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Sediment bed destabilization induced by oscillating horizontal pressure gradients

Céline Berni, H. Michallet, Elizabeth Barthélemy

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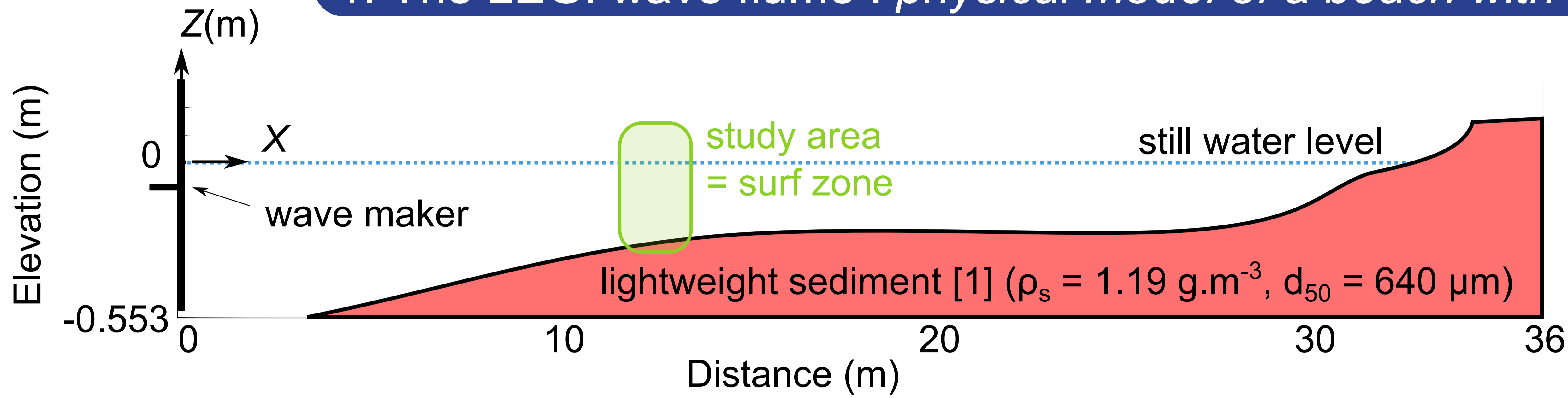
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Céline Berni^{1,2}, Hervé Michallet¹, Eric Barthélemy¹

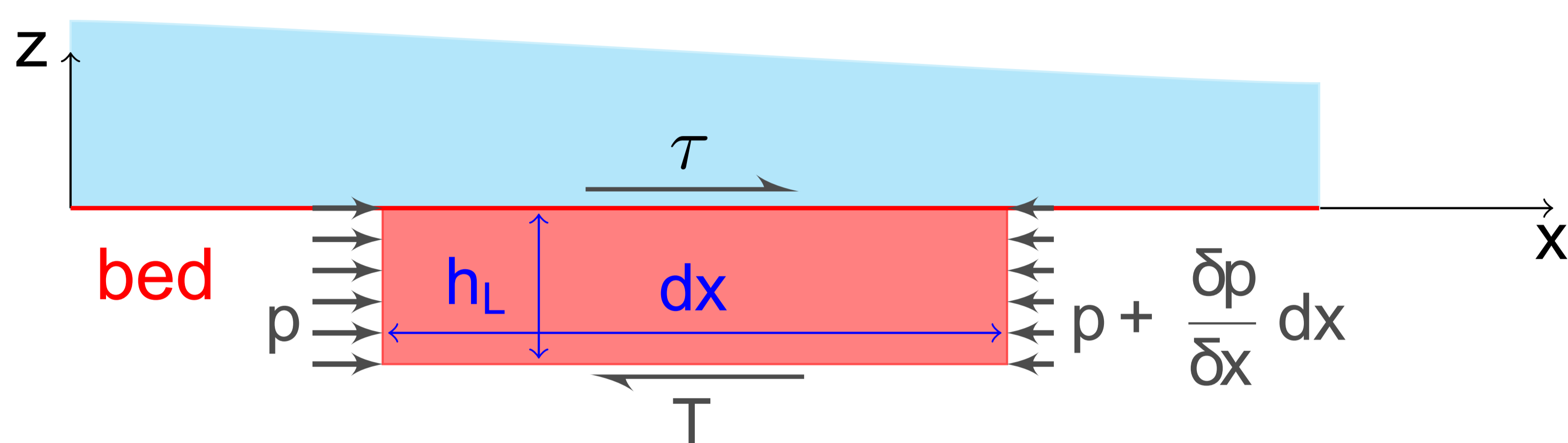
1. LEGI - UMR 5519, University of Grenoble, France,
2. Now at Irstea, UR HHLY, Centre de Lyon-Villeurbanne, France.

