Development of intensity duration frequency relationships for Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

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ABSTRACT. Rainfall intensity duration frequency relationships are required for planning and design of water resources projects and for assessing the risk of floods caused by heavy rainfall. In the present study rainfall Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) relationships for Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India have been developed utilizing hourly rainfall data of self-recording rain gauge from 1969-2000 at Port Blair. As a first step, annual maximum series of rainfall depths of different durations were derived and detailed goodness of fit studies were conducted using Gumbel EV1, General Extreme Value, Generalized Logistic and Lognormal distributions with parameter estimation using probability weighted moments method. In general for most of the cases, Gumbel EV1 distribution was fitting well for the annual maximum rainfall series of different (i.e., 24) durations. Hence EV1 distribution was selected for deriving the generalized equation for rainfall intensity duration frequency relationship for Port Blair. This generalized equation is recommended to be used for design purpose. The relationships for estimation of rainfall intensities for smaller durations from 24 hour rainfall have also been established using optimization technique.

Key words – Rainfall intensity duration frequency (IDF) curves, Smaller duration rainfall intensity.

1. Introduction

Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal (Fig. 1) and Port Blair is the capital city of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Lot of developmental activities, like development and strengthening of drainage plan of the city, extension of International airport etc. are being undertaken in the area. For these developmental activities, flood frequency estimates are often needed. These flood frequency estimates, in turn require, intensity duration frequency (IDF) relationships and also the conversion of daily rainfall into shorter interval (say 1 hour, 2 hours, etc.) design rainfall. Keeping these requirements in view the present study has been undertaken with the objectives to develop IDF curves for Port Blair area, and to develop relationship for converting 24 hourly rainfall into smaller interval rainfall.

2. Review of literature

2.1. IDF relationships

Initial work on development of IDF relationship was done by Sherman in 1931. He developed the following empirical relationship:

\[ i = \frac{K t^a}{(t+b)^c} \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where, \( i \) is rainfall intensity, \( t \) is rainfall duration and \( T \) is return period. K, a, b and c are all constants which depend on the geographical region.
Bernard (1932) developed an equation of the following form:

$$I_T^1 = \frac{Kt^a}{b}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

where, $I_T^1$ is rainfall intensity of duration $t$ and return period of $T$. $K$, $a$, and $b$ are constants depending on the region.


Several studies have been conducted for developing the IDF relationships for different regions in India. Parthsarathy & Singh (1961) developed IDF curves for local drainage design for Indian regions. Ayyar & Tripathi (1973) developed generalized plots of 15 min to 15 hours rainfall duration for 2 to 50 years return periods. Ram Babu et al. (1979) utilized the relationship developed by Sherman (1931), as shown below, and estimated coefficients of the relationship for different regions of India by dividing the country into Northern zone, Central zone, Western zone, Eastern zone and Southern zone.

$$i = \frac{KT^a}{(t + a)^b}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where, $i$ is maximum rainfall intensity (cm/ hour) of $t$ (hour) duration having $T$ (year) return period. $K$, $a$, and $b$ are constants based on the geographical region represented by the station. They provided different values of the constants for different locations within the zones. The average values of the coefficients, $K$, $a$, and $b$ for the Eastern zone are 6.933, 0.1353, 0.50 and 0.8801 respectively and for the Southern zone, the values are 6.311, 0.1523, 0.50 and 0.9465 respectively.

Kothyari & Garde (1992) proposed following generalized relation for IDF by analyzing the rainfall data of 80 rain gauge stations in India.

$$i = C \cdot \frac{t^{0.20}}{t + T} \cdot (R_{24}^T)^{0.33}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where, $i$ is rainfall intensity in mm/hour, $T$ is return period in years and $t$ is rainfall duration in hours. $R_{24}^T$ is rainfall depth (mm) having duration of 24 hours and return period of 2 years. $C$ is a constant whose values are 8.0, 9.1, 7.7, 8.3 and 7.1 for Northern, Eastern, Central, Western and Southern India respectively.

Ram Babu et al. (1979) and Kothyari & Garde (1992) divided India into five zones, however, Port Blair is not covered in any of these zones. Hence there is need for the development of the IDF relationship suited for the area.

