

Details about the experimental set up

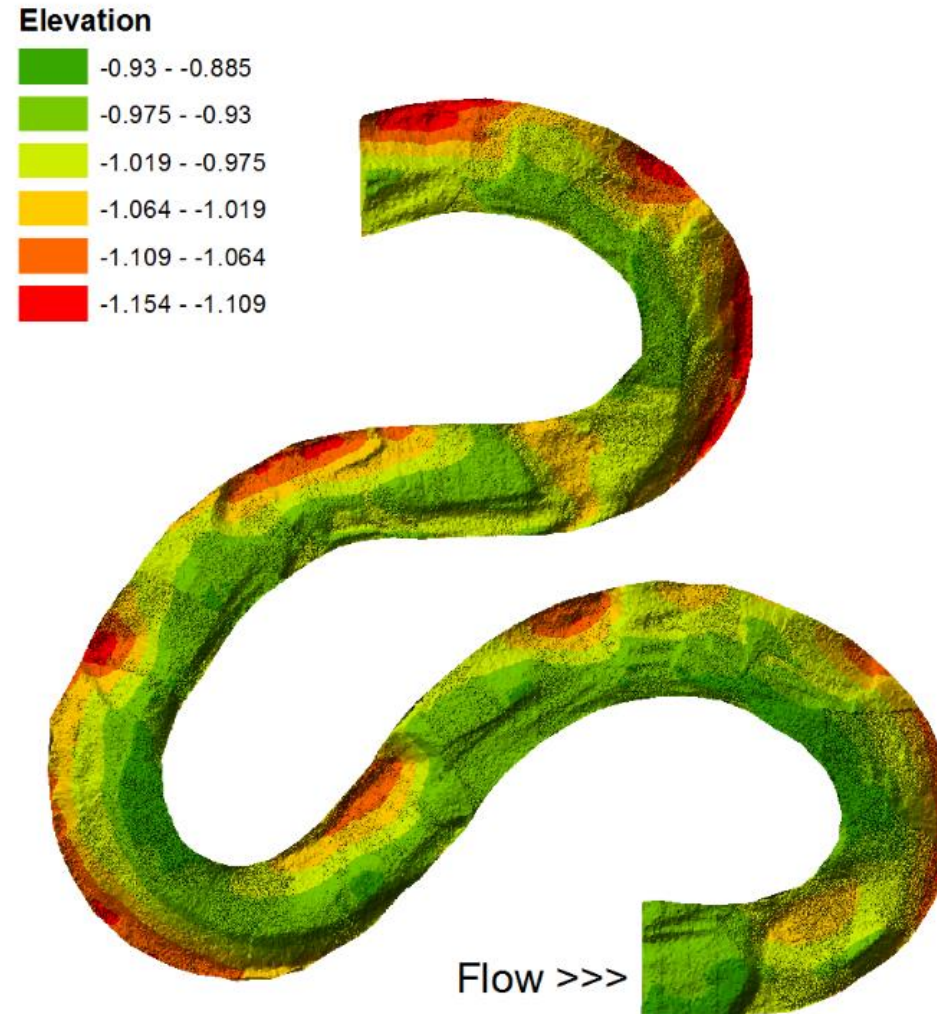
Roberto Fernández, Gary Parker, and Colin P. Stark

Bathymetry from Czapiga (2013)

