

SPACING OF MEGA-RIPPLES: MODELS MEET DATA, DATA MEET MODELS Jaap Nienhuis^{1,3*}, Peter Traykovski², Katie Samuelson², Taylor Perron³ ¹Geology & Geophysics, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ²Applied Ocean Physics & Engineering, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ³Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ** jhn@mit.edu*

Sidescan sonar reflections show ripples





Field measurements



Lattice Boltzmann model







A tripod deployed for 50 days offshore on Wasque Shoals, Massachusetts shows tidally reversing mega ripples and wave driven ripples (Traykovski, Coastal Sediments, 2015).

Wavelength controlled by waves and tides



We apply a Lattice Boltzmann model (Nienhuis, JGR, 2014) to study the effect of flow velocity on ripple spacing.

Wavelength selection







These tidally reversing (transient) megaripples are not predicted by existing dune or ripple models.

Separation shear stress is strongly dependent on ripple spacing and velocity.



Spacing required for limited interaction matches observed strong coupling of tidal currents and ripple wavelength.



