# Deltares







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### **12th International SedNet Conference**

Session 4 – Sediment assessment and management, concepts and policies

#### Use of rare earth elements and optical cable to quantify the sedimentation from different sediment sources in Port of Rotterdam

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# Introduction – SURICATES

SURICATES stands for Sediment Uses as Resources In Circular And Territorial EconomieS.

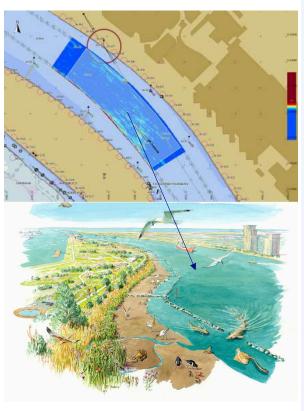
SURICATES aim is to increase sediment reuse for erosion and flood protection.

Dutch Pilot: Sediment reallocation within Port of Rotterdam

One such application is the reallocation of 580.000 m<sup>3</sup> sediment in the Nieuwe Waterweg (NWW) within the Port of Rotterdam.

The aim is to make a constructed wetland at the river bank more resilient by increasing the sedimentation.





### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - assessment

The impact on the systems resilience has been assed by:

- 1. The change in **bathymetry** in the main shipping channel, is there extra siltation?
- 2. The nourishment of the constructed wetland, is sediment entrapped?
- 3. The sedimentation balance, is there an observed increase in the amount of fluvial sediments?
- 4. The **turbidity** in the channel, how is the sediment transported?

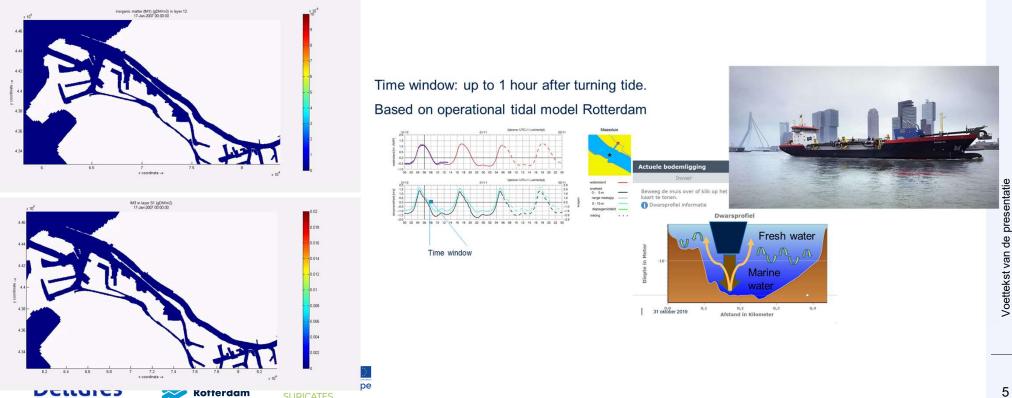
(greyed out: discussed in another session)

The focus is on new monitoring techniques (optical cables and rare earth elements as tracer) as sedimentation assessment tools.



### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam – site selection

A model study helped to define the reallocation site position and tidal time window and gave a baseline prediction on the amount of siltation (when and where) due to the reallocation of 580.000 m<sup>3</sup> sediment.

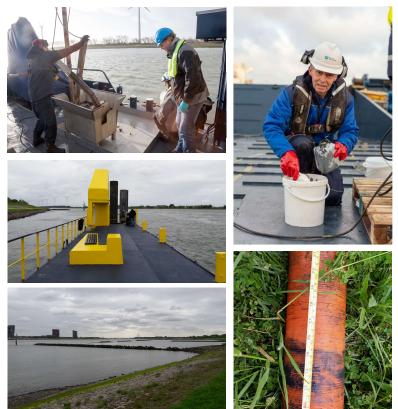


# Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - monitoring

The assessment of the impact of the sediment reallocation consisted of several monitoring techniques. The focus here is on the monitoring of the <u>intertidal changes in bathymetry at the reallocation site</u> and the <u>overall</u> <u>system sediment balance</u>.

Main tools:

- Passive optical cable along and across the channel
- Actively heated optical cable for sediment profiles
- Sediment grab sampler and rare earth lab analyses





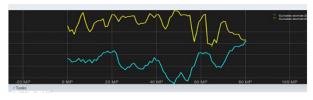


### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - bathymetry

#### Assessment with multibeam surveys

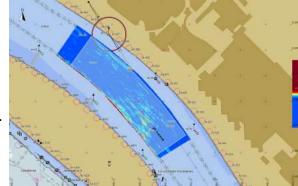
Surveys at the site during the reallocation and a weekly multi beam surveys of the channel showed:

 A <u>decrease in the amount of sediment</u> at the reallocation site direct after reallocation (erosion due to impact of sediment flume)



Bed level difference before and after reallocation by opening barge doors.

