

Figure-1: Schematic of the flow slot apparatus components and fracture slot dimensions in feet.

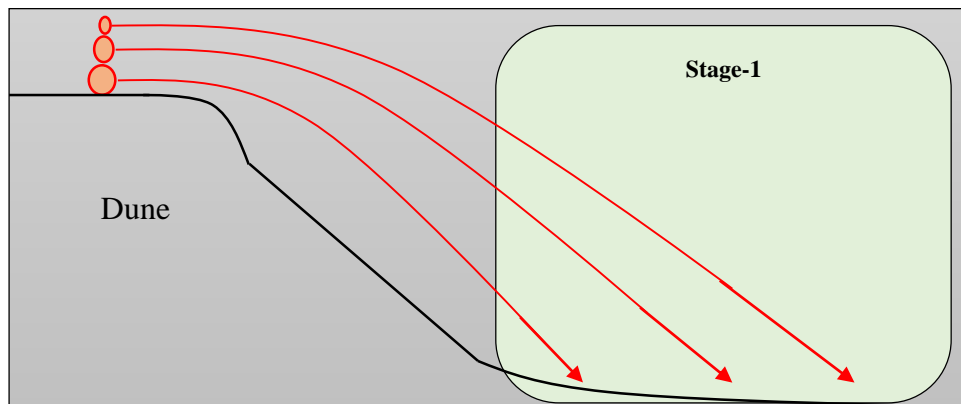


Figure-2: sand grains transport mechanism during stage-1 of dune development.

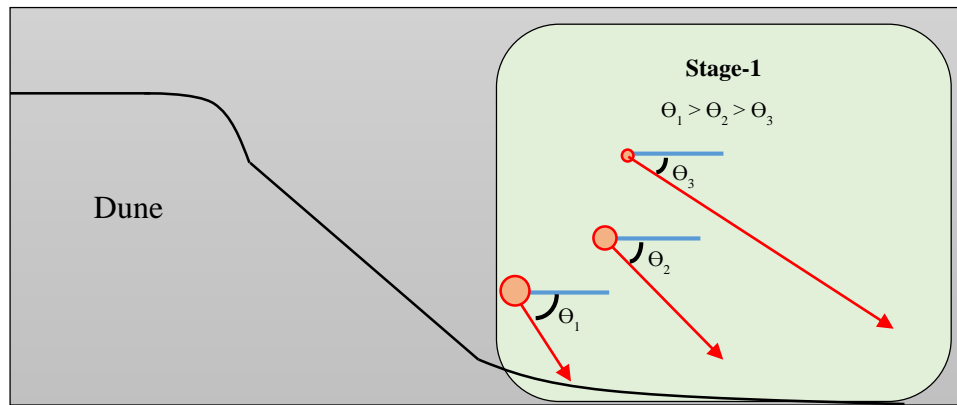


Figure-3: Larger proppants settle at larger angles and, hence, travels shorter distances during stage-1.

