

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTENSITY
DURATION FREQUENCY (IDF) CURVES IN
GOMBAK

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim merupakan salah satu faktor yang memberi kesan kepada sumber air kerana ia boleh menjejaskan kitaran hidrologi keseluruhan dan seterusnya menyebabkan perbezaan kepada kuantiti hujan, tempoh dan kekerapan hujan. Kajian ini menerangkan tentang lengkungan Lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi di Gombak. Lengkungan Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi merupakan salah satu alat yang biasa digunakan untuk merancang, mereka bentuk dan mengendalikan projek sumber air oleh jurutera, kontraktor dan pemaju. Lengkungan Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi di dalam Manual Saliran Mesra Alam edisi kedua hanya dikemaskini sehingga tahun 2012 dan merangkumi kawasan yang terhad sahaja. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menghasilkan lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi berserta dan tidak berserta data terasing menggunakan Taburan Lognormal and Taburan Gumbel di Gombak. Data hujan Siri Maksimum Tahunan (AMS) diambil dari Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran. Terdapat sebelas stesen hujan dalam kajian ini. Kaedah yang digunakan bagi menentukan lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi adalah U.S. Water Resource Council (1981) dan Interquartile Range (IQR). Melalui kajian ini, ia dapat membuktikan bahawa Interquartile Range mempunyai nilai data terasing yang lebih tinggi berbanding U.S. Water Resource Council (1981) disebabkan oleh percanggahan di antara 75 dan 25 peratus bagi mengukur penyebaran kajian statistik. Taburan Lognormal and Taburan Gumbel merupakan kaedah yang digunakan bagi menghasilkan lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi. Berdasarkan analisa kajian, peratusan perbezaan di antara lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi yang baru berserta dan tidak berserta data terasing bagi kaedah Taburan Lognormal adalah sebanyak 0% sehingga 21.6% manakala bagi kaedah Taburan Gumbel sebanyak 0% sehingga 24.7%. Peratusan perbezaan (%) di antara lengkung Keamatan Tempoh Frekuensi berserta dan tidak berserta data terasing dengan menggunakan kaedah Taburan Gumbel adalah lebih tinggi berbanding Taburan Lognormal. Ini membuktikan semakin banyak data terasing yang dibuang, semakin tinggi peratusan perbezaan (%).

ABSTRACT

Changing in climate is one of the main parameter that affecting the water resources as it affects the whole hydrologic cycle thus causes variation in rainfall intensity, duration and frequency of precipitation. The study is about development of Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) curves in Gombak. IDF curve is one of the most commonly used all engineers, developers and contractors to design storm, hydraulic and hydrology structure. The IDF curves in Manual Saliran Mesra Alam (MSMA 2) only updated until year 2012 and covered limited location only. The aim of this study is to developed IDF curves with and without outlier by using Lognormal distribution and Gumbel distribution in Gombak. The Annual Maximum Series (AMS) of rainfall data were collected from Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID). It consists of eleven rainfall stations. The methods that were used to determine the outlier of IDF curves are U.S. Water Resource Council (1981) and Interquartile Range (IQR). It is clearly shows the greater removal of outliers for Annual Maximum Series (AMS) rainfall data was by using Interquartile Range rather than U.S. Water Resource Council (1981) due to discrepancies between 75th and 25th percentiles that measure the dispersion of statistical study. Lognormal distribution and Gumbel distribution are the methods that were used to develop IDF curves. Based on the analysis, the percentage difference between IDF curves with and without outlier for Lognormal distribution are within 0% to 21.6% while for Gumbel distribution are within 0% to 24.7%. It can be concluded that the percentage of difference between IDF curves with and without outlier using Gumbel distribution is greater than using Lognormal distribution. According to the output, it shows the greater removal of outliers will produce higher percentage of difference (%).

