Dredging Processes

Dr.ir. Sape A. Miedema

3. Cutting Introduction

Dredging A Way Of Life

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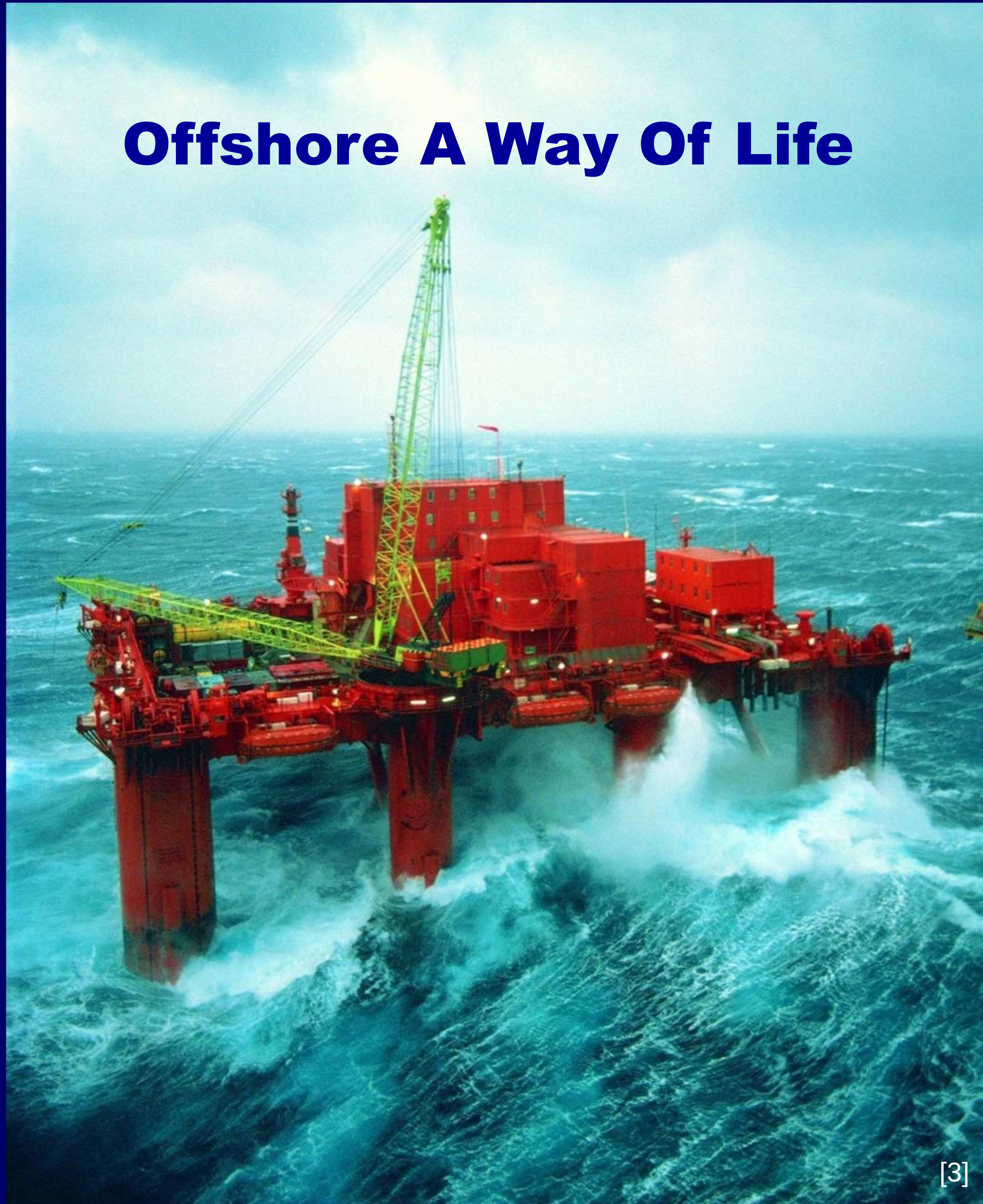

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Dr.ir. Sape A. Miedema
Educational Director

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Mohr Circle

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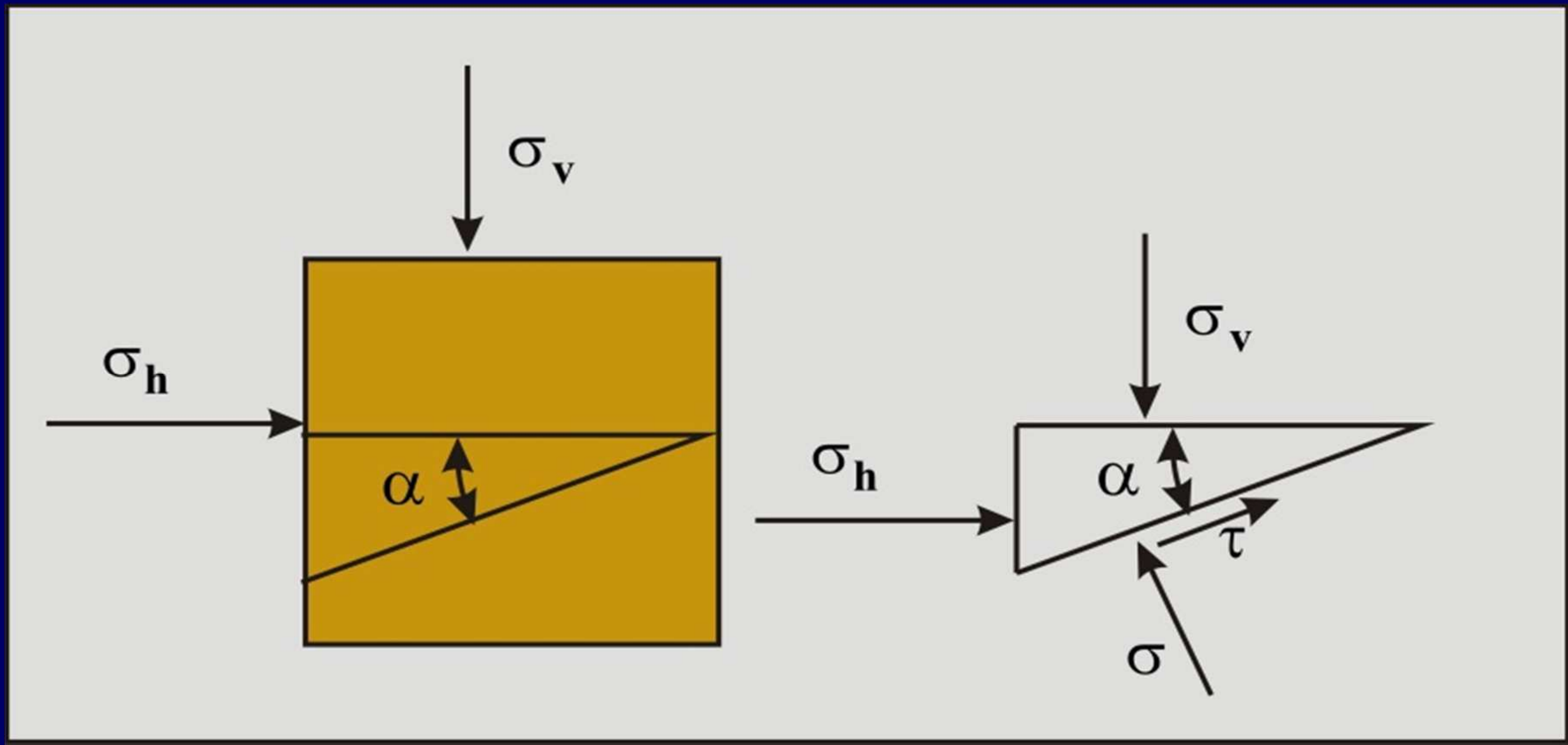
Mohr Circle 1



Vertical Equilibrium of Forces

$$\sigma_v \cdot \cos(\alpha) = \sigma \cdot \cos(\alpha) + \tau \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

Horizontal Equilibrium of Forces

$$\sigma_h \cdot \sin(\alpha) = \sigma \cdot \sin(\alpha) - \tau \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

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Mohr Circle 2

$$\sigma_v \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) = \sigma \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) + \tau \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\sigma_h \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha) = \sigma \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha) - \tau \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\sigma_v \cdot \cos^2(\alpha) + \sigma_h \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = \sigma$$

$$\cos^2(\alpha) = \frac{1 + \cos(2 \cdot \alpha)}{2} \qquad \sin^2(\alpha) = \frac{1 - \cos(2 \cdot \alpha)}{2}$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\sigma_v + \sigma_h}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

Mohr Circle 3

$$\sigma_v \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha) = \sigma \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha) + \tau \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$-\sigma_h \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) = -\sigma \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) + \tau \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$(\sigma_v - \sigma_h) \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) = \tau$$

$$\tau = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2} \right) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

Mohr Circle 4

$$\sigma - \left(\frac{\sigma_v + \sigma_h}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

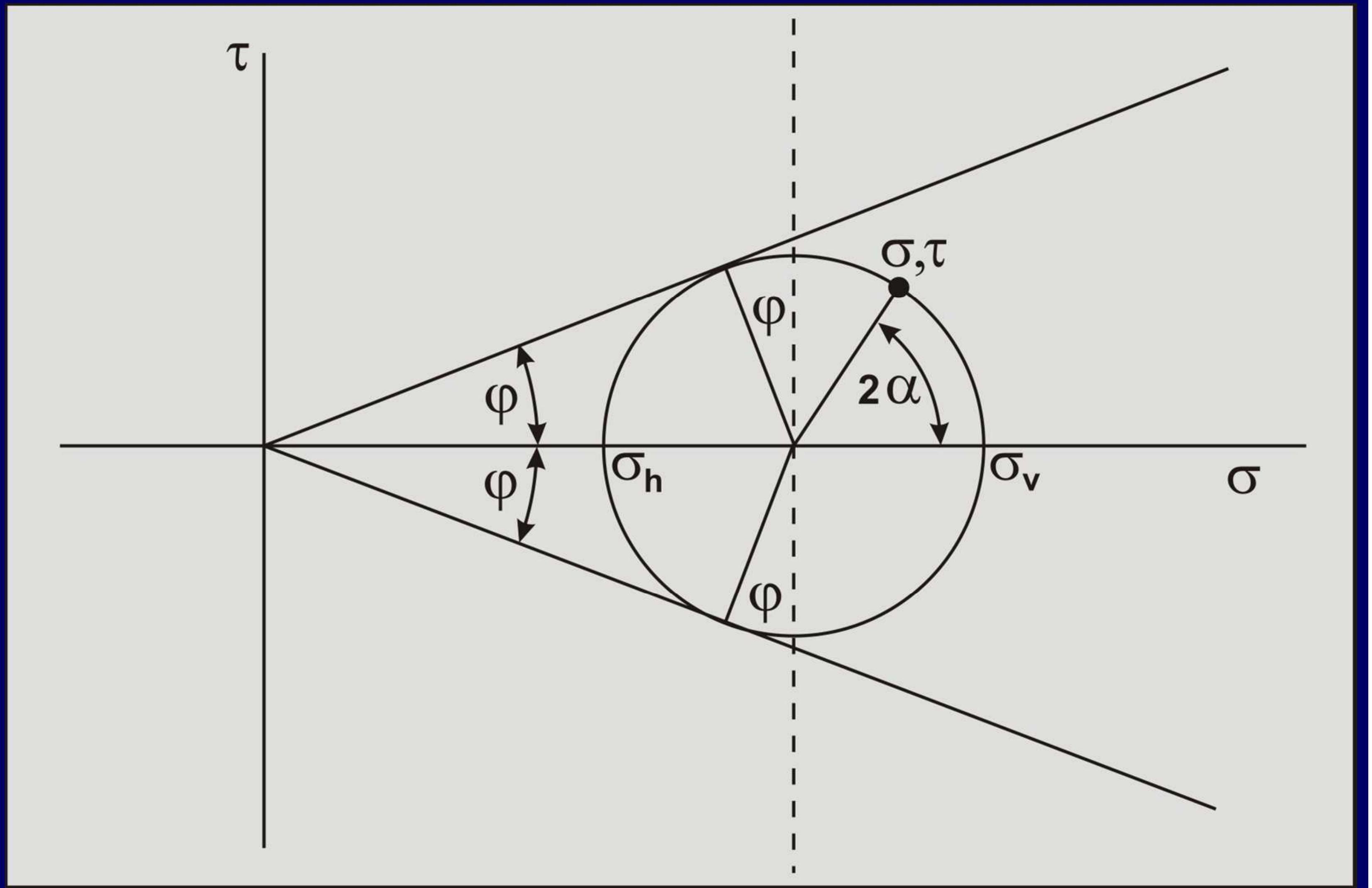
$$\tau = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

$$\left(\sigma - \left(\frac{\sigma_v + \sigma_h}{2}\right)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \cos^2(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

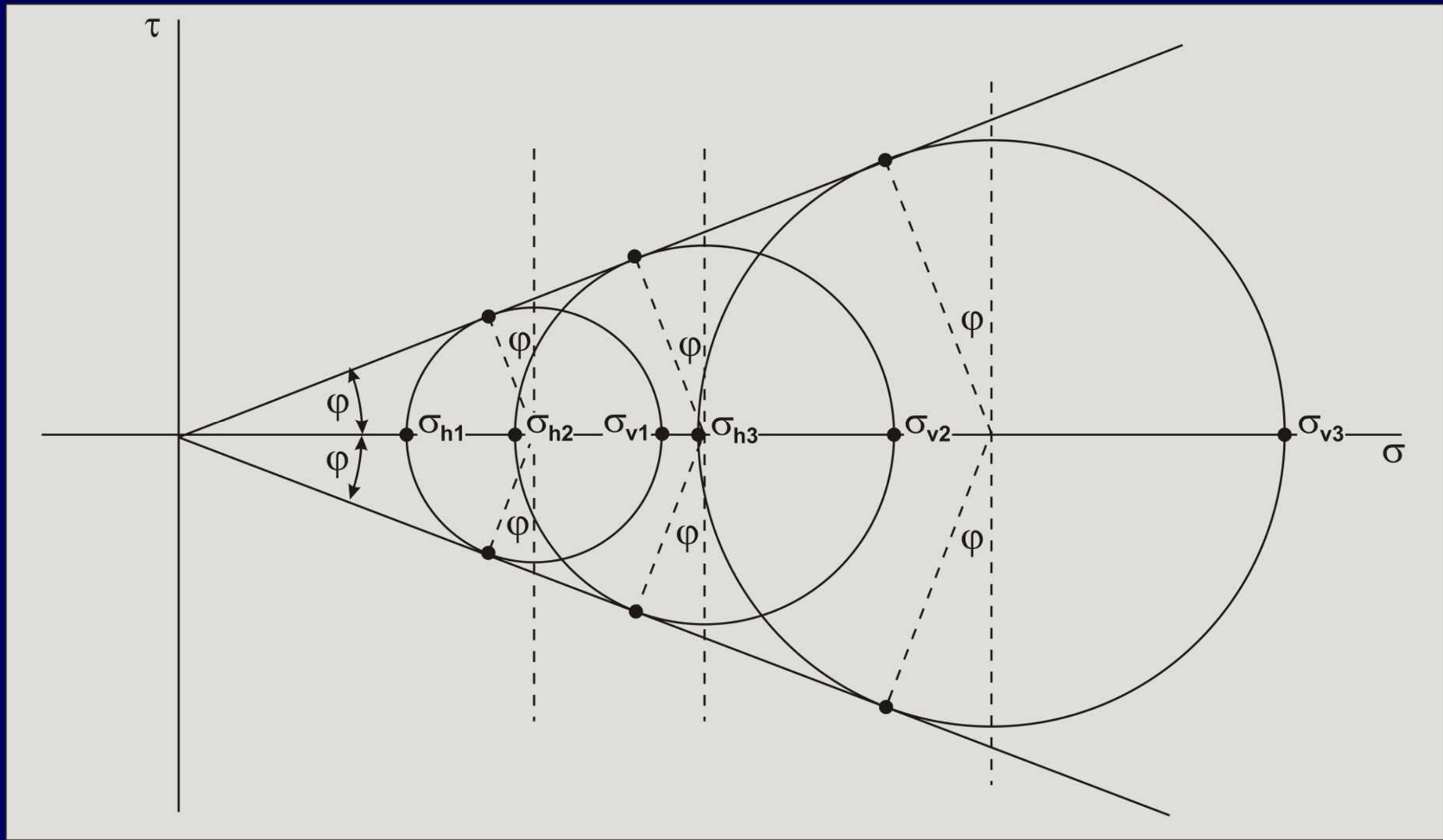
$$\tau^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sin^2(2 \cdot \alpha)$$

$$\left(\sigma - \left(\frac{\sigma_v + \sigma_h}{2}\right)\right)^2 + \tau^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_v - \sigma_h}{2}\right)^2$$

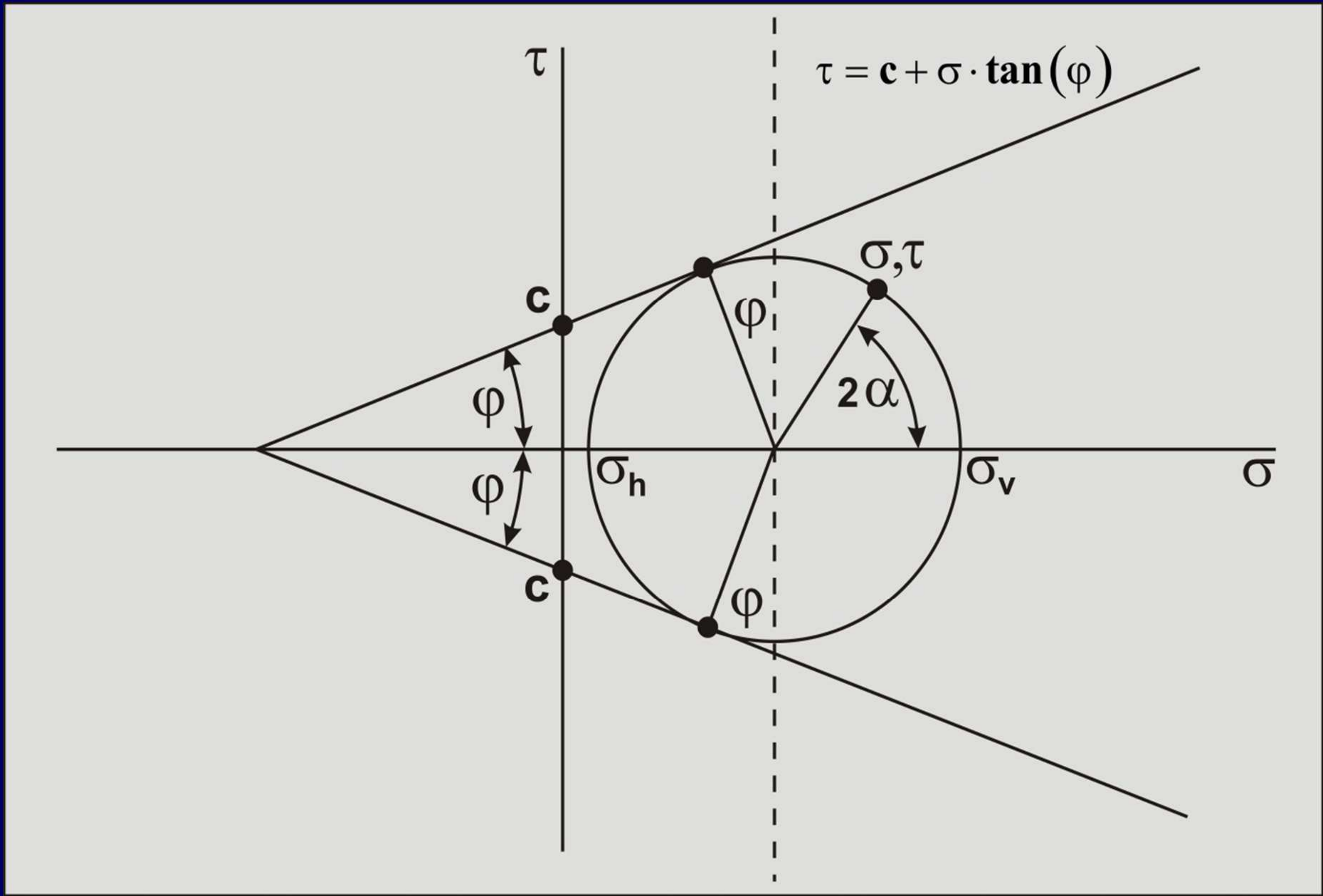
Mohr Circle 5



Mohr Circle From Triaxial Tests



Mohr Circle With Cohesion



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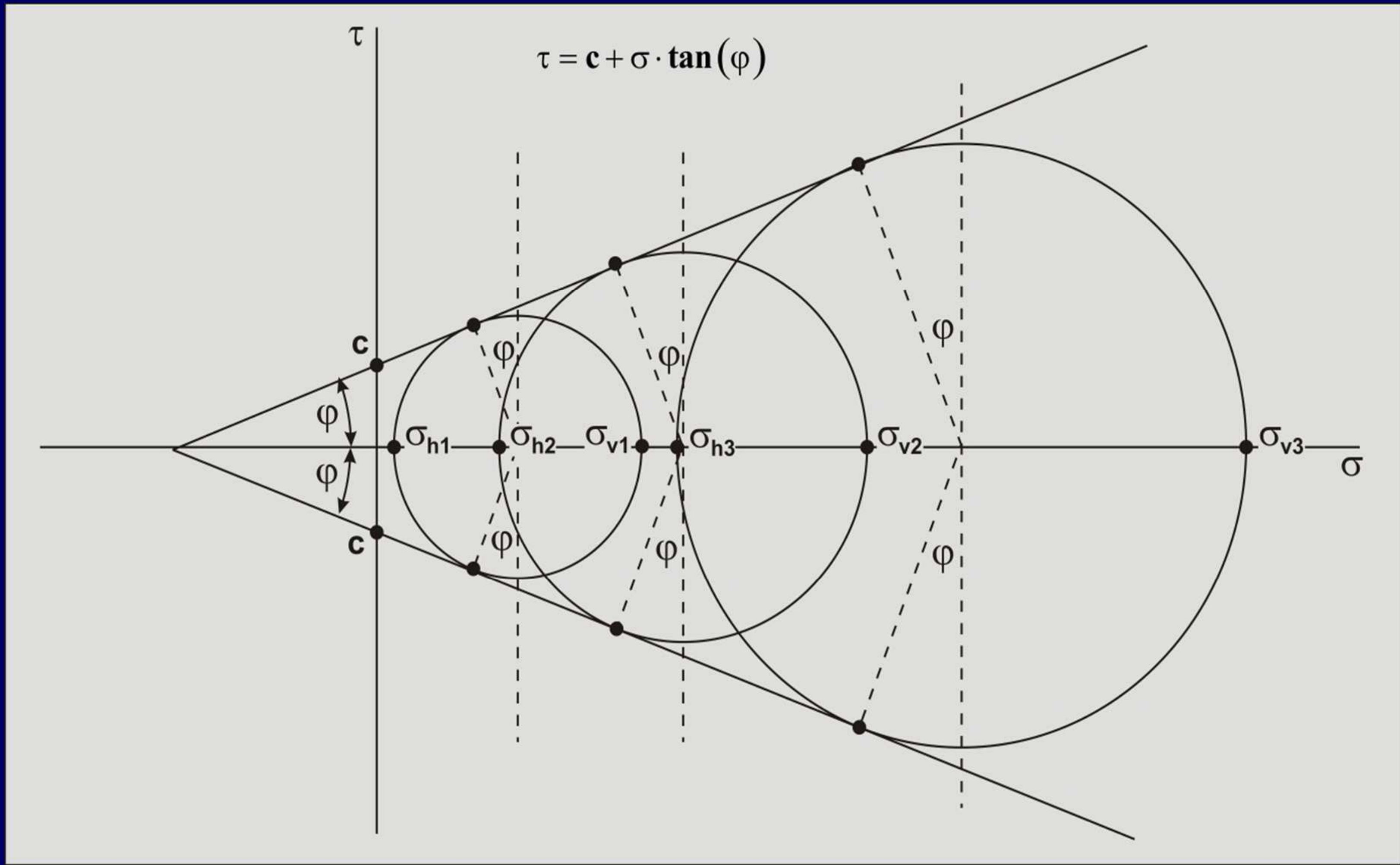
Mohr Circle From Triaxial Tests



