

MIKE+

User Guide

SWMM





PLEASE NOTE

COPYRIGHT

This document refers to proprietary computer software which is protected by copyright. All rights are reserved. Copying or other reproduction of this manual or the related programs is prohibited without prior written consent of DHI A/S (hereinafter referred to as "DHI"). For details please refer to your 'DHI Software Licence Agreement'.

LIMITED LIABILITY

The liability of DHI is limited as specified in your DHI Software Licence Agreement:

In no event shall DHI or its representatives (agents and suppliers) be liable for any damages whatsoever including, without limitation, special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or damages for loss of business profits or savings, business interruption, loss of business information or other pecuniary loss arising in connection with the Agreement, e.g. out of Licensee's use of or the inability to use the Software, even if DHI has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

This limitation shall apply to claims of personal injury to the extent permitted by law. Some jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of liability for consequential, special, indirect, incidental damages and, accordingly, some portions of these limitations may not apply.

Notwithstanding the above, DHI's total liability (whether in contract, tort, including negligence, or otherwise) under or in connection with the Agreement shall in aggregate during the term not exceed the lesser of EUR 10.000 or the fees paid by Licensee under the Agreement during the 12 months' period previous to the event giving rise to a claim.

Licensee acknowledge that the liability limitations and exclusions set out in the Agreement reflect the allocation of risk negotiated and agreed by the parties and that DHI would not enter into the Agreement without these limitations and exclusions on its liability. These limitations and exclusions will apply notwithstanding any failure of essential purpose of any limited remedy.





CONTENTS

1	General Settings	9
1.1	Model Type	9
1.1.1	Features	9
1.1.2	Network Levels Specification	10
1.2	Description	11
2	Map Configuration	13
2.1	Coordinate System	13
2.2	Background Map	14
3	Hydraulic Network Modelling with SWMM	17
3.1	Definition of a SWMM Network	17
3.2	Nodes	18
3.2.1	Identification	19
3.2.2	Geometry	21
3.2.3	Storage Unit	22
3.2.4	Outfall	25
3.2.5	Flow Divider	26
3.3	Conduits	28
3.3.1	Identification	29
3.3.2	Geometry	30
3.3.3	Hydraulic Properties	32
3.3.4	Hydraulic Loss	33
3.3.5	Miscellaneous	35
3.3.6	Inlets	35
3.4	Pumps	37
3.4.1	Identification	38
3.4.2	Pump Properties	39
3.5	Orifices	40
3.5.1	Identification	41
3.5.2	Geometry	42
3.5.3	Hydraulic Properties	43
3.6	Weirs	44
3.6.1	Identification	45
3.6.2	Geometry	47
3.6.3	Hydraulic Properties	48
3.7	Outlets	49
3.7.1	Identification	50
3.7.2	Hydraulic Properties	51



3.8	Streets	53
3.9	Inlets	54
3.9.1	Grate and Drop grate	56
3.9.2	Curb opening and Drop curb	57
3.9.3	Combination	57
3.9.4	Slotted drain	57
3.9.5	Custom	57
3.10	Transects	57
3.11	Controls	61
3.12	CS Network Tools	63
3.12.1	Interpolation and Assignment	64
3.12.2	Create and Update Transects	71
3.12.3	Spatial Processing	79
4	Rainfall-Runoff Modelling with SWMM	83
4.1	Catchments	83
4.1.1	Identification	85
4.1.2	General	86
4.1.3	Catchment Connections	87
4.1.4	Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties	89
4.1.5	Infiltration	91
4.1.6	Description	94
4.2	Aquifers	96
4.3	Climatology	98
4.3.1	Temperature	99
4.3.2	Evaporation	100
4.3.3	Wind Speed	103
4.3.4	Snowmelt	105
4.3.5	Areal Depletion	107
4.3.6	Adjustments	110
4.4	RDII	112
4.4.1	RDII Hydrographs	112
4.4.2	RDII	115
4.5	Snowpacks	117
4.6	LID	123
4.6.1	Bioretention Cell	124
4.6.2	Infiltration Trench	126
4.6.3	Porous Pavement	126
4.6.4	Rain Barrel	127
4.6.5	Vegetative Swale	128
4.6.6	Rain Garden	128
4.6.7	Green Roof	129
4.6.8	Rooftop Disconnection	130
4.6.9	LID Properties Editor	130
4.7	LID Deployment	147
4.8	Groundwater	154



5	Boundary Conditions	161
5.1	Rain Gauges	161
5.2	Dry Weather Flow	164
5.3	Inflows	167
6	Tables	171
6.1	Curves and Relations	171
6.2	Materials	176
7	Time Series	179
7.1	Time Series	179
7.2	Time Patterns	181
8	Water Quality Modelling with SWMM	187
8.1	Pollutants	187
8.2	Land Uses	190
8.3	Initial Loading	198
8.4	Coverage	199
8.5	Local Treatment	200
9	SWMM Simulation Specifications	203
9.1	General	204
9.2	Catchments	206
9.3	HD	209
9.4	Dynamic Wave	212
9.5	Water Quality	215
9.6	Events	216
9.7	Reporting	217
Index		221





1 General Settings

Set the model type for a MIKE+ project in the Model Type editor under the General Settings section. This section also contains the Description editor, wherein a free text note or description about the project may be added.

1.1 Model Type

The Model Type editor provides an at-a-glance view of which MIKE+ features and modules are active for a project. Active features and modules control the menus accessible from the Setup tree view.

MIKE+ supports modelling of the following system types:

- Rivers, collection system and overland flows
- SWMM5 collection system
- Water distribution

1.1.1 Features

The following features are activated for 'SWMM5 collection system' models:

- **Catchment.** Various hydrological processes that produce runoff from urban areas can be modelled by SWMM. These include:
 - Time-varying rainfall
 - Evaporation of standing surface water
 - Snow accumulation and melting
 - Rainfall interception in depression storage
 - Infiltration of rainfall into upper soil layers
 - Percolation of infiltrated water into groundwater layers
 - Interflow between groundwater and the conveyance system
 - Non-linear reservoir routing of overland flow
- **Collection System Network.** This feature allows for the hydrodynamic simulation of flows and water levels in the urban storm drainage and wastewater collection networks, thus providing an accurate information about the network functionality under a variety of boundary conditions. The model can be enhanced by the variety of real-time control functions.
- **2D overland.** This feature allows for the 2D hydrodynamic simulation of flows on the surface, using DHI's engine. When 2D overland is enabled with Collection system network, couplings between the SWMM network and the 2D surface are enabled automatically, enabling simulation of surface flooding from surcharging pipe networks.



- **Coupling to MIKE 21 or MIKE 3 Flow Model FM.** When this is active, the desired MIKE 21 FM or MIKE 3 FM model setup file must be selected in the '2D / 3D overland model' page. Note that this coupling cannot be enabled at the same time as the 2D overland feature, since only one source of overland model can be used at a time.

When the different features are activated, the corresponding menus will be added in the Setup view. Note that the features are actually included in a simulation only if they are also included in the simulation definition, from the 'Simulation setup' editor.

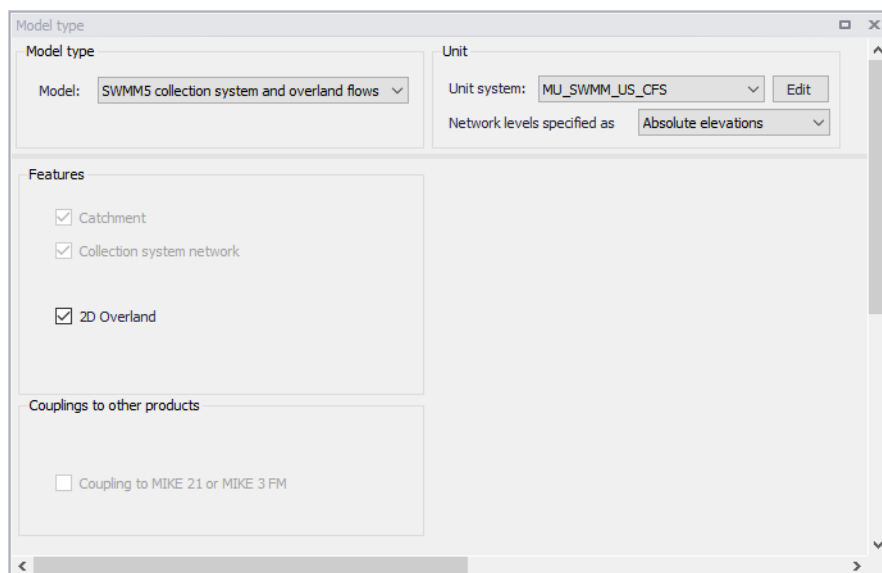


Figure 1.1 Editor for Model type, Unit, and Features selection

1.1.2 Network Levels Specification

One may specify how network level values shall be defined in the SWMM5 model via the Model Type editor under the Unit group.

For 'Network levels specified as', choose between the options:

- Absolute elevations
- Relative depths

This especially affects how level data are defined for Nodes and Conduits.

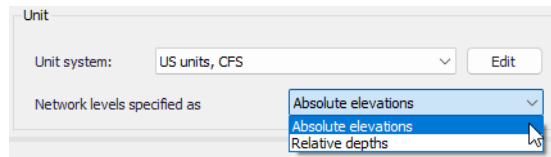


Figure 1.2 Options for definition of network levels

1.2 Description

The Description editor allows addition of information about the project and a free text description of the model. It may also be used as a model build log to make notes on updates and amendments to the model.

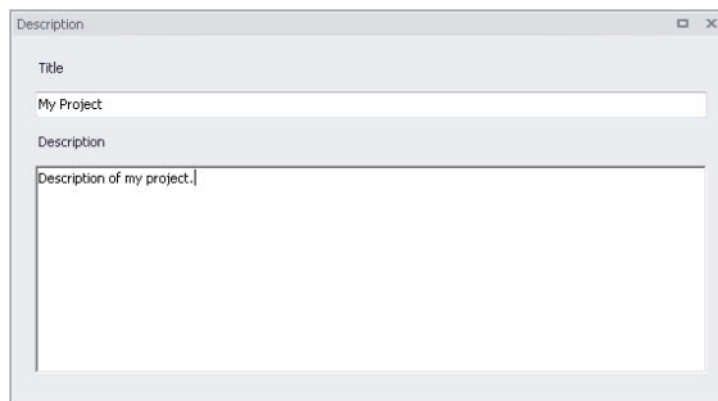


Figure 1.3 The Description editor





2 Map Configuration

The Map Configuration section contains information on the coordinate system used in the MIKE+ project and presents options for customising the background image.

2.1 Coordinate System

The Coordinate System dialog (Figure 2.1) displays the Projection system used in the project.

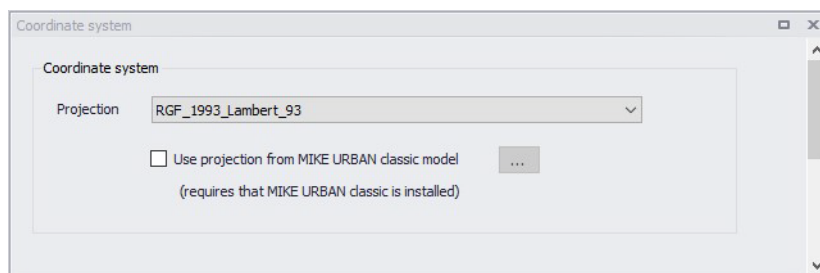


Figure 2.1 The Coordinate System dialog showing information on the projection system used in the project

The Projection can be selected from the short list, or by searching the projection amongst all the map projections available in MIKE+. The latter is achieved by selecting the <Browse...> option at the bottom of the list: this will open a window listing the available projections, and where it is also possible to import new projections from a projection file (*.prj file).

Alternatively, the map projection may be read from a MIKE URBAN classic file. If MIKE URBAN classic is installed on your computer, you can tick the corresponding option, select a MIKE URBAN classic file and the same projection will be used afterwards in MIKE+.

When changing the map projection, it is possible to reproject geographical data in the project, for example to convert the coordinates of the network and catchments data, or mesh arcs used for the creation of the 2D domain. Some data files used as input for the simulation can however not be re-projected: this is especially the case for an external 2D domain file (*.mesh or *.dfs2) or external 2D data file used to map input parameters (e.g. *.dfsu or *.dfs2 file used to map the 2D surface roughness).

The same options for selecting the Projection are also used in the 'New Module Setup' window when a new MIKE+ project is created (Figure 2.2).

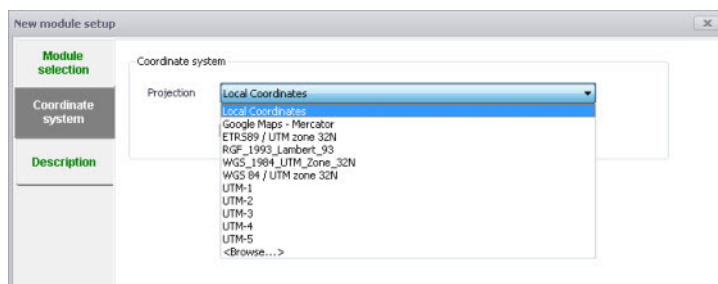


Figure 2.2 Specify the projection system for a new MIKE+ project on the New Module Setup window

2.2 Background Map

The Background Map editor allows the user to select a background image to show on the Map View in MIKE+ (Figure 2.3).

Activate a background map overlay by ticking the 'Background map Visible' checkbox on the editor. When a background map is visible, increasing the 'Transparency' with the corresponding cursor fades out the background map, e.g. to increase the visibility of model data.

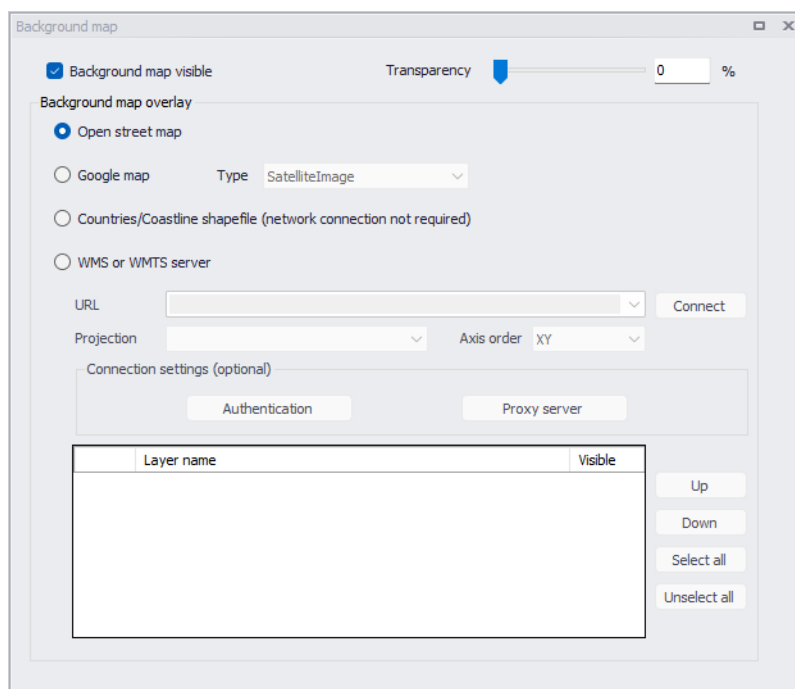


Figure 2.3 The Background Map Editor

The following background map overlay options are available:



- **Open Street Map**
- **Google Map.** Select the Google map type to display (i.e. Street map, Satellite image, Terrain, or Hybrid).
- **Countries/Coastline Shapefile.** Polygon feature showing coastlines and demarcating oceans and inland areas.
- **WMS or WMTS server.** Background maps obtained from a remote server. Enter the URL of the server or select it from the list of previously used URLs, and click 'Connect'. If the server is a private server, you will need to supply the user name and password by using the 'Authentication' button, and you may optionally tick 'Save password' in order not to enter it again the next time you open MIKE+. If your network uses a proxy server, you will need to press the 'Proxy server' button to provide the server address (which should include the port number, if any) as well as optional user name and password for this proxy server. When the connection is established, the table will provide the list of layers available on the WMS or WMTS server, and it is possible to select which layers to display in MIKE+ using the 'Visible' box. The list of projections will show the map projection(s) supported by the server, and the one used for the model data in MIKE+ will be selected if possible. Note that displaying layers from a WMS or WMTS server requires that the MIKE+ project uses the same map projection as the WMS or WMTS layers: if the projection used in MIKE+ doesn't match any of the projections supported by the server, you will be asked to update the map projection in MIKE+. Also note that it is only possible to connect to servers using projected map projections (geographical coordinate systems not supported). An axis order also needs to be specified, defining the format of the coordinates on the server: most of the servers provide coordinates in the XY order, but some servers provide coordinates in the opposite order and in this case the option must be changed to 'YX' otherwise the layers won't be displayed on the map.

An internet connection must be available for Open Street Map, Google Map and WMS / WMTS server overlays (Figure 2.4).

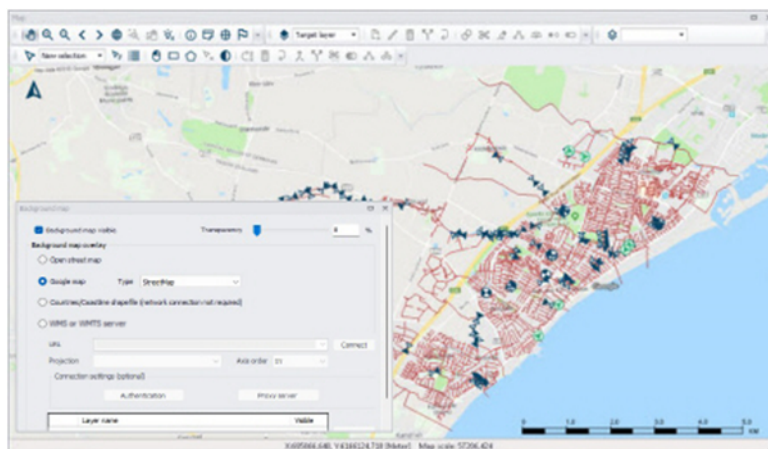


Figure 2.4 An example Google Map background on the Map View in MIKE+



Note: Because the proxy server settings are related to your local network and not to the model database, these settings are stored on the local machine instead of the MIKE+ project files. That means that the specified settings will then apply to other MIKE+ projects opened on the same computer. On the opposite, the proxy settings will have to be supplied again if the same model database is later opened from another computer connected to the same network.



Note: While connecting to WMS or WMTS servers, in case of connection errors, it is possible to save the connection information to a log file. To enable this, start by opening the file "%appdata%\DHI\MIKE+\20xx\DHI.MIKEPlus.Shell.Settings.json, and set its option 'SaveWMSLog' to true. The information from the following connections will be saved in a log file named with the MIKE+ database name, in the folder "%appdata%\DHI\MIKE+\BackgroundMapCache\WmsRasterLayer" for WMS connections and in the folder "%appdata%\DHI\MIKE+\BackgroundMapCache\WmtsRasterLayer" for WMTS connections.



3 Hydraulic Network Modelling with SWMM

SWMM allows for the hydrodynamic simulation of flows and water levels in urban storm drainage and wastewater collection networks, providing reliable information about the network functionality under a variety of boundary conditions. The hydrodynamic simulations can be extended with pollution and water quality simulations, and the model can also be enhanced by a variety of real-time control functions.

This chapter provides a comprehensive guide for the preparation of basic SWMM hydrodynamic simulation models.

The modelling process consists of the following distinct steps:

- Definition of network data
- Specification of boundary conditions
- Adjustment of computation parameters and running simulations
- Result analysis

Furthermore, an important part of successful modelling is model calibration and verification, which ensure that computed results fit well with observations.

3.1 Definition of a SWMM Network

A SWMM network within MIKE+ can be defined in one of the following ways. Please note that MIKE+ supports the EPA SWMM5 format. If you have a SWMM44 model, conversion tools are available on the US EPA website.

- Import of external data (e.g. GIS, *.INP, MU *.MDB or *.GDB) into MIKE+ SWMM network.



When importing existing model setups into MIKE+, ensure that Unit Systems and elevation reference settings are consistent.

- Copying network data from MIKE+ CS network into MIKE+ SWMM network
- Graphical data digitalisation and manual data typing within MIKE+

The last option is frequently used in a combination with one of the previous options to build a well-defined SWMM network model.

The following paragraphs provide a comprehensive information on the SWMM network data model and the associated editors.

A SWMM network model consists of the following elements:

- Nodes



- Conduits
- Pumps
- Orifices
- Weirs
- Outlets
- Streets
- Inlets
- Transects
- Controls

3.2 Nodes

SWMM network nodes are hydraulic elements such as Junctions, Outfalls, Storage Units and Flow Dividers.

- **Junctions** are conveyance system nodes where links join together. Physically, they can represent the confluence of natural surface channels, manholes in a sewer system, or pipe connection fittings. External inflows can enter the system at junctions. Excess water at a junction can become partially pressurized during surcharge events and can either be lost from the system or be allowed to pond atop the junction and subsequently drain back through it.
- **Outfalls** are defined as terminal nodes of the conveyance system and used to define final downstream boundaries under Dynamic Wave flow routing. For other types of flow routing, they behave as junctions. Only one link can be incident on an outfall node.
- **Storage Units** are defined as conveyance system nodes that provide storage volume. Physically, they could represent something as small as a catch basin or as large as a lake. They are allowed to have any shape as described by a function or table of surface area versus height.
- **Flow Dividers** are defined as conveyance system nodes used to split the total flow to two outflow conduits in a prescribed manner. Flow dividers are only active under Uniform or Kinematic Wave routing and are treated as simple junctions under Dynamic Wave routing.

The SWMM network Nodes editor organizes related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and location information for the node
- **Geometry.** Node type and basic geometric information
- **Storage Unit.** Further specifications for storage unit nodes
- **Outfall.** Further specifications for outfall nodes



- **Flow Divider.** Further specifications for flow dividers
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information for the node (Figure 3.3)

	ID	X coordinate [ft]	Y coordinate [ft]	Node type	Invert level [ft]	Ground level [ft]	Max. depth [ft]
1	10	770061.770365656	3101444.41053473	Junction	118.1	130	11.9
2	60	772421.271455128	3102878.36091995	Junction	50.9	80	29.1
3	50	772225.730967088	3102135.3215009	Junction	78.7	100	21.3
4	40	772968.779699364	3100075.64108829	Junction	83.7	110	26.3
5	70	772525.560957179	3102930.51032759	Junction	49.2	80	30.8
6	110	772512.520112809	3098209.39171809	Junction	103.3	130	26.7
7	100	771378.399717681	3097870.45083642	Junction	108.3	140	31.7
8	20	771717.331286121	3099423.8410137	Junction	98.4	130	31.6
9	80	773190.39023461	3103621.40965222	Junction	16.4	40	23.6
10	30	772590.739567654	3099332.59002771	Junction	85.3	130	44.7
11	120	772525.560957179	3098391.89136176	Junction	101.7	130	28.3

Figure 3.1 SWMM Nodes editor

3.2.1 Identification

Each node is geographically determined by 'x' and 'y' coordinates. The coordinates may be specified in any local coordinate system.

Figure 3.2 Nodes editor Identification groupbox



The Insert and Delete buttons allow addition and deletion of network elements directly in the editor, respectively.

Table 3.1 The edit fields in the Identification group and Description tab page (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
ID	A unique name for the node. Up to 40 characters (letters, numbers, blank spaces and underscore characters)	Yes	MUID
X	X-coordinate of the node position	Yes	GeomX
Y	Y-coordinate of the node position	Yes	GeomY
Description			
Description	Descriptive information related to the structure	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset management system	No	AssetName
Status	Status from a user- specified list in the Status Codes editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by the user. Network type can be specified for each element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the node.	No	Tag

Figure 3.3 Nodes editor Description tab page



3.2.2 Geometry

Define general node properties and geometries in the Geometry tab page of the editor.

Figure 3.4 The SWMM Nodes Geometry tab page

Table 3.2 The edit fields in the SWMM Nodes Geometry tab (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Node type	Definition of node as either Junction, Storage Unit, Outfall or Flow Divider	Yes	TypeNo
Invert Level	Invert elevation of the node	Yes	Einv
Ground level	Ground level of the node	Yes If Network levels specified as Absolute elevations	GroundLevel
Max. Depth	Maximum depth of node (i.e. from invert to ground surface)	Yes If Network levels specified as Relative depths	Dmax
Initial Depth	Initial depth of water at the node at the start of the simulation	No	D0



Table 3.2 The edit fields in the SWMM Nodes Geometry tab (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Surch. Depth	Additional depth of water beyond the maximum depth that is allowed before the junction floods. This parameter can be used to model Bolted/Sealed manholes	No	Dsur
Ponded Area	Area occupied by ponded water atop the junction after flooding occurs. If the Allow Ponding analysis option is turned on, a non-zero value of this parameter will allow ponded water to be stored and subsequently returned to the conveyance system when capacity exists. Default is allow ponding is not turned on.	No	Apond

3.2.3 Storage Unit

Define input parameters for storage units in the Storage Unit tab page of the Nodes editor.

Figure 3.5 The SWMM Nodes Storage Unit tab page

The Geometry Type defines how the geometry of storage unit is specified. The geometry of a Storage Unit can be defined with the following formats.

- **Cylindrical.** This option defines the storage unit with vertical sides and an elliptical base. The equation for the base area is $Area = (\pi/4) \cdot (L \cdot W)$, where L and W are the base major axis length and base minor axis length, respectively. If only the area is known but not the lengths, use the 'Functional' type instead.



- **Conical.** This option defines the storage unit with a truncated elliptical cone shape. The equation for the surface area is $Area = \pi \cdot (L \cdot W/4 + W \cdot Z \cdot Depth + (W/L) \cdot (Z \cdot Depth)^2)$, where L and W are the base major axis length and base minor axis length, respectively, and Z is the side slope (run / rise) of a vertical slice through the major axis.
- **Parabolic.** This option defines the storage unit with an elliptical paraboloid shape. The equation for the surface area is $Area = (\pi/4) \cdot (L \cdot W/H) \cdot Depth$, where L and W are the major axis length and minor axis length at height H , respectively. If only the area is known but not the lengths, use the 'Functional' type instead.
- **Pyramidal.** This option defines the storage unit with a truncated rectangular pyramid or a rectangular box shape. The equation for the surface area is $Area = L \cdot W + 2 \cdot (L + W) \cdot Z \cdot Depth + (2 \cdot Z \cdot Depth)^2$, where L and W are the base length and width, respectively, and where Z is the side slope (run / rise) (which should be 0 for a box). Each side wall has the same angle from vertical.
- **Functional.** This option uses the following function to define the geometry by computing for surface area from water depth, D :
 $Area = Coefficient \cdot (Depth)^{Exponent} + Constant$
- **From curve.** This option uses a storage area-depth table defined in the Curves and Relations editor to define the geometry of the storage unit.

As an example, a Storage Unit whose cross-sectional area remains constant with depth (e.g. a cylinder or cube) can be described by a FUNCTIONAL geometry type whose coefficient equals the cross-sectional area and whose exponent is 0.

Table 3.3 Edit fields in the SWMM Nodes Storage Unit tab page (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Geometry Type	Definition of the type of geometry description of the Storage Unit	Yes	GeomTypeNo
Coefficient	Coefficient for the Functional relationship between storage depth and surface area	Yes, if Functional is chosen	GeomCoeff



Table 3.3 Edit fields in the SWMM Nodes Storage Unit tab page (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Exponent	Exponent for the Functional relationship between storage depth and surface area	Yes, if Functional is chosen	GeomExponent
Constant	Constant value for the Functional relationship between storage depth and surface area	Yes, if Functional is chosen	GeomConst
Major length	Largest length of the horizontal area	Yes, if Cylindrical, Parabolic, Conical, or Pyramidal shape is chosen	MajorLength
Minor length	Smallest length of the horizontal area	Yes, if Cylindrical, Parabolic, Conical, or Pyramidal shape is chosen	MinorLength
Side slope	Slope of the vertical walls (run / rise)	Yes, if Conical or Pyramidal shape is chosen	Slope
Axis height	Height of the parabolic shape	Yes, if Parabolic shape is chosen	Height
Evaporation	Fraction of potential evaporation realized	No	Fevap
Storage Geometry	ID of the tabular geometrical description. The geometry is specified relative to the invert level. This ensures reusability of the geometry for different Storage Units with different inverts	Yes if From Curve is chosen	GeomID
Include Infiltration checkbox	Option to apply optional Green-Ampt infiltration parameters so that the storage unit can serve as an infiltration basin	Yes	StorageInfiltrationNo



Table 3.3 Edit fields in the SWMM Nodes Storage Unit tab page (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Suction Head	Average value of soil capillary suction along wetting front	Yes, if Infiltration is included	StorageSuction-Head
Conductivity	Soil saturated hydraulic conductivity	Yes, if Infiltration is included	StorageConductivity
Initial Deficit	Fraction of soil volume that is initially dry	Yes, if Infiltration is included	StorageInitialDeficit

3.2.4 Outfall

Definition of an outfall in an urban drainage network is optional for uniform flow (UF) and Kinematic Wave (KW) routing.

However, when applying Dynamic Wave routing, at least one outfall in the urban drainage system must be defined. It is possible to select between five types of outfalls:

- **Free Outfall.** Bases the outfall stage on the smaller of the critical and normal depths of flow in the connecting conduit.
- **Normal Depth.** Uses just the normal depth of flow.
- **Constant Stage.** Uses a constant water elevation at all times.
- **From Tide Curve.** Has outfall stage varying in a repeating fashion over a tidal period.
- **Time Series.** Allows variation of the outfall stage in a specified manner over time.

Figure 3.6 SWMM Nodes editor Outfall dialog



Table 3.4 Edit fields in the Nodes Outfall dialog (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Outfall Type	Type of outfall	Yes	FlapGate-TypeNo
Constant Stage	Fixed position of tide gate	Yes if Outfall is of type Constant Stage	FixedStage
Tidal Curve	Outfall stage as a function of hour of day over a complete tidal cycle. Curve is specified in Curves and Relations	Yes if Outfall is of type From Tide Curve	TideGateID
Time Series	Outfall stage variation over time.	Yes if Outfall is of type Time Series	TideGateTSID
Non Return Valve	Option for defining a non-return valve preventing back-water	No	FlapGateNo
Route To	Option for leading the outflow discharge to another sub-catchment	No	RouteTo

3.2.5 Flow Divider

Flow divider nodes can be one of the following types:

- **Overflow.** All flow above the non-diverted conduits full flow depth is diverted
- **Cutoff Flow.** All flow above the cutoff level is diverted.
- **From Curve.** A curve is supplied that specifies the amount of diverted flow to total flow.
- **Weir.** The diverted flow is linearly proportional to the total flow in excess of some minimum flow



Geometry Storage unit Outfall **Flow divider** Description

Divider type: **Overflow** Divided to: **ArmoryFM1** ...

Cutoff flow: [ft³/s]

Divider curve: [] Edit

Min. flow: [ft³/s]

Max. depth: [ft]

Diversion coeff: []

Figure 3.7 SWMM Nodes editor Flow Divider dialog

Table 3.5 Edit fields in the Flow Divider dialog (mss_Node)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Divider Type	Type of Divider	Yes, if Junction Type is Flow Divider	DividerTypeNo
Divided To	The ID of the link that receives the diverted flow	Yes	LinkID
Cutoff Flow	Cutoff flow value used for a Cutoff Flow divider	Yes, if Divider Type is Cutoff Flow	CutoffFlow
Divider Curve	ID of diversion flow series for a From Curve divider	Yes, if Divider Type is From Curve	DivertedFlowID
Min. Flow	Minimum flow at which diversion begins for a Weir divider	Yes, if Divider Type is Weir	DivertedMin-Flow
Max. Depth	Maximum depth above invert at which proportional diversion continues for a Weir divider	Yes, if Divider Type is Weir	DivertedMax-Depth
Diversion Coeff	Coefficient which determines what fraction between the min. and max. flows the diverted flow will be given the fraction that current water depth is of the max. depth for a Weir divider	Yes, if Divider Type is Weir	DiversionCoeff



3.3 Conduits

Conduits are pipes or channels that move water from one node (Junctions, Storage Units, Flow Dividers and Outfalls) to another in the drainage system. Their cross-sectional shapes can be selected from a variety of standard open and closed geometries. Irregular natural cross-section shapes are also supported.

The Conduits editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information
- **Geometry.** Basic geometric information for the conduit
- **Hydraulic Properties.** Cross section data for specially-shaped conduits
- **Hydraulic Loss.** Head loss characteristics
- **Miscellaneous.** Other conduit properties
- **Inlets.** Specification of surface flow capture by inlets, for conduits modelling flow on the ground surface.
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information about the conduit. Also includes option for adding images of the structure (Figure 3.10).

ID	From node	To node	Conduit shape	Length [m]	Geometric length [m]	Inlet invert elevation [m]	Outlet inv
1 sConduit_1	S_13	S_15	Circular	78.29589	78.29593024556615	5.85	
2 sConduit_2	S_15	S_01	Circular	107.557	107.55728479296526	5	
3 sConduit_3	S_01	S_02	Circular	186.3811	186.38126392125486	4.25	
4 sConduit_5	S_05	S_06	Circular	164.3841	164.38347145024295	2.56	
5 sConduit_6	S_10	S_03	Circular	75.77959	75.7791096875731	3.4689	
6 sConduit_7	S_03	S_06	Circular	251.1438	251.1443985753516	2.3	
7 sConduit_8	S_02	S_03	Circular	159.7545	159.7541338903829	2.97	
8 sConduit_9	S_12	S_14	Circular	141.3792	141.37856630371132	3.5	

Figure 3.8 The SWMM network Conduits editor



3.3.1 Identification

Shows ID and connectivity information for conduits. Use the Insert and Delete buttons to add or remove items directly on the editor, respectively.

The screenshot shows the 'Identification' group in the editor. It contains three input fields: 'ID' with the value 'GIS1001191', 'From node' with the value 'GIS2000787', and 'To node' with the value 'CH0000001'. To the right of each field is a button with three dots and a mouse cursor icon. At the bottom right of the group are two buttons labeled 'Insert' and 'Delete'.

