

# A comparative analysis of Lajeunesse model with other used bed load models - effects on river morphological changes

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**Abstract:** Among the phenomena that greatly influence the river morphology is the sediment transport, especially the bed load mode causing a significant changes in the river morphology. Indeed, the choice of a model or a methodology that can better quantify sediment transport, remains always poorly understood. In this context, a new approach to studying the morphological evolution of rivers is proposed by Charru in 2004, it is based on a model for the erosion and deposition of the particles under laminar flow. In 2006, Charru proposes an extension of this model to turbulent flow. In more advanced research, Lajeunesse in 2010, realizes an experimental study to support the erosion deposition model of Charru, and proposes a new formula to calculate the bed load transport rate. The current research focuses on the effects of bed load transport on the morphological changes in rivers. In the first part, a comparative analysis of empirical laws of bed load transport with experimental data was conducted, in order to test and validate the new bed load model proposed by Lajeunesse, then to check the grain size effect on the sediment transport capacity. In the second part, we are interested in the study of the morphological evolution in rivers. It was performed through numerical modeling using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE. The aim is to understand and analyze the morphological changes in the channel bottom. The analysis of the results presented in this paper showed that through the calculated score, most formulas give satisfactory results. In particular at the grain scale, the new bed load transport relation of Lajeunesse, provides an excellent fit to the experimental data. Finally, we were interested in the study of the morphological changes in the channel bottom, it appears clear that the bed load transport has large impacts on river morphology.

**Keywords:** Bed Load Transport Models, River Morphology, Bed Load Transport, Erosion, Deposition

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## 1. Introduction

The prediction of sediment transport in rivers is one of the most important tasks in fluvial hydraulics, because of its wide applications in nature. It is useful for solving the problems encountered in the river flows, such as turbulent flow in alluvial channels, deposition and erosion, etc... Indeed, the sediments entrained in a flow can be transported along the bed as bed load in the form of sliding and rolling grains, or in suspension as suspended load advected by the main flow [25]. The current research is about the sediment transport modeling and its effects on morphological changes

in rivers. In particular, the bed load transport mode causing a significant change in the river morphology is considered here. In fact, the modeling of bed load has a great importance for the management and landscaping job streams and risk prevention. The purpose is to cover the basic phenomena related to sediments transport in order to fully understand the sediment transport processes [1].

In the first part of this paper, we are interested in a comparative analysis in order to test and validate the new bed load model proposed by Lajeunesse in 2010. Thereafter, several simulations were conducted in order to check the grain size effects on the sediment transport capacity [2]. The aim is to be able to understand and to interpret the exchange

relations with the bottom (erosion and deposition) [23].

The second part is about the morphological changes in rivers. A model was set up to simulate the bed load transport rate for non-cohesive sediment (fine sand) using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE. Several tests calculations were performed in this study to analyze and interpret morphological changes in the channel bottom.

## 2. Context and Issues

Morphological changes in river depend on climatic and geological conditions (soil type, flow rate, slope, particle size of the bottom, etc.). Various factors influence the morphology of a river system; among these factors that greatly influence the river morphology are water flow, flood, hydraulic structures, and largely the sediment transport, especially the bed load transport which may generate huge consequences on the morphology of the bed profile. In fact, the bed load consists of particulates that roll, slide or saltate in a layer close to the bed [19]. The bed load transport has been studied extensively in open channel flows, rivers and flumes [13, 14, 16]. The accumulation of large datasets has led to the development of several laws for predicting the bed load transport [24]. Yet the choice of a such corresponding relation that can better quantify the bed load, remains always poorly understood.

In this study, we will focus on the fluid-sediment interaction using the new formula of Lajeunesse to estimate the bed load transport rate and its effects on river morphological changes [4].

In order to better predict the morphological changes in rivers, various methods to quantify the sediment transport rate have been reported from the literature [10]. Typically, there are several approaches to calculating bed load transport in river. Two main approaches can be distinguished. The first one is called the Bagnold Approach [19], defines the bed load transport as that in which the successive contacts of the particles with the bed are strictly limited by the effect of gravity. Whereas the second one, is based on a model for the erosion and deposition of the particles [1], where the bed load transport can also be defined as the product of the number of moving particles per unit area, the particle volume and the particle velocity.

