

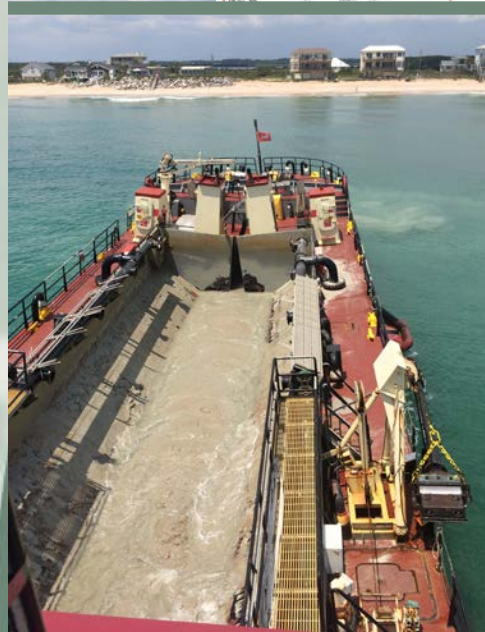
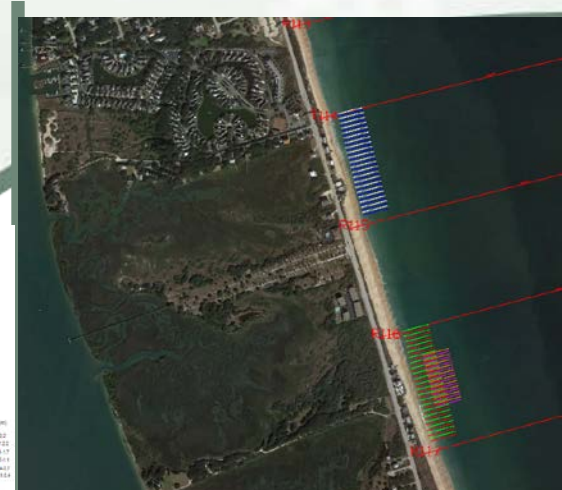
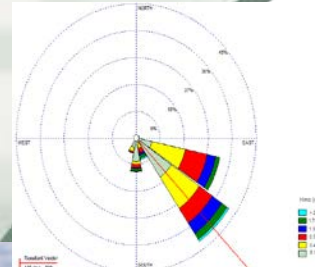
Advancing Nearshore Berm Research, Guidance, Tool Development: Sediment Mobility Tool

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US Army Engineer R&D Center

10 May 2016





Nearshore Placement



- Sediment placed in the nearshore in either an elongate (bar-like) feature or a mound
 - ▶ Stable berms- remain stationary for years
 - ▶ Active/Feeder berms- sediment dispersed by waves and currents
- Typically consist of dredged sediment from navigation projects that is incompatible with natural beach sediment
- Goals:
 - ▶ Reduce O&M cost
 - ▶ Nourish adjacent beaches
 - ▶ Selectively move fine sediment offshore, while beach quality material moves onshore
 - ▶ Efficiently and beneficially utilize greater volumes of dredged material



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Nearshore Placement



- Nearshore placement is increasingly utilized for beneficial use of dredged material
 - ▶ Less costly than beach nourishment, fewer restrictions, fewer environmental concerns
- Need a better understanding of sediment migration after placement
 - ▶ Stakeholder and regulatory agency questions
- Several programs at USACE ERDC are researching nearshore placement
 - ▶ CIRP, RSM, DOER, EWN



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Important Questions

- Will sediment move once it is placed in the nearshore?
- Where will the sediment move?
- How much sediment will move?
- How long will it take for the sediment to move?



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Sediment Mobility Tool



- Objective:
 - ▶ Determine frequency of sediment mobility and general transport direction without running a full numerical model
- Ideal for:
 - ▶ Preliminary Siting of a Nearshore Placement
 - ▶ Small Projects That Don't Warrant a Full Numerical Model
- Currently Being Developed into a Web App



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User Input



- Data Source
- Offshore Water Depth of Data Source
- Shoreline Orientation
- Median Grain Size
- Current Velocity 1 m above the Bed



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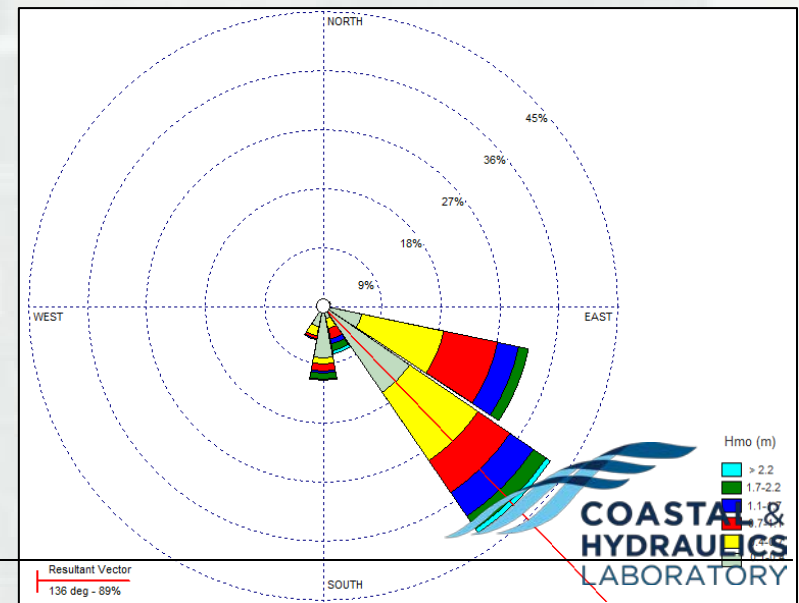
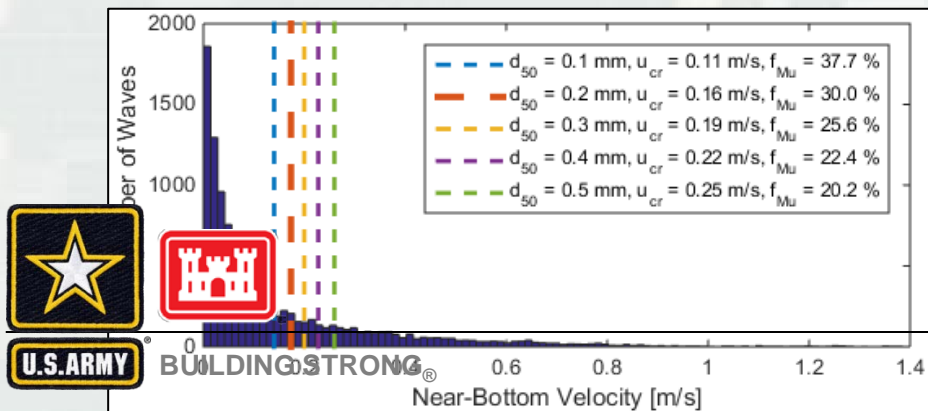


