

# Chapter 11: Design practice for breakwater cross sections

ct5308 Breakwaters and Closure Dams

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March 29, 2012

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# Given a quarry:

- Split the rock in three categories
  - filter
  - core
  - armour
    - you make a berm breakwater
- Split the rock in many categories
  - you may define more layers

# permeability/porosity

$$\text{volumetric porosity: } n_v = 1 - \left( \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_r} \right)$$

Type and shape of units	Layer thickness $n$	Placement	Layer coefficient $k_t$	Porosity $n_v$	Source
Smooth quarry stone	2	Random	1.02	0.38	SPM
Very round quarry stone		Random	0.80	0.36	Cur/Ciria
Very round quarry stone		Special	1.05 – 1.20	0.35	Cur/Ciria
Semi-round quarry stone		Random	0.75	0.37	Cur/Ciria
Semi-round quarry stone		Special	1.10 – 1.25	0.36	Cur/Ciria
Rough quarry stone	2	Random	1.00	0.37	SPM
Rough quarry stone	> 3	Random	1.00	0.40	SPM
Irregular quarry stone		Random	0.75	0.40	Cur/Ciria
Irregular quarry stone		Special	1.05 – 1.20	0.39	Cur/Ciria
Graded quarry stone		Random	-	0.37	SPM
Cubes	2	Random	1.10	0.47	SPM
Tetrapods	2	Random	1.04	0.50	SPM
Dolosse	2	Random	0.94	0.56	SPM
Accropode	1	Special	1.3	0.52	Sogreah
Akmon	2	Random	0.94	0.50	WL

# layer thickness

$$t = n k_t D_{n50}$$

# number of elements

$$N = n k_t A (1 - n_v) D_{n50}^{-2}$$

(A is a given area)

# layer thickness tests



March 29, 2012



Carlos Bosma, nov 2001

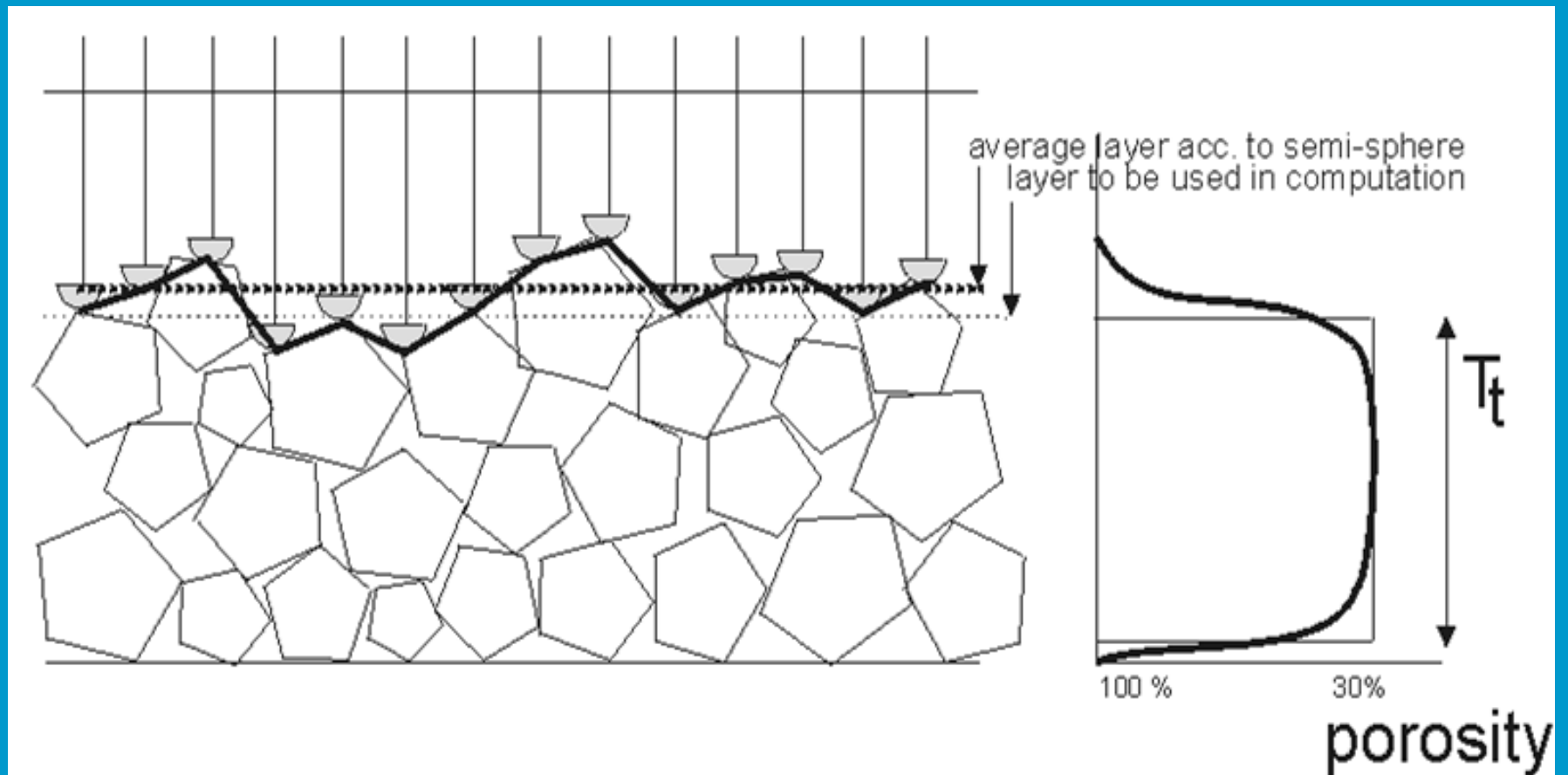
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# measuring the top of the layer

