

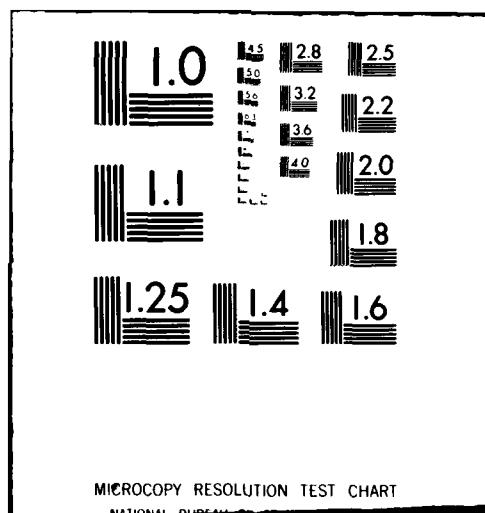
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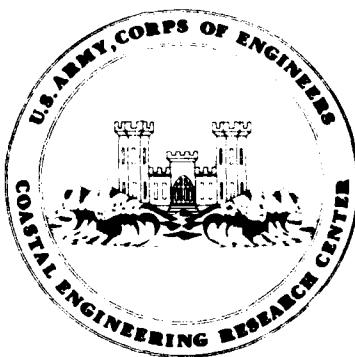
TR 80-1

**Two-Dimensional Tests of Wave Transmission  
and Reflection Characteristics of  
Laboratory Breakwaters**

AD A 089603

by  
William N. Seelig

**TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 80-1  
JUNE 1980**



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procedure was found to be an important tool for predicting the amount of transmission through permeable breakwaters. Suggested procedures for estimating transmission coefficients have been incorporated into the computer programs OVER and MADSEN (included as appendixes) and these programs may be used to predict wave transmission coefficients for nonbreaking, breaking, monochromatic, and irregular wave conditions.

## PREFACE

This report presents the results of research conducted to develop methods for estimating wave transmission past submerged, subaerial, permeable, and impermeable breakwaters. The final prediction techniques are given in the form of computer programs, and the laboratory data used to develop and test the methods are included in appendixes to this report. These methods supplement Section 7.23 of the Shore Protection Manual (SPM). The work was carried out under the offshore breakwaters for shore stabilization program of the U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC).

The report was prepared by William N. Seelig, Hydraulic Engineer, under the general supervision of Dr. R.M. Sorensen, Chief, Coastal Processes and Structures Branch. J. Ahrens and M. Titus provided a significant contribution to this report by their many useful suggestions and valuable laboratory assistance.

Comments on this publication are invited.

Approved for publication in accordance with Public Law 166, 79th Congress, approved 31 July 1945, as supplemented by Public Law 172, 88th Congress, approved 7 November 1963.

*Ted E. Bishop*  
TED E. BISHOP  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Commander and Director

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**CONVERSION FACTORS, U.S. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT**

U.S. customary units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	by	To obtain
inches	25.4	millimeters
	2.54	centimeters
square inches	6.452	square centimeters
cubic inches	16.39	cubic centimeters
feet	30.48	centimeters
	0.3048	meters
square feet	0.0929	square meters
cubic feet	0.0283	cubic meters
yards	0.9144	meters
square yards	0.836	square meters
cubic yards	0.7646	cubic meters
miles	1.6093	kilometers
square miles	259.0	hectares
knots	1.852	kilometers per hour
acres	0.4047	hectares
foot-pounds	1.3558	newton meters
millibars	$1.0197 \times 10^{-3}$	kilograms per square centimeter
ounces	28.35	grams
pounds	453.6	grams
	0.4536	kilograms
ton, long	1.0160	metric tons
ton, short	0.9072	metric tons
degrees (angle)	0.01745	radians
Fahrenheit degrees	5/9	Celsius degrees or Kelvins <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>To obtain Celsius (C) temperature readings from Fahrenheit (F) readings, use formula:  $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$ .

To obtain Kelvin (K) readings, use formula:  $K = (5/9)(F - 32) + 273.15$ .

## SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS

A	material identifier
$A_1$	spectral coefficients
$A_2$	spectral coefficients
a	empirical rough-slope runup coefficient
$a_I$	incident wave amplitude at a spectral line
$a_R$	reflected wave amplitude at a spectral line
B	breakwater top width
$B_1$	spectral coefficients
$B_2$	spectral coefficients
b	empirical rough-slope runup coefficient
C	transmission by overtopping coefficient
$C_1$	empirical wave runup on smooth-slope coefficients
$C_2$	empirical wave runup on smooth-slope coefficients
$C_3$	empirical wave runup on smooth-slope coefficients
CF	physical model correction factor = $(K_{Tt})$ prototype/ $(K_{Tt})$ model
d	water depth
$d_s$	water depth at toe of a structure
$d_{50}$	median material diameter
F	breakwater freeboard = $h - d_s$
f	wave frequency = $1/T$
g	acceleration due to gravity
H or $H_I$	incident wave height
$H_R$	reflected wave height
$H_{rms}$	root-mean-square (rms) wave height
$H_s$	significant wave height
$H_T$	transmitted wave height
$\bar{H}$	mean wave height
ID	a 10-digit identification code (year, month, day, hour, minute) assigned to each data collection run
j	spectral line number

SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS--Continued

$K_R$	reflection coefficient
$K_T$	transmission coefficient = $\sqrt{K_{To}^2 + K_{Tt}^2}$
$K_{To}$	wave transmission by overtopping coefficient
$K_{Tt}$	coefficient of wave transmission through a permeable breakwater
$k$	wave number = $2\pi/L$
$L$	wavelength
$L_o$	deepwater wavelength
$P$	material porosity
$p$	probability
$Q_p$	spectral-peakedness parameter
$Q_{pi}$	incident spectral-peakedness parameter
$Q_{pr}$	reflected spectral-peakedness parameter
$Q_{pt}$	transmitted spectral-peakedness parameter
$R$	wave runup
$r(H, H + 1)$	autocorrelation of wave heights
$r(H, T)$	correlation of wave heights and periods
$T$	wave period
$T_p$	period of peak energy density
$W_{50}$	median weight of material
$\gamma$	specific weight
$\Delta f$	band width
$\Delta \ell$	gage spacing
$\eta_{rms}$	root-mean-square water level
$\theta$	angle of seaward face of a breakwater
$\nu$	kinematic viscosity of water
$\xi$	surf parameter = $(\tan \theta / \sqrt{H/L_o})$
$\rho$	autocorrelation of zero up-crossing wave heights
	• for incident waves
	• for transmitted waves

TWO-DIMENSIONAL TESTS OF WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION  
CHARACTERISTICS OF LABORATORY BREAKWATERS

by  
*William N. Seelig*

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary function of a breakwater is to reduce wave heights in an area being sheltered. Breakwaters are primarily used to protect harbors from excessive wave action, to prevent beach erosion, and to trap sediment for mechanical bypassing at an inlet or harbor entrance. A secondary use of breakwater design is to reduce the wave reflection from the structure. Reflected waves combined with incident waves can produce undesirable water motions that may be a nuisance to navigation or encourage scour at the toe of a structure.

Since the cost of building breakwaters is generally high, methods are needed to estimate transmitted and reflected wave heights to enable comparison of alternative structure designs. This report presents suggested methods for predicting transmission and reflection characteristics of breakwaters based on laboratory experiments, including the work of previous investigators. These methods supplement Section 7.23 of the Shore Protection Manual (SPM) (U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, 1977). The basic types of breakwaters considered are permeable and impermeable structures with crest elevations above the stillwater level (subaerial) and below the stillwater level (submerged). The other factors investigated include wave height, period, breakwater cross-section design, and material characteristics. Both monochromatic and irregular waves were tested.

Section II of this report presents a brief review of research conducted by previous investigators. Section III describes the laboratory setup and procedures; Sections IV, V, and VI present data analysis methods and definitions. The conditions tested are summarized in Section VII. Detailed descriptions of the breakwaters tested and materials used are given in Appendixes A and B; summary tables and figures of laboratory results are presented in Appendixes C, D, and E.

Laboratory results are used in this study to develop a method for predicting wave transmission by overtopping coefficients using the ratio of breakwater freeboard to wave runup (suggested by Cross and Sollitt, 1971) and the breakwater crest width (suggested by Saville, 1963). The wave transmission by overtopping prediction method is then combined with the model of wave transmission through permeable structures of Madsen and White (1976) and this combination package is verified with the laboratory results over a wide range of conditions. Prediction methods are summarized in the computer programs OVER and MADSEN (Apps. F and G). An example breakwater design is worked with the aid of the two computer programs to illustrate how the prediction methods can be used to compare alternative breakwater designs, and to illustrate the importance of various design parameters.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Some of the important sources of ideas and data used in preparing this report are summarized below in chronological order.

Saville (1963) tested a large number of similar rough structures with a 1 on 2 front-face slope for a proposed breakwater at Point Loma, California. Most of Saville's breakwater models had a crest elevation near the stillwater level, so wave transmission in most of the tests was primarily due to overtopping. Some of the breakwaters tested were first modeled in the large wave tank at the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC), then re-tested at a smaller scale to examine scale effects. Some tests were repeated with otherwise identical permeable and impermeable breakwaters to assess the influence of wave transmission through the permeable breakwaters and wave transmission by overtopping. The breakwater crest width was also varied over a wide range of values to determine the influence of width on the wave transmission coefficient. Since wave reflection coefficients were not measured, the burst method was used during testing to avoid laboratory effects caused by re-reflection of waves from the generator blade.

Lamarre (1967) measured wave transmission by overtopping for a structure with a comparatively narrow crest width and 1 on 1.5 structure slopes. Wave conditions and the height of the structure were varied.

Godar (1969) tested vertical, smooth impermeable structures for wave transmission by overtopping. The breakwater crest width was varied and a wide range of submerged and subaerial structure heights and a number of wave conditions were tested. Wave reflection coefficients were measured to determine the incident wave height acting on the structure. A nonlinear empirical equation was developed for predicting wave transmission coefficients. In this formula the transmission coefficient is a function of the ratio of the breakwater freeboard to the incident wave height and two empirical coefficients, where the coefficients are related to structure geometry and the relative water depth.

Davidson (1969) tested a 1 on 40 scale model of a breakwater proposed for Monterey Harbor, California. The breakwater had tribar armor units and experienced a combination of wave transmission over and through the structure.

Cross and Sollitt (1971) developed a semiempirical model for wave transmission by overtopping of subaerial breakwaters. The model was compared to Lamarre's (1967) data for a smooth impermeable structure with a 1 on 1.5 front-face slope. Cross and Sollitt's model suggests that wave transmission by overtopping is a nonlinear function of the ratio of breakwater freeboard to runup. Examination of Saville's (1963) data suggests that a linear model would form an upper envelope for wave transmission over rough structures.

Keulegan (1973) measured wave transmission through a number of vertical-faced permeable breakwaters using a wide variety of materials and wave conditions. Comparison of results led to development of a method for designing scale models that consider scale effects.

Sollitt and Cross (1976) tested wave transmission through a permeable rubble-mound breakwater and used this information to develop an analytical-empirical model.

Bottin, Chatham, and Carver (1976) tested 1 on 22 rubble-mound scale and concrete armor unit breakwaters proposed for Waianae Harbor, Hawaii. Wave transmission consisted of a combination of wave transmission by overtopping

and wave transmission through the structures. Wave reflection coefficients were not measured. Wave runup on dolos was observed.

Madsen and White (1976) developed a analytical-empirical model for the prediction of wave transmission and reflection coefficients for wave transmission through subaerial rubble-mound breakwaters. The model employs the long wave assumption, so predictions using their model are expected to be most reliable for shallow-water waves. Comparison of the Madsen and White model with physical model tests by Keulegan (1973) and Cross and Sollitt (1976) shows that the wave transmission coefficient can be predicted more reliably than the reflection coefficient.

The data from independant tests of wave transmission by overtopping conducted in this study, together with the results of Saville (1963), Lamarre (1967), Goda (1969), and Cross and Sollitt (1971), are used to develop a wave transmission by overtopping equation similar to one proposed by Cross and Sollitt (1971). The equation is then combined with the model of wave transmission through permeable breakwaters of Madsen and White (1976) to form a generalized model of wave transmission for breakwaters. This model is verified by comparing numerical and physical model results for a wide range of conditions.

### III. LABORATORY TESTING

#### 1. Laboratory Test Setup.

Laboratory tests were performed at CERC in a wave tank 4.57 meters wide, 42.7 meters long, and 1.22 meters deep. A part of the tank was divided by four walls to form two interior test flumes, each 61 centimeters wide; the remaining tank width contained a 1 on 12 absorber beach made of crushed stone with a median diameter of 2.9 centimeters (Fig. 1). This arrangement allowed two experiments to be performed simultaneously, and energy reflecting off of the test structures diffracts out of the test flume to minimize re-reflection of waves off of the generator blade.

The laboratory breakwaters were located between stations 5 and 10 meters along the flume and parallel-wire resistance gages were used to measure wave conditions in the flume. Gages placed at stations 1.40, 2.35, and 2.70 meters along the test flumes were used to document incident and reflected wave conditions. One or two gages placed landward were used to measure transmitted waves (Fig. 1).

A wave absorber consisting of a crushed gravel slope covered with a 0.6-meter-thick layer of hogshair was placed at the end of the test flume to absorb a majority of the transmitted wave energy. The test flume was terminated 3 meters before the end of the wave tank to allow water overtopping the test structure to escape from the flume through the absorber gravel. This arrangement prevented the buildup of water on the landward side of the test structure.

#### 2. Methods of Generating Waves.

Waves in this facility were generated by a programmable piston-type generator with a mean blade position 19 meters seaward of the entrance to the test flumes. A minicomputer was used to produce monochromatic waves of a specified wave height and period by moving the blade with a sinusoidal motion. Irregular waves

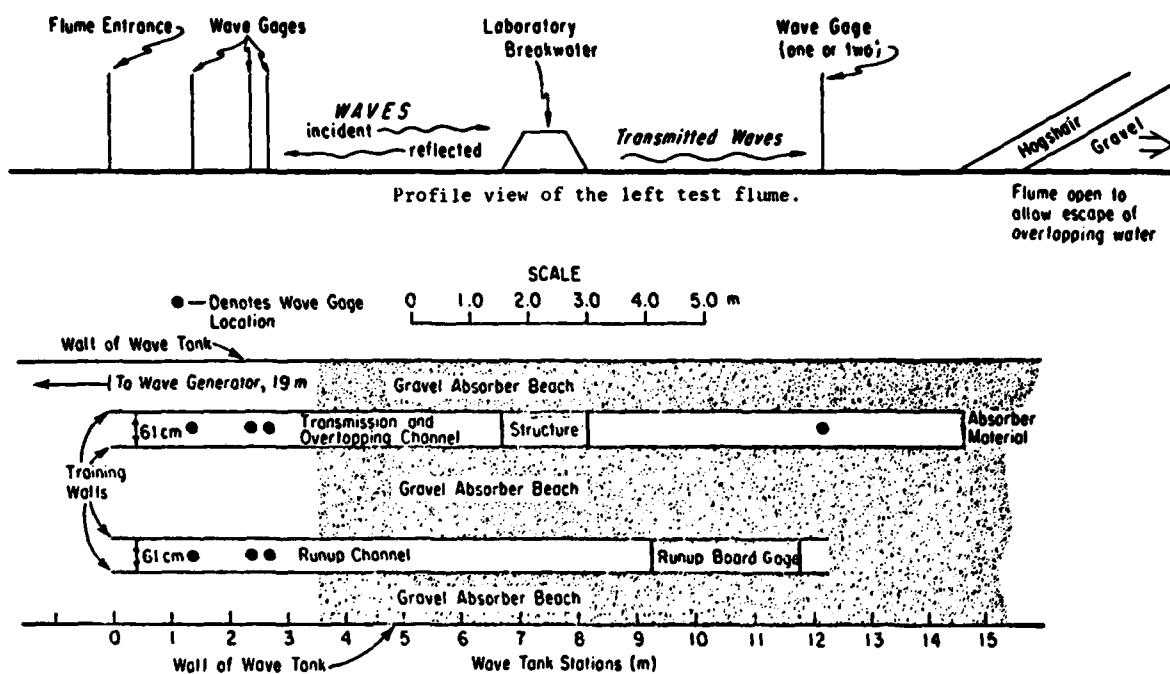


Figure 1. Plan view of wave tank setup.

were produced by using the CERC Data Acquisition System (DAS) to create a signal to move the blade. Irregular waves were made by summing 50 components of varying amplitude, period, and random phase to produce a wide variety of spectral shapes.

### 3. Data Collection.

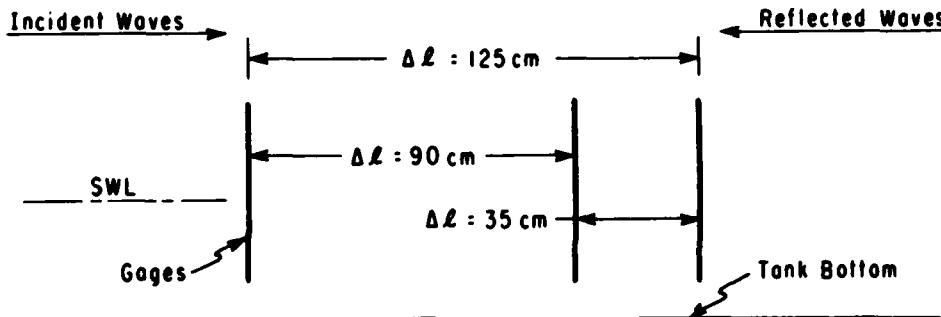
The laboratory data collection scheme was designed after the CERC field wave data monitoring program. Data collection was performed automatically by the DAS in the following sequence:

- (a) Wave gages were calibrated.
- (b) Waves were produced for several minutes to allow tank startup transient conditions to die out.
- (c) Wave gages collected data at a sampling rate of 16 times a second over a 256-second sampling interval.
- (d) The 4,096 data points from each gage were then stored on magnetic tape for analysis.
- (e) A 10-digit identification code consisting of the year, month, day, hour, and minute of the data run was assigned (e.g., ID 7804260916 is a run made 1978, April, 26th day at 09:16).

#### 4. Data Reduction Methods.

Laboratory data sorted on magnetic tape were analyzed on a CDC 6600 computer using a variety of data reduction schemes. The mean water level and the least squares, best-fit linear trend in the data was first removed from each gage record. A Fourier analysis was then performed on each gage record using a fast Fourier transform (FFT) routine and cosine bell function that is part of the CERC wave analysis package.

Incident and reflected waves, which are mixed together in each of the gage records, were separated using the method of Goda and Suzuki (1976) shown in Figure 2. This technique gives an estimate of the incident and reflected wave amplitudes,  $a_I$  and  $a_R$ , at each spectral line for each gage pair. Using three gages in front of the structure gives three estimates of the incident and reflected wave amplitude spectra. Calculations show that in this study the three estimates of wave amplitudes seldom differed by more than 5 percent, so the average incident and reflected wave amplitudes at each spectral line,  $j$ , were taken as representative; i.e.,  $(a_I)_j$  is the average incident wave amplitude at spectral line,  $j$ . The wave amplitude at each of the spectral lines was also determined for transmitted wave conditions; i.e.,  $(a_T)_j$  is the average transmitted wave amplitude at spectral line,  $j$ .



$$a_I = \frac{1}{2|\sin k\Delta\ell|} \sqrt{(A_2 - A_1 \cos k\Delta\ell - B_1 \sin k\Delta\ell)^2 + (B_2 + A_1 \sin k\Delta\ell - B_1 \cos k\Delta\ell)^2}$$

$$a_R = \frac{1}{2|\sin k\Delta\ell|} \sqrt{(A_2 - A_1 \cos k\Delta\ell + B_1 \sin k\Delta\ell)^2 + (B_2 - A_1 \sin k\Delta\ell - B_1 \cos k\Delta\ell)^2}$$

A, B = spectral coefficients

$k = \text{wave number} = \frac{2\pi}{L}$

$\Delta\ell = \text{gage spacing}$

where

$$0.05 \leq \frac{\Delta\ell}{L} \leq 0.45$$

and

$$L = \frac{gT^2}{2\pi} \tanh\left(\frac{2\pi d}{L}\right)$$

where  $g$  equals acceleration due to gravity;  $d$  equals water depth; and  $T$  equals wave period.

Figure 2. Determination of incident and reflected waves using the method of Goda and Suzuki (1976).

Incident, reflected, and transmitted wave heights ( $H_I$ ,  $H_R$ ,  $H_T$ ) are defined as

$$H_I = 2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=12}^{411} (a_I)_j^2} \quad (1)$$

$$H_R = 2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=12}^{411} (a_R)_j^2} \quad (2)$$

$$H_T = 2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=12}^{411} (a_T)_j^2} \quad (3)$$

where  $H_I$  is the height of the wave moving landward toward the breakwater,  $H_R$  the height of the wave reflecting from the breakwater and moving seaward, and  $H_T$  the height of the wave transmitted past and in the lea of the breakwater.

Wave reflection and transmission coefficients,  $K_R$  and  $K_T$ , are defined as

$$K_R = \frac{H_R}{H_I} \quad (4)$$

and

$$K_T = \frac{H_T}{H_I} \quad (5)$$

Wave transmission by overtopping has a transmission coefficient defined as  $K_{TO}$ ; wave transmission through porous structures is given by a transmission coefficient  $K_{Tt}$ . The coefficient for total wave transmission over and through a structure,  $K_T$ , is

$$K_T = \sqrt{K_{Tt}^2 + K_{TO}^2} \quad (6)$$

In the case of irregular waves the significant wave height,  $H_s$  (average of the highest one-third of the waves), is typically used to describe the wave conditions. To include the effects of wave reflection from the structure, significant height is defined as (Goda and Suzuki, 1976)

$$H_s = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\eta_{rms}}{1 + K_R^2}} \quad (7)$$

where  $\eta_{rms}$  is the average root-mean-square (rms) water level from the three seaward gages. The mean wave height,  $\bar{H}$ , is defined as

$$\bar{H} = 0.625 H_g = \sqrt{\frac{2.5 \eta_{rms}}{1 + K_R^2}} \quad (8)$$

The wave period used to describe irregular wave conditions is the period of peak energy density,  $T_p$ . The spectral-peakedness parameter,  $Q_p$  (Goda, 1970), is used to characterize the spectral width for irregular wave conditions,

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{\Delta f} \left( \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{36} f_j a_j^4}{\left( \sum_{j=1}^{36} a_j^2 \right)^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (9)$$

where  $j$  is the band number (11 spectral lines are used to make each band),  $f_j$  the frequency midpoint of the band, and  $\Delta f$  the bandwidth frequency.  $a_j$  may be the incident, reflected, or transmitted wave amplitude associated with band,  $j$ , so that three values of  $Q_p$  (incident, reflected, and transmitted) are determined for each irregular wave run.  $Q_p$  was selected as the parameter to describe the spectral peakedness because it is an especially stable parameter not strongly influenced by the spectral techniques used to determine its value (Rye, 1977). The higher the value of  $Q_p$ , the more peaked a spectrum. For example, white noise has a  $Q_p$  value of 1.0, a Pierson-Moskowitz spectrum a value of 2.0, and JONSWAP values of  $Q_p$  vary between 3.0 and 9.0 with a value of 3.15 for the mean JONSWAP spectrum (Fig. 3). Values of  $Q_p$  associated with several incident wave spectra used in this study are illustrated in Figure 4.

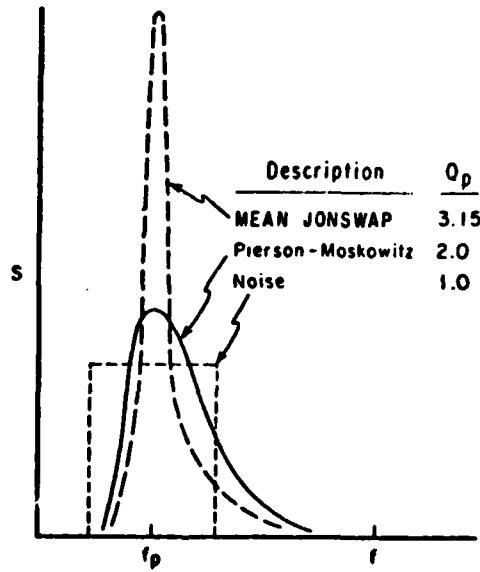


Figure 3. The spectral peakedness,  $Q_p$ , for various spectral shapes.

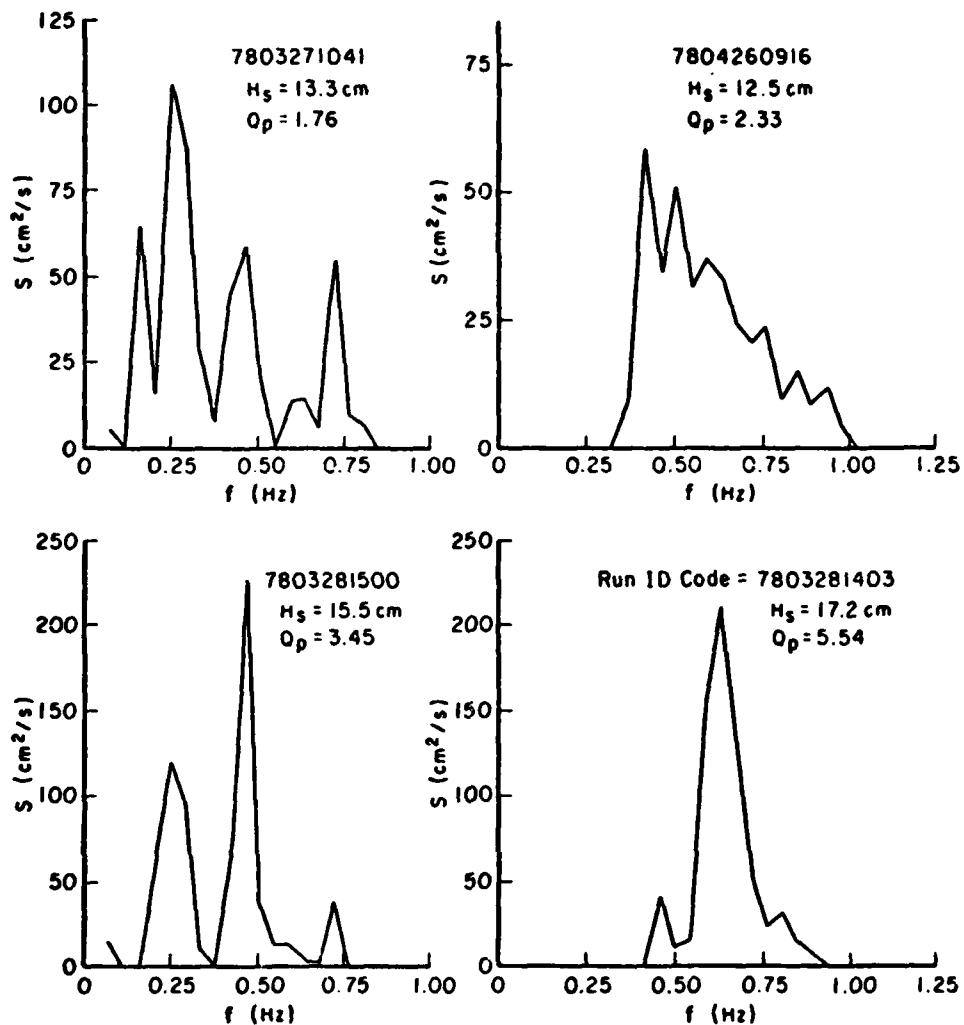


Figure 4. Sample incident laboratory wave spectra.

The zero up-crossing method was also used to analyze wave records. In this method the height of an individual wave is defined as the difference in extreme water elevations (maximum level minus minimum level) between two successive points in time where the water level up-crosses the mean water level. The period associated with that wave is the time between up-crossings. This type of analysis is useful for examining wave characteristics such as wave height, period, or joint wave height-period distributions. Zero up-crossing results may also be used to describe wave grouping (Rye, 1974). A high level of wave grouping means that there is a strong probability that a wave of approximately the same height will follow the previous wave (i.e., large waves are followed by large waves and small waves are followed by small waves). In this study the autocorrelation of zero up-crossing wave heights is used to quantify the amount of wave grouping. The wave gage records seaward of the test structure are somewhat contaminated by reflected waves, depending on the amount of reflection, so the autocorrelation of incident wave heights,  $\rho_I$ , is taken as the average wave height autocorrelation of the three gage records seaward of the structure.

Autocorrelation of transmitted waves,  $\rho_T$ , is taken as the average autocorrelation of any gage measuring transmitted waves. (Note that  $\rho$  may vary between 1.0 and -1.0.) A large positive value of  $\rho$  means that waves are strongly grouped. Values of  $\rho$  near zero mean that there is little relation between successive wave heights. A negative value of the autocorrelation implies that small waves follow large waves and vice versa. Several wave records measured in this study with various values of  $\rho$  are shown in Figure 5. Note that in all cases the water levels have been normalized by the significant wave height.

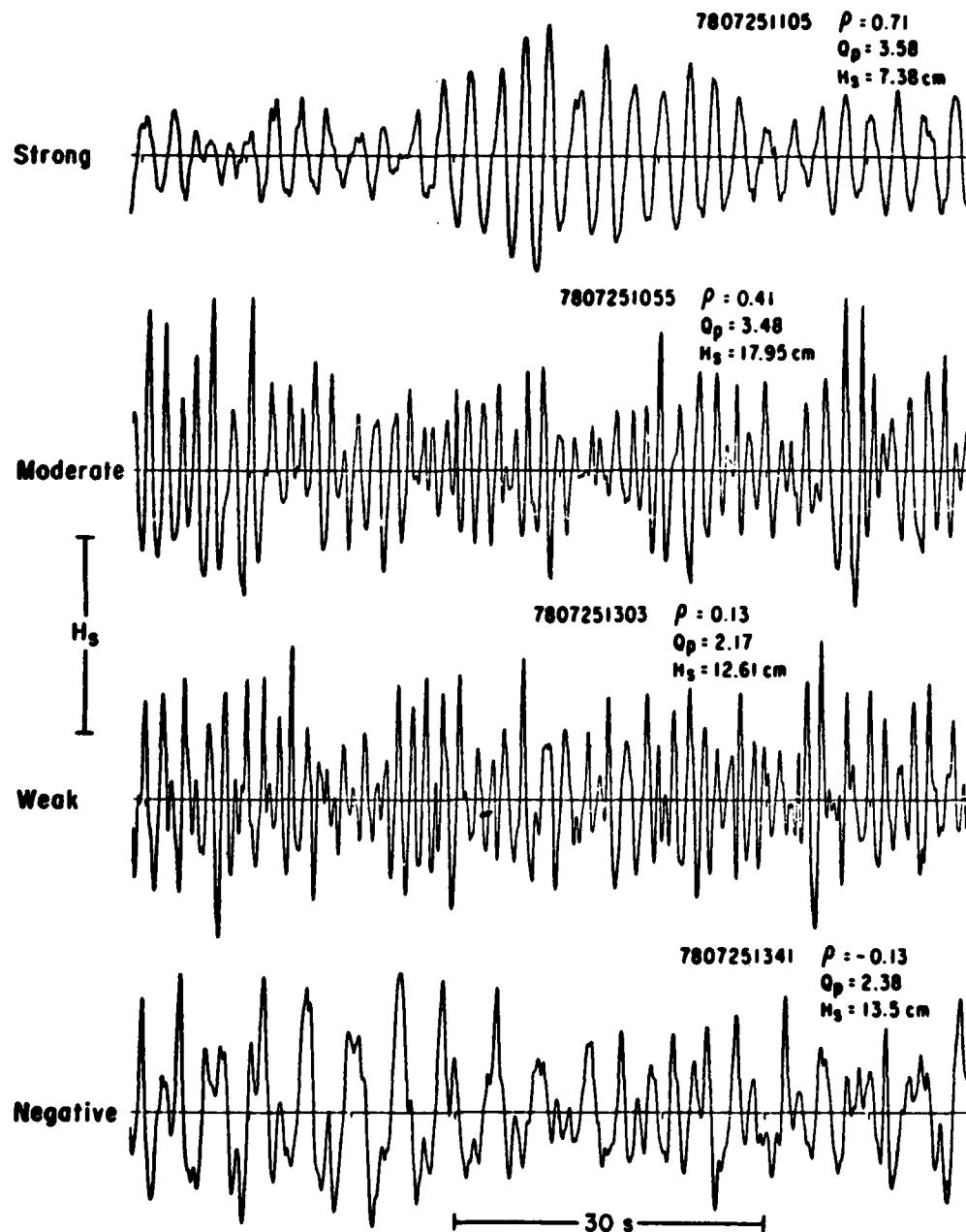


Figure 5. Sample laboratory wave records showing various levels of wave grouping.

For monochromatic wave tests, wave period,  $T$ , is defined as the period of wave generator blade motion. For most of the monochromatic wave conditions tested, 90 percent or more of the incident wave energy was found to be in the spectral band containing the blade frequency (Fig. 6). At a given value of wave steepness the amount of wave energy at higher harmonics of the blade frequency increases as the relative depth,  $d/gT^2$ , decreases. This energy shift occurs because the waveform becomes more cnoidal and less sinusoidal in shape as  $d/gT^2$  decreases and  $H/d$  increases.

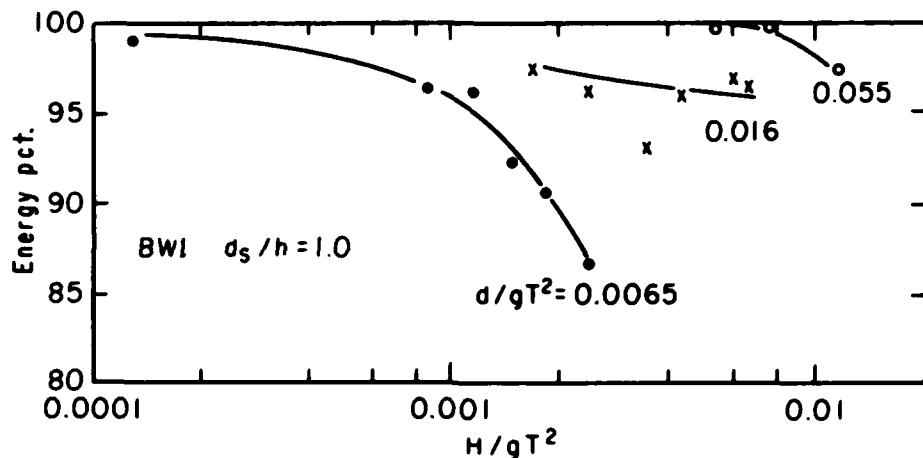


Figure 6. Percent of incident wave energy at the period of wave generator blade motion for sinusoidal wave generator blade motion.

##### 5. Breakwaters Tested.

Cross sections for 17 breakwaters were tested for wave transmission and reflection; the cross-section geometries are illustrated in Appendix A. Each of the structures was assigned the letters BW and a number to identify the structure. Breakwaters BW1 to BW12 were built and tested on the flat bottom of the flume. However, BW13 to BW17 were constructed with a 1 on 15 fronting slope 25 centimeters high and 3.75 meters long. The fronting slope was used to simulate a sloping bottom and allow higher waves to break on the structure being tested.

Most of the breakwaters tested were of rubble-mound construction, because this is the most common type built. However, BW1 and BW14 were smooth and impermeable. BW2 had an impermeable core, and BW8 and BW9 had dolos armor units and an impermeable cap. BW3, BW4, and BW15 were tested with and without a vertical, thin impermeable plate placed in the center of the structure to prevent transmission through the lower section of the breakwater. The symbol W is used to indicate tests where the impermeable plate was used; e.g., BW3 tested with a plate is designated as BW3W. Materials used to construct the breakwaters are described in Appendix B.

##### 6. Test Conditions.

Each breakwater was built with a fixed geometry, then tested at various water depths and wave periods. A number of wave heights were generally examined for each wave period. Most of the experiments were run with monochromatic waves

produced by sinusoidal motion of the piston-type generator blade. The ranges of dimensionless water depths (water depth at the toe of the structure divided by structure height,  $d_g/h$ ) tested with monochromatic waves are given in Table 1. Major emphasis was placed on  $d/gT^2 = 0.016$  because laboratory waves at this value of relative depth are comparatively free from secondary and Benjamin-Fier waves.

Table 1. Range of conditions tested with monochromatic and irregular waves.

Breakwater	Monochromatic waves		Irregular wave testing <sup>1</sup>
	$\frac{d_g}{h}$	$\frac{d}{gT^2}$	
	(range)	(range)	
BW1	0.6 to 1.2	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW2	0.87	0.013 to 0.079	N
BW3	0.69 to 1.4	0.0038 to 0.037	N
BW3W	0.69 to 1.3	0.0065 to 0.08	N
BW4	0.68 to 1.3	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW4W	0.76 to 1.3	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW5	0.92 to 2.3	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW6	0.75 to 1.3	0.0056 to 0.055	L
BW7	0.98 to 1.63	0.0065 to 0.055	N
BW8	0.64 to 0.86	0.016	N
BW9	0.64 to 1.1	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW10	0.68 to 1.1	0.0065 to 0.055	L
BW11	0.51 to 0.75	0.0065 to 0.055	N
BW12	0.64 to 1.1	0.0065 to 0.055	N
BW13	1.1 to 1.8	0.0038 to 0.055	L
BW14	0.91 to 2.0	0.0038 to 0.055	L
BW15	0.61 to 1.4	0.0039 to 0.055	L
BW15W	0.91 to 1.5	0.0038 to 0.055	L
BW16	0.61 to 1.8	0.002 to 0.055	E
BW17	0.58 to 0.83	0.001 to 0.022	E

<sup>1</sup>Testing: E = extensive; L = limited; N = none.

Breakwaters BW16 and BW17 were tested extensively with a wide variety of irregular wave conditions. A limited number of irregular wave runs were also made for several other breakwaters (Table 1).

## 7. Test Results.

Test results for monochromatic and irregular wave conditions are presented in tabular form in Appendixes C and D; monochromatic results are presented in graphical form in Appendix E.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF TEST RESULTS

This section provides an analysis of the wave transmission and reflection results of the model tests. Impermeable and permeable breakwaters were investigated, and a separate discussion is devoted to each type breakwater. The first part of this section describes observed trends in the values of the transmission and reflection coefficients as a function of the parameters varied in this study. The second part includes development, description, and evaluation of methods for predicting wave transmission coefficients. The third part discusses the effect of a breakwater on other wave characteristics, such as the wave height distribution and shape of the transmitted wave spectra. Since good models are not available for predicting wave reflection coefficients for breakwaters, it is recommended that the model tests be used directly to estimate breakwater wave reflection coefficients.

##### 1. Wave Transmission and Reflection for Impermeable Breakwaters.

a. Observed Trends in Transmission and Reflection Coefficients. As a wave approaches an impermeable breakwater some of the wave energy is supplied to wave runup, some of the energy is dissipated, and the remaining wave energy moves seaward in the form of a reflected wave. If the runup exceeds the crest elevation of the breakwater, waves will be regenerated on the landward side of the structure. Figure 7 shows aspects of this process and defines some of the terms used in wave transmission by overtopping.

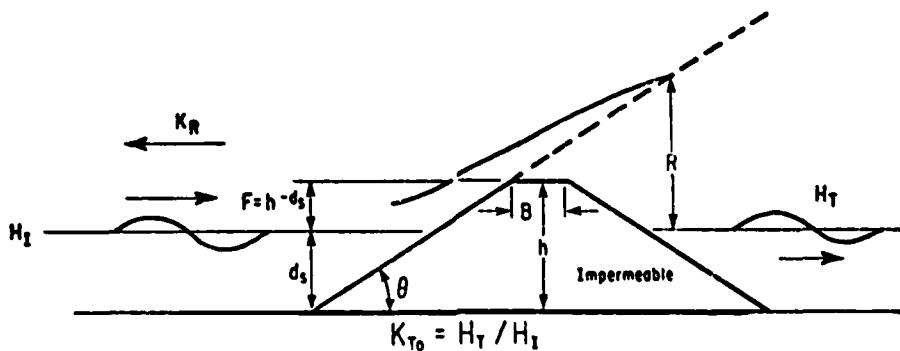


Figure 7. Definition of terms for wave transmission by overtopping.

Madsen and White (1976) found that low reflection coefficients and correspondingly large amounts of wave energy are dissipated on smooth nonovertopping structures. This observation has been verified using the data of Ahrens (1979) for breaking and nonbreaking waves. The data show that for the case of no overtopping the reflection coefficient decreases and a larger fraction of the wave energy is dissipated as the wave steepness increases (Fig. 8). More than 80 percent of the wave energy is dissipated by the smooth slope of 1 on 1.5 for the steepest waves tested. Note that the magnitude of the wave reflection coefficient is approximately the same for monochromatic and irregular waves, for a given value of wave steepness.

As the height of the breakwater is reduced the magnitude of the wave reflection coefficient decreases because much of the wave energy is transmitted by overtopping. For example, with a freeboard of zero (water level at the breakwater crest) BW1 has reflection coefficients that are less than 20 percent of the reflection coefficient for a structure that is not overtopped for the steeper waves tested (Fig. 9). At values of small wave steepness the size of

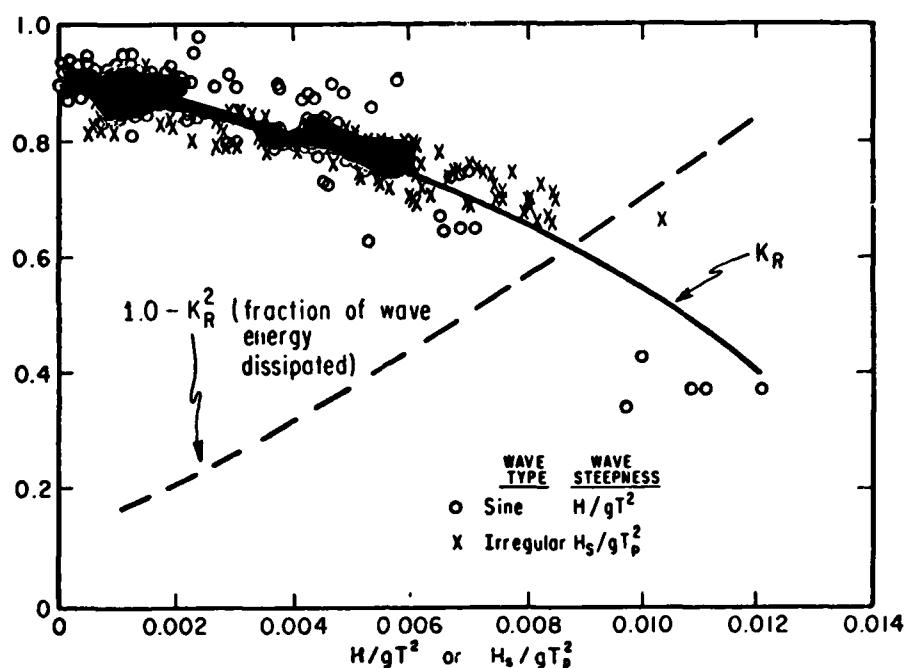


Figure 8. Wave reflection coefficients and fraction of wave energy dissipated for a 1 on 1.5 smooth slope with no wave transmission (data from Ahrens, 1979).

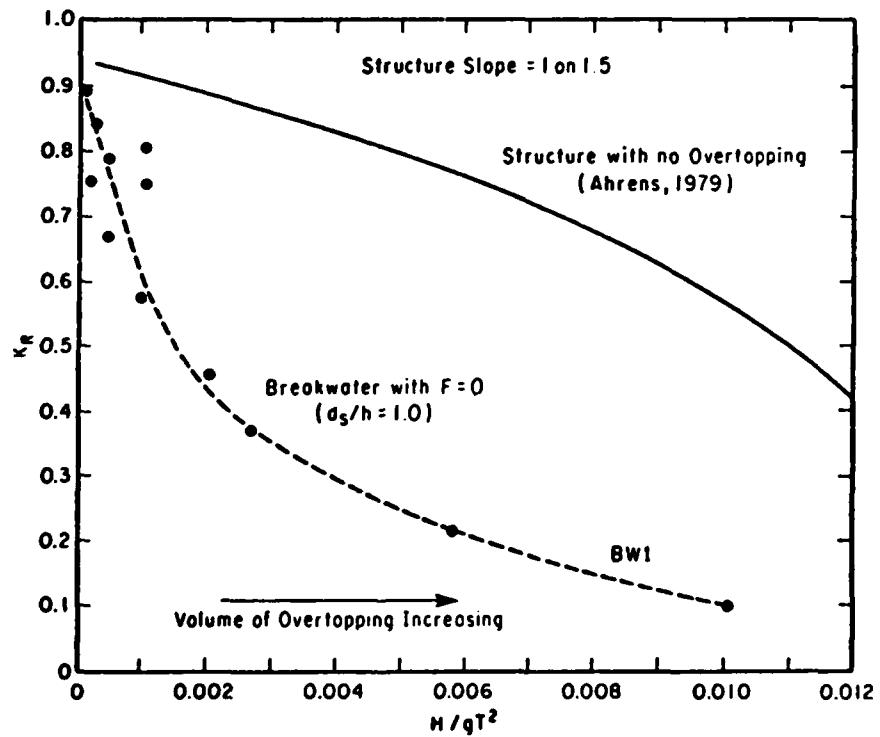


Figure 9. Wave reflection coefficients for a breakwater with zero freeboard compared to a similar structure with no overtopping.

the reflection coefficients for the breakwater and smooth impermeable slope is approximately the same because breakwater overtopping is small.

The wave reflection coefficient decreases as the wave height or steepness increases for a subaerial breakwater, but shows the opposite trend for a submerged breakwater (Fig. 10). There is a slight increase in the reflection coefficient as the wave height increases for the conditions tested.

The variation of the wave transmission coefficient for a smooth impermeable breakwater is the reverse of that found for the reflection coefficient. If the wave runup is less than the breakwater freeboard there is no wave transmission. As soon as the runup exceeds the crest of the breakwater, wave transmission by overtopping occurs. All other factors being fixed, as the wave height increases the size of the runup and the transmission by overtopping coefficient increase (Fig. 10); as the ratio of the water depth to structure height,  $d_s/h$ , approaches 1.0 the transmission coefficient increases. Even with zero freeboard ( $d_s/h = 1$ ) there is some increase in the wave transmission coefficient as wave steepness increases (Fig. 10). However, for a submerged breakwater of fixed geometry the wave transmission coefficient declines as wave height or steepness increases (Fig. 10).

b. Estimating Wave Transmission by Overtopping Coefficients. Wave transmission by overtopping is closely related to wave runup and overtopping of a breakwater. Weggel (1976) found that overtopping rates are a function of the ratio of the structure freeboard,  $F$ , to the runup,  $R$ , on a similar structure high enough to prevent overtopping (Fig. 7). Cross and Sollitt (1971) also recommend the dimensionless parameter,  $F/R$ , for predicting wave transmission by overtopping coefficients.

Several methods are available for estimating wave runup on smooth impermeable slopes; some of these methods are summarized in Stoa (1978). The runup prediction equation developed by Franzius (1965) gives the best estimate of wave runup for predicting wave transmission coefficients. The runup is given by

$$R = HC_1 \left( 0.123 \frac{L}{H} \right)^{\left( C_2 \sqrt{H/d} + C_3 \right)} \quad (10)$$

where  $L$  is the local wavelength determined from linear theory using

$$L = \frac{gT^2}{2\pi} \tanh \left( \frac{2\pi d}{L} \right) \quad (11)$$

and  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and  $C_3$  are empirical coefficients. Franzius suggests values for the coefficients, but improved coefficients were obtained in this study using the data of Saville (1955) and Savage (1959) with a nonlinear error minimization computer routine. The recommended values of the empirical coefficients are given in Table 2. These values are linearly interpolated to estimate values of the coefficients for other slopes. An advantage of using equation (10) is that it includes effects of wave height, structure slope, wave steepness, and the ratio of water depth to wave height on wave runup.

The runup on rough slopes is also a complex function of many factors (Stoa, 1978). Madsen and White (1976) give an analytical-empirical model for estimating

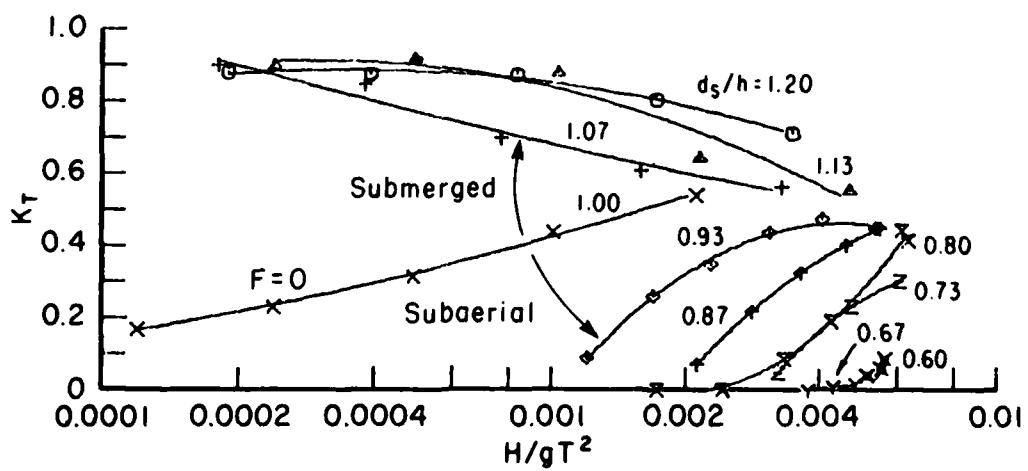
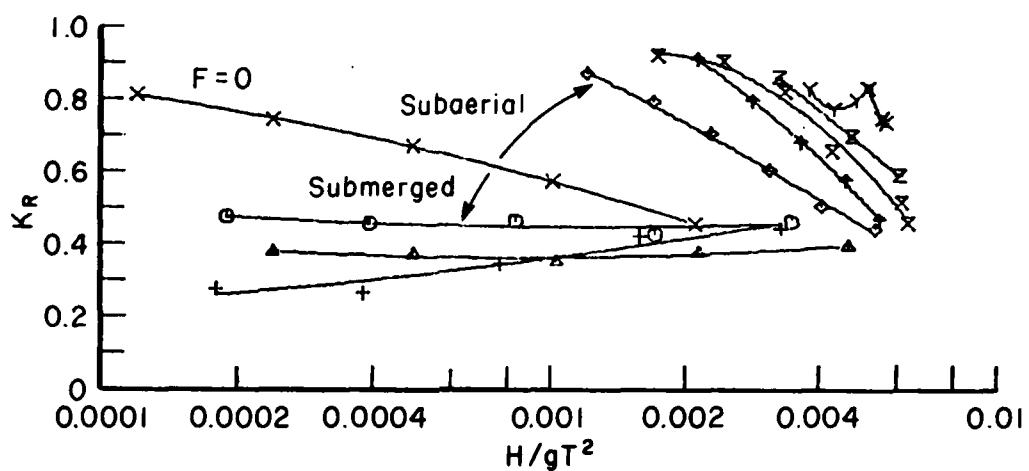
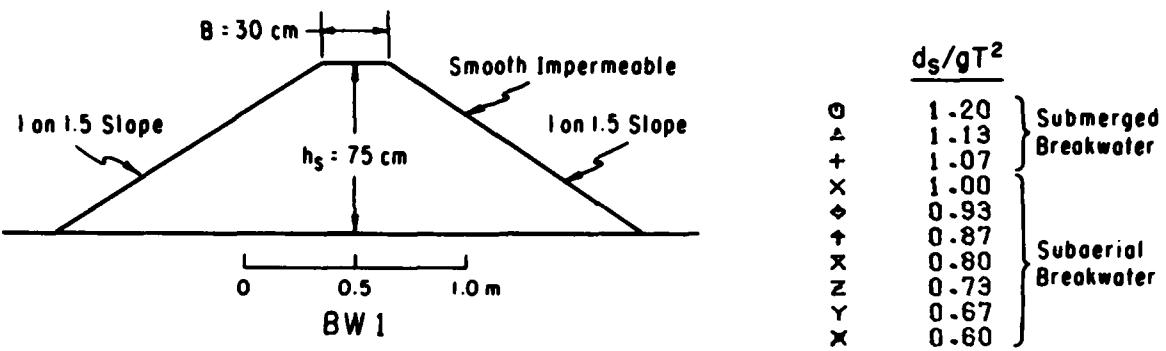


Figure 10. Wave transmission and reflection coefficients for a smooth impermeable breakwater (BW1,  $d/gT^2 = 0.016$ , monochromatic waves).

Table 2. Empirical wave runup prediction coefficients for smooth impermeable slopes.

Front-face slope of breakwater	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$
Vertical	0.958	0.228	0.0578
1 on 0.5	1.280	0.390	-0.091
1 on 1.0	1.469	0.346	-0.105
1 on 1.5	1.991	0.498	-0.185
1 on 2.25	1.811	0.469	-0.080
1 on 3.0	1.366	0.512	0.040

runup on an impermeable rough slope armored with one layer of stone. Ahrens and McCartney (1975) present an empirical method for estimating the runup on two layers of riprap overlying a 0.2-meter thick underlayer (Fig. 11). In their method the runup is predicted as a nonlinear function of the surf parameter,  $\xi$ ,

$$\frac{R}{H} = \frac{a\xi}{1 + b\xi} ; \quad \xi = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{H}{L_o}}} \quad (12)$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are empirical coefficients with values of  $a = 0.956$  and  $b = 0.398$ .

Both the Madsen and White and Ahrens and McCartney prediction methods tend to give high or conservative estimates of wave runup for predicting wave transmission coefficients. However, Hudson (1958) made numerous observations of runup over a wide range of breakwater conditions; the Ahrens and McCartney empirical curve (eq. 1) was fitted to the Hudson data to give the recommended runup coefficients of  $a = 0.692$  and  $b = 0.504$  (Table 3). These coefficients gave a lower prediction of runup than that given for riprap (Fig. 12). The equation

$$\frac{R}{H} = \frac{0.692 \xi}{1 + 0.504 \xi} \quad (13)$$

is recommended for predicting runup on stable permeable and impermeable stone breakwaters until a more comprehensive model becomes available. Coefficients for dolos were also estimated using Bottin, Chatham, and Carper's (1976) data for breaking and nonbreaking waves (Table 3). Stoa (1978) provides additional information on runup; runup data for nonbreaking waves on breakwaters are provided in Jackson (1968).

Runup predictions were made for the conditions tested, and observed wave transmission by overtopping coefficients,  $K_{T_o}$ , were plotted as a function of F/R (Fig. 13). This figure shows the case of breakwaters with a slope of 1 on 1.5. The upper part of Figure 13 shows results from BW1 for tests that had a

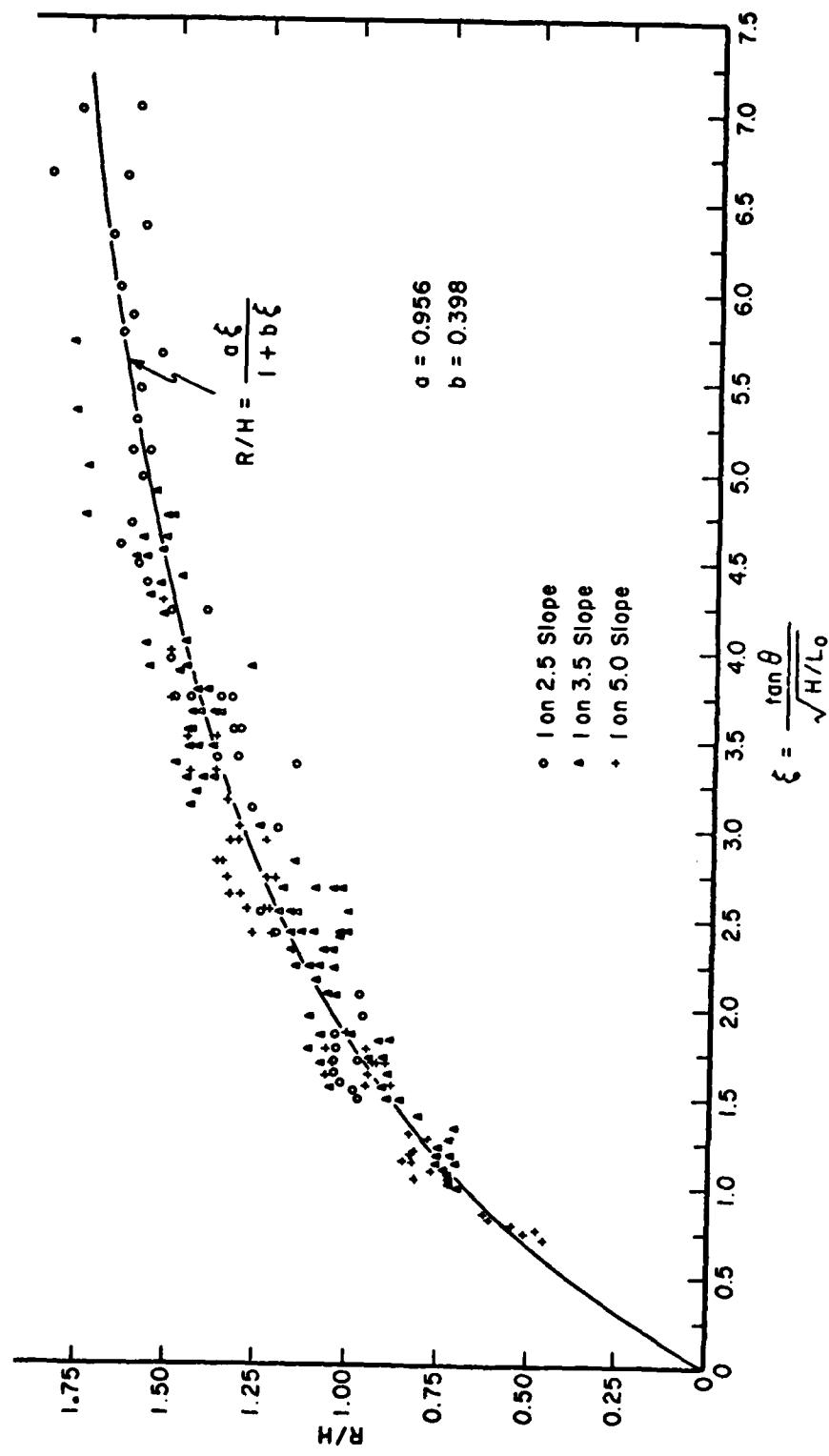


Figure 11. Wave runup on riprap (after Ahrens and McCartney 1975).

Table 3. Wave runup prediction coefficients using the Ahrens and McCartney (1975) method.

Armor unit	No. of layers	Permeability <sup>1</sup>	2 a	2 b	$\frac{d}{gT^2}$ (range)	$\frac{H}{gT^2}$ (range)	Cot $\theta$ (range)	Source
Rubble	2	I	0.956	0.398	0.0036 to 0.059	0.0004 to 0.013	2.5 to 5.0	Ahrens and McCartney (1975) <sup>3</sup> (large-scale tests)
Rubble	0	P	0.692	0.504	0.0088 to 0.08	0.0004 to 0.02	1.25 to 5.0	Hudson (1958) <sup>4</sup>
Rubble	2	I	0.775	0.361	----- <sup>5</sup>	-----	2.5	Gunbak (1979) <sup>6</sup>
Dolos	2	I	0.988	0.703	0.009 to 0.002	0.0002 to 0.006	2.0	Bottin, Chatham, and Carver (1976)

<sup>1</sup>P = permeable; I = impermeable.

<sup>4</sup>Means of observations.

<sup>2</sup>R/H = a $\xi$ /(1+b $\xi$ );  $\xi$  = tan  $\theta$ /sqrt(H/L<sub>0</sub>).

<sup>5</sup>Conditions unknown.

<sup>3</sup>Revised a and b.

<sup>6</sup>1.2 <  $\xi$  < 4.8.

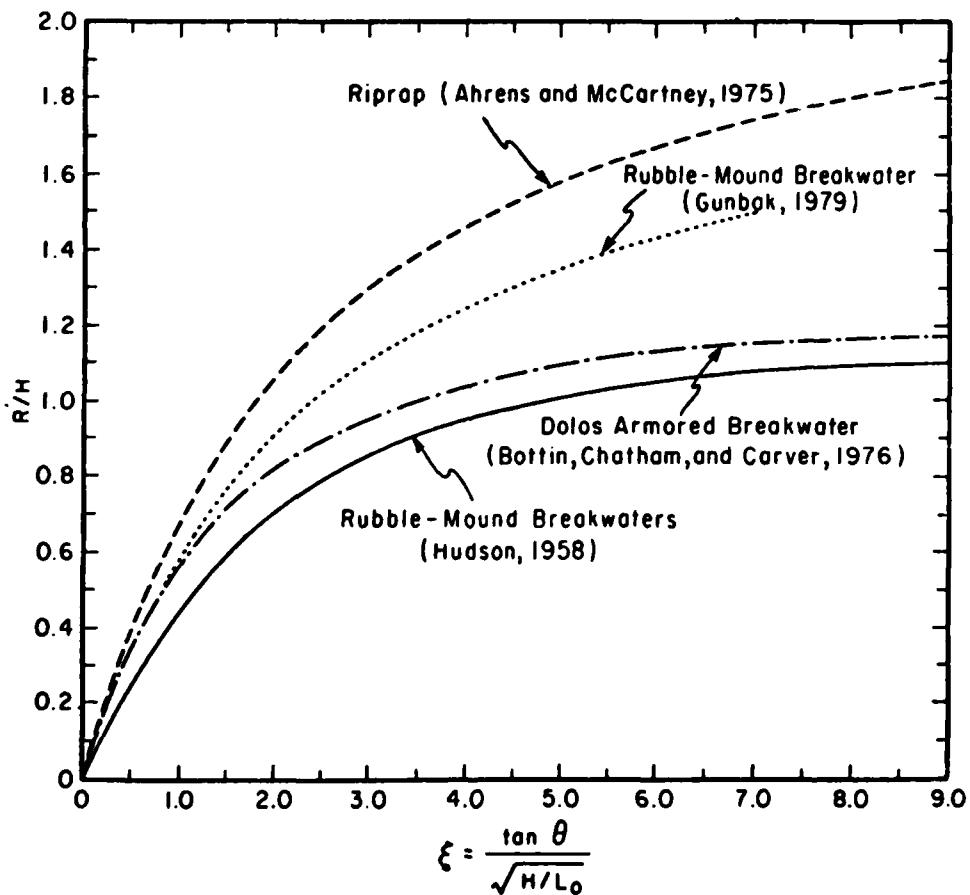


Figure 12. Wave runup prediction for rough structures using the Ahrens and McCartney (1975) method.

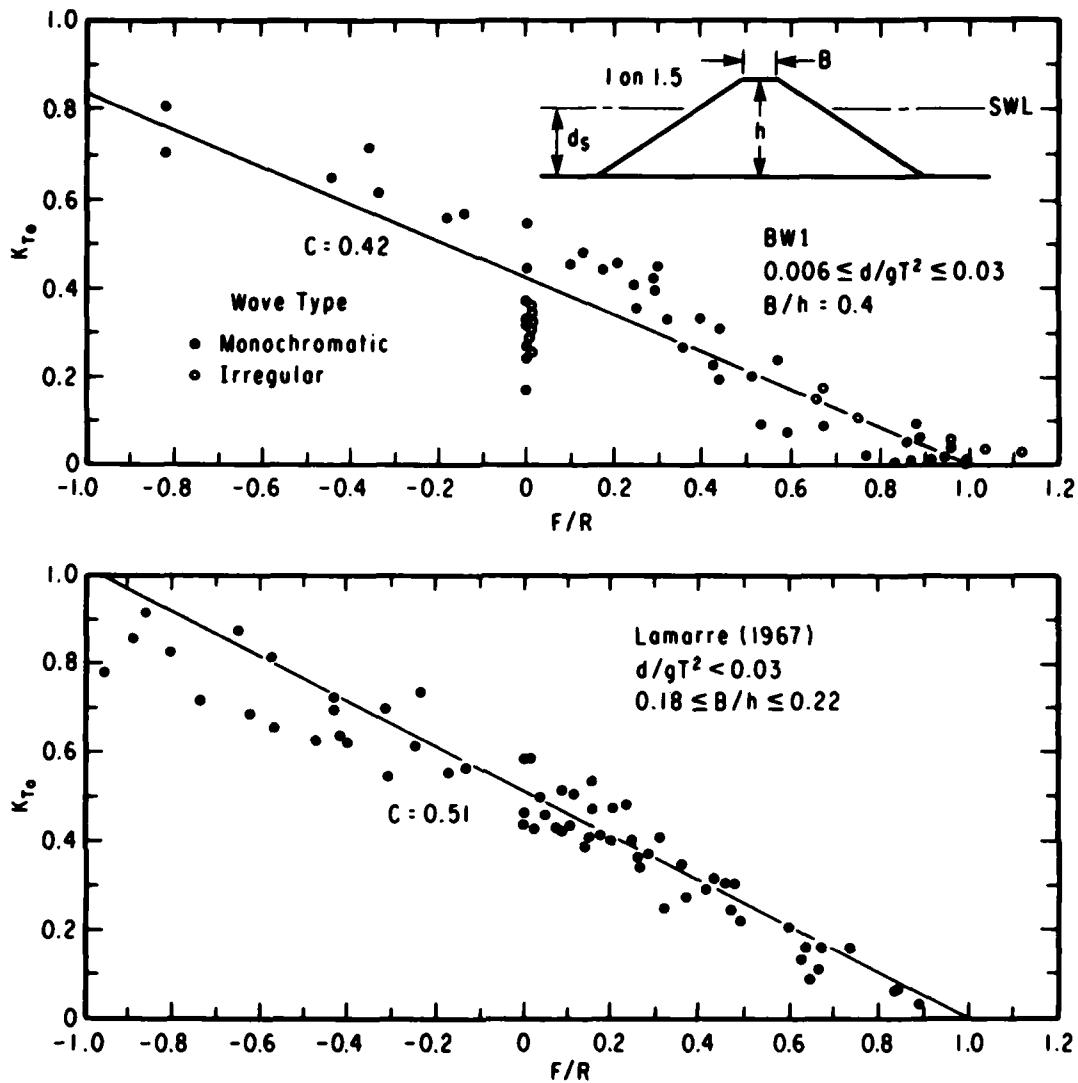


Figure 13. Wave transmission coefficients for smooth impermeable breakwaters with 1 on 1.5 slopes.

breakwater crest width-to-structure height ratio of  $B/h = 0.4$ . The lower part of the figure gives test results from Lamarre (1967), who tested structures with smaller values of  $B/h$ . Although there is some scatter in these data sets, it appears that the wave transmission coefficient decreases approximately linearly as  $F/R$  increases and that this linear trend is found for submerged as well as subaerial breakwaters. Most of the scatter occurs where the crest elevation is at the stillwater level ( $F/R = 0$ ) for BW1, with small waves having significantly lower wave transmission coefficients than are present in the linear trend. Fortunately, small waves are generally not of interest for design purposes. The few irregular waves tested with BW1 suggest that wave transmission coefficients for irregular waves follow the same trend as for monochromatic waves. The mean wave height, taken as 63 percent of the significant wave height, should be used in equation (12) to determine the effective runup for predicting wave transmission coefficients for irregular wave conditions.

Comparison of the upper and lower parts of Figure 13 suggests that the structure tested by Lamarre (1967) with a smaller relative crest width has slightly higher wave transmission coefficients than found for BW1.

Results from laboratory tests by Goda (1969) for breakwaters with vertical faces (Fig. 14) have the same trends as observed for breakwaters with 1 on 1.5 slopes.

