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# Sediment properties in the fluvial and estuarine environments of the Mekong River

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**Abstract.** The Mekong river, located in Southeast Asia, is one of the largest rivers in the world. It is facing serious problems related to sediment transport, e.g. the reduction of sediment volume supply to the delta and estuary. This study focuses on the physical properties of suspended particles in the upstream fluvial section (Luang Prabang, Laos) and in the region of tidal influence (Song Hau estuary, Vietnam). These sites are respectively the upper and lower limits of the Lower Mekong River (LMR), which are experiencing contrasted transport modes. The main objective of this study is to quantify the proportion of inert sand and of cohesive particles in the water through comprehensive measurements of particle size, settling velocity and flocculation in the water column. Two field campaigns were undertaken in the summer monsoon season. The results point out the predominance of flocculi, with sizes of  $18 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$  in the fluvial environment and  $15 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$  in the estuary and the similarities in patterns, mixture of sand ( $12 \pm 5 \%$ ) and mud ( $88 \pm 5 \%$ ). They also provide a statistically representative set of suspended particle populations in the upstream and downstream regions that could be used for improving numerical models.

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## 1. Introduction

The Mekong River is the 10<sup>th</sup> longest river in the world with a length of 4909 km and a basin area of 795,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Its mean annual flow is approx. 475 km<sup>3</sup>, i.e. the sixth largest in the world. The river originates from the Tibetan Plateau (China) with an elevation of more than 5000 m above sea level, then passes through a variety of geomorphological and climatic systems and ends in the huge fertile delta of Vietnam before discharging into the South East Sea of Vietnam [1]. According to [2], water and sediment discharge from land to ocean is mostly controlled by tropical cyclones, with a distinct wet season (May - October) and a dry season (November - April) [1]. Under human pressures and climate change, the river is facing many serious issues relating to sediment transport. In addition, the construction of large hydropower dams in the upstream Mekong may further reduce the sediment discharge into the floodplain and estuaries, which has already decreased from about 160 Mt/yr in 1983 [3] to  $87.4 \pm 28.7$  Mt/yr in 2005 [2, 4]. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct thorough studies on sediment transport and erosion/deposition in the whole basin, where the physical properties of sediment particles play an essential role.

This study focuses on the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) system with one site in the upper fluvial environment (Fig. 1a) and another in the lower estuarine environment (Fig. 1b). Previous studies indicated that the upper section was dominated by two populations: silt, with a diameter of 10 - 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , and sand, with a diameter of 70 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , accounting for 78 % and 22 % of the total particle load, respectively [5]. In the estuary, flocculated fine particles dominate. The observed floc size was 30 - 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , constituting 60 - 80 % of the total sediment load in high flow season. However, in the low flow season, the floc size increased to 50 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , accounting for 70 - 80 % of the total volume [6, 7]. This phenomenon is a consequence of flocculation processes.

Flocculation is a dynamically active process, which directly depends on interactions between particles and the surrounding fluid [8]. Conceptually, flocculation develops into hierarchical structures, namely primary particles, flocculi, microflocs and macroflocs. Primary particles mainly consist of fine particles with sizes of 0 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , which are organic and inorganic particles. Flocculi's size is of the order of 10 - 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . They are hardly broken down into primary particles, even at the highest turbulent shear experienced by particles in large rivers. Thus, these are considered to be a major component of sediment dynamics. Microflocs, including primary particles and flocculi, have sizes of 50 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . Finally, macroflocs are the largest particle structures. They are loose structures with a wide size distribution, ranging from hundreds to thousands of micrometers [9, 10]. Macroflocs are easily broken down when passing through high turbulent shears [8].