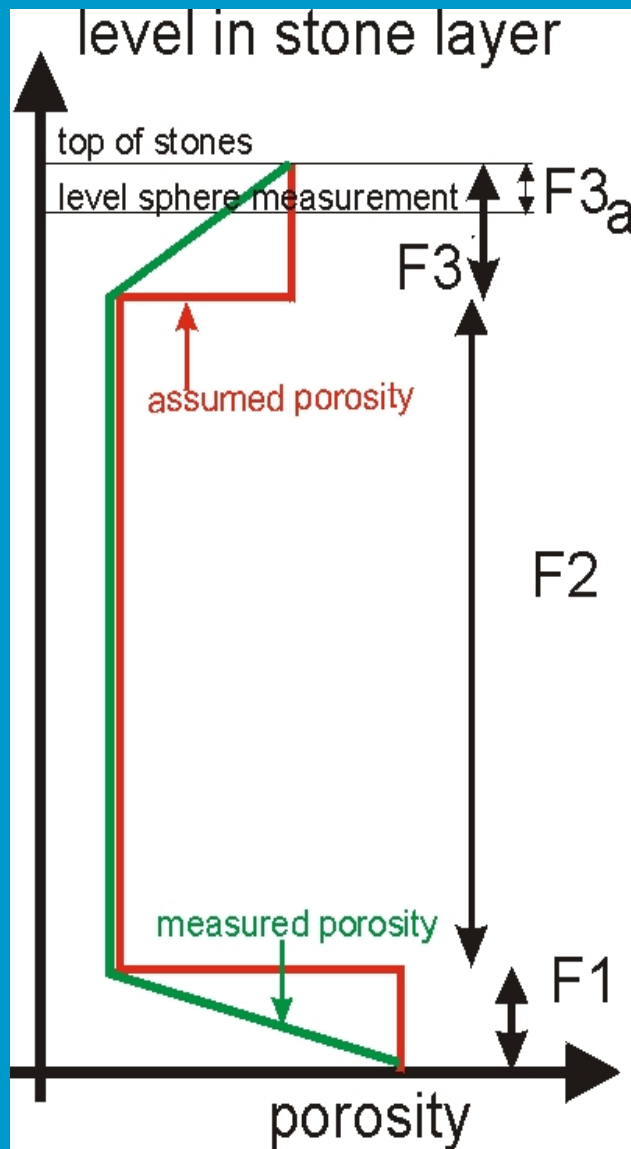


Carlos Bosma, nov 2001

# measuring the top







$$F1 = 0.275 D_n$$

$$F3 = 0.740 D_n$$

$$F3a \text{ (sphere)} = 0.462 D_n$$

$$F3a \text{ (pin)} = 0.667 D_n$$

Volumetric layer thickness:

$$F2 + 0.14 D_n + 0.37 D_n = F2 + 0.51 D_n$$

Measured layer thickness:

$$0.275 D_n + F2 + 0.278 D_n = F2 + 0.553 D_n$$

Difference:  $0.043 D_n$

Carlos Bosma, nov 2001



<b>Heavy aggregates</b>	Normal concrete	Heavy density concrete
Density in air (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.4	4.0
Density in water(t/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.4	3.0
10 tonnes in water (m <sup>3</sup> )	7.14	3.33
In air this corresponds to (tonnes)	17.14	13.32
Volume decrease when using Heavy density concrete	55%	
Decrease of weight in air	22%	
@325 kg/m <sup>3</sup> – total cement required for 10 tonnes	3220	1082
Decrease in cement consumption for 10 tonnes of weight	1238	1082
Decrease in cement consumption in %	55%	

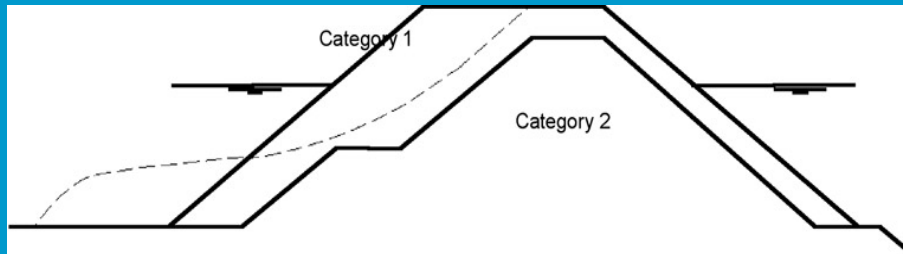
# Sines breakwater (110 ton Antifer blocks)



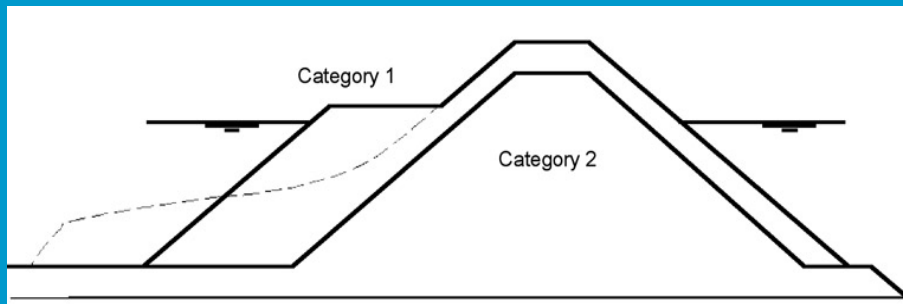
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# breakwater and berms

