
SWMM5-EA Documentation

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Introduction to SWMM5-EA

SWMM5-EA is GUI based program to demonstrate the use of evolutionary algorithms to optimize drainage networks. It supports drainage/sewerage networks modelled in EPA-SWMM 5.0 system, based on “SWMM5 package: Python bindings for EPA-SWMM 5.0 engine”.

1.1 Note

This documentation is NOT a substitute for a book/course on evolutionary methods or papers describing case studies on their applications in the urban drainage sector.

1.2 What It is

SWMM5-EA was written for education, not for research. Therefore it has

- A user friendly (=Click and Run) user interface.
- Limited functionality so as not to overwhelm the new user.

This should answer many questions in the form “*Why it does not have feature A ?*”.

At the moment it can demonstrate following types of applications:

- Optimal sizing of pipes, detention storage or any other variable (or their combinations)
- Calibration of watersheds or networks based on observed data.
- Optimal planning of staged intervention in a changing (but known) future. For example: If the rainfall increases by 1% every year, what is the optimal detention plan to be implemented at the end of each 10 year period for a system with planning horizon of 30 years?

There are several basic examples distributed with the program. These are ready to run cases and should work as templates for new cases.

1.3 What it is not

In its present form, it is not a research tool. Of course no one is banned from doing research with it, but please note that it has not been sufficiently tested for such applications.

Same applies for real-world design work.

Quick Start

This section provides a quick walk-through a simple example that will help you to start using SWMM5-EA.

2.1 SWMM5 Network

There is a simple SWMM5 network named `simple.inp` that we use for this walk-through. It consists of three conduits (see figure below) three junctions and a free outfall.

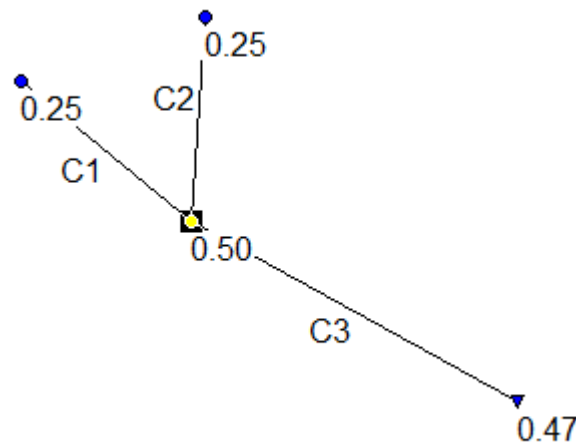


Fig. 2.1: SWMM5 network `simple.inp`

The two upstream nodes have a (constant) inflow of $0.25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

2.2 Optimization problem

The objective is to find the least cost design, that does not cause flooding in the network. The total cost of building with circular conduits used in the network are given by

$$c = 1000(D^{0.8})$$

In drainage system design it is customary to have downstream conduits at least as large as any of the upstream nodes. So, in this example we have to maintain the following constraint:

$$D_{C3} \geq \max(D_{C1}, D_{C2})$$

Where D_{Cn} is the diameter of conduit Cn .

2.3 Steps

1. Create a new project (Project > New Project)
2. Save the Project in some directory (Project > Save As, In the dialog select an empty direcotory)
3. Load the SWMM network file to this project (File > Load SWMM file, Navigate to the sub-directory named `simple` in `examples` directory (in windows this is typically `<program files>\SWMM5-EA\examples\simple`) and select `simple.inp` file. SWMM5-EA will copy the file to your project directory and load it.)
4. Edit the project parameters (Project > Edit) and make sure the values in the dialog as same as the ones shown in the figure below. Click OK.
5. Open the SWMM5 file and insert the place holders (File> Insert Slots). The value of Geometry 1 (Diameter of conduit according to SWMM convention) is 1 m for each of the three conduits $C1, C2$ and $C3$. Replace these values with `@!v1!@`, `@!v2!@` and `@!max(v1,v2) + v3!@`. The first two are simple place holders allowing SWMM5-EA to change those values. But the third involves some trickery. By specifying `@!max(v1,v2) + v3!@`, we ensure that the diameter of the conduit $C3$ is always larger than the larger of those of two conduits $C1$ and $C2$. See Figure below. Click OK.
6. Now Initialize the optimization (Optimization>Initialize the optimization). Check the Output and Errors and Warnings panes for any signs of trouble. If no errors warnings..
7. Run the optimization (Optimization>Run Optimization)
8. Now thee convergence plot will be drawn on the main plot window. See Figure Below.
9. SWMM5-EA saves the best performing solution from each generation in the `output` directory, as a SWMM5 file. These files can be opened from SWMM5 Desktop and run, to examine their performance.

2.4 Understanding the Results

After completiung the simulation run, examine the sub-direcoty *output* under the prject directory. There are number of files like

```
Best_of_gen_000.inp
Best_of_gen_001.inp
Best_of_gen_002.inp
Best_of_gen_003.inp
Best_of_gen_004.inp
...
...
Best_of_gen_099.inp
```

Each of these files are legitimate SWMM input files (can be opened and run using SWMM desktop) and represent the best solution from each generation.

The following table shows the best result of some selected generations:

Dialog

Number of Inputs: 3

☐ Maximize ☒ Minimize

Analysis Type: Flood Volume as a cost

Population Size: 12

Number of Elites: 2

Crossover Rate: 0.900

Mutation Rate: 0.200

Number of Evaluations: 1200

Number of CPUs: 1

Number of Stages: 1

Stage Size (years): 1

Discount rate (%): 1.00

Cost Function 1 (Use v1..Vn)

$1000*(v1^{**.8}+v2^{**.8}+v3^{**.8})$

Cost Function 2 (Use f)

$1.E12*f$

Value Ranges

Copy v1 to the rest

v1	0.01	1.0
v2	0.01	1.0
v3	0.01	1.0

OK Cancel

Fig. 2.2: The Project Parameters

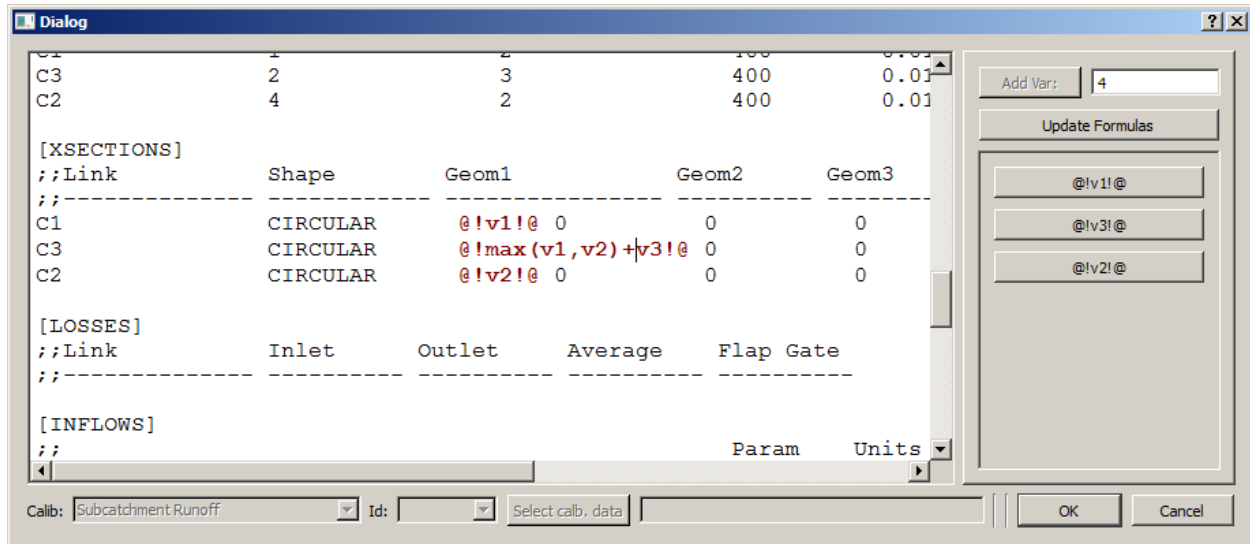


Fig. 2.3: Place-holders

Generation Number	D_1 m	D_2 m	D_3 m	Flooding
0	0.69	0.55	0.76	No
10	0.57	0.52	0.74	No
40	0.57	0.52	0.74	No
70	0.57	0.52	0.74	No

Since this is a rather simple optimization, the convergence is really fast. After 10th generation, the best solution changes little.

