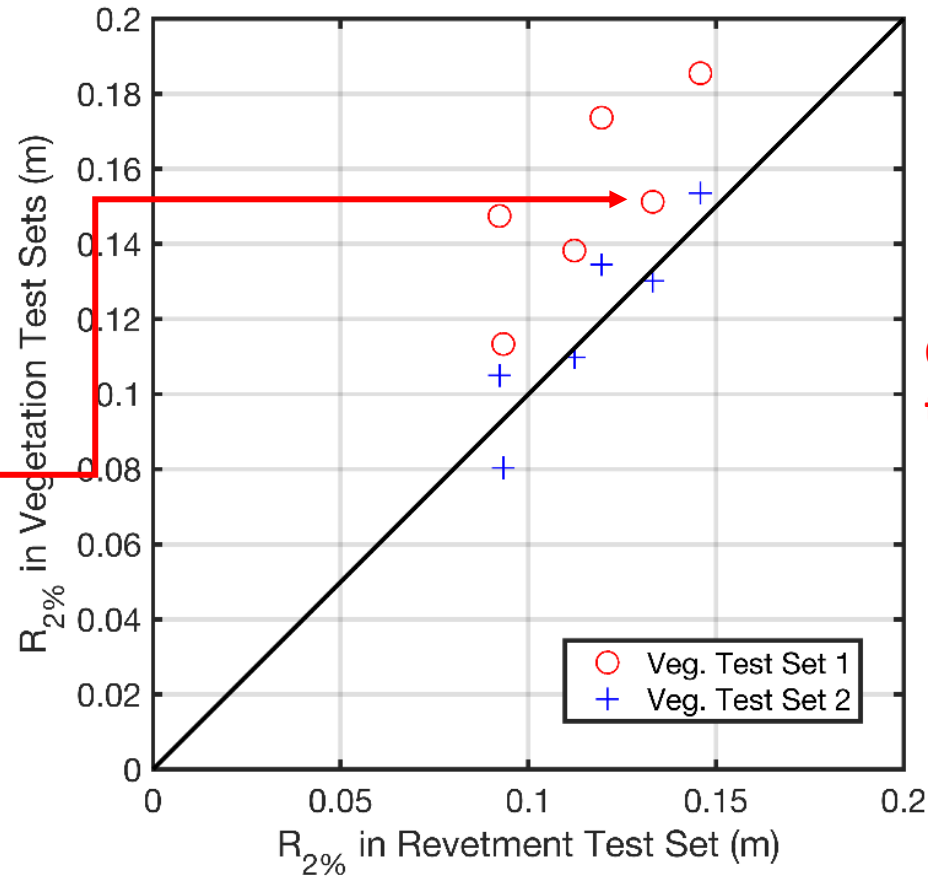
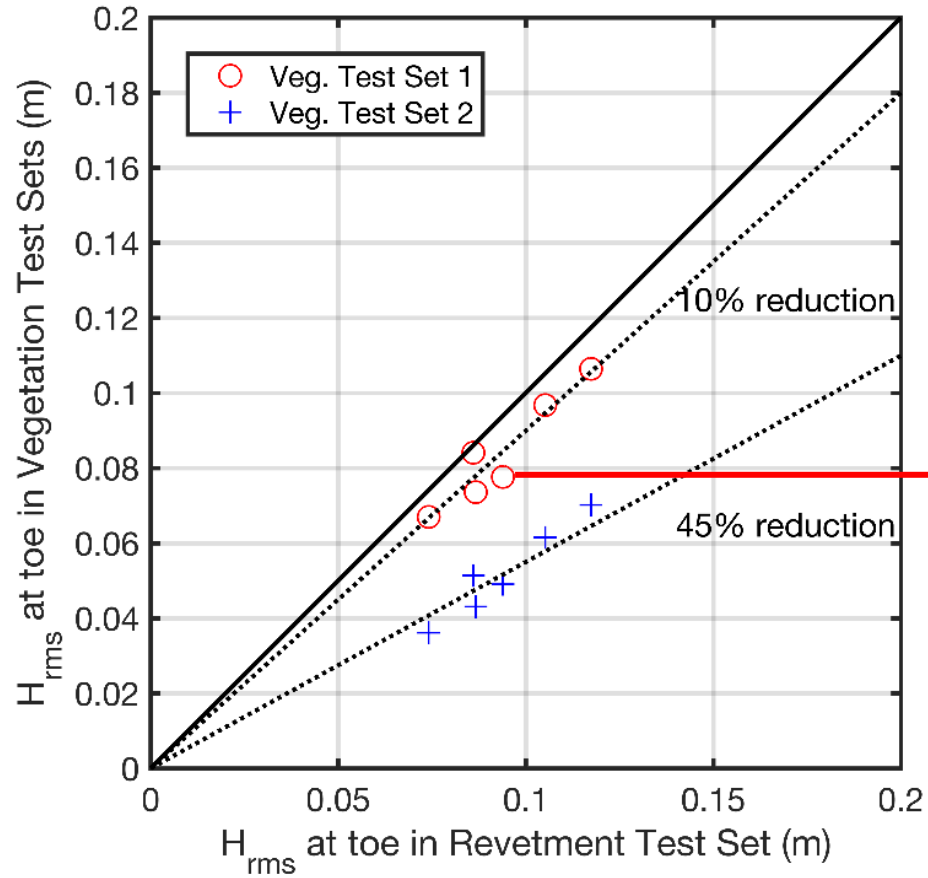
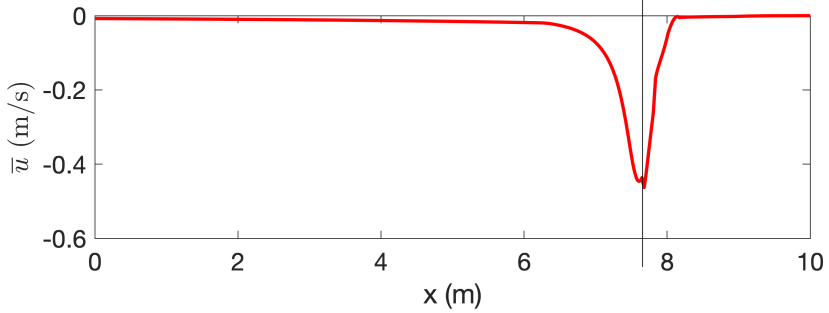