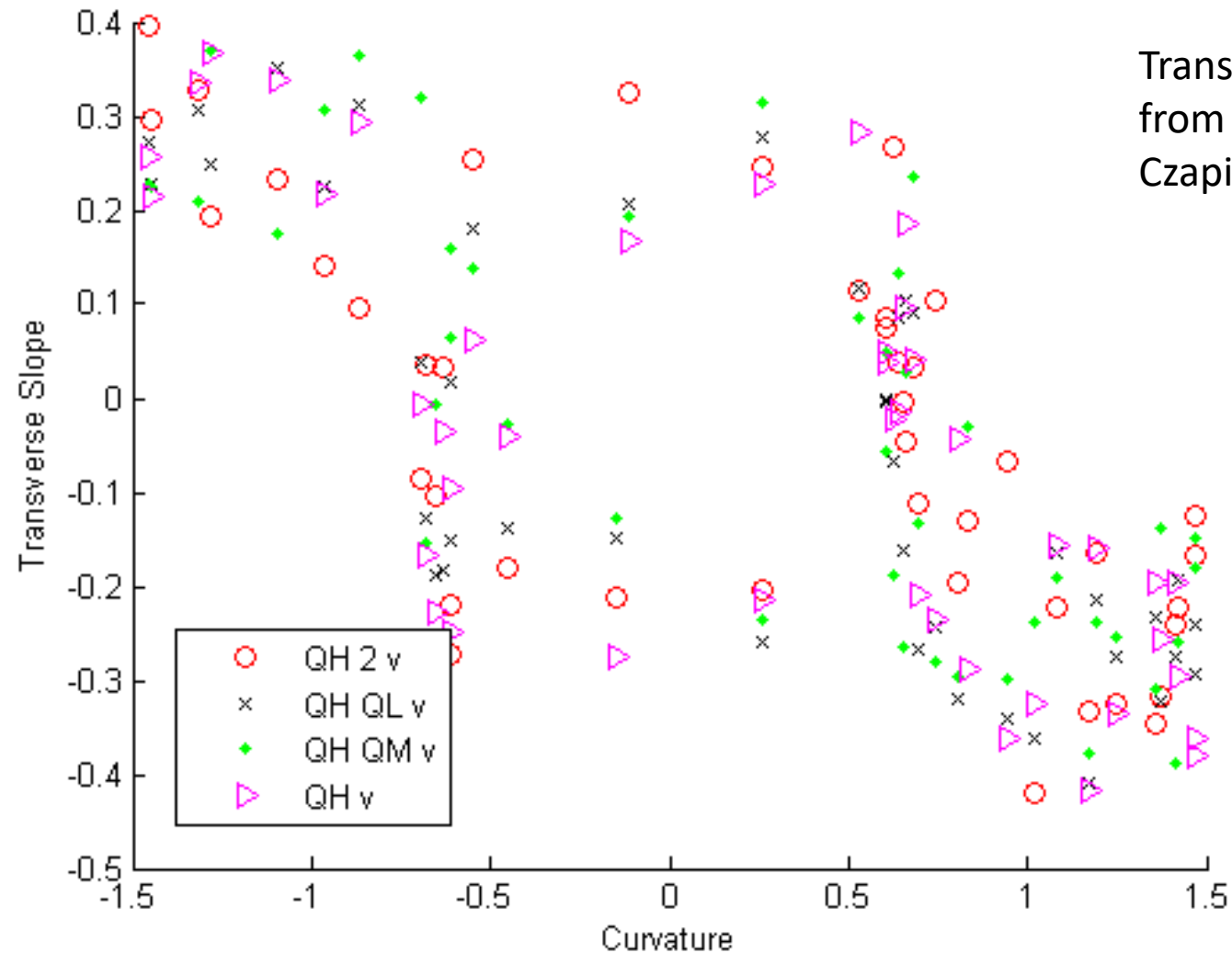
This is the experimental alluvial bathymetry
Used as the basis for the bedrock bed.

The point cloud was processed in MatLab.
A relation between streamwise location and
transverse slope was obtained (see slides 3-5).

Using this relation, the skeleton for the bedrock
bed was computed (see slide 6).



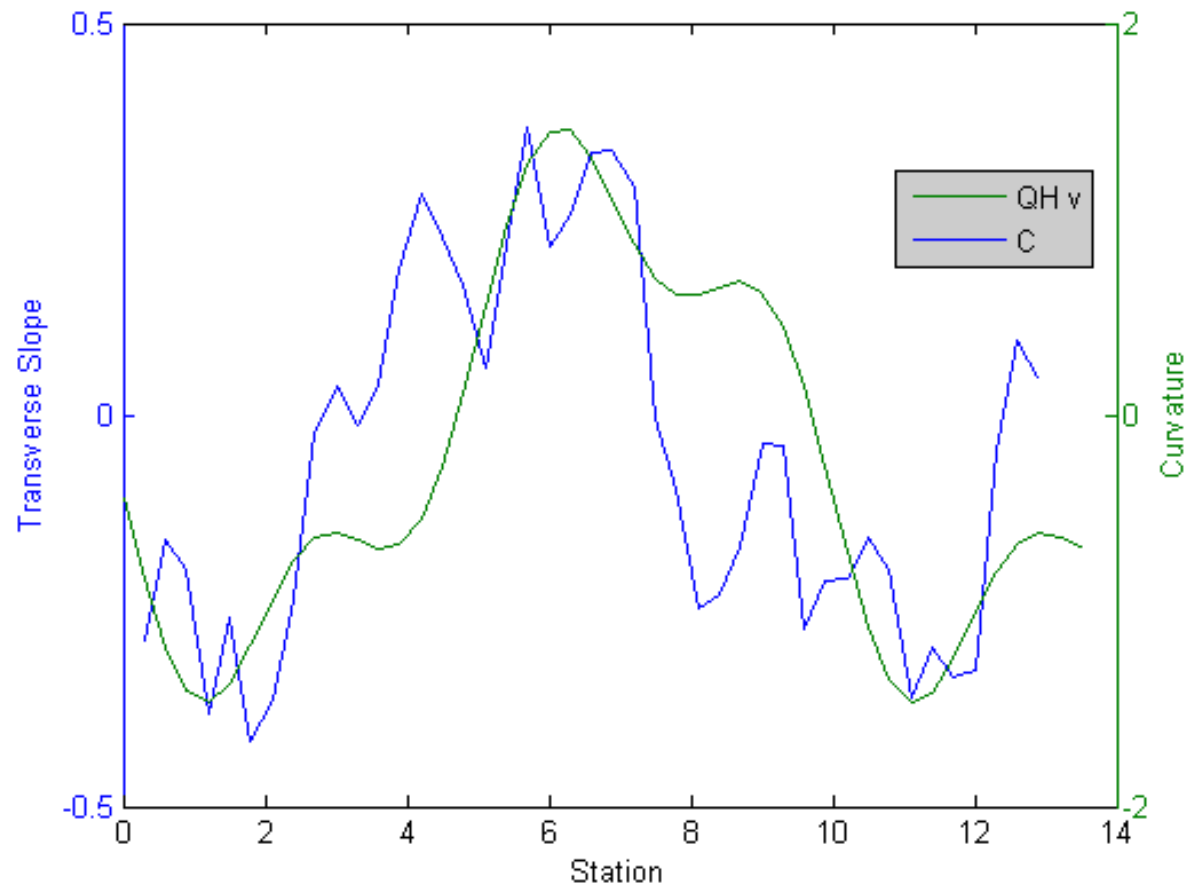
How do Transverse Slope and Curvature Relate?



