

#### Current Trends in Hydrometeorology and How They Apply to Water Resources Projects

5 March 2024 – NRD Water Programs Conference

## **Presentation Agenda**



- What is Hydrometeorology?
- •Uses of Hydrometerological Practices
- Advances in Hydrometeorology
- Project-specific Applications
- Future Capabilities



# Hydrometeorology

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Hydrometeorology** is a branch of meteorology and hydrology that studies the transfer of water and energy between the land surface and the lower atmosphere. Hydrologists often use data provided by meteorologists.<sup>[1]</sup> As an example, a meteorologist might forecast 2–3 inches (51–76 mm) of rain in a specific area, and a hydrologist might then forecast what the specific impact of that rain would be on the local terrain.<sup>[2]</sup>

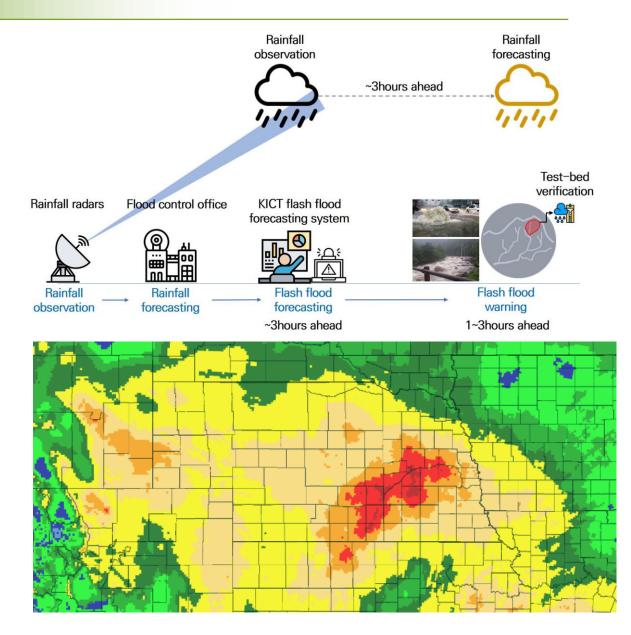


## **Uses of Hydrometeorological Practices**



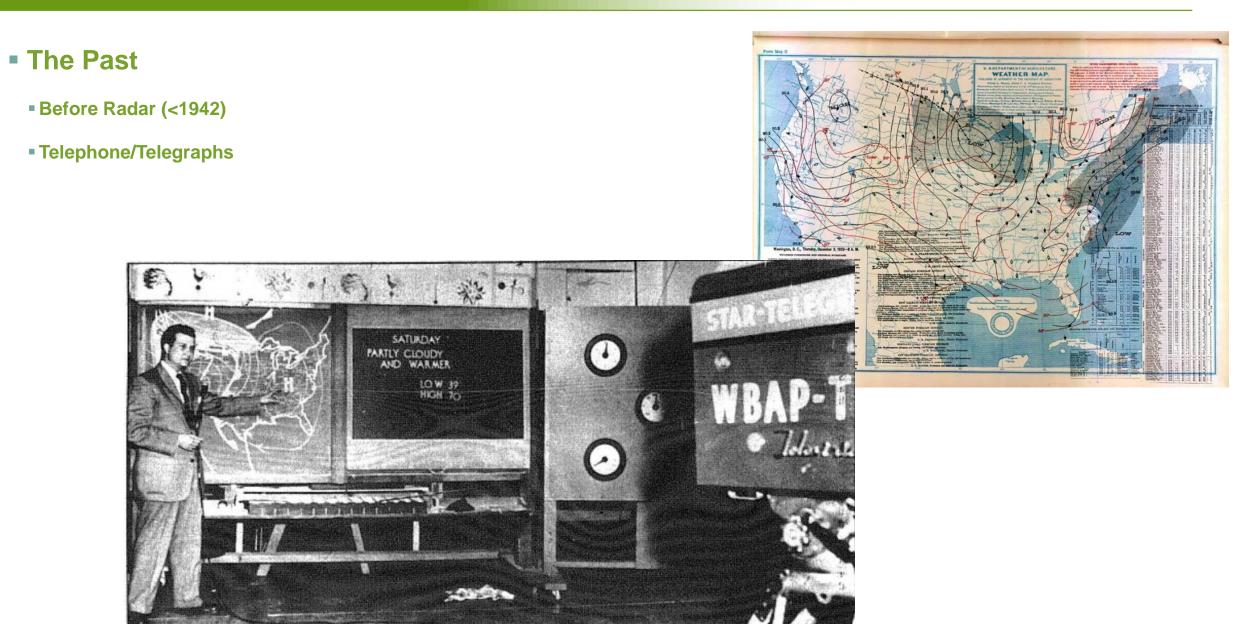
#### Forecasting

- Seasonal
- Climatic
- Real-Time
- Risk Assessment
  - Application of Statistics to Physical
  - Warning Systems
- Development of Design Guidance
  - Rainfall Depths
  - Occurrence Intervals
  - Temporal/Spatial Information



## **Advances in Hydrometeorology**







- NWS rolls out first network of warning radars in 1959
