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البرنامج التدريبي عن تصميم شبكات مياه الشرب Training Course on Design of Water Networks

٢ - إستخدام برنامج (WaterCAD V8i) في تصميم شبكات مياه الشرب

2-Using WaterCad V8i Program on Design of Water Networks

دليل المتدرب



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Training Course on Design of Water Networks

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2- Using WaterCad V8i Program on Design of Water Networks

مشروع دعم قطاع مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي
مول من الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية

دليل المتدرب

المحاضرة (برنامج WaterCAD)			اليوم
الثالثة	الثانية	الأولى	
- Thiessen Polygon - Load Builder	- Model Builder - Trex		
Pattern	- Steady State - Steady State	- color coding –annotation - selection set- zone –active - topology	

Fire Flow analysis	•	Extended Period	•	
	•			
	•		•	
	•		•	

المحتويات

- ١ - العرض التقديمي للبرنامج التدريبي ٧
- ٢ - التمارين ٣٧
- ٣ - مشروع كامل لتصميم شبكة التغذية بالمياه باستخدام برنامج WaterCAD V8i ٤٥

١- العرض التقديمي للبرنامج التدريبي

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مشروع دعم قطاع مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي

استخدام برنامج **WaterCAD V8i** لتصميم
شبكات مياه الشرب

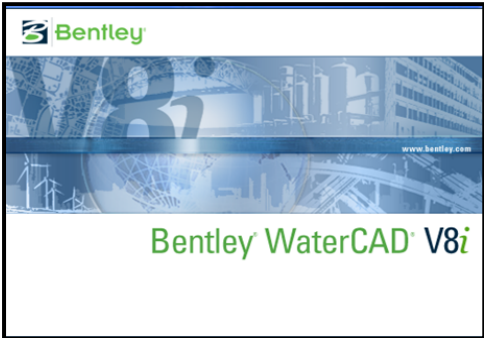
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WaterCAD V8i

WaterCAD V8i is one of Bentley products unveiled on 2008, which has added a vast range of modeling tools to elaborate the interface between watercad and other drafting and database programs like autocad, ARC GIS ,Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft Access,.....etc. such tools have enabled more flexibility and simplicity in dealing with data entry load building and applying various scenarios alternatives.



Bentley WaterCAD V8i







Course Schedule

no	Title
1	Introduction
2	Network Elements , Patterns and Controls
3	Steady State
4	Extended period
5	Results Presentation
6	Fire Flow
7	Scenarios and Alternatives
8	GIS Applications & Advanced Features
9	Evaluation Exam
10	Review and Discussion



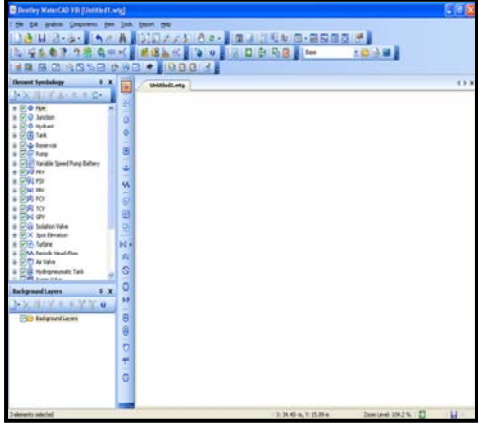




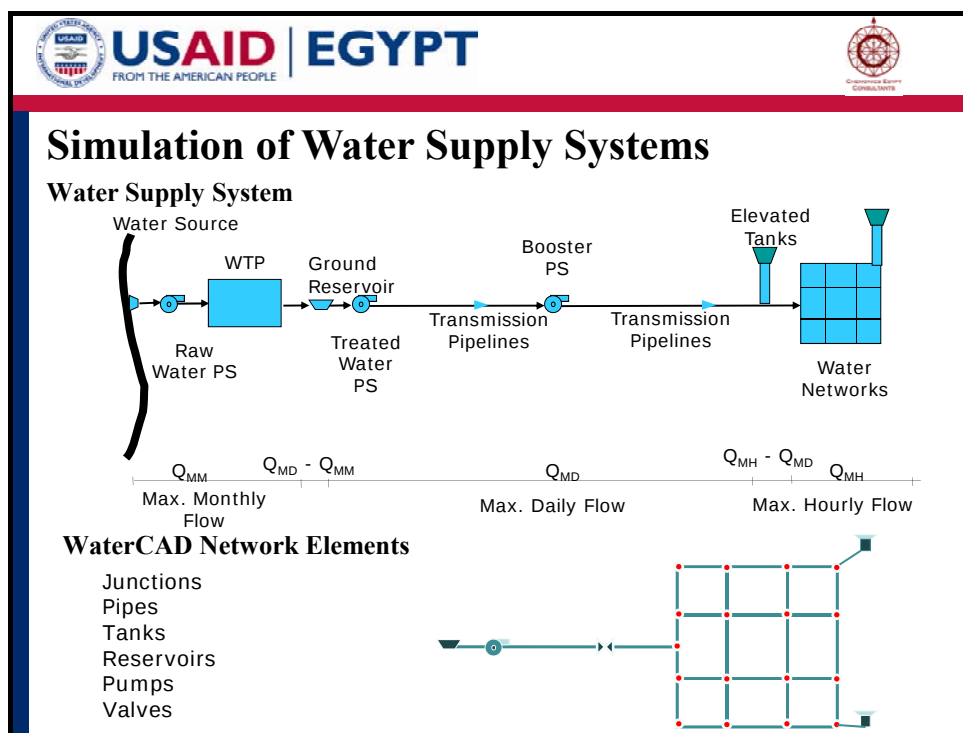
WaterCAD Program

WaterCAD is a rich program that used to analyze the water networks, Our goals is to provide you with the content in the best possible way. Our course includes information about the WaterCAD interface, features and contains tutorials and the theory on which the WaterCAD is based.

Both the WaterCAD Stand-Alone interface and the AutoCAD interface have many components common to Windows-based programs. The following slides illustrate some of the important features in WaterCAD



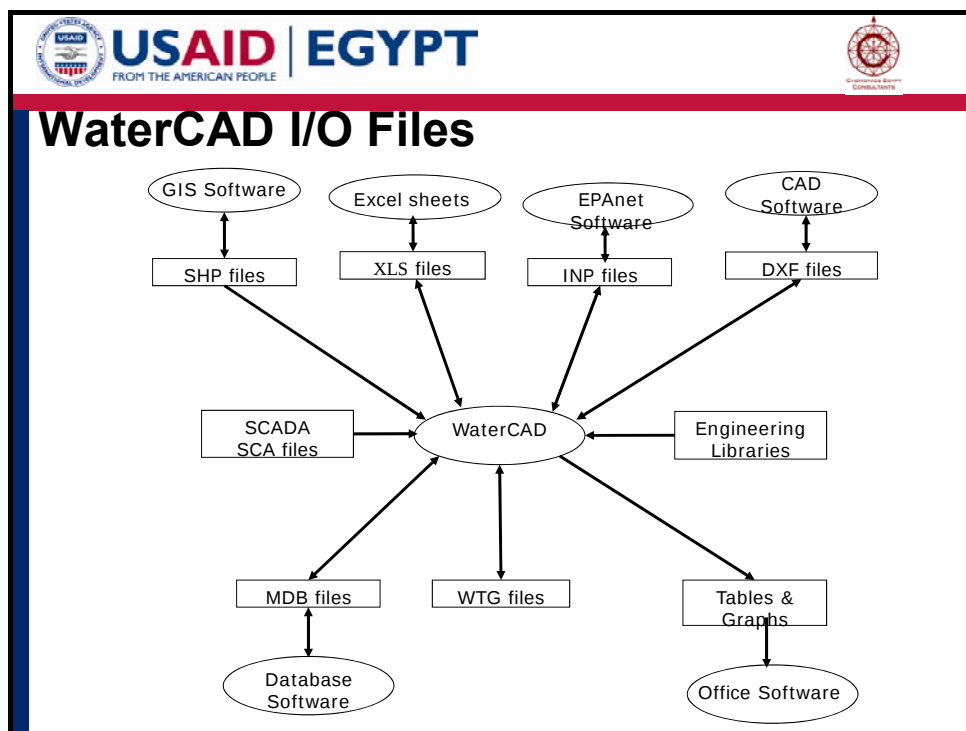
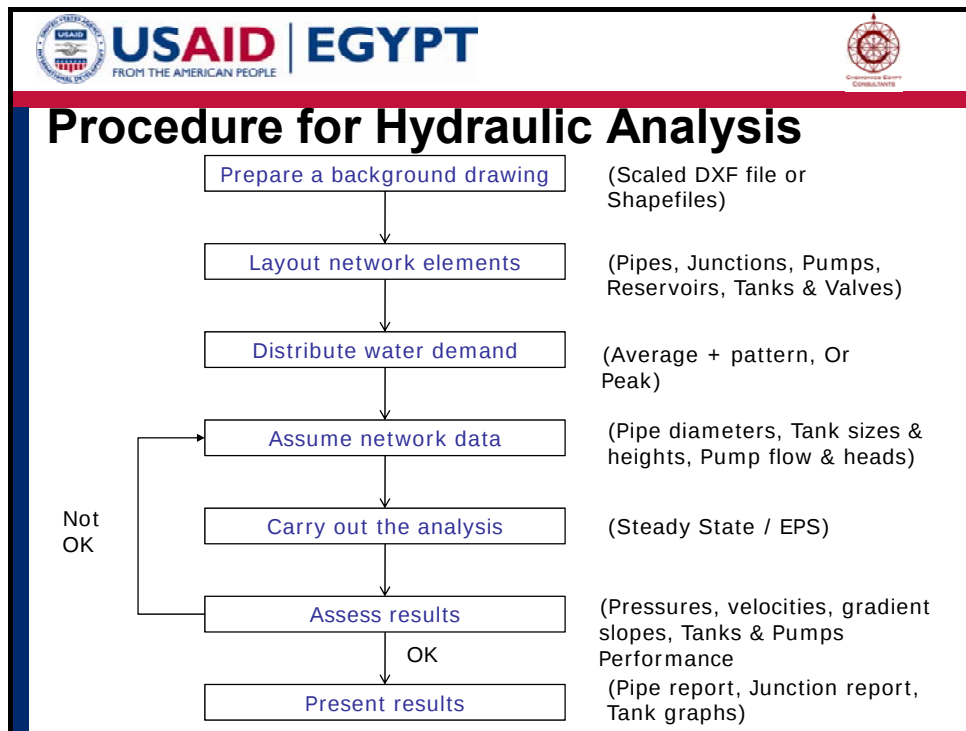
WaterCAD Interface



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Network Analysis Types

- **Steady-state analysis** to simulate the system behavior at certain time.
- **Extended period simulations (EPS)** over a period of time
- **Water quality simulations** to track the growth or decay of a certain chemical such as residual chlorine throughout the network.
(only works with EPS analysis)
- **Fire Flow Analysis** on your system to determine the system behavior under extreme conditions.
(only works with Steady State analysis)
- **Calibration Analysis** is used to adjust the WaterCAD model to better match the actual behavior of the water distribution system by using the Darwin Calibrator feature. It allows you to make manual adjustments on the model as well as adjustments using genetic algorithm optimization.