Many formulas to predict the bed load transport rate are established in the Literature. One way to formulate the problem of sediment transport in river and to identify the relevant controlling parameters is to proceed to dimensional analysis [9]. Dimensional analysis of bed load involving three dimensions (length, time and mass), leads to the following relation:

$$q^* = f\left(\tau^*, R, S, \frac{H}{D}\right) \quad (1)$$

One dimensionless form for dimensionless bed load transport  $q^*$  where:

$$q^* = \frac{q_b}{\sqrt{RgD^3}} \quad (2)$$

$$\tau = \rho g R_h S \quad (3)$$

$$\tau^* = \frac{\tau}{(\rho_s - \rho)gD} \quad (4)$$

$$S = \frac{U^2}{K_s^2 H^{4/3}} \quad (5)$$

$$R = \frac{\rho_s - \rho}{\rho} \quad (6)$$

Where  $q_b$  = bed load transport rate;  $\tau$  = bed shear stress;  $\tau^*$  = Shields number;  $H$  = water depth;  $U$  = flow velocity;  $g$  = the gravitational acceleration;  $R_h$  = the hydraulic radius;  $S$  = bed slope;  $K_s$  = Strickler coefficient;  $\rho$  = density of water usually  $1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ;  $\rho_s$  = sediment density usually  $2650 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ ; and  $R$  = relative density [27].

In general, most of the bed load models involve a threshold value of the Shields number  $\tau_c^*$  below which no sediment is transported, [12]. They all predict the same dependence  $q^* \propto \tau^{*3/2}$ . In the literature, there are two main groups; the first one predicts the bed load transport by “(7)”:

$$q^* \propto (\tau^* - \tau_c^*)^{3/2} \quad (7)$$

Such as Meyer Peter & Müller (M-P-M) [14]; Einstein [16]; Fernandez-Luque & Van Beek [18]; Wong [21]; and Recking [11].

Where  $\tau_c^*$  is the critical Shields number:

$$\tau_c^* = \frac{\tau_c}{(\rho_s - \rho)gD} \quad (8)$$

Whereas the second one proposes the following form “(9)”:

$$q^* \propto (\tau^* - \tau_c^*) \left( \sqrt{\tau^*} - \sqrt{\tau_c^*} \right) \quad (9)$$

Such as Ashida & Michiue [15]; Engelund & Fredsoe [17]; and Bridge & Dominic [20].

The next part is devoted to the description of the most commonly used formulas established in the literature for calculating bed load transport rate.

- Meyer Peter & Müller (M-P-M) 1948

$$q^* = 8(\tau^* - \tau_c^*)^{3/2} \quad (10)$$

Where  $\tau_c^* = 0.047$ . This relation is empirical in nature [14]; it has been verified with data for uniform coarse sand and gravel.

It was developed for Alpine streams in Switzerland [3].

- Einstein 1950

Einstein [16] defined a bed load formula as an equation linking the rate of bed load transportation with the properties

of the grain and the flow causing the movement [26].

$$q^* = \begin{cases} \frac{K \exp(-0.391/\tau^*)}{0.465} & \text{si } \tau^* < 0.182 \\ 40 K \tau^{*3} & \text{si } \tau^* \geq 0.182 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Where

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{36 \nu^2}{g(R-1)D^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{36 \nu^2}{D^3}} \quad (12)$$

$\nu$  = the kinematic viscosity, usually  $\nu = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ .

• *Van Rijn 1984*

$$q^* = \begin{cases} 0.053(R-1)^{0.5} g^{0.5} D_{50}^{1.5} D_*^{-0.3} T^{1.5} & T < 3 \\ 0.1(R-1)^{0.5} g^{0.5} D_{50}^{1.5} D_*^{-0.3} T^{1.5} & T > 3 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

It's used to calculate bed load transport rates of particles with mean sizes in the range between 0.2 and 2.0 mm [3]. This equation is based on a dimensionless particle diameter and the transport stage parameter  $T$ , defined, respectively [13], as:

$$D_* = D_{50} \left( \frac{(s-1)g}{\nu^2} \right)^{1/3} \quad (14)$$

$$T = \frac{(\tau - \tau_{cr})}{\tau_{cr}} \quad (15)$$

• *Lajeunesse 2010*

In further research, Van Rijn submits an alternative way to treat the problem of bed load transport; it is to consider that  $q_b$  can be written:

$$q_b = \delta v n V \quad (16)$$

Where  $n$  = the surface density of moving particles;  $V$  = the mean particle velocity; and  $\delta v$  = the volume of an individual particle [13]. This new alternative has motivated many researchers to study the trajectory of bed load particles [1, 4, 13].

