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(RMSE)

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Ahmed

Ella *et al.*, (1999) .

Istok & Cooper (1998) .

.(Zehtabyan *et al.*, 2010)

Dagostino *et al.*, (1998) .

Rizzo & Mouser (2000)

(2002) .(Habibi Arbatani *et al.*, 2009)

Missaghi & Mohammadi

.(Hassanipak, 2006)

Zehtabyan *et al.*,(2010)

Habibi Arbatani *et al.*, (2009)

(¹TH) :

¹ Total Hardness

(2002) .

(Marofi *et al.*, 2009) (SO₄⁻²) (Cl) (NO₃⁻)

$$\gamma(h) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Z(x_i + h) - Z(x_i))^2$$

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: Z(x_i + h) (h) : γ(h) -

(x_i + h)

(x_i) : Z(x_i)

: n

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$$Z_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Z(x_i)$$

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:

: Z(x_i)

i x : λ_i

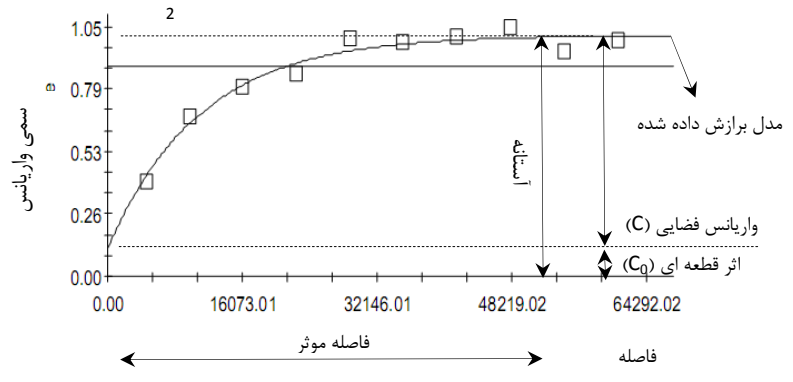
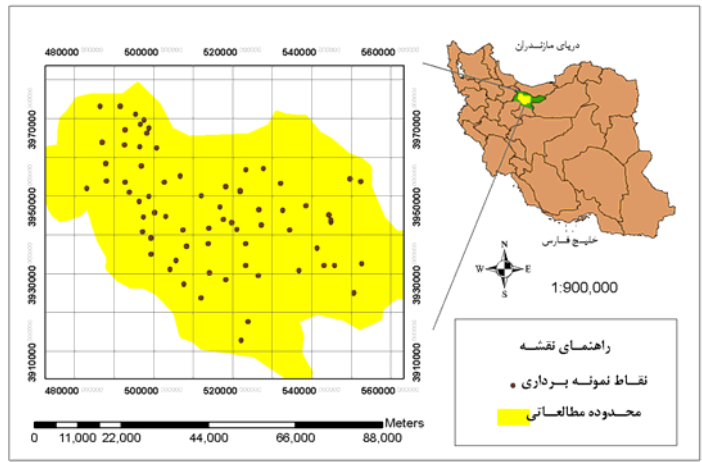
: n

(Zehtabyan *et al.*, 2010) ArcGIS GS+ 5.3 SPSS 16.0 9.3

¹ Ordinary Kriging

h

h



(Marofi et al., 2009)

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$$Z(x) = \sum_{k=0}^k ak \cdot fk(x_i) + \varepsilon(x_i) \quad (\mu)$$

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(Habibi Arbatani et al., 2009)

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³ Disjunctive Kriging

¹ Simple Kriging
² Universal Kriging

(Davis, 1987)

(Taghizade Mehrjerdi *et al.*, 2009)

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³RMSE

$$Z^*(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{1i} Z_1(x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_{2j} Z_2(x_j) \quad ($$

:(Davis, 1987)

:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Z}(x_i) - Z(x_i))^2 \right] / n} \quad ($$

: $Z_2(x_i)$

: $Z_1(x_j)$

x_0

: $Z^*(x_0)$

$n \quad m$

:

x_i

: $\hat{Z}(x_i)$

$\lambda_{2j} \quad \lambda_{1i}$

x_i

: $Z(x_i)$

: i

: n

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(Istok & Cooper, 1998)

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(ISIR, 2009).()

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² Cross Validation

³ Root of Mean Square Error

¹ Co-Kriging

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(mg/l)	(mg/l)	
		TH
		Cl ⁻
		SO ₄ ⁻²
		NO ₃ ⁻

r= /) (r= /)

(r= /)

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(r= /)

(RMSE)

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(EC

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RSS

$C_0 / (C_0 + C)$

(Shi *et al.*, 2007)

(/)

¹ Residual Sums of Squares

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RSS	R ²	C ₀ /(C ₀ +C)	(C ₀ +C)	(C ₀)					
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	TH (mg/l)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Cl ⁻ (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	SO ₄ ⁻² (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	NO ₃ ⁻ (meq/l)

