

# Analyzing the Implications of Climate Data on the Rainfall Frequency Spectrum: Case Study of Knoxville, Tennessee and Surrounding Region



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## ABSTRACT

Modeled daily precipitation values are used to determine changes in percentile rainfall event depths, for planning and mitigation of stormwater runoff, over past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) periods for Knoxville, Tennessee and the surrounding area.

### 1. Background, Introduction, and Methodology

#### 1.1 Background

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and the City of Knoxville, Tennessee have partnered to work on a Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) project towards investigating climate change, mitigation, and adaptation measures in mid-sized cities. One project the city of Knoxville indicated interest in was determining the best locations for installing green infrastructure to promote precipitation infiltration and possibly help reduce future flooding. The amount of precipitation that needs to be diverted from becoming runoff, either through infiltration, increased evapotranspiration, or capture, is often determined by a defined percentile precipitation event or rainfall frequency spectrum. This work explores the use of daily gridded modeled precipitation values over past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) periods to determine possible changes in the rainfall frequency spectrum to adequately prepare green infrastructure installations.

#### 1.2 Introduction

Precipitation falling on impervious surfaces and in developed areas creates increased runoff and pollutant loads compared to runoff from vegetated or permeable surface environments. Overall increases in runoff volume and peak discharge can lead to an increase in flooding, stream channel erosion, and decreased health of aquatic ecosystems. Government requirements are created and implemented throughout communities to mitigate these negative effects. Methods of capturing the water, slowing the water down, and encouraging rainfall infiltration are suggested. Green infrastructure installations, such as rain barrels, permeable pavers, and green spaces, tree plantings, and rain gardens can decrease the effects of impervious surfaces to precipitation runoff.

Implementing stormwater runoff requirements often begins with determining how much water falls during a local rainfall event. The objective is to negate, or decrease, the amount of water that becomes runoff. Rainfall Frequency Spectrum (RFS) curves allows for a visual examination of the distribution of local rainfall events. Through the use of these curves, green infrastructure can be designed for a specific amount of water or a specific percentile storm event.

Knoxville, Tennessee (within Knox County) has an official NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) station located at McGhee-Tyson Airport as well as several city rainfall monitoring stations. The data from this variety of stations help to understand the spatial variation of rainfall events<sup>1</sup>. The use of just one of these stations to determine the local RFS curve would not be indicative of rainfall patterns and amounts that occur across the city and county boundaries and local watersheds. The use of a gridded dataset that covers the area of interest may give a better indication of rainfall amounts and patterns. Therefore, the use of gridded climate model results was used to determine local RFS curves for both past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) periods.

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.knoxvilletn.gov/government/city\\_departments\\_offices/engineering/stormwater\\_engineering\\_division/rainfall\\_data/](http://www.knoxvilletn.gov/government/city_departments_offices/engineering/stormwater_engineering_division/rainfall_data/)

Ten climate models were dynamically and statistically downscaled to a 1km gridded resolution by ORNL. The ten models that were used are summarized in Table 1. The models summarized precipitation data for the past period of 1980–2005 and the future period of 2025–2050 and reported values at the daily scale<sup>2</sup>. The climate models were clipped to the area of interest, which in this case is the HUC 12 watersheds (representing the hydrologic unit code of 12 digits) that cover Knox County, Tennessee.

Table 1: Brief summary of downscaled climate models used to calculate Rainfall Frequency Spectrum curves for Knoxville, TN.

Model	Center	Model Components							Atmospheric Resolution	Vertical levels in atmosphere
		Atmos.	Aerosol	Atmos. Chem.	Land Surface	Ocean	Ocean/Bio Geo-Chem	Sea Ice		
<b>ACCESS</b>	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and Bureau of Meteorology, Australia	•	•		•	•		•	1.25x1.88	38
<b>BCC-CSM</b>	Beijing Climate Center, China Meteorological Administration	•	•		•	•		•	2.79x2.81	26
<b>CCSM4</b>	National Center for Atmospheric Research, USA	•	•		•	•		•	0.94x1.25	26
<b>CMCC-CM</b>	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per I Cambiamenti Climatici	•	•			•		•	0.75x0.75	31
<b>FGOALS</b>	LASG, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences	•	•		•	•		•	1.66x2.81	26
<b>GFDL-ESM2M</b>	NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, USA	•	•		•	•		•	2.02x2.5	48
<b>IPSL-CM5A-LR</b>	Institut Pierre Simon Laplace, France	•	•		•	•		•	1.89x3.75	39
<b>MPI-ESM-MR</b>	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Germany	•	•		•	•		•	1.87x1.88	95
<b>MRI-CGCM3</b>	Meteorological Research Institute, Japan	•	•		•	•		•	1.12x1.13	48
<b>NorESM1-M</b>	Norwegian Climate Center, Norway	•	•	•	•	•		•	1.89x2.5	26

The goal of this particular study was to determine the RFS curves for the upper percentiles (75-95%) of daily storm events for the area surrounding Knoxville, TN with the use of gridded modeled climate data for the past (1980–2005) and future (2025–2050) periods.

### 1.3 Methodology

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides guidance<sup>3</sup>, on how to calculate and create an RFS, and summarizes the procedures outlined in the guide, “Managing Stormwater in Your Community”<sup>4</sup>. Daily values of at least 30 years of data are recommended for the determination of a specific percentile event. ORNL’s available 1km gridded downscaled modeled data is already at the daily temporal resolution and covers 25 years, for both the past and future datasets. Small daily precipitation values (<0.1 inches) are to be removed from the data set, as these events generally do not cause runoff. Runoff is rarely created in those small precipitation events due to rainfall loss through interception, depression storage, and infiltration<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> For more information on the summary model data please see Sylvester, L. M. et al. (2016). Processing and Monthly Summaries of Downscaled Climate Data for Knoxville, Tennessee and Surrounding Region. Technical Report ORNL/TM-2016/486. Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

<sup>3</sup> USEPA. (2009). Technical Guidance on Implementing the Stormwater Runoff Requirements for Federal Projects under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (No. EPA 841-B-09-001).

<sup>4</sup> Hirschman, D. J., & Kosco, J. (2008). Managing Stormwater in Your Community: A Guide for Building an Effective Post-Construction Program (No. EPA 833-R-08-001). Center for Watershed Protection.

In a Linux environment, the daily events ( $>0.1$ ) for each grid cell were ranked for the entire past or future time period. The result is a single raster with a unique value for each raster grid cell. For example, a raster of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is created where each grid cell contains the precipitation value that is greater than 95% of all precipitation values that occurred in that grid cell during the period of interest. Through the use of RStudio, the range of values for the area of coverage is determined and the mean value of all cells within the area is reported as the overall 95<sup>th</sup> percentile event.

## 2. RESULTS

Graphs of the results for each model (Figure 1-10) showing past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) time periods illustrate the overall daily precipitation for each event percentile between the 75<sup>th</sup>-95<sup>th</sup> percentiles. These graphs comprise the RFS curves. The past values indicate the mean precipitation value for the watersheds covering Knox County. It takes into account each cell for the area of interest and averages them. The solid line on each of the charts indicates the past precipitation events and the dashed line represents the modeled future precipitation events. The shaded area indicates the low and high values that occurred in the grid for the area of interest for that percentile event. Precipitation event depths are in inches.