Figure 3.9 Conduits Identification group

Table 3.6 Edit fields in the Conduits editor Identification group and Description tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Unique conduit Id	Yes	MUID
From Node	Upstream node	Yes	FromNodeID
To Node	Downstream node	Yes	ToNodeID
Description			
Description	Descriptive information related to the structure	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset management system	No	AssetName
Status	Status from a user- specified list in the Status Codes editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by the user. Network type can be specified for each element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the conduit	No	Tag



Geometry	Hydraulic properties	Hydraulic loss	Miscellaneous	Description
Description Franklin 13 C7 Data source Asset ID Status Network type 2: Storm Water Tag HWPCF_Hartford_Franklin_20170915_TRC_Cle Add picture				

Figure 3.10 Conduits Description tab page

3.3.2 Geometry

Specify basic conduit geometric information on the Geometry tab page.

Geometry	Hydraulic properties	Hydraulic loss	Miscellaneous	Description
Conduit shape Circular ☒ Is active Max. height 0.5 [m] Length 78.29589 [m] 78.2959302455662 [m] Sediment depth 0 [m] Inlet invert elevation 5.85 [m] 5.85 [m] Top width [m] Outlet invert elevation 5 [m] 5 [m] Bottom width [m] Slope 1.085625 [%] Calculate Bottom radius [m] Exponent Left side slope [%] Right side slope [%] Removed sidewalls None Triangle height Number of barrels 1				

Figure 3.11 The Conduits editor Geometry tab page

Table 3.7 Edit fields in the Conduits editor Geometry tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Conduit Shape	Conduit cross section shape	Yes	ShapeTypeNo
Is Active	Option to include or disregard the conduit in model simulations	Yes	Enabled
Max. Height	Maximum conduit depth	Yes for all shapes except IRREGULAR shape	Depth



Table 3.7 Edit fields in the Conduits editor Geometry tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Length	Length of conduit	Yes	Length
Inlet Invert Elevation/Offset	Elevation or depth of upstream end of conduit above the upstream node invert	Yes	InletInvert
Outlet Invert Elevation/Offset	Depth or elevation of downstream end of conduit above the downstream node invert	Yes	OutletInvert
Sediment Depth	Sediment depth in conduit	Yes, if CIRCULAR shape	SedimentDepth
Top Width	Top width	Yes, if TRIANGULAR, PARABOLIC, POWER, RECT_TRIANGULAR, or RECT_ROUND shape	TopWidth
Bottom Width	Bottom width	Yes, if MODBASKETHANDLE shape	BottomWidth
Bottom Radius	Conduit bottom radius	Yes, if RECT_ROUND shape	BottomRadius
Left Side Slope	Left side slope of trapezoid	Yes, if TRAPEZOIDAL shape	LeftSideSlope
Right Side Slope	Right side slope of trapezoid	Yes if TRAPEZOIDAL shape	RightSideSlope
Removed side Walls	Option for defining walls along the cross section	If Shape = RECT_OPEN	SidewallsNo
Slope	Slope of the conduit, computed when pressing the 'Calculate' button	No	Slope
Exponent	Exponent in power function for describing the shape	Yes, if POWER	Exponent



Table 3.7 Edit fields in the Conduits editor Geometry tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Triangle Height	Height of triangular shape	Yes, if RECT_TRI-ANGULAR shape	TriangleHeight
Number of Barrels	A conduit can have a number of barrels, meaning that it consists of a multiple number of parallel pipes of equal size, slope and roughness. Default value is 1.	Yes	Barrels

Note that a DUMMY conduit shape is a connecting pipe without geometry.

3.3.3 Hydraulic Properties

Define cross sections for CUSTOM or IRREGULAR shape conduits on the Hydraulic Properties tab page.

Geometry Hydraulic properties Hydraulic loss Miscellaneous Description

Transect ID ...

Shape ID ...

Street ID ...

Figure 3.12 The Hydraulic Properties tab page



Table 3.8 Edit fields in the Conduits editor Hydraulic Properties tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Transect ID	ID for the Transect describing conduit geometry expressed as station/elevation value pairs in the Transects editor	If Shape = IRREGULAR	TransectID
Shape ID	ID for the Shape describing conduit geometry expressed as depth/width values defined in the Curves and Relations editor	If Shape = CUSTOM	ShapeID
StreetID	ID for the Street shape describing conduit geometry, defined in the Streets editor	If Shape = STREET	StreetID

3.3.4 Hydraulic Loss

Define hydraulic loss parameters for conduits on the Hydraulic loss tab page of the Conduits editor.

The screenshot displays the 'Hydraulic loss' tab within the SWMM Conduits editor. It features two radio buttons for selecting the parameterization method. The 'Use material' option is currently unselected, while 'Use local parameters' is selected. The 'Use material' section includes a 'Material ID' dropdown menu and three input fields for loss coefficients: 'Average losscoeff' (value 2.7), 'Entry loss coeff' (value 0.5), and 'Exit loss coeff' (value 1). The 'Use local parameters' section includes three input fields for roughness values: 'Manning roughness' (value 0.01 with units [s/m^{1/3}]), 'H-W roughness' (value 110), and 'D-W roughness' (value 0.005 with units [ft]).

Figure 3.13 The SWMM Conduits Hydraulic Loss tab page



Table 3.9 Edit fields in the Hydraulic Loss tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Use Material	Option to use loss parameters from the Materials editor	Yes	FricNo = 1
Material ID	ID for the desired conduit material from the Materials editor	If FricNo = 1	MaterialID
Use Local Parameters	Option to use loss parameters defined on the tab page	Yes	FricNo = 2
Manning Roughness	Manning n value for the conduit	If FricNo = 1 and Conduit Shape <> FORCE MAIN	Roughness
H-W Roughness	Hazen-Williams coefficient for the conduit	If FricNo = 1 and Force Main Equation = Hazen-Williams	ForceMainRoughnessHW
D-W Roughness	Darcy-Weisbach coefficient for the conduit	If FricNo = 1 and Force Main Equation = Darcy-Weisbach	ForceMainRoughnessDW
Average Loss Coeff	Average loss coefficient (using average velocity in conduit)	No	AvgLossCoeff
Entry Loss Coeff	Entry Loss coefficient (using entrance velocity)	No	EntryLossCoeff
Exit Loss Coeff	Exit loss coefficient (using exit velocity)	No	ExitLossCoeff

Minor losses are only computed for the Darcy-Weisbach Dynamic wave routing option. The minor losses, H_L , are computed as:

$$H_L = K \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad (3.1)$$

Where K is the energy loss coefficient, and v the flow velocity.



3.3.5 Miscellaneous

Define other parameters for the conduit on the Miscellaneous tab page.

Figure 3.14 The SWMM Conduits Miscellaneous tab page

Table 3.10 Edit fields in the Miscellaneous tab page (mss_Link)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flap Gate	Option for activating a flap gate preventing backwater flow	Yes	FlapGateNo
Initial Flow	Flow in conduit at start of simulation	Yes	InitialFlow
Max Flow	Maximum flow allowed through conduit	Yes	MaxFlow
Culvert Code	Culvert type code for inlet geometry if conduit is a culvert. Click the '...' button to open the list of code numbers with their descriptions.	No	CulvertCode
Seepage Rate	Seepage loss rate from the conduit	No	SeepageRate

3.3.6 Inlets

The 'Inlet's tab is used to apply an inlet structure into a conduit representing a street or a channel.



Geometry		Hydraulic properties		Hydraulic loss		Miscellaneous		Inlets		Description	
☒ Connect to inlets											
Inlet ID	CurbInlet_S25			...	Percent clogged	10 [%]					
Receiving node	S_03			...	Maximum flow	0 [l/s]					
Number of inlets	1			Depression height			0 [m]				
Inlet placement	Automatic			...	Depression width	0 [m]					

Figure 3.15 The Inlets tab from the SWMM Conduits editor

When flow from the street or channel conduit is captured by one or more inlets, the 'Connect to inlets' box must be ticked.

The following settings controlling the flow capture must then be specified:

- **Inlet ID:** the ID of the inlet structure to use, from the 'Inlets' editor. Use the '...' button to pick the inlet ID from the available list.
- **Receiving node:** the ID of the sewer node which receives the surface flow captured by the inlet. Use the '...' button to pick the node ID from the available list, or the arrow button to pick the node from the map.
- **Number of inlets:** the number of identical inlets placed in the conduit. For two-sided street conduits, this number refers to pairs of inlets placed on each side of the street. For example, if two inlets are specified for a two-sided street, then a total of four inlets will be used, two on each side of the street.
- **Inlet placement:** specifies whether the inlet is placed in an on-grade or on-sag location. If the 'Automatic' option is chosen, SWMM will determine the placement based on the slopes of the conduits adjoining the inlet.
- **Percent clogged:** the percentage to which each inlet is clogged. The flow capture computed for the inlet is reduced by this percentage.
- **Maximum flow:** the maximum flow which can be captured by a single inlet. A value of 0 indicates that flow capture is unrestricted.
- **Depression height:** the height of any local gutter depression that exists over the length of the inlet. This local depression will be added onto any continuous depression that the conduit's Street section might have. A value of 0 indicates that no local depression applies. This parameter is ignored for drop inlets.
- **Depression width:** the width of any local gutter depression. It should be at least as large as the width that the inlet extends out into the gutter. This value is ignored if the depression height is 0 or if a drop inlet is used.



Note: Grated, curb opening and slotted drain inlets can only be used by conduits with a Street shape. Drop grates and drop curb inlets can only be used



by rectangular or trapezoidal channels. Custom inlets can be used in any conduit shape.

3.4 Pumps

Pumps are drainage system elements that lift water to higher elevations. The relation between a pump's flow rate and conditions at its end node is described by a pump curve. MIKE+ SWMM represents a pump as a link connecting two nodes, where the pump itself is placed at the upstream node.

The Pumps editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information
- **Pump Properties.** Pump data
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information about the pump. Also includes an option for adding images of the structure.

	ID	From node	To node	Initial status ON	Ideal pump	Startup depth [ft]	Shutoff d
1	AirportRdPS	GIS2001789	GIS6072589	☒	☐	6.8	
2	ArmoryPS1	ARMORYPSSTOR1	ArmoryFM-1	☐	☐	8.5	
3	ArmoryPS2	ARMORYPSSTOR1	ArmoryFM-2	☐	☐	8.6	
4	ArmoryPS3	ARMORYPSSTOR1	ArmoryFM-3	☐	☐	8.7	
5	BushnellPS1	BUSHNELLPSWETWELL	BushnellFM-1	☐	☐	11.93	
6	BushnellPS2	BUSHNELLPSWETWELL	BushnellFM-2	☐	☐	12.03	
7	BushnellPS3	BUSHNELLPSWETWELL	BushnellFM-3	☐	☐	12.13	
8	BushnellPS4	BUSHNELLPSWETWELL	BushnellFM-4	☐	☐	4.5	

Figure 3.16 The SWMM Pumps editor



3.4.1 Identification

The identification groupbox holds information on the element ID and connectivity. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Figure 3.17 Pumps Identification groupbox

Table 3.11 Edit fields in the Pumps Identification groupbox and Description tab page (mss_Pump)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Id of the Pump	Yes	MUID
From Node	Location of Pump	Yes	
To Node	Receiving Node	Yes	
Description			
Description	Descriptive information related to the structure	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset management system	No	AssetName
Status	Status from a user- specified list in the Status Codes editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by the user. Network type can be specified for each element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the pump	No	Tag



Figure 3.18 The Pumps Description tab page

3.4.2 Pump Properties

Define essential pump properties on the Pump Properties tab page.

Table 3.12 Edit fields in the Pump Properties tab page (mss_Pump)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Initial Status ON	Option to set initial status as ON	No	InitialStatusNo
Ideal Pump	Option to define the pump as “ideal”	No	IdealPumpNo
Startup Depth	Depth at the inlet node at which the pump turns on	Yes	StartupDepth
Shutoff Depth	Depth at the inlet node at which the pump shuts off	Yes	ShutoffDepth
Pump Curve ID	Reference to a tabular Pump curve in Curves and Relations	Yes	PumpCurveID

An ideal pump will have a flow rate equal to the inflow rate at the inlet node (From Node), and thus does not require a pump curve. The ideal pump must be the only outflow link from the inlet node.

A pump curve must be defined for each pump. Pump curves are defined in the Curves and Relations editor. The following pump curves types are supported:



- **Pump Curve 1 (Volume-Flow).** An off-line pump with a wet well where flow increases incrementally with wet well volume
- **Pump Curve 2 (Depth-Flow).** An in-line pump where flow increases incrementally with node depth
- **Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow).** An in-line pump where flow varies continuously with head difference between the inlet and outlet nodes
- **Pump Curve 4 (Depth-Flow).** A variable speed in-line pump where flow varies continuously with node depth
- **Pump Curve 5 (Head-Flow).** A variable speed version of the Type 3 pump where the head versus flow curve shifts position when control rules change the pump's relative speed setting.

The on/off status of pumps may be controlled dynamically through user-defined control rules.

3.5 Orifices

Orifices are openings in a wall of a manhole junction or storage unit used to model outlet and diversion structures in drainage systems. Orifices belong to the group of Link components connecting two nodes. An orifice can have either a circular or rectangular shape, be located either at the bottom or along the side of the upstream node, and have a flap gate to prevent backflow.

Orifices attached to storage units are active under all types of flow routing.

Those attached to other types of nodes are active only under Dynamic Wave flow routing; otherwise the flow through them is zero.

The flow through an orifice is computed based on the area of its opening, its discharge coefficient, and the head difference across the orifice. The area of an orifice's opening can be controlled dynamically through user-defined control rules.

The Orifices editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information
- **Geometry.** Geometric data for an orifice
- **Hydraulic Properties.** Orifice hydraulic parameters
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information about the element. Also includes an option for adding images of the structure.



Orifices

Identification

ID: From node: To node:

Geometry Hydraulic properties Description

Type: Orifice shape:

Opening: [ft] Crest elevation: [ft]

Width: [ft] Open Close time: [h]

ID	From node	To node	Type	Orifice shape	Opening [ft]	
1 ArmoryPS_Gate	GIS2005004-1	ARMORYPSSTOR1	SIDE	RECT_CLOSED	7	12
2 BondStOR	J2	GIS2001509	BOTTOM	RECT_CLOSED	1	1.5
3 BushnellPS_Gate	GIS6007497	BUSHNELLPSWETWELL	SIDE	RECT_CLOSED	7	12
4 Capitol-P24-Siphon1	GIS2000878	GIS2000878-1	SIDE	CIRCULAR	1.333	0
5 FishFryGate	FishFryInlet	FishFryComm	SIDE	RECT_CLOSED	3	3
6 G17A_Plate2	GIS6072394-Well3	G17A_Plate	SIDE	CIRCULAR	2.5	0
7 G17APlate1	GIS6072394-Well2	G17APlate1	SIDE	CIRCULAR	2.5	0
8 G17B_Plate	GIS6072395	G17BPlate	SIDE	CIRCULAR	3.5	0
9 G21CSO	G21_DS	GIS6007200	SIDE	CIRCULAR	2	0
10 GardenStGate	GIS2004256	GardenStSluice	SIDE	CIRCULAR	3	0
11 GIS1006348	P4SiphonInlet	GIS2002068	SIDE	CIRCULAR	1	0
12 IslandRdGate	GIS2377208	CDM2378596	SIDE	CIRCULAR	2	0

Figure 3.19 SWMM Orifices editor

3.5.1 Identification

The identification groupbox holds information on the element ID and connectivity. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Identification

ID: From node: To node:

Figure 3.20 Orifices Identification groupbox



Table 3.13 Edit fields in the Orifices Identification groupbox and Description tab page (mss_Orifice)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Id of the Orifice	Yes	MUID
From Node	Node location of orifice	Yes	FromNodeID
To Node	Downstream node	Yes	ToNodeID
Description			
Description	Descriptive information related to the structure	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset management system	No	AssetName
Status	Status from a user- specified list in the Status Codes editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by the user. Network type can be specified for each element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the orifice	No	Tag

Geometry Hydraulic properties Description

Description Gate open ~half way observed in CCTV 2019; AI

Data source CCTV

Asset ID

Status 1: Model

Network type 3: Combined

Tag

Add picture

Figure 3.21 Orifices Description tab page

3.5.2 Geometry

Specify geometric properties for orifices on the Geometry tab page.



Table 3.14 Edit fields in the Orifices Geometry tab page (mss_Orifice)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Type	Type of orifice: SIDE or BOTTOM	Yes	TypeNo
Orifice Shape	Shape of the orifice opening: CIRCULAR or RECT_CLOSED	Yes	ShapeTypeNo
Opening	Height/Diameter of orifice opening	Yes	Height
Width	Width of orifice when fully open	Yes, if Orifice shape is RECT_CLOSED	Width
Crest Height/Elevation	Offset height of orifice bottom from invert of upstream node	Yes (if Orifice Type is BOTTOM then Crest Height is set zero in SWMM engine)	CrestHeight
Open/Close Time	Time it takes to open or close a gated orifice in decimal hours	Yes	TimeToOpenClose

3.5.3 Hydraulic Properties

Define hydraulic flow properties for orifices on the Hydraulic Properties tab page of the editor.

Figure 3.22 Orifices Hydraulic Properties tab page



Table 3.15 Edit fields in the Hydraulic Properties tab page (mss_Orifice)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flap Gate checkbox	Option to add a flap gate preventing reverse flow through the orifice	No	FlapGateNo
Discharge Coeff	Orifice discharge coefficient. A typical value is 0.65.	Yes	DischargeCoeff

3.6 Weirs

Weirs, like orifices, are used to model outlet and diversion structures in a drainage system. Weirs are typically located in a chamber of a manhole, along the side of a channel, or along the top of a storage unit. MIKE+ SWMM represents a weir as a link connecting two nodes, where the weir itself is placed at the upstream node. A flap gate can be included to prevent backflow.

The Weir editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information
- **Geometry.** Geometric data
- **Hydraulic Properties.** Hydraulic parameters
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information about the element. Also includes an option for adding images of the structure.



Weirs

Identification

ID: From node: To node:

Geometry Hydraulic properties Description

Type: Opening: [ft] Crest elevation: [ft] Length: [ft] Side slope:

ID	From node	To node	Type	Coefficient	Opening [ft]	Length [ft]	Side slope
1 FFCommBypS	FishFryComm	FishFryWW	RoadWay		3.25	5	0
2 FishFryWeir	FishFryCommOut	FishFryWW	TRANSVERSE		10	4	0
3 GIS1005778_2	J2	GIS2001509	TRANSVERSE		1.5	4	0
4 JSI_ThrottleWr	GIS2000785	GIS2000786	TRANSVERSE		7	6.5	0
5 OldS9_Tertiary	GIS2000409	GIS2000409-Tert	TRANSVERSE		5	4	0
6 OldS9-Secondary	GIS2000409	GIS2000409-Sec	TRANSVERSE		5	4	0
7 ORG23	GIS2004380	G23-1	TRANSVERSE		3	2.61	0
8 ORGBI	GIS2002219	GIS2002219-2	TRANSVERSE		1.25	4.25	0
9 P2Blockage	GIS2002104	P2Blockage	TRANSVERSE		3.48	3.17	0
10 sLink_89	GIS2002191	P5-1	SIDEFLOW		3.21	8	0
11 WEIRJuncPR	JuncPR	axpr9861	TRANSVERSE		23.04	60	0
12 WeirNBPR	NBPR4296	GIS6010876	TRANSVERSE		35	76	0

Figure 3.23 The SWMM Weirs editor

3.6.1 Identification

The identification group box holds element ID and connectivity information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Identification

ID: From node: To node:

Figure 3.24 Weirs Identification groupbox



Table 3.16 Edit fields in the Weirs Identification groupbox and Description tab page (mss_Weir)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Id of the Weir	Yes	MUID
From Node	Node location of Weir	Yes	FromNodeID
To Node	Receiving Node	Yes	ToNodeID
Description			
Description	Descriptive information for the element	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset management system	No	AssetName
Status	Status according to a user-specified list in the Status Code editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Network type describes the type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by user. Network type can be specified for each hydraulic element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the weir	No	Tag

The screenshot shows the 'Description' tab of the 'mss_Weir' groupbox. The fields and their values are as follows:

Field	Value
Description	Sheet 14, FFPS 1953 and M-2, 2005 upgrade.To
Data source	
Asset ID	
Status	
Network type	
Tag	NM_20170807_v30_Run2016

An 'Add picture' button is located to the right of the input fields.

Figure 3.25 Weirs Description tab page



3.6.2 Geometry

Specify weir geometric properties on the Geometry tab page.

Table 3.17 Edit fields in the Weirs Geometry tab page (mss_Weir)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Type	Type of weir from a predefined list	Yes	TypeNo
Opening	Height of weir	Yes	Height
Crest Height/Elevation	Offset of weir crest above invert elevation of location node	Yes	CrestHeight
Length	Length of weir	Yes	Length
Side Slope	Side slope of weir	If Type = V-NOTCH or TRAP-EZOIDAL	SideSlope

The following weir types are available, each with a slightly different formula for computing flow as a function of area, discharge coefficient and head difference across the weir:

- TRANSVERSE (rectangular shape)
- SIDEFLOW (rectangular shape)
- V-NOTCH (triangular shape)
- TRAPEZOIDAL
- Roadway

Weirs attached to storage units are active under all types of flow routing. Those attached to other types of nodes are active only under Dynamic Wave flow routing; otherwise the flow through them is zero.

The height of the weir crest above the inlet node invert can be controlled dynamically through user-defined control rules. This feature can be used to model RTC controlled Weirs and inflatable dams.

Roadway weir types model roadway overtopping using the FHWA HDS-5 (Hydraulic Design Series 5) method and would typically be used in parallel with culvert conduits.



3.6.3 Hydraulic Properties

Define weir hydraulic parameter values on the Hydraulic Properties tab page.

Figure 3.26 Weirs Hydraulic Properties tab page

Table 3.18 Edit fields in the Weirs Hydraulic Properties tab page (mss_Weir)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flap gate	Option to add a flap gate preventing backflow	No	FlapGateNo
Can surcharge	Option for allowing weir surcharge where upstream water level can go above height of opening	No	CanSurchargeNo
Discharge Coeff	Weir discharge coefficient	Yes	DischargeCoeff
No. End Contraction	Number of end contractions for Transverse and Trapezoidal weirs	Yes, if weir type is TRANSVERSE or TRAPEZOIDAL	NoEndContractions
End Coeff	Discharge coefficient for triangular ends of trapezoidal weir	Yes, if weir type is TRAPEZOIDAL	Cd2
Coefficient Curve	Optional weir curve that relates discharge coefficient to head	No Does not apply to ROADWAY weirs	CoeffCurveID



Table 3.18 Edit fields in the Weirs Hydraulic Properties tab page (mss_Weir)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Road Surface	Type of road surface, PAVED or GRAVEL	Yes, if weir type is ROADWAY	RoadSurf
Road Width	Width of the road lanes and shoulders	Yes, if weir is ROADWAY	RoadWidth

3.7 Outlets

Outlets are flow control structures typically used to control outflows from storage units. They are used to model special flow-head relations that cannot be characterized by either orifices or weirs. MIKE+ SWMM represents an Outlet as a link connecting two nodes, where the outlet itself is placed at the upstream node.

Outlets attached to storage units are active under all types of flow routing. Those attached to other types of nodes are active only under Dynamic Wave flow routing; otherwise the flow through them is zero.

The Outlet editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information
- **Hydraulic Properties.** Hydraulic and geometric parameters for the outlet
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information about the element. Also includes an option for adding images of the structure.



Figure 3.27 The SWMM Outlets editor

3.7.1 Identification

The identification group box holds element ID and connectivity information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Figure 3.28 Outlets Identification groupbox

Table 3.19 Edit fields in the Outlets Identification groupbox and Description tab page (mss_Outlet)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Id of the Outlet	Yes	MUID
Location	Node location of the outlet	Yes	FromNodeID
To	Receiving node	No	ToNodeID
Description			



Table 3.19 Edit fields in the Outlets Identification groupbox and Description tab page (mss_Outlet)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Description	Descriptive information for the outlet	No	Description
Data Source	Reference to an external data source from which the record was imported	No	DataSource
Asset ID	Id in the asset database	No	AssetName
Status	Status according to user specified list in Status Codes editor	No	Element_S
Network Type	Network type describes the type of network i.e Stormwater, Combined or separate. The list of network types can be extended by user. Network type can be specified for each hydraulic element.	No	NetTypeNo
Tag	Optional label used to categorize or classify the outlet	No	Tag

The screenshot shows a software interface for editing outlet information. It features two tabs: 'Hydraulic properties' and 'Description'. The 'Description' tab is currently selected. Below the tabs, there are several input fields: 'Description' (text box), 'Data source' (text box), 'Asset ID' (text box), 'Status' (dropdown menu), 'Network type' (dropdown menu), and 'Tag' (text box). To the right of these fields is a button labeled 'Add picture'.

Figure 3.29 Outlets Description tab page

3.7.2 Hydraulic Properties

Specify geometric and hydraulic parameters for outlets on the Geometry tab page.



Hydraulic properties
Description

☒ Flap gate
Type: Functional/depth
Height: 2 [ft]
Coefficient: 10
Exponent: 0.5
Q-curve ID: ...

Figure 3.30 Outlets editor Hydraulic Properties tab page

Table 3.20 Edit fields in the Outlets Hydraulic Properties tab page (mss_Outlet)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flap Gate	Option for adding a flap gate preventing backflows	Yes	FlapGateNo
Type	Outlet Type: Tabular/depth, Tabular/head, Functional/depth, Functional/head	Yes	TypeNo
Height	Minimum water depth at upstream node for outflow to occur	Yes	Height
Coefficient	Coefficient of power function that relates outflow to head across the outlet for a Functional outlet	Yes, if Outlet Type is Functional	Qcoeff
Exponent	Exponent of power function that relates outflow to head across the outlet fir a Functional outlet	Yes, if Outlet Type is Functional	Qexpon
Q-curve ID	ID of rating curve with outflow rate as a function of head across the outlet for a tabular outlet	Yes if Outlet Type is Tabular	QcurveID

Outlet types are based on how flow is computed as a function of freeboard depth or head across the outlet:

- **Tabular/depth.** Uses a tabulated curve of flow-freeboard depth values.
- **Tabular/head.** Uses a tabulated curve of flow-head difference values.



- **Functional/depth.** Uses a power function $Q = \text{Coefficient}(y^{\text{Exponent}})$ where y is the freeboard depth above the outlet's opening.
- **Functional/head.** Uses a power function $Q = \text{Coefficient}(y^{\text{Exponent}})$ where y is the head difference across the outlet.

An outlet can have a flap gate which restricts flow to only one direction and prevents backwater flow.

The flow through an outlet is determined by a user-supplied function or table of flow versus head difference across the outlet (Q-curve ID). This flow can be controlled dynamically through user-defined control rules.

3.8 Streets

Streets are geometric cross section data describing the shape of a street or roadway. The street dimensions are to be provided for the portion of the street extending from the high point of the roadway to the curb and beyond to any backing that might exist. It can later be used to describe the geometry of conduits defined with the conduit shape 'Street'.

Figure 3.31 The SWMM Streets editor

For each Street shape, the following mandatory settings must be specified:

- **ID:** the unique identifier of the street cross section.
- **Road width (Tcrown):** the distance from the curb to the high point of the street roadway (i.e., the street crown).
- **Curb height (Hcurb):** the height of the curb with respect to the street's cross slope.
- **Cross slope (Sx):** the slope of the roadway part of the cross section.
- **Road roughness:** Manning's n roughness coefficient for the street surface. Typical values range from 0.013 to 0.017.
- **Number of sides:** select 'One side' if the street section extends only to the street crown or 'Two sides' if the same shape exists on the opposite side of the street crown.



The following optional settings may also be entered:

- Gutter depression (a): the distance that the gutter portion of the street is depressed below where the cross slope of the roadway would intersect the curb. Depressed gutter sections increase the conveyance capacity of a street. If the gutter maintains the same slope as the roadway, the gutter depression depth should be 0.
- Gutter width (W): the width between the curb and the roadway for a depressed gutter. For gutters with no depression depth, set the width to 0.
- Backing width (Tback): the width of the area that the street backs up against (e.g. sidewalk or lawn area). Set to 0 if there is no backing.
- Backing slope (Sback): the slope of the backing area.
- Backing roughness: Manning's n roughness coefficient for the backing's surface. This parameter is ignored if the backing width is 0.

3.9 Inlets

Street inlets are curb and gutter openings that convey runoff from streets into below-ground sewers. Drop inlets serve a similar purpose for trapezoidal channels. SWMM computes the amount of flow captured by inlets and sent to the selected sewer nodes using the FHWA HEC-22 methodology.

Street drainage must be represented with a combination of conduits representing streets (i.e. ground surface), and regular sewer conduits below the surface. Inlet structures are then specified on surface conduits to control the flow from the streets to the sewer network. The flow computed through the inlet is diverted from the surface to the selected receiving sewer node, while the exceeding surface flow is transferred to downstream streets.

When an inlet's sewer node reaches its full depth, any excess flow that would cause it to flood is sent back through the inlet and onto the street.

The 'Inlets' editor in MIKE+ defines the inlet structures settings. Once defined in this editor, inlets are then applied to the ground surface network from the Inlets tab in the 'Conduits' editor, on conduits with appropriate shapes (e.g. Street, Rectangular or Trapezoidal).



ID	Inlet type	Grate type	Grate length [m]	Grate width [m]	Open fraction [0]	Splash velocity [m/s]	Curb opening length [m]
1	CurbInlet_S25	Curb opening	PBar50	2	2	0.8	0

Figure 3.32 The SWMM Inlets editor

For each inlet, the inlet type is selected in the 'General' tab. The following types are available:

- Grate
- Curb opening
- Combination
- Slotted drain
- Drop grate
- Drop curb
- Custom

Drop inlets can only be used with rectangular or trapezoidal channels while the other curb and gutter inlets can only be placed in conduits with Street shape.

A summary of results for each street conduit (maximum flow depth and pavement spread) and for each inlet (percent capture at peak flow, frequency of bypass flow and frequency of sewer system backflow) will appear as a separate Street Flow table in SWMM's Summary Results report.



Notes:

- The rim elevations of nodes that receive captured inlet flow do not have to match the invert elevations of the end node of the conduit containing the inlet.
- Two-sided street conduits (that are symmetric about the street crown) use pairs of inlets placed on each curb side of the street.
- For on-grade placement the flow captured by each inlet is determined sequentially, so that the approach flow to the next inlet in line is the bypass flow from the inlet before it.



- Flow captured by inlets is limited by the amount that its sewer node can receive before it floods. If the node has no such capacity remaining then any excess flow that would cause it to flood is sent back through the inlet and onto the street.
- For Kinematic Wave and Steady Flow routing it is recommended that storage nodes be used at the end of inlet conduits that converge at sag points since otherwise any non-captured flow will simply exit the system. This is not necessary for Dynamic Wave routing as any non-captured water will create a backwater effect raising water levels in the adjoining street conduits.
- While the general properties of inlets are specified in the 'Inlets' editor, additional conduit-specific settings are specified in the 'Conduits' editor (e.g. number of inlets of the same design, degree of clogging, maximum flow, etc.).

3.9.1 Grate and Drop grate

The following settings are required to define a grated inlet or a drop grate inlet:

- Grate type: the following designs are available:
 - PBar50: parallel bar grate with bar spacing 1-7/8-in on center
 - PBar50x100: parallel bar grate with bar spacing 1-7/8-in on center and 3/8-in diameter lateral rods spaced at 4-in on center
 - Pbar30: parallel bar grate with 1-1/8-in on center bar spacing
 - Curved vane: curved vane grate with 3-1/4-in longitudinal bar and 4-1/4-in transverse bar spacing on center
 - TiltBar45: 45 degree tilt bar grate with 2-1/4-in longitudinal bar and 4-in transverse bar spacing on center
 - TiltBar30: 30 degree tilt bar grate with 3-1/4-in and 4-in on center longitudinal and lateral bar spacing respectively
 - Reticuline: "Honeycomb" pattern of lateral bars and longitudinal bearing bars
 - Generic: a generic grate design.
- Length: the length parallel to the street curb
- Width: the grate's width
- Open fraction: the fraction of the grate's area that is open. Only used for generic grates. Values are predetermined for non-generic grates.
- Splash velocity: the minimum velocity that causes some water to shoot over the inlet thus reducing its capture efficiency. Only used for generic grates. Values are predetermined for non-generic grates.



3.9.2 Curb opening and Drop curb

The following settings are required to define a curb opening inlet or a drop curb inlet:

- Length: the length of the opening
- Height: the height of the opening
- Throat angle: the orientation of the curb opening's throat relative to the street surface. The following types are available:
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Inclined.



Note: For 'Combination' inlets, only the portion of the curb opening that extends beyond the length of the grated inlet contributes to inlet capture efficiency.

3.9.3 Combination

This is a combination of grated and curb opening inlets, hence requiring the same settings to be specified.

3.9.4 Slotted drain

The following settings are required to define a slotted drain inlet:

- Length: the drain's length parallel to the street curb
- Width: the drain's width.

3.9.5 Custom

The custom type of inlet can be used in both streets and channels. Its capture efficiency is described by either a user-defined Diversion curve (captured flow vs inlet's approach flow, typically used for divider nodes) or Rating curve (captured flow vs water depth, typically used for outlet conduits).

For this inlet type, only the curve type and curve ID must be specified. Curves are defined in the 'Curves and relations' editor, where diversion curves must be set with the curve type 'Divider', whereas rating curves must be set with the curve type 'Rating'.

3.10 Transects

Transects are geometric cross section data describing how bottom elevation varies with horizontal distance over the cross section of a natural channel or

irregularly-shaped conduit. The figure below (Figure 3.33) displays an example of a transect for a natural channel.

MIKE+ offers a tool for automatically generating or editing transect data from survey points or DEM data. Access the Create and Update Transects tool from the Network Editing Tools toolbox on the CS Network menu ribbon (Figure 3.34).

