



Ecoplage

The Jumeirah Project : first
combination of beach dewatering
system and sand nourishment

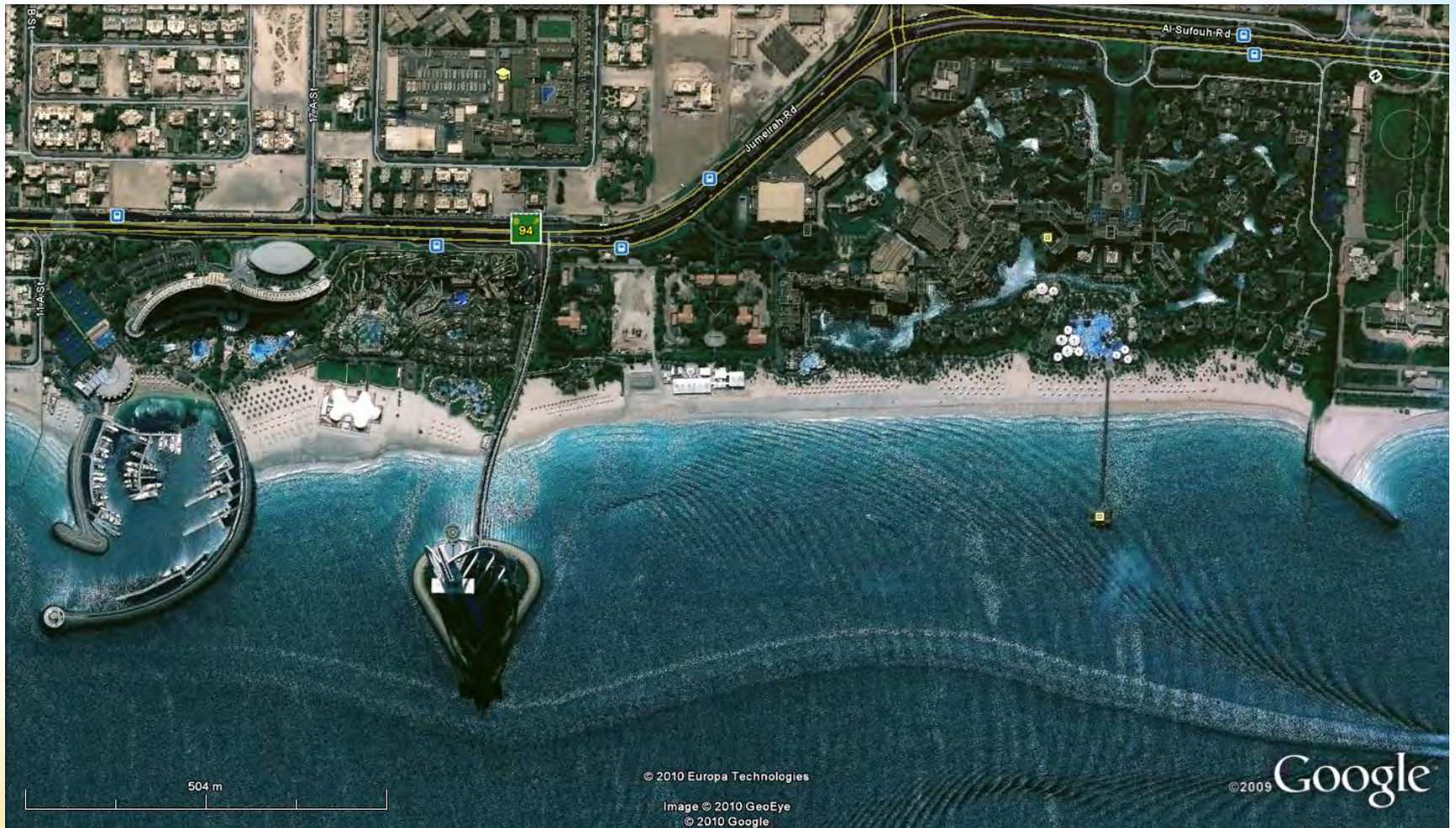


Dubai coastline





Madinat Jumeirah Beach

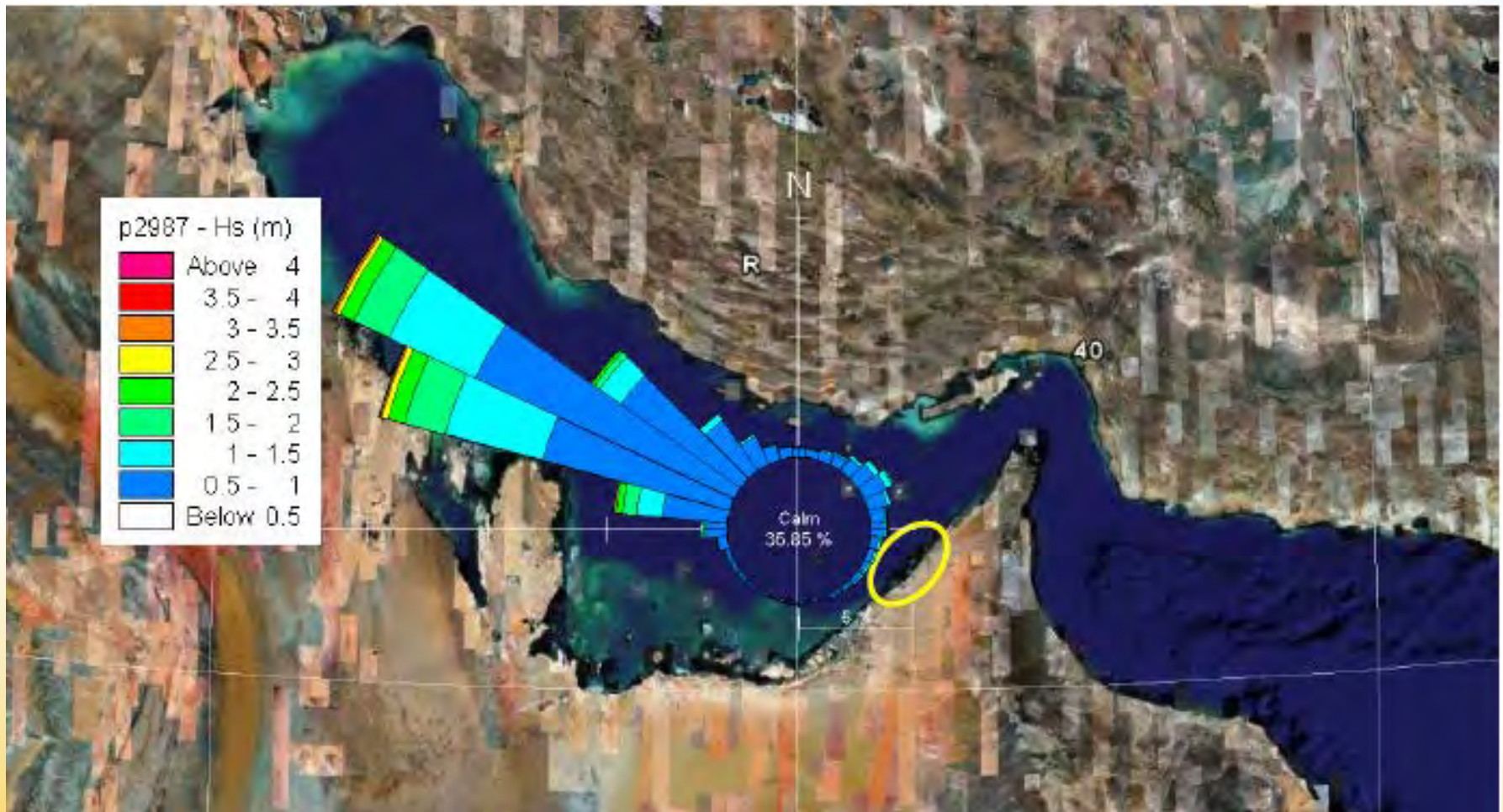




Madinat Jumeirah Beach



Wave roses for Jumeirah (Mangor 2007)





Conditions at site

Return Period (yrs)	Extreme Wave Conditions		
	Nearshore	Offshore	
	Wave Height, H_e (m)	Wave Height, H_e (m)	Wave Period, T_z (sec)
1	3.45	3.50	6.50
10	4.00	4.35	7.10
50	4.15	4.95	7.50
100	4.15	5.10	7.60

Table 1: Wave Conditions

Astronomical Tidal Levels	
	Tidal Elevation (mDMD)
HAT	+2.20
MHW	+1.62
MSL	+1.13
MLW	+0.66
LAT	+0.00

Table 2: Tide Levels

Estimated Extreme Water Levels	
Return Period	Still Water Level (mDMD)
1	2.40
10	2.72
30	2.87
50	2.94
100	3.03

