An innovative system for the sustainable management of sediment in water basins: the ejector technology





May 28, 2020 Giovanni Preda





The ejector



The ejector's operating principle is based on the combined effect of two different nozzles:

- Radial nozzles: they create a suspension of water and sediment;
- Central nozzle: thanks to the Venturi effect, the central nozzle sucks up a mixture of sediment and water and conveys it into a discharge pipe.

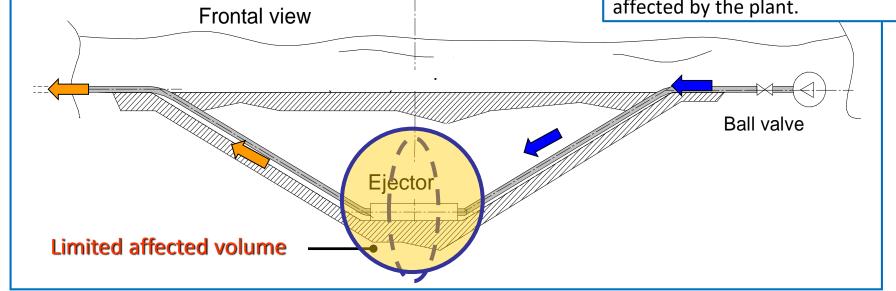


Aims:

To realize a technology able to model and maintain the seabed at the entrance of the port at a certain depth and able to:

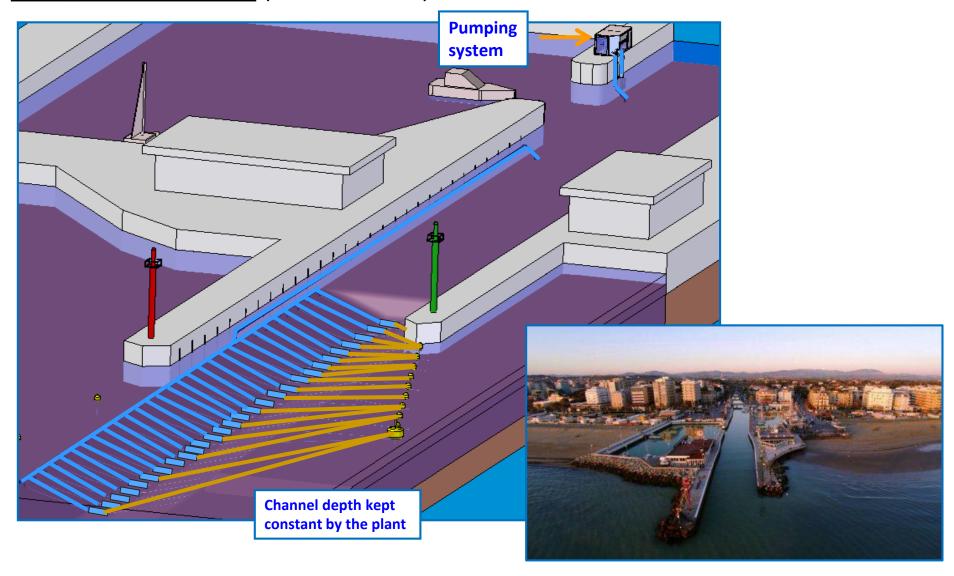
- minimize environmental impact,
- avoid the turbidity of sea water,
- not to be an obstacle during operation,
- Integration into the architecture and landscape of the port.

Ejectors work with sediment which arrives naturally in a certain area, so it does not add or remove sediment from that area. Once the system reaches *regime* operation (i.e. a few minutes), the marine ecosystem is no longer affected by the plant.



