

# Radar Information to Mitigate Flood Disaster

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Dr. NAKAO Tadahiko, FRICS

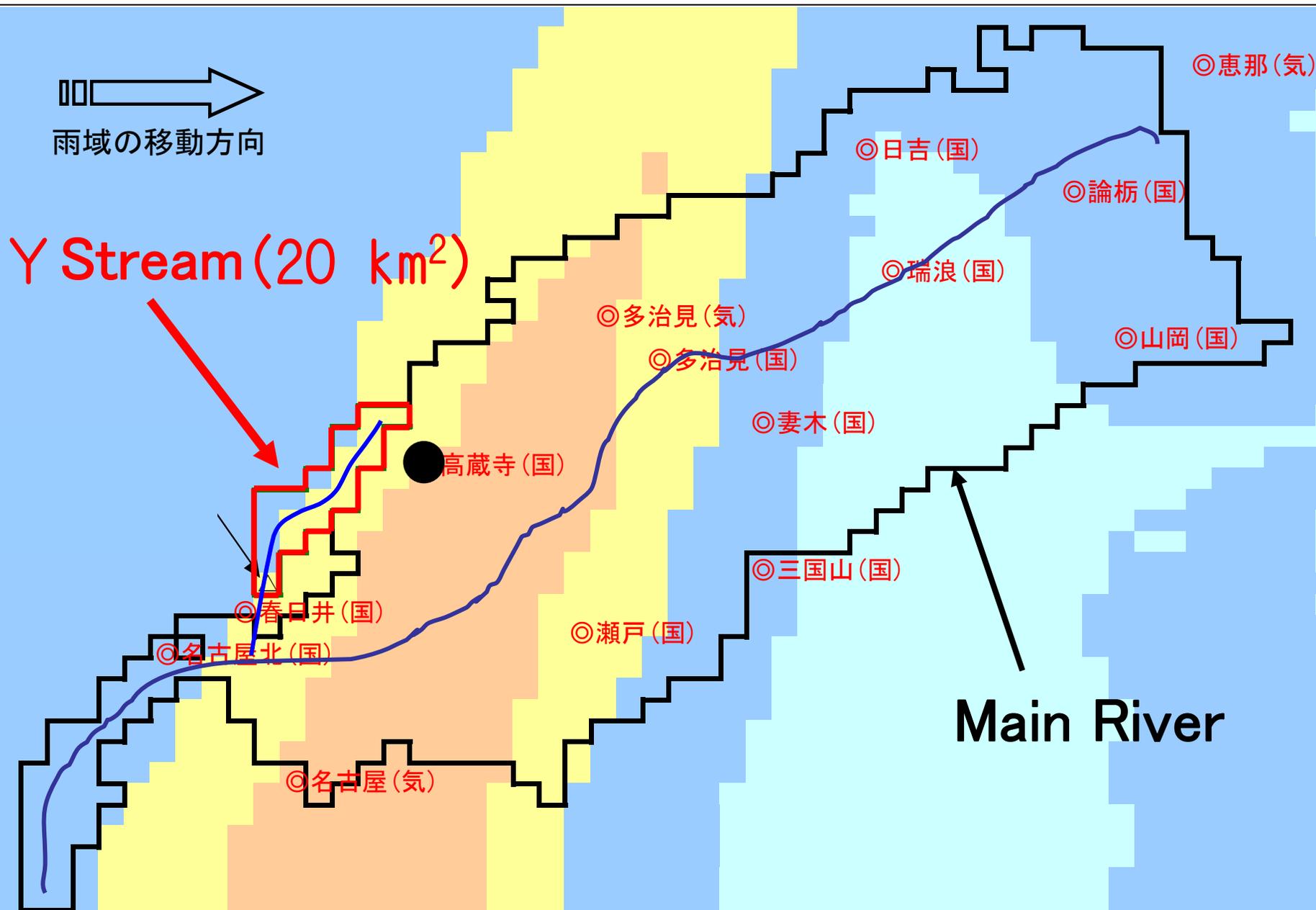
# Flood Forecasting should:

- Be issued
  - For specific location(s),
  - Within limited time allowance; and
- Disseminated
  - To the all people concerned
  - Especially including vulnerable people, so that
- Take advantage of
  - Recent technologies available, as well as
  - History-stemmed skill and know-how.