1. The LEGI wave flume : physical model of a beach with Shields and Rouse scaling



Measure of
- velocity (ADVP)
- pore pressure
- bed destabilization (acoustic & optical)
- free-surface elevation

2. Sleath model of plug flow



p pore pressure, T friction on the still bed,
 h_L height of the plug, τ shear stress

Horizontal equilibrium : $-h_L \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \tau dx - T dx = 0$

Friction law : $|T| = K_f \times C^* (\rho_s - \rho) g h_L$

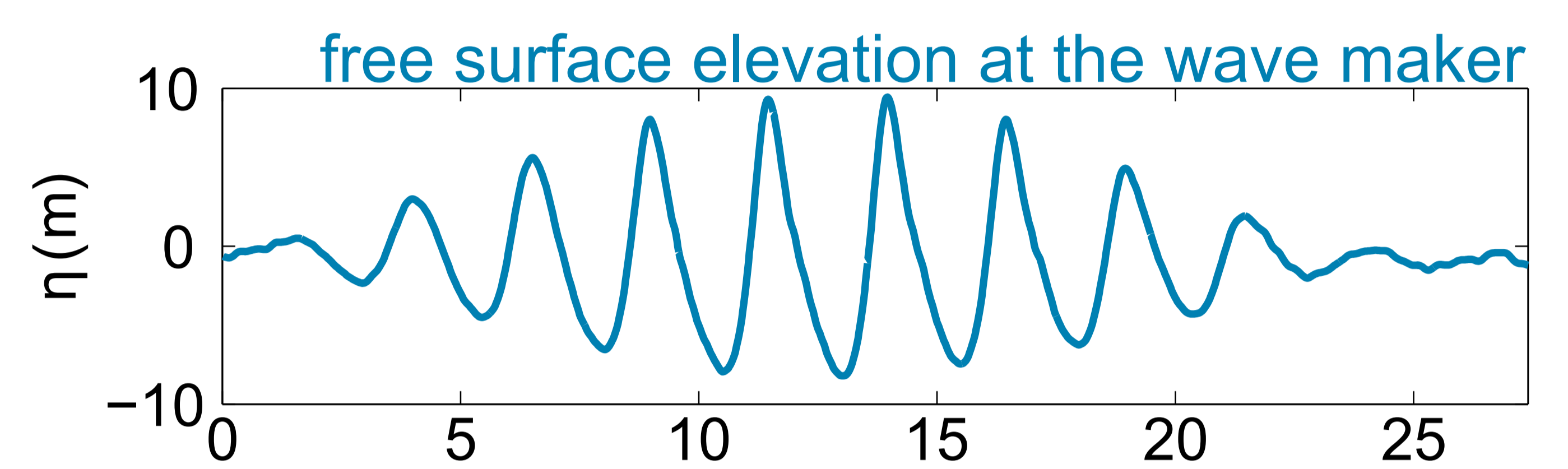
Motion occurs if [2]

$$\left| \frac{d_{50}}{h_L} \theta - S \right| \geq K_f C^* \quad \text{condition for plug flow initiation}$$

