



17th Annual EPA Drinking Water Workshop: Small System Challenges and Solutions

EPANET: An Introduction and Example Applications

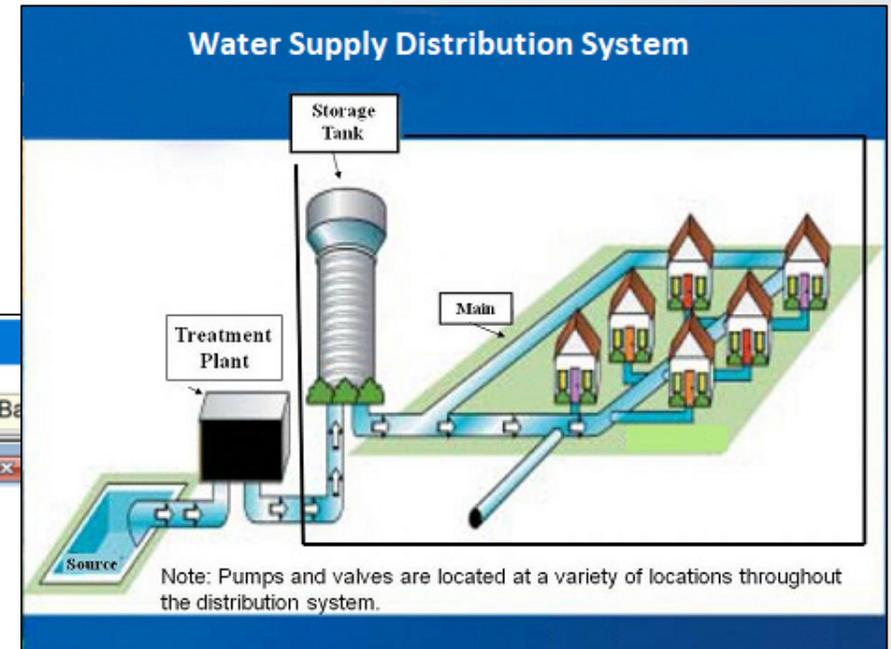
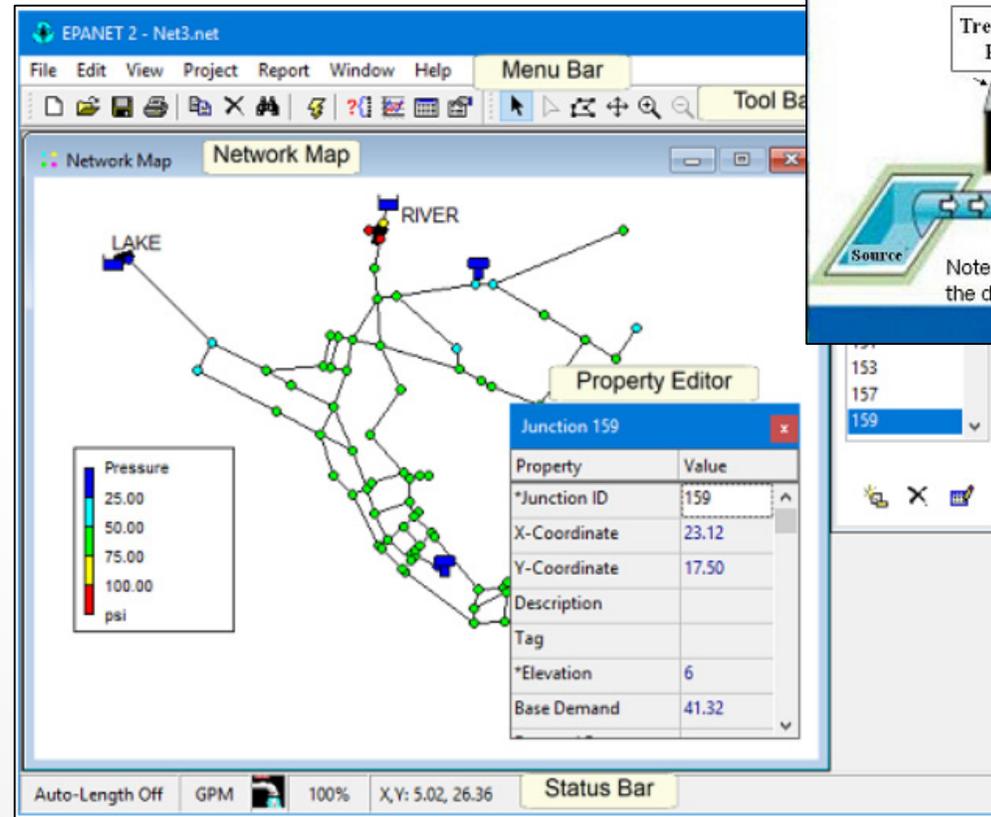
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US EPA Office of Research and Development*

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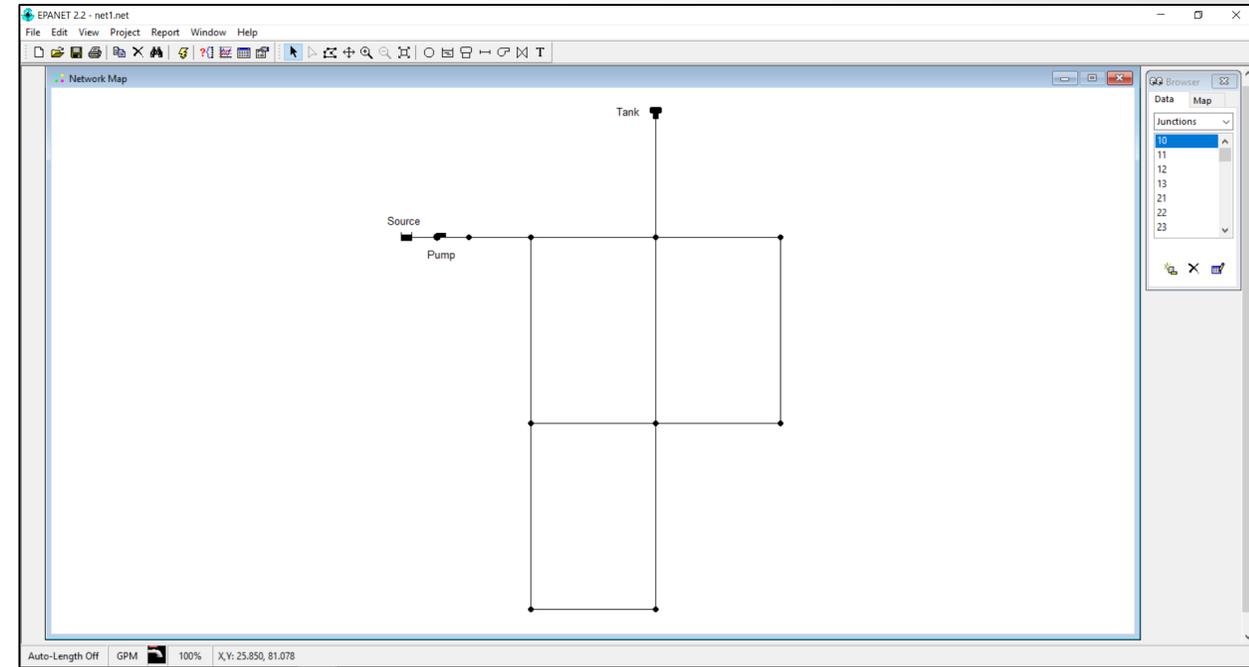


- Introduction to EPANET
- EPANET applications



What is EPANET?

- What is EPANET?
 - Not an acronym!
 - Computer program (Microsoft Windows desktop or laptop software application)
 - Graphical user interface
 - Command line & Toolkit versions
 - Used for modeling and analyzing a water distribution system
 - Input is a pipe network layout
 - Output are hydraulic (e.g., pipe flows and pressures) and water quality (e.g., disinfectant and contaminant concentrations) parameters



EPANET Graphical User Interface

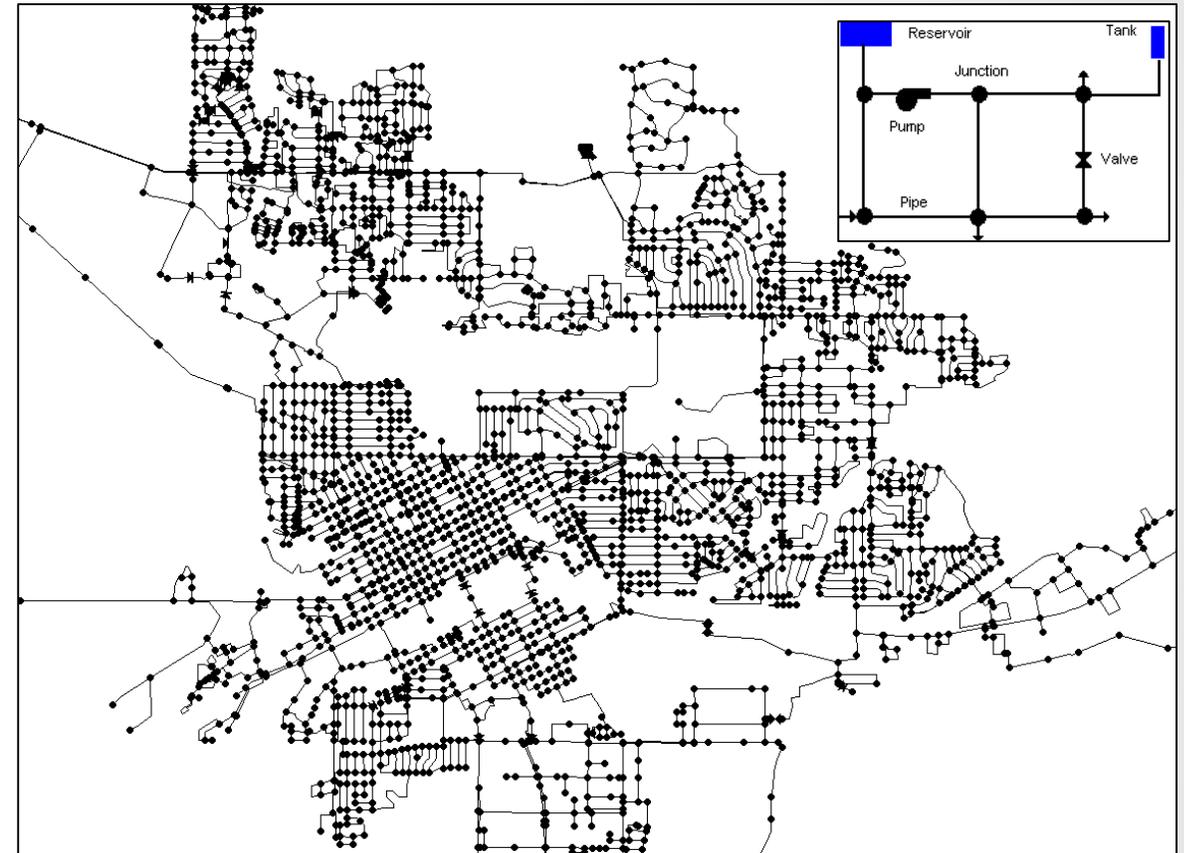
EPANET is open source software that is free to anyone to use!

