

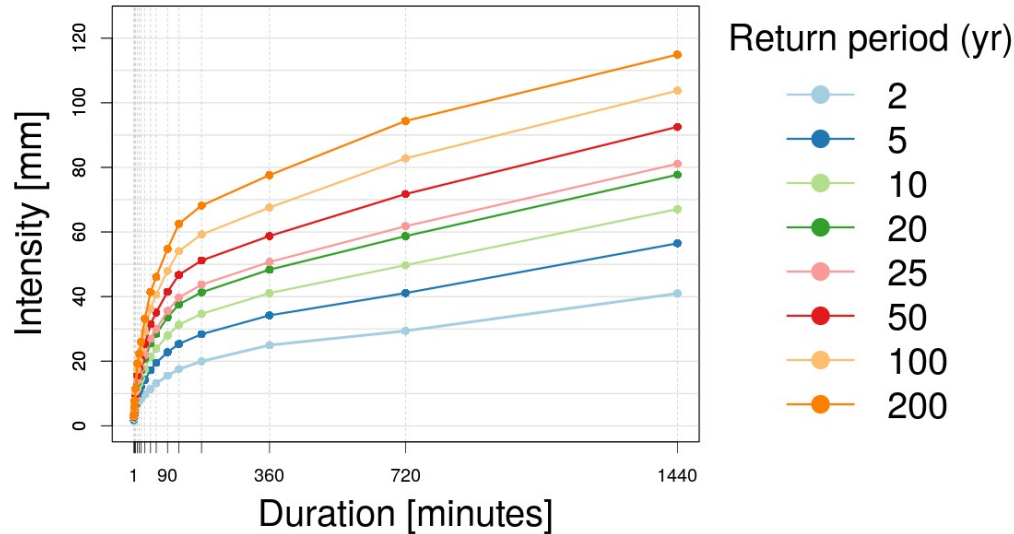
A Bayesian framework to derive consistent intensity-duration-frequency curves from multiple data sources

Thordis Thorarinsdottir, Thea Roksvåg, Julia Lutz,
Lars Grinde and Anita V. Dyrrdal



IDF curves for rainfall extremes

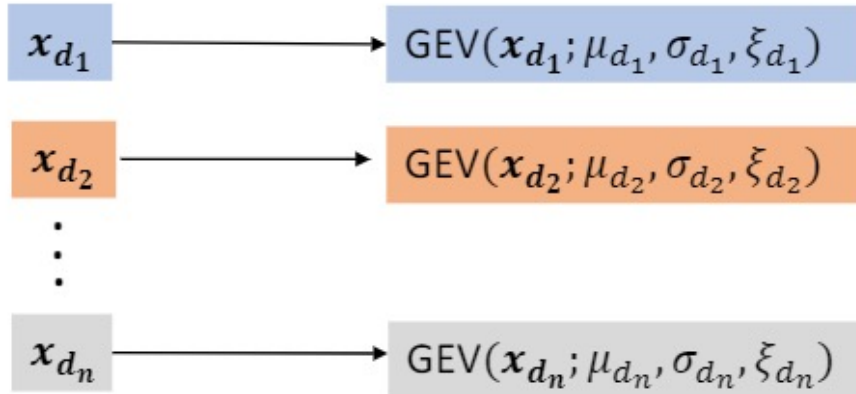
IDF curves show estimated rainfall intensity (**I**) for a duration (**D**) and return period, or frequency, (**F**)



How to estimate IDF-curves?

- Fit GEV distributions to **annual maximum precipitation data**.
- Fit one GEV distribution for each target duration d .

$$G(x; \mu_d, \sigma_d, \xi_d) = \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \xi_d \left(\frac{x - \mu_d}{\sigma_d} \right) \right]^{-1/\xi_d} \right\} \quad \text{for } 1 + \xi_d \left(\frac{x - \mu_d}{\sigma_d} \right) > 0$$



