

Presented at IGSCSRM, December 2016

Experimental and Numerical Study of Depositional Mechanism of Mudflow

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Mudflow in Nature



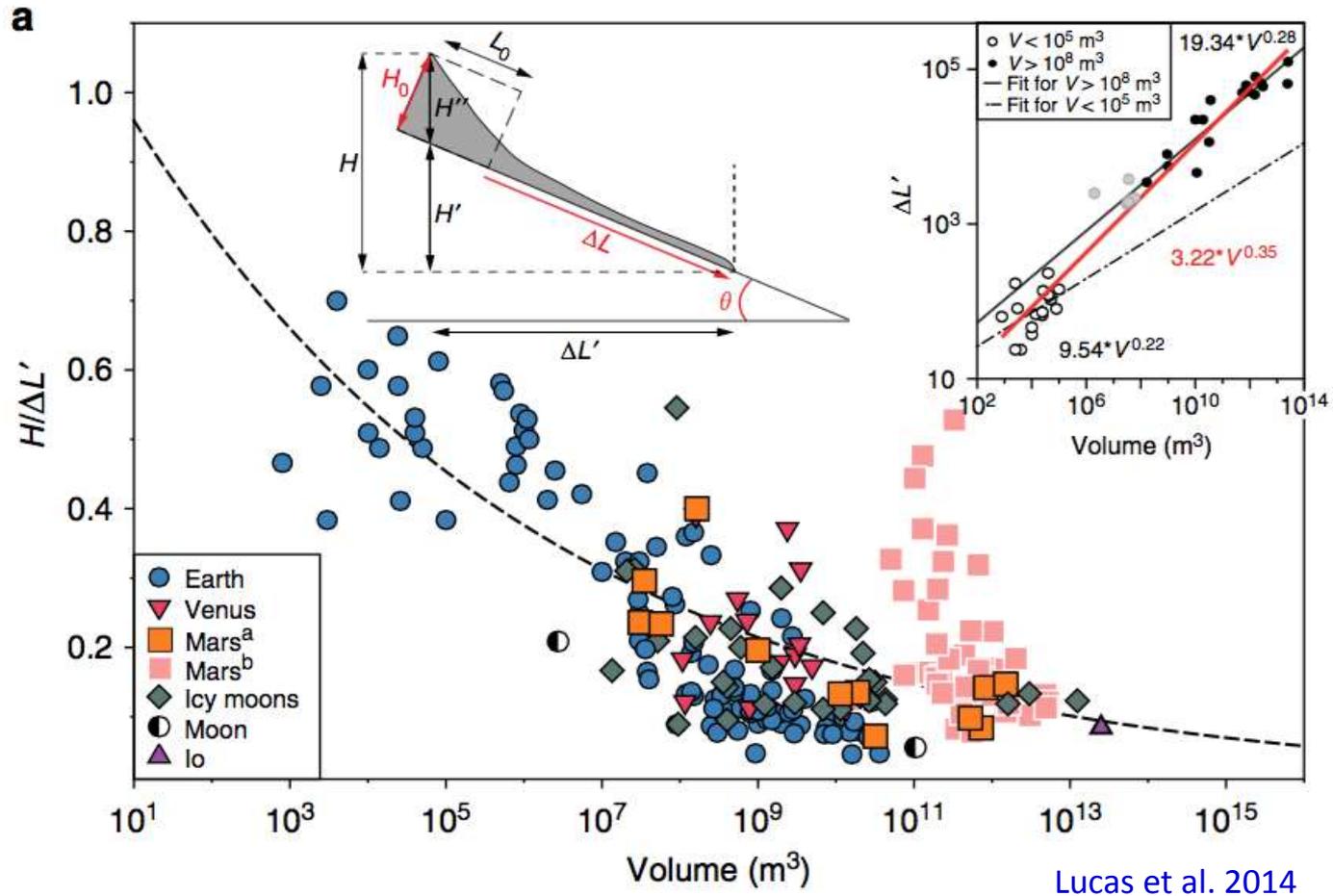
Viscoplastic Fluid

Experiments



de Haas et al. 2015

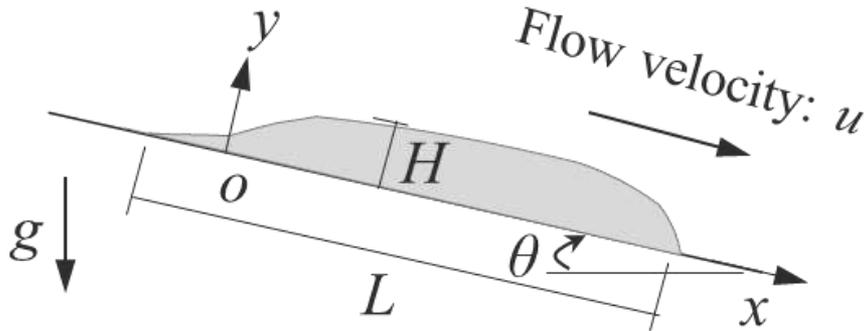
Scaling Runout



Viscoplastic behavior

Only geometric parameter (simple dimensional argument)

Dynamic Similarity



$$u = f(g, L, H, t, \theta, \rho, \underline{\sigma}, \underline{\mu}, \tau_y)$$

stress

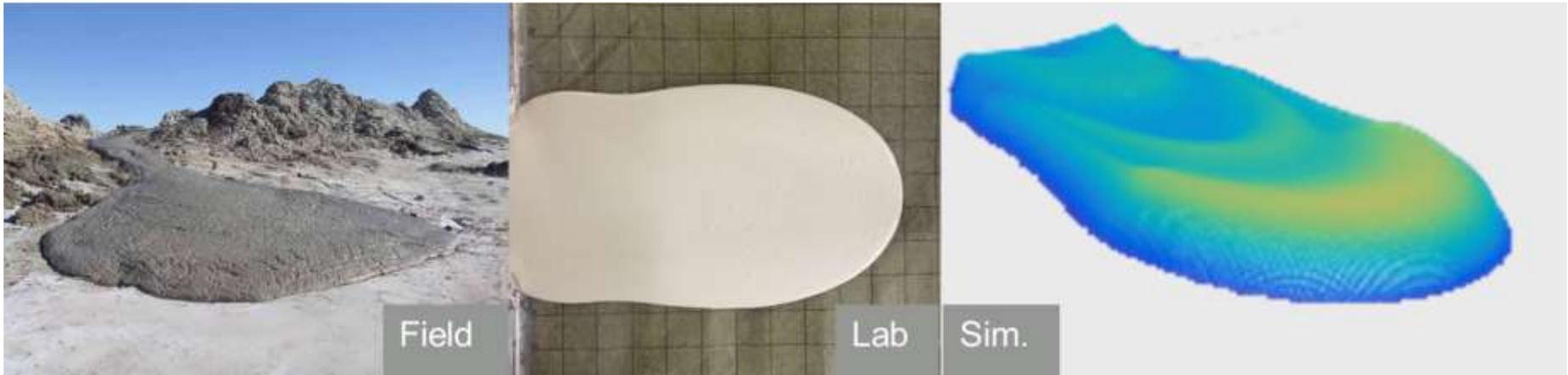
Dimensional analysis

$$\frac{u}{\sqrt{gL}} = \mathbf{F}\left(\frac{H}{L}, \frac{t}{\sqrt{L/g}}, \frac{\sigma}{\rho gH}, \frac{\mu}{\rho \sqrt{gH^3}}, \frac{\tau_y}{\rho gH}, \theta\right)$$

