

SUPPLEMENTARY (FIGURES AND TABLES)

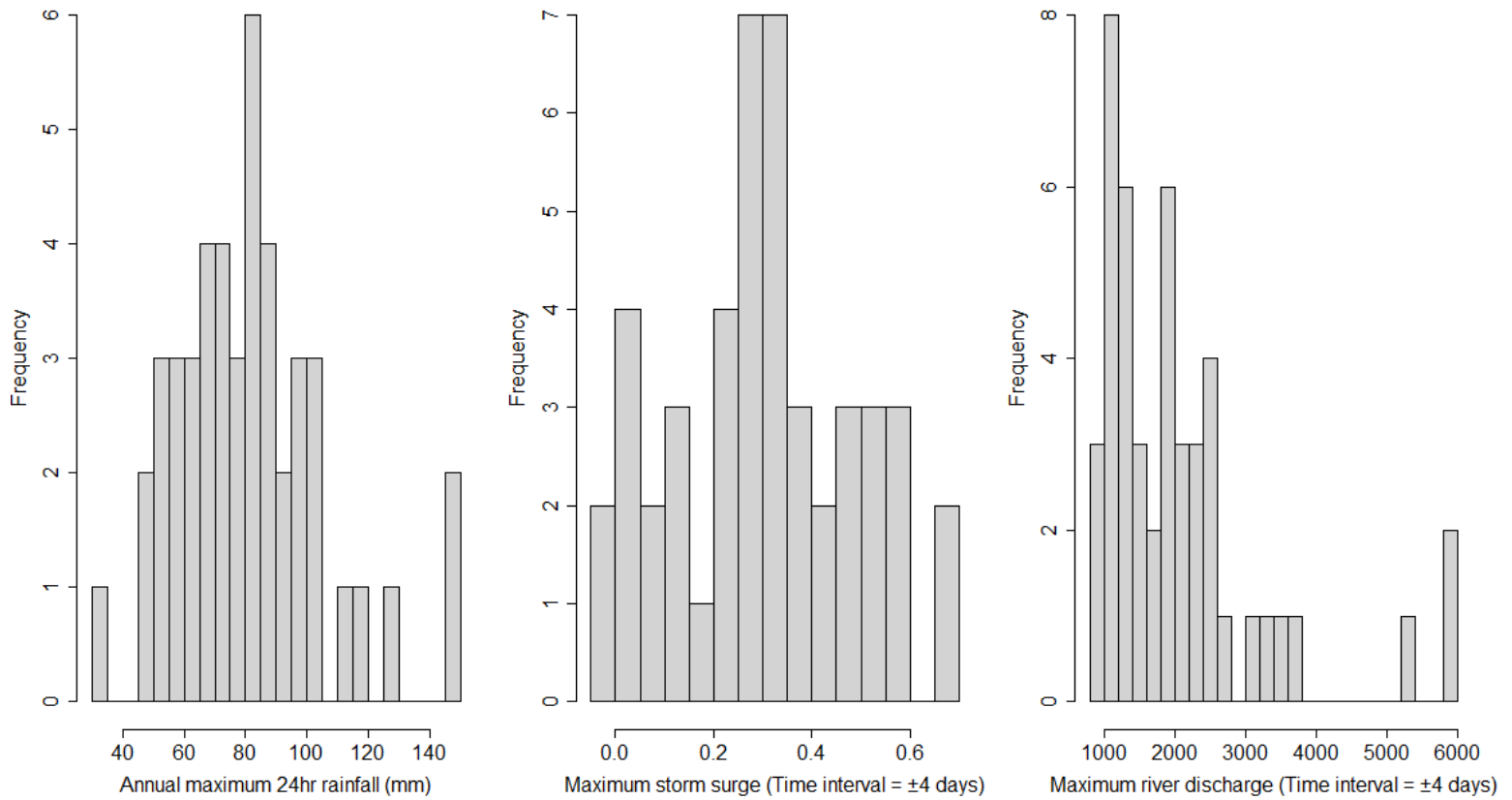
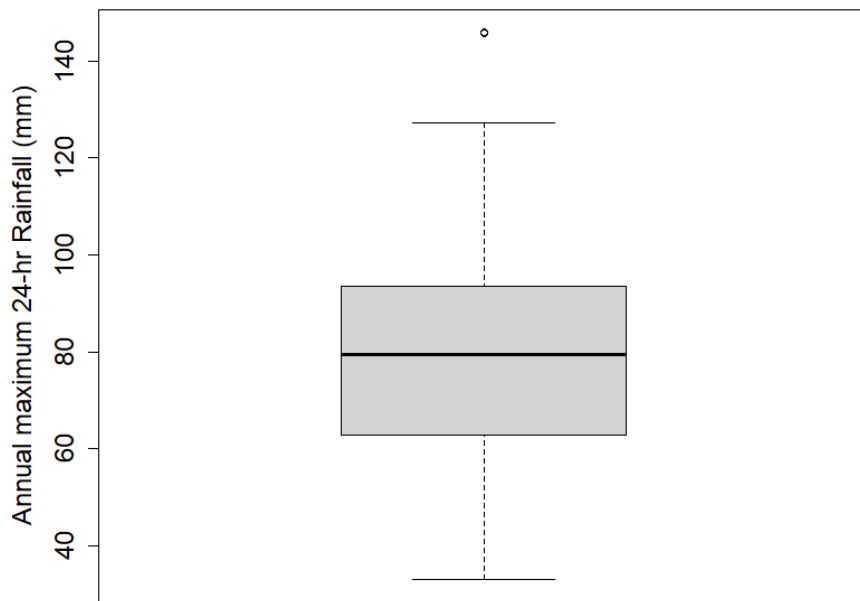
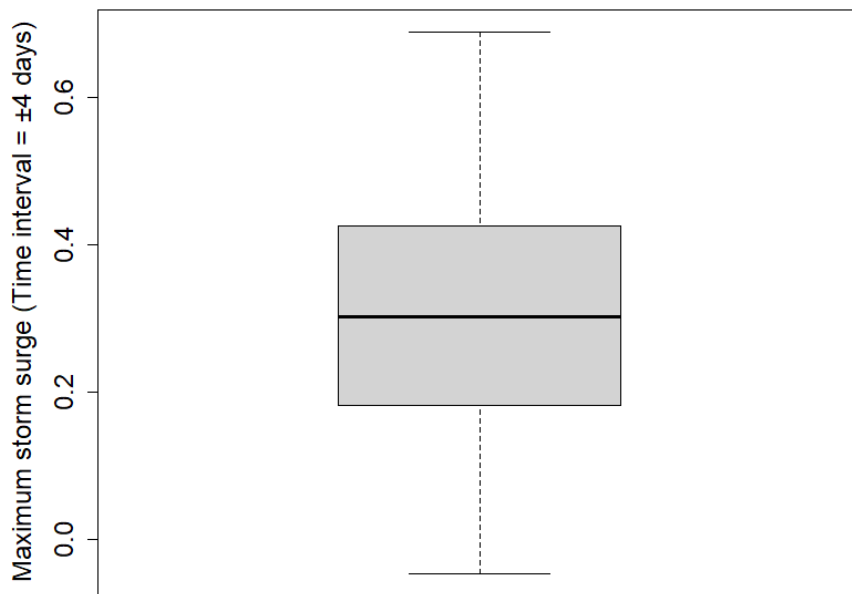


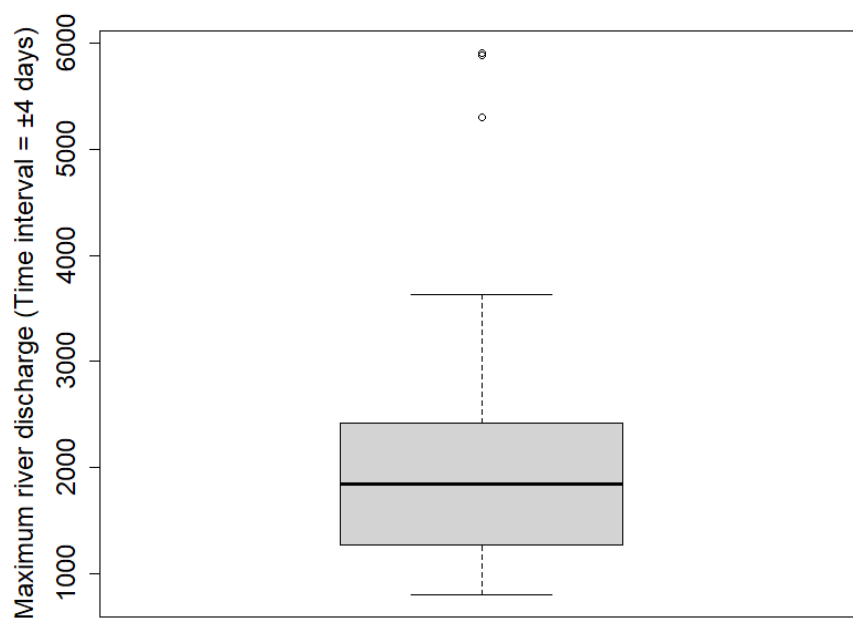
Figure S1: Histogram plot of selected compound flood (CF) drivers



