
(:)

*

(/ / : // :)

Archive of SID

Lee *et al.*,)

(2006

Moghimi *et al.*,)

(2008

(Gomez & Kavzoglu, 2005)

Meamarian & Sayarpour, 2006; Refahi,)

(2003

(Lee *et al.*, 2006)

(Crosta, 2009)

(Lee *et al.*, 2006; Caniani *et al.*, 2008)

(Ahmadi, 2006)

Lee *et al.*, 2004; Gomez &)

(Kavzoglu, 2005

Shadfar *et al.*)

%

(al., 2007

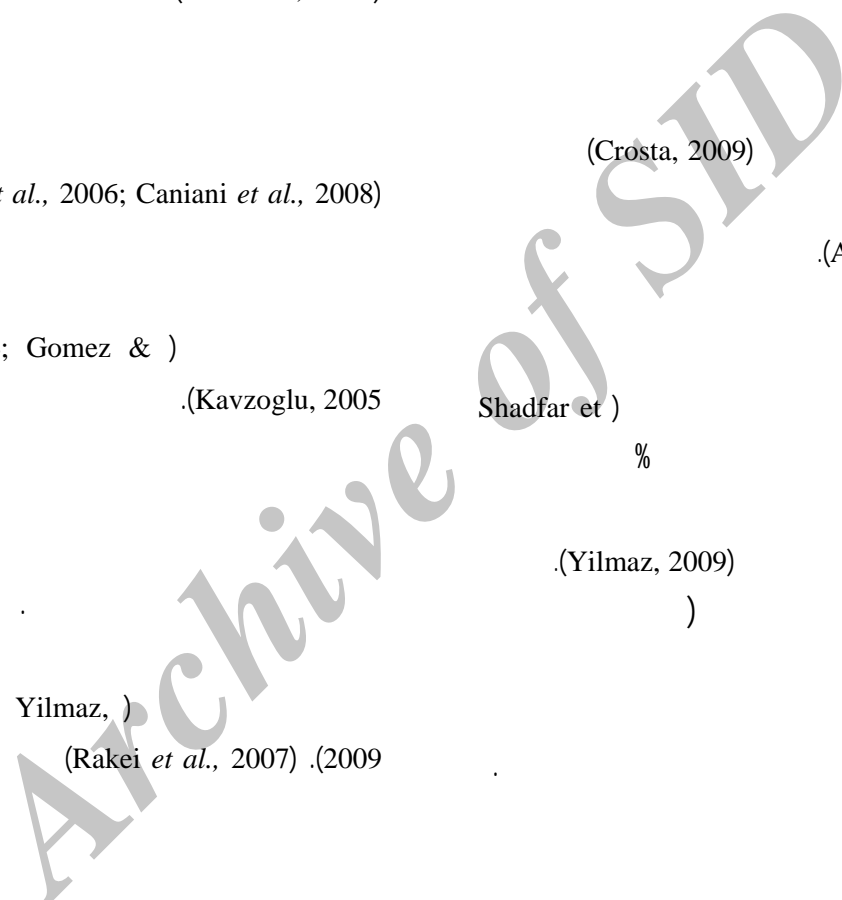
(Yilmaz, 2009)

)

(

Lee *et al.*, 2006; Yilmaz,)

(Rakei *et al.*, 2007) (2009



- (Rakei *et al.*, 2007)

/

/

(Yesilncar & Topal, 2005)

(Lee *et al.*, 2003; Yesilncar & Topal, 2005)

¹ Input layer
² Hiden layer
³ Output layer

/

° / " ° / " ° / " ° / "

) .(Lee *et al.*, 2006)

GIS

Melchiorre

(Yilmaz, 2009) .(*et al.*, 2008

()

()

