

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Self-Adaptive Solution-Space Reduction Algorithm for Multi-Objective Evolutionary Design Optimization of Water Distribution Networks

Tiku T. Tanyimboh^{a,b*} and Anna Czajkowska^{b,c}

Tiku T. Tanyimboh, PhD^{a,b} (*Corresponding author)

^a School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Private Bag 3, WITS 2050, South Africa

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, 75 Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ, UK

Email: tiku.tanyimboh@wits.ac.za; Telephone: +27 (0)11 717 7105

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3741-7689>

Anna Czajkowska, PhD^{b,c}

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, 75 Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ, UK

^c RPS Group, Merchantile Building, 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TS, UK

Email: anna.czajkowska.civeng@gmail.com

Cite this article as: Tanyimboh TT, Czajkowska AM (2018) Self-Adaptive Solution-Space Reduction Algorithm for Multi-Objective Evolutionary Design Optimization of Water Distribution Networks. *Water Resources Management*, DOI: 10.1007/s11269-018-1994-5

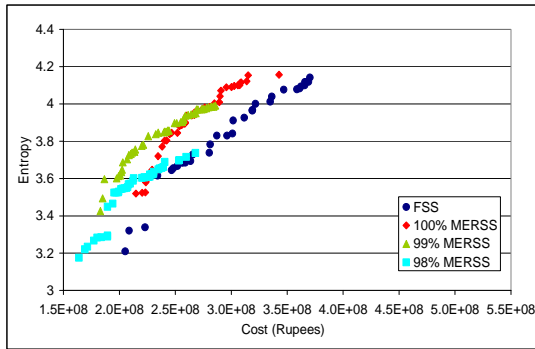
Funding: This project was funded by the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) (EPSRC Grant Number EP/G055564/1).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

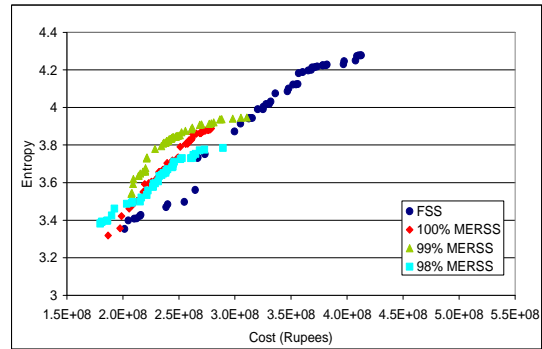
Pareto-Optimal Fronts of the Individual Optimization Runs

The initial populations used in the four solution scenarios were identical. Thus, the four Pareto-optimal fronts in each chart had the same initial population. The Pareto-optimal fronts for the 50 independent optimization runs revealed that, in general, the new methodology with solution-space reduction achieved superior results compared to the conventional solution approach with the full solution space. It was also evident that the conventional approach with the full solution space provided more solutions with high entropies and high costs than the reduced solution spaces.

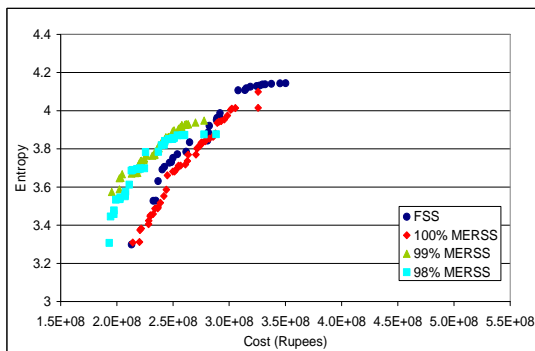
The four solution scenarios were as follows: (a) Full solution space with entropy maximization (FSS) (full solution space); (b) Reduced solution space with entropy maximization (100% MERSS) (maximum entropy reduced solution space); (c) Reduced solution space based on 99% of the maximum entropy value (99% MERSS); and (d) Reduced solution space based on 98% of the maximum entropy value (98% MERSS). FSS and MERSS stand for full solution space and maximum entropy reduced solution space, respectively.



