

Background and Motive



- -Rain upriver can cause serious flooding downstream.
- -The Brazos, Trinity, and Neches rivers have the potential to cause downstream flooding near Houston.
- -Hurricanes drop rain over the entire basin in short time periods.



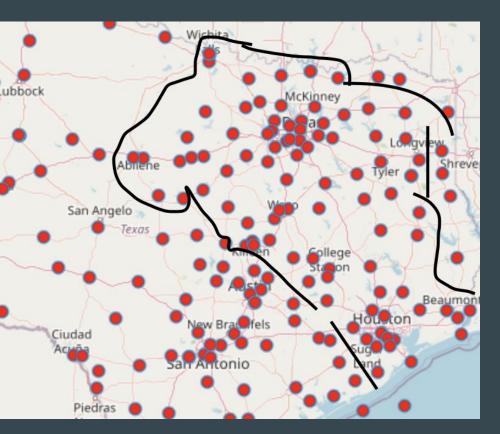
Research Questions

HOW DO HURRICANES DISTRIBUTE THEIR RAINFALL ACROSS THE BRAZOS, TRINITY, AND NECHES BASINS?

ARE THERE ANY MEANINGFUL WAYS TO CATEGORIZE THESE HURRICANES TO BETTER UNDERSTAND HOW ANY GIVEN STORM MIGHT DISTRIBUTE RAINFALL?

DOES A PARTICULAR DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL CAUSE MORE DESTRUCTIVE RIVER FLOODING?

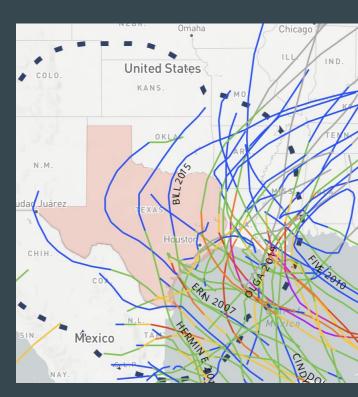
Gathering Data



- -Download data from all stations in the Brazos, Trinity, and Neches basins.
- -Each station comes with a large variety of frequently measured data, including precipitation.
- -We are interested in times when hurricanes are present.

Selecting Hurricanes

- -Search NOAA records for all storms that tracked within 200 miles of Texas (see image).
- -Filter to storms 2005 and after.
- -Look at historical radar to see if storms dropped rain over the any part of area of interest.
- -Record the time range storm drops rain over the area.





Handling Edge Cases

Trailing Bands Ike 2008 Distant Precip and Front Laura 2020

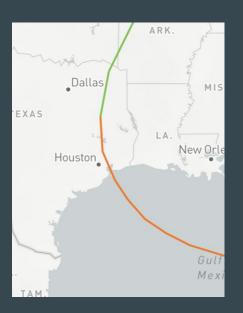


Distant Precip Dolly 2008 EXCLUDED



Grouping Hurricanes

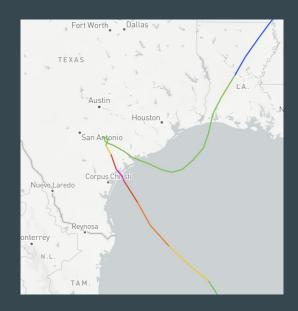
Northeast (NE) Ike 2008

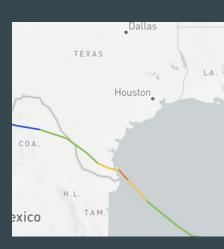


Dallas
EXAS
Houston

Northwest (NW) Hermine 2010

Drag Harvey 2017





Distant
Dolly 2008

Calculating Rainfall

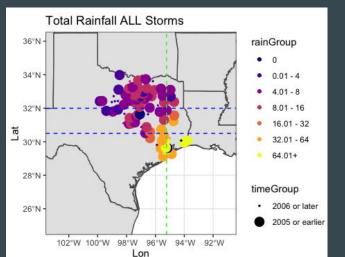
Problem:

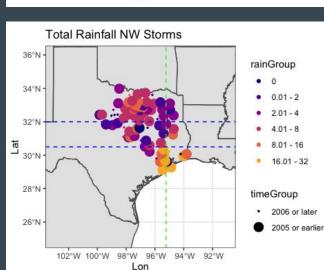
The precipitation column measures "one hour precipitation for the period from the observation time from the previous hourly reset."