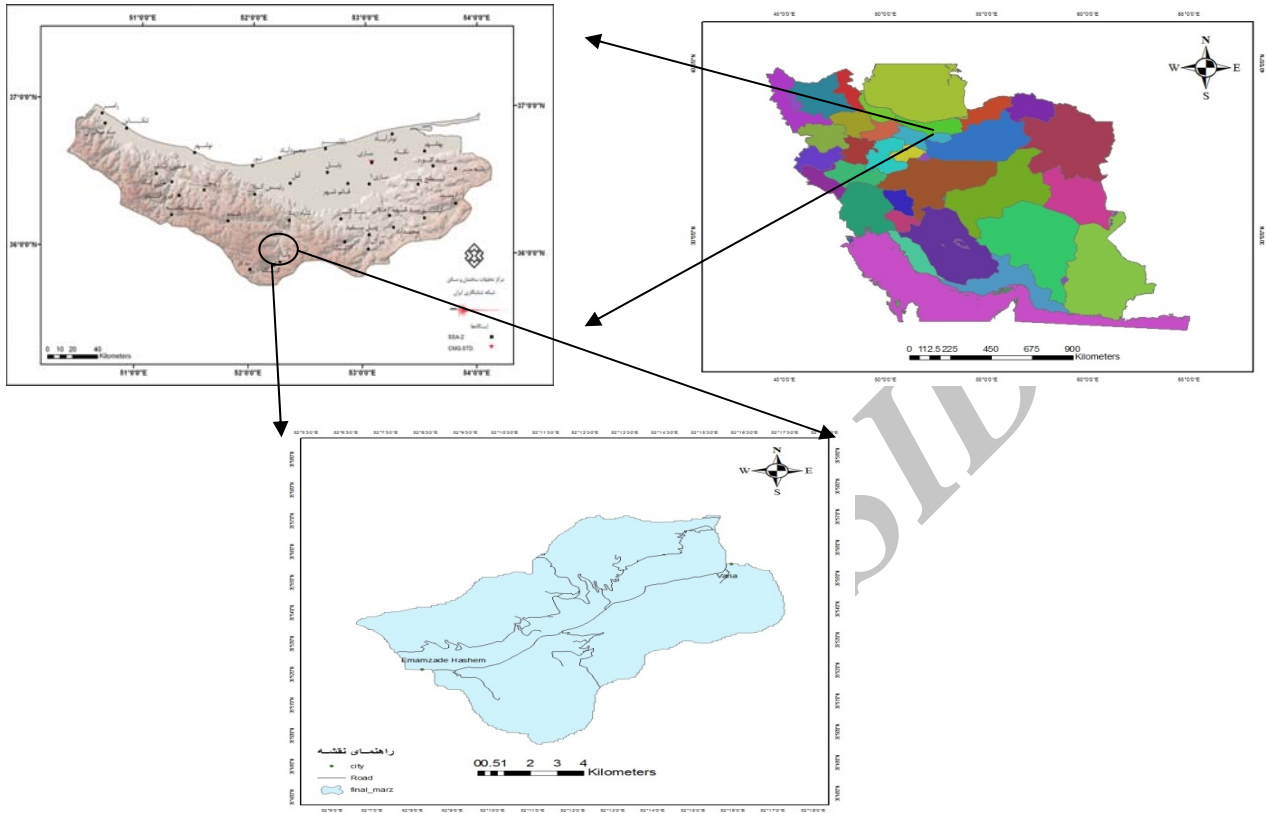
GIS

Archive of SID

¹ Digital Elevation Model

GIS

()



GIS

MATLAB¹

Archiv

*

Mohammadi *et al.*,)

(2008; Pourghasemi *et al.*, 2008

*

Caniani *et al.*, 2008; Rakei *et al.*,)

(2007

¹ Matrix Laboratory

(LSI)

(LSI)

(Yilmaz, 2009; Lee et al.,)

(2004)

(Lee et al., 2006)

$$net = \sum_i w_{ij} o_i \quad ($$

$$o_i \quad i, j \quad w_{ij} \quad j$$

$$o_j = f(net_j) \quad ($$

(Yilmaz, 2009;)

(Rakei et al., 2007

f

$$LSI = \sum Fr \quad ($$

:Fr

:LSI

Fr

$$f'(net_j) = f(net_j)(1 - fnet_j) \quad ($$

(Yilmaz,)

MATLAB

(2009)

(Lee et al., 2003)

(d)

()

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (d_k - o_k) \quad ($$

¹ Landslide Susceptibility Index

² Frequency Ratio

...

