

# EROSION VELOCITY OF LARGE GRAINS SUBJECTED TO AN IMPINGING MASS FLOW JET

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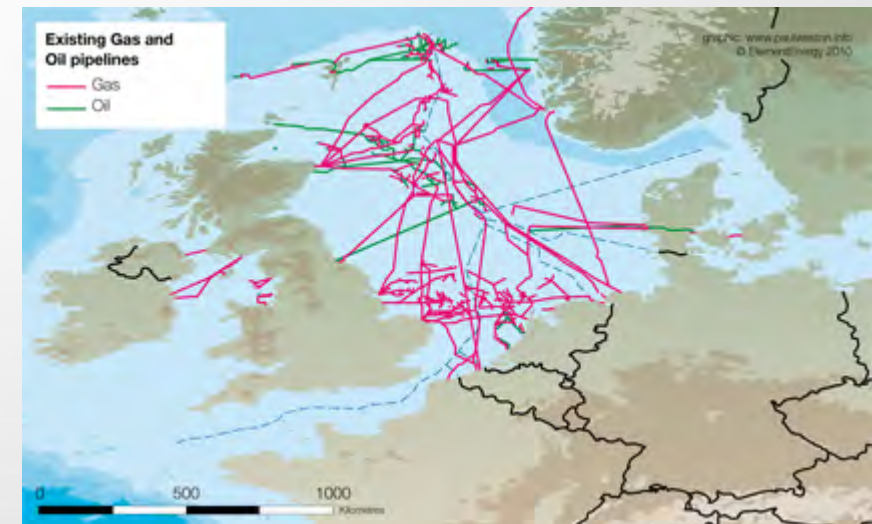
# BACKGROUND

## Increasing network of pipelines and cables on sea bed

- Pipelines: oil and gas
- Cables: energy / data transfer

## Protection

- Currents: undesired movements
- Bed erosion: uncontrolled free-spans
- Anchors & fishing trawlers: damages



# BACKGROUND

Pipelines are usually protected by installing a rock berm



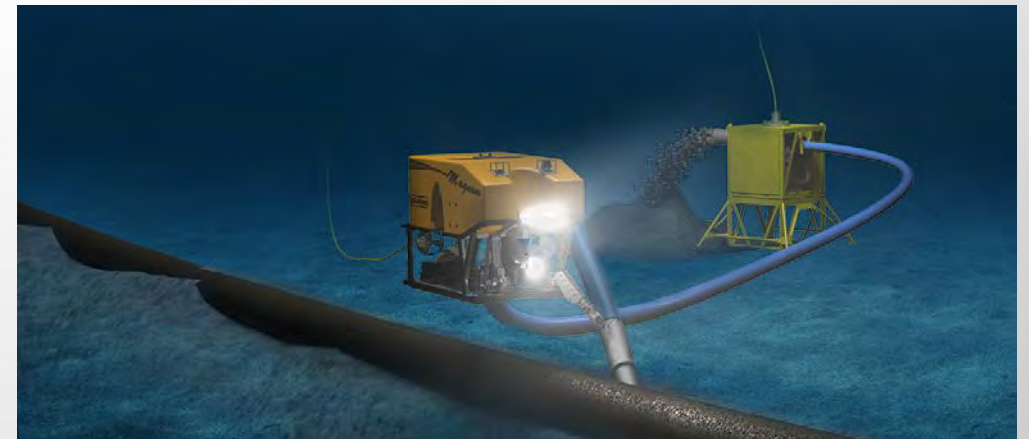
# BACKGROUND

## Increasing market for the removal of rock berms

- Repair and maintenance work
- New flange connections
- Decommissioning.

