The Lisle model

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The Lisle et al. [1998] model in double Laplace space is

$$\tilde{p}(\eta, s) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{k' + s + \theta_1 \eta v}{\eta v(s + k_1) + s(s + k')}.$$
(1)

This follows from the $\kappa \to 0$ limit of equation A.11 in the main text. This inverts to

$$p(x,t) = \theta_1 \delta(x) e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{1}{v} e^{-\tau - \xi} \left\{ \theta_1 \left[k_1 \mathcal{I}_0 \left(2\sqrt{\xi \tau} \right) + k_2 \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\xi}} \mathcal{I}_1 \left(2\sqrt{\xi \tau} \right) \right] + \theta_2 \left[k_1 \delta(\tau) + k_2 \mathcal{I}_0 \left(2\sqrt{\xi \tau} \right) + k_1 \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\tau}} \mathcal{I}_1 \left(2\sqrt{\xi \tau} \right) \right] \right\}. \tag{2}$$

This is the $\kappa \to 0$ limit of equation 12 in the main text. Taking derivatives of (1) implies Laplace moments

$$\frac{\langle \tilde{x} \rangle}{v} = \frac{k_1 + \theta_2 s}{s^2 (s + k')} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\langle \tilde{x}^2 \rangle}{2v^2} = \frac{(s+k_1)(\theta_2 s + k_1)}{s^3 (s+k')^2}.$$
 (4)

Inverting the first moment provides the mean

$$\frac{k'^2 \langle x \rangle}{v} = k_1 k' t + (\theta_2 k_2 - \theta_1 k_1) (1 - e^{-k't}). \tag{5}$$

Inverting the second moment provides

$$\frac{k'^4}{2v^2} \langle x^2 \rangle = \theta_2 k'^2 (1 - (1 + k't)e^{-k't})
+ k_1 k' (1 + \theta_2)((1 + e^{-k't})k't - 2(1 - e^{-k't}))
+ \frac{k_1^2}{k'^4} (3(1 - e^{-k't}) - k't(2 + e^{-k't}) + \frac{(k't)^2}{2}).$$
(6)

This rearranges to

$$\frac{k'^4}{2v^2} \langle x^2 \rangle = \theta_2 \left[k_1 k' (k't - 1 + e^{-k't}) + k_2^2 (1 - (1 + k't)e^{-k't}) \right]
+ k_1 k' ((1 + e^{-k't})k't - 2(1 - e^{-k't}))
+ \frac{k_1^2}{k'^4} (3(1 - e^{-k't}) - k't(2 + e^{-k't}) + \frac{(k't)^2}{2}).$$
(7)

The difference $\sigma_x^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$ provides the variance

$$\sigma_x^2(x) = \tag{8}$$

References

Lisle, I. G., C. W. Rose, W. L. Hogarth, P. B. Hairsine, G. C. Sander, and J.-Y. Parlange, Stochastic sediment transport in soil erosion, *Journal of Hydrology*, 204, 217–230, 1998.