

A CLASSIFICATION METHOD FOR THE PRESENCE OF TIDAL SAND WAVES AND MAINTENANCE DREDGING DESIGN

RICK DE KONING
JAAP VAN THIEL DE VRIES
BAS BORSJE

ROYAL BOSKALIS WESTMINSTER N.V.
ROYAL BOSKALIS WESTMINSTER N.V.
UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE



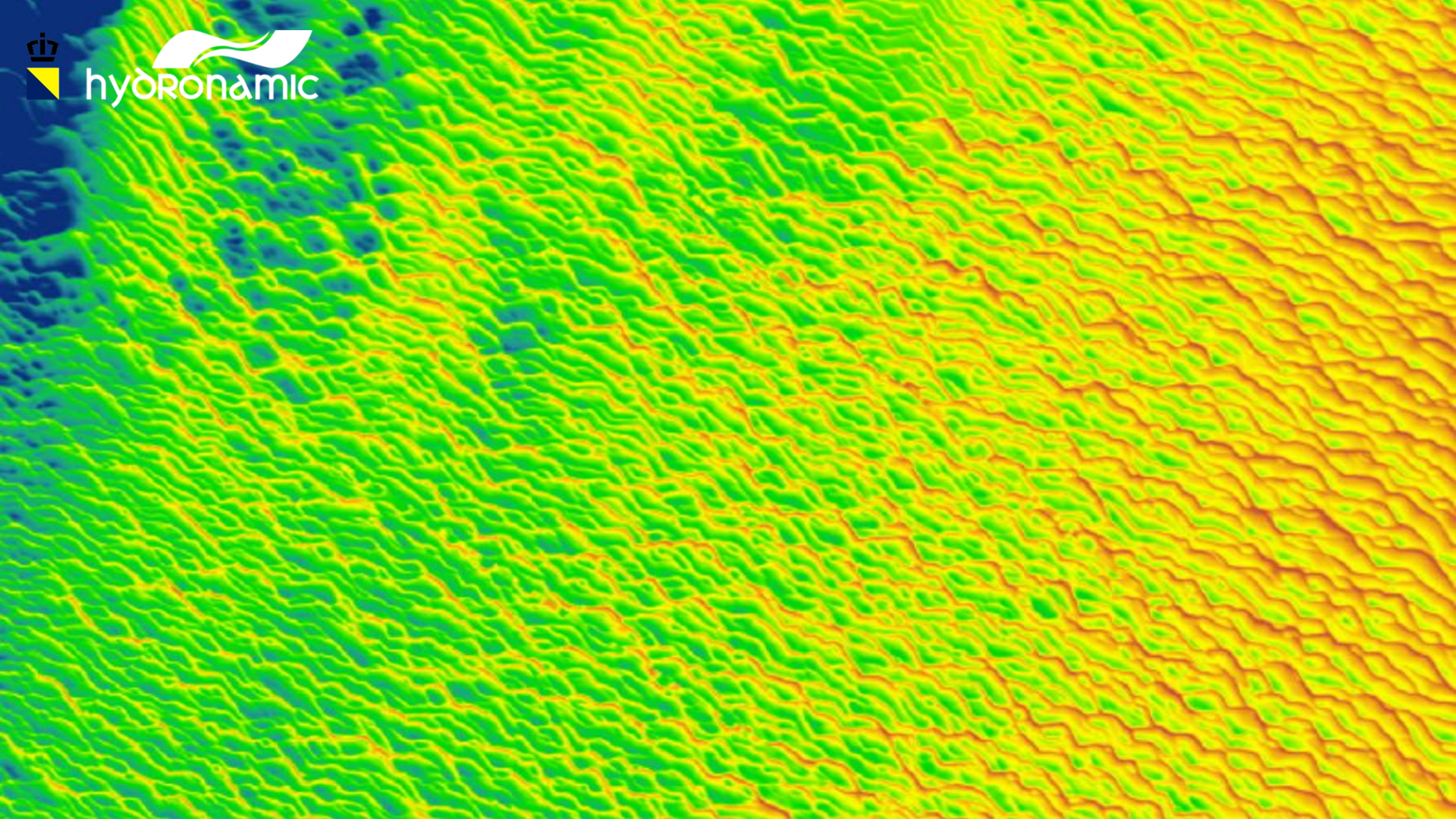
hyDRONamic

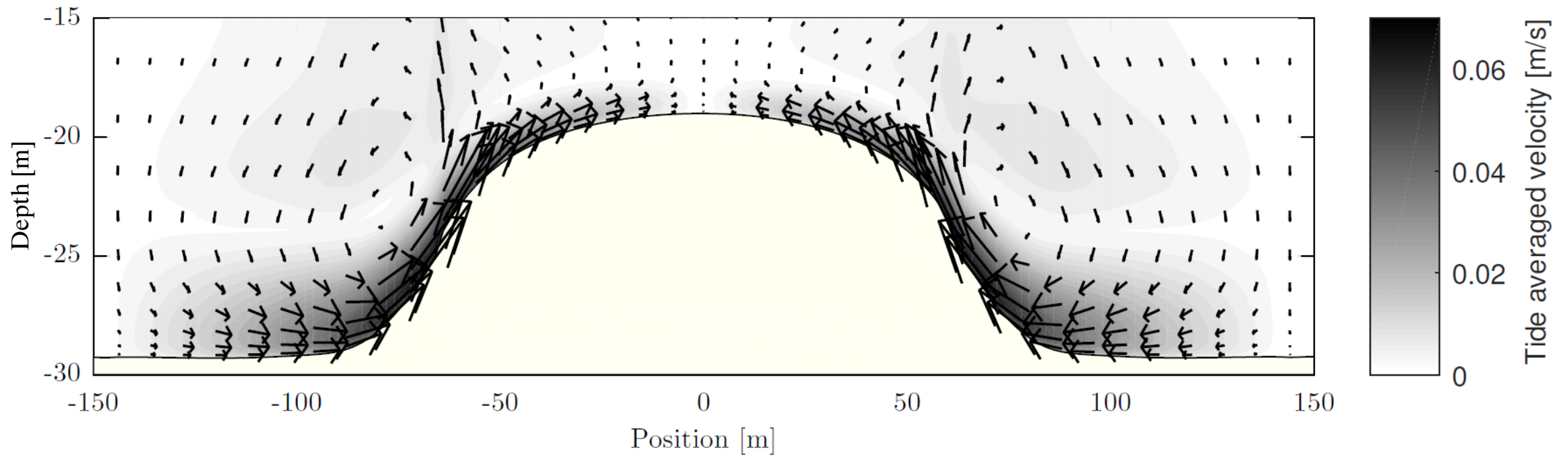
TU Delft
Delft University of Technology





hydrodynamic







hyðRONamic



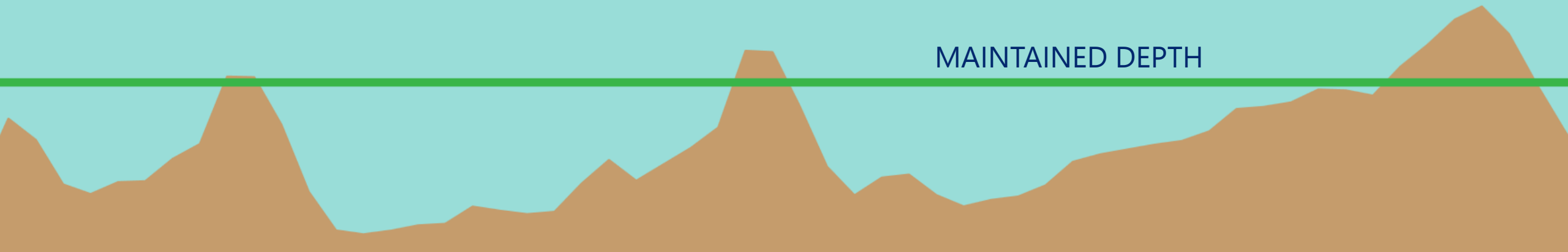


hydronamic





MAINTAINED DEPTH





