Civil 3D and Dynamo Dynamic Culvert Design and Analysis

Andrew Milford

Sr. Implementation Consultant





About the speaker

Andrew Milford

- Based in Sydney, Australia
- Over 25 years design experience in the Civil Infrastructure industry
- AutoCAD Civil 3D Certified Professional
- Develop processes and automation tools through scripts, AutoLISP, .NET API (C# and VB) and Python

Learning Objectives

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 1

Leverage the Civil 3D Corridor model to create 3D drainage culverts in Dynamo

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 2

Use Dynamo to create complex 3D Drainage culvert models from user-defined parameters

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 3

Explore Dynamo's Python node to undertake culvert analysis and sizing

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 4

Create Civil 3D geometry from within the Dynamo workspace for documentation

Civil 3D and Dynamo

Culvert Analysis



U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration





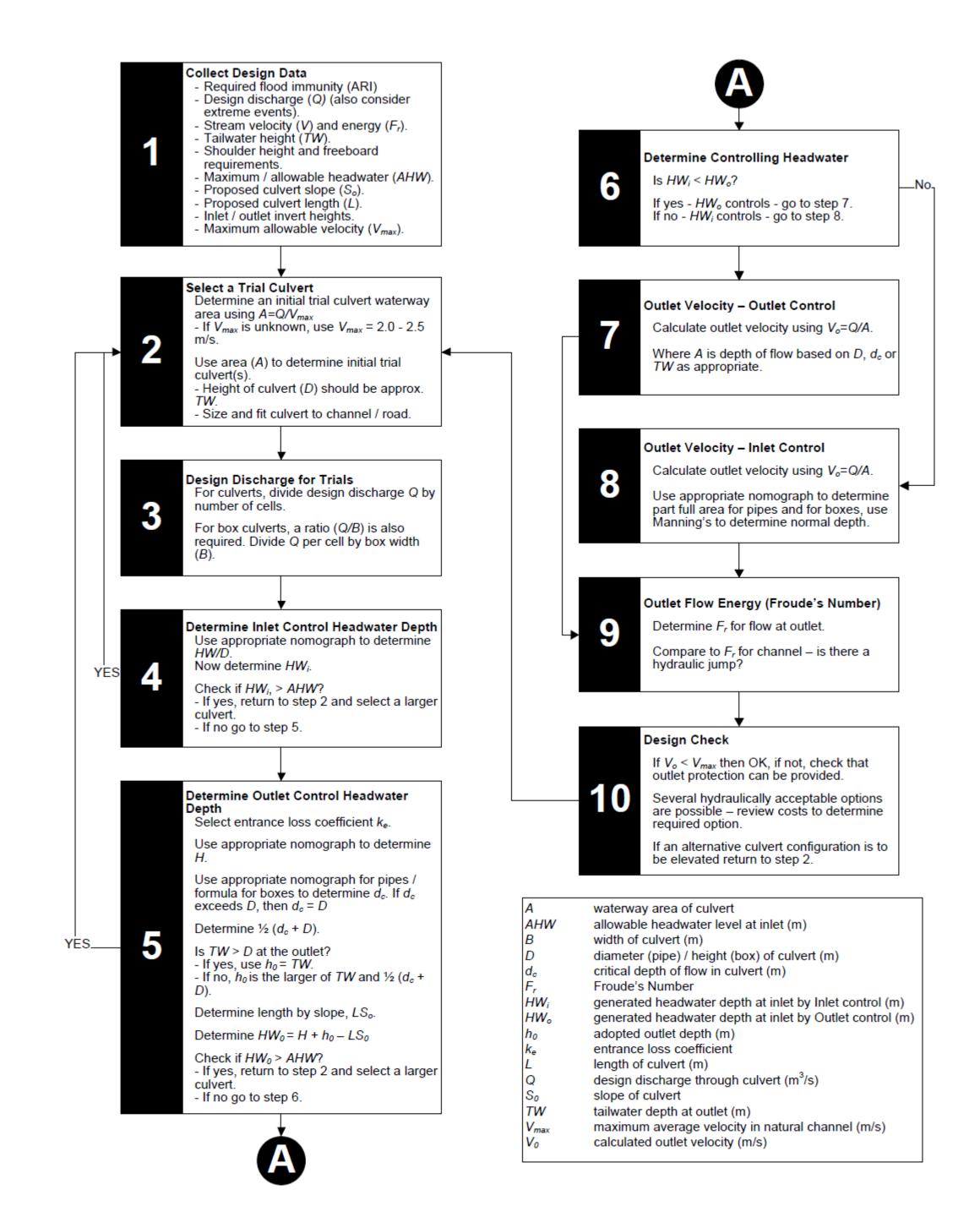
Culvert Design Guidelines

- Hydraulic Design of Highway Culverts, Third Edition
 - US DOT, Federal Highway Administration
 - HY-8
- Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 5B
 - Drainage Open Channels, Culverts and Floodways



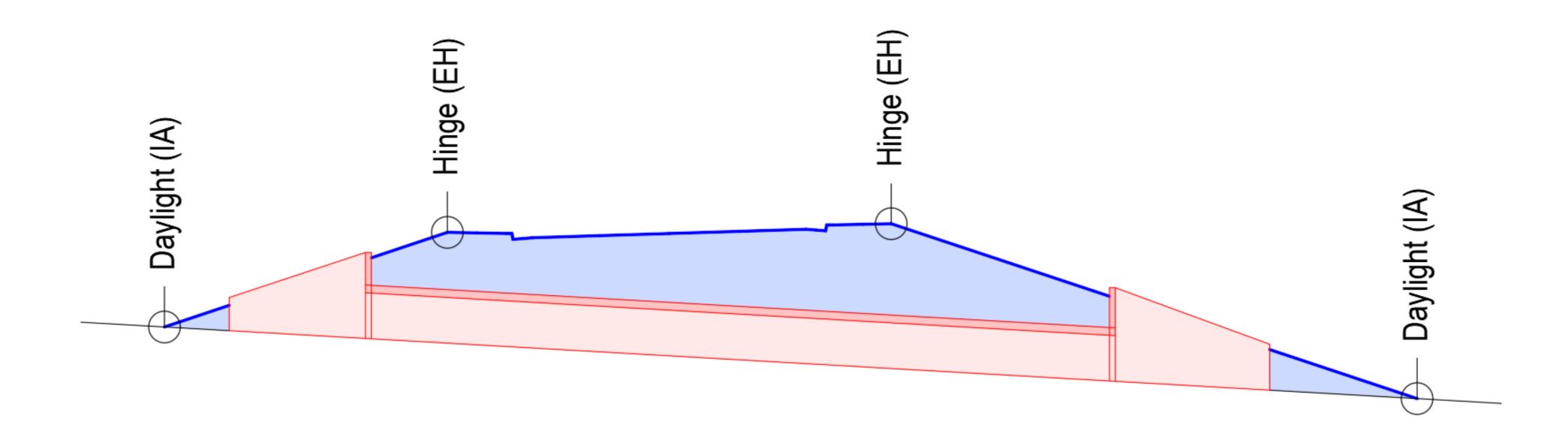
U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration





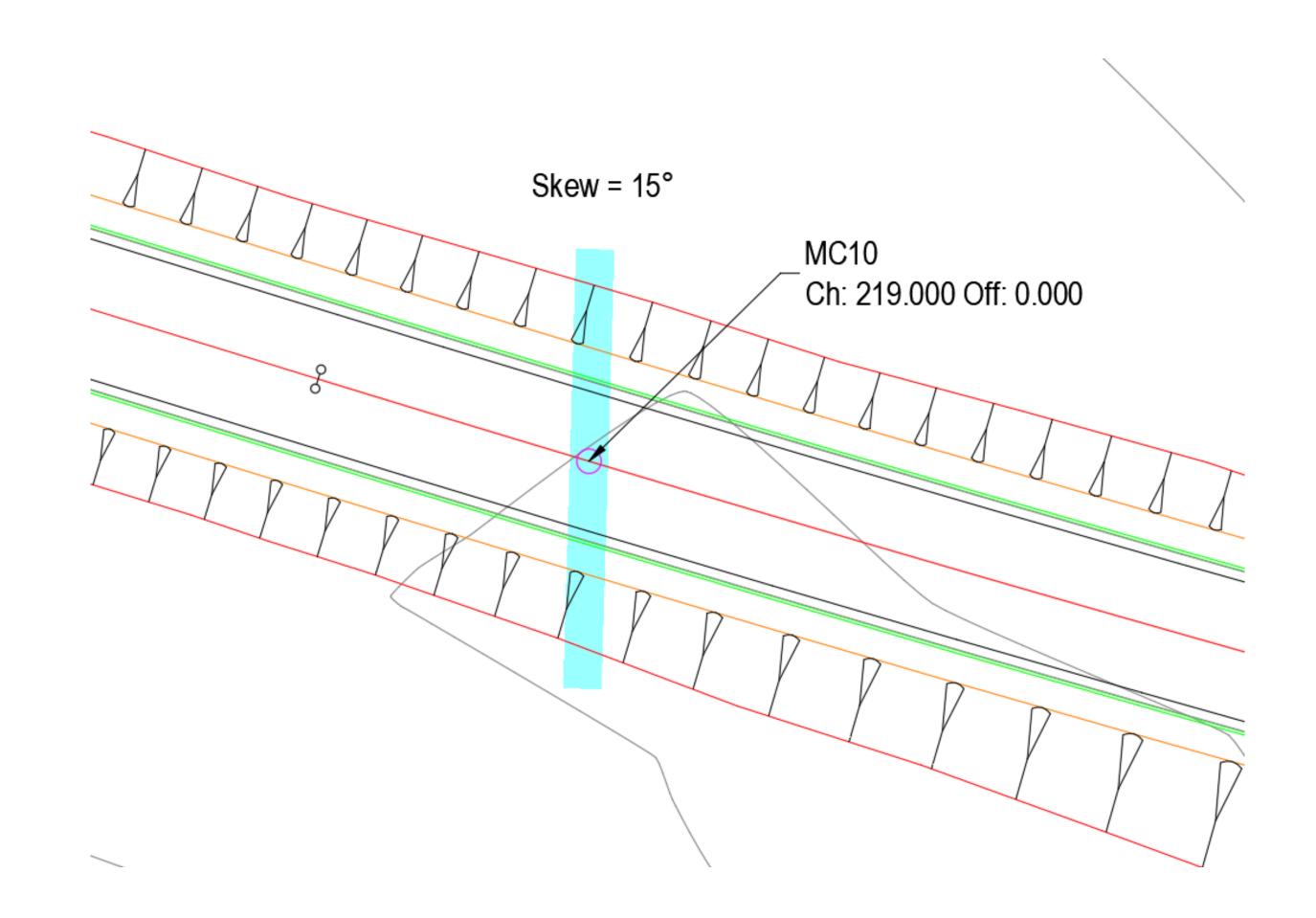
Civil 3D | Project Setup

- Corridor Codes
- Surface

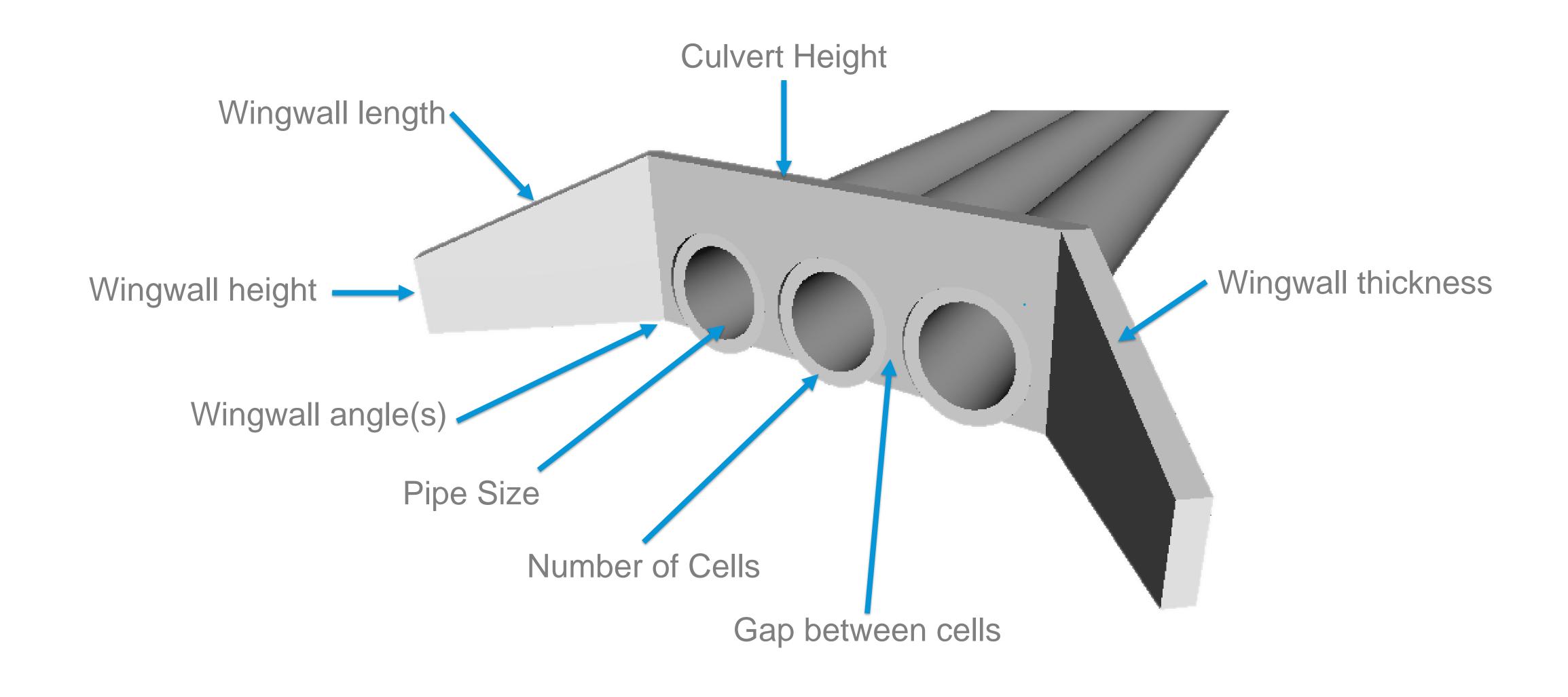


Dynamo Culvert Setout Parameters

- Alignment String
- Station
- Skew



Dynamo | Culvert and Headwall Parameters

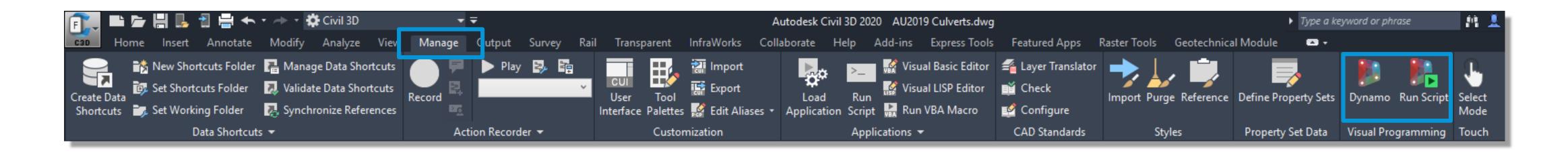


What is Dynamo?

