

Granular flow modeling: emergence of sand dunes and beyond

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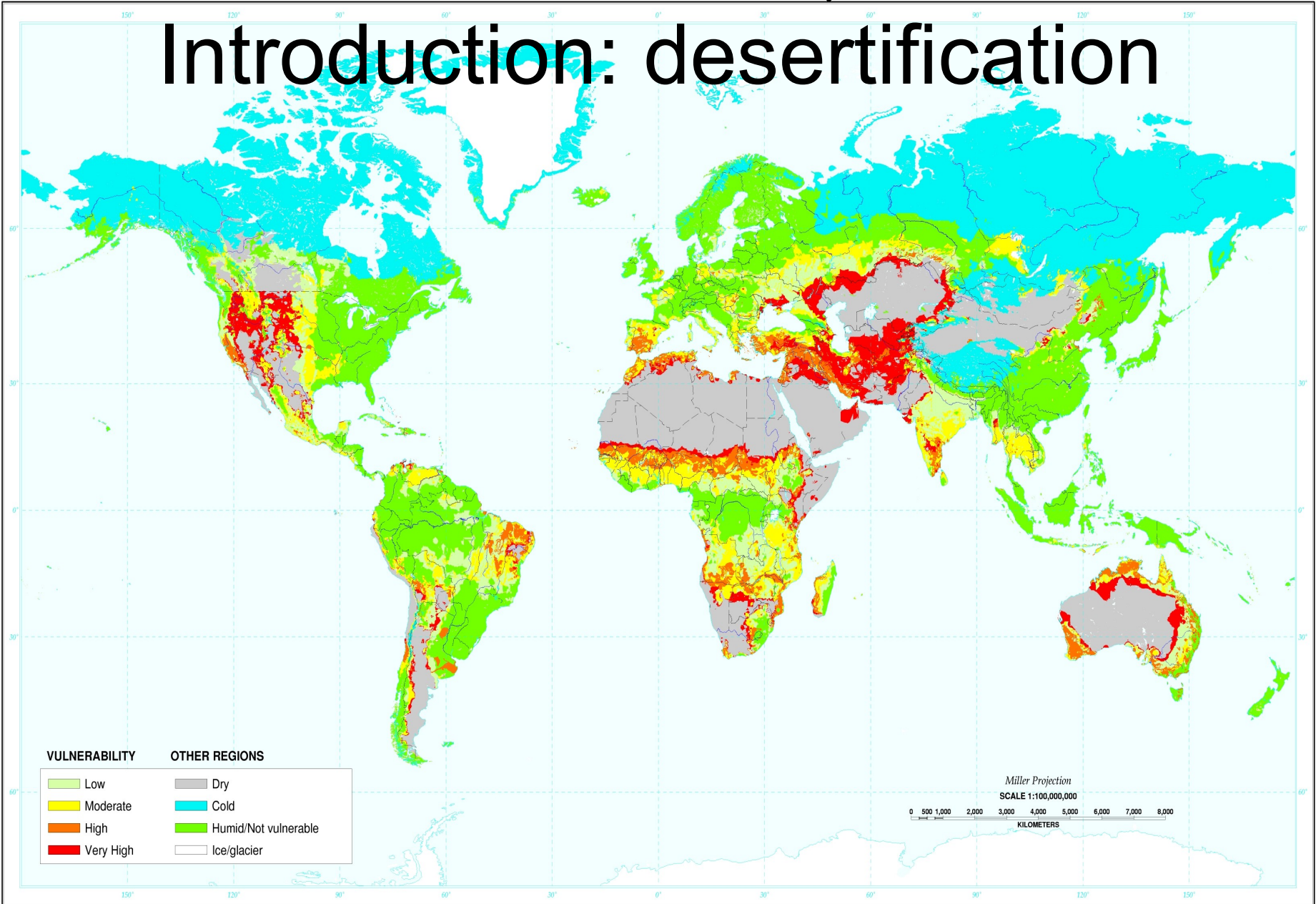
Multi Scale Mechanics





Desertification Vulnerability

Introduction: desertification



Introduction: global dune invasion



Introduction: local dune invasion



Overview

Model:

- Emergence of an isolated 'barchan' dune

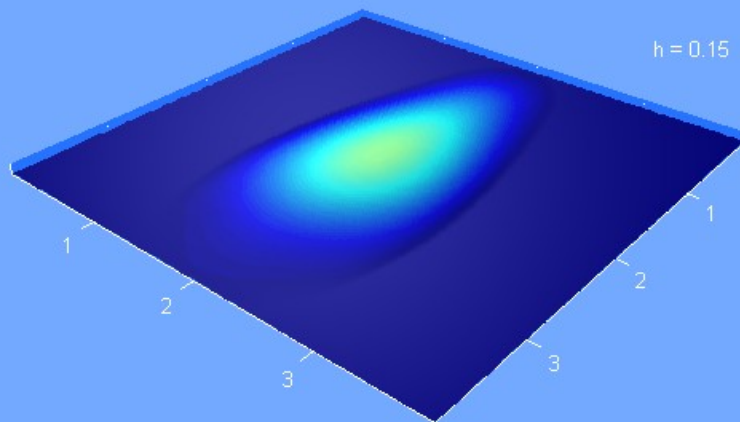
Applications:

- Sand waves instabilities and the emergence of dune fields
- Dunes + Vegetation: stabilization of dunes

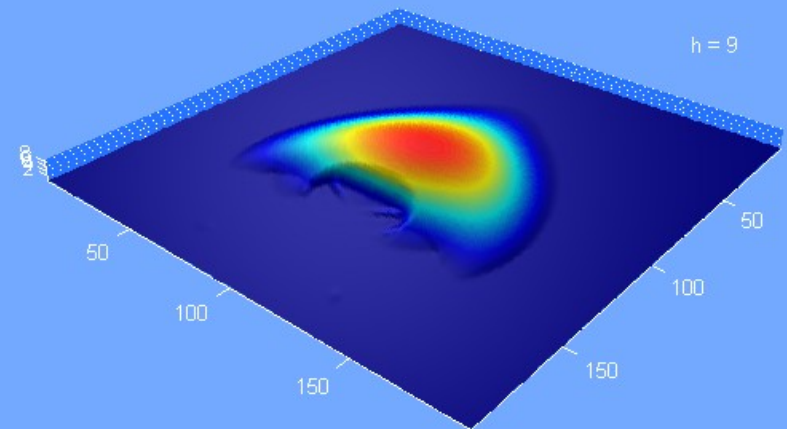


Emergence of isolated dunes: barchans

Small hill ($h = 0.15\text{m}$)



Large hill ($h = 9\text{m}$)

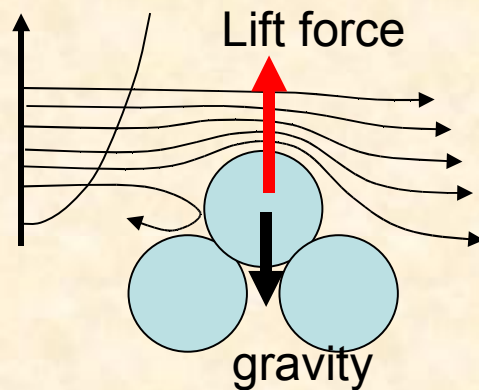


What are the mechanisms behind dune formation?

