

### An Experimental Investigation on Porosity in Gravel Beds

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## Outline

- Introduction
- Experimental set-up
  - Large scale tests
  - Small scale tests
- Results
- Summary



# Introduction

- Flows over gravel beds are
  - hydraulically rough bed flows with low relative submergence
  - spatially heterogeneous
- Spatial flow heterogeneity may be described using the double-averaged (time and space) momentum equations.





# Introduction

 The flow in the interfacial sublayer and the subsurface layer is affected by the roughness which can be described by the roughness geometry function (φ)

 $\phi = V_f / V_0$ 

'Porosity'

 $V_f$  – volume occupied by the fluid  $V_0$  – total averaging volume





# Introduction

- Measurement of porosity,
  - Empirical predictors
    - Median grain size  $d_{50}$  (e.g., Carling and Reader, 1982)
    - Sorting coefficient (e.g., Wooster et al., 2008)
    - Grain size characteristics (e.g., Frings et al., 2011)
    - Combination of all above and other factors (grain shape & depositional environment) (e.g., Liang et al., 2015)
  - Direct or indirect porosity mesurements

#### <u>Direct</u>

- Water displacement method
- Gas expansion/adsorption method
- X-ray computed tomography
- Ultrasonic techniques
  Indirect
- Topographic data (DEMs)

(e.g., Aberle, 2007, Dey and Das, 2012)

- (e.g., Anovitz and Cole, 2015)
- (e.g., Slotwinski et al., 2014)
- (e.g., Slotwinski et al., 2014)
- (e.g., Aberle, 2007)



# **Experimental set-up**

• Large scale test





# **Experimental set-up**

• Small scale tests





# **Experimental set-up**

### • Summary of test cases

Test Case	Grain Size (mm)	Bed height (mm)	Bulk Porosity	Minimum Po- rosity
Flume tests				
Surface-compacted gravel (screeded)	0.64 - 64	200	0.26	0.115
Water-worked gravel	0.64 - 64	200	0.31	0.071
Small scale tests				
Surface-compacted gravel (screeded)	0.64 - 64	154	0.29	0.059
Layer-compacted gravel	0.64 - 64	184	0.25	0.055
Uncompacted gravel	0.64 - 64	200	0.37	0.124
Manually-shaken gravel	0.64 - 64	196	0.29	0.110
Uniform gravel-Run 1	8	215	0.48	0.391
Uniform gravel-Run 2	8	210	0.51	0.406
Uniform fine sand	0.33		0.37	0.001
Golf balls	42 (diam- eter)	232	0.51	0.249



• Large scale test



- An absolute minimum of porosity observed at the level of roughness trough
- Validated the results of Aberle (2007)
- Larger porosity values at the flume bottom



• Small scale test (gravel mixture)



- An absolute minimum of porosity observed at the level of roughness trough
- Validated the results of Aberle (2007)
- Larger porosity values at the flume bottom (φ>1 ??)
- Absolute minimum of porosity is not solely due to the armoring process

$$\emptyset = \frac{V_f}{V_0} = \frac{V_{st} - V_B}{w L_s \Delta h} = \frac{V_{st} - w L_B \Delta h}{w L_s \Delta h}$$



• Small scale test (uniform gravel)



$$\emptyset = \frac{V_f}{V_0} = \frac{V_{st} - V_B}{w L_s \Delta h} = \frac{V_{st} - w L_B \Delta h}{w L_s \Delta h}$$

- Deviation of the absolute minimum from bulk porosity is less.
- Capillary action also causing porosity values smaller close to the surface and larger close to the tank bottom.



• Small scale test (golf balls)





# Summary

- An absolute minimum value of porosity observed at the level of roughness trough.
  - Validated the results from the literature
  - Not exclusively due to the static armoring
  - Partly due to the capillary action which under/over estimates the porosities close to the gravel surface and flume bottom respectively.
- Generally, the porosity in soils is determined as bulk porosities capillary action would become ineffective.
- A correction factor for capillary action needs to be considered when the porosity profiles are measured using the water displacement method.



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### Thank you