

# Modeling Seasonal Variations of Extreme Rainfall on Different Time Scales in Germany

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Preprint  
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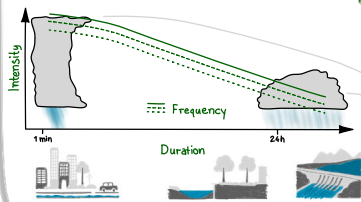
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## Motivation

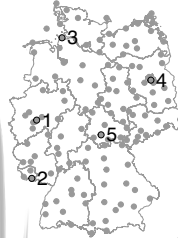
IDF curves provide information about precipitation

INTENSITY, DURATION and FREQUENCY used by different stakeholders.

Extremes might occur in different SEASONS



Summer  
autumn / winter



Monthly maxima of precipitation measurements

for durations: 1, 2, 4, 8, ..., 8192 min (≈6 days)

- stations used in study
- stations used on this poster

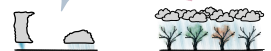
1	Bever-Talsperre	51 yrs
2	Saarbrücken-Ensheim	24 yrs
3	Cuxhaven	19 yrs
4	Berlin-Tempelhof	26 yrs
5	Schmücke	28 yrs

## Data & Methods

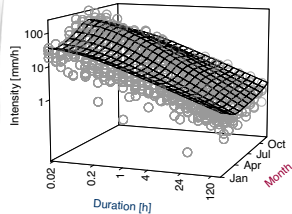
Generalized Extreme Value distribution

$$G(I, d, m) = \exp \left\{ \left[ 1 + \xi \left( \frac{E(I, d, m)}{\sigma(I, d, m)} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} \right\}$$

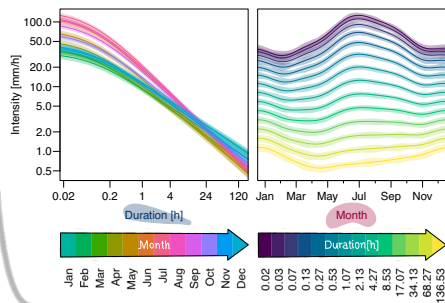
dependent on



## How does the IDF-relationship change throughout the year?



- (1) Bever-Talsperre
- monthly maxima
- estimated 0.9-quantile

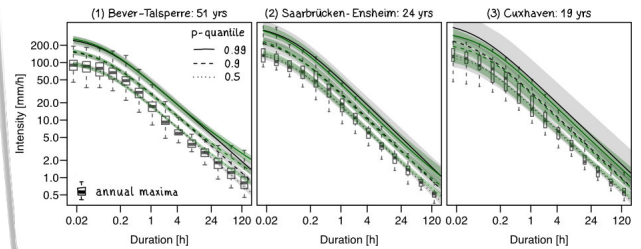


- IDF curves
- ▶ more steep in summer
- Intensity maxima
- ▶ short durations: summer
- ▶ long durations: autumn / winter

## How can we improve annual IDF curves?

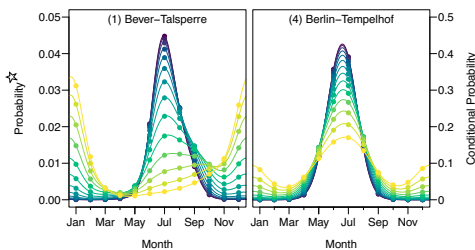
Estimated annual IDF curves based on

- annual maxima
- monthly maxima



## When do extreme events occur?

- ▶ short convective extremes conditionally very likely in summer
- ▶ seasonality of long-lasting extreme events depends on location
- (1) events conditionally more likely in autumn / winter
- (4) events occur spread throughout the whole year



\* Probability that annual 0.9-quantile is exceeded in a certain month

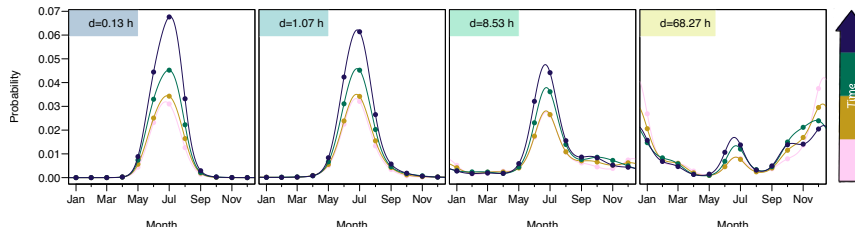
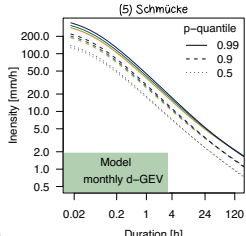
- reduced uncertainties
- ▶ especially stations with short time series
- less restricted dependence on duration
- ▶ deviation from simple scaling

## How do intensity and seasonality change over time?

Estimated IDF curves and monthly exceedance probabilities using a moving time window

▶ short durations: increasing intensities

▶ long durations: changes in seasonality



## Outlook

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