

# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FOR THE INFLUENCE OF TURBULENCE ON THE ERODIBILITY OF A PORCELAIN CLAY

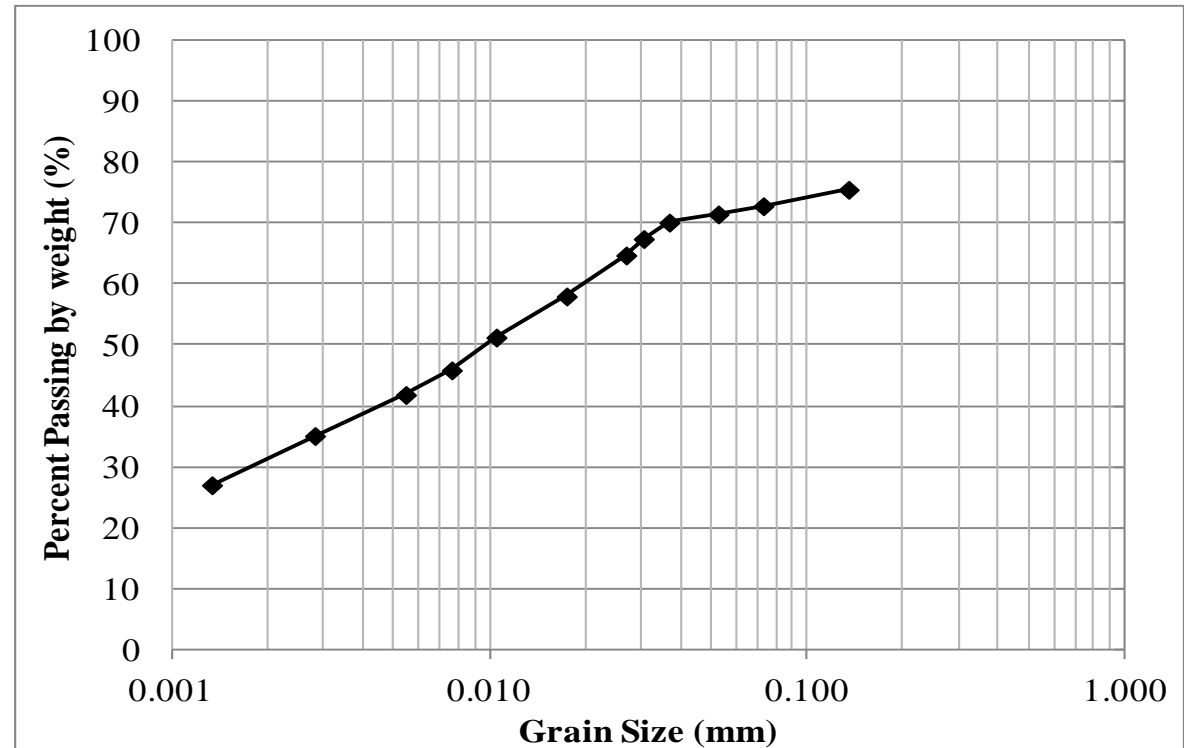
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# INTRODUCTION

- Influence of turbulence on the erosion function of porcelain clay using the Erosion Function Apparatus (EFA)
- Testing included:
  - Manufacturing three plates with varying roughness
  - Manufacturing one plate with a pier to evaluate the influence of the obstacle in the flow

## PROPERTIES OF THE PORCELAIN CLAY

- $D_{50} = 0.01$  mm.
- $w_L = 35\%$
- $w_P = 18\%$
- $w = 22\%$
- $S_u = 18$  kPa.