- Water Distribution System
 - Collection of pipes, tanks, pumps, valve control systems, and other components that work together to move water from a water source or treatment plant to individual users or customers' taps
- Network model (text file with .inp extension)
 - Water distribution system representation!
 - Pipe network layout (infrastructure map) including tanks, pumps, valve control systems and other components needed to describe a water distribution system
- Hydraulic model
 - Network model simulated in EPANET for hydraulics
- Water quality model
 - Network model simulated in EPANET for water quality

- Water distribution system modeling is a process for understanding:
 - How a water distribution system should be designed?
 - How a water distribution system is operating and how operations can be improved?
- Water distribution system modeling is a mathematical process
 - Connects a physical (infrastructure) model with mathematical processes of hydraulics and chemical properties of water quality to represent or model the behavior of a water system
- Steady state simulation
 - Network analyzed as a snap-shot in time, time zero in EPANET
- Extended period simulation
 - Network analyzed over time.

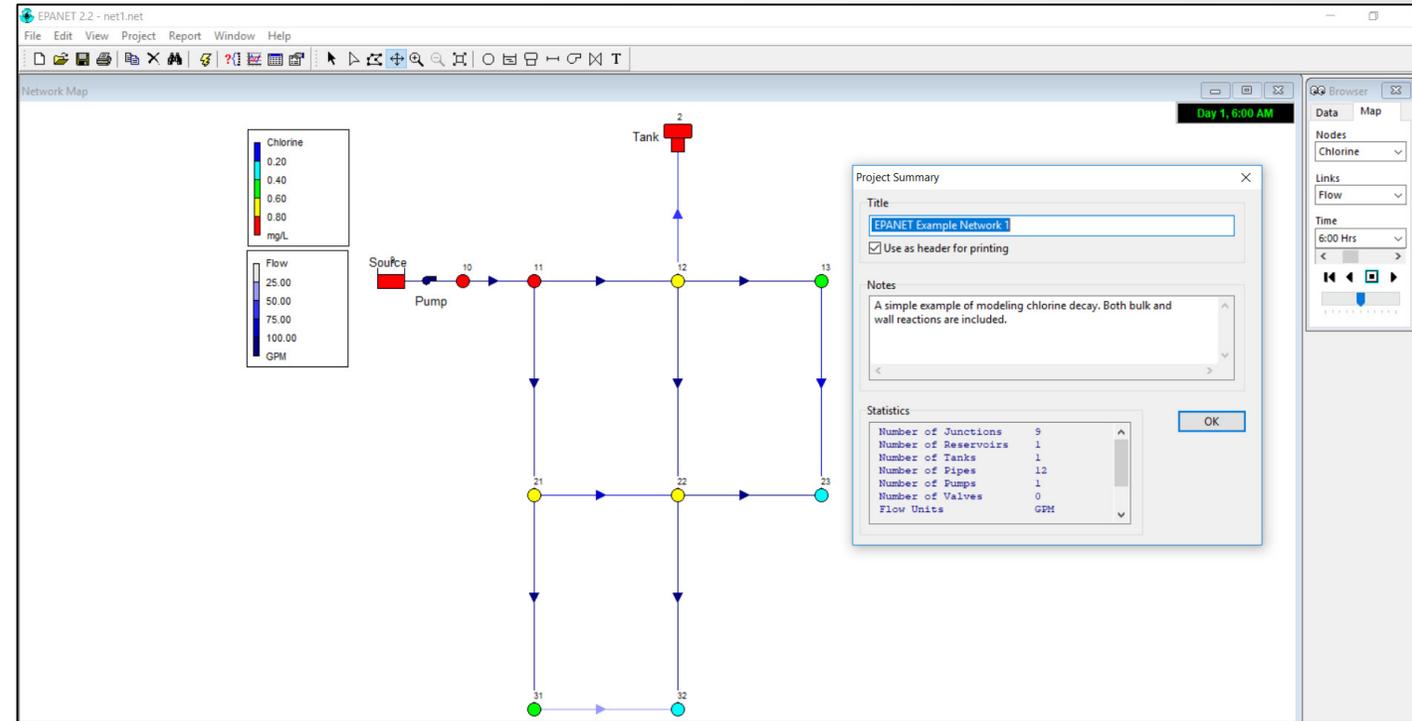
Why develop a model?

- Planning
 - Capital improvements
 - Water usage and conservation
 - Replacement and upgrade program
- Design
 - Facility sizing
 - Fire flow analysis
- Operations
 - Training
 - Hydraulic and water quality concerns
 - Emergencies



Creating a network model

- Hydraulic Modeling
 - Design new water distribution systems or upgrade existing systems
 - Evaluate operations (e.g., pump, tank and valve operations)
- Water Quality Modeling
 - Water age and disinfectant management
 - Contaminant transport, exposure and risk analyses



Hydraulic & water quality (chlorine) modeling for Example Net 1

- EPANET was developed by Lewis A. Rossman (retired March 2014) working for U.S. EPA in the early 1990's
- First non-beta release of EPANET was in 2000, version 2.00.00
- U.S. EPA's last release of version 2.00 was in 2008 with 2.00.12
- Maintenance and advancement of EPANET is now through a community collaboration at <https://github.com/OpenWaterAnalytics/EPANET>



U.S. EPA's latest release is version 2.2.0 and was made possible by the U.S. EPA and community collaboration at OpenWaterAnalytics



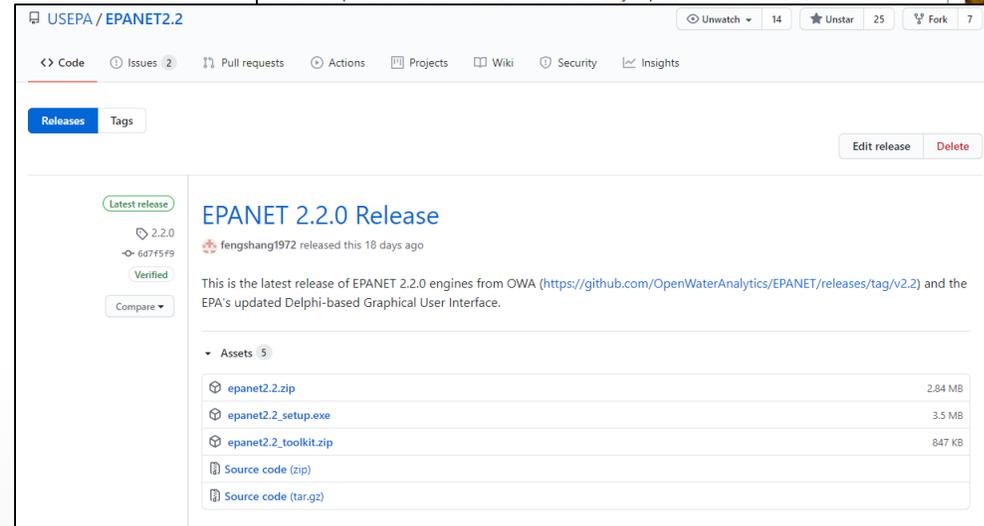
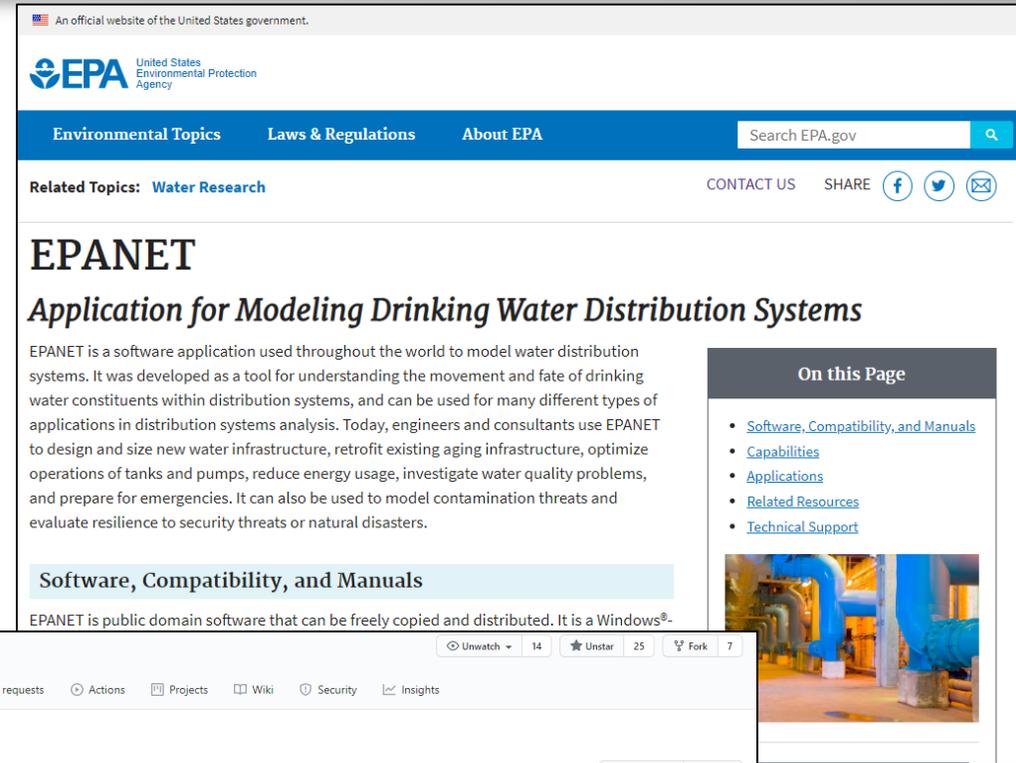
EPANET: Community Collaboration

- Announcement of Open Source EPANET Initiative – June 7, 2015
<http://community.wateranalytics.org/t/announcement-of-an-open-source-epanet-initiative/117>
 - Open letter to the international Water Distribution Systems Analysis (WDSA) community
 - Established **Steering Committee, Development Committee, and Discussion Forum**
- EPANET hydraulic and water quality engines repository:
 - <https://github.com/OpenWaterAnalytics/EPANET>
- OWA-EPANET is an open-source version of the EPANET Toolkit
 - <https://github.com/OpenWaterAnalytics/EPANET/wiki>
 - OWA EPANET Toolkit – User’s Manual: <http://wateranalytics.org/EPANET/>



Obtaining EPANET

- U.S. EPA's website (<https://www.epa.gov/water-research/epanet>)
 - Software (GUI and DOS command line)
 - Toolkit and extensions
- U.S. EPA's Github.com site (<https://github.com/USEPA/EPANET2.2>)
 - Mirror of the website
 - Easier to maintain & keep updated

