



# Stability comparison of 9 modern placed block revetment types for slope protections

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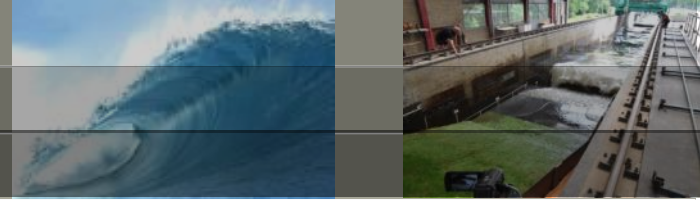
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36<sup>th</sup> ICCE, Baltimore USA, July 31 – August 4, 2018

# Block revetments

$H_s < 4 \text{ m}$

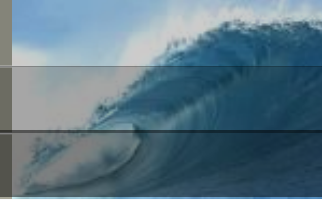




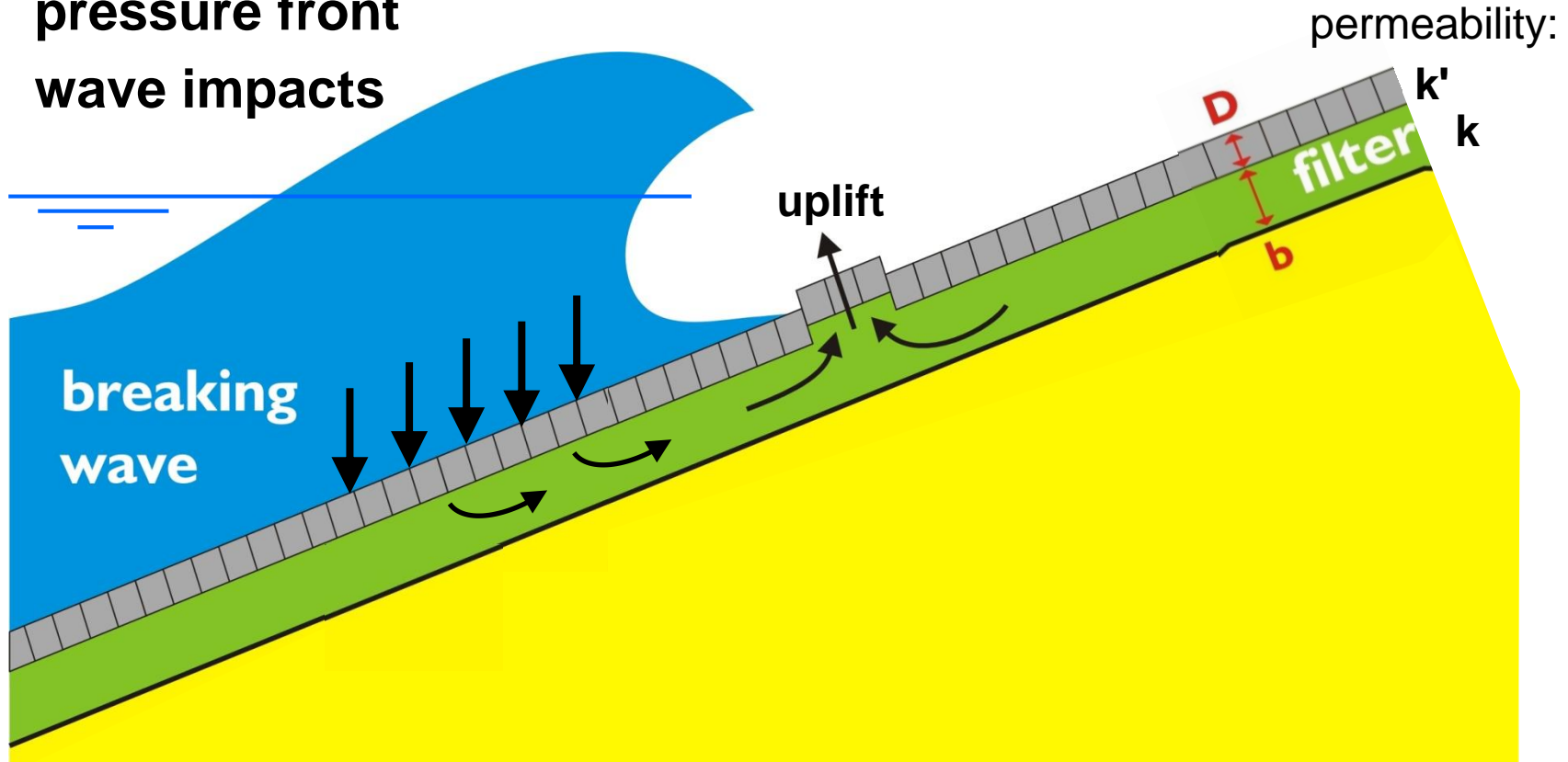
- **Damage mechanism and hydraulic load**
- **Objective of project**
- **Tested types of block revetments**
- **Delta Flume experiments**
- **Conclusions**



