



Drag Head Production

Dr.ir. Sape A. Miedema
Head of Studies
MSc Offshore & Dredging Engineering
&
Marine Technology
Associate Professor of
Dredging Engineering

Thursday, June 13, 2019





Dredging A Way Of Life



Offshore A Way Of Life



What is Offshore & Dredging Engineering?

Offshore & Dredging Engineering covers everything at sea that does not have the purpose of transporting goods & people and no fishery.





The TSHD

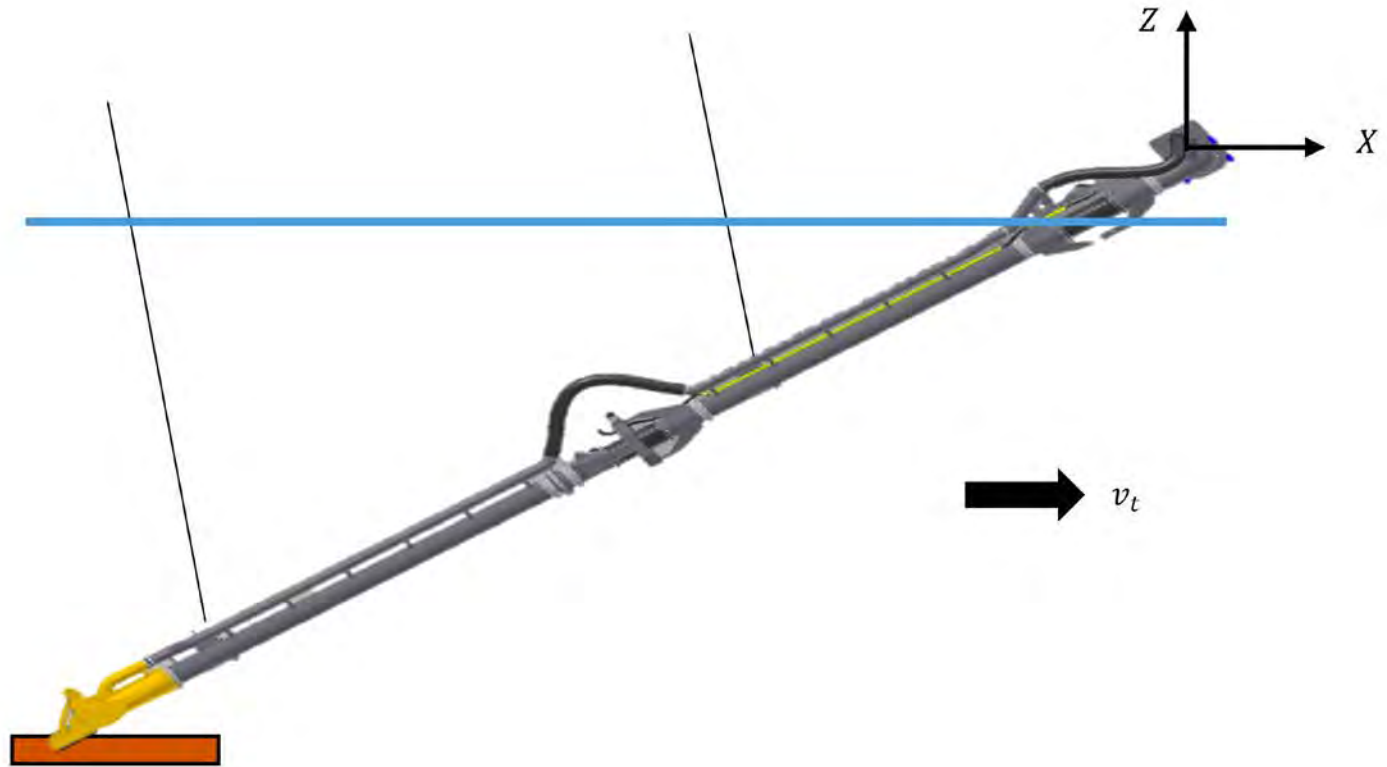
The Christobal Colon (46000 m³)



