

# Supplemental Material: Role of transverse displacements in the formation of subaqueous barchan dunes

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(Dated: July 16, 2018)

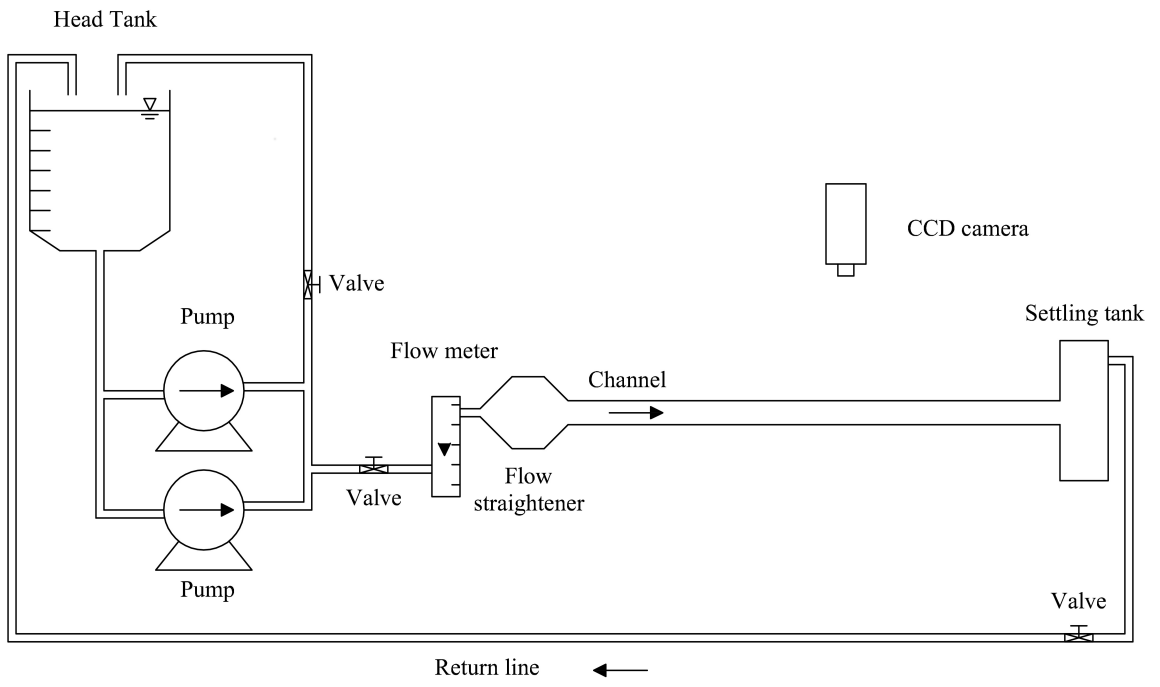


FIG. 1. Layout of the experimental device.