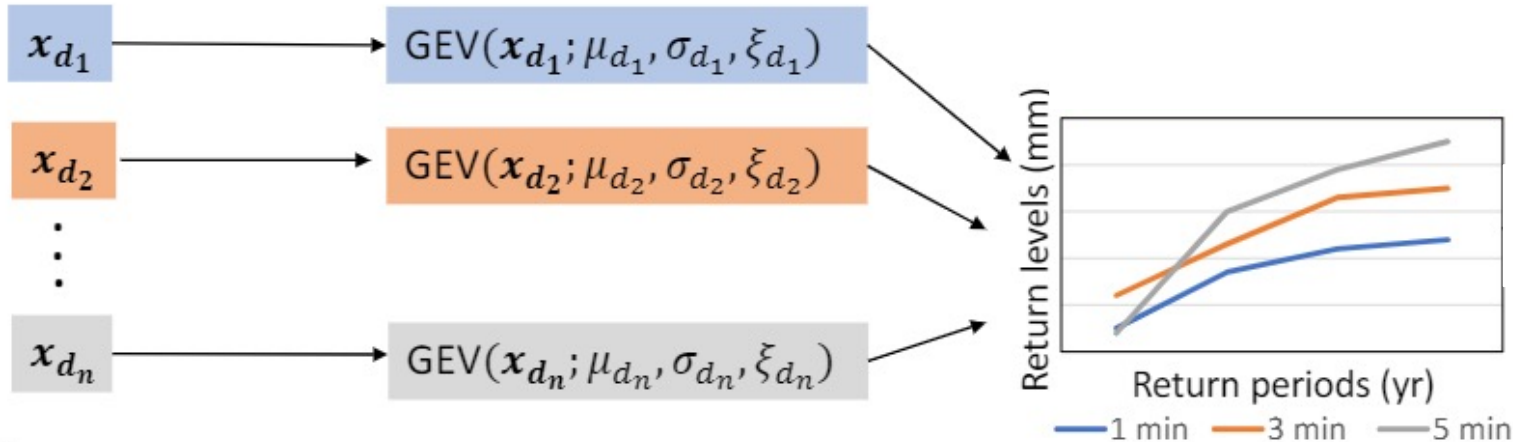
The GEV quantile function yields return level for a fixed duration & return period:

$$z_{d,T} = \mu_d - \frac{\sigma_d}{\xi_d} \left(1 - \left\{ -\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right\}^{-\xi_d} \right)$$

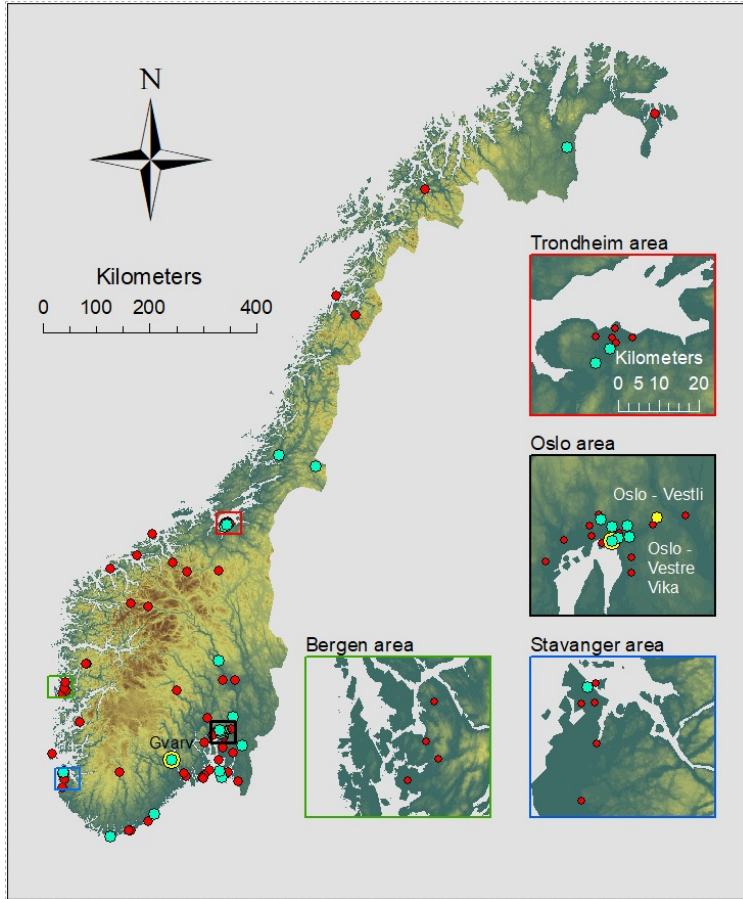
How to estimate IDF-curves?

