



Caractérisation du comportement en fissuration des milieux orthotropes par couplage méthodes optiques – éléments finis

Octavian POP

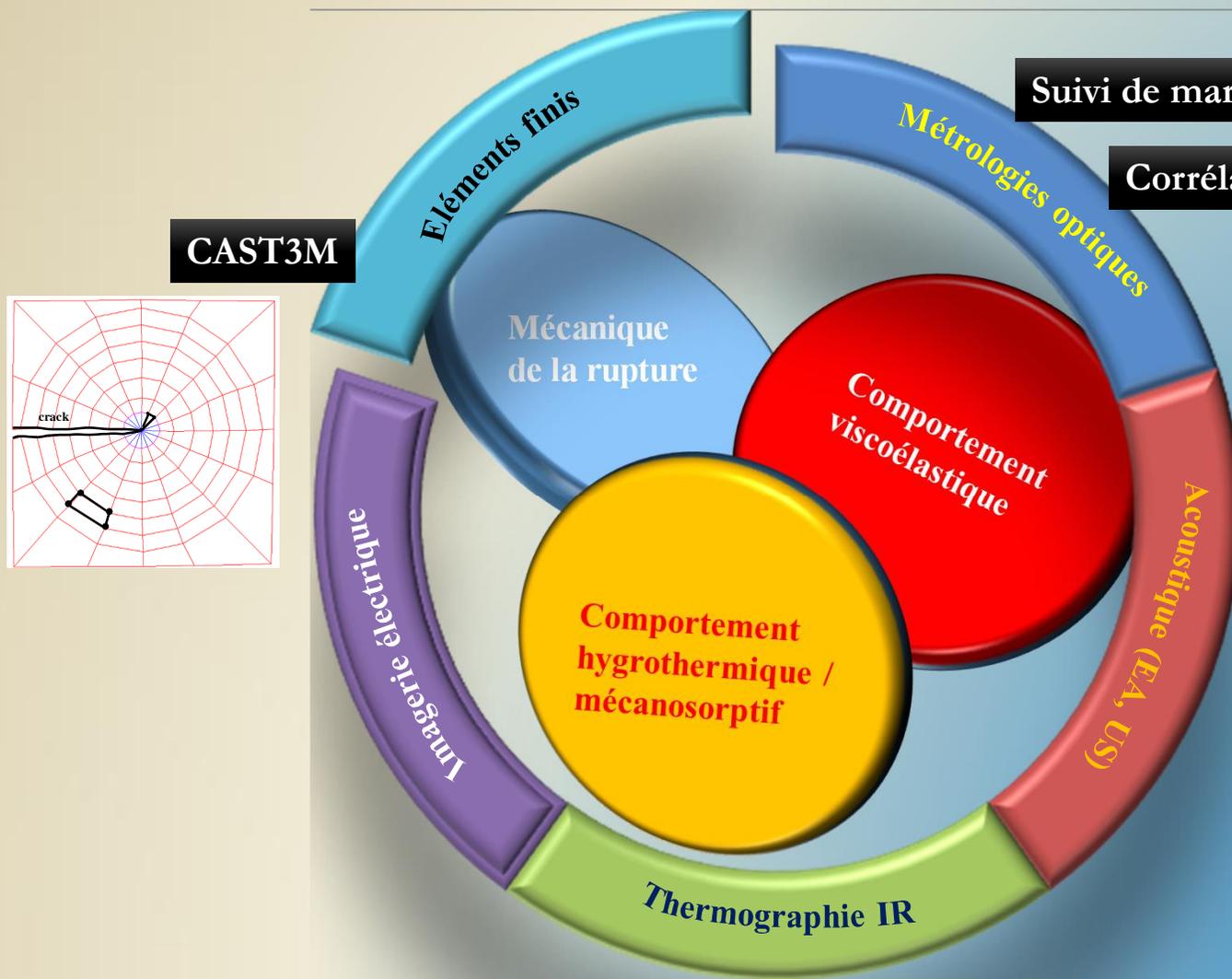


GC2D

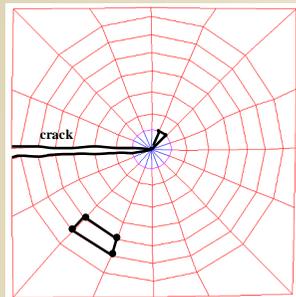
Laboratoire de Génie Civil, Diagnostic et Durabilité



Bois ó Construction et Durabilité



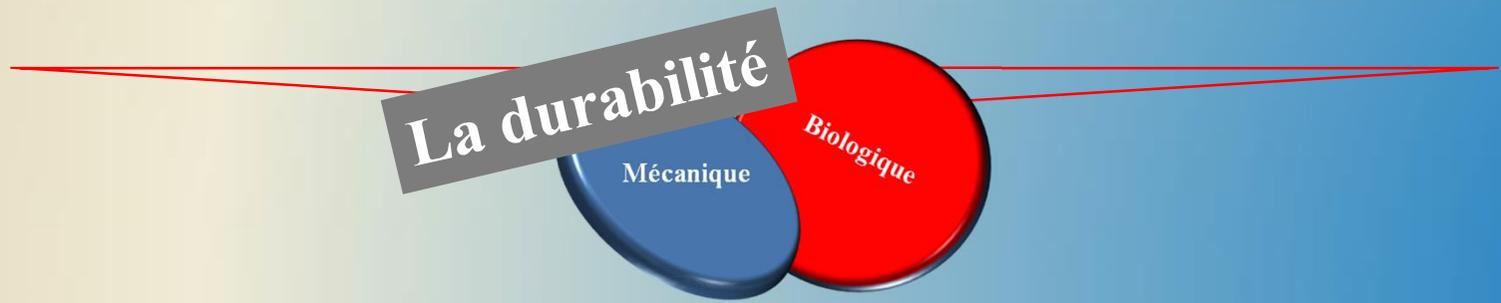
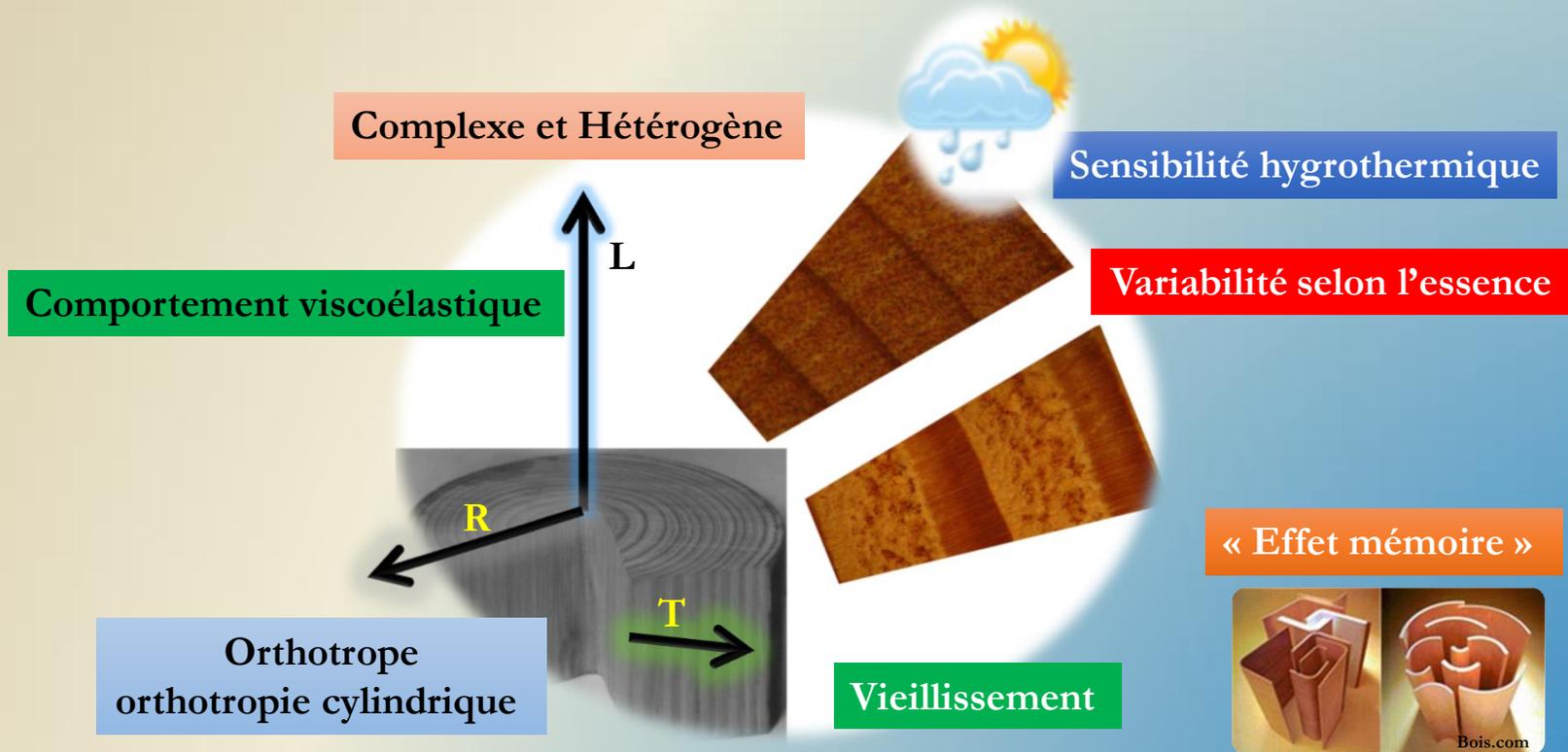
CAST3M



