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Ain Shams University

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Wave Energy Dissipation by Using Some Different Types of Breakwaters

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree
of Master of Science in Civil Engineering
(Irrigation and Hydraulics)

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Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Civil Engineering (Irrigation and Hydraulics), Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis in the irrigation and hydraulics department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University from September 2019 to September 2021. and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

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Abstract

This research investigates the effectiveness of three different types of permeable breakwaters experimentally (floating breakwaters, submerged breakwaters, and piled breakwaters), as often overestimated during the design process. Choosing the appropriate type of breakwater is one of the main concerns in the design of shore protection or energy dissipation measures. Several factors affect the selection of the breakwater's type, such as the water depth at the site of the breakwater (y), the wave period (T), the wave height (H), soil conditions, and available material near the site. Different physical models have been tested under a various wave and water depth conditions to examine the efficiency of the three types of breakwaters with varying draught in floating models, crest freeboards in submerged models, and transverse spacing, arrangement, and geometry in piled models. The results show that the transmission coefficient, which is the most dominant factor in representing the effectiveness of breakwaters, decreases with increasing wave steepness and relative water depths for all types of breakwaters. Also, it decreases with increasing relative draught depth and relative breakwater width for floating breakwaters. It decreases with increasing relative crest freeboard and relative crest width for the submerged breakwaters. Finally, it decreases with increasing relative pile diameter, staggering piles, and using suspended breakwaters (adding horizontal strips suspended on the piles).

From studying the comparison between the three types, it was clear that floating breakwaters give much the same efficiency as submerged breakwaters, although more economically, especially if applicable in deep-water depths or on poor foundations at the seafloor. Suspended breakwaters

provide good results when compared to closely spaced piles breakwaters. A general comparison was made between the three types regarding their efficiency in dissipating wave energy, their environmental impacts on marine life in the short and long terms, and their impacts on sediment transport and water quality and also compared to each other according to ease of installation, the effect of scouring, and the economic aspects.

Keywords: Breakwaters, Floating Breakwater, Submerged breakwaters, Piles Breakwaters, Wave energy dissipation, Marine Structures, Shore Protection.

Table of Contents

Researcher Data	ii
Statement.....	iii
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vii
List of Figures.....	ix
List of Tables	xiii
List of Abbreviations.....	xiv
List of symbols.....	xiv
Chapter 1	16
1 Introduction	16
1.1 Problem definition	16
1.2 Research objective	16
1.3 Research activities	18
1.4 Outline of the study	19
Chapter 2	20
2 Literature Review	20
2.1 Theoretical background	20
2.2 Wave Protection	28
2.3 Wave Structure Interaction	28
2.4 Previous studies on floating breakwater (FB).....	30
2.5 Previous studies on submerged breakwater (SB).....	43
2.6 Previous studies on piles breakwater (PB)	51
Chapter 3	69
3 Experimental Work	69
3.1 Dimensional Analysis	69

3.2	Similarity analysis	72
3.3	Wave flume	74
3.4	Measurement Devices	77
3.1.1	Wave gauge	77
3.1.2	Printing graphs	79
3.5	Test Setup	81
Chapter 4	95
4	Analysis of Results and Discussion.....	95
4.1	Introduction.....	95
4.2	Analysis of floating breakwater results.	95
4.3	Analysis of submerged breakwater results.	102
4.4	Analysis of piled breakwater results	109
Chapter 5	118
5	Comparison Between the Three Types of Breakwaters	118
Chapter 6	122
6	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	122
6.1	Conclusions	122
6.2	Recommendations.....	126
References	127
Appendix	A-1