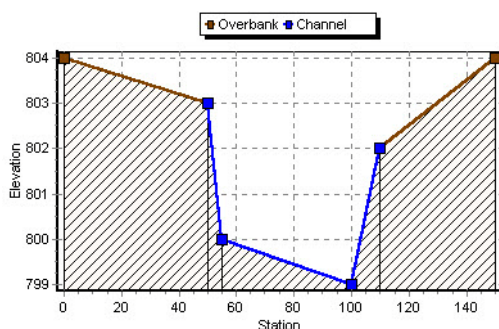


Figure 3.33 Definition of Transect data (Source: EPA SWMM Help Manual)

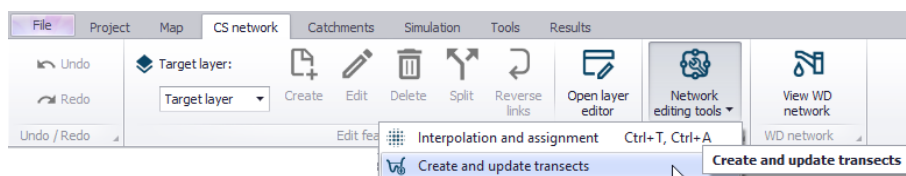


Figure 3.34 Access the Create and Update Transects tool from the CS Network menu ribbon.

Each transect has a unique ID. When a conduit has an IRREGULAR shape then a user-defined Transect must be set to define the cross-section shape for the conduit.

The SWMM engine converts these data into tables of area, top width, and hydraulic radius versus channel depth. In addition, as shown in the figure above, each Transect can have a left and right overbank section whose Manning roughness can be different from that of the main channel. This feature can provide more realistic estimates of channel conveyance under high flow conditions.

The Transects editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and description
- **Geometric & Hydraulic Properties.** Transect geometry and Manning n information



Identification

ID:

Description:

Transects data

	Station [ft]	Elevation [ft]
1	60	1000
2	100	999
3	110	1002
4	150	1004

Geometric & hydraulic properties

Transect geometry

Left bank station: [ft]
Right bank station: [ft]
Horizontal shrink/expand fact:
Elevation offset: [ft]
Meander ratio:

Manning n

Left overbank n: [s/m^(1/3)]
Right overbank n: [s/m^(1/3)]
Channel n: [s/m^(1/3)]

Transects

ID	Description	Left bank station [ft]	Right bank station [ft]	Horizontal shrink/expand fact	Elevation offset [ft]	Meander ratio	Left
1	Transect_1	1004	1004	0	0	0	

Figure 3.35 The SWMM Transects editor

Identification

ID:

Description:

Figure 3.36 Transects Identification groupbox

Table 3.21 Edit fields in the Transects editor (mss_Transect)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	ID of the transect	Yes	MUID
Description	Descriptive information on the transect	No	Description
Transect Geometry			
Left Bank Station	Left overbank station	Yes	Xleft
Right Bank Station	Right overbank station	Yes	Xright



Table 3.21 Edit fields in the Transects editor (mss_Transect)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Horizontal Shrink/Expand Factor	Horizontal shrink/expand factor by which the distance between each station is multiplied	Yes	Wfactor
Elevation Offset	Elevation offset	Yes	Eoffset
Meander Ratio	Meander ratio	Yes	LFactor
Manning n			
Left Over-bank n	Manning n for left overbank	Yes	Nright
Right Over-bank n	Manning n for right overbank	Yes	Nleft
Channel n	Manning n for main channel	Yes	Nchannel

The screenshot displays the 'Transects editor' interface. On the left, the 'Transects data' table is visible, containing four rows of station-elevation pairs. The first row is selected. On the right, the 'Transect geometry' groupbox contains five input fields with corresponding labels and units.

Transects data	
	Station [ft] Elevation [ft]
▶ 1	60 1000
2	100 999
3	110 1002
4	150 1004

Transect geometry	
Left bank station	1004 [ft]
Right bank station	1004 [ft]
Horizontal shrink/expand fact	0
Elevation offset	0 [ft]
Meander ratio	0

Figure 3.37 Transects geometry groupbox on the Transects editor

Specify station-elevation value pairs describing the transect in the Transects Data secondary table.



Table 3.22 Edit fields in the Transects Data secondary table

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Station	Distance of cross section station from some fixed reference	Yes	Station
Elevation	Elevation of the channel bottom at a cross section station relative to some fixed relative reference	Yes	Elevation

3.11 Controls

Control rules are used to define how pumps and regulators are controlled based on simulation time or conditions at specific nodes and links.

The Controls editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** Identification and description
- **Control Rules.** Built from combinations of conditions and actions and are defined in the input box



Controls

Identification

ID: ARMORYPS_GRAVITY

Description:

Insert

Delete

☒ Is active

IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD < 22.0
THEN ORIFICE ArmoryPS_Gate SETTING = 0

ID ALL Clear ☐ Show selected ☐ Show data errors 1/36 rows, 0 select

	ID	Is active	Description	Condition
1	ARMORYPS_GRAVITY	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD < 22.0 THEN ORIFICE ArmoryPS_Gate
2	ARMORYPS_PUMPING	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD > 22.63 THEN ORIFICE ArmoryPS_Gate
3	BUSHNELLPS_GRAVITY	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD < 13.0 THEN ORIFICE BushnellPS_Gate
4	BUSHNELLPS_PUMPING	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD > 13.5 THEN ORIFICE BushnellPS_Gate
5	FishFry	☒		IF NODE FishFryWW HEAD > 10 AND NODE FishFryWW HEAD < 12
6	G17APLATE1	☒		IF SIMULATION TIME >= 0 THEN ORIFICE G17APlate1 SETTING = 0.2
7	G17APLATE2	☒		IF SIMULATION TIME >= 0 THEN ORIFICE G17A_Plate2 SETTING =
8	G17BPLATE-LOW	☒		IF SIMULATION TIME > 0 THEN ORIFICE G17B_Plate SETTING = 1
9	GARDENSTGATE	☒		IF SIMULATION TIME > 0 THEN ORIFICE GardenStGate SETTING = 0.5
10	HUDSON1	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD >= 19.13 THEN ORIFICE GIS5007896 SE
11	HUDSON2	☒		IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD < 19.03 THEN ORIFICE GIS5007896 SE
12	IslandOutfallGateClose	☒		IF NODE IslandRdWW HEAD < 8 THEN ORIFICE IslandRdGate SETTIN

Figure 3.38 The SWMM Controls editor

Table 3.23 Edit fields in the SWMM Controls editor

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	ID of the specific rule	Yes	MUID
Description	User's descriptive information related to the node	No	Description
Is Active	Option for activating/deactivating a control rule during a simulation	Yes	Enabled



☒ Is active

```
IF NODE ConnRiver50.0 HEAD < 22.0
THEN ORIFICE ArmoryPS_Gate SETTING = 0
```

Figure 3.39 Control rules input box

Define control rules in the dialog dividing the lines into Conditions and Actions. Please note there can only be either a Condition or an Action in one line. Build control rules as combinations of conditions and actions using the following elements:

Table 3.24 Elements for building control rules

Elements	Description	Used or required by simulations
Operator	IF, AND, OR, THEN, ELSE	Yes
Object	Node, Link, Pump, Orifice, Weir or Simulation	Yes
Object ID	ID of the object	Yes
Attribute	Depth, Head, Inflow, Flow, Setting, Time, Date, Clocktime	Yes
Relation	=, <, >, <>, <=, >=	Yes
Value	Value	Yes

3.12 CS Network Tools

There are several tools available for facilitating edits to collection system network data. These tools are accessed via the CS Network menu ribbon.

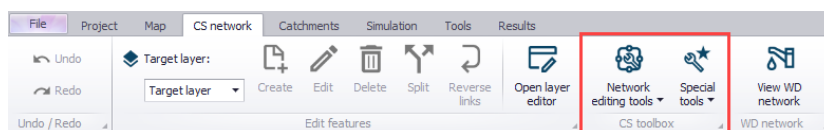


Figure 3.40 CS Network tools on the CS Network menu ribbon

The tools are grouped as:

- **Network Editing Tools.** Includes tools that assist in assigning or deriving model network data from various available data sources:
 - Interpolation and Assignment



- Create and Update Transects
- **Special Tools.** Offers the Spatial Processing tool, which may be used for performing various GIS processing operations on polygon and line features in the project.
 - Spatial Processing

3.12.1 Interpolation and Assignment

The Interpolation and Assignment tool helps assign values to any field in the MIKE+ database either by taking the attribute value directly from another feature/attribute or by interpolating between any number of other features.

Examples of the tasks that may be performed with this tool are:

- Assign ground elevation values from a raster layer representing the DEM to nodes
- Assign the diameter of manholes to be equal to the largest pipe entering the manhole
- Calculate missing values for manhole invert levels from a point theme using Inverse Distance weighted spatial interpolation
- Calculate pipe levels by interpolating values following the network (pipes)
- Assign a value to a construction year and or contractor based upon a polygon theme giving city areas

The source of the data (i.e. the features from where values are taken) may be any layer in the MIKE+ Map view, including layers that have been added as background layers. Any compatible data value can be assigned to almost any field in the database. This also means that it should be used with some care as it obviously can also make completely non-sense assignment if the wrong fields or names are specified.

The tool is accessed through the MIKE+ CS Network menu ribbon under Network Editing Tools.

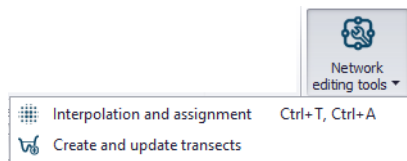


Figure 3.41 CS Network Editing Tools

The tool is used following the steps below:

- Target selection



- Assignment Method
- Assignment options (depending on the method chosen)
- Overall assignment
- Reporting

Each of the above steps are described in detail in the following sections.

Target Selection

First, select the target layer and attribute for the assignment--i.e. the model element and property that shall be modified/defined. A target map layer (network component) must first be selected followed by a target attribute from the selected network component. For example, nodes layer, ground level attribute.

Once the empty fields are populated, MIKE+'s data validation functionality changes the "Target Selection" section of the workflow heading colour from red to green.

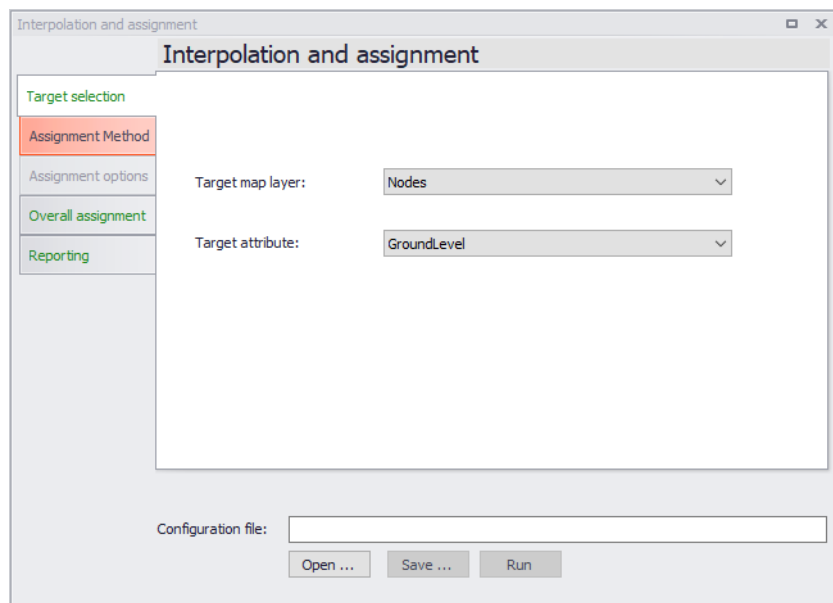


Figure 3.42 The Interpolation and Assignment tool Target Selection dialog

Assignment Method

Then, define the method to use for assigning values to the target, and the data source.



Figure 3.43 The Assignment Method dialog

The method selected will influence the valid choices for the data source. A number of methods exist:

- **Assign from Raster Grid Cells.** This will assign a value from the raster (DEM) cell located directly above the target data. For example, assign node ground levels based on levels in a raster. If the target is a polyline or polygon the tool will use the centroid position to determine the correct cell. No interpolation is done. The supported raster formats are *.DFS2 files, ESRI text files (*.TXT, *.ASC), Arc/Info binary grids, GeoTIFF files (*.TIF, *.TIFF).
- **Assign from Nearest Feature.** The tool will locate the feature from the source layer that is closest to the feature in the target layer. If lines or polygons are used the centroid position is used for calculating distances.
- **Use IDW Interpolation Between Features.** This option will make an Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation between features in the source layer to determine the value for each target feature. The IDW parameters are fixed to the following: max number of points is 12 and the max distance away from the target feature is 300 (map units).
- **Assignment from Network Neighbours.** This option will take the source value from a network neighbour to the feature being updated. This obviously requires both the target and the source to be included in the same network. For example, assign manhole diameters from other manhole diameters nearby. Assignment will only be done if the immediate neighbour has the requested value i.e. the network will not be traced.



- **Linear Interpolation Along Network Path.** This option will do a distance weighted interpolation along the path of the network. If the direct neighbours do not contain values (null) the network is traced until a value is reached or the number of 'hops' (number of network nodes traced though) exceed a given maximum.
- **Directly Assign a Value or NULL.** This option allows to assign a specific value or to delete the content of an attribute (by assigning the NULL value).

Depending on the choice of assignment method, the two selection boxes for the source data will be filled with layers/attributes compatible with the choice of method (i.e. only raster layers will be shown for raster assignment) or greyed out in the case of the last option.

Assignment Options

When the assignment method is 'Assignment from network neighbours' or 'Linear interpolation along network path,' extra parameters need to be specified in the Assignment Options section.

Figure 3.44 The Assignment Options dialog

For the 'Assignment from network neighbours' assignment method, the following assignment options are available:

- **Closest Node.** This will use the node that is closest to the one being assigned to. This option is only relevant if both target and source are nodes.



- **Upstream Element.** This option will assign from the upstream element (upstream/downstream is as defined by the GIS geometric network and may differ from the actual flow direction (which may not be constant)).
- **Downstream Element.** This option will assign from the downstream element (upstream/downstream is as defined by the GIS geometric network and may differ from the actual flow direction (which may not be constant)).
- **Upstream/Downstream Neighbour Max. Value.** These two options will scan the connected network neighbours upstream/downstream and use the maximum source value found as data source. Example: for assigning ground level and diameters.
- **Upstream/Downstream Neighbour Min. Value.** These two options will scan the connected network upstream/downstream neighbours and use the minimum source value found as data source. Example: for assigning invert levels.
- **Max. Value of Neighbours.** This option will scan the connected network neighbours and use the maximum source value found as data source. Example: for assigning ground level and diameters.
- **Min. Value of Neighbours.** This option will scan the connected network neighbours and use the minimum source value found as data source. Example: for assigning invert levels.

For the 'Linear interpolation along network path' option, only the maximum number of hops (i.e. number of elements away) need to be specified.

Max. number of hops:

This allows control of how many network 'hops' the interpolation will search for a value. The search continues until the max number is reached or a non-null value is found. When the value is set to 5 or higher it may cause instability (particularly in looped networks). A value of 0 means that only immediate neighbours are taken into consideration. Large values may be time consuming if a large number of features are selected for update.

Overall Assignment

This step of the workflow controls which features are taken into account for the assignment operation.



Figure 3.45 The Overall Assignment dialog

The following options are available:

- **Only assign value to missing (NULL) values.** Features that already have a value in the target field will not be updated. Removing this tick mark will overwrite any existing attribute values.
- **Only assign values to selected records.** Only records that are selected before the wizard was started are taken into consideration for updates.
- **Only assign to features inside the extent of the source layer.** This option prevents the tool from extrapolating outside the boundaries of the source layer when looking for the closest feature or when doing IDW interpolation.
- **After assign change RECORD status to.** This option changes the status of the modified records (e.g. nodes), by applying the predefined status selected from the list. This is the main status for the record (e.g. the nodes), which is typically found in the Description tab.
- **After assign change ATTRIBUTE status to.** This option changes the status of the modified attribute (e.g. ground level), by applying the predefined status selected from the list. Every record is defined with multiple attributes, and this option will change the status for the updated attribute only. Attribute status information (e.g. the node's ground level) is found in the **Property And Result Explorer** Status menu.

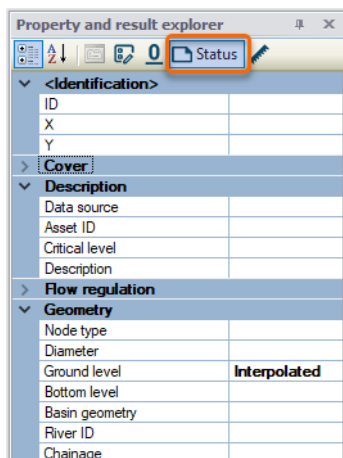


Figure 3.46 Element attribute status on the Property and Result Explorer

Running the Tool and Reporting

Finally, update the model with the specified interpolation/assignment settings, click on the **Run** button. The Reporting tab page gives a summary of the features that have been updated.

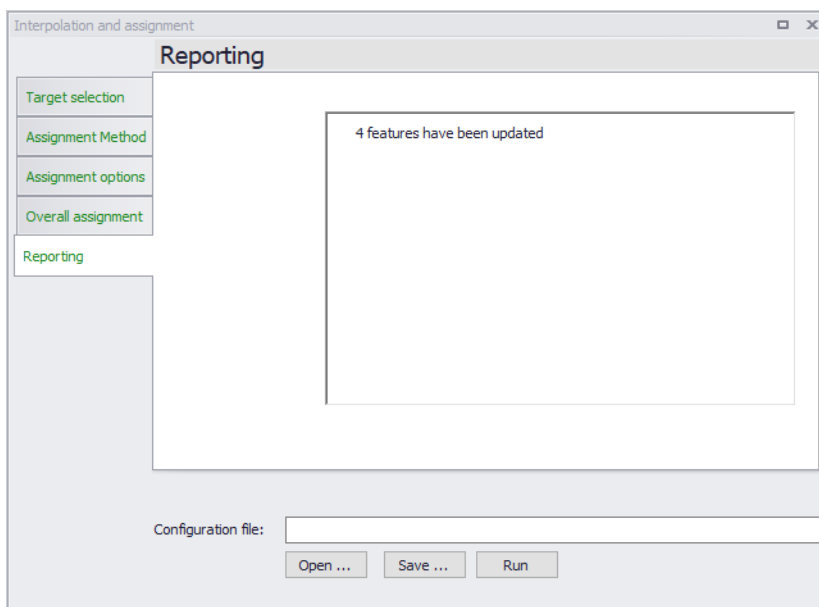


Figure 3.47 The Reporting dialog

Note that the features to be updated are selected on the Map before clicking on Run to make it easy to check that only the expected features are included.



This selection does not check for other constraints i.e. null values may still prevent some of the selected features from being updated.

Configuration File

As with other MIKE+ tools, it is possible to save the tool setup configuration (Save button located near the bottom of the tool). A configuration file is created in *.XML format, which can be reused later (Open button).

3.12.2 Create and Update Transects

The Create and Update Transects tool is used for deriving or updating transects data used for Conduits with Irregular cross sections. Transects data describe how bottom elevation varies with horizontal distance over the cross section. These are represented by Station-Elevation value pairs defined on the Transects editor in MIKE+.

Access the tool through the MIKE+ CS Network menu ribbon under Network Editing Tools.

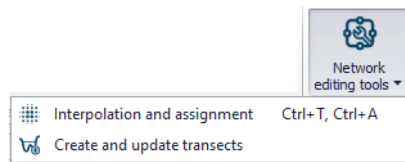


Figure 3.48 CS Network Editing Tools

Use the tool proceeding thorough each section of the dialog as follows:

- Method
- Survey Points Settings (depending on the method chosen)
- DEM Settings (depending on the method chosen)
- Input Selection
- Running the Tool and Reporting

Each of the above steps are described in the following sections.

Method

Select the transect editing process to perform on the Method tab page of the dialog. The available operations are:

- **Create Transects from Survey Points.** Generate transects from survey points in *.SHP or *.XYZ file formats. This option activates the Survey Points Settings tab page, wherein one defines the file and the attribute from which elevation values are taken.



- **Create or Extend Transect from DEM.** Generate new or extend existing transects from a DEM raster. Transect data may be derived based on the locations of existing conduits or background features. This option activates the DEM Settings tab page on the dialog.
- **Create Transects from Survey Points and DEM.** Use both survey points data and a DEM to create or extend transect data. This option activates both the Survey Point Settings and the DEM Settings tab pages on the dialog.
- **Update Transects with DEM.** Option to make changes to existing Transects using a DEM raster, when, for example, new updated elevation data are available for the study area.

The screenshot shows the 'Generate transects' dialog box with the 'Method' tab selected. On the left, there is a vertical list of tabs: 'Method' (highlighted in green), 'Survey points settings', 'DEM settings', 'Input selection', and 'Reporting'. The main area contains four radio button options: 'Create transects from survey points' (selected), 'Create or extend transects from DEM', 'Create transects from survey points and DEM', and 'Update transects with DEM'. Below these is a checkbox labeled 'Add vertical walls at ends of transects, with height' followed by an input field containing the number '5' and the unit '[ft]'. At the bottom, there is a 'Configuration' section with 'Open...' and 'Save...' buttons, and a 'Run' button with a 'Close' button to its right.

Figure 3.49 Method section on the Generate Transects dialog

There is also an option for adding vertical walls with a specified height to the ends of created/updated transects. Tick on the '**Add vertical walls at ends of transects**' option, and define the **height** of the vertical wall in the input box beside the option.

☒ Add vertical walls at ends of transects, with height [ft]

Survey Points Settings

If the selected method from the previous tab page involves the use of survey points, the survey points data file and parameters related to how data from the file shall be interpreted by the tool are defined on the Survey Points Settings tab page.



Figure 3.50 Survey Points Settings tab page on the Generate Transects dialog

Define the following on the page:

- **Survey Points Layer.** Choose or load the shape file or *.XYZ file to use in the processing from the dropdown list or the ellipsis button, respectively.
- **Elevation Attribute.** Choose the item from the shape or *.XYZ file to use as source of elevation values.
- **Gathering Points in Transects.** Set how values are obtained and saved as transect data:
 - **Automatically using Transect ID attribute.** Select the attribute in the file that connects the individual survey points to a specific transect. All survey points with the same ID field will be created as one transect.
 - **Manually by selecting points in digitised polygon.** Define a polygon on the Map covering survey points to be used for a transect. Click on the '**Digitize**' button at the bottom of the dialog to start defining the polygon feature on the Map. Right-click on the Map to end digitizing the polygon. This option creates one transect at a time.

The transect will be created as a straight line through the connected survey points using a least square fit. The individual survey points are projected orthogonal on to the transect line.

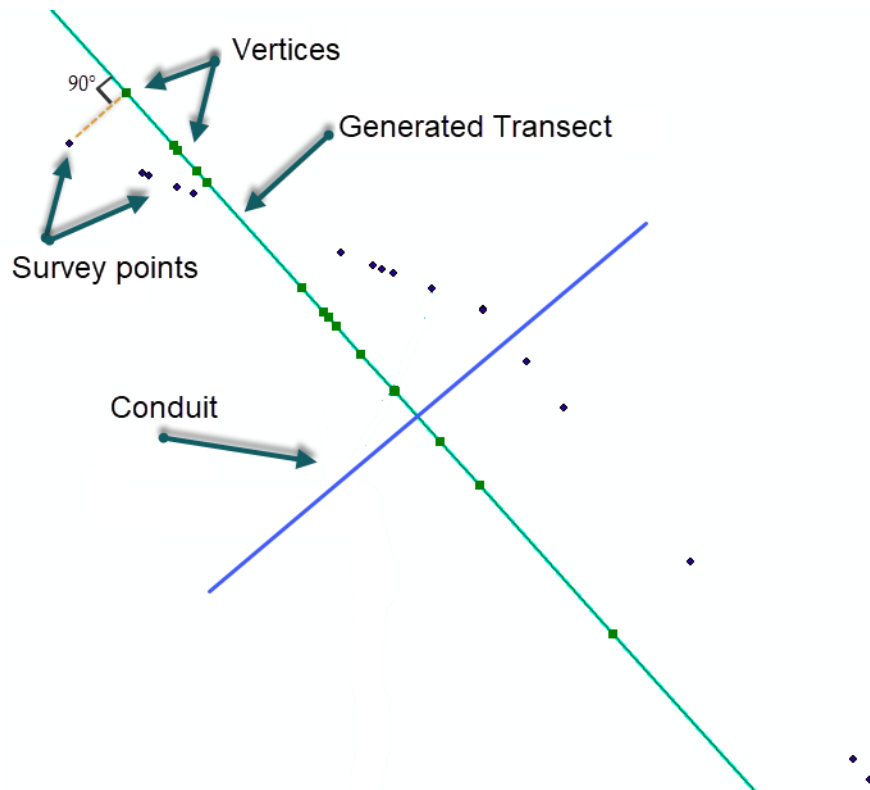


Figure 3.51 Survey points are projected onto the transect

DEM Settings

If the selected transect creation method involves the use of DEM data, the DEM raster file and parameters related to how data from the file shall be used by the tool are defined on the DEM Settings tab page.



Figure 3.52 DEM Settings tab page on the Generate Transects dialog

Elevation and Spacing

Define the following parameters under the Elevation and Spacing group:

- **DEM Layer.** Define or load the DEM raster layer to use for transects generation. These raster files may be in *.TXT, *.ASC, *.DFS2, *.TIF, or *.TIFF formats.
- **Maximum Spacing Between Points.** The maximum spacing between transect points can be user-specified or assumed as half the cell size of the DEM.
 - **Half cell size from DEM.** Half the DEM grid size resolution.
 - **Custom Spacing.** Option to define a spacing for transect point values.
- **Maximum Number of Points.** Should the specified maximum spacing between points results in more than the allowed maximum points the spacing is increased to obtain the maximum number of points.



- **Use Bilinear Interpolation from 4 Closest Cells.** Option to use bilinear interpolation when extracting elevation values from DEM cells. If unchecked, the elevation along the transect will be the exact value from the DEM cells that are intersected, whereas if bilinear interpolation is used, elevation values will be the interpolated from the 4 closest neighbouring DEM grid cells.

Transect Location

Define the following parameters under the Transect Location group:

- **Create One New Transect per Conduit.** Option to define one transect per conduit (as selected on the Input Selection tab page).
 - **Width.** Define the width of the transects to be generated.
- **Create New Location from Layer.** Use a shape file containing transect polylines at the requested locations along the irregular conduits in the model. Select the shape file to be used in the drop-down list of shape files.

Transects will only be generated where shape file features intersect with the selected conduits. The transect will be generated as a straight line from the first to the last point in the line shape.

- **Assign ID from Attribute.** Automatically assign an ID to each generated transect by activating this option and selecting the shapefile attribute from the dropdown list.
- **Extend Existing with Fixed Width on Both Sides of Conduits.** Option to extend transect data a fixed distance on both sides of the conduits. Define the fixed width in the input box beside the option.
- **Extend Existing up to Alignment Lines.** Option to use defined alignment lines to extend existing transects data.
 - **Alignment Lines Layer.** Define/load the shapefile defining the alignment lines from the dropdown list or via the ellipsis button.
 - **Marker Attribute.** Shapefile attribute that contains the identifier corresponding to markers.
 - **Left Extent Marker Value.** The marker attribute value representing the left extent line.
 - **Right Extent Marker Value.** The marker attribute value representing the right extent line.
 - **Maximum Length to Extend per Side.** The length defines the maximum distance a transect can be extended. If an alignment line is not found within the given distance, the transect will not be updated.



- **Manually Digitize on Map (Right Click to Stop Digitizing).** Define the location of the transect to be generated directly on the Map (intersecting a conduit). Click on the 'Digitize' button at the bottom of the dialog to start defining the transect line feature on the Map. Right-click on the Map to end digitizing the line. This option creates one transect for one conduit at a time.

Input Selection

Input Selection options control for which conduits transects are generated. These options are not available for settings involving manual digitization of transect locations on the Map, as this process creates one transect (for the intersected conduit) at a time.

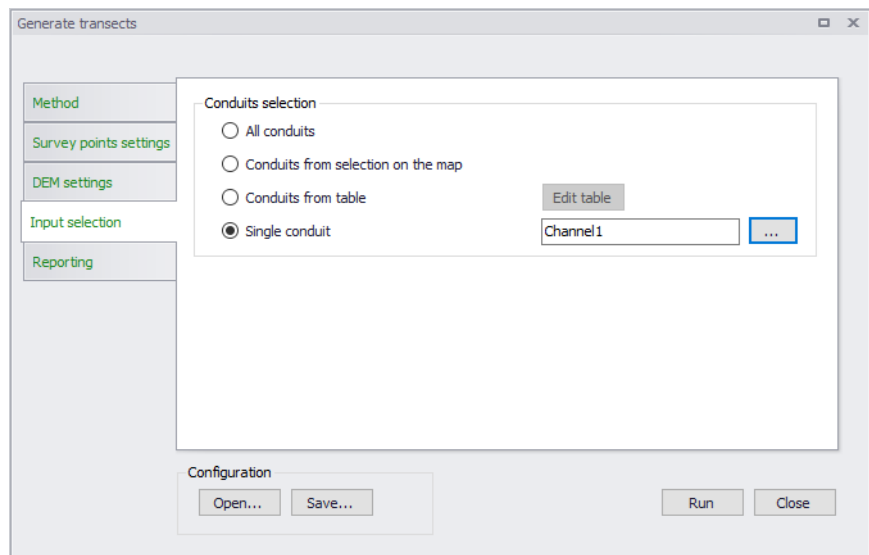


Figure 3.53 The Input Selection tab page on the Generate Transects dialog

Options available include:

- **All Conduits.** New transects are generated for all conduits.
- **Conduits from Selection on the Map.** New transects are generated only for conduits selected on the Map.
- **Conduits from Table.** The conduits for which new transects are generated are specified in a table. Click on the **Edit Table** button to access the Select Conduits dialog.

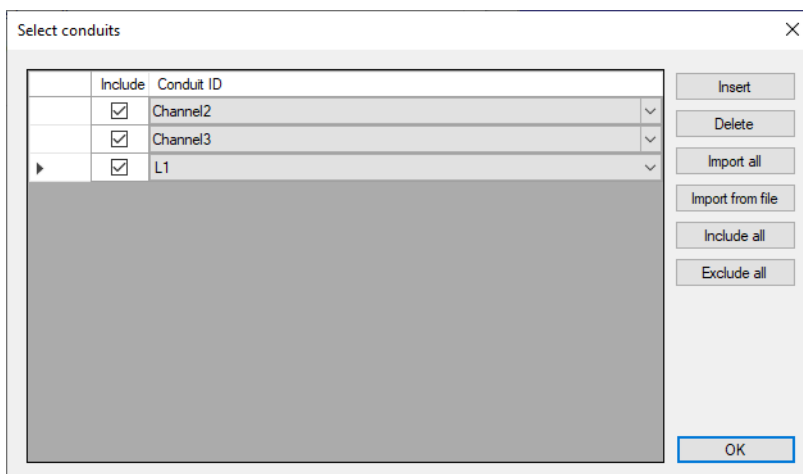


Figure 3.54 The Select Conduits dialog accessed via the Edit Table button

- **Single Conduit.** Select the conduit for which a transect will be created from the **ID Selector** list accessed via the ellipsis button.

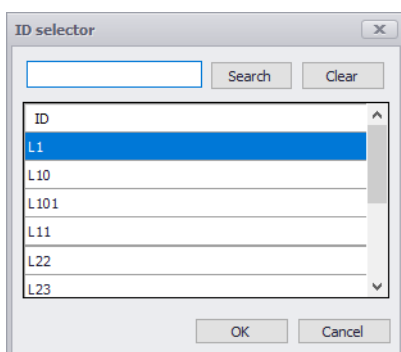


Figure 3.55 The ID Selector list

Running the Tool and Reporting

For options not involving manual digitization of transect lines on the Map, manually run the tool via the **Run** button at the bottom of the dialog.

A status report of the operation is displayed on the Reporting tab page of the dialog. The report may then be saved in a *.TXT file via the **Save Report** button. Use the **Clear Report** button to remove previous status reports displayed on the tab page ready for a new run of the tool.

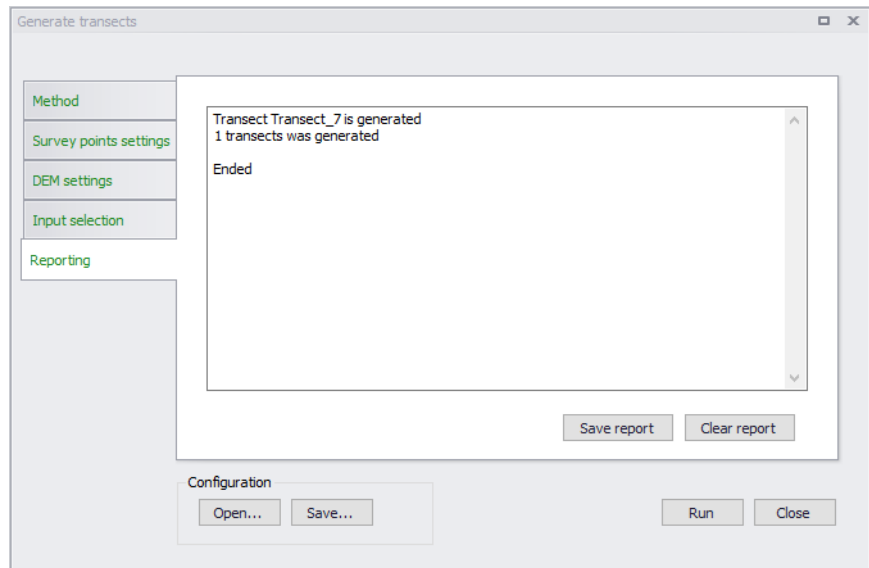
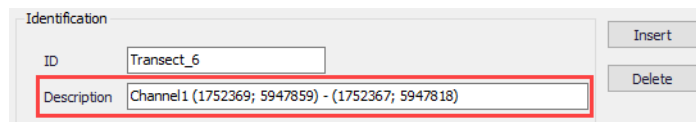


Figure 3.56 The Reporting tab page on the Generate Transects dialog



When a transect is created for a conduit, the conduit ID is indicated in the transect Description including the line coordinates for the transect.



If another transect is made for the same conduit, the Description for the previous transect is removed to avoid confusion about which conduit a transect is associated.