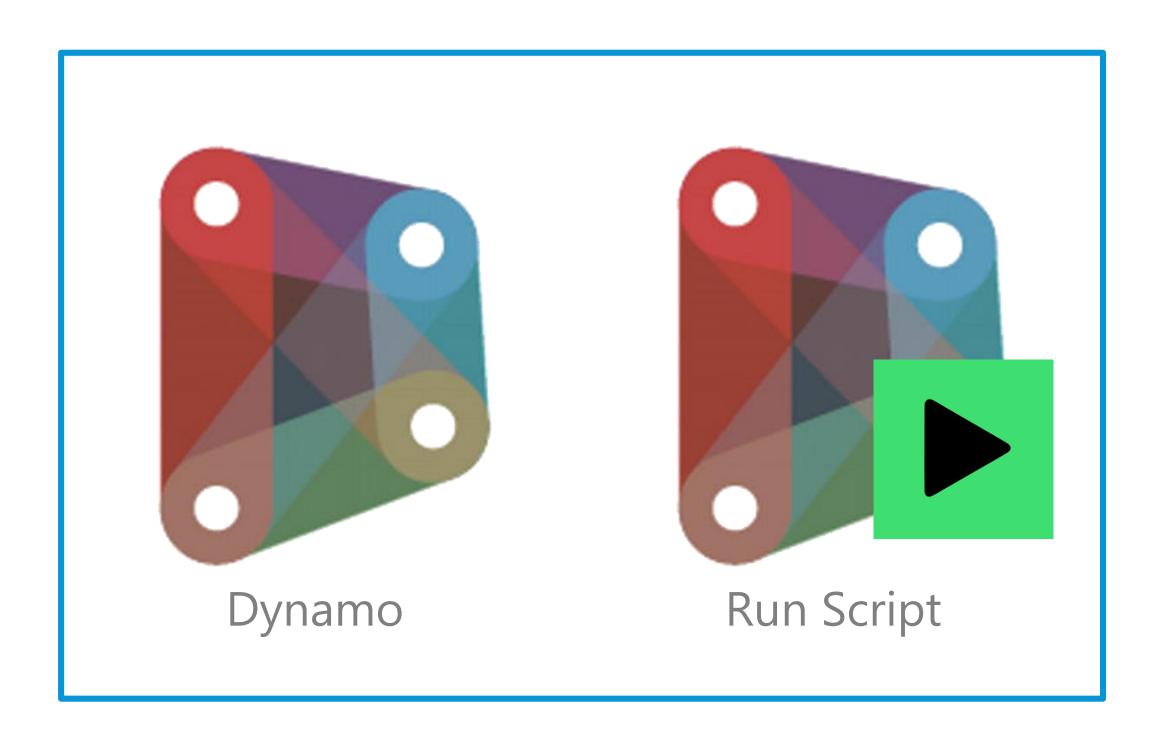
- Open-source software platform
- Application for creating visual scripts
- Geometry creation
- Workflow automation



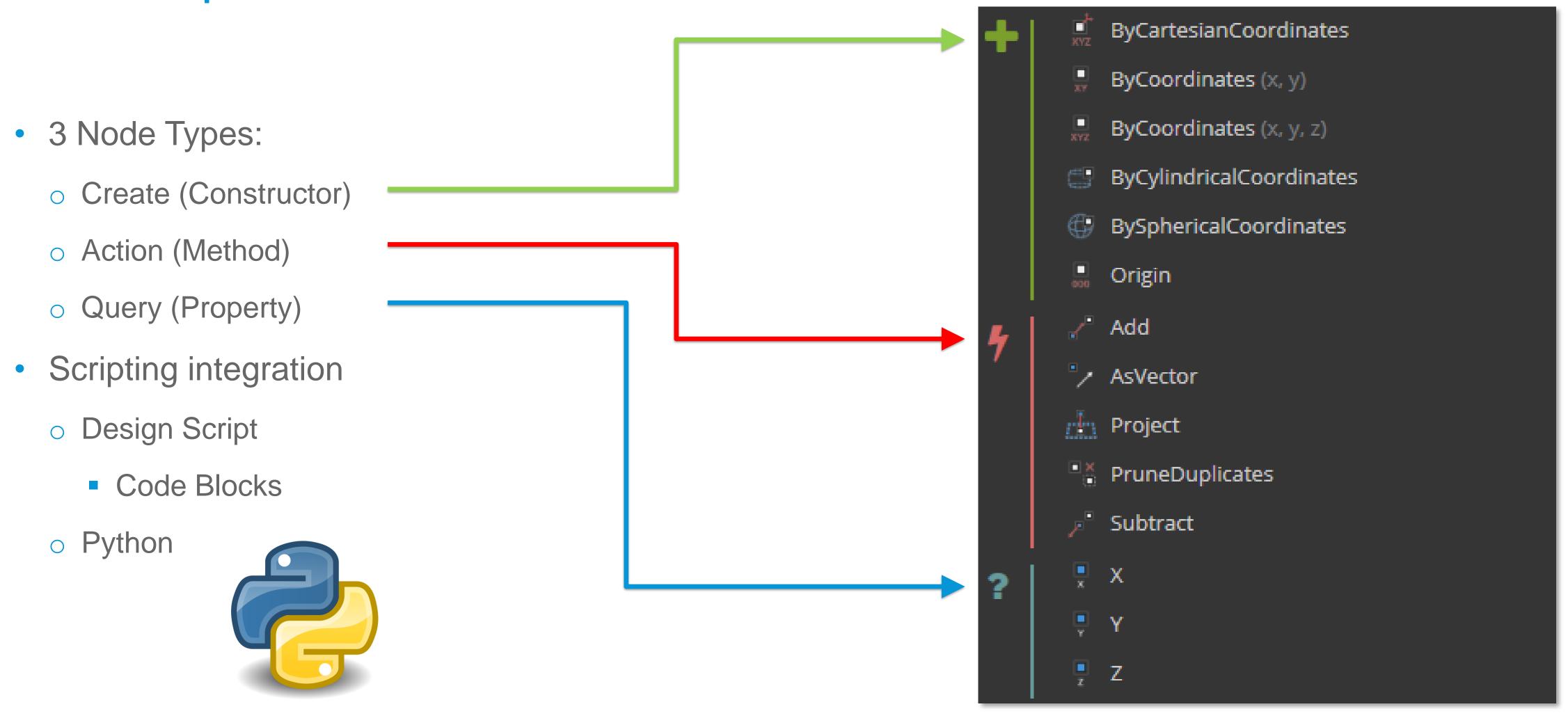
How to load Dynamo in Civil 3D



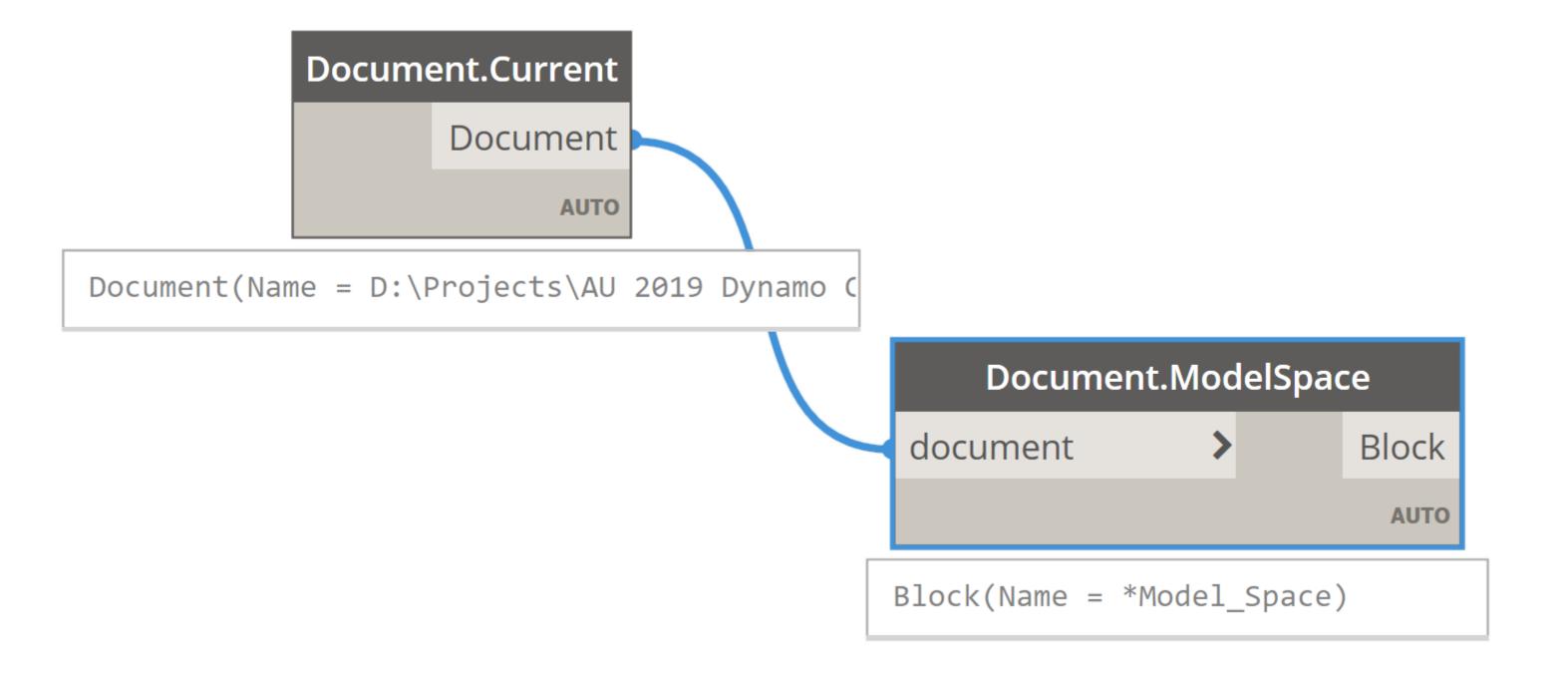
- Manage Tab
 - Visual Programming
 - Dynamo
 - Run Script

