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Original Article

Optimizing Urban Infrastructure: Design and Analysis of Sewer Networks with SewerGEMS

Bhagat R.M[1], Pande P.B[2], Raut J.M[3], Dhengare S.W[4], Borse A.S[5], Jasutkar D.B[6]

[1,2,3,4,5]*Department of Civil Engineering, Yeshwantrao Chavan College of Engineering, Maharashtra, India.*
[6]*Department of Civil Engineering, PVPIT, Pune, Maharashtra, India.*

[1]*Corresponding Author : rajeysh7bhagat@gmail.com*

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Abstract *- The paper begins by providing an overview of the challenges associated with sewer network design, including hydraulic efficiency, capacity constraints, and environmental considerations. It then introduces SewerGEMS, detailing its capabilities in modeling pipe networks, junctions, and hydraulic elements. Furthermore, the paper discusses the integration of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data and real-time monitoring systems with SewerGEMS, enhancing its utility in urban planning and management. The methodology employed in this study encompasses data collection, model calibration, scenario analysis, and performance evaluation, providing a systematic approach to sewer network design and analysis. This study observes variations such as heightened velocity in CO-57, suggesting potential areas of increased flow rates or hydraulic constraints. Despite the predominantly concrete composition ensuring consistent performance, discrepancies highlight the need for focused attention on specific segments for optimal fluid flow management. Fluctuations in the hydraulic grade line underscore the dynamic nature of the system's conditions. Characterization of manholes with specific elevation, depth, and loads emphasizes the network's intricacy. Detailed data on ground elevations, boundary conditions, and outflow rates for individual nodes, like O-1, are provided for comprehensive hydraulic modeling and effective planning. The findings underscore the efficacy of SewerGEMS in optimizing system design, improving operational efficiency, and mitigating the risk of sewer overflows and environmental pollution. In conclusion, this paper contributes to the body of knowledge on sewer network engineering by showcasing the capabilities of SewerGEMS and providing insights into its practical application in urban infrastructure planning and management. This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of sewer network design and analysis using SewerGEMS for the Ramtek township, Maharashtra, India.*

Keywords *- Sewer network, SewerGEMS V8i, Conduit, Manhole, Outfall.*

1. Introduction

Urban water management is a critical challenge in densely populated areas undergoing rapid urbanization, like Ramtek Township. A functional storm and sewer water drainage system is essential to manage runoff water safely. Achieving a scientific drainage system is a lifelong goal, particularly for developed cities, emphasizing the need for hydroplaning in low-lying areas.

Designing an effective drainage system requires consideration of factors such as rainfall intensity, catchment characteristics, and environmental, social, and economic constraints. Inadequate drainage systems can lead to serious public nuisances [3-7]. Therefore, the design must balance cost-effectiveness with the capacity to control floods and reduce pollution impacts. Developing countries, including India, must prioritize urban drainage to ensure water preservation, public health, environmental sustainability, and public welfare and safety [10, 14, 21].

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The Township has adequate infrastructure for the supply of a desired quantity of water. However, the present sanitation system in the town is not satisfactory. The sullage flows in open drains that are primarily constructed for draining storm water. The open drains create an unhealthy atmosphere and spread bad smell in the surrounding area. The breeding of mosquitoes and other insects may cause serious diseases. Effluent from septic tanks also flows in these open drains and is finally disposed of naturally without any treatment, which ultimately joins the River. For proper sanitation services for the citizens, it is necessary to prepare a sullage collection and treatment system [9, 11]. The sewerage system design and analysis using SewerGEMS goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the software's capabilities, showcase its practical applications, and emphasize its role in shaping sustainable and resilient urban environments [22]. Through this exploration, we aspire to contribute valuable insights to the field, fostering advancements in sewerage infrastructure that align with the evolving needs of growing cities [8, 15]. An overview of the difficulties in designing sewer networks, such as hydraulic efficiency, capacity limitations, and environmental concerns, is given in the paper. The modeling of pipe networks, junctions, and hydraulic features, as well as the incorporation of real-time monitoring systems and data from geographic information systems to increase SewerGEMS's usefulness in metropolitan areas, are next covered in detail.