Up to now, the majority of the bed load transport laws proposed in the literature have been focused on the establishment of a relation between the local volumetric flow rate of particles and the local shear stress exerted by the fluid flow on the bed. These relations implicitly consider that the particle flux is in equilibrium with the shear stress, and consequently ignore any relaxation effect [9]. In order to overcome this limitation, in 2004, Charru developed an erosion-deposition model from viscous flow experiments [1], which accounts for a relaxation effect related to the time needed for a particle to settle once it is entrained in the fluid flow. This model was applied for laminar flow and a small bed shear stress where the particles are transported as bed load. In 2006, Charru propose an extension of this model to turbulent flow [2].

Referring to “(16)”, the bed load flux is proportional to  $n$ ,

the surface density of moving particles. For steady and spatially uniform flow, this density corresponds to dynamical equilibrium between the particles eroded from the fixed bed and deposited onto it [2]. The variation of  $n(x, t)$  is governed by the conservation equation “(17)”:

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \dot{n}_e - \dot{n}_d - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \text{where} \quad Q = nV \quad (17)$$

“Equation (17) states that the variation rate of  $n$  is related to exchanges with the fixed bed, through the erosion rate ( $\dot{n}_e$ ) and the deposition rate ( $\dot{n}_d$ ); and to the divergence of the bed load flux”.

In more advanced research, Lajeunesse in 2010 realize an experimental study to support the erosion deposition model of Charru [2], and allow the calibration of the involved coefficients [9].

In addition, based on the new approach of Charru “(17)” and experimental data, Lajeunesse propose a new bed load relation for a steady and uniform flow above a flat topography. The new law is given by the following equation:

$$\frac{q_{sat}}{\sqrt{RgD^3}} = 10.6(\tau^* - \tau_c^*) \left( \sqrt{\tau^*} - \sqrt{\tau_c^*} + 0.025 \right) \quad (18)$$

In the first part of this current research, we are interested in a comparative analysis of experimental data of Lajeunesse's experiment and those calculated through different empirical laws “(10)”, “(11)”, “(13)”, and “(18)”. The aim is to test the new bed load law proposed by Lajeunesse [9].

Thereafter, on the first hand in order to validate this new model another comparative study was conducted with other experimental data measured by Sequeiros 2010 [15].

On the other hand and in order to visualize the influence of the grain size on sediment transport; several performance simulation tests of the main sediment transport formulas on a set of data were investigated. It was considered the variation of the particle diameter ranging from 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , to 2000  $\mu\text{m}$ , (from silt-clay to coarse sand).

The second part is devoted to the numerical modeling using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE; the objective is to study the morphological change of the channel bottom due to the bed load transport.

### 3. Materials and Methods

With the intention of testing and validating the new formula proposed by Lajeunesse in 2010, we conducted a comparative study [9], based on literature experimental data. In the first step we tested the model by using the results of the Lajeunesse experiment. In the second step, to validate this new model, we used the Sequeiros experiment [24]. But before that, we start here by giving a brief description of these experiments.

#### 3.1. Lajeunesse Experiment 2010

An experimental study was conducted by Lajeunesse in 2010. The experiments were carried out in a rectangular

inclinable flume of width  $W = 9.6$  cm and length 240 cm “Fig. 1” partially filled with an erodible bed of quartz grains of density  $\rho_s = 2650$  kg m<sup>-3</sup> ( $R = 1.65$ ).



Figure 1. Photo of the Lajeunesse experimental setup 2010 [8].

