

Weather Derivatives
and
Short-Period Rainfall Indices

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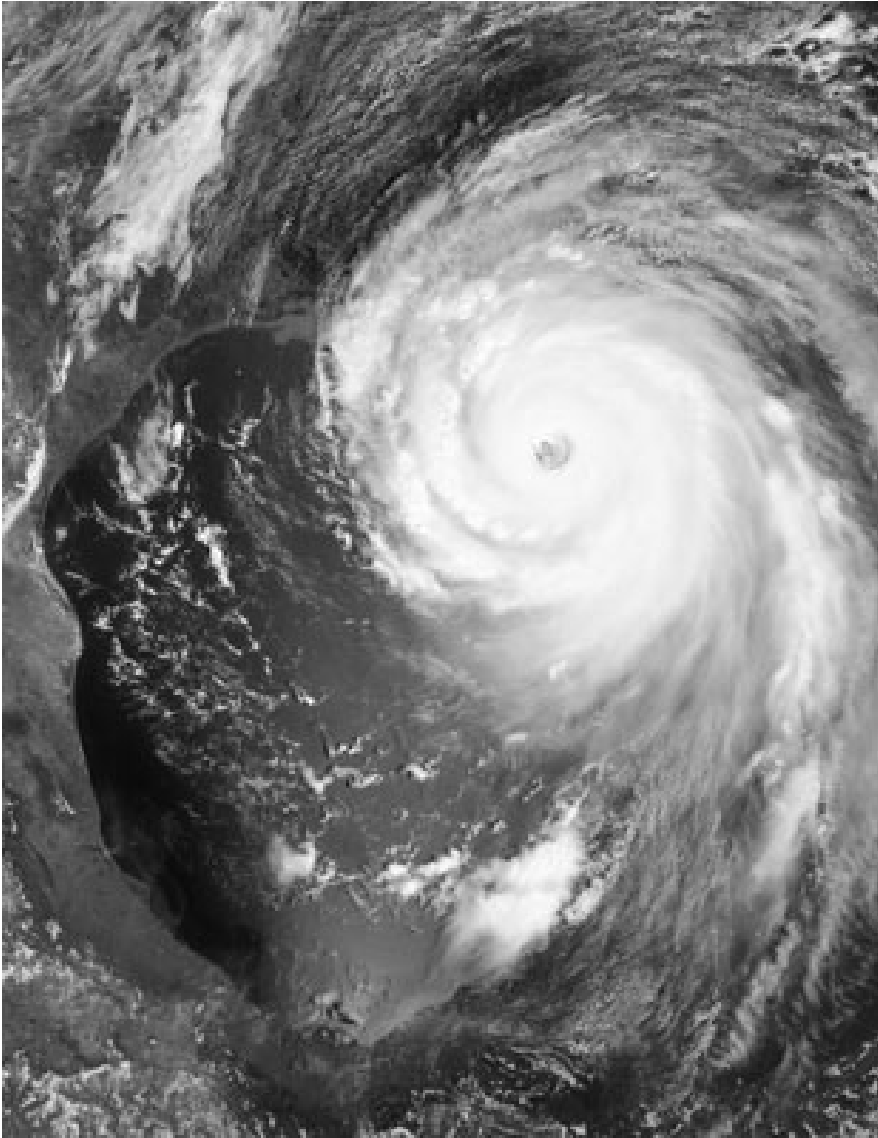
Presentation Outline:

- Weather and financial risk
- Catastrophic and non-catastrophic events
- Weather derivatives and useful indices
- Rainfall time series for derivative valuation
- Modeling daily rainfall accumulations
- Modeling hourly rainfall accumulations

Weather and Financial Risk

- Financial risk due to weather uncertainty
 - Agriculture
 - Natural disasters (hurricanes)
 - Energy (both supply and demand)
- Weather insurance
 - For high risk, low probability events
- Weather derivatives
 - For low risk, high probability events

Catastrophic Weather Event: Hurricane Katrina



www.spatiallyadjusted.com/2005/08/30/satellite-image-of-hurricane-katrina-approaching-the-gulf-coast/



