QPE/QPF for hydrology applications and flood forecasting



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Typhoon Committee Roving Seminar 2011, Malaysia (20-23 September 2011) 1

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- 6. Other radar applications
 - Use of radar for evaluating effectiveness of cloud seeding activities

Investigation of Z-R relationships for different types of rain-clouds

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Using radar CAPPI to explain characteristics of a rain-cloud





Horizontal characteristic of rain-cloud

Cumulus Cumulonimbus **Nimbostratus (Cu)** (Ns) **(Cb)** 10 Sep 04 01:36 EEC Khon Kaen Kalasir 15 Har 04 EEC Khon Kaen Kalesu 01 Aug 04 22:24 EEC Khon Kaen Kalusin 17:18

Radar CAPPI images

Z-R relationship for each rain-cloud

Parameters '*a*' and '*b*'varies on rain drop size distribution.

Cumulus



Cumulonimbus



Nimbostratus



0 0 0



To study physical characteristics and dynamics of rainfall events that arise from different rain-cloud types.

- To propose a classification criteria for classifying type of rainfall event.
- To estimate a suitable Z-R relationship for each raincloud type.
- To evaluate rainfall intensity, rainfall amount and raining area of rainfall events that arise from different cloud types during summer and rainy seasons.

Data - Pimai radar, Nakorn Ratchasima



54 rainfall events recorded from Pimai radar during 2003-2005

50 automatic rain gauges

Average raining area of a rain-cloud



Velocity of a rain-cloud



Life cycle of a rain-cloud



Coefficient of spatial variation of a rain-cloud



Average reflectivity of a rain-cloud



Proposed criteria for classifying type of a rainfall event

No.	Rain-cloud type	Cumulus	Cumulonimbus	Nimbostratus
	Classification criteria			
1.	Raining area : (km ²)	< 5,200	≥ 5,200	≥ 3,000
2.	Velocity : (m/s)	≥ 3	≥ 3	< 3
3.	Life cycle : (minutes)	< 100	≥ 100	≥ 120
4.	Coefficient of spatial variation of rainfall intensity	> 0.23	> 0.20	≤ 0.20
5.	Average reflectivity values : (dBZ)	> 23	≥ 21	< 21

The proposed classification criteria were used to classify type of the validated 8 events correctly about <u>83%</u>.

Z-R relationship of each type of rain-cloud (Calibration)





RMSE obtained by using different Z-R relationships



Evaluating of radar rainfall using the proposed Z-R relationships





Conclusions

- The classification parameters to classify a rainfall event consists of raining area, average velocity, life cycle, coefficient of spatial variation of rainfall intensity and average reflectivity value of a rainfall event.
- The proposed classification criteria can identify rain-cloud type of the validated rainfall events correctly by 83%.
- □ The *'a'* parameters of the proposed *Z*-*R* relationships of Cu, Cb and Ns rain-clouds were increased respectively, if *b* parameter was fixed.
- Using the proposed Z-R relationship of each rain-cloud type to estimate radar rainfall gave more accurate rainfall data than Z=300R^{1.4} and Z=200R^{1.6}.
- Rainfall amount, rainfall intensity and raining area of rainfall events calculated from the proposed Z-R relationship of each rain-cloud type were corresponding to their physical characteristics.

Acknowledgements

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- Mahanakorn University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand.

Application of Weather Radar Data for Runoff Estimation Case Study : Lam Thakong Basin

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Study area



- Located inside the Pimai radius
- Rainfall and stream flow stations
- Basin area around 2,180 km²



Sub-Basin Classification



Schematic flow direction for HEC-HMS



Parameter calibration

Component of Model	Method	Parameter
Loss of runoff	The SCS curve number	Initial abstraction
		Curve number
		Impervious
Surface flow	The SCS Unit hydrograph	SCS Lag
		Recession constant
Base flow	Exponential recession	Base flow Initial flow
		Base flow threshold flow
Runoff	Muskingum	Muskingum K
		Muskingum X
		Number of steps



Calibration results (Cont.)



