



A discrete numerical model for barchan dune fields

R. Littlewood (1), B. Andreotti (3), **P. Claudin** (3), A. B. Murray (2)

(1) Division of Earth and Ocean Sciences, Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Duke University, Old Chemistry Building Box 90227 Duke University, Durham, NC 27708 United States, (2) Division of Earth and Ocean Sciences, Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences; Center for Nonlinear and Complex Systems, Duke University, Old Chemistry Building Box 90227 Duke University, Durham, NC 27708 United States, (3) Laboratoire des Physique et Mecanique des Milieux Heterogenes, 10 rue Vauquelin, Paris, 75231

Barchans are crescent-shaped dunes that form on solid ground in areas with a limited sand supply and a unidirectional wind regime. Isolated dunes have been modeled with success as far as shape and propagation velocity are concerned. However, these models cannot replicate emergent features present in fields of dunes, including the selection of a preferred size and spacing within a dune field and the presence of 'corridors'. We here introduce a discrete numerical model that attempts to reproduce these fields. We use simplified equations for barchan shape, mass balance, and propagation. Dunes interact via mergers as well as via sand fluxes. Uniquely, this model also incorporates dune calving. An important result is that varying the input flux parameter produces dramatic qualitative differences in the resulting dune fields. The model also displays size selection and spatial inhomogeneities.