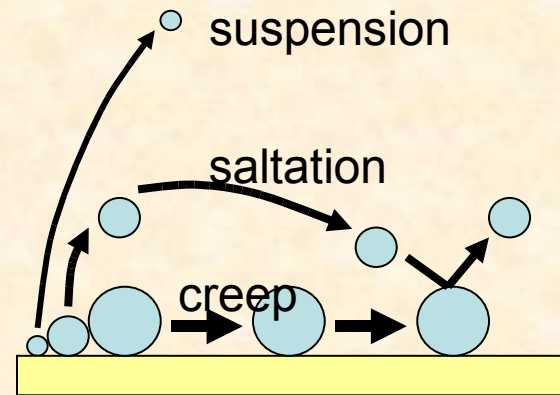
Mechanisms behind dune formation: Aeolian sand transport

What happens when wind blows over a sandy surface?

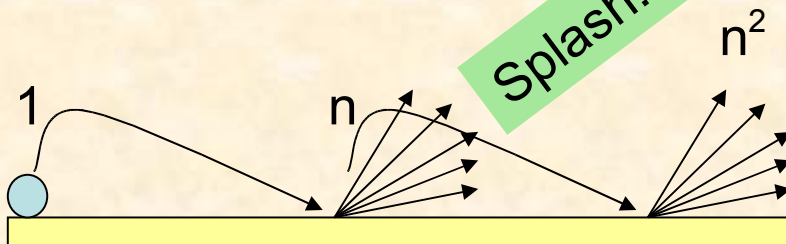
Direct entrainment



Transport regimes



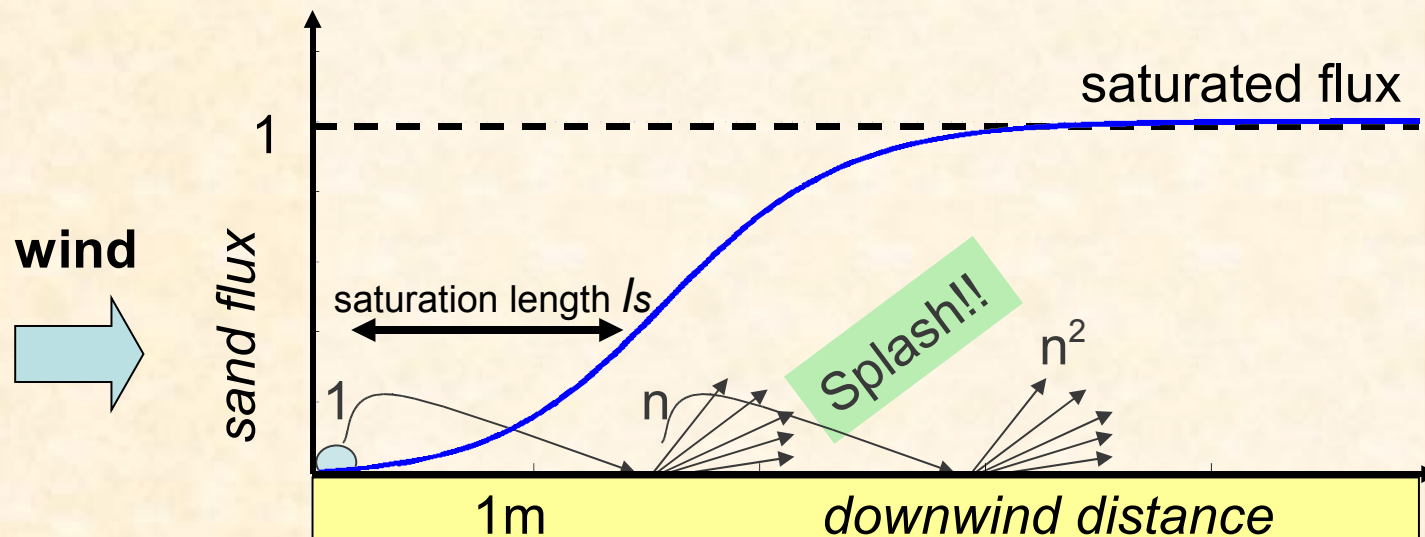
Dynamic entrainment



The number of grains entering the flow grows exponentially!

Mechanisms behind dune formation: Aeolian sand transport

Relaxation of the sand flux toward the maximum: saturated flux



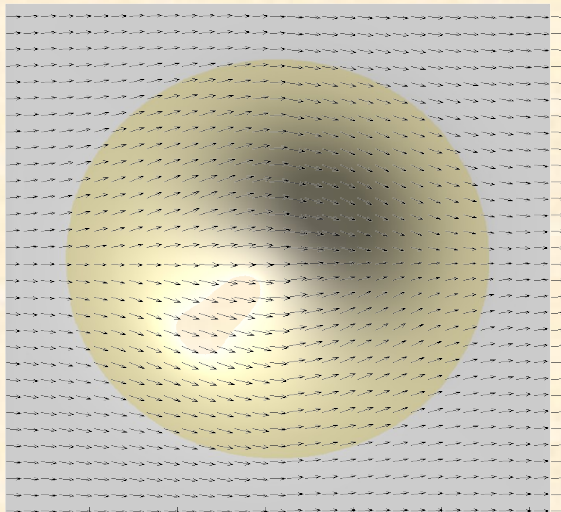
Mechanisms behind dune formation:

Surface wind

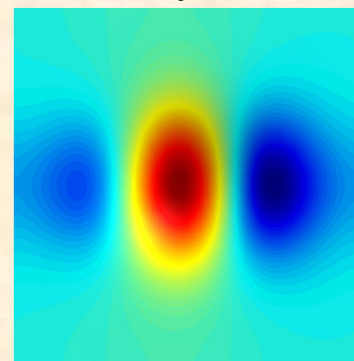
How the surface wind depends on the surface topology?