• Netto <u>no sedimentation</u> at the reallocation site over a one year period.





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### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - bathymetry

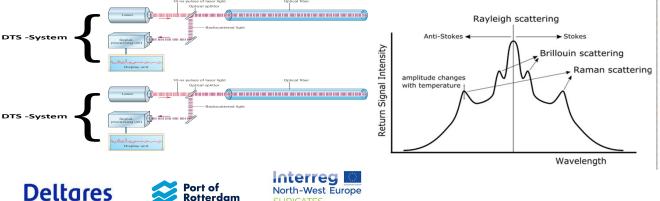
#### Sedimentation assessment with passive optical cable

The optical cable with DTS detects variation in temperature over the cable.

The water temperatures varies over the tide (river versus sea water).

If the cable gets covered by siltation, the temperature fluctuation is 'out of phase' with the water temperature due to the time needed to transfer heat.

This phase shift can be used to monitor sediment coverage (4x a day).





### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - bathymetry

20

30

Elapsed time [days]

20

50

- 2

- 1

0

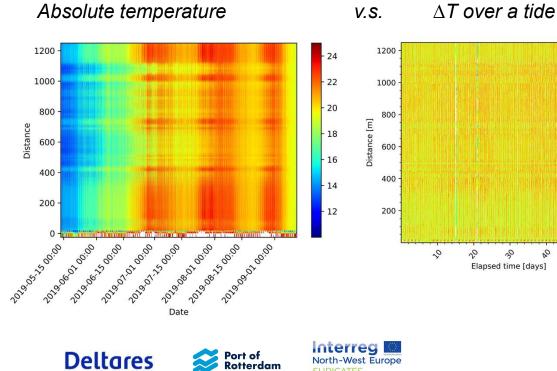
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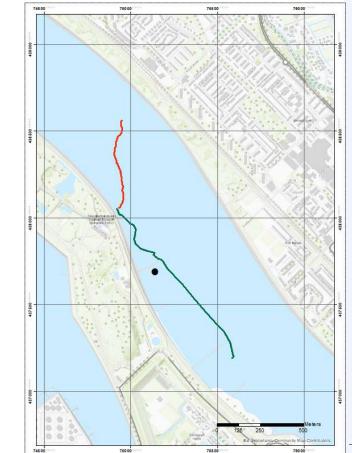
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#### Sedimentation assessment with passive optical cable

Heat maps for the green cable.



Rotterdam



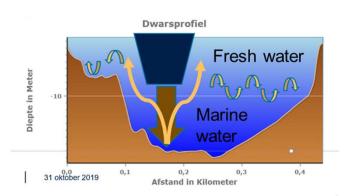
Voettekst van de presentatie

### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - nourishment

#### Assessment of Wetland nourishment with active optical cable

The hopper reallocated 580.000 m<sup>3</sup> at the doorstep of the constructed wetland. Did this help to increase the sedimentation rate within the wetland?





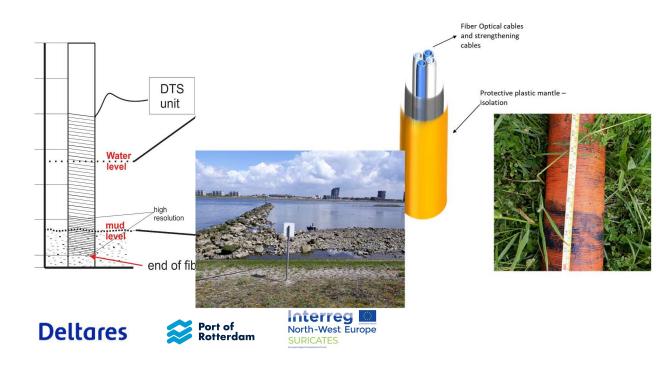


Port of Rotterdam North-West Europe

### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - nourishment

#### Assessment of Wetland nourishment with active optical cable

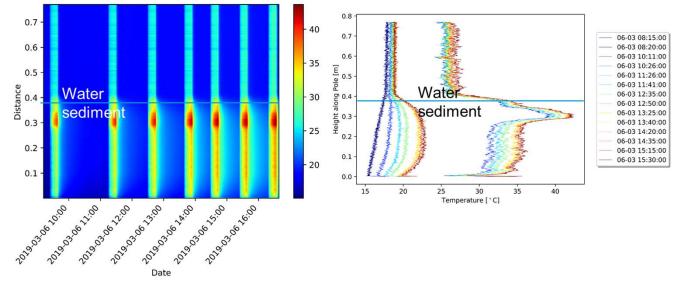
This was assessed with actively heated optical cables. The advantage is that there is no need for a natural source for heat fluctuation. Also the heat mass balance can be refined to calculate the sediment/water ratio and therefore the density of the sediment.



### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam - nourishment

#### Assessment of Wetland nourishment with active optical cable

The technique works to establish the sediment/water boundary on a scale of 1 mm.



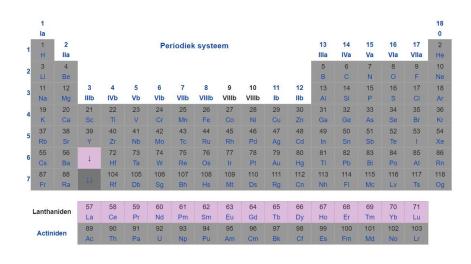
Cable temperature as function of time and distance (heatmap and line graph)

Question 2: Suitability for local impact assessment of sedimentation: Yes.

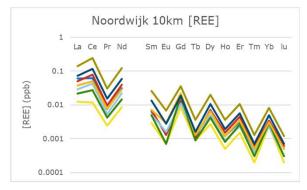


#### Assessment of sediment balance with rare earth elements

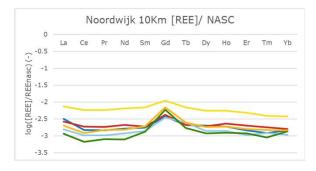
#### Group of rare earth elements



#### Natural concentrations in earth crust



#### ... making normalization possible.



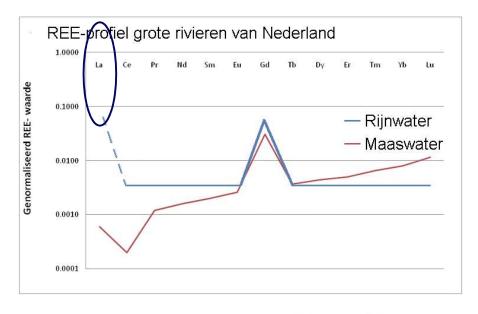






#### Assessment of sediment balance with rare earth elements

If there are anthropogenic sources of rare earth elements the rare earth fingerprint will shift. For <u>Rhine sediment</u> we have such a source (La). Therefore the reallocated sediment (fluvial source) can be distinguished from the local sediment (mostly from the sea).





#### Assessment of sediment balance with rare earth elements

T<sub>0</sub>, percentage of Rhine sediment (range 0,16 % at HER\_2 up to 27,0% at UP1)



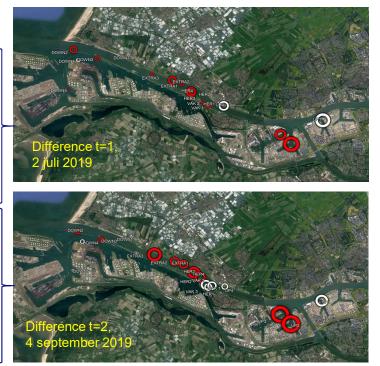


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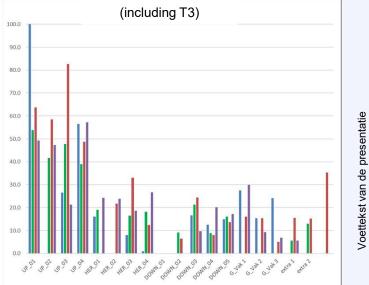
#### % Rhine sediment



Difference with  $T_0$  (ranging from an increase with 7.6% for UP\_03 to a decrease with 18.6% for UP\_01).



#### Trends in fluvial sediment contribution



Port of Rotterdam

North-West Europe SURICATES

#### Assessment of sediment balance with rare earth elements

System sediment balance, main results:

- The most impacted location has an increase of +7.6% in the Rhine sediment fraction.
- The river bank next to the reallocation site (the constructed wetland) has a slight decrease of -1.3%.
- On average the increase in the Rhine sediment fraction in the studied area (40 km) due to the reallocation is +0.2% (+1.200 m<sup>3</sup>).

In conclusion, there is no significant system impact based on the reallocation of 580.000 m<sup>3</sup> within the harbor.

**Question 3**: Suitability for impact assessment of the system sedimentation balance:

Rare earth elements are suitable for finger printing sources, especially when integrated in routine monitoring.



### Sediment reallocation within Port of R'dam – questions











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