## Common solution, using an ejector pump

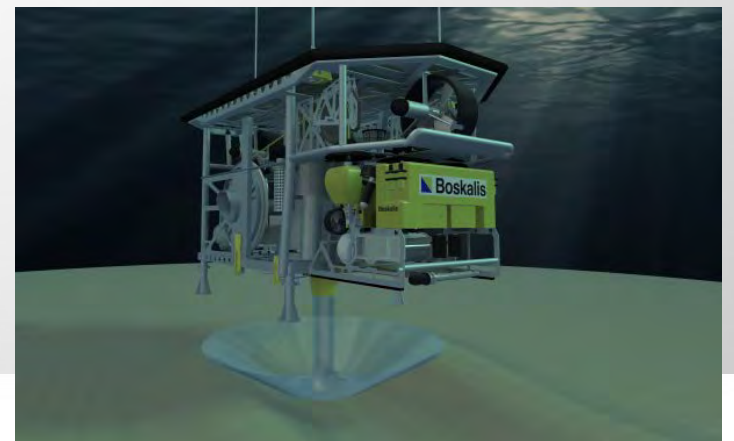
- Time consuming solution



# BACKGROUND

**Challenge: remove rock by a mass flow jet**

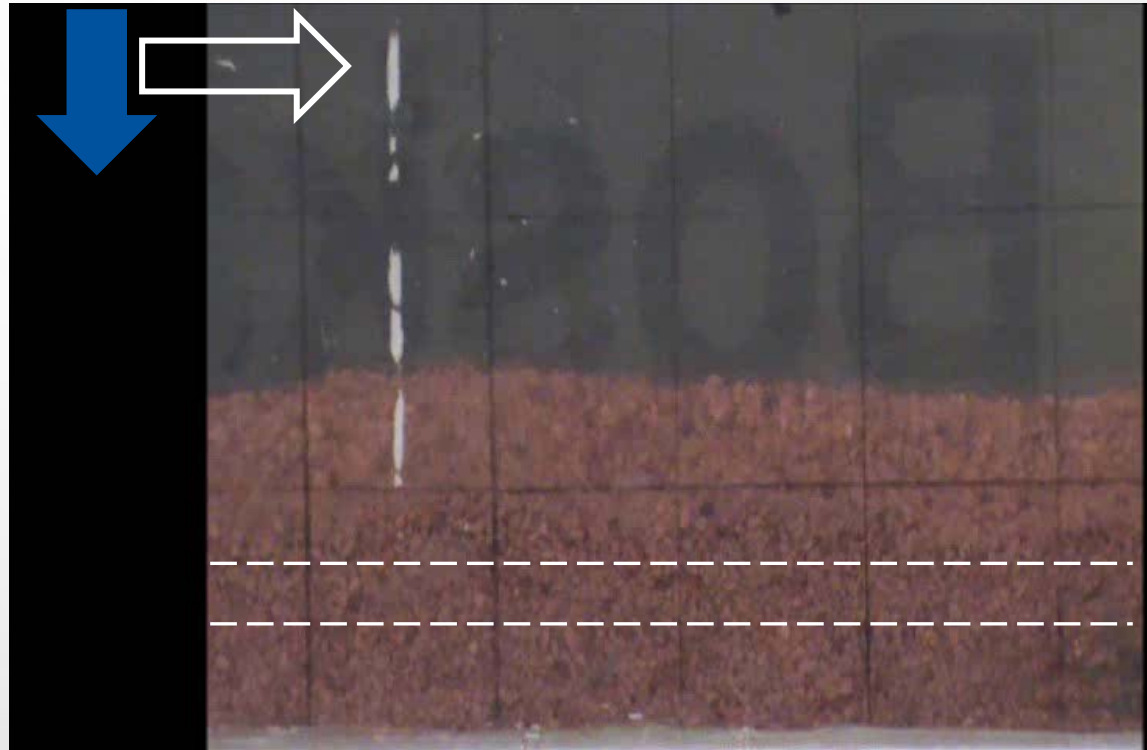
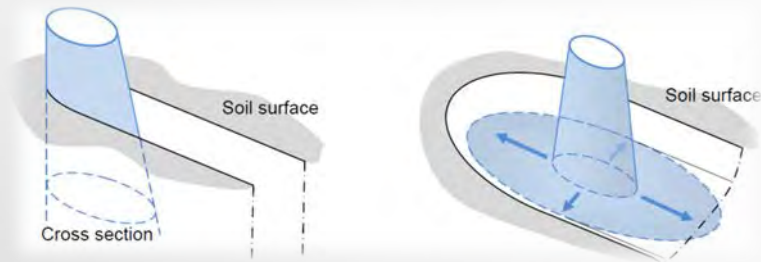
- **10.000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr @ 0.3 bars**
- **Flexible**
- **Non-contact**
- **TSHD**  
(5" stones, Assaluyeh 2008)
- **Mass flow on ROV fall pipe vessel**



# PROBLEM DEFINITION

## Problem

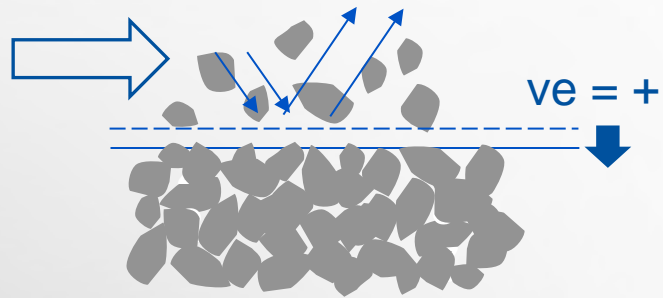
- No validated calculation model to predict the erosion velocity of rock



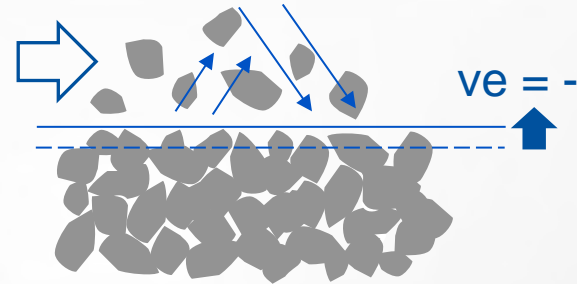
# THEORY

$$\text{Erosion velocity (ve)} = f(\text{E}, \text{S})$$

Erosion flux > Sedimentation flux



Erosion flux < Sedimentation flux





# THEORY

## Calculation models for the Erosion flux ( $E$ [kg/m<sup>2</sup>/s])

- Fernandez Luque (1976)  $E_{FL} \sim d_{50}^{-1}, \tau_{bed}^{1.5}$
- Van Rijn (1984)  $E_{vanRijn} \sim d_{50}^{-0.7}, \tau_{bed}^{1.5}$

