

# Optimiser nos structures

## par la conception et le calcul

### Intervenant·es

**Didier Bourqui** Ingénieur, responsable structure et géotechnique chez Losinger-Marazzi, président du GI SIA Vaud

**Nicolas Fröhlich** Architecte, représentant du maître de l'ouvrage

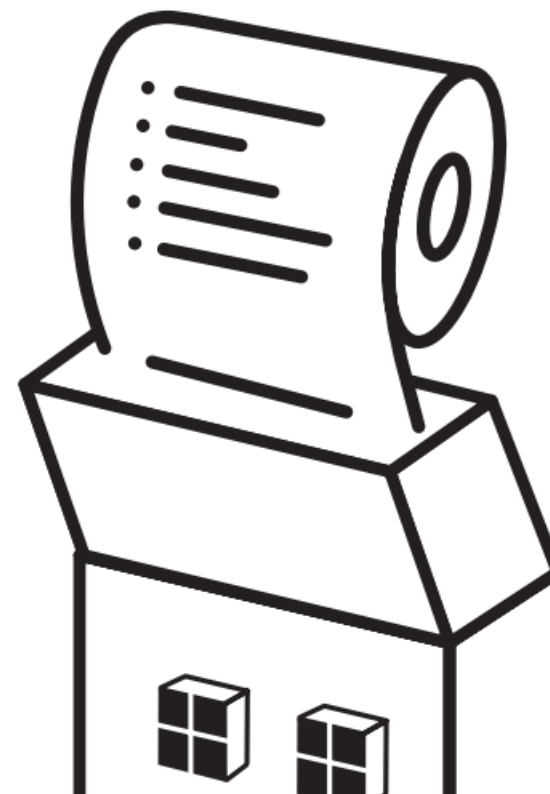
**Aurelio Muttoni** Ingénieur, professeur honoraire de l'EPFL, fondateur de Muttoni Partners Ingénieurs Conseils

**Alain Oulevey** Ingénieur, co-président SIA suisse, directeur chez De Cérenville Géotechnique

**Céline Weber** Ingénieure, fondatrice de Focus-E, conseillère nationale PVL

### Modération

**Stéphane Commend** Ingénieur, directeur de GeoMod SA, professeur associé HEIA-FR, ancien président SIA Vaud



## - Préambule

- Vision (parfois) des MO: qualité des prestations ↓
- Pourquoi? **Pourtant, on a les outils!**
  - Budget? Planning?
  - Incompétence? Flemme?

## - Vision des mandataires:

Merci !

C'est quand même triste de devoir organiser des conférences pour rappeler que le cœur du métier d'ingénieur c'est de concevoir de manière intelligente... et non de faire du reporting dans des tableaux xls pour les MO...

- Qui est responsable?
- But de ce soir:
  - Confronter nos points de vue, ouvrir des pistes

# - Ingrédients pour optimiser nos projets?

## - Base de décision

- Normes
- **Bon sens**
- Acceptabilité d'un **risque**

## - Tous les partenaires du projet doivent être concernés

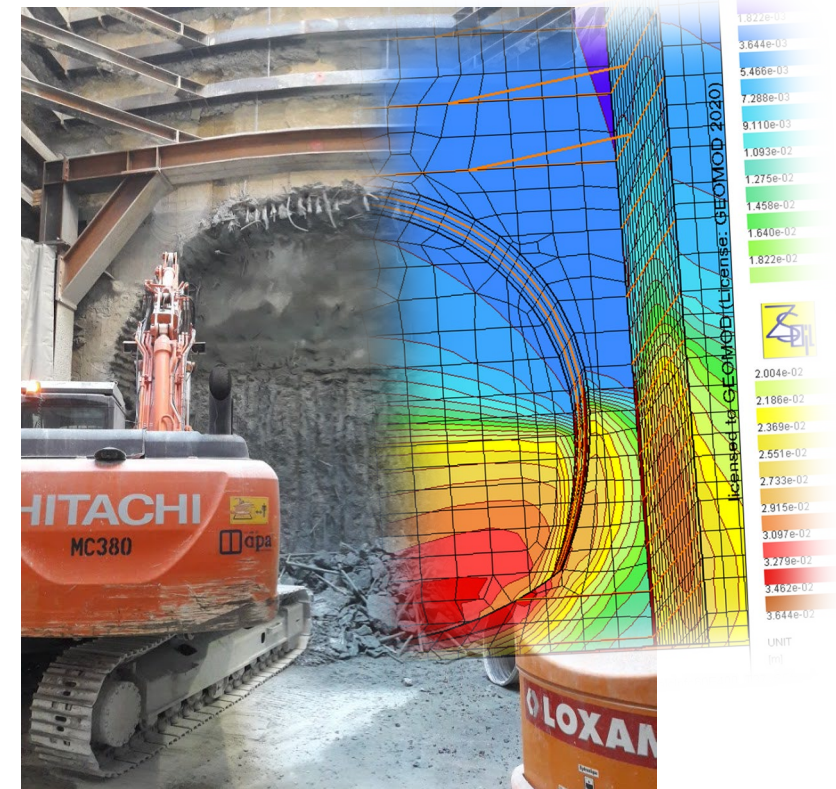
- Mandataires
- Entreprises
- MO
- ...

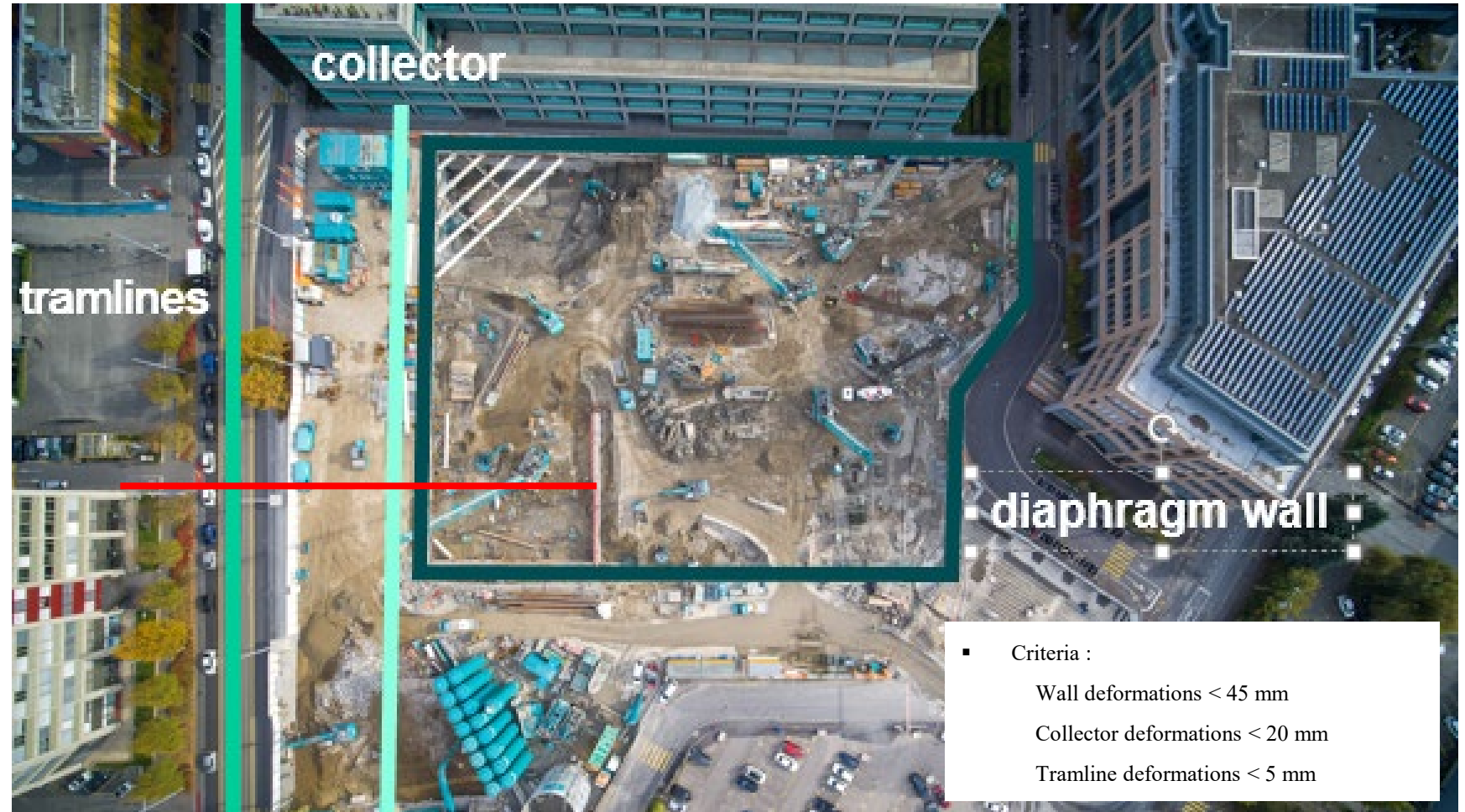
### 4.5 Serviceability limit states (SLS)

For serviceability limit states (SLS) there are no formal minimum reliability requirements, since risk to life is not applicable for SLS by definition. **Reliability targets for SLS verifications should be chosen by the client, designer and/or contractor** (depending who is responsible for SLS exceedance) according to the risk profile of exceeding the serviceability limit state, because the consequence of SLS exceedance is typically the cost of repair, indirect costs due to loss of functionality or a contractual fine.