hydrodynamic

MELBOURNE

PORT PHILLIP BAY



hydronamic

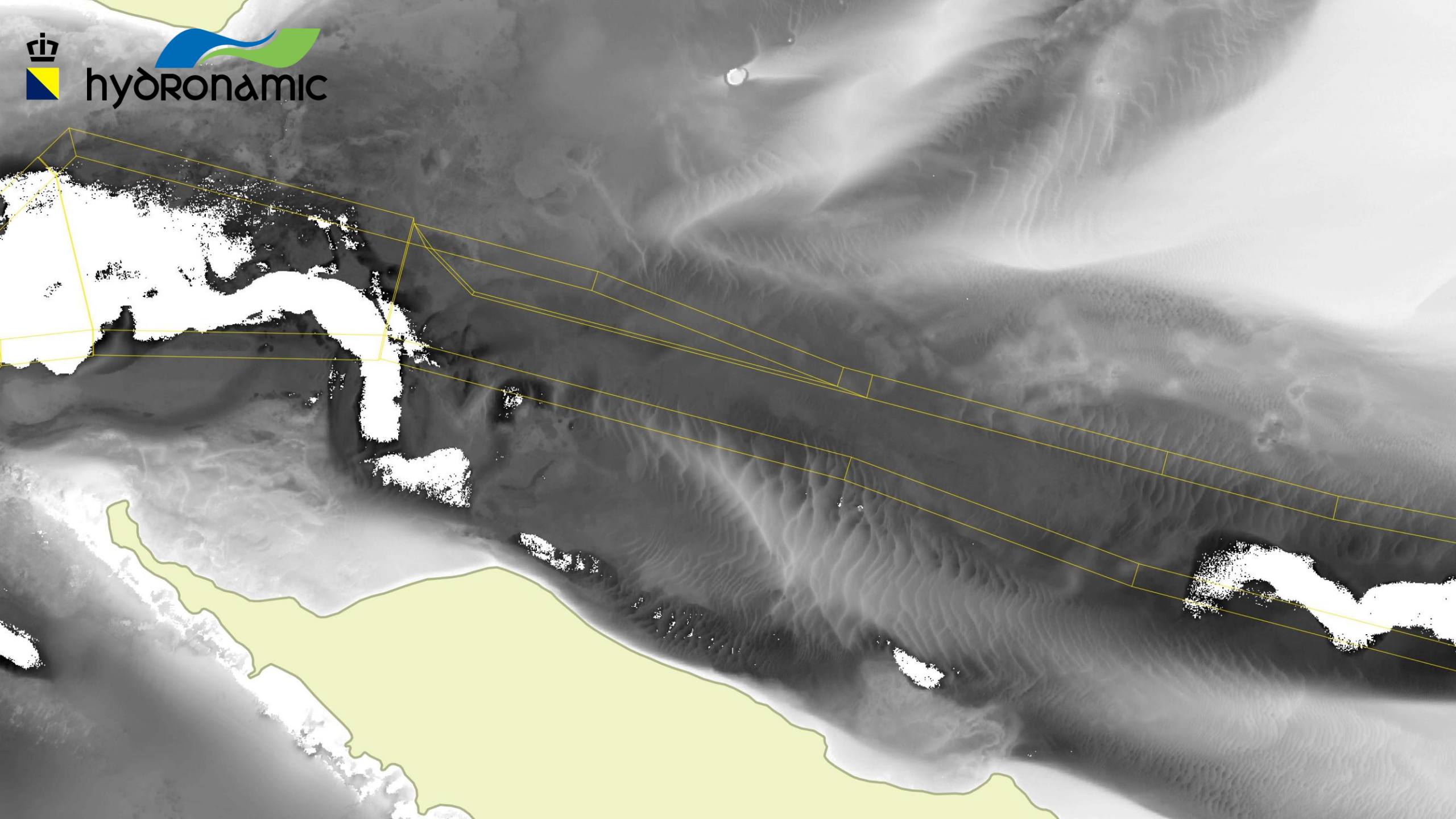
PORT PHILLIP BAY

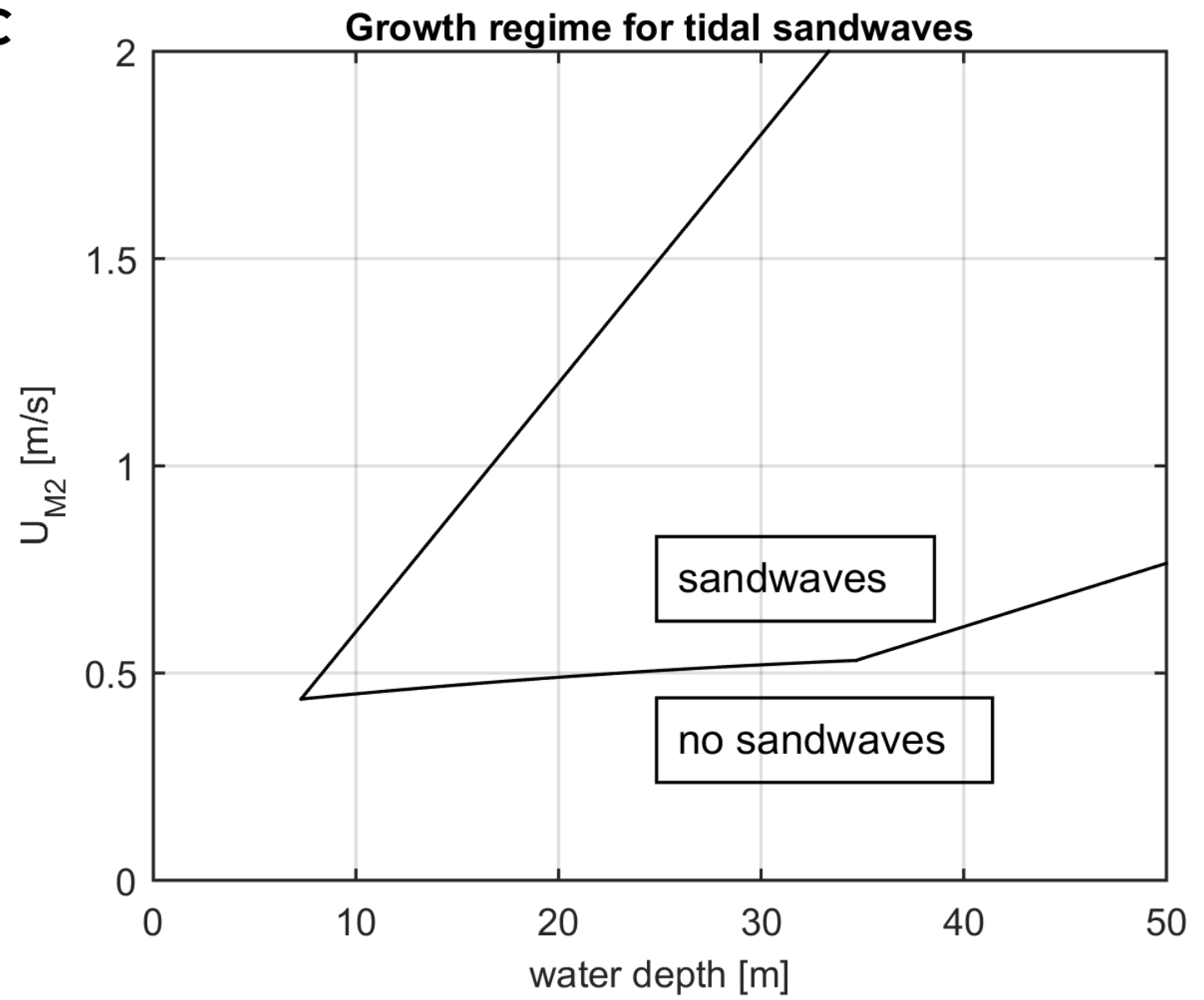
SOUTH CHANNEL

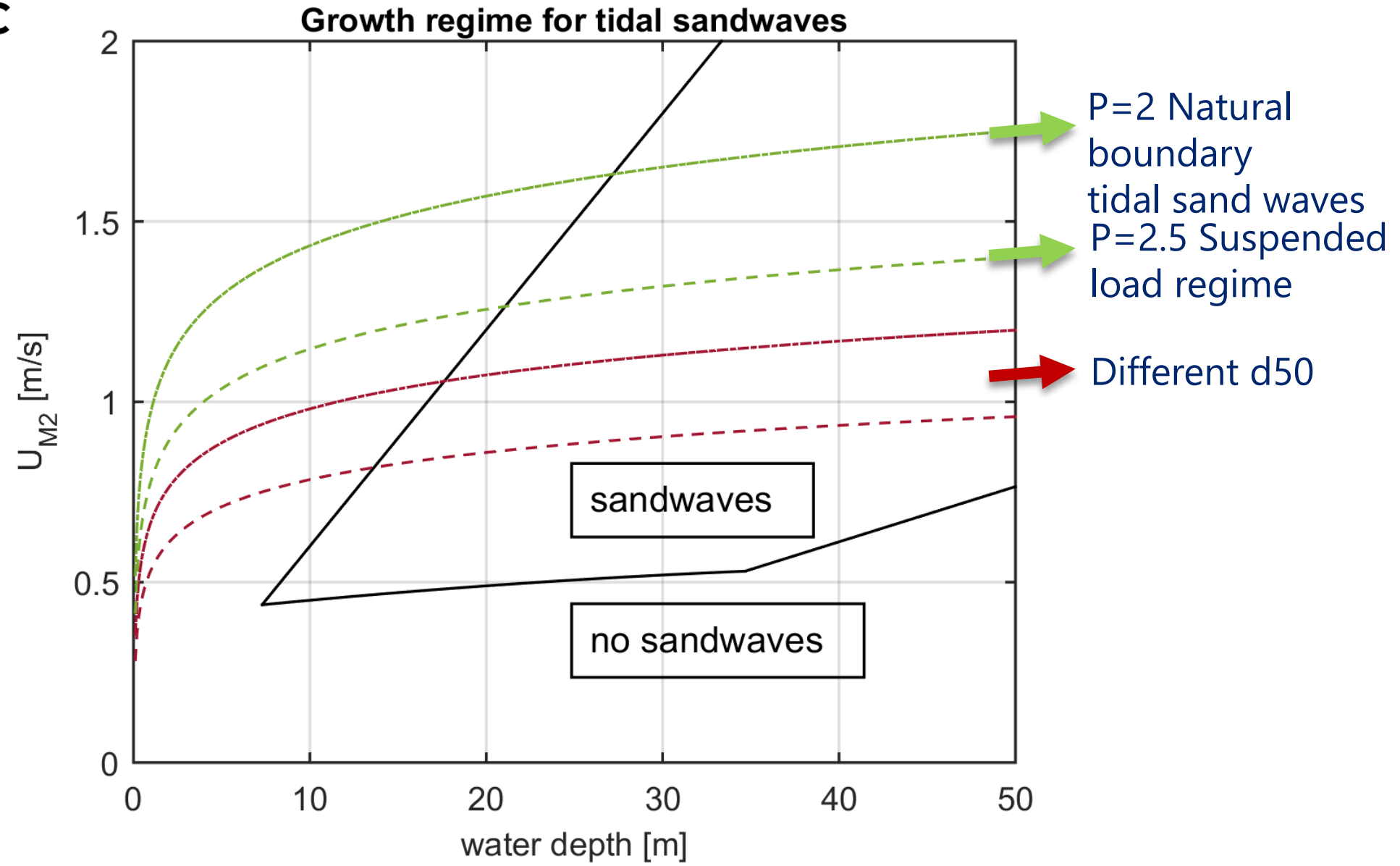




hyðRONamic







Borsje (2009), Borsje (2014)

