DEPTH DURATION STUDIES OF LONG PERIOD RAINFALL

1. Extreme values of rainfall of different durations for different return periods are required in many hydrological design problems. The durations for which the return period values are required depend upon the particular hydrological problem. For the computation of design discharges from certain catchments or in flood computation problems depths of specific rainfall are required not only for durations of less than one day but also for higher durations such as two days, three days etc. Some studies in this direction have been made for regions in United States (U.S. Weath. Bur. 1958). Such data are not available for many areas in India.

The results of a preliminary study of this problem for some areas in India for which the data were readily available are presented in this note.

2. A study of the rainstorms during the period from 1901 to 1960 over the plains of Assam has been made by Pant et al. (1970). The rainstorms over North Bengal for the period 1901-1968 have also been studied by Abbi et al. (1970). The average isohyetal depths of precipitation for different durations for the two areas as given by them were taken and subjected to frequency analysis using

Chow's (1953) technique and rainfall depths for different durations for return periods of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 years were found. From these the percentage ratios of 2-day, 3-day and 4-day rainfall depths to 1-day depths were calculated.

Rainstorms have been studied by Dhar and Mhaiskar (1970) for the Bhima basin for the period 1891-1965, by Dhar et al. (1968) for the Godavari basin for the period 1891-1963, by Dhar and Kamte (1968) for the Baitarani basin for the period 1901-1961 and by Banerji and Anand (1966) for the Gomati catchment for the period 1901-1960. Frequency analysis of the data has also been made by the authors who have given the estimation equations for maximum rainfall. From these equations maximum rainfall for different durations for return period 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 years were found and the required percentage ratios were calculated.

The 1-day extreme rainfall values for different return periods for different regions are given in Table 1.

The percentage ratios of 2-day, 3-day and 4-day extreme rainfall to 1-day extreme rainfall for different regions are shown in Table 2. It may be seen from this table that percentage ratios for different return periods are of the same order for the same area but are different for different regions.

TABLE 1

Name of the basin	Area	1-day extreme rainfall (cm) for return periods (years)							
	(sq. km)	5	10 .	25	50	100			
Assam Plains	9580	5.93	7.20	8.72	0.01				
North Bengal	12600	12.51	15.02	18.01	9·81 20·14	10.90			
Bhima	69520.	6.65	7.98	9.63	10.92	22·27 12·14			
Godavari	21760	5.79	7.16	8.89	10.19	11.46			
Baitarani	10880	9.93	12.80	16.36	19.18	21.82			
Gomati	10720	10.54	12.73	15.49	17.55	19.58			

TABLE 2

Area		2-day extreme rainfall as percentage of 1-day extreme rainfall for re- turn periods (years)			3-day exterme rainfall as percentage of 1-day extreme rainfall for return periods (years)					4-day extreme rainfall as percentage of 1-day extreme rainfall for re- turn periods (years)								
	5	10	25	50	100	Av.	5	10	25	50	100	Av.	- 5	10	25	50	100	Āv.
Assam Plains	164	167	170	172	173	169	217	208	199	194	190	202	253	250	248	246	245	248
North Bengal	159	160	161	162	163	161	192	200	207	211	215	205			-	210	210	240
Bhima basin	157	157	156	155	155	156	194	192	191	190	189	191						
Godavari basin	143	139	135	133	132	136	172	166	160	157	155	162						-
Baitarani basin	151	150	149	149	149	150	172	171	170	169	169	170			N. I.			-
Gomati basin .	142	138	135	134	132	136	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_

The two-day rainfall is seen to be about 1.6 times of 1-day rainfall for Assam plains, North Bengal, Bhima basin & Baitarani basin and about 1.4 times for Godavari basin and Gomati catchment. The 3-day rainfall is found to be about twice the 1-day rainfall for Assam plains, north Bengal and Bhima basin. The 4-day rainfall is about 2.5 times the one

day rainfall for Assam plains. For North Bengal the number of occasions of high rainfall amounts continuing for four days in succession was rather small unlike the case of Assam plains.

4. The authors are thankful to Dr. P. Koteswaram, Director General of Observatories for his interest in this study.

Meteorological Office, New Delhi

February 28, 1970

P. S. HARIHARA AYYAR

N. TRIPATHI

REFERENCES

Abbi, S. D. S., Gupta, D. K. and Jain, B. C.	1970	Indian J. Met. Geophys, 21, 2, pp. 195-210.					
Banerji, S. and Anand, C. M.	1966	Ibid., 17, Spl. No., pp. 207-216.					
Chow, Ven Te	1953	Engineering Bull. No. 414. Univ. Illionois.					
Dhar, O. N. and Kamte, P. P.	1968	Indian J. Met. Geophys., 19, 3, pp. 311-314.					
Dhar, O. N. and Mhaiskar, P. R.	1970	Ibid., 21, 3, pp. 451-458.					
Dhar, O. N., Mhaiskar, P. R. and Ghose, G. C.	1968	Ibid., 19, 4, pp. 413-420.					
Pant, P.S., Abbi, S. D. S., Gupta, D. K. and Harish Chandra	1970	Ibid., 21, 2, pp. 169-186.					
U. S., Weath. Bur., Wash.	1958	Tech. Pap. 29.					