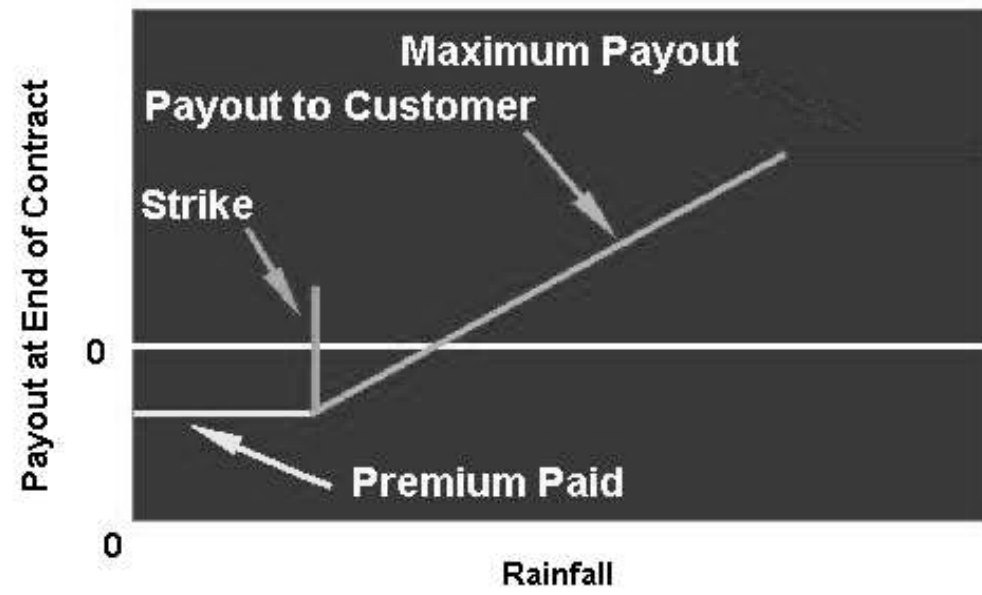
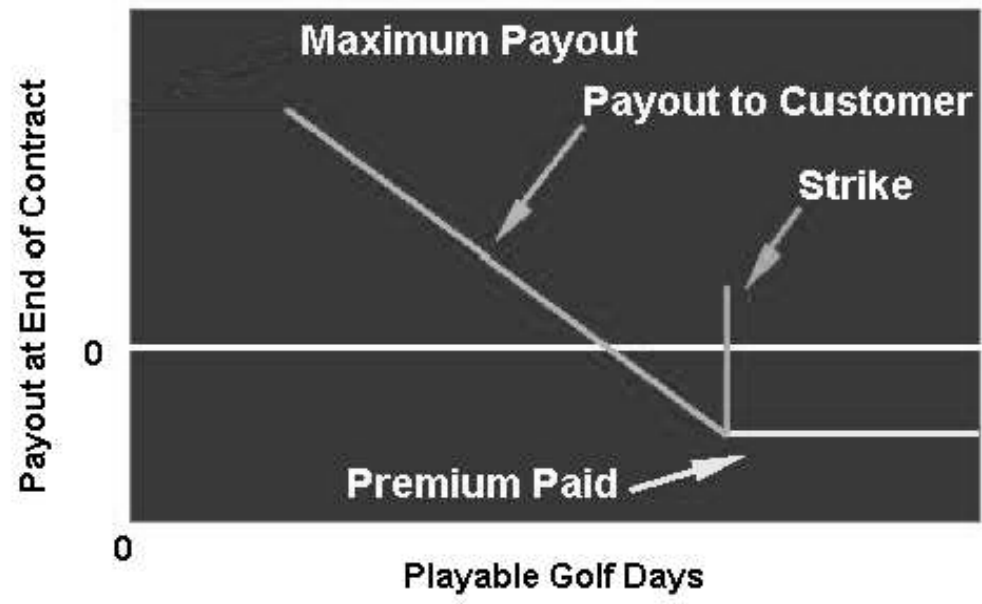
<http://www.katrinahelp.com/hurricane-katrina-pictures.html>

Non- Catastrophic Weather Events



- Wind – reduction in rounds played
- Rain – reduction in rounds played, course damage or reduced playability
- Heat – reduction in rounds played, increased irrigation costs
- Cold – reduction in rounds played,

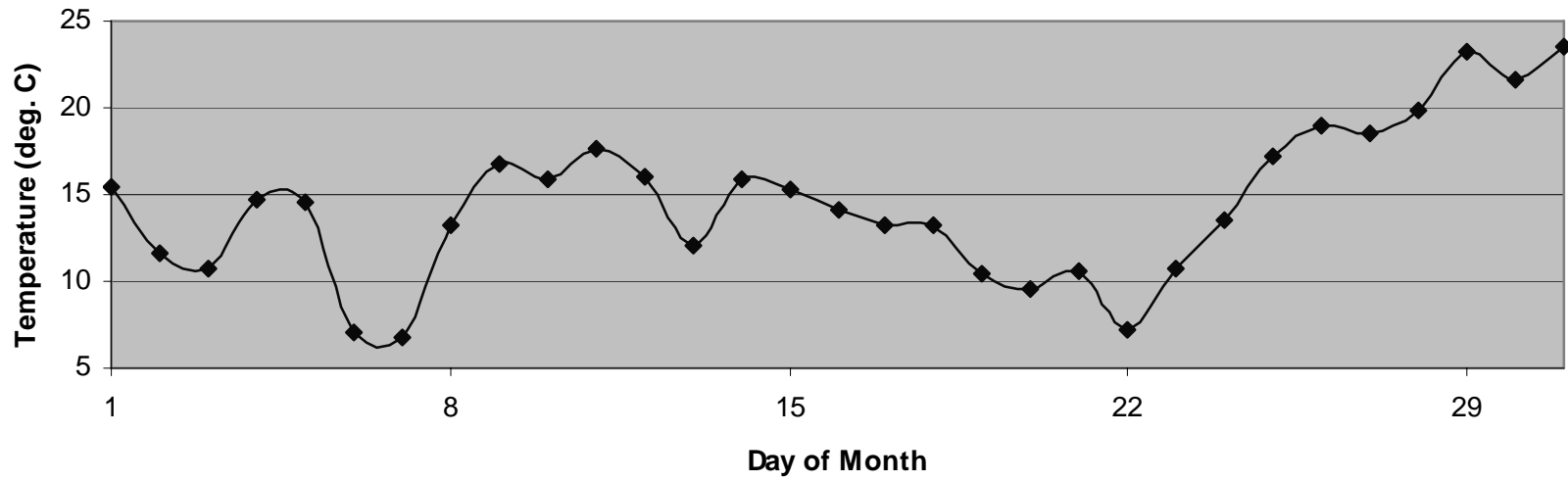
http://www.guaranteedweather.com/display_file.php?file=254