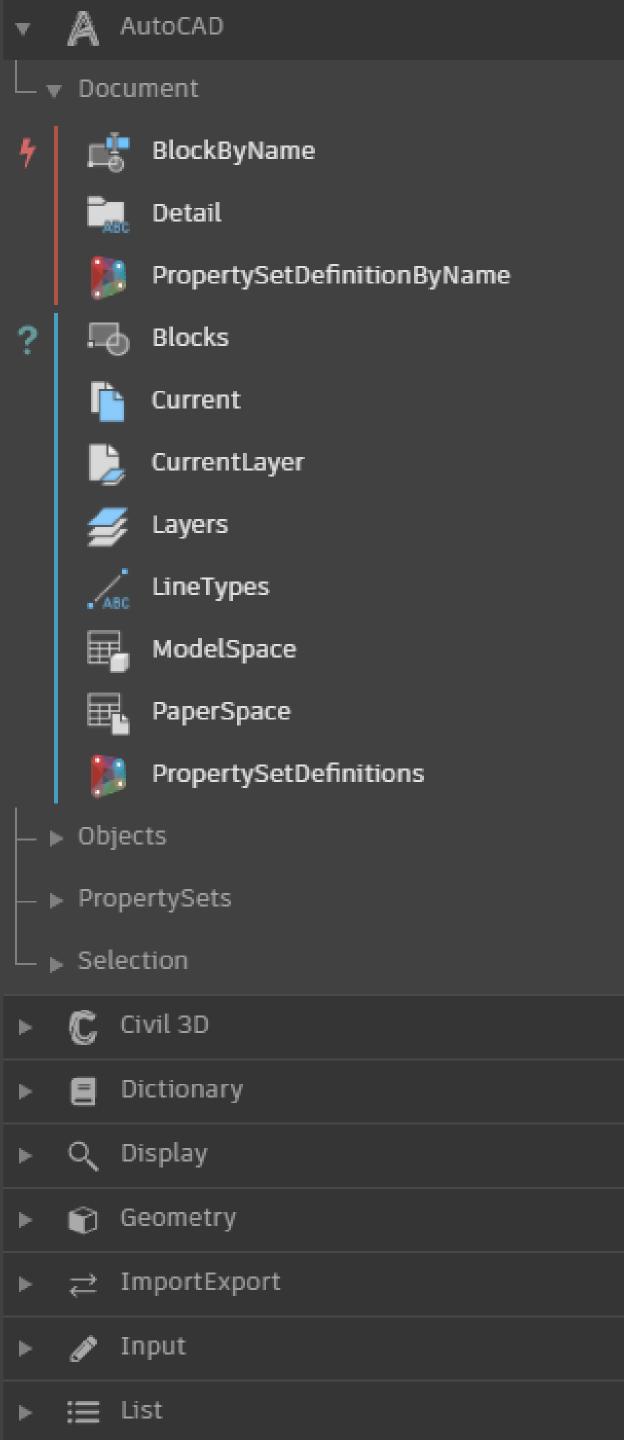


Nodes | General

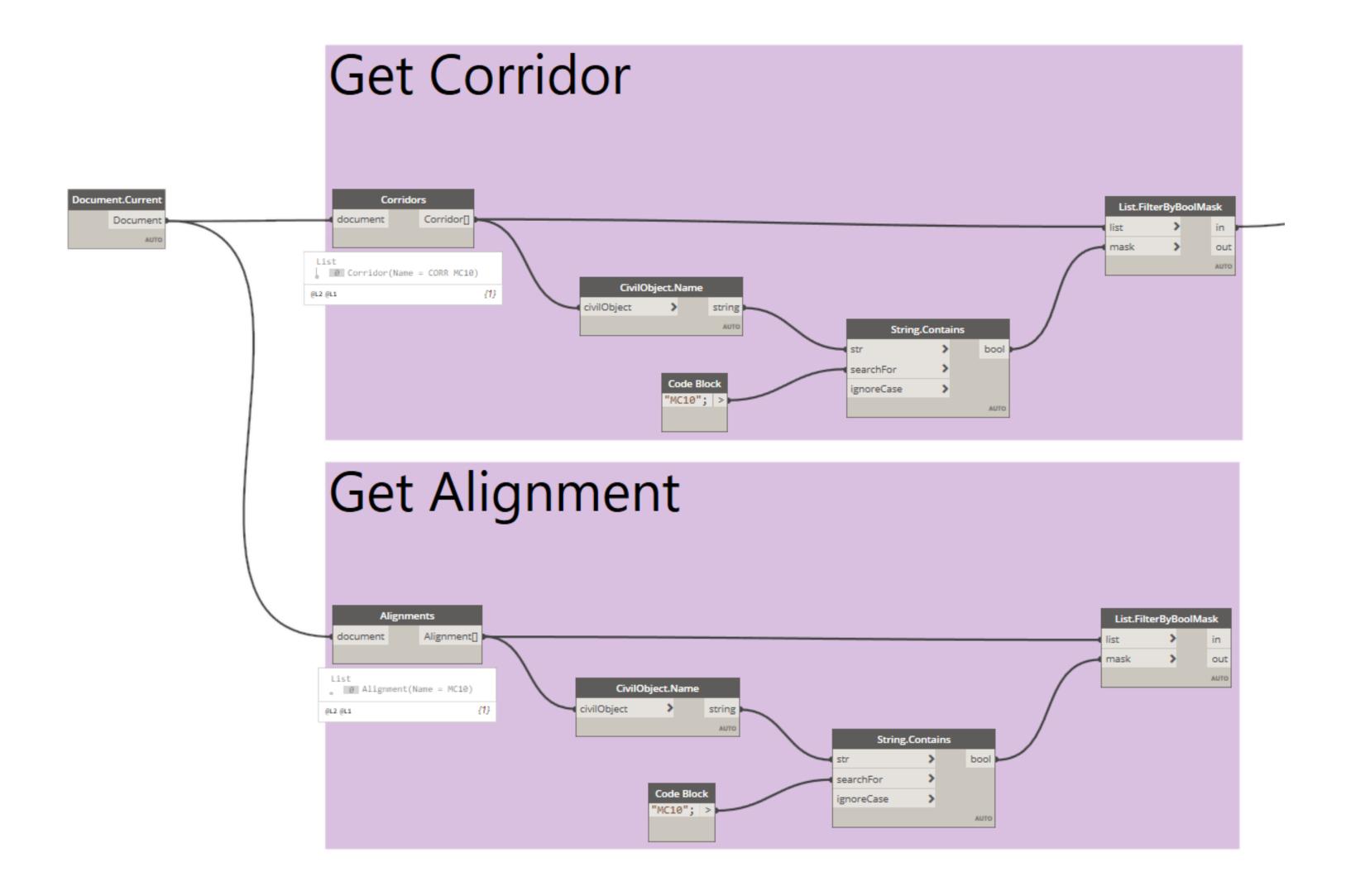


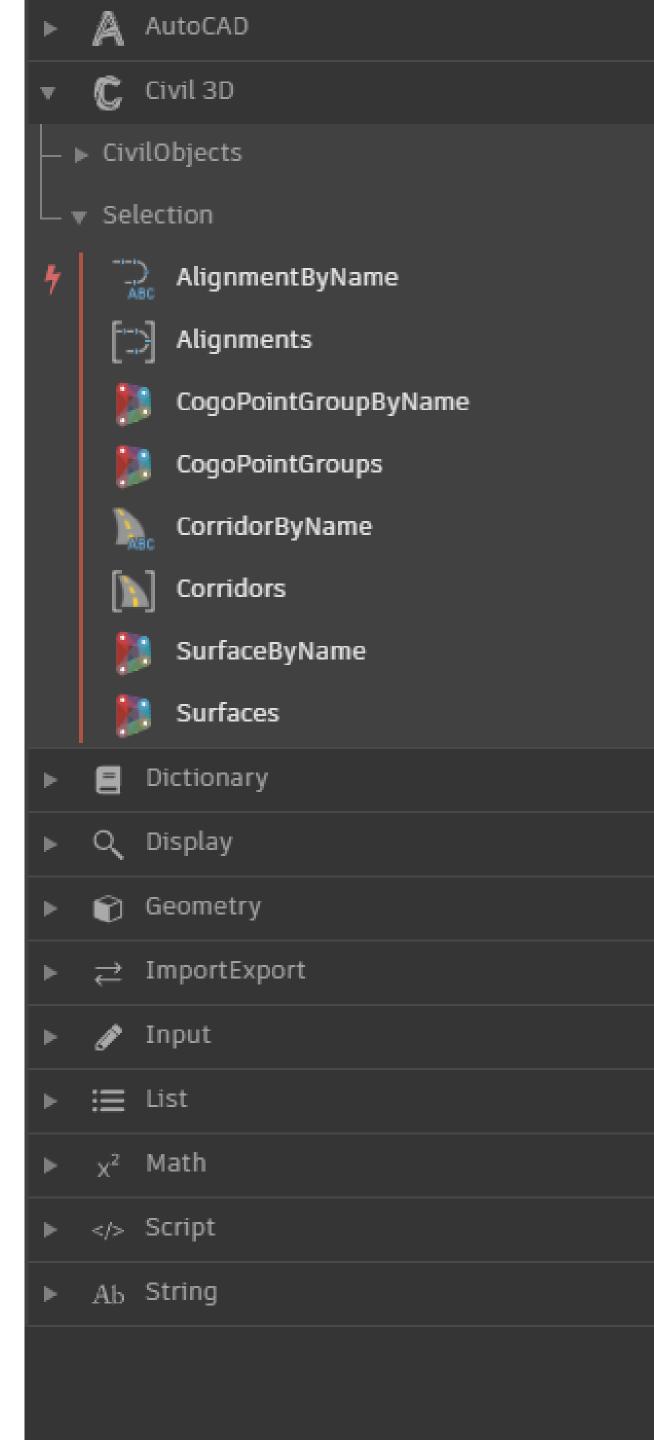
Nodes AutoCAD



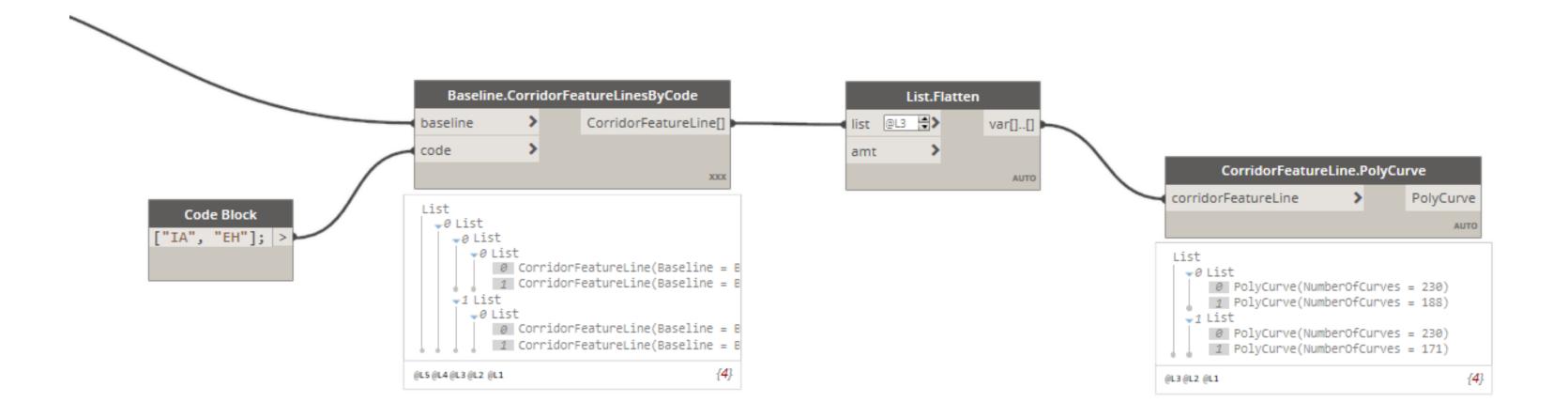


Nodes Civil 3D Selection





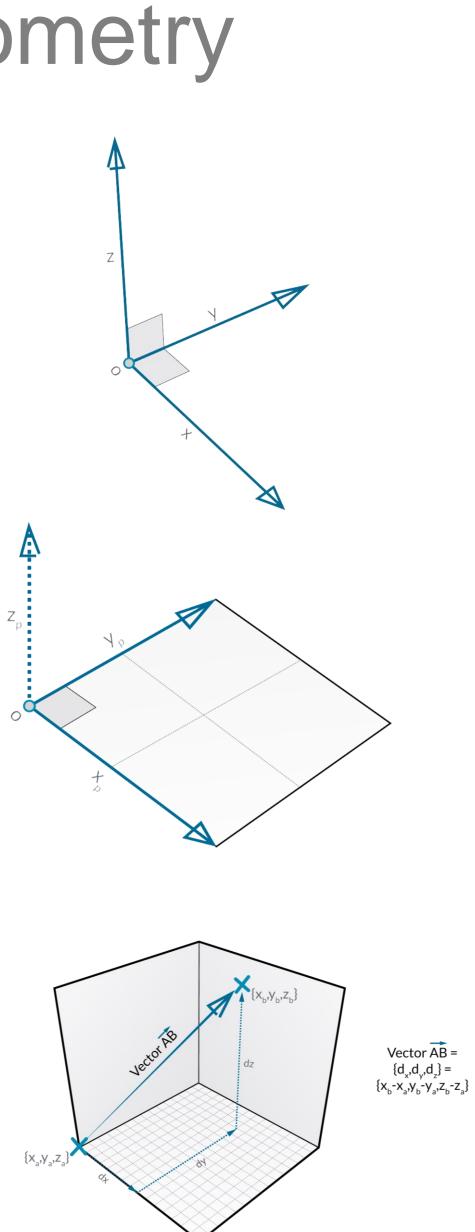
Nodes | Civil 3D CivilObjects



— ▶ CogoPoints ∟ ▼ Corridor BaselineByName Codes GetSolids Rebuild SurfaceByName Baselines Surfaces ▶ AppliedSubassembly Baseline ▶ BaselineRegion CorridorFeatureLine CoordinateSystemByStation OffsetElevationByStation </> Code → EndStation Points PolyCurve ---- Side | ← StartStation SubassemblyParameter ∟ ▶ Surface

Nodes Abstract Geometry

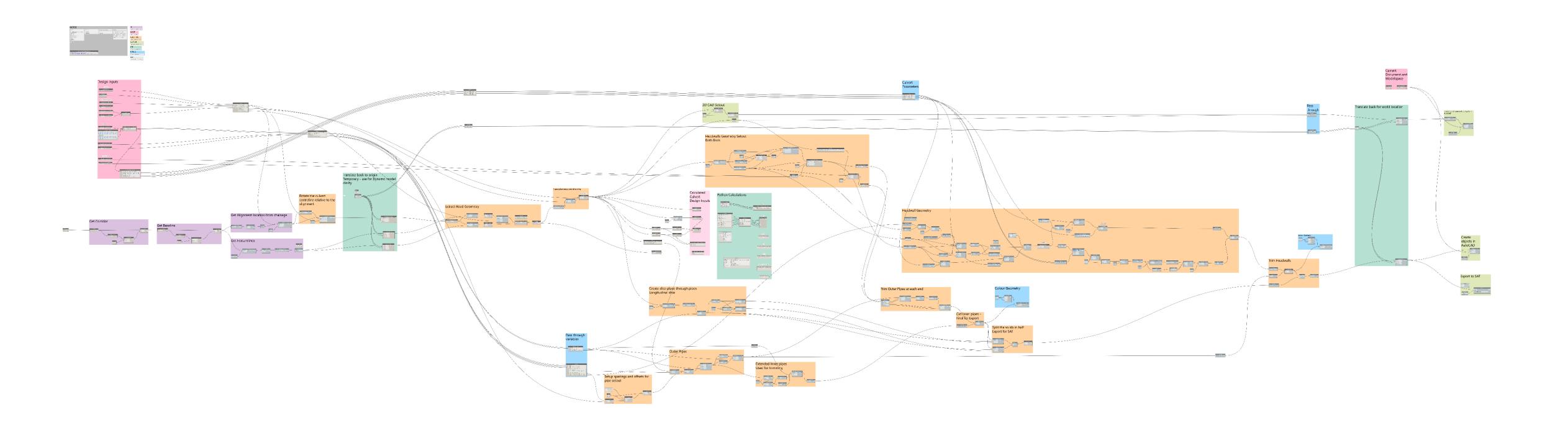
- Geometry
 - Abstract
 - Coordinate Systems
 - Plane
 - Vector



- Q Display
- 🔻 😭 Geometry
- ▼ Abstract
 - ▶ BoundingBox
- CoordinateSystem
- ▶ Edge
- ▶ Face
- ▶ Plane
- ▶ Topology
- ▶ Vector
- ∟ ▶ Vertex
- ▶ Curves
- Meshes
- Modifiers
- ▶ Points
- ▶ Solids
- Surfaces
- ▶ Tessellation

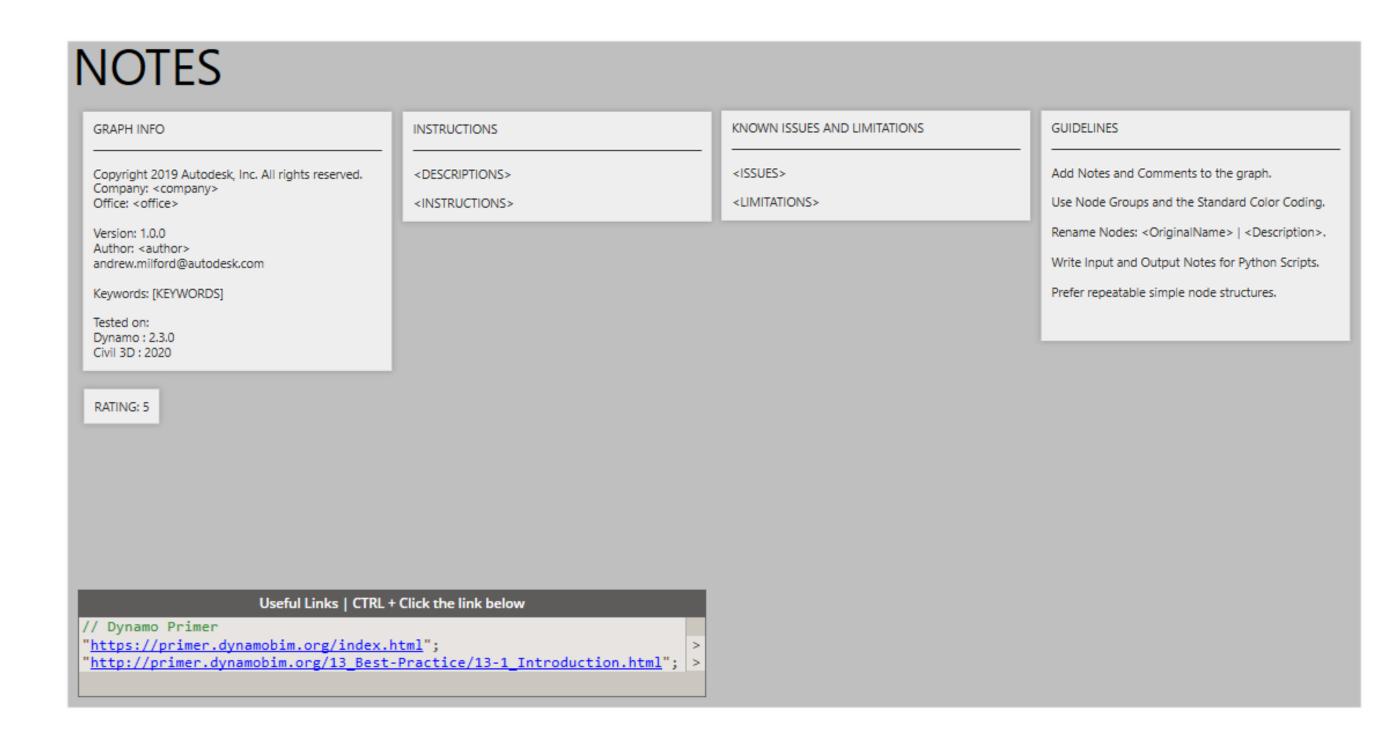
Dynamo Graph 1 Manual Culvert Design

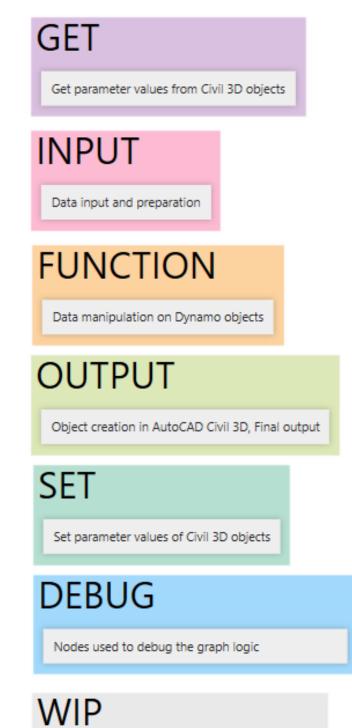
Dynamo Graph 1 | Manual Culvert Design



Graph Setup Template

- Graph Information
 - Version
 - Author
- Instructions
- Known Issues
- External Packages