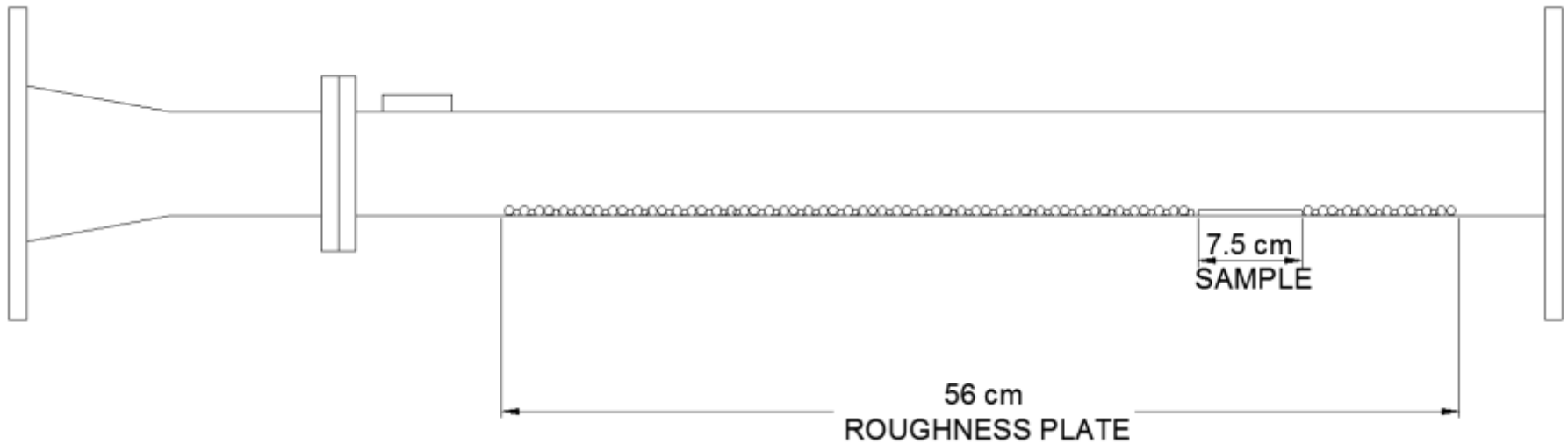


## THREE ROUGHNESS PLATES

- SMOOTH
  - GRAVEL with  $D_{50} = 2$  mm
  - GRAVEL with  $D_{50} = 10$  mm
- 
- PLATE 56 cm long, 10 cm wide
  - Placed at bottom of EFA test section
  - 7.5 cm diameter sample protrudes through plate




# EFA TEST SECTION WITH ROUGHNESS PLATES



A photograph showing a circular white object, possibly a sample or a component, resting on a bed of dark, irregularly shaped rocks. The scene is set within a dark, enclosed space, likely a chamber or a container, with three metallic screws visible at the top. The text "1.75 m/s" is overlaid in red on the white object.

**1.75 m/s**

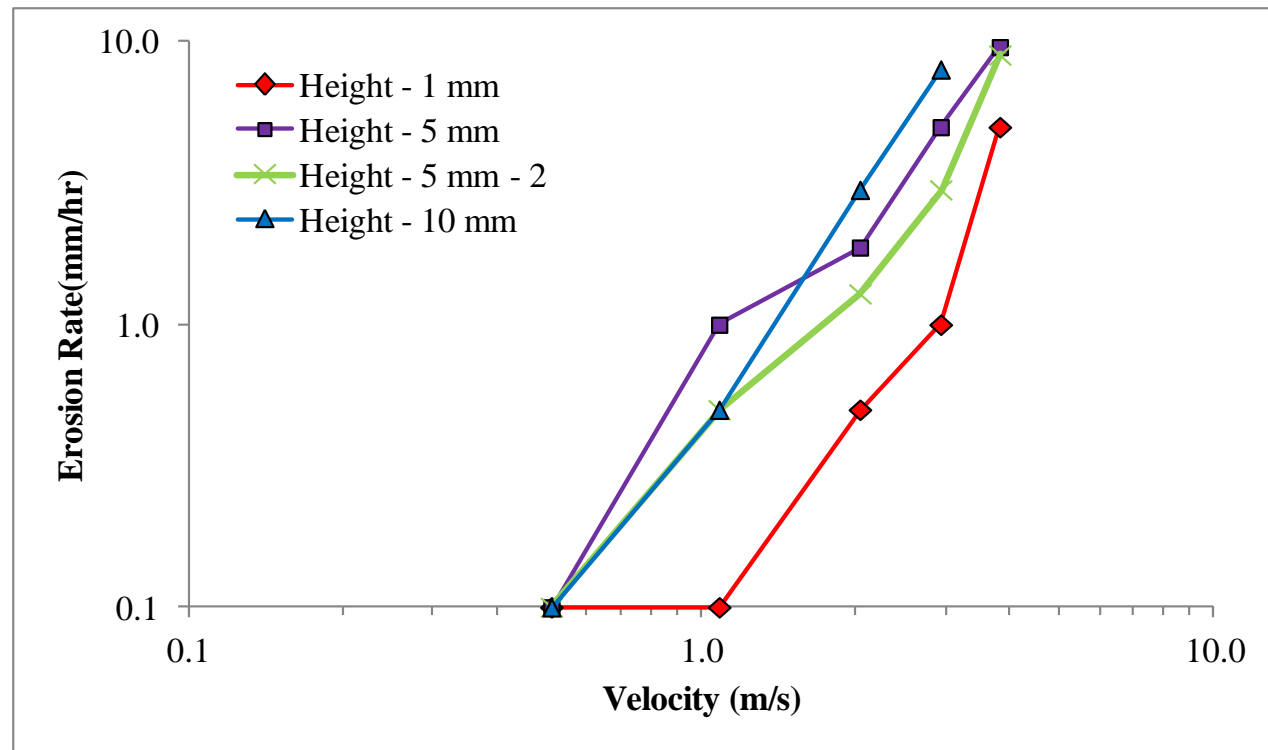
A photograph of a laboratory experiment. A white circular object is placed on a light-colored tray. The tray is surrounded by several brown, irregularly shaped objects. The tray is set within a dark frame that has three circular components at the top. The text "4.5 m/s" is overlaid in red in the center of the image.