All of the models indicate an increasing amount of precipitation for each event percentile except for the FGOALS model which indicates the precipitation values for each percentile event will stay at a similar level or decrease slightly (Figure 5). The MPI model shows the greatest shift between past and future events (Figure 8). Table 2 shows the values across all models for the precipitation event depths while Table 3 shows the numerical difference between past and future for all of the climate models and the average. The 95<sup>th</sup> percentile shows the largest increase between past and future events.

While the average value for each raster gives an overall indication of the percentile precipitation amount, it also is helpful to view the individual cell values and their distribution throughout the study area. Maps (Figure 11-12) which illustrate the average rainfall depth, for each individual cell at the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile, indicate the precipitation amounts for the northwestern parts of the study area will be greater than other sections of the study area for both the past and future periods.



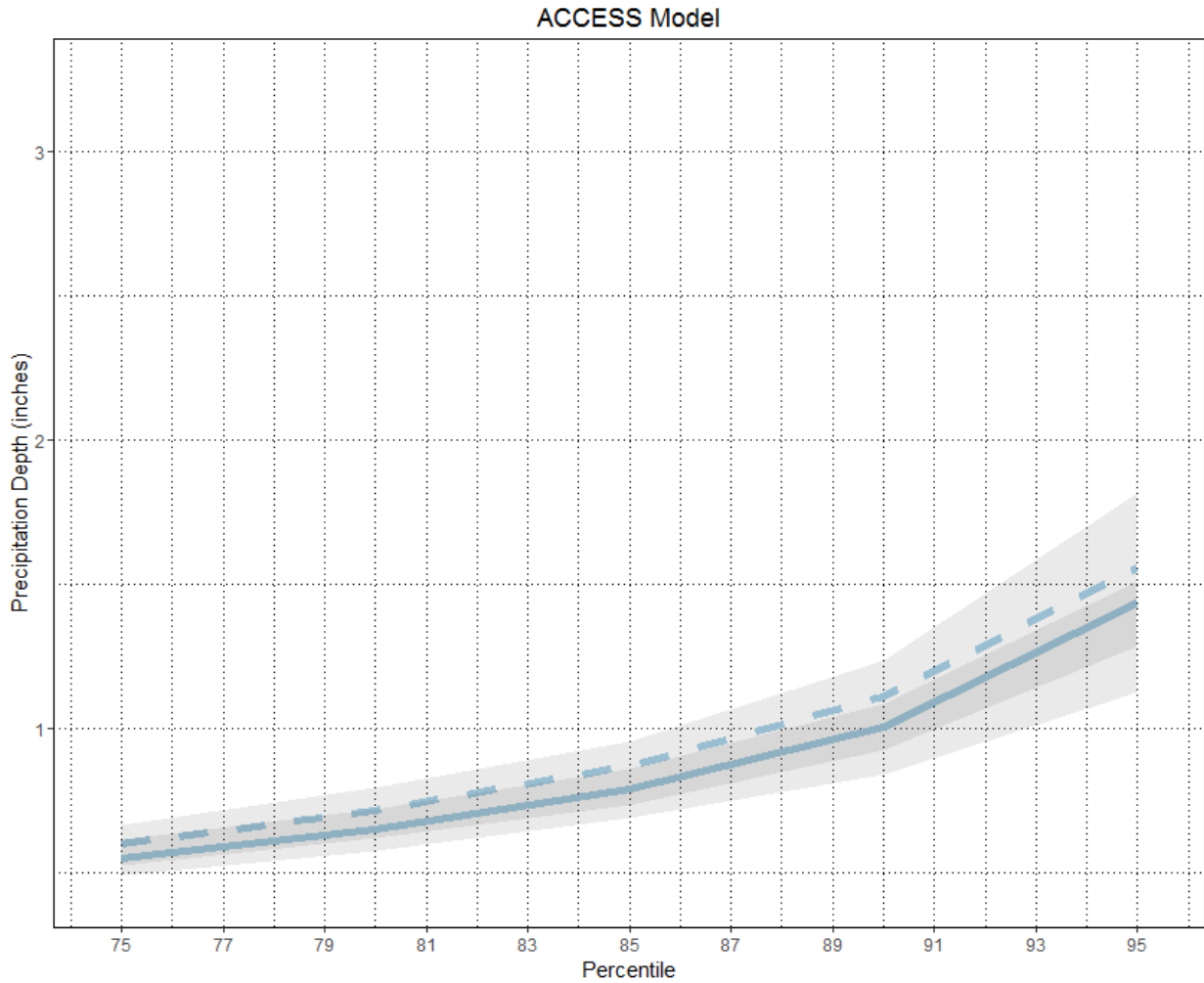


Figure 1: ACCESS Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the mean future (2025-2050) event, and the shaded areas indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

