



36TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL ENGINEERING 2018

Baltimore, Maryland | July 30 – August 3, 2018

The State of the Art and Science of Coastal Engineering

EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECT OF FREEBOARD ON THE STABILITY OF A BREAKWATER CROWN WALL

J.F. Bekker MSc

Van Oord / TU Delft

Co authors: Greg Smith MSc *Van Oord*, **Dr. Bas Hofland**, *TU Delft*



Contents

- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions



Introduction

Crown wall on a rubble mound breakwater

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



Crown wall on top of a breakwater at Dikkowita Port (www.xbloc.com)

- Reduce wave overtopping;
- Easy access to the structure;
- Infrastructure on top of flat surface.

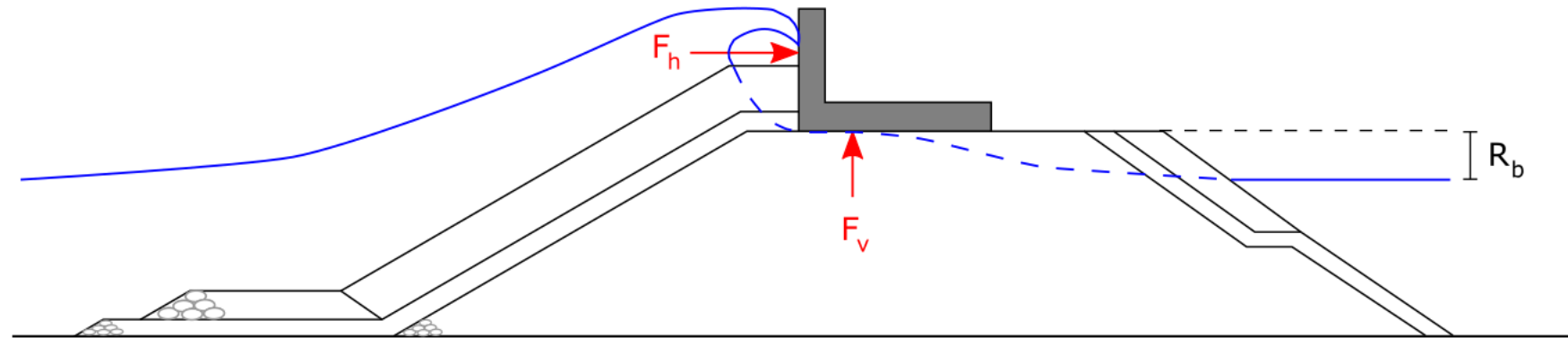


Introduction

Crown wall on top

Sea side

Lee side



Design

- Depends on these loads;
- Wave load calculation methods convert wave conditions and geometric properties of the structure into loads.

- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?



Introduction

Research motivation

Based on a breakwater project by Van Oord:

- Wave load calculation methods proved to be too conservative for increasing base freeboard.

Research question

What causes current design methods to be not accurate enough in the design of the crown wall on top of a rubble mound breakwater?

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



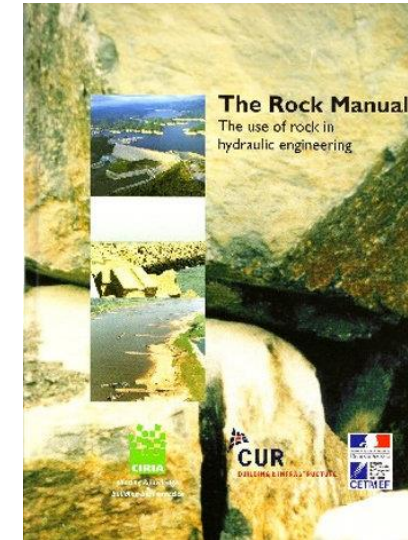
Introduction

Current design methods

Pedersen (1996)



Nørgaard (2013)