- Fit GEV distributions to **annual maximum precipitation data**.
- Fit one GEV distribution for each target duration d .

$$G(x; \mu_d, \sigma_d, \xi_d) = \exp \left\{ - \left[1 + \xi_d \left(\frac{x - \mu_d}{\sigma_d} \right) \right]^{-1/\xi_d} \right\} \quad \text{for } 1 + \xi_d \left(\frac{x - \mu_d}{\sigma_d} \right) > 0$$

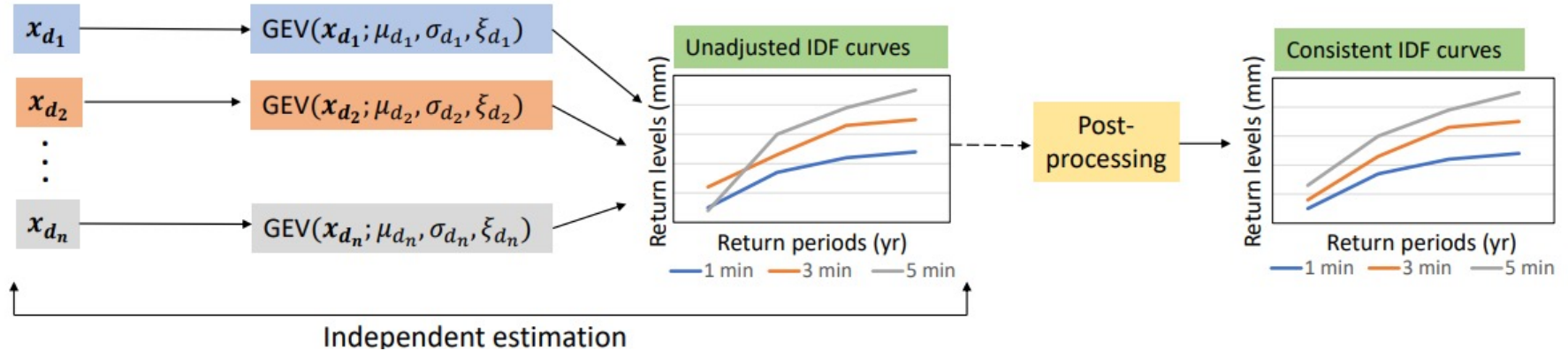


Is this really a problem?

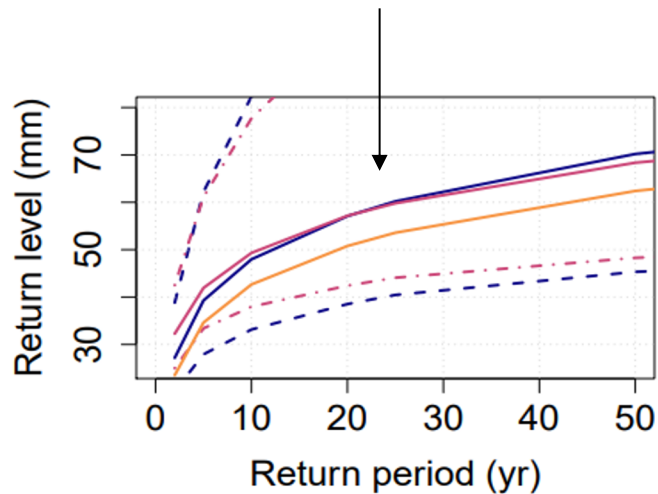


- 83 stations in Norway with 1 min data
- Estimate IDF curves for 16 durations:
1 min to 24 hours
- **Inconsistent IDF-curves for 25% of the stations**