Tool Output



- Frequency of sediment mobility using linear and non-linear wave theories
- On/Offshore migration direction
- Dominant axis of wave direction to estimate alongshore migration

d_{50} (mm)	Frequency of Mobilization	Predicted Sediment Migration
0.1	16 – 38%	83% Offshore
0.2	14 – 30%	60% Onshore
0.3	12 – 26%	84% Onshore





SMT



File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Draw Angle of Shoreline

Draw

Choose Placement Site

Choose On Map

Or
Input Lat/Long

Latitude:

Longitude:

Find WIS / Calculate Angle

Angle Of Shoreline

Closest WIS

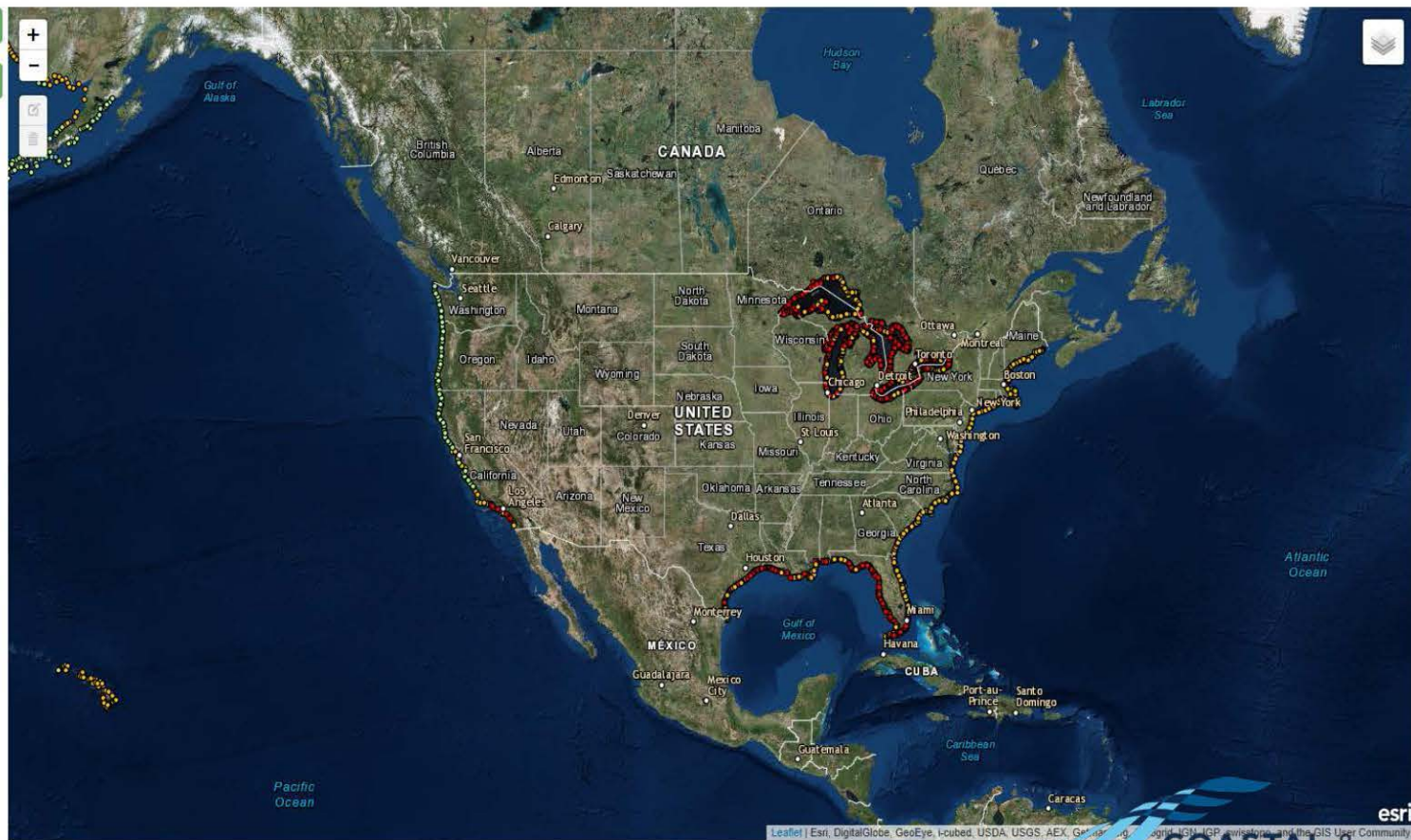
d₅₀ mm

Nearshore Placement
Depth

Temperature

Salinity psu

Submit



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1:45 PM
5/12/2016



SMT



File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Draw Angle of Shoreline

Draw

Choose Placement Site

Choose On Map

Or
Input Lat/Long

Latitude:

30.29168195585223

Longitude:

