



# Suivi optique du comportement mécanique des ouvrages souterrains

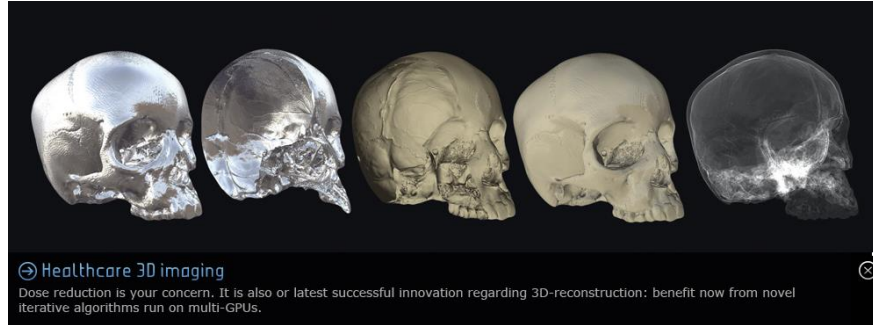
(Projets financés par l'ANDRA, GNR TRASSE, NEEDS Mipor)

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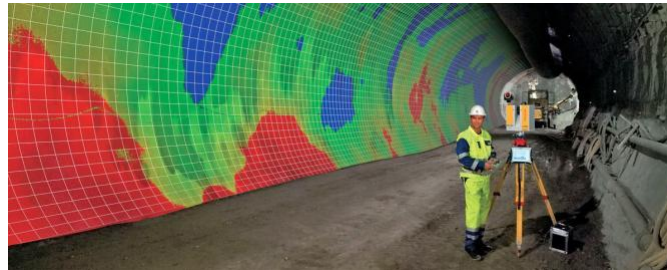
Scanner 3D (Médical)



Volume

Scanner 3D (laser)

Extrait : <http://www.digisens3d.com/images/slide2.jpg>

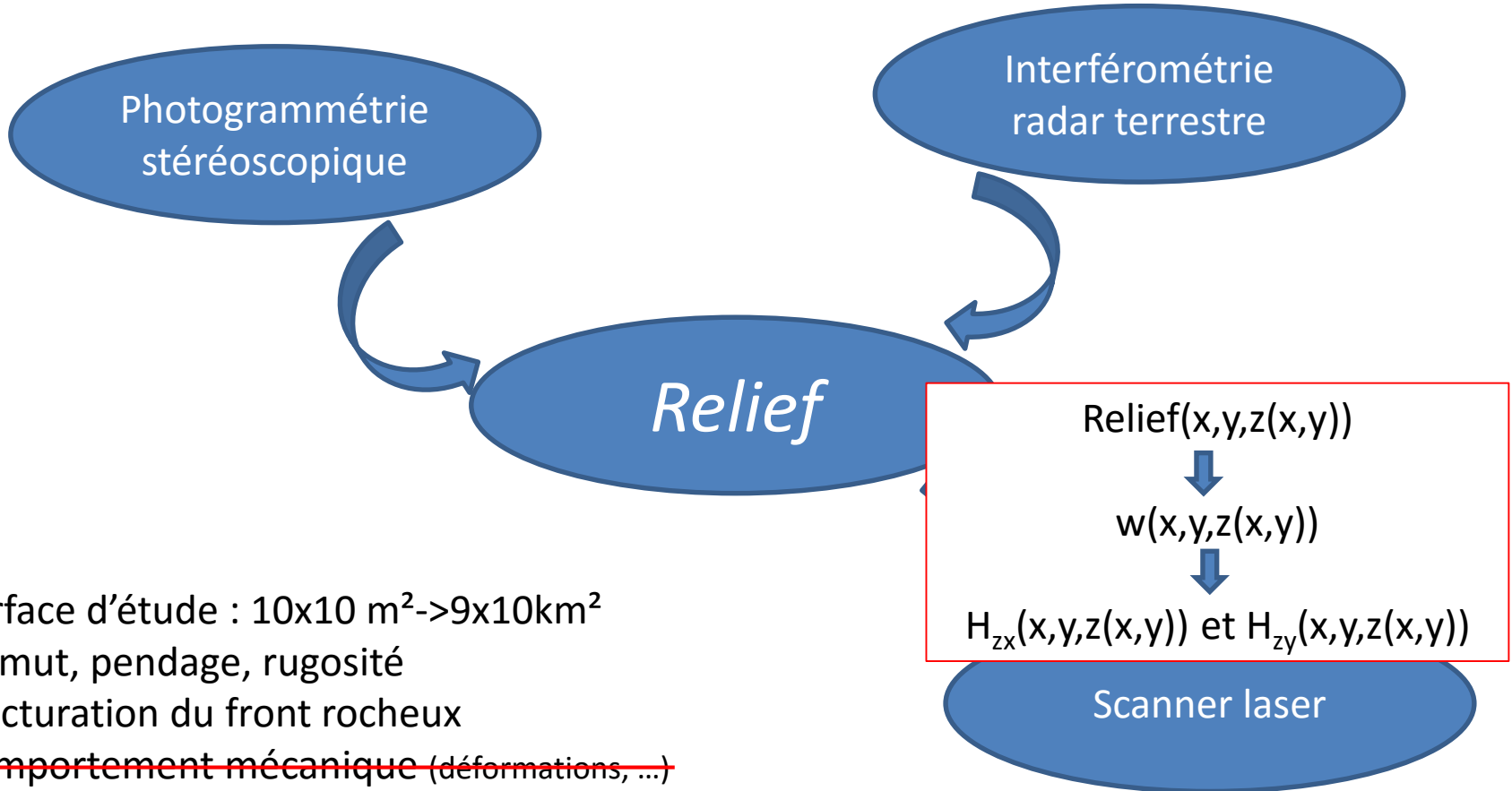


Relief d'une surface

Contrôle de stabilité des ouvrages  
dans les zones à risques



Reconnaissance « automatique »  
des fronts rocheux



Surface d'étude : 10x10 m<sup>2</sup>->9x10km<sup>2</sup>

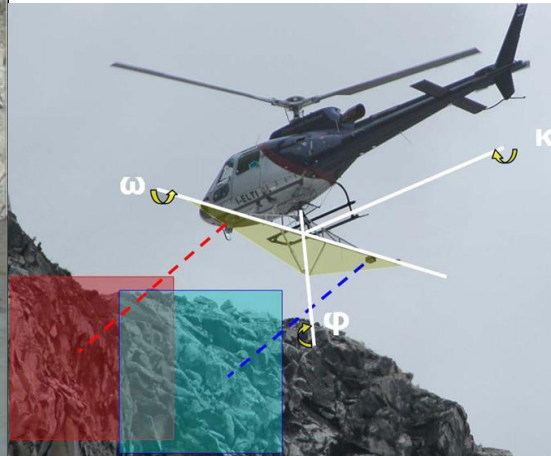
Azimut, pendage, rugosité

Fracturation du front rocheux

~~Comportement mécanique (déformations, ...)~~

Données extraites de Gaich et al, 2008

grandeur	valeur
Erreur de mesure	2 à 3cm
Distance de vue	10 à 1000 m
Résolution (image de 10m de haut)	4mm/pixel



(Firpo et al, 2011)

## Photogrammétrie stéréoscopique

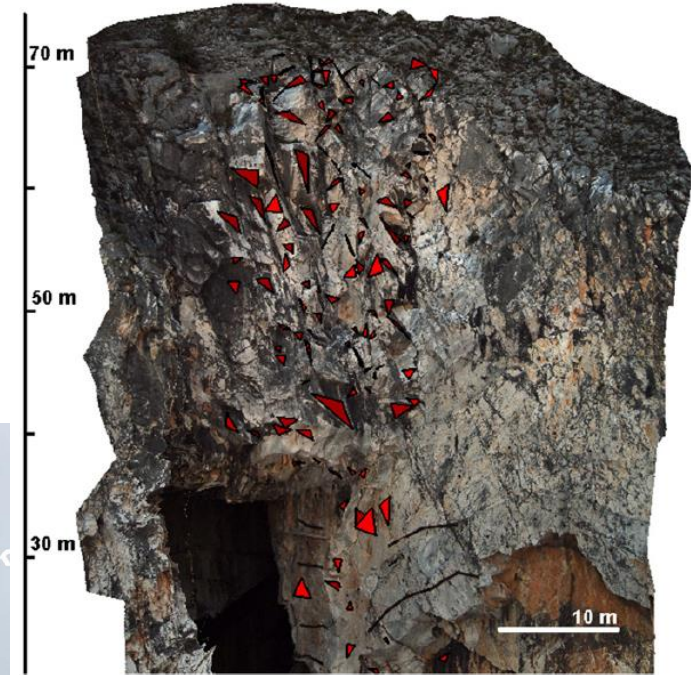


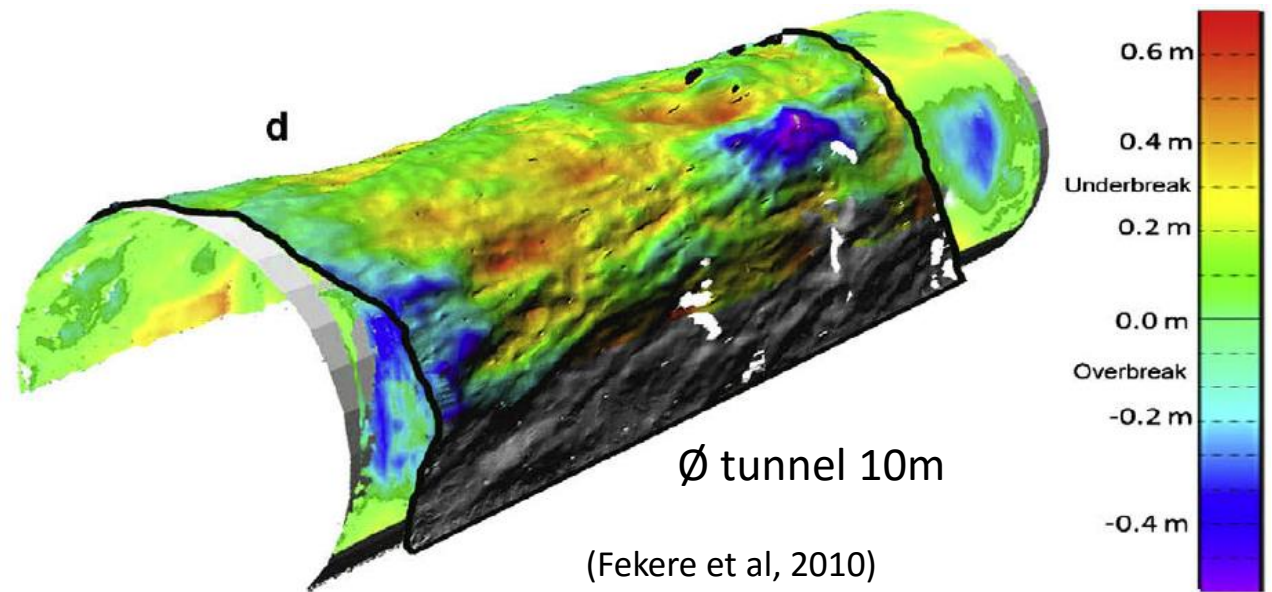
Fig. 4. Stereorestitution of joints by coplanar triangles.

(Firpo et al, 2011)

Données extraites de Fekete et al, 2010

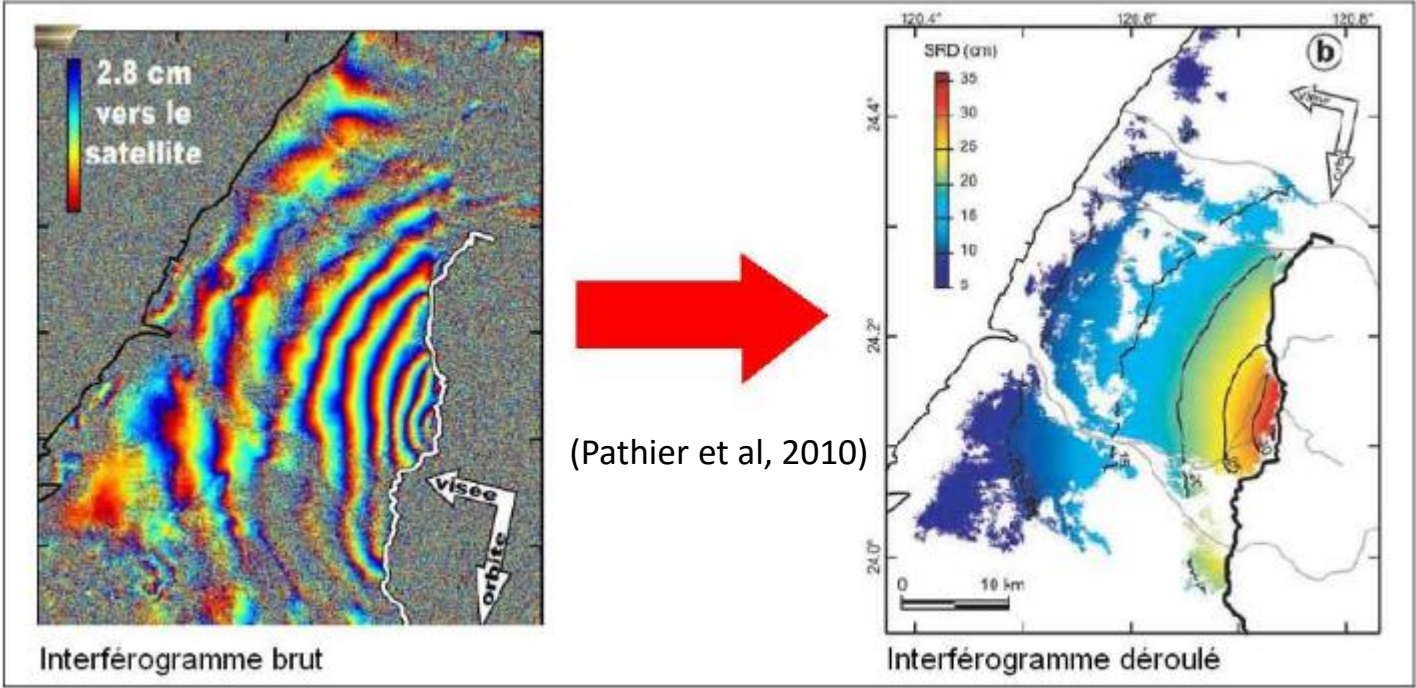
grandeur	valeur
Erreur sur la position	6mm
Erreur sur la distance	<4mm
Distance de vue	>25m
Tps acquisition	7min