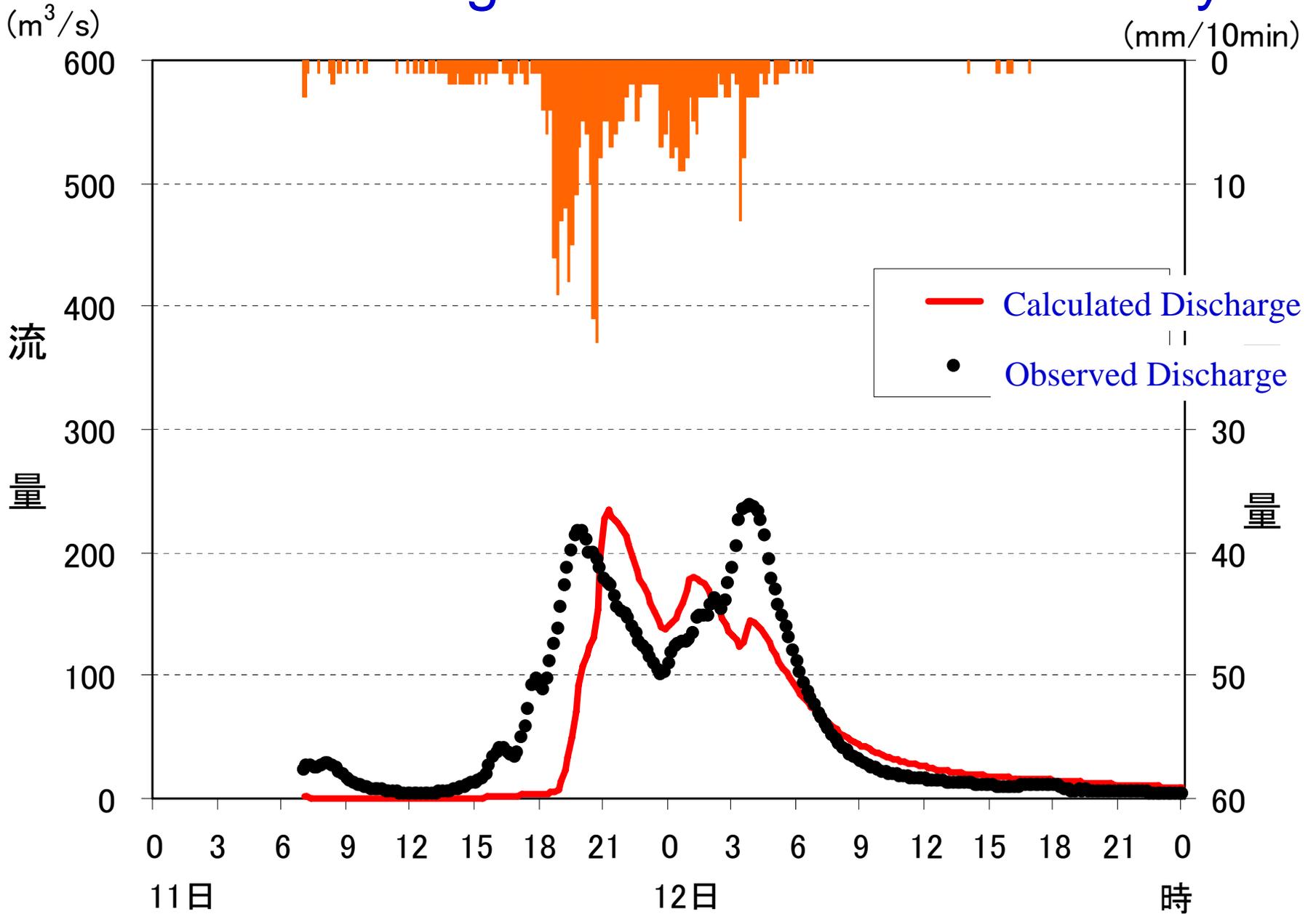
# Radar Raingauge System

- Calibrated on-line and real-time, Radar raingauge system will give more suitable data to be input to Flood forecasting systems.
- Radar is especially effective for small streams, where only a few, if any, ground rain gauges are usually installed.
- Rainfall forecasting is to be made for short period using radar data.