-87.15797424316406

Find WIS / Calculate Angle

Angle Of Shoreline 262.27°

Closest WIS 73168

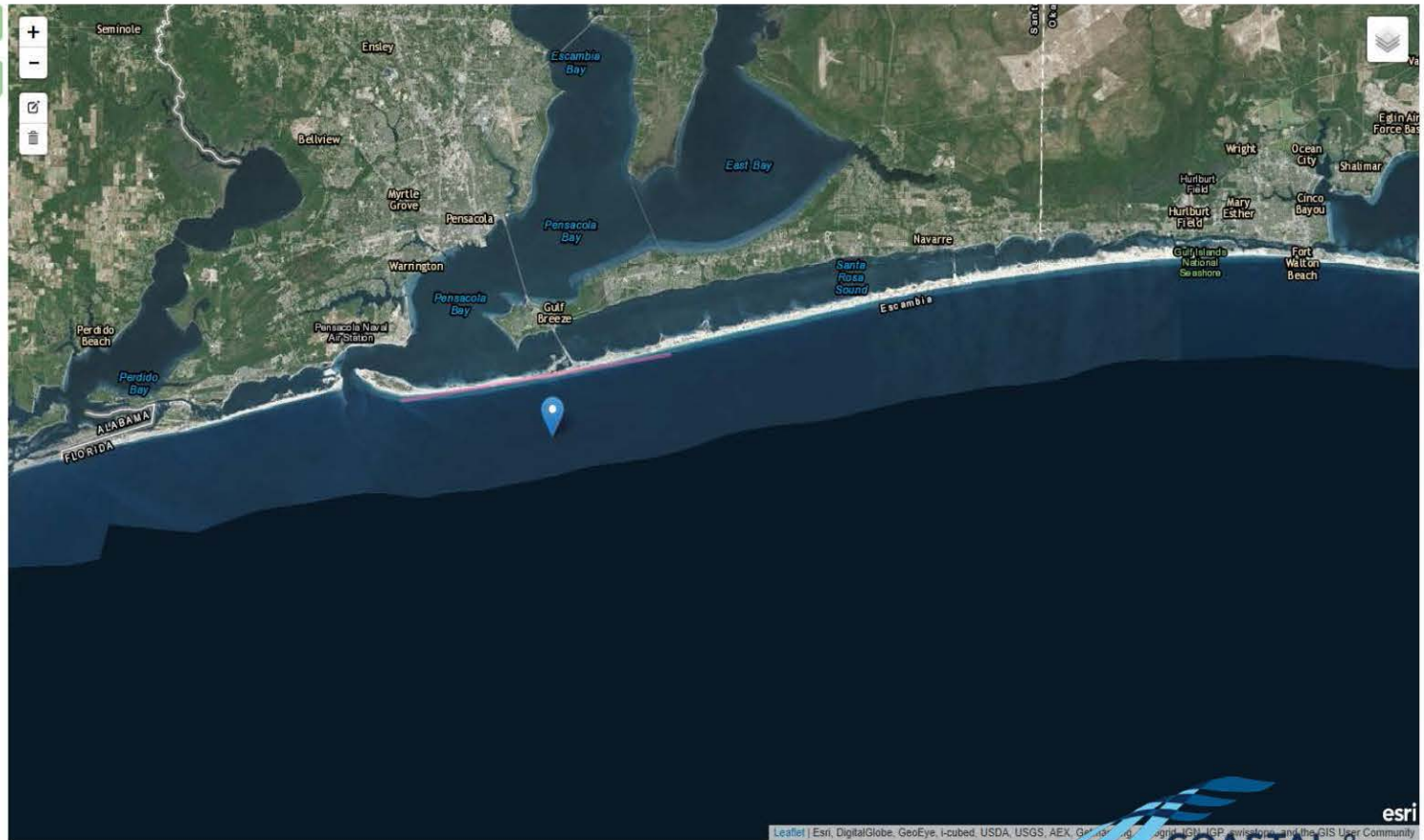
d₅₀ 0.26 mm

Nearshore Placement Depth 8 ft

Temperature 68 °F

Salinity 35 psu

Submit



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5/12/2016

[←](#)
[→](#)
[http://155.82.164.219/DoC/](#)
[Sediment Mobility Tool](#)

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Draw Angle of Shoreline Draw

Choose Placement Site Or Input Lat/Long Choose On Map

Latitude:

Longitude:

Find WIS / Calculate Angle

Angle Of Shoreline

Closest WIS

d₅₀ mm

Nearshore Placement Depth ft

Temperature °F

Salinity psu

View Results Clear Inputs

Re-Submit


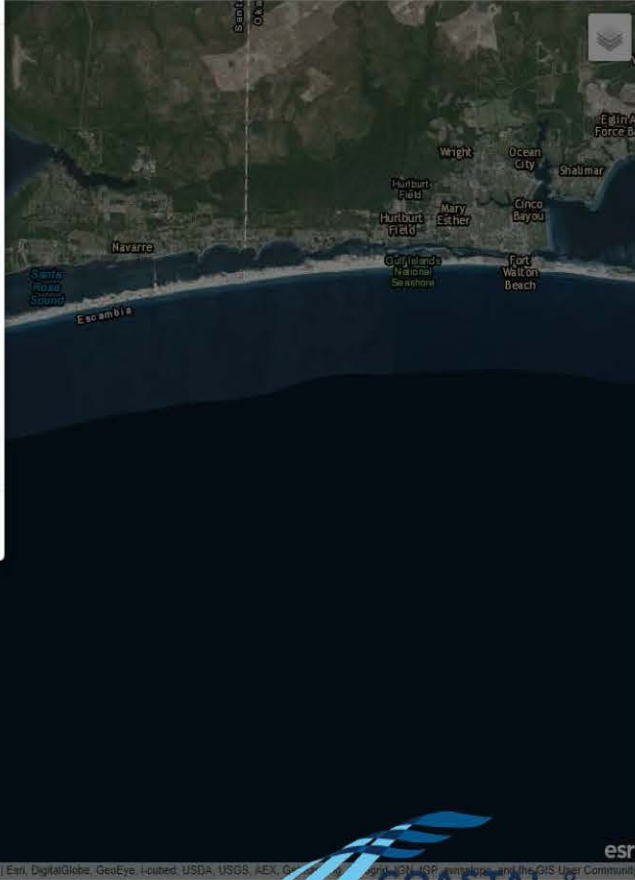
Sediment Mobility Tool Results View Results in Meters



[DoC \(ft\)](#)
[Wave Characteristics \(ft\)](#)
[Wave Rose \(ft\)](#)

Sediment Mobility Tool (1980 - 2015)
WIS Station 73168, 262.27° Shoreline Angle,
Nearshore Placement Depth: 8 ft

Hallermeier Inner (ft)	10.87
Hallermeier Inner Simplified (ft)	17.96
Hallermeier Outer (ft)	17.01
Birkemeier (ft)	8.31
Birkemeier Simplified (ft)	7.72


Close

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1:49 PM 5/12/2016

<http://155.82.164.219/DoC/>
Sediment Mobility Tool

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Draw Angle of Shoreline

Choose Placement Site Or Input Lat/Long

Latitude:

Longitude:

Angle Of Shoreline 262.27°



Closest WIS 73168

d₅₀ mm

Nearshore Placement Depth ☐ ft ☐ m

Temperature °F ☐ °C

Salinity psu


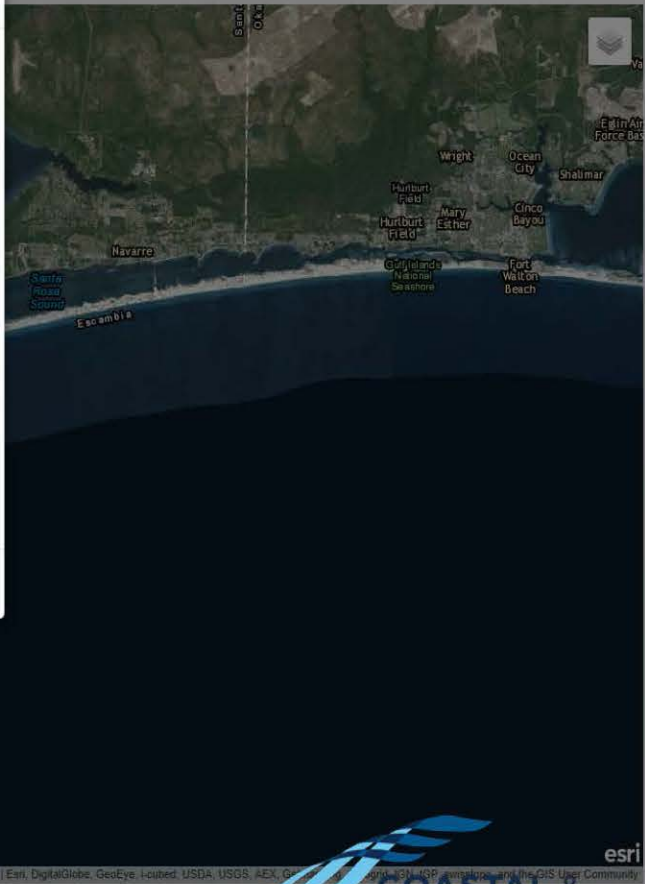



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Sediment Mobility Tool Results

Wave Conditions (1980 - 2015)
WIS Station 73168, 262.27° Shoreline Angle,
Nearshore Placement Depth: 8 ft

H _{mo} (ft)	1.66
H _e (ft)	4.92
H _{0.1} (ft)	3.99
Standard Deviation σ	1.33
T _p (s)	4.91
T _e (s)	12.21

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Draw Angle of Shoreline

Choose Placement Site Or Input Lat/Long

Latitude:

Longitude:

Angle Of Shoreline 262.27°

Closest WIS 73168

d₅₀ mm

Nearshore Placement Depth ☐ ft ☐ m

Temperature °F ☐ °C

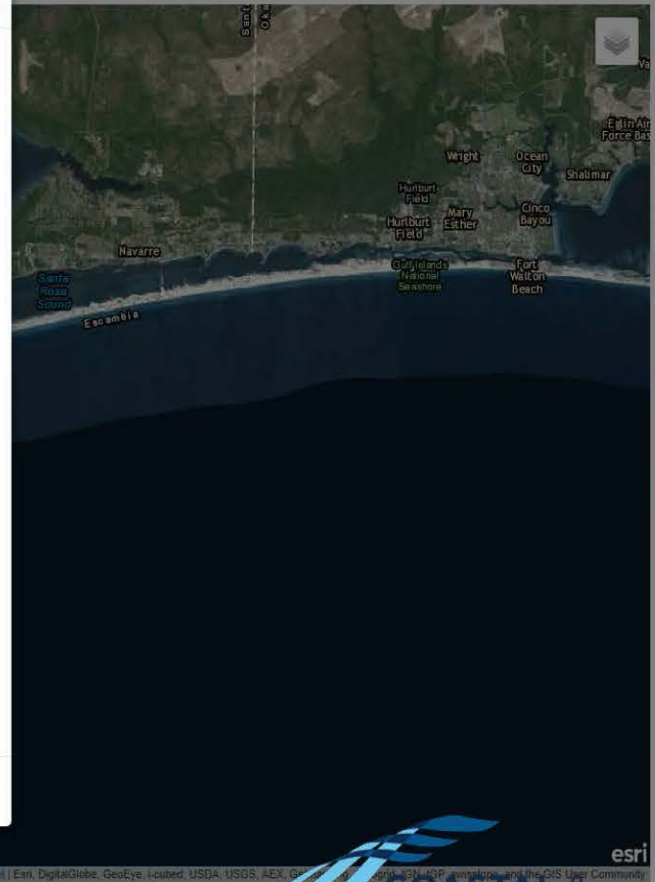
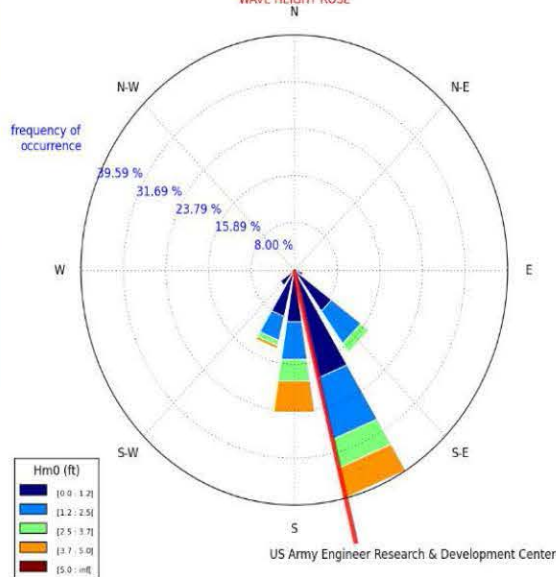
Salinity psu



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Sediment Mobility Tool Results

DoC (ft) Wave Characteristics (ft) Wave Rose (ft)
 GulfOMexico WIS Station 73168
 Year Start: 1980 Year End: 2015
 Long: -87.15 Lat: 30.25 Depth: 75.46 ft
 Resultant Vector: 284.00 deg
 WAVE HEIGHT ROSE



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 Created | Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, IGN, CNR, and the GIS User Community





Video



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Application



- 6 Sites
- Different Data Sets:
 - ▶ WIS
 - ▶ NACCS
 - ▶ Wave Buoy



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Vilano Beach, FL



- 150,000 cy
- St. Augustine Inlet ebb shoal, flood shoal and part of the IWW
- *Murden* 500cy hopper, light loaded for NS access ~350-400cy
- Sediment coarse sand-sized shell hash and fine to medium sand



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Vilano Beach, FL



- Between T-114 and R-115 and R-116 and R-117
- In front of the two property clusters
- Worked with SAJ and HOA
- Two berm methods to see if there is a differing outcome
- Validate SMT using survey data, CMS modeling, RIOS