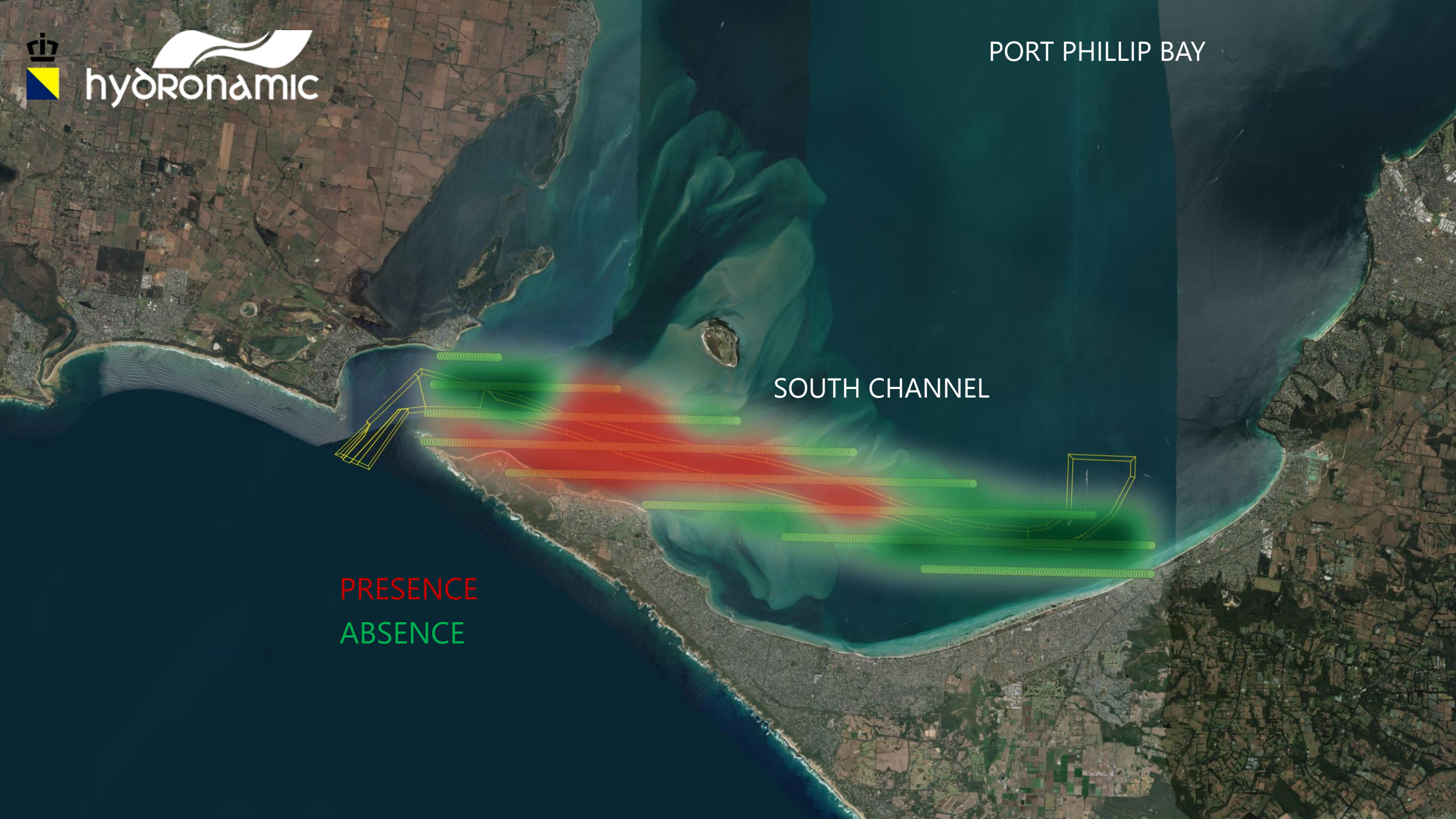


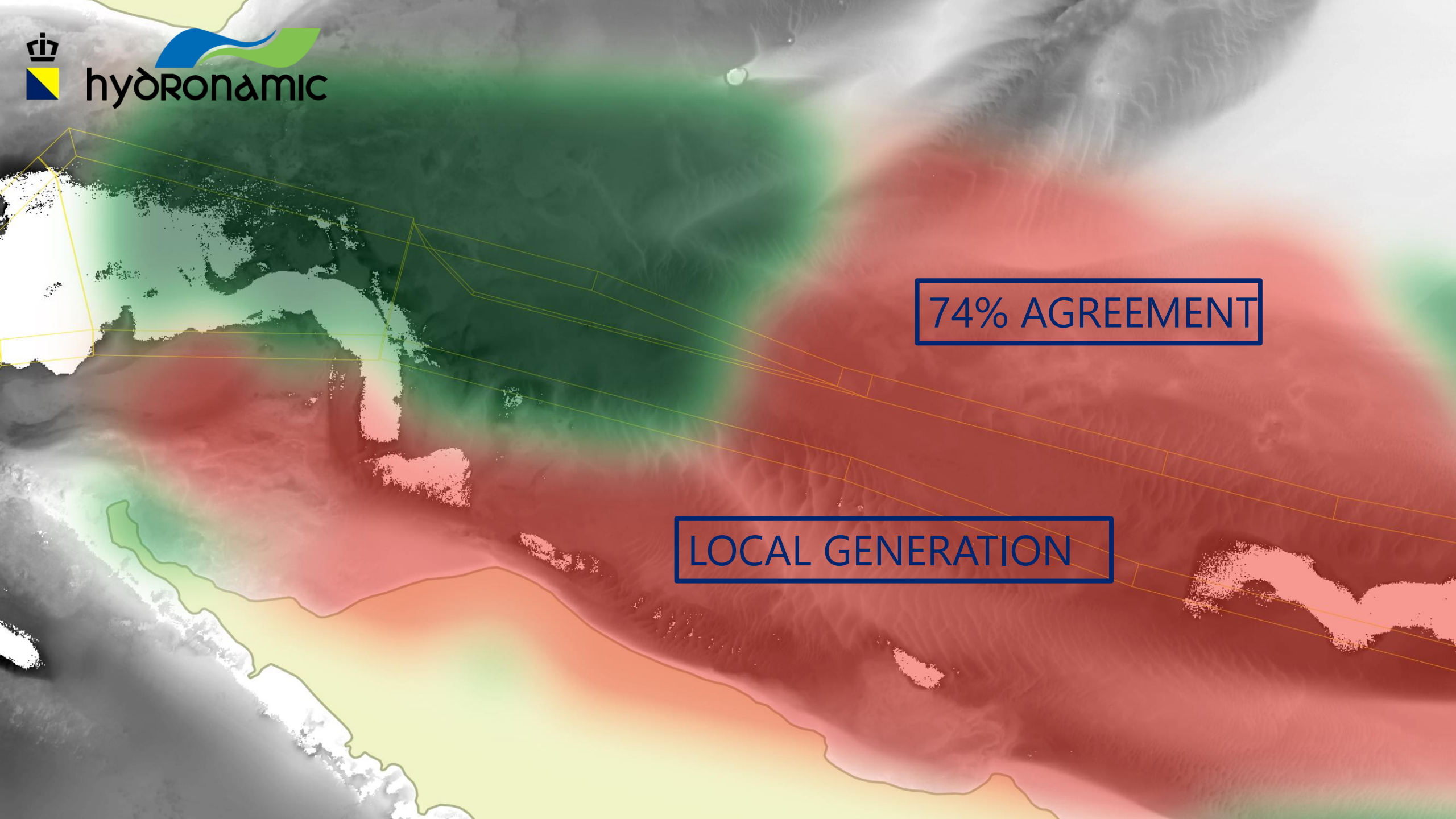
hydronamic

PORT PHILLIP BAY

SOUTH CHANNEL

PRESENCE
ABSENCE





74% AGREEMENT