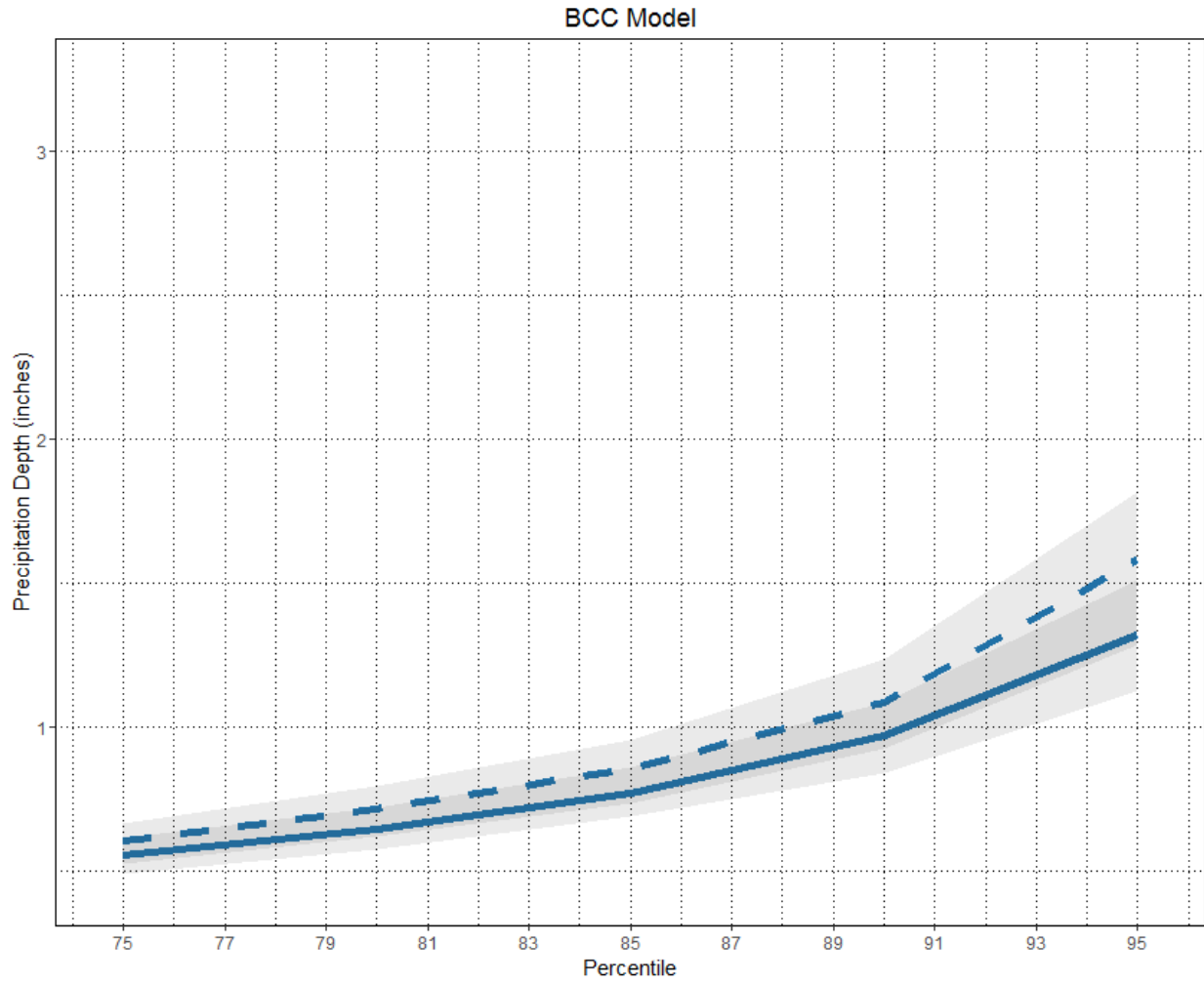


Figure 2: BCC Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the mean future (2025-2050) event, and the shaded areas indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