Example: Surface wind over a Gaussian hill

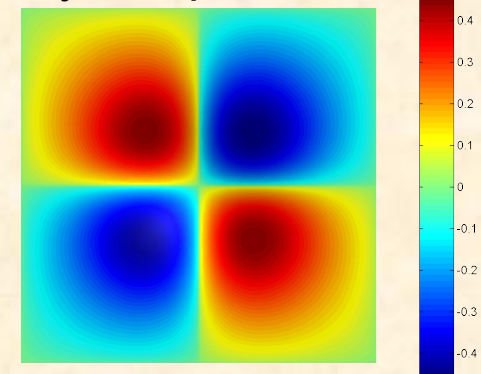
Surface wind is characterized by the shear velocity: $\mathbf{u}_*(x, y)$



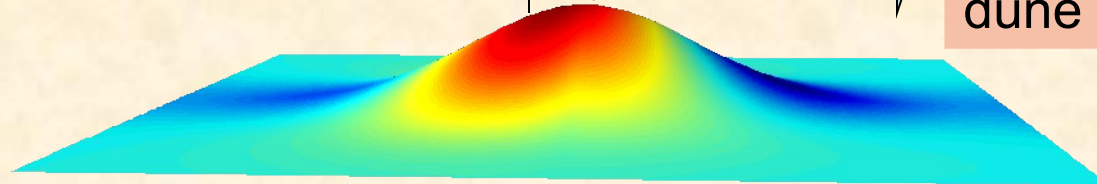
x-component



y-component

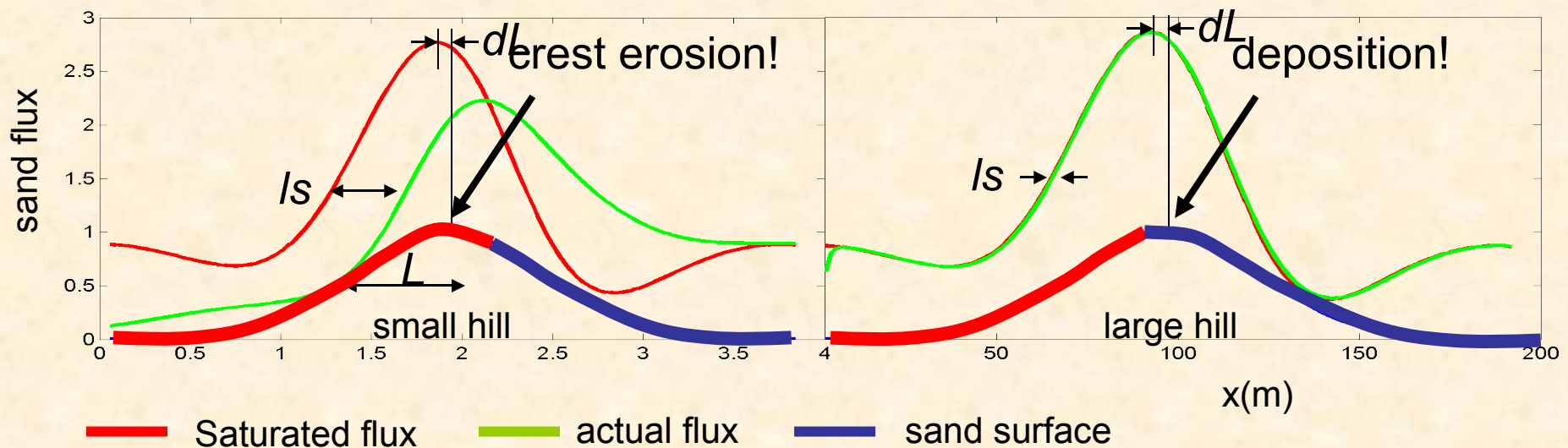
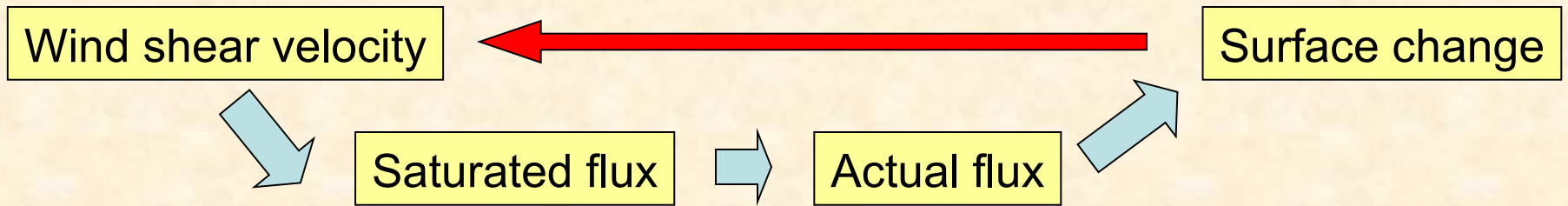


maximum wind dL crest



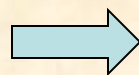
Offset is crucial for dune formation!!!

Mechanisms behind dune formation: Surface wind + sand transport



Since:

$$dL \sim L / C$$



Condition for dune formation:

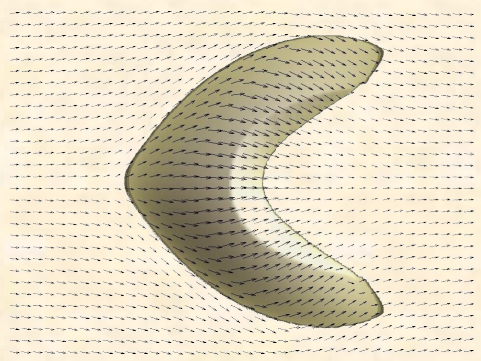
$$L > C * l_s$$

Sand transport model (summary)

