

**Rainfall Runoff Modeling**  
**Using Doppler Weather Radar**  
**For Adyar Watershed, Chennai**

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# AGENDA

- **Need For The Research**
- **Objectives**
- **Introduction**
- **DWR Products And Z-R Relationship**
- **Advantages And Disadvantages**
- **Methodology**
- **Study Area Selection**
- **HEC-HMS Model**
- **Results And Discussion**
- **Conclusion & Future Research Recommendations**

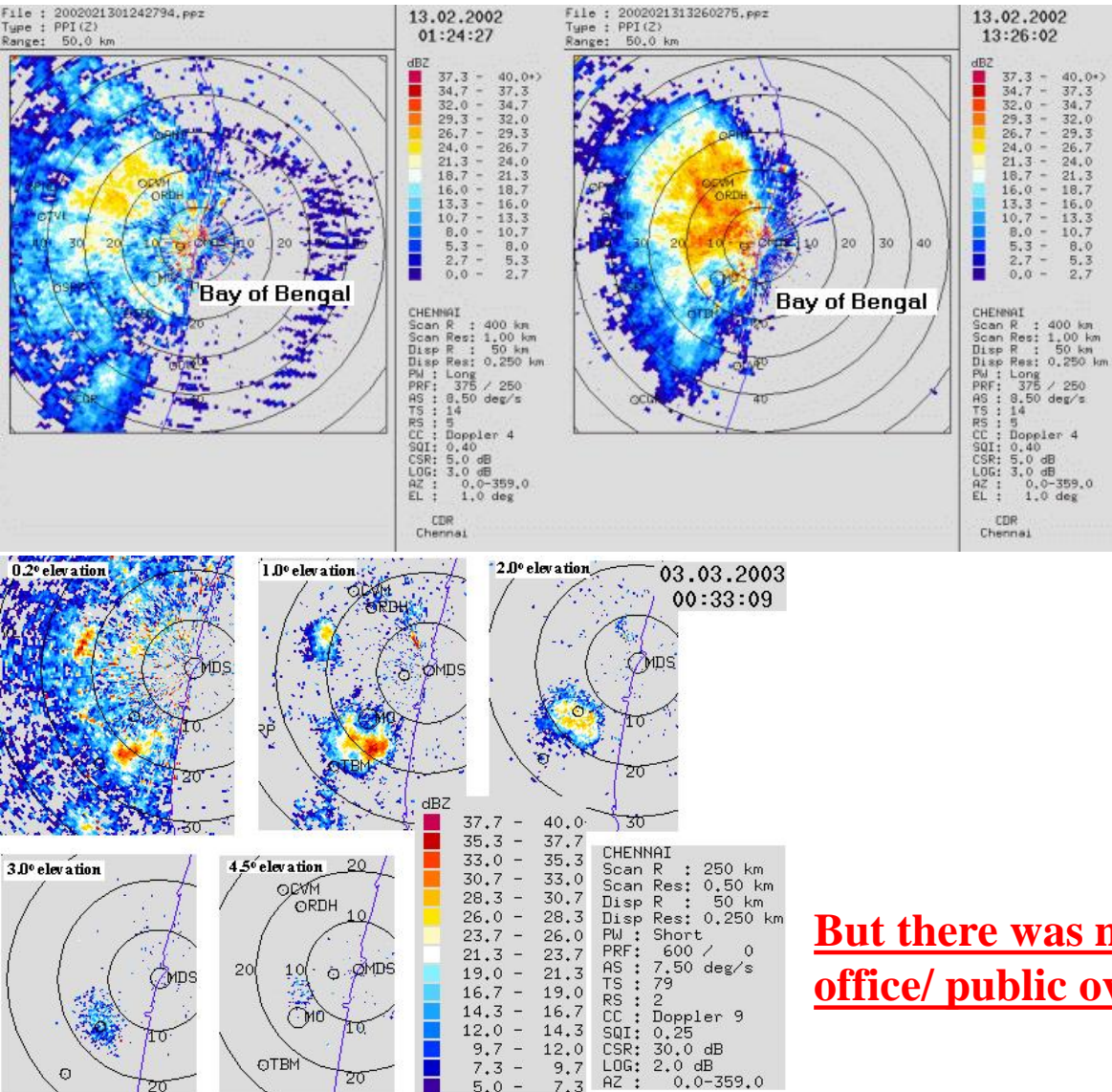
# NEED FOR THE RESEARCH

**Was it raining around Chennai during December 2002-March 2003?**

➤ During late December 2002 – March 2003, reflectivity as high as 28-38 dBZ was observed around Chennai.

➤ It would have been as if 20-60cm rainfall received over an of about 600-1600 sq. km around Chennai during Jan – Mar2003.

**But there was no report of rainfall from Met. office/ public over these areas.**



# OBJECTIVES

- Simulate the rainfall-runoff process with HEC-HMS using conventional rain gauge data.
- Simulate the rainfall-runoff process with HEC-HMS using radar derived rainfall data.
- Compare the capability of the two different measurement systems in order to give correct input to derive rainfall-runoff model.

## **Data Collection:**

- ❖ State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre(PWD), and India Meteorological Department (IMD) for rain gauge data.
- ❖ Cyclone Deduction Radar Centre (CDR), Port Trust, Chennai for radar derived rainfall data.

# INTRODUCTION

- Precipitation is a significant input for hydrological models; so, it needs to be quantified precisely.
- At present, the measurement of rainfall in a watershed is based solely on rain gauges network - assumption that it is uniform over the area - under or over estimation of runoff.
- There are numerous papers showing the improvements in flood estimation and flood forecasting using radar rainfall as the input data to the hydrological models.
- Limited studies are carried out in India to utilize the weather radar products for hydrological purposes.
- Utilization of DWR products for hydrological purposes similar to rainfall-runoff modeling, flood forecasting, flood zone mapping, and R&D activities.

## DWR Products and Z-R Relationship

CDR provides continuous data on various meteorological parameters;

- Rainfall Data (SRI and PAC)
- Wind speed and Wind direction
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Air pressure
- Visibility

$$Z = A R^b$$

Z - Measured Radar Reflectivity in  $\text{mm}^6/\text{m}^3$

R - Rain rate at ground level in mm/hr

A, b are constant and it varies from place to place, time to time and for different types of rainfall events.

Radar operating in the CDR, Chennai Port Trust has the following Z-R Relationship,

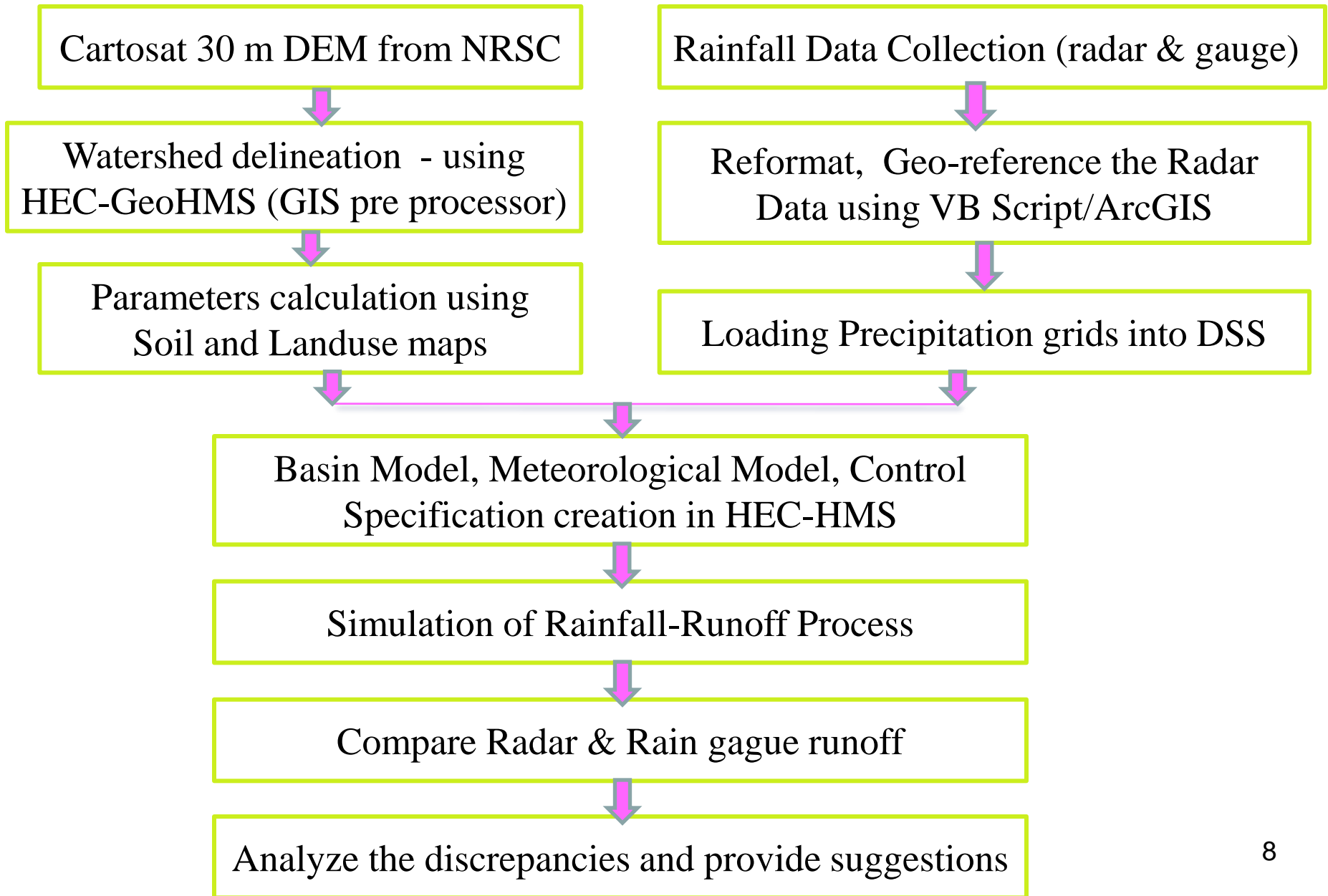
$$Z = 267 R^{1.345}$$

Error due to Ground clutter, Attenuation, Bright band and Vertical profile need to be corrected.

## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

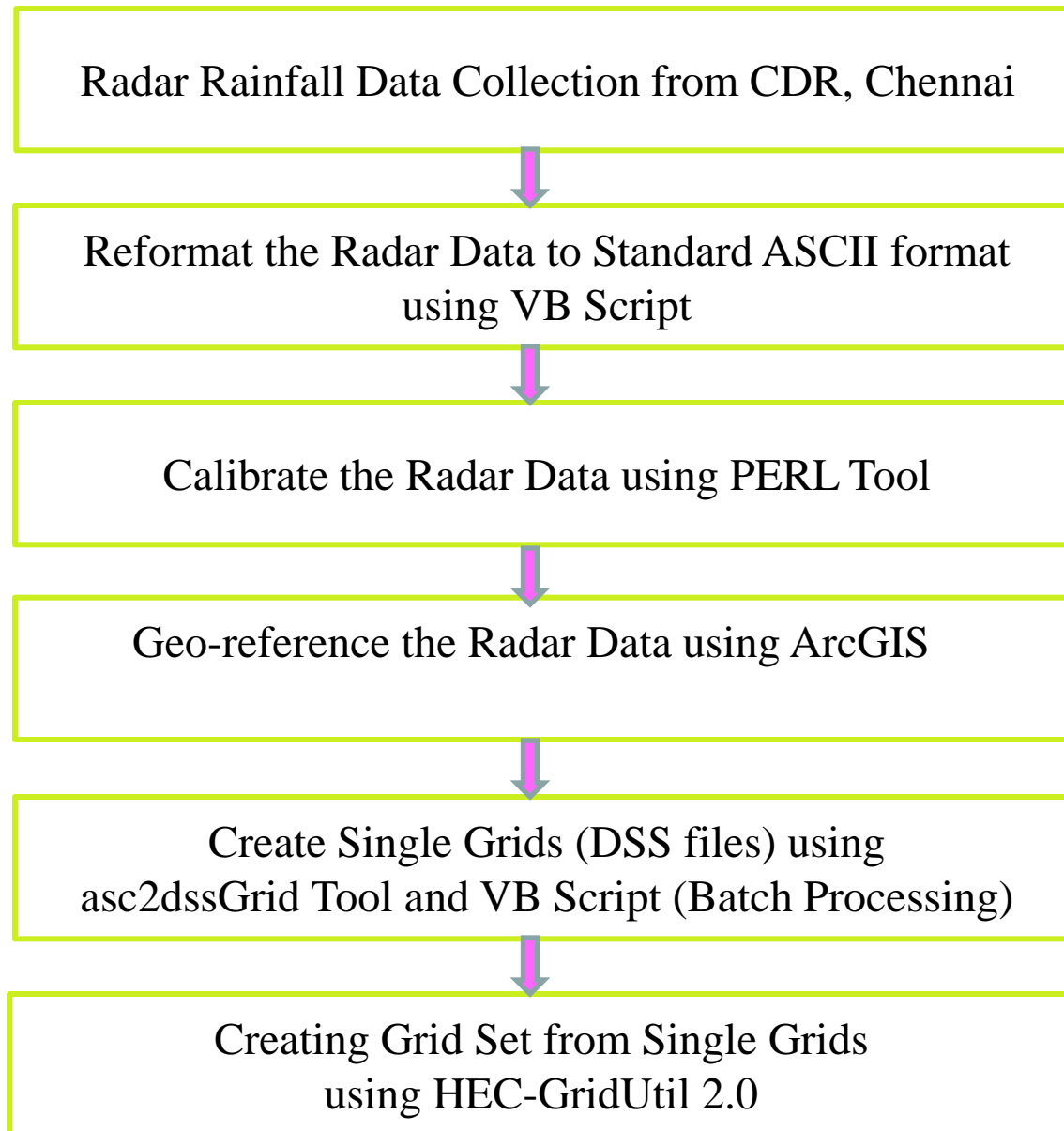
- The weather radar, which is a widely used basis for rainfall estimation at fine spatial and temporal resolutions, can better capture the spatial variation of rainfall fields than rain-gage rainfall data, in areas where rain-gages are distributed sparsely.
  - Approaching storms can sometimes be observed before they reach the catchments of interest.
  - It can be used as a forecasting tool for flash flooding and severe thunderstorm.
  - It can supplement the existing rain-gages.
  - It determines the intensity of precipitation.
  - It helps to plan watershed management, based on the rain estimation over the catchments.
- 
- The weather radar does not measure rainfall directly; algorithms are used to estimate the rainfall from radar observations. The radar data requires vigorous quality control before being converted into precipitation products that can be used as input to hydrologic models.

# METHODOLOGY





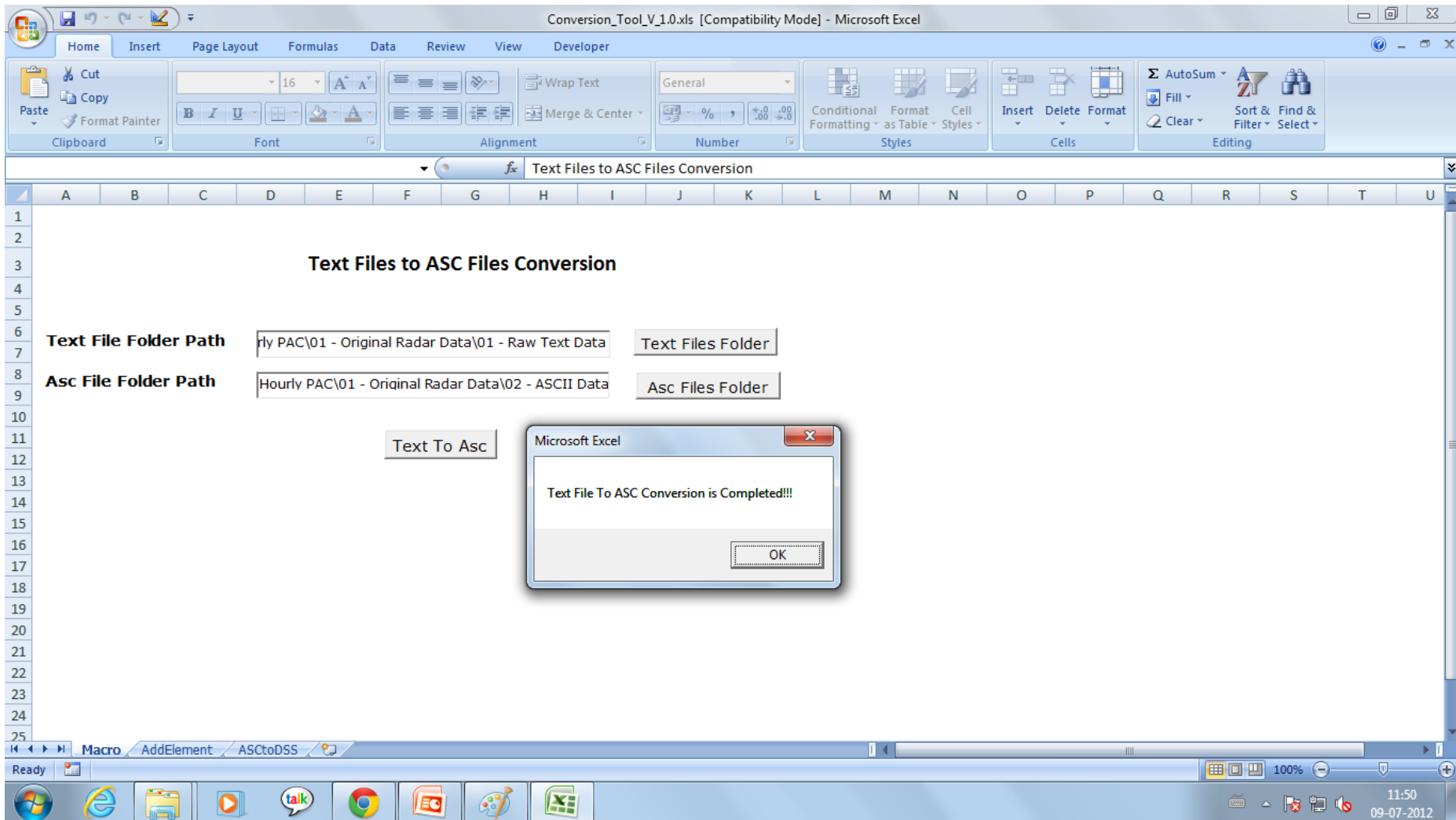
# METHODOLOGY – Radar Data Processing



# Original Radar Data

[illegible]

