

# Ramakar C Jha

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7290581/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

29  
papers

739  
citations

623734

14  
h-index

552781

26  
g-index

34  
all docs

34  
docs citations

34  
times ranked

794  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Long short-term memory (LSTM) recurrent neural network for low-flow hydrological time series forecasting. <i>Acta Geophysica</i> , 2019, 67, 1471-1481.	2.0	169
2	Impact of urbanization on groundwater recharge and urban water balance for the city of Hyderabad, India. <i>International Soil and Water Conservation Research</i> , 2018, 6, 51-62.	6.5	129
3	Analysis of urban growth using Landsat TM/ETM data and GIS—a case study of Hyderabad, India. <i>Arabian Journal of Geosciences</i> , 2014, 7, 109-121.	1.3	55
4	Refinement of predictive reaeration equations for a typical Indian river. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2001, 15, 1047-1060.	2.6	46
5	Application of Support Vector Regression for Modeling Low Flow Time Series. <i>KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering</i> , 2019, 23, 923-934.	1.9	34
6	Critical appraisal of methods for the assessment of environmental flows and their application in two river systems of India. <i>KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering</i> , 2008, 12, 213-219.	1.9	33
7	Design of sampling locations for river water quality monitoring considering seasonal variation of point and diffuse pollution loads. <i>Environmental Monitoring and Assessment</i> , 2015, 187, 376.	2.7	32
8	A supplementary approach for estimating reaeration rate coefficients. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2004, 18, 65-79.	2.6	29
9	Analysis of urban development of Haridwar, India, using entropy approach. <i>KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering</i> , 2008, 12, 281-288.	1.9	27
10	Development of Refined BOD and DO Models for Highly Polluted Kali River in India. <i>Journal of Environmental Engineering, ASCE</i> , 2007, 133, 839-852.	1.4	21
11	Seasonal rationalization of river water quality sampling locations: a comparative study of the modified Sanders and multivariate statistical approaches. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2016, 23, 2308-2328.	5.3	20
12	Geospatial technique for delineation of groundwater potential zones in mine and dense forest area using weighted index overlay technique. <i>Groundwater for Sustainable Development</i> , 2018, 7, 387-399.	4.6	17
13	Estimating Nutrient Outflow from Agricultural Watersheds to the River Kali in India. <i>Journal of Environmental Engineering, ASCE</i> , 2005, 131, 1706-1715.	1.4	14
14	Non-point source pollution estimation using a modified approach. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2007, 21, 1098-1105.	2.6	14
15	Pollution of Ganga River Due to Urbanization of Varanasi. <i>Environment and Urbanization ASIA</i> , 2012, 3, 343-352.	1.8	13
16	Comparing the stream re-aeration coefficient estimated from ANN and empirical models / Comparaison d'estimations par un RNA et par des modèles empiriques du coefficient de réaération en cours d'eau. <i>Hydrological Sciences Journal</i> , 2005, 50, .	2.6	12
17	Evaluation of re-aeration equations for river Ghataprabha, Karnataka, India and development of refined equation. <i>Environmental Technology (United Kingdom)</i> , 2015, 36, 79-85.	2.2	11
18	Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment using SINTACS Model and GIS in Raipur and Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India. <i>Indian Journal of Science and Technology</i> , 2016, 9, .	0.7	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Bivariate low flow return period analysis in the Mahanadi River basin, India using copula. International Journal of River Basin Management, 2020, 18, 107-116.	2.7	9
20	Analytical water quality model for biochemical oxygen demand simulation in River Gomti of Ganga Basin, India. KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering, 2008, 12, 141-147.	1.9	7
21	Status of arsenic contamination in potable water of Northern areas of Mizoram State and its adjoining areas of Southern Assam, India. Arabian Journal of Geosciences, 2013, 6, 383-393.	1.3	4
22	Flood estimation in Mahanadi river system, India using partial duration series. Georisk, 2016, 10, 135-145.	3.5	4
23	Assessment of low flow trends and change point detection in Mahanadi River basin, India. Sustainable Water Resources Management, 2020, 6, 1.	2.1	4
24	Application of Soft Computing Techniques for River Flow Prediction in the Downstream Catchment of Mahanadi River Basin Using Partial Duration Series, India. Iranian Journal of Science and Technology - Transactions of Civil Engineering, 2020, 44, 279-297.	1.9	3
25	Assessment of Spatio-Temporal Variation of Waterlogged Areas Lying Between Lower Gandak and Burhi Gandak Basins, India. Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing, 2022, 50, 583-596.	2.4	3
26	ESTIMATION OF SCS CURVE NUMBERS FOR A BASIN USING RAINFALL-RUNOFF DATA. ISH Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2002, 8, 40-49.	2.1	2
27	Critical appraisal of BOD and DO models applied to a highly polluted river in India. Hydrological Sciences Journal, 2007, 52, 362-375.	2.6	2
28	Evaluation of empirical models for estimating hydraulic conductivity using gradation characteristics of unconsolidated fluvial sediments. Arabian Journal of Geosciences, 2022, 15, 1.	1.3	2
29	Estimation of Non-Point Source Pollution in a Typical River of India. , 2006, , 1.		0