Package ‘WaMaSim’

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Title  Simulate Rehabilitation Strategies for Water Distribution Systems
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Description  The outcome of various rehabilitation strategies for water distribution systems can be modeled with the Water Management Simulator (WaMaSim). Pipe breaks and the corresponding damage and rehabilitation costs are simulated. It is mainly intended to be used as educational tool for the Water Infrastructure Experimental and Computer Laboratory at ETH Zurich, Switzerland.
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R topics documented:

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costs.per.year

Calculate the total costs per year

Description

The annual total costs are calculated. The total costs consist of damage, failure and rehabilitation costs.

Usage

\[ \text{costs.per.year}(\text{statelist}, \text{income}) \]

Arguments

- \text{statelist} \quad \text{a state list}
- \text{income} \quad \text{the same values as passed to simulate\_network. Either a scalar or vector.}

Value

A vector of the total cost per year

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger
do.nothing

Rehabilitation strategy: no pipe replacement, repairs only

Description

Dummy strategy to model no rehabilitation at all.

Usage

do.nothing(state)

Arguments

state a state list

Value

a state list

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

See Also

replace.n.highest.risk, replace.n.oldest, replace.n.random, replace.older.than, replace.more.failures.than

Examples

## define a strategy function that can be passed to simulate_network():
mystrategy <- . %>% do.nothing

expand

Model expansion of the network

Description

Expand the network with additional pipes. The diameter of these pipes is sampled.

Usage

expand(state, n.new, separate.budget = FALSE)
Arguments

state a state object
n.new n. new number of new pipes
separate.budget Boolean, if TRUE then expansion costs are not deducted from the normal budget

Value

the expanded inventory

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

---

Model failures of the network

Description

Allows pipes to randomly fail. If a failure occurs, the failure costs (repair + damage) are calculated and subtracted from the budget. Note, that this may result in a negative budget.

Usage

fail(state, prob.failure)

Arguments

state a state object
prob.failure function returning the annual failure rate; i.e. the probability of a pipe failing in the current year of simulation. prob.failure must take age, age.last.failure, n.failure as input arguments. Note that in the case of a pipe with zero previous failures (i.e. n.failure=0), age.last.failure=NA.

Value

inventory with new failures

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger
### failure.cost

**Description**

Calculate the costs caused by a failure according to Section 7.1 in "The Water Network Management Challenge", Max Maurer 2017.

**Usage**

```r
failure.cost(diameter, mean = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `diameter`  
  diameter [mm]
- `mean`  
  boolean. Should the expected cost be returned? Random otherwise.

**Value**

- if `mean=FALSE`, the failure costs [CHF] are sampled randomly. If `mean=TRUE`, the expected average costs are returned.

**Author(s)**

Andreas Scheidegger

### failures.per.year

**Description**

The number of failures per year is calculated from a state list produced by `simulate_network`.

**Usage**