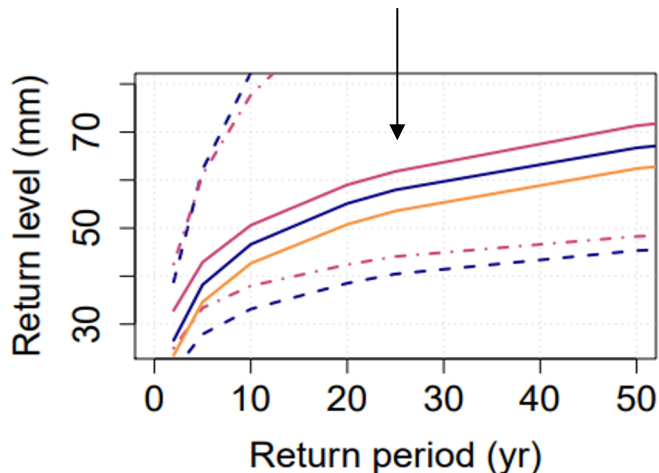
Proposed solution



Posterior medians



Some other posterior quantiles



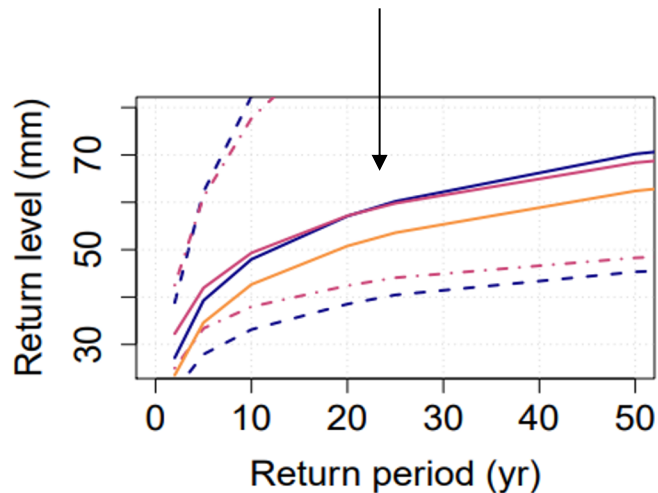
Durations

— 360 min

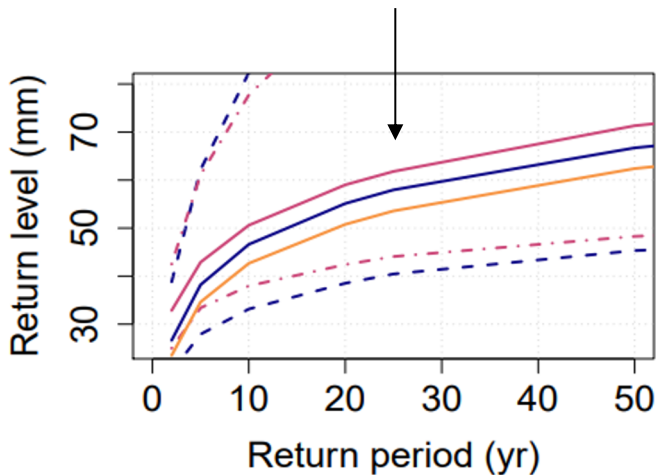
— 720 min

— 1440 min

Posterior medians



Some other posterior quantiles

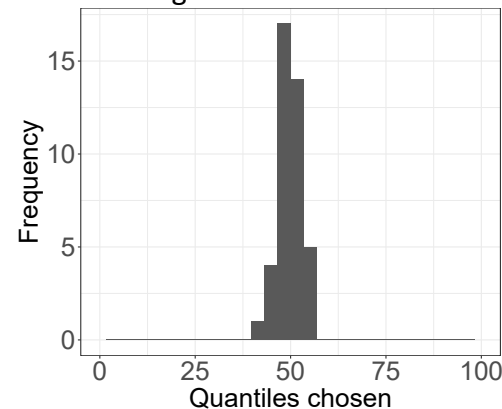


Durations

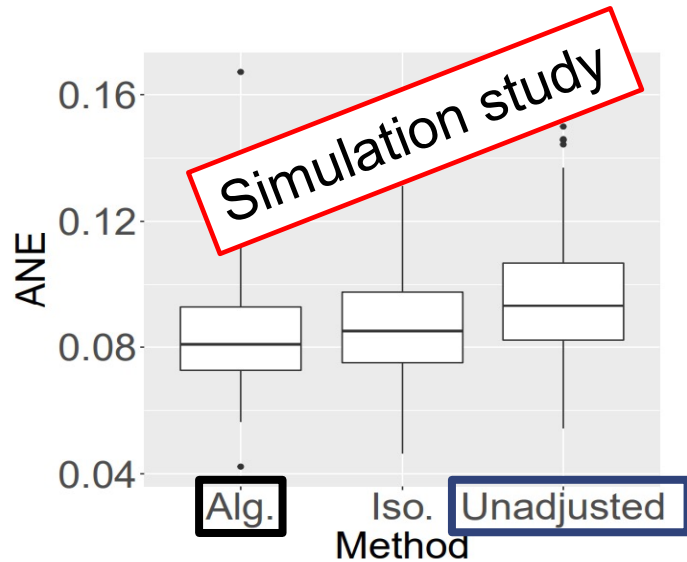
— 360 min — 720 min — 1440 min



Norwegian AM data

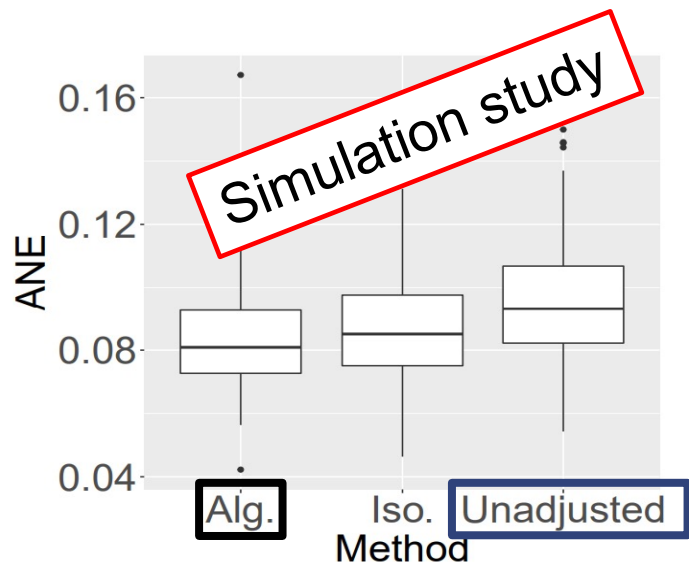


Result: curves are now consistent *and* return level estimates are more precise