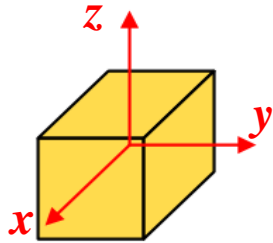
Scanner laser



grandeur	valeur
Erreur de mesure	0,75m (Rodelsperger et al, 2010)
Distance de vue	300 m-> XX km (satellite)
surface	200x200 m <sup>2</sup> -> 90x100 km <sup>2</sup>

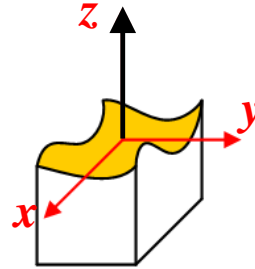
Interférométrie radar terrestre





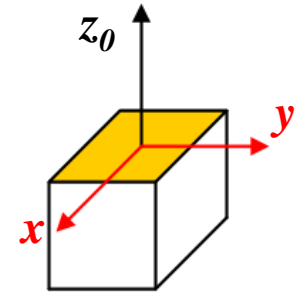
$$u(x,y,z) ; v(x,y,z) ; w(x,y,z)$$

3D/3C



$$u(x,y,z(x,y)) ; v(x,y,z(x,y)) ; w(x,y,z(x,y))$$

2D/3C



$$u(x,y,z_0) ; v(x,y,z_0)$$

2D/2C

Avantages (+) /inconvénients(-)

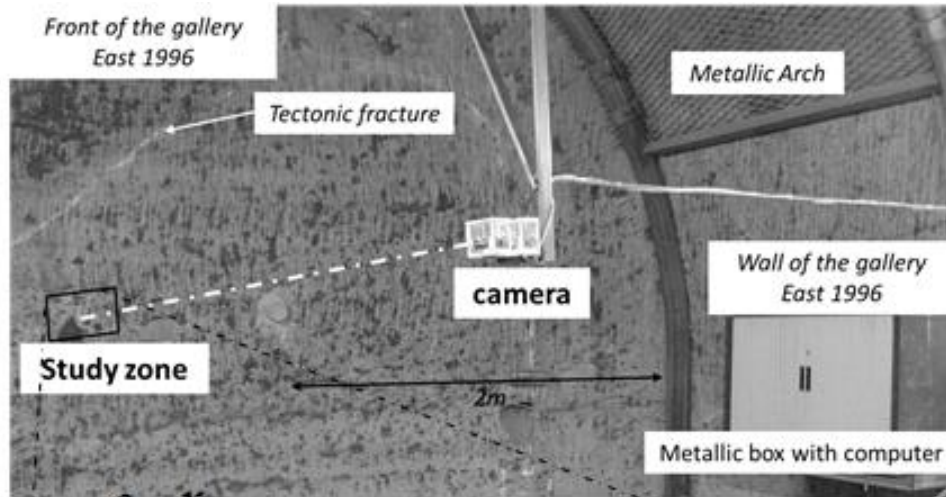
(+)3 composantes **volumiques** du déplacements (u,v,w)  
 (-) Acquisition du volume (ex:  $\mu$ tomographie RX)  
 (-)Tps de calcul long (GPU)  
 (+) tenseur (3x3) des déformations (E)  
 (+) milieu discontinu (fissures)

(+/-)3 composantes **planes** du déplacements (u,v,w)  
 (+/-) 2 caméras + calibration  
 (+) Tps de calcul court (GPU)  
 (+/-) tenseur (2x2) des déformations (E)  
 (+) milieu discontinu (fissures)

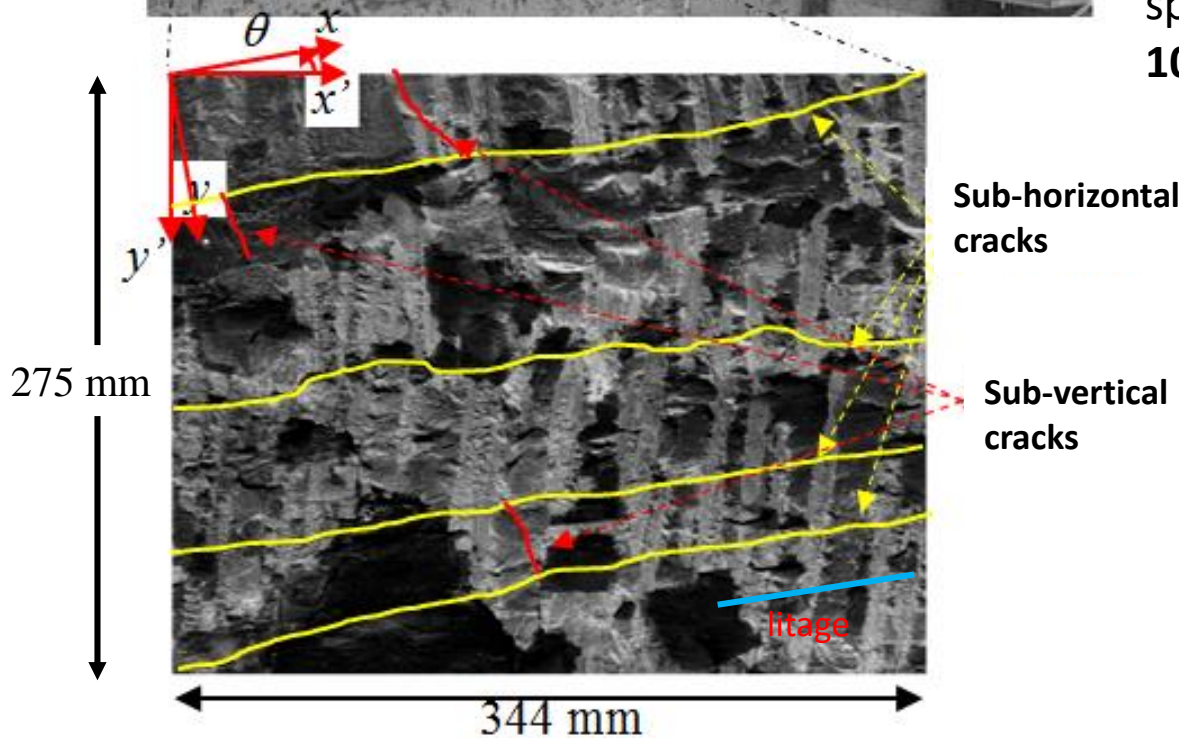
(+/-) 2 composantes **planes** du déplacements (u,v)  
 (+) 1 caméra  
 (+) Tps de calcul court (GPU)  
 (-) tenseur (2x2) des *petites* déformations ( $\epsilon$ )  
 (+) milieu discontinu (fissures)

Laboratoire souterrain de Meuse/Haute-Marne (ANDRA)

Station expérimentale de Tournemire (IRSN<sup>7</sup>)



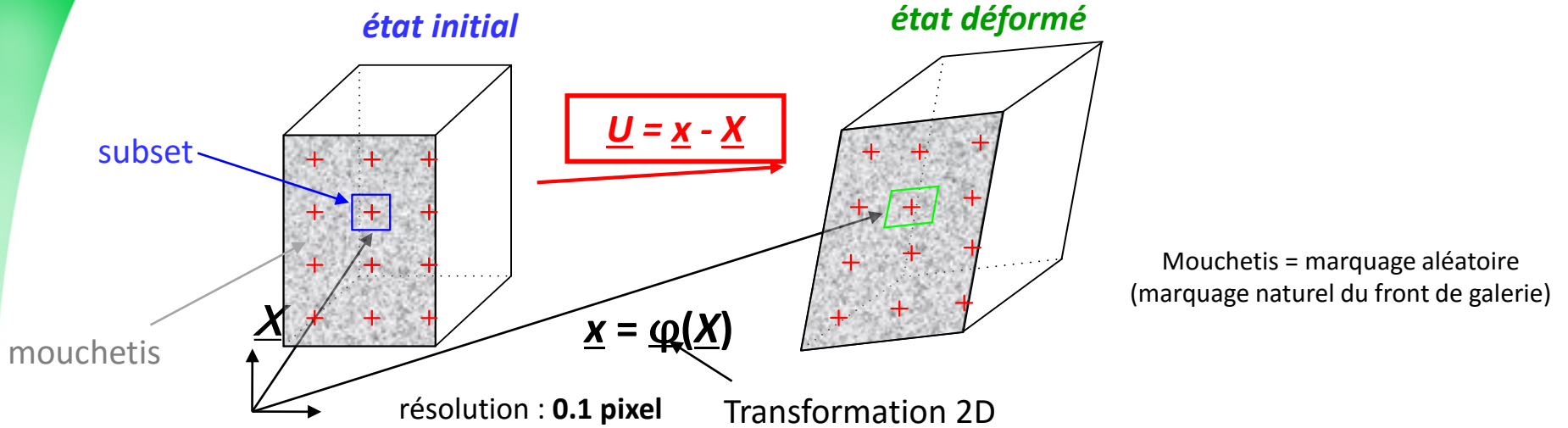
Excavation of gallery: **1996**  
**EDZ is created** (15 seasonal cycles before the beginning of study)  
**1280x1024** pixels  
**2 images.h<sup>-1</sup>**  
Magnification: **0.269 mm.pixel<sup>-1</sup>**  
**344x275mm<sup>2</sup>**  
spotlight: **400W**  
**100% automatic**



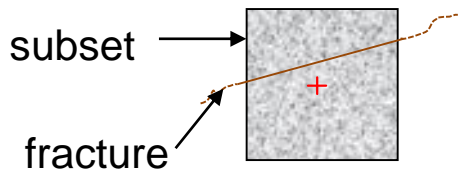
Distance entre 2 fissures sub-horizontales proche de **200 mm** (Cabrera et al., 2001)



**CIN classique**



**H-DIC (Valle et al, 2015)**

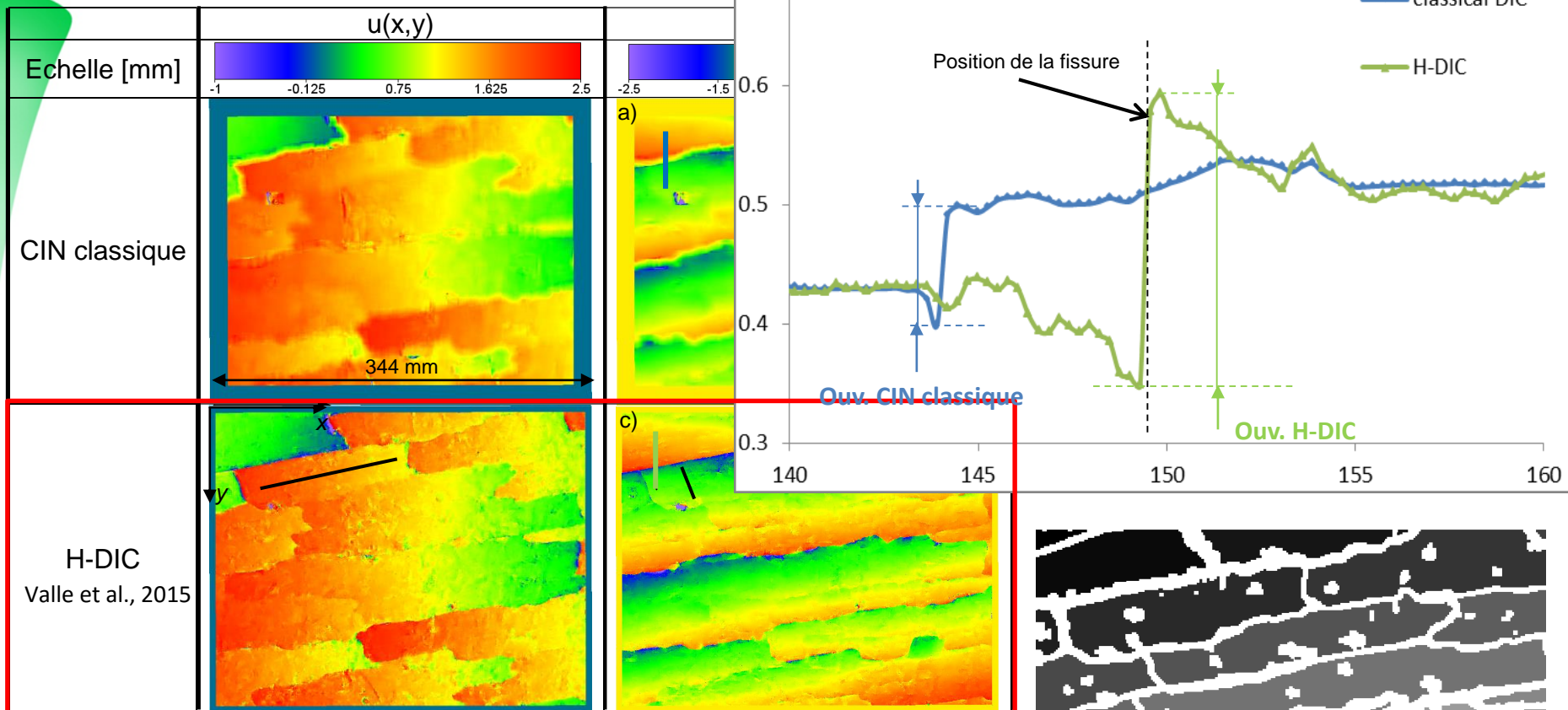


→ La méthode H-DIC tient compte de discontinuités dans les subsets

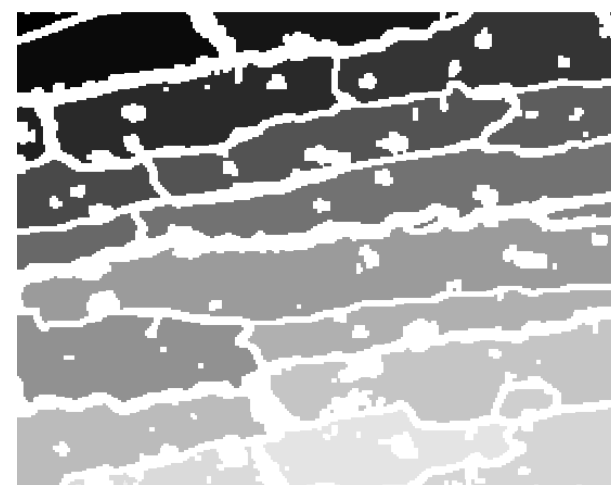
	$u(x,y)$	$v(x,y)$	Avantages	Inconvénients
Echelle [mm]				
CIN classique	<p>344 mm</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>litage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tps de calcul</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Hyp: milieu continu</li> <li>➤ Ne détecte pas les « petites » fissures</li> <li>➤ Taille subset fixe</li> </ul>
H-DIC Valle et al., 2015		<p>c)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Calcul parallélisé (GPU)</li> <li>➤ Milieu <b>discontinu</b></li> <li>➤ Localisation <b>fine</b> des fissures</li> <li>➤ Calcul <b>précis</b> d'ouverture de fissure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tps de calcul</li> </ul>