$$\underline{\mu} \sim H^{3/2}, \quad \underline{\tau}_y \sim H.$$

Viscosity

Yield stress



Flume System



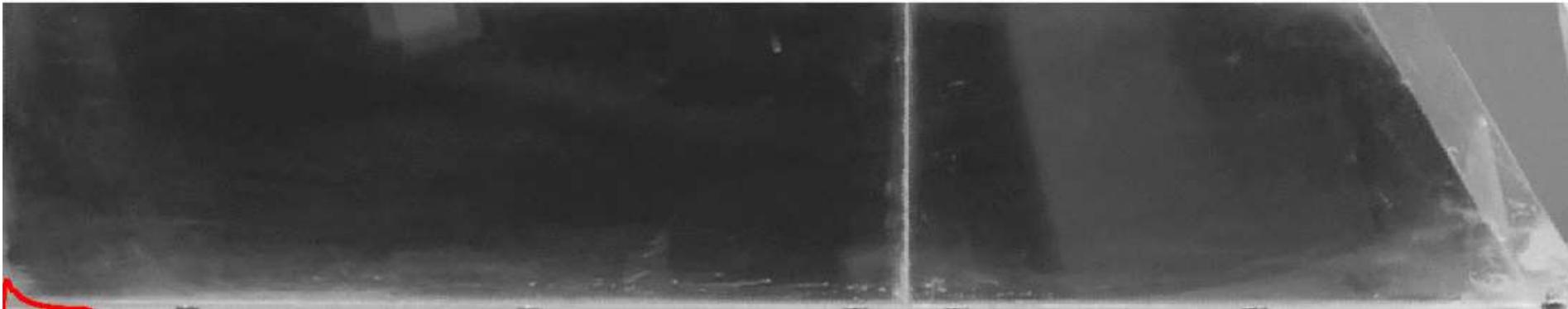
Front view



Side view



Cameras

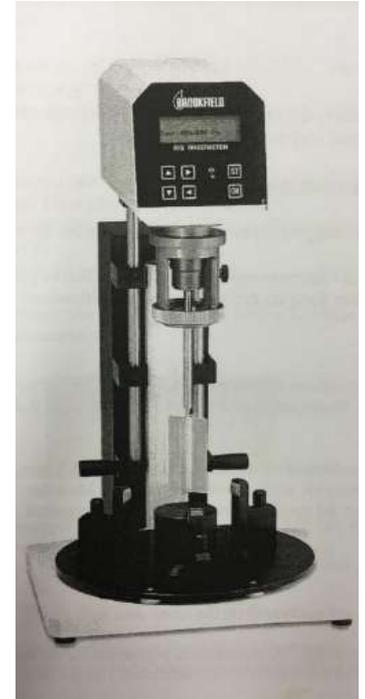
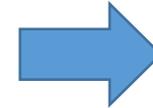
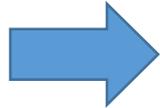


Improved from Matlab Opticalflow toolbox

Slurry Preparation

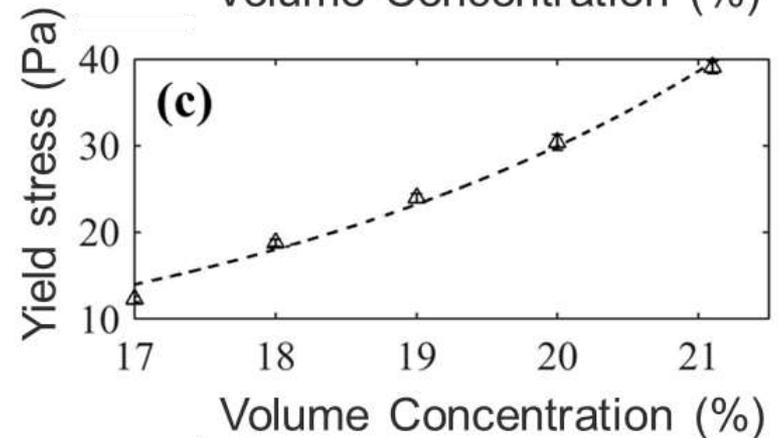
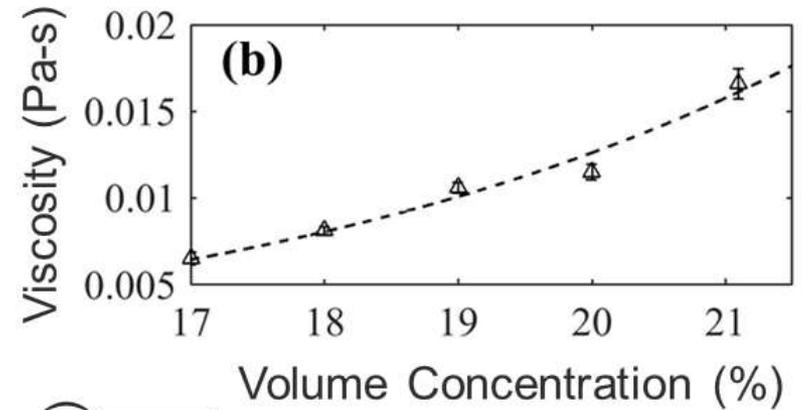
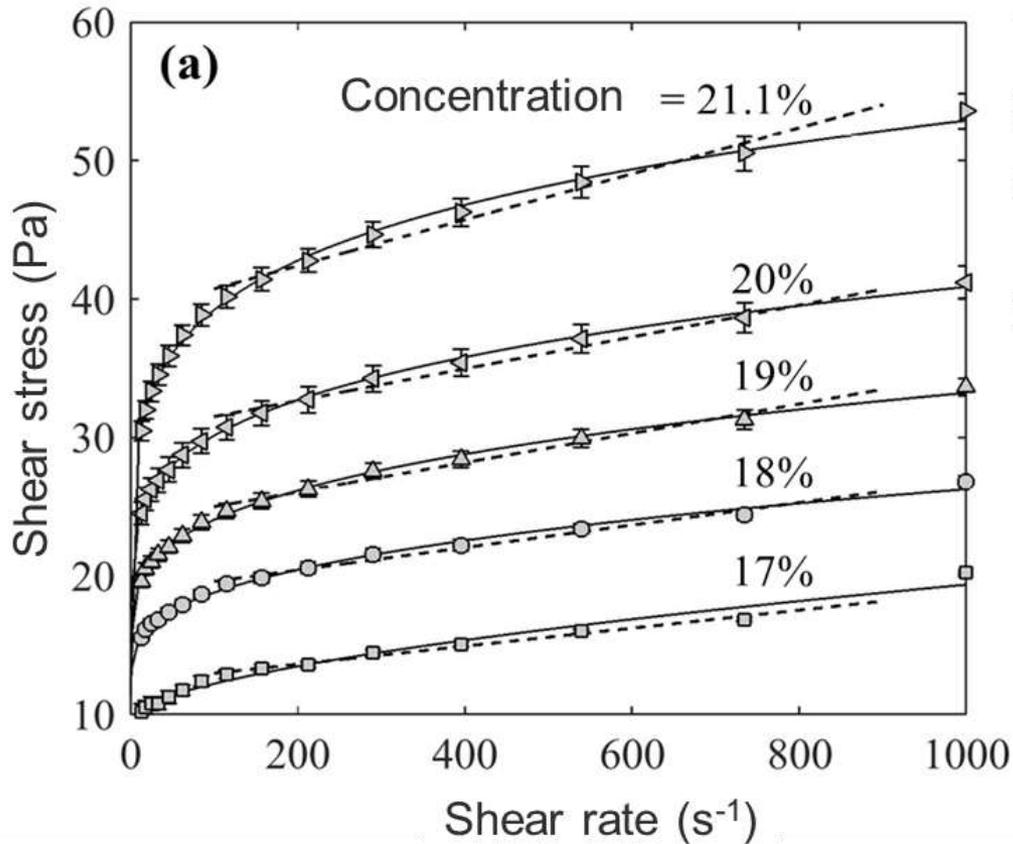