# Text Files to ASCII Data Conversion



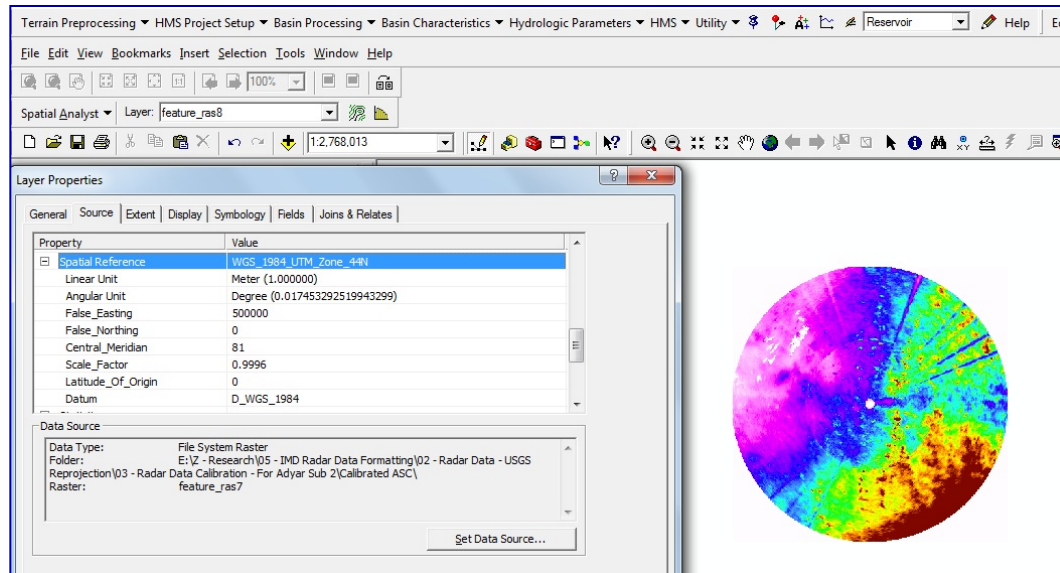


# ASCII Radar Data

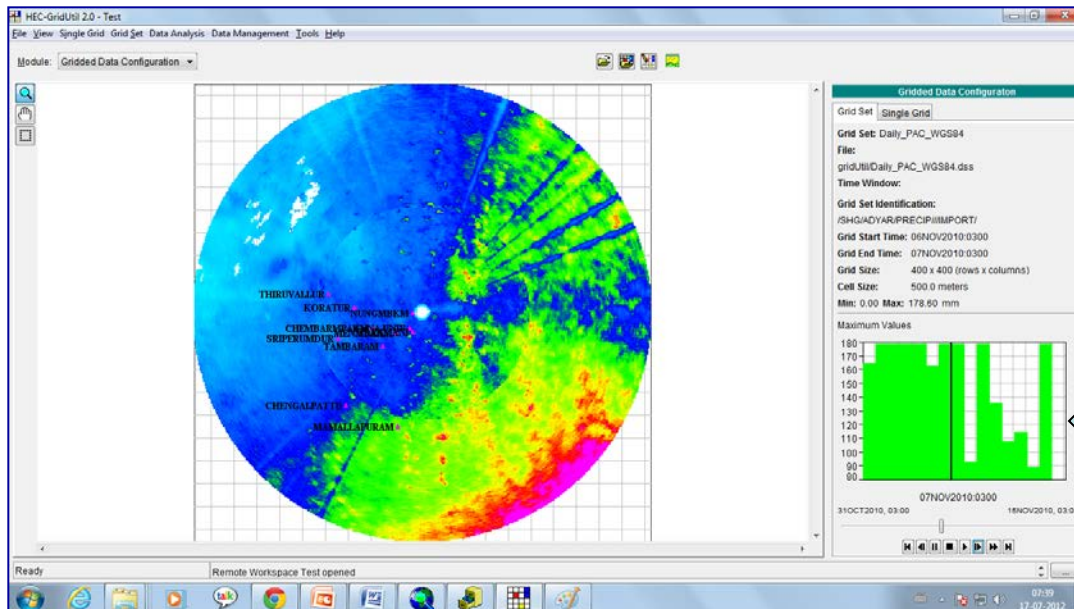
<b>ncols</b>	refers to the number of columns in the grid
<b>nrows</b>	refers to the number of rows in the grid
<b>xllcorner</b>	refers to the western edge of the grid
<b>yllcorner</b>	refers to the southern edge of the grid
<b>cellsize</b>	refers to the resolution of the grid
<b>nodata_value</b>	refers to the value that represents missing data

[illegible]

# Radar Data – Projection

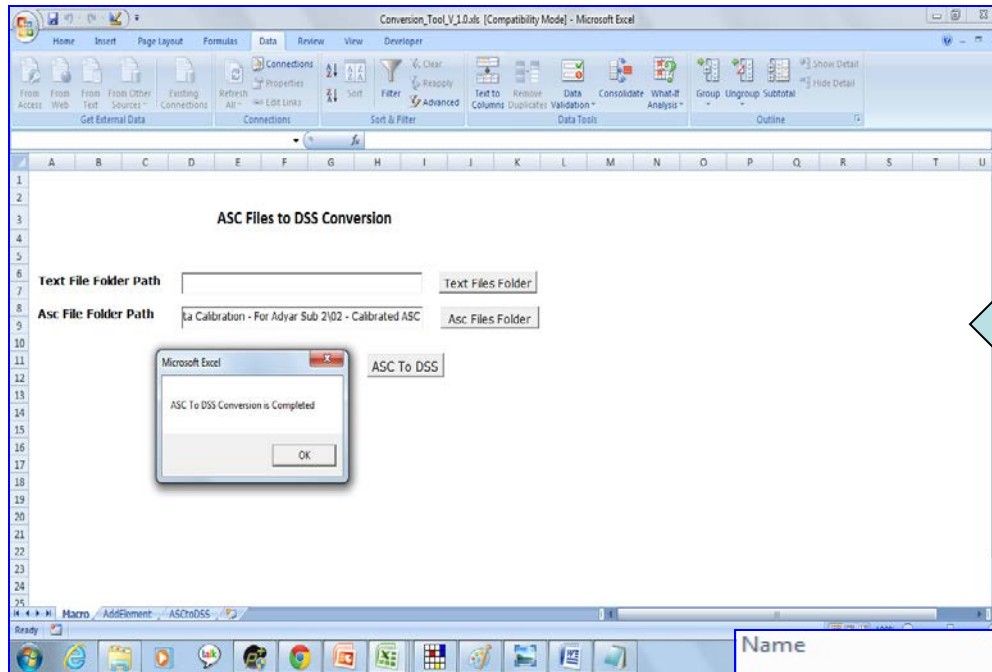


**Radar Data Projection -  
ArcGIS**



**Radar Data Projection –  
HEC-GridUtil 2.0**

# ASCII Data to DSS(Single Grids) Conversion

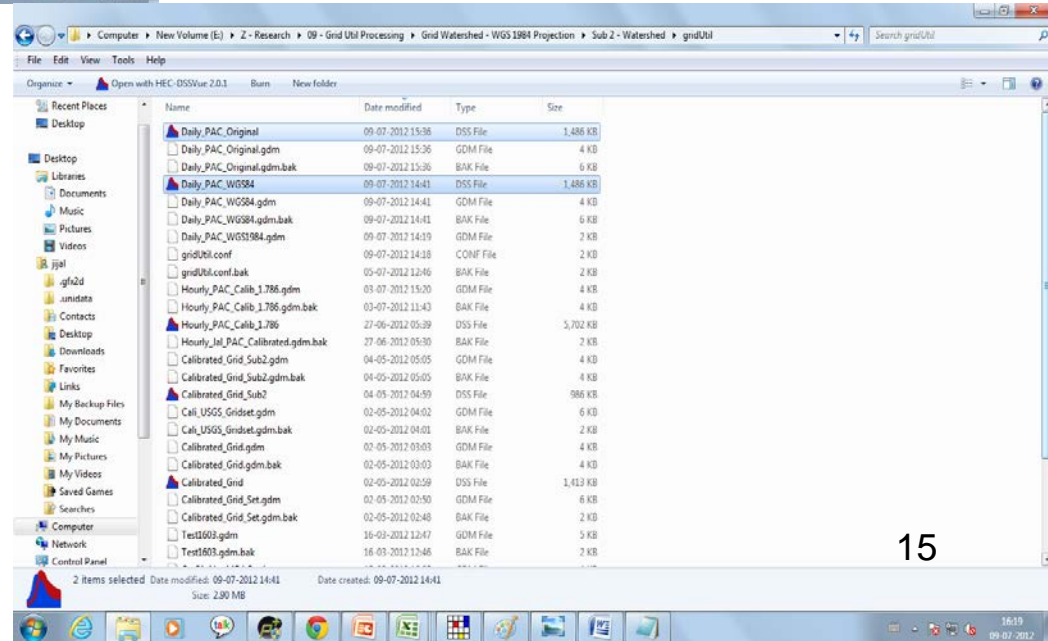
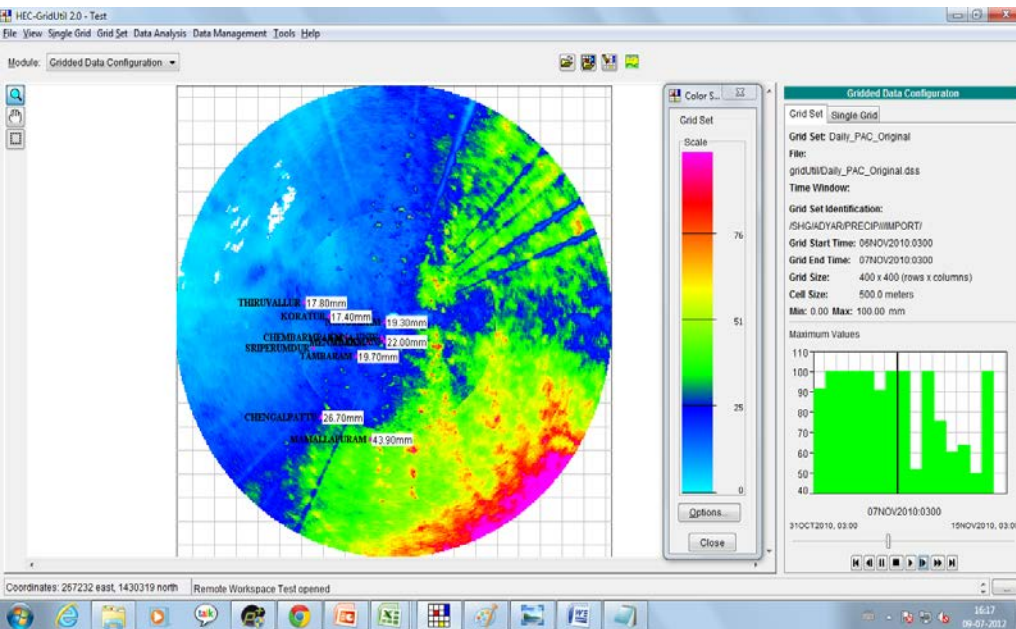


Using asc2dssGrid Utility and  
VBScript (for Batch Processing)