**4.5 m/s**



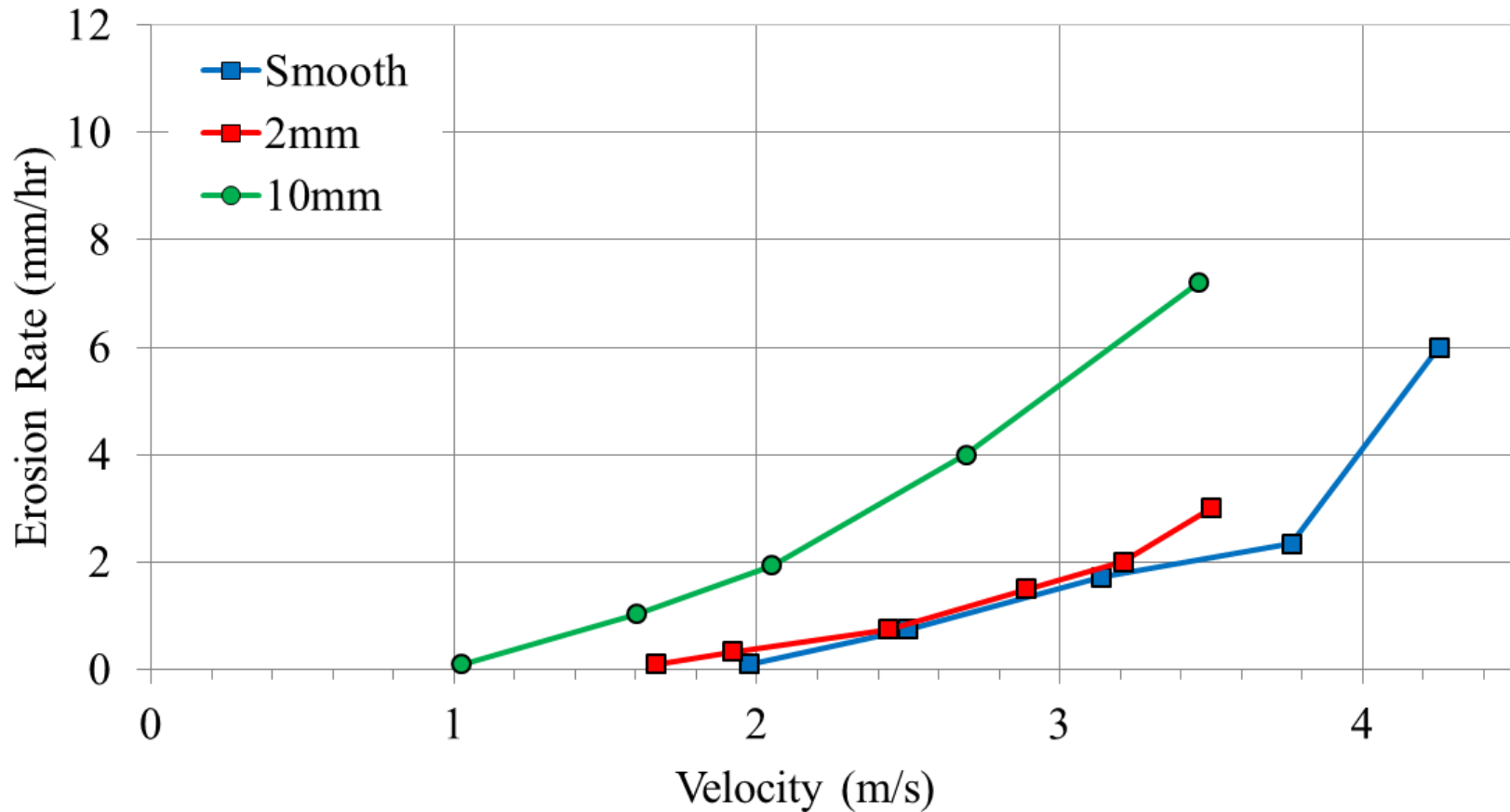
## EFFECT OF SAMPLE PROTRUSION

- Test done with 10 mm  $D_{50}$  PLATE
- Protrusion = 1 mm, 5 mm, 10 mm
- No major difference between 5 and 10 mm
- Protrusion set at 0.5  $D_{50}$