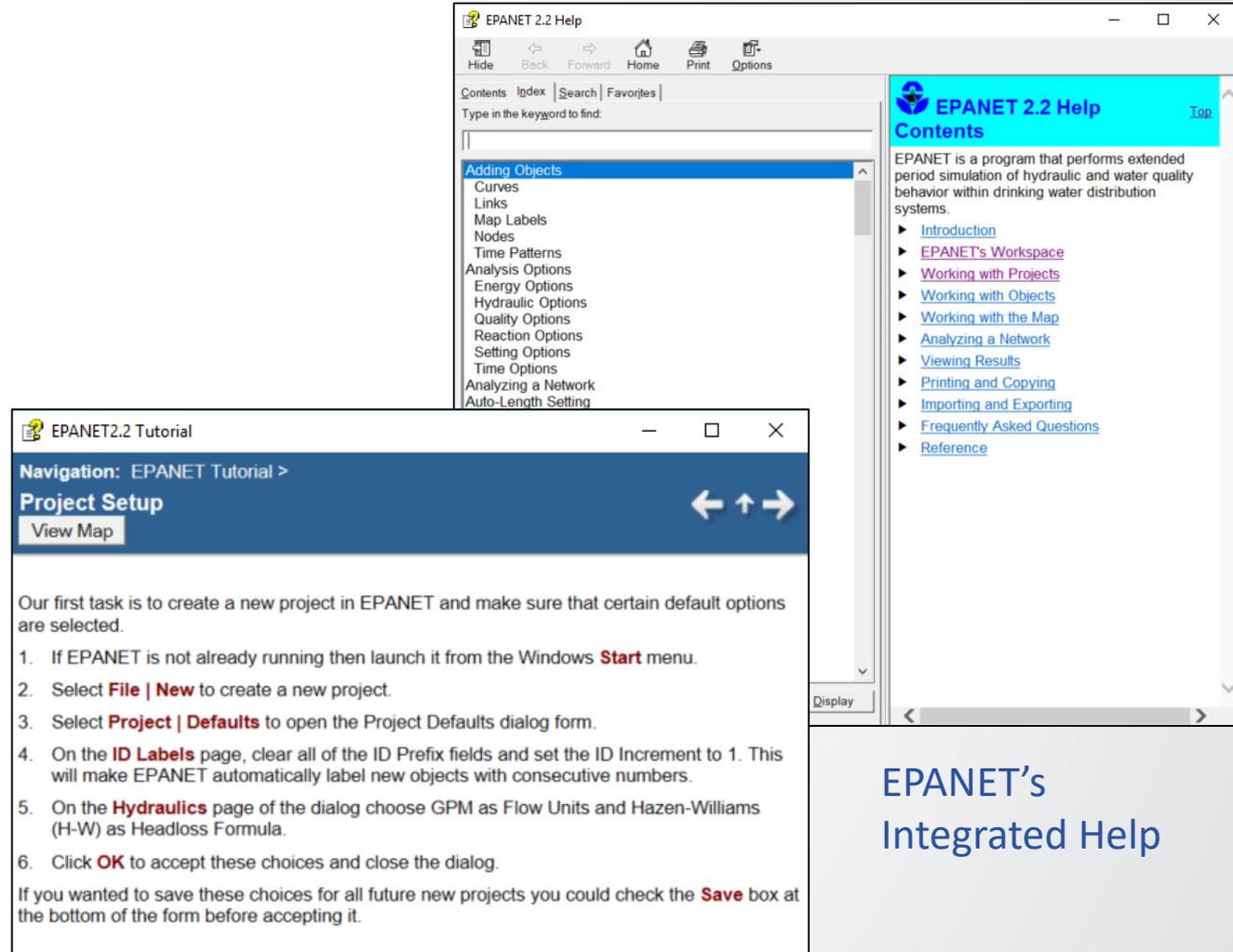




U.S. EPA website for EPANET

- Website (<https://www.epa.gov/water-research/epanet>)
 - Software
 - Self-extracting installation program for EPANET 2.2 (“epanet2.2_setup.exe” file)
 - Non-installing software for EPANET 2.2 (“epanet.zip” file)
 - User’s Manual
 - Pdf version
 - Read-the-Docs (<https://epanet22.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>)
- More information:
 - Click on the link “<https://github.com/USEPA/EPANET2.2>”

- Self-extracting installation program for EPANET 2.2 (epanet2.2_setup.exe)
 - May require administrative privileges for installation
 - Installs EPANET program, Help, Tutorial, and Release Notes in the Microsoft Windows Start Menu
 - Example networks may be hard to find:
 - Placed in a sub-folder named "EPANET Projects\Examples" in your Documents folder



The image displays two overlapping windows from the EPANET 2.2 software. The top window is the 'EPANET 2.2 Help' window, which features a navigation bar with 'Hide', 'Back', 'Forward', 'Home', 'Print', and 'Options' buttons. Below this is a search bar and a 'Contents' pane listing various topics such as 'Adding Objects', 'Curves', 'Links', 'Map Labels', 'Nodes', 'Time Patterns', 'Analysis Options', 'Energy Options', 'Hydraulic Options', 'Quality Options', 'Reaction Options', 'Setting Options', 'Time Options', 'Analyzing a Network', and 'Auto-Length Setting'. The right side of the help window shows a 'Contents' section with a list of links including 'Introduction', 'EPANET's Workspace', 'Working with Projects', 'Working with Objects', 'Working with the Map', 'Analyzing a Network', 'Viewing Results', 'Printing and Copying', 'Importing and Exporting', 'Frequently Asked Questions', and 'Reference'.

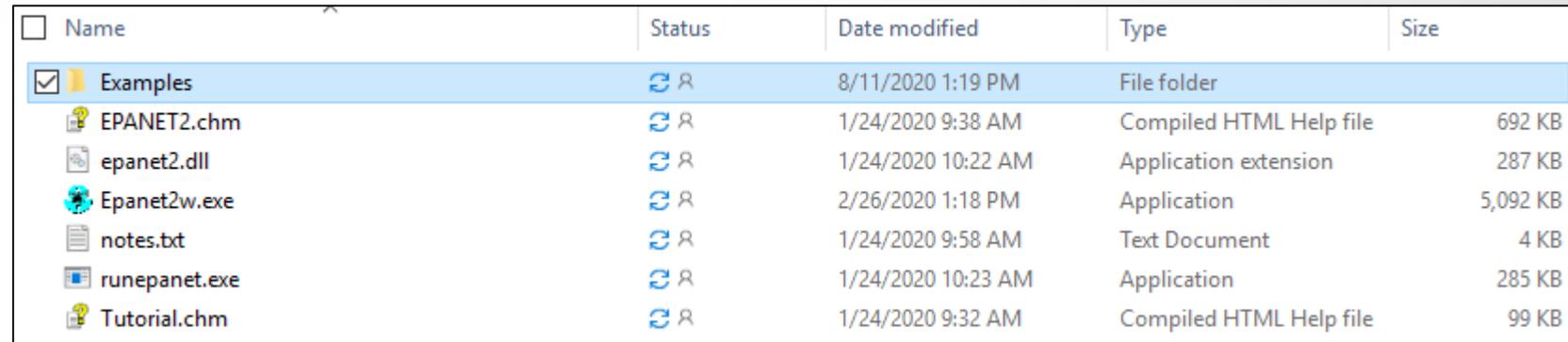
The bottom window is the 'EPANET 2.2 Tutorial' window, titled 'Navigation: EPANET Tutorial >'. It has a blue header with 'Project Setup' and a 'View Map' button. The main content area contains a list of instructions for creating a new project:

1. If EPANET is not already running then launch it from the Windows **Start** menu.
2. Select **File | New** to create a new project.
3. Select **Project | Defaults** to open the Project Defaults dialog form.
4. On the **ID Labels** page, clear all of the ID Prefix fields and set the ID Increment to 1. This will make EPANET automatically label new objects with consecutive numbers.
5. On the **Hydraulics** page of the dialog choose GPM as Flow Units and Hazen-Williams (H-W) as Headloss Formula.
6. Click **OK** to accept these choices and close the dialog.

Below the list, it states: 'If you wanted to save these choices for all future new projects you could check the **Save** box at the bottom of the form before accepting it.'

EPANET's
Integrated Help

- Non-installing software for EPANET 2.2 (epanet2.2.zip)
 - Notice everything is included
 - Runs EPANET (Epanet2w.exe)
 - DOS command line EPANET (runepanet.exe)

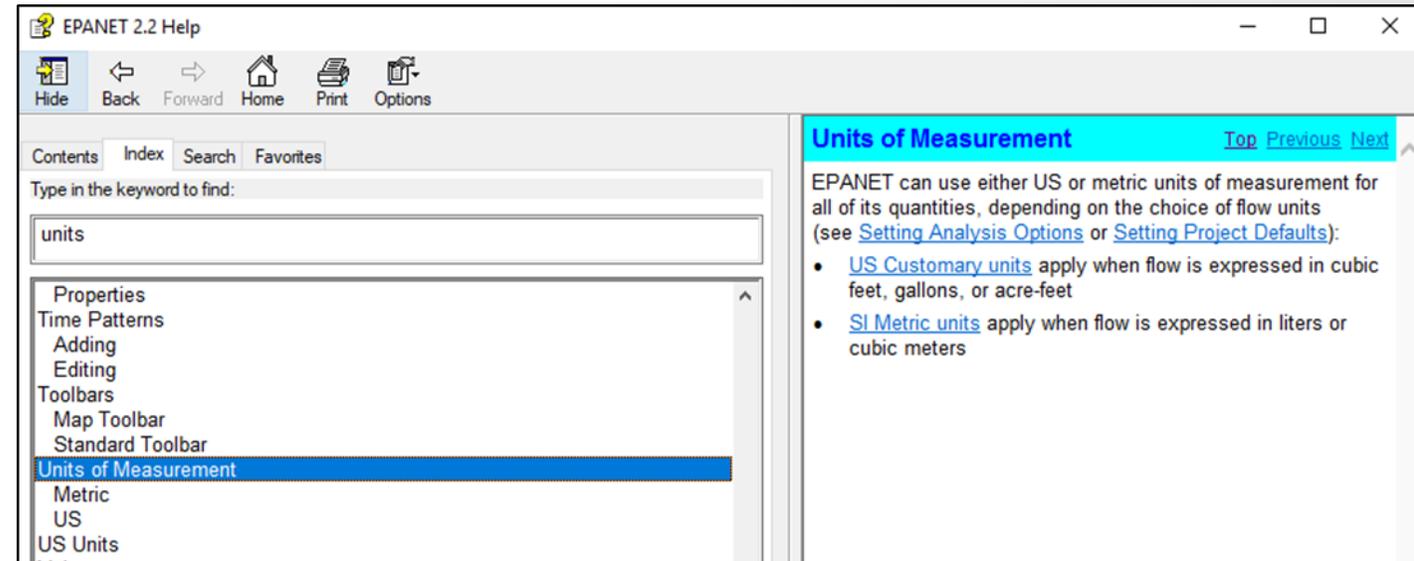


Name	Status	Date modified	Type	Size
Examples		8/11/2020 1:19 PM	File folder	
EPANET2.chm		1/24/2020 9:38 AM	Compiled HTML Help file	692 KB
epanet2.dll		1/24/2020 10:22 AM	Application extension	287 KB
Epanet2w.exe		2/26/2020 1:18 PM	Application	5,092 KB
notes.txt		1/24/2020 9:58 AM	Text Document	4 KB
runepanet.exe		1/24/2020 10:23 AM	Application	285 KB
Tutorial.chm		1/24/2020 9:32 AM	Compiled HTML Help file	99 KB