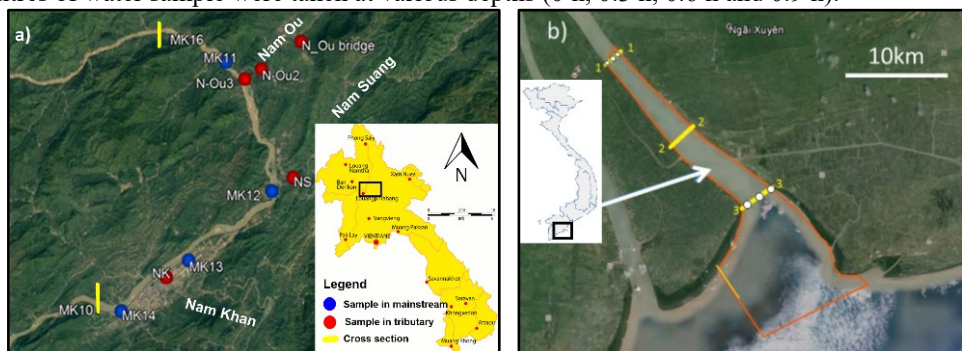
Particle size, settling velocity and their temporary and spatial evolution through flocculation, are fundamental properties that need to be estimated to assess sediment transport and deposition processes in space and time. This research focuses on the physical properties of suspended sediment in the fluvial section (Luang Prabang, northern Laos) and in the estuarine part (Song Hau, Vietnam) of the LMR.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Study area in the fluvial environment (upper limit) and the estuarine environment (lower limit of LMR)

The field survey in the fluvial upstream domain was conducted during 8 days, from 26 June to 2 July 2017, at the beginning of the wet season. There were neither extreme floods nor low water situations, thus the hydrodynamic conditions were representative of regular

conditions of flow and sediment transport. Twenty-seven samples were collected in the main Mekong River and its tributaries (Nam Ou, Nam Suang and Nam Khan tributaries). During the survey, hydro-sedimentary conditions were analysed at two cross-sections distance from ~20 km (Fig. 1a). For each location, samples were collected in 3 vertical profiles (left bank - V1, middle bank - V2 and right bank - V3). In each vertical profile, 3 litres of water sample were taken at various depths (0 h, 0.3 h, 0.6 h and 0.9 h).



**Fig. 1.** Sampling sites and locations of the 2 cross-sections in Luang Prabang, Laos [1a] and of the three transects (T1, T2, T3) in the Song Hau estuary [1b]

The study in the estuary was conducted in October 2016 (high flow season). In this survey, three cross-sections (upstream - T1, middle - T2, downstream - T3), at distance of 10 and 15 km, respectively, were chosen to monitor and assess the impact of saline water intrusion on flocculation (Fig. 1b). At each location, samples were taken in three vertical profiles, similarly to the upper limit of the LMB. In total, 243 samples with volumes of 5 litres per sample were collected to investigate the temporary and spatial impacts of suspended solid concentration (SSC) and turbulence on floc properties.

## 2.2. Measurement of suspended sediment properties, hydrodynamics and physico-chemical parameters

As the biggest particles may be easily fragmented by turbulence during transport, in-situ measurement of the particle size distribution (PSD) is required. A LISST-Portable XR instrument (© Sequoia Scientific, Inc [11]) was used to measure the PSD as soon as possible after sampling. Each sample was measured in two steps, before and after two minutes of sonication. Hence, it is possible to evaluate the proportion of sand and flocs because large-size particles built by smaller cohesive particles (silt or clay) are dispersed by sonication [12].

The SCAF instrument (System for the Characterization of Aggregates and Flocs), was used to measure the settling velocity of particles [12, 13]. It is an optical settling column, equipped with a vertical array of sixteen optical sensors, each separated by one cm. Measurements taken in the eight upper centimetres provided an estimate of flocs' settling velocity under quiescent conditions  $w_{s,q}$ . Measurements made in the eight centimetres near the bottom of the settling tube provided an estimation of settling velocity after flocculation under settling dominated conditions, the latter velocity being  $w_{s,\neq}$  [12].