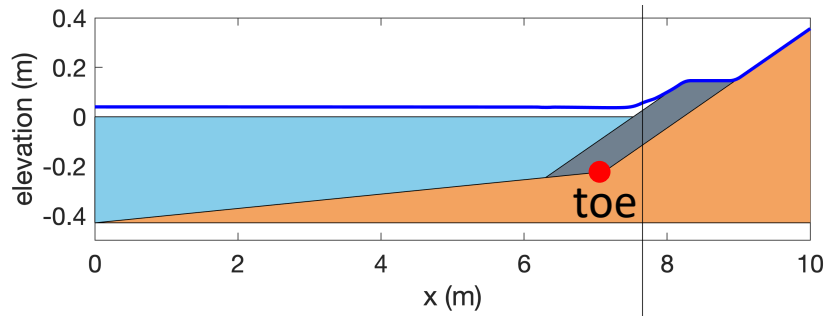
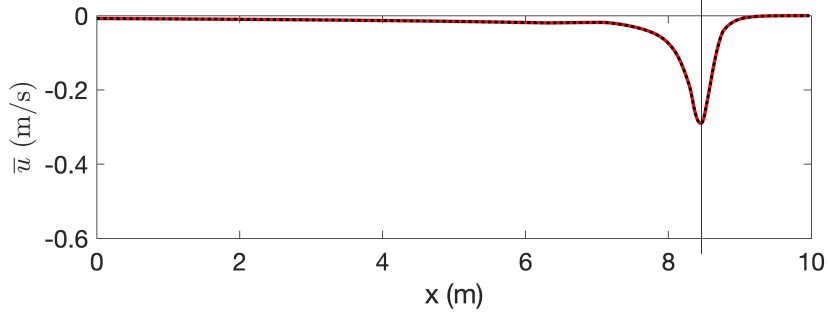