Also, when extending transects, left and right bank locations are updated (if they are initially different than 0).

Configuration File

Save the tool setup configuration via the **Save** button located near the bottom of the tool dialog. An *.XML configuration file is created, which may be reused later via the **Open** button.

3.12.3 Spatial Processing

The Spatial Processing tool may be used to perform various GIS processing operations on SWMM project Line and Polygon features. These layers are either model element layers or shapefile layers loaded into the project.

The tool is accessed via 'Special Tools' on the 'CS Network' menu ribbon.

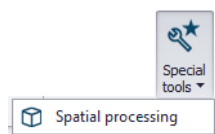


Figure 3.57 The Spatial Processing tool on the NS Network menu ribbon

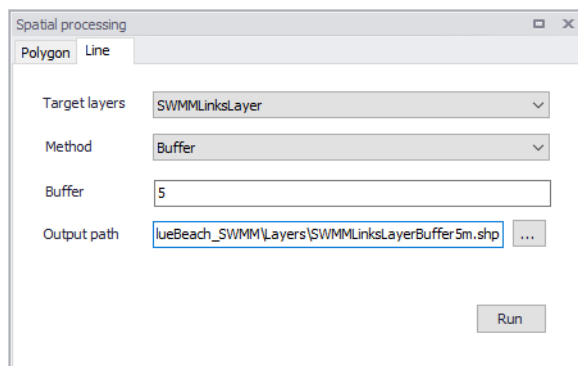


Figure 3.58 The Spatial Processing tool dialog

Line

Operations such as Buffer and To Polygon may be performed for line layers. The analysis results are saved in a new shapefile and automatically loaded into the project as a new layer. It may also be imported as a model element feature.

- **Target Layers.** Line layer to be modified (i.e. to which the operation will be done).
- **Method.** Dropdown menu for selecting spatial operation to use:
 - **Buffer.** Creates buffer polygons around target layer features according to a buffer distance.
 - **To Polygon.** Converts the line features to polygons. Note that polyline features must be closed with overlapping start- and end-vertices to be converted to polygons.
- **Buffer.** Distance around the line features that will be buffered. If Method = Buffer.
- **Output Path.** Use the ellipsis button “...” to specify the path and file name for the resulting feature layer from the operation.
- **Run.** Button for executing the spatial processing.

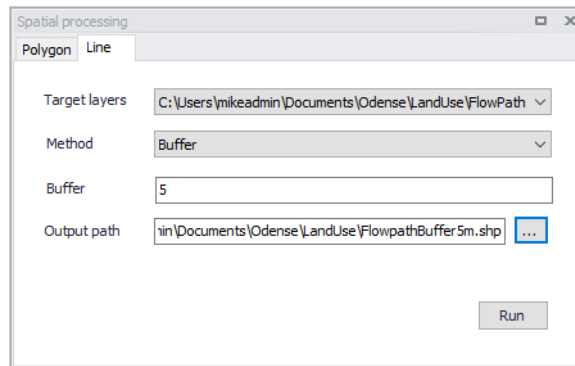


Figure 3.59 Spatial processing for lines

Polygon

Operations such as Merge and Clip may be performed between various polygon layers. The analysis results are saved in a new shapefile and automatically loaded into the project as a new layer. It may also be imported as a model element feature.

Define the following parameters when using the tool for polygon features:

- **Target Layers.** Polygon feature to be modified (i.e. to which the operation will be done).
- **Reference Layers.** The second polygon layer used to modify the target layer.
- **Keep Properties.** Information on the feature attributes to keep for the resulting layer.
- **Method.** Dropdown menu for selecting spatial operation to use:
 - **Clip.** Extracts from target the areas intersecting the reference. Features in target not intersecting the reference are also kept.
 - **Erase.** Removes from target the areas intersecting the reference.
 - **Merge.** Features in both layers combined, where intersecting features are fused in new features.
 - **Join.** Extracts from target the areas intersecting the reference.
- **Output Path.** Use the ellipsis button “...” to specify the path and file name for the resulting feature layer from the operation.
- **Run.** Button for executing the spatial processing.

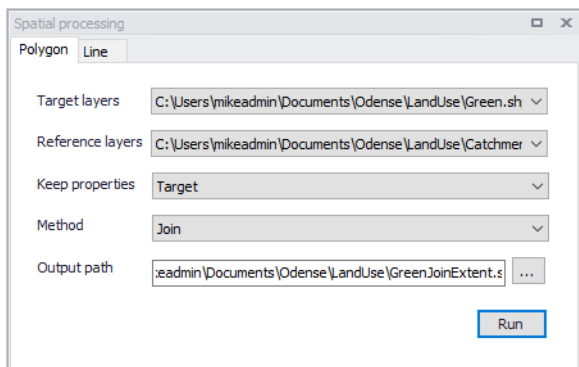


Figure 3.60 Spatial Processing dialog Polygon tab page



4 Rainfall-Runoff Modelling with SWMM

MIKE+ provides a versatile set of tools and computational models for modelling surface storm runoff and infiltration on urban and semi-rural catchments. The User can quickly prepare a precipitation-runoff model setup of desired level of detail (in terms of spatial discretization and input data) and use the computed runoff as a load to the collection network.

Various hydrological processes that produce runoff from urban areas can be modelled by SWMM. These include:

- Time-varying rainfall
- Evaporation of standing surface water
- Snow accumulation and melting
- Rainfall interception in depression storage
- Infiltration of rainfall into upper soil layers
- Percolation of infiltrated water into groundwater layers
- Interflow between groundwater and the conveyance system
- Nonlinear reservoir routing of overland flow

Spatial variability in these processes is achieved by dividing a study area into a smaller collection of homogeneous areas. In literature, different terms are used to describe the delineation of large study areas into smaller sub-areas each containing its own fraction of pervious and impervious areas.

The following terms for the delineation of areas are widely used in North America:

- Basin
- Sub-basin
- Watershed/Sewershed
- Catchment

Throughout this documentation the term *catchment* will be used as the term for the smallest hydrological unit of land.

Overland flow can be routed between catchments or to load points of a drainage conveyance system.

4.1 Catchments

Catchments are hydrological units of land whose topography cause surface runoff to drain to a single point. The user is responsible for the delineation of a watershed/sewershed into a compatible number of catchments, and for



identifying the outlet point of each catchment. Outlet points can be either nodes of the conveyance system or other catchments.

Catchments can be divided into pervious and impervious sub-areas. Surface runoff can infiltrate into the upper soil zone of the pervious sub-area, but not through the impervious sub-area. Impervious areas are themselves divided into two sub-areas - one that contains depression storage and another that does not. A portion of the runoff flow from one sub-area in a catchment can be routed to the other sub-area, or both sub-areas can drain to the catchment outlet.

For SWMM models, the Catchments editor organizes data into the following groups.

- Identification
- General Information
- SWMM Catchment Connections
- SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties
- SWMM Infiltration
- Description



Note that catchment data in the Catchment editor is shared by Network models in MIKE+ (i.e. MIKE 1D, SWMM, River).

	ID	X coordinate [ft]	Y coordinate [ft]	Catchment area [ac]	Geom area [ac]	Person Equi
1	4000_24_2_R1	1024697.71859456	854520.116536882	75.13961	75.4662449855498	
2	4000_24N	1017585.92078691	862376.385636987	858.6189	858.618821616116	
3	4000_24S	1019358.09098427	856711.683673189	899.167	899.167047372306	
4	4005_00N	1019063.46112977	823058.731076986	725	724.964664690252	
11	4401_03	992090.794201262	811188.161521463	1089	1210.51983241924	
12	4401_20	986807.184147837	819537.075484856	3193	3548.16340174502	

Figure 4.1 The Catchments editor for SWMM models



Catchments are featured as a data layer in MIKE+. They can be managed both graphically on the Map and through the Catchments editor.

The two modes complement each other, and efficient management of catchment data can be achieved through joint application of both modes.

The graphical mode (i.e. Edit Features functionality from the Catchments menu ribbon) allows digitisation of catchment extent by tools like Create, Edit, Delete, and Split. Descriptions of graphical catchment tools are found in the Model Manager User Guide.

The Catchments editor is used for:

- Editing catchment attributes. It is possible to insert catchments through the editor; these are given a schematised quadratic shape.
- Editing connections to model networks and hydrological data for Rainfall-Runoff models.
- Editing catchment hydrological model attributes. It is possible to edit catchment attributes in relation to various hydrological runoff models available in MIKE+.

4.1.1 Identification

The Catchments editor has a general Identification group containing information on catchment identifier and geographic location.

The screenshot shows a window titled 'Identification'. Inside, there is a table-like structure with three rows. The first row is for 'ID' with the value 'Catchment_6'. The second row is for 'X' with the value '1095418.71348999' and a unit '[ft]'. The third row is for 'Y' with the value '907896.342153769' and a unit '[ft]'. To the right of the table are two buttons: 'Insert' and 'Delete'.

Identification		
ID		
X	1095418.71348999	[ft]
Y	907896.342153769	[ft]

Insert Delete

Figure 4.2 The Catchments editor Identification group



Table 4.1 Edit fields in the Catchments editor Identification group (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Usage	Attribute Table Field
ID	Unique catchment identifier	Yes	MUID
X	X coordinate of the catchment geometry centroid	Yes	GeomCentroidX
Y	Y coordinate of the catchment geometry centroid	Yes	GeomCentroidY

Other catchment attributes related to hydrological modelling and connections to model networks are organized in tabs within the editor and are described in succeeding Sections.

4.1.2 General

General catchment attributes related to hydrological model type and geometry are specified in the General tab page of the Catchments editor.

In MIKE+, the geographical extent of a catchment is determined by the catchment polygon perimeter. MIKE+ provides information on the total catchment area based on polygon geometry.

In some cases, the geographical boundaries of a catchment do not coincide with the actual drainage area. A catchment extent may be defined based on some administrative division, while the drainage network is present only in some parts of the catchment. In such cases, the User may specify the Catchment Area value, which overwrites the actual geometric area in all hydrological computations.



Figure 4.3 The Catchments editor General tab page

Table 4.2 Edit fields in the Catchments editor General tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Usage	Attribute Table Field
Hydrological Model	Hydrological runoff model to use for a catchment	Yes	HydrologicalModelNo
Catchment Area	The catchment area of relevance for the project ($\leq$ Geom Area)	Optional	Area
(Derived Geometric Area)	Program-calculated geometric area of the catchment polygon	Calculated (read-only)	GeomArea

4.1.3 Catchment Connections

To transfer runoff generated on catchment surfaces into the collection network, the model must include information about the connection of the catchment outlet to the network.

For SWMM models, MIKE+ supports the connection of catchments to nodes as well as other catchments wherein runoff is routed from one area to another. One or multiple catchments can be connected to the same node.

Define catchment connections for SWMM models on the SWMM Catchment Connections tab page of the Catchments editor.



Figure 4.4 The SWMM Catchment Connections tab page in the Catchments editor

The definition and management of catchment connections is supported both through the editor and by a set of graphical catchment connection tools accessed via the Catchments menu ribbon.

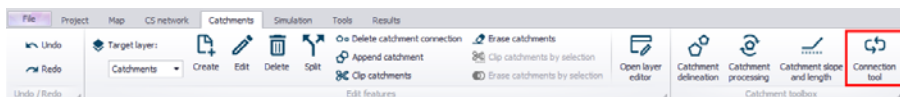


Figure 4.5 The Catchment Connection tool on the Catchments menu ribbon

Table 4.3 Edit fields in the Catchment Connections tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Usage	Attribute Table Field
Load to	Specifies the type of network element to which the catchment is connected. Options are: Node Catchment	Yes	SWMM_Load-ToNo
Load Point ID	ID of Node that receives the catchment runoff	Yes If Load to = Node	SWMM_OutletNodeID
Outlet Catchment ID	ID of Catchment that receives the surface runoff	Yes If Load to = Catchment	SWMM_OutletCatchmentID
Raingage ID	Rain Gauge boundary setup ID associated with the catchment	Yes	SWMM_Rain-gageID



4.1.4 Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties

The concept of the surface runoff used by SWMM is illustrated in the figure below. Each catchment surface is treated as a nonlinear reservoir. Inflow comes from precipitation and upstream catchments. There are several out-flows, including infiltration, evaporation, and surface runoff.

The capacity of this "reservoir" is the maximum depression storage, which is the maximum surface storage provided by ponding, surface wetting, and interception.

Surface runoff per unit area, Q , occurs only when the depth of water in the "reservoir" exceeds the maximum depression storage, d_p , in which case the outflow is given by Manning's equation (Kinematic Wave).

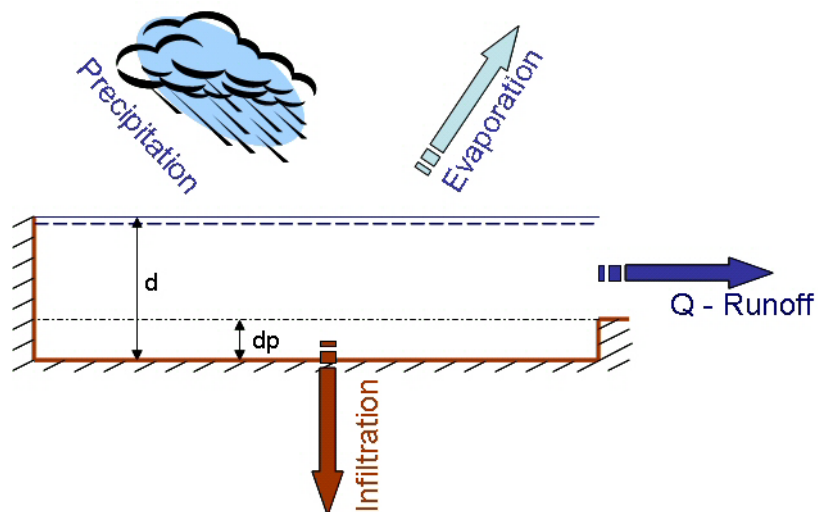


Figure 4.6 Nonlinear Reservoir Concept

Depth of water over the catchment is continuously updated with time by numerically solving a water balance equation over the catchment.

Define SWMM surface runoff computation data on the SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties tab page of the Catchments editor.



General		SWMM Catchment connections		SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties		SWMM Infiltration		Description	
Width	5	[ft]	Imperv. d. storage	0.05	[in]				
Ground slope	0.1	[%]	Perv. d. storage	0.2	[in]				
Imperviousness	23	[%]	% DCIA w/o d. storage	25	[0]				
Impervious Manning	0.02	[s/m ^{1/3}]	Subarea routing	PERV					
Pervious Manning	0.2	[s/m ^{1/3}]	Percent routed	65					
Snowpack ID	Snowpack	...	Curb length	0					
N-perv Pattern		...	Infil Pattern						
Dstore Pattern		...							

Figure 4.7 The SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties tab page of the Catchments editor

Table 4.4 Edit fields in the SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Width	Width of catchment	Yes	SWMM_Width
Ground Slope	Ground slope of catchment in percentage	Yes	SWMM_Slope
Imperviousness	Impervious part of the catchment area in percentage	Yes	SWMM_Impervious
Impervious Manning	Manning number for the Impervious part of the area	Yes	SWMM_NImperv
Pervious Manning	Manning number for the Pervious part of the area	Yes	SWMM_NPerv
Imperv. d. Storage	Size of Impervious Depression Storage	Yes	SWM-M_DImperv
Perv. d. Storage	Size of Pervious Depression Storage	Yes	SWMM_DPerv
%DCIA w/o d. Storage	Percent of the impervious area with no depression storage	Yes	SWMM_ImpervPctZero
Subarea Routing	Choice of internal routing of runoff between pervious and impervious areas: IMPERV: runoff from pervious area flows to impervious area PERV: runoff from impervious flows to pervious area OUTLET: runoff from both areas flows directly to outlet	Yes	SWMM_RouteToNo



Table 4.4 Edit fields in the SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Percent Routed	Percent of runoff routed between subareas	Yes	SWMM_Pc-tRouted
Snowpack ID	Snowpack parameter set ID (if any) assigned to the catchment	Optional	SWMM_Snow-PackID
Curb Length	Total length of Curbs in the catchment. Only used when pollutant buildup is normalized to curb length	No	SWMM_CurbLength
N-perv Pattern	Operational monthly pattern that adjust pervious Manning n	Optional	SWMM_NPervPatternID
DStore Pattern	Optional monthly pattern that adjust depression storage	Optional	SWMM_Dstore-PatternID
Infil Pattern	Optional monthly pattern that adjust infiltration rate	Optional	SWMM_InfilPatternID

4.1.5 Infiltration

Infiltration is the process of rainfall penetrating the ground surface into the soil over the pervious areas of catchments. SWMM supports the following methods for modelling infiltration:

- **Horton Method.** This method is based on empirical observations showing that infiltration decreases exponentially from an initial maximum rate to some minimum rate over the course of a long rainfall event. Input parameters required by this method include the maximum and minimum infiltration rates, a decay coefficient that describes how fast the rate decreases over time, and a regeneration constant that describes the restoration of infiltration rate during dry periods.
- **Green-Ampt Method.** This method for modelling infiltration assumes that a sharp wetting front exists in the soil column, separating soil with some initial moisture content below from saturated soil above. The input parameters required are the initial moisture deficit of the soil, the soil's hydraulic conductivity, and the suction head at the wetting front.



- **Curve Number Method.** This approach is adopted from the NRCS (SCS) Curve Number method for estimating runoff. It assumes that the total infiltration capacity of a soil can be found from the soil's tabulated Curve Number. During a rain event this capacity is depleted as a function of cumulative rainfall and remaining capacity. The input parameters for this method are the curve number, the soil's hydraulic conductivity (used to estimate a minimum separation time for distinct rain events), and a regeneration constant that describes the restoration of infiltration capacity during dry periods.
- **Modified Horton Method.** A modified version of the Horton Method that uses the cumulative infiltration in excess of the minimum rate as its state variable (instead of time along the Horton curve), providing a more accurate infiltration estimate when low rainfall intensities occur. It uses the same input parameters as the traditional Horton Method.
- **Modified Green-Ampt Method.** This is a modified version of the original Green-Ampt procedure by not depleting moisture deficit in the top surface layer of soil during the initial periods of low rainfall as was done in the original method. This change can produce more realistic infiltration behavior for storms with long initial periods where the rainfall intensity is below the soil's saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Define SWMM Infiltration model parameters on the SWMM Infiltration tab page on the Catchments editor.

Catchments

Identification

ID HX1_1 X 468839.9005149987 [m] Y 4420861.009989629 [m]

Insert Delete

General SWMM catchment connections SWMM hydrology & hydraulic properties SWMM infiltration Description

Infiltration model Default from simulation setup

Horton

Max infiltration rate 85 [mm/h] Decay rate 4 [%]

Min infiltration rate 15 [mm/h] Drying time 7 [d]

Max infiltration vol. 0 [mm]

Green-Ampt

Soil capillary suction [mm] Conductivity [mm/h]

Initial soil moisture [%]

Curve number

Curve number [0]

Drying time [d]

Figure 4.8 The SWMM Infiltration tab page

The choice of infiltration model can be made in two different ways:



1. If the infiltration model for the catchment is set to 'Default from simulation setup', then the infiltration model is selected in the 'Simulation setup' editor (Figure 4.9).
2. If the infiltration model for the catchment is set to any other option (e.g. Horton or Green-Ampt), then the catchment will use this selected model regardless of the selection in the 'Simulation setup' editor.

When running a simulation, defining infiltration parameters are mandatory only for the infiltration models actually selected; the other parameters may remain empty.

The screenshot shows the 'Simulation setup' dialog box. The 'Identification' tab is active, showing 'ID' as 'MU_Export_20190306' and 'Scenario' as 'Base'. The 'Infiltration Model' section is highlighted with a red box, showing radio buttons for Horton, Green Ampt (selected), Curve Number, Modified Horton, and Modified Green Ampt. Other sections include 'Time Step' with 'Runoff step' set to 'Days' and 'Hr:Min:Sec' set to '01:00:00' for dry weather and '00:05:00' for wet weather. The 'Runoff interface files' section has checkboxes for 'Rainfall data', 'Save runoff data', and 'Save RDII data', all of which are unchecked. The 'Use' radio button is selected. The bottom of the dialog shows a table with columns: ID, Scenario, Active simulation, Rainfall runoff, Rainfall dependent I/I, and Snow. The table has two rows: 1. MU_Export_20190306, Base, [checked], [checked], [unchecked], [unchecked]; 2. 12, Base, [checked], [checked], [unchecked], [unchecked].

Figure 4.9 Infiltration method used in simulation as defined in the Simulation Setup editor

Table 4.5 Edit fields in the Infiltration tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Infiltration model	Choice of infiltration model for the catchment	Yes	SWMM_InfilModelNo
Horton			



Table 4.5 Edit fields in the Infiltration tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Max infiltration rate	Max Infiltration Rate	Yes	SWMM_MaxRate
Min infiltration rate	Min Infiltration Rate	Yes	SWMM_MinRate
Max infiltration vol.	Max Infiltration Volume	Yes	SWMM_MaxInFil
Decay rate	Decay Rate	Yes	SWMM_DecayRate
Drying time	Time for a saturated soil to get dry	Yes	SWMM_HRegen
Green-Ampt			
Soil capillary suction	Soil Capillary Suction	Yes	SWMM_Suction
Initial soil moisture	Initial saturated soil moisture	Yes	SWMM_InitDef
Conductivity	Soil saturated hydraulic conductivity	Yes	SWMM_Conduct
Curve Number			
Curve Number	Curve No	Yes	SWMM_RunoffCN
DWF regeneration	DWF regeneration factor	Yes	SWMM_CRegen

4.1.6 Description

The Catchments editor Description tab page allows the User to provide additional information for a catchment record.



General	SWMM Catchment connections	SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties	SWMM Infiltration	Description
Description Data source Asset ID Status Network type Tag Add picture				

Figure 4.10 The Catchments editor Description tab page

Table 4.6 Edit fields in the Description tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Usage	Attribute Table Field
Description	Free text description related to the catchment	Optional	Description
Data source	Reference to an external data source (e.g. table ID) from where the record was taken	Optional	DataSource
Asset ID	Reference to an ID used in external data sources	Optional	AssetName
Status	Data status based on a user-specified list (Status Code editor)	Optional	Element_S
Network Type	Attributes the catchment to a certain type of network. Used in cases where different network types are in the same project.	Optional	NetTypeNo



Table 4.6 Edit fields in the Description tab page (msm_Catchment)

Edit field	Description	Usage	Attribute Table Field
Tag	Optional label to categorize/classify the catchment	Optional	SWMM_Tag
Add Picture button	Facility for defining an image file for the catchment record. Accepts .PNG, .JPG, and .BMP image files.	Optional	-

4.2 Aquifers

Aquifers are subsurface groundwater areas used to model the vertical movement of water infiltrating from the catchments above. They also permit the infiltration of groundwater into the conveyance system, or exfiltration of surface water from the conveyance system, depending on the hydraulic gradient. The same aquifer object can be shared by several catchments.

Aquifers are represented using two zones - an unsaturated zone and a saturated zone. Their behaviour is characterized using such parameters as soil porosity, hydraulic conductivity, evapotranspiration depth, bottom elevation, and loss rate to deep groundwater. In addition, the initial water table elevation and initial moisture content of the unsaturated zone must be defined.

Define aquifers via the SWMM Aquifers editor in MIKE+. The editor organizes the aquifer data into the following groups:

- Identification
- Aquifer properties

Aquifers are connected to catchments and network nodes through the Groundwater editor (see Chapter 4.8. Groundwater)



Aquifers

Identification

ID:

Porosity:
 Fraction of total evap:

Wilting point:
 Max depth: [ft]

Field capacity:
 Rate of percolation: [in/h]

Conductivity, K: [in/h]
 Aquifer elevation: [ft]

Slope of conductivity:
 Water table elevation: [ft]

Slope of soil tension:
 Initial moisture content:

Upper zone evaporation: ...

ALL
☐ Show selected ☐ Show data errors

	ID	Porosity	Wilting point	Field capacity	Conductivity, K [in/h]	Slope of cc
1	Catchment_10	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.86	
2	Catchment_13	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.86	
3	FairfieldSt_S...	0.35	0.17	0.28	0.64	
10	Kane-05-06	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.86	
11	Kane-05-07	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.86	
12	Kane-05-08	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.86	

Figure 4.11 The Aquifers editor

Table 4.7 Edit fields in the Aquifers editor (mss_Aquifer)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Porosity	Soil porosity (fraction)	Yes	Por
Wilting Point	Soil wilting point (fraction)	Yes	WP
Field Capacity	Soil field capacity (fraction)	Yes	FC
Conductivity, K	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Yes	K
Slope of Conductivity	Slope of hydraulic conductivity versus moisture content curve	Yes	Kslope
Slope of Soil Tension	Slope of soil tension versus moisture content curve	Yes	Yslope
Fraction of Total Evap	Fraction of total evaporation available for evapotranspiration	Yes	UEF
Max Depth	Maximum depth into lower saturated zone over which evapotranspiration can occur	Yes	LED



Table 4.7 Edit fields in the Aquifers editor (mss_Aquifer)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Rate of Percolation	Rate of percolation from saturated zone to deep groundwater when water table is at ground surface	Yes	GWR
Aquifer Elevation	Elevation of the bottom of the aquifer	Yes	BE
Water Table Elevation	Water table elevation at the start of simulation	Yes	WTE
UMC	Unsaturated zone moisture content at the start of simulation	Yes	UMC

4.3 Climatology

Climate-related variables used for computing runoff and snowmelt are defined in the Climatology editor.

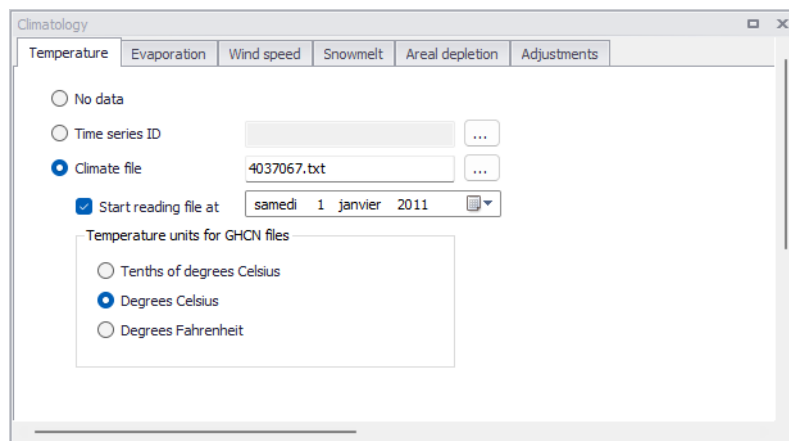


Figure 4.12 The Climatology editor for SWMM models

The editor organizes climatological data into the following groups:

- Temperature
- Evaporation
- Wind Speed
- Snowmelt
- Areal Depletion



- Adjustments

4.3.1 Temperature

Temperature data are used when simulating snowfall and snowmelt processes during runoff calculations. If these processes are not being simulated then no temperature data are needed.

Temperature data can be supplied from one of the following sources:

- A time series from the 'Time series' editor in the current project (values at intermediate times are found by interpolation)
- An external climate file. The following file formats are recognized:
 - Global Historical Climatology Network - Daily (GHCN-D) files, in text output format, available from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Climate Data Online service
 - Older NCEI DS3200 or DS3210 files
 - Canadian climate files available from Environment Canada
 - A user-defined climate file where each line contains the recording station name, the year, month, day, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, and optionally, evaporation rate, and wind speed. If no data are available for any of these items on a given date, then an asterisk should be entered as its value.

When using a NOAA-GHCN climate file, the unit of temperature data in the file must also be selected..

For user-defined climate files, the following units must be used in the file when the project is in SI unit system:

- Temperatures in degrees C
- Evaporation in mm/day
- Wind speed in km/hour

The following units must be used when the project is in US unit system:

- Temperatures in degrees F
- Evaporation in inches/day
- Wind speed in miles/hour.



Figure 4.13 The SWMM Climatology Temperature tab page

Table 4.8 Edit fields in the Temperature tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
	Radio button for temperature data type	Yes	TypeNo
No Data	No temperature data	Yes if TypeNo = 1	
Time Series ID	Temperature data read from time series defined in Time Series editor	Yes if TypeNo = 2	TimeSeriesID
Climate File	Temperature data read from NCDC *.DAT file	Yes if TypeNo = 3	FileName
Start Reading File at	Start date for reading from NCDC data file	Yes if TypeNo = 3	StartDate
Temperature units for GHCN files	Units of temperature values, when using an external NOAA-GHCN climate file	Yes if using an external NOAA-GHCN climate file	TempUnit

4.3.2 Evaporation

Evaporation can occur for standing water on catchment surfaces, for subsurface water in groundwater aquifers, and from water held in storage units. Evaporation rates can be defined as:

- A single constant value



- A set of monthly average values
- User-supplied time series of daily values
- Daily values read from a NCDC climate file
- Values computed from the daily temperatures in the external climate file

If a NCDC file is used, then a set of monthly pan coefficients should also be supplied to convert the pan evaporation data to free water surface values.

Figure 4.14 The Climatology Evaporation tab page

Table 4.9 Edit fields in the Evaporation tab page (mss_Evaporation)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
	Radio button for evaporation data type	Yes	TypeNo
Constant Value	Evaporation is set to constant value TypeNo = 1	Yes if TypeNo = 1	ConstValue
Monthly Values TypeNo = 2			
Jan	Monthly evaporation value for January entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value1



Table 4.9 Edit fields in the Evaporation tab page (mss_Evaporation)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Feb	Monthly evaporation value for February entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value2
Mar	Monthly evaporation value for March entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value3
Apr	Monthly evaporation value for April entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value4
May	Monthly evaporation value for May entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value5
June	Monthly evaporation value for June entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value6
July	Monthly evaporation value for July entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value7
Aug	Monthly evaporation value for August entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value8
Sept	Monthly evaporation value for September entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value9
Oct	Monthly evaporation value for October entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value10
Nov	Monthly evaporation value for November entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value11
Dec	Monthly evaporation value for December entered by user	Yes if TypeNo = 2	Value12
Time Series ID	Evaporation data read from time series defined in Time Series editor	Yes if TypeNo = 3	TimeSeriesID
Directly from Climate File TypeNo = 4			
Jan	Evaporation data for January read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan1
Feb	Evaporation data for February read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan2
Mar	Evaporation data for March read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan3
Apr	Evaporation data for April read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan4
May	Evaporation data for May read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan5
June	Evaporation data for June read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan6



Table 4.9 Edit fields in the Evaporation tab page (mss_Evaporation)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
July	Evaporation data for July read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan7
Aug	Evaporation data for August read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan8
Sept	Evaporation data for September read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan9
Oct	Evaporation data for October read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan10
Nov	Evaporation data for November read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan11
Dec	Evaporation data for December read from NCDC file	Yes if TypeNo = 4	Pan12
Computed from Temperatures in the Climate Files	Evaporation calculated based on temperature in the climate file	Yes if TypeNo = 5	
Evaporate Only During Dry Periods	Option for setting evaporation to occur only during dry periods	Yes	DryOnlyNo
Monthly Soil Recovery Pattern	Monthly infiltration recovery rate pattern defined in Time Patterns editor	Yes	SoilRecoveryPatternID

4.3.3 Wind Speed

Wind speed is an optional climatological variable that is only used for snow-melt calculations. Define either a set of monthly average speeds, or wind speed data from the same NCDC climatological file used for daily min/max temperatures.



Temperature Evaporation Wind speed Snowmelt Areal depletion Adjustments

☐ No wind speed data
☒ Monthly average wind speed

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
8.3	8.8	9.3	9	8.1	7.2

Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
6.6	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.9	8

[mi/h]

☐ From climate file

Figure 4.15 The Climatology Wind Speed tab page

Table 4.10 Edit fields in the Wind Speed tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
	Radio button for data type	Yes	WindSpeed-TypeNo
No Wind-Speed Data	No Windspeed data should be used	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 1	
Monthly Average Wind Speed WindSpeedTypeNo = 2			
Jan	Monthly evaporation value for January entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value1
Feb	Monthly evaporation value for February entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value2
Mar	Monthly evaporation value for March entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value3
Apr	Monthly evaporation value for April entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value4
May	Monthly evaporation value for May entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value5
June	Monthly evaporation value for June entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value6
July	Monthly evaporation value for July entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value7
Aug	Monthly evaporation value for August entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value8
Sept	Monthly evaporation value for September entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value9



Table 4.10 Edit fields in the Wind Speed tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Oct	Monthly evaporation value for October entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value10
Nov	Monthly evaporation value for November entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value11
Dec	Monthly evaporation value for December entered by user	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 2	Value12
From Climate File	WindSpeed data read from the NCDC data file which is specified on the Temperature tab page	Yes if WindSpeed-TypeNo = 3	

4.3.4 Snowmelt

Snowmelt parameters are climatological variables that apply across the entire model area when simulating snowfall and snowmelt. They include:

- The temperature at which precipitation falls as snow
- Heat exchange properties of the snow surface
- Study area elevation, latitude, and longitude correction

For additional information on Snowfall and Snowmelt processes please consult the section on Snowpacks.

