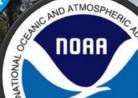
Adaptation of Archived Precipitation Data for Geospatial Analysis

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The Intern: Tom Nguyen



Education Background University of South Alabama Major: Civil Engineering (Senior) Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College Major: Drafting and Design Technology

Prior Experiences

Environmental Engineering Research (1 Year) Fractionated natural organic matter of lake water used for a municipal drinking water facility Drafting (2 Years)

The Mentor: Suzanne Van Cooten, Ph.D. Hydrologist In Charge NWS Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center

Education Background

- Undergrad: B.S. Meteorology University of Oklahoma (1991)
- Masters: M.S. Engineering University of New Orleans-LSU (2000)
- Doctoral: Ph.D. Engineering and Applied Sciences University of New Orleans-LSU (2004)

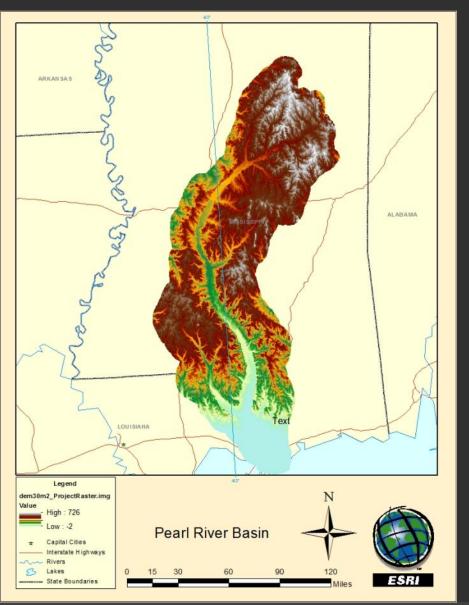
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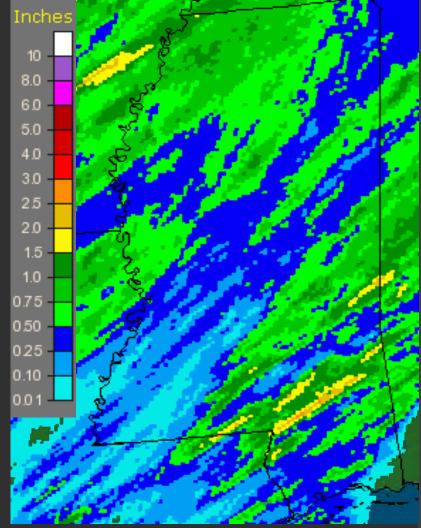
NOAA Experience

- Operational weather and water forecaster at Weather Forecast Offices in Fort Worth, TX and Slidell, LA and Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center.
- Chief Scientist at National Data Buoy Center
- Deputy Division Chief of Warning Research and Development Division at National Severe Storms Laboratory prior to accepting Hydrologist in Charge position at Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center

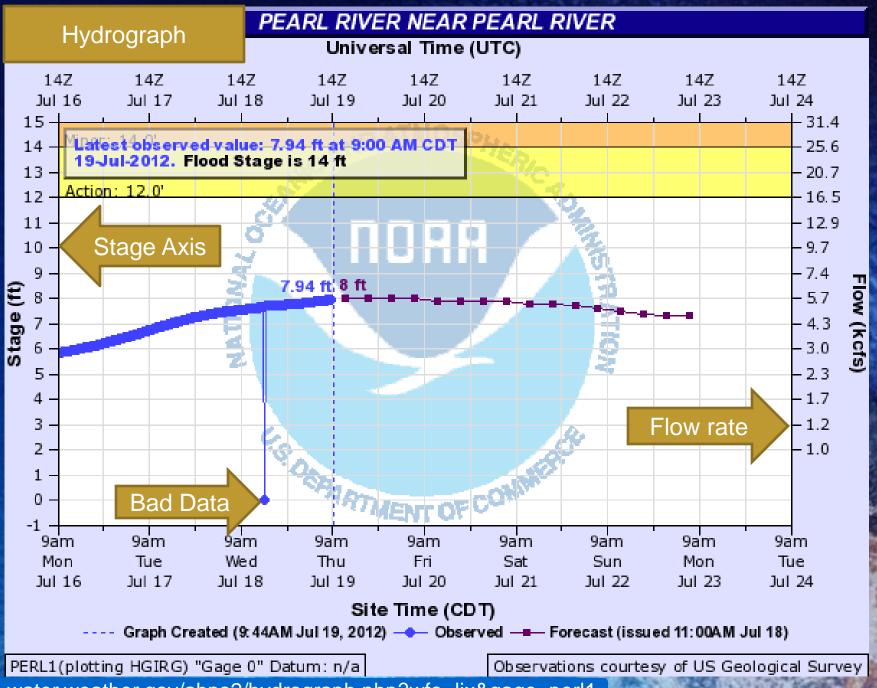
National Weather Service: Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center **Daily River Forecast Center Operations** Forecast river water level (stage) to save lives and reduce property damages What affects river stage? - Precipitation (Duration, Intensity, & Location) - Watershed or Basin Shape - Soil Moisture Content Soil type Slope of the area http://www.kidsgeo.com Timing of accumulated water at the forecast point

Pearl River Basin & Precipitation





4/8/2010 1-Day Observed Precipitation http://water.weather.gov/precip/

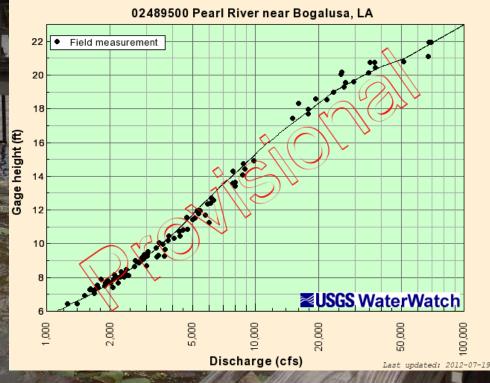


water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=lix&gage=perl1

A SECOND

Hydrographs & Rating Curves

Hydrographs shows Flow Rate and/or **River Stage with** respect to time Rating Curves are... Used to correlate Flow Rate and **River Stage** Usually Created from historical survey data



http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php

The Project: Adaptation of Archived Precipitation Data for Geospatial Analysis

NOAA Hydrologic Data Systems Group (HDSG) has a wealth of rainfall data from 1948 to 2011, which came from manual observations from co-op observers.