- Improvements in bands/frequencies that offered better resolution
- Time intervals reduced
- Wider array of radars



#### Standard Radar Frequency Letter-Band Nomenclature(IEEE Standard 521-1984)

Band Designator	Frequency (GHz)	Wavelength in Free Space (centimeters)		
L band	1 to 2	30.0 to 15.0		
S band	2 to 4	15 to 7.5		
C band	4 to 8	7.5 to 3.8		
X band	8 to 12	3.8 to 2.5		
Ku band	12 to 18	2 to 18 2.5 to 1.7		
K band	18 to 27	27 1.7 to 1.1		
Ka band	27 to 40	1.1 to 0.75		
V band	40 to 75	0.75 to 0.40		
W band	75 to 110	0.40 to 0.27		



## **Advances in Hydrometeorology**

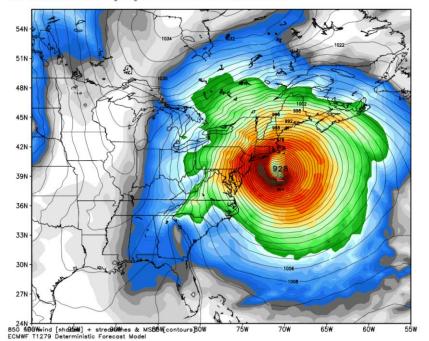


#### Current Capabilities

- NWS currently maintains 159 high-resolution stations across the US
- FAA's NEXRAD
- Improved reflectivity

Storm prediction (Future models) ECMWF 850 hPa Wind Speed [knots] and MSLP [hPa] Init: 12Z220CT2012 -- [216] hr --> Valid Wed 12Z310CT2012

Min|Max SLP: 927.8 hPa | 1036.6 hPa MaxWind: 97.0 knots



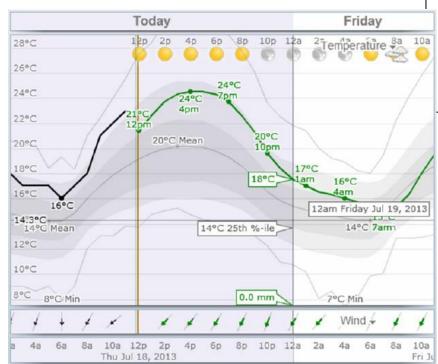


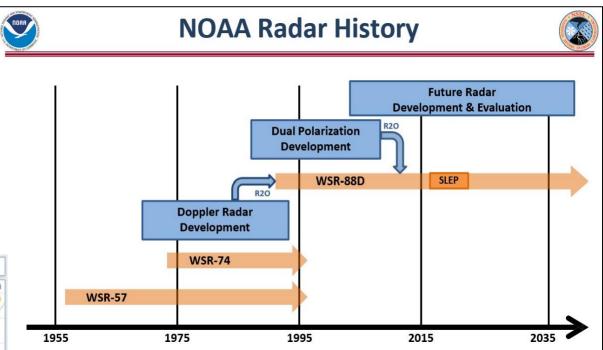
## **Advances in Hydrometeorology**



#### What's coming?

- NOAA's NSSL working on next generation of radars: Advanced Technology Demonstrator (ADT) dualpolarized, phased-array radar (PAR)
- Greater accuracy and resolution
- Model improvement to reduce uncertainty