(a)

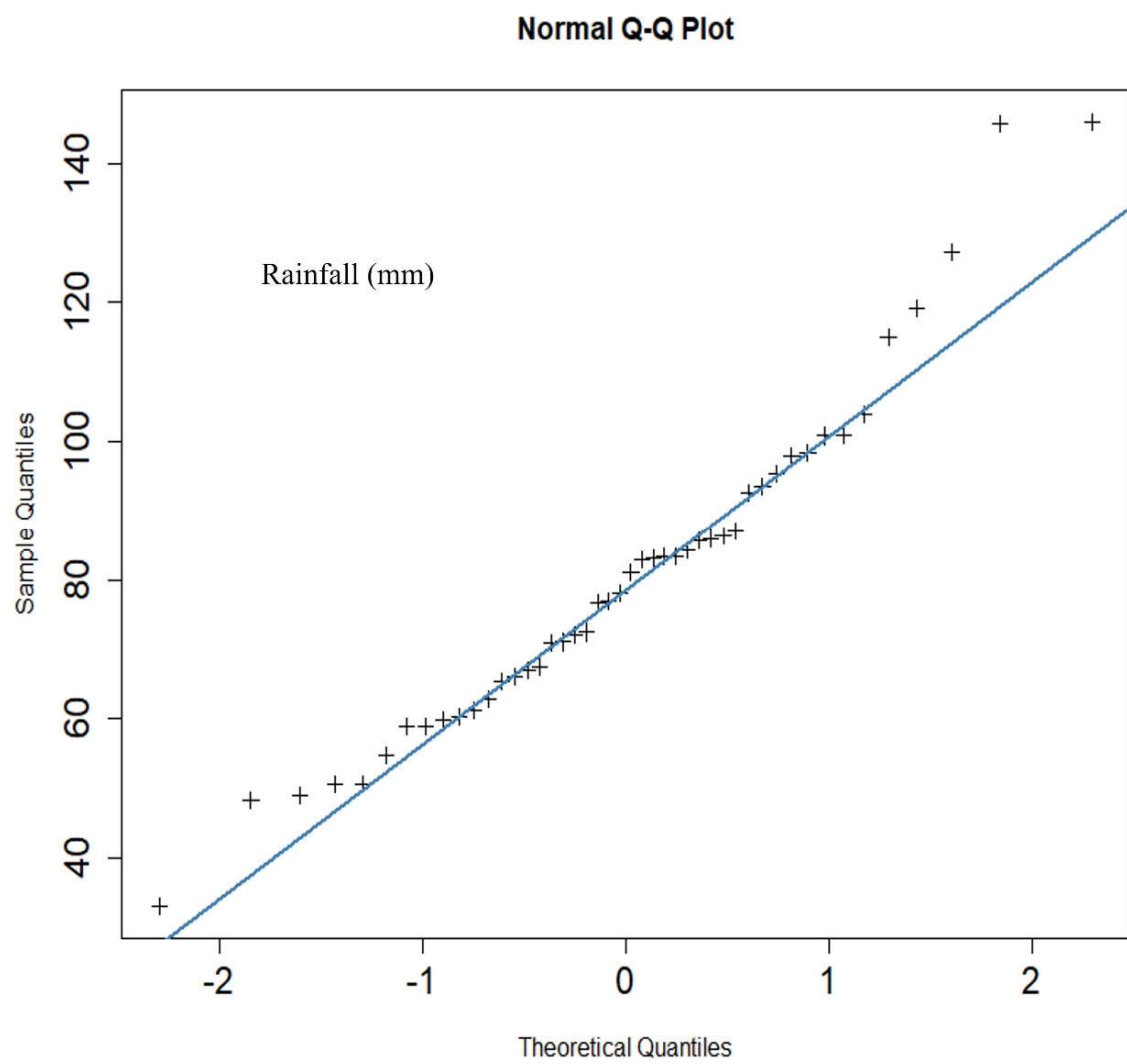


(b)

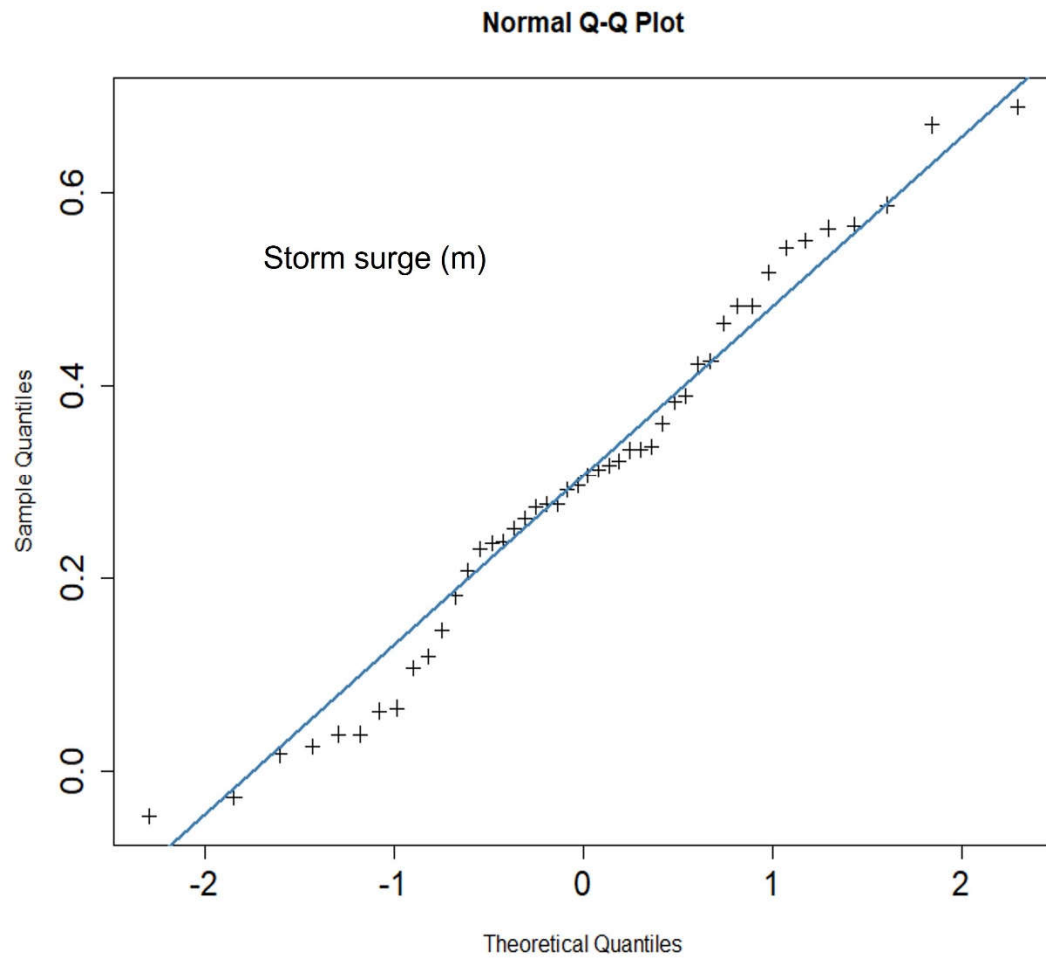


(c)