After extraction of epanet2.2.zip file contents

- EPANET's basic assumptions about flow:
 - Incompressible flow
 - Turbulent flow
 - Closed pipe (e.g., contaminant injections are modeled as mass/time)
 - Full pipe
- For background, supporting information, and review of basic principles:
 - Advanced Water Distribution Modeling and Management, Haestad Methods, T. Walski, D. V. Chase, D. A. Savic, W. M. Grayman, S. Beckwith, and E. Koelle
 - Water Distribution Systems Handbook, McGraw-Hill Handbooks, L. W. Mays editor

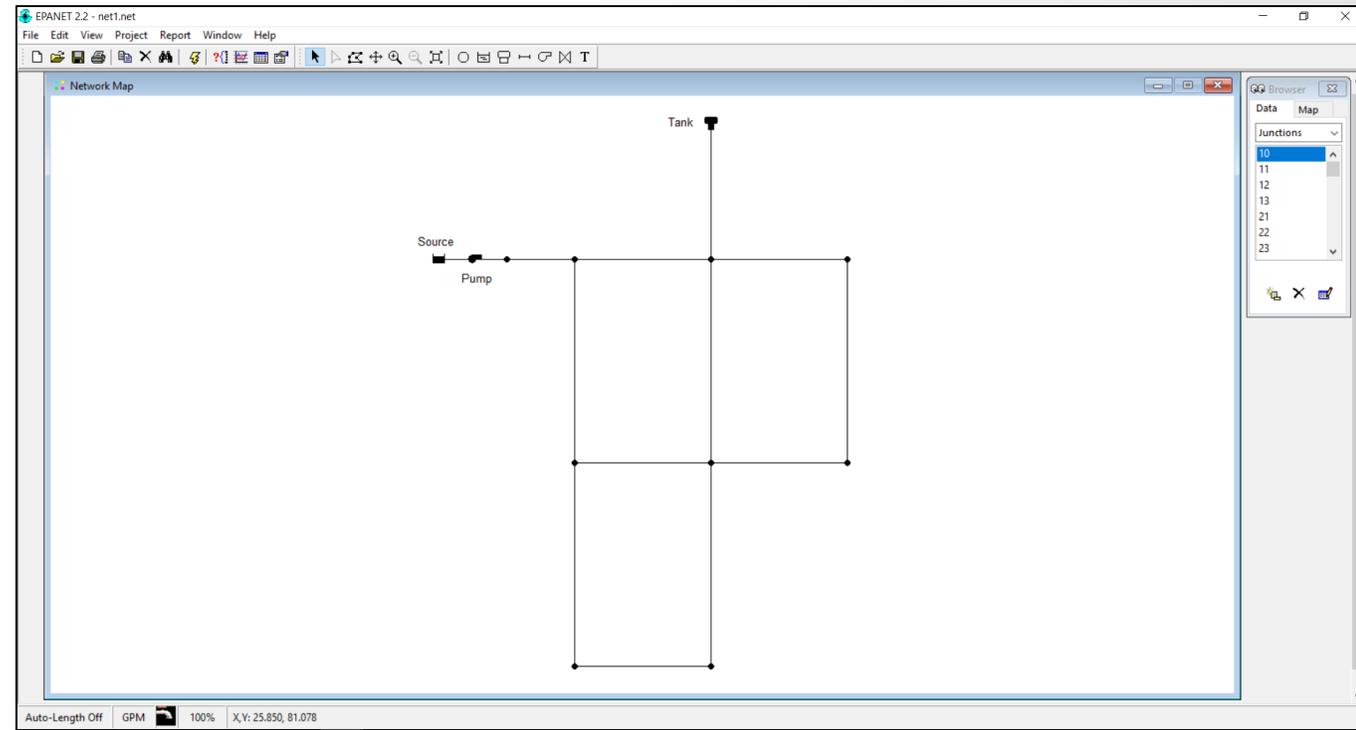
- English units (adapted for U.S.)
 - Gallons per minute (GPM)
 - Million gallons per day (MGD)
 - 1 MGD = 646 GPM
- Metric
 - Liters per second (l/s)
 - Cubic meters per second (m³/s)
 - 1 m³/s = 1000 l/s
- EPANET supports both unit systems



Taken from EPANET's Integrated Help
– from Windows Start Menu

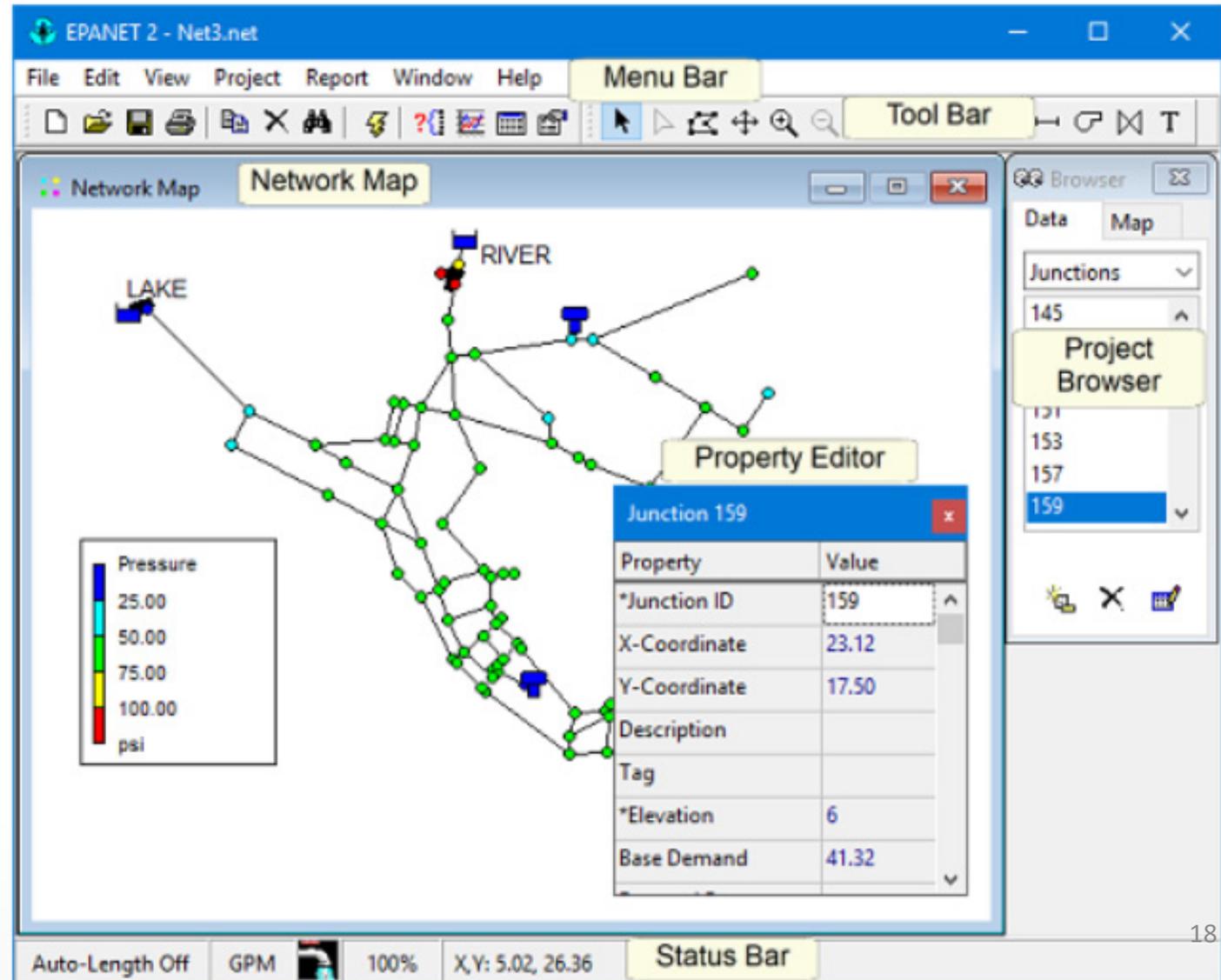
- Nodes
 - Junctions, tanks and reservoirs
- Links
 - Pipes, pumps and control valves
 - Links must have start and end nodes
- Reservoirs
 - Nodes with infinite external source or sink of water to the network
- Pressure
 - Pounds per square inch (psi) (U.S.)
 - Pascal (Pa) = Newton/ square meter (Metric)
- Normal range of allowable pressures in drinking water systems:
 - 20 psi (minimum)
 - 80-100 psi (maximum)
- Pressure: psi to feet
 - 1 foot = 2.31 psi

- Tutorial
 - Compiled HTML tutorial file and integrated help file
- User's Manual
 - Opening an existing network
- Example networks
 - Experiment with example networks provided



Example Net 1 Opened in EPANET 2.2

- EPANET's Graphical User Interface
 - Menu Bar
 - Network Map
 - Project Browser
 - Property Editor
- See Chapter 4 "EPANET's Workspace"
- Questions?
 - Integrated Help (in the Menu Bar) or by pressing F1 key

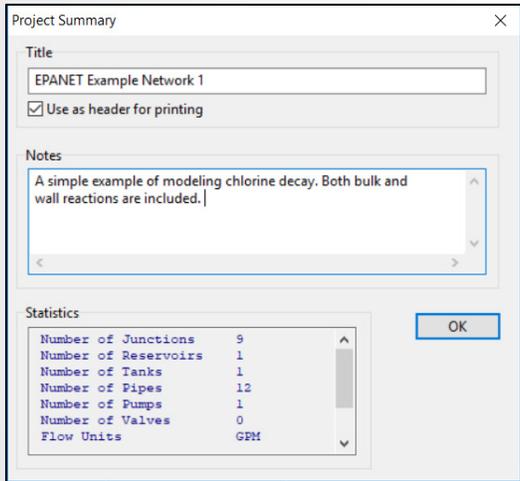


The screenshot displays the EPANET 2 software interface. The main window is titled "EPANET 2 - Net3.net" and features a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Project, Report, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The central area shows a "Network Map" with a complex network of pipes and junctions. A "Property Editor" window is open, displaying the properties for "Junction 159". The properties are as follows:

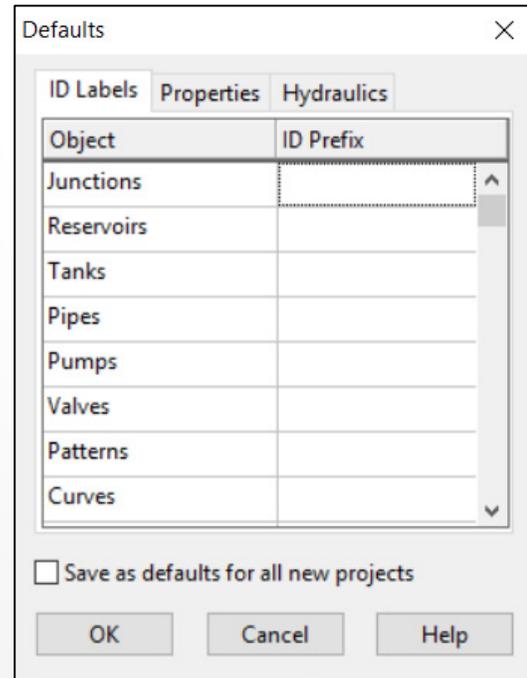
Property	Value
*Junction ID	159
X-Coordinate	23.12
Y-Coordinate	17.50
Description	
Tag	
*Elevation	6
Base Demand	41.32

On the right side, there is a "Project Browser" window showing a list of junctions (131, 153, 157, 159) with 159 selected. A "Pressure" legend is visible in the bottom left corner of the network map, showing a color scale from 25.00 (blue) to 100.00 (red) psi. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Auto-Length Off", "GPM", "100%", and "X,Y: 5.02, 26.36".