The bed slope  $S$  was measured with a digital inclinometer with accuracy  $0.1^\circ$ . Once the bed was ready, water was injected by a pump at the upstream flume inlet with constant discharge  $W.q_w$ , where  $q_w$  is the water discharge per unit width. To prevent any disturbance of the bed, water was not injected as a point source but rather it overflowed smoothly onto the flume bed via a small reservoir. For all runs the discharge was high enough for the flow to fill the whole width of the flume.

The water depth  $H$  was measured from the deviation of a laser sheet. This depth was found to be constant along the section of the flume within the experimental precision. Assuming that the depth-averaged flow velocity was uniform in the spanwise direction, the velocity was given by  $U = q_w/H$  [8].

At the flume outlet, particles transported by the flow settled out in an overflow tank with constant water level. The tank rested on a high-precision scale connected to a computer that recorded the weight every ten seconds. The sediment discharge per unit river width  $q_b$  was deduced from the sediment cumulative mass [8].

The influence of the grain size on sediment transport was investigated by performing three series of experiments. In the first series  $D$  is equal to 1 mm, in the second ones  $D=2.24$  mm, and for the third ones  $D = 5.50$  mm.

### 3.2. Sequeiros Experiment

An experimental study was conducted to studying bed load transport and to validate the modified formula of Mayer Peter by Sequeiros in 2010. The experience was carried out in a flume 15 m length, 0.45 m wide and 1.4 m deep, at the University of Illinois Ven Te Chow Hydrosystems Laboratory (V.T.C.H.L) “Fig. 2”.

The tank was initially filled with fresh water. Dense mixtures of water were fed into the flume from a 4.5 m<sup>3</sup> mixing tank by means of a pump. The discharge rate was measured by a magnetic McCrometer flow meter. The sediment was injected uniformly along the flume width at its

upstream end [24]. A layer of plane bed sediment consisted of particles with a specific gravity of 2650 was placed on the bed and smoothed to a constant thickness before each run. This sediment served as the source for bed load. The water depth in the tank was 0.41 m at the upstream end of the sediment covered reach. At the downstream end, the water depth ranged from 0.71 to 0.43 m. A set of five sediment traps located immediately downstream of the movable bed ensured the collection of bed load [24]. The traps consisted of box like transversal slots, 4 cm high and 15 cm long, covering the whole width of the flume, located at the same level as the sediment bed, to avoid local erosion at the boundary between the traps and the bed. The velocity profiles were taken with an Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV). Several tests were conducted to measure each time the bed load transport rate and channel bed evolution

## 4. Results and Discussion

Let us summarize our results on the motion of bed load particles above a plane bed [9, 24]. The results may be divided into 4 parts: The first part is a comparative analysis of Lajeunesse data and simulations that we done with the different empirical laws “(10)”, “(11)”, “(13)”, and “(18)”. The second part is about the validation of the new formula proposed by Lajeunesse. For this, we used other experimental data, the Sequeiros experimental ones and simulations with the most commonly used models [9]. In the third part, we intend to visualize the particles size effects on the prediction of bed load transport rate. The last part is devoted to the river morphological changes under water flow.

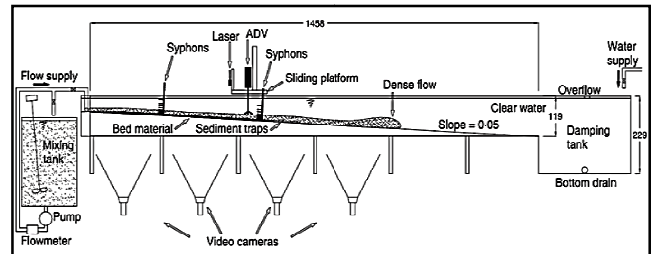


Figure 2. Sketch of the Sequeiros experimental set-up 2010 [24].

### 4.1. Tests of the Lajeunesse New Bed Load Model

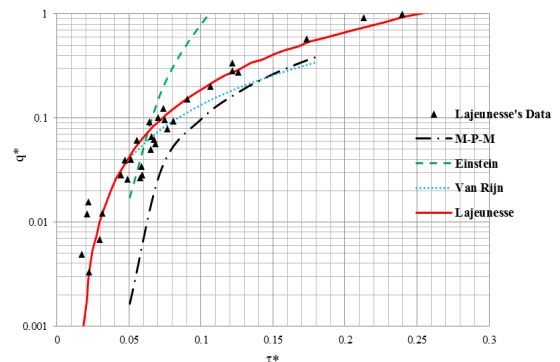


Figure 3. Simulations of the dimensionless transport rate  $q^*$  versus the Shields number  $\tau^*$  for  $D = 1000$   $\mu$ m (Lajeunesse Data case).