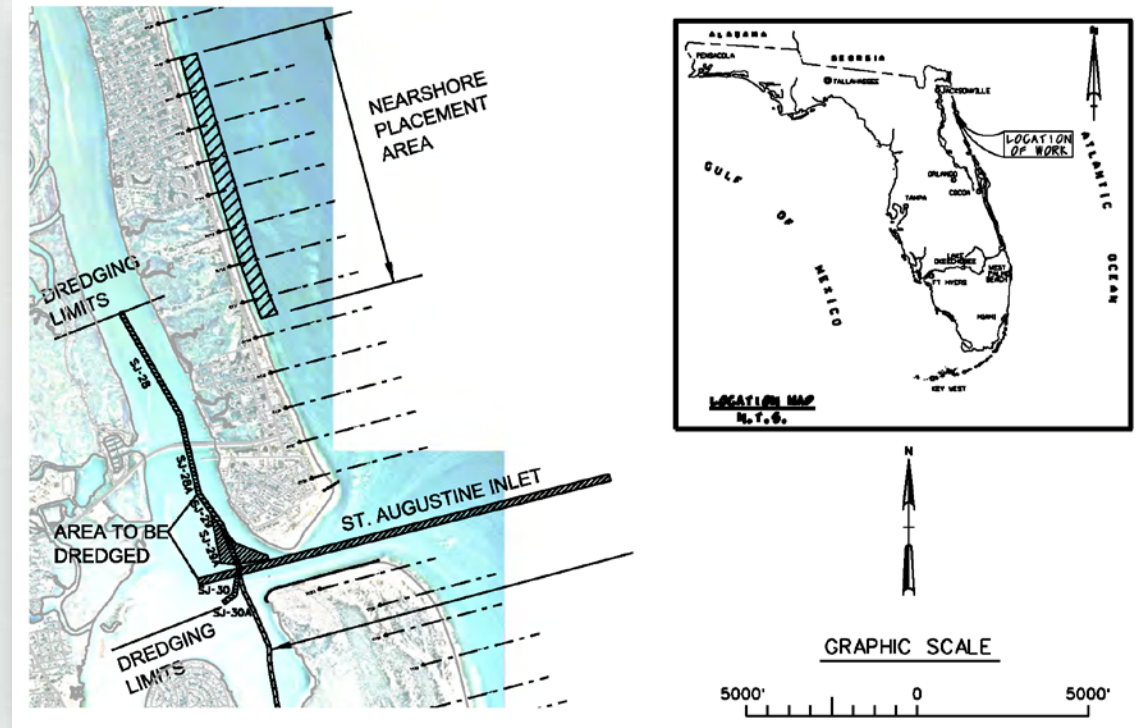


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Vilano Beach, FL



- $h = 10$ ft
- WIS Station 63416
- $d_{50} = 0.33$ mm



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Vilano Beach, FL



Linear Wave Theory



$$M = \frac{\tau_{max} - \tau_{cr}}{\tau_{cr}}$$

Nonlinear Stream-Function Wave Theory



$$M_u = \frac{u_{max} - u_{cr}}{u_{cr}}$$



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Sed. Migration Direction



- Dean Number

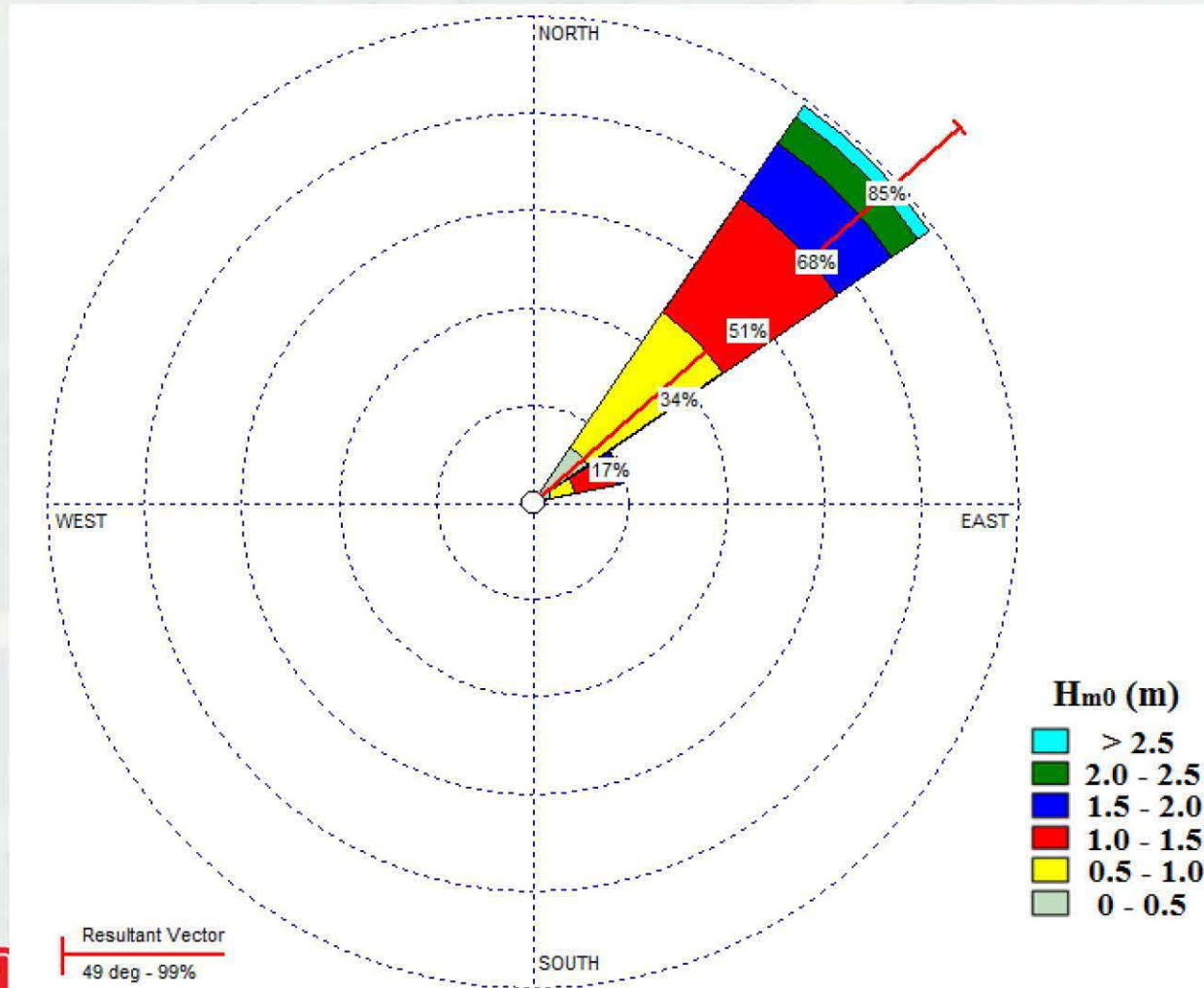
$$D = \frac{H_0}{\omega T} \begin{array}{l} > 7.2, \text{ Offshore Migration} \\ < 7.2, \text{ Onshore Migration} \end{array} \quad (Larson \ \& \ Kraus, \ 1992)$$