Only validated up to  $d_{50} = 1.5$  mm

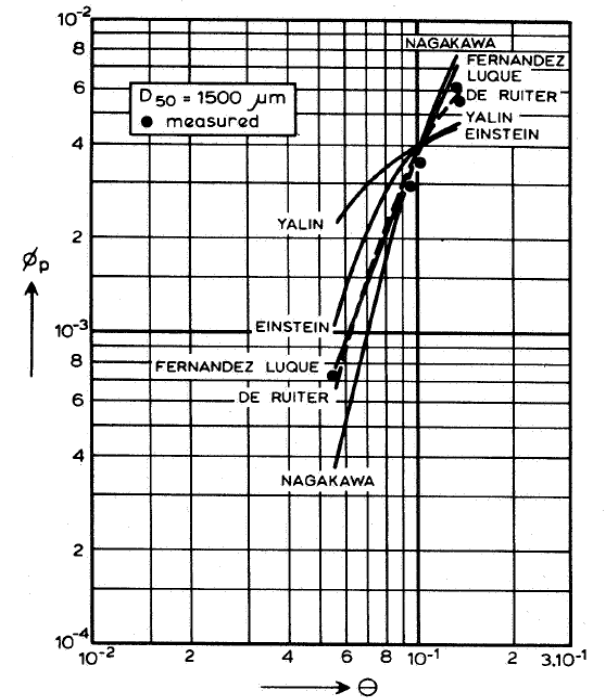


FIG. 7.—Measured and Predicted Pick-Up Rates for 1,500  $\mu\text{m}$ -Sediment

# THEORY

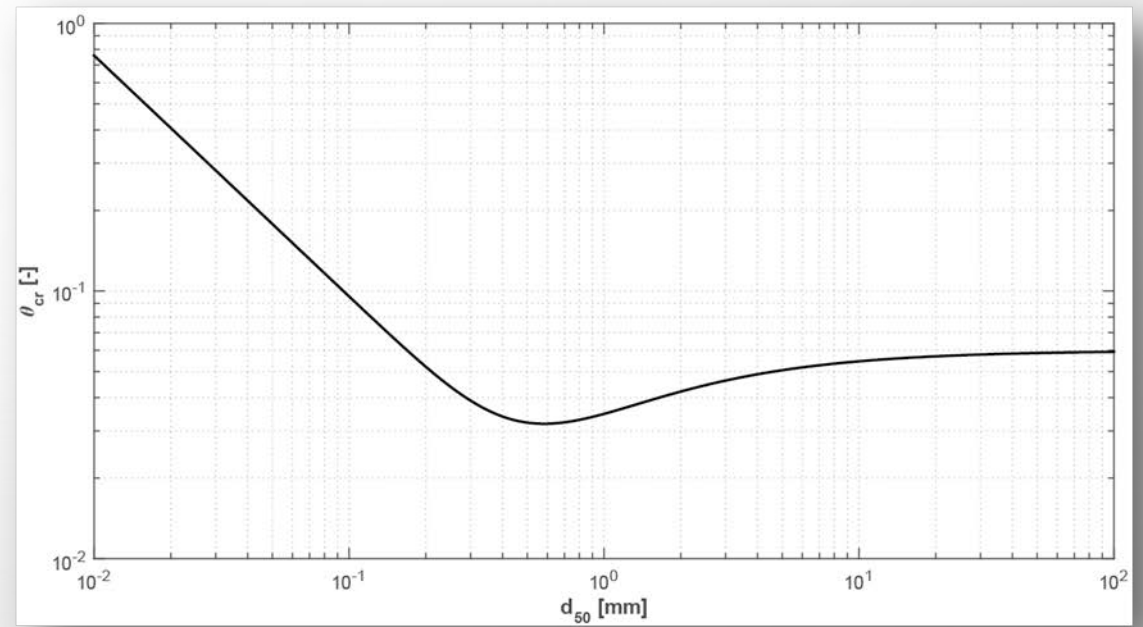
Critical Shields is constant for  $d_{50} > 6$  mm

Froude scaling:

(inertia and gravity forces are scaled correctly)