FLOU  
AVEUGLE

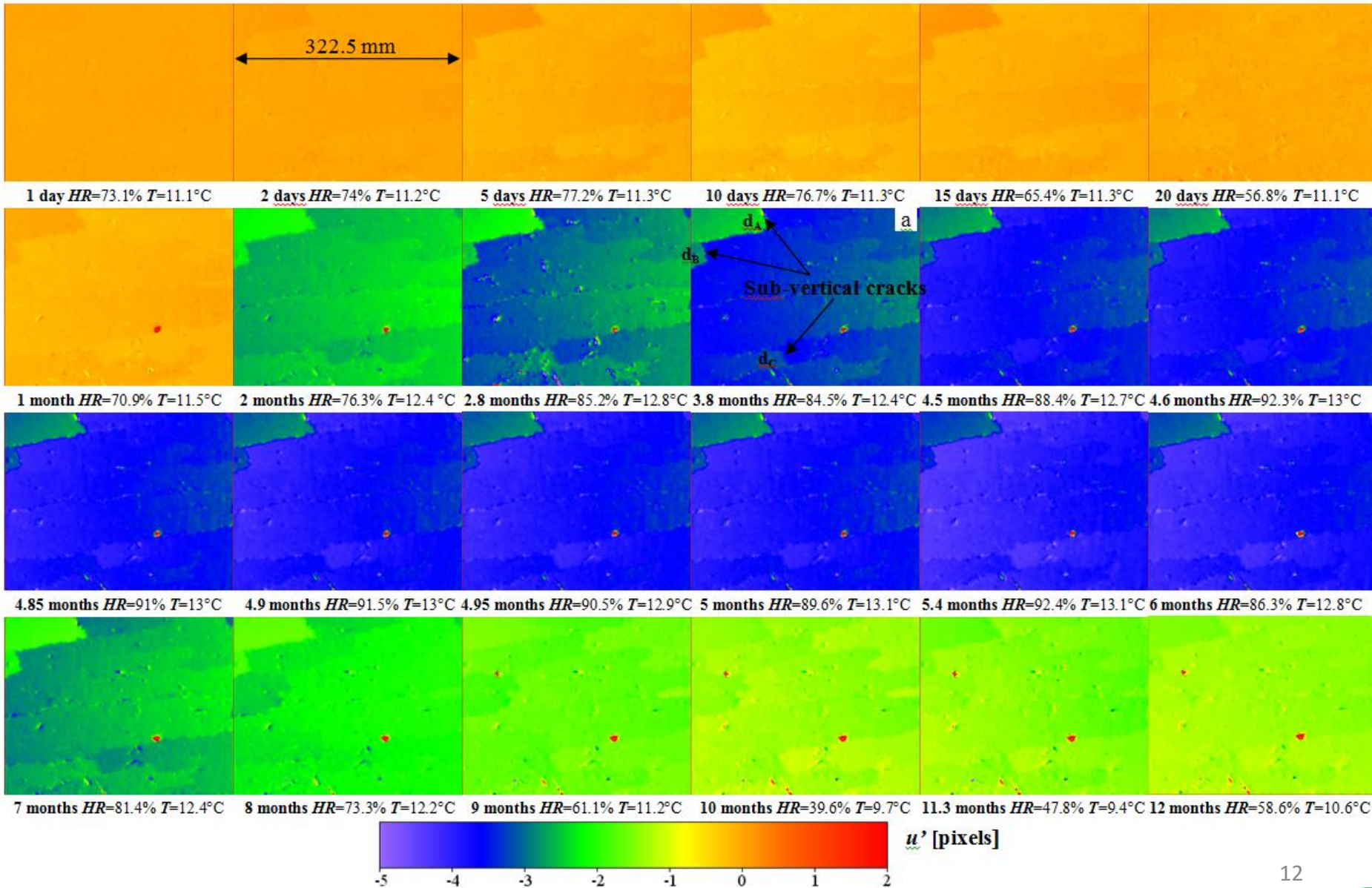
NET  
PAS AVEUGLE

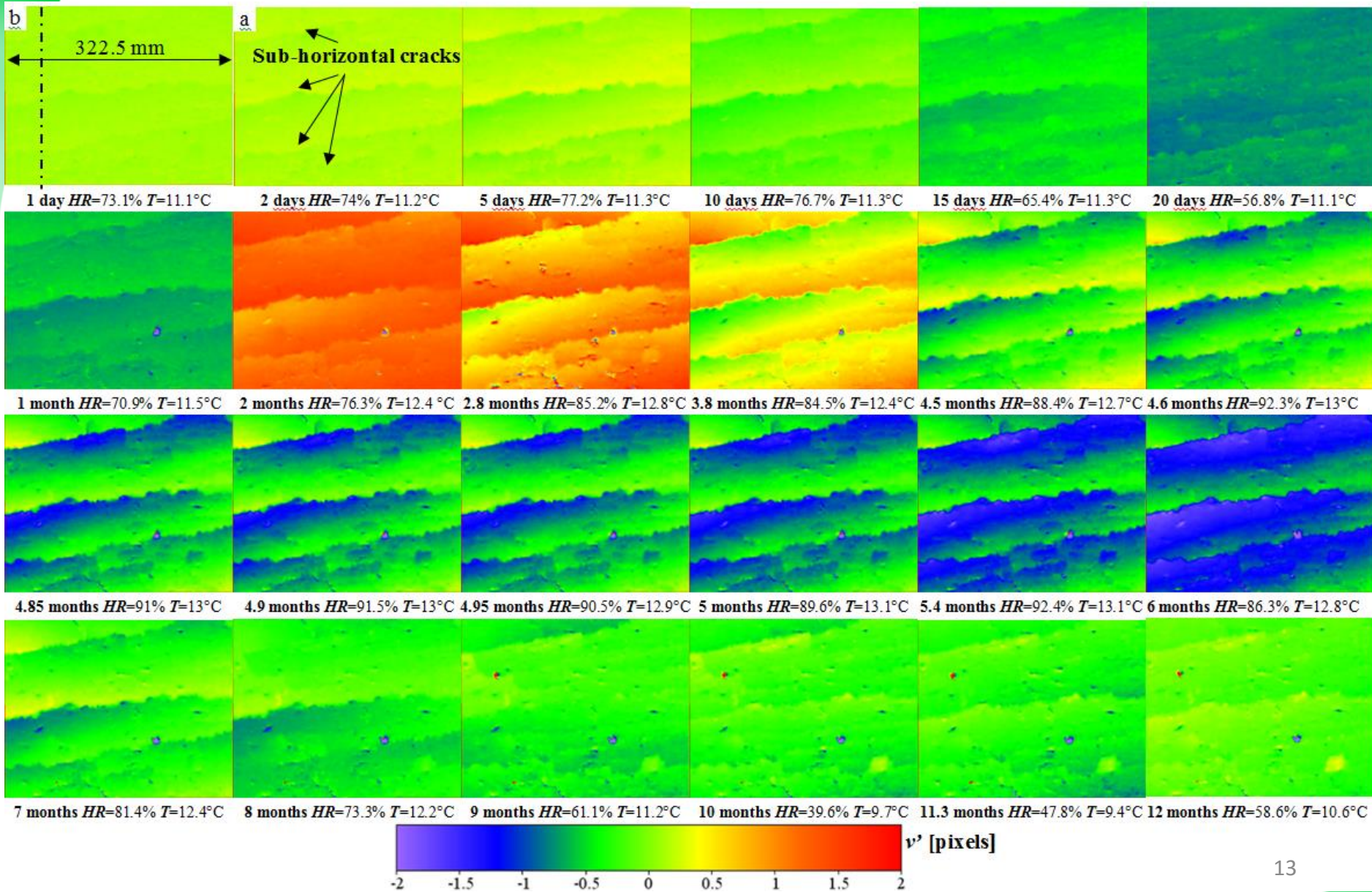


**Ouverture fissure vs temps, HR,T**  
 **$\epsilon_{//}$  et  $\epsilon_{\perp}$  vs temps, HR,T**



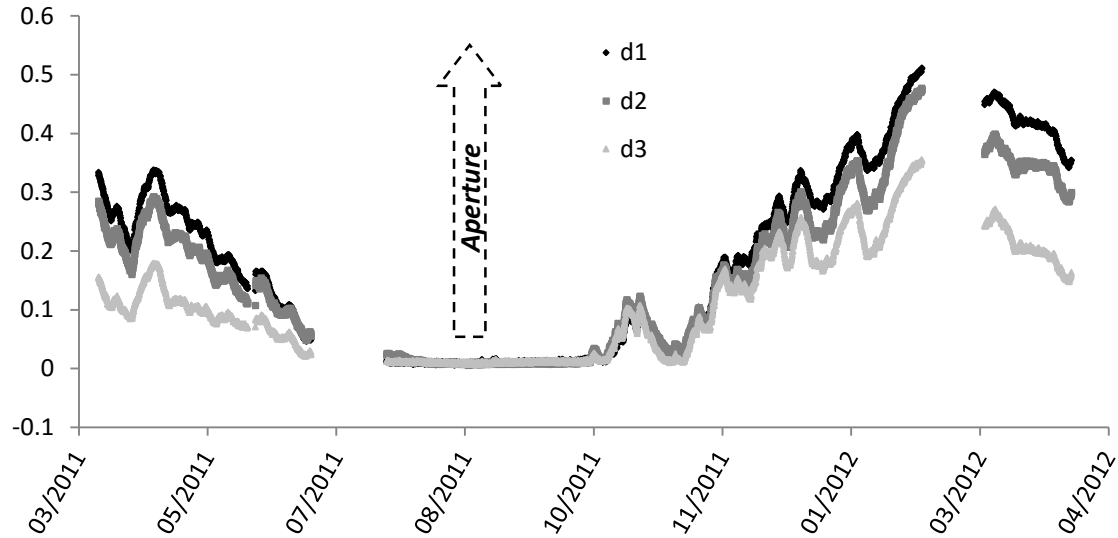
15 blocs « continus »  
 1 bloc = 1 surface sans fissures visibles