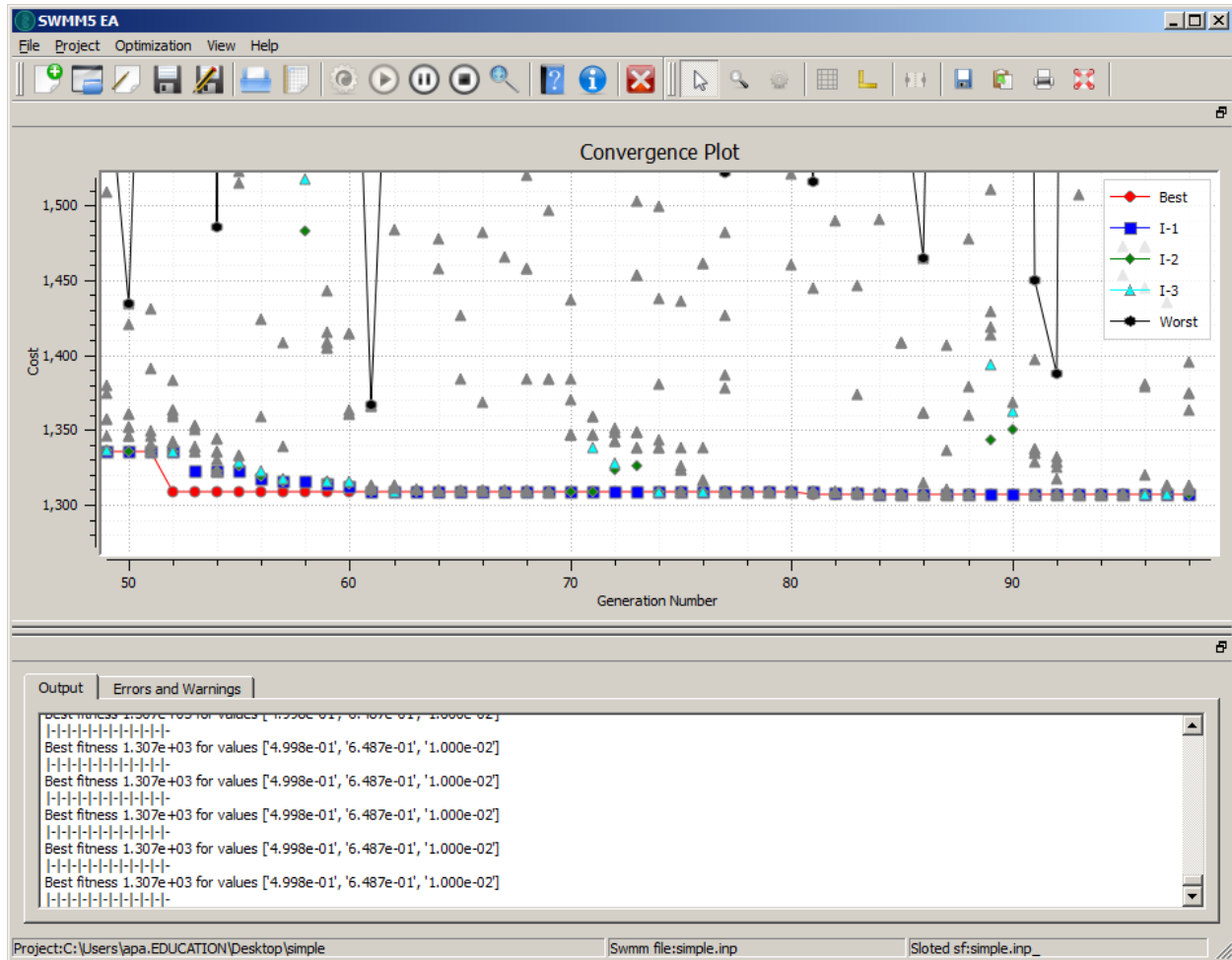


Fig. 2.4: Running Optimization

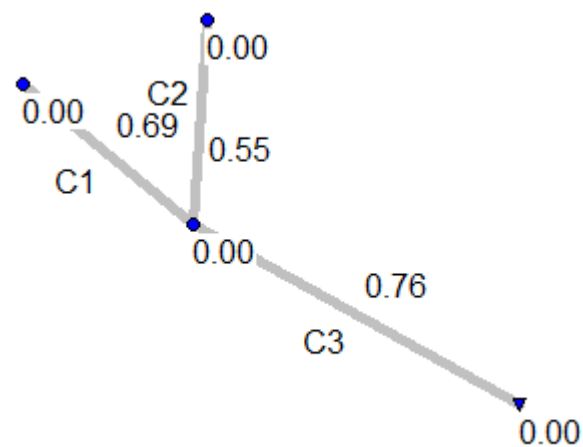


Fig. 2.5: Best result from the first generation.

Working Principles

3.1 EPA-SWMM 5.0

SWMM 5.0 is a dynamic rainfall-runoff simulation model, released by the environmental protection agency of The United States used for single event or long-term (continuous) simulation of runoff quantity and quality from primarily urban areas. The runoff component of SWMM operates on a collection of subcatchment areas that receive precipitation and generate runoff and pollutant loads. The routing portion of SWMM transports this runoff through various drainage network components:

- a system of pipes,
- channels,
- storage/treatment devices,
- pumps, and
- regulators.

EPA has recently extended SWMM 5 to explicitly model the hydrologic performance of specific types of low impact development (LID) controls, such as:

- porous pavement,
- rain gardens,
- green roofs,
- street planters,
- rain barrels,
- infiltration trenches, and
- vegetative swales.

SWMM 5.0 has its own, easy to use graphical user interface (Shown below)

Fig. 3.1: EPA SWMM 5.0 Desktop

3.1.1 Downloading and Installing SWMM 5.0

EPA SWMM 5.0 can be downloaded from [US-EPA web site](#) . The software is public domain, therefore free to use.

It works on Windows and Linux (use with [Wine](#)). Should work fine on Mac OS X (with Wine) too, but this was not confirmed at the time of writing.