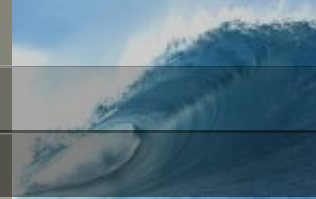
# Damage mechanism



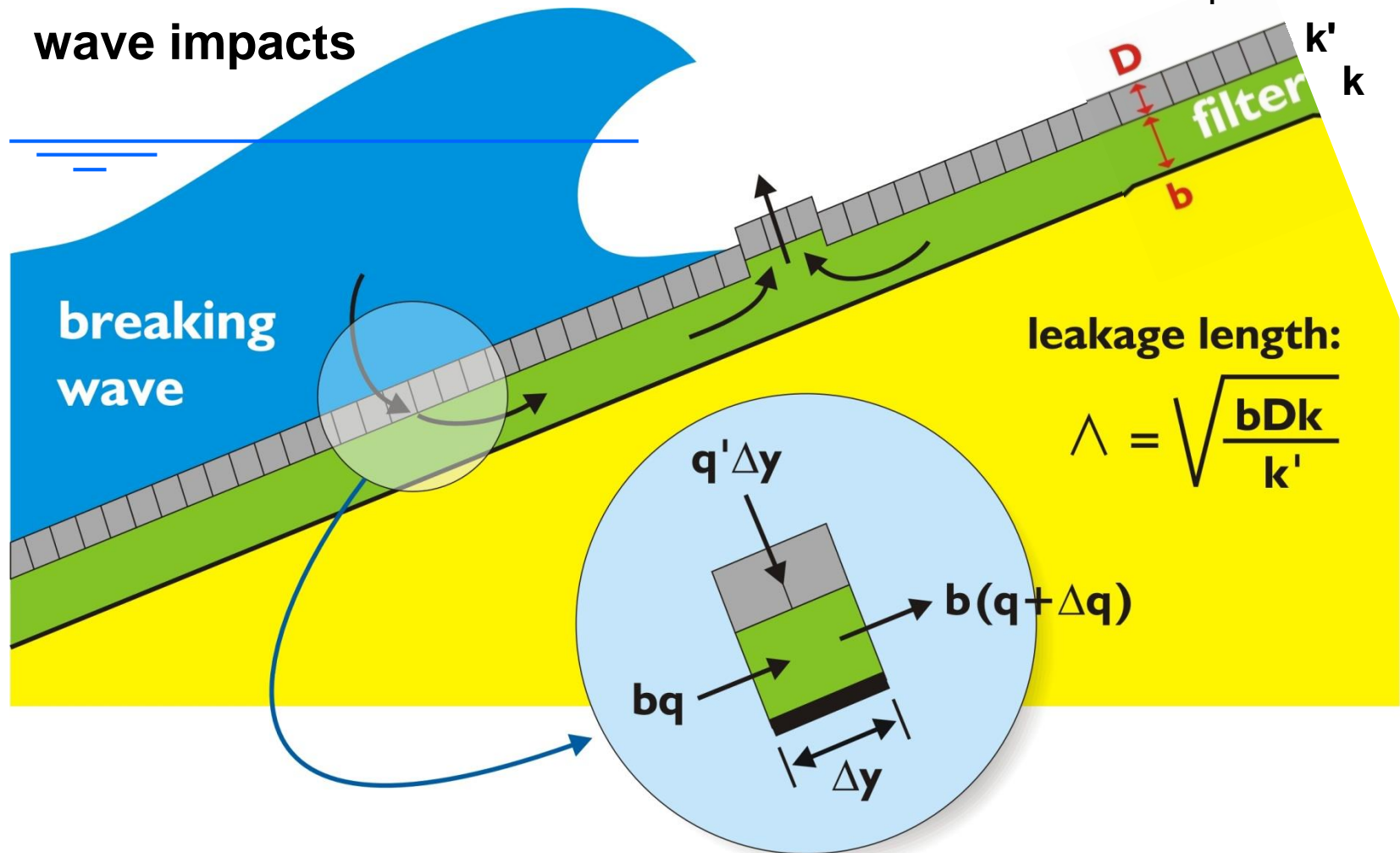
- pressure front
- wave impacts



# Damage mechanism



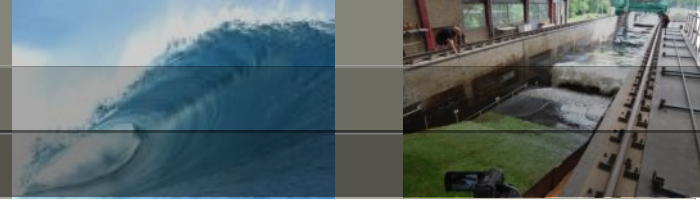
- pressure front
- wave impacts



# Aspects of stability

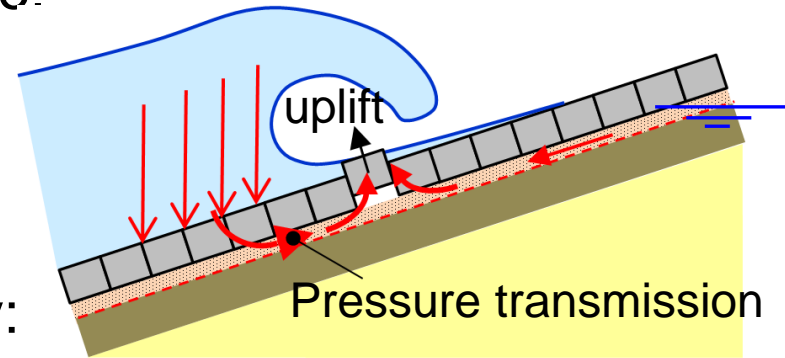
- **Low leakage length:** Sufficient permeability of the cover layer (relative to filter layer) to minimise uplift pressure
- **Weight of the blocks**
- **Interaction of the blocks**