Active Soil Failure

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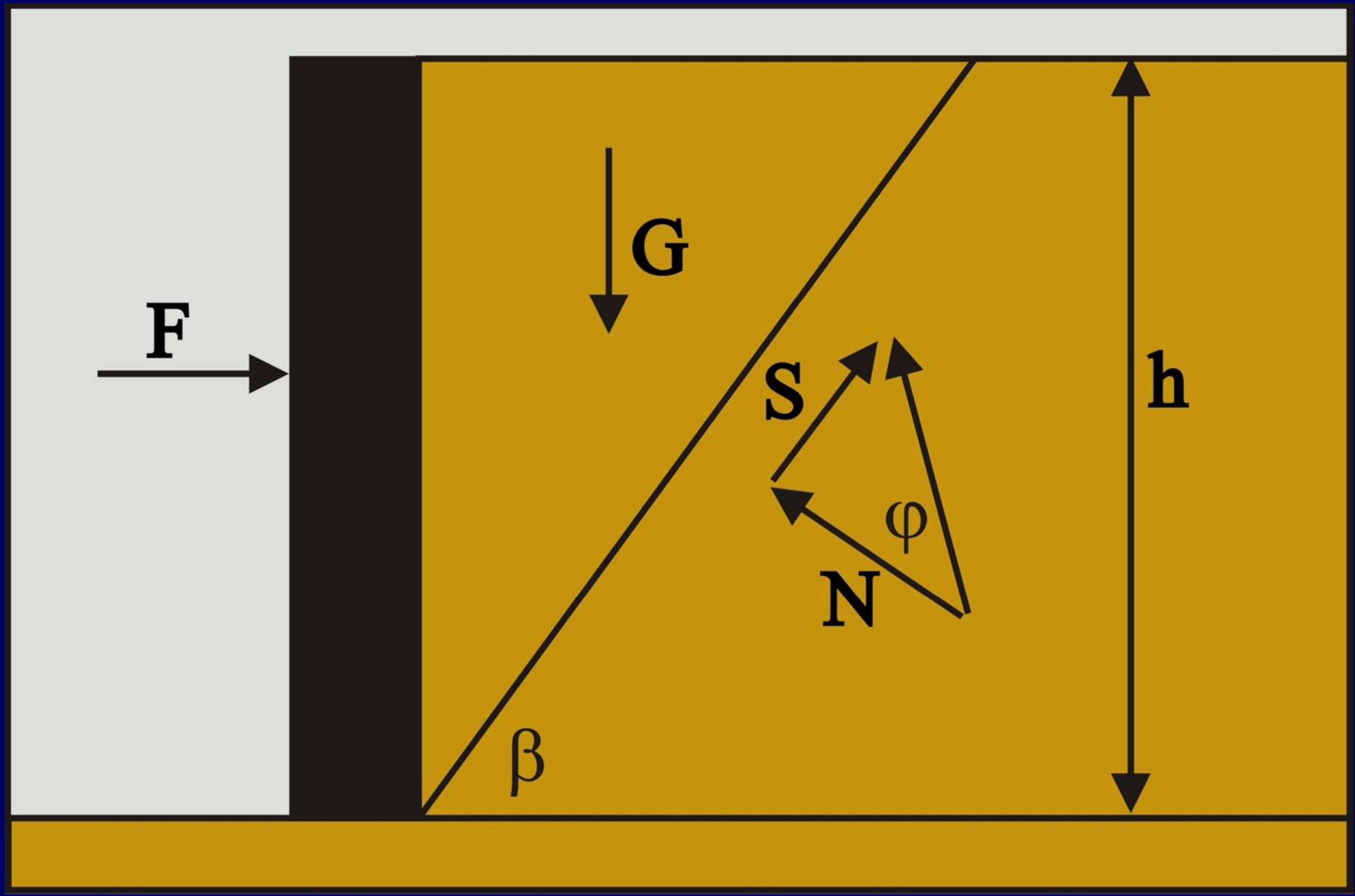
Active Soil Failure 1



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Active Soil Failure 2

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \cot(\beta)$$

$$S = N \cdot \tan(\varphi)$$

No cohesion $\Rightarrow$ c=0

No adhesion $\Rightarrow$ a=0

Smooth wall $\Rightarrow$ δ=0

Horizontal $\Rightarrow$ $F + S \cdot \cos(\beta) - N \cdot \sin(\beta) = 0$

Vertical $\Rightarrow$ $G - N \cdot \cos(\beta) - S \cdot \sin(\beta) = 0$

Active Soil Failure 3

$$F = -G \cdot \tan(\varphi - \beta)$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \cot(\beta)$$

$$F = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \frac{\cos(\beta) \cdot \sin(\varphi - \beta)}{\sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\varphi - \beta)}$$

F at maximum if: $\frac{dF}{d\beta} = 0$ $\quad$ $\frac{d^2F}{d\beta^2} < 0$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\varphi - \beta)}\right)$$

$$f = \sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\beta - \varphi) \Rightarrow \text{F maximum if f maximum}$$

Intermezzo

$$-\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi-\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}=$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi-\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}-1+1=$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi-\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}-\frac{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}+1=$$

$$1-\frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi-\beta)}$$

Active Soil Failure 4

$$\frac{df}{d\beta} = \cos(2 \cdot \beta - \varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\beta^2} = -2 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \beta - \varphi)$$

$$\frac{df}{d\beta} = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varphi$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\beta^2} = -2 \text{ for } \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varphi$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \sin(\varphi)}{1 + \sin(\varphi)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot K_a$$

$$K_A = \frac{1 - \sin\varphi}{1 + \sin\varphi} = \tan^2(45 - \varphi / 2)$$

$$\sigma_h = K_A \cdot \sigma_v$$

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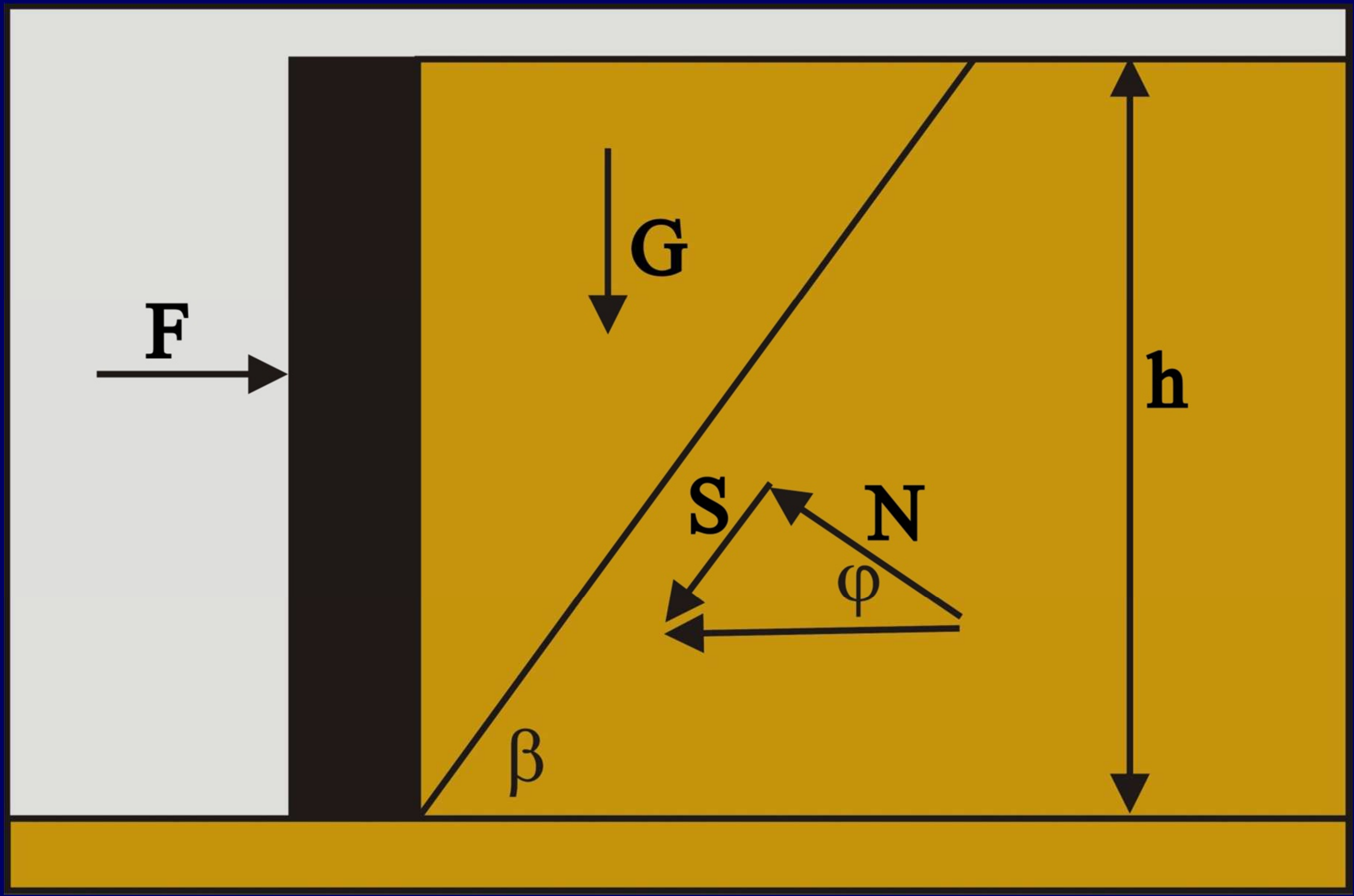
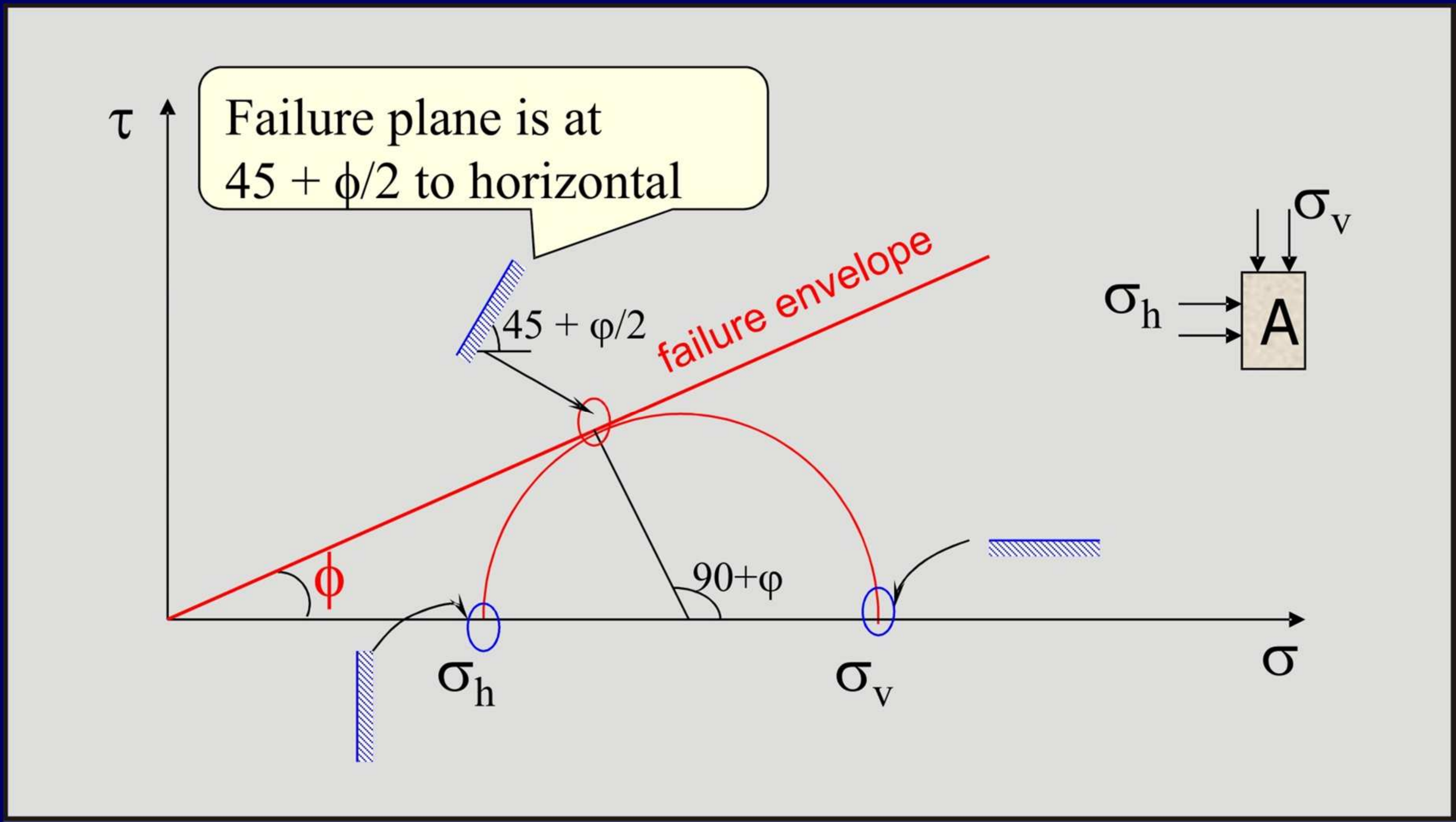
Passive Soil Failure 1



Active Soil Failure 5



Passive Soil Failure

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Passive Soil Failure 2

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \cot(\beta)$$

$$S = N \cdot \tan(\varphi)$$

No cohesion $\Rightarrow$ **c=0**

No adhesion $\Rightarrow$ **a=0**

Smooth wall $\Rightarrow$ **δ=0**

Horizontal $\Rightarrow F - S \cdot \cos(\beta) - N \cdot \sin(\beta) = 0$

Vertical $\Rightarrow G - N \cdot \cos(\beta) + S \cdot \sin(\beta) = 0$

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Passive Soil Failure 3

$$F = G \cdot \tan(\varphi + \beta)$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \cot(\beta)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \frac{\cos(\beta) \cdot \sin(\varphi + \beta)}{\sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\varphi + \beta)}$$

F at minimum if: $\frac{dF}{d\beta} = 0$ $\frac{d^2F}{d\beta^2} > 0$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_g \cdot g \cdot h^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\varphi + \beta)}\right)$$

$$f = \sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(\beta + \varphi) \Rightarrow \text{F minimum if f maximum}$$

Intermezzo

$$\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}=\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}-1+1=$$

$$\frac{\cos(\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}-\frac{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}+1=$$

$$\frac{\cos(-\beta)\cdot\sin(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}+\frac{\sin(-\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}+1=$$

$$1+\frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\sin(\beta)\cdot\cos(\varphi+\beta)}$$

Passive Soil Failure 4

$$\frac{df}{d\beta} = \cos(2\cdot\beta+\varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\beta^2} = -2\cdot\sin(2\cdot\beta+\varphi)$$

$$\frac{df}{d\beta} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cdot\varphi$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\beta^2} = -2 \text{ for } \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cdot\varphi$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\rho_g\cdot g\cdot h^2\cdot\left(\frac{1+\sin(\varphi)}{1-\sin(\varphi)}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\rho_g\cdot g\cdot h^2\cdot K_p$$

$$K_P = \frac{1+\sin\varphi}{1-\sin\varphi} = \tan^2(45+\varphi/2)$$

$$\sigma_h = K_p\cdot\sigma_v$$

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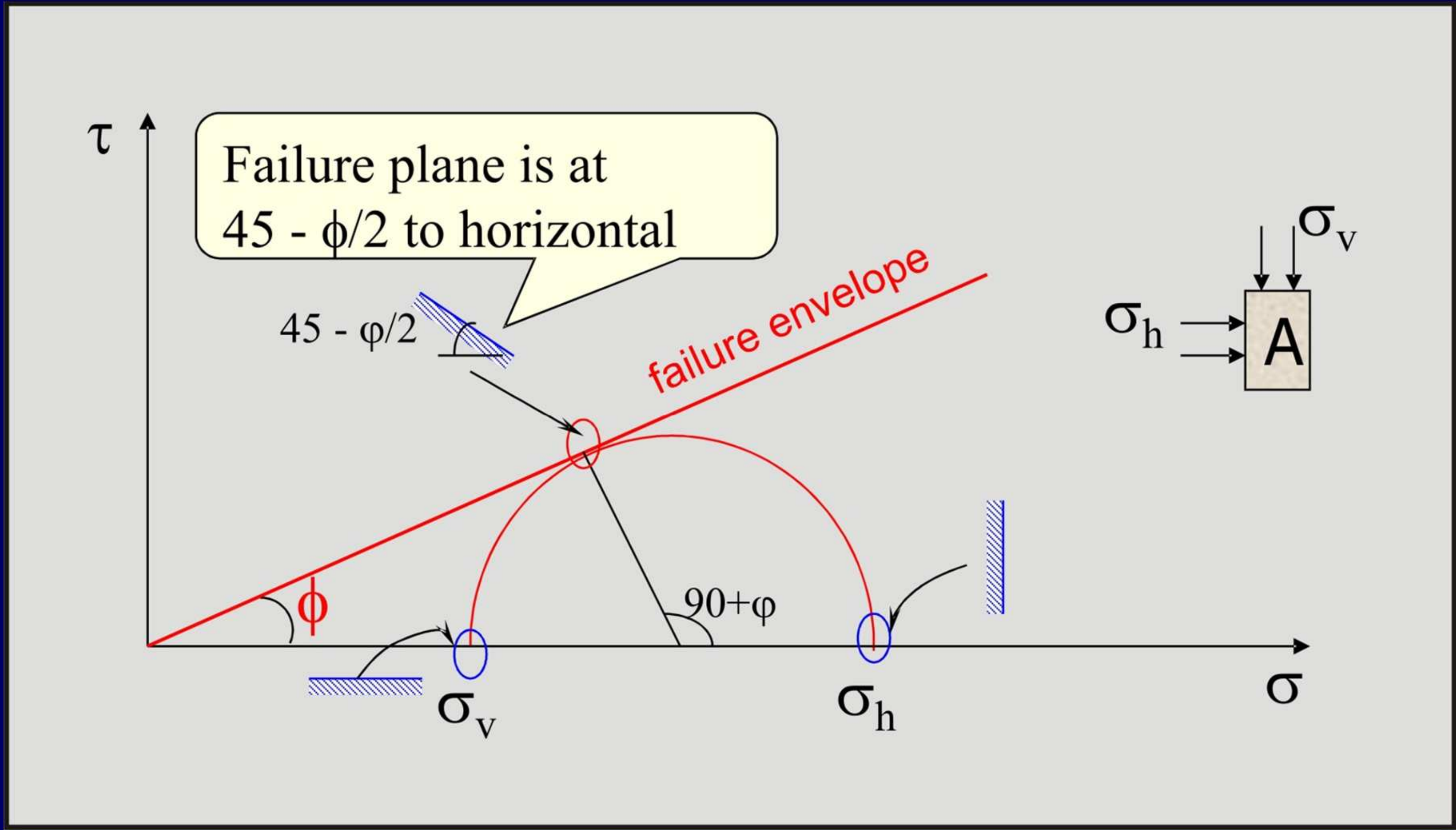
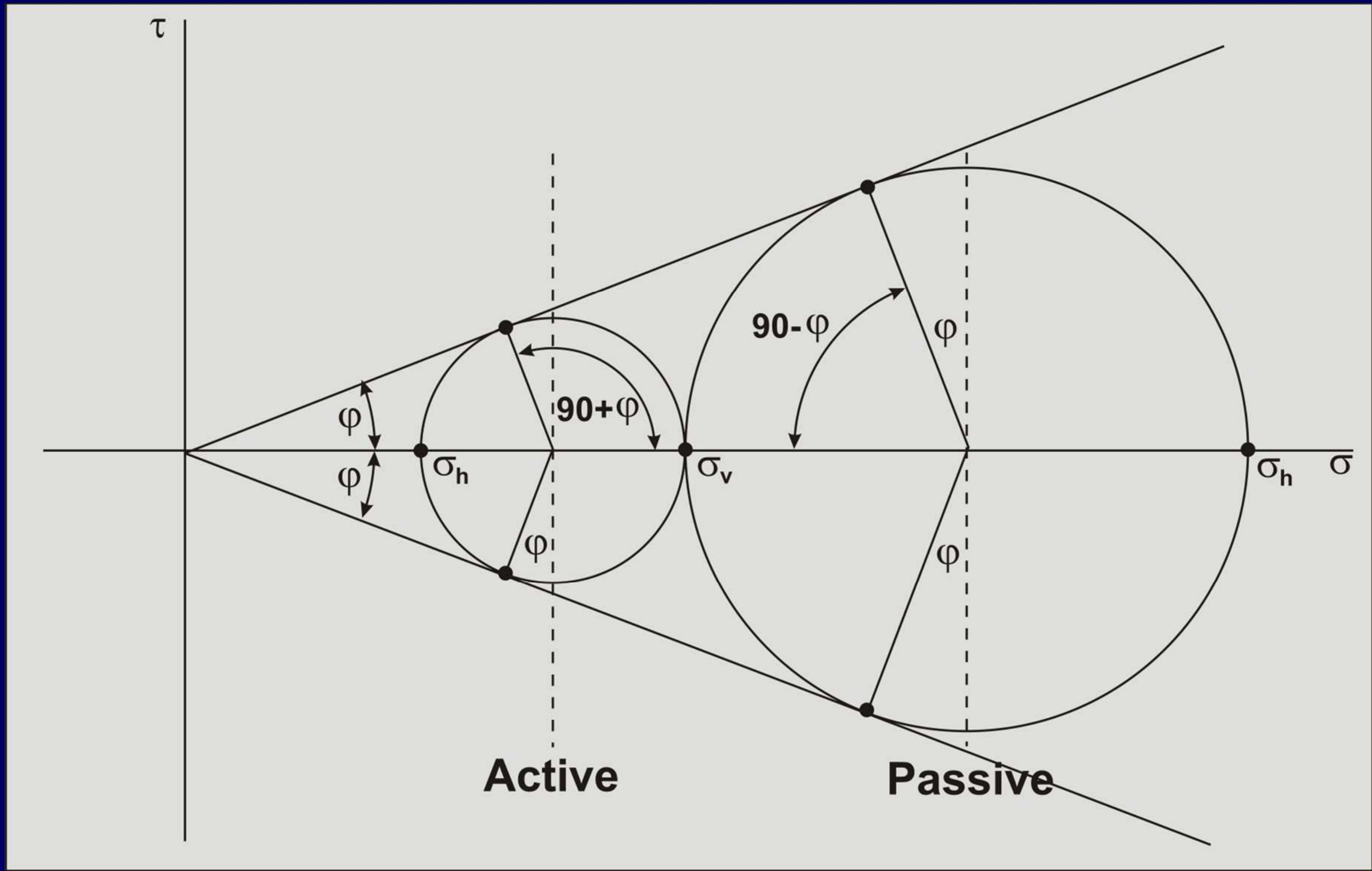
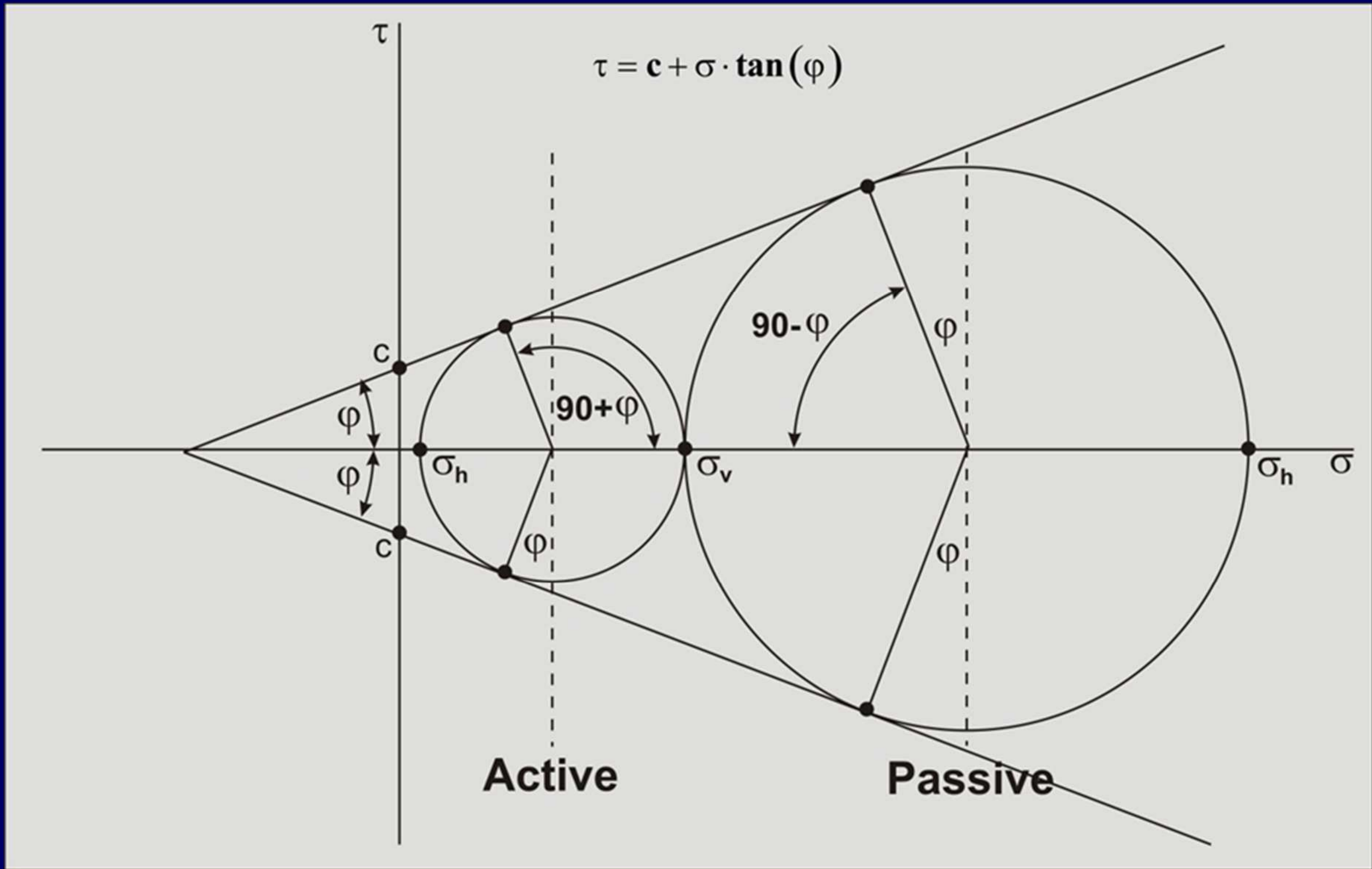
Passive Soil Failure 5