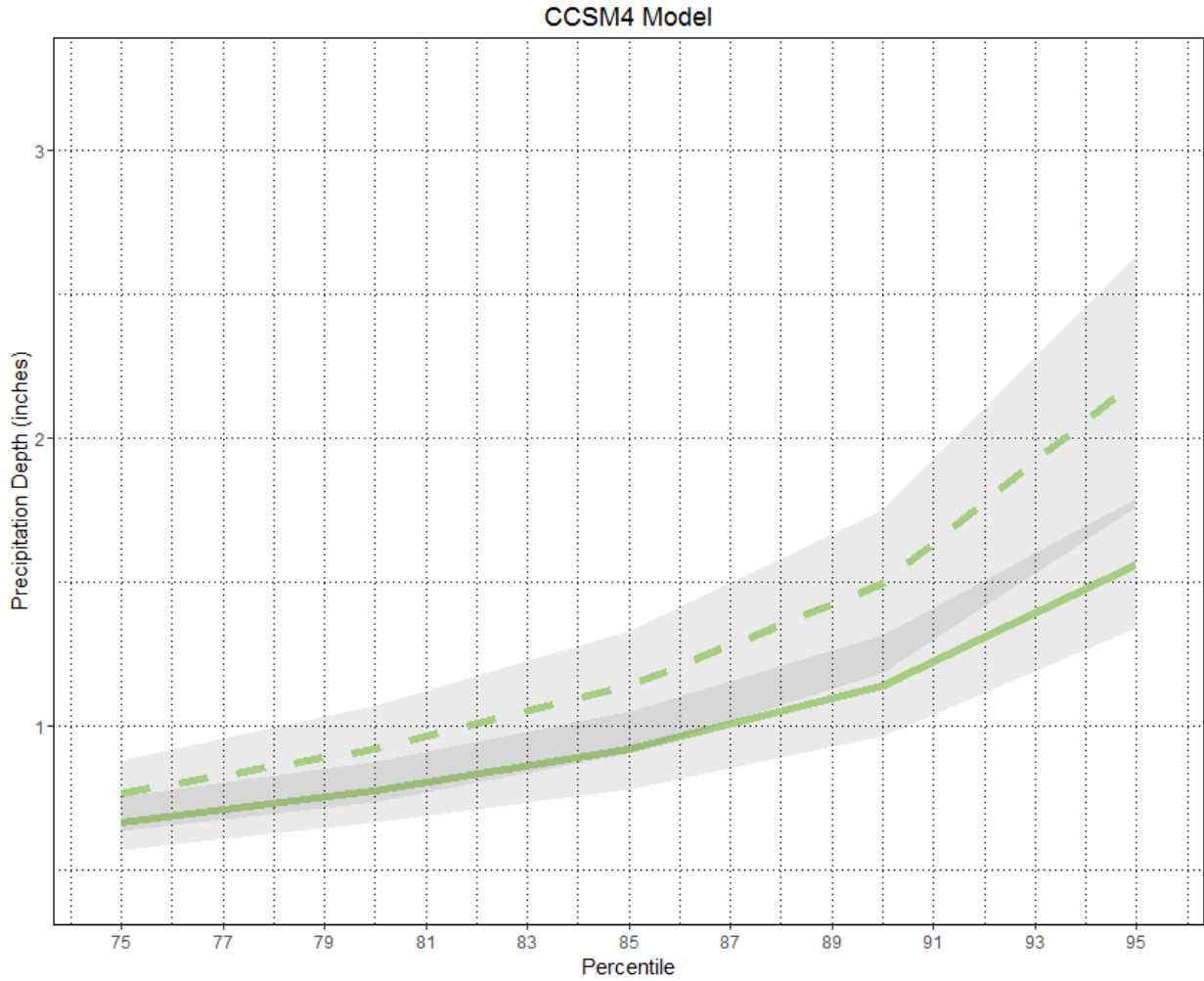


Figure 3: CCSM4 Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

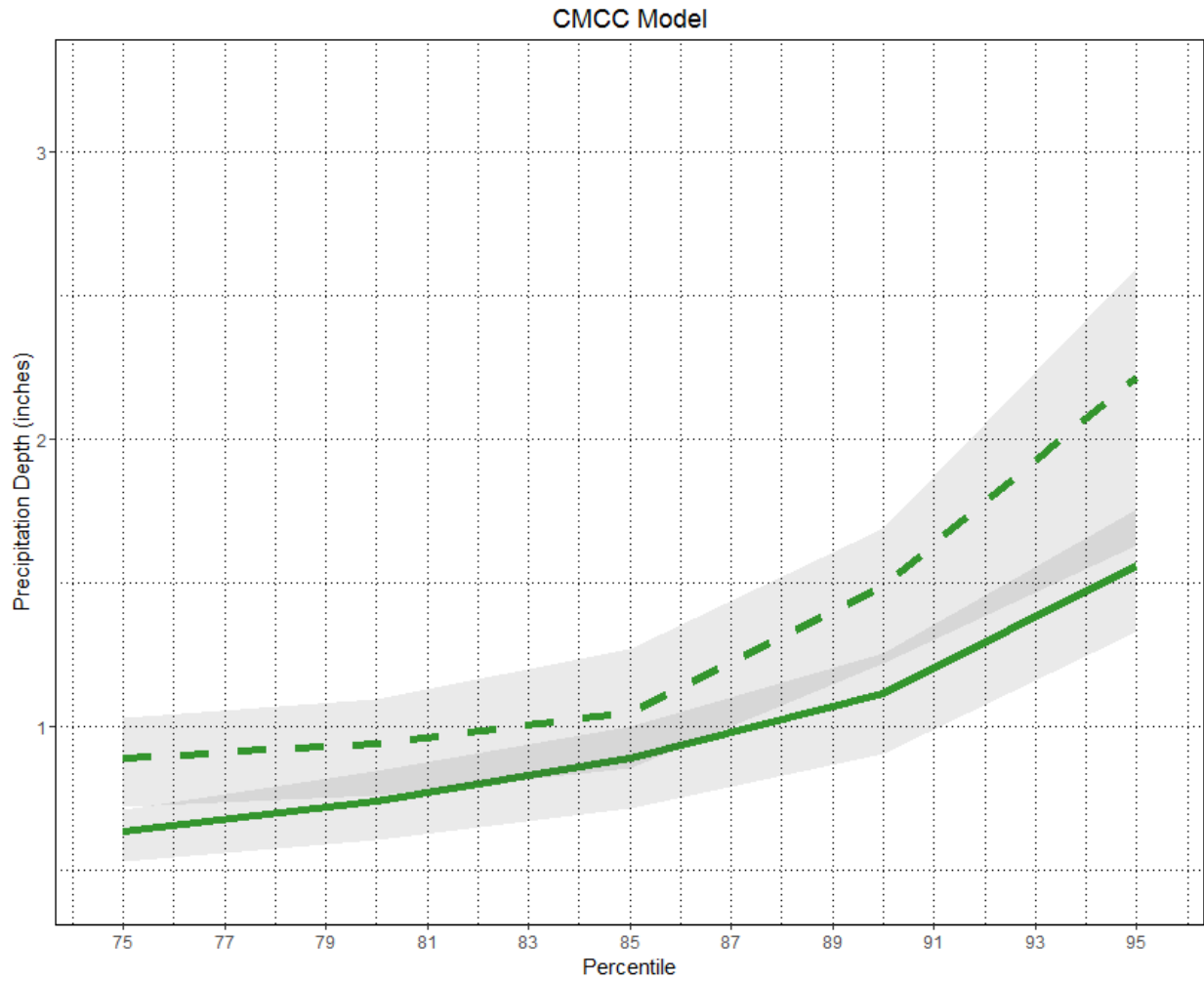


Figure 4: CMCC Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

