

**Modélisation du comportement mécanique de la
maçonnerie**

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Ramdane Ami Saada

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Travaux antérieurs :

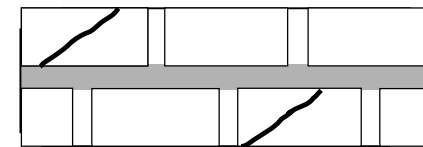
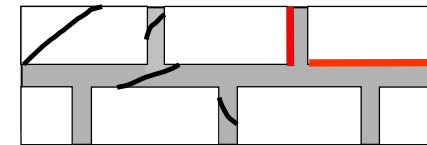
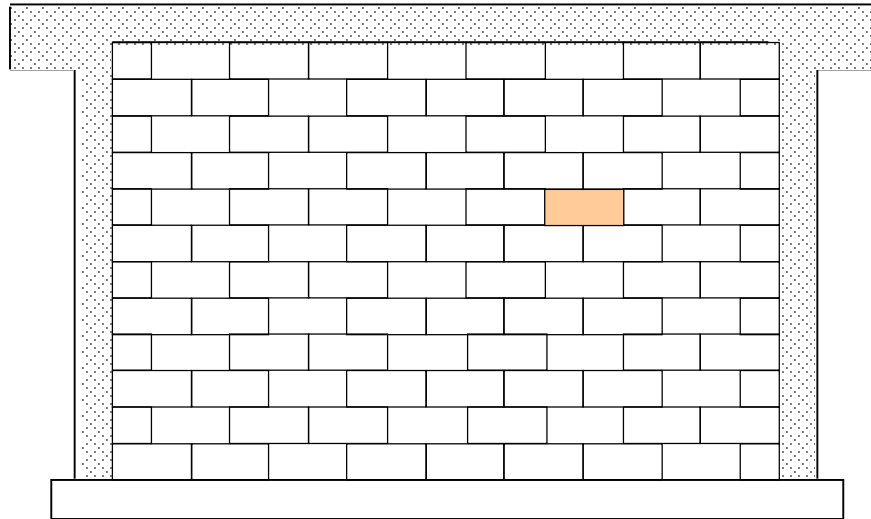
(W. Nechnech, 2000) : Une approche thermo-élasto-plastique endommageable pour le béton

(F. Benboudjema, 2002) : Déformations différées du béton sous sollicitations biaxiales

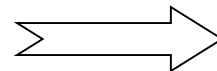
PLAN DE LA PRESENTATION

- Problématique de la modélisation de la maçonnerie
- Proposition d'un modèle élastoplastique endommageable
- Intégration des équations du modèle dans CAST3M
- Validation du modèle
- Conclusions

PROBLÉMATIQUE DE LA MODÉLISATION DE LA MAÇONNERIE

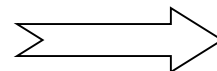


Brique et mortier



Fissuration
Écrasement

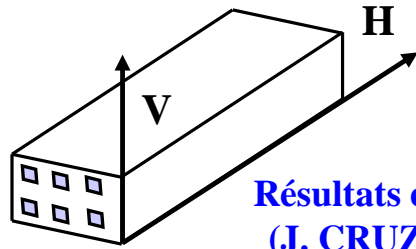
Interface



Décollement
Glissement

CARACTERISTIQUES DE LA MAÇONNERIE

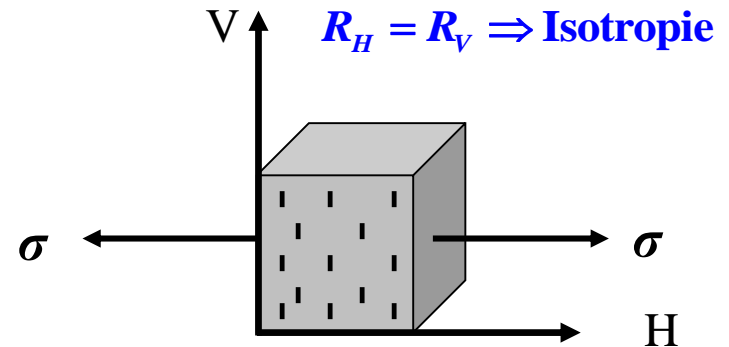
Matériau composite



Résultats expérimentaux
(J. CRUZ DIAZ, 2002)

$R_H \neq R_V \Rightarrow$ Anisotropie

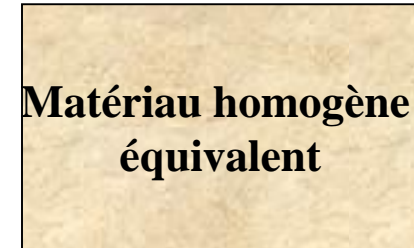
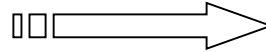
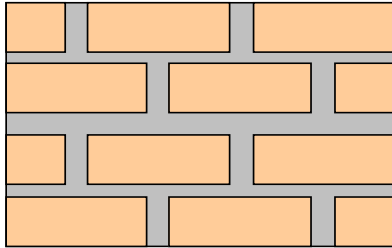
- Perforations, trous
- Procédé de fabrication



Fissuration \Rightarrow Orthotropie induite

Endommagement orthotrope

APPROCHE DE MODÉLISATION



Mécanique de l'endommagement :

$$\underline{\sigma} = (\underline{I} - \underline{D}) \underline{E}_0 \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_e$$

$$(1 - D_i) = (1 - D_c)(1 - D_{ti})$$

Couplage plasticité /endommagement :