Kaolinite clay



Rheometer
(R/S SST200 soft solid tester)

Rheometry



Viscoplastic models

$$\tau = \tau_y + \mu \dot{\gamma}$$

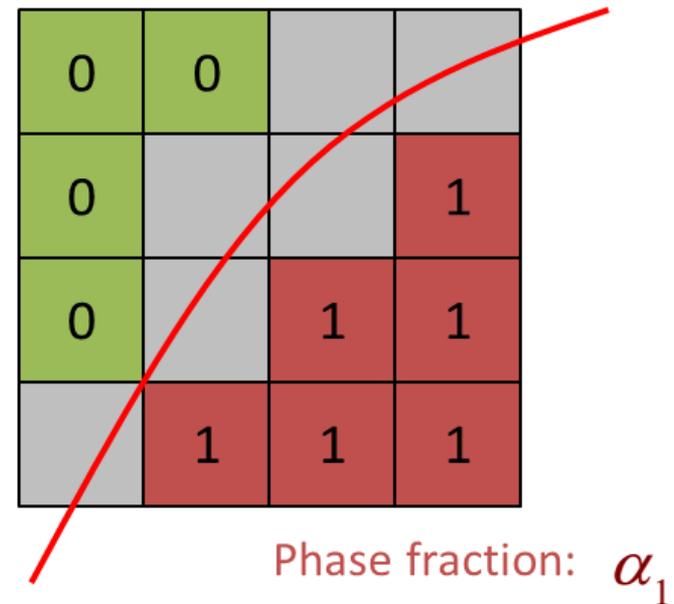
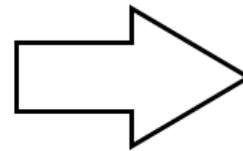
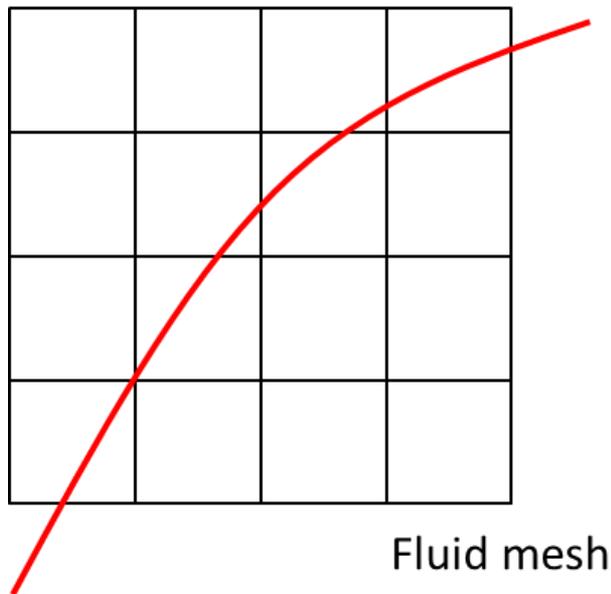
Bingham model

$$\tau = \tau_y + K \dot{\gamma}^n$$

Herschel-Bulkley model

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

Free-surface Tracking: Volume of Fluid (VOF)



