

Linear Regression Analysis for Horton's Eq. (infiltration)

$$f_p = f(t) = f_c + (f_0 - f_c)e^{-kt}$$

k (or K in literature) = recession constant, t^{-1}

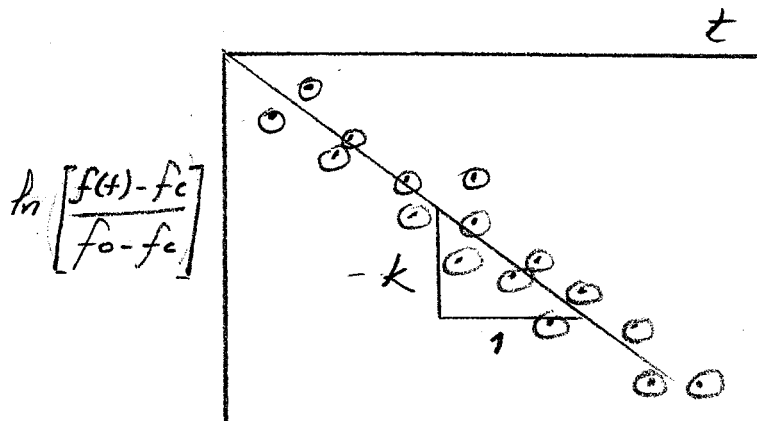
f_c = final constant infiltration rate (in/h)

f_0 = initial infiltration capacity (in/h)

$$\therefore \frac{f(t) - f_c}{f_0 - f_c} = e^{-kt}, \text{ where } f(t), f_0, f_c \text{ and } t \text{ are obtained from a field test.}$$

$$\ln \left[\frac{f(t) - f_c}{f_0 - f_c} \right] = -kt$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_Y = \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{MK}$



r^2 = index of determination

Linear Regression Analysis for Horton's Eq. (infiltration)

$$f_p = f(t) = f_c + (f_0 - f_c)e^{-kt}$$

k (or K in literature) = recession constant, t^{-1}

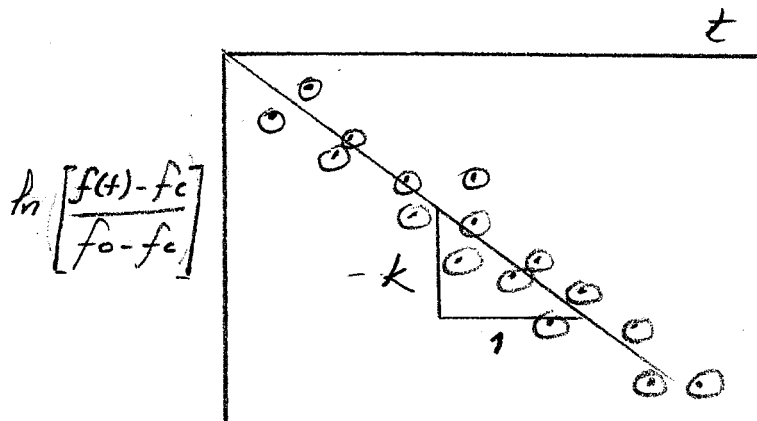
f_c = final constant infiltration rate (in/h)

f_0 = initial infiltration capacity (in/h)

$$\therefore \frac{f(t) - f_c}{f_0 - f_c} = e^{-kt}, \text{ where } f(t), f_0, f_c \text{ and } t \text{ are obtained from a field test.}$$

$$\ln \left[\frac{f(t) - f_c}{f_0 - f_c} \right] = -kt$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_Y = MK$



$r^2 =$ index of determination