
SRM

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SRM

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SRM

MODIS

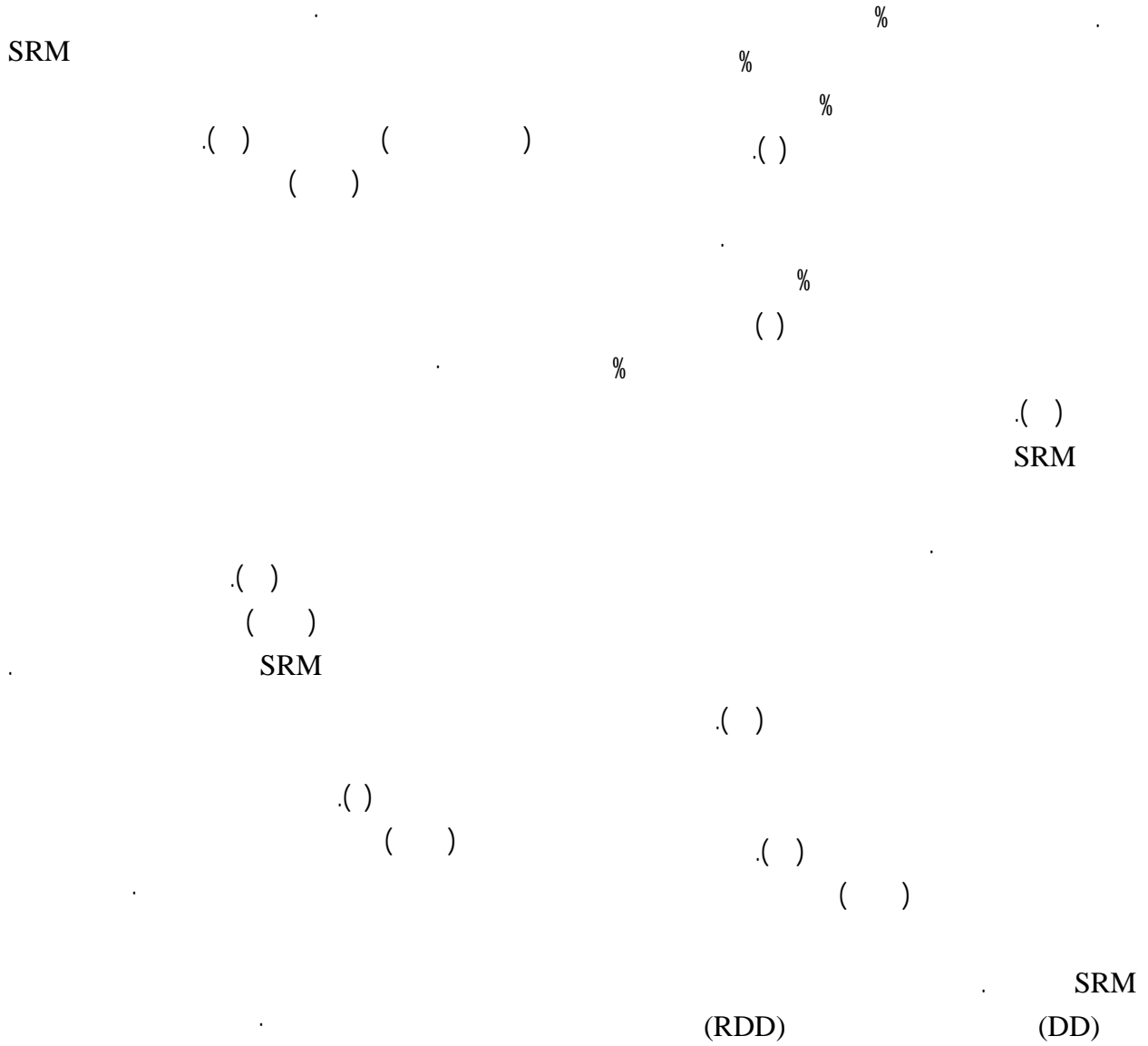
SRM (R)

/ SRM

SRM

SRM

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Rango & Martinec
Brubaker
Hock