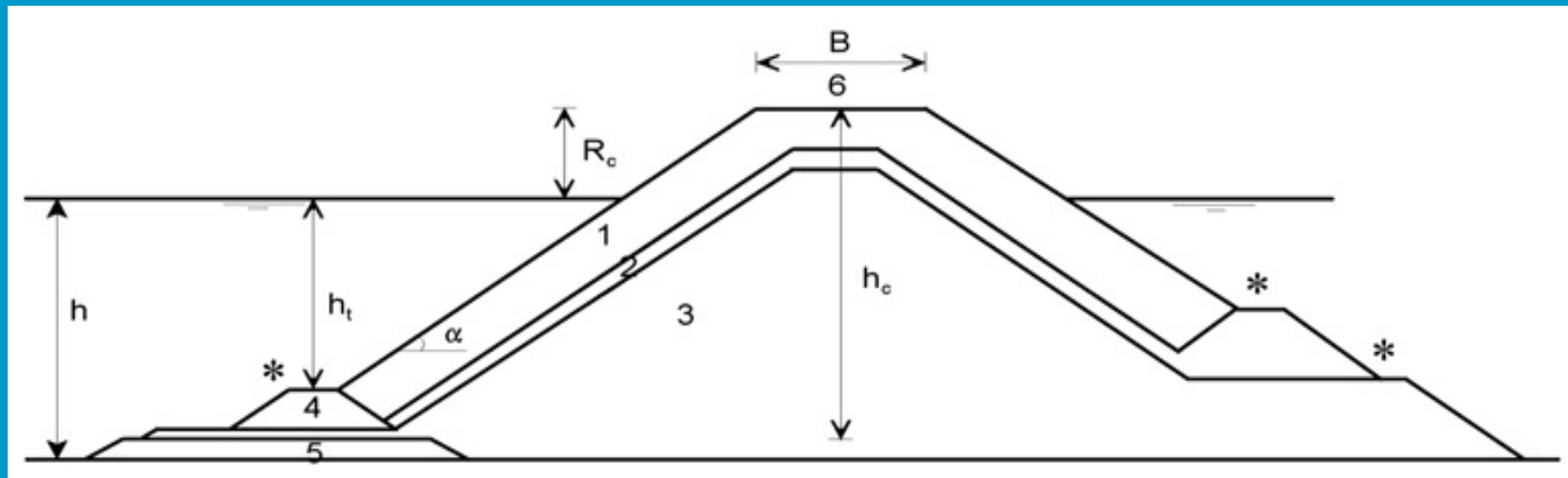


**high berm**



**berm at msl**

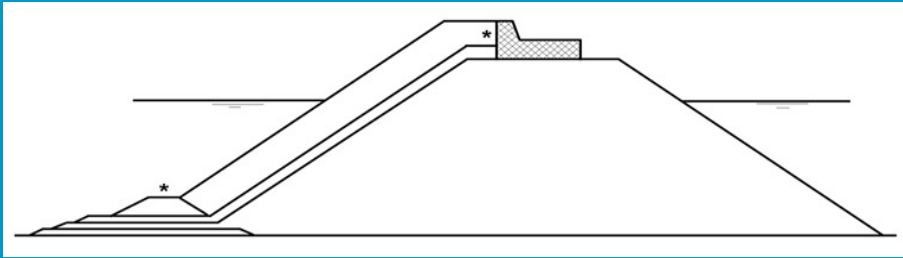
# definition sketch of cross section



high or low crest  
crest design  
rock or concrete armour

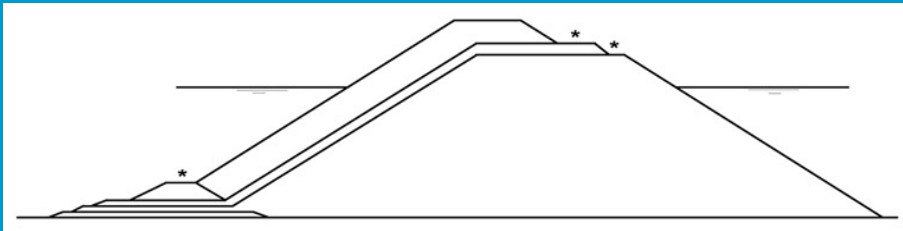
tolerances  
armour layer  
crest  
first under layer

toe berm  
core  
filter

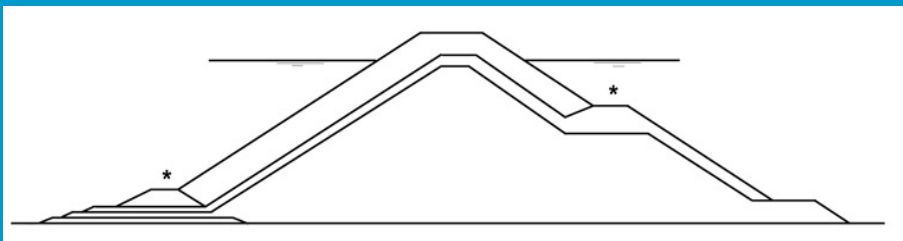


# overtopping

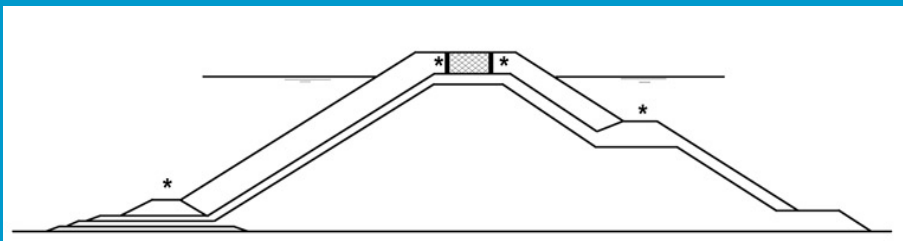
light overtopping (with cap)