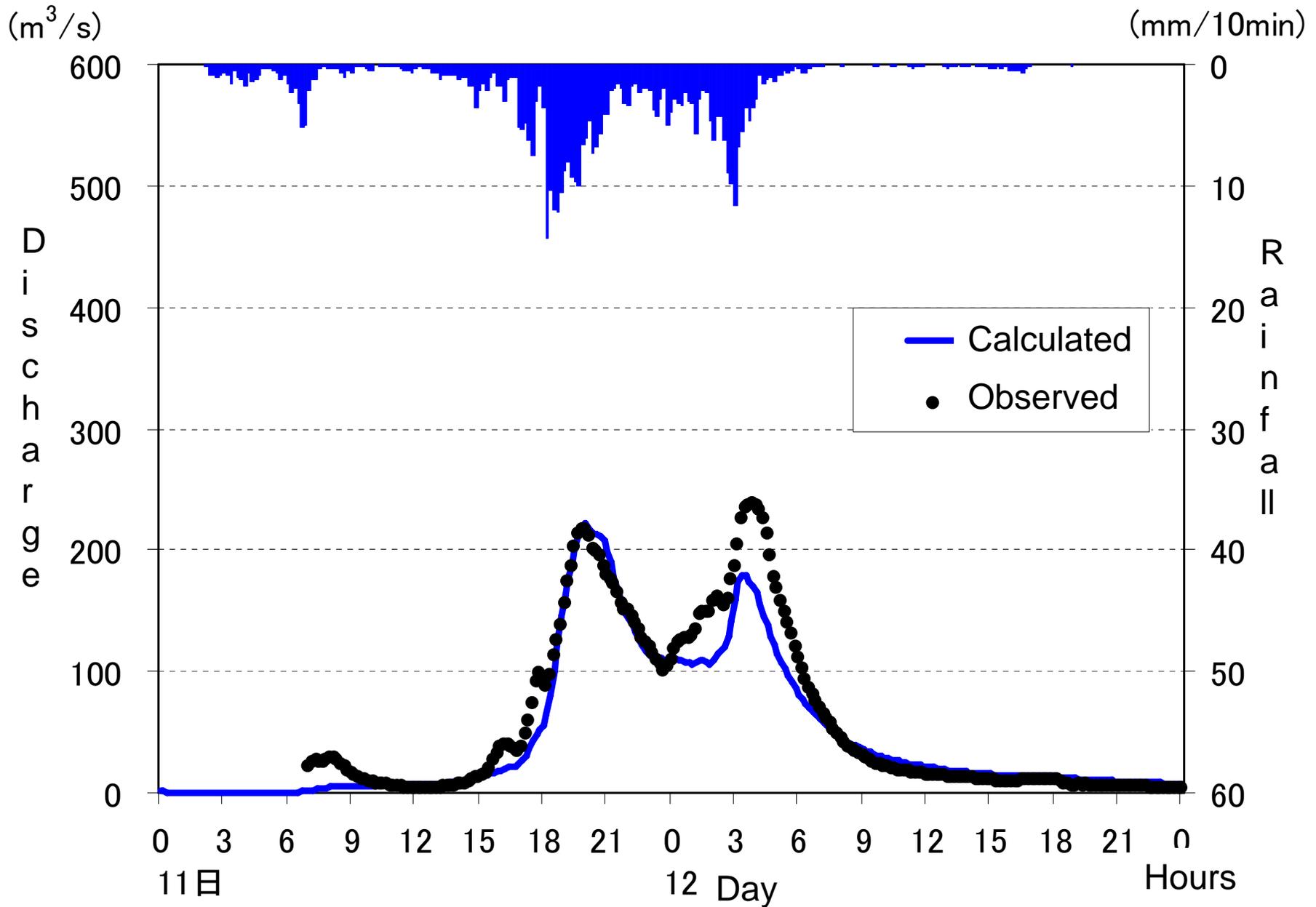
# Runoff Estimation for a Small Stream



# Based on the ground rainfall in the vicinity



# Result based on the Radar Rainfall



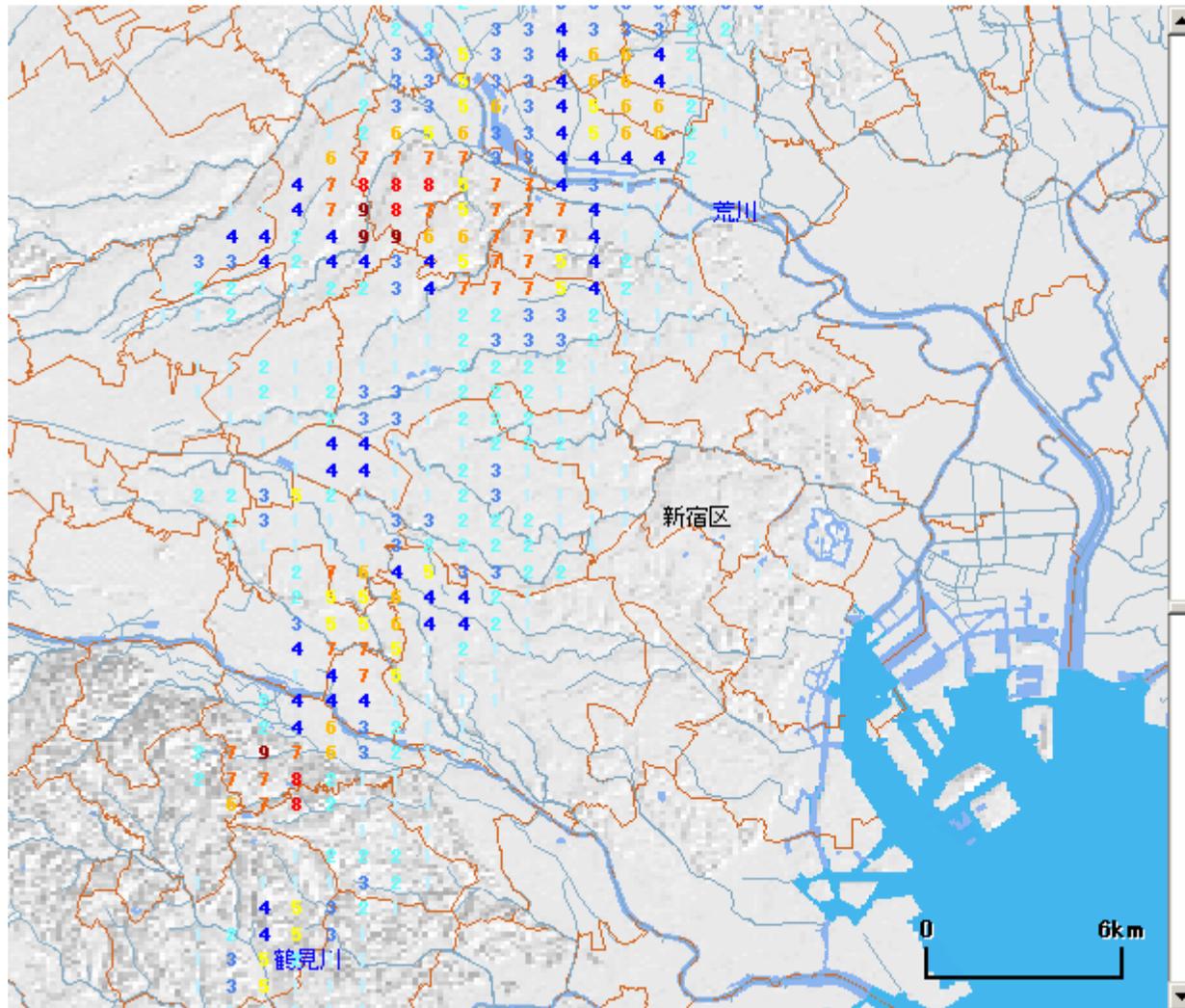
# Lead Time

- Data Collection: within 10 minutes
- Calculation: Negligible for small streams
- Decision making: Matter of Training
- Dissemination: Many problems
  - Do Receivers come on the phone?
  - Congestion inside the Facsimile machine.
  - Loud speaker is not audible: masked by noise of rain.
  - Flooding is occasionally out of minds of Receivers.
- Evacuation: 2 hours?
- Rainfall prediction is deadly necessary for small streams. → Radar

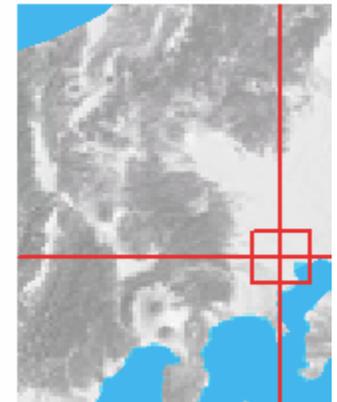
# Case of Thunder Storm in Tokyo on 4 September 2005

- Prediction was difficult because of rapid development.
- Speed of the “Core” of the rain band was predicted fairly well.
- Direct use of digital result longer than 2 hours is yet to be recommended.
- Frequent updating based on newly observed data is necessary.
- There seems still a possibility of improvement of forecasting technique.

