

Insights into rainfall undercatch in differing gauge types and heights: the impact of wind speed and rainfall event intensity

<u>Katie Muchan</u> & Harry Dixon Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, UK

Session H41H, American Geophysical Union Fall Meeting, Washington DC, 10th - 14th December 2018.





The problem – rainfall measurement

- Rainfall measurement has a long history, but instruments are not perfect!
 - Issue: high intensities, resolution, snow
- Newer technology weighing gauges
 - Finer resolution, large capacity, improved snow measurement amount
- UK operational network of 30cm gauges
 - Existing research of wind-induced undercatch
- Change in UK network from TBR at 30cm height to weighing gauges at 1m height



The research – raingauge trials

- Impact of changing from tipping bucket to weighing gauge
- Impact of changing from a 30cm mounting height to 1m
- Drivers of undercatch
- Ways of correcting rainfall recorded at 1m to a lower mounting height



The research – results

- Changing gauge type does not have an impact
- Changing gauge height does have an impact
 - 0.3m avg. 6.7% undercatch
 - 1.0m avg. 12.7% undercatch







The research – results (undercatch)

- Event average wind speed
 - Positive relationship, although with a large amount of scatter

- Event average intensity
 - Negative relationship, although with a large amount of scatter, particularly at low intensities





The solution?

• Produce a correction factor?



- Complex relationship between undercatch and wind speed / rainfall intensity
 - Particularly at low intensities (78% of events here were <2 mm/hr)
- If possible, it would only be location specific
 - Need a national network of pit-installed Pluvio gauges
- Gain a better understanding of the relationship ?
 - Installation of high resolution wind speed measurement at gauge height





Conclusions

- What is the impact of changing from tipping bucket gauge (TBR) to weighing gauge?
 - Minimal impact (if the gauge is installed at the same height)
- What is the impact of changing from a 30cm mounting height to 1m?
 - Average 6.6% (2.8% 10.6%).
- What is driving any observed undercatch?
 - Complex relationship between wind speed and rainfall intensity
- Is there a way to correct rainfall data recorded at 1m to a lower mounting height?

Not based on these trials, further research needed / investigation with higher needed



Thank you

Any other questions: <u>katmuc@ceh.ac.uk</u>