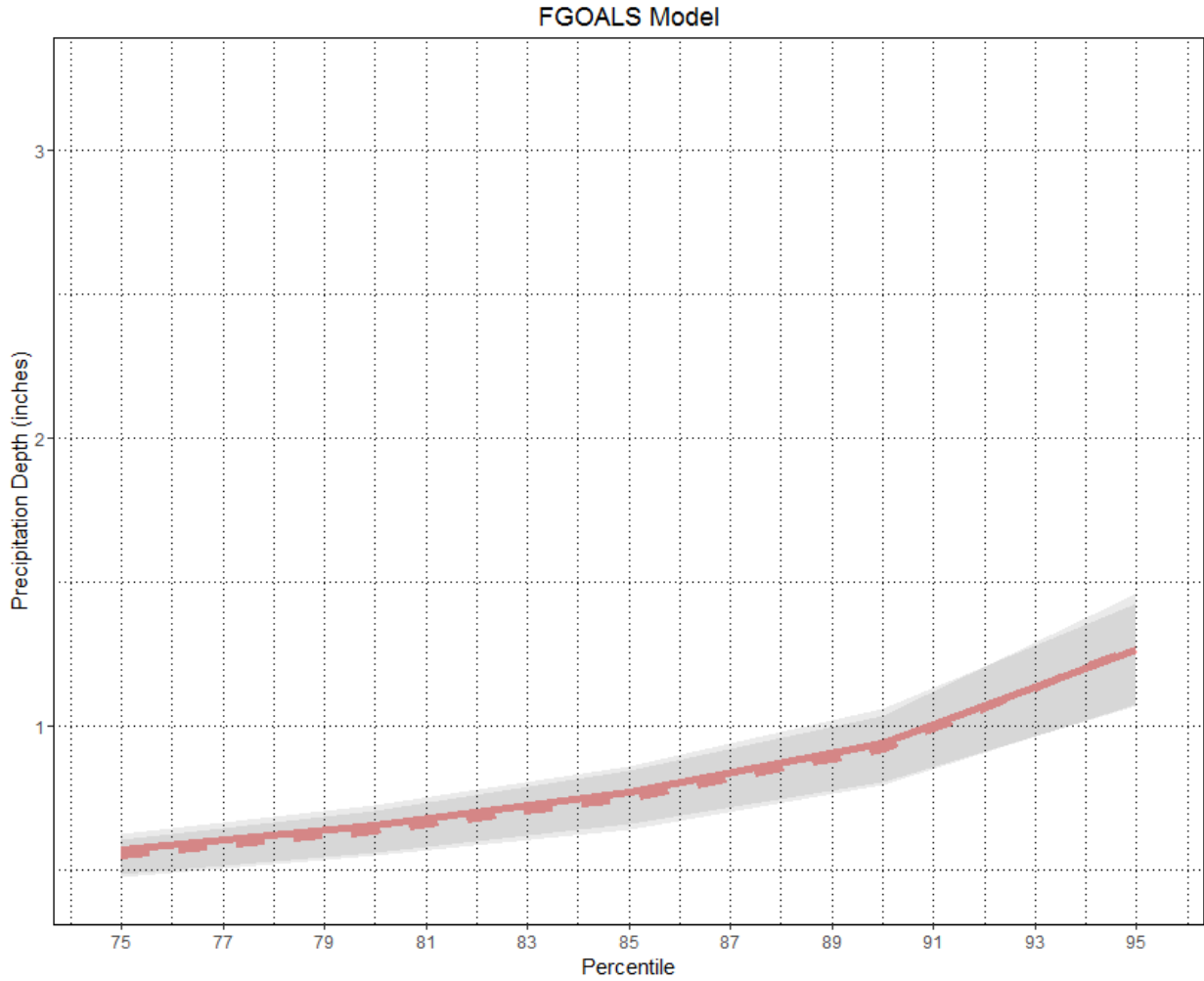


Figure 5: FGOALS Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

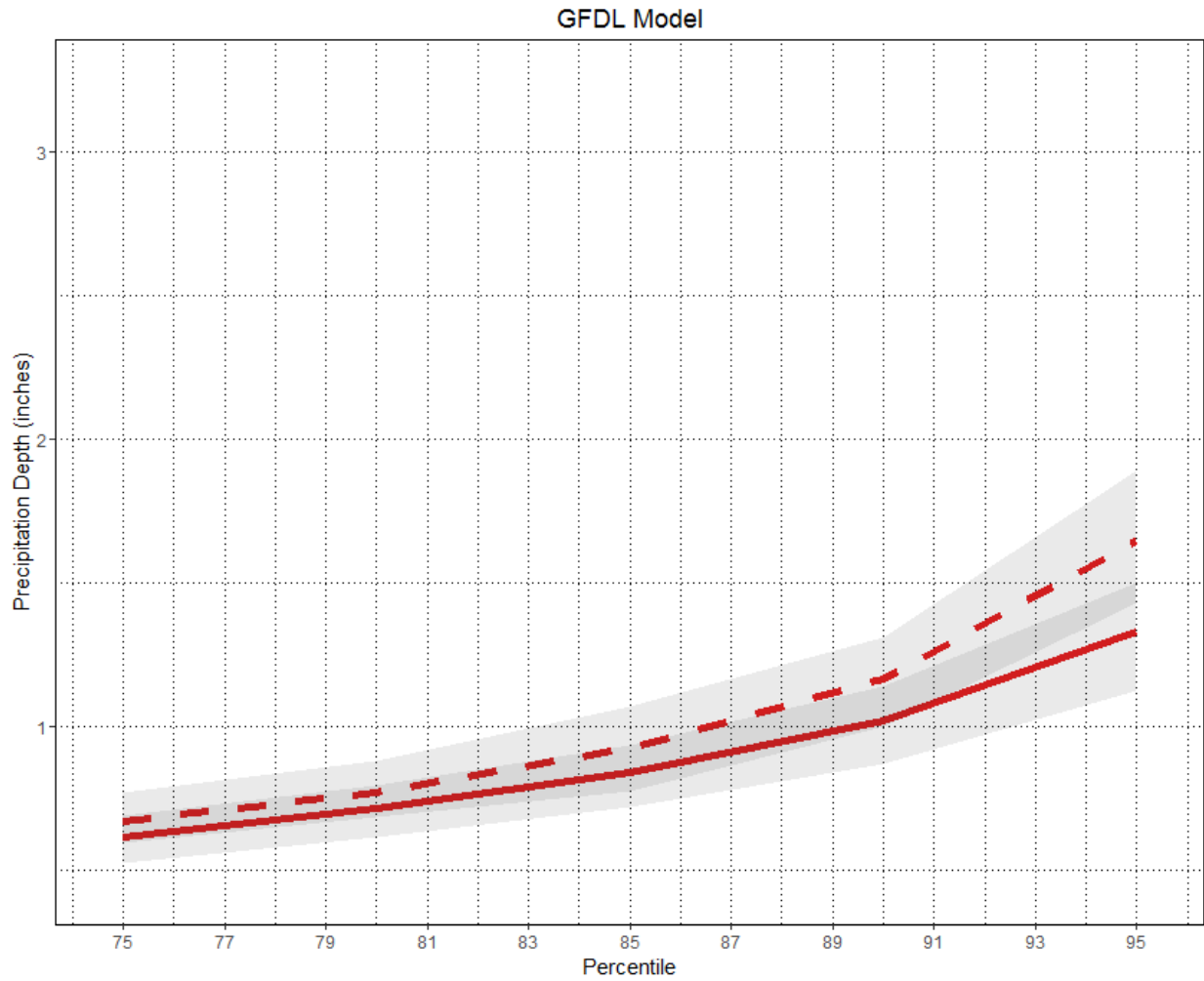


Figure 6: GFDL Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

