

Response to reviewer #1

Investigation of extreme hydro-meteorological events in complex terrain, for example, the coastal and orographic areas, attracts increasing attention especially under the climate change. However, the interaction effect of weather system and terrain on extreme precipitation remains unclear. The manuscript entitled “Coastal and orographic effects on extreme precipitation revealed by weather radar observations” provides deep insights into the understanding of the interaction effect of weather system and terrain features on local extreme precipitation using radar rainfall data. It was high-quality from the experiment design to the effect analysis and discussion, as well as the excellent language expression. Nevertheless, I would like to point out several key questions and suggestion for the authors.

We would like to thank the reviewer for the time taken to read our manuscript and for the constructive comments. We are sure they will help us better delivering our results in our revised manuscript.

We would also like to point out here that, following an improvement in the codes, some of the figures will be slightly updated in the revised version of the manuscript. These changes are minimal and do not affect the results nor the conclusions of the study.

1. In Abstract, the expression of “we obtain estimates of the 1 in 100 years intensities” was obscure. Did it mean the precipitation intensities?

Yes, here the meaning is as the reviewer suggests. To improve clarity, we will edit the text to “*we obtain estimates of the 1 in 100 years precipitation intensities*”.

2. In Line 146 of Page 6, please list the mathematic equation of FSE index with detailed explanation of variables and parameters.

The definition of these metrics comes down to the correlation coefficient and the root mean square error, with which all readers of this journal are surely familiar. We think that including the full equations would make the text heavy for no practical reason, so we would suggest not to address this specific comment. But we remain open to further discussion on this.

3. How was the SMEV model constructed and applied to different extreme precipitation data? In Section 3.1, I highly advice the authors to use the mathematic equations to express the SMEV model structure, exceedance probability, and return levels. Math language is more precise than the text description. In addition, please introduce the novelty of SMEV.

Equations behind the SMEV approach are already present in mathematical form in the manuscript: the Weibull distribution is shown in line 170, the SMEV distribution in line 202. For improved clarity, we will introduce its use since the beginning of the section: “*We use the framework for sub-daily precipitation frequency analysis based on the concept of ordinary events presented in Marra et al. (2020), and we rely on the simplified Metastatistical extreme value (SMEV) framework (Marra et al., 2019) for the estimation of extreme return levels*”.

We will also include some additional background on the method: “*This approach is equivalent to ordinary statistics of n -sized block maxima under independence for which the tail behavior is known (Serinaldi et al., 2020).*”

Finally, we will add some information to improve the presentation: (i) we will use the suffix D to the parameters λ and κ , which depend on the duration d , in the equations - thus making them λ_D , κ_D , and (ii) we will specify once more that n is independent of D .

4. Were the storm and ordinary events defined only based on rain gauge data, or separately defined using rain gauge and radar extreme precipitation estimates? Furthermore, the storm events were individually

extracted using multiple extreme precipitation datasets with various durations, is it right? Why the parameter n is the same for all durations? Please the author make it clear.

Thank you for pointing out these aspects, which we deem crucial. Storms are uniquely defined using the rain gauge data, as detailed in 3.1 point 1, and are, by definition, always the same for all durations. This is a key property of our statistical model, as shown in Marra et al, 2020 and underlined in the manuscript (3.2 point 2).

First, storms are defined at the regional scale, uniquely for stations and radar, based on station data, as detailed in point 1 of section 3.1, while ordinary events are defined at each rain gauge or radar pixel. We will improve clarity on this by explicitly saying “*at each station/pixel*” where relevant, and by editing the sentence in 3.1 point 1 to: “*For both rain gauge and radar analyses, storms are defined...*”; and we will add explicitly that n is the same at all durations in 3.1 point 3: “*the parameter n [...] is thus the same at all durations*”. Also, as detailed in the response to the comment above (comment #3), the SMEV equation will explicitly shows the suffix D in the scale and shape parameters (which depend on duration) and will not use the suffix for n .

5. About parameter n , how to use it in SMEV model in the Steps 3 and 4 of Page 7? Also, if using mathematic formula, it is easy to clarify the unnecessary confusion. Meanwhile, please make it italic here and hereinafter.

We will use italics for the parameter. Its use was already detailed in the mathematical expressions (section 3.1, point 4), so we don't see a way to further address this comment, if not by specifying the definition of n also right after it is used: “*...where ζ is the sought yearly exceedance provability (e.g. 1% for the 100-year events), n the average yearly number of storms, and...*”.

As said above, we will also improve the information on 3.1 to improve the overall clarity on this point.