2.2. Rainfall intensity of smaller duration from intensity of 24 hours duration

Rainfall intensities of smaller durations are required for estimation of design floods of small catchments. Most of the rain gauges in India are non-recording gauges and observations are taken only once, twice or thrice in a day, mostly once in a day. So, there is need of a relationship to obtain the intensities of smaller durations from the rainfall intensity of 24 hours duration. For this purpose the following relationship has been proposed in literature:

$$i = \frac{\frac{T + C}{t}}{t + c}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where, $t$ is smaller duration (hour), $i$ is rainfall intensity of $t$ hour duration in cm/ hour, $T$ is 24 hours, $I$ is rainfall intensity of 24 hours duration in cm/ hour and $C$ and $c$ are coefficients based on the region represented by the station. Analysis of rainfall statistics of several stations has shown the value of $C$ and $c$ to be 1 (Richards, 1944).

Ram Babu et al. (1979) also developed monograph for converting rainfall intensity of one hour duration into intensities of other durations. Conversion ratios to convert 24 hours point rainfall into short duration rainfall for
different zones of India are also available in flood estimation reports published by Central Water Commission, India and India Meteorological Department. Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been classified under Subzone 6. However Flood Estimation Report for Subzone 6 has not been published yet. Keeping in view this gap in existing reports, the present study has been undertaken.

3. Study area and data used

The study area of the present study is Port Blair which is the capital city of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Port Blair is located around 11°40'06" N; 92°44'16" E. It has average ground elevation of 16 m. It has a tropical monsoon climate with average temperature of 26.2 °C. It receives substantial rainfall around the year except January, February and March with annual rainfall of 3034.8 mm. 32 years hourly rainfall data of self-recording rain gauge at Port Blair from 1969 to 2000 procured from India Meteorological Department have been used in the study.

4. Methodology

4.1. IDF relationships

The steps for developing the IDF curves are explained as follows:

(i) Annual maximum, 1 hourly, 2 hourly, 3 hourly ... 24 hourly rainfall depths were computed for each year of the available data. Thus a total of 24 series of annual maximum rainfall depth of length 32 were obtained.

(ii) The univariate frequency analyses of each of the series of rainfall depths was performed using Gumbel EV1, General Extreme Value (GEV), Generalized Logistic and Lognormal distributions with parameter estimation using probability weighted moments. The expressions for the distributions are available in a number of text books [Rao & Hamed (2000); Hosking & Wallis (1997); WMO (1989)].

(iii) These distributions were selected on the basis of their general acceptability world over, for extreme rainfall analysis. Moreover, three of these distributions are available in inverse form and are easy to use and are recommended distributions in many countries like Gumbel EV1 distribution for India, Generalized Extreme Value Distribution (GEV), and Generalized Logistic Distribution (GLO) for U.K. etc. Initial goodness of fit tests like Chi-square test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicated the acceptability of all of these distributions for most of the rainfall intensity data sets, obtained at step (i). Hence, graphical comparisons of the estimated rainfall data obtained using these distributions against the observed rainfall data were made. The distribution which gave better estimation of rainfall especially of the top values was selected for further analysis. The empirical distribution of observed rainfall was determined by using Hosking plotting position formula as given below:

\[ F = \frac{r - 0.35}{n} \]  

where, \( F \) is probability of non-exceedance, \( r = 1, 2, 3 \ldots n \) are the ranks of rainfall values arranged in ascending order and \( n \) is total number of rainfall data.

(iv) Apart from this, D-index test for goodness of fit was also carried out for selecting the best distribution. The value of D – index was determined as follows.

\[ D\text{-index} = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot \max |R_i - \bar{R}|}{\bar{R}} \]  

where, \( R_i \) and \( \bar{R} \) are the first 6 highest observed rainfalls and corresponding computed rainfalls from distribution. \( \bar{R} \) is the average of all the observed rainfalls. The distribution having less value of D-index is the fitted one.

(v) In order to develop the IDF relationship, Equations (2), (3) and (4) were used. The coefficients of these equations were found out by minimizing Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) for estimation of rainfall intensities through optimization. For optimization, Generalized Reduced Gradient (GRG) Nonlinear, (Lasdon et al., 1974) method was used.

(vi) Among the three developed relationships, the relationship having least RMSE was selected for the IDF equation.

