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-Kurote

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- Rodriguez-Iturbe Valdes
  - Mou ghamian & *et al*
  - Sivapalan & *et al*
  - Sivapalan & *et al*
  - Cadvid & *et al*

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$t_e i_e$

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SCS

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$$f_i^* = \frac{1}{2} s_i t^{-1/2} + a \quad ( )$$

)  $S_i$

a:

: (

$$S_i = (1 - S_0) \{ [\delta n K(\lambda) \Psi(\lambda) \Phi_i(d, s)] / r m \pi \}^{1/r} \quad ( )$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} K(1) (1 + s_0^c) - w \quad ( )$$

$K(\lambda), \pi = 3.14$ :

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$\Psi_1$

$S_0$

C

n

m

W

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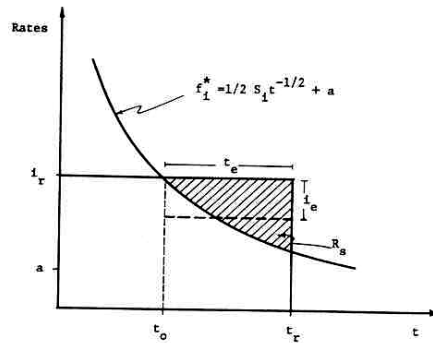
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$t_0$

( )

$i_e$



$t_r$   $i_r$  Pdf

( )

$$f_{I,T_r}(i_r, t_r) = \beta \delta \exp(-\beta i_r - \delta t_r) \quad ( )$$

( )

Pdf  $\delta$   $\beta$  :

:( )

$R_s$   $t_0$

$$t_0 \cong \frac{S_i^*}{\psi} (i_r - a)^{\psi} \quad ( )$$

$$R_s \cong (i_r - a)t_r - S_i (t_r / \psi)^{\psi} \quad ( )$$

$$\delta = 1 / mt_r$$

$$\beta = 1 / mi_r$$

$t_r$  ( )

$mt_r$

$mi_r$

$t_e$

$i_e$

$i_r - t_r$

( )

:( )

$$t_e = t_r - t_0 \quad ( )$$

$$i_e = R_s / t_e \quad ( )$$

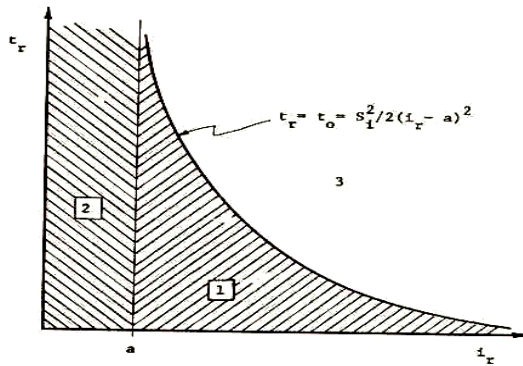
$i_r \leq a$

$t_r \leq t_0$

( )

(Pdf)

$$f_{I,T_e}(i_e, t_e)$$



$$f_{I_r, T_r}(i_r, t_r)$$

$$f_{I_r, T_r}(i_r, t_r) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \delta \beta \exp(-\beta i_r - \delta t_r) di_r dt_r$$

$$Prob[i_e = 0, t_e = 0] = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \delta \beta \exp(-\beta i_r - \delta t_r) di_r dt_r$$

$$= 1 - \delta e^{-\beta a} \int_0^{\infty} \exp[-\delta t_r - \beta Si(2t_r)^{-1/2}] dt_r$$

$$Prob[0 < t_e \leq t_{e1}] = \int_a^{\infty} \left[ \int_0^{t_{e1} + t_0} \delta \beta \exp(-\delta t_r - \beta i_r) dt_r \right] di_r$$

$$= \beta e^{-\beta a} [1 - \exp(-\delta t_{e1})] \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\beta y - \frac{\delta S_i^2}{2y^2}) dy$$

(Cdf)

$$F_{T_e}(t_e) \rightarrow \lambda \quad t_e \rightarrow \infty$$

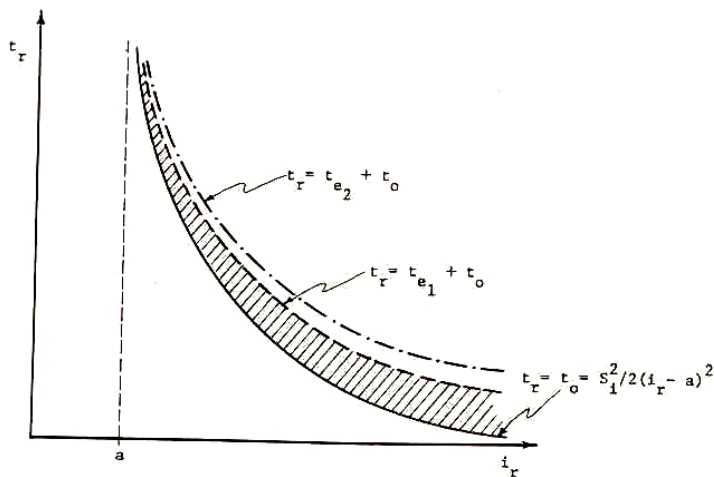
$$P_{T_e}(t_e) = Prob[i_e = 0, t_e = 0] \cong 1 - \exp(-\beta a - 2\sigma) \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma}$$