Suivi de marqueurs

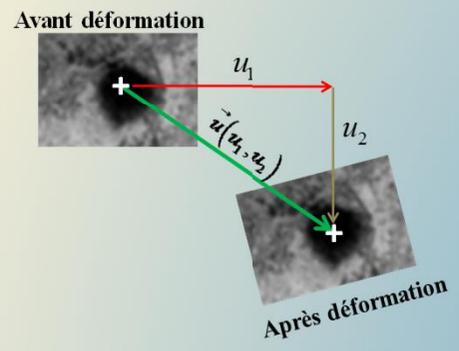
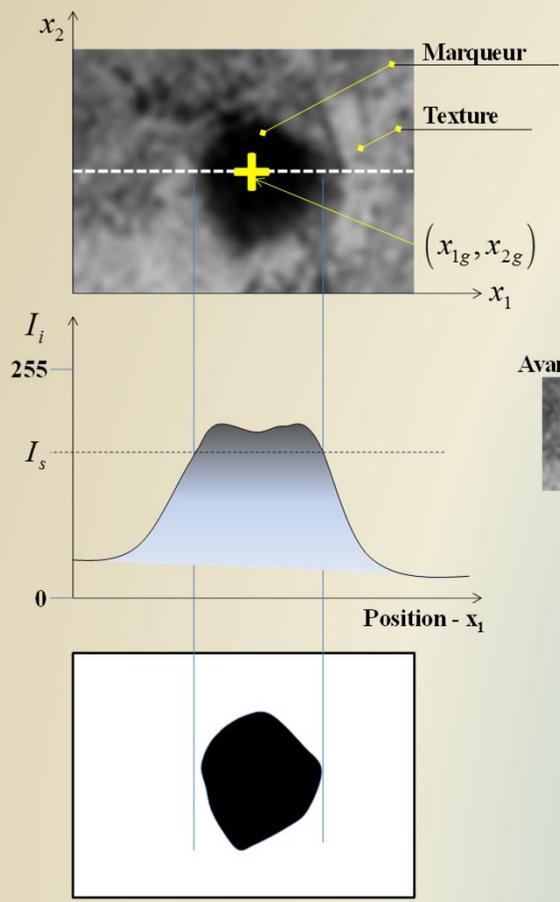
Corrélation d'images numériques





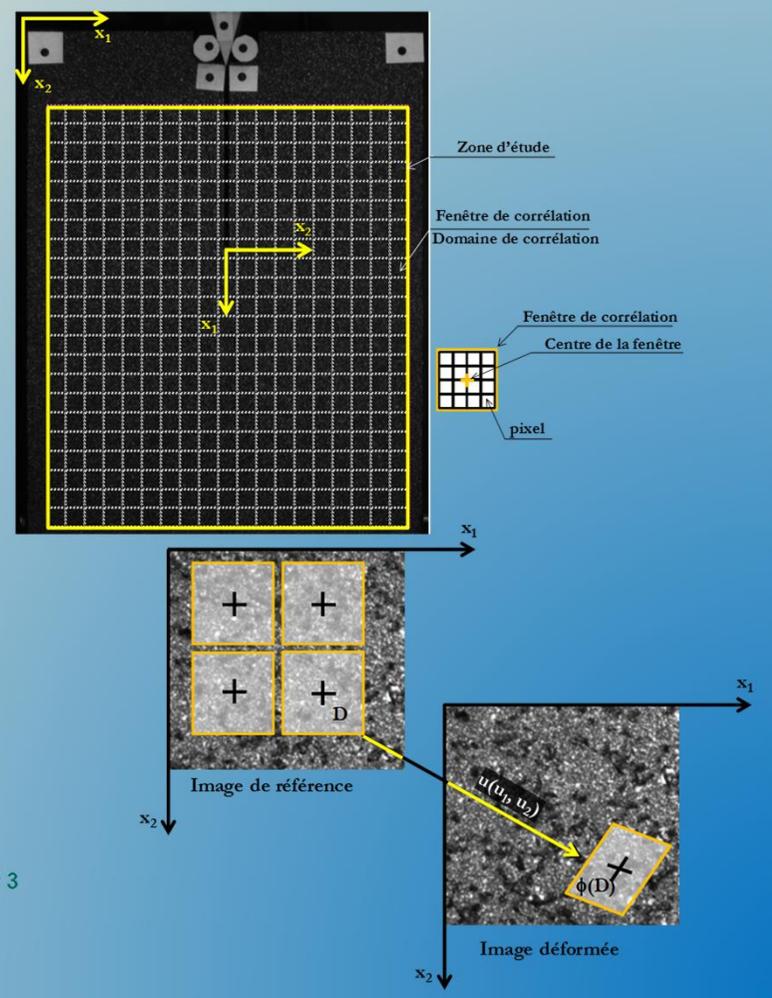
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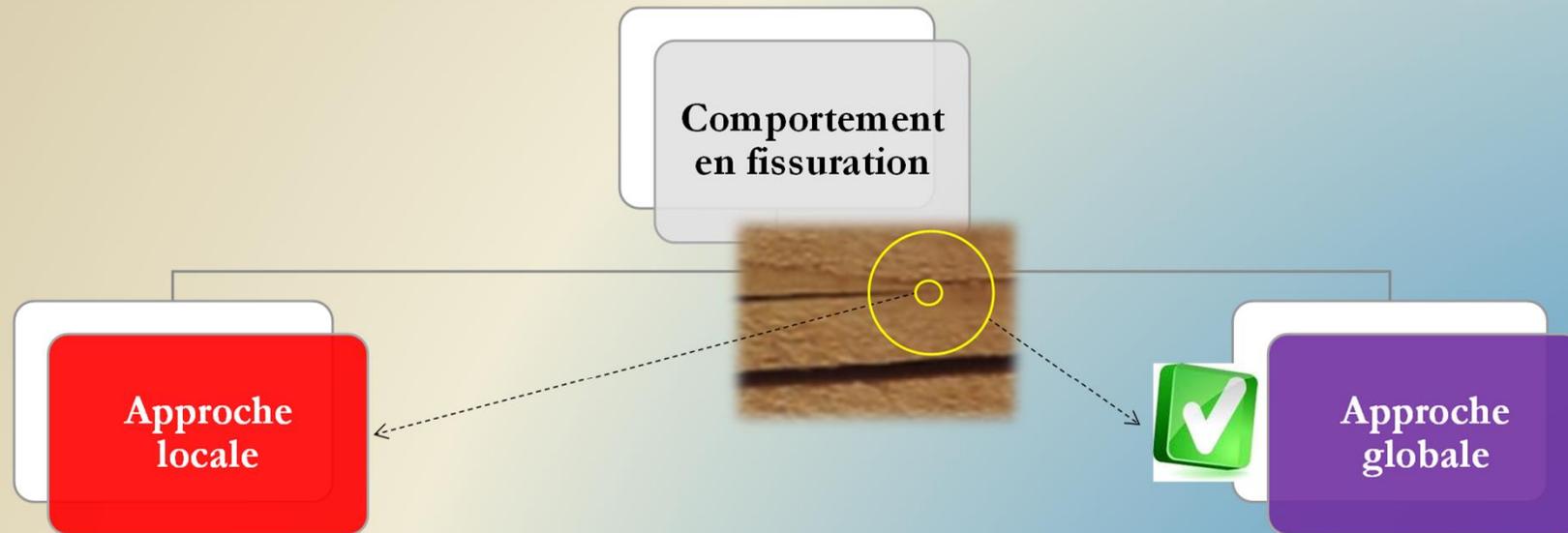
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Corrélation d'images numériques

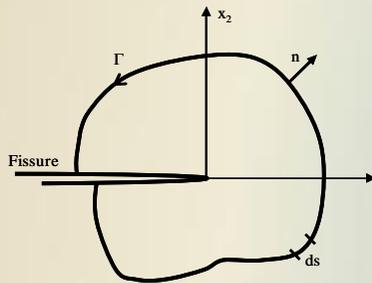
Corréla





- ☁ Modélisation locale de l'endommagement.
- ☁ Champs locaux.