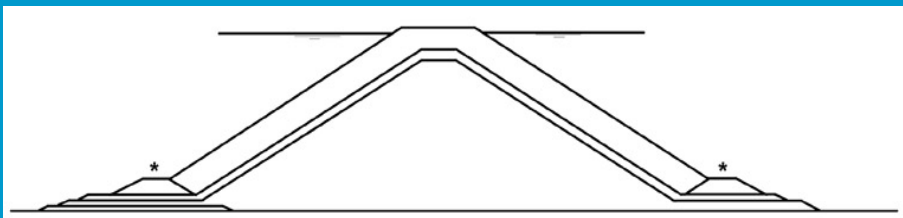
light overtopping



moderate overtopping

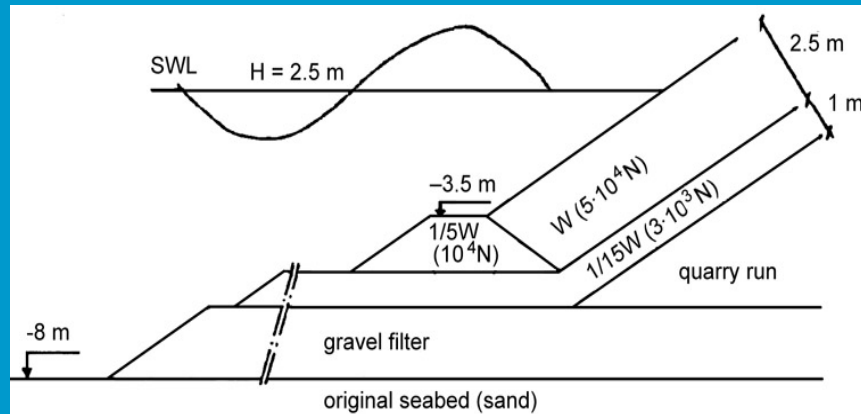


moderate overtopping  
(with cap)



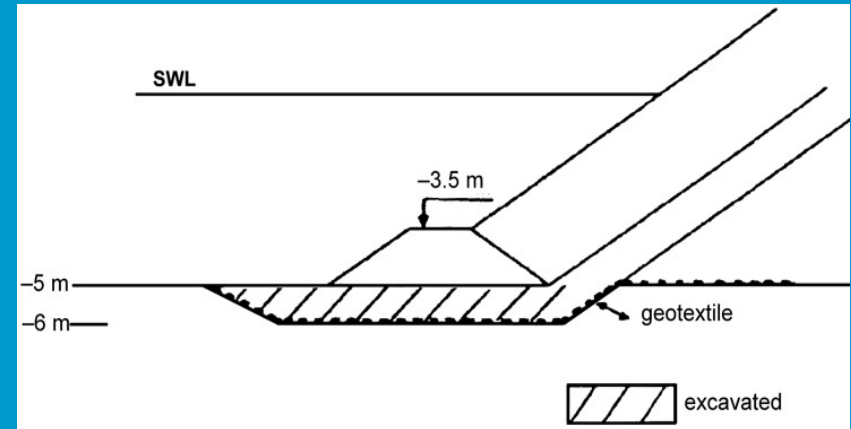
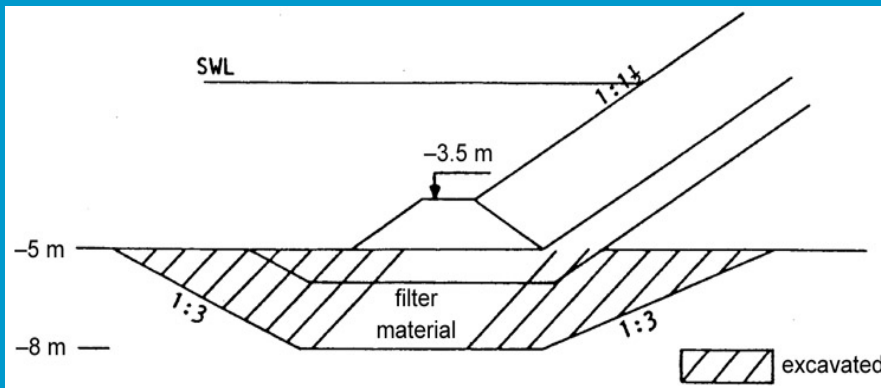
severe overtopping