1.2. Objective

1. To gather essential data on topography, groundwater table, population, and RLs and subsequently produce a comprehensive report detailing the project's scope and requirements.
2. To assess sewage flow in a specific area and then design and analyze an efficient sewerage system with a particular emphasis on hydraulics and hydrology using Bentley's SewerGEMS software.
3. To design the project as per the CPHEEO manual guideline and ensure the cost of the project.
4. Cost Estimation of Project.

1.3. SewerGEMS

SewerGEMS V8i is a cutting-edge software solution designed to revolutionize the field of wastewater and stormwater infrastructure design and analysis. Developed by Bentley Systems, a global leader in software solutions for infrastructure professionals, SewerGEMS V8i offers a comprehensive and sophisticated platform for engineers and planners to model, analyze, and optimize sewer and stormwater systems with unparalleled efficiency. This advanced software provides a user-friendly interface combined with powerful modeling capabilities, enabling professionals to design and simulate complex sewer and stormwater networks with ease [19]. SewerGEMS V8i is equipped with robust hydraulic and hydrodynamic analysis tools, allowing users to assess the performance and behaviour of their systems under various scenarios, such as peak flow conditions, extreme weather events, or system expansions. One of the stand out features of SewerGEMS V8i is its ability to integrate seamlessly with other Bentley Systems products, fostering a collaborative and interoperable workflow. This integration enhances the overall efficiency of the design process by enabling users to import data from various sources, work concurrently on different aspects of a project, and share models with colleagues using Bentley's common data environment [16]. Whether working on new infrastructure projects or optimizing existing systems, SewerGEMS V8i empowers engineers to make informed decisions, reduce costs, and improve the overall performance and resilience of wastewater and stormwater networks. With its state-of-the-art capabilities and user-friendly interface, SewerGEMS V8i stands as a pivotal tool in the hands of professionals dedicated to advancing the sustainability and effectiveness of urban water infrastructure systems.

1.4. Application of SewerGEMS V8i

SewerGEMS V8i is a powerful and comprehensive software application designed for the analysis, design, and management of sanitary and stormwater sewer systems. This engineering tool, developed by Bentley Systems, provides a range of features to facilitate efficient modeling and simulation of sewer networks. Here are some key applications of SewerGEMS V8i:

1. Hydraulic Modelling: SewerGEMS allows engineers to create detailed hydraulic models of sewer systems, incorporating various elements such as pipes, manholes, and junctions. The software employs advanced algorithms to simulate the flow of wastewater and stormwater through the network, considering factors like pipe size, slope, and material.
2. System Design and Optimization: Engineers can use SewerGEMS to design new sewer systems or optimize existing ones. The application helps in selecting appropriate pipe sizes, determining optimal locations for manholes, and optimizing the overall layout to ensure efficient and cost-effective performance.
3. Capacity Analysis: SewerGEMS enables users to assess the capacity of sewer systems and identify potential bottlenecks or areas at risk of overloading. This is crucial for ensuring that the system can handle current and future demands, preventing issues such as sewer backups and overflows [1, 2].
4. Water Quality Modelling: The software supports water quality analysis by considering parameters such as pollutant concentrations and decay rates. Engineers can evaluate the impact of various scenarios on water quality within the sewer network, helping to comply with environmental regulations.
5. Scenario Management: Engineers can create and compare multiple scenarios within SewerGEMS, allowing them to assess the impact of changes in the system, such as the addition of new infrastructure or modifications to existing components. This feature aids in decision-making and long-term planning.
6. GIS Integration: SewerGEMS seamlessly integrates with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), allowing users to import and export spatial data easily. This integration enhances the accuracy of the sewer network model by incorporating real-world geographical information [17].
7. Data Visualization and Reporting: The application provides tools for visualizing simulation results through graphs, charts, and maps. Engineers can generate comprehensive reports that communicate model findings and recommendations to stakeholders, facilitating effective communication and decision-making.
8. Operational Support: SewerGEMS aids in the day-to-day operation of sewer systems by providing real-time monitoring and predictive analysis. This assists utilities in proactively managing and maintaining their infrastructure to prevent failures and optimize performance.

Fig. 1 Mapping urban flow: GIS application for sewer design and analysis

SewerGEMS V8i is a versatile software application with a wide range of applications in the planning, design, analysis, and management of sewer systems [20]. Its capabilities contribute to the efficient and sustainable operation of sanitary and stormwater infrastructure [12, 13, 23].

