

# Granular flow modeling: emergence of sand dunes and beyond

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and  
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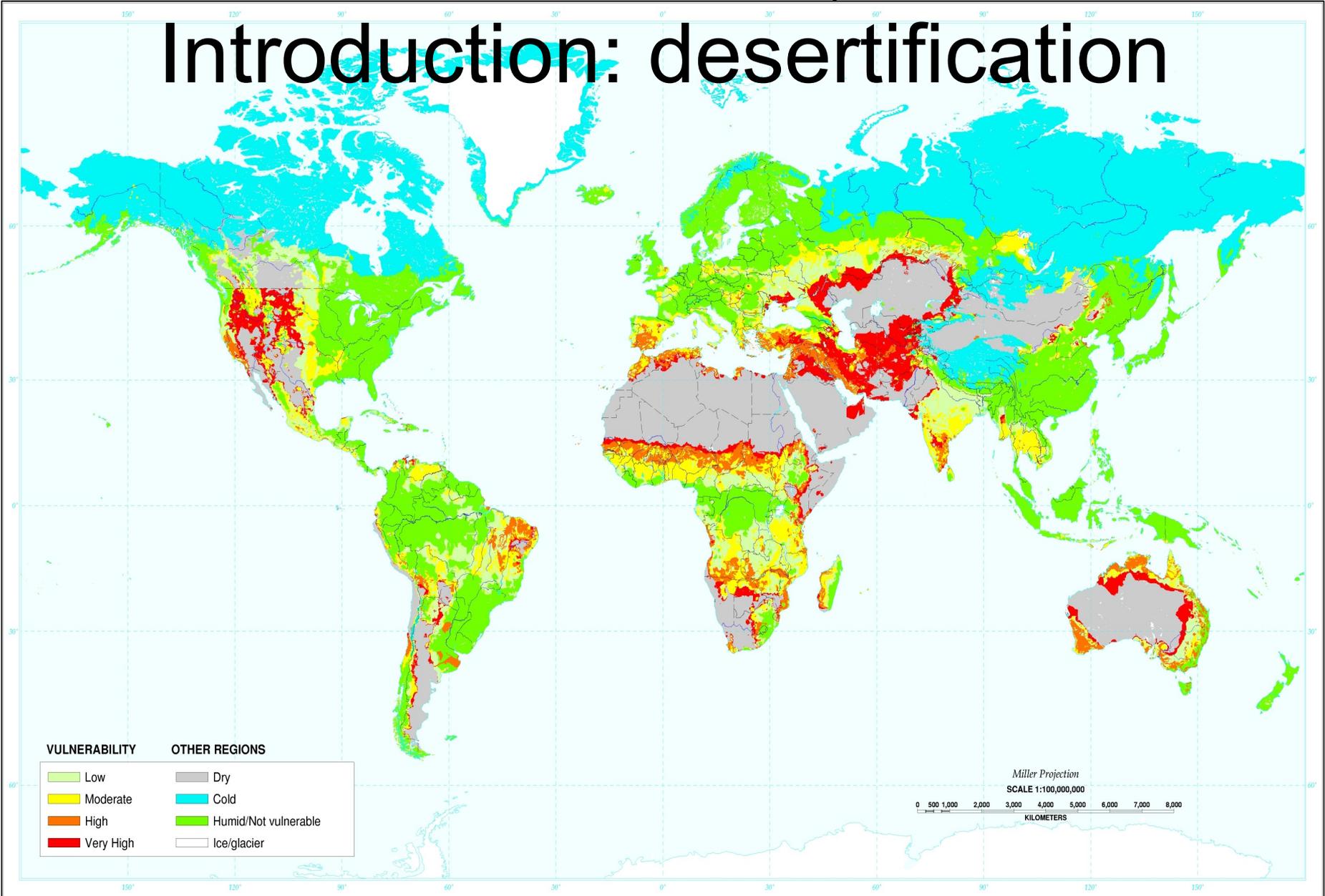
Multi Scale Mechanics





# Desertification Vulnerability

## Introduction: desertification



# Introduction: global dune invasion



# Introduction: local dune invasion



# Overview

## Model:

- Emergence of an isolated 'barchan' dune

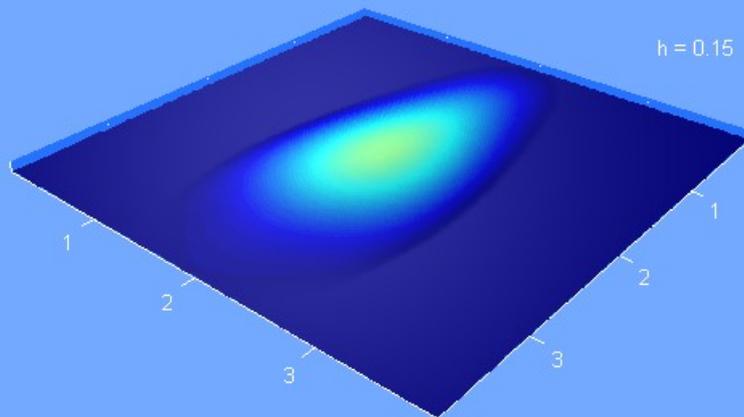
## Applications:

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

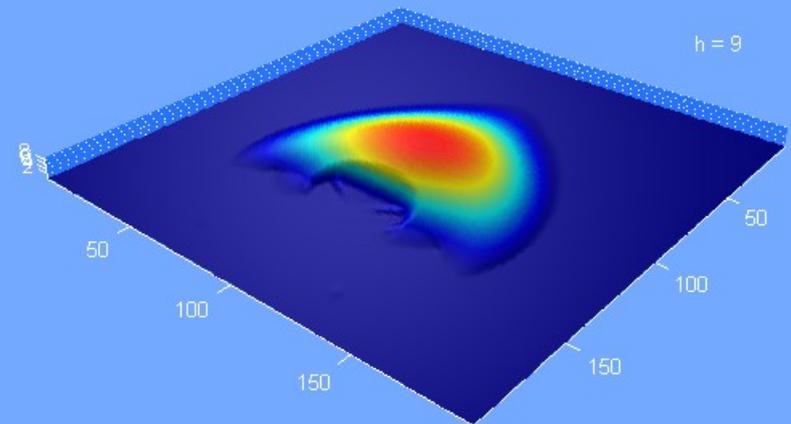


# Emergence of isolated dunes: barchans

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



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

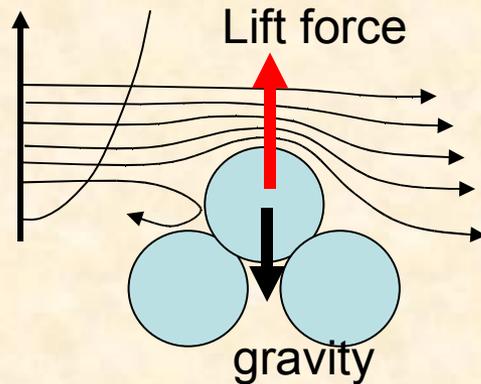


What are the mechanisms behind dune formation?