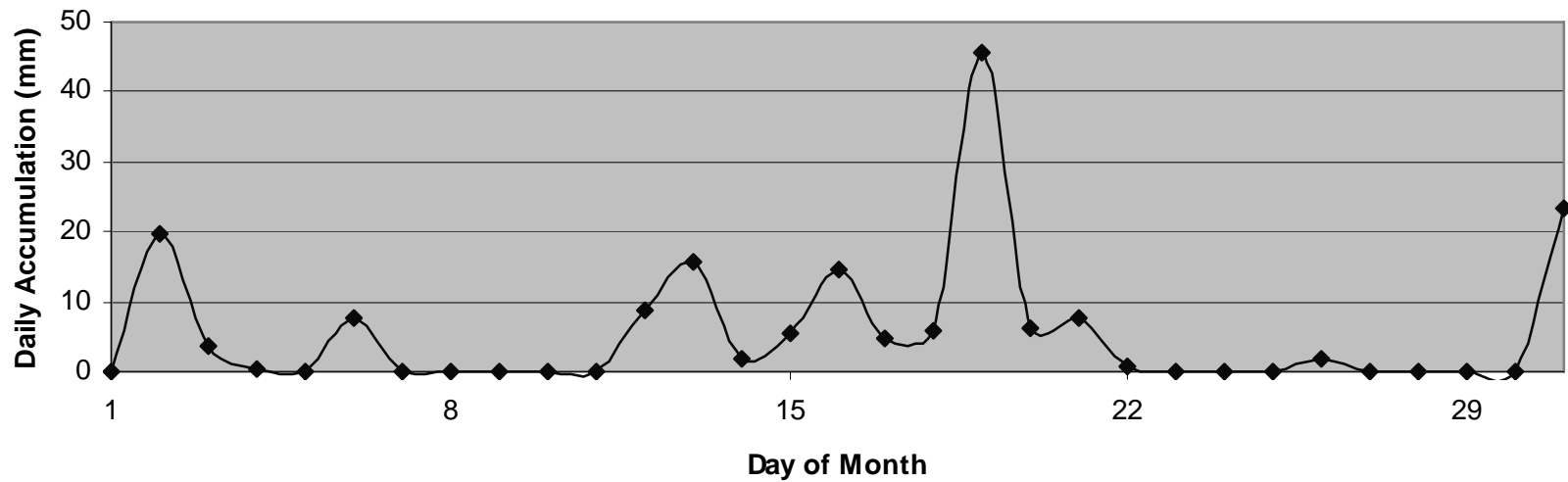
Useful Indices for Weather Derivatives

- Temperature-based
 - Heating Degree Days (HDD)
 - Cooling Degree Days (CDD)
 - Relatively continuous in space and time
- Precipitation based
 - Intermittent, mixed distribution
 - Statistics depend on averaging in time and space

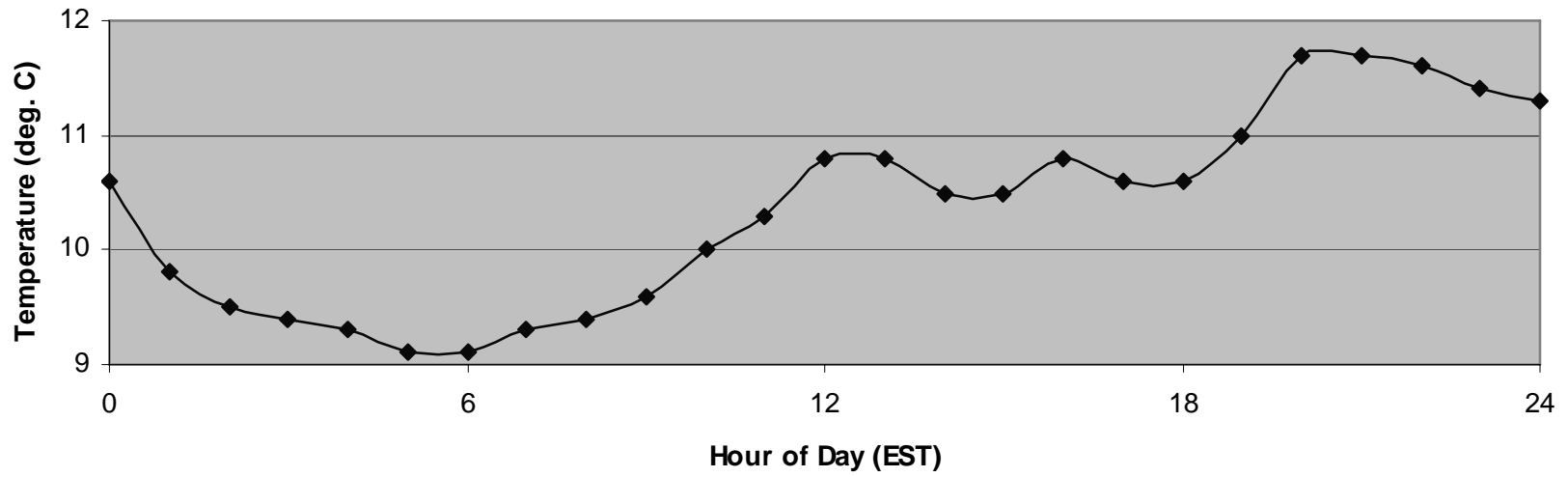
Daily Mean Temperatures (May 2006)



