

Small scales experiments on subaerial and submarine landslides

***Olivier Kimmoun ¹, Sylvain Viroulet ²
& Guillaume Dupont ¹***

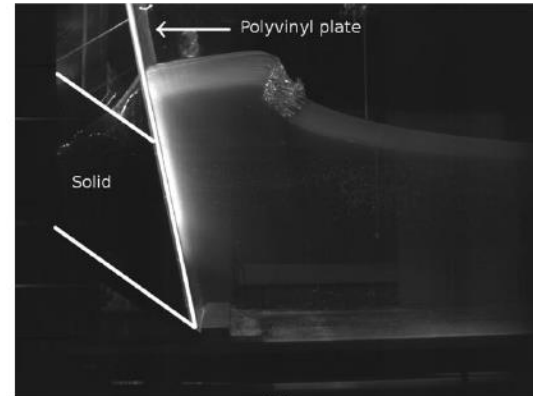
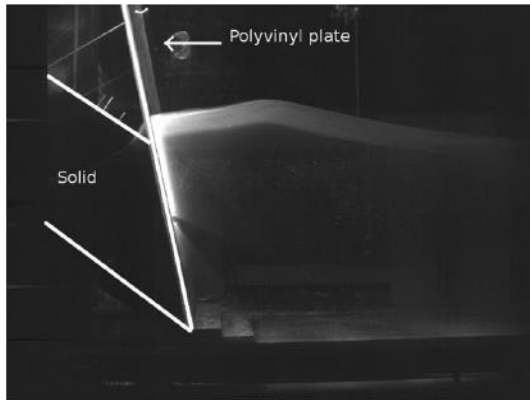
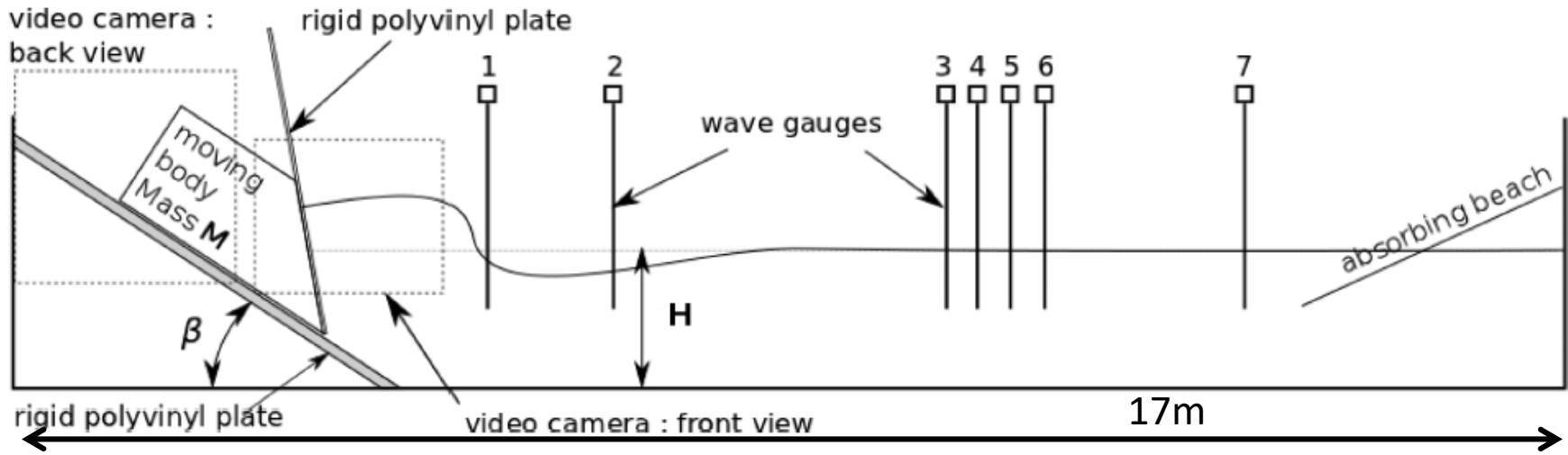
***(1) -Ecole Centrale Marseille / IRPHE – France
(2) - Institut de Physique du Globe – Paris - France***

Small scales experiments on subaerial landslides

Introduction

First experience in landslide problem : the sliding of a solid body.

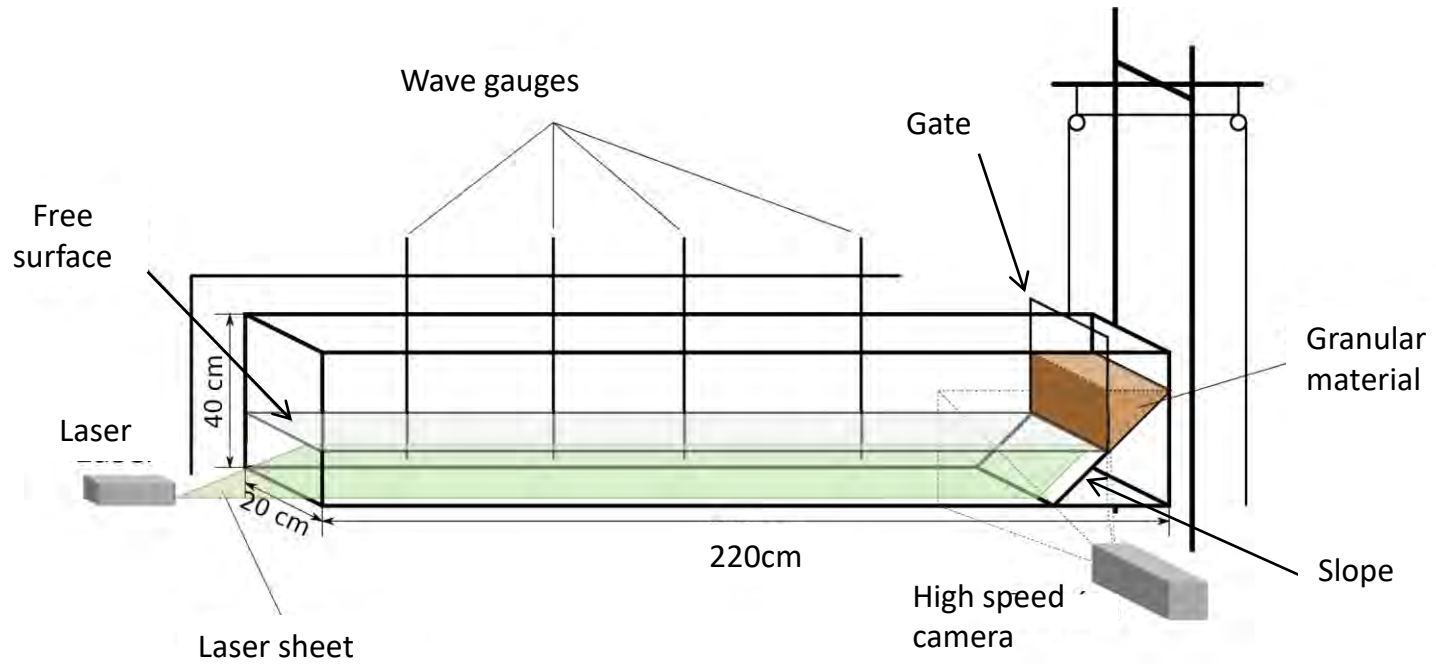
1. Very simple case – the solid is not submerged
2. 2D case
3. The motion of the solid is well captured



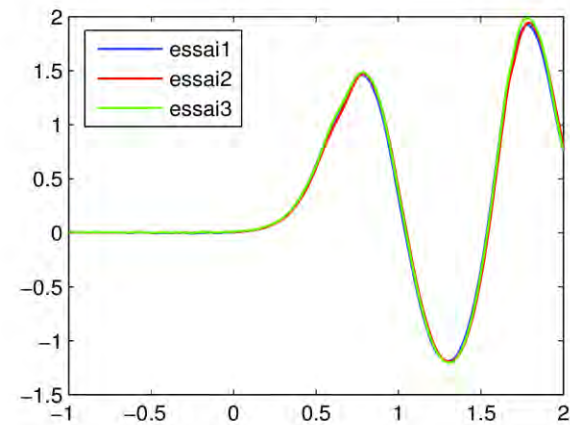
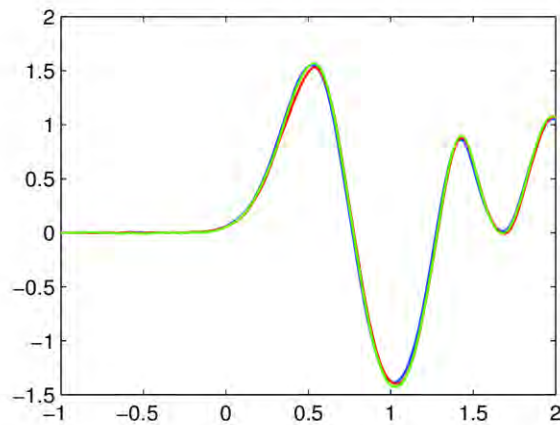
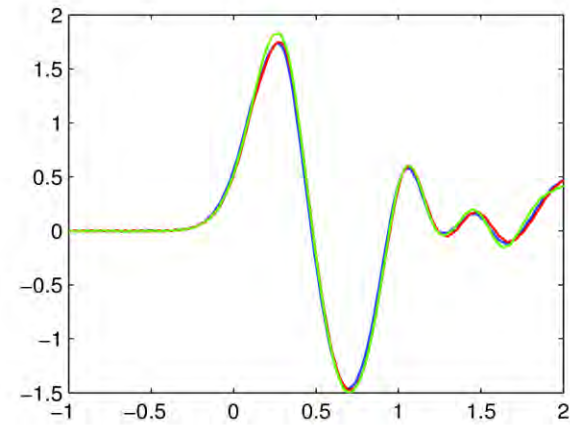
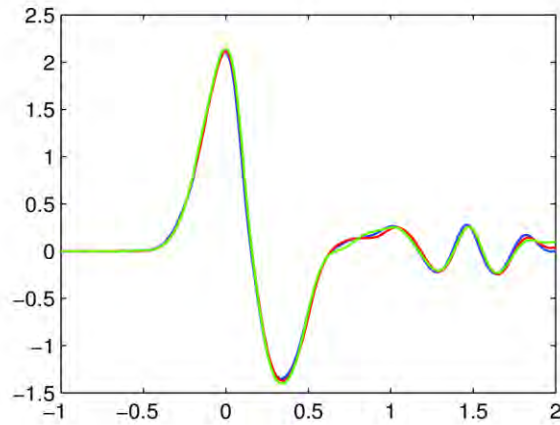
Hayle, England 23/09/2011 (video de R. Hocking)



Experimental Setup

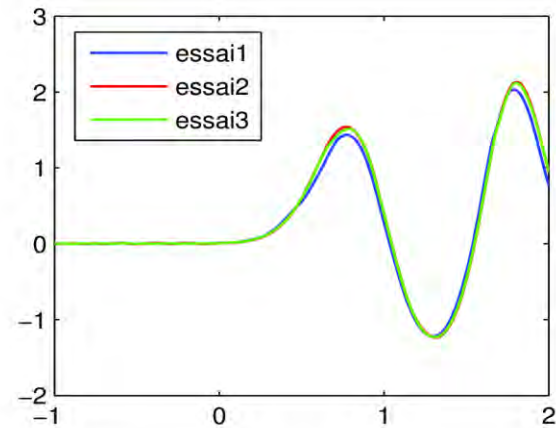
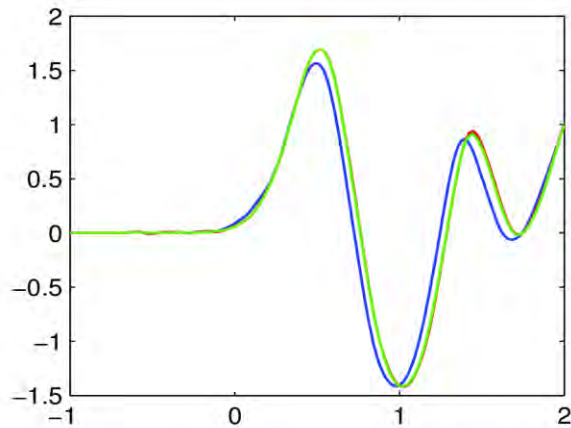
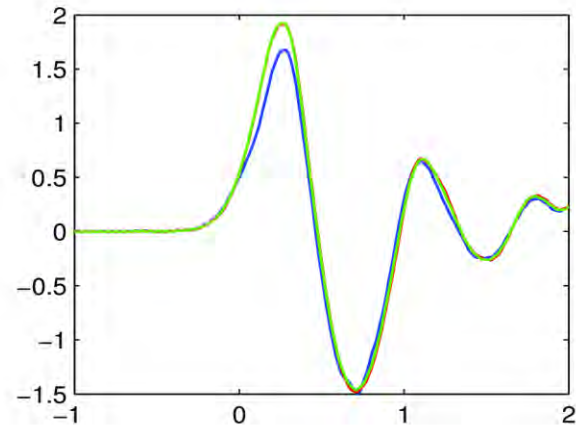
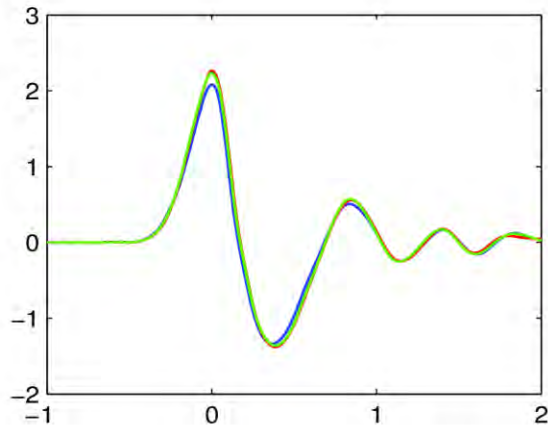


Repetitivity



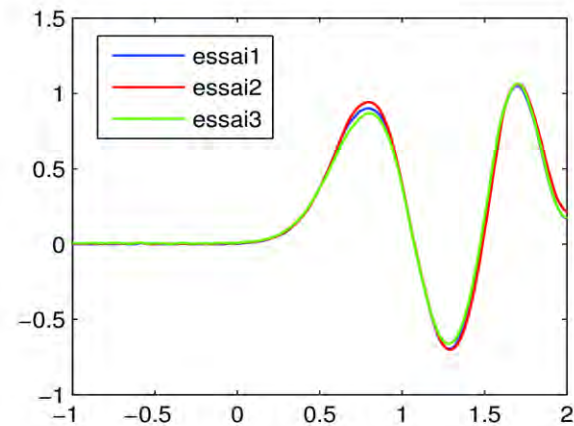
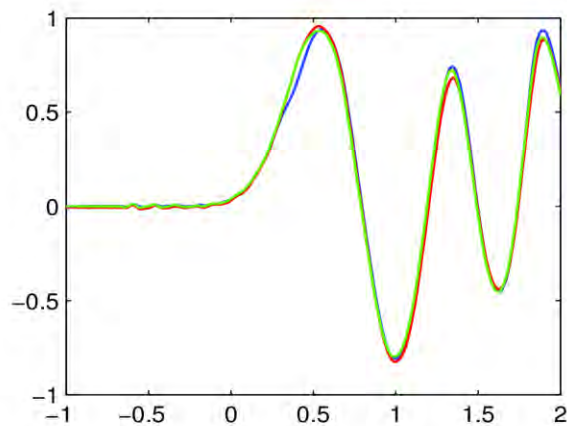
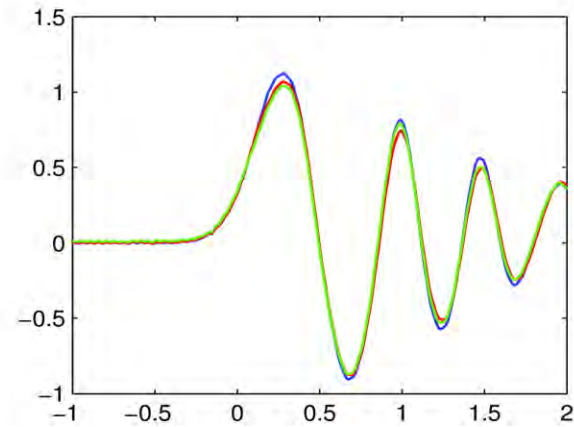
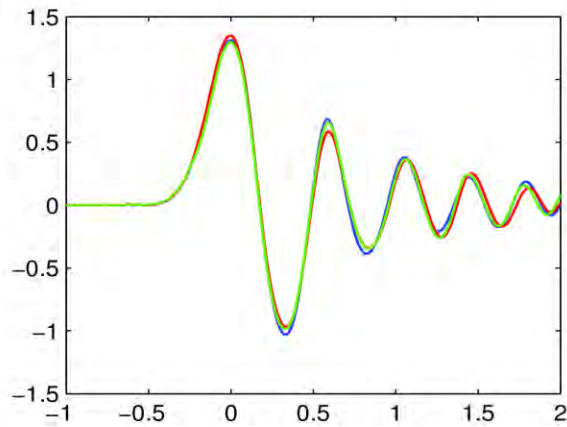
Glass beads 4 mm, 2kg, slope 45°

Repetitivity



Glass beads 10 mm, 2kg, slope 45°

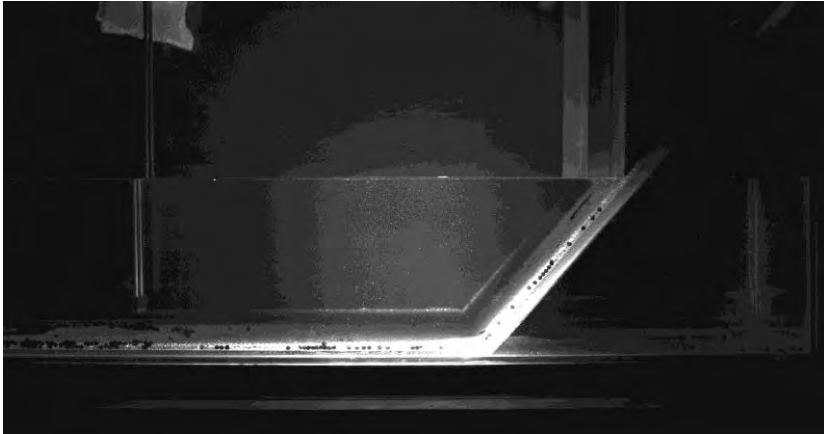
Repetitivity



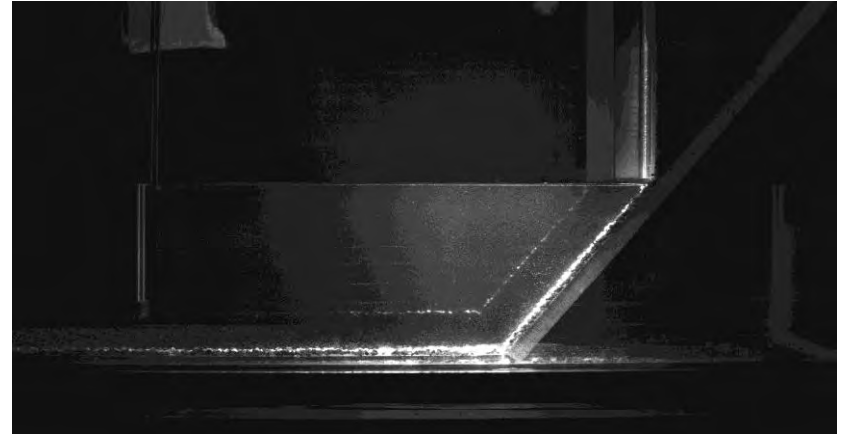
Aqua sand, 2kg, slope 45°

Influence of the material

Comparison between 2 different materials

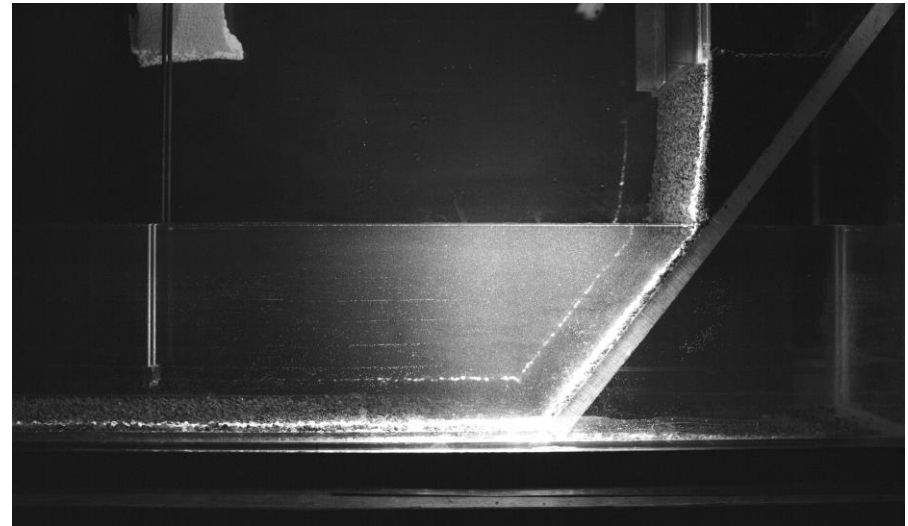
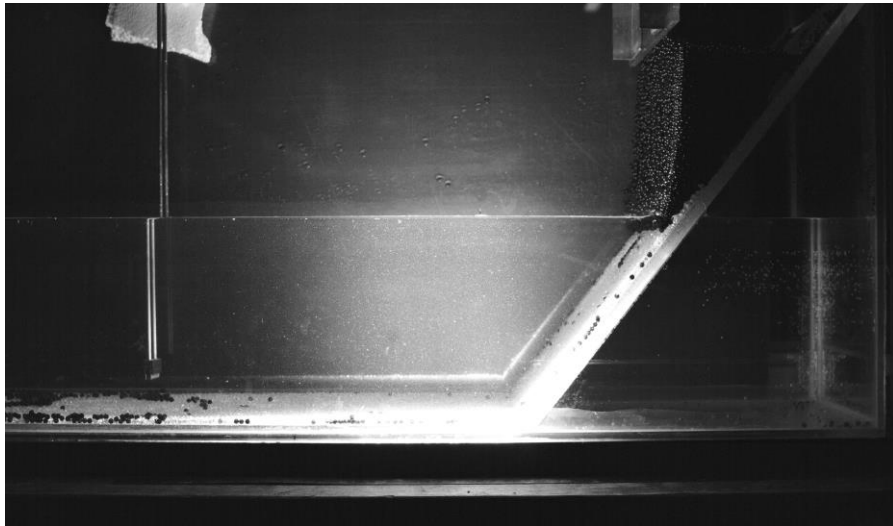