- ☁ Approche énergétique.
- ☁ Intégrales invariantes J, G et M.
- ☁ Champs mécaniques semi-lointains ou lointains.



$$J = \int_{\Gamma} \left(W \cdot n_1 - T_i \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1} \right) \cdot ds$$

Couplage expérimental – numérique

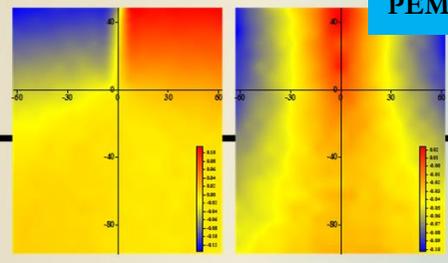
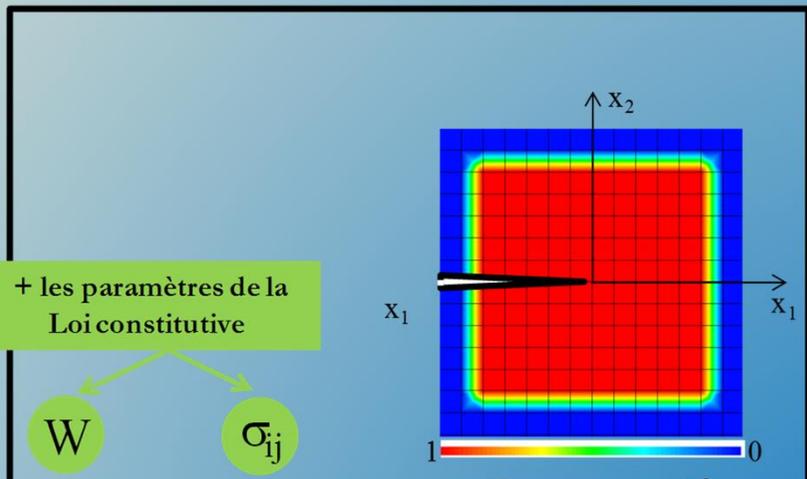
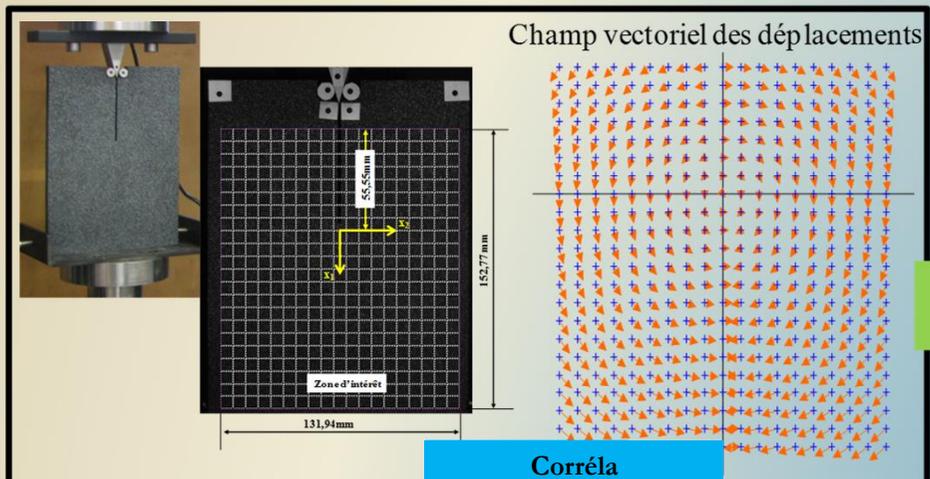
$$G\theta = \int_S (u_{i,k} \cdot \sigma_{ij} \cdot \theta_{k,j} - W \cdot \theta_{k,k}) \cdot dS$$

Approche Expérimentale

Approche Numérique

Mesure expérimentale du champ de déplacements par Corrélation d'Images Numériques

Modélisation numérique



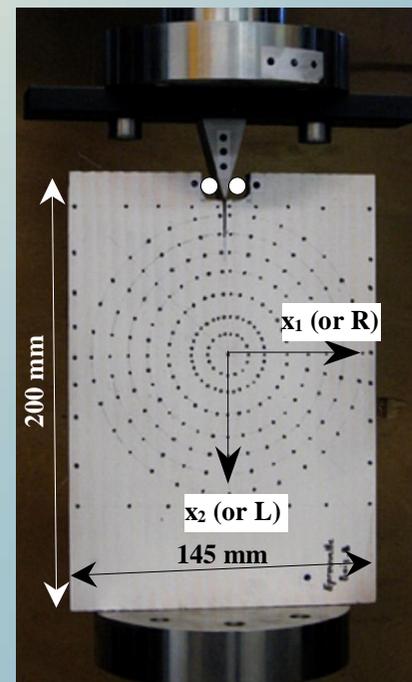
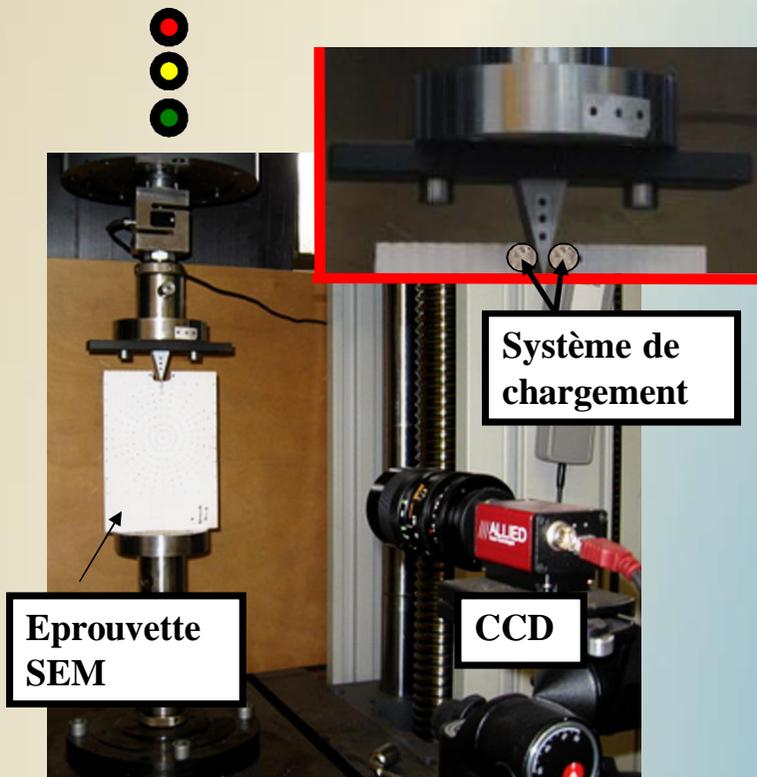
Corréla
PEM – Pprim Poitiers

Gθ

Taux de restitution d'énergie



Fissuration



- Eprouvette SEN
- Matériau: Douglas
- Orientation RL
- Fissure: 80 mm

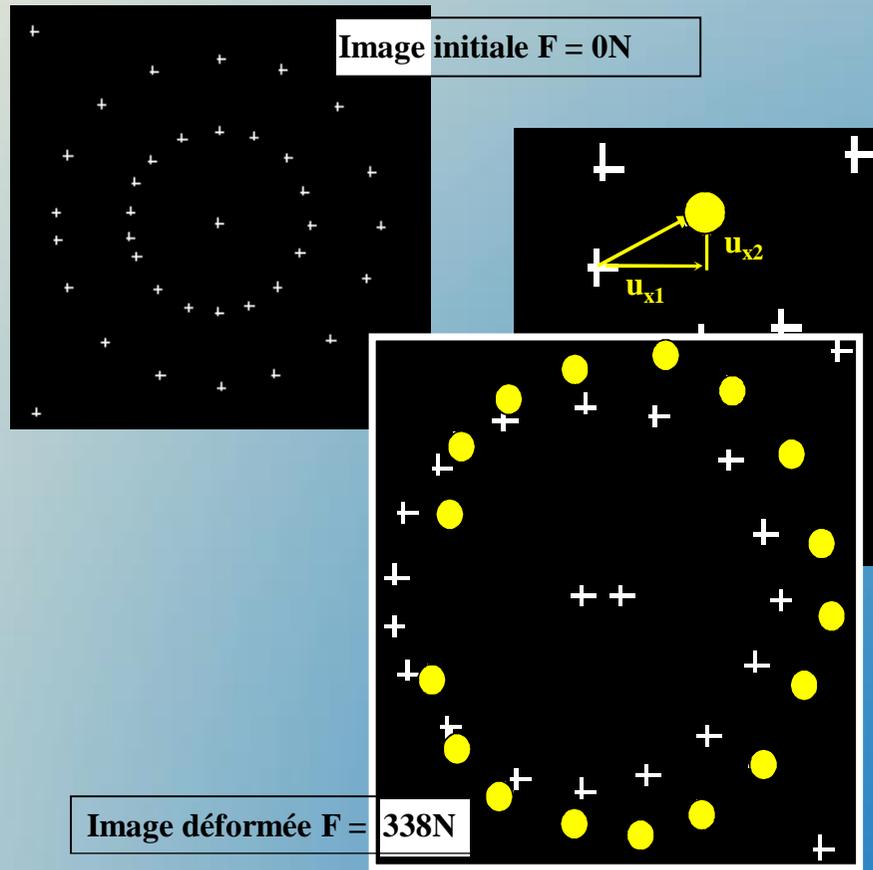
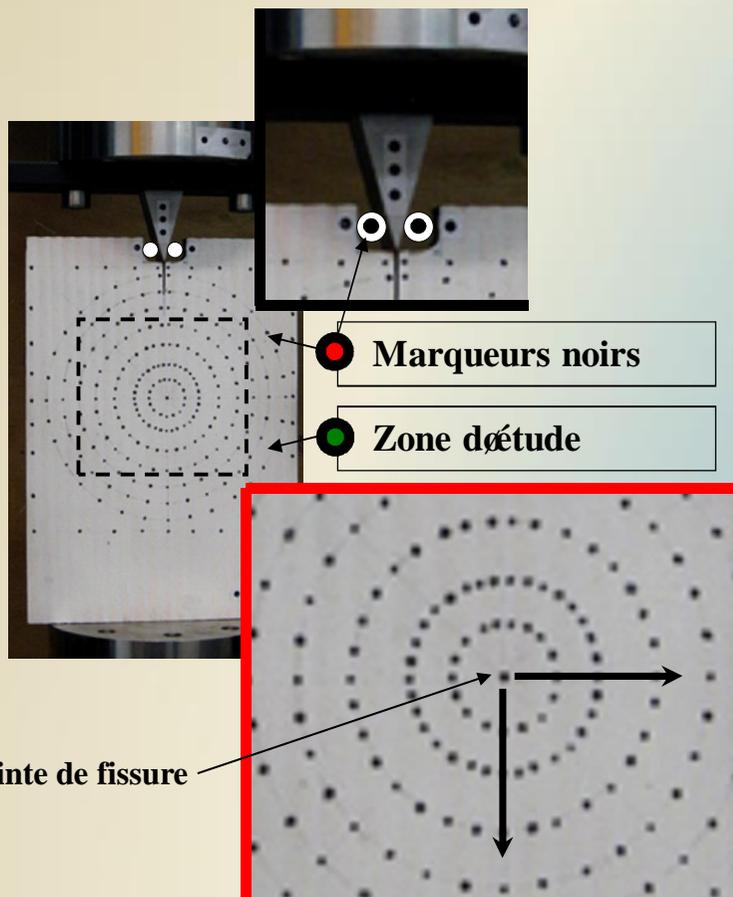