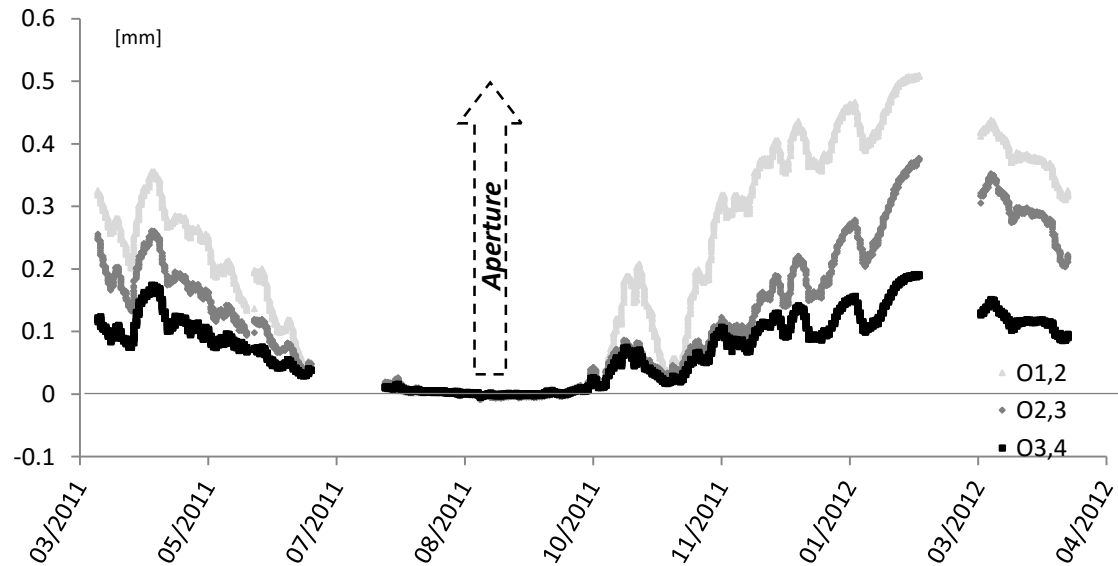


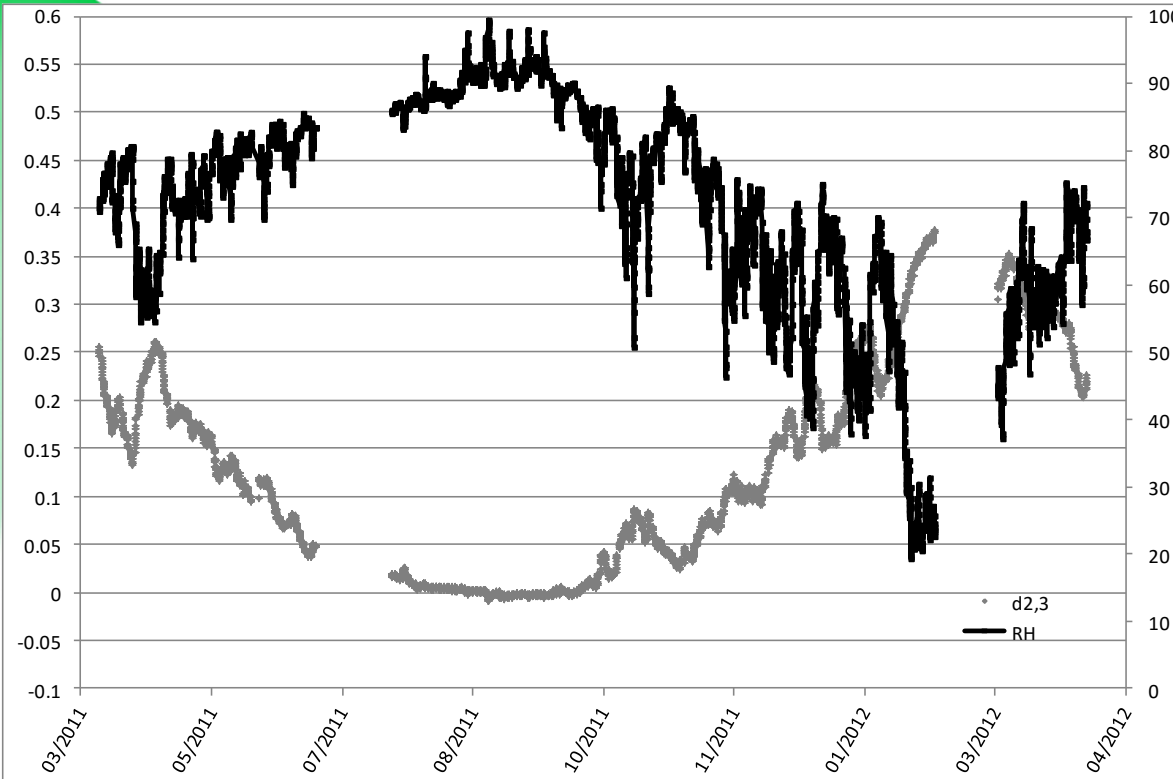
Sub-vertical crack

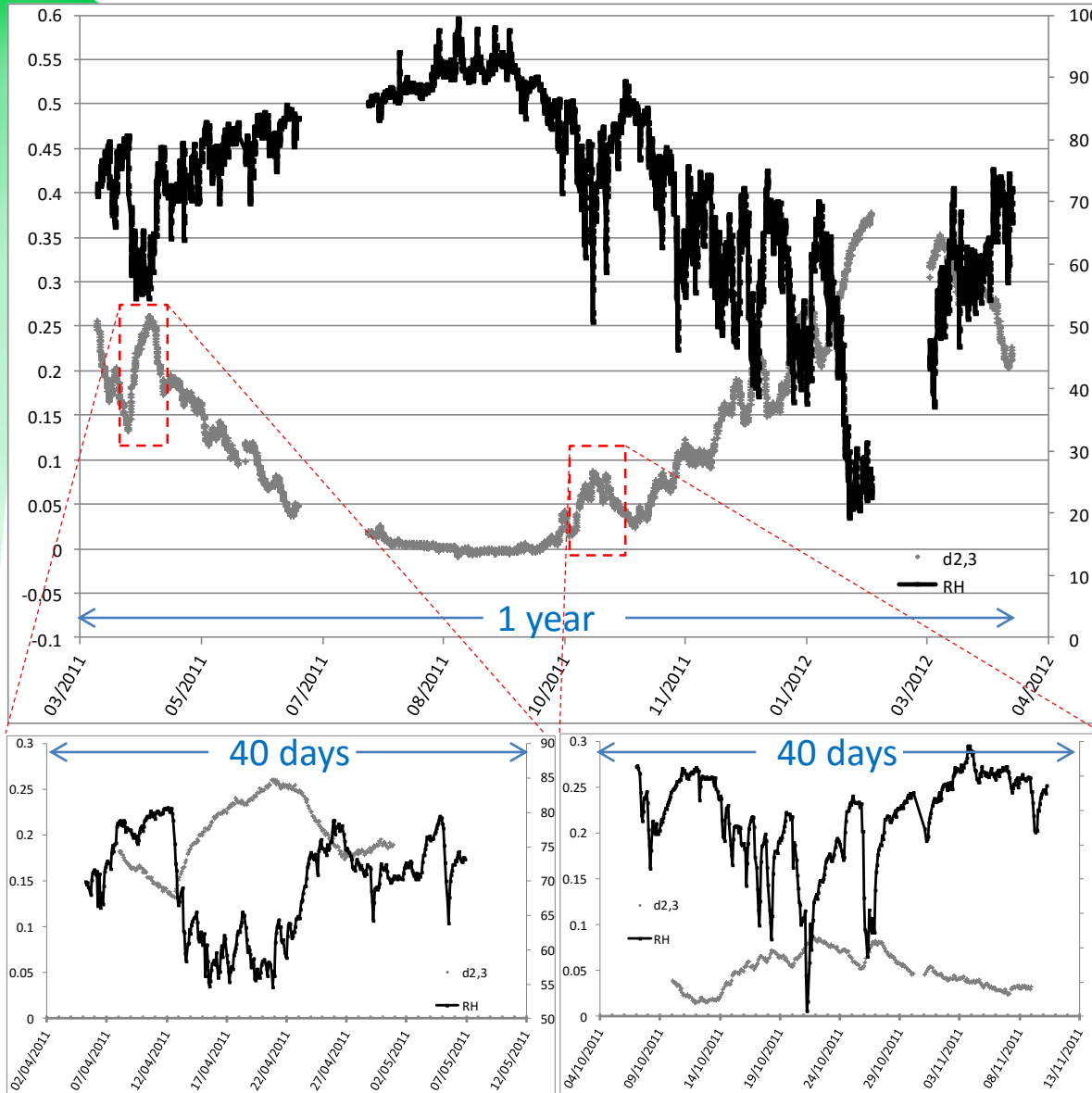
2011/08/23 (17 h 49 min 25 s GMT  
when RH=91.11% and T=13.05°C)



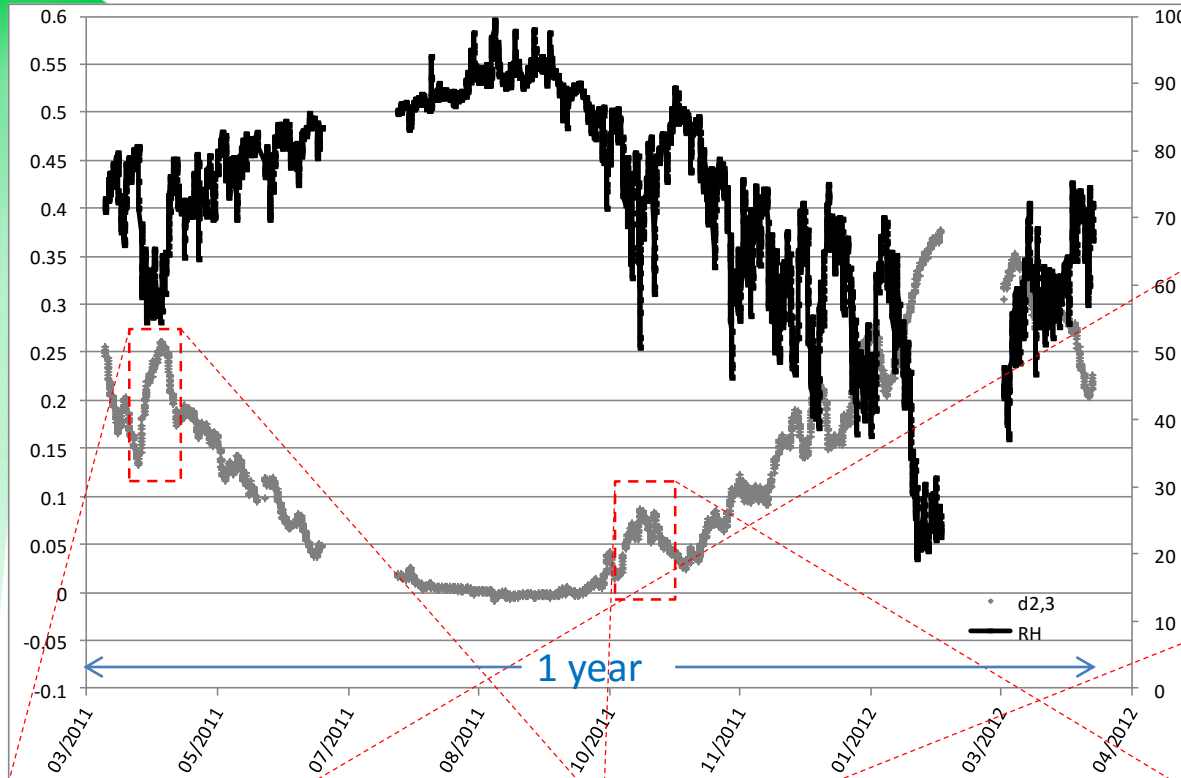
Sub-horizontal crack



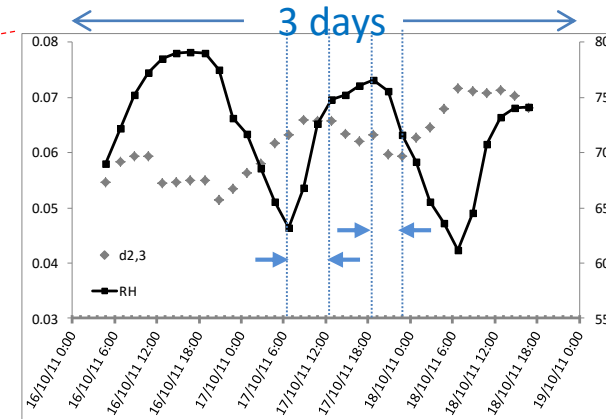
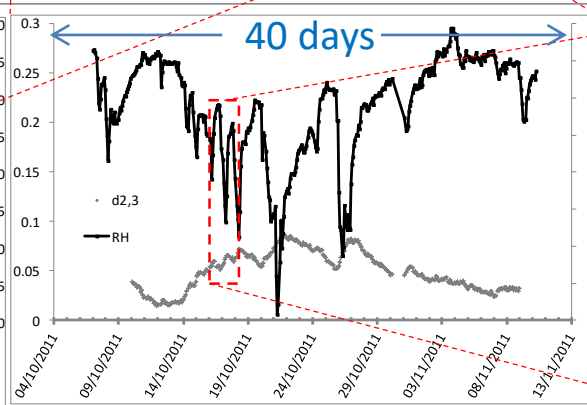
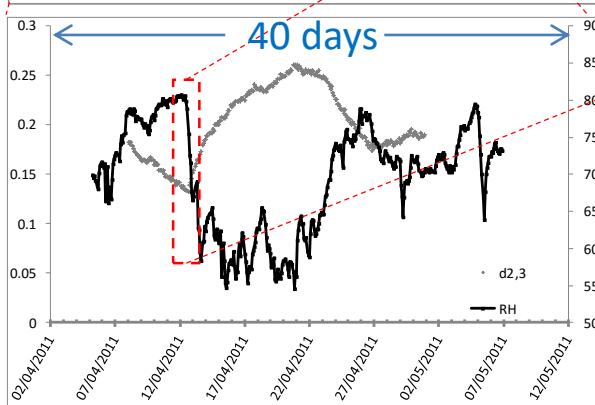
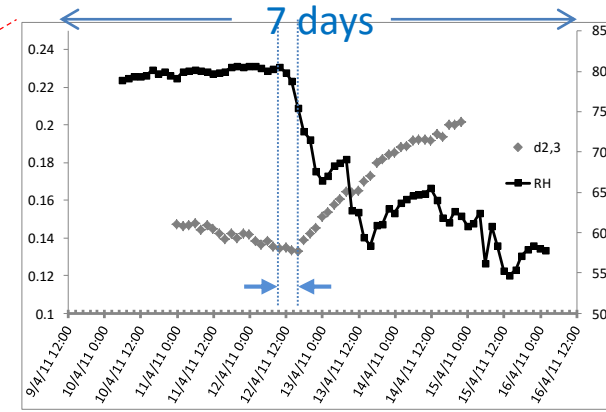






