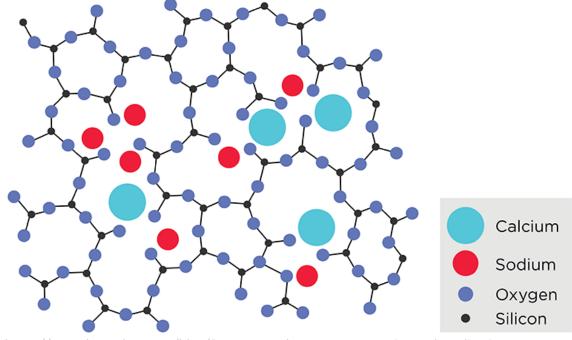


#### What is FOAMGLAS®?

- Closed-cell cellular glass insulation (glass Styrofoam)
- Manufactured by Owen-Corning
- Soda-lime glass



https://www.koppglass.com/blog/3-common-glass-types-properties-and-applications

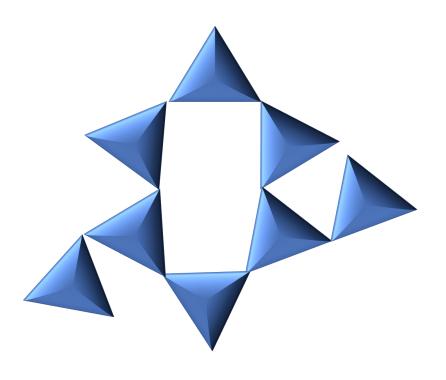
#### What is Glass?

- Glass is a liquid (structurally)
- "supercooled liquid"