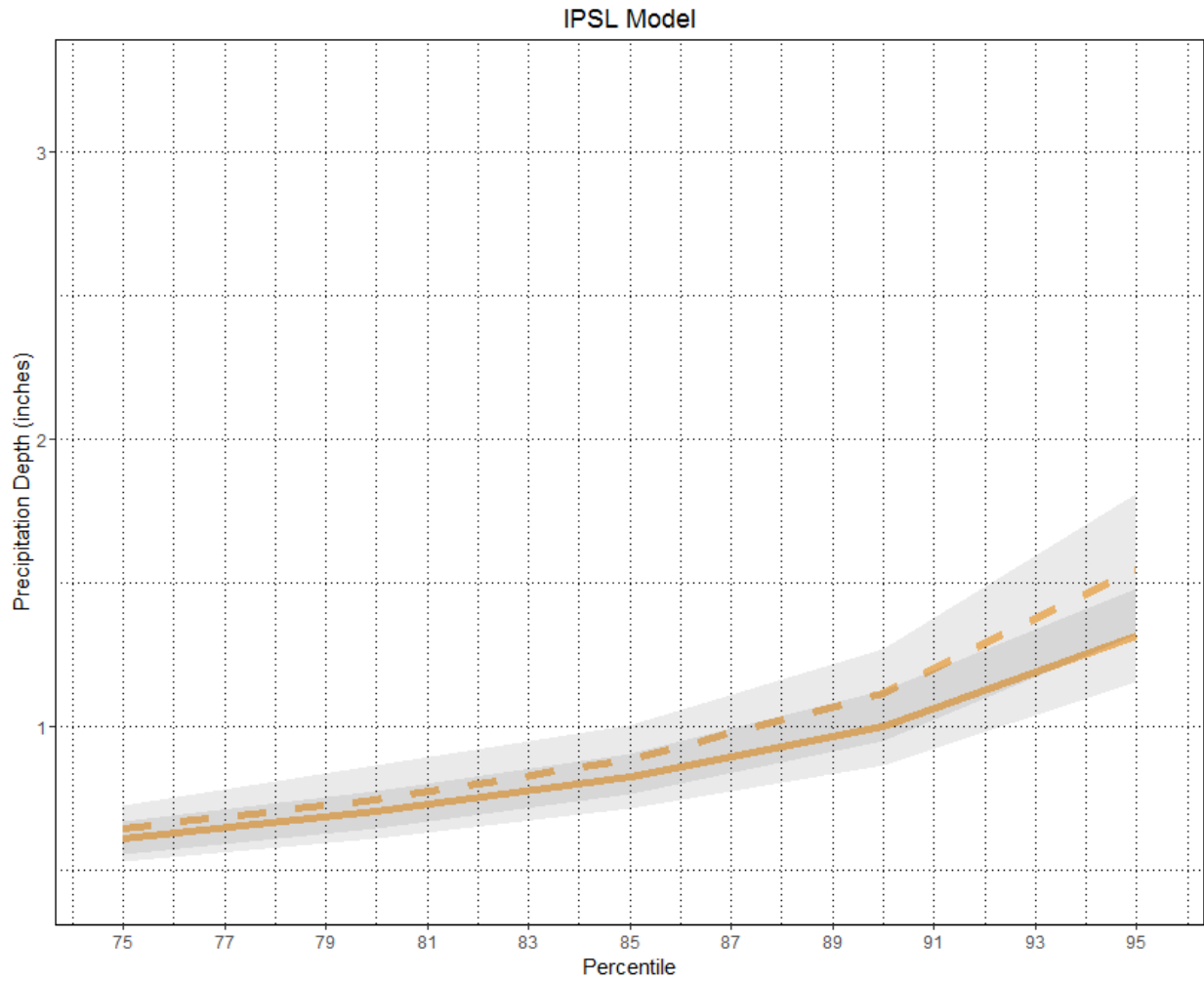


Figure 7 IPSL Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

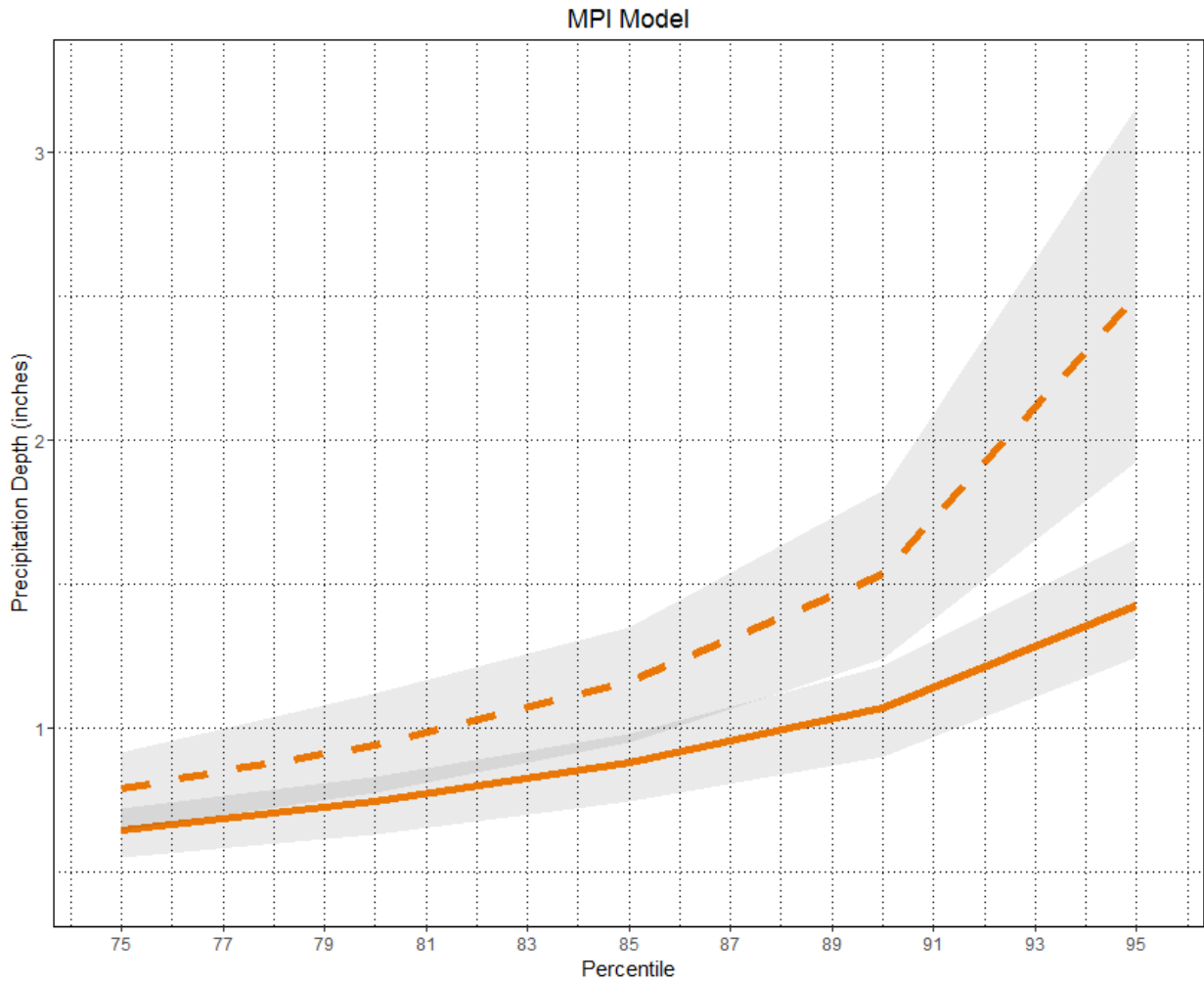


Figure 8: MPI Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.