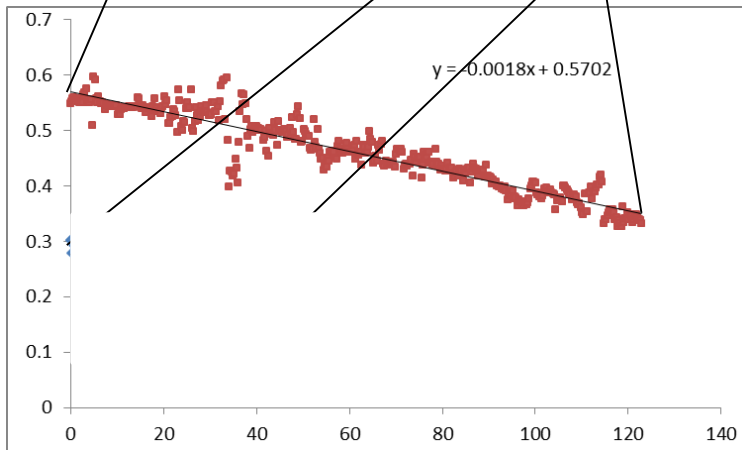
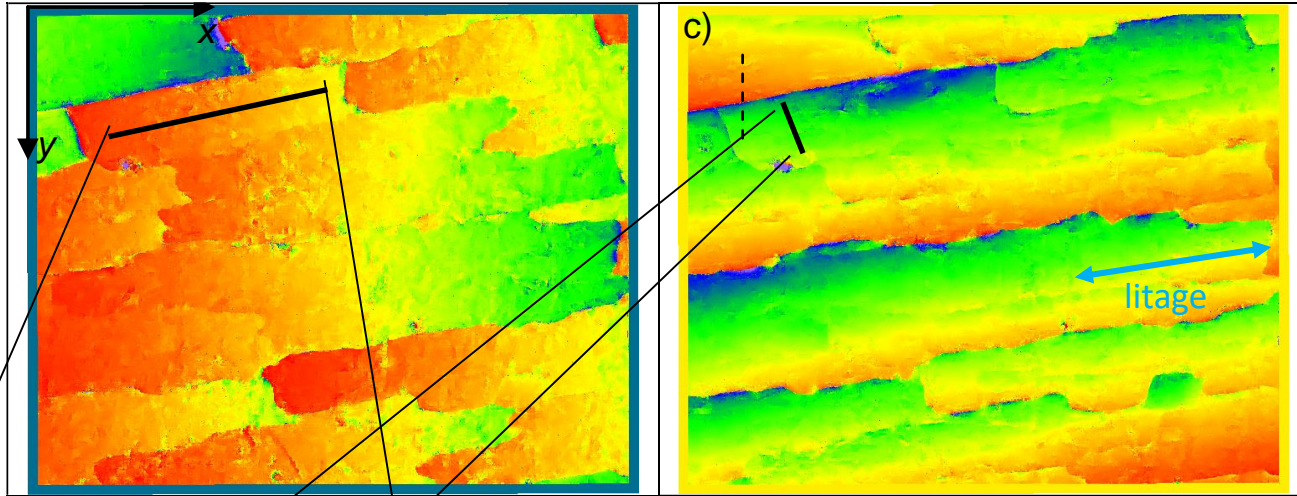


**variation and duration of RH are greater than 15% and 6-8 h, respectively**



$u(x,y)$

$v(x,y)$



## Equations d'un plan

$$u(x,y) = A_x^k \cdot x + B_x^k \cdot y + C_x^k$$

+ procédure de minimisation

$$v(x,y) = A_y^k \cdot y + B_y^k \cdot x + C_y^k$$

$k : N^{\circ}$  du bloc



**3 jauges de déformation**

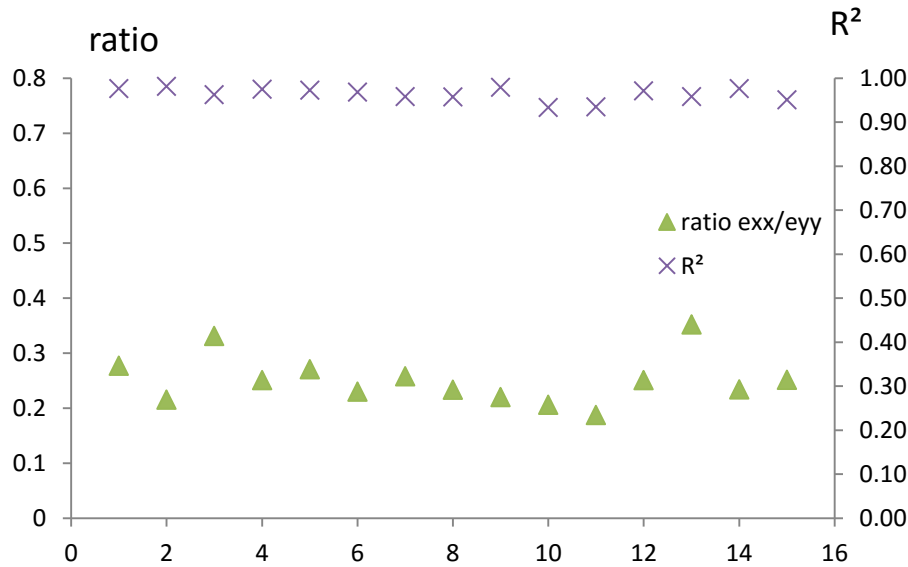
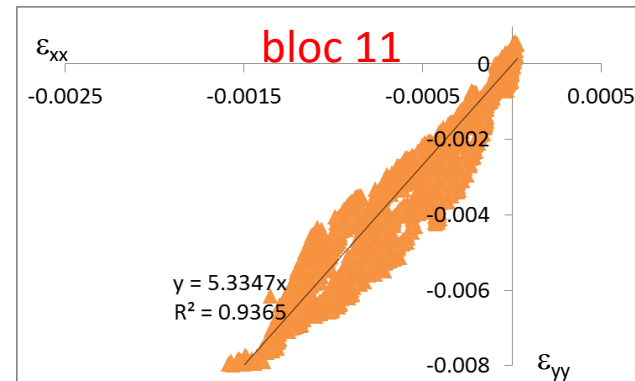
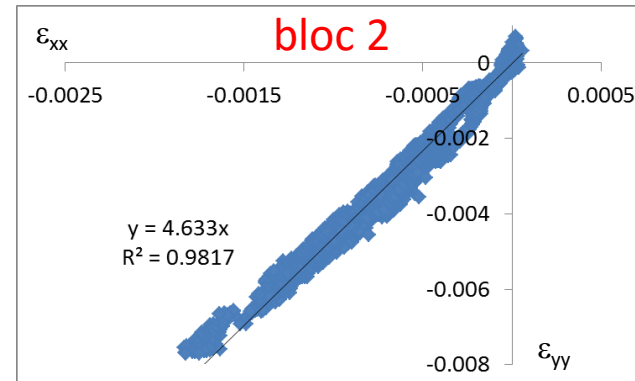
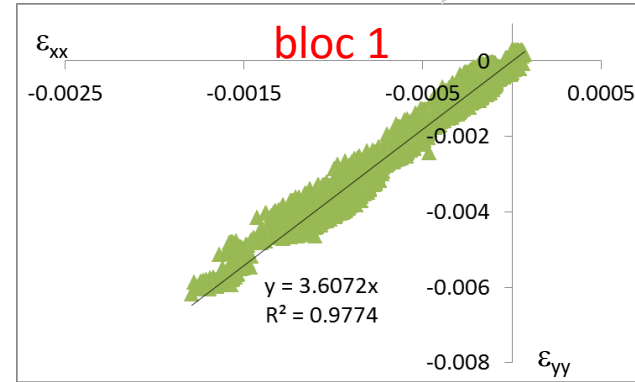
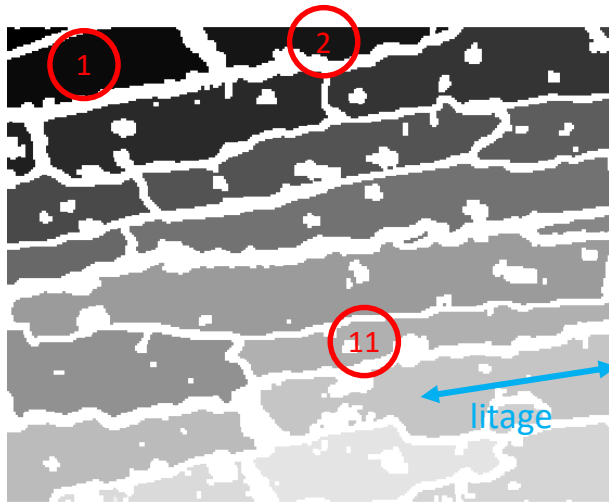
**3 composantes de déformations /bloc/état**

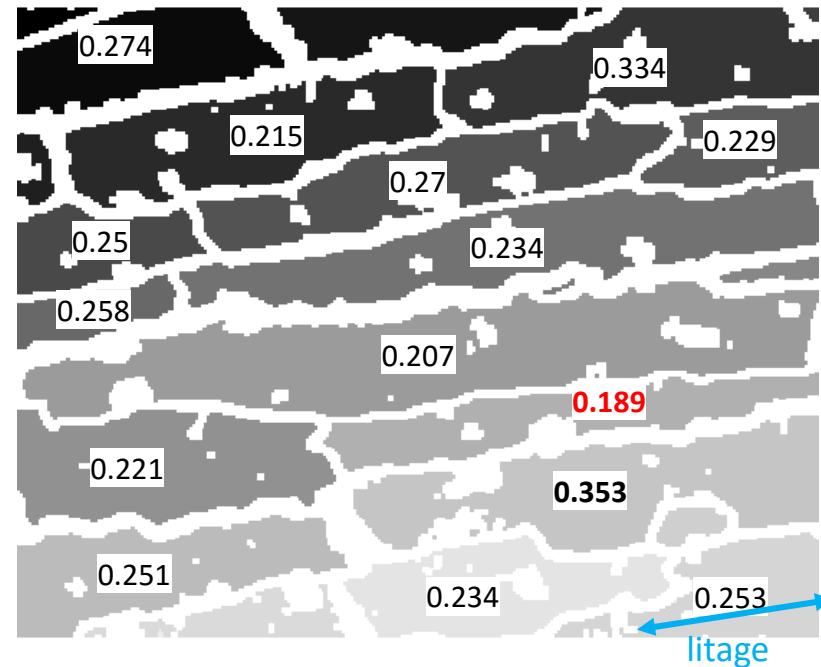
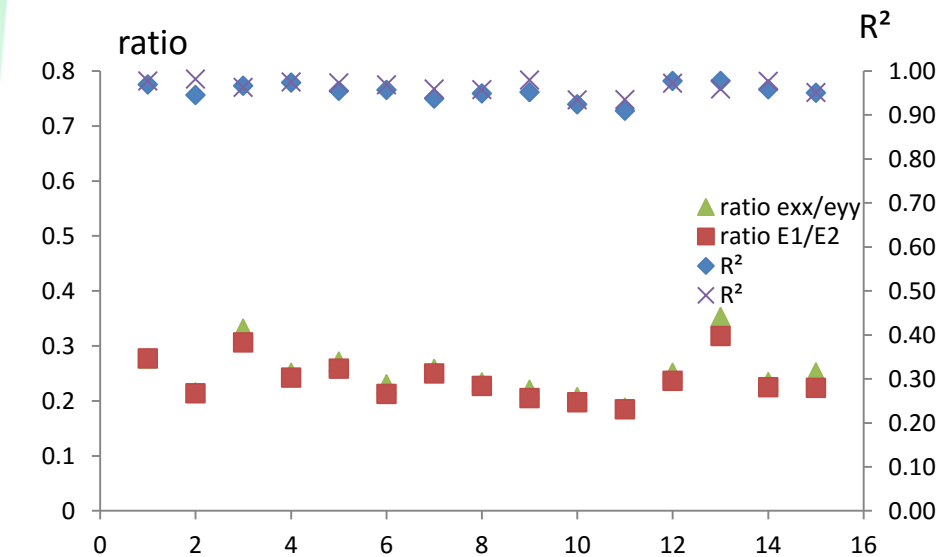
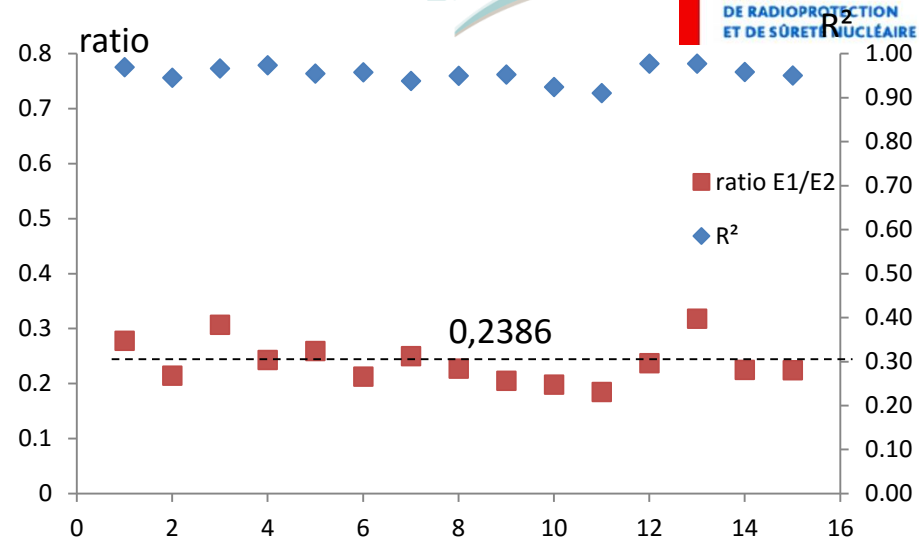
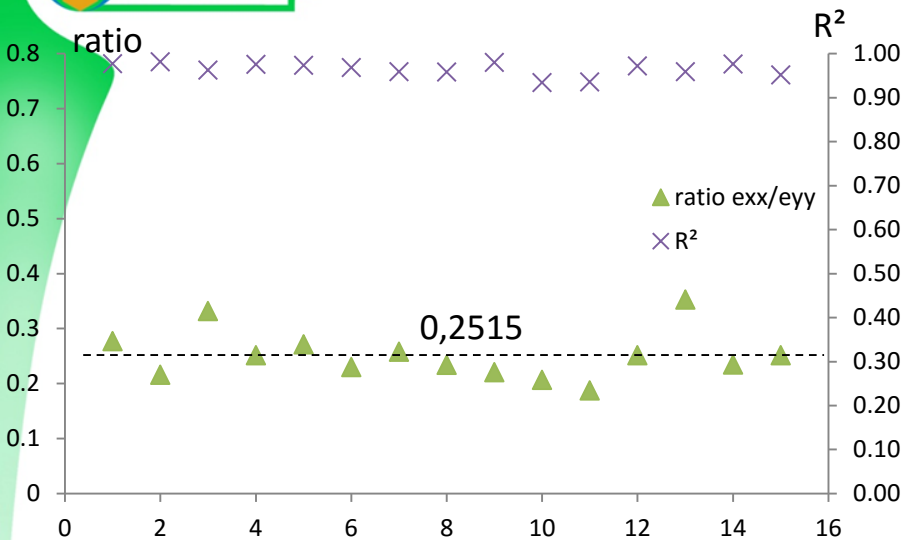
$$\varepsilon_{xx}^k = A_x^k \quad \varepsilon_{yy}^k = A_y^k \quad \varepsilon_{xy}^k = \frac{1}{2} \left( B_x^k + B_y^k \right)$$