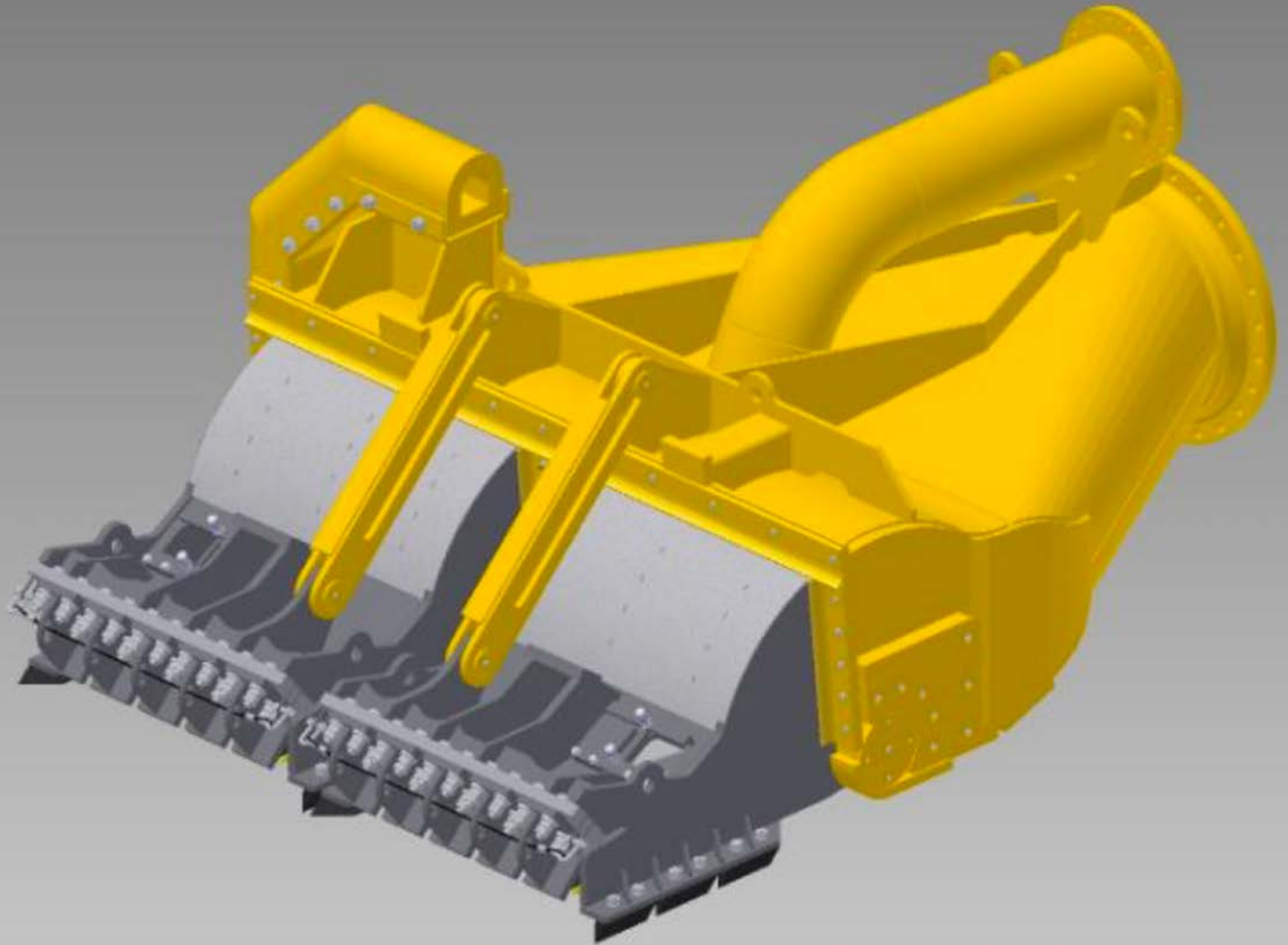
The Amsterdam



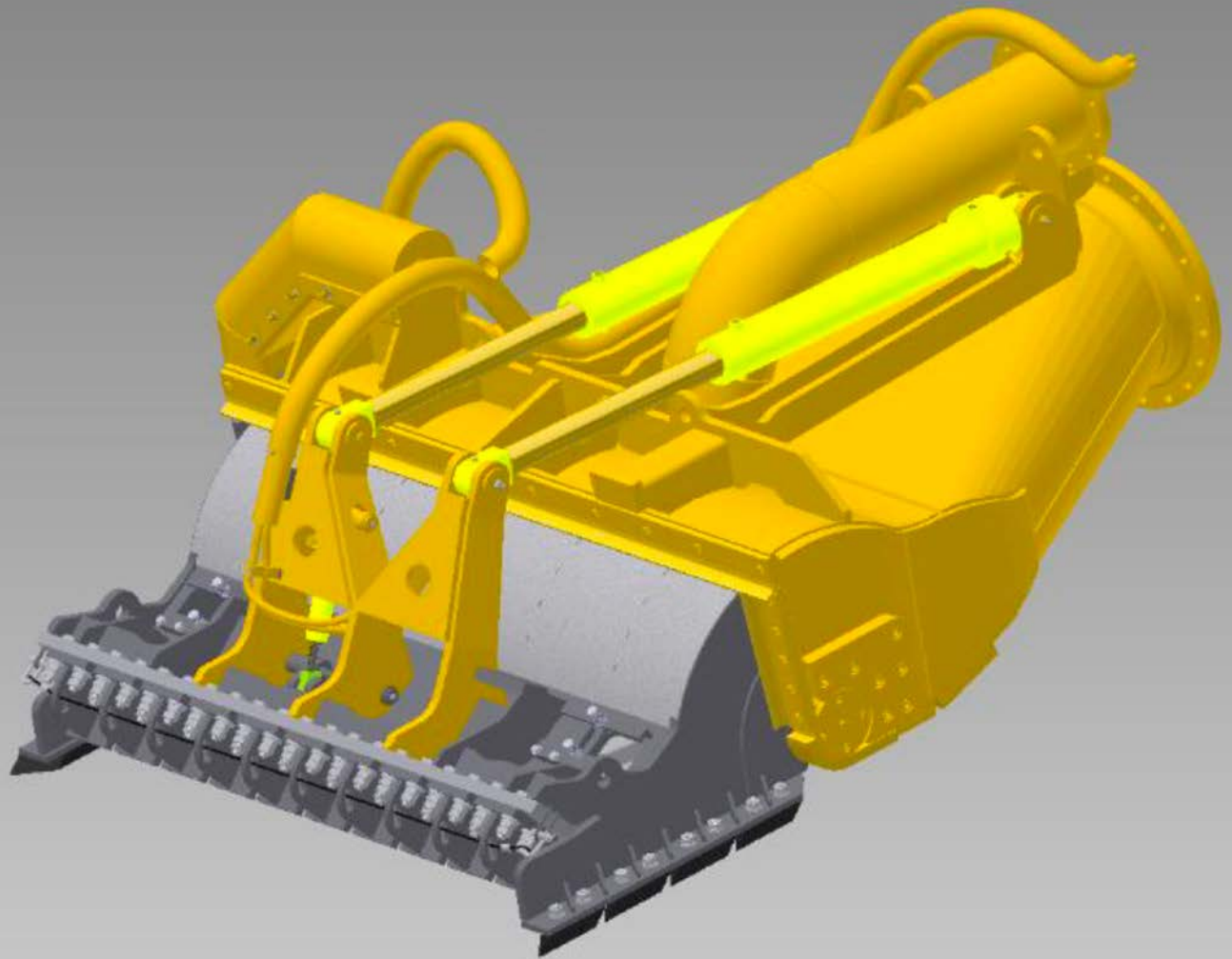
The suction pipe and draghead



The California draghead



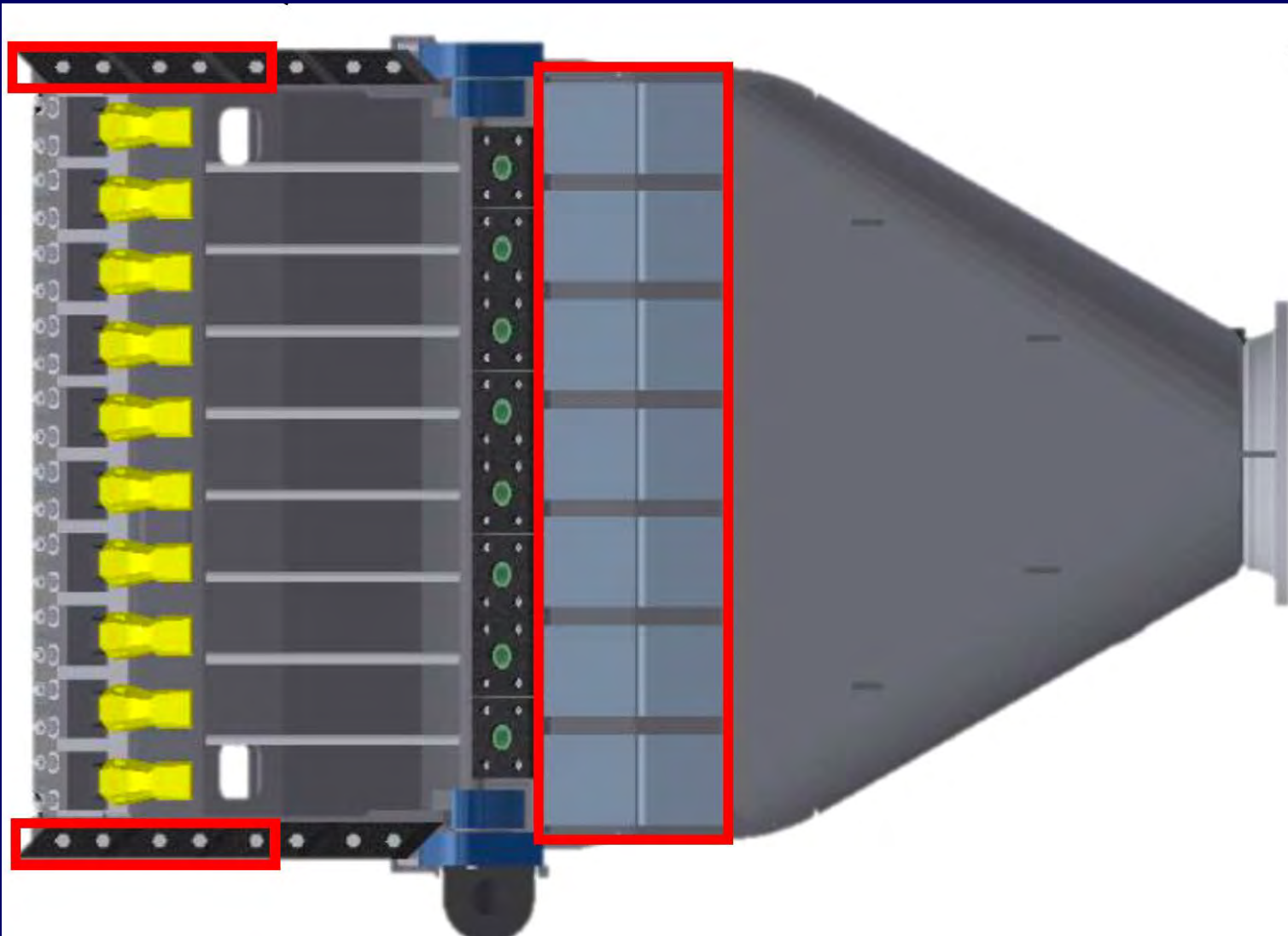
The Holland draghead



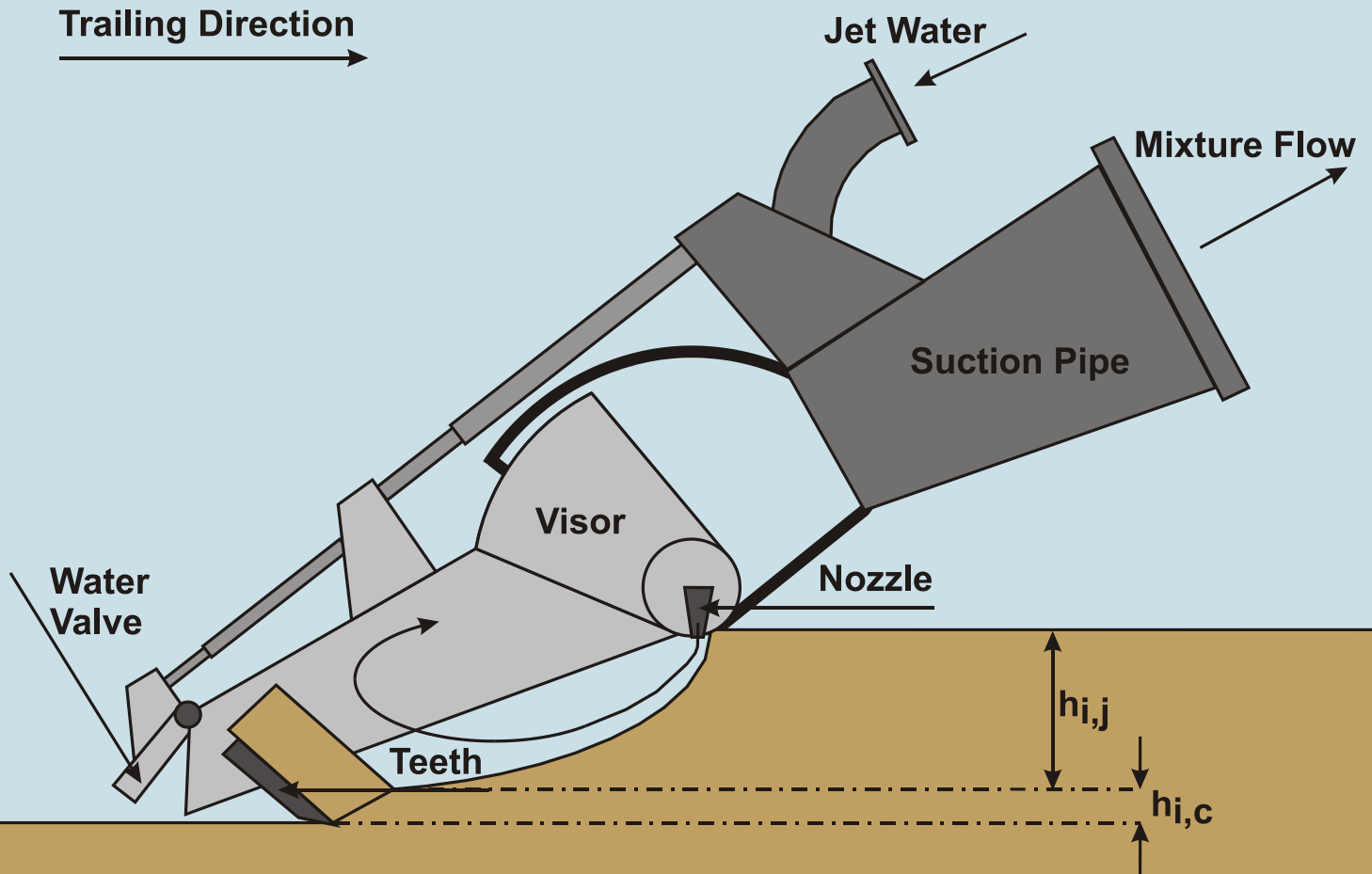
The draghead with blades and jets



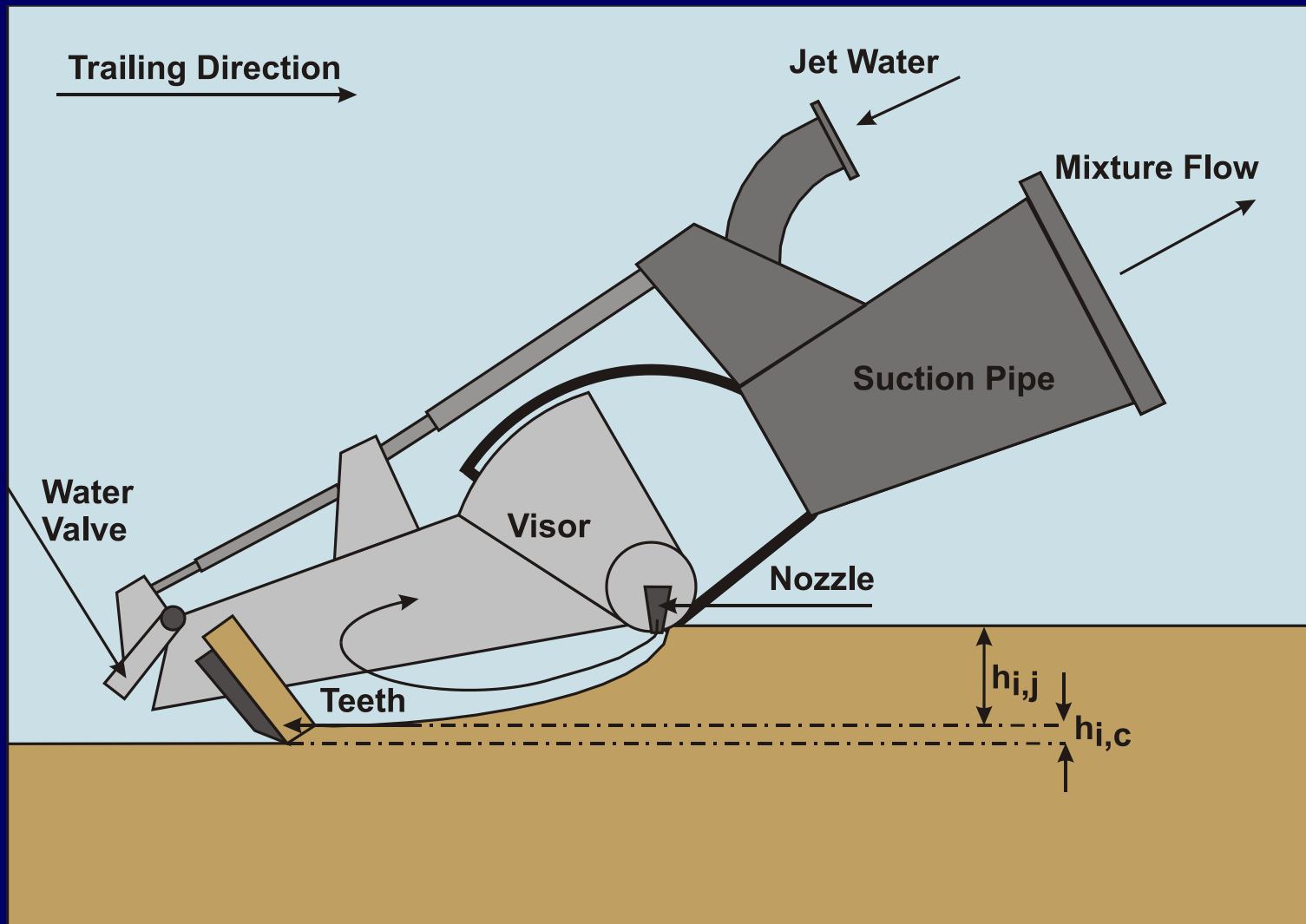
The draghead



