

36TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL ENGINEERING 2018

Baltimore, Maryland | July 30 – August 3, 2018

The State of the Art and Science of Coastal Engineering

WAVE IMPACTS AT SMALL AND REAL SCALE FOR THE STEPPED SLOPED SEAWALL DESIGN AT DEN OEVER



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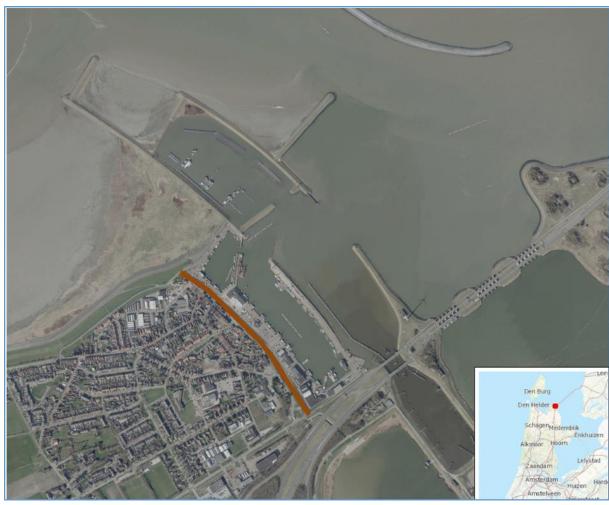






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Small scale model Tests
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Conclusions





Introduction

- Den Oever: Dike reinforcement needed
- Limit height: stepped revetment
- Model tests
 - Roughness factor (overtopping)
 - Preliminary design crest height
 - $_{\circ}$ Wave forces
- Full scale tests on wave forces

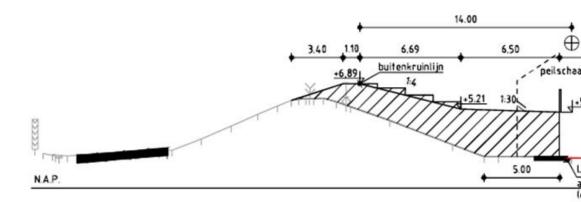




Small scale model tests

- Performed at Scheldt flume Deltares
- Scale 1:10
- Part of test preliminary design
- 2 pressure transducers lower step and 2 in second step
- Hydraulic conditions:

$$\circ$$
 H_s = 1,41 m
 \circ T_{m-1,0} = 5,2 s

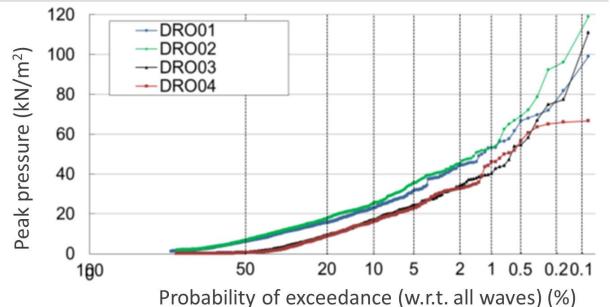




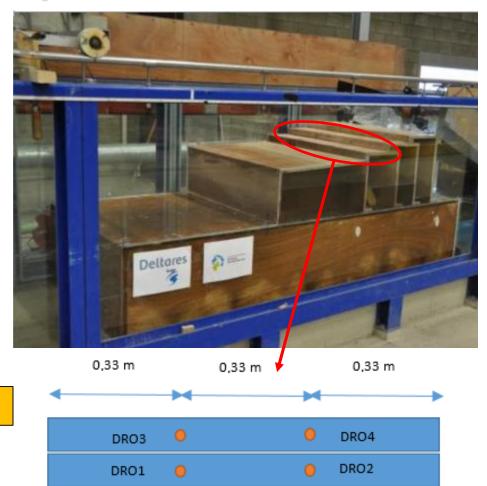




Small scale model tests – peak pressures



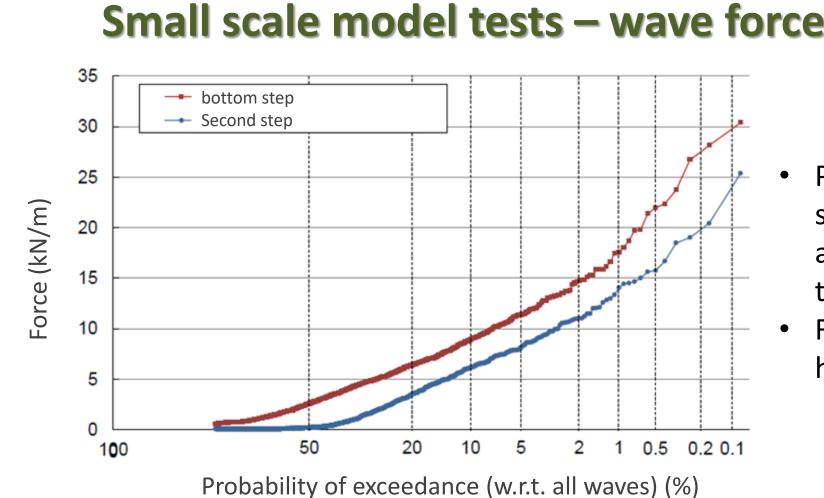
	Peak pressure (kN/m ²)	Presure sensor
	99	DRO01
Pl. Design: 120 kN/m ²	119	DRO02
	110	DRO03
	66	DRO04