Introduction

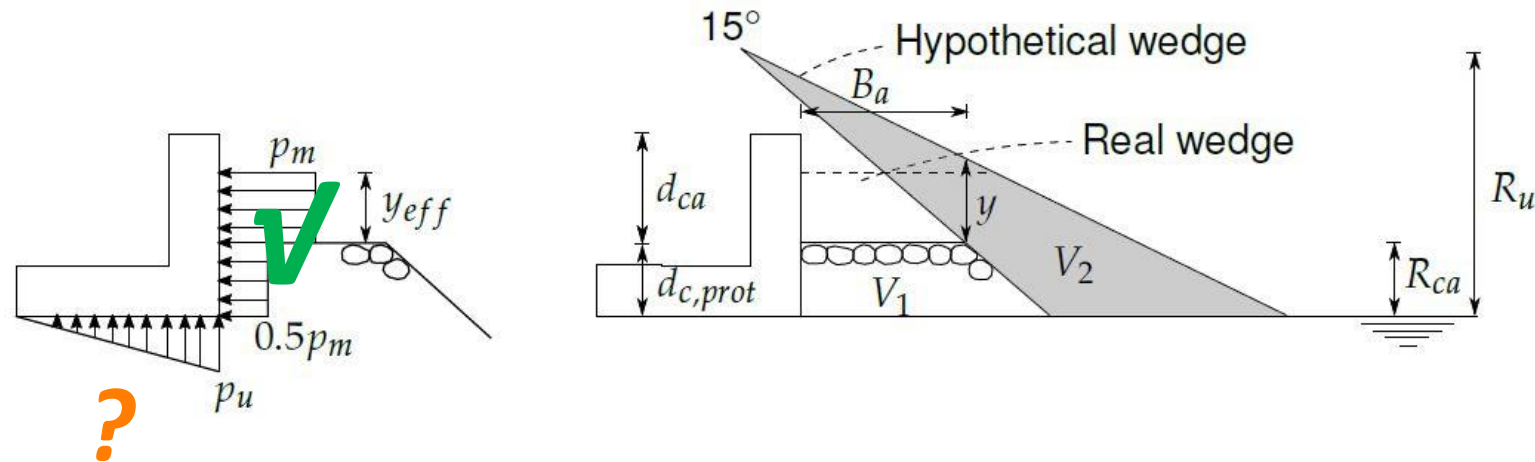
Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?

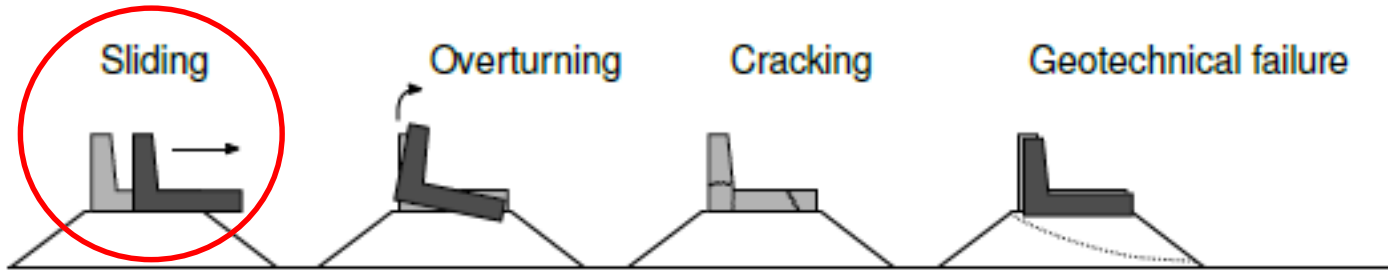


Pressure distribution according to PEDERSEN [1996]