Orientation des cernes



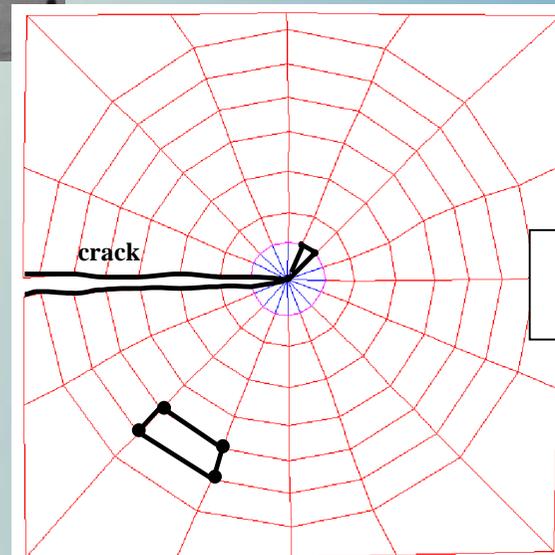
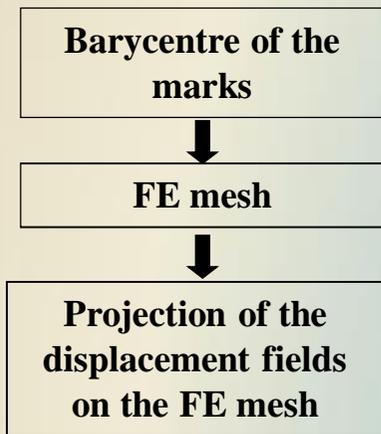
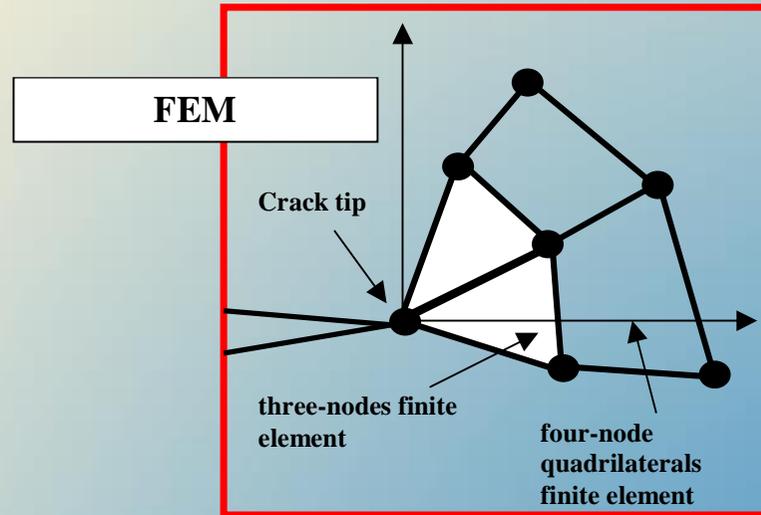
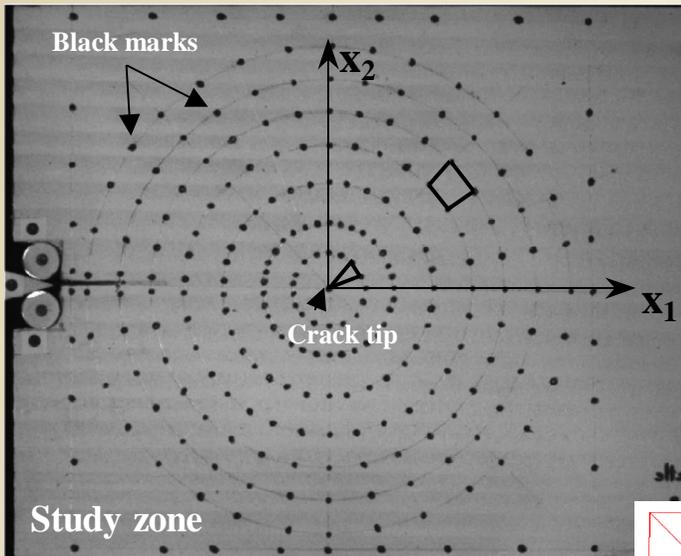
Fissuration