2. Methodology

2.1. Working with GIS Application

Working with GIS (Geographic Information System) software to create layouts involves the use of specialized tools to design and present geographic information in a visually appealing and informative manner. GIS software allows users to integrate various data sources, such as maps, satellite imagery, and statistical data, to analyse spatial relationships and create detailed maps and visualizations. The role of layout makers using GIS software involves understanding the principles of cartography and design to communicate spatial information effectively. You will work with GIS data layers, symbols, labels, and layout elements to create maps that convey complex information clearly and accurately. Key tasks include selecting appropriate data layers, adjusting map projections, applying symbology, adding labels and annotations, and arranging elements in the layout to create a visually appealing and informative map. Attention to detail and a good eye for design are essential in this role, as the layout plays a crucial role in how the information is perceived and understood by the audience. Overall, working as a layout maker using GIS software requires a combination of technical skills in GIS software, knowledge of cartographic principles, and creativity in design to communicate spatial information effectively.

2.2. Working with AutoCAD Application

Working in AutoCAD for model making is a precise and detail-oriented process that involves using the software to create accurate digital representations of physical objects or structures. AutoCAD is a powerful tool for creating 2D and 3D models, making it a popular choice for architects, engineers, and designers. In AutoCAD, model making typically involves creating detailed drawings of objects or structures, which can then be used for visualization, analysis, and fabrication. Users can create precise measurements, angles, and shapes using a variety of tools and commands in the software. One of the key advantages of using AutoCAD for model making is its ability to create detailed and accurate models quickly and efficiently.