3.1.2 SWMM 5.0 Input file format

SWMM 5.0 has a text-based input file format. When you build a network model on the SWMM 5.0 Desktop and save it, the software in-fact saves a text based input file. This file has extension *inp* (e.g. *StorageEx.inp*). The format of the file is self-explanatory and looks like the following:

```
[TITLE]

[OPTIONS]
FLOW_UNITS          LPS
INFILTRATION        CURVE_NUMBER
FLOW_ROUTING        DYNWAVE
START_DATE          10/28/2011
START_TIME          00:00:00
REPORT_START_DATE   10/28/2011
REPORT_START_TIME   00:00:00
END_DATE            10/28/2011
END_TIME            06:00:00
SWEEP_START         01/01
SWEEP_END           12/31
DRY_DAYS            0
REPORT_STEP         00:01:00
WET_STEP            00:01:00
DRY_STEP            00:01:00
ROUTING_STEP        0:00:01
ALLOW_PONDING       NO
INERTIAL_DAMPING     PARTIAL
VARIABLE_STEP       0.75
LENGTHENING_STEP    0
MIN_SURFAREA        0
NORMAL_FLOW_LIMITED SLOPE
SKIP_STEADY_STATE   NO
FORCE_MAIN_EQUATION H-W
LINK_OFFSETS        DEPTH
MIN_SLOPE           0

[EVAPORATION]
;;Type      Parameters
;;-----
CONSTANT    0.0
DRY_ONLY    NO

[RAINGAGES]
;;          Rain      Time      Snow      Data
;;Name      Type      Intrvl  Catch    Source
;;-----
Gage1       VOLUME    0:03    1.0      TIMESERIES ABM10yrs2hrs

[SUBCATCHMENTS]
;;
;;Name      Raingage      Outlet      Total      Pcnt.      Width      Pcnt.      Curb      Snow
;;-----
A2          Gage1          J4          96.9       40.80      1000       4.13      0
A1          Gage1          J1          33.8       29.24      1000       4.13      0
```


A3	Gage1	J3	50.7	32.17	1000	4.13	0
A4	Gage1	J10	30.0	25.17	1000	4.13	0
A5	Gage1	J9	25.5	10.00	1000	4.13	0
E1	Gage1	J8	34.9	0	1000	1.86	0
[SUBAREAS]							
;;Subcatchment	N-Imperv	N-Perv	S-Imperv	S-Perv	PctZero	RouteTo	PctRouted
;;							
A2	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
A1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
A3	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
A4	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
A5	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
E1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.05	25	OUTLET	
[INFILTRATION]							
;;Subcatchment	CurveNum	HydCon	DryTime				
;;							
A2	90	0.5	7				
A1	90	0.5	7				
A3	90	0.5	7				
A4	90	0.5	7				
A5	90	0.5	7				
E1	70	0.5	7				
[JUNCTIONS]							
;;	Invert	Max.	Init.	Surcharge	Ponded		
;;Name	Elev.	Depth	Depth	Depth	Area		
;;							
J2	45.633	1.8	0	0	0		
J5	47.381	1.8	0	0	0		
J6	41.909	1.8	0	0	0		
J8	23.459	3	0	0	0		
J9	37.689	2	0	0	0		
J10	32.424	2	0	0	0		
[OUTFALLS]							
;;	Invert	Outfall	Stage/Table	Tide			
;;Name	Elev.	Type	Time Series	Gate			
;;							
J12	15.649	FREE		NO			
[STORAGE]							
;;	Invert	Max.	Init.	Storage	Curve	Ponded	Evap.
;;Name	Elev.	Depth	Depth	Curve	Params	Area	Frac.
;;							
J11	27.159	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500	0	0
J3	36.437	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500	0	0
J4	52.853	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500	0	0
J1	55	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500	0	0
J7	29.589	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500	0	0
[CONDUITS]							
;;	Inlet	Outlet			Manning	Inlet	Outlet
;;Name	Node	Node		Length	N	Offset	Offset
;;							
T4-1	J9	J10		117	0.02	0	0
T4-2	J10	J11		117	0.02	0	0

T4-3	J11	J8	60	0.02	1.5	0	0
T1-1	J1	J2	242	0.02	1	0	0
T1-2	J2	J3	400	0.02	0	0	0
T2-1	J4	J5	288	0.02	1	0	0
T2-2	J5	J6	288	0.02	0	0	0
T2-3	J6	J3	288	0.02	0	0	0
T3-1	J3	J7	428	0.02	1	0	0
T3-2	J7	J8	342	0.02	1.0	0	0
T5	J8	J12	235	0.01	0	0	0
[XSECTIONS]							
;;Link	Shape	Geom1	Geom2	Geom3	Geom4	Barrels	
;;							
T4-1	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T4-2	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T4-3	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T1-1	CIRCULAR	1.2	0	0	0	1	
T1-2	CIRCULAR	1.2	0	0	0	1	
T2-1	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T2-2	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T2-3	CIRCULAR	2	0	0	0	1	
T3-1	CIRCULAR	1.5	0	0	0	3	
T3-2	CIRCULAR	1.5	0	0	0	2	
T5	RECT_OPEN	.4	3	0	0	1	
[LOSSES]							
;;Link	Inlet	Outlet	Average	Flap	Gate		
;;							
[TIMESERIES]							
;;Name	Date	Time	Value				
;;							
;2hr							
2hrRainfall		0:00	0.00				
2hrRainfall		0:01	0.12				
2hrRainfall		0:02	0.12				
2hrRainfall		0:03	0.12				
2hrRainfall		0:04	0.12				
2hrRainfall		0:05	0.12				
2hrRainfall		0:06	0.13				
2hrRainfall		0:07	0.13				
2hrRainfall		0:08	0.13				
2hrRainfall		0:09	0.14				
2hrRainfall		0:10	0.13				
2hrRainfall		0:11	0.14				
2hrRainfall		0:12	0.15				
2hrRainfall		0:13	0.15				
2hrRainfall		0:14	0.14				
2hrRainfall		0:15	0.16				
2hrRainfall		0:16	0.16				
2hrRainfall		0:17	0.16				
2hrRainfall		0:18	0.17				
2hrRainfall		0:19	0.17				
2hrRainfall		0:20	0.17				
2hrRainfall		0:21	0.17				
2hrRainfall		0:22	0.18				
2hrRainfall		0:23	0.19				
2hrRainfall		0:24	0.19				

2hrRainfall	0:25	0.2
2hrRainfall	0:26	0.2
2hrRainfall	0:27	0.2
2hrRainfall	0:28	0.21
2hrRainfall	0:29	0.22
2hrRainfall	0:30	0.23
2hrRainfall	0:31	0.23
2hrRainfall	0:32	0.24
2hrRainfall	0:33	0.25
2hrRainfall	0:34	0.26
2hrRainfall	0:35	0.27
2hrRainfall	0:36	0.28
2hrRainfall	0:37	0.29
2hrRainfall	0:38	0.3
2hrRainfall	0:39	0.31
2hrRainfall	0:40	0.33
2hrRainfall	0:41	0.35
2hrRainfall	0:42	0.37
2hrRainfall	0:43	0.39
2hrRainfall	0:44	0.41
2hrRainfall	0:45	0.43
2hrRainfall	0:46	0.46
2hrRainfall	0:47	0.5
2hrRainfall	0:48	0.53
2hrRainfall	0:49	0.57
2hrRainfall	0:50	0.62
2hrRainfall	0:51	0.67
2hrRainfall	0:52	0.74
2hrRainfall	0:53	0.81
2hrRainfall	0:54	0.91
2hrRainfall	0:55	1.02
2hrRainfall	0:56	1.17
2hrRainfall	0:57	1.34
2hrRainfall	0:58	1.58
2hrRainfall	0:59	1.89
2hrRainfall	1:00	2.34
2hrRainfall	1:01	2.1
2hrRainfall	1:02	1.73
2hrRainfall	1:03	1.45
2hrRainfall	1:04	1.24
2hrRainfall	1:05	1.08
2hrRainfall	1:06	0.96
2hrRainfall	1:07	0.86
2hrRainfall	1:08	0.78
2hrRainfall	1:09	0.7
2hrRainfall	1:10	0.65
2hrRainfall	1:11	0.59
2hrRainfall	1:12	0.55
2hrRainfall	1:13	0.51
2hrRainfall	1:14	0.48
2hrRainfall	1:15	0.45
2hrRainfall	1:16	0.43
2hrRainfall	1:17	0.39
2hrRainfall	1:18	0.38
2hrRainfall	1:19	0.36
2hrRainfall	1:20	0.34
2hrRainfall	1:21	0.33
2hrRainfall	1:22	0.32