6. In Line 217 of Page 8, it's doubtful that the authors implemented the bias correction and spatial interpolation of radar extreme precipitation (steps 3 to 5) based on SMEV parameters rather than precipitation itself. For the multiple parameter optimization problem, there exists “parameter equifinality” phenomenon. Namely, very different parameter sets may lead to similar result (referring to probability distribution in this study). Therefore, a numerical value nearby the optimal parameter may be an unavailable one. Maybe we cannot “correct” or “interpolate” the estimated parameters derived from SEVE model. This is very important to the whole study. Please ensure it testable, refer and list several typical previous studies with this usage.

We thank the reviewer for stressing this important aspect. While in principle “equifinality” can be considered, since we estimate the parameters of the Weibull distribution using a minimization (least square regression in transformed coordinates), we respectfully disagree on its potential impact on our analysis: First, it should be noted that, although our model has 3 parameters, one of them (n) is defined prior to the parameter estimation, as it depends on the definition of the storms. Consequently, only two parameters potentially contribute to this problem, thus decreasing the potential impact.

Second, a strict validation procedure (50% of the stations are removed and used for validation) has been applied and presented, showing that the radar-based SMEV is more accurate than traditional methods based on stations alone. If equifinality was a significant problem for our application, the validation would have been not satisfactory.

Nevertheless, while working on this comment, we realized should be made clearer: the SMEV model is not linear, and the adjustment we apply in the parameter space should be considered an approximation as soon as we move away from the rain gauge locations. This approximation will be good close to the stations and its accuracy will tend to decrease in the most ungauged regions. In this sense, however, it should be recalled that the error metrics we provide in the validation are representative of the model accuracy and include errors due to this approximation. To clarify this aspect, we will include a clearer caveat sentence in the methods: “*Since the SMEV model is not linear, the adjustment we apply in the parameter space is to be considered an approximation, whose accuracy potentially decrease with increasing distance from the stations.*”

As suggested by the reviewer, a possible alternative to this approach could be to adjust directly the quantiles. Albeit useful for design applications, we think this would not be helping our target, which is of examining

the coastal and orographic impacts on the statistical properties of the storms (hence the parameters), in addition to the quantiles. Moreover, it would require new computations every time a new return level is sought.

7. The expression of “intensity distribution” occurs frequently throughout the manuscript. I know it meaning “precipitation intensity distribution” (as Line 49). However, to be accurate, I suggest the authors use “precipitation intensity distribution (PID)” or “probability density function (PDF)” instead of “intensity distribution”.

In this study “intensity distribution” refers to the cumulative distribution function, rather than the probability density function. For consistency with recent works on the topic and to avoid confusion with the extreme value cumulative distribution function, we would prefer to keep the use of “intensity distribution”, but we will define this clearly at its first use in section 3.1: *“Once the cumulative distribution function describing their tail, here termed “intensity distribution”, is known...”*

8. In Line 255, the GEV approach and its full name (generalized extreme value distribution) should be presented in Section 3 for the method.

Thank you for pointing this out. We will introduce the acronym at the end of section 3.3, where the method is presented.

9. In Figure 3 (a-d), what does the proportion of the scale parameter represent? For the subplots (e-h) of shape parameter, there is no benchmark line in red, why?

The figure caption explains what this normalization represents: *“In order to have comparable values across durations, scale parameters (a-d) are normalized over the median value at the coast.”* (lines 287-288 of the submitted manuscript). We will also include a new figure in the supporting information in which the non-normalized variables are presented.

Weather model runs in the area only cover 41 individual storms so far, and are thus not yet sufficient to compute the parameters of the intensity distribution and of the SMEV model. Nevertheless, the median of the normalized maximum intensities across these storms represents a reasonable proxy of the spatial variability of scale parameter of this distribution. Basically, the red lines for the scale parameter are the most we can extract from these convection-permitting model runs. We will edit the text to make this aspect clear: *“...solid red lines show the median of the normalized maximum intensities (which can be considered as a proxy for the scale parameter) from...”*

10. In Figure 5, only subplot (b) of 1 h duration displayed an increasing trend for the shape parameter with increasing elevation. However, the scatters and color shading in Fig. 5 (b) were very similar with those in Fig.5 (a). Please the authors recheck and discuss this inconsistency in trend.

We believe the reviewer refers to the trends in solid black (derived from radar data) but compares them with the black points (gauge data). Indeed, gauge data showed positive trend for Fig. 5 (a) (although not significant), as shown in Fig. 5 (e). However, we cannot agree on the fact that the color shading in (a) and (b) are similar and should thus present the same trend. Please note that, following an improvement in the codes we run, this figure will be slightly updated in the revised version of the manuscript.