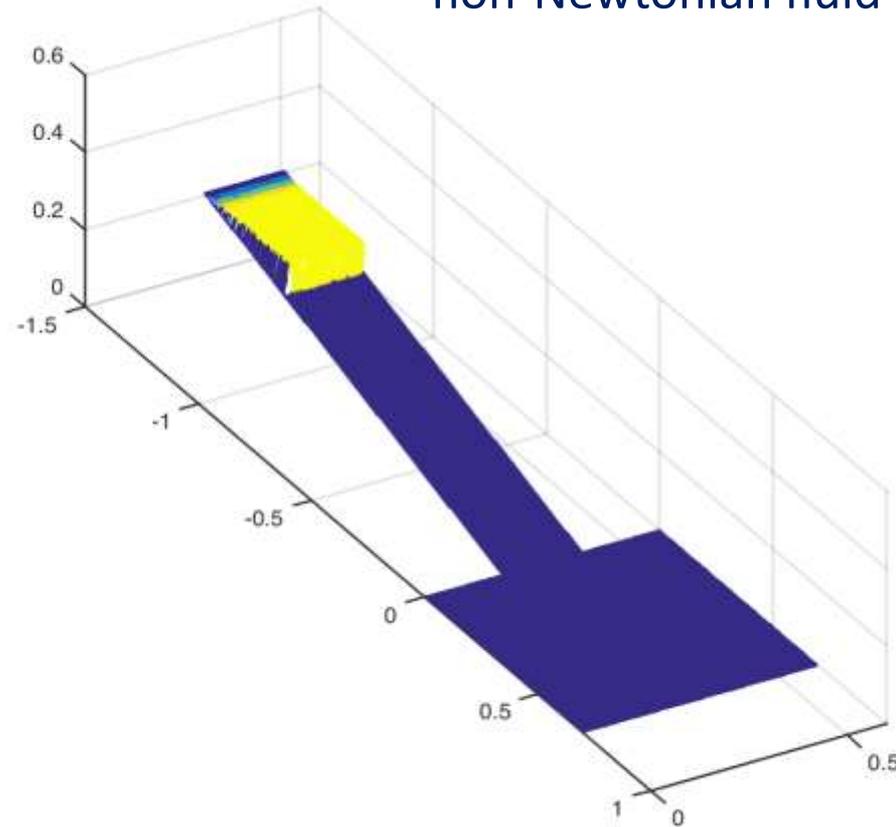
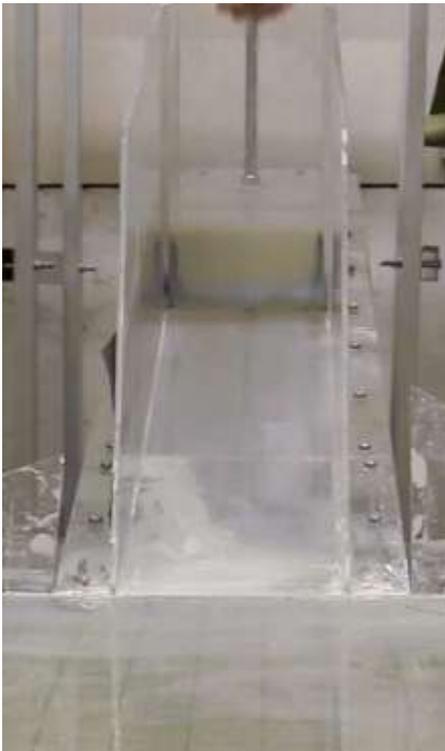
Real Position

Representation

Validation (1)

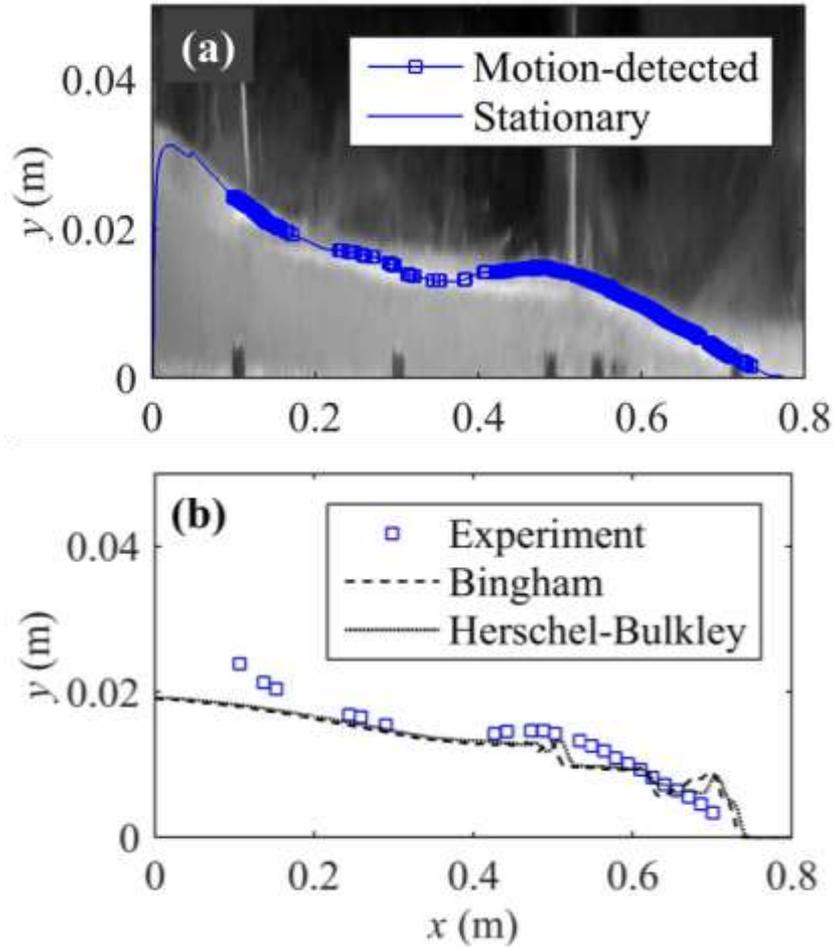
CFD simulations

- Finite volume scheme
- Free surface tracked by VOF method
- non-Newtonian fluid model (Bingham, HB)

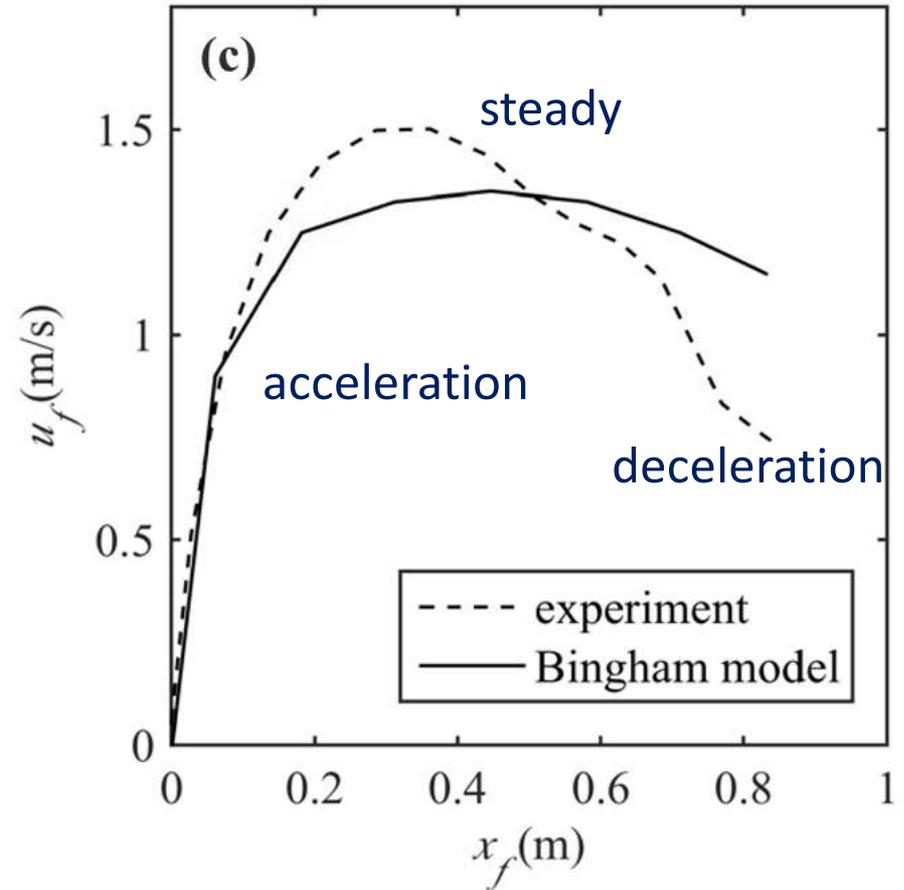


20% slurry

Validation (2)