2hrRainfall	1:23	0.3
2hrRainfall	1:24	0.29
2hrRainfall	1:25	0.27
2hrRainfall	1:26	0.26
2hrRainfall	1:27	0.26
2hrRainfall	1:28	0.24
2hrRainfall	1:29	0.24
2hrRainfall	1:30	0.23
2hrRainfall	1:31	0.22
2hrRainfall	1:32	0.22
2hrRainfall	1:33	0.21
2hrRainfall	1:34	0.2
2hrRainfall	1:35	0.2
2hrRainfall	1:36	0.19
2hrRainfall	1:37	0.18
2hrRainfall	1:38	0.18
2hrRainfall	1:39	0.18
2hrRainfall	1:40	0.17
2hrRainfall	1:41	0.17
2hrRainfall	1:42	0.16
2hrRainfall	1:43	0.16
2hrRainfall	1:44	0.15
2hrRainfall	1:45	0.15
2hrRainfall	1:46	0.15
2hrRainfall	1:47	0.15
2hrRainfall	1:48	0.14
2hrRainfall	1:49	0.14
2hrRainfall	1:50	0.14
2hrRainfall	1:51	0.14
2hrRainfall	1:52	0.13
2hrRainfall	1:53	0.13
2hrRainfall	1:54	0.13
2hrRainfall	1:55	0.13
2hrRainfall	1:56	0.13
2hrRainfall	1:57	0.12
2hrRainfall	1:58	0.12
2hrRainfall	1:59	0.12
2hrRainfall	2:00	0.11
;Rainfall Data		
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:00	0
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:03	0.36
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:06	0.38
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:09	0.40
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:12	0.42
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:15	0.45
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:18	0.48
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:21	0.52
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:24	0.56
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:27	0.61
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:30	0.67
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:33	0.74
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:36	0.82
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:39	0.93
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:42	1.08
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:45	1.27
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:48	1.54
ABM10yrs2hrs	0:51	1.94

```

ABM10yrs2hrs      0:54      2.58
ABM10yrs2hrs      0:57      3.75
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:00      6.33
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:03      4.75
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:06      3.07
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:09      2.22
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:12      1.71
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:15      1.39
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:18      1.16
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:21      1.00
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:24      0.88
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:27      0.78
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:30      0.70
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:33      0.64
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:36      0.58
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:39      0.54
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:42      0.50
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:45      0.47
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:48      0.44
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:51      0.41
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:54      0.39
ABM10yrs2hrs      1:57      0.37
ABM10yrs2hrs      2:00      0.35

[REPORT]
INPUT      NO
CONTROLS   NO
SUBCATCHMENTS ALL
NODES      ALL
LINKS      ALL

[TAGS]

[MAP]
DIMENSIONS 0.000 0.000 10000.000 10000.000
Units      None

[COORDINATES]
;;Node      X-Coord      Y-Coord
;;-----
J2          5415.068      1893.131
J5          6566.084      1307.978
J6          6360.316      1809.538
J8          5138.567      3802.918
J9          4418.378      2889.821
J10         4424.808      3153.462
J12         5312.184      5063.248
J11         4752.751      3571.429
J3          5595.115      2336.819
J4          6823.294      1140.791
J1          4778.472      1417.292
J7          5325.044      3102.020

[VERTICES]
;;Link      X-Coord      Y-Coord
;;-----
T4-2        4739.891      3397.812
T4-3        5035.683      3571.429

```

T4-3	5042.113	3706.464
T3-2	5337.905	3732.185
[Polygons]		
;;Subcatchment	X-Coord	Y-Coord
;;	-----	-----
A2	9137.862	940.587
A2	9302.164	1556.721
A2	8390.285	2526.106
A2	7379.825	2567.182
A2	7429.116	1400.634
A1	4086.563	458.062
A1	4160.500	975.615
A1	4669.837	950.970
A1	5548.856	1452.093
A1	5581.716	310.190
A1	4867.000	195.178
A3	6297.935	2800.132
A3	6946.737	3271.194
A3	7907.907	3139.752
A3	7940.767	3410.852
A3	7293.018	3745.043
A3	6971.382	4602.045
A3	6585.271	4429.527
A3	6420.969	3714.811
A3	5955.091	2959.011
A4	3550.123	3206.322
A4	3342.244	2942.475
A4	2918.491	3086.392
A4	2478.747	3030.424
A4	3070.403	4013.851
A4	3686.044	3917.907
A5	4226.039	1863.728
A5	3682.356	1607.877
A5	3442.496	1815.756
A5	3554.430	1975.662
A5	3466.482	2207.527
A5	3826.272	2647.271
A5	4337.974	2719.229
A5	4689.769	2567.318
E1	4365.046	4144.795
E1	4518.867	4808.151
E1	4586.164	5202.318
E1	4481.613	5204.819
E1	3818.829	4472.268
E1	3722.900	4062.388
[SYMBOLS]		
;;Gage	X-Coord	Y-Coord
;;	-----	-----
Gage1	9936.709	6075.949

3.2 How SWMM5-EA exploits the input file

Problems of metaheuristics¹ involve solving a problems with various input parameters. For example a problem of calculating optimal sizing of a number of detention storages involve running SWMM 5.0 model with different values for detention storage sizes. [Example 1](#) is such a problem. How SWMM5-EA facilitates this process of running SWMM with different values for a set of variables is by using a 'template' system. SWMM5-EA marks a number of locations in the input file with special space-holders (We use symbols like @!v1!@). For example the [STORAGE] section of our swmm input file:

[STORAGE]									
;;	Invert	Max.	Init.	Storage	Curve			Ponded	Evap.
;;Name	Elev.	Depth	Depth	Curve	Params			Area	Frac.
;;-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J11	27.159	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500 0 0			0	0
J3	36.437	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500 0 0			0	0
J4	52.853	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500 0 0			0	0
J1	55	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500 0 0			0	0
J7	29.589	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	500 0 0			0	0

is templated like:

[STORAGE]									
;;	Invert	Max.	Init.	Storage	Curve			Ponded	Evap.
;;Name	Elev.	Depth	Depth	Curve	Params			Area	Frac.
;;-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J11	27.159	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	!@v1@! 0 0			0	0
J3	36.437	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	!@v2@! 0 0			0	0
J4	52.853	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	!@v3@! 0 0			0	0
J1	55	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	!@v4@! 0 0			0	0
J7	29.589	1.8	0	FUNCTIONAL	!@v5@! 0 0			0	0

This is done by user by simply blocking the number that need to be a place-holder and pressing a button (See figure below)

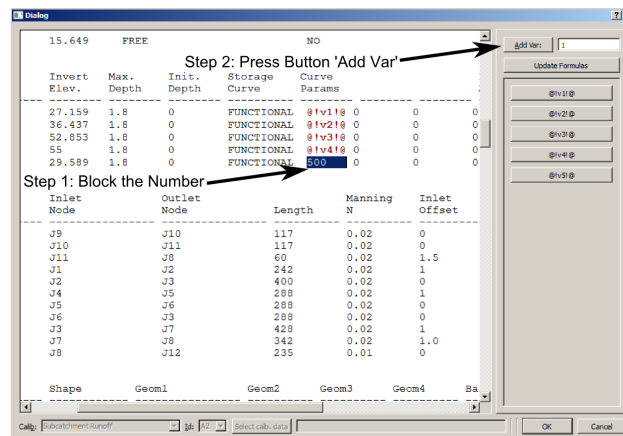


Fig. 3.2: How to create place-holders in a SWMM input file.

Then the optimization engine will fill these place-holders with relevant values during each evaluation step.

¹ Metaheuristic methods optimize a problem by iteratively trying to improve a candidate solution with regard to a given measure of quality. The Evolutionary computation method used in SWMM5-EA is a metaheuristic method.