## **So Meteorologists Will be Less Wrong?**









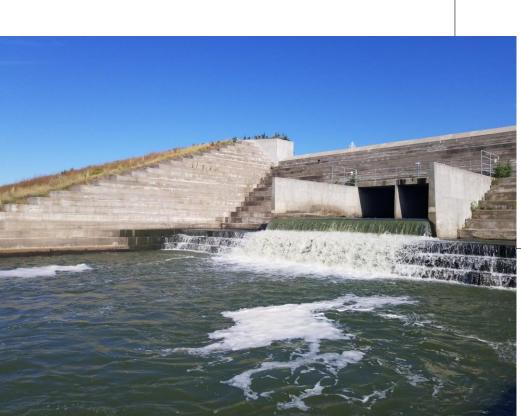
## **Project Specific Capabilities**

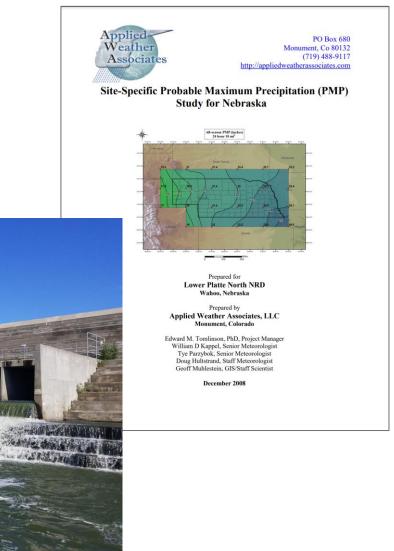
#### Lake Wanahoo Site-Specific PMP

Reduced required 6-hr design storm from 26.2" to 22.1"

(HMR-52 Overpredicted Rainfall Amounts)