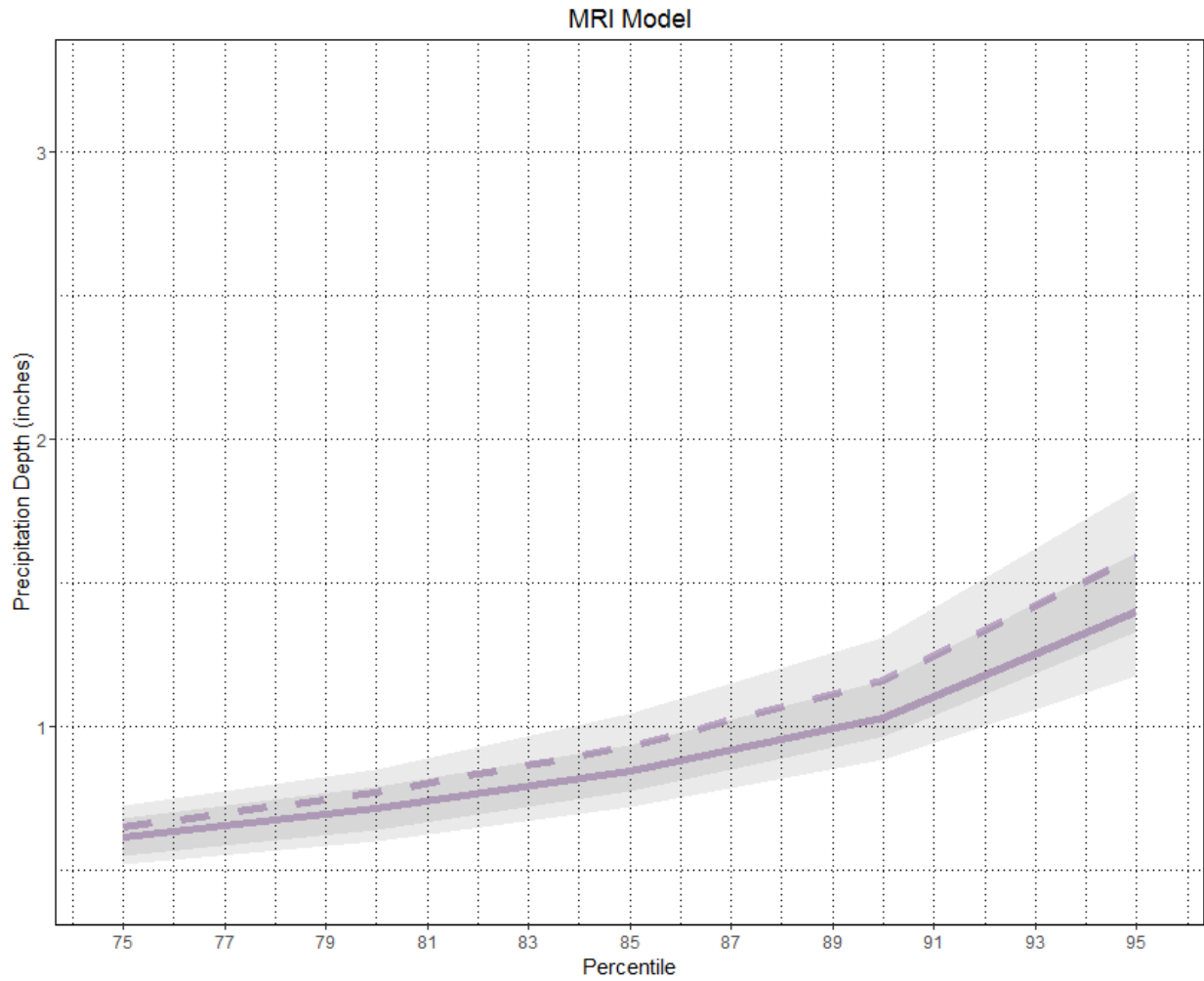


Figure 9: MRI Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

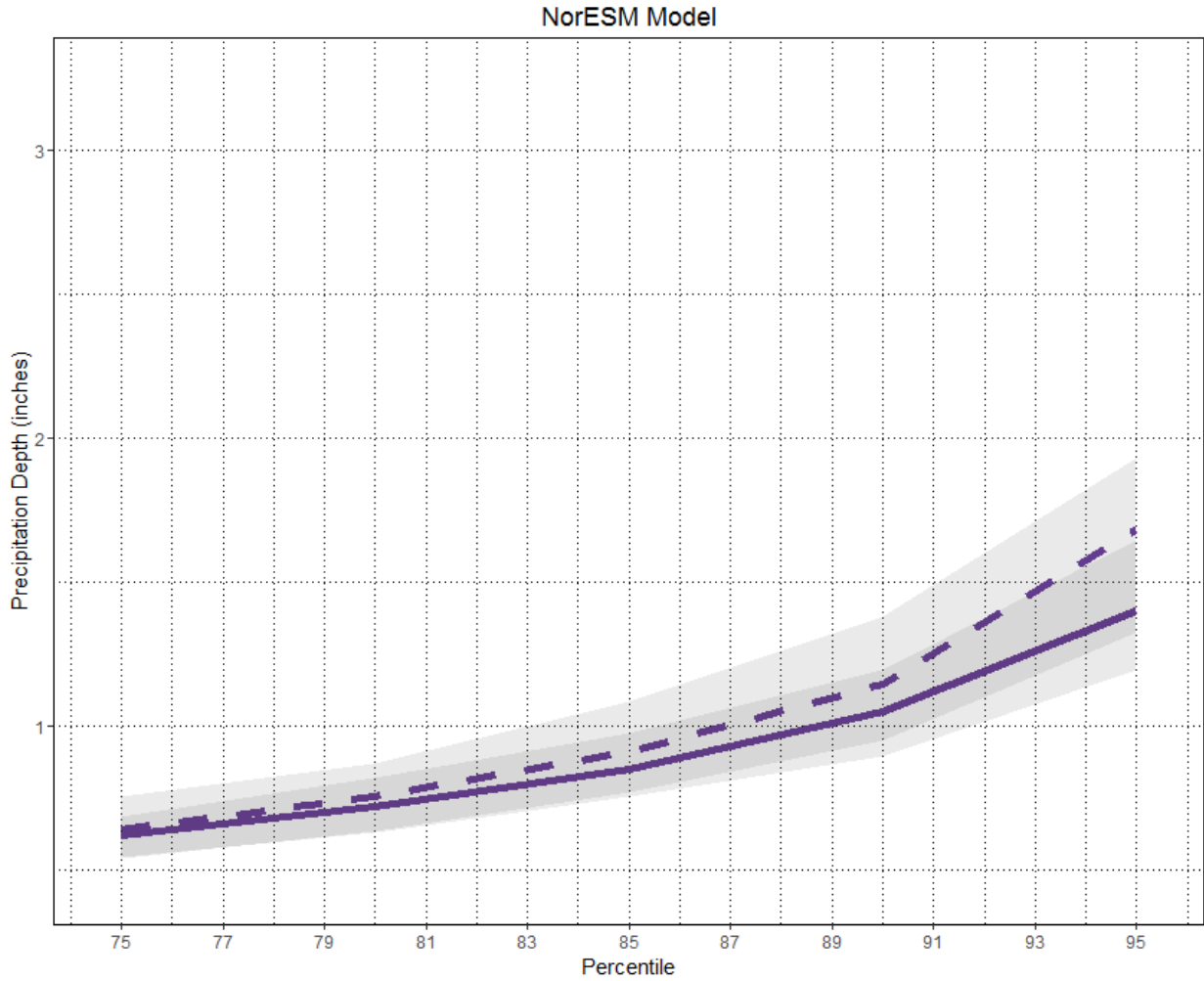


Figure 10: NorESM Climate Model for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Solid line indicates the mean past (1980-2005) event, dashed line indicates the largest and smallest event values occurring within the region of interest.

Table 2: 75<sup>th</sup>-95<sup>th</sup> Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values and average value across all ten climate models for past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) time periods.

Model	Recent Past (1980--2005) Event Rainfall (inches)					Future (2025--2050) Event Rainfall (inches)				
	75th Percentile	80th Percentile	85th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	75th Percentile	80th Percentile	85th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
ACCESS	0.55	0.65	0.79	1.00	1.43	0.60	0.71	0.87	1.11	1.55
BCC	0.56	0.65	0.77	0.97	1.32	0.60	0.71	0.85	1.08	1.58
CCSM4	0.66	0.77	0.92	1.14	1.56	0.76	0.92	1.14	1.50	2.20
CMCC	0.64	0.74	0.89	1.11	1.56	0.89	0.94	1.05	1.49	2.21
FGOALS	0.57	0.66	0.77	0.94	1.26	0.55	0.63	0.75	0.92	1.27
GFDL	0.62	0.71	0.84	1.02	1.33	0.67	0.77	0.93	1.16	1.64
IPSL	0.61	0.70	0.82	1.00	1.31	0.64	0.74	0.89	1.12	1.54
MPI	0.64	0.74	0.88	1.07	1.43	0.79	0.94	1.16	1.53	2.50
MRI	0.61	0.71	0.84	1.03	1.40	0.65	0.77	0.93	1.16	1.59
NorESM	0.62	0.72	0.85	1.05	1.40	0.64	0.76	0.91	1.15	1.68
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.78</b>

Table 3: Difference between past (1980-2005) and future (2025-2050) 75<sup>th</sup>-95<sup>th</sup> rainfall events for all ten climate models and their average.

Model	Difference Between Past and Future Event Rainfall (inches)				
	75th Percentile	80th Percentile	85th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
ACCESS	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12
BCC	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.26
CCSM4	0.10	0.14	0.22	0.36	0.64
CMCC	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.38	0.65
FGOALS	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.01
GFDL	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.31
IPSL	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.23
MPI	0.15	0.19	0.28	0.46	1.07
MRI	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.19
NorESM	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.28
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.38</b>

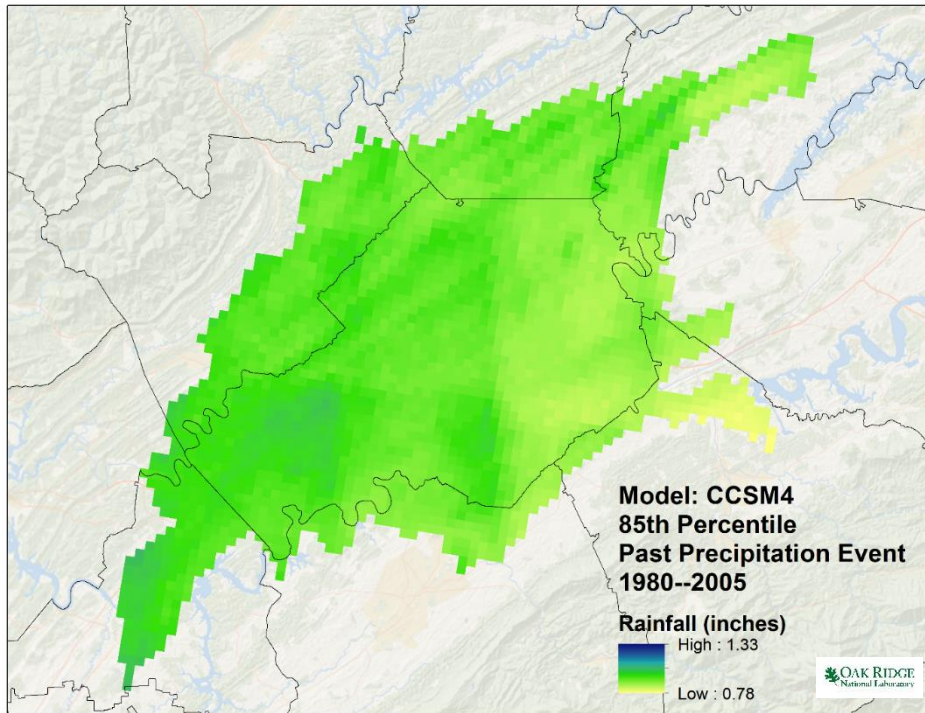


Figure 11: CCSM4 climate model results for the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile precipitation event for the 1980-2005 period. Area of coverage concerns the watersheds that cross Knox County, Tennessee.