# Liquid

#### Glass

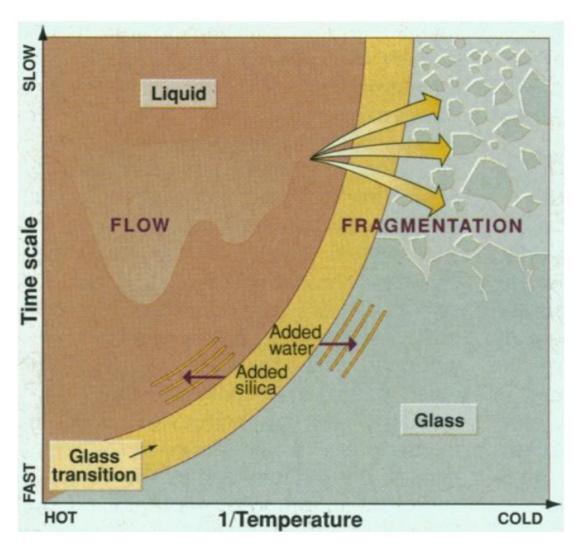


Forming/breaking bond

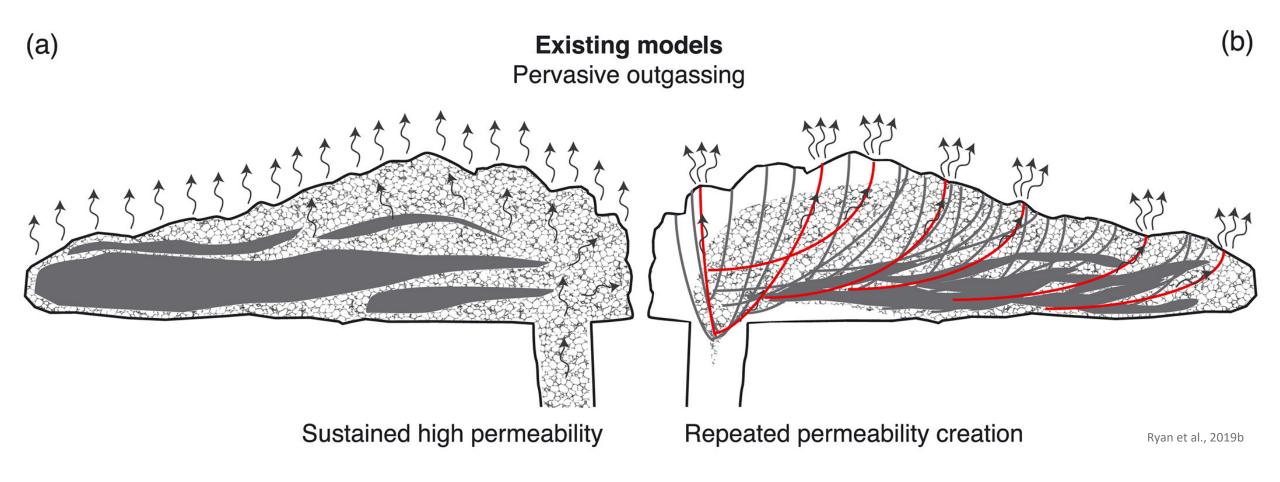


#### Glass transition

- "Melting" of glass
- Temperature, silica and water, time



# Impermeable foam model and degassing



### Impermeable foam model and degassing

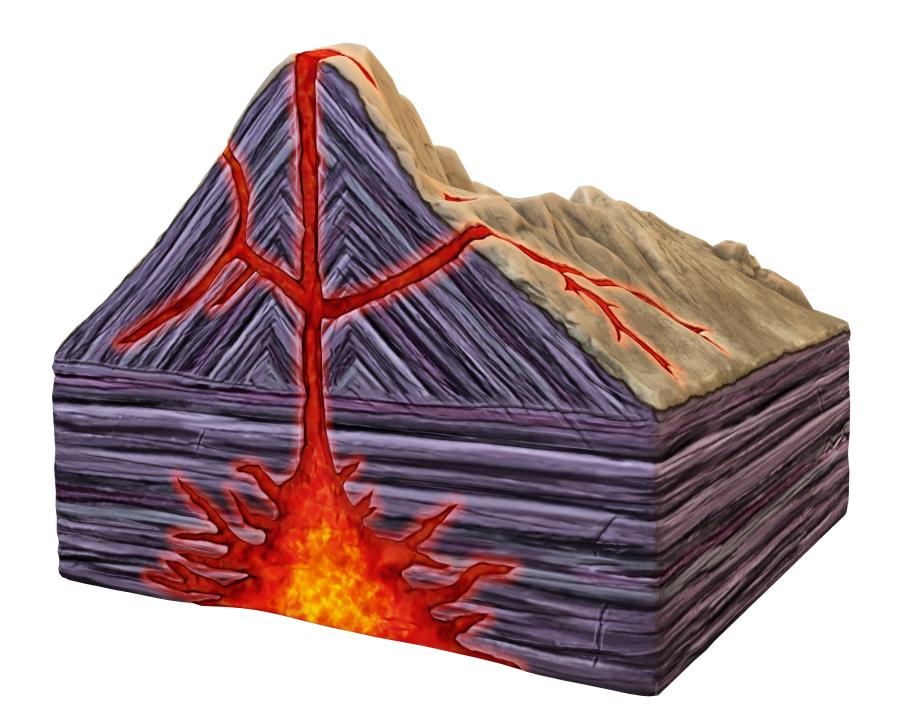
(a) (b) Our model "Persistent impermeability" rapid diffusion slow diffusion Ryan et al., 2019b Obsidian formation by resorption Pressurization of trapped fluids and diffusive dehydration