Active & Passive Soil Failure



Active & Passive Soil Failure, Cohesion



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Cutting Mechanisms

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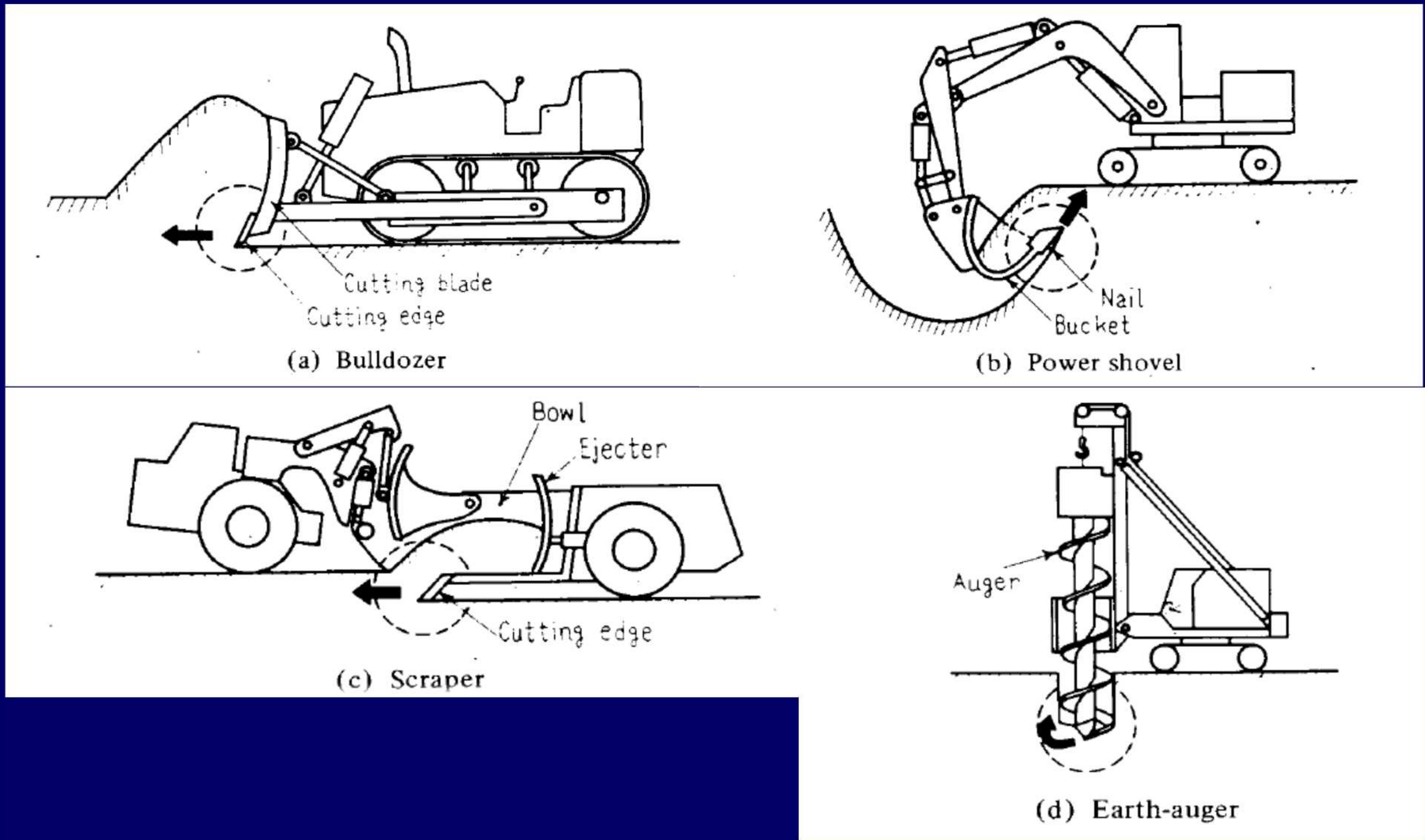
Hatamura Chijiiwa Equipment



(a) Bulldozer
(b) Power shovel
(c) Scraper
(d) Earth-auger

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Hatamura Chijiiwa Test Facility

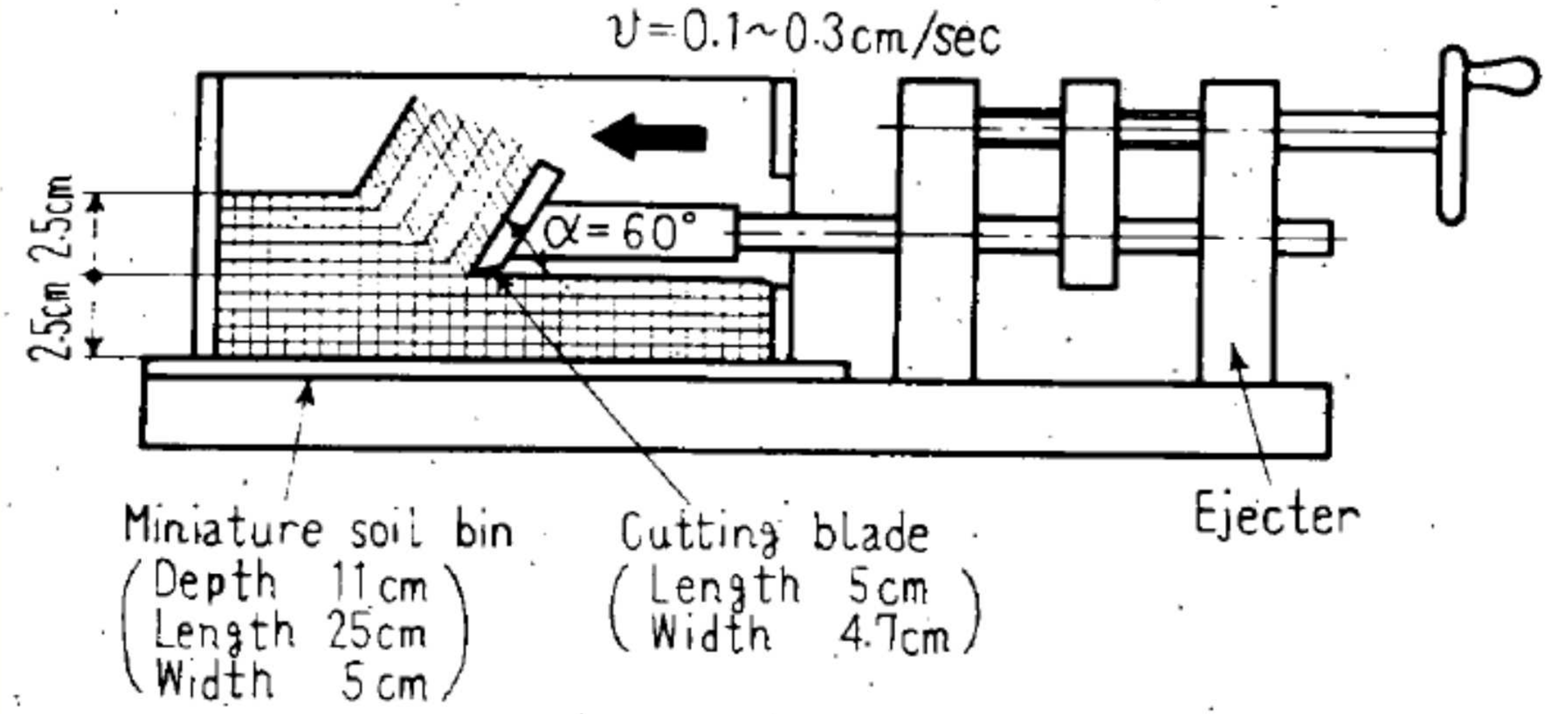
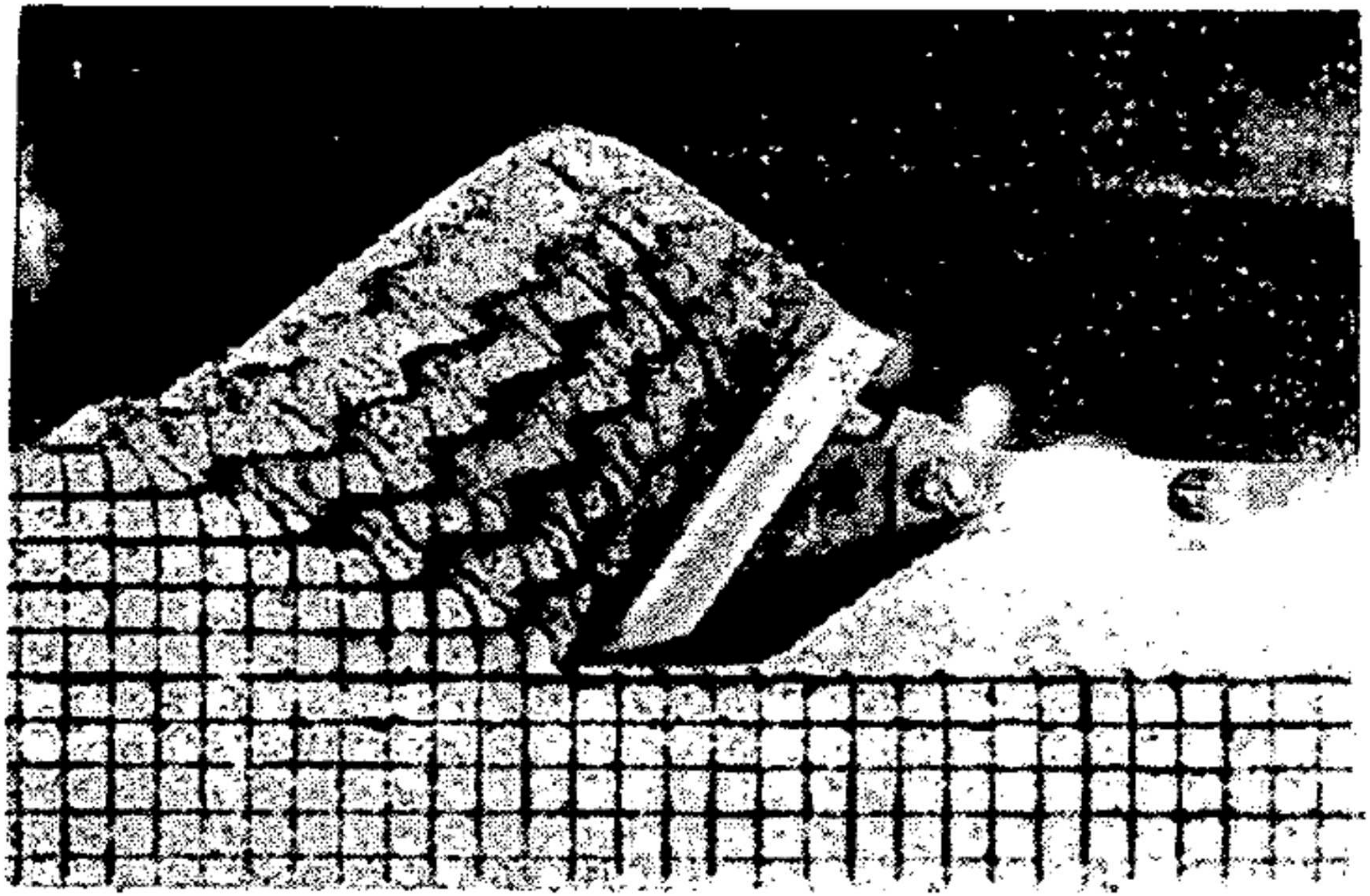


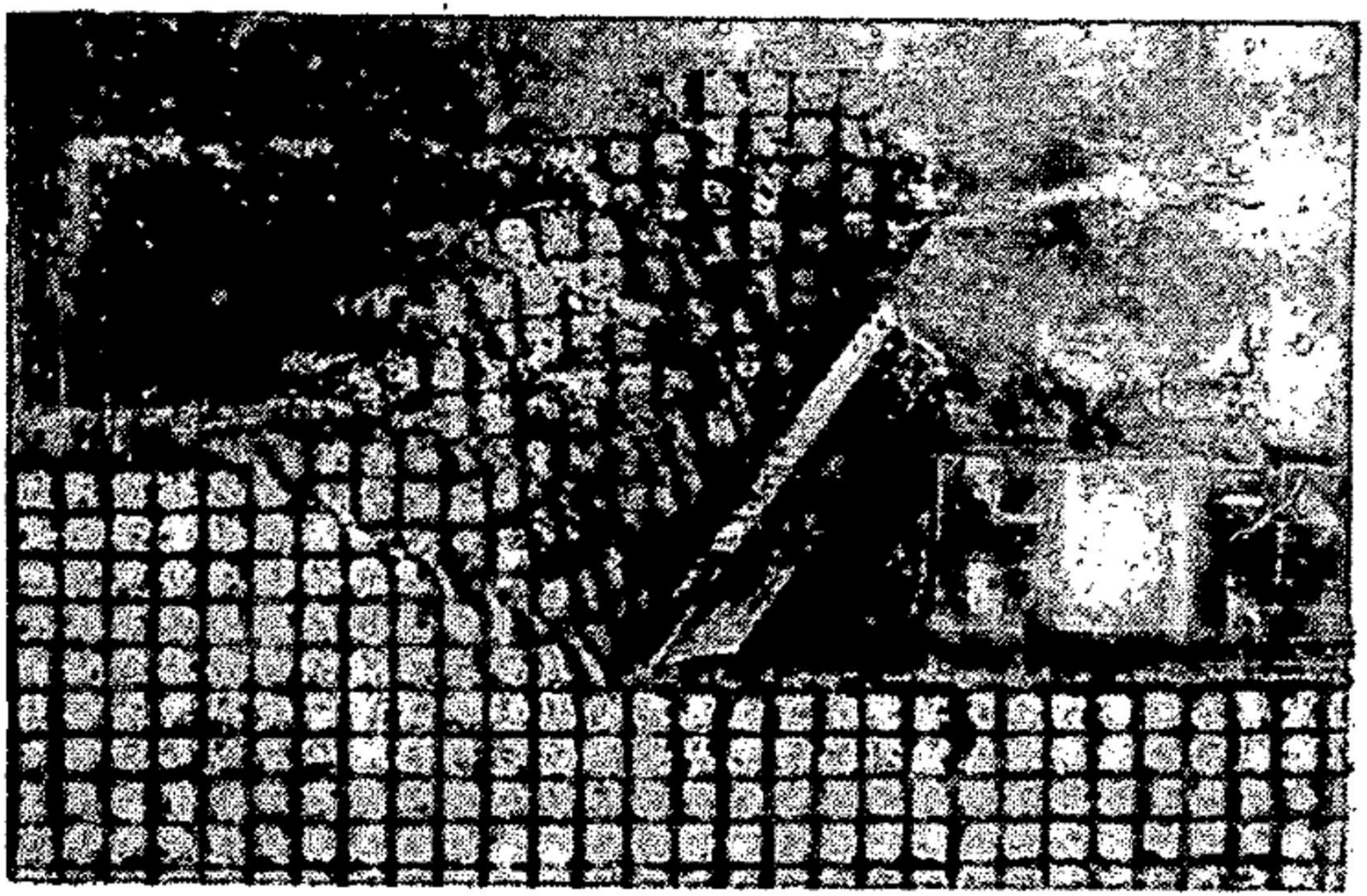
Fig. 2 Apparatus for investigating the deformation of soil by cutting.

Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Quarts Sand



(a) Dry quartz sand

Hatamura Chijiiwa Wet Quarts Sand



(b) Wet quartz sand

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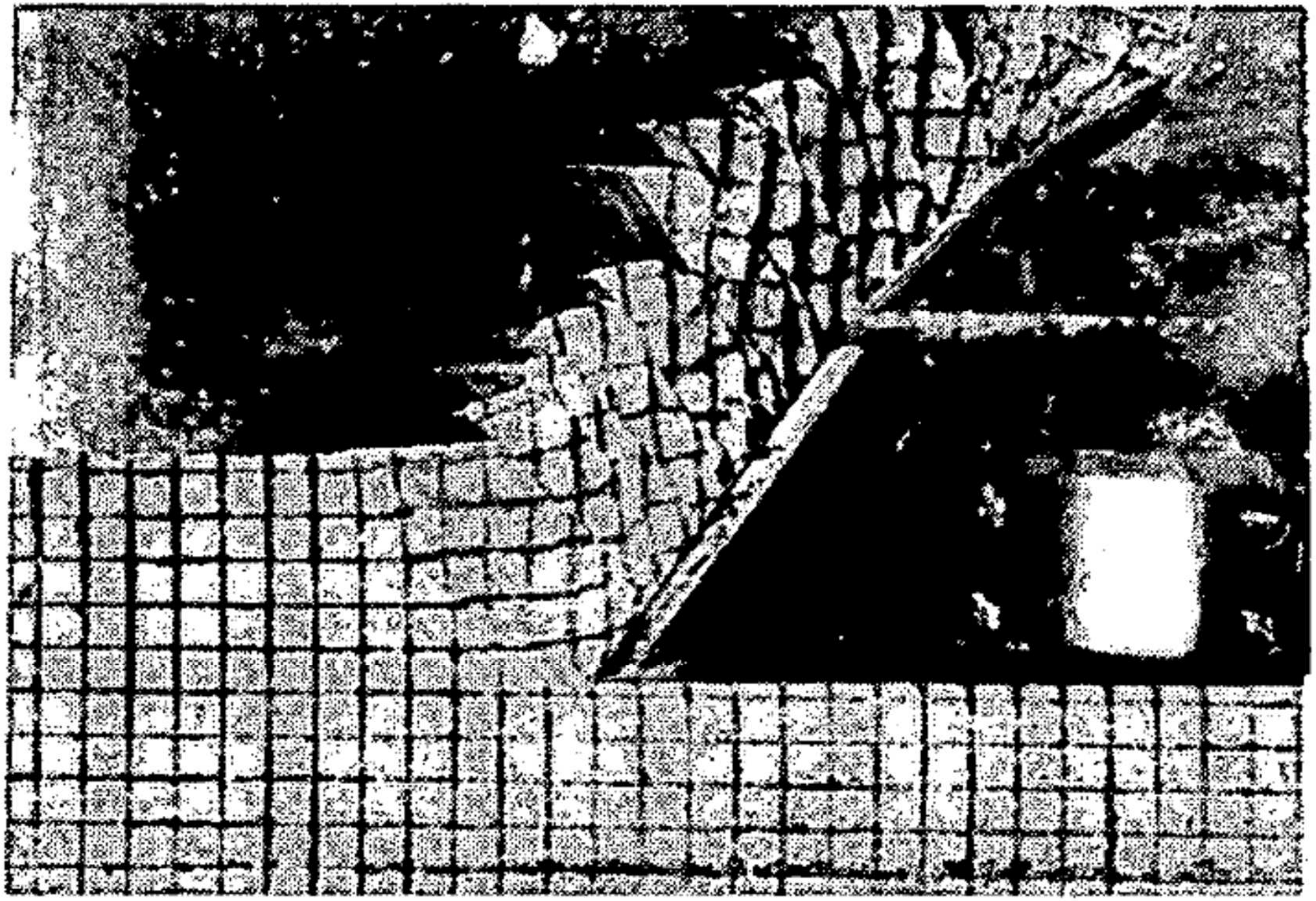
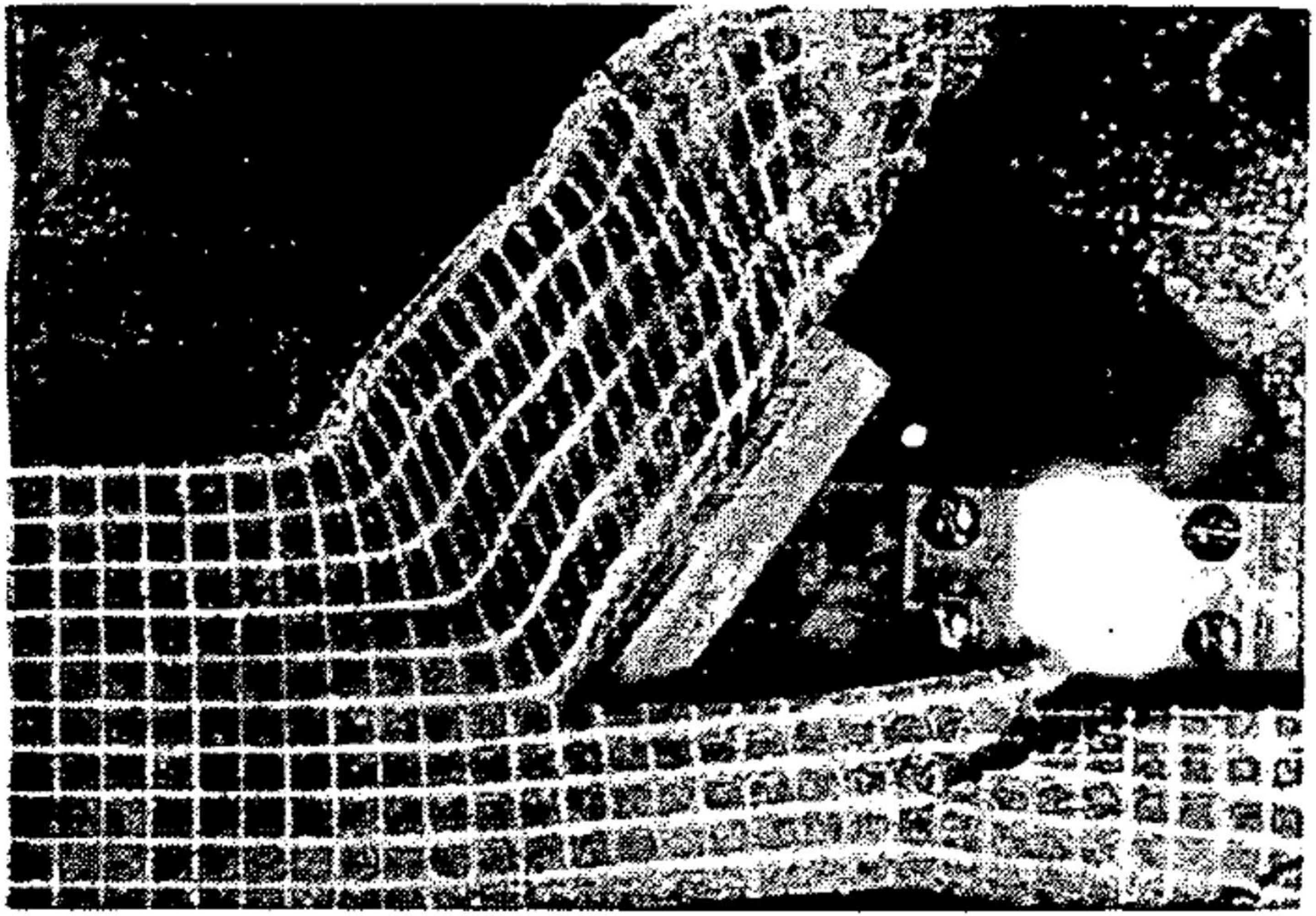
Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Bentonite



(c) Plastic bentonite

Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam



(d) Plastic loam

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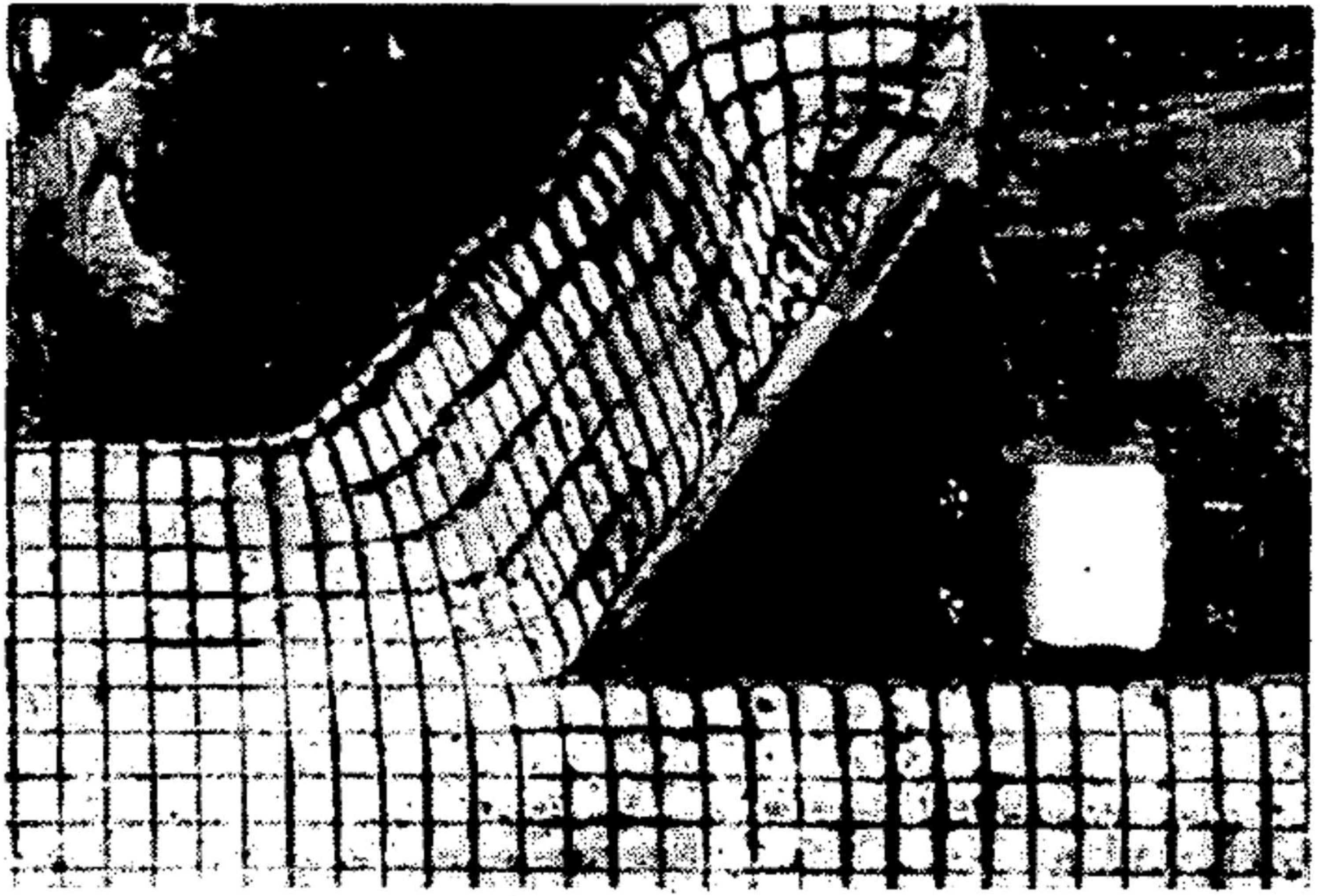
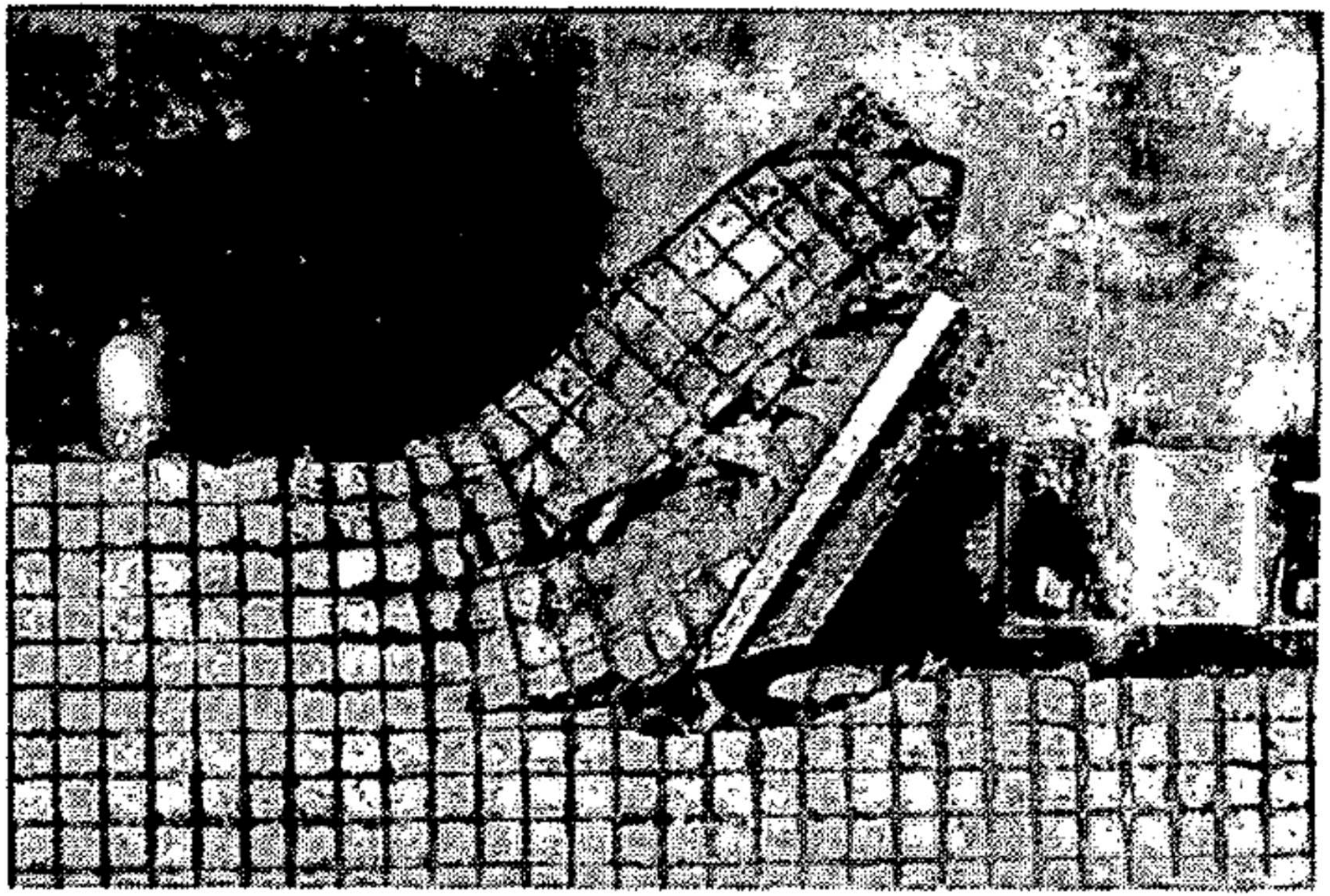
Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Clay