Observed	Rain	RMSE (m ³ /sec)	Percent Error (%)
···· Rain gauge	Rain gauge	2.48	0.08
$- Z = 200R^{1.6}$	Z = 200R ^{1.6}	2.54	0.24
 Z = Source Z-R relationship for different 	Z = 300R ^{1.4}	2.42	0.10
types of rain clouds	Z-R relationship for different types of rain clouds	2.41	0.07

14-Jun-09

08-Jun-09

10-Jun-09

12-Jun-09

16-Jun-09

Application to rainfall-runoff model



Observed
Rain gauge
Z = 200R^{1.6}
Z = 300R^{1.4}
Z-R relationship for different

types of rain clouds

Rain	RMSE (m ³ /sec)	Percent Error (%)
Rain gauge	3.60	57.20
Z = 200R ^{1.6}	3.50	42.33
Z = 300R ^{1.4}	3.54	44.15
Z-R relationship for different types of rain clouds	3.45	40.46

Bangkok Flood Forecasting System

Siriluk Chumchean Mahanakorn University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand Thomas Einfalt Hydro & meteo GmbH& Co. KG, GBR Kannika Pahonepipat Asdecon Corporation Co., Ltd., Thailand











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Objectives of the project

- To integrate information from rain gauges, hydrometric stations, radar measurements, and NWP results for forecasting of rainfall over
 <u>12-hour ahead</u>
- To forecast rainfall over Bangkok area with <u>60%</u> accuracy within 3 hour forecast horizontal
- To predict water levels within <u>5 cm</u> accuracy by updating the forecast water levels every hour



Department of Drainage and Sewerage (DDS) Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

FLOOD FORECASTING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



REAL TIME TELEMETRY



FLOOD WATCH



SCOUT RAINFALL FORECAST


BKK Rainfall Forecasting System



Objectives of rainfall forecasting system

Prepare rainfall information for the FLOODWATCH water level forecast
Prepare rainfall information for the web
Provide warning information in real time

Forecast combination





Results (30 events)



Forecast combination (4-12 hours)

Thailand NWP model: prediction every 12 hours, 1 hour time step



Rainfall forecast for 4-12 hr using NWP result



Application of rainfall forecast for flood forecasting



Rainfall forecast time series of each sub-catchment



Rainfall-Runoff Module



Rainfall information on Web-site



สำนักการระบายน้ำ โครงการทำนายน้ำว่มเนื่องจากฟน พื้นที่กรุงเทพมหานครพังตะวันออก ภายในคันกันน้ำพระราชลำริ













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Conclusion





Department of Drainage and Sewerage (DDS)
 Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

The Thai Meteorological Department (TMD)

Nakorn Ratchasima Floods, October 2010 (Thailand)





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Causes of Flooding

✓ Occurred during October 10 – 31, 2010



✓ Causes of flooding

- Influence of trough lies on south, central and east of Thailand
- Influence of southwest monsoon



Flood extent on 22 October 2010



Flood extent on 23 October 2010



Flood extent on 30 October 2010



Radar rainfall on 12 October 2010



Step: 06.42 - 10.54

Calculated by Scout software (developed by Dr Thomas Einfalt)

Accumulated radar rainfall on 12 October 2010



Calculated by Scout software (developed by Dr Thomas Einfalt)

Accumulated radar rainfall in Nakorn Ratchasima province between 12 – 15 October 2010



Accumulated Average Rainfall in Nakorn Ratchasima Province



Flood extent during 22 - 23 October 2010



Losses from flooding













Losses from flooding

- ✓ 32 districts, 277 tambons, 3,022 villages have been affected by flooding
- ✓ People have suffered more than 310,000 households
- ✓ Deaths of 18 people
- ✓ More than 1.7 million rais farmland damaged
- ✓ Losses total more than one billion Baht

Brisbane Floods, January 2011 (Queensland, Australia)





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Brisbane, Queensland, Australia



Causes of Flooding

✓ Occurred during 9 -17 January 2011

Causes of flooding



heavy rainfall caused by <u>Tropical Cyclone Tasha</u> that combined with a <u>trough</u> during the peak of a <u>La Niña</u> event



(From : http://blog.travelpod.com/)
Brisbane Radar on 10 January 2011

Brisbane Weather Radar Loop - BoM Rain Rate - IDR662

< Radar Loop Index



(From : http://www.theweatherchaser.com/radar-loop/IDR662-brisbane/2011-01-10-09/2011-01-11-06)