We consider the same conditions of Lajeunesse experiment carried out in 2010. This mean the same hydraulic conditions (water flow, water depth, velocity) and also the same sediment properties (uniform non-cohesive sediments, the particles diameter  $D = 1000 \mu\text{m}$ ). The critical Shields number  $\tau_c^*$  is determined from the proposed formulas of Van Rijn “(13)” based on the Shields diagram [12].

Several simulations were carried out to test the new bed load transport model proposed by Lajeunesse in 2010. The results of our performed simulations are summarized in the “Fig. 3”:

The analysis indicates that the proposed model of Lajeunesse gives satisfactory results. The simulated bed load rate is closely correlated with the experimental data. Furthermore, we note that the Van Rijn model [13] gives acceptable results but with a little lag. Each of the models used in calculating bed load transport rates has some failure to predict reliably the bed load rate. We also note that the Einstein [16] and Meyer Peter & Müller [14] models are unable to reproduce correctly the bed load transport rate.

To check the reliability of the results obtained by the different tested formulas used to quantify the bed load rate, we calculate the Percent Ratio given by the following equation :

$$r = \frac{Q_{sim}}{Q_{obs}} \quad (19)$$

Where  $r$  is the percent ratio within a given interval,  $Q_{obs}$  = observed solide discharge, and  $Q_{sim}$  = simulated solide discharge.

For example, a score of 50% shown for the interval  $[0.1 - 10]$  means that 50% of predictions are correct, which is a reasonable interval considering the natural fluctuations of bed load transport. For our case study, we have considered two intervals. The results are summarized in the Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Scores (%) obtained with the tested formulas on the Lajeunesse data, in the considered intervals  $r$

Formulas	$0.5 < r < 4$	$0.1 < r < 10$
Einstein	60	71
Meyer-Peter & Müller	64	75
Van Rijn	69	79
Lajeunesse	72	83

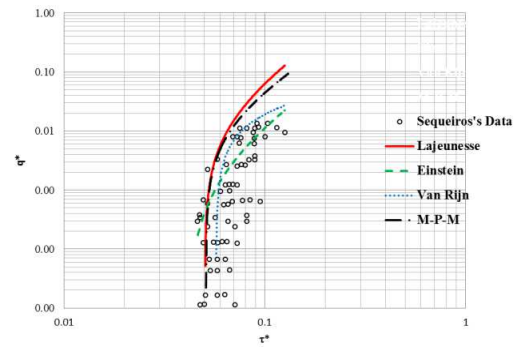
All the tested formulas have a score higher than 70% corresponding to the ratio  $r$  within the interval  $[0.1 - 10]$ . For the range  $0.2 < r < 4$ , a good score (up 60%) is obtained by some formulas. The obtained scores confirmed again that the new law proposed by Lajeunesse give satisfactory results (up 83%).

#### 4.2. Validation of the Lajeunesse Model

In order to check the validity of the Lajeunesse formula on other experimental cases, we applied it to the Sequeiros experiment carried out in 2010.

We desired to compare the experimental data measured

during Sequeiros experiment [25] and the calculated bed load transport by various laws. The “Fig. 4” below summarizes the results of our performed simulations.



**Figure 4.** Simulations of the dimensionless transport rate  $q^*$  versus the Shields number  $\tau^*$  (Sequeiros Data case).

It appears clear that the tested bed load transport relation fitted well the experimental data, it gives satisfactory results. Particular for a low bed shear stress the Lajeunesse model define a coherent relation with the experimental data.

We also note that the value of  $q^*$  predicted by the Lajeunesse and M-P-M models are somewhat higher than the data trend especially for  $\tau^* > 0.1$ , whereas the Van Rijn and Einstein relations provide a better fit with measured data.

In order to verify the reliability of the calculations performed with the different models on the Sequeiros experimental data, we calculate the Percent Ratio “(19)”. The results are summarized in Table 2.