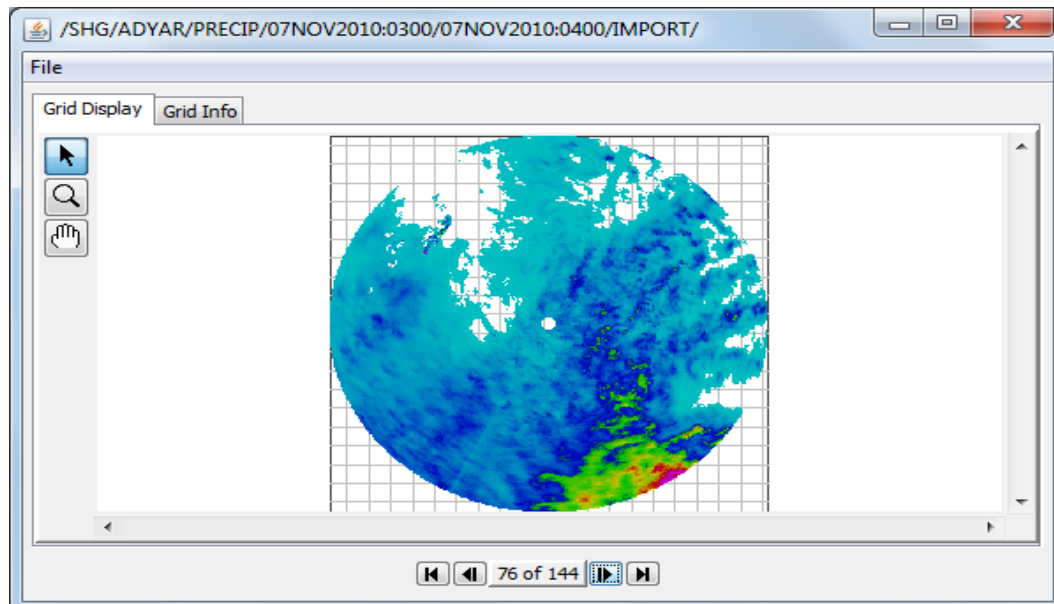
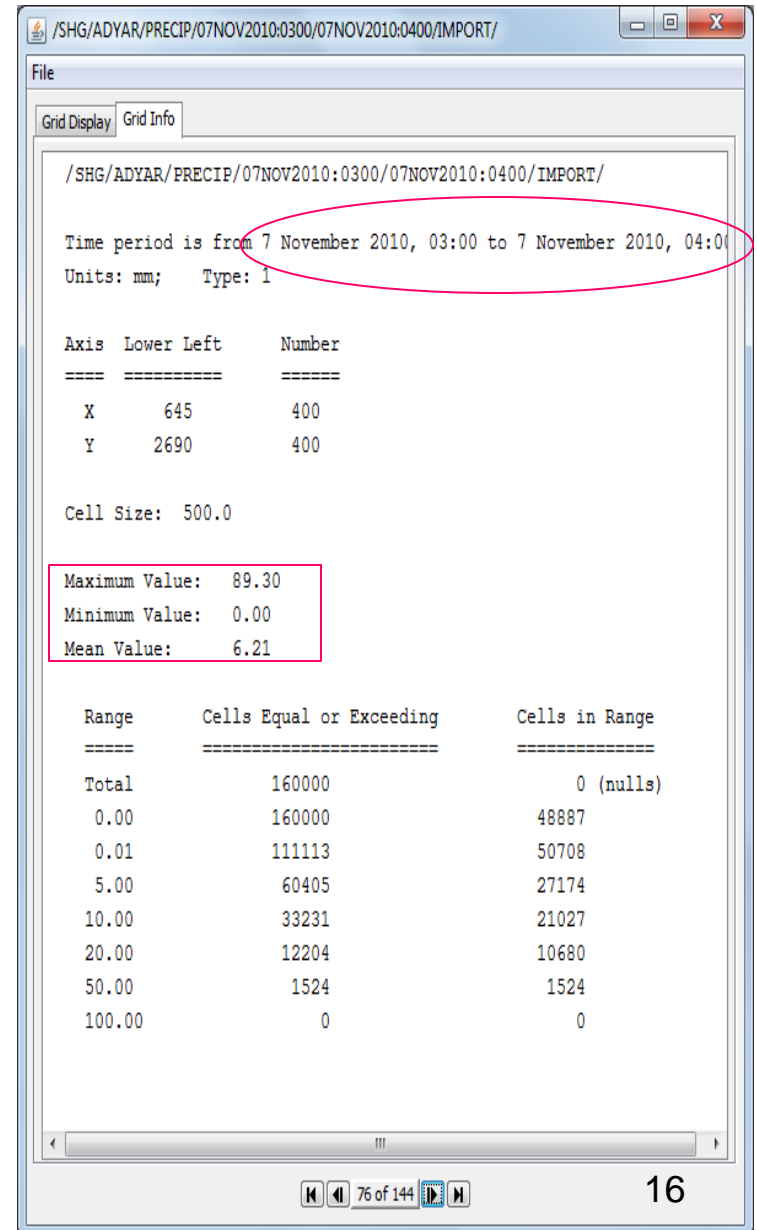
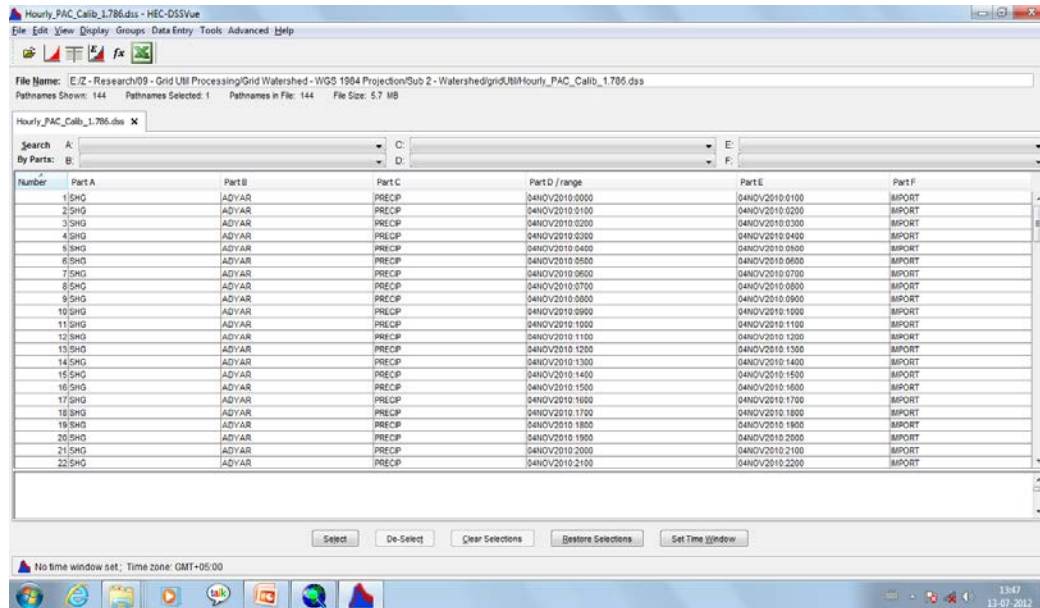
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
PACnov0102_01	09-07-2012 14:21	DSS File	197 KB
PACnov0203_01	09-07-2012 14:21	DSS File	97 KB
PACnov0304_01	09-07-2012 14:21	DSS File	102 KB
PACnov0405_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	128 KB
PACnov0506_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	159 KB
PACnov0607_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	275 KB
PACnov0708_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	267 KB
PACnov0809_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	90 KB
PACnov0910_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	118 KB
PACnov1011_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	102 KB
PACnov1112_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	69 KB
PACnov1213_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	40 KB
PACnov1314_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	34 KB
PACnov1415_01	09-07-2012 14:22	DSS File	98 KB
PACoct3101_01	09-07-2012 14:21	DSS File	66 KB



# Grid Set(DSS) creation in HEC-GridUtil 2.0



# HEC-DSSVue Utility for DSS File Editing





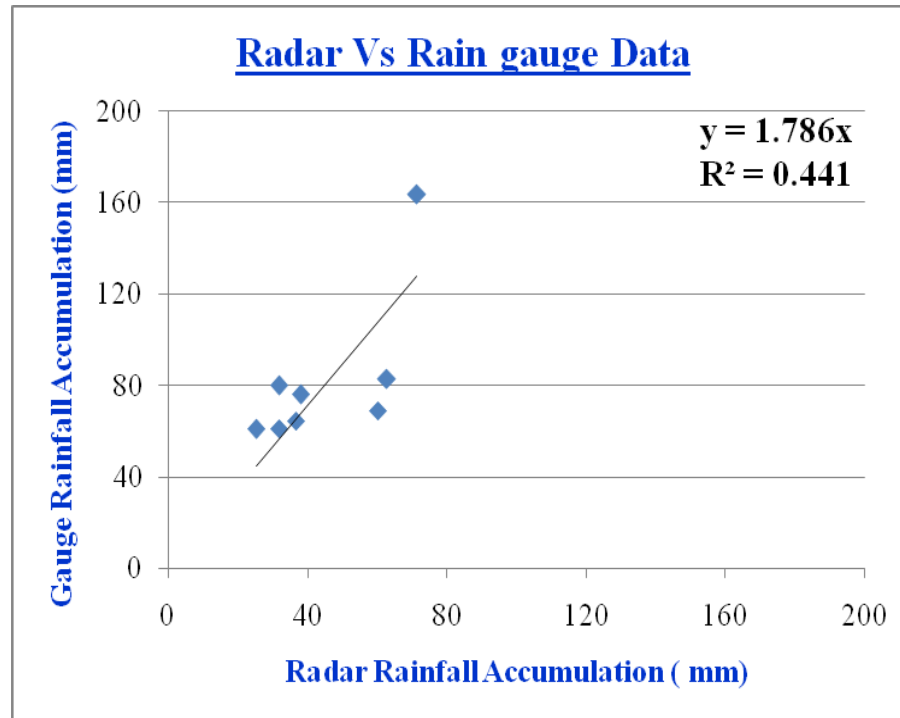
# Radar Rainfall Information Extraction

C:\Users\acer\Desktop\session e4\Daily PAC - without Calibration

# Radar – Rain Gauge Data comparison

Radar data (mm)								
Rain Gauge Stations	Nungambakkam	Tharamani	Meenambakkam	Tambaram	Chembarambakkam	Korattur	Sriperumpudur	Chengalpattu
04-Nov-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90
05-Nov-10	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
06-Nov-10	2.90	2.20	10.00	2.60	16.60	0.00	1.00	2.20
07-Nov-10	19.30	20.90	17.00	19.70	14.30	17.40	11.90	26.70
08-Nov-10	9.60	13.50	10.00	36.90	31.80	6.80	18.90	37.59
Sum	31.80	36.60	38.00	60.20	62.70	25.20	31.80	71.39
Rain gauge data (mm)								
04-Nov-10	1.80	0.00	4.80	1.00	5.00	13.00	0.00	73.00
05-Nov-10	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
06-Nov-10	3.80	0.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07-Nov-10	22.80	23.80	21.40	11.20	12.00	5.00	8.20	11.40
08-Nov-10	47.80	40.80	44.80	49.00	49.00	37.00	53.00	79.20
Sum	80.00	64.60	76.00	69.20	83.00	61.00	61.20	163.60