Table 3: Water Levels

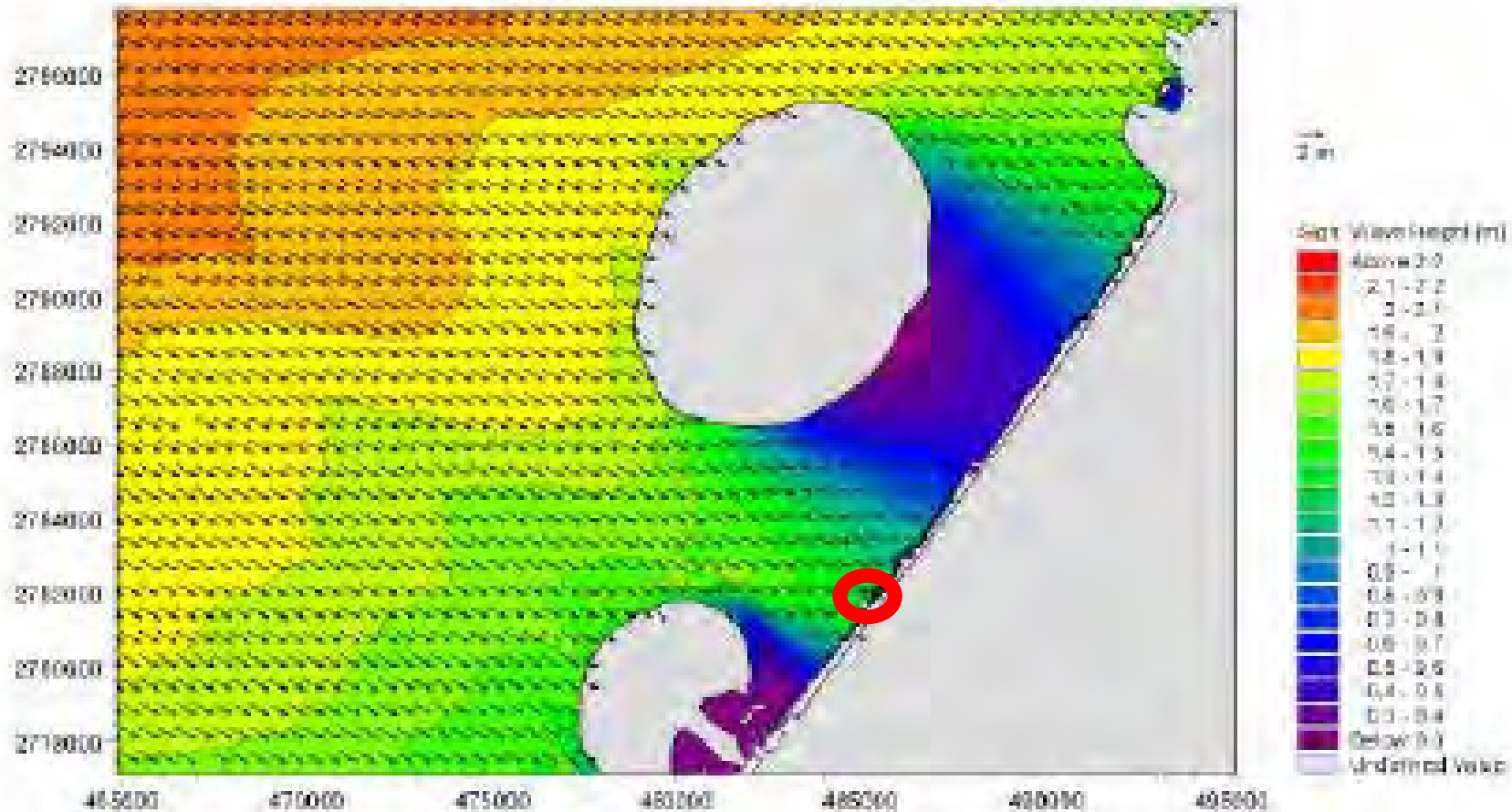
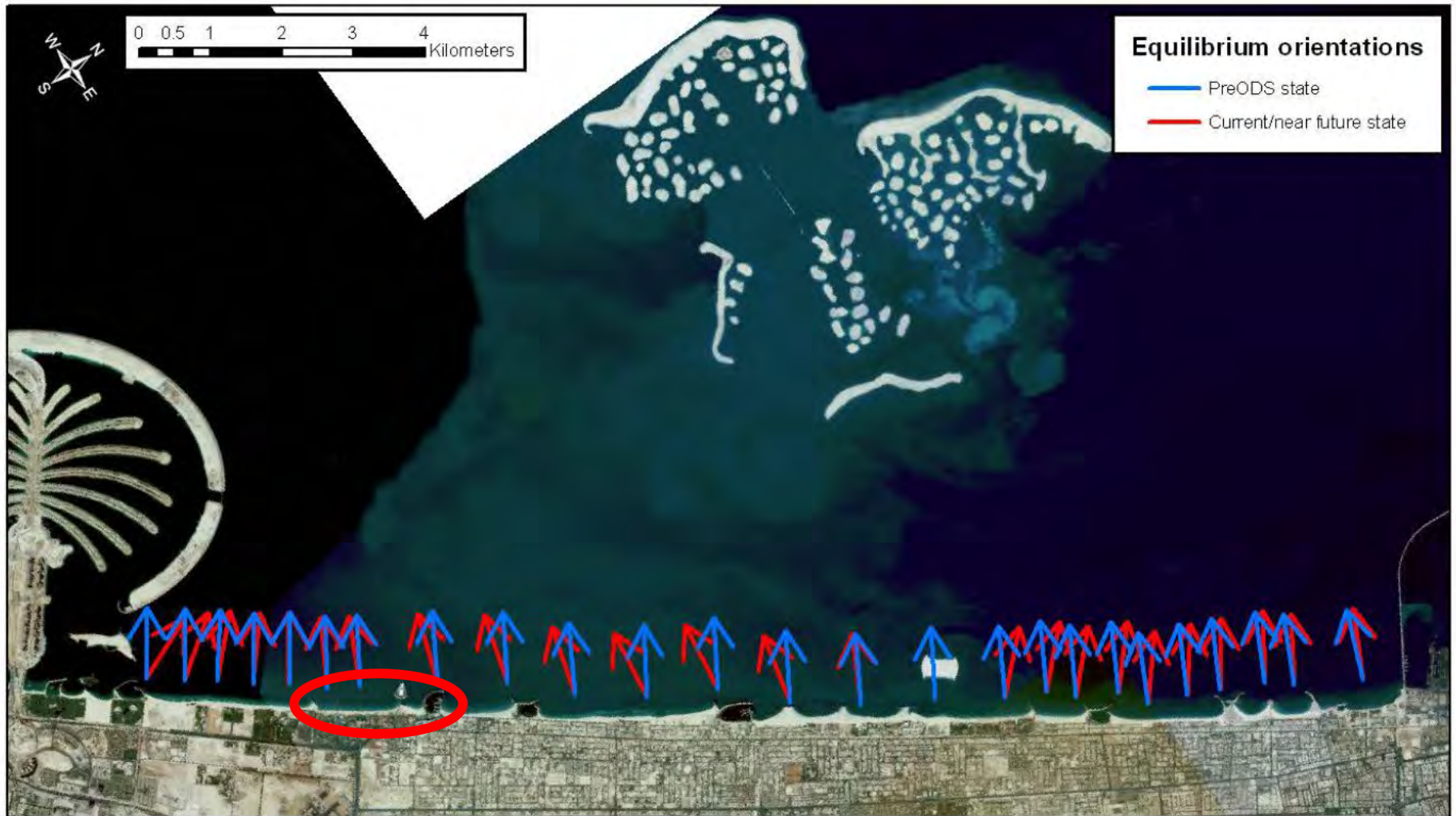


Figure 6: Close-up of waves for Jumeirah area. Wave conditions at model boundary: $H_s = 2.25$ m, $T_p = 8.5$ s and MWD = 295° N