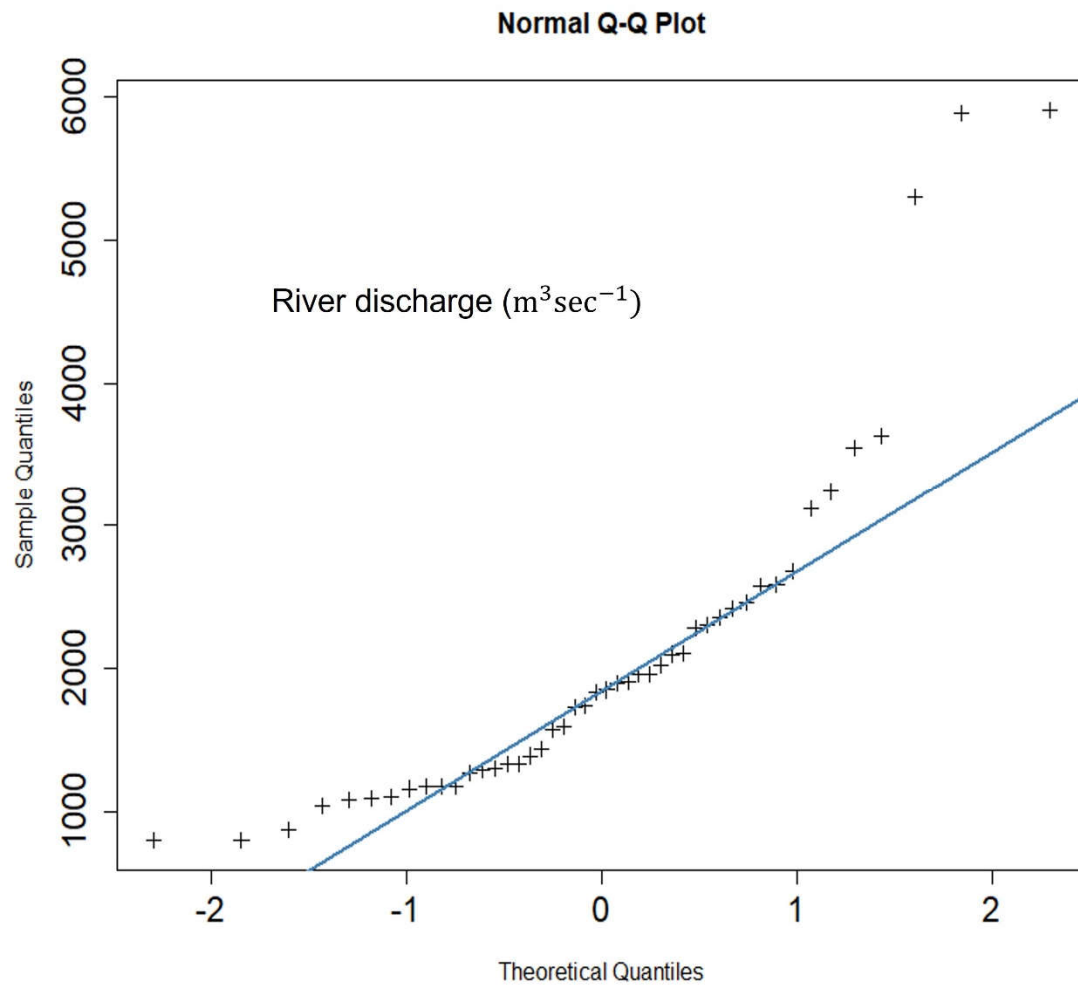
Figure S2: Box whisker plot of CF drivers (a) Annual maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm) (b) Maximum Storm surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m) (c) Maximum River discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($\text{m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$)



(a)



(b)



(c)

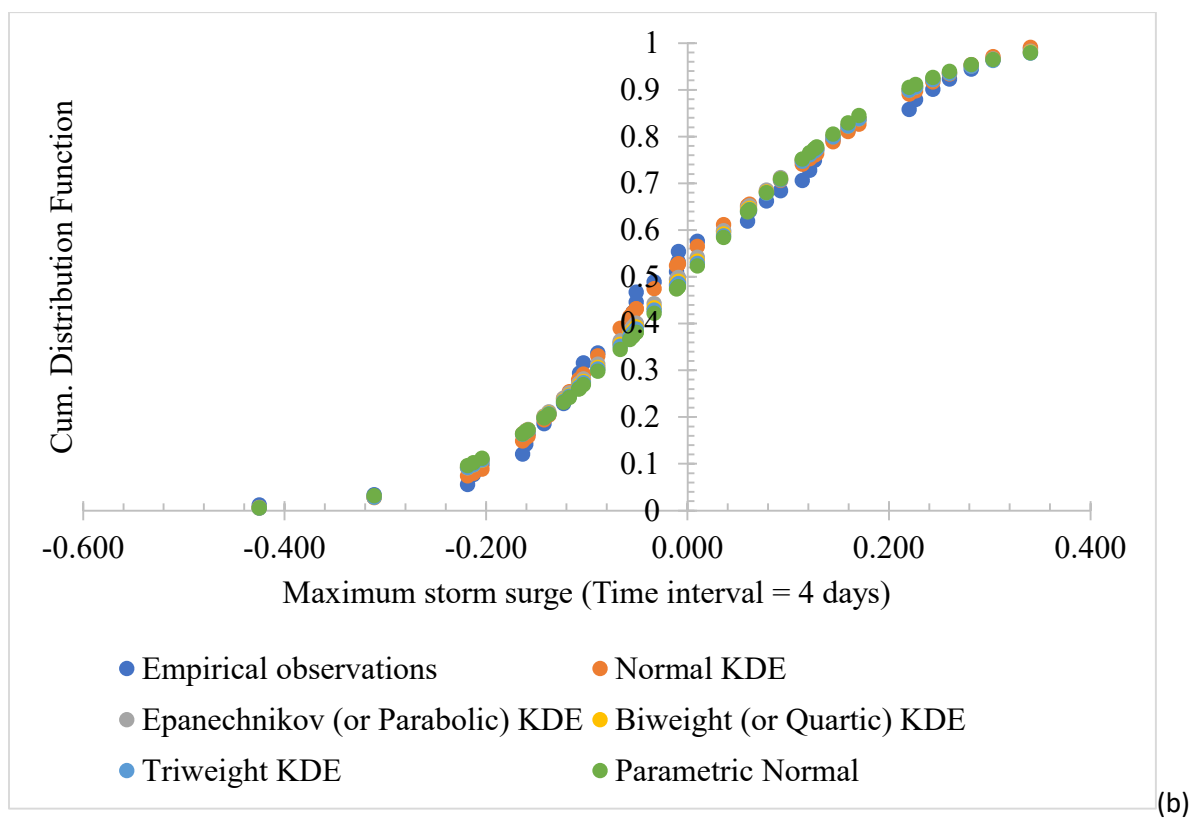
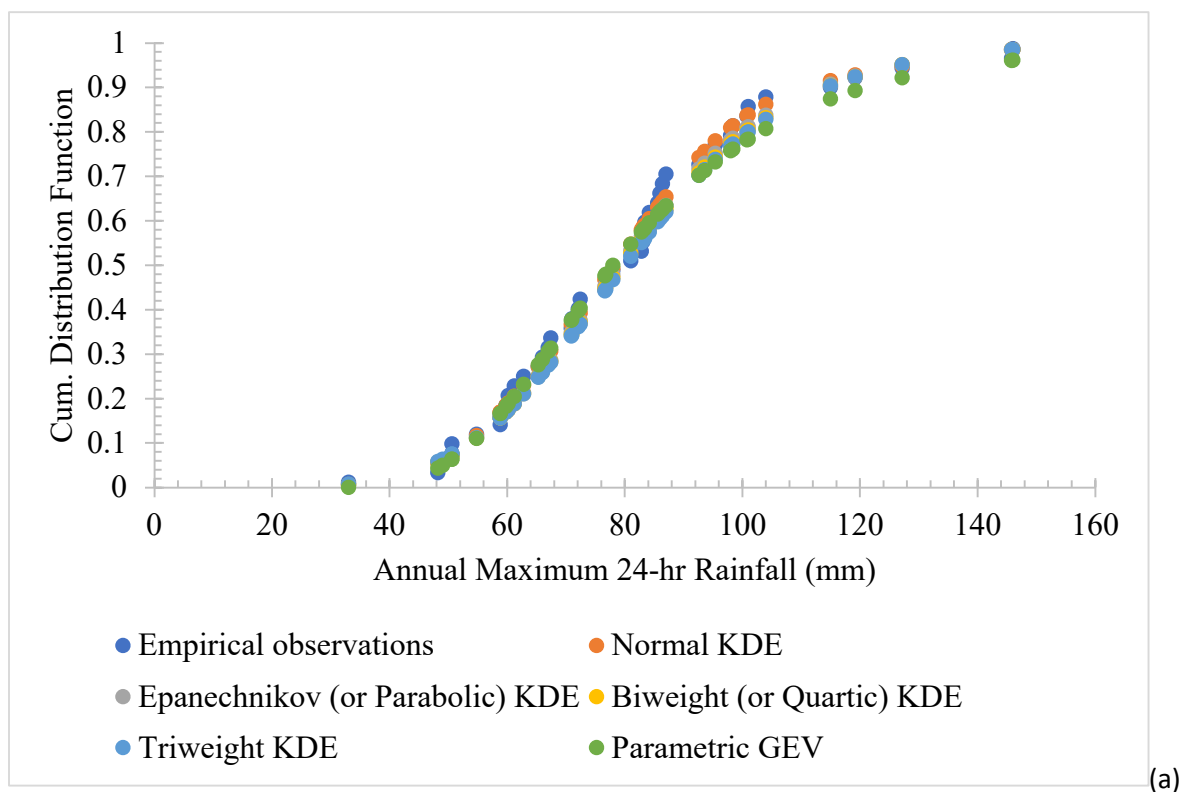
Figure S3: Normal Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plots for (a) Annual maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm) (b) Maximum Storm surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m) (c) Maximum River discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($\text{m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$)