Grain Size (mm)	Predicted Sediment Migration
0.1	79% Offshore
0.2	94% Onshore
0.3	100% Onshore
0.33	100% Onshore
0.4	100% Onshore



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Wave Direction



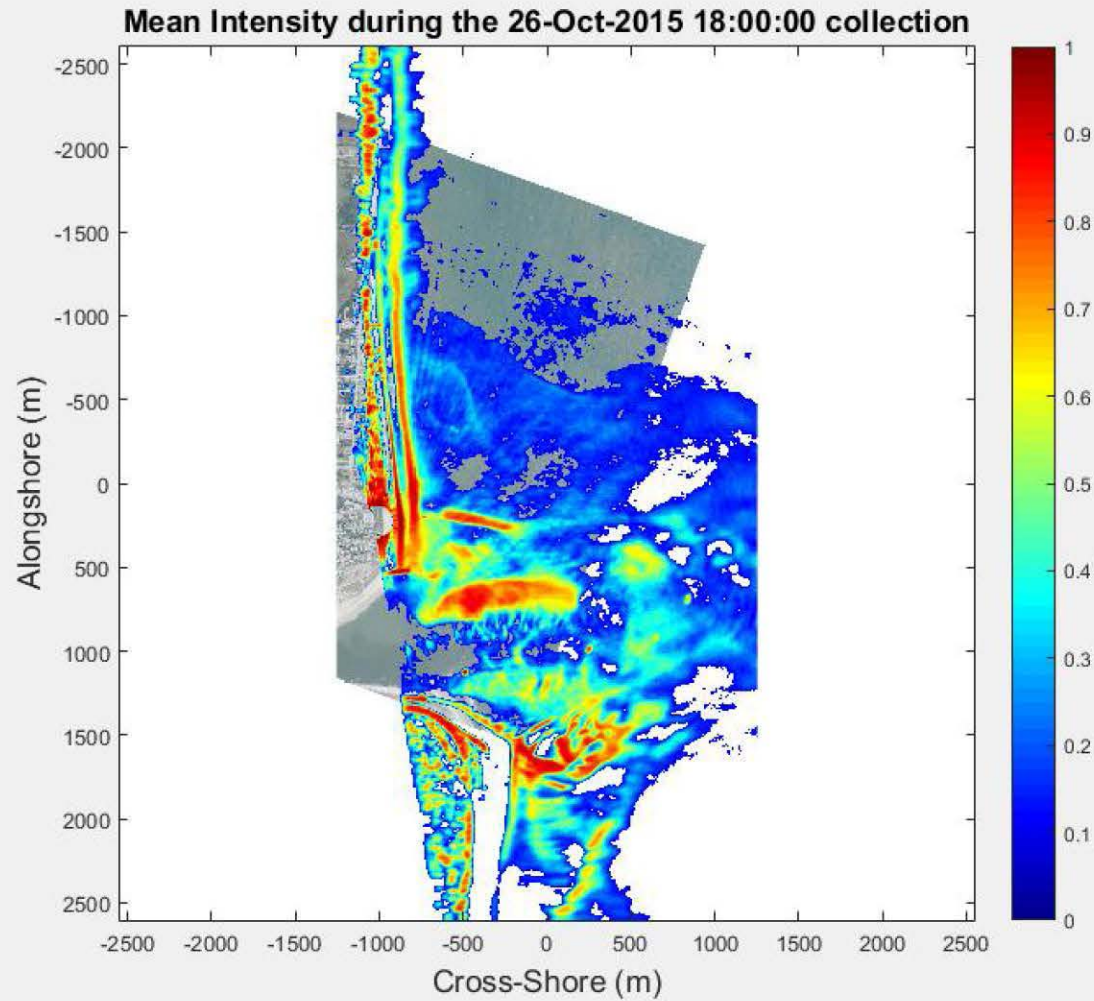
Resultant Vector
 49 deg - 99%



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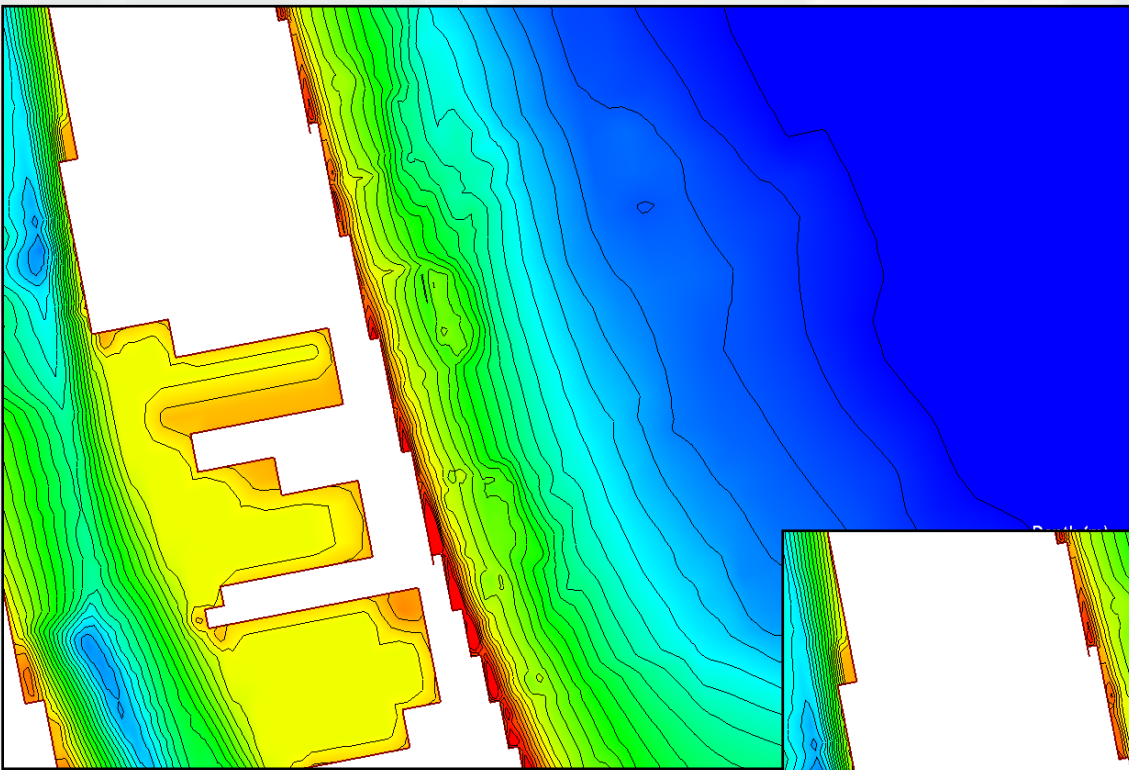
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Results