# Tokyo on 4th September 2005



正時  10分 + -  
 2005/09/04 20 : 30



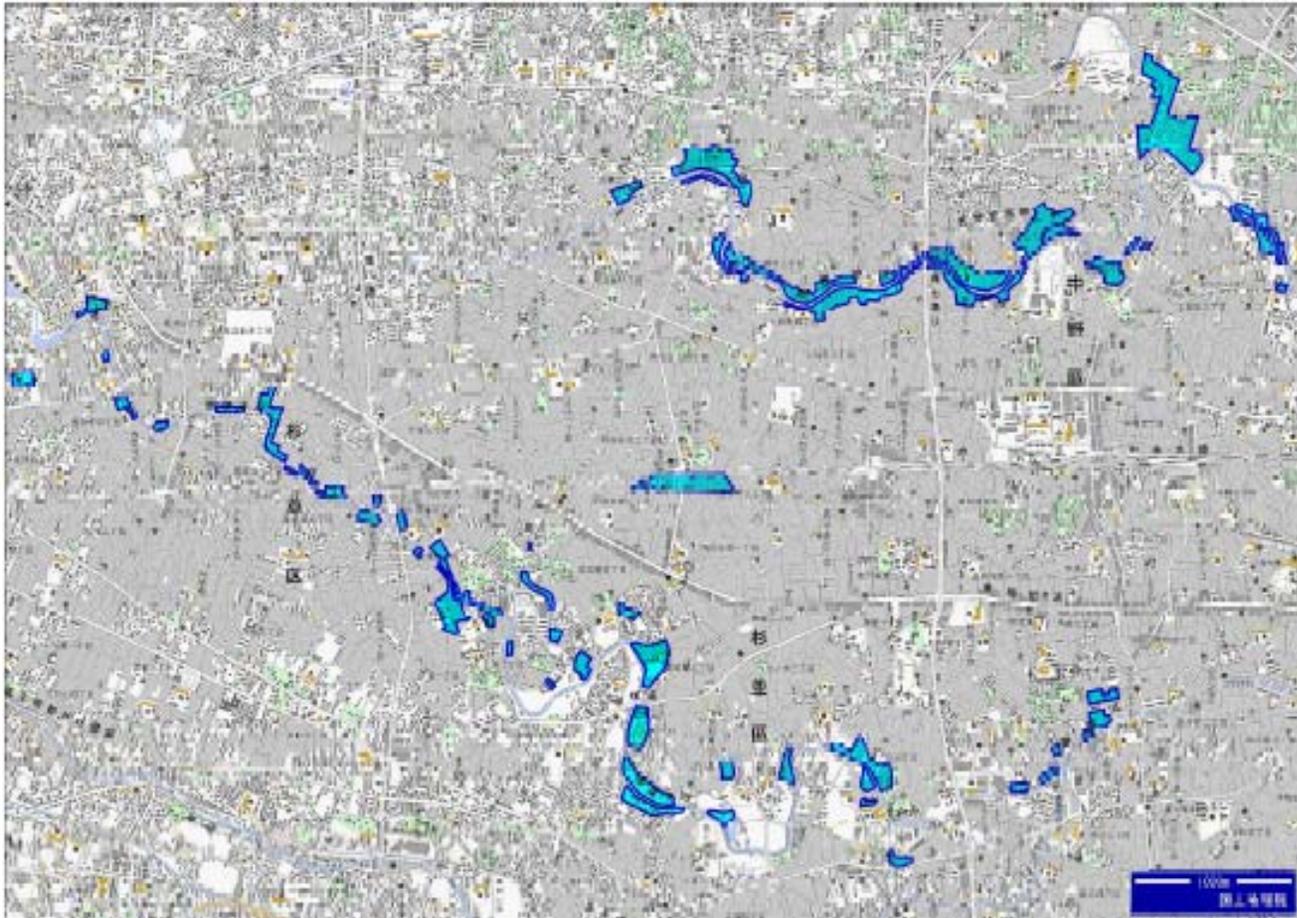
タイル  数値

レーダ点滅停止

レーダ雨量強度凡例

9	100mm/h~	6	40mm/h~	3
8	80mm/h~	5	30mm/h~	2
7	50mm/h~	4	20mm/h~	1

# Inundated Area



According to GSI

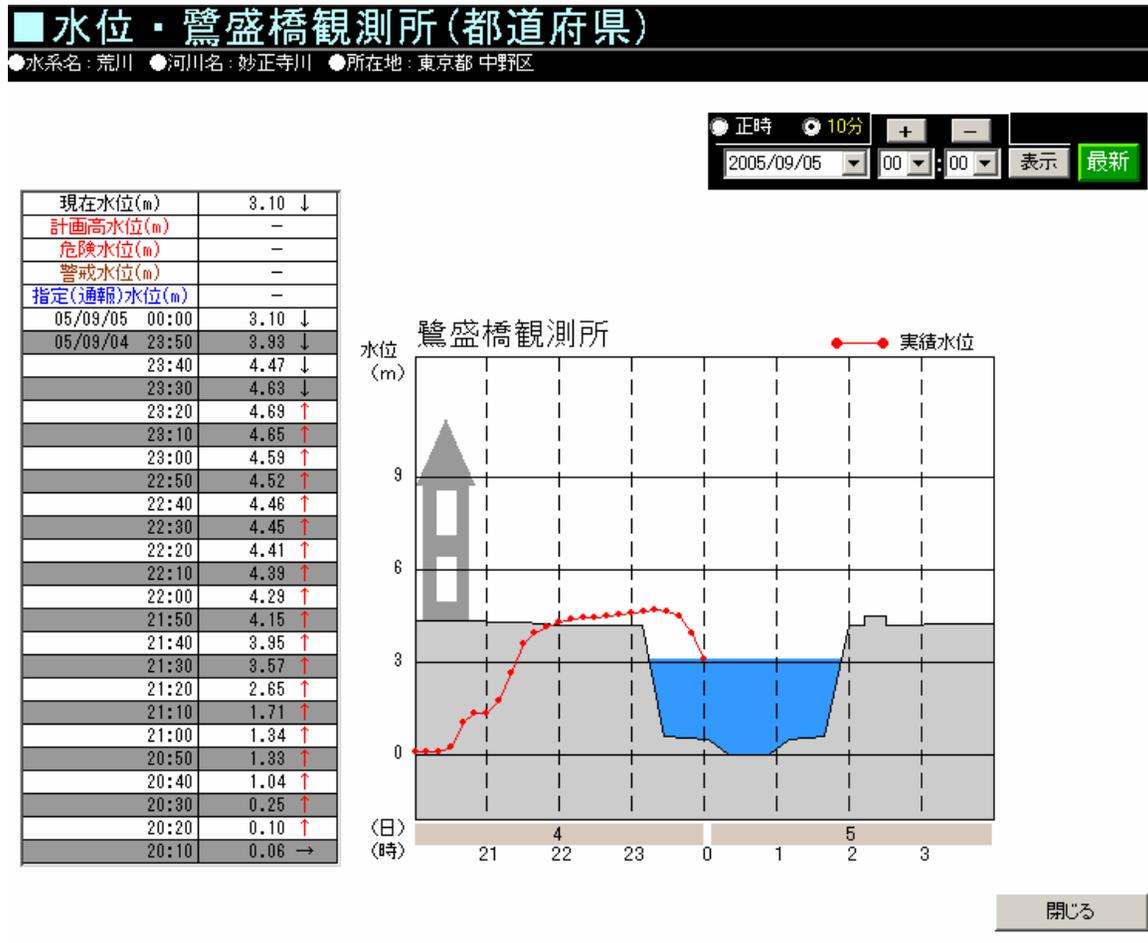
# Radar Image at 20:00

Thunder Storm without particular Distinction?



# Rapid Uprising of the River Stage

Inundation started at around 22 o'clock.



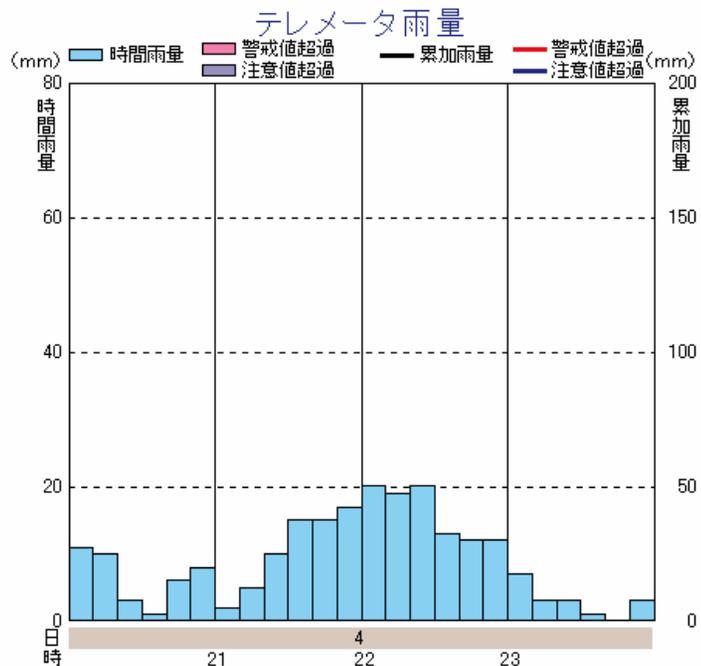
# Hyetograph at Shakujii

## 雨量・石神井観測所(都道府県)

●水系名: 荒川 ●河川名: 石神井川 ●所在地: 東京都 練馬区

● 正時 ● 10分 + -  
 2005/09/05 00:00 表示 最新

現在雨量(mm)	3	無効
警戒値	-	150
注意値	-	90
日時	10分	累加
05/09/05 00:00	3	無効
05/09/04 23:50	0	無効
23:40	1	無効
23:30	3	無効
23:20	3	無効
23:10	7	無効
23:00	12	無効
22:50	12	無効
22:40	13	無効
22:30	20	無効
22:20	19	無効
22:10	20	無効
22:00	17	無効
21:50	15	無効
21:40	15	無効
21:30	10	無効
21:20	5	無効
21:10	2	無効
21:00	8	無効
20:50	6	無効
20:40	1	無効
20:30	3	無効
20:20	10	無効
20:10	11	無効



●単位:10分雨量(mm/10min)、時間雨量(mm/h)