O.D.S influence

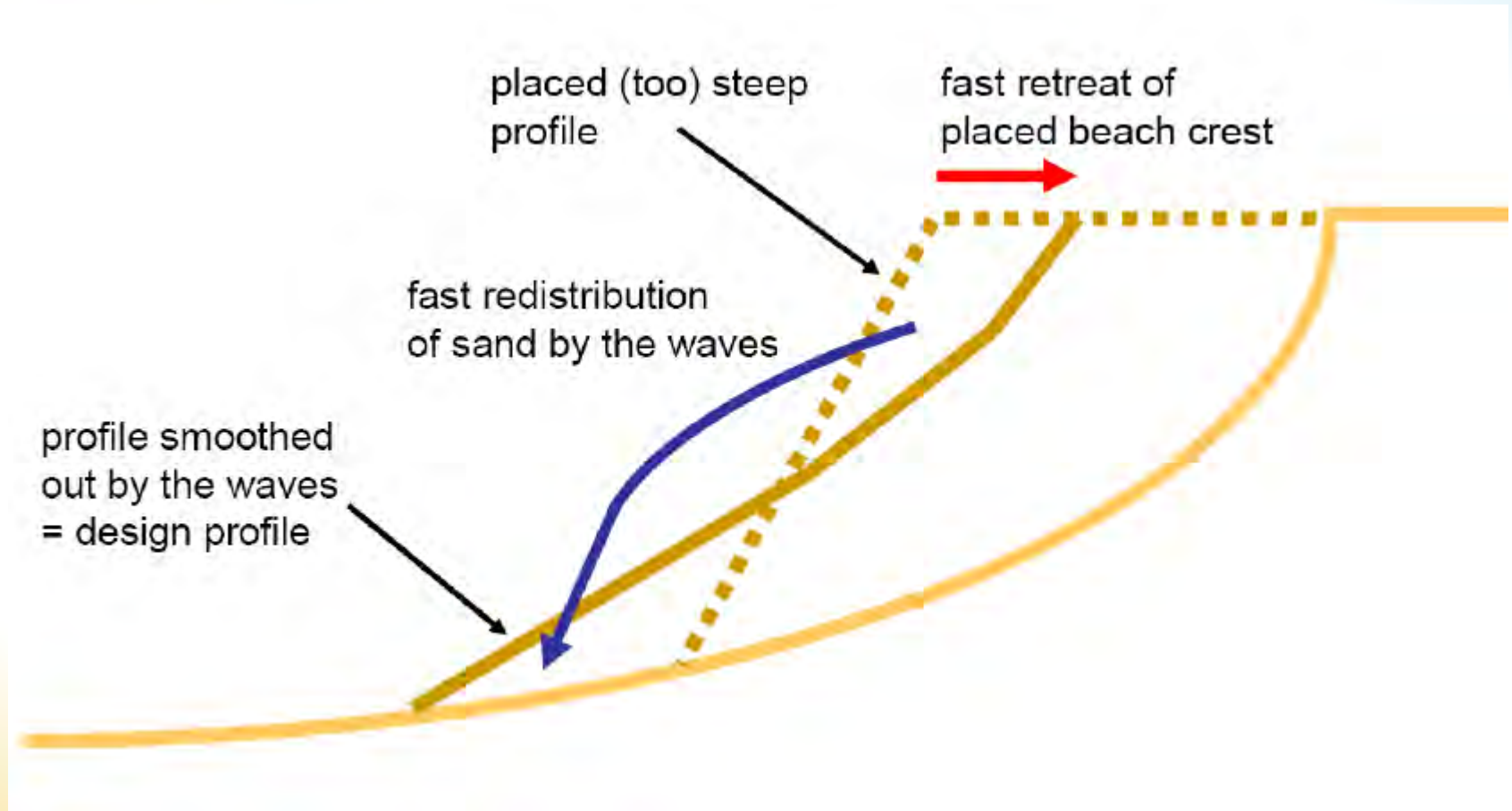
(Mangor 2007)



Sediment transport



Erosion at site



Erosion at site

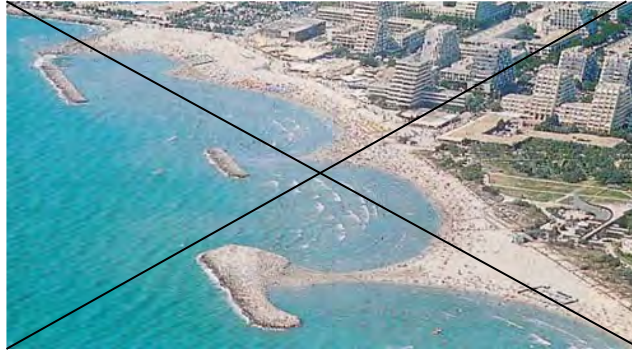




Looking for a sustainable solution



Hard engineering



Soft engineering

2 M US\$ every 2 years . approx. 80000m³





-  Facilitate deposit of sediments
-  Make sand more cohesive
-  Absorb part of the energy of the wave
-  Reduce water runoff toward the sea



Principle



About Beach Dewatering

discovered in 1983 by DGI (GEO) in Hirshtals (H.Vesterby)

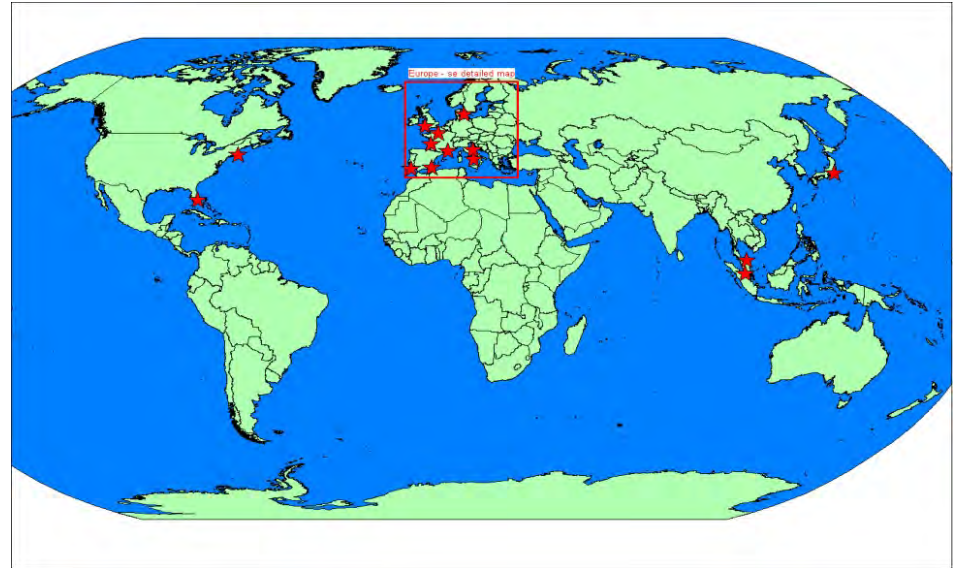
1984 - 1999 : implementations by DGI / GEO

Denmark, Sweden, Germany

Florida, USA

Italy, Spain

Malaysia, Japan...