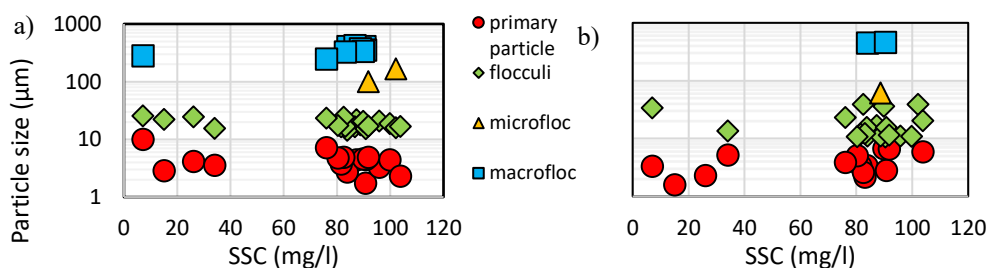
Some runs were performed in the laboratory under controlled turbulent conditions to complement in situ observations. In total, nine samples were properly acquired in the fluvial environments for contrasted suspended solid concentration (SSC) values varying from ~20 to ~1,200 mg/l. Five of them were turbid enough to assess sediment settling velocity. In the estuarine environment, nineteen samples were tested for SSC values between ~20 and 99,000 mg/l (Fig. 3).

During each monitoring period, the Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP), Hydrolab probe (a type of multiprobe instrument measuring in-situ water quality parameters), SSC measurements and EUTECH (a water quality instrument) were utilized to control hydrodynamic conditions, suspended solid concentration and physico-chemical parameters such as turbidity, temperature, pH, ORD, EC, salinity, etc. The full dataset is not presented in this paper, which focuses on particles properties.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Particle size distribution

##### 3.1.1. Particle size distribution in Luang Prabang



**Fig. 2.** Variation of particle size classes with SSC (a) before and (b) after sonication

Fig. 2 presents the PSD of particle populations with a variation of SSC before and after sonication. The group of low SSC (< 40 mg/l) is representative for the Mekong tributaries and the group of higher SSC (> 60 mg/l) is representative for the Mekong main river. Fig. 2 (a) shows the results before sonication. On average, the primary particles accounted for 37 % of the total particle population (in volumetric concentration). The predominant population was flocculi, with a volume concentration of approximately 46 %. Microflocs and macroflocs were less represented and accounted for 3 % and 14 % of the total volume, respectively. The macro-flocs size reached a median diameter of 422 µm. Fig. 2 (b) shows the PSD plot after 2 minutes of sonication. The sonication broke up particles so that the percentage of primary particles, flocculi and microflocs increased to 51 %, 41 % and 2 %, respectively. The contribution of the macroflocs population remained at approx. 6 %. These coarsest particles were not broken up by sonication, which indicates the presence of sand. The samples of the tributaries in Luang Prabang had similar PSDs than the ones in the mainstream, except for the sample of Nam Ou bridge. After sonication, PSD of this sample still exhibits high values, with a maximum diameter of 347 µm. It means that this water sample contains predominantly sand (in agreement with visual observations in the field). A detailed examination of PSD before and after sonication confirmed that samples in Luang Prabang consisted of both cohesive sediment and sand particles.

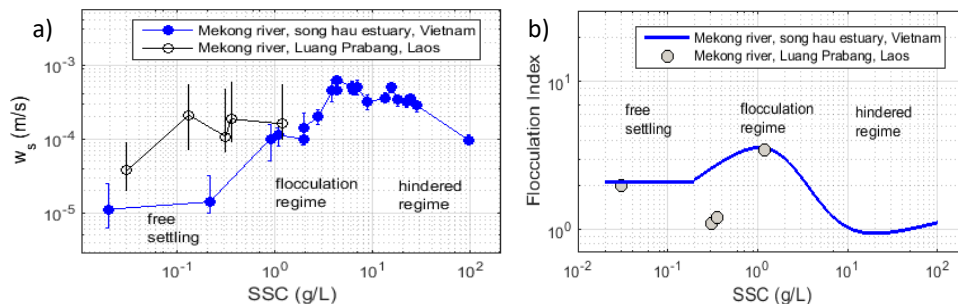
##### 3.1.2. Comparison with the particle size distribution in the estuary

The PSD measurement shows the median size of sediment particles in the fluvial section is 13 – 23 µm. In their recent study, [12] were in agreement with the PSD results measured by [6, 7]. The dominant particle population in the estuary was flocculi, accounting for 80 - 100 % of the total volume with a median size of 10 - 15 µm. In all samples, sand was not in suspension, it was only found in bottom sediment samples.