Figure 4.16 The Snowmelt tab page on the Climatology editor



Table 4.11 Edit fields in the Snowmelt tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Dividing Temperature Between Snow and Rain (degrees F)	Temperature below which precipitation falls as snow	Yes	SnowTemp
ATI Weight	This parameter reflects to what degree heat transfer within a snowpack during non-melt periods is affected by prior air temperatures. Smaller values reflect a thicker surface layer of snow which result in reduced rates of heat transfer. Values must be between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.5.	Yes	Atiwt
Negative Melt Ratio	This is the ratio of the heat transfer coefficient of a snowpack during non-melt conditions to the coefficient during melt conditions. It must be a number between 0 and 1. The default value is 0.6.	Yes	Rnm
Elevation Above MSL (feet)	Enter the average elevation above mean sea level for the study area, in feet or meters. This value is used to provide a more accurate estimate of atmospheric pressure. The default is 0.0, which results in a pressure of 29.9 inches Hg. The effect of wind on snowmelt rates during rainfall periods is greater at higher pressures, which occur at lower elevations.	Yes	Elev



Table 4.11 Edit fields in the Snowmelt tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Latitude (degrees North)	Enter the latitude, in degrees North, of the study area. This number is used when computing the hours of sunrise and sunset, which in turn are used to extend min/max daily temperatures into continuous values. The default is 50 degrees North.	Yes	Lat
Longitude Correction (minutes)	This is a correction, in minutes of time, between true solar time and the time on clocks. It depends on a location's longitude (q) and the standard meridian of its time zone (SM) through the expression $4(q - SM)$. This correction is used to adjust the hours of sunrise and sunset when extending daily min/max temperatures into continuous values. The default value is 0	Yes	Dtlong

4.3.5 Areal Depletion

Areal Depletion refers to the tendency of snow to melt nonuniformly over the surface of a catchment. As the melting process proceeds, the area covered by snow is reduced. This behaviour can be described by an *Areal Depletion Curve*. It plots the fraction of total area that remains snow covered against the ratio of the actual snow depth to the depth at which there is 100% snow cover. A typical ADC for a natural area is shown below.

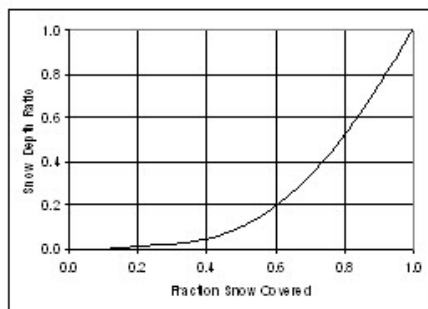


Figure 4.17 Example Areal Depletion Curve

Two such curves can be supplied; one for impervious areas and another for pervious areas.

Temperature	Evaporation	Wind speed	Snowmelt	Areal depletion	Adjustments																																	
Fraction of area covered by snow <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth ratio</th> <th>Impervious</th> <th>Pervious</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.0</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.35</td><td>0.35</td></tr> <tr><td>0.2</td><td>0.53</td><td>0.53</td></tr> <tr><td>0.3</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.66</td></tr> <tr><td>0.4</td><td>0.75</td><td>0.75</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>0.82</td><td>0.82</td></tr> <tr><td>0.6</td><td>0.87</td><td>0.87</td></tr> <tr><td>0.7</td><td>0.92</td><td>0.92</td></tr> <tr><td>0.8</td><td>0.95</td><td>0.95</td></tr> <tr><td>0.9</td><td>0.98</td><td>0.98</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Depth ratio	Impervious	Pervious	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.35	0.35	0.2	0.53	0.53	0.3	0.66	0.66	0.4	0.75	0.75	0.5	0.82	0.82	0.6	0.87	0.87	0.7	0.92	0.92	0.8	0.95	0.95	0.9	0.98	0.98
Depth ratio	Impervious	Pervious																																				
0.0	0.1	0.1																																				
0.1	0.35	0.35																																				
0.2	0.53	0.53																																				
0.3	0.66	0.66																																				
0.4	0.75	0.75																																				
0.5	0.82	0.82																																				
0.6	0.87	0.87																																				
0.7	0.92	0.92																																				
0.8	0.95	0.95																																				
0.9	0.98	0.98																																				

Figure 4.18 The SWMM Areal Depletion tab page

Table 4.12 Edit fields in the Areal Depletion tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Impervious			
0.0	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval [0.0-0.1]	Yes	AdclmPerv0



Table 4.12 Edit fields in the Areal Depletion tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
0.1	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.1-0.2]	Yes	AdclmPerv1
0.2	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.2-0.3]	Yes	AdclmPerv2
0.3	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.3-0.4]	Yes	AdclmPerv3
0.4	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.4-0.5]	Yes	AdclmPerv4
0.5	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.5-0.6]	Yes	AdclmPerv5
0.6	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.6-0.7]	Yes	AdclmPerv6
0.7	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.7-0.8]	Yes	AdclmPerv7
0.8	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.8-0.9]	Yes	AdclmPerv8
0.9	Fraction of impervious area covered by snow at interval]0.9-1.0]	Yes	AdclmPerv9
Pervious			
0.0	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval [0.0-0.1]	Yes	AdcPerv0
0.1	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.1-0.2]	Yes	AdcPerv1
0.2	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.2-0.3]	Yes	AdcPerv2
0.3	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.3-0.4]	Yes	AdcPerv3



Table 4.12 Edit fields in the Areal Depletion tab page (mss_Temperature)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
0.4	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.4-0.5]	Yes	AdcPerv4
0.5	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.5-0.6]	Yes	AdcPerv5
0.6	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.6-0.7]	Yes	AdcPerv6
0.7	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.7-0.8]	Yes	AdcPerv7
0.8	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.8-0.9]	Yes	AdcPerv8
0.9	Fraction of pervious area covered by snow at interval]0.9-1.0]	Yes	AdcPerv9

4.3.6 Adjustments

Climate Adjustments are optional modifications applied to the temperature, evaporation rate, rainfall intensity, and hydraulic conductivity that SWMM would otherwise use at each time step of a simulation. Separate sets of adjustments that vary periodically by month of the year can be assigned to these variables.

Adjustments to the hydraulic conductivity are used in computing rainfall infiltration on all pervious land surfaces, including those in all LID units, and exfiltration from all storage nodes and conduits.

These can reflect the increase of hydraulic conductivity with increasing temperature or the effect that seasonal changes in land surface conditions, such as frozen ground, can have on infiltration capacity.

They can be overridden for individual catchments (and their LID units) by assigning a monthly infiltration adjustment Time Pattern to a catchment. Monthly adjustment time patterns for depression storage and pervious surface roughness coefficient (Manning n) can also be specified for individual catchments (see Chapter 4.1.4 SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties).



Temperature	Evaporation	Wind speed	Snowmelt	Areal depletion	Adjustments
Month	Temp	Evap	Rain	Cond	
January	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
February	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
March	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
April	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
May	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
June	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
July	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
August	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
September	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
October	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
November	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
December	32 [deg F]	0 [in/d]	1	1	
Temp - Temperature adjustment (+ -) Rain - Rainfall multiplier Evap - Evaporation adjustment (+ -) Cond - Soil conductivity multiplier					

Figure 4.19 The SWMM Climatology Adjustments tab page

Table 4.13 Edit fields in the Adjustments tab page (mss_Adjustment.Default_Adjustment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Temp	Temperature adjustment (+-) for the months January-December	Yes	Temp01-Temp12
Evap	Evaporation adjustment (+-) for the months January-December	Yes	Evap01-Evap12
Rain	Rainfall multiplier for the months January-December	Yes	Rain01-Rain12
Cond	Soild conductivity multiplier for the months January-December	Yes	Con01-Con12

4.4 RDII

For SWMM models, Rainfall Dependent Inflow/Infiltration (RDII) are storm-water flows that enter sanitary or combined sewers due to inflow from direct connections of downspouts, sump pumps, foundation drains, etc. as well as infiltration of subsurface water through cracked pipes, leaky joints, poor man-hole connections, etc.

4.4.1 RDII Hydrographs

RDII for SWMM models can be computed for a given rainfall record based on a set of triangular unit hydrographs (UH) that determine a short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term inflow response for each interval of rainfall. Each unit hydrograph is defined by three parameters:

- **R.** The fraction of rainfall volume that enters the sewer system
- **T.** The time from the onset of rainfall to the peak of the UH in hour
- **K.** The ratio of time to recession of the UH to the time to peak

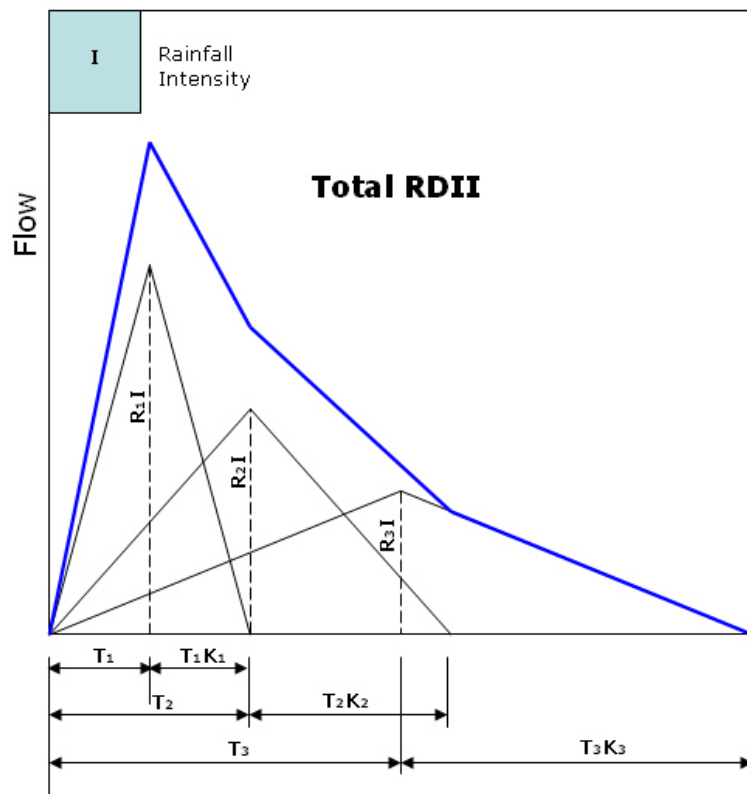


Figure 4.20 RTK concept for unit hydrographs



A SWMM RDII Hydrograph can contain up to 12 sets of unit hydrographs (one for each month of the year), and each set may consist of up to 3 individual hydrographs (for short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term responses, respectively).

RDII hydrographs

Identification

ID: Site1

Rain gauge ID: Brainard

Description:

Insert

Delete

Insert Delete Up Down 1/12 rows, 0 selected

	MonthNo	R1	R2	R3	T1 [h]	T2 [h]	T3	K1	K2	K3 [h]	IA_Rec2
1	JAN	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
2	FEB	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
3	MAR	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
4	APR	0.02	0.05	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
5	MAY	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
6	JUN	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
7	JUL	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
8	AUG	0.007	0.017	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
9	SEP	0.007	0.017	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	
10	OCT	0.08	0.017	0	6	8	0	2	5	0	
11	NOV	0.04	0.2	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	

Hydrograph ID: ALL Clear Show selected Show data errors

RDII hydrographs

	Hydrograph ID	Rain gauge ID	Description
1	Site1	Brainard	
2	Site2	MDC-RG-3	
7	uhWI-03A	MDC-RG-1	
8	uhWI-04	MDC-RG-1	

Figure 4.21 The SWMM RDII Hydrographs Editor

The SWMM RDII Hydrographs Editor organizes the related input data for the RDII Unit Hydrograph approach into following groups:

- Identification
- Tabular Data

Identification

Identification

ID: Site1

Rain gauge ID: Brainard

Description:

Insert

Delete

Figure 4.22 RDII Hydrographs Identification group



Table 4.14 Edit fields in the RDII Hydrographs Identification group (mss_Hydrograph)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	RDII Hydrograph ID	Yes	MUID
Raingauge ID	ID of the associated Rain-gauge	Yes	RaingageID
Description	User descriptive text	No	Description

Tabular Data

Define hydrograph characteristics in the secondary table on the RDII Hydrographs editor. Use the Insert and Delete buttons to add or remove records from the table, respectively. The Up and Down buttons may be used to reorder the table entries.

Insert

Delete

Up

Down

12/12 rows, 0 selected

MssHydrographDataTable													
	MonthNo	R1	R2	R3	T1 [h]	T2 [h]	T3	K1	K2	K3 [h]	IA_Max1 [in]	IA_Rec1	
1	JAN	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
2	FEB	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
3	MAR	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
4	APR	0.02	0.05	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
5	MAY	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
6	JUN	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
7	JUL	0.02	0.1	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
8	AUG	0.007	0.017	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
9	SEP	0.007	0.017	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
10	OCT	0.08	0.017	0	6	8	0	2	5	0	0		
11	NOV	0.04	0.2	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		
▶12	DEC	0.03	0.15	0	0.5	3	0	15	15	0	0		

<

Figure 4.23 Define RDII hydrograph characteristics in the secondary table on the editor



Table 4.15 Edit fields in the hydrographs data table (mss_Hydrograph)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
MonthNo	Individual Months or all months	Yes	MonthNo
R1	The fraction of rainfall volume that enters the sewer system	Yes	R1
T1	The time from the onset of rainfall to the peak of the UH in hour	Yes	T1
K1	The ratio of time to recession of the UH to the time to peak	Yes	K1
R2	The fraction of rainfall volume that enters the sewer system	Yes	R2
T2	The time from the onset of rainfall to the peak of the UH in hour	Yes	T2
K2	The ratio of time to recession of the UH to the time to peak	Yes	K2
R3	The fraction of rainfall volume that enters the sewer system	Yes	R3
T3	The time from the onset of rainfall to the peak of the UH in hour	Yes	T3
K3	The ratio of time to recession of the UH to the time to peak	Yes	K3
IA_Max1	Short term maximum depth	Yes	IA_Max1
IA_Rec1	Short term recovery rate	Yes	IA_Rec1
IA_Init1	Short term initial depth	Yes	IA_Init1
IA_Max2	Medium term maximum depth	Yes	IA_Max2
IA_Rec2	Medium term recovery rate	Yes	IA_Rec2
IA_Init2	Medium term initial depth	Yes	IA_Init2
IA_Max3	Long term maximum depth	Yes	IA_Max3
IA_Rec3	Long term recovery rate	Yes	IA_Rec3
IA_Init3	Long term initial depth	Yes	IA_Init3

4.4.2 RDII

After defining the RDII Hydrographs, connect them to a node of the conveyance system and the sewershed area that contributes to RDII flow.



This is done via the SWMM RDII editor which organizes the related data into following groups:

- Identification
- Contributing RDII area

	ID	Node ID	Hydrograph ID	Sewershed area [ac]	Description
▶ 1	6711	GIS2003755	uhWI-02	0.775	
2	1	CDM2378553	uhWI-04	13.209	
3	10	GIS2075013	Site2	3.7	
4	100	GIS2076177	Site7	29.4	
11	107	GIS2076925	Site1	9.27	
12	108	GIS2076927	Site1	2.7	
13	109	GIS2076929	Site1	10.8	

Figure 4.24 The SWMM RDII editor

Identification

The Identification groupbox holds information on the RDII setup ID, connectivity, and Description.

Identification	
ID	111
Node ID	GIS2076934
Hydrograph ID	Site1
Description	

Figure 4.25 The RDII editor Identification group



Table 4.16 Edit fields in the SWMM RDII editor Identification group (mss_RDII)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	RDII setup ID	Yes	MUID
Node ID	ID of Node which receives RDII	Yes	NodeID
Hydrograph ID	ID of Hydrograph defined in the RDII Hydrographs editor	Yes	HydrographID
Description	User-defined descriptive text	No	Description

Contributing RDII Data

Define the size of the sewershed area contributing to RDII flows in the Contributing RDII Data groupbox.

Figure 4.26 The RDII editor Contributing RDIIData group

Table 4.17 Edit fields in the Contributing RDII Data group (mss_RDII)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Sewershed area	Area that contributes to RDII inflow	Yes	SewerArea

4.5 Snowpacks

The snowmelt routine is part of the runoff modelling process. It updates the state of the snowpacks associated with each catchment by accounting for snow accumulation, snow redistribution by areal depletion and removal operations, and snowmelt via heat budget accounting. Any snowmelt coming off the pack is treated as an additional rainfall input into the runoff process.

At each runoff timestep the following computations are made:



3. Air temperature and melt coefficients are updated according to the calendar date.
4. Any precipitation that falls as snow is added to the snowpack.
5. Any excess snow depth on the plowable area of the pack is redistributed according to the removal parameters established for the pack.
6. Areal coverages of snow on the impervious and pervious areas of the pack are reduced according to the Areal Depletion Curves defined for the study area.
7. The amount of snow in the pack that melts to liquid water is found using:
 - a heat budget equation for periods with rainfall, where melt rate increases with increasing air temperature, wind speed, and rainfall intensity
 - a degree-day equation for periods with no rainfall, where melt rate equals the product of a melt coefficient and the difference between the air temperature and the pack's base melt temperature.
8. If no melting occurs, the pack temperature is adjusted up or down based on the product of the difference between current and past air temperatures and an adjusted melt coefficient. If melting occurs, the temperature of the pack is increased by the equivalent heat content of the melted snow, up to the base melt temperature. Any remaining melt liquid beyond this is available to runoff from the pack.
9. The available snowmelt is then reduced by the amount of free water holding capacity remaining in the pack. The remaining melt is treated the same as a direct rainfall input onto the catchment.

The SWMM Snowpacks editor and the Climatology editor (Climatology (p. 98)) contains the above information required for characterizing the modeling of the snowfall and snowmelt processes. The Snowpacks editor organizes the data into following groups:

- Identification
- Snowpack Data



Identification

ID

Snowpack

Description

Insert

Delete

Snowpack data

Cmin

0.002

[in/F/h]

Cmax

0.006

[in/F/h]

Tbase

25

[deg F]

FWF

0.03

SD0

0

[in]

FW0

0

[in]

SNN

0.7

Plowable

Cmin

0.002

[in/F/h]

Cmax

0.006

[in/F/h]

Tbase

25

[deg F]

FWF

0.03

SD0

0

[in]

FW0

0

[in]

SD100

1

[in]

Impervious

Cmin

0.002

[in/F/h]

Cmax

0.006

[in/F/h]

Tbase

25

[deg F]

FWF

0.03

SD0

0

[in]

FW0

0

[in]

SD100

1

[in]

Pervious

Cmin

0.002

[in/F/h]

Cmax

0.006

[in/F/h]

Tbase

25

[deg F]

FWF

0.03

SD0

0

[in]

FW0

0

[in]

SD100

1

[in]

SDplow

0.1

[in]

Fout

0

Fimperv

0.2

Fperv

0.6

Finelt

0.2

Fsubcatch

0

Subcatch

Plowing

ID

ALL

Clear

☐ Show selected

☐ Show data errors

1/1 rows, 0 selected

	ID	Description	Cmin [in/F/h]	Cmax [in/F/h]	Tbase [deg F]	FWF	SD0 [in]	FWF [in]	SNN	Cmin [in/F/h]	Cmax [in/F/h]
▶ 1	Snowpack		0.002	0.006	25	0.03	0	0	0.7	0.002	0.006

<

>

Figure 4.27 The SWMM Snowpacks editor

Identification

The Identification groupbox holds parameter set ID and optional descriptive information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively

Identification

ID

Snowpack

Description

Insert

Delete

Figure 4.28 The Snowpacks editor Identification group

Table 4.18 Edit fields in the Snowpacks editor Identification group (mss_Snow-Pack)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Snowpack parameter set ID	Yes	MUID
Description	User-defined description for snowpack data	No	Description



Snowpack Data

Snowpack data characterize the buildup, removal, and melting of snow over Plowable, Impervious, and Pervious areas within a catchment. A set of snow removal parameters may also be defined for the Plowable area.

- **Plowable.** A user-defined fraction of the total impervious area representing such areas as streets and parking lots where plowing and snow removal can be done.
- **Impervious.** Covers the remaining impervious area of a catchment.
- **Pervious.** The entire pervious area of a catchment.
- **Plowing.** These parameters consist of the depth at which snow removal begins and the fractions of snow moved onto other areas.

Snowpack data

	Cmin	Cmax	Tbase	FWF	SD0	FW0	SNN
Plowable	0.002 [in/F/h]	0.006 [in/F/h]	25 [deg F]	0.03	0 [in]	0 [in]	0.7
Impervious	0.002 [in/F/h]	0.006 [in/F/h]	25 [deg F]	0.03	0 [in]	0 [in]	SD100 1 [in]
Pervious	0.002 [in/F/h]	0.006 [in/F/h]	25 [deg F]	0.03	0 [in]	0 [in]	SD100 1 [in]

	SDplow	Fout	Fimperv	Fperv	Fmelt	Fsubcatch	Subcatch
Plowing	0.1 [in]	0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0	...

Figure 4.29 Snowpack Data group

Table 4.19 Edit fields in the Snowpack Data group (mss_SnowPack)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Plowable			
Cmin	Minimum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmin1
Cmax	Maximum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmax1
Tbase	Snowmelt base temperature	Yes	Tbase1
FWF	Ratio of free water-holding capacity of snow depth	Yes	Fwf1
SD0	Initial snow depth	Yes	Sd01
FW0	Initial free water in snowpack	Yes	Fw01



Table 4.19 Edit fields in the Snowpack Data group (mss_SnowPack)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
SNN	Fraction of impervious area with depression storage that can be plowed	Yes	Snn0
Impervious			
Cmin	Minimum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmin1
Cmax	Maximum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmax1
Tbase	Snowmelt base temperature	Yes	Tbase1
FWF	Ratio of free water-holding capacity of snow depth	Yes	Fwf1
SD0	Initial snow depth	Yes	Sd01
FW0	Initial free water in snowpack	Yes	Fw01
SD100	Snow depth above which there is 100% cover	Yes	SD1002
Pervious			
Cmin	Minimum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmin1
Cmax	Maximum melt coefficient	Yes	Cmax1
Tbase	Snowmelt base temperature	Yes	Tbase1
FWF	Ratio of free water-holding capacity of snow depth	Yes	Fwf1
SD0	Initial snow depth	Yes	Sd01
FW0	Initial free water in snowpack	Yes	Fw01
SD100	Snow depth above which there is 100% cover	Yes	SD1003
Plowing			
SDplow	Depth of snow on plowable area at which redistribution through plowing occurs	Yes	SDplow



Table 4.19 Edit fields in the Snowpack Data group (mss_SnowPack)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Fout	Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred out of watershed	Yes	Fout
Fimperv	Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to impervious area by plowing	Yes	Fimperv
Fperv	Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to pervious area by plowing	Yes	Fperv
Fimelt	Fraction of excess snow on plowable area converted into immediate melt	Yes	Fimelt
Fsubcatch	Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to pervious area in another catchment	Yes	Fsubcatch
Subcatch	ID of catchment receiving the Fsubcatch fraction of transferred snow	Yes	SubcatchID

- **Cmin.** Minimum melt coefficient.
- **Cmax.** Maximum melt coefficient.

The minimum and maximum snowmelt coefficients are used to estimate a melt coefficient that varies by day of the year. The latter is used in the following degree-day equation to compute the melt rate for any particular day. $\text{Melt Rate} = (\text{Melt Coefficient}) * (\text{Air Temperature} - \text{Base Temperature})$.

- **Tbase.** Snowmelt base temperature. Temperature at which snow begins to melt.
- **FWF.** Ratio of free water-holding capacity of snow depth. Fraction of snowpack depth which must fill with melted snow before liquid runoff from the pack begins.
- **SD0.** Initial snow depth. Depth of snow at the start of the simulation.



- **FW0.** Initial free water on the snowpack. Depth of melted water held within the pack at the start of the simulation. This number should be at or below the product of SD0 and FWF.
- **SD100.** Snow depth above which there is 100% cover. The depth of snow beyond which the entire area remains completely covered and is not subject to any areal depletion effect.
- **SNN.** Fraction of impervious area that is plowable.
- **SDplow.** Depth of snow on plowable area at which redistribution through plowing occurs. Depth which must be reached before any snow removal begins.
- **Fout.** Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred out of watershed. The fraction of snow depth that is removed from the system and does not become runoff.
- **Fimperv.** Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to impervious area by plowing. The fraction of snow depth that is added to snow accumulation on the pack's impervious area.
- **Fperv.** Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to pervious area by plowing. The fraction of snow depth that is added to snow accumulation on the pack's pervious area.
- **Fimelt.** Fraction of excess snow on plowable area converted into immediate melt. The fraction of snow depth that becomes liquid water which runs onto any subcatchment associated with the snowpack.
- **Fsubcatch.** Fraction of excess snow on plowable area transferred to pervious area in another catchment. The fraction of snow depth which is added to the snow accumulation on some other subcatchment. Define the subcatchment under 'Subcatch'.

Catchments are assigned snowpack parameters through their Snowpack ID property in the SWMM Hydrology & Hydraulic Properties tab page of the Catchments editor.

4.6 LID

Low Impact Development (LID) represents an approach to land development (or redevelopment) that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible. It is also known as Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD). LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product.

The ability to assess the benefit of LID practices installed in urban catchments is required by water utilities and other stakeholders responsible for the urban drainage. An essential part of this requirement is the ability to model



the various LID practices in order to evaluate the effect of installing LID practices as parts of a stormwater drainage system.

MIKE+ offers 2 ways of modelling LID structures:

- Modelling of LIDs at screening level - catchment-based approach
- Detailed hydraulic modelling of individual LID structures - drainage network based approach

Only the catchment-based method is available for SWMM models, and is described in this chapter. These methods are based on research published by US EPA adapted to the MIKE+ modelling concept of urban hydrology.

A user-defined number of LID controls can be deployed and assessed for each individual catchment. This catchment-based approach is used to size the required infiltration or rainwater harvest by subtraction of flow from the calculated runoff within each catchment.

LIDs are low impact development structures designed to capture or reduce surface runoff from the collecting area by means of a combination of detention, infiltration and evapotranspiration. LID controls are conceptual objects that are not displayed on the map visualization of the urban catchment model. Once deployed, they are considered as properties of a given catchment. MIKE+ can model the following types of LIDs:

- Bioretention Cell
- Infiltration Trench
- Porous Pavement
- Rain Barrel
- Vegetative Swale
- Rain Garden
- Green Roof
- Rooftop Disconnection

Bioretention cells, infiltration trenches, and porous pavement systems can have optional underdrain systems in their gravel storage beds to convey storage runoff off the site rather than infiltrate it all. They can also have an impermeable liner that prevents infiltration into the native soil. Infiltration trenches and porous pavement systems can also be subject to a decrease in hydraulic conductivity over time due to clogging.

4.6.1 Bioretention Cell

Bioretention Cells are terrain depressions that comprise of selected types of vegetation, resistant to the extended periods of high moisture and extreme levels of nutrient concentrations (Nitrogen and Phosphorus) found in storm-



water runoff, grown in an engineered soil mixture above a gravel drainage bed. They provide storage, infiltration and evaporation of both direct rainfall and runoff captured from the collecting area surrounding the cell. Rain gardens, street planters, and green roofs are all different types of bioretention cells.

The different structural layers of this feature are:

- Surface
- Soil
- Storage
- Drain (optional)

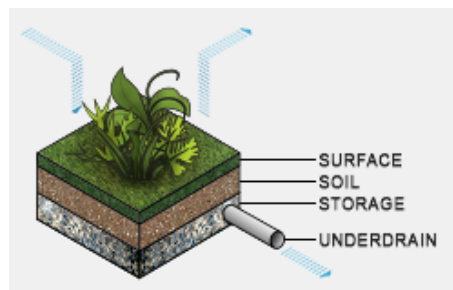


Figure 4.30 Bioretention cell structure layers

These are illustrated in Figure 4.30. There are one or several relevant hydrological processes associated with each layer.

In the surface occur surface storage, surface infiltration, the collecting area run-on, surface evaporation and overflow.

In the soil layer occur percolation (vertical water movement to the storage layer), evapotranspiration (loss due to the plant root action) and storage in the soil's voids.

In the storage layer, stormwater provided by the percolation through the soil layer is detained in the storage layer's voids. Infiltration (leakage) to the native soil through the storage bottom, controlled by the characteristics of the surrounding soil, restores the storage capacity.

An optional underdrain may be included to empty the storage. The underdrain is activated (with the specified capacity) when the water level in the storage reaches the offset level.

4.6.2 Infiltration Trench

Infiltration Trenches are storage cells filled with gravel that capture runoff from upstream impervious areas. They provide storage capacity and the possibility for captured runoff to infiltrate the soil underneath.

Figure 4.31 illustrates an infiltration trench structure showing the following components:

- Surface
- Storage
- Drain (optional)

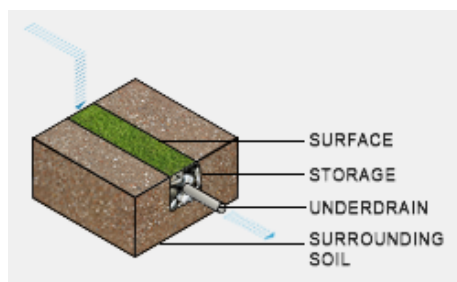


Figure 4.31 Infiltration trench structure layers

The processes simulated for the infiltration trench are similar as for bioretention cells, except for the missing soil layer; stormwater from the surface enters the storage directly, i.e. without detention in the soil layer.

4.6.3 Porous Pavement

Porous Pavement systems are excavated areas filled with gravel and paved over with a porous concrete or asphalt mix. Porous pavements are implemented in places where the surface has to provide a firm support for vehicle traffic, such as streets and parking lots.

Normally, all rainfall will immediately pass through the pavement into the gravel storage layer below where it can infiltrate at natural rates into the native soil.

Figure 4.32 shows a porous pavement structure, which has the following components:

- Surface
- Pavement material
- Soil (optional)



- Storage
- Drain (optional)

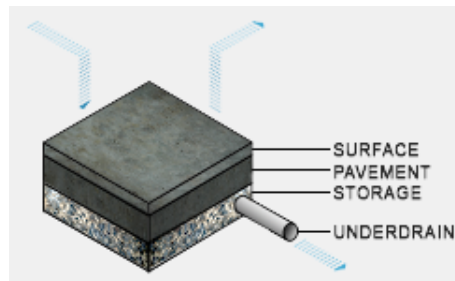


Figure 4.32 Porous Pavement structure layers

Essentially, the hydraulic functionality of porous pavements is similar to that of the bioretention cells, except that the soil layer (and vegetation) is replaced by some porous asphalt or concrete.

Some types of porous pavements may be subject to clogging by fine sediment particles, which reduces their infiltration capacity.

4.6.4 Rain Barrel

Rain Barrels are containers that collect roof runoff during storm events and can either release or re-use the rainwater during dry periods.

A rain barrel includes:

- Storage
- Drain

The processes simulated include water detention in the storage, overflow and drainage (i.e. storage recovery). The action of the underdrain is timed; the time offset between the end of rain and the drain activation can be specified. This feature allows for the simulation of rainwater reuse for garden watering, which normally takes place several hours or days after the rain has stopped.

A conceptual sketch of a rain barrel is presented in Figure 4.33.

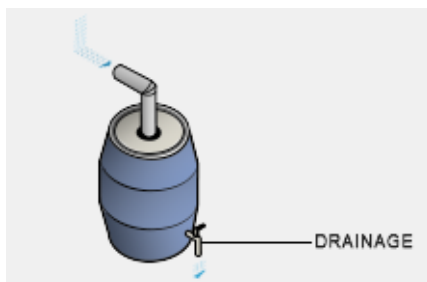


Figure 4.33 Rain Barrel

4.6.5 Vegetative Swale

Vegetative Swales are waterways or depressed areas with sloping sides covered with grass and other vegetation. They slow down the conveyance of collected runoff and allow it more time to infiltrate to soil beneath it.

Vegetative swales are characterized by a surface and surrounding soil layer:

- Surface

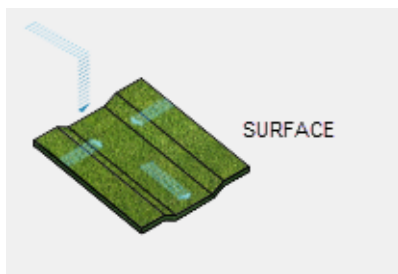


Figure 4.34 Vegetative Swale layer structure

4.6.6 Rain Garden

A Rain Garden is a simplified form of bioretention cell, which takes advantage of rainfall and stormwater runoff in its design, simultaneously contributing to the reduction of runoff volume and pollutants released from the site. Typically, it is designed as a small garden with selected types of vegetation resistant to the extended periods of high moisture and extreme levels of nutrient concentrations (Nitrogen and Phosphorus) found in stormwater runoff.

The different layers comprising rain gardens are presented in Figure 4.35. These include:

- Surface
- Soil



Surface storage, surface infiltration, the collecting area run-on, surface evaporation, and overflow occur on the surface.

In the soil layer occur storage in the soil's voids, evapotranspiration (loss due to the plant root action) and infiltration (leakage) to the native surrounding soil through the bottom. The infiltration is controlled by the characteristics of the surrounding soil.

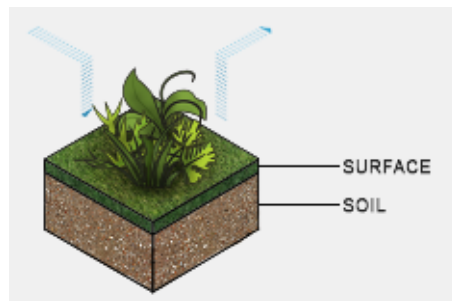


Figure 4.35 Rain Garden process layers

4.6.7 Green Roof

Green Roofs are structural components that reduce the negative effects of urbanization on water quality and rainfall runoff by absorbing or detaining, and filtering runoff. They are built of a planted lightweight soil media and a drainage layer, and have the following components:

- Surface
- Soil
- Drainage Mat

Green Roofs may be designed with intensive or extensive vegetation cover. Intensive green roofs are heavy, with soil media layers larger than 15 cm. Extensive green roofs may include a soil layer as thin as 3 cm, affecting the choice of vegetative cover.

Green roofs are equipped with a drainage layer called a drainage mat placed beneath the soil media. The purpose of the drainage mat is to conduct the surplus water percolated through the soil layer from the roof to the drainage system.

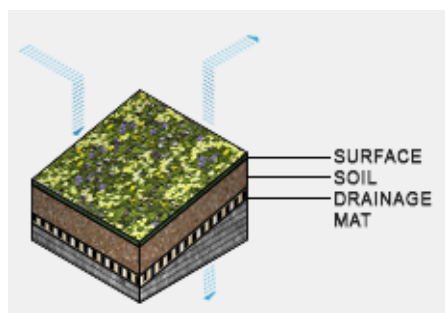


Figure 4.36 Green roof process layers

4.6.8 Rooftop Disconnection

Rooftop Disconnection involves the discharge from downspouts to pervious areas instead of directly into storm drains. It can also be used to model roofs directly connected to drains but that overflow onto pervious areas.

