

Weather radar and heavy rainfall - how to estimate the real amount of precipitation?

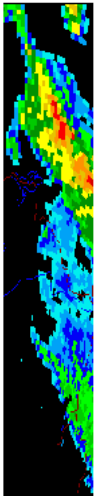
Thomas Einfalt

hydro & meteo GmbH & Co. KG, Lübeck



Overview

- ✿ Motivation
- ✿ „Cooking“ good quality data
 - Radar data quality control
 - Rain gauge data quality control
 - Transformation reflectivity → intensity
- ✿ Further analyses: statistics
- ✿ Discussion and outlook

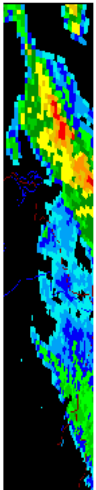


Overview

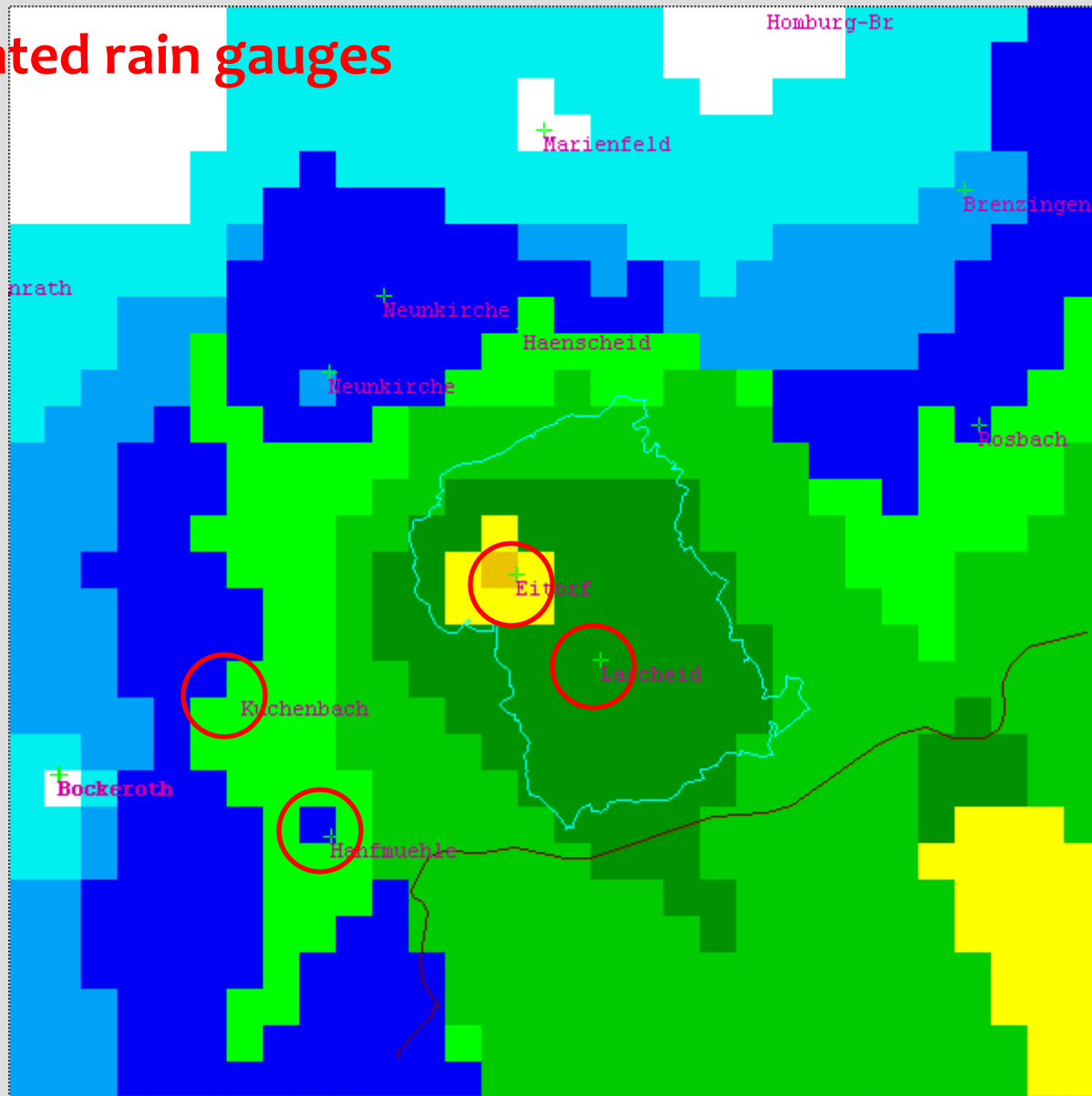
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Motivation: extreme event



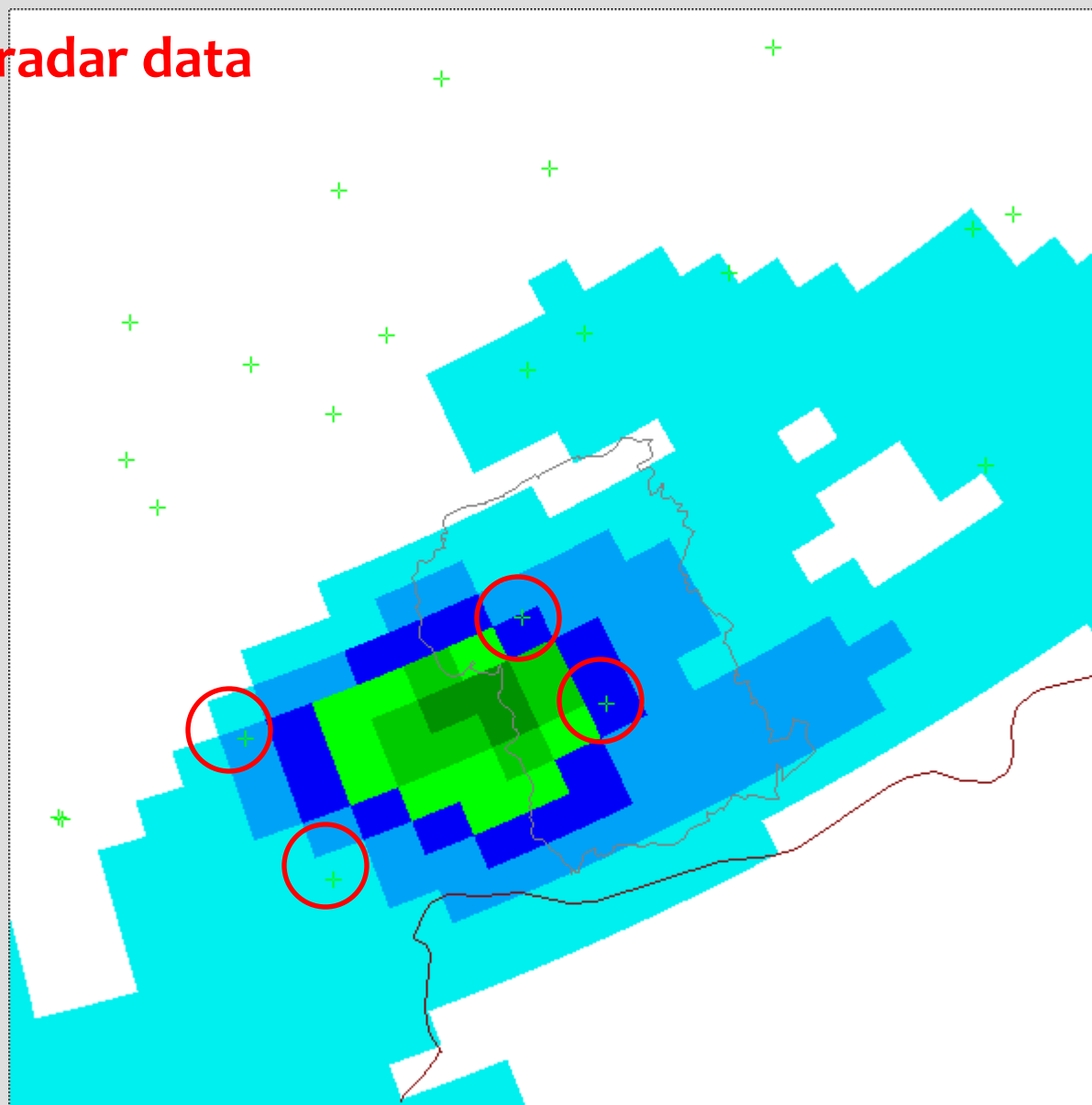
Interpolated rain gauges



mm: 0. 8.0 16.0 24.0 32.0 40.0 48.0 56.0 64.0 72.0 80.0 88.0 96.0 104.0 112.0 120.0