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Project Setup

Engineering Library Manager

Components > Engineering Library

Engineering Libraries are used to manage specifications of common materials, objects, or components that are shared across projects such as:

- Constituent Properties (chemical dissolved in water)
- General purpose valve(GPV) Head Loss Curve
- Liquid Properties (water, Seawater, ...etc)
- Pipe Material Properties (DI, concrete, steel, ...etc)
- Minor Loss (K value for bends, tees, valves, ... etc)
- Demand Pattern (hourly, daily, monthly)
- Pressure Dependent Demand Function
- Pump Definition
- Unit Demand
- Valve Characteristics





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Project Setup

Units

Tools > Options > Units tab

Modifies the unit settings for the current project (SI or US)

Friction Method

Analysis > Calculation > Options Friction Method

Set the global friction method (Hazen-Williams, Darcy, Colebrook,...etc).

Prototypes

View > Prototypes

Prototypes allow you to enter default values for elements in your network. These values are used while laying out the network. Prototypes can reduce data entry requirements dramatically if a group of network elements share common data.







Project Preparation

Demand

Get the population for the city then calculate the population in the future
 From table 1-4 in Egyptian code for water and wasterwater networks to get the water consumption
 $Q_{av} = W.C * POP$

Design flows

From table 1-6 in Egyptian code for water and wasterwater networks to get the water consumption
 $Q_{md} = Q_{av} * PF_{md}$
 $Q_{mh} = Q_{av} * PF_{mh}$

Fire flow

go to code table 1-7 to get the fire flow and fire period

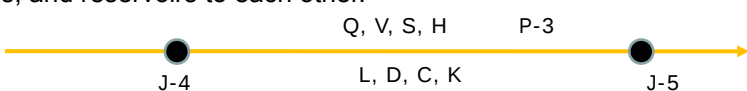






Pipes

Pipes are link elements that connect junction nodes, pumps, valves, tanks, and reservoirs to each other.



Input Data	Output Data
Diameter (D)	Flow Rate (Q)
Length (L) – Scaled or User Defined	Velocity (V)
Friction Losses Coefficient (C)	Gradient Slope (S)
Minor Losses Coefficient (K)	
Pipe Material with its associated roughness value, selected from the Material Library.	
Status (Open or Closed)	



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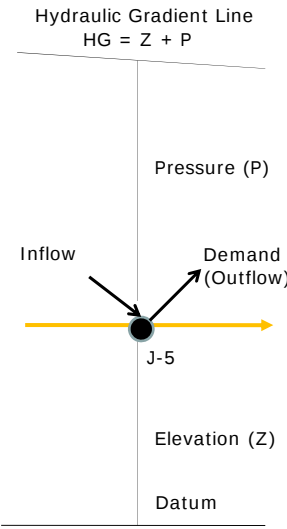
Junctions and Hydrants

Junctions and hydrants are non-storage nodes where water can leave the network to satisfy consumer demands,

Water can also enter the network as an inflow.

Junction can also be used to model hydrants with an emitter coefficient (see Hydrants).

Chemical constituents can enter the network through junctions and hydrants



Input Data	Output Data
Elevation	Hydraulic Gradient
Demand / Inflow	Pressure
Demand Pattern	
Zone	



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Demand Control Center

Tools > Demand Control Center

The Demand Control Center is an editor for manipulating all the demands in your water model. Using the Demand Control Center, you can add new demands, delete existing demands, or modify the values for existing demands using standard SQL select and update queries.

The Demand Control Center provides demand editing capabilities which can:

- open on all demand nodes, or subset of demand nodes,
- sort and filter based on demand criteria,
- add, edit, and delete individual demands,
- global edit demands,
- and filter elements based on selection set, attribute, or predefined query.



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Unit Demand Control Center

Tools > Unit Demand Control Center

The Unit Demand Control Center is an editor for manipulating all the unit demands in your water model.

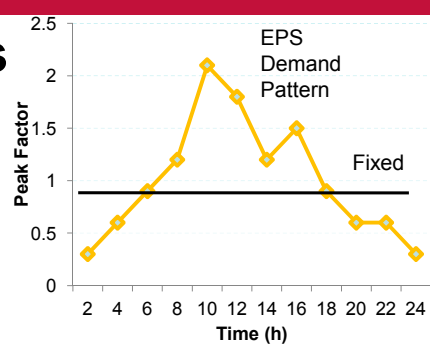
Using the Unit Demand Control Center, you can add new unit demands, delete existing unit demands, or modify the values for existing unit demands.



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Demand Patterns



Time (h)	Fixed (Peak Factor)	EPS Demand Pattern (Peak Factor)
2	1.0	0.3
4	1.0	0.6
6	1.0	0.9
8	1.0	1.2
10	1.0	2.1
12	1.0	1.8
14	1.0	1.2
16	1.0	1.5
18	1.0	0.9
20	1.0	0.6
22	1.0	0.6
24	1.0	0.3

Each junction could have a number of base flows (loads)

Base flow could either be a demand or an inflow.

Each flow can have a fixed or different EPS pattern. The multipliers defined in the pattern will be applied against the baseline load.

The EPS Pattern is not considered during Steady State Simulations the demand baseline load will be used instead.



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Reservoirs

Reservoirs are storage nodes.

The water surface elevation of a reservoir does not change as water flows into or out of it during an extended period simulation, unless an HGL Pattern has been applied to the reservoir.

Elevation (Hydraulic Grade)



Reservoirs can be used to model external water sources such as lakes, streams, and wells.

Input Data	Output Data
Elevation (Hydraulic Grade)	Outflow (Q)



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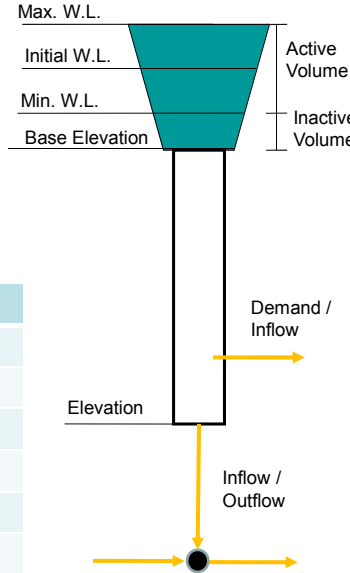


Tanks

Tanks are storage nodes. The water surface elevation of a tank will change as water flows into or out of it during an extended period simulation.

For steady-state simulations, a tank is considered to have a constant water surface elevation, similar to a reservoir.

Input Data	Output Data
Elevation (G.L.)	Active Volume
Cross Section Area	Hydraulic Grade
Base Elevation	
Min. Elevation (Level)	
Initial Elevation (Level)	
Max. Elevation (Level)	





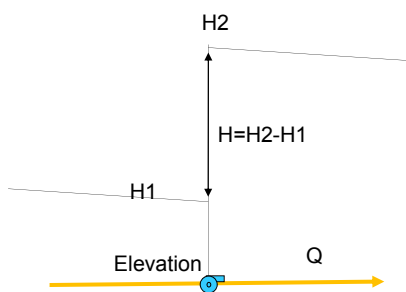
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Pumps

Pumps are elements that add head to the system as water passes through it.

Pumps add energy (head gains) to the flow, to counteract head losses and hydraulic grade differentials within the system.



Input Data	Output Data
Elevation (G.L.)	Duty (Operating) Point (Q, H)
Pump Curve (Q-H)	
Pump Type (Fixed or Variable Speed)	
VSP Pattern	



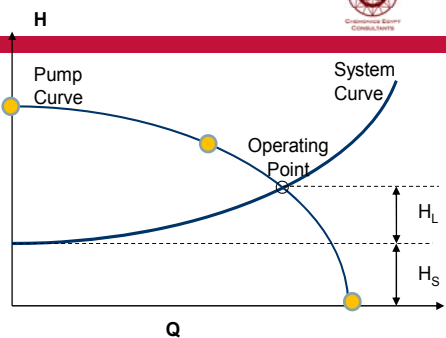
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Pump Curve

A pump is defined by its characteristic curve, which relates the pump head, or the head added to the system, to the flow rate.

The system operating point is based on the point at which the pump curve crosses the system curve representing the static lift and head losses due to friction and minor losses.



Design Point (One-Point)	A pump can be defined by a single design point (Hd @ Qd). WaterCAD assumes Ho = 1.33•Hd and Qo = 2.00•Qd.
Standard (Three-Point)	This pump curve is defined by three points - the shutoff head, the design point, and the maximum operating point.
Standard Extended	The same as the standard three-point pump, but with an extended point at the zero pump head point.
Custom Extended	The custom extended pump is similar to the standard extended pump, but allows you to enter the discharge at zero pump head.
Multiple Points	The pump curve is defined by entering points for discharge rates at various heads.
Constant Power	Based on power-head-flow rate relationships for pumps, the operating point of the pump can then be determined.