()

d_k

E

o_k

(

$$\frac{|\delta o_k|}{|\delta o_j|} = \frac{|\delta o_k|}{|\delta o_j|} \frac{|\delta o_k|}{|\delta o_j|} \frac{|\delta o_k|}{|\delta o_j|} \frac{|\delta o_k|}{|\delta o_j|} = \frac{|f'(net_k)w_{jk}|}{|f'(net_k)w_{jo_k}|} = \frac{|w_{jk}|}{|w_{jo_k}|}$$

$$w_{ij}(n+1) = \eta(\delta_j o_i) + \alpha \Delta w_{ij} \quad ($$

$$\delta_j = \frac{\delta_j}{\alpha} \quad () \quad \eta$$

$$\delta_j = (d_k - o_k) f'(net_k) \quad ($$

$$\delta_j = (\sum \delta_k w_{jk}) f'(net_j) \quad ($$

$$w_{jo_k} = \frac{1}{j} \sum_{j=1}^J |w_{jk}| \quad ($$

$$t_{jk} = \frac{|w_{jk}|}{\frac{1}{j} \sum_{j=1}^J |w_{jk}|} = \frac{J |w_{jk}|}{\sum_{j=1}^J |w_{jk}|} \quad ($$

k

(o_j)

(

$$\frac{\delta o_k}{\delta o_j} = f'(net_k) \times \frac{\delta(net_k)}{\delta o_j} = f'(net_k) \times w_{jk}$$

$$J = \sum_{j=1}^J t_{jk} \quad ($$

$()$
 o_j

j

j

$$t_j = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k t_{jk} \quad ($$

j

GIS

$$s_{ij} = \frac{|w_{ij}|}{\sum_{i=1}^I |w_{ij}|} = \frac{I|w_{ij}|}{\sum_{i=1}^I |w_{ij}|} \quad ($$

j

(Yilmaz, 2009; Rakei *et al.*, 2007)

$$s_i = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J s_{ij} \quad ($$

j

k

$$st_j = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J s_{ij} t_j \quad ($$

)

(

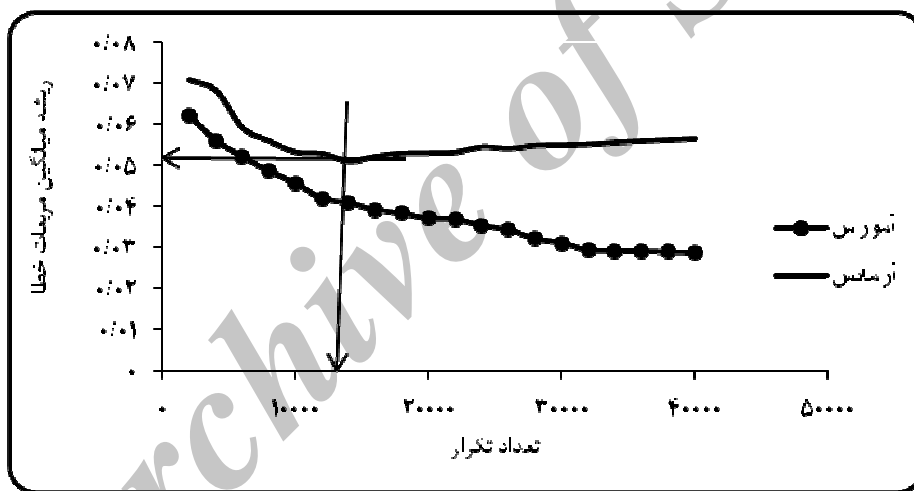
(f)

Lee *et al.*,)