Transverse slopes extracted from the experiments of Czapiga (2013).

How do Transverse Slope and Curvature Relate?

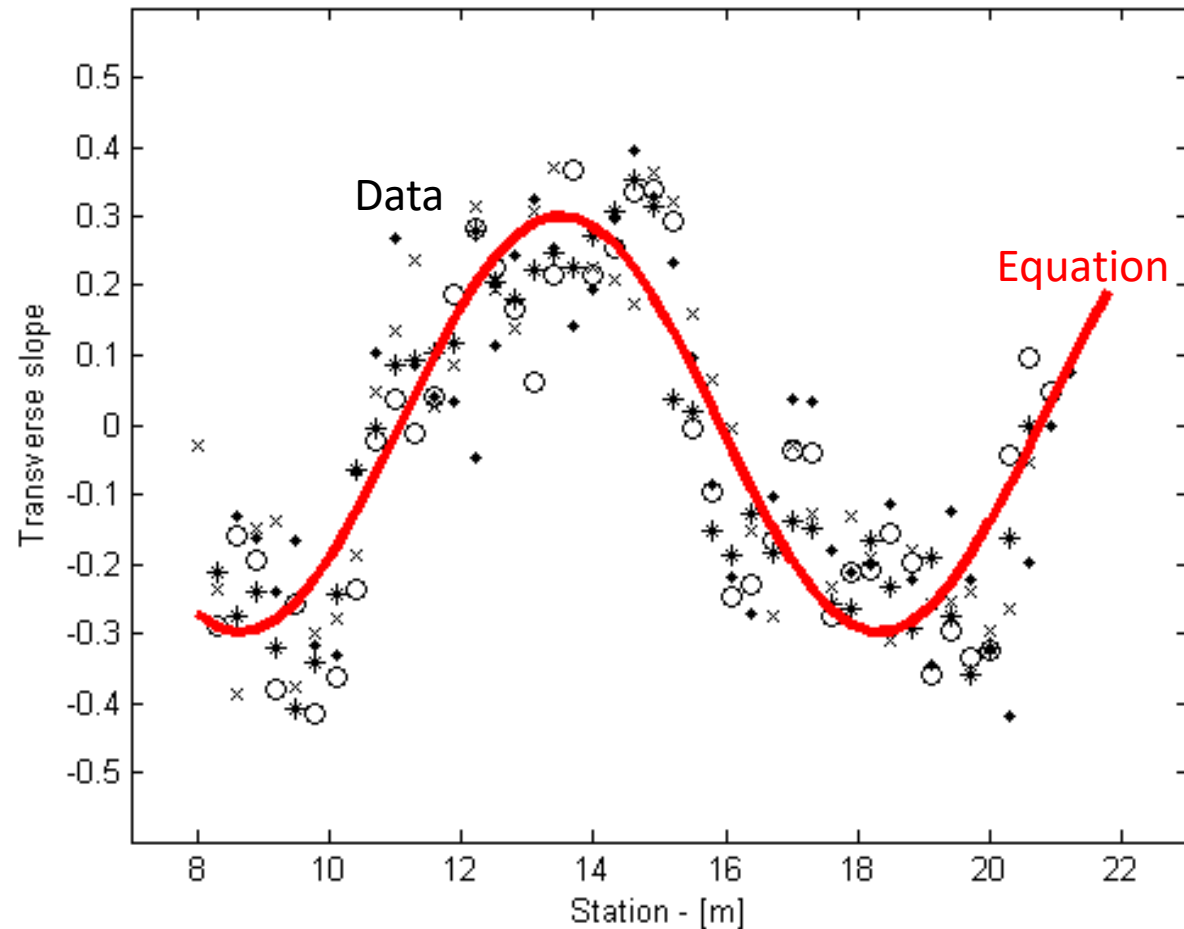
Transverse slope vs. station along the Kinoshita flume, and the negative value of curvature also plotted against streamwise station. Data used here corresponds with bathymetry shown in slide 2.