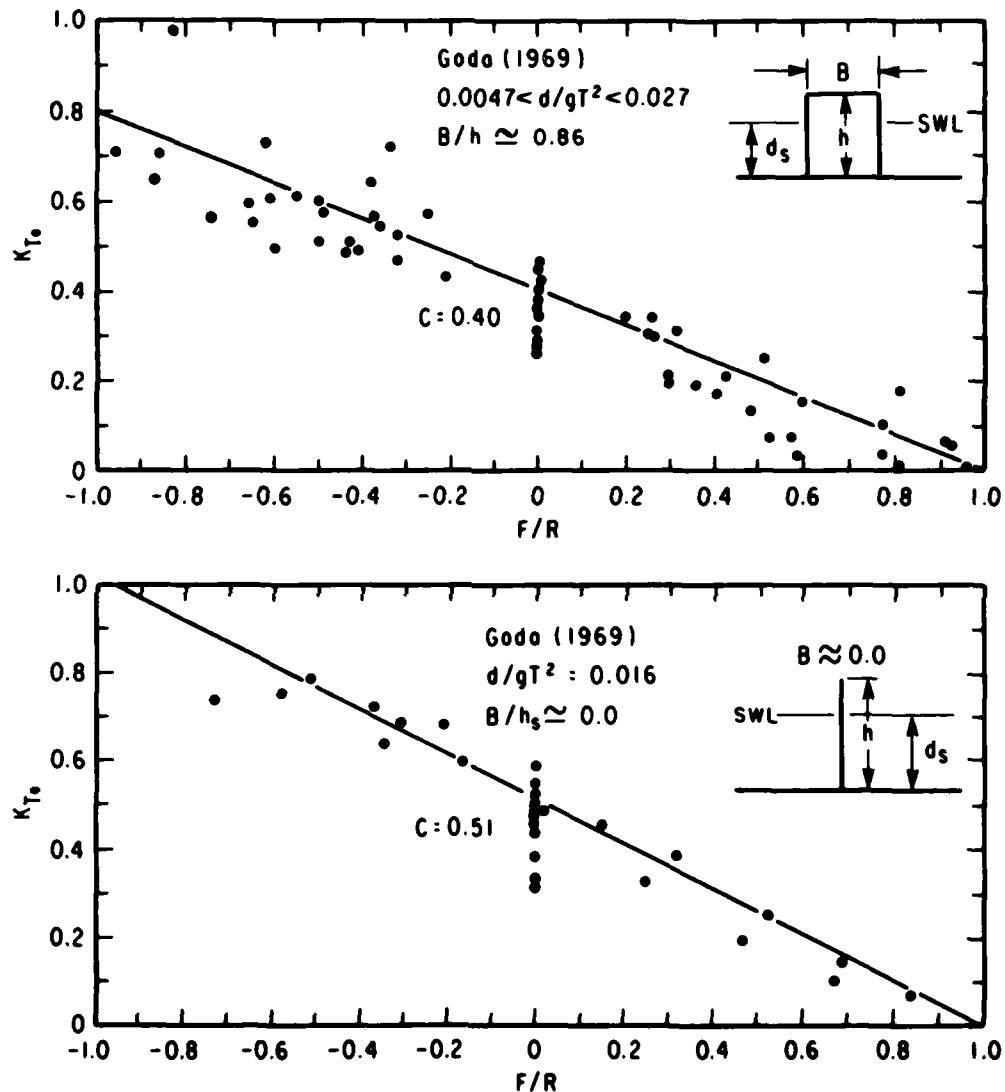


Figure 14. Wave transmission coefficients for vertical, smooth, impermeable breakwaters using Goda's (1969) data.

The recommended formula for predicting the wave transmission by overtopping coefficient for the range  $0.006 \leq d/gT^2 \leq 0.03$  is

$$K_{T0} = C \left( 1 - \frac{F}{R} \right) \quad (14)$$

where  $C$  is an empirical coefficient and the minimum and maximum values of  $K_{TO}$  are 0.0 and 1.0, respectively. The recommended value of  $C$  is given by

$$C = 0.51 - \frac{0.11}{h} B ; \quad 0 \leq \frac{B}{h} \leq 3.2 \quad (15)$$

for smooth impermeable structures tested over the range  $0 \leq B/h \leq 0.86$  and rough impermeable breakwaters tested over the range  $0.88 \leq B/h \leq 3.2$  (Fig. 15). However, for submerged breakwaters tested with 1 on 15 fronting slopes, equation (14) underestimates the wave transmission coefficient. For example, equation (14) underestimates the wave transmission coefficient for BW14 when submerged and the error increases as the breakwater becomes relatively more submerged (Fig. 16). The data from BW14 and from Saville (1963) show that for submerged breakwaters with  $0.88 \leq B/h \leq 3.2$  and with a 1 on 15 fronting slope equation (14) should be adjusted to

$$K_{TO} = C \left( 1 - \frac{F}{R} \right) - (1 - 2C) \frac{F}{R} ; \quad \frac{F}{R} < 0 \text{ and 1 on 15 fronting slope} \quad (16)$$

Figures 17 and 18 illustrate the observed and predicted wave transmission coefficients for two of the rough impermeable breakwaters tested by Saville (1963) for two values of crest width. Figure 17 shows the case of a structure with a crest width-to-structure height ratio of 0.88; Figure 18 shows the same information for a much wider structure with a width-to-height ratio of 3.2. A scatter plot of observed and predicted transmission coefficients using Saville's (1963) data indicates the level of ability to predict  $K_{TO}$  (Fig. 19).

The above discussion shows that the breakwater freeboard and wave runup have a major influence on the magnitude of the wave transmission by overtopping coefficient. Breakwater crest width has a much smaller effect and only large changes in breakwater crest width could be used to reduce the size of the transmission coefficient for a given design situation.

Wave transmission by overtopping coefficients may be predicted for impermeable structures using the computer program OVER (App. F) which applies methods described in this section.

c. Influence of a Breakwater on Other Wave Characteristics. The magnitude of the wave transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $K_{TO}$ , is generally the most important parameter to determine for the design of an impermeable breakwater used to reduce wave height. However, in addition to reducing the average wave height, the breakwater may also alter other characteristics of the waves, such as spectral shape or wave height distributions. Since these additional wave characteristics may be considered in some design problems, they are briefly discussed below.

The case of monochromatic waves incident on the structure is the condition most often used to test wave transmission of laboratory breakwaters in previous studies. This type of wave is similar to swell wave conditions in the prototype where the incident wave height and period are approximately constant. Spectral analysis of water level records for gages landward of the breakwater indicates that a significant part of the wave energy of transmitted waves may be at harmonic frequencies of the forcing wave (Saville, 1963; Goda, 1969). The fraction of wave energy at the forcing period (Fig. 20) shows the same trend

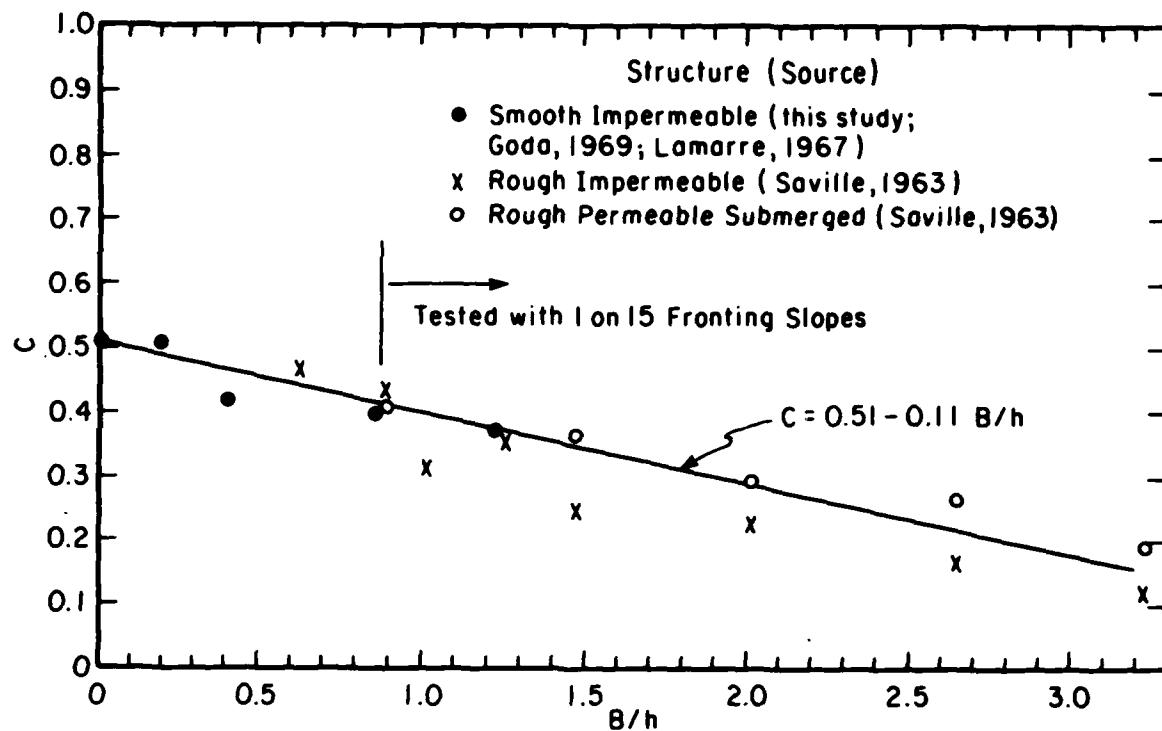


Figure 15. The effect of the relative structure width on wave transmission of impermeable breakwaters.

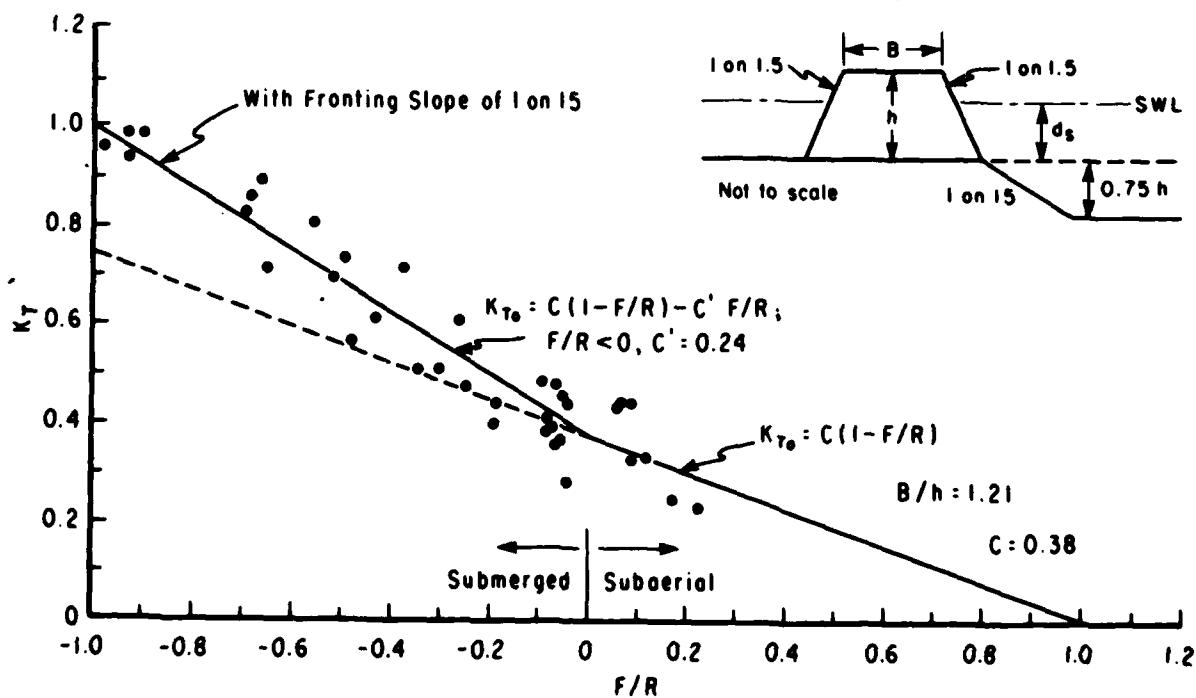


Figure 16. Wave transmission coefficients for BW14.

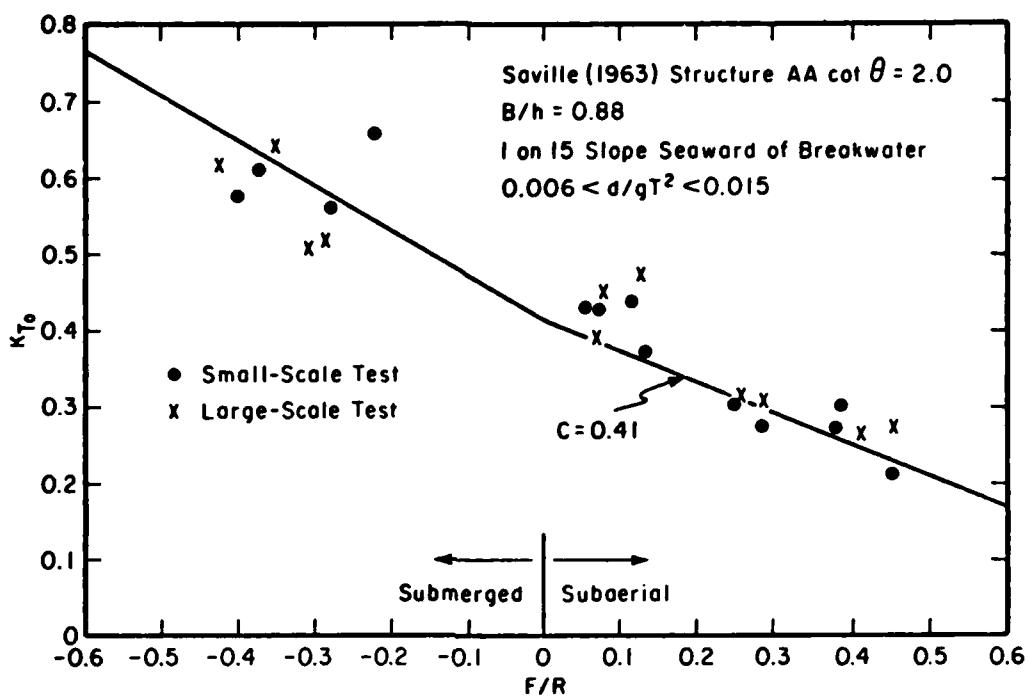


Figure 17. Wave transmission coefficients for a breakwater tested by Saville (1963) with  $B/h = 0.88$ .

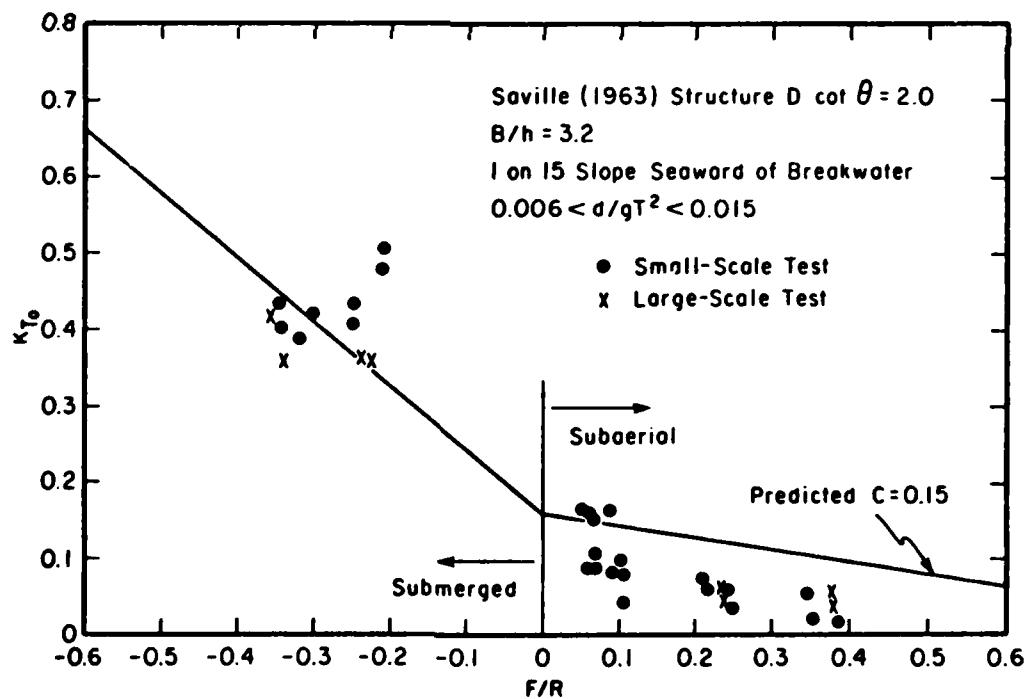


Figure 18. Wave transmission coefficients for a breakwater tested by Saville (1963) with  $B/h = 3.2$ .

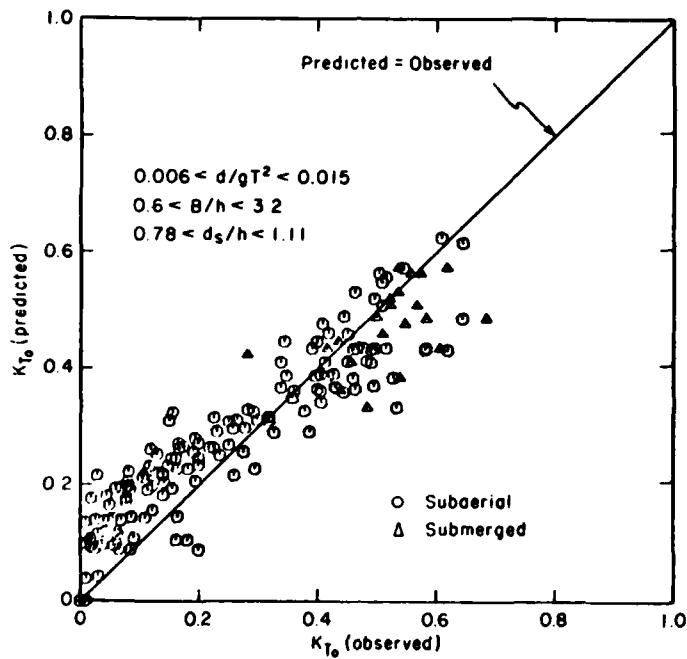


Figure 19. Observed and predicted coefficients of wave transmission by overtopping (Saville, 1963; impermeable breakwaters).

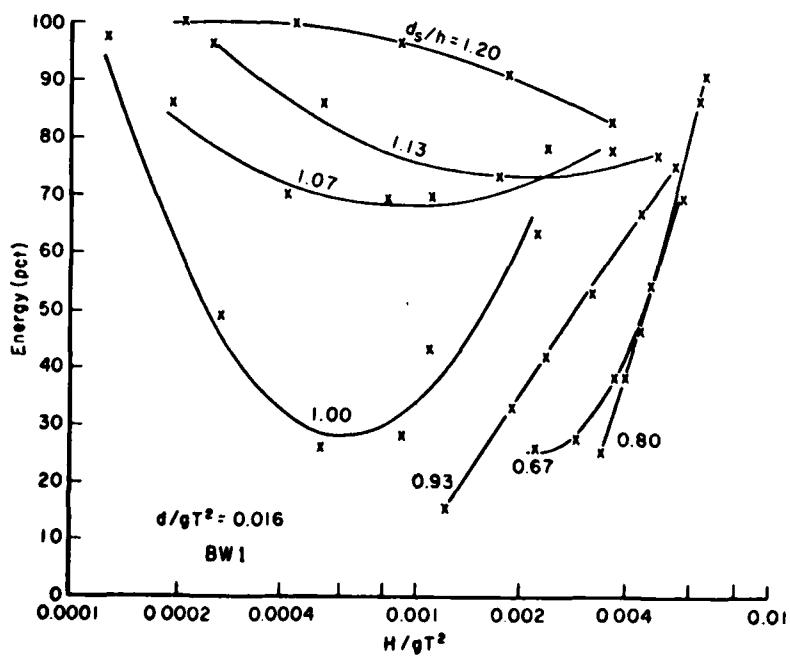


Figure 20. Percent of wave energy at the forcing wave period for wave transmission by overtopping of a smooth impermeable structure (monochromatic waves).

as was found for the transmission coefficient,  $K_{TO}$  (lower half of Fig. 10). Comparison of Figures 10 and 20 suggests that the amount of wave energy found at the forcing period will increase as the transmission by overtopping coefficient increases.

The case of irregular waves is where the incident wave energy is distributed over a range of wave frequencies (several measured incident laboratory wave records and computed wave spectra are shown in Figs. 4 and 5). Tests with irregular waves indicate that the shapes of the incident and reflected wave spectra are approximately the same (two examples are given in Fig. 21). The approximately constant spectral shape is shown by the spectral-peakedness parameter,  $Q_p$ , where the value for the reflected waves,  $Q_{pr}$ , is approximately equal to the incident spectral peakedness,  $Q_{pi}$  (Fig. 22). The shape of the transmitted spectrum may be approximately equal to or sharper than the incident spectrum (Fig. 22) with the spectral-peakedness parameter of the transmitted waves,  $Q_{pt}$ , greater than or equal to  $Q_{pi}$  (Fig. 22). Secondary waves may appear in the transmitted wave spectrum at harmonics of the period of peak energy density,  $T_p$ , (Fig. 21).

A zero up-crossing analysis (Fig. 23) was performed on the wave records to allow statistical examination of individual wave heights and periods. Since reflected waves contaminate the incident wave conditions, an analysis was performed for the record from each gage, then results averaged to minimize the influence of reflection. Cumulative height distributions were then prepared for incident and transmitted waves. The cumulative curves were put into dimensionless form by dividing by the observed rms wave height,  $H_{rms}$ , and the dimensionless heights at various probability levels,  $p$ , determined ( $p = 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, \dots, 0.60$ ). A plot of these dimensionless heights for transmitted versus incident waves indicates the shape of the transmitted wave height distribution as a function of the incident wave height distribution. For the case of a breakwater with the water depth at the crest level ( $d_g/h = 1.0$  or  $F = 0$ ) the transmitted wave height distribution is approximately the same as the incident height distribution (Fig. 24). If the water level is below the crest elevation ( $d_g/h = 0.80$ , positive freeboard), the transmitted wave height distribution is skewed toward larger waves (Fig. 25). This means that the larger transmitted waves are bigger than predicted by the transmission coefficient,  $K_{TO}$ . For example, at the 5-percent level, transmitted waves are 30 percent larger than expected from the overall transmission coefficient and at the 1-percent level 100 percent larger.

The above observations are consistent with the wave transmission by overtopping model given by equation (14). At zero freeboard the transmission coefficient is approximately constant, so all waves in a distribution will transmit the same amount and the distribution will remain unchanged. However, for subaerial breakwaters the larger waves will have smaller F/R ratios and transmit more efficiently than small waves, so that the transmitted wave distribution is skewed toward large waves.

The joint distributions of wave heights and periods observed in the laboratory illustrate the same overall trends found in the field. Larger waves have a mean period approximately equal to the period of peak energy density in the spectrum,  $T_p$  (Goda, 1978), with the average wave period decreasing for smaller wave heights (Fig. 26). The correlation between

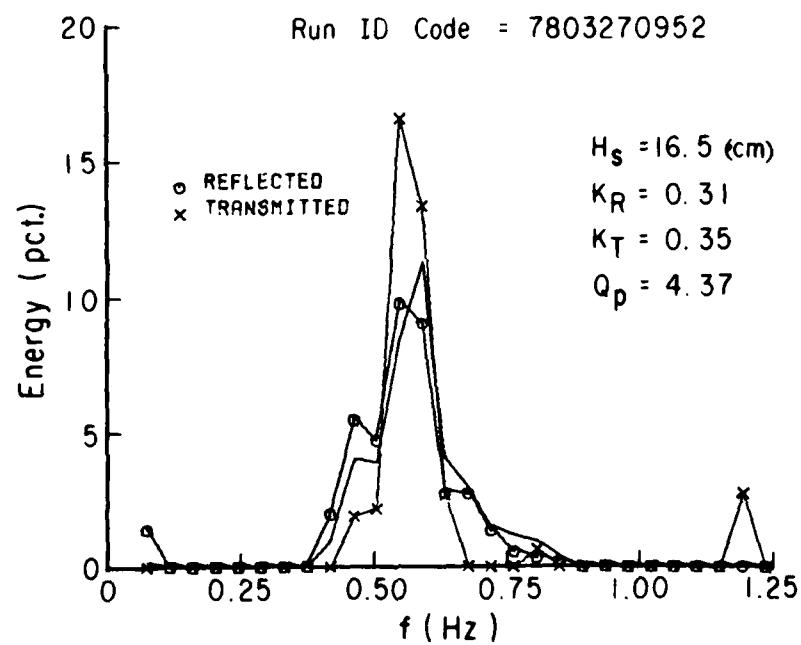
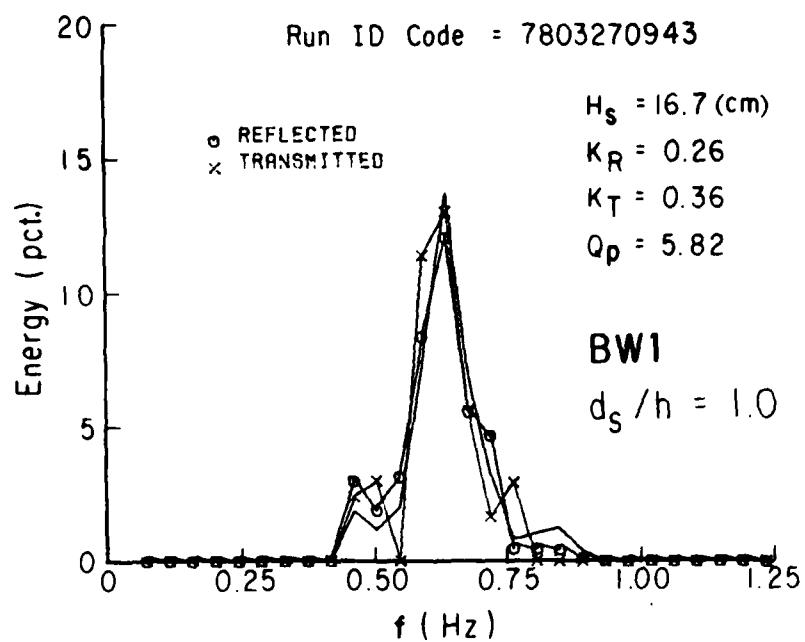


Figure 21. Sample incident, reflected, and transmitted wave spectra.

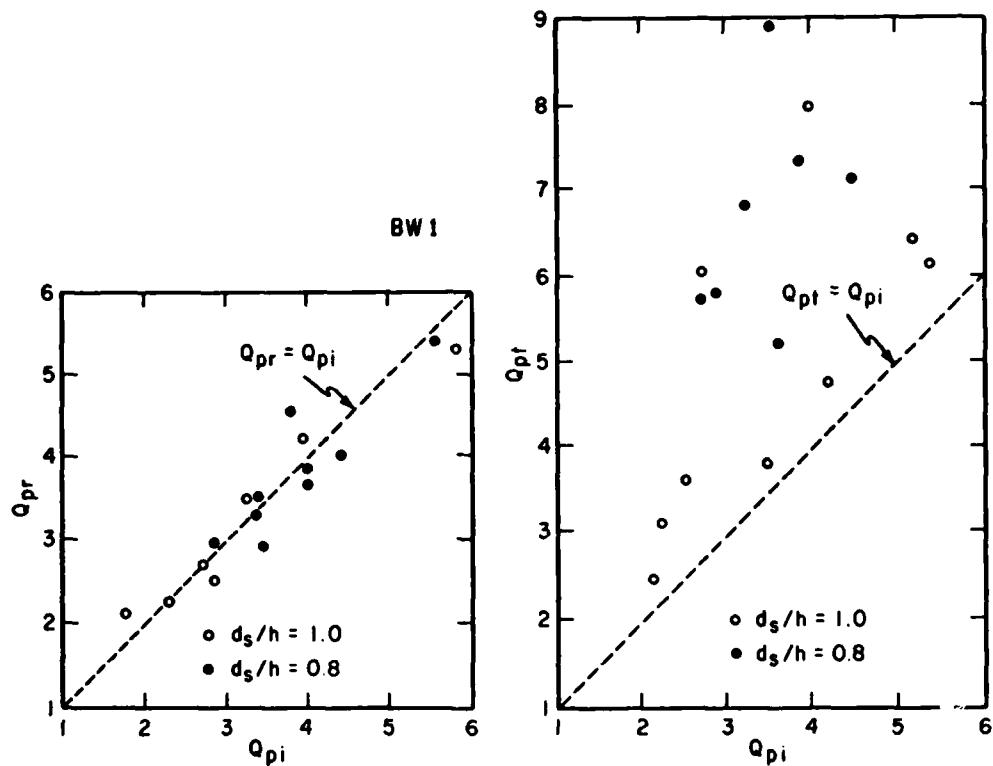


Figure 22. Spectral peakedness of incident, reflected, and transmitted wave spectra.

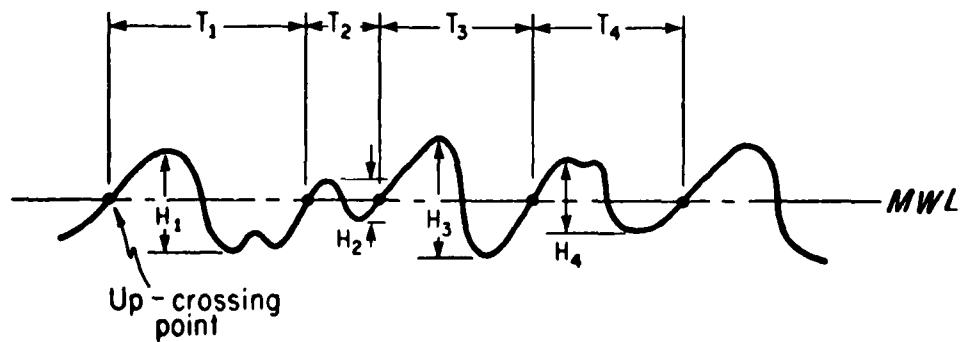


Figure 23. Zero up-crossing analysis.

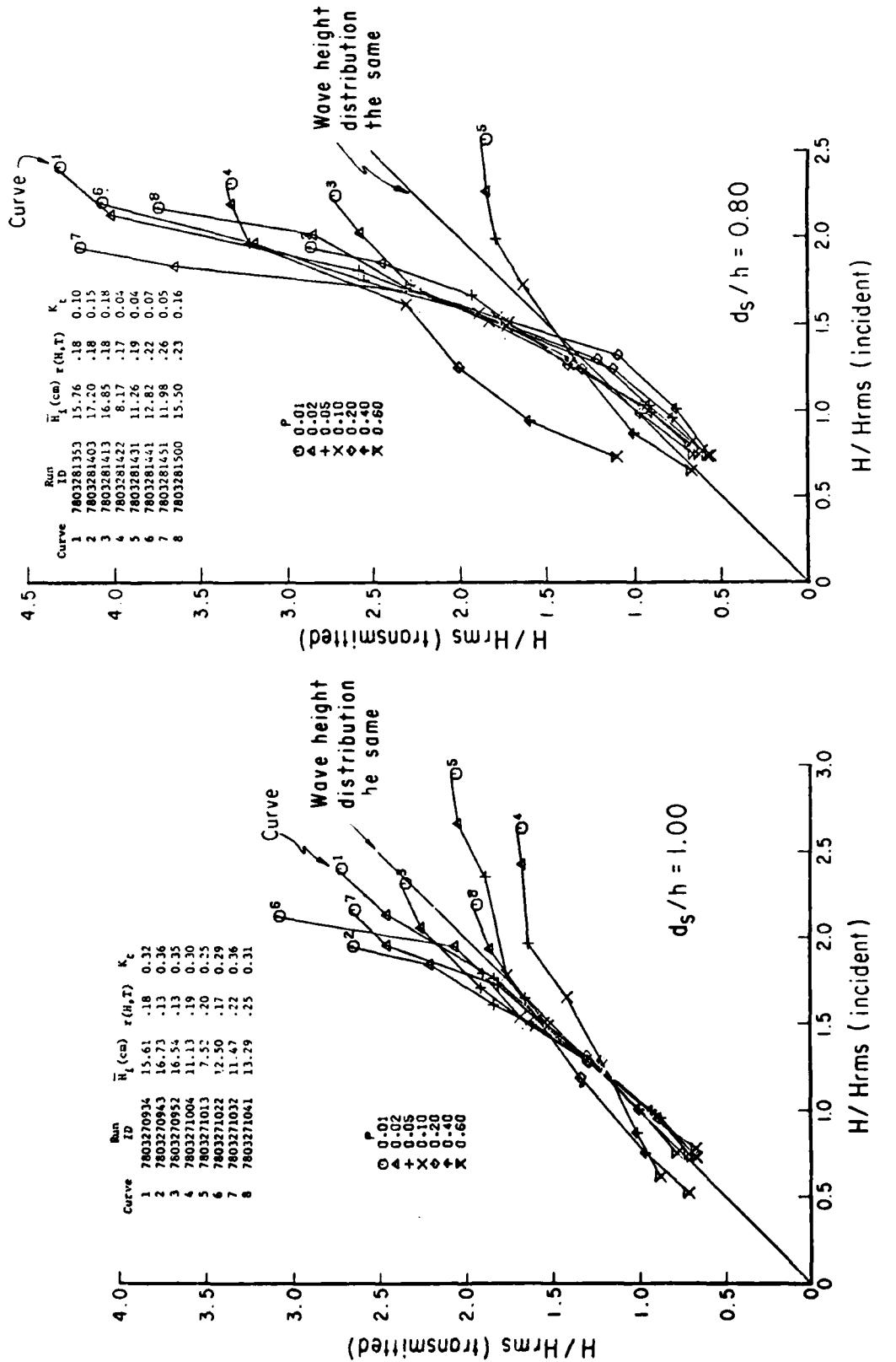


Figure 24. Transmitted versus incident wave height distributions for a breakwater with  $d_g/h = 0.8$ .

Figure 25. Transmitted versus incident wave height distributions for a breakwater with  $d_g/h = 1.0$ .

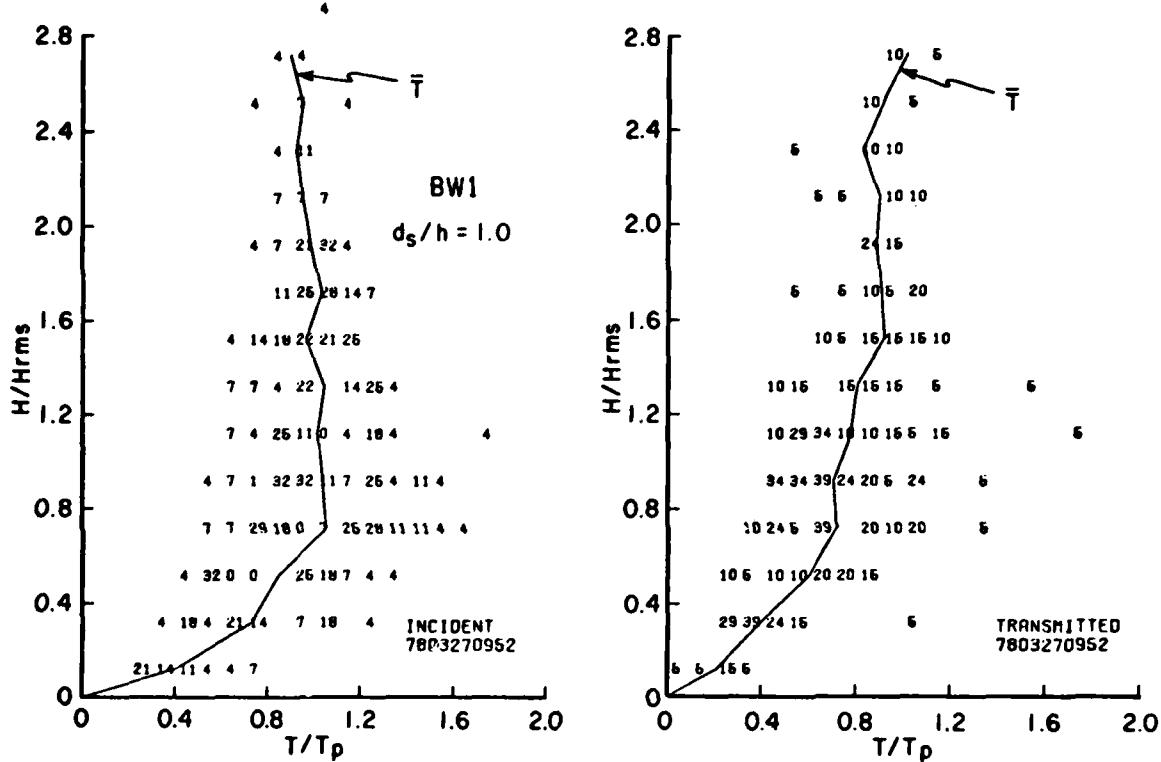
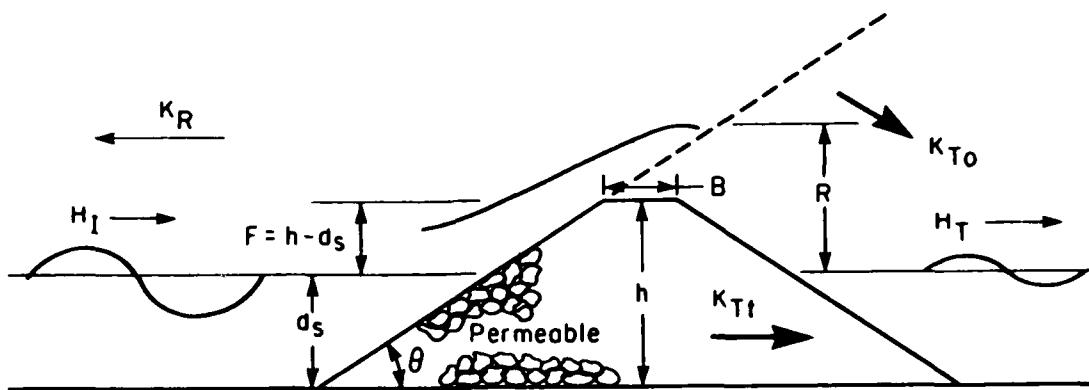


Figure 26. Sample incident and transmitted joint distributions of wave height and period.

heights and periods (Goda, 1978) was observed to be  $0.13 \leq r(H,T) \leq 0.26$  for the incident wave conditions tested with approximately the same values for transmitted waves. The major difference between observed and transmitted joint distributions of height and periods is that the mean period of smaller waves is lower for the transmitted waves (Fig. 26) than for the incident waves.

## 2. Wave Transmission and Reflection for Permeable Breakwaters.

a. Observed Trends in Transmission and Reflection Coefficients. As a wave approaches and interacts with a rough permeable breakwater the sequence of action is similar to that for an impermeable breakwater, but with important differences. First, some of the wave energy moves through the permeable breakwater and this flow through the porous medium may dissipate a significant amount of wave energy. Second, because the breakwater absorbs some of the wave energy and water, the runup and reflection coefficients on a rough permeable breakwater are less than for the same wave condition on a similar smooth impermeable structure. If the runup level exceeds the height of the structure, wave transmission by both overtopping and transmission through the structure will contribute to the overall transmission coefficient,  $K_T$  (Fig. 27).



$$K_T = \sqrt{(K_{To})^2 + (K_{Tf})^2} = H_T/H_I$$

Figure 27. Definition of terms for wave transmission for permeable breakwaters.

The relative water depth,  $d/gT^2$ , is one of the most important parameters controlling the reflection coefficient,  $K_R$  (Fig. 28), with the reflection coefficient increasing as  $d/gT^2$  decreases. The wave steepness,  $H/gT^2$ , and the ratio of water depth to structure height,  $d_s/h$ , have less influence. In general, the reflection coefficients for rough permeable breakwaters are much less than for similar smooth impermeable breakwaters (Fig. 10). Since no comprehensive model is currently available for predicting reflection coefficients, laboratory model results should be used to estimate  $K_R$ . A rough estimate of the reflection coefficient for permeable subaerial breakwaters may be obtained using the method of Madsen and White (1976) (computer program MADSEN in App. G). Typical comparisons between predictions and laboratory measurements are shown in Figure 29.

The wave transmission coefficient,  $K_T$ , is primarily a function of wave steepness for a given permeable breakwater design and hydraulic conditions where there is no transmission by overtopping (Fig. 28). Since the wave steepness increases the amount of energy dissipated on the face and inside the breakwater increases (Madsen and White, 1976), the transmission coefficient decreases. However, as soon as the wave runup level exceeds the breakwater crest, wave transmission by overtopping occurs and the transmission coefficient increases with increasing steepness. Figure 30 (lower part) shows the case where no overtopping occurs and  $K_T$  decreases (low steepness waves), then  $K_T$  increases with increasing steepness where transmission by overtopping and transmission through a breakwater occur simultaneously. In the case of a submerged breakwater the wave transmission coefficient decreases as the wave steepness increases (upper part of Fig. 30).

b. Estimation of the Coefficient of Wave Transmission Through Permeable Breakwaters Using the Madsen and White Model. The advantages of the Madsen and White (1976) model for predicting transmission coefficients are that the model is completely self-contained and it can be used to predict coefficients over a wide range of conditions. Parameters that can be varied include the breakwater height, breakwater width, breakwater slope, the size and relative location of various layers in the breakwater, and the size and porosity of materials used in the breakwater. Another advantage of the model is that it can be used to

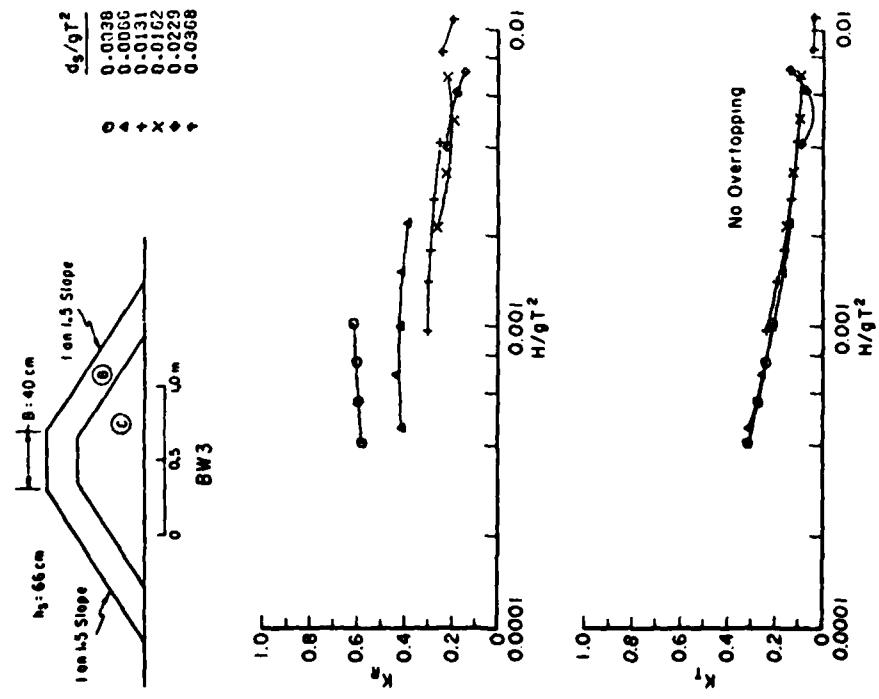


Figure 28. Wave transmission and reflection coefficients for BW3 ( $d_g/h = 0.69$ ).

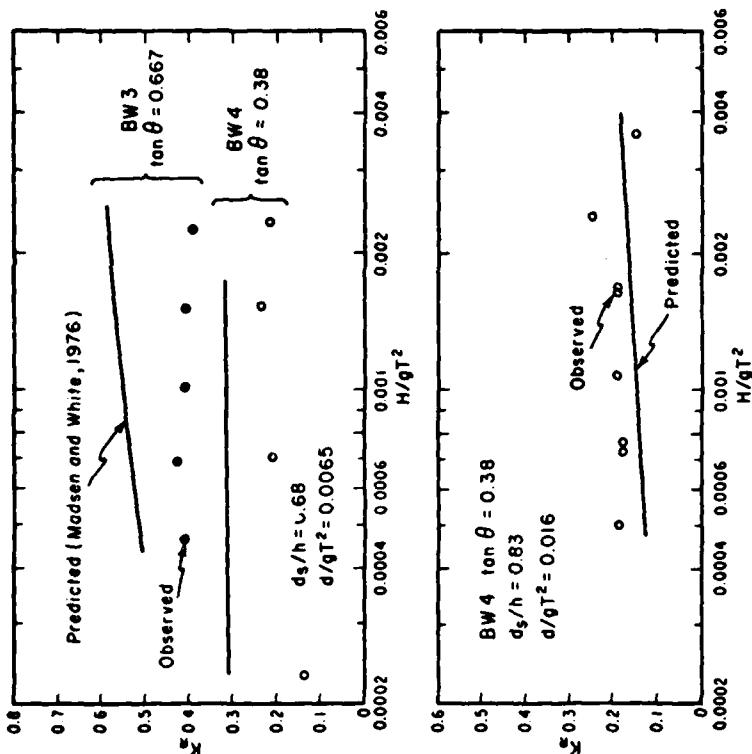


Figure 29. Sample observed and predicted reflection coefficients for permeable subaerial breakwaters.

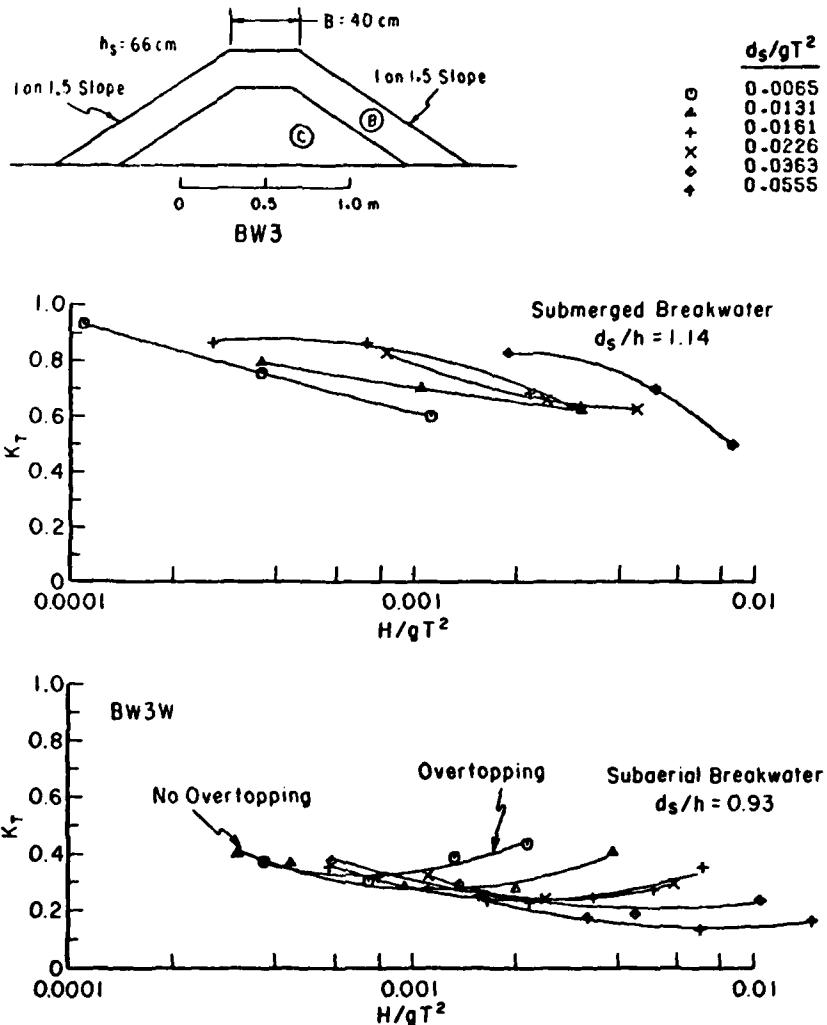


Figure 30. Wave transmission coefficients for a subaerial and a submerged breakwater.

predict coefficients for any size breakwater, useful when designing or assessing scale effects in small-scale physical models (see Sec. V).

The Madsen and White model was designed for manual use, but because of the many calculations and iterations necessary, manual calculation is tedious. The model was automated as a part of this study in a FORTRAN computer program, MADSEN (App. G) to simplify use of the model. Advantages of the computer program are that only a few input cards are required to model even a breakwater with complex geometry and the program computer cost is very low. The program includes all the generality in the original model, and the wave transmission by overtopping model developed in Section IV,1 is also incorporated. Since the Madsen and White (1976) technique is complex, reference is made to their publication for details of the model. A brief summary of the major steps in the model and computer program is given below; additional information on the computer program is given in Appendix G.

- (1) Determine the breakwater cross-sectional geometry and material characteristics of diameter and porosity.
- (2) Estimate the energy dissipation on the seaward face of the breakwater assuming it is rough and impermeable. This is done by solving Madsen and White's equation (127) implicitly using their Figures 15, 16, and 17 and applying a correction factor from their Table 2.
- (3) Assume as a first approximation that the head across the breakwater is equal to runup determined from step 2 above.
- (4) Transform the trapezoidal breakwater into a hydraulically equivalent rectangular breakwater (see Sec. 4.2 of Madsen and White).
- (5) Estimate the coefficient of transmission through the structure,  $K_{Tt}$ , using Madsen and White's Figures 2 and 3 and implicitly solving their equation (57).
- (6) Obtain a revised estimate of the head across the breakwater using Madsen and White's equation (161). (Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 until a converged solution is obtained.)
- (7) Estimate wave runup on the breakwater using the method of Ahrens and McCartney (1975) and the coefficients given in Table 3 of this study.
- (8) Calculate the transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $K_{To}$ , using equations (14) and (15) in this study.
- (9) Calculate the transmission coefficient,  $K_T$ , using  $K_{Tt}$  from step 5 and  $K_{To}$  from step 8 and

$$K_T = \sqrt{K_{Tt}^2 + K_{To}^2}$$

Madsen and White compared the model predictions to physical model results from Keulegan (1973) for rectangular breakwaters composed of one rock type, and from Sollitt and Cross (1976) for a multilayered trapezoidal breakwater made of riprap. There was good agreement between analytical and physical model results for predicting the wave transmission coefficient for long nonbreaking waves. However, the following questions need to be answered to determine the range of usefulness of the Madsen and White model:

- (1) How useful is the model for predicting transmission coefficients for relatively short waves?
- (2) Can the model be used if waves are breaking?
- (3) Can the model be used for breakwaters with concrete armor units?
- (4) Can the model be used for irregular waves?
- (5) How sensitive is the model to porosity of the materials?  
(Porosity is an input parameter and although it probably does not vary over a very wide range, its value will probably not be known accurately in a design situation.)

Each of these areas is discussed below.

(1) The case of the relative wavelength. In many of the laboratory tests the wave period was varied to cover the range from shallow-water long waves to deepwater short waves. Comparison of laboratory data and MADSEN computer program predictions shows excellent correspondence for shallow-water waves; e.g., at  $d/gT^2 = 0.0065$  (Table 4). As the relative depth becomes larger (the wavelength becomes shorter), the computer program slightly overpredicts the observed transmission coefficient (Fig. 31). This means that the prediction method is conservative. Although the absolute value of the overprediction is small, the percent overprediction may be large (Table 4).

Table 4. Effect of relative depth on prediction of  $K_{Tt}$ .

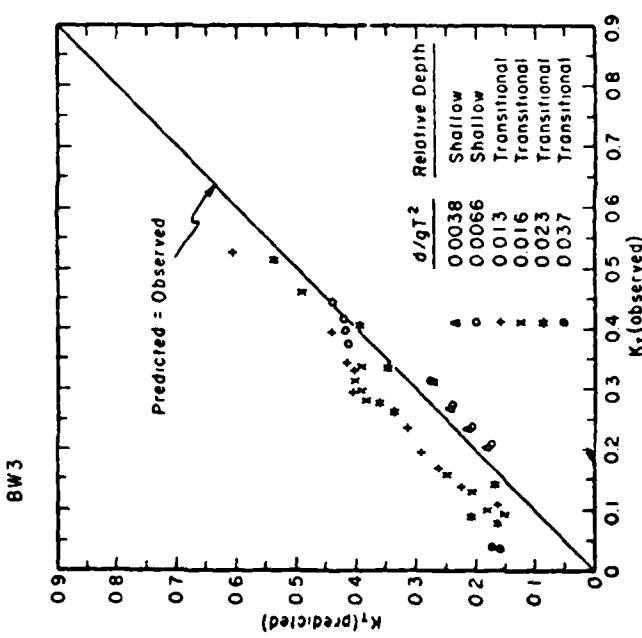
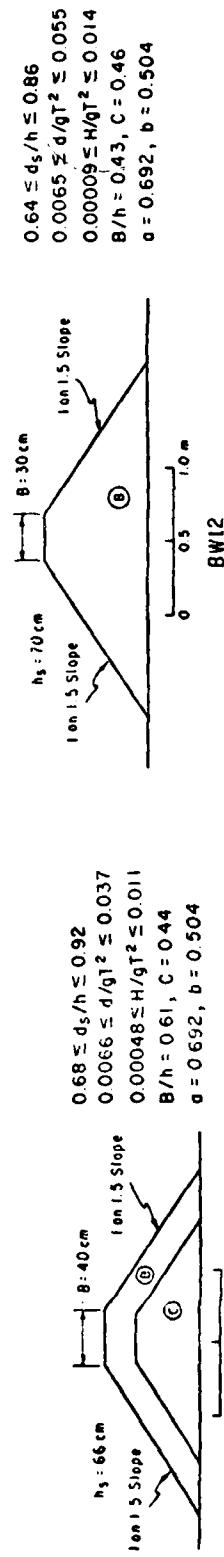
$\frac{d}{gT^2}$	$K_{Tt}^1$		Pct. error	Relative depth
	Observed	Predicted		
0.0065	0.34	0.33	-3	Shallow
0.016	0.46	0.44	-4	Transitional
0.055	0.13	0.21	+60	Deep

BW12

<sup>1</sup>BW12,  $d_g/h = 0.64$ ,  $H/gT^2 \approx 0.0015$ .

The ability of the model to predict wave transmission coefficients for a breakwater constructed entirely of armor stone is shown in Figure 32; wave transmission coefficients for a breakwater with a front-face slope of 1 on 2.6 are shown in Figure 33.

(2) The case of waves breaking on the breakwater. It was difficult in the laboratory to generate long waves that would break on a rough permeable structure without any overtopping. However, several tests that met these conditions were run using nonsurging, breaking waves (Galvin, 1968). These laboratory tests show that for breaking and nonbreaking waves the coefficient of transmission decreases gradually as the incident steepness increases (Fig. 34); no difference was evident between  $K_{Tt}$  for breaking and nonbreaking waves. The same trend is observed in Bottin, Chatham, and Carver's (1976) data for a breakwater with dolos armor units. Comparison of observed and predicted coefficients of transmission through the structure shows good agreement for the few breaking wave conditions tested (Fig. 34). These few tests suggest that the Madsen and White (1976) model can be used for breaking as well as nonbreaking waves.



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Figure 31. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for BW3.

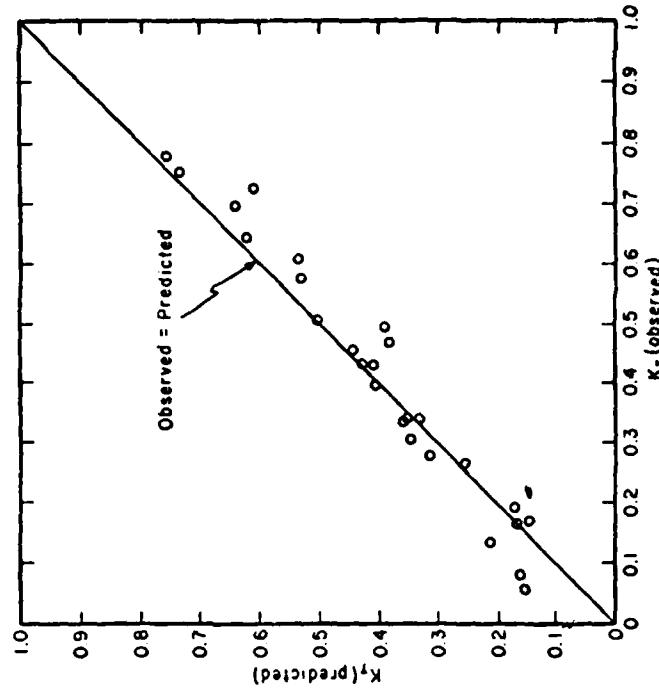


Figure 32. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for BW12.

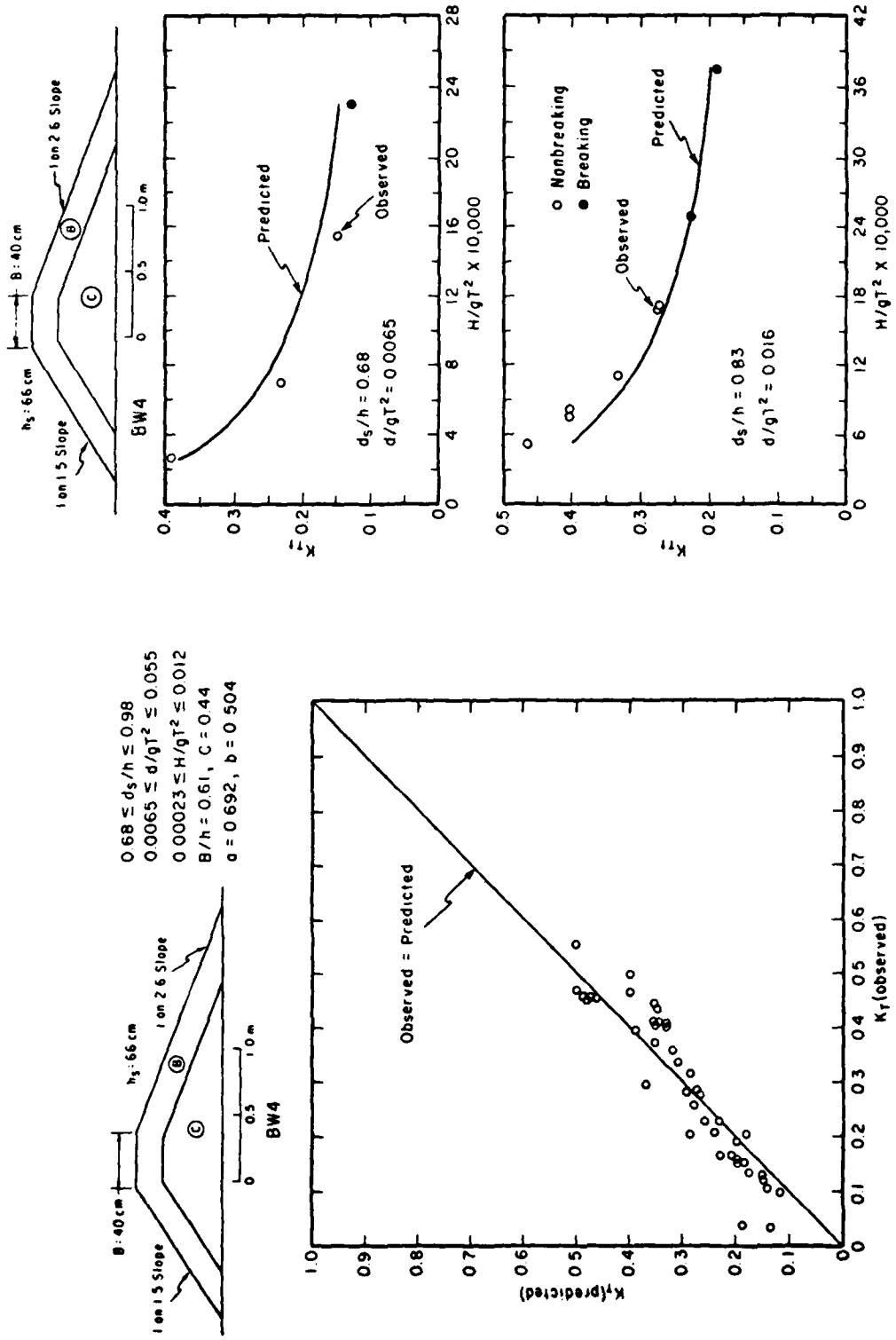


Figure 33. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for BW4.

Figure 34. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for breaking and non-breaking conditions (BW4).

Figure 34. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for breaking and non-breaking conditions (BW4).

(3) The case of breakwaters with concrete armor units. The friction factor and porous media flow factors for concrete armor units are unknown, but they are assumed to be similar to the properties of stone with an effective median diameter,  $d_{50}$ , of

$$d_{50} = \left( \frac{W_{50}}{\gamma} \right)^{1/3} \quad (17)$$

Figure 35 shows observed and predicted transmission coefficients for a breakwater with two layers of dolos armor units. There is excellent prediction of transmission coefficients for long shallow-water waves with the Madsen and White (1976) model overpredicting transmission coefficients for waves with greater relative depth. This is the same trend found in prediction of transmission coefficients for rubble-mound breakwaters.

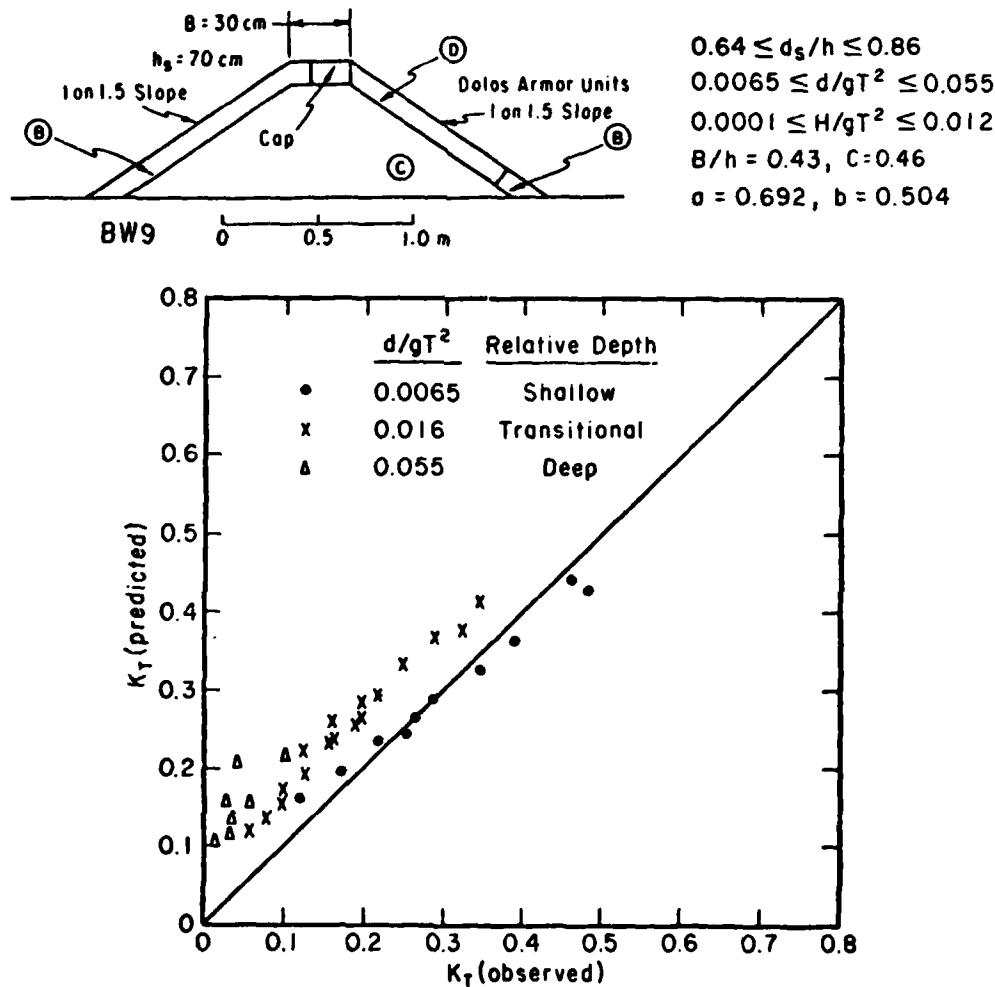


Figure 35. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for a breakwater with dolos armor units (BW9).

The model also does a good job of predicting the coefficient of transmission through a permeable breakwater armored with tribars tested by Davidson (1969) (Fig. 36). However, the effective transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $C$ , is larger than would be expected from Figure 15 for  $B/h = 0.30$ . Fortunately, the observed transmission coefficient appears to be approaching a value of approximately 0.48, the limiting value of the overtopping wave transmission coefficient for this breakwater predicted from equations (14) and (15). The relatively high porosity of artificial armor units apparently increases the size of the wave transmission by overtopping coefficient over a limited range of wave heights for this case where the stillwater level is above the core and close to the breakwater crest (D. Davidson, Chief, Wave Research Branch, U.S. Army Waterways Experiment Station, personal communication, 1979).

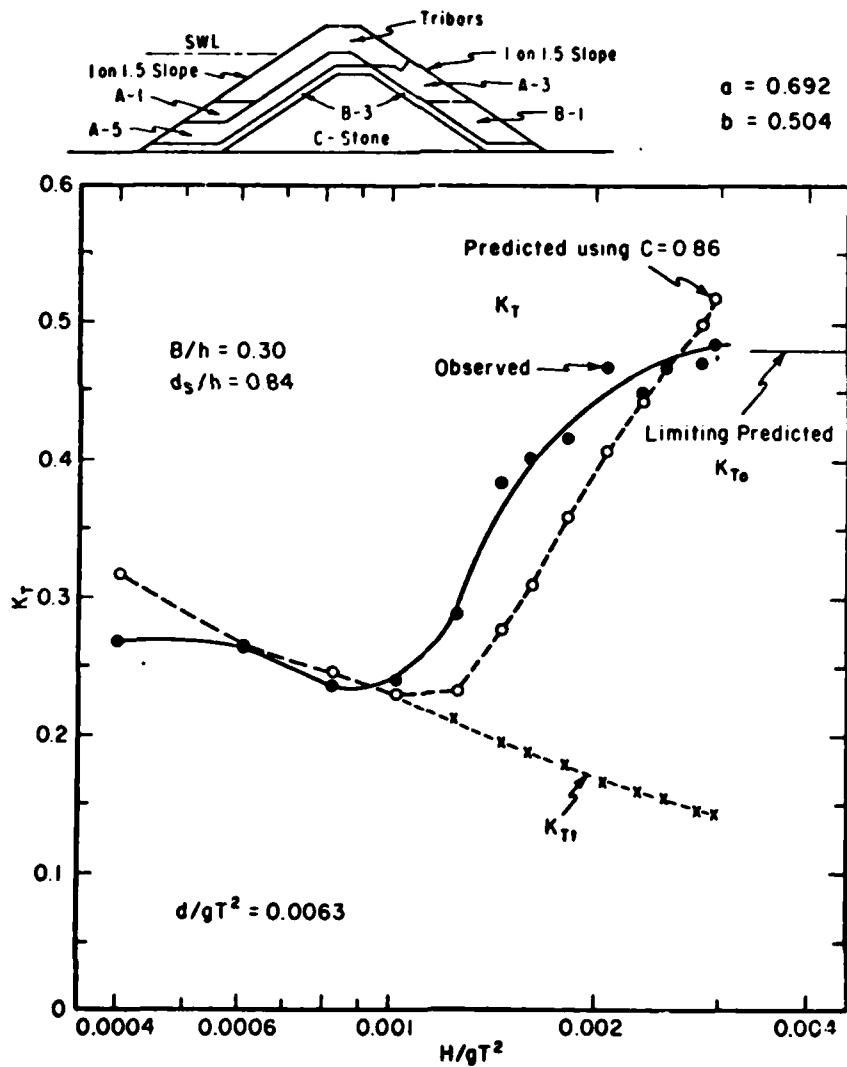


Figure 36. Wave transmission past a heavily overtopped breakwater with tribar armor units (laboratory data from Davidson, 1969).

(4) The case of irregular waves. Laboratory tests with a wide variety of spectral shapes suggest that there is little difference in the transmission coefficient from one spectral type to another. The overall transmission coefficient,  $K_T$ , is approximately the same for a monochromatic test as for an equivalent irregular wave test with the period of peak energy density,  $T_p$ , and mean incident wave height,  $H$ , used to characterize the irregular wave conditions. Figure 37 shows observed and predicted transmission coefficients for a rubble-mound breakwater tested with monochromatic and irregular waves. The ability of the computer program MADSEN to predict transmission coefficients for irregular waves is at the same level as for monochromatic waves for the conditions tested.