1999 – 2004 : 3 pilot projects in France

Since 2006: 5 new implementations

The System



Evacuation
pipe

Pumping
station

Collector pipe

Drains

November 2001 – Before implementation



November 2002 – After implementation

Mach 2008 – Before implementation

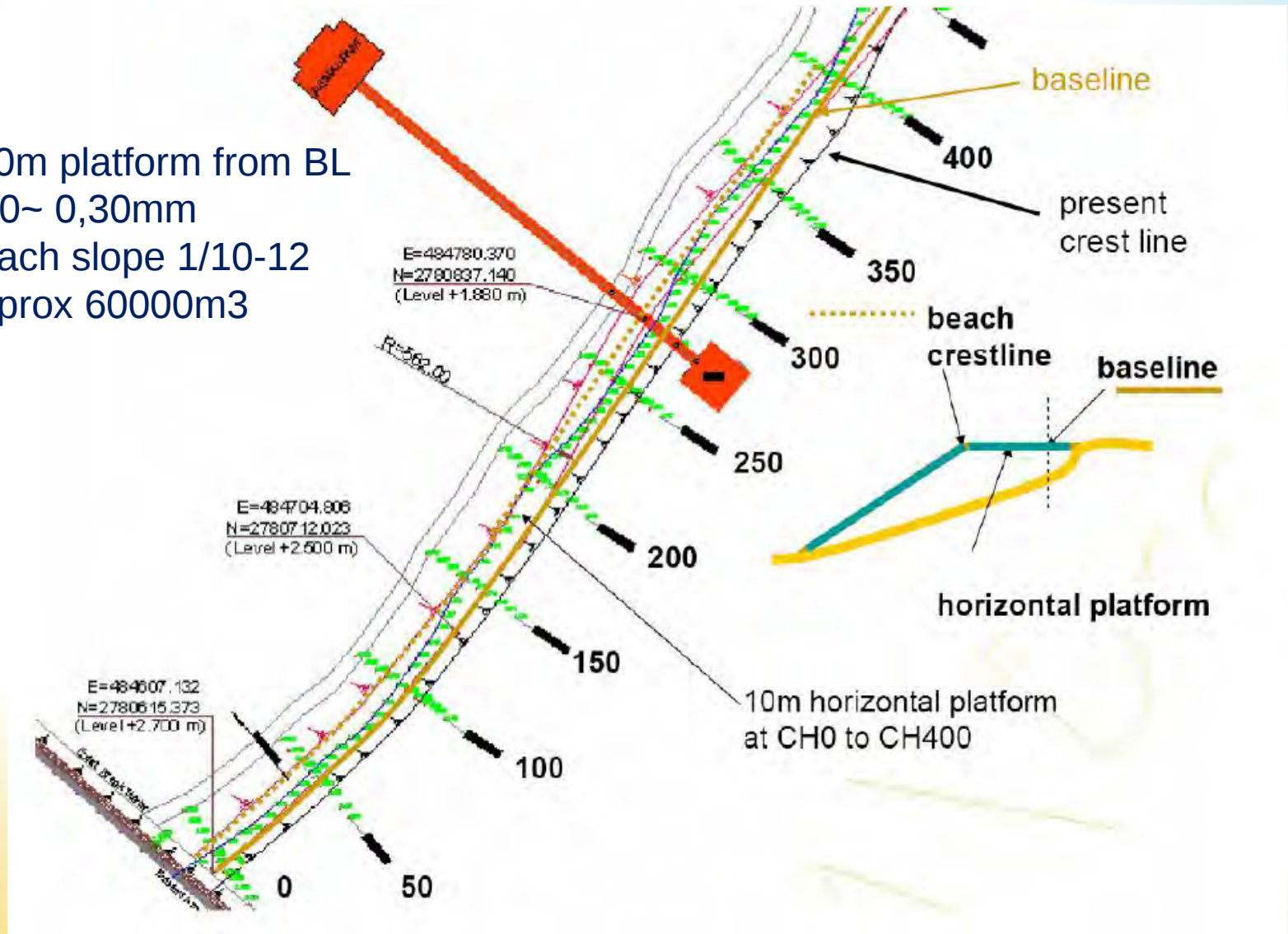


Mach 2009 – After implementation



Beach reclamation

- +10m platform from BL
- D50~ 0,30mm
- Beach slope 1/10-12
- Approx 60000m³





Created By: Carsten Bonde (CRB)
File Name: dubai-new.gsz
Date: 26-04-2011
Method: Steady-State
Name: SEEP/W Analysis
Pressure above drain: Level +1.5 m (~ 1.2 m drawdown above drain)
Inflow = 0.9 m³/hour/m

Elevation (DMD)

Distance (m)

Upper Sand

Middle Sand

Lower Sand

MLLW = 0.86 DMD

MSL = 1.13 DMD

HHHW = 1.73 DMD

10y return = 2.73 DMD

Inflow = 0.9 m³/hour/m

Pressure above drain: Level +1.5 m (~ 1.2 m drawdown above drain)

Method: Steady-State

Name: SEEP/W Analysis

Date: 26-04-2011

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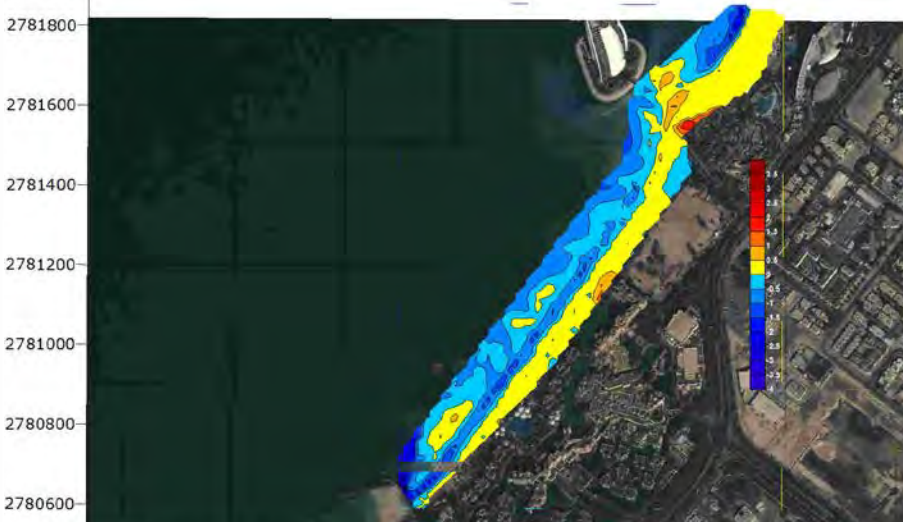
Created By: Carsten Bonde (CRB)