Raingauges by SCOUTView 28 08 2002 07:25 - 29 08 2002 06:30

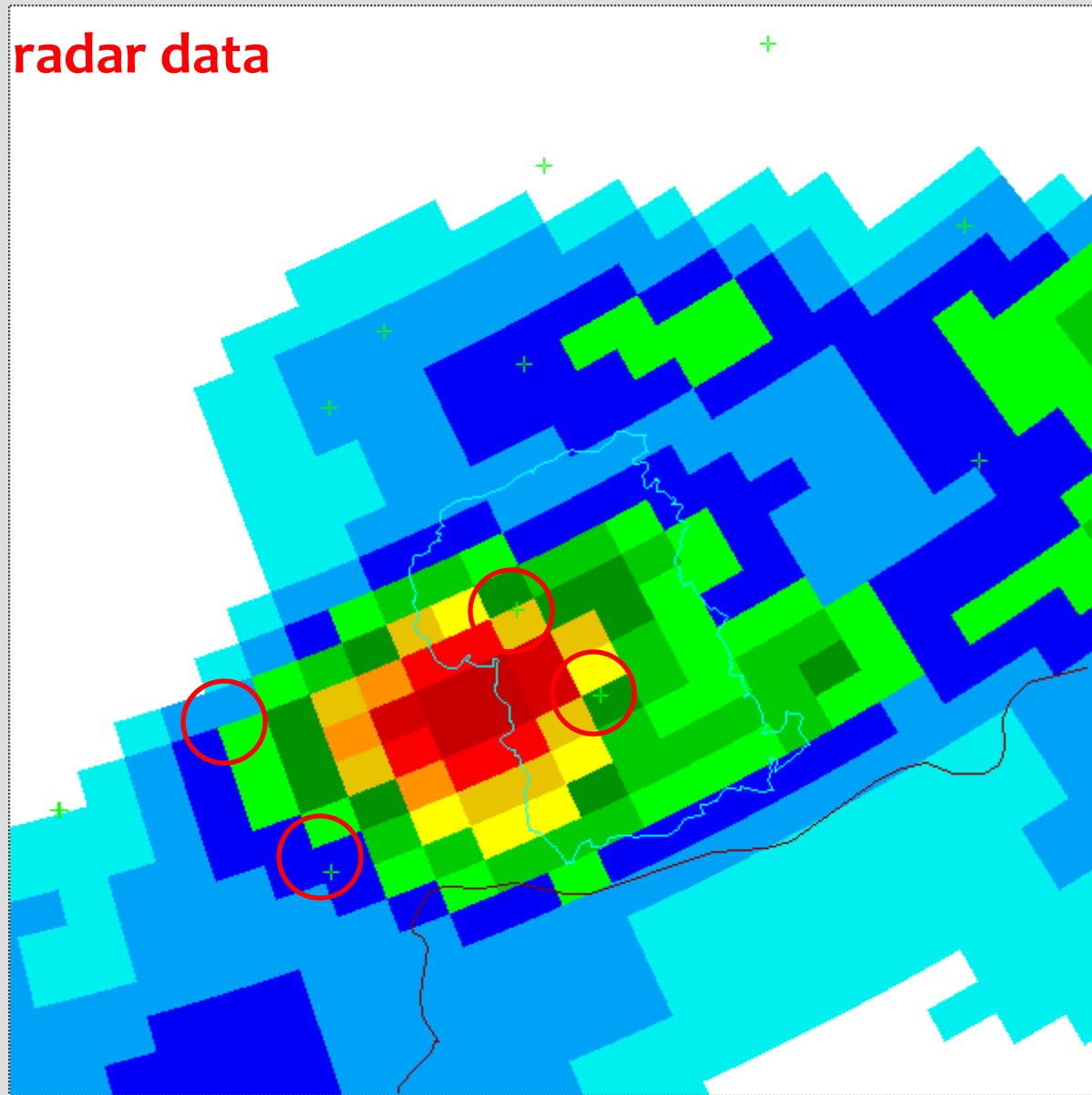
Original radar data



mm: 0. 8.0 16.0 24.0 32.0 40.0 56.0 64.0 72.0 80.0 88.0 96.0 104.0 112.0 120.0

Rainsum by SCOUTView: 28 08 2002 06:36 - 29 08 2002 06:30
Elevation [°]: 0.0

Adjusted radar data



mm: 0. 8.0 16.0 24.0 32.0 40.0 48.0 56.0 64.0 72.0 80.0 88.0 96.0 104.0 112.0 120.0

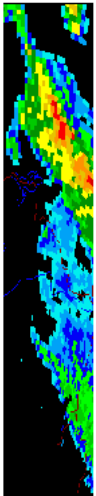
Rainsum by SCOUTView: 28 08 2002 06:36 - 29 08 2002 06:30
Elevation [°]: 0.0

Motivation

- ✱ Rain gauges: peak missed
- ✱ Radar: too low

- ✱ We need:
 - correct level of values
 - At the right location

- ✱ How to get there?



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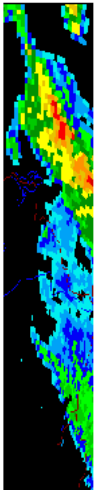
„cooking“ good precipitation data