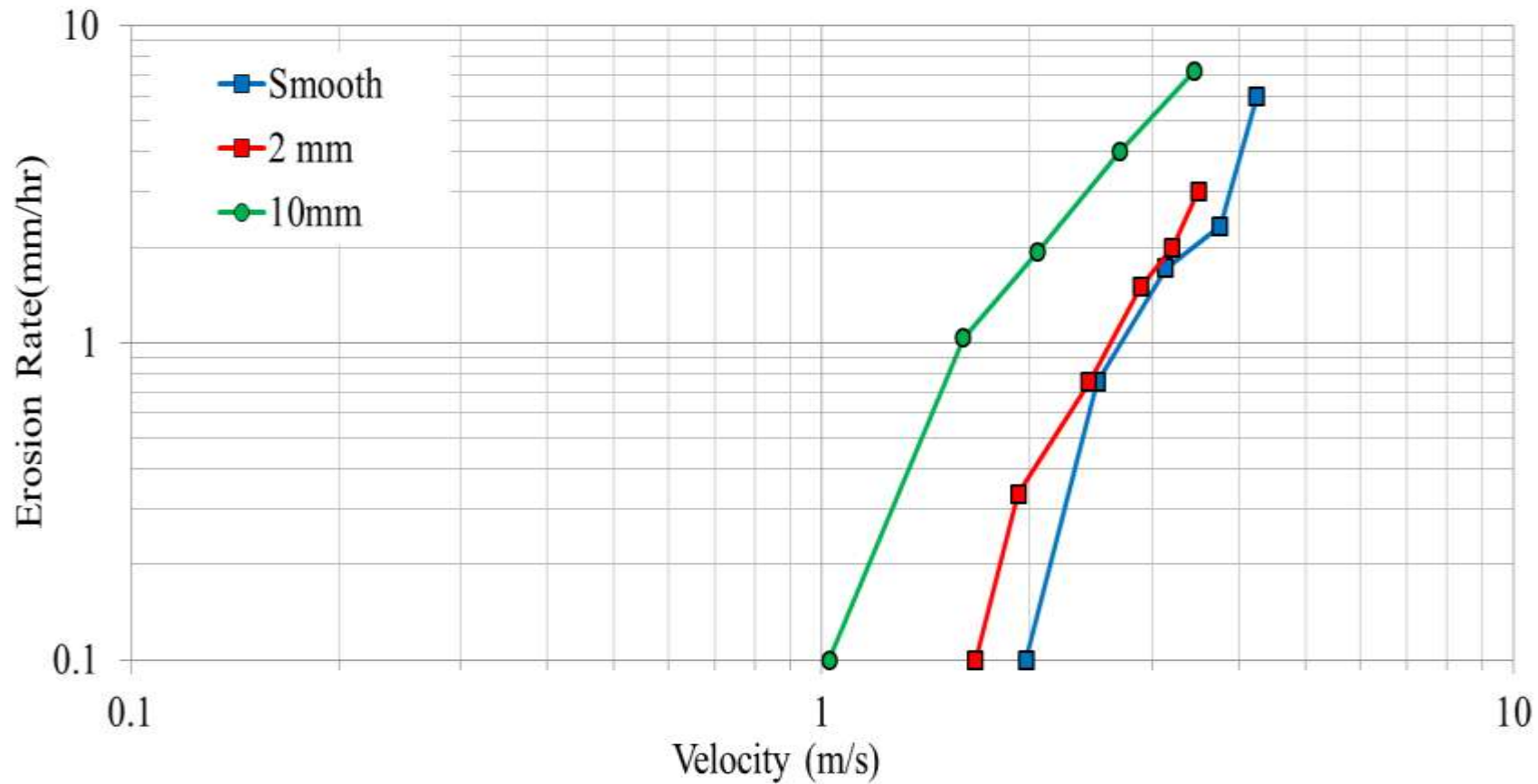




## RESULTS (average of 4 tests)