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	Presure sensor	Peak pressure (kN/m ²)
25	DRO01	99
	DRO02	119
	DRO03	110
	DRO04	66

- Peak values in the pressure sensors left and right do not appear at the exact same time
- Forces on bottom step higher than second step



Small scale model tests – wave forces

Preliminary design max. pressure 120 kN/m ² * 0,46 m = max force		
Small scale tests exceedance probability averaged force at T _i	F _{0,1%} =	30 kN/m



Small scale model tests – wave forces

- Probably scale and model effects (e.g. fresh salt water)
- Real pressures may differ factor 2 (smaller)
- Full scale test with the Wave Run up Simulator (WRS) was suggested
- First comparison of front velocities small scale test and previous tests with WRS showed good results
- Comparison layer thickness small scale tests and WRS tests showed clear differences (max. 1.2 m versus max. 0.7 m).
- As bottom step is normative \rightarrow WRS tests performed



Full scale model tests

- Performed with Wave Run Up Simulator (7.3 m heigh, 2 m width)
- Scale 1:1, salt water
- 8 pressure transducers lower step
- 2000 Hz







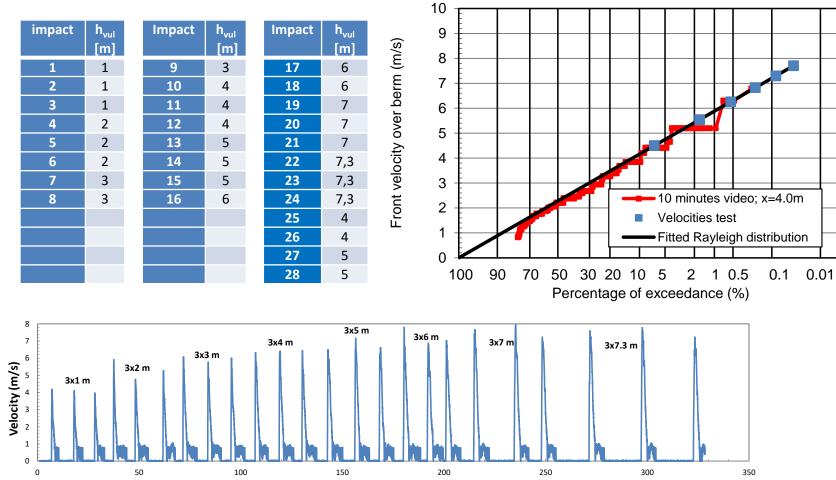
Full scale model tests







Full scale model tests – front velocity



Time (s)



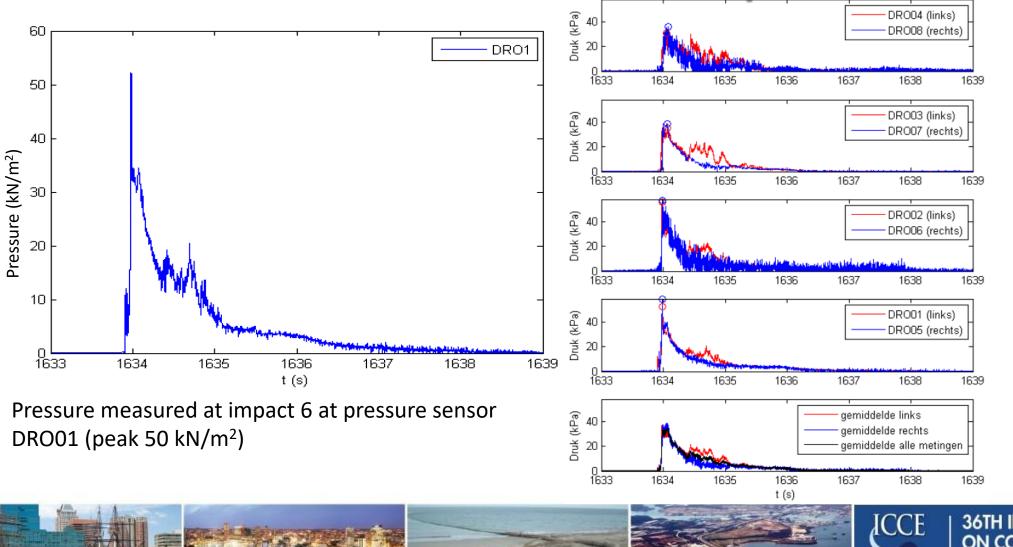


Relation fill height of simulator, front velocity and probability of exceedance.