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 Sketch for box type floating breakwater	17
Figure 1-2 Sketch for submerged breakwater.....	17
Figure 1-3 Sketch for piles breakwater	18
Figure 2-1 The sine wave function.....	20
Figure 2-2 Different type of wave breaking on a slope.....	23
Figure 2-3 Spilling wave breaking on a gentle slope with $\xi < 0.2$	23
Figure 2-4 Plunging wave breaking on a steep slope with $0.2 < \xi < 2$	24
Figure 2-5 The (linearized) basic equations for the linear wave theory (Holthuijsen, 2007).....	25
Figure 2-6 Regular wave motion	28
Figure 2-7 Examples on classifications of floating breakwaters (PIANC, 1994).....	33
Figure 2-8 Graphs results out from (Jones, 1971)	35
Figure 2-9 Shape of floating breakwater models (Samy, 1994)	36
Figure 2-10 Floating breakwater model with side plates (Gesraha, 2006).....	37
Figure 2-11 Floating breakwater tested by (Peña et al., 2011)	38
Figure 2-12 Floating breakwater model with plates (Koraim and Rageh, 2013).....	41
Figure 2-13 Examples of existing floating breakwater: (a) Holy Loch breakwater (Maritimejournal.com, 2005), (b) Fezzano breakwater, Italy (Ingemar.it, 2017).....	42
Figure 2-14 Layout of submerged breakwater applied at Miami- Montaza area (El-Sharnouby and Soliman, 2011)	46
Figure 2-15 Plan of the proposed submerged breakwater for Miami- Montaza areas (Soliman et al., 2014)	47

Figure 2-16 Existing submerged breakwater at Alexandria beaches, Egypt. (Google earth, 2021).....	49
Figure 2-17 Existing submerged breakwater installed with encapsulated sand-filled elements at the beach of Lido, Sete, France. (Google earth, 2021)	50
Figure 2-18 Various configurations of piles breakwater tested by (Costello, 1952).....	51
Figure 2-19 Pile arrays tested by (Weele, 1965).....	53
Figure 2-20 Two rows of piles tested by (Hayashi and Shirai, 1968).....	55
Figure 2-21 Suspended pipe breakwaters tested by (Mani and Jayakumar, 1995)	57
Figure 2-22 Suspended pile breakwater proposed by (Elsharnouby et al., 2012).....	60
Figure 2-23 C_i relation with (S_T/d) from (Elsharnouby et al., 2012)	60
Figure 2-24 Perforated piled breakwater tested by (Koftis et al., 2012)....	61
Figure 2-25 Piled breakwater with suspended C shaped steel bars tested by (Koraim et al., 2014).....	62
Figure 2-26 Piles breakwaters proposed by (Elkotby et al., 2019)	64
Figure 2-27 Existing piles breakwaters at Almeria Port, Spain. (Port Authority of Almería (apalmeria.com)).....	66
Figure 2-28 Wooden piles breakwater existing at Polish coasts on Baltic sea.(by Dreamstime).....	67
Figure 2-29 Existing suspended pile breakwater for Al-masa hotel at new Alamien northern coast (almasa-hotels.com)	68
Figure 3-1 Wave flume.....	74
Figure 3-2 Schematic view of the wave flume	75
Figure 3-3 View of wave paddle.....	76
Figure 3-4 View of wave absorber.....	77
Figure 3-5 Sonic wave sensor.....	78

Figure 3-6 Plotting wave fluctuation with wave gauge software.	78
Figure 3-7 Spectral analysis with wave gauge software.	79
Figure 3-8 Fixed printed graphs before and after breakwaters	80
Figure 3-9 Shape of wave at printing graphs.....	80
Figure 3-10 Sketch of floating breakwater model dimensions.	83
Figure 3-11 Location of floating breakwater in the wave flume	84
Figure 3-12 Floating breakwater in the wave flume.	85
Figure 3-13 Sieve analysis for material of submerged breakwater.....	86
Figure 3-14 Sketch of submerged breakwater dimensions.....	87
Figure 3-15 Location of submerged breakwater in the wave flume.	88
Figure 3-16 Submerged breakwater setup inside the flume	88
Figure 3-17 Sketch of piles breakwater.....	89
Figure 3-18 Sketch of piles breakwater with chosen dimensions.....	91
Figure 3-19 Different cases of pile breakwaters.	92
Figure 3-20 Models of pile breakwater in the wave flume.....	93
Figure 3-21 Location of piles breakwater in the wave flume.	94
Figure 4-1 Effect of relative draught (D/y) on transmission coefficient (C_t) at $y/L = 0.16$	96
Figure 4-2 Effect of relative draught (D/y) on transmission coefficient(C_t) at $y/L = 0.18$	96
Figure 4-3 Effect of relative draught (D/y) on transmission coefficient(C_t) at $y/L = 0.20$	97
Figure 4-4 Effect of wave steepness (H_i/L) on transmission coefficient (C_t) at $y/L = 0.16$	98
Figure 4-5 Effect of wave steepness (H_i/L) on transmission coefficient (C_t) at $y/L = 0.18$	98

