

Wave reflection, run-up, run-down and pressures on seawalls defended by an offshore breakwater

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Abstract

The hydrodynamic performance in terms of wave reflection, run-up and run-down and wave pressures on plane seawalls protected by an offshore breakwater has been studied in a random wave field. Plane seawalls with different slopes (i.e. $\alpha = 90^\circ$, 60° and 30°) and for different water depths relative to the height of the offshore breakwater covering both the submergence and emergence of the offshore breakwater are used. The hydrodynamic performance of a plane seawall without an offshore breakwater is compared with one protected. For 2% probability of exceedence, the run-up on the seawall can be reduced by about 50–60%, when there is a detached breakwater with a crest level at the still water level. For the same condition, the wave pressure on the seabed near the seawall can be reduced by about 35–40%. With a detached breakwater of 20% emergence in air, the wave pressure on the seawall can be reduced by about 80–85% when compared to the wave pressures without any protection. The present study reveals that when the crest of the breakwater is submerged by about 14% of the water depth, the configuration induces a water jetting effect over the detached breakwater and causes higher wave kinematics in front of the seawall and hence such conditions are recommended to be avoided in the field.

Keywords: Plane seawall, offshore breakwater, reflection coefficient, wave pressures, run-up, run-down, surf similarity parameter, random waves.