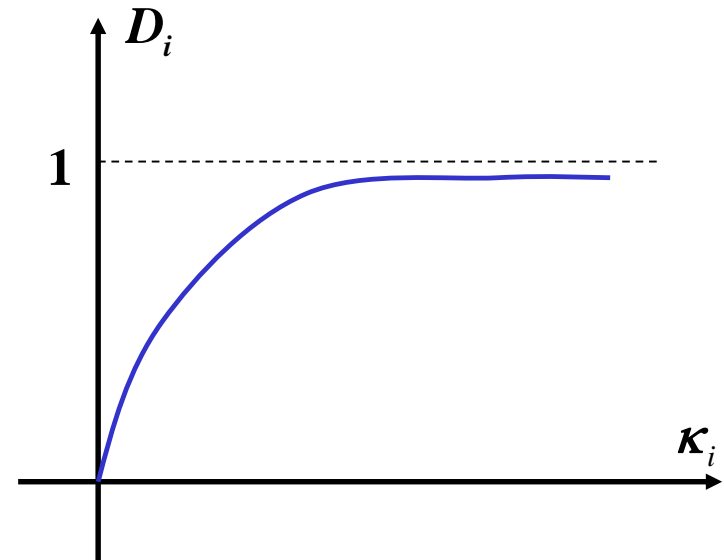
$$\tau_x = f(\kappa_x)$$

COUPLAGE PLASTICITÉ/ENDOMMAGEMENT

$$\hat{\underline{\underline{K}}} = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{tI} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \kappa_{tII} \end{pmatrix}$$

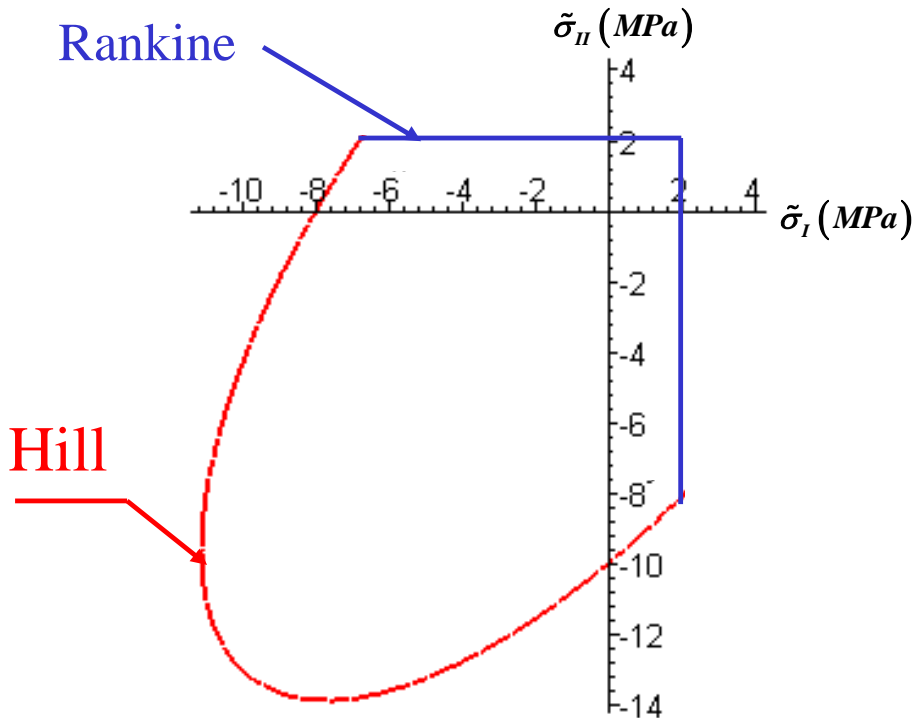
$$\hat{\underline{\underline{D}}} = \begin{pmatrix} D_{tI} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & D_{tII} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1 - D_c) = \exp(-c_c \kappa_c) \\ (1 - D_{\dot{u}}) = \exp(-c_{\dot{u}} \kappa_{\dot{u}}) \end{cases}$$



$$F(\underline{\tilde{\sigma}}, \underline{\tilde{\tau}}_c, \underline{\tilde{\tau}}_t) \leq 0$$

CRITÈRE DE PLASTICITÉ



$$\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma / (1 - D)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{t1} = \tilde{\sigma}_I - \tilde{\tau}_{II}(\kappa_{II}) \\ F_{t2} = \tilde{\sigma}_{II} - \tilde{\tau}_{III}(\kappa_{III}) \end{cases}$$