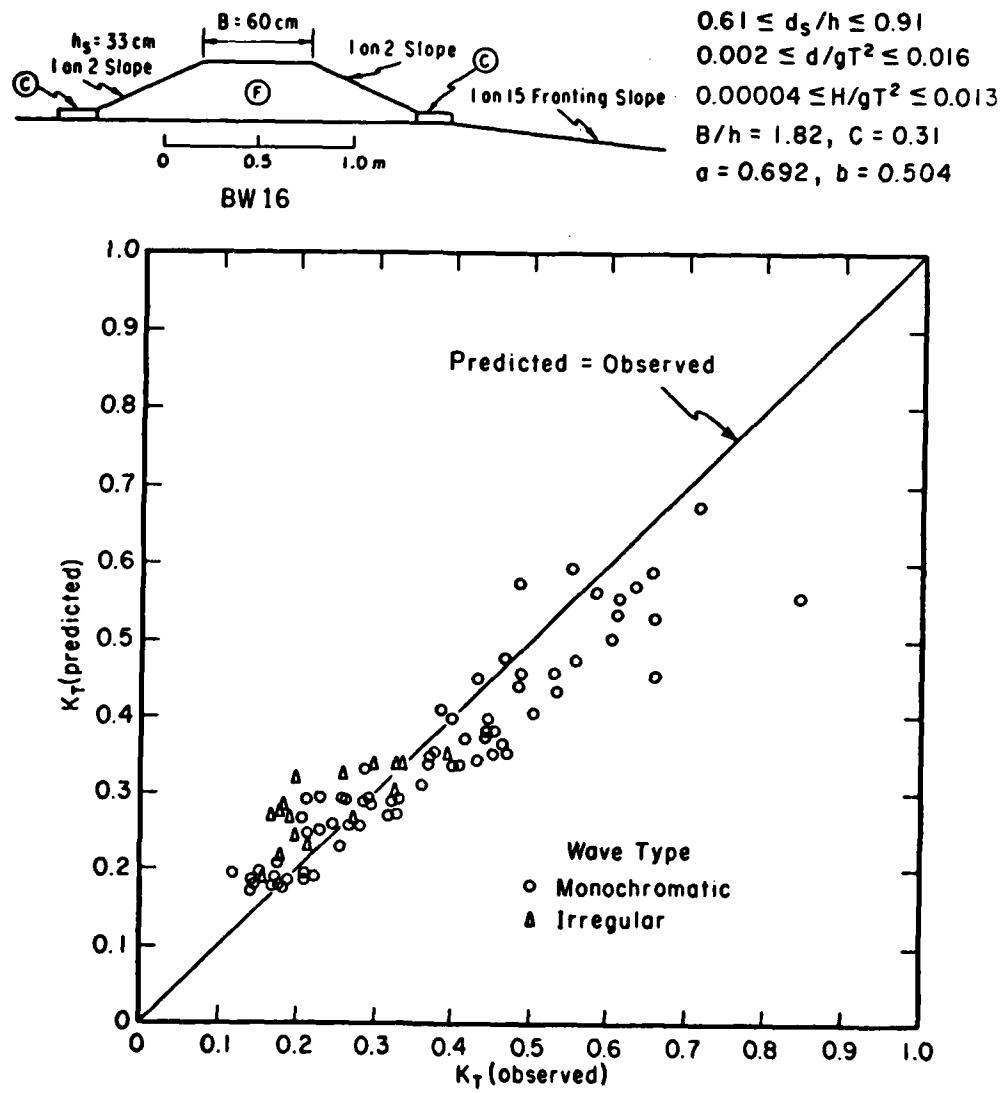


Figure 37. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for BW16.

(5) The case of porosity of the breakwater. Porosity of each of the materials must be known in order to use the computer program MADSEN. However, in many design situations the value of porosity may be poorly known. Typical values of porosity,  $P$ , are given in Table 5. The recommended method of determining the influence of porosity on the predicted transmission coefficient is to run the program MADSEN at various values of porosity keeping all other parameters fixed. Figure 38 shows predicted transmission coefficients over a range of wave steepnesses for three different values of porosity. For this example, the absolute change in  $K_{Tt}$  produced by a given change in  $P$  is largest for waves of small steepness. The largest percent change in  $K_{Tt}$  for a given change in  $P$  occurs for the steepest waves tested. In general, the same trend will be observed for any breakwater; the value of  $K_{Tt}$  will increase as porosity increases for a given set of conditions. However, the magnitude of change of  $K_{Tt}$  is a complex function of all of the parameters in a design (breakwater geometry, water depth, wave height and period, etc.). A sensitivity analysis with the use of the program MADSEN, similar to the analysis shown in Figure 38, is recommended if the porosity of proposed materials is poorly known.

Table 5. Porosity of various armor units (from U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, 1977).

Armor unit	No. of layers	Placement	Porosity ( $P$ )
Quarrystone (smooth)	2	Random	0.38
Quarrystone (rough)	2	Random	0.37
Quarrystone (rough)	>3	Random	0.40
Cube (modified)	2	Random	0.47
Tetrapod	2	Random	0.50
Quadripod	2	Random	0.49
Hexapod	2	Random	0.47
Tribar	2	Random	0.54
Dolos	2	Random	0.63
Tribar	1	Uniform	0.47
Quarrystone	Graded	Random	0.37

c. Wave Transmission for Submerged Permeable Breakwaters. The coefficient of wave transmission over a submerged permeable breakwater,  $K_{To}$ , may be estimated by the methods given in Section IV,2. However, no generalized model is currently available for determining the coefficient of wave transmission through the structure,  $K_{Tt}$ . Saville's (1963) data for similar permeable and impermeable structures show that the total coefficient,  $K_T$ , approaches the transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $K_{To}$ , and transmission through the breakwater becomes less important as the structure becomes more submerged and the incident wave height increases (Fig. 39). At  $d_g/h \geq 1.2$ , the data from breakwaters BW3, BW3W, BW4, and BW4W show that the coefficients of transmission through the structure are approximately zero, so that  $K_{To}/K_T = 1.0$ . An upper estimate of the coefficient of transmission through the structure,  $K_{Tt}$ , for a submerged breakwater

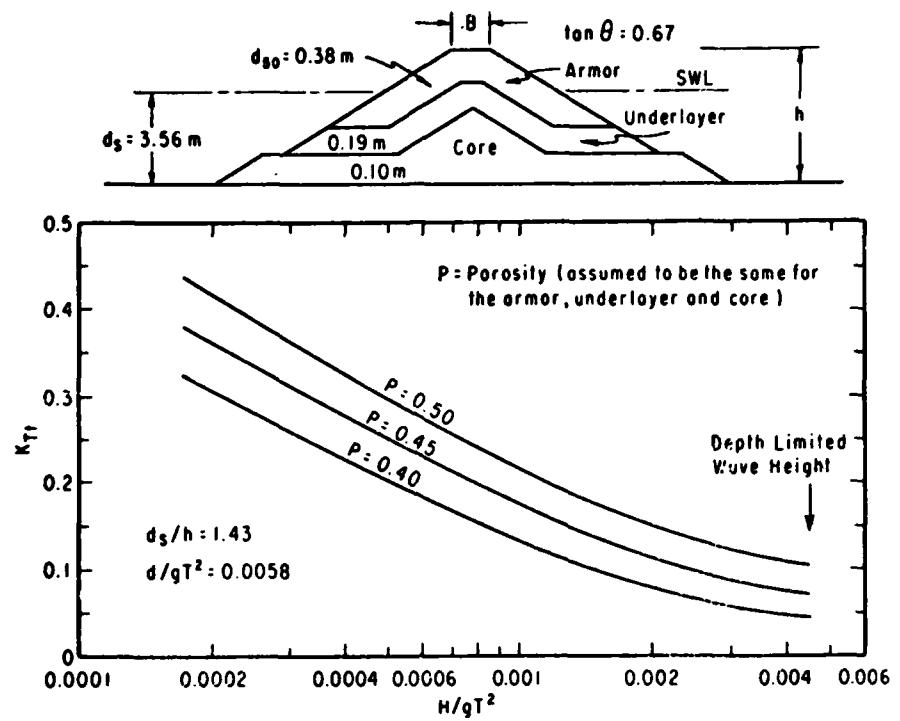


Figure 38. Example of the influence of porosity on the predicted coefficient of transmission for a rubble-mound breakwater.

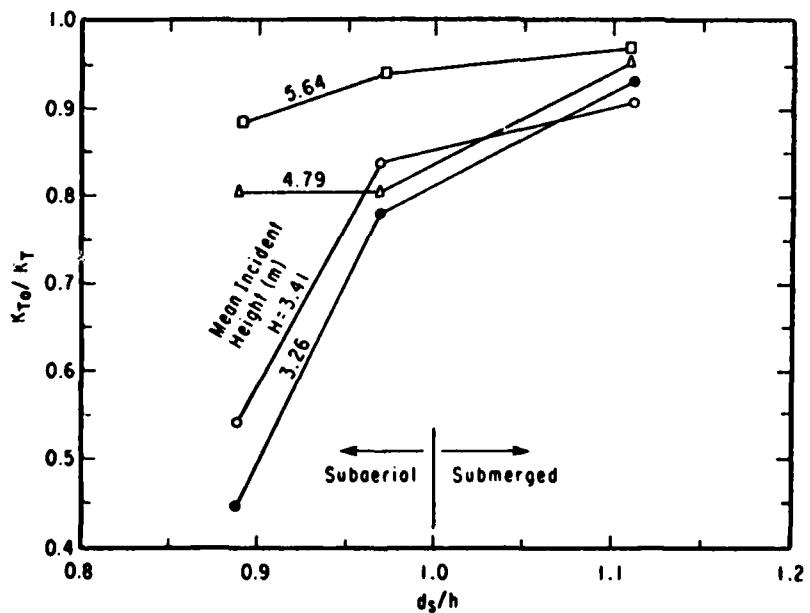


Figure 39. The relative importance of transmission by overtopping as a function of the incident wave height and the water depth-to-structure height ratio (after Saville, 1963).

can be made using the program MADSEN with  $d_s/h = 1.0$ . As a lower estimate,  $K_{Tt} = 0.0$  can be assumed. Laboratory results from BW13, BW15, BW15W, and BW16 show that even using  $K_{Tt} = 0$ , methods in Section IV,1,b tend to give conservative estimates of the transmission coefficient for submerged permeable breakwaters (Fig. 40).

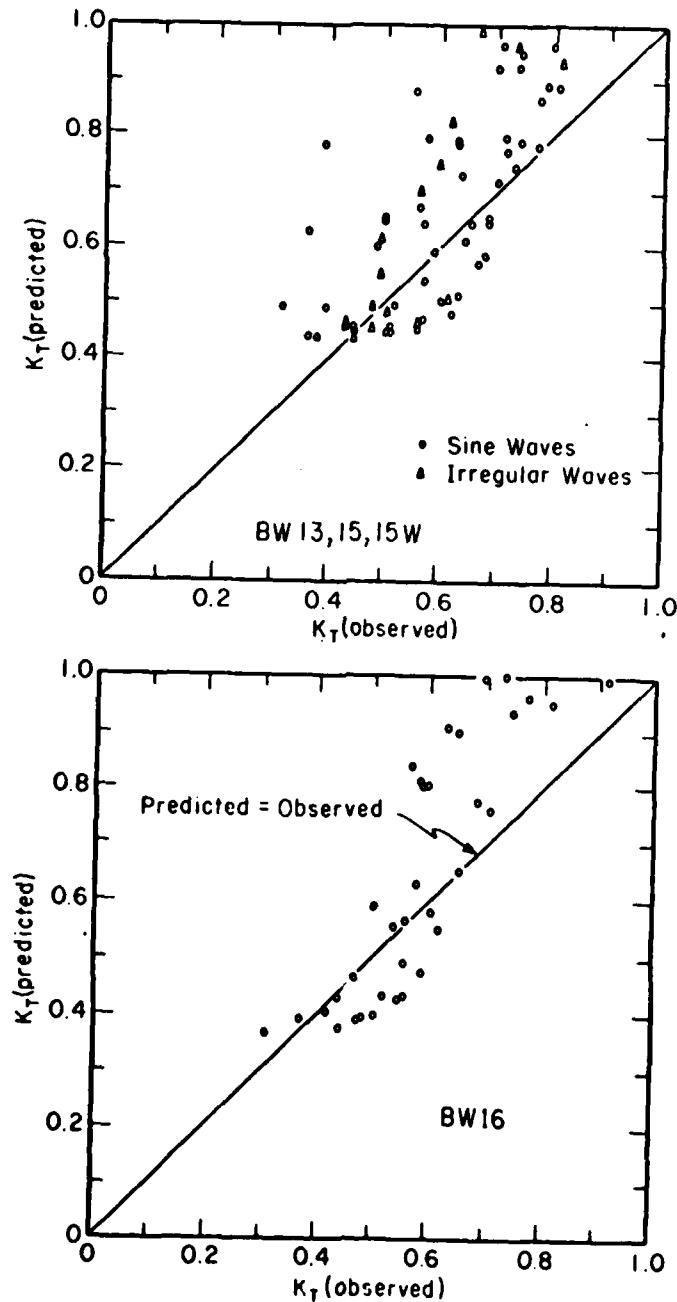


Figure 40. Observed and predicted transmission coefficients for submerged permeable structures assuming  $K_{Tt} = 0$ .

d. Influence of a Permeable Breakwater on Other Wave Characteristics.  
 Wave energy shifts to higher harmonics are found in the transmitted wave records for monochromatic wave tests, as determined for overtopped impermeable breakwaters (Fig. 41). The energy shift is primarily a function of incident wave steepness and the ratio of the water depth to structure height. The largest shifts of energy to higher harmonics occur for steep waves where the structure crest is near to the stillwater level (Fig. 41).

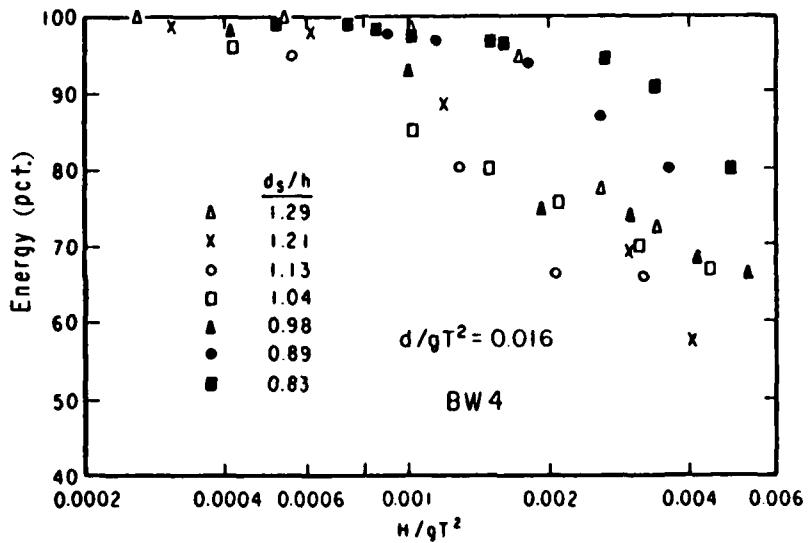


Figure 41. Percent of wave energy at the forcing period for waves transmitted past a permeable breakwater (monochromatic waves).

In the case of irregular waves the higher frequency parts of the reflected and transmitted spectra tend to be damped out, so relatively more wave energy is found at lower frequencies than in the incident spectrum (Fig. 42). This means that on the average the spectral peakedness,  $Q_p$ , of reflected and transmitted spectra is greater than or equal to the spectral peakedness of incident spectra (Fig. 43).

A zero up-crossing analysis of wave records shows that on the average the wave height distribution shape is approximately the same for incident and transmitted waves for the irregular conditions tested for a permeable breakwater (Fig. 44).

The amount of wave grouping or the tendency of large waves to follow large waves and small waves to follow small waves is characterized by the autocorrelation of zero up-crossing wave heights,  $\rho$  (see Sec. III,4). Results from BW16 show that the autocorrelation transmitted waves is less than or equal to that for incident waves in the case of irregular waves incident on a permeable breakwater (Fig. 45).

The joint distribution of transmitted wave heights and periods for an irregular wave condition is similar to that found for smooth impermeable breakwaters. There is a tendency for lower transmitted waves to have average periods less than found in the incident joint height-period distribution (Fig. 46). Both the incident and transmitted larger wave heights have average periods approximately equal to the period of peak energy density.

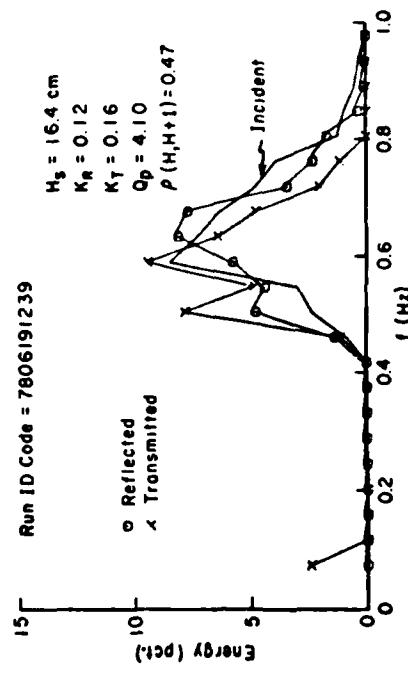
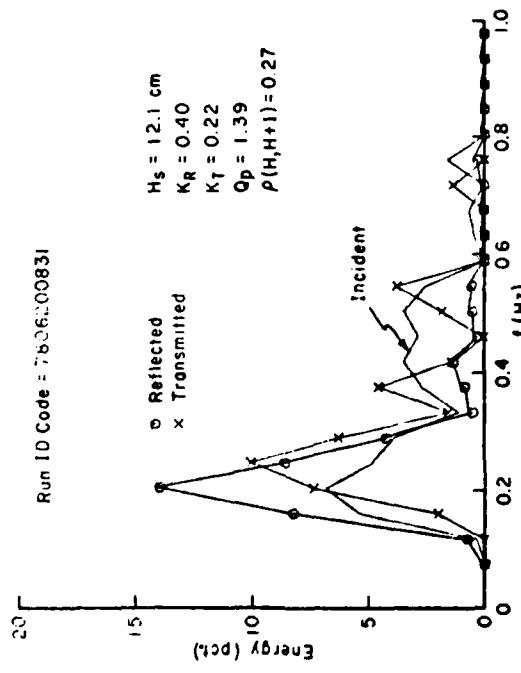


Figure 42. Sample incident, reflected, and transmitted wave spectra for BW16 ( $d_g/h = 0.76$ ).

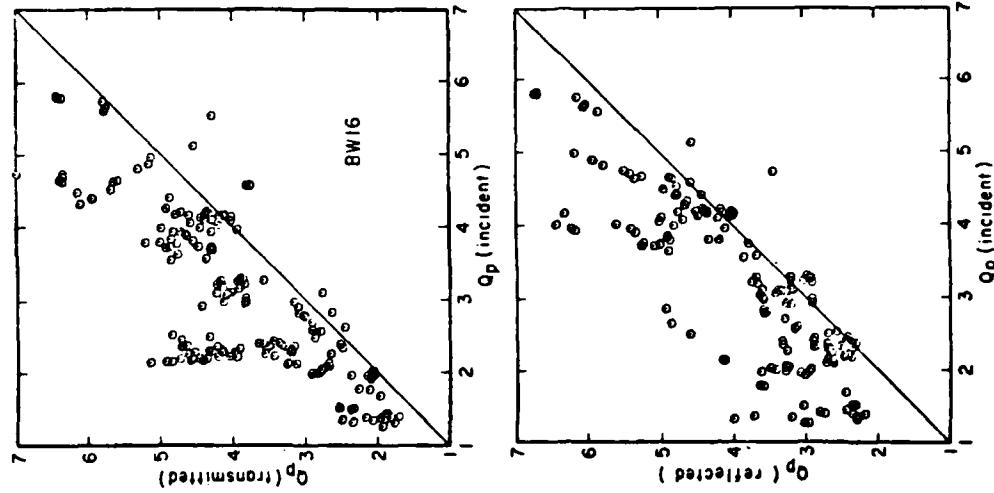


Figure 43. Spectral peakedness of transmitted and reflected wave spectra versus incident spectral peakedness for a permeable breakwater.

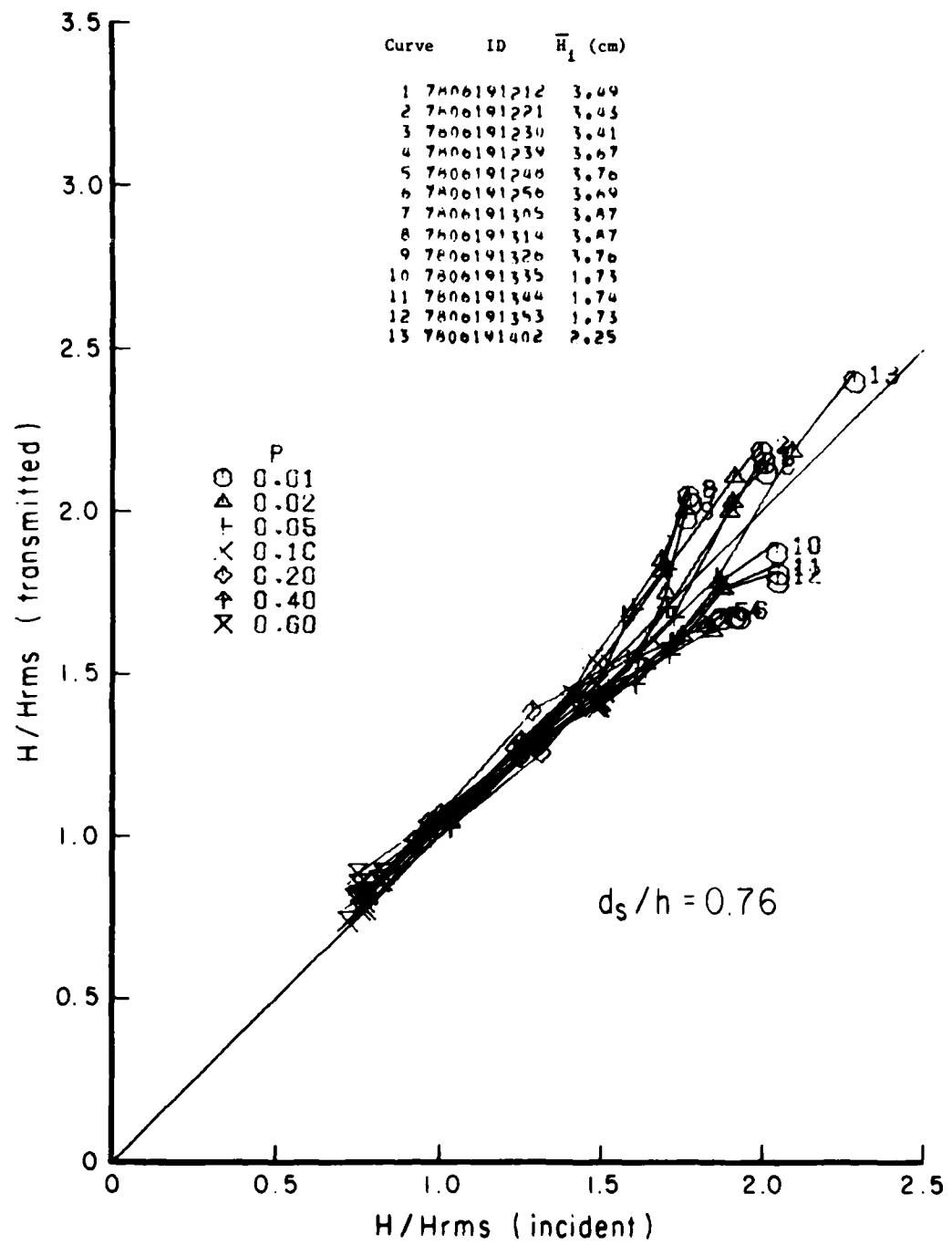


Figure 44. Comparison between incident and transmitted wave height distribution for a permeable breakwater (BW16).

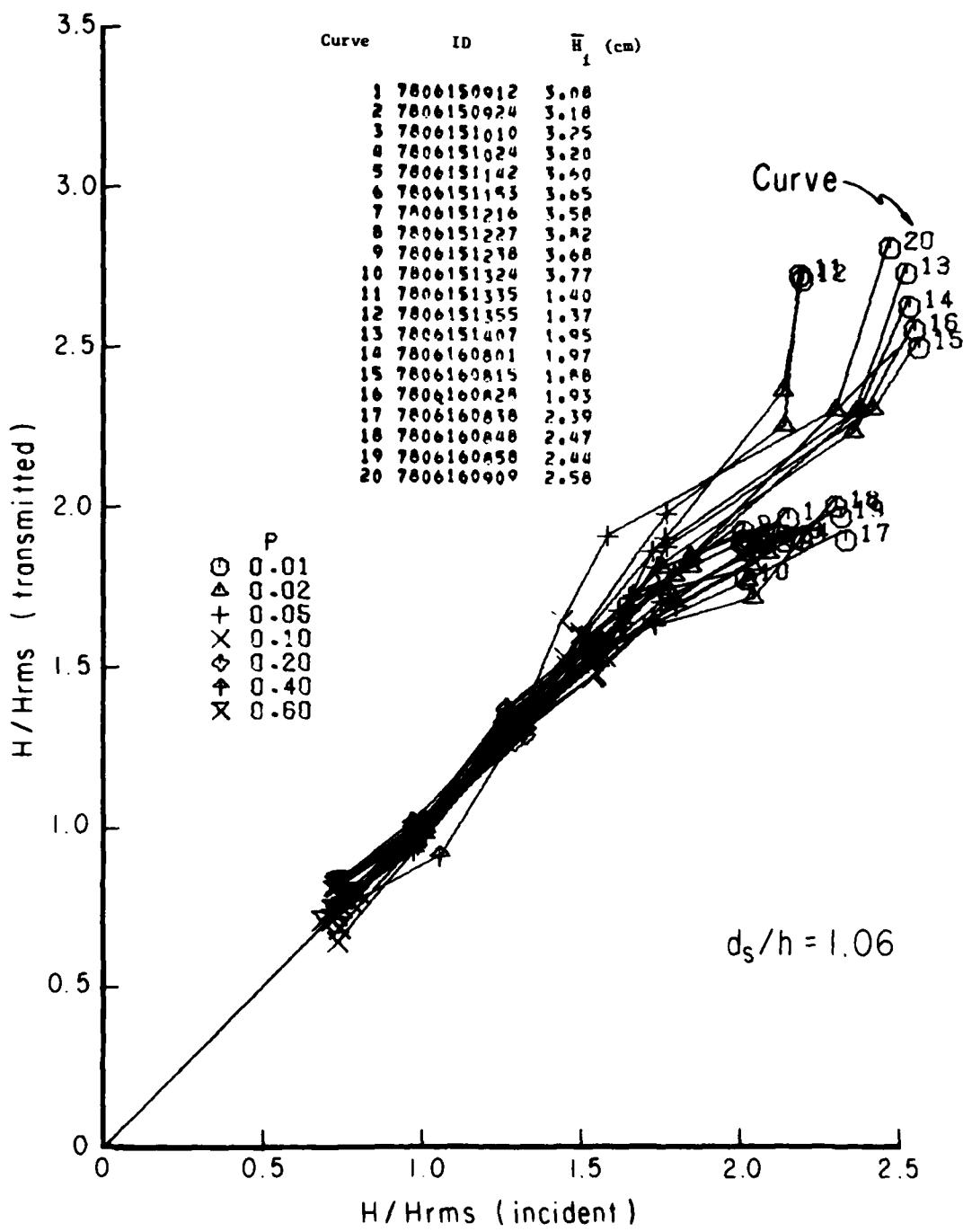


Figure 44. Comparison between incident and transmitted wave height distribution for a permeable breakwater (BW16).--Continued

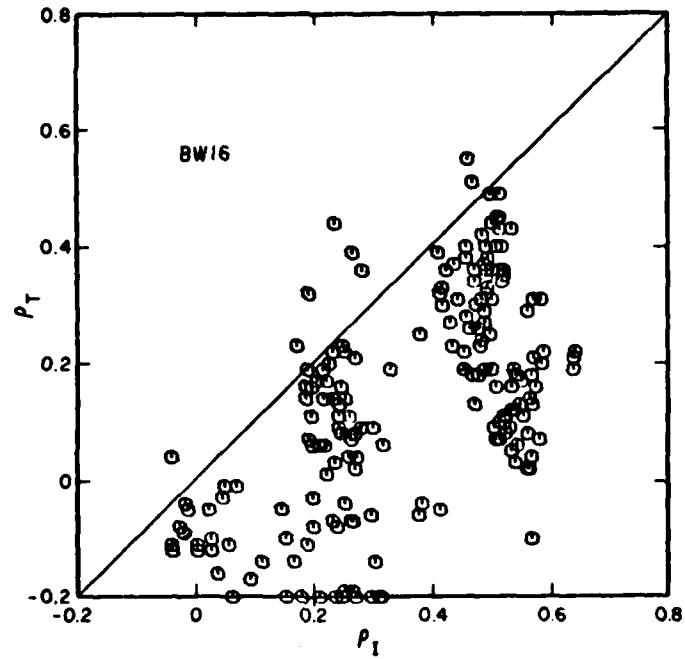


Figure 45. Autocorrelation of zero up-crossing wave heights for transmitted and incident wave records for a permeable breakwater.

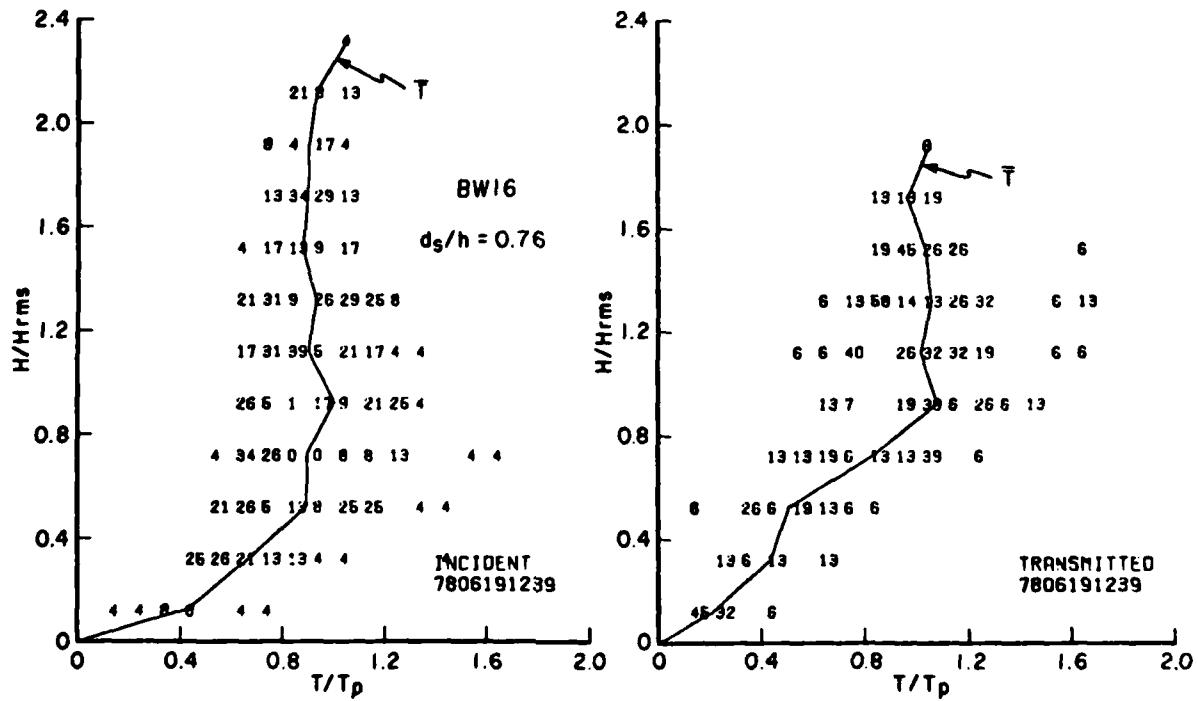


Figure 46. Sample joint distributions of wave height and period for an irregular wave condition and a permeable breakwater.

## V. MODEL SCALE EFFECTS

### 1. Causes of Physical Model Scale Effects.

Wave energy dissipation and resulting reduction of wave height produced by a breakwater are due to a combination of laminar and turbulent energy loss as well as wave modification. Little information is available on scale effects of wave transmission by overtopping, but scale effects are probably small. This is illustrated by Saville (1963) who tested wave transmission by overtopping for similar breakwaters that differed by a scale of 10. There was little systematic difference between the results of tests run at the two scales, with the small-scale tests being slightly conservative.

Wave transmission through permeable breakwaters is controlled primarily by laminar and turbulent energy loss of flow through the structure (Wilson and Cross, 1972; Keulegan, 1973; Madsen and White, 1976). In the prototype the wave height reduction is due largely to turbulent effects, but in a model laminar and turbulent losses may be important so that a model underpredicts the coefficient of transmission through a breakwater. The size of the scale effect is a complex function of model design, water depth, and wave height and period.

### 2. Interpreting and Applying Laboratory Results to Prototype Conditions.

The recommended method of estimating scale effects of transmission through permeable breakwaters is to use the computer program MADSEN to predict transmission coefficients for the model and prototype. The physical model correction factor, CF, is defined as the expected coefficient of wave transmission through the structure in the prototype divided by the coefficient of wave transmission through the structure at the model scale. CF is determined by first running the program MADSEN with prototype conditions to determine  $K_{Tt}$  (MADSEN prototype). The program is then run at the model scale to determine  $K_{Tt}$  (MADSEN scale model). CF is defined as

$$CF = \frac{K_{Tt} \text{ (MADSEN prototype)}}{K_{Tt} \text{ (MADSEN scale model)}} \quad (18)$$

The coefficient for wave transmission through the structure measured in the physical scale model should then be multiplied by CF to estimate the prototype coefficient.

For example, assume that the laboratory breakwater tested by Sollitt and Cross (1976) is a 1 on 10-scale Froude model of a prototype structure (Fig. 47). There was no transmission by overtopping. The program MADSEN was run at both model and prototype scales and the results together with the physical model measurements are shown in Figure 48. The MADSEN program output shows that the physical model was probably underpredicting the prototype coefficient because the scale model has proportionally more laminar energy loss than the prototype. Even in this large 1 on 10-scale Froude physical model, the prototype  $K_{Tt}$  is expected to be as much as 20 percent higher than in the scale model over the range of conditions tested.

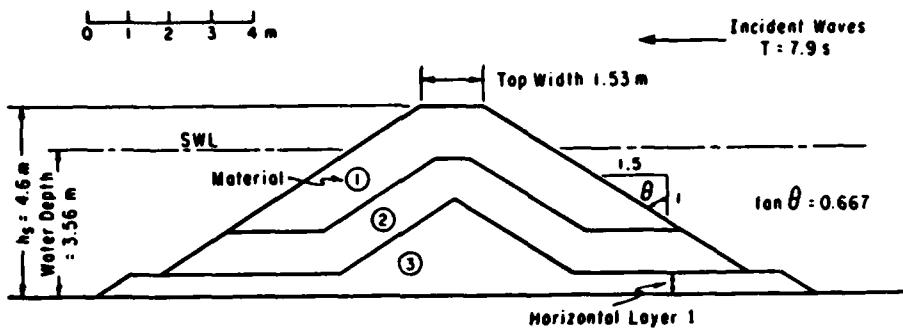


Figure 47. Trapezoidal multilayered breakwater tested by Sollitt and Cross (1976) (prototype).

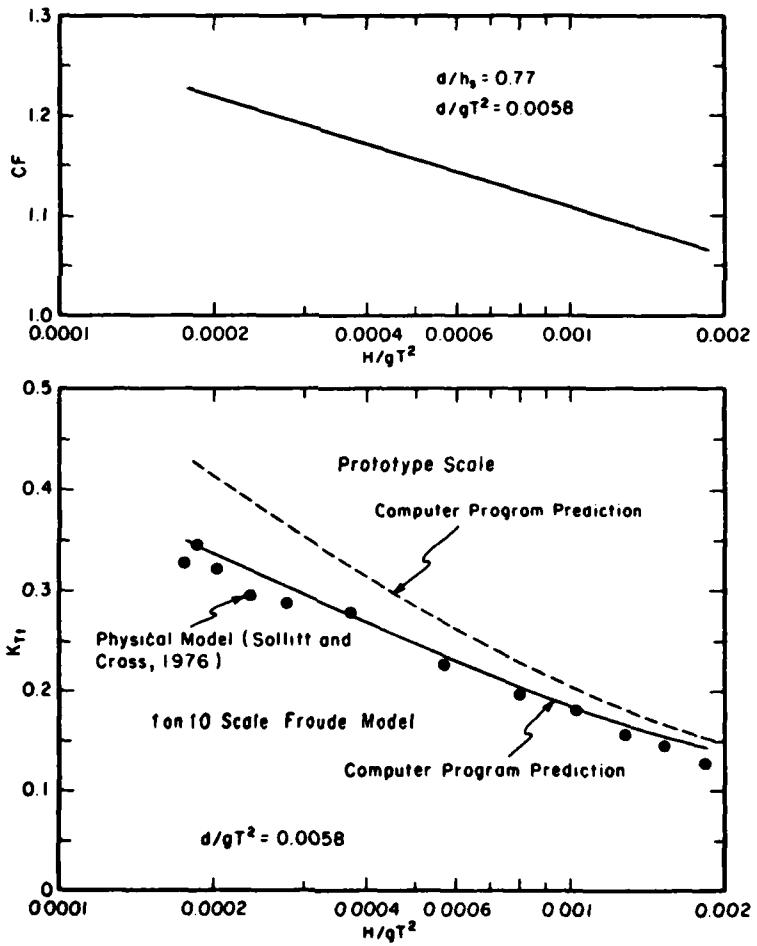


Figure 48. Physical model results and correction factors determined from the analytical model of Madsen and White (1976).

## VI. EXAMPLE OF ESTIMATING WAVE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS

\* \*

GIVEN:  $T = 7.9$  seconds

$d_s = 3.56$  meters

Breakwater top width,  $B = 1.53$  meters

Breakwater seaward slope,  $\tan \theta = 0.667$  (1 on 1.5)

FIND: The influence of incident wave height and structure height on the transmission coefficient for the permeable breakwater shown in the upper part of Figure 49 (change the structure height by varying the thickness of horizontal layer 1). Also, compare the predicted transmitted wave heights to heights for a similar smooth impermeable structure (lower part of Fig. 49).

SOLUTION: The computer program MADSEN (App. G) is used to predict wave transmission coefficients for the permeable structure and the program OVER (App. F) is used to predict coefficients for the smooth impermeable breakwater. The transmission coefficient for the permeable structure decreases as wave steepness increases, until overtopping occurs when the transmission coefficient increases with steepness (Fig. 50). The transmission coefficient decreases as structure height increases and the initiation of overtopping occurs at a larger value of the incident wave height as the structure height increases. The similar shaped smooth impermeable breakwater has larger values of the transmission coefficient for the steeper waves examined (Fig. 50) because the runup is higher on the smooth structure. However, there is no transmission for the impermeable structure for the small waves where the runup does not reach the breakwater crest. The predicted transmitted wave height as a function of breakwater crest height is given in Figure 51 for two values of the incident wave height.

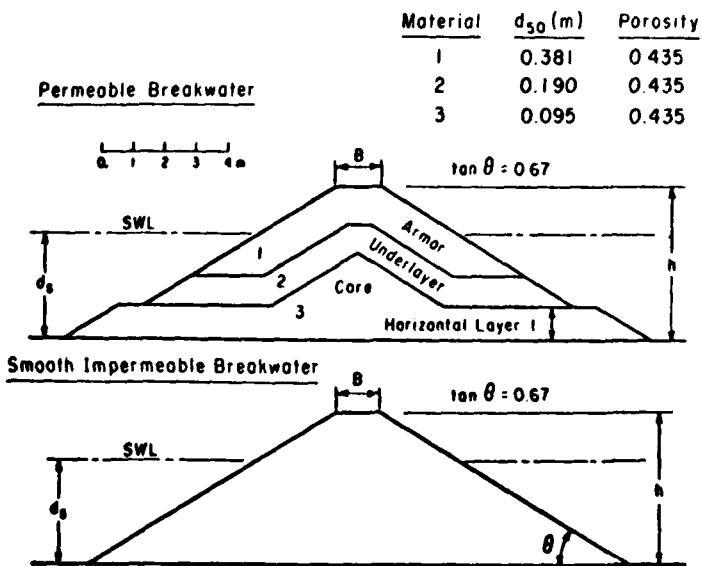


Figure 49. Breakwater cross sections used in the example for estimating wave transmission coefficients.

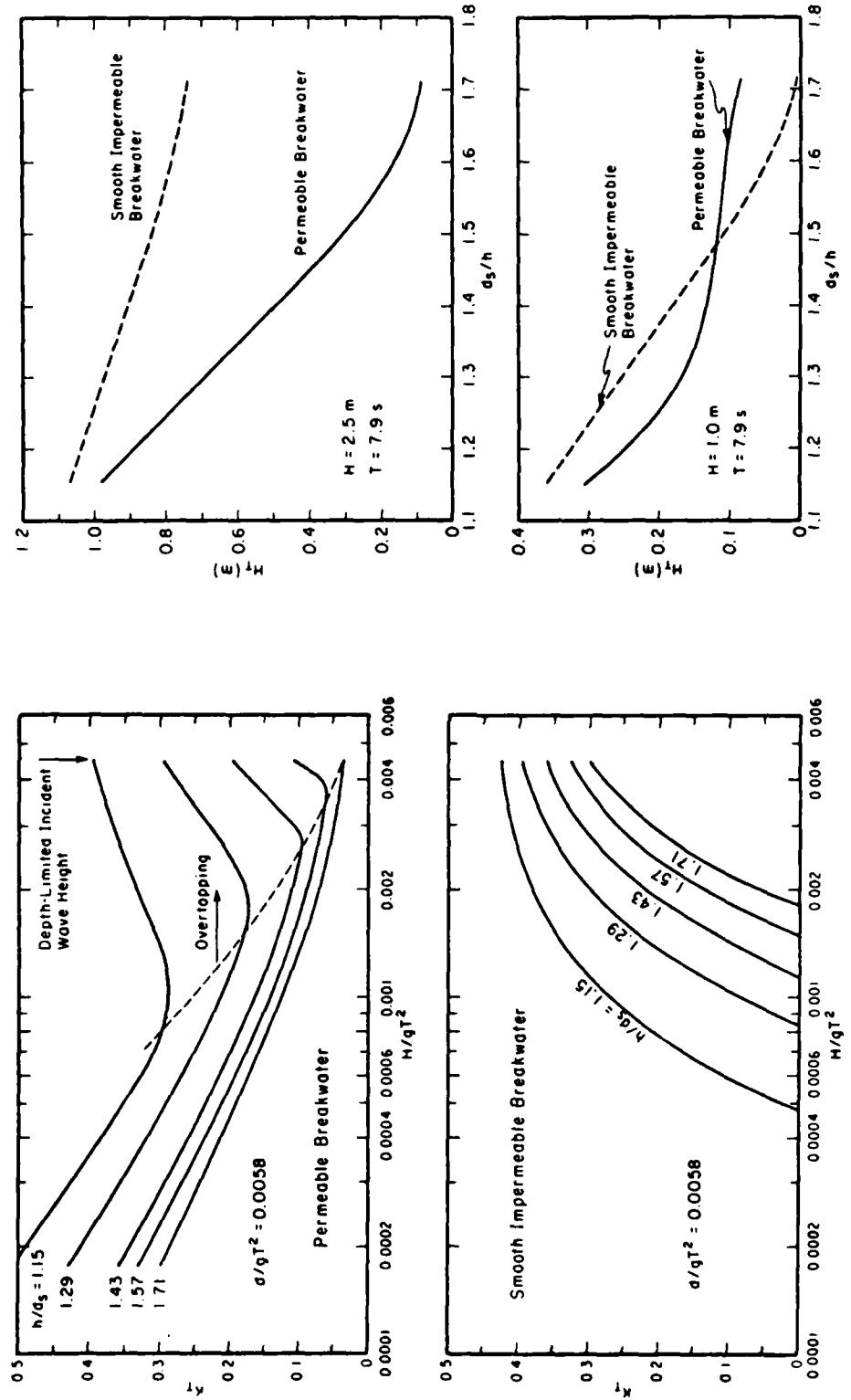
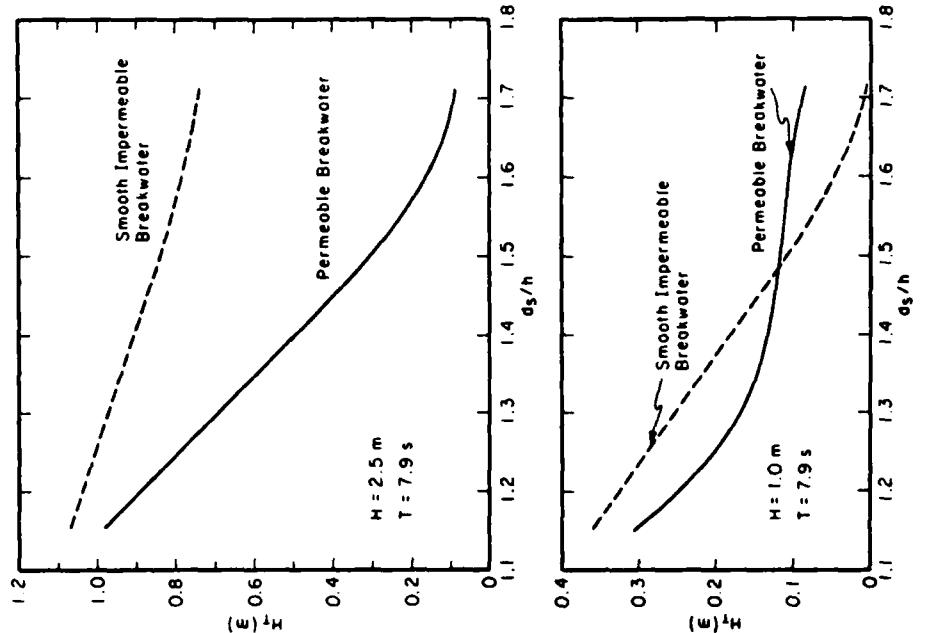


Figure 50. Predicted wave transmission coefficients.

Figure 51. Predicted transmitted wave height as a function of breakwater crest height.



## VII. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary conclusions from the tests of wave transmission and reflection of laboratory breakwaters conducted for this study are:

1. A simple formula for predicting wave transmission by overtopping coefficients together with the model of Madsen and White (1976) for transmission through permeable structures can be used to obtain estimates of wave transmission coefficients.
2. Limited tests with breaking waves suggest that the methods can be used for breaking or nonbreaking conditions.
3. Tests with irregular waves show that the transmission coefficient for irregular waves is approximately the same as for a similar monochromatic wave test. The mean wave height and period of peak energy density are the parameters recommended to describe irregular waves.
4. Irregular wave tests indicate that for permeable or submerged breakwaters the incident and transmitted wave height distributions have similar shape. However, smooth impermeable subaerial breakwaters have height distributions biased toward the larger heights for irregular waves because large waves transmit more efficiently than small waves.
5. Transmitted and reflected spectra for irregular waves generally have equal or higher spectral peakedness than incident spectra.
6. Joint wave height-period distributions have similar dimensionless shapes for incident and transmitted wave records.
7. There is a tendency for wave heights to be less grouped after they have transmitted past a breakwater.
8. Transmitted wave energy may appear at higher order harmonics of the incident waves for monochromatic wave tests. However, the tendency for energy shifts decreases as the wave transmission coefficient increases.
9. Additional work is necessary to develop generalized models for predicting wave reflection coefficients and wave transmission through the crests of breakwaters armored with relatively porous materials, such as concrete armor units.

The recommended steps for design of a breakwater for wave transmission are:

1. Use the computer programs MADSEN and OVER to estimate transmission coefficients for preliminary breakwater design. Alternative designs can be tested by varying parameters such as:
  - (a) structure height
  - (b) crest width
  - (c) seaward and landward breakwater slopes
  - (d) water depth
  - (e) number, thickness, location, and diameter of materials
  - (f) porosity
  - (g) permeability
  - (h) wave height
  - (i) wave period

2. A sensitivity analysis is recommended on those input parameters that are poorly known. For example, if there is some uncertainty in the value of the design water level, predictions should be made over the range of expected water levels keeping all other factors fixed. Comparison between the predictions at different levels will indicate the importance of water level.

3. Estimate reflection coefficients from model results.

4. If possible, final breakwater design should be made with the use of physical models. The program MADSEN can be used to assist in designing and interpreting physical laboratory models and results for permeable breakwaters.

Copies of the program decks for the program MADSEN and OVER described in Appendixes F and G may be obtained from the Automatic Data Processing Coordinator, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060.

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APPENDIX A  
BREAKWATER GEOMETRIES

Each of the breakwaters tested is assigned an identifying code (e.g., BW1). This appendix includes a cross-section drawing and a brief description of each of the breakwaters. Note that breakwaters 1 to 12 (Figs. A-1 to A-14) were tested on a flat tank bottom; breakwaters 13 to 17 (Figs. A-15 to A-19) had a 1 on 15 fronting slope 3.75 meters long. Materials used in construction of the structures are identified by a circled letter; material characteristics are discussed in Appendix B.

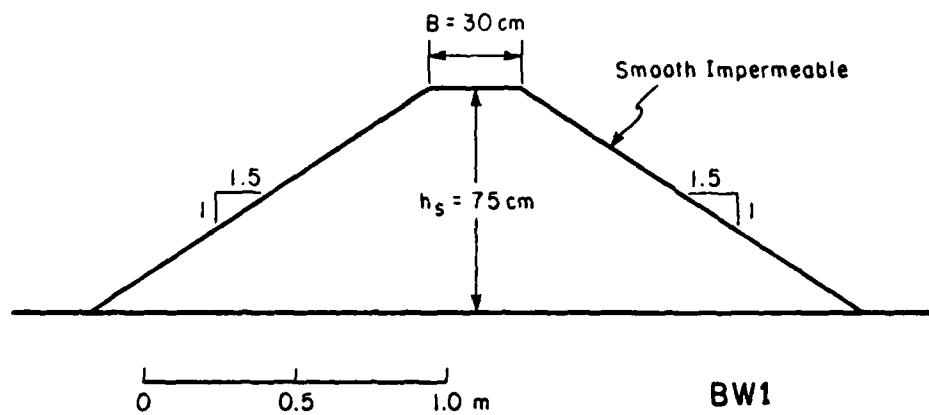


Figure A-1. Breakwater 1 cross section.

BW1 is a smooth impermeable structure tested for wave transmission by overtopping and reflection. Note that simultaneous measurements of wave runup were being made on a smooth 1 on 1.5 slope in an adjacent flume by Ahrens (1978) while the breakwater tests were underway (see Fig. 1).

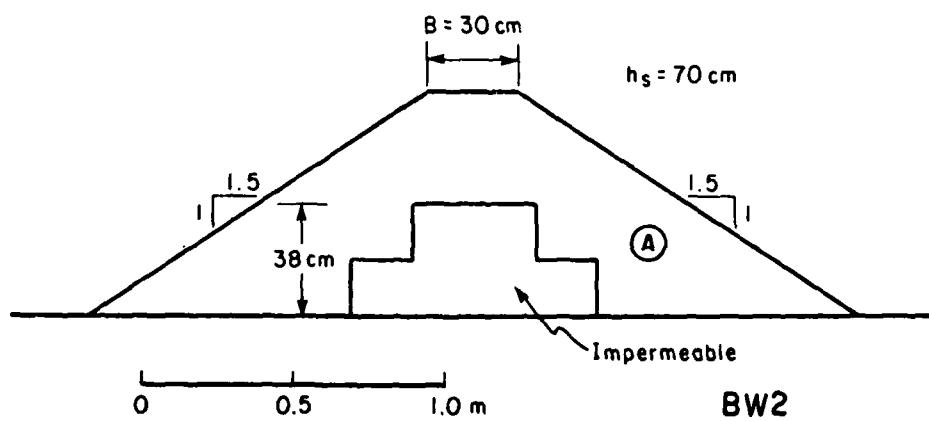


Figure A-2. Breakwater 2 cross section.

BW2 is similar to a casson breakwater that has been rehabilitated by adding rock armor units. The major emphasis of these tests was to examine the effects of wave period and height on transmission and reflection. Armor material was randomly placed.

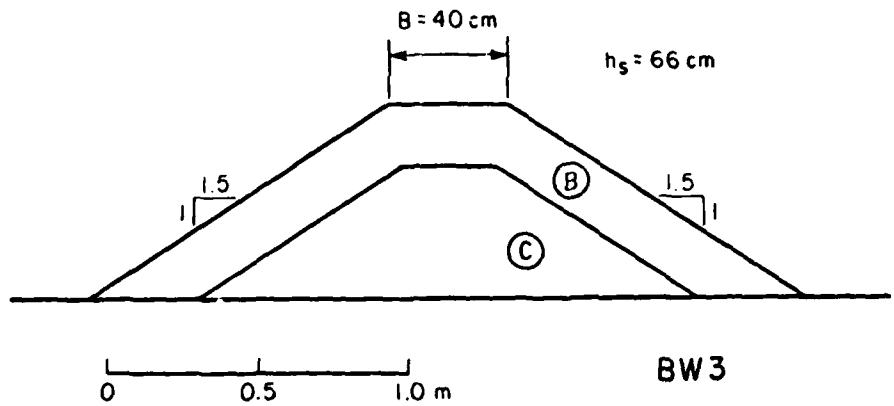


Figure A-3. Breakwater 3 cross section.

BW3 has an armor two units thick of angular stone. A moderate amount of fitting was used in placing the armor, especially near the crest. Core material was placed by dumping.

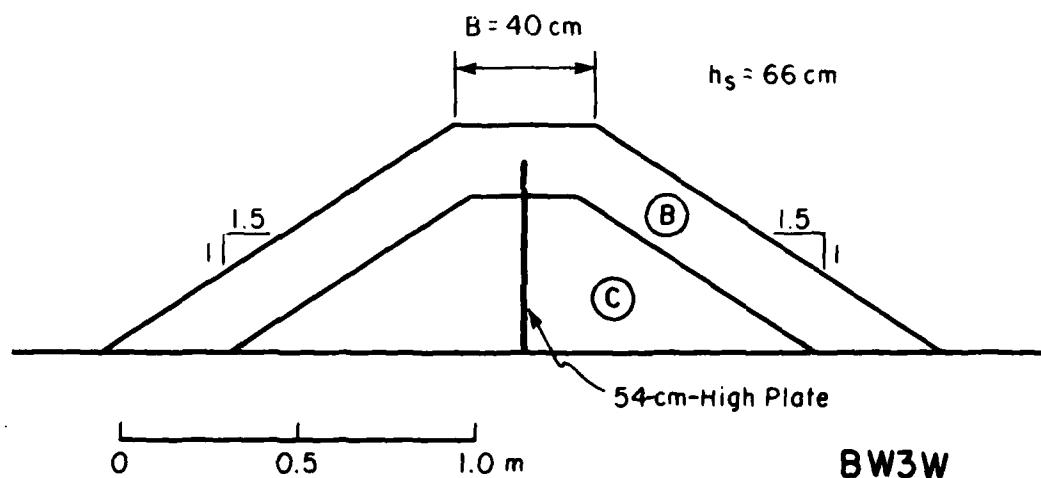


Figure A-4. Breakwater 3W cross section.

BW3W is similar to BW3, except that a 5-millimeter-thick metal plate was installed in the center of the structure. The caulked plate extended from the bottom to within one armor unit of the crest (54 centimeters high).

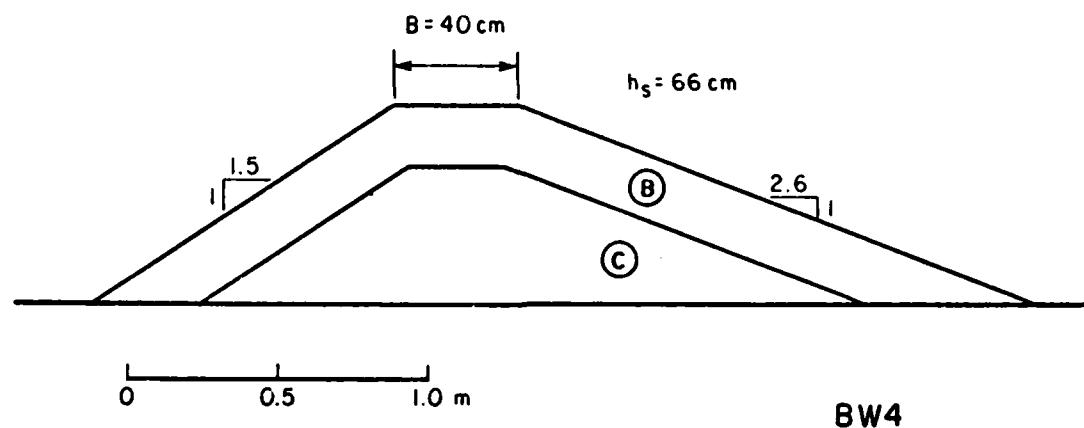


Figure A-5. Breakwater 4 cross section.

BW4 is similar to BW3, except with a 1 on 2.6 front-face slope.

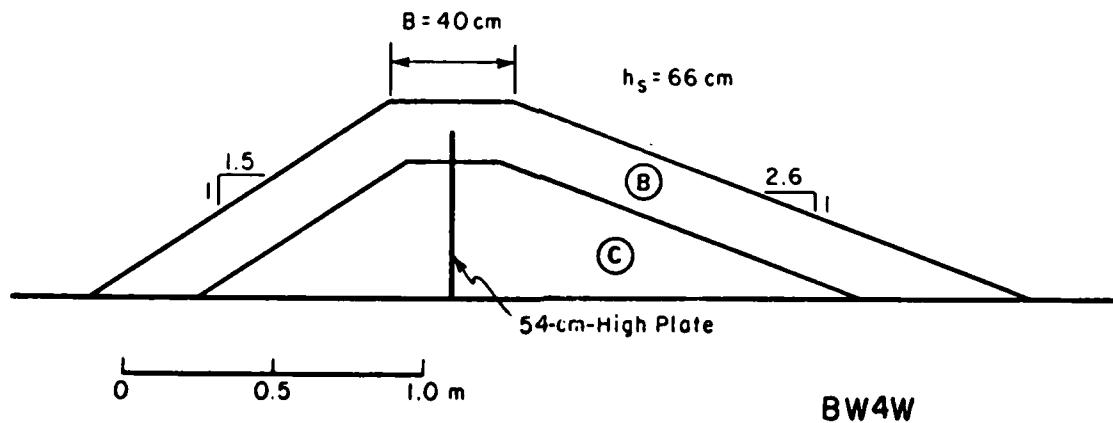


Figure A-6. Breakwater 4W cross section.

BW4W is similar to BW4, but includes a 54-centimeter-high impermeable plate in the center of the structure.

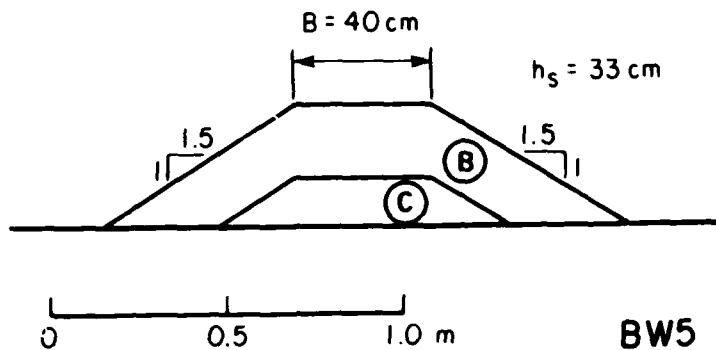


Figure A-7. Breakwater 5 cross section.

BW5, geometrically similar to the upper part of BW3, is typical of a breakwater built in relatively shallow water. The armor unit size is large compared to the structure height and the core size relatively small.

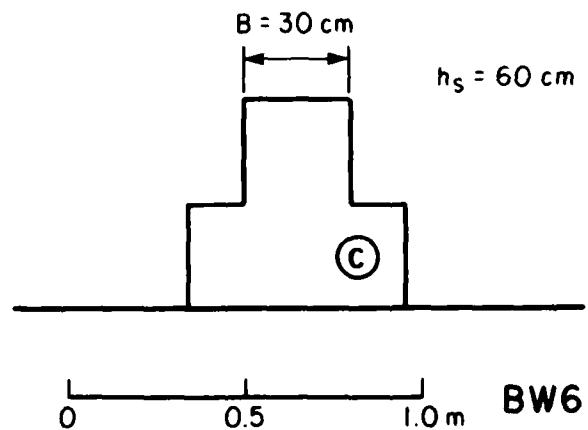


Figure A-8. Breakwater 6 cross section.

BW6 was made of three triangular, fine wire containers filled with core material.

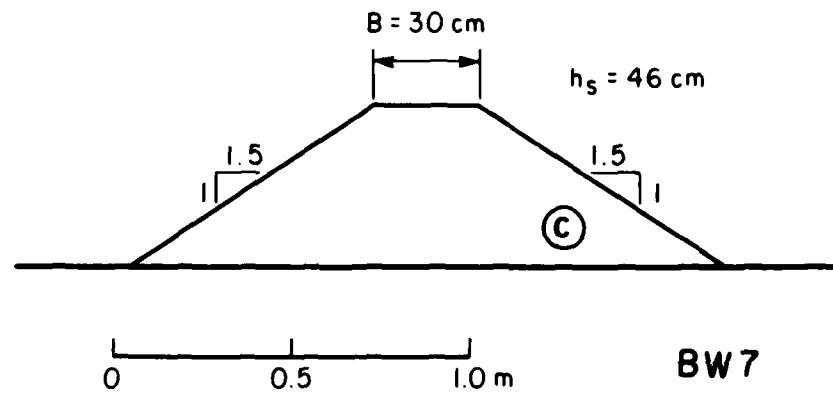


Figure A-9. Breakwater 7 cross section.

BW7 is geometrically similar to the core of BW3. The material was held in a fine wire structure to prevent motion of the stone.

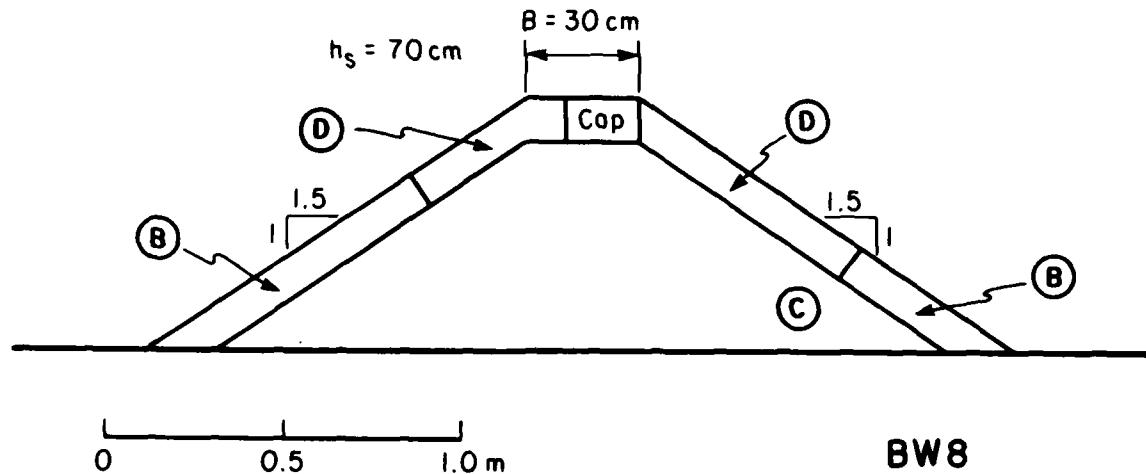


Figure A-10. Breakwater 8 cross section.

BW8 uses dolos artificial units as part of the armor material on both the front and back of the structure near the crest. Stone was used in the lower parts of the armor. A moderate amount of fitting was used in placing the armor units. An impermeable cap was installed toward the seaward side of the crest.

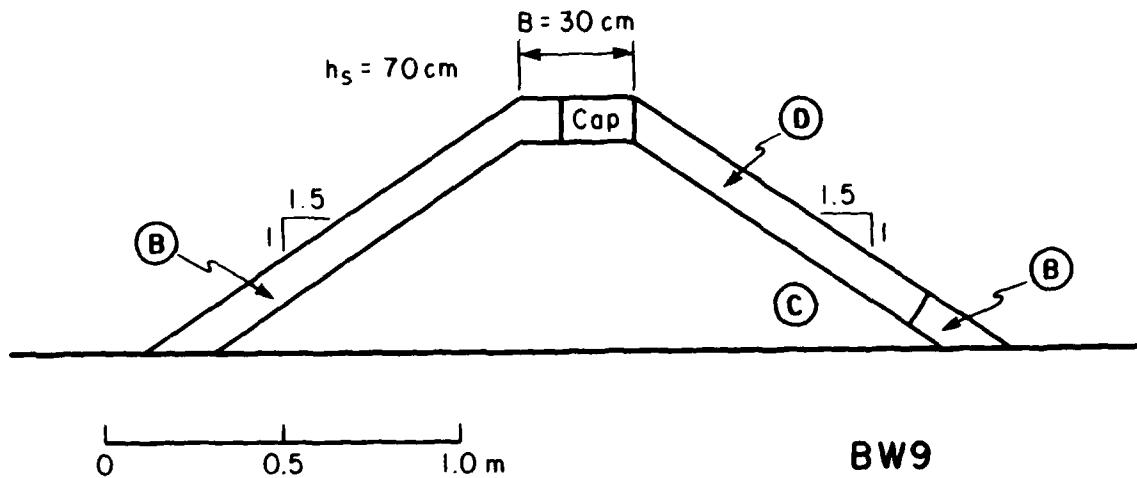


Figure A-11. Breakwater 9 cross section.

BW9 is similar to BW8, except that armor units have been arranged so that all of the dolos units are on the seaward side of the structure.

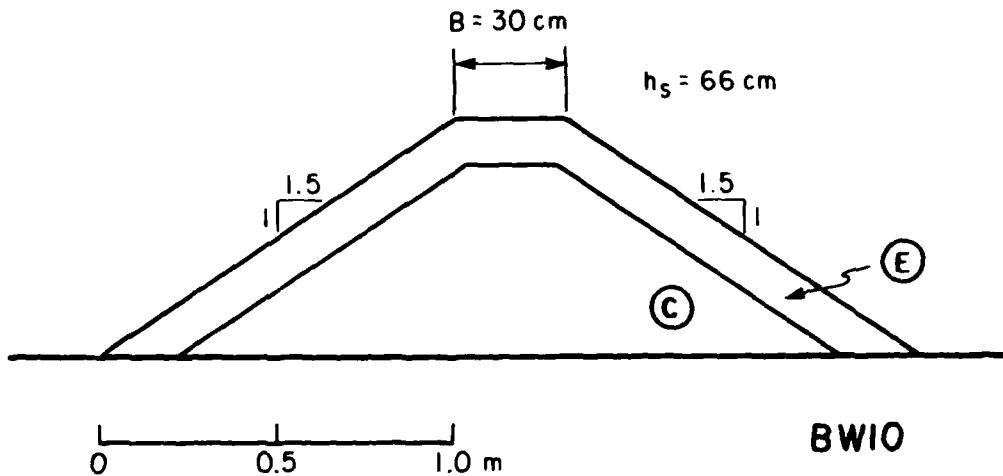


Figure A-12. Breakwater 10 cross section.

BW10 was made with an armor one unit thick of well-fitted rectangular rock. The material was placed with one surface parallel to the structure face.

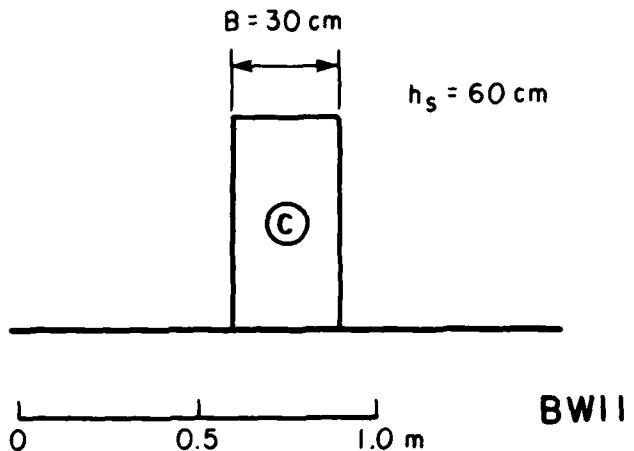


Figure A-13. Breakwater 11 cross section.

BW11 was made of two fine-wire rectangular baskets that enclosed core-type stone. The primary purpose of this structure was to examine the wave transmission and reflection characteristics of permeable material.

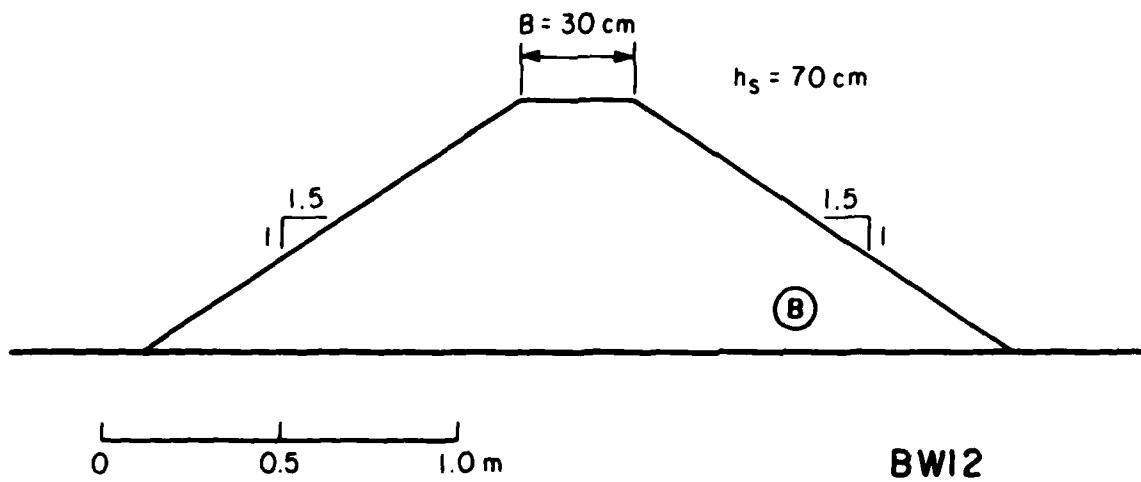


Figure A-14. Breakwater 12 cross section.