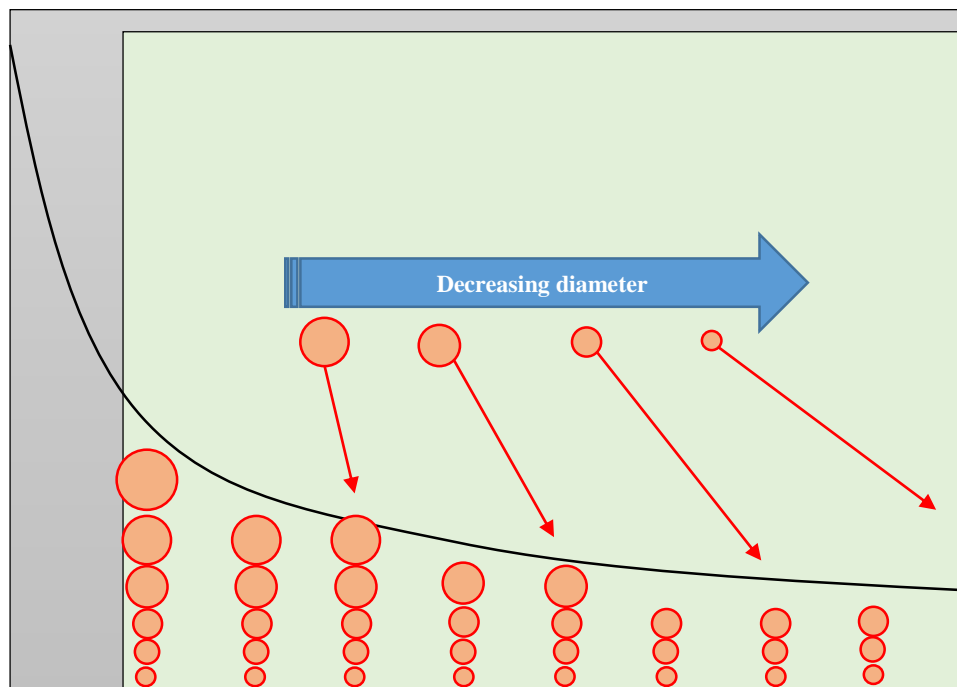


Figure-4: Anticipated proppants size distribution at the bottom of the fracture slot during stage-1.

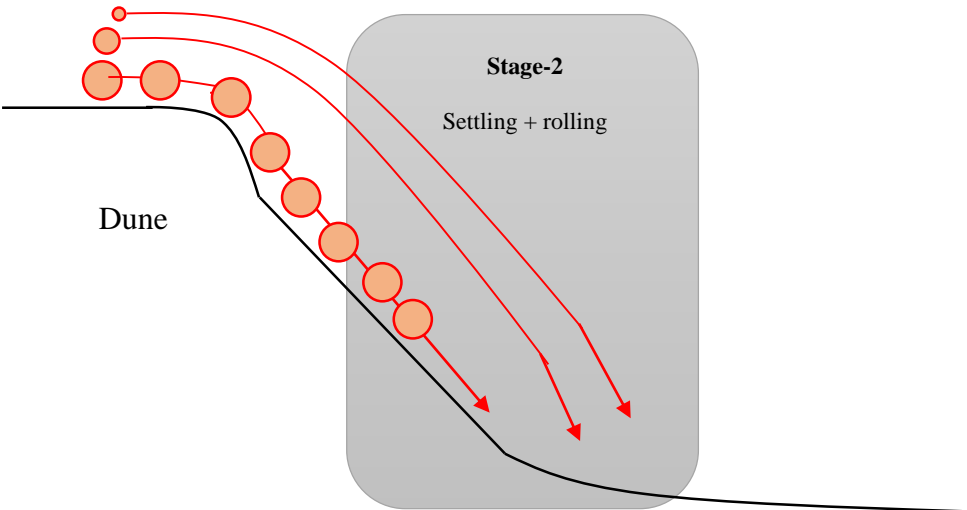


Figure-5: Proppants are transported to stage-2 dune by settling from moving fluid and rolling from preceding dune.

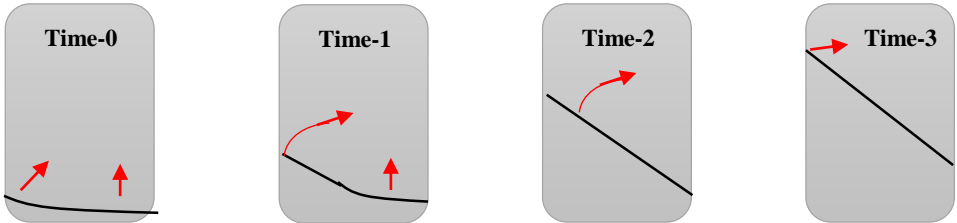


Figure-6: New dune surface developing with steeper slope during stage-2.