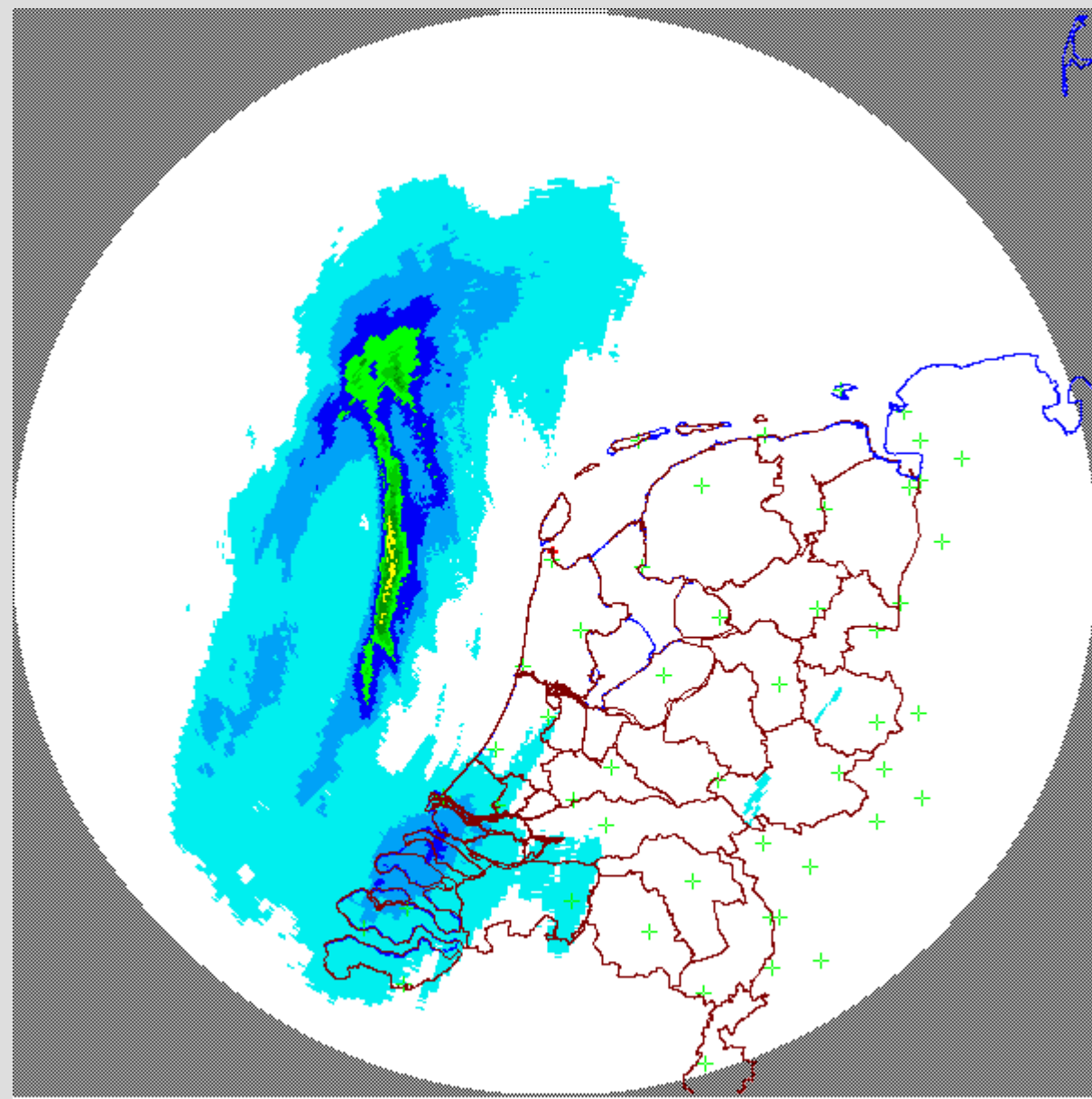
✱ Radar data quality

- Clutter
- Beam blockage
- Bright band
- Attenuation
- Many correction algorithms, many recipes!

✱ Rain gauge quality

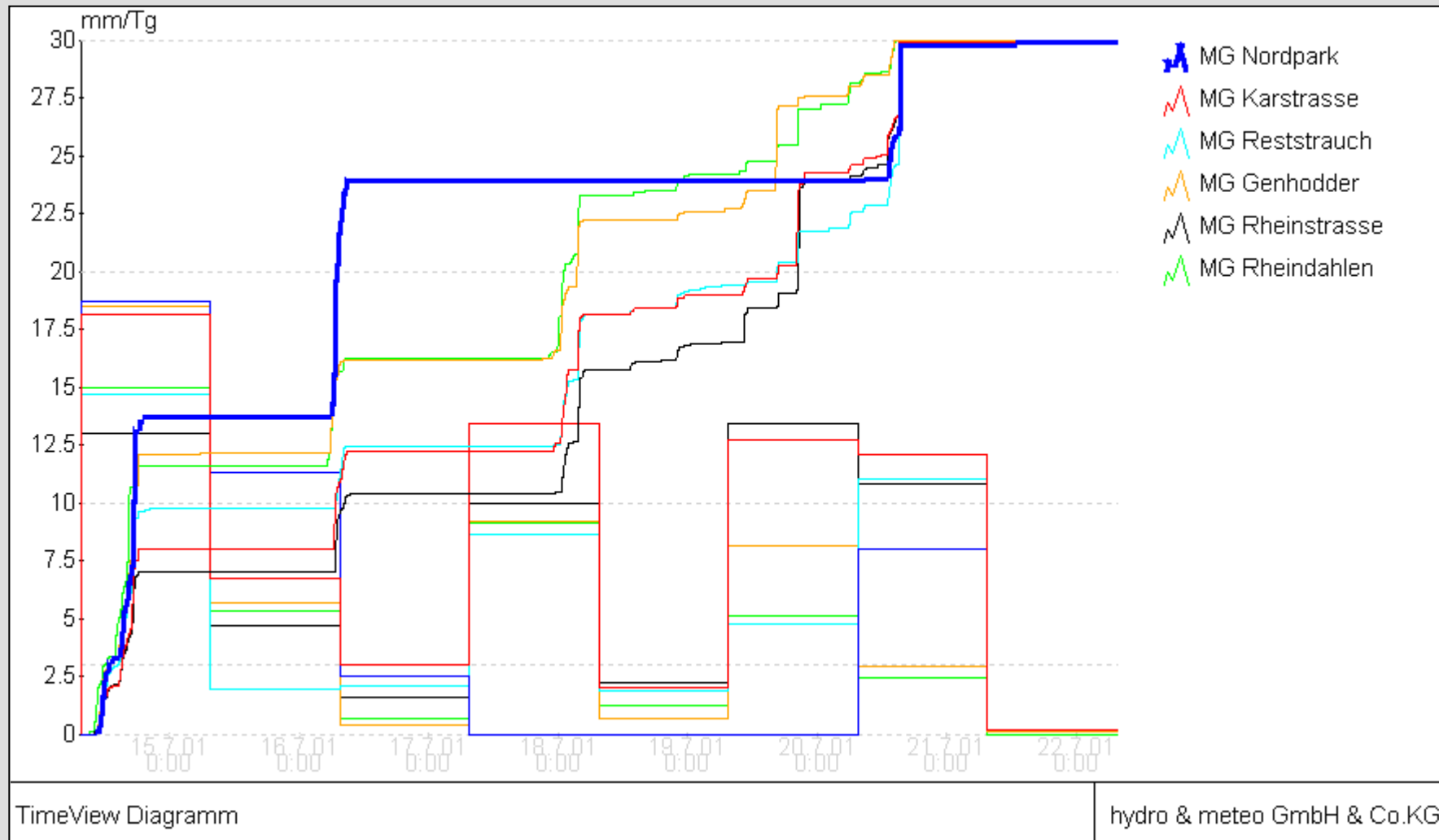
- Wrong zero values
- Wrong timing
- Mainly manual
- Taking 50% of work time to produce high quality data!