BW12 is a structure with no core similar in geometry to breakwaters 8 and 9.

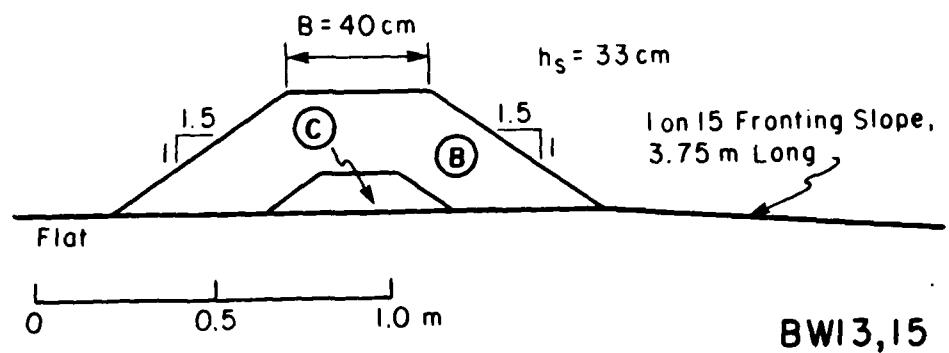


Figure A-15. Breakwaters 13 and 15 cross section.

BW13 and BW15 were tested with a 1 on 15 fronting slope 3.75 meters. Note that these structures are the same geometry as BW5 (built on a flat tank bottom).

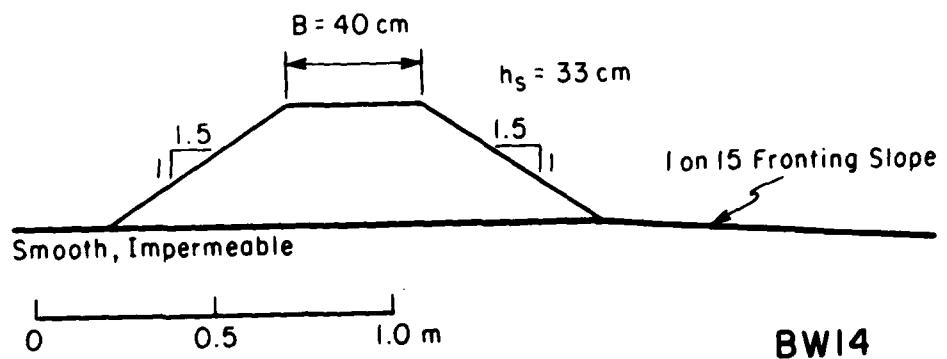


Figure A-16. Breakwater 14 cross section.

BW14, a smooth impermeable structure, has the same outside dimensions as permeable breakwaters BW5, BW13, and BW15.

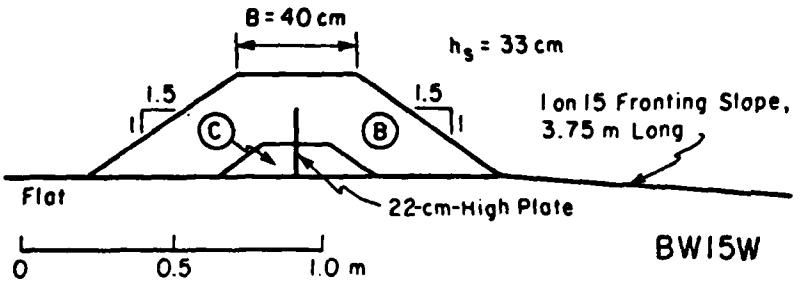


Figure A-17. Breakwater 15W cross section.

BW15W has the same dimensions and materials as BW13 and BW15, except that a 22-centimeter-high metal plate 5 millimeters thick has been installed in the center of the structure. This plate prevents transmission through the lower part of the structure.

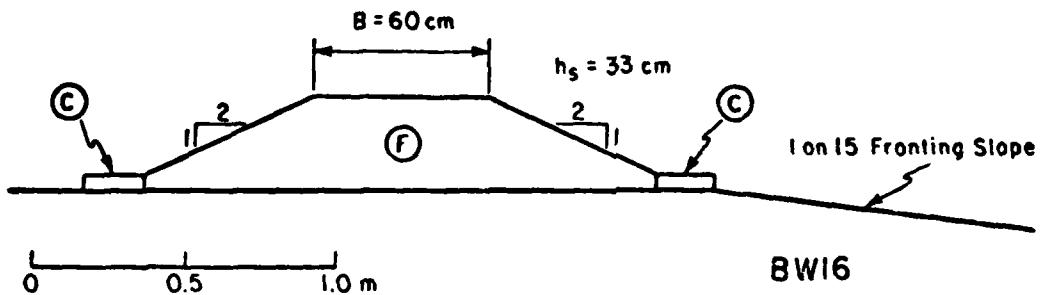


Figure A-18. Breakwater 16 cross section.

BW16 is a one-ninth scale Froude model of a proposed submerged breakwater for Imperial Beach, California.

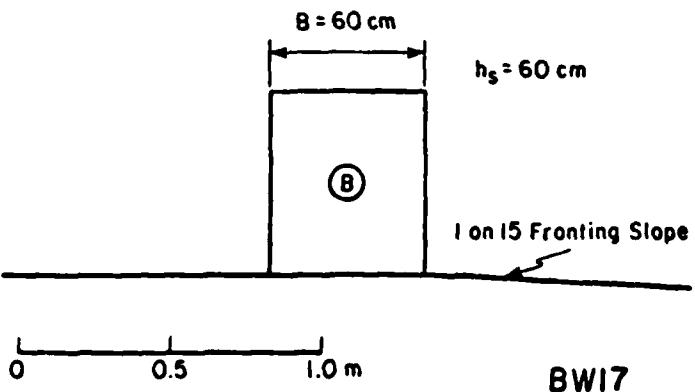


Figure A-19. Breakwater 17 cross section.

BW17 is a vertical permeable structure, similar to BW11, with the rock retained by a thin wire mesh.

## APPENDIX B

### MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Materials used to construct permeable breakwaters are discussed in this appendix. Each material is identified by a circled letter and shown on the breakwaters where it was used in Appendix A. Figure B-1 includes photos of samples of the various materials (material F, not shown, is similar to A and B). Some basic parameters, such as weights, diameters, and porosities, are shown in Table B-1. The weight distribution of each of the materials is given in Figure B-2.

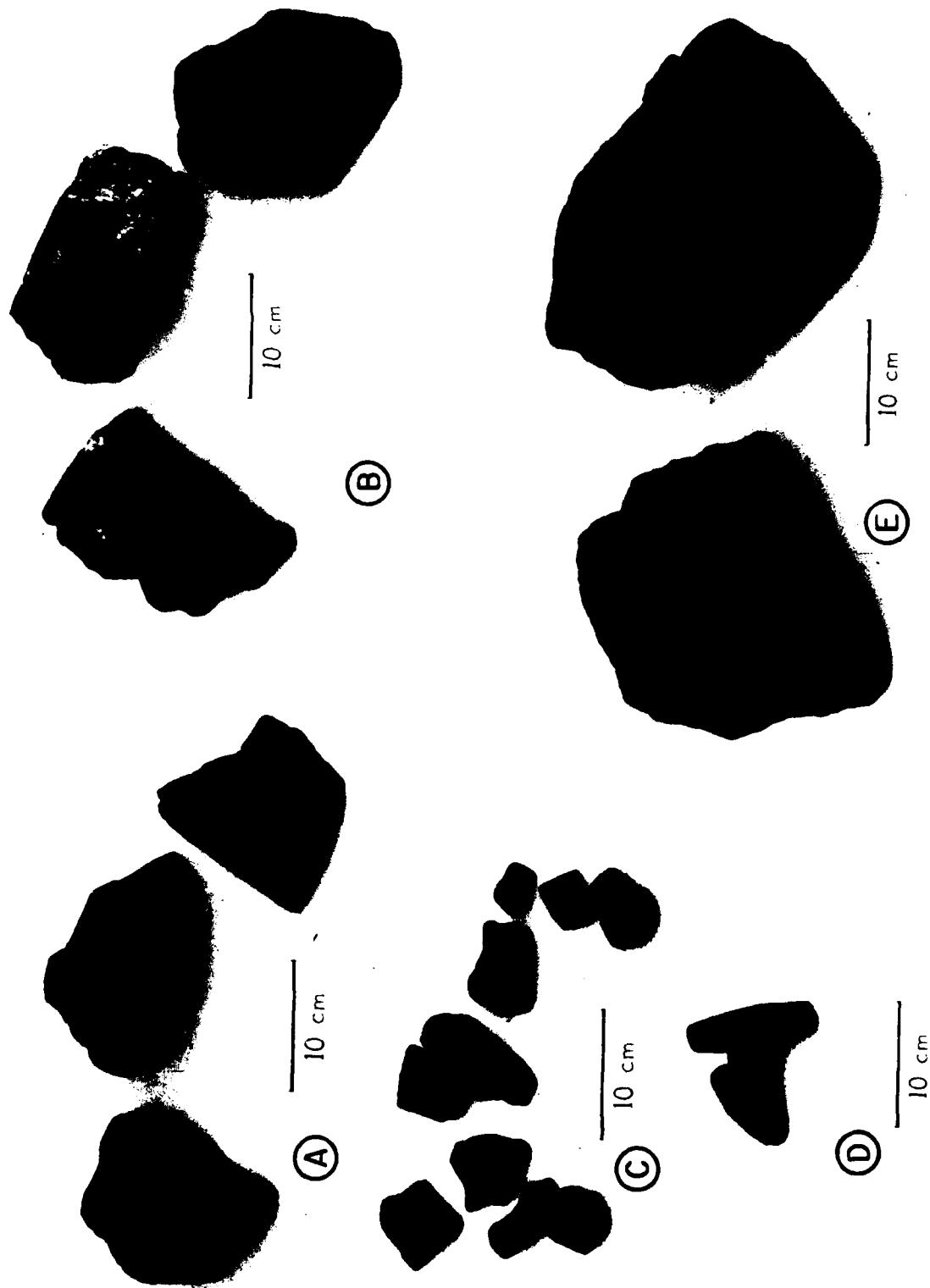


Figure B-1. Photos of construction materials.

Table B-1. Material characteristics.

Material	Description	$W_{85}$ <sup>1</sup> (g)	$W_{50}$ <sup>2</sup> (g)	$W_{15}$ <sup>3</sup> (g)	$d_{50}$ <sup>4</sup> (cm)
A	Angular stone	2,520	1,530	990	8.3
B	Angular stone	4,680	3,690	2,900	11.1
C	Angular stone	180	68	31	2.9
D	Dolos	405	390	390	---
E	Flat stone	13,200	11,200	8,100	16.1
F	Angular stone	7,600	4,900	2,500	12.2

<sup>1</sup>Weight at which 85 percent by weight of the material is heavier than.

<sup>2</sup>Weight at which 50 percent by weight of the material is heavier than.

<sup>3</sup>Weight at which 15 percent by weight of the material is heavier than.

<sup>4</sup>Representative diameter corresponding to  $W_{50}$ .

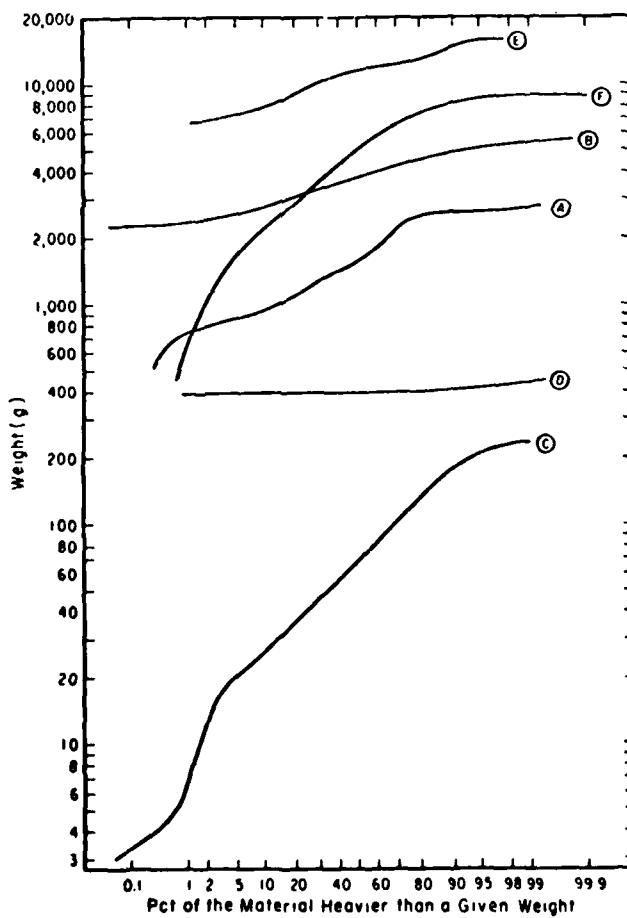


Figure B-2. Weight distribution of the construction materials.





SINE BLADE MOTION

ID	D(CM)	T(S)	H(CM)	K#	KR	D/GT2	H/GT2	ID	D(CM)	T(S)	H(CM)	K#	KR	D/GT2	H/GT2
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#### BREAKWATER 4

7801181430, 85, 3.05 .6 .813 .813 .007 .0000  
 7801181414, 85, 3.05 3.0 .802 .802 .007 .0002  
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 7801181450, 85, 2.32 6.1 .894 .894 .016 .0012  
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 7801201411, 60, 1.95 14.0 .281 .281 .016 .0038  
 7801201444, 60, 1.05 4.2 .204 .204 .016 .0039  
 7801201431, 60, 1.05 11.5 .151 .153 .055 .0106  
 7801211357, 55, 1.58 1.7 .465 .465 .016 .0005  
 7801211414, 55, 1.87 2.6 .405 .405 .016 .0008  
 7801211415, 55, 1.87 5.6 .275 .275 .016 .0016  
 7801211421, 55, 1.87 9.3 .224 .226 .016 .0024  
 7801211528, 55, 1.87 12.5 .194 .190 .016 .0036  
 7801211542, 49, 1.85 1.9 .371 .371 .015 .0006  
 7801211554, 49, 1.85 5.6 .257 .257 .015 .0117  
 7801211606, 49, 1.85 12.3 .136 .136 .015 .0037  
 7801211631, 45, 2.05 1.6 .393 .393 .007 .0002  
 7801211644, 45, 2.05 10.7 .151 .151 .007 .0016  
 7801211659, 45, 1.09 2.0 .279 .279 .016 .0007  
 7801211711, 45, 1.09 13.5 .105 .105 .016 .0048  
 7801211723, 45, .91 4.6 .037 .037 .055 .0057

#### BREAKWATER 4A

7801181155, 85, 3.65 .6 .886 .886 .007 .0000  
 7801181140, 85, 3.65 2.9 .834 .834 .007 .0002  
 7801181124, 85, 3.65 9.1 .784 .784 .007 .0007  
 7801181247, 85, 2.32 1.3 .894 .894 .016 .0002  
 7801181214, 85, 2.32 5.9 .827 .827 .016 .0011  
 7801181201, 85, 2.32 18.2 .744 .744 .016 .0035  
 7801181259, 85, 1.26 3.9 .944 .948 .055 .0025  
 7801181258, 85, 1.26 11.9 .832 .832 .055 .0076  
 7801181034, 80, 2.25 2.8 .834 .834 .016 .0006  
 7801181020, 80, 2.25 13.0 .661 .661 .016 .0026  
 7801181003, 76, 3.42 .9 .970 .974 .007 .0001  
 7801180815, -3.42 13.4 .556 .556 .007 .0012  
 7801180842, 2.18 2.6 .779 .779 .016 .0006  
 7801180823, 76, 2.18 16.0 .577 .577 .016 .0034  
 7801160902, 76, 1.18 4.4 .758 .756 .055 .0032  
 7801181014, 76, 1.18 15.0 .492 .492 .055 .0110  
 7801171324, 70, 2.11 5.1 .571 .571 .016 .0012  
 7801171336, 70, 2.11 9.7 .401 .401 .016 .0022  
 7801171349, 70, 2.11 19.2 .453 .453 .016 .0044  
 7801171242, 65, 2.03 4.6 .333 .333 .016 .0011  
 7801171255, 65, 2.03 11.6 .352 .352 .016 .0026  
 7801171307, 65, 2.03 19.6 .403 .403 .016 .0046  
 7801171224, 60, 3.06 4.2 .894 .894 .007 .0005  
 7801171337, 60, 3.06 8.5 .252 .242 .007 .0009  
 7801171351, 60, 3.06 16.3 .326 .326 .007 .0018  
 7801171345, 60, 1.99 3.2 .274 .270 .016 .0009  
 7801171347, 60, 1.99 6.5 .213 .208 .016 .0017  
 7801171351, 60, 1.95 13.6 .206 .206 .016 .0037  
 7801181171, 60, 1.05 2.8 .261 .261 .056 .0019

7801181148, 85, 3.65 1.3 .857 .857 .007 .0001  
 7801181138, 85, 3.65 3.65 3.3 .776 .776 .007 .0010  
 7801181224, 85, 2.32 2.8 .880 .880 .016 .0005  
 7801181204, 85, 2.32 12.6 .740 .740 .016 .0024  
 7801181233, 85, 1.26 1.9 .800 .800 .000 .005 .0012  
 7801181245, 85, 1.26 6.0 .925 .925 .055 .0019  
 7801211403, 55, 1.87 2.5 .402 .402 .016 .0007  
 7801211409, 55, 1.87 3.7 .335 .335 .016 .0012  
 7801211521, 55, 1.87 5.7 .276 .276 .016 .0017  
 7801211428, 55, 1.87 12.5 .190 .190 .016 .0036  
 7801211435, 55, 1.87 8.4 .204 .204 .016 .0054  
 7801211548, 49, 1.85 3.8 .257 .257 .015 .0011  
 7801211620, 49, 1.85 8.2 .165 .165 .015 .0024  
 7801211612, 49, 1.85 17.5 .120 .120 .015 .0052  
 7801211638, 45, 2.05 4.8 .227 .227 .007 .0007  
 7801211651, 45, 2.05 15.9 .130 .130 .007 .0023  
 7801211705, 45, 1.69 6.3 .149 .149 .016 .0023  
 7801211717, 45, 1.69 19.1 .096 .096 .016 .0068  
 7801211729, 45, .91 9.7 .033 .033 .055 .0120



SINE BLADE MOTION  
ID DEC(M) T(S) H(CM) KT KR D/GT2 H/GT2 ID DEC(M) T(S) H(CM) KT KR D/GT2 H/GT2

## BREAKWATER 7

7802130922, 75, 2.18 2.6 .916 .914 .016 .0006  
7802130933, 75, 2.18 10.5 .845 .845 .016 .0023  
7802131041, 75, 1.18 2.2 .855 .855 .055 .0016  
7802131056, 75, 1.18 14.9 .894 .894 .055 .0109

## BREAKWATER 8

7802141416, 45, 1.69 1.5 .270 .270 .016 .0003  
7802141434, 45, 1.69 6.7 .121 .121 .016 .0024  
7802141455, 45, 1.69 13.8 .071 .071 .016 .0049  
7802151043, 60, 1.85 3.8 .251 .251 .016 .0010  
7802151051, 60, 1.85 15.8 .150 .150 .016 .0042

## BREAKWATER 9

7802161313, 45, 2.05 .7 .466 .466 .007 .0001  
7802161329, 45, 2.05 3.1 .285 .285 .007 .0005  
7802161346, 45, 2.05 11.7 .117 .117 .007 .0017  
7802161356, 45, 1.69 1.8 .284 .284 .016 .0005  
7802241817, 45, 1.69 4.0 .196 .196 .016 .0014  
7802260922, 45, 1.69 6.6 .122 .122 .016 .0024  
7802281448, 45, 1.69 12.6 .096 .096 .016 .0043  
7802281513, 45, 1.69 24.6 .057 .057 .016 .0088  
7802311150, 45, .91 2.0 .028 .028 .055 .0025  
7802211146, 60, 3.06 1.9 .480 .480 .007 .0002  
7802211129, 60, 3.06 7.9 .250 .250 .007 .0009  
7802211144, 60, 3.06 15.2 .261 .261 .007 .0017  
7802210924, 60, 1.95 3.7 .249 .247 .016 .0010  
7802210939, 60, 1.95 7.7 .162 .162 .016 .0021  
7802211056, 60, 1.95 15.8 .154 .154 .016 .0042  
7802211059, 60, 3.05 4.6 .056 .056 .056 .0043  
7802211114, 60, 3.05 12.1 .030 .030 .056 .0112  
7802220954, 75, 3.42 2.9 .650 .650 .007 .0003  
7802221019, 75, 3.42 13.7 .087 .087 .007 .0012  
7802220916, 75, 2.18 2.6 .741 .741 .016 .0006  
7802220931, 75, 2.18 10.7 .583 .583 .016 .0023  
7802221017, 75, 1.18 3.1 .033 .033 .055 .0023  
7802221034, 75, 1.18 14.0 .613 .613 .055 .0103

## BREAKWATER 10

7803061141, 75, 3.42 1.3 .643 .643 .007 .0001  
7803061157, 75, 3.42 6.2 .584 .584 .007 .0009  
7803061213, 75, 3.42 20.4 .476 .475 .007 .0018  
7803061056, 75, 2.18 2.7 .785 .785 .016 .0006  
7803061110, 75, 2.18 11.5 .675 .675 .016 .0025  
7803061126, 75, 2.18 22.8 .535 .535 .016 .0049  
7803061231, 75, 1.18 7.9 .642 .642 .055 .0058  
7803031322, 60, 3.06 3.8 .361 .361 .007 .0004  
7803031340, 60, 3.06 19.5 .438 .438 .007 .0021  
7803031316, 60, 1.95 4.2 .302 .302 .016 .0011  
7803031252, 60, 1.95 10.0 .304 .304 .016 .0043  
7803031225, 60, 1.05 2.1 .184 .184 .056 .0019  
7803031246, 60, 1.05 6.1 .119 .119 .056 .0075  
7803031156, 45, 2.65 .7 .393 .393 .007 .0001  
7803021210, 45, 2.65 3.2 .253 .253 .007 .0005  
7803021224, 45, 2.65 10.6 .106 .106 .007 .0021  
7803021124, 45, 1.09 4.3 .165 .165 .016 .0015  
7803021140, 45, 1.09 13.0 .074 .074 .016 .0069

## BREAKWATER 11

7803131303, 45, 2.05 .8 .676 .676 .007 .0001  
7803131319, 45, 2.05 3.2 .566 .566 .007 .0005  
7803131334, 45, 2.05 13.3 .297 .297 .007 .0019  
7803131353, 45, 1.69 5.1 .429 .429 .016 .0018  
7803131247, 45, 1.69 14.1 .324 .324 .016 .0050  
7803131442, 45, .91 1.7 .266 .266 .055 .0021  
7803131350, 45, .91 7.8 .153 .153 .055 .0096  
7803131440, 31, 1.04 .8 .707 .707 .008 .0002  
7803131355, 31, 1.04 3.8 .093 .093 .008 .0010  
7803131510, 31, 1.03 1.1 .472 .472 .013 .0005  
7803131224, 31, 1.05 9.2 .585 .585 .013 .0023  
7803161428, 31, 1.01 .8 .387 .387 .016 .0006  
7803161445, 31, 1.01 3.1 .338 .338 .016 .0016  
7803161100, 31, 1.01 .6 .379 .379 .023 .0009

7803131311, 45, 2.05 1.5 .607 .607 .007 .0002  
7803131327, 45, 2.05 6.8 .398 .398 .007 .0010  
7803131146, 45, 1.69 2.4 .499 .499 .009 .0009  
7803131239, 45, 1.69 10.9 .336 .336 .016 .0039  
7803131254, 45, 1.69 15.7 .309 .309 .016 .0056  
7803131349, 45, .91 5.0 .182 .182 .055 .0062  
7803131608, 45, .91 8.6 .145 .145 .055 .0106  
7803131448, 31, 1.04 1.7 .605 .605 .008 .0009  
7803131503, 31, 1.04 10.5 .315 .315 .008 .0028  
7803131517, 31, 1.03 2.6 .400 .400 .013 .0010  
7803141221, 31, 1.03 13.1 .228 .228 .013 .0057  
7803141038, 31, 1.01 1.6 .367 .367 .016 .0008  
7803141052, 31, 1.01 7.0 .273 .273 .016 .0036  
7803141107, 31, 1.01 1.8 .317 .317 .023 .0011









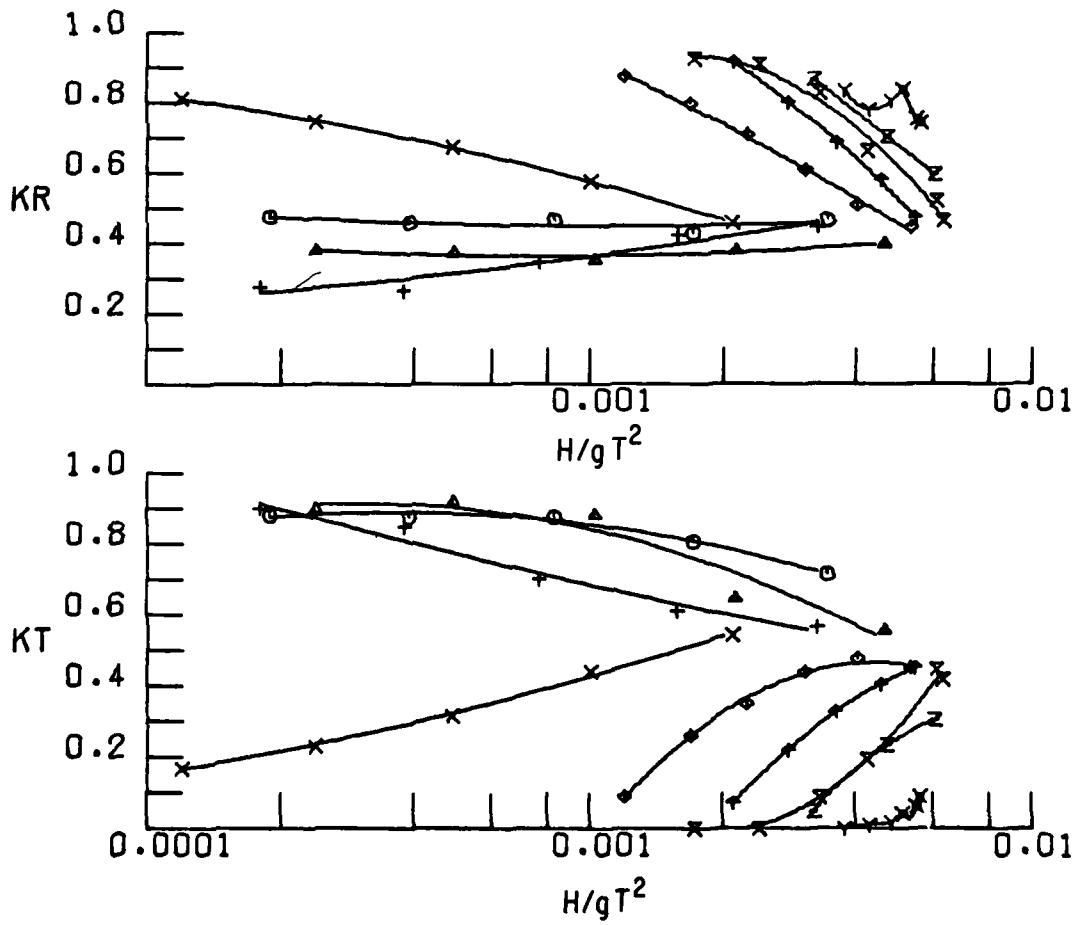
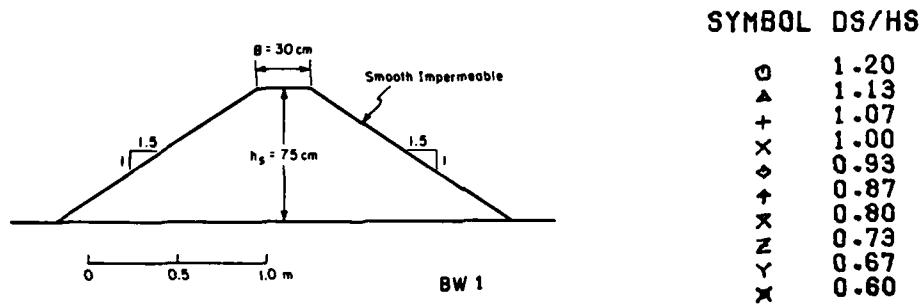






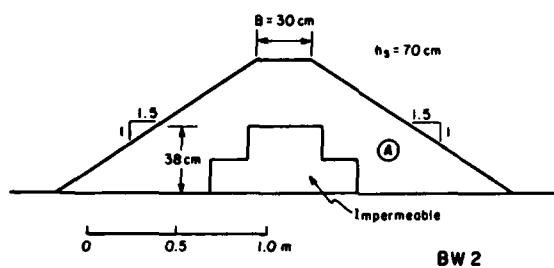


APPENDIX E  
TEST RESULTS (GRAPHICAL FORM)

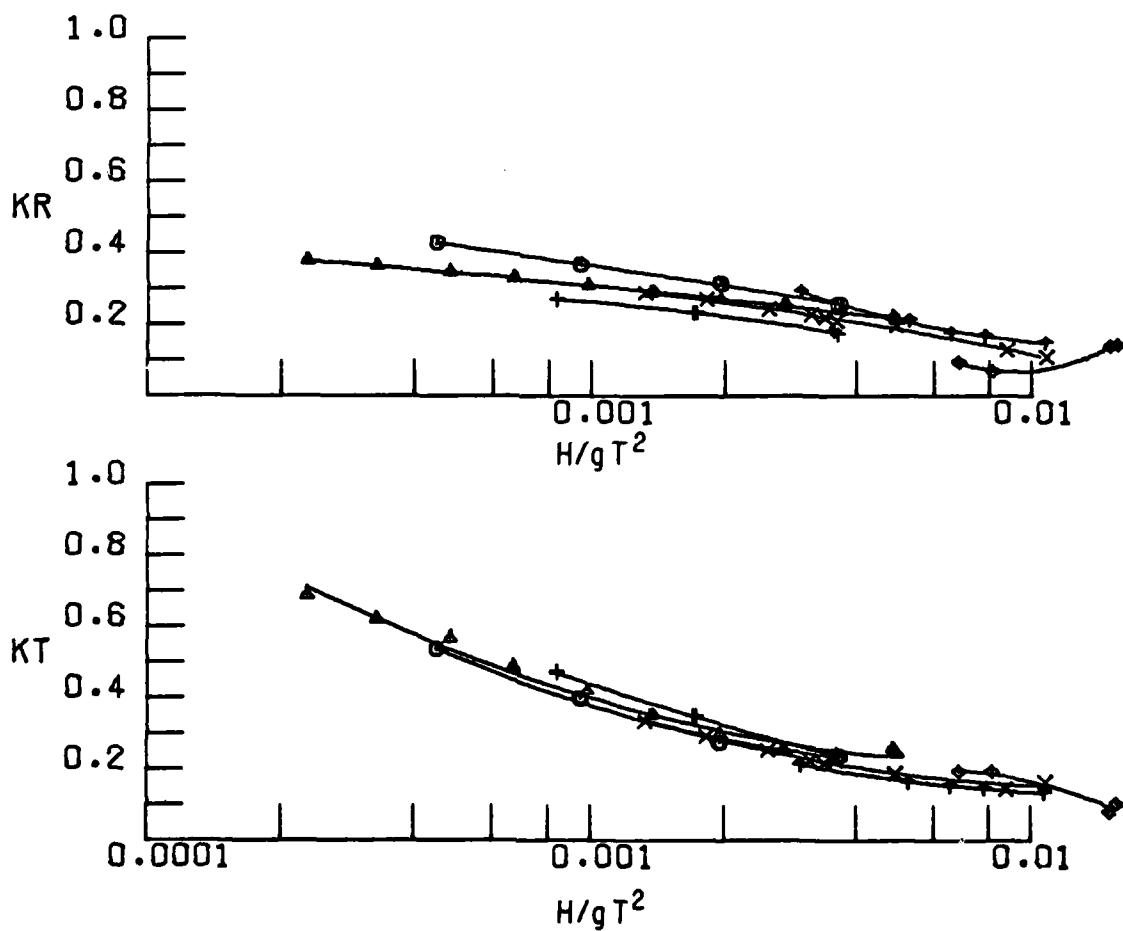


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 1       $D/(gT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

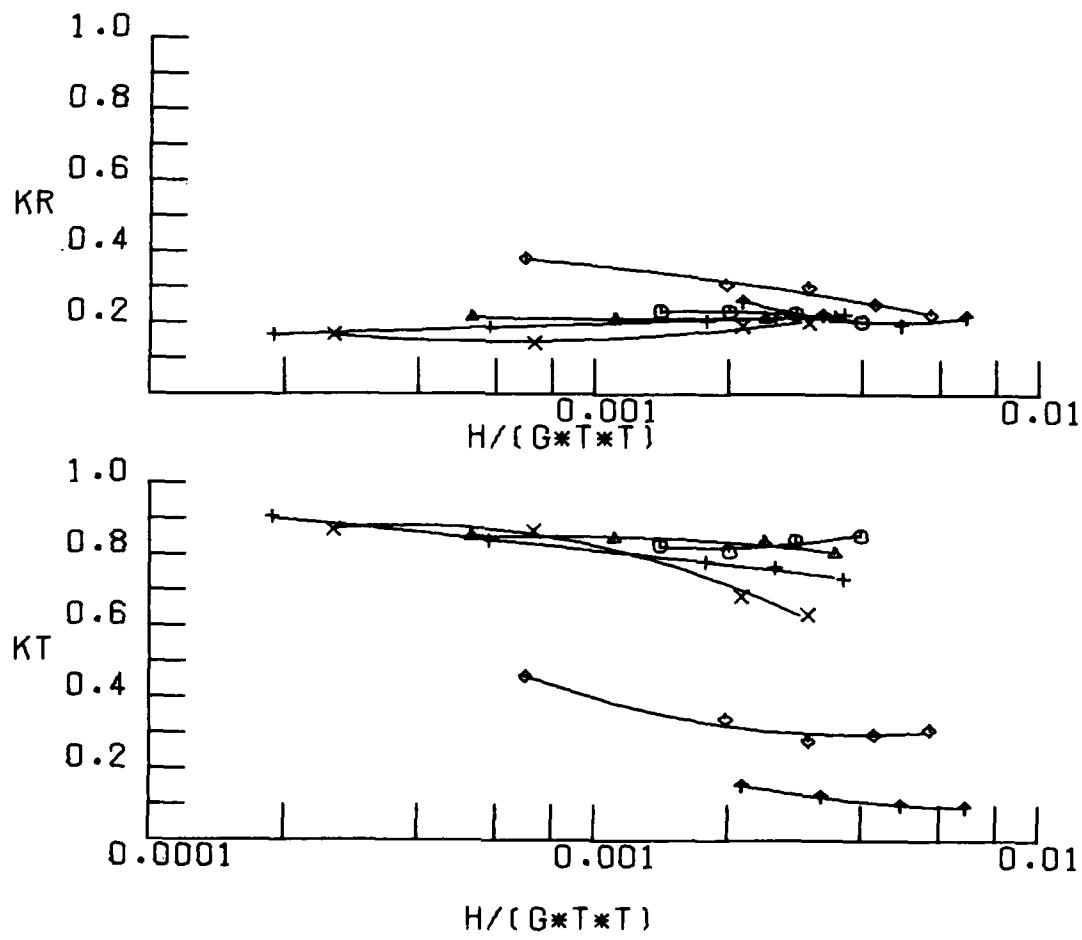
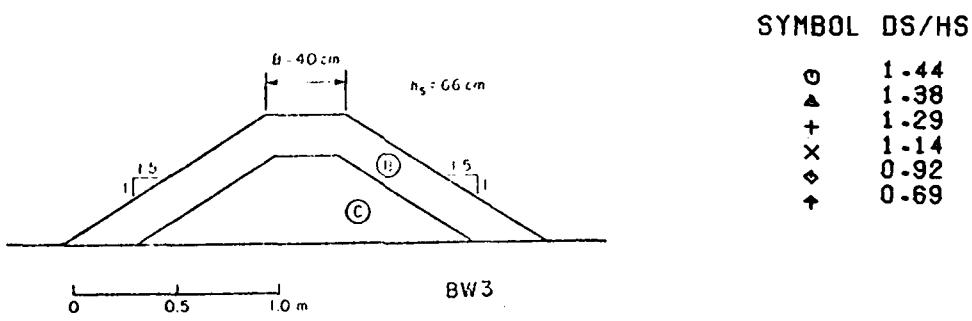


○	0.0131
▲	0.0161
+	0.0227
×	0.0364
◊	0.0556
†	0.0788



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 2 DS/HS= 0.87



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 3      D/(GT<sub>2</sub>) = 0.016

AD-A089 603

COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA  
TWO-DIMENSIONAL TESTS OF WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION CHARA--ETC(U)  
JUN 80 W N SEELEY  
CERC-TR-80-1

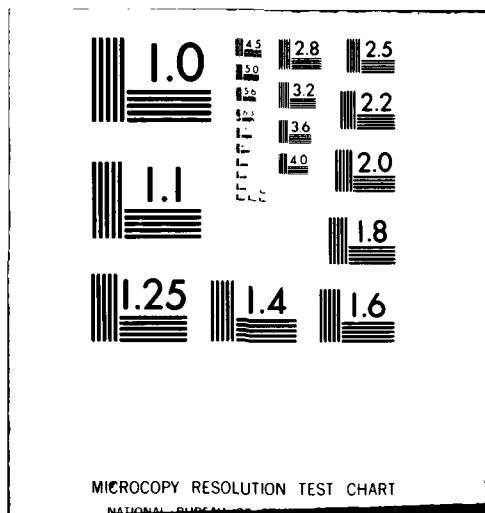
F/G 8/3

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

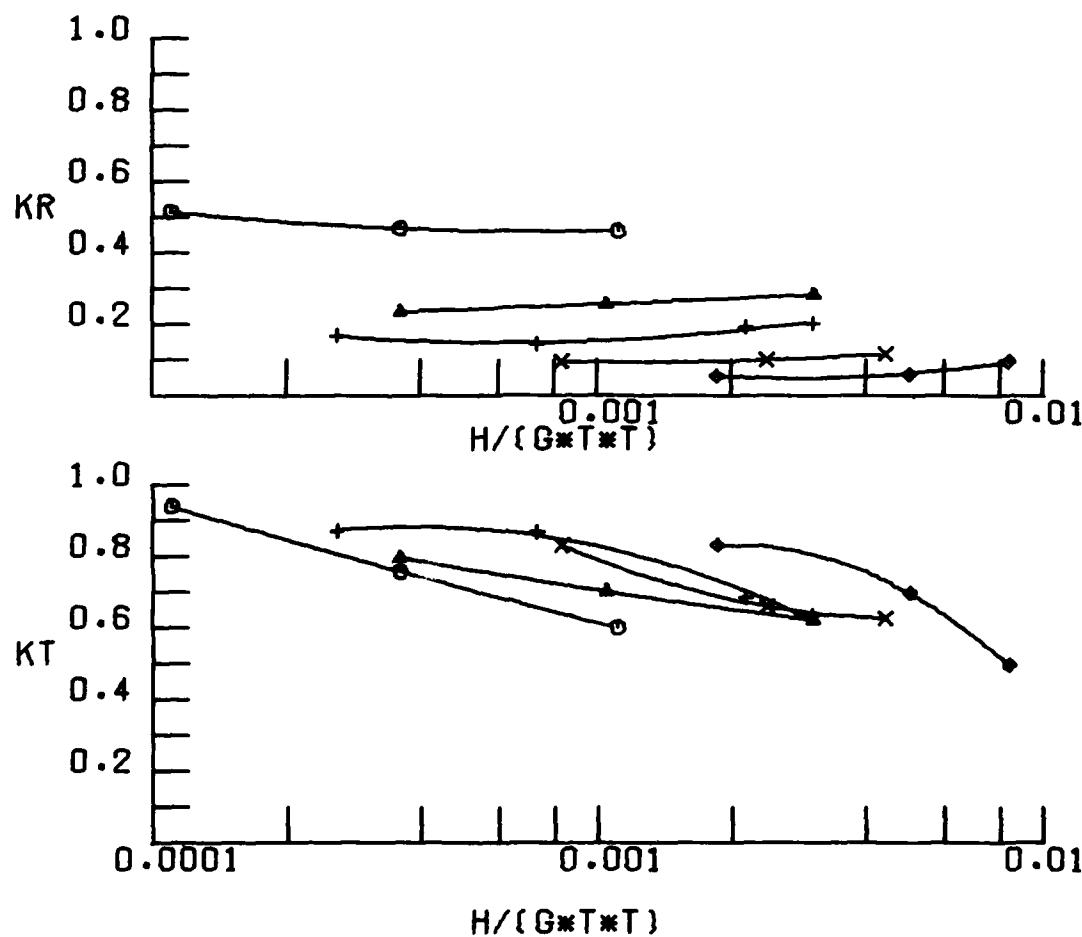
2 or 2  
4000 ft

END  
DATE  
FILED  
10-80  
DTIC



SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0131
+	0.0161
×	0.0226
◆	0.0364

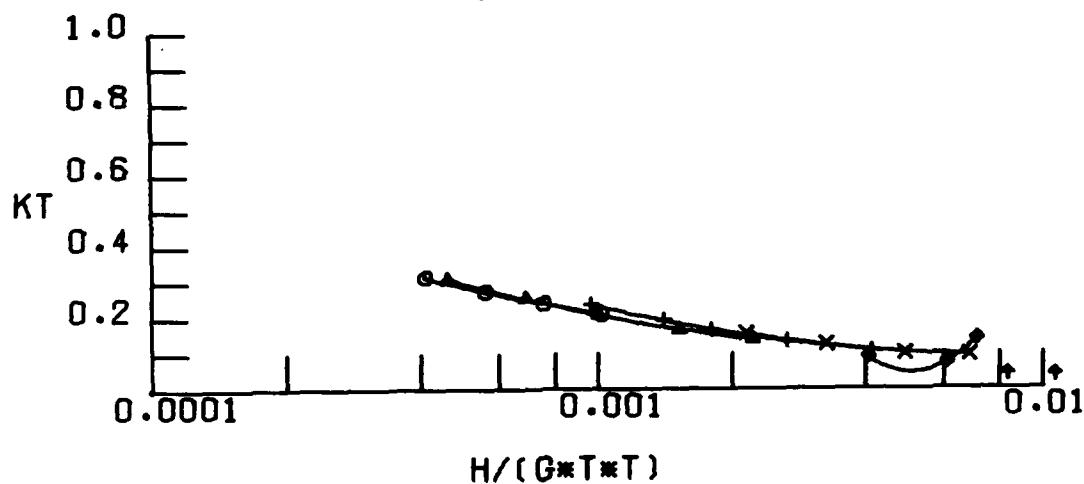
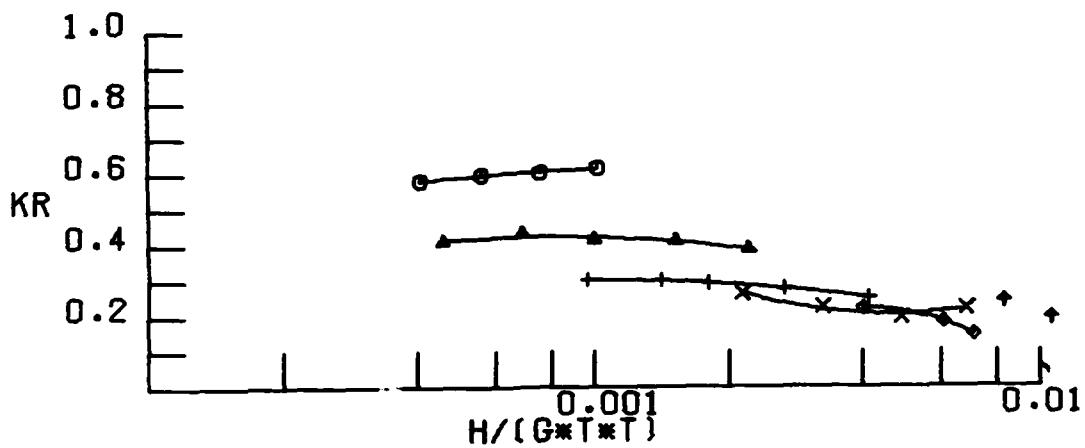


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 3 DS/HS= 1.14

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0036
▲	0.0066
+	0.0131
×	0.0162
◆	0.0229
◆	0.0368

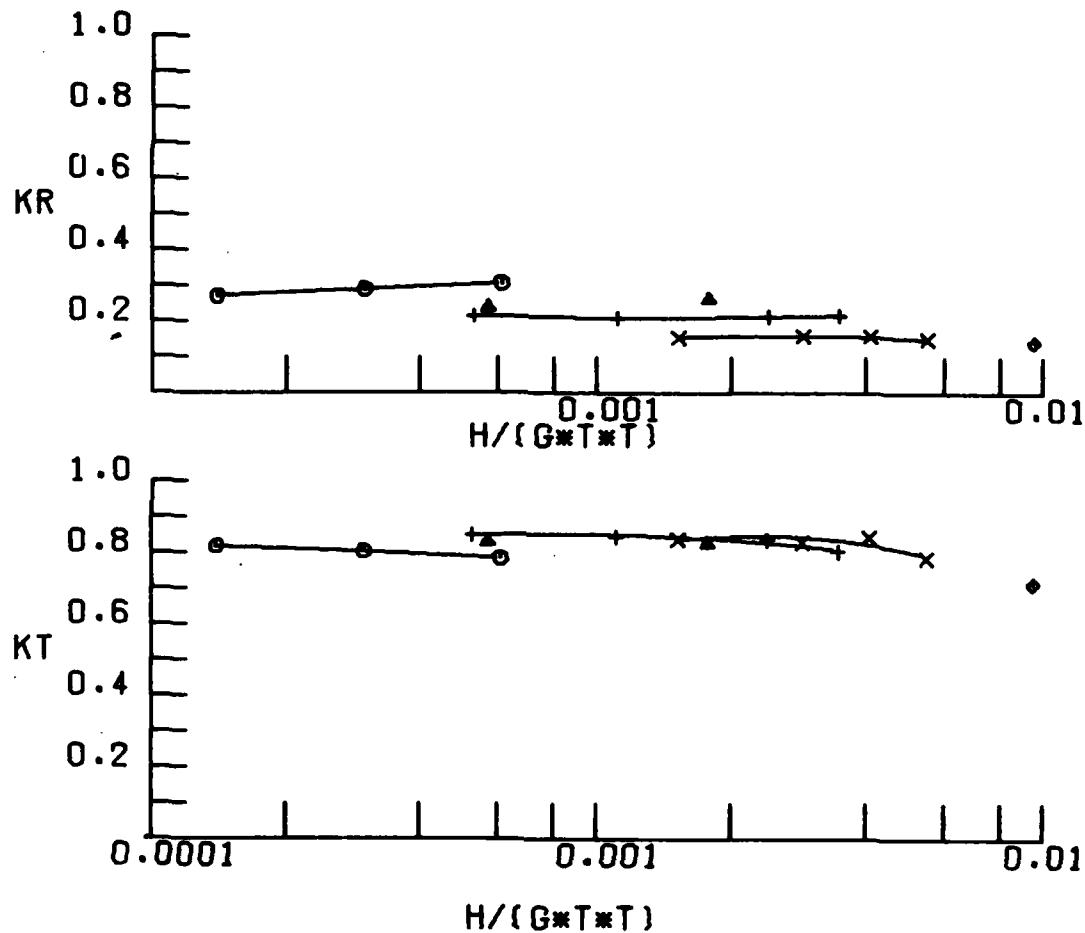


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 3 DS/HS= 0.69

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0130
+	0.0161
×	0.0227
◆	0.0362

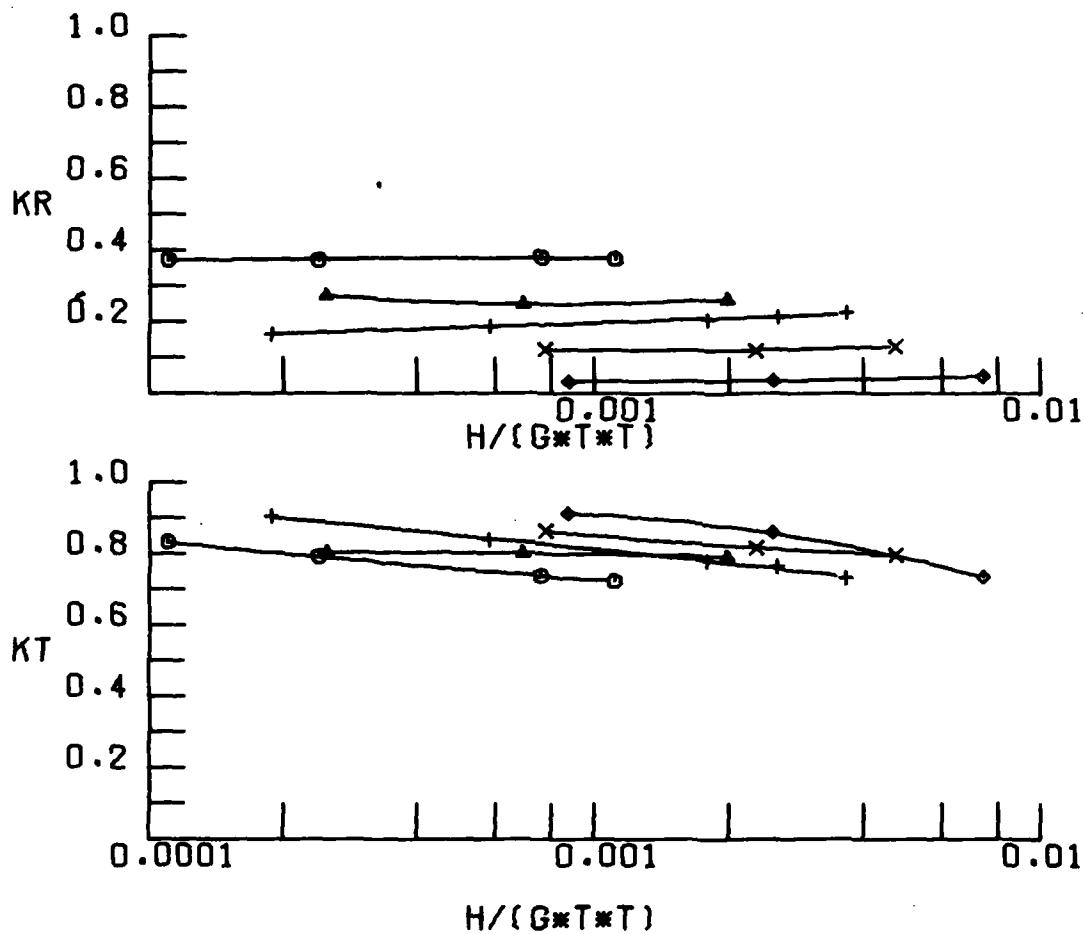


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 3 DS/HS= 1.38

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0130
+	0.0161
×	0.0226
◊	0.0366

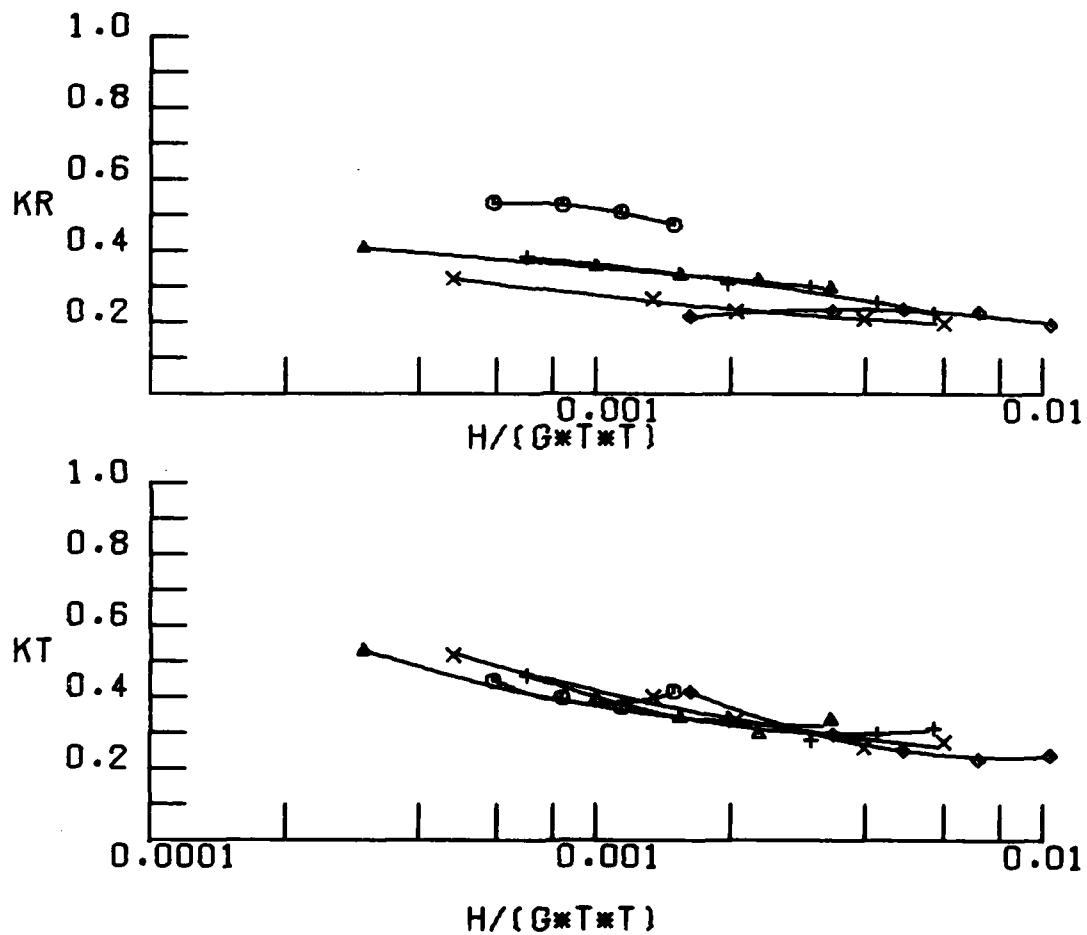


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 3 DS/HS= 1.29

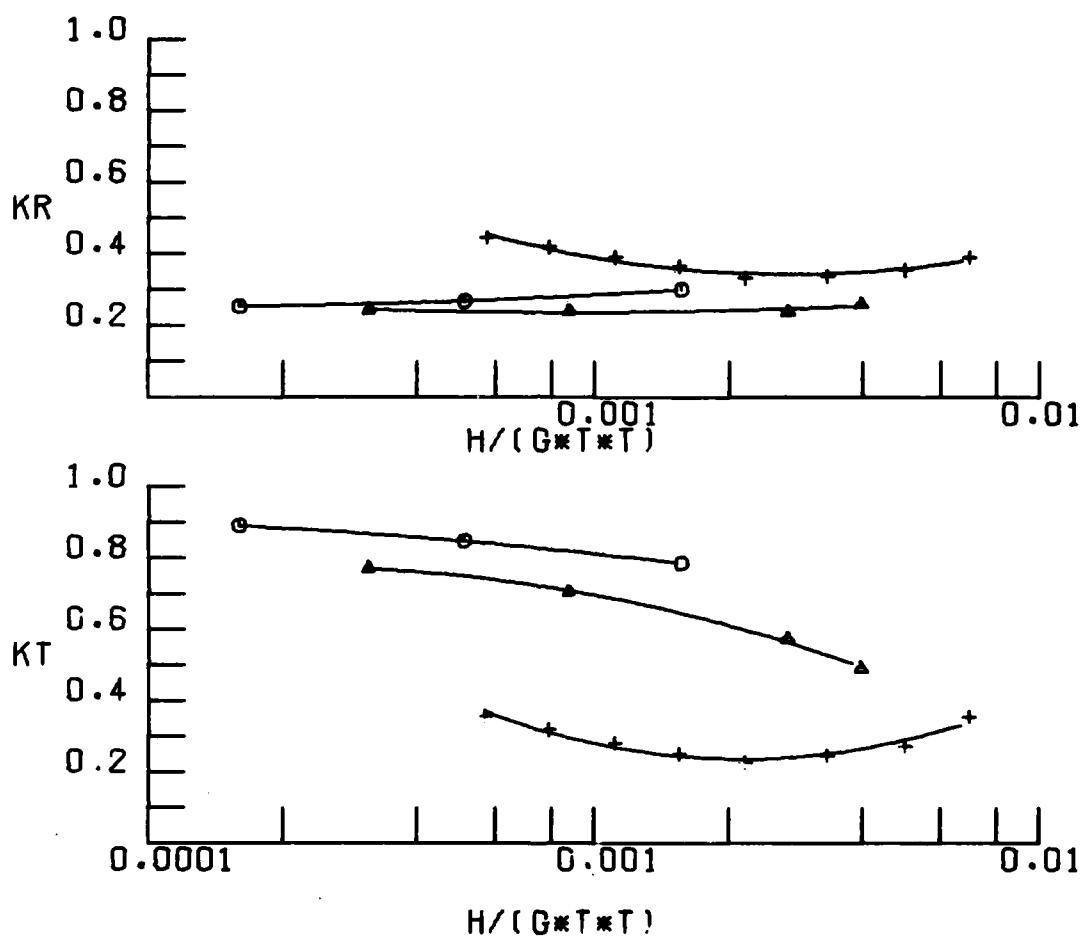
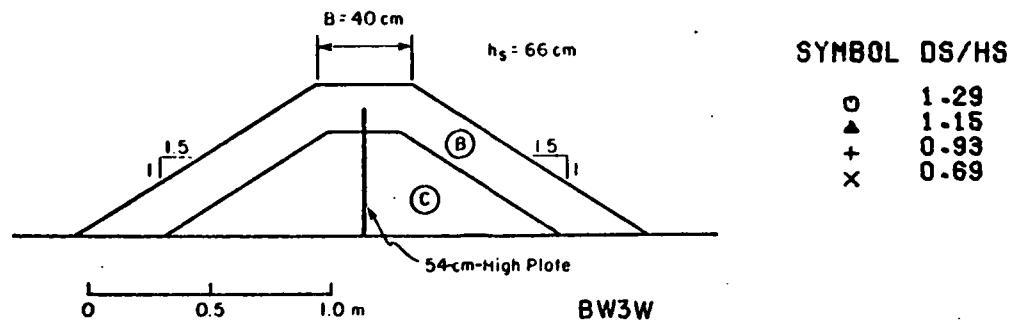
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0066
▲	0.0131
+	0.0162
×	0.0230
◆	0.0365



#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

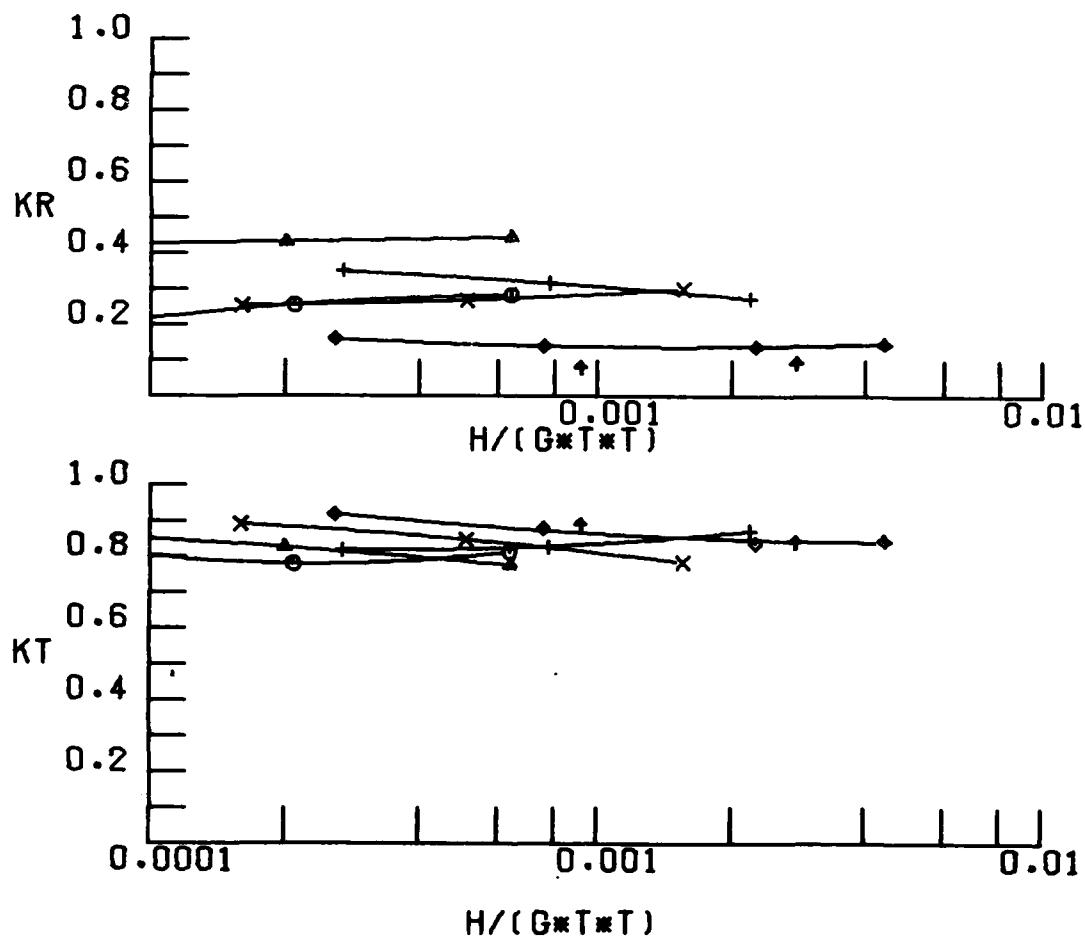
BREAKWATER 3 DS/HS= 0.92



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 3W  $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0037
▲	0.0065
+	0.0130
×	0.0161
◆	0.0226
◆	0.0366

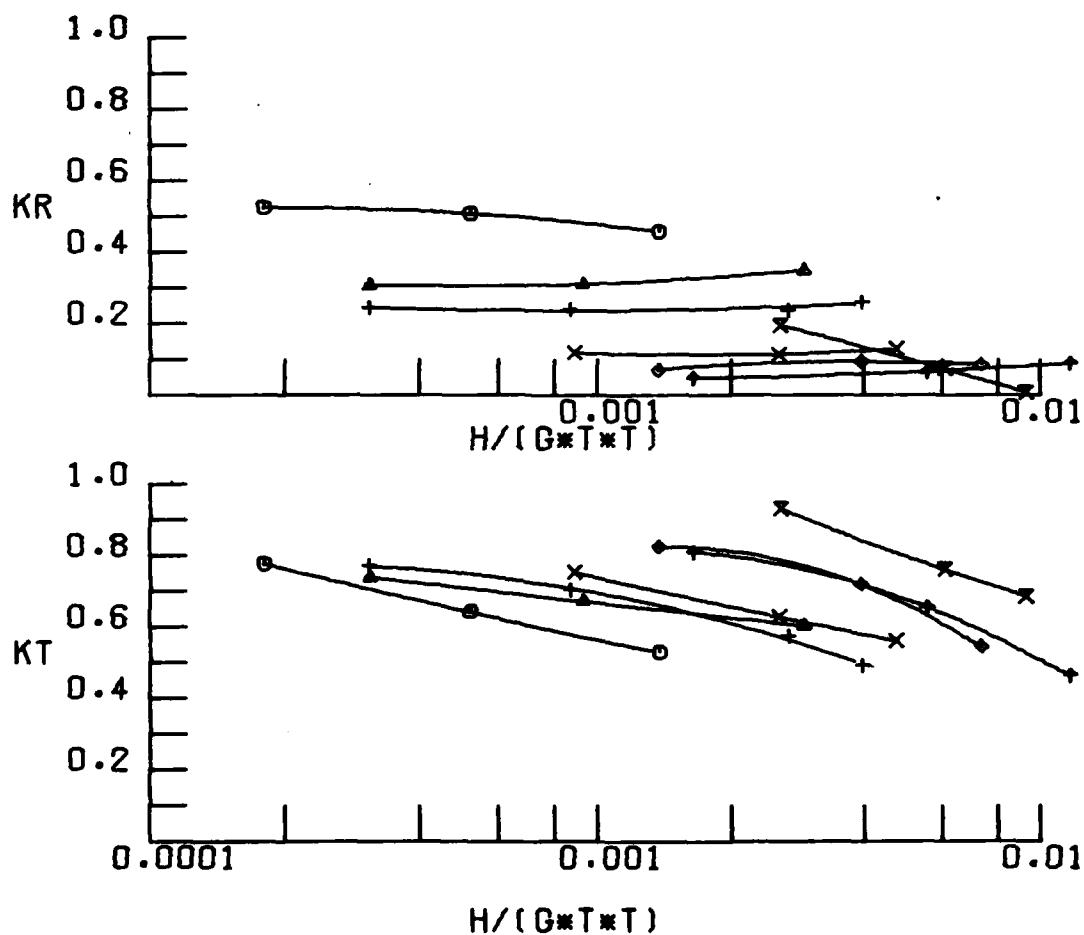


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 3W DS/HS= 1.29

SYMBOL D/GT2

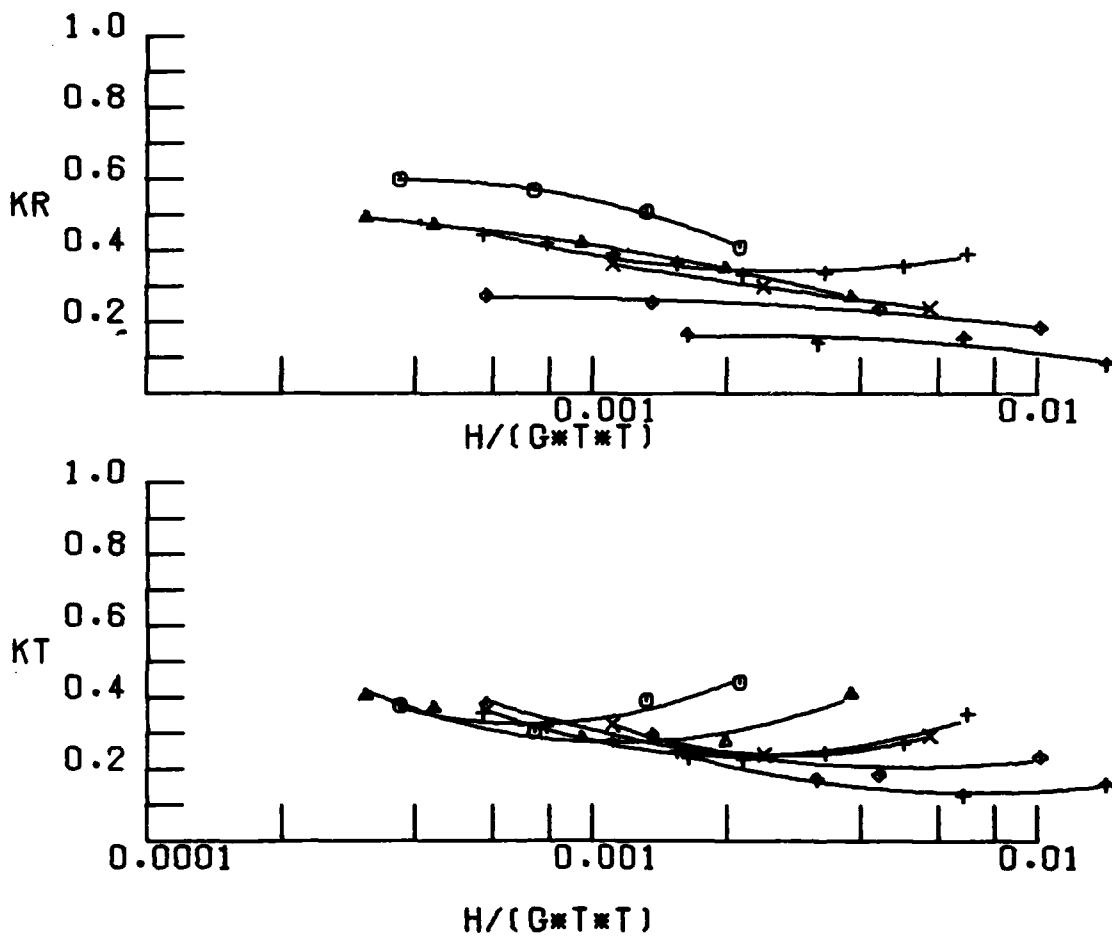
○	0.0066
▲	0.0132
+	0.0163
×	0.0228
◊	0.0368
↑	0.0555
✗	0.0805



