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۲. حجم هر مقاله بیش از ۲۰ صفحه حروف چینی شده و کمتر از ۸ صفحه نباشد. (حاشیه سفید صفحات از بالا و پایین ۴ و از سمت چپ و راست ۳/۵ سانتی متر می باشد. هم چنین هر صفحه حداقل دارای سه پاراگراف باشد).
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۵. در متن مقاله عبارتی که بیان گر خصوصیتی است و نویسنده توجه بیشتری را از خواننده طلب می کند، همانند اسامی خاص، ماده قانون، ترجمه ای از یک عبارت غیر فارسی و یا ... با این علامت " " آورده شوند.
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 - مثال: (رضوانی، ۱۳۸۶، ص ۱۷۸)
 - (Abran & Buglione, 2003, pp.233-237)
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۸. در صفحه اول عنوان مقاله، نام و نام خانوادگی نویسنده یا نویسندگان، سمت علمی در زیر عنوان و نشانی پست الکترونیکی و شماره تلفن تماس با نویسنده مسوول در پاورقی صفحه اول درج گردد.
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کتاب ها: نام نویسنده (تاریخ انتشار)، عنوان کتاب، شماره جلد، نام مترجم یا مصحح، محل انتشار، نام ناشر.

مثال: مولف، ژروم (۱۳۷۳). *آمایش سرزمین*. ترجمه ناصر موفقیان، تهران، انتشارات مرکز مطالعات برنامه ریزی.

مقاله ها: نام نویسنده (تاریخ انتشار). «عنوان کامل مقاله». *نام مجله حروف/یتالیک*، شماره و مشخصات مجله، شماره صفحه های آغاز و پایان مقاله.
- مثال: مخدوم، مجید و سید مصطفی منصوری (۱۳۸۷). «بررسی و شناخت اثرات توسعه بر محیط زیست استان هرمزگان با مدل تخریب». *فصلنامه محیط شناسی*، دوره ۲۵، شماره ۲۳، ص ۴۹-۵۶.
۱۱. نویسندگان محترم می توانند مقاله های خود را از طریق سامانه مجله به آدرس <http://jtpe.ut.ac.ir> ارسال نمایند.

فهرست مطالب

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Usage of Interconnected Network in Hierarchical Clustering of Settlements of Qom Province for Improvement Regional Planning

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Abstract

In this article, the “urban network and inter connected area “ was introduced as an approach to add the spatial and location dimensions to current regional planning practices. With inquiry of theoretical framework of those approach, this article is going to try to show the weakness of traditional method about hierarchical clustering of settlement. Also applying new approach about Qom province and determination of hierarchical clustering of settlements in this province is another purpose of this article. Outcomes of the article show that new approach with special highlight on spatial and location factors is precise method in relation to tradition method.

Key words:

Interconnected network, Hierarchical clustering of settlements, Network, Qom province.

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Investigation of Contexts and Barriers to Smart Growth in Central Cities Case Study: City of Khorramabad

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the contexts and barriers to smart growth in Khorramabad city center has been developed as a town, Method employing descriptive - survey is based on a library of resources. Based on the results of the survey show those respondents' views; The most significant growth potential of applying intelligent city of Khorramabad can be admitted in terms of demand and incentives, he said. Physical and environmental conditions Khorramabad as the potential for growth of smart cities are considered. The most significant barriers to smart growth policies in the city, including factors such as: Approaches to management, application distribution (distribution of their improper), and the cultural situation - socially and economically dominant city. It could have access to smart technology can play an important role in improving the living conditions of citizens may buy land. This will involve addressing important issues such as changes in system planning, urban management practices, infrastructure and culture is given.

Key words:

Compact city, Khorramabad, Smart City, Sprawl.

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The Survey of the Status of Industries location and Industrial Estates in the Mashhad County

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Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the state of the industry in the city of Mashhad, location criteria and how it is done. Nyazmany data were collected from administrative apparatus. No action has been produced in layers. Studies show that the industrial units without consideration of the physical environment and the lack of urban space (number of units within the service area) were located. Current status of plants and the need to transmit polluting industries within the urban context. So, check the appropriate areas for new settlements to transfer these units to develop strategies of the main industrial estates and organized industrial activities in the city of Mashhad. Location and description of the complete database design and conceptual modeling has attempted to locate the new town. The results indicate that in ten years time horizon of about two thousand acres of land for expansion needs.