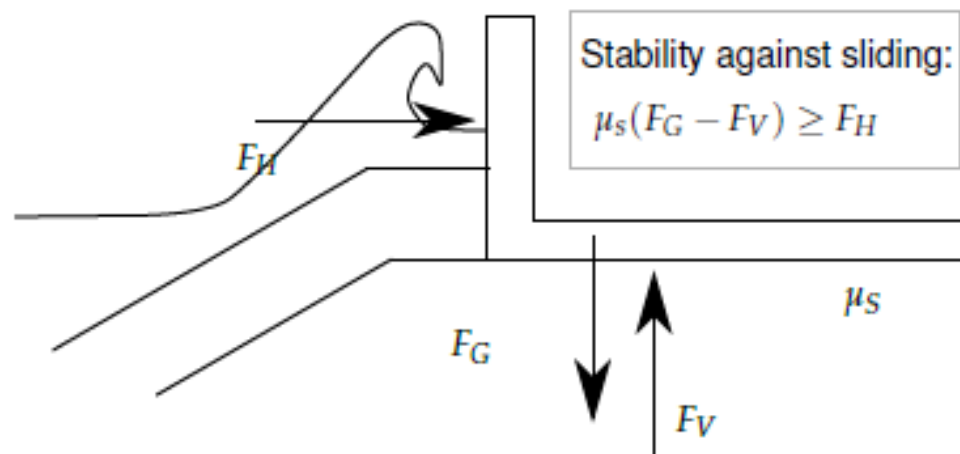
Introduction

Failure modes



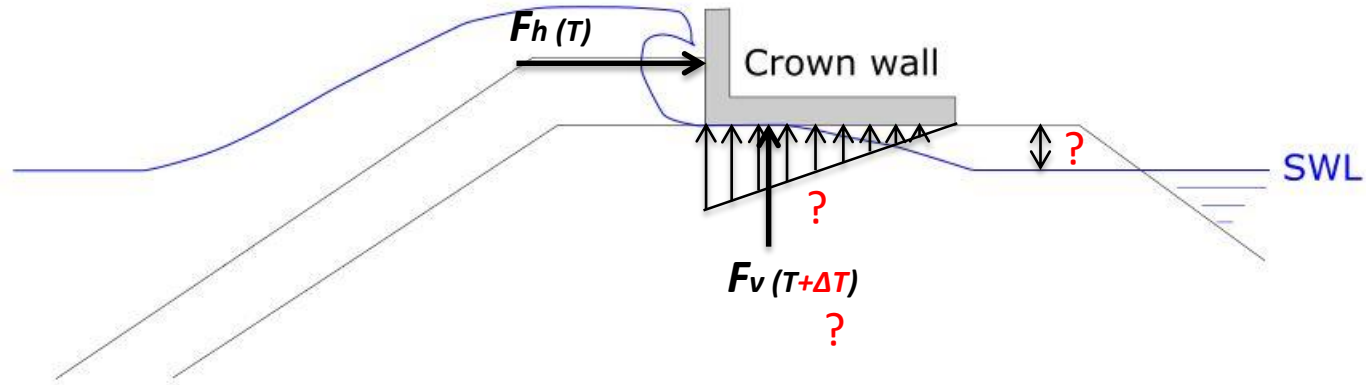
Crown wall failure modes, [PEDERSEN, 1996]

Stability criterion



Knowledge gaps

- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps**
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?



- Little data freeboard;
- Distribution upward pressure;
- Phase lag.

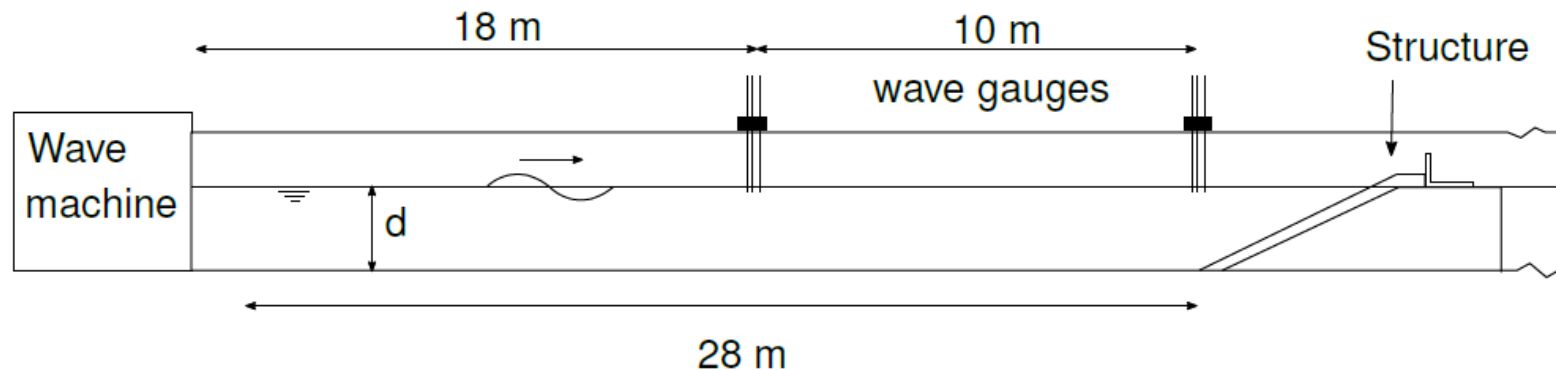
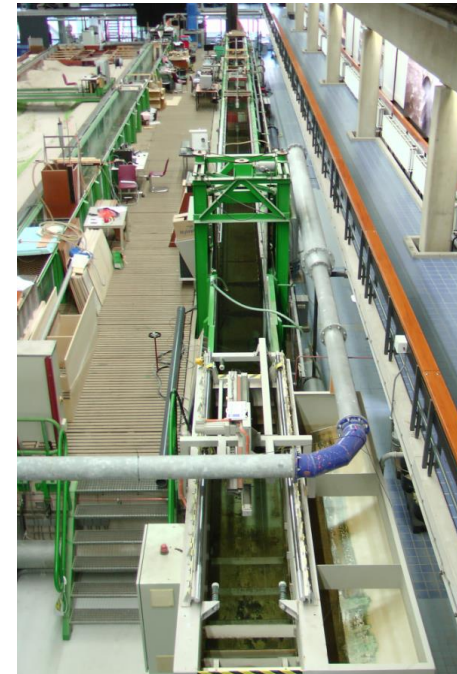