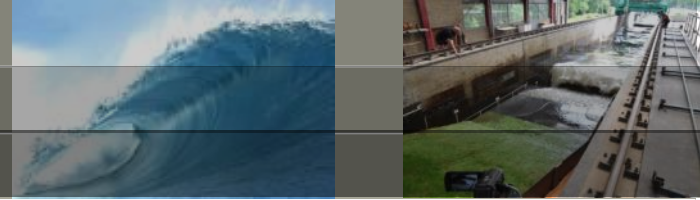




## Steentoets:

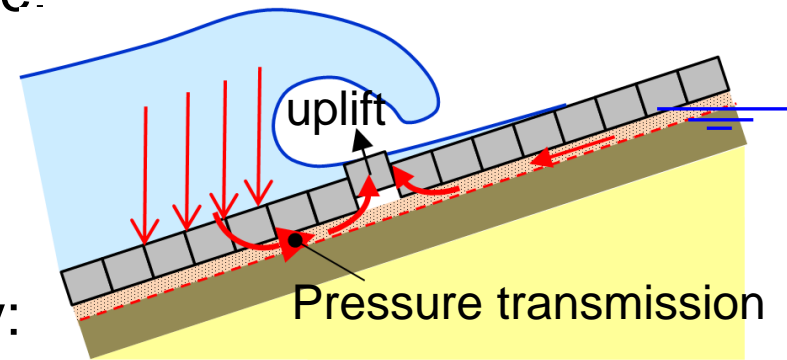
- Characteristic pressure on the slope:
  - During maximum run-down (pressure front)
  - During wave impact
- Empirical formula's for permeability:
  - Cover layer
  - Granular filter layer
- Calculation of uplift pressure (leakage length)
- Stability:
  - uplift pressure  $\leftrightarrow$  block weight & block interaction





## Steentoets:

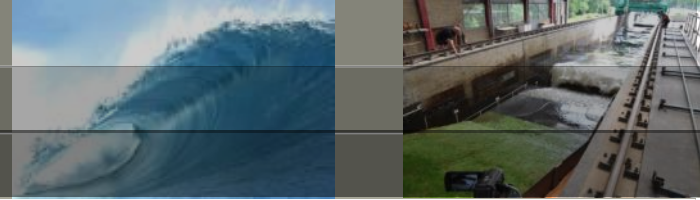
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uplift pressure  $\leftrightarrow$  block weight & **block interaction**



# Objective of present project



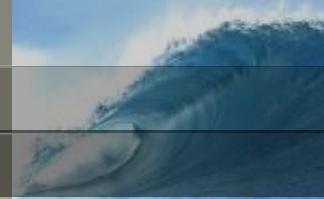
- Delta Flume tests to find the  $H_{s,max}$  at damage:  $H_{s,max \text{ flume}}$
- Calculate  $H_{s,max}$  at damage with minimum block interaction:  
 $H_{s,max \text{ calc}}$

- Derive **correction factor  $f$  on block thickness** to achieve:

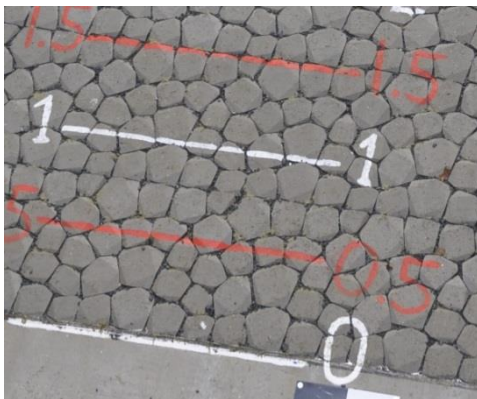
$$H_{s,max \text{ flume}} = \gamma H_{s,max \text{ calc}} \quad (\text{with } \gamma \text{ for safety margin})$$

**$f$**  is different for each type of block revetment.

# Tested block revetments

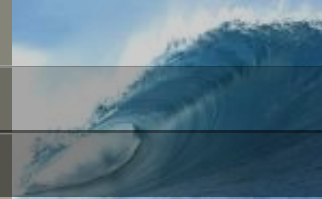


## Basalton and Basalton+ (manufacturer: Holcim)



**Deltares**

# Tested block revetments



## Hillblock (manufacturer: Hill)



Hillblock-slim

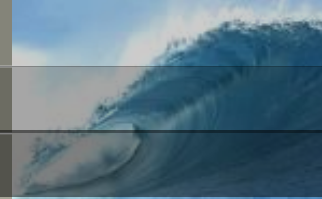


Hillblock-basis



Hillblock-basis

# Tested block revetments



## RONAton and RONAtaille (manufacturer: Altena)



### RONAtaille:

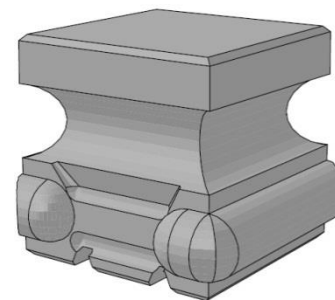
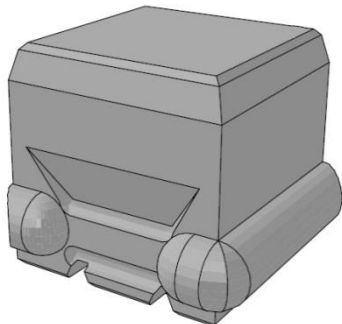


