

---

\*

( // : // : )

Archive of SID

...

( )

,

,

( )

( )

( )

HEC-1

( )

( )

,

,

,

,

( )

( )

HEC-1

( )

( )

( )

RORB

( )

( )

( )

( )

NAM

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

Antecedent Precipitation Index, API

Illinois

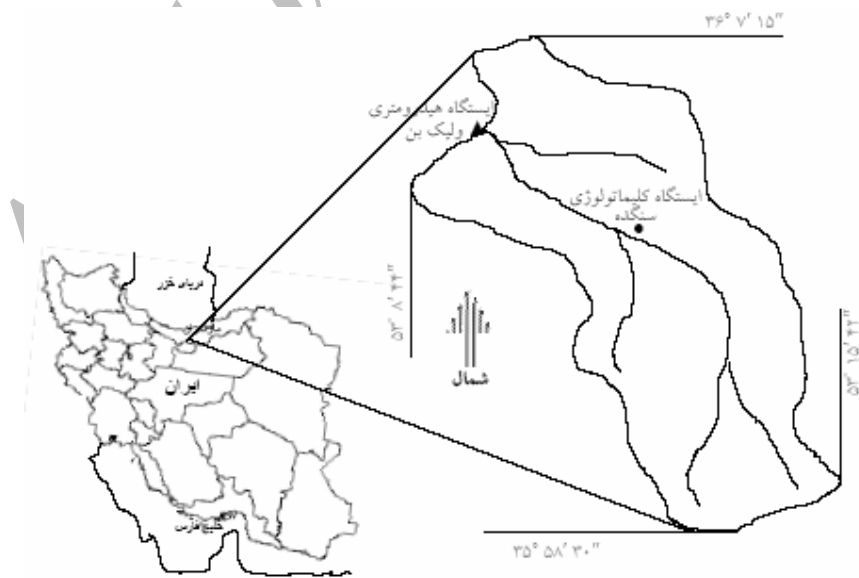
Belgina River Dender

(.)

/

(.)

(.)



...

‘  
‘

‘

‘

‘

‘S

‘

‘

‘

Archive of SID

‘

‘( )

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘

‘( )

‘

‘

‘

%

‘%

%

- 
- Bivariate
  - Multivariate
  - Kolmogrov Smirnov
  - Durbin-Watson
  - Case wise Diagnostics

( )

( )

( )

n

( )

( )

( )

$$RE = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{Q_o - Q_e}{Q_o} \right| \quad ( )$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (Q_o - Q_e)^2}{n}} \quad ( )$$

$$QE = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (Q_o - Q_e)^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (Q_o - Q_e)}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (Q_o - Q_e)^2} \quad ( )$$

RMSE

RE

Q<sub>o</sub>

QE

Q<sub>e</sub>

Q<sub>o</sub>

n

Principle Component Analysis

Stepwise

Forward

Backward

Relative Error

Root Mean Square of Error

Coefficient of Efficiency





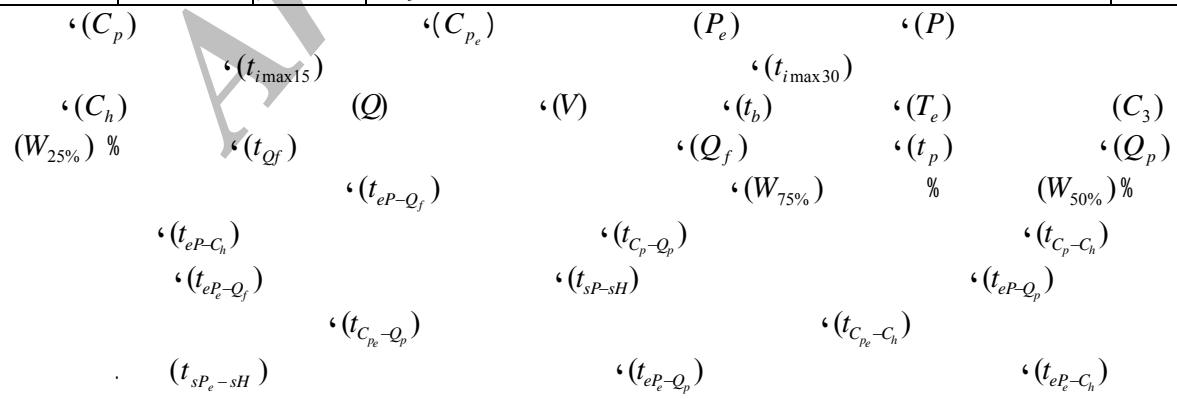
( ) ( )