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives of Study	4
1.4 Scope of Study	5
1.5 Significance of Study	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Hydrological Cycle	7
2.2.1 Evaporation	8
2.2.2 Condensation	8

2.2.3	Precipitation	9
2.2.4	Infiltration	9
2.2.5	Interception	10
2.2.6	Runoff	10
2.2.7	Transpiration	11
2.2.8	Percolation	11
2.3	Outlier	12
2.3.1	U.S. Water Resource Council (1981)	12
2.3.2	Interquartile Range (IQR)	13
2.3.3	Grubb's Test for Outlier	14
2.3.4	Advantages of Outlier	15
2.4	Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) Curve	15
2.5	Distribution for Development of IDF Curve	16
2.5.1	Lognormal Distribution	16
2.5.2	Gumbel Distribution	18
2.5.3	Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) Distribution	20
2.5.4	Log Pearson Type III Distribution	21
2.5.5	Gamma Distribution	22
2.6	Frequency Factor	23
2.7	Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)	23
2.8	Development Of Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) Curves in Malaysia	24
2.8.1	Probability Distribution	24
2.9	Application Used by Other Countries	25
2.9.1	Netherlands	25

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Flow Chart	28
3.3 Study Area	29
3.4 Data Collection	30
3.5 Testing for Outlier	30
3.5.1 U.S. Water Resource Council (1981)	31
3.5.2 Interquartile Range (IQR)	32
3.6 Method of IDF development	32
3.6.1 Lognormal distribution	33
3.6.2 Gumbel distribution	34
3.7 Comparison between IDF curves with and without Outlier	36
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Outlier	37
4.2.1 Example of Calculation	38
4.2.1.1 U.S Water Resource Council (1981)	38
4.2.1.2 Interquartile Range	38
4.2.2 Number of Sample before and after Outlier Removal	39
4.3 Mean and Standard Deviation	40
4.3.1 Lognormal Distribution	41
4.3.2 Gumbel Distribution	41
4.4 Frequency Factor	41
4.4.1 Lognormal Distribution	42
4.4.2 Gumbel Distribution	42

4.5	Intensity	43
4.5.1	Lognormal Distribution	43
4.5.2	Gumbel Distribution	43
4.6	Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) Curves for Every Stations	44
4.6.1	Lognormal Distribution	45
4.6.1.1	Station 3116006 Ldg. Edinburgh	45
4.6.1.2	Station 3117070 Pusat Penyelidikan	46
4.6.1.3	Station 3211001 Taman Templer	47
4.6.1.4	Station 3214057 Bandar Tasik Puteri	48
4.6.1.5	Station 3215053 Kg. Setia Kuang	49
4.6.1.6	Station 3216001 Kg. Sungai Tua	50
4.6.1.7	Station 3217001 Ibu Bekalan KM.16	51
4.6.1.8	Station 3217002 Empangan Genting Klang	52
4.6.1.9	Station 3217003 Ibu Bekalan KM.11	53
4.6.1.10	Station 3217004 Genting Sempah	54
4.6.1.11	Station 3217005 Gombak Damsite	55
4.6.2	Gumbel Distribution	56
4.6.2.1	Station 3116006 Ldg. Edinburgh	56
4.6.2.2	Station 3117070 Pusat Penyelidikan	57
4.6.2.3	Station 3211001 Taman Templer	58
4.6.2.4	Station 3214057 Bandar Tasik Puteri	59
4.6.2.5	Station 3215053 Kg. Setia Kuang	60
4.6.2.6	Station 3216001 Kg. Sungai Tua	61

4.6.2.7	Station 3217001 Ibu Bekalan KM.16	62
4.6.2.8	Station 3217002 Empangan Genting Klang	63
4.6.2.9	Station 3217003 Ibu Bekalan KM.11	64
4.6.2.10	Station 3217004 Genting Sempah	65
4.6.2.11	Station 3217005 Gombak Damsite	66
4.7	Percentage (%) Difference of IDF Curves	67
4.7.1	Lognormal Distribution	67
4.7.2	Gumbel Distribution	68
4.8	Summary	69
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION		70
5.1	Introduction	70
5.2	Conclusion	70
5.3	Recommendation	71
REFERENCES		72
APPENDIX		75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Hydrological Stations in Gombak, Selangor	30
Table 3.2	K_N Value for Outlier Test	32
Table 3.3	$K_z = f(C_s, T)$ for Use In Log-Pearson Type III Distribution	34
Table 3.4	Reduced Mean \bar{y}_η in Gumbel Distribution	35
Table 3.5	Reduced Standard Deviation S_η in Gumbel Distribution	36
Table 4.1	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3216001	39
Table 4.2	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3217001	39
Table 4.3	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3217002	39
Table 4.4	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3217003	39
Table 4.5	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3217005	39
Table 4.6	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3116006	39
Table 4.7	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3117070	40
Table 4.8	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3217004	40
Table 4.9	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3211001	40
Table 4.10	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3214075	40
Table 4.11	Sample Size Before and After Removal of Outlier for Station 3215053	40
Table 4.12	Station 3216001 Lognormal Using U.S Water Resource	41
Table 4.13	Station 3216001 Lognormal Using Interquartile Range	41
Table 4.14	Station 3216001 Gumbel Using U.S Water Resource	41
Table 4.15	Station 3216001 Gumbel Using Interquartile Range	41
Table 4.16	Frequency Factor Based on Return Period for Lognormal Distribution	42
Table 4.17	Frequency Factor Based on Return Period for Gumbel Distribution	42