Perturbed flow field

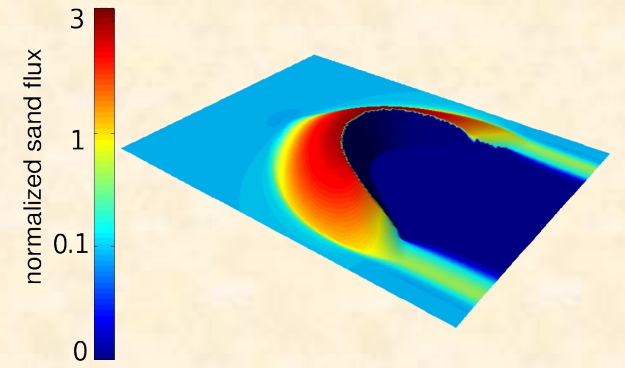
$$\tau(x, y) = \tau_0 + |\tau_0| \delta\tau(x, y)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_*(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{|\tau(x, y)|}}{\rho} \mathbf{e}_\tau(x, y)$$



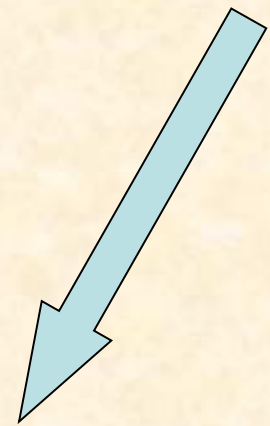
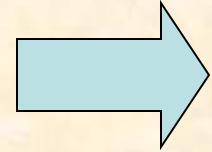
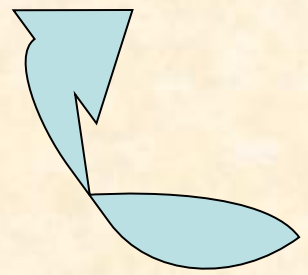
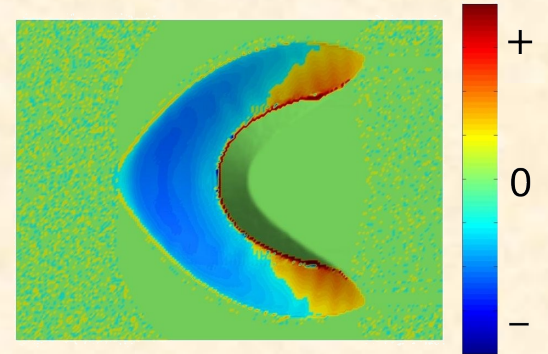
Sand transport equation:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}(x, y) = \frac{q(x, y)}{l_s(x, y)} \left(1 - \frac{q(x, y)}{q_s(x, y)} \right)$$



Evolution of the surface:

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}(x, y) = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}(x, y)$$