$$n = \frac{n_{prototype}}{n_{model}}$$

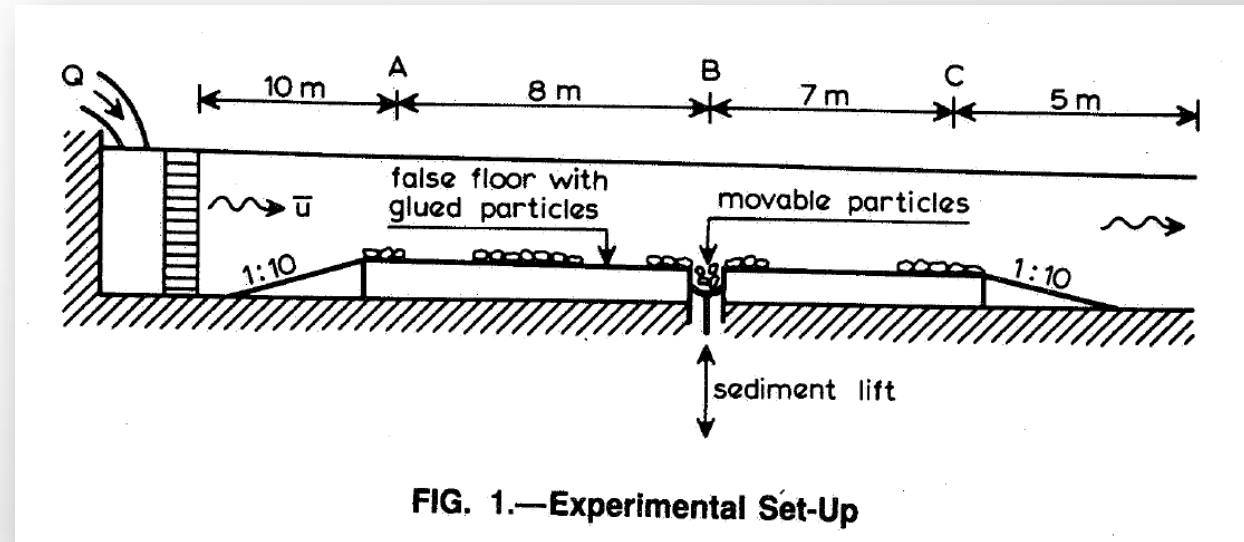
$$n_u = \sqrt{n_l}$$



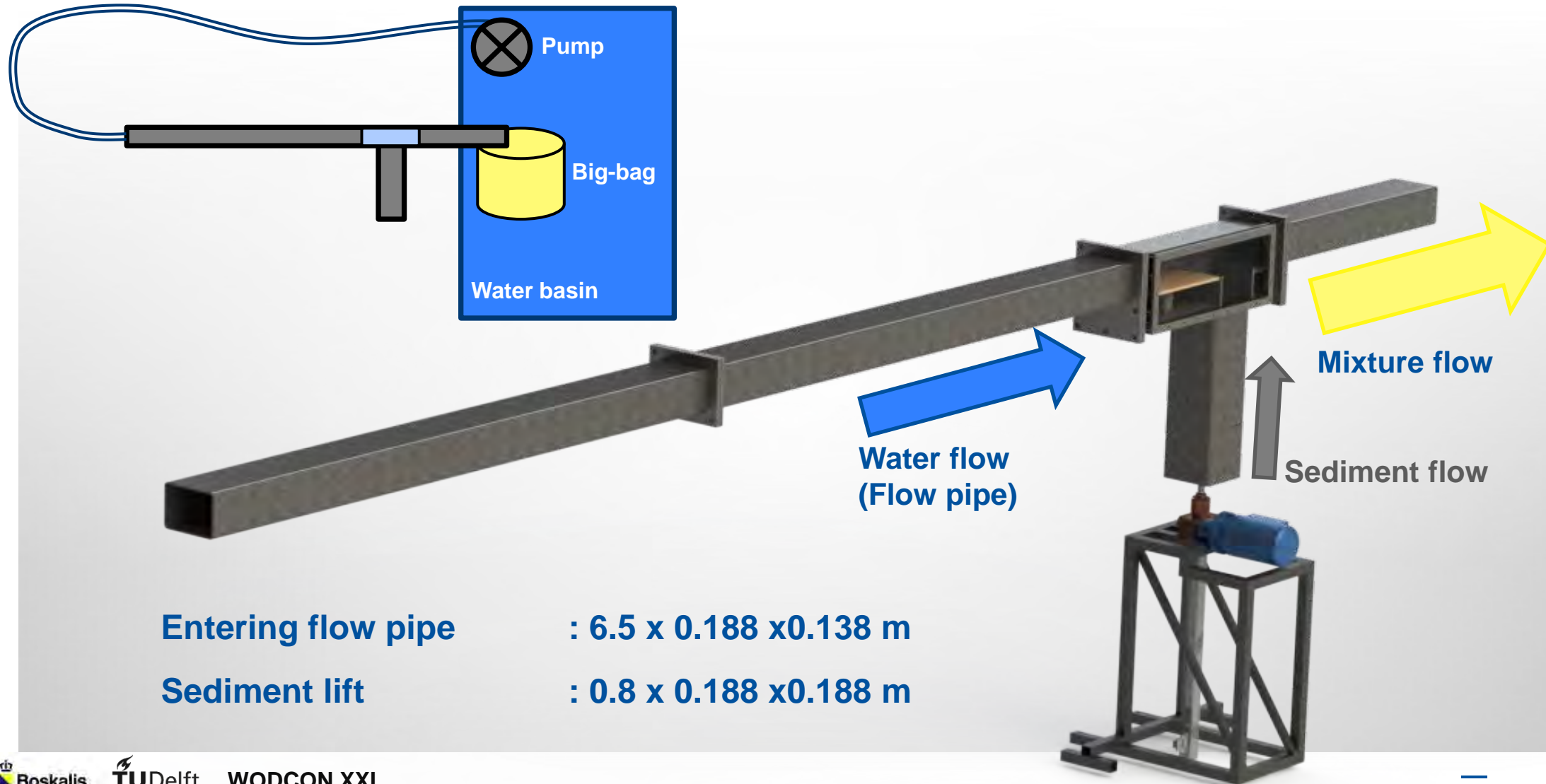
# PROBLEM DEFINITION

## Objectives

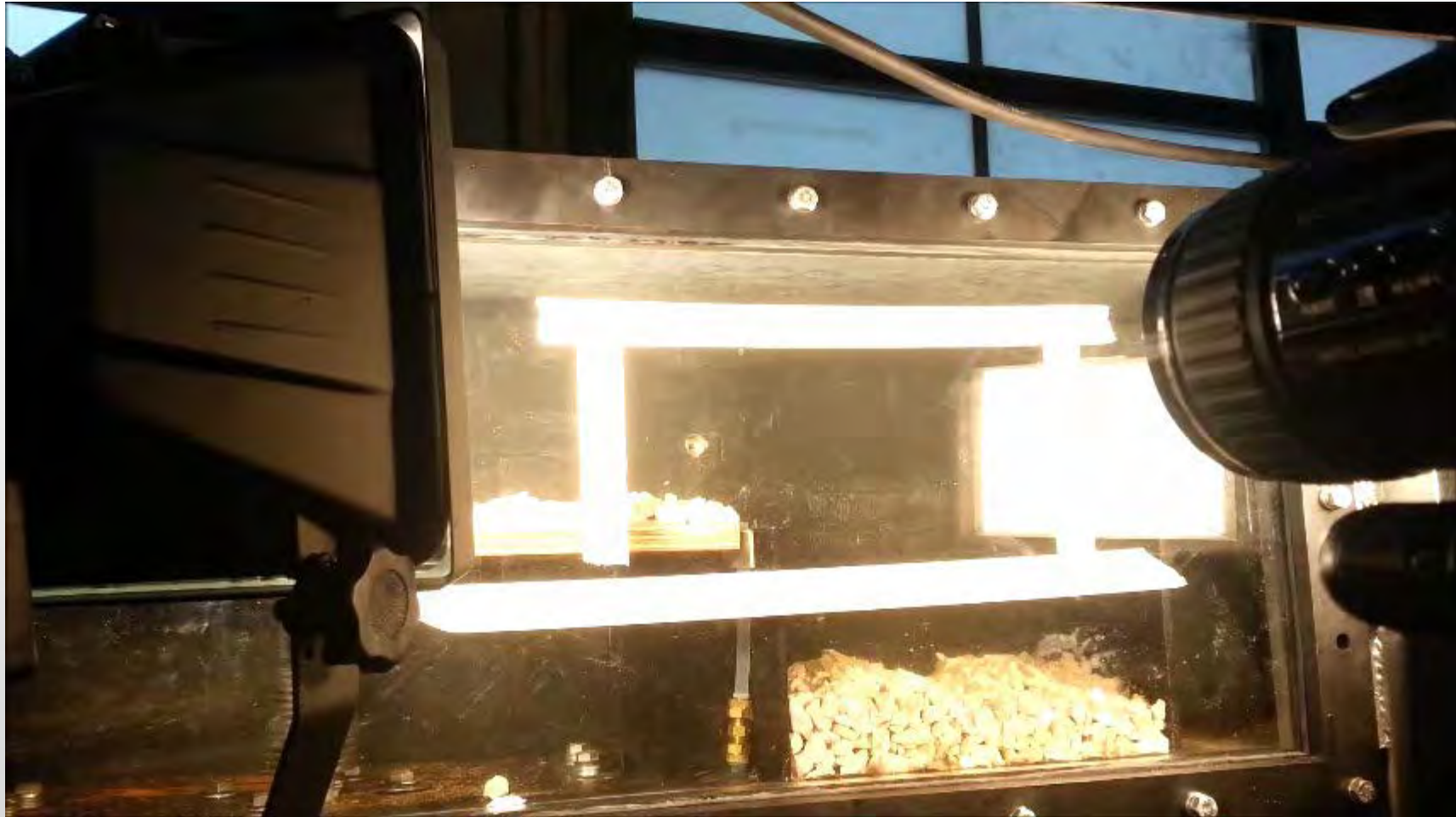
- Develop a test setup to measure the erosion velocity.
- Determine the erosion velocity of large particles:
  - Verify existing erosion models
  - Estimate the erosion velocity of rock (1-8")



