

Abstract

Today, air pollution is a problem in big cities. Unfortunately Tehran as one of the great cities of the world that is no exception to this phenomenon.

CO gas is one of Tehran's polluted air. Since one of the main problems in this city there is high traffic public transport, the existence of the gas is clear in the city. Hence, in this study, the data relating to CO gas in all stations measurements has been collected in 92 years, After data processing, the zoning of the pollutants in the city is examined. In this study the inverse distance weighting interpolation methods, radial basis function and Kriging (simple, ordinary, universal) are used.

According to the survey, RMSE error was high for all interpolation methods. This could be due to low-density arrangement of sampling stations and sampling wells in monitoring air pollution in Tehran said.

Numerical study of interpolation methods considered showed an inverse distance weighting interpolation method sensitivity to be equal to 11.23%, and the neighborhood and the kind of neighborhood in order to 4.76% and 2.12%. in The radial basis function interpolation method, the sensitivity of the method used in the interpolation function is equal to 46/23%, respectively. Dvrnyabykriging method, the sensitivity of the method of normalization of 39/1% and the elimination method, kernel function, the number of neighbors and the neighborhood in order to 34.51, 1.35, 5.024 and 4.5421 percent . Therefore, it is best to optimize the use of interpolation elements should be more effective. Results show maps of the centers of pollution in Tehran is maximized. The results were almost over different months

Keywords: air pollution, data management, GIS, measuring station, interpolation methods, zoning pollutants, controlling CO.



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Supervisor:

Mahsa Memarian

By:

Morteza Ehsaeifar

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