

---

( )

\*

( // : // : )

RMS= ) R<sup>2</sup> MAE RMS  
(R<sup>2</sup>= / MAE = RMS= )  
(R<sup>2</sup>= / MAE=

...

(ANNs)

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

( )

( :

.()

( )

.()

( )

$Q_s$   
( )

$Q_s = aQ_w^b$   
b a  $Q_w$

---

.( )

( )

.( )

( )

( ) .( )

.( )

( )

Generalized regression

.( )  
( )

.( )

( )

.( )

( )

( )

.( )

( )

.( )

( )

.( )

.( )

( )

( )

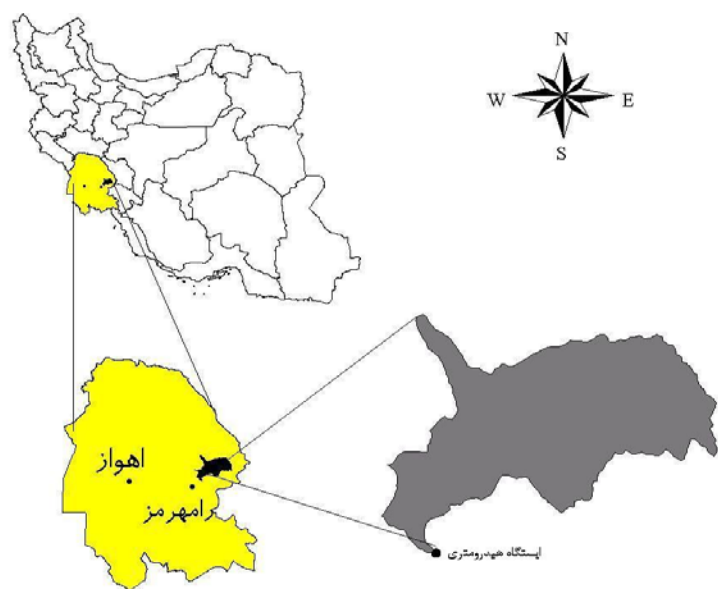
.( )

( )



( )

( )



(b a)

(.)

$$(Q_s = a Q_w^b)$$

)  
(

(.)

).

(

(.)

( )

(.)  
( $W_i$ )

( $x_i$ )

:( ) ( )

$$nn = \sum_{i=1}^n Wixi + \theta$$

( )

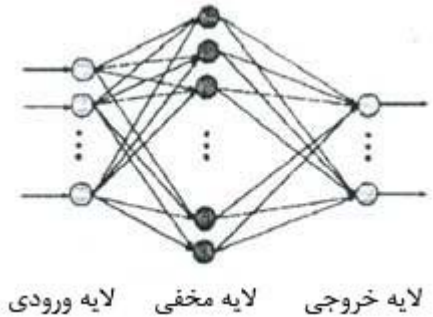
:

nn : $\theta$

:( ) ( )

$$f(nn) = \frac{1}{1 + Exp(-nn)} \quad ( )$$

(MLP)



- 
- 4 Training rules
  - 5 bias

- 
- 1- Training
  - 2 Feed forward
  - 3-Multi Layer Preceptron

...

$$\tilde{Q}_s \quad Q_s \quad Q_{si} \quad \bar{Q}_s$$

(.)

(MAE) (RMSE)  
 ( ) ( ) (R<sup>2</sup>)

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \tilde{Q}_s)^2} \quad ( )$$

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |(Q_{si}) - (Q_s)| \quad ( )$$

$$y_H = \bar{y} + K_N S_y \quad ( )$$

$$y_H = \bar{y} - K_N S_y$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \tilde{Q}_s)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{si} - \bar{Q}_s)^2} \quad ( )$$

$$: y_L \quad y_H : \quad \bar{y}$$

: K<sub>N</sub>

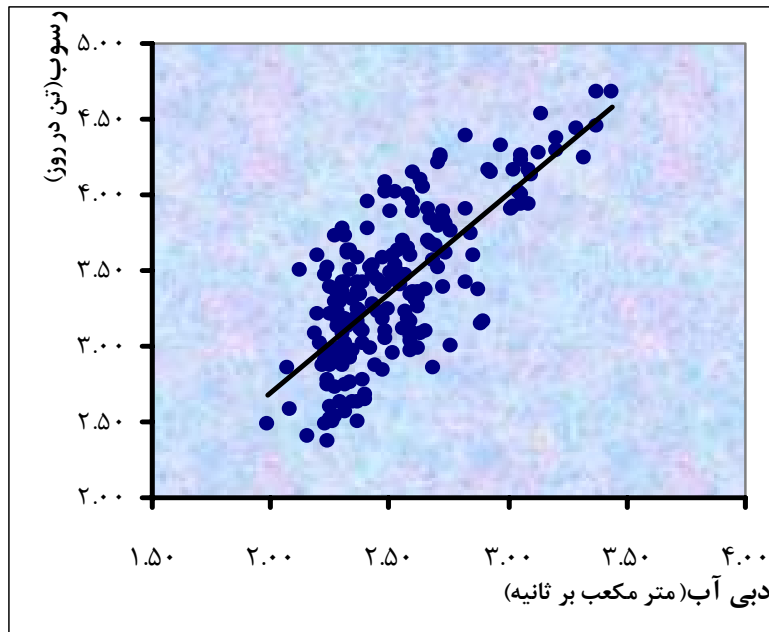
( )