Table 4.18	Rainfall Intensity (Mm/Hour) for Station 3216001 for Lognormal	43
Table 4.19	Rainfall Intensity (Mm/Hour) for Station 3216001 for Gumbel	44
Table 4.20	Percentage Difference (%) between IDF Curves Lognormal	67
Table 4.21	Percentage Difference (%) between IDF Curves Gumbel	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Flood Prone Areas in Peninsular Malaysia	2
Figure 1.2	Flood Prone Areas in Sabah and Sarawak	2
Figure 2.1	Hydrological Cycle	8
Figure 2.2	The Box and Whisker Plot Define Outlier	13
Figure 2.3	Lognormal Distribution with Same μ and Different Σ^2	17
Figure 2.4	Gumbel Distribution for Largest Value	19
Figure 2.5	Graph of Exponential Distribution	20
Figure 2.6	Graph of Log Pearson Type III Distribution	21
Figure 2.7	Graph of Gamma Distribution	22
Figure 3.1	The Flow Chart of Methodology	28
Figure 3.2	The Rainfall Stations in Gombak	29
Figure 4.1	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3116006 Lognormal	45
Figure 4.2	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3116006 Lognormal	45
Figure 4.3	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3117070 Lognormal	46
Figure 4.4	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3117070 Lognormal	46
Figure 4.5	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3211001 Lognormal	47
Figure 4.6	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3211001 Lognormal	47
Figure 4.7	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3214057 Lognormal	48
Figure 4.8	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3214057 Lognormal	48
Figure 4.9	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3215053 Lognormal	49
Figure 4.10	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3215053 Lognormal	49
Figure 4.11	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3216001 Lognormal	50
Figure 4.12	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3216001 Lognormal	50
Figure 4.13	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217001 Lognormal	51
Figure 4.14	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217001 Lognormal	51
Figure 4.15	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217002 Lognormal	52
Figure 4.16	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217002 Lognormal	52
Figure 4.17	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217003 Lognormal	53
Figure 4.18	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217003 Lognormal	53
Figure 4.19	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217004 Lognormal	54
Figure 4.20	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217004 Lognormal	54
Figure 4.21	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217005 Lognormal	55
Figure 4.22	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217005 Lognormal	55

Figure 4.23	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3116006 Gumbel	56
Figure 4.24	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3116006 Gumbel	56
Figure 4.25	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3117070 Gumbel	57
Figure 4.26	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3117070 Gumbel	57
Figure 4.27	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3211001 Gumbel	58
Figure 4.28	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3211001 Gumbel	58
Figure 4.29	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3214057 Gumbel	59
Figure 4.30	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3214057 Gumbel	59
Figure 4.31	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3215053 Gumbel	60
Figure 4.32	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3215053 Gumbel	60
Figure 4.33	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3216001 Gumbel	61
Figure 4.34	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3216001 Gumbel	61
Figure 4.35	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217001 Gumbel	62
Figure 4.36	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217001 Gumbel	62
Figure 4.37	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217002 Gumbel	63
Figure 4.38	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217002 Gumbel	63
Figure 4.39	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217003 Gumbel	64
Figure 4.40	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217003 Gumbel	64
Figure 4.41	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217004 Gumbel	65
Figure 4.42	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217004 Gumbel	65
Figure 4.43	IDF Curve With Outlier for Station 3217005 Gumbel	66
Figure 4.44	IDF Curve Without Outlier for Station 3217005 Gumbel	66