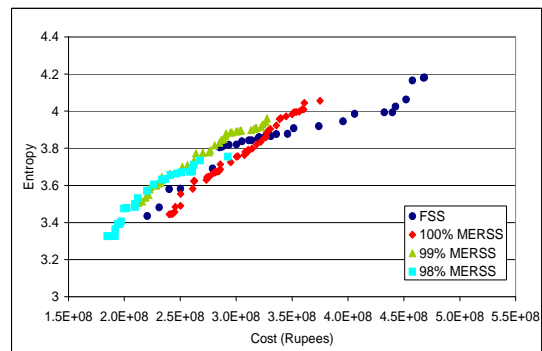
Run 1



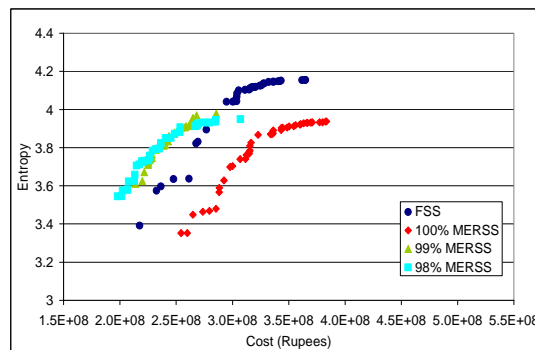
Run 2



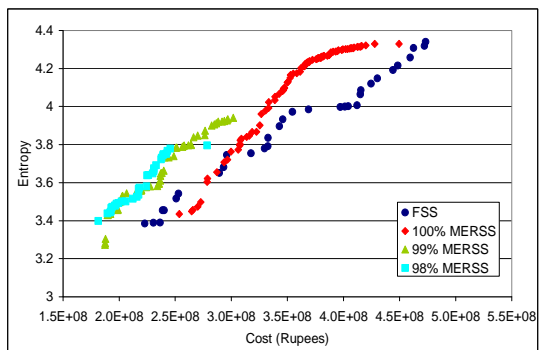
Run 3



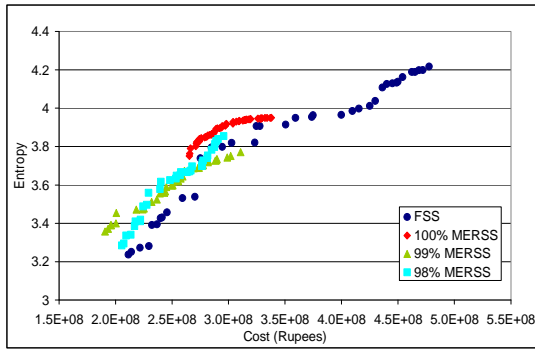
Run 4



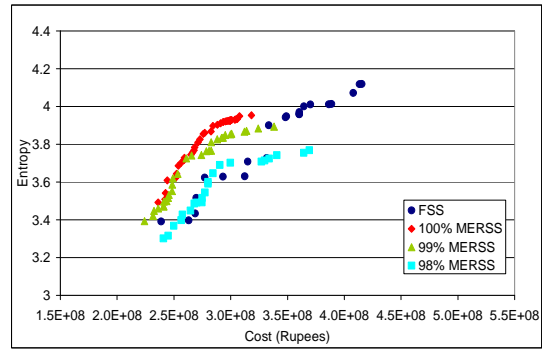
Run 5



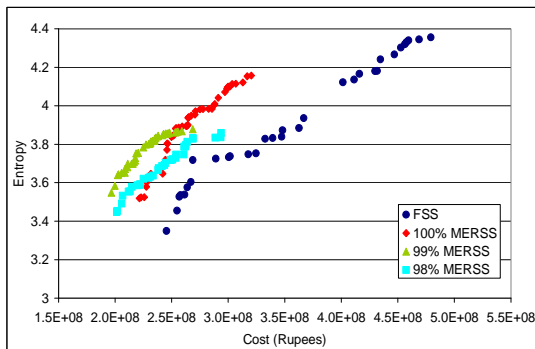
Run 6



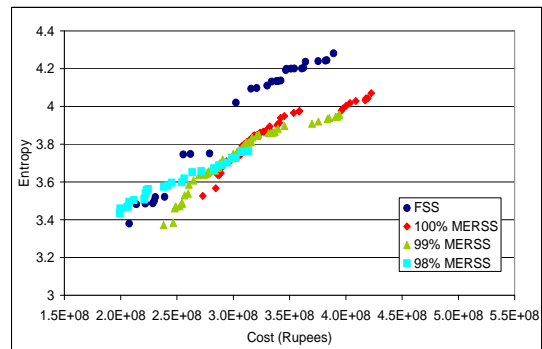
Run 7