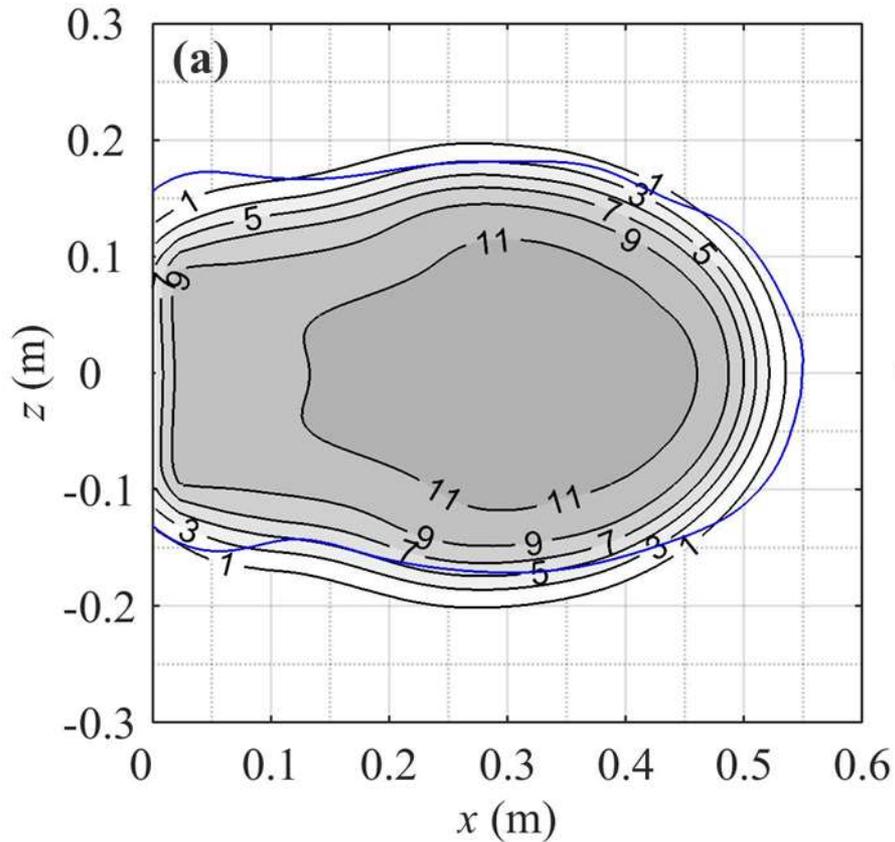


Flow profile (depth)

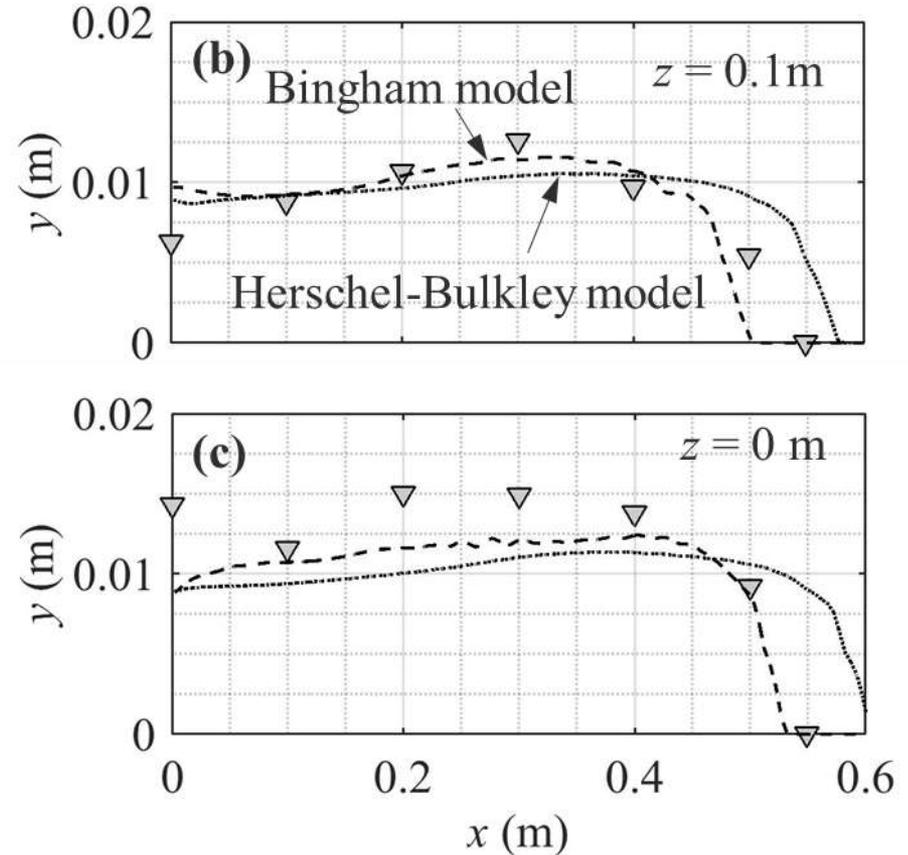


Flow velocity at the front

Validation (3)



