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Visual Basic 6.0

FAO USBR

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FAO USBR

FAO USBR

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$$Q_s = aQ_w^b$$

b a .()

Q_w

Q_s

Archive of SID

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¹ . Fuzzy Logic

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Bardossy et al.

Kindler

Capra

Russel

Shrestha

Tayfur

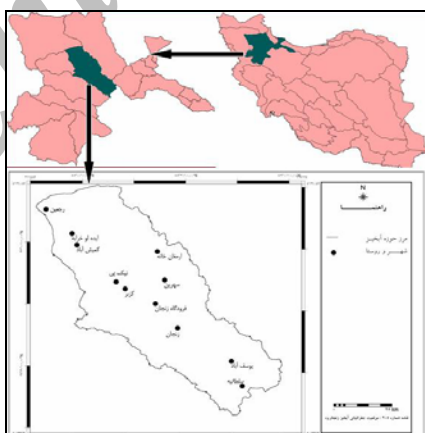
Kisi

Kisi et.al.

(.)

FAO USBR

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USBR

(Q_s)

(Q_w)

()

() (b,a)

()

$$Q_s = aQ_w^b$$

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USBR

$$\log Q_s = b \cdot \log Q_w + \log a \quad ()$$

FAO

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USBR

Arc GIS 9.2

Microsoft Word Microsoft Excel 2007 R2V

Visual Basic 6.0 SPSS 10.1 2007

line of best fit

Sediment-rating curve

(Q_w)

$$a' = \frac{\bar{Q}_s}{\bar{Q}_w}$$

()

a' ()

$$Q_s = a' Q_w^b \quad ()$$

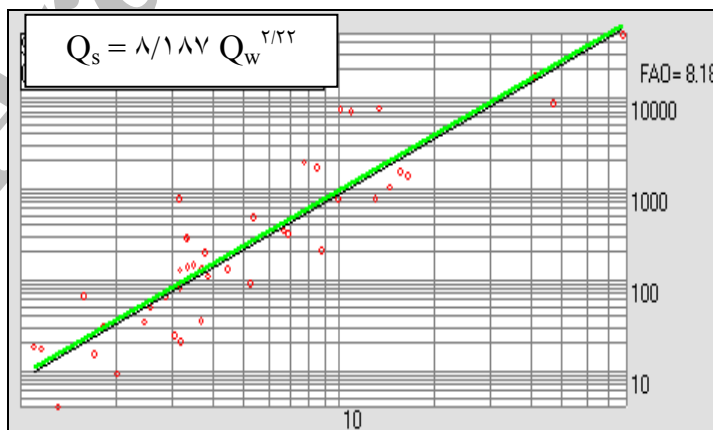
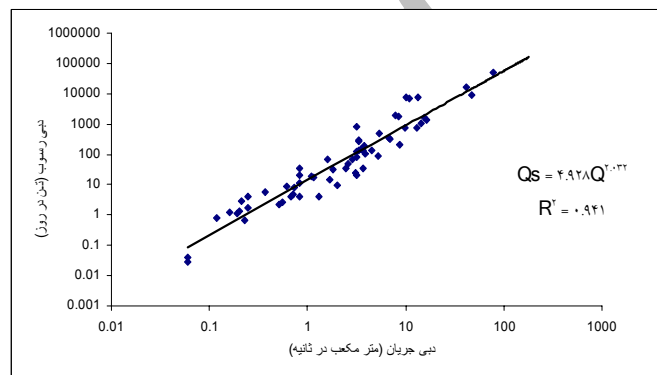
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(

a'

a

) a'



$$w_{jl}^N = w_{jl} / \text{Sum } w_j \quad ()$$

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Q_j

t_j

$$Q_s^{\wedge} j = \sum_{i=1}^n W_{ij}^N Q_{si} \quad ()$$

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(.)

i

(y-m-d)

Visual Basic 6.0

:

$$t_i = y_i + \frac{(m_i - 1 + di / 30)}{12} \quad ()$$

Input #1, SALQS(I), MAHQSI(I),
 ROZQS(I), QQS(I), QS(I)
 TQS(I) = SALQS(I) + (MAHQSI(I) - 1) / 12
 + ROZQS(I) / 365
 Loop Until EOF(1) Or I = 10000
 NQS = I
 Close #1.....

Q_j

Q_i

t_j

$$w_{ij} = e^{-\alpha_1(Q_j - Q_i)^2 - \alpha_2(t_j - t_i)^2} \quad ()$$

$\alpha_2 \quad \alpha_1$

α

Q_j

w_{ij}

$$\text{Sum } w_j = \sum_{l=1}^c w_{jl} \quad ()$$

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...
 m n df:
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 (R²) (RMSE)
 df=n (RE)
 % :

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \tilde{Q}_s)^2} \quad ()$$

$$R^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \tilde{Q}_s)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \bar{Q}_s)^2} \quad ()$$

$$RE = \frac{|\hat{O} - O|}{O} \times 100 \quad ()$$

: Q_{si} :
 : Q̃_s :
 : Q̄_s

FAO USBR
 b a' a

/ /
 (R²)
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Visual Basic 6.0

“Suspended Sediment

Estimation Program”