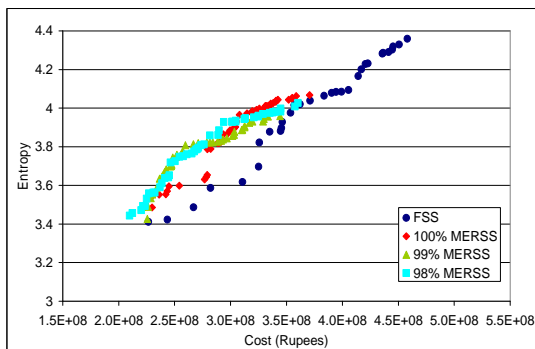
Run 8



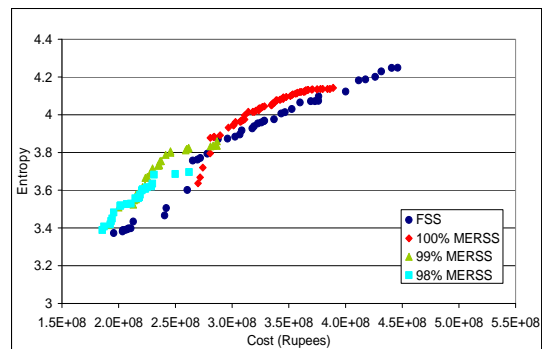
Run 9



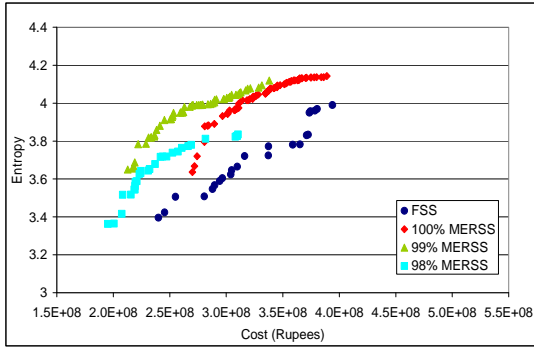
Run 10



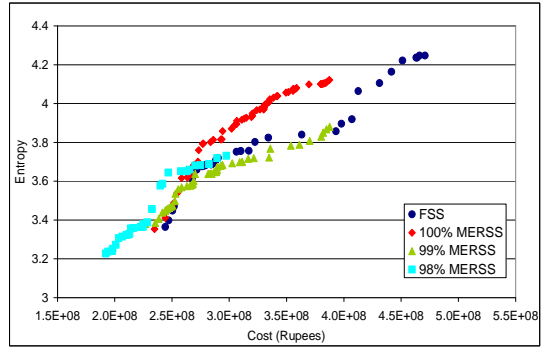
Run 11



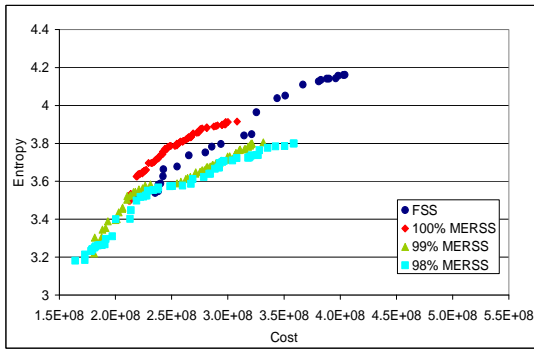
Run 12



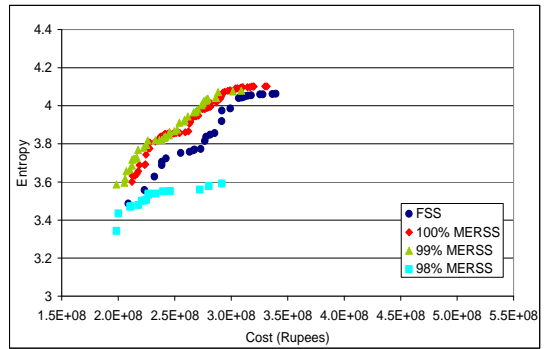
Run 13



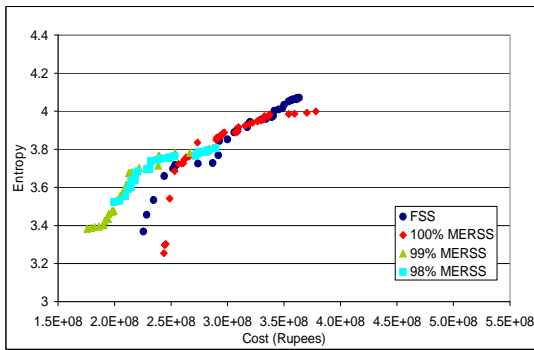
Run 14