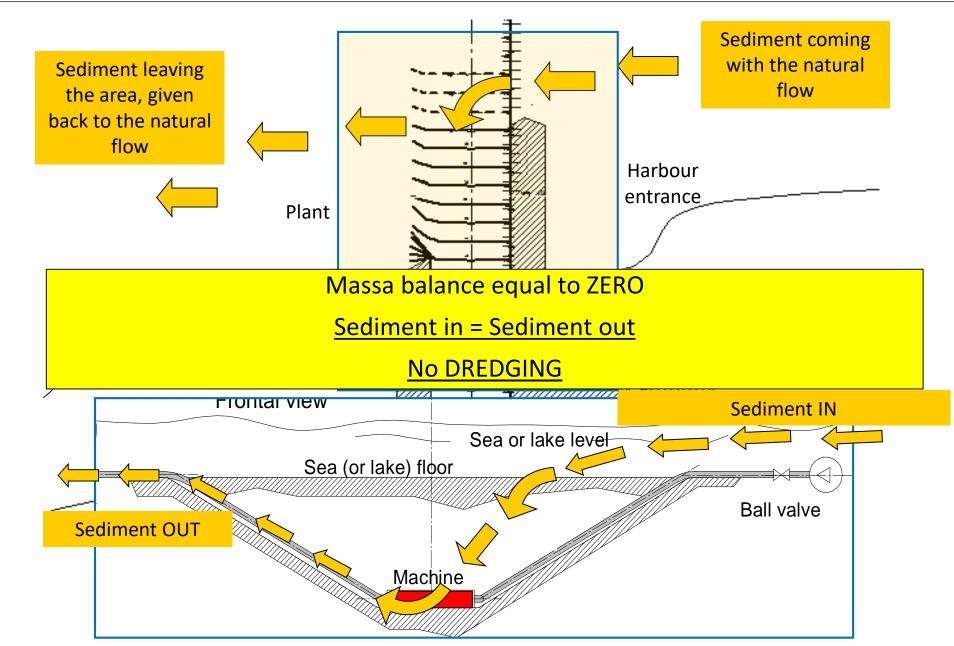


Example of installation (Riccione 2005)













CUSTOMER SEGMENTS



VALUE PROPOSITION: INNOVATIVE AND CUSTOMIZED SOLUTION FOR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT.

1. Port entrances/Marinas



Primo impianto sperimentale (Riccione 2005) 5 agosto-dopo Profondità dal funzionamento impianto livello di medio mare (m) 7-8 agosto-mareggiata 9 agosto-dopo mareggiata 9 agosto-dopo funzionamento impianto (75 Distanza dalla banchina di ponente (m)

2. Shipyards/Drydocks/slipways







O Posizione elettore







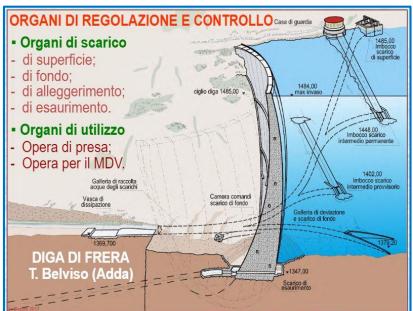
3. Seabed restoration at the foot of the docks



4. Protection of bottom discharges of dams / loading channels of turbines / hydraulic

works







VALUE PROPOSITION

- Innovative and customized solution for sediment management.
- Lower management cost if compared to dredging.
- Navigation safety improvement.
- Extended and improved port performance.
- Environmental impact reduction (if compared to dredging).
- Simplification in budget planning.
- No authorization needed (if compared to dredging).
- Sediment management not dependent from dredging companies.





MARINA PLAN PLUS: MAIN DATA



8 main actions (technical, communication, management) are to be developed in the project. It includes:

- preliminary field test (completed in July 2017);
- design, construction (completed in June 2019) and management of a sediment management plant at the entrance of the Cervia port channel;
- The techno-economic and environmental assessment of technology.







Start: 3 October 2016

Duration: 39 months, extended to 51

EC funding: € 1,452,807 (57.7%)

Total cost of the project: € 2,519,245

TIMETABLE

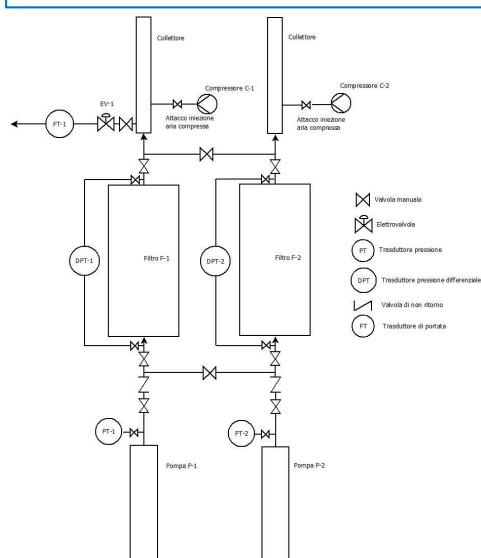
TIMETABLE																						
	Action		2016			2017				2018			2019			2020				2021		
Action numbe	Name of the action	1	П	Ш	IV	ı	11	11 17	/ I	П	Ш	IV	1 11	III	IV	I	П	111	v	1 1	1 111	IV
A. Preparatory actions (if needed)																						
A.1	Preliminary on field tests																					П
B. Implementation actions (obligatory)											\Box											
B.1	Demo Plant design																		Т		Т	П
B.2	Demo plant realization, commissioning and management						Т												Т		Т	\Box
B.3	Design of seabed maintenance management plan					П	Т					Т							Т	Т	Т	П
C. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)										\neg												
C.1	Monitoring the project's environmental and socio-economic impacts on Port of Cervia																					
D. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)											\Box											
D.1	Dissemination Pack and Communication Plan		Π																•		Т	П
D.2	Dissemination planning and execution, Replicability																					П
E. Project management (obligatory)																						
E.1	Project Management, Monitoring and After LIFE Plan.																			Т		П