Fill level	Front velocity	Exceedance prob.
(m)	(m/s)	(%)
1	4.50	6.739
2	5.54	1.677
3	6.26	0.544
4	6.82	0.204
5	7.29	0.084
6	7.70	0.037
7	-	-
7.3	-	-

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Full scale model tests – wave pressure

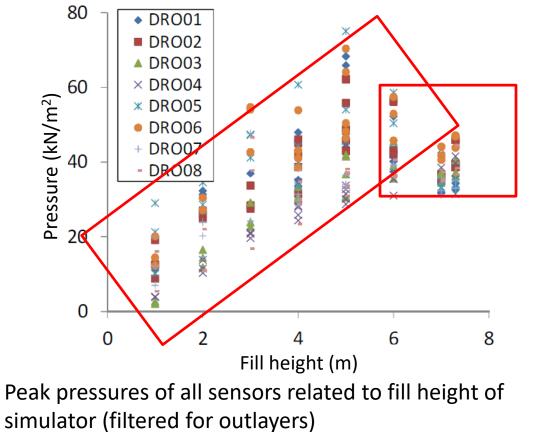


Pressure at impact 6 of all sensors. Peak values range between 31 kN/m² and 59 kN/m²



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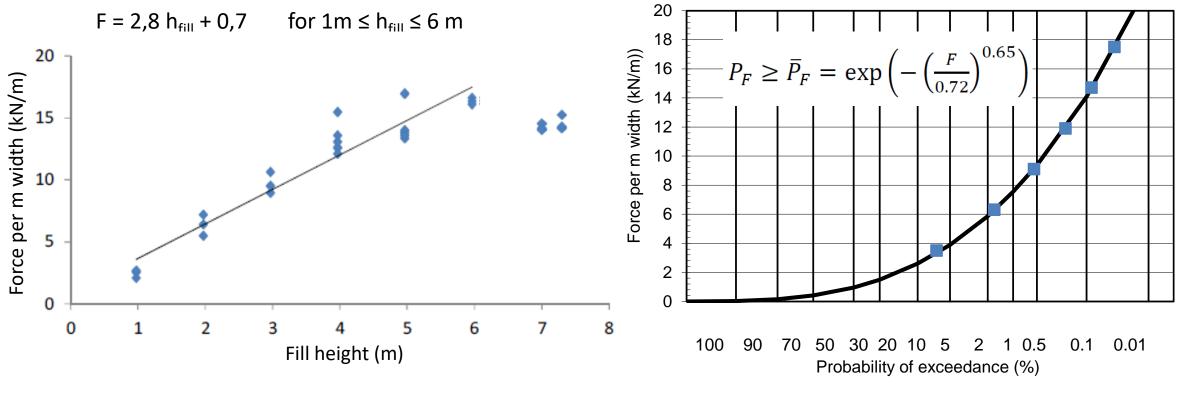
Full scale model tests – wave pressure



 No increase above 6 m fill height probably related to design of simulator



Full scale model tests – wave forces

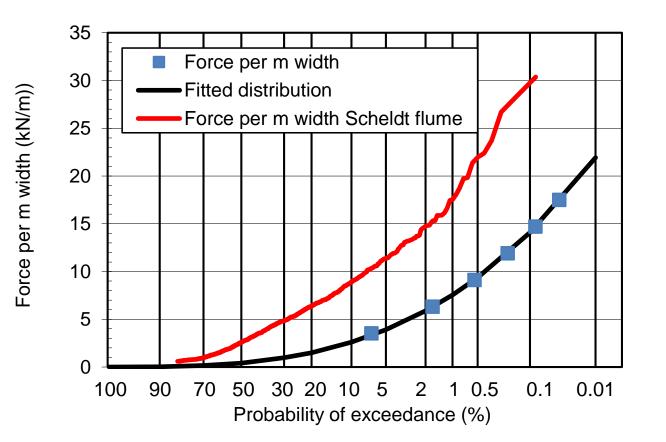


Forces related to fill height of simulator

 $F = 0.72 \cdot [-\ln(1/N)]^{1/0.65}$



Comparison small and full scale model tests



Forces found in full scale tests are much lower than in small scale tests – factor 2 $F_{0,1\%, \text{ small}} = 30 \text{ kN/m versus } F_{0,1\%, \text{ full}} = 15 \text{ kN/m}$