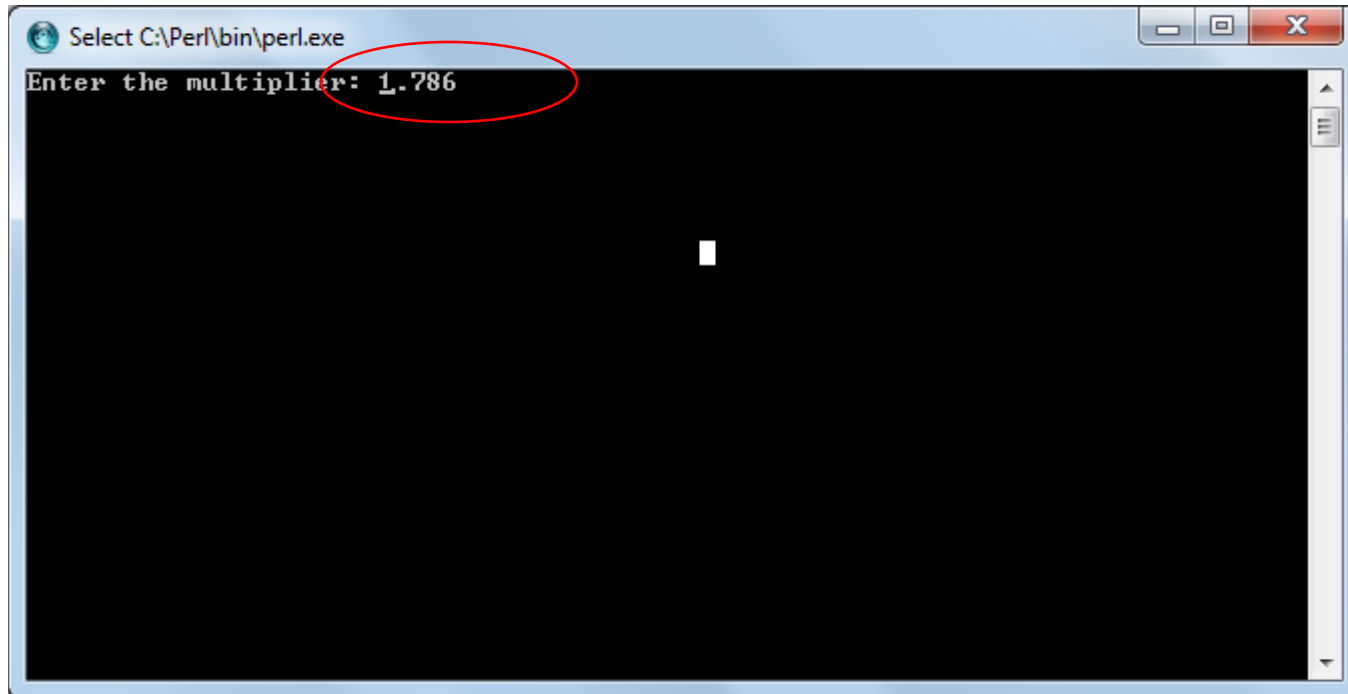
# Calibration of Radar Data



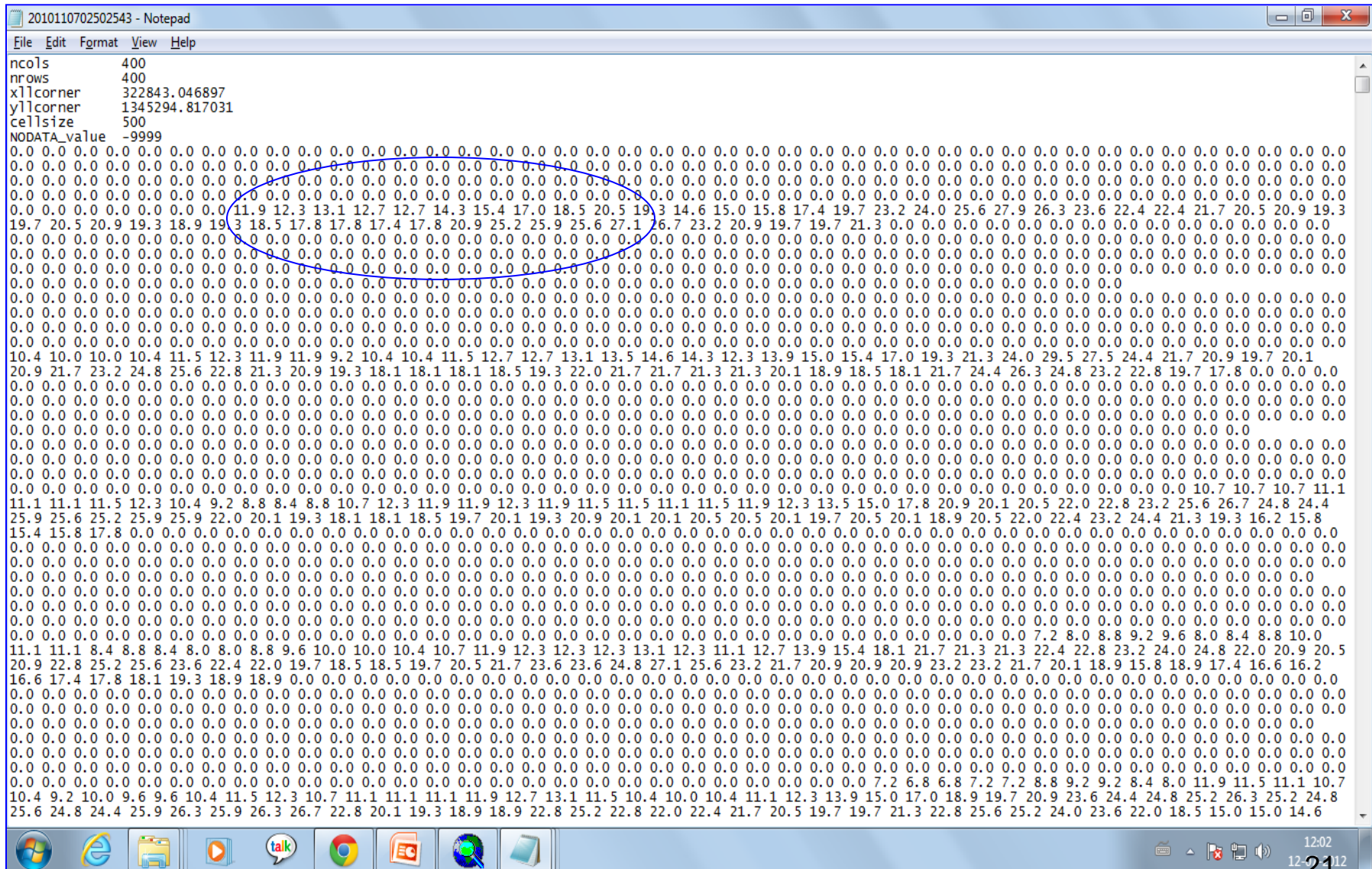
**Radar Rainfall Calibration Model (Original Values)**

**Radar rainfall calibration factor for the study area is identified as 1.786**

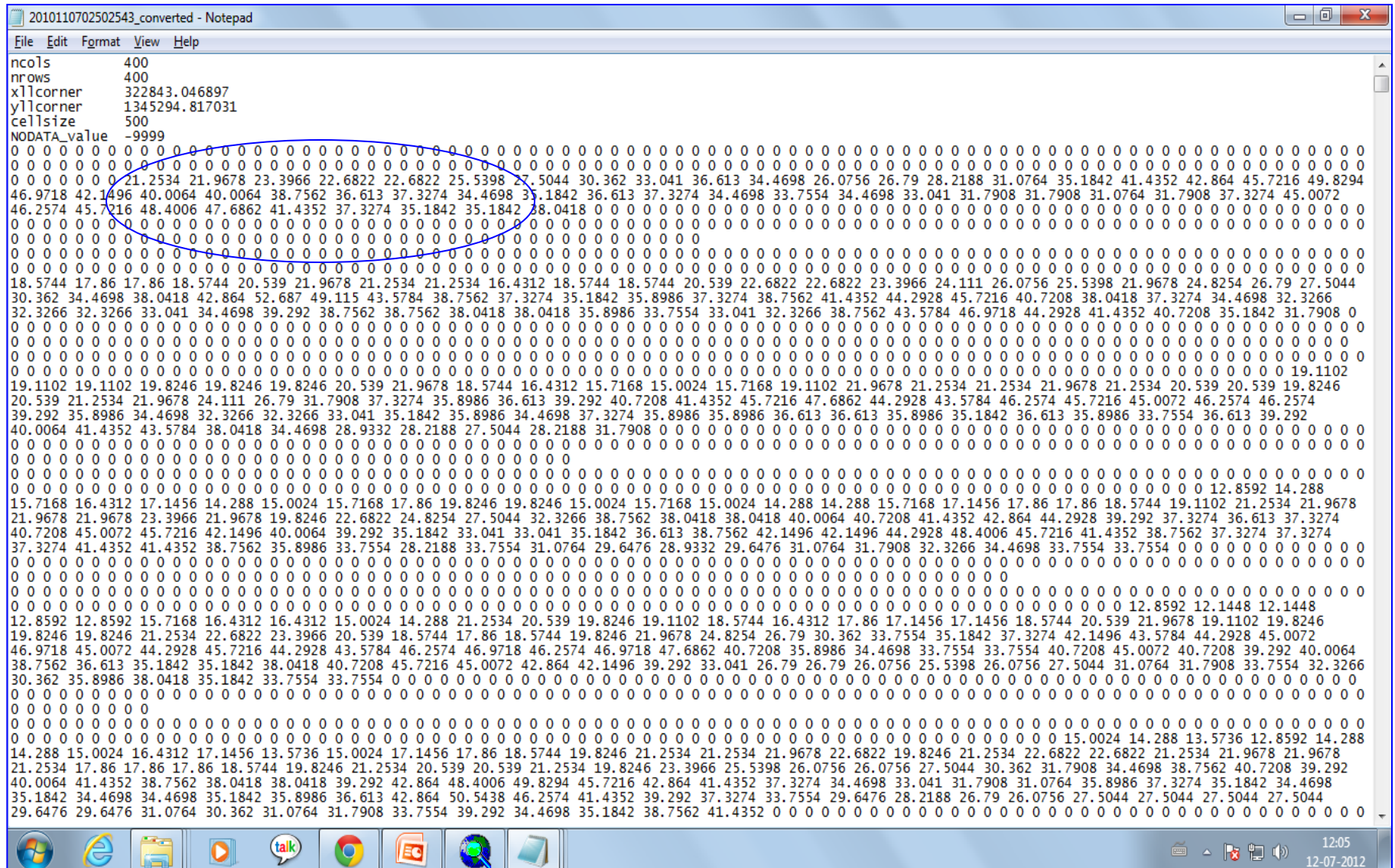
# Radar Rainfall Calibration – PERL Batch Program