- Mostly isolated bubbles
- Some obsidian bands

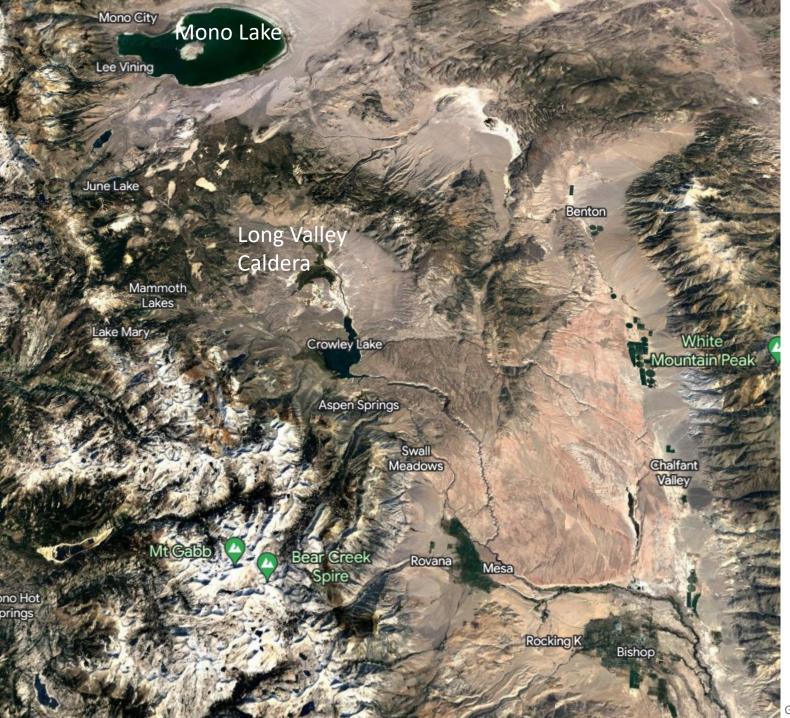
Potentially explosive

# Why?

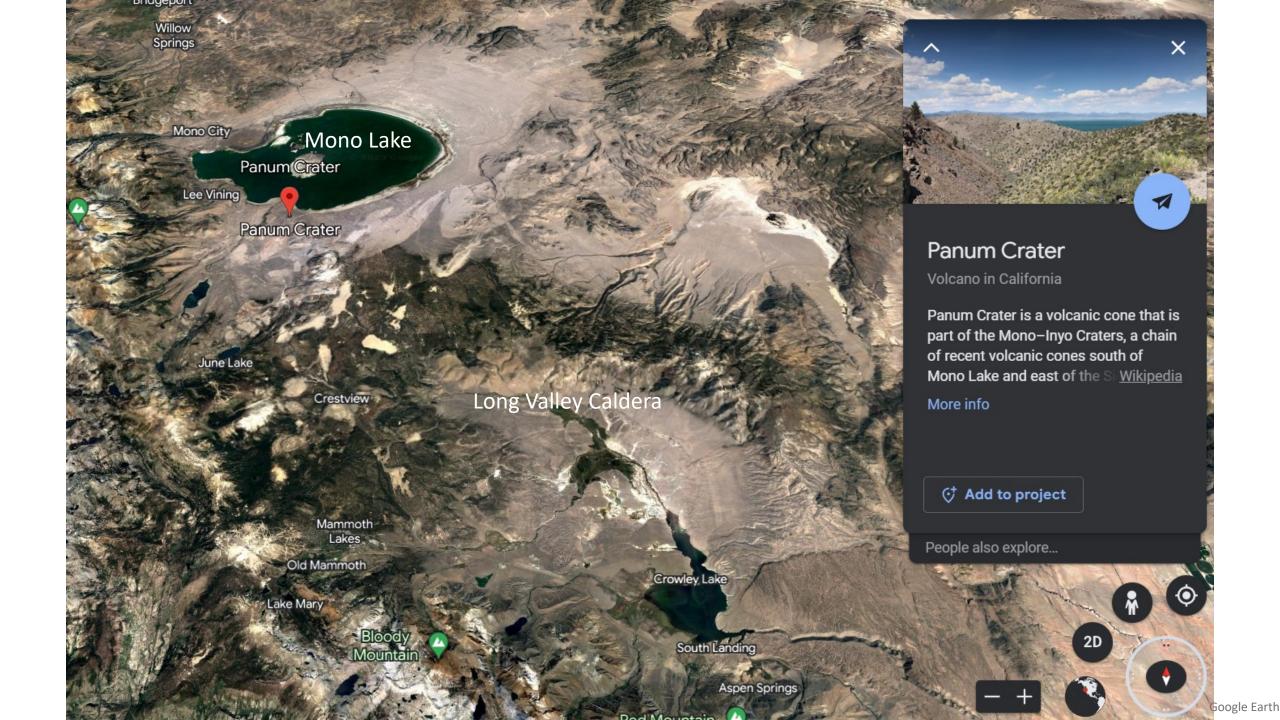
Volcanism



# Field



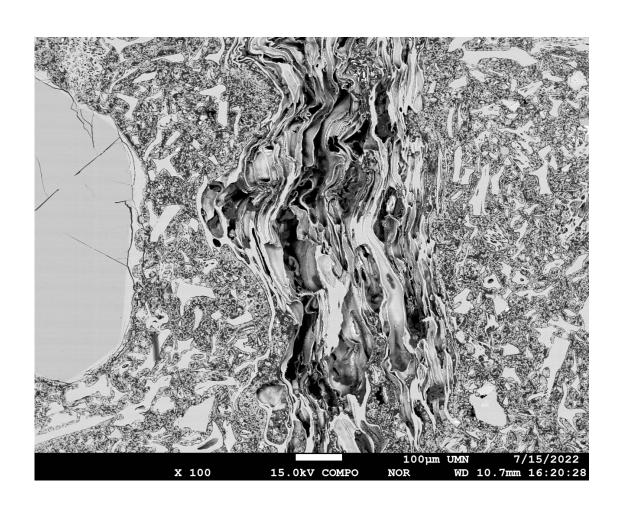
Google Earth

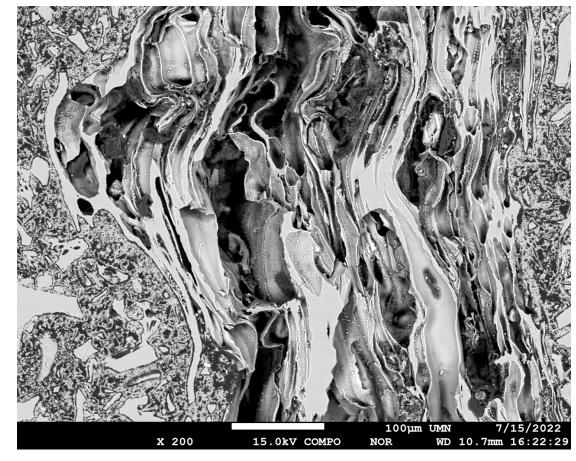