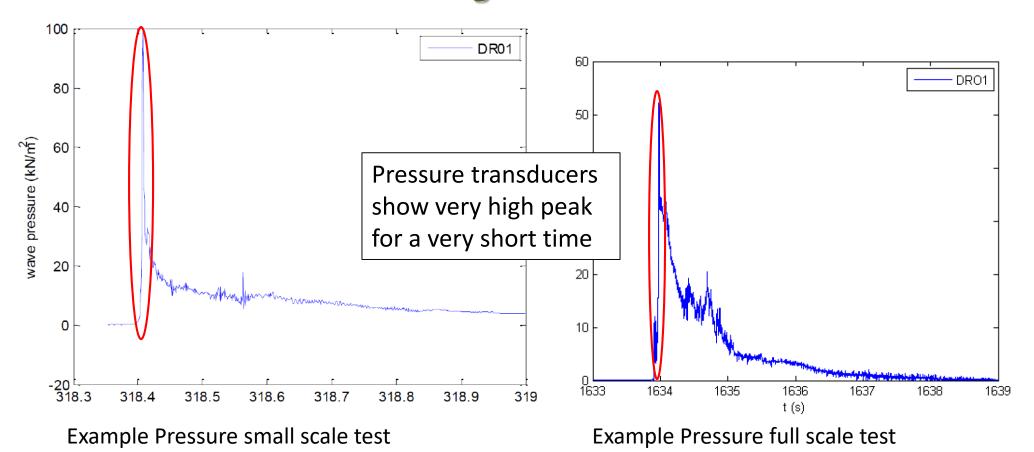


Comparison small and full scale model tests

Preliminary design max. pressure: 120 kN/m ² * 0,46 m =	55 kN/m
Small scale tests exceedance probability averaged forces at T_i $F_{0,1\%}$ =	30 kN/m
Full scale tests exceedance probability averaged forces at T_i $F_{0,1\%}$ =	15 kN/m



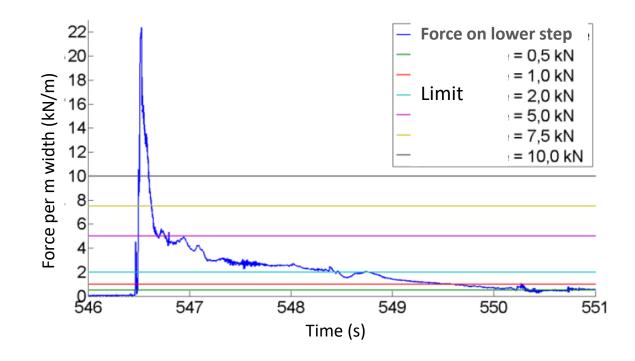
Impulse I = $\int P_{avg}(t) \cdot h dt$



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Impulse I = $\int F(t) dt$

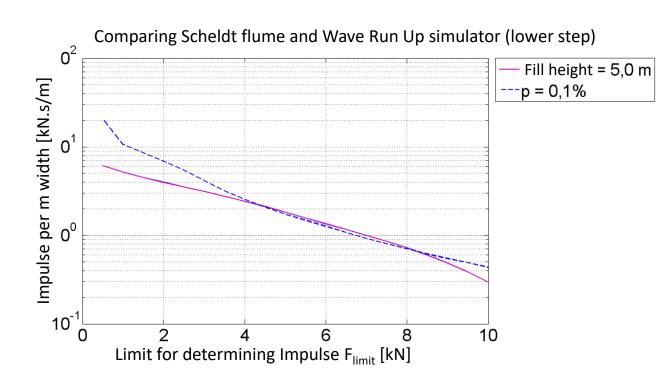


Impulse is assumed to be less susceptible to scale effects as peak pressures

Treshold to overcome counterforces preventing the block to move; height counterforces \rightarrow only peaks cause movements



Impulse



Fill height 5 m corresponds with $\mathsf{P}_{0,084\%}$ based on front velocities.

Analysis of the impulse of the fast peak of the impacts showed that they were quite similar in small and real scale. The lower maximum peak for real scale had to be combined with a longer duration of the peak, compared to small scale modelling.

Above threshold 4 kN very good fit between
impulses determined for small and full scale tests
→ corresponds with expectation



Conclusions

- Both analysis of front velocities and impulses showed good match between small and full scale tests
- At small scale tests scale and **model effects** are present in measured **maximum forces** (probably due to difference in air inclusion, but also due to scale)
- Based on this it is assumed that maximum forces determined with the Wave Overtopping Simulator may be used
- Design forces (without safety factor) are found to be a factor 4 smaller than determined with maximum measured pressures in small scale tests
 - A factor 2 was found in averaging between pressure transducers at same time
 - A factor 2 was found in small scale versus full scale (scale and model effects)











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