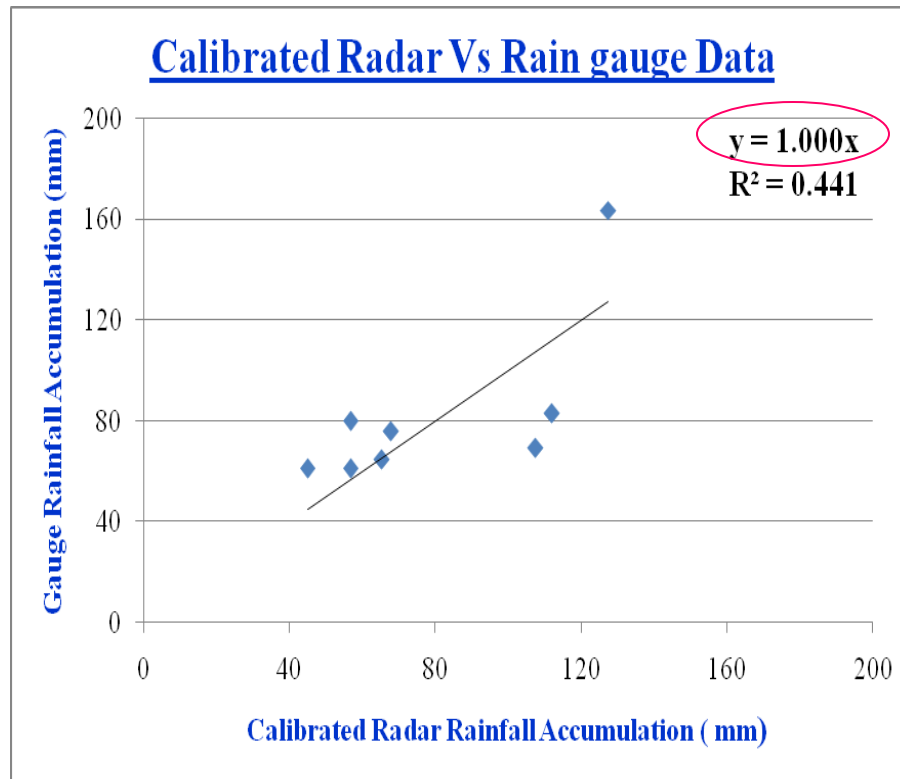
## ASCII Radar Data – Before Calibration



