

# Experimental data of The effect of building geometry on the size of aeolian deposition patterns: scale model experiments at the beach

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This repository contains the data of scale experiments performed at the beach to determine how the size of aeolian deposition and erosion patterns around beach buildings depends on building geometry.

Two series of experiments were performed, each with cuboid scale models of various sizes.

- Series A consisted cuboid scale models of buildings, placed at the beach for approximately 1 day. These scale models ranged in size from 0.3x0.5x0.3 m (WxLxH) to 1x2x0.6 m.
- Series B consisted of a shipping container (2.5x12x2.5 m) and a small scale model (0.5x2x0.5 m), placed simultaneously at the beach for more than 2 months.

In Poppema et al. (2019), series A is used to study the shape and type of the initial deposition and erosion patterns that develop around a building. In Poppema et al. (2021), series A and B are used to determine the dependency of the deposition size on building geometry; determine the effect of wind speed on deposition size; and compare initial deposition size to longer-term (weekly to monthly) deposition development.

## References:

Poppema, D.W., Wijnberg, K.M., Mulder, J.P.M., & Hulscher, S.J.M.H. (2019). Scale experiments on aeolian deposition and erosion patterns created by buildings on the beach. Coastal Sediments 2019 proceedings. Doi: [10.1142/9789811204487\\_0146](https://doi.org/10.1142/9789811204487_0146).

Poppema, D.W., Wijnberg, K.M., Mulder, J.P.M., Vos, S.E., & Hulscher, S.J.M.H. (2021). The effect of building geometry on the size of aeolian deposition patterns: Scale model experiments at the beach. Coastal Engineering. Doi: [10.1016/j.coastaleng.2021.103866](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coastaleng.2021.103866).

## Experiment A

### Configuration of experiment A

The scale models of series A consisted of cuboid stacks of cardboard boxes. To examine the effect that building size and shape have on the size of deposition patterns, the scale models size and shape were varied. The model length, width, and height ranged between 1 and 4 boxes, with individual boxes being 33x50x35 cm ( $w \times l \times h$ ). Scale models were placed at the beach in the morning, and the resulting deposition patterns were recorded at the end of the day, so that patterns could develop for one day. For each experiment, the orientation of the boxes was tuned to the dominant wind direction during placement of the scale models.

In total experiment A consisted of seven days (A1-A7). Six to ten models (i.e. six to ten stacks of different dimensions) were placed on the beach every day (see Fig. 1, Fig. 2). During the first 4 days, sedimentation and erosion patterns around models were successfully recorded. During the last 3 days, lower sediment transport due to weaker wind and some mixing from (more closely spaced) neighbouring scale models lead to results that were less developed and more chaotic. Nonetheless, some development was usually visible, especially in erosion around the upwind corners and/or upwind deposition.

The set-up of the experiments is described in table 1 and sketched in figure 1 and 2. At the end of the ReadMe, some photos follow to illustrate the experimental configurations and results.

Table 1: A concise overview of the conducted experiments in series A

Date	Location	Number of scale models	Wind speed [m/s]	Remarks
29-05-2018	Terschelling	6	6.8	
11-10-2108	Sand Motor	9	5.9	Bed moist, less erodible
12-10-2018	Sand Motor	8	6.9	Bed moist, less erodible
23-10-2018	Sand Motor	10	9.5	
24-10-2018	Sand Motor	8	6.5	Light rain
19-11-2018	Sand Motor	9	7.6	
20-11-2018	Sand Motor	9	7.0	

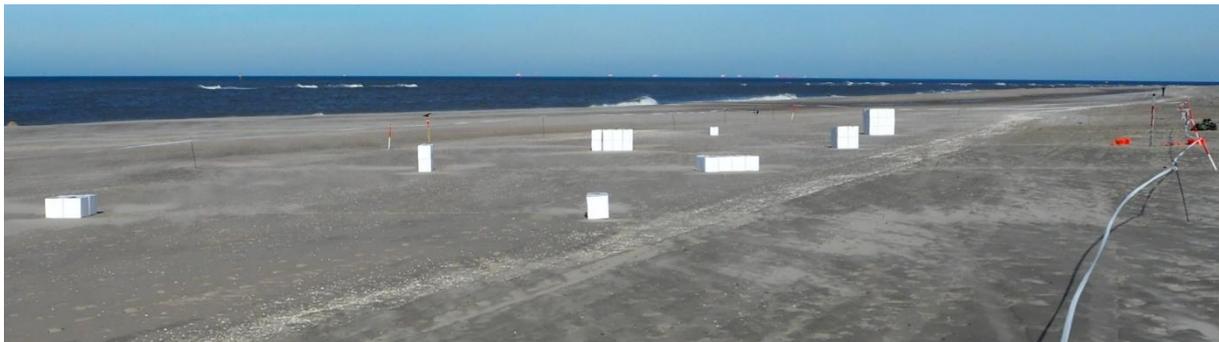


Figure 1: The set-up at one of the days (12-10-2018), testing the effect of building width and height. Note: scale model configuration, orientation and location changed between all experiments.