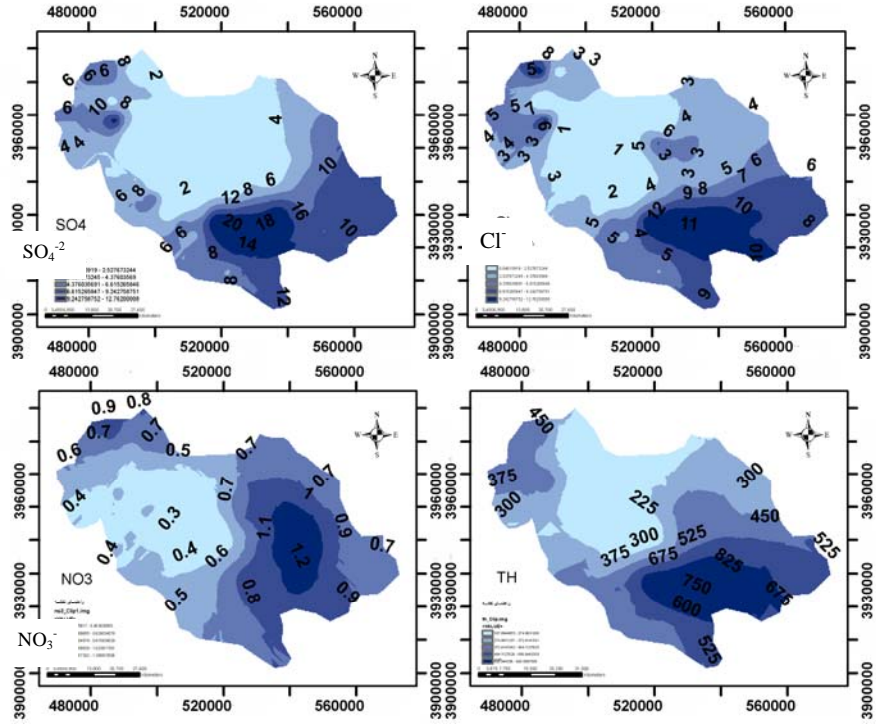
-

R ²	C ₀ /(C ₀ +C)	(C ₀ +C)	(C ₀)	**		
/	/	/	/	/	EC (μs/cm)	TH (mg/l)
/	/	/	/	/	EC (μs/cm)	Cl ⁻ (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	Kation (meq/l)	SO ₄ ⁻² (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	K ⁺ (meq/l)	NO ₃ ⁻ (meq/l)

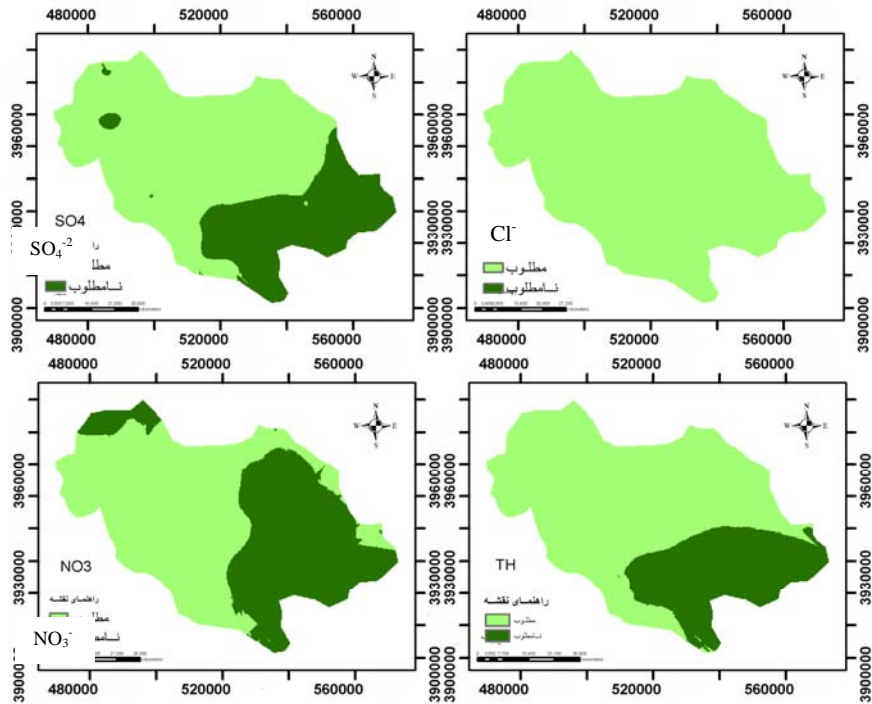
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RMSE

/	/	/	/	/	TH (mg/l)
/	/	/	/	/	Cl ⁻ (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	SO ₄ ⁻² (meq/l)
/	/	/	/	/	NO ₃ ⁻ (meq/l)



(meq/l) NO_3 (meq/l) SO_4^{-2} (meq/l) Cl^- (mg/l) TH



(meq/l) NO_3 (meq/l) SO_4^{-2} (meq/l) Cl^- (mg/l) TH

ISIR, (2009)

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RMSE

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(2009) Rizzo & Mouser (2000)
Dagostino *et al.* (1998) Taghizade Mehrjerdi *et al.*,
al.

(Habibi Arbatani *et al.*, 2009)

(Zehtabyan *et al.*, 2010)

Missaghi & (2002)

Habibi Arbatani *et al.*, (2009) Mohammadi
Ahmed (2002)

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Imulating Spatial Changes in Groundwater Qualitative Factors Using Geostatistical Methods (Case Study: Tehran - Karaj Plain)

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Abstract

Changes in groundwater quality, is caused destruction of other resources, either directly or indirectly, due to bad management of groundwater extractions. Considering the importance of groundwater resources, especially in arid and semiarid regions, this research was done to modeling the spatial distribution of some groundwater qualitative factors with emphasis on drinking using geostatistical methods. Qualitative variables selected are: total hardness, chloride, sulfate and nitrate ions. First of all, normality of data investigated based on Kolmogrov-Smirnov test and non-normal variables were transformed to normal by using logarithmic transform. Then variography and cross-variogram analysis of variables was done. Accuracy assessment of results was investigated based on cross validation and root mean square error (RMSE). Results showed that Cokriging Method (using auxiliary variables) compared with other Geostatistical methods is a more accurate estimator, so interpolating and zoning of variables were done by using Cokriging Method and drinking water standards.

Keywords: Simulation, Groundwater quality, Geostatistical methods, Cokriging.