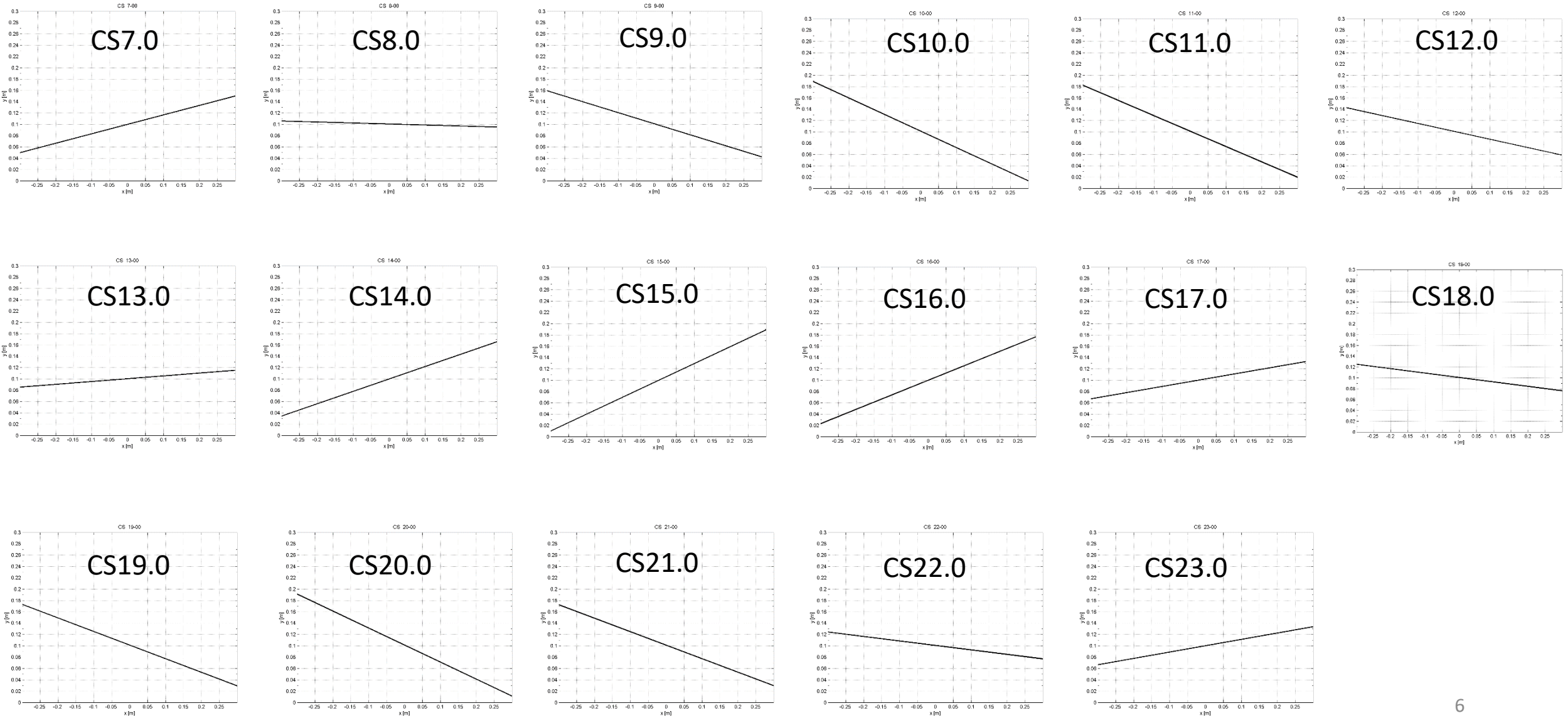
Relation between transverse slope and streamwise location

$$S_t = a \cdot \sin(b \cdot s - c);$$

$a = 0.27$	a - amplitude
$b = 0.63$	b - wavelength
$c = 1.93$	c - shifts



Transverse slope at every meter along the Kinoshita flume.
Elevations from 0 to 0.3 m. Lateral distances from left wall to right wall; -0.30 to 0.30 (0.0 is the centerline)