The working principles



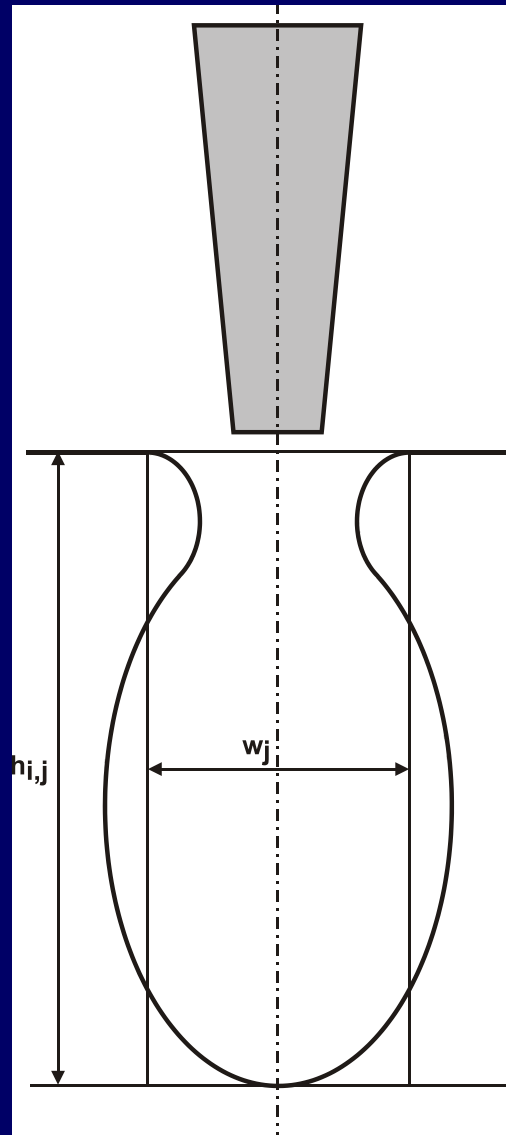
The working principles





Jetting

The jetting in a draghead



The jet power

$$Q_j = v_j \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2$$

$$v_j = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$Q_j = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2$$

$$P_j = \Delta p_j \cdot Q_j = \Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2$$

$$P_j = \left(\frac{2}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{3/2} \cdot D_j^2$$

The specific energy/penetration depth

$$E_{sp} \cdot Q_s = \Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2$$

$$E_{sp} \cdot h_{i,j} \cdot w_j \cdot v_c = \Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2$$

