



HAL
open science

Bedload Transport. Part 2: The mobile granular Layer

Mickael Pailha, Julien Chauchat, Pascale Aussillous, Marc Médale, Elisabeth Guazzelli

► **To cite this version:**

Mickael Pailha, Julien Chauchat, Pascale Aussillous, Marc Médale, Elisabeth Guazzelli. Bedload Transport. Part 2: The mobile granular Layer. THESIS 2011, Apr 2011, France. pp.1-4. hal-00621057

HAL Id: hal-00621057

<https://hal.science/hal-00621057>

Submitted on 9 Sep 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Bedload Transport. Part 2: The mobile granular Layer

Mickael Pailha¹, Julien Chauchat³, Pascale Aussillous²,
Marc Médale² and Elisabeth Guazzelli²

¹ Manchester Center for Nonlinear Dynamics and School of Mathematics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

² IUSTI CNRS UMR 6595 - Aix-Marseille Université (U1), France

³ LEGI CNRS UMR 5519, Université Joseph Fourier, INPG, Grenoble, France

mickael.pailha@manchester.ac.uk and elisabeth.guazzelli@polytech.univ-mrs.fr

Keywords: Sediment transport, two-phase model, granular rheology

We present a joint theoretical, numerical, and experimental investigation of the mobile granular layer in bedload transport conditions for pipe flows. The theoretical approach uses a two-phase model having a Newtonian rheology for the fluid phase and Coulomb-type friction for the particulate phase which has been recently proposed by Ouriemi et al. (2009a). This model has been implemented into a 3D numerical code by Chauchat and Médale (2010) which can describe bedload transport in square and circular cross-section ducts. The experiments are undertaken in a rectangular duct partially filled with transparent spherical particles driven by an index-matched fluid. Direct imaging of the particles and of the fluid in a vertical slice is obtained owing to the addition of fluorescing tracers and to the illumination of the duct by a laser sheet. The main quantity that will be examined and discussed is the velocity field.

I Introduction

Recently, a two-phase model describing the bed-load transport in laminar flows have been proposed by Ouriemi et al. (2009a), with a Newtonian rheology for the fluid phase and a frictional rheology for the particulate phase (Forterre and Pouliquen (2008)). This model can be solve analytically away from the threshold of motion and predict a quadratic evolution for the velocity field inside the flowing granular layer. This model gives a quite satisfactory description of indirect experimental observations of bed-load transport in pipe flows Ouriemi et al. (2009a).

In this part we present a direct experimental investigation of the velocity field inside the flowing granular layer in a rectangular duct partially filled with transparent spherical particles driven by an index-matched fluid.

II Experimental setup

The central part of the experimental setup is a rectangular translucent pipe made of glass, 1 m long, 3.5 cm wide and 6.5 cm height as shown in Fig. 1. The pipe is partially filled with a layer of beads and full of fluid. A gear pump generates the flow with a flow rate up to 7 L/min which allows a recirculation of the fluid with a constant differential pressure. A reservoir contains the fluid which is transferred to the pipe with the pump. At the entrance of the pipe, the fluid pass through a porous media made of 1cm glass beads in order to laminarise. The fluid reaches a poiseuille profile on top of the layer of beads and also flows in the layer. Finally it goes back to the reservoir through a sieve to retain the particules which go out.

In order to measure the velocity profile inside the layer, an index matching method is used which make paricles invisible and allows to see through the layer. The optical index of 1.49 is determined by particles made of pmma, 1 and 2 mm with a polydispersity <5%. The fluid, Triton X-100 is choosen as it has the advantage of matching with the particules. The density of

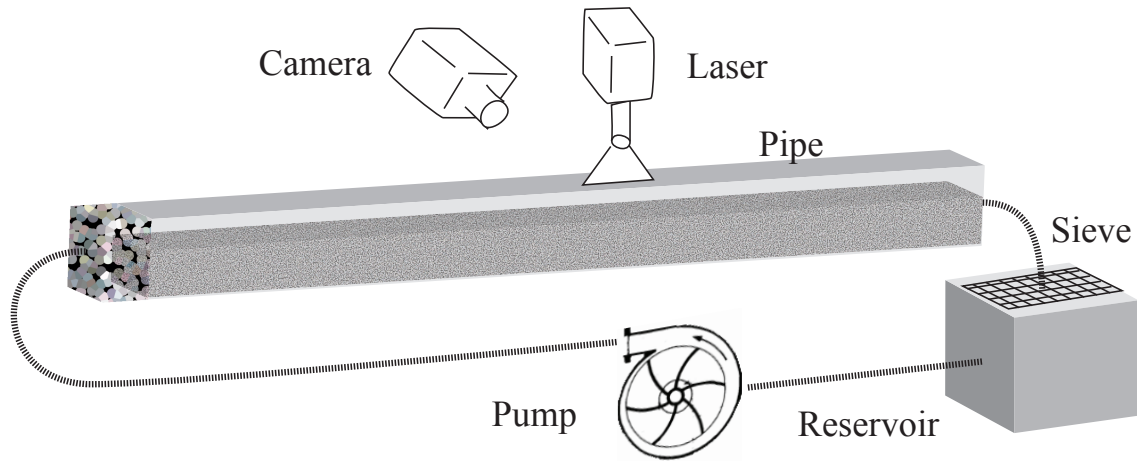


Figure 1: Experimental setup

particles ($1165\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$ for 1mm beads $1178\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$ for 2mm beads) is closed to the fluid density ($1056\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$). So, the particles can easily be transported. The visualisation of a transversal section of the flow is possible with a laser sheet from above. Some rhodamine 6g is added to the fluid which fluoresce and the particles appeared in black. The fluid is seeded with tracer particles to visualise the fluid motion.