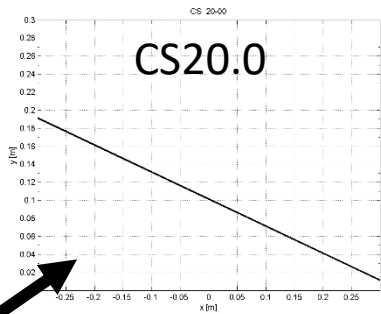
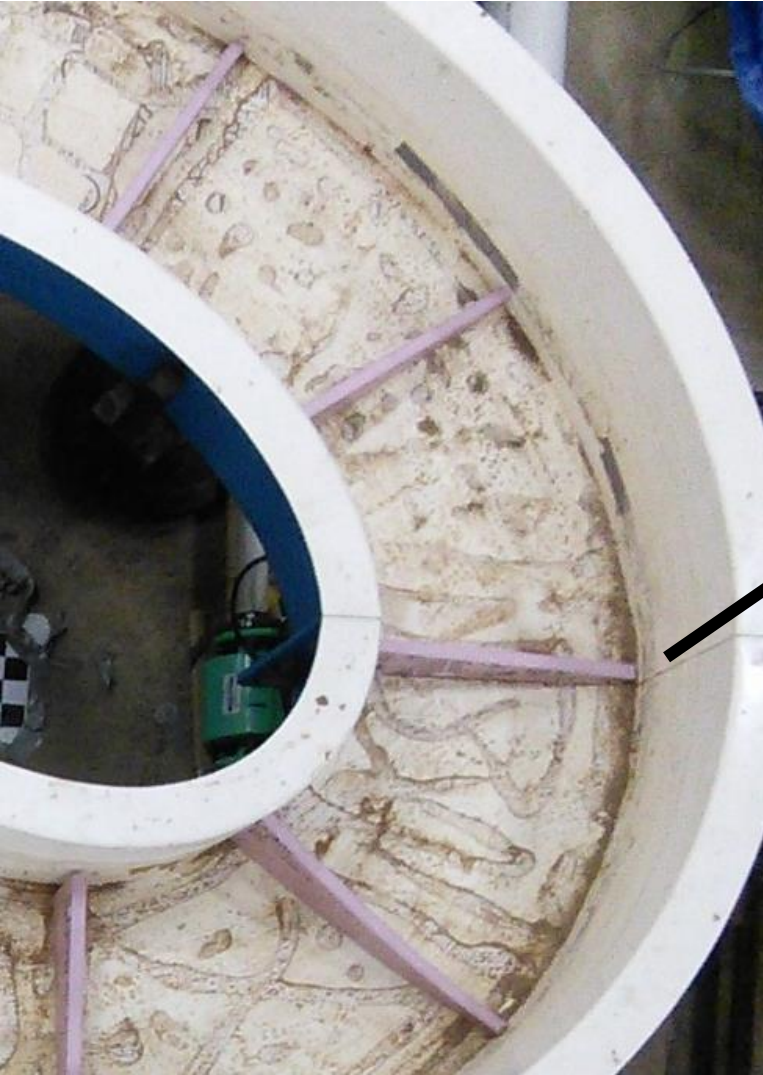
Flume with flat bed



Flume with foam cross sections



Flume with XSs – Zoomed in



Flume with foam cross sections and gravel filling the pockets between XSs



Flume with foam cross sections and pockets
fully filled with gravel



Flume with foam cross sections, gravel and thin
layer of concrete between CS7 and CS14