(vii) The rainfall intensities obtained from the best IDF equation were also compared with the relationships developed by Kothyari & Garde (1992) and Ram Babu et al. (1979).

4.2. Rainfall intensity of smaller duration from intensity of 24 hours duration

In order to derive rainfall intensity of smaller duration from intensity of 24 hours duration for Port Blair, the same datasets as used in previous analysis were used. The steps are explained as follows:

(i) Annual maximum rainfall intensities of 1, 2, 3 ... 24 hours durations were obtained from hourly rainfall data.

(ii) In order to derive the relationship, Equation (5) was used in two different ways. Firstly, the values of \( C \) and \( c \)
were assumed to be same, in order to have a simpler formula. Suitable value of $C = c$ for Equation (5) to get better estimation of rainfall intensities of smaller durations from intensity of 24 hours were obtained by minimizing RMSE through optimization using Generalized Reduced Gradient (GRG) nonlinear method. The value of $c$ which gave least RMSE for estimating the rainfall intensities of smaller durations was selected.

(iii) Secondly, different values for $C$ and $c$ were determined by applying the optimization technique by reducing the RMSE.

(iv) Apart from Equation (5), the following equation was also used to get the required relationship:

$$i = \left(\frac{T + c}{t + c}\right)^d$$

where, $i$ and $I$ are rainfall intensities (cm/hour) of smaller durations of $t$ (hour) and $T$ (i.e., 24 hours) respectively. $c$ and $d$ are coefficients depending on the region. The values of these coefficients were obtained through optimization technique as before.

(v) Rainfall intensities of durations 1, 2, 3 ... 23 hours were estimated from observed intensity of 24 hours duration using Equation (5) taking conventional value of $c = C$ that is 1, modified value of $c = C$ obtained in step (ii), values of $C$ and $c$ obtained in step (iii) and using Equation (8) with corresponding values of coefficients, $c$ and $d$ obtained in step (iv). The estimation of rainfall intensities was compared against the observed intensities to check the performance of the relationships. RMSE and percentages of rainfall intensities lying outside 10% and 30% error bands were determined for comparison purpose.

(vi) Percentages of overestimation and underestimation of rainfall intensities obtained by above four approaches were determined for further comparison. The following

### TABLE 1

Statistical properties of series of rainfall depths in mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Original Series</th>
<th>Log transformed Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td>122.0</td>
<td>55.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hrs</td>
<td>205.2</td>
<td>77.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>249.2</td>
<td>89.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hrs</td>
<td>272.1</td>
<td>99.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hrs</td>
<td>272.1</td>
<td>103.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 hrs</td>
<td>272.1</td>
<td>109.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 hrs</td>
<td>280.4</td>
<td>115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hrs</td>
<td>280.4</td>
<td>118.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 hrs</td>
<td>283.9</td>
<td>122.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 hrs</td>
<td>284.0</td>
<td>126.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 hrs</td>
<td>285.7</td>
<td>128.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 hrs</td>
<td>285.7</td>
<td>131.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 hrs</td>
<td>285.7</td>
<td>134.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 hrs</td>
<td>285.9</td>
<td>138.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 hrs</td>
<td>285.9</td>
<td>142.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 hrs</td>
<td>295.9</td>
<td>146.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 hrs</td>
<td>326.8</td>
<td>150.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 hrs</td>
<td>342.0</td>
<td>153.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 hrs</td>
<td>350.6</td>
<td>156.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 hrs</td>
<td>366.8</td>
<td>158.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 hrs</td>
<td>382.0</td>
<td>162.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 hrs</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>165.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 hrs</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>168.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>404.8</td>
<td>171.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
expression was used for calculating the percentages of over and underestimations.

\[
\text{%age over or underestimation} = \left( \frac{i_{\text{est}} - i_{\text{obs}}}{i_{\text{obs}}} \right) \times 100 \quad (9)
\]

where, \(i_{\text{obs}}\) is observed intensity and \(i_{\text{est}}\) is corresponding estimated intensity. Positive results are overestimations and negative are underestimations.

(vii) Considering all these comparison processes, the better values of coefficients were selected for estimation of rainfall intensities of smaller duration for Port Blair.

