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Visual Basic 6.0

FAO USBR

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FAO USBR

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$$Q_s = aQ_w^b$$

b a .()

Q_w

Q_s

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¹ . Fuzzy Logic

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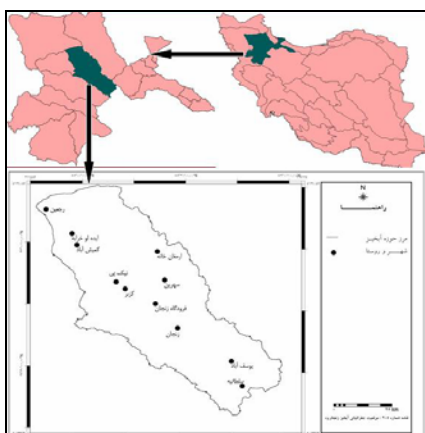
Kisi
Kisi et.al.

Bardossy et al.
Kindler
Capra
Russel
Shrestha
Tayfur

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FAO USBR

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USBR

(Q_s)

(Q_w)

()

() (b,a)

()

$$Q_s = aQ_w^b$$

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USBR

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

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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)

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

()

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

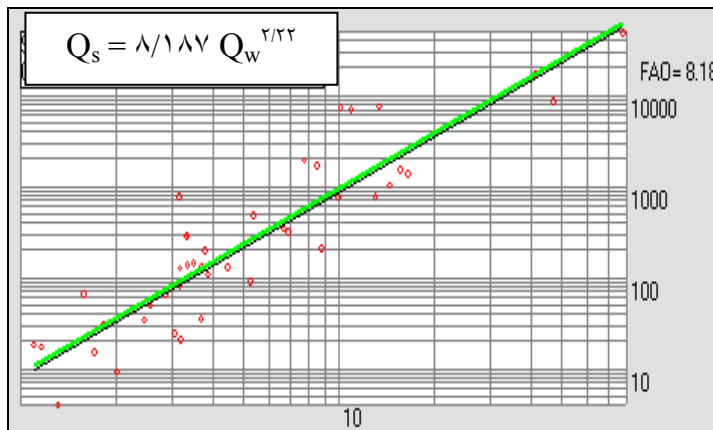
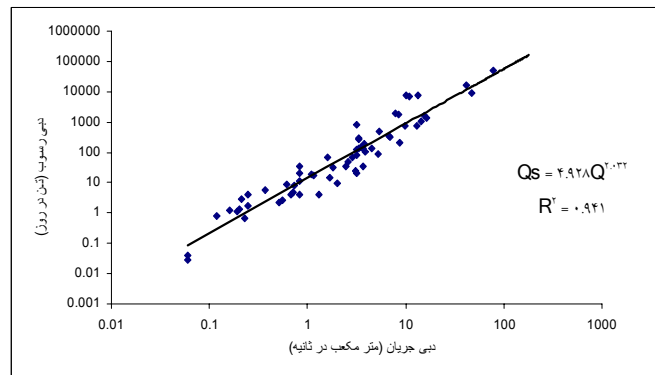
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(

a'

a

() a'



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

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Q_j

t_j

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

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Visual Basic 6.0

- i -
(y-m-d) -
:

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

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

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

$\alpha_2 \quad \alpha_1$
 α
 $Q_j \quad w_{ij}$

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

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...
 m n df:
 ()
 (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_S : Q_{Si} :
 : \tilde{Q}_S : \bar{Q}_S

()

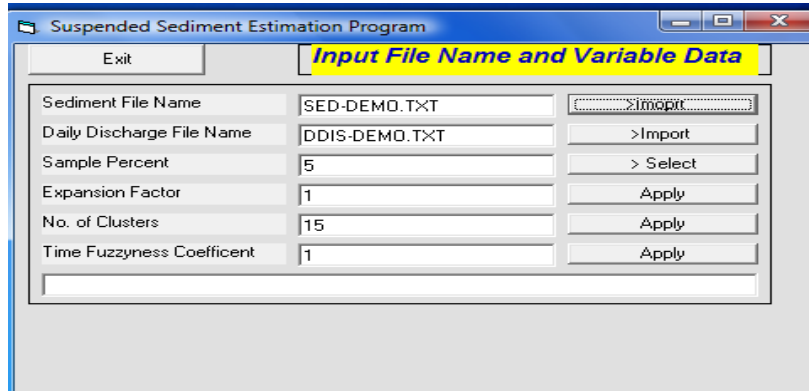
Visual Basic 6.0

“Suspended Sediment Estimation Program” (CI) (R²)

FAO USBR

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df=n-m ()



:Sediment File Name (

Expansion Factor

:No. of Clusters (

()

Import

.TXT

:Daily Discharge File Name (

:Time Fuzziness Coefficient (

()

Fuzzy

:Sample Percent (

:Expansion Factor (

Sediment

File Name

...

().

Time Fuzzyness Coefficient

Daily Discharge File

Name

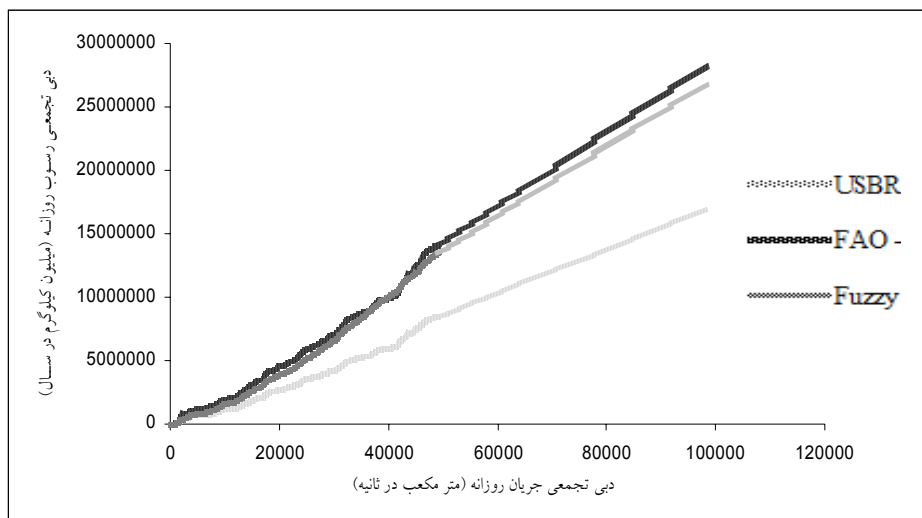
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Excel

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Genetic)

Artificial)

Neuro)

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(Fuzzy Network

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

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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