

Automated Ullage Sensors for Hopper Dredge Material Measurement

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West Coast Entrance Bar Dredging

(Mouth of the Columbia River)

*View to the
Northwest*

*Benson
Beach*

NORTH JETTY

*Mouth of the Columbia River (MCR)
Channel*

ebb
flood

SOUTH JETTY

Distance from tip
of south jetty to
tip of north jetty
is two miles.

COASTAL ENTRANCE BAR DREDGING

- 4-6 million cubic yards dredged annually at the Mouth of the Columbia River (MCR) ; several other west coast bars are dredged annually
- Material is typically sand which is placed in ocean disposal sites
- Contract earnings can top \$100,000 per day (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per CY)
- Rough sea conditions on most coastal bars necessitate a compressed dredging season, typically July – Oct
- At MCR, two hopper dredges typically work simultaneously in the same four mile stretch



Hydrosurveys

- Pre-dredge hydrosurveys are used to identify and prioritize work areas at the Mouth Columbia River and other coastal bars
- Hydrosurveys cannot be used to determine the volume removed for payment on coastal bars
- Sea conditions often keep survey vessels off the bar (payment surveys must be timely)
- Wave conditions, strong currents, and tides often prohibit accurate surveys
- Two dredges working in close proximity (MCR) complicate hydrosurveys and accurate accounting of material

Thus, dredged material is measured for payment by hand soundings taken in the hopper by dredge inspectors



Columbia River Bar Pilot Boat *Chinook*



Corps Survey Boat *Redlinger*

MEASUREMENT OF DREDGED MATERIAL (Hand Sounding Method)

- Sand is measured in the hopper of contract dredges by Government inspectors 24/7
- Ten measuring stations are located around the hopper
- Soundings are taken by measuring the sand surface with a hand sounding line (boat anchor and chain) from pre-set reference points.
- Soundings are averaged and total hopper volume is determined from the dredge ullage table
- Government dredges use a similar method for material measurement for material accounting and production tracking



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Hopper Material Measurement

(current method)

Sounding Hopper for Sand



DREDGE Mc FARLAND
HOPPER ULLAGE TABLE
TOTAL HOPPER

ULLAGE	CU. YDS	ULLAGE	CU. YDS	ULLAGE	CU. YDS
6'-0"	3138	13'-0"	2269	20'-0"	1395
-3"	3107	-3"	2238	-3"	1363
-6"	3076	-6"	2207	-6"	1331
-9"	3045	-9"	2176		
7'-0"	3014	14'-0"	2146	21'-0"	
-3"	2983	-3"	2114	-3"	
-6"	2952	-6"	2083	-6"	
-9"	2921	-9"	2052	-9"	
8'-0"	2890	15'-0"	2021	22'-0"	
-3"	2859	-3"	1990	-3"	
-6"	2829	-6"	1959	-6"	
-9"	2798	-9"	1928	-9"	
9'-0"	2767	16'-0"	1897	23'-0"	
-3"	2736	-3"	1865	-3"	
-6"	2706	-6"	1834	-6"	
-9"	2674	-9"	1803	-9"	
10'-0"	2643	17'-0"	1772	24'-0"	
-3"	2612	-3"	1741	-3"	
-6"	2580	-6"	1710	-6"	
-9"	2549	-9"	1679	-9"	
11'-0"	2517	18'-0"	1648	25'-0"	
-3"	2486	-3"	1616	-3"	
-6"	2455	-6"	1584	-6"	
-9"		-9"		-9"	
12'-0"				26'-0"	
-3"				-3"	
-6"	2331	-6"	1458	-6"	
-9"	2300	-9"	1426	-9"	
				ULLAGE	
TOTAL HOPPER FULL				5'-11"	
TOTAL HOPPER EMPTY				39'-8 5/8"	

Boat Anchor & Chain



Ullage Table



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CHALLENGES

(Current Measurement Method)

- Hopper dredge inspection 24/7 is expensive (\$15,000 to \$20,000 per week plus “hidden costs” for recruiting, training and managing inspectors).
- Hopper dredge inspectors and contractors work in very difficult conditions; safety of personnel is a constant concern
- Significant management effort is expended in recruiting, training, scheduling and managing 24/7 inspection.