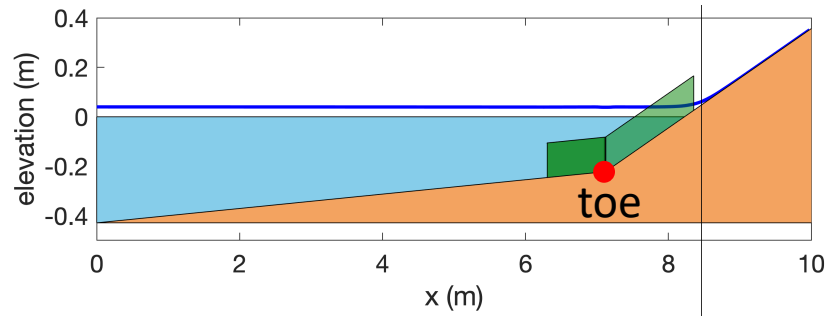
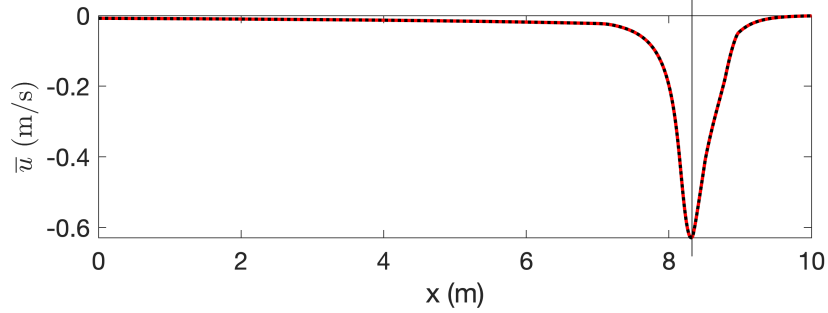
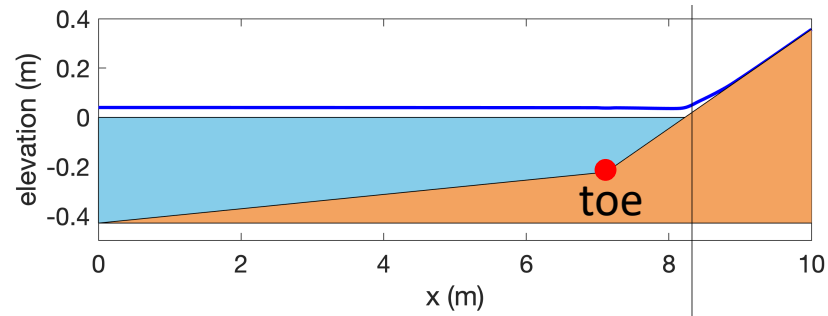