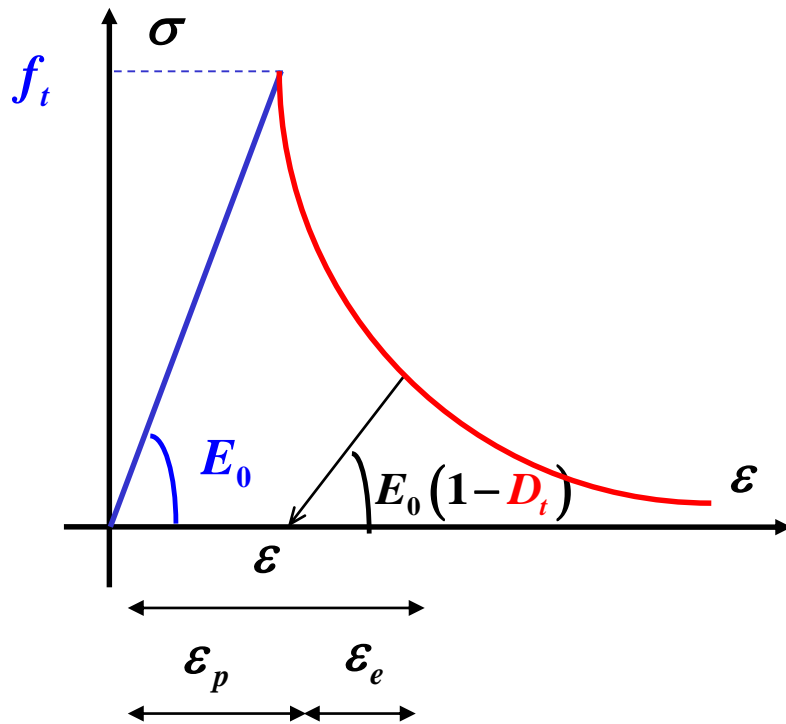
$$A\tilde{\sigma}_{xx}^2 + B\tilde{\sigma}_{yy}^2 + C\tilde{\sigma}_{xx}\tilde{\sigma}_{yy} + D\tilde{\sigma}_{xy}^2 = 1$$

Loi de normalité

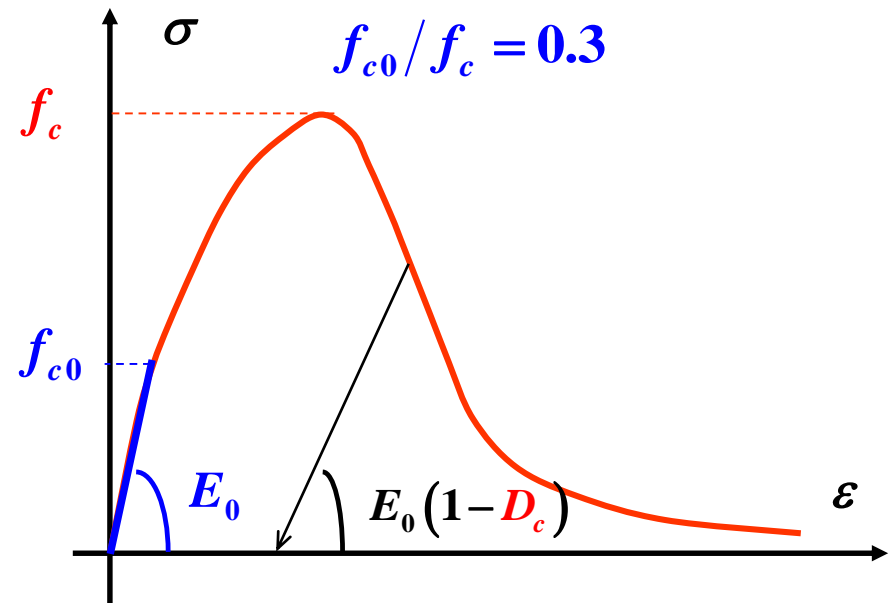
$$\underline{\dot{\epsilon}}^p = \lambda_{t1} \frac{\partial F_{t1}}{\partial \underline{\tilde{\sigma}}} + \lambda_{t2} \frac{\partial F_{t2}}{\partial \underline{\tilde{\sigma}}} + \lambda_c \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial \underline{\tilde{\sigma}}}$$

COMPORTEMENT DE LA MAÇONNERIE

TRACTION

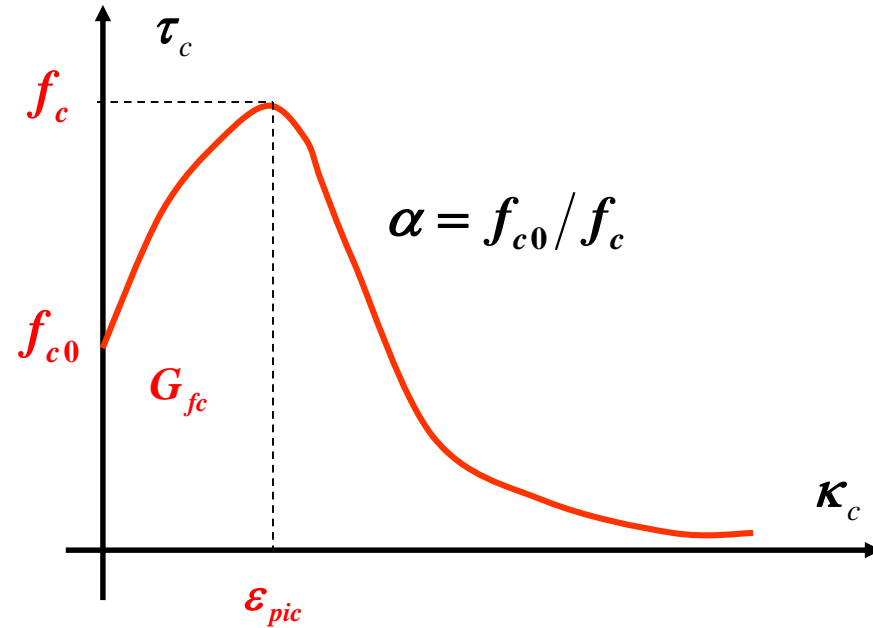
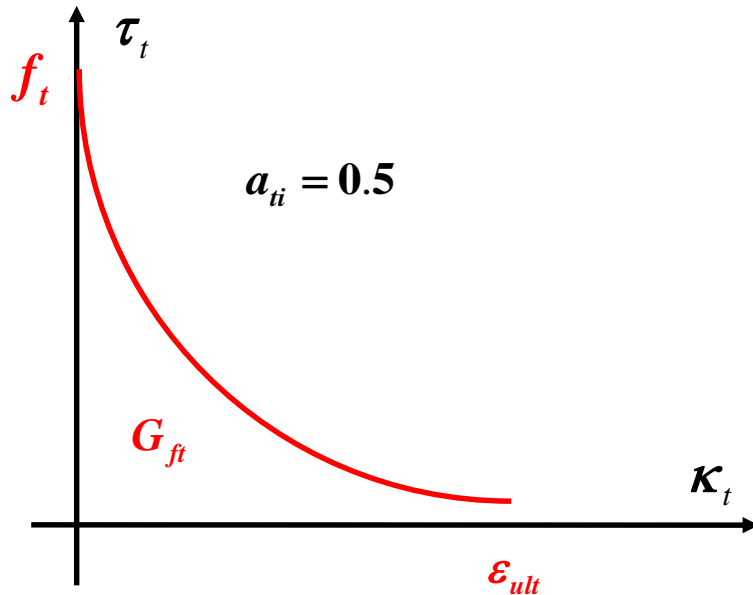