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 3W DS/HS = 1.15

SYMBOL D/GT2

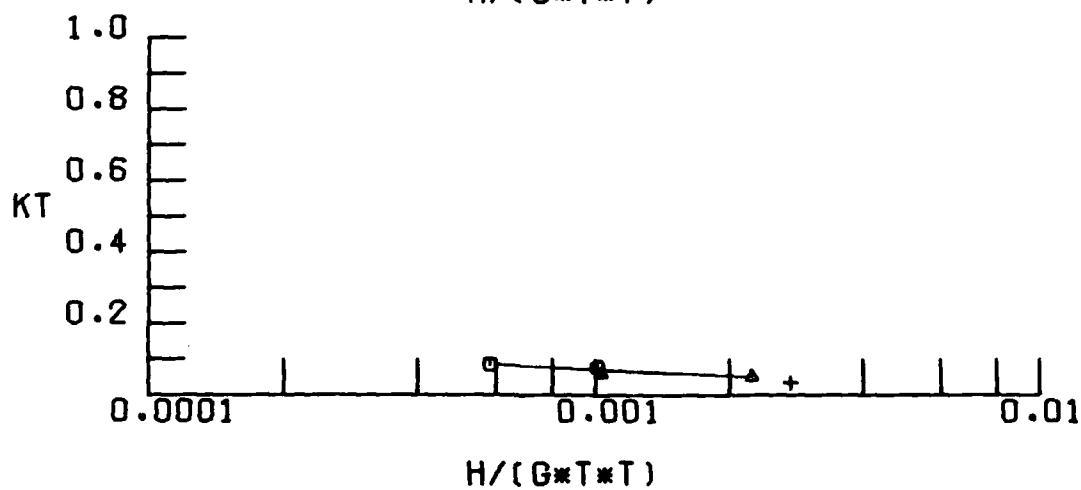
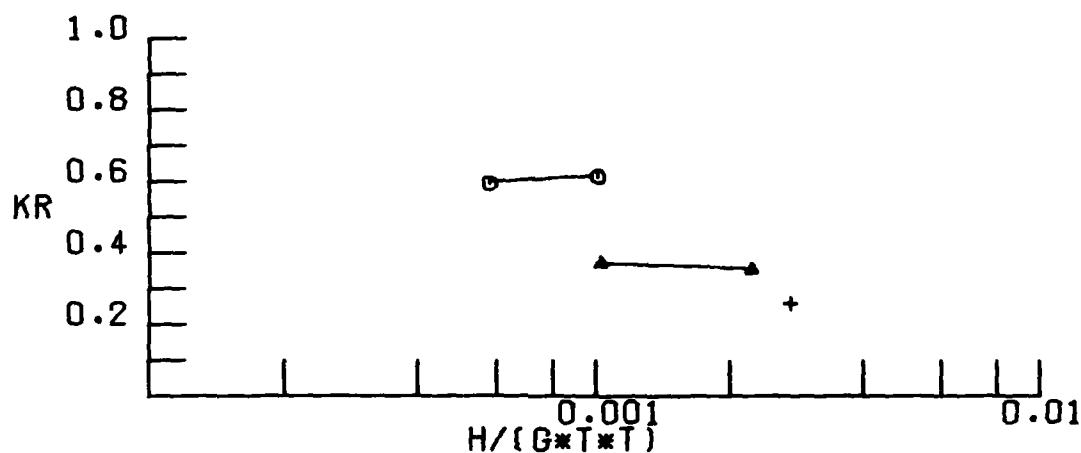
○	0.0065
▲	0.0131
+	0.0161
×	0.0226
◆	0.0363
◆	0.0555



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 3W DS/HS= 0.93

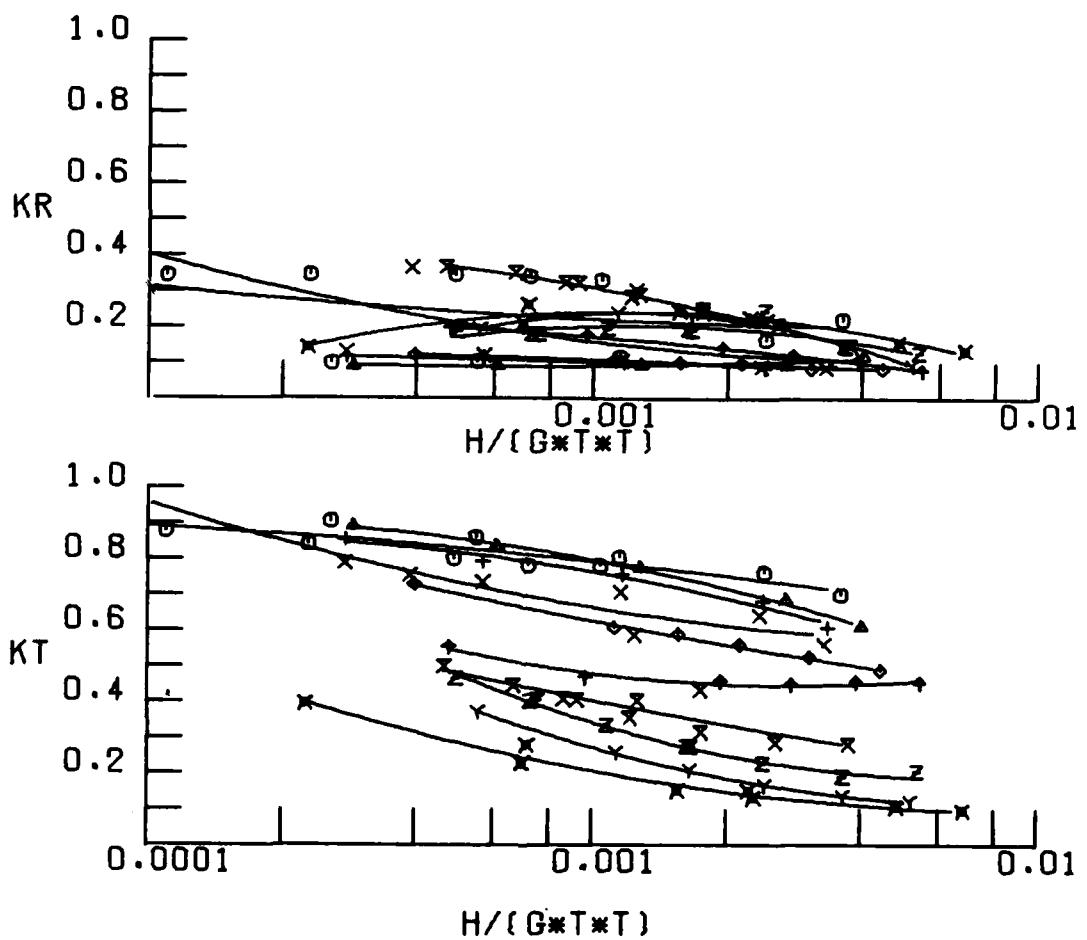
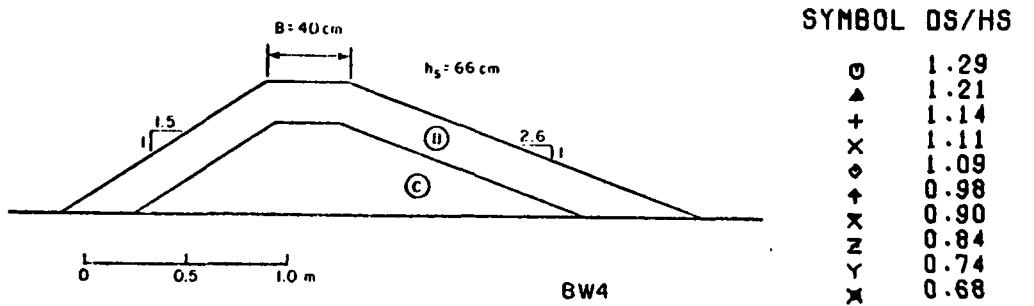
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0038
▲	0.0066
+	0.0131



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

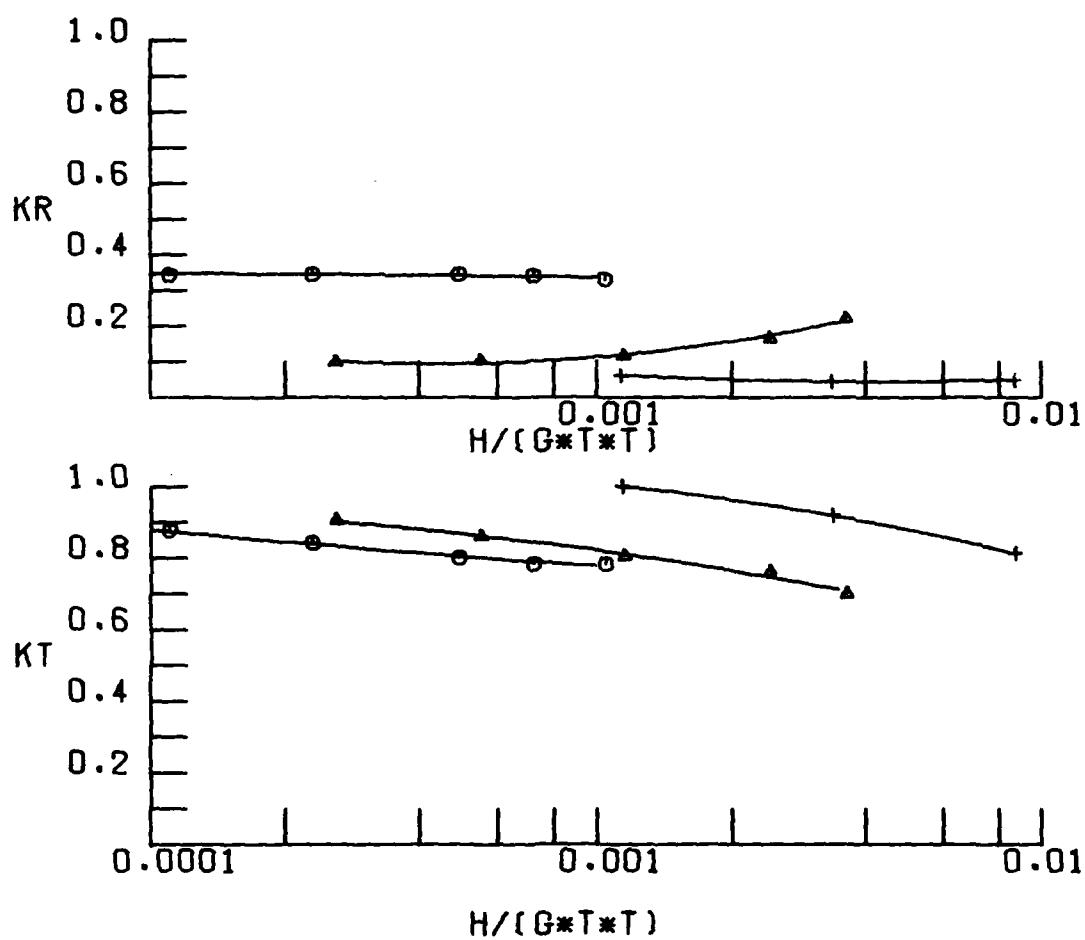
BREAKWATER 3W DS/HS= 0.69



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 4  $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0161
+	0.0546

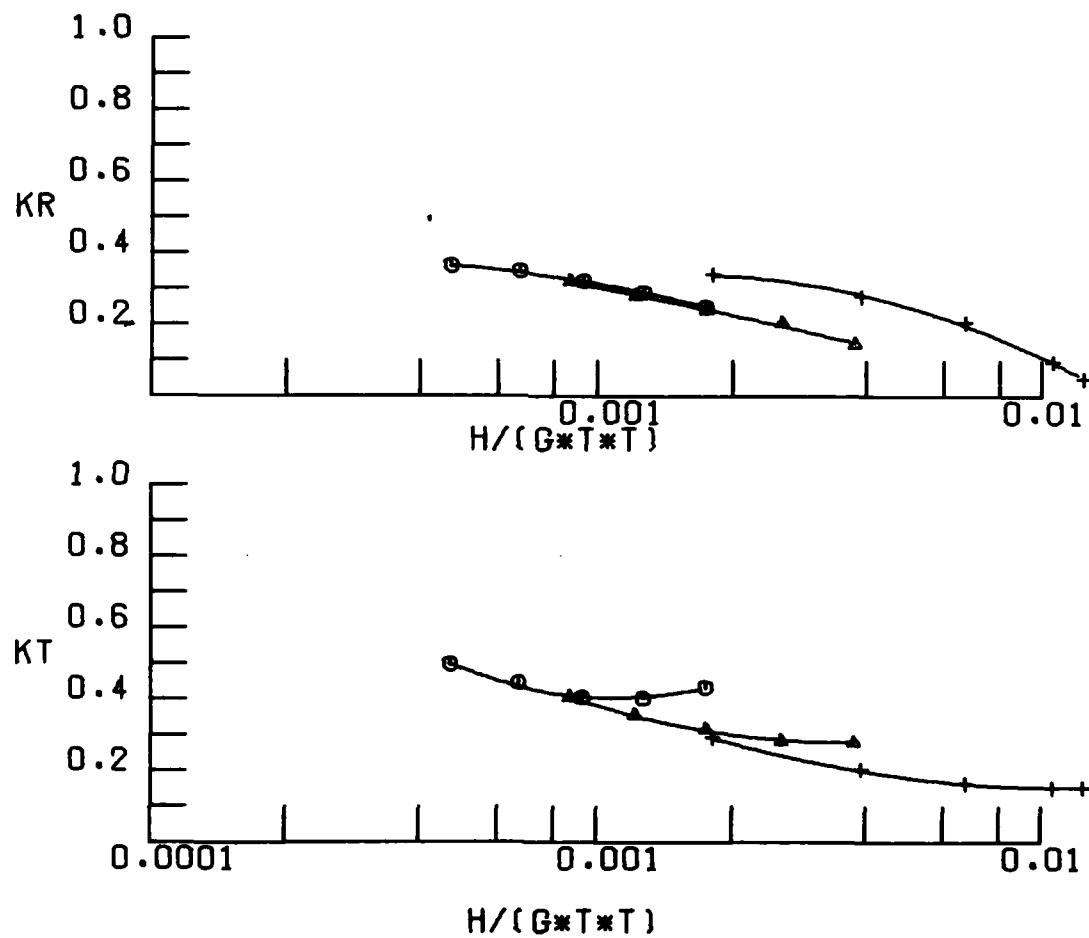


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 4 DS/HS= 1.29

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0160  
+ 0.0553

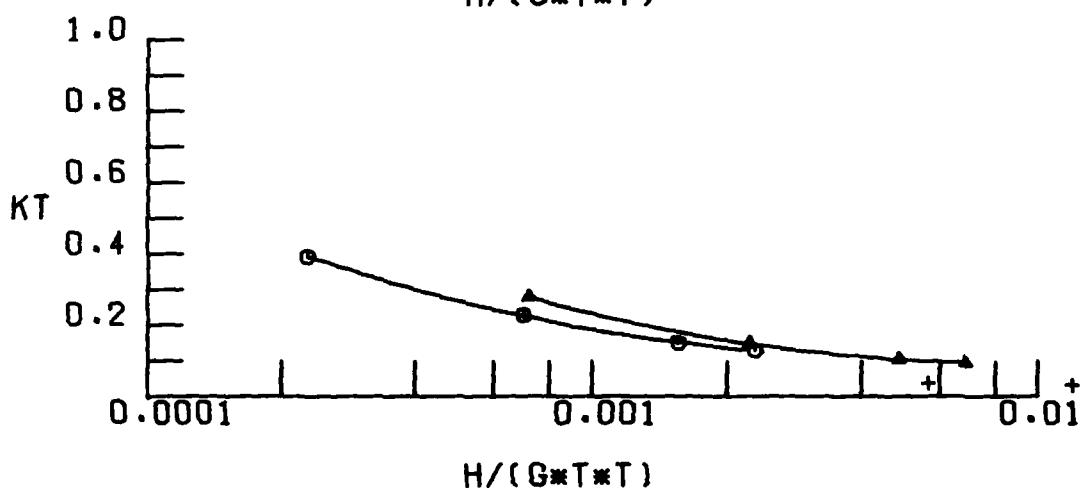
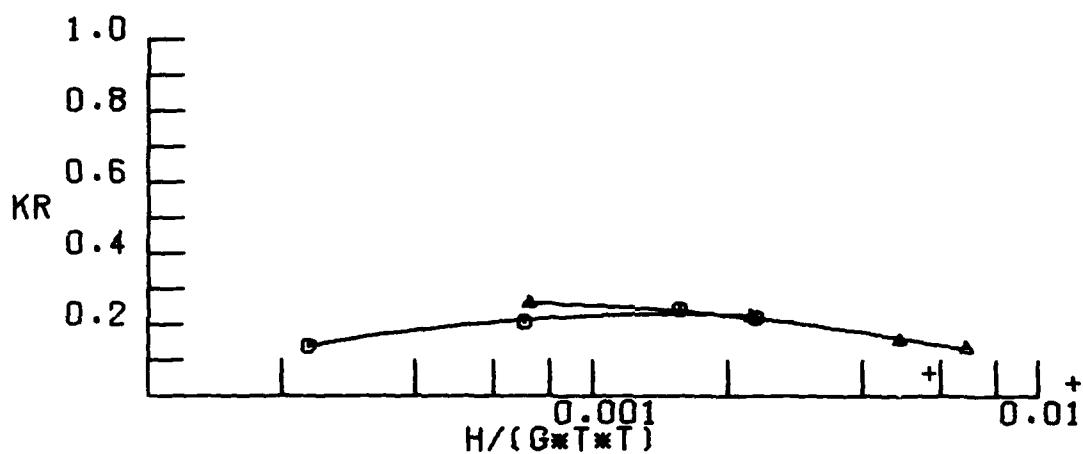


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 4 DS/HS= 0.90

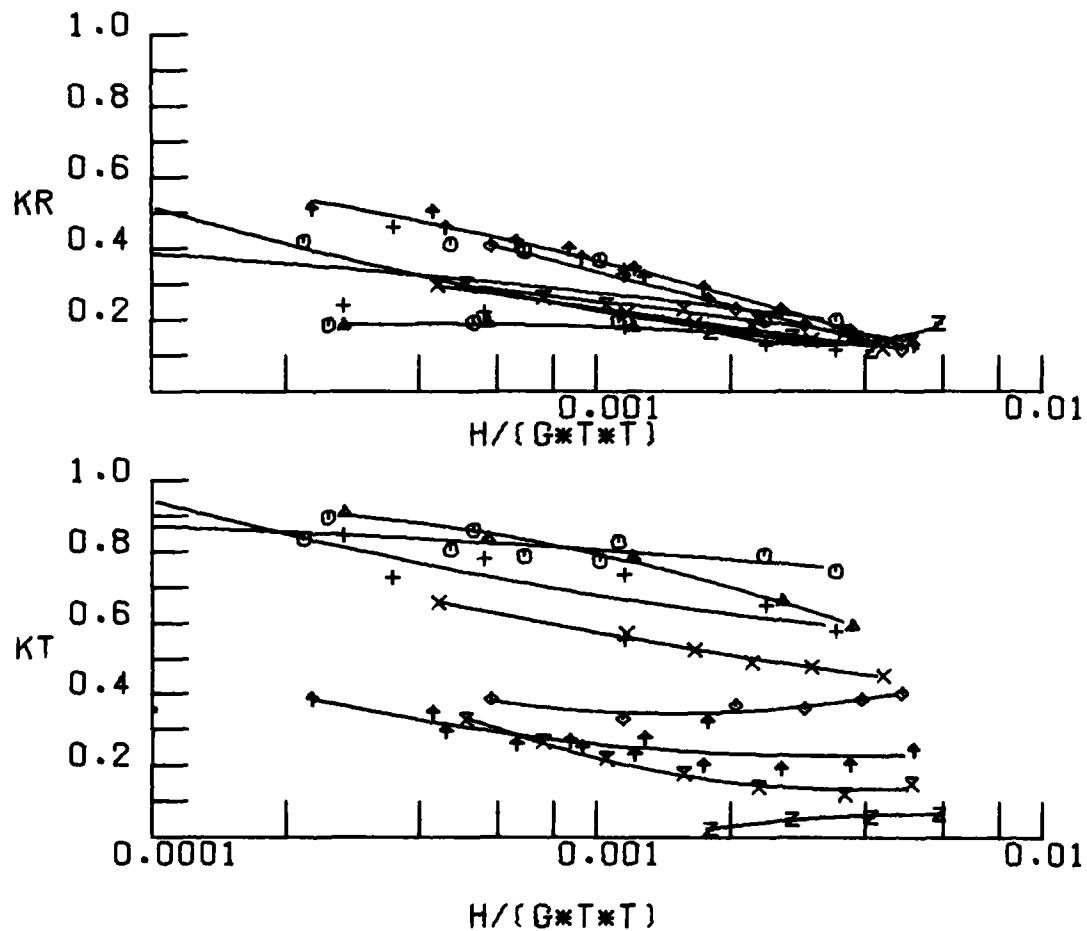
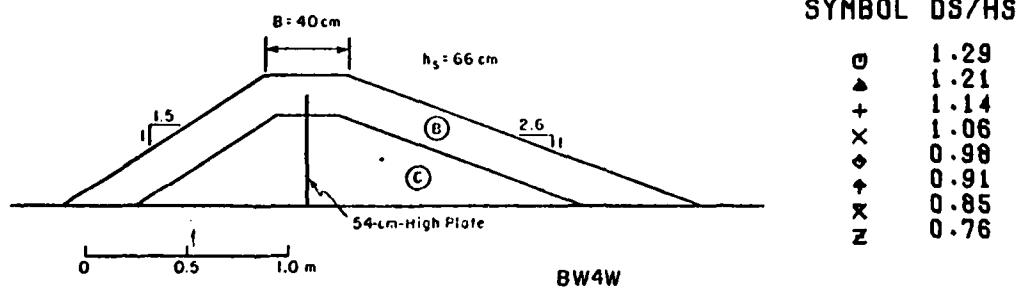
SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

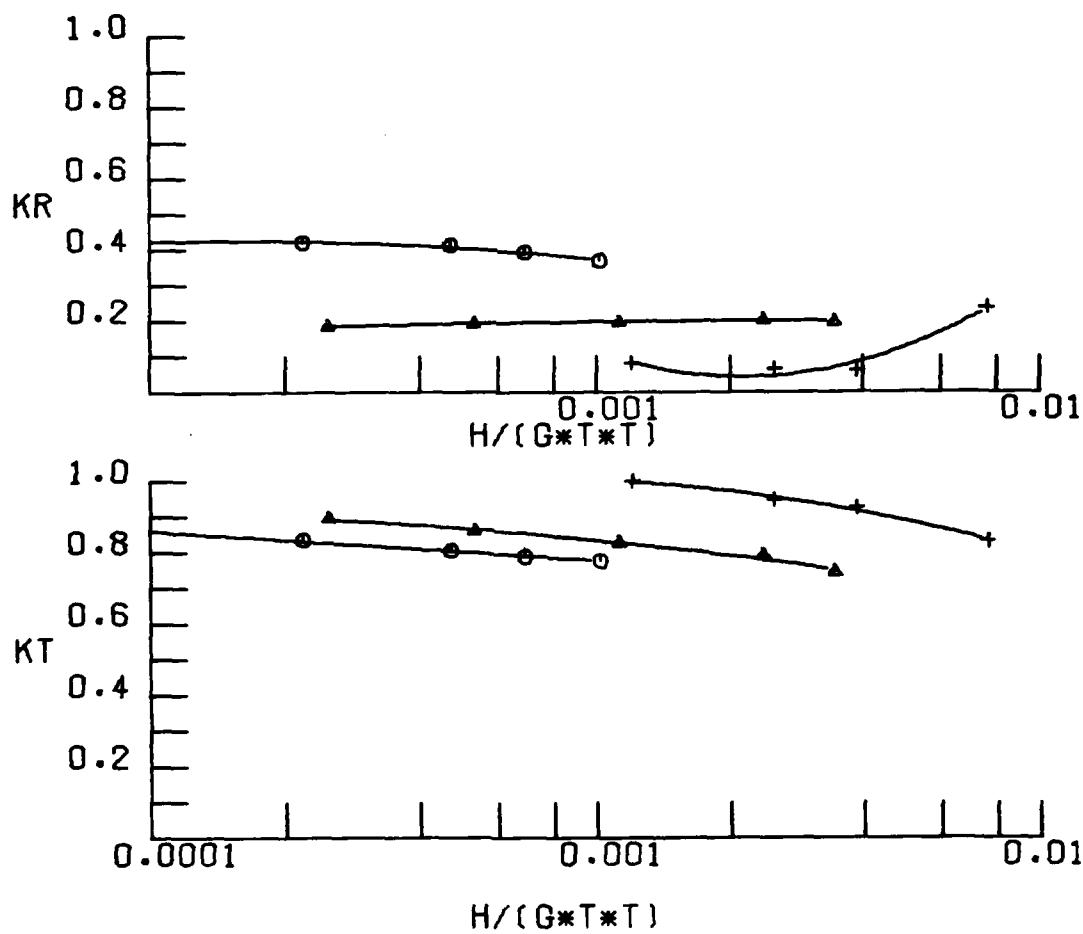
BREAKWATER 4 DS/HS= 0.68



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 4W       $D / (GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0161
+	0.0546

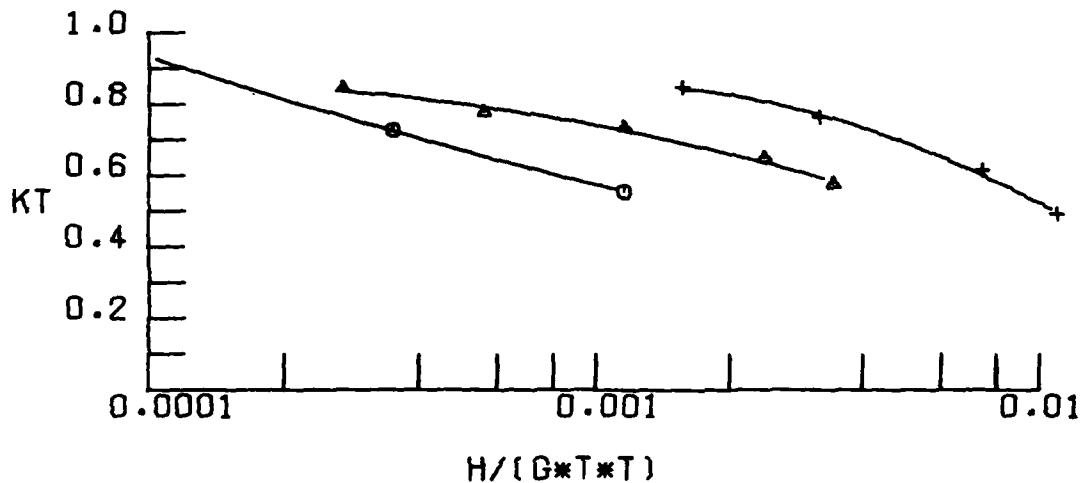
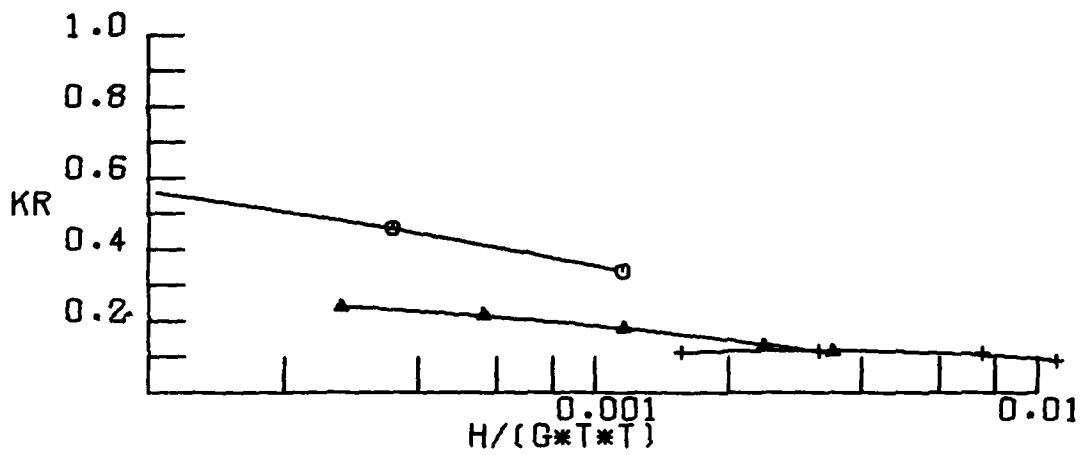


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 4W DS/HS= 1.29

SYMBOL D/0T2

○ 0.0066  
▲ 0.0162  
+ 0.0553

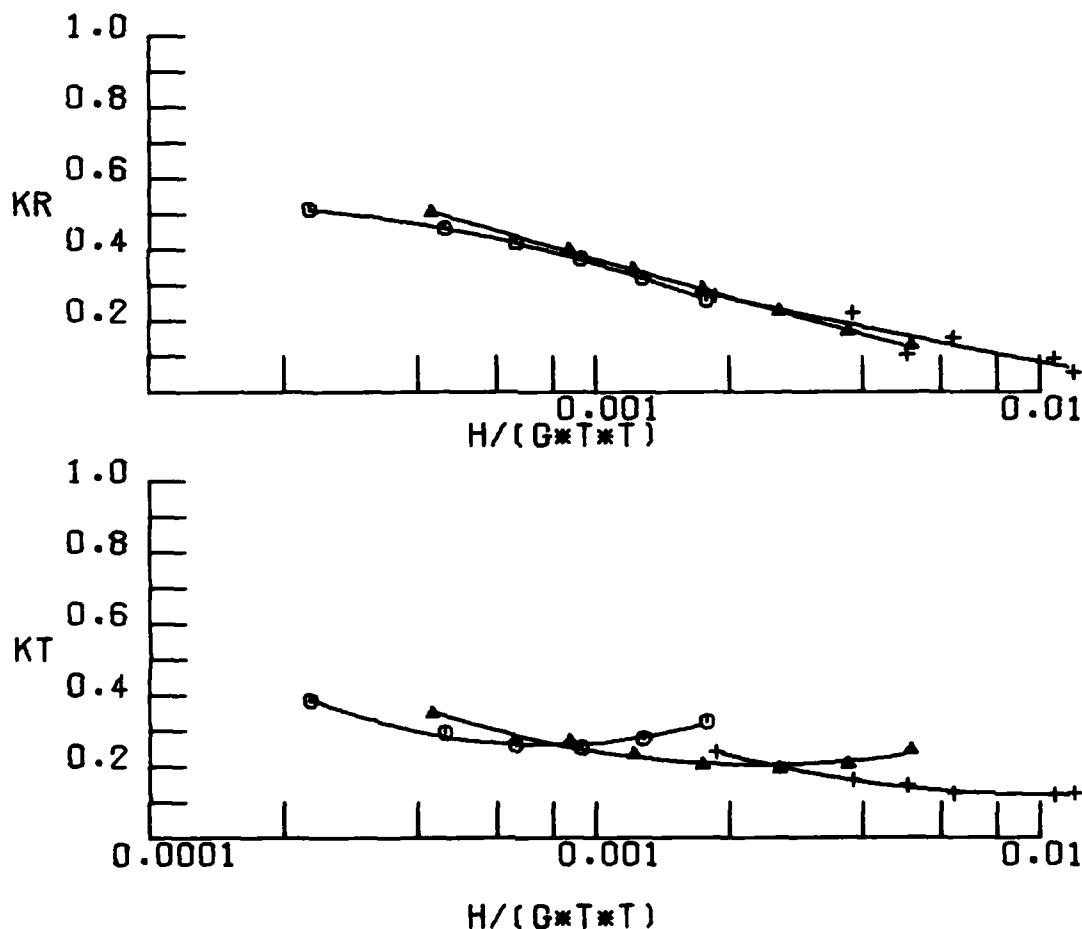


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 4W DS/HS= 1.14

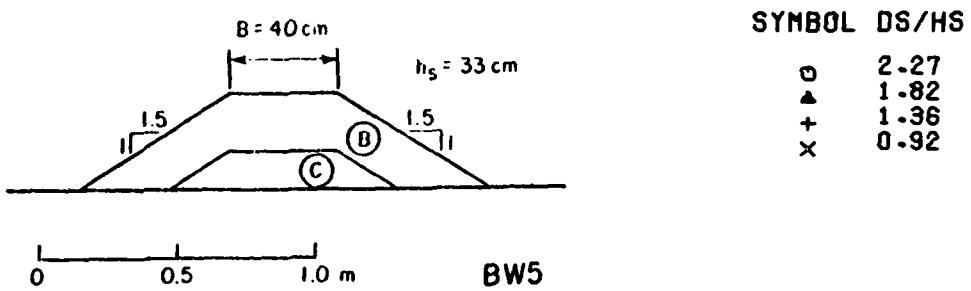
SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

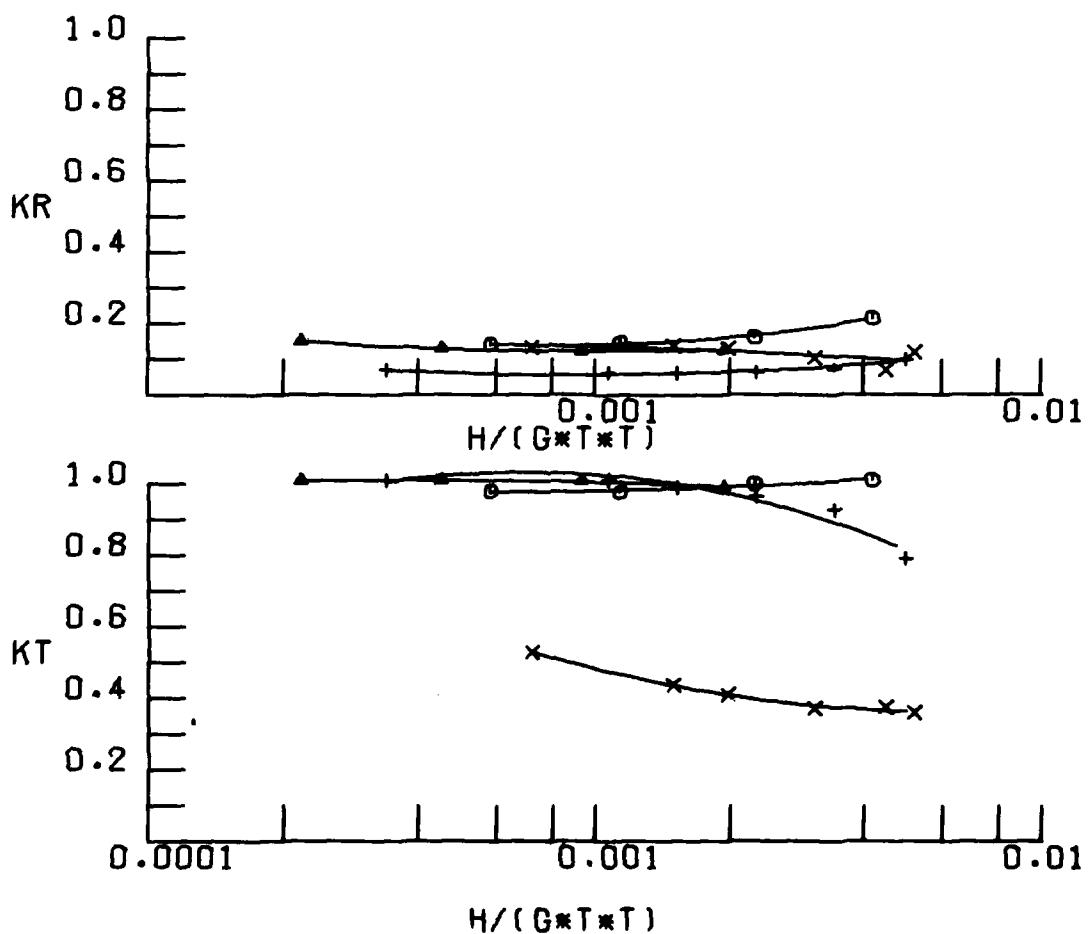


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 4W DS/HS= 0.91



SYMBOL	DS/HS
○	2.27
▲	1.82
+	1.36
×	0.92

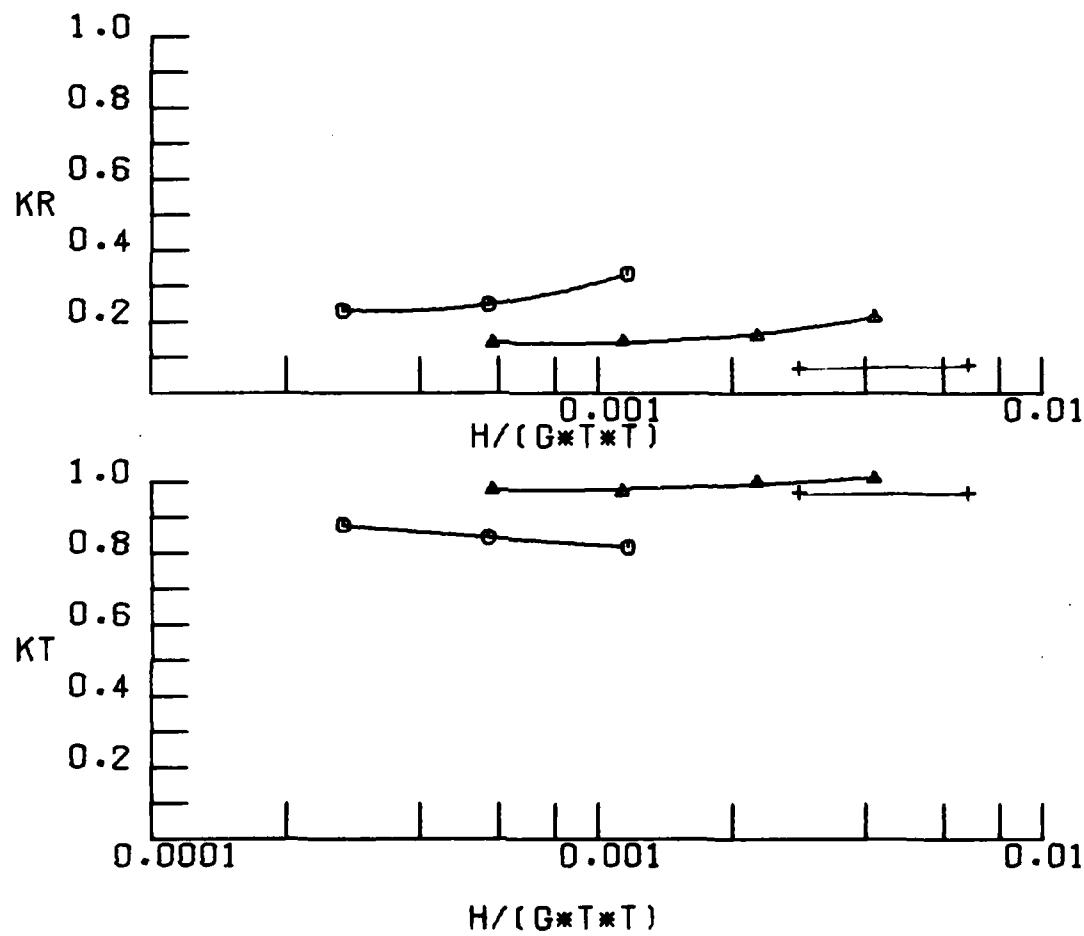


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 5  $D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0550

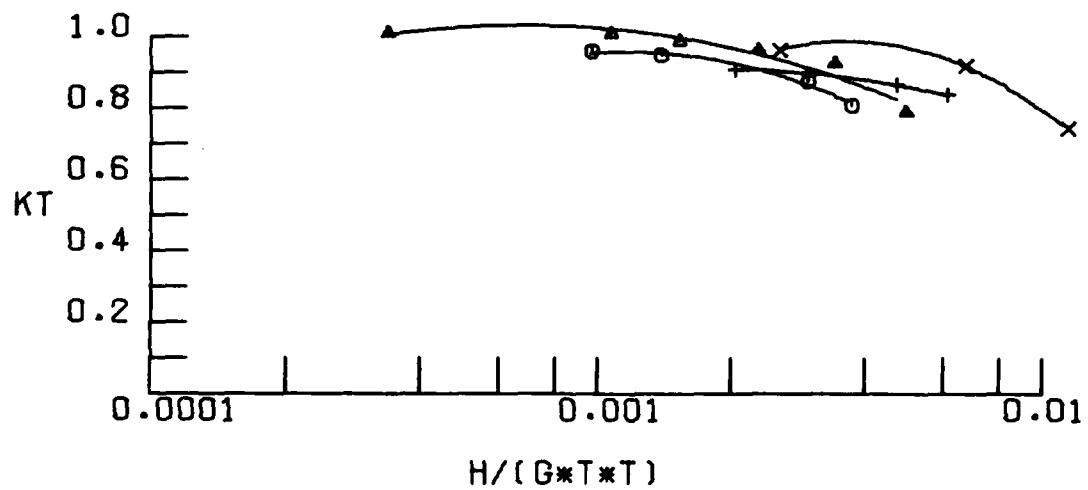
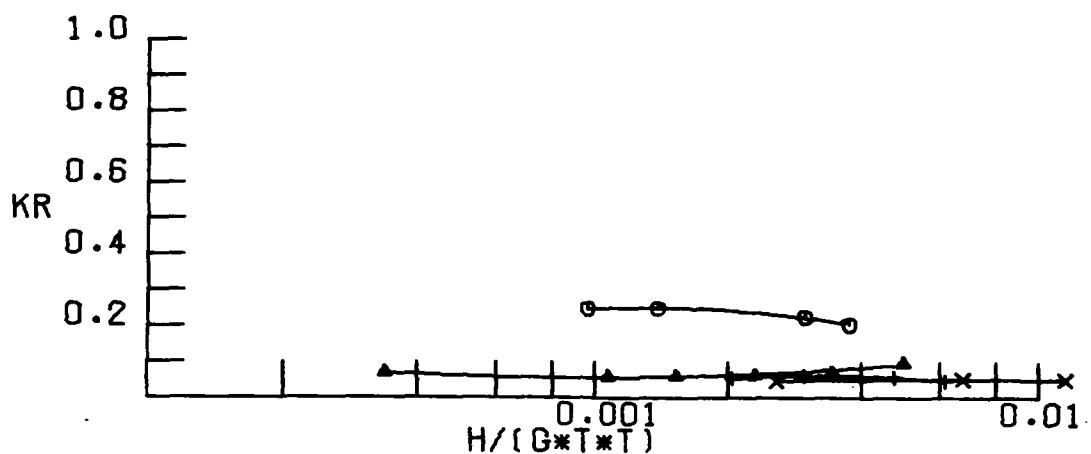


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 5 DS/HS= 2.27

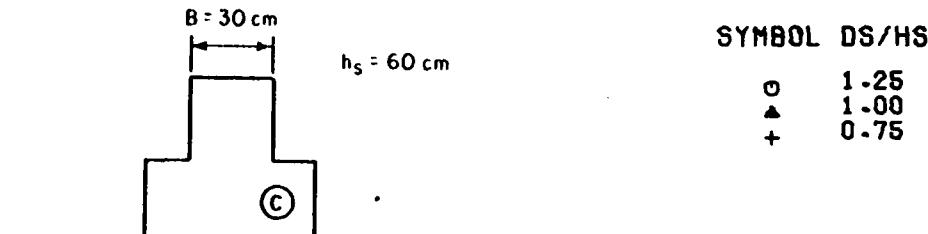
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0114
▲	0.0161
+	0.0330
×	0.0555

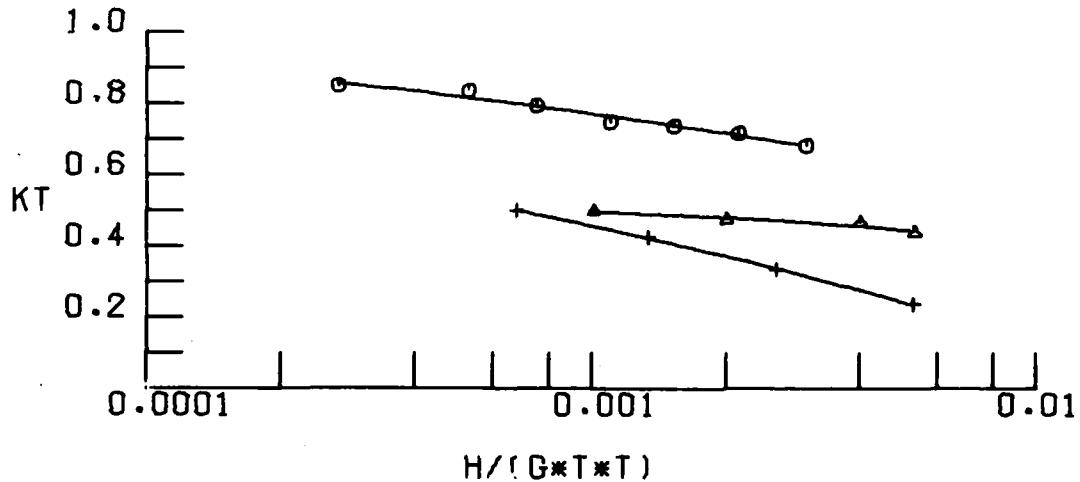
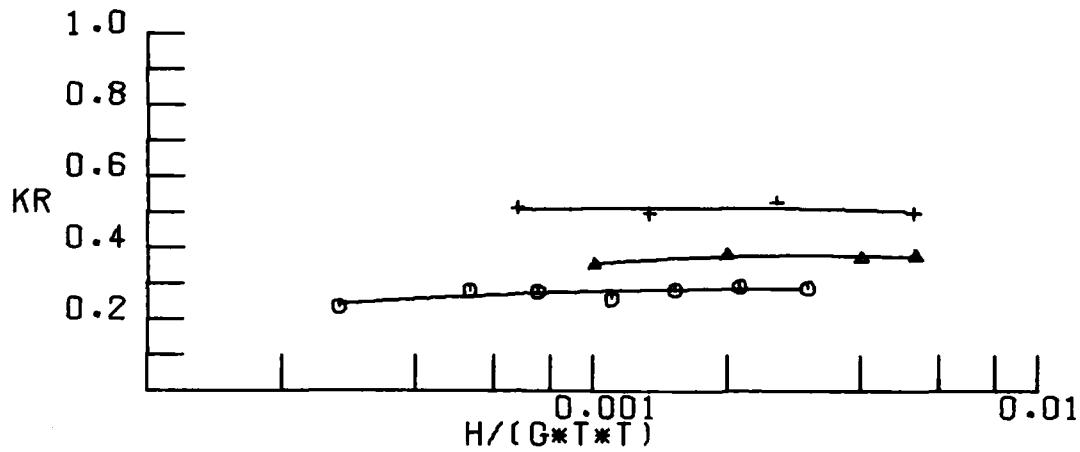


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 5 DS/HS= 1.36



0 0.5 1.0 m BW6

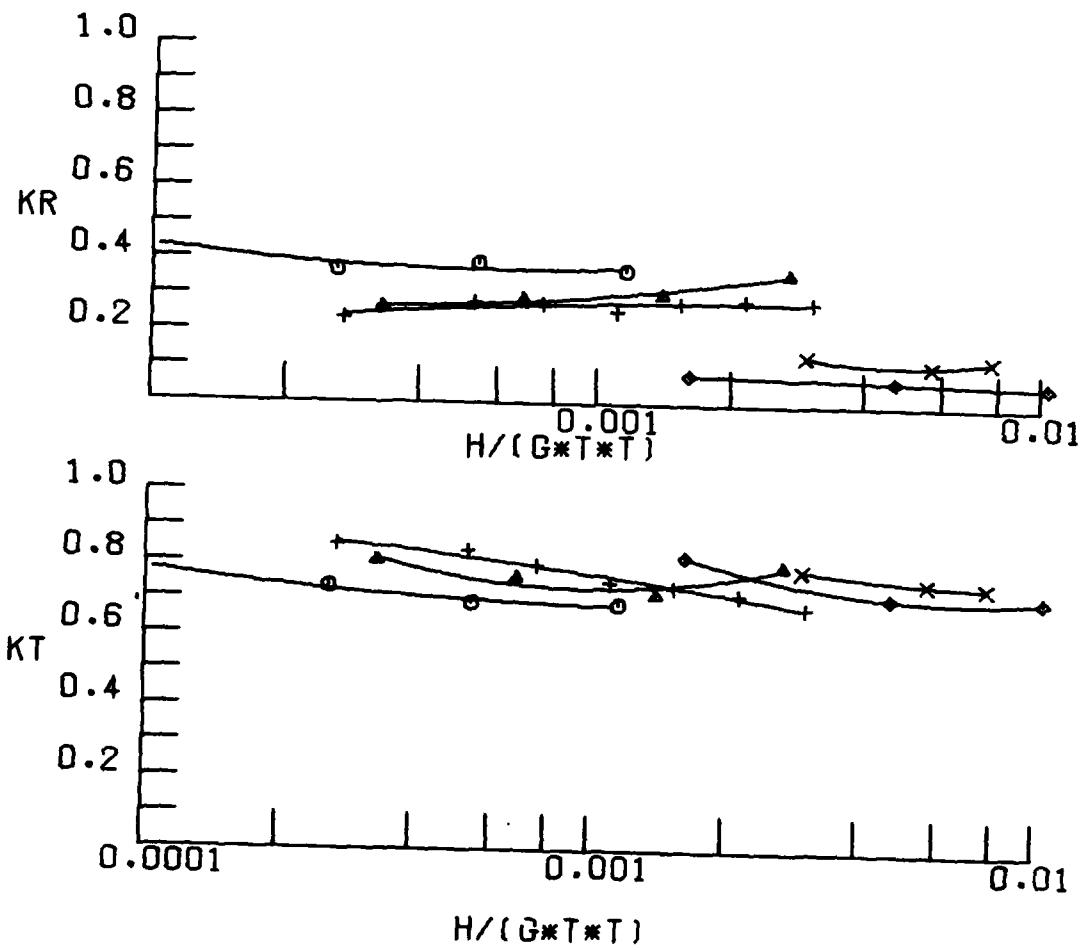


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 6  $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0113
+	0.0161
×	0.0390
◆	0.0549

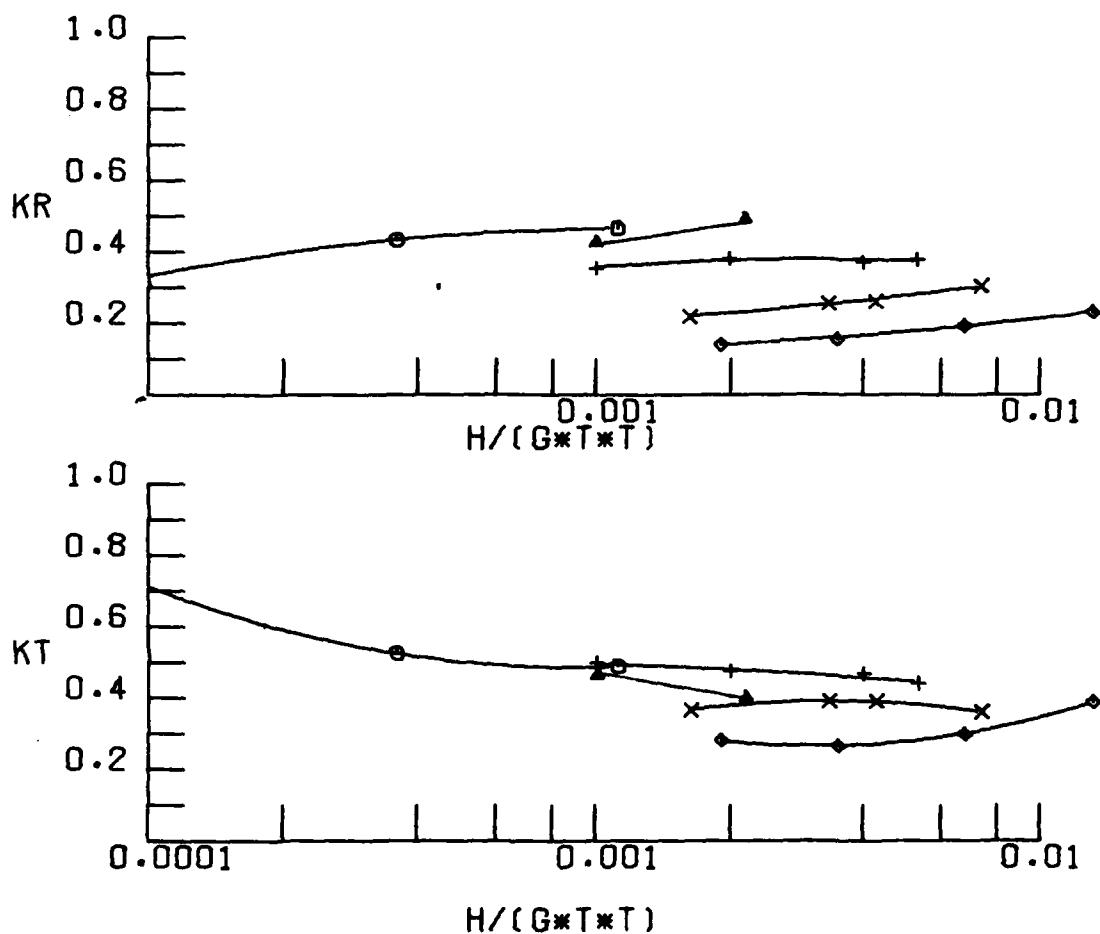


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 6 DS/HS = 1.25

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0114
+	0.0161
×	0.0392
◆	0.0555

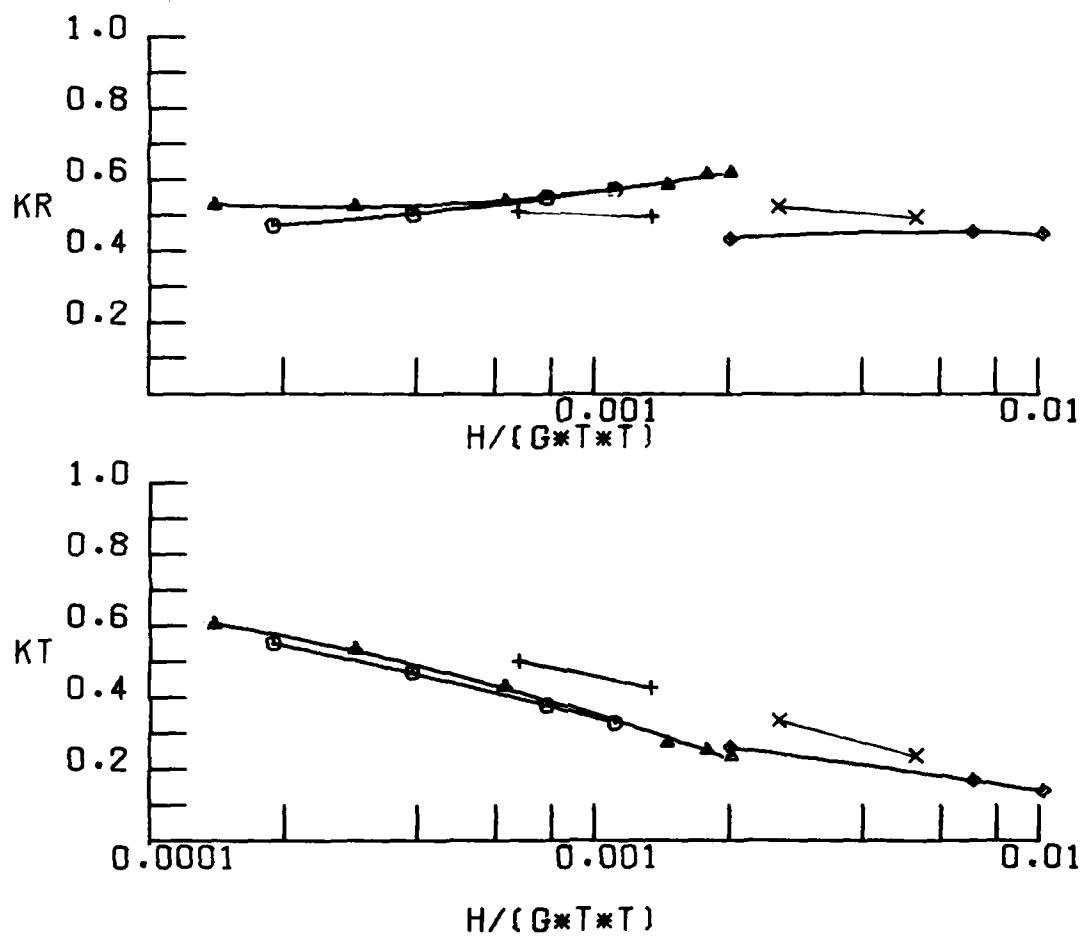


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 6 OS/HS= 1.00

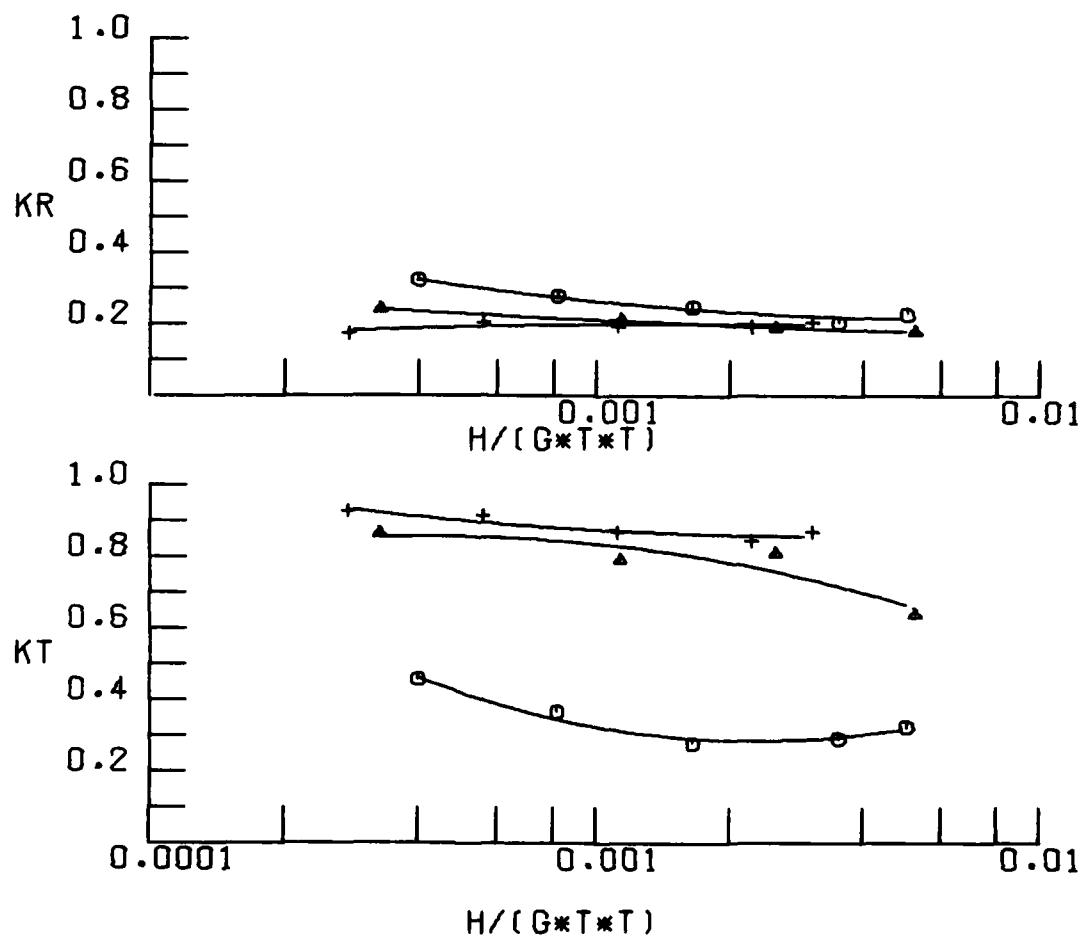
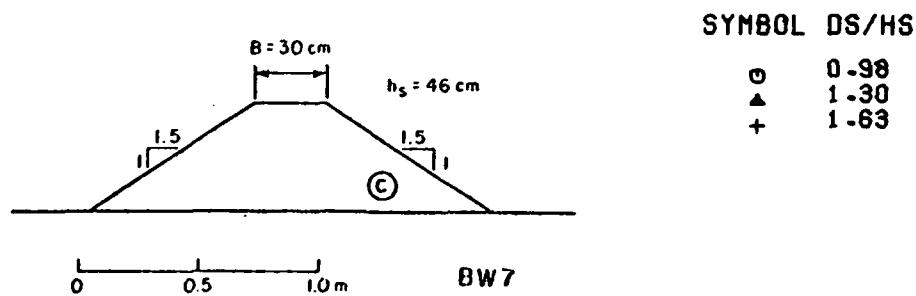
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0056
▲	0.0065
+	0.0171
×	0.0181
◆	0.0555



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 6 DS/HS= 0.75

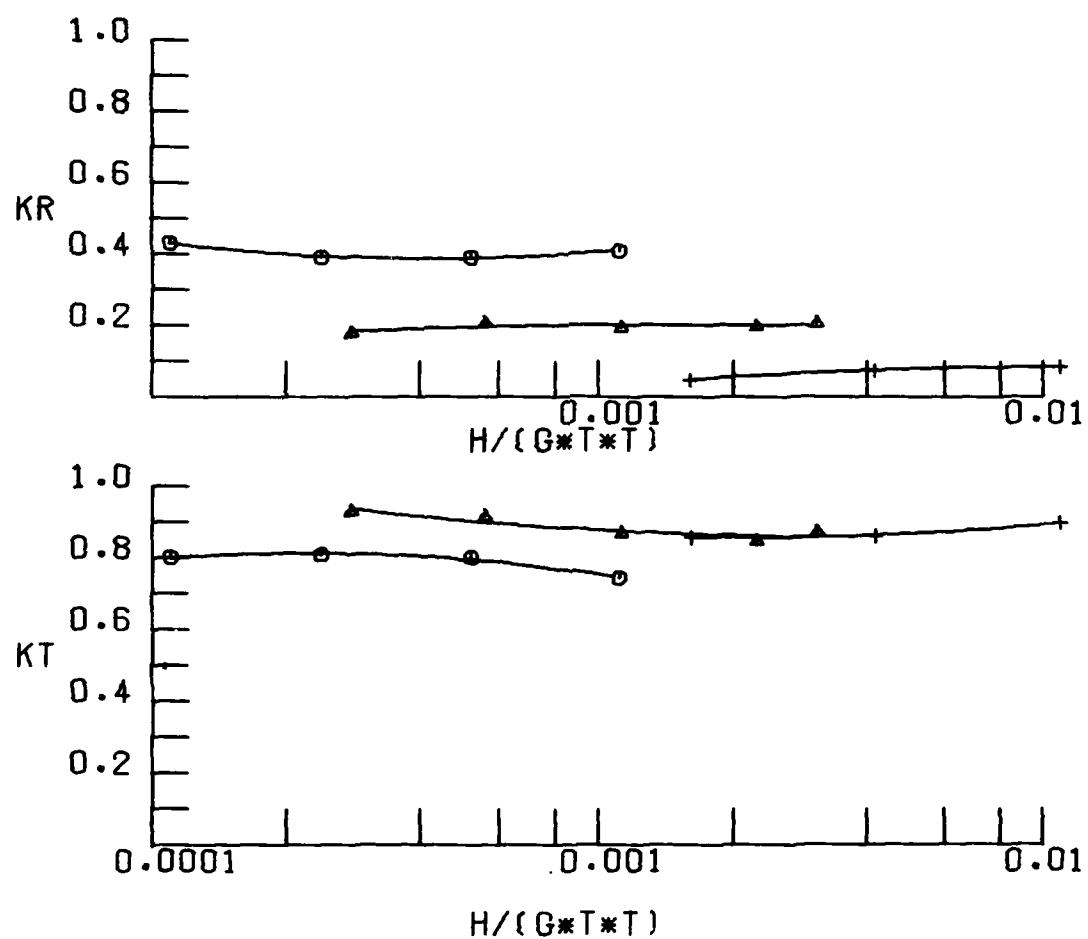


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 7  $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
△ 0.0161  
+ 0.0550

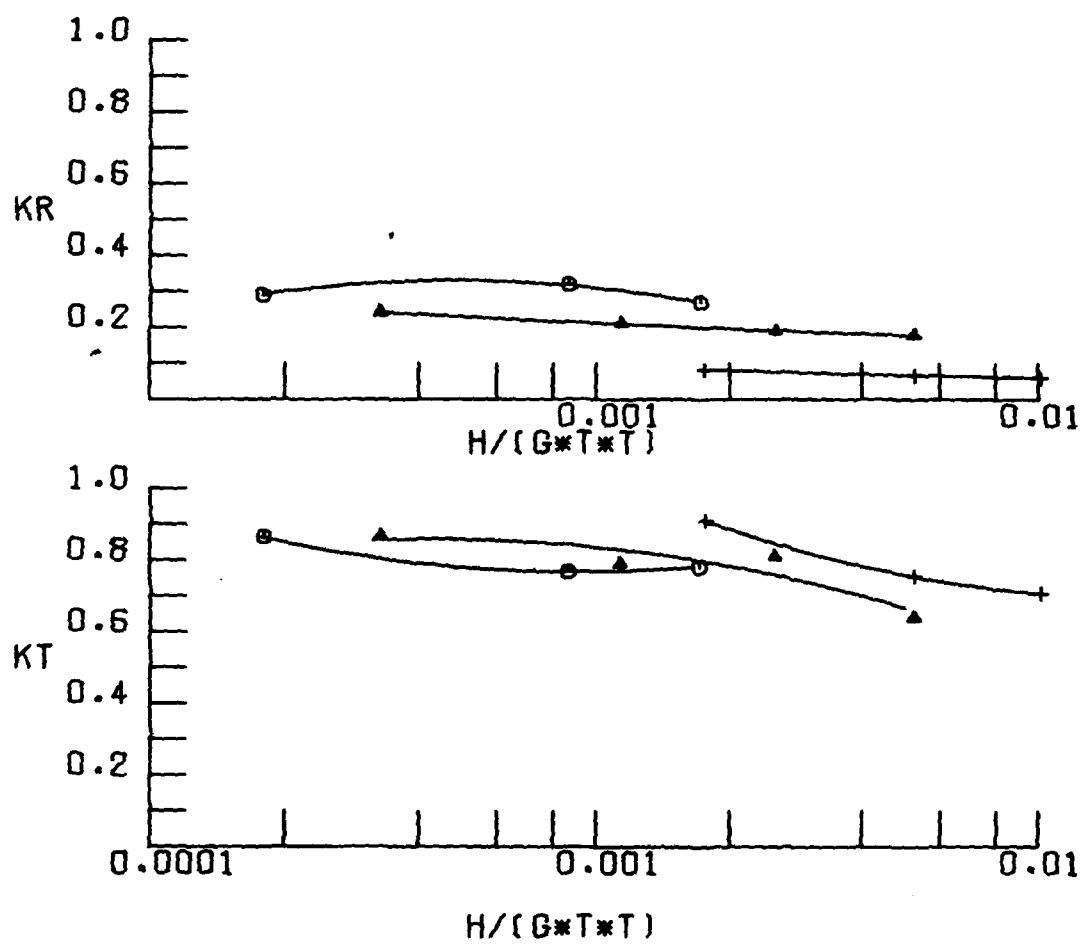


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 7 DS/HS= 1.63

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
△ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