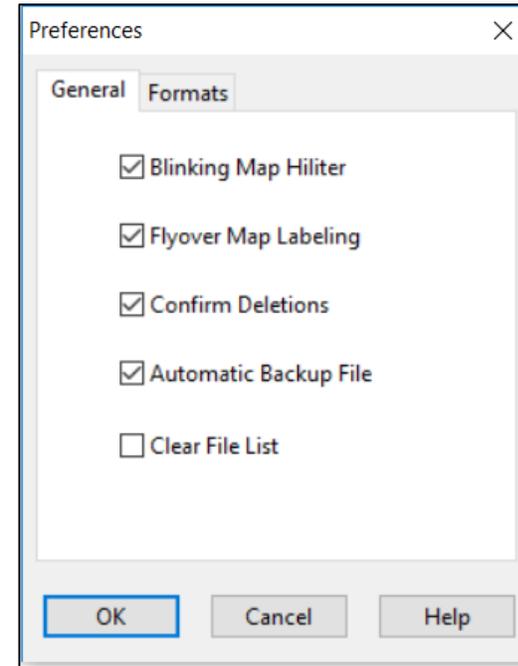
- Some menu items to highlight:



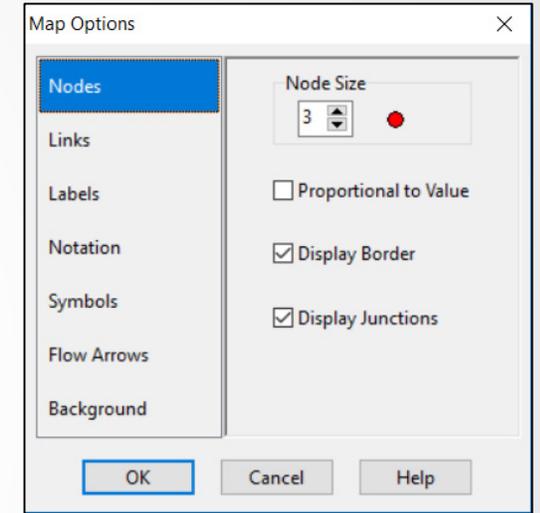
Project Summary



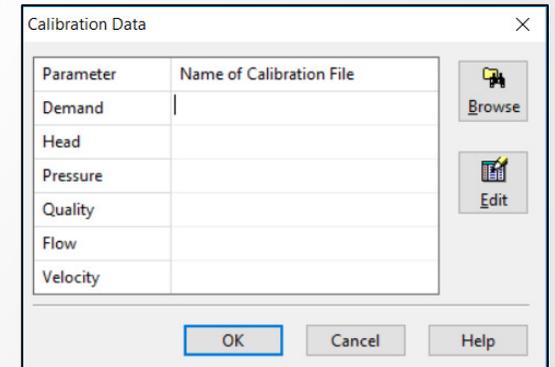
Interface for setting project defaults



Interface for setting preferences
e.g., decimal places



Interface for setting map viewing options



Interface for uploading calibration data

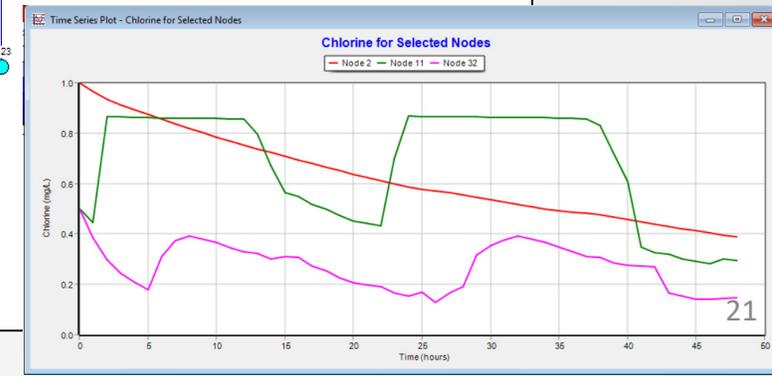
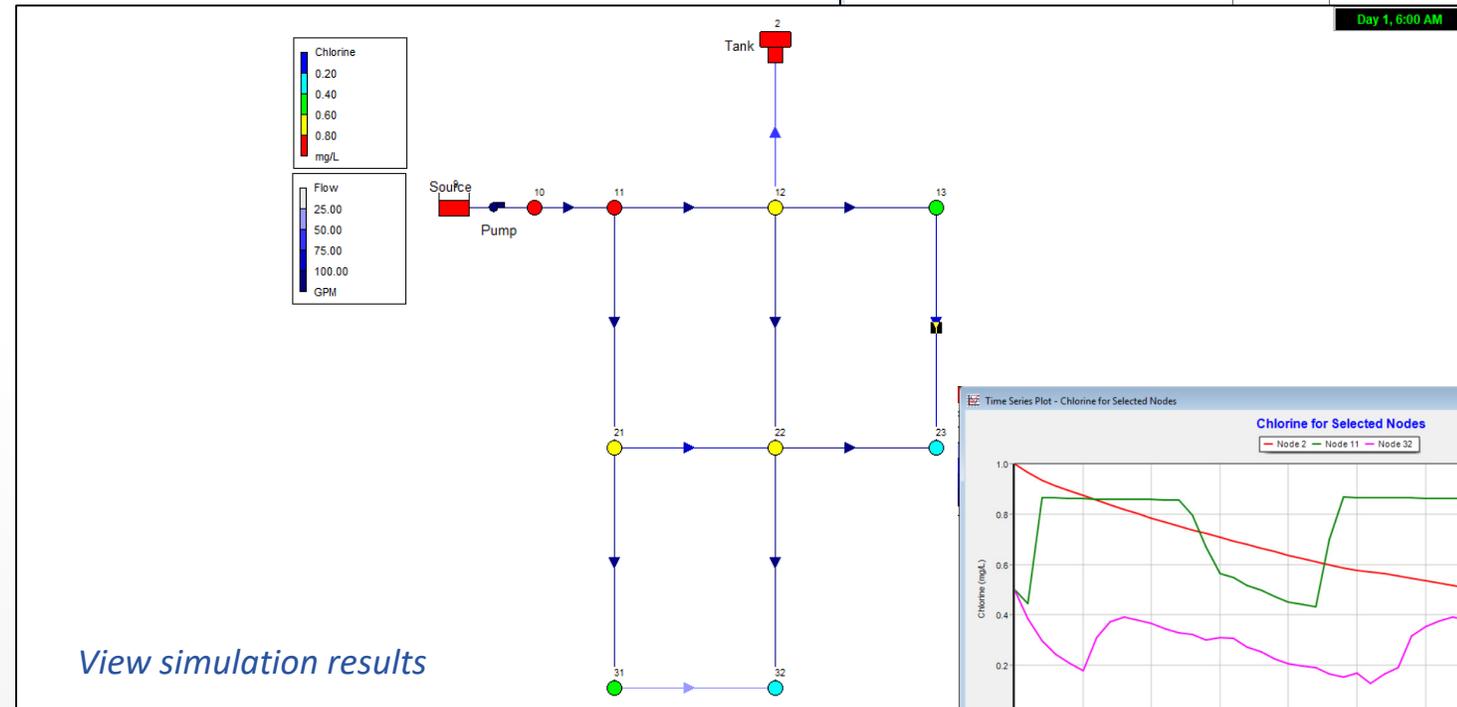
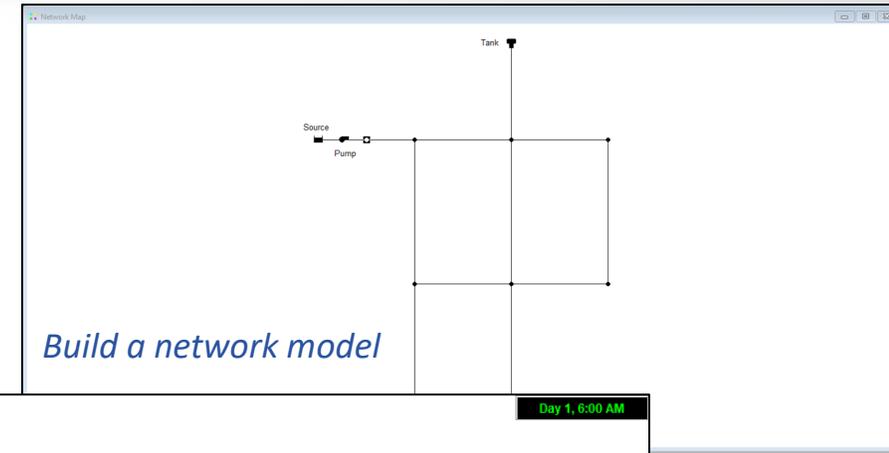
Property editor

- Edit properties of nodes, links, labels, analysis options

Junction 10 ✕	
Property	Value
*Junction ID	10
X-Coordinate	20.000
Y-Coordinate	70.000
Description	
Tag	
*Elevation	710
Base Demand	0
Demand Pattern	
Demand Categories	1
Emitter Coeff.	
Initial Quality	0.5
Source Quality	...
Actual Demand	#N/A
Total Head	#N/A
Pressure	#N/A
Quality	#N/A