閉じる

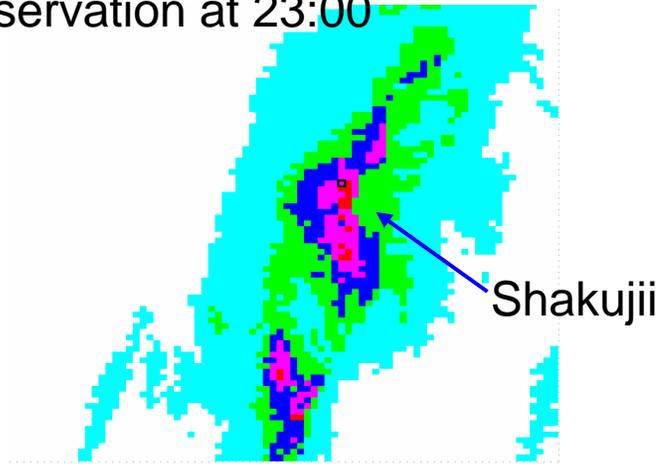
# Result of Rainfall Calculation

		Nerima				Shinjuku				Shakujii			
		テレメータ	レーダ雨量計予測			テレメータ	レーダ雨量計予測			テレメータ	レーダ雨量計予測		
		地上雨量	1時間先	2時間先	3時間先	地上雨量	1時間先	2時間先	3時間先	地上雨量	1時間先	2時間先	3時間先
9月4日	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	1	0
	21	17	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	39	13	0	0
	22	59	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	19	2	0
	23	60	14	32	2	28	1	4	0	97	49	3	0
9月5日	0	33	63	0	42	21	34	0	10	18	35	3	0
	1	4	16	53	0	5	10	3	0	6	12	8	0
	2	0	1	4	20	1	3	3	2	1	5	2	27
Correlation Coefficient		0.73272	0.24481	0.2133		0.57293	0.3996	0.53379		0.83302	0.26389	-0.1385	