```r
failures.per.year(statelist)
```

**Arguments**

- `statelist`  
  a state list

**Value**

- vector containing the number of failures per year

**Author(s)**

Andreas Scheidegger
### initiate.network
*creates the initial network*

**Description**
Creates the initial network that can be used with `simulate_network`.

**Usage**
```
initiate.network(inventory = 0, budget = Inf)
```

**Arguments**
- `inventory` if `inventory` is an integer it specifies the number of initial pipes, or alternatively it can be a `data.frame` containing the initial inventory of pipes.
- `budget` initial budget

**Value**
a state list

**Author(s)**
Andreas Scheidegger

### pipes.built.per.year
*Calculate number of newly built pipes for each year*

**Description**
The number of newly built pipes per year is calculated from a state list produced by `simulate_network`.

**Usage**
```
pipes.built.per.year(statelist)
```

**Arguments**
- `statelist` a state list

**Value**
vector containing the number of newly built pipes for each year

**Author(s)**
Andreas Scheidegger
**pipes.inservice.per.year**

*Returns the number of pipes in service for each year*

**Description**

The number of pipes in service is calculated for every year based on a state list produced by `simulate_network`.

**Usage**

`pipes.inservice.per.year(statelist)`

**Arguments**

- `statelist` a state list

**Value**

vector containing the number of pipes in service

**Author(s)**

Andreas Scheidegger

---

**replace.more.failures.than**

*Rehabilitation strategy: replace pipes with too many failures*

**Description**

Replace pipes with a high number of failures. Pipes are only replaced if the budget remains positive.

**Usage**

`replace.more.failures.than(state, failures, max.costs = Inf)`

**Arguments**

- `state` a state list
- `failures` maximal allowed number of failures
- `max.costs` maximal amount of money allowed to be spent on this strategy

**Value**

a state list
replace.n.highest.risk

Author(s)
Andreas Scheidegger

See Also

replace.n.highest.risk, replace.n.oldest, replace.n.random, replace.older.than, do.nothing

Examples

## define a strategy function that can be passed to simulate_network():
mystrategy <- . %>% replace.more.failures.than(max.failure=3, max.costs=20000)

## or define a more complex strategy by combining multiple strategies
## into a prioritized sequence:
mystrategy <- . %>%
  replace.more.failures.than(failures=2) %>%
  replace.n.oldest(n=3) %>%
  replace.n.highest.risk(n=2, prob.failure=prob.failure.exp) %>%
  replace.older.than(age=8) %>%
  replace.n.random(n=4)

replace.n.highest.risk

Rehabilitation strategy: replace the n pipes with the highest risk

Description

Strategy to prioritize pipes with the highest risk. Pipes are only replaced if the budget remains positive.

Usage

replace.n.highest.risk(state, n, prob.failure, max.costs = Inf)

Arguments

state        a state list
n            number of highest risk pipes to replace
prob.failure failure rate function. Typically the same as passed to simulate_network.
max.costs    maximal amount of money allowed to be spent on this strategy

Details

The risk is defined as the product of the failure probability in the next year and the expected failure costs.
### Description

Prioritize the oldest pipes for replacement. Pipes are only replaced if the budget remains positive.

#### Usage

```r
replace.n.oldest(state, n, max.costs = Inf)
```

#### Arguments

- **state**: a state list
- **n**: number of oldest pipes to replace
- **max.costs**: maximal amount of money allowed to be spent on this strategy

#### Value

a state list
replace.n.random

Author(s)
Andreas Scheidegger

See Also
replace.n.highest.risk, replace.n.random, replace.older.than, replace.more.failures.than, do.nothing

Examples

## define a strategy function that can be passed to simulate_network():
mystrategy <- . %>% replace.n.oldest(n=10)

## or define a more complex strategy by combining multiple strategies
## into a prioritized sequence:
mystrategy <- . %>%
  replace.more.failures.than(failures=2) %>%
  replace.n.oldest(n=3) %>%
  replace.n.highest.risk(n=2, prob.failure=prob.failure.exp) %>%
  replace.older.than(age=8) %>%
  replace.n.random(n=4)

replace.n.random

Rehabilitation strategy: replace n randomly selected pipes

Description
Replace a certain number of randomly chosen pipes. Pipes are only replaced if the budget remains positive.

Usage
replace.n.random(state, n, max.costs = Inf)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>a state list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>number of random pipes to replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.costs</td>
<td>maximal amount of money allowed to be spent on this strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

a state list

Author(s)
Andreas Scheidegger
replace.older.than

See Also

`replace.n.highest.risk`, `replace.n.oldest`, `replace.older.than`, `replace.more.failures.than`, `do.nothing`

Examples

```r
## define a strategy function that can be passed to simulate_network():
mystrategy <- . %>% replace.n.random(n=10)