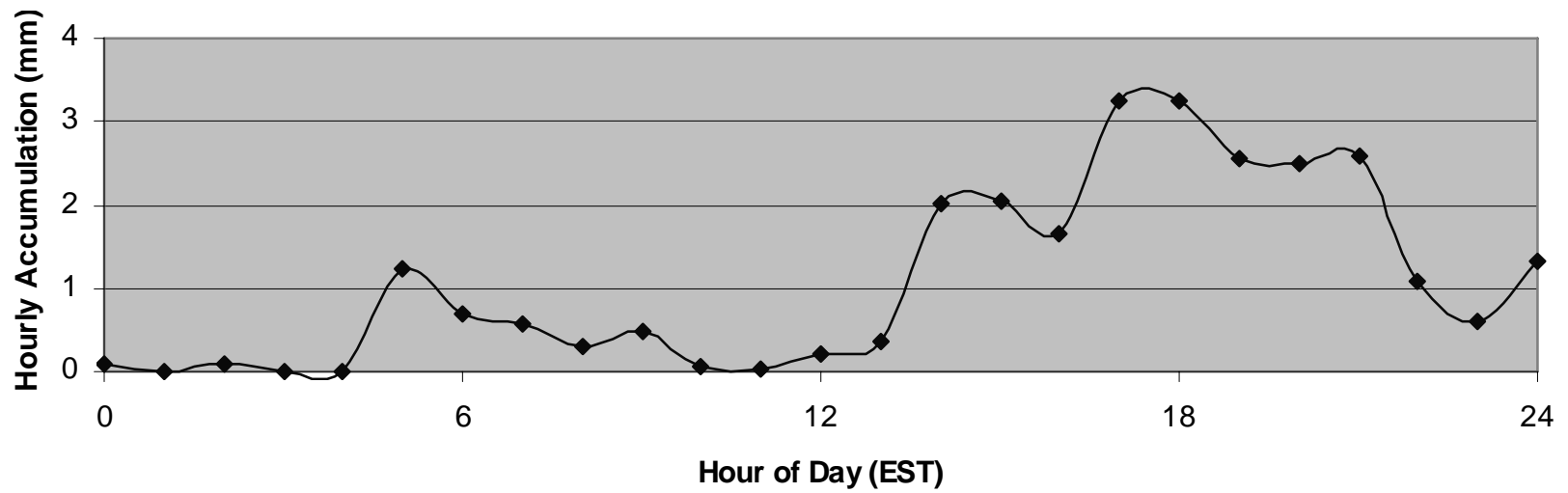
Daily Rainfall Accumulations (May 2006)



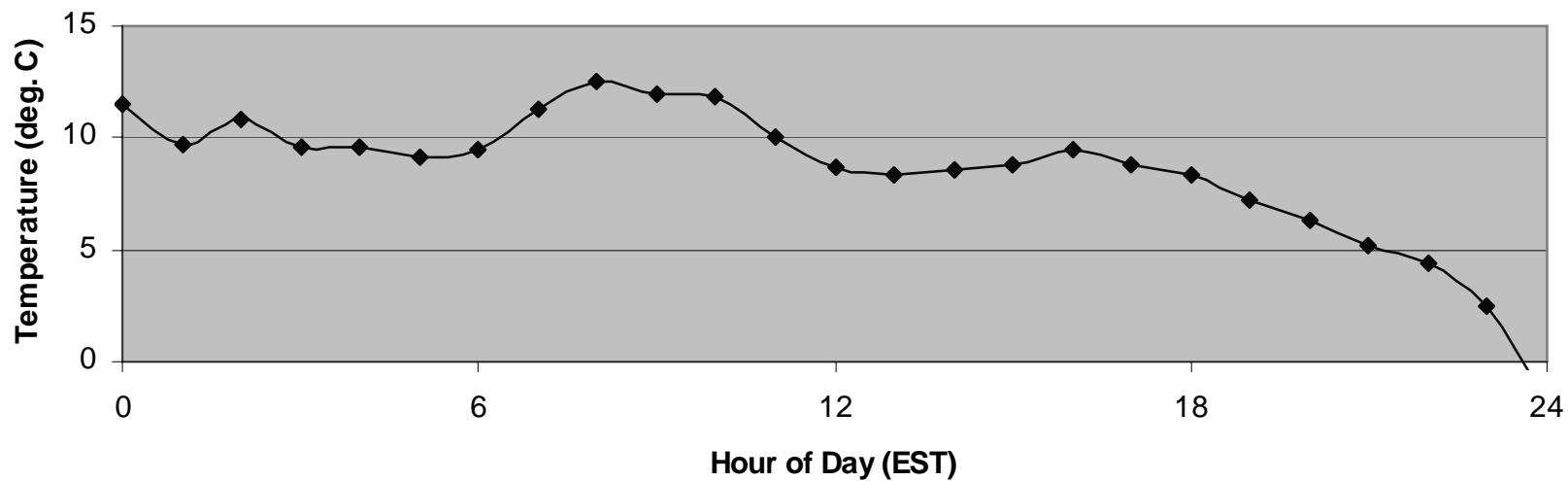
Hourly Temperatures (19 May 2006)