Suivi de marqueurs



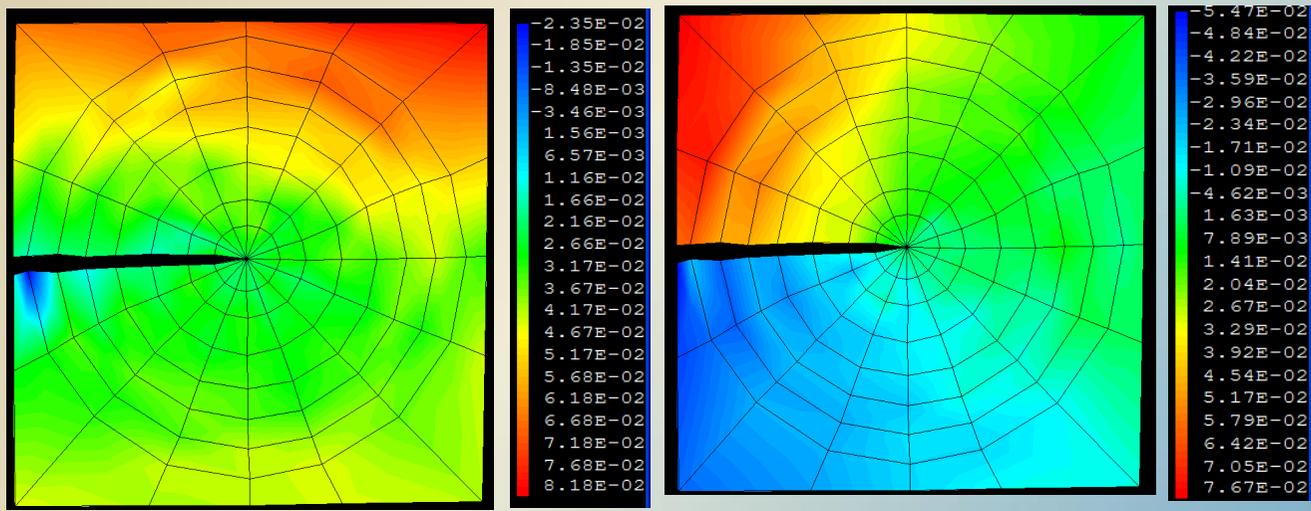


Fissuration



CAST3M

137 nòuds
128 éléments finis



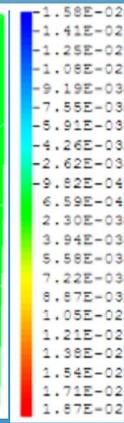
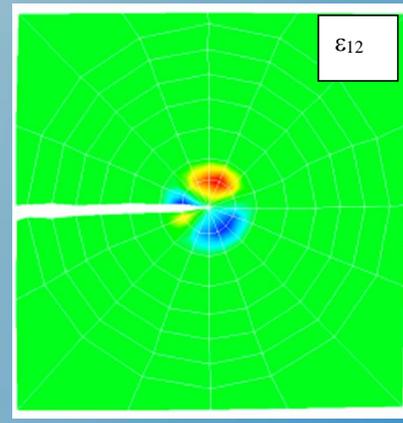
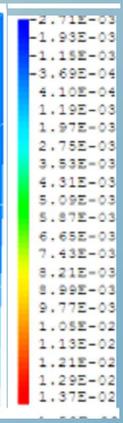
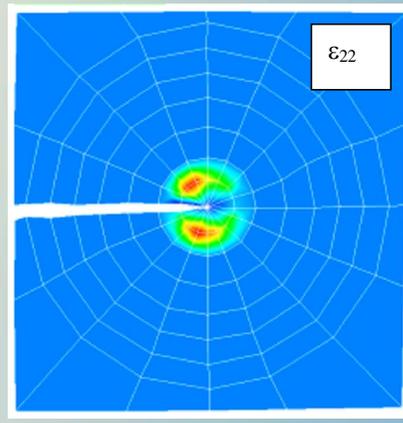
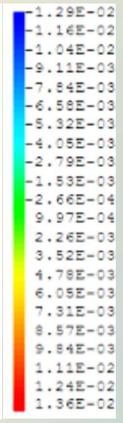
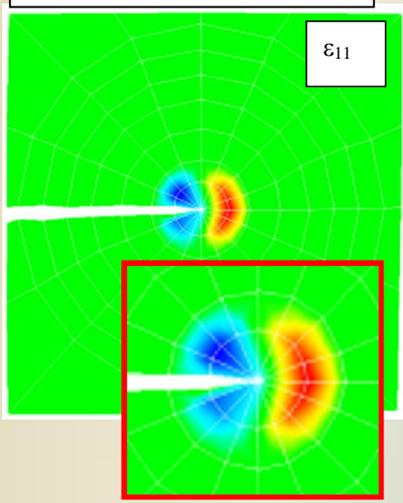
Displacement fields
in the study zone

Deformed mesh
F = 163.4N

Displacement gradient $\Rightarrow \partial/\partial x_1; \partial/\partial x_2$

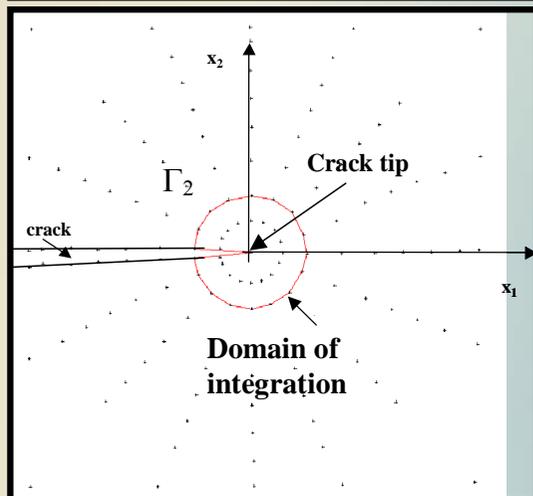
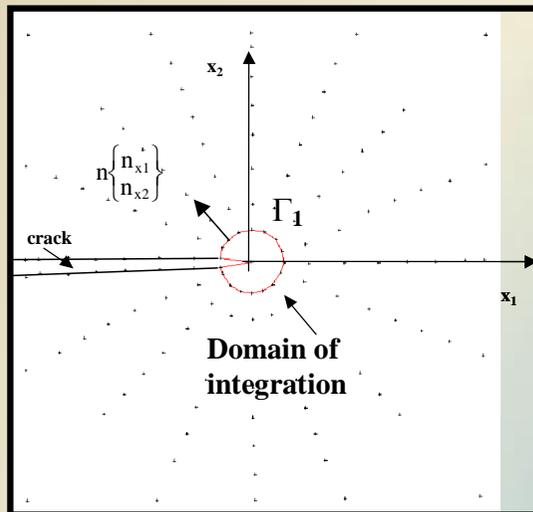
→ Strain fields

Strain fields





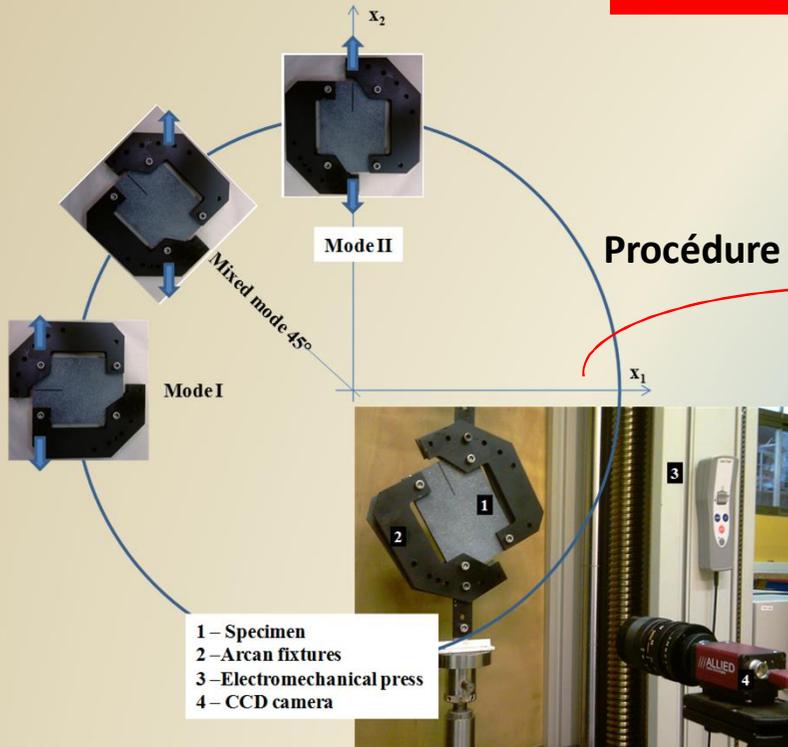
Fissuration



J-integral vs. load

Image	Load (N)	J óintegral (N/mm)	
		Γ_1	Γ_2
300	126	<u>4.69</u>	<u>4.76</u>
400	164	<u>5.41</u>	<u>5.72</u>
500	204	<u>11.40</u>	<u>13.28</u>
700	285	<u>17.77</u>	<u>16.62</u>
800	323	<u>22.14</u>	<u>23.21</u>
850	338	<u>25.21</u>	<u>26.24</u>

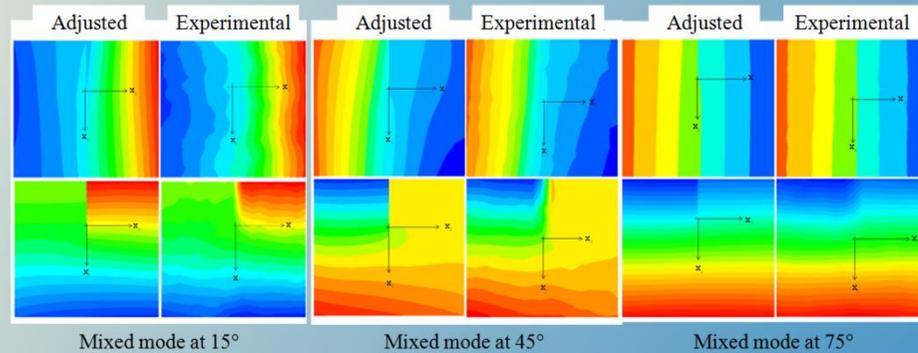
Fissuration en mode mixte



Montage expérimental

Douglas fir
MC=11%

Procédure d'ajustement (optimisation)

