



CONFÉRENCE DE PHYSIQUE

Bubbles and foams in industrial glass production

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Mercredi 16 octobre 2024 - 12h30

AMPHI A1
Bâtiment 625 h

Due to their very high viscosity (up to 1 000 000 times the water viscosity), oxide glass melts tend to retain gas bubbles and can lead to foam formation at the glass surface. This foam layer can significantly decrease the efficiency of heat transfer and lead to severe furnace damage and strong yield issue.

After an introduction on the high temperature glass melting process, I will present lab scale experiments that enable us to evidence the foam stability in absence of surfactant agent.

