# Kriging and Inverse-Square-Distance for Estimating Intense-Rainfall Equation Parameters. (S06-mello130612-Poster)

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## **Abstract:**

This work presents a comparation between two statistics methods, kriging and mean weighted by inverse square distance for regionalization of intense rainfall equation parameters (four parameters of adjust) aiming better estimation for county without available precipitation data. For generating the study of spatial dependence intense rainfall equations from one hundred and twenty meteorological stations of Sao Paulo state, Brazil. The estimations were confronted with real parameters (adjusted based on precipitation data) from sixteen other stations verifing the errors proportioned by both methods. The kriging has produced the lowest estimation errors for twelve stations, and four others, these were been seemed, with the kriging producing the lowest errors for duration time of precipitation up to one hundred and twenty minutes. If the return period is increased, the kriging method has produced more precision than mean weighted by inverse square distance for greater duration time of precipitation. This way, the kriging can be considered the best method for regionalization of intense rainfall parameters.

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