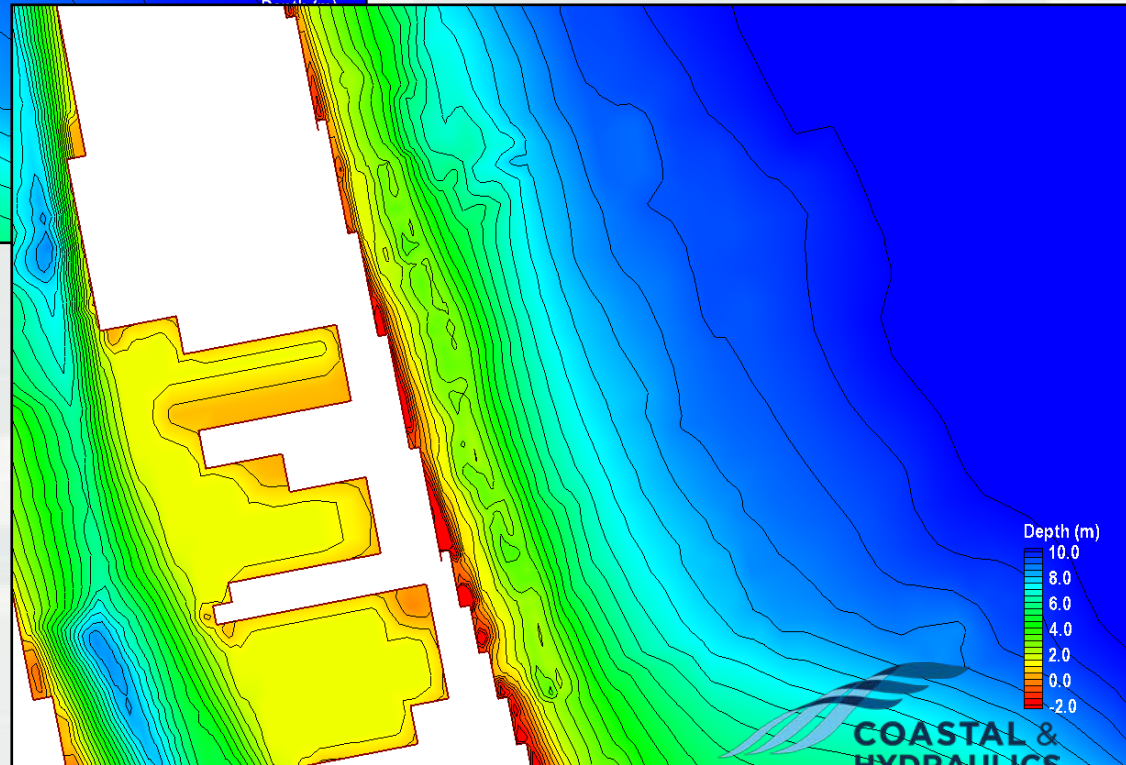


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September-October 2015



December 2015



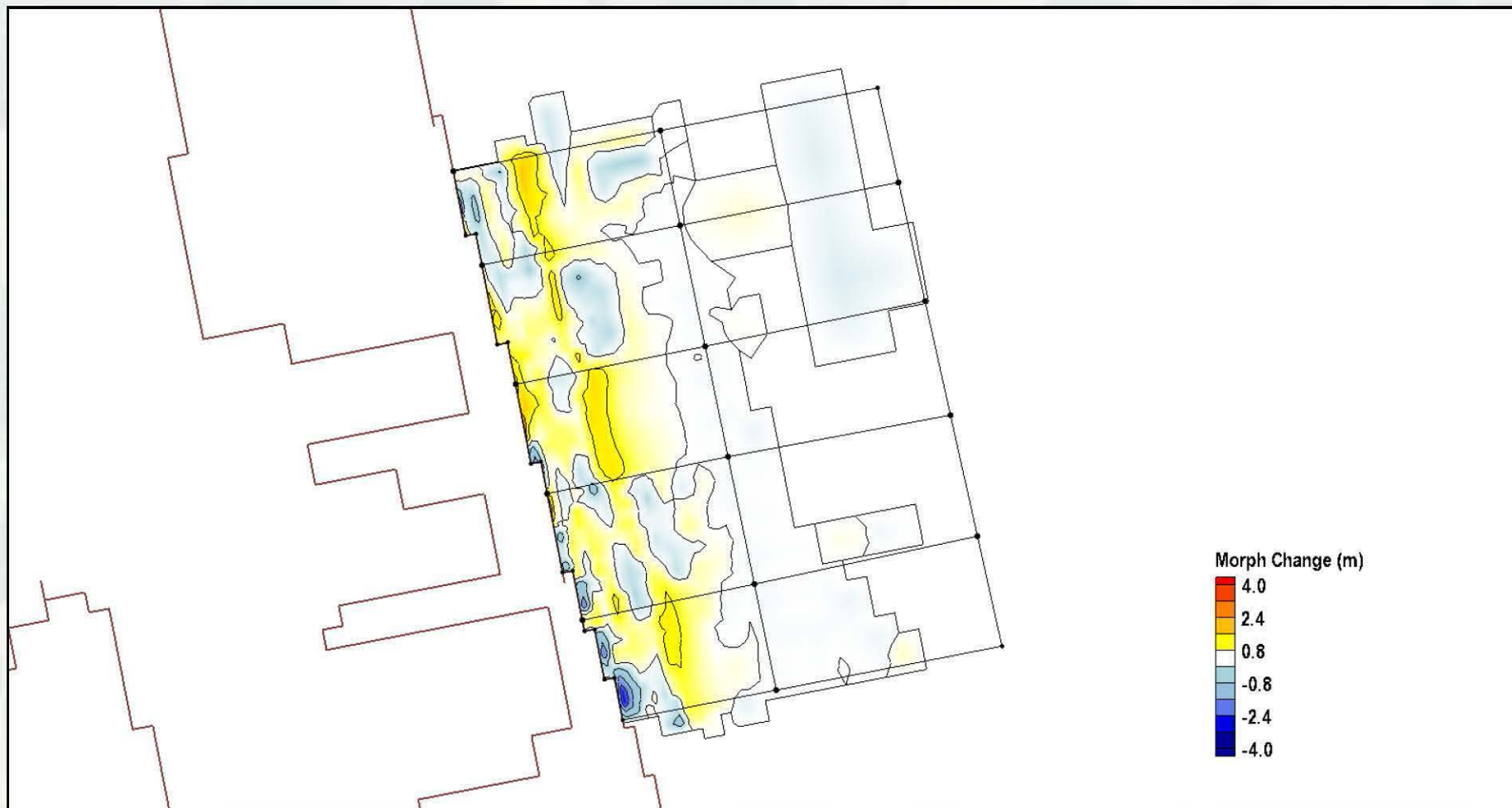
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Sediment Volume Change (m^3)