Methodology

Experimental research

Waterlab of Civil Engineering & Geosciences TU Delft

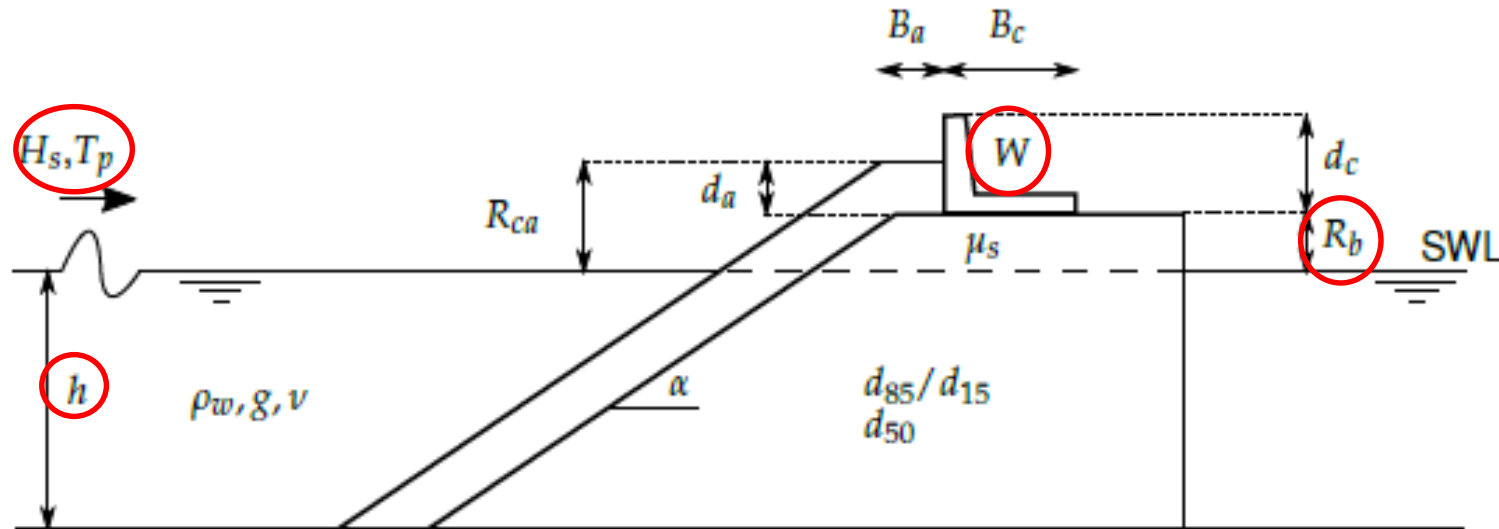
- Effective length: 42 m;
- Width: 0.80 m;
- Height: 1.00 m;
- Automatic reflection compensation.



Methodology

Experimental research

- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?



Parameter ranges

$$H_s = 0.09-0.16 \text{ m}$$

$$T_p = 1.23-3.18 \text{ s}$$

$$H_s / L_{0p} (=s_{0p}) = 0.01 \text{ and } 0.04$$

$$R_b = 0-0.09 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s / (R_b + d_a) = 0.71-1.48$$

$$h = 0.56-0.65 \text{ m}$$

W = varied to obtain instability threshold by iteration

- 2D tests;
- 1000 waves (JONSWAP) each run;
- $Dn_{50}(\text{core}) = 0.015\text{m}$;
- $Dn_{50}(\text{armour}) = 0.037 \text{ m}$;
- Crown wall: Tricoya



Methodology

Test subjects

Introduction

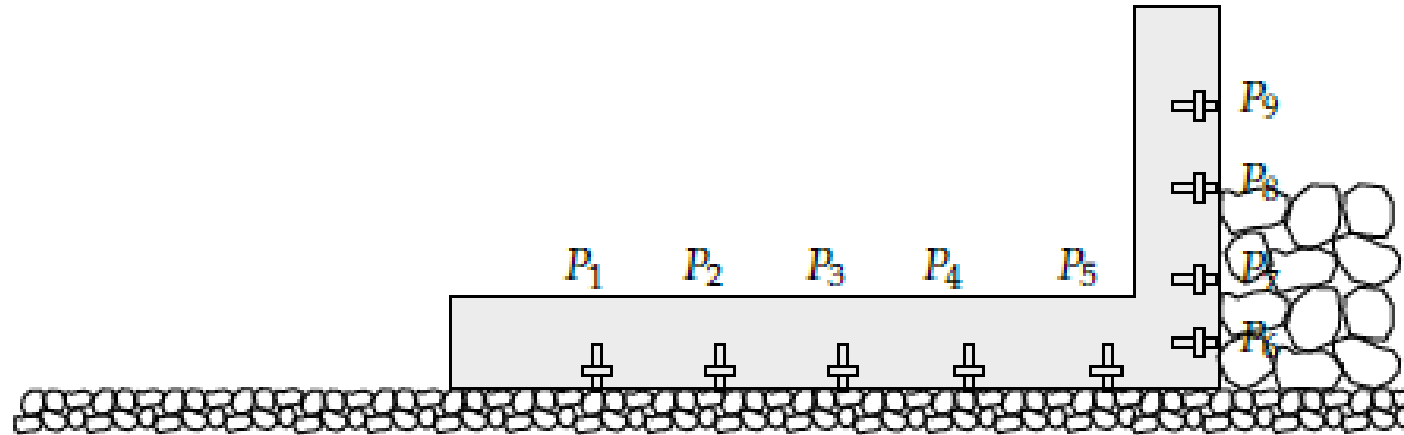
Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



Methodology

Failure - sliding

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



Methodology

Test series 1

- Adapted weight until stability/failure;
- Dataset of critical weights;
- For 28 test conditions (at least 4 times each).