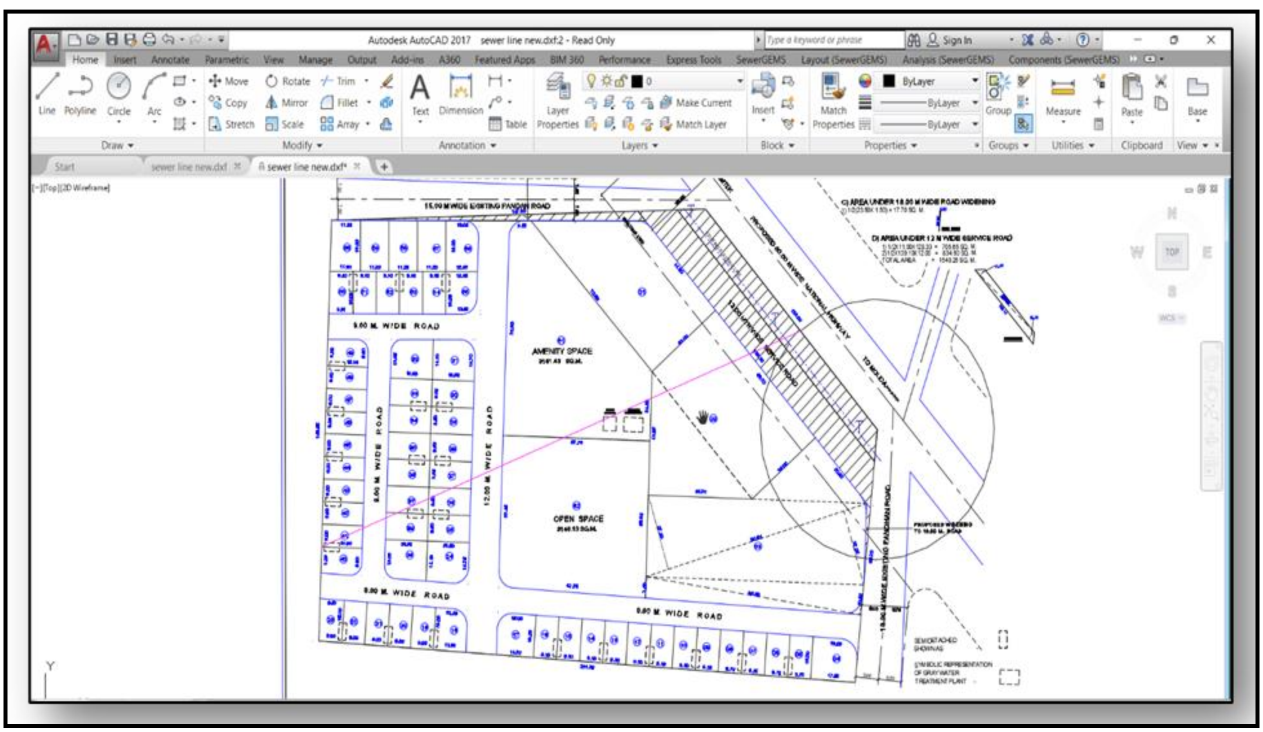

Fig. 2 Designing sewer networks: A guide to AutoCAD workflows

The software allows users to easily make changes to their designs, which can be especially useful when working on complex projects that require frequent revisions. AutoCAD also offers a range of features that make it ideal for model making, such as the ability to create 3D models with realistic textures and materials, as well as tools for creating animations and walkthroughs of designs. Overall, working in AutoCAD for model making requires a combination of technical skill, creativity, and attention to detail. However, with its powerful features and user-friendly interface, AutoCAD is an excellent choice for anyone looking to create detailed and accurate models for their projects.

2.3. Working with SewerGEMS Application

Working with SewerGEMS for designing sanitary networks involves a combination of technical expertise, problem-solving skills, and a commitment to improving public health and environmental sustainability. As a professional in this field, my responsibilities revolve around creating, analyzing, and optimizing sewer systems to ensure efficient wastewater management. In the SewerGEMS environment, you will utilize powerful modelling tools to simulate the behaviour of sanitary networks under various conditions. This includes designing pipelines, manholes, junctions, and other components of the sewer system. You will input data such as topography, hydraulic properties, flow rates, and population density to represent the real-world scenario accurately. One key aspect of work is to assess the capacity of the sewer system to handle current and future loads. This involves predicting flow patterns, identifying potential bottlenecks or overflow points, and proposing solutions to mitigate these issues.

Sewer GEMS allows you to perform detailed hydraulic analyses, such as flow routing, pipe sizing, and pump selection, to optimize the performance of the network. Collaboration is essential in this role, as you will often work with engineers, urban planners, and environmental specialists to integrate sewer designs with overall urban infrastructure plans. Effective communication and the ability to convey complex technical concepts in accessible terms are valuable skills in this collaborative environment. Furthermore, the study of work may involve regulatory compliance, ensuring that sewer designs meet local codes, environmental regulations, and safety standards. SewerGEMS provides tools for evaluating the environmental impact of wastewater discharge and implementing measures to minimize pollution and protect water quality. Continuous learning and staying updated with advancements in sewage engineering and software capabilities are integral to excelling in this role. As technology evolves and new challenges emerge, adapting strategies and leveraging innovative solutions become critical for optimizing the performance and resilience of sanitary networks. Ultimately, working with SewerGEMS offers the opportunity to contribute to the creation of sustainable, resilient, and healthy communities through effective wastewater management.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Design and Analysis for Conduit

The table presents a detailed overview of various conduits in a network, each identified by an ID and labelled accordingly. The conduits facilitate the flow of material from a start node to a stop node, with specific characteristics such as diameter, Manning's roughness coefficient (n), velocity, material, and scale length.