(e) Plastic clay

Hatamura Chijiiwa Compacted Loam



(f) Compacted loam

Hatamura Chijiiwa Failure Types

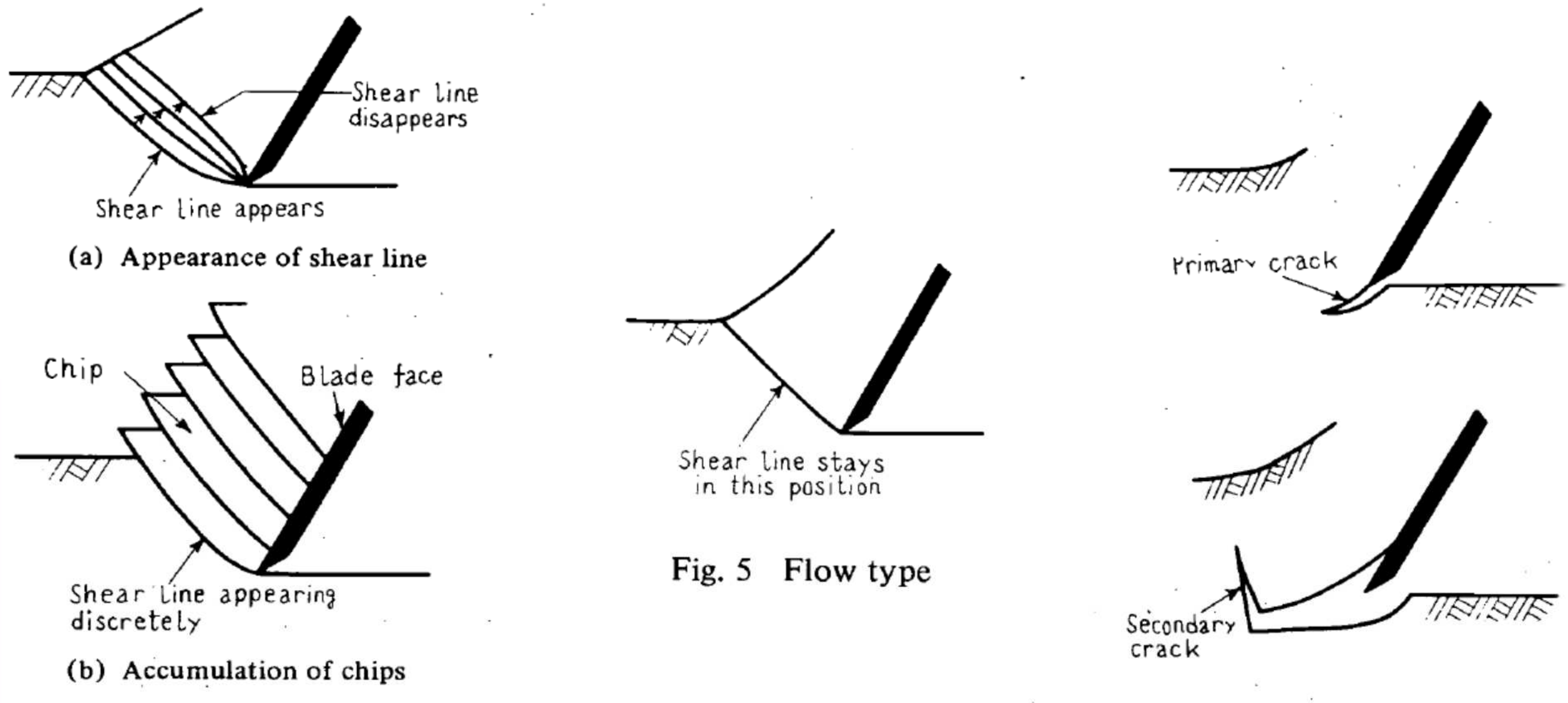


Fig. 4 Shear type

Fig. 5 Flow type

Fig. 6 Tear type

Hatamura Chijiiwa Mohr Circles

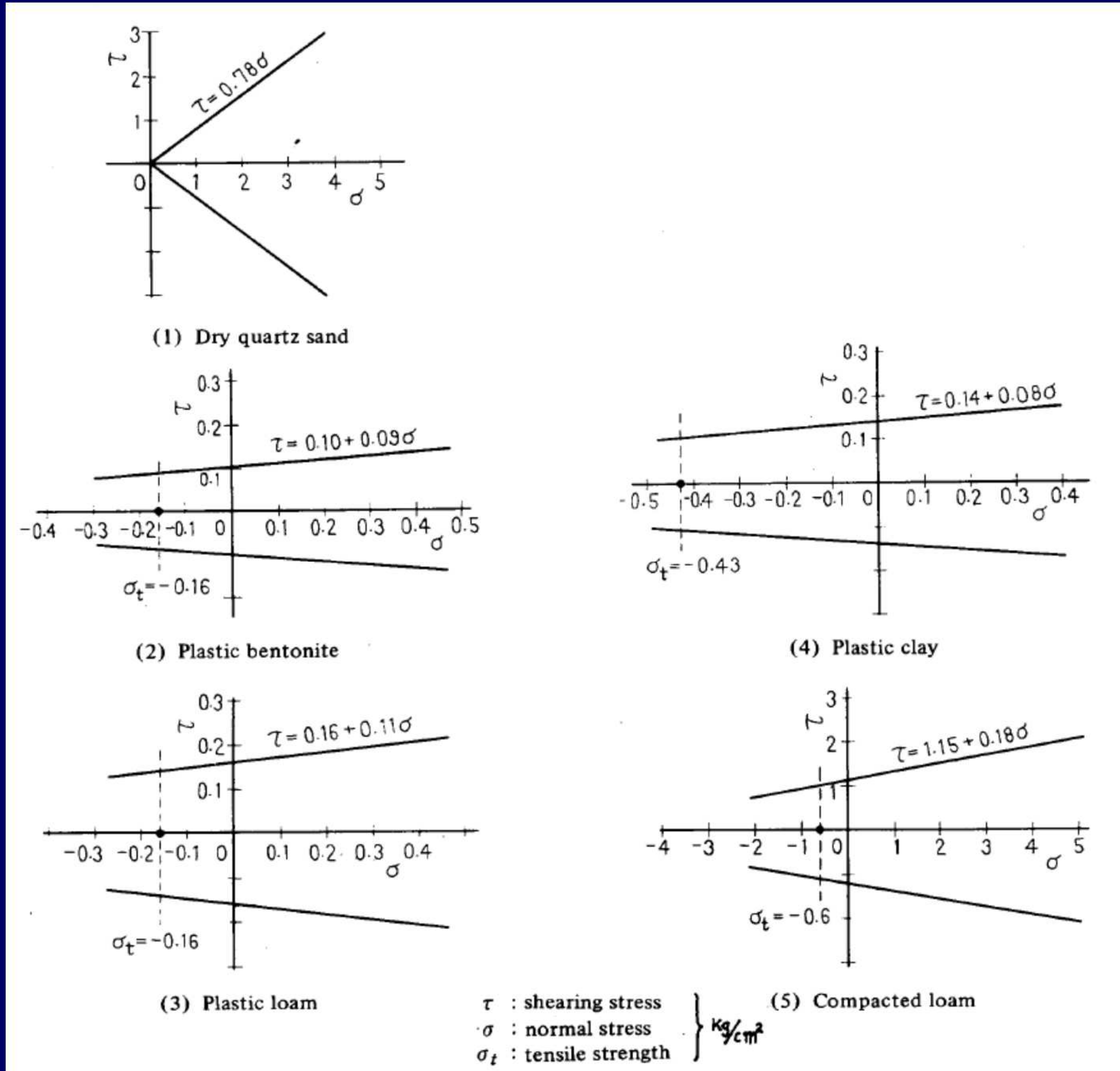


Fig. 11 Failure conditions of soils

Hatamura Chijiiwa Conditions

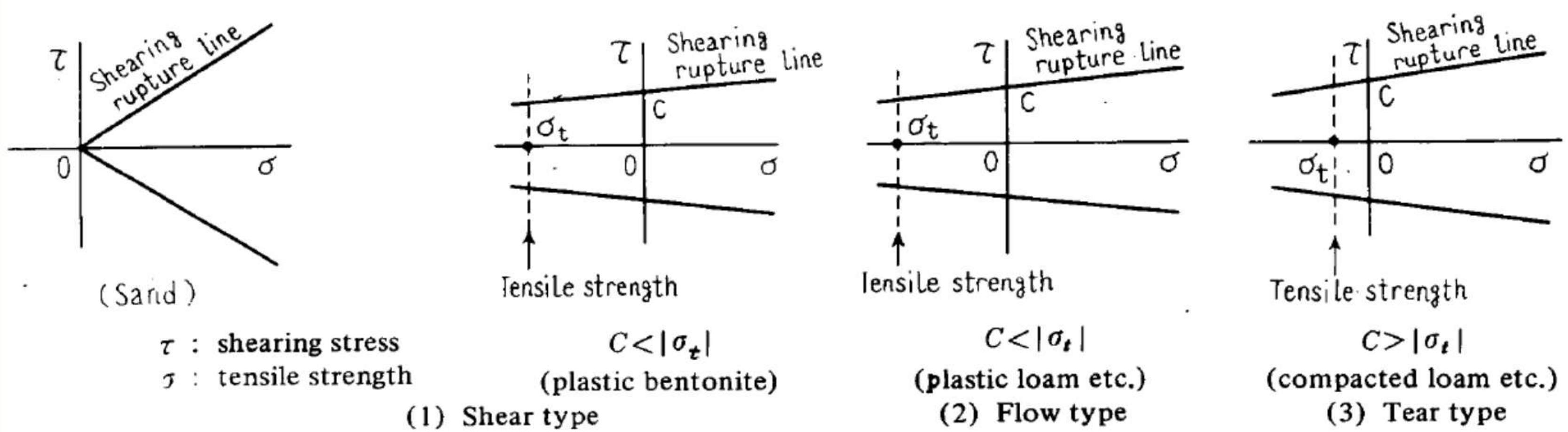


Fig. 12 Relationship between cutting types and failure conditions of soils

Hatamura Chijiiwa Stresses

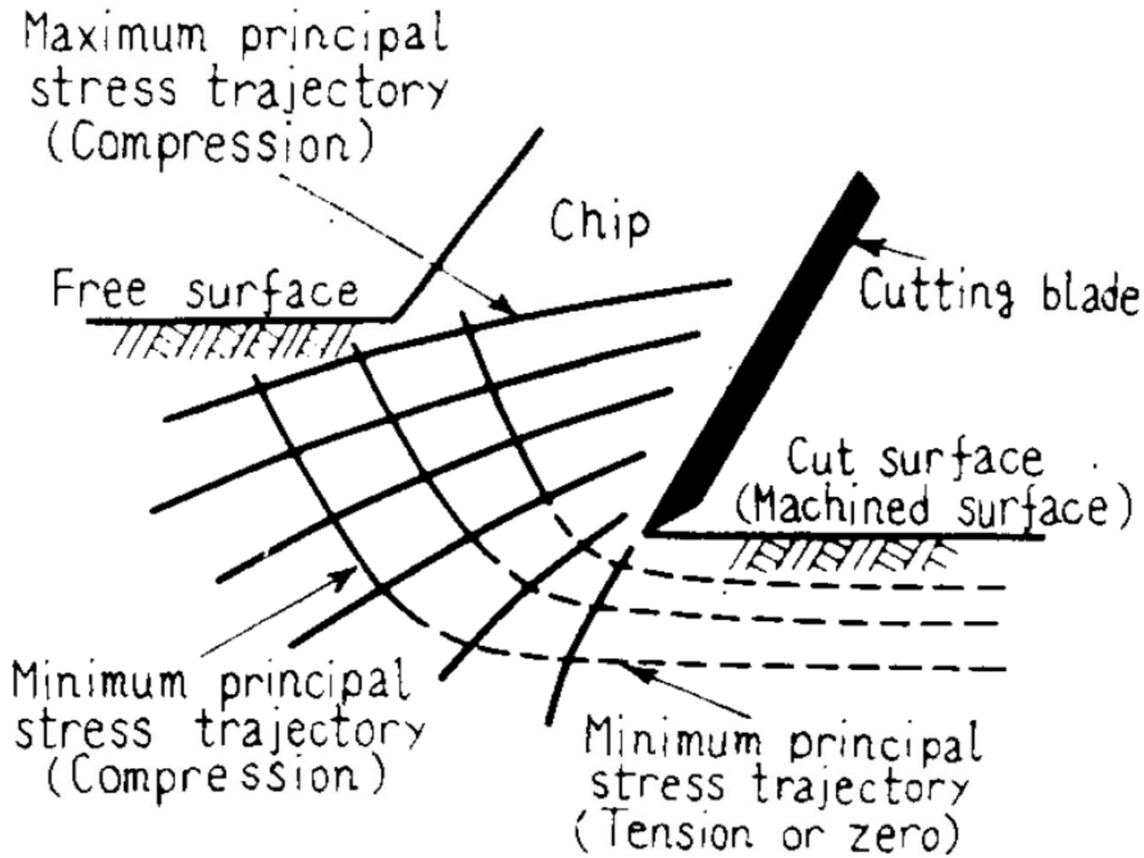
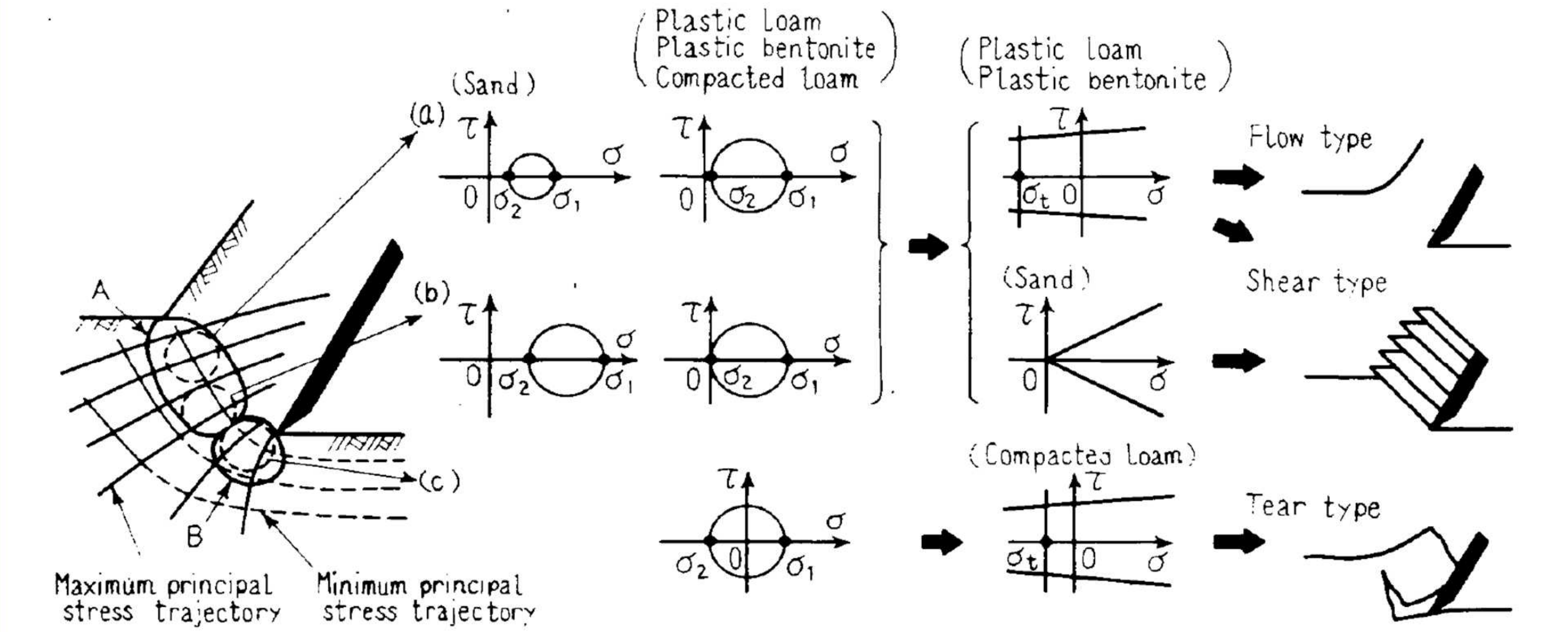


Fig. 14 Idealized distribution of principal stresses in soil produced by cutting

Hatamura Chijiiwa Mechanisms



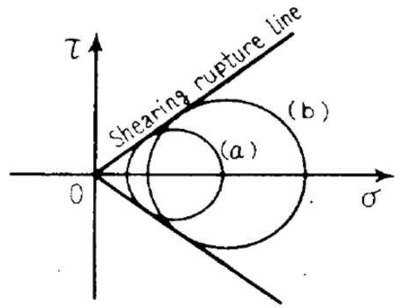
(1) Distribution of principal stresses in soil produced by cutting and main zone determining cutting patterns

(2) Mohr's stress circles expressing the stress condition in soli

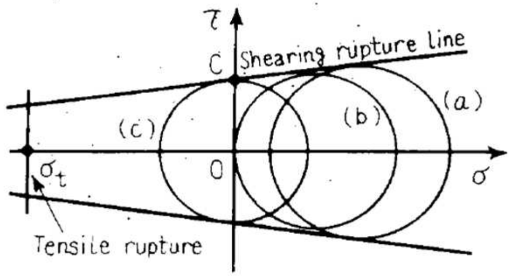
(3) Failure conditions of soils

(4) Cutting patterns

Hatamura Chijiiwa Types



(a) Sand etc.



(b) Plastic bentonite etc.

Fig. 16 Relationship between failure conditions and stress situations in soil presenting shear type

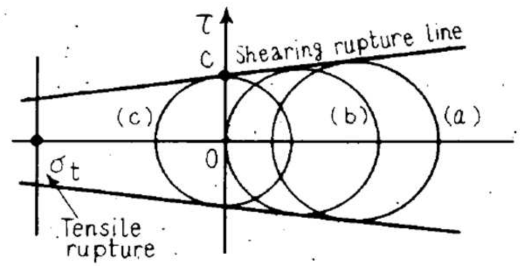


Fig. 17 Relationship between rupture conditions and stress situations in soil presenting flow type

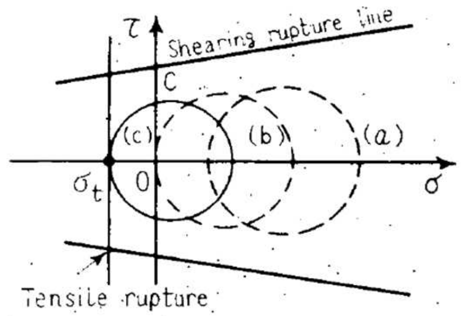
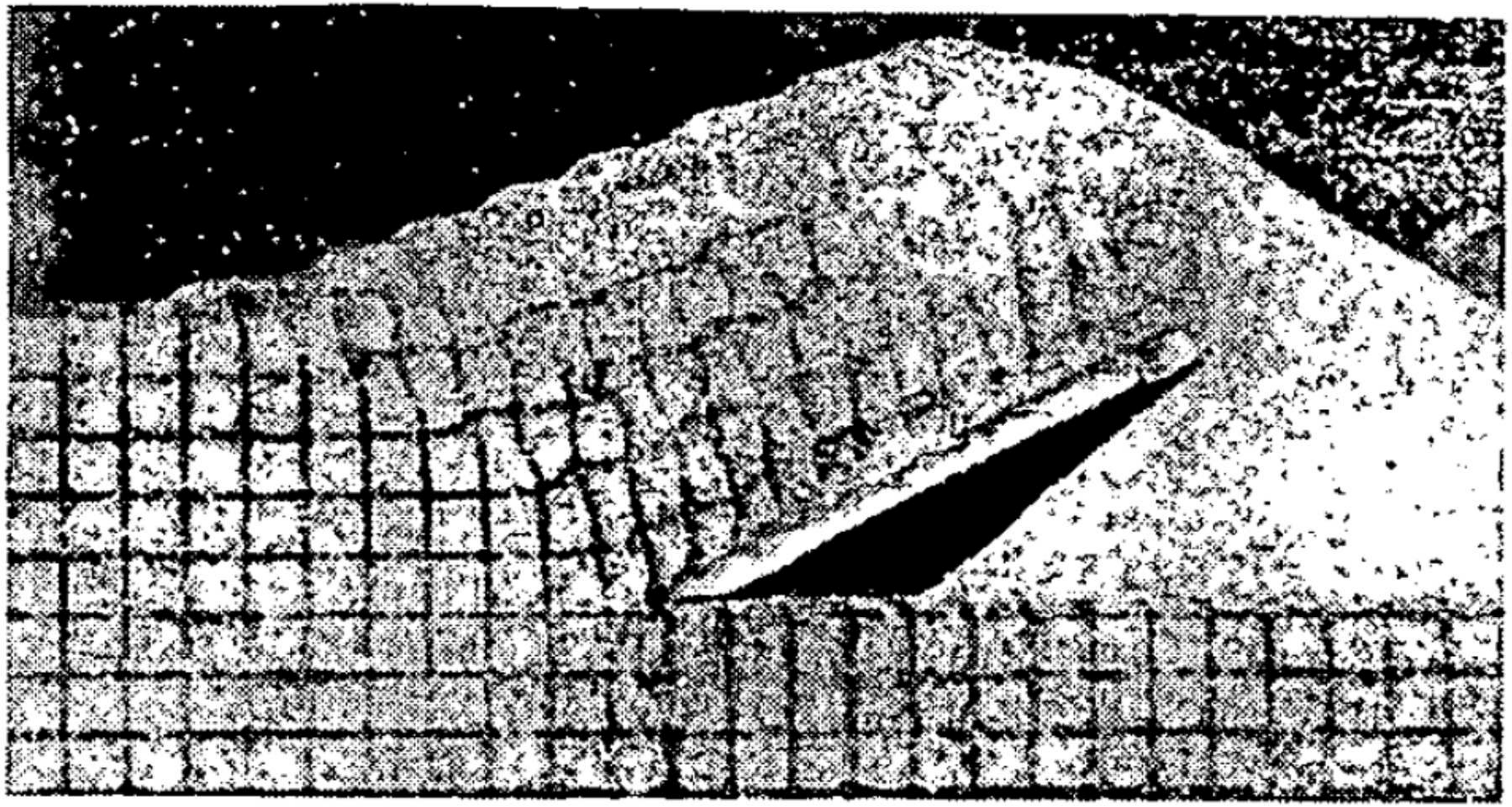


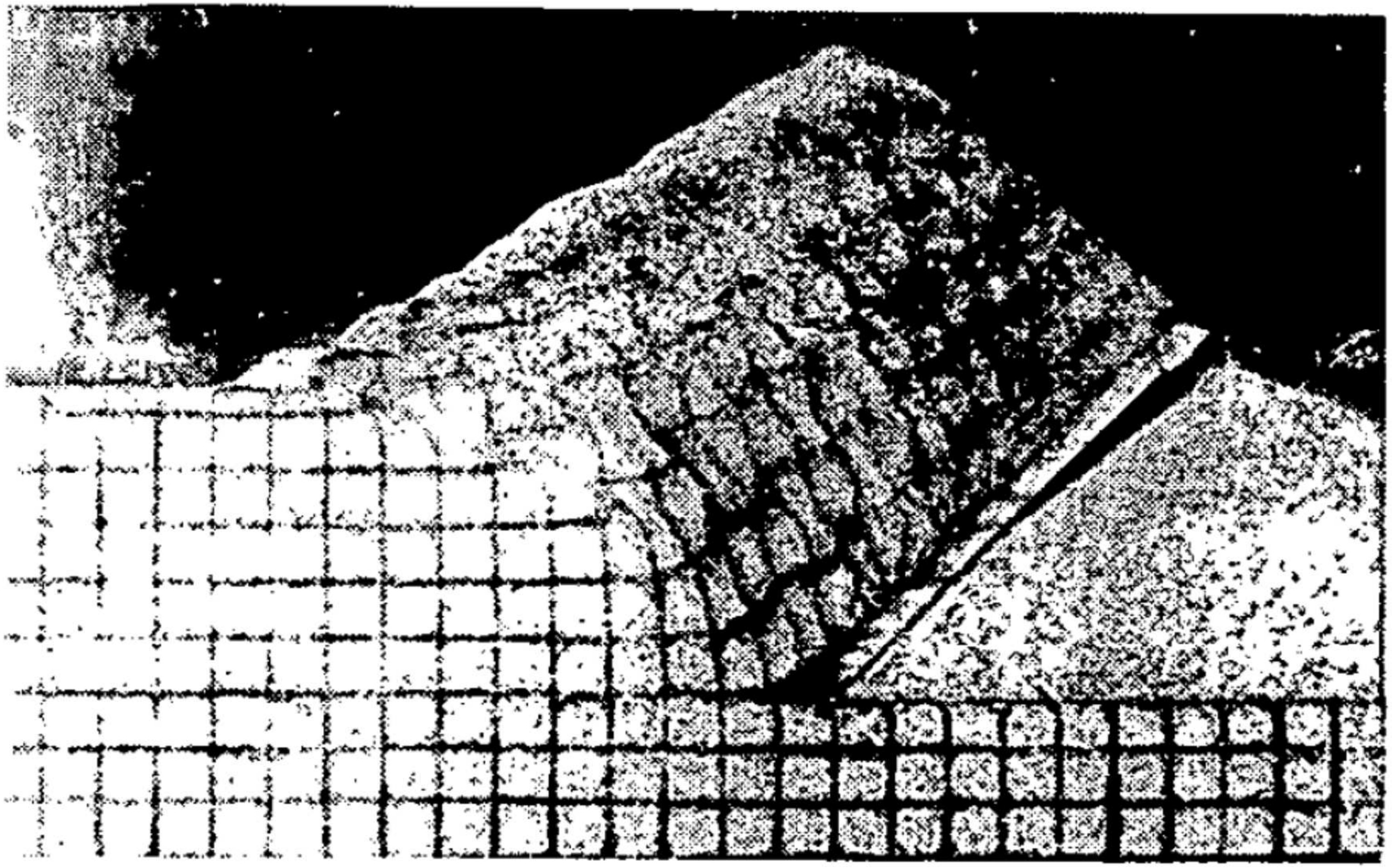
Fig. 18 Relationship between failure conditions and stress situations in soil presenting tear type

Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Sand 30 deg.