### 3.2. Settling velocity

Fig. 3 (a) presents the variation of sediment settling velocity with suspended sediment concentration for both fluvial (white circles) and estuary (blue circles) environments. At low sediment concentrations, settling velocities were approx. 0.01 - 0.02 mm/s in the estuary and a bit higher 0.02 - 0.08 mm/s in the fluvial environment at Luang Prabang. For both upstream and downstream sites, settling velocity increased with SSC because of flocculation. Even if there are only five SCAF samples for the fluvial environment, the two curves exhibit similar trends. The main difference is that the flocculation process seemed to appear at a lower concentration in the river (~ 20 - 30 mg/l) than in the estuary (~ 200 - 300 mg/l). In the fluvial environment, the threshold for flocculation was reached for SSC values between 0.1 and 1 g/l (settling velocity in the range of 0.1 - 0.5 mm/s). This threshold was reached at higher sediment concentrations of 3 - 5 g/l in the estuarine environment (slightly higher settling velocity, in the range of 0.4 - 0.7 mm/s). The efficiency of flocculation was higher for the estuarine environment (+ 60 % of increase of the settling velocity) than for the fluvial environment (+7 % of increase).

Concerning the flocculation index, laboratory experiments conducted with sediment samples from the river show a high variability, but even in fresh water (fluvial environment, grey circles in Fig. 3b), flocculation by differential settling under quiescent condition was observed. The measured flocculation indexes range from 1 to 3, slightly lower than that measured in the estuarine environment.



**Fig. 3.** Sediment properties in the Mekong River to Ocean Continuum. a) Variation of settling velocity with SSC. b) Variation of the flocculation index with SSC

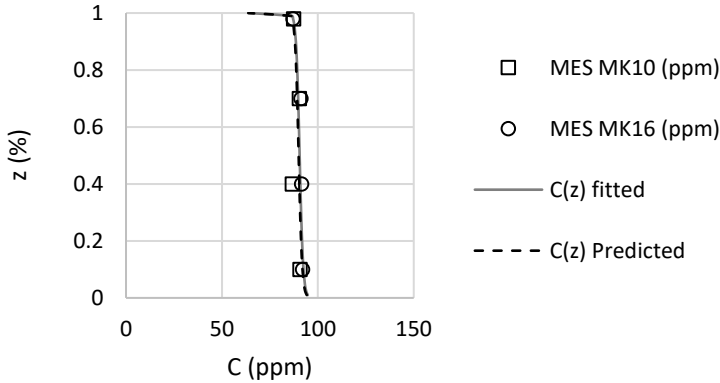
### 3.3. Hydraulic conditions in fluvial and estuarine environments

Shear velocity was computed using the ADCP velocity profile measurements, with the assumption that the inner zone of the profile follows the well-known logarithmic profile [16]. The computed shear velocities were 0.03 m/s for the MK10 and 0.04 m/s for MK16. The difference between the two cross sections may be explained by the geometry of each cross section, MK10 being wider than MK16.

The Rouse parameter ( $R_o$ ) gives the balance between the upward turbulence forces ( $u^*$ ) lifting the particles and the gravitational force applied on the same particles in a river stream [17]. Here, the diffusion factor  $\beta$  is assumed to be equal to one [18]. The  $R_o$  value is calculated from estimates of PSD and settling velocity with LISST and SCAF instruments, respectively. For the settling velocities computed with the SCAF (Fig. 3),  $R_o$  values at MK10 and MK16 range between 0.002 and 0.007, which corresponds to the washload regime. Hence, particles are presumably transported over long distances, without any interaction with the riverbed. The main PSD mode of the MK10 and MK16 samples analyzed with the LISST is approximately 18  $\mu\text{m}$ , corresponding to a settling velocity of 0.3 mm/s by applying the Stokes settling law. This leads to  $R_o$  value of approx. 0.01,

corresponding to a strong suspension regime. The same  $Ro$  value was found by applying the Rouse parameter on the concentration samples from the vertical profiles (Fig. 4).