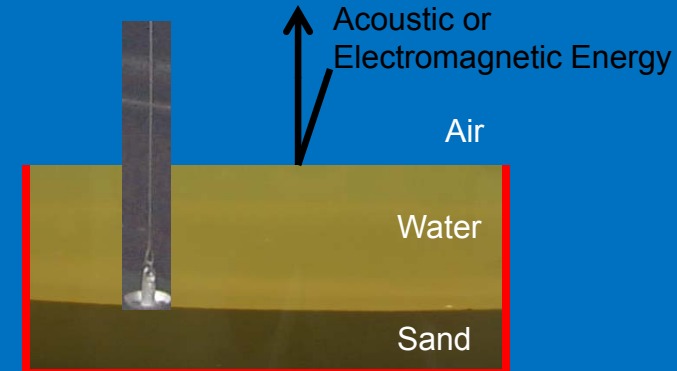
The Goal



- An accurate automated mechanical measurement system for determining (sand) volumes that replicates volumes determined by hand soundings
- Reduced hopper dredge inspection for cost savings and safety; possibly single shift inspection
- A measurement system that contractors can use as a basis for bidding
- A measurement system that is reliable and accurate



All Measurement Has Error



Sources of Error

Instrumental Errors: Imperfection in construction, adjustment, etc., of instruments

Personal Error: Limitations of the human senses of sight, touch, and hearing

Natural Errors: Variation of temperature, wave conditions, etc.

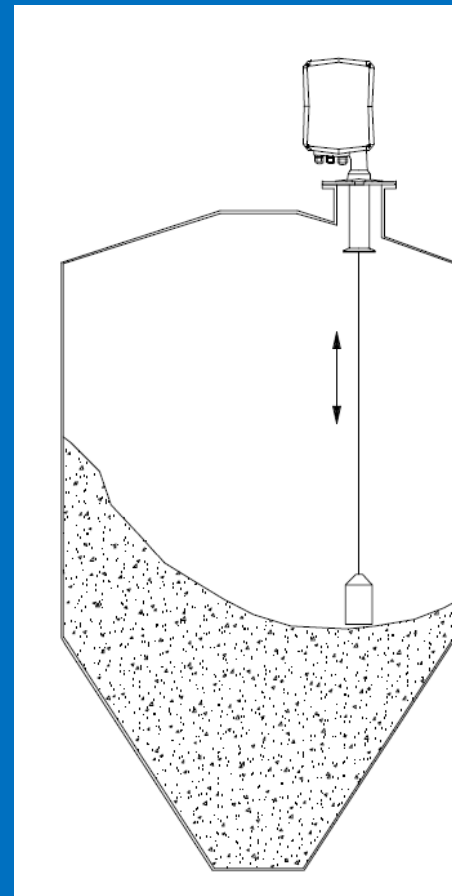
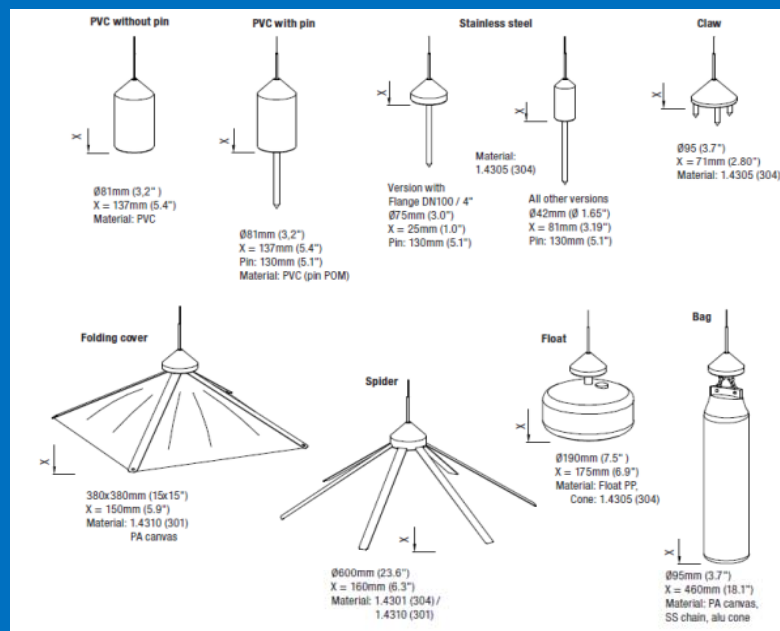
Brinker and Wolf 1977