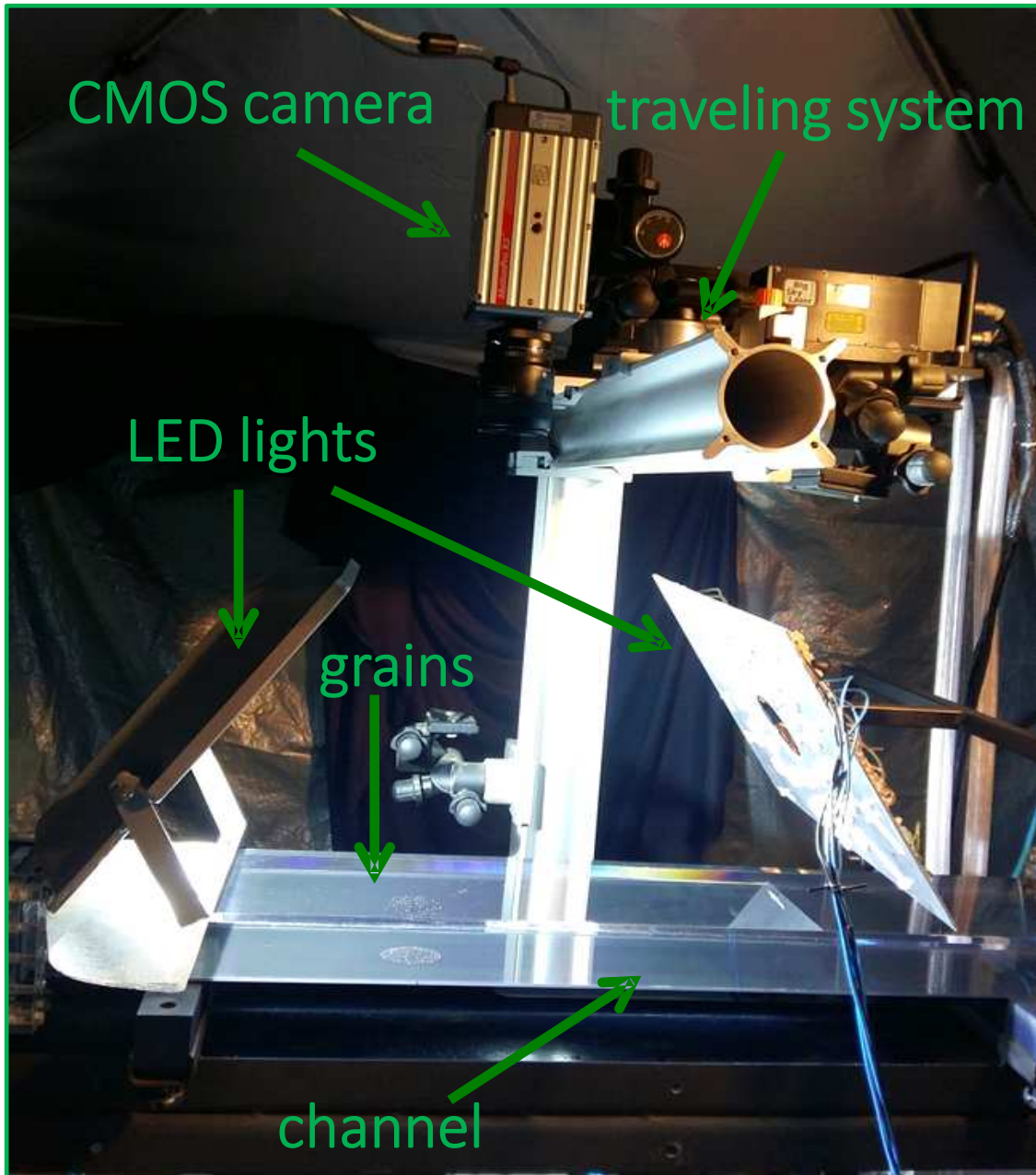


FIG. 2. Photograph of the test section.