COMPRESSION



$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \underline{\varepsilon}_e + \underline{\varepsilon}_p$$

COMPORTEMENT DE LA MAÇONNERIE



$$\tau_{xi} = f_{xi} \left[(1 + a_{xi}) \exp(-b_{xi} \kappa_{xi}) - a_{xi} \exp(-2b_{xi} \kappa_{xi}) \right]$$

$$a_{ti} < 1$$

$$a_{ci} > 1$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_{xi} = \tau_{xi} / (1 - D_i) = f(a_{xi}, b_{xi}, c_{xi})$$

RÉSOLUTION DU PROBLÈME MÉCANIQUE

- Résolution du problème mécanique: Algorithme proposé par CAST3M
- Modification des fichiers sources: Évaluation de l'état de contraintes admissibles
 - Mise en place d'un processus *d'itérations internes*

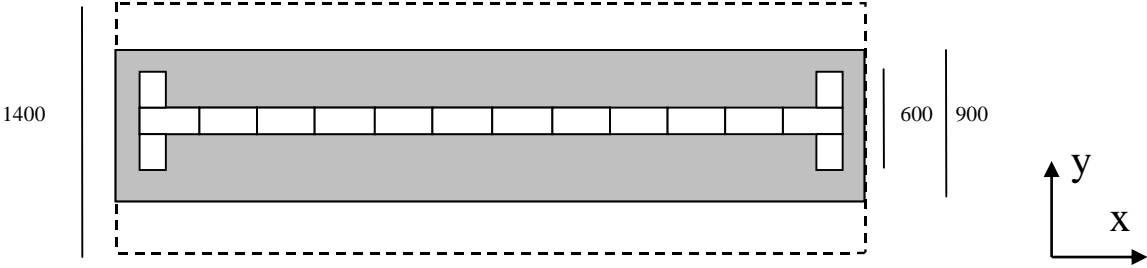
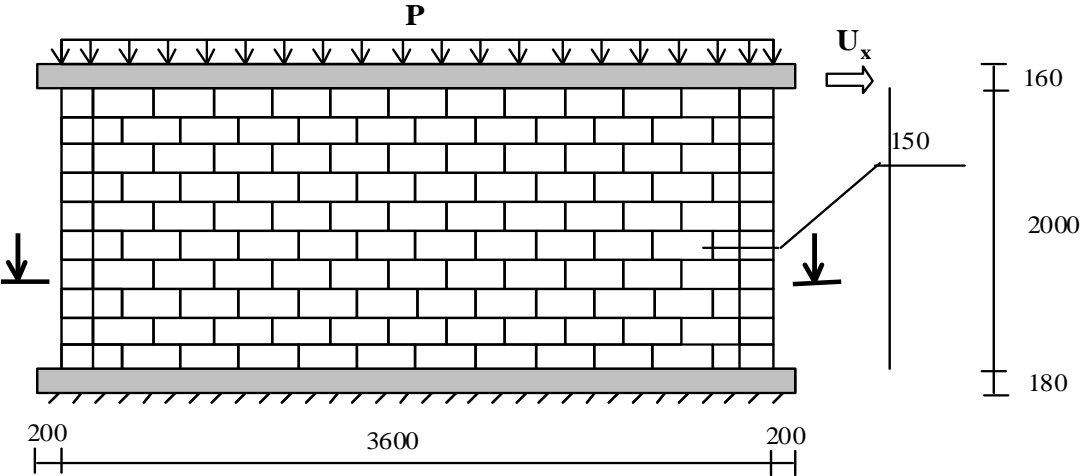
$$(\underline{\tilde{\sigma}}_n, \underline{\varepsilon}_n, \Delta \underline{\varepsilon}_n, \Delta \underline{V}_n) \rightarrow (\underline{\tilde{\sigma}}_{n+1}, \underline{\varepsilon}_{n+1}, \Delta \underline{V}_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{t1}(\Delta \kappa_{II}, \Delta \kappa_{III}, \Delta \kappa_c) = 0 \\ F_{t2}(\Delta \kappa_{II}, \Delta \kappa_{III}, \Delta \kappa_c) = 0 \\ F_c(\Delta \kappa_{II}, \Delta \kappa_{III}, \Delta \kappa_c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Utilisation de la méthode de Newton-Raphson