# TEST SETUP



# TEST SETUP



# TEST SETUP

## Erosion velocity based on bed shear stress

$$E_{FL}, E_{van Rijn} \sim \tau_{bed}^{1.5}$$

## Separate research question:

### bed shear stress development in boundary layer

- undeveloped boundary layer
- very high relative roughness ( $d_{50}/\text{flow height}$ )
- changing flow conditions
- moving bed

## Measuring bed shear stress

- Constant bed roughness
- Developed boundary layer



# TEST SETUP

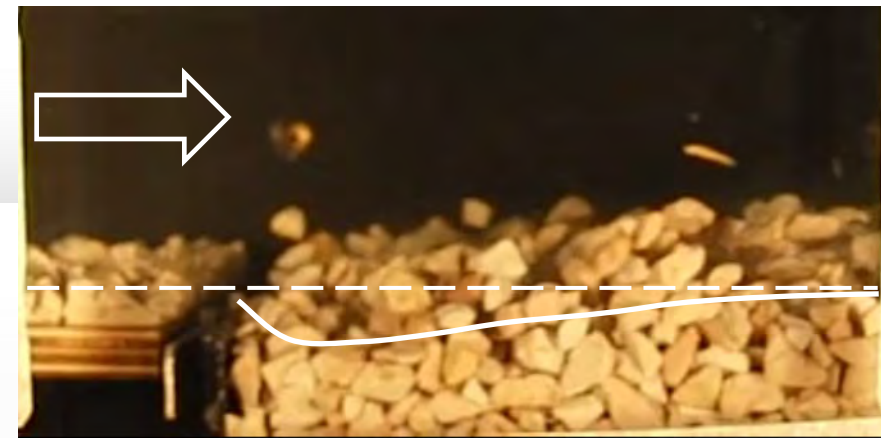
## Measured data

- Bed shear stress
- Pressure difference
- Flow rate (flow velocity)
- Lift velocity