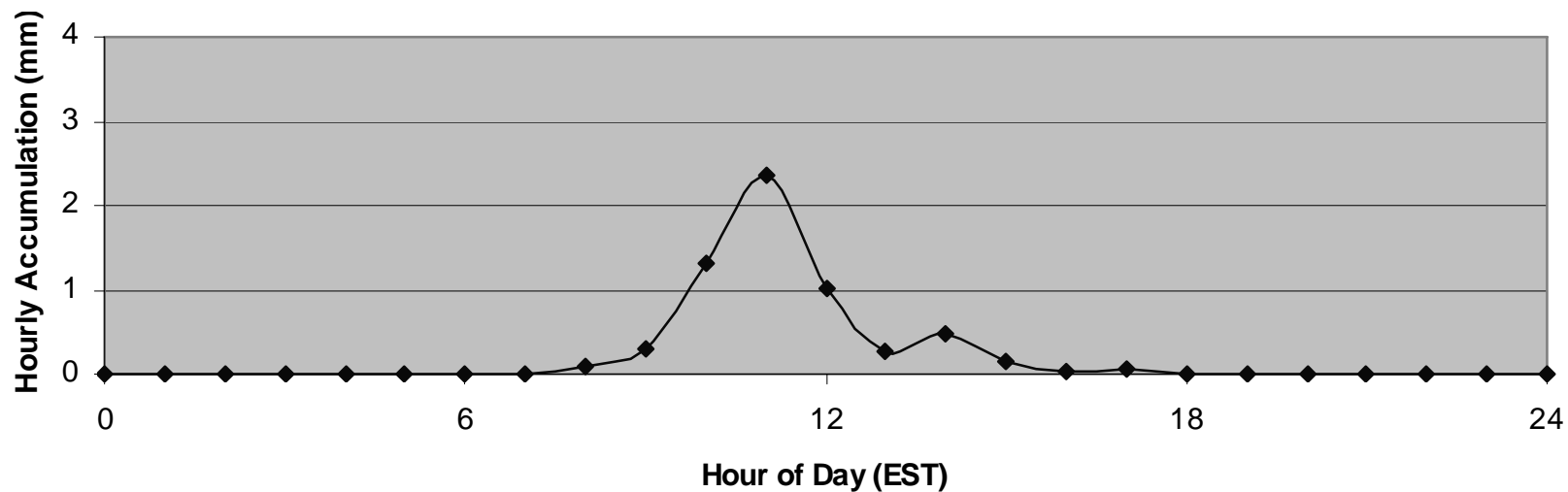
Hourly Rainfall (19 May 2006)



Hourly Temperatures (6 May 2006)



Hourly Rainfall (6 May 2006)



Multiplicative Cascade

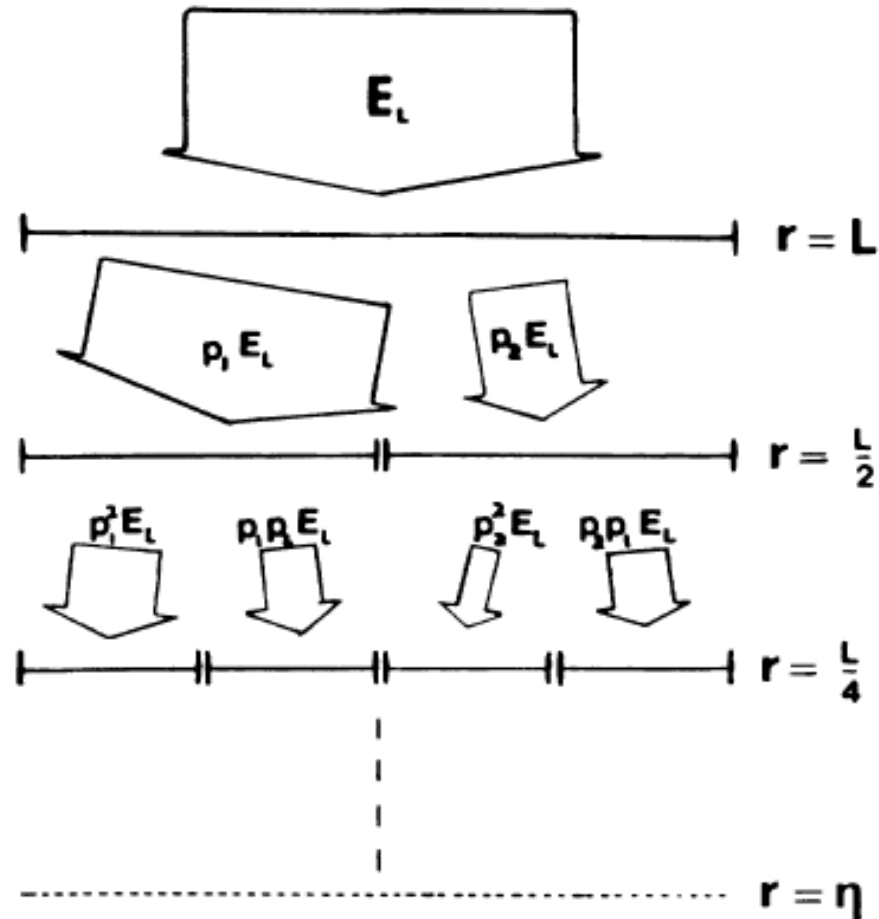


FIG. 3. One-dimensional version of a cascade model of eddies, each breaking down into two new ones. The flux of kinetic energy to smaller scales is divided into nonequal fractions p_1 and p_2 . This cascade terminates when the eddies are of the size of the Kolmogorov scale, η .

(From Meneveau and Sreenivasan, 1987. Phys.Rev. Letters, **59**, 1424-1427)