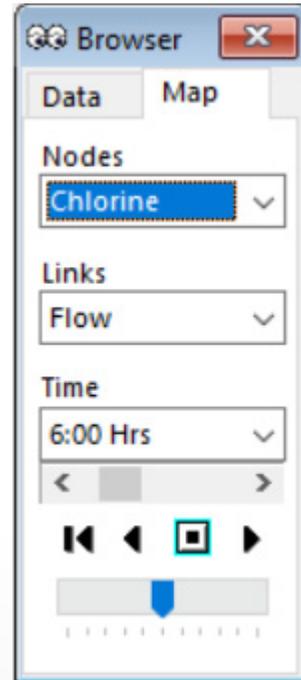
Network map

- Displays schematic diagram of the objects of the water distribution network, for example:
 - Build a water network model in the “map window”
 - View simulations
 - View graph results



Project browser

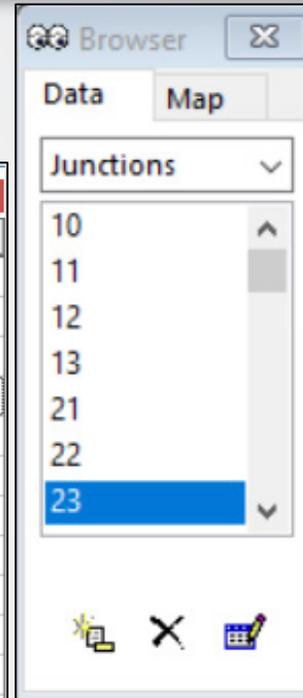
- Data browser
 - Gives access to objects, by category
 - Buttons at bottom allow add, delete and edit objects
- Map browser
 - Selects parameters and time period that are viewed in the Network Map
 - Allows animation through



Map Browser view

Junction 23	
Property	Value
*Junction ID	23
X-Coordinate	70.000
Y-Coordinate	40.000
Description	
Tag	
*Elevation	690
Base Demand	150
Demand Pattern	
Demand Categories	1
Emitter Coeff.	
Initial Quality	0.5
Source Quality	
Actual Demand	240.00
Total Head	975.97
Pressure	123.91
Quality	0.21

Double-clicking object (junction 23) in Data Browser brings up property editor above



Data Browser view

- The ability to use pressure-dependent demands in hydraulic analyses
- An option to allow full tanks to overflow
- Options that insure a more accurate hydraulic analysis is made
- More robust handling of low and zero flow hydraulic conditions
- Faster solution times for single period hydraulic analyses
- Improved mass balance results for water quality analyses
- An enhanced API function library for customizing EPANET (see <http://wateranalytics.org/EPANET/>)

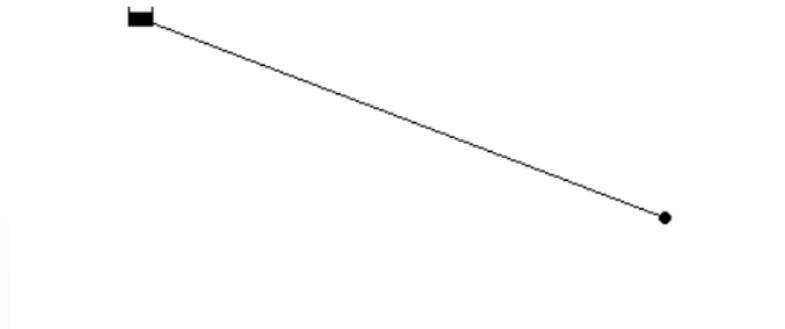


Where do you go for help?

- U.S. EPA website (General Information)
 - Bottom of website page – Technical Support: Contact us link
- USEPA Github.com repository (General Information & User Interface)
 - Contact email: epanet@epa.gov
- EPANET community at OpenWaterAnalytics (Hydraulic & Water Quality Engines)
 - <https://github.com/OpenWaterAnalytics/EPANET/wiki>
 - Community forum <http://community.wateranalytics.org/>
- If you want to contribute to EPANET - please go to <https://github.com/OpenWaterAnalytics/EPANET/issues>



- An EPANET model can be very simple:
 - One reservoir to provide water
 - One pipe to transfer water
 - One node to consume water

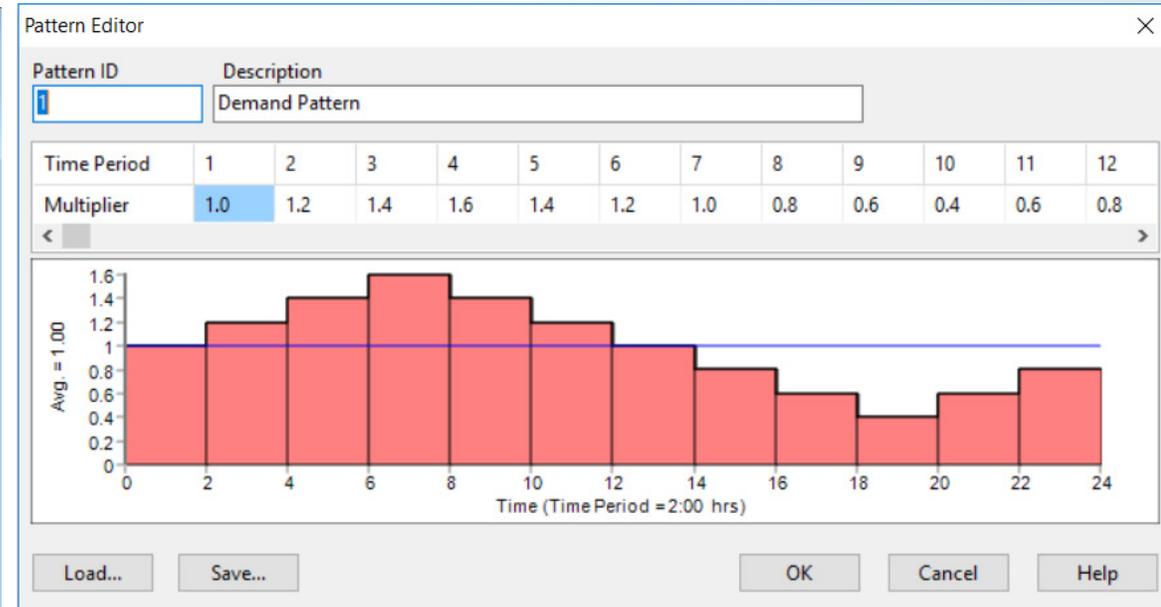
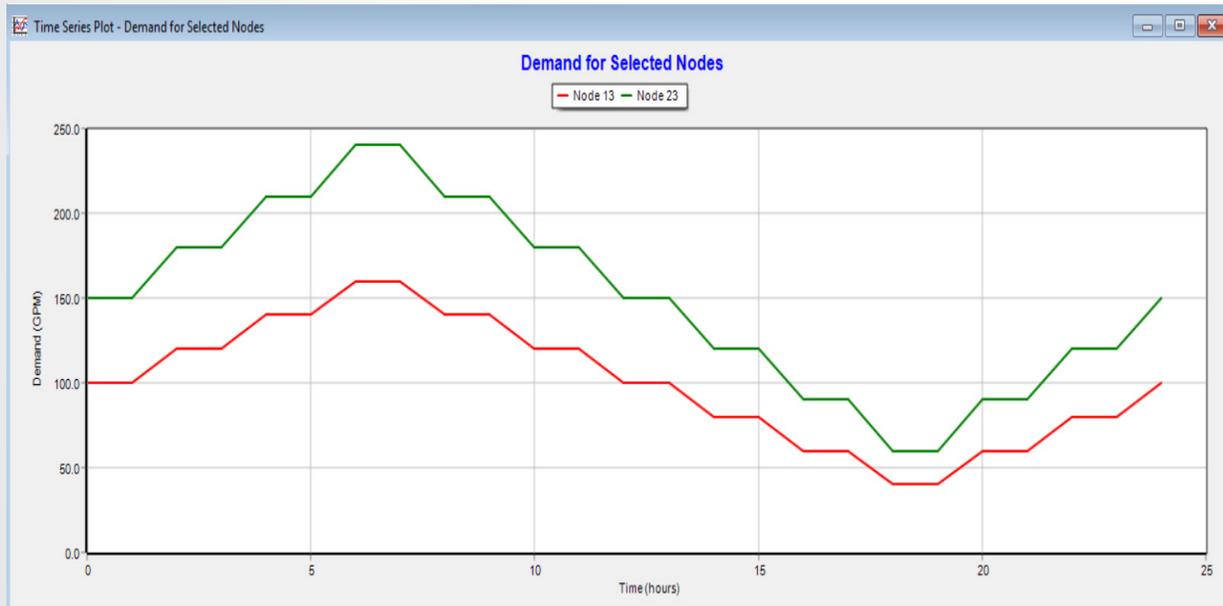


- EPANET models hydraulic conditions over one or more than one period.
- No transient/water hammer analysis in EPANET.
- Demands needs to be assigned to each period.
- Pipes, pumps and valves transfer water from sources to consumer nodes.

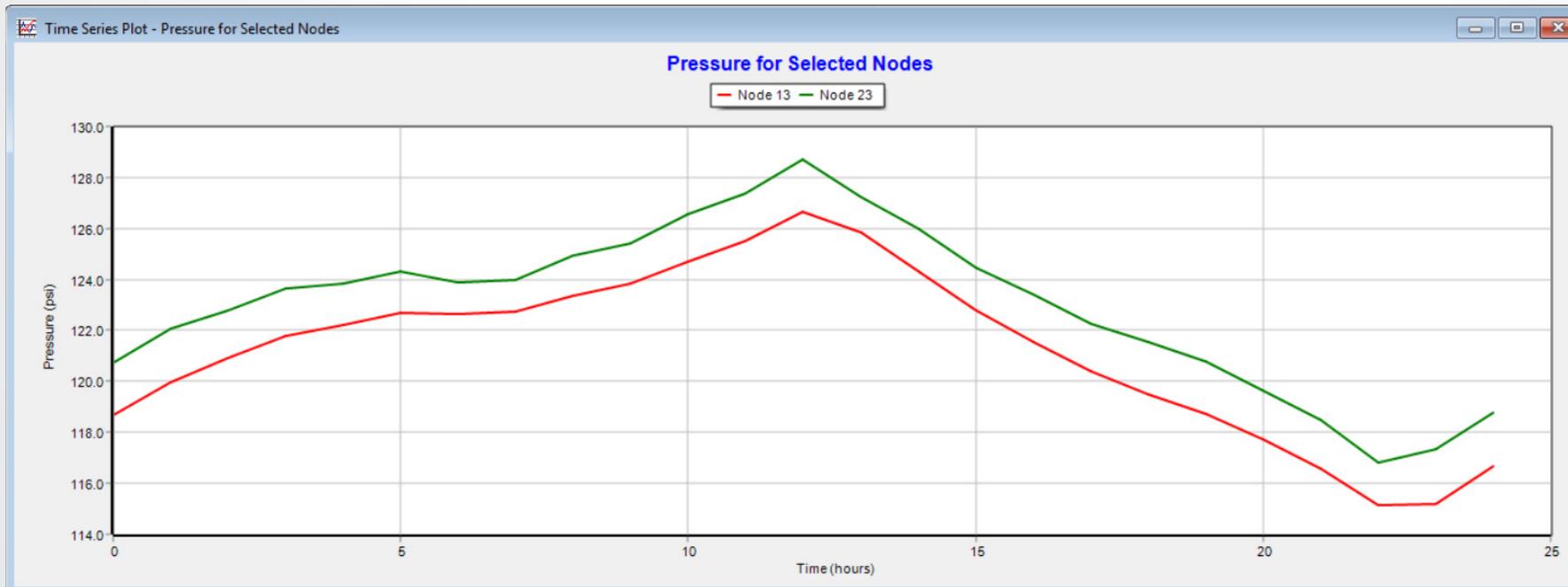
- Steady state analysis
 - Fixed demand
 - A snapshot analysis
- Extended Period Simulation
 - Changing demand over time
 - Typically, at least a couple of days, e.g., seasonal peak days

- Extended Period Simulation
 - Pattern time step can be set very small (1 minutes), usually 1 or 2 hours.
 - Each node has its own base demand which is usually the average demand.
 - Multiple nodes can share the same demand variation pattern.