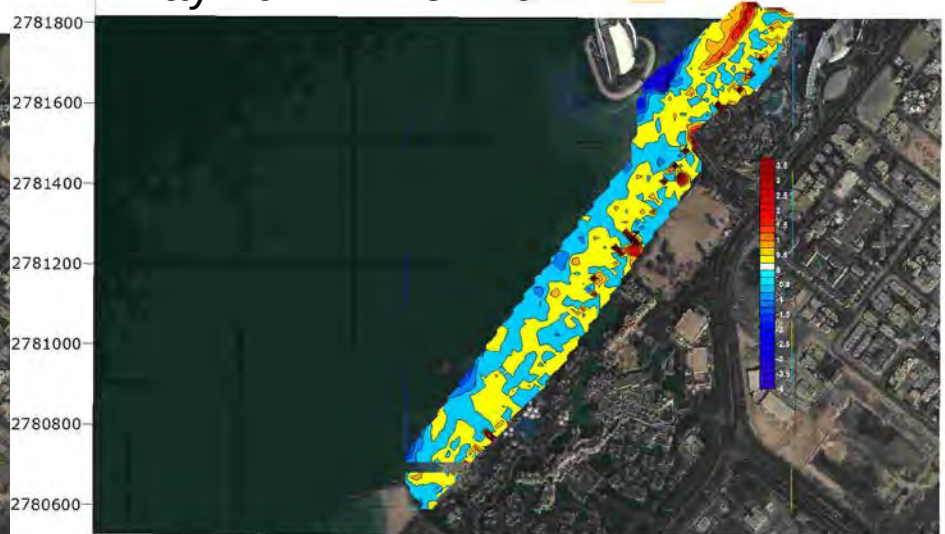
Works : Aug-Oct 2011



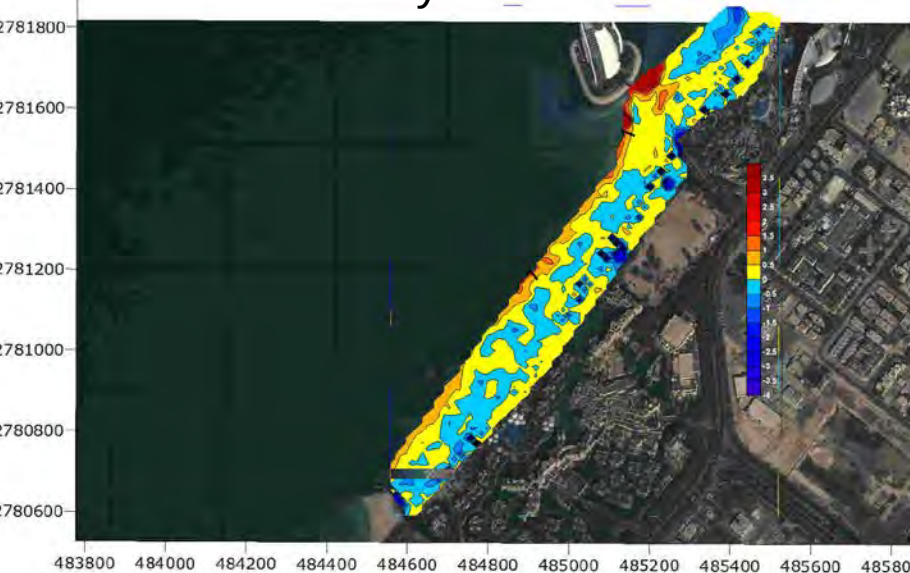
Nov 2011 – May 2012



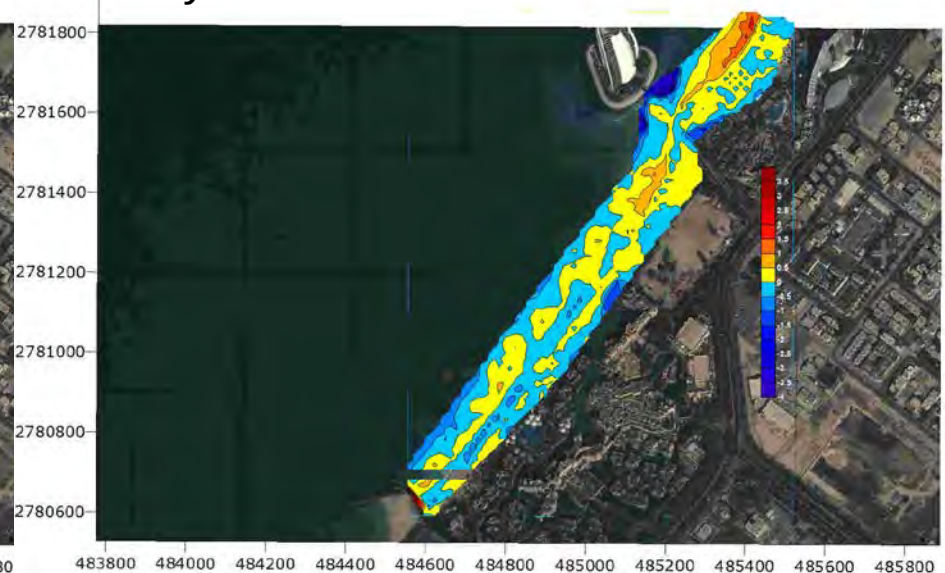
May 2012 – Nov 2012



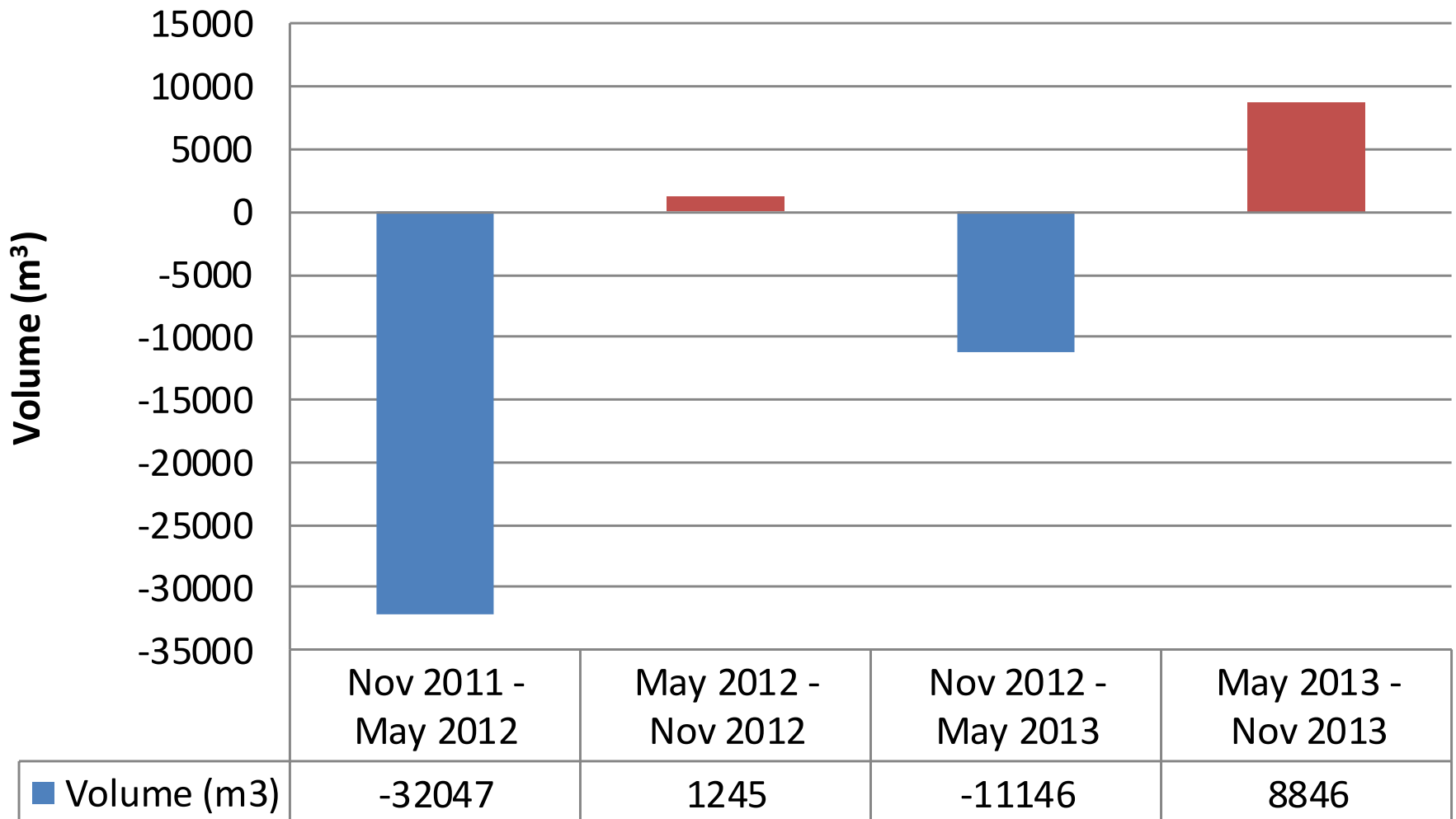
Nov 2012 – May 2013



May 2013 – Nov 2013



Sand displacement volume calculations



Burj Al Arab

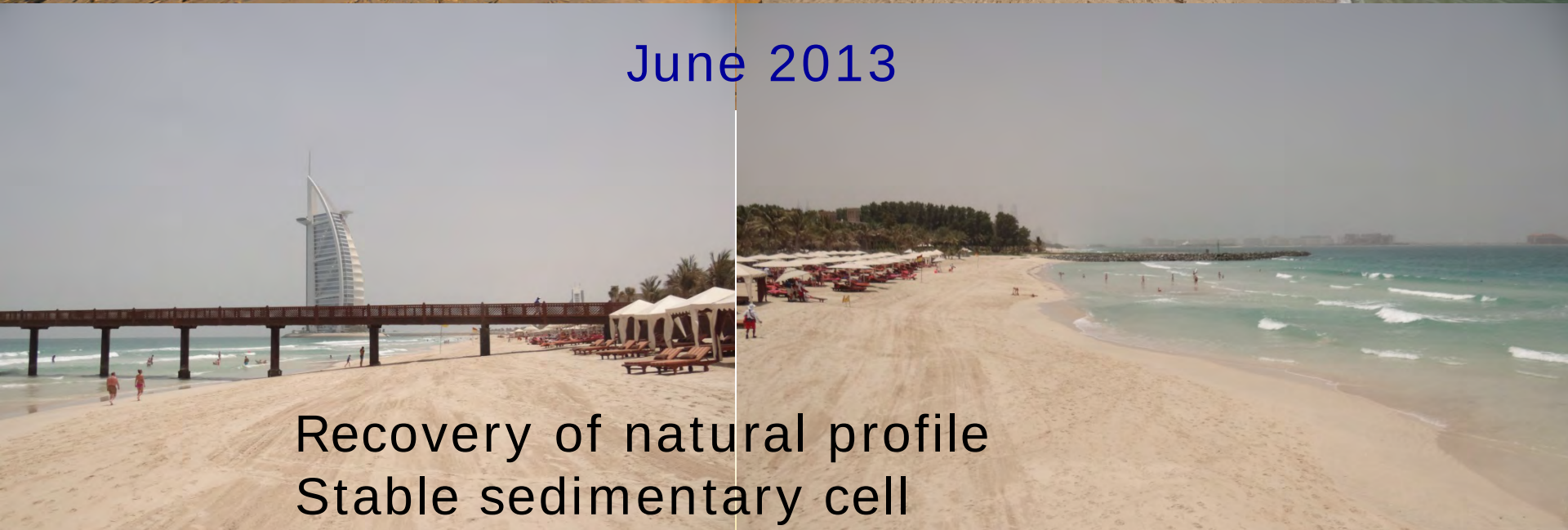
June 2011

Épi sud



Erosion - Cliffs from 0.5 to 1m

June 2013



Recovery of natural profile
Stable sedimentary cell

Beach tends to stability

- Before : 40 000m³/yr min
- the first year (Nov 2011—Nov 2012: - 30 000m³) despite the rebalancing after nourishment.
- 2nd year, beach almost stable (-2300m³)
- Tombolo is a sufficient stock (~15 000m³/y)
- No need for nourishment yet
- No external input for next nourishment
- Monitoring survey yet another 2 years...