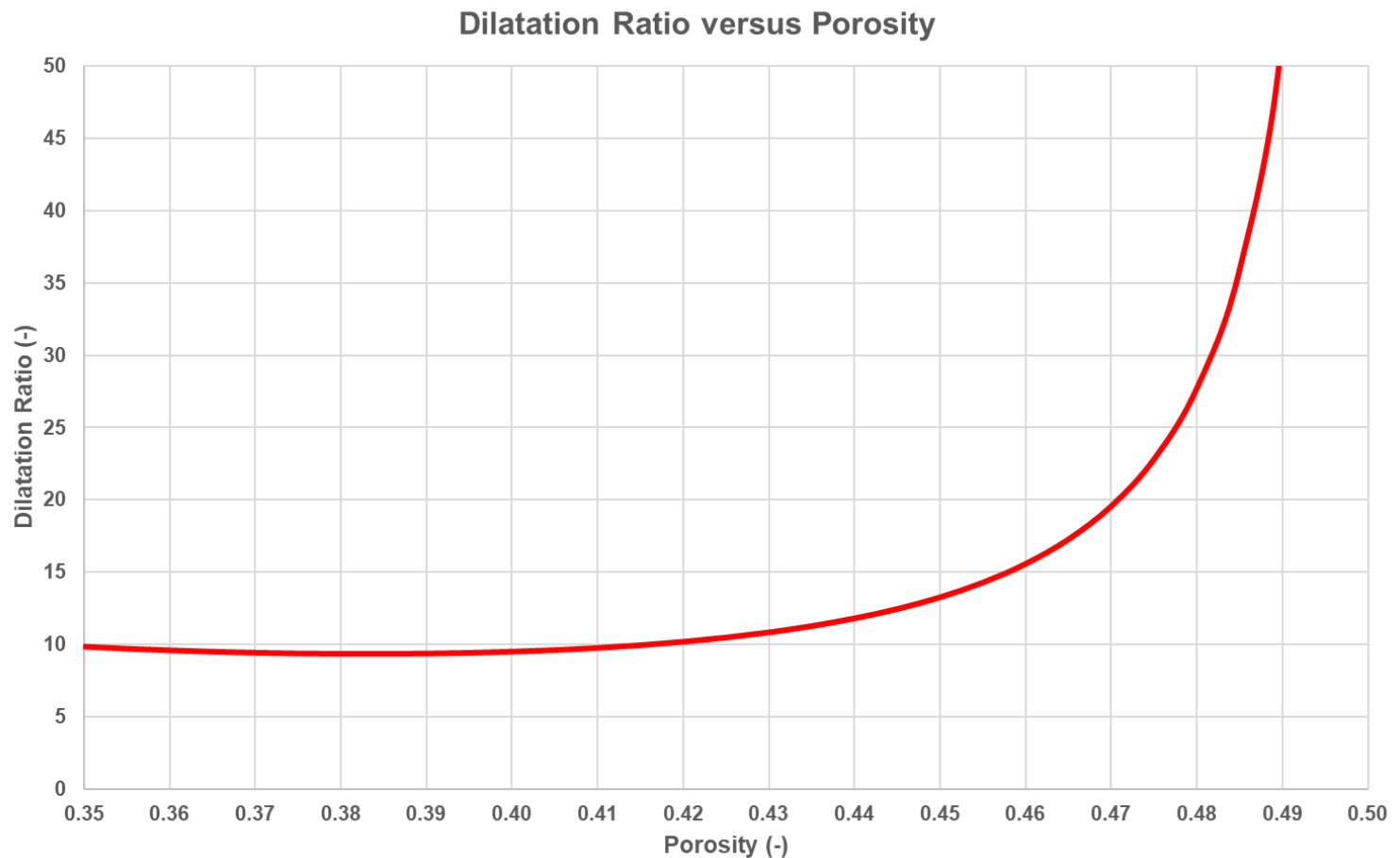
$$h_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2}{E_{sp} \cdot w_j \cdot v_c}$$

The specific energy/penetration depth

$$E_{sp} = c_1 \cdot \frac{\rho_l \cdot g \cdot h_{i,j} \cdot v_c \cdot \varepsilon}{k_m}$$

$$h_{i,j}^2 = \frac{\Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2}{c_1 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g \cdot v_c^2 \cdot w_j} \cdot \frac{k_m}{\varepsilon}$$

The porosity and permeability



The penetration depth/cavity width

$$\frac{k_m}{\varepsilon} = 10 \cdot k_i$$

$$h_{i,j}^2 = \frac{\Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2}{c_1 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g \cdot v_c^2 \cdot w_j} \cdot 10 \cdot k_i$$

The penetration depth/cavity width

$$w_j = \left(\frac{v_c}{v_1} \right)^\beta \cdot h_{i,j}$$

$$h_{i,j}^2 = \frac{\Delta p_j \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j}{\rho_l} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\alpha \cdot D_j)^2}{c_1 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g \cdot v_c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{v_c}{v_1} \right)^\beta \cdot h_{i,j}} \cdot 10 \cdot k_i$$

The cavity width ratio



The penetration depth

$$h_{i,j}^3 = 10 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\rho_l}\right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \alpha^2}{c_1 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g} \cdot \frac{\Delta p_j^{3/2} \cdot D_j^2 \cdot k_i}{v_c^{2+\beta} \cdot v_1^{-\beta}}$$
$$= 8 \cdot \frac{\Delta p_j^{3/2} \cdot D_j^2 \cdot k_i}{v_c^{2+\beta} \cdot v_1^{-\beta}}$$



The penetration depth and cavity width

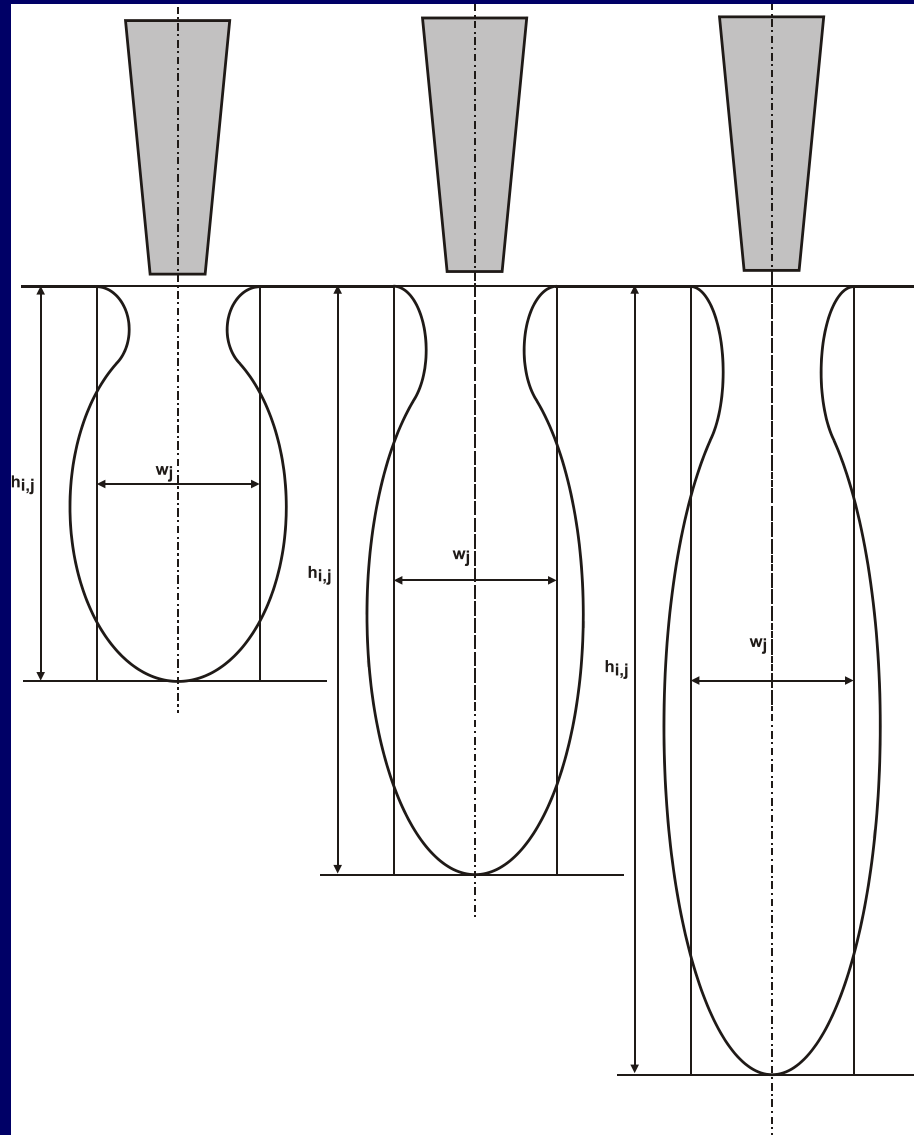
$$h_{i,j} = 2 \cdot \frac{\Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3}}{v_c}$$