CSHORE Results

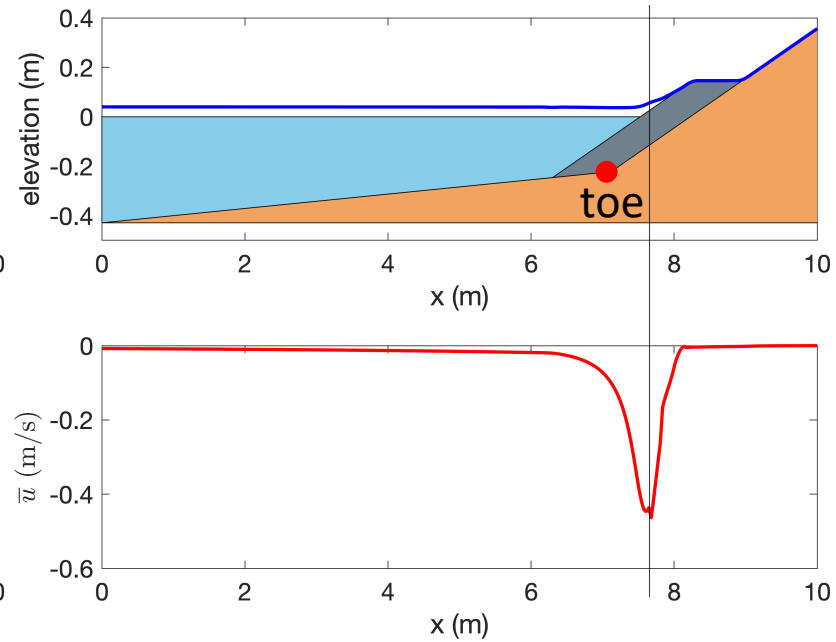
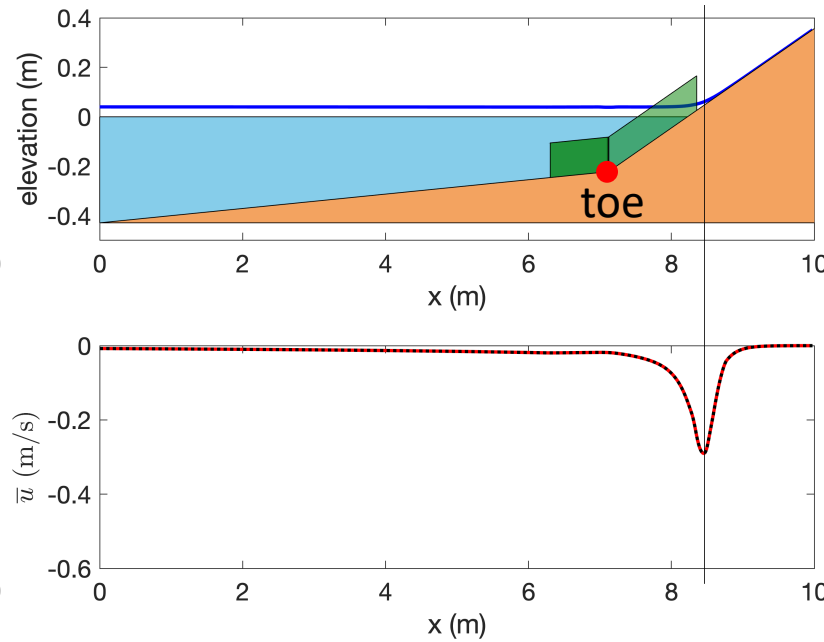
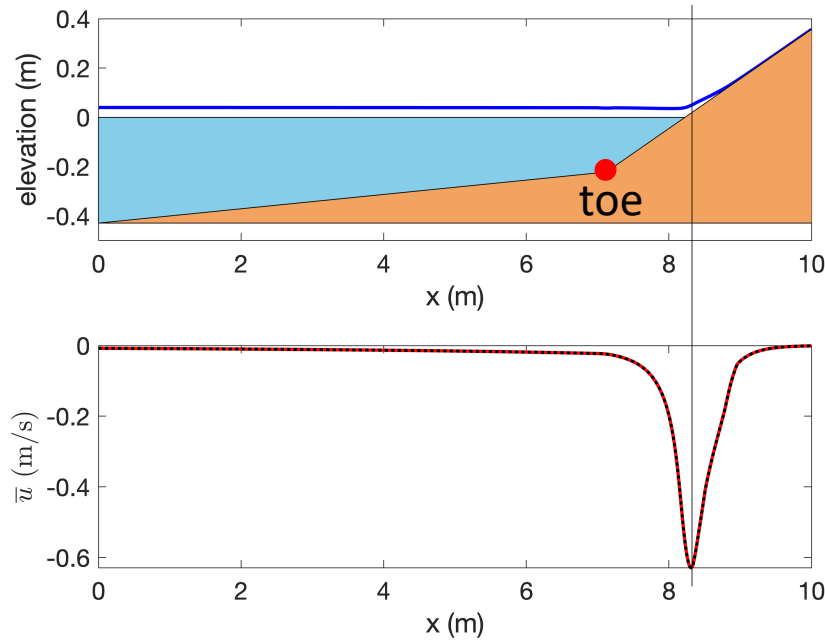


Q: Why does smaller H_{rms} at the toe lead to larger $R_{2\%}$?