Test series 2

- Sliding;
- Uplift;
- Horizontal & Vertical pressures;
- For 7 test conditions (at least 4 times each).

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

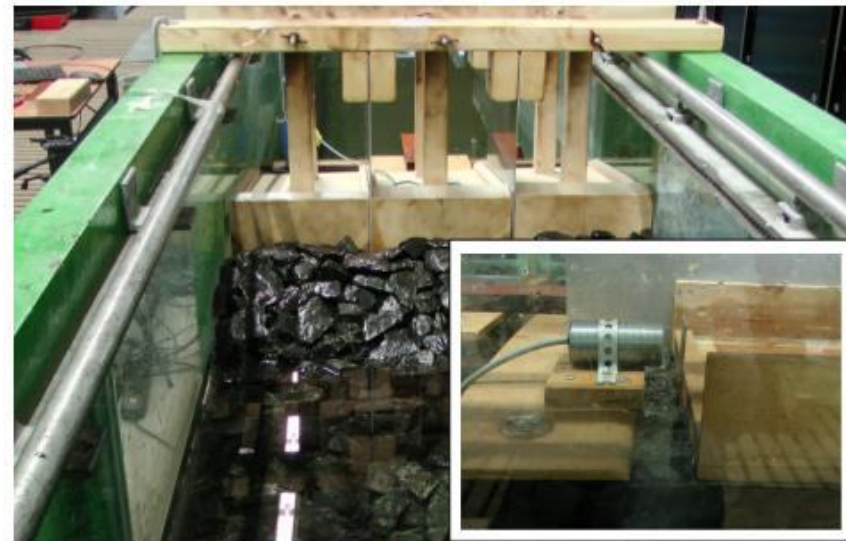
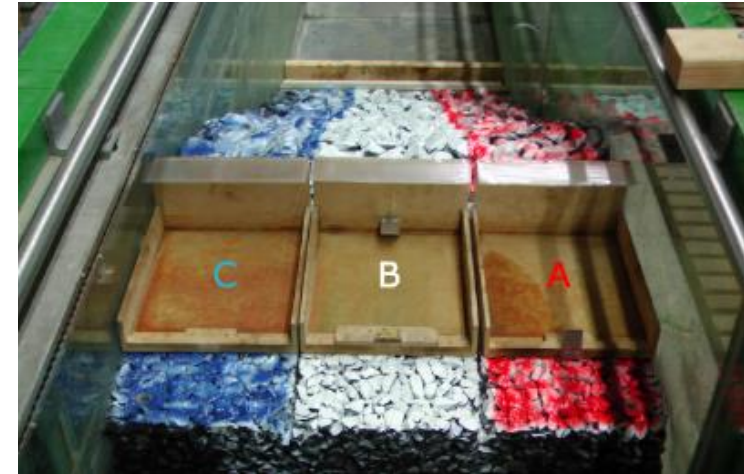
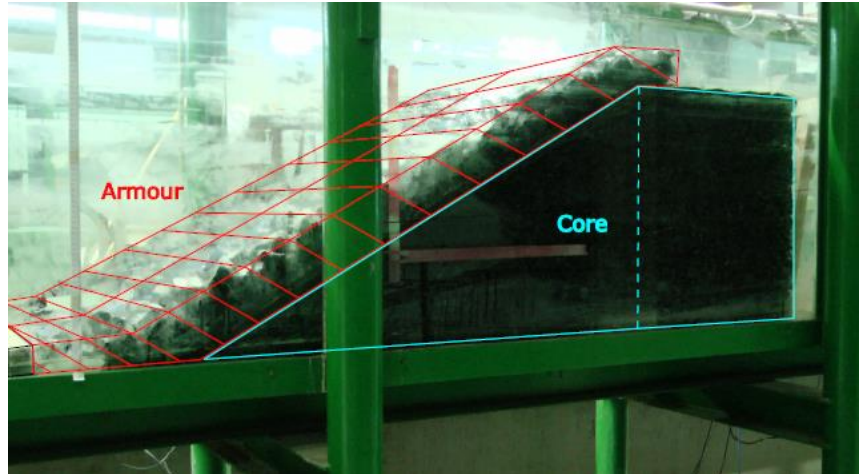
Conclusions

Questions?