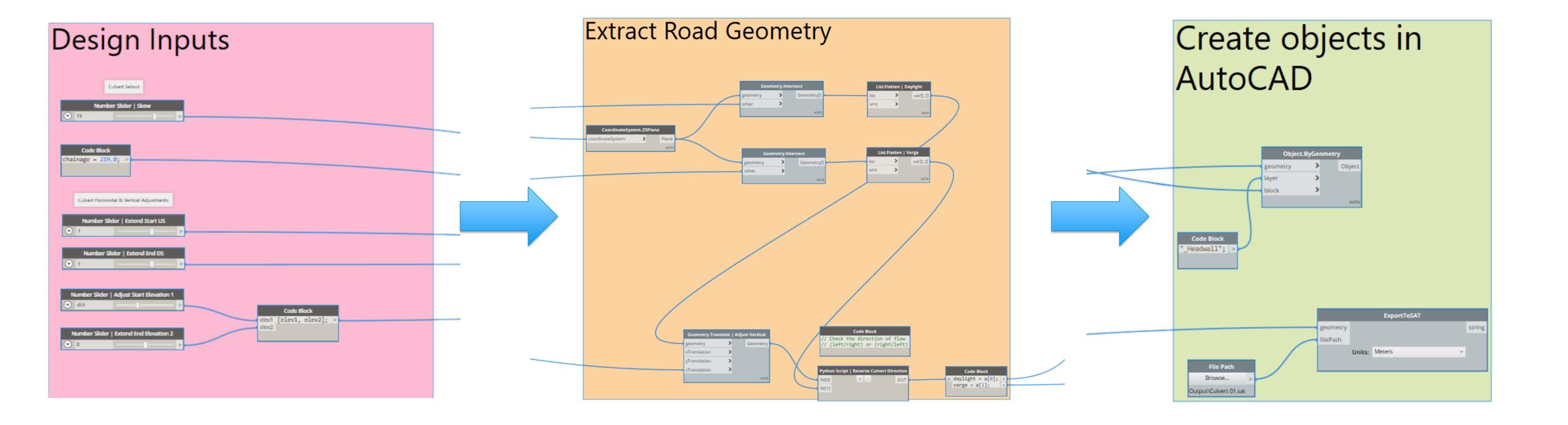


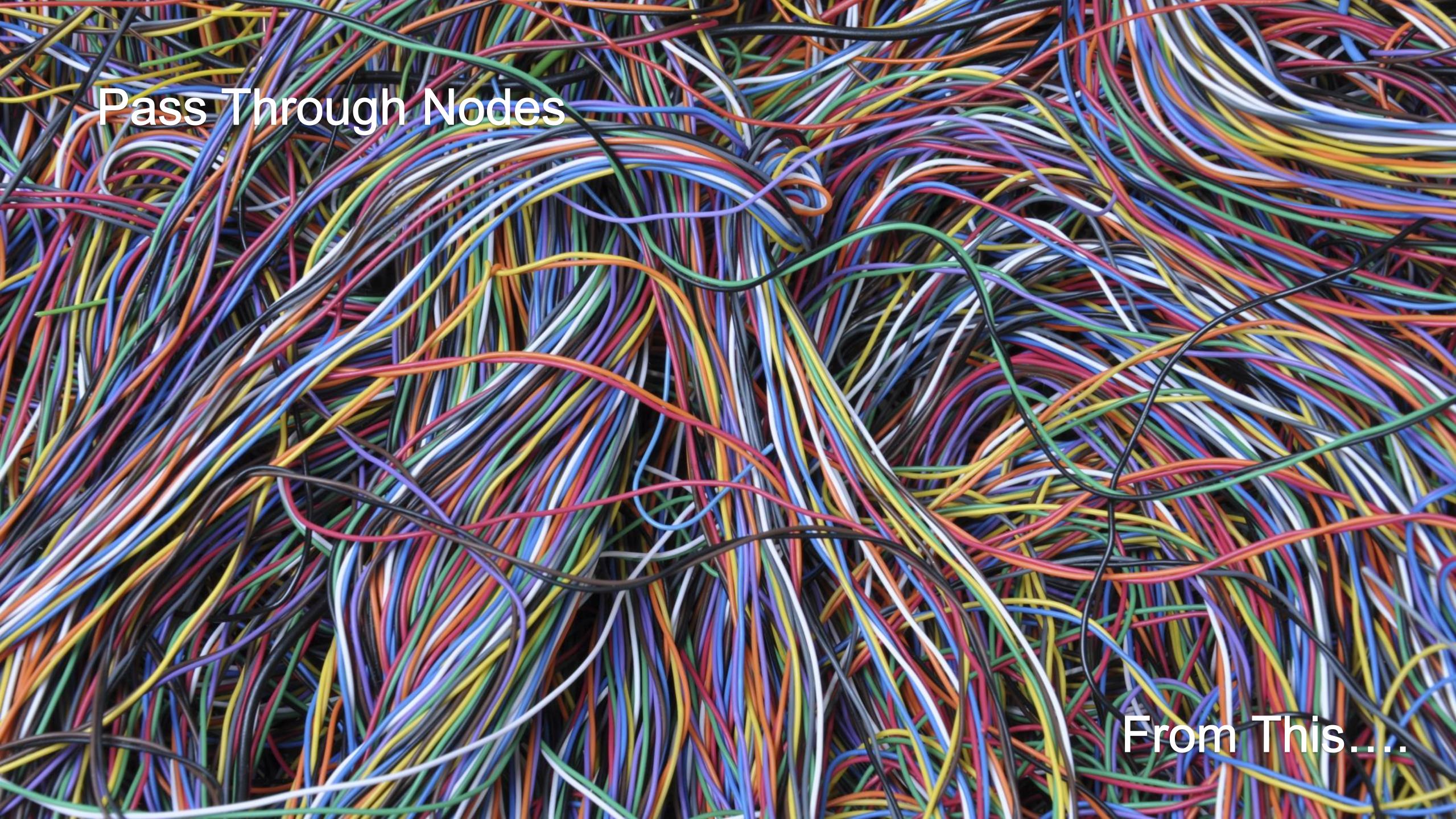


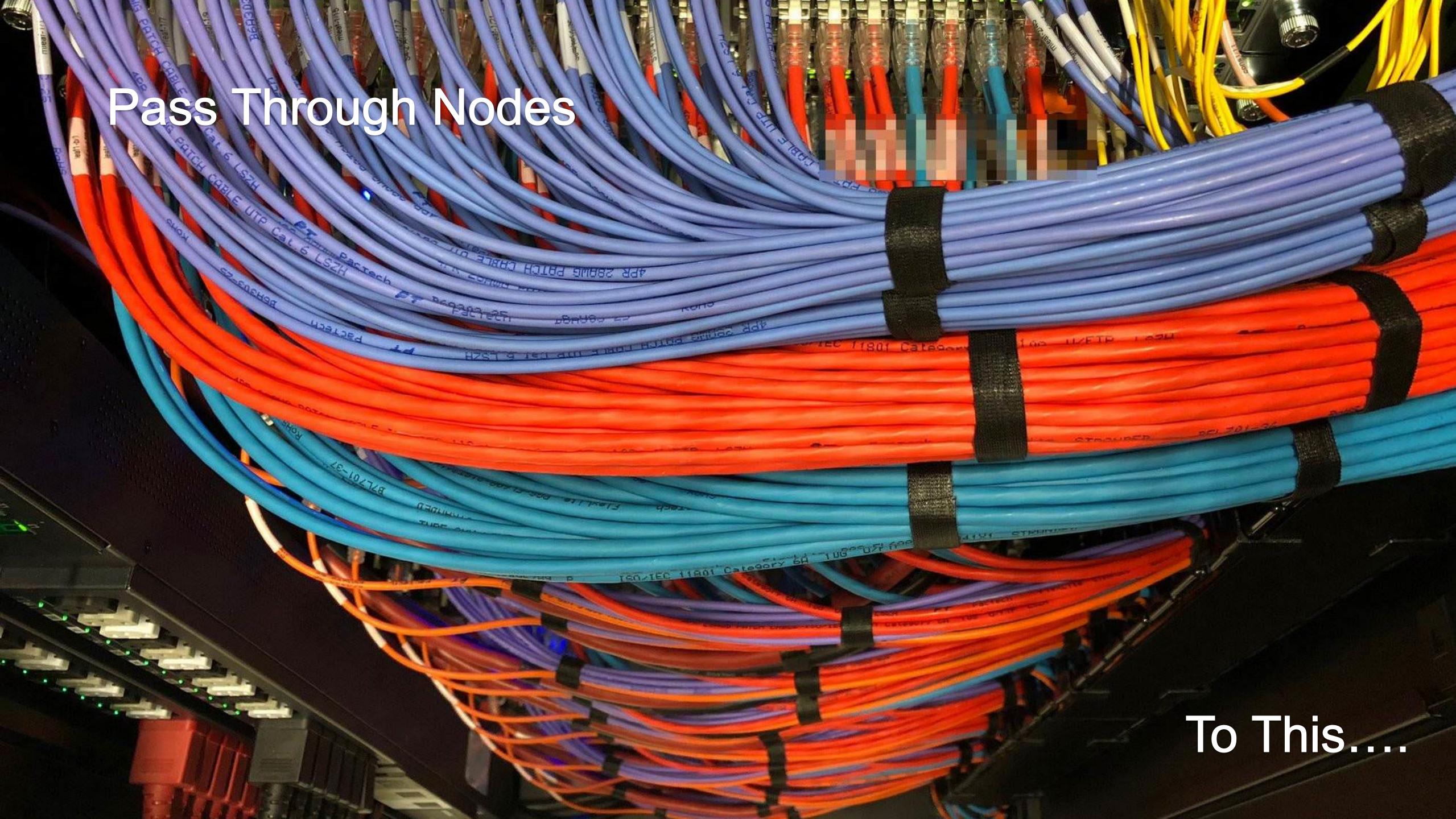
Notes not considered part of the final package