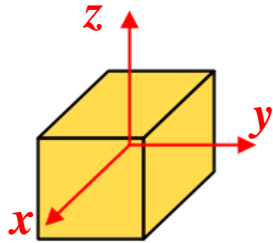


$$\left( \varepsilon_1^k, \varepsilon_2^k \right)$$

**15 blocs « continus »  
4400 états**

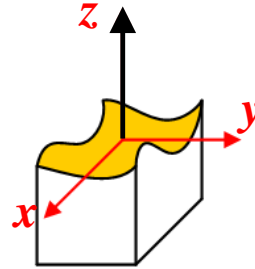






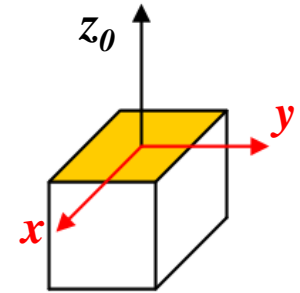
$$u(x,y,z) ; v(x,y,z) ; w(x,y,z)$$

3D/3C



$$u(x,y,z(x,y)) ; v(x,y,z(x,y)) ; w(x,y,z(x,y))$$

2D/3C



$$u(x,y,z_0) ; v(x,y,z_0)$$

2D/2C

## Avantages (+) /inconvénients(-)

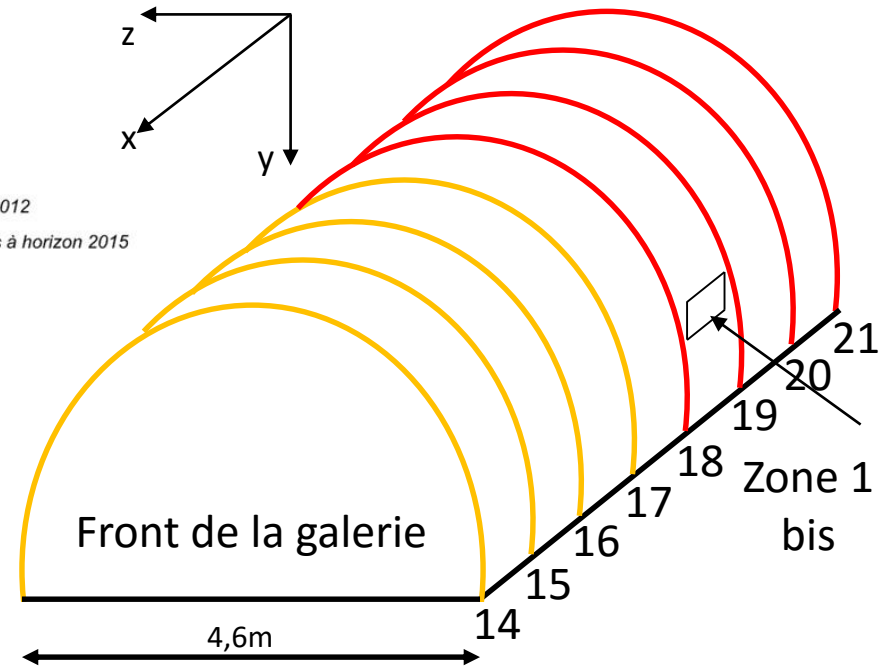
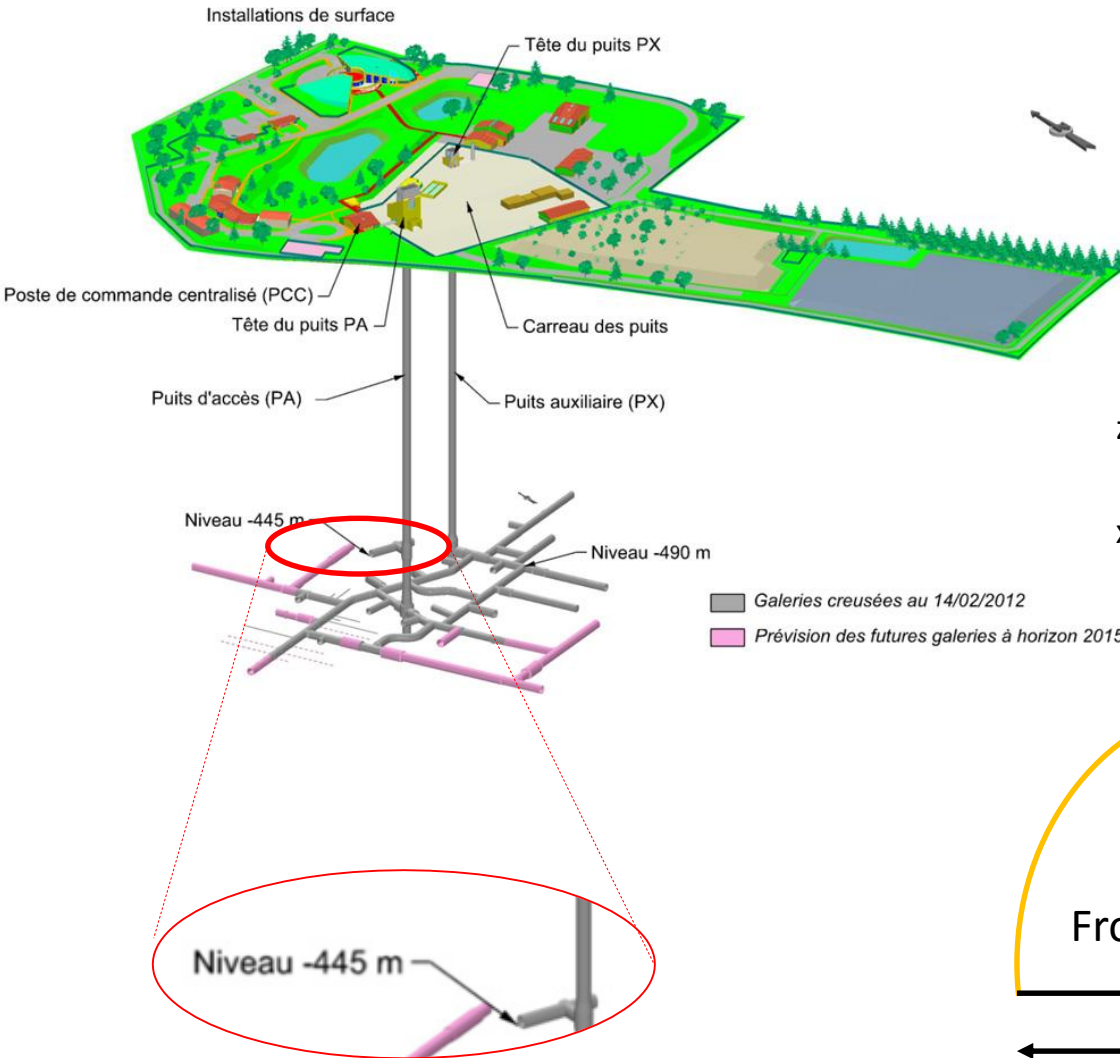
- (+) 3 composantes volumiques du déplacements (u,v,w)
- (-) Acquisition du volume (ex:  $\mu$ tomographie RX)
- (-) Tps de calcul long (GPU)
- (+) tenseur (3x3) des déformations ( $\epsilon$ )
- (+) **milieu discontinu (fissures)**

- (+/-) 3 composantes planes du déplacements (u,v,w)
- (+/-) 2 caméras + calibration
- (+) Tps de calcul court (GPU)
- (+/-) tenseur (2x2) des déformations ( $\epsilon$ )
- (+) **milieu discontinu (fissures)**

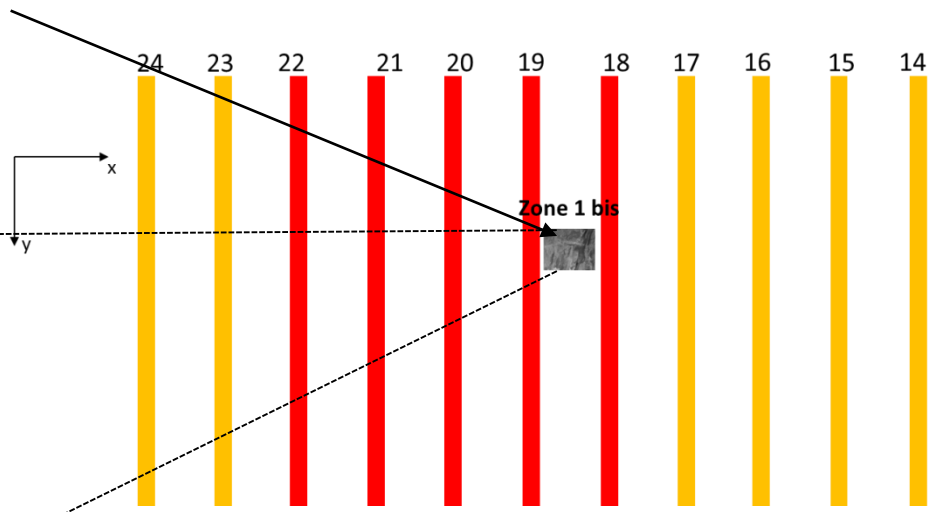
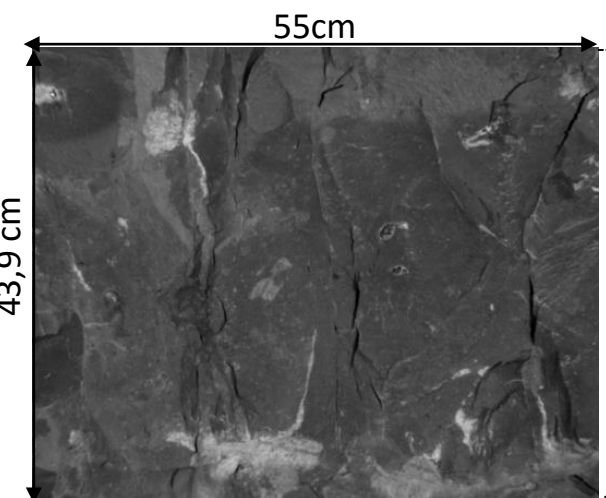
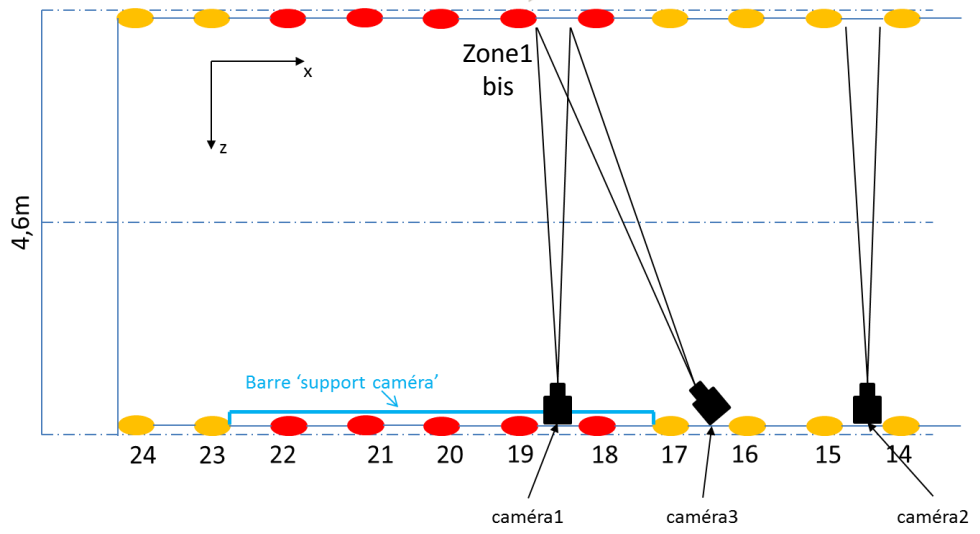
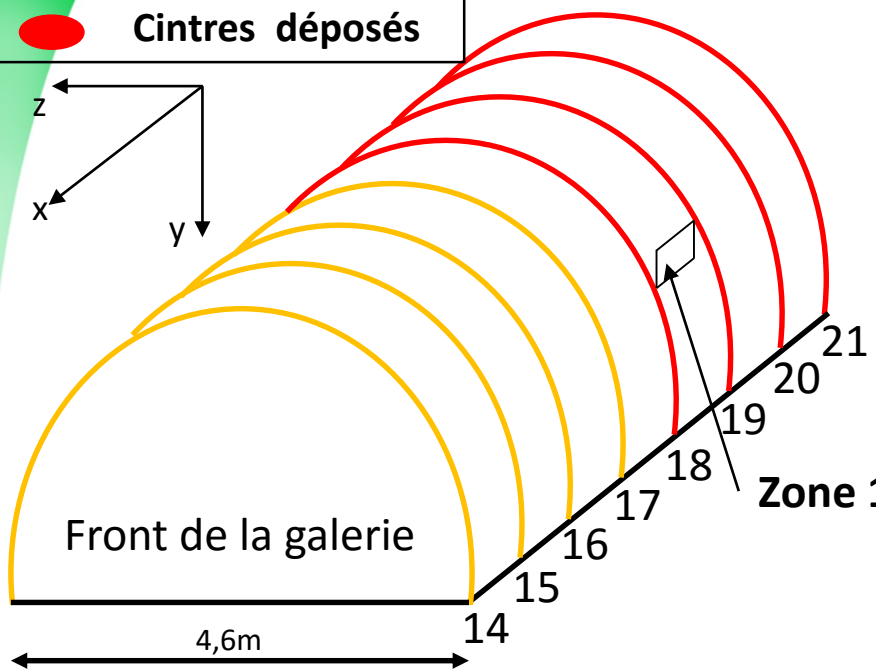
- (+/-) 2 composantes planes du déplacements (u,v)
- (+) 1 caméra
- (+) Tps de calcul court (GPU)
- (-) tenseur (2x2) des **petites** déformations ( $\epsilon$ )
- (+) **milieu discontinu (fissures)**