Methodology

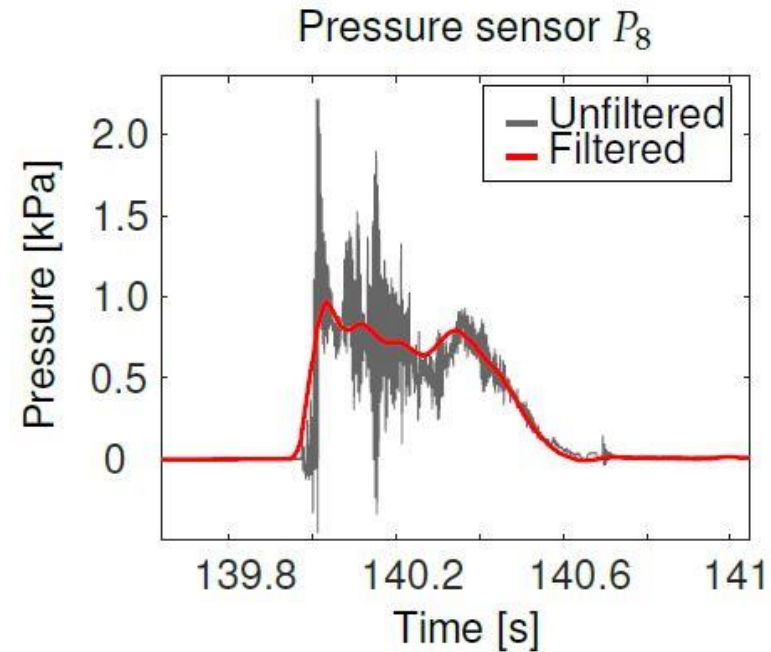
- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology**
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?



Results/Analysis

General findings

Filtered pressures



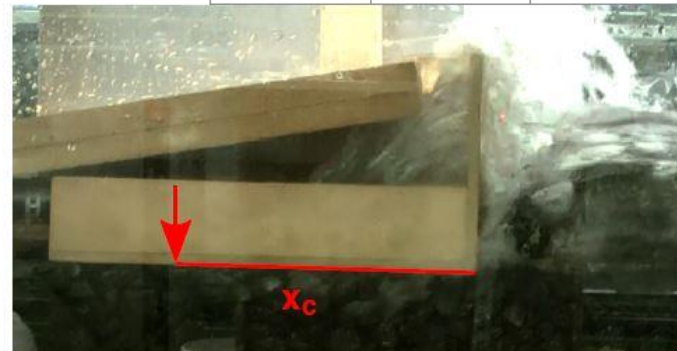
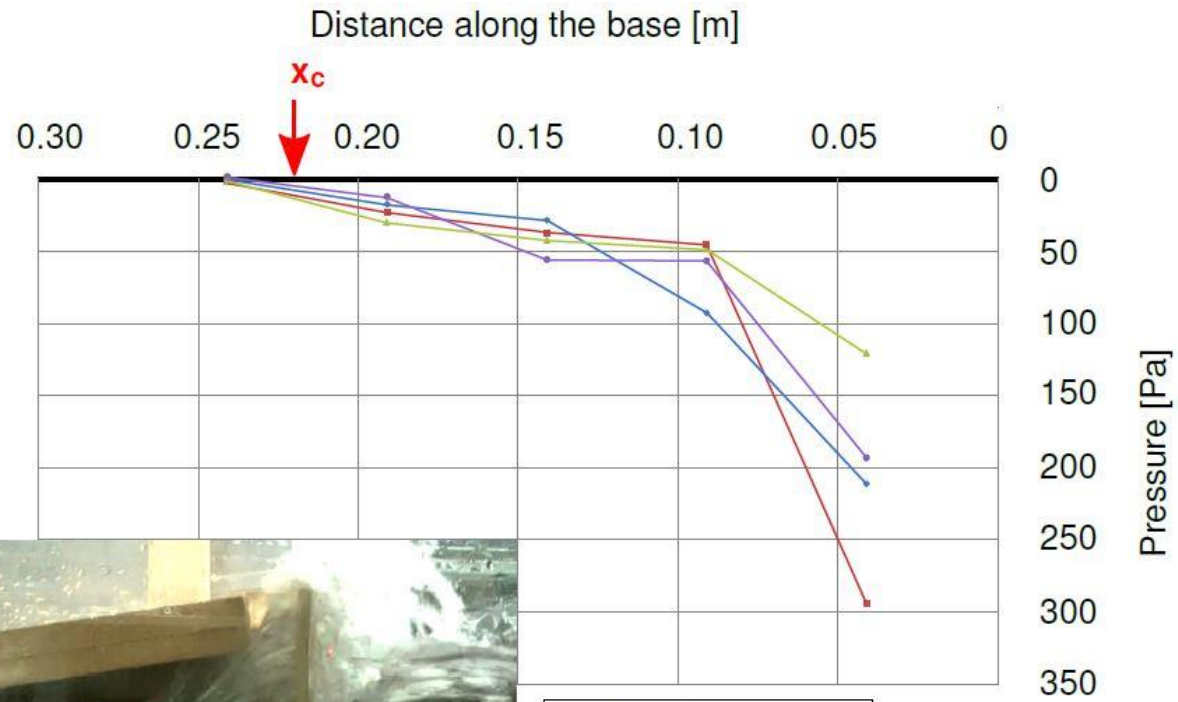
Consequence → Merely a qualitative analysis: “Is pressure experienced?”