**Result: Saved LPNNRD Millions** 



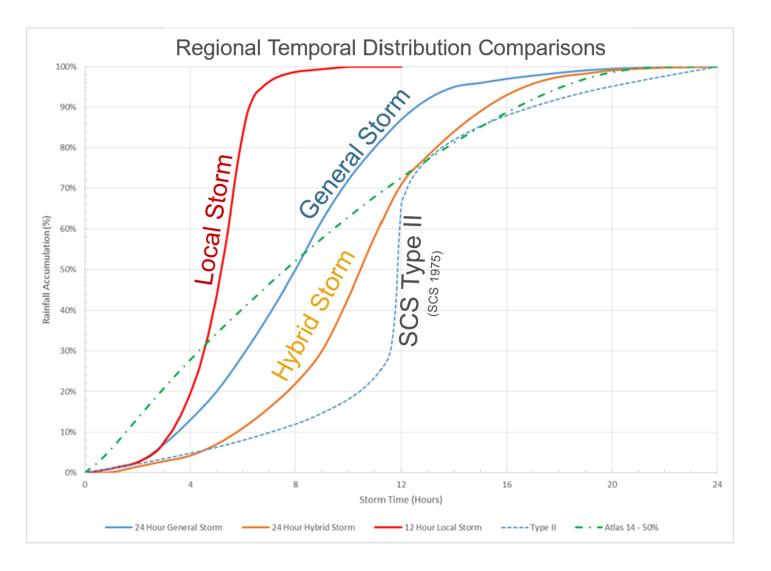






### Papillion Creek Hydrology Update

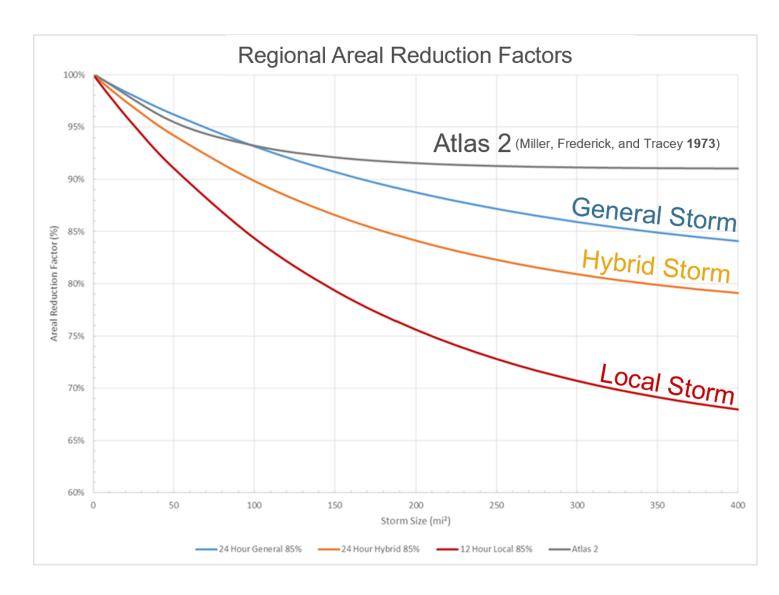
- Re-assessed design storms and hydrologic model calibration
- (Discovered SCS Type II Distribution was Physically Impossible)
- Result: More accurate discharges throughout basin for dam and levee design





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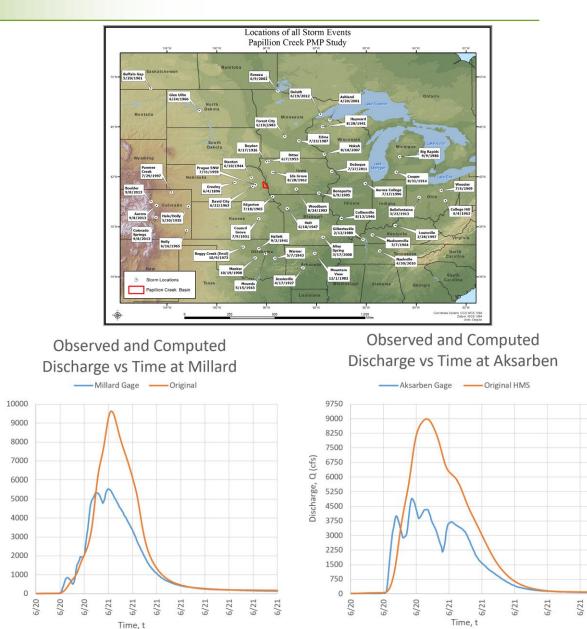


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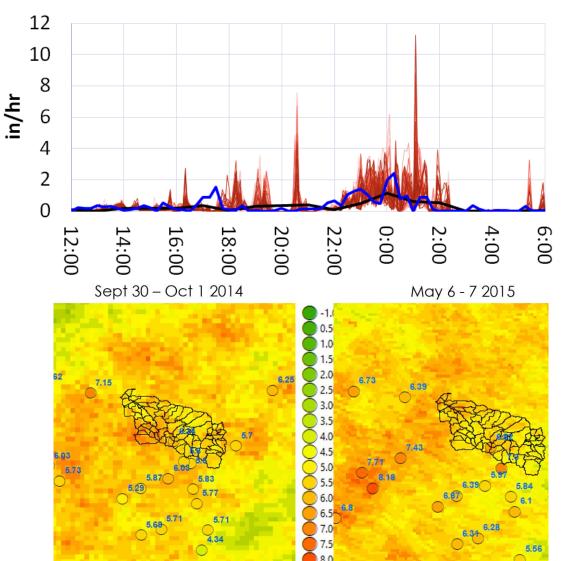
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### **LPSNRD Deadman's Run**