LOCAL GENERATION

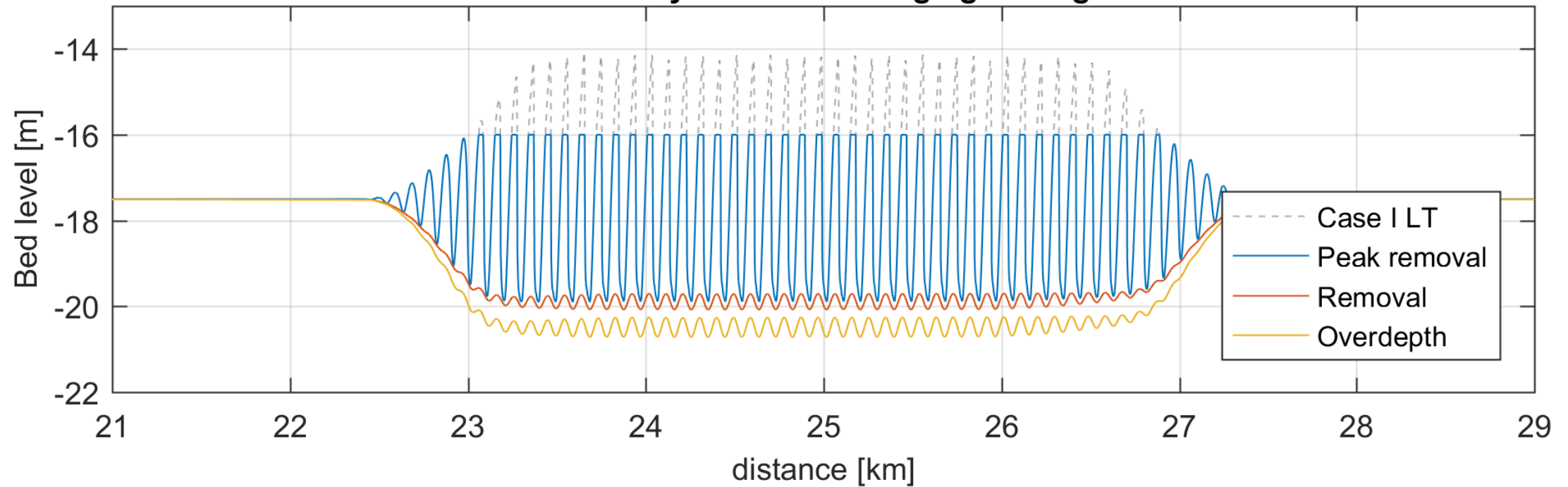
MITIGATION

VS

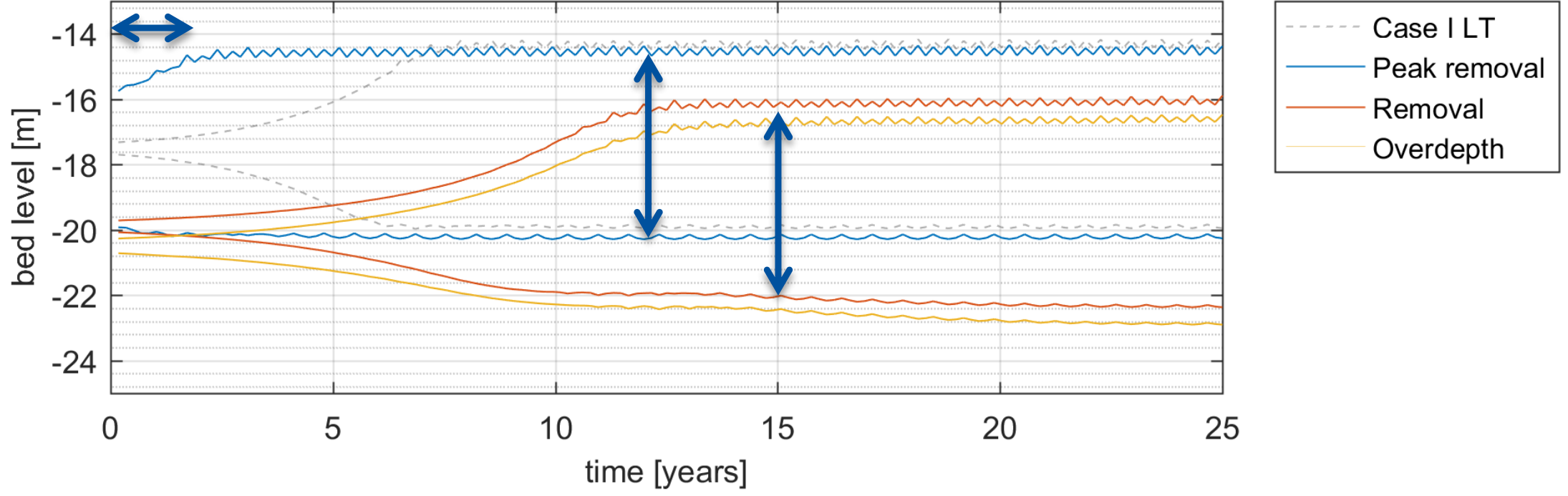
~~PREVENTION~~

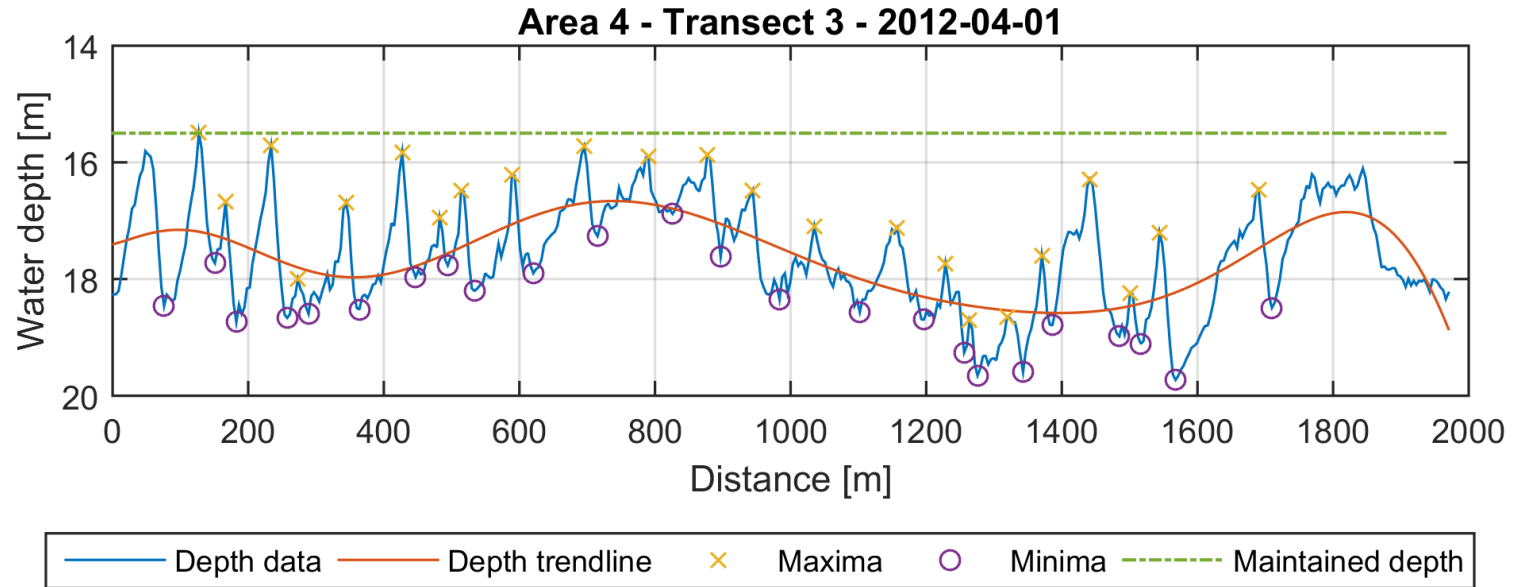


