Scour and erosion investigation by jet erosion test and statistical analysis

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Résumé

The risk management of dike, bank, bridge scour and road embankment require the assessment of the erosion of fine soils. Climate change could induce the increase of hydraulic loading and such structures are characterized by their great length and the large heterogeneities of the soils which compose them or their foundations. With the objective to contribute to the safety assessment of these structures, various researchers developed different testing devices for characterizing the sensibility of erosion of fine soils. Among these testing devices, the Jet Erosion Test (JET) is commonly used because it can simplify studies on low plasticity soils or on saturated soils. Another advantage of the JET is related to the possibility to use it on site, in order to measure the intact resistance. A new energy analysis of the test is developed, relating the total eroded mass to the dissipated fluid energy, and a new erosion resistance index is proposed. The erodibility is evaluated for twelve natural soil specimens which are compacted with the Proctor protocol. They represent a large range of erosion sensitivity. A wide dissipated hydraulic energy scale appears and a statistical analysis is carried out which gives a correlation of the erosion resistance index with three physical parameters. Thus, this method allows reducing the number of variables for the description of the erosion sensitivity.

Mots-Clés: scour, erosion, jet erosion test, cohesive soils, energy, statistical analysis, water flow

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