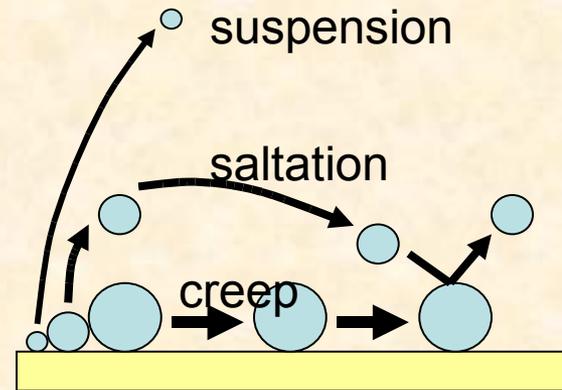
# Mechanisms behind dune formation: Aeolian sand transport

**What happens when wind blows over a sandy surface?**

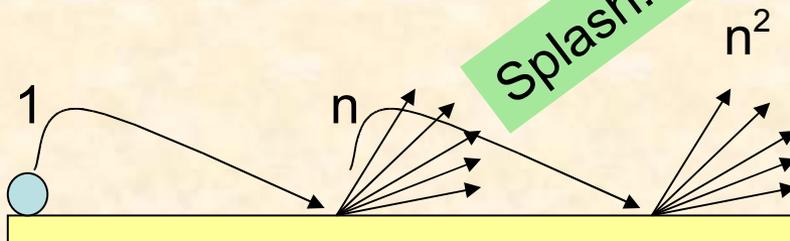
Direct entrainment



Transport regimes



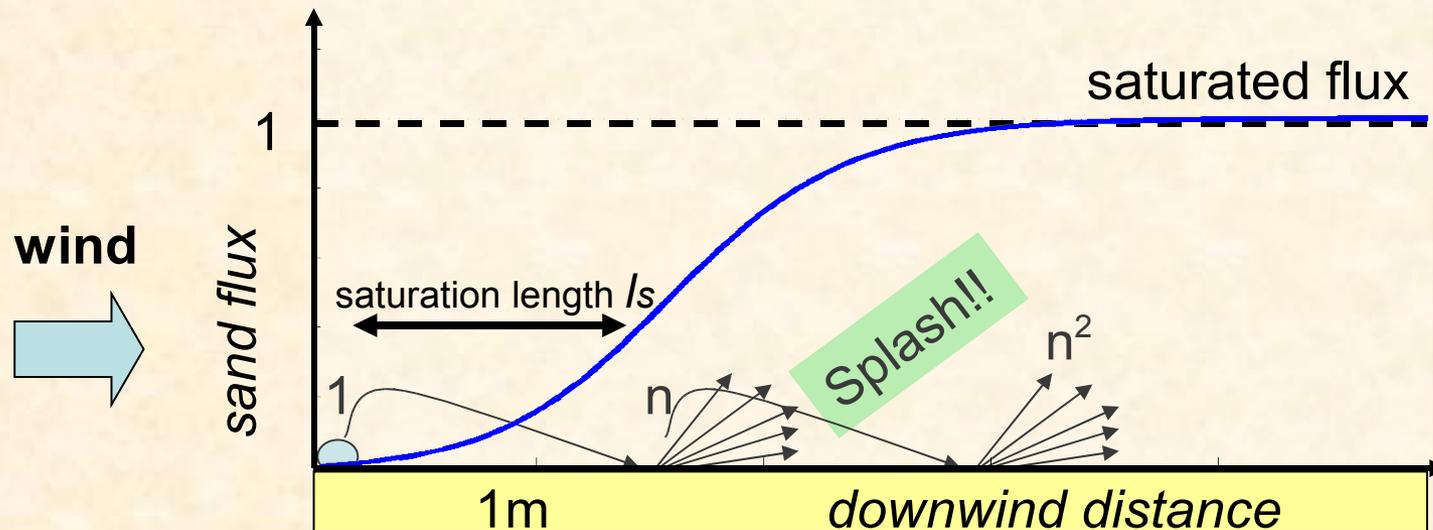
Dynamic entrainment



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**

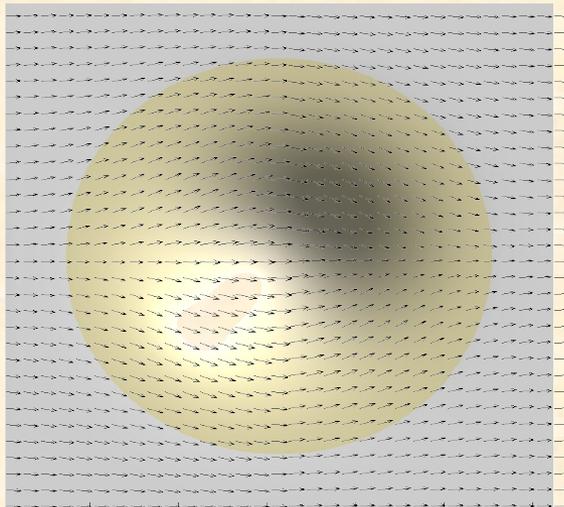


# Mechanisms behind dune formation: Surface wind

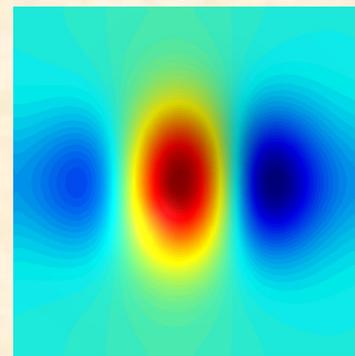
**How the surface wind depends on the surface topology?**