in our experiments $K_f C^* \sim 0.3$

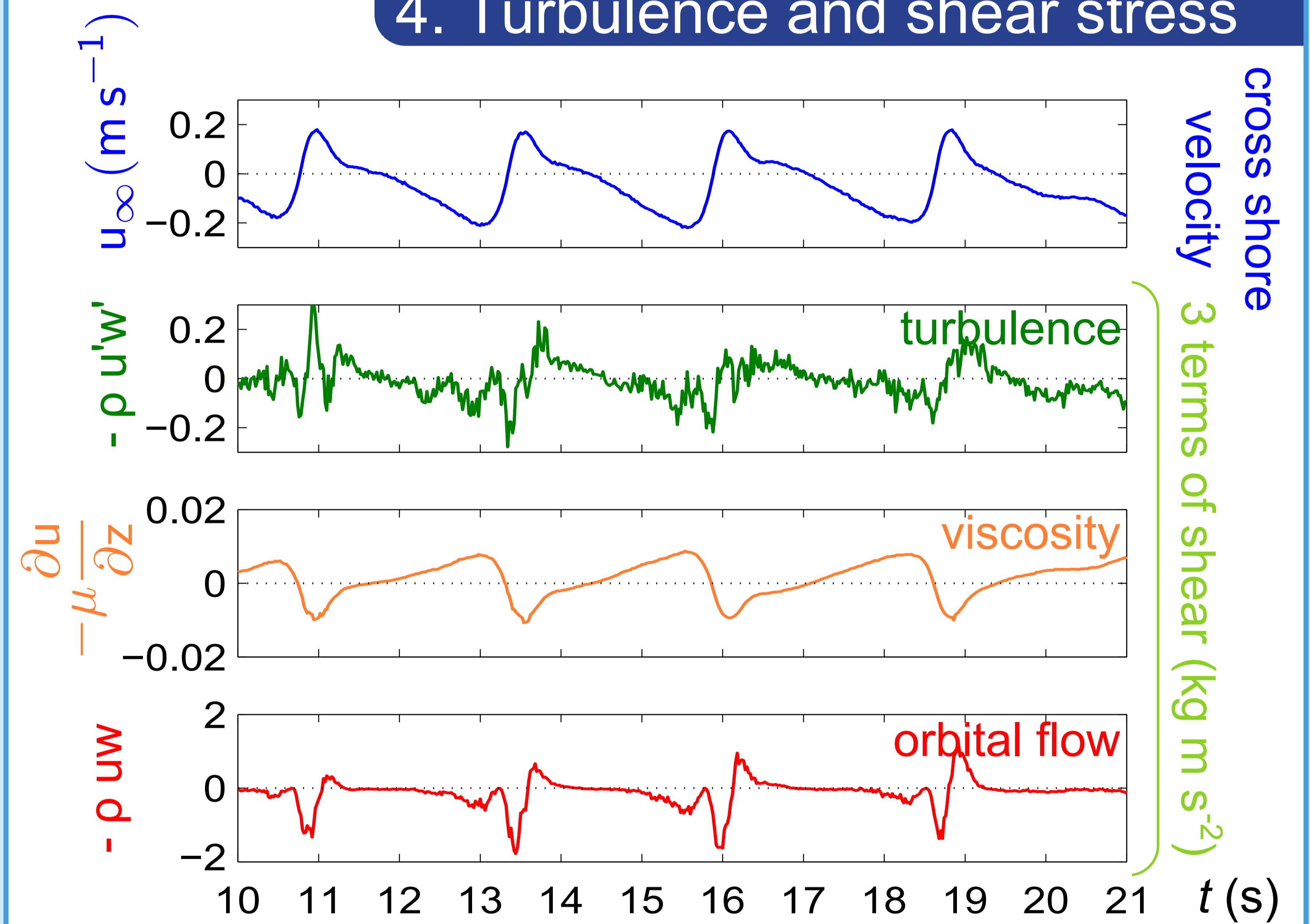
where $S = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} / ((\rho_s - \rho)g)$; $\theta = \frac{\tau}{(\rho_s - \rho)g d_{50}}$