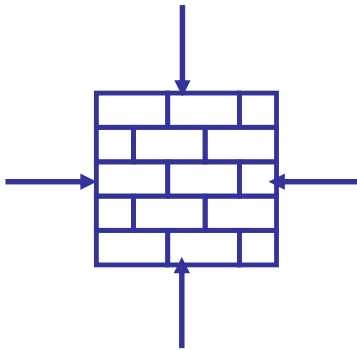
VALIDATION DU MODÈLE

[Ganz H.R. & Thürliman B., 1984]



PARAMÈTRES DU MODÈLE

Sollicitations d'un « VER »
[Ganz H.R. & Thürliman B., 1982]



Paramètres élastiques

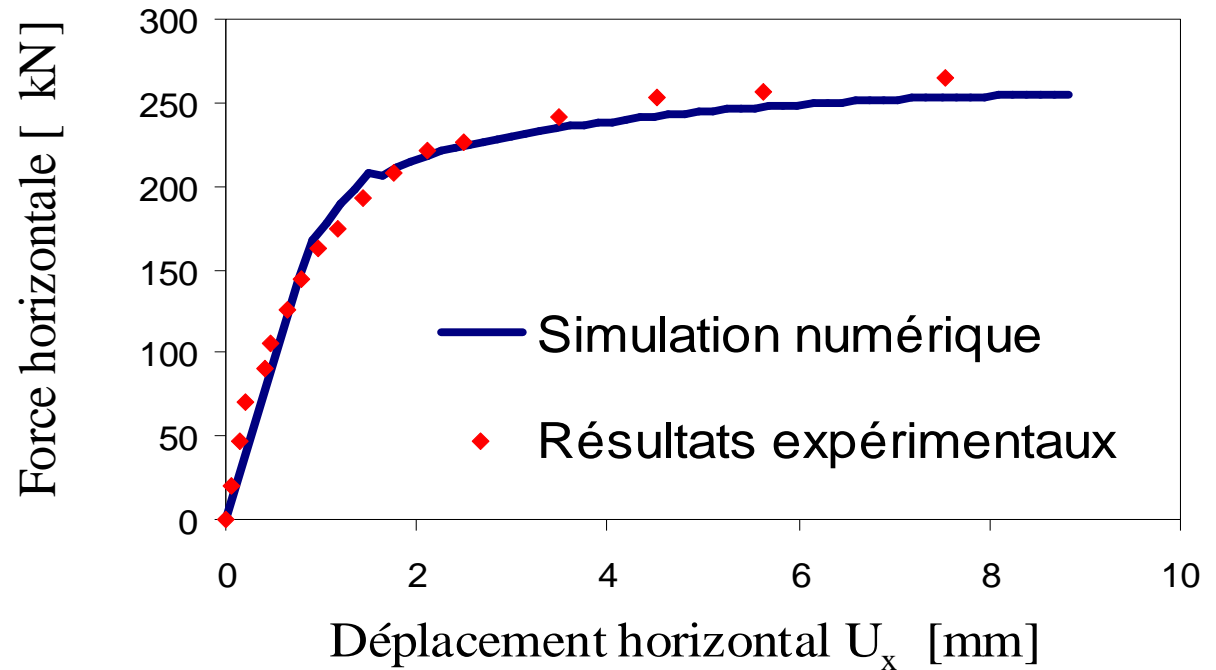
$$E_x, E_y, G_{xy}, \nu_{xy}$$

Paramètres inélastiques

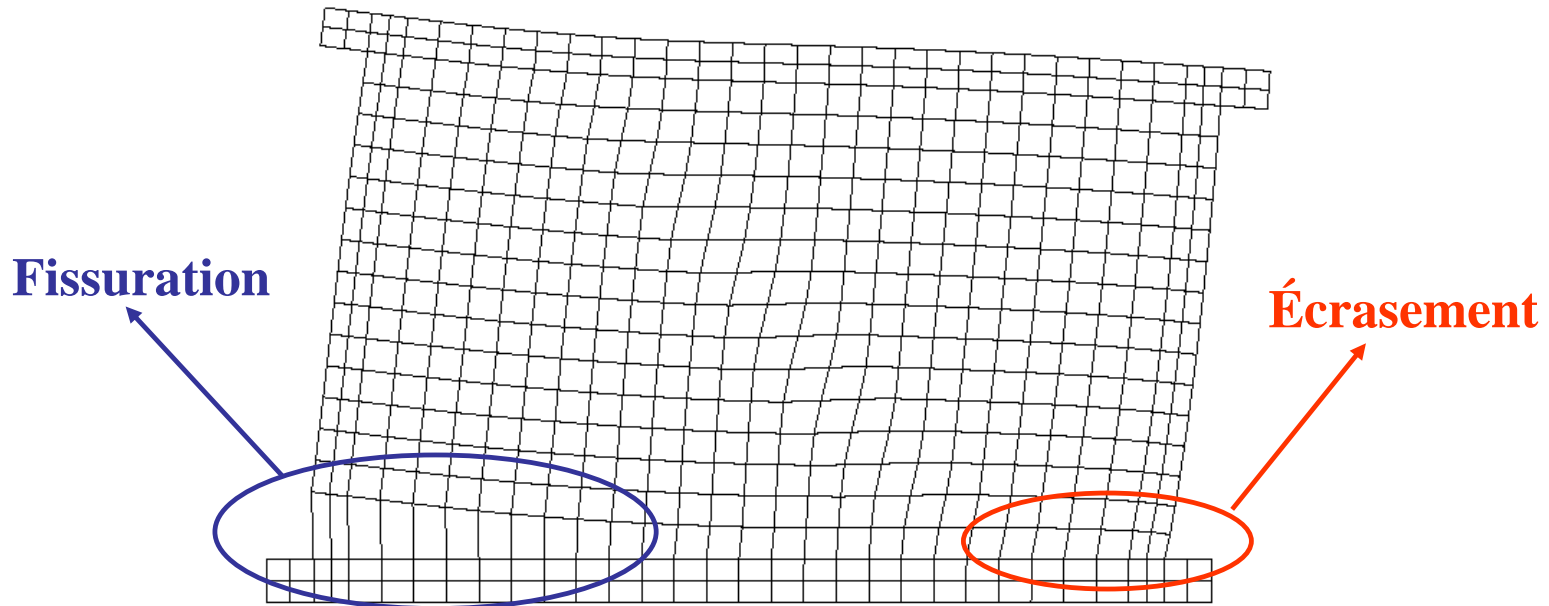
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{tx}, f_{ty}, f_{cx}, f_{cy}, f_b, \tau_u \\ G_{f_{tx}}, G_{f_{ty}}, G_{f_{cx}}, G_{f_{cy}} \end{array} \right.$$