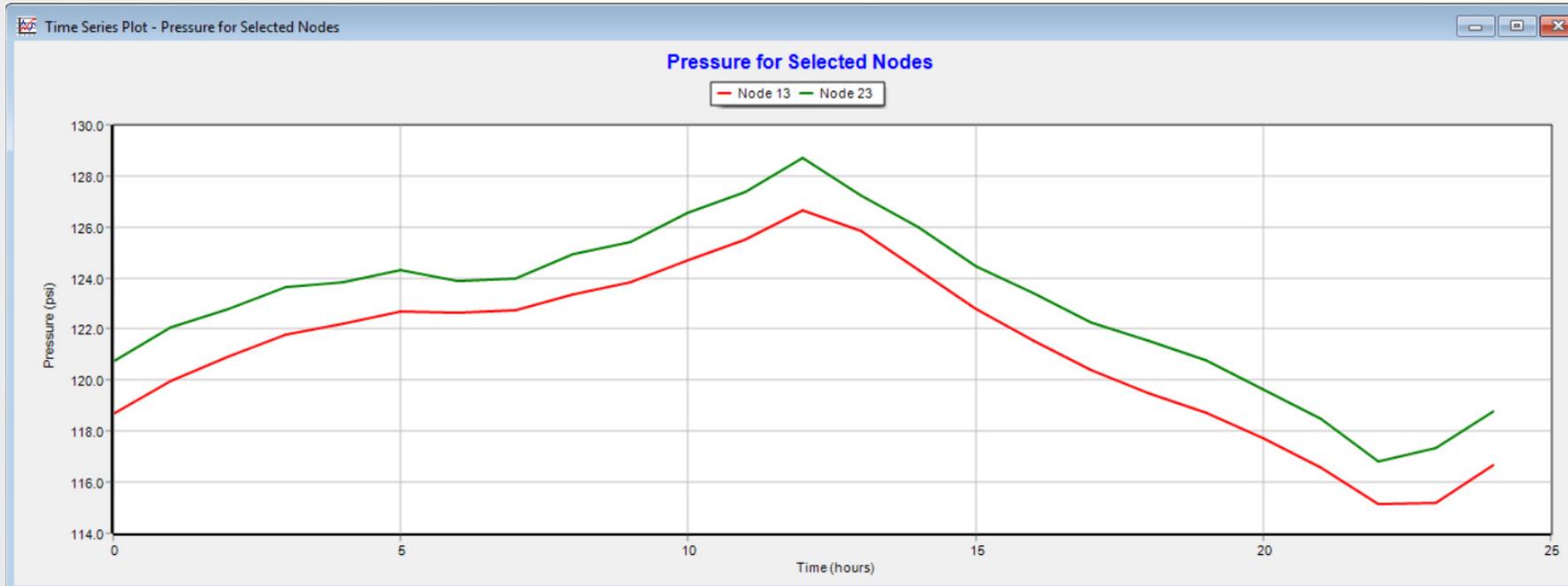
- Extended Period Simulation



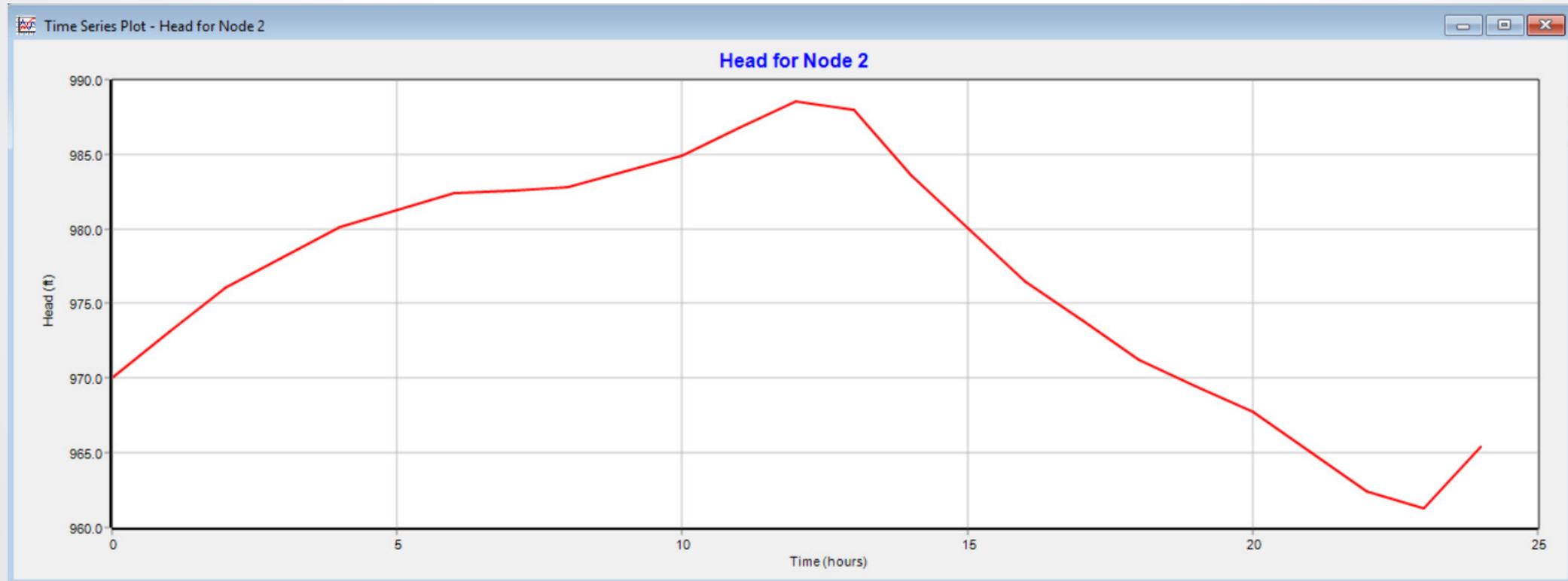
- Extended Period Simulation Results



- Extended Period Simulation Results: node pressure



- Extended Period Simulation Results: tank operation



- Negative pressure
 - Why negative pressure warnings?
 - What we should do?
- Pressure Dependent Analysis
 - User assigned demand if the pressure is high enough
 - Less than user assigned demand if the pressure is not high enough
 - Zero flow if the pressure is too low.

- Pressure Dependent Analysis is an option in EPANET

Network Table - Nodes		
Node ID	Demand LPS	Pressure m
Junc 1	25.00	0.40
Junc 2	25.00	-0.44
Junc 3	25.00	1.25
Junc 4	25.00	-0.58
Junc 5	25.00	-0.70
Junc 6	25.00	-0.71
Junc 7	25.00	0.32
Junc 8	25.00	-0.19
Junc 9	75.00	-2.73
Resvr R1	-124.23	0.00
Resvr R2	-150.77	0.00

Network Table - Nodes		
Node ID	Demand LPS	Pressure m
Junc 1	25.00	1.40
Junc 2	25.00	0.69
Junc 3	25.00	2.28
Junc 4	25.00	0.79
Junc 5	25.00	0.73
Junc 6	25.00	0.74
Junc 7	25.00	1.92
Junc 8	25.00	1.60
Junc 9	61.63	0.07
Resvr R1	-117.04	0.00
Resvr R2	-144.59	0.00

- Other more advanced functionalities:
 - Controls
 - Pump Curves
 - Pressure Reducing/Sustaining Valves
 - Flow Control Valve
 - Pump Efficiency and Energy Analysis

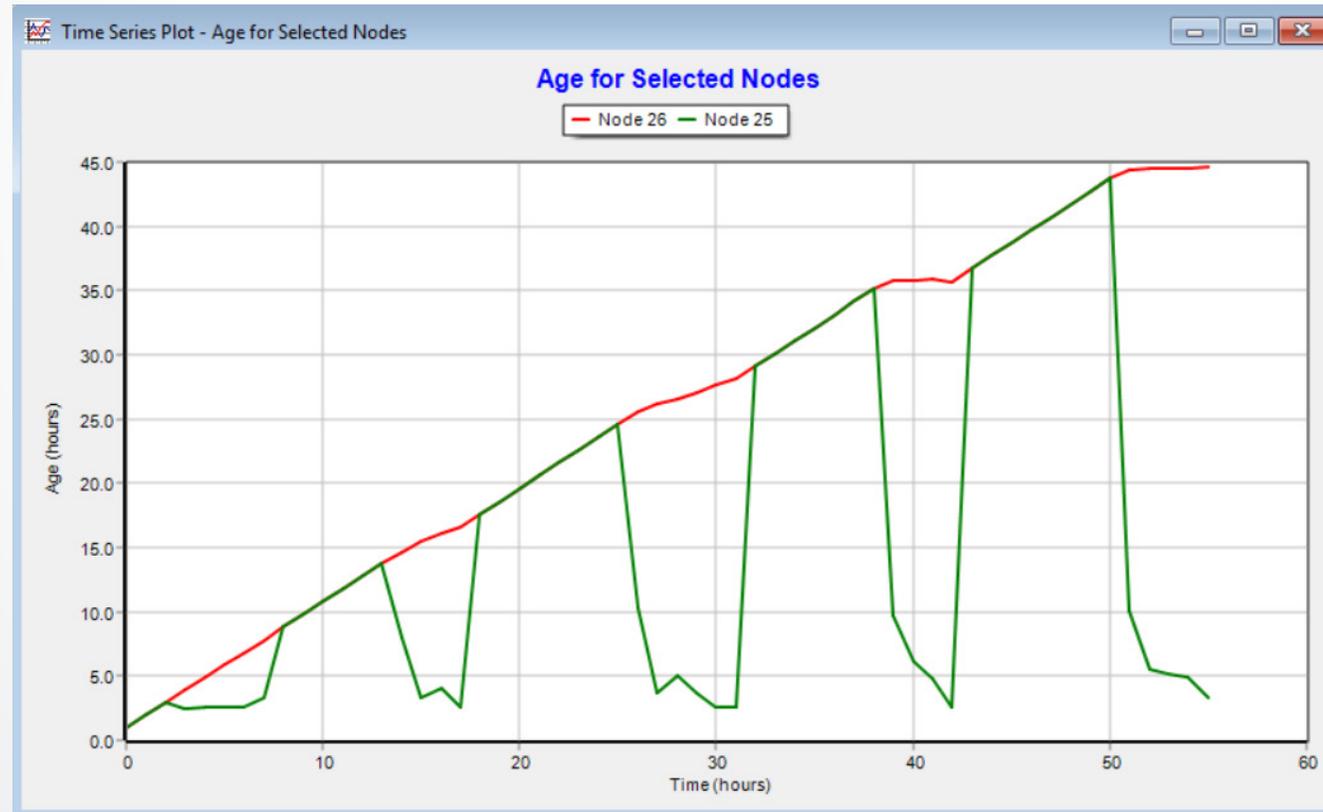
- Water age analysis
- Tracing analysis
- Chemical (chlorine decay)