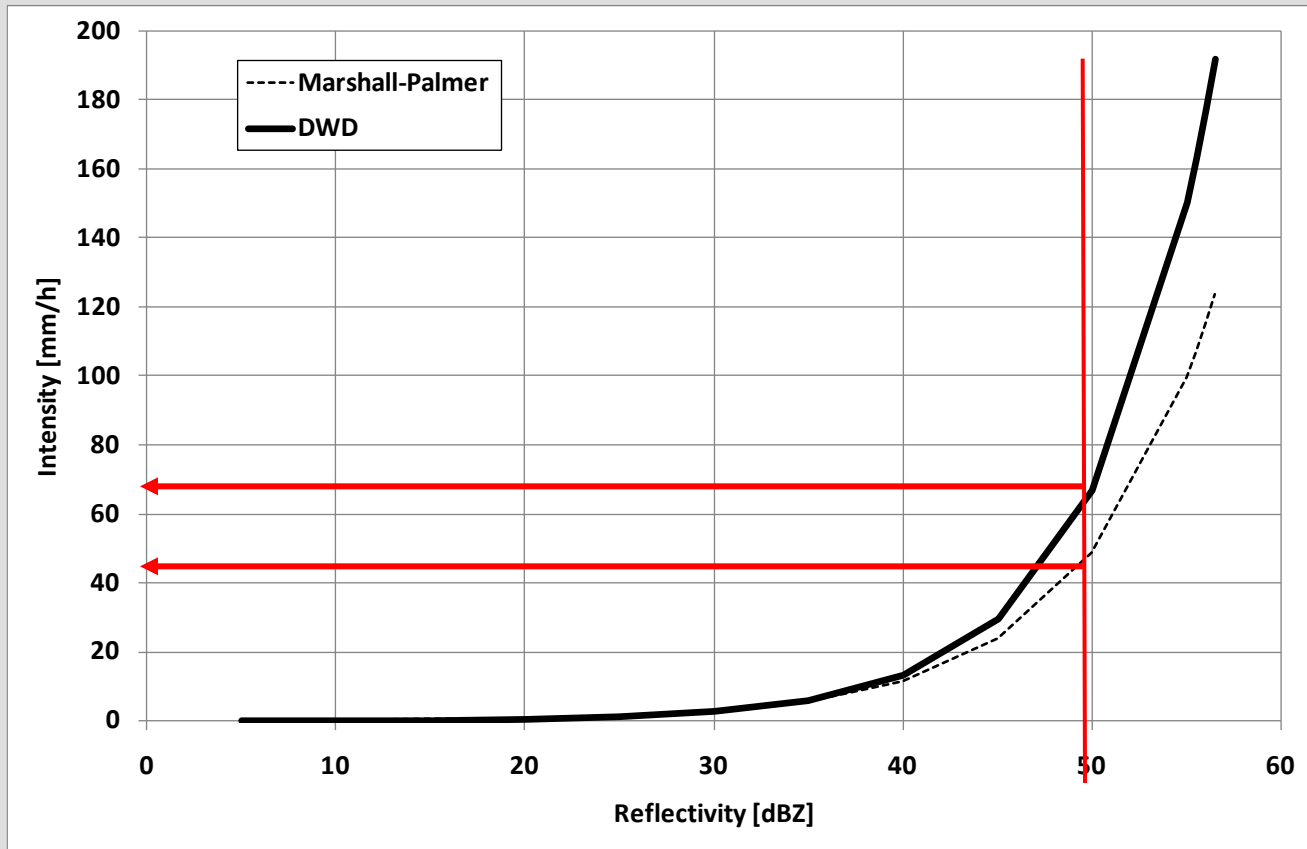
mm: 0. 1.6 3.2 4.8 6.4 8.0 9.6 11.2 12.8 14.4 16.0 17.6 19.2 20.8 22.4 24.0
Rainsum by SCOUTView: 02 08 2011 07:00 - 03 08 2011 07:00
Elevation [°]: 0.8