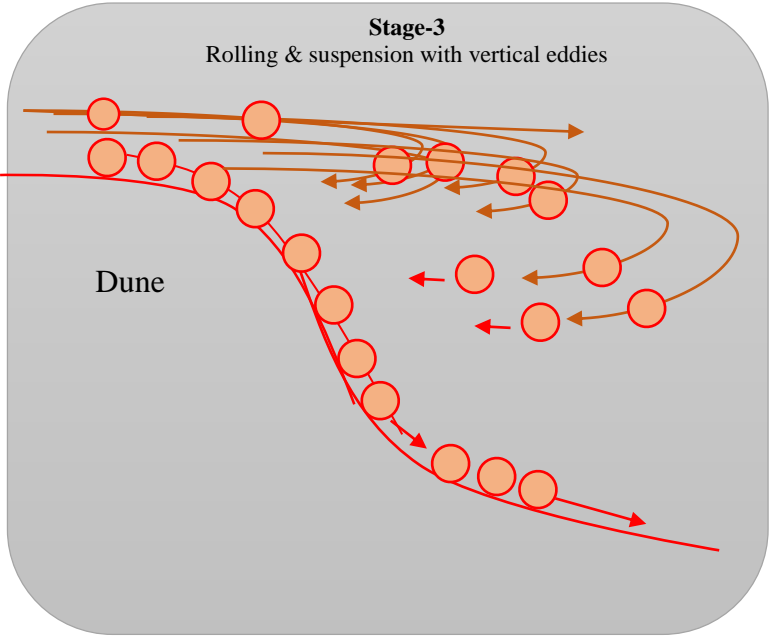
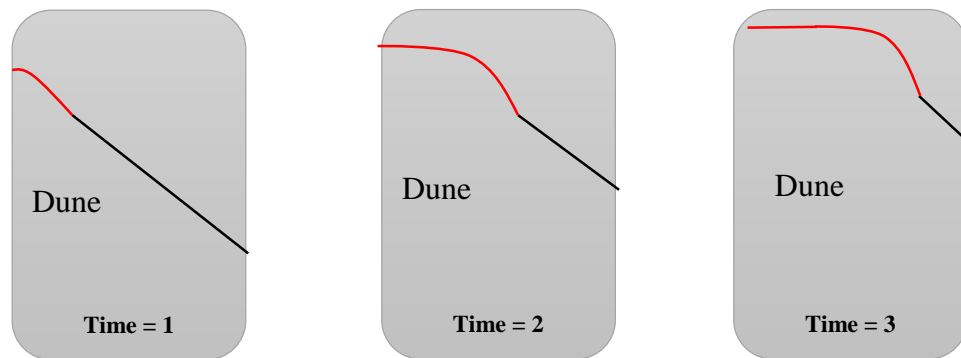
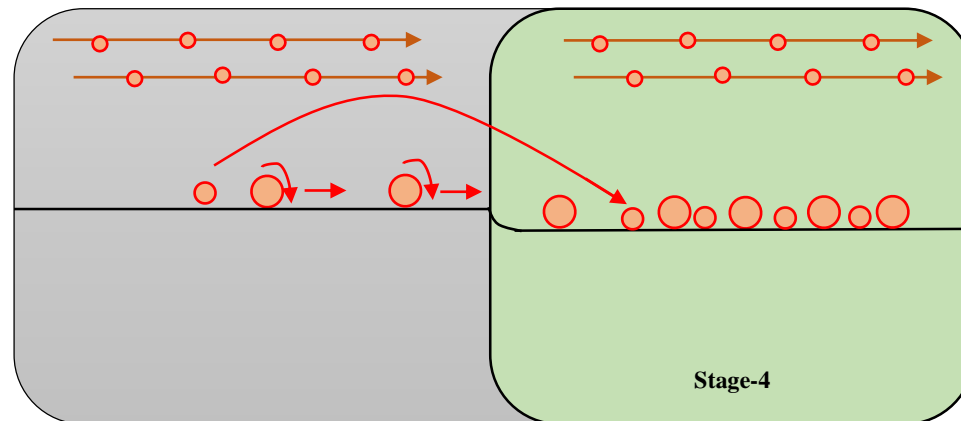


Figure-7: High turbulence flow creating vertical eddies during stage-3.