Understand CSHORE Results



Understand CSHORE Results



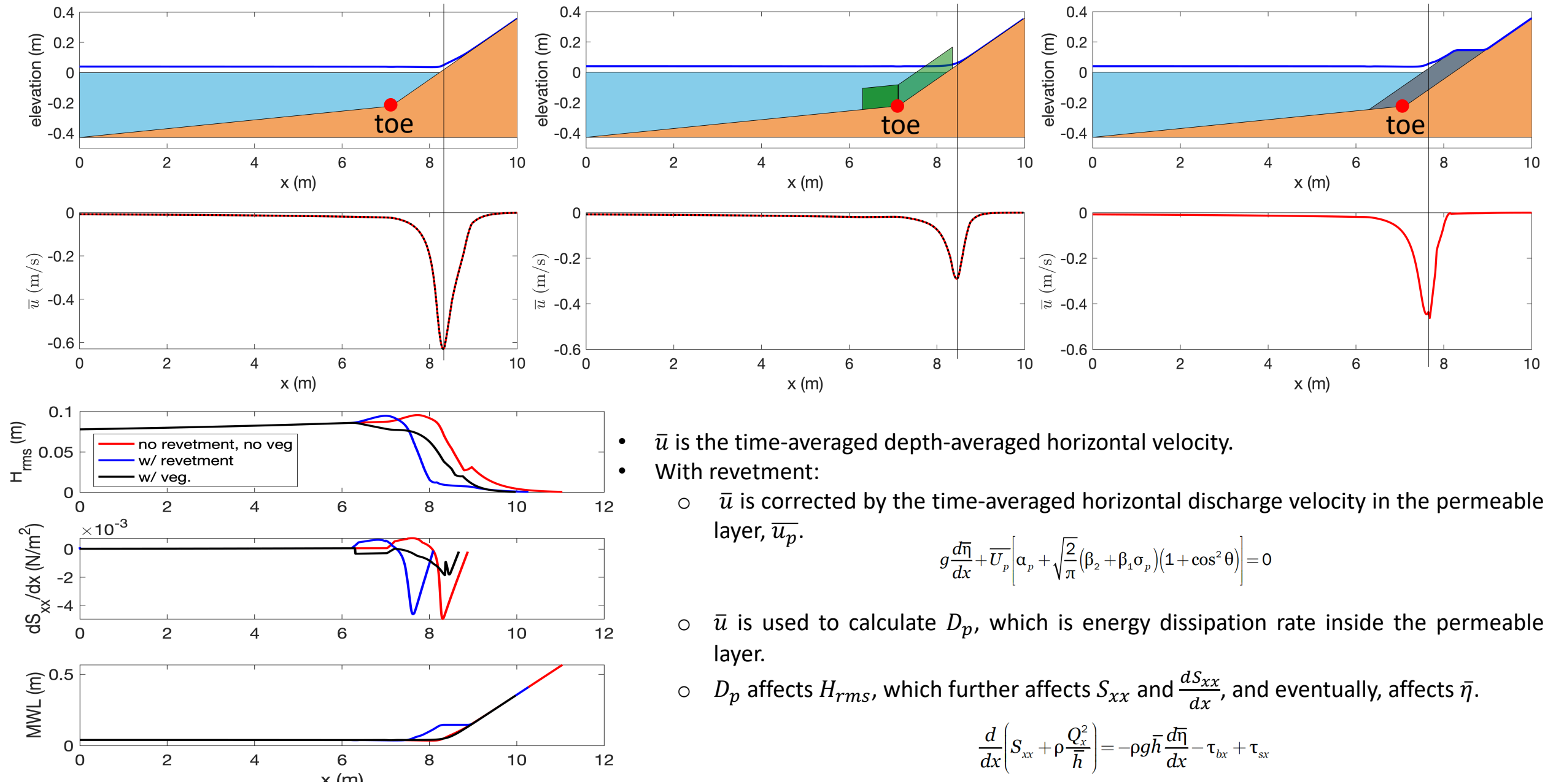
- \bar{u} is the time-averaged depth-averaged horizontal velocity.
- With revetment:
 - \bar{u} is corrected by the time-averaged horizontal discharge velocity in the permeable layer, $\overline{u_p}$.

$$g \frac{d\bar{\eta}}{dx} + \overline{U_p} \left[\alpha_p + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} (\beta_2 + \beta_1 \sigma_p) (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \right] = 0$$

- \bar{u} is used to calculate D_p , which is energy dissipation rate inside the permeable layer.
- D_p affects H_{rms} , which further affects S_{xx} and $\frac{dS_{xx}}{dx}$, and eventually, affects $\bar{\eta}$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(S_{xx} + \rho \frac{Q_x^2}{h} \right) = -\rho g \bar{h} \frac{d\bar{\eta}}{dx} - \tau_{bx} + \tau_{sx}$$