Data quality control of gauge data

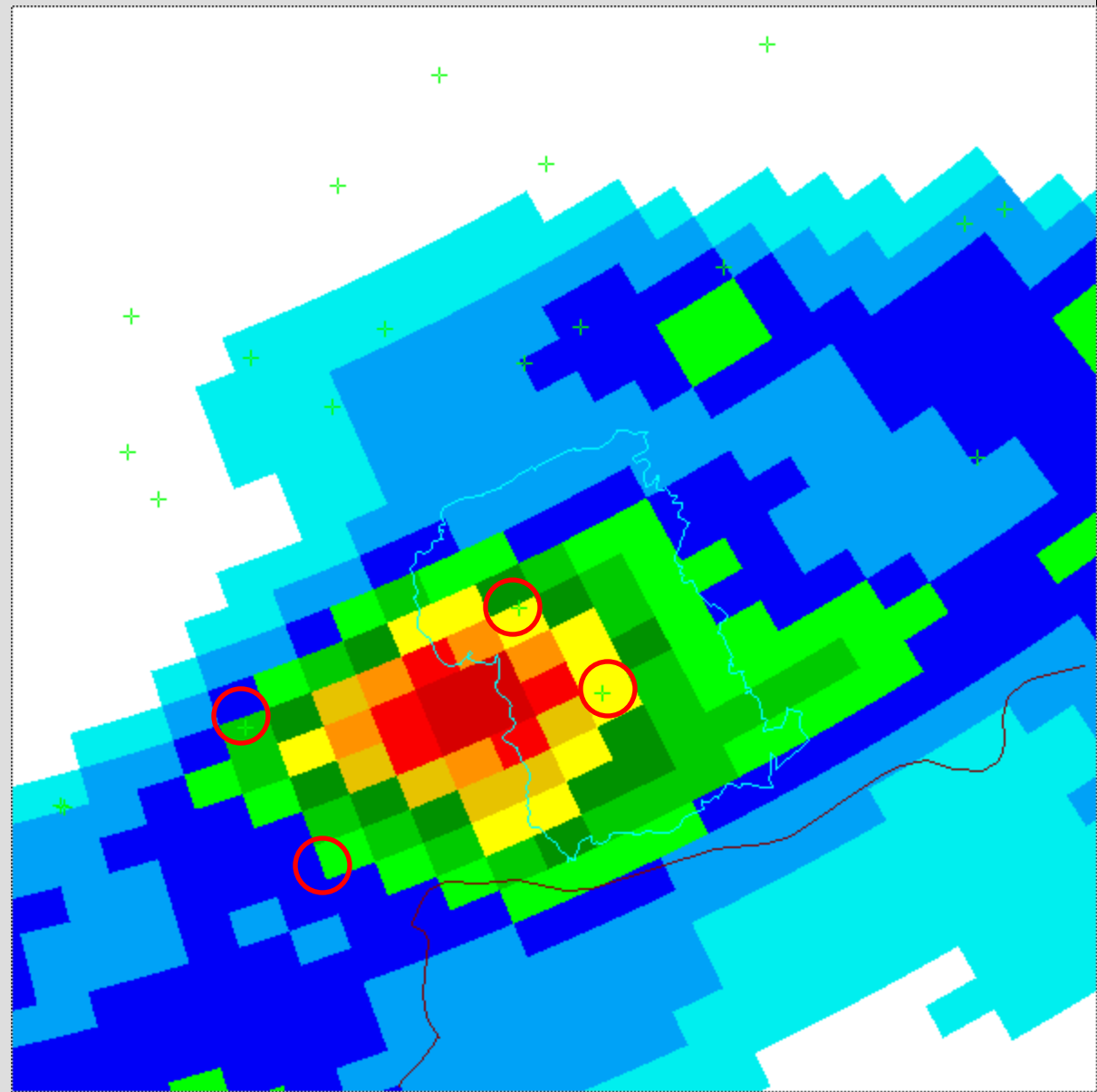


Transformation reflectivity to intensity

✪ ZR

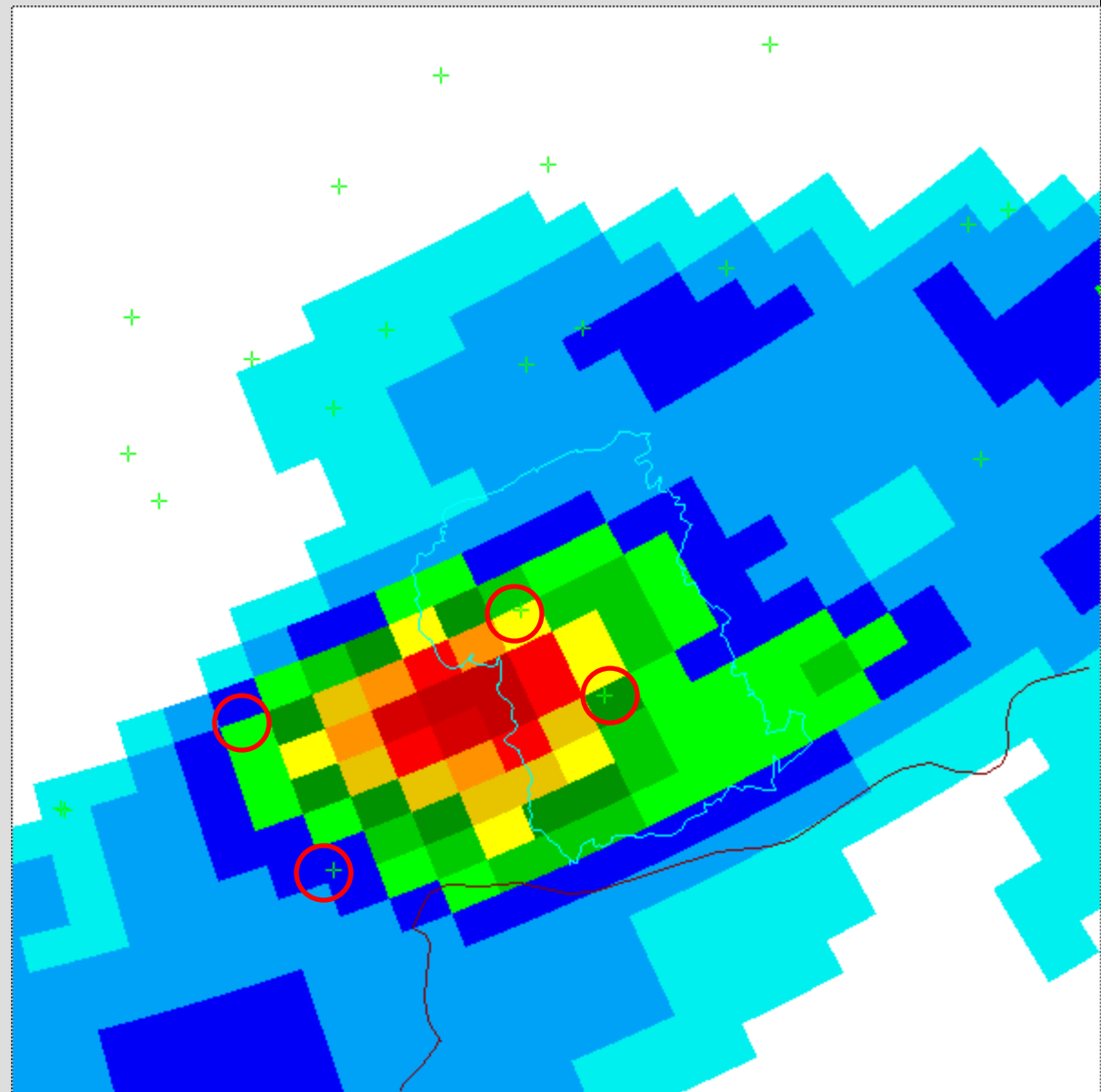


- Radar original
- standard ZR



mm: 0. 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 28.0 32.0 36.0 40.0 44.0 48.0 52.0 56.0 60.0
Rainsum by SCOUTView: 28 08 2002 06:36 - 29 08 2002 06:30
Elevation [°]: 0.0

- Radar original
- $ZR = 256R^{1.42}$



mm: 0. 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 28.0 32.0 36.0 40.0 44.0 48.0 52.0 56.0 60.0
Rainsum by SCOUTView: 28 08 2002 06:36 - 29 08 2002 06:30
Elevation [°]: 0.0

Z-R relationship

✿ Here the results show

Gauge	Rain at gauge [mm]	Radar		absolute difference		mean percentage difference		absolute percentage difference	
		mod. [mm]	conv. [mm]	mod.	conv.	mod.	conv.	mod.	conv.
Eitorf	70.3	57.42	61.99	12.88	8.31	-18.32	-11.82	18.32	11.82
Lascheid	50.4	54.65	56.74	4.25	6.34	8.43	12.57	8.43	12.57
Hanfmühle	31.3	31.77	30.21	0.47	1.09	1.52	-3.50	1.52	3.50
Kuchenbach	36.5	41.23	38.42	4.73	1.92	12.96	5.27	12.96	5.27
Parameter Sum				22.33	17.66	4.58	2.53	41.22	33.16

Z-R relationship

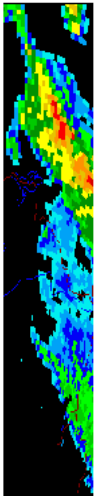
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Gauge	Rain at gauge [mm]	Radar		absolute difference		mean percentage difference		absolute percentage difference	
		mod. [mm]	conv. [mm]	mod.	conv.	mod.	conv.	mod.	conv.
Eitorf	70.3	57.42	61.99	12.88	8.31	-18.32	-11.82	18.32	11.82
Lascheid	50.4	54.65	56.74	4.25	6.34	8.43	12.57	8.43	12.57
Hanfmühle	31.3	31.77	30.21	0.47	1.09	1.52	-3.50	1.52	3.50
Kuchenbach	36.5	41.23	38.42	4.73	1.92	12.96	5.27	12.96	5.27
Parameter Sum				22.33	17.66	4.58	2.53	41.22	33.16

- The second Z-R relationship is better: event sum 103 mm instead of 95 mm
- Automated procedure for test ?
- Good rain gauge values are more important ...

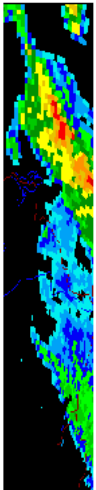
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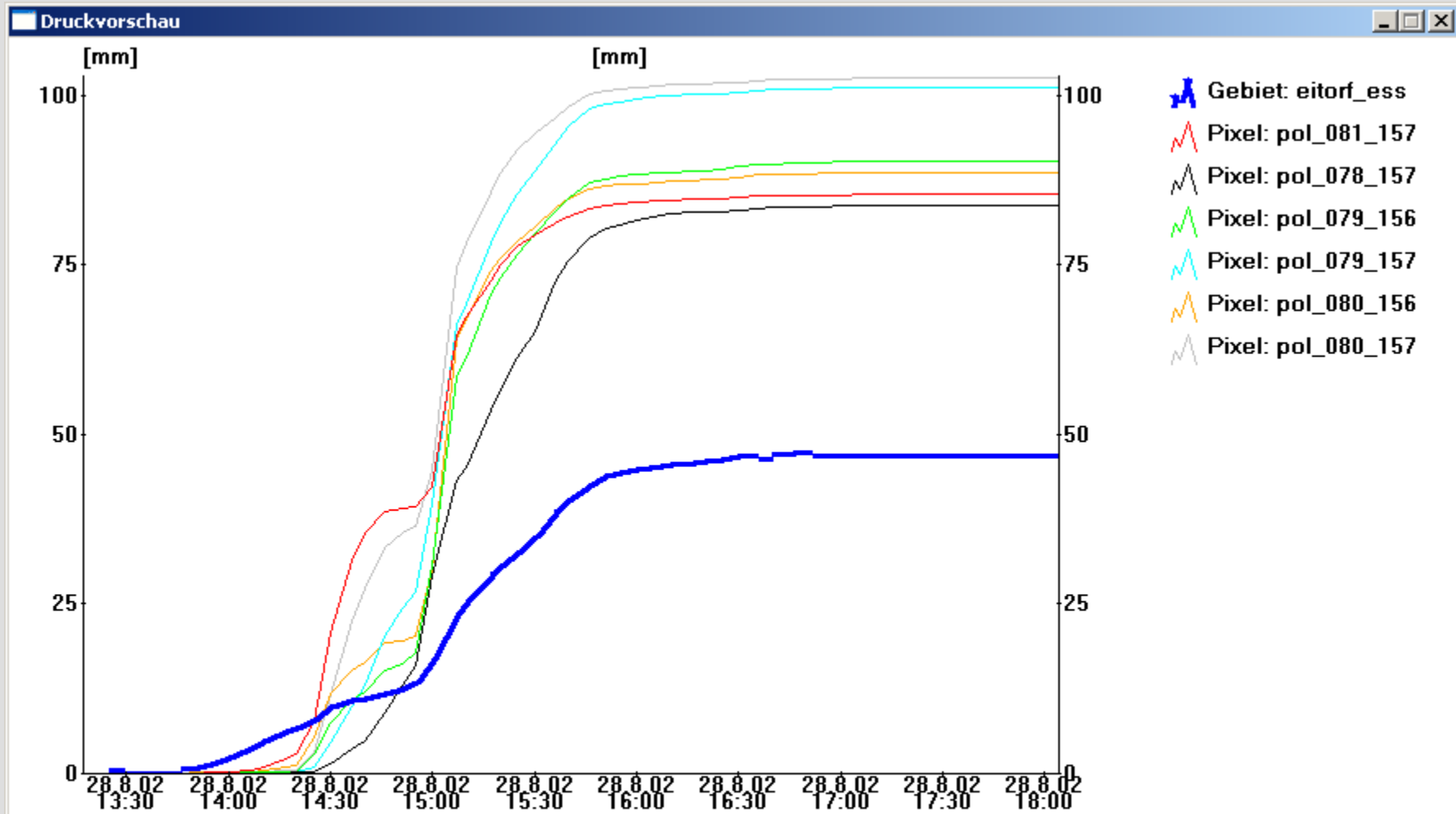