This LID solution has the following components:

- Surface
- Roof Drain

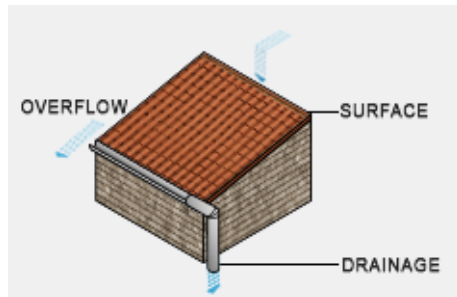


Figure 4.37 Rooftop Disconnection components

4.6.9 LID Properties Editor

The MIKE+ LID Properties editor organizes the data input for the different layers and functional elements of LID structures. The input data is organized into the following group and tabs:

- **Identification.** This group holds information on unique LID IDs. Each LID is generic and is specified per unit area. As such, it can be replicated and placed in any sub-catchment of the study area (i.e. deployed) with different actual sizes and in any number of instances.
- **General.** Tab page where LID type is defined.



- **LID components tabs.** Surface, Soil, Pavement, Storage, Drain, Drainage Mat, Roof Drain, and Pollutants Removal tabs. The properties of layers and functional elements constituting a LID type are entered in these tab pages.



Only the relevant data fields and tabs for a LID type are activated and available for data input.

And note that some components/functionalities are optional for some LID types.

Identification

The identification group box displays element ID information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Figure 4.38 LID Properties Identification group

General

Define LID type on the General tab page of the LID Properties editor.

Figure 4.39 The General tab page of the LID Properties editor



Table 4.20 Edit fields in the LID Properties Identification group and General tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
ID	ID of the LID element	Yes	MUID
LID Type	Type of LID 1: Bio Retention Cell 2: Porous Pavement 3: Infiltration Trench 4: Rain Barrel 5: Vegetative Swale 6: Rain Garden 7: Green Roof 8: Rooftop Disconnection	Yes	LIDTypeNo

Surface

A Surface component is used for the following LID structures:

- Bioretention Cell (LIDTypeNo = 1)
- Porous Pavement (LIDTypeNo = 2)
- Infiltration Trench (LIDTypeNo = 3)
- Vegetative Swale (LIDTypeNo = 5)
- Rain Garden (LIDTypeNo = 6)
- Green Roof (LIDTypeNo = 7)
- Rooftop Disconnection (LIDTypeNo = 8)

General Surface Soil Pavement Storage Drain Drainage mat Roof Drain Pollutants removal

Storage depth [in] Swale side slope [0]

Vegetative cover

Surface roughness [s/m^{^(1/3)}]

Surface slope [%]

Figure 4.40 The LID Properties editor Surface tab page



Table 4.21 Edit fields in the LID Properties Surface tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Storage Depth	When confining walls or berms are present this is the maximum depth to which water can pond above the surface of the unit before overflow occurs (in inches or mm). For LIDs that experience overland flow it is the height of any surface depression storage. For swales, it is the height of its trapezoidal cross section.	Yes If LIDTypeNo <> 4	StorHt
Vegetative Volume	The fraction of the storage area above the surface that is filled with vegetation	Yes If LIDTypeNo <> 4 or 8	VegFrac
Surface Roughness	Manning's n for overland flow over the surface of porous pavement or a vegetative swale. See Table 4.29. Use 0 for other types of LIDs.	Yes If LIDTypeNo <> 4	Rough
Surface Slope	Slope of porous pavement surface or vegetative swale (percent). Use 0 for other types of LIDs	Yes If LIDTypeNo <> 4	Slope
Swale Side Slope	Slope (run over rise) of the side walls of a vegetative swale's cross section. This value is ignored for other types of LIDs	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 5	Xslope

Soil

A Soil component is used for the following LID structures:



- Bioretention Cell (LIDTypeNo = 1)
- Rain Garden (LIDTypeNo = 6)
- Green Roof (LIDTypeNo = 7)
- Porous Pavement (LIDTypeNo = 2) (optional)

The screenshot shows the 'Soil' tab in the LID Properties editor. The form has the following fields and values:

Property	Value	Unit
Thickness	450	[in]
Porosity	0.35	
Field capacity	0.2	
Wilting point	0.1	
Conductivity	10	[in/h]
Conductivity slope	10	
Suction head	10	[in]

Figure 4.41 The LID Properties editor Soil tab page

Table 4.22 Edit fields in the LID Properties Soil tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Thickness	The thickness of the soil layer (inches or mm). Typical values range from 18 to 36 inches (450 to 900 mm) for rain gardens, street planters and other types of land-based bio-retention units, but only 3 to 6 inches (75 to 150 mm) for green roofs. Set Thickness = 0 when unused.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	SThick
Porosity	The volume of pore space relative to total volume of soil (as a fraction).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	Por



Table 4.22 Edit fields in the LID Properties Soil tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Field Capacity	Volume of pore water relative to total volume after the soil has been allowed to drain fully (as a fraction). Below this level, vertical drainage of water through the soil layer does not occur.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	FC
Wilting Point	Volume of pore water relative to total volume for a well dried soil where only bound water remains (as a fraction). The moisture content of the soil cannot fall below this limit.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	WP
Conductivity	Hydraulic conductivity for the fully saturated soil. This is equivalent to leakage capacity	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	Ksat
Conductivity Slope	Slope of the curve of log (conductivity) versus soil moisture content (dimensionless). Typical values range from 5 for sands to 15 for silty clay	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	Kcoeff
Suction Head	The average value of soil capillary suction along the wetting front. This is the same parameter as used in the Green-Ampt infiltration model	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 6, 7, 2	Suct



Set Soil Thickness to 0 if it is unused for a LID.



Pavement

A pavement component is used for Porous Pavements (LIDTypeNo = 2).

General	Surface	Soil	Pavement	Storage	Drain	Drainage mat	Roof Drain	Pollutants removal
Thickness		100 [in]		Clogging factor		0		
Void ratio		0.15		Regeneration interval		1 [d]		
Impervious surface		0 [0]		Regeneration fraction		0.5 [0]		
Permeability		500 [in/h]						

Figure 4.42 The LID Properties editor Pavement tab page

Table 4.23 Edit fields in the LID Properties Pavement tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data-structure
Thickness	The thickness of the pavement layer (inches or mm). Typical values are 4 to 6 inches (100 to 150 mm)	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 2	PThick
Void Ratio	The ratio (expressed as a fraction) of the volume of the pores or interstices of a material to the total volume of the pavement. Typical values range from 0.11 to 0.17 for pavements Note that porosity = void ratio/(1 + void ratio).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 2	PVratio
Impervious Surface	Ratio of impervious paver material to total area for modular systems; 0 for continuous porous pavement systems	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 2	FracImp



Table 4.23 Edit fields in the LID Properties Pavement tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data-structure
Permeability	Permeability of concrete or asphalt used in continuous systems or hydraulic conductivity of the fill material (gravel or sand) used in modular systems. Permeability of new porous concrete or asphalt is high (>2450 mm/h), but over time the fine particles in the runoff tend to clog the pavement, reducing the permeability of the structure.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 2	Perm
Clogging Factor	Number of pavement layer void volumes of runoff treated it takes to completely clog the pavement. Use a value of 0 to ignore clogging. Clogging progressively reduces the pavement's permeability in direct proportion to the cumulative volume of runoff treated. Max. value = 1.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 2	PVclog



Table 4.23 Edit fields in the LID Properties Pavement tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data-structure
Regeneration Interval	The number of days that the pavement layer is allowed to clog before its permeability is restored. A value of 0 indicates that no permeability regeneration occurs.	Yes	PRegInterval
Regeneration Fraction	The fractional degree to which the pavement's permeability is restored when a regeneration interval is reached. A value of 0 means no restoration while a value of 1 indicates complete restoration to the original permeability value. Once a regeneration occurs the pavement begins to clog once again at a rate determined by the Clogging Factor.	Yes	PRegFraction

Storage

A Storage component is used for the following LID structures:

- Bioretention Cell (LIDTypeNo = 1)
- Porous Pavement (LIDTypeNo = 2)
- Infiltration Trench (LIDTypeNo = 3)
- Rain Barrel (LIDTypeNo = 4)



General	Surface	Soil	Pavement	Storage	Drain	Drainage mat	Roof drain	Pollutants removal
Height 1.32 [mm] ☐ Covered Void ratio 0.75 Conductivity 0.5 [mm/h] Clogging factor 0								

Figure 4.43 The LID Properties editor Storage tab page

Table 4.24 Edit fields in the LID Properties Storage tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Height	This is the height of a rain barrel or thickness of a gravel layer (inches or mm). Crushed stone and gravel layers are typically 6 to 18 inches (150 to 450 mm) thick while single family home rain barrels range in height from 24 to 36 inches (600 to 900 mm).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	Height
Void Ratio	The volume of void space relative to the volume of solids in the layer. Typical values range from 0.5 to 0.75 for gravel beds. Note that porosity = void ratio / (1 + void ratio).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3	SVratio



Table 4.24 Edit fields in the LID Properties Storage tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Conductivity	The maximum rate at which water can flow out the bottom of the layer after it is first constructed (in/hr or mm/hr).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1, 2, 3	Filt
Clogging Factor	Total volume of treated runoff it takes to completely clog the bottom of the layer divided by the void volume of the layer	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3	SVclog
Covered	Determines whether the rain barrel is covered or not. A non-covered rain barrel receives rainfall, but a covered one does not.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 4	LidCoveredNo

Drain

A Drain component is used for the following LID structures:

- Bioretention Cell (LIDTypeNo = 1) (optional)
- Porous Pavement (LIDTypeNo = 2) (optional)
- Infiltration Trench (LIDTypeNo = 3) (optional)
- Rain Barrel (LIDTypeNo = 4)

General Surface Soil Pavement Storage **Drain** Drainage mat Roof Drain Pollutants removal

Coefficient [in/h] Open level [in]
Exponent Closed level [in]
Offset height [in] Control curve
Delay [h]

Figure 4.44 The LID Properties editor Drain tab page



Table 4.25 Edit fields in the LID Properties Drain tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Coefficient	Coefficient C that determines the rate of flow through the underdrain as a function of height of stored water above the drain height. If the layer has no drain then set C to 0.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	Coeff
Exponent	Exponent n that determines the rate of flow through the underdrain as a function of height of stored water above the drain height. A typical value for n is 0.5 (making the drain act like an orifice).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	Expon
Offset Height	Height of any underdrain piping above the bottom of a storage layer or rain barrel (inches or mm).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	HOffset
Delay	The number of dry weather hours that must elapse before the drain line in a rain barrel is opened (the line is assumed to be closed once rainfall begins).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 4	Delay



Table 4.25 Edit fields in the LID Properties Drain tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Open Level	The height in the drain's storage Layer that causes the drain to automatically open when the water level rises above it. Default is 0 which indicates disabled	No	OpenLev
Closed Level	The height in the drain's storage level that causes the drain to automatically close when the water level falls below it. Default is 0	No	ClosedLev
Control Curve	The name of an optional control curve that adjust the computed drain flow as function of the head of water above the drain. Leave blank if not applicable	No	ControlCurveID

The drain coefficient C and exponent n determines the rate of flow through a drain as a function of the height of stored water above the drain's offset.



Set the coefficient to 0 when a drain is not used.

The following equation is used to compute this flow rate per unit area of the LID unit:

$$q = Ch^n \quad (4.1)$$

where q is outflow (in/hr or mm/hr) and h is the height of saturated media above the drain (inches or mm).

Note that the units of C depend on the unit system being used as well as the value assigned to n .

Drainage Mat

A Drainage Mat component is used for Green Roofs (LIDTypeNo = 7).



General	Surface	Soil	Pavement	Storage	Drain	Drainage mat	Roof Drain	Pollutants removal
Thickness 0.003 [in] Void fraction 0.5 [0] Roughness (Manning n) 0.1 [s/m^(1/3)]								

Figure 4.45 The LID Properties editor Drainage Mat tab page

Table 4.26 Edit fields in the LID Properties Drainage Mat tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Thickness	The thickness of the mat or plate. It typically ranges between 25 to 50 mm	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 7	DMThick
Void Fraction	The ratio of void volume to total volume in the mat. It typically ranges from 0.5 to 0.6	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 7	DMVFractiory
Roughness	Manning's n used to compute the horizontal flow rate of drained water through the mat. In absence of standard product specifications provided by manufacturers, the roughness must be estimated. One may use n values from 0.1 to 0.4 ($M = 2.5 - 10$).	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 7	DMRough



Roof Drain

Define Rooftop Disconnection (LIDTypeNo = 8) flow capacity on the Roof Drain tab page of the editor.

Flow capacity [in/h]

Enter the maximum flow rate that the roof's drain system (gutters, downspouts and leaders) can handle before overflowing. Use 0 if not applicable.

Figure 4.46 The LID Properties Roof Drain tab page

Table 4.27 Edit fields in the Roof Drain tab page (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flow Capacity	Maximum flowrate the roof gutters and downspouts can handle (in inches/hour or mm/hour) before overflowing.	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 8	RDFlowCap

Pollutants Removal

The Pollutants Removal page of the LID Properties editor allows one to specify the degree to which pollutants are removed by a LID unit as seen by the flow leaving through its underdrain system. Hence, it only applies to LIDs with underdrain:

- Bioretention Cell (LIDTypeNo = 1)
- Porous Pavement (LIDTypeNo = 2)
- Infiltration Trench (LIDTypeNo = 3)
- Rain Barrel (LIDTypeNo = 4)



Figure 4.47 The Pollutants Removal tab page

Table 4.28 Edit fields in the Pollutants Removal tab page secondary table (mss_LIDControl)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Pollutant ID	Pollutant treated by the LID (see Pollutants editor)	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	PollutantID
Removal [%]	Percent of pollutant removed by the LID	Yes If LIDTypeNo = 1,2,3,4	Removal

The page has a secondary table where entries are made for pollutant ID and the percent removal treated by the LID unit. The default status is blank interpreted as percent removal being 0.

The removals specified are applied to the LIDs underdrain when it sends flow onto either a subcatchment or into a conveyance system node. They do not apply to any surface flow that leaves the LID unit.

As an example (taken from EPA SWMM5.1 Help manual), if the runoff treated by the LID unit had a TSS concentration of 100 mg/L and a removal percentage of 90, then if 5 cfs flowed from its drain into a conveyance system node, the mass loading contribution to the node would be $100 \times (100 - 90) \times 5 \times (28.3 \text{ L/ft}^3) = 1,415 \text{ mg/sec}$.

If in addition the unit had a surface outflow of 1 cfs into the same node, the mass loading from this flow stream would be $100 \times 1 \times 28.3 = 2,830 \text{ mg/sec}$.



Example Manning Coefficient and Soil Characteristics Values

Table 4.29 shows examples of Manning M and n values for different types of surfaces. Table 4.30 Table 4.31 show example hydraulic conductivity properties for various porous media.

Table 4.29 Example surface Manning M and n values for porous pavement or vegetative swale

Surface Type	Manning M	n
Smooth asphalt	91	0.011
Smooth concrete	83	0.012
Ordinary concrete lining	77	0.013
Good wood	71	0.014
Brick with cement mortar	71	0.014
Vitrified clay	67	0.015
Cast Iron	67	0.015
Corrugated metal pipes	42	0.024
Cement rubble surface	42	0.024
Fallow soils (no residue)	20	0.05
Cultivated soils		
Residue cover < 20%	17	0.06
Residue cover > 20%	6	0.17
Range (natural)	8	0.13
Grass		
Short, prairie	7	0.15
Dense	4	0.24
Bermuda grass	2	0.41
Woods		
Light underbrush	2.5	0.4
Dense underbrush	1.25	0.8
Source: McCuen, R. et al. (1996), Hydrology, FHWA-SA-96-067, Federal Highway Administration, Washington, DC.		



Table 4.30 Example hydraulic conductivity and porosity values for unconsolidated porous media

Material	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (cm/s)	Porosity, η (%)
Gravel	$10^{-1} - 10^2$	25 - 40
Sand	$10^{-5} - 1$	25 - 40
Silt	$10^{-7} - 10^{-3}$	35 - 50
Clay	$10^{-9} - 10^{-5}$	40 - 70
Source: Freeze, R.A., and Cherry, J.A., (1979), Groundwater, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.		

Table 4.31 Example soil characteristics values

Soil Texture Class	Hydraulic Conductivity, K (in/hr)	Suction Head, Ψ (in.)	Porosity, ϕ (fraction)	Field Capacity, FC (fraction)	Wilting Point, WP (fraction)
Sand	4.74	1.93	0.437	0.062	0.024
Loamy Sand	1.18	2.40	0.437	0.105	0.047
Sandy Loam	0.43	4.33	0.453	0.190	0.085
Loam	0.13	3.50	0.463	0.232	0.116
Silt Loam	0.26	6.69	0.501	0.284	0.135
Sandy Clay Loam	0.06	8.66	0.398	0.244	0.136
Clay Loam	0.04	8.27	0.464	0.310	0.187
Silty Clay Loam	0.04	10.63	0.471	0.342	0.210
Sandy Clay	0.02	9.45	0.430	0.321	0.221
Silty Clay	0.02	11.42	0.479	0.371	0.251
Clay	0.01	12.60	0.475	0.378	0.265
Source: Rawls, W.J. et al., (1983). J. Hyd. Engr., 109:1316.					

4.7 LID Deployment

The LIDs are assigned to a catchment by means of the LID Deployment editor.



	ID	LID ID	Number of units	Area of unit [ft^2]	Overland flow
1	Deployment_Bio_retention	1_Bio_retention_cell	1	100	
2	Deployment_rain_garden	6_Rain_garden	1	130	
3	Deployment_porous_pavement	2_Porous_pavement	1	1648	
4	Deployment_infiltration_trench	3_Infiltration_trench	1	54	
5	Deployment_Rain_barrels	4_Rain_barrel	17	2	

Figure 4.48 The LID Deployment editor

The input data is organized into the following groups:

- Identification
- Deployment Parameters

Identification

Each LID is linked to a LID Deployment ID i.e. each deployment represents a LID deployed on a single catchment in a specified number of units.

ID	Catchment ID	LID ID
Deployment_Bio_retention	Urban_Catchment_1	1_Bio_retention_cell

Figure 4.49 The LID Deployment Identification group



Table 4.32 Edit fields in the Deployment Identification group (mss_LIDusage)

Edit Field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
ID	LID deployment ID	Yes	MUID
Catchment ID	ID of catchment in which the LID is deployed/located (see Catchments editor)	Yes	CatchID
LID ID	ID of LID to be deployed (see LID Properties editor)	Yes	LidID

Deployment Parameters

It is possible to specify the size (i.e. area) of the individual LID structure, the size of the catchment's impervious and pervious areas that are funneled into it and the number of LID units of a certain type in the catchment. Furthermore, level of initial saturation and routing width for overland flow can be specified.

It is also possible to select any node or catchment to which the drain flow is routed to. If this remains empty, this drain flow goes to the same outlet as the containing catchment's outlet.

It is also possible to control whether the outflow from the LID structure should be routed to the pervious area of the containing catchment, or to its outlet. If the drain flow is routed to another location than the containing catchment's outlet, only the surface outflow will be routed; if the drain flow is routed to the containing catchment's outlet, both surface and drain flow will be routed.

For each LID deployment, a result file can be generated containing time series of relevant variables (fluxes and storages). This result file is in the TXT time series format.

Figure 4.50 The LID Deployment Parameters group



Table 4.33 Edit fields in the LID Deployment Parameters group (mss_LIDusage)

Edit Field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Number of Units	Number of replicate LID units deployed within the catchment	Yes	ReplicateNumber
Area of Unit	The surface area devoted to each replicate LID unit (sq. ft or sq. m).	Yes	Area
Overland Flow Width	The width of the outflow face of each identical LID unit (in ft or m). This parameter only applies to LID processes such as Porous Pavement and Vegetative Swales that use overland flow to convey surface runoff off of the unit. (The other LID processes, such as Bio-Retention Cells and Infiltration Trenches simply spill any excess captured runoff over their berms.)	Yes	Width
Initial Saturation	For Bio-Retention Cells this is the degree to which the unit's soil is initially filled with water (0 % saturation corresponds to the wilting point moisture content, 100 % saturation has the moisture content equal to the porosity). The storage zone beneath the soil zone of the cell is assumed to be completely dry. For other types of LIDs it corresponds to the degree to which their storage zone is initially filled with water	Yes	InitSat



Table 4.33 Edit fields in the LID Deployment Parameters group (mss_LIDusage)

Edit Field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Impervious Area treated	The percent of the impervious portion of the catchment's non-LID area whose runoff is treated by the LID practice. (E.g., if rain barrels are used to capture roof runoff and roofs represent 60% of the impervious area, then the impervious area treated is 60%). If the LID unit treats only direct rainfall, such as with a green roof, then this value should be 0. If the LID takes up the entire subcatchment then this field is ignored.	Yes	FromImp
Pervious Area treated	The percent of the pervious portion of the catchment's non-LID area whose runoff is treated by the LID practice	Yes	FromPerv
Send Outflow to	Select whether to send the outflow from the LID onto the subcatchment's pervious area, or the subcatchment's outlet. An example of where this might apply is a rain barrel whose contents are used to irrigate a lawn area. This field is ignored if the LID takes up the entire subcatchment.	Yes	ToPervNo
Send drain flow to	Select any node or catchment to which the drain flow is routed to. If left empty, the drain flow goes to the same outlet as the containing catchment's outlet.	Yes	DrainTo



Table 4.33 Edit fields in the LID Deployment Parameters group (mss_LIDusage)

Edit Field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Result File	Activate this option to generate a detailed result file for the LIDs	Yes	RptFileNo
(Filename input box)	The name of an optional TXT file where detailed time series results for the LIDs will be written	Yes	RptFileName

LID Deployment Result File

A TXT result file may be generated for each deployed LID structure. The file includes time series of relevant variables for the LID structure in terms of inflow, flow between layers, storage levels in various layers and output from the structure to the native soil.

If the user does not activate this option, the only visible outputs from the runoff simulation including LIDs are the changed (reduced) runoff hydrographs, caused by infiltration loss and storage in the LID structure, and a LID Performance Summary in the simulation summary file.

The contents of the TXT file depend on the actual LID type. In Figure 4.51, an example file for porous pavement is presented. Columns contain time series values for processes in the porous pavement.



Note: The flow inside the LID structure and the drain flow are reported as intensities based on the LID area. In cases where the collecting area is bigger than the LID area, the reported intensities will not be comparable with rainfall and evapotranspiration intensities, which are given as model boundary conditions. In order to make the comparison possible, the reported flow intensities must be scaled down by the ratio between the LID area and the collecting area.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Date	Time	Elapsed Time Hours	Total Inflow In/hr	Total Evap In/hr	Surface Infil In/hr	Pavement Perc In/hr	Soil Perc In/hr	Storage Exfil In/hr	Surface Runoff In/hr	Drain Outflow In/hr	Surface Level Inches	Pavement Level Inches	Soil Moisture Content	Storage Level Inches
01/01/2010	00:10:00	0.167	0.000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:15:00	0.250	0.623	0.0000	0.623	0.623	0.000	0.623	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:20:00	0.333	0.623	0.0000	0.623	0.623	0.000	0.623	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:25:00	0.417	0.664	0.0000	0.664	0.664	0.000	0.664	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:30:00	0.500	0.664	0.0000	0.664	0.664	0.000	0.664	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:35:00	0.583	0.713	0.0000	0.713	0.713	0.000	0.713	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:40:00	0.667	0.713	0.0000	0.713	0.713	0.000	0.713	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:45:00	0.750	0.772	0.0000	0.772	0.772	0.000	0.772	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:50:00	0.833	0.772	0.0000	0.772	0.772	0.000	0.772	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	00:55:00	0.917	0.843	0.0000	0.843	0.843	0.000	0.843	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:00:00	1.000	0.843	0.0000	0.843	0.843	0.000	0.843	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:05:00	1.083	0.933	0.0000	0.933	0.933	0.000	0.933	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:10:00	1.167	0.933	0.0000	0.933	0.933	0.000	0.933	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:15:00	1.250	1.049	0.0000	1.049	1.049	0.000	1.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:20:00	1.333	1.049	0.0000	1.049	1.049	0.000	1.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:25:00	1.417	1.207	0.0000	1.207	1.207	0.000	1.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:30:00	1.500	1.207	0.0000	1.207	1.207	0.000	1.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:35:00	1.583	1.436	0.0000	1.436	1.436	0.000	1.436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:40:00	1.667	1.436	0.0000	1.436	1.436	0.000	1.436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
01/01/2010	01:45:00	1.750	1.007	0.0000	1.007	1.007	0.000	1.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Figure 4.51 Example of a result report DFS0 file per deployment (a porous pavement control)

1. Date/Time. Calendar time for the simulated time steps
2. Elapsed Time [T]. Time elapsed relative to simulation start
3. Total Inflow [L/T]. Inflow to the LID unit given as a multiple of the rain intensity and the collecting area outside LID/LID area. It is the run-on from the collecting area outside the LID and rain on top of the LID unit. The run on represents the net rain on the impervious collecting area, i.e. with initial losses subtracted.
4. Total Evap [L/T]. Evaporation based on given Climatology parameter specified by the User valid for the catchment as well as for the LID unit.
5. Surface Infil [L/T]. Infiltration from the surface layer to the pavement layer.
6. Pavement Perc [L/T]. Flow from the pavement layer to the next layer i.e. storage layer or optional soil layer.
7. Soil Perc [L/T]. Flow from the optional soil layer to the storage layer.
8. Storage Exfil [L/T]. Infiltration from the storage layer to the surrounding soil.
9. Surface Runoff [L/T]. Represents overland flow for vegetative swales or overflow for other LIDs
10. Drain Outflow [L/T]. Water flow through the optional underdrain.
11. Surface Level [L]. accumulated water on the surface expressed as the water height on the surface. Maximum value is the specified surface storage depth/berm height.
12. Pavement Level [L]. Accumulated water depth in the pavement layer. Maximum value is the pavement thickness.
13. Soil Moisture Content []. Presented as a fraction relative to the total volume of the optional soil layer. Corresponds to the water that is held in the spaces between soil particles. Maximum soil moisture (i.e. full saturation) is equivalent to the specified soil porosity.



14. Storage Level [L]. Accumulated water in the storage layer expressed as the water height in the storage. Maximum value is the storage height.

LID Performance Summary

The LID Performance Summary is provided as part of the overall simulation summary file. The summary reports the overall storage/loss depths and volume balance for each LID deployment (see example in Figure 4.52).

```
*****
LID Performance Summary
*****
```

Subcatchment	LID Control	Total Inflow in	Evap Loss in	Infil Loss in	Surface Outflow in	Drain Outflow in	Initial Storage in	Final Storage in	Continuity Error %
Urban_Catchment_1	4_Rain_barrel	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.20	1.43
Urban_Catchment_1	3_Infiltration_trench	8.32	0.00	0.00	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban_Catchment_1	2_Porous_pavement	8.32	0.00	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban_Catchment_1	6_Rain_garden	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	93.21	0.11
Urban_Catchment_1	1_Bio_retention_cell	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	53.21	0.20

Figure 4.52 Example of a LID Performance Summary

4.8 Groundwater

A sketch of the two-zone groundwater model that is used in EPA SWMM is shown in Figure 4.53. The upper zone is unsaturated at a varying moisture content of q . The lower zone is saturated and therefore its moisture content is fixed at the soil porosity h . The fluxes shown in the figure, expressed as volume per unit area per unit time, consist of the following:

- f_i infiltration from the surface
- f_{EU} evapotranspiration from the upper zone which is a fixed fraction of the un-used surface evaporation
- f_{UJ} percolation from the upper to lower zone which depends on the upper zone moisture content q and depth d_U
- f_{EL} evapotranspiration from the lower zone, which is a function of the depth of the upper zone d_U
- f_L percolation from the lower zone to deep groundwater which depends on the lower zone depth d_L
- f_G lateral groundwater interflow to the conveyance network which depends on the lower zone depth d_L as well as depths in the receiving channel or node.

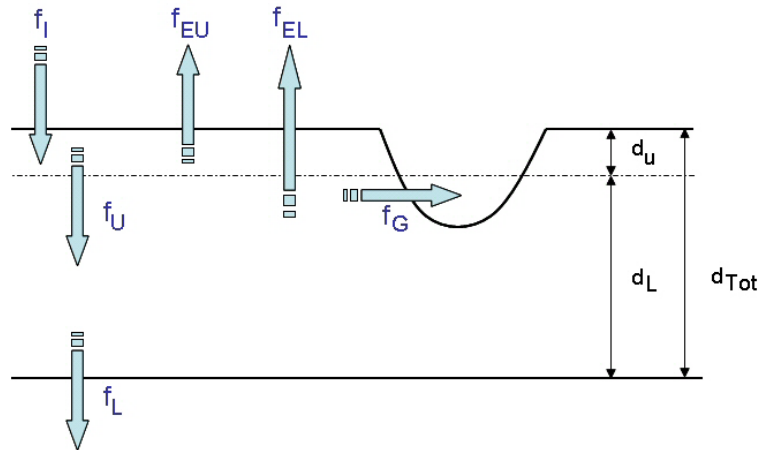


Figure 4.53 Groundwater Modelling Concept

After computing the water fluxes at a given point in time, a mass balance is written for the change in water volume stored in each zone so that a new water table depth and unsaturated zone moisture content can be computed for the next time step.

The SWMM Groundwater editor organizes the related input data for Groundwater into the following groups:

- Identification
- Groundwater Properties



ID	Catchment ID	Aquifer ID	Node ID	Catchment surface elev. [ft]	GW flow coefficient (A1) [ft ² /s/ac]
1	MDC_485	MDC_485	GIS2003888	21	0.0008
2	MDC_1128	MDC_1128	GIS2003110	44	0.0008
3	NNBI-07_16-C	NNBI-07_16-C	GIS2003105	51.81	0.0008
4	NNBI-07_1-C	NNBI-07_1-C	GIS2002939	42.92	0.0004
5	NNBI-07_2-C	NNBI-07_2-C	GIS2003106	52.57	0.0008
6	NNBI-07_3-C	NNBI-07_3-C	GIS2003107	57.55	0.0008

Figure 4.54 The SWMM Groundwater editor

Identification

The Identification groupbox of the Groundwater editor holds associated Catchment, Aquifer, and receiving Node information for the groundwater flow parameter set.

Figure 4.55 The Groundwater Identification group



Table 4.34 Edit fields in the Groundwater Identification group (mss_Groundwater)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Groundwater flow parameter set ID	Yes	MUID
Catchment ID	ID of catchment associated with the groundwater flow parameters	Yes	SubCatchID
Description	Optional descriptive information for groundwater flow parameters	No	Description
Aquifer ID	ID of Aquifer describing sub-surface soil properties, thickness, and initial conditions.	Yes	AquiferID
Node ID	ID of node receiving groundwater from the catchment	Yes	NodeID

Groundwater Properties

Define groundwater flow properties on the Groundwater Properties groupbox of the Groundwater editor.

Groundwater properties

Catchment surface elev.	21 [ft]	Surface water flow coefficient (A2)	0 [ft ² /s/ac]
GW flow coefficient (A1)	0.0008 [ft ² /s/ac]	Surface water flow exponent (B2)	0
GW flow exponent (B1)	2	GW interaction coefficient (A3)	0 [ft/s/ac]
Surface water height (Hsw)	0 [ft]	Channel bottom height (Hcb)	11.4 [ft]
Bottom elevation	3.28084 [ft]	Water table elevation	50.75459 [ft]
Unsat. zone moisture	0.33		
☐ Custom lateral flow equation			Edit...
☒ Custom deep flow equation	0*(Hgw-Hcb)^2+0.0001*Hgw/Hgs		Edit...

Figure 4.56 The Groundwater Properties group



Table 4.35 Edit fields in the Groundwater Properties group (mss_Groundwater)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Catchment Surface Elev.	Elevation of the catchment surface	Yes	SurfElev
GW Flow Coefficient (A1)	Groundwater flow coefficient A1 in the groundwater flow formula	Yes	A1
GW Flow Exponent (B1)	Groundwater flow exponent B1 in the groundwater flow formula	Yes	B1
Surface Water Flow Coefficient (A2)	Surface water flow coefficient A2 in the groundwater flow formula	Yes	A2
Surface Water Flow Exponent (B2)	Surface water flow exponent B2 in the groundwater flow formula	Yes	B2
GW Interaction Coefficient (A3)	Surface water - Groundwater interaction coefficient A3 in the groundwater flow formula	Yes	A3
Surface Water Height (Hsw)	Fixed level of surface water	Yes	Hsw
Channel Bottom Height (Hcb)	Level of receiving node invert	Yes	Hcb
Bottom Elevation	Elevation of the bottom of the aquifer below this particular catchment. Leave blank to use the value from the parent aquifer	Yes	BottomElev
Water Table Elevation	Initial water table elevation at the start of the simulation for this particular catchment. Leave blank to use the value from the parent aquifer.	Yes	WTElev
Unsat. Zone Moisture	Moisture content of the unsaturated upper zone above the water table for this particular catchment at the start of the simulation (volumetric fraction). Leave blank to use the value from the parent aquifer.	Yes	UZoneMoisture



Table 4.35 Edit fields in the Groundwater Properties group (mss_Groundwater)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Custom Lateral Flow Equation	Option to use a user-defined groundwater flow equation for lateral groundwater flow (QL). The equation will be used in addition to the standard equation to compute groundwater outflow from the subcatchment.	No	Lateral-FlowEquation
Custom Deep Flow Equation	Option to use a user-defined groundwater flow equation for deep groundwater flow (QD). The equation will be used to replace the standard equation for deep groundwater flow.	No	DeepFlowEquation

Custom Groundwater Flow Equations

Tick on the associated checkboxes to define and use custom groundwater flow equations.

☒ Custom lateral flow equation [Edit...](#)
☒ Custom deep flow equation [Edit...](#)

Figure 4.57 Define custom groundwater flow equations on the Groundwater editor

Click on the 'Edit' buttons to access the Custom Groundwater Flow Equation dialog, where one may define an equation in the input box.