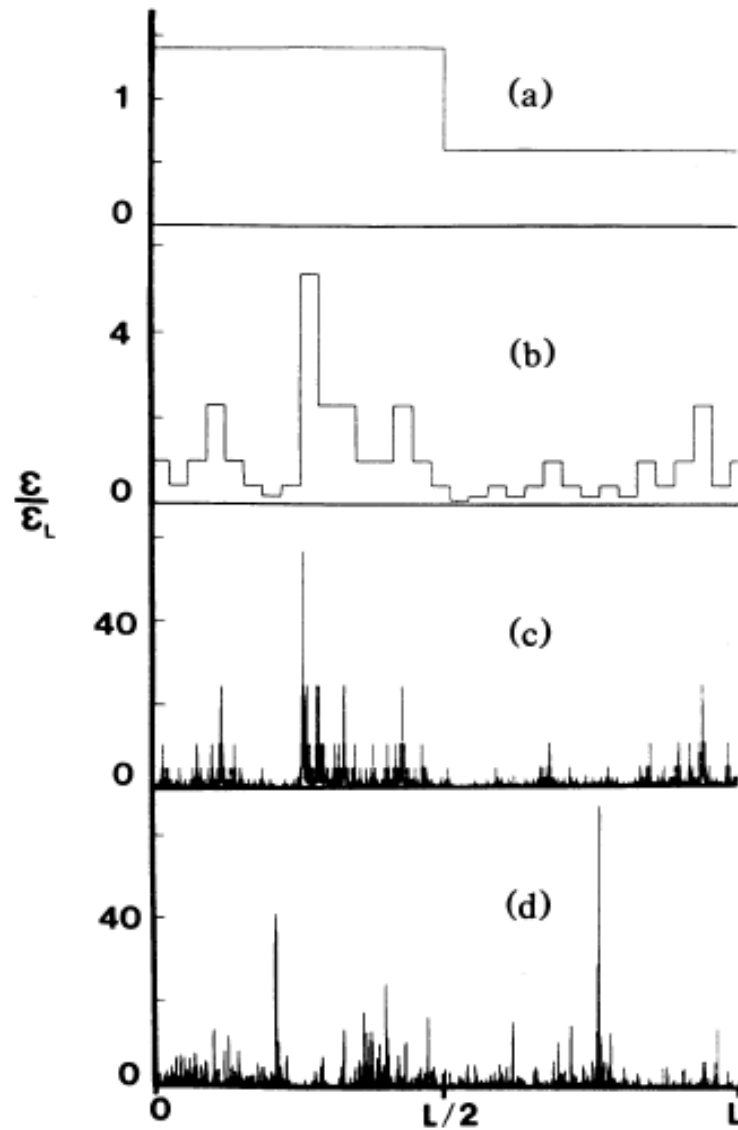


FIG. 4. Different stages during the construction of the proposed p model of the dissipation field [(a) first stage, (b) fifth stage, (c) twelfth stage], and (d) an experimental signal of ϵ corresponding to the twelfth stage of construction (see text).

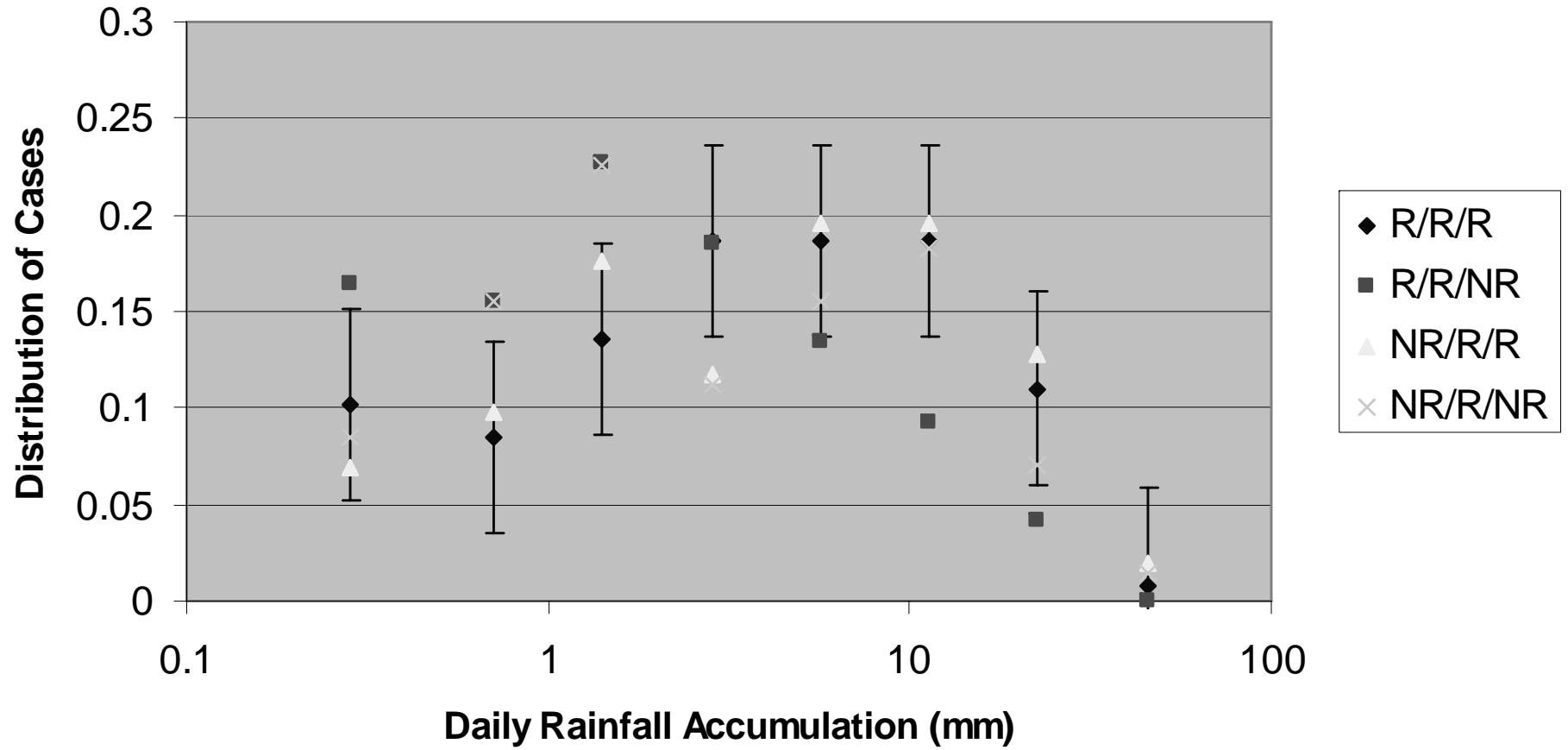
(From Meneveau and Sreenivasan, 1987. Phys.Rev. Letters, **59**, 1424-1427)