CERVIA PLANT



Cervia plant in a glance



The demo plant is made by two modules of 5 ejectors each one. Each module is fed by pressurized water through a submersible water pump. The water flowrate can be controlled remotely by inverter. At the pumps outlet two autopurging disk filters are installed (filtration grade over 400 micron).

The following <u>data are continuously monitored</u>: pumps outlet pressure, pressure loss on the filters, water flowrate for each ejector.

A <u>local meteorological station</u> is installed for wind velocity and direction monitoring.

Finally, <u>two cameras</u> are installed for the video monitoring of the harbour channel inlet and of the filtering cabin.

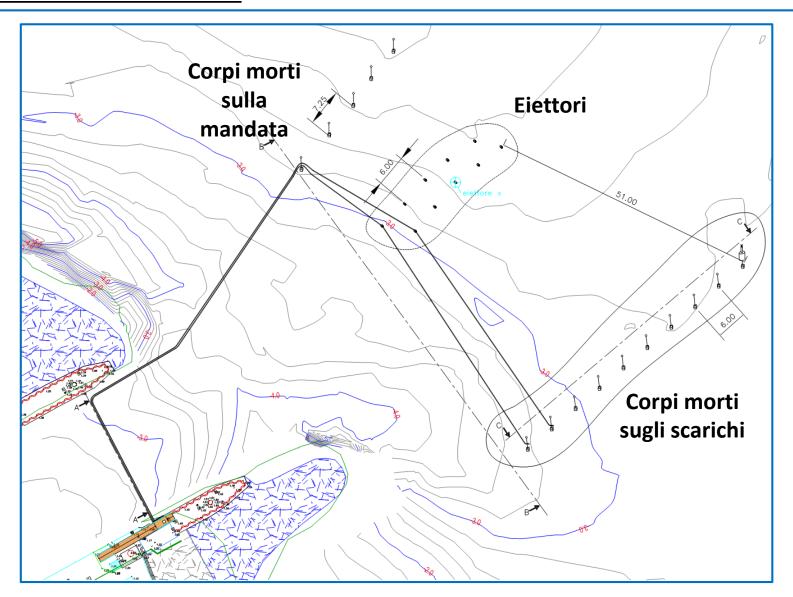








Elements on the sea bed

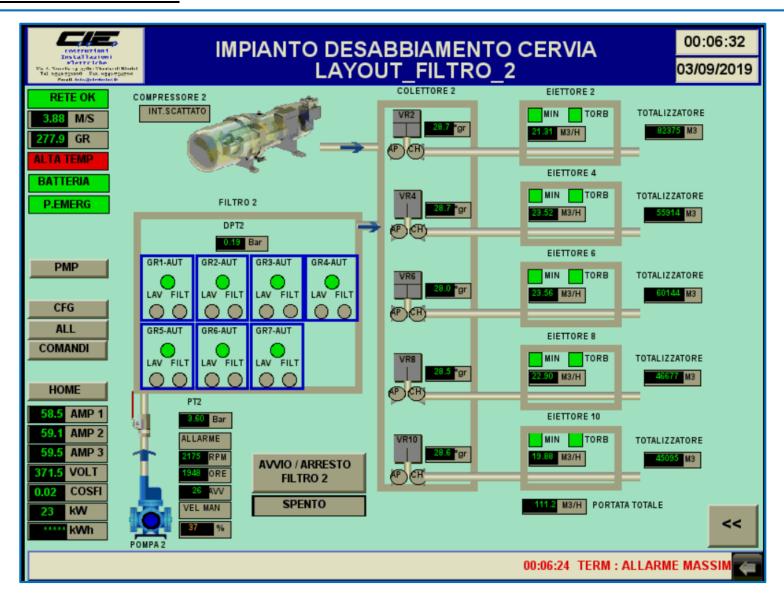




CERVIA PLANT



Remote control PLC



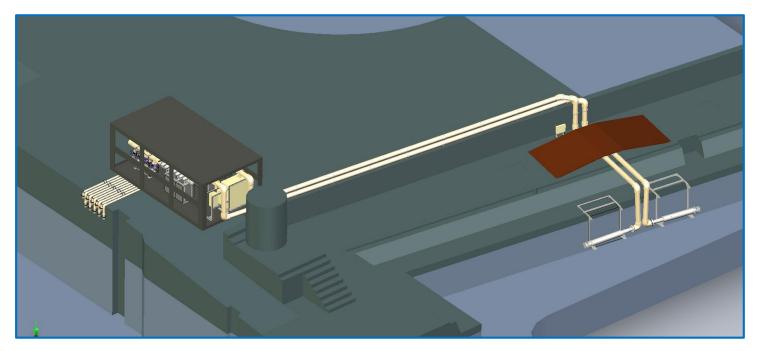


CERVIA PLANT











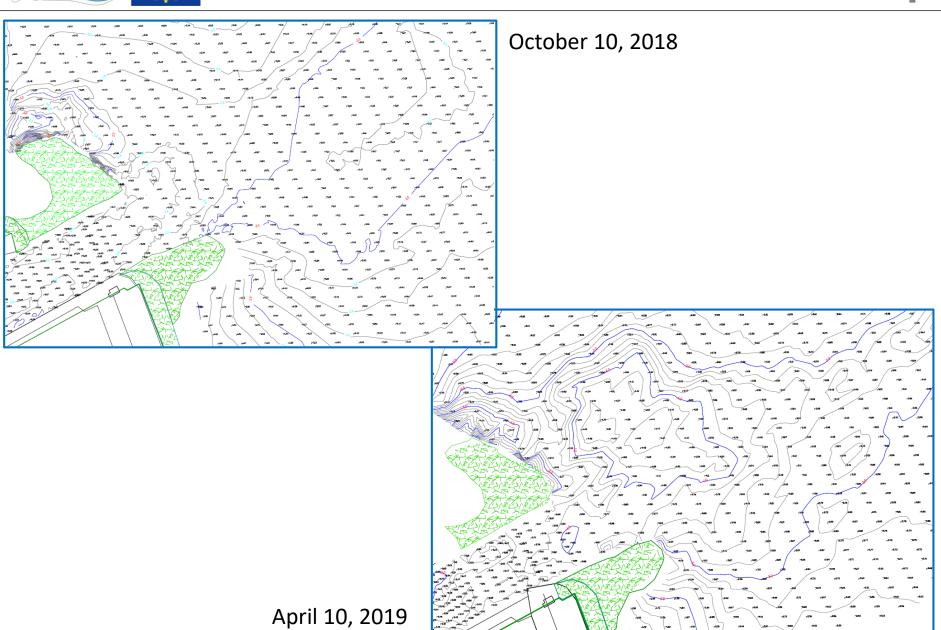
THE PLANT IN CERVIA





EARLY RESULTS

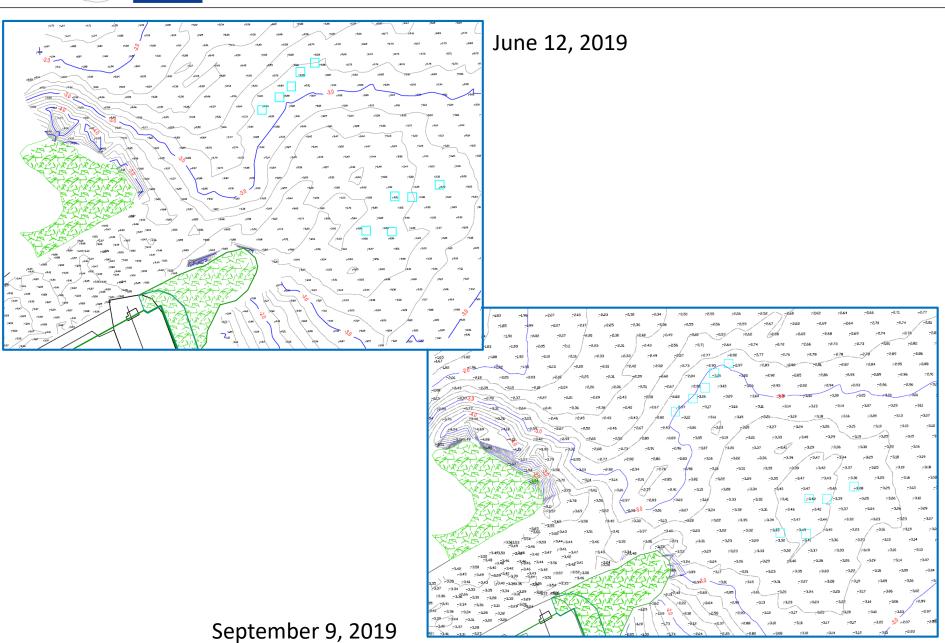






EARLY RESULTS







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