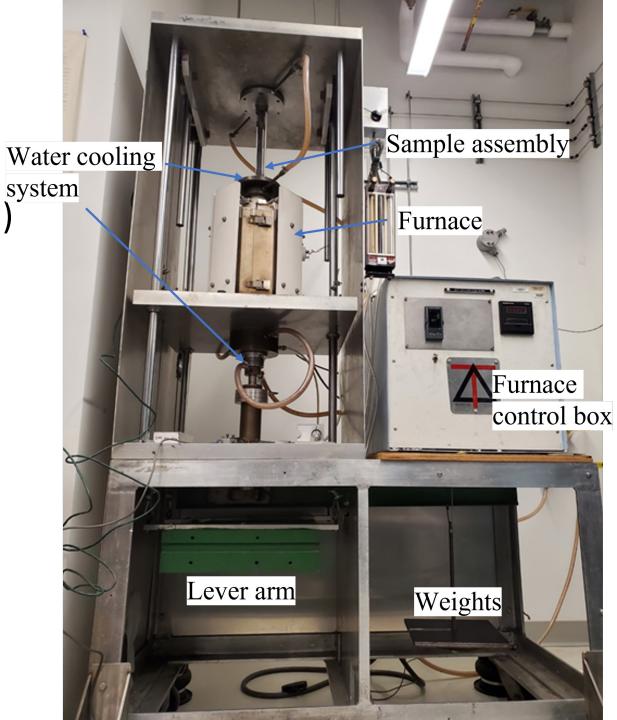
# Bishop Tuff





#### Experiments!

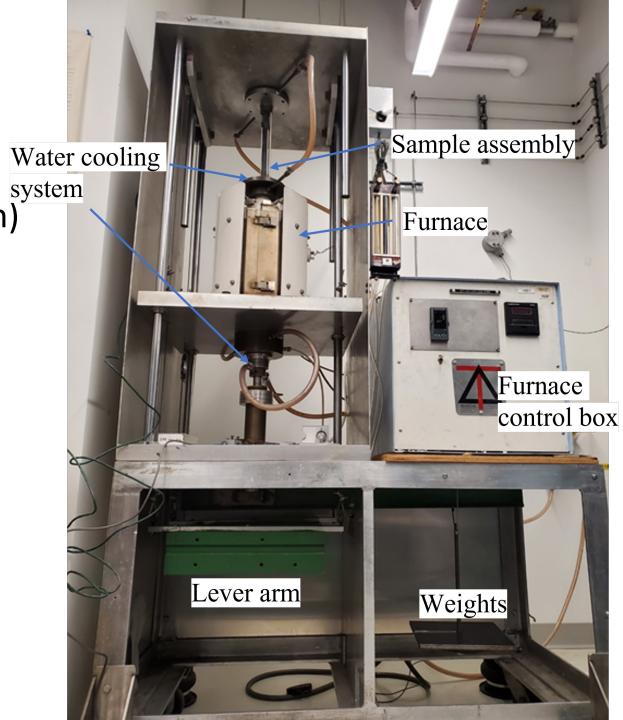
• Uniaxial compression (one direction)

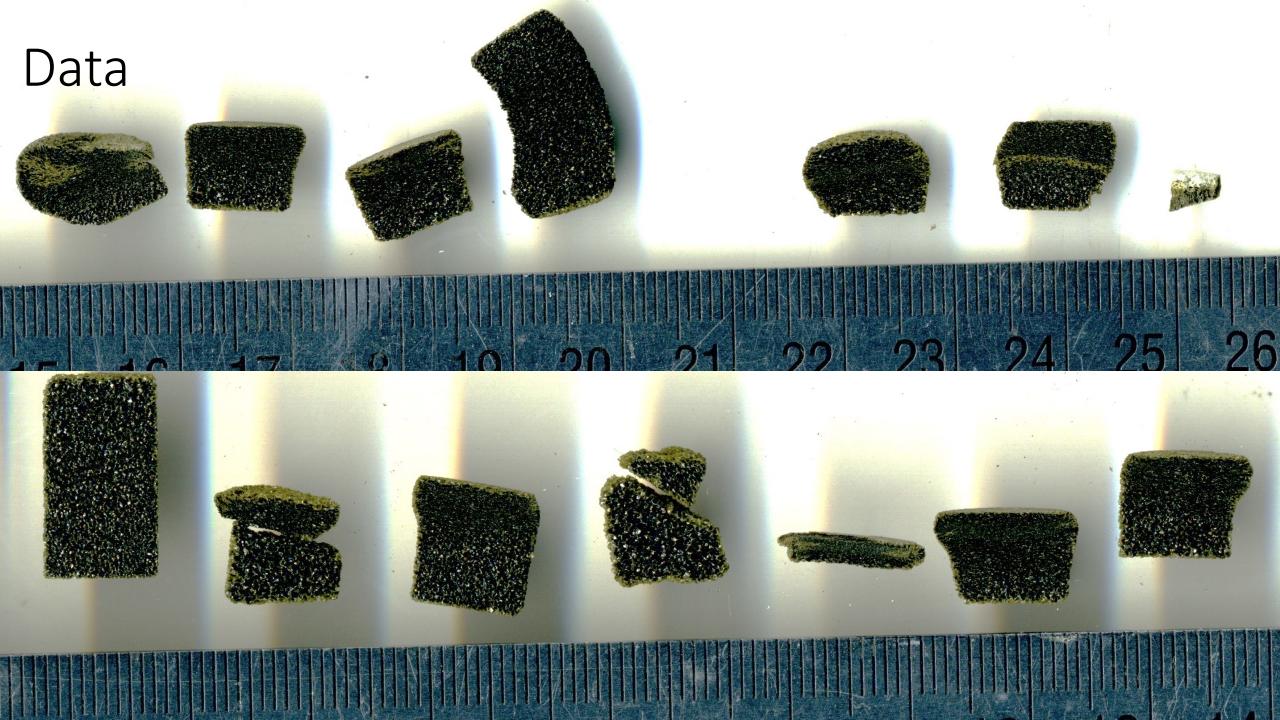




#### Experiments!

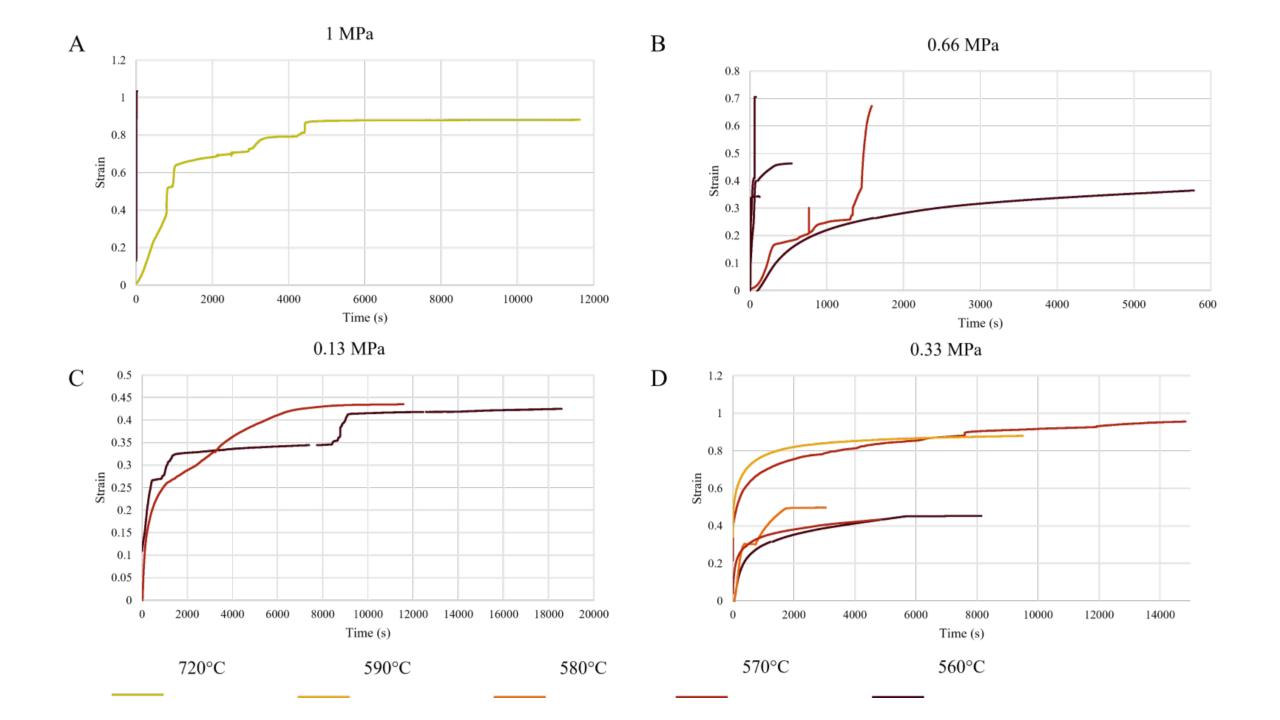
• Uniaxial compression (one direction)