valid [‡]	p01i [‡]	rainfall [‡]	diff_p01i [‡]	reset ‡	resetLag [‡]	timeIncrement	negativeDiff [‡]	hourChange
2010-09-07 20:22:00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	TRUE	120	1.67	TRUE	TRUE
2010-09-07 21:22:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	TRUE	60	1.00	FALSE	TRUE
2010-09-07 22:22:00	0.02	0.02	0.02	TRUE	60	1.00	FALSE	TRUE
2010-09-07 22:42:00	0.05	0.03	0.03	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-07 23:02:00	0.02	0.02	-0.03	TRUE	40	0.33	TRUE	TRUE
2010-09-07 23:22:00	0.10	0.08	0.08	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-07 23:42:00	0.14	0.04	0.04	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-08 00:02:00	0.02	0.02	-0.12	TRUE	60	0.33	TRUE	TRUE
2010-09-08 00:22:00	0.11	0.09	0.09	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-08 00:42:00	0.18	0.07	0.07	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-08 01:22:00	0.01	0.01	-0.17	TRUE	80	0.67	TRUE	TRUE
2010-09-08 01:42:00	0.02	0.01	0.01	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE
2010-09-08 02:22:00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	TRUE	60	0.67	TRUE	TRUE
2010-09-08 02:42:00	0.01	0.00	0.00	FALSE	NA	0.33	FALSE	FALSE

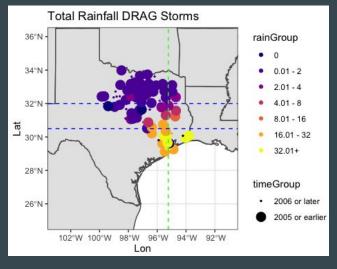
Solution:

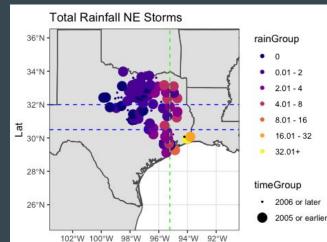
Create a system to detect these resets to allow raw total rainfall in each time window to be recorded.



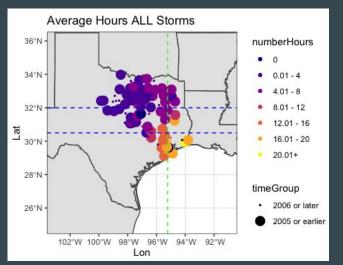


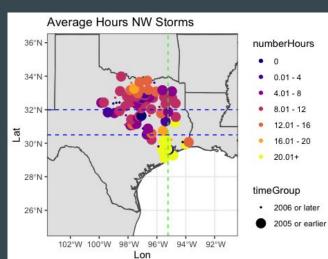
RESULTS: Total Rainfall by Storm Group



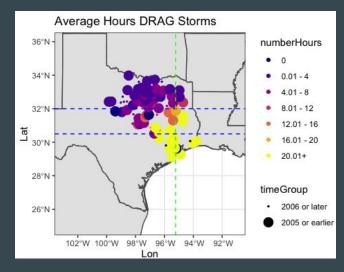


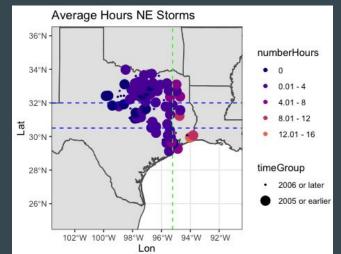
Lon





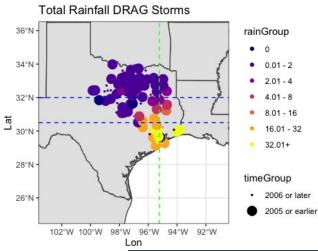
RESULTS: Hurricane Hours by Storm Group

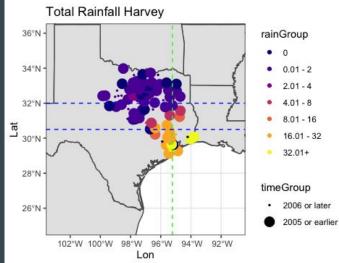




RESULTS: Harvey - The Average Skewer

billHours [‡]	cindyHours [‡]	harveyHours [‡]	barryHours [‡]	imeldaHours [‡]
25	4	80	4	38
21	15	84	9	44
20	6	93	1	31
27	8	94	2	39
0	0	0	0	0
17	7	71	0	34
24	12	97	1	44
13	9	0	2	38
0	0	0	0	0
18	13	99	12	51
20	10	93	1	38
2	16	80	7	45
24	5	93	3	35
0	0	0	0	0



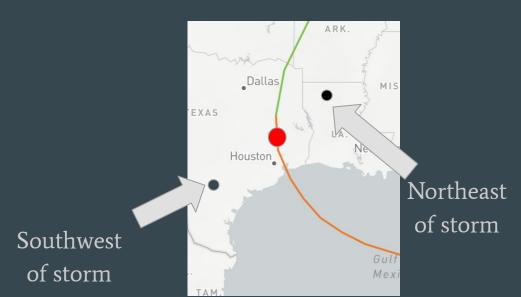


Conclusion

A few possible future directions:

Precipitation related to direction from storm center or relative to track:

Or back to the rivers:





Investigate how
hurricane rain
from different
groups impacts
downstream river
flooding