Initial bathymetries of dredging strategies



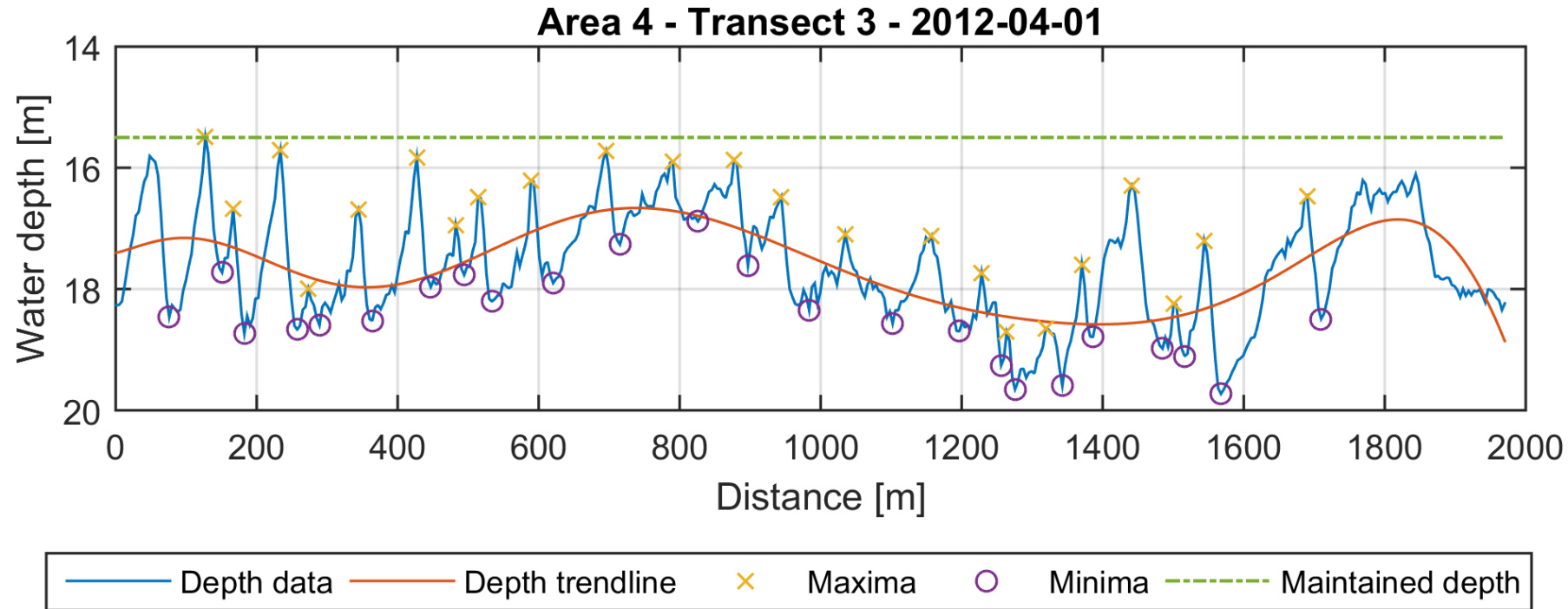
Crest and trough development of dredging strategies