Key words:

Industrial towns, GIS, Mashhad, Positioning.

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Combining RBFLN Neural Network and ORESTE Multi-Criteria Technique in Identifying Optimal location for Installation of Financial and Commercial Centers in Urban Spaces (Case Study: Tehran)

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Abstract

Financial and commercial centers (i.e. banks and financial and credit institutes) are considered as an important activity of urban spaces and paying attention to their location and installation site is one of the most important parameters in their success and beneficence. In this study, in order to identify the optimal location for installation of financial and commercial centers the RBFLN neural Network which is a transformed model of Radius Based Function neural Network (RBFNN) was used in combine with ORESTE multi-criteria technique. Two and multi-classes data of economic, commercial, educational, cultural, sanitary, therapeutic, recreational, administrative, population, and transition were entered to the neural network as multi-dimensional vectors based on radius of influence. 69 sample branches and 34 un-optimal points were used for network's learning. The results indicates the two- classes RBFLN network with 800 repetition times with the least learning and classification error as the most appropriate class in identifying the optimal places for installation of financial and commercial centers (Screening Phase).

Keywords:

Financial and commercial centers, Geographical Information System (GIS) Neural, Network, ORESTE, RBFLN.

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Investigating the Environmental Impacts of Service and Urban Development in Bandar-Abbas City Using Degradation Model and Provide the Management Solutions

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential of development in partial of Bandar-Abbas city, using degradation model and analytical capability of GIS. In this regard, firstly the study area was divided into 149 grid cells of 900 hectares (6×6 cm; on map of 1:50000 scale). Then, on the basis of degradation model, destruction coefficients have been calculated in all units of network.

Ecological vulnerability has been calculated and classified by using biophysical maps. Then, in the next stage, destruction factors has been determined and calculated also physiological density has been calculated and in final, destruction coefficients have been calculated in all impact units.

The results show that 130 units (87.23%) of network; need to be restoration and 18 units (12.07%) require protective actions. In the study area, areas with prone to develop has achieved very small percentage (0.67%). This paper suggested applying environmental educations for beneficiaries and attractive their collaborations, to set environmental management system in industrial factories, and to apply environmental capability evaluation and supervising on implement of state land use plans and EIA to prevent of the destruction.

Key words:

Bandar Abbas City, Degradation Model (DM), Environmental Impacts, GIS, Service and Urban Development.

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Evaluation Priorities in Planning and Spatial Planning of Border Areas in East Azarbaijan Using Network Analysis Process (ANP)

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Abstract

Land use planning in border cities is a national problem and a national problem can not be solved with some minor attitudes. National problems that require national commitment and wisdom. In this study, the trends in land use planning and development in border cities with ANP method of sub-criteria and multi-criteria decision making approach to prioritize development and to identify spatial planning in border areas. It would be prioritized treatment spatial land use programs in two levels of criteria. Spatial planning criteria (4 criteria or objective) and sub criteria (9 sub criteria with 30 indicators) with respect to the environment and the regional border city of East Azarbaijan Province was selected. The result of computation network analysis among several approaches of East Azarbaijan in first stage is determine economic Development approaches with sub criteria facilities and infrastructure, health, transportation and communications, economic activities and environmental, and second stage is develop diplomatic relations and national security and third stage is cultural and social development.

Keywords:

Analytic Network Process, Anp, Borders city, Spatial planning.

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Spatial Analysis and Grading the Employment Indexes in Iran's provinces (Using the Factor and Cluster Analysis Techniques)

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Abstract

Increasing young population and rising unemployment has led to employment and related indicators of serious problems and controversial country. In conjunction with the study and research on employment provinces, a variety of variables and factors involved and It seems that the lack of balance in the distribution of these variables, social inequality, economic, political and cultural between the provinces follow. Indices of employment in the provinces spatial distribution of employment index shows. The main purpose of this study is to clarification social inequalities of employment for equal distribution of possibilities in provinces. In this paper 55 softened are used. Variables dropped to 10 by means of advanced statistics methods such as factor analysis and presented in combination with meaningful factors. The importance of every factor is given too. Then the country provinces were divided into five equal classes by the cluster analysis model. The research results indicate this fact that there are serious imbalances in the country. So that in terms of employment Tehran province is in the first and south Khorasan province in the last place.

Keywords:

Cluster analysis, Employment, Factor analysis, Iran provinces.

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