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Valves

Valves are elements that open, throttle, or close to satisfy a condition which is set by the user.

$$H = H_1 - H_2$$

Input Data	Output Data
Elevation (G.L.)	Discharge
Diameter	Velocity
Type	Head Loss (H)
Setting	H1 and H2

Valve Type	Setting
Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV)	H2 (max)
Pressure Sustaining Valve (PSV)	H1 (min)
Pressure Breaker Valve (PBV)	H1-H2
Flow Control Valve (FCV)	Q (max)
Throttle Control Valve (TCV)	K
General Purpose Valve (GPV)	Q – H
Isolation Valve	Allows or disallows flow through a pipe





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Patterns

Patterns provide an effective means of applying time-variable system demands to the distribution model. The Pattern Manager allows you to create the following types of patterns:

Hydraulic - This type of pattern can be applied to Junctions or Tanks. Use this pattern type to describe demand or inflow patterns over time.

An individual demand node can support multiple demands. Furthermore, each demand can be assigned any hydraulic pattern. This powerful functionality makes it possible to model any type of extended period simulation.





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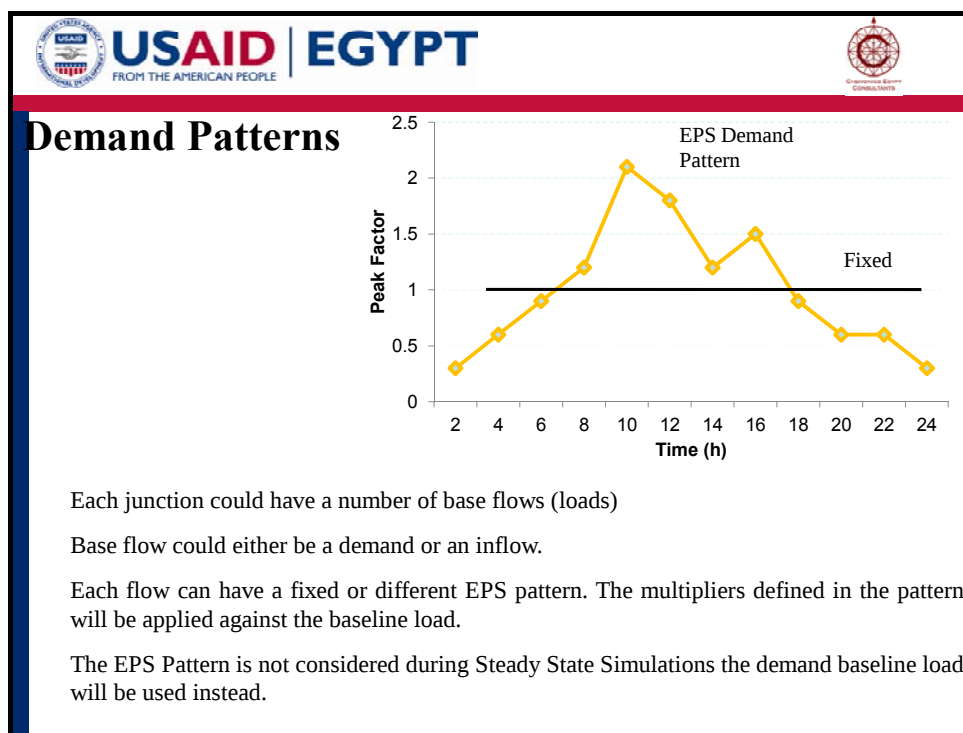


Patterns

Hourly patterns consist of a number of time step points, defined below

- Time from Start - The amount of time from the Start Time of the pattern to the time step point being defined.
- Multiplier - The multiplier value associated with the time step point.

Daily and Monthly factors are defined in the same way as hourly ones, the difference being that rather than defining time steps you enter multipliers for each day of the week (for Daily patterns) or for each month of the year (for monthly patterns).





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Controls

Components > Controls

The Control Manager allows you to take ACTIONS regarding the the operation of your network (pumps, valves) based on predefined CONDITIONS that may happen.

The Control Manager consists of the following tabs:

- Controls**—Manage all controls defined in the system.
- Conditions**—Define the condition that must be met prior to taking an action.
- Actions**—Define what should be done to an element in the system in response to an associated control condition.
- Control Sets**—Assign groups of controls to Control Sets.







Control Types

Simple Controls

Simple controls are made up of an IF condition and a THEN action statement.

IF	Condition 1
THEN	Action 1

Logical Controls

Logical controls are made up of an IF condition, a THEN action, and an optional ELSE action,

IF	Condition 1
THEN	Action 1
ELSE (Optional)	Action 2

Control Sets

A Control Set is made up of one or more Controls. The Control Sets tab allows you to create, modify and manage control sets. Control sets are a way to organize your controls, and also provide the means to use different controls in different scenarios.







Control Types

The Controls tab is divided into sections:

Evaluate as Simple Control - Turn on in order to evaluate the condition as a simple control.

IF Condition - The drop-down list allows you to choose from a list of conditions that have already been created in the Conditions tab.

THEN Action - The drop-down list allows you to choose from a list of actions that have already been created in the Actions tab.

ELSE Action (optional) - used when the conditions for the control are not met. Click the check box to activate the drop-down list. The drop-down list allows you to choose from a list of predefined actions.

Priority – Optional to set a priority for the control being created, turn on to activate the priority drop-down list. You can set a priority of 1-5, 5 being the highest priority. If multiple controls meet a certain condition and they have conflicting actions, the control with the highest priority will be used.



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Control Conditions

Conditions allow you to define the condition that must be met prior to taking an action. There are two types of conditions: simple conditions and composite conditions. Composite conditions are composed of a number of simple conditions.

A control can be triggered by a specified Element condition, System demand condition, or Time condition.

Element - This will create a condition based on specified attributes at a selected element. The attributes available when this condition type is selected depend on the element type (junction, tank, pump, etc).

System Demand - This will create a condition based on the demands for the entire system.

Clock Time - This will create a condition based on the clock time during an extended period simulation. If the extended period simulation is for a period longer than 24 hours, this condition will be triggered every day at the specified time.

Time from Start - This will create a condition based on the amount of time that has passed since the beginning of an extended period simulation.



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Control Actions

Actions allow you to define what should be done to an element in the system in response to an associated control condition. The Actions tab provides a list of all actions defined in the system.

There are two types of actions: simple actions and composite actions. Composite logical actions consist of multiple simple logical actions. These actions are linked with an AND statement.

The Element field allows you to specify which element the action will be based upon. The attributes available when this condition type is selected depend on the element type (junction, tank, pump, etc).

Controls support two types of actions:

Status - Controls the Open/Closed (pipes), Inactive/closed (valves), On/Off (pumps) status.

Setting - Controls the relative speed factor of a pump, The parameters for a valve.



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Results Presentation

FlexTables

View > FlexTables

Using FlexTables you can view input data and results for all elements of a specific type in a tabular format. You can use the standard set of FlexTables or create customized FlexTables to compare data and create reports.

You can view all elements in the project, all elements of a specific type, or any subset of elements. Additionally, to ease data input and present output data for specific elements, FlexTables can be:

- Filtered
- Globally edited
- Sorted.

FlexTables can also be used to create results reports that you can print, save as a file, or copy to the Windows clipboard for copying into word processing or spreadsheet software.



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Results Presentation

Graphs

View > Graphs

Use graphs to visualize your model or parts of your model, such as element properties or results. After the model has been calculated, you can graph elements directly from the drawing view.

Profiles

View > Profiles

A profile is a graph that plots a particular attribute across a distance, such as ground elevation along a section of piping.

Contour

View > Contours

The Contour Map Manager contains the information required to generate contours for a calculated network.



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Results Presentation

Color Coding

View > Element Symbology > New Color Coding

Color Coding allows you to assign colors to elements in the drawing based on a variety of input and output attributes.

You may add a color coding legend to the drawing. This legend is automatically updated as the color coding is modified.

Element Annotation

View > Element Symbology > New Annotation

Element annotations allow you to display detailed information such as pipe lengths or node ground elevations, as well as calculated values such as velocity, in your drawing.

You can add one or more annotations for any type of element in the system. Annotations update automatically. For example, annotations will display newly calculated values and will be refreshed as you change scenarios.

Drawing Annotation

Tools > Layout > Line / Border / Text

There are several tools for adding annotations to your drawing. Annotations are not network elements, but can be selected for editing and moving in the drawing.



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Results Presentation

Element Relabeling

Flex Tables > Relabel

Element relabeling allows you to modify the labels of a selected set of elements. With element relabeling, you can quickly append a prefix such as 'P-' to all pipes in your system so that it is obvious which labels belong to elements representing pipes.

Selection Sets

View > Selection Sets

Selection sets are user-defined groups of network elements. They allow you to predefine a group of network elements that you want to manipulate together. You manage selection sets in the [Selection Sets Manager](#).

Reporting

Use reporting to create printable content based on some aspect of your model, such as element properties or results.