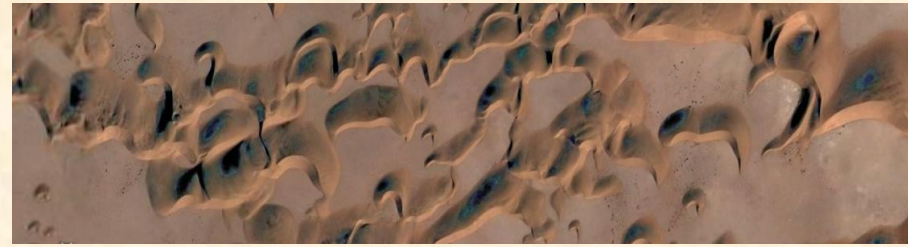


First application: emergence of dune fields

Open Boundary

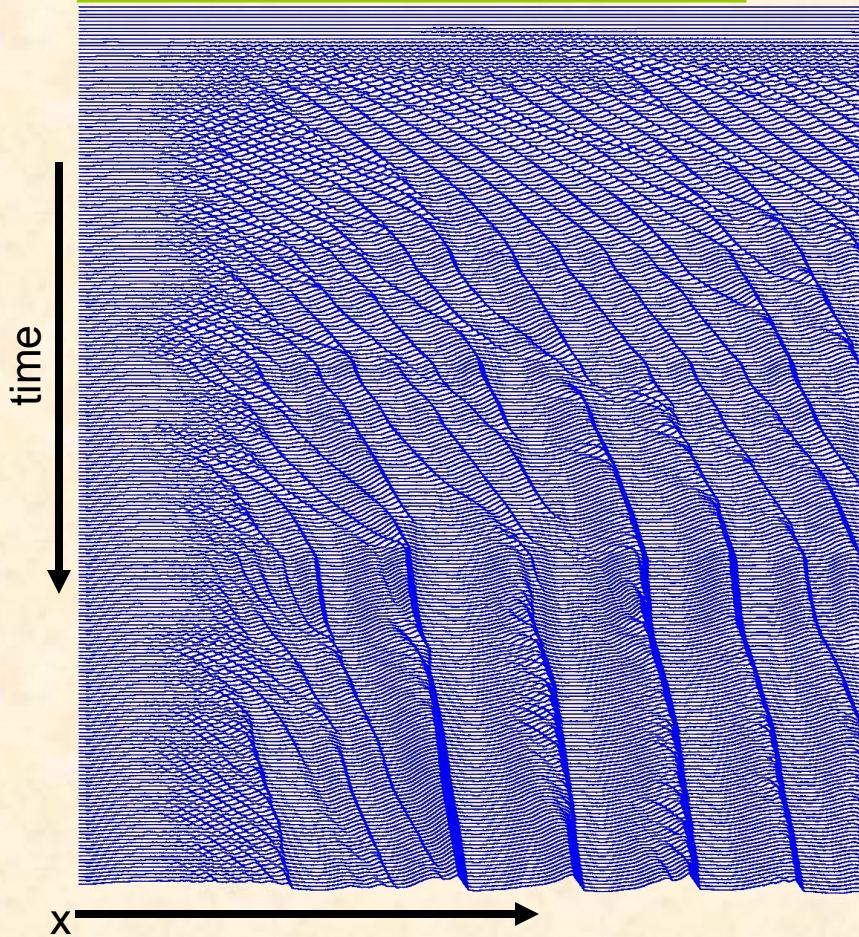


Periodic Boundary

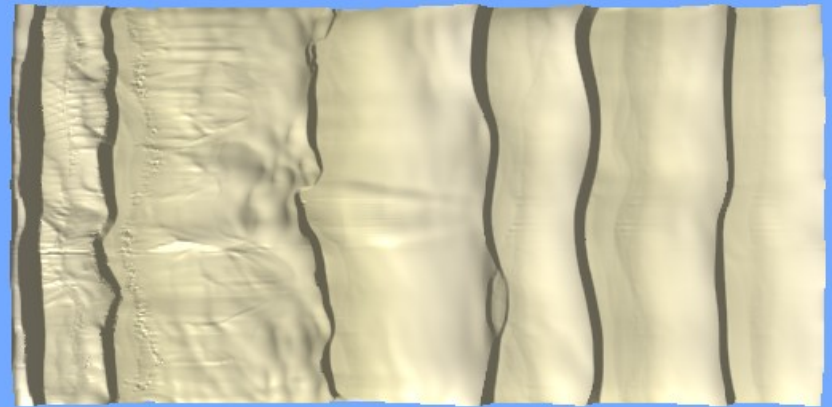


Sand waves instabilities: emergence of transversal dune fields

'longitudinal' instability

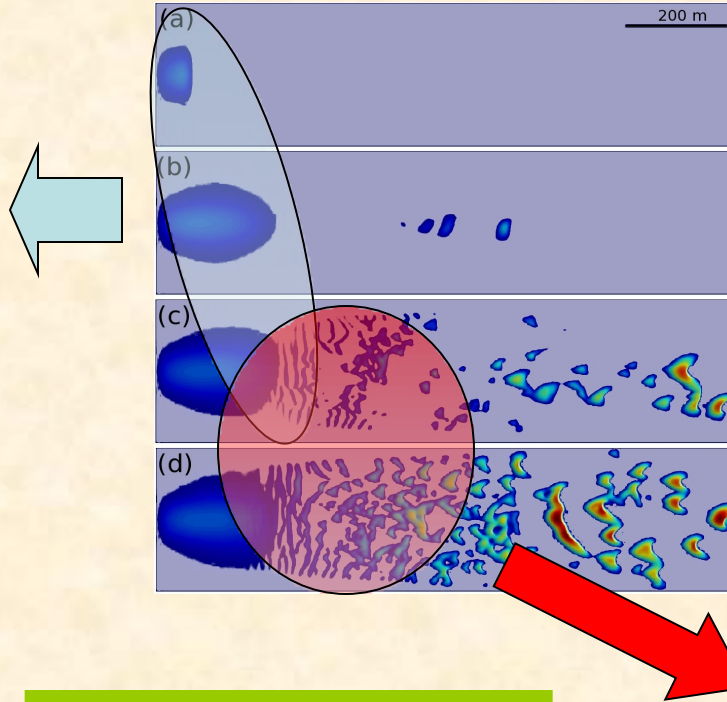
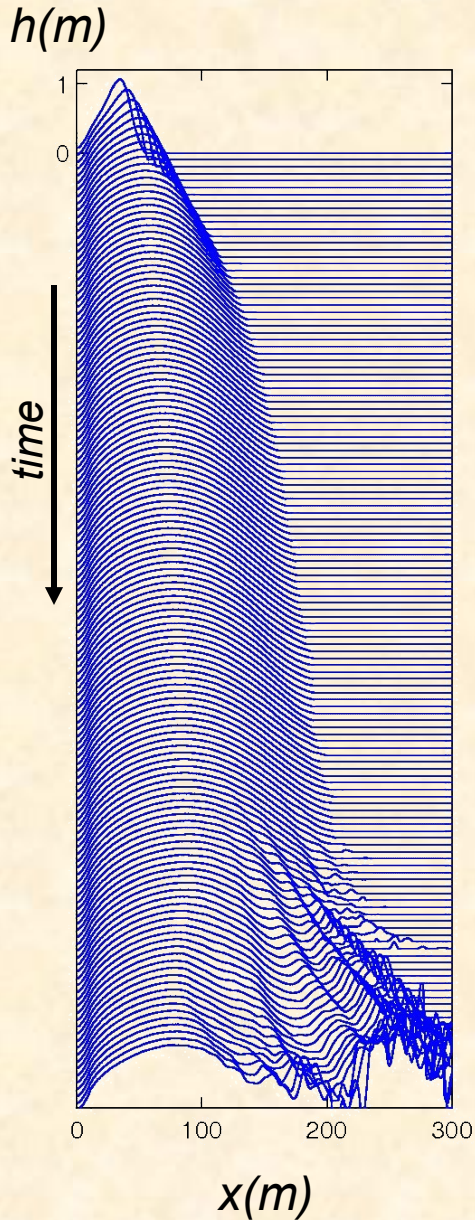


periodic boundaries



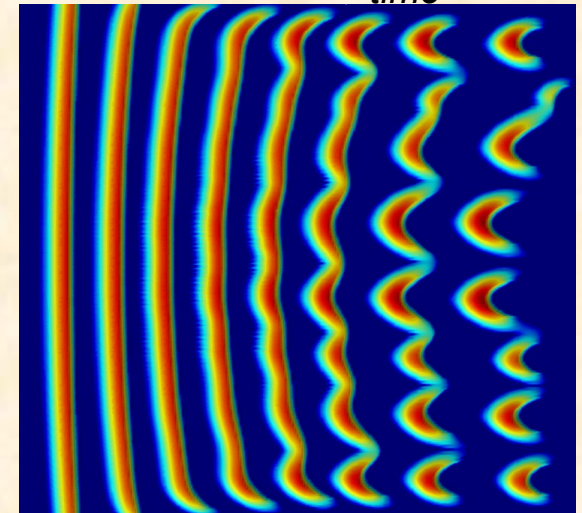
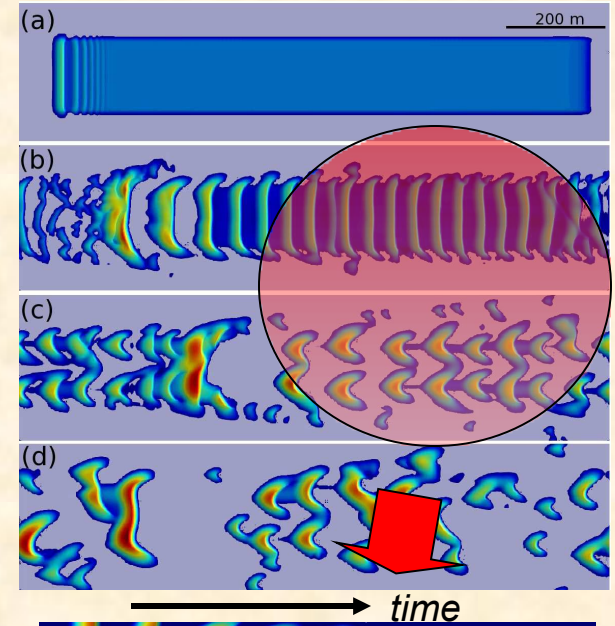
1 km long