Glass beads 4 mm, 2kg, slope 50°

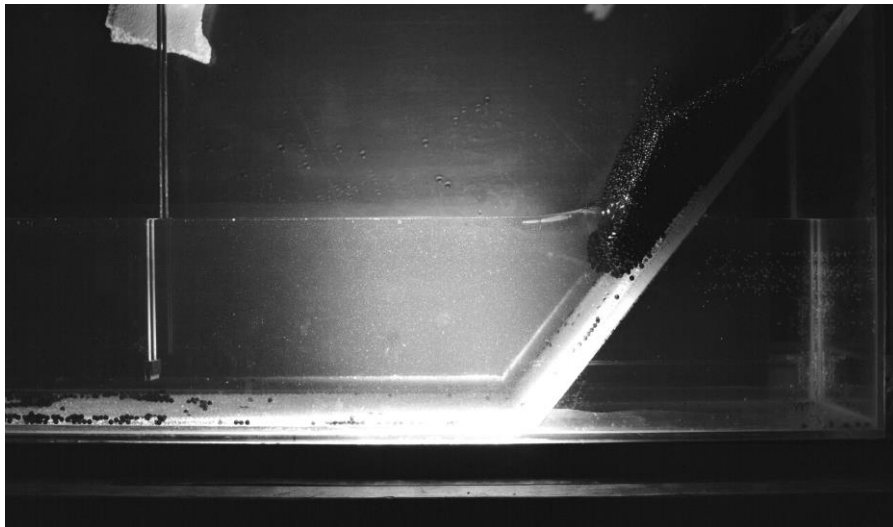


Aqua sand , 2kg, slope 50°

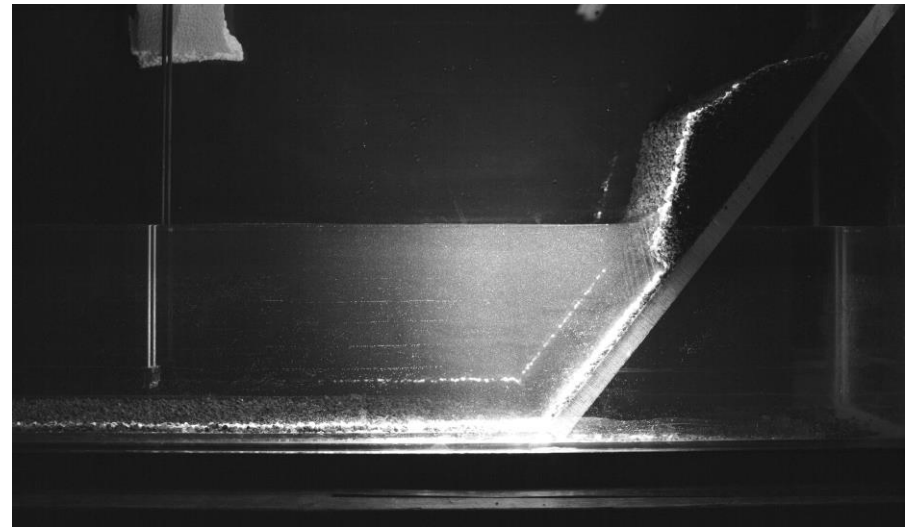
GB 4 mm vs Aqua sand



t = 0,1 s

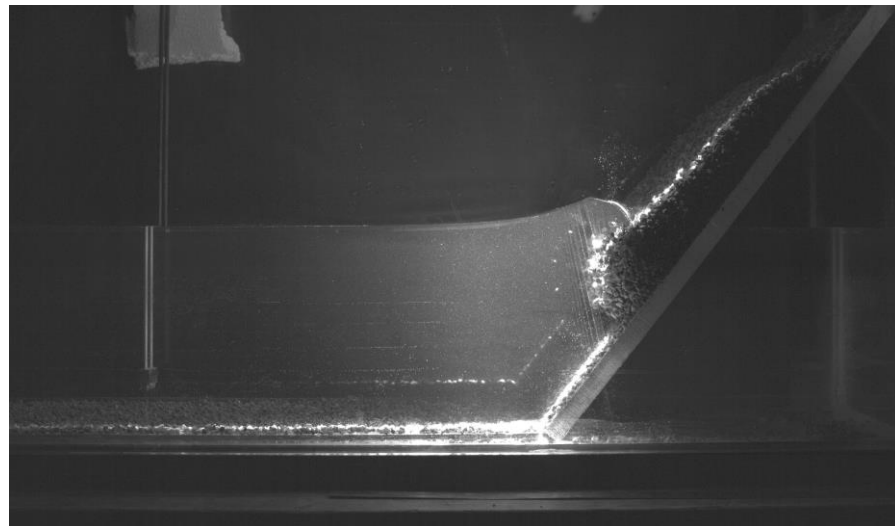
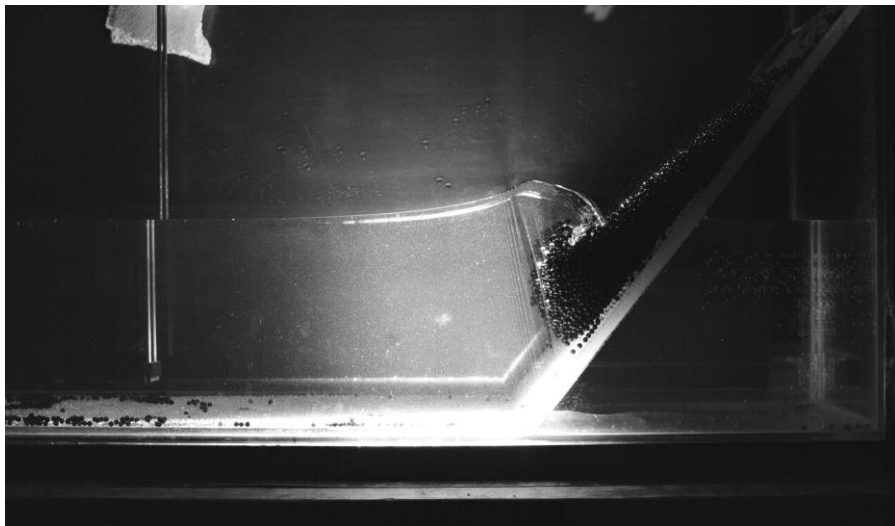


GB

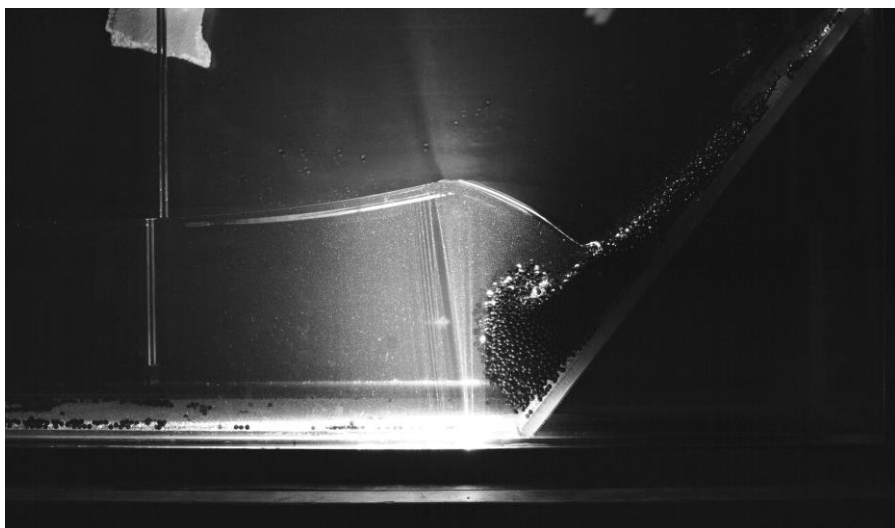


AS

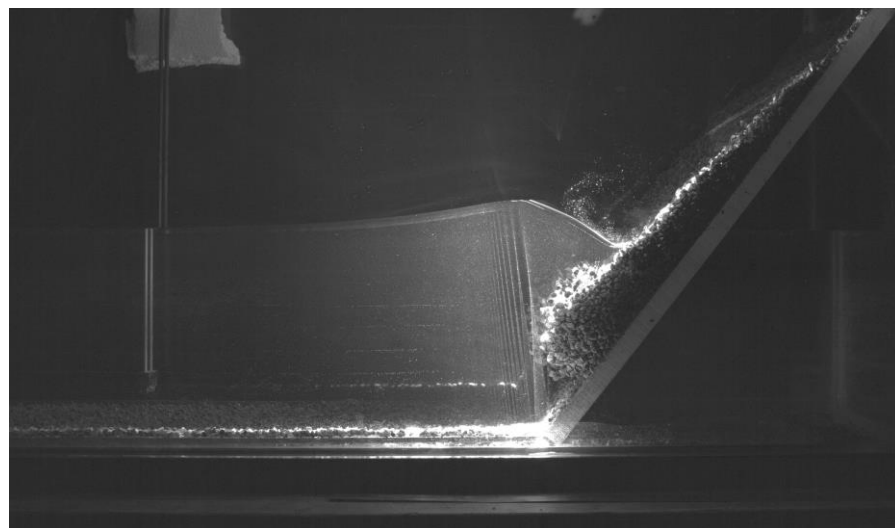
t = 0,2 s



$t = 0,3 \text{ s}$

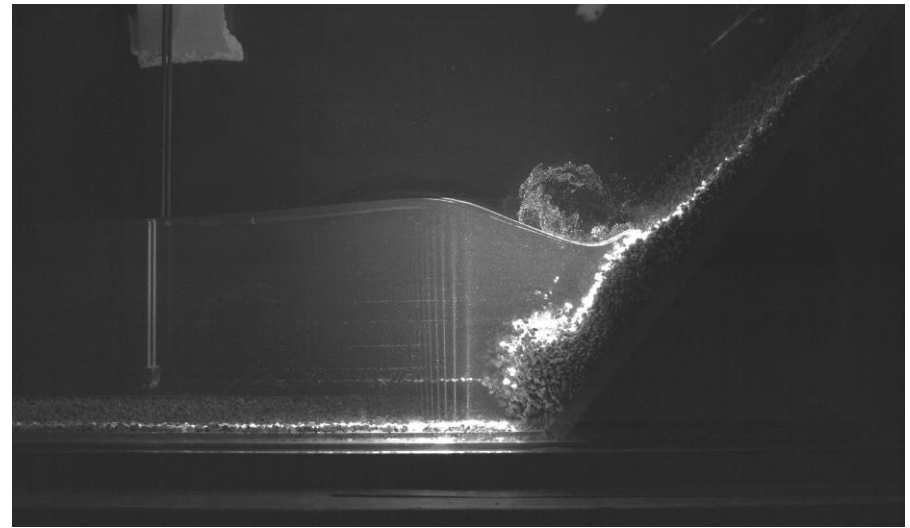
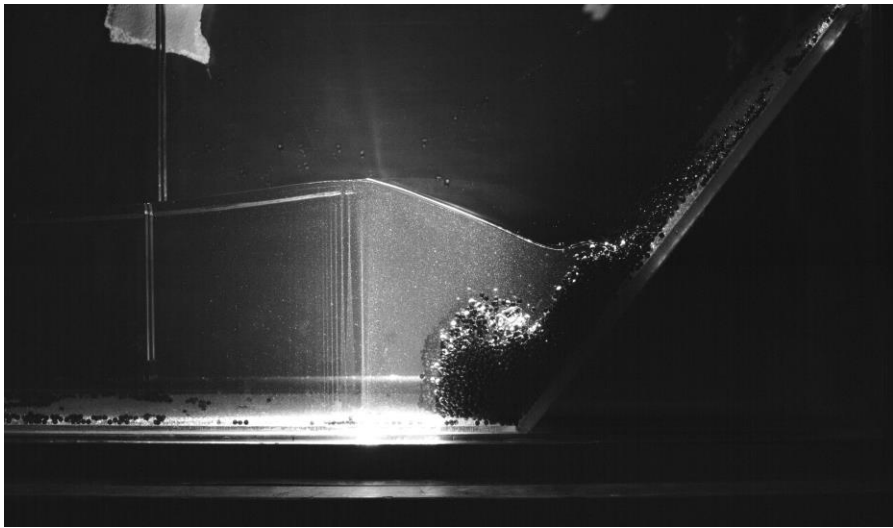


GB

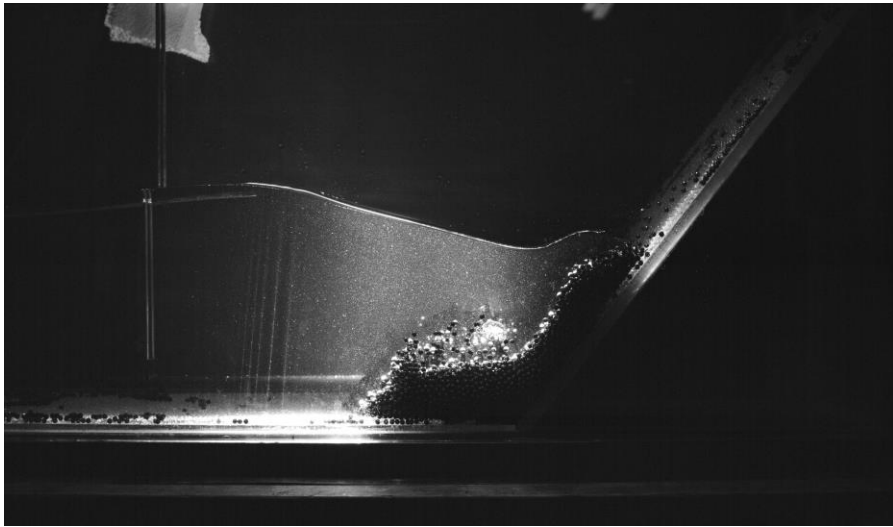


$t = 0,4 \text{ s}$

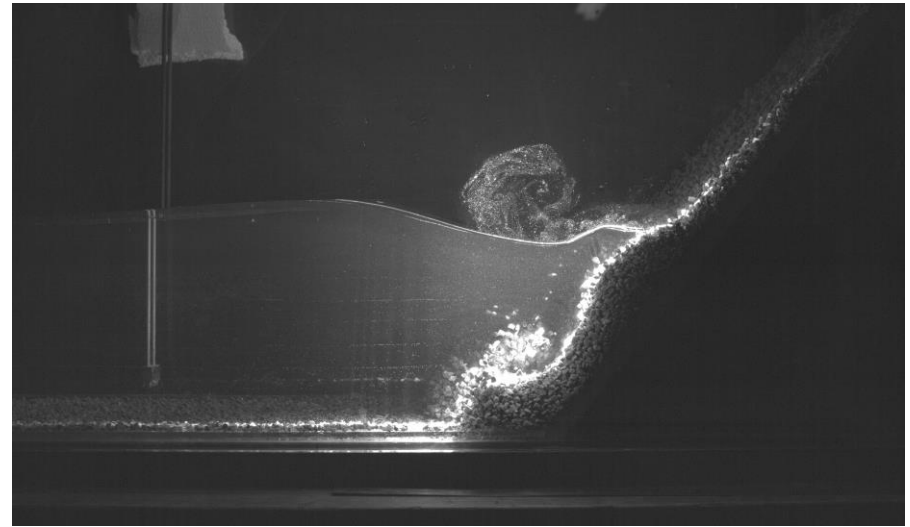
AS



t = 0,5 s

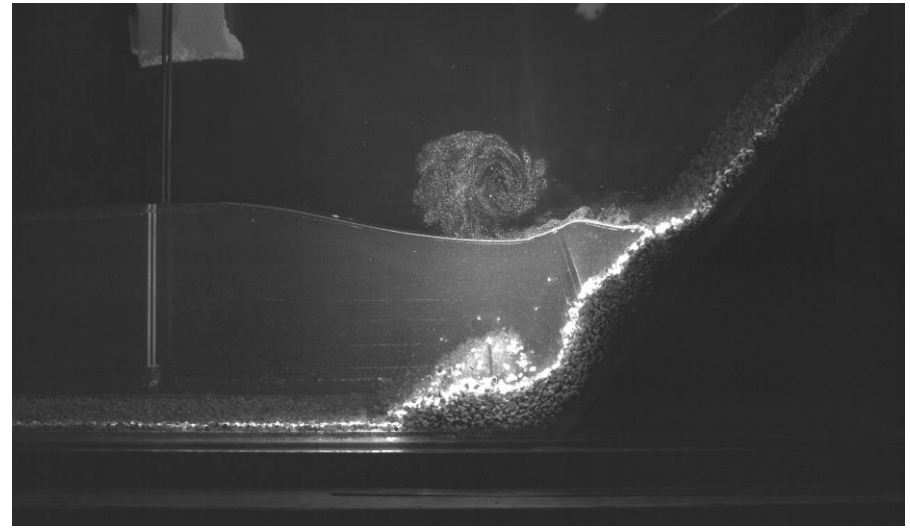
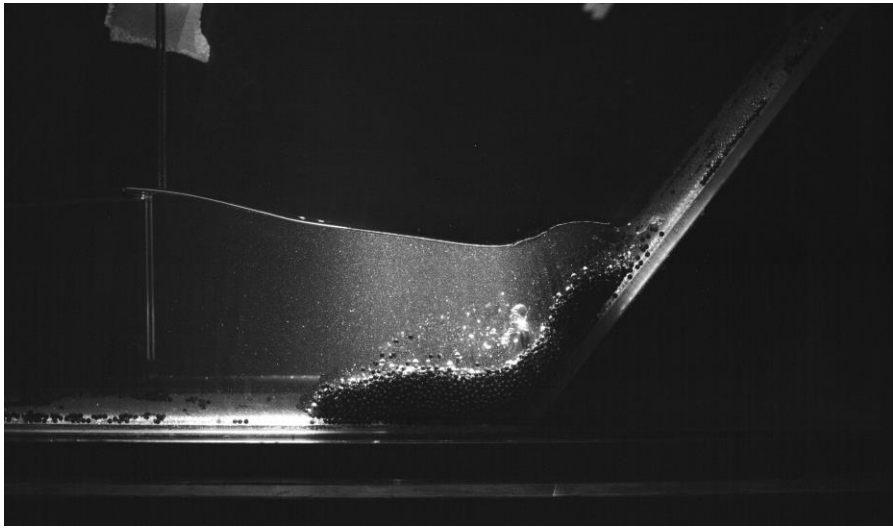


GB

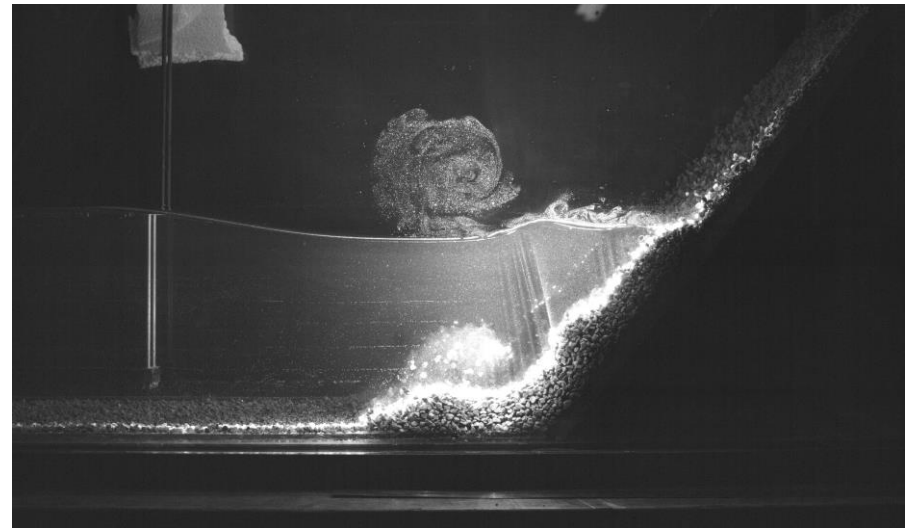
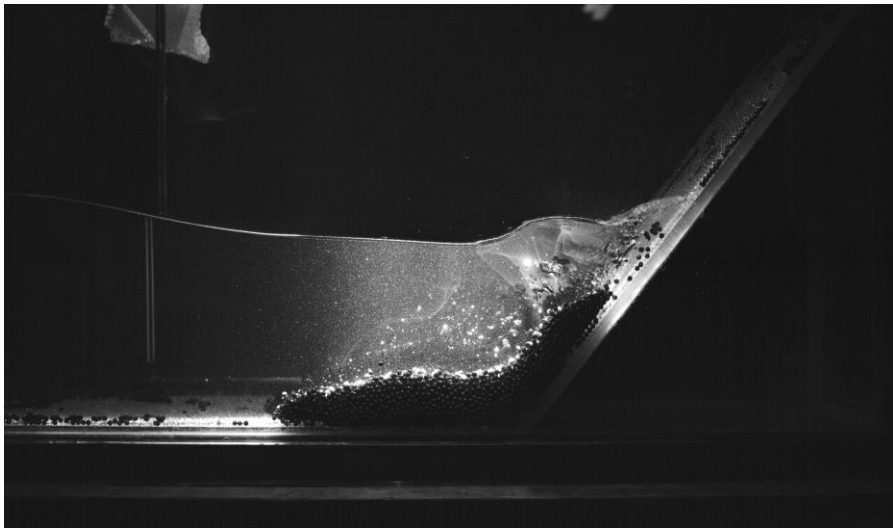