	
Results Assessment	
Parameter	Limit
Velocity	< 2.0 m/s
Gradient slopes	< 5.0 m/km
Diameters	Upstream > Downstream
Pressures	2.0 to 6.0 bars
Tanks	Filling and emptying End capacity >= Start capacity Never empty
Pumps	Operating near design point



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Results Presentation

Pipe Report

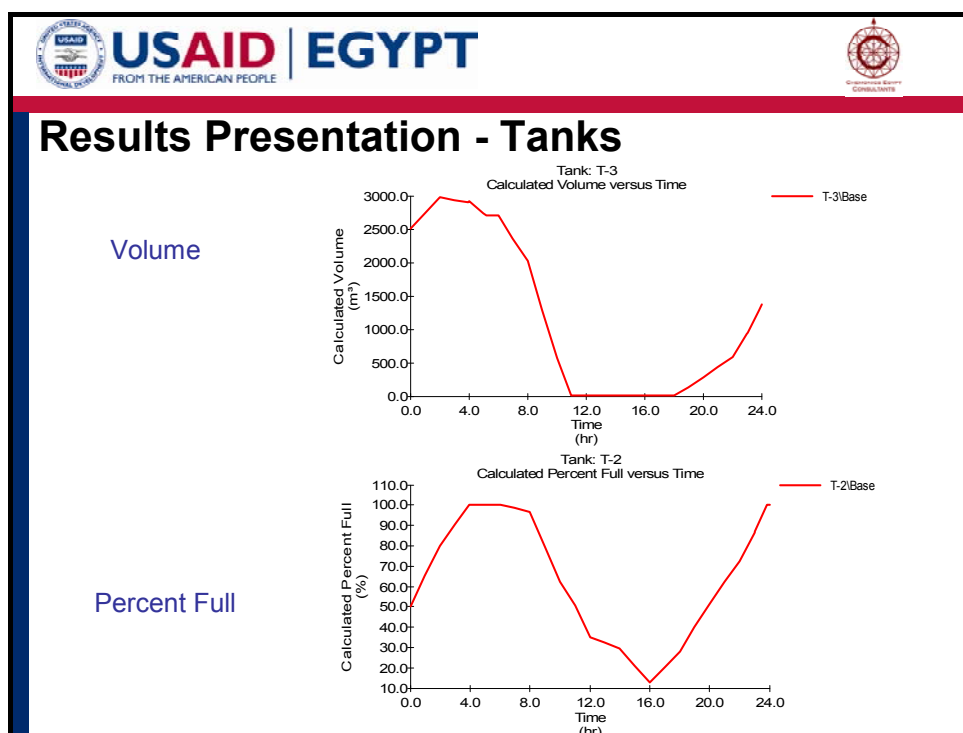
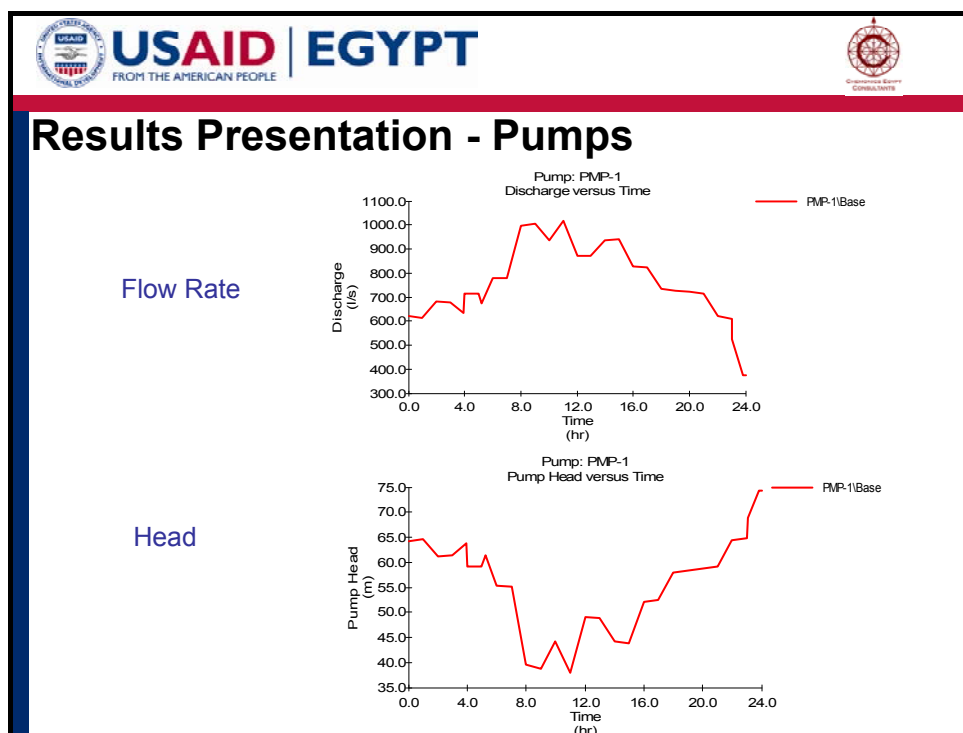
(At Peak Demand)

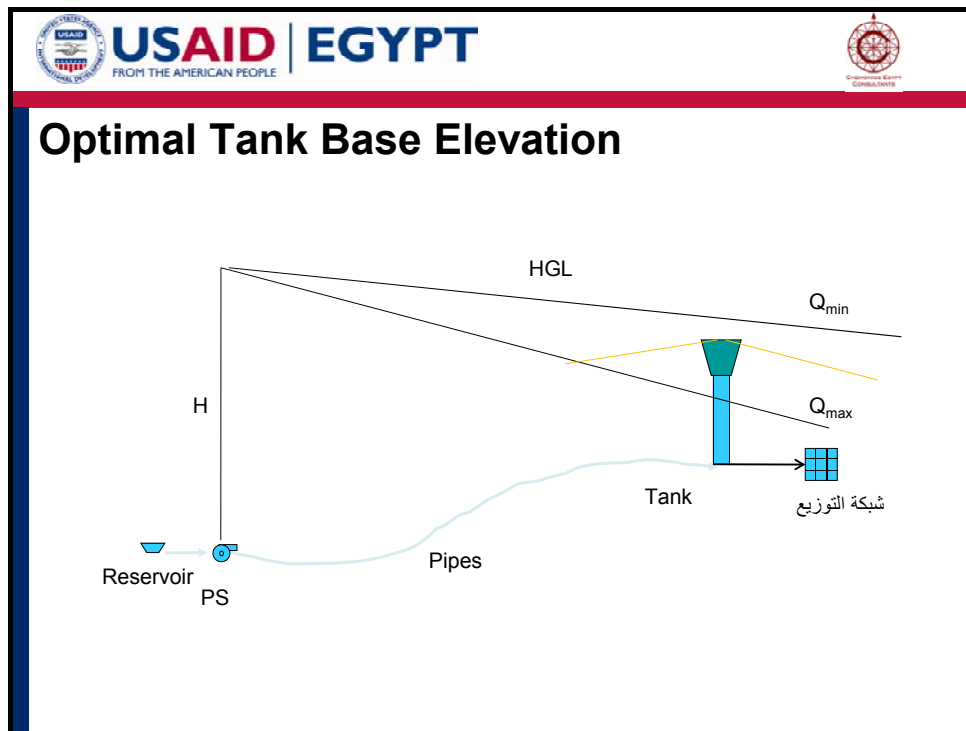
Label	Length (m)	Diameter (mm)	Discharge (L/s)	Velocity (m/s)	Headloss Gradient (m/km)	Headloss (m)
P-2	1,069	800	243.7	0.48	0.28	0.3
P-3	1,466	600	169.8	0.6	0.59	0.86
P-4	1,327	400	126.8	1.01	2.46	3.26
P-5	1,088	300	11.3	0.16	0.11	0.12
P-6	435	300	37.6	0.53	1.05	0.46
P-7	908	250	69	1.41	7.86	7.14

Junction Report

(At Peak Demand)

Label	Elevation (m)	Base Flow (L/s)	Demand (L/s)	Calculated Hydraulic Grade (m)	Pressure (m H2O)
J-5	61	31	62	120.98	59.9
J-6	63	31	62	120.68	57.6
J-7	67	31	62	119.82	52.7
J-8	69	31	62	116.56	47.5
J-9	71	31	62	116.68	45.6
J-10	71	31	62	116.22	45.1





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Post-Analysis Calculations

Totalizing Flow Meter

Analysis > Totalizing Flow Meter or (Alt+4)

Totalizing flow meters allow you to view results of the total volume going through your model for a specific selection of elements. Only available in EPS mode

- Create a new totalizing flow meter.
- Select the elements to be calculated.
- Set Start and Stop times. Once selected, the results are automatically updated.
- The Totalizing Flow Meter Summary tab displays the totals for each element type.
- The Totalizing Flow Meter Details tab displays results for each individual element.



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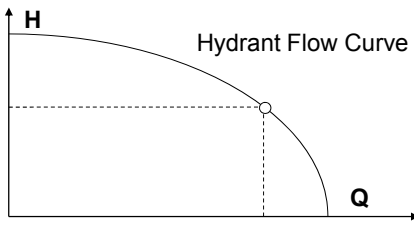
Post-Analysis Calculations

Hydrant Flow Curves

Analysis > Hydrant Flow Curve or (Alt+5)

Hydrant flow curves allow you to find the flow the distribution system can deliver at the specified residual pressure, helping you identify the system's capacity to deliver water at certain junction or hydrant in the network.

- Select the junction or hydrant to be used for the hydrant flow curve
- Enter values for Nominal Hydrant Flow and Number of Intervals in the corresponding fields.
- Select a time step (in EPS mode)
- Click the Compute button to calculate the hydrant flow curve.
- View the results as a graph, data or report.





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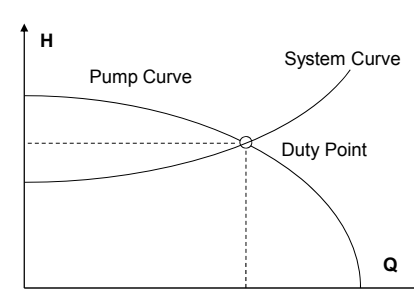
Post-Analysis Calculations

System Head Curve

Analysis > System Head Curve or (Alt+6)

The System Head Curve editor allows you to define and calculate a graph of head vs. flow that shows the head required to move a given flow rate through the selected pump and into the distribution system.