SWMM5-EA User Interface

SWMM5-EA graphical user interface is shown below.

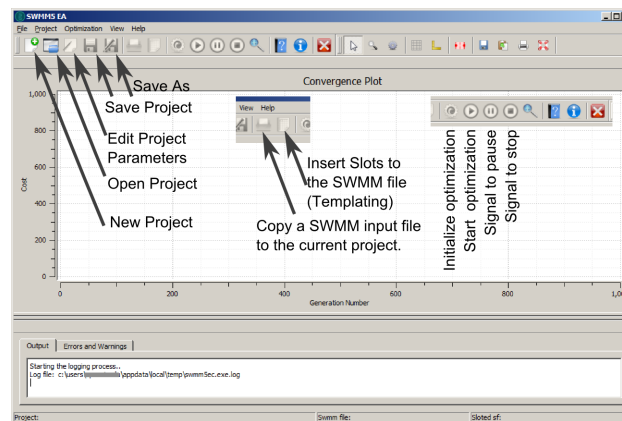


Fig. 4.1: SWMM5-EA Graphical user interface with important toolbar buttons annotated.

4.1 Typical Workflow

Typical use of SWMM5-EA in a new problem involves following steps:

1. Create a SWMM network using SWMM 5.0 desktop application. (See [SWMM 5.0](#) on how to install SWMM 5.0)
2. Decide the decision variables (e.g. For a detention storage optimization case like [Example 1](#), this could be a variable indicating the size of each storage)
3. Decide cost functions (e.g. In [Example 1](#) this is the sum of construction cost of reservoirs and a *penalty* cost for flooding).
4. Create a new SWMM5-EA project.
5. Edit the project parameters to suitable values.
6. Copy the SWMM input file to the project space. (Use the button)
7. Edit the SWMM file and introduce the place-holders (See [How SWMM5-EA exploits the input file](#))
8. Initialize the optimization (check 'output'/'Errors and Warnings' panes for any problems).

9. Run the Optimization

Example 1: Simple Optimization

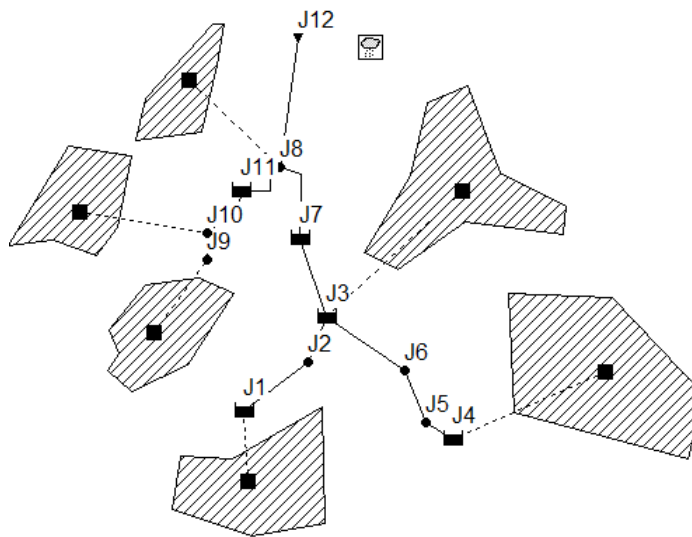


Fig. 5.1: Network with five detention storages.

Figure above shows the drainage network used in this example. It consists of six subcatchments, drained to the outlet J12 by a dendritic drainage network. The network has five detention basins (J1, J3, J4, J7 and J11). Each detention storage is 1.8 m deep. We want to find the least-cost design that does not cause flooding¹. The cost c_1 for construction of a detention basin of area a is simplified as:

$$c_1 = 1000a^{0.8}$$

We apply the constraint of not allowing for flooding by adding a penalty (cost) for flooding (c_2). We are not really interested in calculating 'cost' of flooding, rather we just want to make it high so that the optimizer penalizes the solutions with flooding. For example we could use:

$$c_2 = 1.0E12f$$

Following figures show the Project parameters and swmm input file place-holders used in the example, respectively.

The figure below shows a part of the convergence plot.

After 100 generations, the best solution has properties:

¹ For a design rainstorm lasting over a period of 2:00 hours, with 10 year return period. This rain storm is already built into the network model.

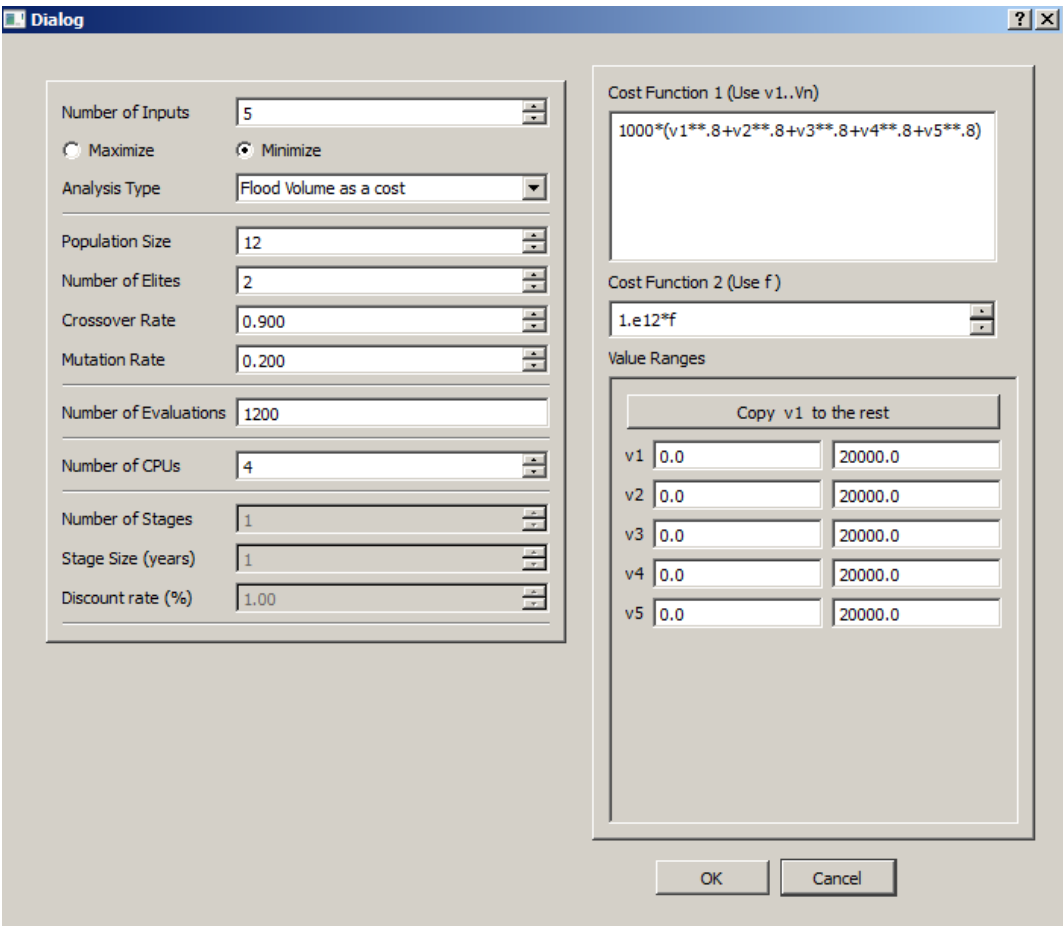


Fig. 5.2: Project properties.