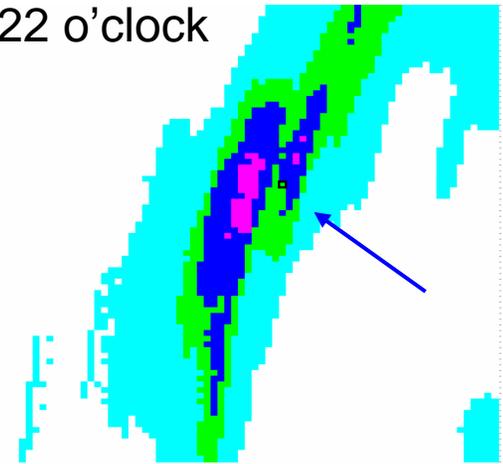
Ground 1 hour 2 hours 3 hours

# A Result of Calculation

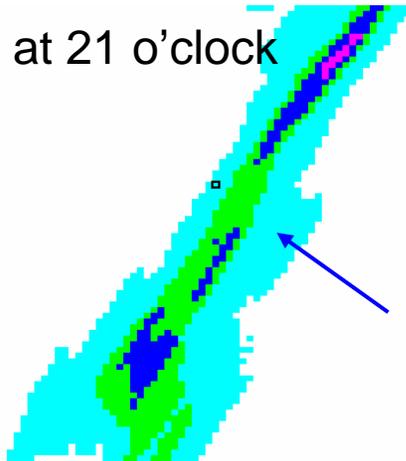
Observation at 23:00



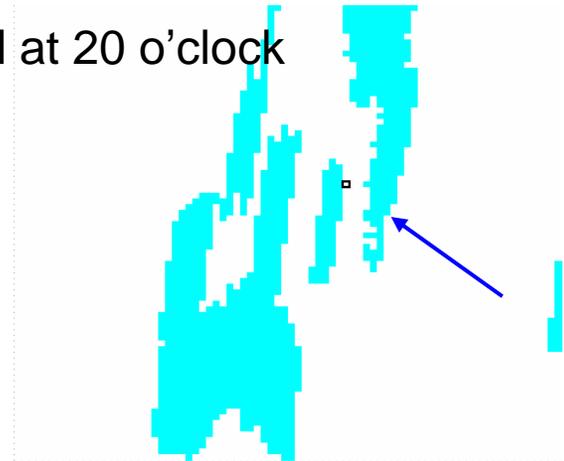
Predicted at 22 o'clock



Predicted at 21 o'clock



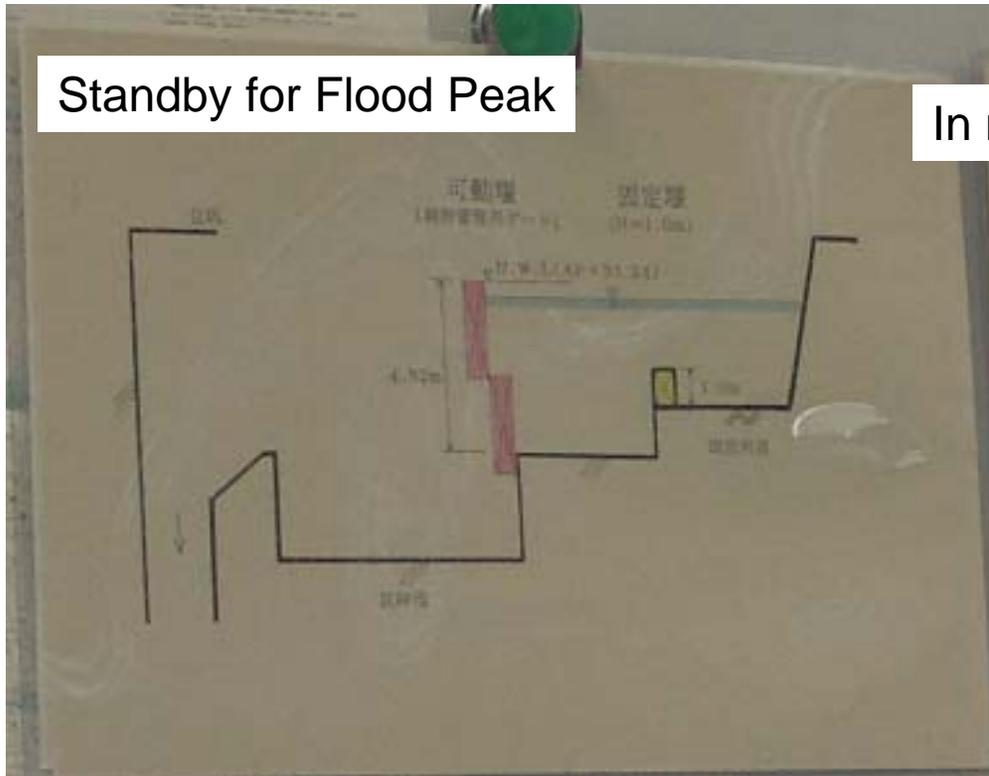
Predicted at 20 o'clock



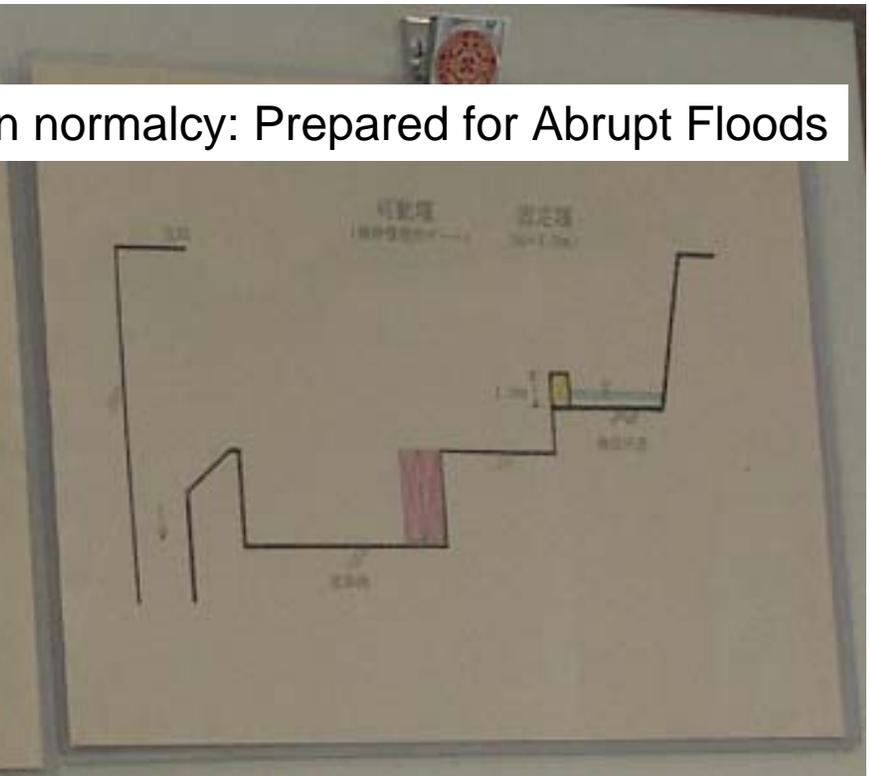
# Operation Rule of a Flood Control Facility

In normalcy: Gate is open for abrupt floods, some storage volume may be consumed.  
After arrival of operators: Gate is closed to secure the storage volume.  
During peak of a flood: Gate is opened to make flood control.

Standby for Flood Peak



In normalcy: Prepared for Abrupt Floods



# C O N C L U S I O N

- 1) Radar Technology is helpful to mitigate flood damages. This is available to people thanks to recent advancement of IT&C. Still research should yet to be made to improve the result.
- 2) Disclosure and prompt dissemination of information like this should be sought further.
- 3) Measures to enhance awareness and understanding of the general public should be taken. Flood hazard map may be a candidate.

# Thank you for Listening.



[nakao@river.or.jp](mailto:nakao@river.or.jp)