Custom ground water flow equation

The standard equation for lateral groundwater flow is:
 $Q_L = A1 \cdot (H_{gw} - H_{cb})^{B1} - A2 \cdot (H_{sw} - H_{cb})^{B2} + A3 \cdot H_{gw} \cdot H_{sw}$

The standard equation for deep groundwater flow is:
 $Q_D = LGLR \cdot H_{gw} / H_{gs}$
 where LGLR is the aquifer lower GW loss rate

Enter an expression to use in addition to the standard equation for lateral groundwater flow (leave blank to use only the standard equation):

The result of evaluating your custom equation will be added onto the result of the standard equation. To replace the standard equation completely set all of its coefficients to 0.

You can use the following symbols in your expression:
 Hgw (for height of the groundwater table)
 Hsw (for height of the surface water above aquifer bottom)
 Hcb (for height of the channel bottom above aquifer bottom)
 Hgs (for height of ground surface above aquifer bottom)
 Theta (for moisture content of unsaturated upper zone)
 Ksat (for saturated hydraulic conductivity)

Use the STEP function to have flow only when the groundwater level is above a certain threshold. For example, the expression:
 $0.001 \cdot (H_{gw} - 5) \cdot \text{STEP}(H_{gw} - 5)$
 would generate flow only when Hgw was above 5.

OK Cancel

Figure 4.58 The Custom Groundwater Flow Equation dialog



5 Boundary Conditions

A model boundary condition is defined as an external interference driving the behaviour of computed variables within the model domain.

Time series data representing rainfall, evaporation, water stages, and the like, are important drivers in model simulations. Boundary conditions describe the loading of these timeseries in the model.

5.1 Rain Gauges

Rain Gauges supply precipitation data for one or more catchments in a study area. The rainfall data can be either a user-defined time series (specified in Time Series editor as Type Rainfall) or come from an external file.

Several different popular rainfall file formats are supported, as well as a standard user-defined formats. These are:

- DSI-3240 and related formats which record hourly rainfall at U.S. National Weather Service (NWS) and Federal Aviation Agency stations, available online from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) at www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html.
- DSI-3260 and related formats which record fifteen minute rainfall at NWS stations, also available online from NCDC.
- HLY03 and HLY21 formats for hourly rainfall at Canadian stations, available online from Environment Canada at www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca.
- FIF21 format for fifteen minute rainfall at Canadian stations, also available online from Environment Canada.
- A standard user-prepared format where each line of the file contains the station ID, year, month, day, hour, minute, and non-zero precipitation reading, all separated by one or more spaces. An excerpt from the user-prepared format might look as follows:

```
STA01 2004 6 12 00 00 0.12
STA01 2004 6 12 01 00 0.04
STA01 2004 6 22 16 00 0.07
```

When a file is used as a source of rain gauge data, the user must supply the name of the file and the name of the recording station referenced in the file.

For the standard user-prepared format, the rainfall type (e.g., intensity or volume), recording time interval, and depth units must also be supplied as rain gauge properties.

For other file types these properties are defined by their respective file formats and are automatically recognized by SWMM.



The SWMM Rain Gauge editor organizes the related input data for the rainfall data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and location information.
- **Rain Gauge Properties.** Source data and data format information.

	ID	X coordinate [ft]	Y coordinate [ft]	Source data format	File	Station
1	Bradley	1018363.03684814	902541.555205181	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
2	MDC-RG-6	1015421.96895429	841019.870150092	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
3	MDC-RG-7	1016590.47129129	836879.235831226	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
4	Newington	1006118.2573537	816159.729426393	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
5	MDC-RG-5	1014148.60721567	846347.268622272	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
6	WestHartford	913217.576557224	800167.538445429	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
7	MDC-RG-4	1025546.38617578	831671.767469512	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1
8	MDC-RG-2	1023819.10812406	850547.276595042	FILE	CSO_1year_Oct1951.dat	1

Figure 5.1 The SWMM Rain Gauge editor

Identification

The identification group holds rain gauge ID and location information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.



Table 5.1 Edit fields in the Rain Gauge Identification group (mss_Raingauge)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	ID of Rain gauge	Yes	MUID
X	X coordinate of rain gauge	Yes	GeomX
Y	Y coordinate of rain gauge	Yes	GeomY

Rain Gauge Properties

Define the data source for rain gauges under the Rain Gauge Properties tab page of the editor.

Table 5.2 Edit fields in the Rain Gauge Properties tab page (mss_Raingauge)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Source Data Format Radio buttons	Radio buttons for defining source data format: FILE TIMESERIES	Yes	TypeNo
FILE	Name of rainfall data file	Yes If TypeNo = 1	FileNameSeries
Station Name	Station ID in the data file	Yes If TypeNo = 1	StationNumber
Unit Type	Unit type (in or mm) Depth units (IN or MM) for rainfall values in user-prepared files (other standard file formats have fixed units depending on the format).	Yes If TypeNo = 1	UnitNo
TIME-SERIES	ID of Time Series item	Yes If TypeNo = 2	TimeSeriesID
Description	Optional rain gauge record description	No	Description
Format	Rainfall data value format: INTENSITY VOLUME CUMULATIVE	Yes If TypeNo = 2	FormNo



Table 5.2 Edit fields in the Rain Gauge Properties tab page (mss_Raingauge)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Time Interval	Time interval between readings in the timeseries in decimal hours or hours:minutes format.	Yes If TypeNo = 2	TimeInterval
Snow Catch Deficiency Correction Factor, SCF	Snow catch deficiency correction factor that corrects readings for snowfall.	Yes	Scf

The following formats are supported when using TIMESERIES for rain gauge data:

- **INTENSITY.** Each value is an average rate (in/h or mm/h) over the recording interval.
- **VOLUME.** Each value is the volume of rain that fell over the recording interval (in or mm).
- **CUMULATIVE.** Each value represents the cumulative rainfall that has occurred since the start of the last series of non-zero values (in or mm).

5.2 Dry Weather Flow

Dry Weather Flows are continuous inflows that typically reflect the contribution from sanitary sewage in sewer systems or base flows in pipes and stream channels. They are represented by an average inflow rate that can be periodically adjusted on a monthly, daily, and hourly basis by applying Time Patterns multipliers to this average value.

The SWMM Dry Weather Flow editor organizes the related input data for each dry weather inflow into the following groups:

- **Identification.** The Identification group holds Dry Weather Flow setup ID and connectivity information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.
- **Flow Data.** Define flow values and associated patterns under the Flow Data group.
- **Pollutants.** Define pollutants attached to dry weather flow under the Pollutants group.



Dry weather flow

Identification

ID: CDM140 Load to: CDM140 ...

Description:

Insert Delete

Flow data

Average flow: 0.0234 [Mgal/d]

Monthly: ... Daily: ...

Week hourly: ParkEast_HourlyWD ... Weekend hourly: ParkEast_HourlyWE ...

Pollutants

☐ Attach pollutants to dry weather flow

Insert Delete 0/0 rows, 0 selected

Pollutant data

Pollutant ID	Base value	Use monthly pattern	Monthly pattern	Use daily pattern
--------------	------------	---------------------	-----------------	-------------------

< >

ID ALL Clear Show selected Show data errors 1/2

Dry weather flow

ID	Load to	Description	Average flow [Mgal/d]	Monthly	Daily	Week hourly
1 CDM140	CDM140		0.0234			ParkEast_Hourly
2 CDM150	CDM150		0.025532			LowerGully_Hot
3 CDM234	CDM234		0.0002			NM2_HourlyWD

Figure 5.2 The SWMM Dry Weather Flow editor

Identification and Flow Data

The Identification group holds Dry Weather Flow ID and connectivity information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Define associated flow values and patterns for the DWF setup under the Flow Data group.

Table 5.3 Edit fields in the Dry Weather Flow editor (mss_DWF)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Identification			
ID	ID Dry Weather Flow	Yes	MUID
Load To	ID of Node ID for DWF load	Yes	NodeID
Description	Optional description for the DWF setup	No	Description



Table 5.3 Edit fields in the Dry Weather Flow editor (mss_DWF)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Flow Data			
Average Flow	Average DWF value	Yes	FlowValue
Monthly	Monthly Pattern ID	No	PatternMonthID
Daily	Daily Pattern ID	No	PatternWeekID
Week Hourly	Hourly Pattern ID for weekdays	No	PatternWeek-HourlyID
Weekend Hourly	Hourly Pattern ID for week-ends	No	PatternWeek-endHourlyID

Pollutants

Define pollutants attached to dry weather flows under the Pollutants group. Tick on the 'Attach pollutants to dry weather flow' option to include pollutants in the DWF setup. Specify pollutant parameters in the secondary table.

Table 5.4 Edit fields in the Dry Weather Flow Pollutants Group (mss_DWFD)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Attach Pollutants to Dry Weather Flow	Option to activate/define a DWF pollutant component for a simulation	Yes	PollutNo
Pollutant ID	ID of Pollutant	Yes If PollutNo = 1	PollutantID
Base Value	Base value of pollutant	Yes If PollutNo = 1	BValue
Use Monthly Pattern	Option to use a monthly pollutant pattern	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UseMonthlyPtn
Monthly	ID of Pattern of Monthly type	Yes If UseWeek-endPtn = 1	PatternMonthID



Table 5.4 Edit fields in the Dry Weather Flow Pollutants Group (mss_DWFD)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Use Daily Pattern	Option to use a daily pollutant pattern	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UseDailyPtn
Daily	ID of Pattern of Daily type	Yes If UseDailyPtn = 1	PatternWeekID
Use hourly pattern	Option to use an hourly pollutant pattern	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UseHourlyPtn
Week hourly	ID of Pattern of Hourly type	Yes If UseHourlyPtn = 1	PatternWeek-HourlyID
Use Week-end Pattern	Option to use a different hourly pollutant pattern for weekends	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UseWeek-endPtn
Weekend hourly	ID of Pattern of Weekend type	Yes If UseWeek-endPtn = 1	PatternWeek-endHourlyID

5.3 Inflows

Direct Inflows are user-defined time series of inflows added directly into a node. They can be used for flow and water quality routing in the absence of runoff computations (as in a study area where no catchments are defined).

A pollutant component can only be defined as inflow to the system if it is attached to a flow component.

The CS SWMM Inflow editor organizes the related input data for each inflow into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and connectivity information.
- **Time Series.** Associated time series item.
- **Base Flow.** Base flow value and associated variation pattern.
- **Pollutants.** Pollutant attached to the inflow.

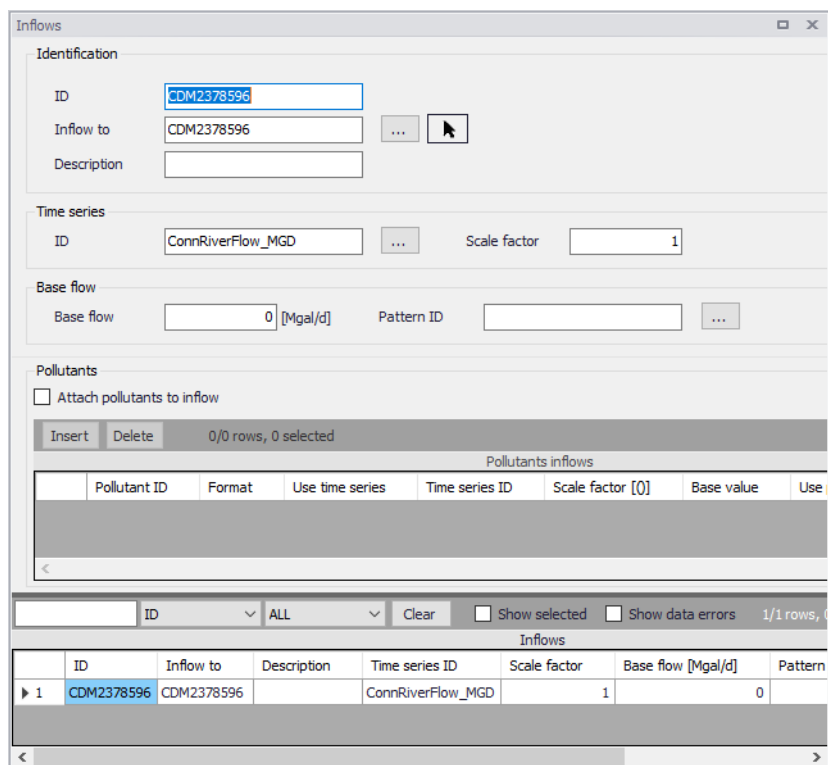


Figure 5.3 The SWMM Inflows editor

Identification, Time Series, and Base Flow

The Identification group holds inflow boundary ID and connectivity information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Define a time series to describe the time varying inflow component under the Time Series group.

The Base Flow group is where the base flow component of the inflow is defined.

Table 5.5 Edit fields in the Inflows editor (mss_Inflow)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Inflow boundary ID	Yes	MUID
Inflow To	ID of node where inflow is loaded	Yes	NodeID



Table 5.5 Edit fields in the Inflows editor (mss_Inflow)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Description	Optional description for the inflow boundary	No	Description
Time Series ID	ID of flow time series describing time-varying inflows	Yes	FlowSeriesID
Scale Factor	Factor multiplied to time series values	Yes	ScaleFlowFactor
Base Flow	Constant base flow value. If left blank then no base inflow is assumed.	Yes	BaseFlowValue
Pattern ID	Optional time pattern with factors for adjusting base flows	Yes	BaselinePatternID

Pollutants

Define pollutants attached to inflows under the Pollutants group. Tick on the 'Attach pollutants to inflow' option to include pollutants in the Inflow boundary setup. Specify pollutant parameters in the secondary table.

Table 5.6 Edit fields in the Inflows editor Pollutants group (mss_InflowD)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Attach Pollutants to Inflow	Option to activate/define a inflow pollutant setup	Yes	PollutNo
Pollutant ID	ID of pollutant associated with the inflow boundary	Yes If PollutNo = 1	PollutantID
Format	Pollutant data Format: Mass Concentration	Yes If PollutNo = 1	FormatNo
Use Time Series	Option to use a time series to describe pollutant variation	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UseTimeSeries
Time Series ID	ID of pollutograph	Yes If UseTimeSeries = 1	PollutSeriesID
Scale Factor	Multiplier for adjusting time series values	Yes If UseTimeSeries = 1	ScalePollutValue



Table 5.6 Edit fields in the Inflows editor Pollutants group (mss_InflowD)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Base Value	Pollutant base value	Yes If PollutNo = 1	BasePollutValue
Use Pattern	Option to use a time pattern to describe pollutant base value variation	Yes If PollutNo = 1	UsePattern
Base Pattern	Time pattern ID whose factors adjust base pollutant values	Yes If UsePattern = 1	BasePatternID
Unit Factor	A factor for converting the units of pollutant mass flow rate into concentration mass units per second	Yes If PollutNo = 1 and FormatNo = 2	ConvFactor



6 Tables

The SWMM Tables Section in MIKE+ holds data for the following tabular data types:

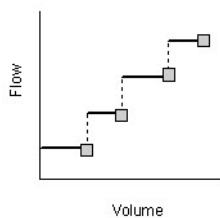
- Curves and Relations
- Materials

Tabular data are used to describe functional relationships between two quantities.

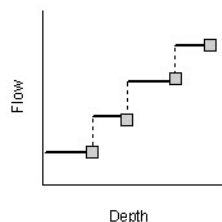
6.1 Curves and Relations

In the Curves and Relations editor, a number of tabular data used in other data dialogs are specified. The following curve types are available for SWMM models:

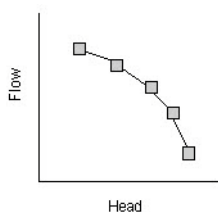
- **Storage.** Defines the geometry of a Storage Unit node by describing the variation of surface area as a function of water depth
- **Divider.** Defines how the diverted outflow from a Flow Divider node is related to the total inflow.
- **Tidal Curve.** Defines how the stage at an Outfall node varies by the hour of the day.
- **Rating.** Relates flow through an Outlet link to the head difference across the outlet
- **Control.** Sets how the control setting of a pump or flow regulator varies as a function of some control variable (such as water level at a particular node) as specified in control rule. Is also used to adjust the flow from an LID unit's underdrain based on head.
- **Shape.** Describes how the width of a customized cross-sectional shape varies with height for a Conduit link.
- **Weir.** Defines how a weir discharge coefficient varies with head.
- **Pump curve.** Relates flow through a pump to the depth or volume at the upstream node or to the head delivered by the pump. The following types of pump curves are available:
 - **Pump Curve 1 (Volume-Flow).** An off-line pump with a wet well where flow increases incrementally with wet well volume



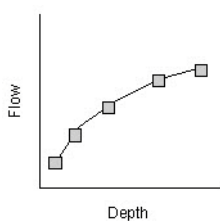
- **Pump Curve 2 (Depth-Flow).** An in-line pump where flow increases incrementally with inlet node depth



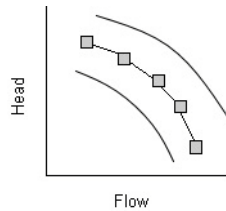
- **Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow).** An in-line pump where flow varies continuously with head difference between the inlet and outlet nodes



- **Pump Curve 4 (Depth-Flow).** A variable speed in-line pump where flow varies continuously with node depth



- **Pump Curve 5 (Head-Flow).** A variable speed version of the Type3 pump where the head versus flow curve shifts position when control rules change the pump's relative speed setting.



The Tabular Data (Curves) editor organizes the related input data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and type information.
- **Curve Values.** Secondary table containing tabular data values.

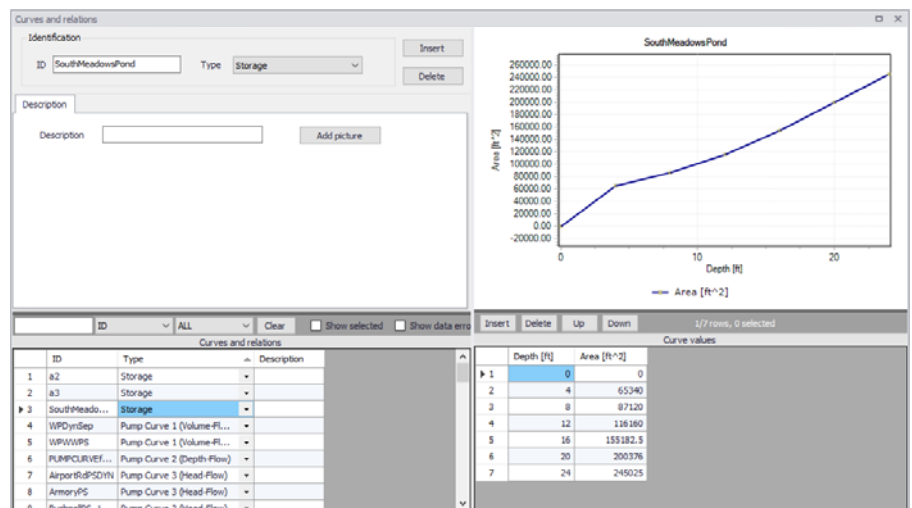


Figure 6.1 The SWMM Curves and Relations editor

Identification

The identification groupbox holds curve ID and Type information.

Identification

ID: SouthMeadowsPond Type: Storage [Insert] [Delete]

Figure 6.2 The Identification groupbox

Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively. Records are added to the primary table in the lower left corner of the editor.



ID	Type	Description
1	AirportRdPSDYN	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
2	AirpotRdT4	Pump Curve 4 (Depth-Flow)
3	ArmoryPS	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
4	BushnellPS_1	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
5	BushnellPS_2	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
6	CHURCHSG	Control
7	FishFryBase	Pump Curve 4 (Depth-Flow)
8	FishFryPSDYN	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
9	FishFryT4	Pump Curve 4 (Depth-Flow)
10	FishFryTDH	Pump Curve 3 (Head-Flow)
11	GBC_Horse10...	Shape

Figure 6.3 Primary table with the Curves and Relations list on the lower left side of the Curves and Relations editor

Table 6.1 Edit fields in the Curves and Relations Identification and Description groupbox

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Curve ID	Yes	MUID
Type	Type of curve	Yes	TypeNo
Description	User's descriptive information on the curve	No	Description

Add optional descriptive information for a curve on the Description tab page. An option for adding an images is also available.

Description

Add picture

Figure 6.4 The Description tab page



Curve Values

After inserting a new tabular data item, define the corresponding data values under the Curve Values table (i.e. secondary table to the right of primary table). Secondary table parameters/columns that should be filled vary depending on the curve and relation type.

A plot of the tabular data is also shown on the upper right corner of the editor.

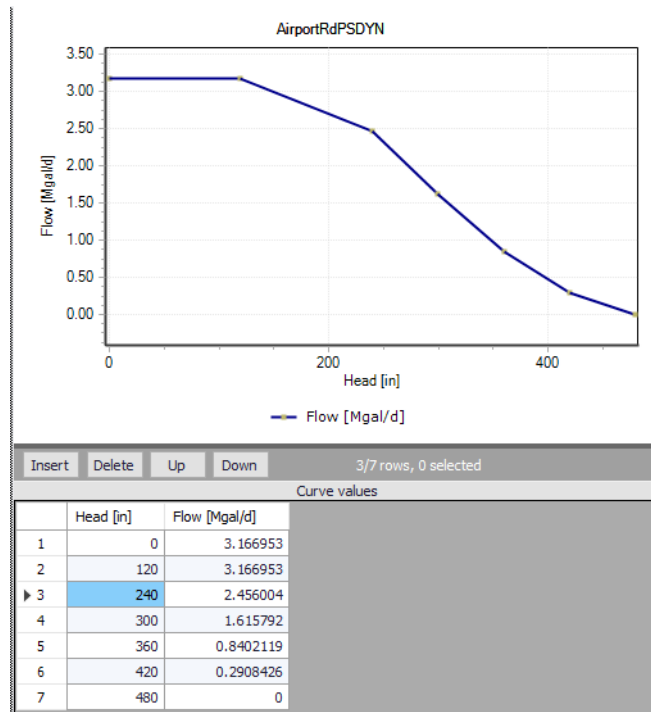


Figure 6.5 Secondary table containing Curves Values on the lower right side of the Curves and Relations editor. Also shown is the tabular data plot above the secondary Curve Values table.



Table 6.2 Edit fields in the Curve Values secondary table (mss_Tab)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
'Value1'	Value1, dependent on Type of curve (Depth, Inflow, Hour, Volume, Head)	Yes	Value1
'Value2'	Value2, dependent on Type of curve (Area, Outflow, Stage, Flow)	Yes	Value2

6.2 Materials

In MIKE+, a link may be characterised by material, which determines the Manning friction coefficient (Manning), the Colebrook-White coefficient (EQ Roughness), or Hazen-Williams coefficient (H-W Coefficient) for the conduit. It is optional to use either the default roughness values for specific materials or local values.

Specification of the different kind of materials and roughness coefficients is done through the Materials editor.



Materials

Identification

ID

Initial value Description

Manning (M) [m^{1/3}/s]

EQ roughness [mft]

H-W coefficient

ID ALL Clear ☐ Show selected ☐ Show data errors 1/9 rows

	ID	Manning (M) [m ^{1/3} /s]	EQ roughness [mft]	H-W coefficient	Description
▶ 1	Cement Mortar	77	3.28084	120	
2	Ceramics	70	8.2021	110	
3	Concrete (Normal)	75	4.92126	120	
4	Concrete (Rough)	68	9.84252	100	
5	Concrete (Smooth)	85	1.64042	140	
6	Iron (cast)	70	8.2021	120	
7	Iron (wrought)	65	11.48294	100	
8	Plastic	80	3.28084	140	
9	Stone	80	3.28084	130	

Figure 6.6 Materials editor

MIKE+ has the following pre-defined Material types with friction loss properties:

- Cement Mortar
- Ceramics
- Concrete (Normal)
- Concrete (Rough)
- Concrete (Smooth)
- Iron (cast)
- Iron (wrought)
- Plastic
- Stone



Table 6.3 Edit fields in the Materials editor (ms_Material)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Material type ID	Yes	MUID
Manning	Manning roughness value	Yes If 'Manning Explicit' or 'Manning Implicit' is used	Manning
EQ Roughness	Equivalent roughness	Yes If 'Colebrook-White' formulation is used	EQRough
H-W Coefficient	Hazen-Williams roughness coefficient	Yes If 'Hazen-Williams' is used	HWCoef
Description	User's descriptive information on the material	Optional	Description



7 Time Series

Time series items are used to describe the variation of parameters over time.

7.1 Time Series

Time Series may be user specified or taken from external measured data of e.g. rainfall, evaporation, inflows to nodes of the drainage system, and water stage at outfall boundary nodes.

The following types of SWMM Time Series items may be defined in MIKE+:

- Rainfall
- Temperature
- Inflow hydrograph
- Evaporation
- Outfall stage
- Inflow pollutograph

Define Time Series items via the SWMM Time Series editor. The editor organizes time series data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and time series type information.
- **Time Series Format.** Set source of time series values.
- **Time Series Data Values.** Secondary table where values for internal time series are defined.

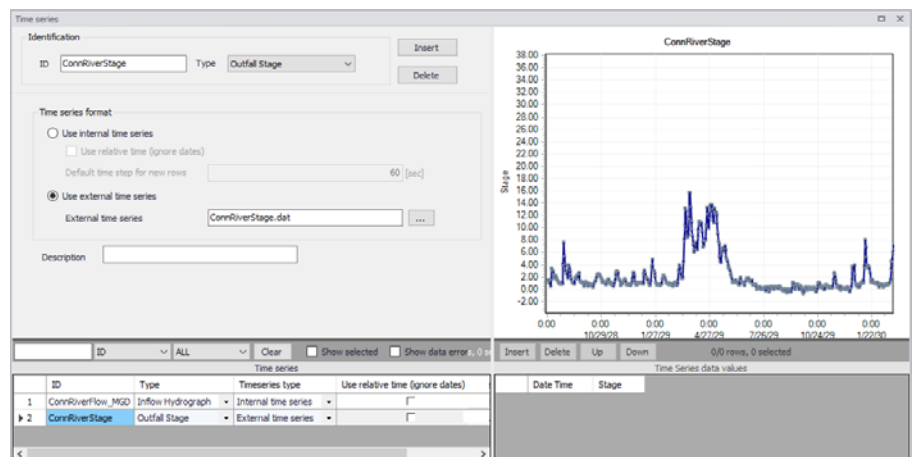


Figure 7.1 The SWMM Time Series editor



The time component of time series data may be defined as:

- Calendar date/time of day
- As elapsed hours since the start of the simulation (i.e. relative time)

For rainfall time series, it is only necessary to enter periods with non-zero rainfall amounts. SWMM interprets the rainfall value as a constant value lasting over the recording interval specified for the rain gage which utilizes the time series. For all other types of time series, SWMM uses interpolation to estimate values at times that fall in between the recorded values.

The SWMM engine supports the following external time series data formats:

- **Date / time / value format.** Dates are entered as month/day/year (e.g., 7/21/2004) and times in 24-hour military time format (e.g. 8:30 pm is 20:30). After the first date, additional dates need only be entered whenever a new day occurs.
- **Time / value format.** Times are entered as hours since simulation start. Time can either be decimal hours or military time since the start of a simulation (e.g., 2 days, 4 hours and 20 minutes can be entered as either 52.333 or 52:20).

Each entry is separated by one or more spaces or tab characters.

Table 7.1 Edit fields in the Time Series editor (mss_Timeseries)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	ID of Time Series	Yes	MUID
Type	Type of Time Series: Rainfall (TypeNo = 1) Temperature (TypeNo = 2) Inflow Hydrograph (TypeNo = 3) Evaporation (TypeNo = 4) Outfall Stage (TypeNo = 5) Inflow Pollutograph (TypeNo = 6)	Yes	TypeNo
Use Internal Time Series radio button	Option to define time series values directly on the interface	Yes	TimeSeriesTypeNo = 1
Use Relative Time (Ignore Dates)	Option to define time series values with time axis relative to simulation start	Yes If TimeSeriesTypeNo = 1	UseRelative-Time



Table 7.1 Edit fields in the Time Series editor (mss_Timeseries)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Default Time Step for new Rows	Time step between records when inserting time series values in the secondary table	Yes If TimeSeriesTypeNo = 1	m_GlobalParameter.SWMM.TimeSeries_DeltaT.ValueDouble
Use External Time Series radio button	Option to define time series values from an external file	Yes	TimeSeriesTypeNo = 2
External Time Series	Name and location of external time series file	Yes TimeSeriesTypeNo = 2	ExternalTimeSeriesFile
Description	Optional description for the time series item	No	Description

7.2 Time Patterns

Time Patterns are used to describe the cyclic behaviour of parameter values and time series. Time patterns may be of the following types:

- **Monthly.** Defines a multiplier for each month of the year.
- **Daily.** Defines a multiplier for each day of the week.
- **Hourly.** Defines a multiplier for each hour from 12 AM to 11 PM.
- **Weekend (Hourly).** Defines hourly multipliers for weekend days.

The SWMM Time Patterns editor organizes the related input data for time patterns into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification and pattern type information.
- **Pattern Data.** Pattern adjustment factors.



Time patterns

Identification

ID: Type:

Description:

Pattern Types

Monthly	Daily	Week AM	Week PM	Weekend AM	Weekend PM
January 1	Monday 0.3	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1
February 1	Tuesday 1.3	01 1	01 1	01 1	01 1
March 1	Wednesday 1.3	02 1	02 1	02 1	02 1
April 1	Thursday 1	03 1	03 1	03 1	03 1
May 1	Friday 1.33	04 1	04 1	04 1	04 1
June 1	Saturday 1.2	05 1	05 1	05 1	05 1
July 1	Sunday 0.42	06 1	06 1	06 1	06 1
August 1		07 1	07 1	07 1	07 1
September 1		08 1	08 1	08 1	08 1
October 1		09 1	09 1	09 1	09 1
November 1		10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1
December 1		11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1

ID: Clear ☐ Show selected ☐ Show data errors 3/163 rows, 0 selected

	ID	Type	Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept
1	CBBI_HourlyWD	Hourly			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	CBBI_HourlyWE	Weekend			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	dayWH1	Daily			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	dayWH13	Daily			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	dayWI-08	Daily			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 7.2 The SWMM Time Patterns editor

Identification

Table 7.2 Edit fields in the Time Patterns editor (mss_Pattern)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Pattern ID	Yes	MUID
Type	Pattern type: Monthly Daily Hourly Weekend	Yes	TypeNo
Description	Optional description for the pattern	No	Description



Pattern Data

Each pattern consists of a set of adjustment factors used as multipliers to a parameter base value (e.g. DWF, pollutants, catchment infiltration, etc.).

Table 7.3 Edit fields in the Pattern Data group (mss_Pattern)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Monthly			
Jan	Pattern value for January	Yes if Monthly	Mdr1
Feb	Pattern value for February	Yes if Monthly	Mdr2
Mar	Pattern value for March	Yes if Monthly	Mdr3
Apr	Pattern value for April	Yes if Monthly	Mdr4
May	Pattern value for May	Yes if Monthly	Mdr5
Jun	Pattern value for June	Yes if Monthly	Mdr6
Jul	Pattern value for July	Yes if Monthly	Mdr7
Aug	Pattern value for August	Yes if Monthly	Mdr8
Sep	Pattern value for September	Yes if Monthly	Mdr9
Oct	Pattern value for October	Yes if Monthly	Mdr10
Nov	Pattern value for November	Yes if Monthly	Mdr11
Dec	Pattern value for December	Yes if Monthly	Mdr12
Daily			
Mon	Pattern value for Monday	Yes if Daily	Day1
Tue	Pattern value for Tuesday	Yes if Daily	Day2
Wed	Pattern value for Wednesday	Yes if Daily	Day3



Table 7.3 Edit fields in the Pattern Data group (mss_Pattern)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Thu	Pattern value for Thursday	Yes if Daily	Day4
Fri	Pattern value for Friday	Yes if Daily	Day5
Sat	Pattern value for Saturday	Yes if Daily	Day6
Sun	Pattern value for Sunday	Yes if Daily	Day7
Week AM			
12	Pattern value for 12AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM12
01	Pattern value for 01AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM1
02	Pattern value for 02AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM2
03	Pattern value for 03AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM3
04	Pattern value for 04AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM4
05	Pattern value for 05AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM5
06	Pattern value for 06AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM6
07	Pattern value for 07AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM7
08	Pattern value for 08AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM8
09	Pattern value for 09AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM9
10	Pattern value for 10AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM10
11	Pattern value for 11AM week	Yes if Hourly	AM11
Week PM			
12	Pattern value for 12PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM12
01	Pattern value for 01PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM1
02	Pattern value for 02PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM2



Table 7.3 Edit fields in the Pattern Data group (mss_Pattern)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
03	Pattern value for 03PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM3
04	Pattern value for 04PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM4
05	Pattern value for 05PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM5
06	Pattern value for 06PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM6
07	Pattern value for 07PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM7
08	Pattern value for 08PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM8
09	Pattern value for 09PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM9
10	Pattern value for 10PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM10
11	Pattern value for 11PM week	Yes if Hourly	PM11
Weekend AM			
12	Pattern value for 12AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW12
01	Pattern value for 01AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW1
02	Pattern value for 02AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW2
03	Pattern value for 03AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW3
04	Pattern value for 04AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW4
05	Pattern value for 05AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW5
06	Pattern value for 06AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW6
07	Pattern value for 07AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW7
08	Pattern value for 08AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW8
09	Pattern value for 09AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW9



Table 7.3 Edit fields in the Pattern Data group (mss_Pattern)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
10	Pattern value for 10AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW10
11	Pattern value for 11AM week-end	Yes if Weekend	AMW11
Weekend PM			
12	Pattern value for 12PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW12
01	Pattern value for 01PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW1
02	Pattern value for 02PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW2
03	Pattern value for 03PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW3
04	Pattern value for 04PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW4
05	Pattern value for 05PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW5
06	Pattern value for 06PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW6
07	Pattern value for 07PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW7
08	Pattern value for 08PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW8
09	Pattern value for 09PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW9
10	Pattern value for 10PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW10
11	Pattern value for 11PM week-end	Yes if Weekend	PMW11



8 Water Quality Modelling with SWMM

SWMM models in MIKE+ can model both the quantity and quality of runoff generated within catchments, as well as the flow rates, depths, and water quality in pipes and channels over a simulation period.