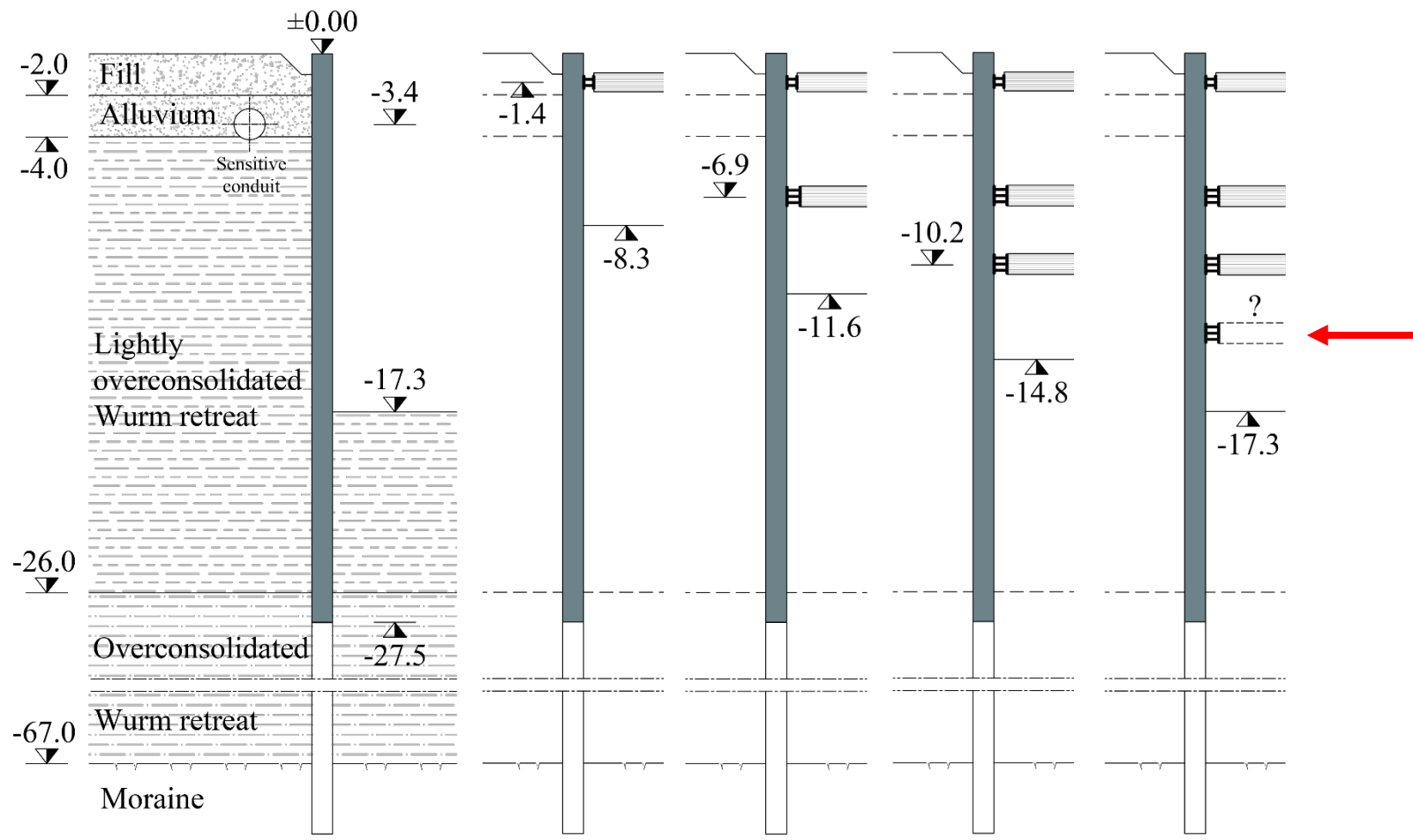
## - Approche proposée

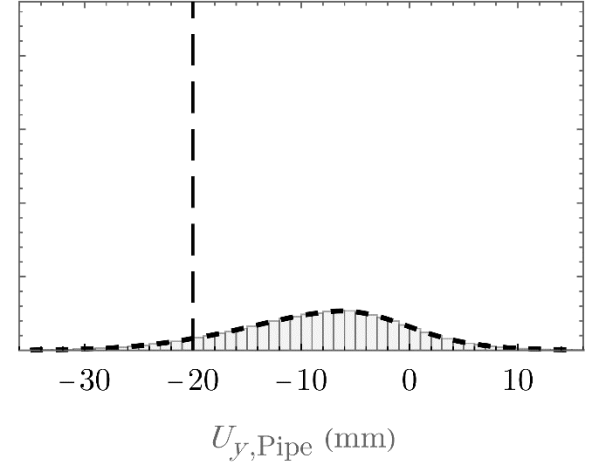
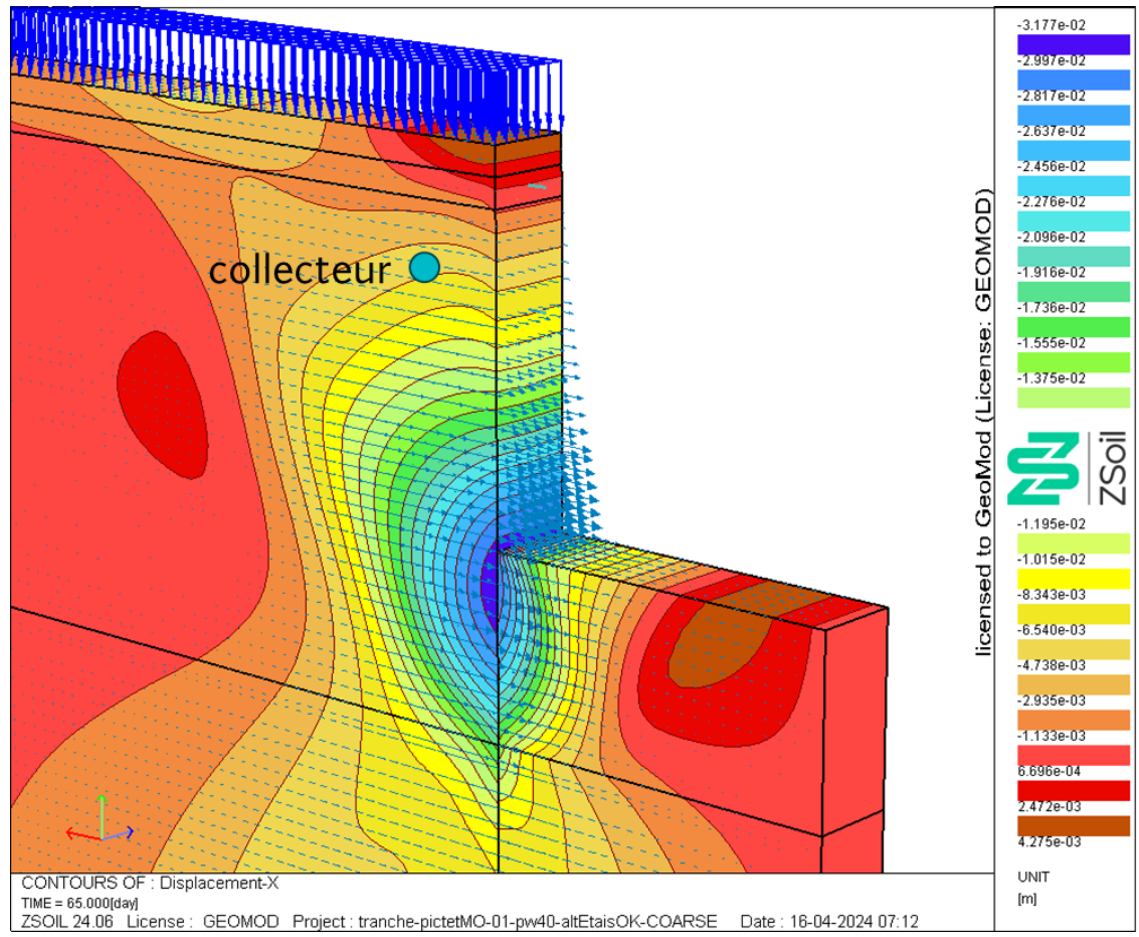
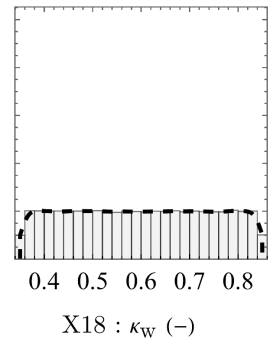
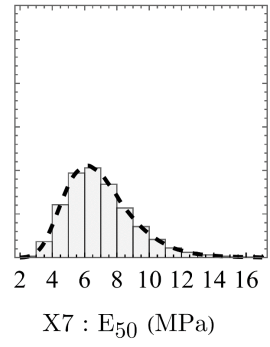
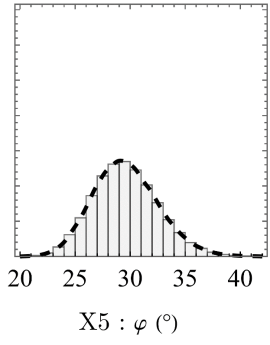
- Définition de valeurs seuils
  - Sécurité, dimensionnement (ELU)
  - Aptitude au service (ELS)
- Prédiction sur la base d'un modèle
- Incertitudes? **Bien sûr!**
  - ~~Facteurs de sécurité~~
  - Approche probabiliste
- Instrumentation... Et bayésien!
- Mise à jour des prédictions en cours d'exécution
- Décision