Table S1: Basic summary statistics of the selected compound flooding (CF) drivers

Annual Maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm)	Maximum Storm surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m)	Maximum River discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($m^3 sec^{-1}$)
Min. : 33.00	Min. : -0.0470	Min. : 800
1st Qu.: 63.42	1st Qu.: 0.1875	1st Qu.: 1275
Median : 79.50	Median : 0.3015	Median : 1840
Mean : 80.68	Mean : 0.3025	Mean : 2074
3rd Qu.: 93.35	3rd Qu.: 0.4243	3rd Qu.: 2405
Max. : 146.00	Max. : 0.6890	Max. : 5910
Var: 589.0201	Var: 0.03544252	Var: 1438211

Table S2: Test for homogeneity within individual time series of CF drivers

Flood variables	Pettitt (Estimated p-value)	SNHT test (Estimated p-value)	Buishand (Estimated p-value)	Overall conclusion
Annual Maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm)	$1 > 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.7764 > 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.8316 > 0.05$ (significance level)	Time series is homogenous
Storm Surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m)*	$0.02541 < 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.02755 < 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.09325 > 0.05$ (significance level)	Time series is not homogenous
River Discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($m^3 sec^{-1}$)	$0.5625 > 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.8773 > 0.05$ (significance level)	$0.5616 > 0.05$ (significance level)	Time series is homogenous
<p>Note: The p-value has been computed using 20000 Monte Carlo simulations.</p> <p>*Storm surge events (bold letter with an asterisk) exhibited non-homogenous behaviour, their estimated p-value for the Pettitt and SNHT tests is less than $p = 0.05$</p>				



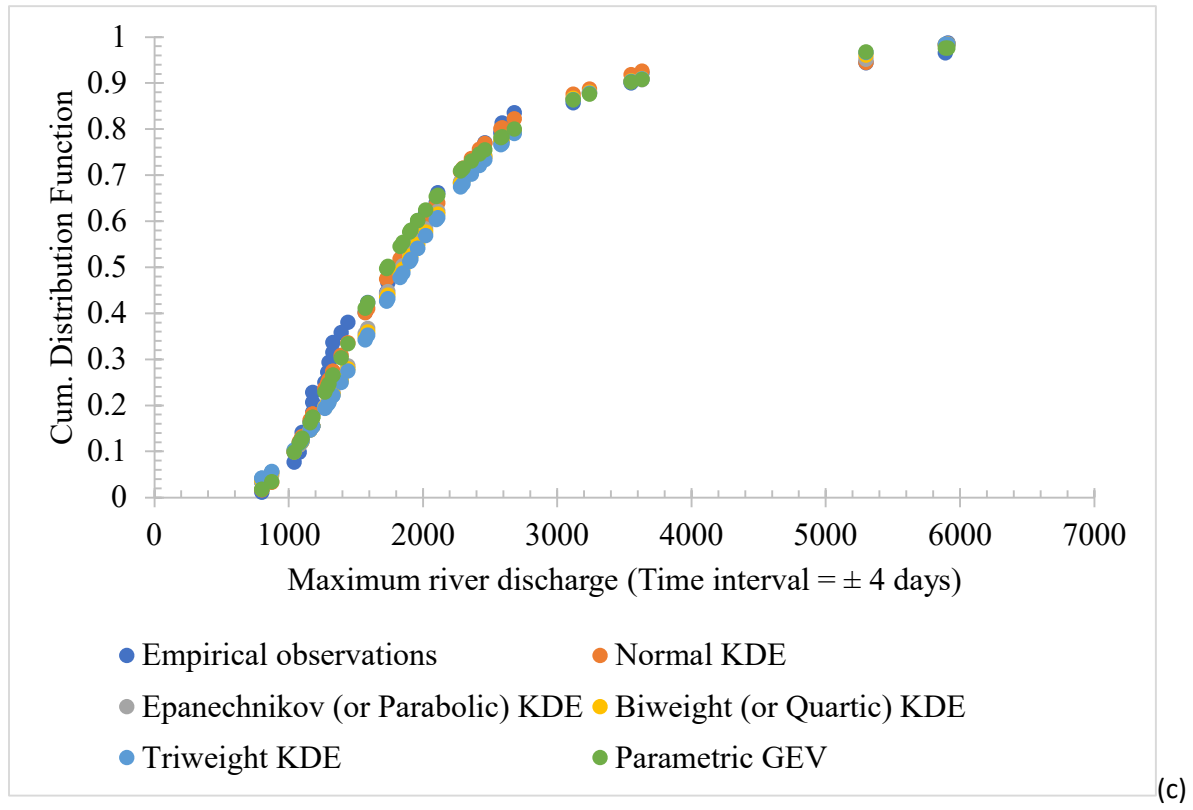
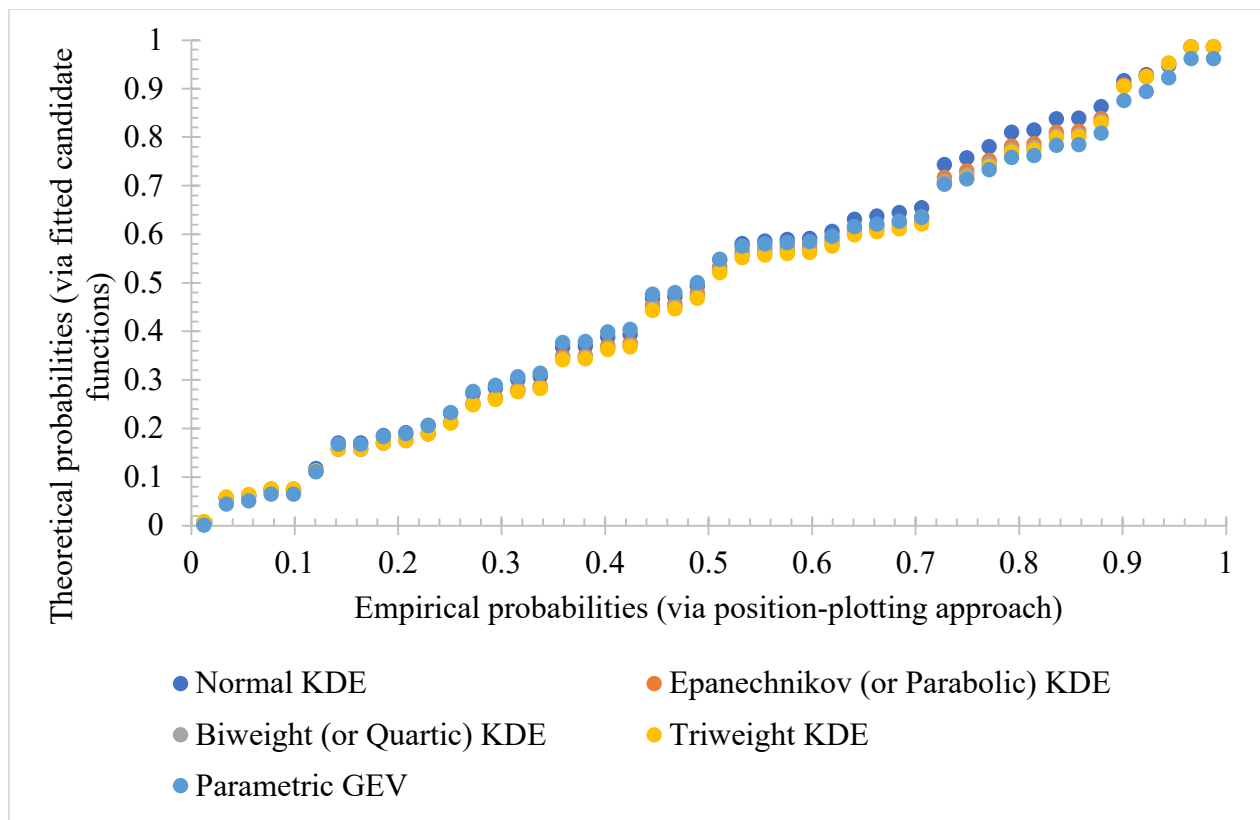
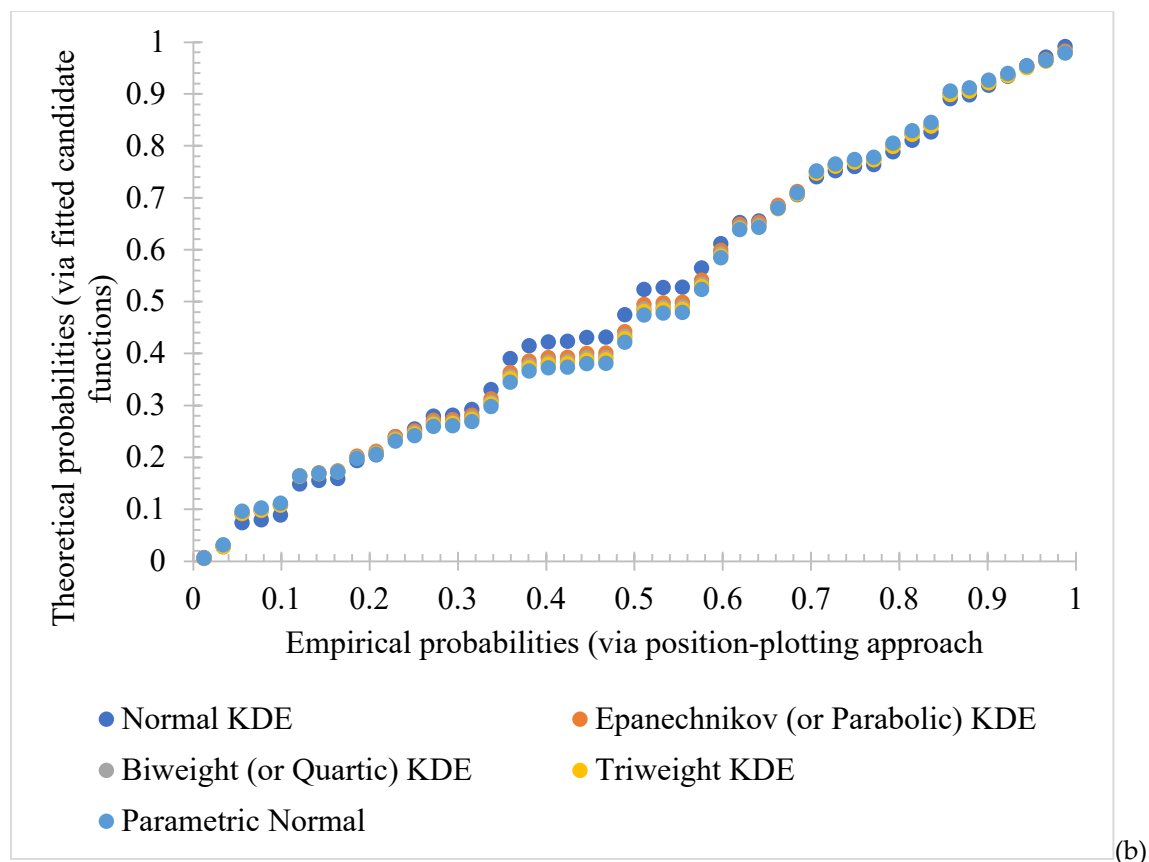