Results/Analysis

Upward pressure

Effective length:

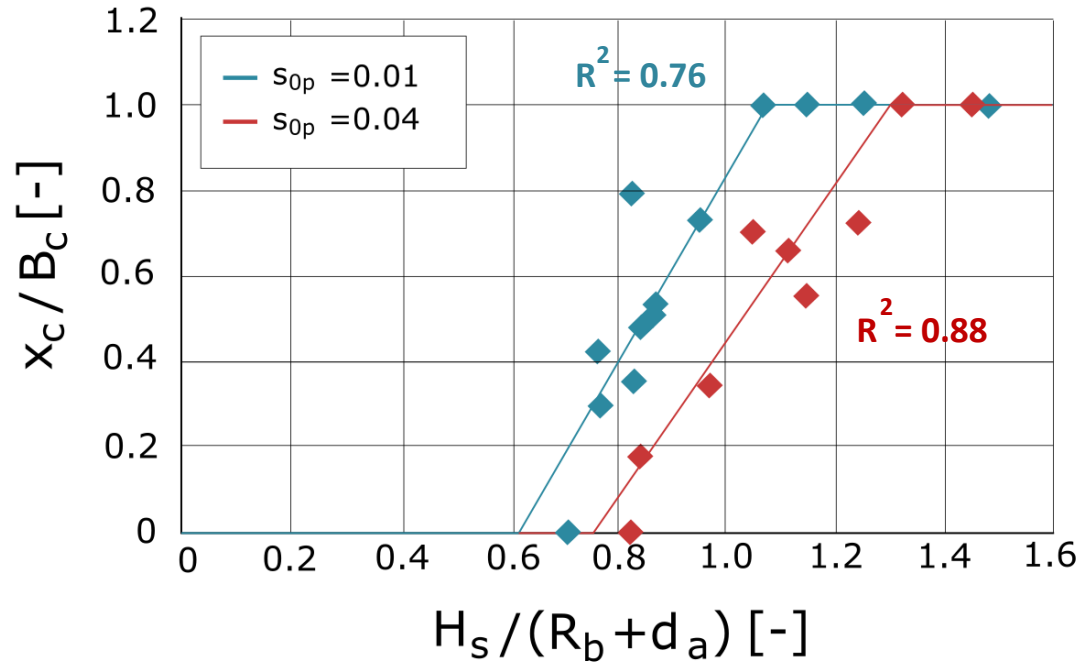


- T=1204.62 s
- T=1204.68 s
- T=1204.74 s
- T=1204.80 s

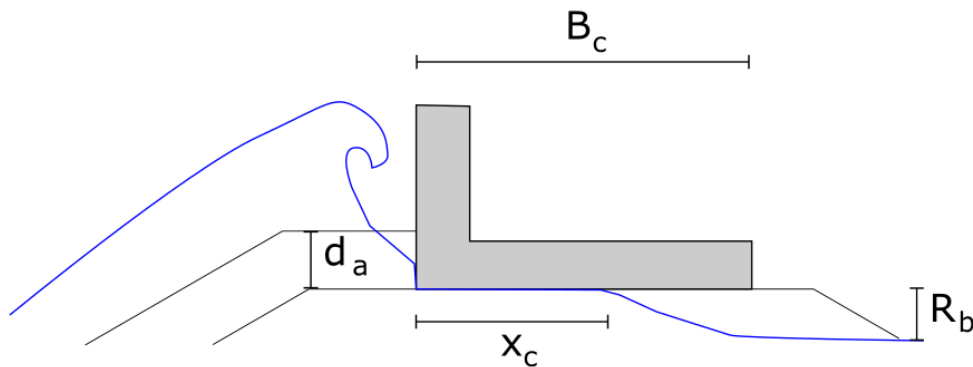


Results/Analysis

Upward pressure



Reduction factor
upward load:
 $X_c/B_c = Y_v$



$$Y_v = 1.2 \frac{H_s}{R_b + d_a} s_{0p}^{-0.14} - 1.44$$

with a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 1.