Snowmelt Runoff Model
Martinec
Kustas
Degree-Day
Restricted Degree-Day

SRM
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 (R)

SCA
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 test

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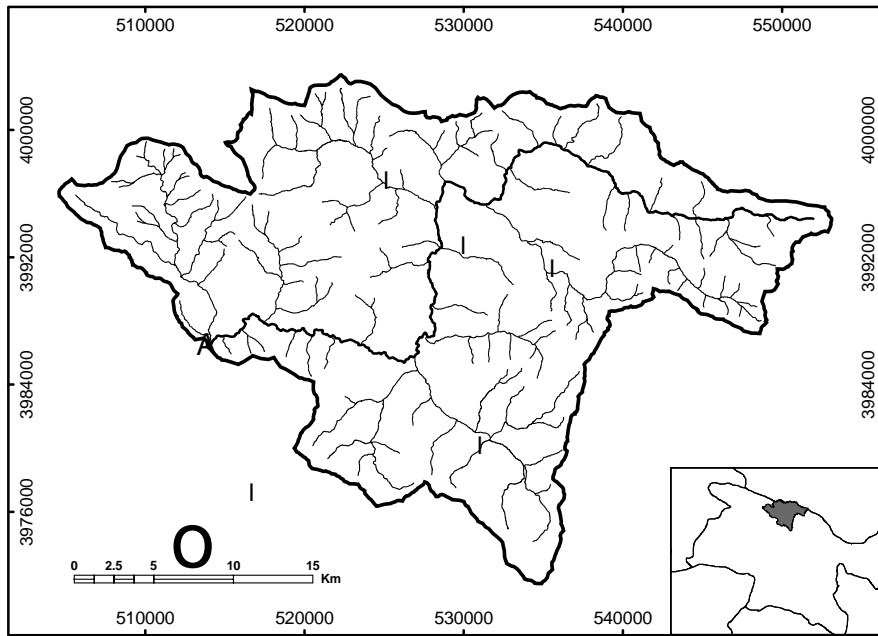
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(%)	(m)	(m)	(m)		(C)	(km)	(km)	(km ²)
/				/	/		/	/



SRM

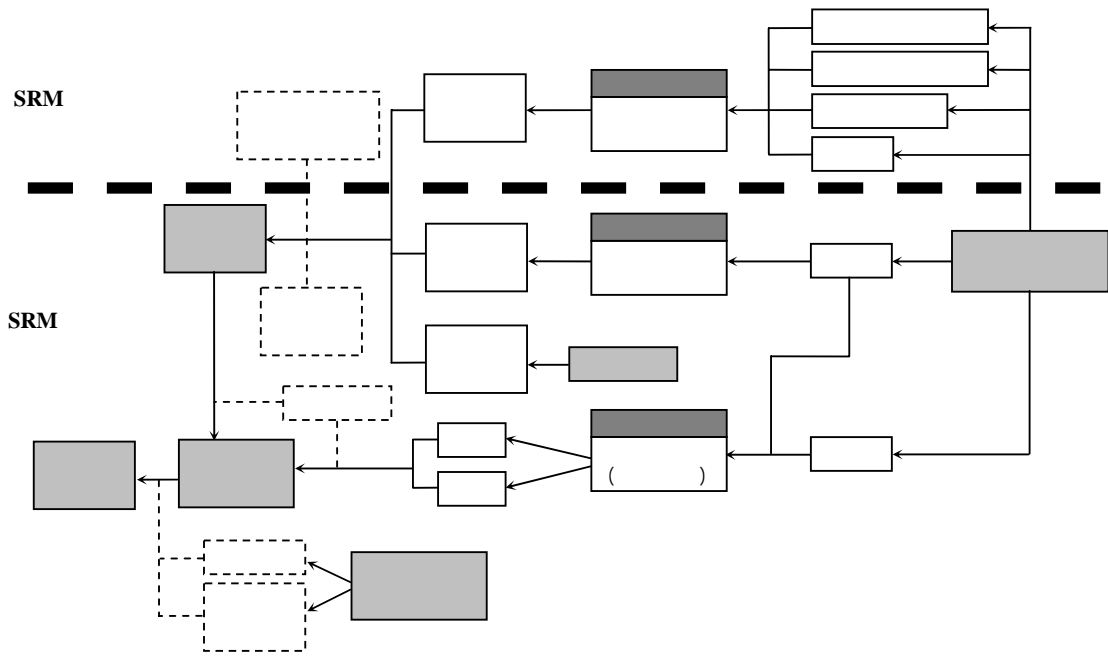
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SRM