Figure S4: Qualitative based visual inspection of nonparametric model's performance fitted to (a) Annual maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm) (b) Maximum Storm surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m) (c) Maximum River discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($\text{m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$)



(a)



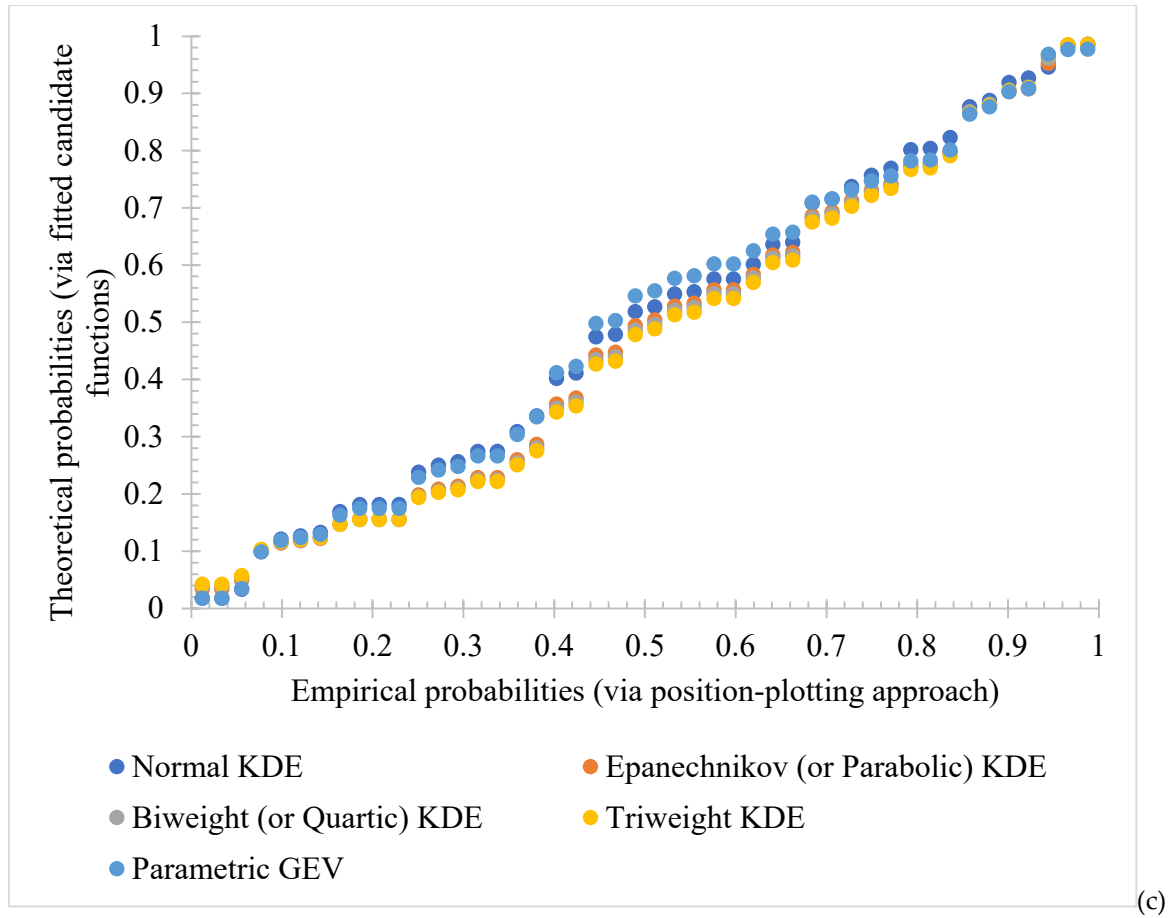


Figure S5: Comparing Probability-Probability (P-P) plots of the nonparametric models fitted to (a) Annual maximum 24-hr Rainfall (mm) (b) Maximum Storm surge (Time interval = ± 4 days) (m) (c) Maximum River discharge (Time interval = ± 4 days) ($\text{m}^3\text{sec}^{-1}$)

Table S3: Fitting 2-D parametric copulas in the second tree level (Tree 2) of vine structure constructed in parametric settings for (a) D-vine structure-1 (case-1) (b) D-vine structure-2 (case-2) (c) D-vine structure-3 (case-3)

(a)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{12 3}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Clayton	0.4563	0.226	2.994	0.045034	0.1004

Gumbel	1.326	0.137	3.885	0.0259	0.4241
Frank*	2.925	0.886	4.651	0.018882	0.9096
Joe	1.387	0.189	2.751		
BB1 (Clayton-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.1784; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.2295$	NA	4.165	0.039161	0.3651
BB6 (Joe-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.326$	NA	3.885	0.041983	0.3312
BB7 (Joe-Clayton)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.2509; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.3332$	NA	3.956	0.047131	0.2882
BB8 (Joe-Frank)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.41$	NA	4.65	0.025064	0.6938
Survival clayton	0.4985	NA	2.951	0.062309	0.1503
Survival Joe	1.361	NA	2.082	0.080925	0.08242
Survival Gumbel	1.301	NA	3.165	0.049017	0.2423
Survival BB1	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.2346; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.1872$	NA	3.523	0.041955	0.3242
Survival BB6	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.301$	NA	3.165	0.049017	0.2512
Survival BB7	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.1831; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.3829$	NA	3.226	0.050101	0.2313
Survival BB8	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.42$	NA	4.732	0.023331	0.7258

Note: Frank copula (bold letter with asterisk) fitted best in the dependence modelling of conditional flood pair (minimum value of S_n test statistics) in the second tree level (Tree 2) for D-vine structure-1 (case 1)