(CI)

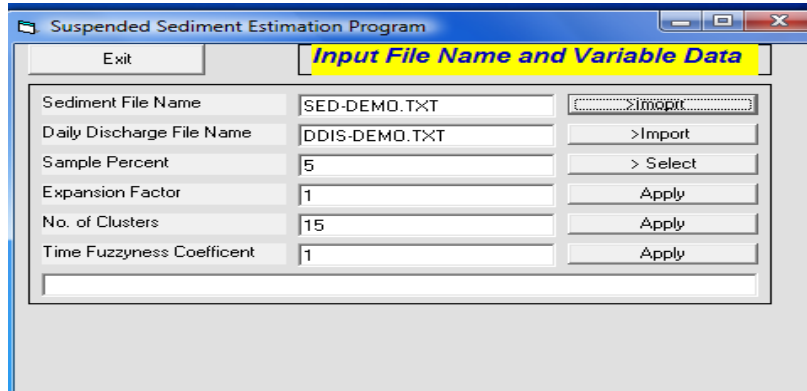
(R²)

FAO USBR

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df=n-m

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:Sediment File Name (

Expansion Factor

:No. of Clusters ()

Import

.TXT

:Daily Discharge File Name (

:Time Fuzzyness Coefficient ()

Fuzzy

:Sample Percent (

:Expansion Factor (

Sediment

File Name

() .

Time Fuzzyness Coefficient

Daily Discharge File

Name

FAO USBR

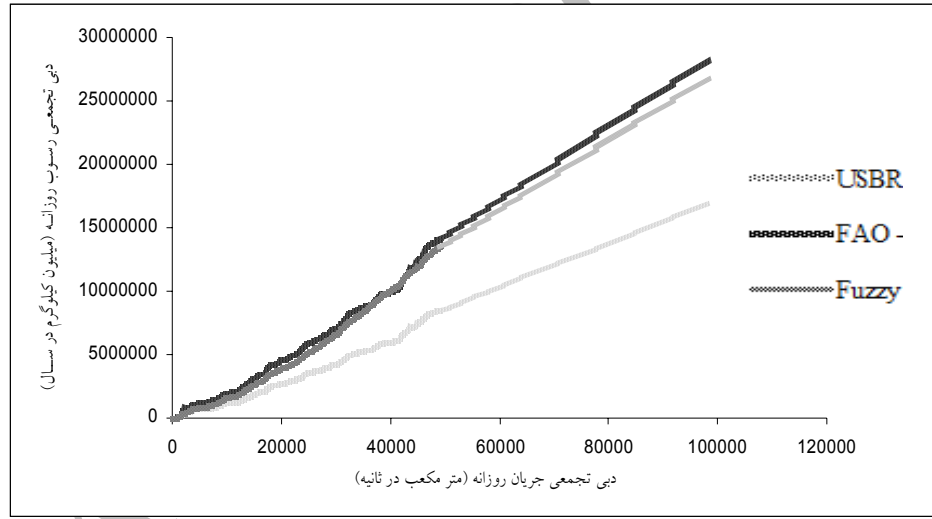
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Modeling river suspended load using fuzzy logic approach (Case study: Zanjanroud Basin)

B. Motamedvaziri^{*1}, H. Ahmadi², M. Mahdavi², F. Sharifi³ and N. Javaheri⁴

¹ Assistant Prof., Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, I.R.Iran

² Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I.R.Iran

³ Assistant Prof., Research Center of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, I.R.Iran

⁴ Assistant Prof., Faculty of Agriculture, Gilan University, I.R.Iran

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Abstract

Estimation of river sediment load is one of the most important issues in design of hydraulic structures, investigating water quality, conserving fish habitat, estimating erosion and determining watershed management effects. There are two methods for estimating sediment load: empirical and hydrological methods. Existence of numerous empirical methods for estimation of river sediment load and a wide range of calibration coefficients shows that a suitable analytical or empirical method does not yet exist to accurately estimate the sediment load. Also, hydrological methods are not able to recognize and separate the specific data measuring conditions and they can not show the temporal variation of sediment loads. In spite of these problems, nowadays, researchers are using Artificial Intelligence methods such as Fuzzy Logic. In this study, the measured suspended sediment load at hydrometric station of Sarcham located on Zanjanroud river is analyzed using USBR and FAO methods (common hydrological methods). Furthermore, suspended sediment load are estimated with a model developed based on Fuzzy Logic rules. In order to estimate suspended load using fuzzy method, one method named Supervised Fuzzy C- mean Clustering Method, is used. Then the results of hydrological and fuzzy methods are compared. The results showed that the temporal variation of sediment loads can be analyzed using a fuzzy method. Also the results obtained using the fuzzy method in comparison with the corresponding values obtained using the usual hydrological methods shows a better correlation with the observed values.

Keywords: Suspended sediment load, Fuzzy logic, USBR, FAO, Zanjanroud batchment, Sarcham

*Corresponding author: Tel: +98 21 448369255 , Fax: +98 21 44865025 , E-mail: bmvaziri@yahoo.com