AS

t = 0,6 s



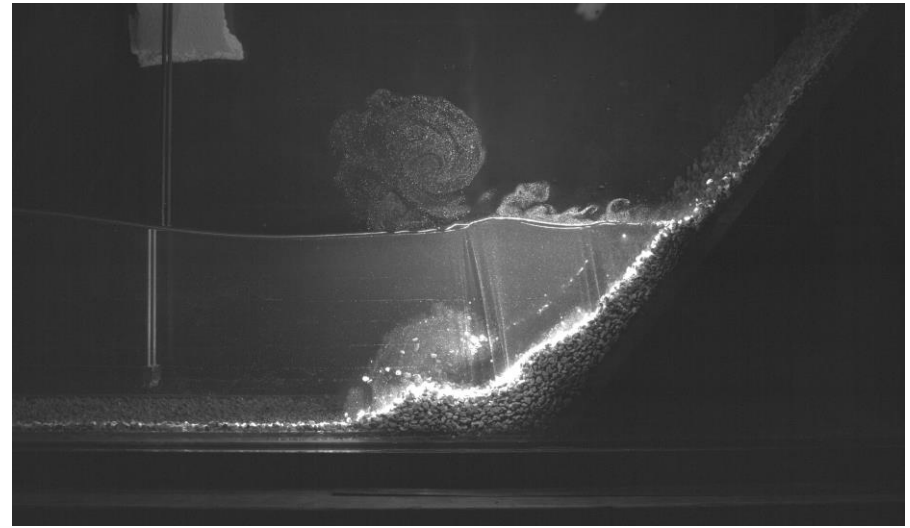
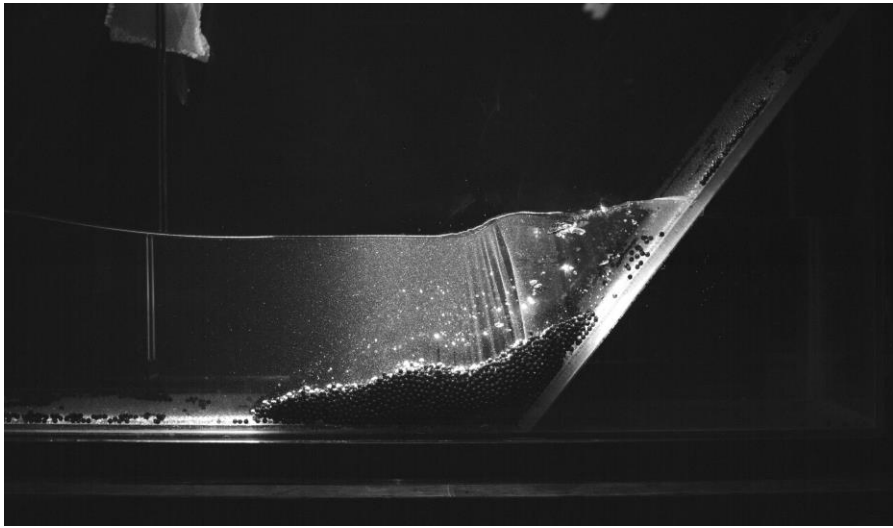
$t = 0,7 \text{ s}$



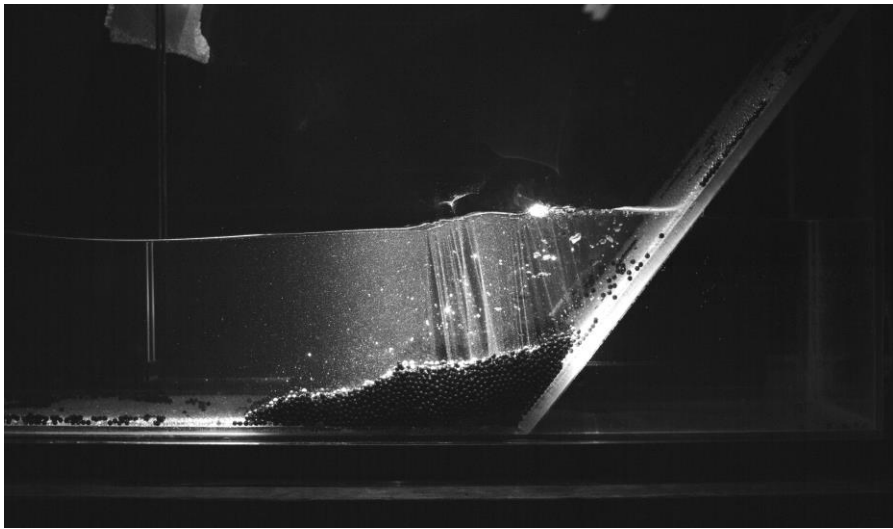
$t = 0,8 \text{ s}$

GB

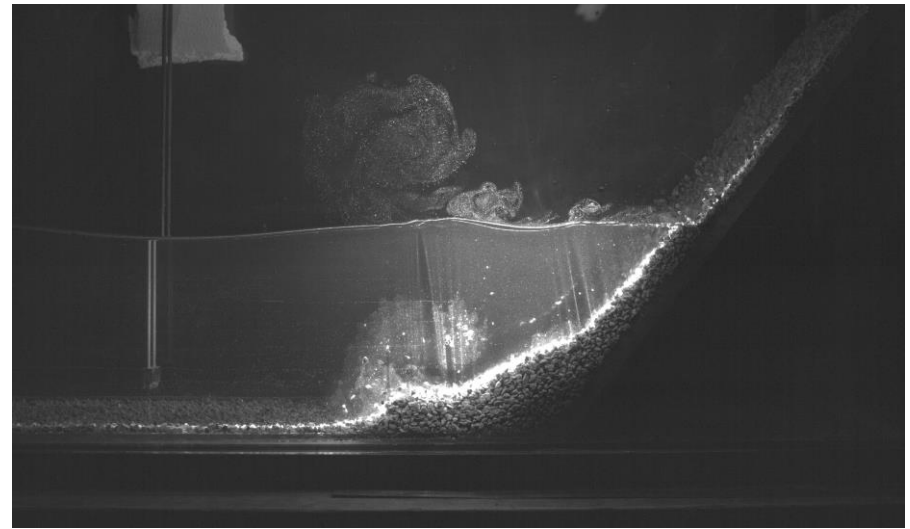
AS



$t = 0,9 \text{ s}$



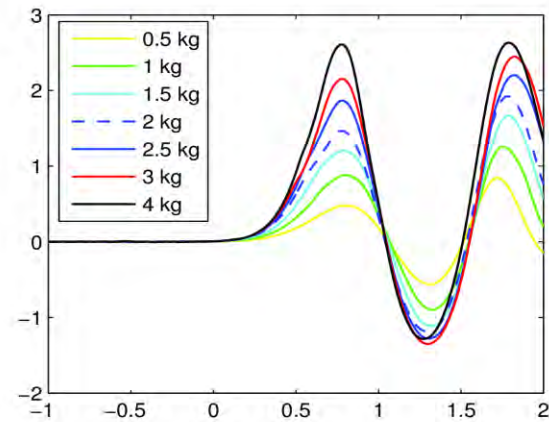
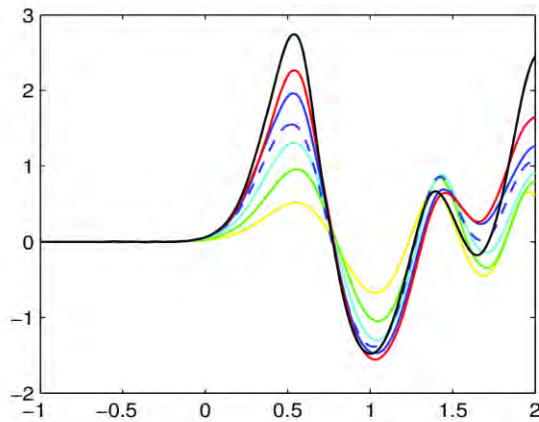
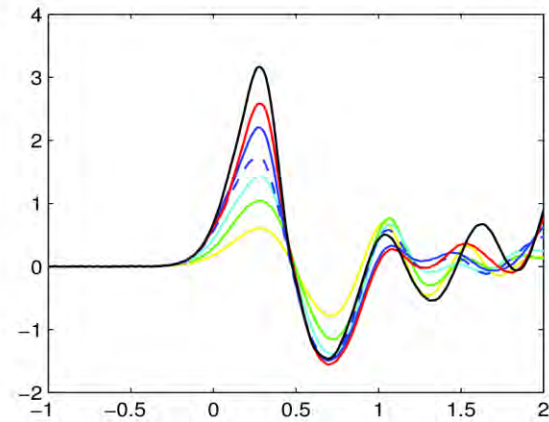
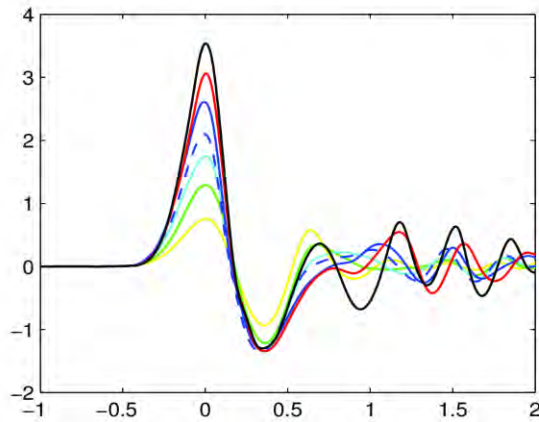
GB



$t = 1 \text{ s}$

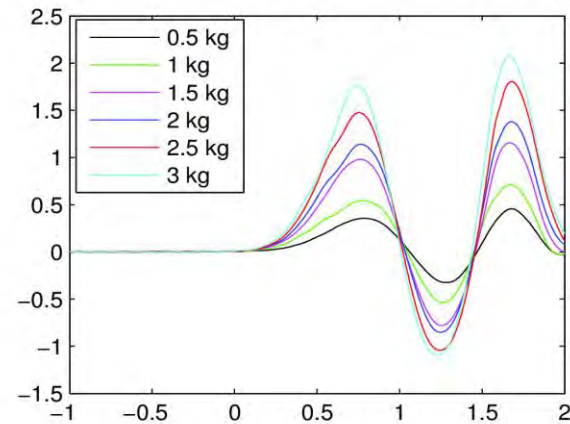
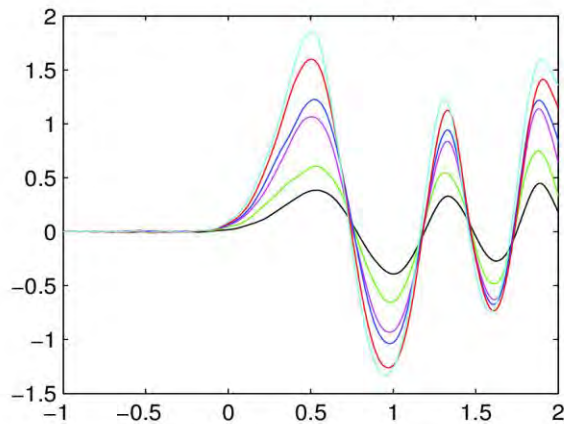
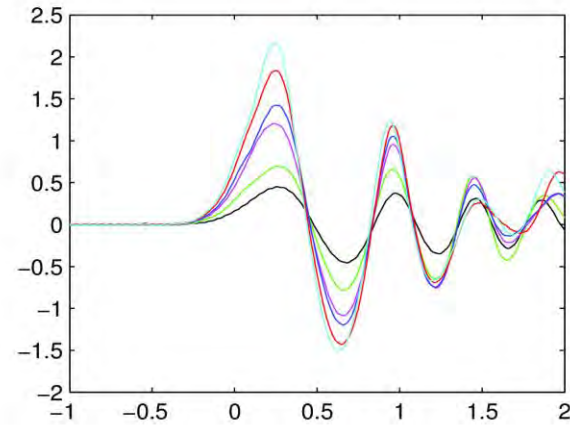
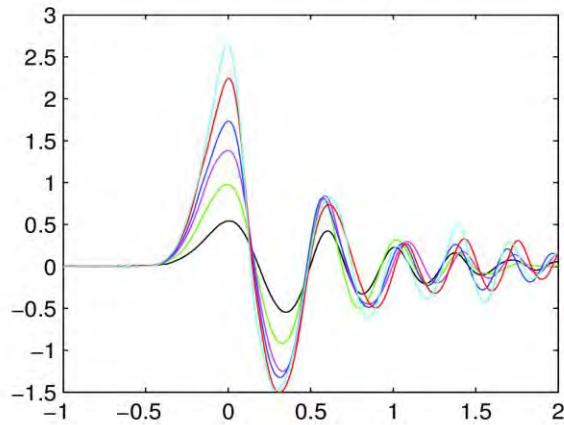
AS

Influence of the weight



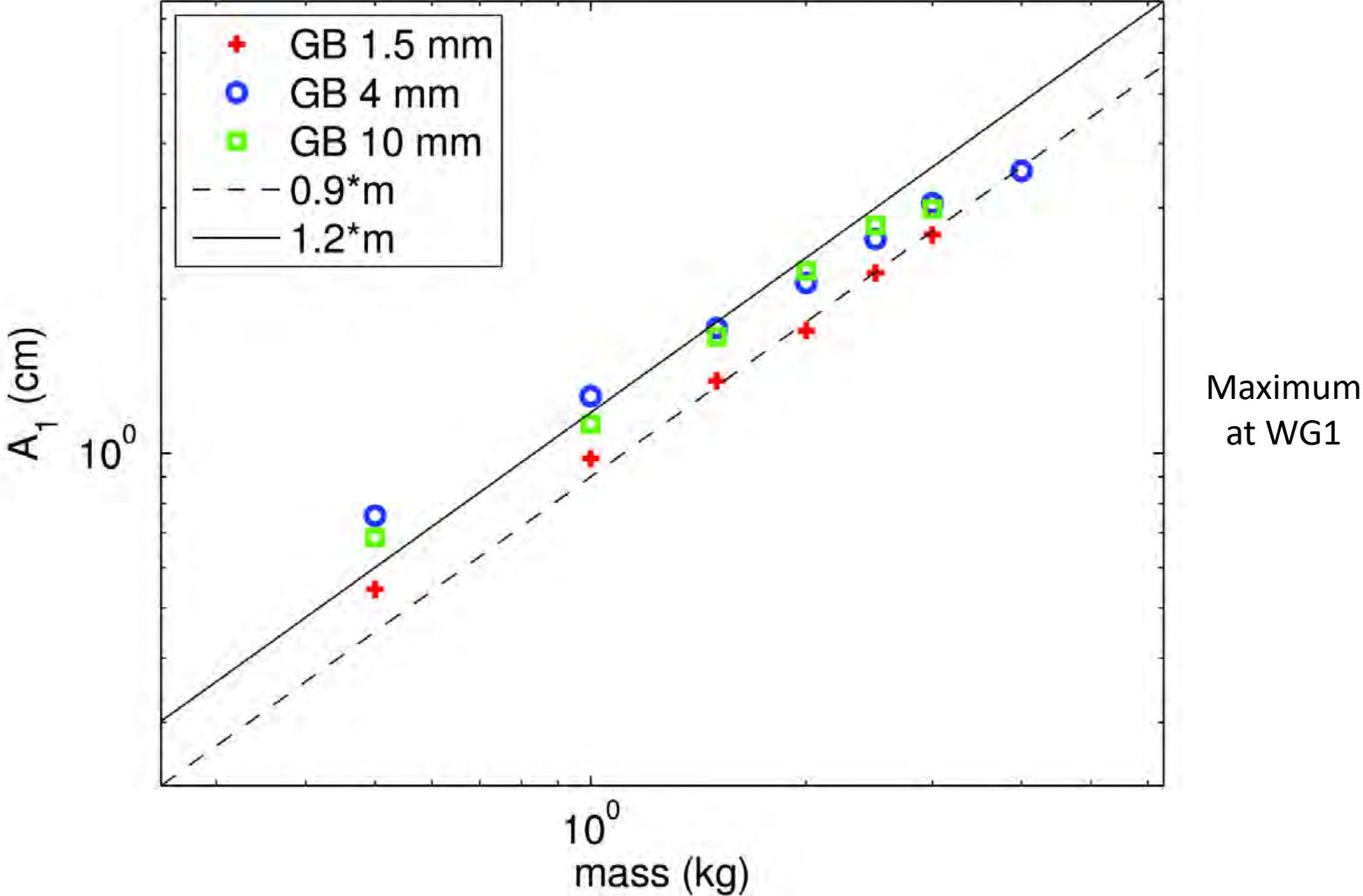
Glass beads 4 mm, $H_{\text{eau}} = 15$ cm, pente 45°

Influence of the weight



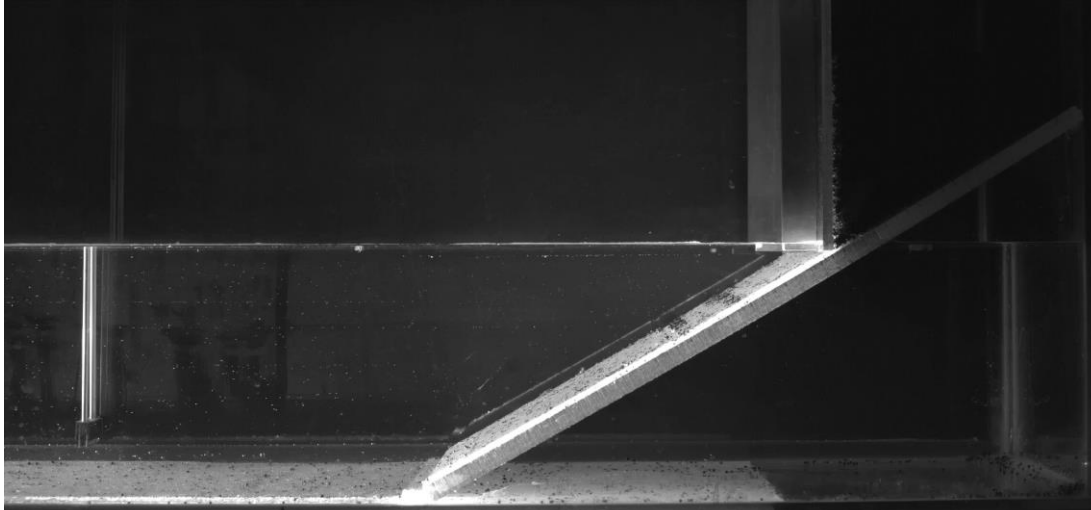
Glass beads 1,5 mm, $H_{\text{eau}} = 15$ cm, pente 45°