$$\sigma = \delta (\beta Si / 2\sqrt{2\delta})^{2/3}$$

$$F_{T_e}(t_e) = 1 - \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} \exp(-\beta a - 2\delta - \delta t_e)$$

$$f_{I_e, T_e}(i_e, t_e)$$

$$f_{I_e, T_e}(i_e, t_e) = f_{I_e|T_e}(i_e, t_e) \cdot f_{T_e}(t_e)$$



$t_e$  cdf

$i_e$  ( )

$t_e > 0$  ( )

$F_{Te}(i_e, t_e) = \frac{S_i}{i_e} \exp(-\beta a - \sigma t_e) \dots$  ( ) ( )

$f_{Te}(t_e) = \delta \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} \exp(-\beta a - 2\sigma - \delta t_e) \dots$  ( )

$P_{Te}(t_e) = 1 - \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} \exp(-\beta a - 2\sigma) \dots$  ( )

$F_{Te}(i_e, t_e) = \frac{S_i}{i_e} \exp(-\beta a - \sigma t_e) \dots$  ( ) ( )

$i_e = \left[ (i_r - a)t_r - S_i \left( \frac{t_r}{2} \right)^{1/2} \right] / t_e$  ( )

$t_r = t_0 + t_e$

$P_{Te}(i_e, t_e) = 1 - \exp(-\beta a - 2\sigma) \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} \dots$  ( )

$i_e = k(d)(i_r - a)$  ( )

$k(d) = [1 + d - (1 + d)^{1/2}] / d$  ( )

$k(d) \cong 0.60729d^{0.09229}$  ( )

( ) IUH

$Q_p$

( ) ( )  $q_p \cdot t_e = 2$  IUH

$$Q_p = \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot K \cdot A_\Omega \cdot i_e^{\gamma/\delta} \cdot t_e \cdot (1 - \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot K \cdot i_e^{\gamma/\delta} \cdot t_e / \gamma)$$

$$t_e \leq (\gamma / \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot K) \cdot i_e^{-\gamma/\delta}$$

$$Q_p = i_e \cdot t_e \cdot A_\Omega \cdot q_p \cdot (1 - q_p \cdot t_e / 4)$$

$$t_e < 2/q_p$$

$$Q_p = i_e \cdot A_\Omega$$

$$t_e > (\gamma / \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot K) \cdot i_e^{-\gamma/\delta}$$

$$Q_p = i_e \cdot A_\Omega$$

$$t_e \geq 2/q_p$$

$$K = (A_\Omega \cdot R_L)^{\gamma/\delta} \cdot \alpha_\Omega^{\gamma/\delta} / L_\Omega$$

$$t_e = (\gamma / \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot K) \cdot i_e^{-\gamma/\delta} \cdot [1 - (1 - Q_p / A_\Omega \cdot i_e)^{\gamma/\delta}]$$

$$q_p = \gamma \cdot \lambda \gamma \cdot \sqrt{\Pi_{i_e}^{\gamma/\delta}}$$

$$\Pi_{i_e} = L_\Omega^{\gamma/\delta} / (i_e \cdot A_\Omega \cdot R_L \cdot \alpha_\Omega^{\gamma/\delta})$$

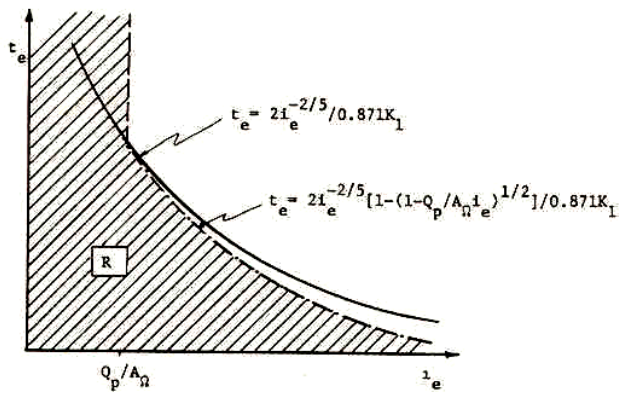
$$K_m = S^{-1} \cdot m^{-1/3}$$

$$A_\Omega \text{ Cm/hr}$$

$$R_L \text{ h}$$

$$q_p \text{ km}$$

$t_e$   $i_e$



$Q_p$  Cdf  
 $( ) ( )$



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$$F_Q(Q_p) = 1 - \delta \exp(\beta a - 2\sigma) \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} \left\{ I + \sum_{i=1}^4 J_i \right\} \quad (29)$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{\sigma} \ln \frac{Q_p^* - \tau/K}{Q_p^* - \tau/K^*}}^{\infty} \exp\{-\delta t_e + \beta S_i^k t_e^j Q_p^{*k} t_e^j\} dt_e \quad (29)$$