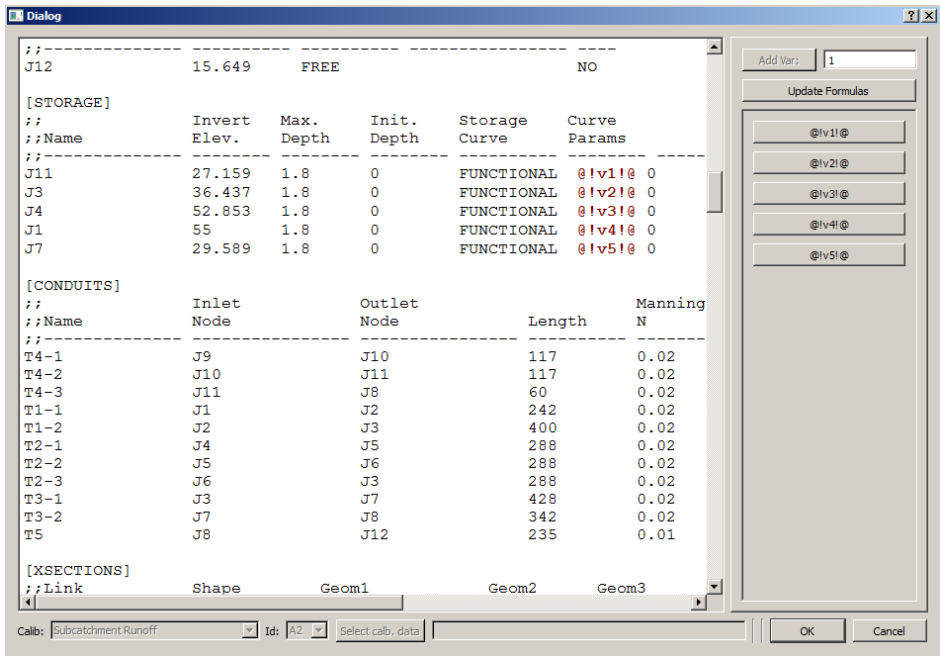


Fig. 5.3: Place-holders for detention storage area.

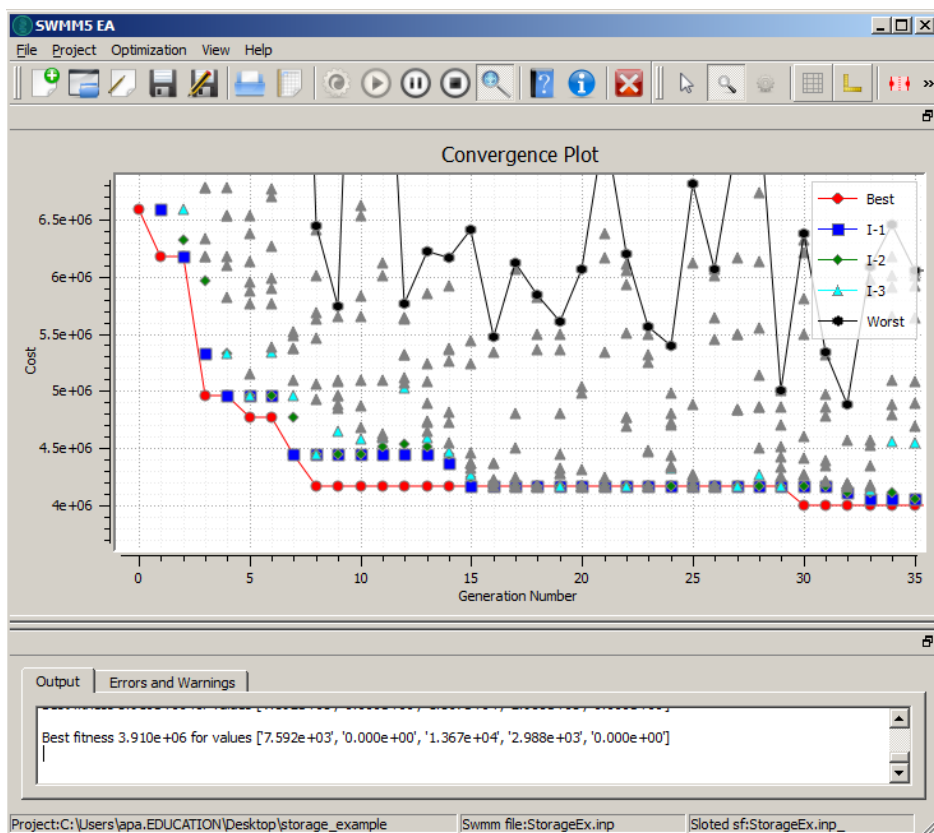


Fig. 5.4: Convergence plot.

Junction	A(m ²)
J11	7592
J3	0
J4	13670
J1	2987
J7	0

Constrction Cost	3.91 millions

System is not flooded.	

Example 2: Calibration of Networks

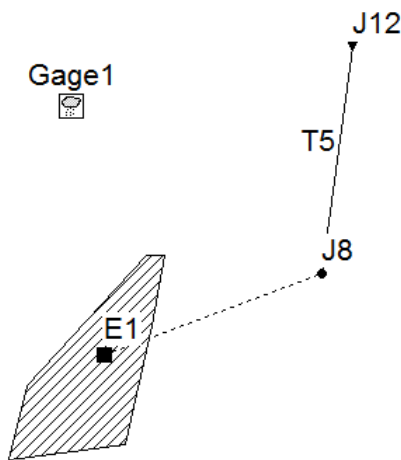


Fig. 6.1: Network for calibration example.

This example demonstrates the use of SWMM5-EA in calibration of drainage networks. The simple network shown in the above figure consists of a single watershed connected to an open rectangular channel of 3 m (width) x 1 m (maximum depth) size, flowing into a free outfall. Measured data for the flow time series in the channel is available (below).

In this example we vary the six parameters.

Parameter	Range	Variable used
Width of overland flow	100 m – 20000 m	v1
Avg. slope (watershed)	0.0001 % – 5.0 %	v2
Mannings n		
Impervious	0.0001 – 0.5	v3
Pervious	0.0001 – 0.5	v4
Detention Storage		
Impervious	1 mm – 10 mm	v5
Pervious	1 mm – 10 mm	v6

They are represented in the Project as follows:

Following figures show the calibration results at first generation and after 100 generations.

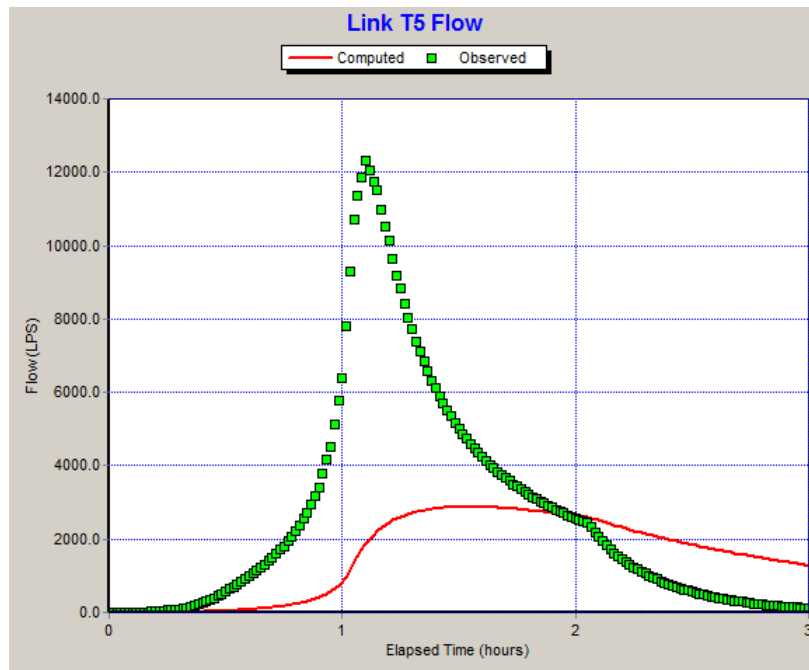


Fig. 6.2: The original network file. Measured flow data shown in green squares. Red line is the flow hydrograph before calibration.