(b)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{13 2}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Rotated Joe 90 degrees	-1.033	NA	0.03724	0.019008	0.8646
Rotated Gumbel 90 degrees	-1.023	NA	0.03734	0.019269	0.8586
Frank	-0.3719	0.858	0.08094	0.021318	0.9206
Gaussian (or Normal)	-0.04792	0.149	0.05882	0.02055	0.9306
Rotated BB1 90 degrees	Theta = par = -3.438e-08 Delta = par2 = -1.023	NA	0.03732	0.019269	0.8576
Rotated BB6 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.02, par2 = delta = -1.01	NA	-6.883e-15	0.019159	0.8606
Rotated BB7 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.033; delta = par2 = -6.135e-08	NA	0.03724	0.019008	0.8506
Rotated BB8 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.2042 Delta = par2 = -0.8715	NA	0.2371	0.022101	0.7797
Rotated BB1 270 degrees	Theta = par = -0.08613	NA	0.2099	0.020603	0.8397

	Delta = par2 = - 1.00000				
Rotated BB6 270 degrees*	Theta = par = -1 Delta = par2 = -1	NA	-2.442e-15	0.018538	0.8696
Rotated BB7 270 degrees	Theta = par = - 1.0000 Delta = par2 = - 0.0861	NA	0.2099	0.020602	0.8117
Rotated BB8 270 degrees	Theta = par = -6 Delta = par2 = -0.07	NA	5.218e-15	0.020593	0.8167
Note: Rotated BB6 270 degrees copula (bold letter with an asterisk) fitted best in the joint modelling of conditional flood pair (minimum value of S_n test statistics) in second tree level (Tree-2) of the D-vine structure-2 (case-2)					

(c)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{23 1}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Clayton	0.6626	0.263	4.831	0.054285	0.05844
Gumbel	1.301	0.119	3.387	0.027878	0.2892
Frank*	2.972	0.946	5.483	0.019514	0.8776
Joe	1.324	0.147	1.882	0.052833	0.04046
BB1 (Clayton-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.5498$; $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.0660$	NA	4.901	0.053774	0.1863

BB6 (Joe-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.301$	NA	3.387	0.060648	0.1643
BB7 (Joe-Clayton)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.0000;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.6626$	NA	4.831	0.063413	0.1214
BB8 (Joe-Frank)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.41$	NA	5.483	0.033341	0.492
Survival clayton	0.4335	NA	2.747	0.08952	0.05544
Survival Joe	1.531	NA	4.078	0.073942	0.09241
Survival Gumbel	1.374	NA	4.879	0.048689	0.2343
Survival BB1	$\theta = \text{theta} = 2.813\text{e} - 08 ;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.374$	NA	4.879	0.048689	0.2363
Survival BB6	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.374$	NA	4.879	0.048689	0.2363
Survival BB7	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.4184;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.2054$	NA	4.415	0.057852	0.1863
Survival BB8	$\theta = \text{theta} = 5.77;$ $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.44$	NA	5.557	0.032239	0.499

Note: Frank copula (bold letter with an asterisk) fitted best in the joint modelling of conditional flood pair (minimum value of S_n test statistics) in second tree level (Tree-2) of the D-vine structure-3 (case-3)

Table S4: Fitting 2-D parametric copulas in the second tree level (Tree 2) of vine structure constructed in semiparametric settings (parametric copula with nonparametric marginal pdfs) for (a) D-vine structure-1 (case-1) (b) D-vine structure-2 (case-2) (c) D-vine structure-3 (case-3)

(a)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{12 3}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Clayton	0.4604	0.239	3.03	0.036116	0.1983
Gumbel	1.341	0.166	4.417	0.019725	0.7637
Frank*	2.898	0.889	4.743	0.015242	0.9865
Joe	1.425	0.239	3.375	0.039103	0.1404
BB1 (Clayton-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.1479; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.2585$	NA	4.595	0.029008	0.5659
BB6 (Joe-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.341$	NA	4.417	0.031311	0.538
BB7 (Joe-Clayton)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.2868; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.3207$	NA	4.415	0.035376	0.4481
BB8 (Joe-Frank)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.41$	NA	4.743	0.019621	0.8317

Survival clayton	0.5437	NA	3.515	0.047034	0.2443
Survival Joe	1.351	NA	2.049	0.070968	0.1164
Survival Gumbel	1.301	NA	3.255	0.039981	0.4011
Survival BB1	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.3195; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.1509$	NA	3.904	0.032153	0.504
Survival BB6	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.301$	NA	3.255	0.039981	0.3711
Survival BB7	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.1397; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.4565$	NA	3.681	0.038429	0.3721
Survival BB8	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.41$	NA	4.773	0.019717	0.8367
Note: Frank copula (bold letter with an asterisk) exhibited minimum value Cramer-Von Mises functional S_n statistics with p-value is greater than 0.05, thus recognized as the most parsimonious bivariate copula in defining bivariate joint dependence structure in Tree 2 for D-vine structure (case-1)					

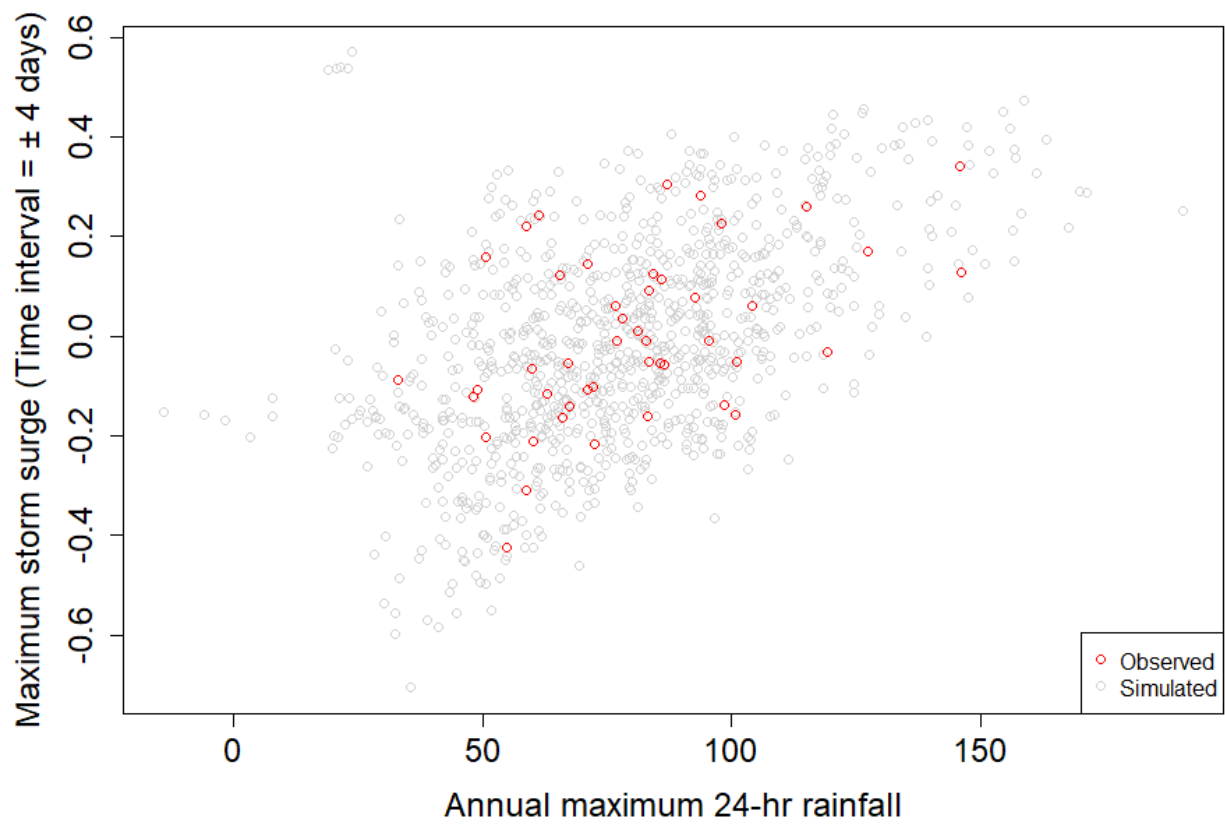
(b)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{13 2}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Rotated Joe 90 degrees	-1.03	NA	0.03642	0.018955	0.8736