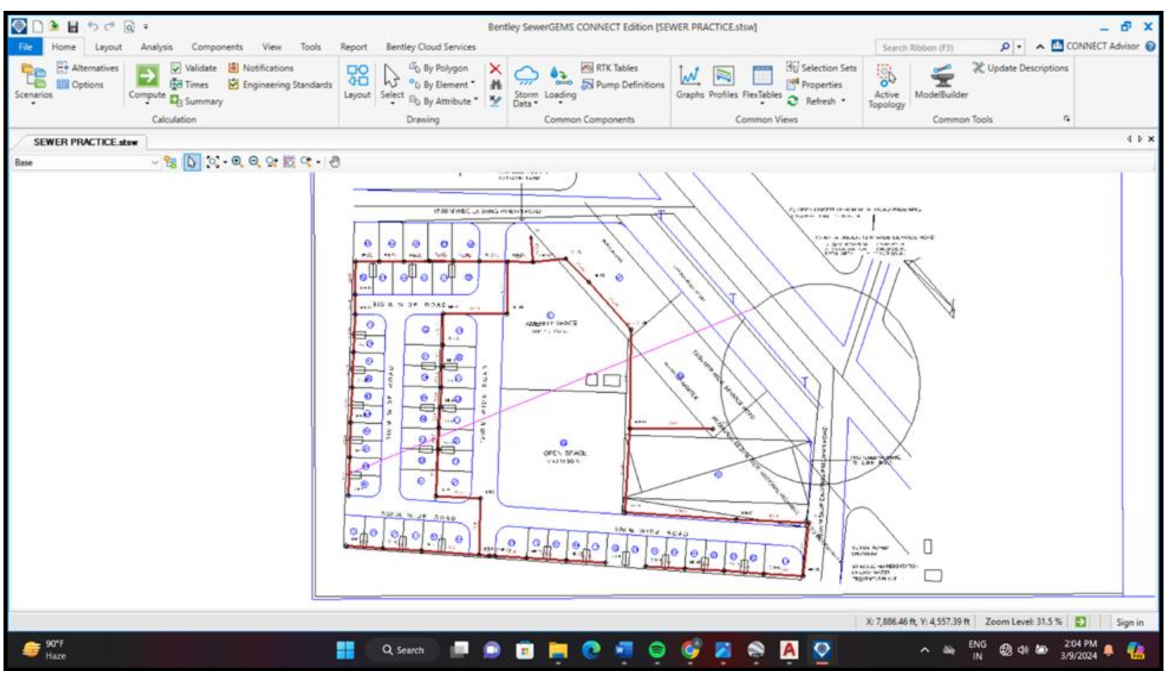

Fig. 3 Flowing solutions: Designing sewer networks with SewerGEMS

Table 1. Pipeline network analysis: Diameter, velocity, and material characteristics

ID	Label	Start Node	Stop Node	Diameter (mm)	Manning's n	Velocity (m/s)	Material	Length (Scaled) (m)
32	CO-1	MH-1	MH-2	150	0.013	0.03	Concrete	**18.3**
34	CO-2	MH-2	MH-3	150	0.013	0.05	Concrete	**18.1**
36	CO-3	MH-3	MH-4	150	0.013	0.08	Concrete	**18.3**
38	CO-4	MH-4	MH-5	150	0.013	0.11	Concrete	**17.5**
41	CO-5	MH-6	MH-7	150	0.013	0.41	Concrete	**18.2**
43	CO-6	MH-7	MH-8	150	0.013	0.12	Concrete	**18.2**
45	CO-7	MH-8	MH-9	150	0.013	0.18	Concrete	**14.5**
47	CO-8	MH-9	MH-10	150	0.013	0.24	Concrete	**11.5**
49	CO-9	MH-10	MH-11	150	0.013	0.56	Concrete	**22.5**
51	CO-10	MH-11	MH-12	150	0.013	0.5	Concrete	**18**
53	CO-11	MH-12	MH-13	150	0.013	0.41	Concrete	**17.9**
55	CO-12	MH-10	MH-14	150	0.013	0.47	Concrete	**24.7**
57	CO-13	MH-14	MH-15	150	0.013	0.53	Concrete	**17.1**
71	CO-20	MH-15	MH-22	150	0.013	0.59	Concrete	**22.7**
73	CO-21	MH-22	MH-23	300	0.013	0.16	Concrete	**9.6**
75	CO-22	MH-23	MH-24	300	0.013	0.18	Concrete	**9.6**
77	CO-23	MH-24	MH-25	300	0.013	0.19	Concrete	**9.5**
79	CO-24	MH-25	MH-26	300	0.013	0.21	Concrete	**9.4**
81	CO-25	MH-26	MH-27	300	0.013	0.22	Concrete	**9.6**
83	CO-26	MH-27	MH-28	300	0.013	0.24	Concrete	**13.8**
85	CO-27	MH-28	MH-29	300	0.013	0.25	Concrete	**29.9**
88	CO-28	MH-30	MH-31	150	0.013	0.41	Concrete	**17.1**
90	CO-29	MH-31	MH-32	150	0.013	0.5	Concrete	**16**
92	CO-30	MH-32	MH-33	150	0.013	0.56	Concrete	**16**
94	CO-31	MH-33	MH-34	150	0.013	0.6	Concrete	**16**
96	CO-32	MH-34	MH-35	150	0.013	0.64	Concrete	**16.5**
99	CO-33	MH-35	MH-37	150	0.013	0.68	Concrete	**25.1**
111	CO-39	MH-37	MH-43	150	0.013	0.69	Concrete	**11.6**
113	CO-40	MH-43	MH-44	150	0.013	0.71	Concrete	**11.2**
115	CO-41	MH-44	MH-45	150	0.013	0.74	Concrete	**11.2**
117	CO-42	MH-45	MH-46	150	0.013	0.75	Concrete	**11.1**
119	CO-43	MH-46	MH-47	300	0.013	0.55	Concrete	**12.5**
121	CO-44	MH-29	MH-48	300	0.013	0.27	Concrete	**24.5**
123	CO-45	MH-48	MH-49	300	0.013	0.46	Concrete	**10.3**
124	CO-46	MH-47	MH-48	300	0.013	0.57	Concrete	**12.9**
126	CO-47	MH-5	MH-50	150	0.013	0.14	Concrete	**24.9**
128	CO-48	MH-50	MH-51	600	0.013	0.73	Concrete	**40.3**
130	CO-49	MH-51	MH-52	600	0.013	1.44	Concrete	**44**
132	CO-50	MH-52	MH-53	600	0.013	2.16	Concrete	**35.2**
134	CO-51	MH-53	MH-54	600	0.013	3.59	Concrete	**43.4**
136	CO-52	MH-55	MH-53	600	0.013	0.72	Concrete	**39.2**
138	CO-53	MH-54	MH-56	600	0.013	4.31	Concrete	**24.1**
142	CO-55	MH-49	MH-58	600	0.013	5.74	Concrete	**14.3**
143	CO-56	MH-58	MH-56	600	0.013	5.03	Concrete	**23.4**
145	**CO-57**	**MH-49**	**O-1**	**600**	**0.013**	**6.04**	**Concrete**	**12.5**