# TEST RESULTS

**$u_{\text{lift}}$  too slow:  $v_e > u_{\text{lift}}$**



**$u_{\text{lift}} = \text{erosion velocity}$**



**$u_{\text{lift}} = \text{too high} : v_e < u_{\text{lift}}$**





# TEST RESULTS

**$u_{\text{flow}} = 2.25 \text{ m/s}$**

**$\tau_{\text{bed}} = 63 \text{ Pa}$**

**$u_{\text{lift}} = 5 \text{ mm/s} = \text{too slow}$**

**$u_{\text{flow}} = 2.25 \text{ m/s}$**

**$\tau_{\text{bed}} = 63 \text{ Pa}$**

**$u_{\text{lift}} = 30 \text{ mm/s} = \text{too fast}$**

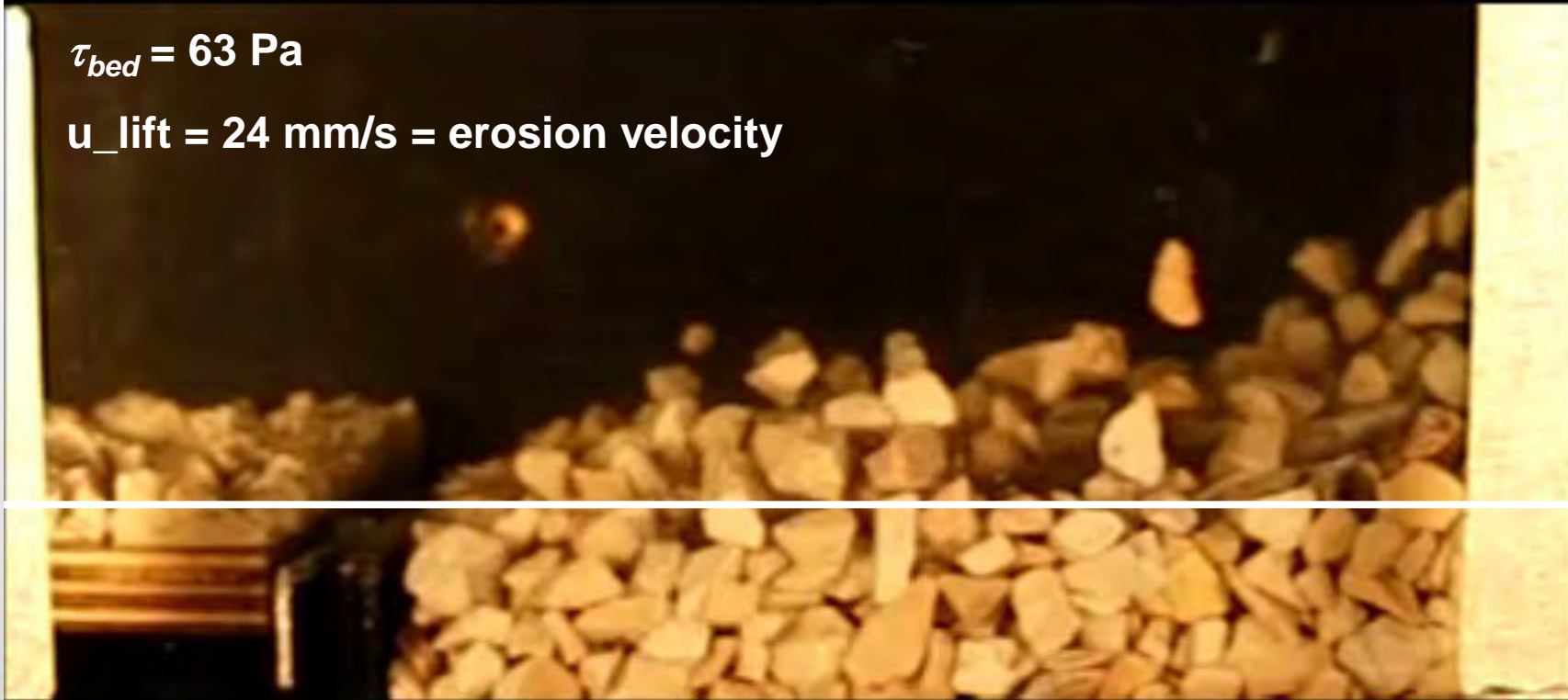