Graph Layout

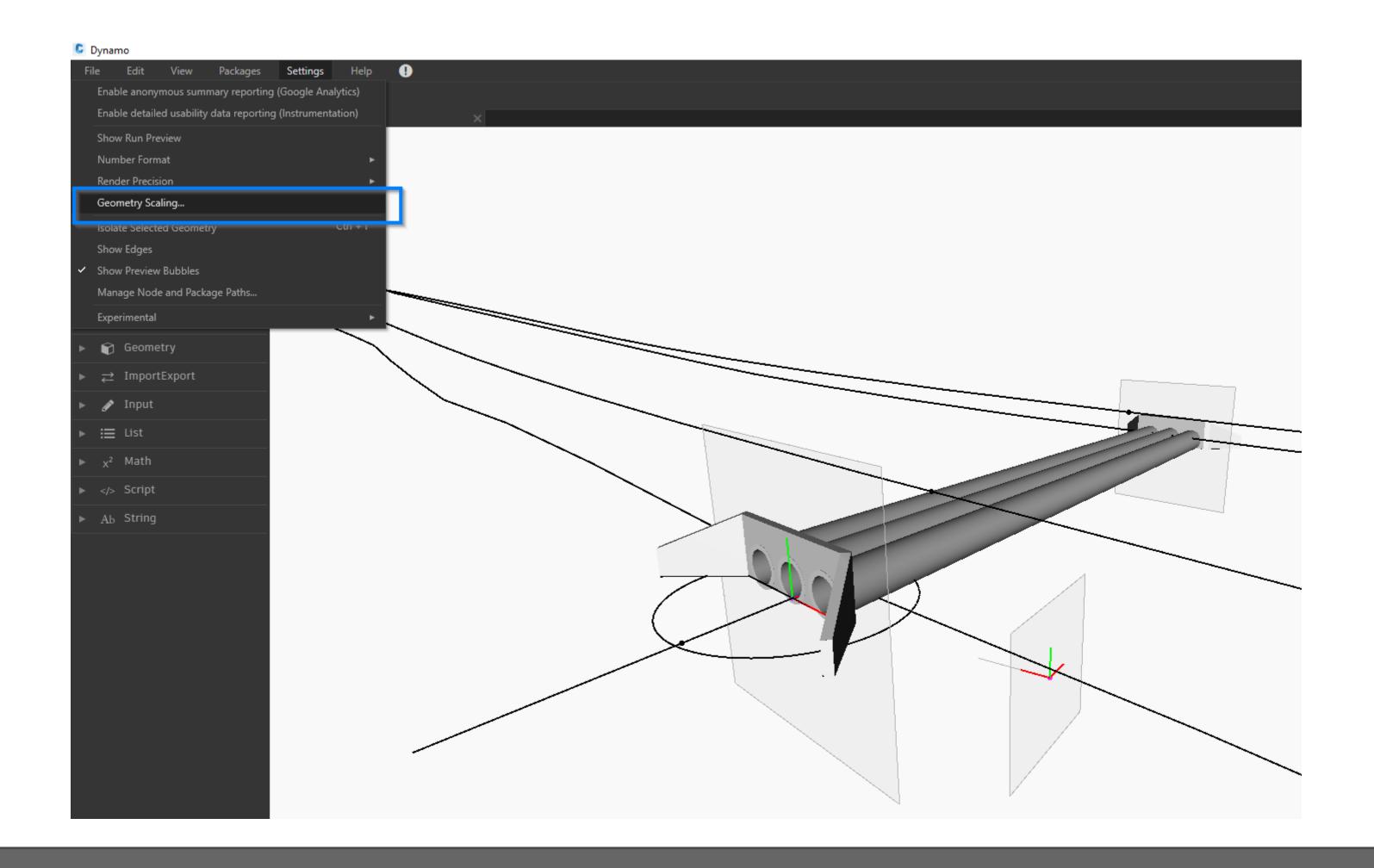
Inputs Functions Outputs

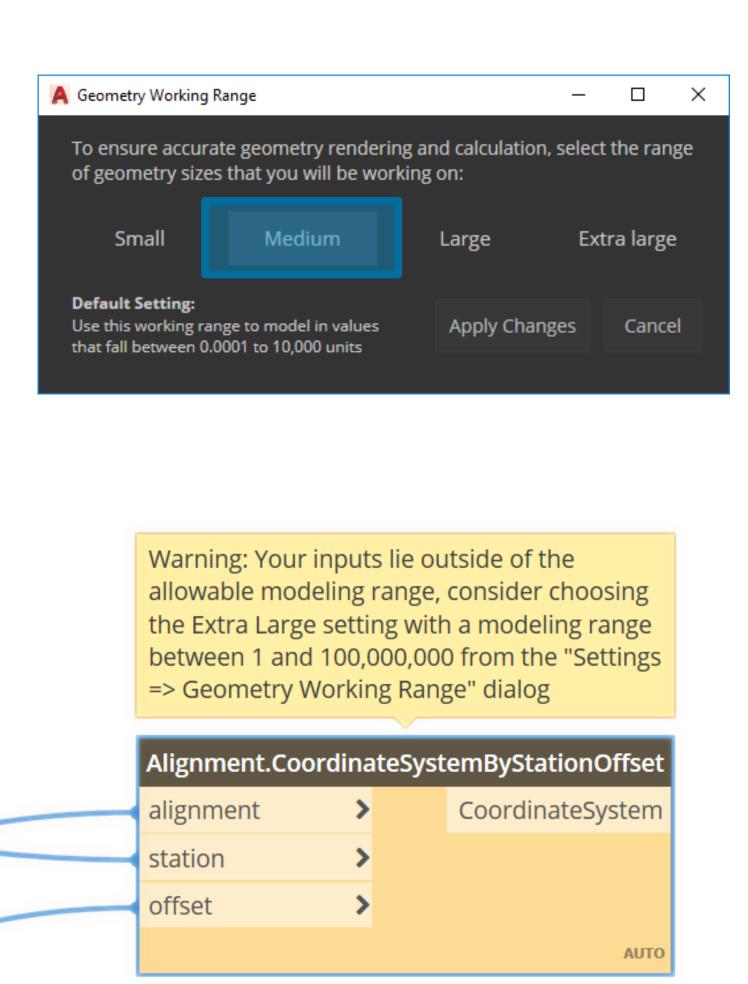




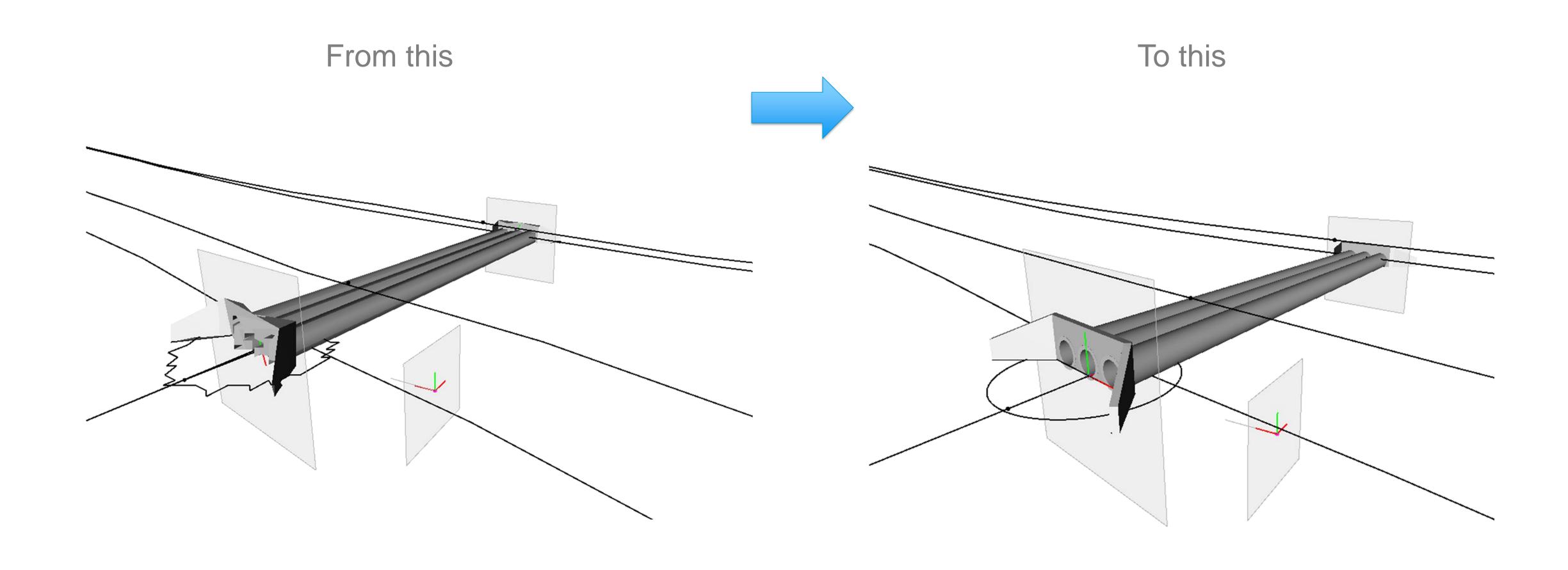


Dynamo Warnings | Geometry Scaling



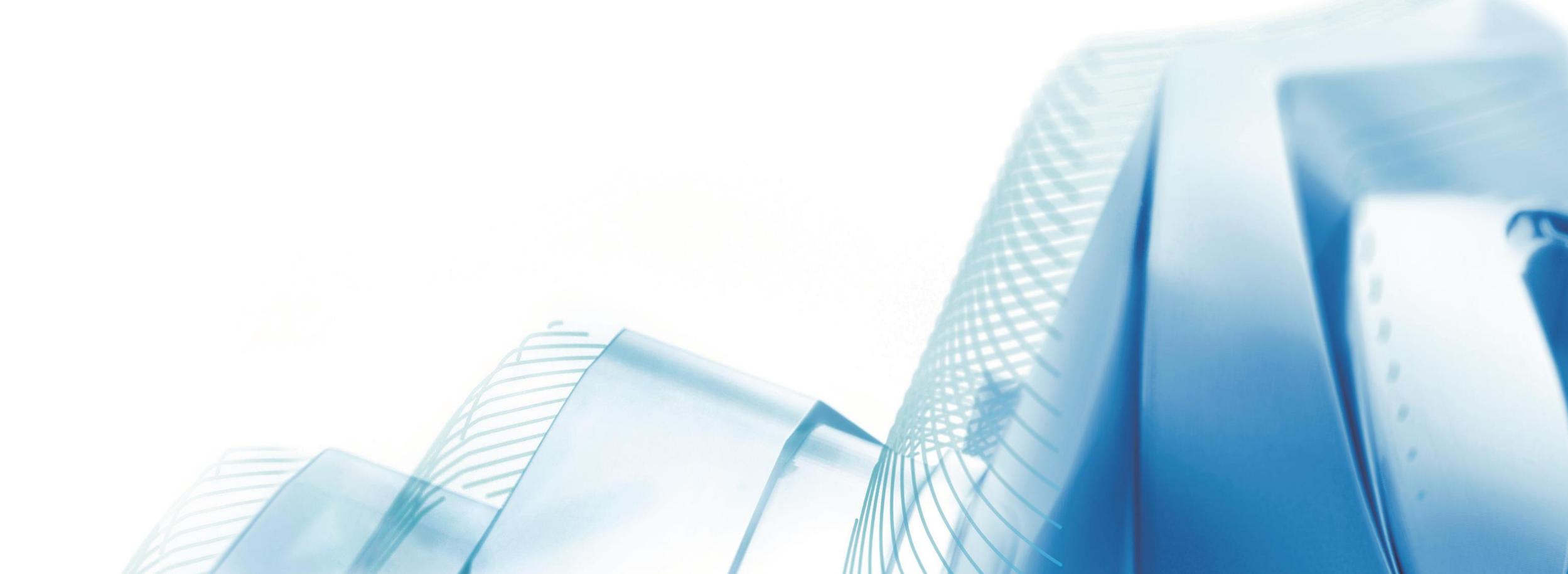


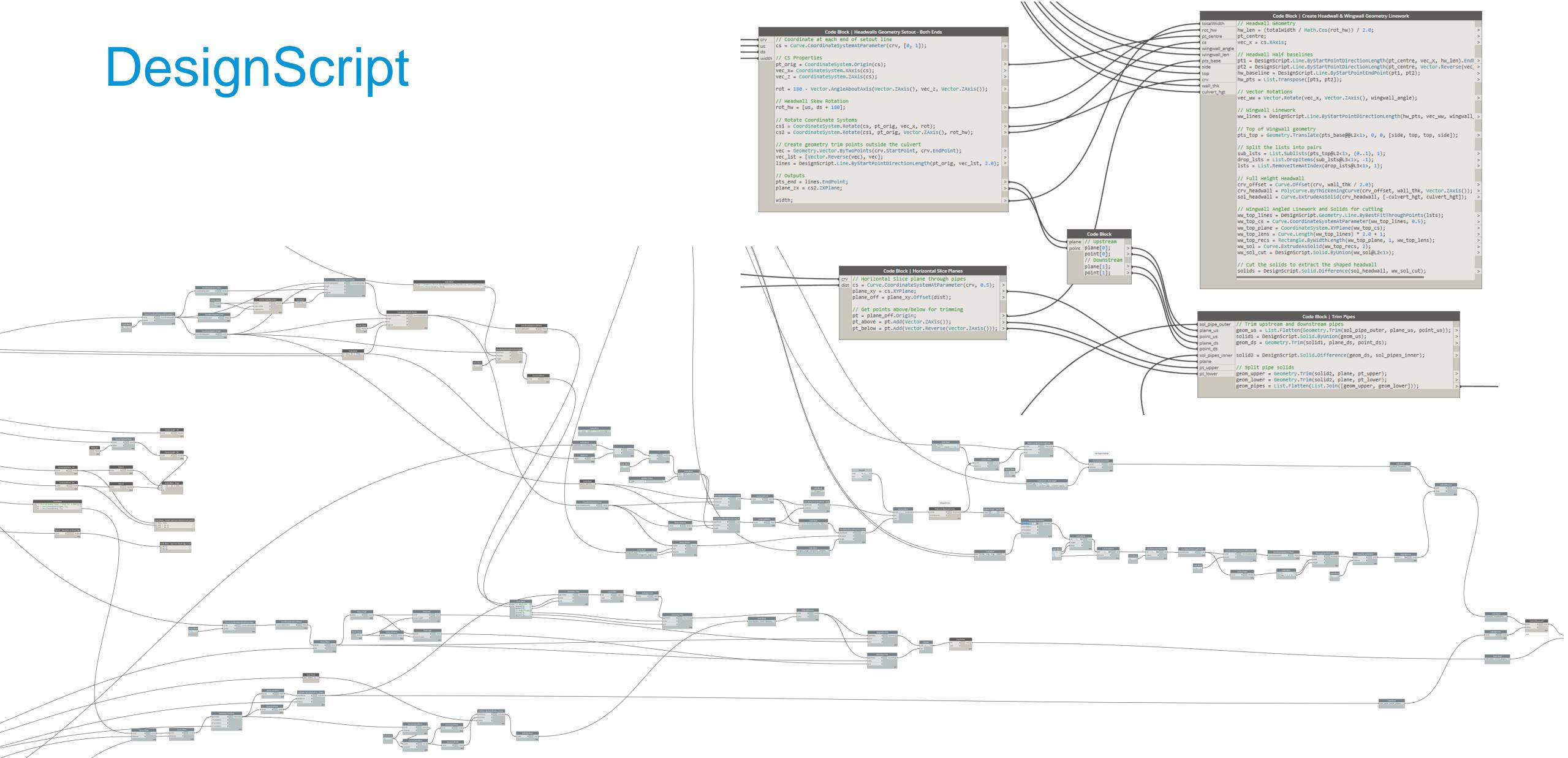
Dynamo Transform to Origin



Don't forget to translate back to the world!

Dynamo Graph 2 Manual Culvert with DesignScript

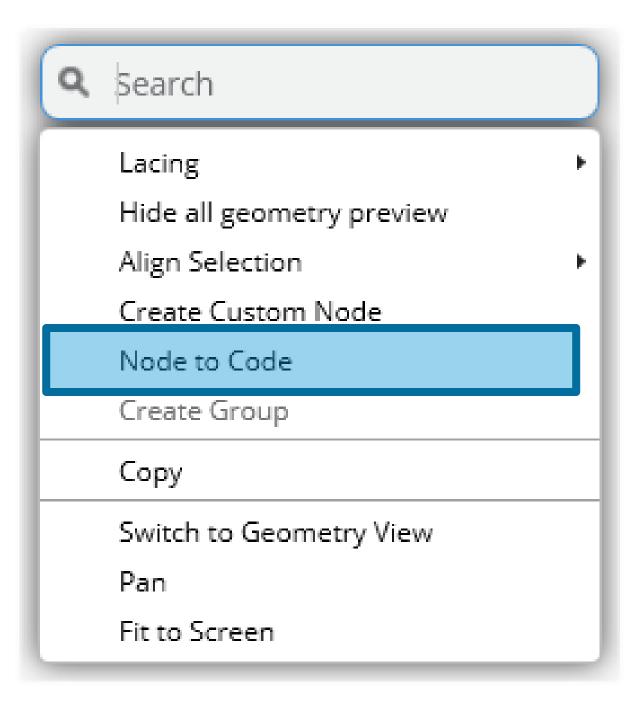




Node To Code

- Code difficult to read
- Begin in DesignScript
- Comment your work

```
Code Block
         ptCen = point1;
coordinate1 | vector2 = CoordinateSystem.XAxis(coordinate1);
         totalWidth = t7;
         num2 = Math.Cos(t8);
         t9 = totalWidth / num2;
         t10 = t9 / 2;
         t11 = 0;
         dist = t10;
         extra = t11;
         t2 = dist + extra;
          line1 = Line.ByStartPointDirectionLength(ptCen, vector2<1L>, t2<1L>);
         point2 = Curve.EndPoint(line1);
         vector3 = Vector.Reverse(vector2);
         line2 = Line.ByStartPointDirectionLength(ptCen, vector3<1L>, t2<1L>);
         point3 = Curve.EndPoint(line2);
         line3 = Line.ByStartPointEndPoint(point2, point3);
         a = point2;
         b = point3;
         t4 = List.Transpose([a, b]);
         wingwall_angle = t12;
          vector1 = Vector.ZAxis();
          vector4 = Vector.Rotate(vector2, vector1, wingwall_angle);
         wingwall_length = t13;
         line4 = Line.ByStartPointDirectionLength(t4, vector4, wingwall_length); |>
```

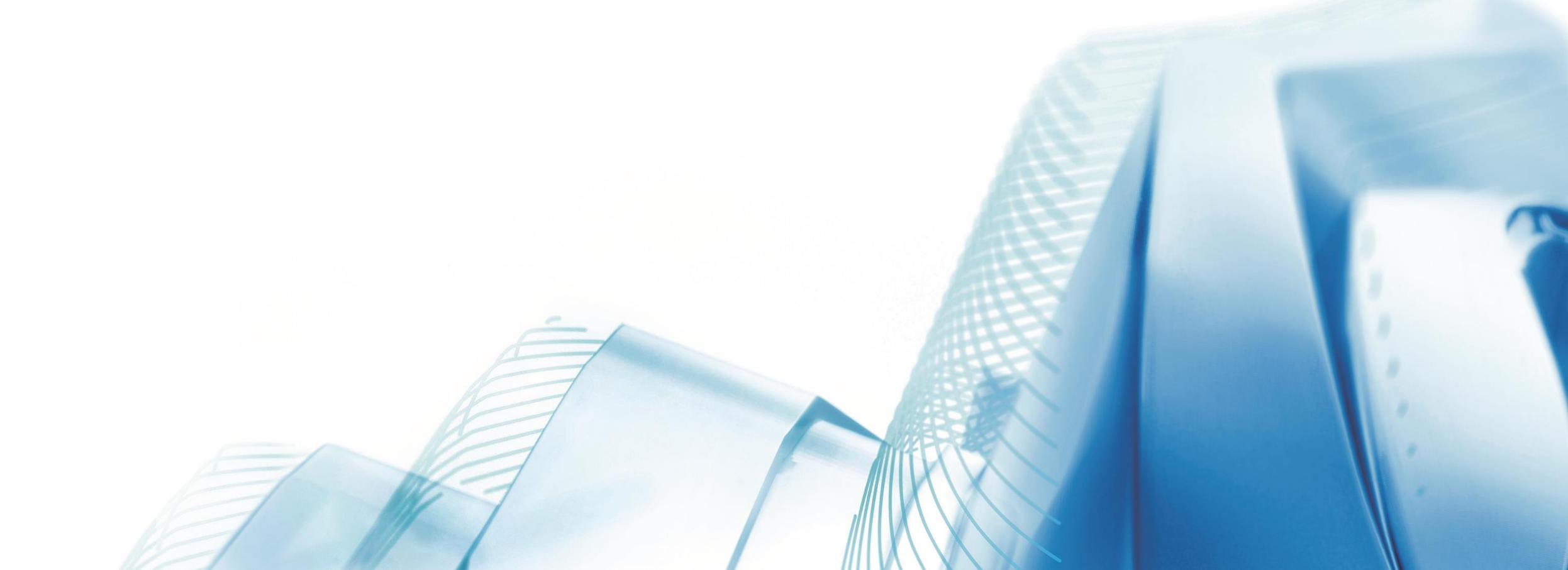


```
Code Block | Wingwall Geometry Solids
        // Top of Wingwall geometry
         pts_top = Geometry.Translate(pts_base@@L2<1>, 0, 0, [side, top, top, side]);
         // Split the lists into pairs
        sub_lsts = List.Sublists(pts_top@L2<1>, (0..1), 1);
culvert_hgt drop_lsts = List.DropItems(sub_lsts@L3<1>, -1);
         lsts = List.RemoveItemAtIndex(drop_lsts@L3<1>, 1);
         // Full Height Headwall
         crv_offset = Curve.Offset(crv, wall_thk / 2.0);
         crv_headwall = PolyCurve.ByThickeningCurve(crv_offset, wall_thk, Vector.ZAxis());
         sol_headwall = Curve.ExtrudeAsSolid(crv_headwall, [-culvert_hgt, culvert_hgt]);
         // Wingwall Angled Linework and Solids for cutting
         ww_top_lines = DesignScript.Geometry.Line.ByBestFitThroughPoints(lsts);
         ww_top_cs = Curve.CoordinateSystemAtParameter(ww_top_lines, 0.5);
         ww_top_plane = CoordinateSystem.XYPlane(ww_top_cs);
         ww_top_lens = Curve.Length(ww_top_lines) * 2.0 + 1;
         ww_top_recs = Rectangle.ByWidthLength(ww_top_plane, 1, ww_top_lens);
         ww_sol = Curve.ExtrudeAsSolid(ww_top_recs, 2);
         ww_sol_cut = DesignScript.Solid.ByUnion(ww_sol@L2<1>);
         // Cut the solids to extract the shaped headwall
         solids = DesignScript.Solid.Difference(sol_headwall, ww_sol_cut);
```