LIST OF SYMBOLS

N	Sample Size
K_N	10% significance level K values
y	High/Low outlier threshold in log units
s_y	Standard Deviation
\bar{y}	Mean logarithm of variate
G_q	Grubbs' statistics for highest value
X_q	Highest value
X	Mean value
P_{ave}	Average maximum precipitation corresponding to specific duration
σ	Standard deviation of the log data
I	Intensity, I (in mm/hr) for Return Period, T
K	Gumbel Frequency factor
SD	Standard Deviation
\bar{X}	Mean of the log data rainfall
K_T	Frequency factor
P_t	Frequency precipitation P_t (in mm) for each P duration with a specific Return Period, T
X	Value of Intensity Before Removal of Outlier
Y	Value of Intensity After Removal of Outlier
T_γ	Average Recurrence Interval, ARI (year)
P	Annual Exceedance Probability, AEP (%)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DID	Department of Irrigation Drainage
IDF	Intensity Duration Frequency
MSMA	Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia
IQR	Interquartile Range
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
AMS	Annual Maximum Series
GEV	Generalized Extreme Value
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
HP1	Hydrological Procedure 1
USWB	United States Weather Bureau
GPD	Gear Pump Distributor
EVI	Enhanced Vegetation Index
ARF	Areal Reduction Factor
CCF	Common Cause Failures
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's
NAHRIM	National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia
NWS	National Weather Service

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Malaysia has an equatorial type of climate which is high temperature, humid and rainy throughout the year. The climate in Malaysia can be considered influenced by the northeast and southwest monsoon. Formation of rain is due to the winds that come from the southeast monsoon which occur on April until September. In Malaysia, between the middle of October until March the climate of the eastern part of peninsular is affected by the monsoon season or rainy season. During this monsoon season, certain area will experience heavy rainfall (Walter *et al.*, 1975).

Rainfall apparently is the driving force behind all storm water studies and designs. An understanding of rainfall developments and the implication of the rainfall design data is an essential criterion for designed drainage and storm water management projects. Inadequate drainage in many urban areas also enhances the effects of heavy rain. The frequency and intensity of rainfall in Malaysia is much higher than in most countries, especially those with temperate climates. Rainfall design method which has been developed in other countries may not always be suitable for application in Malaysia. Thunderstorms, high tide phenomena and heavy rain are the most influencing factors for flood hazards (Booth, D. B *et al.*, 2002).

Flood is the most devastating natural disaster experienced in Malaysia which happened nearly every year during the monsoon season. Flood occurs when the rainfall is greater than the outflow of the water. Flood usually cause by the heavy rainfall when the natural water channel does not have sufficient capacity to carry the excessive water. There are many flood prone areas in Malaysia. These areas usually located near the

seaside. Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 shows the location of the flood prone area in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak respectively.

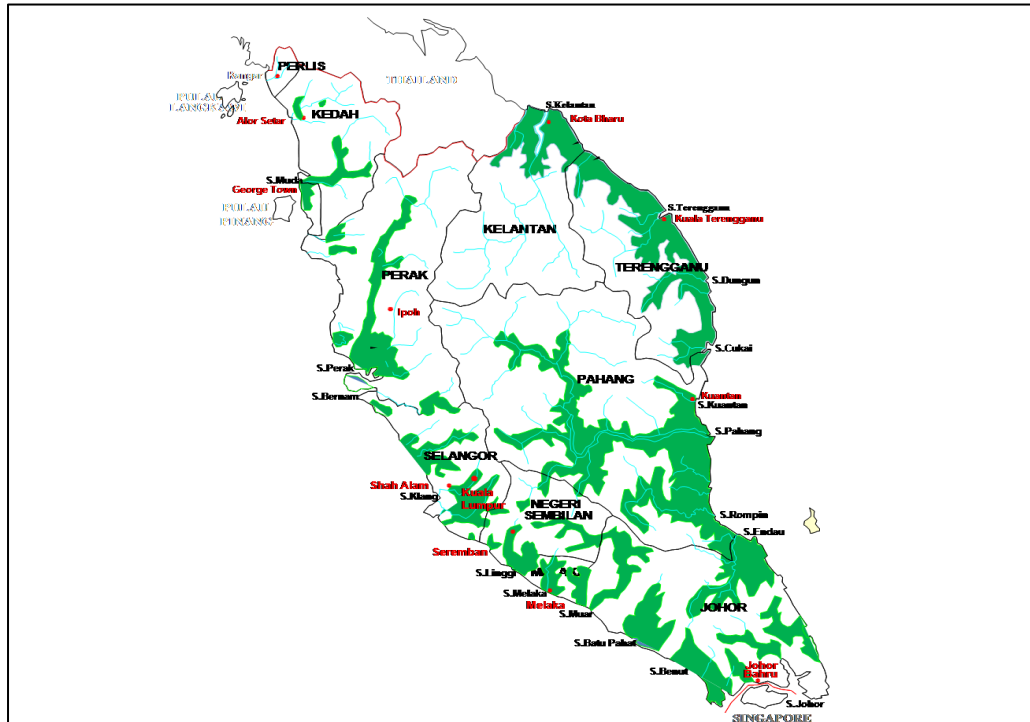


Figure 1.1 Flood Prone Areas in Peninsular Malaysia
Source: Department of Irrigation Drainage (DID, 2009)