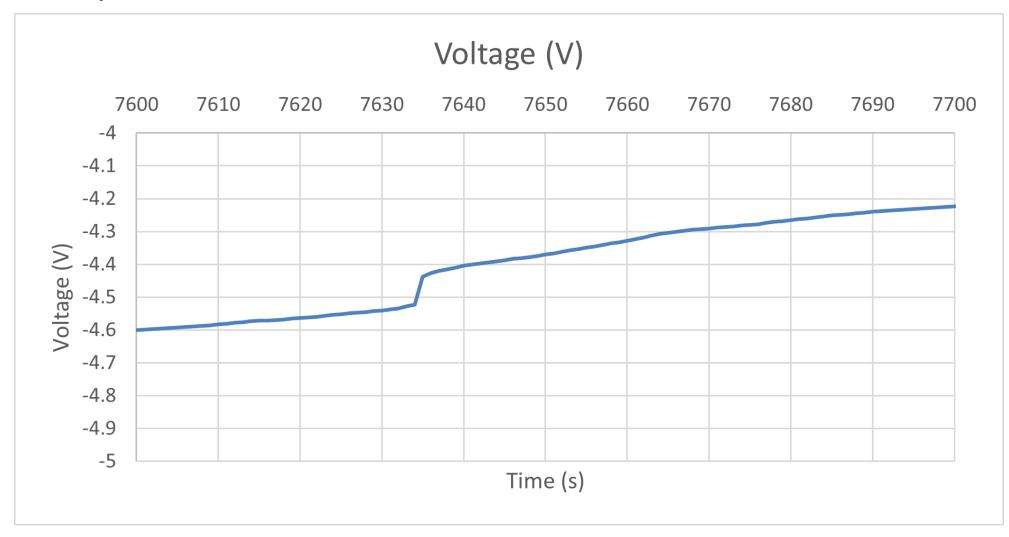


#### Data Analyses

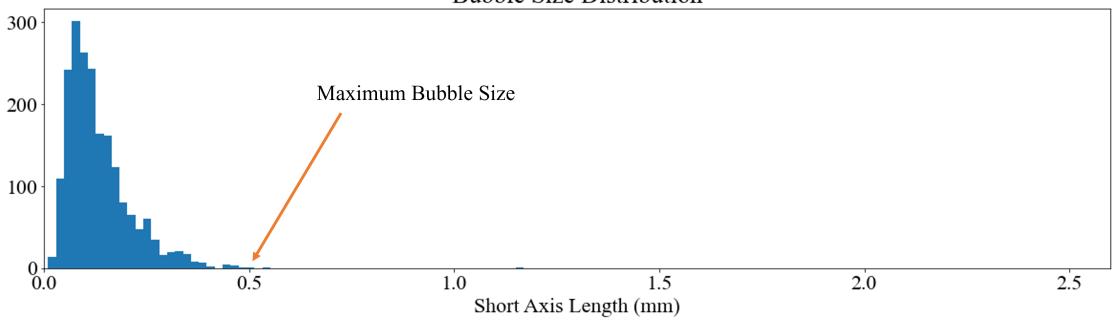
- Deformation and time
- Jumps
- Oxidized area (color ratio)
- Deformation zones
- Bubble orientation
- Bubble shapes