WAVEHEIGHT IN MODEL \neq WAVEHEIGHT IN CHANNEL

NO INSIGHT IN BREACHING OF MAINTAINED DEPTH

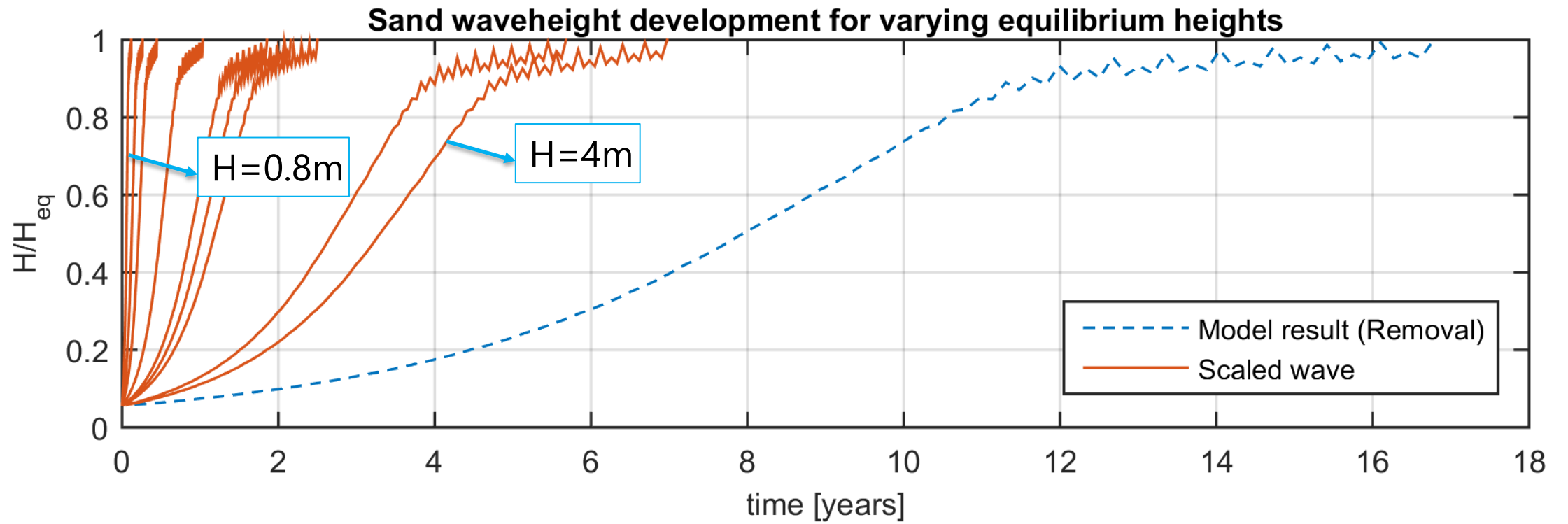


R

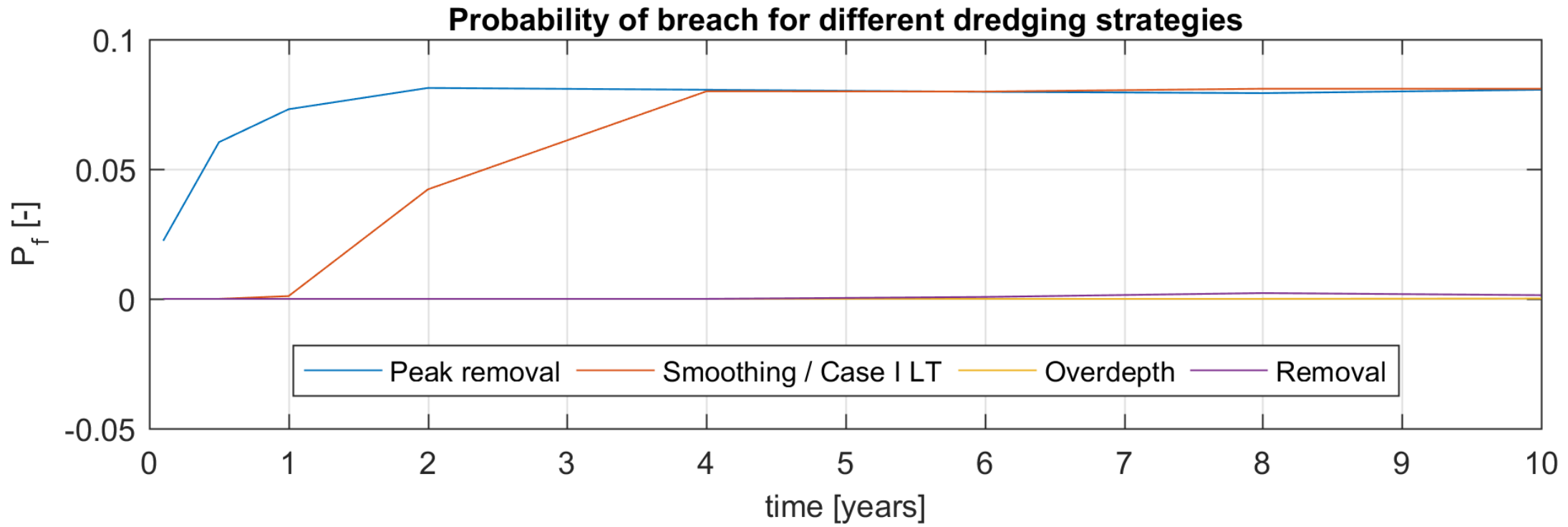
(μ, σ)

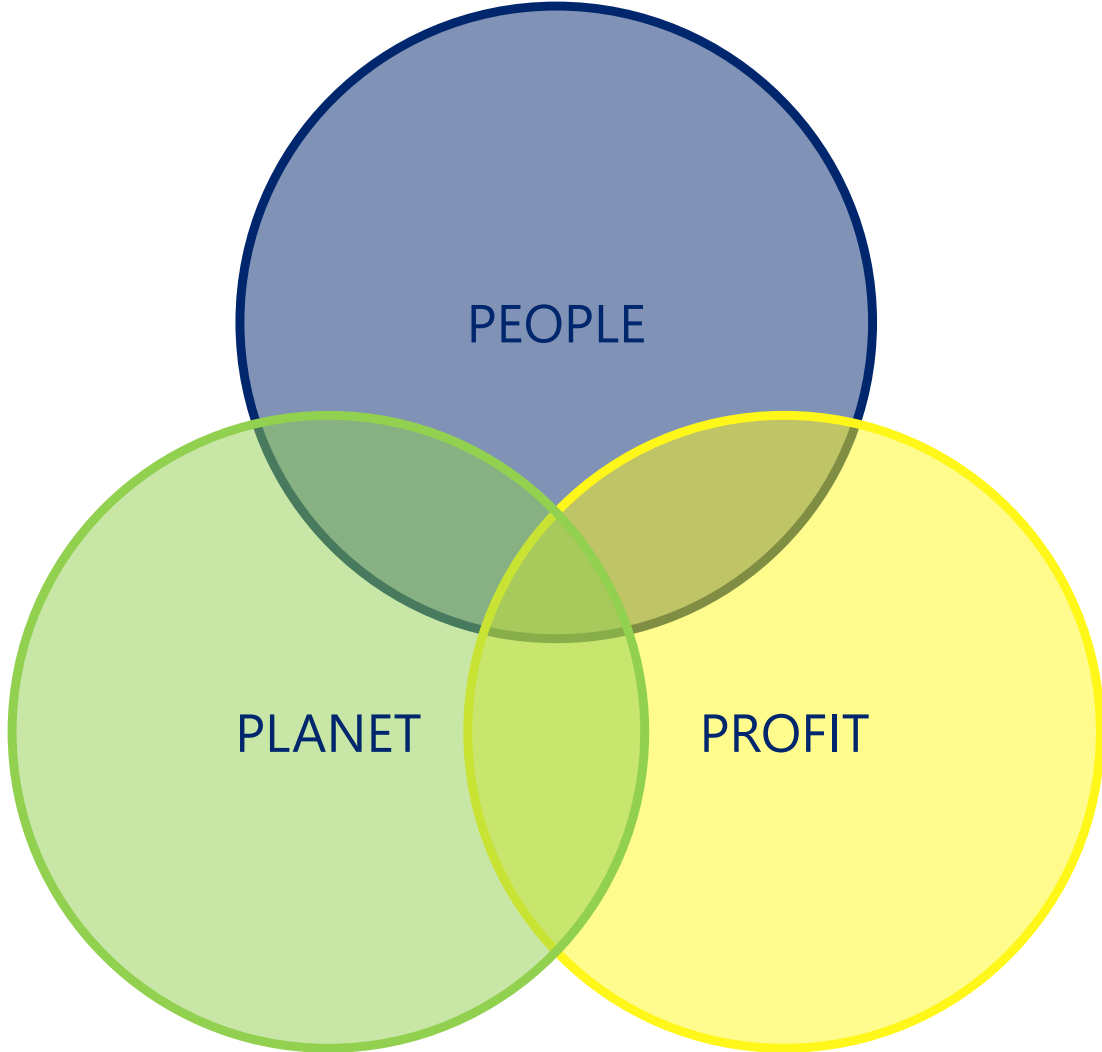
(μ, σ)