Further Analyses

- Comparison of highest pixels to areal rainfall: measure of homogeneity
- Extreme Value Statistics



Areal rainfall vs. peak values



Statistics for precipitation function of duration and return period

KOSTRA-DWD 2000

Deutscher Wetterdienst - Hydrometeorologie -



Niederschlagshöhen und -spenden nach KOSTRA-DWD 2000

Niederschlagshöhen und -spenden für Eitorf

Zeitspanne : Januar - Dezember

Rasterfeld : Spalte: 14 Zeile: 58

T	0,5		1,0		2,0		5,0		10,0		20,0		50,0		100,0	
D	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN	hN	rN
5,0 min	3,4	113,3	5,1	170,0	6,8	226,7	9,1	301,7	10,8	358,4	12,5	415,1	14,7	490,1	16,4	546,8
10,0 min	5,8	97,4	8,2	136,4	10,5	175,4	13,6	227,0	16,0	266,0	18,3	305,1	21,4	356,7	23,7	395,7
15,0 min	7,4	82,5	10,3	113,9	13,1	145,2	16,8	186,7	19,6	218,1	22,4	249,4	26,2	290,9	29,0	322,2
20,0 min	8,5	70,9	11,7	97,8	15,0	124,6	19,2	160,1	22,4	187,0	25,7	213,8	29,9	249,3	33,1	276,1
30,0 min	9,8	54,6	13,7	76,2	17,6	97,8	22,7	126,3	26,6	147,9	30,5	169,4	35,6	197,9	39,5	219,5
45,0 min	10,8	39,9	15,5	57,2	20,1	74,6	26,3	97,5	31,0	114,8	35,7	132,2	41,9	155,1	46,5	172,4
60,0 min	11,2	31,0	16,5	45,8	21,8	60,7	28,9	80,3	34,3	95,1	39,6	110,0	46,7	129,6	52,0	144,4
90,0 min	13,1	24,3	18,4	34,0	23,7	43,8	30,6	56,7	35,9	66,5	41,2	76,3	48,2	89,2	53,5	99,0
2,0 h	14,6	20,3	19,8	27,6	25,1	34,8	32,0	44,5	37,2	51,7	42,5	59,0	49,4	68,6	54,6	75,9
3,0 h	16,9	15,7	22,1	20,5	27,3	25,3	34,1	31,6	39,3	36,4	44,5	41,2	51,3	47,5	56,5	52,3
4,0 h	18,7	13,0	23,9	16,6	29,0	20,1	35,8	24,9	40,9	28,4	46,0	32,0	52,8	36,7	58,0	40,3
6,0 h	21,5	10,0	26,6	12,3	31,7	14,7	38,4	17,8	43,4	20,1	48,5	22,5	55,2	25,6	60,3	27,9
9,0 h	24,6	7,6	29,6	9,1	34,6	10,7	41,3	12,7	46,3	14,3	51,3	15,8	57,9	17,9	62,9	19,4
12,0 h	27,0	6,3	32,0	7,4	37,0	8,6	43,5	10,1	48,5	11,2	53,5	12,4	60,0	13,9	65,0	15,0
18,0 h	28,3	4,4	34,8	5,4	41,2	6,4	49,7	7,7	56,1	8,7	62,6	9,7	71,1	11,0	77,5	12,0
24,0 h	29,6	3,4	37,5	4,3	45,4	5,3	55,8	6,5	63,8	7,4	71,7	8,3	82,1	9,5	90,0	10,4
48,0 h	36,7	2,1	45,0	2,6	53,3	3,1	64,2	3,7	72,5	4,2	80,8	4,7	91,7	5,3	100,0	5,8
72,0 h	46,7	1,8	55,0	2,1	63,3	2,4	74,2	2,8	82,5	3,2	90,8	3,5	101,7	3,9	110,0	4,2

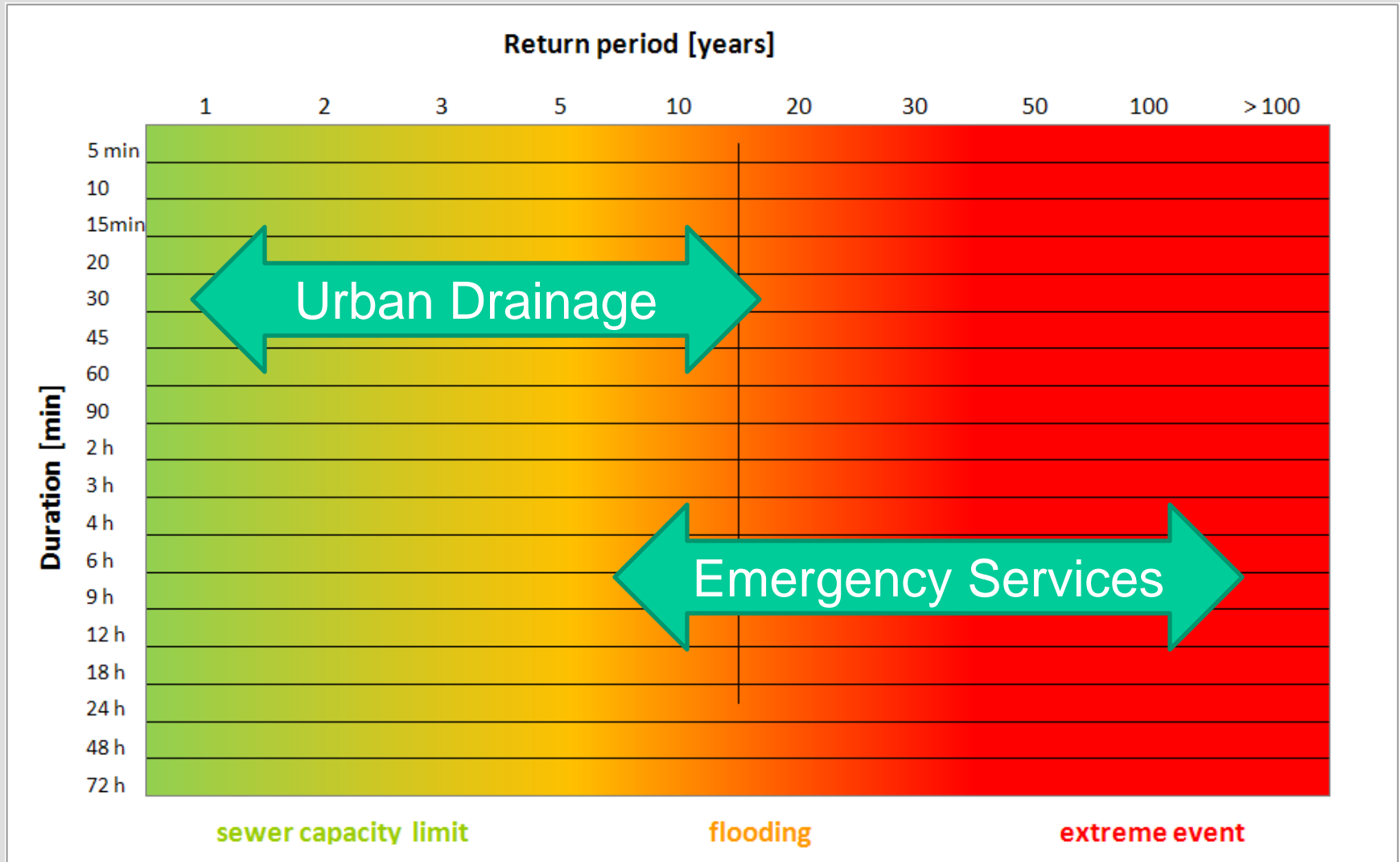
T - Wiederkehrzeit (in [a]): mittlere Zeitspanne, in der ein Ereignis einen Wert einmal erreicht oder überschreitet