Nivobob Continuous Measuring System



NB 3300
Rope version

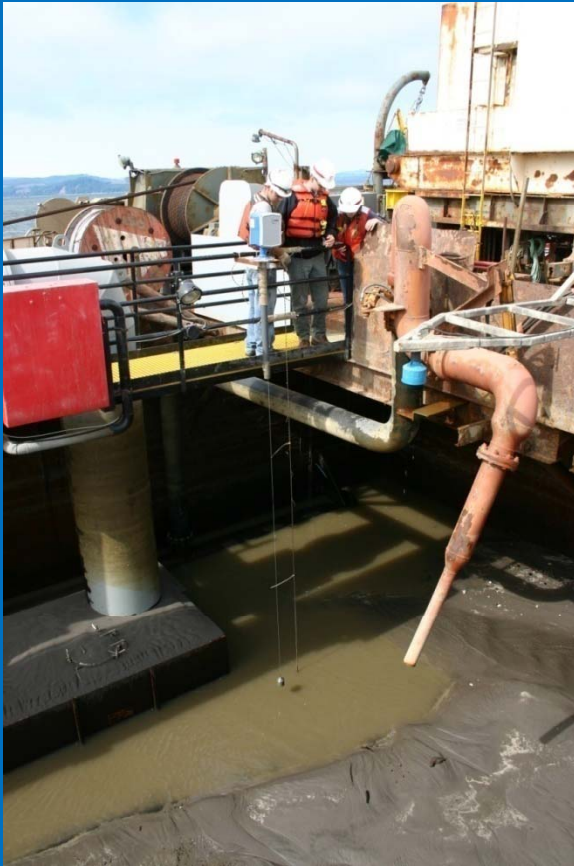


Nivobob In Action



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Study Objective: Evaluate Nivobob accuracy, precision, and reliability.



Comparison between manual and instrument soundings.



Investigate instrument survivability.