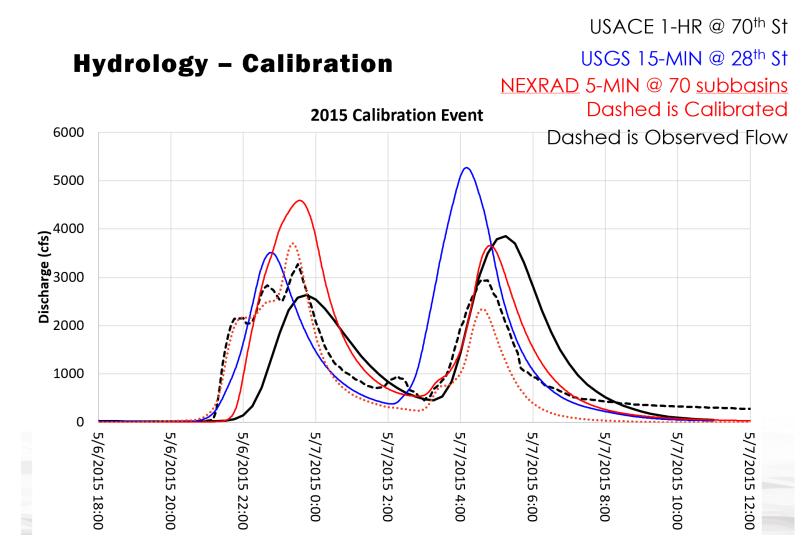
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- Validated overly conservative model changes
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Storm Rainfall Intensity Interval – 5, 15, 60 Minutes



### **LPSNRD Deadman's Run**

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- Validated overly conservative model changes
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Predictive storm assessment for unique high hazard dam in urban Omaha.

Using combination of reservoir hydraulics and storm prediction to initiate Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

**Result: Currently in design** 



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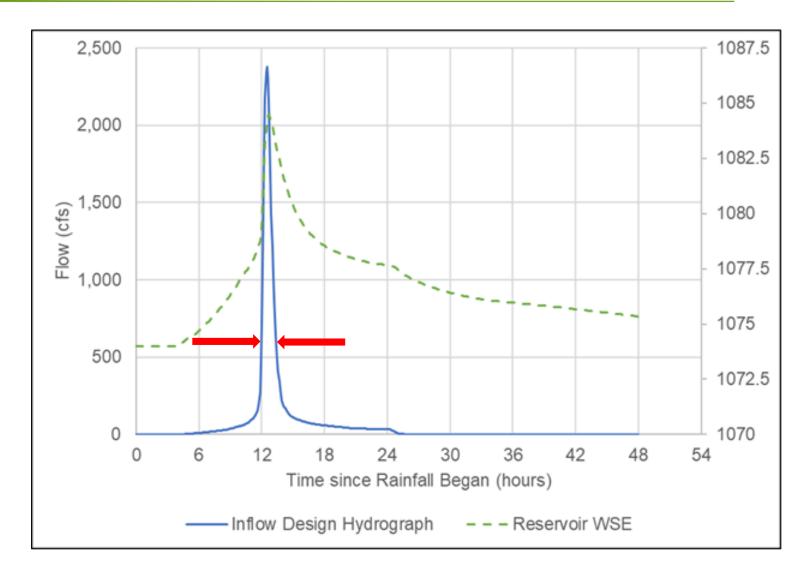
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		Routed WSEs (ft NAVD88)						
			SCS Type II	Frequency Storm				
		Combined	24 hours	24 hours	12 hours	6 hours	3 hours	
		Sewer	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	
	A14 Precip.	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	
Precip. Frequency	Depth (in.)	Condition	Conditions	Conditions	Conditions	Conditions	Conditions	
050-Year	6.18**	Normal	1082.40	1082.84	1082.73	1082.60	1082.25	
		Blocked	1083.17	1083.41	1083.34	1083.26	1083.03	
		Difference (ft)	0.77	0.57	0.61	0.66	0.78	
100-Year	7.17**	Normal	1083.10	1083.38	1083.31	1083.23	1082.95	
		Blocked	1083.59	1083.80	1083.74	1083.67	1083.45	
		Difference (ft)	0.49	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.50	
	AS Crest***			108	32.50			

\*Assuming a diversion of up to 238 cfs through the combined sewer under normal conditions and 0 cfs under blocked \*\*From NOAA Atlas 14 Precipitation Frequency Data Server