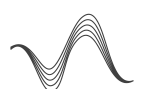




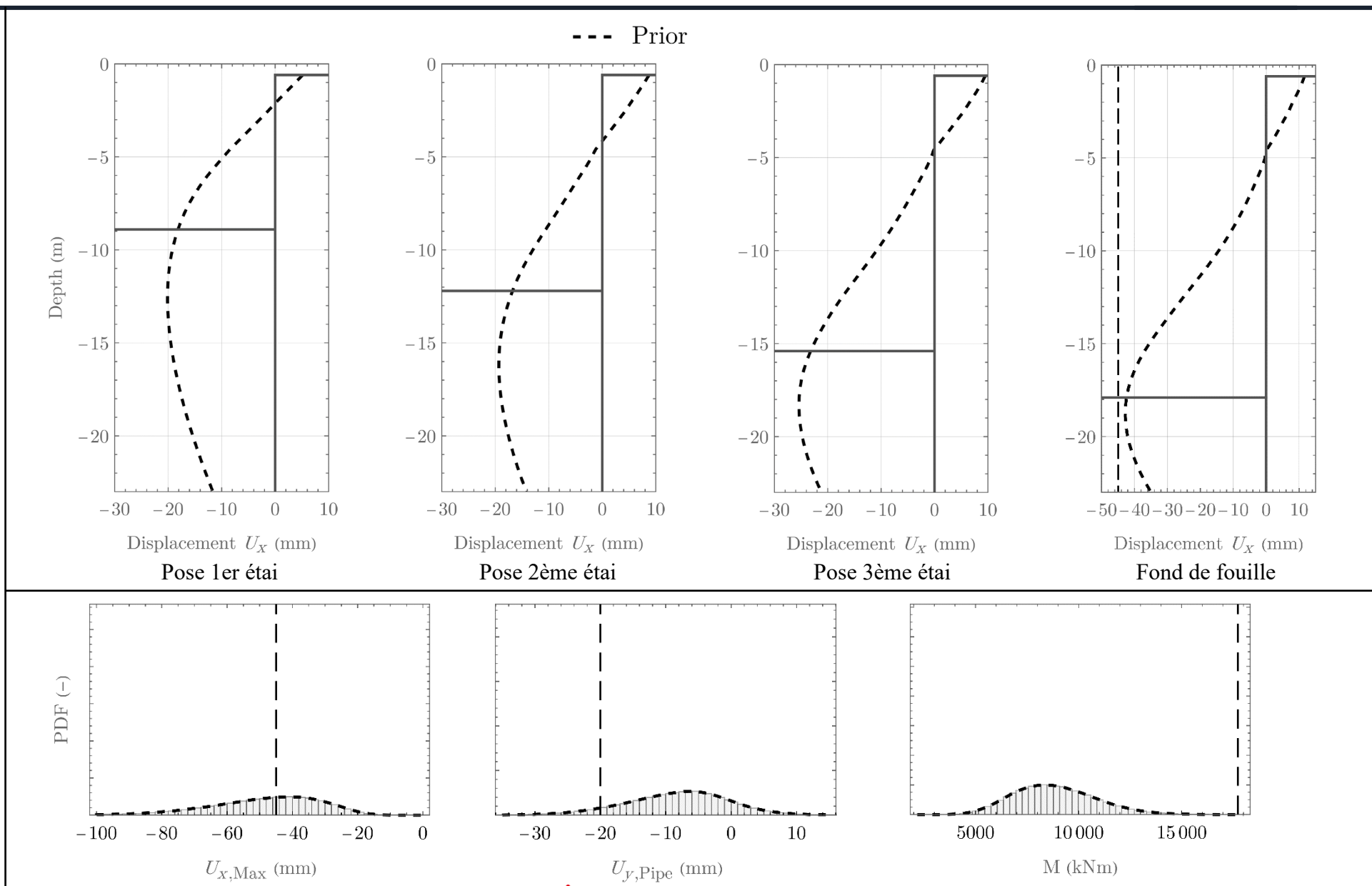
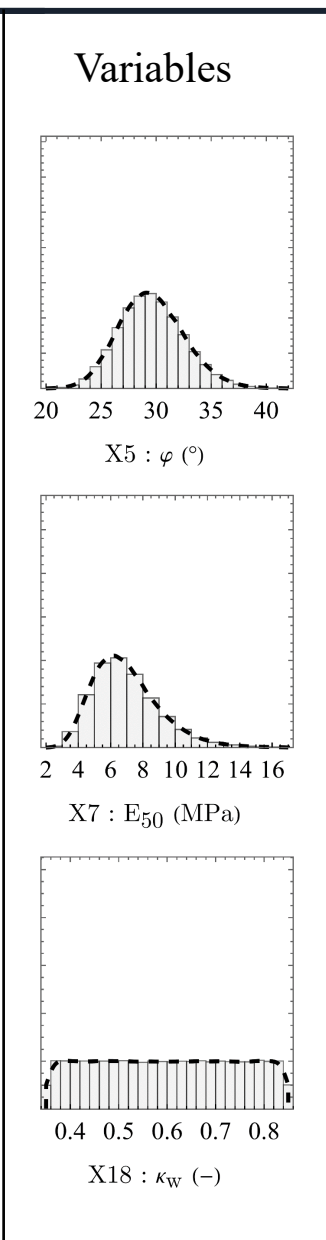
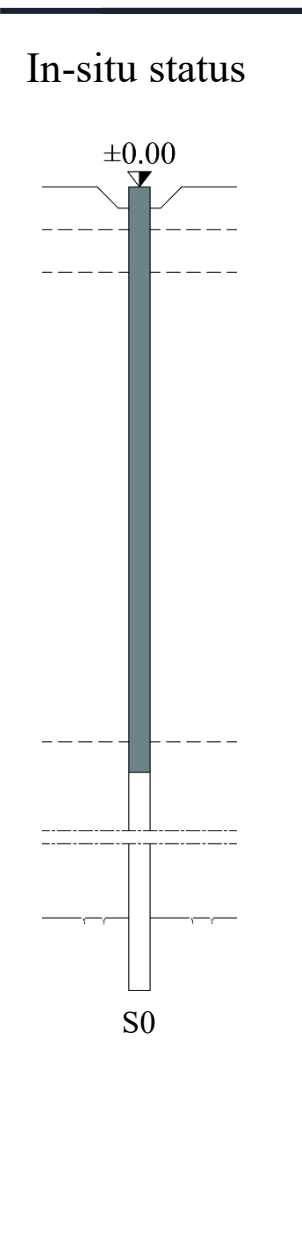
- Criteria :
  - Wall deformations < 45 mm
  - Collector deformations < 20 mm
  - Tramline deformations < 5 mm



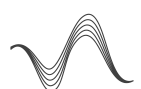




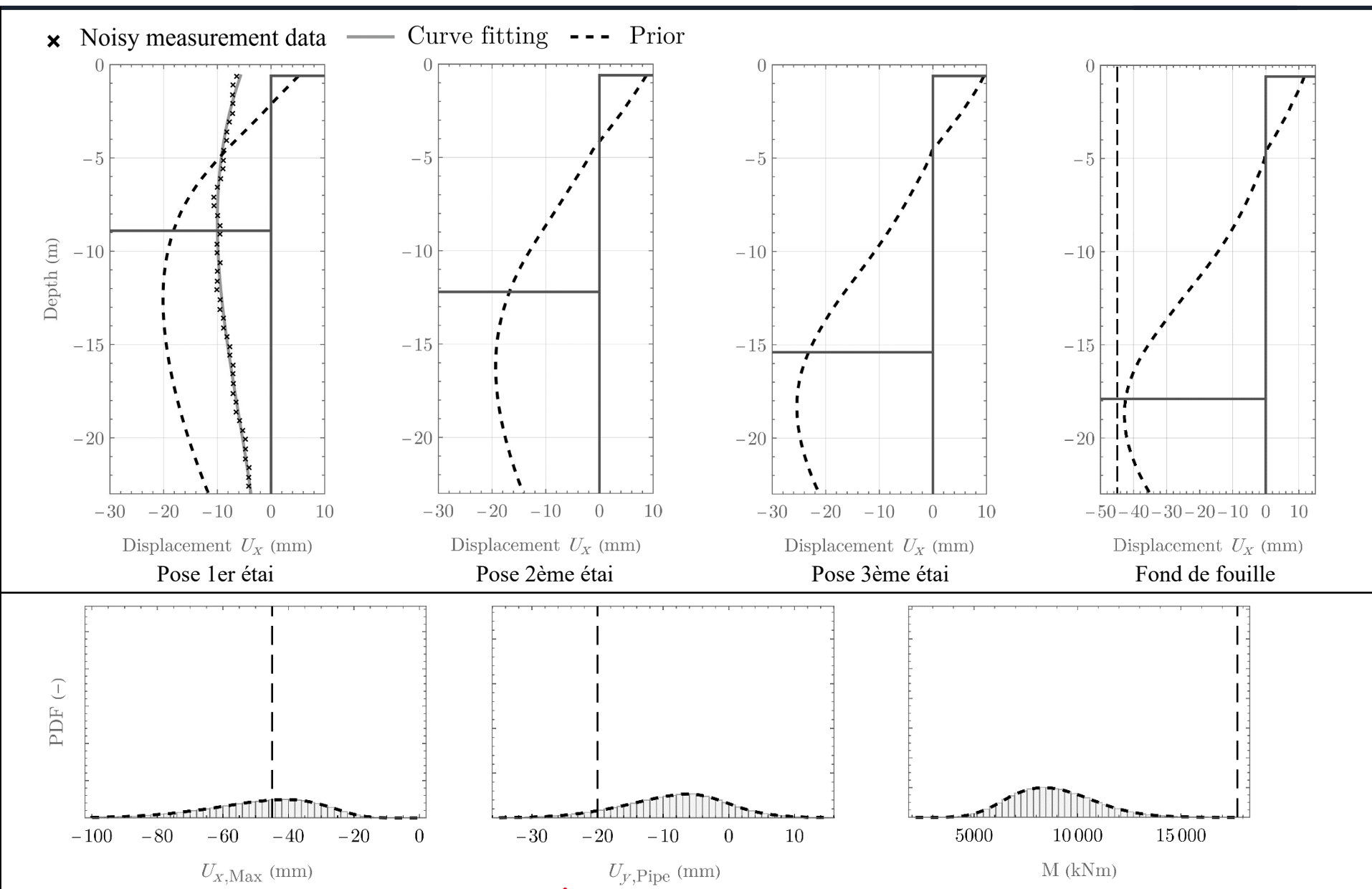
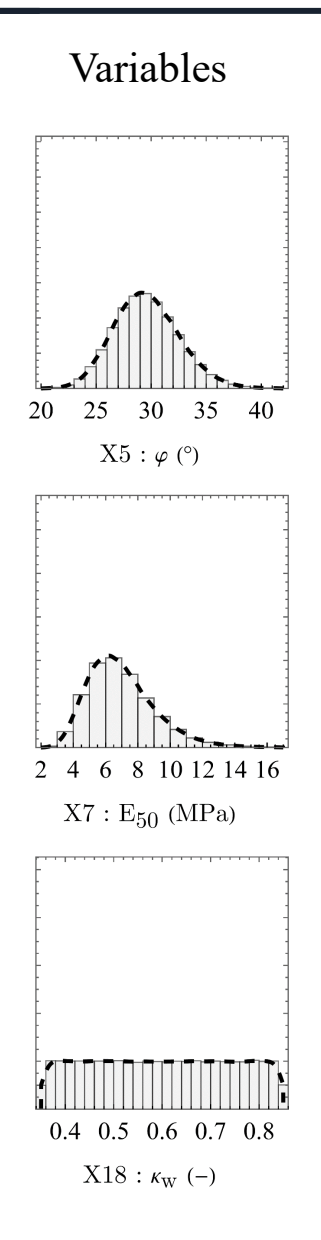
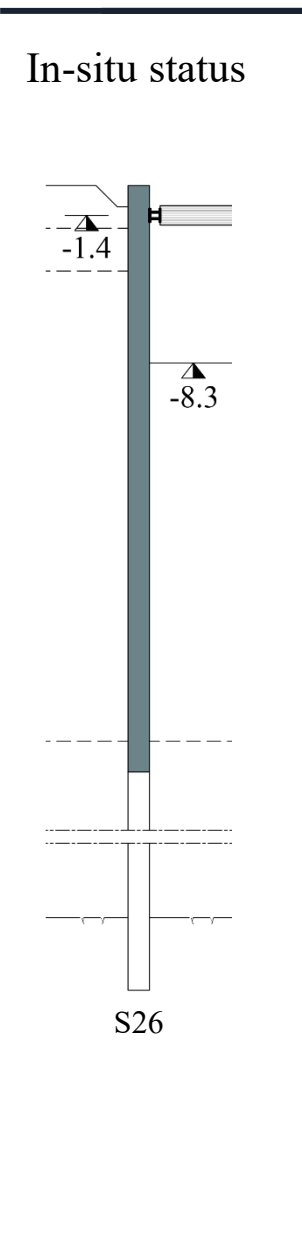
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis

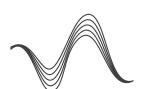




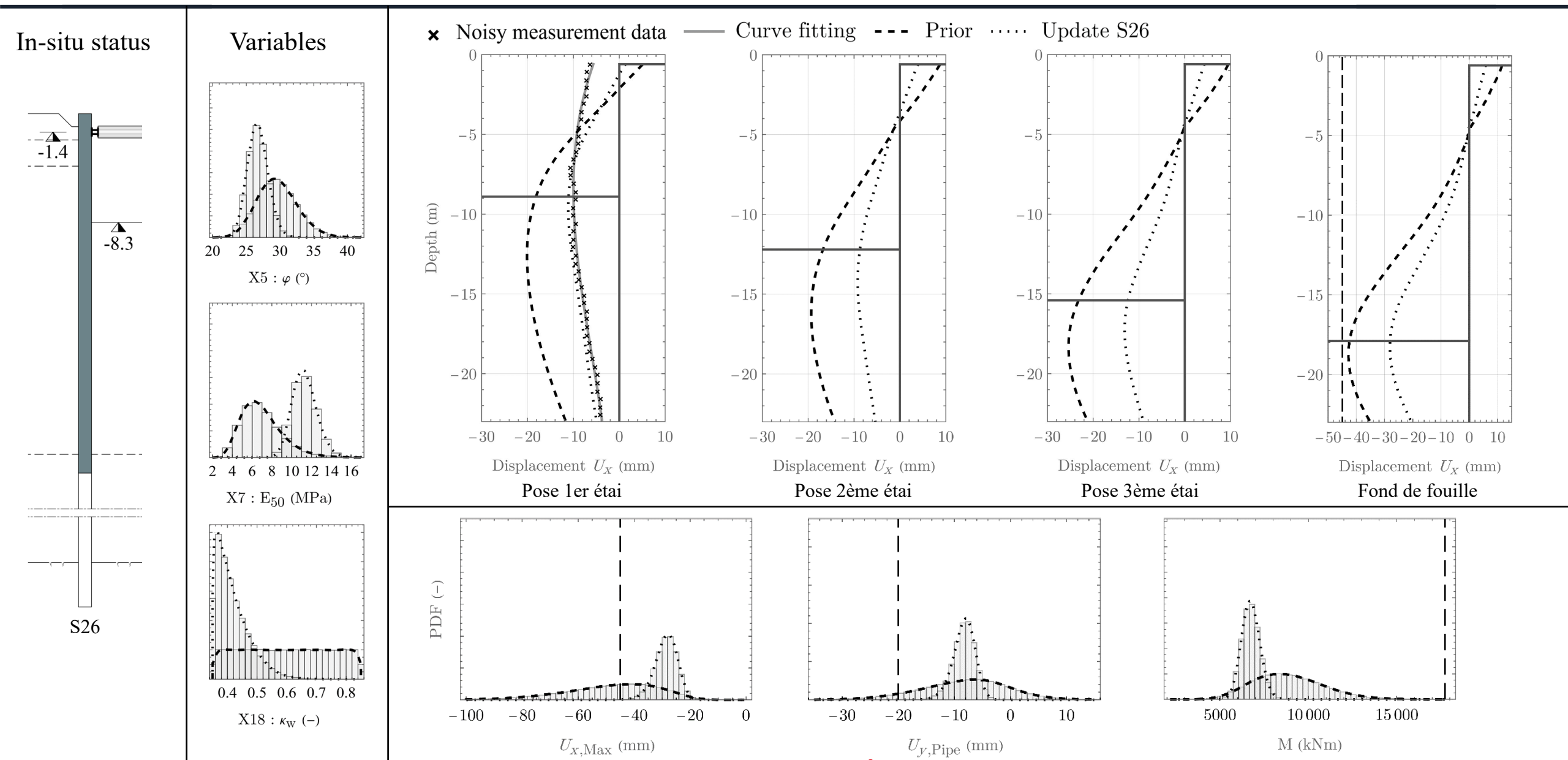


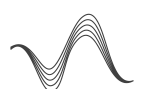
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis



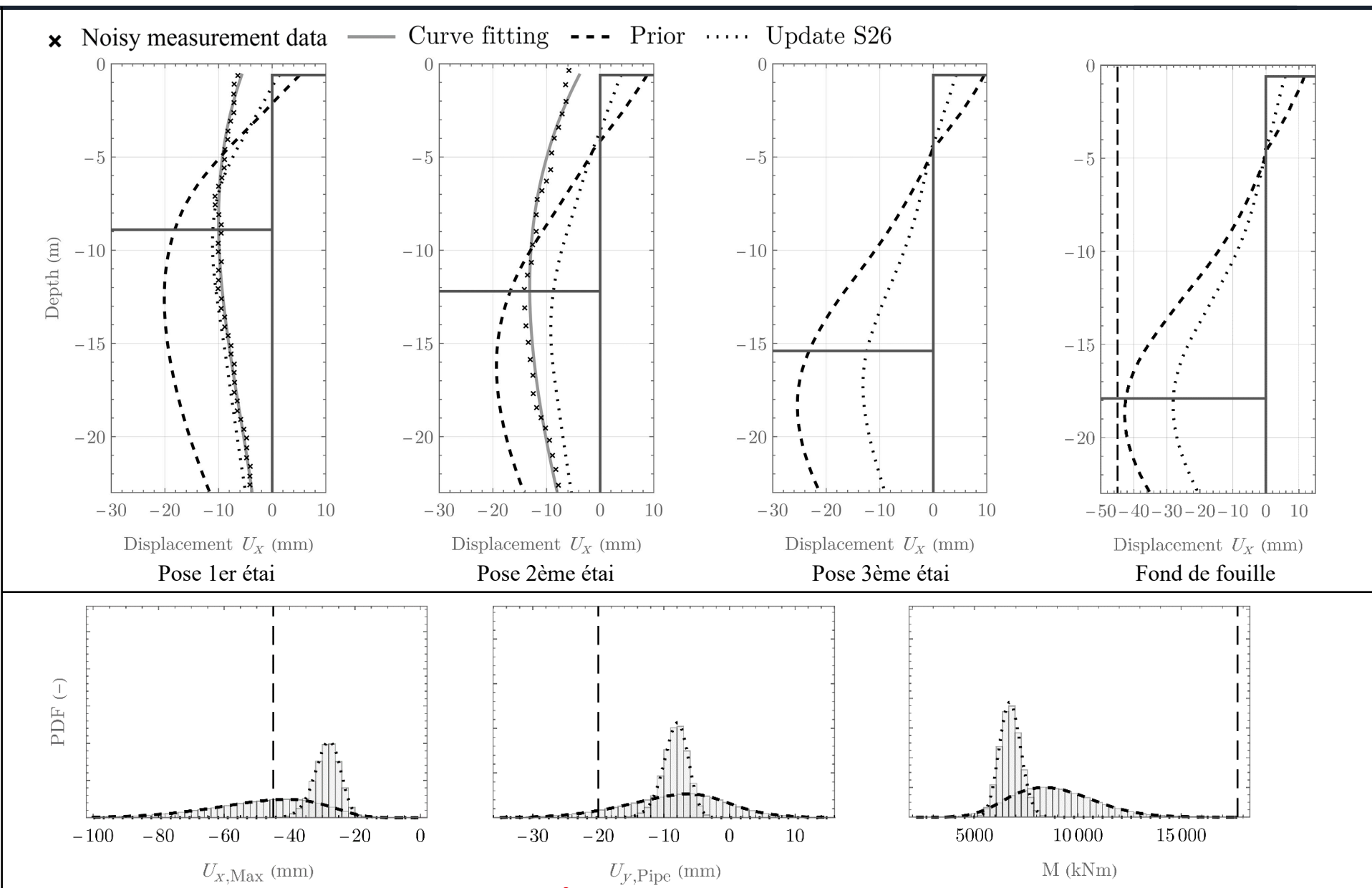
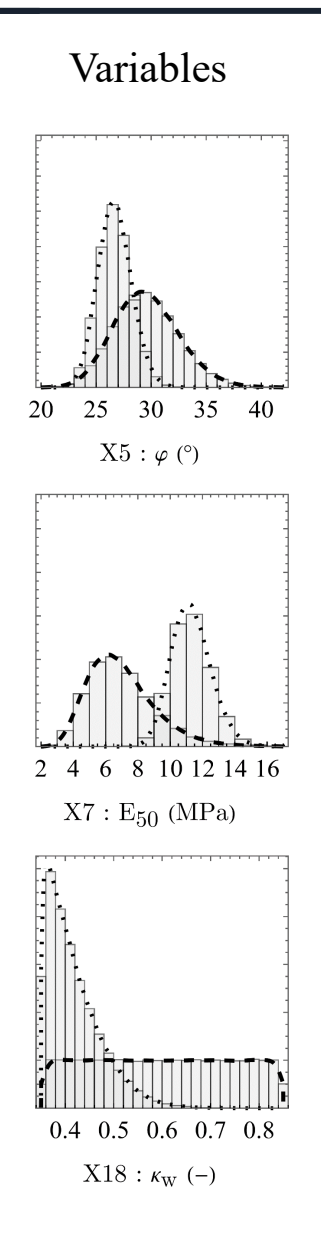
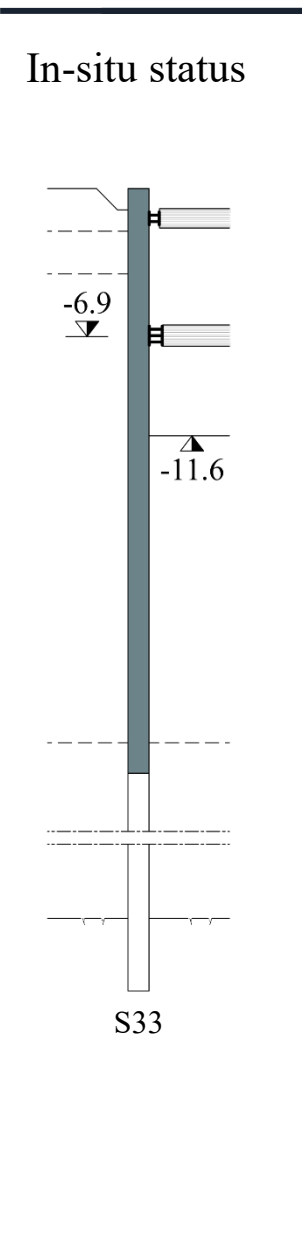


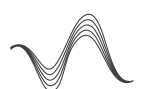
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis



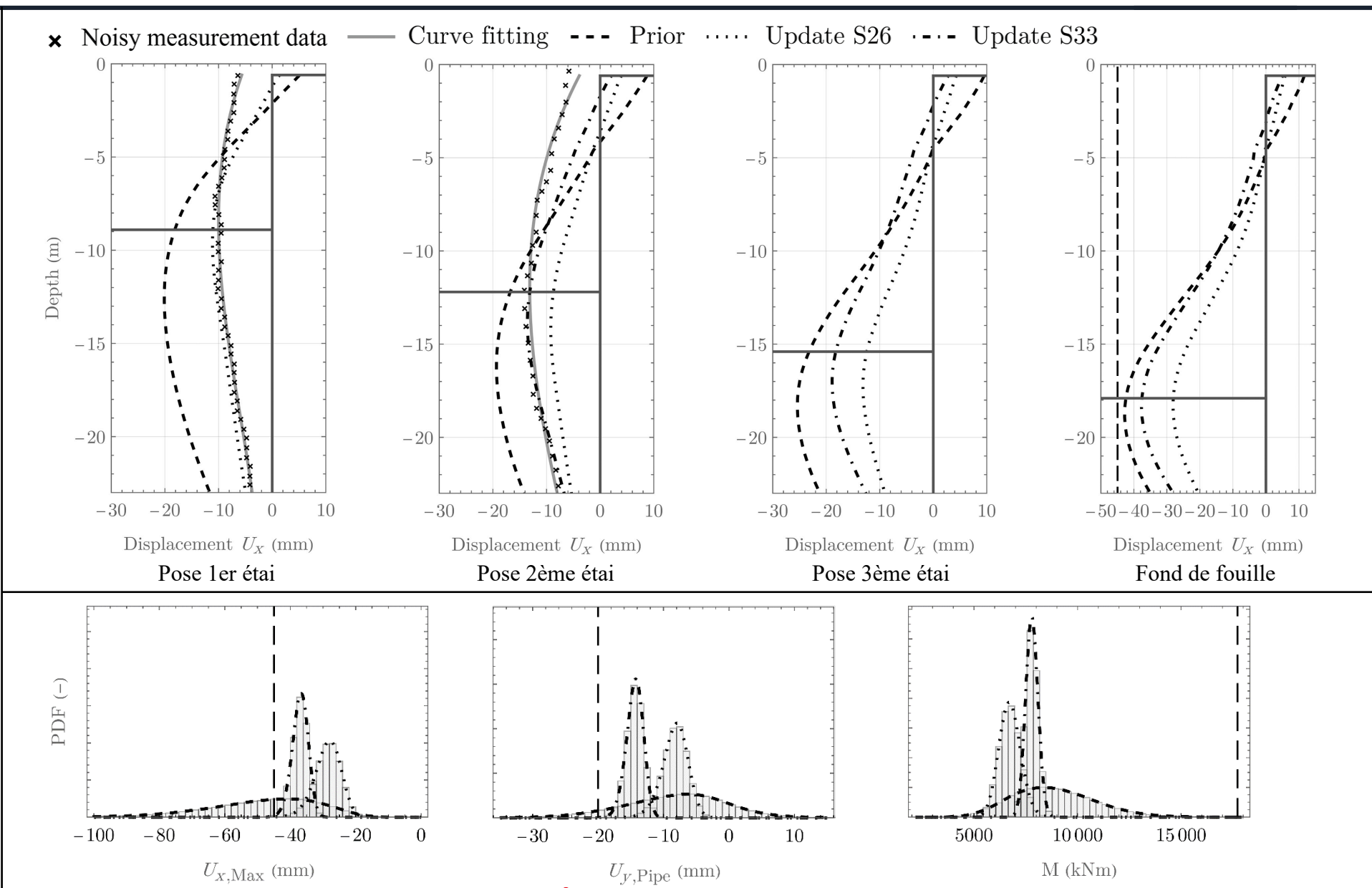
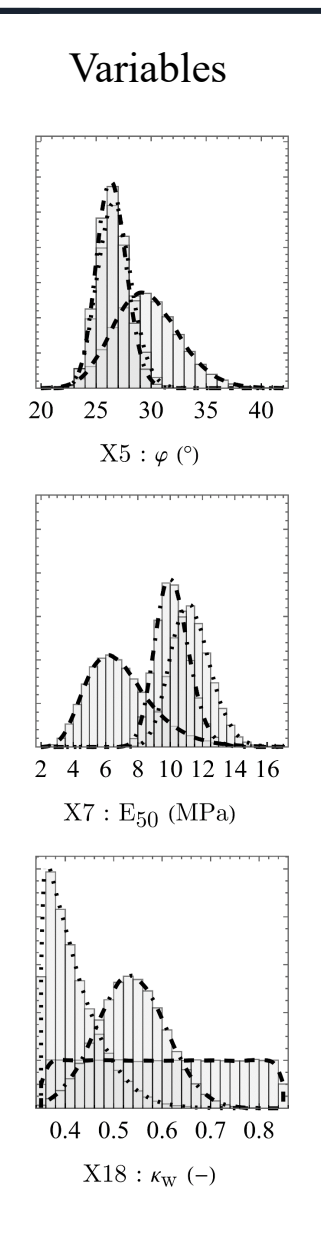
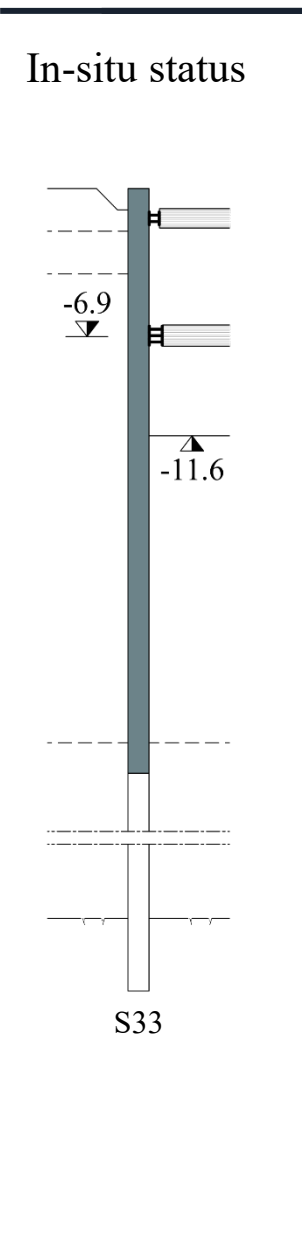