# TEST RESULTS

$u_{\text{flow}} = 2.25 \text{ m/s}$

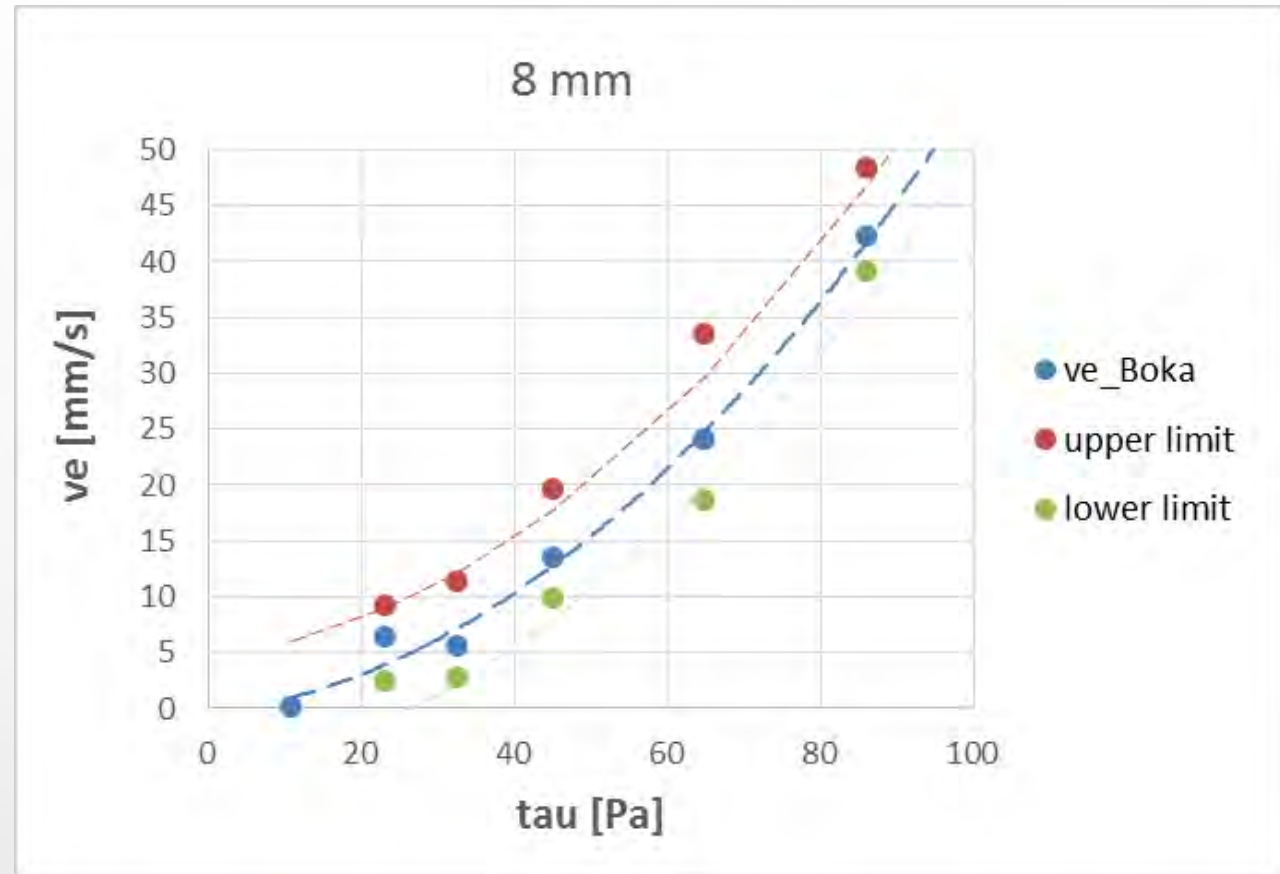
$\tau_{\text{bed}} = 63 \text{ Pa}$

$u_{\text{lift}} = 24 \text{ mm/s} = \text{erosion velocity}$



# TEST RESULTS

accuracy: +/- 5 mm/s



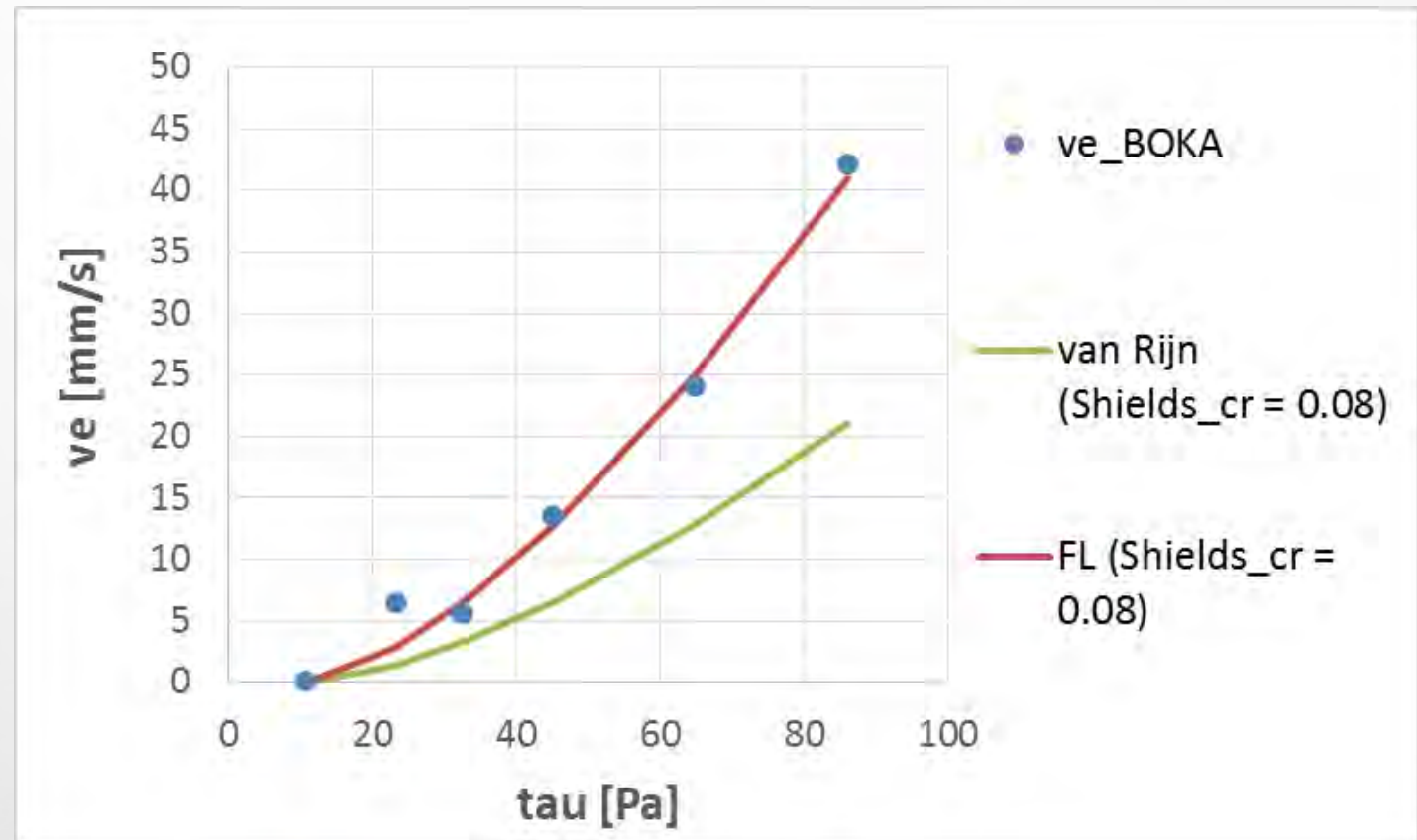
# TEST RESULTS

Shields:

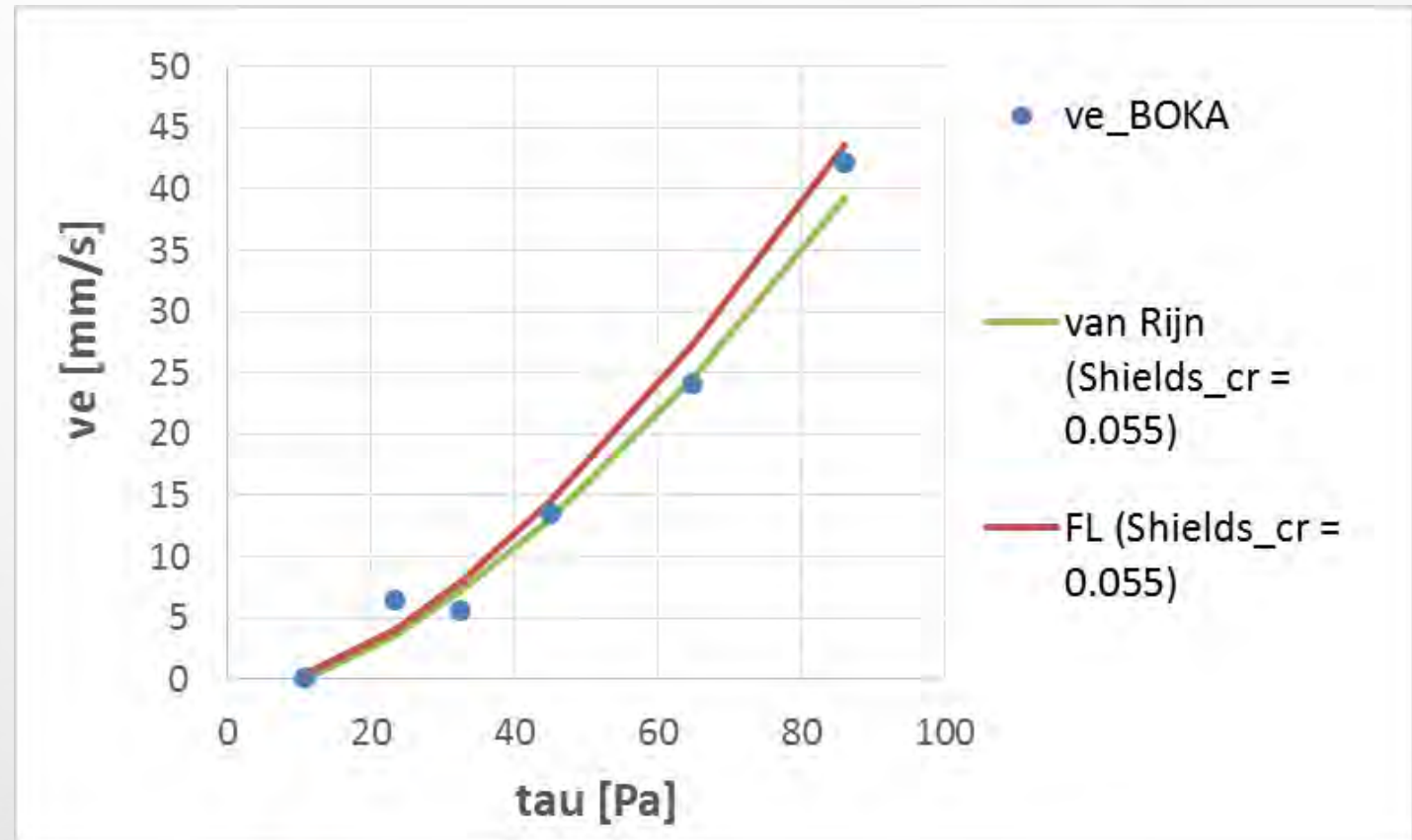
$$\theta = \frac{\tau_{bed}}{(\rho_s - \rho_w) \cdot g \cdot d50}$$