September 21 – December 16, 2015



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Results



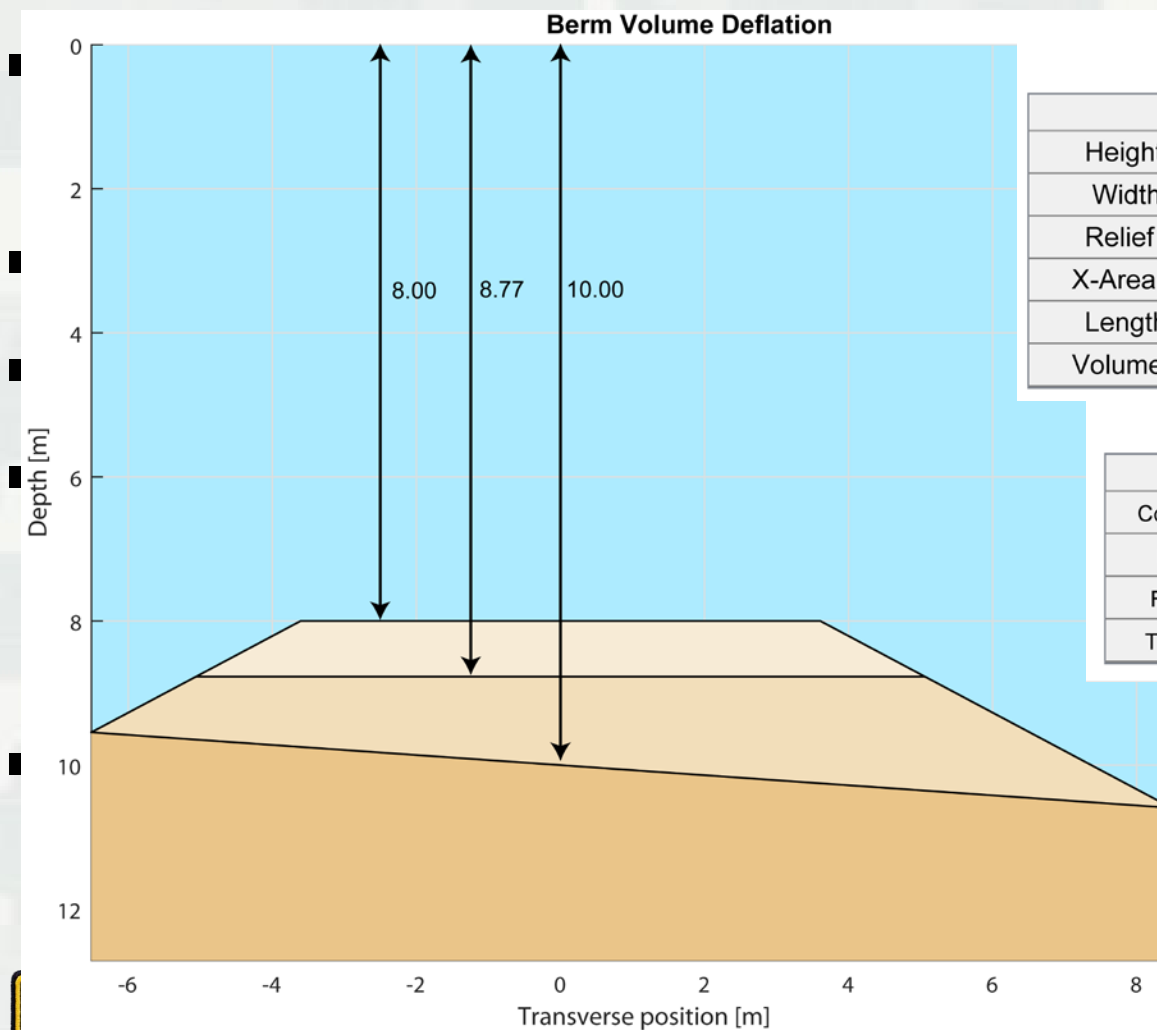
- Vilano Beach project is being used to help validate SMT
 - ▶ Correctly predicted that material would mobilize
 - ▶ Gain of sediment in the nearshore may indicate onshore movement of the berms
 - ▶ Alongshore dispersion of sediment



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Future SMT



Berm Characteristics

	Before	After	diff	diff %
Height (m)	2.00	1.23	-0.77	-38.56
Width (m)	15.00	15.00	0	0
Relief (m)	8.00	8.77	0.77	9.64
X-Area (m ²)	22.47	15.78	-6.68	-29.75
Length (m)	20.00	20.00	-	-
Volume (m ³)	440.93	310.57	-13.37	-29.75

Sediment Characteristics

	tau_cr	h_cr	f%_before	f%_after
Coarse	0.26	8.00	10.00	14.24
Med	0.20	8.50	30.00	34.95
Fine	0.14	9.00	60.00	50.82
Total	-	-	100.00	100.00



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