and

$$w_j = 2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3}$$



Jetting in a draghead, different velocities



The draghead production

$$2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3} > \frac{W_{dh}}{n_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_j = \frac{W_{dh}}{n_j}$$

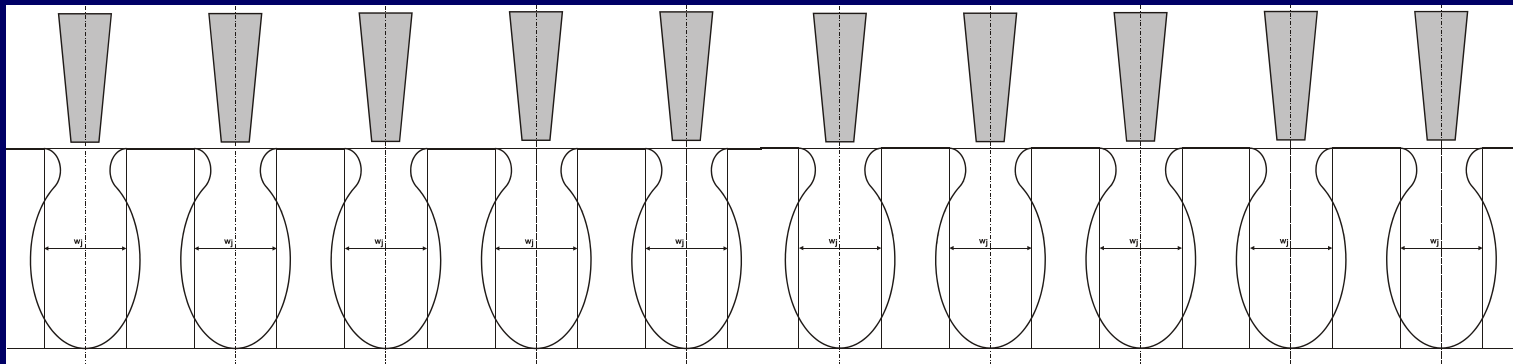
$$2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3} < \frac{W_{dh}}{n_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_j = 2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3}$$

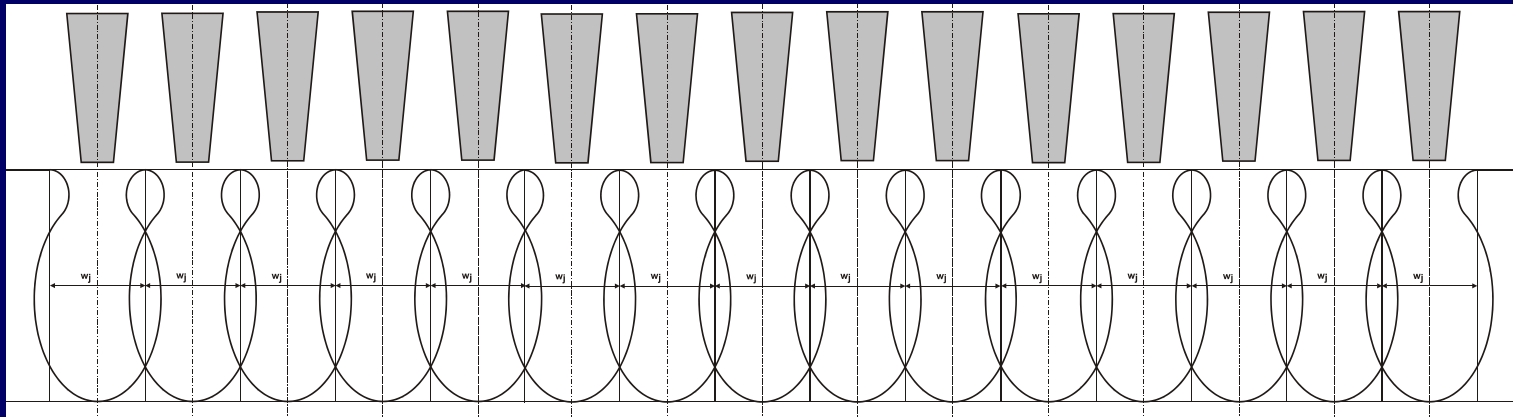




The jetting in a draghead



No overlap



Overlap

The draghead production

$$Q_{s,dh} = h_{c,max} \cdot w_j \cdot v_c \cdot n_j$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{s,dh} &= h_{i,j} \cdot w_j \cdot v_c \cdot n_j \\ &= 2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3} \cdot w_j \cdot n_j \end{aligned}$$