Rotated Gumbel 90 degrees	-1.019	NA	0.03016	0.019115	0.8746
Frank	-0.2357	0.859	0.03313	0.021389	0.9066
Gaussian (or Normal)	-0.0437	0.15	0.04946	0.022396	0.8696
Rotated BB1 90 degrees	Theta = par = -5.383e-08 Delta = par2 = -1.019e+00	NA	0.03016	0.019115	0.8546
Rotated BB6 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.03, par2 = delta = -1	NA	-4.441e-15	0.018955	0.8606
Rotated BB7 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.030e+00; delta = par2 = -4.136e-09	NA	0.03641	0.018955	0.8516
Rotated BB8 90 degrees	Theta = par = -1.1328 Delta = par2 = -0.8967	NA	0.1476	0.021387	0.7817
Rotated BB1 270 degrees	Theta = par = --0.081 Delta = par2 = -1.00000	NA	0.195	0.021287	0.7847
Rotated BB6 270 degrees*	Theta = par = -1 Delta = par2 = -1	NA	-6.661e-16	0.017848	0.8866
Rotated BB7 270 degrees	Theta = par = -1.0000 Delta = par2 = -0.08104	NA	0.195	0.021289	0.7977

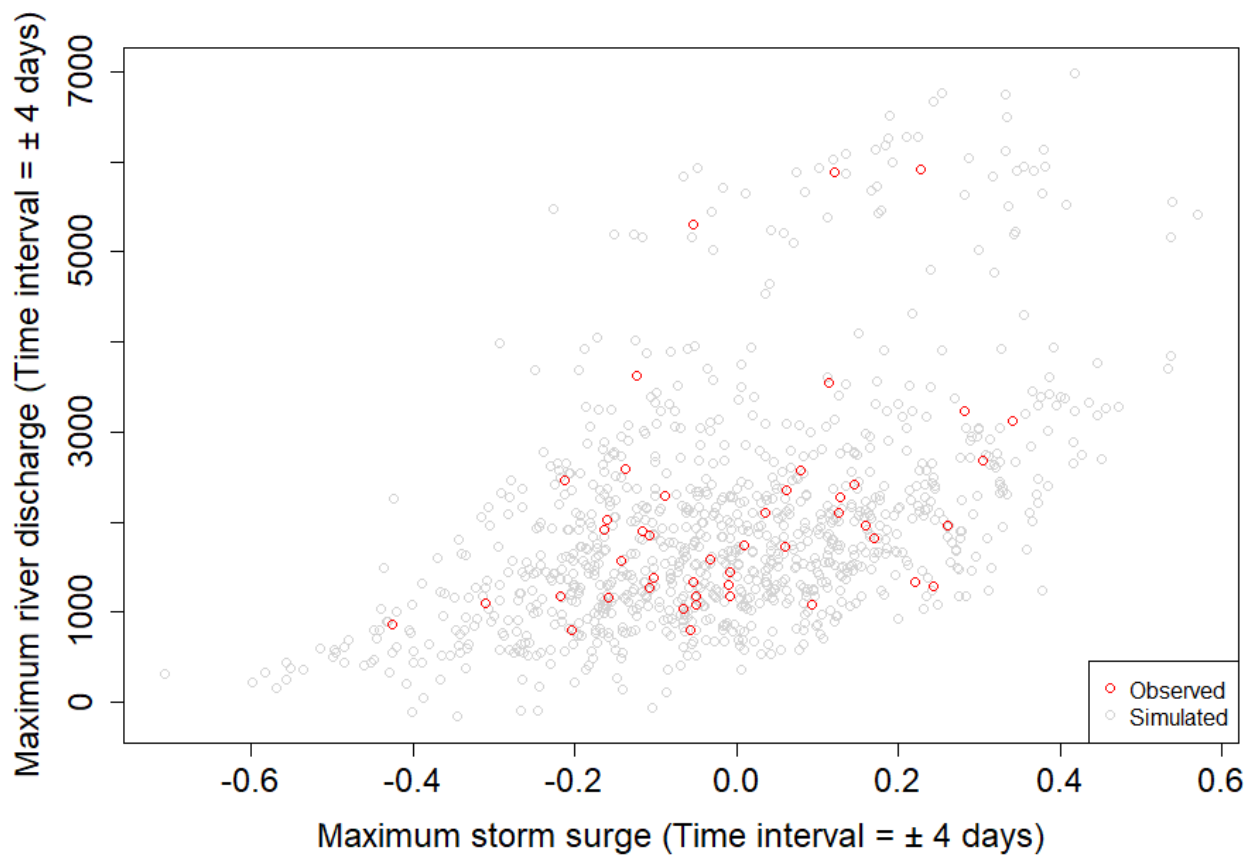
Rotated BB8 270 degrees	Theta = par = -6 Delta = par2 = - 0.04	NA	8.993e-15	0.01939	0.8467
Note: Rotated BB6 270 degrees (or r270BB6 Copula) (bold letter with asterisk) exhibited minimum value Cramer-Von Mises functional S_n statistics with p-value is greater than 0.05, thus recognized as the most parsimonious bivariate copula in defining bivariate joint dependence structure in Tree 2 for D-vine structure-2 (case 2).					

(c)				Cramer von Mises functional statistics with parametric bootstrap procedure (N = 1000 (No. of bootstrap samples))	
Copula family	Parameter estimates ($\theta_{23 1}$) via MPL estimators	Standard Error estimates	MLL (Maximized Log-likelihood)	S_n	p-value
Clayton	0.6005	0.258	4.211	0.04817	0.07842
Gumbel	1.264	0.135	2.824	0.028095	0.3262
Frank*	2.754	0.985	4.903	0.020058	0.8616
Joe	1.278	0.174	1.475	0.052335	0.03646
BB1 (Clayton-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.5261$; $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.0435$	NA	4.244	0.053884	0.2003
BB6 (Joe-Gumbel)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1$; $\delta = \text{delta} = 1.264$	NA	2.824	0.059203	0.2023
BB7 (Joe-Clayton)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.0000$; $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.6006$	NA	4.211	0.060295	0.1643
BB8 (Joe-Frank)	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6$; $\delta = \text{delta} = 0.39$	NA	4.902	0.031829	0.498

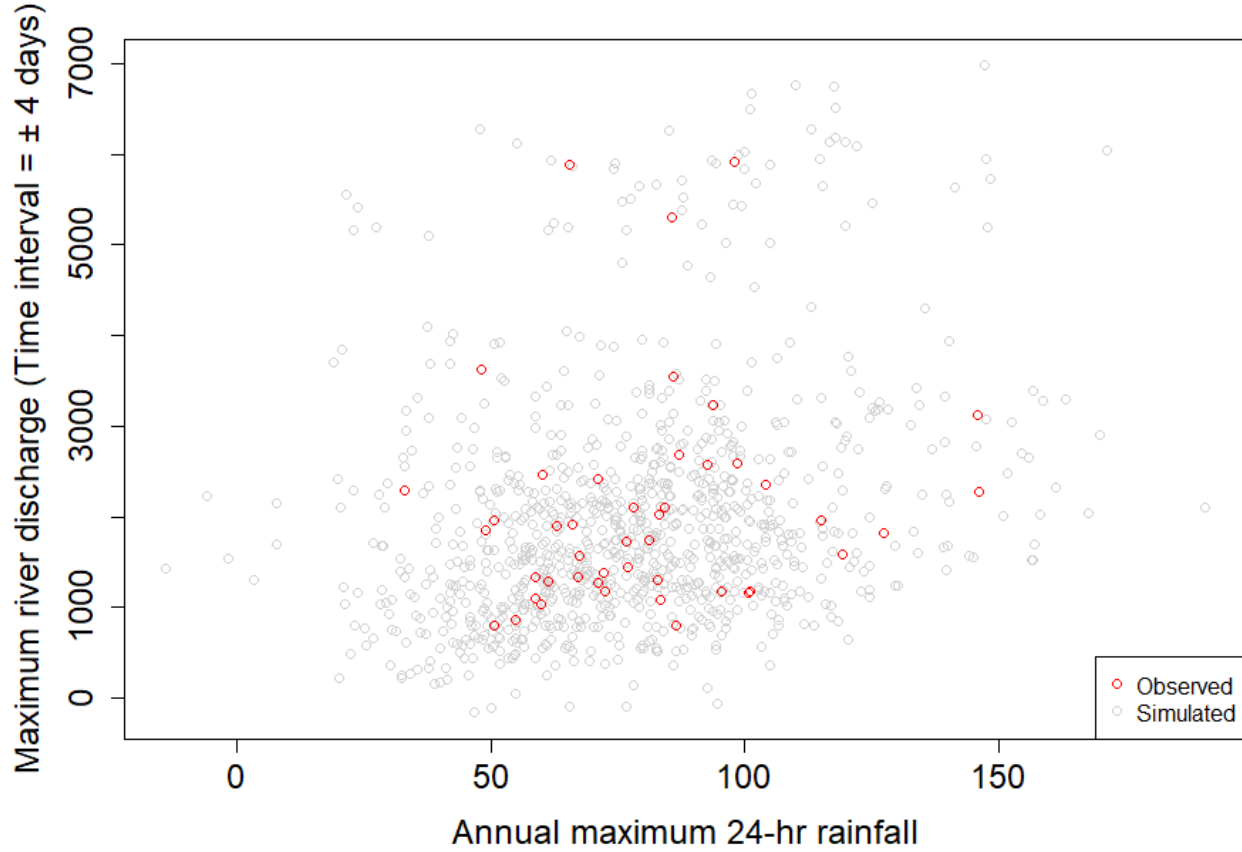
Survival clayton	0.3986	NA	2.628	0.080974	0.07642
Survival Joe	1.462	NA	3.455	0.072261	0.09141
Survival Gumbel	1.336	NA	4.312	0.047635	0.2692
Survival BB1	$\theta = \text{theta} = 0.03614 ; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.31411$	NA	4.323	0.04636	0.2712
Survival BB6	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1 ; \delta = \text{delta} = 1.336$	NA	4.312	0.047635	0.2702
Survival BB7	$\theta = \text{theta} = 1.3412 ; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.2268$	NA	3.978	0.053815	0.2273
Survival BB8	$\theta = \text{theta} = 6 ; \delta = \text{delta} = 0.4$	NA	4.918	0.032336	0.483
Note: Frank copula (bold letter with asterisk) exhibited minimum value Cramer-Von Mises functional S_n statistics with p-value is greater than 0.05, thus recognized as the most parsimonious bivariate copula in defining bivariate joint dependence structure in Tree 2 for D-vine structure-2 (case 2).					