- Select the pump that will be used for the system head curve.
- Type a value for Maximum Flow and Number of Intervals.
- Select a time step (EPS mode).
- Compute to calculate the results for the specified time step.
- View the results as a graph, data or report.










Fire Flow Analysis

Fire flow analysis is only available in the Steady State Analysis mode. Fire flows can be computed for a single node, a group of selected nodes, or all nodes in the system. A complete fire flow analysis is carried out for each junction selected for the fire flow analysis

The fire flow input data for a junction are as follows:

Needed Fire Flow	The flow rate required at the junction to meet fire flow demands. This value will be added to or replace the junction's baseline demand, depending on the default setting for applying fire flows as specified in the Fire Flow Alternative dialog.
Fire Flow Upper Limit	This input defines the maximum allowable fire flow that a junction can provide and the maximum allowable fire flow that can occur at any single withdrawal location.
Residual Pressure	Minimum residual pressure to occur at the junction node. The program determines the amount of fire flow available such that the residual pressure at the junction node does not fall below this target pressure
Minimum Zone Pressure	Minimum pressure to occur at all junction nodes within the Zone you are testing. The model determines the available fire flow such that the minimum zone pressures do not fall below this target pressure.
Minimum System Pressure	Minimum pressure allowed at any junction in the entire system as a result of the fire flow withdrawal. If a node's pressure anywhere in the system falls below this constraint while withdrawing fire flow, fire flow will not be satisfied. A fire flow analysis may be configured to ignore this constraint.








Fire Flow Results

Data	Description
Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints	Whether the selected junction node meets the fire flow constraints
Available Fire Flow	Amount of flow available for fire protection while maintaining all fire flow pressure constraints
Calculated Residual Pressure	Calculated pressure at the junction node during the fire flow withdrawal
Calculated Minimum Zone Pressure	Minimum calculated pressure of all junctions in the same zone as this junction
Minimum Zone Junction	Label of the junction corresponding to the minimum zone pressure
Calculated Minimum System Pressure	Minimum calculated pressure of all junctions in the system.
Minimum System Junction	Label of the junction corresponding to the minimum system pressure.








Fire Flow Checks

Perform the following checks if you are not getting expected fire flow results:

1. Check the Available Fire Flow. If it is lower than the Needed Fire Flow, the fire flow conditions for that node are not satisfied. Therefore, Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints is false.
2. Check the Calculated Residual Pressure. If it is lower than the Residual Pressure Constraint, the fire flow condition for that node is not satisfied. Therefore, Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints is false.
3. Check the Calculated Minimum Zone Pressure. If it is lower than the Minimum Zone Pressure Constraint, the fire flow condition for that node is not satisfied. Therefore, Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints is false.

Note: If you are not concerned about the pressure of a node that is NOT meeting the Minimum Zone Pressure constraint, move this node to another zone. Now, the node will not be analyzed as part of the same zone.

4. If you checked the box for Minimum System Pressure Constraint in the Fire Flow Alternative dialog, check to see if the Calculated Minimum System Pressure is lower than the set constraint. If it is, Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints is False.








Scenarios and Alternatives

Scenarios and alternatives allow you to create, analyze, and recall an unlimited number of variations of your model. The scenario management feature allows you to easily analyze and recall an unlimited number of "What If?" calculations for your model.





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Alternatives

Alternatives are the building blocks behind scenarios. They are categorized data sets that create scenarios when placed together. Alternatives hold the input data in the form of records. A record holds the data for a particular element in your system. The different types of alternatives are as follows:

Active Topology, Physical, Demand, Initial Settings, Operational, Age, Constituent, Trace, Fire Flow, Energy Cost, and Pressure Dependent Demand

There are two kinds of alternatives:

- Base alternatives contain local data for all elements in your system.
- Child alternatives inherit data from base alternatives, or even other child alternatives, and contain data for one or more elements in your system. The data within an alternative consists of data inherited from its parent, and the data altered specifically by you (local data).

All data inherited from the base alternative will be changed when the base alternative changes.

Only local data specific to a child alternative will remain unchanged.

All data in child alternative can be moved to the parent alternative by merging.





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Scenarios

Scenarios are composed of alternatives, as well as other calculation options, allowing you to compute and compare the results of various changes to your system. Alternatives can vary independently within scenarios, and can be shared between scenarios.

Scenarios allow you to specify the alternatives you wish to analyze. In combination with scenarios, you can perform calculations on your system to see what effect each alternative will have. Once you have determined an alternative that works best for your system, you can permanently merge changes from the preferred alternative to the base alternative if you wish.

There are two types of scenarios:

- Base Scenarios - Contain all of your working data. When you start a new project, you begin with a default base scenario. As you enter data and calculate your model, you are working with this default base scenario and the alternatives it references.
- Child Scenarios - Inherit data from a base scenario or other child scenarios. Child scenarios allow you to freely change data for one or more elements in your system. Child scenarios can reflect some or all of the values contained in their parent. This is a very powerful concept, giving you the ability to make changes in a parent scenario that will trickle down through child scenarios, while also giving you the ability to override values for some or all of the elements in child scenarios.





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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

Active Topology

Tools > Active Topology Selection

The Active Topology Alternative allows you to temporarily remove areas of the network from the current analysis. This is useful for comparing the effect of proposed construction and to gauge the effectiveness of redundancy that may be present in the system. Inactive elements are not included in any hydraulic analysis.





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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

ModelBuilder

Tools > ModelBuilder

ModelBuilder lets you use your existing GIS asset to construct a new Bentley WaterCAD model or update an existing Bentley WaterCAD model. ModelBuilder supports a wide variety of data formats, from simple databases (such as Access and DBase), spreadsheets (such as Excel or Lotus), GIS data (such as shape files), to high end data stores (such as Oracle, and SQL Server), and more.

Using ModelBuilder, you map the tables and fields contained within your data source to element types and attributes in your Bentley WaterCAD model. The result is that a Bentley WaterCAD model is created. ModelBuilder can be used in any of the Bentley WaterCAD V8 XM Edition platforms - Stand-Alone, MicroStation mode, AutoCAD mode, or ArcGIS mode.

The ModelBuilder wizard assists in the creation of ModelBuilder connections. The Wizard will guide you through the process of selecting your data source and mapping that data to the desired input of your model.

There are 4 steps involved:

- Step 1—Specify Data Source
- Step 2—Specify Spatial Options
- Step 3—Specify Field Mappings for each Table/Feature Class
- Step 4—Build Operation Confirmation





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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

TRex

Tools > TRex

The TRex Terrain Extractor can quickly and easily assign elevations to any or all of the nodes in the water distribution model. All that is required is a valid Digital Elevation Model. Data input for TRex consists of:

- Specify the file from which elevation data will be extracted.
- Specify the measurement unit associated with the data (feet, meters, etc.).
- Select the model features to which elevations should be applied; all model features or a selection set of features can be chosen.

TRex then interpolates an elevation value for each specific point occupied by a model feature. The final step of the wizard displays a list of all of the features to which an elevation was applied, along with the elevation values for those features. These elevation values can then be applied to a new physical properties alternative, or an existing one. In some cases, you might have more accurate information for some nodes (e.g., survey elevation from a pump station). In those cases, you should create the elevation data using DEM data and manually overwrite the more accurate data for those nodes.





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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

LoadBuilder

Tools > Loadbuilder

The LoadBuilder wizard assists you in the creation of a new load build template by stepping you through the procedure of creating a new load build template. The available load methods are as follows:

Allocation

- **Billing Meter Aggregation**—This loading method assigns all meters within a service polygon to the specified demand node for that service polygon.
- **Nearest Node**—This loading method assigns customer meter demands to the closest demand junction.
- **Nearest Pipe**—This loading method assigns customer meter demands to the closest pipe, then distributes demands using user-defined criteria.



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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

LoadBuilder

Distribution

Equal Flow Distribution—This loading method equally divides the total flow contained in a flow boundary polygon and assigns it to the nodes that fall within the flow boundary polygon.

Proportional Distribution by Area—This load method proportionally distributes a lump-sum flow among a number of demand nodes based upon the ratio of total service area to the area of the node's corresponding service polygon.

Proportional Distribution by Population—This load method proportionally distributes a lump-sum demand among a number of demand nodes based upon the ratio of total population contained within the node's corresponding service polygon.

Unit Line—This load method divides the total demand in the system (or in a section of the system) into 2 parts: known demand (metered) and unknown demand (leakage and unmeasured user demand).

Projection

Projection by Land Use—This method allocates demand based upon the density per land use type of each service polygon.

Load Estimation by Population—This method allocates demand based upon user-defined relationships between demand per capita and population data



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GIS Applications & Advanced Features

LoadBuilder

Thiessen Polygon Creator Dialog Box

The Thiessen Polygon Creator allows you to quickly create polygon layers for use with the LoadBuilder demand allocation module. This utility creates polygon layers that can be used as service area layers for the following LoadBuilder loading strategies:

- Billing Meter Aggregation
- Proportional Distribution By Area
- Proportional Distribution By Population
- Projection by Land Use
- Load Estimation by Population.