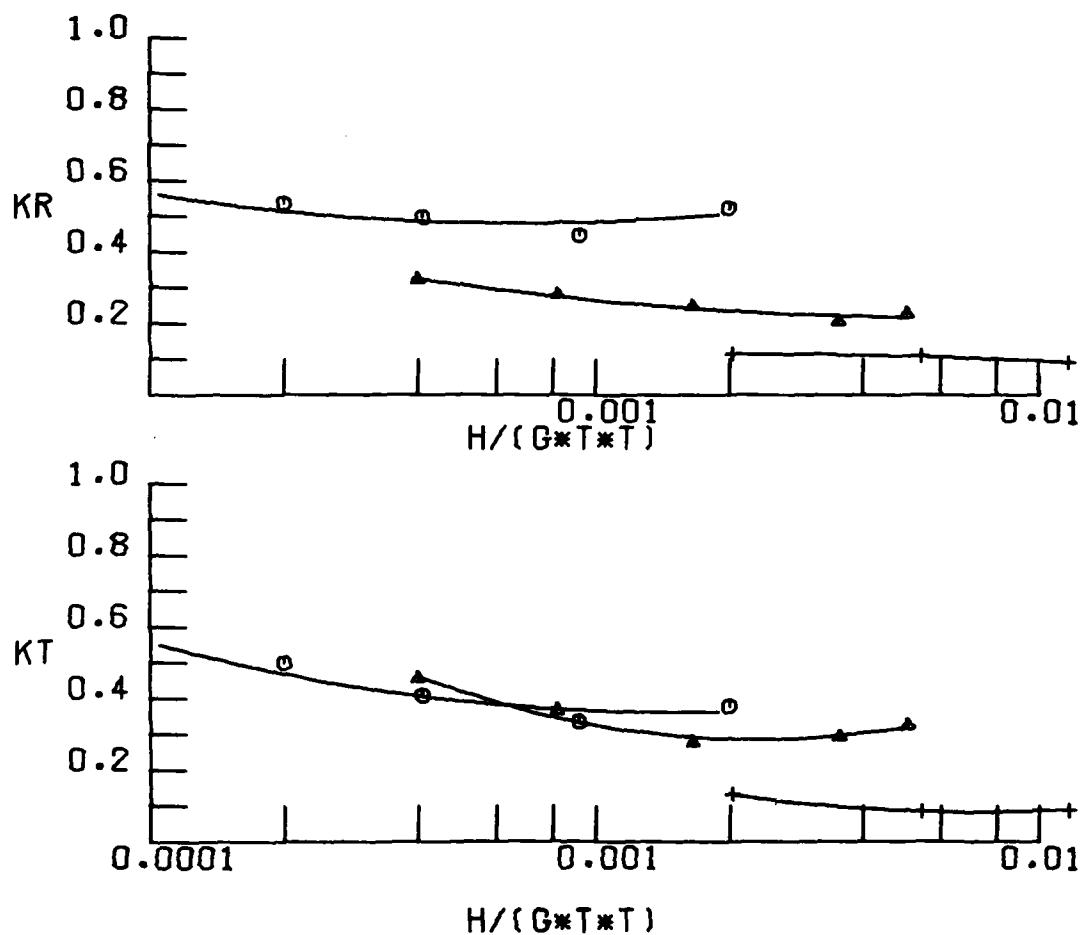


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 7 DS/HS= 1.30

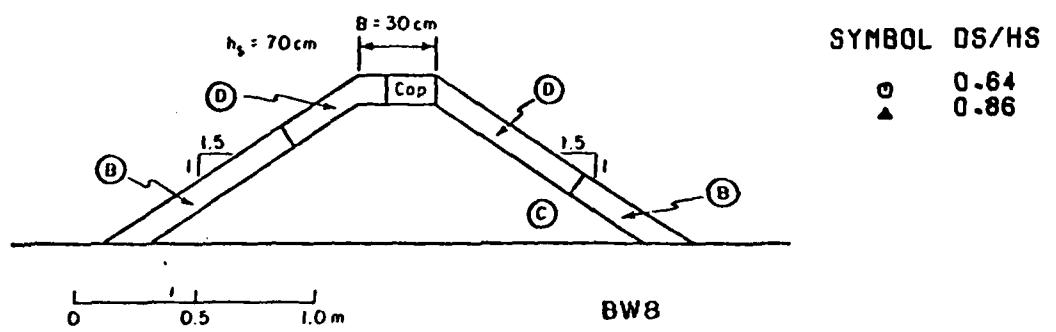
SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

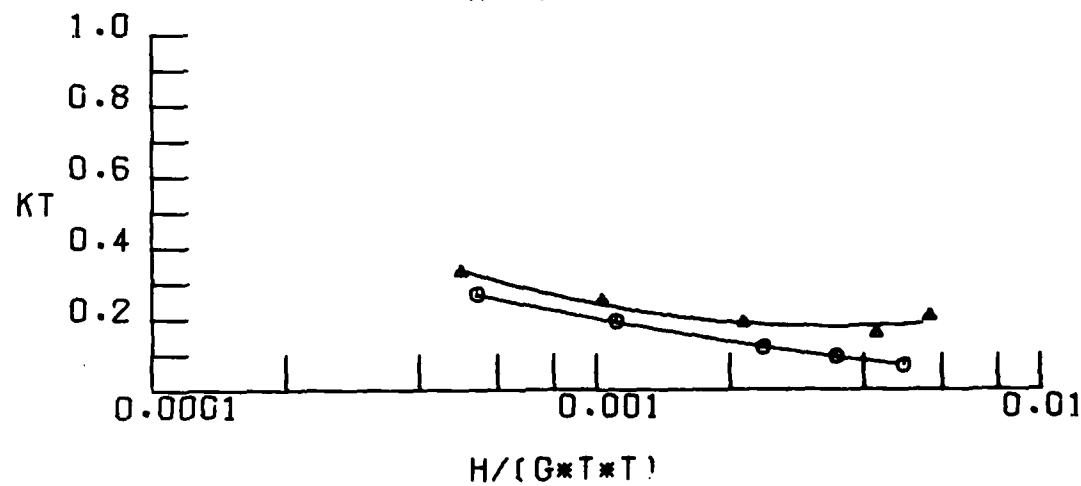
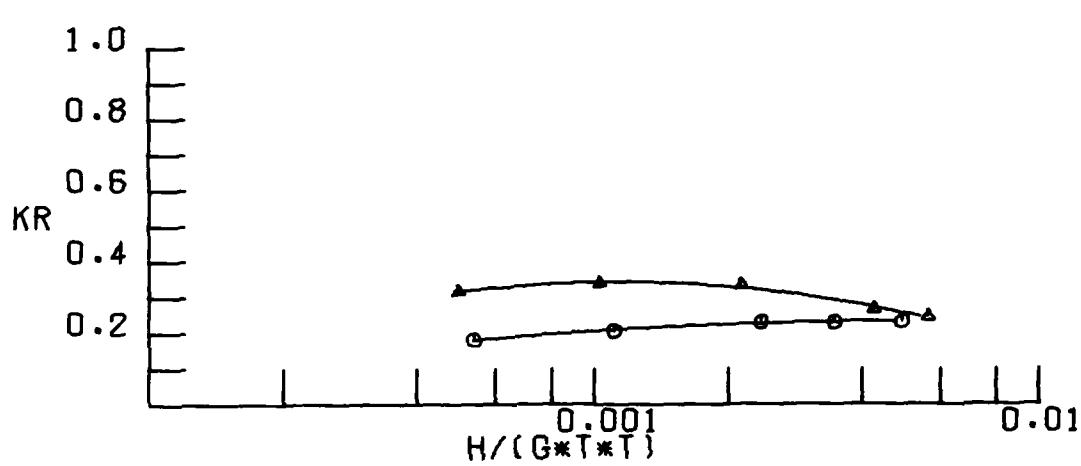


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

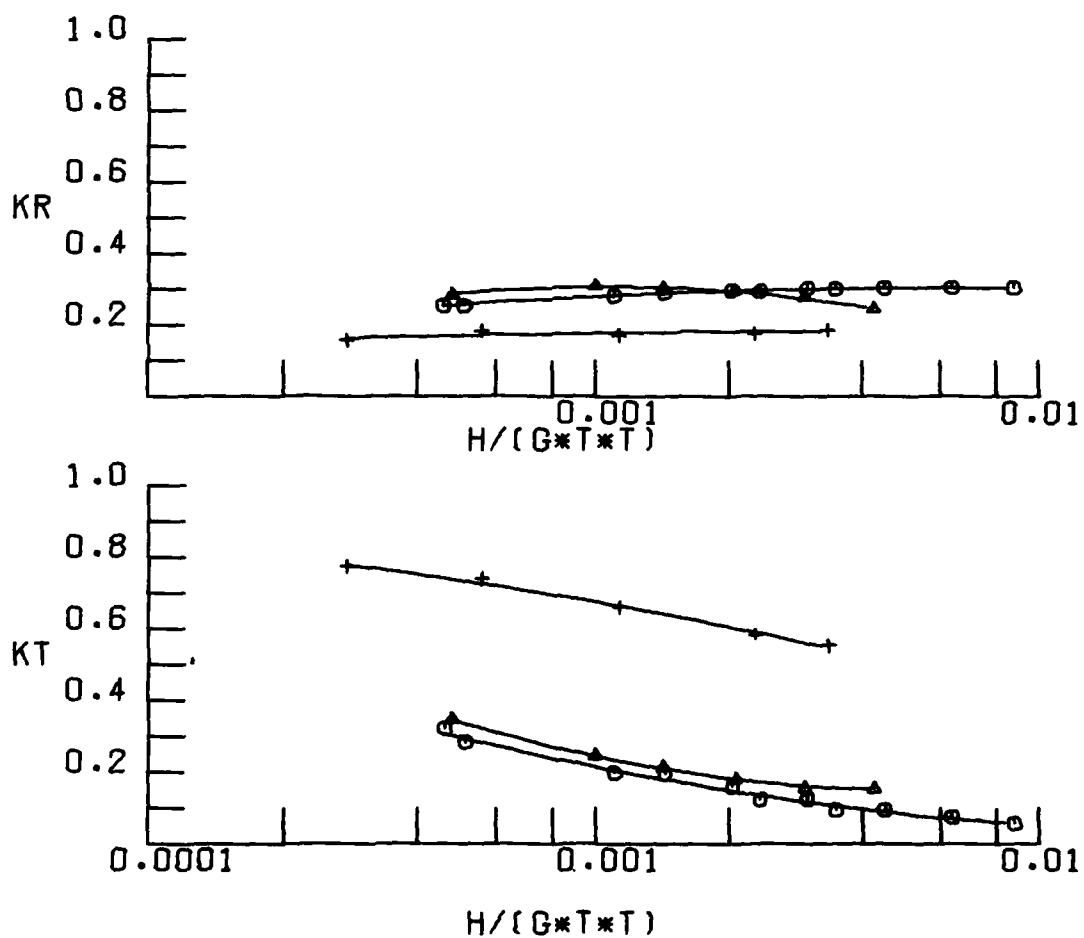
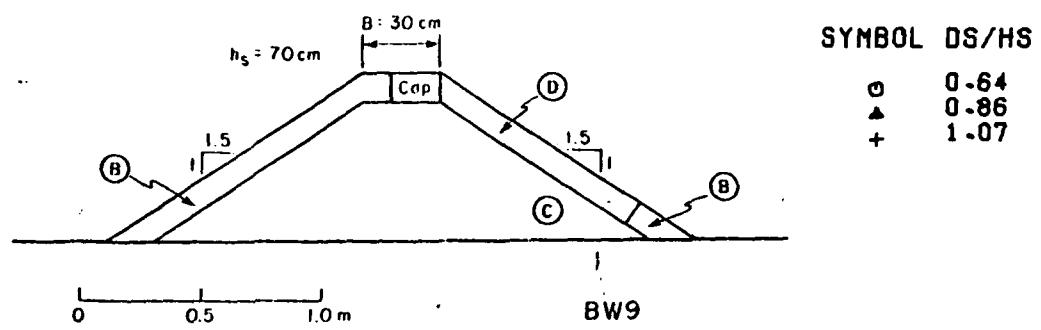
BREAKWATER 7 DS/HS= 0.98



SYMBOL DS/HS  
 ○ 0.64  
 ▲ 0.86



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
 BREAKWATER 8       $D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

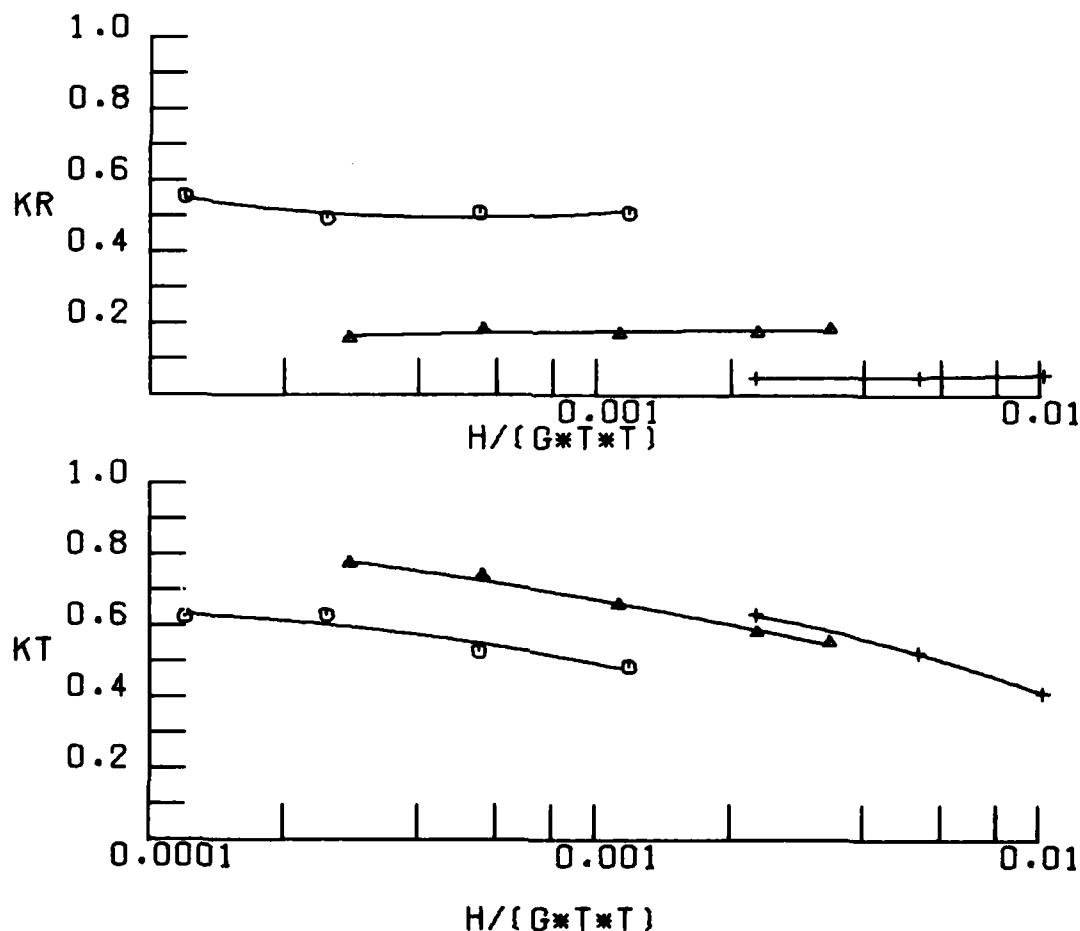


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 9  $D/(G \cdot T^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
△	0.0161
+	0.0550

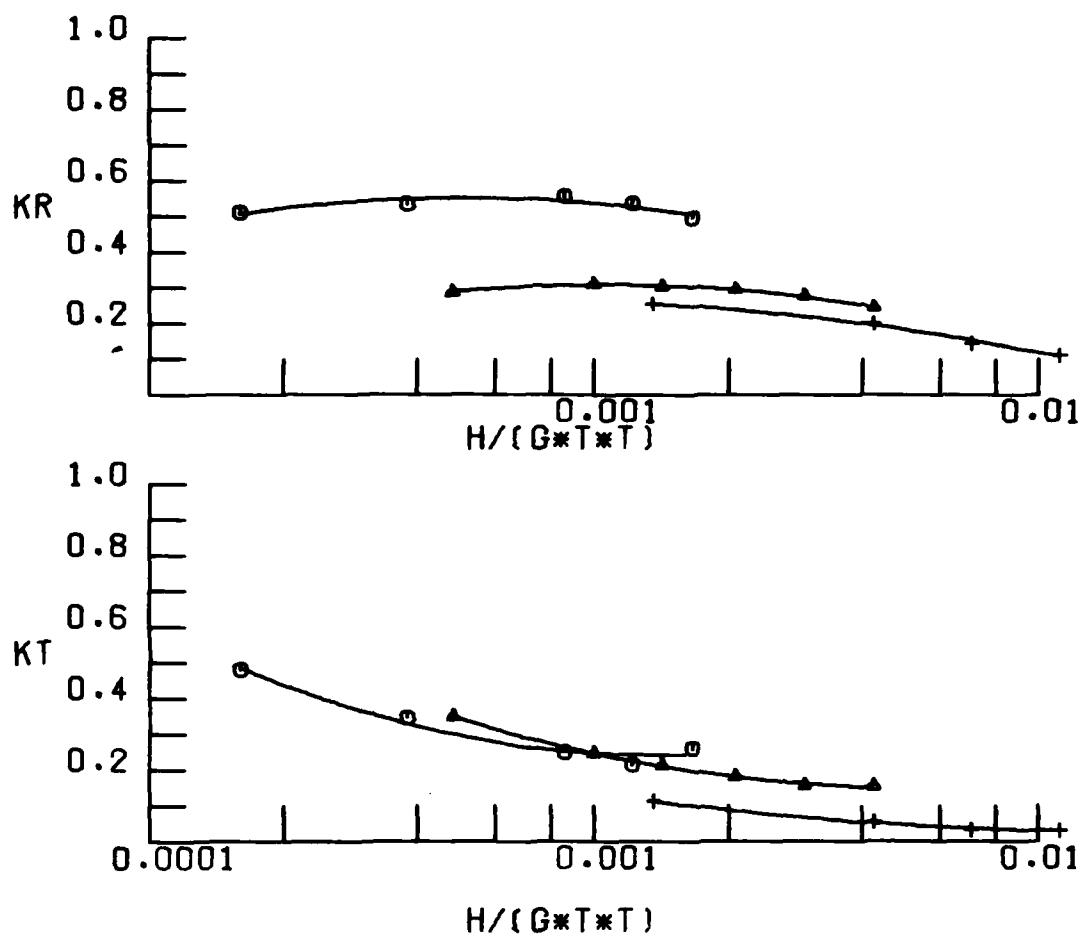


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 9 DS/HS= 1.07

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
△ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

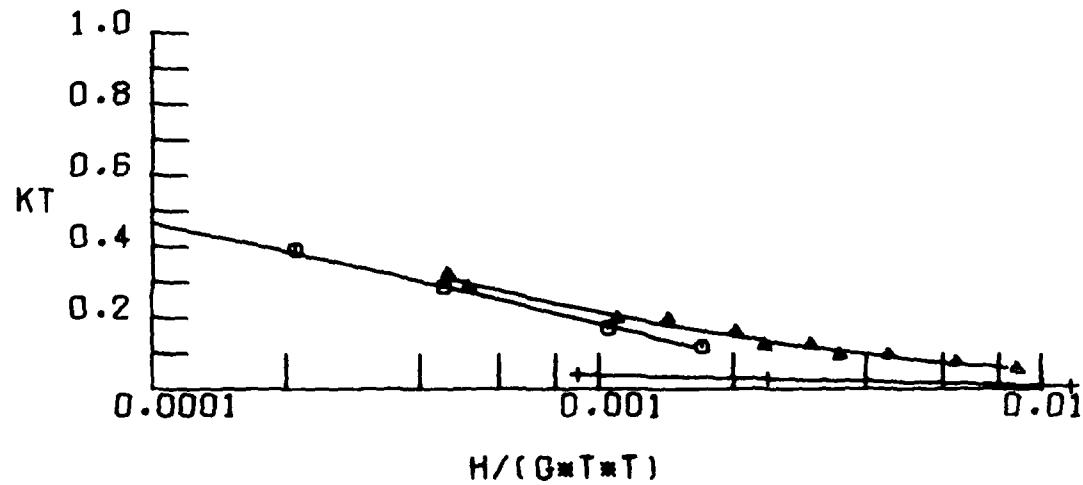
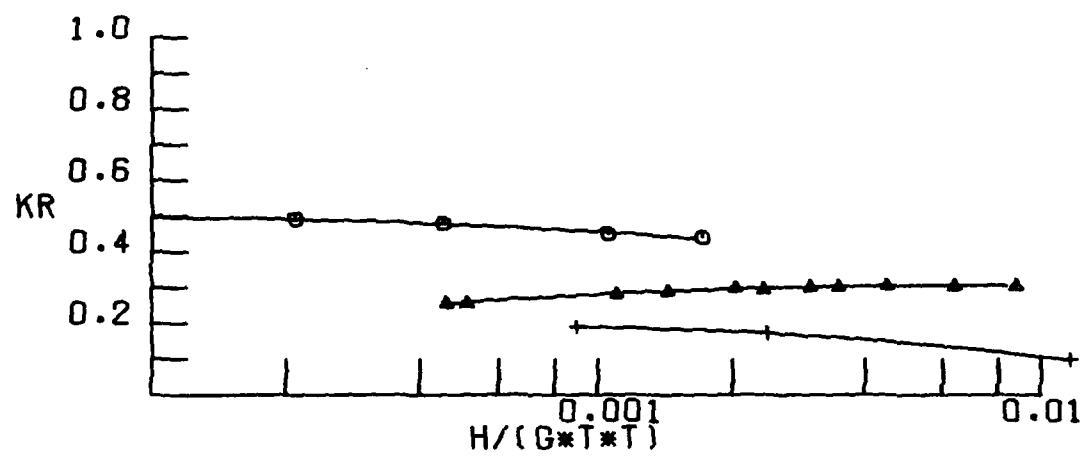


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 9 DS/HS= 0.86

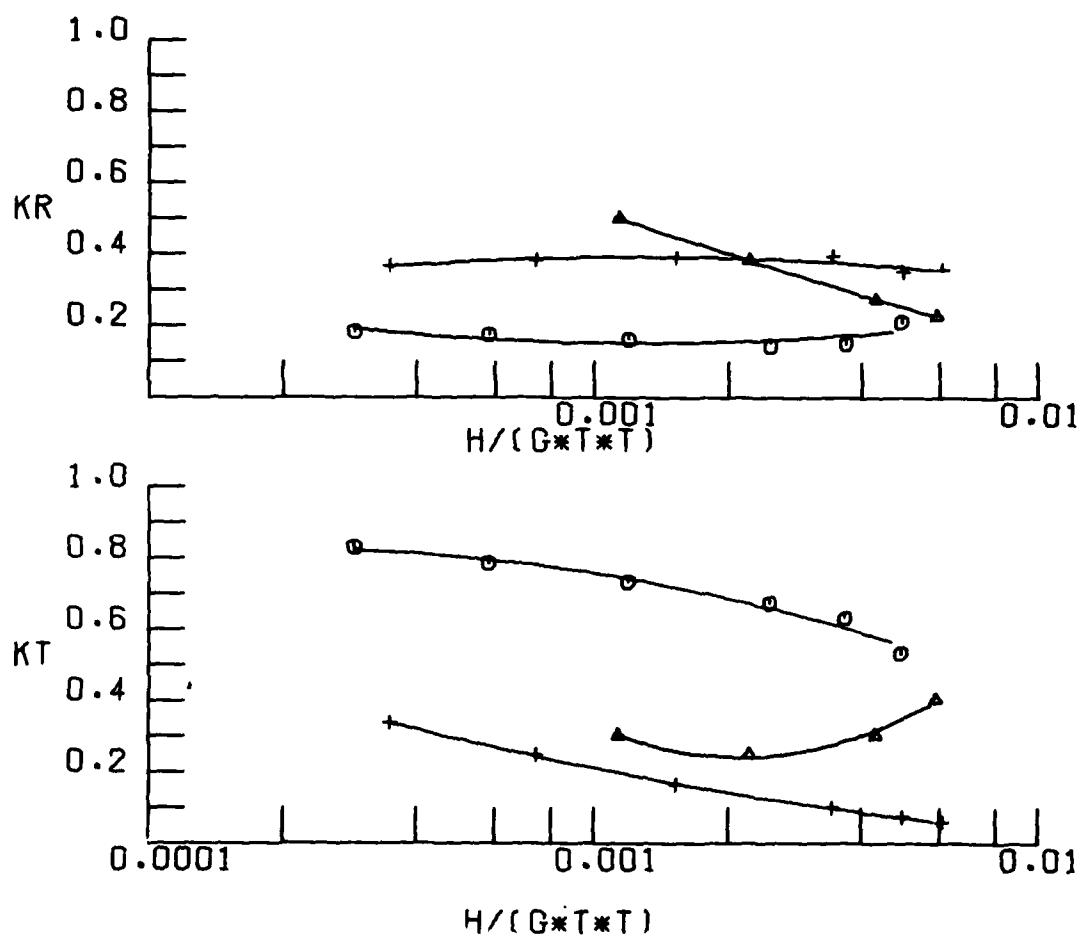
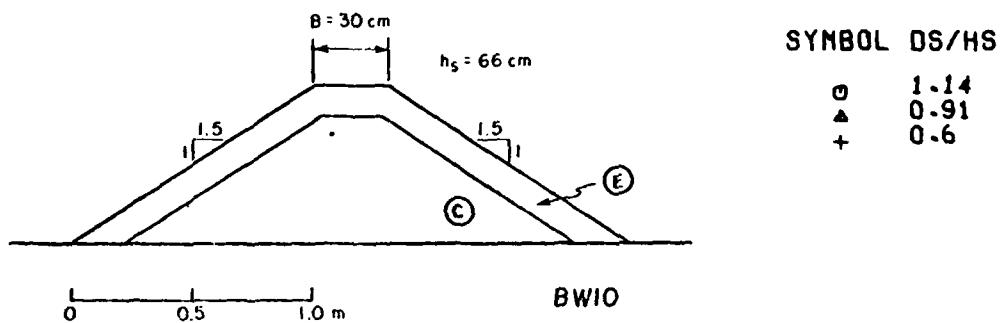
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0162
+	0.0555



#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 9 DS/HS= 0.64



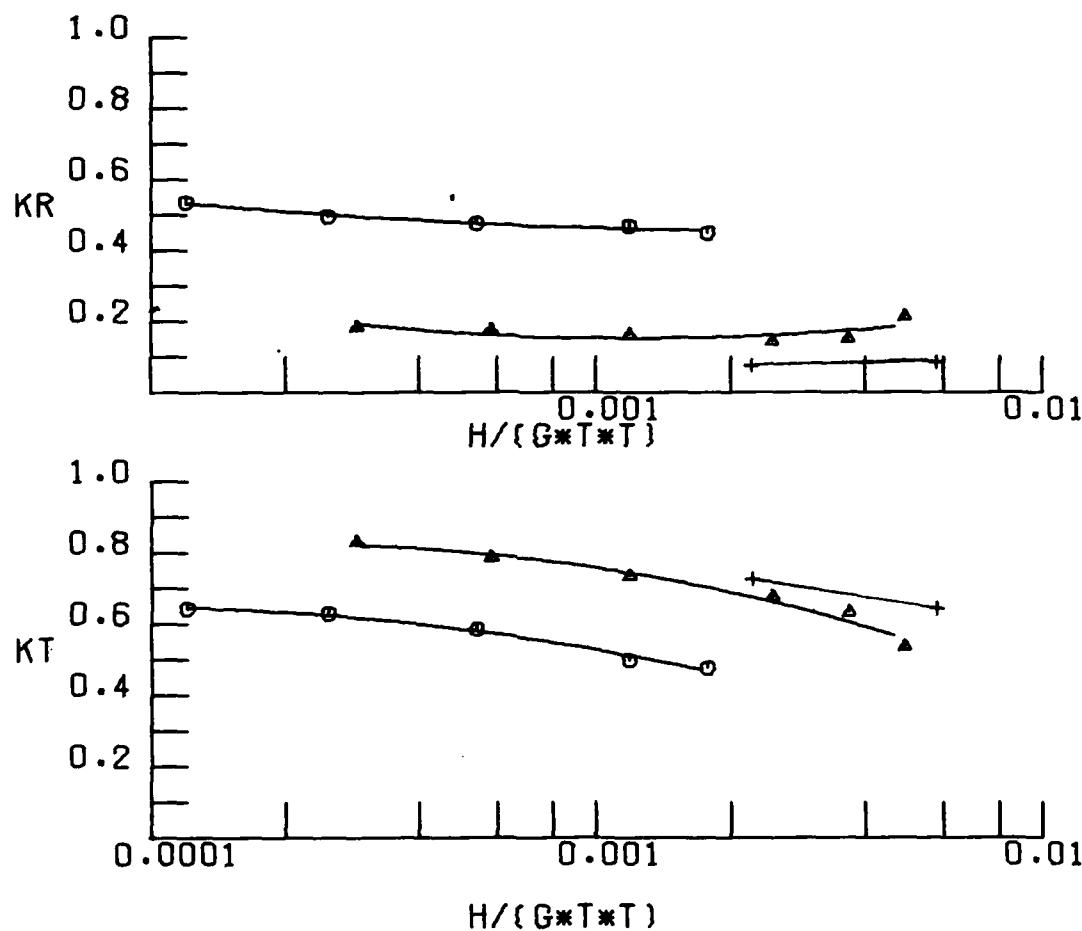
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 10

$D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/QT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0161
+	0.0550

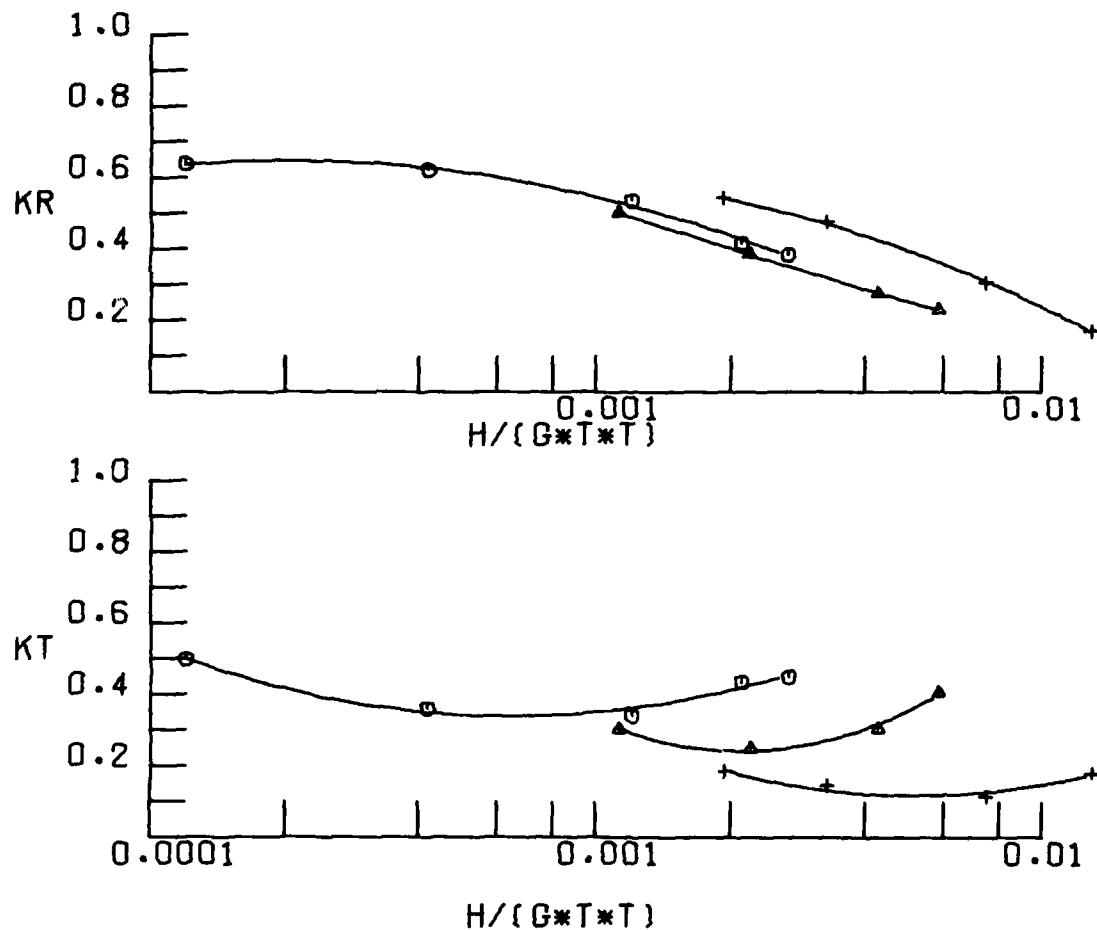


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 10 DS/HS= 1.14

SYMBOL D/GT2

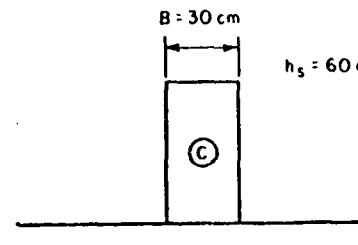
○	0.0065
△	0.0161
+	0.0555



#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

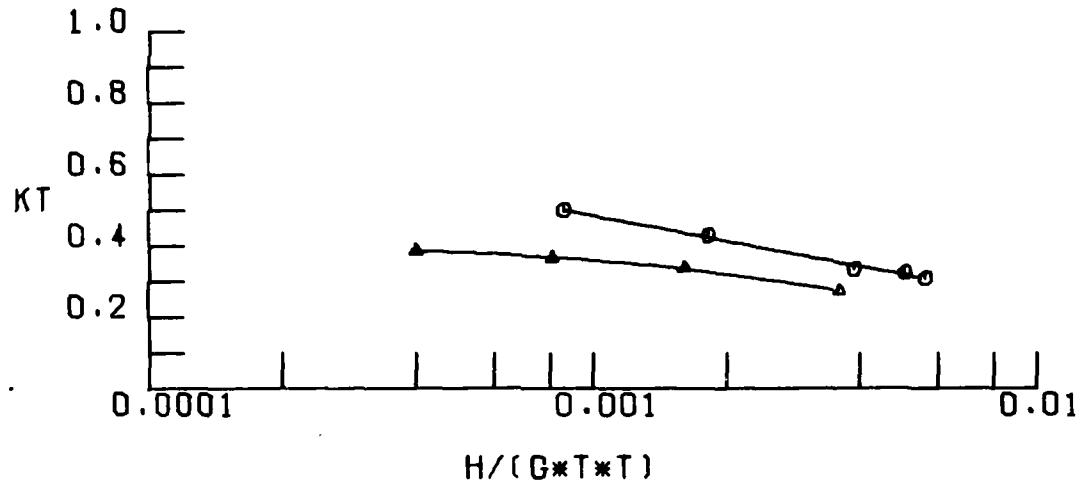
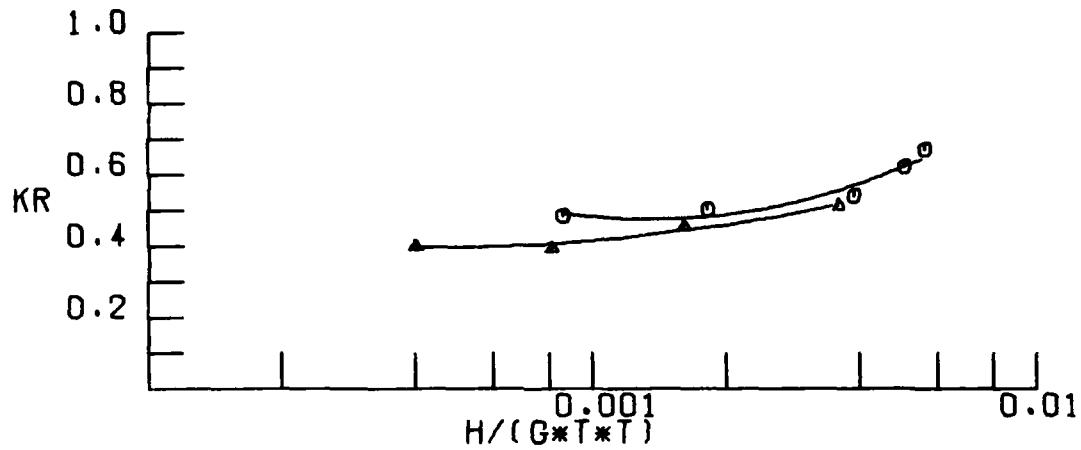
BREAKWATER 10

DS/HS = 0.91



0 0.5 1.0 m BWII

SYMBOL DS/HS  
 ○ 0.75  
 ▲ 0.51

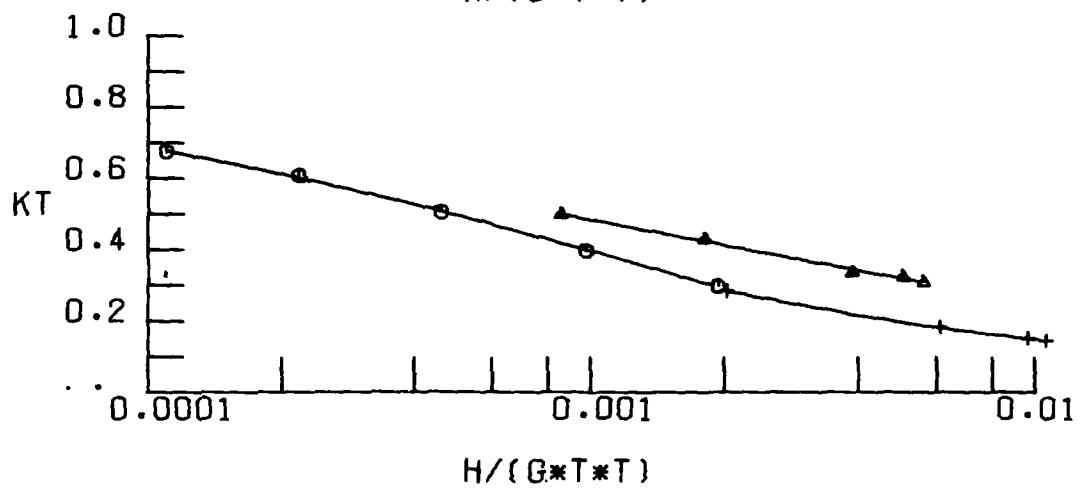
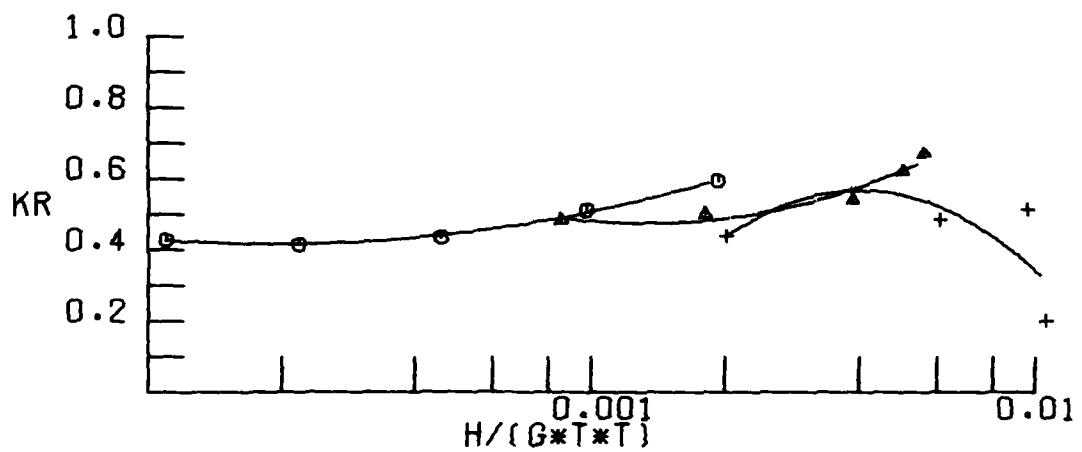


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 11       $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

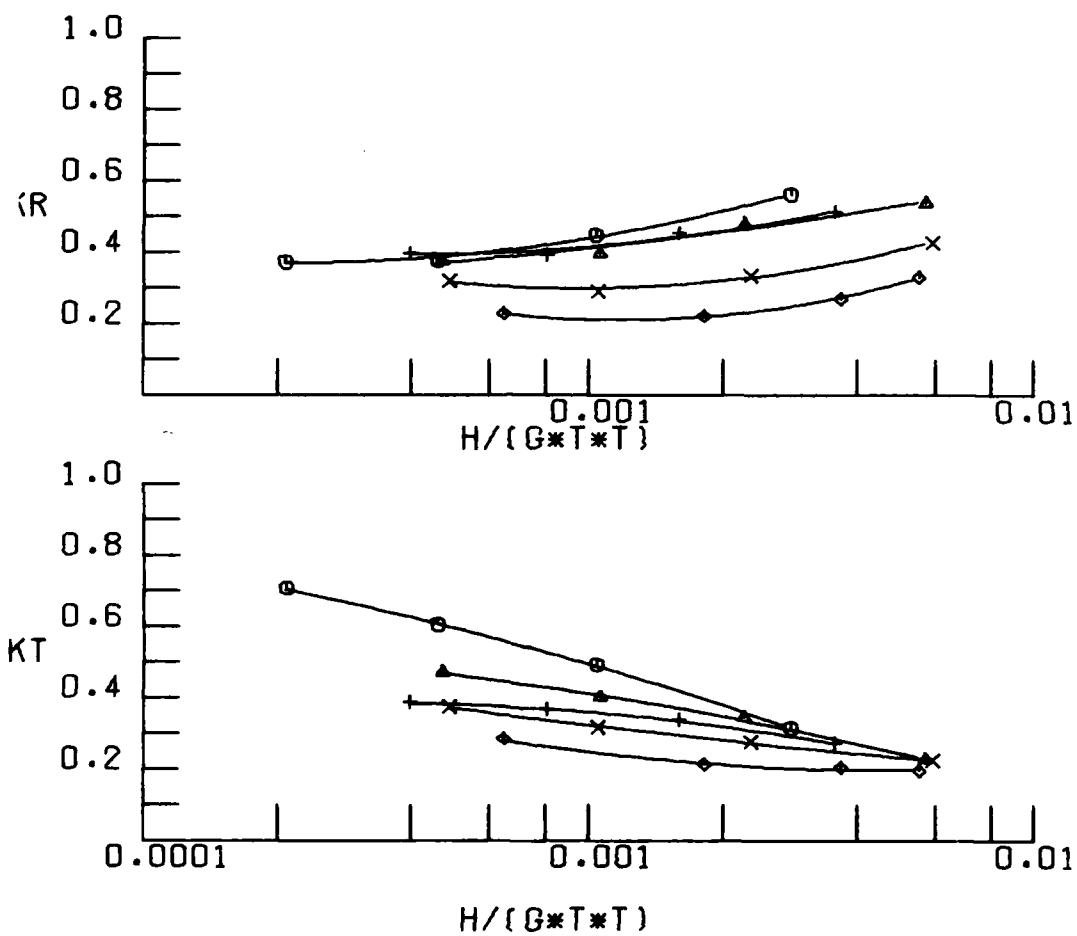


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 11 DS/HS= 0.75

SYMBOL D/GT2

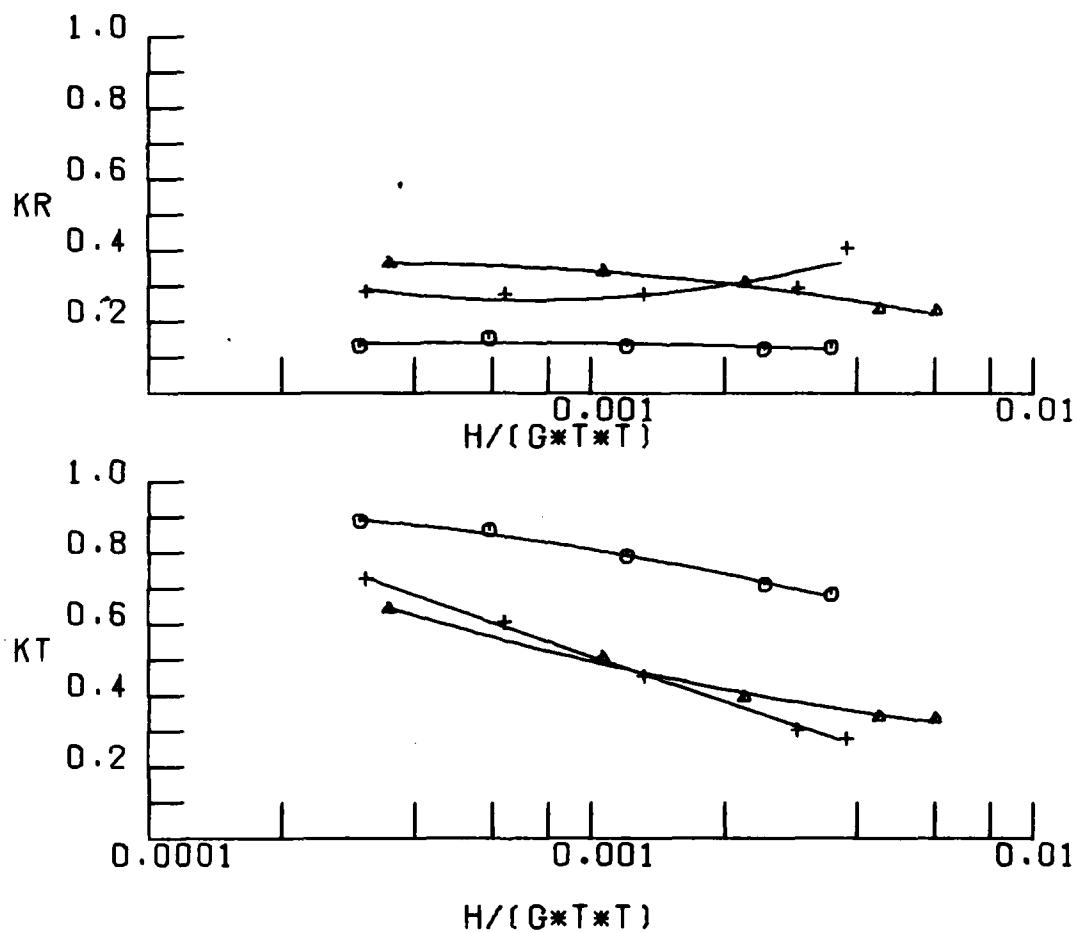
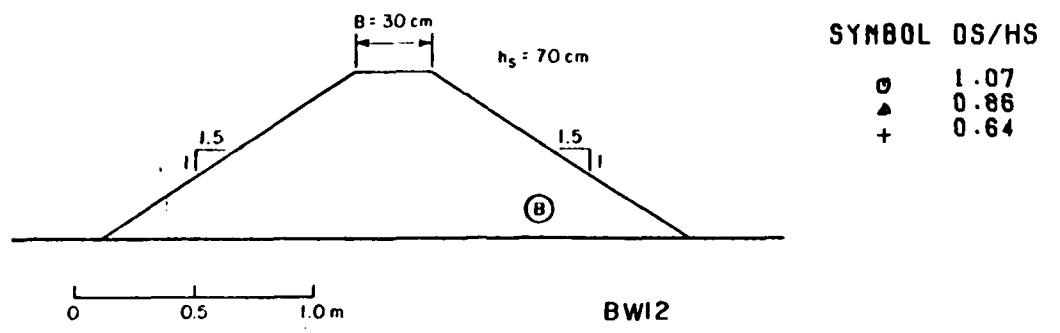
○	0.0083
▲	0.0133
+	0.0157
×	0.0231
◊	0.0311



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 11

DS/HS= 0.51

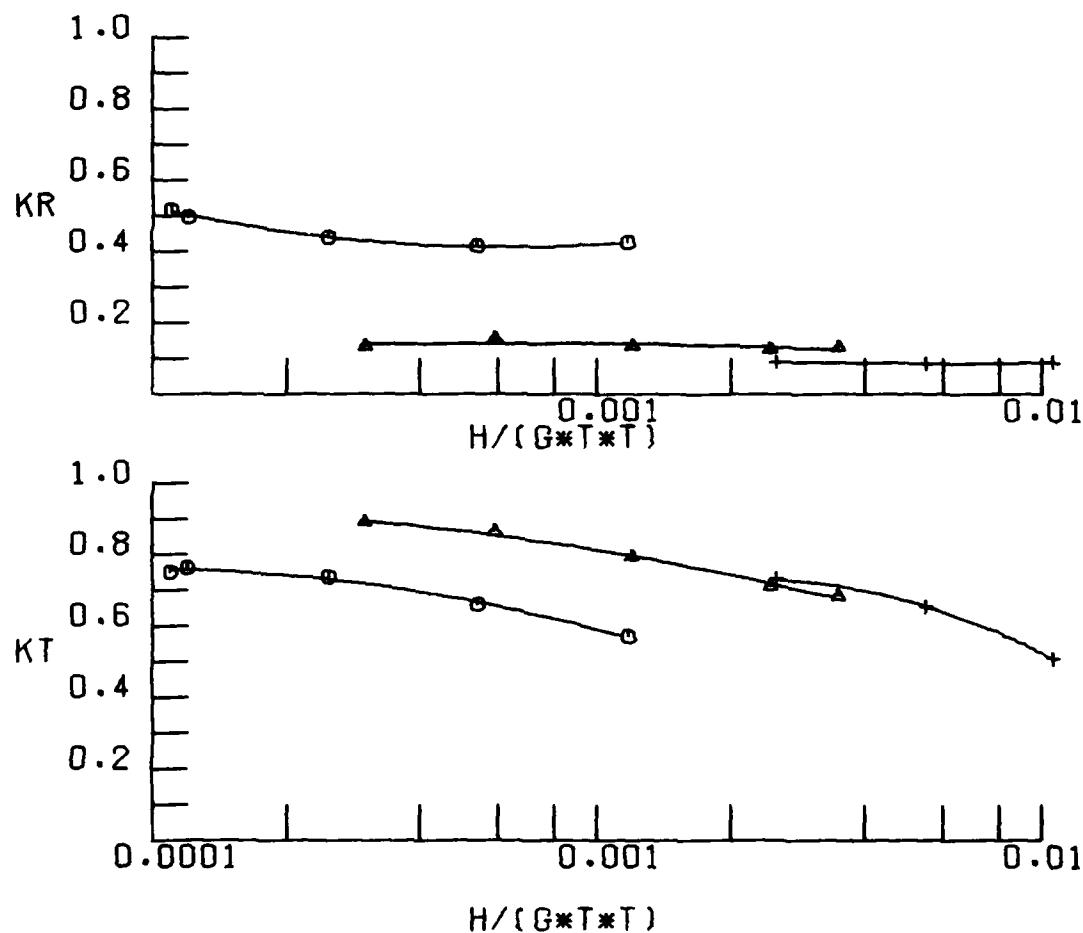


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 12  $D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0161
+	0.0550

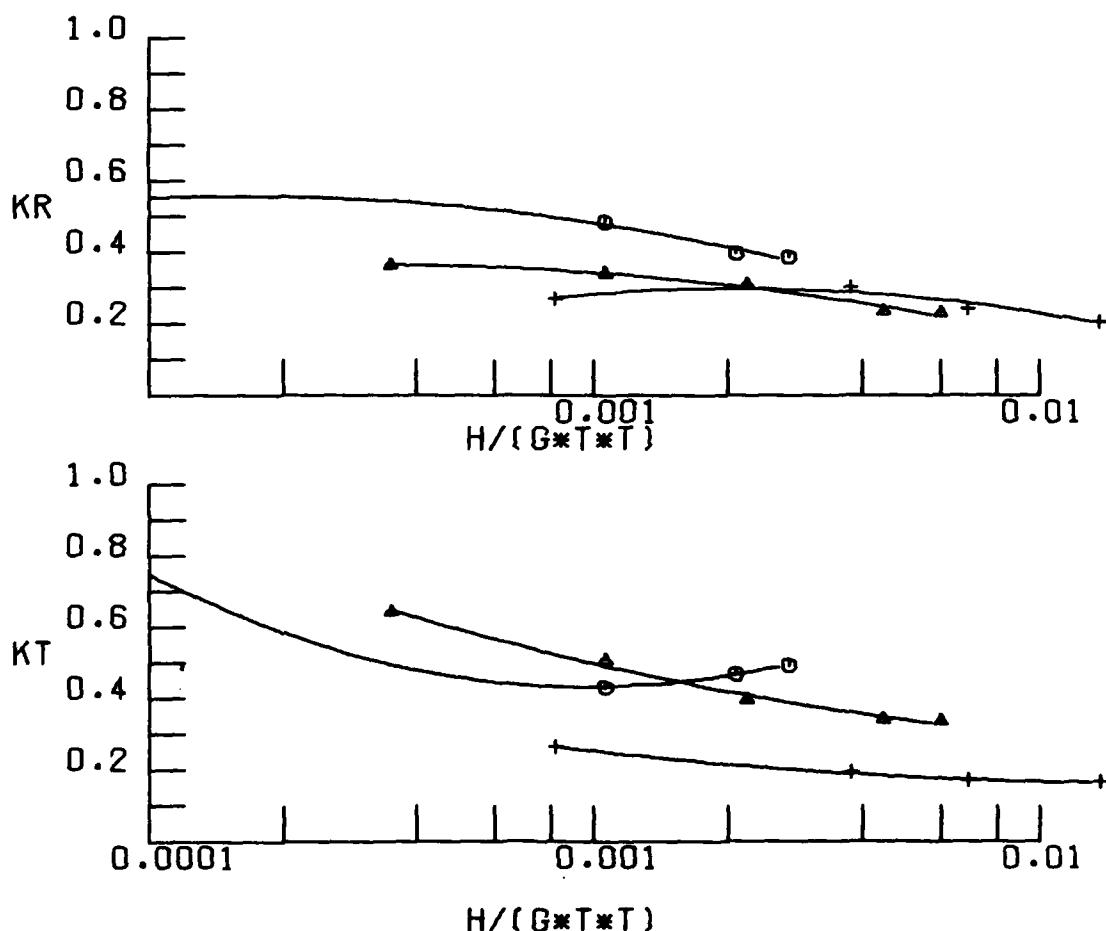


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 12 DS/HS= 1.07

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

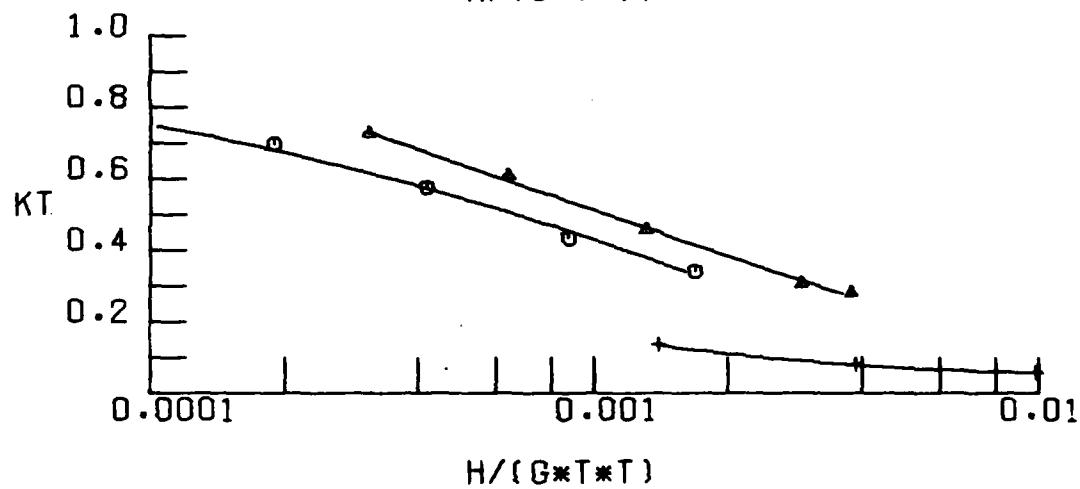
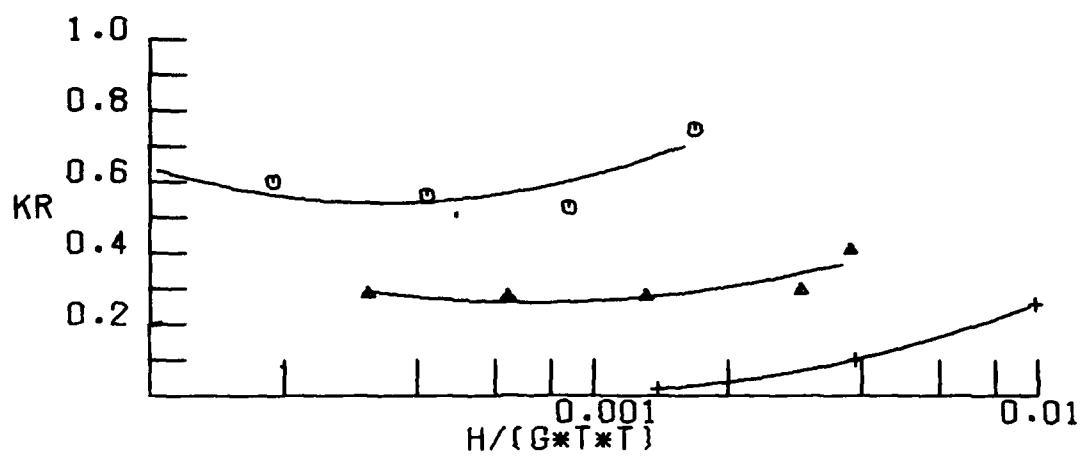


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 12 DS/HS = 0.86

SYMBOL D/GT2

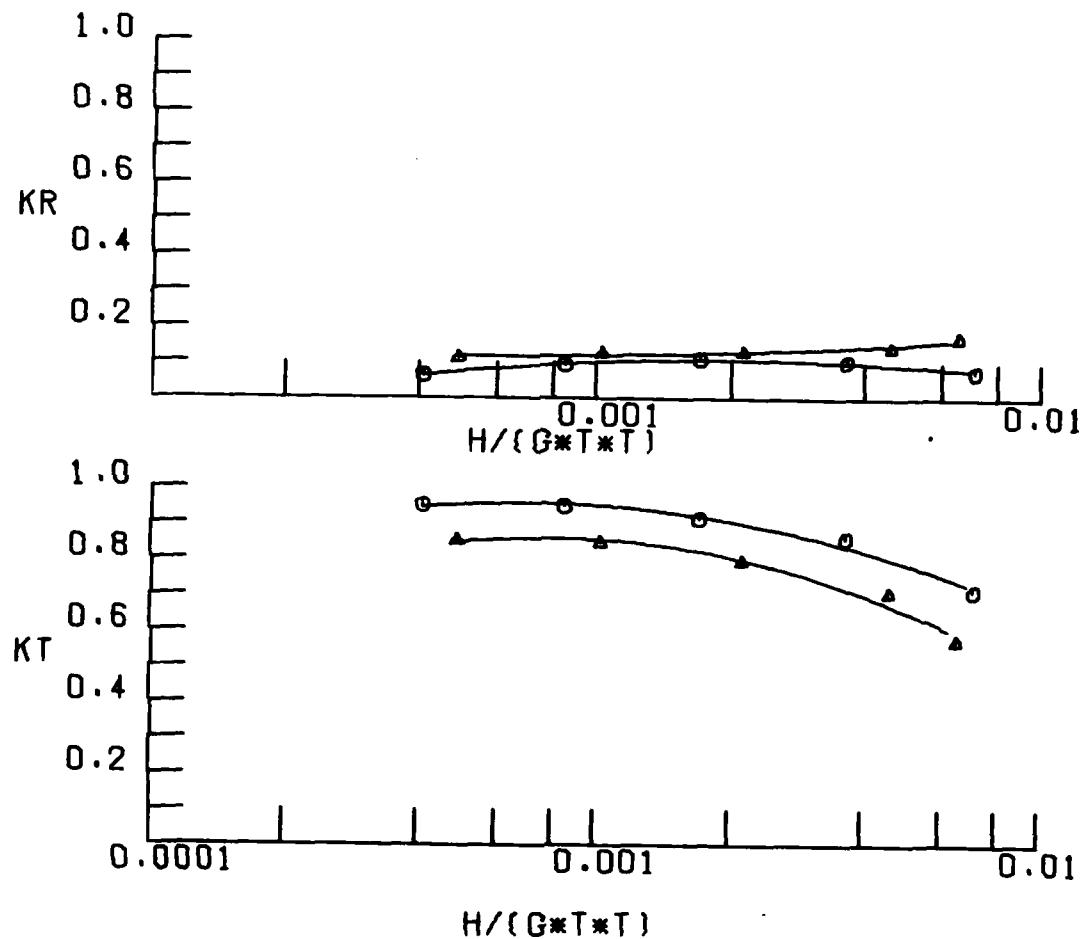
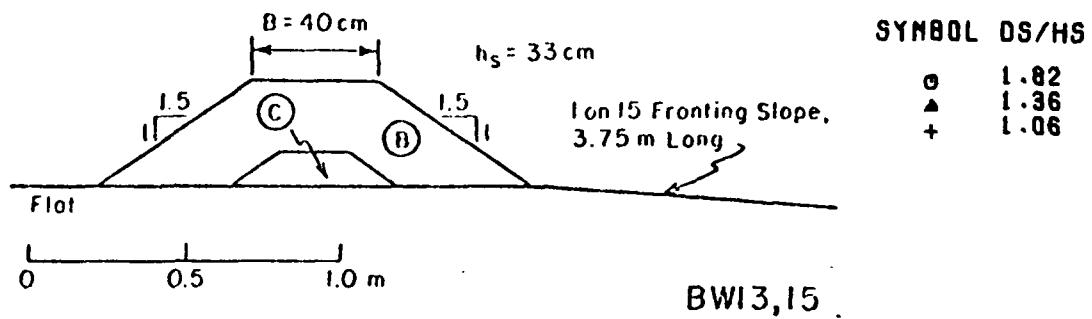
○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0151  
+ 0.0555



### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 12

DS/HS= 0.64

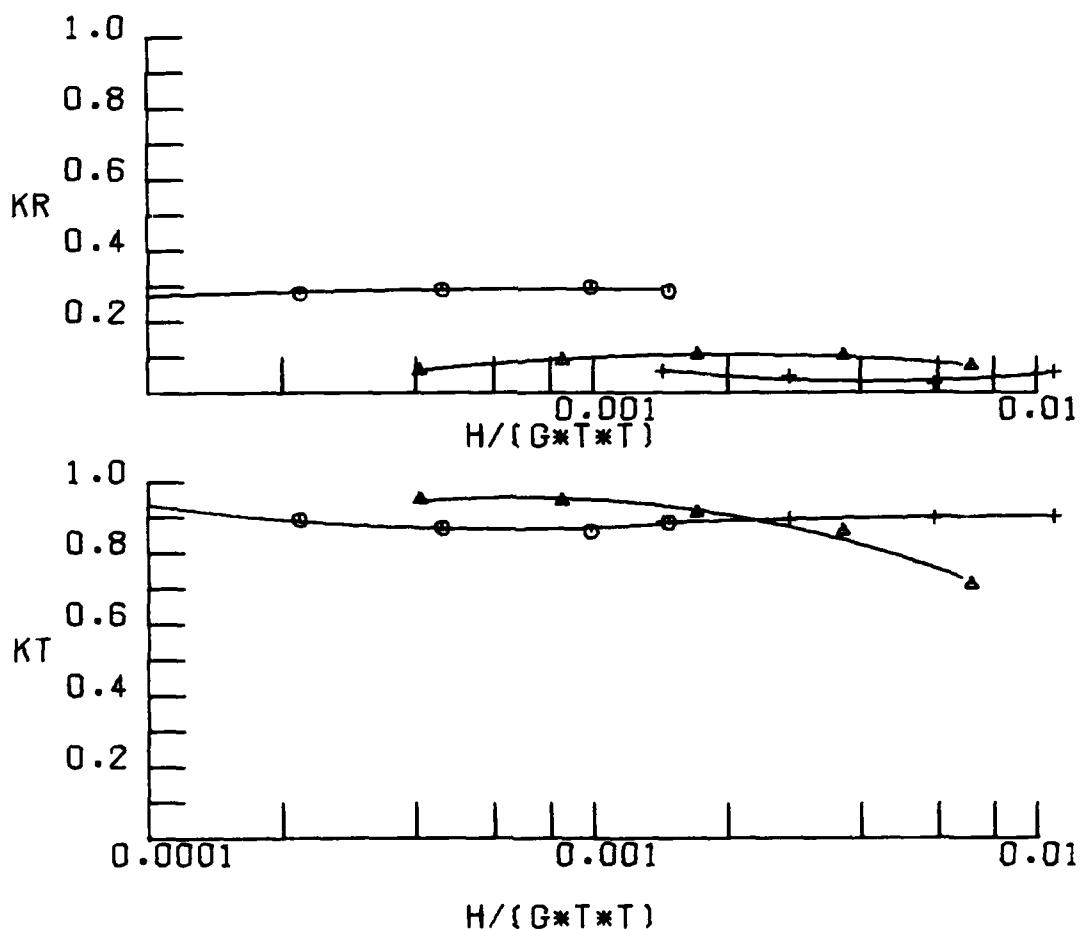


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 13       $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0065
▲	0.0161
+	0.0555

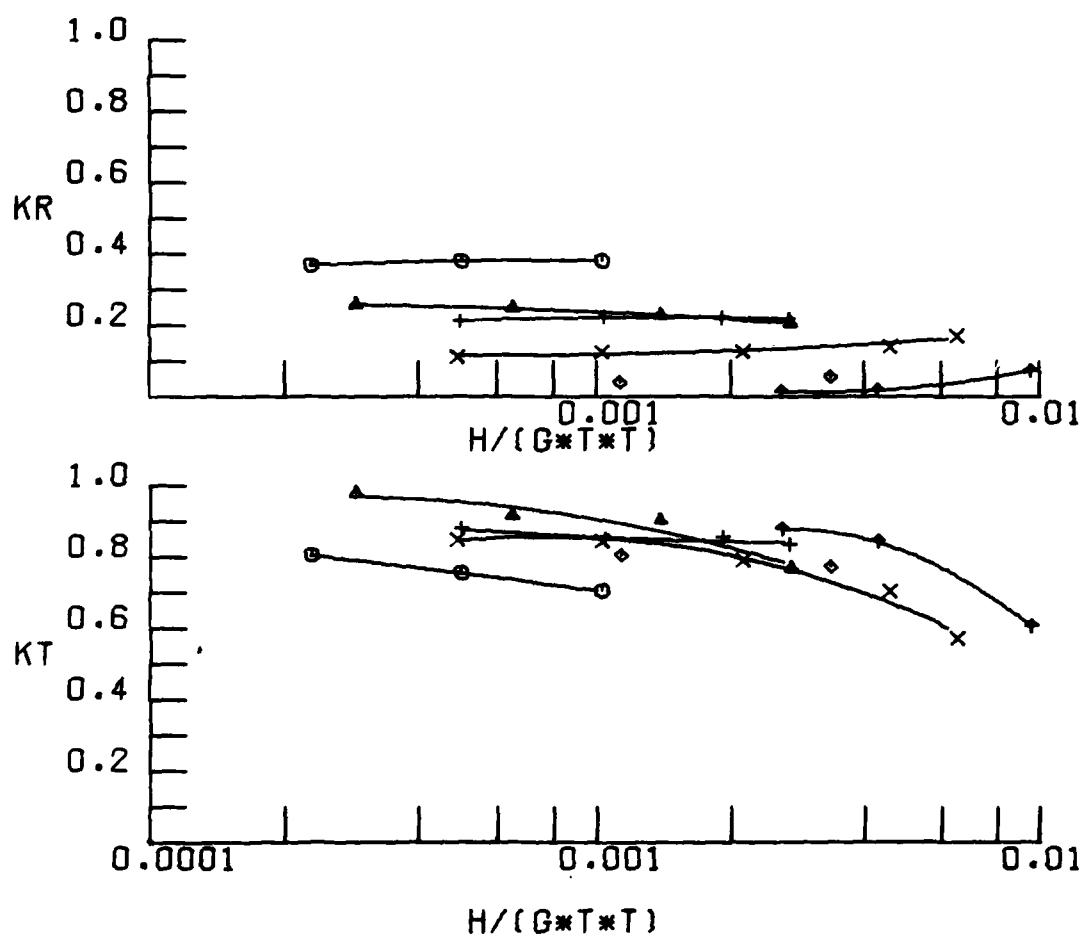


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 13 DS/HS= 1.82

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0042
▲	0.0065
+	0.0103
×	0.0161
◊	0.0353
↑	0.0555