5. Results and discussion

5.1. Rainfall intensity duration frequency curves

Series of 32 annual maximum rainfall depths of 1, 2, 3 ..., 24 hours durations were prepared. The statistical properties of series of rainfall depths are shown in the Table 1. Univariate frequency analyses were performed using Gumbel EV1, GEV, Generalized Logistic and Lognormal distributions for these series. Rainfall depths corresponding to return periods up to 100 years were estimated. Comparison plots of rainfall depths obtained from the above distributions with the empirical depths obtained from Hosking plotting position formula for duration of 1, 2, 3, ..., 24 hours were plotted. Figs. (2-4) show the comparison plots for rainfall duration of 1, 12 and 24 hours only. Table 2 shows the values of D-index obtained for above distributions. The results of D-index test showed Gumbel EV1 distribution as the best fitted for the rainfall depths beyond duration of 5 hours. For duration of 1 hour, Lognormal distribution and for durations from 2 to 5 hours, Generalized Logistic distribution were found best fitted. As in most of the cases, Gumbel EV1 distribution was best fitted except for rainfall depths of smaller durations from 1 to 5 hours. To maintain uniformity, Gumbel EV1 distribution was selected for all durations and used for further analysis.

Rainfall intensities were obtained from the estimated depths. The values of coefficients of Equations (2), (3) and (4) obtained by minimizing RMSE of estimated rainfall intensities with the intensities obtained by Gumbel EV1 distribution are shown in Table 3. As the minimum RMSE was obtained by Equation (3), it has been chosen as the relationship for IDF curves for Port Blair.

The rainfall intensities obtained from the Equation (3) were also compared with the empirical intensities. Likewise, the rainfall intensities were also estimated from established IDF relationships of Kothayari & Garde (1992) and Ram Babu et al. (1979) assuming Southern
and Eastern zones and compared with the empirical intensities. Table 4 shows RMSE, R-square and the percentage of rainfall intensities lying within ± 30% error lines obtained by comparing the empirical intensities with the intensities from Equation (3) and the IDF relationships of Kothayrai & Garde (1992) and Ram Babu et al. (1979). The ± 30% error lines were taken uniformly, for comparison purpose. Figs. (5–7) show the comparison plots. The purpose of these comparisons was to assess the performance of the results obtained from Equation (3) with the results of established relationships in use. The 45° inclined line passing through the origin is the
TABLE 4
RMSE, R-square and percentage of rainfall intensities within ± 30% error lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Agreement between rainfall intensities</th>
<th>RMSE</th>
<th>R-square</th>
<th>% of intensities within ± 30% error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Equation (3) &amp; Empirical</td>
<td>0.238</td>
<td>0.974</td>
<td>87.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kothyari &amp; Garde (1992), Southern zone &amp; Empirical</td>
<td>0.6705</td>
<td>0.9077</td>
<td>63.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kothyari &amp; Garde (1992), Eastern zone &amp; Empirical</td>
<td>0.4269</td>
<td>0.9077</td>
<td>90.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ram Babu et al. (1979), Southern zone &amp; Empirical</td>
<td>0.7268</td>
<td>0.8542</td>
<td>39.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ram Babu et al. (1979), Eastern zone &amp; Empirical</td>
<td>0.5893</td>
<td>0.8490</td>
<td>74.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 5
Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and percentage of estimated rainfall intensities lying outside of error bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Equation used</th>
<th>Values of Coefficients</th>
<th>RMSE</th>
<th>% intensities outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>c = 1</td>
<td>1.449</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>c = 3.5</td>
<td>0.766</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>c = 2.8 and C = 0</td>
<td>0.742</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>c = 0.67 and d = 0.4</td>
<td>0.726</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen that the lowest RMSE and highest R-square were obtained for the Equation (3). The percentage of rainfall intensities lying within ± 30% error lines was highest for the case of the Kothyari & Garde (1992), Eastern zone than the case of the Equation (3) by very less amount. However, the RMSE of the Kothyari & Garde (1992), Eastern zone was more, it had more deviations in estimating rainfall intensities of larger durations [can be seen in the Fig. (8)]. Thus Equation (3) was taken as appropriate for development of IDF curves for Port Blair. Hence, the proposed IDF formula for Port Blair for estimating rainfall intensities of return periods up to 100 years has been proposed as follows:

\[ i = \frac{5.816 t^{0.232}}{(t + 0.529)^{0.755}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (10)

where, \( i \) is taken in cm/hour, \( T \) is in years and \( t \) in hours. IDF curves for Port Blair were developed using the proposed relationship, Equation (10). The final plot of IDF curves were drawn for return periods of 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 and 100 years for Port Blair which are shown in Fig. (8).