**Figure-8: Dune shape transformation during stage-3, red line shows the new curved dune shape.**



**Figure-9: transport mechanism during stage-4 showing proppants rolling and saltation.**

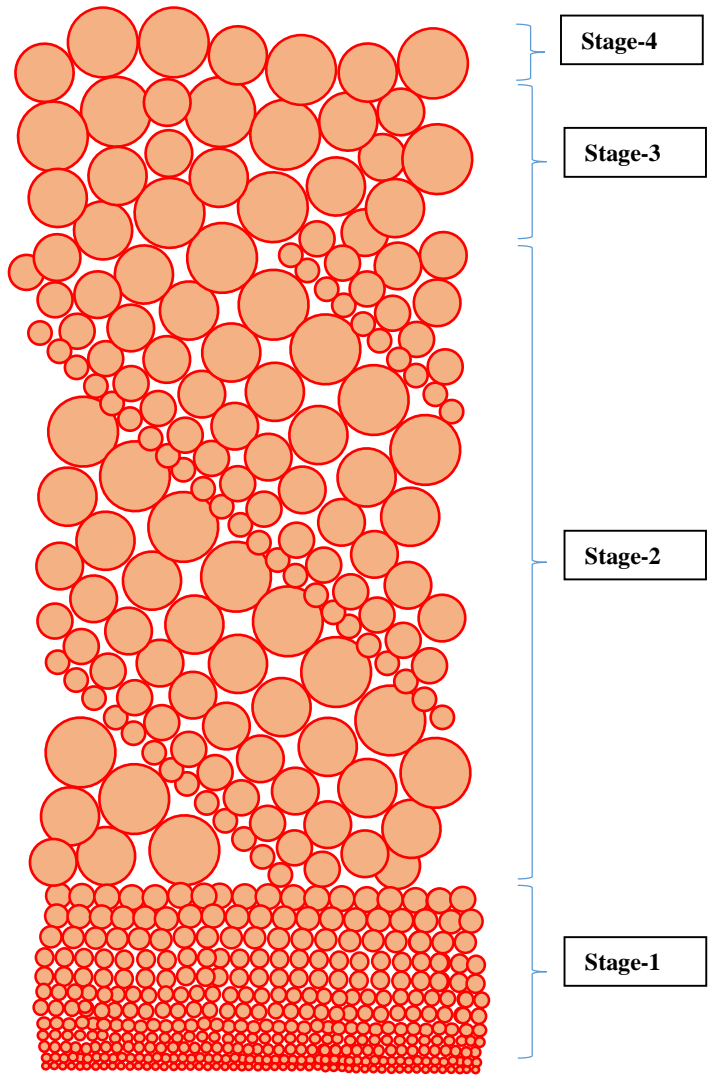


Figure-10: 30/70 Brown sand anticipated dune proppants size distribution.

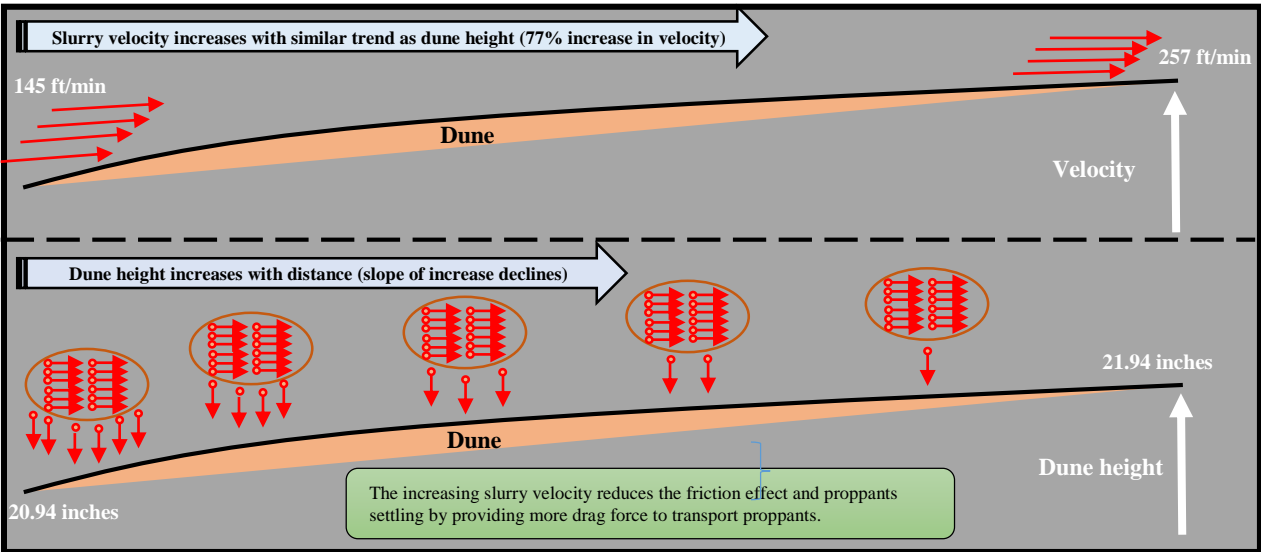


Figure-11: The inverse relationship between slurry velocity and friction effect.