Example: Surface wind over a Gaussian hill

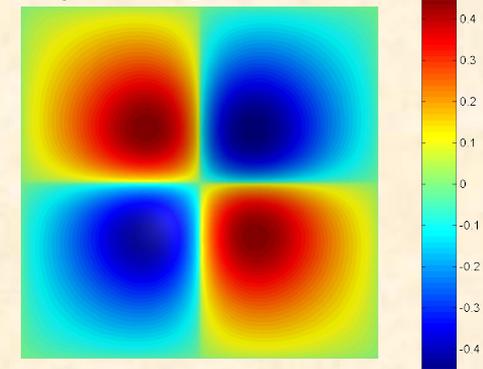
Surface wind is characterized by the shear velocity:  $\mathbf{u}_*(x, y)$



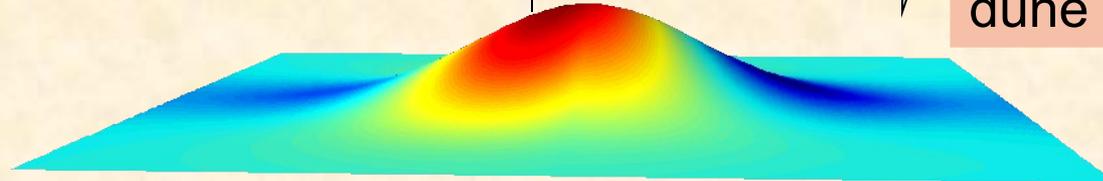
x-component



y-component

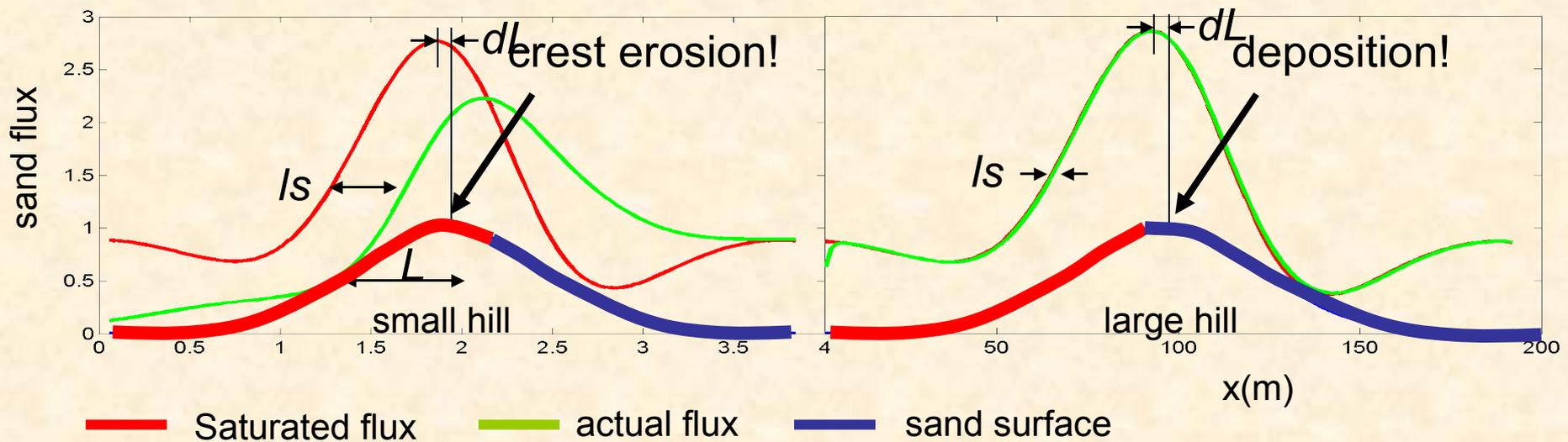
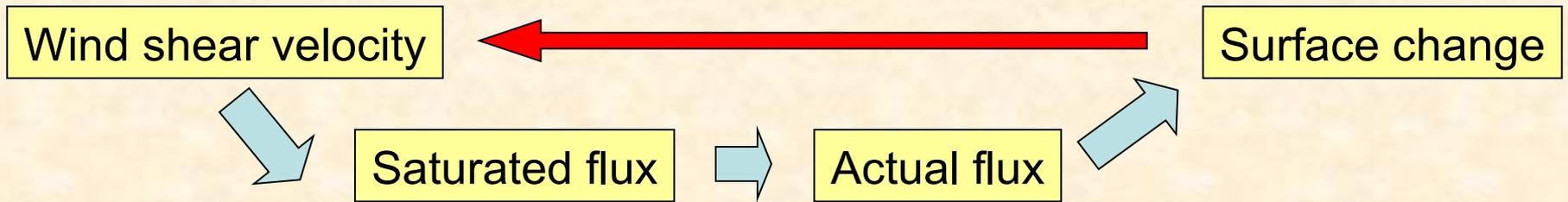


maximum wind  $dL$  crest



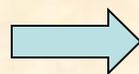
Offset is crucial for dune formation!!!

# Mechanisms behind dune formation: Surface wind + sand transport



Since:

$$dL \sim L / C$$



Condition for dune formation:

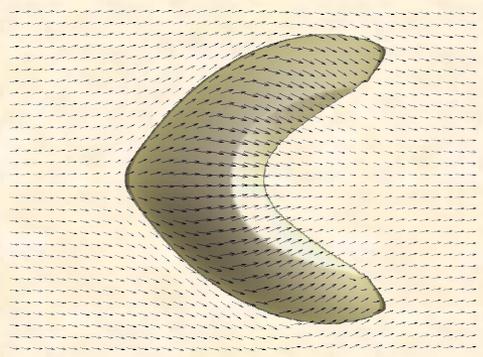
$$L > C * ls$$

# Sand transport model (summary)

## Perturbed flow field

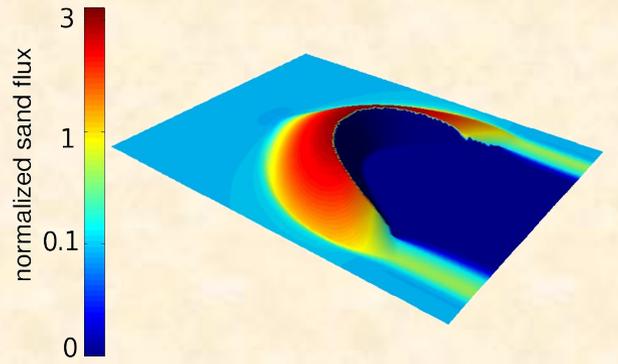
$$\tau(x, y) = \tau_0 + |\tau_0| \delta\tau(x, y)$$