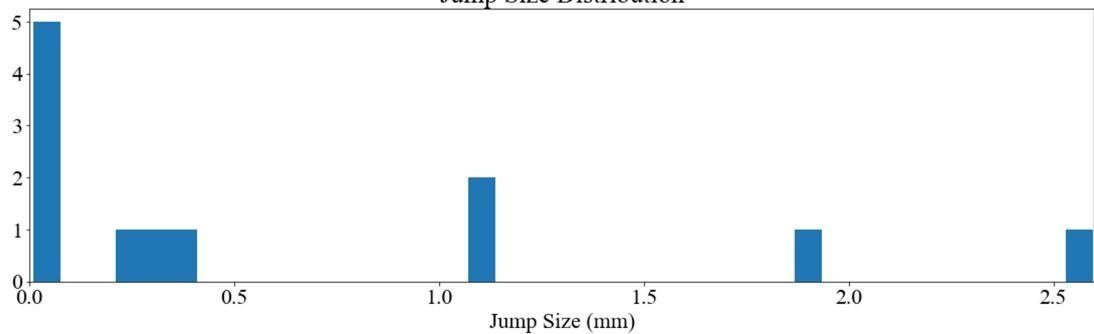
# Jump Size



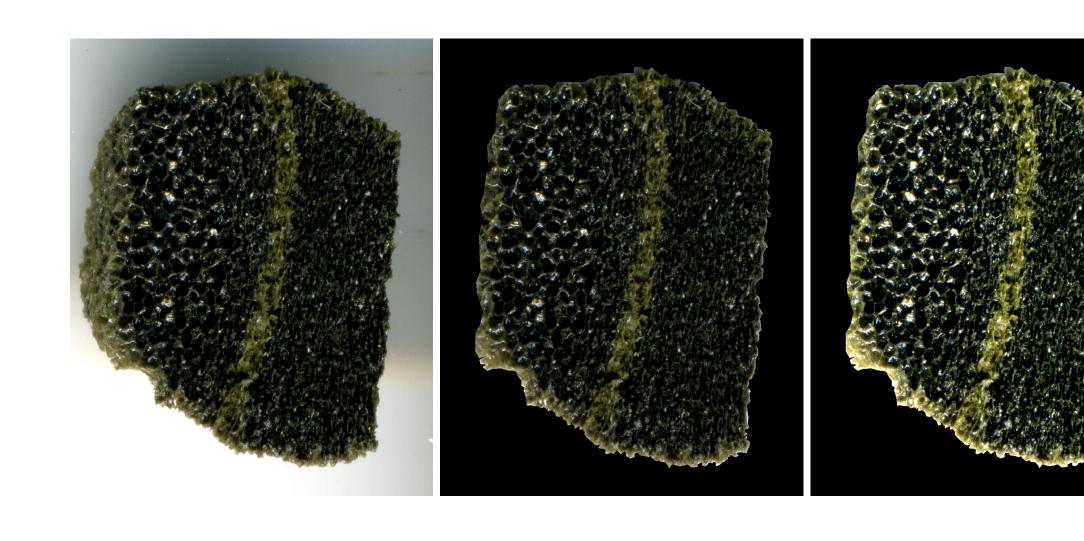
#### Bubble Size Distribution



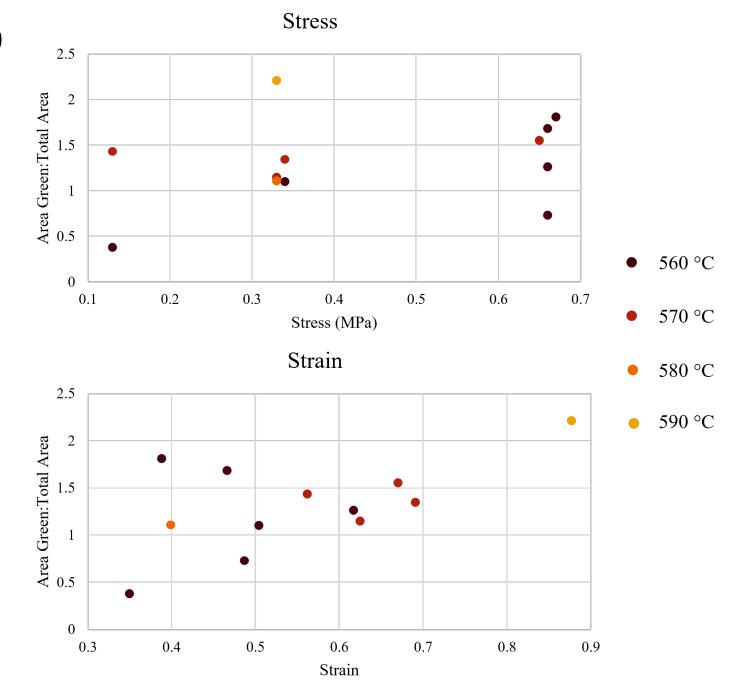




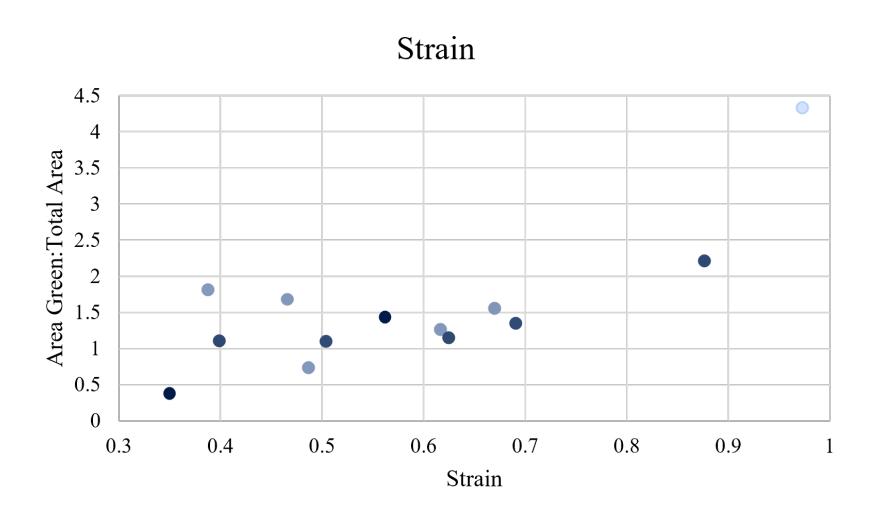
# Color ratio



### Color ratio



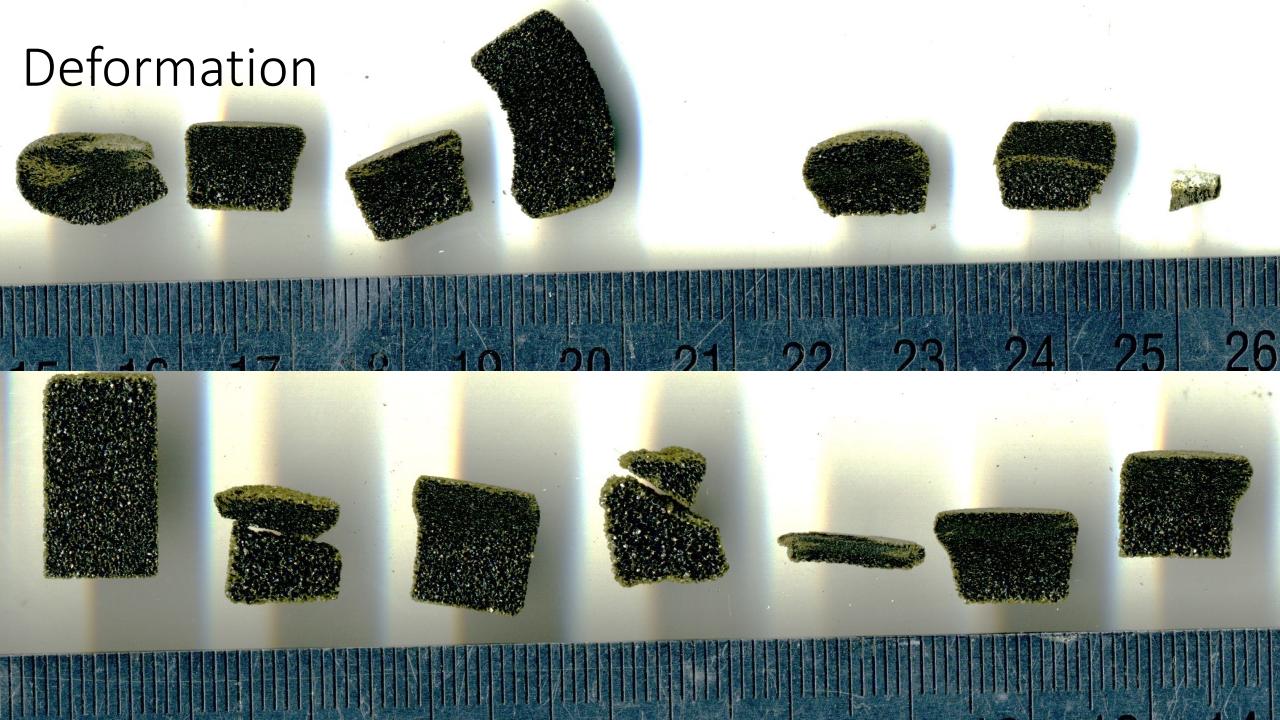
# Color ratio



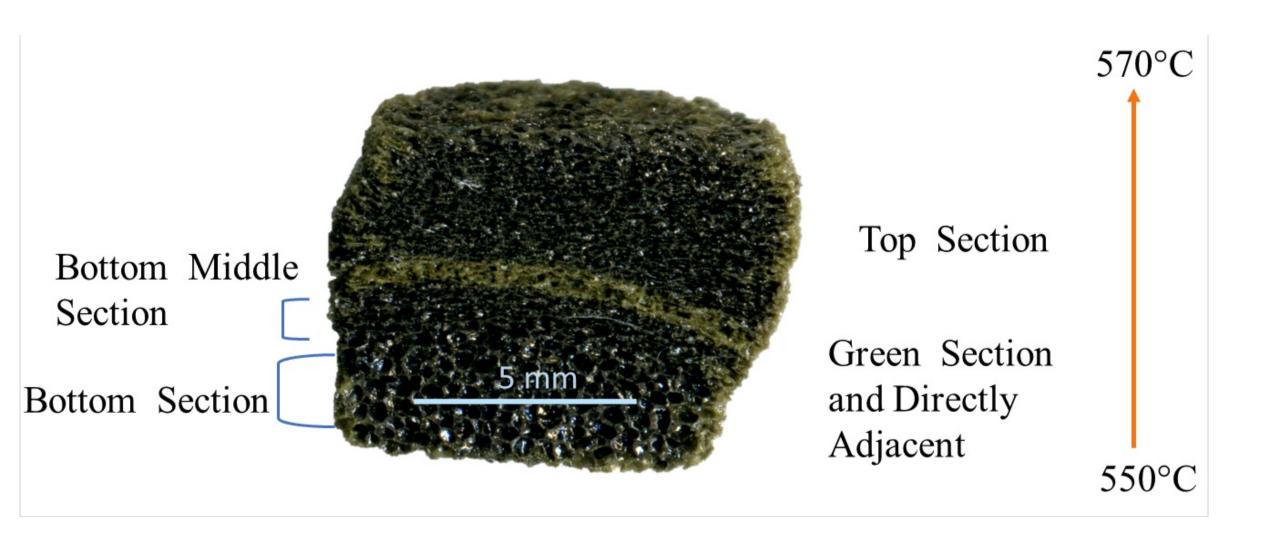
0.99

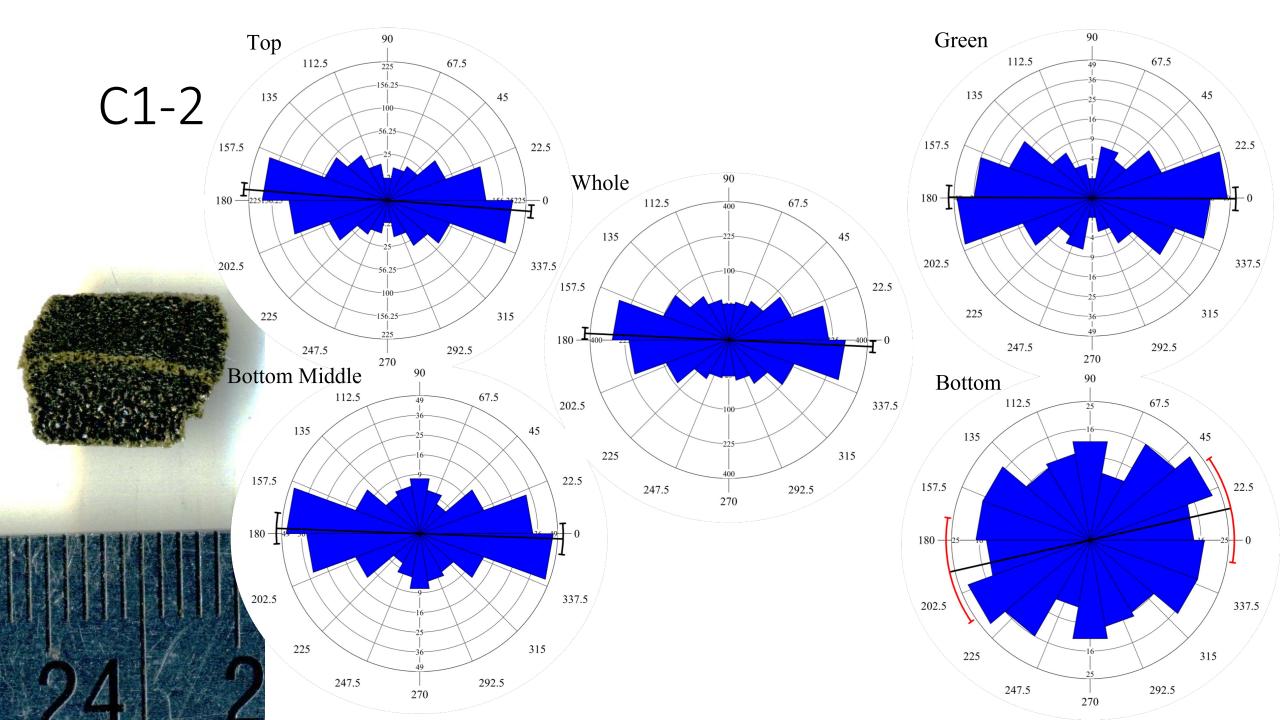
Stress (Mpa)

0.13

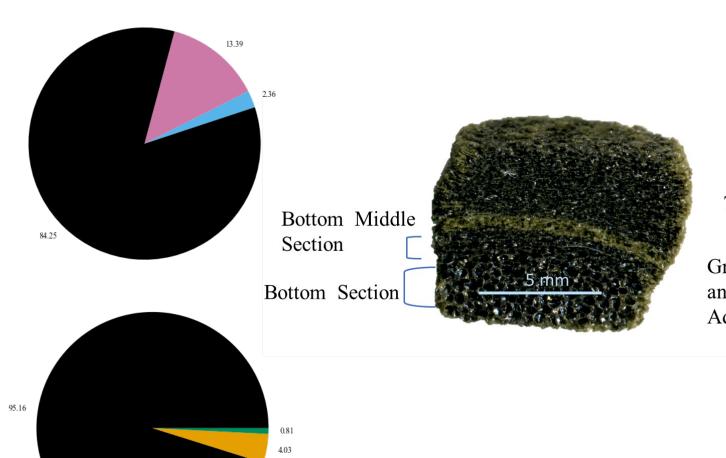


