Preposterous* **Precipitation** – **A Practitioner's Prerspective**

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Extreme Precipitation Workshop Mass DFW, Westborough, MA 15 October 2019

* "beyond reason & convention" thesaurus category



Where are the Practitioners?

- Agriculture
- Stormwater *
- Hydrology / Hydraulics *
- Water Supply
- Sewer Districts
- Watershed Management
- Ecohydrology *
- Transportation **



Apologies to Prof. Frink



Extremes - A Matter of Scale

- Space
 - 10⁻³ mi² to 10³⁺ mi²
- Time
 - 5 min to 72+ hrs
 - Weeks to months to years!
- Time & Space often go hand in hand
 larger watersheds imply longer time scales
- Identified Needs also dictate scales
 - Ag & Water Supply: seasonal, annual, multi-year
 - Hydraulic structures: event-based minutes to hours





Not All Extremes are Big

Droughts





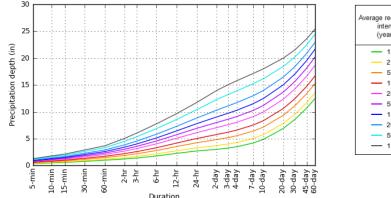
Flood Carrabassett, ME Rt 27



What Kinds of Data do We Use?

- Event-Based Design of Hydraulic Structures
 - Depth-duration-frequency
 - Intensity-duration-frequency

PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves Latitude: 42.2915°, Longitude: -71.6295°

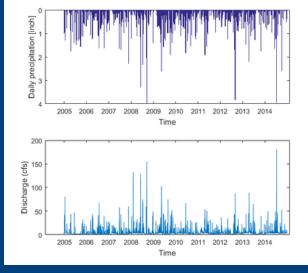




Continuous Time Series

- Analysis and design of systems
 - Water supply
 - Stormwater
 - Sewer

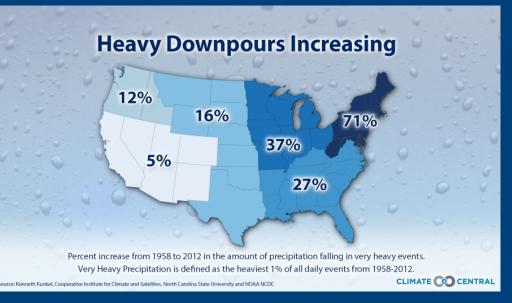
Extremes take care of themselves





Extreme Precipitation

- A HUGE Subject
- Bigger than a 6-hr workshop
- Time now to limit my comments
 - Hydrologic design in transportation
 - Hydraulic Structures
 - Civil / site design
 - Stormwater
 - Northeast US
 - Rural state





Hydrologic Design in Transportation

- All about "Sizing the Structure" – Bridges, culverts, pipes
- Design for *flow* of specified frequency
 E.g. Q50 "50-year flow", "50-year event"



- Calculate flow by regression equations
 Precip may not even be needed!
- Calculate flow from precipitation by a rainfall runoff (R/RO) model (urban & smaller watersheds)
 Assume T-yr rainfall event produces T-yr flow
- Typically assume steady flow hydraulics **
 - Don't need hyetograph or time series



R/RO Calculators Used in Design

- Rational Method (*intensities*)
 Q = CiA
- TR-20 (NRCS) (24-hr depth)
 - Hydrograph method
 - And derivatives



- (ex. HydroCAD, TR-55, parts of HEC-HMS))
- Almost never "calibrated" to real data
- Large, Unknown Uncertainties
 - In the precip inputs, the model & model parameters



NOAA Atlas 14

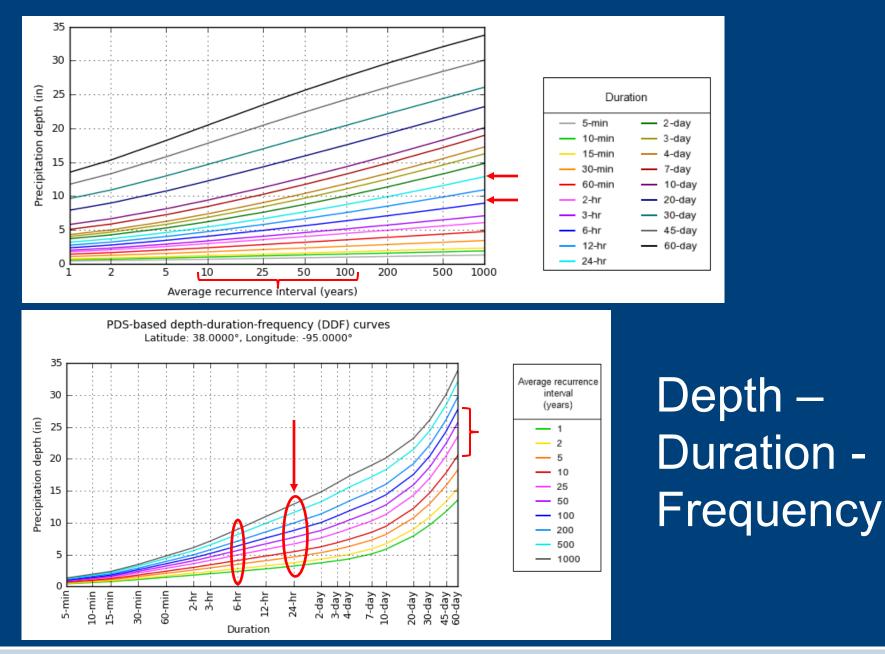


NOAA's National Weather Service Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center

