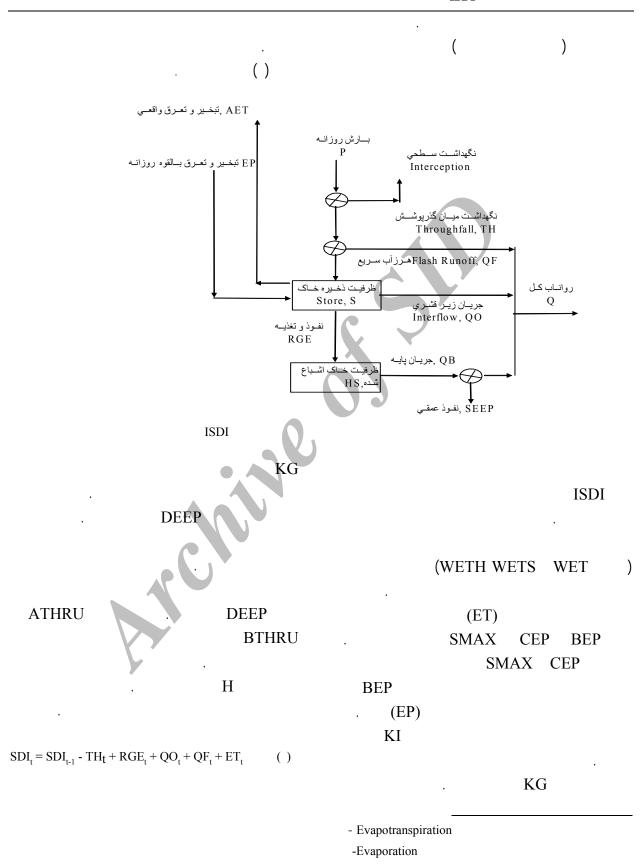
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	czera	-Soil Dryness Index	



```
P_t t
                                            TH,
                 ATHRU BTHRU t
                                                                   SDI_t
                                                                           S(t)
                                                                                                   SDI<sub>t</sub>
                      QF_t
                                                                                           SDI_{t}
                                        ()
QF_t = TH_t * WETFRAC
                                          ()
                                                                                                : ET (t)
                                                       TH (t)
                                                                                            QO_t
                                                                                  :IFL (t)
WETFRAC = max(0, min(1, WET-WETS*SDI_{t-1} + WETH*H_{t-1}))
                                                        : FLASH
                                                                   QF_t
                                                                                                     (t)
                      = WETH WETS WET
WERFRAC
                                                                                  (RGE)
                                 = WETFRAC
    t
                                                                         A
                                                                                                    HS_t
                          ISDI
                 SDI
                                                       HS_{t} = HS_{t-1} + RGE_{t} - QB_{t}
                                                                                                   ()
                                                                     : QB_t t
                                                                                                  : HS<sub>t</sub>
ET_{t} = MAXET* EET
                                         ()
                                    = MAXET
MAXET = AEP*PE_{t}
                                          ()
                                                       TH_t = min(P_t, max(0, BTHRU*P_t - ATHRU))(
                                          :AEP
                                 : EET
                                                        -Soil Store
                                                        - Saturated soil store
 -Flash Runoff
                                                        - Throughfall
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ISDI
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EET = ESW * EVPD() KG : ESW $QB_t = HS_{t-1} * (1 - exp(-KG)) + RGE_{t-1} * \left[\frac{1 - exp(-KG)}{KG} \right]$ ESW= : = EVPD (SEEP) t $EVPD = \max(0, \min(1, 1-BEP*EP_t))$:SMAX CEP BEP: $SEEP_t = (1 - DEEP) * QB_t$: DEEP QB_t $Q_t = QF_t + QO_t + QB_t - SEEP_t$ if $SDI_{t-1} < SMAX$: $QO_t = KI * (SMAX - SDI_{t-1})($) QOt= , $SDI_t = SDI_{t-1} - TH_t + RGE_t + QO_t + QF_t$: SMAX $HS_{t} = HS_{t-1} + RGE_{t} - QB_{t}$ =KI(TH) $if SDI_{t-1} < 0 : RGE_t = - SDI_{t-1}$ () $RGE_t = 0$