(a) Cutting angle $\alpha = 30°$

Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Sand 45 deg.



(b) Cutting angle $\alpha = 45°$

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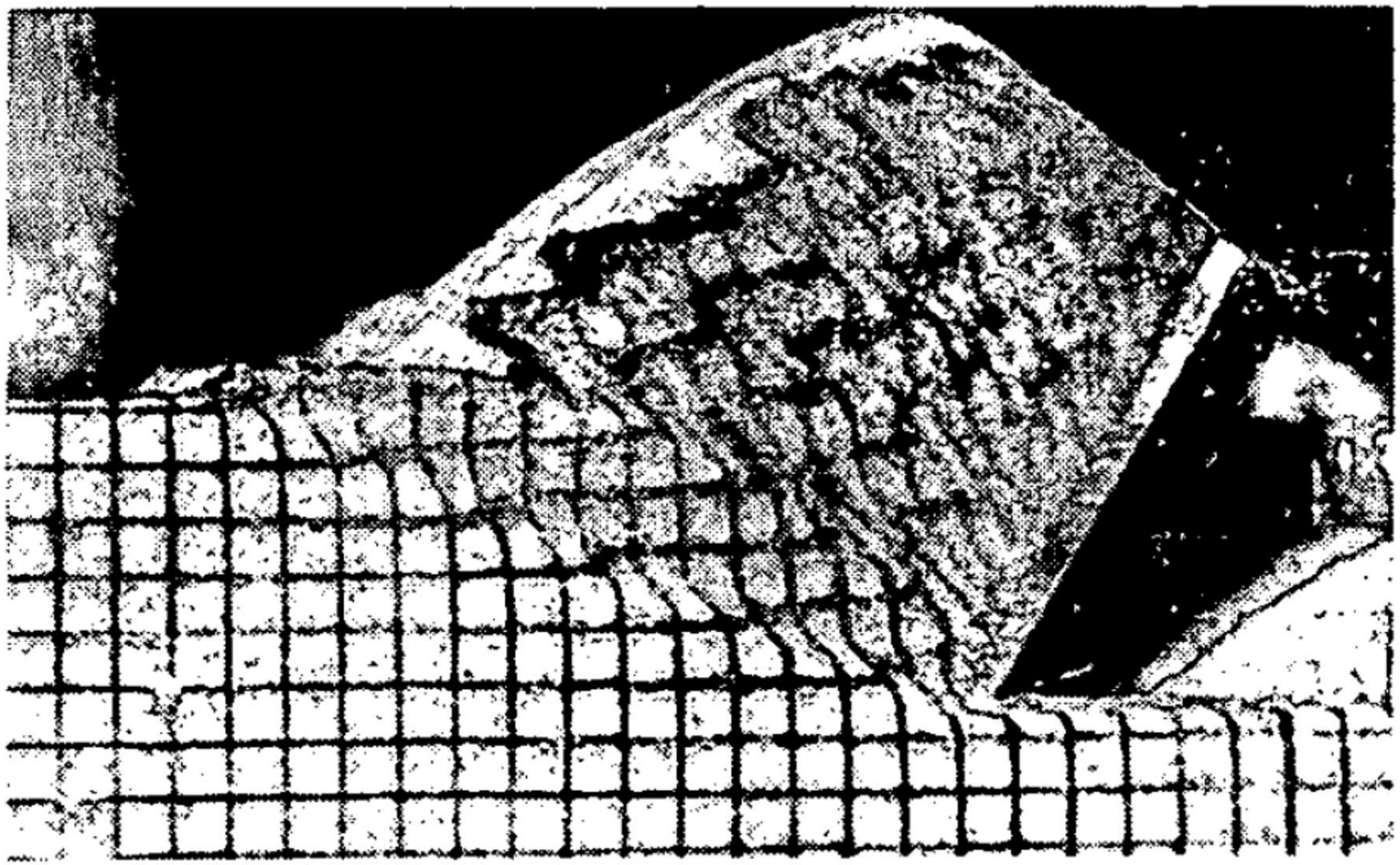
Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Sand 60 deg.



(c) Cutting angle $\alpha = 60°$

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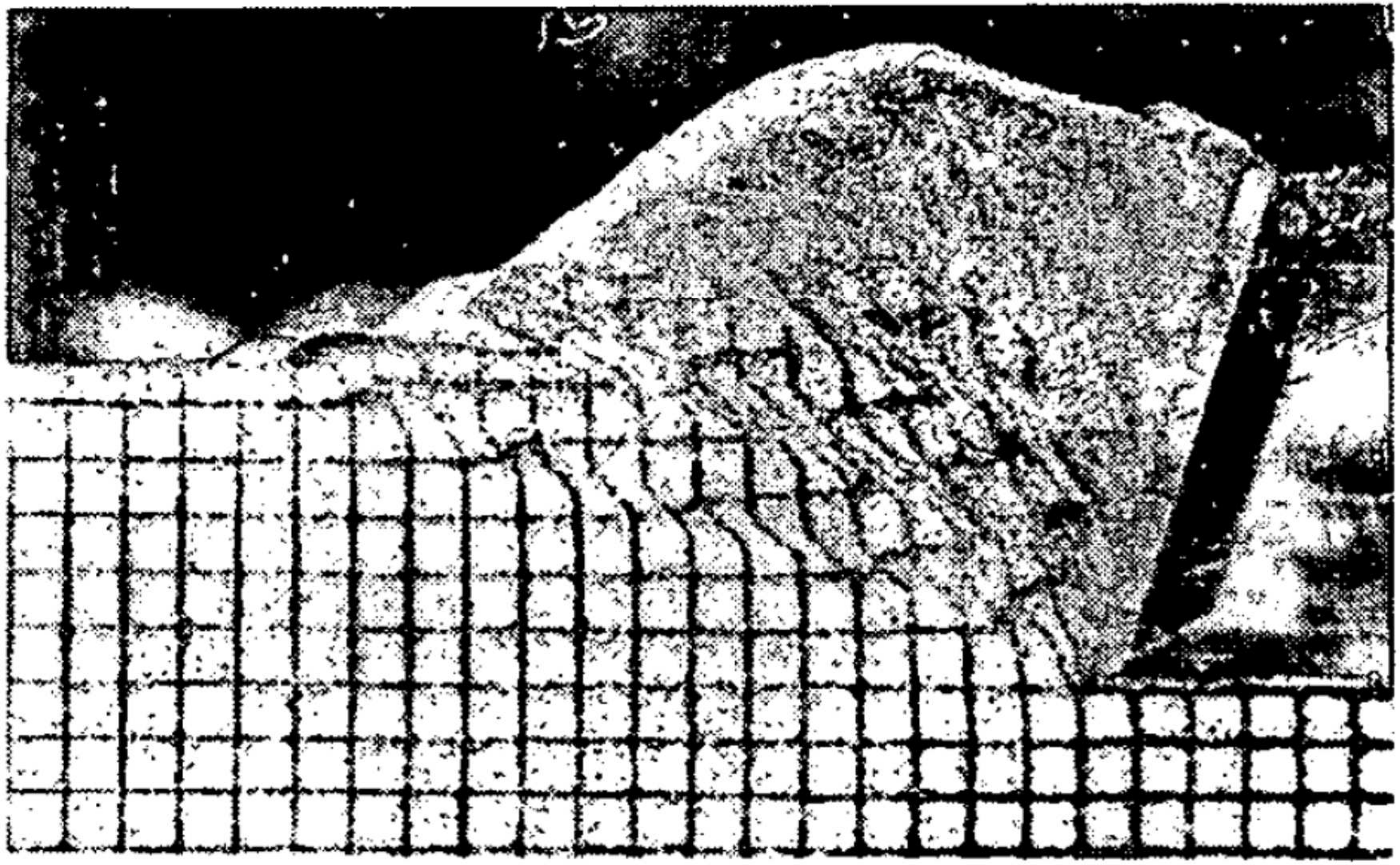
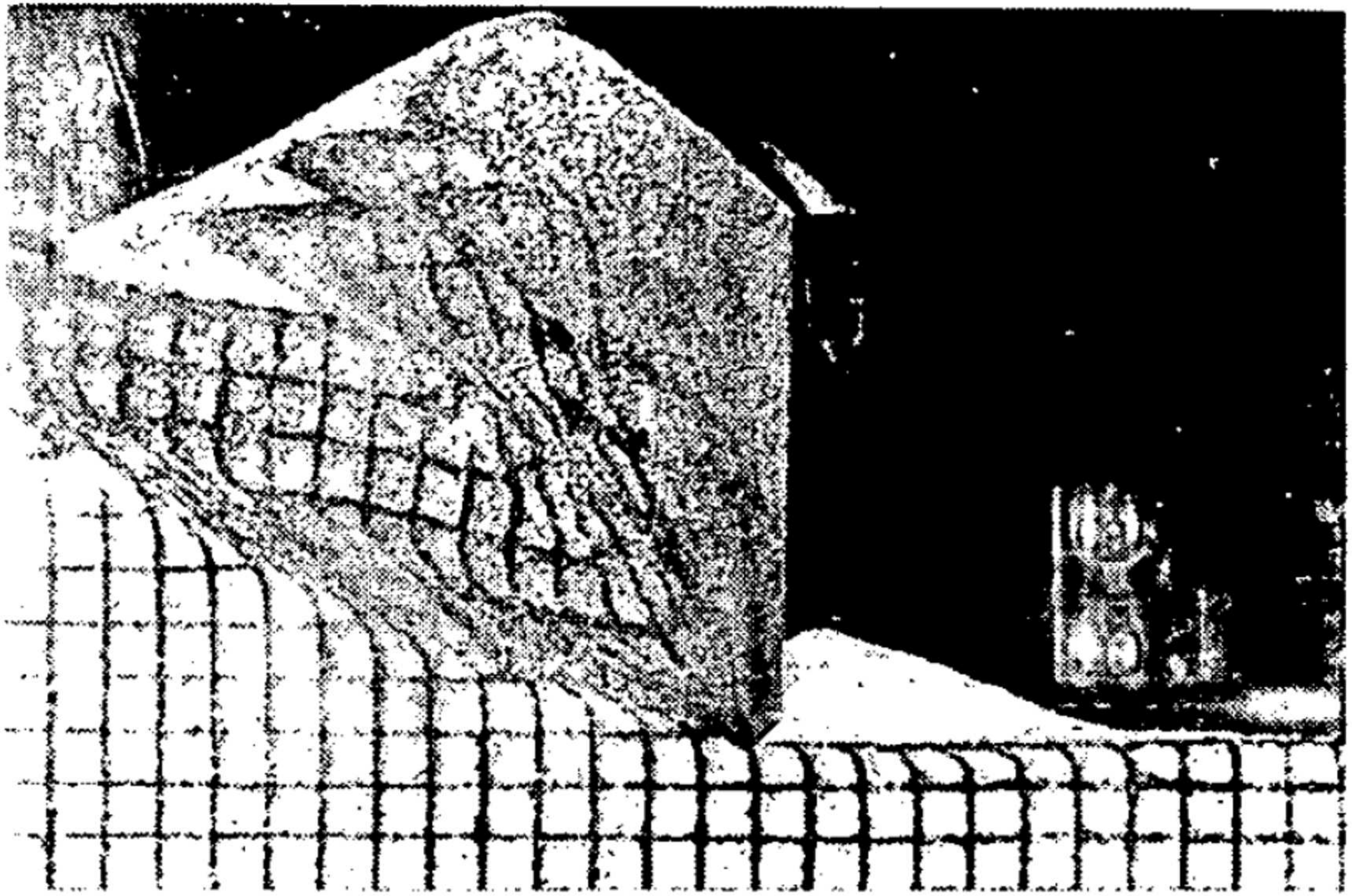
Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Sand 75 deg.



(d) Cutting angle $\alpha = 75^\circ$

Hatamura Chijiiwa Dry Sand 90 deg.



(e) Cutting angle $\alpha = 90°$

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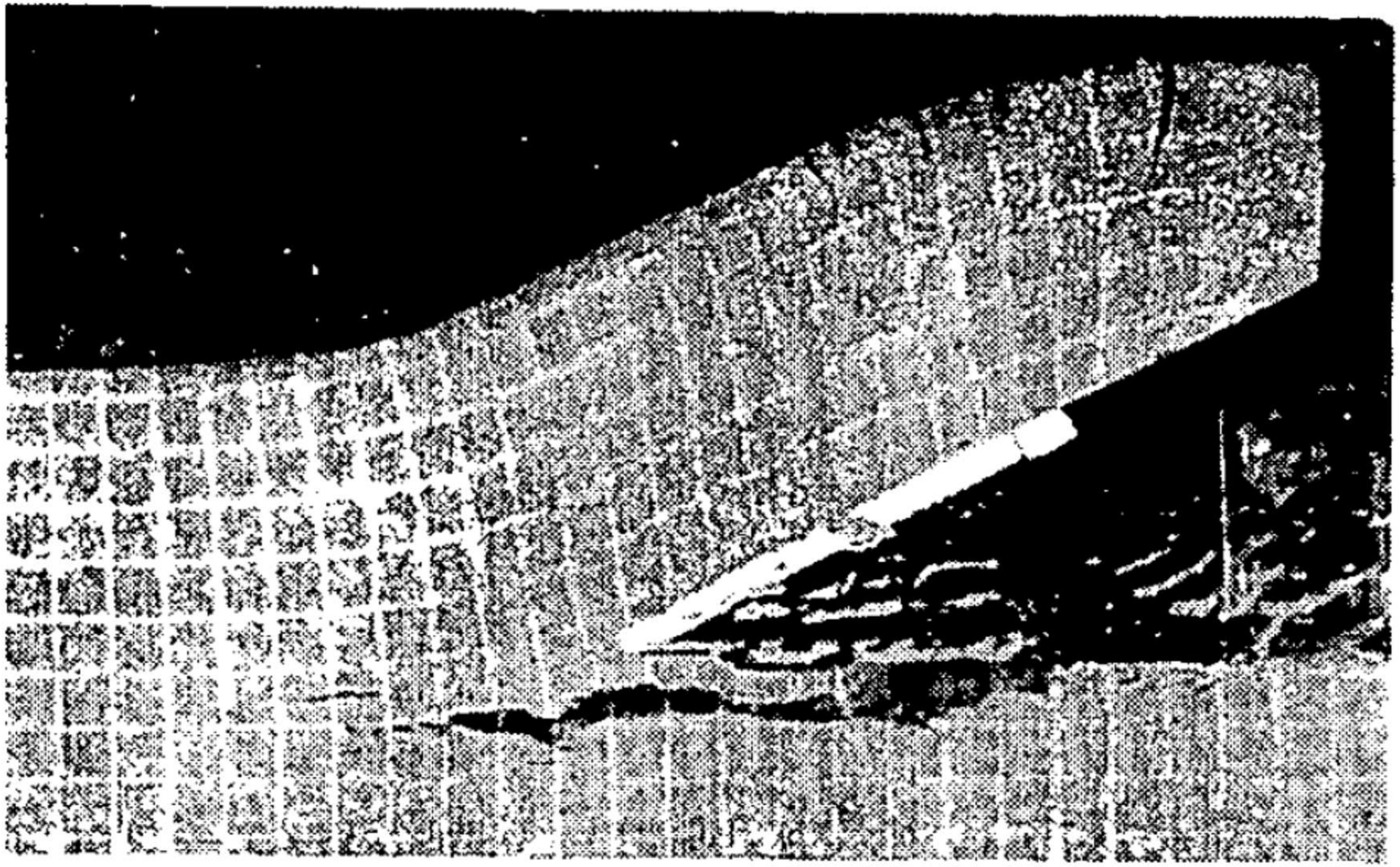
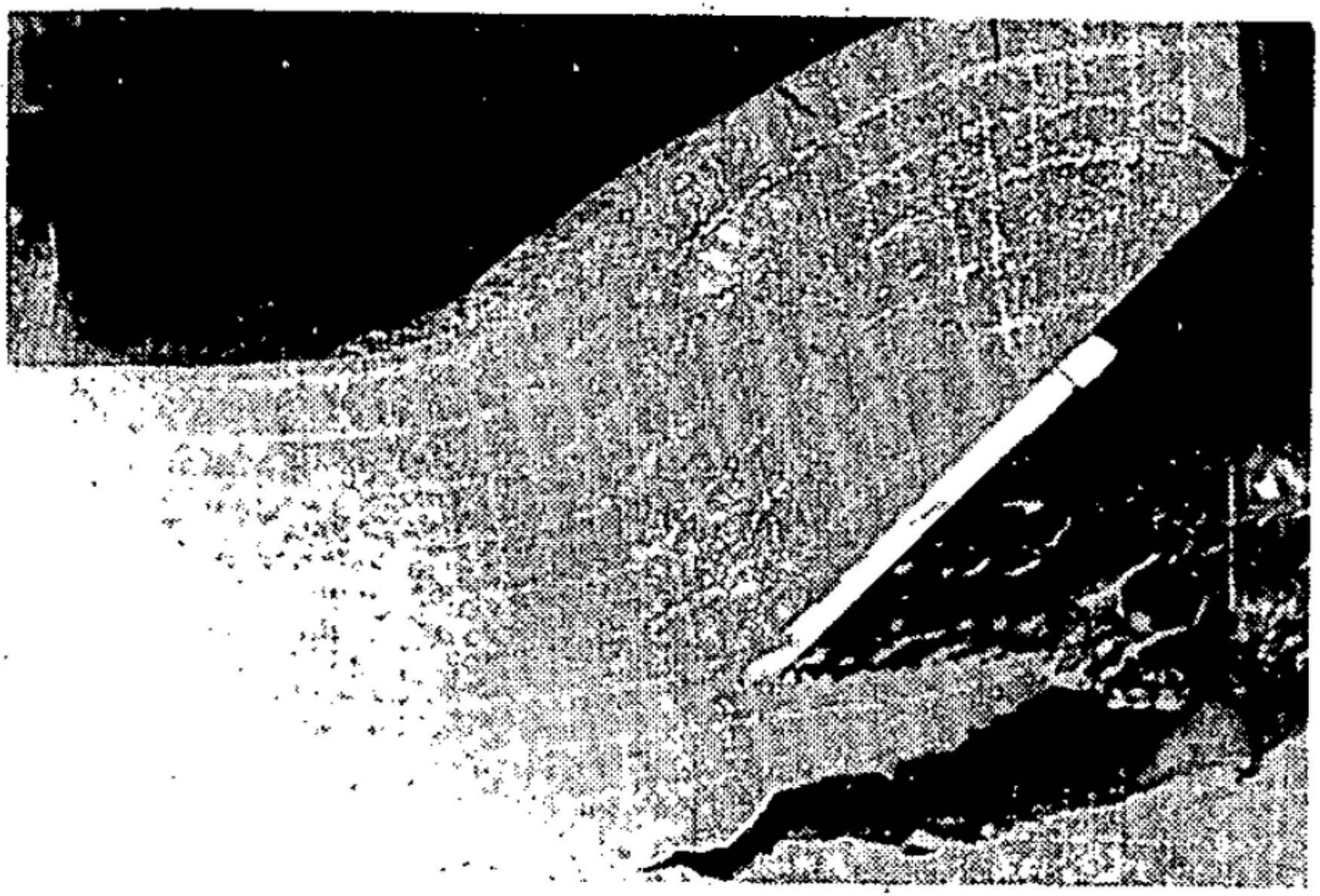
Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam 30 deg.



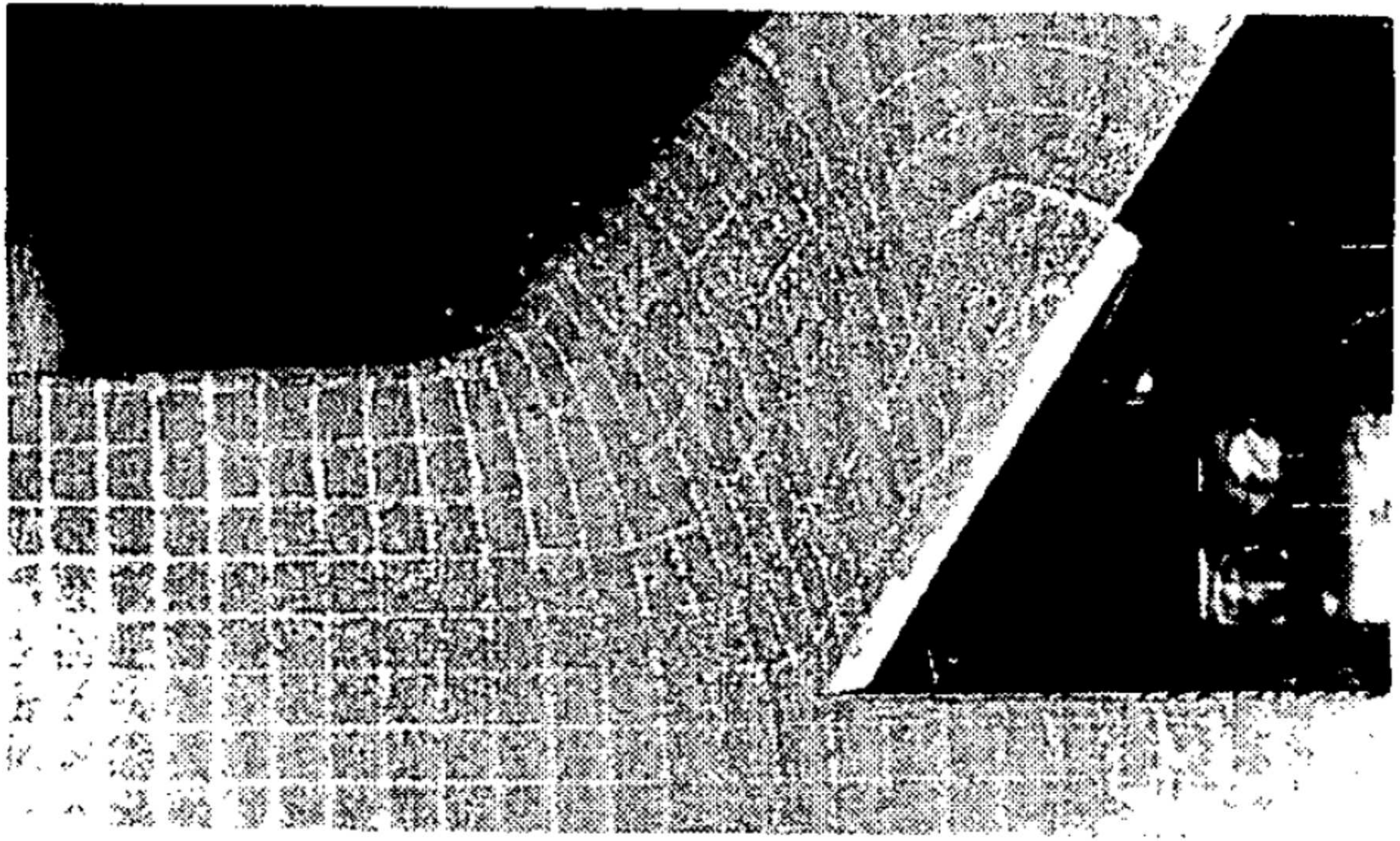
(a) Cutting angle $\alpha = 30°$

Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam 45 deg.