## or define a more complex strategy by combining multiple strategies
## into a prioritized sequence:
mystrategy <- . %>%
  replace.more.failures.than(failures=2) %>%
  replace.n.oldest(n=3) %>%
  replace.n.highest.risk(n=2, prob.failure=prob.failure.exp) %>%
  replace.older.than(age=8) %>%
  replace.n.random(n=4)

```

---

replace.older.than  
Rehabilitation strategy: replace pipes older than age

Description

Strategy to replace pipes older than a given age. Pipes are only replaced if the budget remains positive.

Usage

`replace.older.than(state, age, max.costs = Inf)`

Arguments

- `state`  
a state list
- `age`  
pipes older than age are replaced
- `max.costs`  
maximal amount of money allowed to be spent on this strategy

Value

a state list

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

See Also

`replace.n.highest.risk`, `replace.n.oldest`, `replace.n.random`, `replace.more.failures.than`, `do.nothing`
Examples

## define a strategy function that can be passed to simulate_network()
mystrategy <- . %>% replace.older.than(age=85, max.costs=20000)

## or define a more complex strategy by combining multiple strategies
## into a prioritized sequence:
mystrategy <- . %>%
  replace.more.failures.than(failures=2) %>%
  replace.n.oldest(n=3) %>%
  replace.n.highest.risk(n=2, prob.failure=prob.failure.exp) %>%
  replace.older.than(age=8) %>%
  replace.n.random(n=4)

replacement.value Calculate replacement value

Description

Based on Eq(14) of "The Water Network Management Challenge, Max Maurer 2017", assuming a pipe length of 100m.

Usage

replacement.value(diameter)

Arguments

diameter diameter of the pipe [mm]

Value

replacement value [CHF]

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger
Sample a diameter of a new pipe.

Description

The diameter distribution is based on a real data set from Lisa Scholten (pipe_data.csv). Refer to the old exercise on watermain break modelling in the ETH Infrastructure Systems course by Max Maurer.

Usage

```r
sample.diameter(n = 1)
```

Arguments

- `n`: number of samples

Value

- a vector of diameters

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

Simulate the failures, expansion, rehabilitation, and costs of a network

Description

Simulates failures, expansion, rehabilitation, and costs of a water supply pipe network. The simulation is stochastic.

Usage

```r
simulate_network(n.years, expansion, rehabilitation, prob.failure, income = 0, initial.budget = Inf, initial.inventory = NULL, free.expansion = TRUE)
```
Arguments

- `n.years`: number of years to simulate
- `expansion`: either a scalar describing the number of pipes added every year to expand the pipe network, or a vector of length `n.years`. Negative values are not allowed.
- `rehabilitation`: a (combination of) rehabilitation strategy function(s). See details below.
- `prob.failure`: a function describing the probability of a pipe failing in the next year given its age, number of previous failures, and the age at the last failure (if any).
- `income`: either a scalar describing the annual income, or a vector of length `n.years`.
- `initial.budget`: initial budget
- `initial.inventory`: if it is an integer it specifies the number of initial pipes, or alternatively it can be a `data.frame` containing the initial inventory of pipes.
- `free.expansion`: if `TRUE` costs for network expansion are not deducted from the budget.

Details

The rehabilitation is defined by combining different simple replacement strategies. See the example for how this can be done using the `mystrategy` function input. If the strategies vary over time, see `initiate.network` and `simulate_network.period`.

The failure behavior is defined by the function `prob.failure`. It calculates the probability of a pipe failing within the next year based on pipe age, pipe age at the last failure, and the number of failures. Note, the model makes the assumption that a pipe cannot fail more than once per year.

The costs are calculated as a function of the pipe diameter, assuming all pipes have a length of 100 meters.

Value

an updated state list

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

See Also

For more fine-grained control see `initiate.network` and `simulate_network.period`. Different replacement strategies are implemented: `replace.n.highest.risk`, `replace.n.oldest`, `replace.n.random`, `replace.older.than`, `replace.more.failures.than`, `do.nothing`.

Examples