**Deltares**

# Tested block revetments

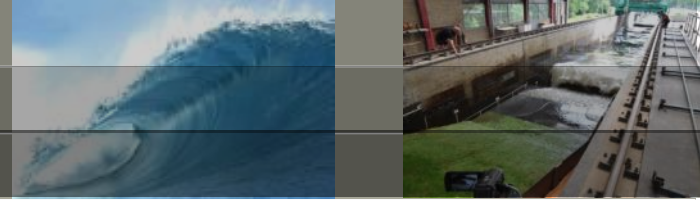


## Verkalit-mgv and -GOR (manufacturer: LBN/Berding)

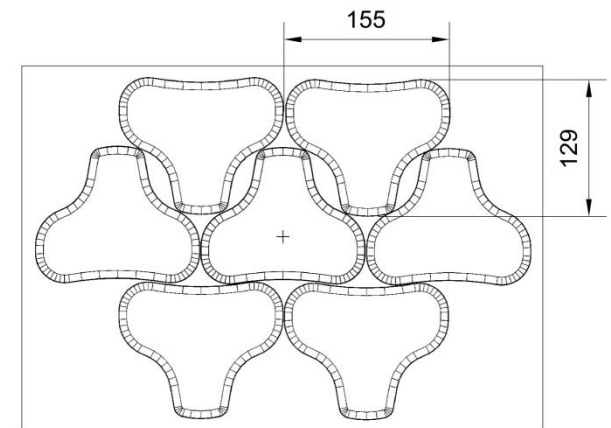


**Deltares**

# Tested block revetments

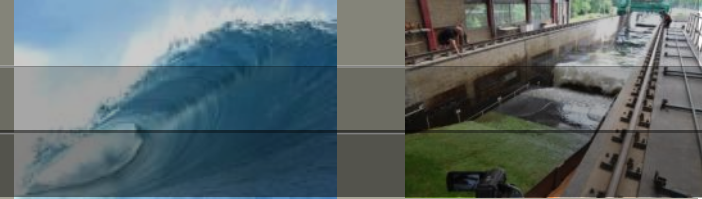


## C-Star (manufacturer: LBN/Berding)

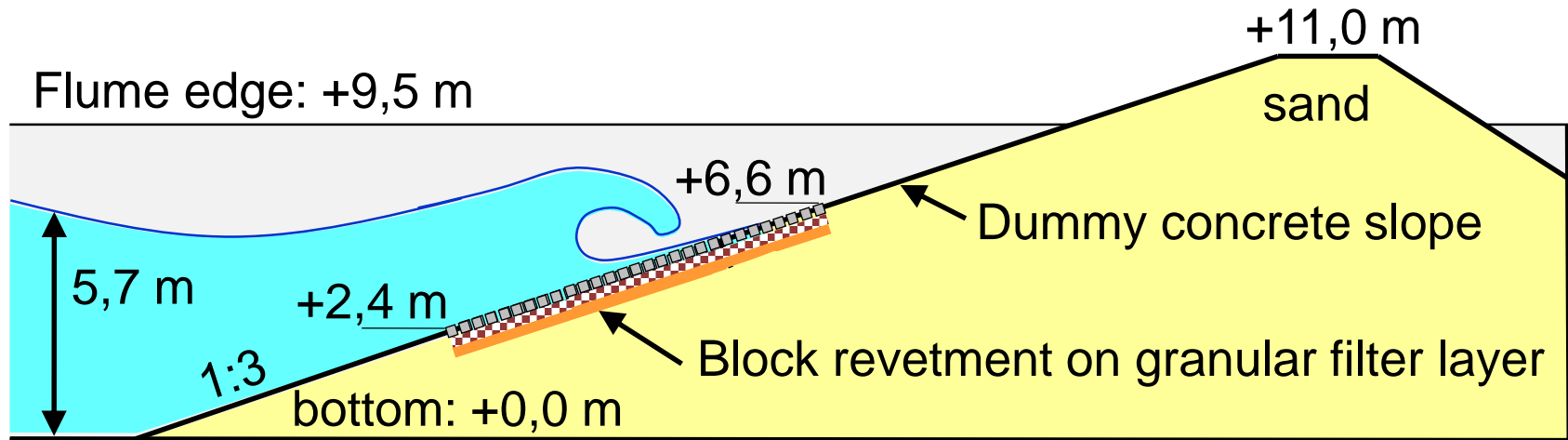


**Deltares**

# Test set-up and test programme



**Scale: 1:2.**

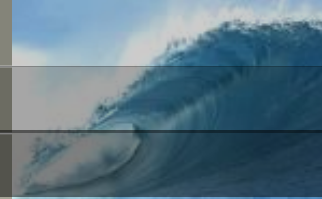


## Test programme:

- Short duration tests (1000 waves) (increasing  $H_s$  until damage):
  - Wave steepness = 0,02
  - Wave steepness = 0,04
  - Long duration test: 26 hours

$$= H_s / L_{op} = \frac{H_s}{\frac{g}{2\pi} T_p^2}$$

# Model construction in Delta Flume

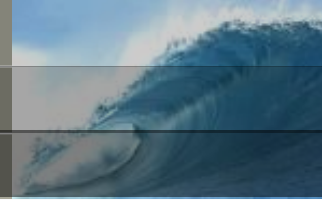


## Delta Flume:

- Length: 300 m
- Width: 5 m
- Depth: 9.5 m
- Max  $H_s$ : 2 m

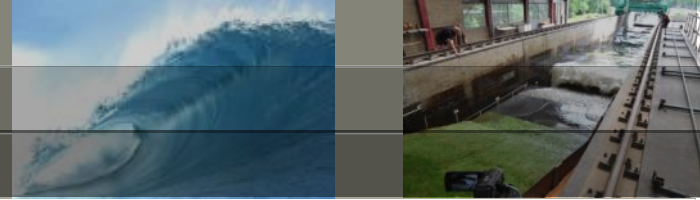


# Test in Delta Flume



Step-by-step increasing  $H_s$  until damage (blocks washed-out)