(b) Cutting angle $\alpha = 45°$

Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam 60 deg.



(c) Cutting angle $\alpha = 60°$

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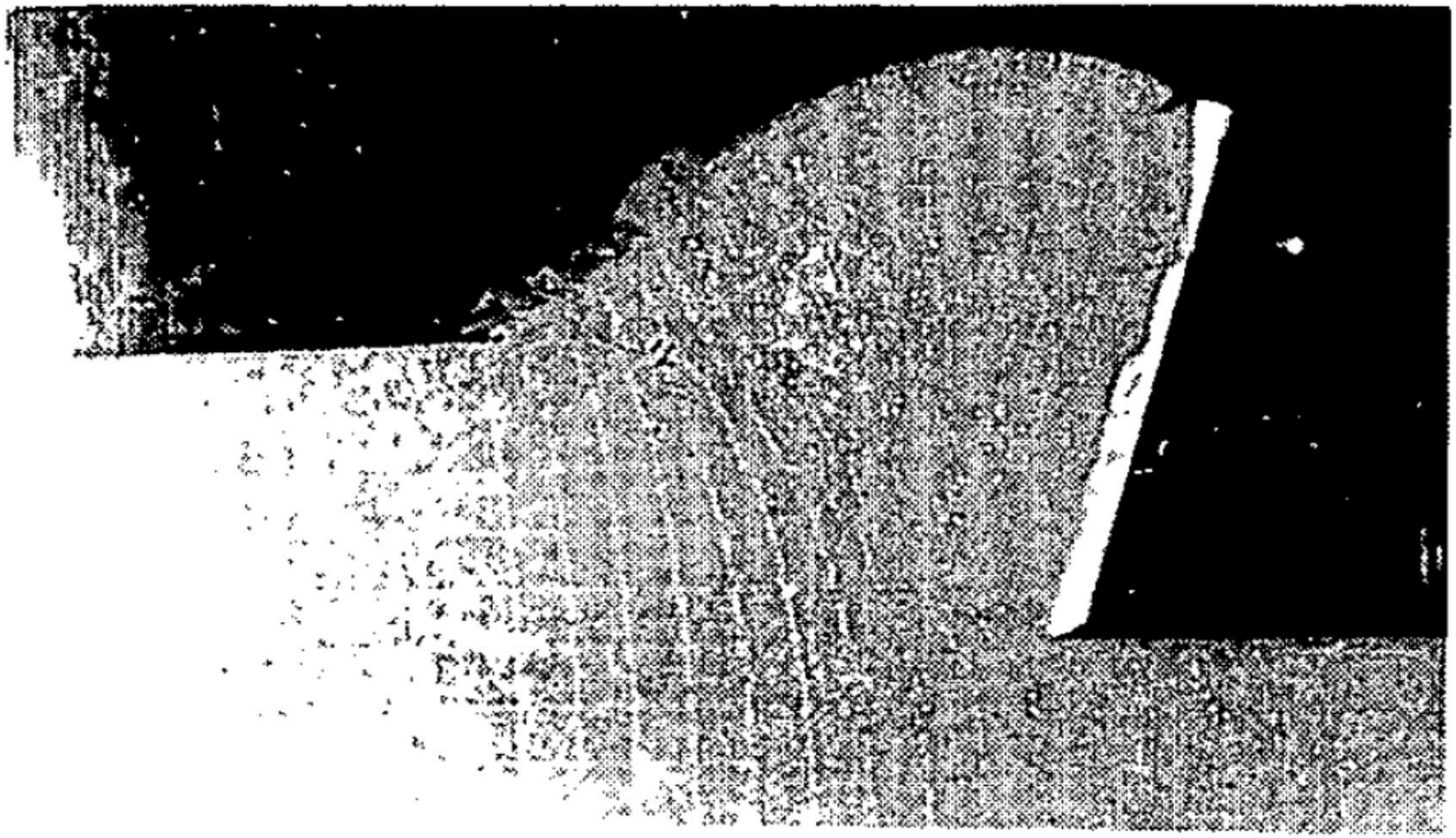
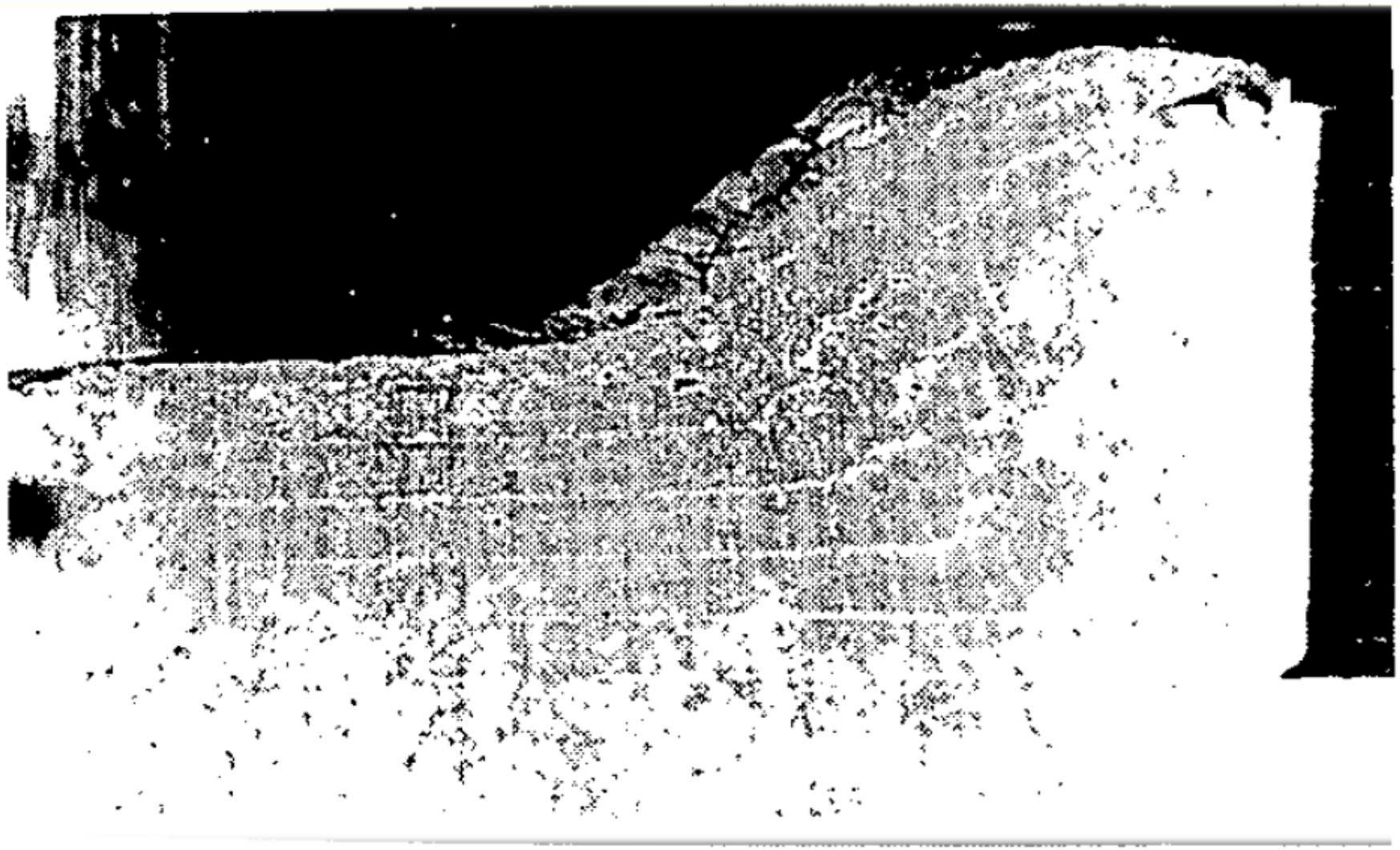
Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam 75 deg.



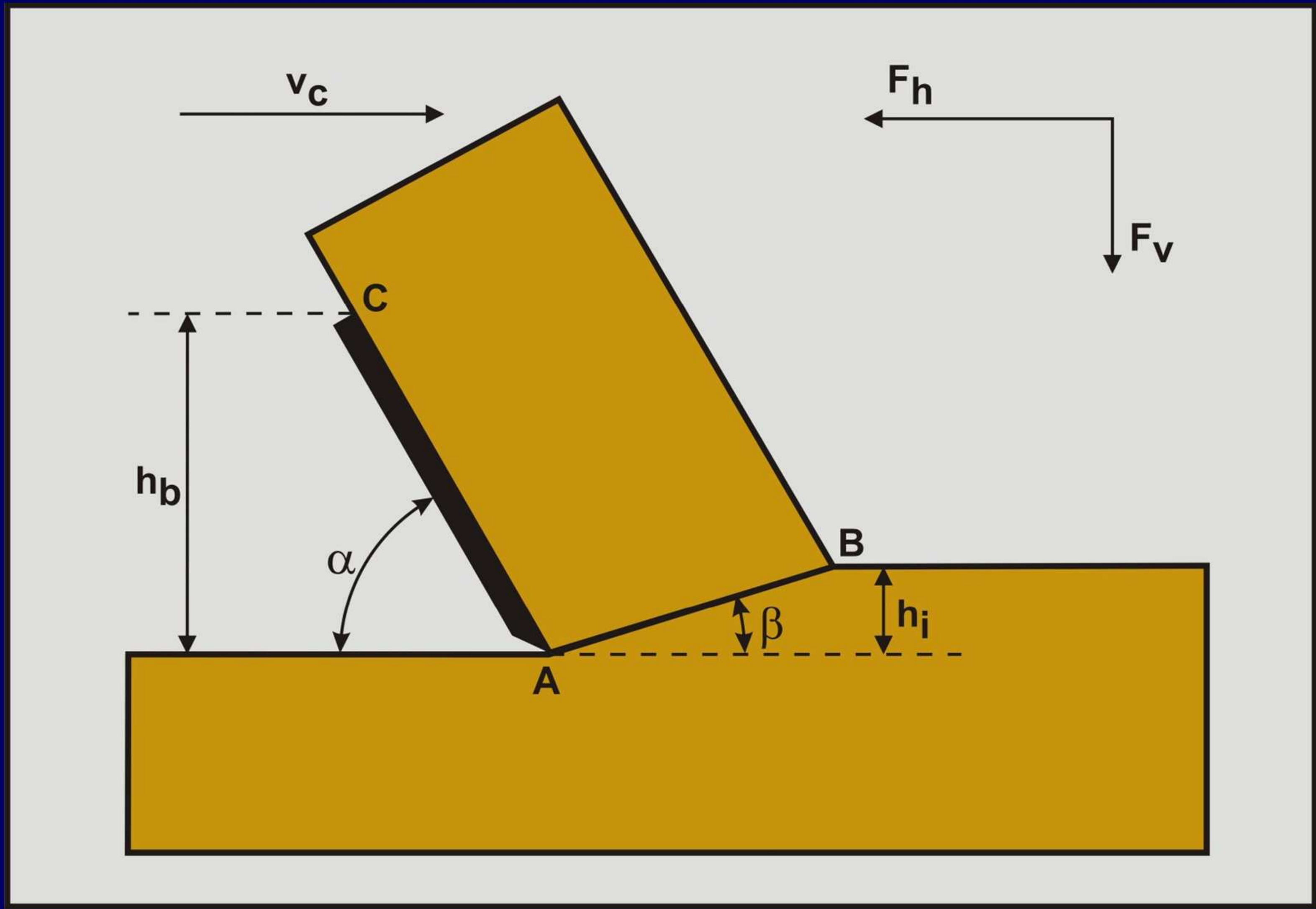
(d) Cutting angle $\alpha = 75°$

Hatamura Chijiiwa Plastic Loam 90 deg.



(e) Cutting angle $\alpha = 90°$

Definitions



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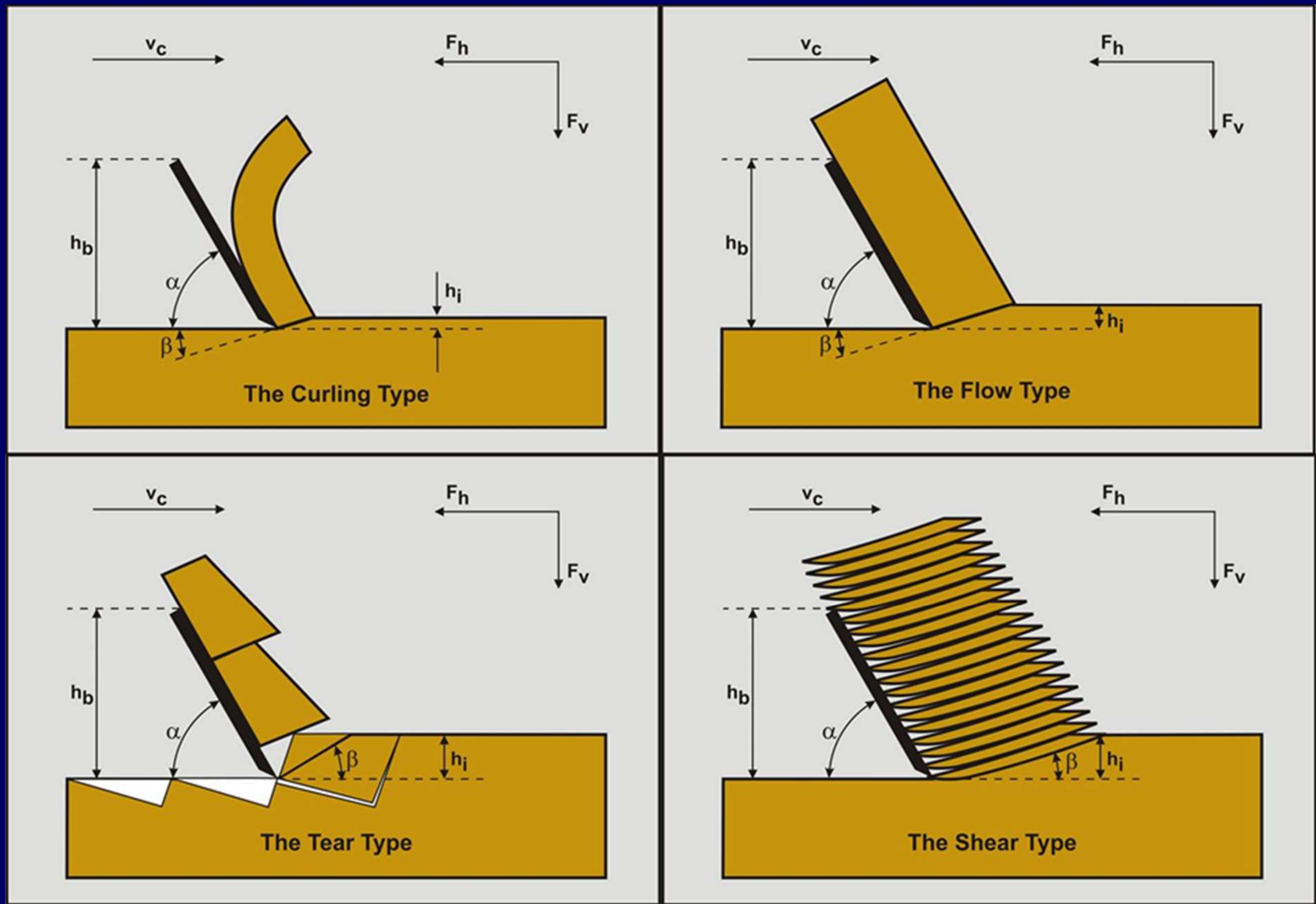
Cutting Mechanisms



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Offshore & Dredging Engineering

Cutting Forces

Faculty of 3mE - Dredging Engineering

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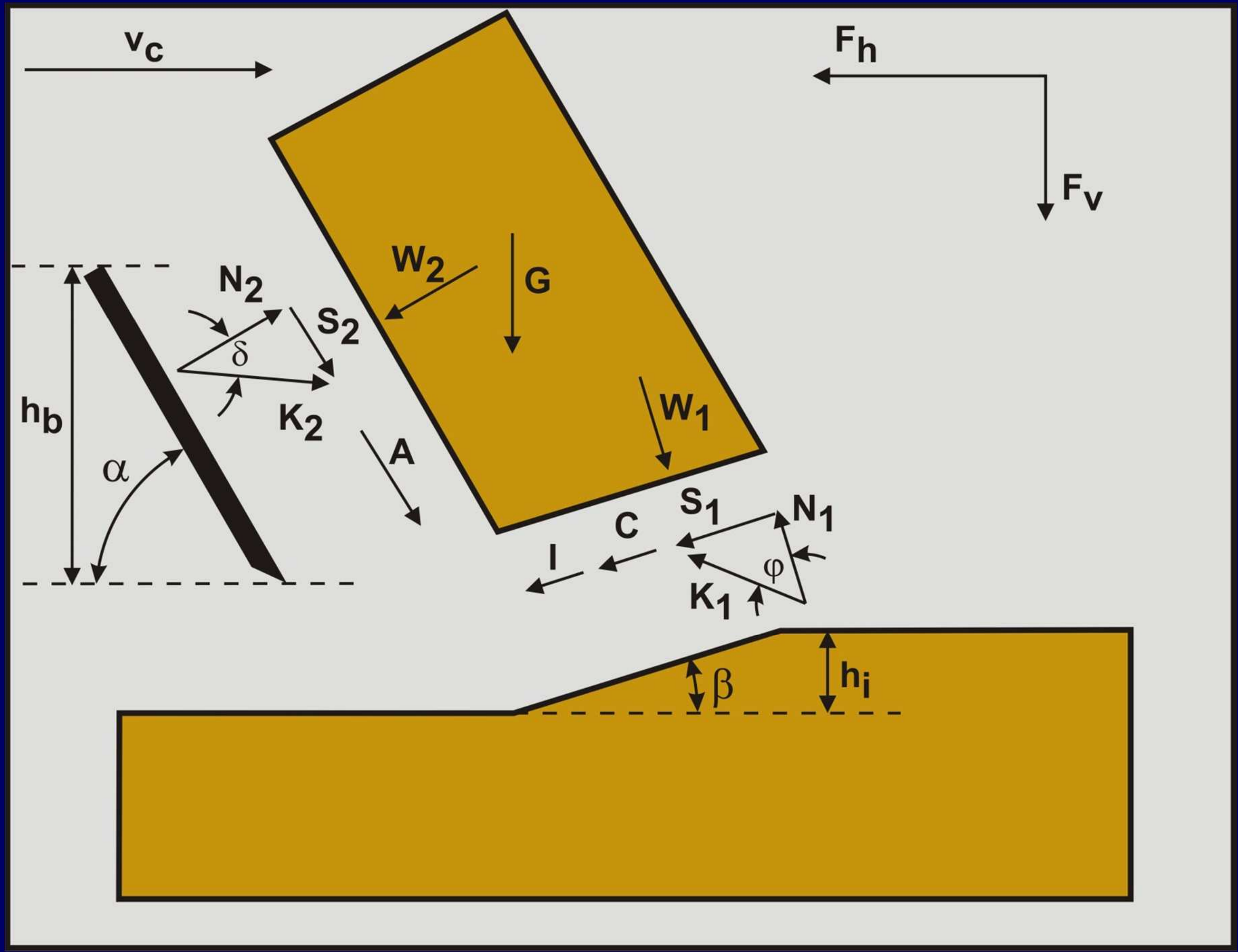
Forces on the Layer Cut



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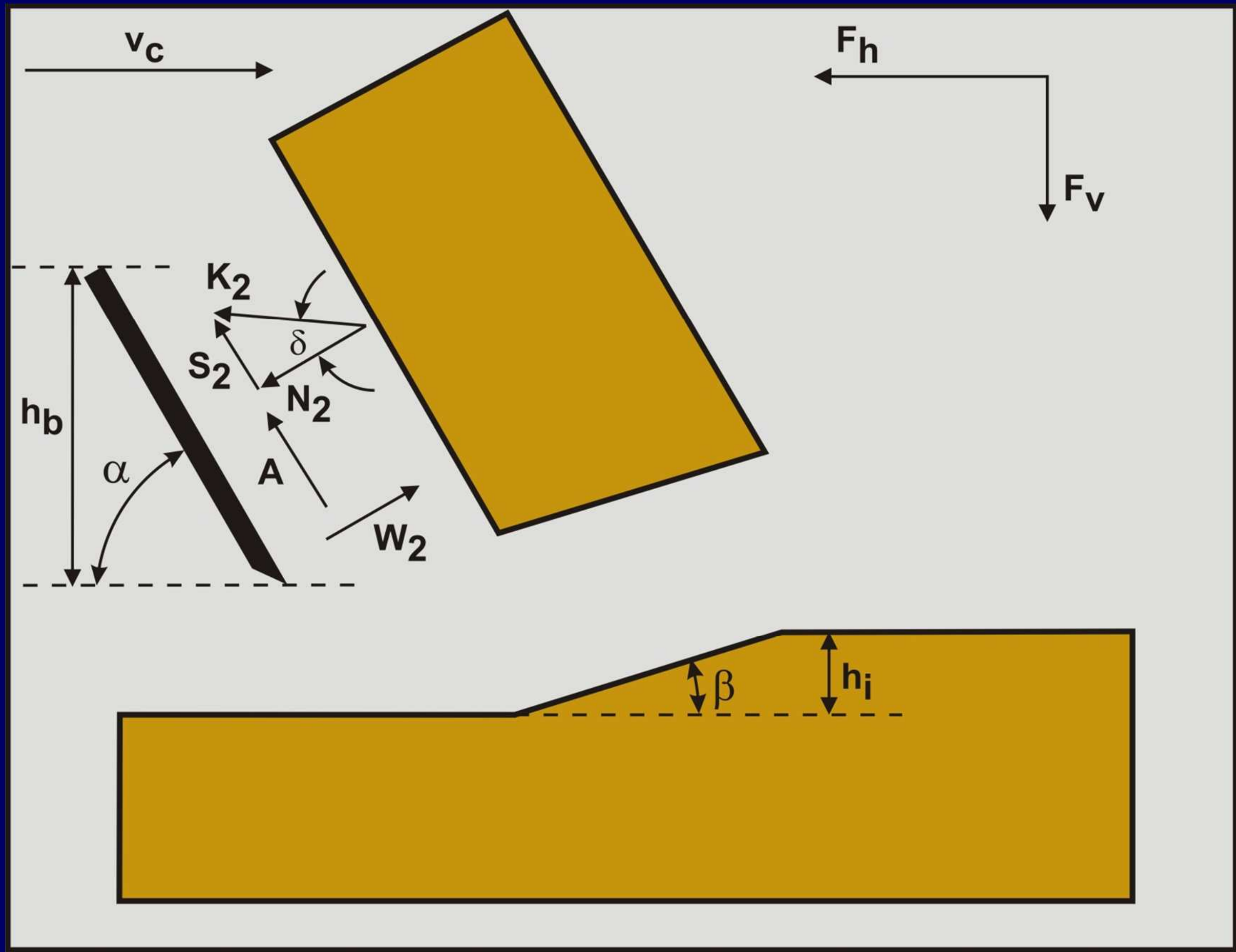
Forces on the Blade



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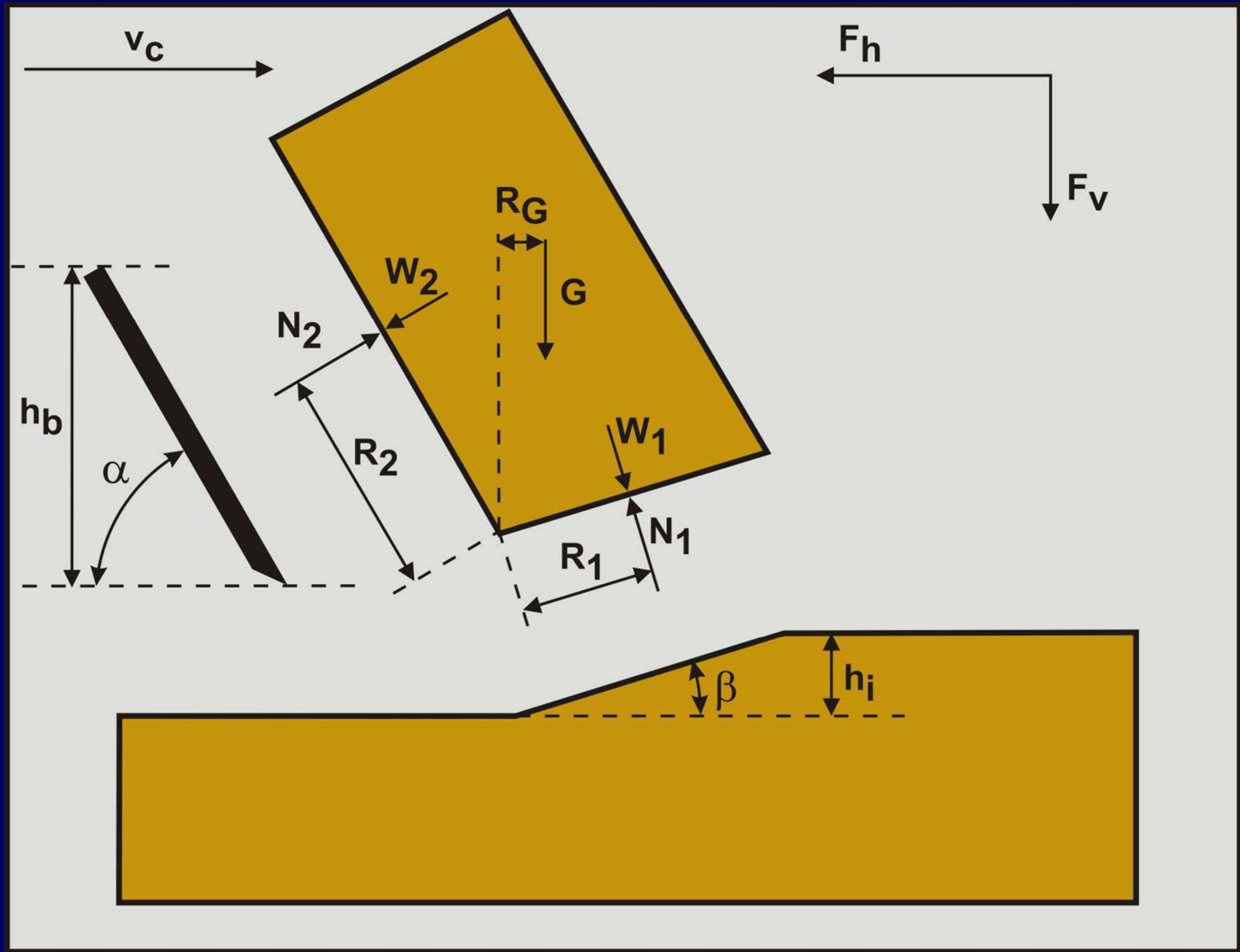
Moments