Measurement Environment



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Data Collection

■ Dredges

► *Terrapin Island 2009*

► *Yaquina and Dodge Island 2010*

► *Yaquina and Terrapin Island 2011*

■ Collection Locations

► Mouth of the Columbia River

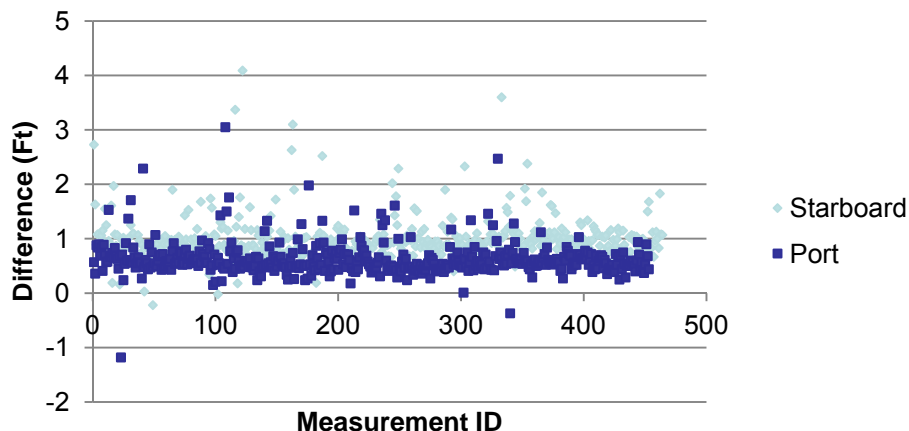
► In-river along the Columbia River

► Shallow water ports on the Oregon Coast

3.1.2.3. **Ullage Sensor Resolution for Sand Measurement**
 a. The Government intends to test an ullage sensor technology during the operation of the Contract to evaluate its accuracy for hopper sand measurements and its reliability under hopper dredge operating conditions.
 b. The Contractor is required to purchase and install two ullage sensors (with power) at locations specified by the Government. The intent is to mount the ullage sensors next to hand sounding stations so that data (at each respective sounding station) can be collected at the time hand soundings are done. Measurements will be recorded by the GQAR from a local read-out on the sensor. There is no requirement to automate the measuring system with the Contractor's electronic dredge data. However, if the Contractor elects to automate the readings, these shall be included as a parameter in the daily electronic dredge data provided to the Government.
 c. The ullage sensors shall be installed as required by the manufacturer and shall be mounted on the read-outs as displayed in a manner that they can be easily read by the GQAR. The sensor mount design will be submitted and approved by both the manufacturer and the Government prior to the sensor installations. A copy of the manufacturer's specifications and manual shall be submitted with the PMP and one copy kept on the dredge in a location that is readily accessible to Government personnel.
 d. During the first few days of operation, the Contractor shall have a representative of the sensor manufacturer present to inspect and approve sensor mounts and operation. All necessary calibrations shall be performed in the presence of the sensor manufacturer and a government representative in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The reference point of the ullage sensors shall be the same as the reference points of the hand sounding stations.
 e. The sensors shall respectively be located in a minimum of two different locations during the life of the Contract. The locations will be next to hand sounding stations and the Government will specify the exact locations. After a sufficient amount of data is collected at the initial locations, the Government will require the Contractor to relocate the sensors to their final locations. If the Contractor agrees to provide additional locations, and the Government determines that this is beneficial to the data collection and analysis, additional locations may be added upon approval of the Government. The Contractor is encouraged to provide power at all locations, or to provide power from a power cord to allow the ullage sensors to be moved to multiple locations throughout the Contract for collection of data at all sounding stations. However, only two locations for each ullage sensor are required as stated above. If the Contractor elects to purchase and install more than two ullage sensors, they shall meet all criteria specified herein and all data shall be readily accessible to the Government.
 f. The Contractor shall maintain the ullage sensors as necessary to insure they are fully operable at all times during dredging operations. In the event that an ullage sensor malfunctions, it shall be repaired or replaced within seven calendar days. Should the sensor be inoperable more than 30 total days, it shall be repaired and at that time, a spare shall be provided on board to prevent future interruptions in data collection.
 3.1.2.4. **Ullage Sensor Specifications**
 The ullage sensor shall be of the electromechanical plumb bob style:
 a. The unit shall be of the weight and cable style.
 (1) The unit shall consist of a weight pass pulley system with only one counting pulley and one mechanical driven wind pulley.
 (2) The cable shall be braided stainless steel with a corrosion resistant protective coating and have an expected life time (stress/strain cycles) of approximately 100,000.
 (3) The weight shall consist of a corrosion resistant polymer casing into which separate stainless steel or plastic weighted discs may be placed.



2009 Terrapin Island MCR Work - Differences between manual and sensor readings



LL Sta 6 Port Ullage Difference

	LL Sta 6	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	14.12	13.50	0.62
Std Dev	1.25	1.17	0.09
Median	13.8	13.21	0.59

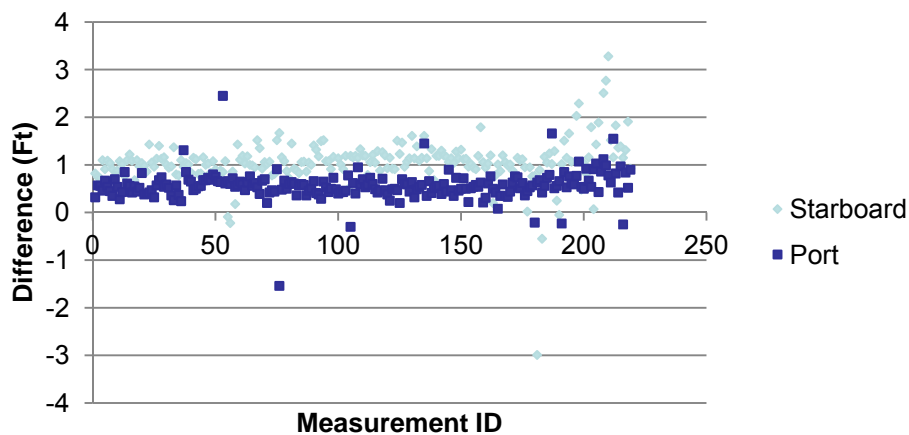
of measurements: 453

LL Sta 1 Stb Ullage Difference

	LL Sta 1	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	13.73	12.75	0.98
Std Dev	1.24	1.09	0.15
Median	13.5	12.54	0.96

of measurements: 464

2009 Terrapin Island River Work - Differences between manual and sensor readings



LL Sta 6 Port Ullage Difference

	LL Sta 6	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	14.03	13.47	0.57
Std Dev	1.04	1.03	0.01
Median	13.8	13.22	0.58