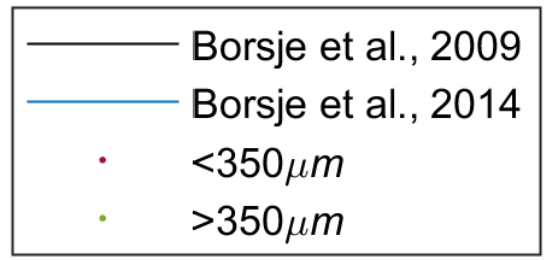
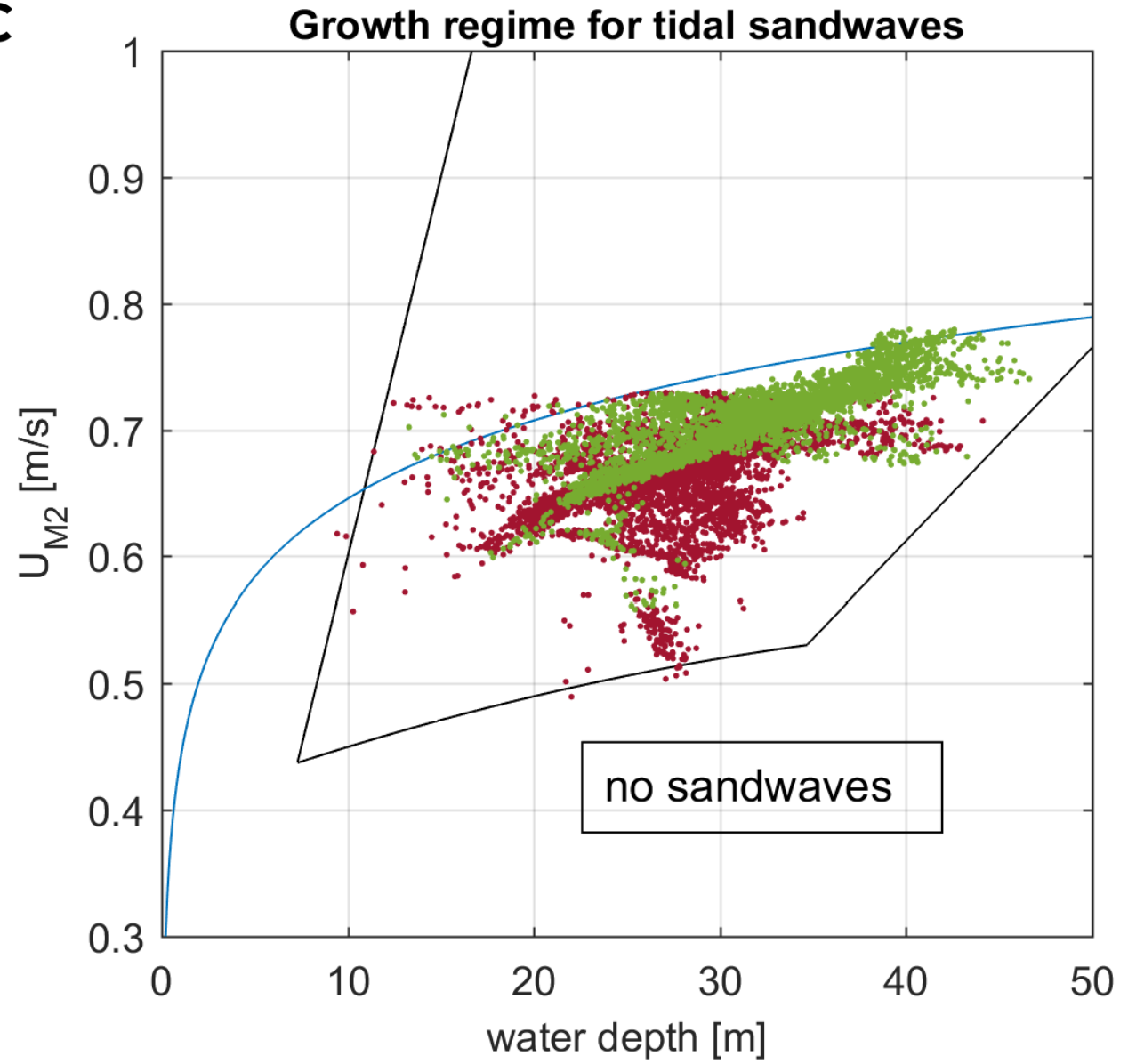
$$Z = \text{MAINTAINED DEPTH} - (\text{MEAN BED} + \text{SAND WAVE AMPLITUDE})$$



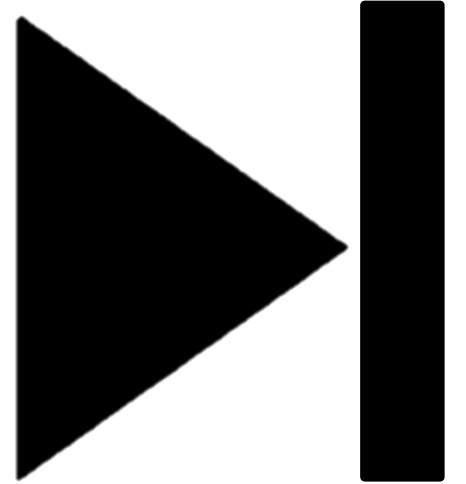
CURRENT PROBABILITY OF BREACHING = 7%







Borsje (2009), Borsje (2014)





hydronamic