Influence of the weight

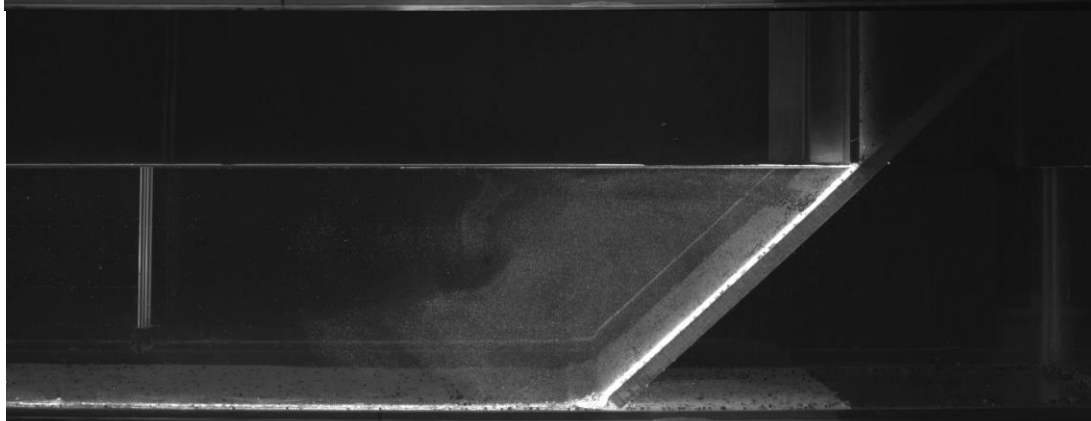


Glass beads 1,5, 4 et 10 mm, H_{eau} = 15 cm, slope 45°

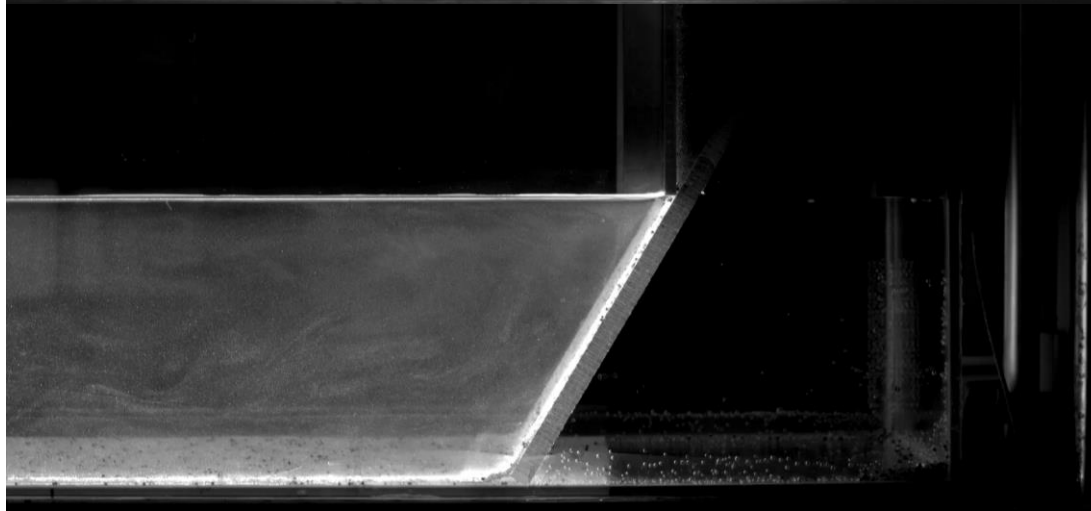
35°



45°

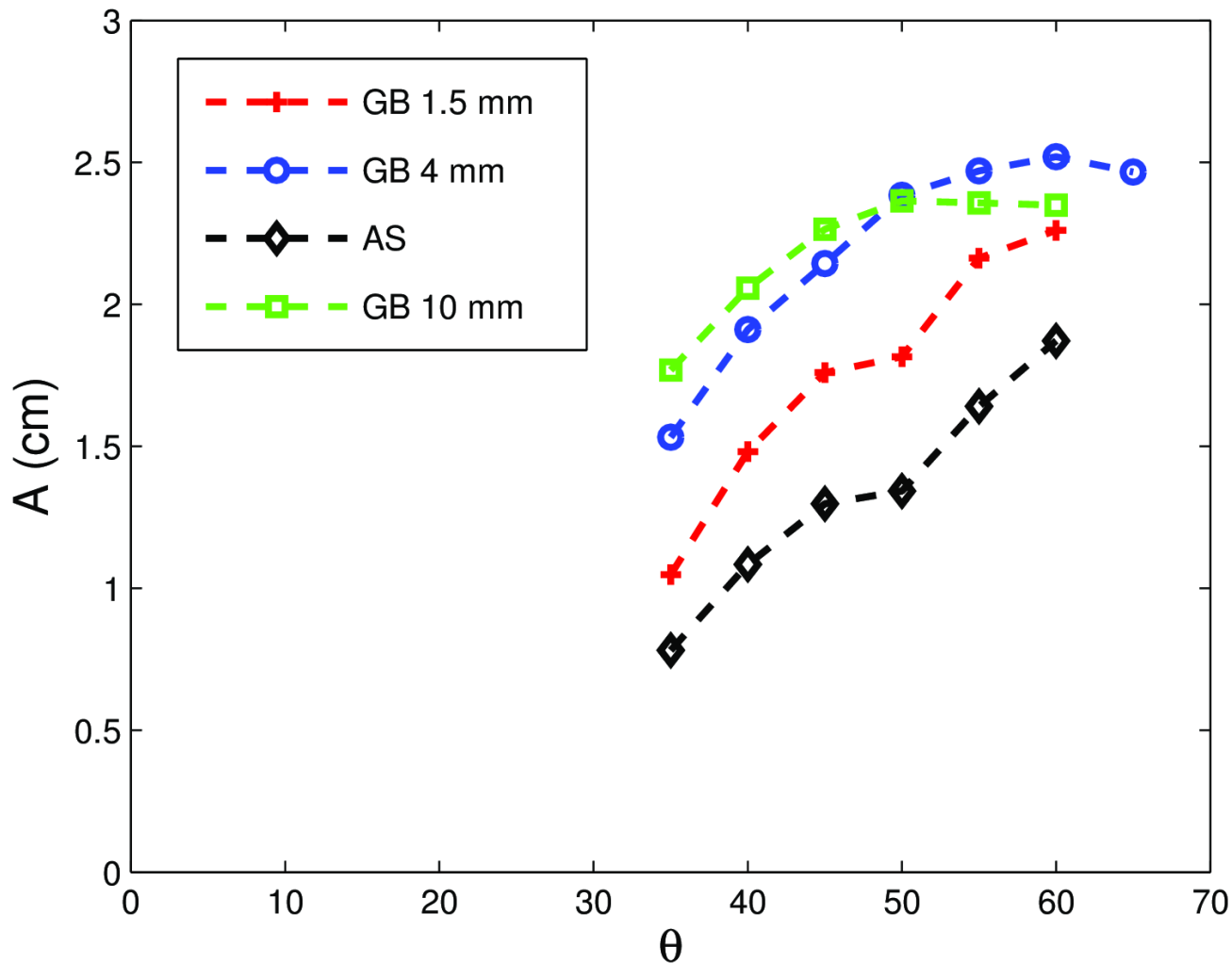


60°



**Influence
of the
slope**

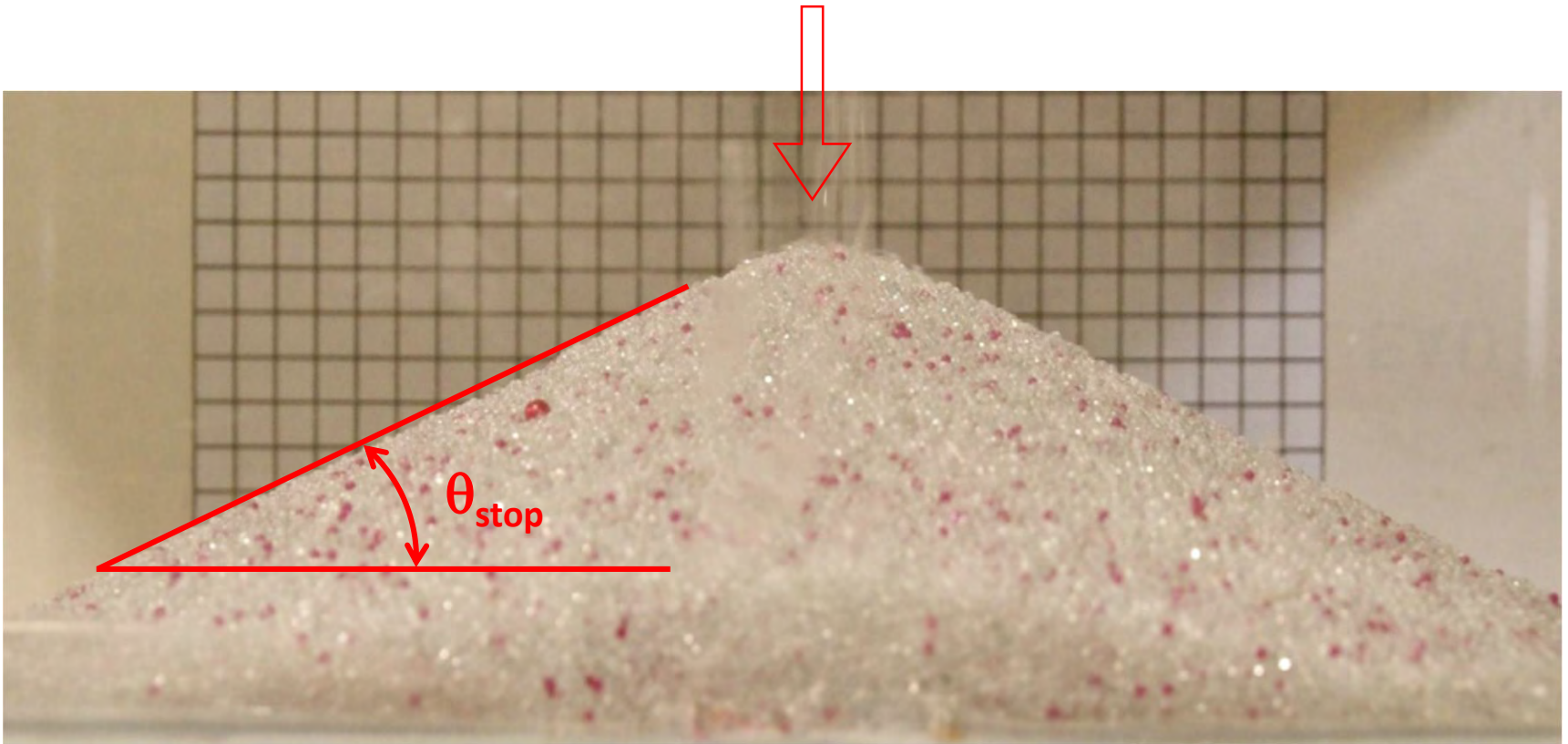
Influence of the plate slope



Maximum
of all wave
gauges

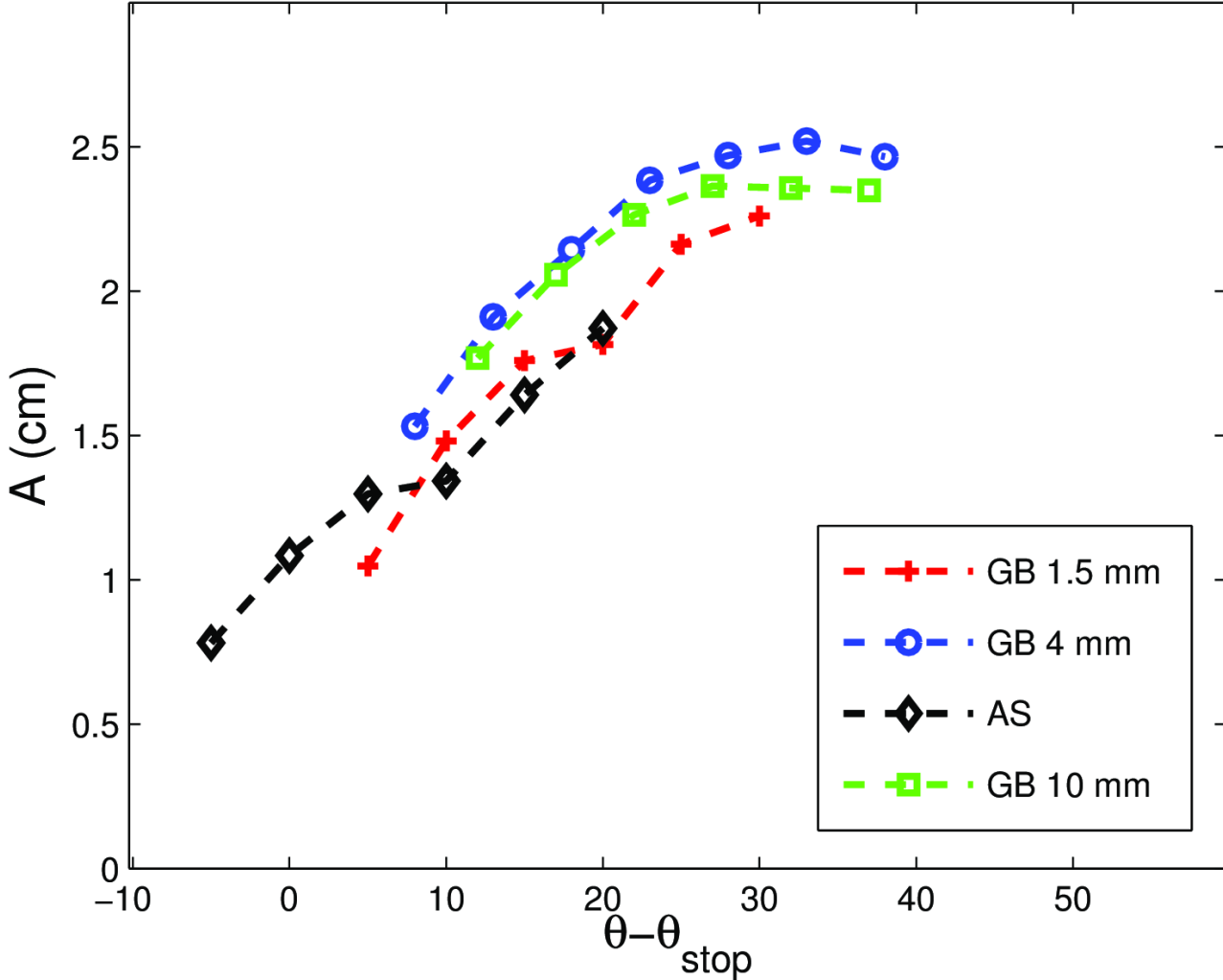
$H_{\text{eau}} = 15 \text{ cm}, 2 \text{ kg}$