A cost effective method ! ?

+ water for waterway oxygenation

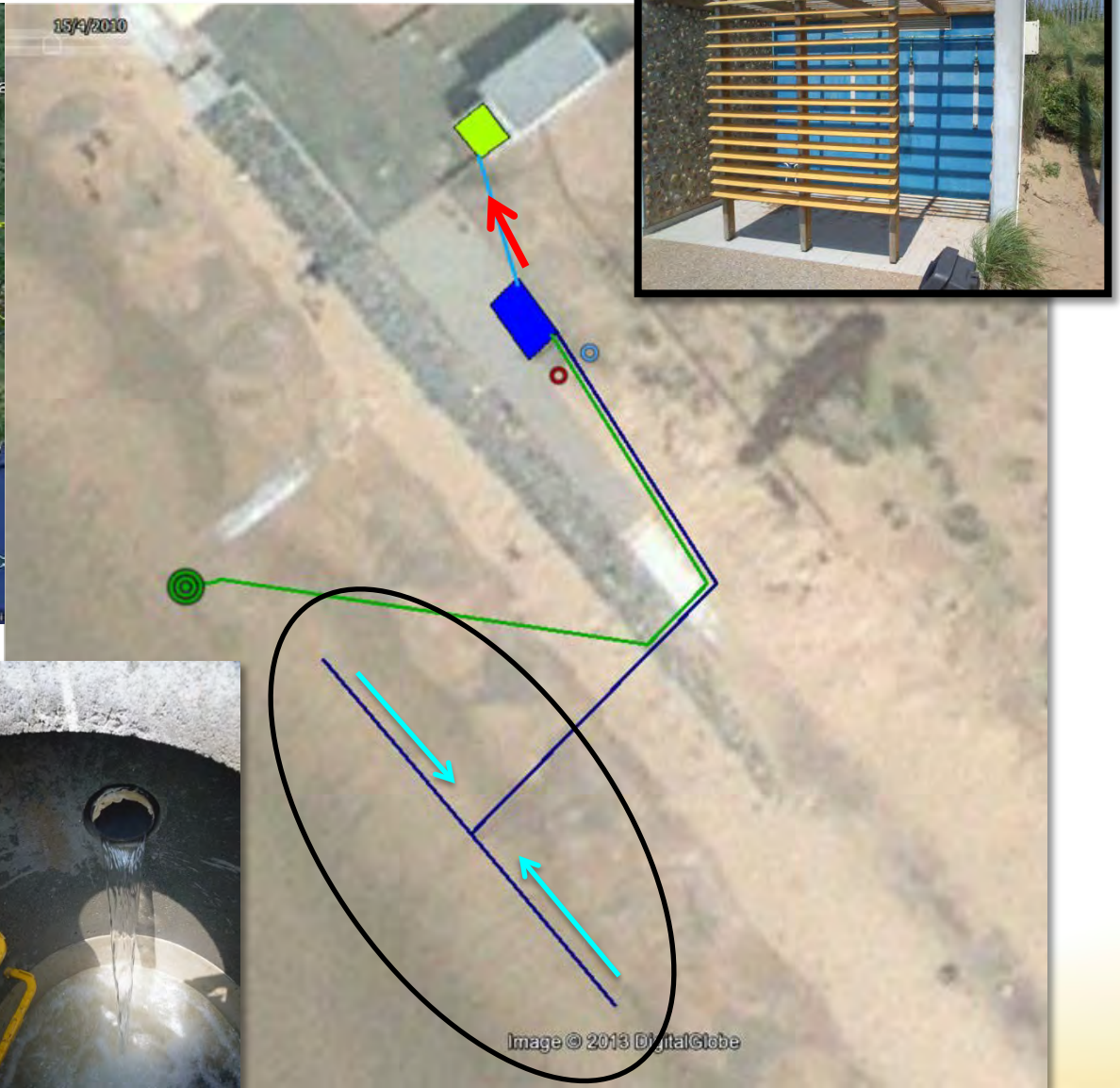


Production of highly filtered sea water





Enerplage®



- Filtered seawater
- Hot Fresh water
- discharge



Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe

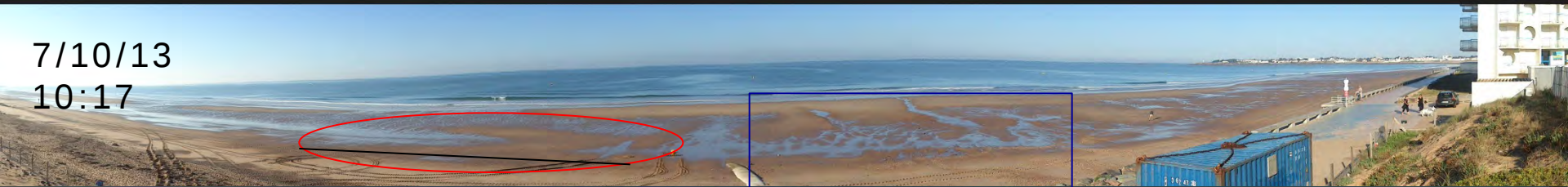
Thank you for attention!



arnaud.ballay@ecoplage.fr

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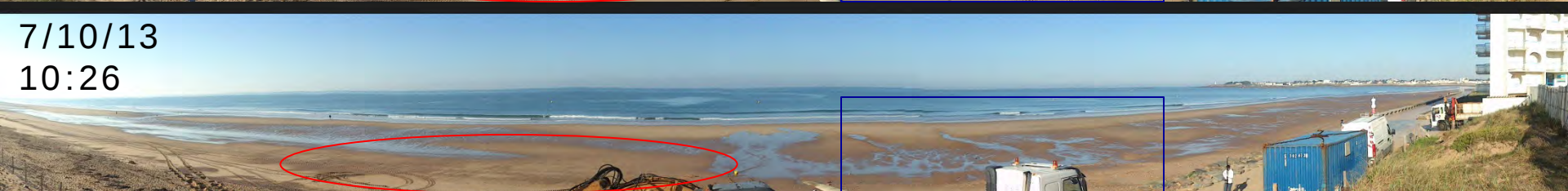
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