Seules les valeurs d'endommagement ont été postulées

Cisaillement du mur



DÉFORMATION DU MUR

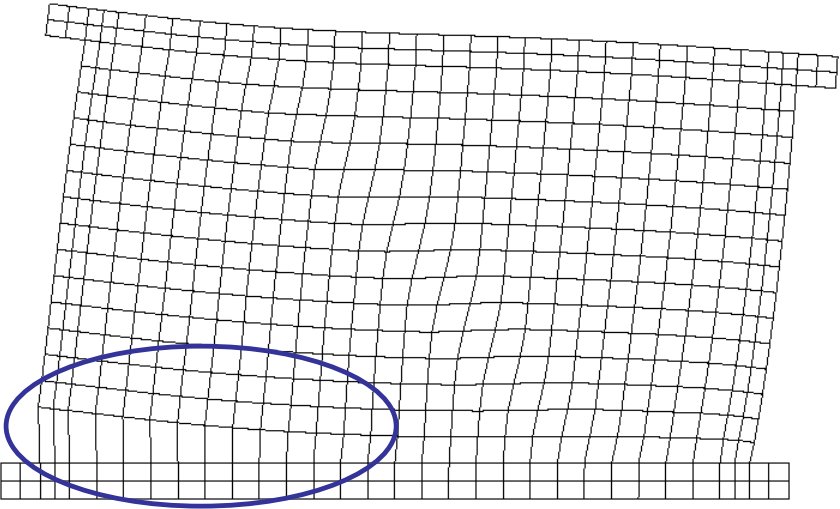


Écrasement : D_c

Fissures horizontales : D_{ty}

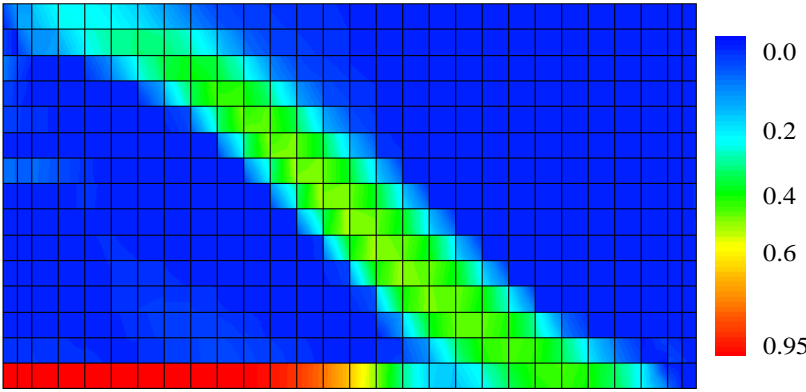
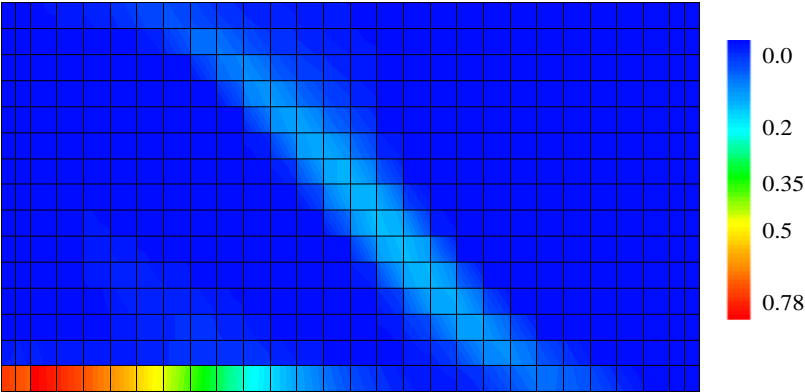
Fissures verticales : D_{tx}