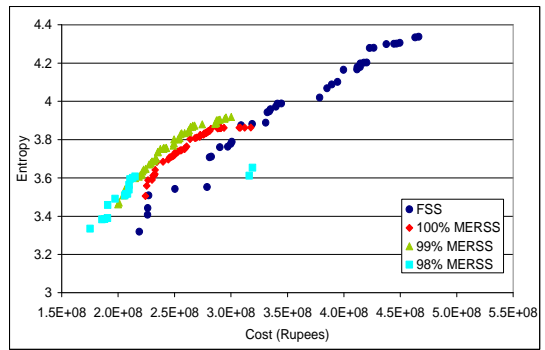
Run 15



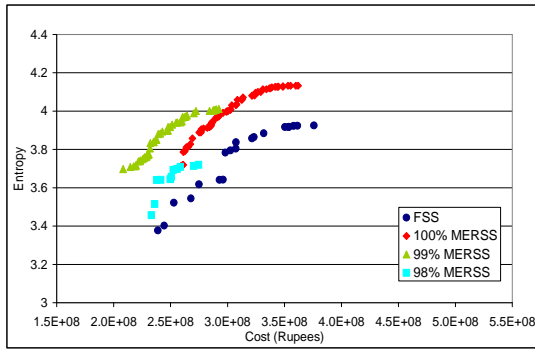
Run 16



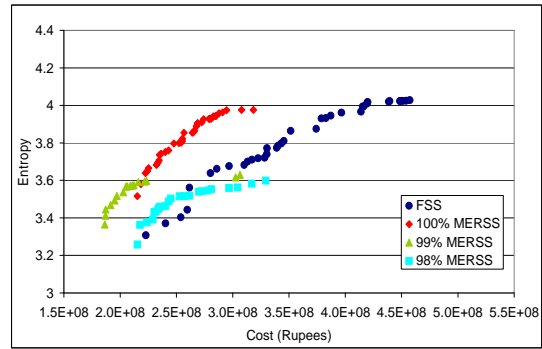
Run 17



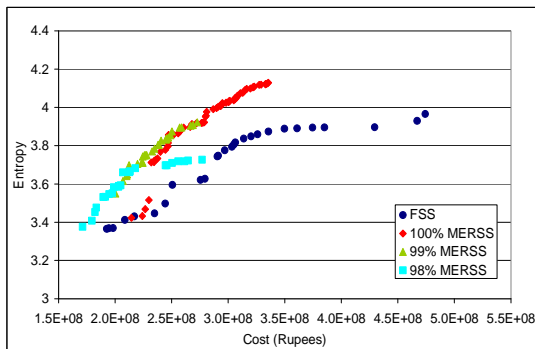
Run 18



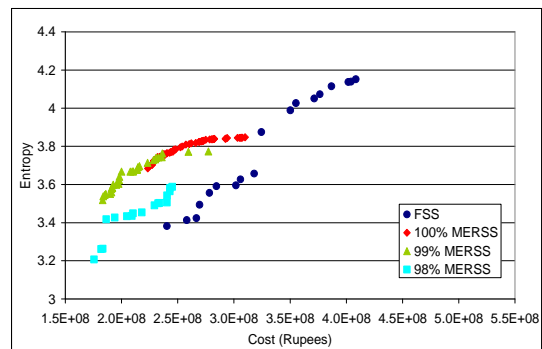
Run 19



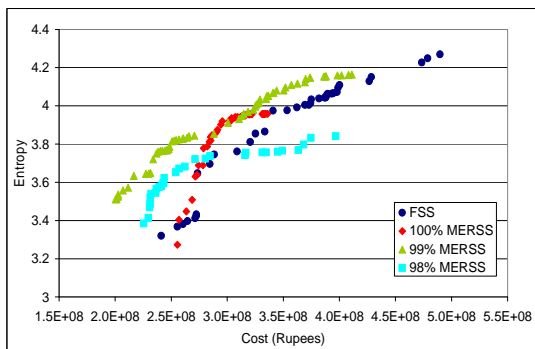
Run 20



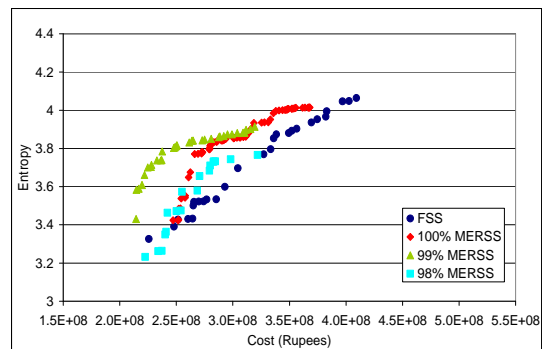