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Resulting Equations

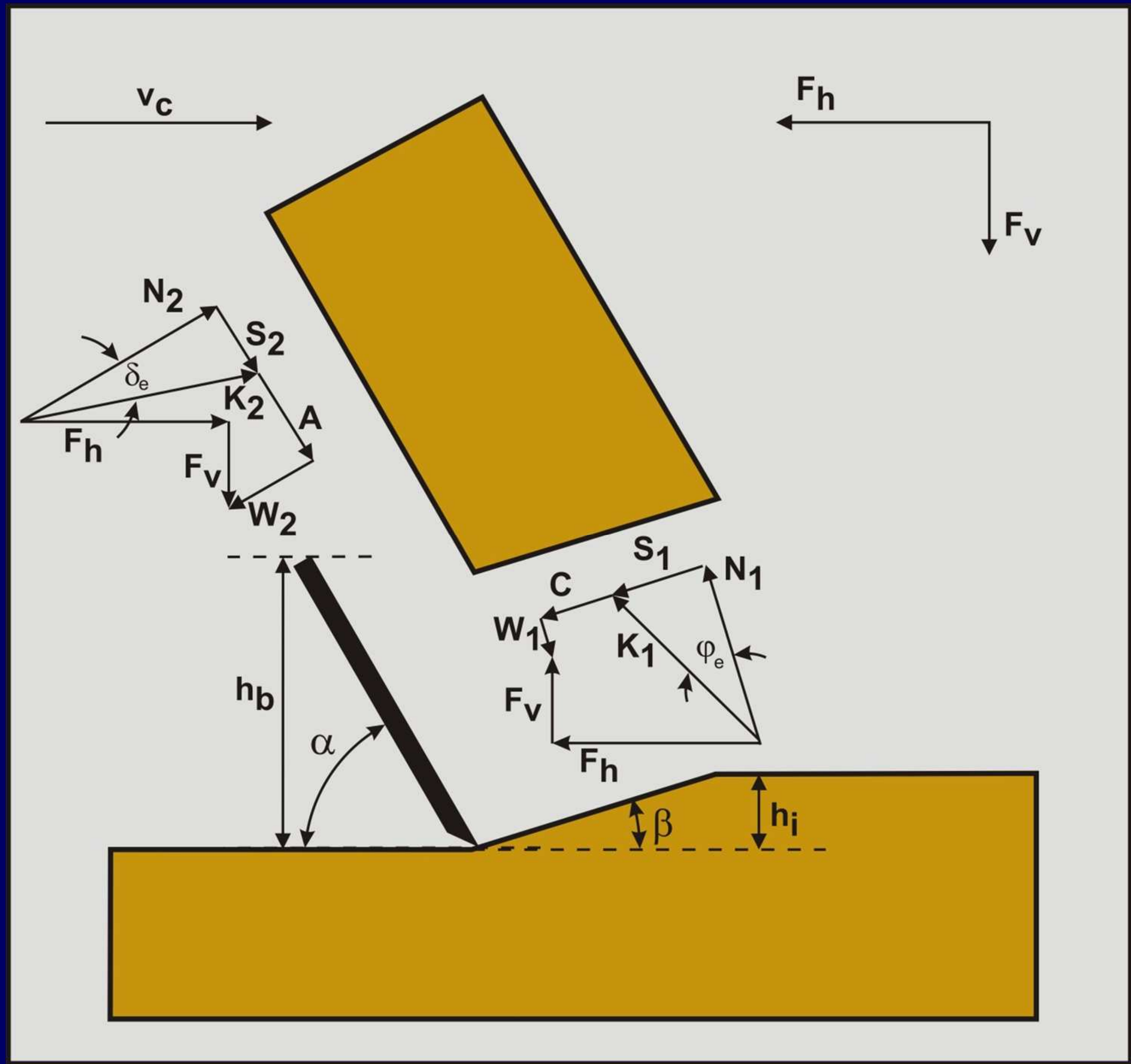
$$K_2 = \frac{W_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha+\beta+\varphi) + W_1 \cdot \sin(\varphi) + G \cdot \sin(\beta+\varphi)}{\sin(\alpha+\beta+\delta+\varphi)}$$

$$\frac{+I \cdot \cos(\varphi) + C \cdot \cos(\varphi) - A \cdot \cos(\alpha+\beta+\varphi)}{\sin(\alpha+\beta+\delta+\varphi)}$$

$$F_h = -W_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha) + K_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha+\delta) + A \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$F_v = -W_2 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + K_2 \cdot \cos(\alpha+\delta) - A \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

Vector Diagram



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Which Terms in Which Soil

	Gravity	Inertia	Pore Pressure	Cohesion	Adhesion	Friction
Dry sand						
Saturated sand						
Clay						
Atmospheric rock						
Hyperbaric rock						

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Cutting Forces with Wedge

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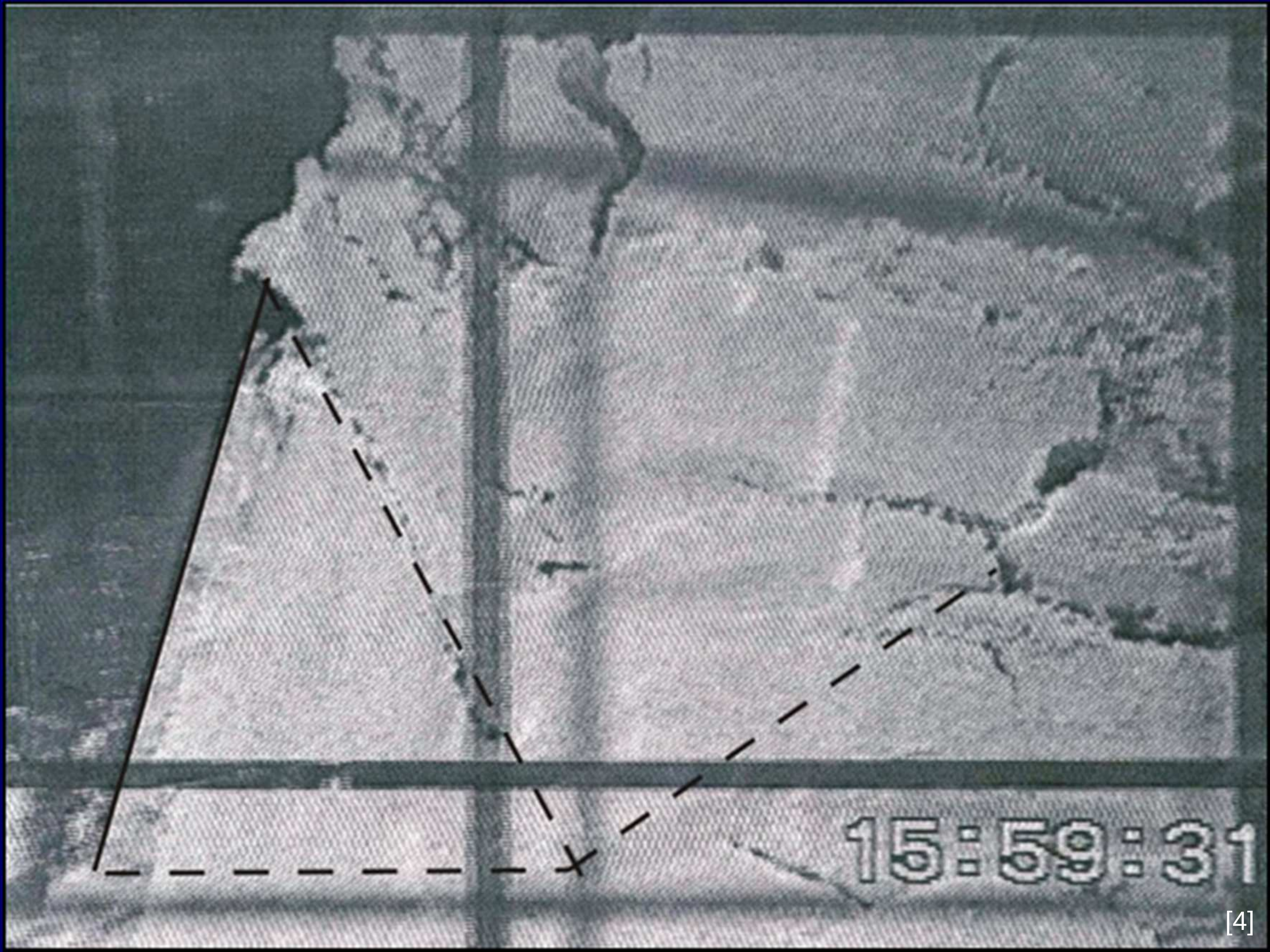
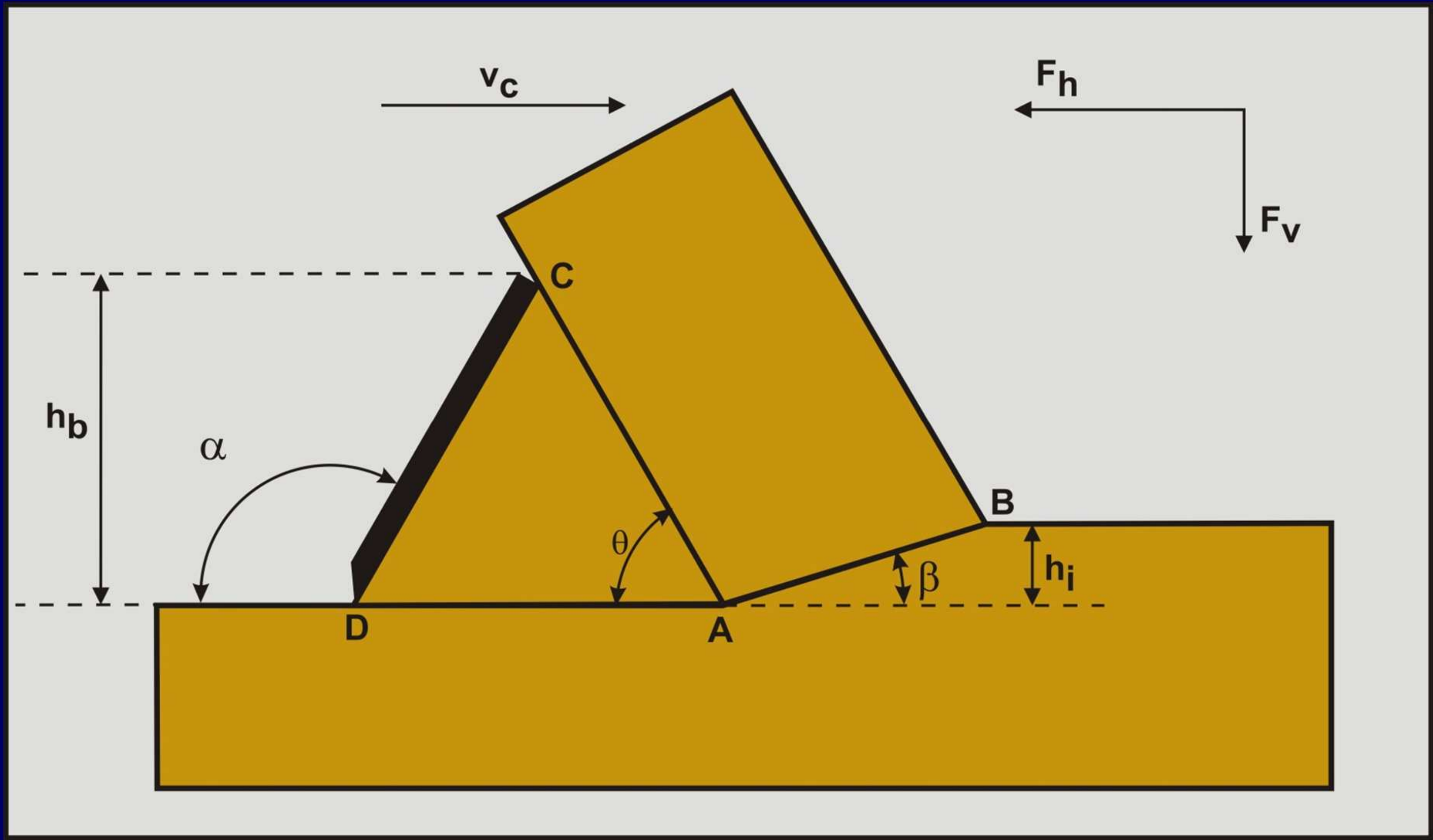
A Wedge in Dry Sand



Wedge Definitions



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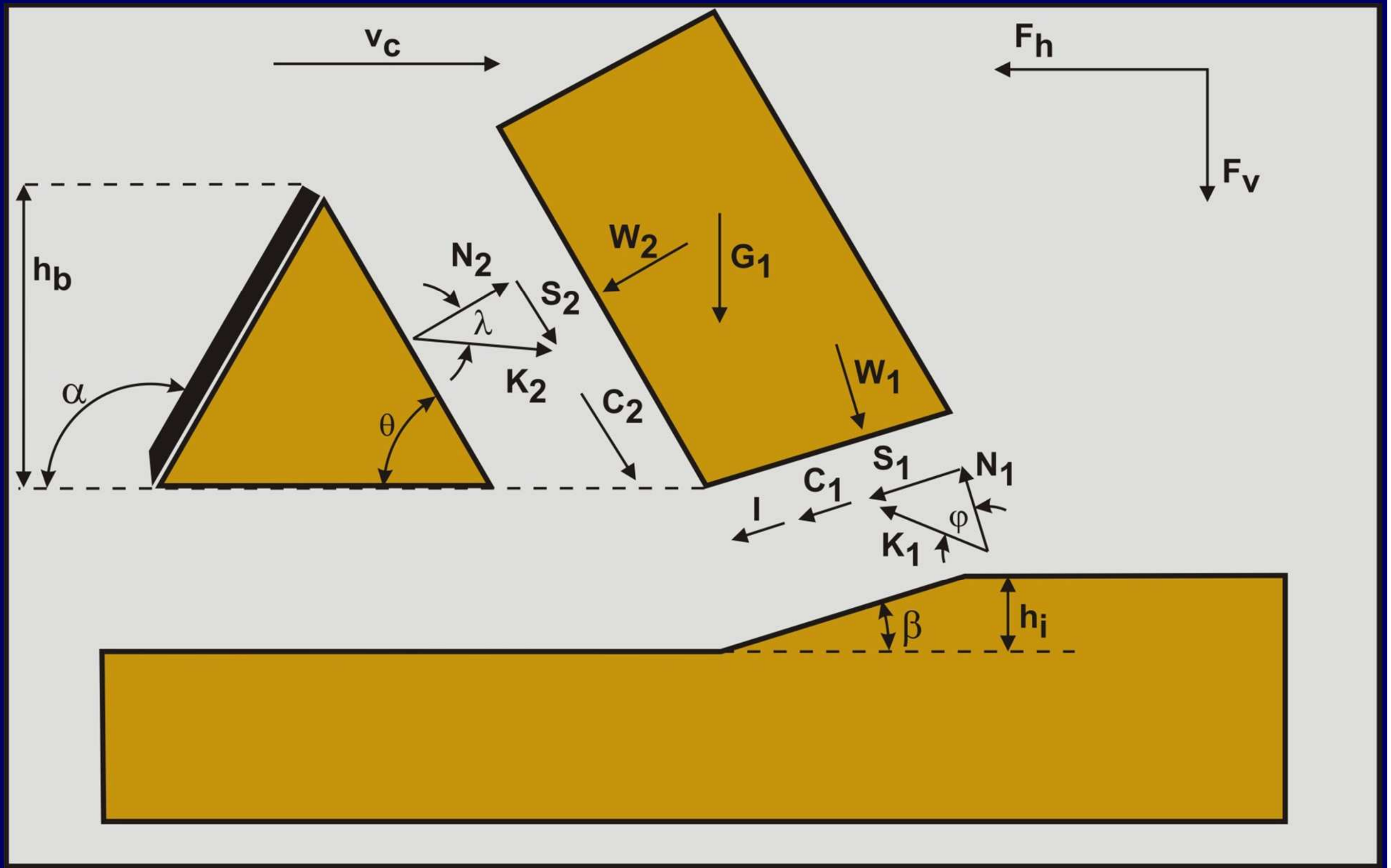
Forces on Layer Cut



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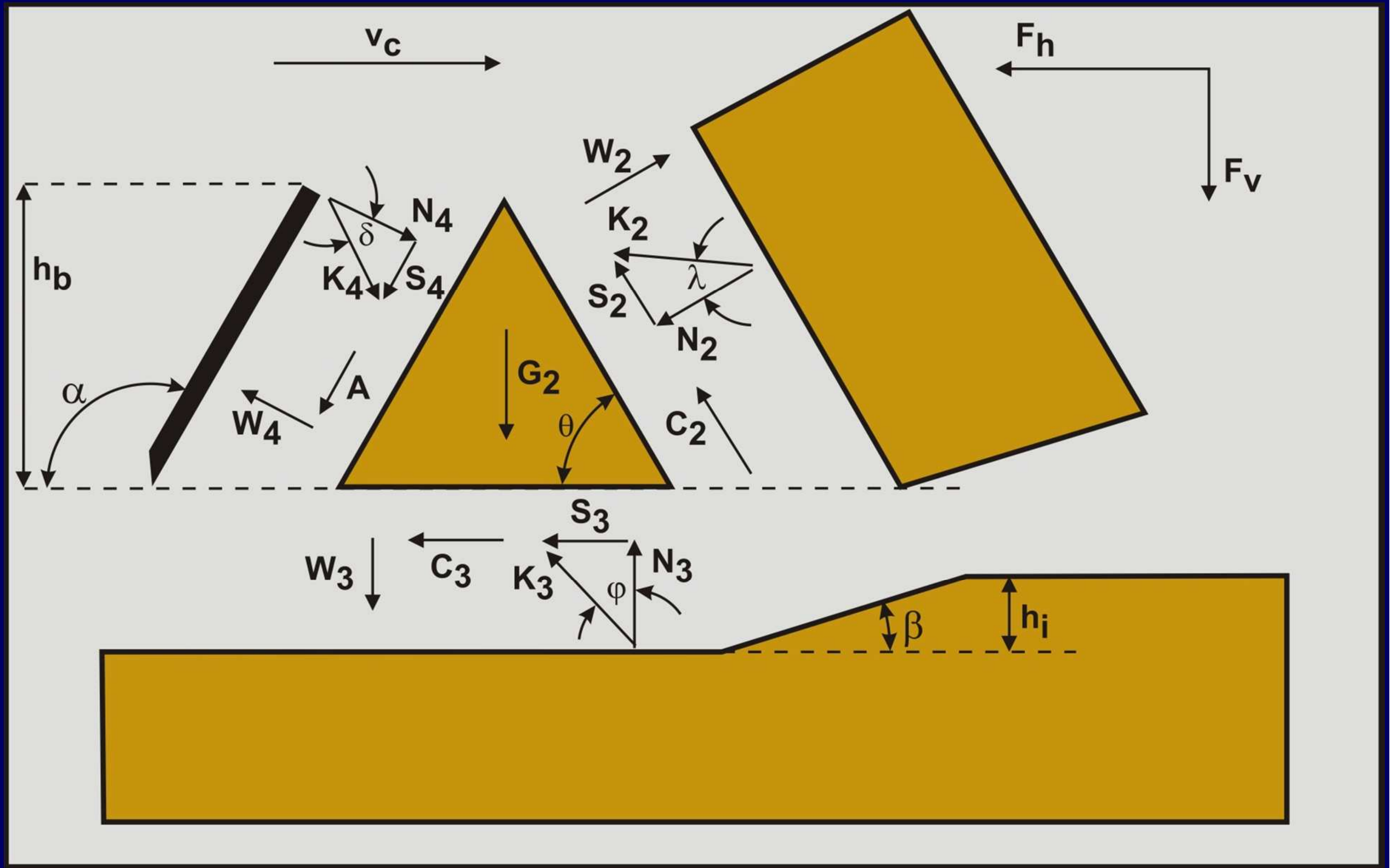
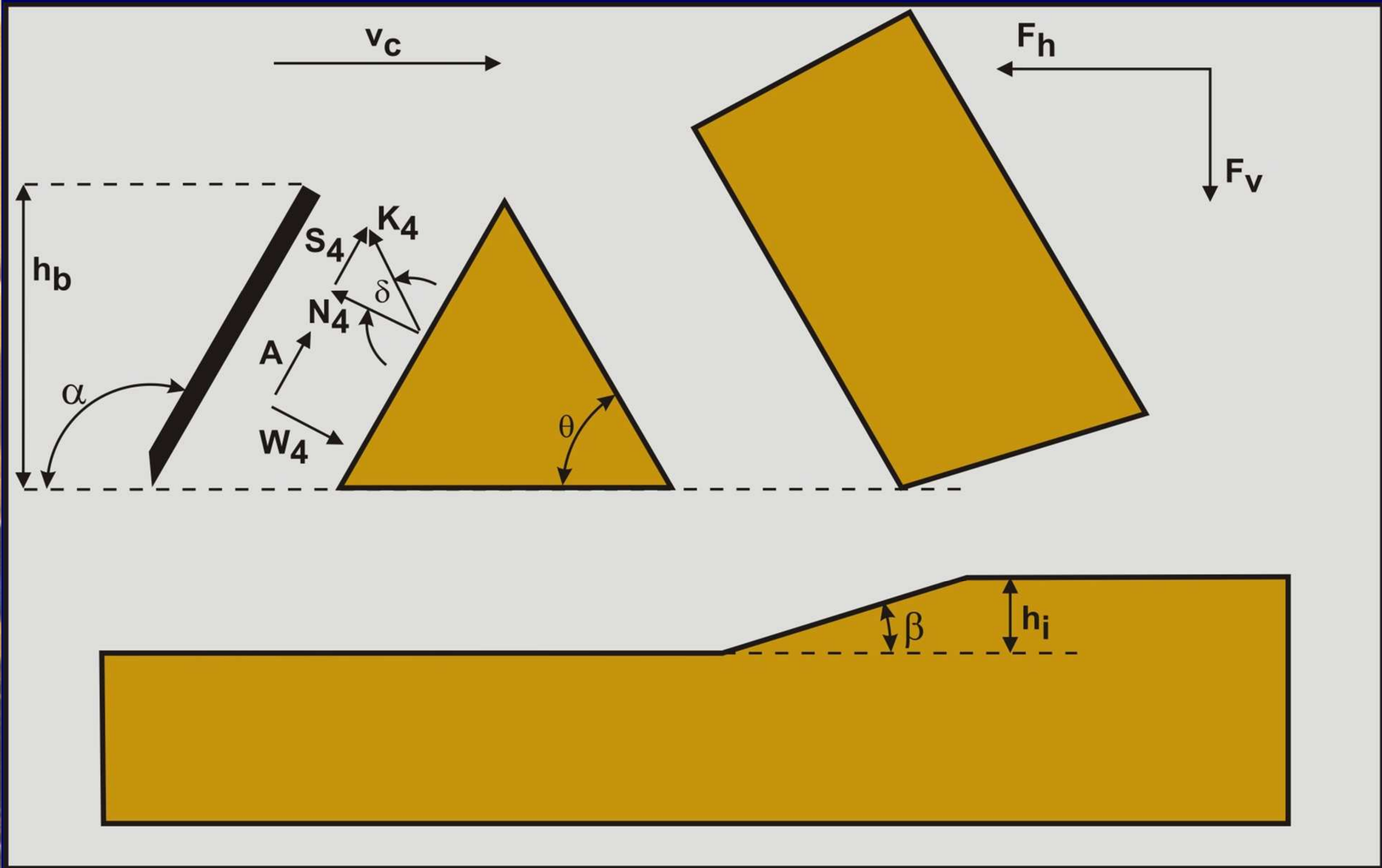
Forces on the Wedge