- Water age modeling is very easy to do

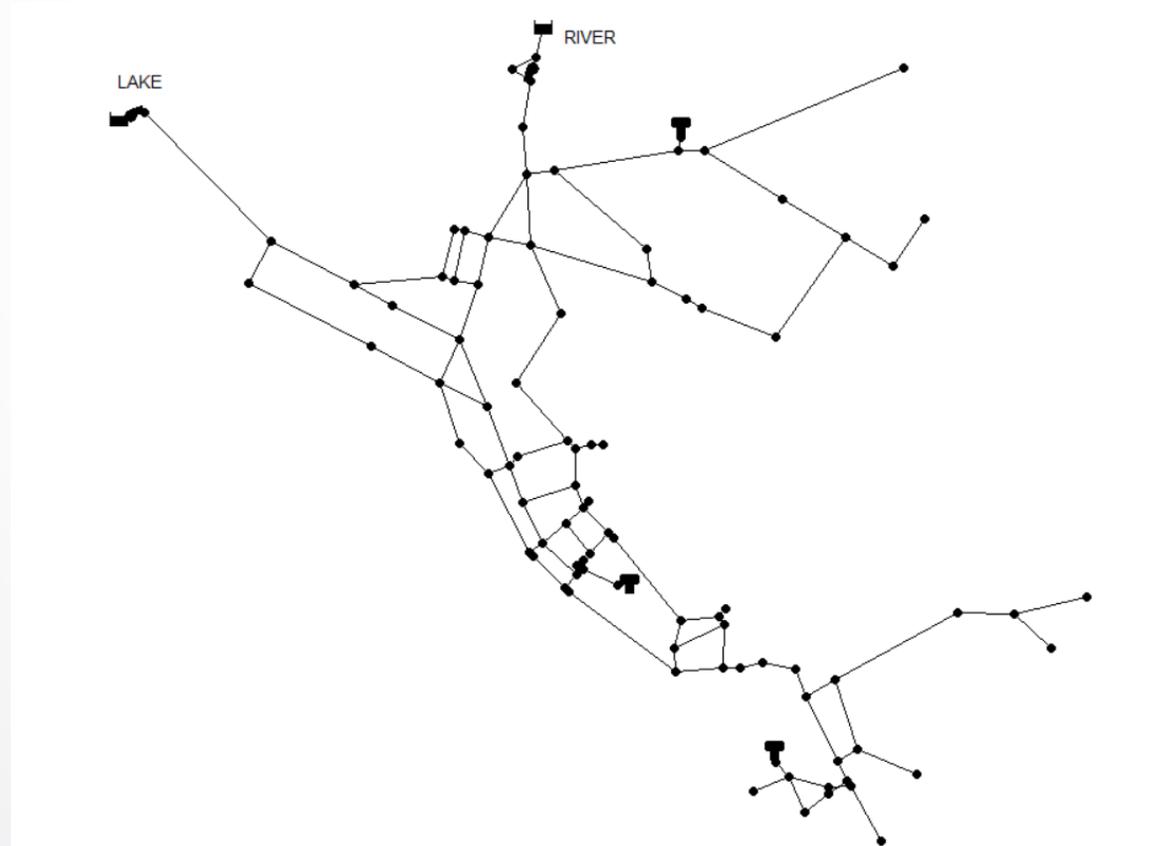
Property	Value
Parameter	Age
Mass Units	mg/L
Relative Diffusivity	1.0
Trace Node	
Quality Tolerance	0.01

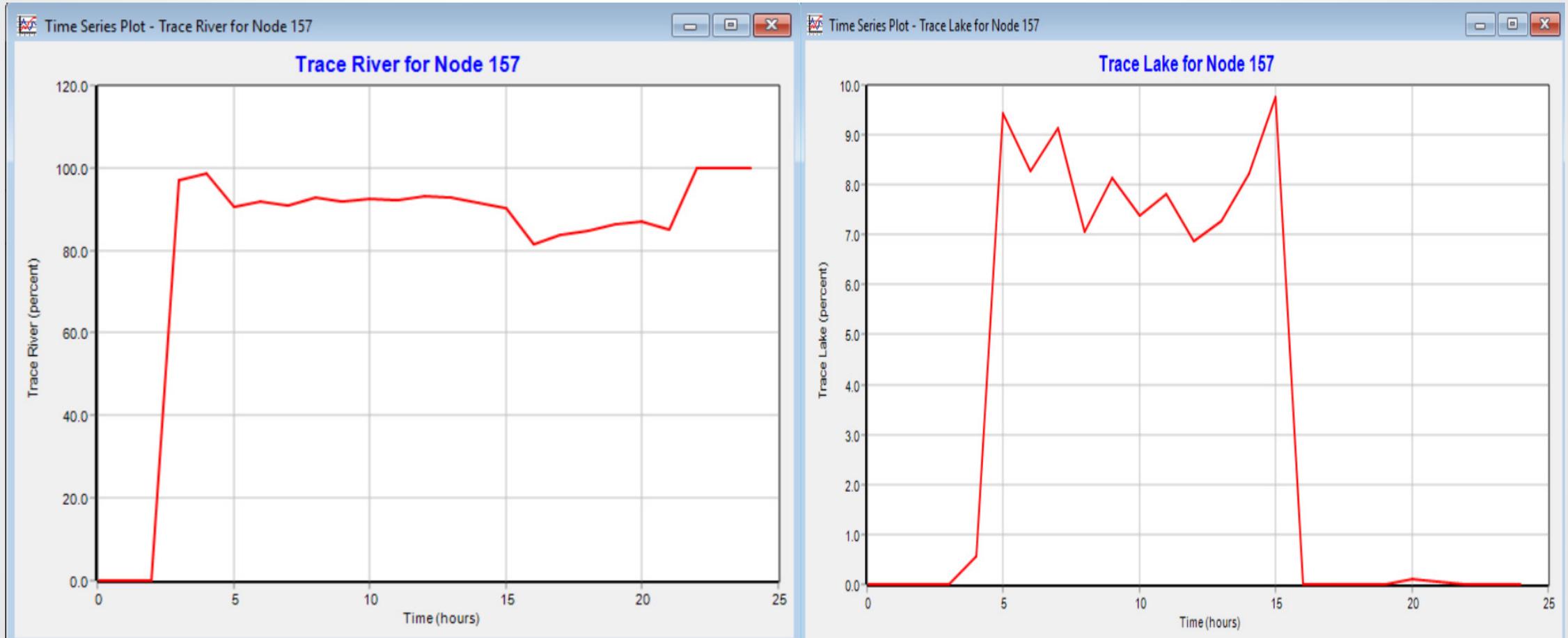
- Water age can tell you a lot





- Trace Analysis: where the water comes from?



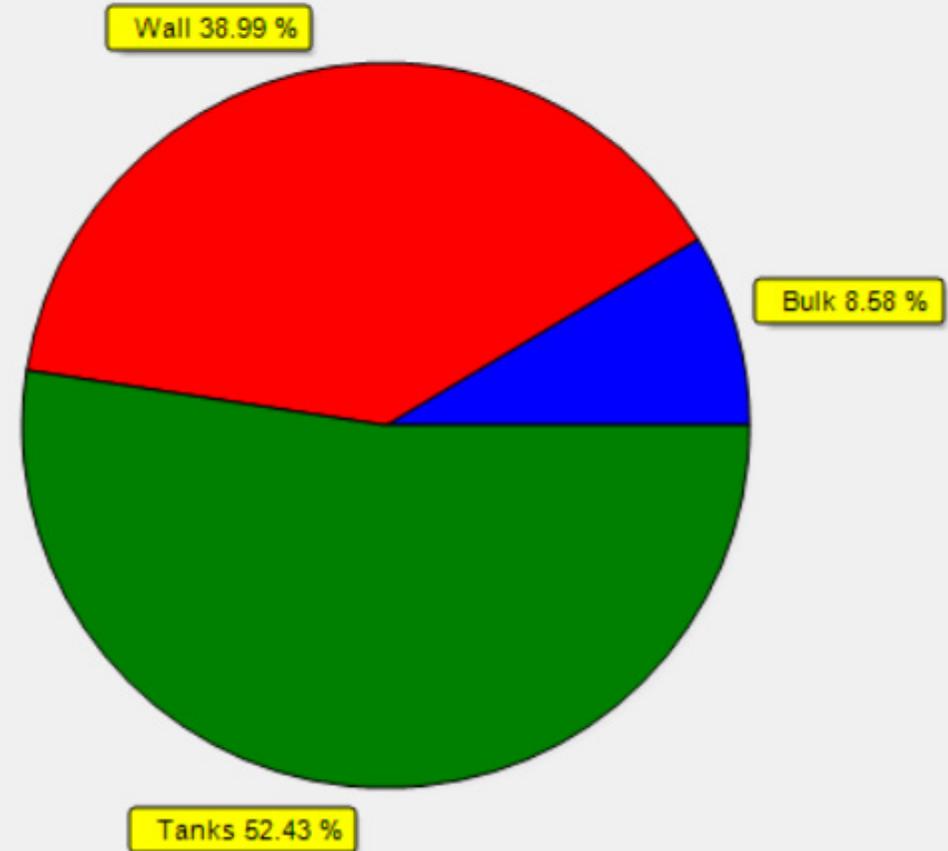


- Chemical Analysis: chlorine decay
- Relatively complicated analysis compared to water age and trace analysis.
- Water chemistry
 - Reaction/decay in bulk
 - Reaction/decay on pipe wall

Property	Value
Bulk Reaction Order	1
Wall Reaction Order	First
Global Bulk Coeff.	-.5
Global Wall Coeff.	-1
Limiting Concentration	0.0
Wall Coeff. Correlation	0.0

Average Reaction Rates (kg/day)

■ 0.5 Bulk ■ 2.1 Wall ■ 2.8 Tanks



- Both hydraulic and water quality issues need to be considered for water distribution system analysis.
- Improving hydraulic reliability may hurt water quality (large tanks with low turn over rate).
- EPANET is a convenient tool to do simulation analysis.
- Much effort is required to develop a good model!



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