D - Niederschlagsdauer einschließlich Unterbrechungen (in [min, h])

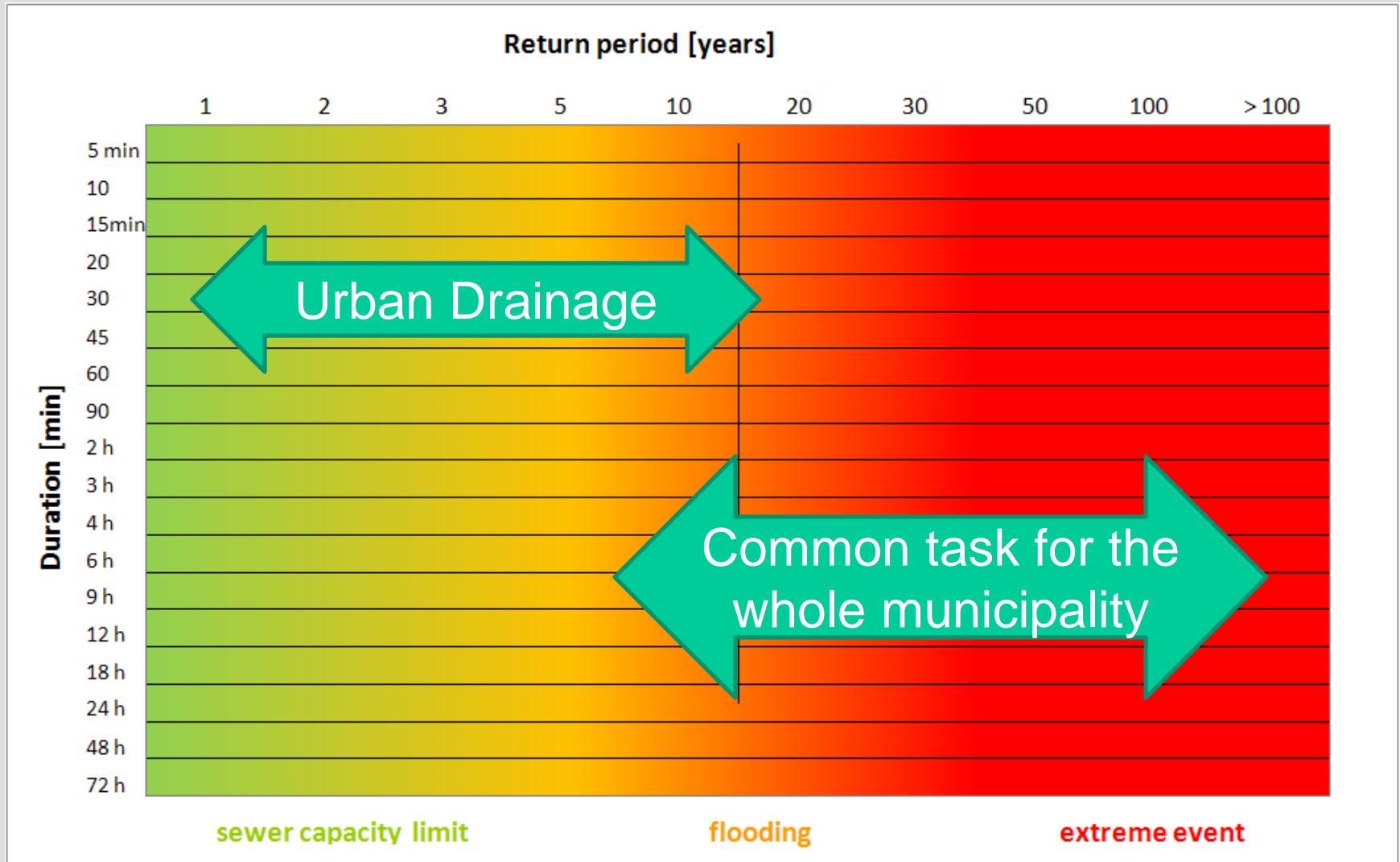
hN - Niederschlagshöhe (in [mm])

rN - Niederschlagsspende (in [l/(s*ha)])

Statistics - why ?