Sand waves instabilities: emergence of barchan dune fields



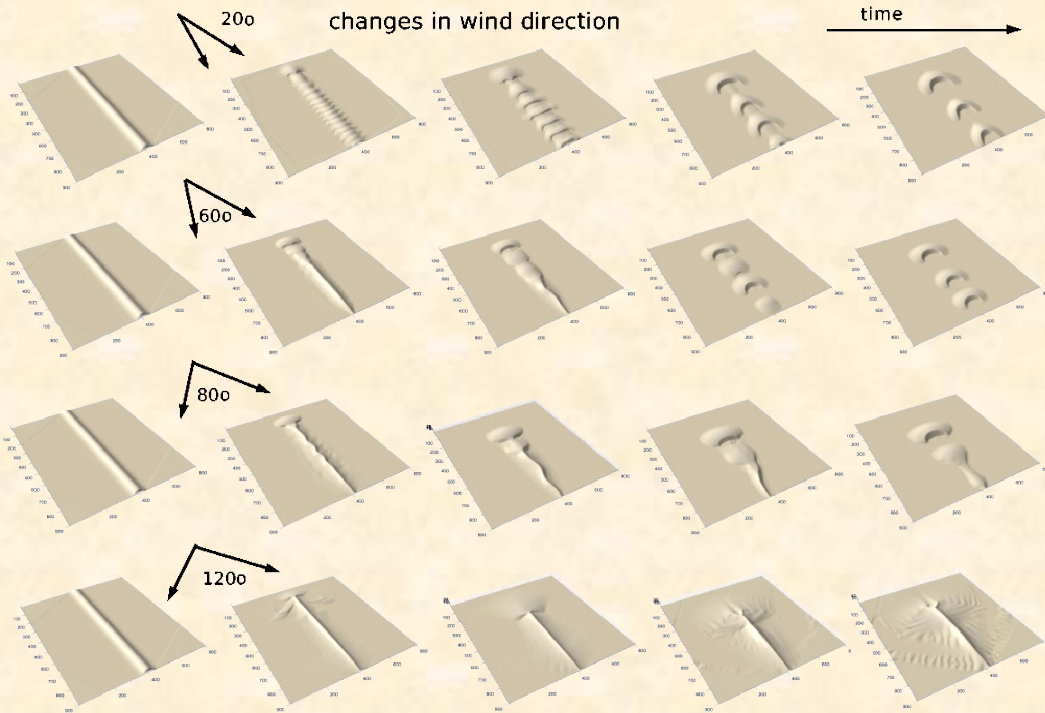
'Beach' instability

'Transversal' instability

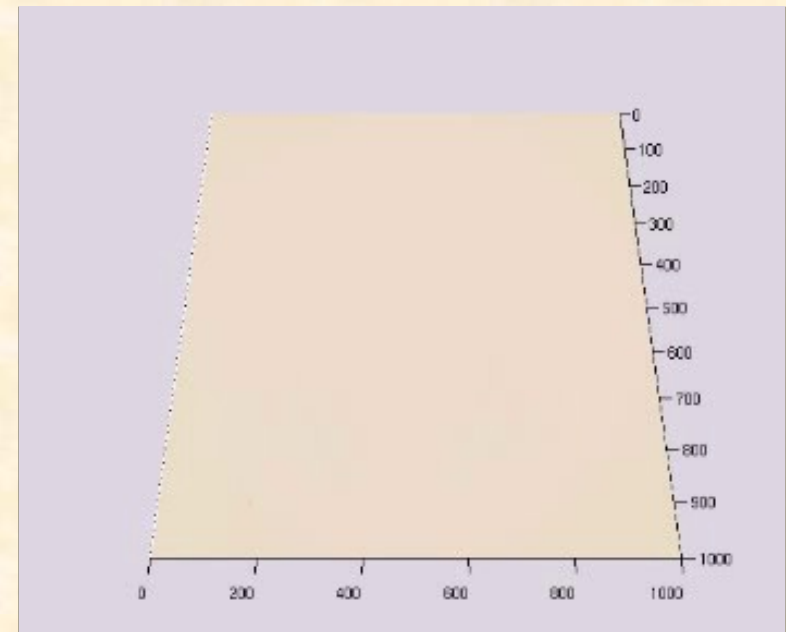


Sand waves instabilities: emergence of linear dune fields

Isolated linear dunes



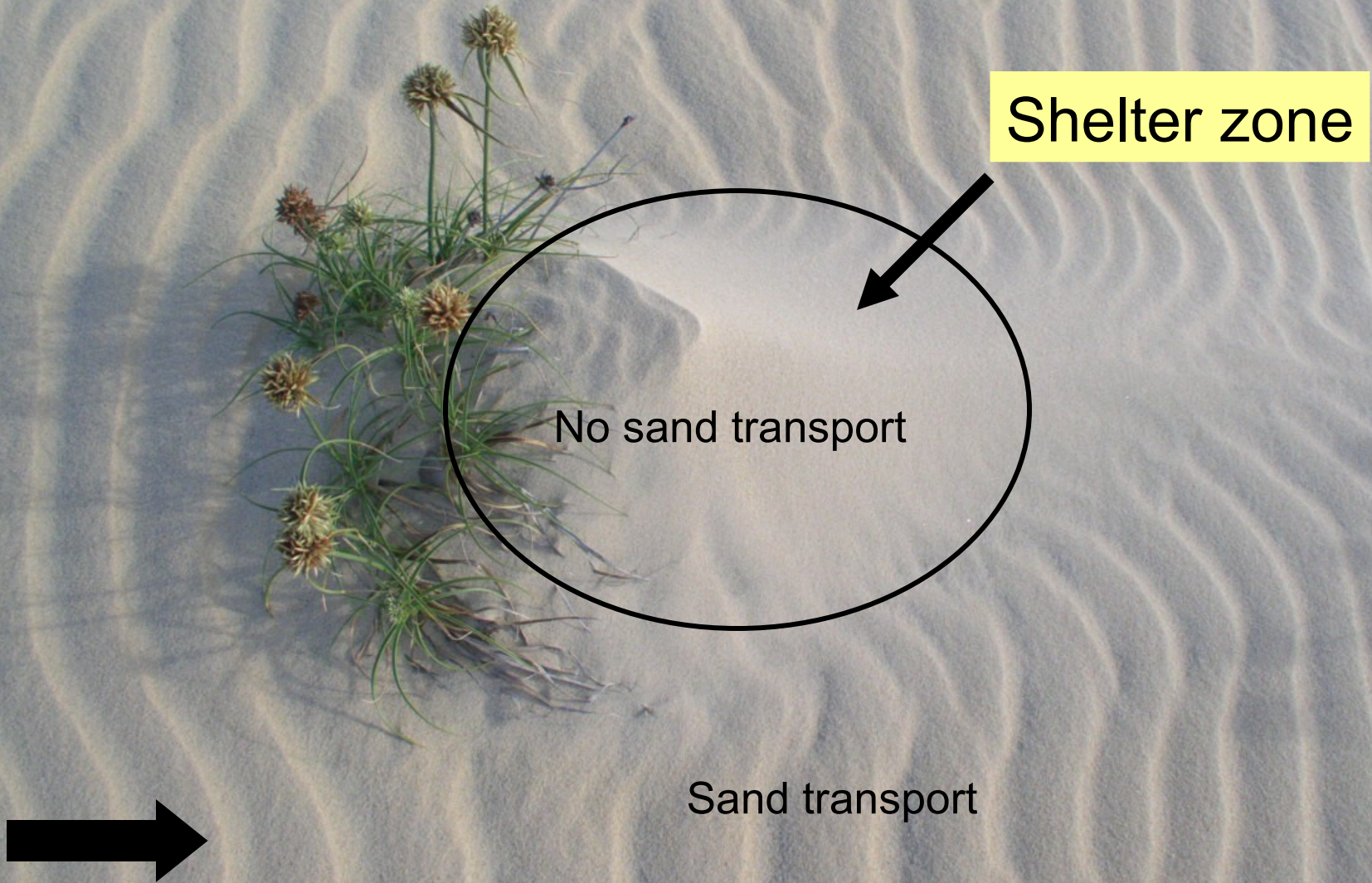
Linear dune field



Second application: sand transport + vegetation growth (dune stabilization)