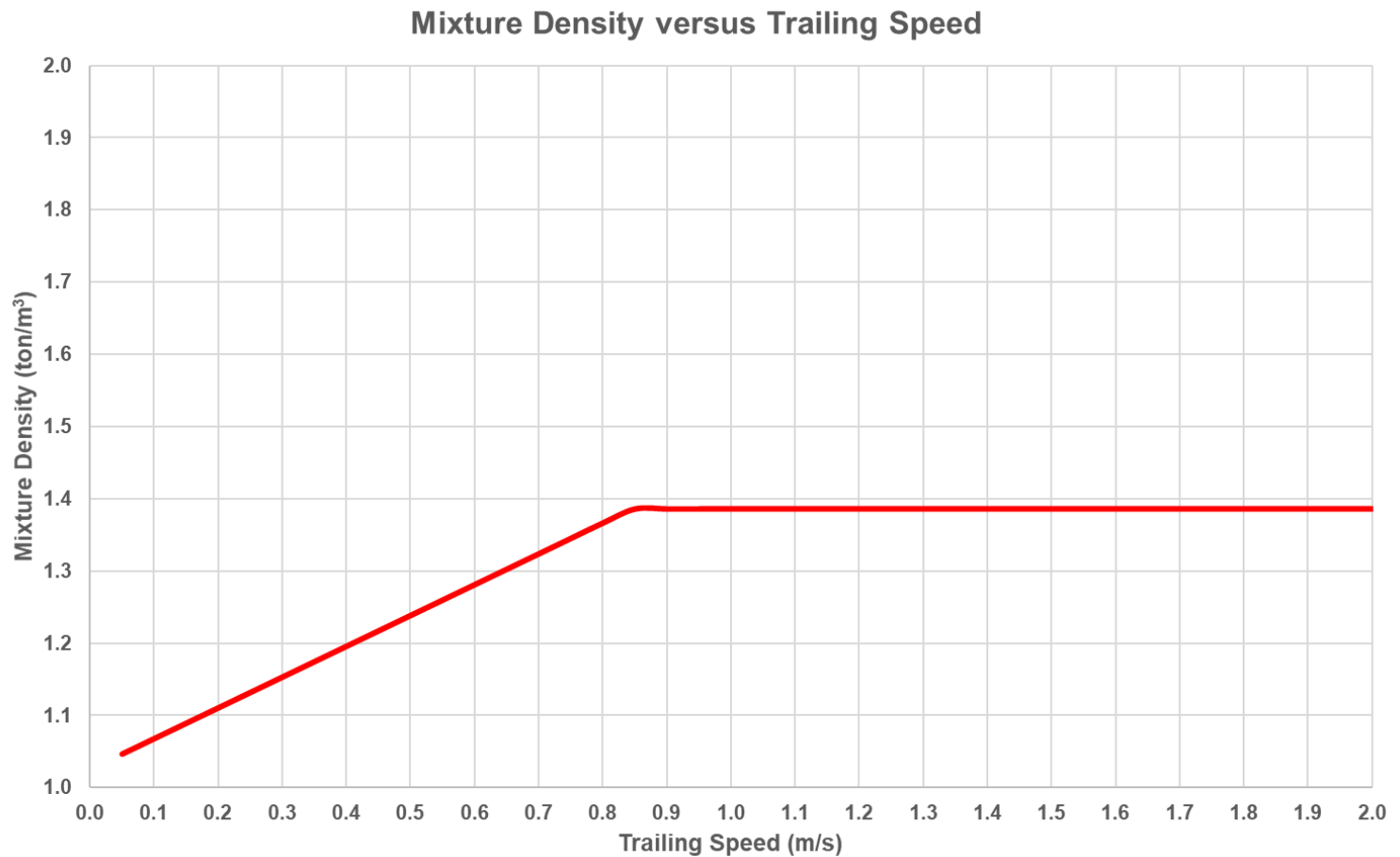


The draghead concentration and density

$$C_{vs} = \frac{Q_{s,dh} \cdot (1 - n_i)}{Q_m}$$
$$= \frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3} \cdot w_j \cdot n_j \cdot (1 - n_i)}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2 \cdot v_{ls}}$$

$$\rho_m = C_{vs} \cdot \rho_q + (1 - C_{vs}) \cdot \rho_l$$

Draghead mixture density, jetting



Cutting forces

$$F_h = \frac{c_1 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g \cdot v_c \cdot h_{i,c}^2 \cdot w_{dh} \cdot \varepsilon}{k_m}$$

with: $c_1 = 0.0427 \cdot e^{0.0509 \cdot \varphi}$

$$F_v = \frac{c_2 \cdot \rho_l \cdot g \cdot v_c \cdot h_{i,c}^2 \cdot w_{dh} \cdot \varepsilon}{k_m}$$

with: $c_2 = 0.0343 \cdot e^{0.0341 \cdot \varphi}$

Cutting forces and moments

$$F_h = \frac{c_1 \cdot v_c \cdot h_{i,c}^2 \cdot w_{dh}}{k_i}$$

$$F_v = \frac{c_2 \cdot v_c \cdot h_{i,c}^2 \cdot w_{dh}}{k_i}$$

$$F_G \cdot L_G = F_h \cdot L_h - F_v \cdot L_v$$

$$h_{i,c}^2 = \frac{F_G \cdot L_G \cdot k_i}{v_c \cdot w_{dh} \cdot (c_1 \cdot L_h - c_2 \cdot L_v)}$$