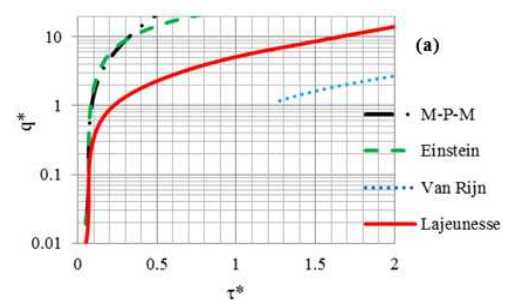
**Table 2.** Scores (%) obtained with the tested formulas on the Sequeiros data, in the considered intervals  $r$

Formulas	$0.5 < r < 4$	$0.1 < r < 10$
Einstein	58	68
Meyer-Peter & Müller	69	79
Van Rijn	64	71
Lajeunesse	71	78

Most of the models have a score higher than 70% when the ratio  $r$  at the range of  $[0.1 - 10]$ . Concerning the Lajeunesse model, the calculated score is higher that 70%, it represents good correlations with the experimental data.

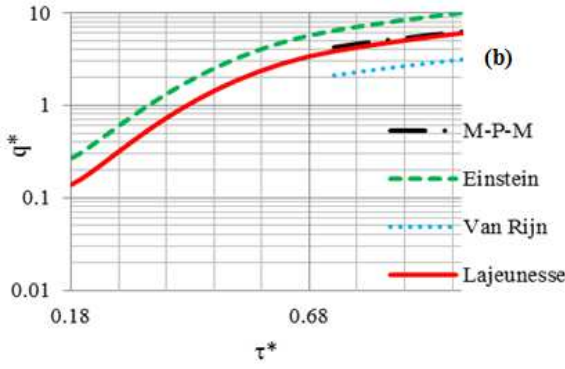
#### 4.3. Effects of Particle Size on the Bed Load Transport Rate

The “Fig. 5” below show the particelles size effects on the prediction the bed load transport capacity.

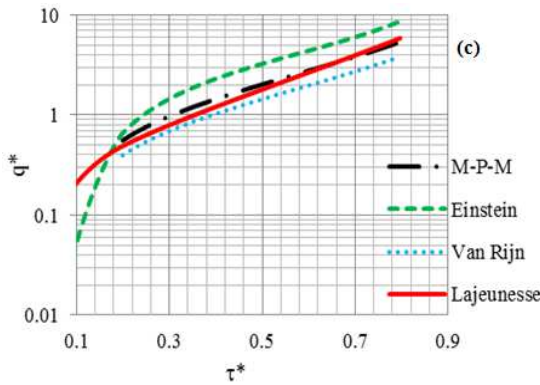


(a) Particles diameter  $1 \mu\text{m}$

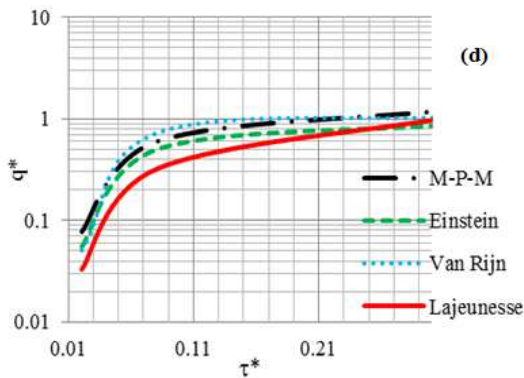




(b) Particles diameter 100 μm



(c) Particles diameter 500 μm



(d) Particles diameter 2000 μm

**Figure 5.** Simulations of the dimensionless transport rate ( $q^*$ ) versus the Shields number ( $\tau^*$ ): Influence of grain size ( $D$ ).

Here, it was considered the particle's diameter variation (from  $D = 1 \mu\text{m}$  to  $D = 2000 \mu\text{m}$ ), to calculate the bed load transport rate by 4 of the most commonly used empirical laws given by the equations “(10)”, “(11)”, “(13)”, and “(18)”.

The “Fig. 5” illustrates the results of bed load transport rate calculated for several set of materials having different diameters ranging from  $1 \mu\text{m}$  to  $2000 \mu\text{m}$  (from silt-clay to coarse sand).

