

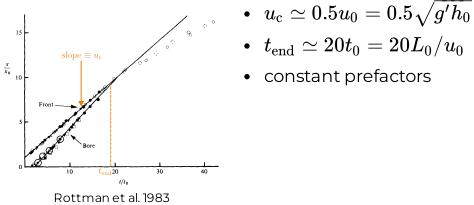
# Slumping regime in lock-release turbidity currents

## ■ - Introduction



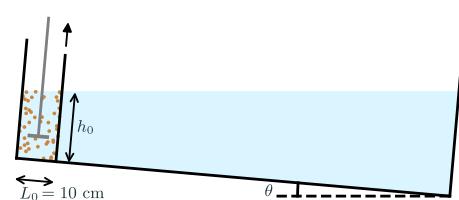
• natural hazards → reliable predictive models?

• saline currents, horizontal bottom:



• dynamics of particle-ladden currents on slopes?

## ⚙ - Methods



Sketch of the experimental set up

• Systematic parameter space exploration:

- 2 different set ups:  $\theta \in [0^\circ, 15^\circ]$ ,  $h_0 \in 20, 30$
- 5 different particle diameters + saline water
- particle volume fraction  $\phi \in [0.5, 15] \%$



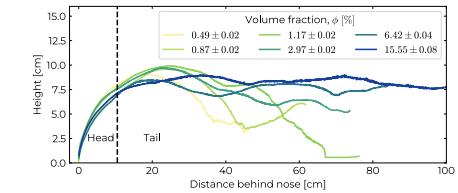
Slumping of a suspension of silica sand ( $d \sim 180 \mu\text{m}$ ).

## 💡 - Results

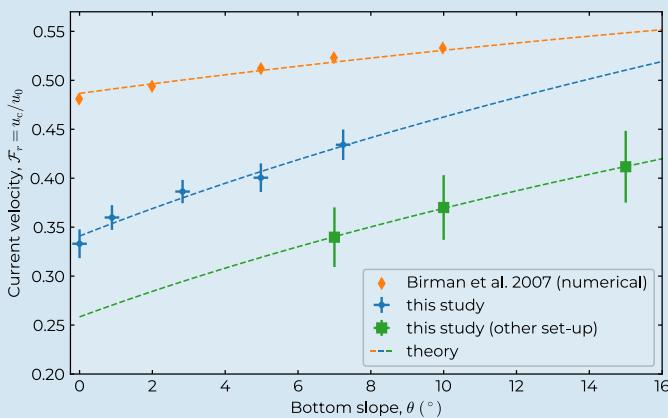
- Existence of a constant-velocity regime on a sloping bottom → slope-induced acceleration occurs later (Birman et al. 2007)
- Bottom slope increases this velocity
- Settling decreases the constant-velocity regime duration
- Current head shape ( $\sim L_0$  behind nose) independant of  $\phi$ ,  $v_s$  and  $\theta$



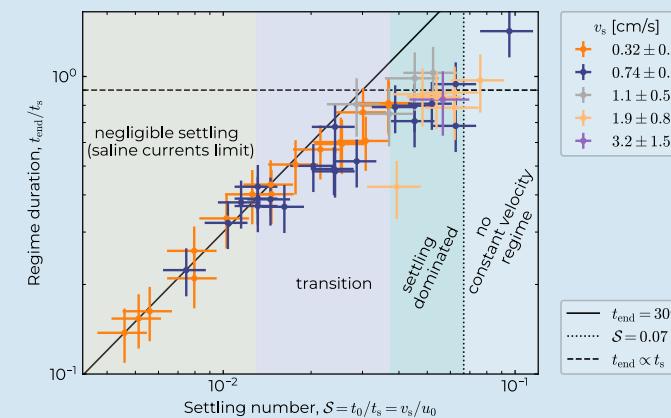
# Bottom slope and particle settling matter for turbidity current slumping dynamics!



## Bottom slope increases velocity



## Settling decreases regime duration



## ⌚ - Discussion/Perspectives

- Origin of the influence of  $\theta$  on  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{r}}$ ? (early times)
- How to include this on depth-averaged models? (to be tested)
- Influence of lock aspect-ratio ( $h_0 / L_0$ ) on velocity?
- What about steady-influx turbidity currents on slopes?



Steady injection of a suspension building a deposit over time.

## 💡 - Definitions

- slumping regime: first, constant-velocity, phase of current propagation (see introduction)
- $u_0 = \sqrt{(\delta\rho / \rho_f) \phi g h_0}$ , characteristic slumping velocity
- $\delta\rho = \rho_p - \rho_f$ , excess particle density
- $t_0 = L_0 / u_0$ , characteristic slumping time
- $v_s$ , particle settling velocity
- $t_s = h_0 / v_s$ , characteristic settling time