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



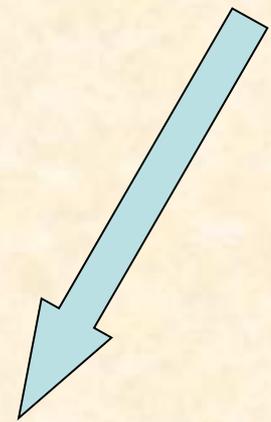
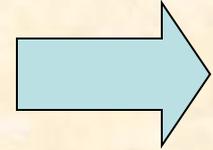
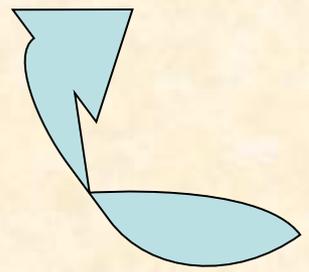
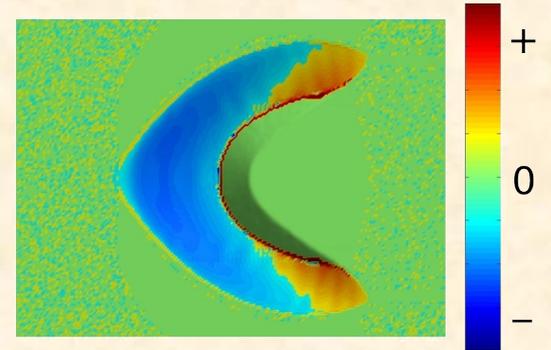
## Sand transport equation:

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



## 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**

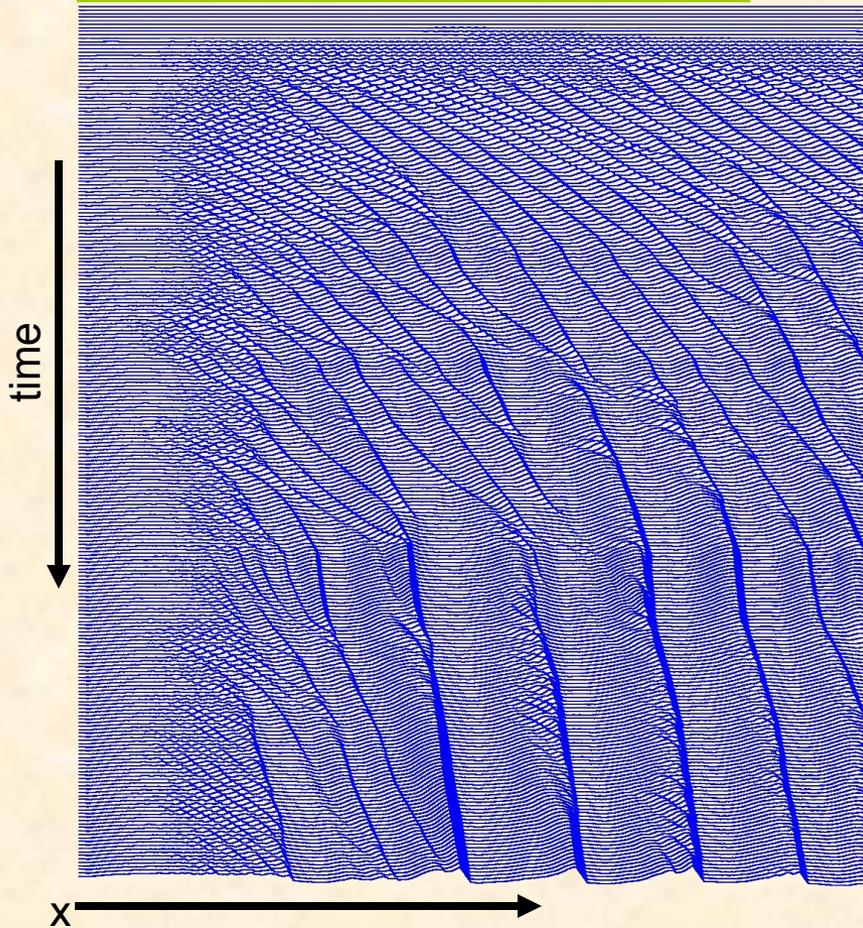


**Periodic Boundary**

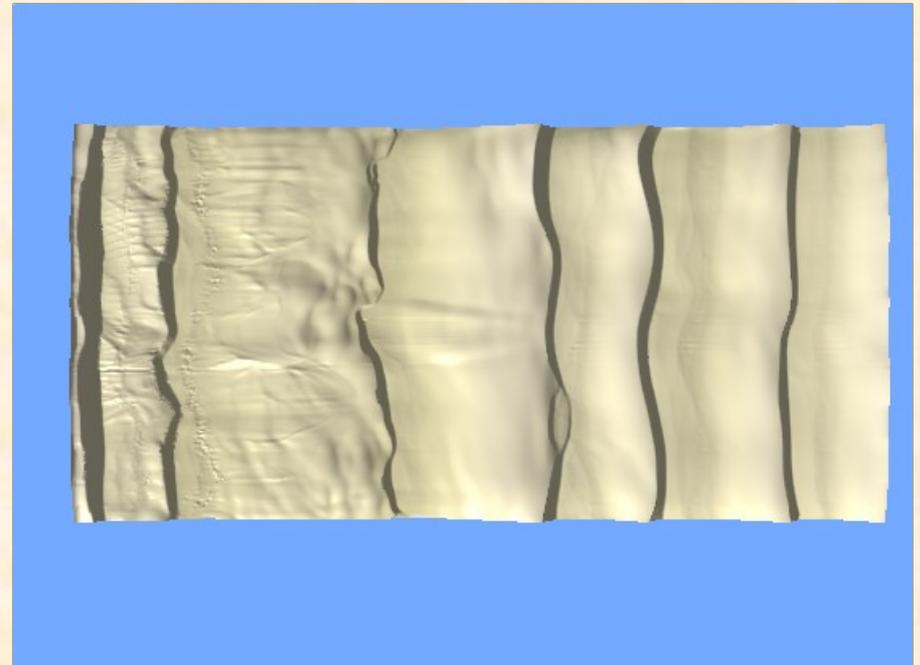


# Sand waves instabilities: emergence of transversal dune fields

'longitudinal' instability

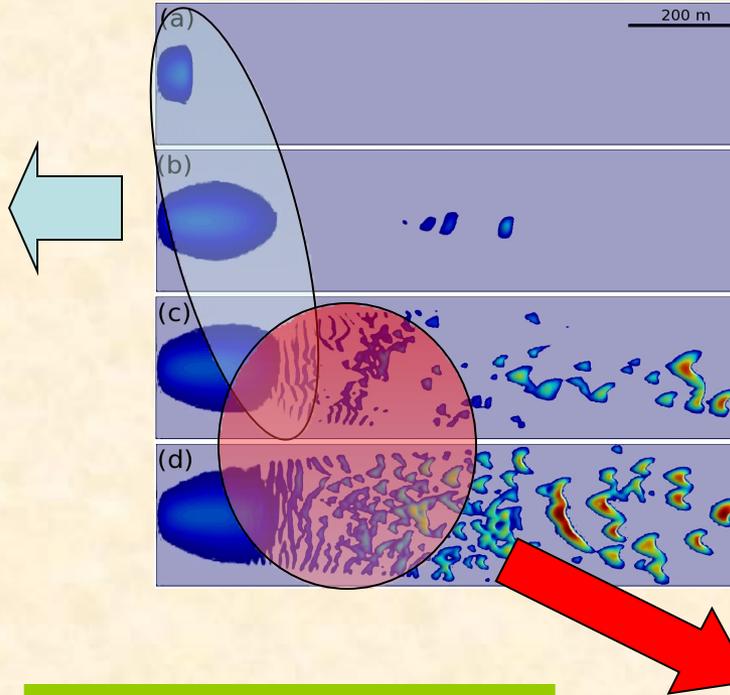
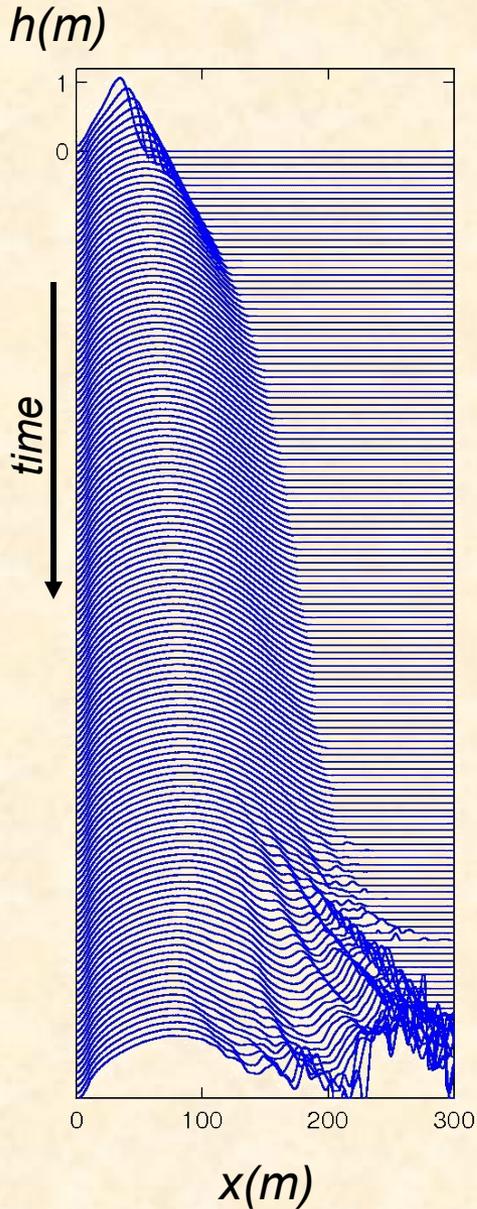


periodic boundaries



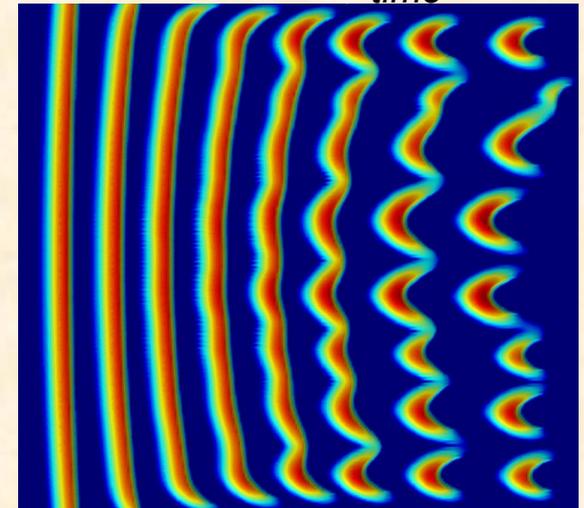
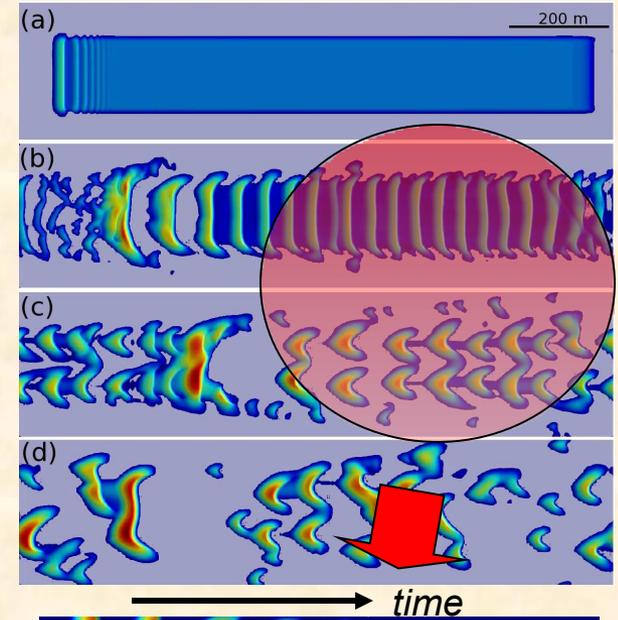
1 km long