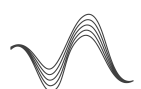
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis



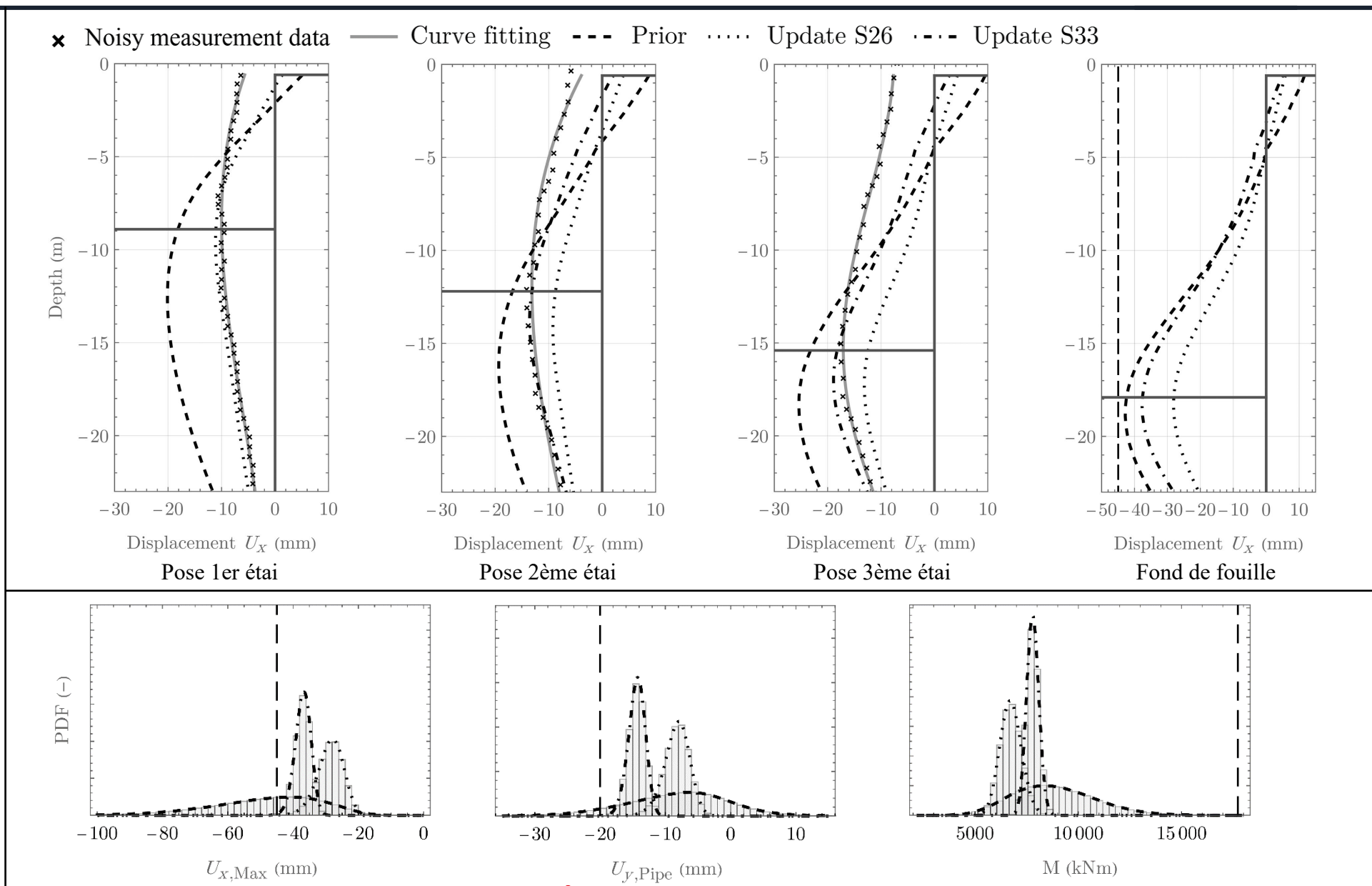
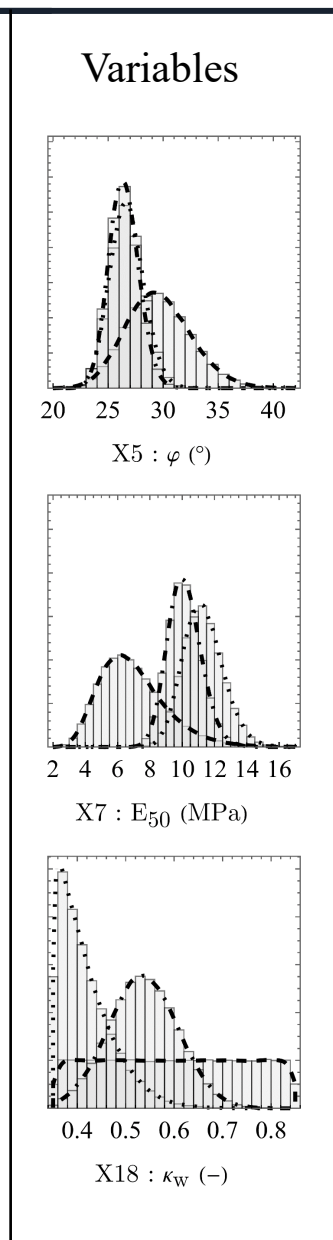
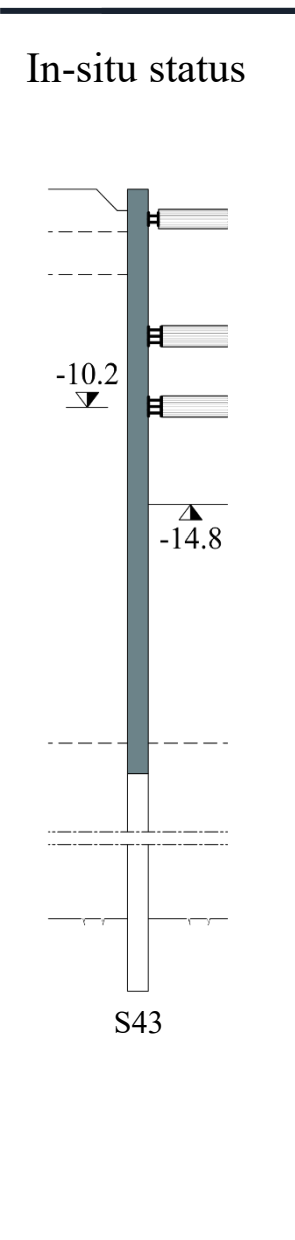


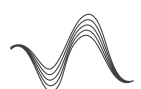
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis



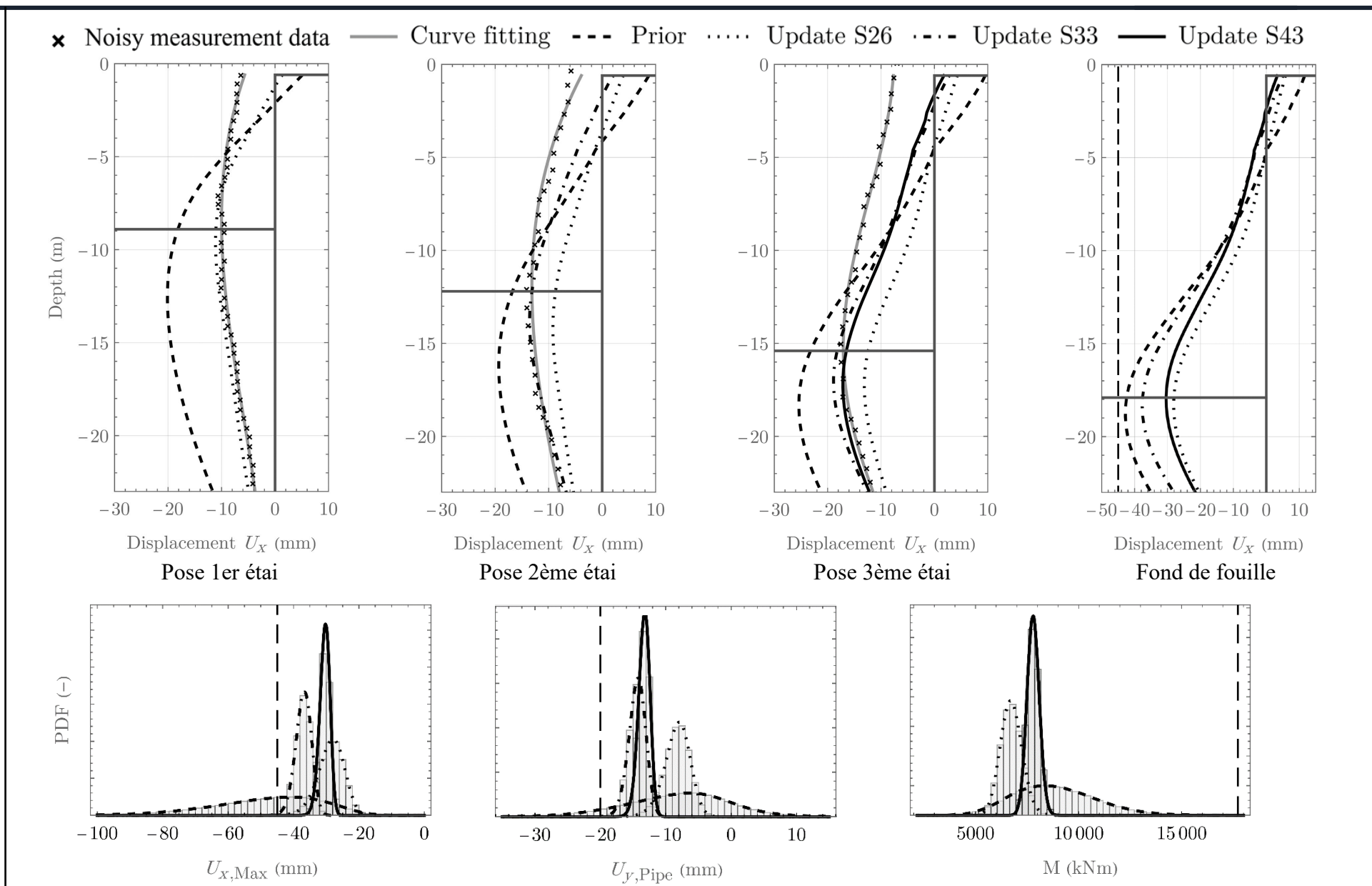
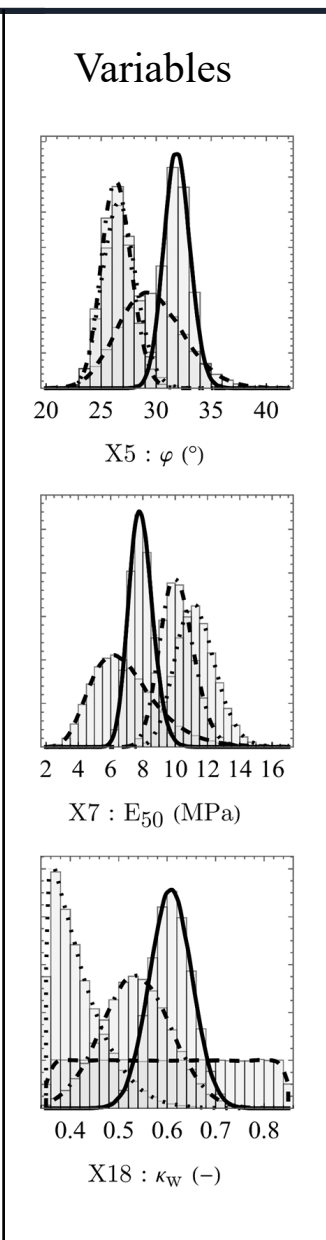
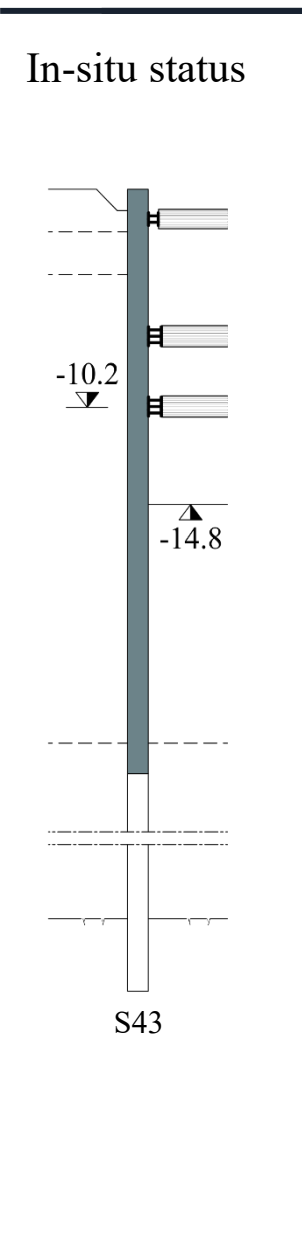


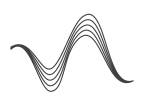
# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis



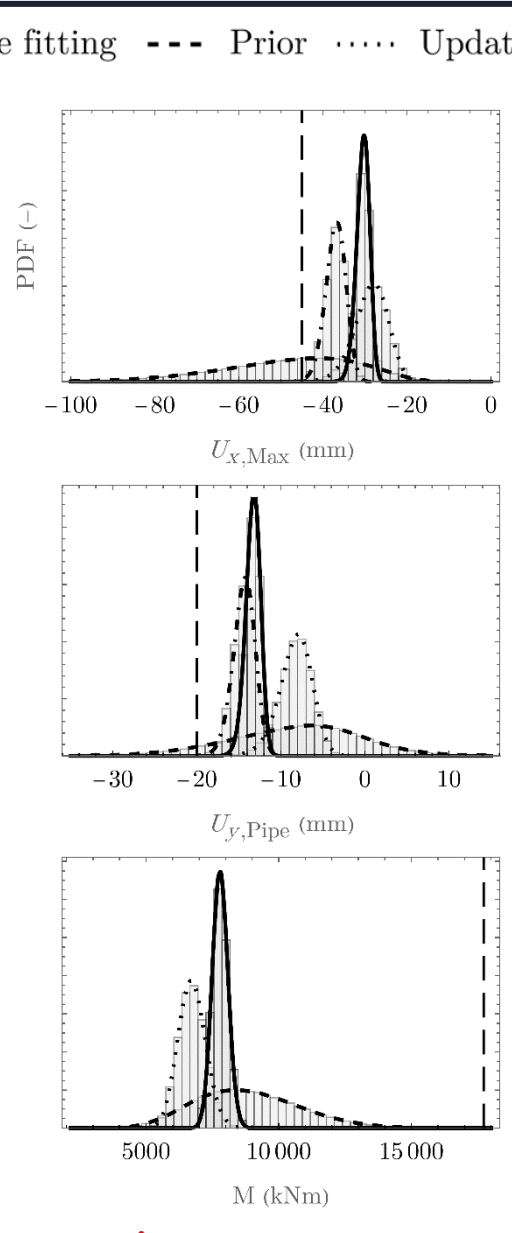
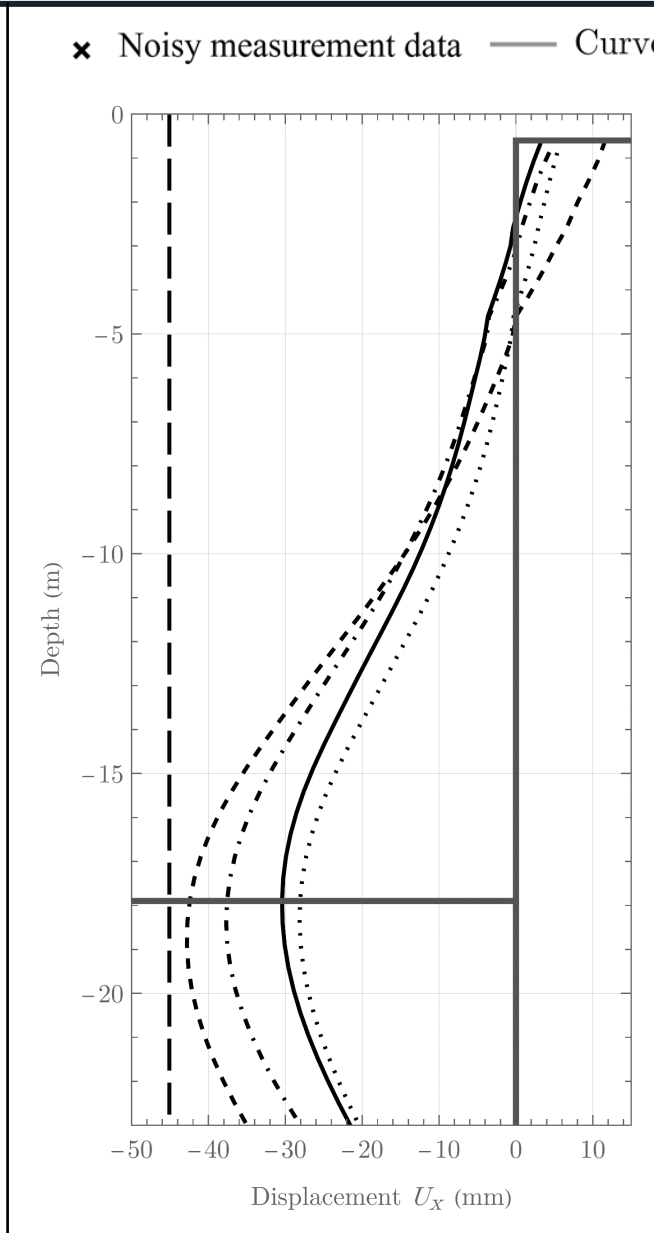
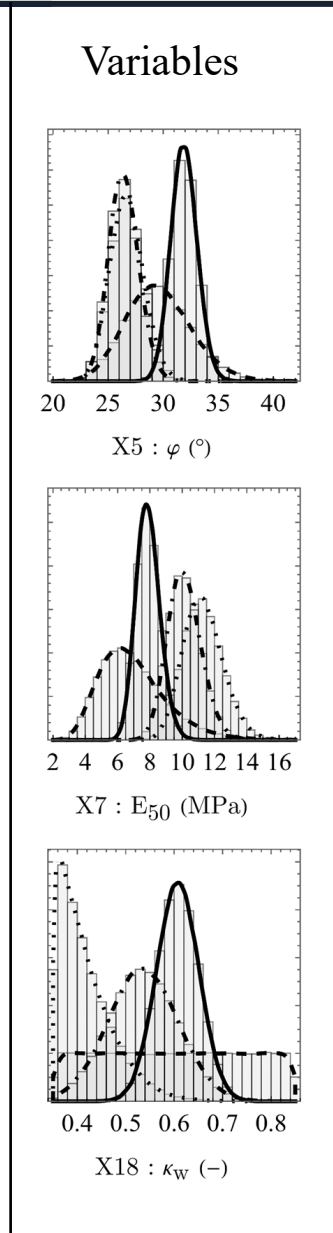
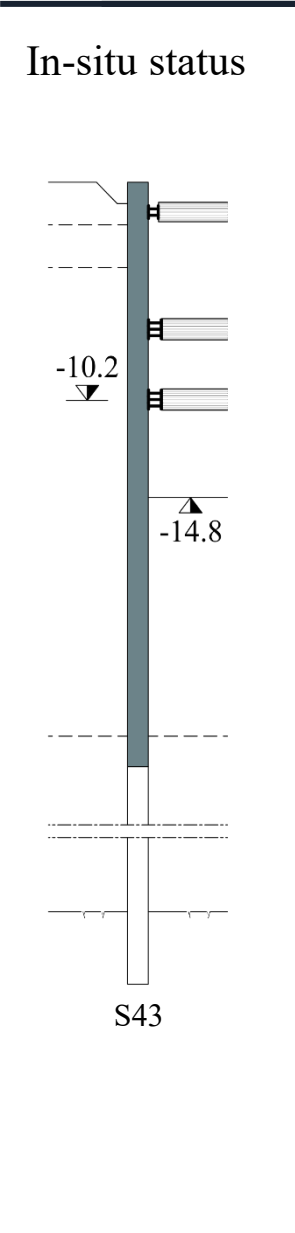