Measure of the angle at rest θ_{stop} in the case of dry beads



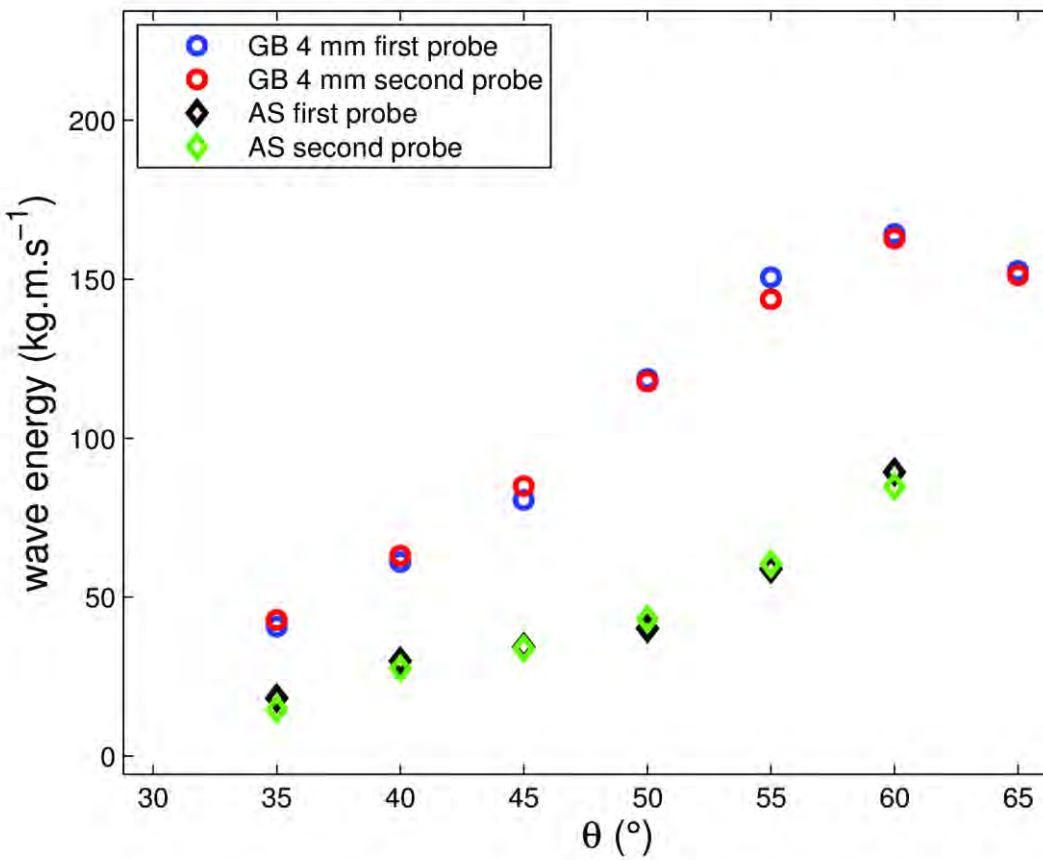
Glass Beads 1,5 mm

Influence of the plate slope

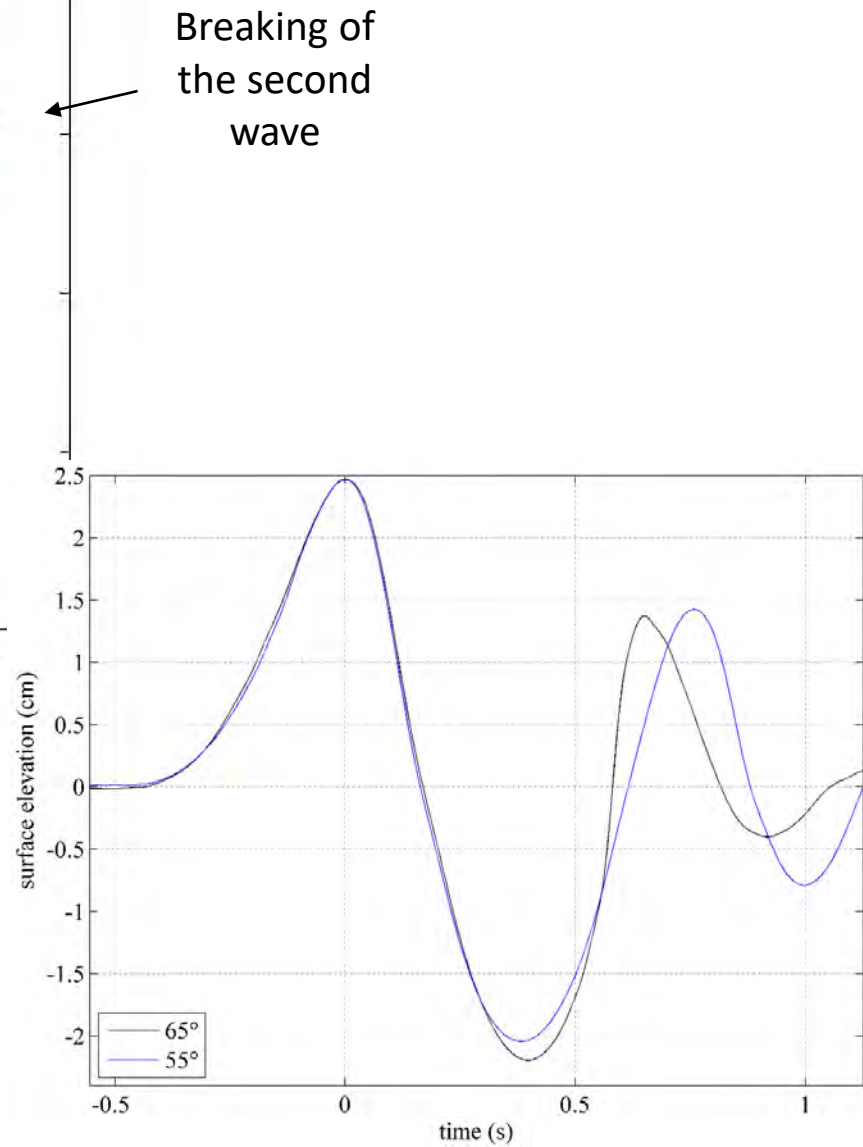


$H_{eau} = 15 \text{ cm}, 2 \text{ kg}$

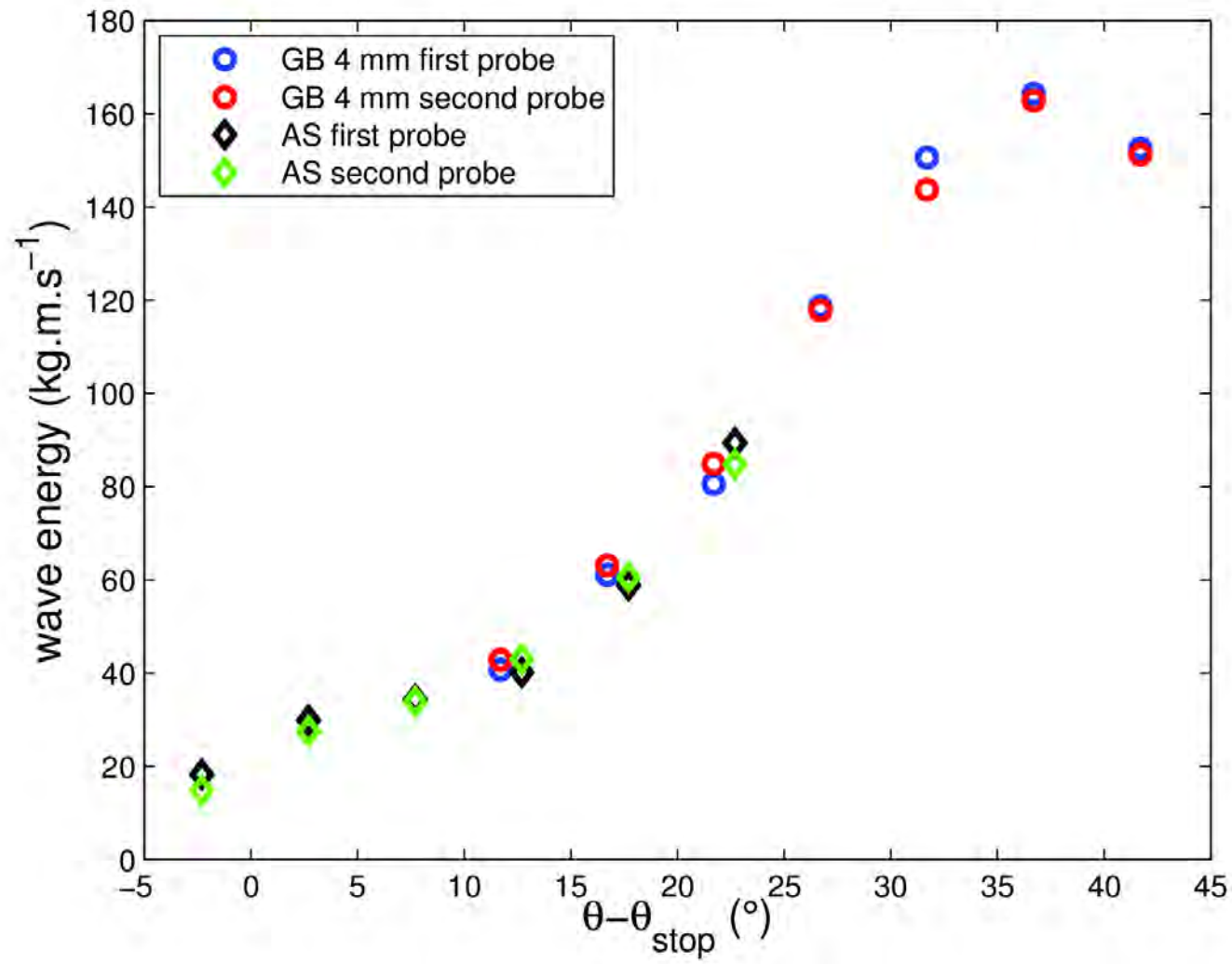
Evolution of the potential energy



M = 2 kg, H = 15 cm

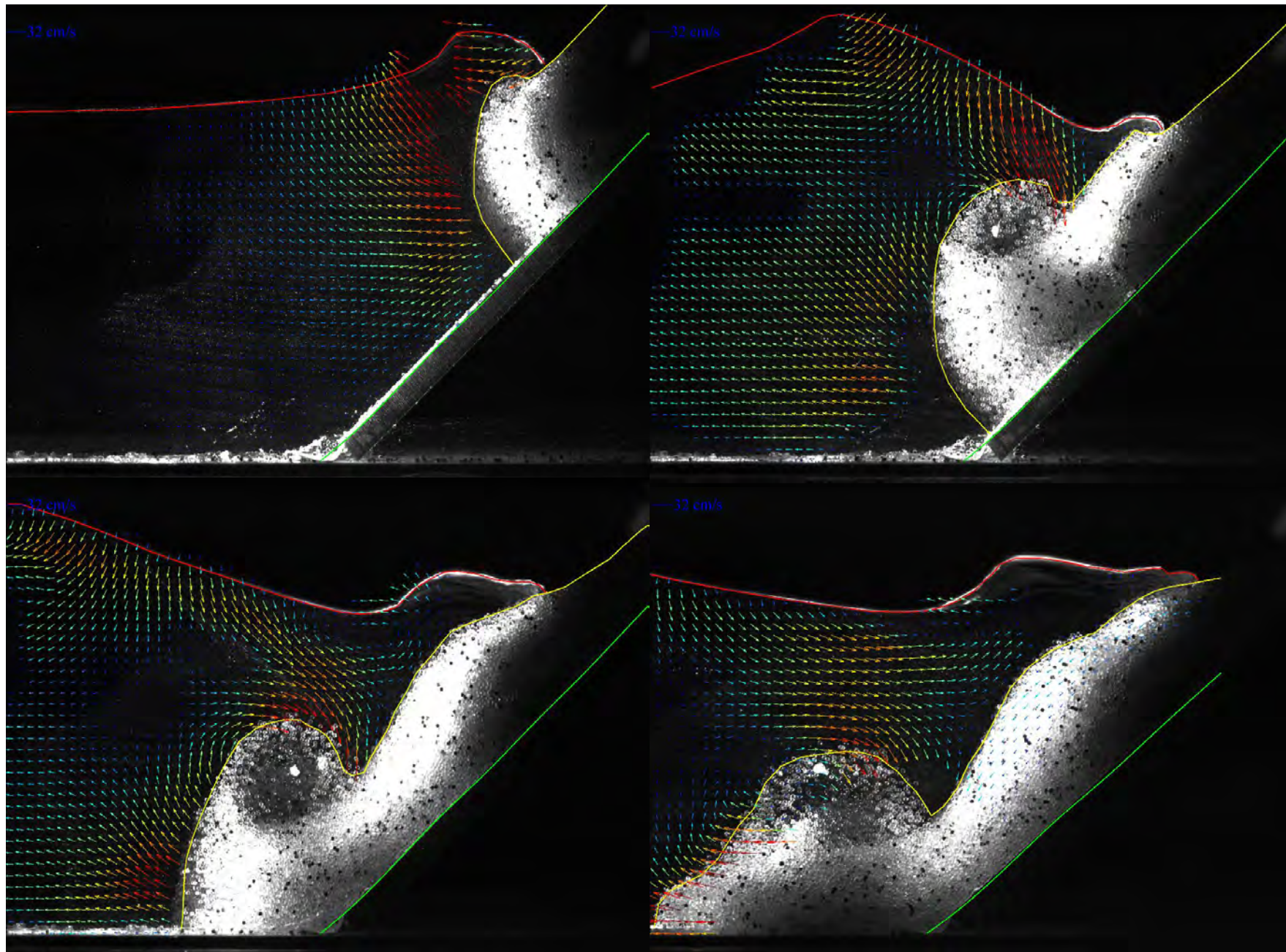


Evolution of the potential energy

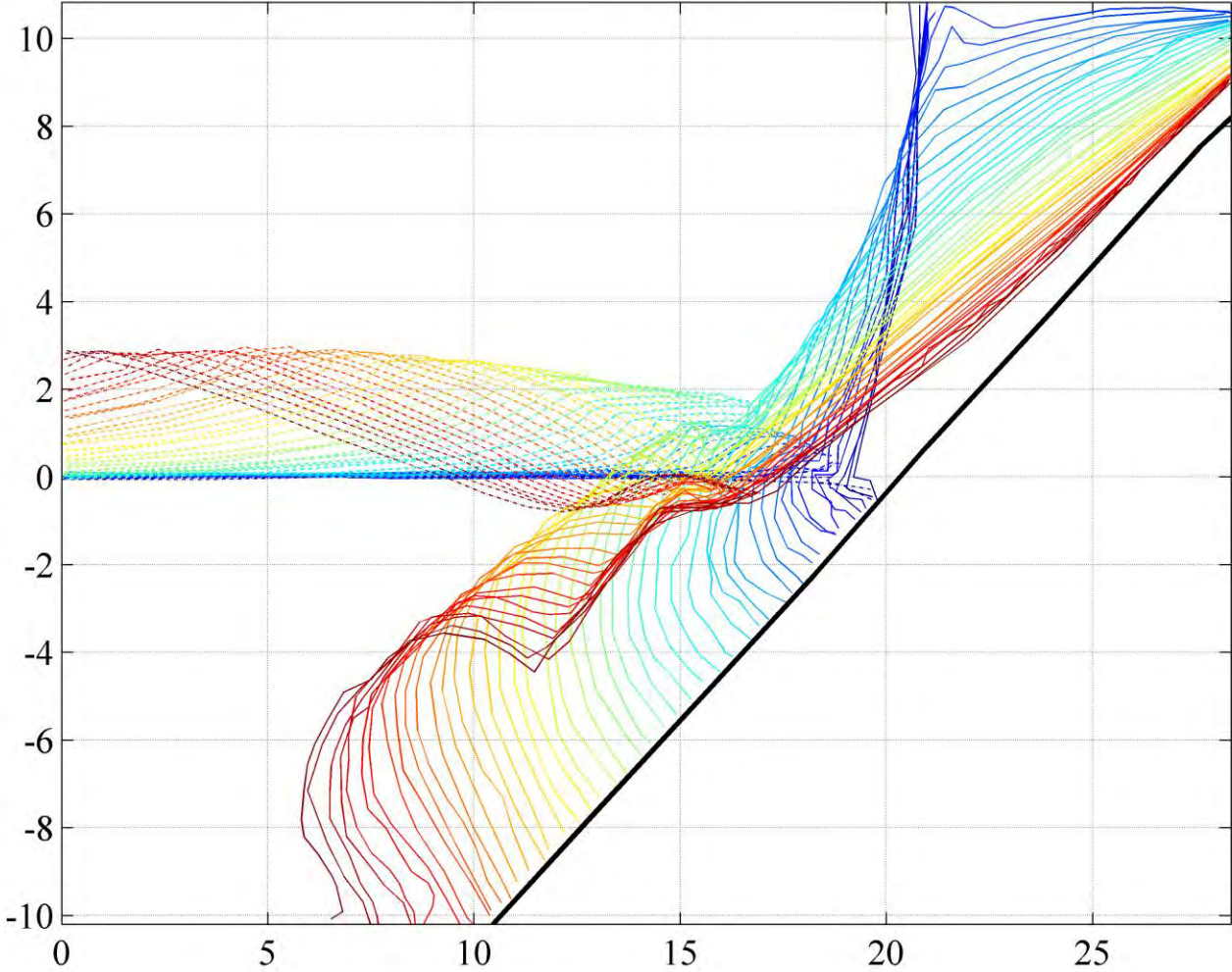


M = 2 kg, H = 15 cm

PIV measurements



For the PIV computation, the water and granular material surface are measured every 1/200s



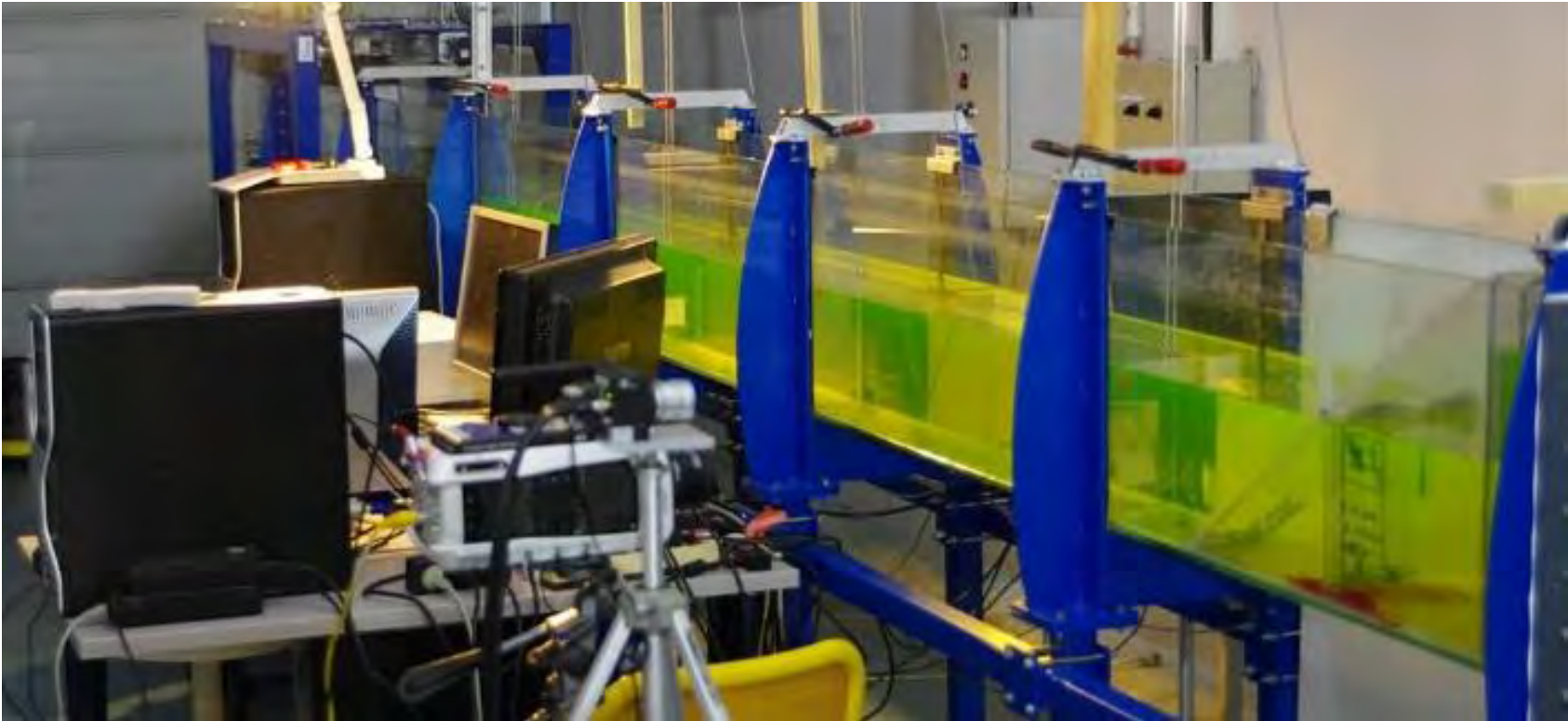
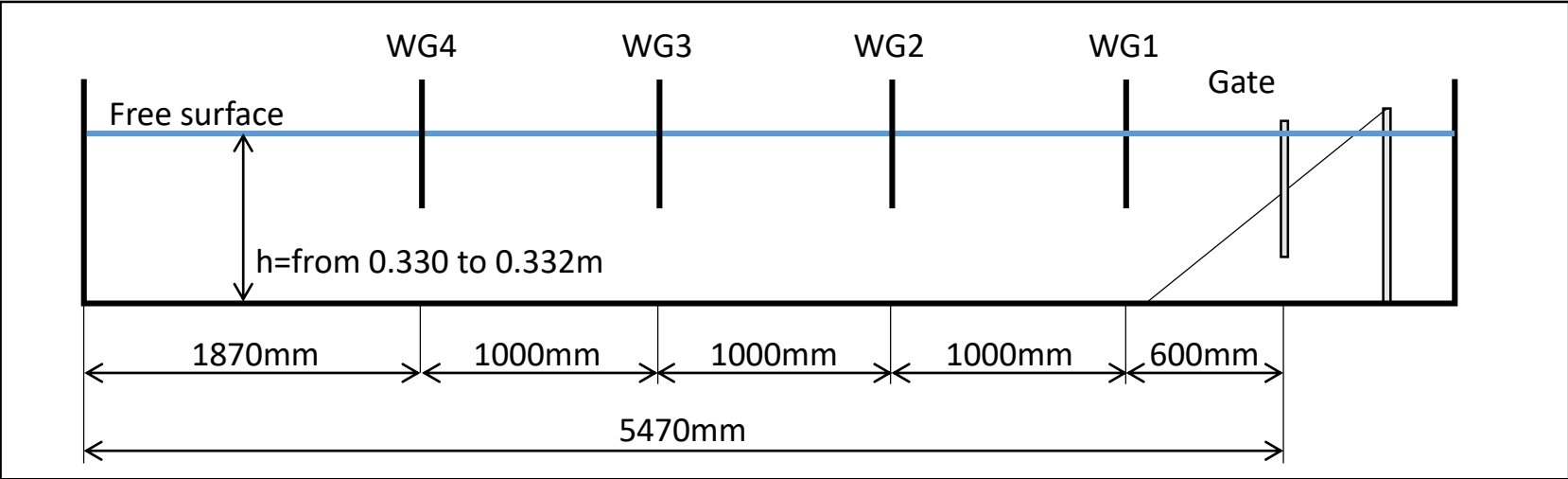
—35 cm/s



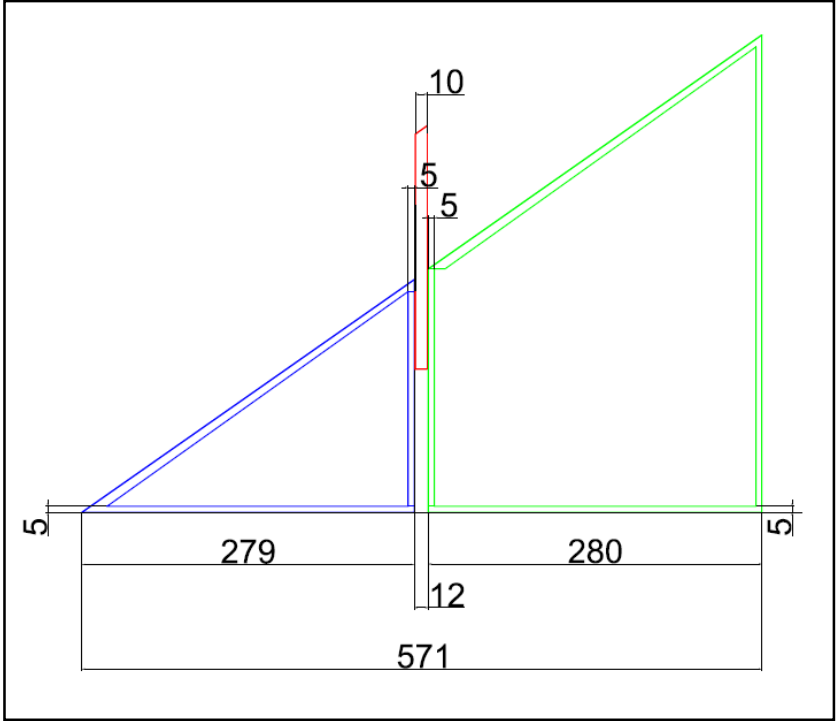
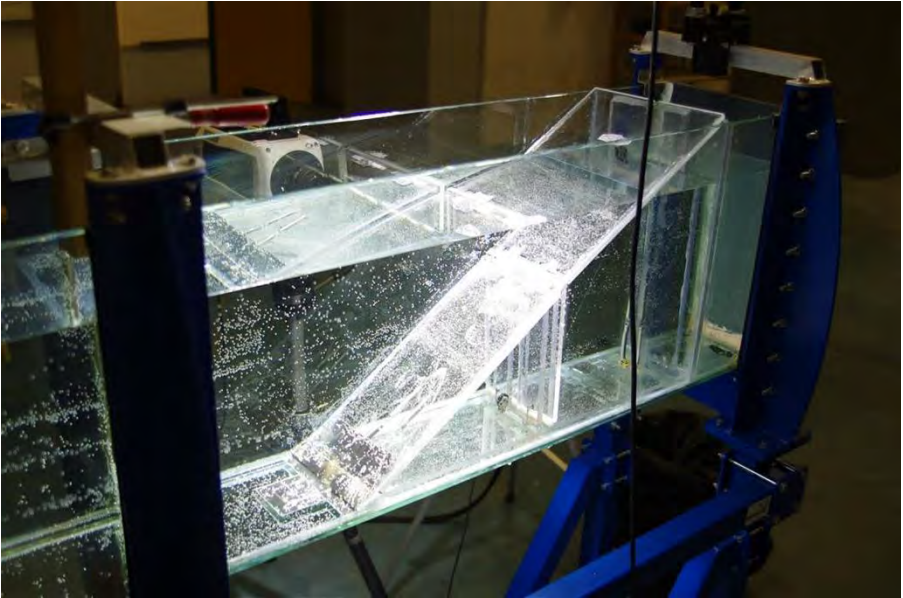
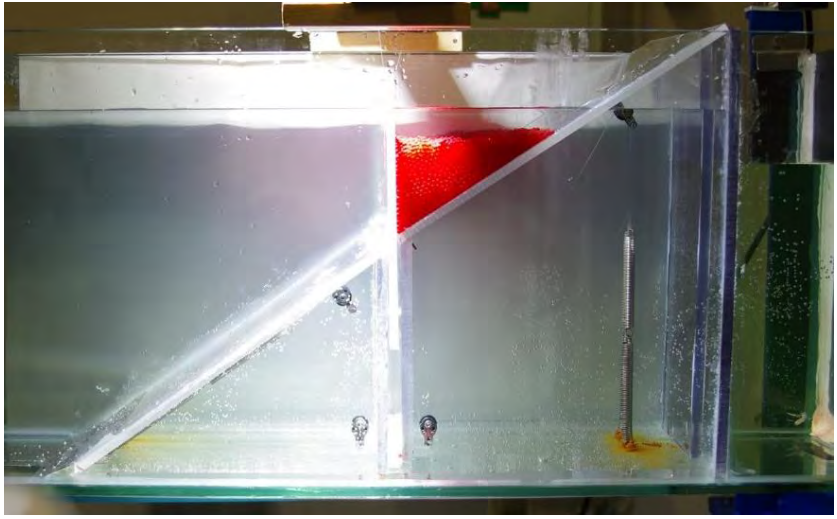
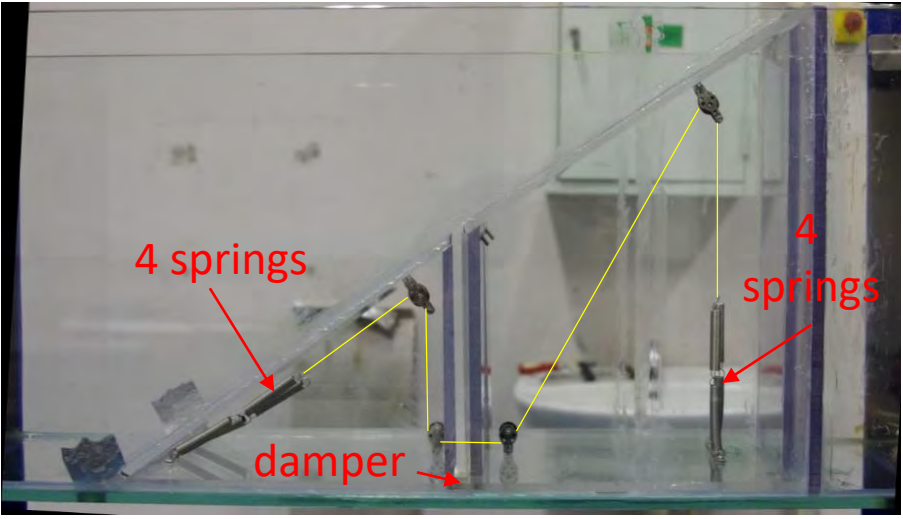
Next : submarine