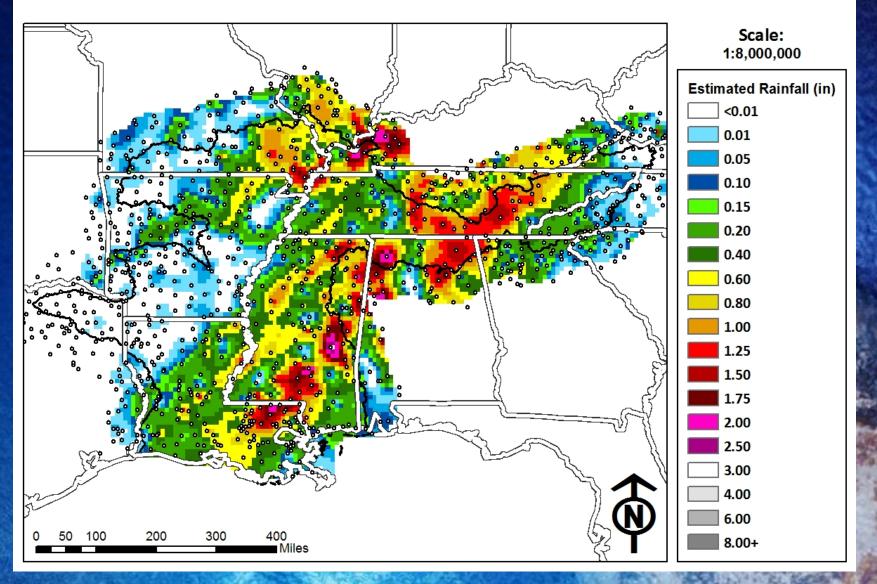
The precipitation data can be paired with the rainfall gauge's coordinates for use in a Geographic Information System (GIS)

Once the data in a GIS, the precipitation areas in between the rain gauges can be interpolated to show a continuous gridded dataset of the rain event of the historic day of interest

The Image: Preliminary

Estimated Daily Rainfall for January 4th, 2000

Interpolated from manual gauge readings taken between 6-9AM local time daily by the Kriging method.



The Application: Guidance for the Forecaster

- Help create an archive to see an estimation of spatial distribution of past rainfall events
 - If paired with historical stage gauge data, past rain events can be recreated which can provide insight on the behavior of the location

Better quality control rainfall data

 With a spatial image of rainfall magnitudes, discrepancies can be found that otherwise may be overlooked

Help find record highs and other anomalies

 A GIS function that compares data sets consecutively to Identify desired information and estimate record high anomalous values for areas away from observation sites

The Process: Key Steps

- Gather the data
- Process the data
 - Rearrange the data to a GIS friendly format
 - Convert from .XLS to .CSV & add coordinates from a table
 - Convert from a Site File format to a Date File Format
 - A Site File has all data for a particular site
 - A Date File has add data for a particular <u>date</u>
 - Create a companion file which indicates time of reading

Program the GIS process

- Import the data within a range of times between 6am to 9am, which was subjectively chosen to balance...
 - Having as much data as possible
 - Keeping the data consistent
- Implement interpolation
- Generate a gridded data set

The Metadata Status: Pending

Metadata will consist of...

- Data source
- Clean up
 - Why some data was excluded
 - Why was it necessary to reorganize the data set
- Assumptions
- Uncertainties
- Background on interpolation choice
 - Tension Spline
 - Inverse distance weighting (IDW)
 - Kriging & different Kriging options

The Field Trip: USGS Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility (HIF)

Towing vehicle moving along the rails of the towing tank

Acoustic flow meter

David Sutley in awe of 12 x 12 x 450 ft towing tan

Rapid Deployment Gage Version III (RDG III) ht

http://water.usgs.gov/hif/

The New Skills:

- Refined Excel skills
 - Learned new functions to help QC and rearrange data
 - Learned to use, record, and write macros
- Introduced to ArcGIS and the use of Python to automate tasks for ArcGIS
- Forecasted river stage on a daily basis
- Developed a better understanding of the NOAA & USGS tools and data available online

The Reflection: NOAA-NGI Internship Experience

- The experience from the NOAA-NGI internship program will always be a major influence on my future because...
 - It allowed me to see and appreciate the water resource side of civil engineering
 - It gave me a preview and opportunity to develop skills that are useful in the workforce, but are not emphasized in a school setting
- The collaboration, like NGI, can also be seen between the federal agencies
- NOAA is a great agency to work for in the science and engineering fields. I would be excited to work for NOAA in the future.

The Acknowledgments:

- NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NGI Northern Gulf Institute
- DISL Dauphin Island Sea Lab
- NWS National Weather Service
- LMRFC Lower Mississippi River Forecast Center
- Hydrologist in Charge
- The Project Team

– Dr. Suzanne Van Cooten

- Scott Lincoln
 David Schlotzhauer
- Gina Tillis-Nash