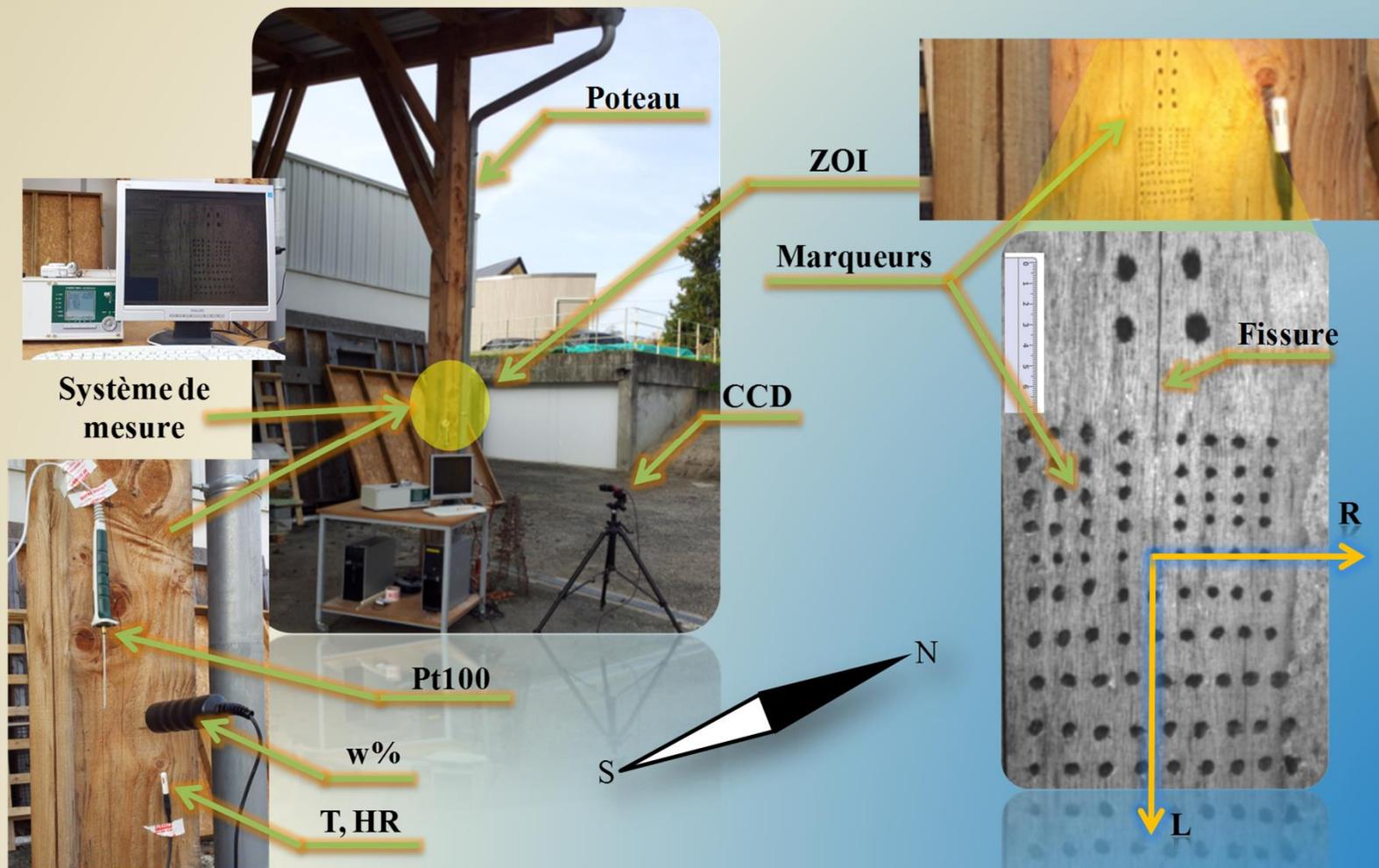


↓ $K_{\alpha}^{(\varepsilon)}$

Mixed mode	Applied load (N)	$K_I^{(\varepsilon)}$ (m ^{1/2})	$K_{II}^{(\varepsilon)}$ (m ^{1/2})
15°	277	5.95·10 ⁻⁴	1.43·10 ⁻⁴
45°	784	1.35·10 ⁻³	7.43·10 ⁻⁴
75°	876	6.91·10 ⁻⁴	6.58·10 ⁻⁴

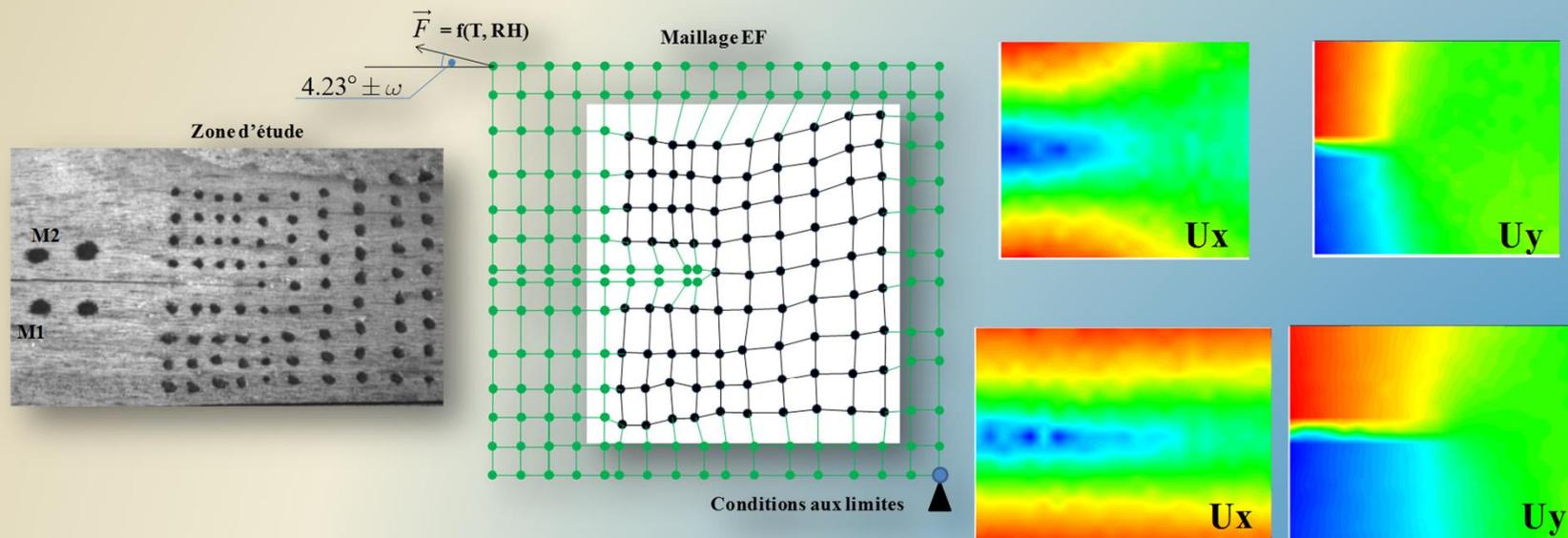


Monitoring





Monitoring

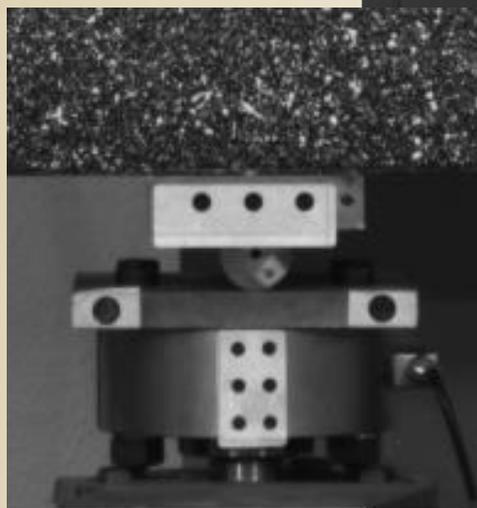
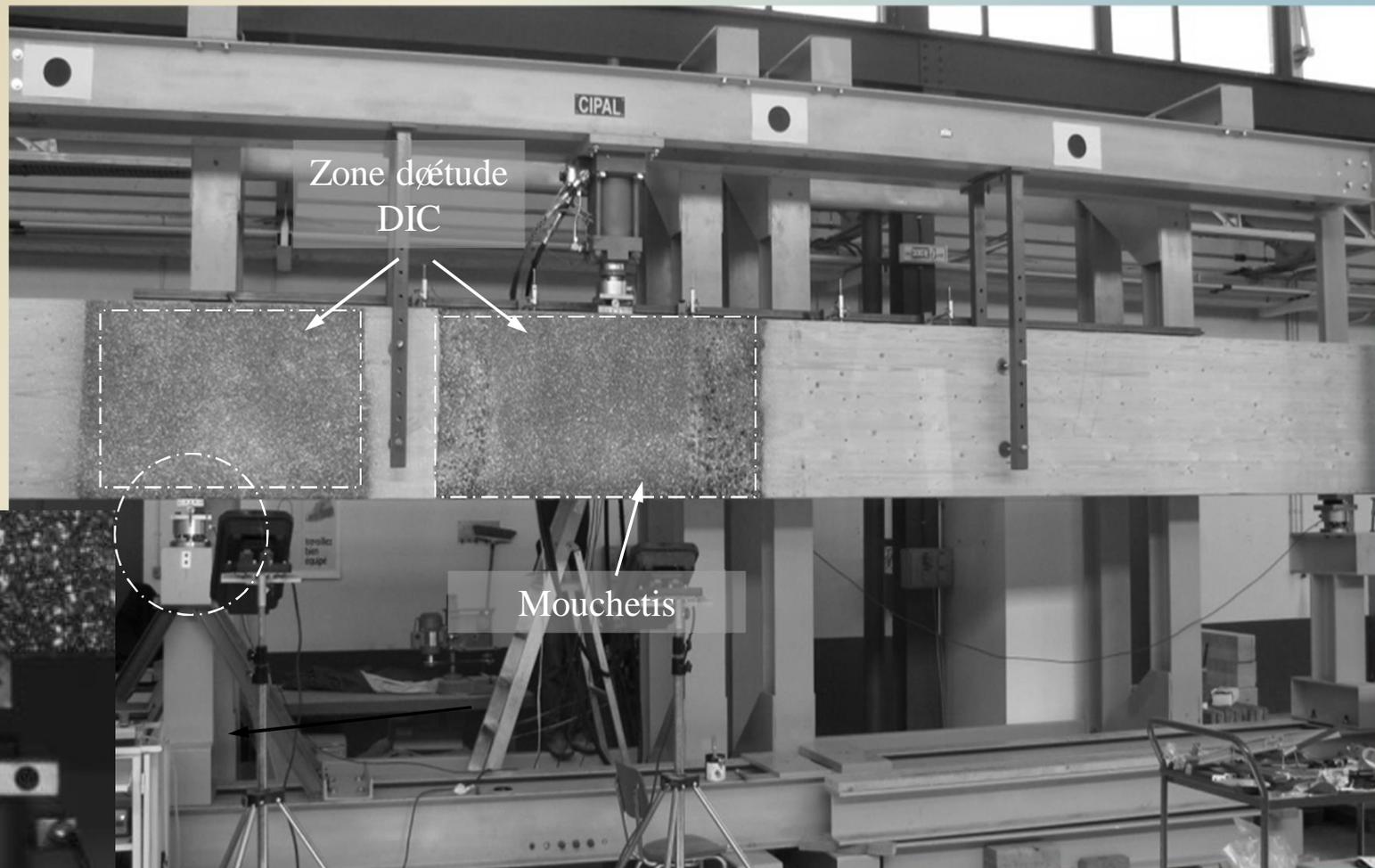