3. Bichromatic waves conditions



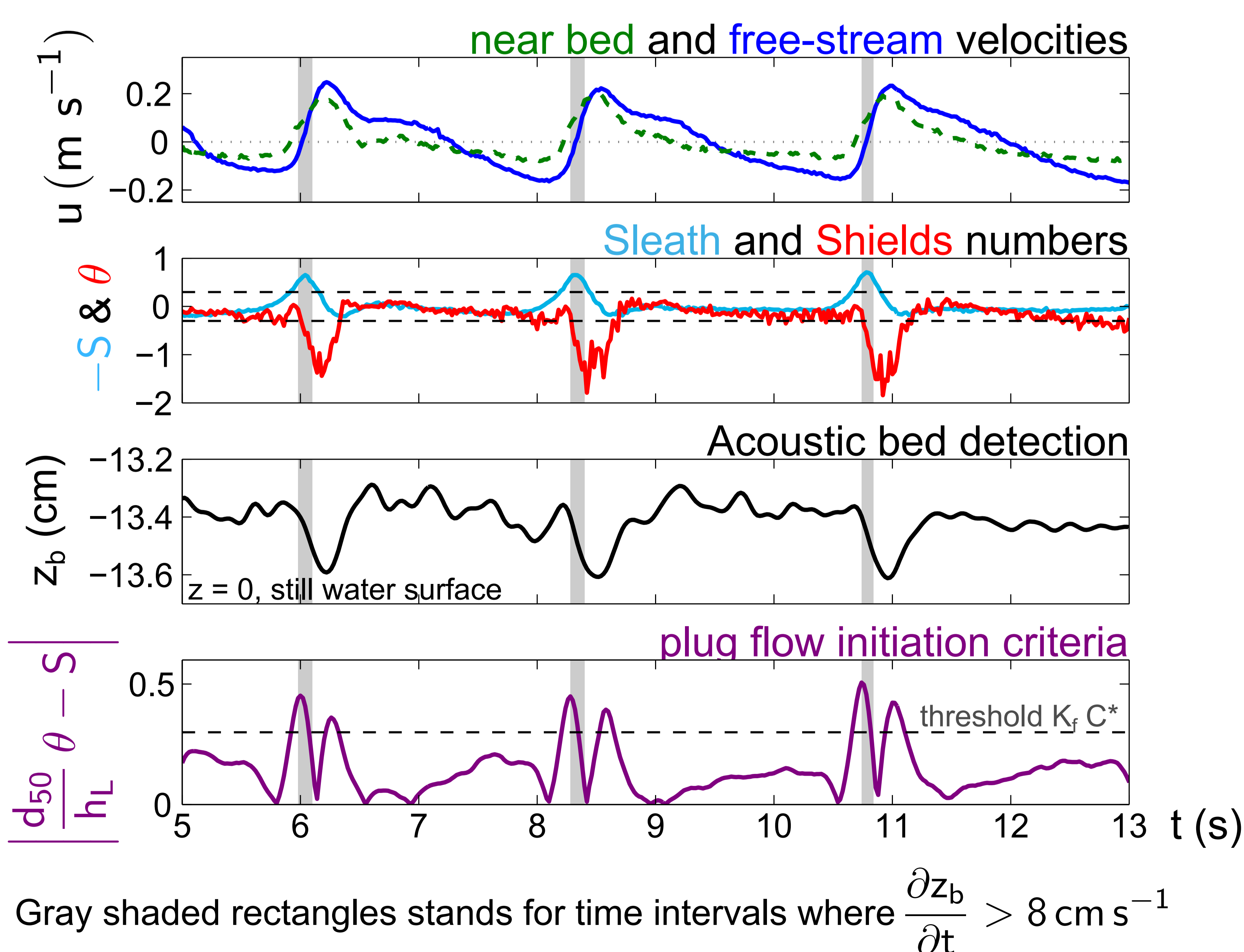
sequence repeated (>50 times) \Rightarrow ensemble averaged [3]:
turbulence and orbital flows