ÉVOLUTION DE L'ENDOMMAGEMENT

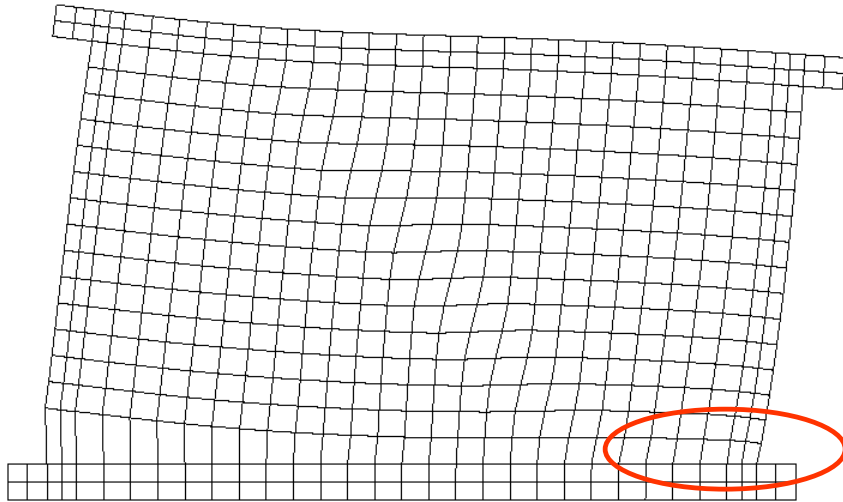


$U_x=2\text{mm}$

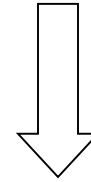
$U_x=9\text{mm}$



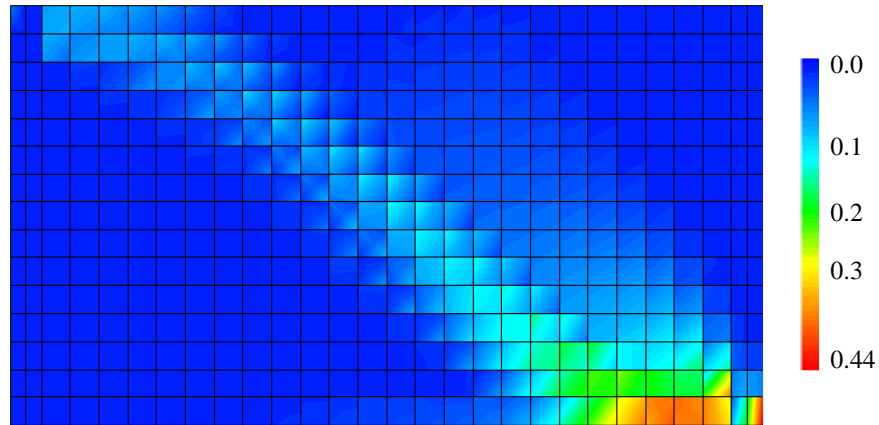
ÉCRASEMENT DU MUR



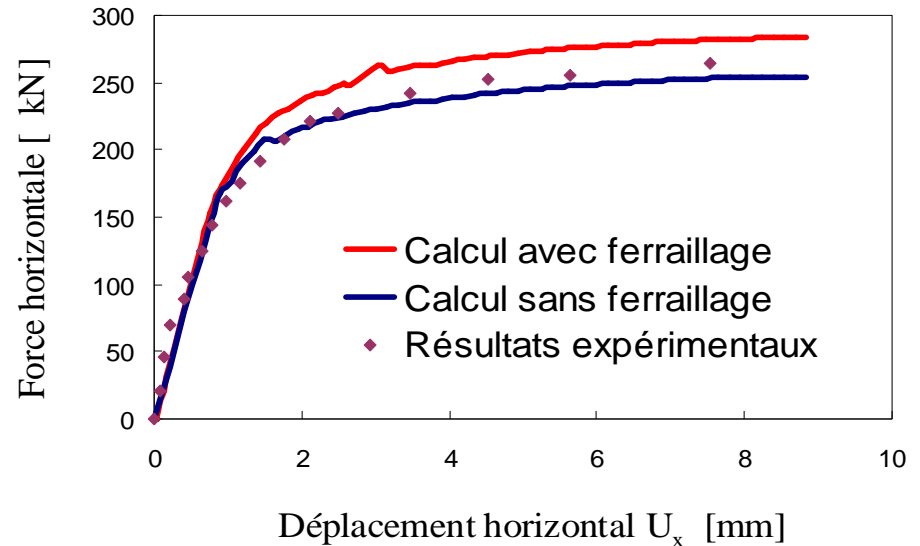
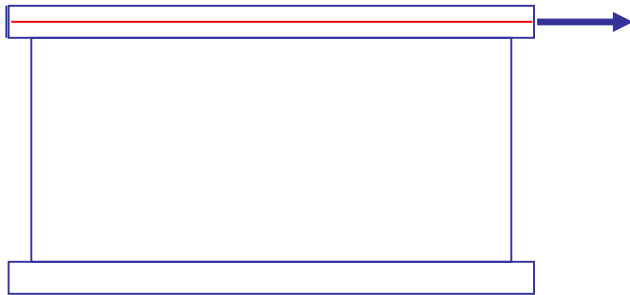
Soulèvement du mur