of measurements: 219

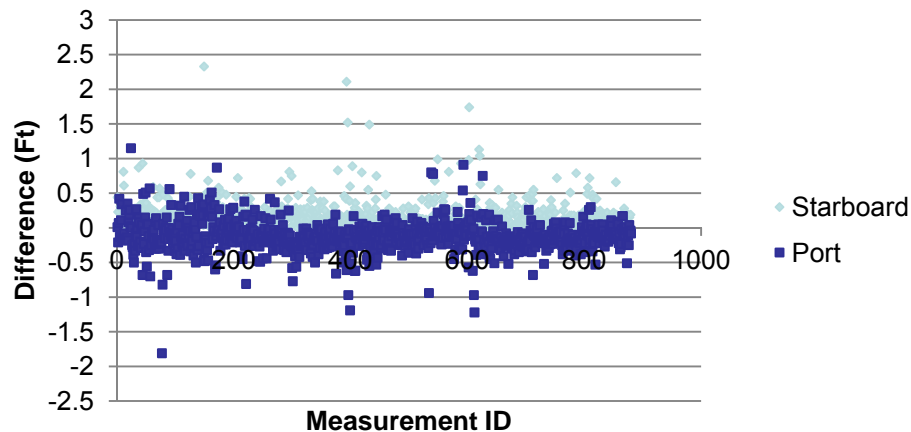
LL Sta 1 Stb Ullage Difference

	LL Sta 1	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	13.25	12.19	1.06
Std Dev	1.41	1.46	-0.05
Median	13	11.92	1.08

of measurements: 219



2010 Dodge Island MCR Work - Differences between manual and sensor readings



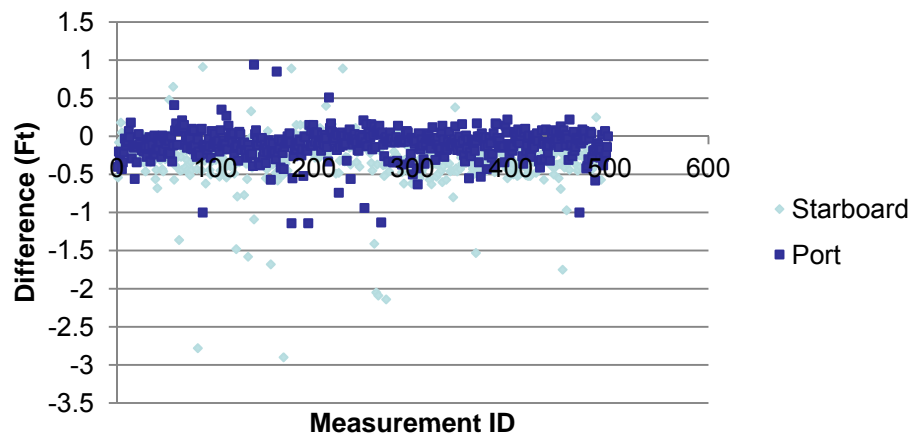
	LL Sta 10	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	9.15	9.28	-0.13
Std Dev	1.44	1.43	0.01
Median	9.2	9.32	-0.12

of measurements: 881

	LL Sta 5	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	10.37	10.48	-0.11
Std Dev	1.10	1.13	-0.02
Median	10.1	10.24	-0.14

of measurements: 879

2010 Dodge Island River Work - Difference between manual and sensor readings



	LL Sta 10	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	7.18	7.28	-0.11
Std Dev	2.17	2.14	0.03
Median	7.2	7.265	-0.065

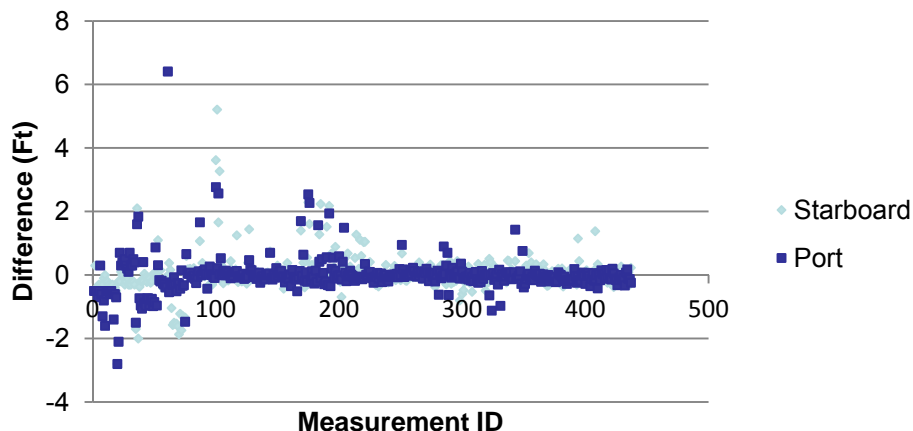
of measurements: 453

	LL Sta 5	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	12.26	12.56	-0.30
Std Dev	2.53	2.62	-0.09
Median	11.9	12.255	-0.355