# IV. RESULTS – Updating process, predictions & reliability analysis





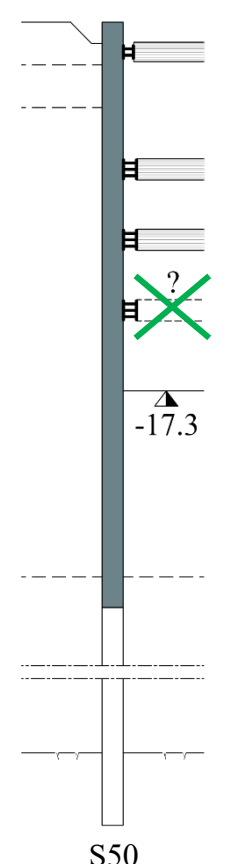
# IV. RESULTS – Decision making



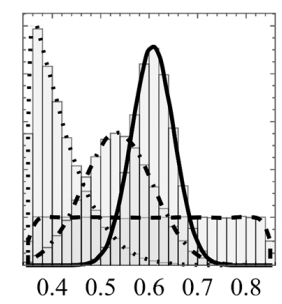
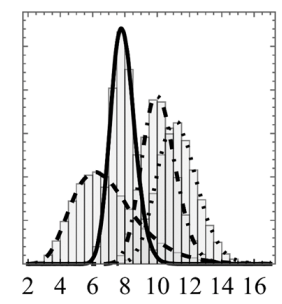
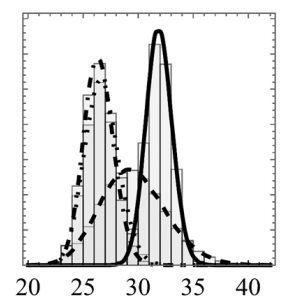
|   |
|---|
| $g(\mathbf{X}) = 45 -  U_{x,Max} $<br>(mm)    |
| Prior 0.5315                                  |
| S26 $5.12 \times 10^{-4}$                     |
| S33 $1.70 \times 10^{-3}$                     |
| <b>S43 <math>&lt; 10^{-5}</math></b>          |
| $g(\mathbf{X}) = 20 -  U_{y,Pipe} $<br>(mm)   |
| Prior $7.35 \times 10^{-2}$                   |
| S26 $4.46 \times 10^{-5}$                     |
| S33 $1.8 \times 10^{-4}$                      |
| <b>S43 <math>&lt; 10^{-5}</math></b>          |
| $g(\mathbf{X}) = M_{Rd} -  M_{Max} $<br>(kNm) |
| Prior $2.78 \times 10^{-5}$                   |
| S26 $< 10^{-5}$                               |
| S33 $< 10^{-5}$                               |
| <b>S43 <math>&lt; 10^{-5}</math></b>          |

# IV. RESULTS – Validation

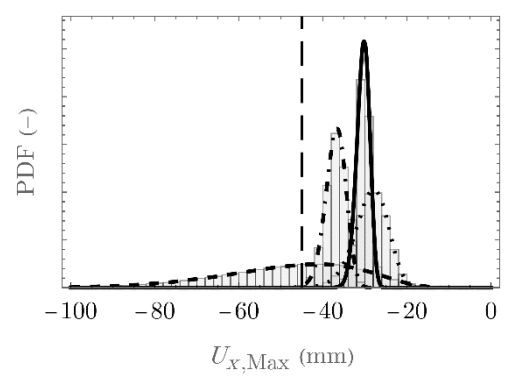
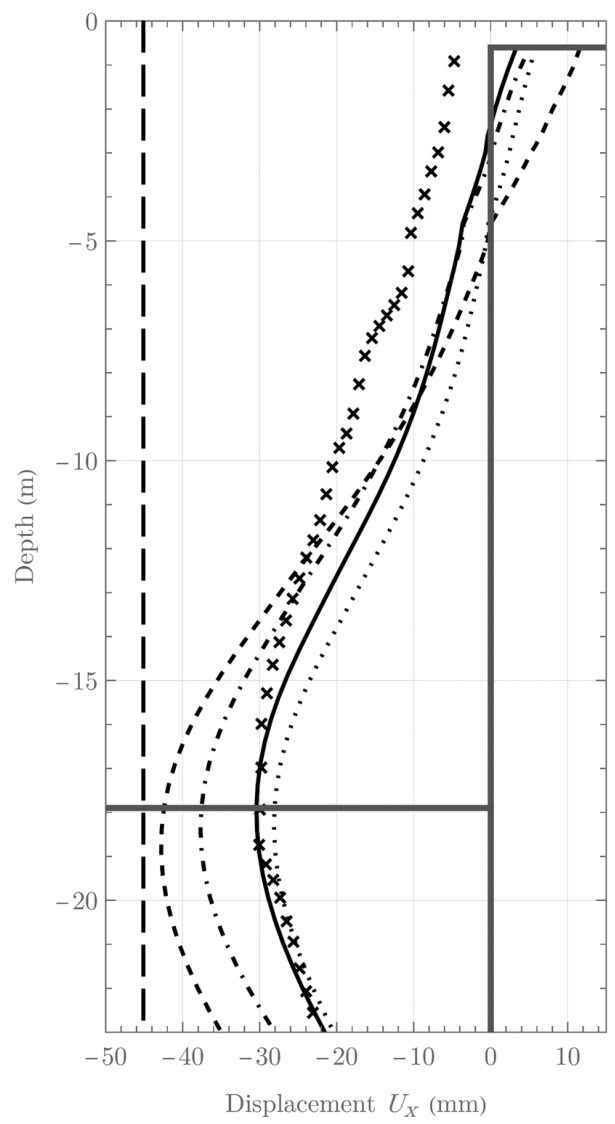
In-situ status



Variables

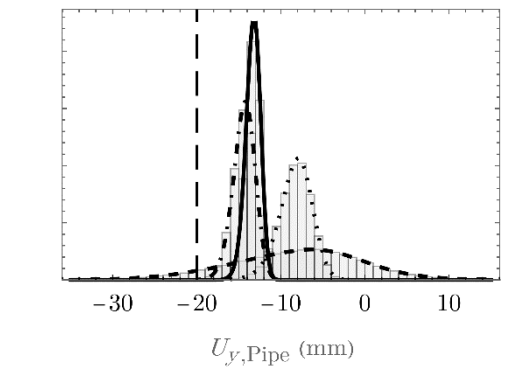


× Noisy measurement data — Curve fitting - - - Prior ···· Update S26 ···· Update S33 — Update S43



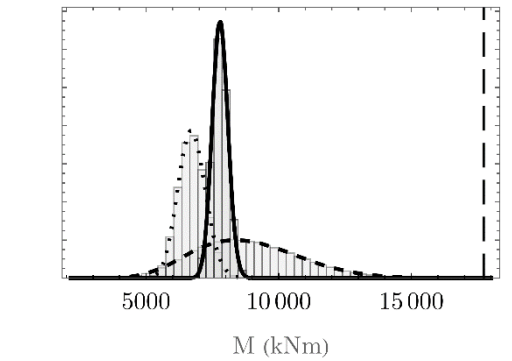
$$g(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{45 - |U_{x,Max}|}{(\text{mm})}$$

|       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| Prior | 0.5315                |
| S26   | $5.12 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| S33   | $1.70 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| S43   | $< 10^{-5}$           |



$$g(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{20 - |U_{y,Pipe}|}{(\text{mm})}$$

|       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| Prior | $7.35 \times 10^{-2}$ |
| S26   | $4.46 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| S33   | $1.8 \times 10^{-4}$  |
| S43   | $< 10^{-5}$           |



$$g(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{M_{Rd} - |M_{Max}|}{(\text{kNm})}$$

|       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| Prior | $2.78 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| S26   | $< 10^{-5}$           |
| S33   | $< 10^{-5}$           |
| S43   | $< 10^{-5}$           |



Merci !

GeoMod

Losinger

DCG

M.O.

HEIA-FR

Jocelyn

Thomas

Bruno