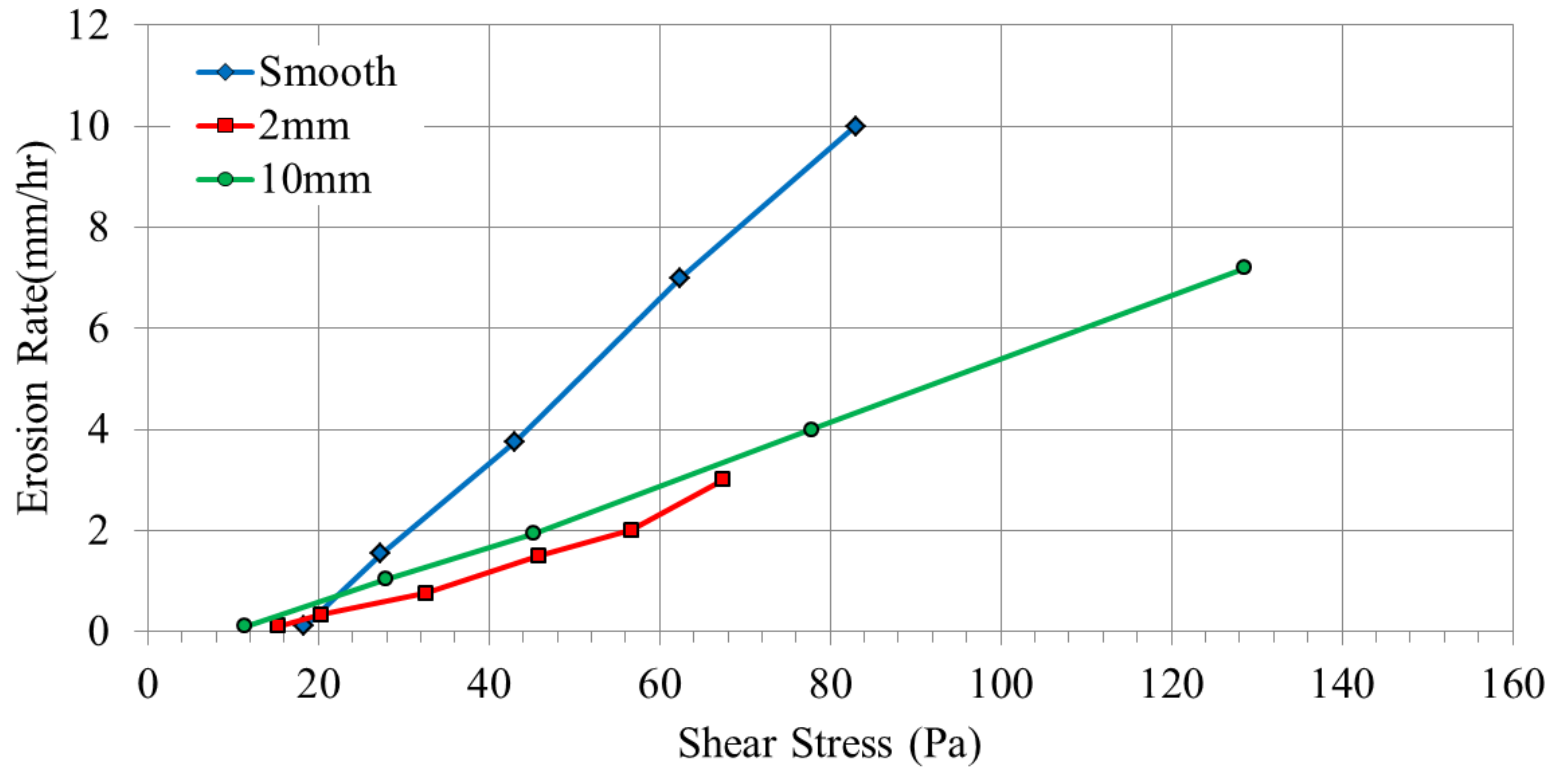
## RESULTS (average of 4 tests)