Run 21



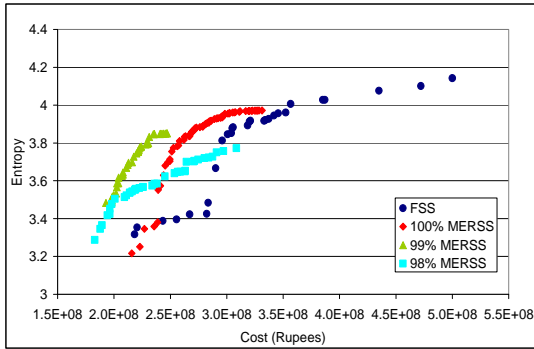
Run 22



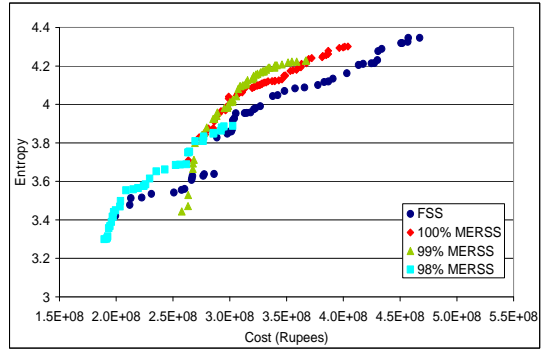
Run 23



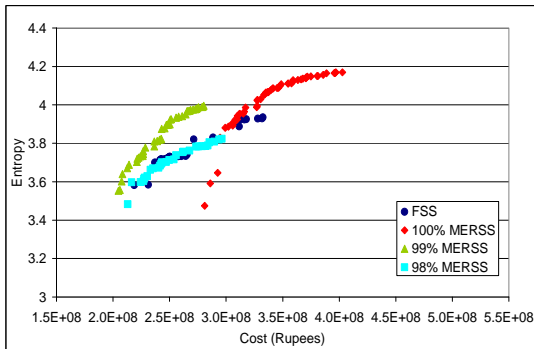
Run 24



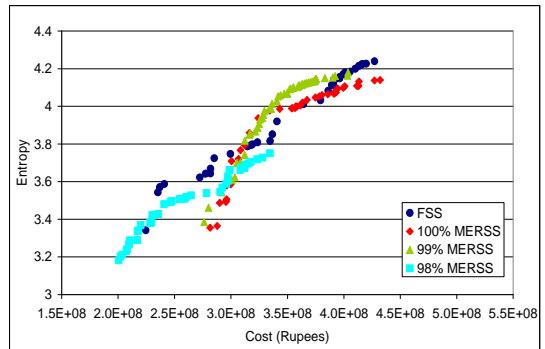
Run 25



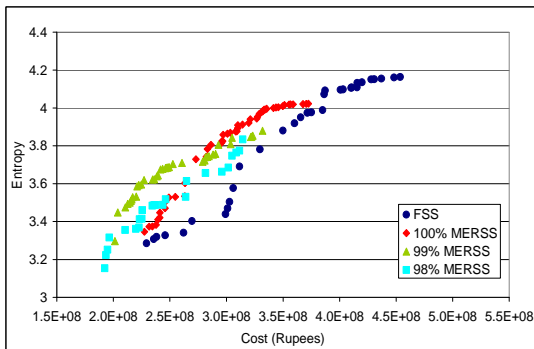
Run 26



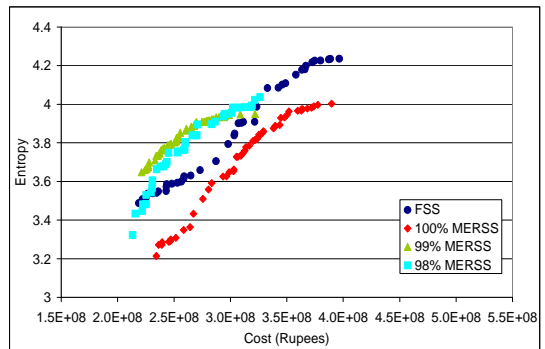
Run 27



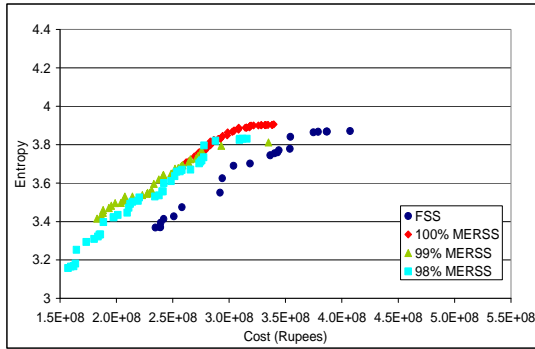