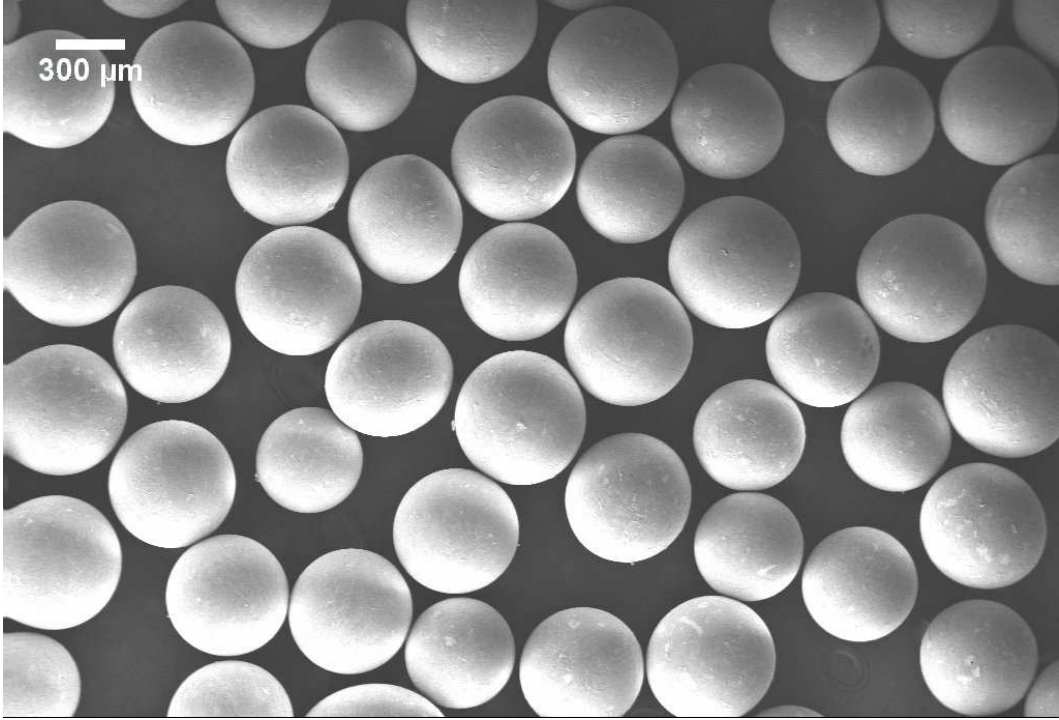


FIG. 3. Image of scanning electron microscopy for the  $0.40 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 0.60 \text{ mm}$  glass beads.

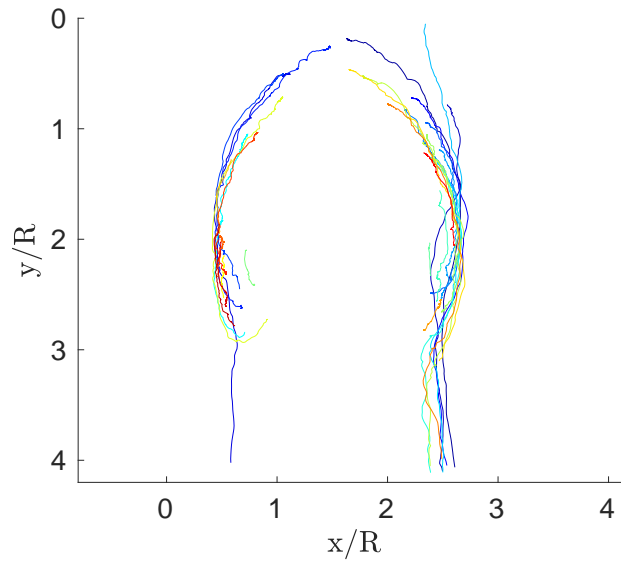


FIG. 4. Trajectories of marked grains that migrated to horns during the growth of a barchan dune. The water flow is from top to bottom.  $Re = 1.21 \cdot 10^4$  and the heap initial mass was 6.2 g.

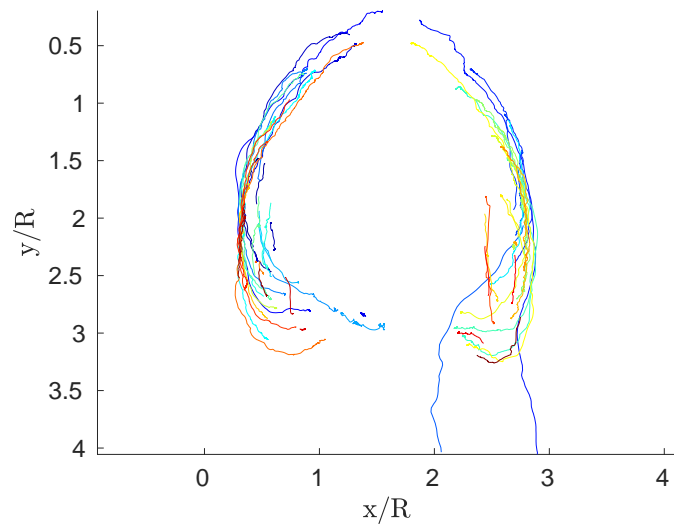


FIG. 5. Trajectories of marked grains that migrated to horns during the growth of a barchan dune. The water flow is from top to bottom.  $Re = 1.21 \cdot 10^4$  and the heap initial mass was 10.3 g.