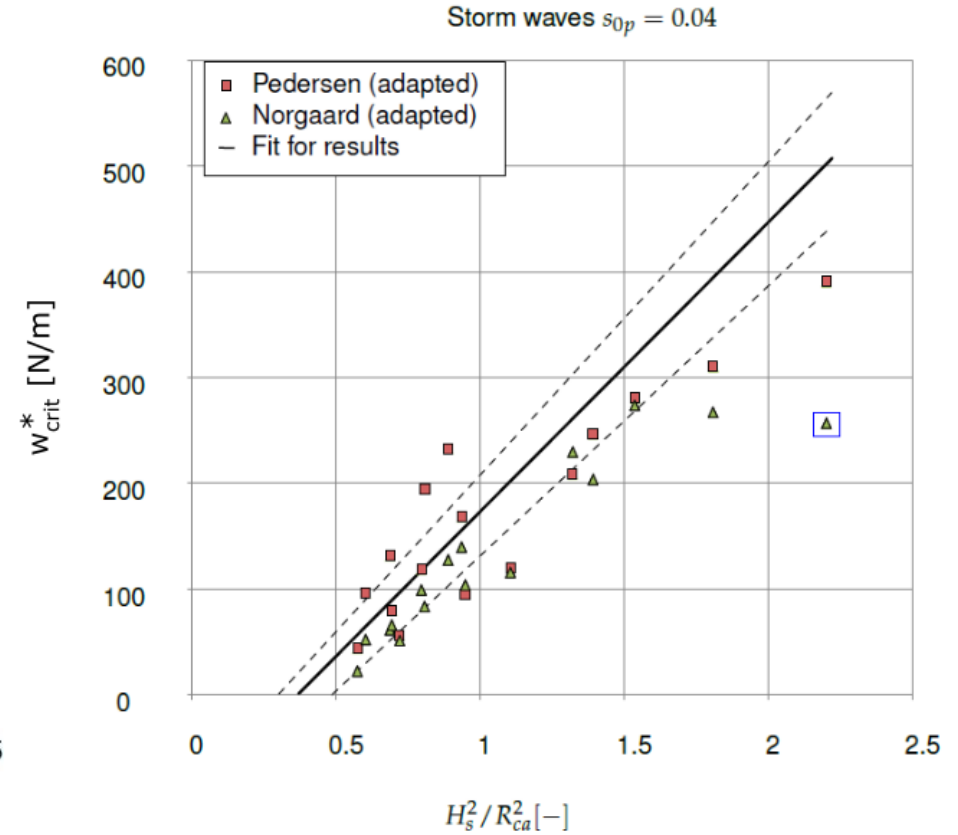
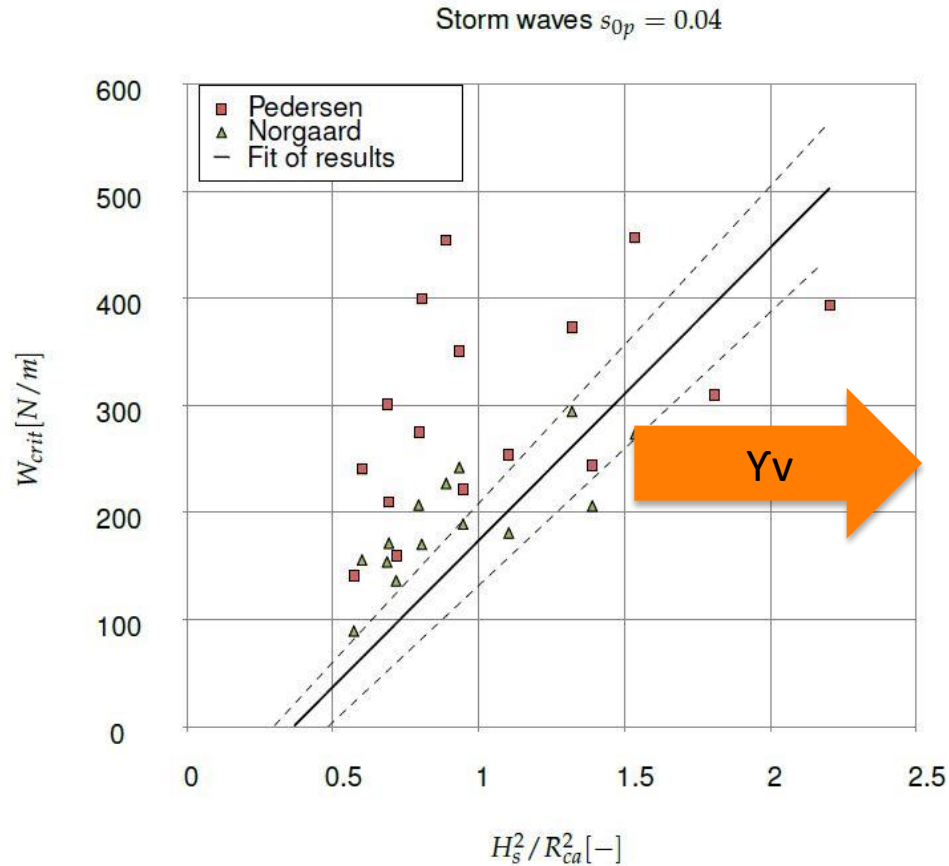


- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?

Results/Analysis

Comparison to conventional methods

- Introduction
- Knowledge gaps
- Methodology
- Results/Analysis
- Conclusions
- Questions?



Conclusions

Research question:

What causes current design methods to be not accurate enough in the design of the crown wall on top of a rubble mound breakwater?

Answer:

- Effective length x_c ($Pu*Yv$);
- Different shape of upward pressure distribution;
- The effect of phase lag is not as significant as expected.

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



Questions?

Introduction

Knowledge gaps

Methodology

Results/Analysis

Conclusions

Questions?



Jeroen.Bekker@vanoord.com



+31633720305