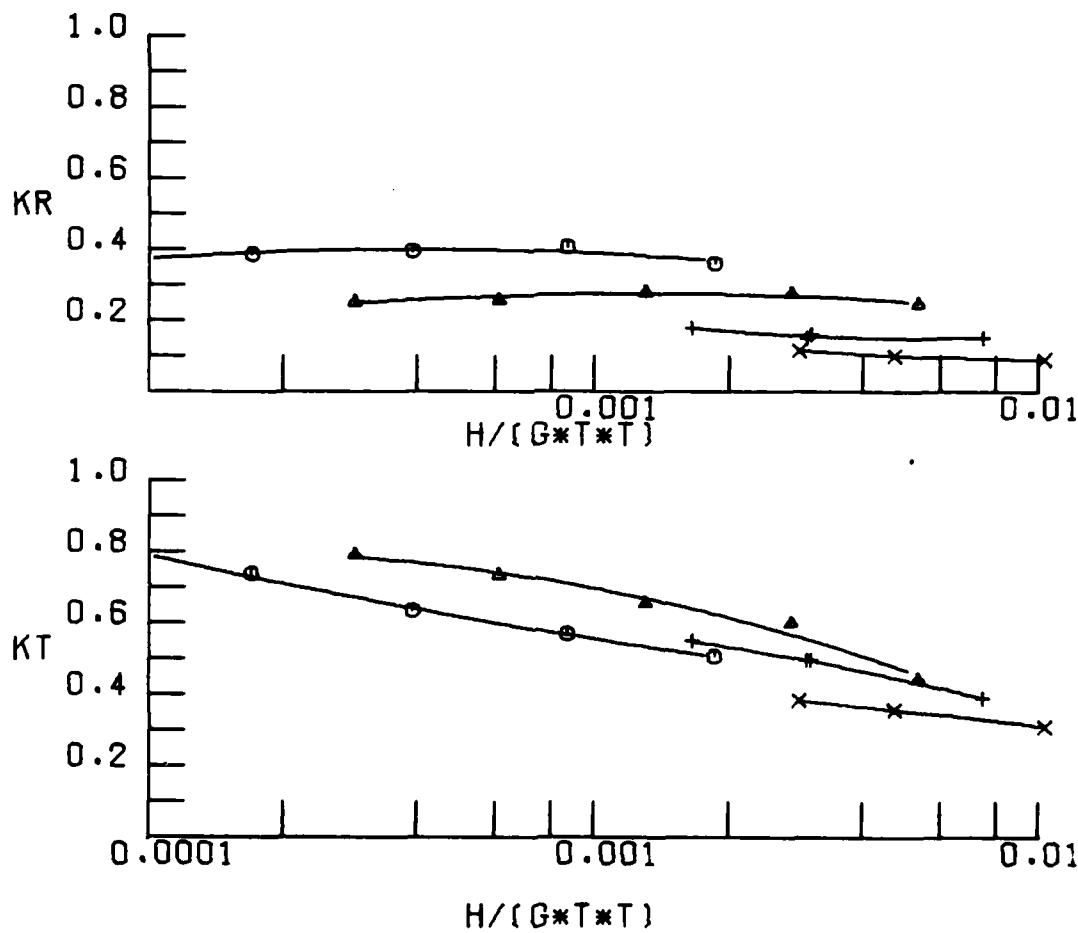


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 13 DS/HS= 1.36

SYMBOL D/GT2

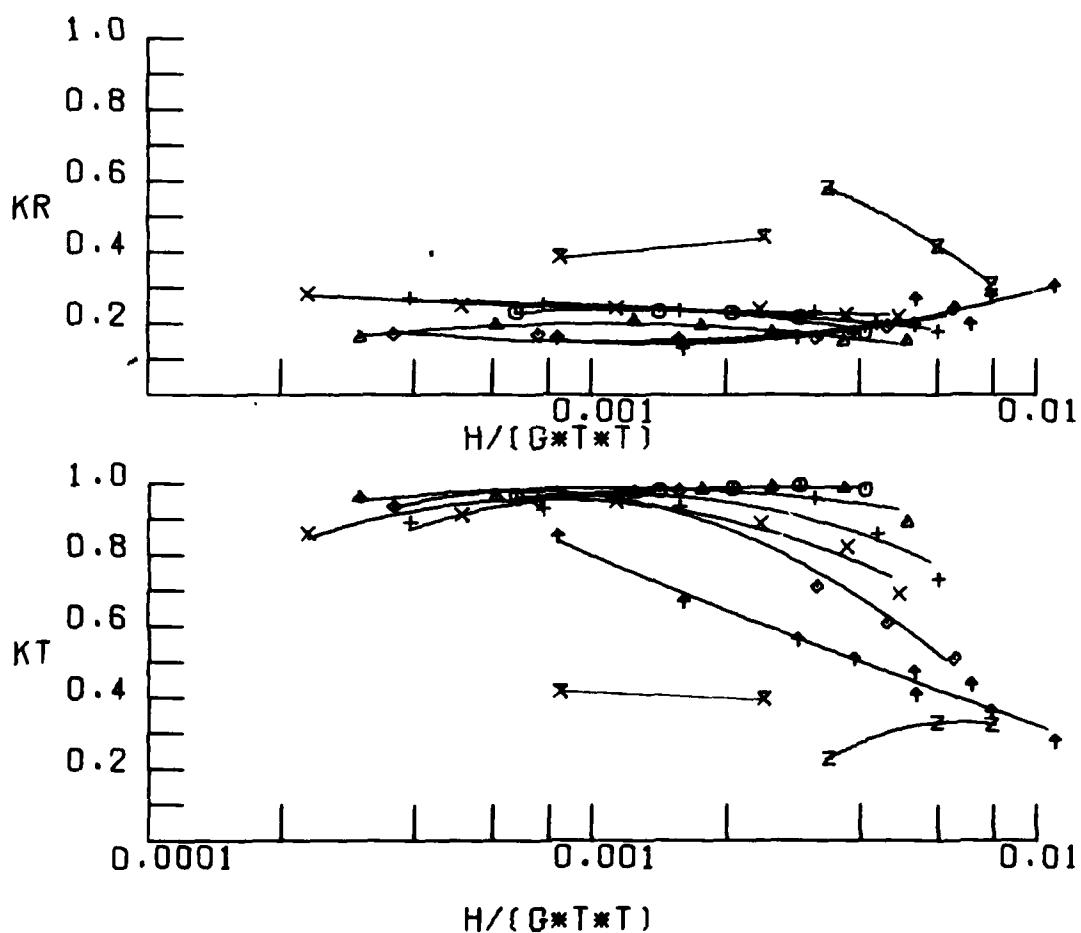
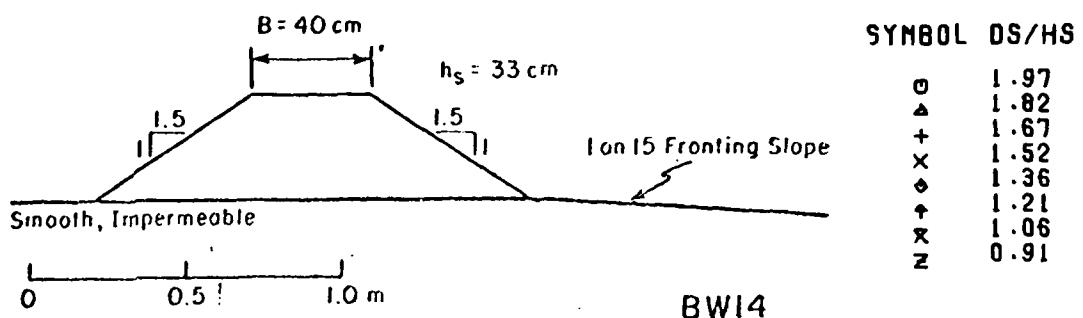
○	0.0038
▲	0.0094
+	0.0229
×	0.0324



#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 13

DS/HS = 1.06



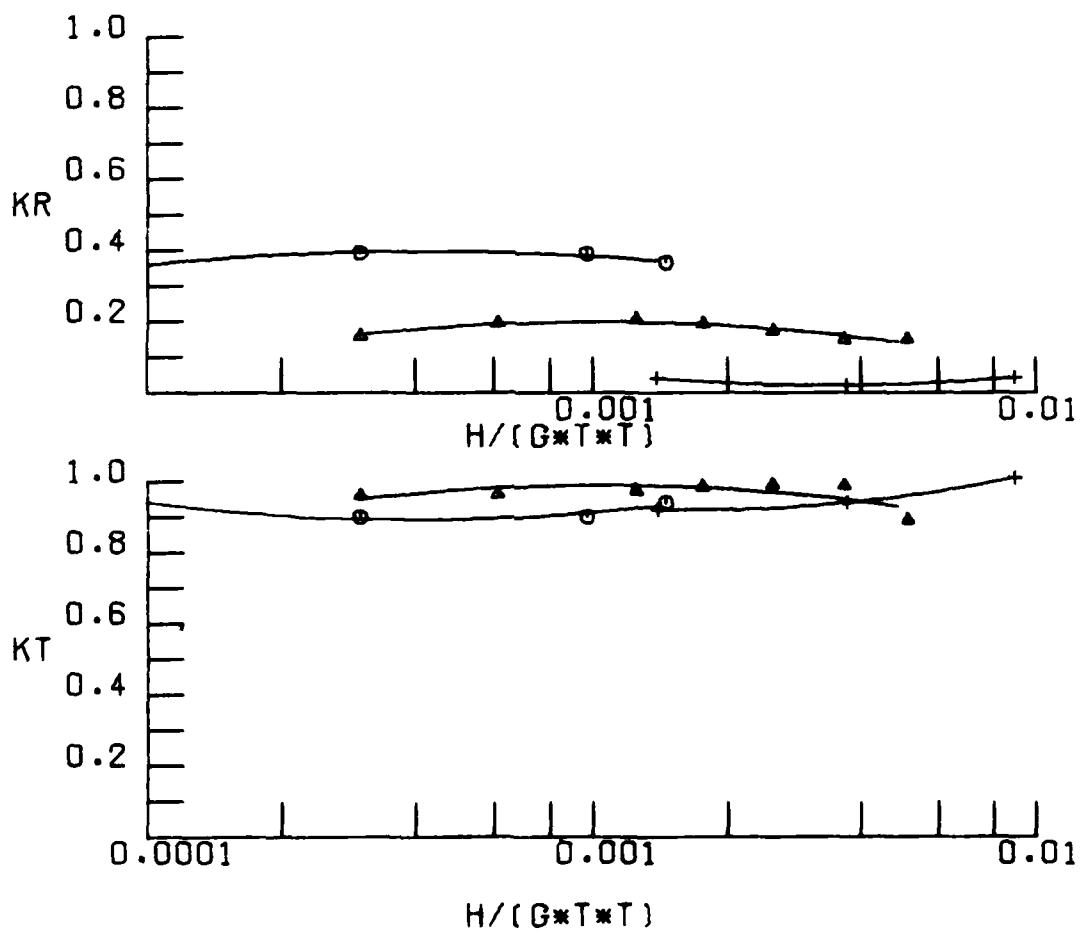
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 14

$D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555



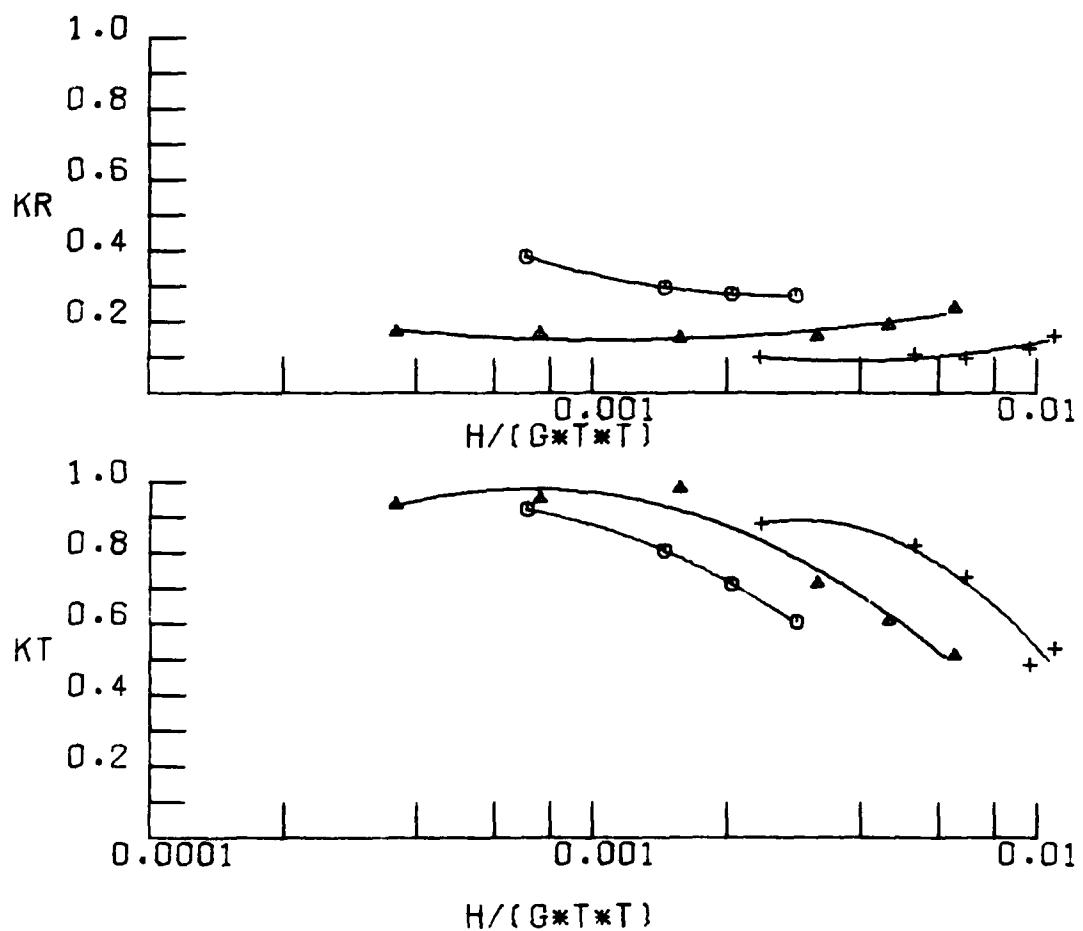
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 14

DS/HS= 1.82

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

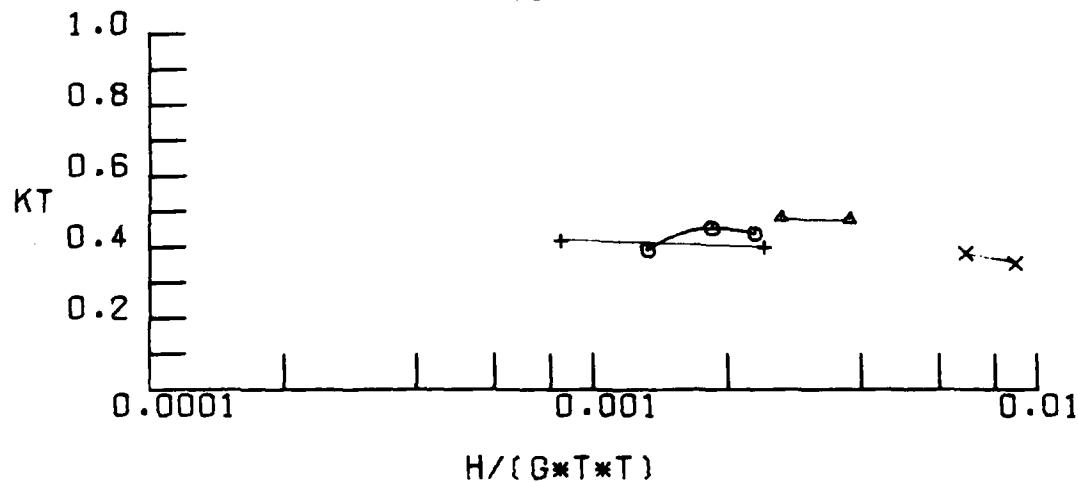
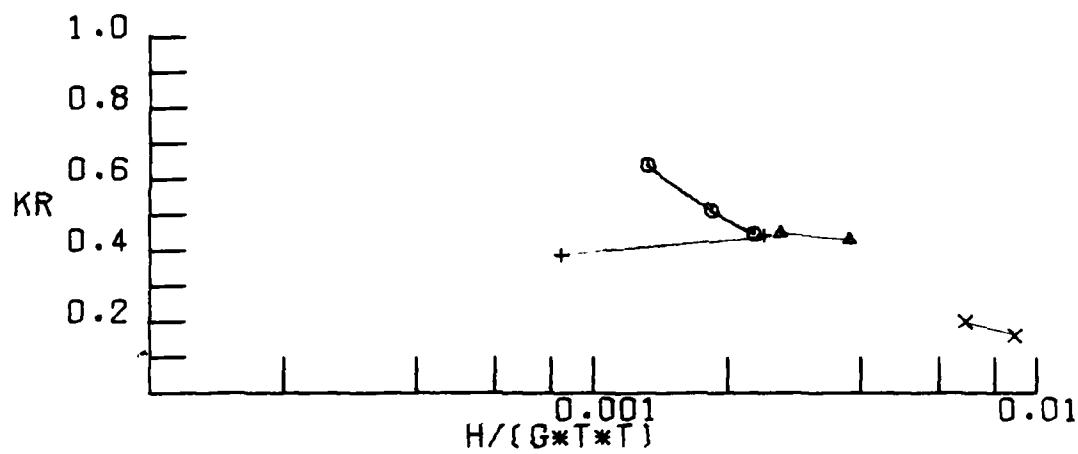


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 14 DS/HS = 1.36

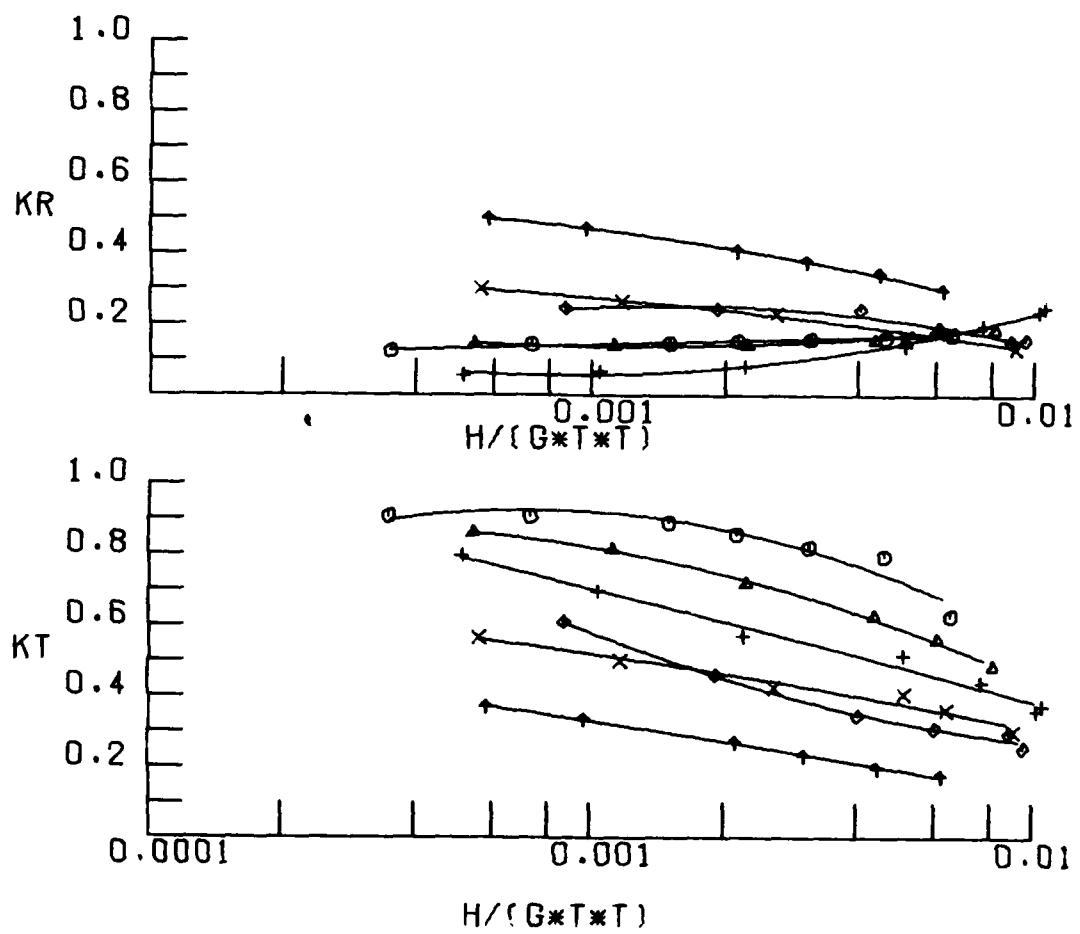
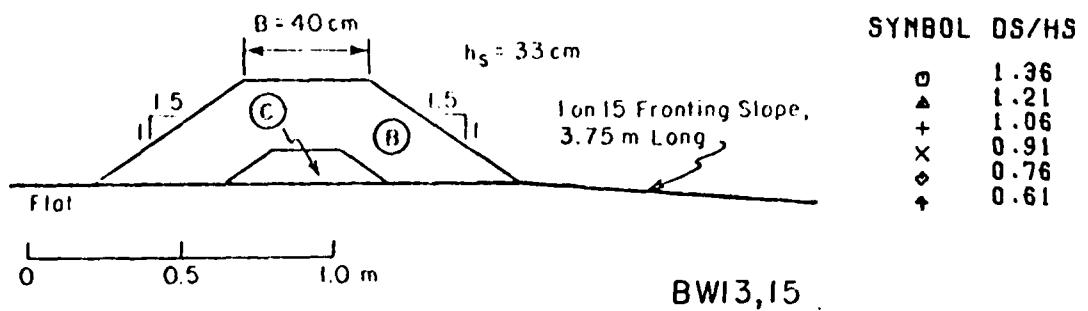
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0038
▲	0.0094
+	0.0161
×	0.0211



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 14 DS/HS= 1.06



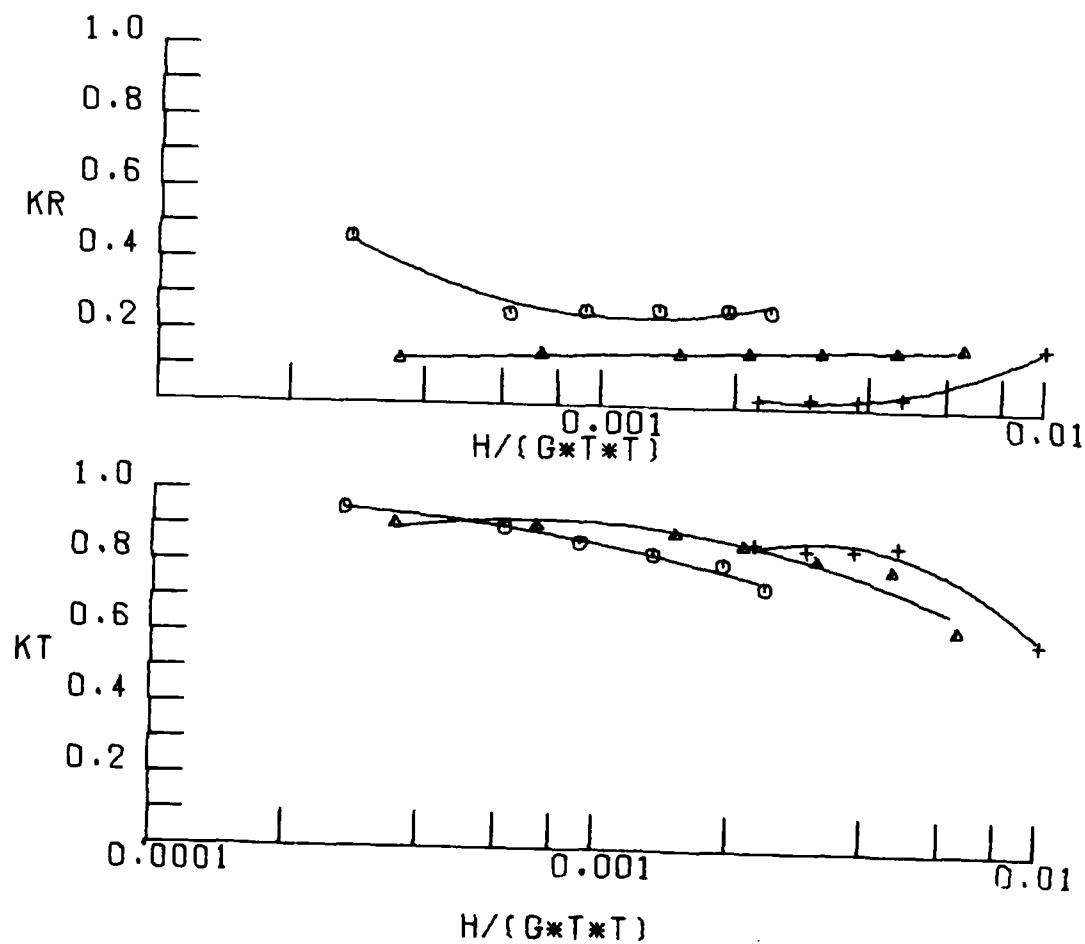
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15

$D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

□	0.0059
▲	0.0161
+	0.0555

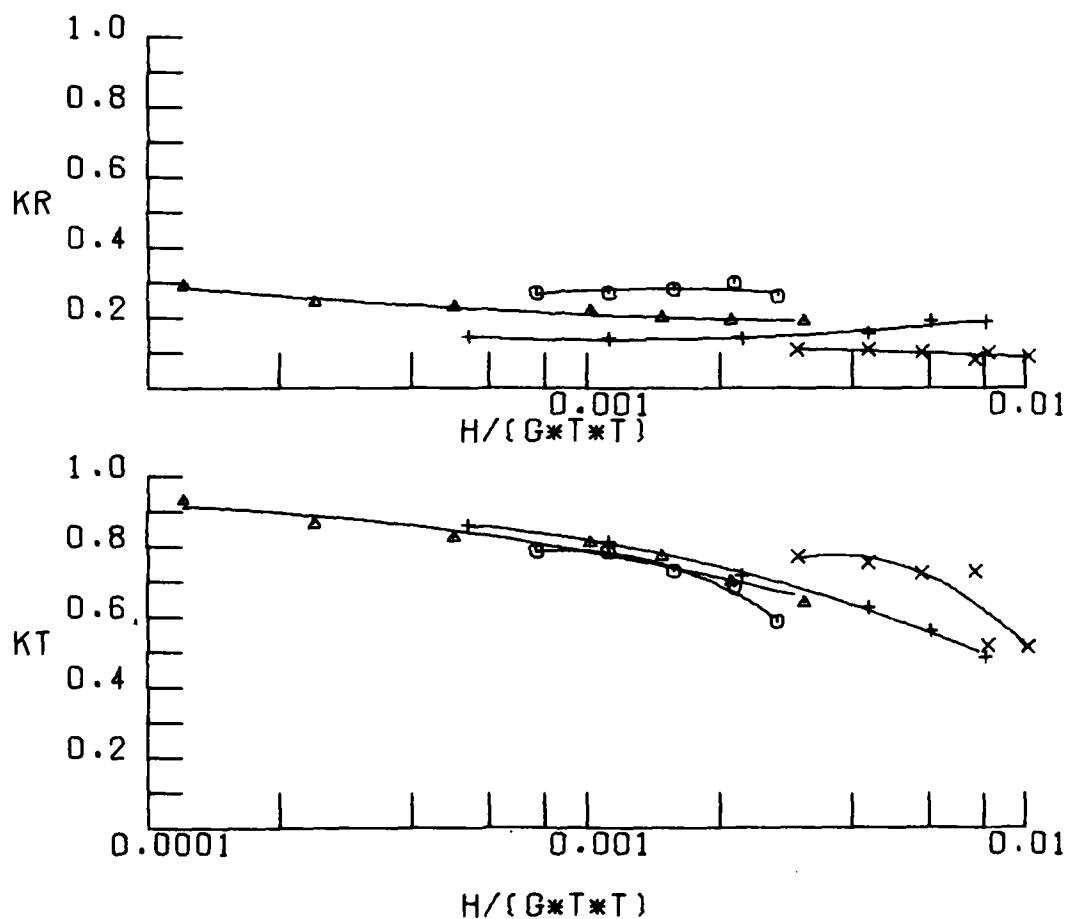


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15 DS/HS = 1.36

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0052
△	0.0065
+	0.0161
×	0.0552

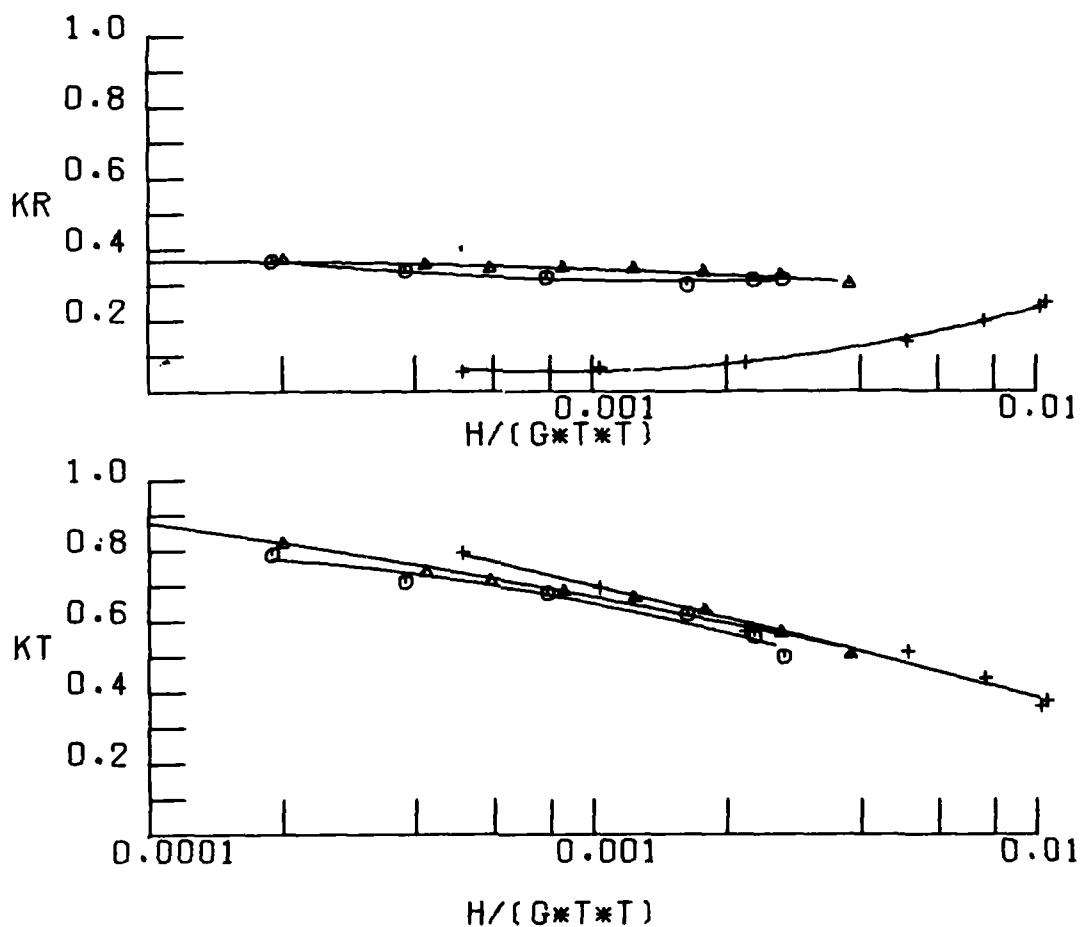


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15 DS/HS= 1.21

SYMBOL 0/GT2

○	0.0046
▲	0.0065
+	1910.0

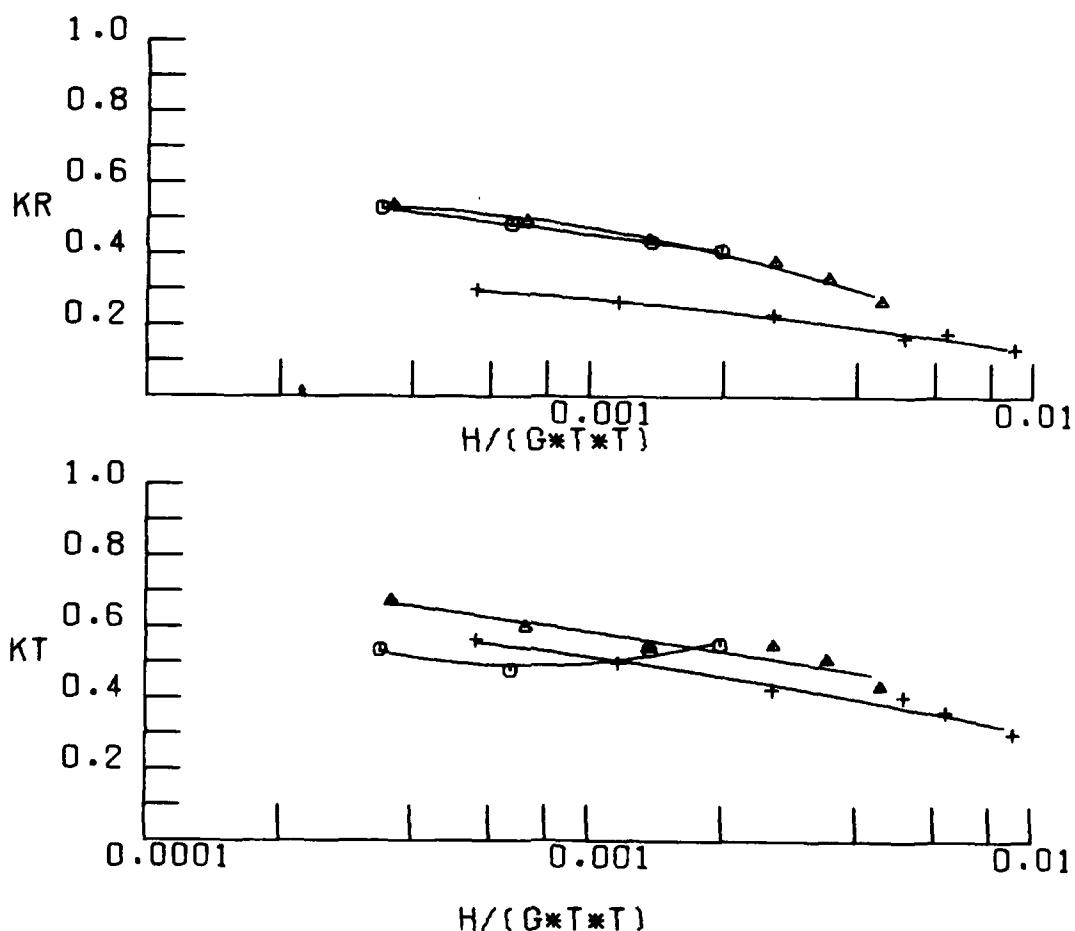


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15 DS/HS= 1.06

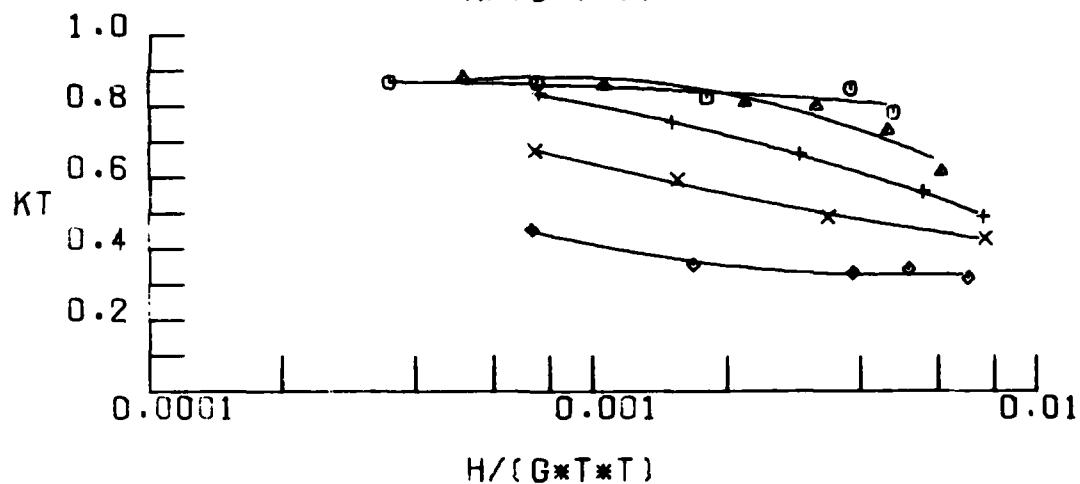
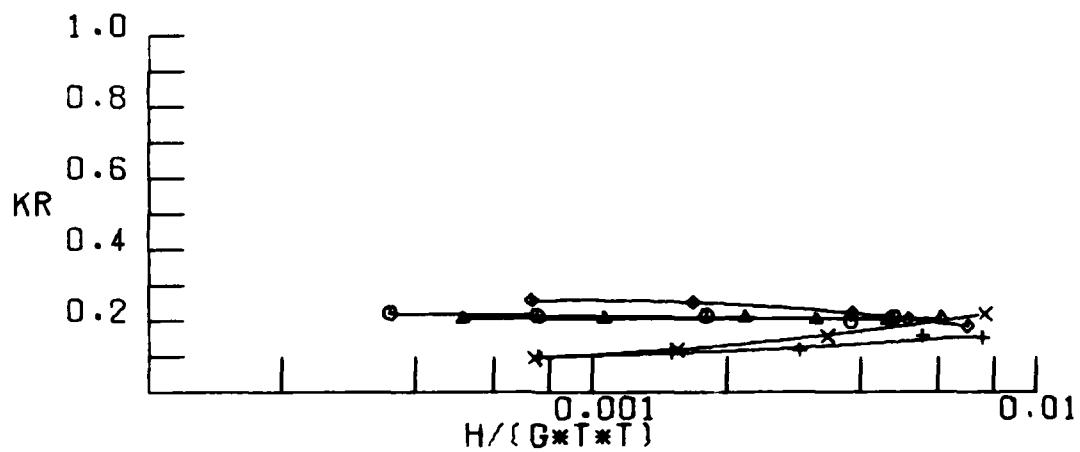
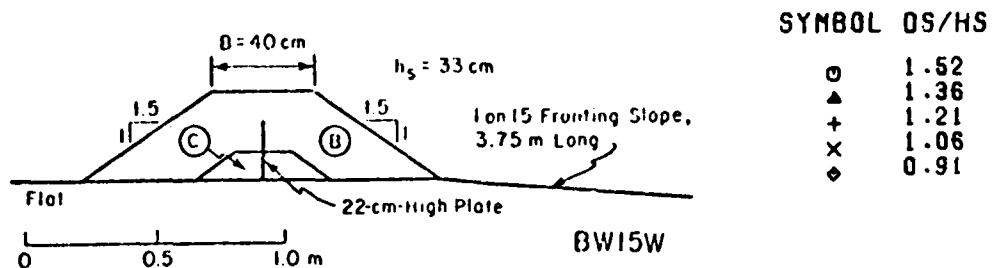
SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0039
▲	0.0065
+	0.0161



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15 DS/HS= 0.91

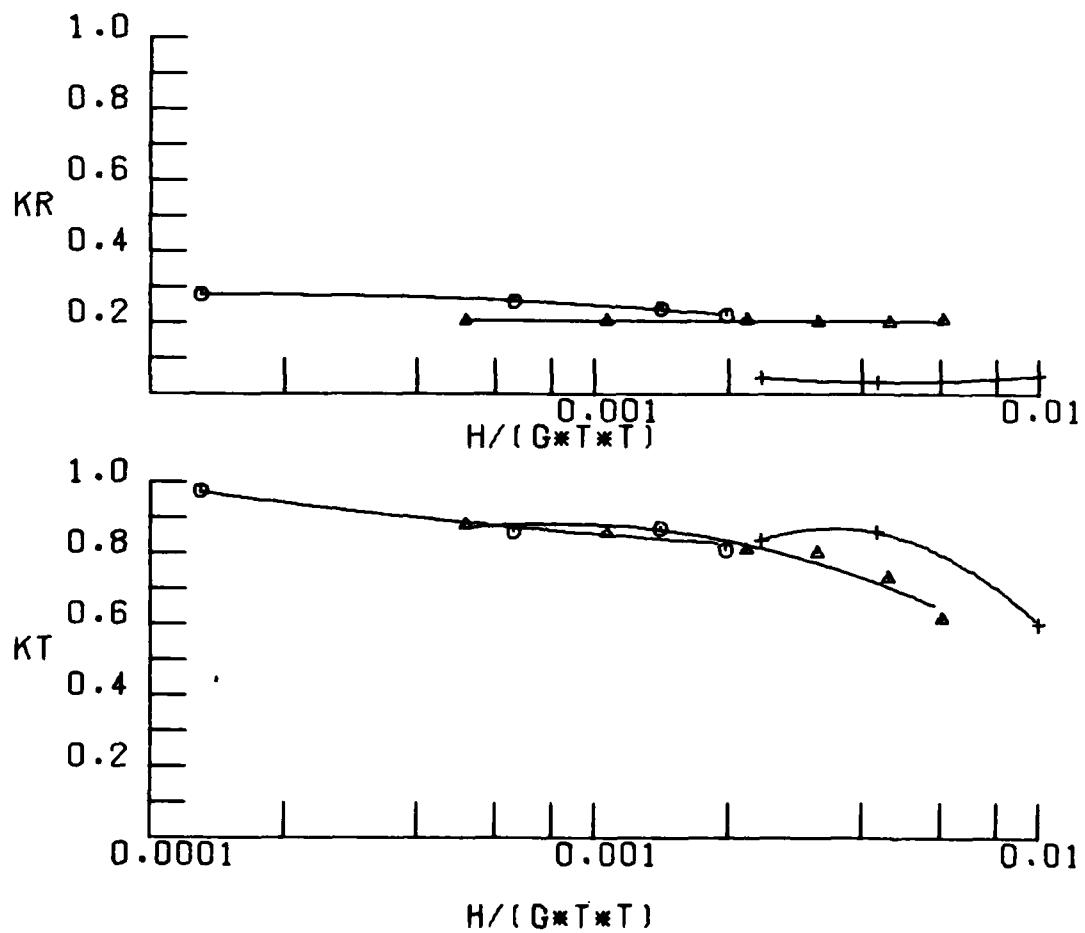


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 15W       $D/(GT^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0065  
▲ 0.0161  
+ 0.0555

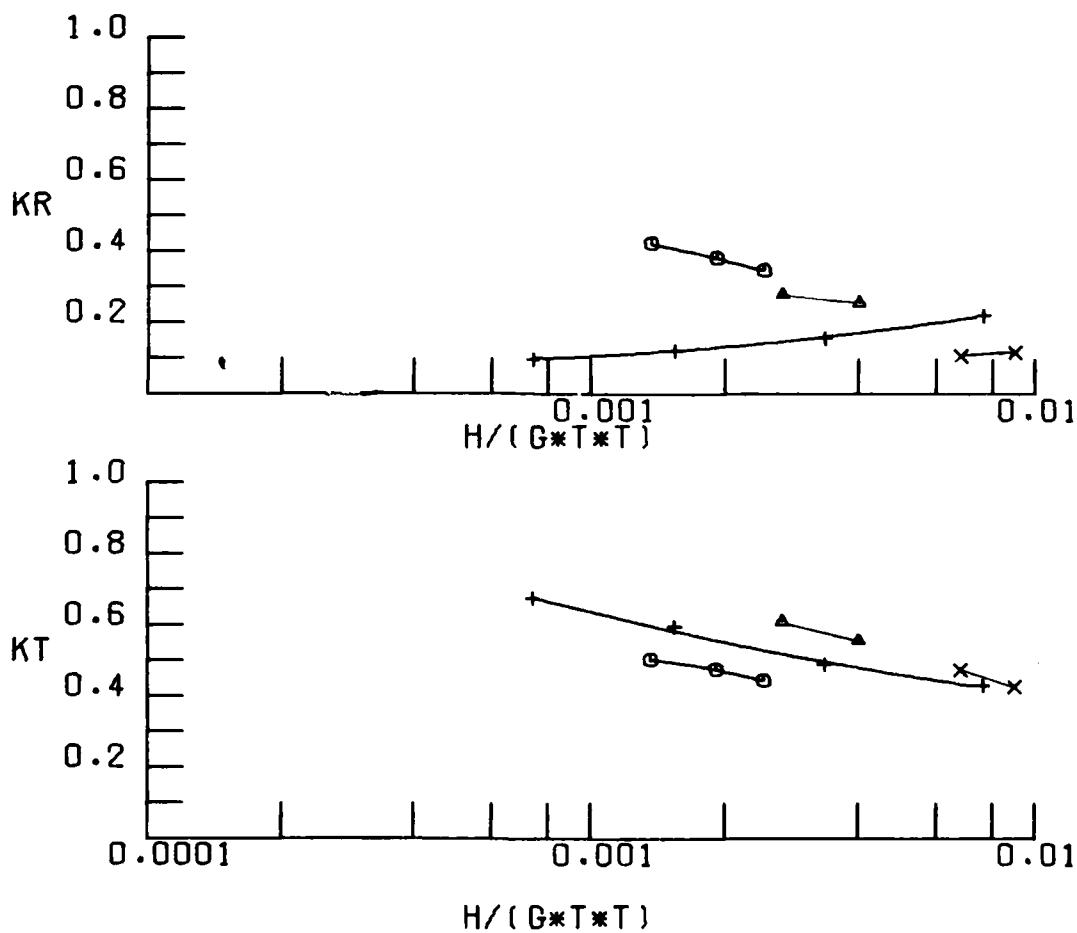


#### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

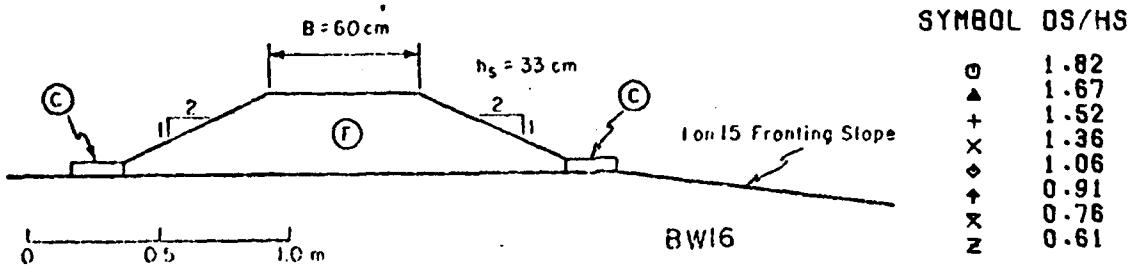
BREAKWATER 15W DS/HS = 1.36

SYMBOL D/GT2

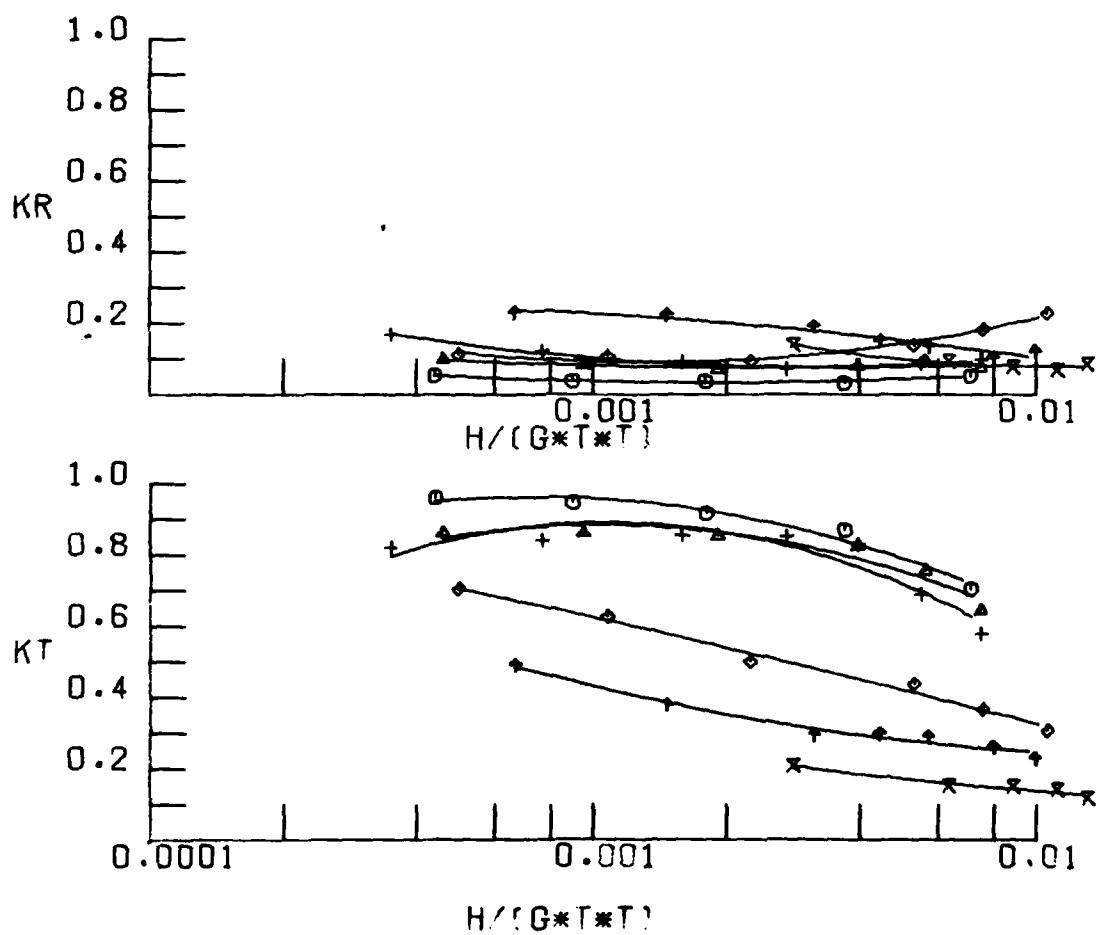
○	0.0038
▲	0.0094
+	0.0161
×	0.0211



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS  
BREAKWATER 15W DS/HS = 1.06



SYMBOL	DS/HS
○	1.82
▲	1.67
+	1.52
×	1.36
◊	1.06
↑	0.91
✗	0.76
z	0.61

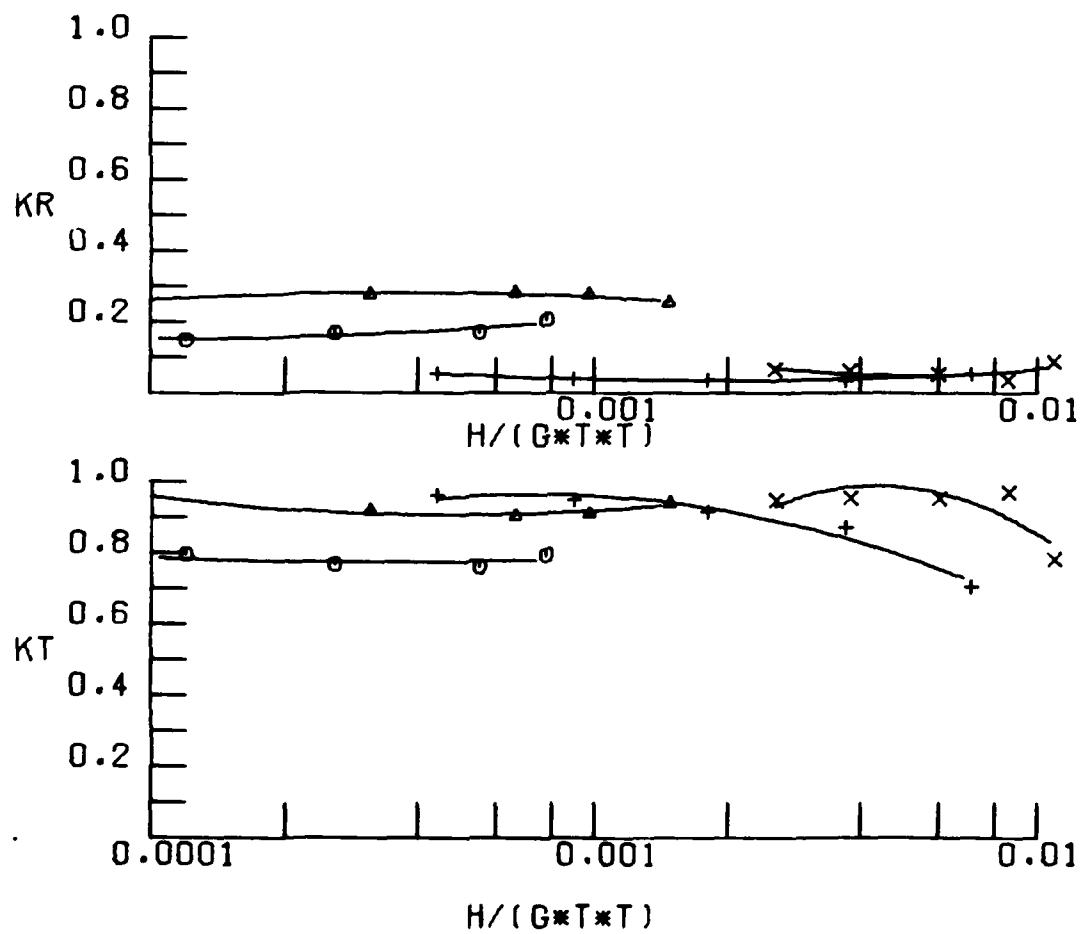


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16       $D/(G^2) = 0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0026
▲	0.0065
+	0.0161
×	0.0555

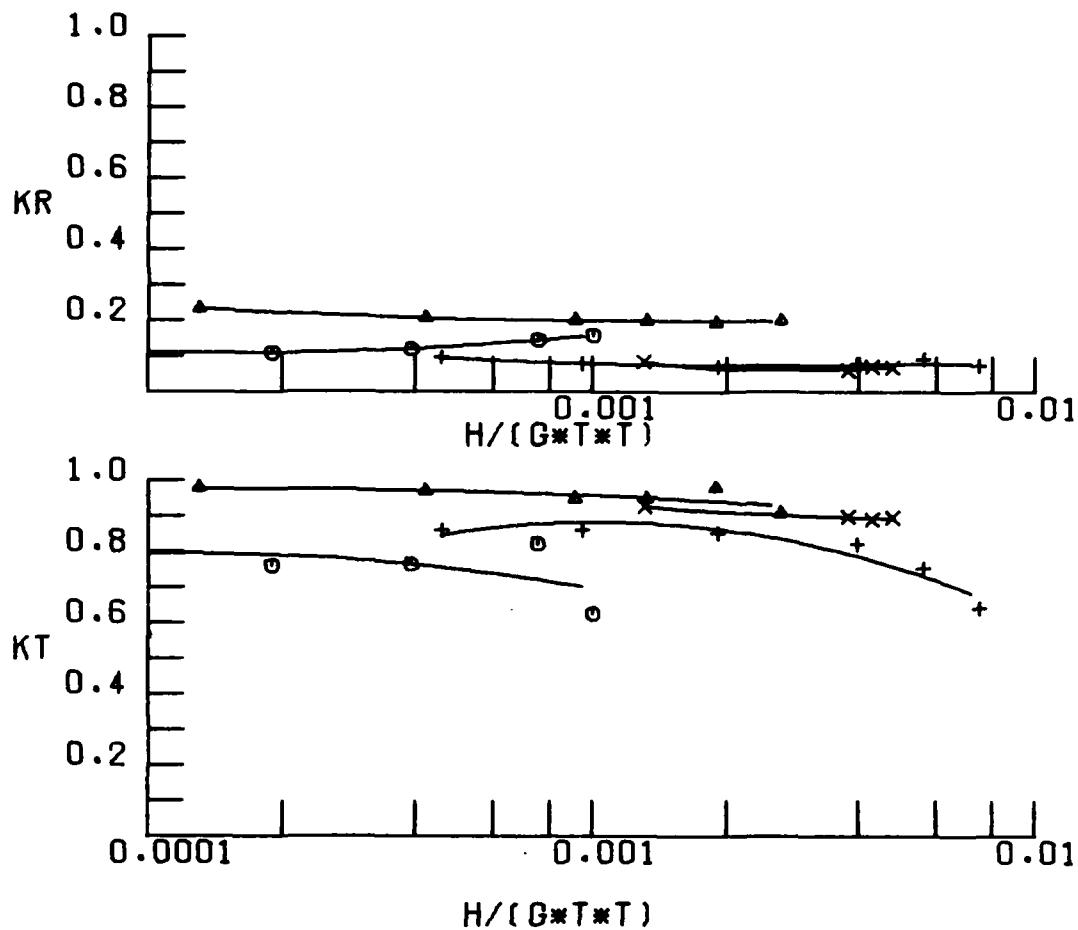


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/HS = 1.82

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0026
▲	0.0065
+	0.0160
×	0.0550

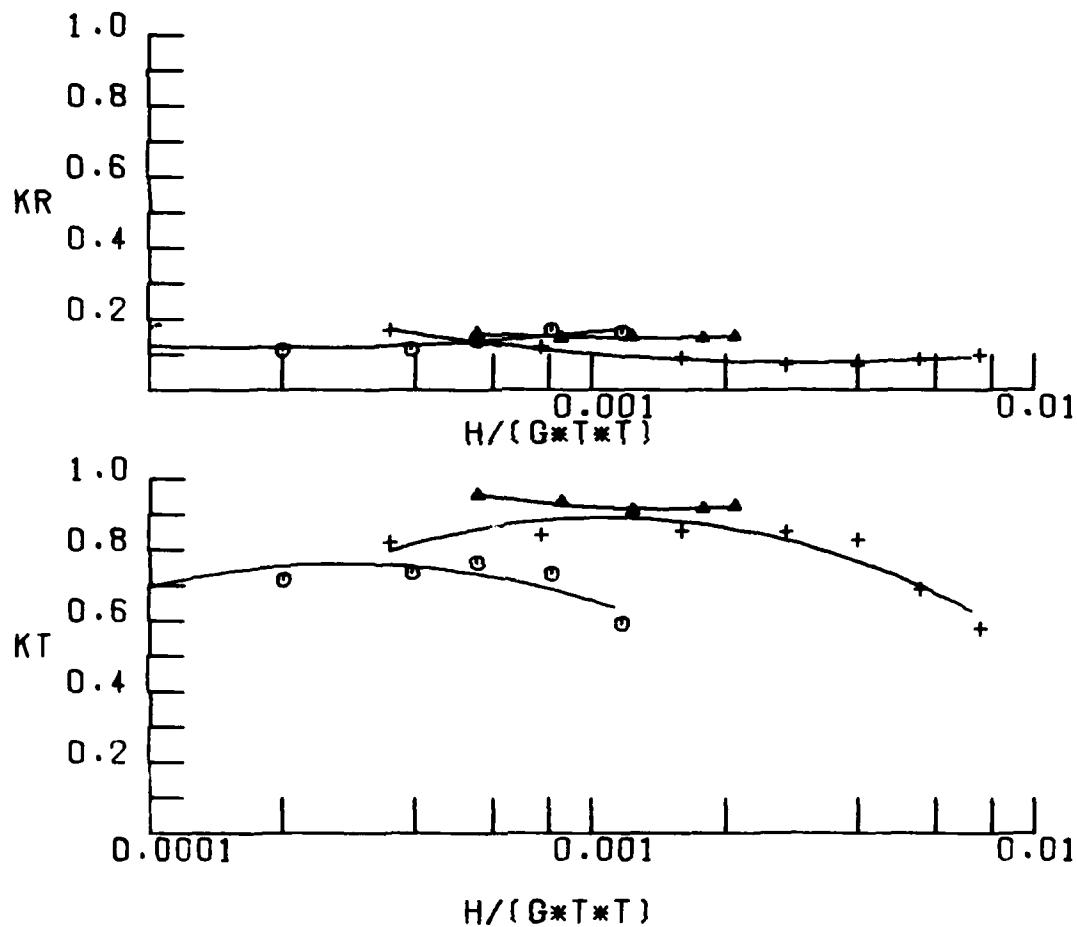


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/HS= 1.67

SYMBOL 0/GT2

○ 0.0025  
△ 0.0065  
+ 0.0161

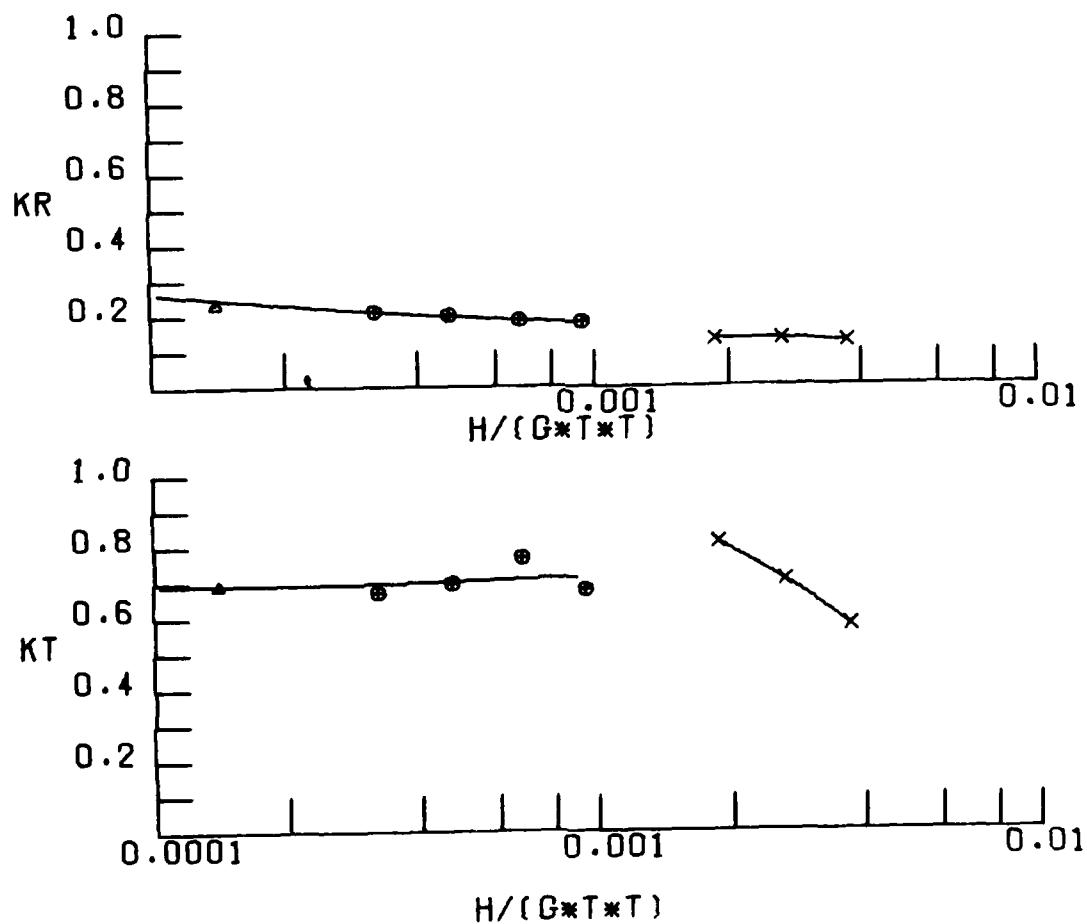


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/HS= 1.52

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0024
▲	0.0022
+	0.0024
×	0.0065

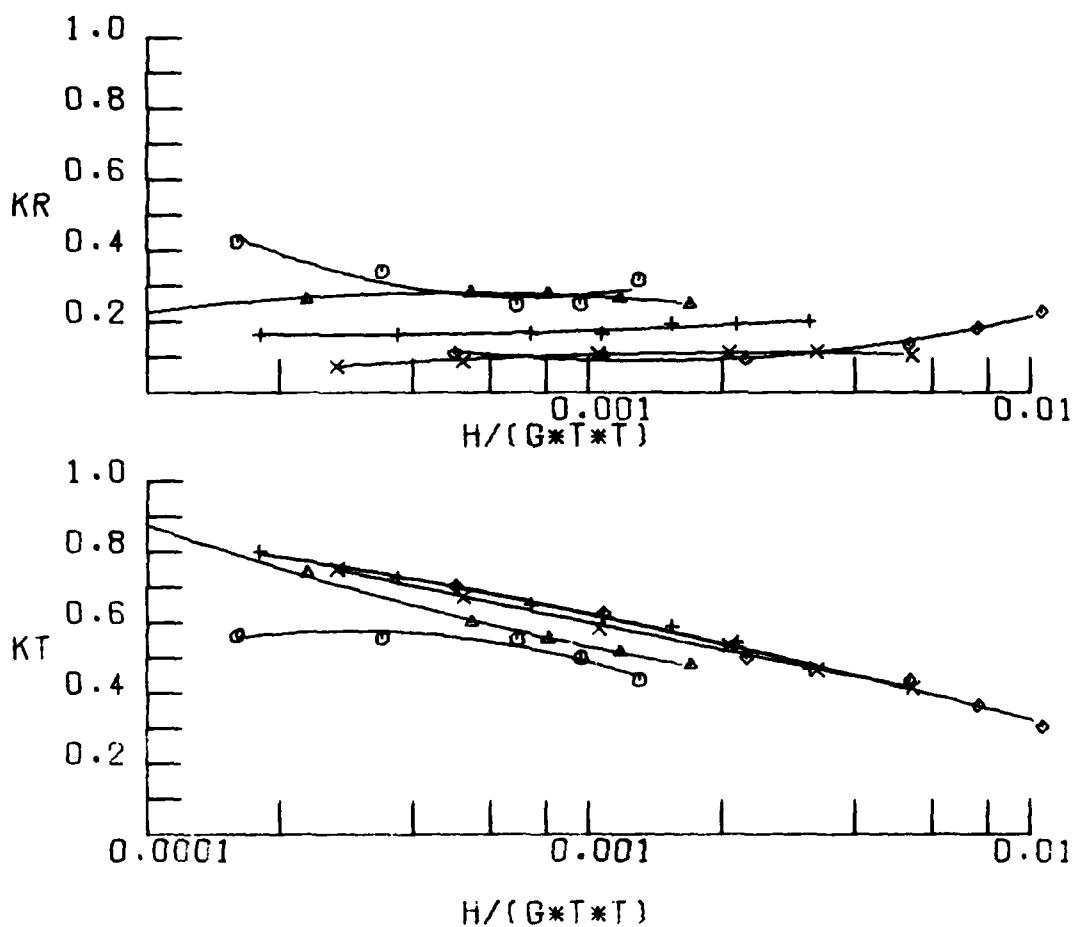


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/HS= 1.36

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0022
▲	0.0037
+	0.0065
×	0.0131
◆	0.0161

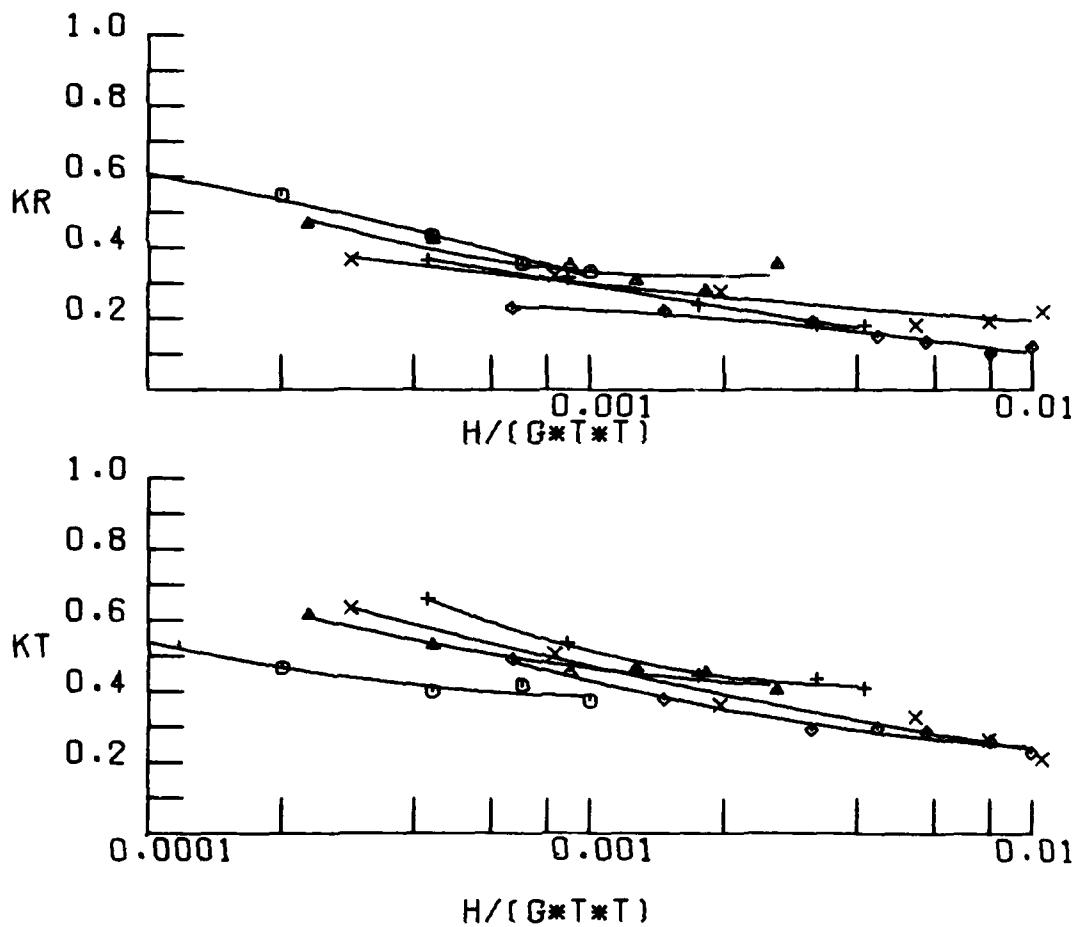


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/Hs = 1.06

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0020
▲	0.0037
+	0.0065
×	0.0131
◊	0.0161