The conduits primarily consist of concrete material, with diameters ranging from 150mm to 600mm. Manning's n values remain constant at 0.013 across all conduits, indicating a uniform roughness coefficient. However, velocities vary significantly, from as low as 0.03 m/s to as high as 6.04 m/s, influenced by factors such as diameter and length. The lengths of the conduits also vary, with some as short as 9.4 meters and others as long as 44 meters. Interestingly, there is a transition in diameter from 150mm to 300mm and then to 600mm, suggesting a progression in the network's capacity or flow requirements. Notably, the conduits with larger diameters tend to have higher velocities, likely due to their increased capacity to accommodate flow. This trend is particularly evident in the conduits with diameters of 600mm, where velocities exceed 1 m/s, indicating a robust flow capacity. Overall, the table provides valuable insights into the hydraulic characteristics of the conduits within the network, offering crucial information for hydraulic analysis and design optimization. Further analysis could explore the relationship between conduit diameter, velocity, and length to optimize flow efficiency and system performance.

The table presents data on various conduits within a network, including their IDs, labels, start and stop nodes, diameters, Manning's roughness coefficients, velocities, materials, and scaled lengths. Conduit CO-1, with a diameter of 150 mm, connects from start node MH-1 to stop node MH-2, exhibiting a velocity of 0.03 m/s over a scaled length of 18.3 m. Similarly, CO-2 to CO-57 conduits traverse different start and stop nodes with varying diameters and velocities, indicating diverse flow characteristics throughout the network. For instance, CO-57, with a diameter of 600 mm, links start node MH-49 to stop node O-1, achieving a velocity of 6.04 m/s over a scaled length of 12.5 m. The conduits predominantly consist of concrete material, contributing to consistent hydraulic performance across the network. However, notable discrepancies in velocity, particularly highlighted by CO-57, suggest areas of potentially higher flow rates or hydraulic constraints within the system. Overall, this data offers valuable insights into the hydraulic behaviour of the network, aiding in the effective planning and management of fluid flow.

3.2. Design and Analysis for Manhole

The table provides a detailed overview of various manholes (MH) in a sewer system, listing their IDs, labels, elevations, depths, hydraulic grade lines, and sanitary loads. The manholes are numbered from 30 to 141, with each entry containing specific elevation measurements for ground, rim, and invert, along with depth and hydraulic grade line values. For example, MH-1 has ground, rim, and invert elevations of 100.133m, 100.133m, and 99.083m, respectively, with a depth of 1.73ft and hydraulic grade lines of 99.611m for both in and out. This data is crucial for understanding the flow and gradient of the sewer system, ensuring efficient transport of sanitary loads. The table highlights a gradual decrease in ground elevation from MH-1 to MH-55, followed by an increase from MH-56 to MH-141. The depth values also vary, indicating changes in the depth of the sewer system at different manholes. Additionally, the hydraulic grade line values provide insights into the hydraulic conditions within the sewer system. Overall, this table serves as a valuable reference for engineers and planners involved in the design and maintenance of sewer systems, helping them ensure proper functioning and efficiency.