Vegetation effect: wind reduction



Vegetation growth & sand erosion

Wind

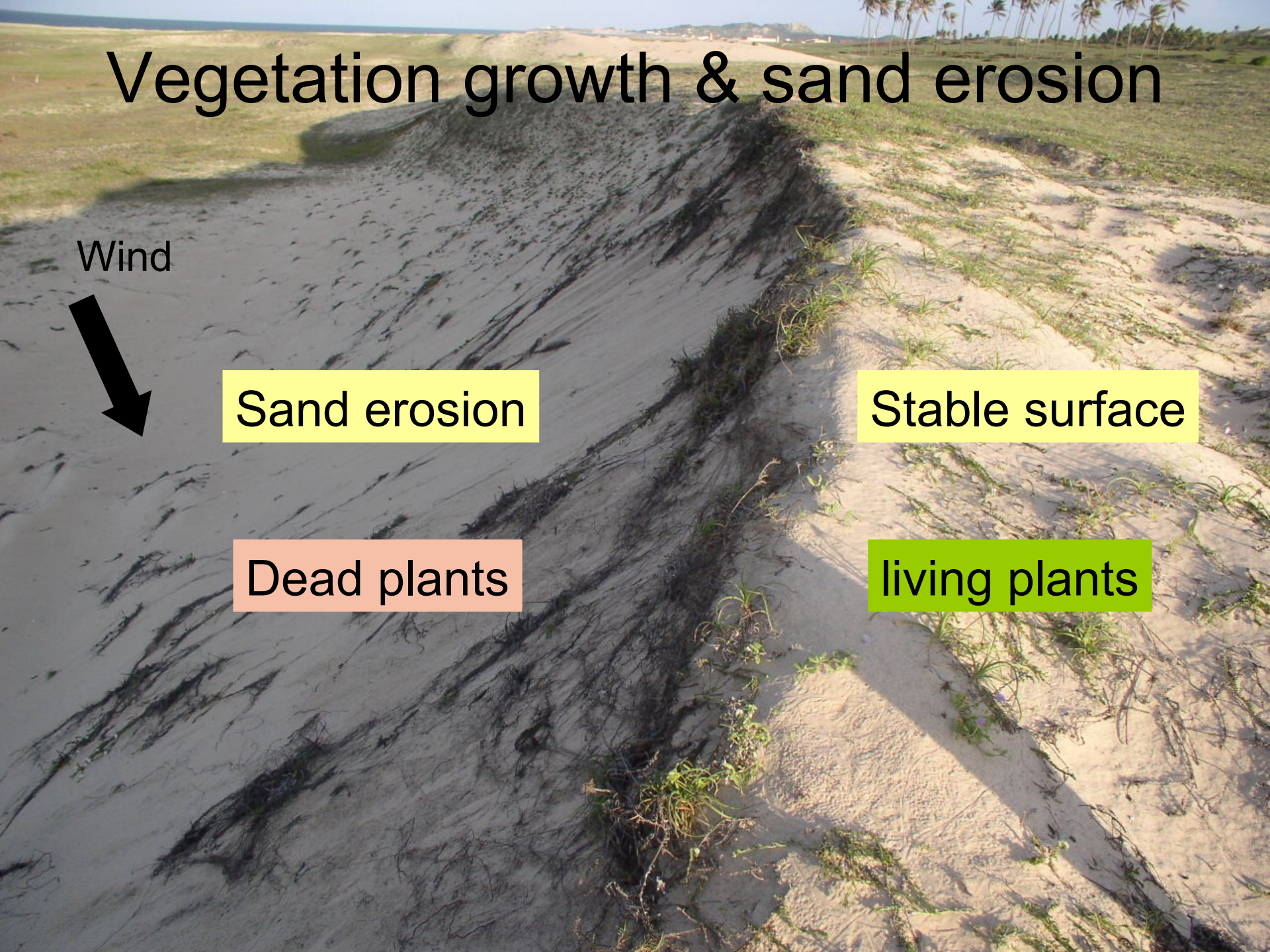


Sand erosion

Stable surface

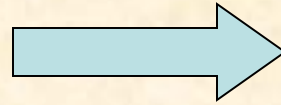
Dead plants

living plants

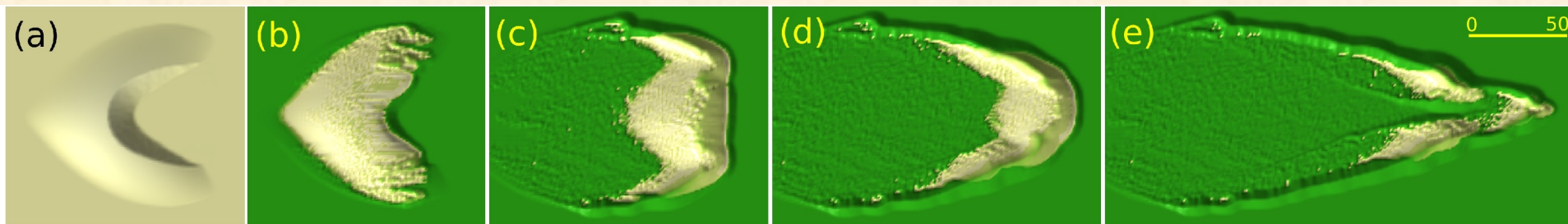