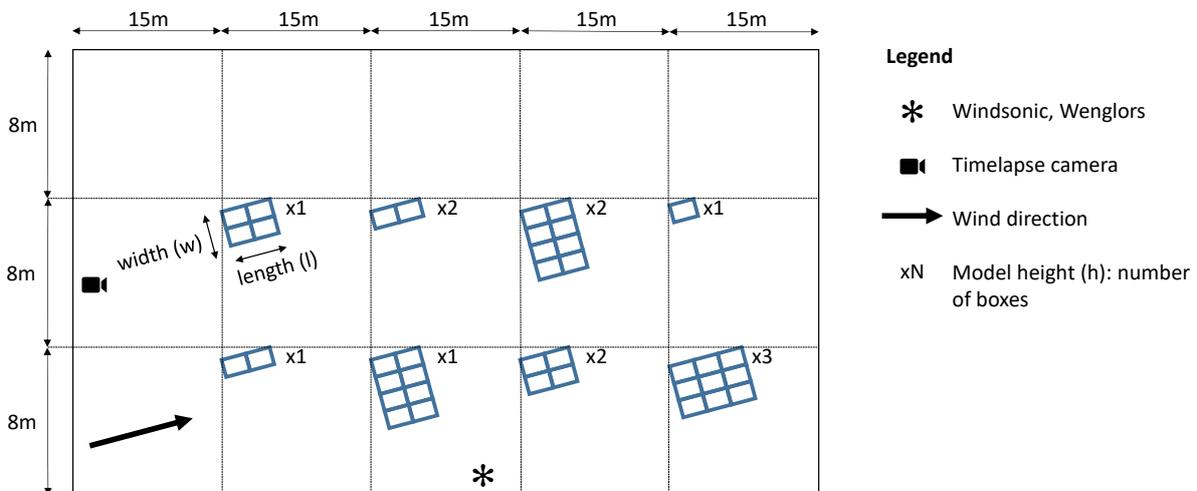


Figure 2: A sketch (distance between scale models not to scale) of the specific set-up shown in Figure 1.

The bed around scale models is measured using structure-from motion (SfM) photogrammetry to determine deposition and erosion. This results in orthophotos and DEM's of the experimental results. The orthophoto is used by an edge detection algorithm to determine the location of deposition areas, aided by manual interpretation of both the orthophoto and DEM (see Poppema et al. (2021)).

In addition, wind speed and direction are measured using a windsonic wind station; the occurrence of sediment transport at various elevations above the bed is measured using Wenglor laser particle counters; and timelapses of the experiments are recorded.

## Configuration of experiment B

Experiment B was a longer-term experiment, where two scale models were placed on the beach for multiple days: a small scale model and a full-scale model (see Figure 3). The small scale model was a box of 0.5x2x0.5 m, so comparable in size to the one-day experiments of series A, but more elongated in shape. The full-scale model, consisting of two shipping containers, measured 2.5x12x2.5 m, so with comparable proportions as the small scale model, but in size comparable to a real beach hut. The goals of this experiment were to determine whether the results from the small-scale one-day experiments also apply on the scale of a beach hut, and to examine morphological development over a longer period.

Both scale models were placed parallel to the coast, 20 m from each other and the dune foot. The dominant wind direction was alongshore to slightly onshore, so approximately facing the short side of the scale models. Multiple storms occurred, including a heavy storm 2 days after the experiment started. Results were measured at three different days (table 2): after 1 and 3 storms days to examine the initial development, and after 5 weeks to examine the longer-term effects.

The bed around scale models is measured using structure-from motion (SfM) photogrammetry at two moments in time to measure morphological development.



Figure 3: The full-size model of experiment B

Table 2: An overview of the measurements taken at the 5-week experiment conducted at Noordwijk. The indicated wind speeds are the average of all wind speeds higher than 6 m/s.

Date	Name in files	Measurement of	Remarks
06-02-2020	Day 0	Only small model	T0: Models placed
08-02-2020	Day 1	Only small model	Barely any development: smoothing of footsteps

## Data in repository:

The following data is available in the data repository

- Raw data: Agisoft Metashape photogrammetry files + photos used for photogrammetry
- Raw data: wind speed, wind direction, sand transport data
- Timelapse, detail photos of experiments
- Processed data: digital elevation models, orthophotos of set-ups
- Processed data edge detection for automatic deposition detection: binarized orthophoto, shapefile detected edges of areas
- Processed data: horizontal size of deposition pattern

Table 3 describes the data available for experiment series A:

Table 3: Data availability per experiment of series A

Experiment	Raw data: photos, photogrammetry files	Processed data: DEM, orthophoto	Processed data: edge detection	Processed data: deposition size	Wind, sand transport data	Timelapse	Detail photos
A1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
A2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
A3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
A4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
A5	Yes	Yes	Partial <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
A6	Yes	Yes	Partial <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No
A7	Yes	Yes	Partial <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>1</sup>The binarized orthophoto is not available online, but the resulting shapefile of the deposition edge is available.