Run 28



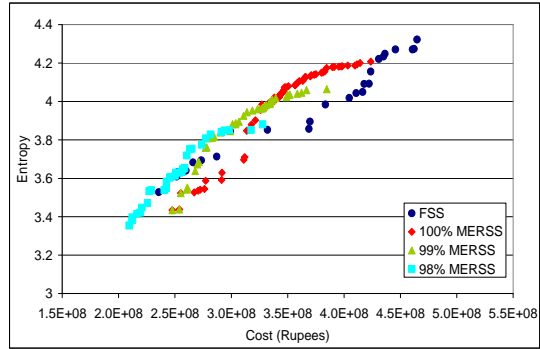
Run 29



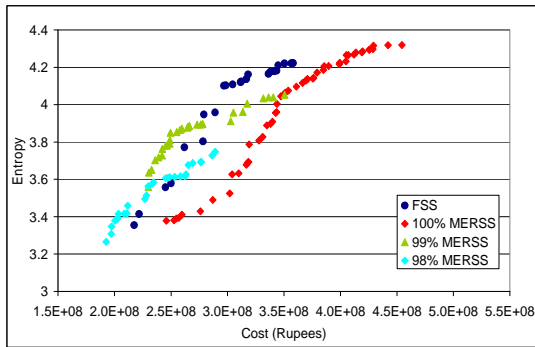
Run 30



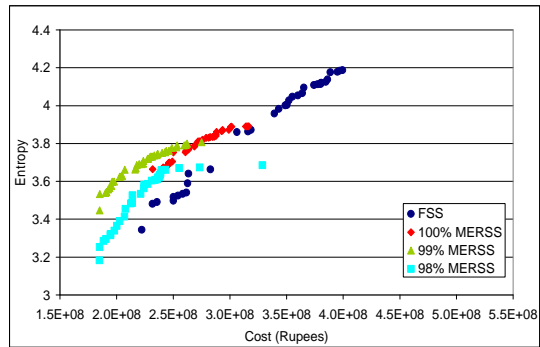
Run 31



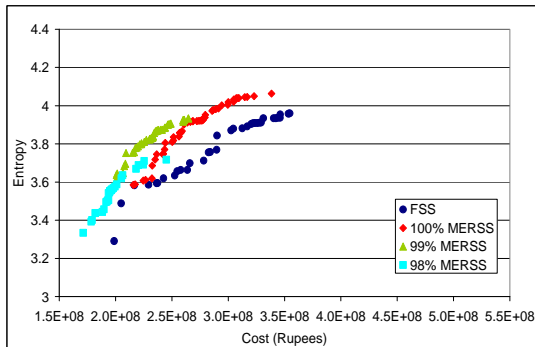
Run 32



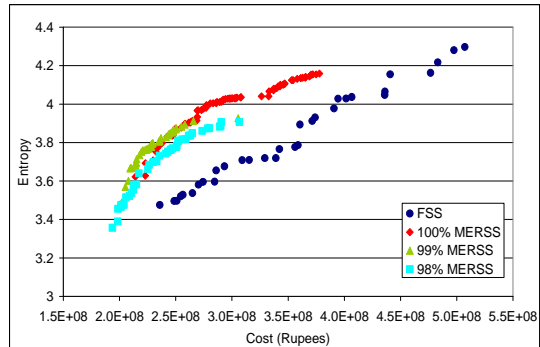
Run 33



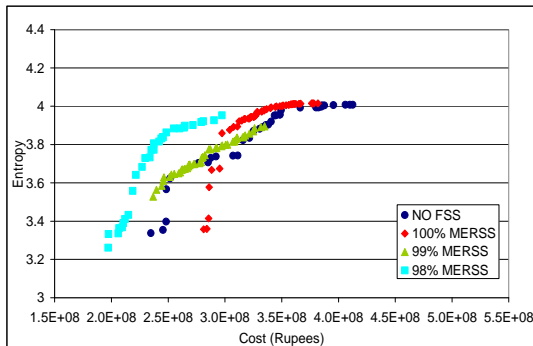
Run 34



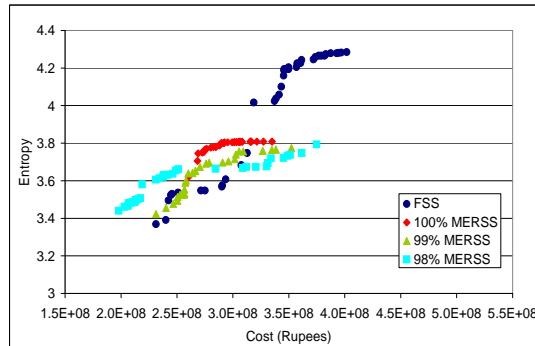