Evolution de l'état déformé
Suivi de la propagation de la fissure
Quantification de l'état mécanique

Champs de déplacement



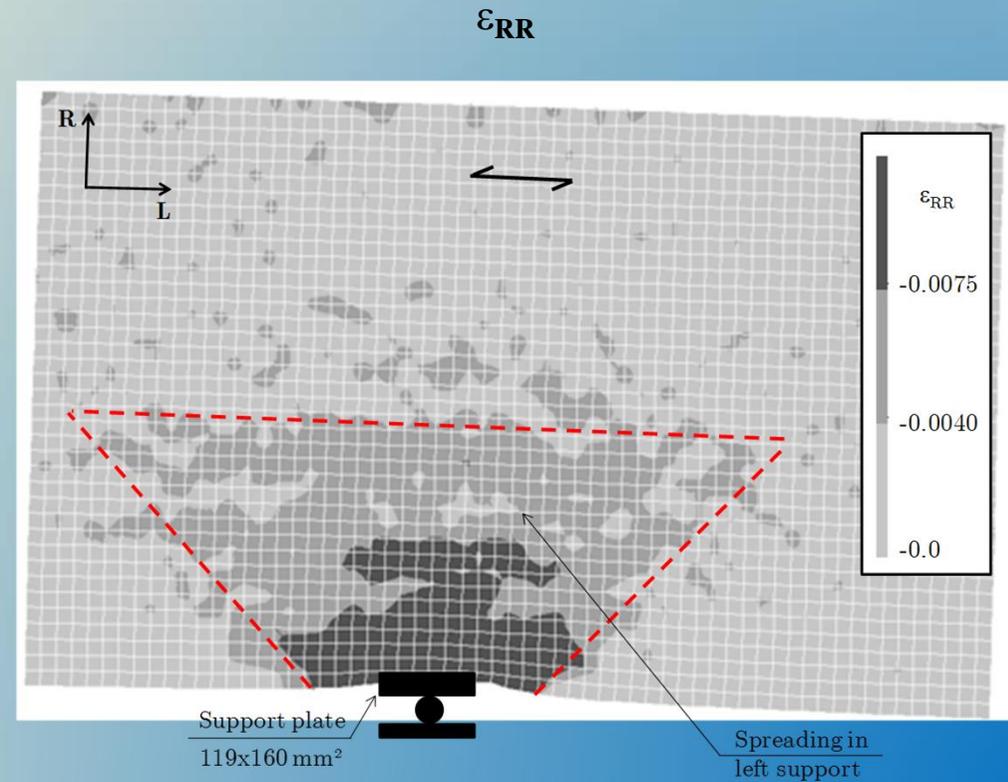
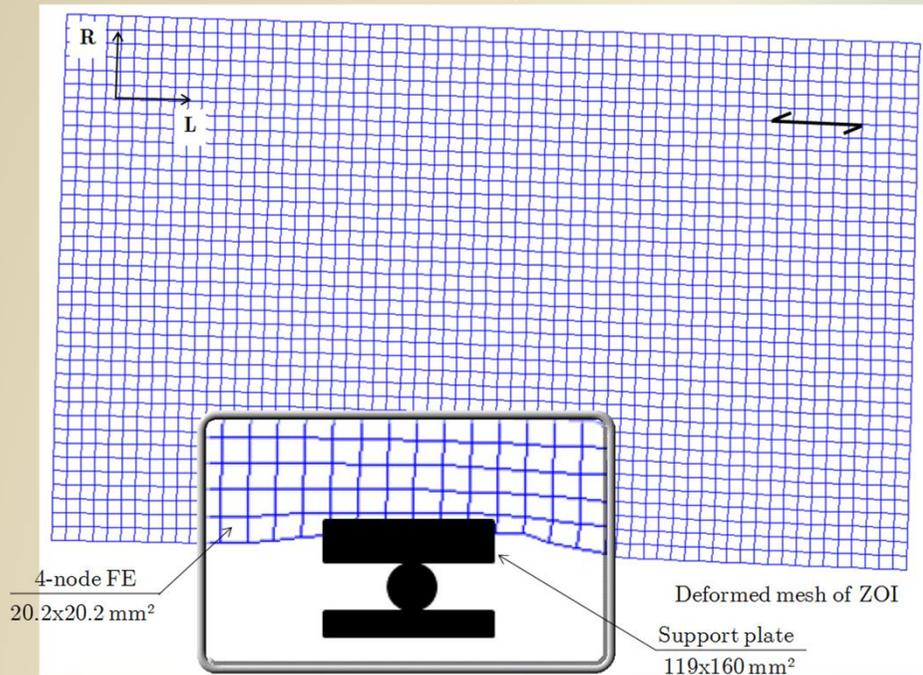
Compression transversale au niveau des appuis



Compression transversale au niveau des appuis



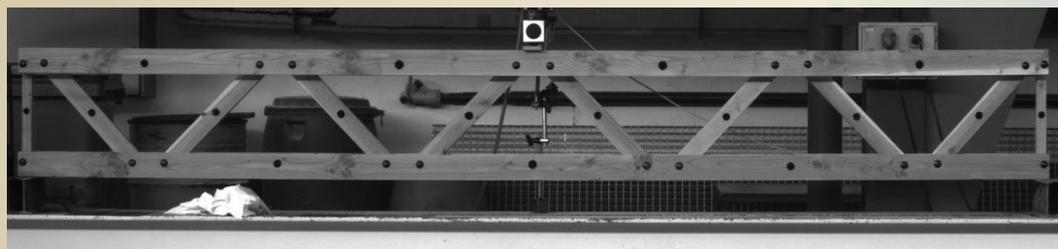
Etat déformé
(CAST3M)



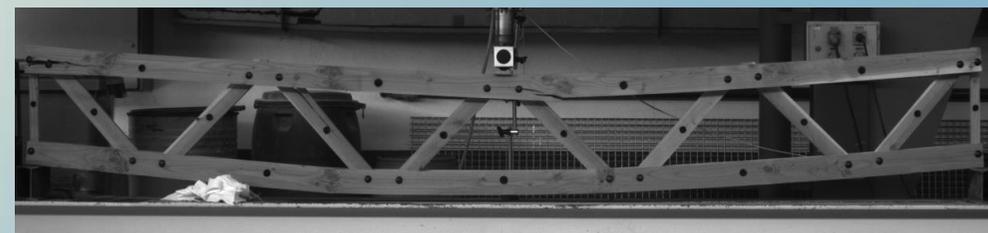
- Localisation et quantification du cône de diffusion.
- Renforcement des appuis.