Daily Rainfall Accumulation Modeling

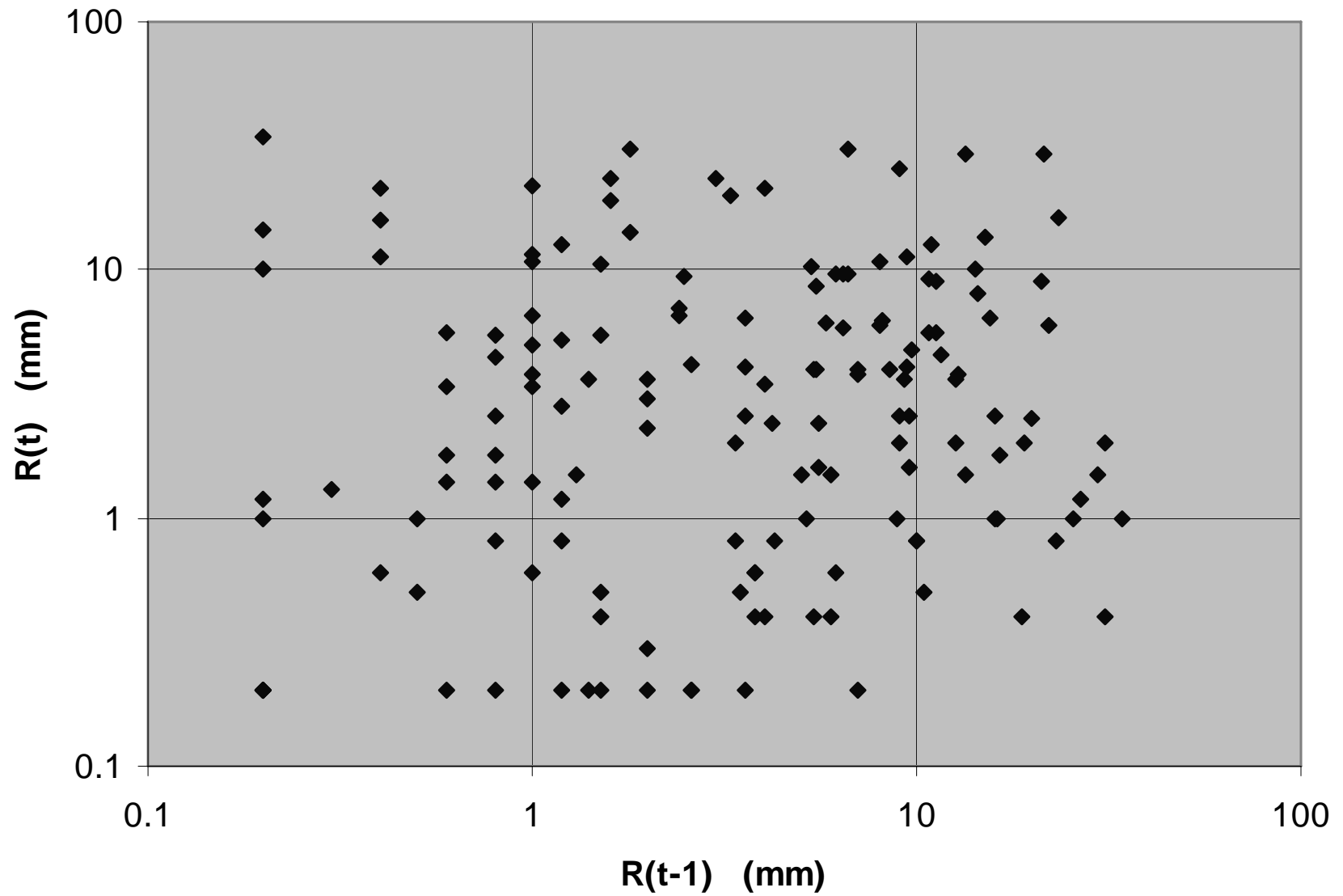
- Occurrence and severity of precipitation
- Each day may have rain (R) or no rain (NR)
- For raining days, accumulation varies
- Occurrence: First-order Markov model
- Severity: Gamma distribution(s)
~ Independent day-to-day

<i>Independent</i>	<i>Previous Day Dependence</i>		<i>Two Previous Days</i>	
Pr(R(t))	Previous Day	Pr(R(t) Previous)	Previous Days	Pr(R(t) Previous)
			NR(t-2),NR(t-1)	0.297+/-0.02
	NR(t-1)	0.316+/-0.021		
			R(t-2),NR(t-1)	0.353+/-0.039
0.428+/-0.017				
			NR(t-2), R(t-1)	0.600+/-0.039
	R(t-1)	0.570+/-0.026		
			R(t-2), R(t-1)	0.545+/-0.035

Distributions of Daily Rainfall Accumulations



Daily Rainfall (Severity)



Hourly Rainfall Accumulation Modeling

- Occurrence and severity of precipitation
- Each hour may have rain (R) or no rain (NR)
- For raining hours, accumulation varies

- Occurrence: Higher-order Markov model
- Severity: Lognormal distribution(s)
Hour-to-hour dependence