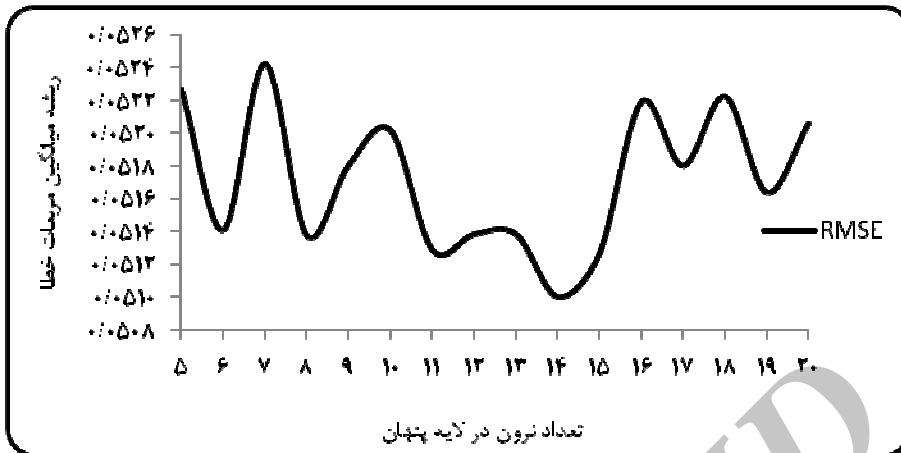
(2003

$$f(net_{pi}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-net_{pi}}} \quad ($$

¹ Sigmoid Function

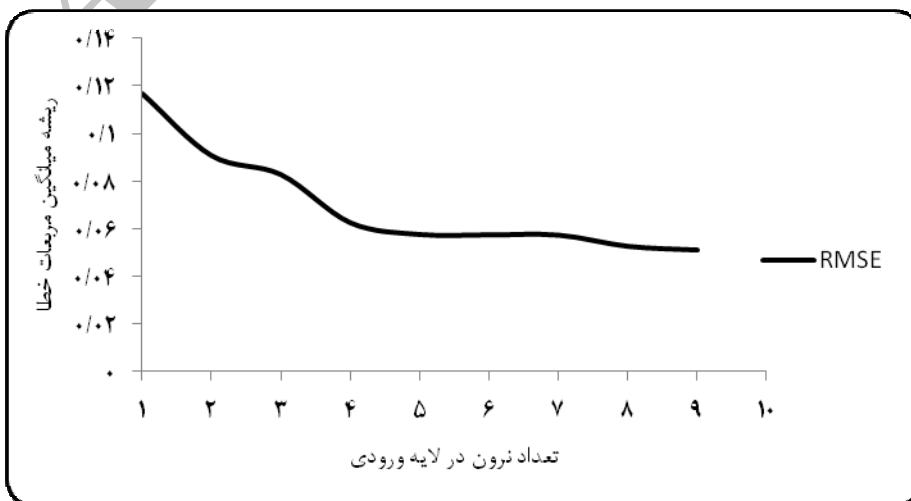


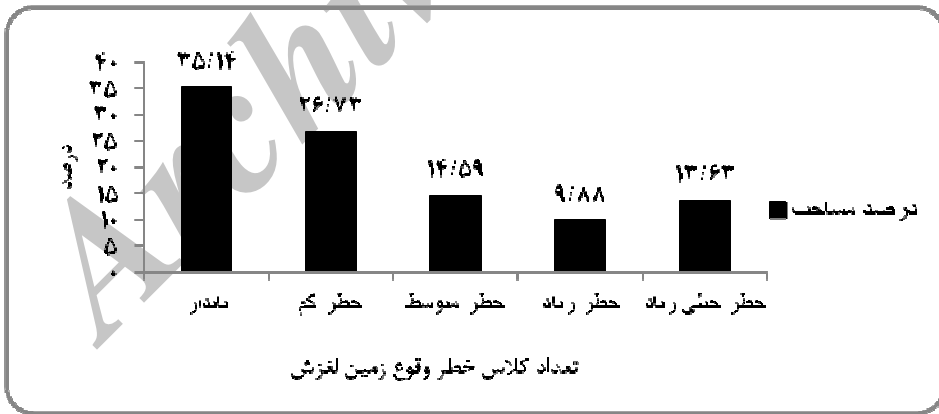
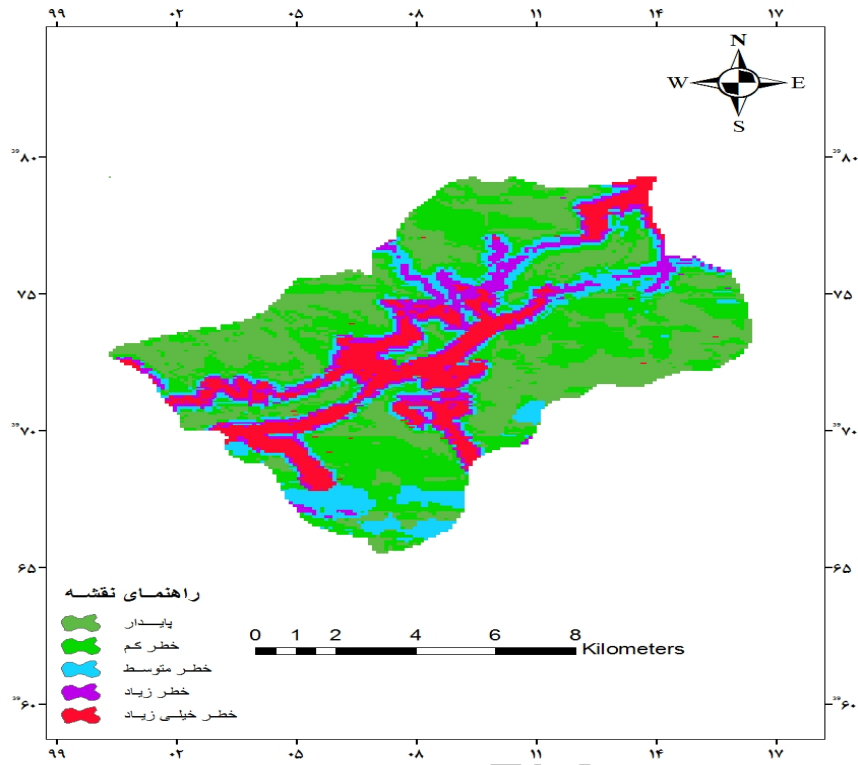
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/