**Deltares**



- 3 conditions at which damage occurred, resulting in 3 correction factors (f) for the calculation model
- Based on the average value and the standard deviation a safe value was derived
- Focussing on the strength component ‘interaction of the blocks’

**Ronaton: f = 1.19**

**Basalton: f = 0.98**

**Hillblock: f = 1.19**

**Ronataille: f = 0.89**

**Basalton+: f = 1.18**

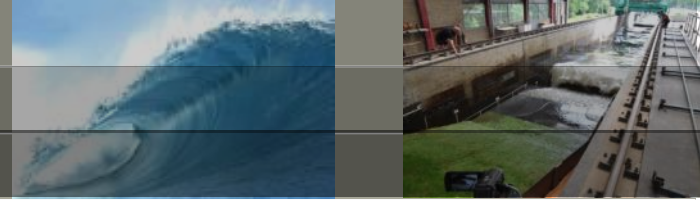
**Testblok: f = 0.85**

**C-Star: f = 1.17**

**Verkalit-GOR: f = 0.70**

**Verkalit-mgv: f = 0.89**

# Conclusions



- Large scale tests worked very well to compare the various block revetments presently on the market
- Stimulating innovations in block revetments
- Well performing revetments:
  - Good interaction between the blocks
  - Low to very low leakage length
- Disappointing revetments:
  - Poor interaction between the blocks, mainly because gravel in joints washed out

**Future research:** better understanding of role and performance of gravel in the joints.