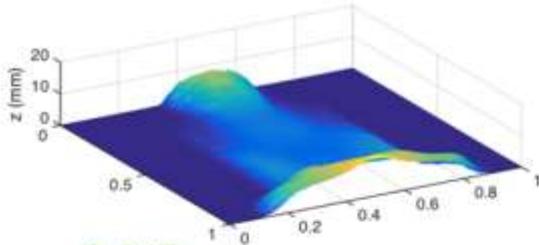
Final deposition: shape



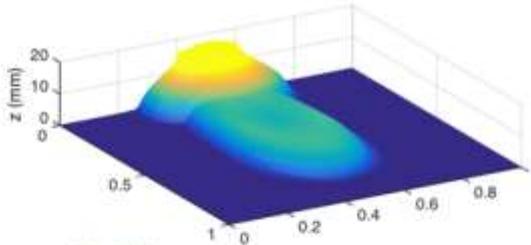
Final deposition: depth

Deposit Morphology

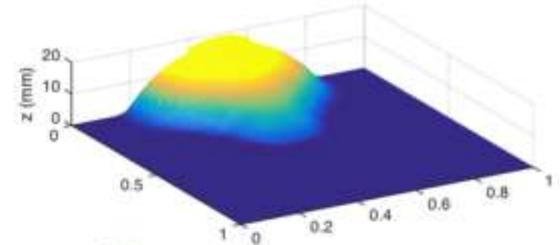
Increasing viscosity →



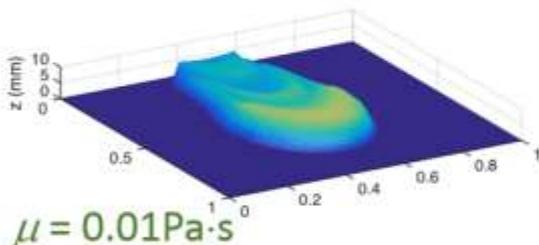
$\mu = 0.01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 10 \text{ Pa}$



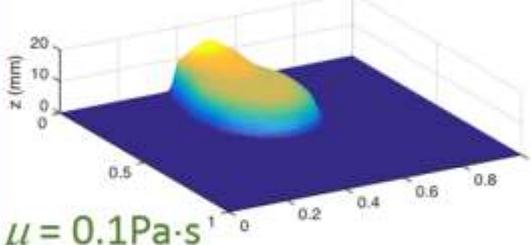
$\mu = 0.1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 10 \text{ Pa}$



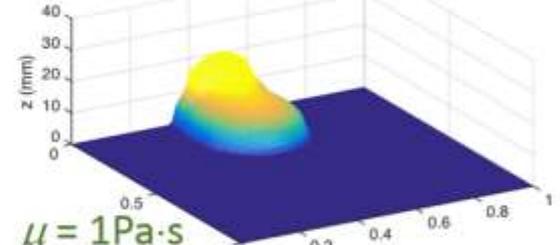
$\mu = 1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 10 \text{ Pa}$



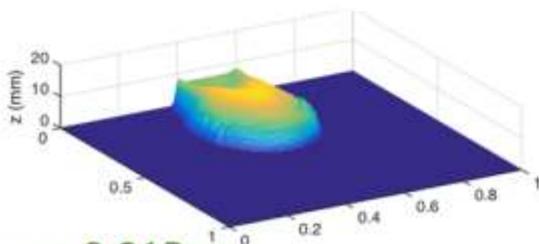
$\mu = 0.01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 20 \text{ Pa}$



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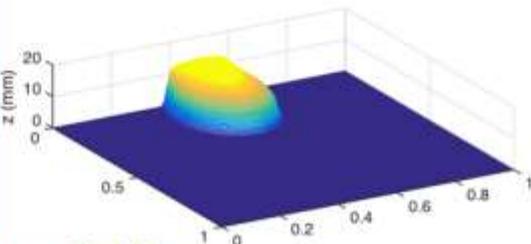


$\mu = 1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 20 \text{ Pa}$

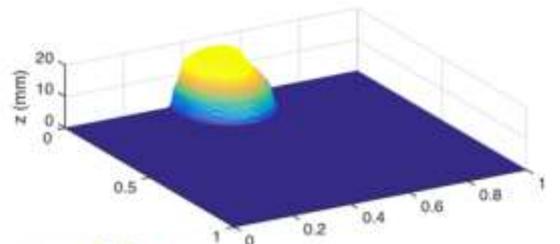


$\mu = 0.01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 30 \text{ Pa}$

Slurry-like



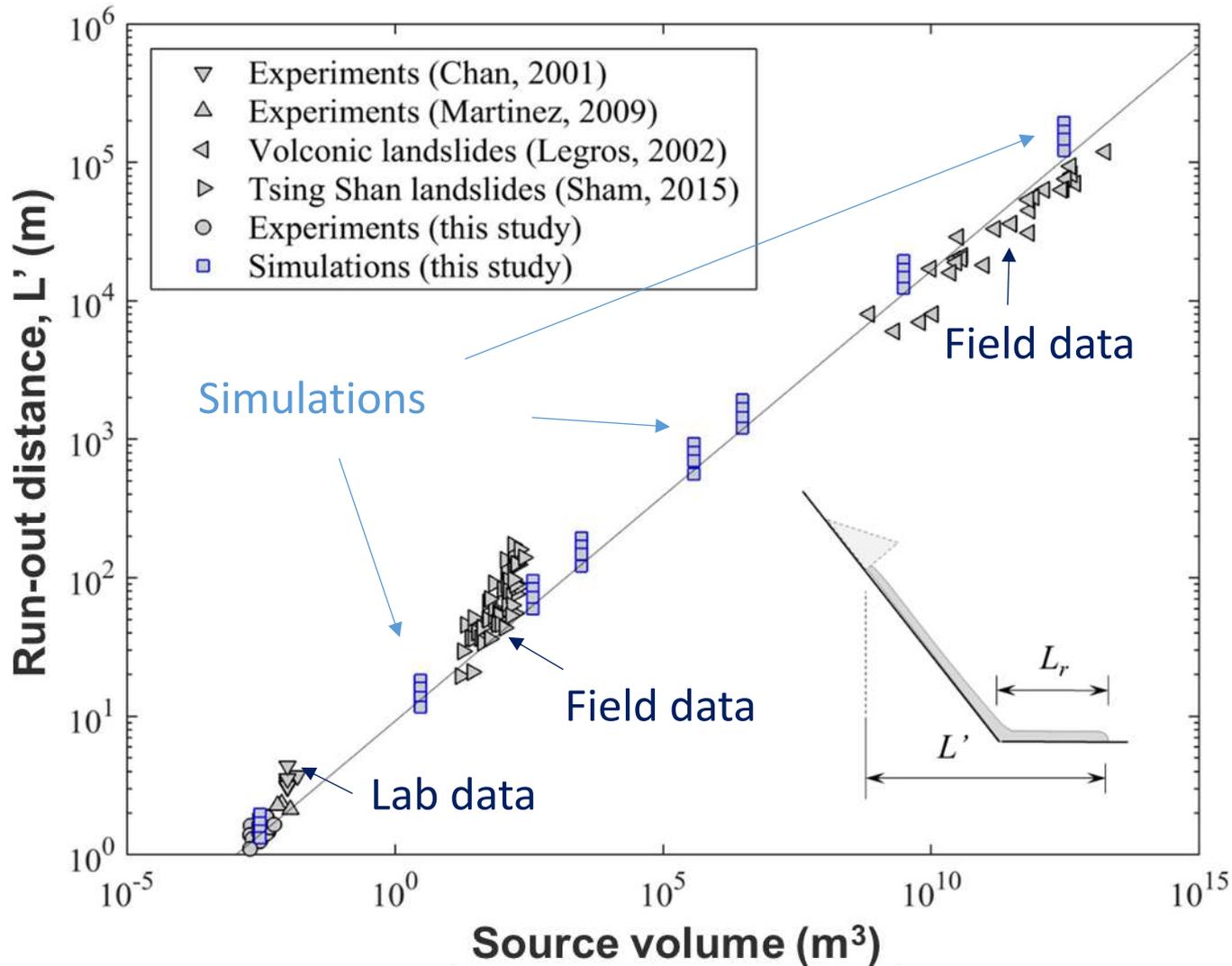
$\mu = 0.1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 30 \text{ Pa}$