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Accumulated radar rainfall between 9 -11 January 2011



Calculated from Mapview radar software (developed by Dr Alan Seed)

Flood Map of Brisbane in January 2011



Flood water levels based on mapping by Brisbane City Council and computer modelling by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

(From : http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12173960)

Losses from flooding













Losses from flooding

- At least seventy towns and over 200,000 people were affected
- ✓ killed 12 people and 51 people missing
- ✓ 30,000 houses collapsed
- ✓ Damage was estimated at around <u>AUD\$</u> 1 billion

Comparison between rainmaking and natural rainfall in the Northeastern part of THAILAND

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"Royal Rainmaking is one of His Majesty the King Bhumibol's initiative projects derived from his concern over the poverty of his people, particularly those who repeatedly face drought disasters due to variation and deviation of the season."



Rainmaking activities in Thailand

Use knowledges of meteorological and chemical physics for stimulating rain by enlargement of clouds.

To increase the amount and extent of rainfall in the target area.







Rainmaking Operation

Assign the target area

- Collect and analyze weather data
- Meeting for rainmaking planning
- Cloud seeding
- Conclude the result of rainmaking activity







Research objective







- 1) To investigate an appropriate method that can be used to evaluate effectiveness of cloud-seeding.
- 2) To evaluate efficacy of rainmaking activities in the Northeastern part of Thailand.

Study area: Northeastern part of Thailand







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50-rain gauge network (2003-2005) 33-rain gauge network (2006-2009)

Rainfall events recorded from Pimai radar during 2003-2009



Radar Rainfall Estimation Method

Radar and Rain gauge quality control

Convert radar reflectivity into rainfall rate using climatological Z-R (Z=56.5R^{1.5})

Bias adjustment using rain gauge data

Z-R pairs used in this study



39 events during 2003-2004

87

2005

Range dependent errors



$$\sigma_{GR_i}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \left[\log R_G(i) - \log R_R(i) \right]^2 \left| R_G(i) > r \right] \right\}$$

Anagnostou et al. (1999)

Investigation of bias adjustment method

Bias adjustment using rain gauge data

case 1: Climatological uniform adjustment method
case 2: Climatological range dependent method
case 3: Uniform bias adjustment factor for each event
case 4: Range dependent bias adjustment factor of each event
case 5: Hourly uniform bias adjustment (hourly)
Case 6 : Range dependent-hourly bias adjustment method

RMSE between radar and gauge rainfall



RMSE between radar and gauge rainfall



Developing radar rainfall estimation model for evaluating natural and rainmaking rainfall

Assumption





2.5 km CAPPI data

□ Hourly raingauge data

Coordinating of the rainmaking target area



Average rainfall intensity and accumulated rainfall (inside and outside the benefit area)

Example # 1. 7-April-2008

Rainmaking or natural rainfall?



Step1: 11.00 - 11:12 Step2: 11:15 - 11:30 Step3: 14:21 - 14:34

Accumulated rainfall



K Index = 31.1

Stability indexes SI = 0.1 LI = 0.7

Average RH at CCL = 81%

Rainfall occurs inside and outside target area



Step1: 11.00 - 11:12 Step2: 11:15 - 11:30 Step3: 14:21 - 14:31

Effect of upper air data on rainfall



K Index = 31.1 SI = 0.1 LI = 0.7 Average RH at CCL = 81% K Index = 28.7 SI = 3.1 LI = 1.5 Average RH at CCL = 53%

Evaluation of rainmaking activities

Accumulated rainfall inside and outside the benefit area





Conclusions

- 1. Range dependent hourly bias adjustment method gives the smallest RMSE between radar and rain gauge measurements for the Pimai radar.
- Mostly, the amount of rainfall that occurred inside the benefit area correspond to SI, LI, KI and average RH at CCL level. High rainfall has been observed if SI and LI indexes are low while KI index and average RH are high.
- According to 22 events, it showed that 71% and 63% of the operational rainmaking days during rainy season and summer gave higher average rainfall intensity and rainfall amount inside the rainmaking's benefit area than outside the benefit area.

Acknowledgement

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