Run 35



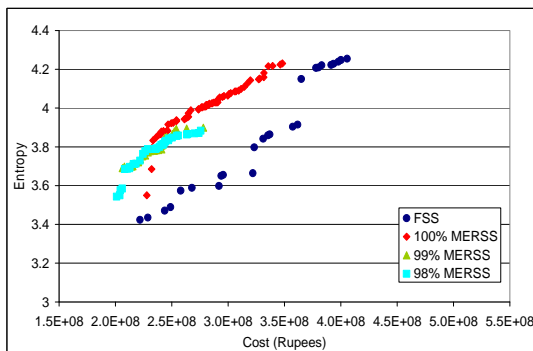
Run 36



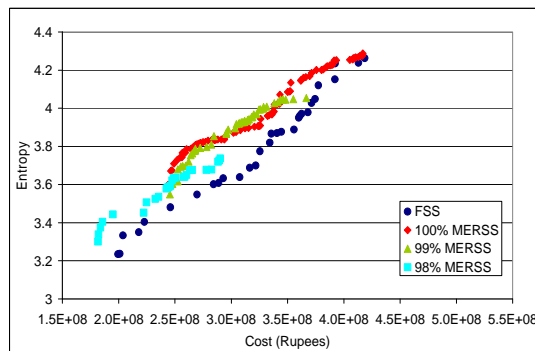
Run 37



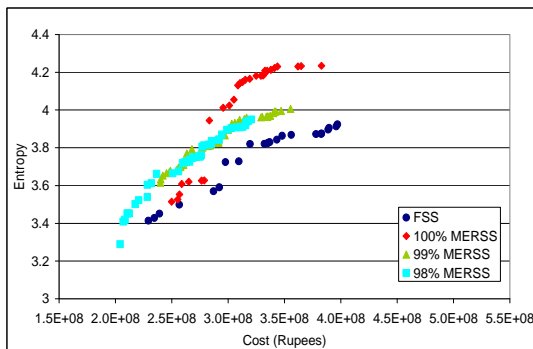
Run 38



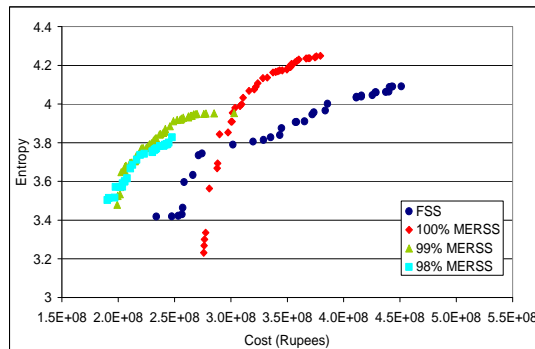
Run 39



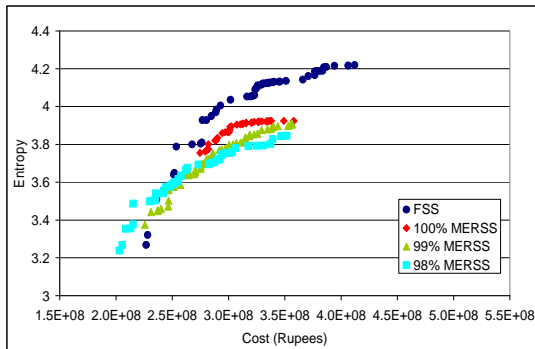
Run 40



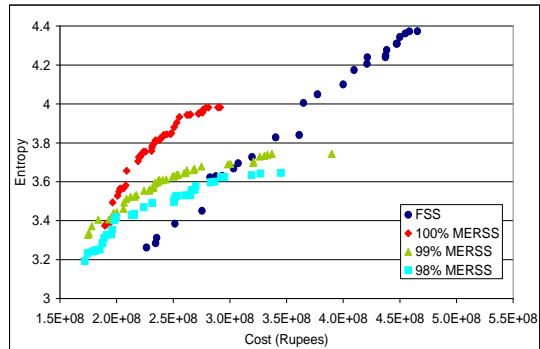
Run 41



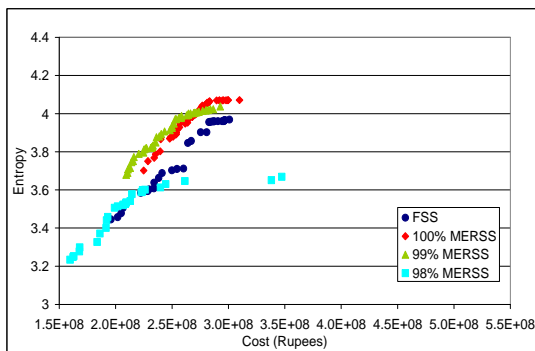