SRM

(M)

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$$M = aT_d$$

()

()

T_d

()

()

a

(T_d)

SRM

$$T_d = \max[T_a, 0]$$

()

(T_d)

(a_r)

:()

SRM

$$M = m_Q R_d + a_r T_d$$

()

()

(/ °C)

(/ m_Q)

(a_r) · ()

()

(T_d)

SRM

)

(a)

(

a_r

() / / a_r

/ a_r

:()

$$R_{net} = R_{ns} - R_{nl}$$

()

()

SRM

$$R_{ns} = (1 - \alpha) R_s$$

()

SRM

$$R_{nl} = \sigma \left[\frac{T_{max,K^4} + T_{min,K^4}}{2} \right]$$

()

$$\left(0.34 - 0.14 \sqrt{e_a} \right) \left(1.35 \frac{R_s}{R_{so}} - 0.35 \right)$$

$$0.5(T_{max} + T_{min})$$

(T_d)

/ °C

$$k_{n+1} = xQ_n^{-y}$$

M

C_s

Q

S

x, y

k

SRM

(RDD)

(DD)

RDD DD

(R^2)

(D_v)

(R^2)

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i - Q'_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i - \bar{Q})^2}$$

()

n

(D_v)

Q'_i Q_i

\bar{Q}

:

(MJ m⁻²

:T_{max,k}

:R_s/R_{so} (KP_a)

:R_{so} (MJ m⁻²day⁻¹)

(MJ m⁻² day⁻¹)

MJ

(

R_{net}

R_{net}

SRM

R_d

$$R_d = \max[R_{net}, 0]$$

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4.3

SRM

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SRM

$$Q_{n+1} = [C_{ns}(M_n S_n) + C_{nr} P_n] \times A(1 - k_{n+1}) + Q_n k_{n+1} \quad ()$$

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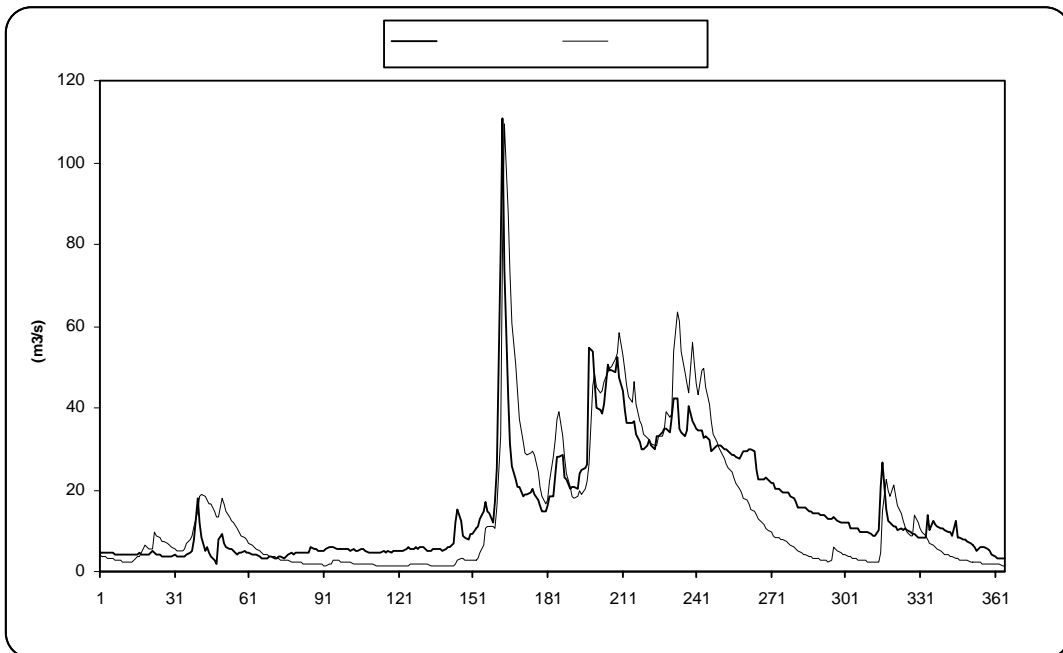
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$$D_v[\%] = \frac{V_R - V'_R}{V_R} \times 100 \quad ()$$