Short-Period Rainfall Measurements

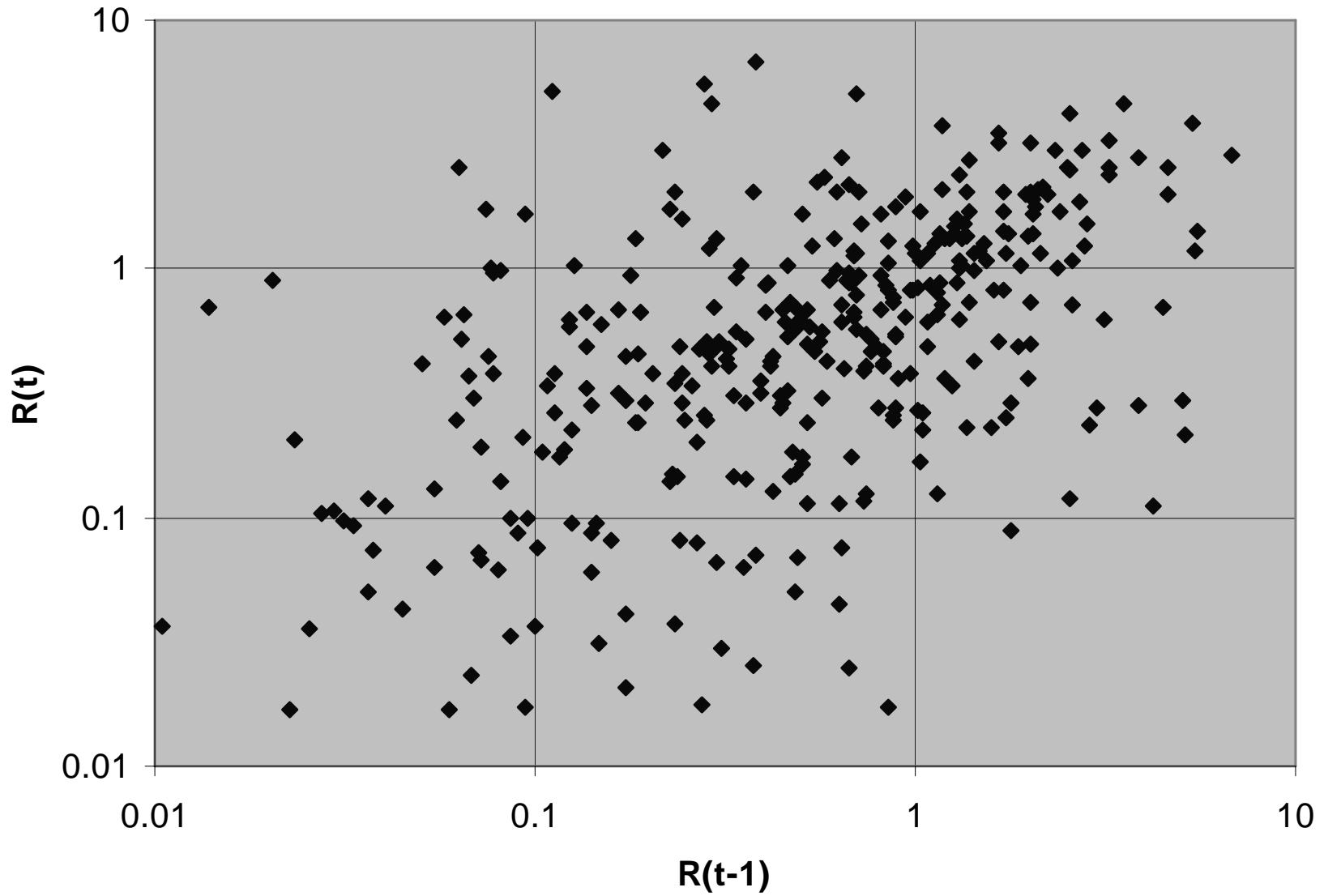


- POSS (Precipitation Occurrence Sensor System)
- Low power radar
- Vertically pointing
- Detects raindrops
- Measures drop speeds
- Determines drop sizes
- Calculates rainfall rates

<http://www.radar.mcgill.ca/dsd.html>

<i>Independent</i>	<i>Previous Hour Dependence</i>		<i>Two Previous Hours</i>		<i>Three Previous Hours</i>	
Pr(R(t))	Previous Hour	Pr(R(t) Previous)	Previous Hours	Pr(R(t) Previous)	Previous Hours	Pr(R(t) Previous)
0.248+/-0.007	NR(t-1)	0.092+/-0.006			NR, NR, NR	0.078+/-0.006
			NR(t-2),NR(t-1)	0.082+/-0.006		
					R , NR, NR	0.131+/-0.025
	R(t-1)	0.725+/-0.016			NR, R , NR	0.114+/-0.031
			R(t-2),NR(t-1)	0.194+/-0.026		
					R , R , NR	0.262+/-0.040
					NR, NR, R	0.527+/-0.037
			NR(t-2),R(t-1)	0.539+/-0.033		
					R , NR, R	0.581+/-0.075
				NR, R , R	0.732+/-0.040	
		R(t-2),R(t-1)	0.795+/-0.017			
				R , R , R	0.811+/-0.018	

Hourly Rainfall (Severity)



Hourly Rainfall Modelling (continued)

- Occurrence depends on several previous hours
- Severity depends on at least previous hour

$$\log R(t+1) = \log R(t) + \varepsilon(t)$$

- Seasonal variation of time series parameters
- Diurnal variation of time series parameters

Summary

- Rainfall time series modelling
 - Historical observations to fit model parameters
 - Generate time series for derivative valuations
 - Daily rainfall modelling - manageable
 - Hourly rainfall modelling - very difficult
- Future work:
 - Spatial distribution of rainfall and basis risk