( )	( )	

( )

( )

$\text{Log } Q_s = /$	$\text{Log } Q_w + /$	$R^2 = /$
$\alpha = ,$		



( )

( )

$$X_N = \frac{X_{\max} - X_i}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}} \quad ( )$$

/	
/	

$X_i$   $X_{\max}$   $X_{\min}$  :  $X_N$

1MATLAB

( )

$R^2$  RMSE MAE

$R^2$	MAE	RMSE	
/			
/			

( )

( )

( )



---

( )

( )

( )  
( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

ANN      NWN

- 11- Agrowal, A., R.D. Singh, S.K. Mishra, P.K. Bhung, 2004, ANN-based sediment yield models for Vamsadhara River Basin (India), *Water SA*, Vol. 31(1), 95-100.
- 12- Kerem, H., 2002a, Suspended sediment estimation and forecasting using artificial neural network, *Engineering Environment Science*, Vol. 26(4), 15-25.
- 13- Kerem, H., 2002b, Suspended sediment estimation for river using artificial neural networks and sediment rating curve, *Engineering Environment Science*, Vol. 26, 27-36.
- 14- Kerem, H., 2006a, Generalized regression neural network in modeling river sediment yield, *Advances in Engineering Software* Vol. 37, 63-68.
- 15- Kerem, H., 2006b, Methods to improve the neural network performance in suspended sediment estimation, *Journal of Hydrology* Vol. 317, 221-238.
- 16- Memarian Khalilabad, H., S. Zakikhani, S. Feiznia, 2006, River suspended sediment yield investigation by MLP neural network, a case study of the Bar River, Neyshaboor, Iran, *International Symposium on Sediment Dynamics and the Hydromorphology of Fluvial Systems*, poster report Booklet, p.65-70, Dundee, Scotland.
- 17- Murat, A., H.K. Cigizoglu, 2007, Suspended sediment load simulation by two artificial neural network methods using hydrometeorological data, *Environmental Modelling Software* Vol. 22, 2-13.

---

18- Sarangi, A., A.K. Bhattacharya, 2005, Comparison of artificial neural network and regression models for sediment loss prediction from Banha Watershed in India, *Agricultural Water Management*, Vol. 78, 195–208.

19- Sarangi, A., C.A. Madramootoo, P. Enright, S.O. Prasher and R.M. Patel, 2005, Performance Evaluation of ANN and geomorphology based models for runoff and sediment yield prediction for Canadian watersheds, *Current Science*, vol. 89, 12-25.

20- Zhang, B., R. Govindaraja, 2003, Geomorphology based artificial neural network for estimating of direct runoff over watershed, *Journal of Hydrology* vol. 273, 18-34.

21- Zhu, Y., X.X. Lu and Y. Zhou, Suspended sediment flux modeling with artificial neural network, an example of Longchunjiang river in upper Yangtze Catchment, China, *Journal of Geomorphology* (2006) , doi: 10.1016

## Investigating the applicability of Neural Network method for estimating daily suspended sediment yield (Case study: Zard Drainage Basin, Khuzestan Province)

S. Feiznia<sup>\*1</sup>, H. Mohammad Asgari<sup>2</sup> and M. Moazzami<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran

<sup>2</sup> Member of Scientific board of marine Science and Technology of Kdoramshahr University, I. R. Iran

<sup>3</sup> Graduate Student of Watershed Management, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran

(Received 17 May 2006, Accepted 6 August 2007)

### Abstract

In this study, to draw the model of daily suspended sediment yield, simultaneous water and sediment discharge data of Machine Hydrometric Station, which is located on Zard River, Ramhormoz, Iran, were used. For this purpose, after elimination of statistical deficiency and exclusion of deviated data, the data were divided into two parts: 80% of the data were allocated for training and the other 20% of data were used for the examination of neural network. After standardization of the data, by using training data series, neural network with back propagation error algorithm was developed. Furthermore, by using the training data series, regression equation was developed between water and sediment discharges. For evaluating these two methods, the examination data series and the statistical parameters of  $R^2$ , MAE and RMS were used. The amounts of  $R^2$ , MAE and RMS for the neural network method are as follows:  $R^2=0.62$ , MAE=1854 and RMS=3184. The amounts of the mentioned parameters for estimation using regression equation are:  $R^2=0.54$ , MAE=1934 and RMS=3251. The results have shown that the estimation of suspended sediment yield using neural network model is more accurate in comparison to the regression equation estimates. But for reaching an optimum model, the processes of the data preparation, network architecturing and network training should be performed carefully and accurately. It is concluded that for the estimation of river suspended sediment yield, this model should be considered and used.

**Keyword:** Suspended sediment yield, Neural network model, Back propagation Error algorithm, Zard River, Ramhormoz, Iran