Table 2. Manhole inventory: Elevation and hydraulic data

ID	Label	Elevation (Ground) (m)	Elevation (Rim) (m)	Elevation (Invert) (m)	Depth (Out) (ft)	Hydraulic Grade Line (In) (m)	Hydraulic Grade Line (Out) (m)	Sanitary Loads
30	MH-1	100.133	100.133	99.083	1.73	99.611	99.611	<Collection: 1 item>
31	MH-2	100.244	100.244	98.967	2.12	99.611	99.611	<Collection: 1 item>
33	MH-3	99.908	99.908	98.754	2.81	99.611	99.611	<Collection: 1 item>
35	MH-4	99.694	99.694	98.644	3.17	99.609	99.609	<Collection: 1 item>
37	MH-5	99.698	99.698	98.543	3.49	99.606	99.606	<Collection: 1 item>
39	MH-6	100.6	100.6	99.394	0.33	99.495	99.495	<Collection: 1 item>
40	MH-7	100.335	100.335	99.285	0.69	99.494	99.494	<Collection: 1 item>
42	MH-8	100.559	100.559	99.179	1.02	99.491	99.491	<Collection: 1 item>
44	MH-9	101	101	99.095	1.28	99.484	99.484	<Collection: 1 item>
46	MH-10	101.081	101.081	99.029	1.47	99.476	99.476	<Collection: 1 item>
48	MH-11	101.2	101.2	100.037	0.18	100.09	100.09	<Collection: 1 item>
50	MH-12	101.218	101.218	100.141	0.14	100.184	100.184	<Collection: 1 item>

52	MH-13	101.295	101.295	100.245	0.1	100.275	100.275	<Collection: 1 item>
54	MH-14	100.792	100.792	98.885	1.69	99.401	99.401	<Collection: 1 item>
56	MH-15	101.005	101.005	98.786	1.8	99.335	99.335	<Collection: 1 item>
70	MH-22	100.754	100.754	98.505	2.37	99.228	99.228	<Collection: 1 item>
72	MH-23	100.701	100.701	98.484	2.44	99.227	99.227	<Collection: 1 item>
74	MH-24	100.582	100.582	98.462	2.5	99.225	99.225	<Collection: 1 item>
76	MH-25	100.649	100.649	98.441	2.57	99.223	99.223	<Collection: 1 item>
78	MH-26	100.653	100.653	98.421	2.63	99.221	99.221	<Collection: 1 item>
80	MH-27	100.659	100.659	98.4	2.69	99.219	99.219	<Collection: 1 item>
82	MH-28	100.683	100.683	98.369	2.77	99.215	99.215	<Collection: 1 item>
84	MH-29	100.434	100.434	98.303	2.96	99.204	99.204	<Collection: 1 item>
86	MH-30	101.299	101.299	100.249	0.1	100.279	100.279	<Collection: 1 item>
87	MH-31	101.374	101.374	100.15	0.14	100.193	100.193	<Collection: 1 item>
89	MH-32	101.503	101.503	100.057	0.18	100.11	100.11	<Collection: 1 item>
91	MH-33	101.413	101.413	99.964	0.2	100.026	100.026	<Collection: 1 item>
93	MH-34	101.097	101.097	99.871	0.23	99.942	99.942	<Collection: 1 item>
95	MH-35	101.058	101.058	99.714	0.26	99.792	99.792	<Collection: 1 item>
98	MH-37	100.614	100.614	99.564	0.28	99.651	99.651	<Collection: 1 item>
110	MH-43	100.665	100.665	99.497	0.31	99.591	99.591	<Collection: 1 item>
112	MH-44	100.485	100.485	99.415	0.33	99.517	99.517	<Collection: 1 item>
114	MH-45	100.398	100.398	99.331	0.36	99.441	99.441	<Collection: 1 item>
116	MH-46	100.314	100.314	99.114	0.35	99.221	99.221	<Collection: 1 item>
118	MH-47	100.443	100.443	99.084	0.4	99.205	99.205	<Collection: 1 item>
120	MH-48	100.252	100.252	98.249	3.1	99.195	99.195	<Collection: 1 item>
122	MH-49	100.045	100.045	97.636	5.08	99.184	99.184	<Collection: 1 item>
125	MH-50	99.6	99.6	97.948	5.42	99.6	99.6	<Collection: 1 item>
127	MH-51	99.678	99.678	97.892	5.86	99.678	99.678	<Collection: 1 item>