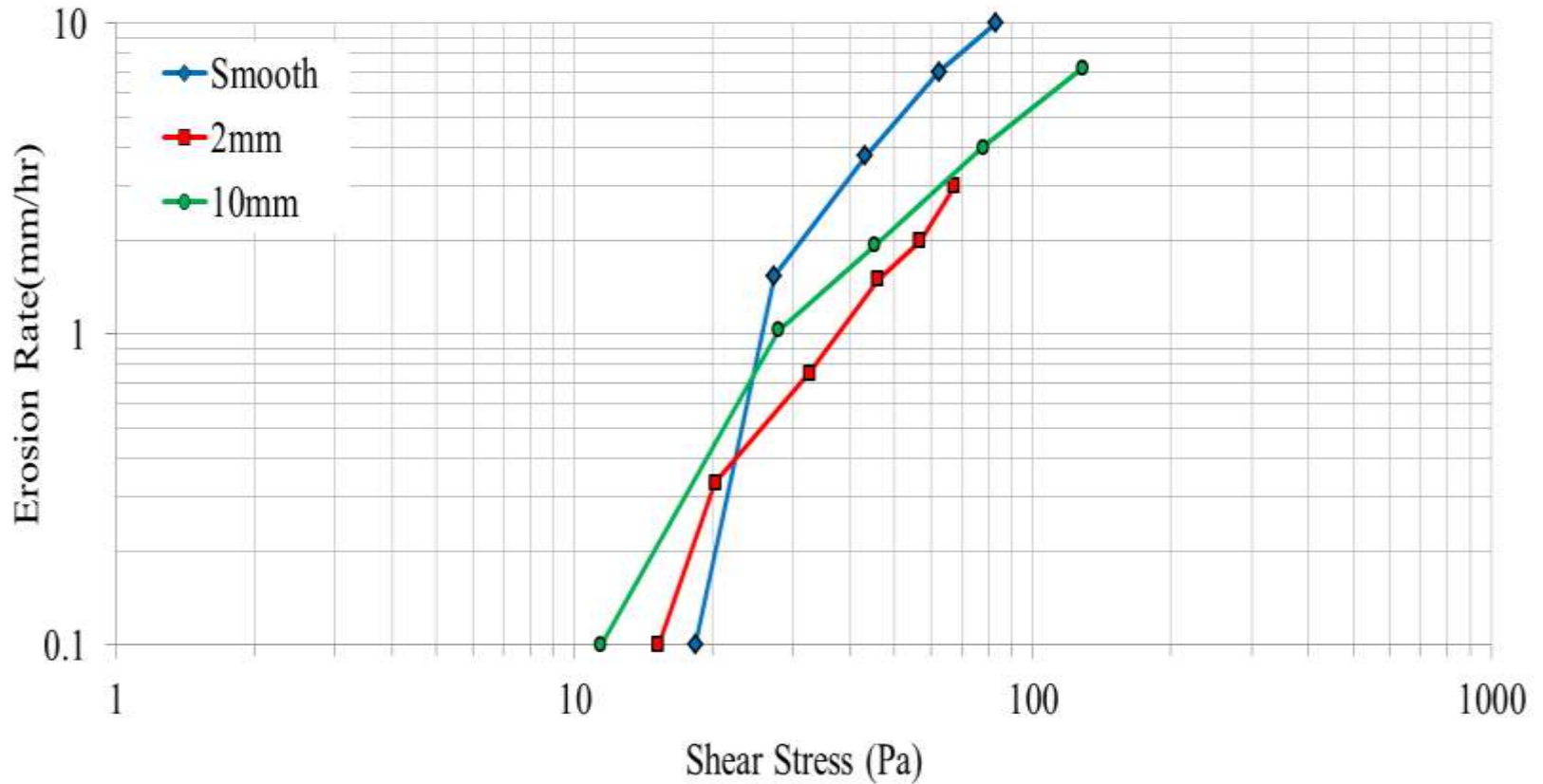
# RESULTS

- Shear stress from Colebrook, 1939

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \cdot \log \left( \frac{\epsilon/D}{3.7} + \frac{2.51}{Re\sqrt{f}} \right)$$