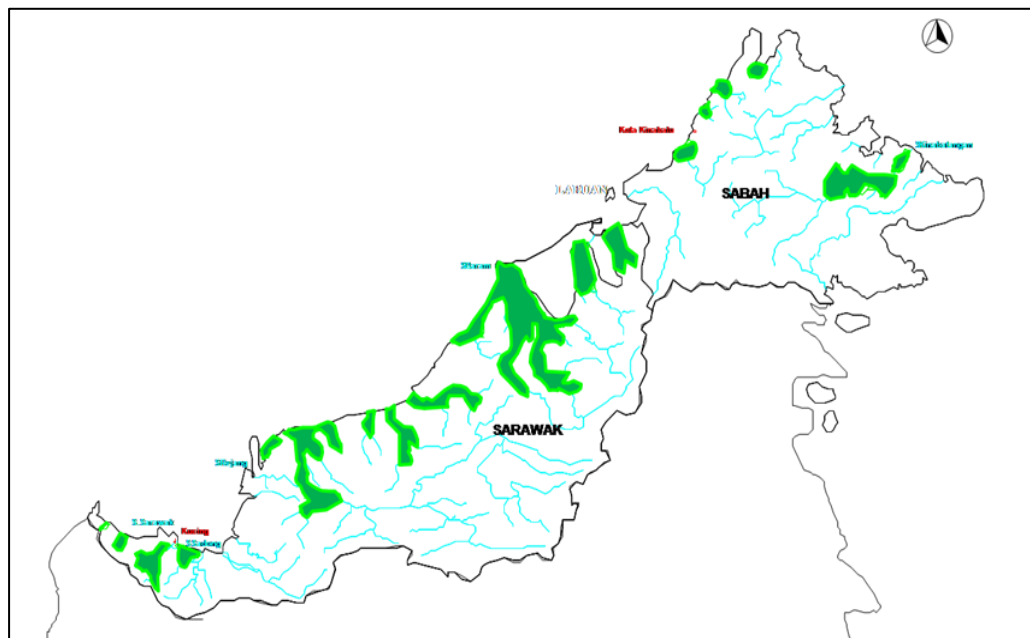


Figure 1.2 Flood Prone Areas in Sabah And Sarawak
Source: Department of Irrigation Drainage (DID, 2009)

According to Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia (MetMalaysia) updated 2016, the region of North east Monsoon is Pahang, Kelantan, Terengganu and South of Sarawak. From this rainfall pattern, data and evaluation of extreme rainfall data are significant in water resources development and management for design purposes in construction of sewerage and storm system, determination of the essential discharge capability of channels, and capability of pumping stations. So they are important in order to prevent flooding, insurance of water damage, and evaluation of dangerous weather. Studies on the rainfall IDF relationship have acknowledged much attention in past few years.

An Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) curve is a graphical representation of the probability that a given average rainfall intensity will occur. It is a form design rainfall data required for estimation peak discharges. IDF curve is used as tools in water resources engineering for planning, design and operation of water resources project by engineers. An IDF curve is created with long term rainfall records collected at a rainfall monitoring station. It helps the engineer designing the drainage works safe and economically. In the study, the attempt has been made to find the difference between the observed data and derived data by taking the rainfall data available for 15 minutes of time interval (Zameer Ahmed, 2012).

1.2 Problem Statement

Urban Stormwater Management Manual Second Edition (MSMA 2) was used by all regulators, planners, engineers, designers, developers and contractors who were involve in stormwater management that provides all the guidelines to design storm, hydraulic and hydrology. The data of IDF curves in MSMA 2 only updated until year 2012. The data of IDF curves in MSMA 2 are not same for every year due to the climate change in Malaysia.

A new data is needed as change of climate that affects the data. It is very significant to retain the proficiency of the drainage for a long time as the ARI is about 100 years. Besides, the providing data in MSMA 2 is already outdated due to the change of climate in Malaysia. Records during the year of 2012 until 2018, anything can occur during the period that will transform the uniformity of the data such as the

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