$\mu = 1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\tau_y = 30 \text{ Pa}$

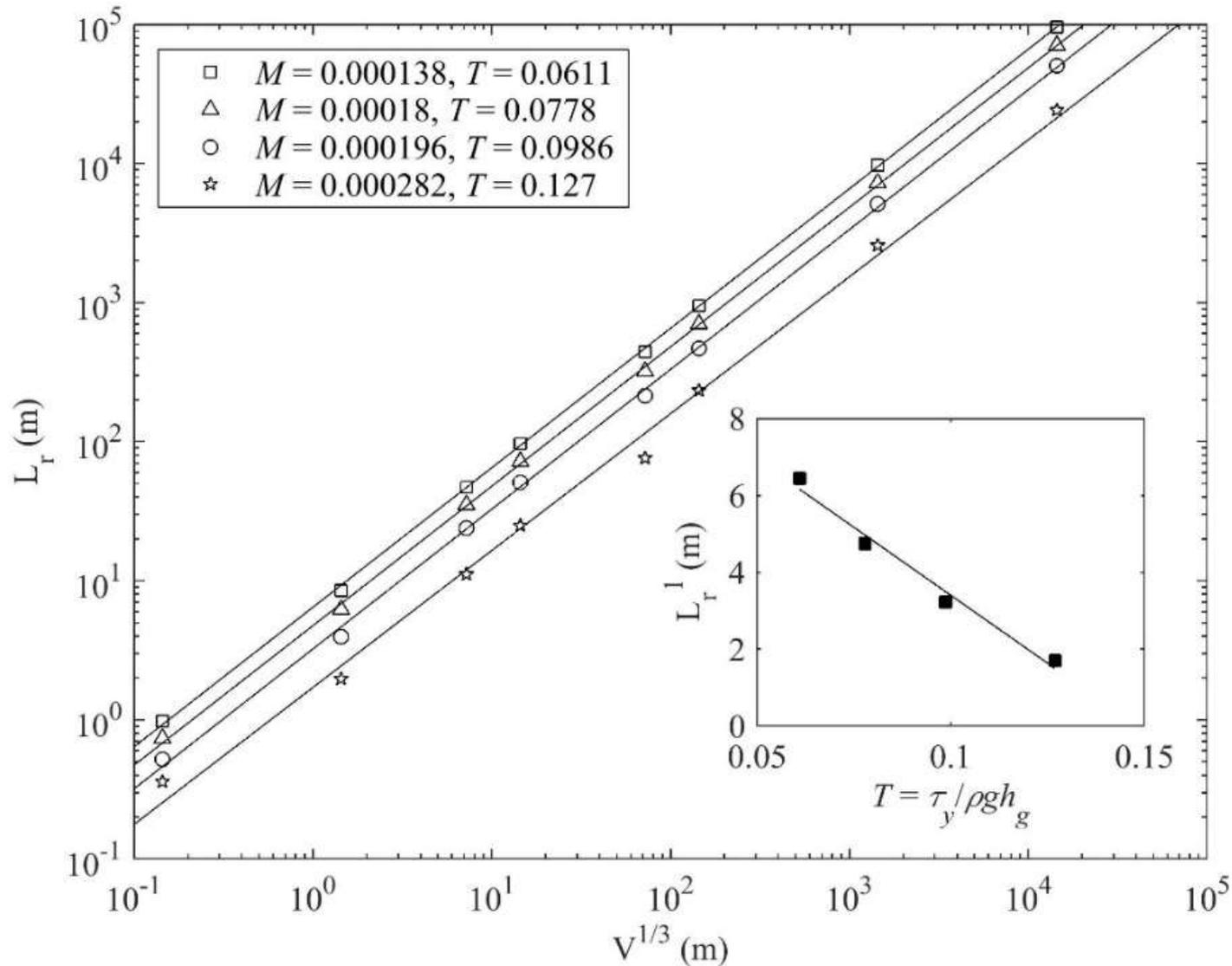
Increasing yield stress ↓

Dynamic Similarity



$$\mu \sim H^{3/2}$$
$$\tau_y \sim H$$

A Scaling Law



$$M = \mu / \rho \sqrt{gh_g^3}$$

$$T = \tau_y / \rho g h_g$$

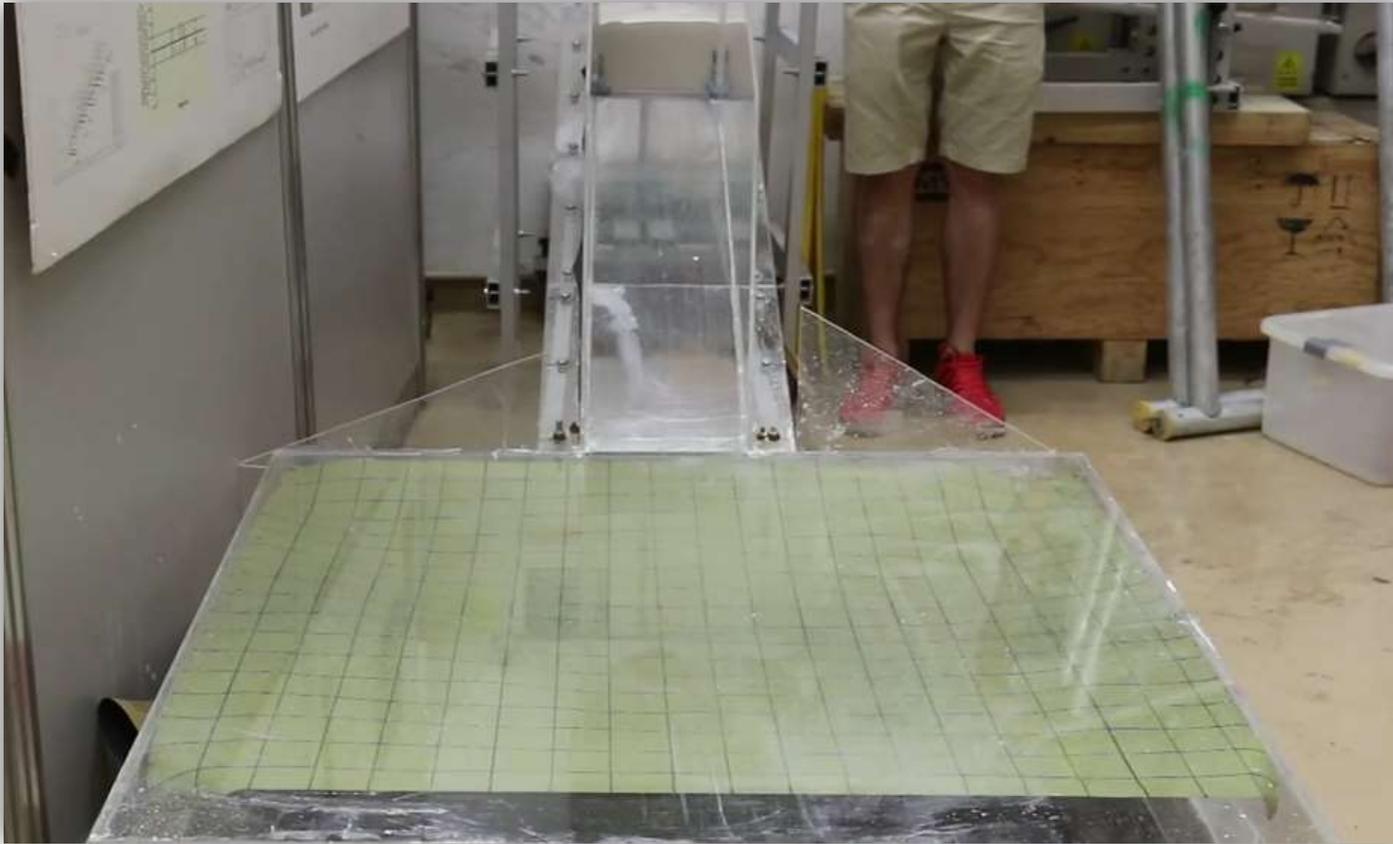


$$L_r = L(T) V^{1/3}$$



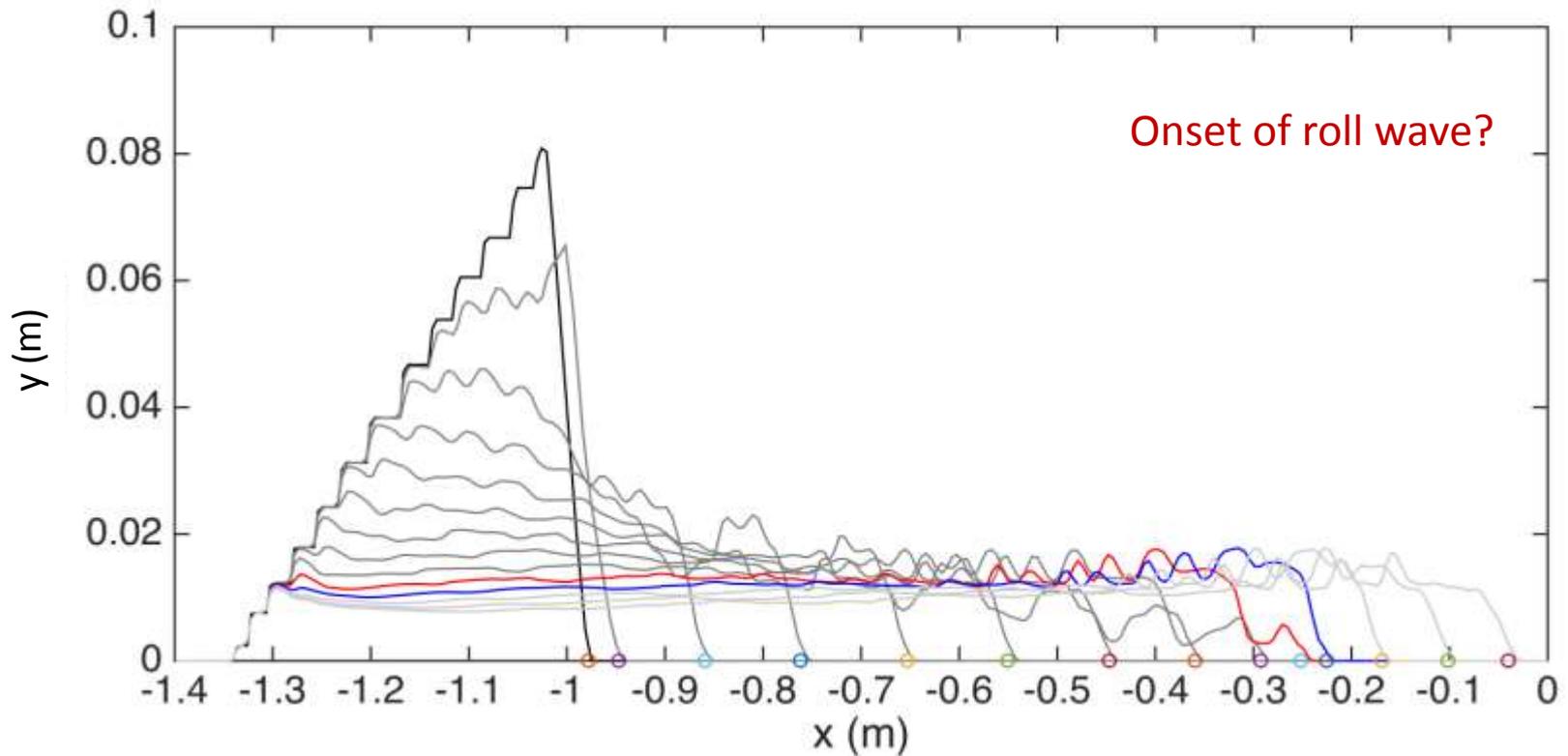
$$L_r = f_1(P) \left(V^{1/3} \right)^{f_2(P)}$$

Future Work



Concentration: 21.1%; Viscosity: $\sim 0.09 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$; Yield stress: 36.4 Pa ; Slope: 18 deg

Future Work



$$\tau_y = 40 \text{ Pa}, \mu = 0.05 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}; 2\text{s}$$

Summary

Deposition of slurry relevant to natural mudflows:

- ❑ Fast runout and stoppage due to relatively low viscosity
- ❑ Elongated shape due to fast runout
- ❑ Remains stuck on the channel and steep edges due to high yield stress

A scaling law

- ❑ Has been tested from small-scale lab to large-scale simulation
- ❑ Incorporated with rheological parameters

Authors of this work: Jing L, Kwok CY, Leung, YF, Zhang Z, Dai L.