Run 42



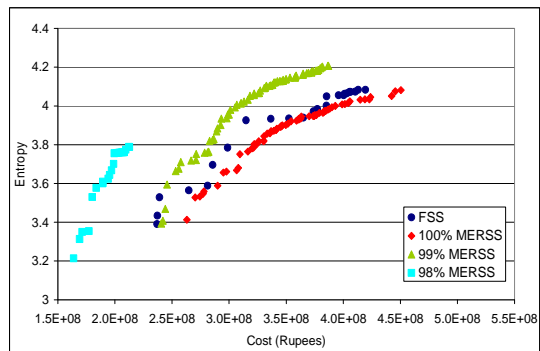
Run 43



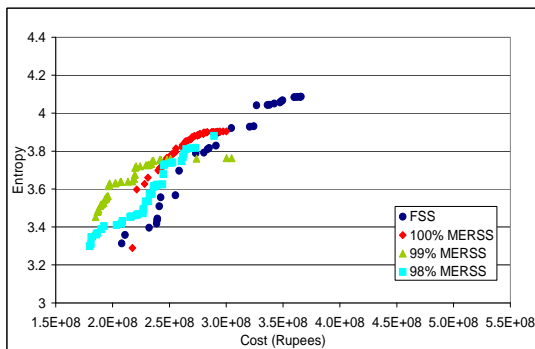
Run 44



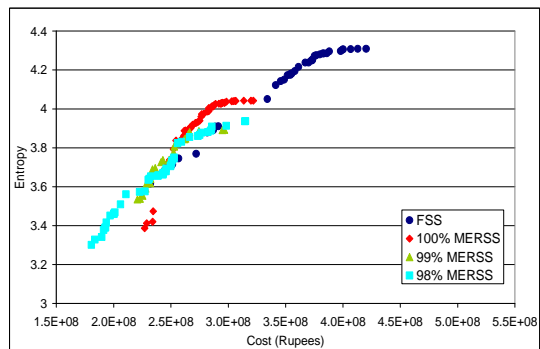
Run 45



Run 46



Run 47



Run 48

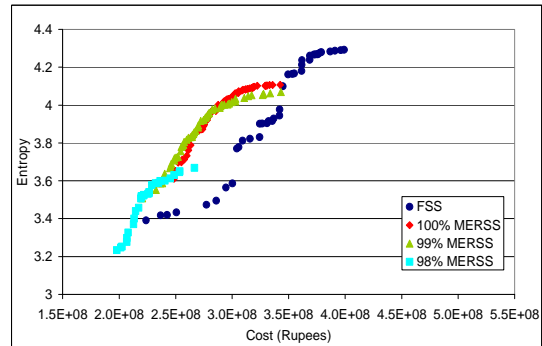
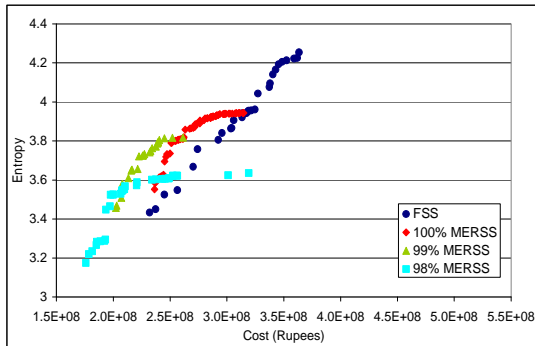


Figure A1 Pareto-optimal fronts of the independent optimization runs