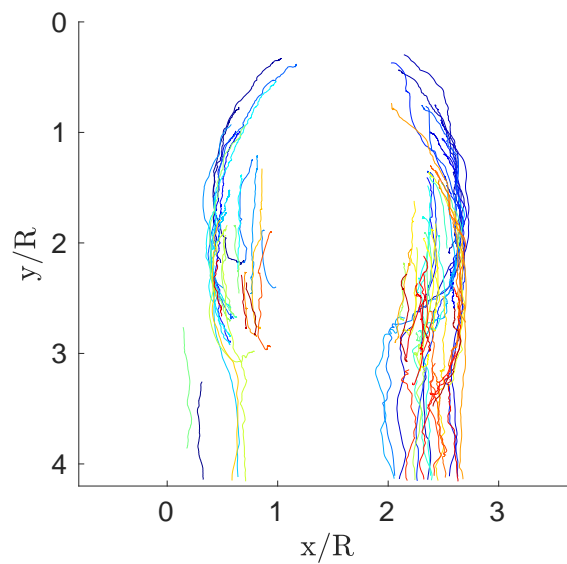


FIG. 6. Trajectories of marked grains that migrated to horns during the growth of a barchan dune. The water flow is from top to bottom.  $Re = 1.47 \cdot 10^4$  and the heap initial mass was 6.2 g.

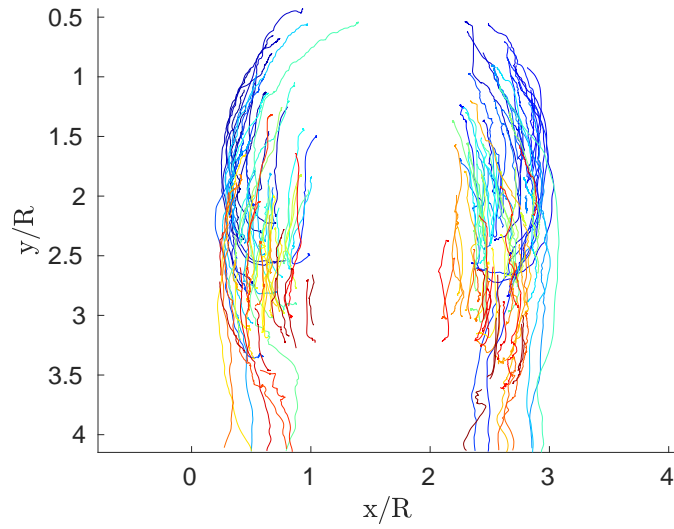


FIG. 7. Trajectories of marked grains that migrated to horns during the growth of a barchan dune. The water flow is from top to bottom.  $Re = 1.47 \cdot 10^4$  and the heap initial mass was 10.3 g.

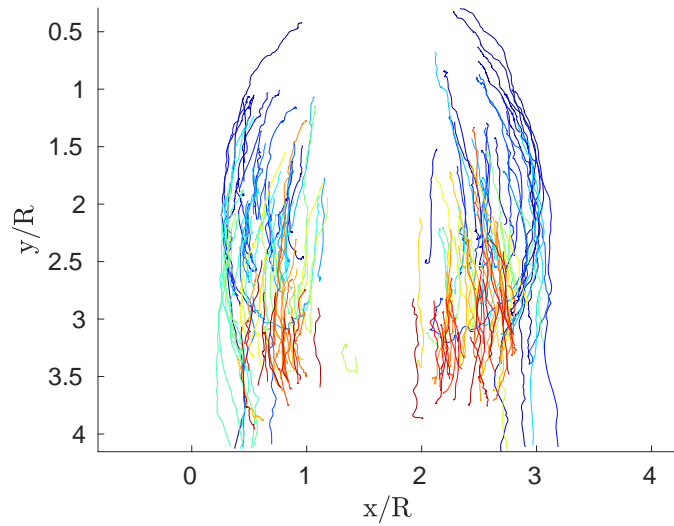


FIG. 8. Trajectories of marked grains that migrated to horns during the growth of a barchan dune. The water flow is from top to bottom.  $Re = 1.82 \cdot 10^4$  and the heap initial mass was 10.3 g.