(LR= /)

/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/
/	/





(Yilmaz, 2009)

Yilmaz (2009)

() Lee *et al.*, ..

(2008)

Ermini *et al.*, (2005)

Melchiorre *et al.*,

Rakei *et al.*, (2007) .

Yesilnacar & Topal (2005)

Gomez & (2005)

Kavzoglu

Gomez &

Yesilnacar & Topal (2005) (2005)Kavzoglu

Melchiorre *et al.*, (2006) Ermini *et al.*, (2005)

References

- Ahmadi, M. and Ebrahimpor, G., 2008. Estimate value form change in Tunnel around and relative effect geomechanical parameters them use artificial neural networks. *Journal of Iran geology engineering society* 1(1), 61-70.
- Ahmadi, H., 2006. *Applied geomorphology, volume 1 (water erosion), second edition*, University of Tehran press, 688p.
- Banimahd M. and Yasrebi S., 2003. Application artificial neural networks in geotechnical engineering: modeling, analysis, design. *Engineering Modares Journal* 14, 1-12.
- Caniani D., Pascale S., Sdao F., Sole A., 2008. Neural networks and landslide susceptibility: a case study of the urban area of Potenza. *Natural Hazards* 45, 55-72.
- Crosta B.G., 2009. Dating, triggering, odeling and hazard assessment of large landslides. *Geomorphology* 103, 1 – 4.
- Ermini L., Catani F., Casagli N., 2005. Artificial neural network to landslide susceptibility assessment. *Geomorphology* 66, 327-343.
- Gomez H., Kavzoglu T., 2005. Assessment of shallow landslide susceptibility using artificial neural networks in Jabonosa River Basin, Venezuela. *Engineering Geology* 78(1-2), 11-27.
- Jackson, A. B. V., 2004. *Acquaintance with neural networks*, translated by Alborzi, M. second edited, Shrif economic university publication, 137p.
- Lee S., Ryu J. H., Lee M. J., Won J. S., 2003. Use of an artificial neural network for analysis of the susceptibility to landslides at Boun, Korea. *Environmental Geology* 44, 820-833.
- Lee S., Ryu J. H., Lee M. J., Won J. S., 2006. The Application of artificial neural networks to landslide susceptibility mapping at Janghung, Korea. *Mathematical Geology* 38(2), 199-220.
- Lee S., Ryu J. H., Won J. S., Park H. J., 2004. Determination and application of the weights for landslide susceptibility mapping using an artificial neural network. *Engineering Geology* 71, 289-302.