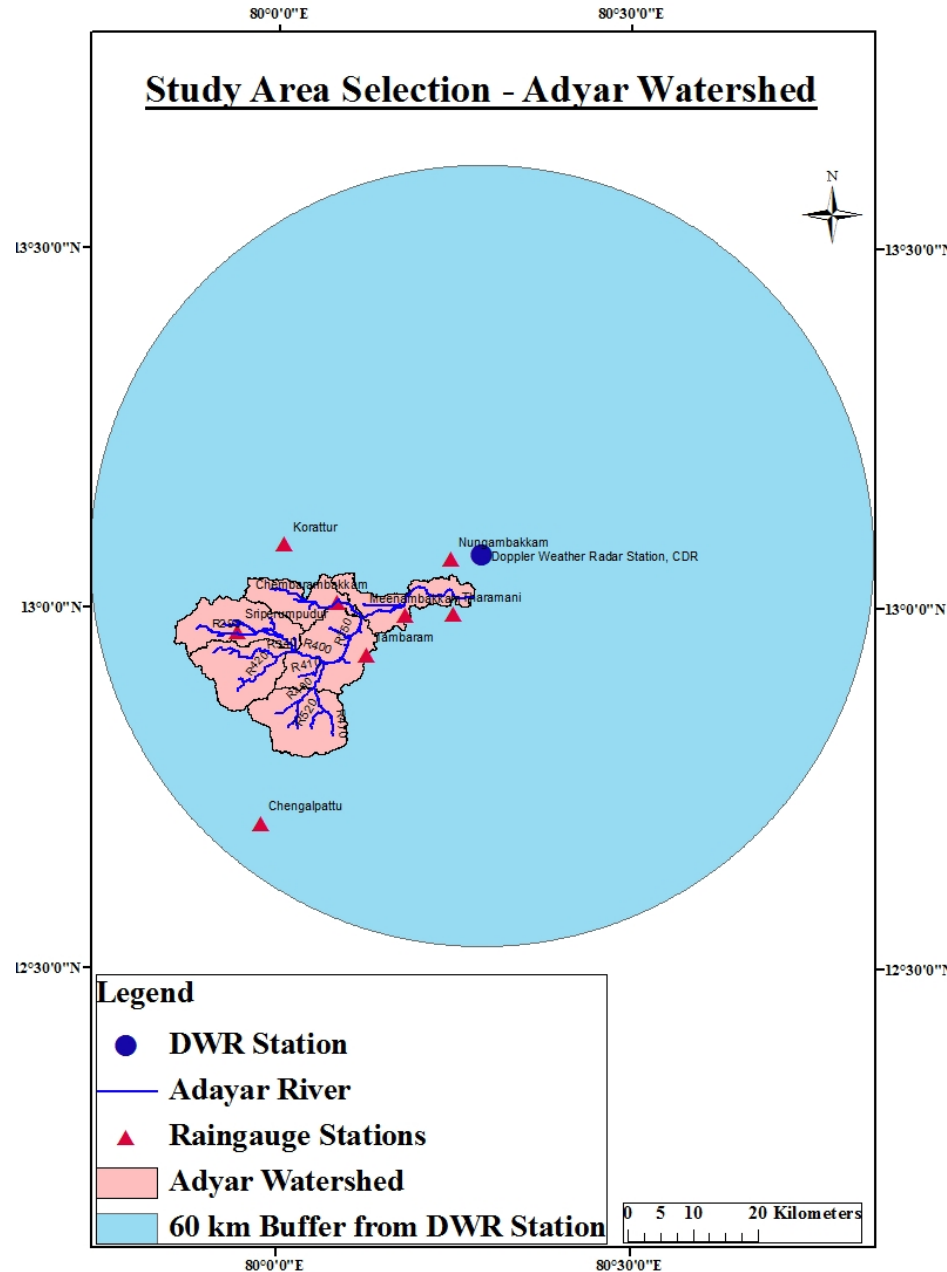
## ASCII Radar Data – After Calibration



# Radar Rainfall Calibration Model (Adjusted Values)



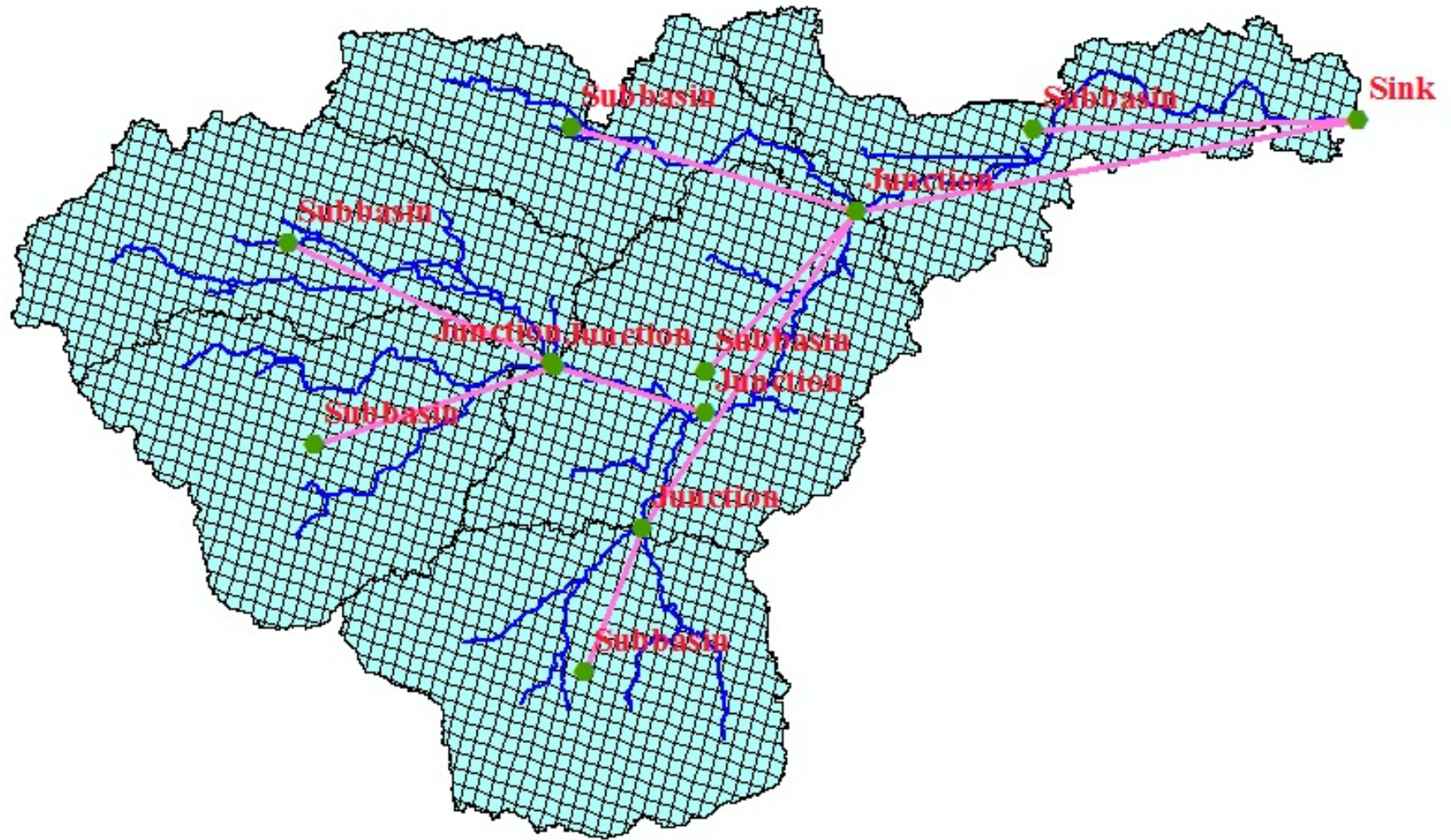
# STUDY AREA SELECTION



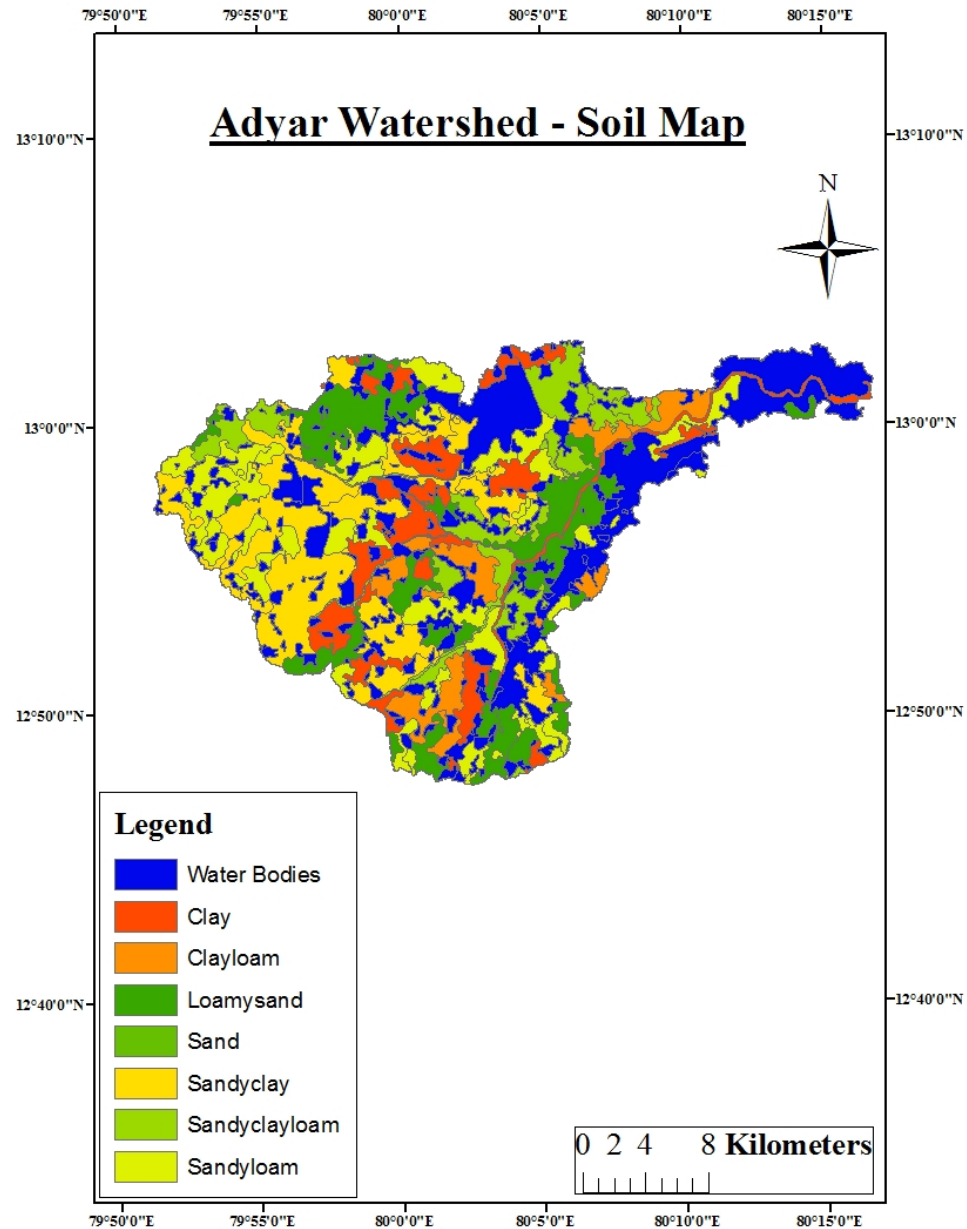
Area of the watershed:	632 km <sup>2</sup>
Average Annual Rainfall:	1200 mm
Average Monthly Minimum Temperature:	19° C
Average Monthly Maximum Temperature:	42° C



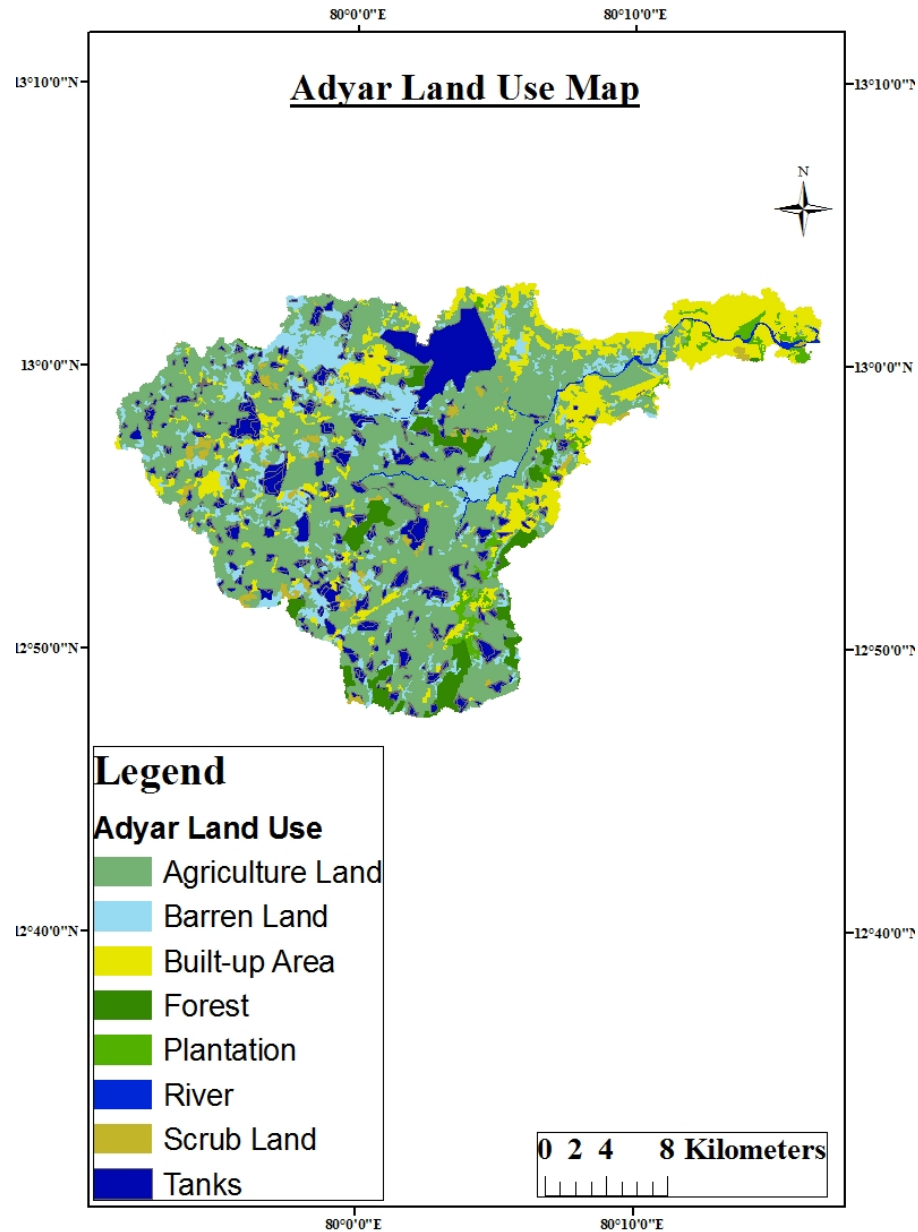
## Basin Model – Grids with HMS nodes and Links



# Adyar Soil Map



# Adyar Landuse Map



# Basin Model – Parameters

Subbasin Area [Sub1 - Radar]

Show Elements: All Elements ▾

Sorting: Hydrologic ▾

Subbasin	Area (KM2)
W820	109.87
W850	108.63
W1060	120.23
W740	128.16
W590	76.227
W630	88.668

Apply Close

Curve Number Loss [Sub1 - Radar]

Show Elements: All Elements ▾

Sorting: Hydrologic ▾

Subbasin	Initial Abstraction (MM)	Curve Number	Impervious (%)
W820	5.17	83.08	27.75
W850	3.03	89.35	27.75
W1060	6.99	78.41	13.125
W740	3.9	86.69	17.5
W590	5.38	82.51	27.125
W630	4.44	85.12	18.75

Apply Close

SCS Transform[Sub1 - Radar]

Show Elements: All Elements ▾

Sorting: Hydrologic ▾

Subbasin	Lag Time (MIN)
W820	265.0128614
W850	248.1208371
W1060	204.0629891
W740	357.3741832
W590	314.6685575
W630	492.589933

Apply Close

Muskingum Routing [Sub1 - Radar]