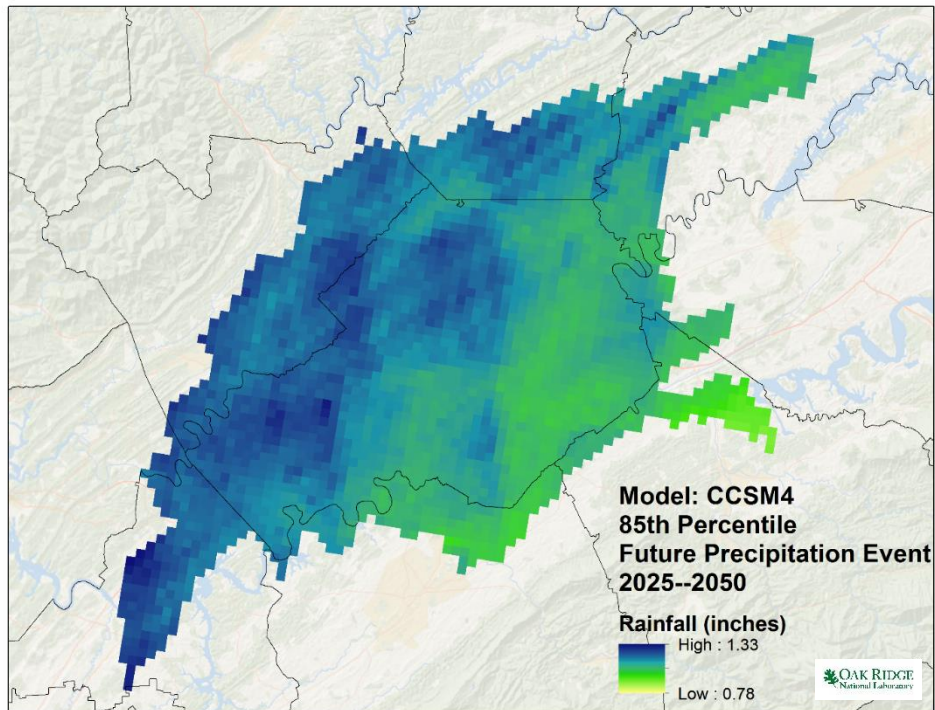


Figure 12: CCSM4 climate model results for the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile precipitation event for the 2025-2050 period. Area of coverage concerns the watersheds that cross Knox County, Tennessee.

### 3. SUMMARY

The overall trend in the RFS is that daily events beyond the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile show the greatest increase between the difference of past and future precipitation event data. Future studies on RFS should focus on the rainfall events that are greater than 90%. While few of the daily precipitation events will be in this category, the greatest increase in precipitation amounts appears to be projected to occur during the largest precipitation events. The summary graph (Figure 13) shows all of the modeled event data for both past and future time periods.

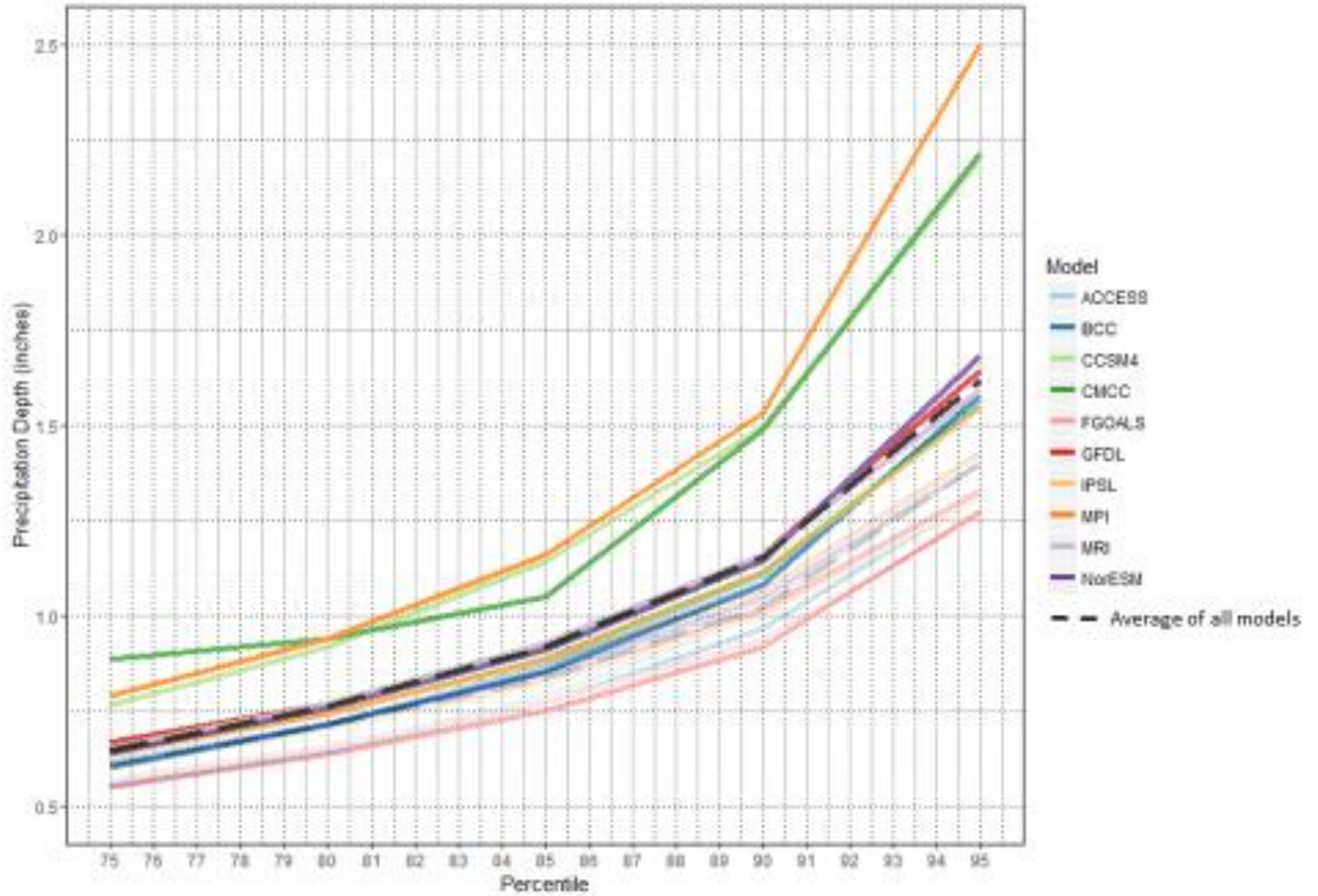


Figure 13: Climate model results for Rainfall Frequency Spectrum values of precipitation events for the area of Knoxville, TN. Faded lines indicate the mean past (1980-2005) event, color coded by each individual model. The brighter colored lines indicate the mean future (2025-2050) precipitation event, color coded by each individual climate model. The dashed lines indicate the average past and future values for all models within the region of interest.