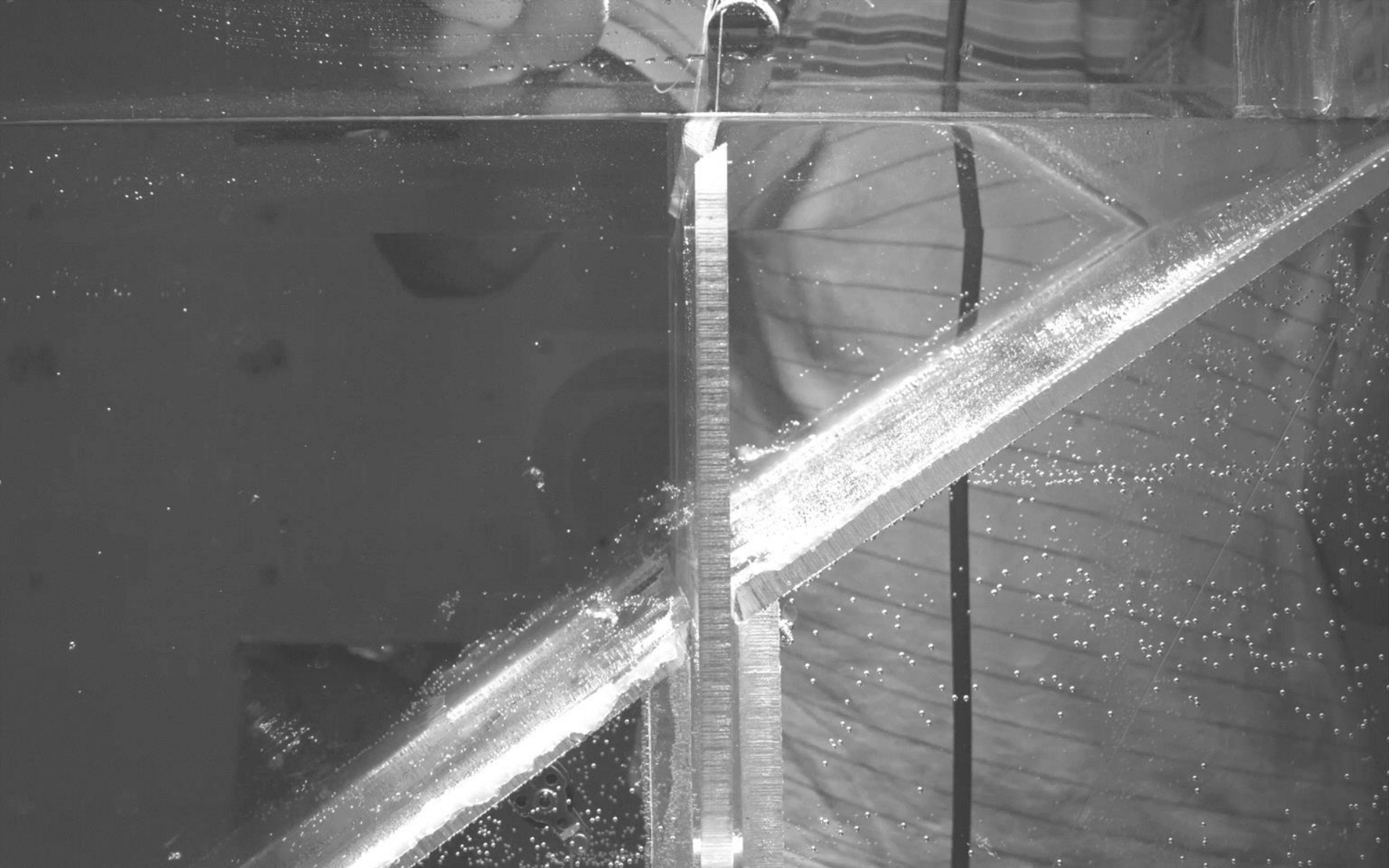
Small scales experiments on submarine landslides

Experimental setup

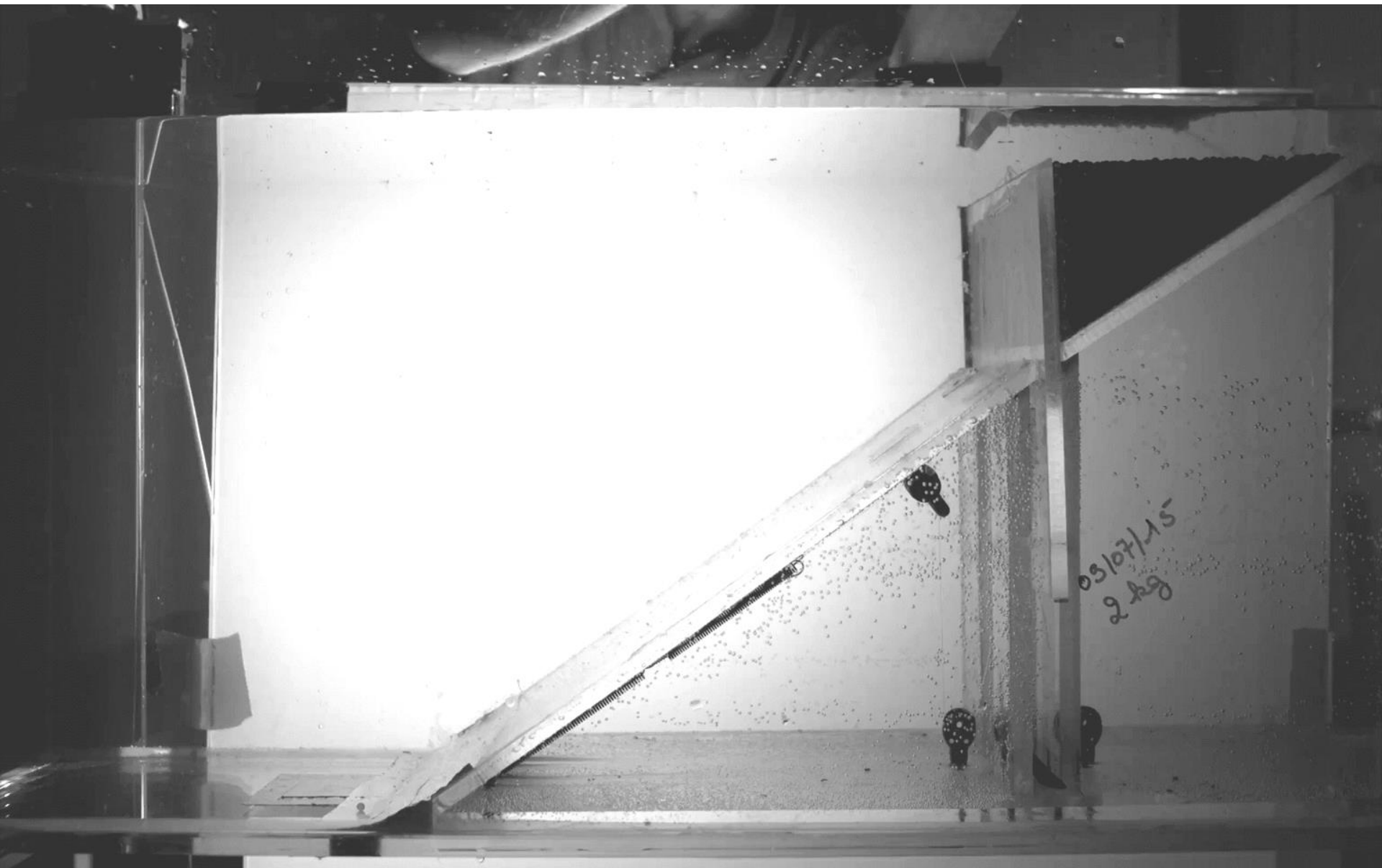


Experimental setup



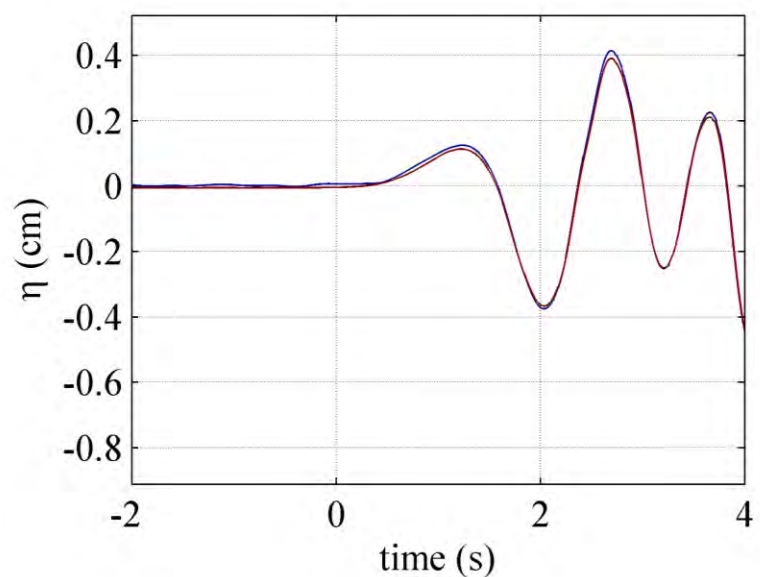
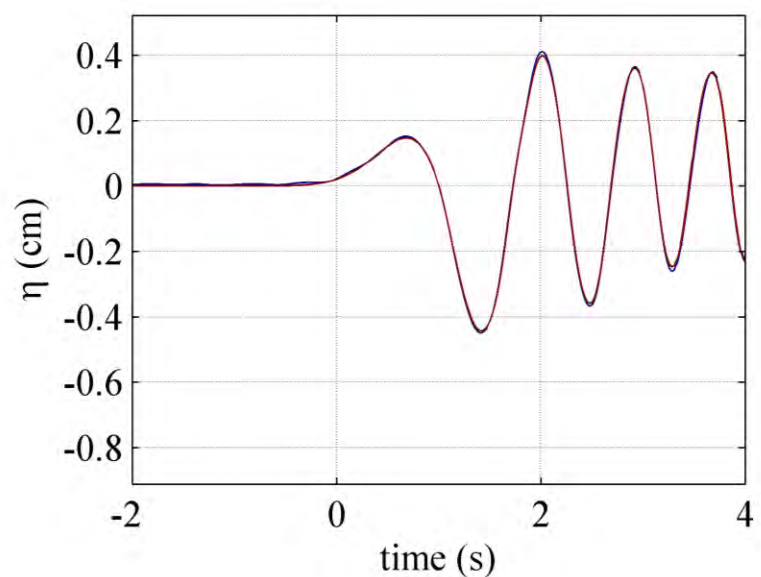
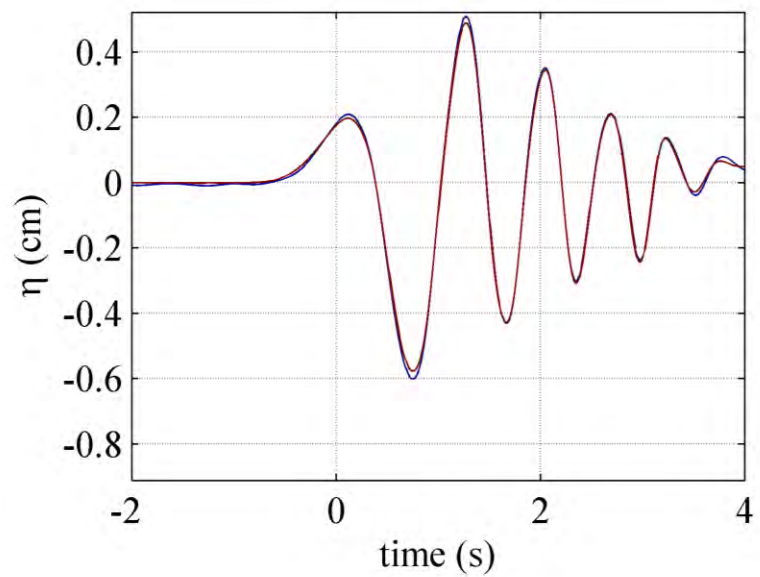
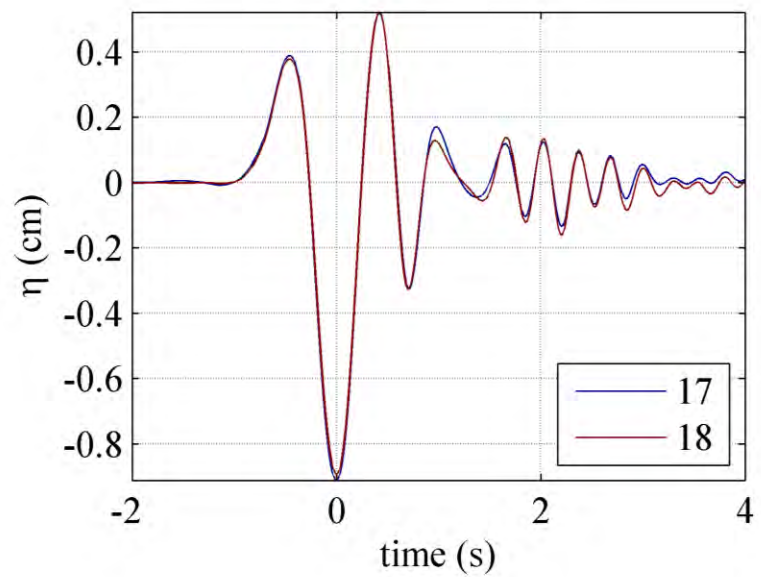


The solution given by Sylvain: insole NOEME for shoes

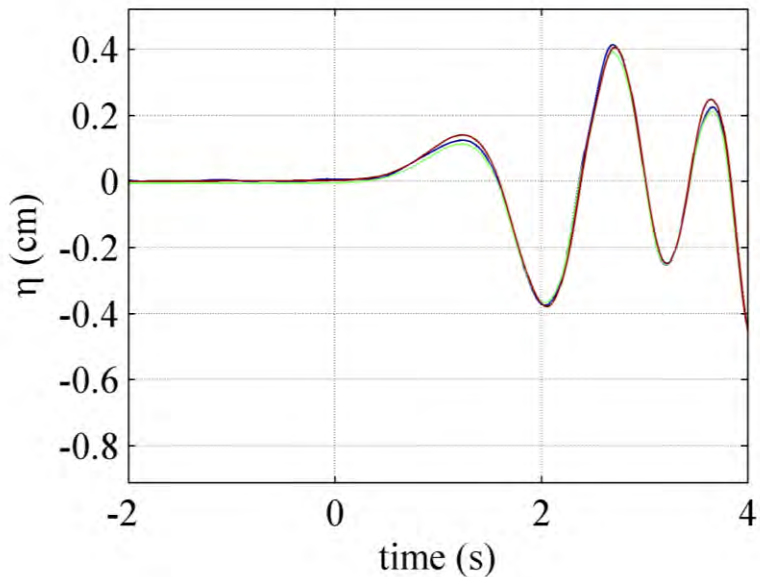
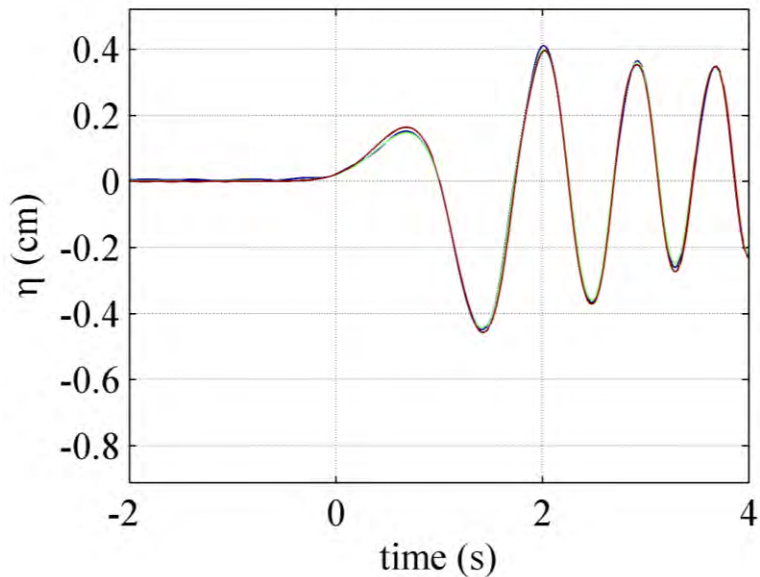
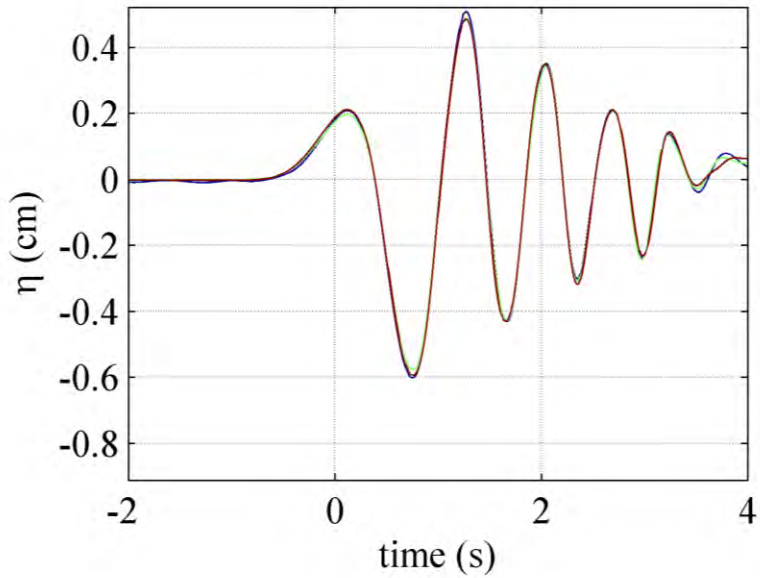
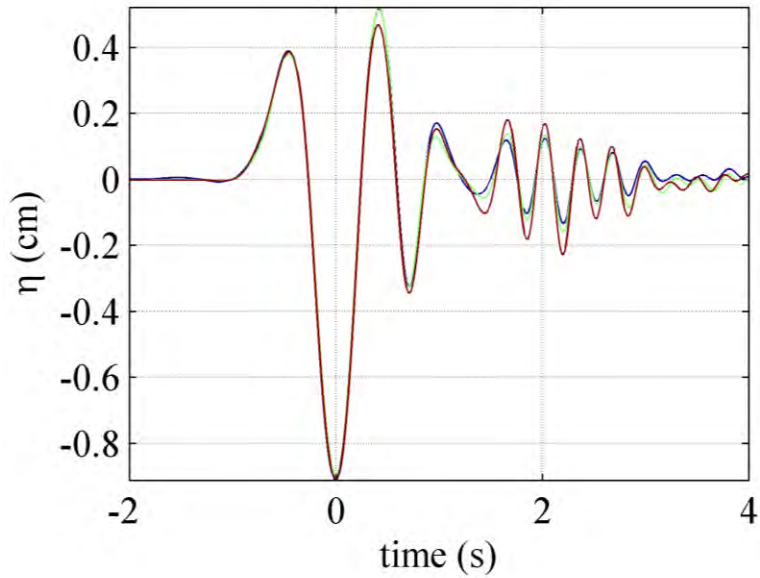