Four formulas were applied to predict the sediment transport rate by bed load. The aims is to visualize the effect of the particle diameter on the bed load transport rate. Thus we note that for a 25% variation of the particle diameter ( $D = 500 \mu\text{m} - D = 2000 \mu\text{m}$ ) results in about 17% variation of the transport rate ( $2.95 \cdot 10^{-4} - 0.425 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ).

Our observations show that when the particle diameter is greater than  $100 \mu\text{m}$  “Fig. 5c”, “Fig. 5d”, the results become acceptable. Whereas for the lower particle size such as  $D = 1 \mu\text{m}$ , we note that these models cannot replicate the reality because they are tested outside of their domain of validity “Fig. 5a”, “Fig. 5b”. We also note that when the grain size exceeds  $100 \mu\text{m}$ , both formulas Van Rijn 1984 and Lajeunesse 2010 give remarkable agreement. Finally, it appears clear that the bed load transport rate depends strongly on the material diameter.

#### 4.4. Bed Load Transport Effects on Morphological Changes in River

Several phenomena may greatly influence the river morphology, in particular the sediment transport. Generally, rivers are constantly seeking equilibrium between the shape of their bed and their flow rates. Sediment deposits tend to offset their wrenched off. In fact, rivers are always looking for a dynamic equilibrium between the two operating processes of erosion and deposition [3].

This current research focuses on the study of morphological changes in channel bottom, by using the Lajeunesse's experimental data. In order to achieve this, a modeling of sediment transport was performed using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE to calculate the bed load transport rate, and subsequently to deduce the channel bottom evolution.

TELEMAC 2D is the hydrodynamic module, it solve the two dimensional Saint Venant equations to simulate free surface flows in two dimensions of horizontal space [6, 7]. At each point of the mesh, the program calculates the water depth and the two velocity components. Whereas SISYPHE is the sediment transport module, it can be used to model complex morphodynamics processes in diverse environments. To calculate the bed evolution, SISYPHE solves the Exner equation:

$$(1 - p) \frac{\partial Z_f}{\partial t} + \text{Div} \left( \overline{q_b} \right) = 0 \quad (20)$$

Where  $p$  = the bed porosity ( $p \sim 0.4$  for non-cohesive sediment);  $Z_f$  = the bottom elevation;  $q_b$  = the solid bed load transport per unit width [22].

The Exner “equation (20)” states that the variation of sediment bed thickness can be derived from a simple mass balance. “Equation 20 is strictly valid for bed load only”. In this contribution, the effect of the bed slope will be considered by SISYPHE in computing the bed load transport rate. In truth, SISYPHE offers several empirical formulas to calculate the bed load transport rate, but not the Lajeunesse formula.

Therefore, we programmed this new law “(18)” in SISYPHE in order to compare the results given by the different models.

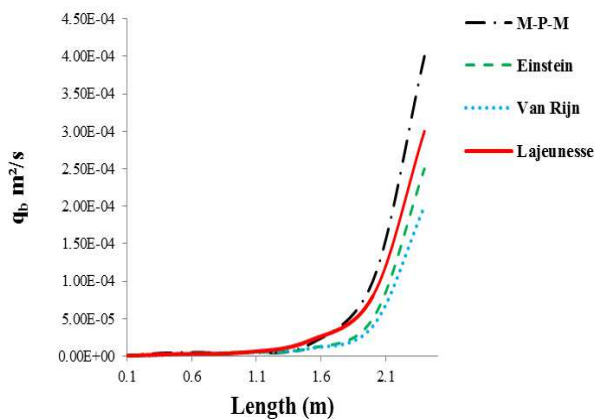
The study area is a rectangular flume as shown in “Fig. 1”. We used a triangular mesh of 3528 regular elements, leading to mesh size 1 cm. The experimental set-up has a flat bed of sediment consisting of sandy uniform diameter  $D = 1000 \mu\text{m}$ . At the initial step, the bottom is attached to the elevation  $z = 0$

m, and the friction coefficient is constant, corresponding to Strickler coefficient of  $K_s = 60 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}$

In TELEMAC 2D, we imposed on the upstream of the channel a flow rate  $q_w = 0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  for a water depth imposed on the downstream of the channel  $H = 0.01 \text{ m}$  (Lajeunesse's experiment conditions). In SISYPHE, the sediment transport at the entrance of the channel is calculated assuming equilibrium conditions. The shear stress is calculated by TELEMAC 2D at each time step. During the Lajeunesse experience, the bed load was the sole mode of sediment transport.