Dialog

Number of Inputs: 6

☐ Maximize ☒ Minimize

Analysis Type: Calibrate a variable

Population Size: 12

Number of Elites: 1

Crossover Rate: 0.500

Mutation Rate: 0.200

Number of Evaluations: 2400

Number of CPUs: 4

Number of Stages: 1

Stage Size (years): 1

Discount rate (%): 1.00

Cost Function 1 (Use v1..Vn):
 $v1*1000+v2*1000+v3*1000+v4*1000+v5*1000$

Cost Function 2 (Use f):
 $f**2,*,1$

Value Ranges

Copy v1 to the rest	
v1	100.0 20000.0
v2	0.0001 5.0
v3	0.0001 0.5
v4	0.0001 0.5
v5	1.0 10.0
v6	1.0 10.0

OK Cancel

Fig. 6.3: Project parameters used.

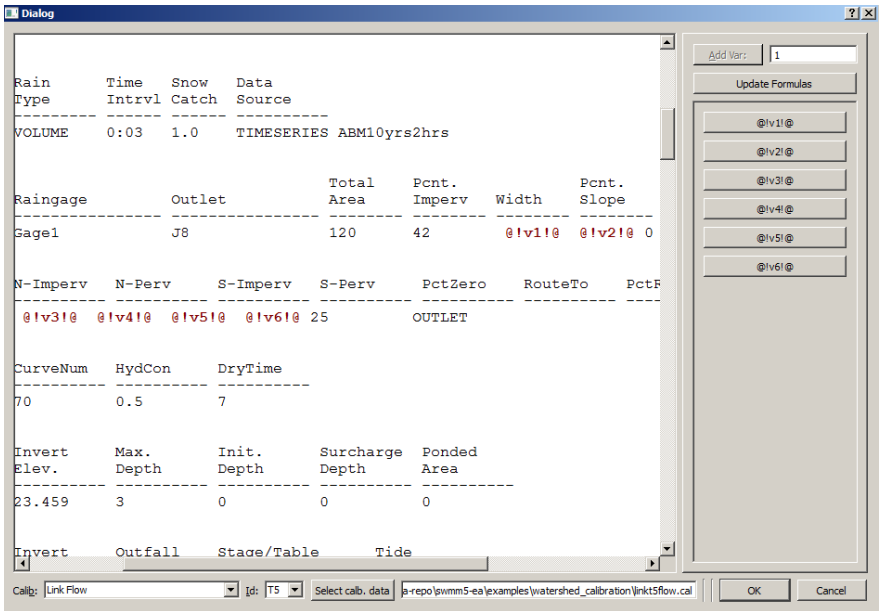


Fig. 6.4: Place Holders in SWMM5 input file.

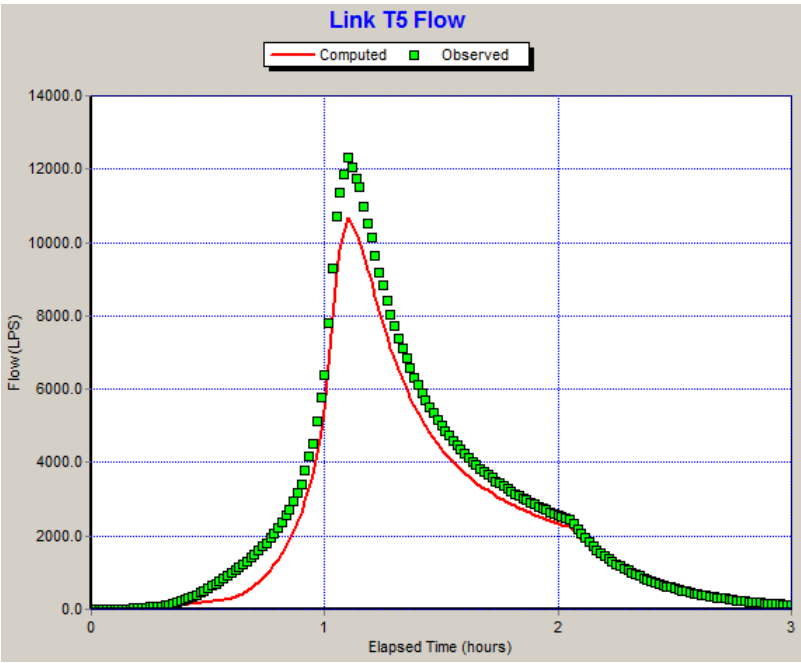


Fig. 6.5: The network file corresponding to the best solution at first generation.

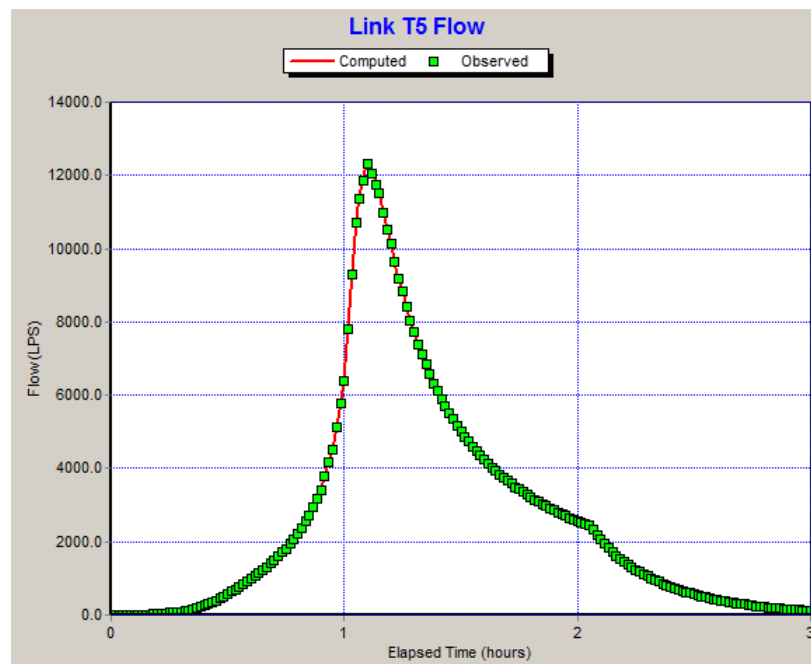


Fig. 6.6: The network file corresponding to the best solution after 100 generations.

Example 3: Staged Optimization

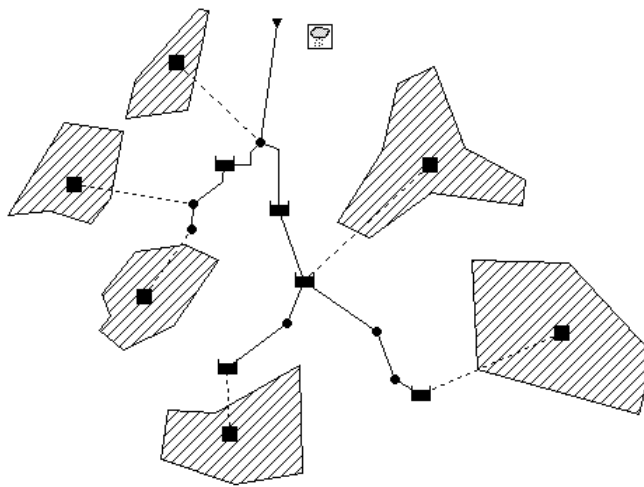


Fig. 7.1: Staged detention storage planning example.