Few sand particles are present in the MK10 and MK16 cross section samples, with  $Ro$  values of 0.75 - 4.6. It means that the very fine sand particles are strongly linked to the water depth, leading to a low suspension regime. As for the coarser fraction, the river flow was not able to transport it in suspension.



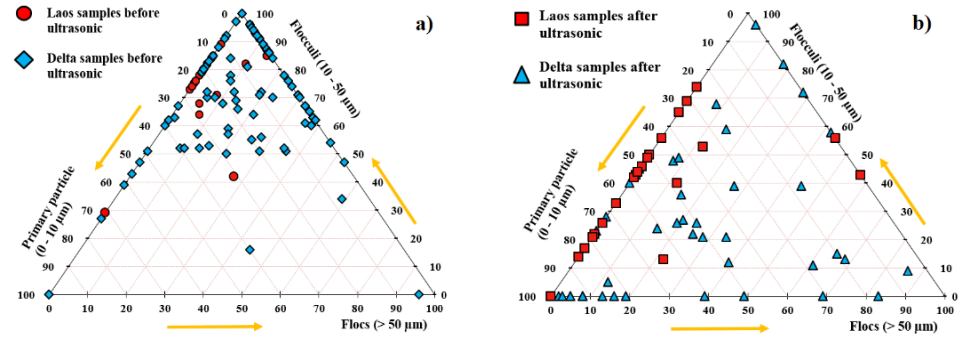
**Fig. 4.** Vertical concentration distributions at MK10 (squares) and MK16 (circles). The gray line represents the Rouse profile fitted on the concentration values. The black dashed line corresponds to the predicted Rouse profile considering the flow conditions and the main mode of the LISST PSD

In the estuarine environment, the mixing between freshwater from land and salt water from the ocean generates a complex situation, with the formation of vertical stratifications in the water column. This was clearly observed during our field survey in October 2016 (graph not shown), and was also reported by [12] from field surveys conducted in December 2015 and March 2016 (Fig. 2 of their paper). In such conditions, a vertically integrated Rouse number has no meaning. Numerical modelling is the only tool able to combine sediment and hydrodynamic interactions to estimate the overall budget of sediment in the estuarine zone. A global numerical exercise was recently conducted by [19], who concluded that the estuarine environment of the Mekong delta is mainly trapping sediments (flocculi, micro-flocs, macro-flocs and sand), even if some large redistribution occurs, in link with the convexity of the coast in river mouths.