Mixture density

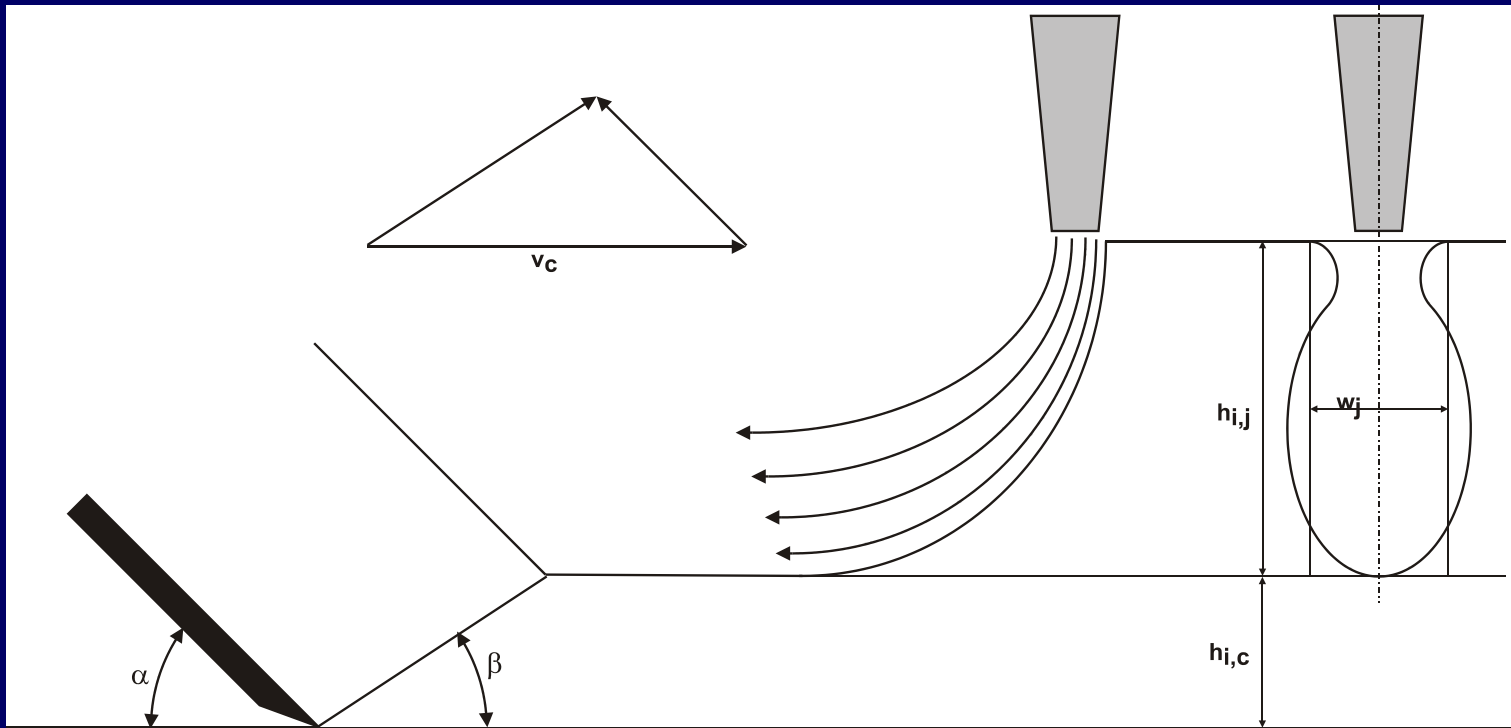
$$C_{vs} = \frac{h_{c,max} \cdot w_{dh} \cdot v_c \cdot (1 - n_i)}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2 \cdot v_{ls}}$$

or

$$C_{vs} = \frac{\left(2 \cdot \Delta p_j^{1/2} \cdot D_j^{2/3} \cdot k_i^{1/3} \cdot w_j \cdot n_j \right) + h_{i,c} \cdot w_{dh} \cdot v_c}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2 \cdot v_{ls}} \cdot (1 - n_i)$$

$$\rho_m = C_{vs} \cdot \rho_q + (1 - C_{vs}) \cdot \rho_l$$

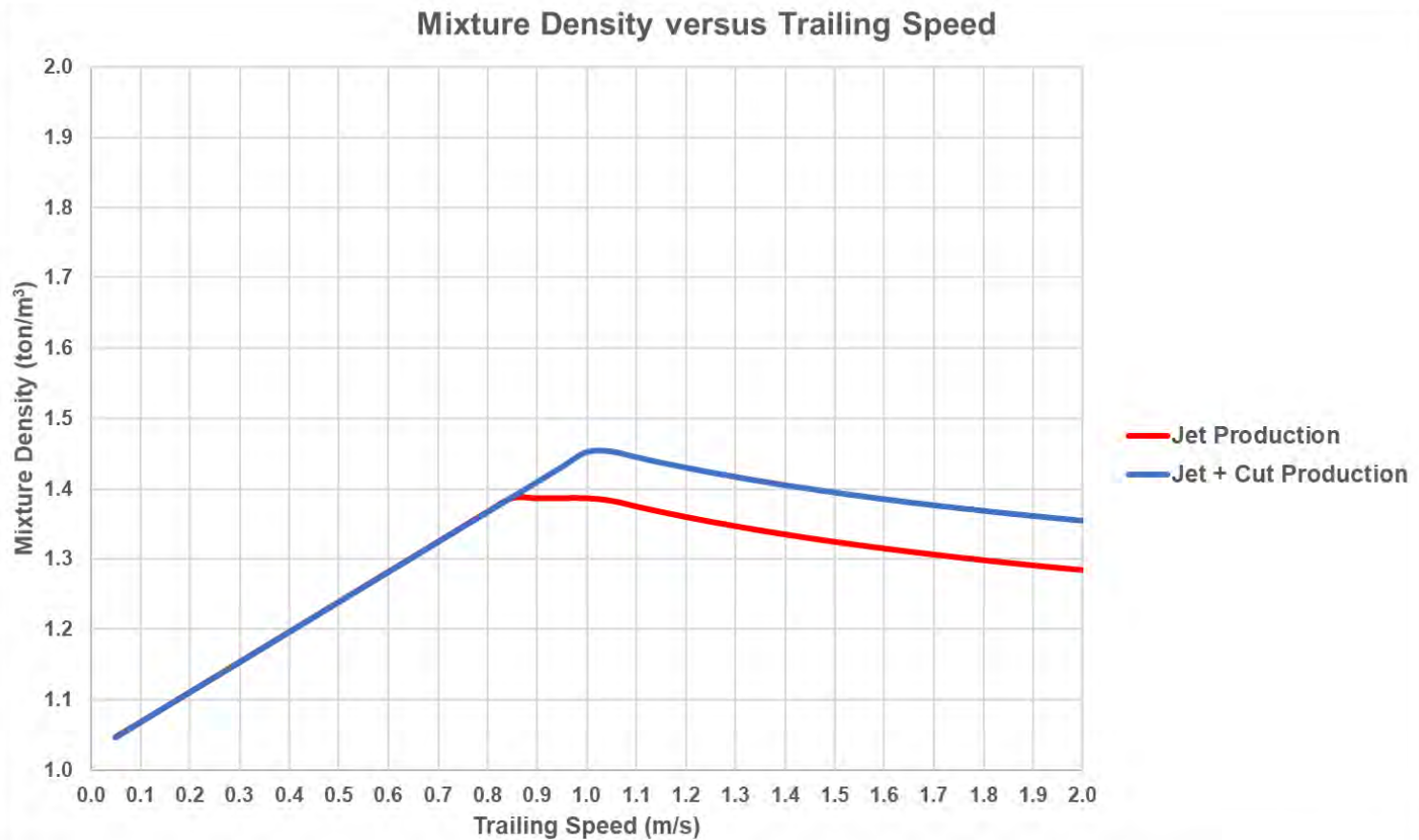
The cutting and jetting in a draghead



Mixture density, cutting + jetting , $\beta=1.0$



Mixture density, cutting + jetting, $\beta=0.5$



Mixture density, cutting + jetting, $\beta=1.5$



Conclusions

- The model derived results in acceptable mixture densities.
- The relation between cavity width and penetration depth may be more complicated if more experimental data is available.
- The assumption, using the specific energy of the cutting process, gives good results.



Questions?