of measurements: 464



2011 Terrapin Island MCR Work - Differences between manual and sensor readings



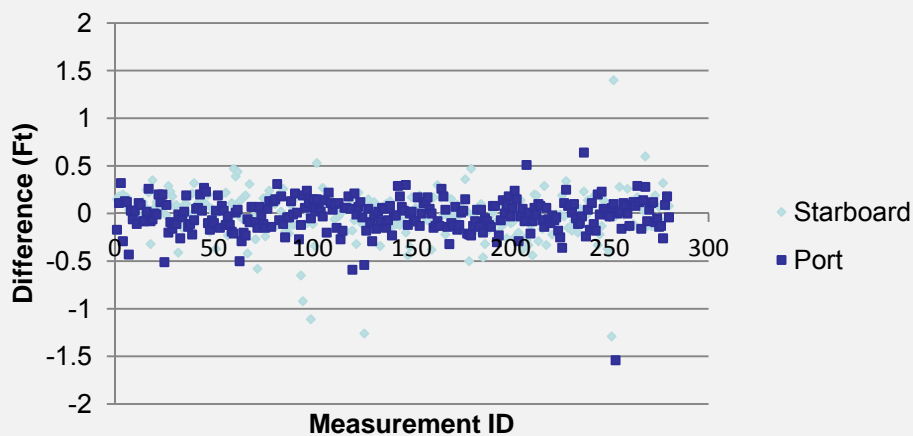
	LL Sta 6	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	13.427	13.445	- 0.018
Std Dev	1.409	1.212	0.197
Median	13.100	13.230	-0.130

of measurements: 436

	LL Sta 1	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	13.406	13.371	0.035
Std Dev	1.524	1.309	0.215
Median	13.100	13.160	-0.060

of measurements: 436

2011 Terrapin Island River Work - Difference between manual and sensor readings



	LL Sta 6	Port Ullage	Difference
Mean	13.605	13.624	-0.019
Std Dev	1.119	1.116	0.003
Median	13.500	13.555	-0.055

of measurements: 280

	LL Sta 1	Stb Ullage	Difference
Mean	11.278	11.293	-0.015
Std Dev	0.879	0.855	0.024
Median	11.300	11.350	-0.050

of measurements: 280



COMPARISON BETWEEN MANUAL AND MECHANICAL SOUNDINGS

2011 NORTH COAST HOPPER MAINTENANCE DREDGING

Condition	Number of Soundings	Average of Manual Soundings (ft)	Average of Mechanical Soundings (ft)	Difference Between Averages (ft)
Bar Work Port Fwd. Sounding Station	436	13.427	13.445	- 0.018
Bar Work Stb. Aft Sounding Station	436	13.406	13.371	0.035
River Work Port Fwd. Sounding Station	280	13.605	13.624	- 0.019
River Work Stb. Aft Sounding Station	280	11.278	11.293	- 0.015
Bar & River Work Port Fwd Sounding Station	716	13.499	13.517	- 0.018
Bar & River Work Stb. Aft Sounding Station	716	12.574	12.543	0.031



Yaquina Data



2010

	Lead Line	Sensor	Difference
Mean	4.35	4.47	-0.12
Median	3.85	4.00	-0.15
Std dev	1.09	1.10	-0.01

2011

	Lead Line	Sensor	Difference
Mean	5.59	5.73	-0.14
Median	4.35	4.40	-0.05
Std dev	2.59	2.71	-0.12