First, the granular media is initially diluted in order to prevent from crystallization by putting the pipe upside down once and letting the beads sediment. The pipe is tilted to bring back the granular media to the entrance of the pipe. Then a slow flow rate is applied to create a flat interface. Once the fluid area equal to 4 mm, a chosen flow rate is applied. The interface decreases until a height at $7/8$ filling where we finally record a movie of the enlightened cross section.

III Experimental results and discussion

From the movie, we can measure the velocity profile and the thickness of the mobile particle layer. Then the the particle flux can be deduced by intergating the velocity profile over the whole layer. Fig. 2 show an image of the central section of the pipe for three flow rates. The velocity profiles are superimposed on the images of the flow and appears in black for the granular phase and in white for the fluid phase. The velocity profile of the granular layer doesn't seem to be quadratic as predicted by the simple two dimensional model. The application of a three dimensional numerical model based on this two-phase approach (Ouriemi et al., 2009a) to this experimental conditions is presented in companion paper Chauchat et al. (2011). The two major quantities that can be measured experimentally and compared with the three dimensional model are the thickness of the mobile particle layer and the particle flux. The comparison between experiments and numerical results will allow to better understand the sediment transport in this peculiar bed-load regime. In particular we would like to confirm the choice of a frictional rheology for the granular phase in this problem.

Acknowledgement

Funding from the Institut Français du Pétrole and Agence Nationale de la Recherche (Project Dunes ANR-07-3_18-3892) are gratefully acknowledged.

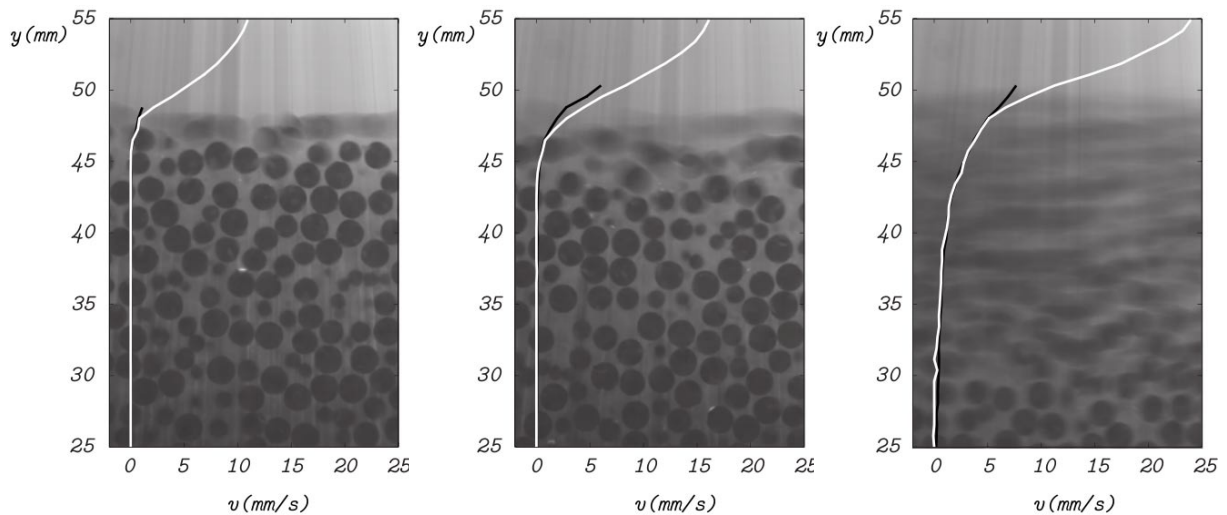


Figure 2: Velocity profile for the granular phase (black) and the fluid phase (white) for PMMA particles, 2mm in diameter in Triton. The fluid flow rate increases from left to right a. $Q = 3.10^{-5}$, b. $Q = 5.10^{-5}$ and c. $Q = 9.10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

References

- J. Chauchat and M. Médale. A 3D numerical model for incompressible two-phase flow of a granular bed submitted to a laminar shearing flow. *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 199:439–449, 2010.
- J. Chauchat, M. Pailha, P. Aussillous, M. Médale, and E. Guazzelli. Bedload Transport. Part 1: Two-Phase Model and 3D Numerical Implementation. *THESIS*, 2011.
- Y. Forterre and O. Pouliquen. Flows of dense granular media. *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*, 40:1–24, 2008. doi: 10.1146/annurev.fluid.40.111406.102142.
- R. Jackson. Locally averaged equations of motion for a mixture of identical spherical particles and a newtonian fluid. *Chemical Engineering Science*, 52:2457–2469, 1997.
- R. Jackson. *The dynamics of fluidized particles*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.
- Pierre Jop, Yoël Forterre, and Olivier Pouliquen. A constitutive law for dense granular flows. *Nature*, 441:727–730, 2006. doi: 10.1038/nature04801.
- Malika Ouriemi, Pascale Aussillous, and Elisabeth Guazzelli. Sediment dynamics. Part I: Bedload transport by shearing flows. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 636:295–319, 2009a.
- Malika Ouriemi, Pascale Aussillous, and Elisabeth Guazzelli. Sediment dynamics. Part II: Dune formation in pipe flow. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 636:321–336, 2009b.