Figure 4-6 Effect of wave steepness (H_i/L) on transmission coefficient (C_t) at $y/L = 0.20$	99
Figure 4-7 Effect of relative breakwaters width (W/L) on transmission coefficient (C_t).....	100
Figure 4-8 Comparisons between results of previous studies and the current study results according to the effect of (D/y) on transmission coefficient (C_t)	101
Figure 4-9 Effect of relative crest freeboard (R_c/H_i) on transmission coefficient (C_t) at $H_i/L = 0.037$	102
Figure 4-10 Effect of relative crest freeboard (R_c/H_i) on transmission coefficient (C_t) with different wave steepness	103
Figure 4-11 Effect of wave steepness (H_i/L) on transmission coefficient (C_t) for emerged and submerged breakwaters.	104
Figure 4-12 Effect of relative breakwater width (B/H_i) on transmission coefficient (C_t) for emerged and submerged breakwaters at $B = 40$ cm	105
Figure 4-13 Effect of surf similarity (ξ) on wave transmission coefficient (C_t) for submerged breakwaters.	106
Figure 4-14 Comparisons of previous literature results with current research results for crest freeboard (R_c/H_i) effect on transmission coefficient(C_t).	108
Figure 4-15 Relation between wave steepness (H_i/L) and transmission coefficient (C_t) for piles breakwater at $d/y = 0.3$	111
Figure 4-16 Relation between wave steepness (H_i/L) and transmission coefficient (C_t) for piles breakwater at $d/y = 0.25$	112
Figure 4-17 Relation between wave steepness (H_i/L) and transmission coefficient (C_t) for piles breakwater at $d/y = 0.20$	112
Figure 4-18 Relation between relative pile diameter (d/y) and transmission coefficient (C_t) at reference case (I) for piles breakwater.....	113

Figure 4-19 Comparison between the results of previous research results and the current study for transmission coefficient of piles breakwater at reference case (I).	115
Figure4-20 Comparison between the results of previous research results and current research results for transmission coefficient of piles breakwater at case (III) closely spaced piles.....	116
Figure 4-21 Comparison between the results of previous research results and current research results for transmission coefficient of piled breakwater at case (IV) suspended piles breakwater.....	117
Figure 5-1 Comparison between different types of breakwaters.	119

List of Tables

Table 1 Characteristics of experimental studies on the literature review of piles breakwater.	64
Table 2 Hydraulic boundary conditions of the floating breakwater setup .	84
Table 3 Hydraulic boundary conditions of the submerged breakwater's setup.....	87
Table 4 Hydraulic boundary condition of the piles breakwater's setup.....	94
Table 5 Reduction ratios for different cases of piled breakwater	110
Table 6 Main aspects to be considered in comparing different types of breakwaters.	119

List of Abbreviations

BW	Breakwater
FB	Floating breakwater
PB	Piles breakwater
SB	Submerged breakwater (Low crested breakwater)
SPB	Suspended pile breakwater (Piles with suspended horizontal strips)
SLR	Sea level rise
SWL	Still water level

List of symbols

A_p	Arrangement of piles	-
a	Amplitude of wave	[L]
B	Crest width for submerged breakwater	[L]
b	Clear spacing between piles	[L]
D	Draught of floating breakwater	[L]
D_{50}	Median diameter of the core or armor material	[L]
d	Pile diameter	[L]
g	Gravitational acceleration ($g=9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$)	$[LT^{-2}]$
k	Wave number ($k= 2\pi/L$)	-
H_i	Incident wave height	[L]
H_T	Transmitted wave height	[L]
h	Height of breakwater.	[L]
h_c	Height of crest for submerged breakwater	[L]