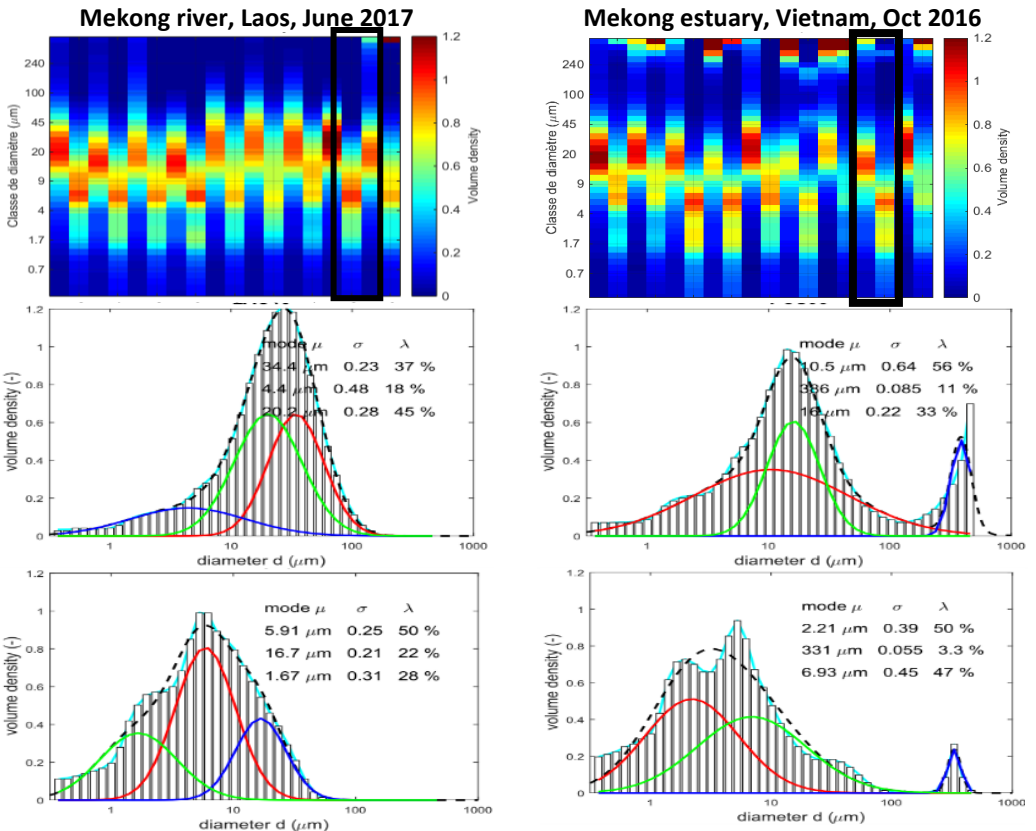
## 4. Discussion

The PSDs from both fluvial and estuarine environments are gathered in a triangle sketch in Fig. 5. Before sonication, most of the particles were flocculi with average contribution percentages of 77 % and 70 %, respectively (Fig. 5a). After sonication, the PSD displayed an increased number of primary particle class for both samples taken in the Mekong delta and Luang Prabang (16 - 26 % to 60 - 65 %, respectively) (Fig. 5b). These figures also show a wider variety of particle sizes in the Mekong delta (blue triangles) than in Luang Prabang (red squares).

Fig. 6 displays the detailed PSD for 9 representative samples in the fluvial and estuarine environments. Each time, the PSD before sonication is followed by the one after sonication. It illustrates the large variation of particle sizes in the delta, predominantly 10 - 386  $\mu\text{m}$  before sonication and in the range of 2.21 - 331  $\mu\text{m}$  after sonication. It is clear that sand appears in the Mekong delta with a percentage of 11 % for a median diameter of > 300  $\mu\text{m}$ . In contrast, the particle size in Luang Prabang was much smaller with a predominance of primary particles and flocculi.



**Fig. 5.** Triangles of PSD in the upper part and estuary analysis (a) before and (b) after sonication



**Fig. 6.** The PSD in 2 representative samples in the fluvial (left) and estuarine (right) environments

## 5. Conclusion

Field surveys and laboratory analysis performed in the upper fluvial and lower estuarine environments provide the first intercomparison of the main sediment properties in the LMR. These preliminary results show that flocculation processes take place in both upstream and downstream environments, with the existence of 4 particle classes, but with different proportions. While most of the particles in the upstream part of the Mekong were primary particles and floculi (92 %), the downstream results showed higher percentages of microflocs and macroflocs, also with the appearance of sand (diameter of > 300 μm).



SSC in the Mekong River ranged from 7 to 110 mg/l in the mainstream at Luang Prabang, and the vertical distribution in SSC did not vary significantly between two sites, 87 - 92 mg/l. Oppositely, the SSC in the estuary showed a high fluctuation, 0 - 5 g/l. The settling velocities in the river and in the estuary present similar variations. At low SSC, settling velocities were 0.01 – 0.02 mm/s in the estuary, lower values (0.02 – 0.08 mm/s) were observed in the river. For both upstream and downstream sites, the settling velocity increased with SSC because of flocculation and differential settling.

Rouse number calculated from SCAF and LISST data clearly show that flocculi are transported in suspension or even as washload. It means that a predominant part of the primary particles and flocculi populations could reach the estuary without physical transformation. This explains why PSD of both estuarine and fluvial environments are quite similar for these populations of particles.

However, the upstream dynamic is affected by the topographical conditions and tributaries, while, in the estuary, it is controlled by the permanent interaction of fluvial and marine waters. For this reason, some realistic numerical predictions of sediment dynamics at a regional scale would require further monitoring in both upstream and downstream sections of the Lower Mekong River.

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