# Sand waves instabilities: emergence of barchan dune fields



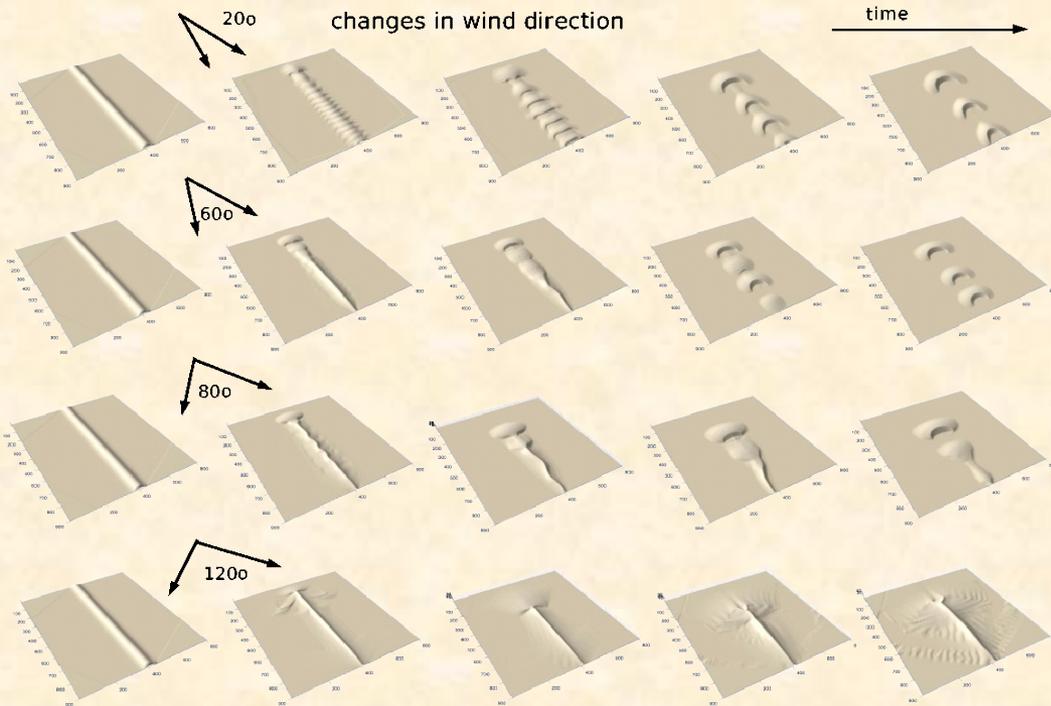
'Beach' instability

'Transversal' instability

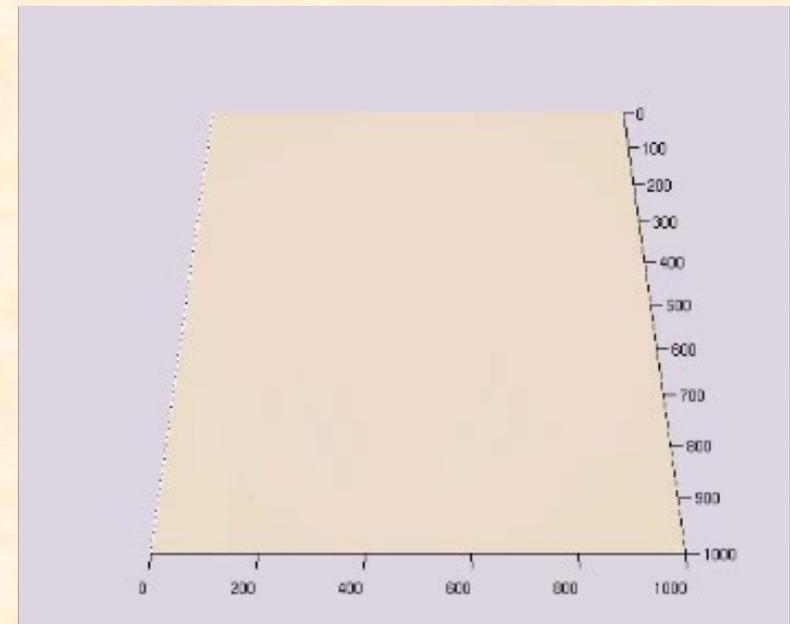


# Sand waves instabilities: emergence of linear dune fields

## Isolated linear dunes



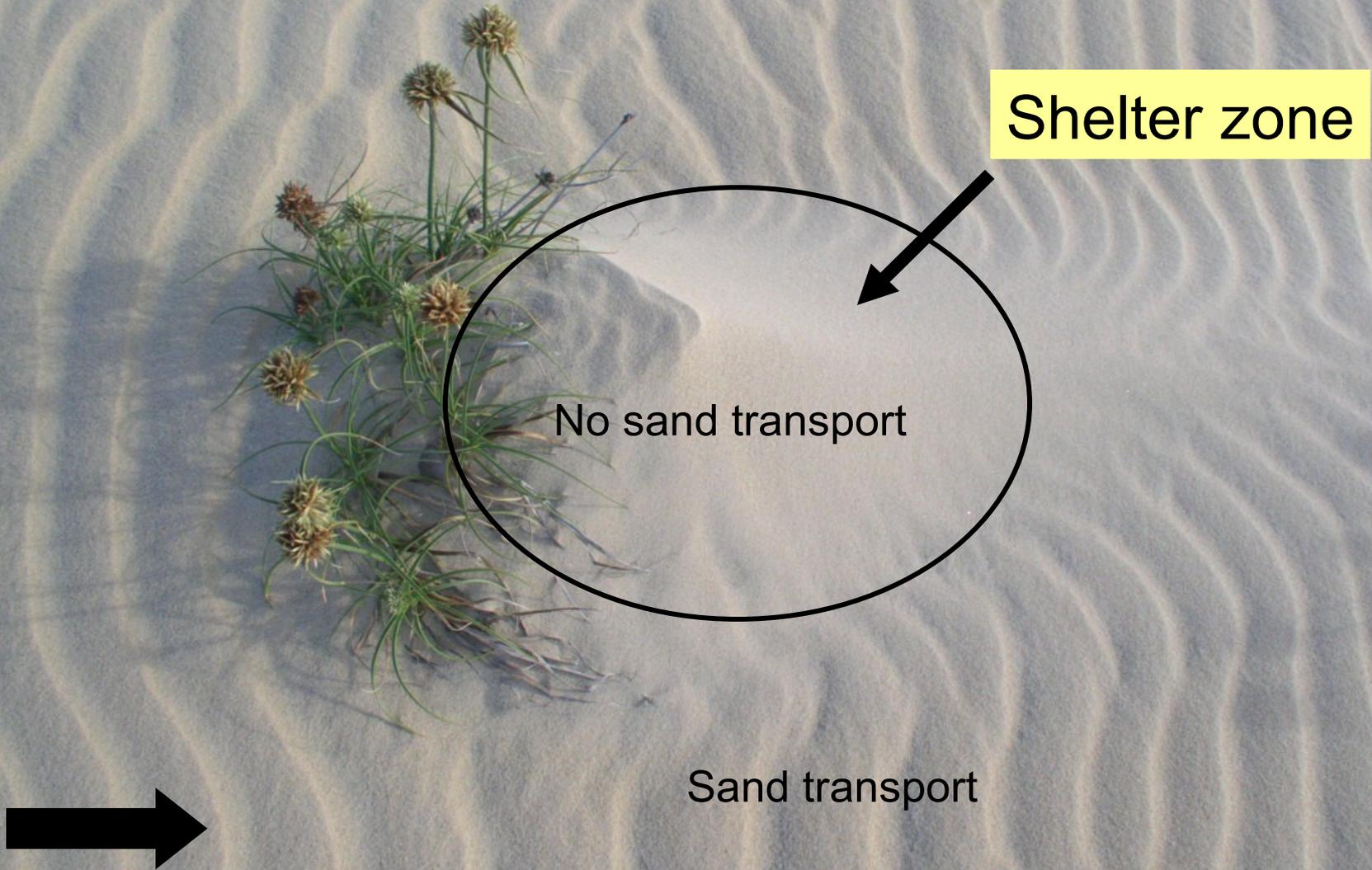