129	MH-52	100.137	100.137	97.831	7.56	100.137	100.137	<Collection: 1 item>
131	MH-53	100.072	100.072	97.782	7.51	100.072	100.072	<Collection: 1 item>
133	MH-54	99.785	99.785	97.722	6.77	99.785	99.785	<Collection: 1 item>
135	MH-55	99.813	99.813	98.313	4.92	99.813	99.813	<Collection: 1 item>
137	MH-56	99.726	99.726	97.689	6.68	99.726	99.726	<Collection: 1 item>
141	MH-58	100.026	100.026	97.656	7.77	100.026	100.026	<Collection: 1 item>

Table 3. Outfall table: Descriptive analysis of hydraulic parameters and flow rates

ID	Label	Elevation (Ground) (m)	Set Rim to Ground Elevation	Elevation (Invert) (m)	Boundary Condition Type	Hydraulic Grade (m)	Flow (Total Out) (L/day)
144	O-1	99.883	TRUE	97.619	Free Outfall	98.217	147,430,674.44

Between 97.636m and 100.249m. Depths range from 0.14ft to 7.77ft. The hydraulic grade line in and out fluctuates between 99.184m and 100.279m. Sanitary loads are indicated as a collection of items for each manhole. Overall, the data suggests variability in the elevation and depth characteristics of the manholes, with each having specific hydraulic grades and sanitary loads.

3.3. Design and Analysis for Outfall

The table presents crucial data regarding a specific hydraulic system, with each row representing a distinct point within the system. ID 144, labelled as O-1, denotes a particular location characterized by an elevation above ground level of 99.883 meters. Notably, the ground elevation is set to the rim, a parameter marked as TRUE in the table. The inverted elevation, representing the lowest point of the hydraulic structure, stands at 97.619 meters. This point is designated as a Free Outfall, implying unrestricted flow.

The hydraulic grade, calculated at 98.217 meters, showcases the pressure head within the system at this point. Moreover, the flow rate out of this location is recorded at a substantial 147,430,674.44 Liters per day, underscoring the significant volume managed by this segment of the hydraulic network. The result for ID 144, labelled as O-1, shows a ground elevation of 99.883 meters, with the rim set to ground elevation and an invert elevation of 97.619 meters. The boundary condition type is a Free Outfall, with a hydraulic grade of 98.217 meters and a total outflow of 147,430,674.44 Liters per day.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis conducted on the sewer network in Ramtek Township using SewerGEMS has provided invaluable insights into its hydraulic behaviour and operational characteristics. The meticulous examination of conduits, manholes, and boundary conditions has revealed the diverse flow dynamics present within the system. Particularly, conduit CO-57 emerges as a focal point, indicating potential areas of heightened flow rates or hydraulic constraints. The predominant use of concrete material ensuring consistent hydraulic performance variations in velocities and diameters across conduits underscores the complexity of fluid flow within the network. Despite the predominantly concrete composition of the conduits ensuring consistent hydraulic performance, these discrepancies underscore the need for focused attention on specific segments for optimal fluid flow management.

Furthermore, the fluctuation in the hydraulic grade line between 99.184m and 100.279m highlights the dynamic nature of the system's hydraulic conditions. Additionally, the characterization of manholes with specific elevation, depth, and sanitary loads emphasizes the intricate nature of the network. The detailed data, including ground and invert elevations, boundary conditions, and outflow rates for individual nodes like O-1, provides crucial information for comprehensive hydraulic modelling and effective planning strategies. Overall, this comprehensive dataset provides essential information for informed decision-making in planning and managing fluid flow within the sewer network of the Township. By leveraging these insights, stakeholders can optimize the network's performance, enhance operational efficiency, and ensure the effective management of wastewater infrastructure for the benefit of the community.

Author Contribution

Bhagat and Pande conceived and designed the research and methodology. Borse and Raut conducted analysis, design and experiments, contributed analytical tools and analysed data. Dhengare and Jasutkar wrote the manuscript and did an analysis also. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

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