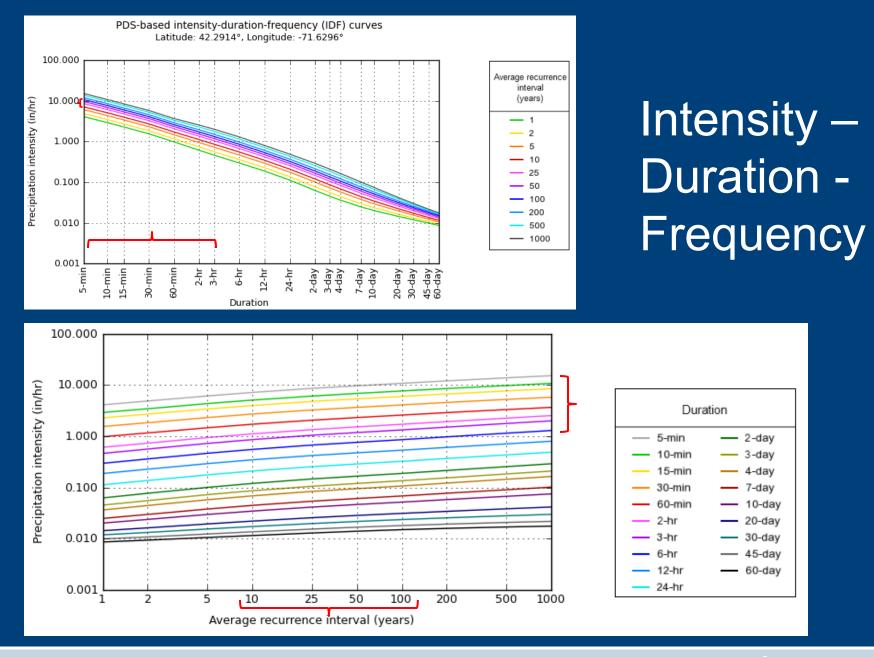
- Standard Source for precip inputs to eventbased hydrologic models
 - Also precip.net for the Northeast
- DOT's have a particular interest in Atlas 14
 - Principal funding partners with NOAA
 - Replaces workhorse 50-yr old TP-40
- Depth-Duration-Frequency (DDF) Curves
 For TR-20 hydrology
- Intensity-Duration-Frequency (IDF) Curves

 For Rational Method











Now and Then – and Tomorrow?

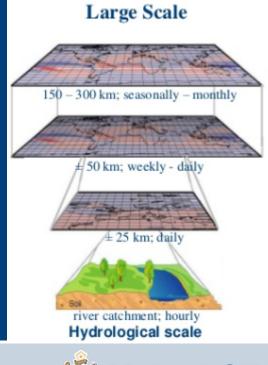
- Atlas 14
 - Looking back
 - historic data (thru 2010 or so)
- Next update probably 20+ years away
- What about tomorrow?
- How to incorporate climate projections in design? Should we even try?





Climate Projections?

- Daily time step
 - Design needs (R/RO): sub-daily, even sub-hourly
- Grid Size 10 100 km (100 km² 10,000 km²)
 - Design watersheds (R/RO) 1 ac 640 ac (0.004 2.6 km²)
- Need to DOWNSCALE
 - Space
 - Time (disaggregate)
- Climate models not intended for these small space & time scales



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What is Needed for Design?

- Projected IDF, DDF curves & tables
 Use same R/RO design tools
- Focus of ongoing NCHRP research
- Small urban and flashy watersheds likely most at need
 - Strongest relationship bet Rainfall & Runoff
- Larger watersheds?
 - R/RO relationship much more complicated





Wait a Minute! Step back – take a deep breath

- Don't just automatically go to design with projections
- Time to look at uncertainty in current IDF / DDF
- Doesn't come naturally
 "Give me a number"
- Need a design protocol to look at projections and existing uncertainty

Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)			
Duration	10	25	50	100
5-min	0.597	0.716	0.806	0.900
	(0.451-0.785)	(0.525-0.981)	(0.581-1.13)	(0.631-1.30)
10-min	0.846	1.01	1.14	1.27
	(0.638.1.11)	(0.744-1.39)	(0.822-1.60)	(0.894-1.85)
15-min	0.995	1.19	1.34	1.50
	(0.751-1.31)	(0.876-1.64)	(0.968-1.88)	(1.05-2.17)
30-min	1.36	1.63	1.83	2.05
	(1.02-1.78)	(1.19-2.23)	(1.32-2.56)	(1.44-2.96)
60-min	1.72	2.06	2.32	2.59
	(1.29-2.25)	(1.51-2.82)	(1.67-3.25)	(1.82-3.76)
2-hr	2.22	2.70	3.05	3.42
	(1.69-2.91)	(1.99-3.69)	(2.21-4.26)	(2.43-4.97)
3-hr	2.58	3.14	3.55	4.00
	(1.96-3.37)	(2.33-4.29)	(2.59-4.96)	(2.85-5.81)
6-hr	3.31	4.03	4.56	5.14
	(2.53-4.30)	(3.00-5.48)	(3.34-6.34)	(3.68-7.43)
12-hr	4.17	5.07	5.73	6.44
	(3.21-5.39)	(3.79-6.84)	(4.21-7.91)	(4.63-9.25)
24-hr	5.02	6.11	6.92	7.79
	(3.88-6.46)	(4.60-8.22)	(5.11-9.50)	(5.62-11.1)





- We have time to reflect, ponder & act responsibly
- We are *not* facing a crisis when it comes to sizing structures for changing precipitation