## Linear dune field



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



# Vegetation effect: wind reduction



Shelter zone

No sand transport

Sand transport

# Vegetation growth & sand erosion

Wind

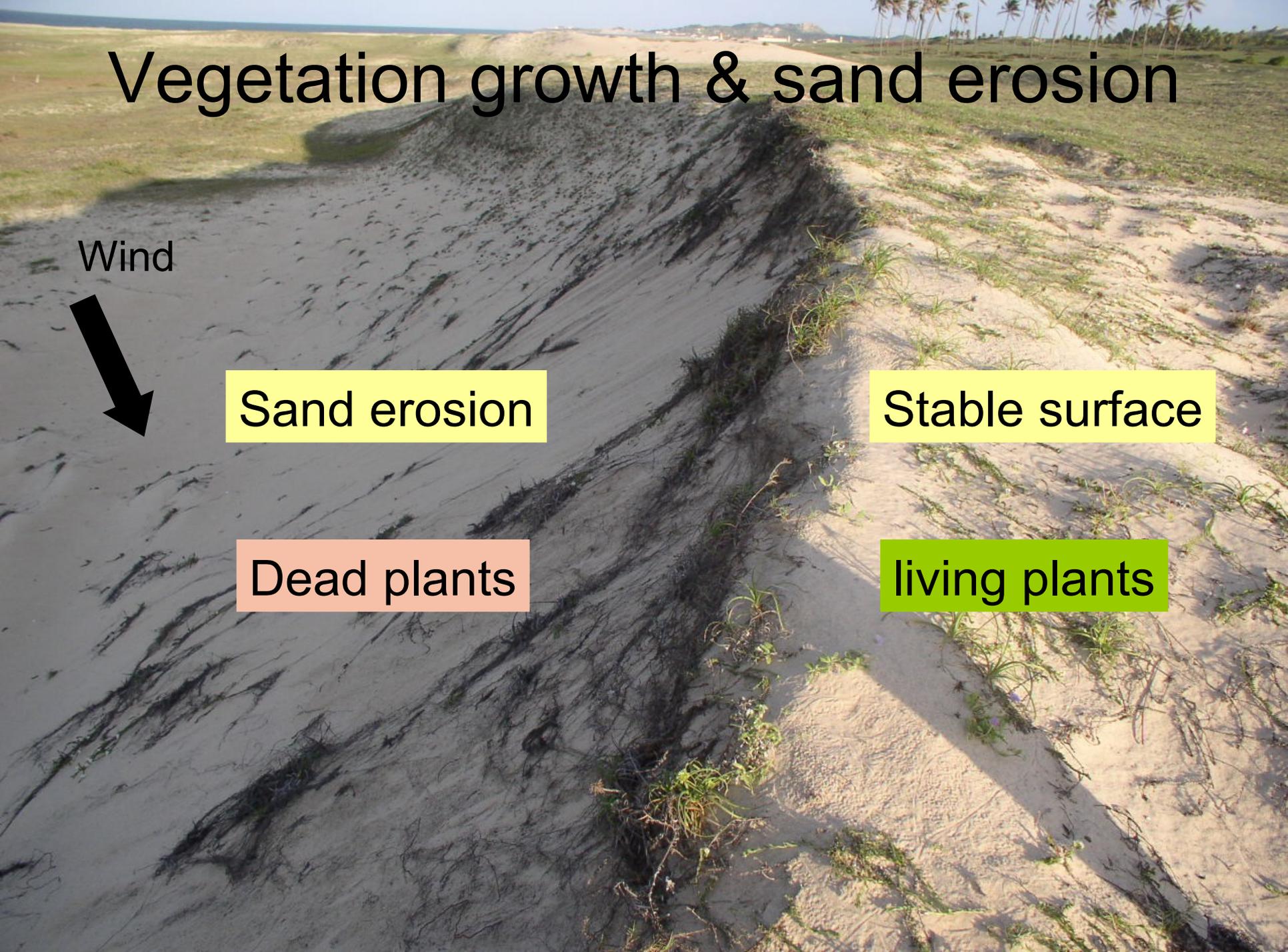


Sand erosion

Stable surface

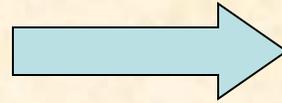
Dead plants

living plants

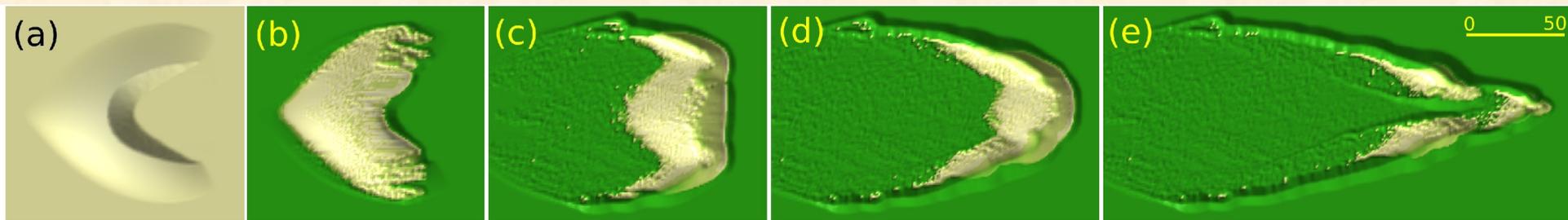