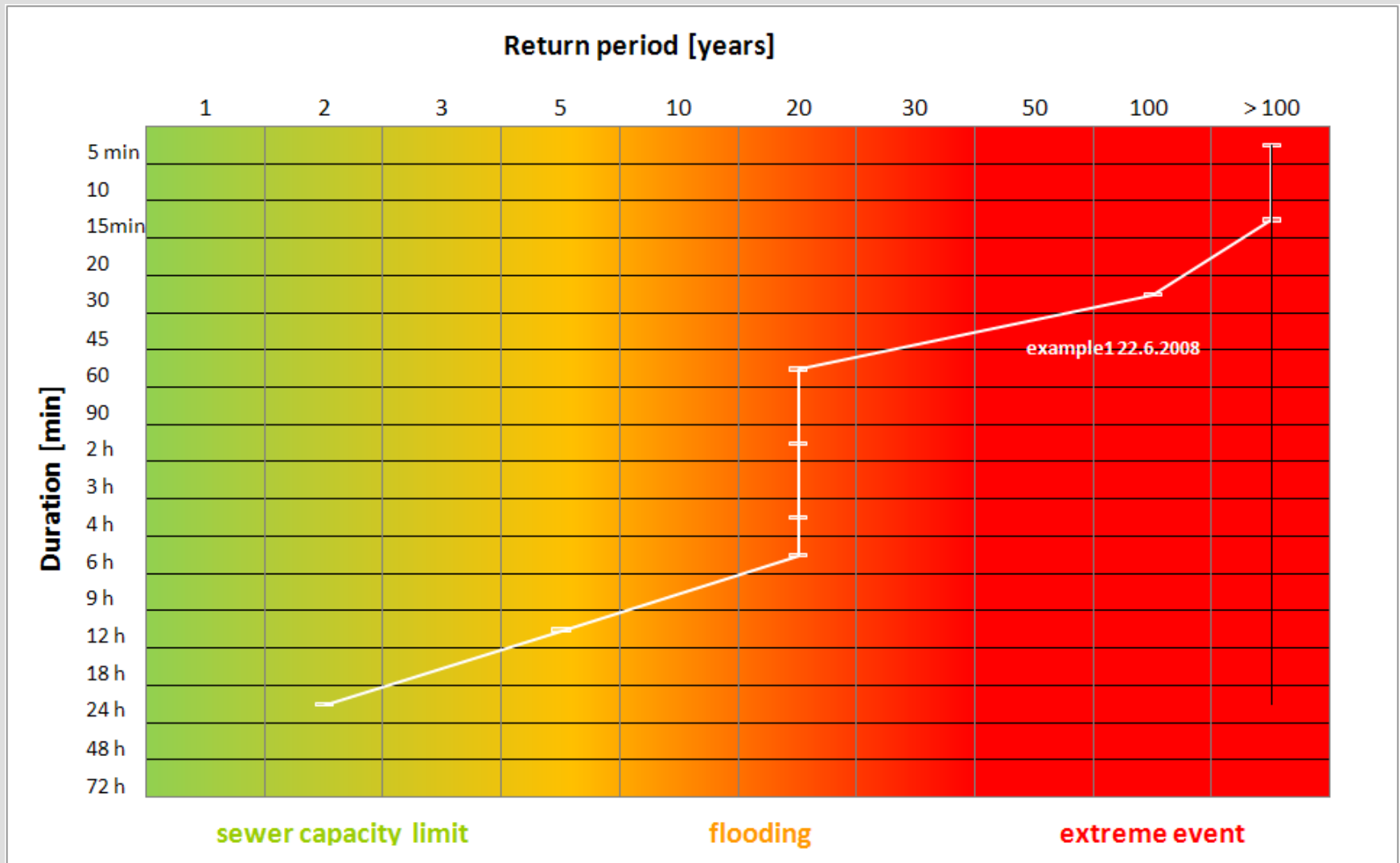


Statistics - why ?



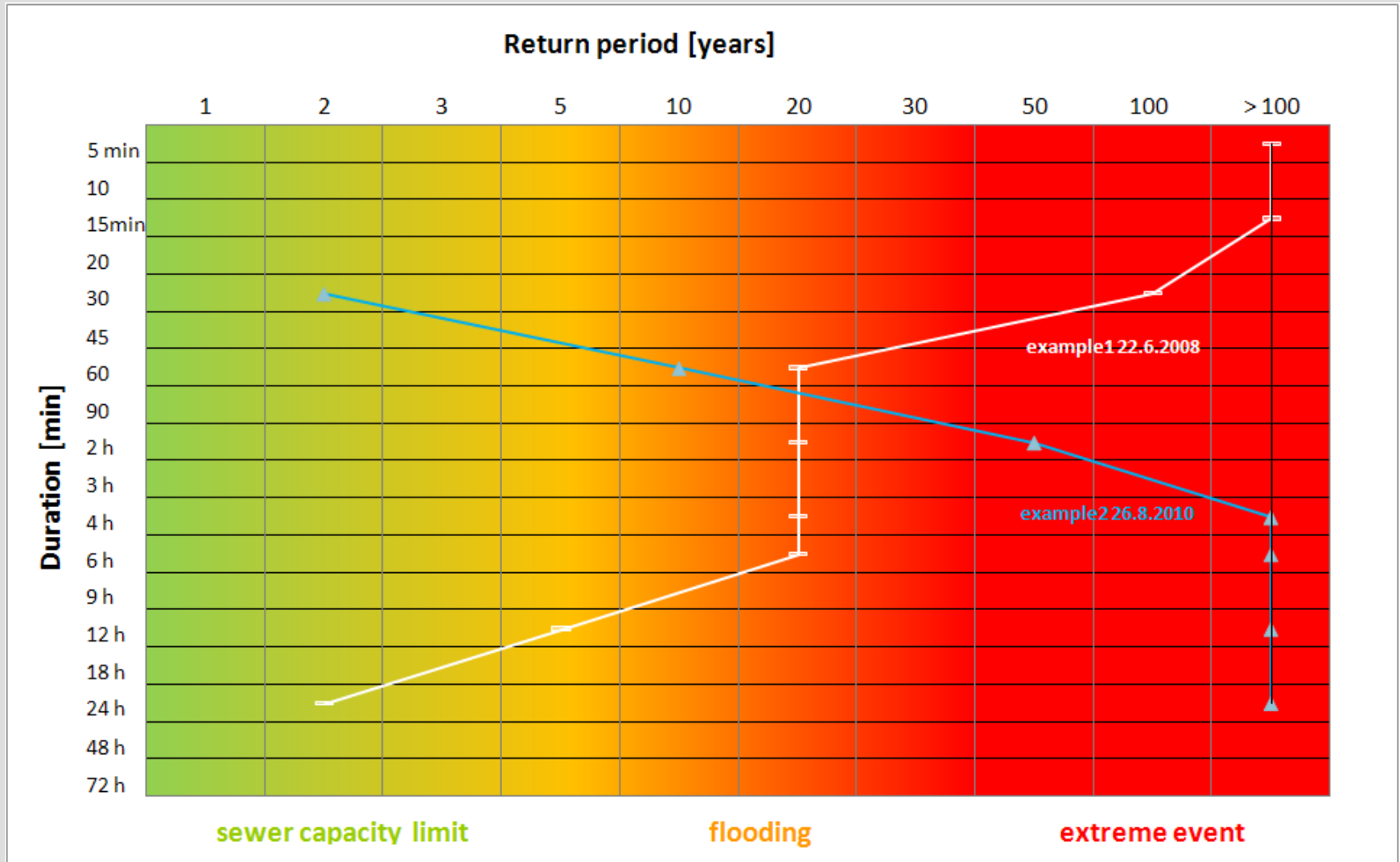
Statistics - how ?

Event characteristics



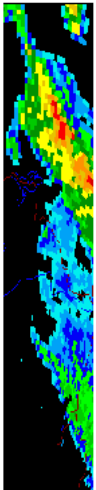
Statistics - how ?

Event characteristics



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Discussion and Outlook (1)

- ✱ Extreme events are difficult to analyse
- ✱ All available data should be used
- ✱ Rain gauge data are not sufficient
- ✱ Radar data alone are not sufficient either
- ✱ Only a combination of both, with a thorough data quality control permits analyses
- ✱ Methods to verify radar data quality and Z-R-assumptions have to be employed

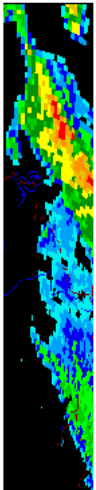


Discussion and Outlook (2)

- ✱ A detailed image is produced on the precipitation distribution in time and space
- ✱ Statistics can be obtained
- ✱ data can be cross-compared to damage data

- ✱ The future are
 - these informations on the web in near real-time:
 - www.hydrocity.com





HydroCity – online platform as a bridge to a climate adaptive city



Call: climate adaptation and Water



http://portal.hydronet.nl/ HydroWeb - HydroNE...

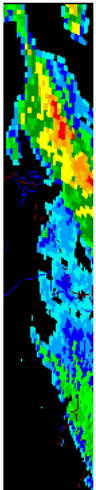
Neerslagradar
Weerstations
Verwachting
Cumulatief neerslagtekort
Actuele verdamping
Help

Radar
Open radarbeeld Sommeren radarbeeld 22-06-2011 16:00 Info Help Disclaimer

HydroNET [mm/dag]
0.1
10
20
30
40
60
100

Neerslag
HydroNET
Cumulatief 1 uur interval 1 dag interval
mm
20
10
0
04-05 06-05
Regionaal gecorrigeerd met automatische stations





Thank you for your attention !

<http://www.hydrometeo.de>