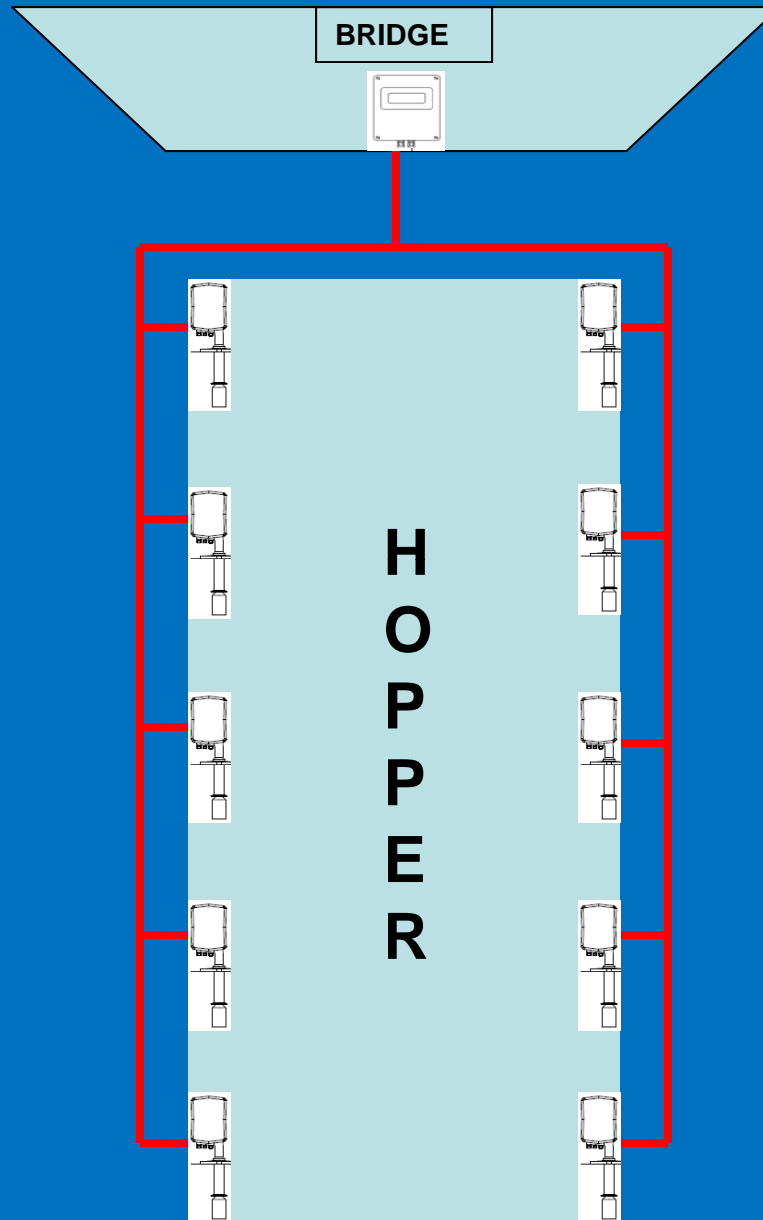
of measurements 94



Nivobob Evolution to Optimize Measurement Performance



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Potential
future
Nivobob
System
configuration

Nivobob activation
and ullage data
logging from bridge



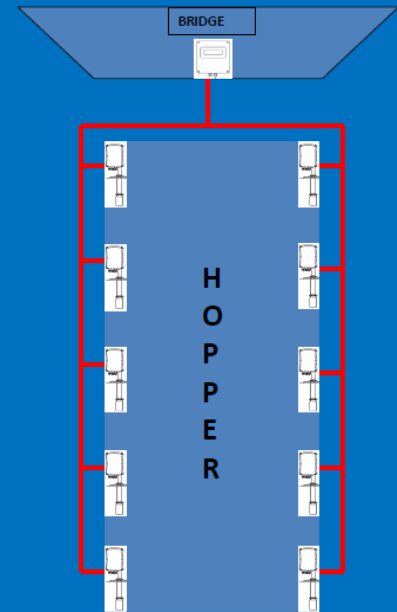
Potential Benefits

- Savings of \$10,000 to \$15,000 per week in inspection costs
- Improved safety – less time on the deck for inspectors and contractors = reduced safety risk
- More accurate production tracking and cost estimating (Government and contractor hopper dredge operations).



What's Next?

- Possible full scale test as early as summer 2012
- Develop calibration procedure for inclusion into specifications
- Data from 10 ullage sensors would be automated in a stand-alone computer system
- Hand soundings would be collected along side automated ullage sensors to allow data comparisons at the end of the season
- Pending a satisfactory outcome of a full scale test in 2012, ullage sensors could be used for payment in the 2013 hopper contract.



Questions?



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