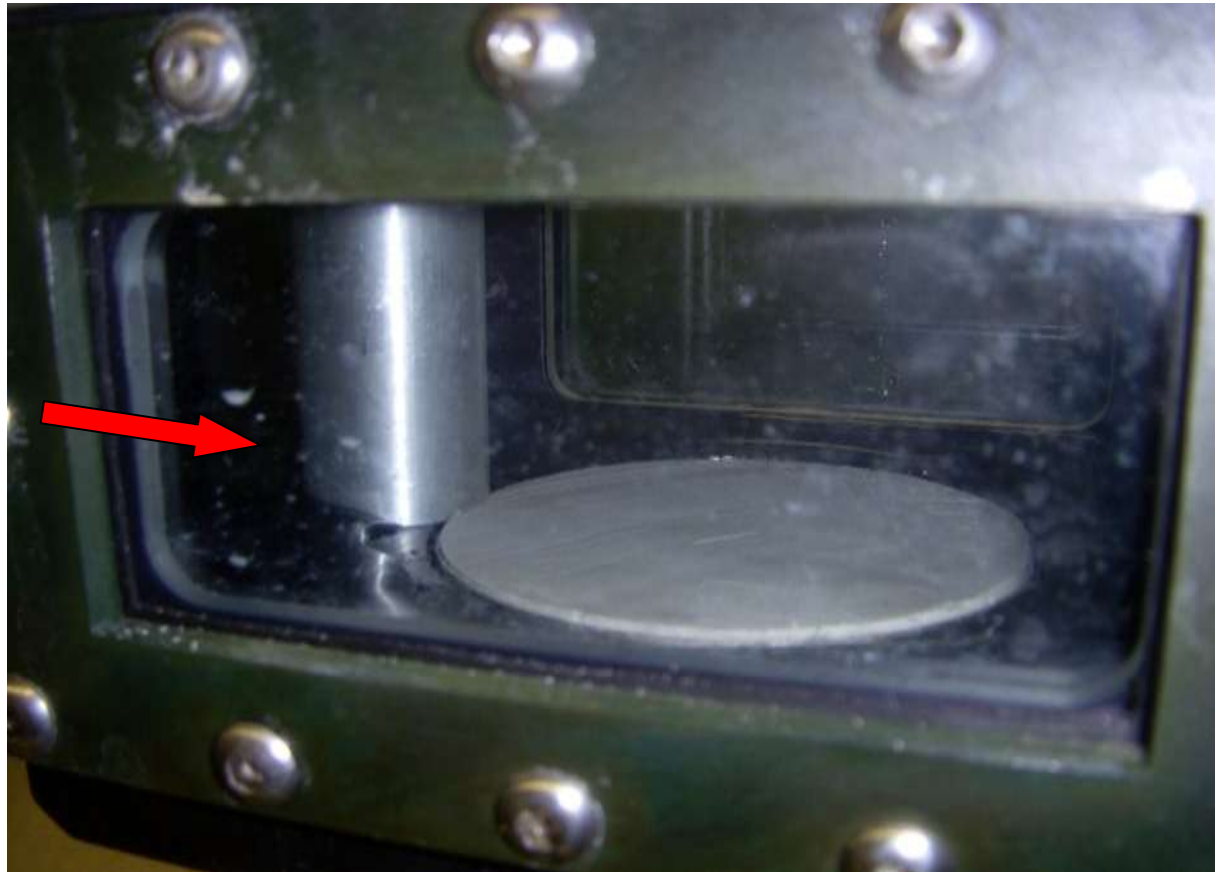
# RESULTS



## FINDINGS

- $V_c$  and  $\tau_c$  decrease with increase in roughness.
- Slope of erosion function becomes less steep with increase in roughness.
- Slow motion videos show that for higher velocities, the stream lines of the water flowing over the sample pass over rather than attacking the sample

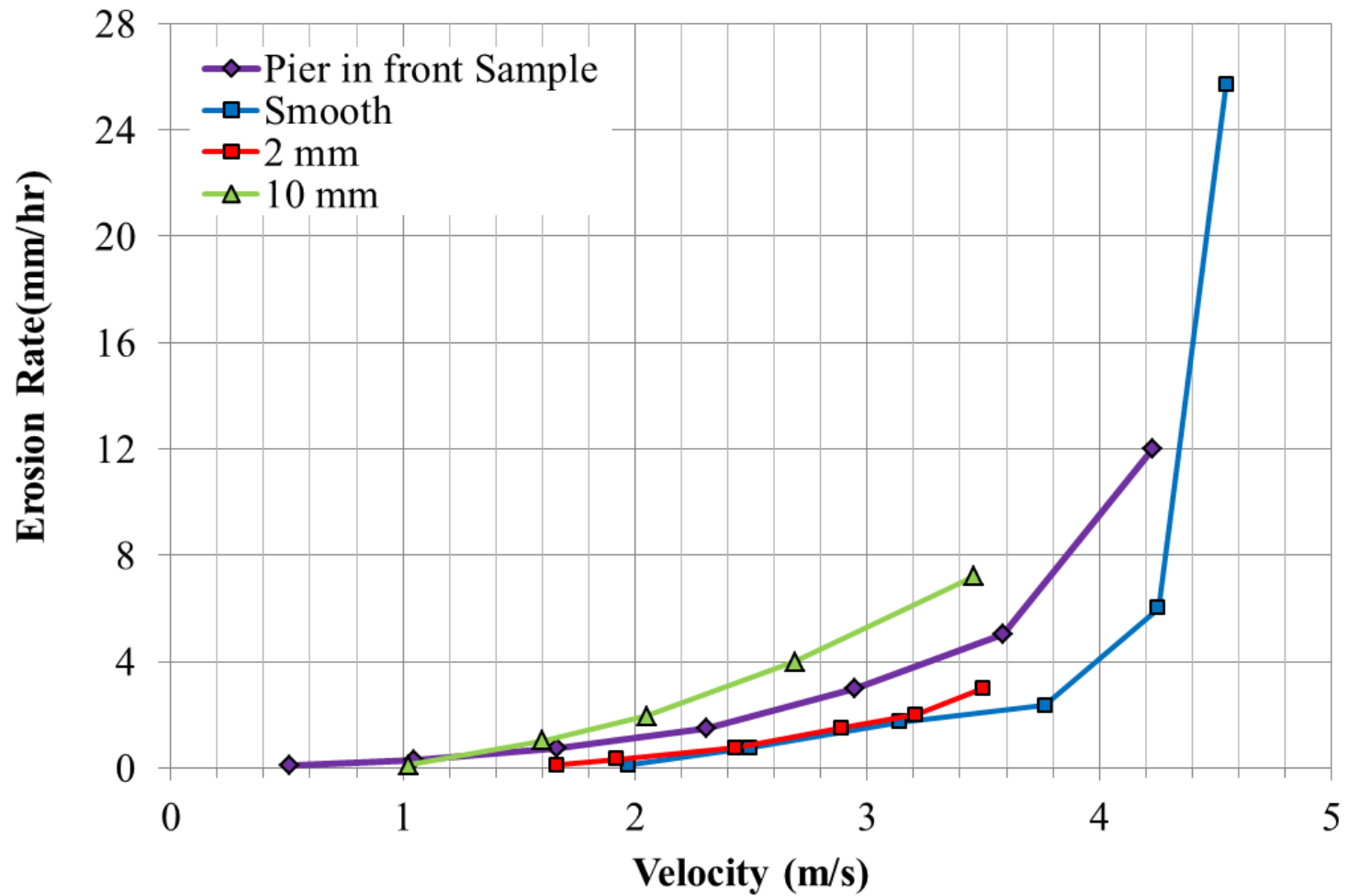
## PIER TEST IN THE EFA (2.5 cm diameter)