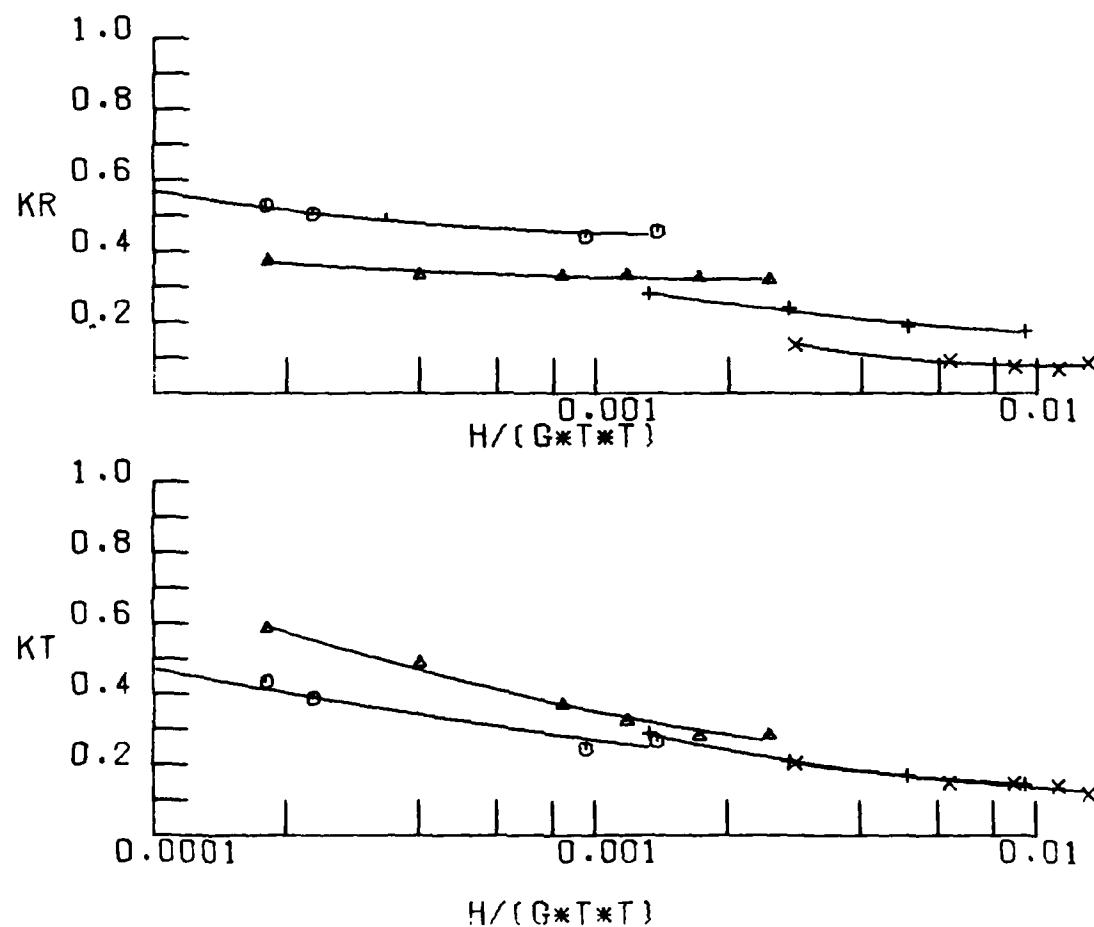
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16

DS/HS = 0.91

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0019
▲	0.0037
+	0.0130
×	0.0161



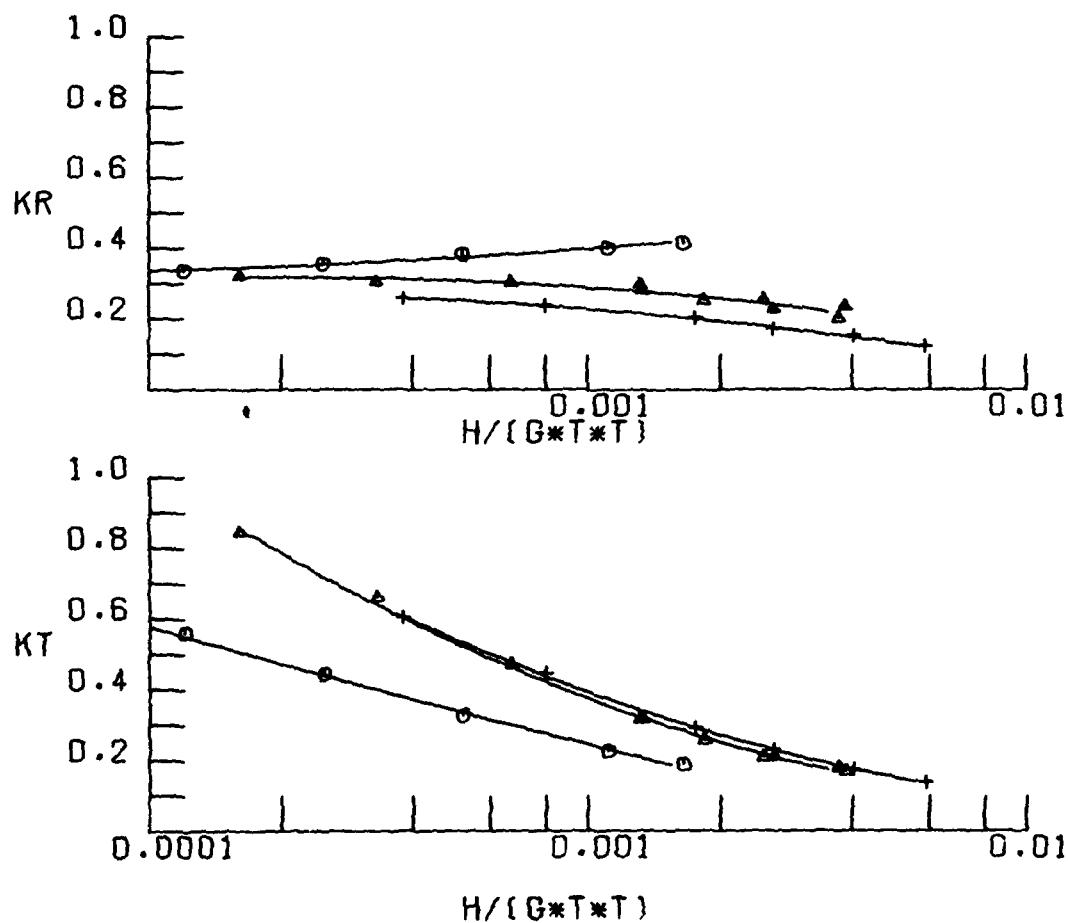
WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16

DS/HS: 0.76

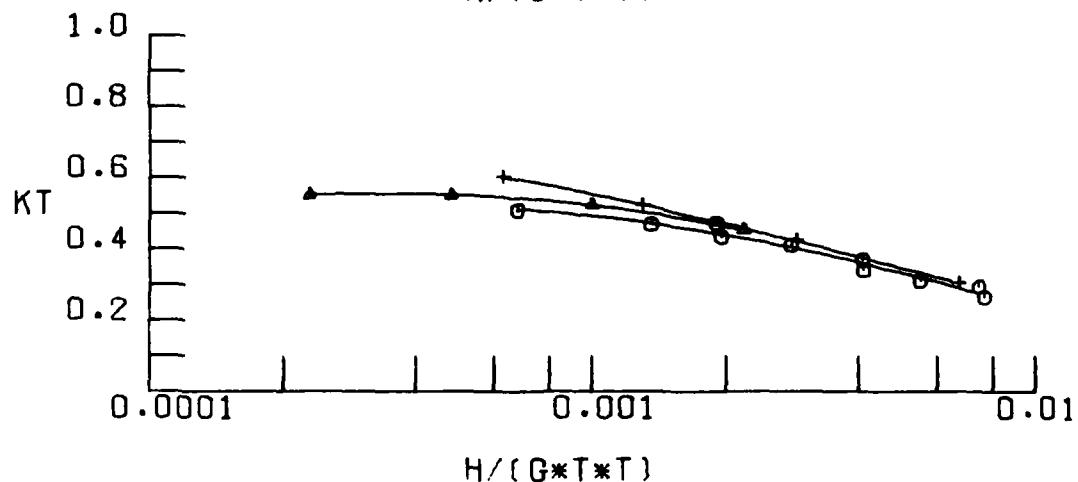
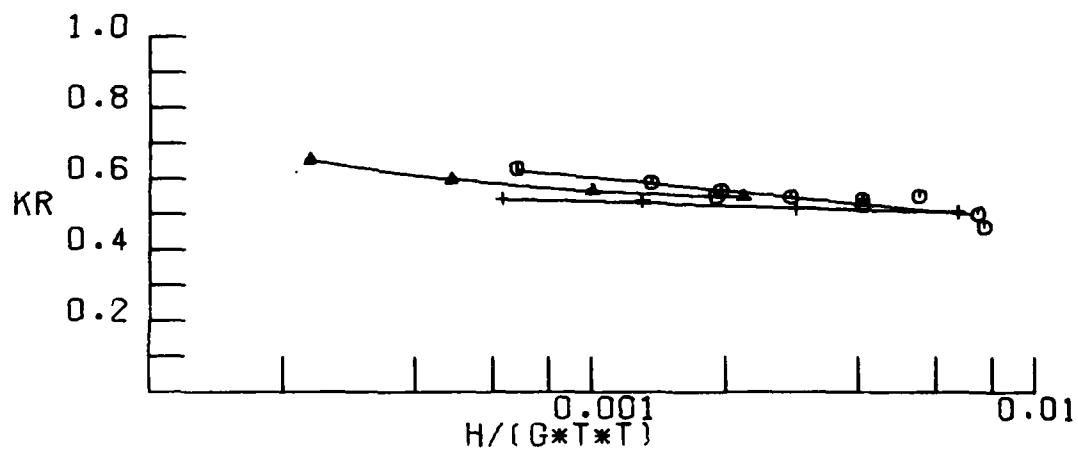
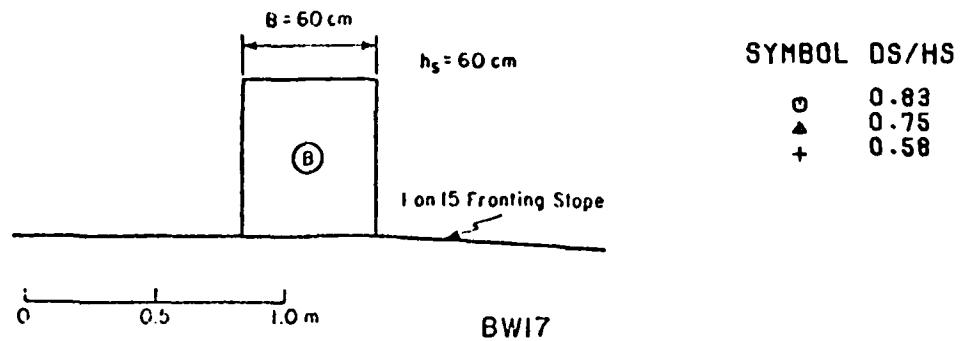
SYMBOL D/GT2

○ 0.0017  
▲ 0.0037  
+ 0.0065



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 16 DS/HS = 0.61

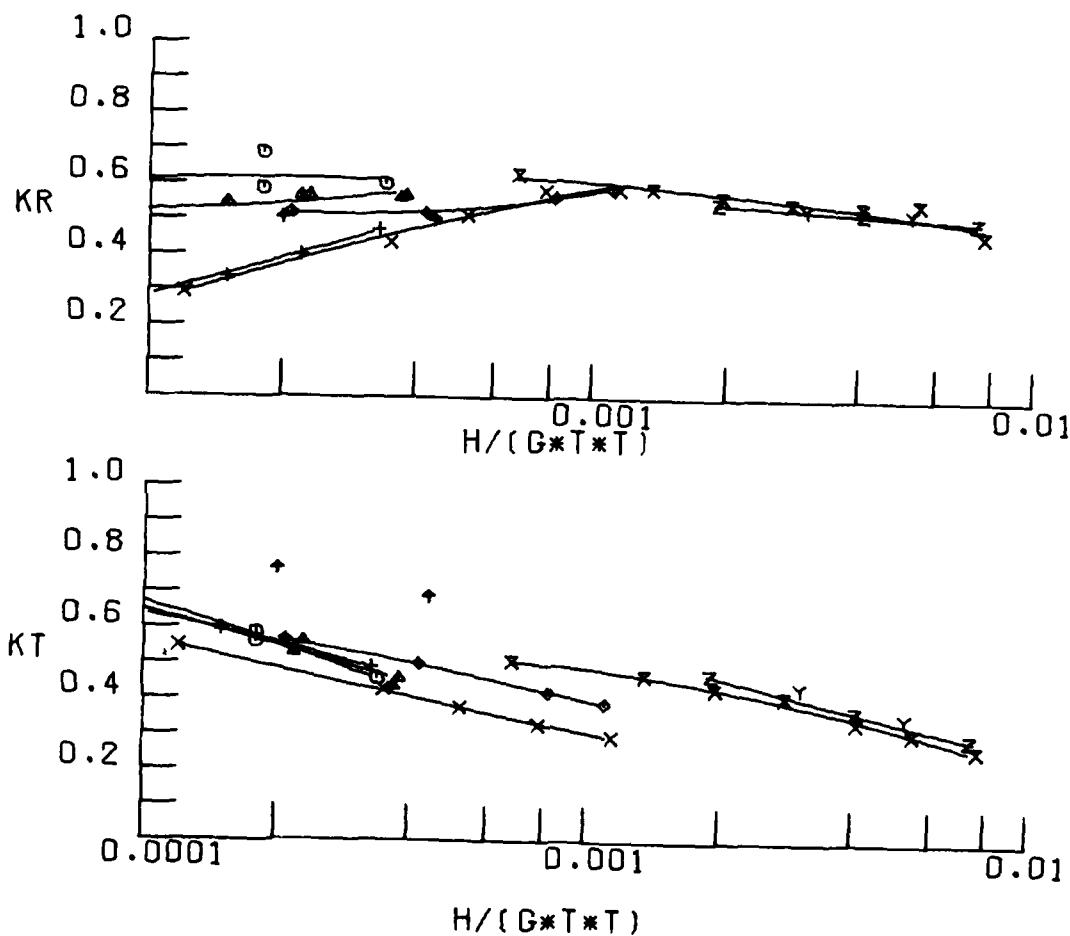


### WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 17  $D/(GT^2)=0.016$

SYMBOL D/GT2

o	0.0010
▲	0.0013
+	0.0019
x	0.0025
◊	0.0037
◆	0.0065
✗	0.0146
z	0.0161
y	0.0227

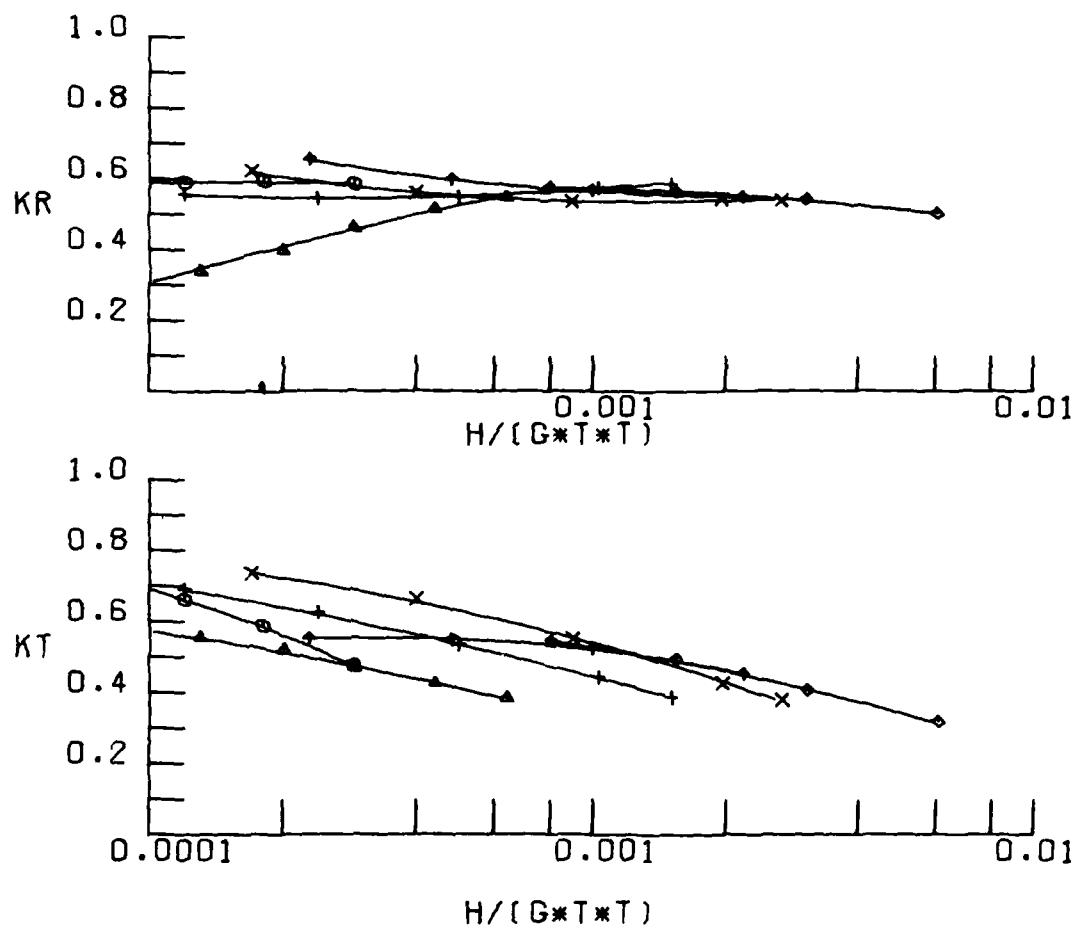


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 17 DS/HS = 0.83

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0010
▲	0.0019
+	0.0037
×	0.0065
◆	0.0130
†	0.0161

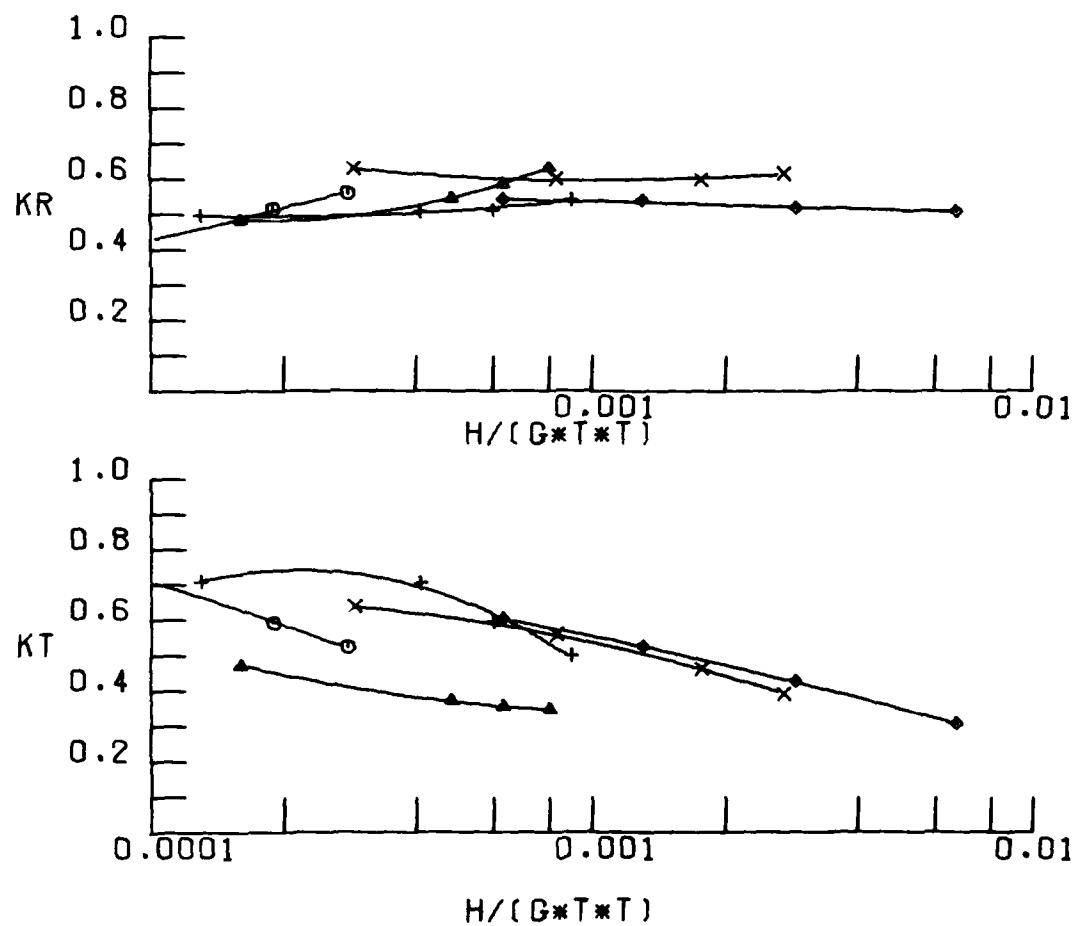


WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 17 DS/HS = 0.75

SYMBOL D/GT2

○	0.0010
▲	0.0019
+	0.0037
×	0.0065
◆	0.0161



WAVE TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS

BREAKWATER 17 DS/HS= 0.58

APPENDIX F  
DOCUMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM OVER (752X6R1CY0)

1. Purpose. This FORTRAN program estimates wave transmission by overtopping coefficients and transmitted wave heights for smooth impermeable breakwaters. The method can be used for subaerial and submerged breakwaters with structure seaward-face slopes from vertical to 1 on 3. It is recommended for values of  $d_s/(gT^2) \leq 0.03$ .

2. Mathematical Method and Procedure. The program uses the methods developed in this report. The procedure is to estimate wave runup on smooth impermeable slopes,  $R$ , using the equation

$$R = HC_1 \left( \frac{0.123 L}{H} \right)^{(C_2 \sqrt{H/d} + C_3)}$$

where  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and  $C_3$  are empirical coefficients related to the structure slope,  $H$  is incident wave height,  $d$  is water depth, and  $L$  is the local wavelength. Runup on rough slopes is estimated using

$$R = \frac{Ha\xi}{(1 + b\xi)}$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are empirical coefficients and  $\xi$  is the surf parameter given by

$$\xi = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{H}{L_o}}}$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle of the front face of the breakwater and  $L_o$  is the deepwater wavelength.

A wave transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $C$ , is estimated from

$$C = 0.51 - \frac{0.11 B}{h}$$

where  $B$  is the breakwater crest width and  $h$  the structure height. The transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $K_{TO}$ , is determined from

$$K_{TO} = C \left( 1 - \frac{F}{R} \right)$$

where  $F$  is the breakwater freeboard. For submerged breakwaters with a 1 on 15 fronting slope the equation

$$K_{TO} = C \left( 1 - \frac{F}{R} \right) - (1 - 2C) \left( \frac{F}{R} \right)$$

is used.

The transmitted wave height,  $H_T$ , is given by

$$H_T = K_{TO} H$$

3. Program Variables. A description of all program variables is presented in Table F-1.

4. Input. A description and an example of the input parameters are given in Table F-2. Note that all measurements are in metric units.

5. Output. Program output includes a summary table of input information together with the predicted ratio of the breakwater freeboard to wave runup, the wave transmission by overtopping coefficient, and the predicted transmitted wave height. An example output corresponding to the input is shown in Table F-3.

6. Program Listing. A listing of the program is shown in Table F-4. The subroutine LENGTH finds the value of  $d/L$  given  $d/L_0$  by using linear wave theory.

Table F-1. Variables used in the program OVER.

Variable	Description
AC	a; rough-slope runup coefficient
BC	b; rough-slope runup coefficient
B	breakwater crest width (meter)
BH	B/h
C	transmission by overtopping coefficient = $0.51 - 0.11 B/h$
CA, CB, CC	runup coefficient lookup tables
C1, C2, C3	smooth-slope runup coefficients (a function of slope) $R/H = C_1(0.123 L/H)^{(C_2\sqrt{L/d}+C_3)}$
DGT2	$d_g/(gT^2)$
DL	$d_g/L$
DLO	$d_g/L_0$
DS	structure water depth, $d_g$
F	breakwater freeboard = $h - d_g$
FR	F/R
H	incident wave height, H
HGT2	$H/(gT^2)$
HMAX	depth-limited maximum wave height = $0.78 d_g$
HS	structure height, $h_g$
HT	transmitted wave height
I	counter index
IFRONT	flag to indicate the presence of a fronting slope (IFRONT = 1 for fronting slope of 1 on 15)
KTO	wave transmission by overtopping coefficient
L	wavelength
N	number of wave conditions of interest
P	linear interpolation factor to find C1, C2, C3
R	predicted smooth-slope runup
RH	R/H
SURF	the surf parameter = $\tan \theta/\sqrt{H/L_0}$
T	wave period (second)
TANA	lookup table of structure slopes corresponding to CA, CB, CC
TANT	tangent of the seaward face of the breakwater = $\tan \theta$

Table F-2. Input to the program OVER.

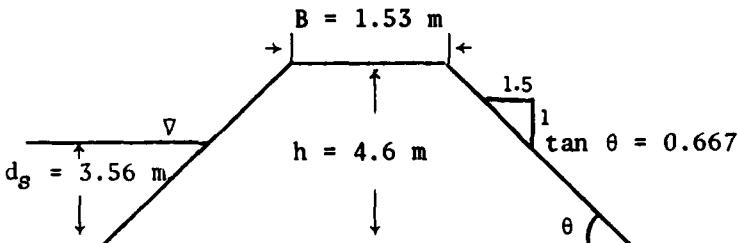
Card	Format	Description
1	I2	number of breakwaters
2	I2	number of wave conditions of interest • equals 1 if breakwater has a 1 on 15 fronting slope seaward of the structure
	4X	
	F10.5	tangent of breakwater seaward slope • breakwater crest width (m) • breakwater structure height (m) • water depth at toe of the structure (m) • rough-slope runup parameter, a (a = 0 for smooth slopes) • rough-slope runup parameter, b
3 (one card per wave condition)	F10.5	wave period (s) • incident wave height (in)
(repeat card types 2 and 3 for each breakwater)		
Sample input		
14.0	0.667	1.53      4.6      3.56      0.      0.
7.9	0.2	
7.9	0.4	
7.9	0.6	
7.9	0.8	
7.9	1.0	
7.9	1.2	
7.9	1.4	
7.9	1.6	
7.9	1.8	
7.9	2.0	
7.9	2.2	
7.9	2.4	
7.9	2.6	
7.9	2.8	

Table F-3. Sample output from the program OVER.

PREDICTION OF WAVE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR  
AN IMPERMEABLE BREAKWATER

NUMBER OF WAVE CONDITIONS = 14  
IFRONT = 0  
TAN(SLOPE) = .667  
BREAKWATER TOP WIDTH(M) = 1.530  
STRUCTURE HEIGHT(M) = 4.000  
WATER DEPTH(M) = 3.560  
FREEBOARD(M) = 1.000  
COEFFICIENT OF OVERTOPPING C = .473

C1 = 1.9910  
C2 = .4980  
C3 = -.1850

T(SEC)	D/GT2	H(M)	H/GT2	H/H	F/R	K1U	H1(M)
7.900	.0058	.200	.00033	1.594	3.261	0.000	0.000
7.900	.0058	.400	.00065	1.899	1.369	0.000	0.000
7.900	.0058	.600	.00098	2.079	.834	.074	.047
7.900	.0058	.800	.00131	2.197	.592	.193	.155
7.900	.0058	1.000	.00164	2.278	.456	.257	.257
7.900	.0058	1.200	.00196	2.334	.371	.298	.357
7.900	.0058	1.400	.00229	2.371	.313	.325	.455
7.900	.0058	1.600	.00262	2.394	.272	.345	.552
7.900	.0058	1.800	.00294	2.406	.240	.360	.648
7.900	.0058	2.000	.00327	2.410	.216	.371	.743
7.900	.0058	2.200	.00360	2.407	.196	.380	.837
7.900	.0058	2.400	.00392	2.399	.181	.388	.931
7.900	.0058	2.600	.00425	2.386	.164	.394	1.025
7.900	.0058	2.800	.00456	2.370	.157	.399	1.116

Table F-4. Listing of the program OVER.

```

1      PROGRAM OVER(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
2      REAL L,KTO
3      DIMENSION TANA(4),CA(6),CH(6),CC(6)
4      DATA TANA/10.,+2.+1.,+667.,+444.+0,333/
5      DATA CA/0,958,1,280,1,469,1,991,1,811,1,366/
6      DATA CH/,228.,390.,346.,498.,464.,512/
7      DATA CC/,0578,..091,..103,..185,..080,..040/
8      HEAD(5,1) NMW
9      DO 100 I=1,NMW
10     READ(5,1) N,IFRONT,TANT,B,HS,DS,AC,BC
11     SUMMAT(2I2,6X,7F10.5)
12     C N = NUMBER OF WAVE CONDITIONS
13     C IFRONT = 1 FOR 1/15 FRONTING SLOPE
14     C TANT = TANGENT OF FRONT BREAKWATER SLOPE ANGLE
15     C B = STRUCTURE WIDTH AT THE CREST (M)
16     C HS = STRUCTURE HEIGHT (M)
17     C DS = WATER DEPTH AT TUE OF STRUCTURE (M)
18     C AC = AMRENS ROUGH SLOPE RUNUP COEFFICIENT (0.0 FOR SMOOTH SLOPES)
19     C BC = AMRENS ROUGH SLOPE RUNUP COEFFICIENT
20     FMS=DS
21     BMER/HS
22     C=U,51=0,11*BM
23     WRITE(6,2) N,IFRONT,TANT,B,HS,DS,F,C
24     2 FORMAT(1H1,2X,[PREDICTION OF WAVE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENTS FOR 1,/
25     * ,2X, [AN IMPERMABLE BREAKWATER],//,1X,[NUMBER OF WAVE CONDIT
26     *IONS ],13,/,1X,[IFRONT ]=1,12,/,1X,[TAN(SLOPE)]=(,F6,3,/,1X,[BREAK
27     *WATER TOP WIDTH(M)]=(,F6,3,/,1X,[STRUCTURE HEIGHT(M)]=(,F6,3,/,1X
28     *,[WATER DEPTH(M)]=(,F6,3,/,1X,[FREEBOARD(M)]=(,F6,3,/,1X,
29     *[COEFFICIENT OF OVERTOPPING C]=(F6,3,/,1X)
30     IF(AC,LT,0,001) GO TO 21
31     WRITE(6,22) AC,BC
32     22 FORMAT(1X,[RUNUP COEFFICIENTS FOR ROUGH SLOPE RUNUP AC=(,F6,2,
33     * [ BC=(,F6,2)
34     GU TO 23
35     23 DO 3 I=1,5
36     IF(TANT,LT,TANA(I),0,M,TANT,LT,TANA(I+1)) GU TO 3
37     M=(TANA(I)-TANT)/(TANA(I)-TANA(I+1))
38     C1=CA(I)=(CA(I)-CA(I+1))*P
39     C2=CH(I)=(CH(I)-CH(I+1))*P
40     C3=CC(I)=(CC(I)-CC(I+1))*P
41     CONTINUE
42     IF(TANT,GT,10.) C1=CA(1)
43     IF(TANT,GT,10.) C2=CH(1)
44     IF(TANT,GT,10.) C3=CC(1)
45     IF(TANT,LT,0,333) C1=CA(6)
46     IF(TANT,LT,0,333) C2=CH(6)
47     IF(TANT,LT,0,333) C3=CC(6)
48     WRITE(6,7) C1,C2,C3
49     7 FORMAT(1X,[C]=(,F6,4,/,1X,[C2=(,F6,4,/,1X,[C3=(,F6,4,/,1
50     23 WRITE(6,14)
51     14 FORMAT(/,1X,[ T(SEC) D/GT2 M(M) M/GT2 R/H F/R KTO MT(M) ],/
52     */)
53     DO 4 I=1,N
54     HEAD(5,5) T,H
55     5 FORMAT(2F10.5)
56     DLO=US/(1,56*T*T)
57     CALL LENGTH(DLO,DL)

```

Table F-4. Listing of the program OVER.--Continued

```

L=DS/DL
HGT2=H/(9.8*T*T)
60 DGT2=DS/(9.8*T*T)
H=C1*(0.1234L/H)**(C2+SQRT(H/DS)+C3)
SUMF=ANT/SQRT(H/(1.56*T*T))
IF(AC.GT.0.001) HMMAC=SUMF/(1.+BC*SUMF)
KAKHEH
65 FRHF/R
KT0=L*(1.+FR)
IF(IFRONT,E0,1,AND,F,LT,0,) KT0=CF*(1.+FR)*(1.+2.*C)*FR
IF(FN,GT,1,) KT0=0,
HT=H*KT0
70 WRIT(6+12) T,DGT2,H,HGT2,RH,FR,KT0,HT
12 FUMMAT(1X,F6.3,F7.4,F6.3,F7.5,F6.3)
6 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
STOP
75 END

1
SUBROUTINE LENGTH(DLU,DL)
REAL LD,LDNEW,LD
LD=1.0/DL
LD=1.0/DLU
5 N=1
PI=3.14159
1 ARG=d,0*PI/LD
LDNEW=LD*TANH(ARG)
N=N+1
10 DIFF=ABS(LDNEW-LD)
IF(N=200) 3,4,4
3 IF(DIFF=0.0005) 2,2,5
5 LD=(LDNEW+LD)/2.0
GO TO 1
15 DL=1.0/LDNEW
WRIT(6+100) DL,DL
100 FUMMAT(64H SUBROUTINE LENGTH DID NOT CONVERGE, D/LD =      ,F10.5,
2 RHD/L =      ,F10.5)
2 DL=1.0/LDNEW
RETURN
END

```

## APPENDIX G

### DOCUMENTATION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM MADSEN

The computer program MADSEN (CERC program number 752X1R1CPO) is used to predict wave transmission through rubble-mound breakwaters using methods developed by Madsen and White (1976). (Note: Equations and figures referenced from that publication are identified by the symbol MW.) A wave transmission by overtopping model is also included as discussed in the text of this report. The program is organized as shown in Figure G-1. Whenever possible the variable names used are a close approximation to the symbols used by Madsen and White (1976). Table G-1 lists important variable names, corresponding symbols used in Madsen and White, and gives a description including references to defining equations in Madsen and White (1976). A description of each of the program subroutines is given below:

**SUBROUTINE READI** - This routine reads standard lookup tables corresponding to MW Figures 2, 3, 15, 16, and 17 from Madsen and White (1976). Lookup tables with a combination linear and logarithmic interpolation were selected to avoid having to use Bessel functions with complex arguments. The 53 standard lookup table cards are given in Table G-2.

**SUBROUTINE REFL** - This routine determines reflection coefficients from rough impermeable slopes to account for energy dissipation on the breakwater face (see Ch. III of Madsen and White, 1976). MW equation (127) is solved iteratively and the final result corrected by the corresponding correction factor from MW Table 2 (a linear fit to these points is used). Lookup tables from MW Figures 15, 16, and 17 are employed in this routine.

```
Read standard lookup tables (53 cards), CALL READI
Read number of breakwaters to analyze, NCOMP
For each NCOMP read breakwater geometry
For each period, NT, read wave heights, HII
For each wave height loop to 100
  Determine dissipation on BW face, CALL REFL
  Iterate of  $\Delta H_e$  and  $\Delta H_T$  to find  $l_e$  using MW equations (172) and (161)
  Find equivalent breakwater (Sec. IV,2, eq. 158), CALL EQBW
  Find internal transmission and reflection coefficients, (Sec. II), CALL INTER
  Reestimate  $\Delta H_e$  from MW equation (161)
  Determine transmission and reflection coefficients,  $K_{Tt}$  and  $K_R$ , from MW
    equations (175) and (176)
  Find wave transmission by overtopping coefficient,  $K_{To}$ 
Print results
100 CONTINUE
199 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
STOP
END
SUBROUTINES
53 standard lookup cards
Input cards (see Table G-4)
```

Figure G-1. General program organization.

Table G-1. Program variables.

Symbol (Madsen and White, 1976)	Variables	Description
$a_i$	A	incident wave amplitude
RII	RII	reflection coefficient (Sec. III)
$\Delta H_T$	DHT	head (MW eq. 160)
$\Delta H_e$	DHE	equivalent head (MW eq. 159)
$d_r$	DR	reference diameter
$\beta_r$	BETAR	reference beta
$\nu$	NU	kinematic viscosity
d	D	diameter (cm)
$a_I$	AI	equals RII $a_i$ (MW eq. 146)
RI	RI	internal reflection coefficient (Sec. II)
TI	TI	internal transmission coefficient (Sec. II)
T	KTT	coefficient of wave transmission for trans- mission through the structure (MW eq. 175)
	KTO	transmission by overtopping coefficient
	KT	<u>total wave transmission coefficient equals</u> <u><math>\sqrt{KTT^2 + KTO^2}</math></u>
R	KR	reflection coefficient (eq. 176)
$\eta$	N	porosity
$S_*$	SS	$(n/0.45)^2$
$nk_o \ell$	NKL	equivalent
$\ell_e$	LE	equivalent BW width (eq. 158)
$h_o$	HO	water depth
T	T	wave period
$f/S_*$	FS	
$\lambda$	LAMBDA	
$k_o$	KO	$2\pi/L$
	TS	lookup tables

Table G-1. Program variables.--Continued

Symbol (Madsen and White, 1976)	Variables	Description
	RS	lookup tables
	FST	lookup tables
	RUT	lookup tables
	RT	lookup tables
	GSS	lookup tables
	FUS	lookup tables
	TX	lookup tables
	RX	lookup tables
$F_s$	FS	(Fig. 17)
$\ell_s$	LS	slope length
L	L	wavelength
	NM	number of materials (maximum of 10)
	NL	number of layers (maximum of 10)
$\Delta h_j$	TH	level thickness
$\frac{\Delta h_j}{h_o}$	DH	relative thickness
	NR	reference porosity = 0.45
$\frac{\Delta h_j}{h_o} \frac{1}{\left(\sum \frac{\beta_i}{p_r} \ell_i\right)^{1/2}}$	SUM2	
$\sum \frac{\beta_i}{p_r} \ell_i$	SUM1	
$\ell_n$	TOPW	width of top of structure
	LL	length of materials in horizontal layers
	F	breakwater freeboard
	R	wave runup

Table G-2. Standard lookup tables to be read by READI.

1	.85	.83	.901	.502	.192	.333	.233	.443	.96
2	.85	.83	.901	.492	.192	.303	.193	.423	.90
3	.85	.83	.901	.492	.162	.293	.103	.283	.70
4	.85	.83	.901	.472	.102	.222	.943	.073	.40
5	.85	.83	.901	.462	.052	.142	.742	.803	.00
6	.85	.83	.901	.451	.942	.032	.502	.502	.60
7	.85	.83	.901	.441	.891	.922	.282	.222	.20
8	.85	.83	.901	.421	.801	.792	.021	.911	.83
9	.65	.83	.901	.401	.701	.681	.701	.631	.60
10	.85	.83	.901	.361	.611	.521	.571	.381	.24
11	.85	.83	.901	.301	.501	.401	.371	.171	.00
12	1.001	.242	.032	.492	.693	.283	.355	.744	.00
13	1.001	.231	.942	.322	.502	.682	.973	.203	.34
14	1.001	.221	.842	.162	.312	.562	.632	.732	.80
15	1.001	.201	.762	.032	.142	.282	.322	.342	.36
16	1.001	.191	.701	.901	.982	.042	.042	.021	.97
17	1.001	.191	.611	.781	.821	.821	.791	.751	.65
18	1.001	.181	.541	.681	.671	.651	.581	.491	.38
19	1.001	.181	.481	.571	.541	.471	.371	.271	.18
20	1.001	.171	.431	.481	.421	.521	.211	.08	.97
21	1.001	.161	.371	.381	.311	.181	.05	.93	.80
22	1.001	.161	.321	.291	.191	.06	.43	.80	.67
23	1.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
24	1.001	.00	.98	.96	.92	.87	.87	.84	.87
25	1.001	.00	.98	.93	.83	.75	.76	.78	.79
26	1.001	.00	.97	.90	.75	.65	.66	.60	.61
27	1.001	.00	.97	.87	.68	.55	.58	.62	.56
28	1.001	.00	.95	.83	.62	.46	.52	.55	.48
29	1.00	.99	.94	.79	.57	.40	.45	.50	.43
30	1.00	.99	.93	.75	.51	.34	.40	.45	.38
31	1.00	.99	.92	.72	.44	.28	.36	.42	.33
32	1.00	.99	.91	.70	.40	.23	.33	.38	.30
33	1.00	.98	.90	.67	.35	.18	.31	.35	.27
34	.80	.66	.57	.50	.46	.42	.38	.36	.34
35	.67	.50	.41	.34	.30	.26	.22	.18	.16
36	.58	.41	.32	.26	.21	.17	.13	.11	.08
37	.50	.33	.26	.19	.16	.12	.09	.07	.05
38	.45	.30	.22	.16	.12	.08	.07	.04	.03
39	.41	.26	.18	.13	.09	.07	.05	.03	.02
40	.37	.23	.16	.11	.08	.05	.03	.02	.02
41	.33	.21	.13	.09	.06	.04	.03	.02	.01
42	.31	.18	.12	.08	.05	.03	.03	.02	.01
43	.29	.17	.11	.07	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01
44	.25	.40	.49	.56	.58	.59	.58	.56	.53
45	.35	.52	.60	.65	.66	.65	.63	.62	.60
46	.44	.60	.68	.71	.71	.69	.67	.67	.66
47	.50	.67	.73	.74	.73	.72	.71	.70	.70
48	.57	.71	.75	.77	.76	.74	.73	.73	.73
49	.60	.73	.78	.78	.77	.76	.76	.76	.76
50	.63	.76	.80	.79	.78	.78	.77	.77	.77
51	.66	.78	.81	.80	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
52	.68	.80	.82	.81	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
53	.71	.81	.83	.82	.81	.81	.81	.81	.81

SUBROUTINE INTER - Internal wave transmission and reflection coefficients for the equivalent breakwater found in EQBW are solved in this routine. MW equations (57) and (37) are solved implicitly using  $R_C = 170$  and interpolation of MW Figures 2 and 3, when  $nkl$  is greater than 0.1. If  $nkl$  is greater than 0.9 the coefficients cannot be solved, so another equivalent breakwater with smaller reference diameter stone is determined.

SUBROUTINE EQBW - This routine determines the rectangular breakwater corresponding to the multilayered trapezoidal breakwater using the methods described in MW Section IV,2. The initial reference diameter is taken as one-half the armor diameter and reference porosity is defined as 0.435.

SUBROUTINE LENGTH - Finds the relative depth given the ratio of water depth to deepwater wavelength.

1. Program Use. The following steps are required to use the program MADSEN:

(a) Assign each of the materials used in the various layers of the breakwater a consecutive number making the armor "material number 1." Determine the diameter of each material from

$$d_{50} = \left( \frac{W_{50}}{\gamma} \right)^{1/3}$$

where  $W_{50}$  is the median weight and  $\gamma$  the specific weight. Also estimate the material porosity.

(b) Divide the breakwater into horizontal layers. A new layer occurs any time there is a change vertically in any material type or slope (see Fig. G-2 for an example problem). Make the layer next to the seabed "layer number 1." Find the thickness of each layer and determine the average horizontal length of each material in each layer. Remove the outer layer of armor from the seaward face of the breakwater before making length calculations, because energy dissipation on the front face is determined separately in the program.

(c) Estimate the kinematic viscosity of water as a function of water temperature (Table G-3).

(d) Estimate breakwater water runup parameters,  $a$  and  $b$ . At the present time the values of  $a = 0.692$  and  $b = 0.504$  are recommended based on the laboratory data of Hudson (1958).

(e) Put the information into the required input format (Table G-4). Input cards for the example breakwater (Fig. G-2) are shown in Table G-5.

(f) Sample output for the example problem is shown in Table G-6.

2. Computer Program. A listing of the computer program MADSEN is given in Table G-7.

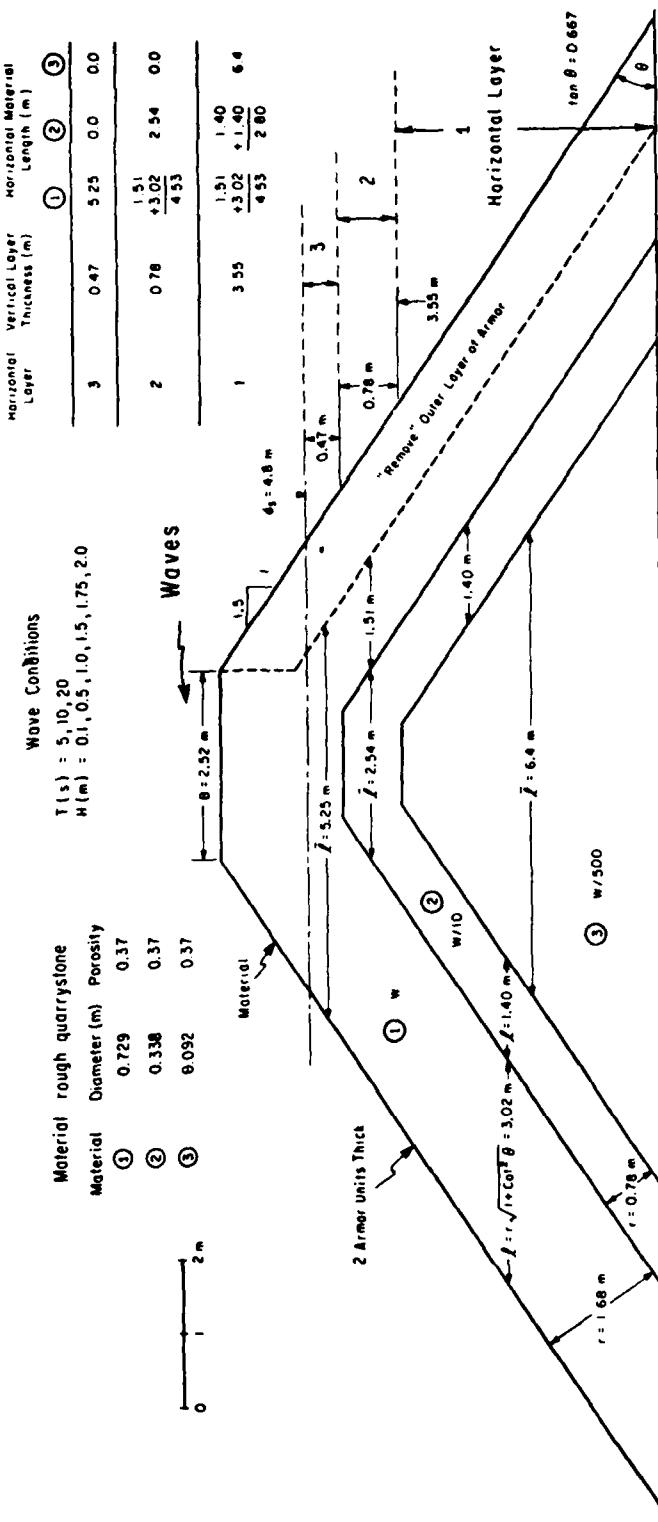


Figure G-2. Sample breakwater input information required.

Table G-3. Kinematic viscosity of water.

Water temperature (C°)	Kinematic viscosity of water (m <sup>2</sup> /s)
0	0.0000018
10	0.0000013
20	0.0000010
30	0.0000008

Table G-4. Format of input information.

Card type	Format	Description
standard		53 standard input cards (see Table G-3)
1	I2	number of breakwater configurations or water depths to test
2	20A4	title card
3	3I2, 4X, 7F10.5	number of wave conditions to test number of materials number of horizontal layers structure height (m) water depth (m) kinematic viscosity (m <sup>2</sup> /s) width of top of breakwater (m) front slope of breakwater = tan ( $\theta$ ) wave runup parameter a = 0.692 wave runup parameter b = 0.504
4	10X, 2F10.5 (one card per material)	material diameter (m) (armor 1st) material porosity
5	10X, 7F10.5 (one card per horizontal layer)	layer thickness (m) mean length of each material type in the layer (put in consecutive order, material 1 (armor 1st), etc.)
6	2F10.5 (wave condition card; one card per wave condition)	wave period (s) wave heights (m)

NOTE.--Repeat card types 2 to 6 for each water depth or breakwater configuration to be tested.

Table G-5. Sample input to program MADSEN.

	EXAMPLE POINT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18 3 3	6.0 0	4.0 0	•1101100043	2.0 52	1.0 67	1.0 592	1.0 564								
MAT 1	11.729	0.57													
MAT 2	0.538	0.57													
MAT 3	0.1192	0.57													
LAY 1	3.45	4.53	2.0 40												
LAY 2	0.71	4.53	2.0 51												
LAY 3	0.47	5.24	1.0 11												
S.C	0.01														
S.O	1.05														
S.C	1.01														
S.C	1.05														
S.C	1.075														
S.C	2.0 4														
10.0	0.01														
10.0	0.05														
10.0	1.0 1														
10.0	1.0 75														
10.0	1.0 5														
10.0	1.0 5														
20.0	0.01														
20.0	0.05														
20.0	1.0 11														
20.0	1.0 11														
20.0	1.0 5														
20.0	1.0 75														

Table G-6. Sample output.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM

COMPUTATIONS OF WAVE TRANSMISSION THROUGH A POROUS BREAKWATER

NUM OF WAVE CONDITIONS = 18  
 NUM OF MATERIALS = 3  
 NUM OF HORIZONTAL LAYERS = 3  
 STRUCTURE HEIGHT (M) = 6.000  
 WATER DEPTH (M) = 4.800  
 KINEMATIC VISCOSITY (M<sup>2</sup>/SEC) = .000000930  
 SW TOP WIDTH (M) = 2.520  
 TANH OF FRONT SLOPE = .6670  
 RUNUP COEFFICIENTS A = .692 B = .504  
 MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS (MAKE ARMOR MATERIAL NUMBER 1)

MATERIAL = 1 DIAMETER (M) = .729 POROSITY = .370  
 MATERIAL = 2 DIAMETER (M) = .338 POROSITY = .370  
 MATERIAL = 3 DIAMETER (M) = .092 POROSITY = .370

HORIZONTAL LAYER CHARACTERISTICS  
 (MAKE LAYER NEXT TO SEAFOOT LAYER NUMBER 1)

		MATERIAL	1	2	3
HORIZONTAL LAYER = 1	THICKNESS (M) = 3.550	LENGTHS (M) =	4.5	2.8	6.4
HORIZONTAL LAYER = 2	THICKNESS (M) = .780	LENGTHS (M) =	4.5	2.5	3.0
HORIZONTAL LAYER = 3	THICKNESS (M) = .470	LENGTHS (M) =	5.3	6.0	0.0

H(M)	T(SEC)	H/(G*T*T)	H/L	D/(G*T*T)	KTT	KTR	KT	KR	HT(M)
.100	5.00	.0000409	.00335	.0196	.392	0.000	.392	.26	.053
.500	5.00	.002001	.01074	.0196	.213	0.000	.213	.28	.106
1.000	5.00	.004002	.005349	.0196	.151	0.000	.151	.27	.151
1.500	5.00	.006102	.002603	.0196	.131	0.035	.135	.27	.203
1.750	5.00	.007103	.001860	.0196	.122	0.082	.149	.28	.262
2.000	5.00	.008103	.001697	.0196	.115	0.125	.169	.26	.332
.100	10.00	.000102	.00151	.0049	.401	0.000	.401	.50	.040
.500	10.00	.000510	.00753	.0049	.202	0.000	.202	.54	.101
1.000	10.00	.001020	.01507	.0049	.135	0.000	.135	.62	.135
1.500	10.00	.001531	.02260	.0049	.100	0.115	.152	.65	.229
1.750	10.00	.001746	.02637	.0049	.088	0.159	.182	.64	.318
2.000	10.00	.002041	.03013	.0049	.080	0.173	.209	.64	.413
.100	20.00	.000026	.00073	.0012	.381	0.000	.381	.53	.038
.500	20.00	.000120	.00367	.0012	.186	0.000	.186	.65	.093
1.000	20.00	.000255	.00735	.0012	.127	0.010	.127	.70	.127
1.500	20.00	.000323	.01102	.0012	.098	0.154	.182	.71	.274
1.750	20.00	.000400	.01286	.0012	.087	0.175	.214	.72	.375
2.000	20.00	.000510	.01470	.0012	.081	0.227	.241	.72	.482

KTT = WAVE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE STRUCTURE  
 KTR = WAVE TRANSMISSION BY OVERSTOPPING COEFFICIENT  
 KT = TOTAL WAVE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT  
 KR = WAVE REFLECTION COEFFICIENT  
 HT = TRANSMITTED WAVE HEIGHT

Table G-7. Listing of the computer program MADSEN.

```

1      PROGRAM MADSEN(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES5=INPUT,TAPES6=OUTPUT,TAPES3)
2      COMMON/MADSEN/NM,NL,D(11),N(11),LL(11,11),TH(11)
3      COMMON/SEEL/NKL,FS
4      REAL NKL
5      DIMENSION IBUF(1),TITLE(20),NUM(10)
6      REAL L,NU,KT,KR,N,LE,NR,LL,XTD,KTT
7      DATA NUM/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10/
8      PI=3.14159
9      CALL READI
10     READ(5,590) NCOMP
11     590 FORMAT(3I2,UX,7F10.5)
12     DO 200 IJ=1,NCOMP
13     C READ INPUT INFORMATION
14     READ(5,171) (TITLE(JJM),JJM=1,20)
15     171 FORMAT(20A4)
16     WRITE(6,172) (TITLE(JJM),JJM=1,20)
17     172 FORMAT(1H1,10X,20A4)
18     READ(5,590) NT,NM,NL,HS,HO,NU,THP,TANB,RA,RB
19     FSHG=HU
20     IF(RA,LE,0.) RA=0.692
21     IF(RB,LE,0.) RB=500
22     WRITE(6,971) NT,NM,NL,HS,HO,NU,THP,TANB,RA,RB
23     971 FORMAT(/,10X,ICOMPUTATIONS OF WAVE TRANSMISSION THROUGH A POROUS
24     * BULKWATER//,/5X,INUM OF WAVE CONDITIONS//,12X,I3,/,*5X,
25     * (INUM OF MATERIALS//,17X,I3,/,*5X,
26     * (INUM OF HORIZONTAL LAYERHS//,6X,I5,/,*5X,(STRUCTURE HEIGHT (M)
27     //,10X,F10.3,/,*5X,(WATER DEPTH (M)//,11X,F10.3,/,*5X,
28     *(KINETIC VISCOSITY (M2/SEC)//,F11.9,/*5X,(BW TOP WIDTH (M)//,
29     *10X,F10.3,/,*5X,(TANB OF FRONT SLOPE//,9X,F3.4,/,*5X,(RUNUP COEFFICI
30     *ENTS A//,F6.3,/*5X,B//,F6.3)
31     DO 40 I=1,11
32     DO 40 J=1,11
33     LL(I,J)=0.
34     CONTINUE
35     WRITE(6,283)
36     283 FORMAT(5X,(MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS (MAKE ARMOR MATERIAL NUMBER 1)
37     *{,})
38     DO 6 I=1,NM
39     READ(5,7) D(I),N(I)
40     7   FORMAT(10X,7F10.5)
41     WRITE(6,177) I,D(I),N(I)
42     177 FORMAT(5X,(MATERIAL//,I3,{ DIAMETER (M)//,F 6,3,{ POROSITY//,F6,3)
43     CONTINUE
44     WRITE(6,280) (NUM(JM),JM=1,NM)
45     280 FORMAT(//,5X,(HORIZONTAL LAYER CHARACTERISTICS//,5X,
46     *{ (MAKE LAYER NEXT TO SEABED LAYER NUMBER 1) //,/
47     * 5X,(MATERIAL //,7(1),5X)//,63X,6(12,4X),//)
48     DO 33 J=1,NL
49     READ(5,7) TH(J),(LL(I,J),I=1,NM)
50     WRITE(6,178) J,TH(J),(LL(I,J),I=1,NM)
51     178 FORMAT(5X,(HORIZONTAL LAYER//,I3,{ THICKNESS (M)//,F 6,3,{ LENGTH
52     *S (M)//,7F6.1,/,60X,7F6.1)
53     CONTINUE
54     NM=NM+1
55     D(NM)=D(1)
56     N(NM)=0.01
57     NL=NL+1
58     TH(NL)=100000000.
59     LL(NM,NL)=3.*D(1)
60     WRITE(6,942)
61     942 FORMAT(//,5X,(H(M) T(SEC) M/(GOT*T) H/L D/(GOT*T/) KTT
62     * KT KU KR HT(M)())
63     DO 199 IM=1,NT
64     READ(5,A) TH
65     AFORMAT(2F10.5)
66     ASH=0.5
67     DRDN(1)=0.5

```

Table G-7. Listing of the computer program MADSEN.--Continued

```

IF(A,LT,0.00001) GO TO 100
IF(TANB,LE,0.) RU TO 37
70  CALL REFL(A,MS,n(1),MO,TANB,T,RII,RU,L)
    AI=RII+A
    DHT=2.*RU/LA
    IF(LY>0)
C ASSUME DME=DHT AND ITERATE ON THE EQUIVALENT BM
    ICOINT=0
    DME=DHT
    10  ICOINT=ICOINT+1
        CALL EURW(DME,DHT,LF,MO,MS,TANB,NR,DR,TOPW)
        CALL INTER(NR,T,LE,HO,MS,TANB,DR,TR,L,IFLAG)
        IF(IFLAG,EQ,1) DR=DR*0.95
        IF(IFLAG,EG,1) GO TO 22
        DME=(1.+AI)*RII+A
        IF(TCOUNT,LT,4) GO TO 10
        KRII=AI*RII
        KTT=TR*RII
        37  IF(TANB,LE,0.) CALL INTER(N(1),T,TOPW,HO,A+NU,D(1),KTT,KR,L,IFLAG)
            IF(IFLAG,ED,1) DR=DR*0.5
            IF(IFLAG,EG,1) GO TO 37
            SUNE=SANE/SQRT(W/(1.56*T*T))
            WHZ=DA*SUNE/(1.+RB*SUNE)
            RSH=RH
            PRF/R
            C=0.51 - 0.11*TOPW/MS
            KTU=L*(1.+FR)
            IF((TOPW/MS),GT,0.88,AND,F,LT,0.) KT0=C*(1.+FR)-(1.+2.*C)*PR
            IF(KTU,GT,1.0) KTU=1.
            IF(FR,GT,1.0) KTU=0.
            HGT>=A*2.0/(9.80*T*T)
            HL=A*A/L
            DGT>=H0/(9.80*T*T)
            FLAG=3
            KT=SQRT(KTT**2+KT0**2)
            IF(KT,GT,1.0) KT=1.0
            HT=H*KT
            105 WRITE(6,991) H,T,HGT2,HL,DGT2,KTT,KT0,KT,KR,HT
            991 FORMAT(5X,F6.3,F10.2,F10.6,F10.5,F10.4,3F6.3,F6.2,F7.3)
            100 CONTINUE
            199 CONTINUE
            WRITE(6,201)
            201 FORMAT(//,2X,IKT1 * WAVE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE STRUCTURE(//,
* 2X,IKT0 * WAVE TRANSMISSION BY OVERTOPPING COEFFICIENT(//,
* 2X,IKT = TOTAL WAVE TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT(//,2X,
* ICR = WAVE REFLECTION COEFFICIENT(//
* 2X,HT = TRANSMITTED WAVE HEIGHT(/
            110 200 CONTINUE
            STOP
            END
            1
            SUBROUTINE REFL(A,MS,D,HO,TANB,T,RII,RU,L)
            COMMON/MADS/FST(9,11),RUT(9,11),RT(17,11),TX(9,10),RX(9,10)
            DIMENSION FSS(11),RUS(11),HS(11)
            REAL L,LSL,LS
            5   CF = MODEL CORRECTION FACTOR TO ACCOUNT FOR MODEL SLOPE EFFECTS
                CF=1.28*0.578*TANB
                IF(TANB,LT,0.4) CF=1.02
                IF(TANB,GT,0.68) CF=0.89
            C FIND WAVE LENGTH L
                HOLN=HO/(1.+6*T*T)
                CALL LENGTH(HOLN,HOL)
                LSHN/HOL
                LS=HS/TANB
                IF(HS,LT,HO) LS=HS/TANB
                LSL=LS/L
                IF(LSL,LT,0.8) GO TO 105
                TMN=SQRT(6.283*(LS/0.8)/(9.8*TANH(A,283*HO/(LS/0.8))))
                WRITE(6,101) TMN
            101 FORMAT(///,1X,(WARNING=THE MINIMUM WAVE PERIOD TO BE ANALYZED BY T

```

Table G-7. Listing of the computer program MADSEN.--Continued

```

20      *HTS PROGRAM IS(,F6.2+1 SEC FOR THIS CONDITION)
      LSL=0.799
105     I=(LSL*10.+1.)
C INTERPOLATE INPUT TABLE FOR THIS LSL VALUE
      I1=LSL*20.+1.
25      DO 3 J=1,11
      FSS(J)=FST(I,J)+(FST(I+1,J)-FST(I,J))*((LSL-(I-1)*0.1)/0.1)
      RUS(J)=RUT(I,J)+(RUT(I+1,J)-RUT(I,J))*((LSL-(I-1)*0.1)/0.1)
3      RS(J)=RT(I,J)+(RT(I+1,J)-RT(I,J))*((LSL-(I-1)*0.05)/0.05)
C GUESS PHI AND ITERATE
30      PHI=5.0
      M=0
      6      J=PHI
      FAC=(ALOG(PHI+1.)-ALUG(J+1.))/(ALOG(J+2.)-ALOG(J+1.))
      FS=FSS(J+1)+          FAC*(FSS(J+2)-FSS(J+1))
      RU=RUS(J+1)+          FAC*(RUS(J+2)-RUS(J+1))
      RI=RS(J+1)+(RS(J+2)-RS(J+1))*FAC
      ARG=0.29*(0/MN)**0.2*(RU*2.*A/(HO*TANB))**0.3*FS
      PHIN=0.5*ATAN(ARG)*57.29578
      M=M+1
      UEL=AHS(PHIN-PHI)
      IF(M.GT.20) GO TO 9
      PHI=PHIN
      IF(PHI.LT.0.01) PHI=0.01
      IF(PHI.GT.9.99) PHI=9.99
45      IF(RKL.GT.0.05) GO TO 6
      9      RI=RI*CF
      RETURN
      END

1      SUBROUTINE READY
COMMON/HADS/FST(9,11),RUT(9,11),RT(17,11),TX(9,10),RX(9,10)
177    FORMAT(3X,17F4.2)
      DO 1 M=1,11
      1      READ(5,177) (FST(N,M),N=1,9)
      DO 2 M=1,11
      2      READ(5,177) (RUT(N,M),N=1,9)
      DO 3 M=1,11
      3      READ(5,177) (RT(N,M),N=1,17)
      DO 4 M=1,10
      4      READ(5,177) (TX(N,M),N=1,9)
      DO 5 M=1,10
      5      READ(5,177) (RX(N,M),N=1,9)
      RETURN
      END

15     SUBROUTINE EUBW(DHE,DHT,LE,HO,HS,TANB,NR,DR,TOPH)
COMMON/HADS1/NM,NL,D(11),N(11),L(11,11),TH(11)
DIMENSION BETA(11),DH(11)
REAL N,L,E+NR
NM=435
BETA=2.7*(1.+NR)/(NR**3+DR)
DO 21 I=1,NM
21     BETA(I)=2.7*(1.+N(I))/(N(I)**3*D(I))
      TH1=0.
      TH2=0.
      DO 4 J=1,NL
      TH1=TH1+TH(J)
      NVL=J
      DH(J)=TH(J)/HO
      IF(TH1.GT.HO) DH(J)=(HO+TH2)/HO
      IF(TH1.GT.HO) GO TO 5
      4     TH2=TH2+TH(J)
      5     SUM2=0.
      DO 16 J=1,NVL
      SUM1=0.
      DO 17 I=1,NM
17     SUM1=SUM1+BETA(I)/BETAR+E(I,J)
      16    SUM2=SUM2+DH(J)/(SQRT(SUM1))
      LE=1./((SUM2**2)*DHE/DHT)

```

Table G-7. Listing of the computer program MADSEN.--Continued

```

25      RETURN
END
1      SUBROUTINE INTER(N,T,L,HU,A,NU,D,TI,R1,WL,IFLAG)
COMMON/SEFL/NKL,FS
COMMON/MADS/FST(9,11),HUT(9,11),RT(17,11),TX(9,10),RX(9,10)
DIMENSION TS(10),RS(10)
5      RFA1,NKL,L,NU,KN,LAMBDA,N
SS=1./N/0.45)**2
X=2.*3.14159/WL
NKL=L*KN*L
BETA=2.*7*(1.+N)/(N+3*D)
10     LAMBDA=N,
F=0.
KC=170.
IC=0
FN=F
15     IC=IC+1
UF=A*SURT(9,80/HU)/(1.+LAMBDA)
RD=I*D/NU
FN=(K0*L)*(SQRT(1.+(1.+RC/RD)**(16.*BETA*A*L/(3.*3.14159*HU)))=1.)
LAMR=L*E0*L*F/(2.*N)
20     IF((L,GT,10) GO TO 5
IF((AHS(FN=F)/F),GT,0.02) GO TO 2
5      TI=1./(1.+LAMBDA)
RJ=LAMBDA/(1.+LAMBDA)
FS=F/SS
25     *R1T6(397) F,FS,U,HD
397    FORMAT(2UX,(F,FS,U,RD=1.4E13.5)
IF(NKL,GT,0.9) TFLAG=1
IF(NKL,GT,0.9) RETURN
IF(NKL,LT,0.1) RETURN
IF(FS,GT,35.) FS=35.
J=NKL*10.
IF(S
C INTERPOLATE MADSEN CURVES 2 AND 3
DO 1 M=1,10
1      RS(M)=RX(J,M)+(RX(J+1,M)-RX(J,M))*(NKL-N,1+J)/0.1
TS(M)=TX(J,M)+(TX(J+1,M)-TX(J,M))*(NKL-N,1+J)/0.1
IF(FS,LF,1,0) TJ=TS(1)+ALOG10(FS)*(TS(10)-TS(1))
IF(FS,LF,1,0) RT=RS(1)+ALOG10(FS)*(RS(10)-RS(1))
IF(FS,GF,10,) TJ=TS(10)*(35.-FS)/25.
IF(FS,GF,10,) RT=RS(10)+(1.-RS(10))*(FS-10.)/25.
IF(FS,LF,1,0,OR,FS,GT,10,0) RETURN
HJ=RS(1)+(HS(1)+HS(1))*(ALOG(FS)=ALOG(I+1.))/(ALOG(I+1.)=ALOG(I*
*1.))
TJ=TS(I)+(TS(I+1)-TS(I))*(ALOG(FS)=ALOG(I+1.))/(ALOG(I+1.)=ALOG(I*
*1.))
TJ=TS(I)+(TS(I+1)-TS(I))*(ALOG(FS)=ALOG(I+1.))/(ALOG(I+1.)=ALOG(I*
*1.))
45     RETURN
END
1      SUBROUTINE LENGTH(DLO,DL)
REAL LD,LNEW,LD
LD=1.0/DLO
LNEW=1.0/DLO
5      N=1
PI=3.14159
ARG=d.0*PI/LD
LNEW=LNEW*TANH(ARG)
N=N+1
DIFF=ABS(LNEW-LD)
IF(N>200) 3+4+4
3      IF(DIFF=0.0005) 2+2+5
5      LD=(LNEW+LD)/2.0
GO TO 1
10     4      DL=1.0/LNEW
WRTE(6,100) DL,DL
100    FORMAT(44H SUBROUTINE LENGTH DID NOT CONVERGE, D/LD =      ,F10.5)
2      DL=1.0/LNEW
RETURN
20     END

```

Seelig, William N.

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Appendices.

This report presents the results of research conducted to develop methods for estimating wave transmission past submerged, subaerial, permeable, and impermeable breakwaters. The final prediction techniques are given in the form of computer programs; laboratory data used to develop and test the methods are included as appendices.

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