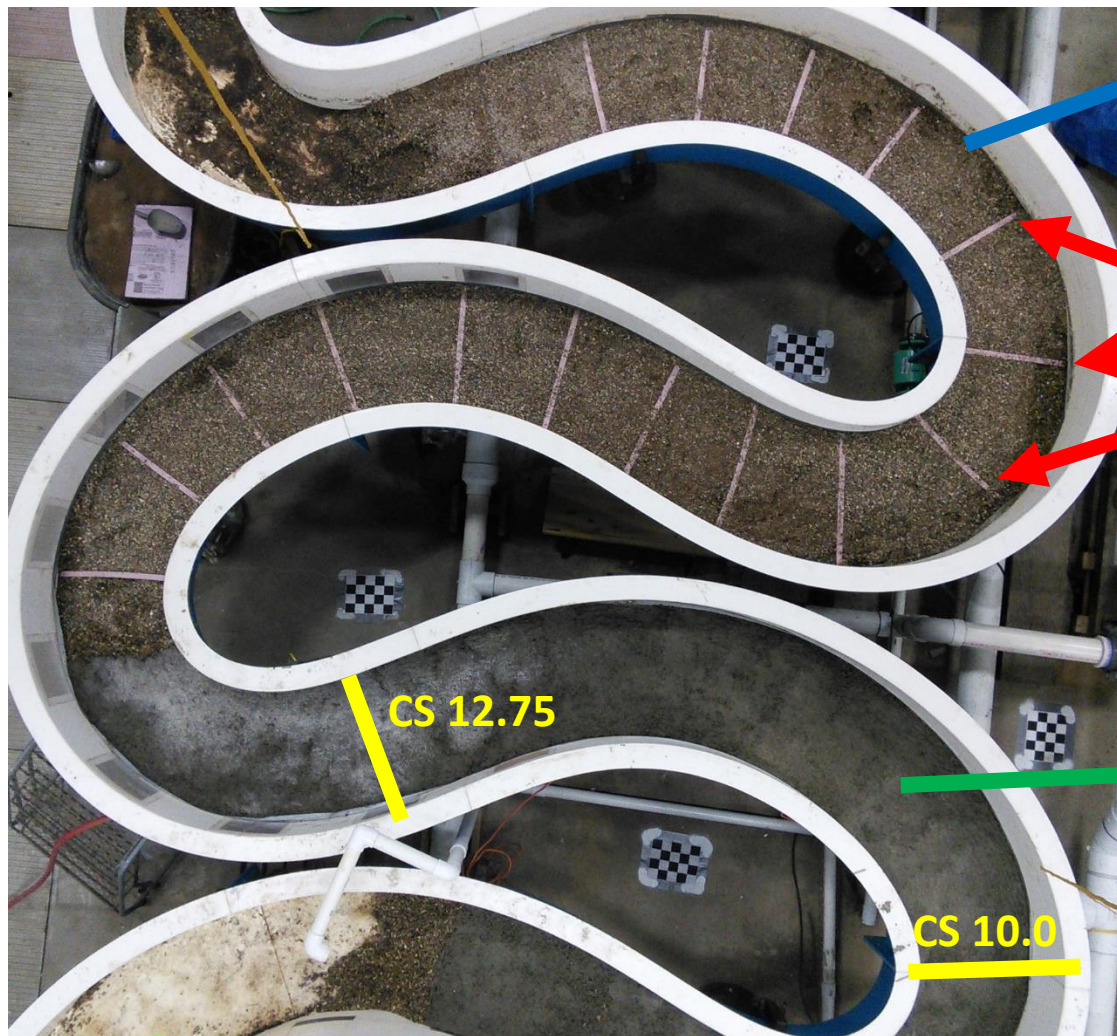


Flume with bedrock bed (all gravel and foam covered with thin layer of concrete).



Bedrock bed painted white to increase contrast between bed and alluvium.