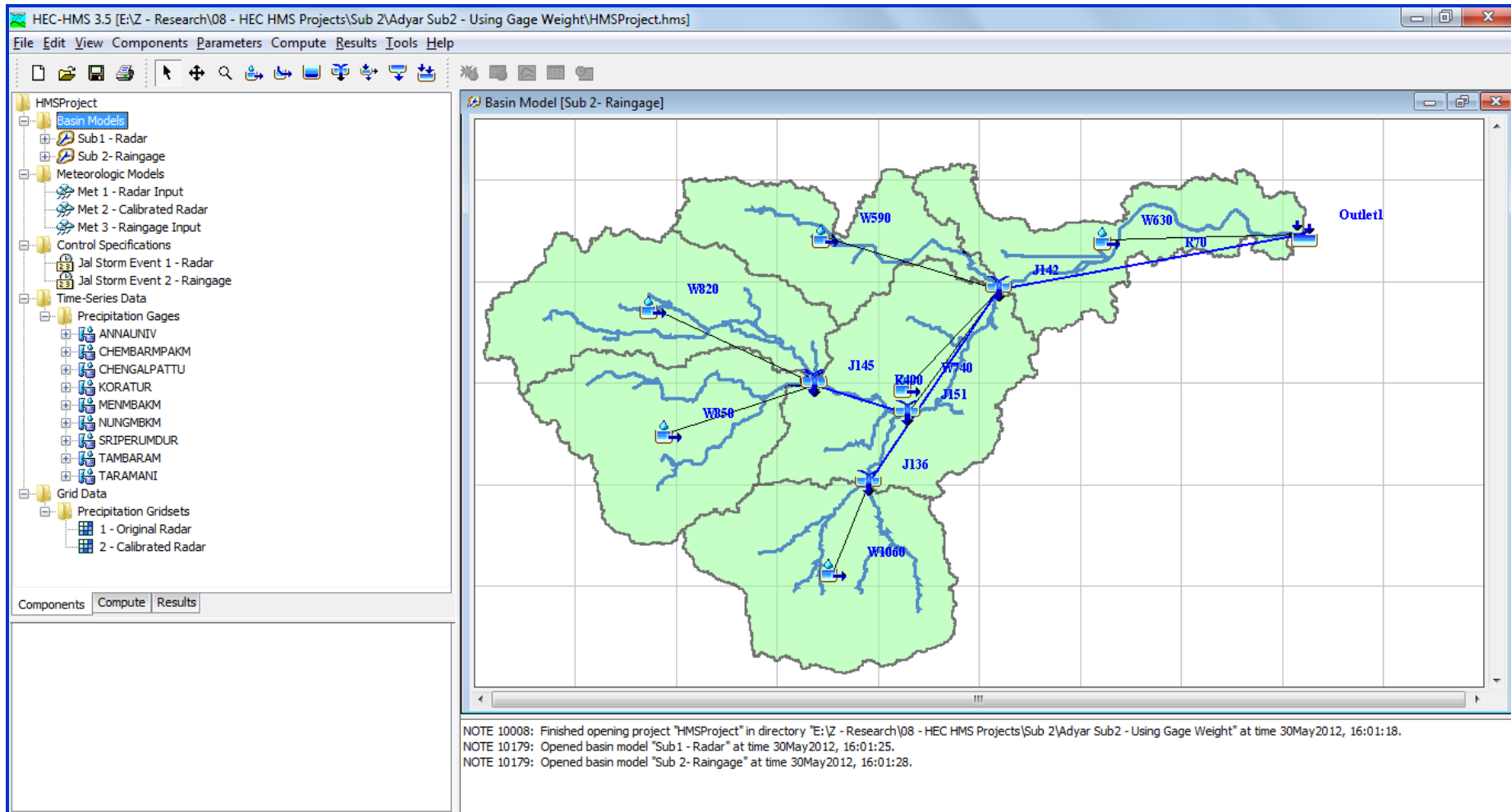
Show Elements: All Elements ▾

Sorting: Hydrologic ▾

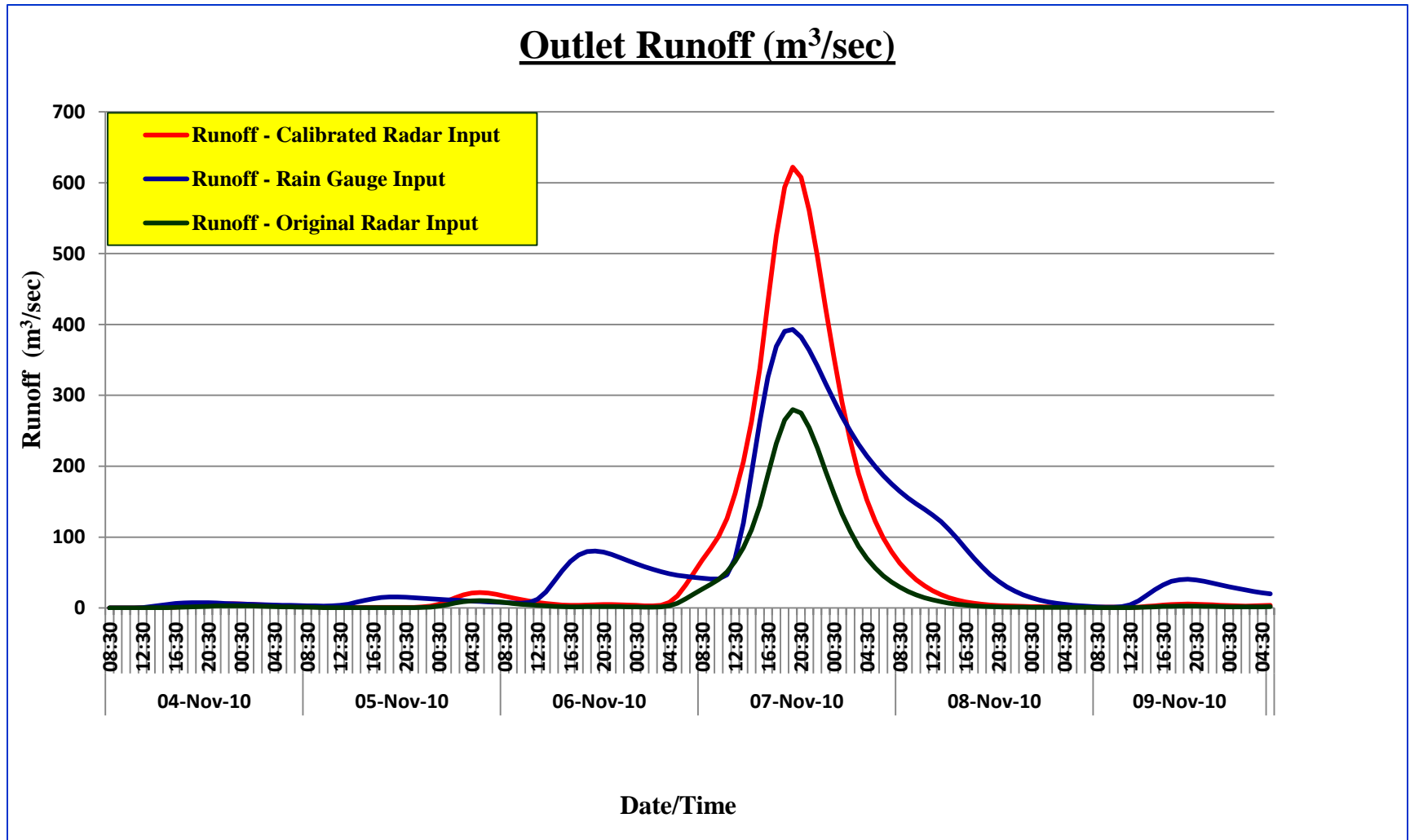
Reach	Muskingum K (HR)	Muskingum X	Number of Subreaches
R310	0.028	0.25	1
R400	0.97548	0.25	1
R150	2.4289	0.25	1
R70	3.7404	0.25	1

Apply Close

# HEC-HMS Model



# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

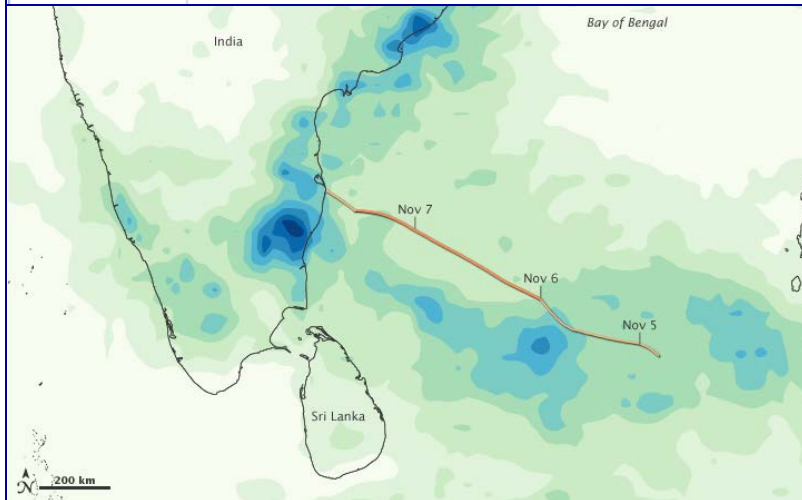
Watersheds	Sub1 - Nemam (Ungauged)		Sub2 - Adyar (Gauged)	
	Calibrated Radar Data	Rain Gauge Data	Calibrated Radar Data	Rain Gauge Data
Area( km <sup>2</sup> )	110		632	
Peak Outflow(m <sup>3</sup> /sec)	90.5	92.3	621.9	392.8
Date of Peak Outflow	07-Nov-10	07-Nov-10	07-Nov-10	07-Nov-10
Total Outflow(1000m <sup>3</sup> )	3168.6	4574.8	28593.3	32572.9
Discrepancy		30.74%		12.22%

- Original Radar Rainfall data is quite low when compared to the rain gauge rainfall data, so it needs to be calibrated.
- Simulated values obtained from the model using Calibrated radar and rain gauge inputs are compared and difference in peak outflow is 12 % for Gauged watershed whereas it is 30 % for ungauged watersheds.
- The model prediction using radar data and field discharge are in fair agreement.



# MEDIA INFORMATION

<b>Severe Cyclonic Storm Jal near Chennai, Tamil Nadu,</b>		<b>Severe Cyclonic Storm Jal near Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, at peak intensity on November 7, 2010(Sunday)</b>
<b>Formed</b>	October 31, 2010	
<b>Dissipated</b>	<b>November 8, 2010(Monday)</b>	One person was killed in Chennai,Tamil Nadu when a tree toppled.
<b>Highest winds</b>	<u>3-minute sustained:</u> 110 km/h (70 mph) <u>1-minute sustained:</u> 100 km/h (65 mph)	On November 9, The Andhra Pradesh chief minister Konijeti Rosaiah said that about 54 have died in India due to the storm.
<b>Fatalities</b>	at least 118 dead, 12 missing	<b>Media news</b> <b>'JAL' weakens into cyclonic storm PTI Nov 7, 2010, 06.32pm IST</b>  CHENNAI: Severe cyclonic storm 'JAL' has weakened into a cyclonic storm and lay centred over southwest Bay of Bengal, about 250 km east-southeast of Chennai, today even as two persons died in rain-related incidents in Tamil Nadu.
<b>Damage</b>	<u>\$1.729 billion (2010 USD)</u>	
<b>Areas affected</b>	Malaysia, Malay Peninsula, Sri Lanka, <b>India</b>	
<u>Part of the 2010 Pacific typhoon season</u> <b>&amp;</b> <u>2010 North Indian Ocean cyclone season</u>		
		Jal, which means water in Hindi, will bring thunderstorms.





## CONCLUSION

- Research investigates the feasibility of using DWR rainfall data for hydrological purpose in Chennai watersheds.
- Radar outflow pattern matches the observed outflow.
- The research concludes that DWR products available at CDR, Chennai can be used for hydrological purposes such as runoff estimation, flood forecasting, flood zone mapping, and Research and Development activities because of the benefits of their spatial and temporal information content

## **FUTURE RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS**

- DWR station is applying unique Z-R relationship, it may not be appropriate .
- Study area has inadequate automatic rain gauges, both recording as well as non recording rain gauges are considered.
- Research will be extended to simulate rainfall-runoff for the entire watersheds in Chennai basin to assist the policy and decision makers for better planning and development activities, especially in remote areas where rain gauges are sparse.



**Thank you**