Forces on the Blade



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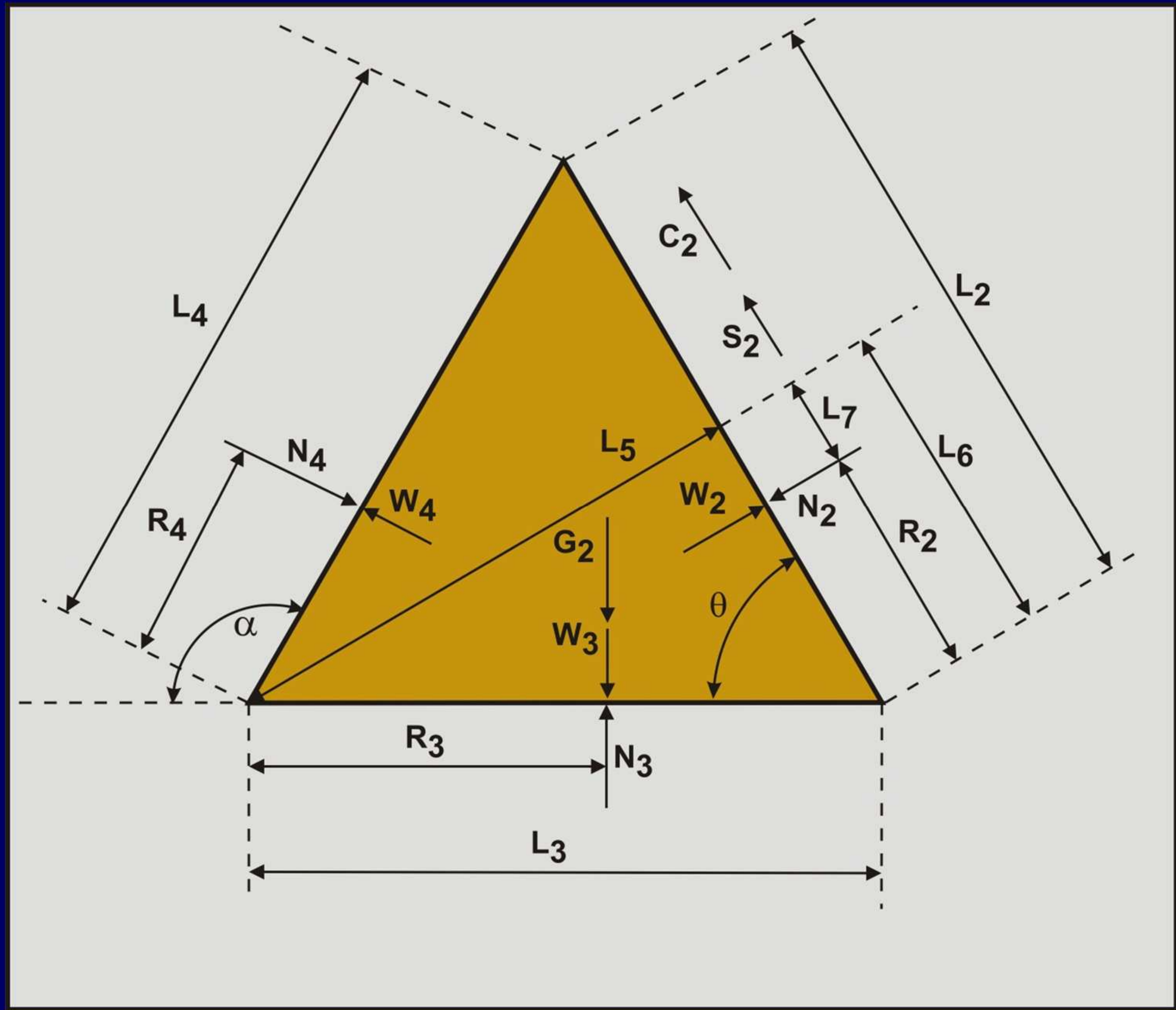
Moments on the Wedge



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Snow Plough Effect

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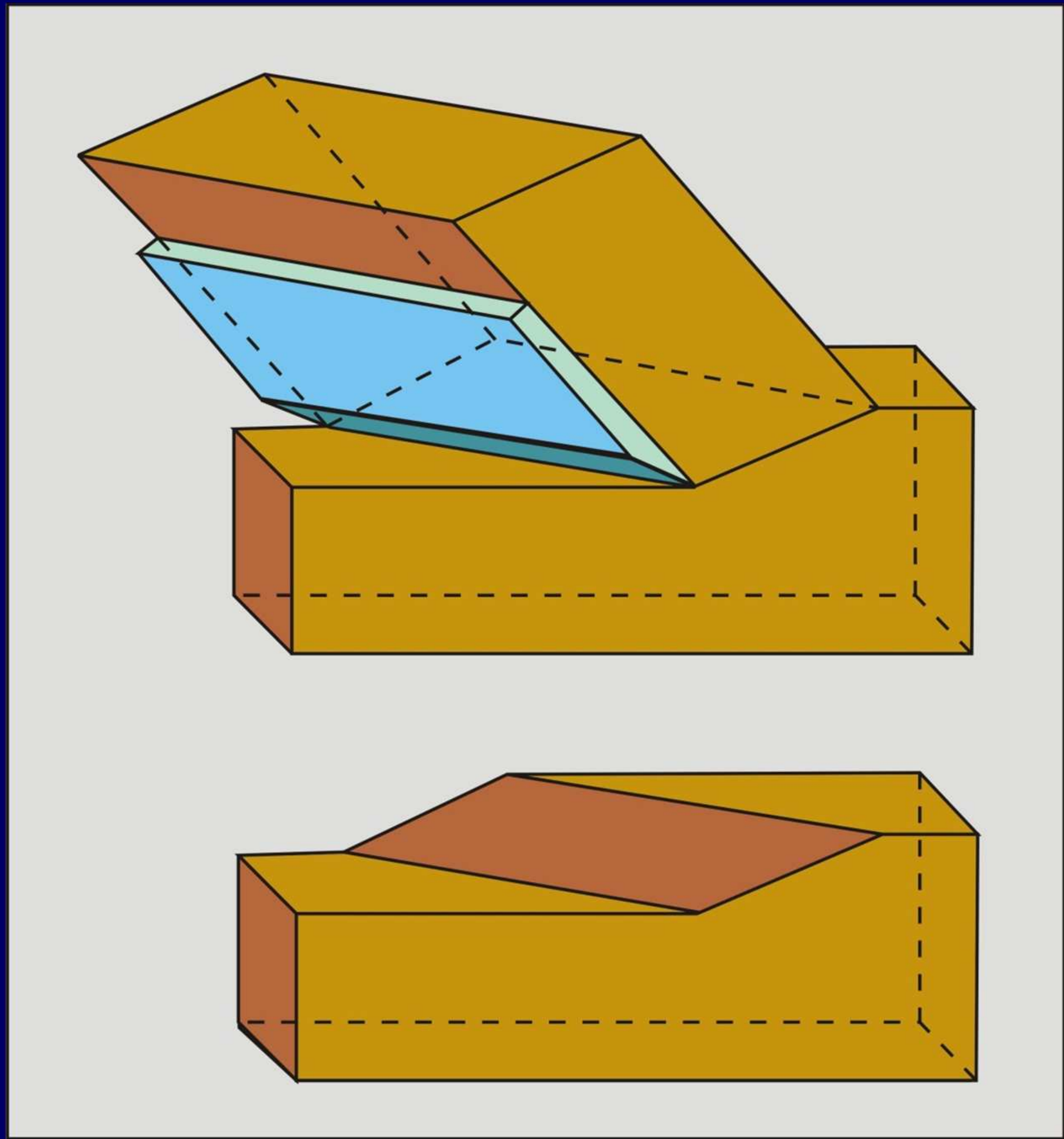
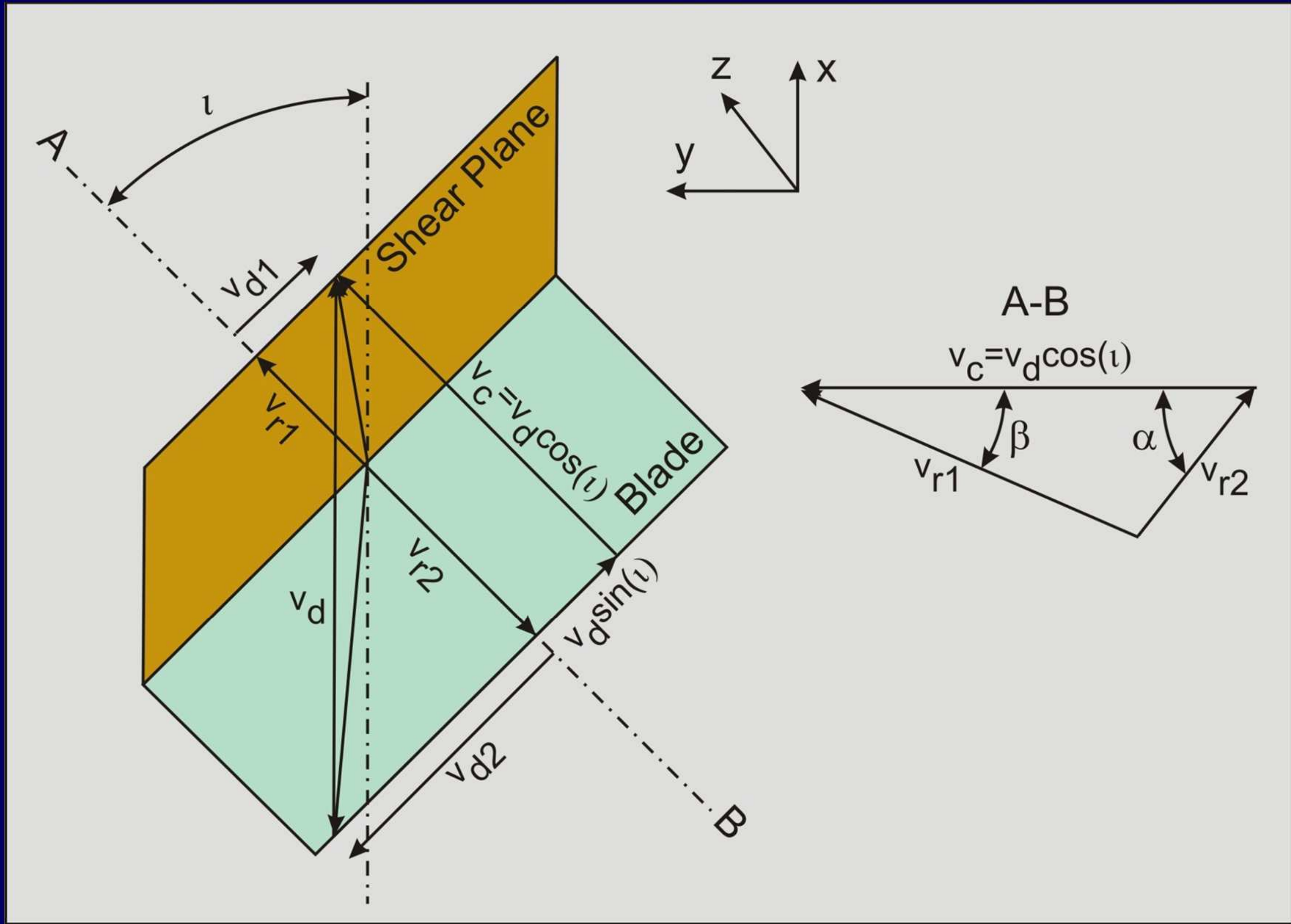
Snow Plough Effect



Snow Plough Velocities



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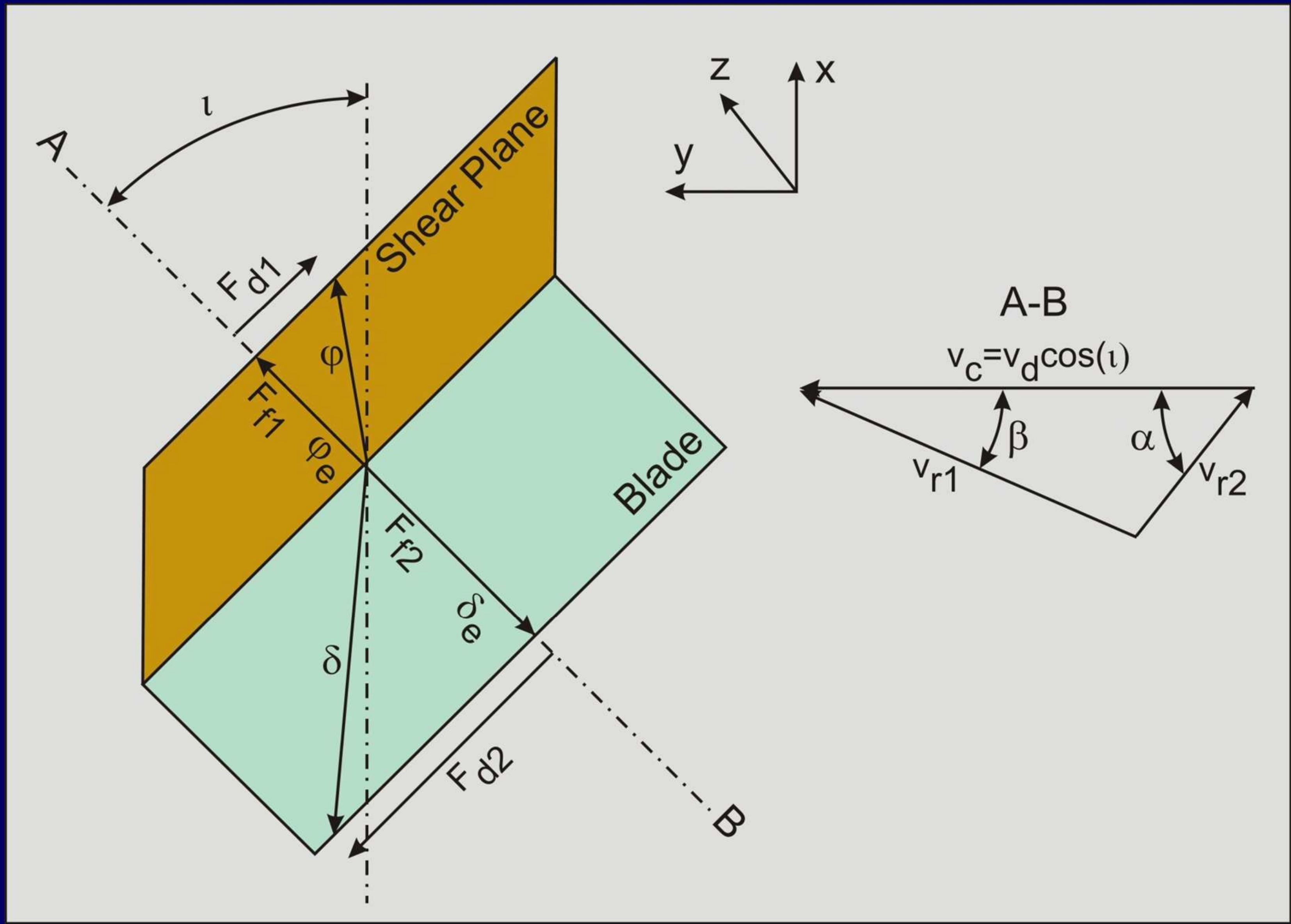
Snow Plough Forces



Effective Friction & Shear Stress

$$\tan(\varphi_e) = \tan(\varphi) \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{atn}\left(\frac{v_{d1}}{v_{r1}}\right)\right)$$

$$\tan(\delta_e) = \tan(\delta) \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{atn}\left(\frac{v_{d2}}{v_{r2}}\right)\right)$$

$$c_e = c \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{atn}\left(\frac{v_{d1}}{v_{r1}}\right)\right)$$

$$a_e = a \cdot \cos\left(\operatorname{atn}\left(\frac{v_{d2}}{v_{r2}}\right)\right)$$

Wear and 3D Effects

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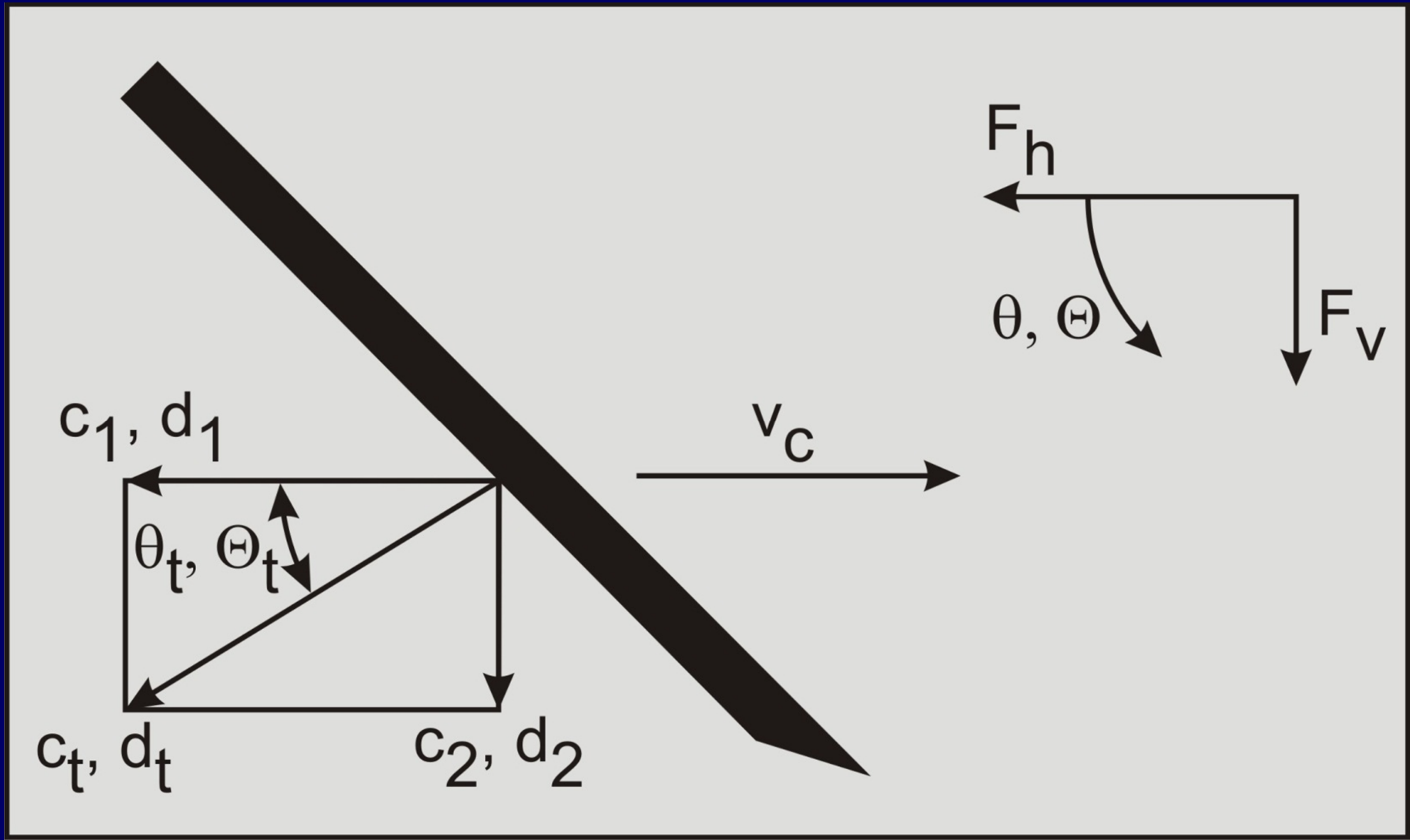
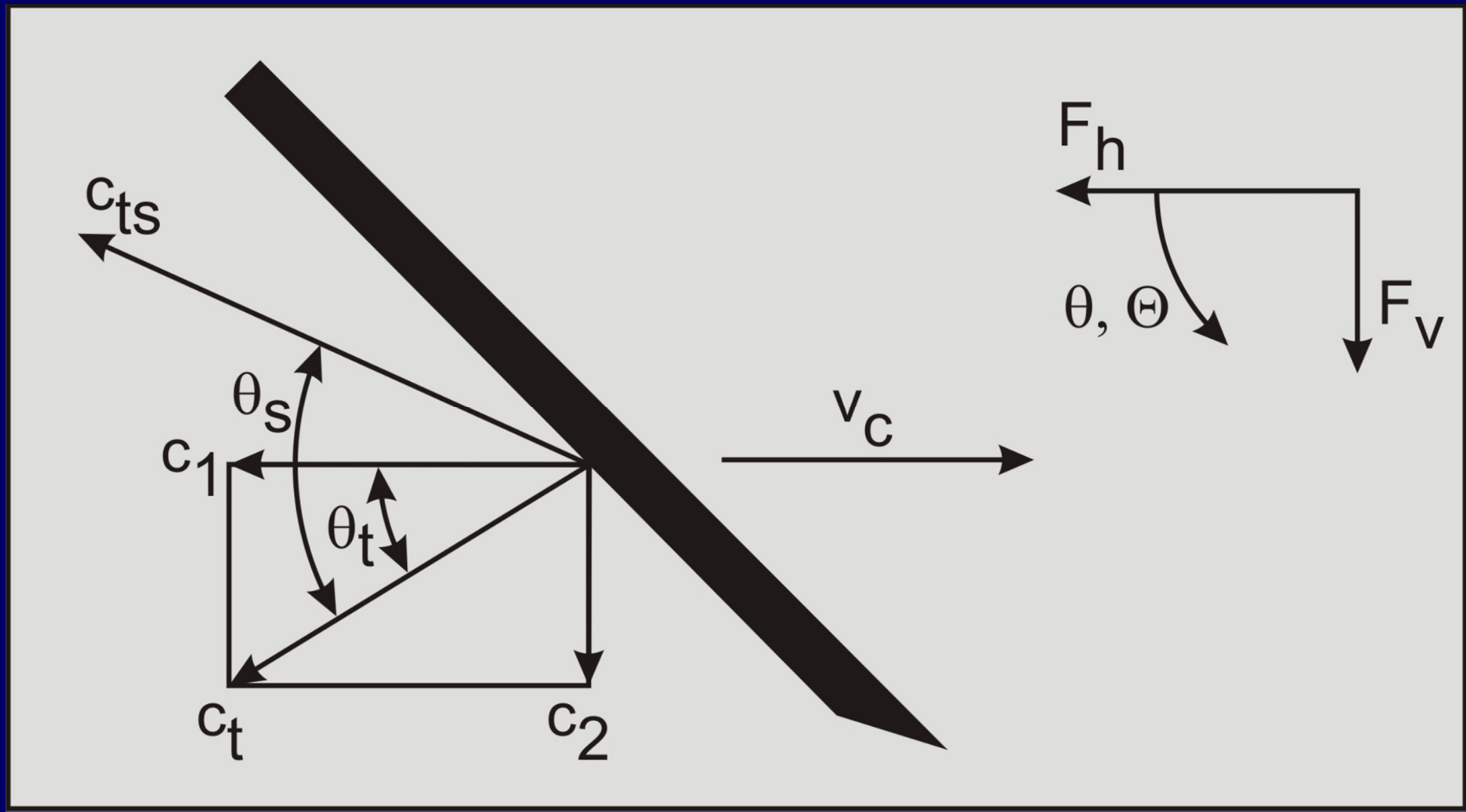
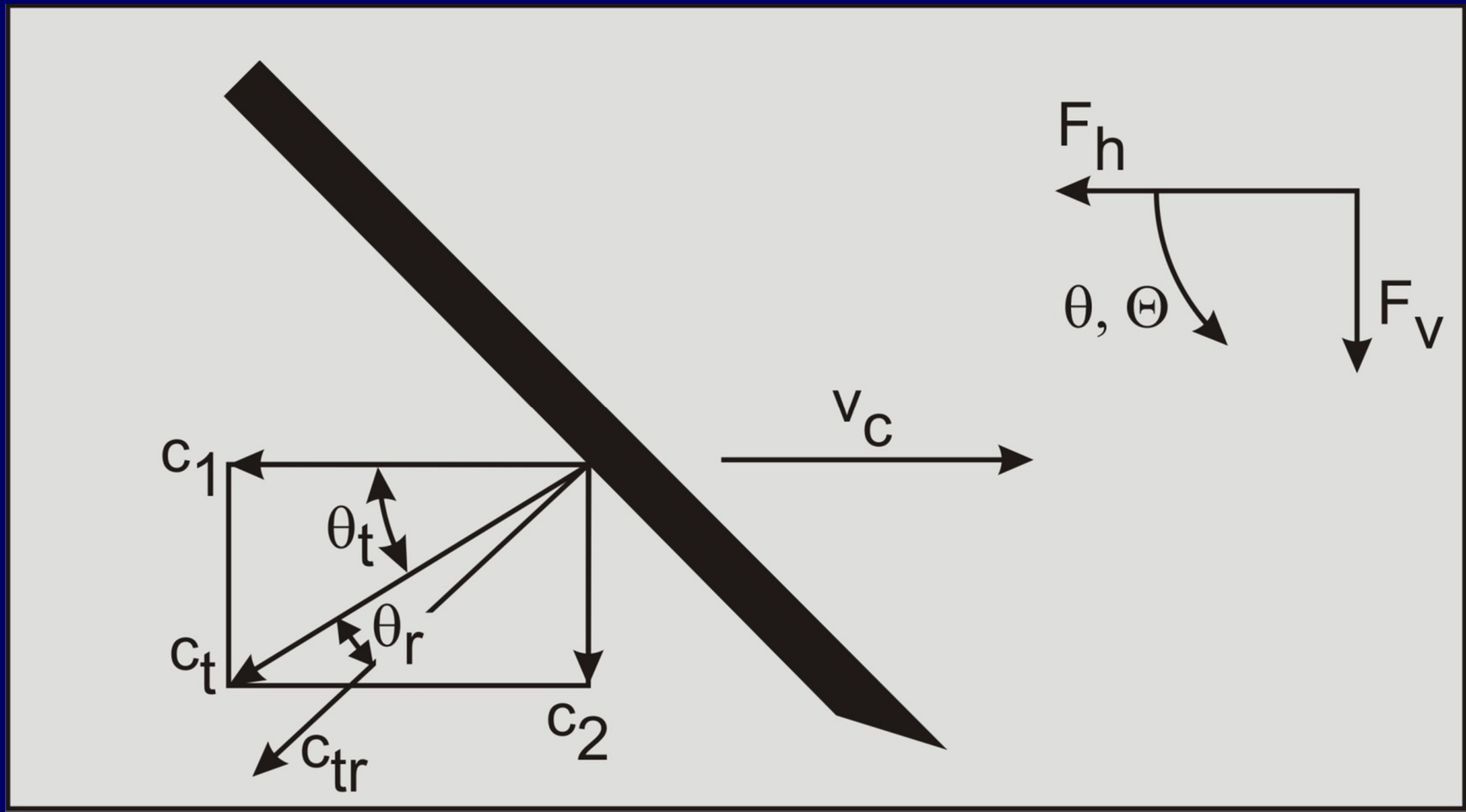


Wear



3D Effects



Questions?

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Sources images

1. A model cutter head, source: Delft University of Technology.
2. Off shore platform, source: Castrol (Switzerland) AG
3. Off shore platform, source: http://www.wireropetraining.com
4. Diagram of the failure pattern with Rake angle 120, source: TUDelft/S.A.Miedema