$$J_i = \int_{\frac{1}{\sigma} \ln \frac{Q_p^* - \tau/K}{Q_p^* - \tau/K^*}}^{b_i Q_p^{*k} t_e^j} \exp\{-\delta t_e + \beta S_i^k t_e^j\} \cdot \left[ (c_i Q_p^{*k} t_e^j / \sigma K t_e) \right]^{1/c_i} dt_e \quad (30)$$

$$F_Q(Q_p) = 1 - \exp(-\beta a - \sigma) \Gamma(\sigma + 1) \sigma^{-\sigma} + \int_{Q_p^*}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{t_e}^{\infty} f_{I,t_e}(i_e, t_e) dt_e \right] di_e + \int_{Q_p^*}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{t_e}^{t_e^*} f_{I,t_e}(i_e, t_e) dt_e \right] di_e \quad (27)$$

( )  
 $e_i$   $d_i$   $c_i$   $b_i$   $a_i$   
 $i=1$   $k=$   $j=$

$J_i$  I  
 $f_{I,t_e}(i_e, t_e)$   $Q_p^* = Q_p / A_{\Omega}$   
 $te^*$   
 $Q_p$

$J_i$					
$i$	$a_i$	$b_i$	$c_i$	$d_i$	$e_i$
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/

$m_i$  : ( )  $(Q_E)$   
 $mt_r$  :

$$T_E^{-1} = m_v [1 - F_Q(Q_E)] \quad ( )$$

$m_v$   $T_E$  :

$Km^2$  (A)  $F_Q(.)$  ( )  
 $(Km)$  (L) ( )

$\alpha R_L$

$$d = (\lambda + \nu m) / m \quad ( )$$

$$B = \lambda + \nu / \nu (mc - \lambda) \quad ( )$$

$$\alpha = \frac{S_{\Omega}^{1/2}}{n_{\Omega} b^{2/3}} \quad ( )$$

(B2 )

" ' o " ' o  
" ' o " ' o

$n_{\Omega}$  ,  $S_{\Omega}$  :  
b

(K )  $S_0$  m

n  $\Psi(\lambda)$  c

( )

( )

MatLab

( ) w  $\Phi_i(d, S_0)$  ( )

$$\Phi_i(d, s_0) = (\lambda - S_0)^d \left[ \sqrt{(d + \frac{\delta}{\nu}) + \sum_{n=1}^d} \right] \lambda_{[d + (\delta/\nu - n)]}^{(d)} \left( \frac{S_0}{\lambda - S_0} \right)^n$$

( )

$$W = K(1)B \left[ \frac{\Psi(\lambda)}{Z} \right]^{mc}$$

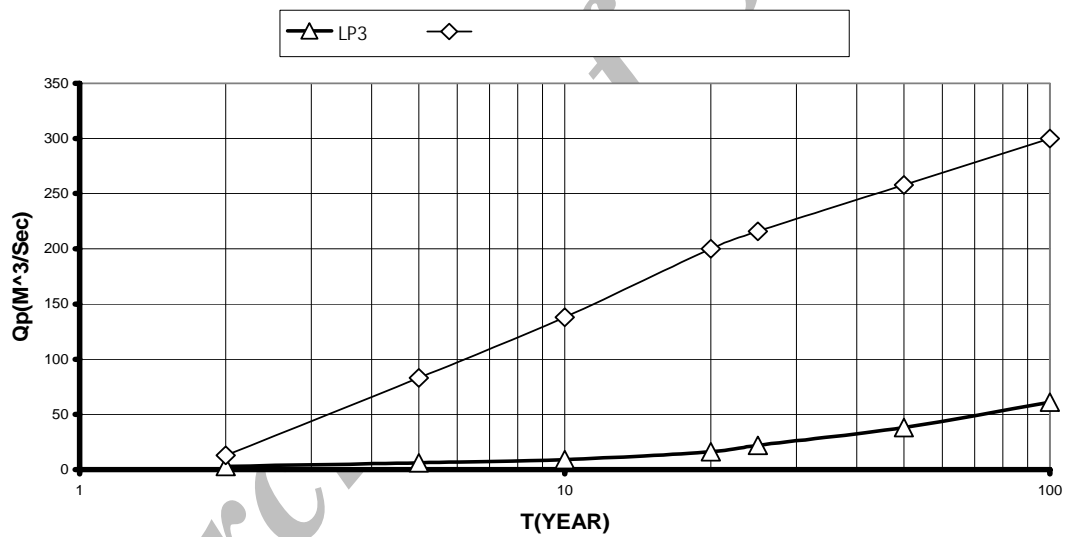
	<b>A</b> ( )	<b>L</b> ( )	<b>RL</b> ( )	$\alpha$
	/			/
	$Km^{\nu}$	Km		$S^{-1} m^{-1/3}$