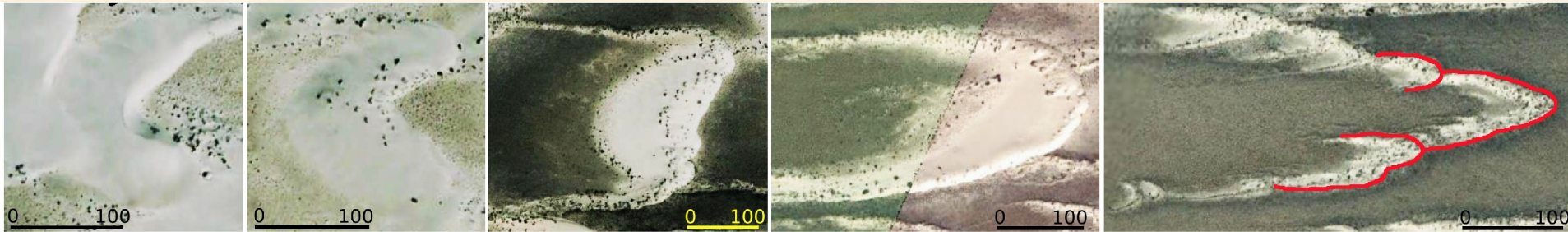


Stabilization of barchan dunes: emergence of parabolic dunes

Active barchan dune



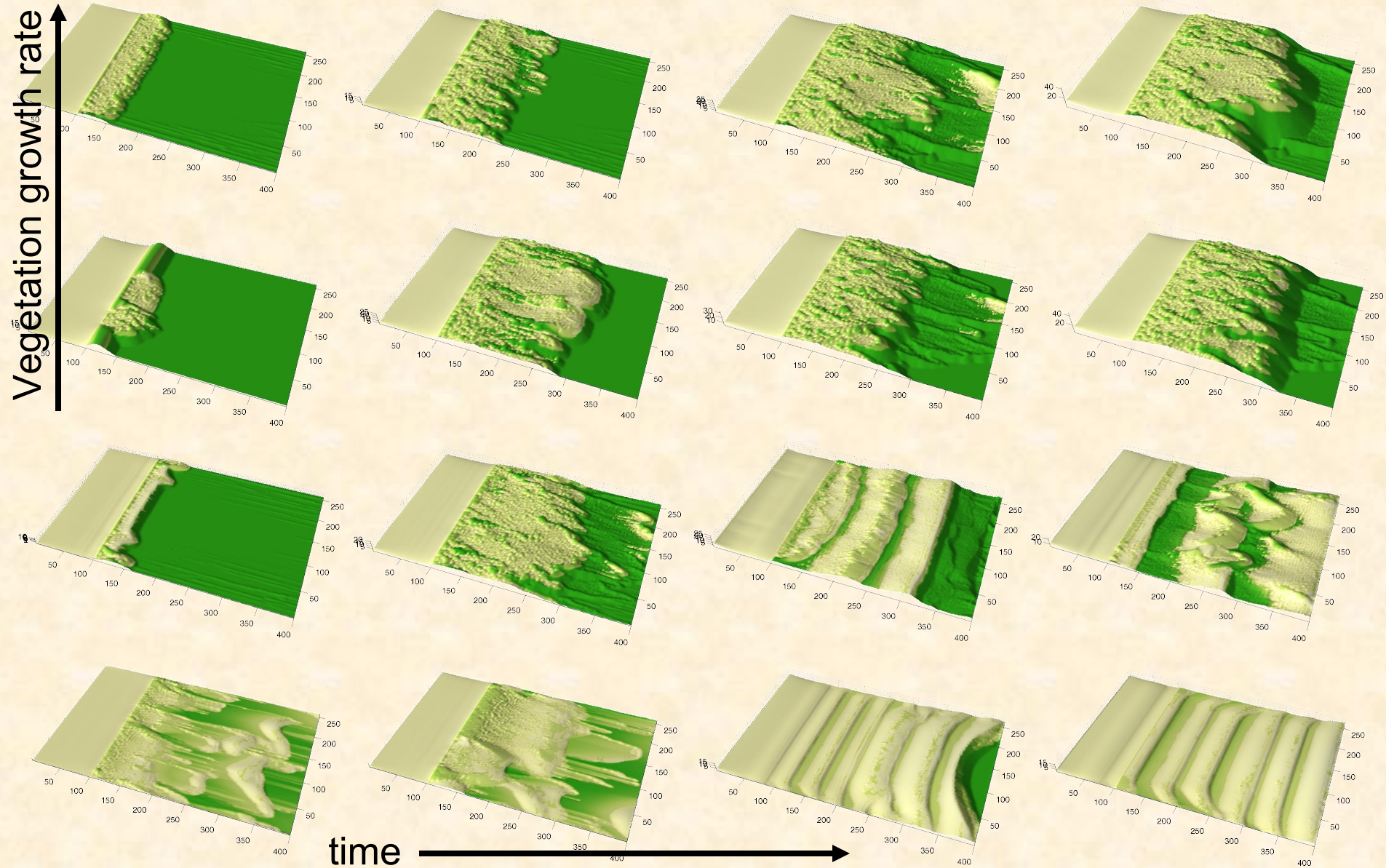
Inactive parabolic dune



time



Sand waves instabilities + Vegetation: Toward a model for coastal dunes





Thank you!