Archive of SID

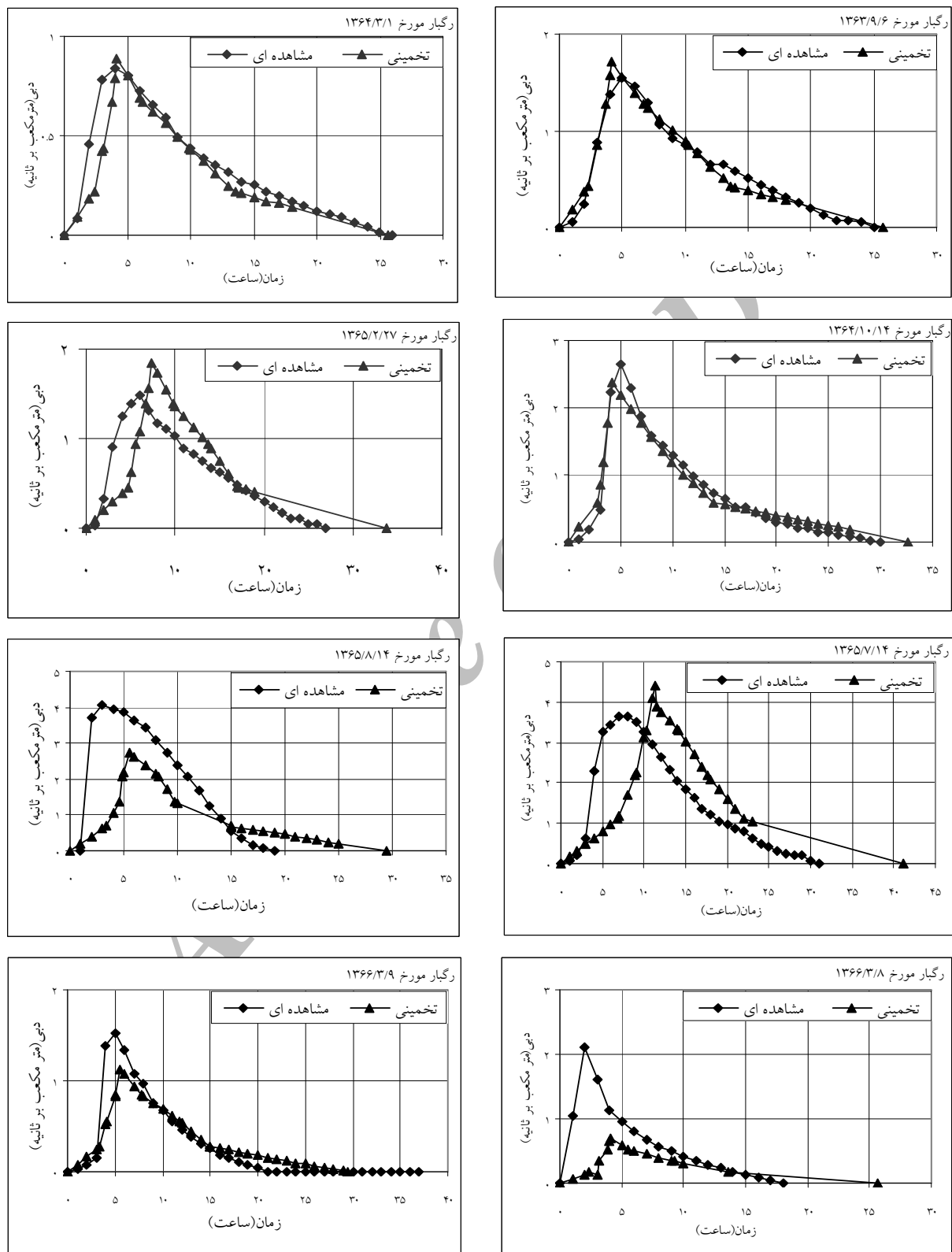
( )

...

(%)				
/	/	/	$t_b = 33/\sqrt{V}T_e^{-1.9V}$	( )
/	/	/	$V = 549\Delta/41^{1.43T_e - 3.38T_e^2 + 1.3T_e^3} + 221V_0$	( )
/	/	/	$C_h = 11/66T_e^{0.71}$	( )
/	/	/	$Q_p = 1/0.007^{(\log(V-221V_0))^{-0.515\Delta}} + 0.056$	( )
/	/	/	$t_p = 0.2619C_h^{1.36T_e}$	( )
/	/	/	$Q_f = 0.227^{1/2 \log(Q-0.32) - 0.9(\log(Q-0.32))^2 + 0.1(\log(Q-0.32))^3} + 0.13$	( )
			$t_{Qf} = 0.19$	( )
/	/	/	$W_{25\%} = 1.0/82 + 1/58T_e$	( )
/	/	/	$W_{50\%} = 7/33 + 2/68 \log(t_{i\max 15} + 0.1)$	( )
/	/	/	$W_{75\%} = 3/3842 \times 1/4776 \log(P_e - 0.32)$	( )
-	-	-	$t_{eP-Q_f} = 6/19$	( )
-	-	-	$t_{C_p-C_h} = 9/88$	( )
-	-	-	$t_{C_p-Q_p} = 7/23$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{eP-C_h} = 2/40^{-0.21C_p + 0.2C_p^2 - 0.003C_p^3} - 0.5$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{eP-Q_p} = 2.0/16^{-0.09P} - 11/17$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{sP-sH} = 2.0/0.0009T_e - 0.02T_e^2 + 0.01T_e^3 - 2.0$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{eP_e-Q_f} = 24/6^{0.37 \log(P_e - 0.32) - 0.4 \log(C_{pe} - 0.1) + 0.1 \log(C_p - 0.32) - 0.1 \log(t_{i\max} + 0.1) - 0.1 C_p} - 12$	( )
			$t_{C_{pe}-C_h} = 9/19$	( )
			$t_{C_{pe}-Q_p} = 7/1$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{eP_e-C_h} = 15/13^{-0.1 \log(C_{pe} - 0.1) + 0.1 \log(C_p - 0.32) - 0.1 \log(t_{i\max} + 0.1) - 0.1 C_p} - 4/7$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{eP_e-Q_p} = 27/0.6^{0.98P^{C_p}} - 16/3$	( )
/	/	/	$t_{sP_e-sH} = 16/69^{0.12T_e - 0.08T_e^2 + 0.01T_e^3} - 18$	( )