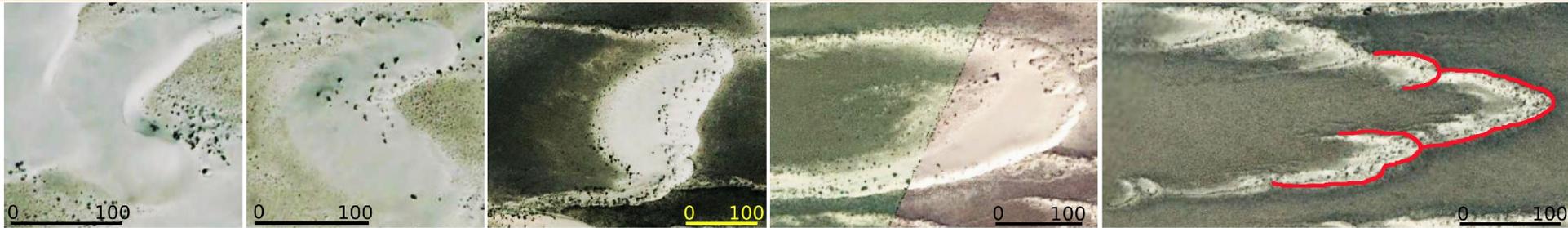
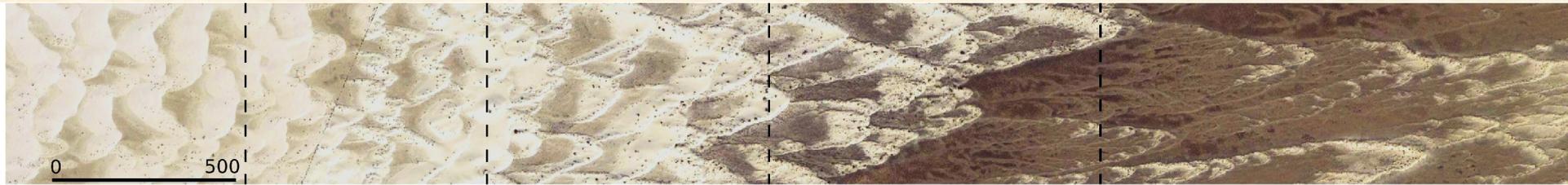


# Stabilization of barchan dunes: emergence of parabolic dunes

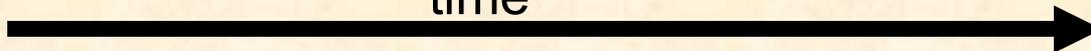
Active barchan dune



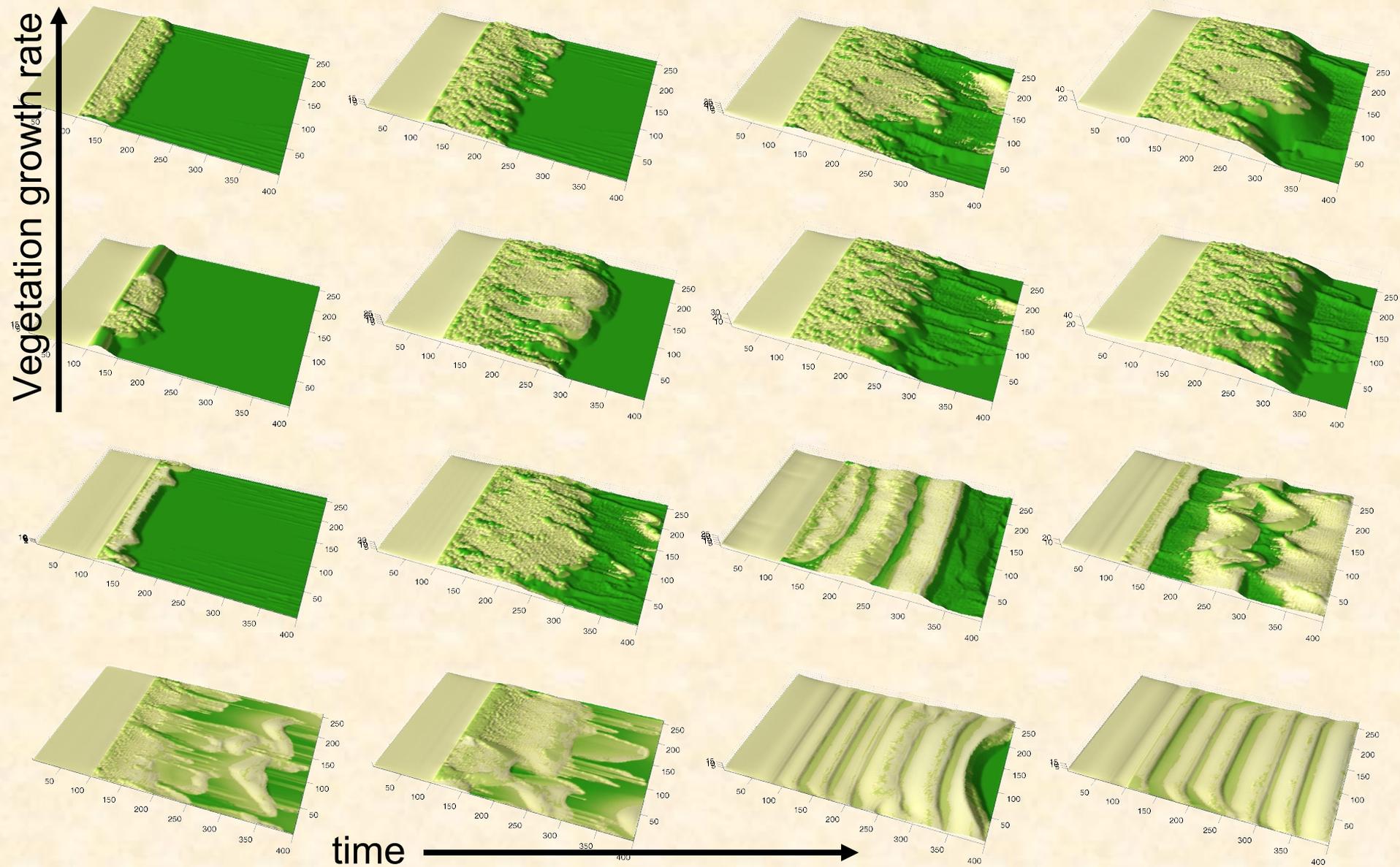
Inactive parabolic dune



time



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





Thank you!