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dwg

(Steady State)

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Qhr	Qmd	Qav	Water Consumption	Population	area
(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/Capita/day)	Capita	Hectares
130.21	83.33	52.08	150	30000	58.8

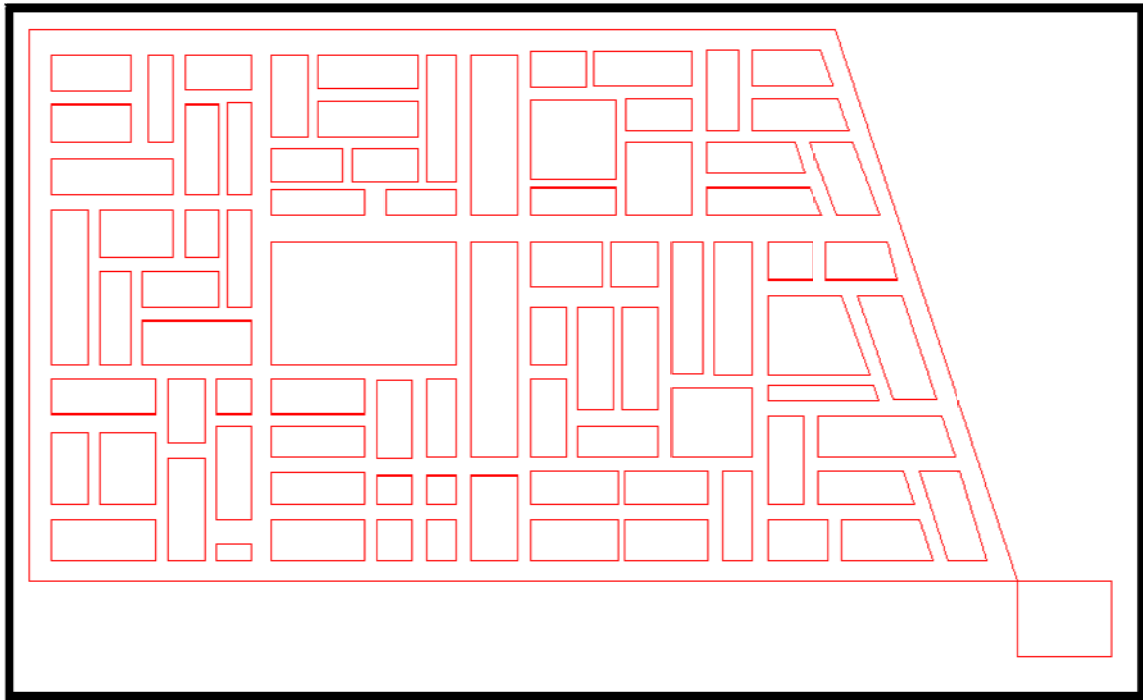
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Qhr	Qmd	Qav	Water Consumption	Population	area
(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/Capita/day)	Capita	Hectares
86.81	55.56	34.72	150	20000	58.8

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٢.٥	٢.٢٣	١.٧٣	١.٤٠	١.٠٩	٠.٨٥	٠.٧٠	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
٠.٧٠	١.٢٠	١.٦٥	١.٧٥	١.٨	٢.٣	٢.٥	

Fire Flow Demand (l/s) =30 l/s



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Qhr	Qmd	Qav	Water Consumption	pop	area	Zone
(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/Capita/day)	Capita	Hectares	
86.81	55.56	34.72	150	20000	28.7	1
43.40	27.78	17.36	150	10000	30.1	2
130.21	83.33	52.08		30000	58.8	Total

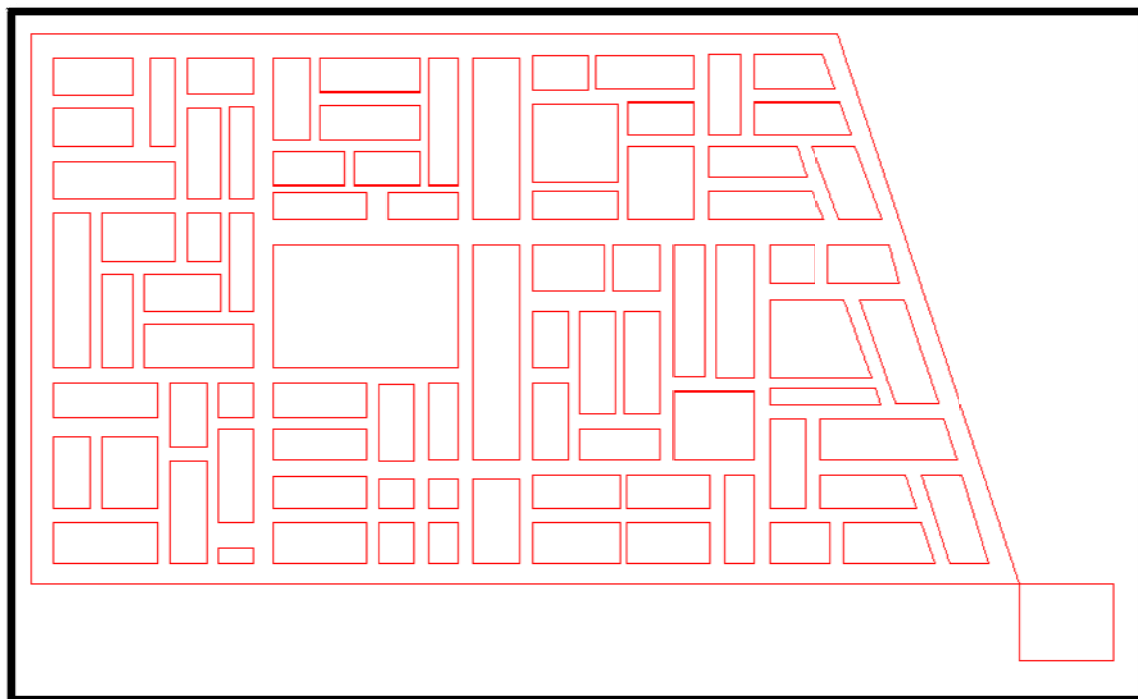
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Qhr	Qmd	Qav	Water Consumption	pop	area	Zone
(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/Capita/day)	Capita	Hectares	
65.10	41.67	26.04	150	15000	28.7	1
21.70	13.89	8.68	150	5000	30.1	2
86.81	55.56	34.72		20000	58.8	Total

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٢.٥	٢.٢٣	١.٧٣	١.٤٠	١.٠٩	٠.٨٥	٠.٧٠	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
٠.٧٠	١.٢٠	١.٦٥	١.٧٥	١.٨	٢.٣	٢.٥	

Fire Flow Demand (l/s) = 30 l/s



٣- مشروع كامل لتصميم شبكة التغذية بالمياه باستخدام برنامج WaterCAD V8i

WaterCAD

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$$P_N = P_0 + K_A (T_N - T_1) \times P_0$$

$$P_{2031} = 10000 + 0.027 (20) \times 10000 = 15400 \text{ Capita}$$

$$P_{2051} = 10000 + 0.027 (40) \times 10000 = 20800 \text{ Capita}$$

			()

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$$100 \times \left[1 - \frac{(P_{2031})^{0.125}}{(P_{2011})^{0.125}} \right] =$$

$$\% 5.54 = 100 \times \left[1 - \frac{(15400)^{0.125}}{(10000)^{0.125}} \right] =$$

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$$100 \times \left[1 - \frac{(P_{2051})^{0.125}}{(P_{2011})^{0.125}} \right] =$$

$$\% 9.60 = 100 \times \left[1 - \frac{(20800)^{0.125}}{(10000)^{0.125}} \right] =$$