شکل ۲- هیدروگراف مشاهده‌ای و تخمینی رگبارهای مورد بررسی در حوزه آبخیز کسلیان

) SWAT

HEC-

HEC-1

( )

10- Benkhaled, A., Remini, B. and Mhaigue, M., 2004. Influence of antecedent precipitation index on the hydrograph shape, *In: Proceedings of the British Hydrological Society Conference, Imperial College London, 12-16 July 2004: 81-87.*

11- Das, G., 2000. Hydrology and soil conservation Engineering, Asoke K. Ghosh, Prentice-Hall of India, 489pp.

12- Green, I.R.A. and Stephenson, D., 1986. Criteria for comparison of single event models. *Hydrological sciences Journal*, 31:395-411.

13- Hair, J.F., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L. and Black, W.C., 1995. *Multivariate data analysis (4<sup>th</sup> edition)*. Prentice Hall, upper Saddle River, New Jersey, USA, 745pp.

14- Melching, C.S., 1991. Output reliability as guide for selection of rainfall-runoff models. *Journal of Water Resources Planning and management*, 117(3): 383-393.

15- Mimikou, M. and Rao, A.R., 1983. Regional monthly rainfall-runoff model. *Journal of Water Resource Planning and Management*, 109(1): 75-93.

16- Radwan, M., Willems, P. and Berlamont, J., 1999. Rainfall-runoff modeling as part of integrated watershed management. *International Workshop on Modeling of Transport Processes in Soils, Leuven, Belgium, November 1999.*

17- Sadeghi, S.H.R., Singh, J.K. and Das, G., 2000. Rainfall-Runoff Relationship Model for Amameh watershed in Iran, *In: Proceedings International Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management, New Delhi, India: 796-804.*

18- Singh, V.P., 1992. *Elementary Hydrology*, Prentice-Hall, India, 973p.

19- Syed, K.H., Goodrich, D.C., Myers, D.E. and Sorooshian, S., 2002. Spatial characteristics of thunderstorm rainfall fields and their relation to runoff, *Journal of Hydrology*, 271:1-21.

## Development of Hydrograph using Different Rainfall Components in Kasilian Watershed

S. H. R. Sadeghi<sup>\*1</sup>, M. Mozayyan<sup>2</sup> and H. R. Moradi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Head and Associate Professor, Dept. of Watershed Management Engineering, College of Natural Resources and Marine Sciences, Tarbiat Modares Univ., Noor, Mazandaran, I.R. Iran

<sup>2</sup> Former M.Sc. Student, Dept. of Watershed Management Engineering, College of Natural Resources and Marine Sciences, Tarbiat Modares Univ., Noor, Mazandaran, Iran and presently Academic Staff, Shahid Chamran University, College of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences of Behbahan, I.R. Iran

<sup>3</sup> Assistant Professor, Dept. of Watershed Management Engineering, College of Natural Resources and Marine Sciences, Tarbiat Modares Univ., Noor, Mazandaran, I.R. Iran

(Received 6 November 2005, Accepted 6 August 2006)

### Abstract

Various limitations, including the insufficient number of hydrometric stations, difficulty in collecting hydrometric data and high cost of data and information collection, requires using hydrologic models to estimate flood hydrographs. Application of rainfall data in un-gauged areas is a feasible option owing to their acceptable accuracy. This research is aimed at examining the possibility of integrating characteristics of hyetographs and hydrographs in order to develop the flood hydrograph and recognize its characteristics in Kasilian region with an area of 66.75 sq km, based on the available rainfall data. For this purpose, 15 characteristics of the hyetograph, 11 characteristics of the hydrograph and 11 characteristics of a time index connecting hyetograph and hydrograph for 49 storms were considered. The relationships were investigated using bivariate and multivariate regressions. Results showed hydrographs may be produced based on components of hyetographs, and as well developing simplest form of hydrographs only by the duration of excess rainfall. An almost perfect hydrograph can be produced by calculating the duration and amount of excess rainfall and occurrence time of 15 minutes maximum intensity

**Key words:** Hyetograph, Hydrograph, Rainfall-Runoff models, Regression models, Kasilian, Iran