Understand CSHORE Results

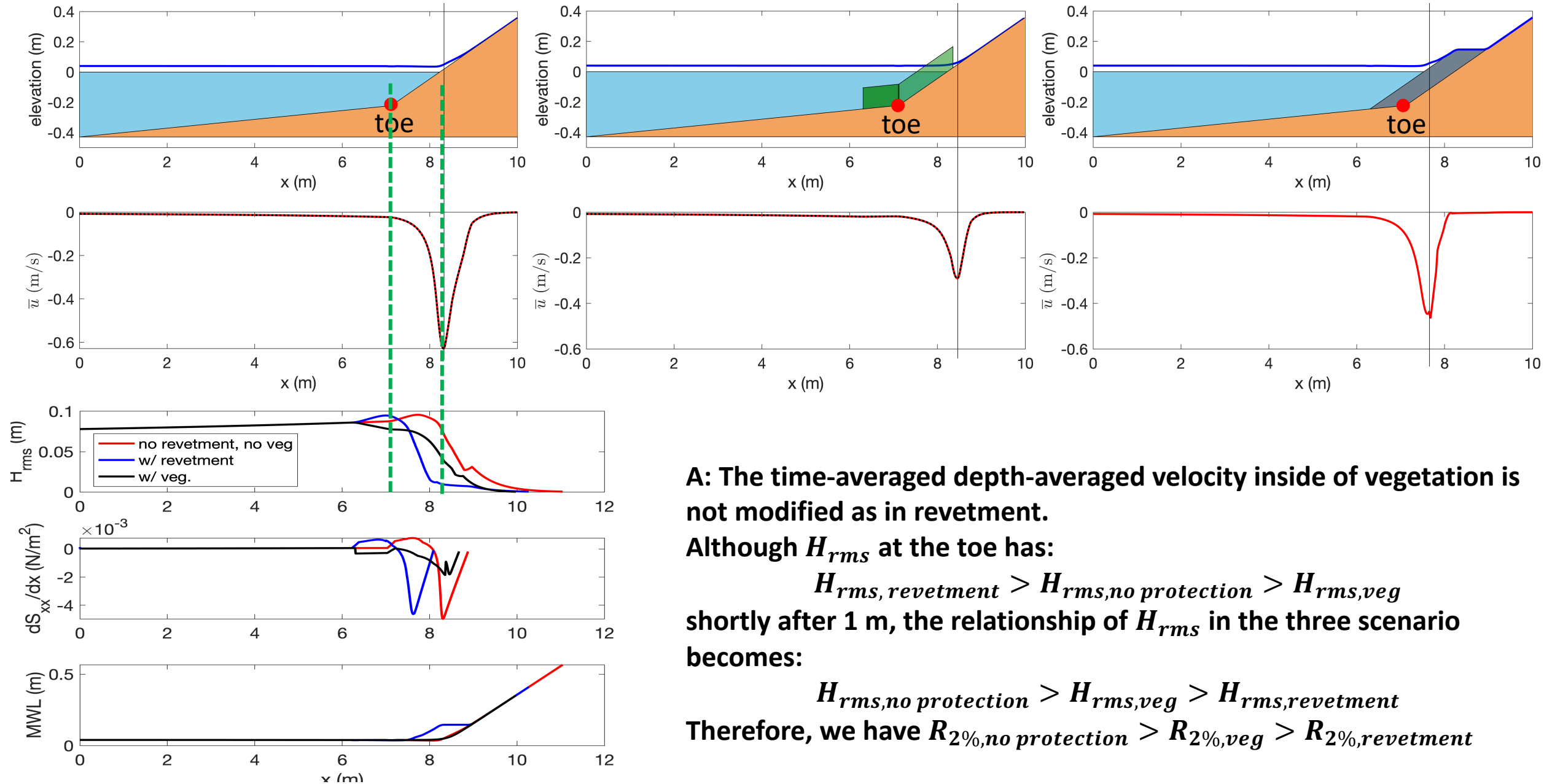


- \bar{u} is the time-averaged depth-averaged horizontal velocity.
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 - \bar{u} is corrected by the time-averaged horizontal discharge velocity in the permeable layer, \bar{u}_p .
 - \bar{u} is used to calculate D_p , which is energy dissipation rate inside the permeable layer.
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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(S_{xx} + \rho \frac{Q_x^2}{h} \right) = -\rho g \bar{h} \frac{d\bar{\eta}}{dx} - \tau_{bx} + \tau_{sx}$$

Understand CSHORE Results



A: The time-averaged depth-averaged velocity inside of vegetation is not modified as in revetment.

Although H_{rms} at the toe has:

$$H_{rms,revetment} > H_{rms,no\ protection} > H_{rms,veg}$$

shortly after 1 m, the relationship of H_{rms} in the three scenario becomes:

$$H_{rms,no\ protection} > H_{rms,veg} > H_{rms,revetment}$$

Therefore, we have $R_{2\%,no\ protection} > R_{2\%,veg} > R_{2\%,revetment}$