Two dimensional river modeling and especially its applications to channel bed morphology can be considered as a relatively new technique [5]. The purpose is a comparative study of 4 bed load laws, Meyer Peter & Müller [14]; Einstein [16]; Van Rijn [13]; and Lajeunesse [9], was conducted. The aims are to compute the sediment transport rate, and to determine the morphological evolution of the considered channel.

In a first step, we determine the bed load transport rate by the most commonly used bed load transport models. The "Fig. 6" below shows the results.



**Figure 6.** Evolution of the bed load transport along the channel for sediments diameter  $D = 1000 \mu\text{m}$ .

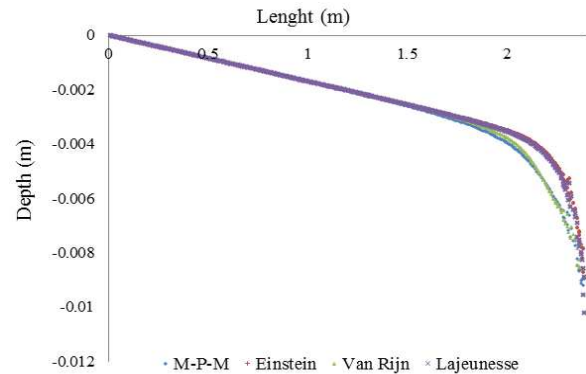
We note that the different tested models lead to acceptable results compared with the sediment discharge measurements, with the exception of Meyer Peter & Müller model (M-P-M) [14] that presents an overestimation of the bed load rate compared with the measured data. These results confirm again the first part of this work, showing that both of Van Rijn and the Lajeunesse model give acceptable results [13, 9].

In a second step, we are interested in the study of the channel bed elevation changes referring to the numerical modeling by using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE. In fact, once the bed load has been determined, the resulting change of the bed level  $Z_f$  is calculated from "(19)". SISYPHE is coupled (internally) with the hydrodynamic model TELEMAC 2D, where it's called inside this hydrodynamic model, the data will be exchanged directly between the two programs.

The results of the numerical modeling using TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE show that there is a longitudinal

evolution of the channel bed. We note that the Meyer Peter & Müller model show an overestimation of sediment transport rate, hence there is excessive digging in the channel bottom that exceeds 4 cm into the sand layer.

In the "Fig. 7" is showed the channel bottom evolution under the flow effect; using different models to calculate the bed load transport (not including suspended sediment).



**Figure 7.** Morphological evolution of the channel bottom (Lajeunesse Experiment).

Our observation show that the Einstein and Lajeunesse models gives practically the same values of the bed load rate, hence we observed that there was a digging of the channel bottom under the flow effect. For the different cases, we note that there is a digging in the sand layer of about 3 cm in average. These changes in the morphological channel bed are induced by the bed load transport.

## 5. Conclusion

Several formulas have been established in literature to calculate bed load transport, particularly the Lajeunesse model, based on the Charu approach. Model intercomparaisons, and comparaisons between model predictions and field data, have been made in order to test and validate this new bed load transport model. The analysis shows that most of the formulas have a score greater than 70% when the ratio  $r$  is tested in the range  $[0.1 - 10]$ . In particular the proposed new formula of Lajeunesse has a score that exceeds 80%. Furthermore the simulations analysis showed that the sediment transport capacity depends strongly on the particles diameter. Yet, the use of a such model still requires accurate data on the considered site, especially for higher accuracy predictions.

Regarding the river morphological evolution, it appears clear from the numerical modeling realized by TELEMAC 2D coupled with SISYPHE that the changes in the channel bottom depend greatly on the bed load transport rate.

In perspective, we will focus on the inclusion of the Charu's full model in SISYPHE, and its application, to a laboratory set (Both suspended and bed load transport) then to a real case, which is the Medjerda River situated in the north west of Tunisia.

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