\*\*\*As measured from 2022 LiDAR

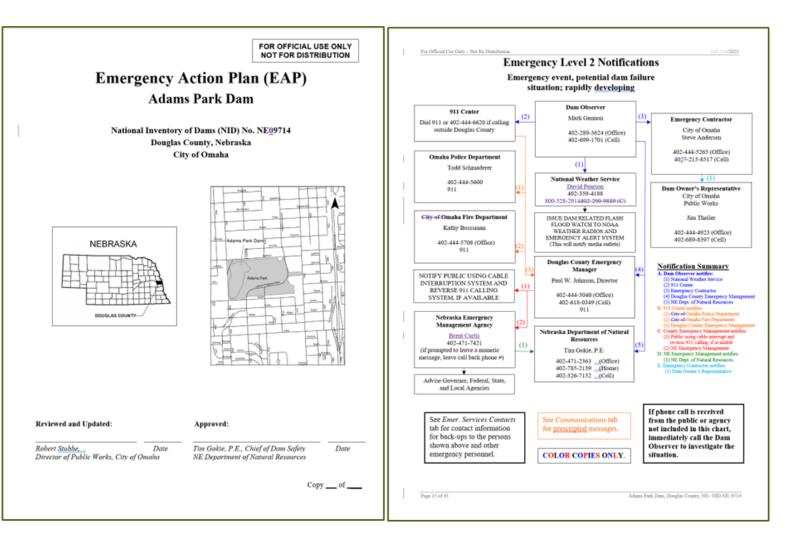
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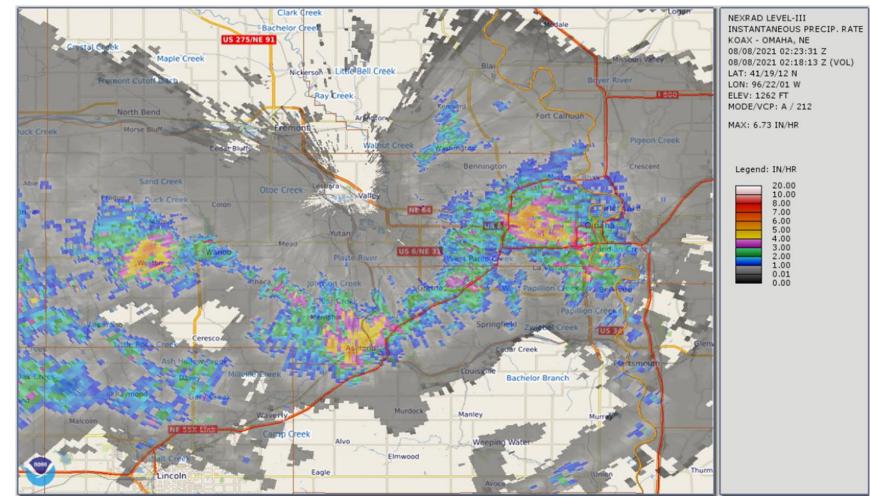


## **Future Capabilities**



#### Improved equipment

- Satellites
- Radar
- Instruments
- Predictive model accuracy
- Improved data assimilation
- AI Hurricane forecasting



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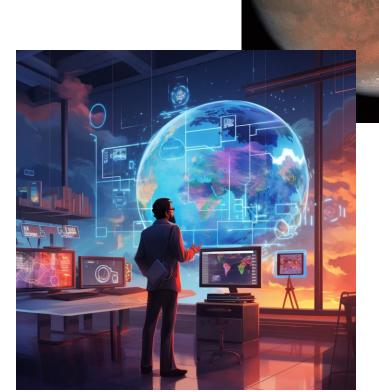
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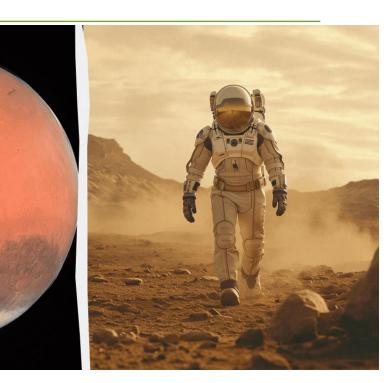


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# **Current Untapped(?) Potential**

- Precip-based irrigation planning
  - Pivots/Canals
  - Reservoir releases
- More efficient nutrient management
- Crop rotation planning
- Reservoir storage management
- Longer-term climatic prediction improvement