$$/ / = \times . + = -$$

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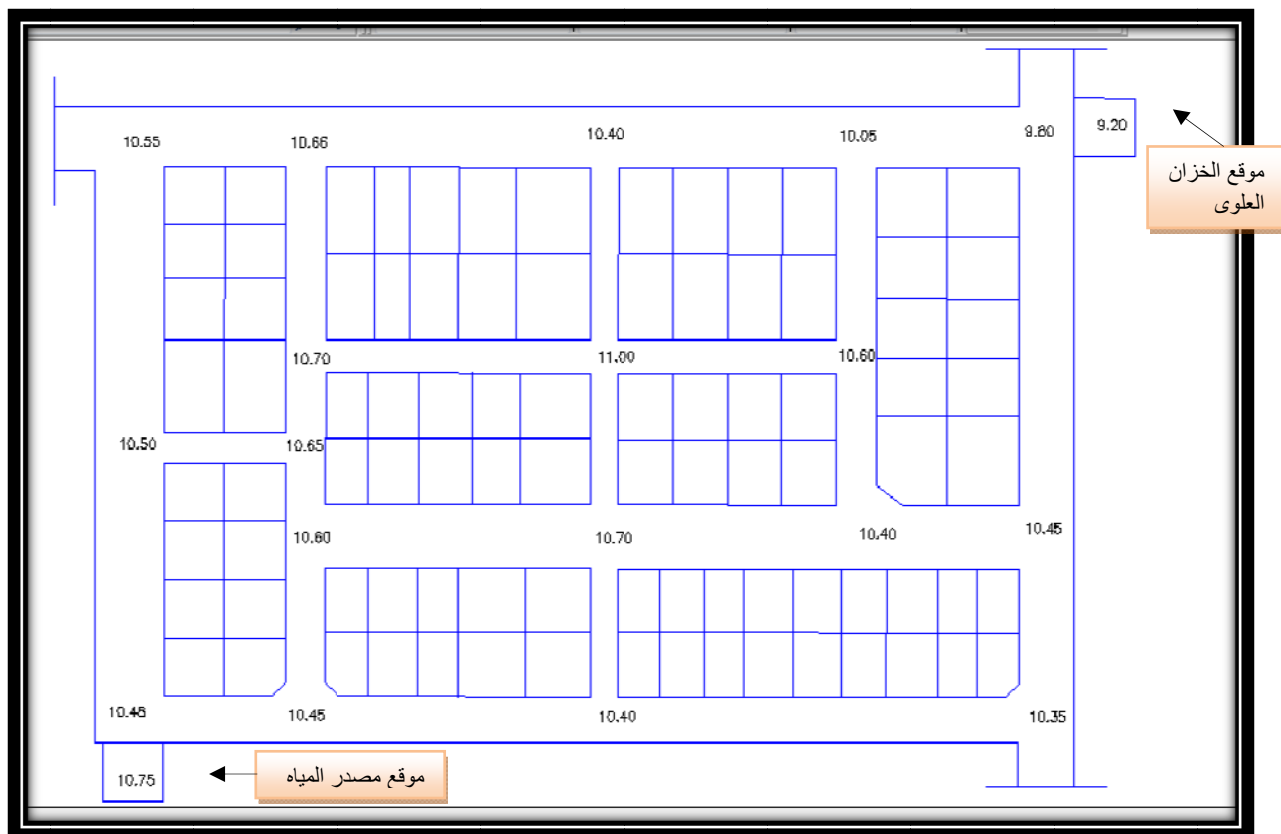
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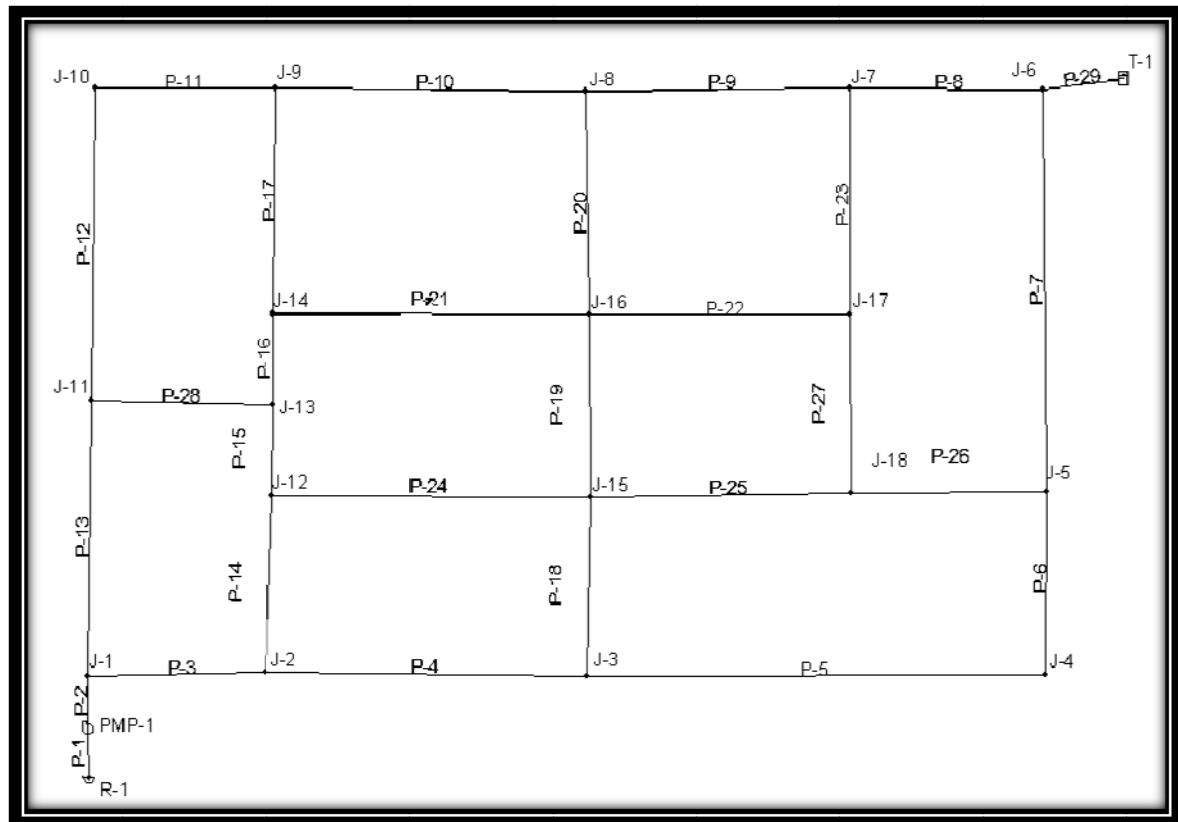
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WaterCAD



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steady state

Q_{mhr}

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- بيانات المدخلات الخاصة بنقاط الاتصال:

"Trex"

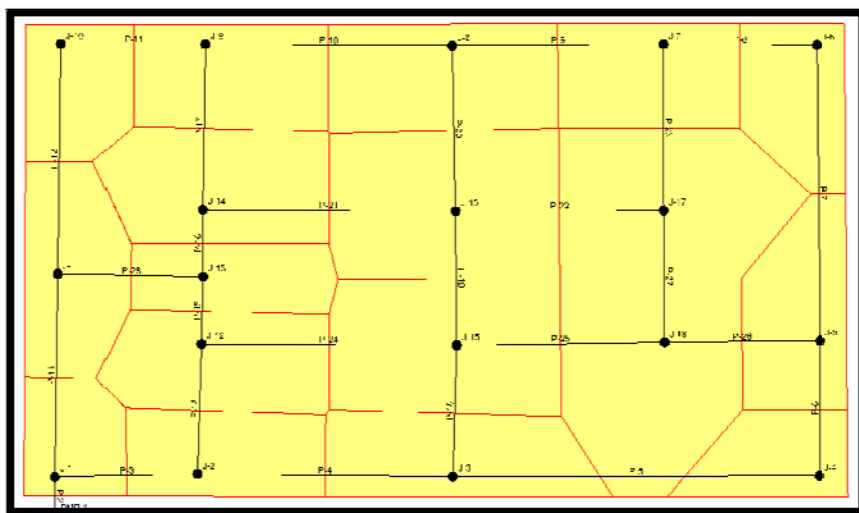
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"Thiessen Polygon"

"Proportional Distribution by

"Load Builder

Area"



("Thiessen Polygon")

Base Flow (l/s)	Elevation (m)	Label
5.46	10.48	J-1
8.02	10.47	J-2
10.47	10.43	J-3
5.93	10.36	J-4
9.37	10.42	J-5
7.54	9.77	J-6
9.18	10.05	J-7
11.68	10.4	J-8
9.78	10.66	J-9
6.65	10.56	J-10
9.51	10.52	J-11
10.18	10.6	J-12
6.54	10.65	J-13
11.91	10.7	J-14
14.55	10.72	J-15
16.34	10.98	J-16
15.32	10.59	J-17
16.32	10.42	J-18

جدول رقم ١

(يوضح البيانات التي يتم إدخالها لنقاط الاتصال)

- بيانات المدخلات الخاصة بالمواسير

ملحوظة: يتم فرض أقطار ابتدائية وإدخالها للبرنامج كما يلي:

Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
200	17.5	P-1
200	18.5	P-2
200	66.5	P-3
200	120.5	P-4
200	172	P-5
200	63.5	P-6
200	138.5	P-7
200	72	P-8
200	99	P-9
200	116	P-10
200	67	P-11
200	108	P-12
200	95	P-13
200	61	P-14
200	31.5	P-15
200	31.5	P-16
200	77.5	P-17
200	61.5	P-18
200	63	P-19
200	77.5	P-20
200	119	P-21
200	98	P-22
200	78	P-23
200	120	P-24
200	97.5	P-25
200	73	P-26
200	62	P-27

200	67.5	P-28
200	35.5	P-29

جدول رقم ٢

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- بيانات المدخلات الخاصة بمصدر المياه :

Elevation (m)	Label
10.75	R-1

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- بيانات المدخلات الخاصة بالظلمات :

Label	Elevation (m)	Type	Design point	
			pressure	Q= Q _{mhr} (L/s)
Pump-1	10.75	One point	30	184.8

()

Velocity (m/s)	Head Loss Gradient (m/km)	Head Loss (m)	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
5.88	144.342	2.53	200	17.5	P-1
5.88	144.342	2.67	200	18.5	P-2
3.1	44.002	2.93	200	66.5	P-3
1.36	9.583	1.15	200	120.5	P-4
0.5	1.52	0.26	200	172	P-5
0.31	0.636	0.04	200	63.5	P-6
0.09	0.061	0.01	200	138.5	P-7
0.15	0.164	0.01	200	72	P-8
0.46	1.277	0.13	200	99	P-9
0.71	2.874	0.33	200	116	P-10
0.82	3.757	0.25	200	67	P-11
1.03	5.748	0.62	200	108	P-12
2.61	32.077	3.05	200	95	P-13
1.48	11.236	0.69	200	61	P-14
0.23	0.348	0.01	200	31.5	P-15
1.29	8.752	0.28	200	31.5	P-16
0.2	0.277	0.02	200	77.5	P-17
0.52	1.635	0.1	200	61.5	P-18
0.4	1.005	0.06	200	63	P-19
0.12	0.107	0.01	200	77.5	P-20
0.71	2.913	0.35	200	119	P-21
0.48	1.377	0.13	200	98	P-22
0.01	0.002	0	200	78	P-23
0.93	4.749	0.57	200	120	P-24
0.59	2.033	0.2	200	97.5	P-25
0.07	0.043	0	200	73	P-26
0.01	0	0	200	62	P-27
1.28	8.522	0.58	200	67.5	P-28

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/ . p-1 , p-2 , p- , p-13

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Velocity (m/s)	Head loss Gradient (m/km)	Head loss (m)	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
1.16	2.779	0.05	450	17.5	P-1
1.16	2.779	0.05	450	18.5	P-2
1.35	5.894	0.39	300	66.5	P-3
1.19	4.637	0.44	300	95	P-13

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Pressure Head (m)	Label
30.1	J-1
29.7	J-2
28.7	J-3
28.5	J-4
28.4	J-5
29	J-6
28.7	J-7
28.5	J-8
28.6	J-9
29	J-10
29.6	J-11
29	J-12
28.9	J-13
28.6	J-14
28.3	J-15
27.9	J-16
28.2	J-17
28.4	J-18

()

Pressure Head (m)	Label
27.1	J-1
26.7	J-2
25.7	J-3
25.5	J-4
25.4	J-5
26	J-6
25.7	J-7
25.5	J-8
25.6	J-9
26	J-10
26.6	J-11
26	J-12
25.9	J-13
25.6	J-14
25.3	J-15
25	J-16
25.2	J-17
25.4	J-18