Nodes vs Code Blocks

Dynamo Graph 3 Automated Culvert with Python



Python

- Legible Scripting Language
- Object-Oriented
- Open Source
- Monty Python



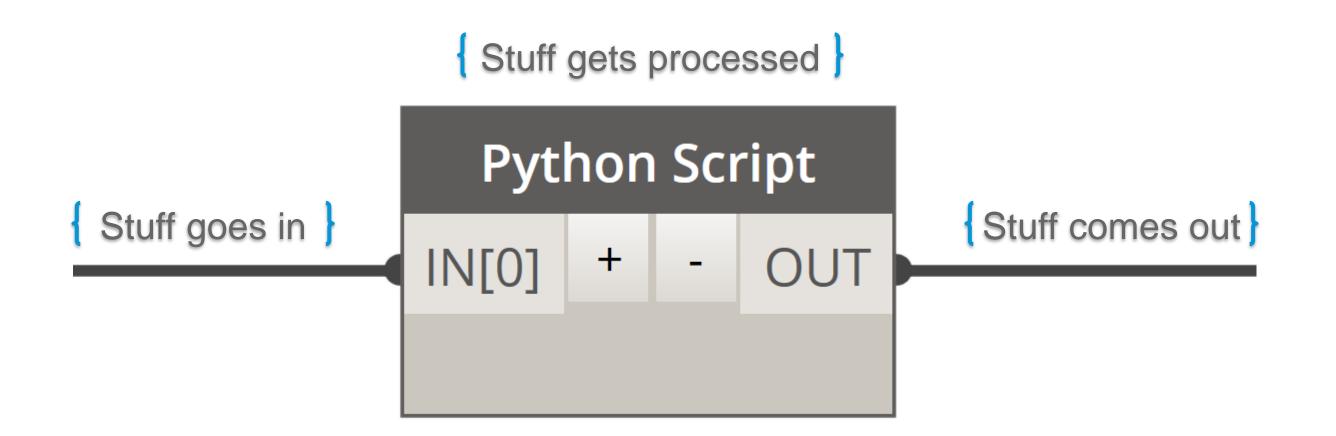


Iron Python

C# implementation of Python language

Microsoft .Net Framework

Common Language Runtime (CLR)



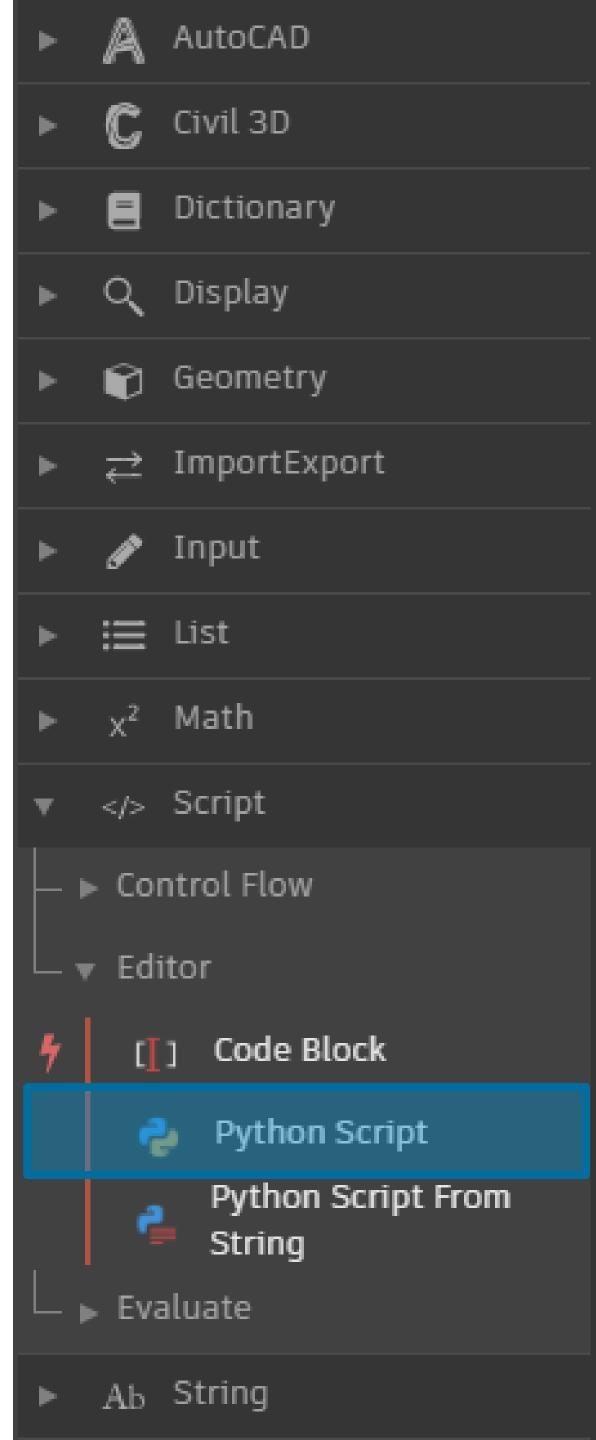
Python Node

Simplified Integrated Developer Environment (IDE)

Dynamo Python Node

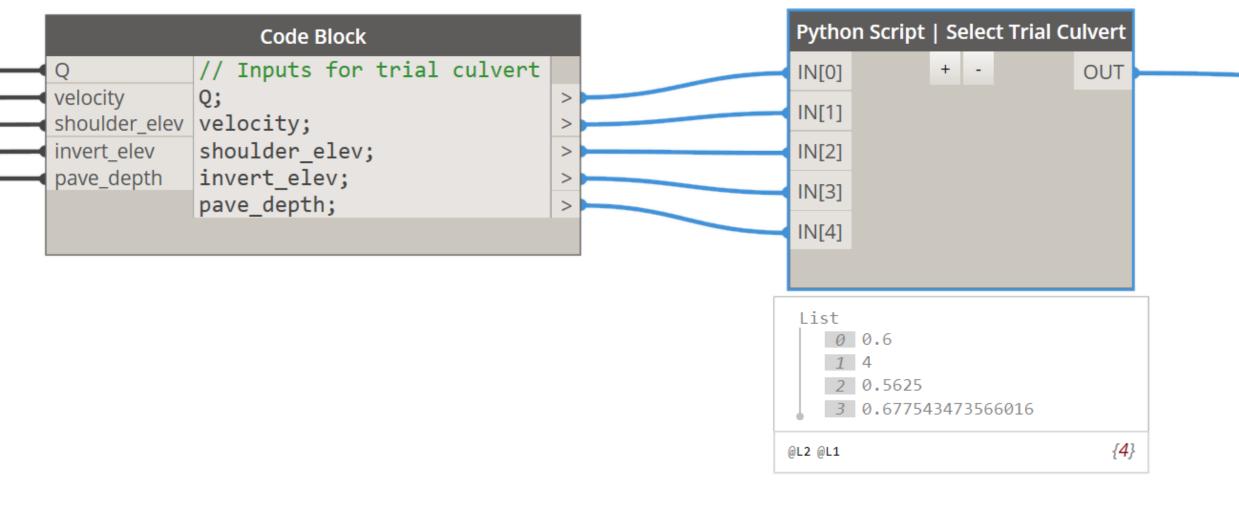
```
Python Script
IN[0] + - OUT
```

```
A Python Script
                                                                     - 🗆 X
 import clr
 clr.AddReference('AcMgd')
 clr.AddReference('AcCoreMgd')
 clr.AddReference('AcDbMgd')
 clr.AddReference('AecBaseMgd')
 clr.AddReference('AecPropDataMgd')
 clr.AddReference('AeccDbMgd')
  from Autodesk.AutoCAD.Runtime import *
 from Autodesk.AutoCAD.ApplicationServices import *
 from Autodesk.AutoCAD.EditorInput import *
 from Autodesk.AutoCAD.DatabaseServices import *
 from Autodesk.AutoCAD.Geometry import *
 from Autodesk.Civil.ApplicationServices import *
 from Autodesk.Civil.DatabaseServices import *
 dataEnteringNode = IN
 adoc = Application.DocumentManager.MdiActiveDocument
 editor = adoc.Editor
  ith adoc.LockDocument():
     with adoc.Database as db:
         with db.TransactionManager.StartTransaction() as t:
            #t.Commit()
                                                               Save Changes
```



Pipe Sizing with Python

- For loops
- While loops
- If Statements



```
A Python Script | Select Trial Culvert
      21 # Select a trial culvert
      22 # Indicative Waterway Area
       3A = Q / V
        max_barrel_height = shoulder - invert - pave_depth
        pipe_sizes = [0.225, 0.300, 0.375, 0.450, 0.525, 0.600, 0.750,\
            0.825, 0.900, 1.050, 1.200, 1.350, 1.500, 1.650,\
            1.800, 1.950, 2.100, 2.250, 2.400, 2.700, 3.000,
            3.300, 3.600]
        pipe_widths = [0.050, 0.062, 0.070, 0.084, 0.088, 0.096, 0.102,\
            0.108, 0.114, 0.128, 0.140, 0.152, 0.152, 0.166,\
            0.178, 0.204, 0.228, 0.280, 0.280, 0.330, 0.350,\
            0.600, 0.640]
        num cells = 1
        pipe_size = pipe_sizes[0]
        for i in range(len(pipe_sizes)):
            if pipe_sizes[i] > max_barrel_height:
                    pipe_size = pipe_sizes[i - 1]
                 except:
            i += 1
       1 # the number of cells based on area (maximum 10)
        cells = 0
        total_area = 0;
        while cells < 10:
            if total_area > A:
            else:
                total_area += math.pi * (pipe_size / 2.0) ** 2
            cells += 1
        Watch
                          lls, determine Q for each cell
                         cells, Qcell, max barrel height
 List
   0 0.6
   1 4
   2 0.5625
                                                                                      Save Changes
                                                                                                      Revert
   3 0.677543473566016
@L2 @L1
```

Headwater Depth

- While loops
- Goal Seek



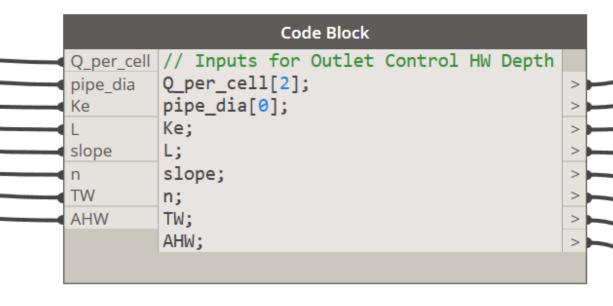
Flowchart Step 5 | Inputs // IN[0] = Q; // IN[1] = Pipe Dia; // IN[2] = Ke; // IN[3] = Length of Pipe; // IN[4] = So; // IN[5] = n; // IN[6] = TW; // IN[7] = AHW;

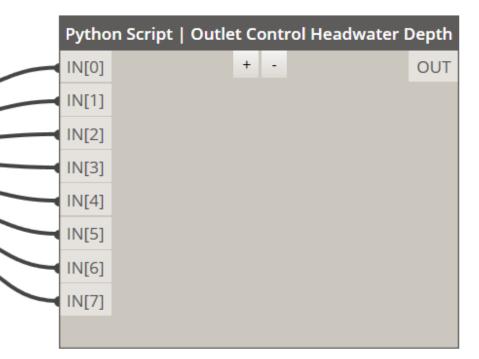
```
Flowchart Step 5 | Outputs

// OUT[0] = Outlet Headwater Depth;

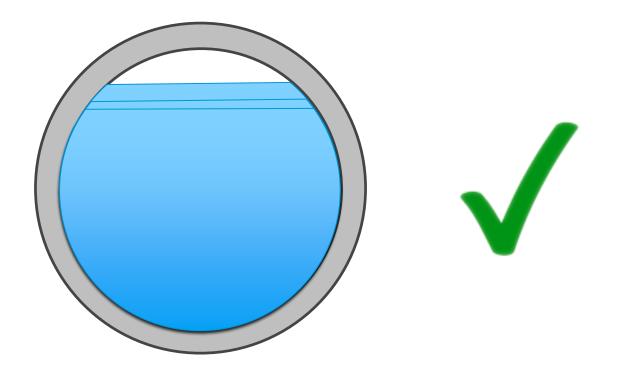
// OUT[1] = dc critical depth;

// OUT[2] = (dc + D)/2;
```





Headwater Depth



```
Flowchart Step 5 | Inputs

// IN[0] = Q;

// IN[1] = Pipe Dia;

// IN[2] = Ke;

// IN[3] = Length of Pipe;

// IN[4] = So;

// IN[5] = n;

// IN[6] = TW;

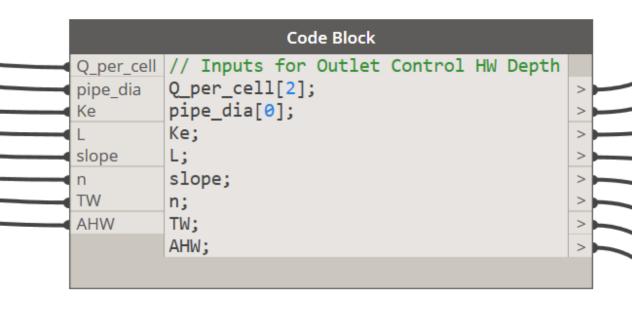
// IN[7] = AHW;
```

```
Flowchart Step 5 | Outputs

// OUT[0] = Outlet Headwater Depth;

// OUT[1] = dc critical depth;

// OUT[2] = (dc + D)/2;
```



```
Python Script | Outlet Control Headwater Depth

IN[0] + - OUT

IN[1]

IN[2]

IN[3]

IN[4]

IN[5]

IN[6]

IN[7]
```

```
A Python Script | Outlet Control Headwater Depth
1 # Establish flow depth at outlet
2 # Setup a loop, starting with the half depth of pipe/culvert
3 # Maximum iterations = 15
4i = 0
5 tolerance = 0.005
6 diff = 100
 temp = []
 depth = radius
0 depth_half = depth # initialise half depth to begin
12 while i < 15 or diff < tolerance:
      depth_from_centre = abs(radius - depth)
      top_surface_width = 2 * math.sqrt(radius ** 2 - abs(radius - depth) ** 2)
      if depth > radius:
          central_angle = 360 - math.acos(depth_from_centre / radius) * (180 /
          math.pi) * 2.0
     else:
          central_angle = math.acos(depth_from_centre / radius) * (180 /
         math.pi) * 2.0
      wetted_area = ((radius ** 2) / 2) * (((math.pi / 180) * central_angle) -
                      math.sin(math.radians(central_angle)))
      wetted_perimeter = 2.0 * math.pi * radius * (central_angle / 360)
      hydraulic_radius = wetted_area / wetted_perimeter
      # setup check conditions -
      # Si Units = Q / AD ** 0.5
      # Si Units = Ap / A * (g * yh / D) ** 0.5
     Ap = wetted_area
      si1 = Q / (Afull * (D ** 0.5))
      si2 = (Ap / Afull) * ((9.8 * (depth / D)) ** 0.5)
     diff = abs(si1 - si2)
      if diff < tolerance:</pre>
      depth_half = depth_half / 2
      if si2 >= si1:
          depth = depth - depth half # Lower the depth
      else:
          depth = depth + depth_half # Increase the depth
      i += 1
```

Run

Save Changes

Automatic or Manual?

```
A Python Script | Use Calculated Values?
  toggle = IN[0]
 auto = IN[1]
manual = IN[2]
 pipe_size = manual[0]
wall_width = manual[1]
  number_cells = manual[2]
      pipe_size = auto[0]
      wall_width = auto[1]
      number_cells = auto[2]
 OUT = pipe_size, wall_width, number_cells
                                                    Save Changes Revert
```

Boolean | Use Calculated Values?