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S6: Overlapped 2-D scatterplot between simulated flood events (of sample size, $N=1000$, using D-vine structure in the nonparametric setting) and historical flood events for (a) rainfall and storm surge (b) storm surge and river discharge (c) rainfall and river discharge pair

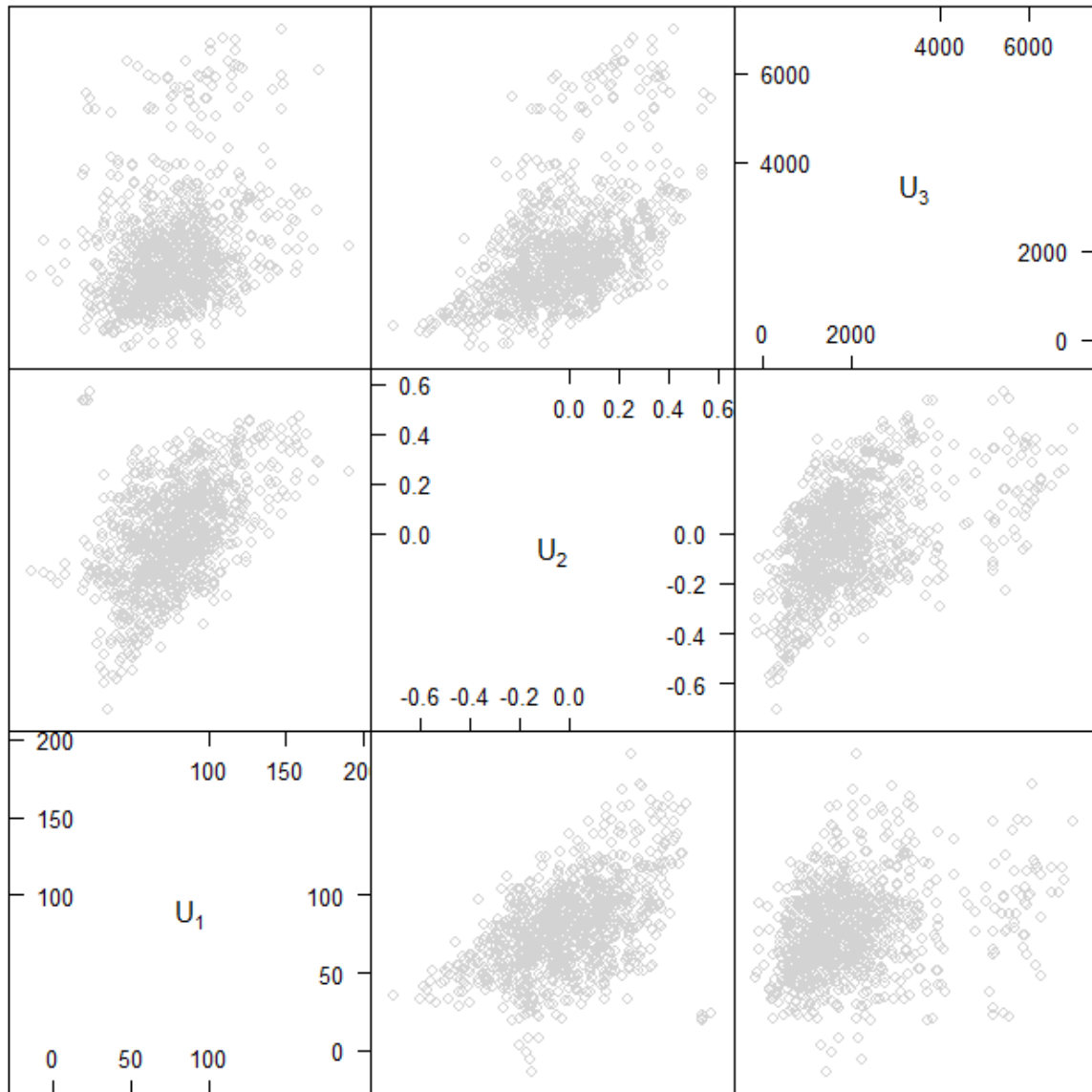


Figure S7: 3-D scatterplot of flood samples generated from best-fitted D-vine structure in the nonparametric settings

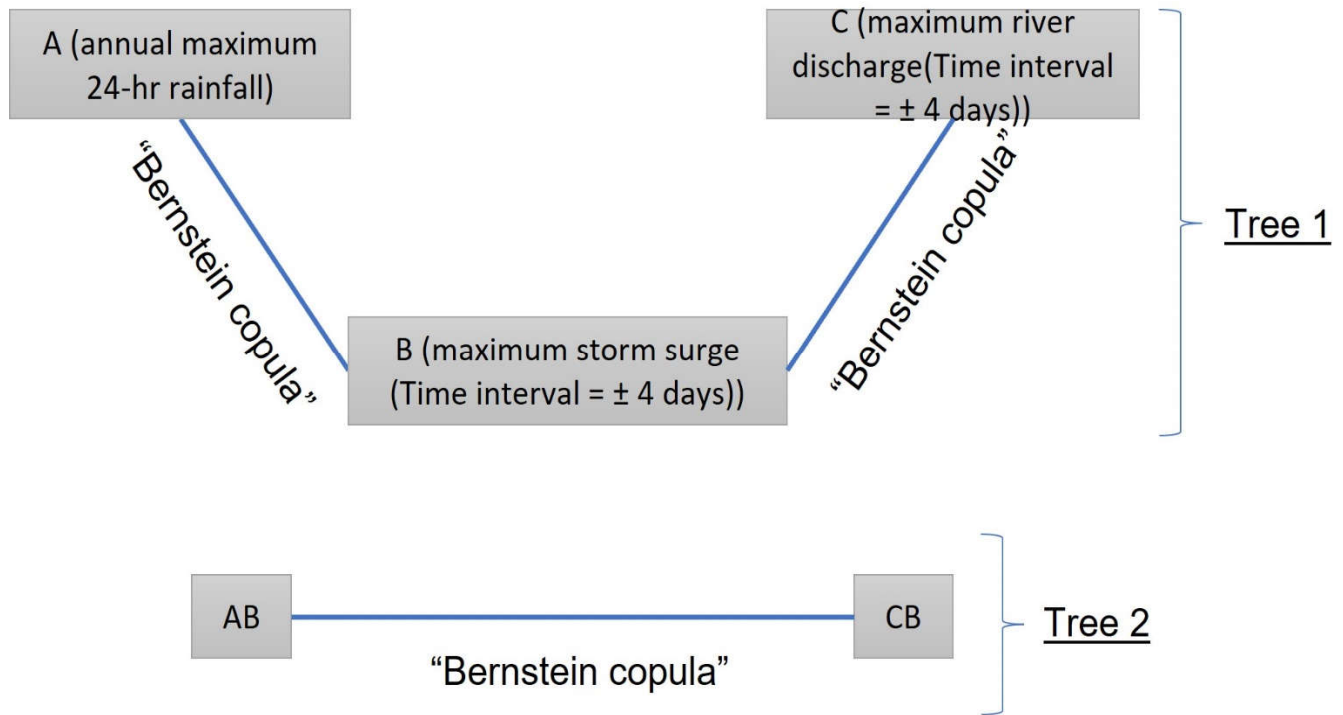


Figure S8: Vine tree plot of the fitted D-vine structure (case-2) in the nonparametric distribution setting