```R
## -----------
## define model parameters

## Define the annual probability of a failure
prob.failure.exp <- function(age, age.last.failure, n.failure) {
  if(n.failure==0){
```
simulate_network.period

Simulate the network for a period of time

**Description**

Simulates failures, expansion, rehabilitation, and costs of a water supply pipe network. The simulation is stochastic.
simulate_network.period

Usage

simulate_network.period(statelist, n.years, expansion, rehabilitation,
prob.failure, income = 0, free.expansion = TRUE)

Arguments

statelist a state list
n.years number of years to simulate
expansion either a scalar describing the number of pipes added every year to expand the pipe network, or a vector of length n.years. Negative values are not allowed.
rehabilitation a (combination of) rehabilitation strategy function(s). See details below.
prob.failure a function describing the probability of a pipe failing in the next year given its age, number of previous failures, and the age at the last failure (if any).
income either a scalar describing the annual income, or a vector of length n.years.
free.expansion if TRUE costs for network expansion are not deducted from the budget.

Details

The rehabilitation is defined by combining different simple replacement strategies. See the example for how this can be done using the mystrategy function input.

The failure behavior is defined by the function prob.failure. It calculates the probability of a pipe failing within the next year based on pipe age, pipe age at the last failure, and the number of failures. Note, the model makes the assumption that a pipe cannot fail more than once per year.

The costs are calculated as a function of the pipe diameter, assuming all pipes have a length of 100 meters.

Value

an updated state list

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

See Also

simulate_network provides a slightly more convenient interface.

Examples

## -----------
## define model parameters

## Define the annual probability of a failure
prob.failure.exp <- function(age, age.last.failure, n.failure) {
  if(n.failure==0){
    return(1/30)
```r
) else {
  return(1/10)
}

## define a complicated (and probably useless) rehabilitation strategy
mystrategy <- .
  replace.n.highest.risk(n=2, prob.failure=prob.failure.exp) 
  replace.more.failures.than(failures=5) 
  replace.older.than(age=70, max.cost=2e6) 
  replace.n.oldest(n=3) 
  replace.n.random(n=2)
## This means: every year (if we have enough budget!), replace first the 2 pipes
## with the highest risk, then all pipes with more than 5 failures,
## then all pipes older than 70 years (up to costs of 2e6), then the 3
## oldest pipes remaining, and finally replace 2 randomly selected pipes.

## -----------
## run the simulation in steps
statelist <- initiate.network(inventory = 50, budget = 1e7)
statelist <- simulate_network.period(
  statelist, # state list to update
  n.years = 20, # run it for 20 years
  expansion = 10, # build 10 pipes per year (if money is available)
  rehabilitation = mystrategy, # use the strategy defined above
  prob.failure = prob.failure.exp, # use the probability function defined above
  income = 1e6 # the annual income
)
statelist <- simulate_network.period(
  statelist, # state list to update
  n.years = 10, # run it for 10 more years
  expansion = 2, # now, build only 2 pipes per year (if money is available)
  rehabilitation = mystrategy, # use the strategy defined above
  prob.failure = prob.failure.exp, # use the probability function defined above
  income = 1e6 # the annual income
)

## look at some results
## str(statelist)
## str(statelist$time.30)
```
WaMaSim - Water Management Simulator

Description

WaMaSim is a package that simulates the effect of different rehabilitation strategies for water distribution systems. It is an education tool used for the Water Infrastructure Experimental and Computer Laboratory at ETH Zurich, Switzerland. See the documentation for `simulate_network` to get started.

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

Description

Convenient functions to extract the time or budget.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'statelist'
x$name
```

Arguments

- `x`: a state list
- `name`: name of the element to extract

Value

- a vector of the time or budget, or a state

Author(s)

Andreas Scheidegger

Examples

```r
## Not run:
str(result)   # result is a 'statelist' returned from simulate_network
result$budget # vector of budget
result$time   # vector of time
result$time.22 # state list of time 22

## End(Not run)
```
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