$$\theta_{cr\_measured} = 0.08$$

$$\theta_{cr\_theoretical} = 0.055$$



# TEST RESULTS



# PRACTICAL CASE

**Hydraulic power of MF** : 100 kW (Nozzle diameter = 0.5m, Jet pressure = 0.5 bar)

**Stand off distance** : 3 m

**D50** : 6" → model scale = 1:20

**Maximum bed shear stress** : 960 Pa → model scale 48 Pa

[Mazurek 2005]

	Model	Prototype	FL	Van Rijn
ve [mm/s]	15	67	73	161
			+9%	+140%

# CONCLUSIONS

1. **The test setup works properly.**
2. **The test results correspond with both the erosion model of Van Rijn en Fernandez Luque**
3. **Erosion models can be used up to  $d_{50} = 8$  mm.**
4. **The maximum erosion velocity on prototype scale are still uncertain:  
The difference between Van Rijn and Fernandez Luque in 6" rock is more than 100%.**
5. **Fernandez Luque can be used as a lower limit**

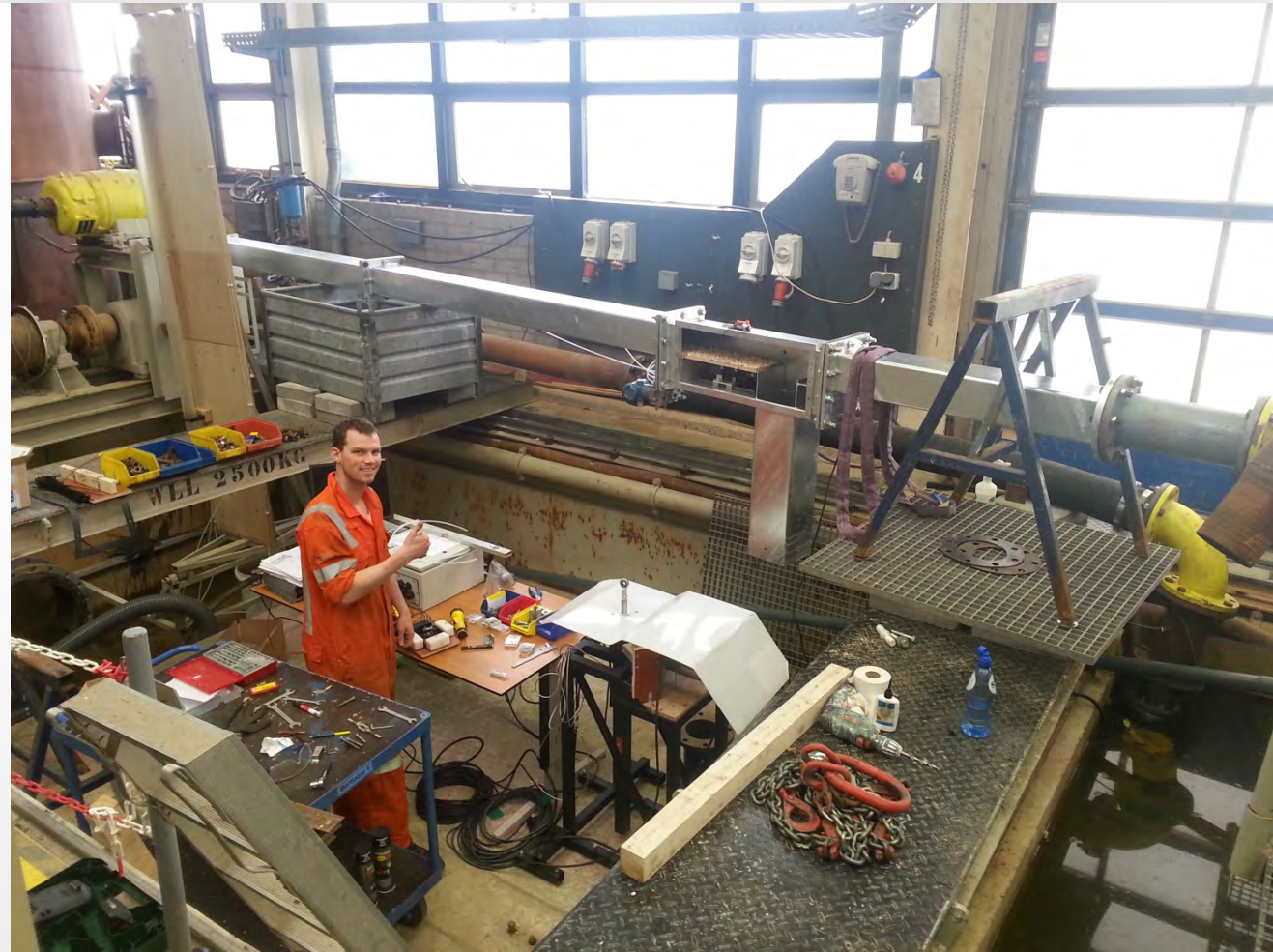
# RECOMMENDATIONS

Perform additional erosion tests with a  $d_{50}$  larger than 8 mm





# QUESTIONS



*Thanks to Axel Smit who was responsible for the tests*