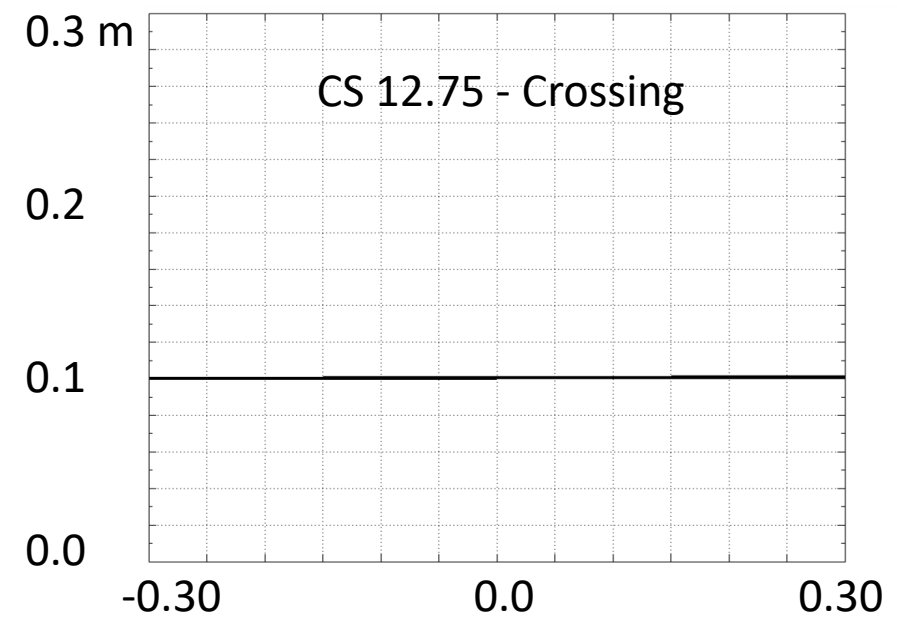
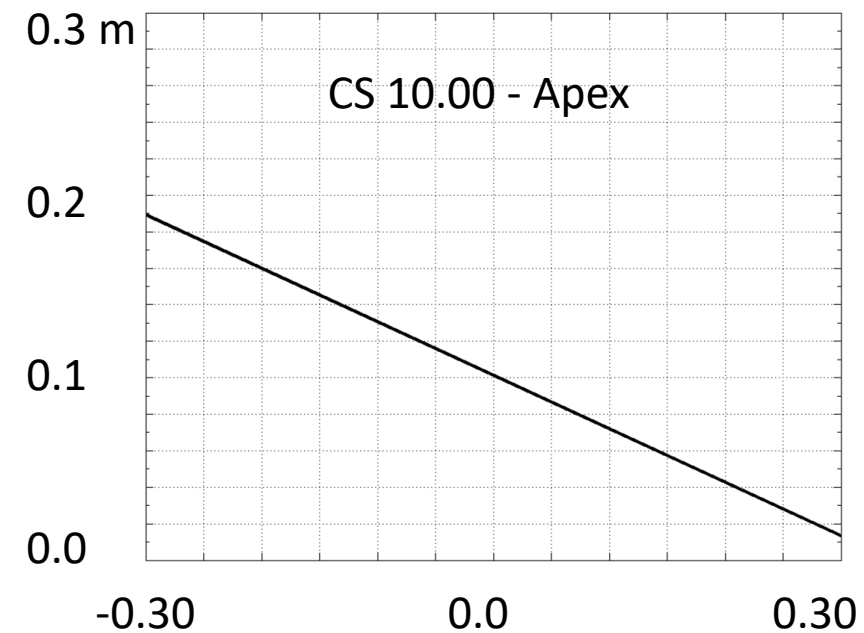
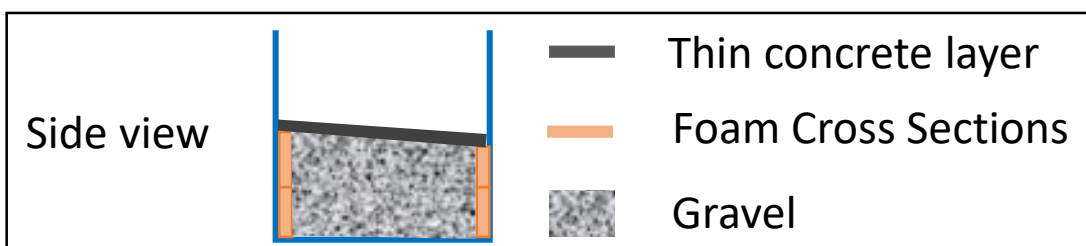
Pea gravel
between foam