Laboratoire souterrain de Meuse/Haute-Marne (ANDRA)

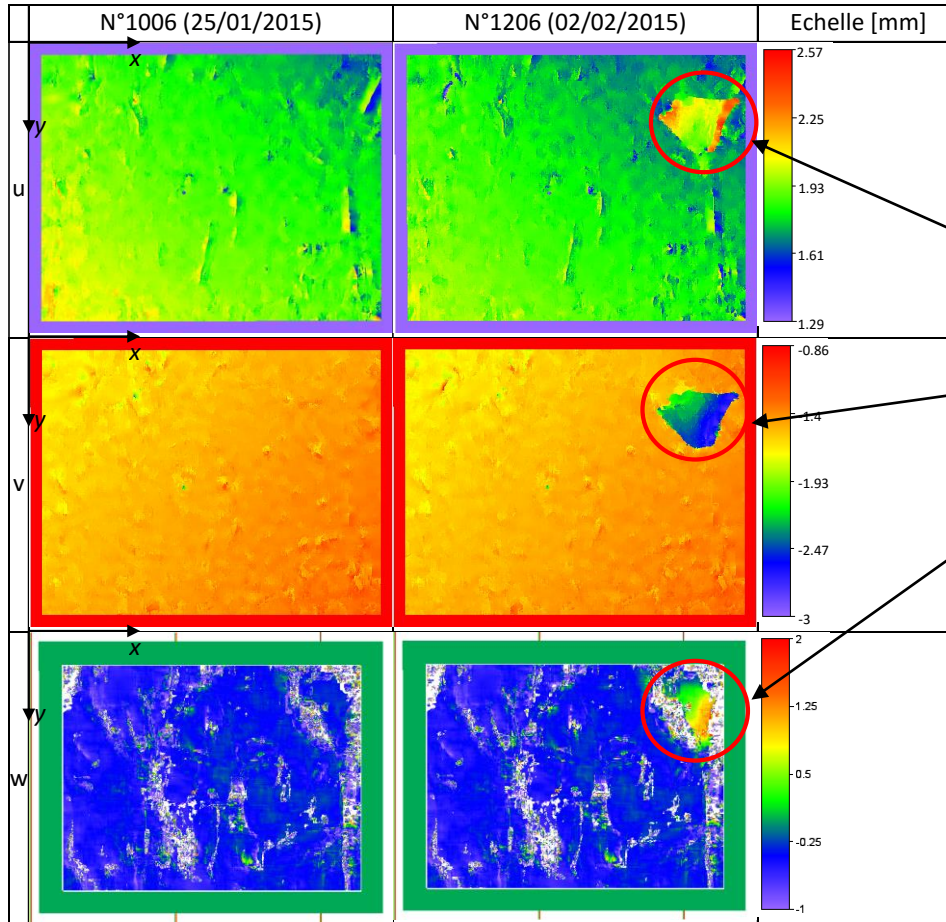
Station expérimentale de Tournemire (IRSN)<sup>21</sup>



- Cintres non déposés
- Cintres déposés

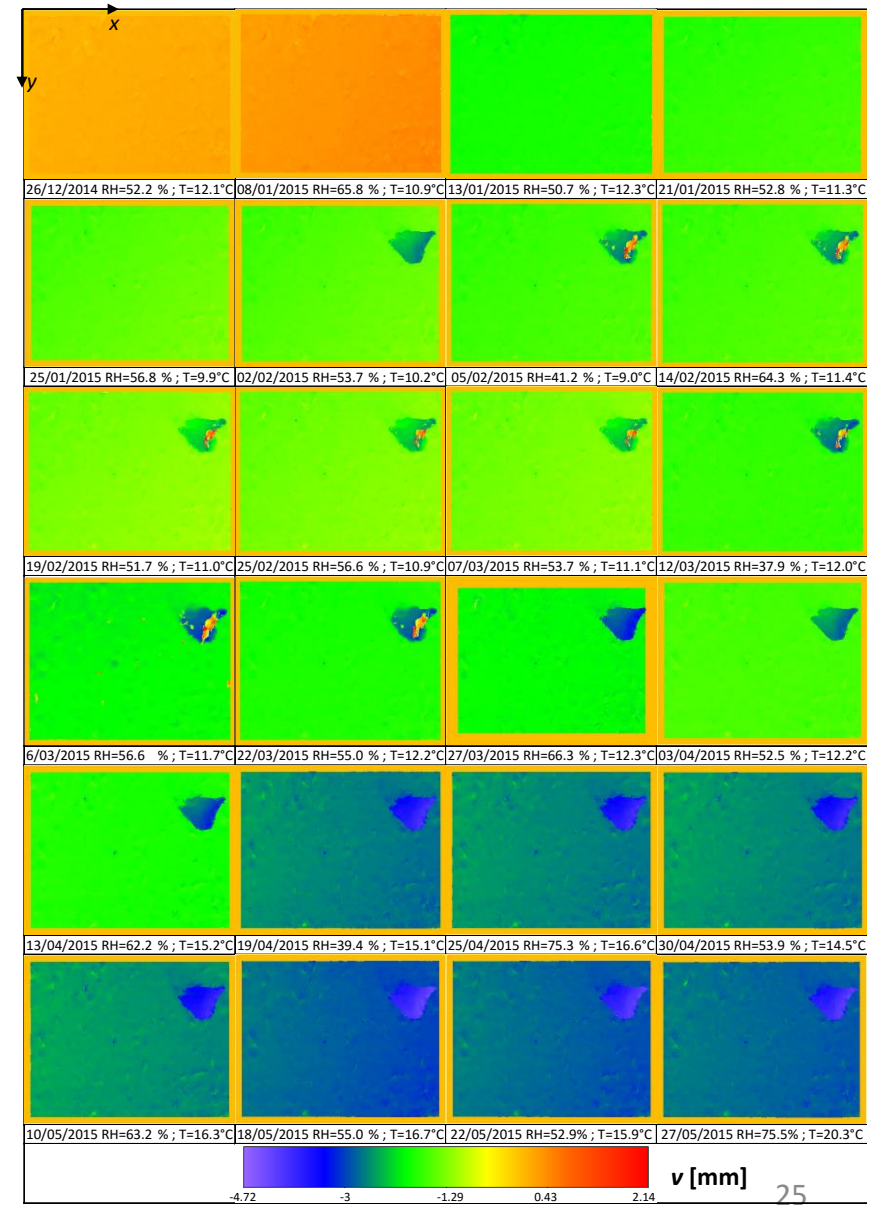
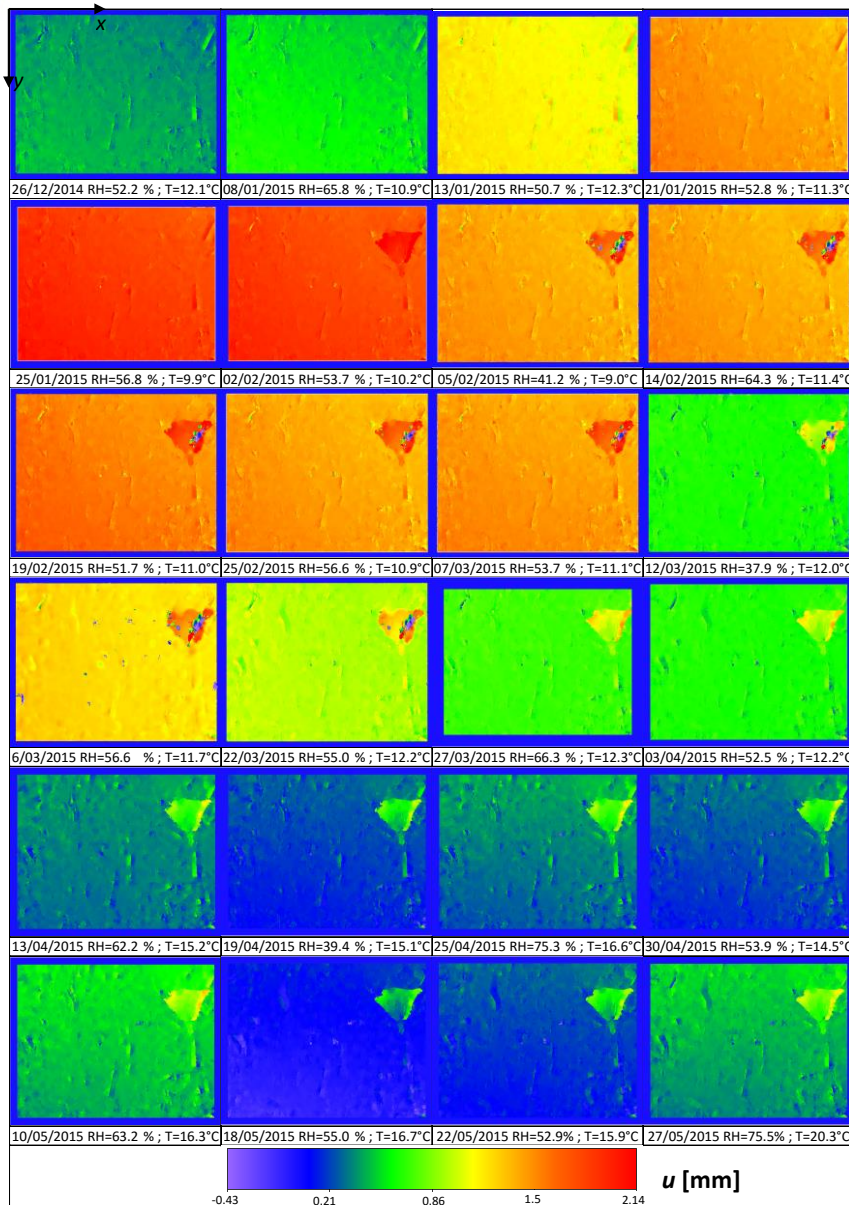


**RAPPEL** : Champs de déplacement plan ( $u, v, w$ ) ; ouverture des fissures ; champ de déformations ( $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ )

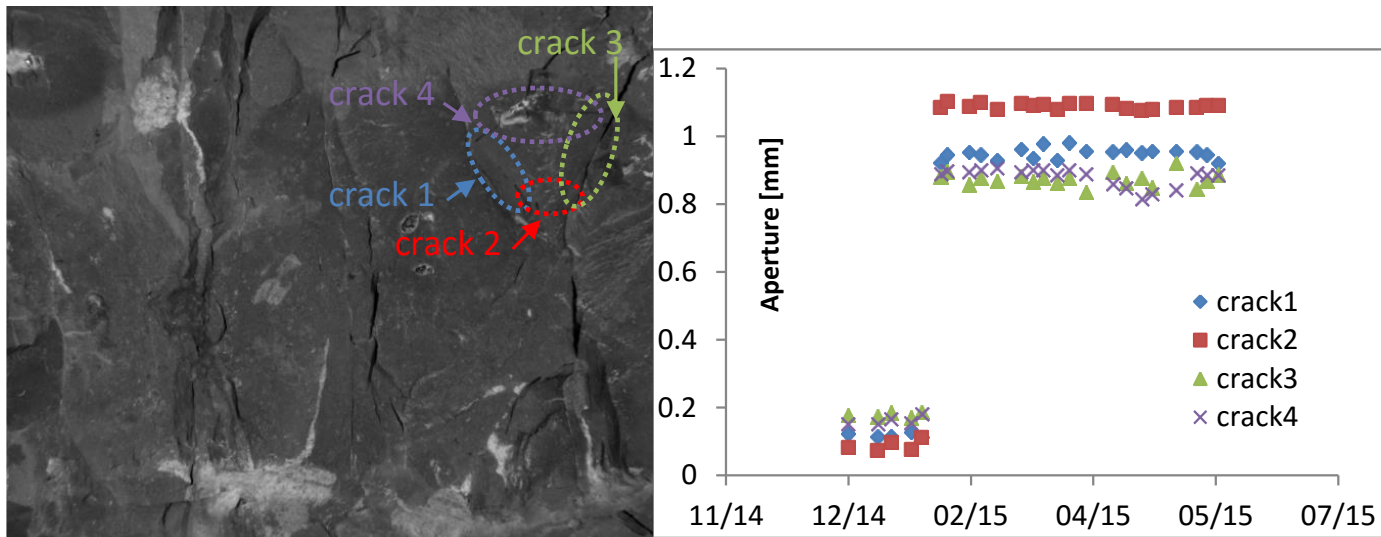


Écaille ou fragment  
 ↓  
 Translation ou déplacement tridimensionnel



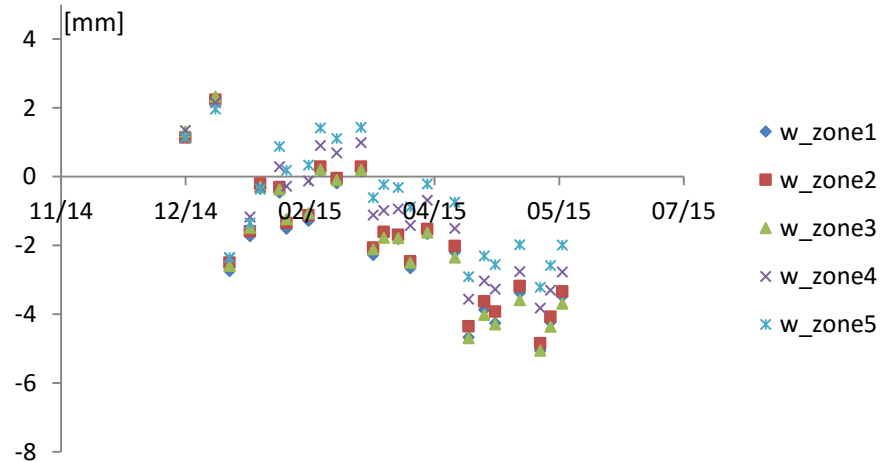
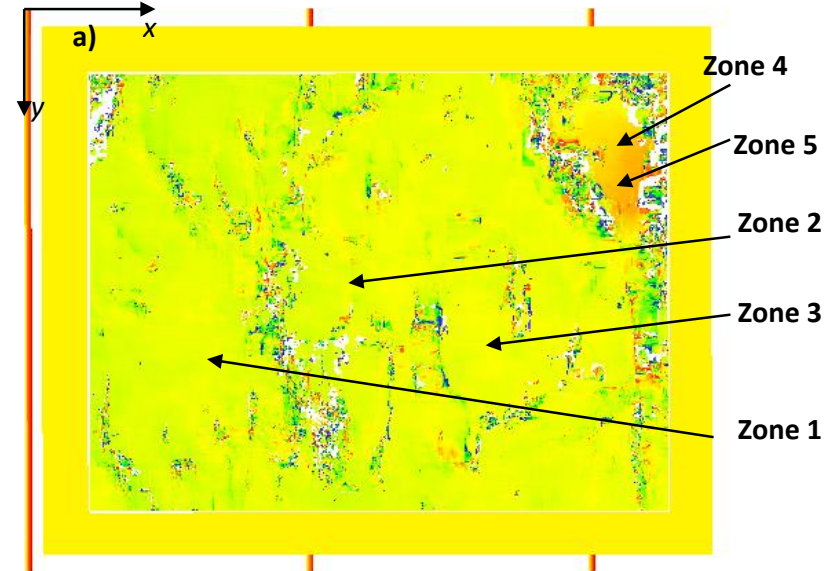
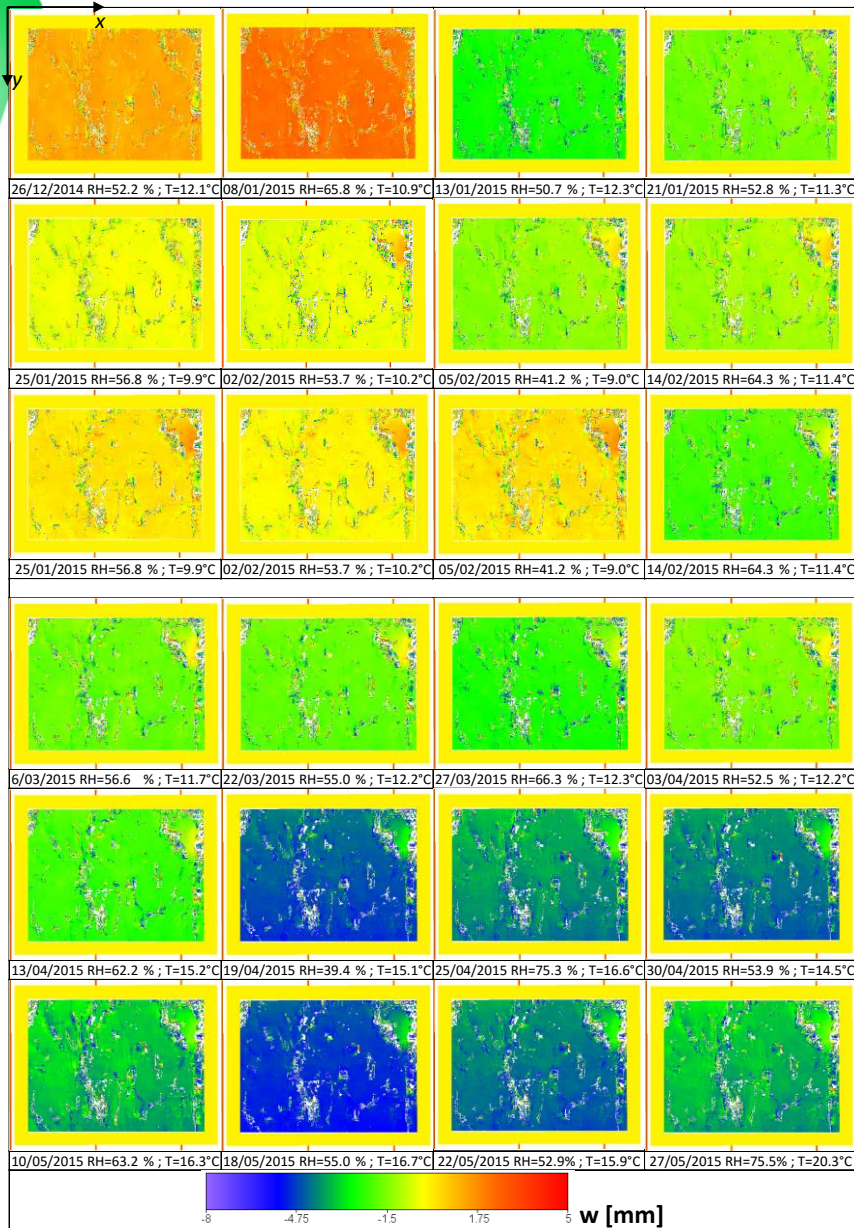


Le contour du fragment a été scindé en **quatre** « fissures »



**La cinétique du fragment peut être découpé en 3 phases :**

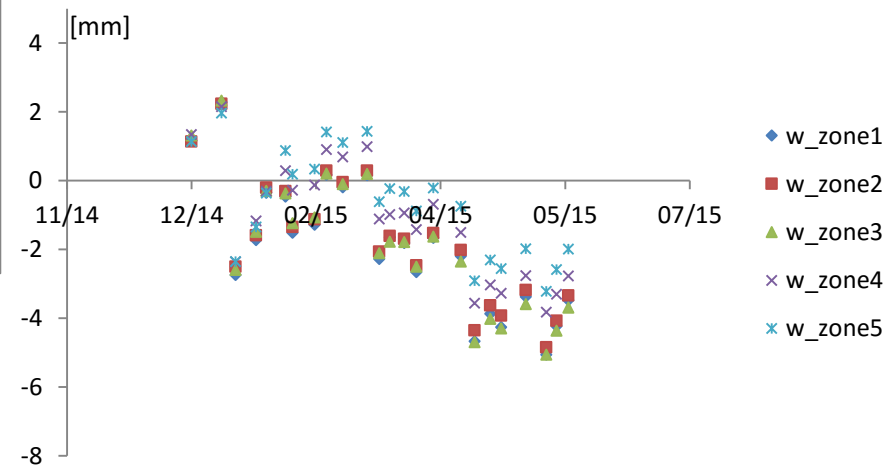
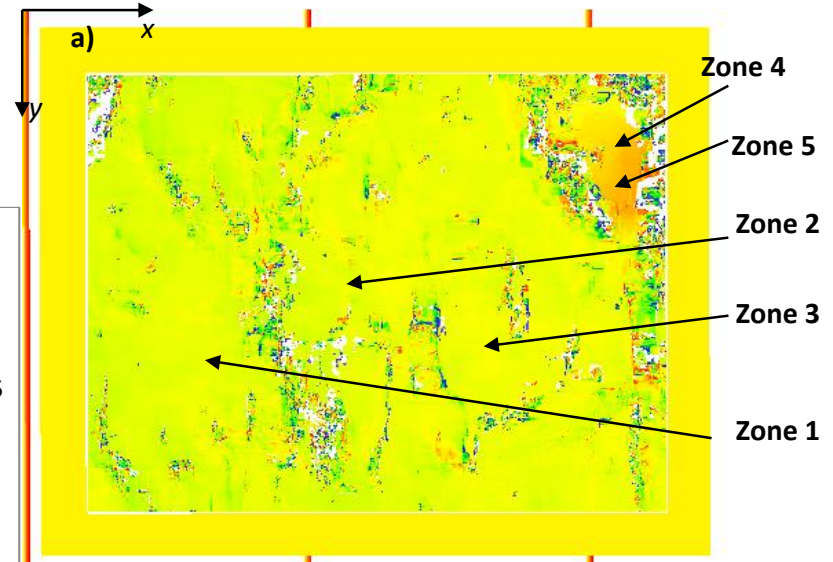
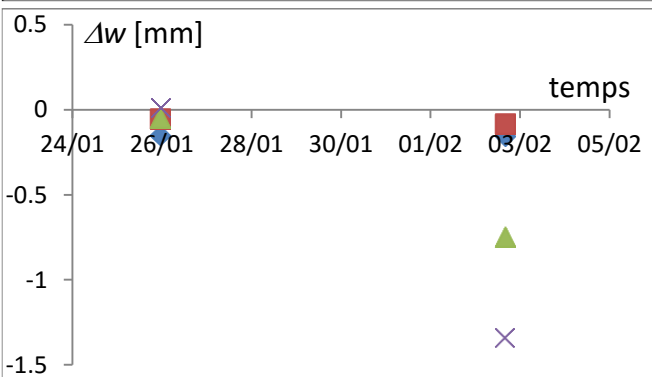
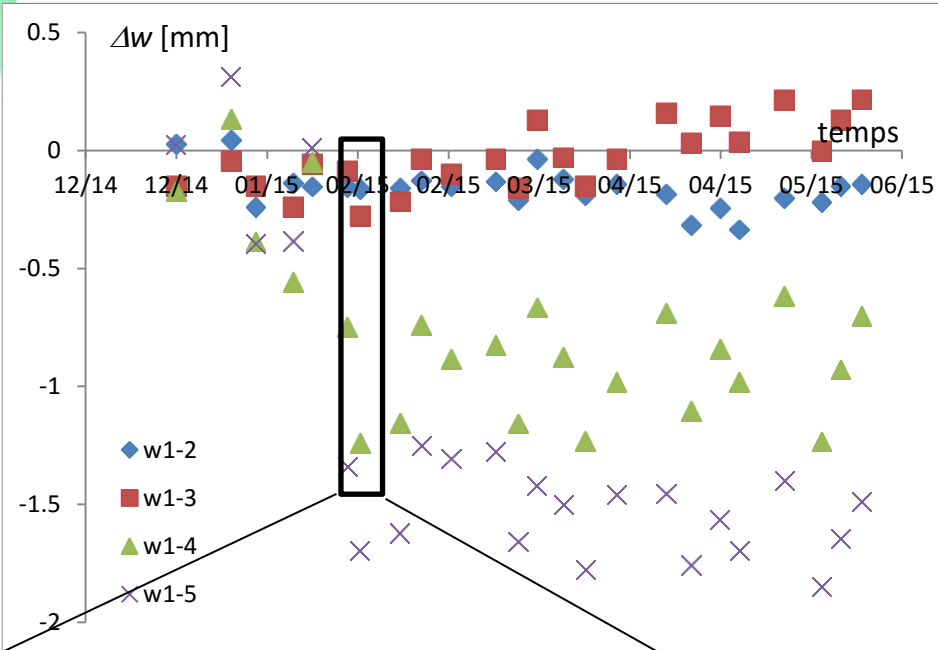
- 1** – L'évolution temporelle des ouvertures montre qu'avant le 25/01/2015, les valeurs sont proches de **zéro**.
- 2** – Il s'en suit un saut des valeurs d'ouverture entre **0,9** et **1,1 mm**, confirmant ainsi la translation du fragment.
- 3** – Un fois cette translation brutale venue, **aucune fluctuation** des valeurs n'est observée confirmant ainsi que le mouvement du fragment n'est pas corrélé aux variations hydriques dans la niche.



$$\Delta w = w_{zone1} - w_{zone i} \quad \text{avec } i=2 \text{ à } 5$$

Si  $\Delta w \rightarrow 0$  (pas de déplacement hors-plan)

Si  $\Delta w \neq 0$  (déplacement hors-plan local)



**Déplacement hors-plan du fragment entre -0,75 et -1,34mm**

**Avantages :**

Sans contact

Multi-échelle

Comportement mécanique (déformations)

Spatialisation

Milieu discontinu (fissures)

Calcul des ouvertures de fissure

Stéréo-corrélation : tenseur (2x2) des déformations (Green-Lagrange)

**Inconvénients :**

Conservation du mouchetis au cours de l'étude (pas de variation locale des niveaux de gris)  
temps de calcul (GPU)

Pas le tenseur complet des déformations (Green-Lagrange)

CIN : tenseur (2x2) des petites déformations

## Remerciements



aux collègues, étudiants, ...

# Merci pour votre attention