-Baseflow

- Seepage Loss

- Stream Flow

-Interflow

- Recharge

ISDI

()

n n

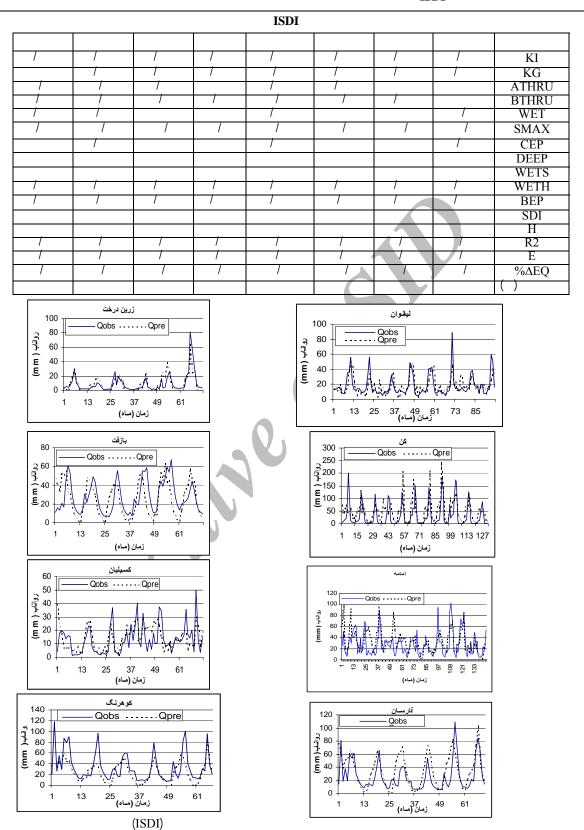
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- Objective Function - Calibration

⁻Optimisation

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		- Direct Search Method
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(ET) SMAXCEP BEP SMAX CEP SMAX R = ICEP SMAXET BEP R = / (EP) (EP) (ET) R = IDEEP DEEP R = IR = IBTHRU, ATHRU KI KG R = I() ISDI () (R = I)R = I R = I(R = /)

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Modification and Adaptation and Evaluation of ISDI Model in Some of the Iranian Representative Catchments

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Abstract

Different methods for simulating catchment response and investigating flow regime in rivers have been developed in recent years. Among them, the deterministic rainfall runoff models as a simplified representation of a complex catchment system can be used to obtain an understanding of a system's performance under specific conditions in either gauged or ungauged catchments. Except in rare cases sufficient measurements of catchment variables are not available in Iran, hence, a physically realistic model, which allows easier estimation of the parameters, along with estimating catchment responses, is needed in practical engineering work.

The Soil Dryness Index (SDI) model as a water balance model, originally developed by Mount (1972), was adopted to meet the purposes in this study. The latest version of the model (Kuczera, 1988) was modified and after several structural changes to fit Iranian catchment conditions, was used to simulate the land hydrologic cycle in 8 representative catchments namely Kasilian, Kardeh, Amameh, Lighvan, Kan and Kameh located in different regions of the country.

The model was applied to the catchments with daily rainfall, potential evaporation and catchment characteristics as inputs, to estimate runoff, actual evaporation and recharge of groundwater considered as outputs.

The results indicated that the adopted model with its corresponding optimum set of parameters was of the capacity to predict runoff values with similar properties to the recorded runoff. A comparison between monthly measured and estimated runoff revealed the coefficient of determination (R²), respectively as: 0.73(Zarin Detrakht), was 0.63 (Lighvan), 0.5 (Kan), 0.5(Farsan), 0.5(Kohrang), 0.47(Casilian), 0.39(Amame), 0.34(Besot). The model assumes catchments as having 4 storage capacities and this could be the main reason for the obtained satisfactory results. The application of the model revealed good results in 6 catchments and therefore can be used as a useful tool for research as well as and design in catchments with similar characteristics elsewhere.

Keywords: ISDI model, Watershed, Simulation, Hydrologic parameters, Rainfall Runoff, Iran

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