4. Turbulence and shear stress

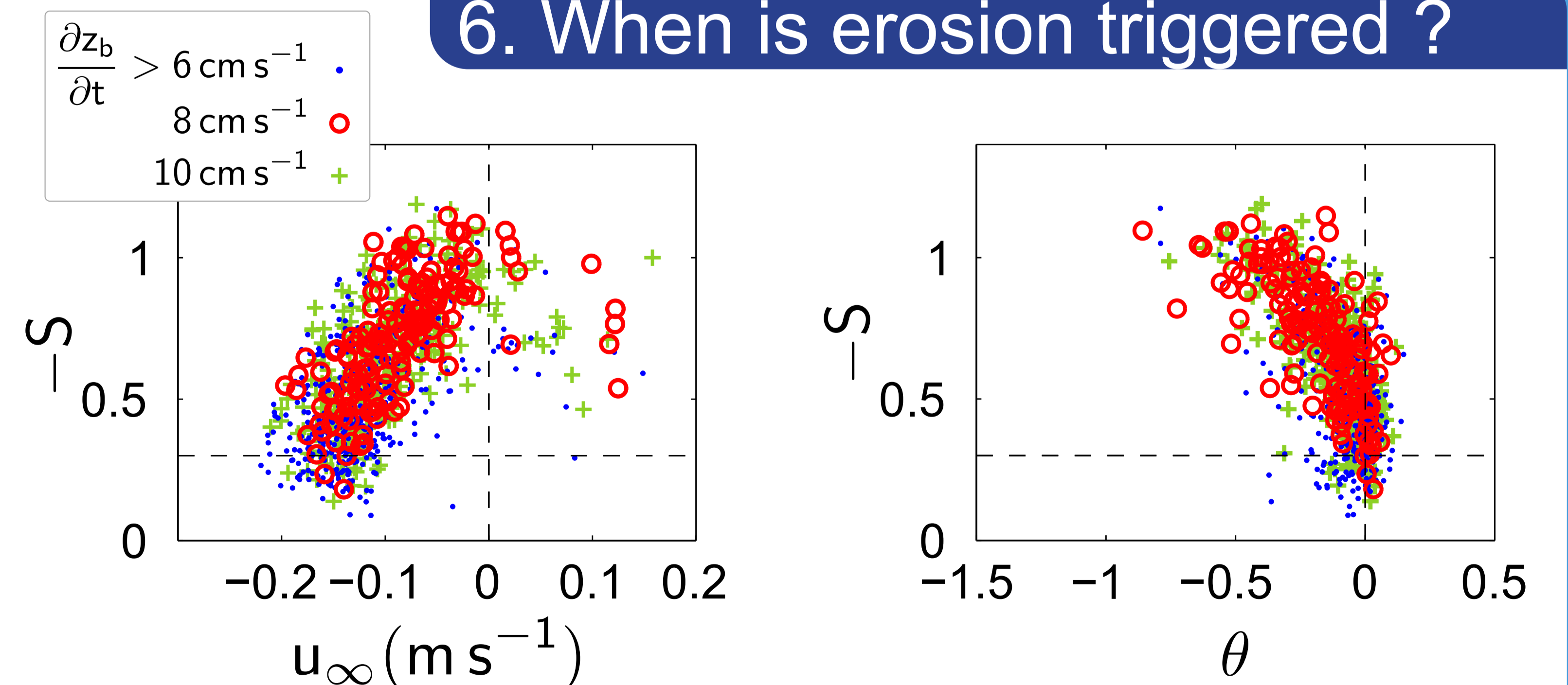


Decomposition of shear stress in 3 terms [4].
Predominance of the orbital term; viscous and turbulence terms can be neglected.
 $\tau \approx -\rho u'w'$

5. Time series



6. When is erosion triggered ?



Erosion is triggered by high S (in agreement with the field study [5]), mostly in the wave troughs, even for low shear.

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