Water quality routing within conduits assumes that the conduit behaves as a continuously stirred tank reactor (CSTR). Although a plug flow reactor assumption might be more realistic, the differences will be small if the travel time through the conduit is on the same order as the routing time step. The concentration of a constituent exiting the conduit at the end of a time step is found by integrating the conservation of mass equation, using average values for quantities that might change over the time step such as flow rate and conduit volume.

Water quality modelling within storage unit nodes follows the same approach used for conduits. For other types of nodes that have no volume, the quality of water exiting the node is simply the mixture concentration of all water entering the node. The production and fate of pollutant loads associated with runoff is also modelled.

The following processes can be modelled for any number of user-defined water quality constituents:

- Dry-weather pollutant buildup over different land uses
- Pollutant washoff from each land use during storm events
- Direct contribution of rainfall deposition
- Reduction in dry-weather buildup due to street cleaning
- Reduction in washoff load due to BMPs
- Entry of dry weather sanitary flows and user-specified external inflows at any point in the conveyance system
- Routing of water quality constituents through the pipe/channel network
- Reduction in constituent concentration through treatment at junction nodes or in storage units

8.1 Pollutants

The generation, inflow, and fate of any number of user-specified pollutants can be modelled with SWMM models in MIKE+.

Define pollutants via the SWMM Pollutants editor. The editor organizes pollutant data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification information.
- **General.** Tab page holding pollutant concentrations and characteristics.



- **Description.** Tab page for optional pollutant item description.

Figure 8.1 The SWMM Pollutants editor

Identification

The Identification group holds pollutant item ID information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Figure 8.2 The Pollutants editor Identification group

Table 8.1 Edit fields in the Pollutants Identification group and Description tab page (mss_Pollutant)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Unique ID for pollutant component	Yes	MUID
Description	Optional description for the pollutant item	No	Description



Optional descriptive information about the pollutant item may be added via the Description tab page. The page also offers an option for adding images related to the item.

Figure 8.3 The Pollutants editor Description tab page

General

Define pollutant properties on the General tab page of the Pollutants editor.

Figure 8.4 The Pollutants editor General tab page

Pollutants may be expressed in: milligrams/liter, micrograms/liter, or counts/liter

Co-pollutants can also be modelled, which are pollutants whose runoff concentrations contribute to the runoff concentrations of the active pollutant. For example, pollutant X can have a co-pollutant Y, meaning that the runoff concentration of X will have some fixed fraction of the runoff concentration of Y added to it.

The pollutant buildup and washoff on catchment areas are determined by the Land Uses assigned to those areas.



Table 8.2 Edit fields in the Pollutants General tab page (mss_Pollutant)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Units	Dropdown menu for selecting units for pollutant item: mg/L µg/L #/L	Yes	TypeNo
Rain	Concentration of the pollutant in rain water	Yes	Crain
Groundwater	Concentration of the pollutant in groundwater	Yes	Cgw
Infiltration and Inflow Flows	Concentration of the pollutant in any infiltration or inflow	Yes	Cii
Dry Weather Flow	Concentration of the pollutant in DWF	Yes	Cdwf
Initial	Concentration of the pollutant throughout the network at the start of the simulation	Yes	Cinit
First Order Decay Coefficient	First order decay coefficient of the pollutant	Yes	Kdecay
Co-pollutant ID	ID of the co-pollutant whose runoff concentration contributes to the concentration of the current pollutant	Yes	CoPollut
Co-pollutant fraction	Fraction of co-pollutant's runoff concentration that contributes to the runoff concentration of the current pollutant	Yes	CoFract
Buildup during snowfall only	Option to allow buildup only when there is snow cover	Yes	SnowFlag

8.2 Land Uses

Land Uses are categories of activities or land surfaces that are assigned to catchment areas. Examples of land use activities are residential, commercial, industrial, and undeveloped. Land surface characteristics might include roof tops, lawns, paved roads, undisturbed soils, etc. Land uses are used solely to allow spatial variation in pollutant buildup and washoff rates.



There is complete freedom in defining land uses and assigning them to catchment areas. One approach is to assign a mix of land uses to each catchment, in which case all land uses in the catchment will have the same pervious/impervious characteristics. If this is not appropriate then it is possible to create catchments that have just a single land use classification along with a set of pervious/impervious characteristics reflecting the classification.

The following processes may be defined for each land use category:

- Pollutant Buildup
- Pollutant Washoff
- Street Sweeping

The SWMM Land Uses editor organizes the land use data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** Land use item identification information.
- **General.** Associated street sweeping parameters.
- **Buildup.** Pollutant buildup characteristics.
- **Washoff.** Pollutant washoff parameters.
- **Description.** Optional descriptive information for land use item.

	ID	Interval between sweeps [d]	Pollutant availability [0]	Last sweep [d]	Description
1	Residential_1	0	0	0	
2	Residential_2	0	0	0	
3	Commercial	0	0	0	

Figure 8.5 The SWMM Land Uses Editor



Identification

The Identification group box holds land use item ID information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.

Identification

ID Commercial

Insert

Delete

Figure 8.6 The Land Uses editor Identification group

Table 8.3 Edit fields in the Land Use Identification group and Description tab page (mss_Landuse)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Land use item ID	Yes	MUID
Description	Optional description for land use item	No	Description

Add optional descriptive information about land use items via the Description tab page of the editor. The page also includes an option for adding images of the land use item.

General Buildup Washoff Description

Description

Add picture

Figure 8.7 The Land Uses editor Description tab page

General

Define land use parameters related to Street Sweeping, which affects the buildup of pollutants in areas.



Figure 8.8 The Land Uses General tab page

Table 8.4 Edit fields in the Land Uses General tab page (mss_Landuse)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Interval Between Sweeps	Days between sweeping	Yes	SweepInterval
Pollutant Availability	Fraction of pollutant buildup available for removal by street sweeping	Yes	Availability
Last Sweep	Days since last sweeping at start of the simulation	Yes	LastSweep

Buildup

Pollutant Buildup that accumulates over a category of Land Use is described by either a mass per unit of catchment area or per unit of curb length. The amount of buildup as a function of days of dry weather can be computed using one of the following functions:

Power Function

Pollutant buildup (B) accumulates proportional to time (t) raised to some power, until a maximum limit is achieved:

$$B = \text{Min}(C_1, C_2 t^{C_3}) \quad (8.1)$$

where C1 = maximum buildup possible (mass per unit of area or curb length), C2 = buildup rate constant, and C3 = time exponent.



Exponential Function

Buildup follows an exponential growth curve that approaches a maximum limit asymptotically:

$$B = C_1(1 - e^{-C_2 t}) \quad (8.2)$$

where C1 = maximum buildup possible (mass per unit of area or curb length) and C2 = buildup rate constant (1/days).

Saturation Function

Buildup begins at a linear rate which proceeds to decline constantly over time until a saturation value is reached:

$$B = \frac{C_1 t}{C_2 + t} \quad (8.3)$$

where C1 = maximum buildup possible (mass per unit area or curb length) and C2 = half-saturation constant (days to reach half of the maximum buildup).

Define pollutant buildup parameters for land uses on the Buildup tab page of the Land Uses editor. The list of pollutants for which to define parameters is based on pollutant items defined in the Pollutants editor. The following options are available for describing buildup processes for land uses:

- No Buildup
- Power
- Exponential
- Saturation
- Time Series. This option allows one to use a Time Series to describe the rate of buildup per day as a function of time. Define Time Series items in the Time Series editor with values expressed as mass per unit area (or curb length) per day.



Figure 8.9 The Land Uses Buildup tab page

Table 8.5 Edit fields in the Land Uses Buildup tab page (mss_Buildup)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Function Type	Choice of function tpe to use for Buildup computations: No Buildup Power Exponential Saturation Time Series	Yes	FuncTypeNo
Normalizer	Choice of normalizer to describe pollutant buildup in either mass per unit catchment area or mass per unit of curb length: Area Curb Length	Yes If Function <> No Buildup	NormalizerNo
Maximum Buildup	Coefficient C1 (Maximum buildup possible in mass per unit area or curb length)	Yes If Function <> No Buildup	C1
Rate	Buildup rate constant	Yes if Function is Power or Exponential	C2
Time Exponent	Time exponent in Power Function	Yes if Function is Power	C3
Half-Saturation Time	Half-saturation constant (days to reach half of the maximum buildup)	Yes if Function is Saturation	C3



Table 8.5 Edit fields in the Land Uses Buildup tab page (mss_Buildup)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Time Series	Time series containing buildup rates. Define values in mass per unit area (or curb length) per day	Yes, if Function is external time series	ExternalTime-SeriesID
Scaling Factor	A scaling factor used to adjust buildup rates listed in the time series	Yes, if Function is external time series	C2_Scalingfactor

Washoff

Pollutant Washoff from a given land use category during wet weather periods can be described in one of the following ways:

Exponential Washoff

The washoff load (W) in units of mass per hour is proportional to the product of runoff raised to some power and to the amount of buildup remaining:

$$W = C_1 q^{C_2} B \quad (8.4)$$

where C_1 = washoff coefficient, C_2 = washoff exponent, q = runoff rate per unit area (inches/hour or mm/hour), and B = pollutant buildup in mass (lbs or kg) per unit area or curb length. Washoff mass units are the same as used to express the pollutant's concentration (milligrams, micrograms, or counts).

Rating Curve Washoff

The rate of washoff W in mass per second is proportional to the runoff rate raised to some power:

$$W = C_1 Q^{C_2} \quad (8.5)$$

where C_1 = washoff coefficient, C_2 = washoff exponent, and Q = runoff rate in user-specified flow units.

Event Mean Concentration

This is a special case of Rating Curve Washoff where the exponent is 1.0 and the coefficient C_1 represents the concentration of any and all runoff in mass per liter (the conversion between user-specified flow units used for runoff and liters is handled internally by SWMM).

Note that in each case, buildup is continuously depleted as washoff proceeds, and washoff stops when there is no more buildup available.



Washoff loads for a given pollutant and land use category can be reduced by a fixed percentage by specifying a BMP Removal Efficiency which reflects the effectiveness of any BMP controls associated with the land use.

Define pollutant washoff parameters for land uses on the Washoff tab page of the Land Uses editor. The list of pollutants for which to define parameters is based on items defined in the Pollutants editor. The following options are available for describing washoff processes for land uses:

- No Washoff
- Exponential
- Rating Curve
- Event Mean Concentration

Figure 8.10 The Washoff tab page on the Land Uses editor

Table 8.6 Edit fields in the Washoff tab page (mss_Washoff)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Function Type	Option for describing washoff process: No Washoff Exponential Rating Curve Event Mean Concentration	Yes	FuncTypeNo
Coefficient	Washoff coefficient	Yes If Function is Exponential or Rating Curve	C1



Table 8.6 Edit fields in the Washoff tab page (mss_Washoff)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Exponent	Washoff exponent	Yes If Function is Exponential or Rating Curve	C2
Cleaning Efficiency	Street sweeping removal efficiency in percentage	Yes If Function <> No Washoff	SweepEfficiency
BMP Efficiency	Removal efficiency of BMP controls associated with land use expressed in percentage	Yes If Function <> No Washoff	BMPEfficiency
Event Mean Concentration	Washoff pollutant concentration in mass per liter	Yes If Function = Event Mean Concentration	C1

8.3 Initial Loading

Define initial pollutant quantities in catchments via the SWMM Initial Loading editor. The editor organizes data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** Initial load setup ID information.
- **Loading Properties.** Initial buildup data.

ID	Catchment ID	Pollutant ID	Initial buildup [lb/ac]	Description
1 Loading_1	S1	TSS	100	

Figure 8.11 The SWMM Initial Loading editor



Table 8.7 Edit fields in the Initial Loading editor (mss_Loading)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Initial loading setup ID	Yes	MUID
Description	Optional description of initial loading record	No	Description
Catchment ID	ID of catchment for which initial buildup is specified	Yes	CatchID
Pollutant ID	ID of pollutant	Yes	PollutantID
Initial Buildup	Amount of initial pollutant buildup	Yes	InitBuildUp

8.4 Coverage

Define Land Use cover percentages for Catchments on the SWMM Coverage editor. The editor organizes land use coverage data into following groups:

- **Identification.** Holds item ID information. Use the Insert or Delete buttons to add or remove records from the editor, respectively.
- **Connectivity.** Define the land use and catchment components for the coverage setup.
- **Landuse Coverage.** Specify the size covered by the land use in the catchment.

Coverage

Identification

ID: Insert Delete

Connectivity

Catchment ID: ...

Landuse ID: ...

Landuse coverage

Percentage: [%]

ID Clear ☐ Show selected ☐ Show data errors

	ID	Catchment ID	Landuse ID	Percentage [%]
1	Coverage_1	S1	Residential_1	100
2	Coverage_2	S2	Residential_1	27

Figure 8.12 The SWMM Coverage editor



Table 8.8 Edit fields in the Coverage editor (mss_Coverage)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Coverage setup ID	Yes	MUID
Catchment ID	ID of Catchment	Yes	SubCatchID
Landuse ID	Landuse item ID (see Land Uses editor)	Yes	LandUseID
Percentage	Percentage of the catchment area covered by this type of land use	Yes	Percentage

8.5 Local Treatment

Removal of pollutants contained in the flow into a node can be modelled by assigning a set of treatment functions to the node. Treatment functions can be mathematical expression involving:

- Pollutant concentrations at the node inlet (use the pollutant name to represent a concentration)
- Removals of other pollutants (use R_ prefixed to the pollutant name to represent removal)
- Process variables which include:
 - FLOW for flow rate into node (user's flow units)
 - DEPTH for water depth above node invert (ft or m)
 - AREA for node surface area (ft² or m²)
 - DT for routing time step (sec)
 - HRT for hydraulic residence time (hours)

The result of the treatment function can be either a concentration (C) or a fractional removal (R).

One may use the following math functions to build treatment expressions:

- abs(x) for absolute value of x
- sgn(x) which is +1 for x >= 0 or -1 otherwise
- step(x) which is 0 for x <= 0 and 1 otherwise
- sqrt(x) for the square root of x
- log(x) for logarithm base e of x
- log10(x) for logarithm base 10 of x
- exp(x) for e raised to the x power
- the standard trig functions (sin, cos, tan, and cot)
- the inverse trig functions (asin, acos, atan, and acot)



- the hyperbolic trig functions (sinh, cosh, tanh, and coth)
- standard operators +, -, *, /, ^ (for exponentiation) and any level of nested parentheses

For example, a first-order decay expression for BOD exiting from a storage node might be:

$$C = BOD \cdot e^{-0,05 \cdot HRT} \quad (8.6)$$

while having the removal of some trace pollutant be proportional to the removal of total suspended solids (TSS) would be written as:

$$R = 0,75 \cdot R_TSS \quad (8.7)$$

Define local treatment conditions on the SWMM Local Treatment editor. The editor organizes data into the following groups:

- **Identification.** General identification information.
- **Treatment Properties.** Local treatment parameters.

ID	Description	Node ID	Pollutant ID	Function
1	Treatment	J1	Trace	R=0.75*R_TSS

Figure 8.13 The SWMM Local Treatment editor



Table 8.9 Edit fields in the Local Treatment editor (mss_LocalTreatment)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	Local treatment setup ID	Yes	MUID
Description	Optional description for Local Treatment item	No	Description
Node ID	ID of Node where local treatment is performed	Yes	NodeID
Pollutant ID	ID of locally treated pollutant	Yes	PollutantID
Function	Treatment expression in terms of pollutant concentration (C) or pollutant removal (R), and using other standard variables and functions	Yes	Function



9 SWMM Simulation Specifications

SWMM model simulations are launched from the Simulation Setup editor, where combinations of different types of simulations may be defined.

The Simulation Setup editor has several tabs, which are relevant depending on the features and functionalities defined in the project:

- **General.** Includes general parameters, such as definition of the simulation period, selection of simulation types, and free text description of the simulation setup.
- **Catchments.** Includes parameters specific for Runoff simulation.
- **HD.** Includes parameters specific for HD simulation.
- **Dynamic Wave.** For defining parameters specific for Dynamic Wave flow routing computations.
- **Water Quality.** Includes parameters specific for water quality simulations.
- **Events.** Includes parameters for hydraulic analysis in specific periods.
- **Reporting.** Used for specifying results (output) to be generated by the simulation.

Simulation setup

Identification

ID: Sirius_SWMM_DWF

Scenario: Base

Buttons: Insert, Copy, Delete, RUN

Tabs: General, Catchments, HD, Dynamic wave, Water quality, Events, Reporting

Process Models

- ☒ Rainfall runoff
- ☐ Rainfall dependent I/I
- ☐ Snow melt
- ☐ Groundwater
- ☒ Flow routing (HD)
- ☒ Water quality
- ☐ 2D Overland
- ☐ Coupling to MIKE 21 or MIKE 3 FM

Simulation Period

Start: 01/01/2019 00:00:00

Duration: 1 0 0 0 [dddd][hh][mm][ss]

End: 02/01/2019 00:00:00

Description

Grid Table:

ID	Scenario	Active simulation	Rainfall runoff	Rainfall dependent I/I	Snow melt	Groundwater
1	Sirius_SWMM_DWF	Base	☐	☒	☐	☐
2	Rainfall_CDS_1_year	Base	☒	☒	☐	☐

Figure 9.1 The SWMM Simulation Setup editor

The Identification group at the top and the scrollable grid table at the bottom of the editor are common across all tabs.



Table 9.1 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup Identification group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
ID	User-specified ID of simulation. ID will be reflected in the name of result files	Yes	MUID
Scenario	Dropdown menu for selecting ID of related Scenario for the simulation	Yes	ScenarioName

The following buttons are also located at the top of the editor with the Identification group:

Insert

Inserts a new record in the Simulation Setup editor with a default unique MUID.

Copy

Duplicates an existing (currently active) simulation setup record.

Delete

Deletes a currently active simulation record.

RUN

Triggers export of the current simulation job and execution of the simulation.



Note: Simulations can also be executed without opening the editor, through command lines. Refer to Section 6.4.11 Predefined export from command lines (p. 192) for more information.

9.1 General

The General tab page presents parameters relevant for the simulation setup. The following parameters are specified in the General tab:

- **Process Models.** Define the process models to be included in the simulation.
- **Simulation Period.** Period covered by the simulation.
- **Description.** Optional description for the simulation setup.



Figure 9.2 The SWMM Simulation Setup editor General tab

An overview of the editor fields and corresponding database attributes is provided in Table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup General tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Rainfall Runoff	Surface runoff	Yes	UseRRNo
Rainfall Dependent I/I	Infiltration modelling	Yes	UseRDNo
Snowmelt	Snowmelt as part of surface runoff modelling	Yes	UseSMNo
Groundwater	Groundwater modelling	Yes	UseGWNo
Flow Routing (HD)	Network flow routing through conduits	Yes	UseFRNo
Water Quality	Water quality routing through conduits	Yes	UseWQNo
Start	Specifies start date and time for the simulation.	Yes	ComputationBegin



Table 9.2 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup General tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Duration	Displays the duration of the simulation in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Automatically adjusted based on Start and End time/date. May be edited, adjusting End date/time accordingly.	Yes	-
End	Specifies end date and time for the simulation. Adjusted automatically according to user's specification of duration.	Yes	ComputationEnd
Description	Free text description of the simulation setup	Optional	Description

9.2 Catchments

The following parameters can be specified on the Catchments tab page:

- **Runoff Time Step.** Runoff simulation time step.
- **Infiltration Model.** Infiltration method to use for catchments with infiltration model defined as 'Default from simulation setup'. Catchments defined with a local infiltration model can use a different model than selected in the 'Simulation setup' editor.
- **Runoff Interface Files.** Options for specifying the use or saving of Interface Files for the simulation.



Figure 9.3 The SWMM Simulation Setup Catchments tab page

Table 9.3 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup Catchments tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Time Step			
Dry Weather Days Runoff Step	Time step length in days used for runoff computations (consisting essentially of pollutant buildup) during periods when there is no rainfall and no ponded water at junctions	Yes	RS_DryDay
Dry Weather Hr:Min:Sec Runoff Step	Time step length in hours/minutes/seconds during periods with no rainfall nor ponded water at junctions	Yes	RS_DryTime
Wet Weather Days Runoff Step	Time step length in days used to compute runoff from catchments during rainfall, or when ponded water still remains on the surface, or when LID controls are still infiltrating or evaporating runoff.	Yes	RS_WetDay



Table 9.3 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup Catchments tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Wet Weather Hr:Min:Sec Runoff Step	Time step length in hours/minutes/seconds used to compute runoff from catchments during rainfall, or when ponded water still remains on the surface, or when LID controls are still infiltrating or evaporating runoff.	Yes	RS_WetTime
Infiltration Model			
Horton	Horton infiltration method	No	InfiltrationModelNo
Green Ampt	Green-Ampt Infiltration method	No	InfiltrationModelNo
Curve Number	SCS Hydrology - or curve number method	No	InfiltrationModelNo
Modified Horton	Modified Horton infiltration method	No	InfiltrationModelNo
Modified Green Ampt	Modified Green-Ampt infiltration method	No	InfiltrationModelNo
Runoff Interface Files			
Rainfall Data	Option to use or save rainfall data file	No	RainfallFileNo
Use	Option to read information from already created rainfall data file	Yes If RainfallFileNo = 1	RainfallFileUseSaveNo = 1
Save	Option to a Rainfall data file	Yes If RainfallFileNo = 1	RainfallFileUseSaveNo = 2
(Rainfall data file input box)	Rainfall data file name	Yes If RainfallFileNo = 1	RainfallFileName
Save Runoff data	Option to save runoff data file	No	RunoffFileSaveNo
(Runoff data file input box)	Runoff data file name	Yes If RunoffFileSaveNo = 1	RunoffFileSaveName



Table 9.3 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup Catchments tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Save RDII Data	Option to save RDII data file	No	RDIIFileSaveNo
(RDII data file input box)	RDII data file name	Yes If RDIIFileSaveNo = 1	RDIIFileSaveName

9.3 HD

The HD tab page holds parameters related to hydrodynamic network computations. The parameters are organized into the following groups:

- **Routing Model Settings.** Parameters related to method for routing flows through the network.
- **Network Interface Files.** Options for specifying the use or saving of Interface Files for the network HD simulation.

The screenshot displays the 'HD' tab in the SWMM Simulation Setup editor. The interface is organized into several sections:

- Routing Model:** Includes radio buttons for 'Steady flow', 'Kinematic wave', and 'Dynamic wave' (which is selected).
- Time Step:** Includes input fields for 'Routing step' (set to 15 [sec]) and 'Control rule step' (set to 00:00:00).
- Steady Flow Periods:** Includes a checkbox for 'Skip steady flow periods' and input fields for 'System flow tolerance' and 'Lateral flow tolerance' (both set to 5 [%]).
- Routing Options:** Includes a checked checkbox for 'Allow ponding' and an input field for 'Minimum conduit slope' (set to 0 [%]).
- Network interface files:** Includes checkboxes and file selection buttons for 'Save hotstart data', 'Use hotstart data', 'Use inflow data', 'Save outflow data', 'Use RDII data', and 'Use runoff data'.

Figure 9.4 The SWMM Simulation Setup editor HD tab page



Table 9.4 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup HD tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Routing Model	Choice of model to use for flow routing through the network: Steady Flow Kinematic Wave Dynamic Wave	Yes	RoutingModelNo
Routing Step	Flow routing time step	Yes	RoutingStep
Control Rule Step	Time step length used for evaluating control rules. A value of 0 means controls are evaluated every routing time step.	Yes If Controls are used	ControlRuleStep
Skip Steady Flow Periods	Option to make SWMM keep using the most recently computed conveyance system flows during identified steady flow periods instead of computing a new flow solution. Using this feature can help speed up simulation run times at the expense of accuracy.	Yes	SkipSteadyFlow-PeriodNo
System Flow Tolerance	Threshold for percent difference between total system inflow and total system outflow used to identify steady flow periods	Yes If SkipSteadyFlow-PeriodNo = 1	SysFlowTolerance



Table 9.4 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup HD tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Lateral Flow Tolerance	Threshold for percent differences between the current lateral inflow and that from the previous time step for all points in the conveyance system used to identify steady flow periods	Yes If SkipSteadyFlow-PeriodNo = 1	LatFlowTolerance
Allow Ponding	Option to allow excess water to collect atop nodes and re-enter the network when hydraulic capacity is regained. The size of the surface area for ponding is a parameter for the junction	Yes	AllowPondingNo
Minimum Conduit Slope	The minimum value allowed for a conduit's slope (%)	Yes	MinConduitSlope
Network Interface Files			
Save Hotstart Data	Option to create a hotstart file from the simulation	No	HotstartFileSaveNo
Use Hotstart Data	Option to read information from an existing hotstart file	No	HotstartFileUseNo
Use Inflow Data	Option to read information from Inflow file	No	InflowFileUseNo
Save Outflow Data	Option to create Outflow interface file from the simulation. This file can later be used as input boundary file for a MIKE 1D simulation.	No	OutflowFileSaveNo



Table 9.4 Edit fields in the Simulation Setup HD tab page (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in datastructure
Use RDII Data	Option to read information from existing RDII interface file	No	RDIIFileUseNo
Use Runoff Data	Option to read information from existing Runoff interface file	No	RunoffFileUseNo

9.4 Dynamic Wave

Define parameters that control how the dynamic flow routing computations are made in the Dynamic Wave tab page of the Simulation editor. These parameters are only relevant if the Routing Model is set to Dynamic Wave on the HD tab page of the editor (see Chapter 9.3 HD (p. 209)).

The screenshot shows the 'Dynamic wave' tab in the SWMM Simulation Setup editor. The tab is selected, and the following parameters are visible:

- Inertial terms: Partial
- Normal flow criterion: Slope & Froude
- Force main equation: Hazen-Williams
- Surcharge method: Extran
- ☐ Use variable time steps adjusted by: 75 [%]
- Minimum variable time step: 0.5 [sec]
- Time step for conduit lengthening: 15 [sec]
- Minimum nodal surface area: 19.64 [ft²]
- Maximum trials per time step: 8
- Head convergence tolerance: 0.005 [ft]

Figure 9.5 The SWMM Simulation Setup editor Dynamic Wave tab page



Table 9.5 Edit fields in the Dynamic Wave tab page of the Simulation Setup editor (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Inertial Terms	Indicates how the inertial terms in the St. Venant momentum equation will be handled: None Partial Full	Yes	InertialTermNo
Normal Flow Criterion	Basis used to determine when supercritical flow occurs in a conduit: Slope Froude Slope & Froude	Yes	NormalFlow-CritNo
Force Main Equation	Equation for computing friction losses during pressurized flow for conduits that have a Circular Force Main cross section: Darcy-Weisbach Hazen-Williams	Yes	ForceMainEqNo
Surcharge Method	Method for handling surcharge conditions: Extran Slot	Yes	SurchargeMethodNo
Use Variable Time Steps Adjusted By	Option to use an internally computed variable time step at each routing time period. Define the adjustment factor in the input box beside the checkbox.	Yes	VarTSAdjustBy
Minimum Variable Time Step	The smallest time step allowed when variable time steps are used	Yes	MinVarTS



Table 9.5 Edit fields in the Dynamic Wave tab page of the Simulation Setup editor (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Time Step for Conduit Lengthening	Time step used to artificially lengthen conduits so that they meet the Courant stability criterion under full-flow conditions (i.e., the travel time of a wave will not be smaller than the specified conduit lengthening time step). As this value is decreased, fewer conduits will require lengthening. A value of 0 means that no conduits will be lengthened.	Yes	ConduitLenTS
Minimum Nodal Surface Area	Minimum surface area used at nodes when computing changes in water depth. If 0 is entered, then the default value of 12.566 ft ² (i.e., the area of a 4-ft diameter manhole) is used	Yes	MinNodalSurfaceArea
Maximum Trials per Time Step	Maximum number of trials that SWMM uses at each time step to reach convergence when updating hydraulic heads at the conveyance system's nodes. The default value is 8.	Yes	MaxTrialPerTS
Head Convergence Tolerance	When the difference in computed head at each node between successive trials is below this value the flow solution for the current time step is assumed to have converged. The default tolerance is 0.005 ft (0.0015 m).	Yes	HeadConvergenceTolerance

The available options for how inertial terms in the St. Venant momentum equation are handled are:

- **None.** Drops the inertial terms from the momentum equation, producing what is essentially a Diffusion Wave solution.
- **Partial.** Reduces the inertial terms as flow becomes critical and ignores them when flow is supercritical.
- **Full.** Maintains inertial terms at their full value under all conditions.

When setting how supercritical flow is identified in a conduit, the choices are:



- **Slope.** Water surface slope only (i.e. water surface slope > conduit slope)
- **Froude.** Froude number only (i.e., Froude number > 1.0)
- **Slope & Froude.** Both water surface slope and Froude number

Methods for handling surcharge conditions are:

- **Extran.** Uses a variation of the Surcharge Algorithm from previous versions of SWMM to update nodal heads when all connecting links become full.
- **Slot.** Uses a Preissmann Slot to add a small amount of virtual top surface width to full flowing pipes so that SWMM's normal procedure for updating nodal heads can continue to be used.

Further details on other parameters are also found in the EPA SWMM Help document.

9.5 Water Quality

The Water Quality tab page of the Simulation editor presents options for defining parameters related to pollutant buildup/washoff processes when simulating water quality.

Figure 9.6 The Water Quality tab page in the Simulation Setup editor

Table 9.6 Edit fields in the Water Quality tab page of the Simulation Setup editor (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Start Sweeping On	Day of the year (day/month) when street sweeping operations begin	Yes	StartSweep



Table 9.6 Edit fields in the Water Quality tab page of the Simulation Setup editor (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
End Sweeping On	Day of the year (day/month) when street sweeping operations end	Yes	EndSweep
Antecedent Dry Days	The number of days with no rainfall prior to start of the simulation. Value used to compute an initial buildup of pollutant load on catchments	Yes	AntecedentDry-Day

9.6 Events

Events are optional periods of time, limiting the periods during which the full unsteady hydraulic analysis of the network is made. The purpose of only computing hydraulics for particular events is to speed up long-term simulations when only some periods of time within these simulations are of interest (typically e.g. due to significant rain intensity and drainage flows).

If this table is left empty, the simulation is run using the full unsteady hydraulic calculation during the entire simulation period.

If one or more events (i.e. limited time periods) are listed on the table, then the full unsteady hydraulic analysis is performed only during these events. For times outside of these events, the hydraulic state of the network remains the same as it was at the end of the previous event. Although unsteady hydraulic calculations are restricted to these events, a full accounting of the hydrology is still computed over the entire simulation period. During inter-event periods, any inflows to the network from runoff, groundwater flow, dry weather flow, etc., are ignored.

The 'Insert' and 'Delete' buttons to the right of the table are used to add and remove events from the list. For each event, the following properties are required:

- Start time. The date and time of the start of the event.
- End time. The date and time of the end of the event.
- Include. A check box controlling whether the event is used or not. The event is used in the simulation (with full unsteady hydraulic analysis) only if it's ticked, whereas it will be ignored when unticked.



Note that when a new event occurs, the water in storage unit nodes will remain at the same levels it had at the end of the previous event. Therefore,



one may want to choose event intervals long enough to minimize the effect that storage carryover might have.

Hydraulic analysis will be restricted to following time periods, if any.
Hydraulics will remain constant outside of these periods.

	Start time	End time	Include
1	01/02/2019 00:06:00	03/02/2019 12:30:00	☒
2	06/02/2019 08:10:00	06/02/2019 21:00:00	☐
3	08/02/2019 13:00:00	11/02/2019 23:00:00	☒

Insert
Delete

Figure 9.7 The Events tab from the SWMM Simulation setup editor

9.7 Reporting

The Reporting tab page presents options for saving detailed time series results in individual subcatchments, nodes, and links. The dialog organizes information into the following groups:

- **Reporting Period.** For defining the period over which reporting of simulation results is done.
- **Summary Specification.** For defining items to be included in a simulation summary.
- **Subcatchments Detailed Report.** Option for generating detailed results for all/selected catchments.
- **Nodes Detailed Report.** Option for generating detailed results for all/selected nodes.
- **Links Detailed Report.** Option for generating detailed results for all/selected links.



Figure 9.8 The SWMM Simulation Setup Reporting tab page

Reporting Period

Define the reporting frequency and period under the Reporting Period group.

Table 9.7 Edit fields in the Reporting Period group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Report Time Step	Report saving time step (in Days and Hr:Min;Sec)	Yes	Report_Time-step
Report Start Time	Date and time of day when reporting of simulation results commence	Yes	Report_Start-Time

Summary Specification

Table 9.8 Edit fields in the Reporting tab page Summary Specification group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Input Summary	To include a summary of input data in the output report	No	ReportInputNo
Control Summary	To include a summary of the control data in the output report	No	ReportControlNo



Table 9.8 Edit fields in the Reporting tab page Summary Specification group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
Average Summary	To report the average of the results for all routing time steps in a reporting time step instead of the instantaneous results that occur at the end of the reporting time step	No	ReportAverageNo
Flow Statistics	Specifies whether or not summary flow statistics should be reported or not	No	FlowStatsNo
Control Actions	Specifies whether or not summary of control actions taken during simulation should be listed or not	No	ControlsNo
Continuity Check	Specifies whether or not summary of continuity checks should be reported or not	No	ContinuityNo

Subcatchments Detailed Report

Table 9.9 Edit fields in the Reporting tab page Subcatchments Detailed Report group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
All, None, or List of Sub-catchment	Options for which catchments detailed results are generated	Yes	SubCatchmentsNo
List of Sub-catchments	Specify a catchment selection list	Yes If SubCatchmentsNo = 2	SubCatchments-FileName



Nodes Detailed Report

Table 9.10 Edit fields in the Reporting tab page Nodes Detailed Report group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
All, None, or List of Nodes	Options for which nodes detailed results are generated	Yes	NodesNo
List of Nodes	A nodes selection list is expected	Yes If NodesNo = 2	NodesFileName

Links Detailed Report

Table 9.11 Edit fields in the Reporting tab page Links Detailed Report group (mss_Project)

Edit field	Description	Used or required by simulations	Field name in data structure
All, None, or List of Links	Options for which links detailed results are generated	Yes	LinksNo
List of Links	Define a links selection	Yes If LinksNo = 2	LinksFileName



INDEX



F	
Flow Dividers	18
J	
Junctions	18
O	
Outfalls	18
S	
Storage Units	18