-
- Melchiorre C., Matteucci M., Azzoni A., 2008. Artificial neural networks and cluster analysis in landslide susceptibility zonation. *Geomorphology* 94, 379 – 400.
 - Melchiorre C., Matteucci M., Remondo J., 2006. Artificial Neural Networks and Robustness Analysis in Landslide Susceptibility Zonation, International Joint Conference on Neural Networks Sheraton Vancouver Wall Centre Hotel, Vancouver, BC. Canada 16-21.
 - Meamarian, H. and Sayarpour, M., 2006. The role of slope parameter on the error occur in zonation landslide hazard. *Journal technical faculty* 40, 1,105-113.
 - Mohammadi M., Moradi H. R., Feiznia, S. and Pourghasemi H. R., 2008. Effects of Rangeland vegetation on slope stability in a part of Haraz Watershed Using GIS. *Rangeland Journal* 2, 3, 289-300.
 - Moghimi A., Elavipanah S.K. and Jafari T., 2008. Assessment and effects parameters zonation in occurrence landslides Aladagh. *Geographic Researches* 64, 53-75.
 - Pourghasemi H. R., Moradi H. R., Mohammadi M., and Mahdaviifar M. R., 2008. Landslide Hazard Assessment and Evaluation Using Fuzzy Operators. *Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences* 12, 46, 375-390.
 - Rakei B., Khamechian M., Abdolmaleki P. and Giahchi P., 2007. Application artificial neural networks in Landslide zonation. *Sciences Tehran University* 33, 1, 57-64.
 - Refahi, H., 2003. Water erosion and its control, Tehran university publication, (4), 671 p.
 - Shadfar, S., Yamani, M., Ghodosi J. and Ghayomian. M., 2007. Landslide hazard zonation using AHP method. *Pajouhesh and sazanegi* 75, 118-126.
 - Yesilnacar E., Topal T., 2005. Landslide susceptibility mapping: a comparison of logistic regression and neural networks methods in a medium scale study, Hendek region (Turkey). *Engineering Geology* 79, 251–266.
 - Yilmaz I., 2009. Landslide susceptibility mapping using frequency ratio, logistic regression, artificial neural networks and their comparison: A case study from Kat landslides (Tokat—Turkey). *Computers and Geosciences* 35, 1125 – 1138.

Archive of SID

Assessment of the Effect of Input Factors Number in Accuracy of Artificial Neural Network for Landslide Hazard Zonation (Case study: Haraz Watershed)

H. R. Moradi^{*1}, A. R. Sepahvand² and P. Abdolmaleki³

¹ Associate Prof., Faculty of Natural Resources, Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran Senior

² M.Sc. Graduate Student of Watershed Management, Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran Senior

³ Assistant Prof., Faculty of Science, Tarbiat Modares University, I.R. Iran

(Received: 2010/May/31, Accepted: 2013/January/08)

Abstract

More than 30% of Iran's land is formed from mountainous areas. So each year, landslides cause damages to structures, residential areas and forests, creating sedimentation, muddy floods and finally deposit the sediments in reservoir dams. Therefore, for preventing of this damages and expressing the sensitivity rate of hillslopes, landslide hazard zonation is considered in prone areas. The purpose of this study is to determine the optimal structure of artificial neural network with different numbers of input factors for the landslide hazard zonation in the Haraz Watershed. First, the number of optimal epochs was determined to prevent network overlearning with trial and error method. Then, 14 neurons were determined in the hidden layer. Finally, the number of neurons was changed from 1 to 9 in the input layer. According to the obtained results, with increasing the number of neurons in the input layer, efficiency of Artificial Neural Network improved for landslide susceptibility mapping. In this research, nine neurons in the input layer, 14 neurons in the hidden layer and one neuron in the output layer were selected as the optimal structure. Root Mean Square Error and Descriptive Coefficient (R^2) were equal to 0.051 and 0.962, respectively and the accuracy of landslide hazard zonation map was equal to 92.3%. Meanwhile, the results showed that about 35.14, 26.73, 14.59, 9.88, and 13.63 percent of all studied areas are located in stable, low, moderate, high and extremely hazardous areas, respectively.

Keywords: Haraz Watershed, Landslide, Artificial Neural Network, Landslide Susceptibility Zonation