Table 4 describes the data available for experiment B.

Table 4: Data available for experiment B.

Date	Name in files	Processed data: DEM, orthophoto	Wind data	Detail photos
06-02-2020	Day 0	Yes		Yes
08-02-2020	Day 1	Yes	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No

<sup>1</sup>There is one detailed WindSonic wind measurement of 3 days, from 7 feb until 9 feb. This file is included in the folder of Day1. In addition, there is winddata from a nearby WindGuru measurement station, from February 6 until February 9.

The data and the methods used to obtain the data are further described below. More details on the methods used can be found in Poppema et al. (2021).

### Raw data: photos, photogrammetry files

The photos of the experiments were taken from a height of 5m, using a Phantom 4 Pro drone and an Olympus E-PL7 camera on a telescopic stick. Drone photos are of a 20 megapixel resolution, taken in jpeg with a fixed 8.8mm lens (74° horizontal angle of view). Photos taken with the Olympus camera are of 16-megapixel resolution, taken in raw with a 20 mm lens (47° horizontal angle of view). The typical pixel footprint size was approximately 1 mm for individual photos.

The structure-from-motion (SfM) photogrammetry is performed with Agisoft Metascan, version 1.5.3 to 1.6. Photogrammetry project files of experiment A contain DEM's, orthophotos, binarized

orthophotos, and shape files with the detected edges of deposition areas. Photogrammetry project files of experiment B contain cameras, tie points, markers (GCP's and scale bars), digital elevation models (DEMs) and orthophotos.

For experiment A, the photogrammetry files are georeferenced using wooden scale bars (sets of points with a known distance between them) of 60 cm. For experiment B, both ground control points (individual points with a known location) and scale bars were used. These are based on markers that can be recognized automatically by Agisoft. Ground control point locations were measured using an RTK GPS, with an accuracy of approximately 2cm.

#### **Processed data: DEM, orthophoto**

The DEMs and orthophotos are available separately, as georeferenced tiff files. Orthophotos are additionally available as down-sampled jpg files. To more easily distinguish deposition and erosion, DEMs are filtered. The original DEMs contain the elevation approximately relative to the scale bars (experiment A) or relative to NAP (Amsterdam ordinance datum, for experiment B). The filtered DEM contain the elevation relative to a fitted surface, to remove general trends of the sloping beach and focus on local deviations from this trend, i.e. deposition, erosion and natural bedforms. This fitted surface is a linear surface ( $z=a+bx+cy$ ) for DEMs with 'linearly filtered' in the name. The surface is quadratic ( $z=a+bx+fy+dx^2+ey^2+fx$ ) for DEMs with 'quadratically filtered' in the name.

#### **Wind, Wenglor data**

For experiment A, The wind speed and direction were measured using a 2D Windsonic ultrasonic anemometer, at 1.8 m height and using a sampling frequency of 0.2 to 1Hz. The height of the saltation layer was measured by a vertical array of 10 Wenglor laser particle counters. The Wenglors were positioned between 5 and 120 cm above the bed. By comparing the observed particle flux at different elevations above the bed, the height of the saltation layer can be determined, and compared to the scale model height (0.5m).

The WindSonic and the top five Wenglors were connected to the same datalogger. The lowest five Wenglors were connected to a second datalogger. For the uploaded files, observations are split in three separate files: the wind data; the lowest wenglors; and the highest wenglors.

For experiment B, there is one detailed WindSonic wind measurement of 3 days, from 7 feb until 9 feb. This file is included in the folder of Day1. In addition, there is winddata from a nearby WindGuru measurement station. (WindGuru is a wind forecast website.) This station is located 100m from the experiments, at 10m high and supplies 10-minute averaged data from February 6 to 9.

#### **Timelapses**

Timelapse photos are taken of experiment A with an SJCAM SJ7Star action camera, from a height of approximately 5m and with a 10-second sampling interval. Photos are edited to increase contrast and then combined into a timelapse movie. This timelapse movie is uploaded.

#### **Drone photos; detail photos**

To illustrate the set-up and results of the experiments, several photos are available. Depending on the experiment, there are an overview photos of the entire experiment (taken by drone), top view photos per scale model/scale model group (taken by drone) and photos with details of the experiment (handheld photos).