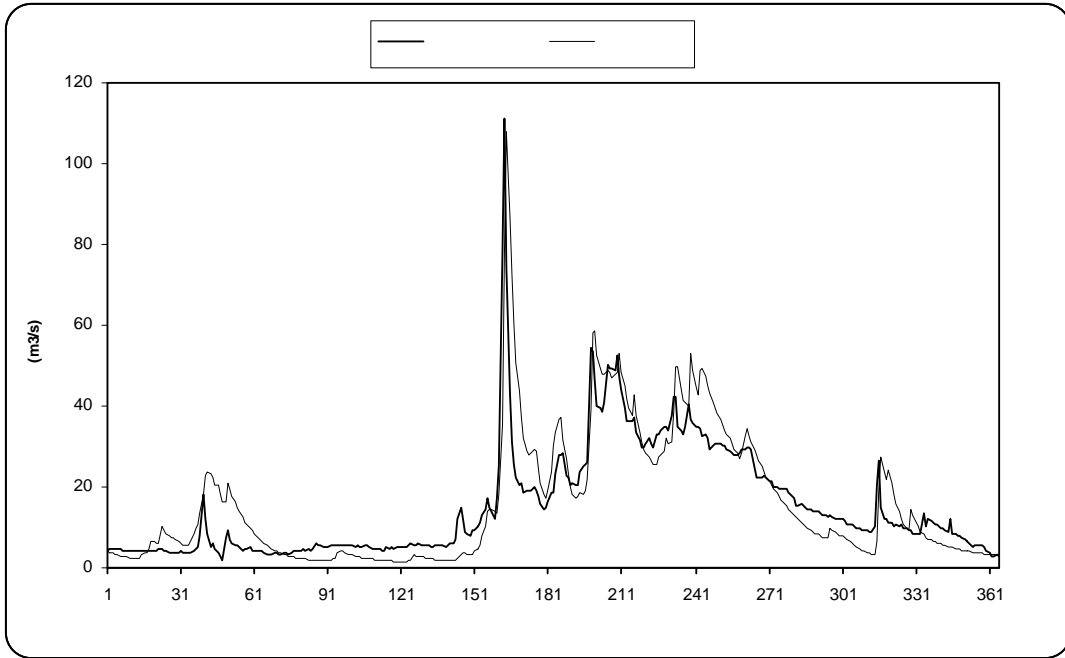
V'_R V_R

SRM ()

SRM	SRM	
/	/	
/	/	
/	/	
/	/	
/	/	(%)
/	/	(R ²)



SRM



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A comparison of degree-day and radiation base of Snowmelt Runoff Model (SRM)

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(Received: 09 June 2008, Accepted: 08 November 2008)

Abstract

In highland watersheds, runoff generated by snow melting plays an important role in stream water supply. SRM (Snowmelt Runoff Model) is a hydrologic model which simulates and predicts daily flow in mountain watersheds dominated by snow melting process. The SRM is based on the degree-day procedure which, is a widely used method but does not consider physical factors. In the current research, the factor of radiation was added to the degree-day model to develop a simple energy balance equation. Daily average radiation was calculated by albedo, shortwave and longwave radiation, daily maximum and minimum temperature and relative humidity. The snow covered area (SCA) was obtained from daily MODIS images. The developed model was applied to the stream flow data of Karaj Basin located in northern Iran and the results revealed that the coefficient of determination of the observed and estimated data was 0.677 while the differences between estimated and observed volume of runoff was -5.58%. Therefore, the radiation based of SRM increased the coefficient of determination of estimated and simulated discharge about 9.3%.

Keywords: Snowmelt, Simulation, Energy balance, Radiation, Degree-Day, SRM, Karaj Basin