This example demonstrates the use of SWMM5-EA in staged-optimization problems. The problem goes like this: In order to mitigate flooding in a drainage network five detention storages are planned (The network and detention storage locations are exactly same as [Example 1](#). The planning horizon in 30 years and planning should be done to be implemented in 3 stages (Stage 0: start of the project, Stage 1: 10 years into the future and Stage 2: 20 years into the future). The design goal is the least cost detention storage with no flooding for the design rainstorm given. It is estimated that the impervious fraction in each watershed will increase by 10% during each 10 year stage. For simplicity it is assumed that all other parameters remain same (e.g. no climate change!) ¹.

In staging problems, SWMM5-EA handles swmm input files in a very different way from other applications (e.g. Simple Optimization, Calibration). It duplicates the SWMM input file to n copies (where n is the number of stages). When the Insert Slots button is pressed (to edit place-holders), this process happens automatically and the place-holder dialog is filled with a compound file containing all these copies. Each swmm input file is separated by an entry similar to

```
////////// STAGE 2 ////////// NOTE: Do not alter this line in anyway!
////////////////////////////////////
```

¹ The SWMM5-EA software allows implementing more complex problems where a number of parameters change. However, for this example we use a simple scenario.

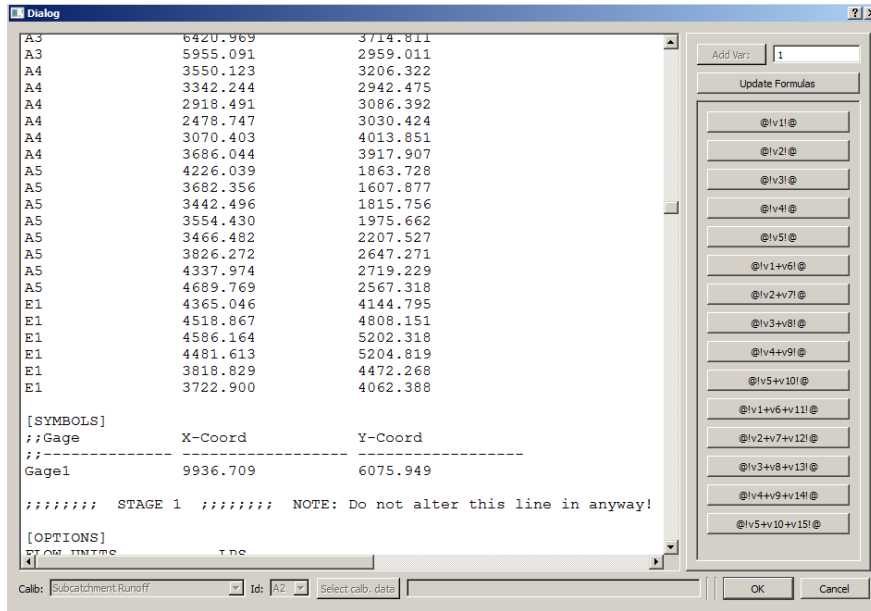


Fig. 7.2: Place Holders in SWMM5 input file. This dialog presents a compound text file containing n (= number of stages) SWMM input files. SWMM input files are separated by a special entry: `;;;;;;;;; STAGE 2 ;;;;;;;;;;` NOTE: Do not ...

In the parameters pane, in addition to the usual ones, three new parameters are exposed: The number of stages, size of a stage and the discount rate.

Note that it is the responsibility of the user to introduce the *time value* concept when writing the cost function 1 (c_1). The user can use any of the variables used in the left hand pane of the dialog when writing the equations. In this example, we have used the discount rate and stage size like this. Our cost formula is

$$c_1 = 1000 * (v1 **.8 + v2 **.8 + v3 **.8 + v4 **.8 + v5 **.8) \\ + 1000 * (v6 **.8 + v7 **.8 + v8 **.8 + v9 **.8 + v10 **.8) / (1 + \text{discount_rate}/100) * (1 * \text{stage_size}) \\ + 1000 * (v11 **.8 + v12 **.8 + v13 **.8 + v14 **.8 + v15 **.8) / (1 + \text{discount_rate}/100) * (2 * \text{stage_size})$$

The cost function 2 (c_2) remains simple. It is interpreted as *annual flood cost*. The SWMM5-EA system will calculate flood cost at each year using this user-provided formula, bring it to the present value and sums it all to calculate the net present cost of flooding.

However, in this example (similar to [Example 1](#)), we do not consider flood as a real cost but as a penalty.

Dialog

Number of Inputs: 15

Maximize ☐ Minimize ☒

Analysis Type: Staged Calc. with Flood vol. as cost

Population Size: 12

Number of Elites: 2

Crossover Rate: 0.900

Mutation Rate: 0.200

Number of Evaluations: 1200

Number of CPUs: 4

Number of Stages: 3

Stage Size (years): 10

Discount rate (%): 5.00

Cost Function 1 (Use v1..Vn)

$$1000*(v1^{**}.8+v2^{**}.8+v3^{**}.8+v4^{**}.8+v5^{**}.8) + 1000*(v6^{**}.8+v7^{**}.8+v8^{**}.8+v9^{**}.8+v10^{**}.8)/(1+discount_rate/100)**(1*stage_size) + 1000*(v11^{**}.8+v12^{**}.8+v13^{**}.8+v14^{**}.8+v15^{**}.8)/(1+discount_rate/100)**(2*stage_size)$$

Cost Function 2 (Use f)

1.E12*f

Value Ranges

Copy v1 to the rest		
v1	0.0	20000.0
v2	0.0	20000.0
v3	0.0	20000.0
v4	0.0	20000.0
v5	0.0	20000.0
v6	0.0	20000.0
v7	0.0	20000.0
v8	0.0	20000.0
v9	0.0	20000.0
v10	0.0	20000.0

OK Cancel

Fig. 7.3: Project parameters used.

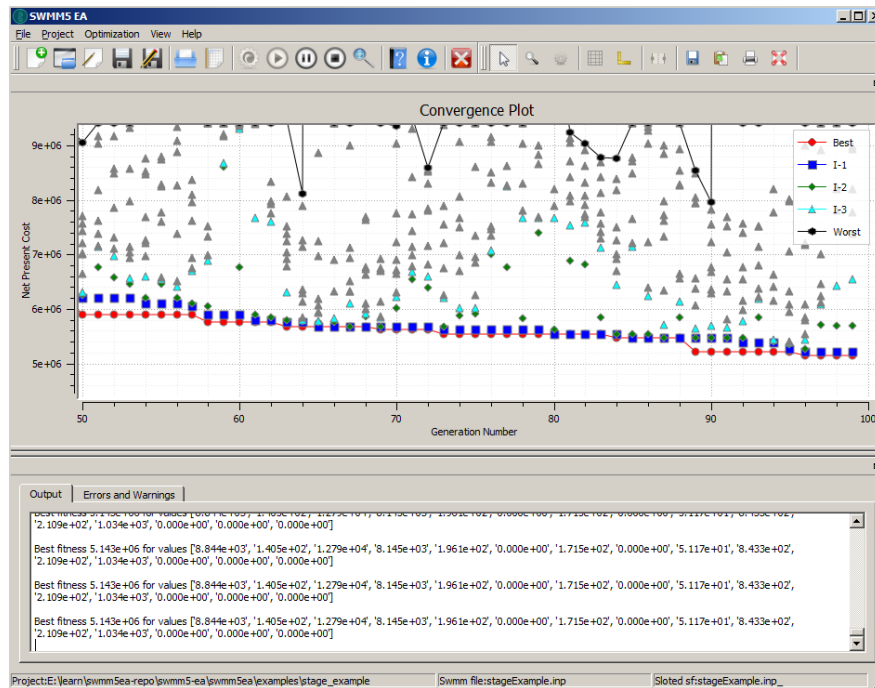


Fig. 7.4: After 100 generations.

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