Foam
Cross Sections

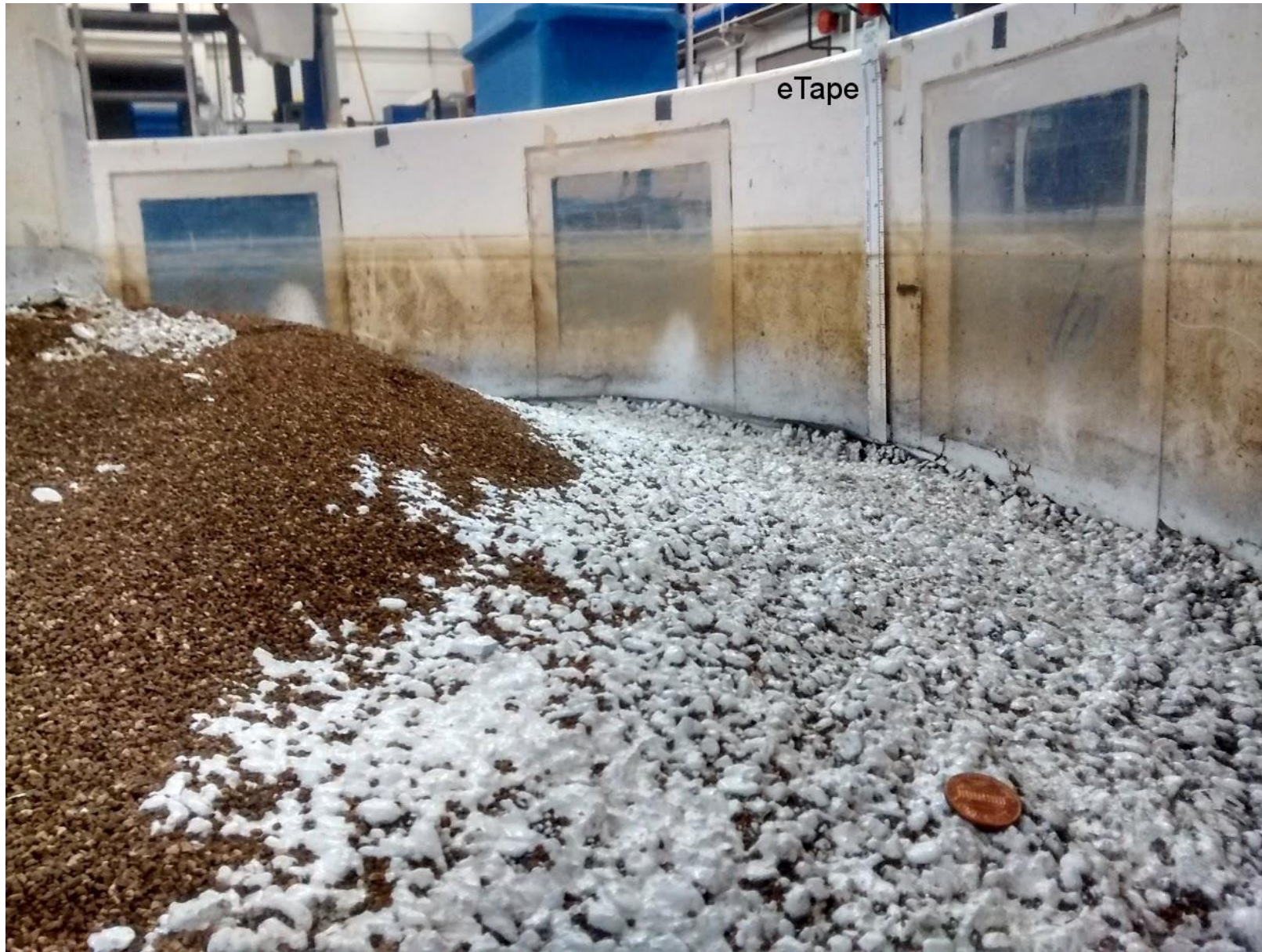
Thin concrete
layer

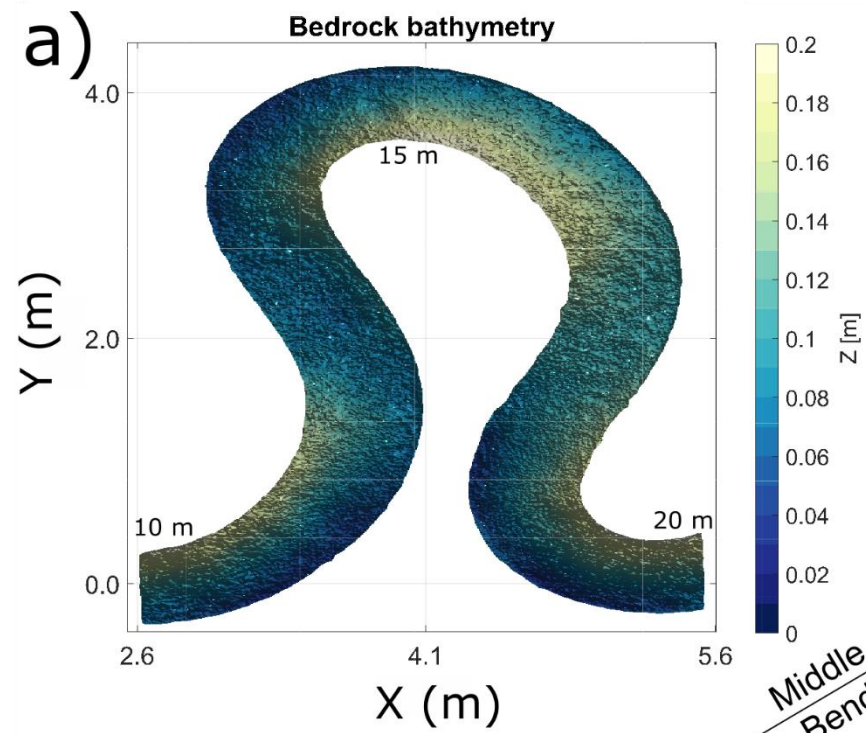
CS 12.75

CS 10.0



Close-up view of bedrock bed, alluvial cover and eTape at bend.





Kinoshita flume diagram