( )

	$mi_r$	$mt_r$	$m_v$
	/	/	
	Cm/hr	hr	-

<b>w</b>	$\Psi_{(1)}$	<b>(K(1</b>	<b>m</b>	$\bar{S}_0$	<b>c</b>	<b>n</b>
$12 \times 10^{-4}$	/	/	/	/	/	/
cm/hr	cm	cm/hr				

LP



LP

$K_{V0}$

( )

$\bar{S}_0$

( )

-

( )

LP

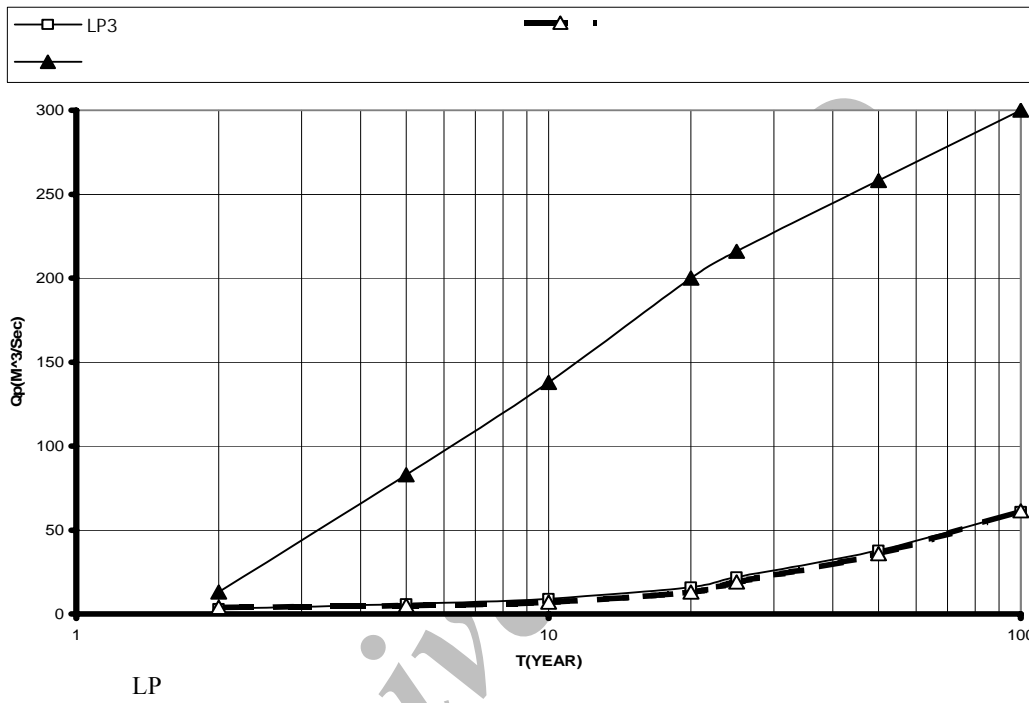
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LP

$\psi_{(t)}$	K	m	$\bar{S}_0$	c	n	
/	/	/	/	/	/	
cm	cm/hr					



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## **Derived flood frequency distribution based on geomorphoclimatic instantaneous unit hydrograph and probability density function of rainfall excess intensity and duration**

S. Soltani<sup>1</sup>

M. Mahdavi<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

Derived flood frequency distribution method with geomorphoclimatic instantaneous unit hydrograph, the joint pdf of storm intensity and duration, and Philip's equation of the infiltration process were used to derive a flood frequency distribution in Menderjan catchment (one of subbasin Zayanderud watershed). This method provides an alternative to estimate flood frequency distribution for ungauged catchments. This frequency distribution was compared with frequency distribution result from statistical method (LP3 distribution). The results of this study showed that using climatic climax soil parameters had a better agreement with the observations rather than present conditions of soil parameters. This method also indicated poor performance in estimating high return period floods.

**Key words:** Derived flood frequency distribution, geomorphoclimatic instantaneous unit hydrograph, joint pdf of storm intensity and duration, Philip's equation of infiltration, climatic climax

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