5/1/70/15
2 Ag

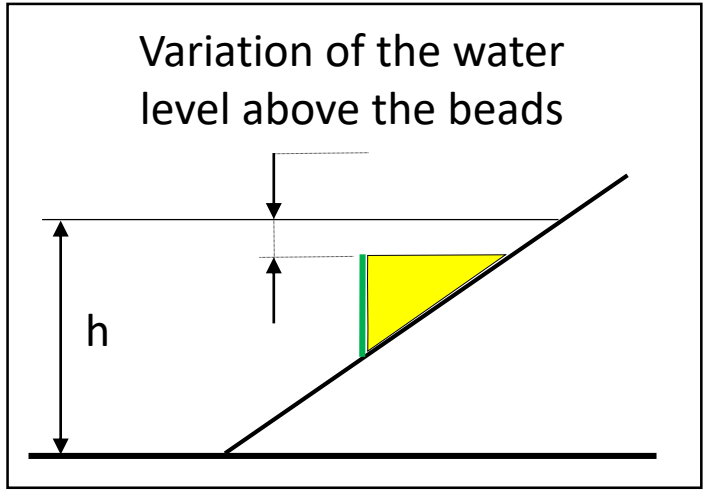
Repetitivity for 2 following tests



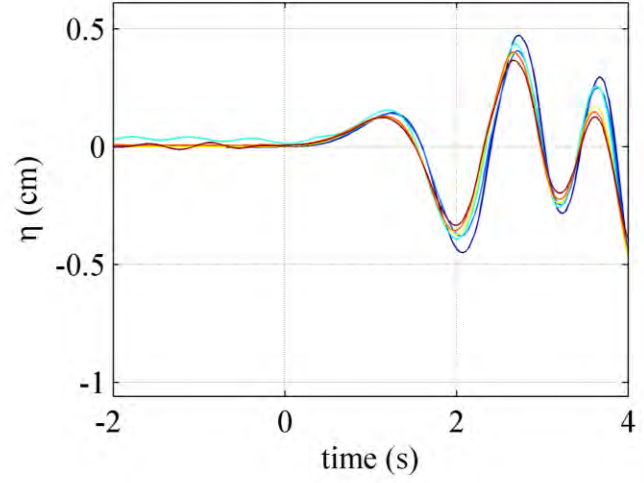
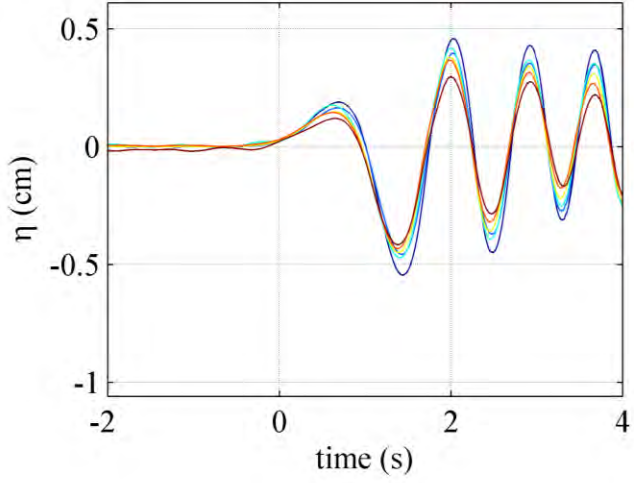
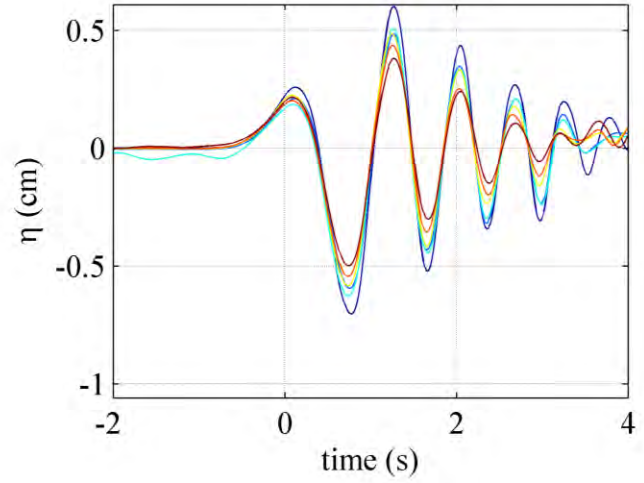
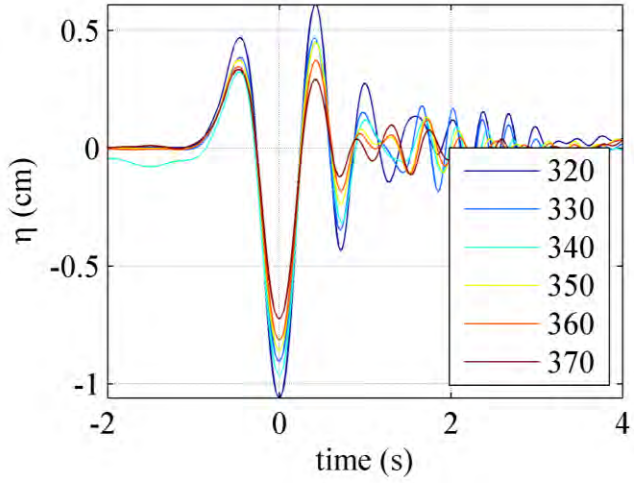
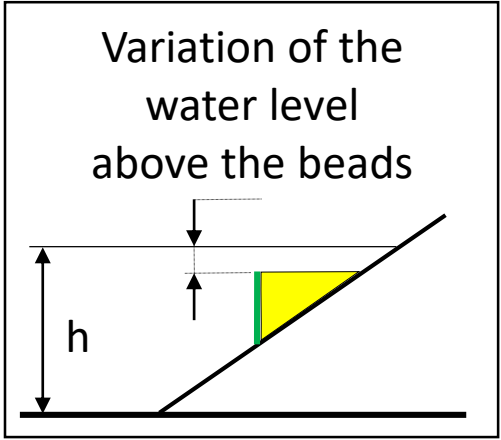
Repetitivity for 3 tests – one day interval



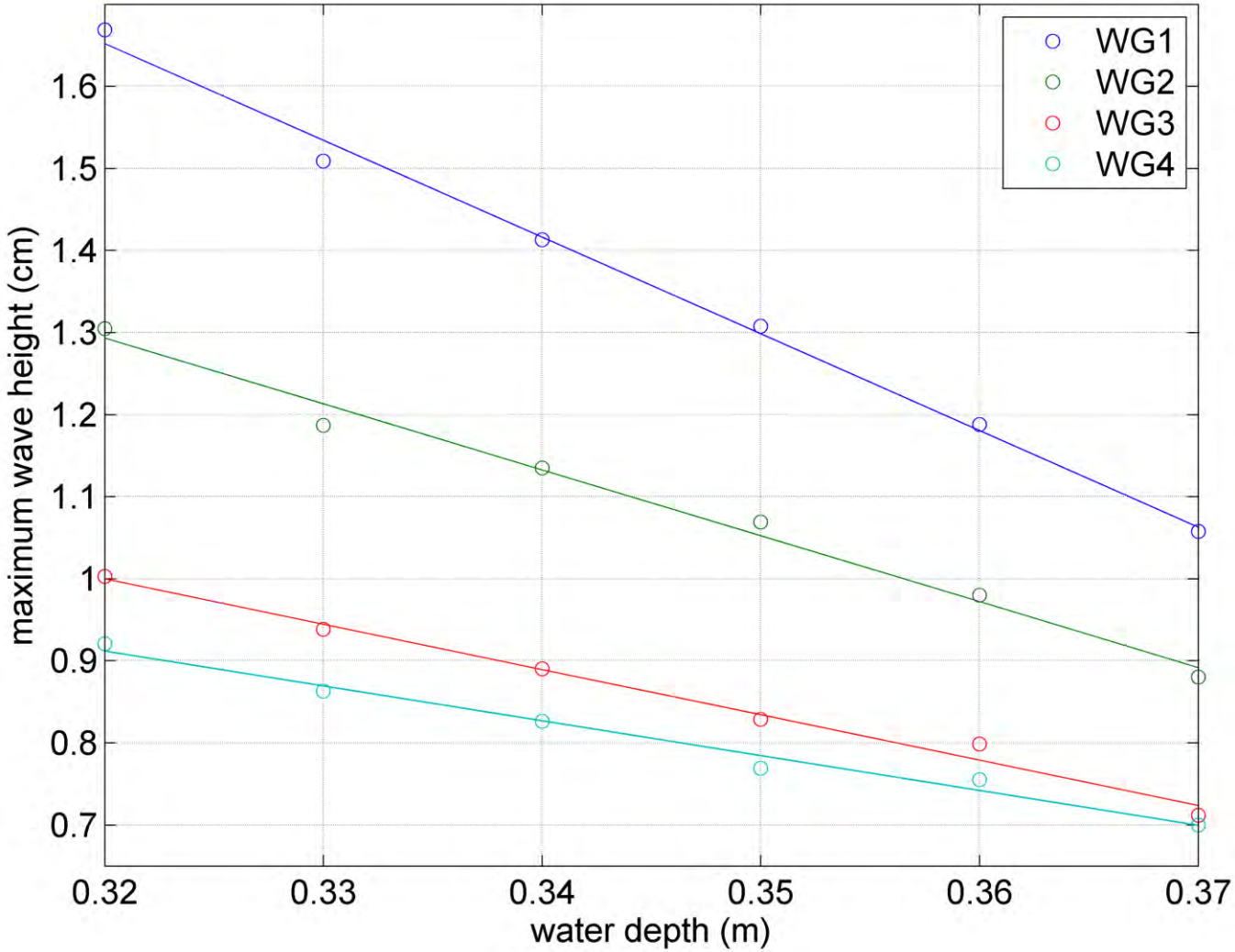
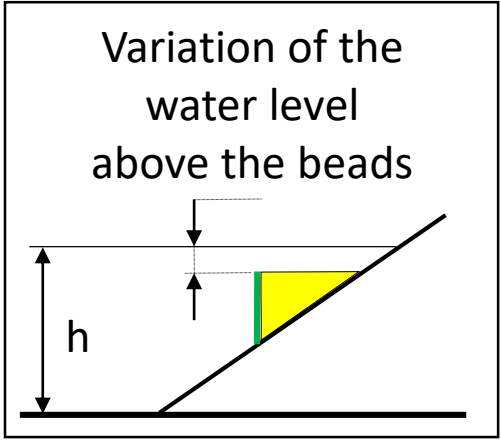
Influence of the water level



Influence of the water level

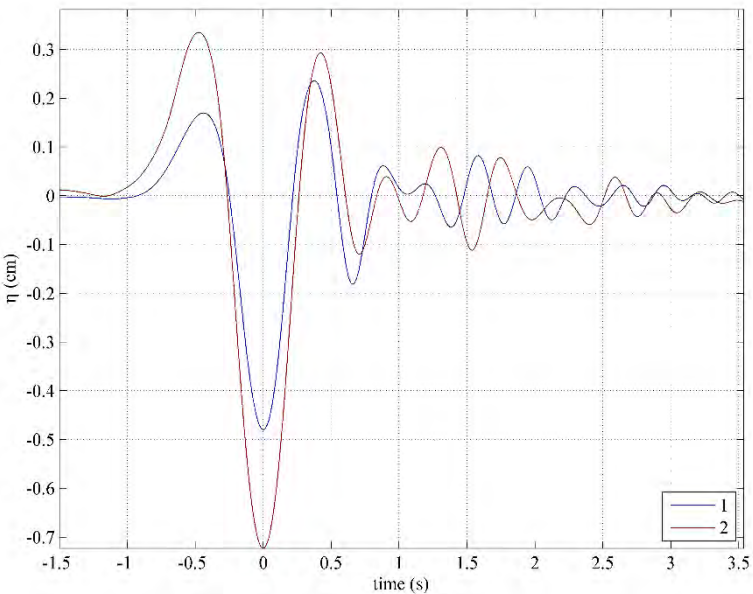


Influence of the water level

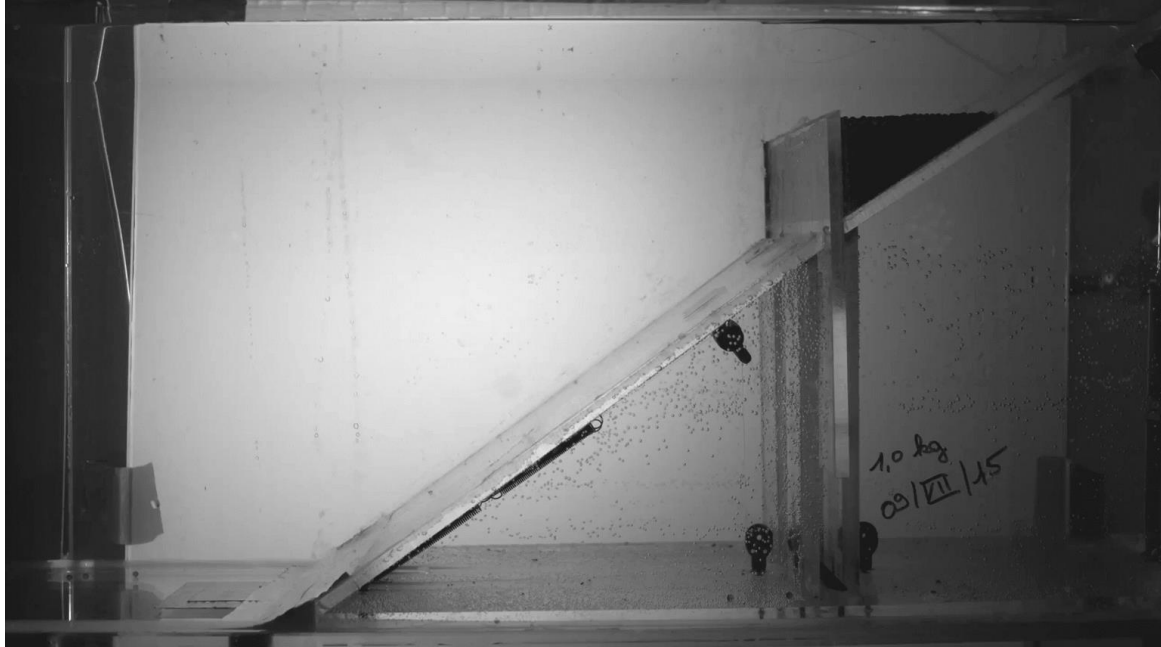


Influence of the beads weight

Same water level above the beads



1kg



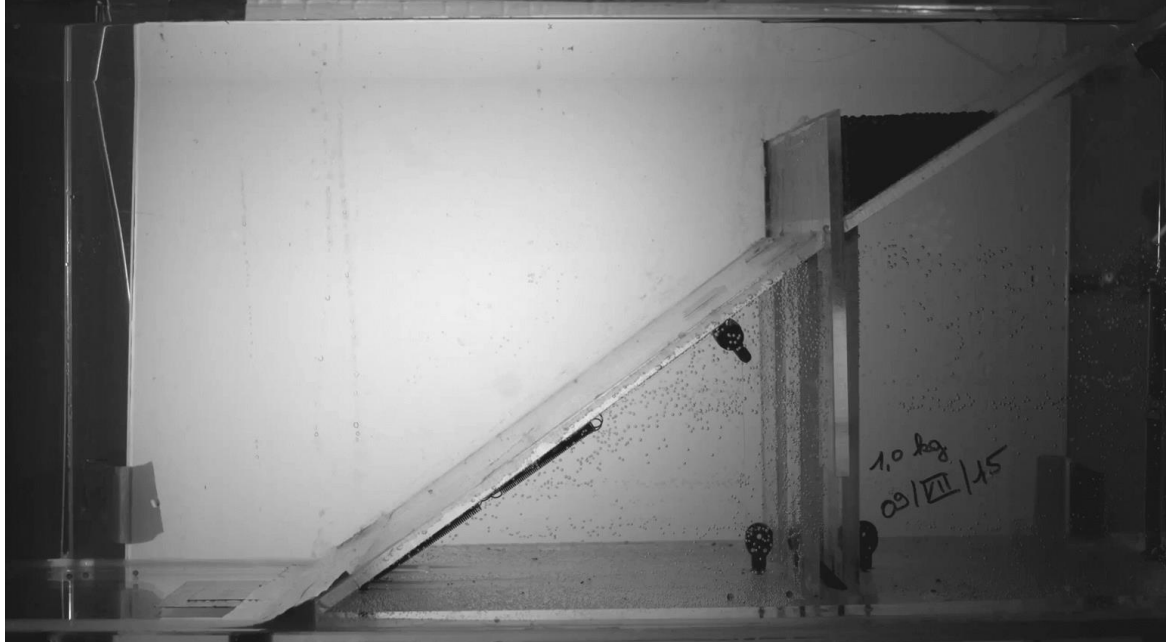
2kg



Influence of the beads weight

Same water depth

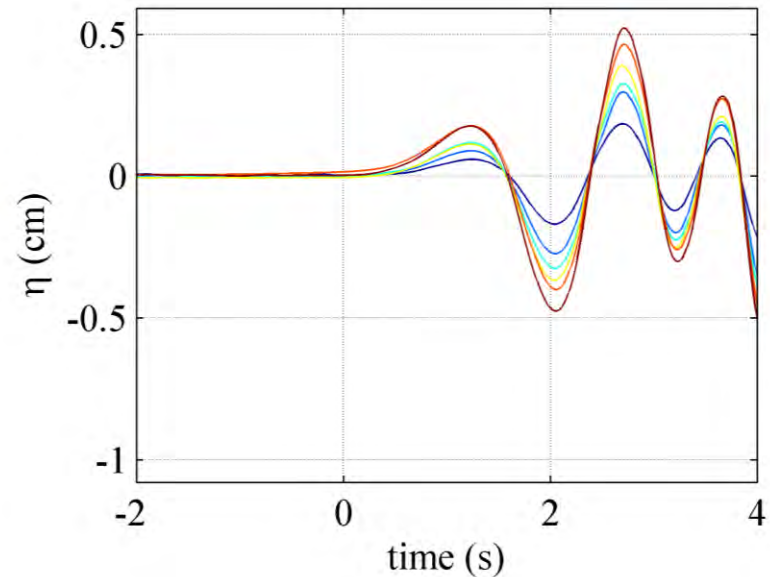
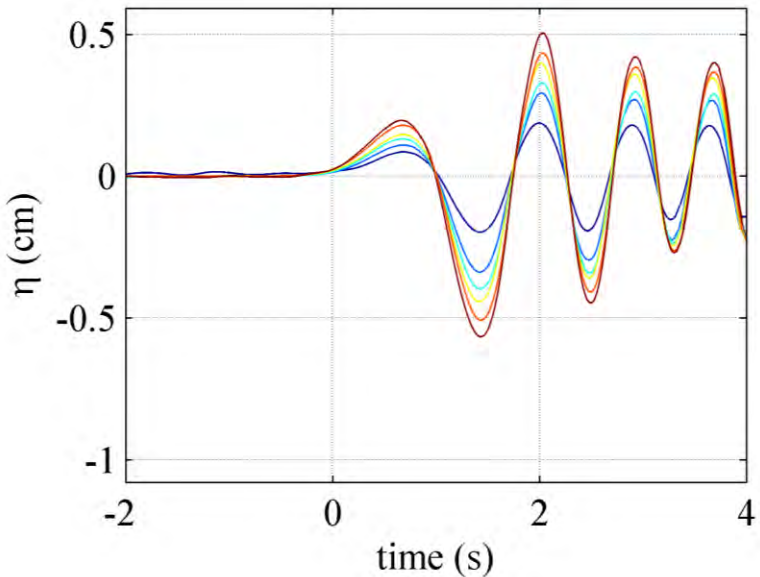
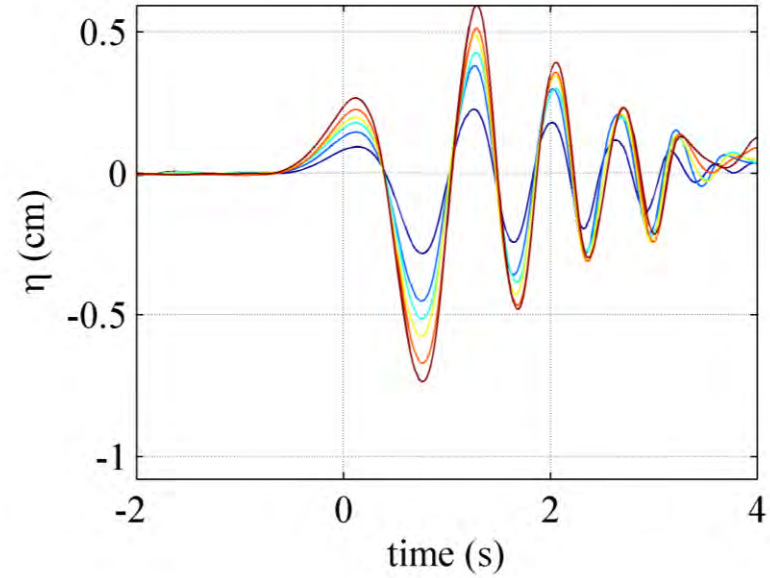
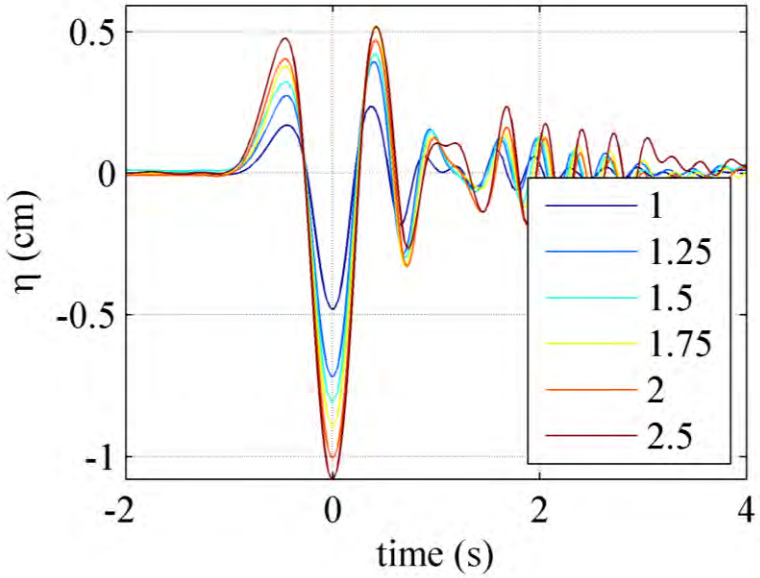
1kg