# various toe solutions



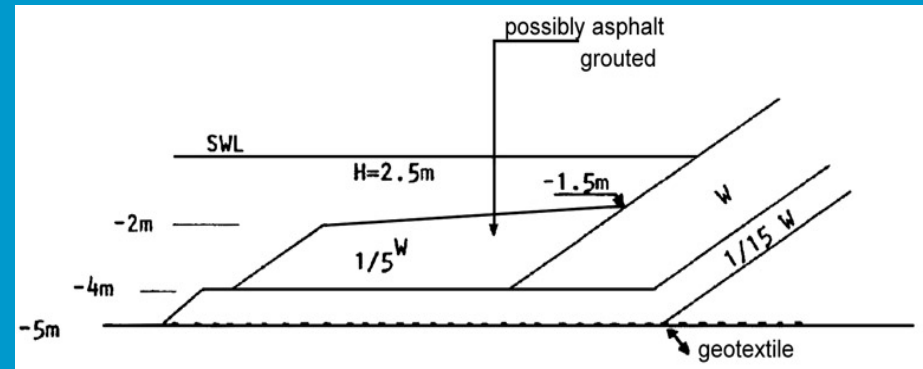
classic solution

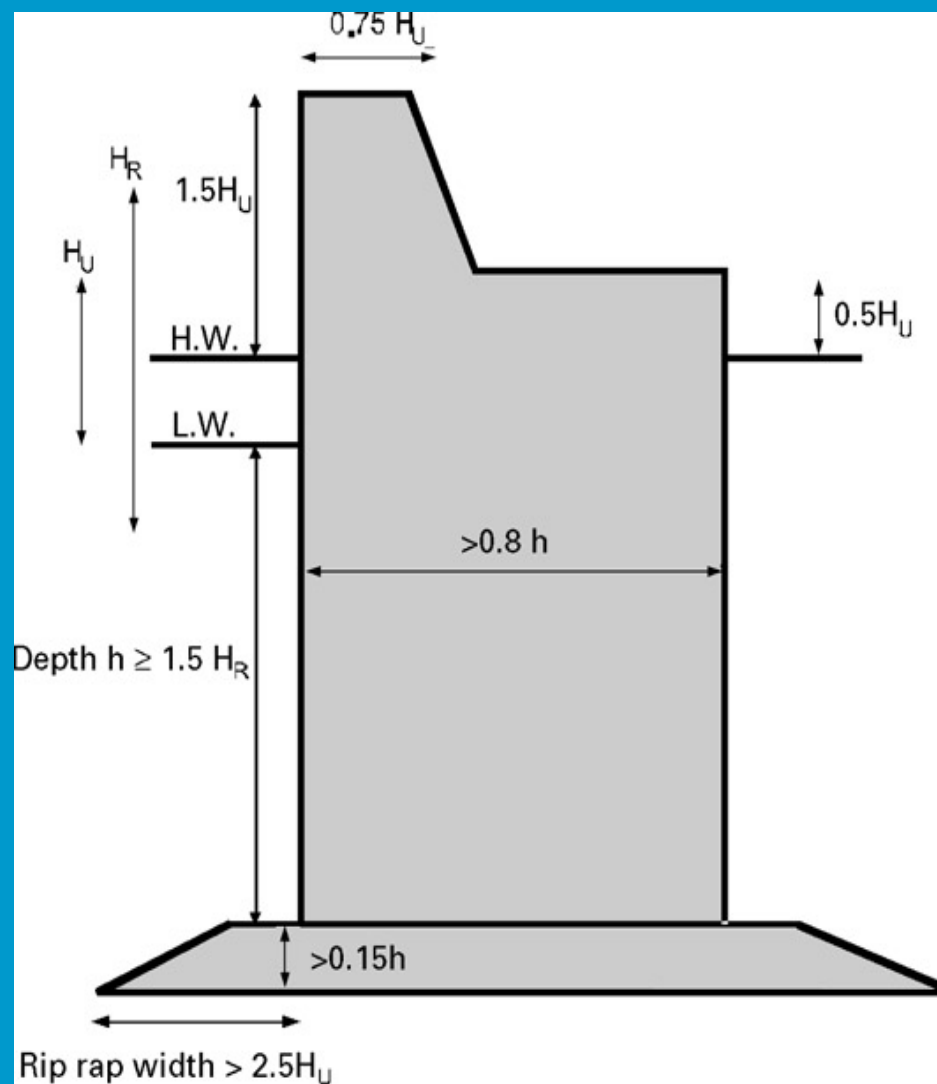
dredged trench, gravel



dredged trench, geotextile

no excavation, geotextile and increased berm





# monolithic breakwater

New PIANC guidelines  
available