Écrasement



CHAÎNAGE SUPÉRIEUR ARMÉ

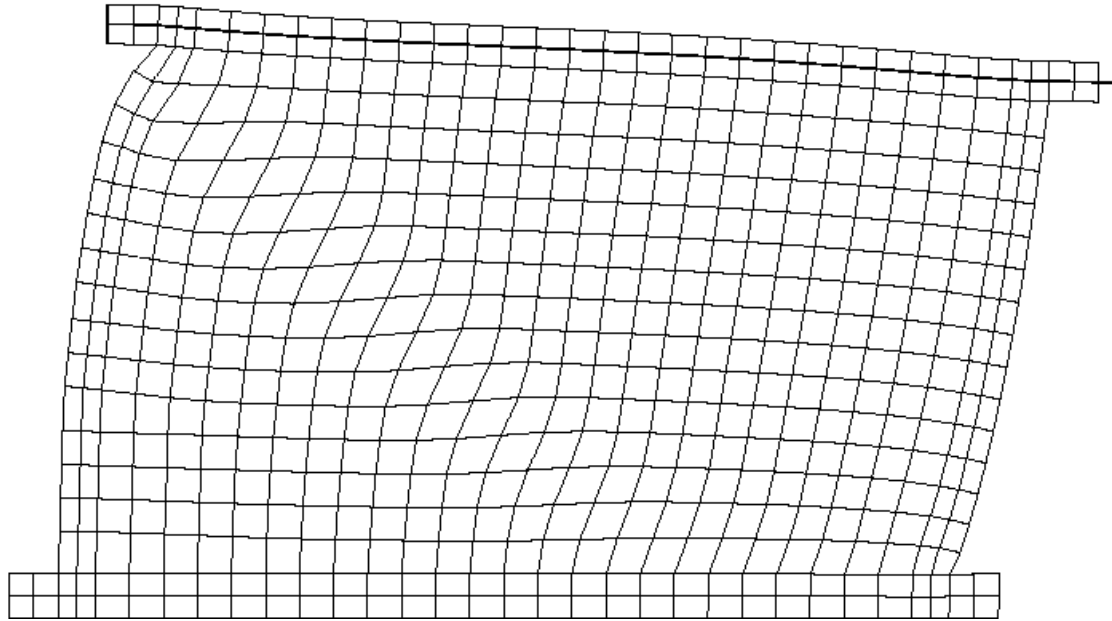


➤ N 'affecte pas la phase élastique

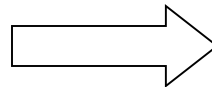
La présence d 'armature

➤ Augmente la capacité portante du mur

ÉVOLUTION DE L'ENDOMMAGEMENT



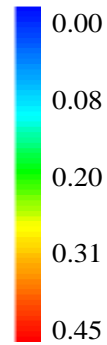
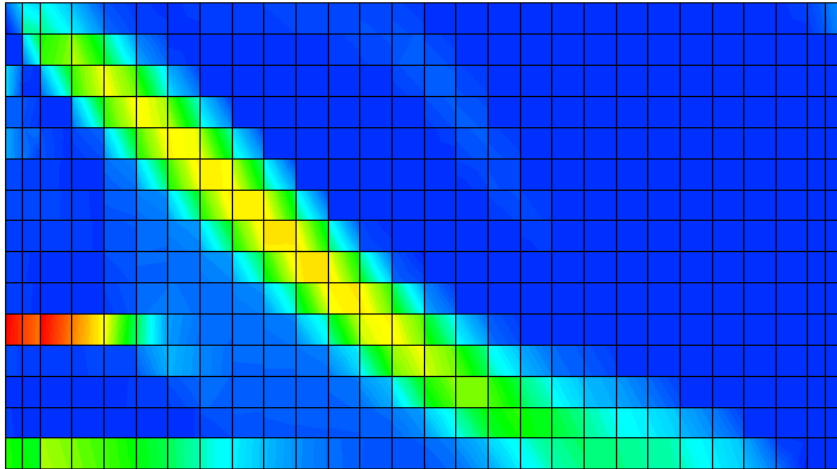
Fissures réparties



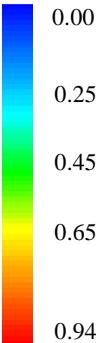
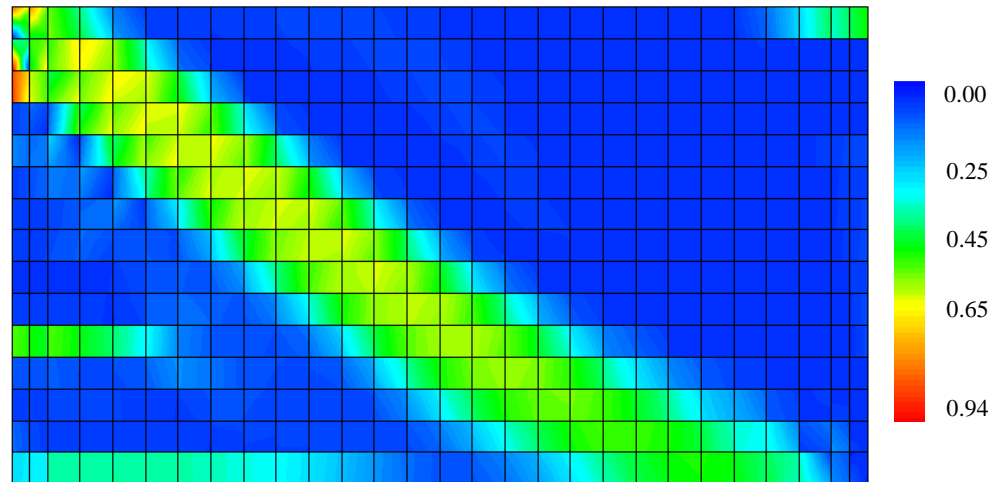
Pas de soulèvement du mur

ÉVOLUTION DE L'ENDOMMAGEMENT

$U_x=2\text{mm}$



$U_x=9\text{mm}$



CONCLUSIONS ET PERSPECTIVES

- Proposition d'un modèle de maçonnerie:
 - Anisotropie du matériau
 - La fissuration et l'écrasement du matériau
- Corrélation entre les résultats expérimentaux et la modélisation
- Etude de l'influence des armatures dans le chaînage horizontal:
 - Capacité portante du mur
 - Modes de rupture (évolution de l'endommagement)
- Outil pour la proposition de modèles simplifiés pour la maçonnerie (analyse des bielles)