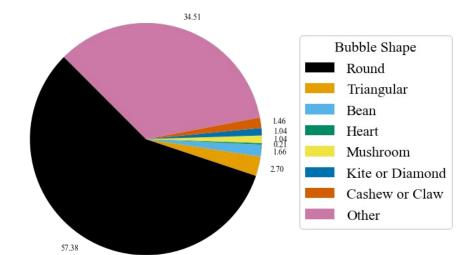
#### Deformation





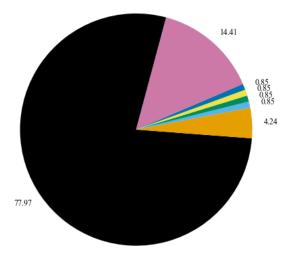
# **Bubble Shape**





Top Section

Green Section and Directly Adjacent



#### Conclusions

- Deformation is more ductile at higher temperatures when stress is the same.
- Some jumps in deformation occur due to collapse of planes of bubbles.
- When strain is similar for two points, the point with the lower stress has a lower ratio of green area to total area.
- Bubble size decreases with increased strain.
- Compaction bands form perpendicular to the direction of compression.
- The long axis of deformed bubbles lies parallel or subparallel to the compaction band of the sample and perpendicular to the direction of compression.
- Bubble shape complexity increases with increasing strain.

#### Thanks

RORD group

Amy Ryan

• Amanda Dillman

• Lars Hansen

• Dr. Judge



#### Selected Sources

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