Code Block

manual = [dia, width, number]; >

Code Block | Inputs

List 0 1.05

2 2

@L2 @L1

1 0.128

// IN[2] = Manual Values

auto = [pipe_size[0], pipe_wall[3], pipe_num_cells[1]]; > -

width

number

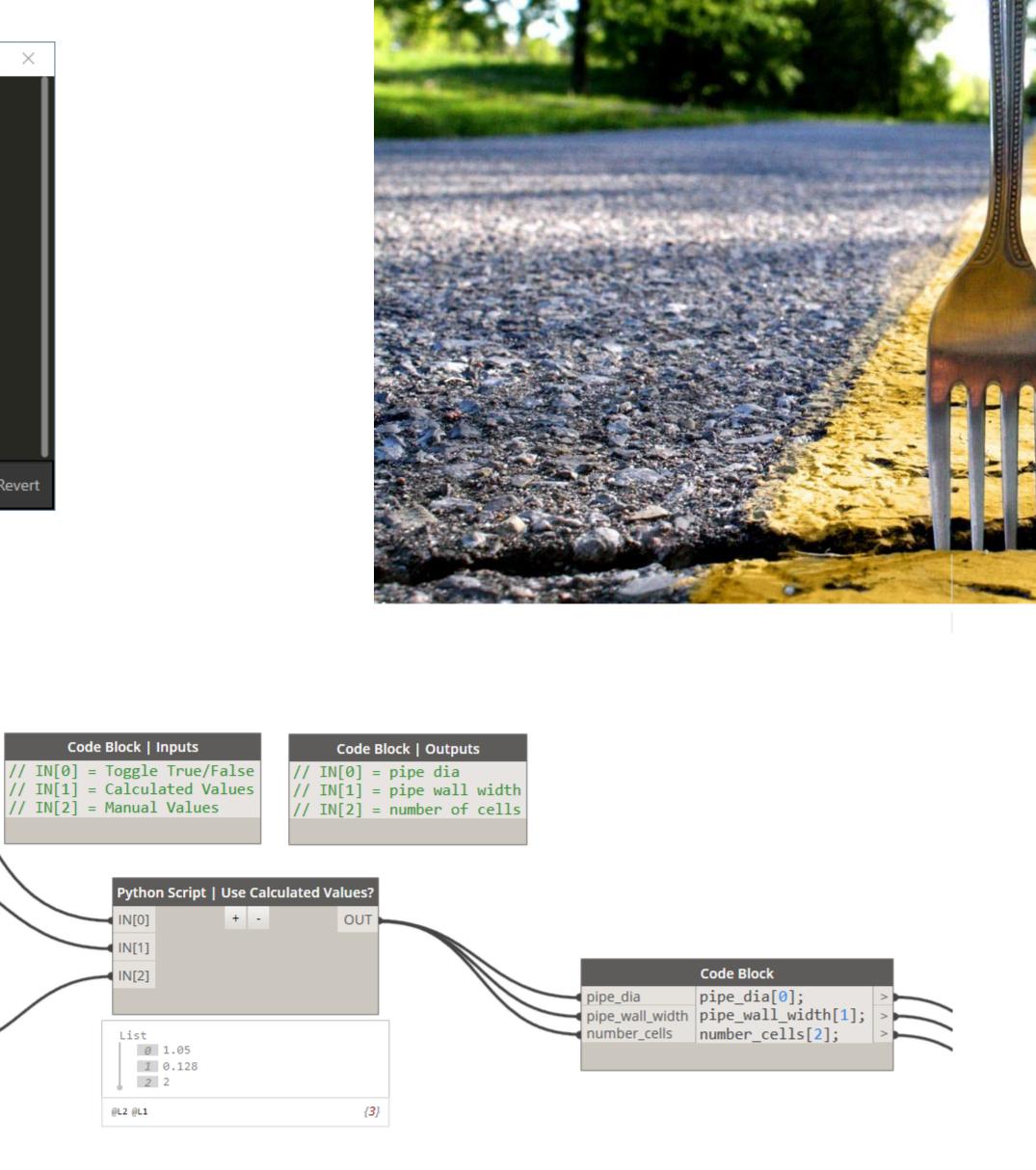
Code Block | Calculated Pipe Parameters

// Substitute values from calculation

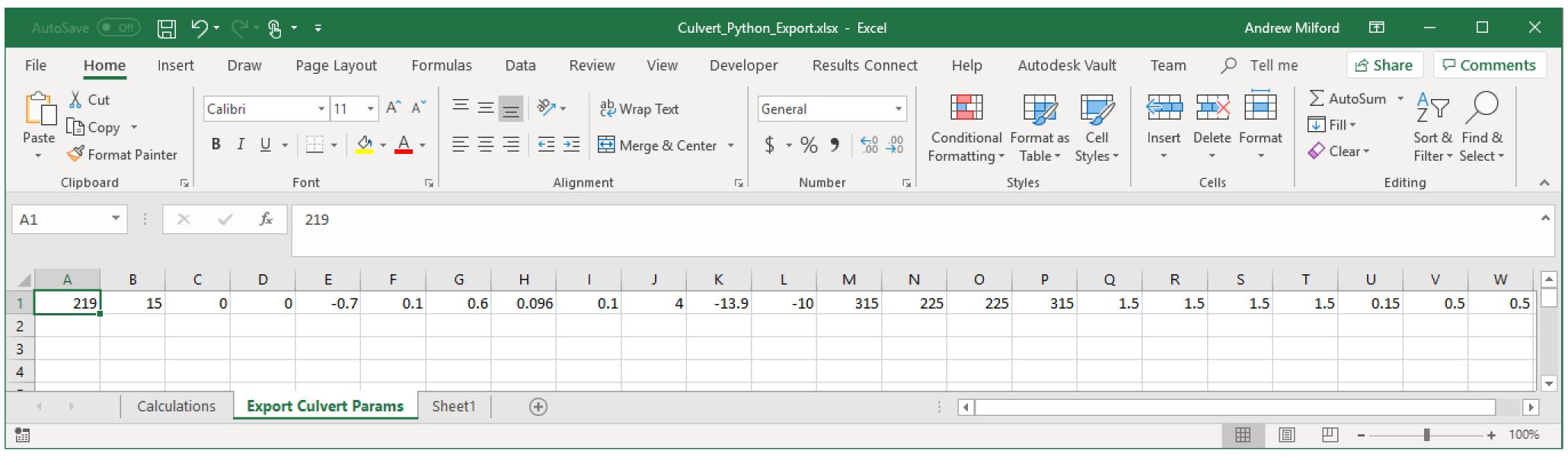
pipe_size[0];

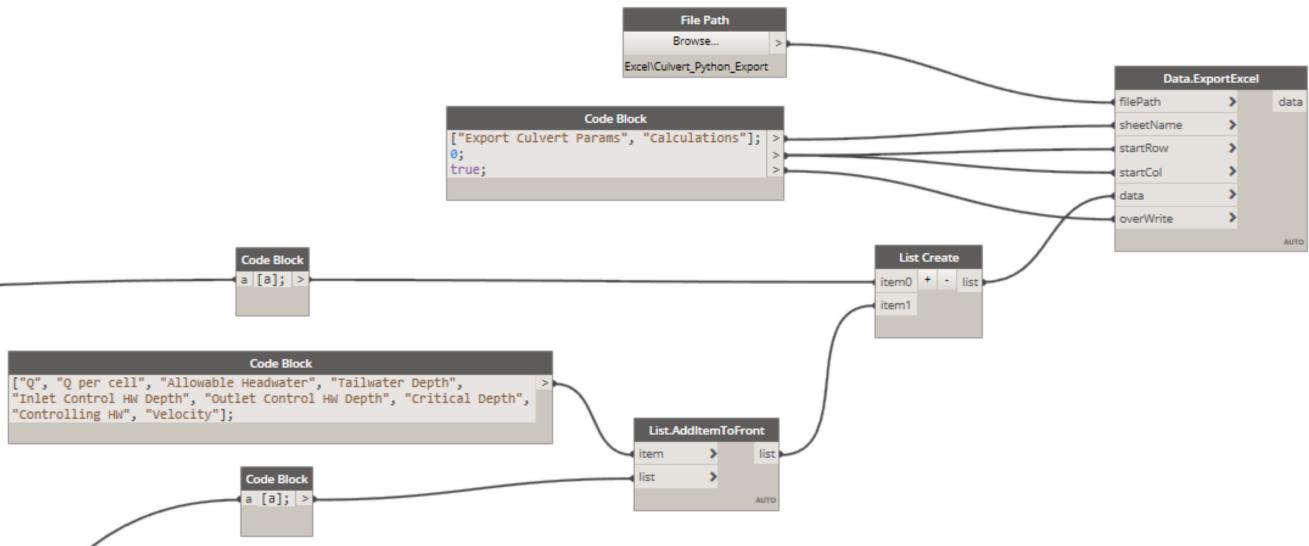
pipe_num_cells[1];

pipe_num_cells pipe_wall[3];