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EXTENDED PERIOD

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Base Flow (l/s)	Elevation (m)	Label
2.18	10.48	J-1
3.21	10.47	J-2
4.19	10.43	J-3
2.37	10.36	J-4
3.75	10.42	J-5
3.02	9.77	J-6
3.67	10.05	J-7
4.67	10.4	J-8
3.91	10.66	J-9
2.66	10.56	J-10
3.8	10.52	J-11
4.07	10.6	J-12
2.62	10.65	J-13
4.76	10.7	J-14
5.82	10.72	J-15
6.54	10.98	J-16
6.13	10.59	J-17
6.53	10.42	J-18

()

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Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
200	17.5	P-1
200	18.5	P-2
200	66.5	P-3
200	120.5	P-4
200	172	P-5
200	63.5	P-6
200	138.5	P-7
200	72	P-8
200	99	P-9
200	116	P-10
200	67	P-11
200	108	P-12
200	95	P-13
200	61	P-14
200	31.5	P-15
200	31.5	P-16
200	77.5	P-17
200	61.5	P-18
200	63	P-19
200	77.5	P-20
200	119	P-21
200	98	P-22
200	78	P-23
200	120	P-24
200	97.5	P-25
200	73	P-26
200	62	P-27
200	67.5	P-28
	35.50	P-29

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$$\frac{Q_{md} - Q_{mhr}}{Q_{md}} = \frac{Q_{md} - Q_{mhr}}{Q_{md}}$$

(pattern)

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⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
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Elevation (m)	Label
10.75	R-1

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Label	Elevation (m)	Type of def.	Design Point	
			pressure	Q= Q _{md} (L/s)
Pump-1	۱۰.۷۵	One point	۳۰	۱۱۸.۲

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$$(Q_{mh} - Q_{md}) * (\quad - \quad) =$$

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$$\text{Volume} = 66.6(\text{l/s}) * 6(\text{hr}) * 3.6 = 1438.6\text{m}^3$$

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$$+ (\quad - \quad) =$$

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Base (m)	Elevation (m)		Label
.	.		T-1
Diam. (m)	Minimum (m)	Initial (m)	Maximum (m)
.	.	.	.

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Velocity (m/s)	Head Loss Gradient (m/km)	Head Loss (m)	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
3.6	59.15	1.04	200	17.5	P-1
3.6	59.15	1.09	200	18.5	P-2
1.9	17.189	1.14	200	66.5	P-3
0.7	2.901	0.35	200	120.5	P-4
0.1	0.019	0	200	172	P-5
0.1	0.137	0.01	200	63.5	P-6
0.8	3.583	0.5	200	138.5	P-7
1.1	6.426	0.46	200	72	P-8
0.4	0.817	0.08	200	99	P-9
0.2	0.194	0.02	200	116	P-10
0.4	0.923	0.06	200	67	P-11
0.6	2.053	0.22	200	108	P-12
1.6	12.932	1.23	200	95	P-13
0.9	4.47	0.27	200	61	P-14
0.2	0.223	0.01	200	31.5	P-15
0.7	2.689	0.08	200	31.5	P-16
0.1	0.058	0	200	77.5	P-17
0.3	0.731	0.04	200	61.5	P-18
0.2	0.178	0.01	200	63	P-19
0.2	0.184	0.01	200	77.5	P-20
0.2	0.347	0.04	200	119	P-21
0.0	0.011	0	200	98	P-22
0.5	1.235	0.1	200	78	P-23
0.4	1.015	0.12	200	120	P-24
0.1	0.127	0.01	200	97.5	P-25
0.4	0.859	0.06	200	73	P-26
0.0	0.001	0	200	62	P-27
0.7	2.878	0.19	200	67.5	P-28
0.95	3.055	0.11	300	35.5	P-29

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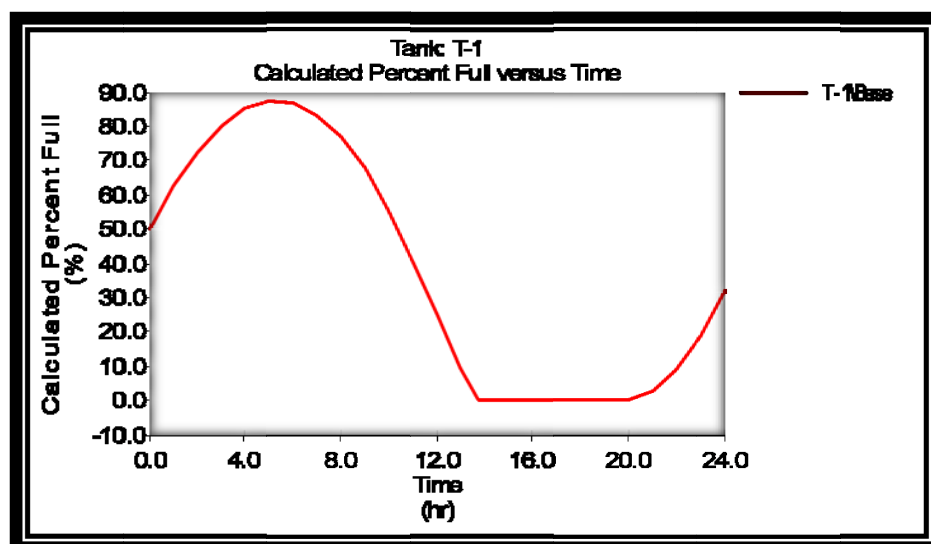
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Velocity (m/s)	Head loss Gradient (m/km)	Head loss (m)	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Label
0.08	4.36	1.26	350	17.5	P-1
0.08	4.36	1.26	350	18.5	P-2
0.26	3.98	1.09	300	66.5	P-3
0.74	7.84	1.22	200	95	P-13

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Pressure Head (m)	Label
18.34	J-1
17.81	J-2
16.48	J-3
16.26	J-4
16.15	J-5
16.78	J-6
16.51	J-7
16.25	J-8
16.21	J-9
16.43	J-10
16.83	J-11
16.64	J-12
16.5	J-13
16.21	J-14
16.04	J-15
15.69	J-16
15.98	J-17
16.15	J-18

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Base (m)	Elevation (m)	Label	
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Diam. (m)	Minimum (m)	Initial (m)	Maximum (m)
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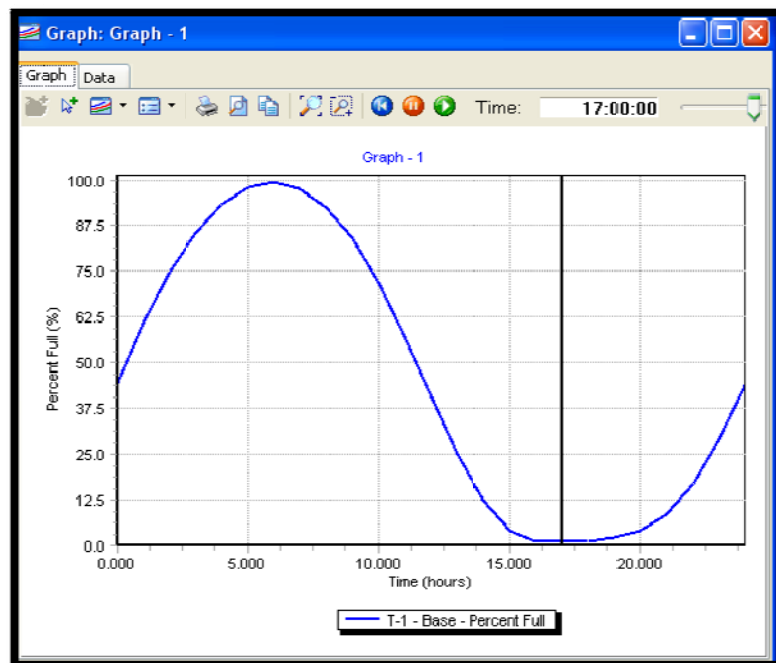
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Pressure Head (m)	Label
27.67	J-1
27.36	J-2
26.58	J-3
26.47	J-4
26.38	J-5
27.02	J-6
26.74	J-7
26.45	J-8
26.32	J-9
26.5	J-10
26.75	J-11
26.61	J-12
26.5	J-13
26.31	J-14
26.2	J-15
25.89	J-16
26.21	J-17
26.38	J-18

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:

$$Q_{md\ 2031} = 84.4L/s$$

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Needed Fire Flow (l/s)	Fire Flow Upper Limit (l/s)	Residual Pressure (m)	Min. Zone Pressure (m)	App. Fire Flow
25	32	14	15	Add to base demand= Q_{md2051}

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$$Q/\text{one junction} = Q_{md2051}/\text{no of junctions} = 118.2/18 = 6.56 \text{ L/s}$$

Min Zone Junction	Min Zone Pressure (m)	Calc Residual Pressure (m)	Available Fire Flow (l/s)	Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints?	Label
J-16	23.97	25.4	32	TRUE	J-1
J-16	23.82	24.97	32	TRUE	J-2
J-16	23.37	23.92	32	TRUE	J-3
J-16	23.32	23.62	32	TRUE	J-4
J-16	23.31	23.59	32	TRUE	J-5
J-16	23.3	24.12	32	TRUE	J-6
J-16	23.29	23.97	32	TRUE	J-7
J-16	23.28	23.75	32	TRUE	J-8
J-16	23.37	23.64	32	TRUE	J-9
J-16	23.41	23.76	32	TRUE	J-10
J-16	23.54	24.15	32	TRUE	J-11
J-16	23.51	24.05	32	TRUE	J-12
J-16	23.48	23.91	32	TRUE	J-13
J-16	23.39	23.68	32	TRUE	J-14
J-16	23.32	23.58	32	TRUE	J-15
J-17	23.62	23.24	32	TRUE	J-16
J-16	23.29	23.47	32	TRUE	J-17
J-16	23.3	23.65	32	TRUE	J-18

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(Satisfies Fire)

(available fire flow)

)Flow Constraints?

Fire) /

(Needed Fire Flow) /

((Flow Upper Limit

)

(available fire flow)

(Calc Residual

(Fire Flow Upper Limit) (/

(Min Zone Pressure)

() Pressure)

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