5.2. Determination of rainfall intensity of smaller duration from intensity of 24 hours duration

The Equations (5) and (8) were used for deriving rainfall intensities of smaller durations. The conventional value of \( c = C \) in Equation (5) is 1. The rainfall intensities obtained by taking the conventional value, were compared with the observed intensities. The Case I of Table 5 shows the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and percentages of rainfall intensities lying outside ± 10% and ± 30% error bands. The main intention of this study was to get the values of coefficients of Equation (5) and (8) so that the estimation of the rainfall intensities of smaller durations from the intensity of 24 hour duration could be done more precisely. For this, five cases were considered, viz., Equation (5) with \( c = C = 1 \) (Case I); Equation (5) with values of \( c \neq C \) (Case II); Equation (5) with different values of \( c \) and \( C \) (Case III); and Equation (8) (Case IV). The results of different cases are shown in Table 5. The RMSE corresponding to Case IV was the least. The percentages of rainfall intensities lying outside error bands were also comparatively least for Case IV among the other Cases.

The scatter plot of estimated rainfall intensities obtained from Cases I and IV with the observed intensities is shown in Fig. (9). It can be seen that the intensities
The points which are lying above of the line of agreement in Figs. (9-11) are overestimations of estimated from Case IV are more close to the line of agreement and less intensities lie outside the error bands due to lesser RMSE. Figs. (10 & 11) show the scatter plot of rainfall intensities obtained from Cases II and IV; and Cases III and IV respectively. The main intention of these plots were to compare graphically the performance of Case IV with other Cases. The graphical comparisons also showed Case IV to be best among the other cases.

Fig. 5. Comparison of rainfall intensities obtained from the best IDF Equation (3) with empirical rainfall intensities

Fig. 6. Comparison of rainfall intensities obtained from Kothyari & Garde, 1992 (Eastern Zone) with empirical rainfall intensities

Fig. 7. Comparison of rainfall intensities obtained from Rambabu et al., 1979 (Eastern Zone) with empirical rainfall intensities

Fig. 8. IDF Curves obtained from the best equation for Port Blair

Fig. 9. Comparison of estimated rainfall intensities obtained from cases I and IV with the observed intensities
Fig. 10. Comparison of estimated rainfall intensities obtained from cases II and IV with the observed intensities

Fig. 11. Comparison of estimated rainfall intensities obtained from cases III and IV with the observed intensities

Fig. 12. Comparison of mean percentages of overestimation of rainfall intensities obtained for different cases versus rainfall durations

Hence, considering all above comparative studies, Equation (8) used in Case IV has been proposed for estimating rainfall intensities of smaller durations from the intensity of 24 hours duration for Port Blair. The final form of the required equation after substituting the values of the coefficients is given as below:

\[
\frac{i}{I} = \left( \frac{T + 0.67}{T + 0.67} \right)^{0.4}
\]

where, \(i\) and \(I\) are rainfall intensities of smaller duration, \(t\) (hour) and duration of 24 hours (i.e., \(T\)) respectively.

6. Conclusions

Three general Equations (2)-(4), were used for development of IDF relationship for Port Blair applying best fitted Gumbel EV1 distribution. Optimizing technique was used to find the values of constants involved in the equations by minimizing the RMSE for estimating the rainfall intensities. Among the three,
Equation (3) was found to have least RMSE and hence, it was selected for IDF relationship for Port Blair. Performance of the Equation (3) was also compared with other established relationships of Kothyari & Garde (1992) and Ram Babu et al. (1979) considering Southern and Eastern zones. The comparisons also showed better estimation of IDF relationship by the Equation (3). The final form of the relationship, i.e., Equation (10) which is obtained by replacing the coefficients with the respective numerical values in Equation (3), has been proposed for IDF relationship for Port Blair. Similarly, for estimating rainfall intensities of smaller durations from intensity of 24 hours duration for Port Blair, Equation (11) has been proposed.

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