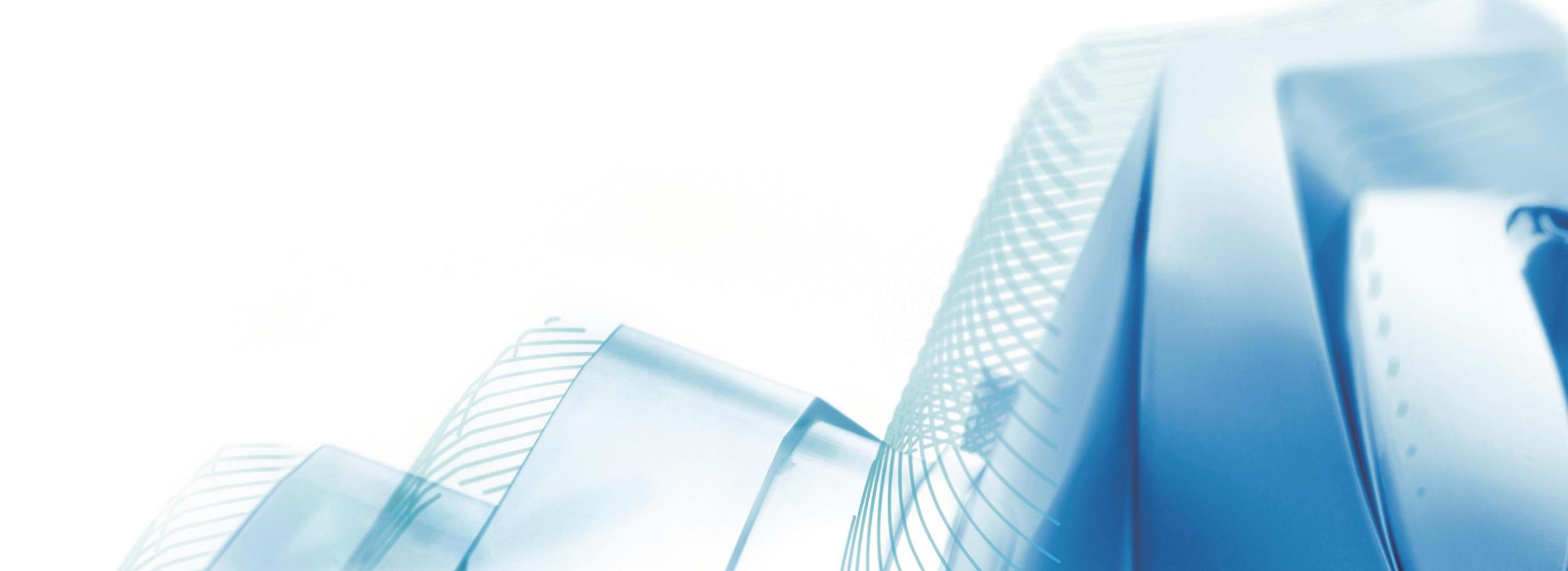


Export Values to Excel

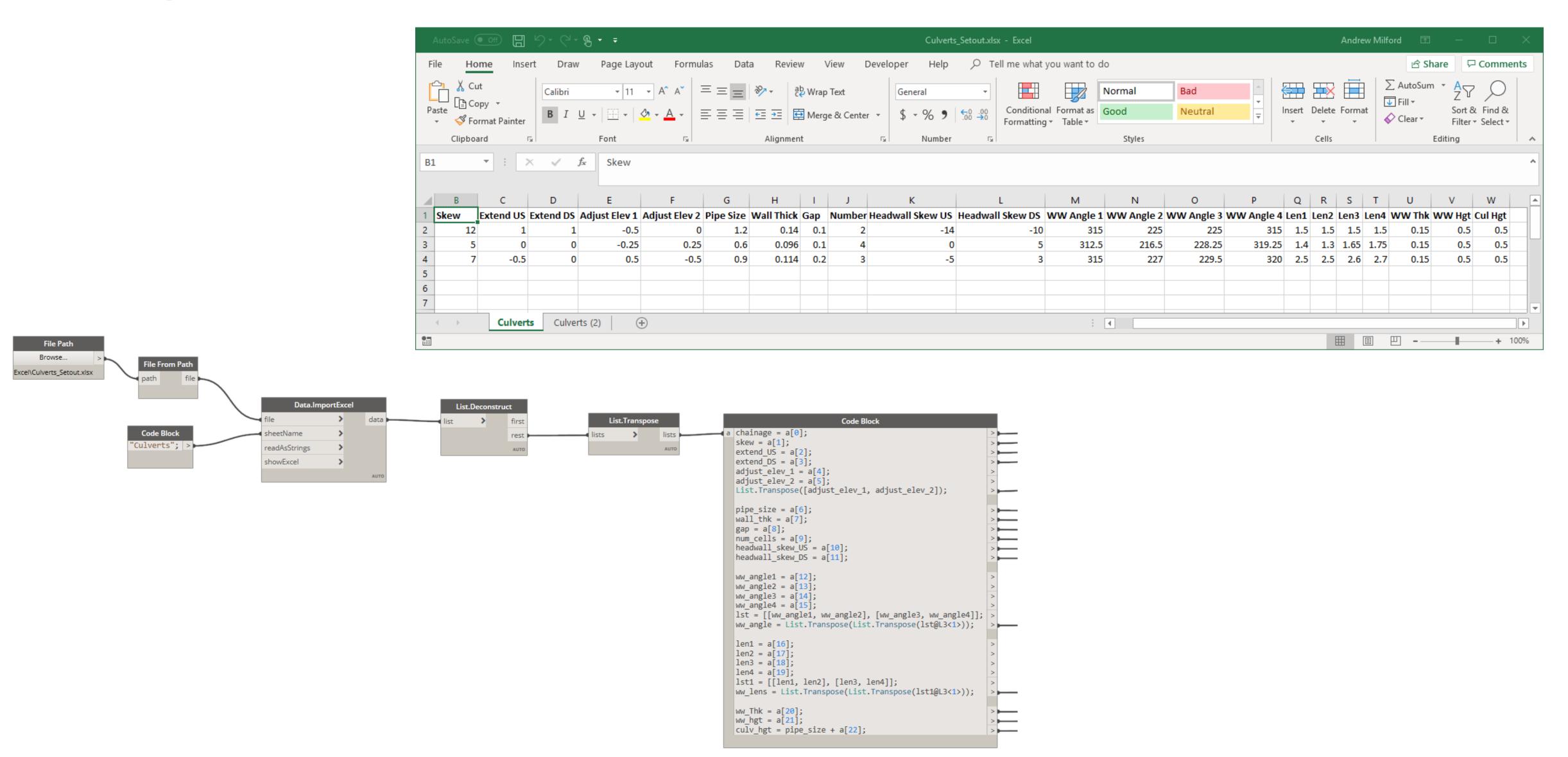


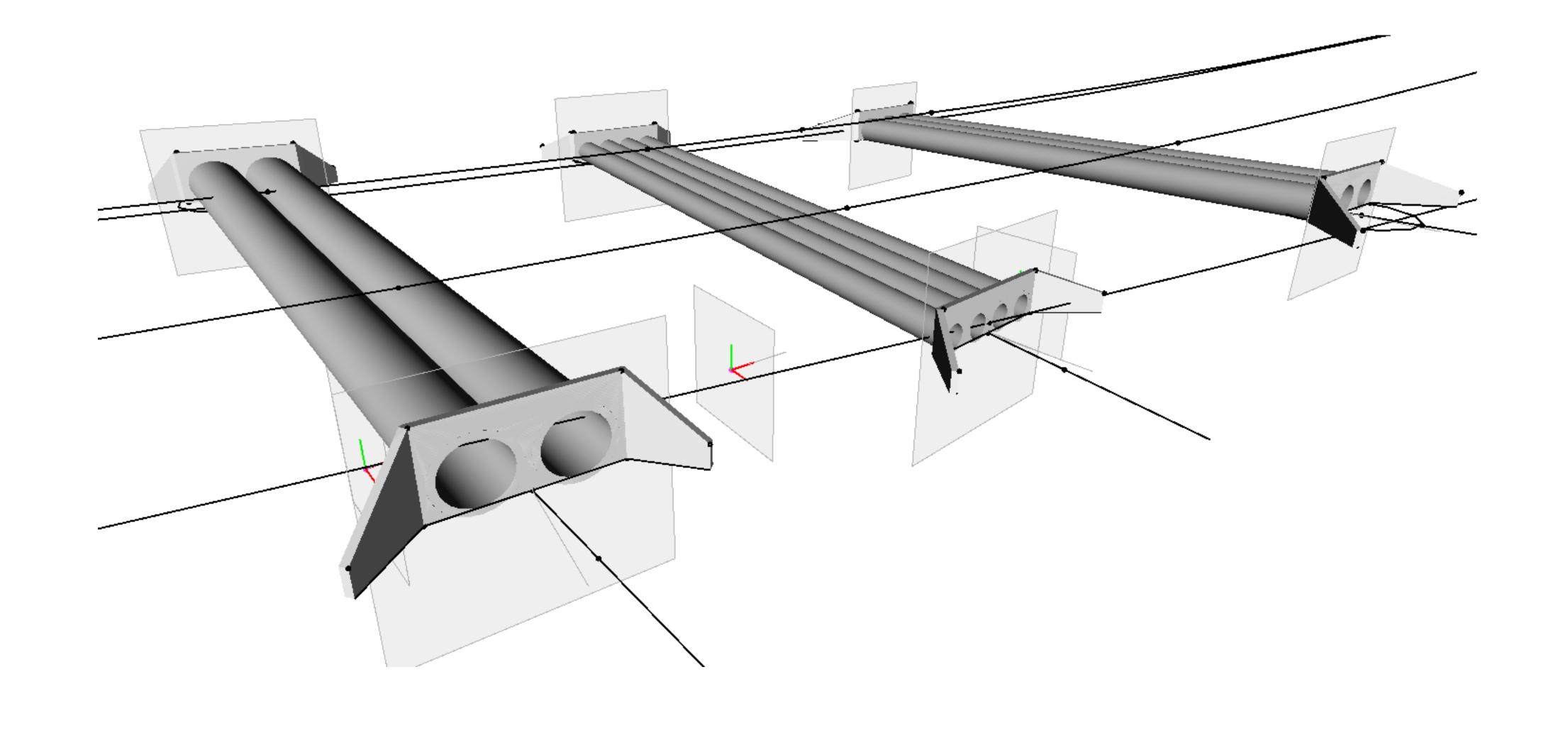


Dynamo Graph 4 Multiple Culverts from Excel

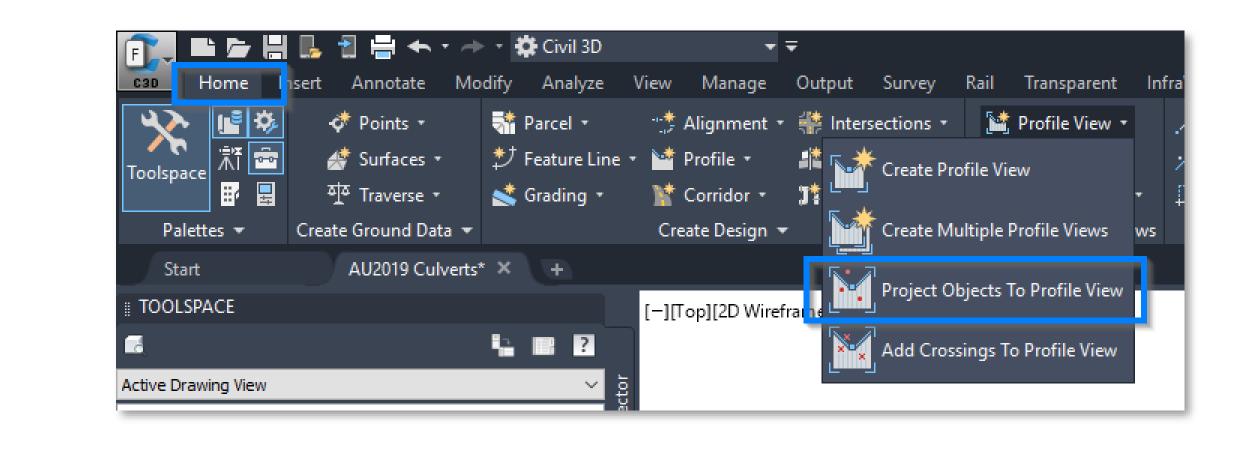


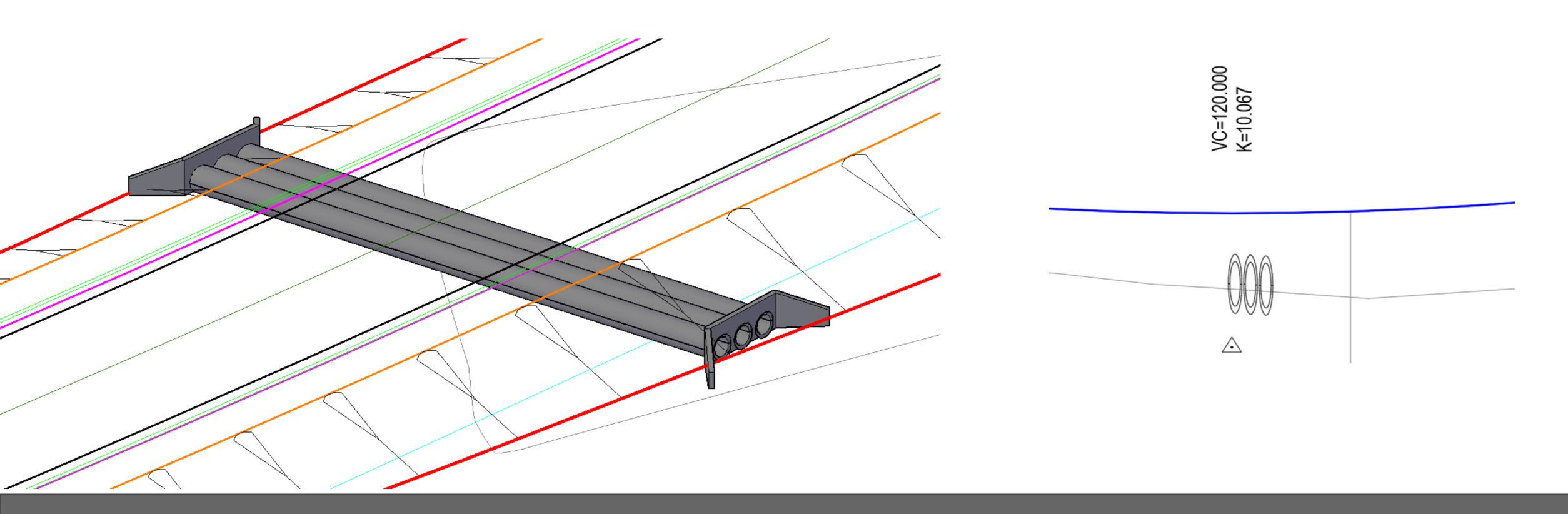
Import Culvert Parameters from Excel



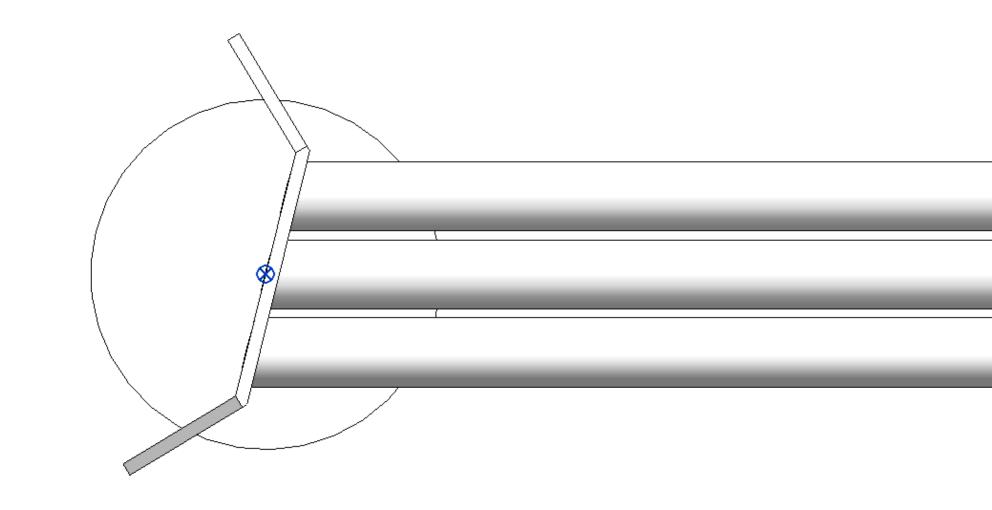


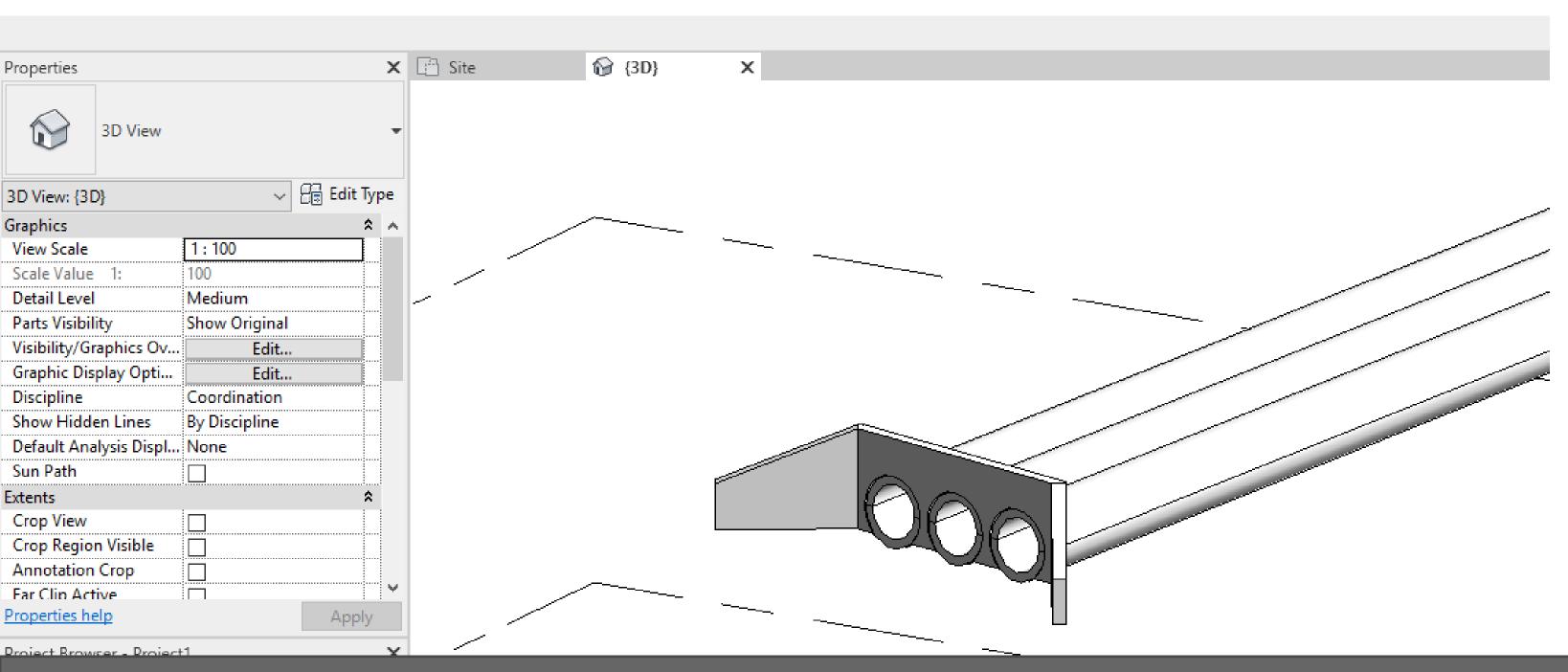
Multiple Culverts





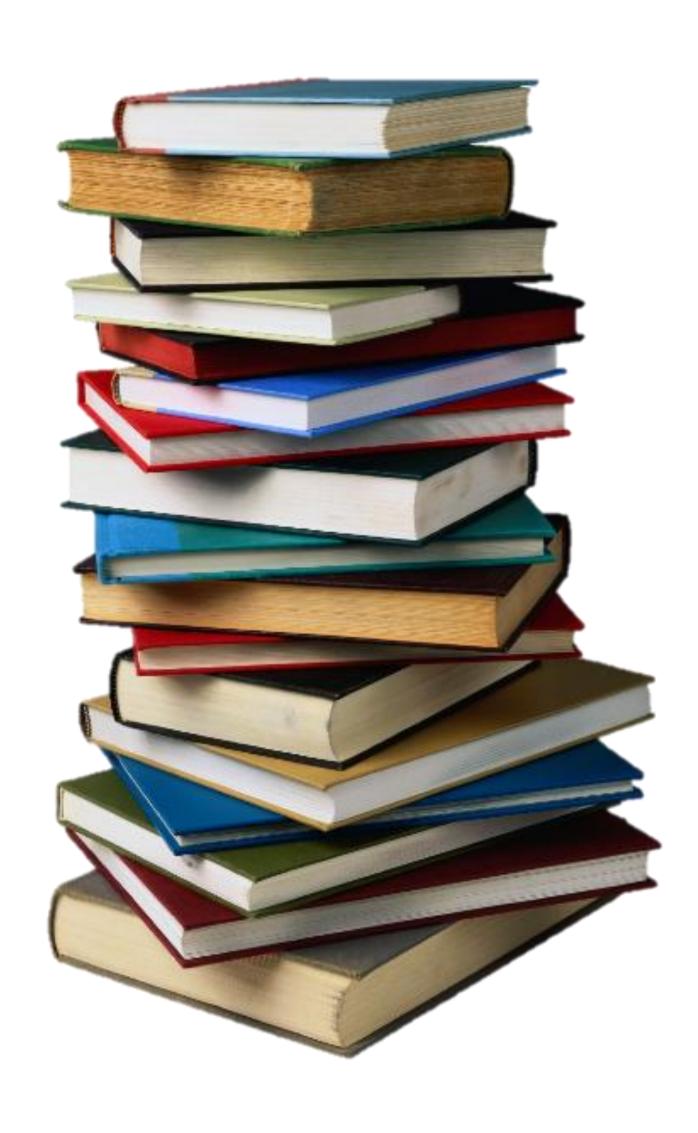
Culverts in Civil 3D





Culverts in Revit

Additional Resources



- DynamoBIM.org
- DynamoPrimer.com
- GitHub/DynamoDS
- Blogs, YouTube videos
- AU lessons and handouts
- LinkedIn Learning / CadLearning / Pluralsight etc



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