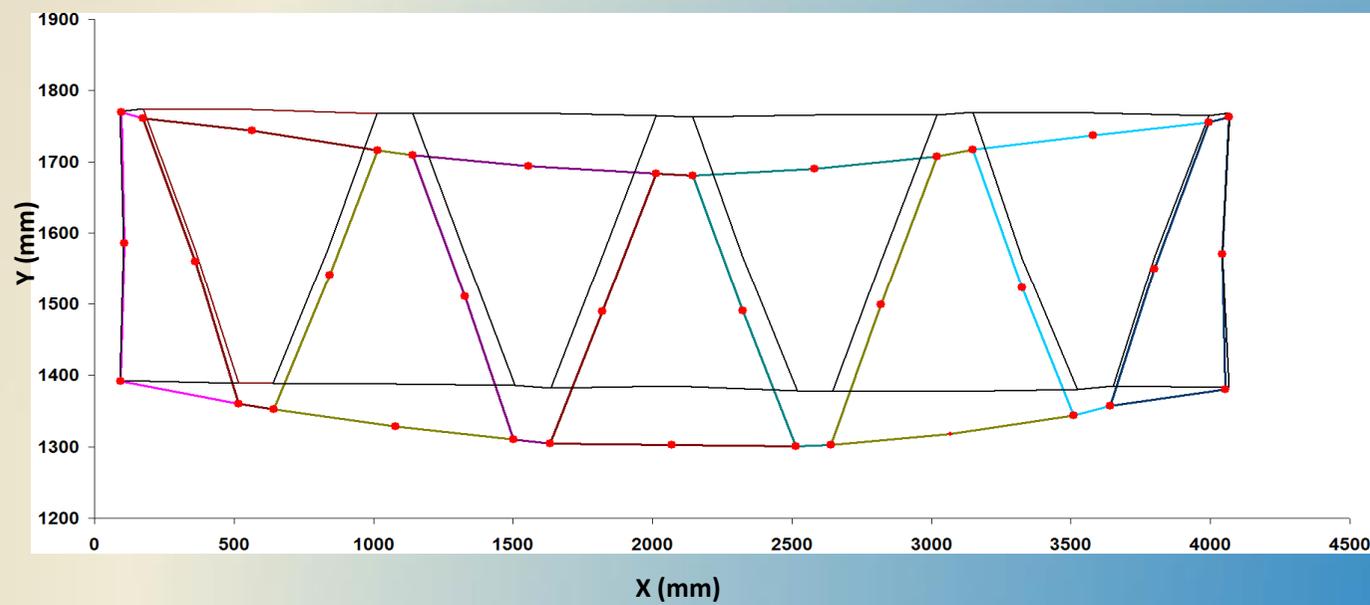
Poutre treillis en bois



Etat initial

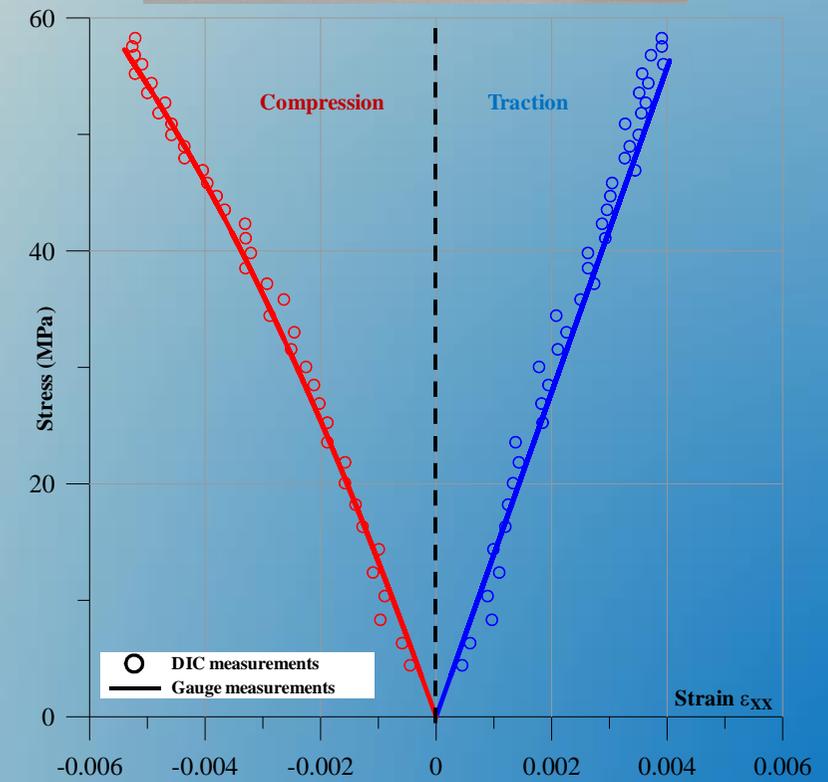
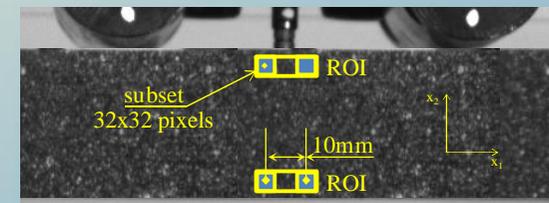
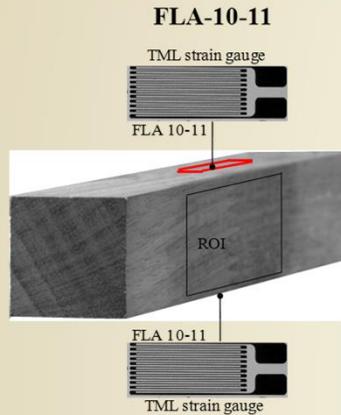
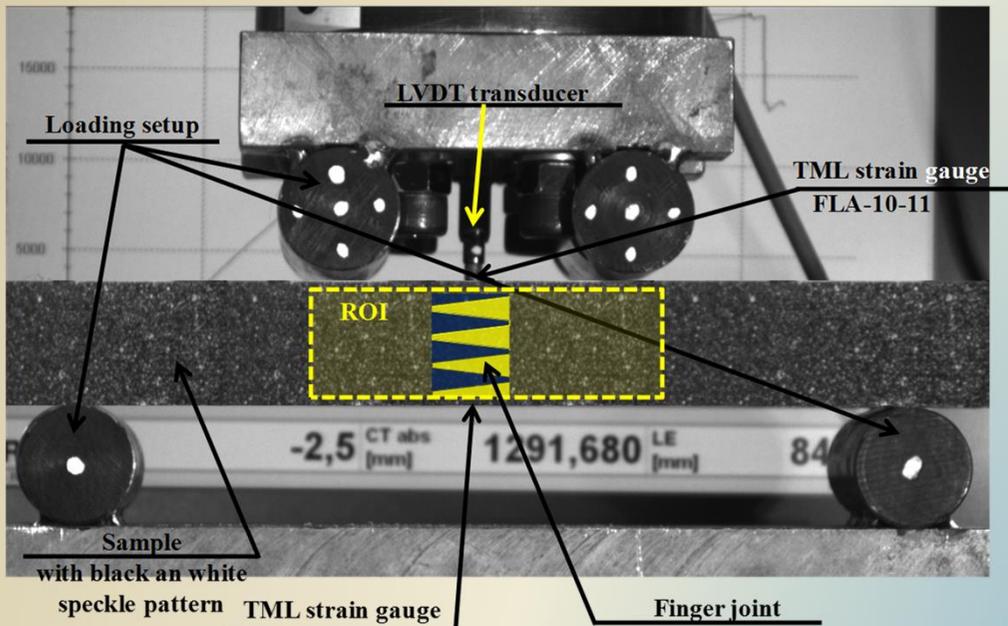


Etat déformé



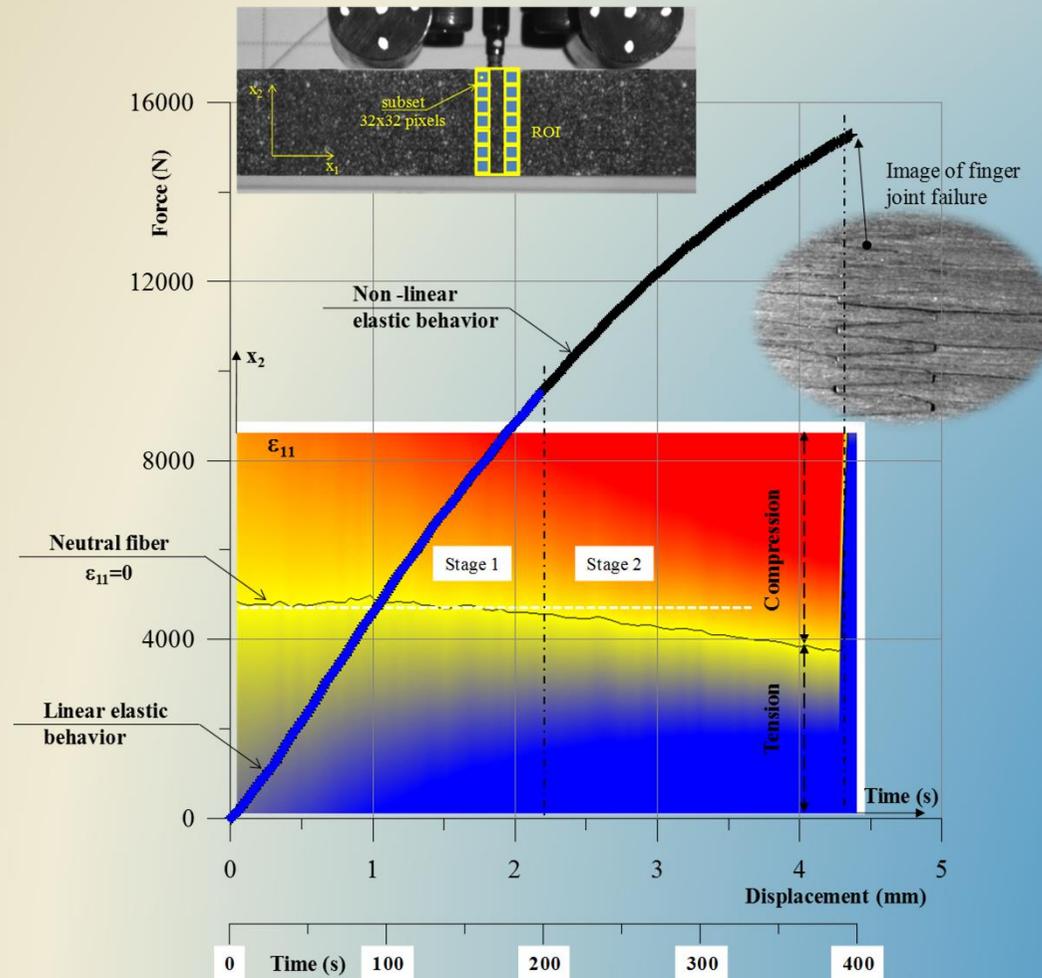


Flexion 4p (Bois abouté)





Flexion 4p (Bois abouté)



Merci pour votre attention !