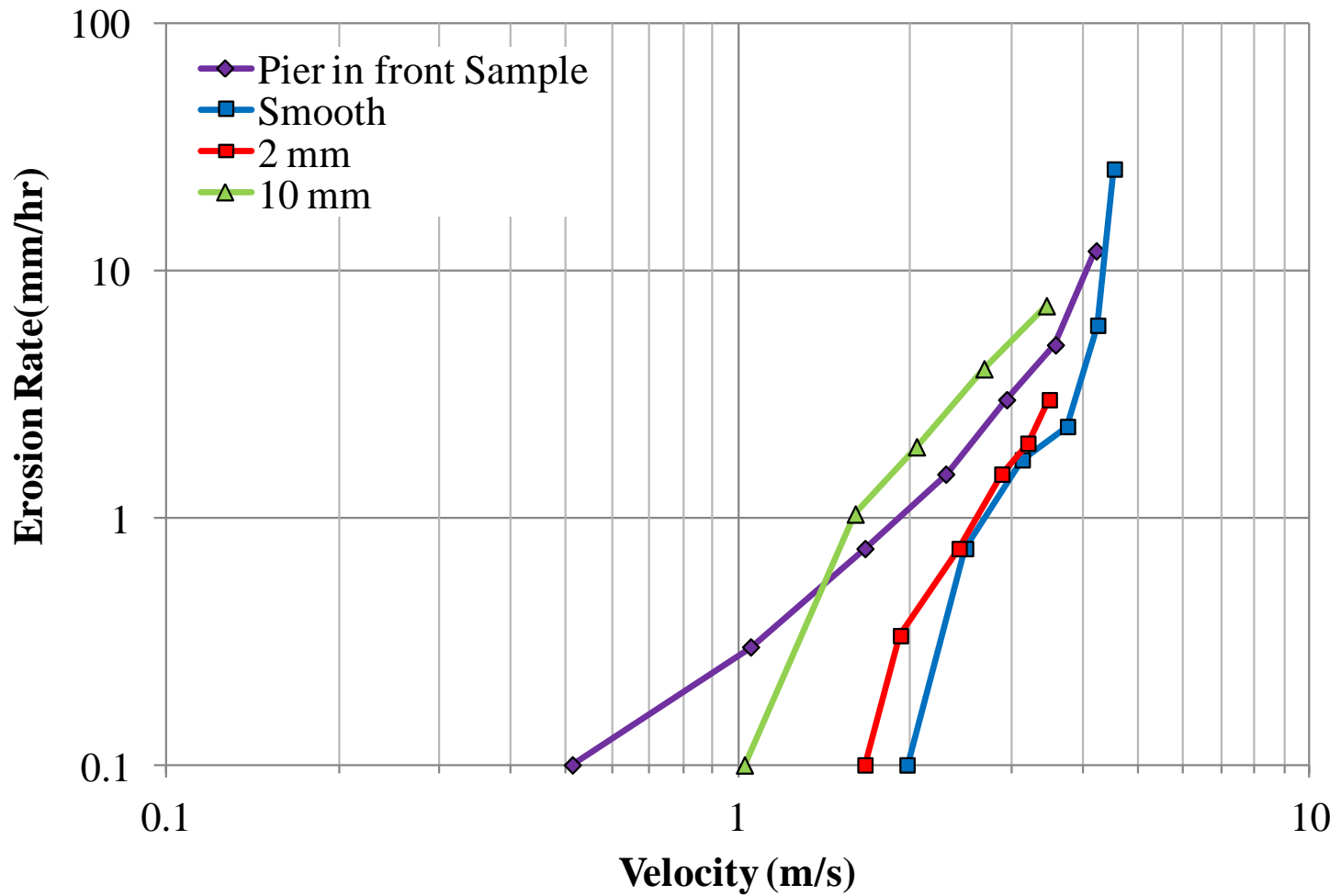


## RESULTS

- $V_c$  for the pier was 0.5 m/s, comparable to the critical velocity for the  $D_{50} = 10$  mm plate
- The slope of the erosion function was pronounced and similar to that of the smooth plate







## CONCLUSIONS

- An increase in roughness and associated turbulence leads to lower  $V_c$  and  $\tau_c$
- However the slope of the erosion function becomes less steep with an increase in roughness