ANE = Absolute normalized error

Result: curves are now consistent *and* return level estimates are more precise



ANE = Absolute normalized error

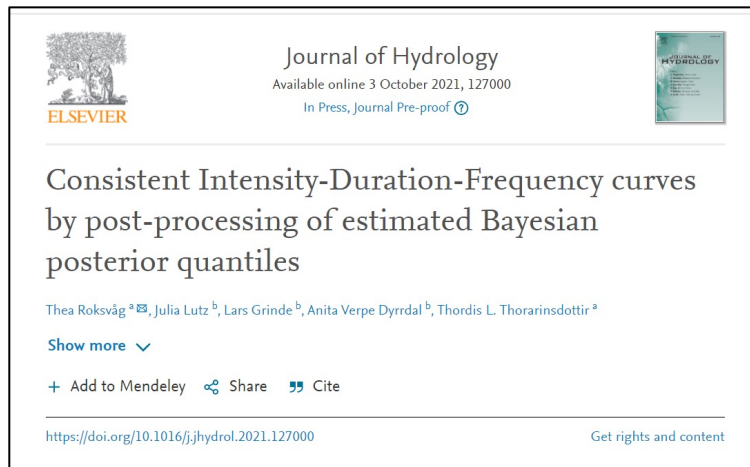
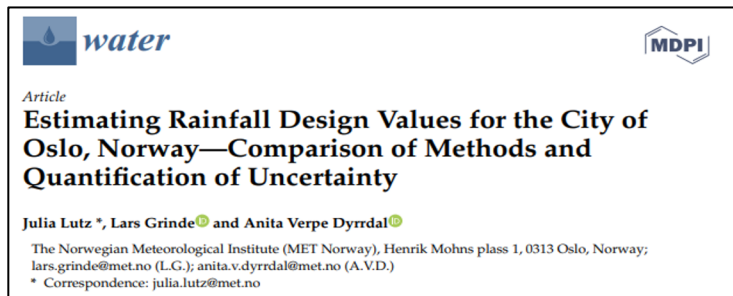
Pros:

- Flexible and quick
- Can be used with any Bayesian model for estimating return levels

Cons:

- Gives less smooth curves than fully parametric models
- Not suitable for extrapolation to out-of sample durations

More information:



github.com/ClimDesign/fixIDF