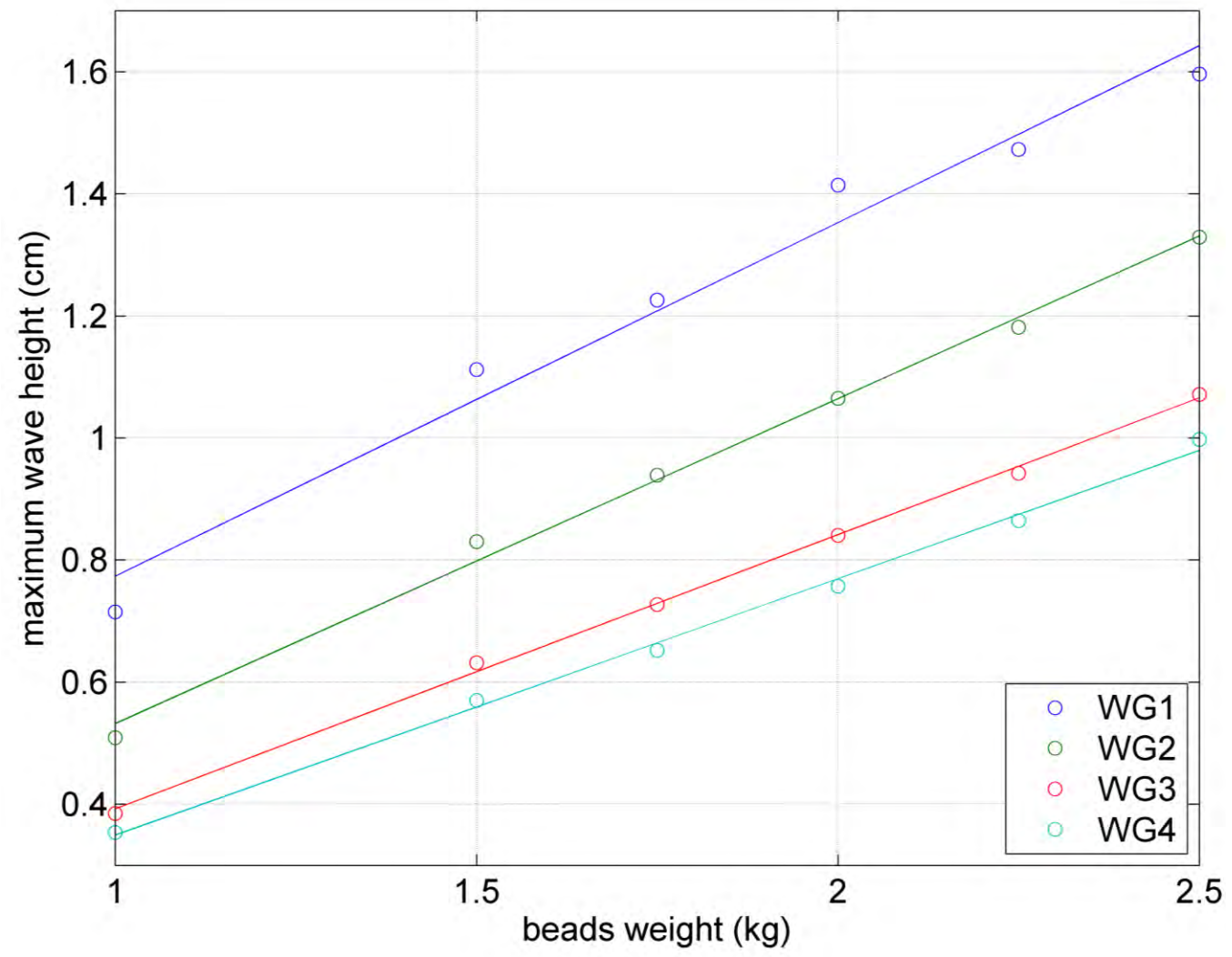
2.5kg



Influence of the beads weight



Influence of the beads weight

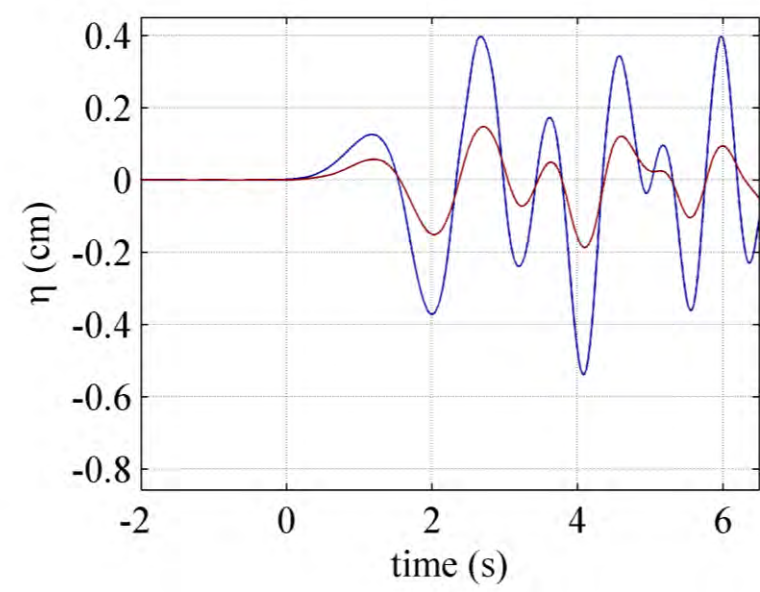
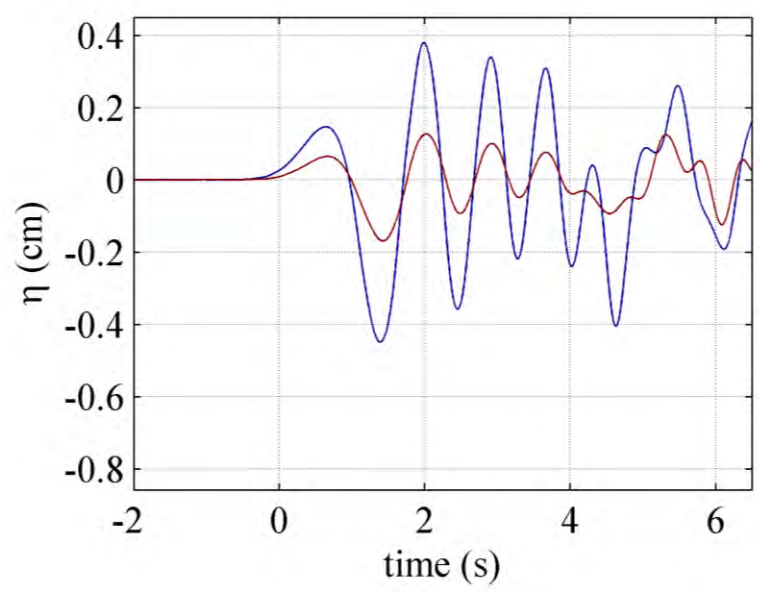
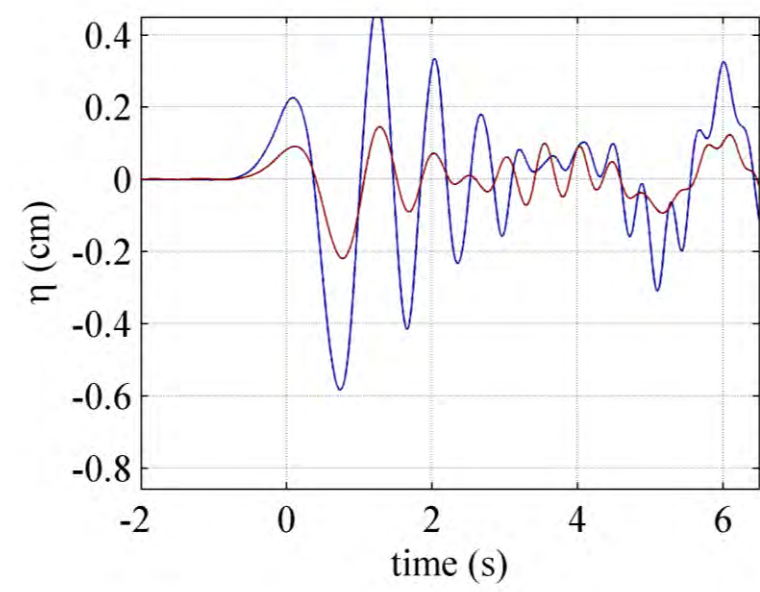
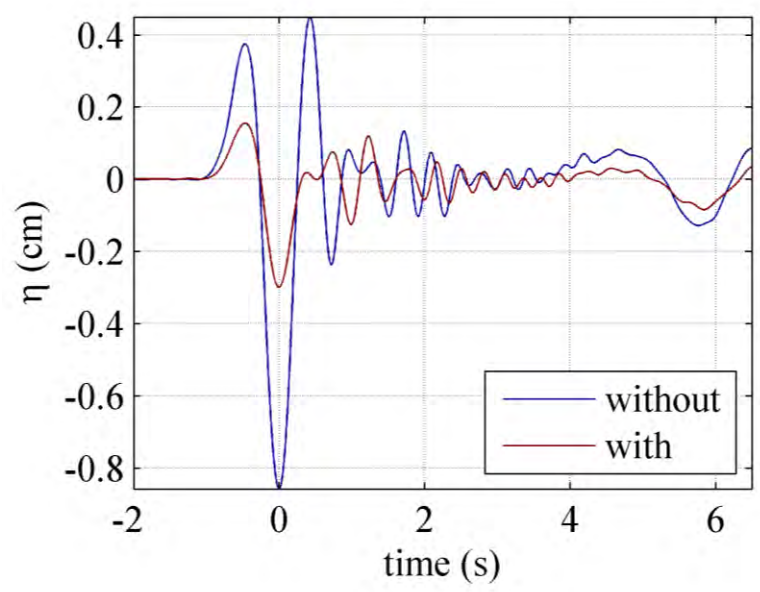


Influence of the support

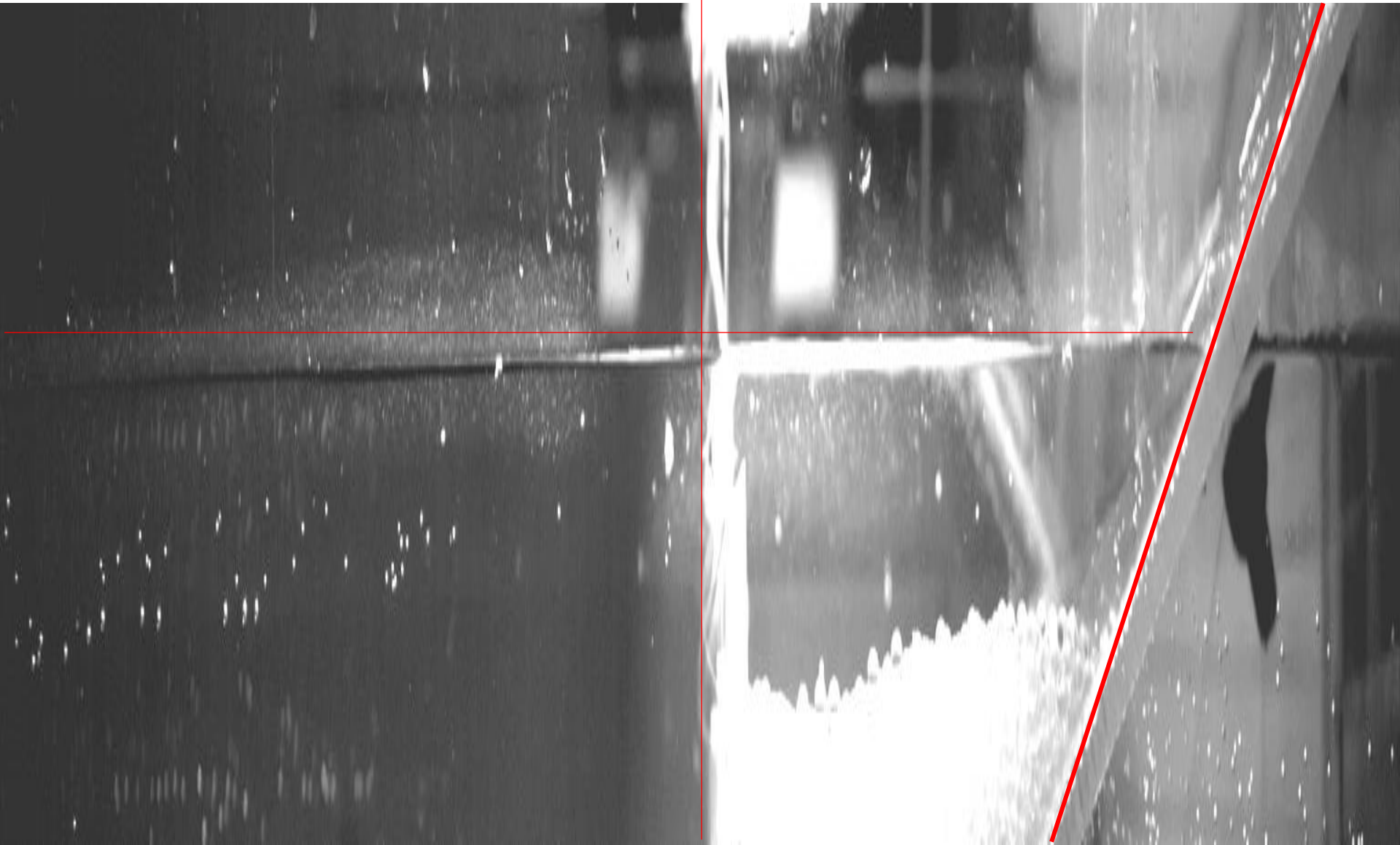
To mimic a real situation, beads of the same diameter as the test are glued on the plate



Influence of the support

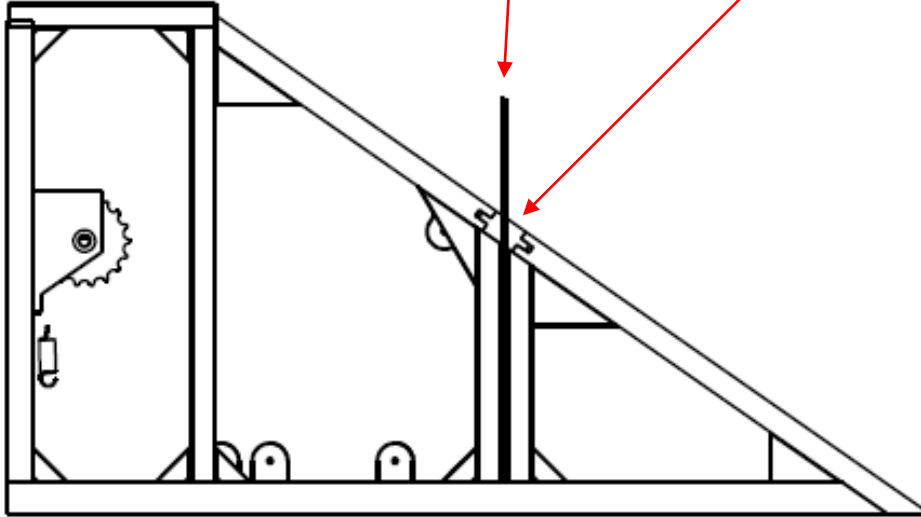


Limitations

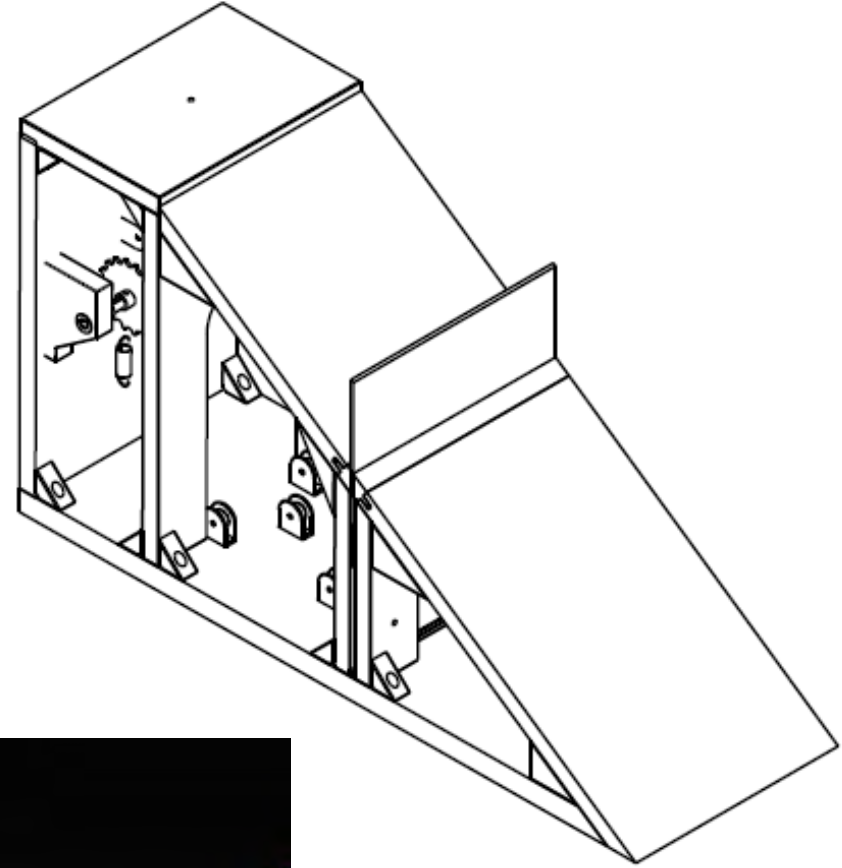


Perspectives

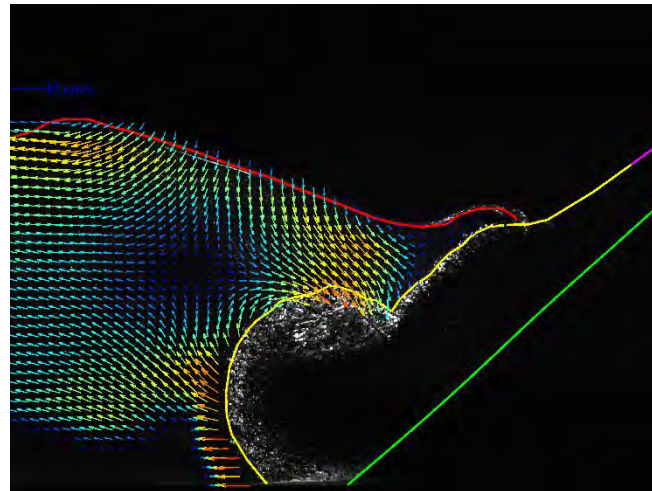
New device with a thin plate in aluminum with seals that allow to use small beads or other thin material.

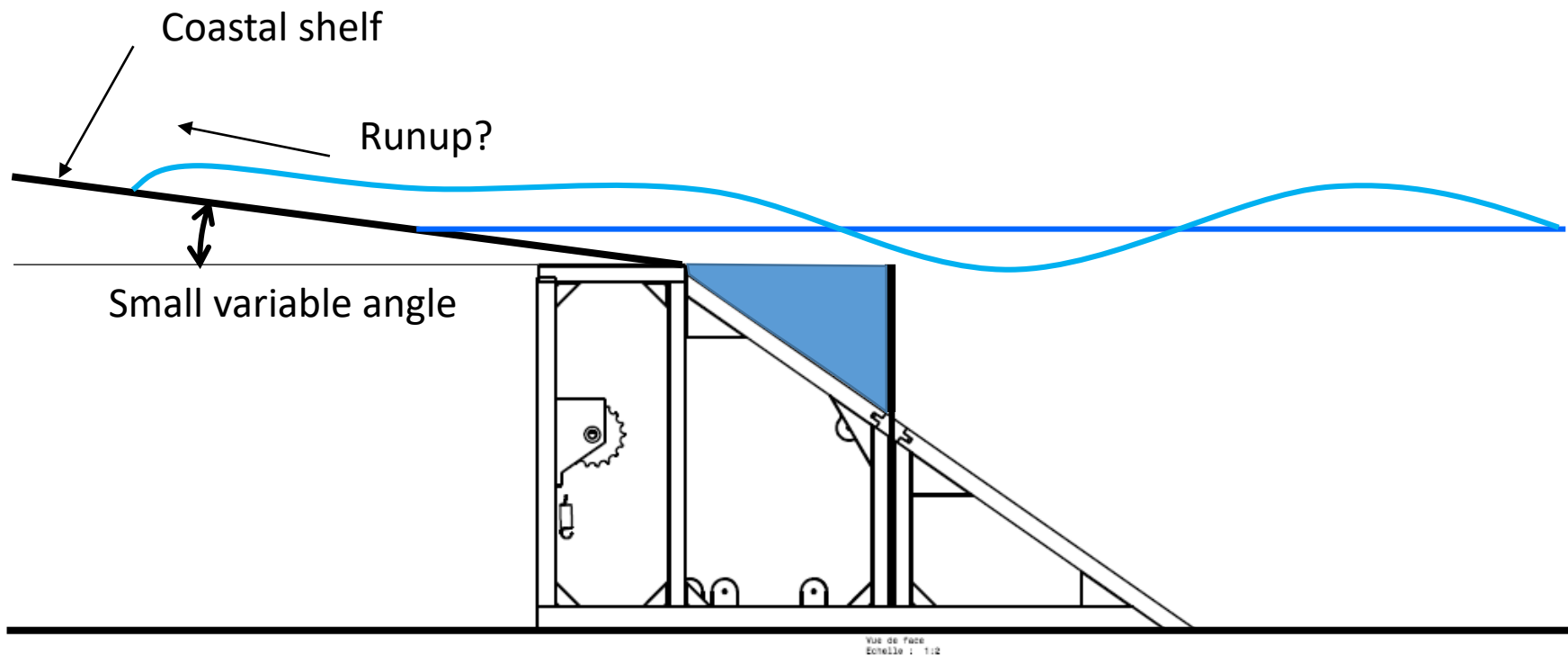


Vue de face
Echelle : 1:2



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION