Rapport Hebdo

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3SR

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Modifications sur les paramètres

kineticStress = 1 : Ajouter les parties :

$$\dot{r} = h\dot{s} + \cancel{\dot{h}s}$$
$$\ddot{s} = h^{-1}(\ddot{r} - 2\dot{h}\dot{s} - \cancel{\ddot{h}s})$$

Échantillon lâche : $\mu_{\text{isoComp}} = \mu_{\text{triaxialComp}} = 0.5$
Réglage sur Kappa :

$$W_{particule} = K/(K+1) = 1/(1+1) = 0.5;$$
$$k_n^{elas} = k_n \times W_{particule} \times \eta_{amort};$$
$$\sigma_3 = 30 \times 10^3;$$
$$\kappa = \frac{k_n^{elas}}{\sigma_3 \bar{a}} = \frac{3 \times 10^6/2}{30 \times 10^3 \times (2 \times 0.004)} = 6250$$

Influnce du terme dynamique

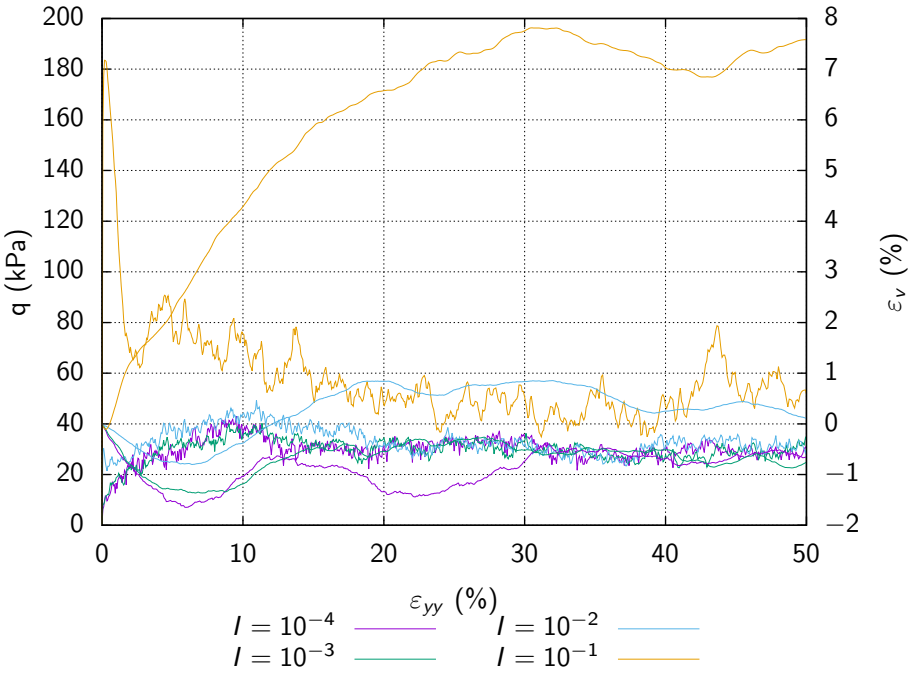

Figure 1 – kineticStress = 1

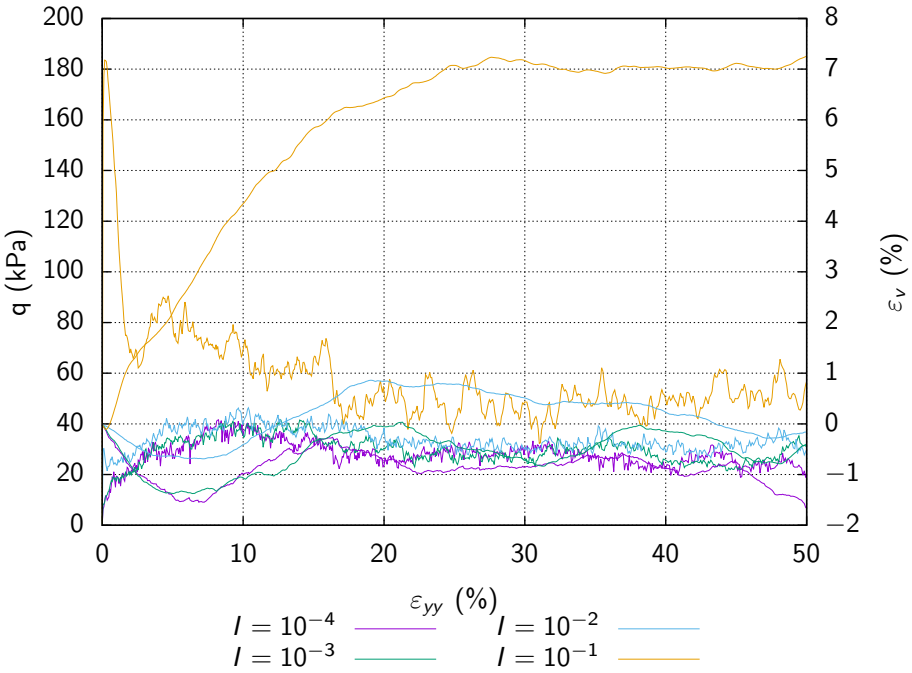

Figure 2 – kineticStress = 0

Presque la même chôse (1000 et 3375 particules)
$I = 10^{-1}$, pic ?

L'étude sur le nombre de particules

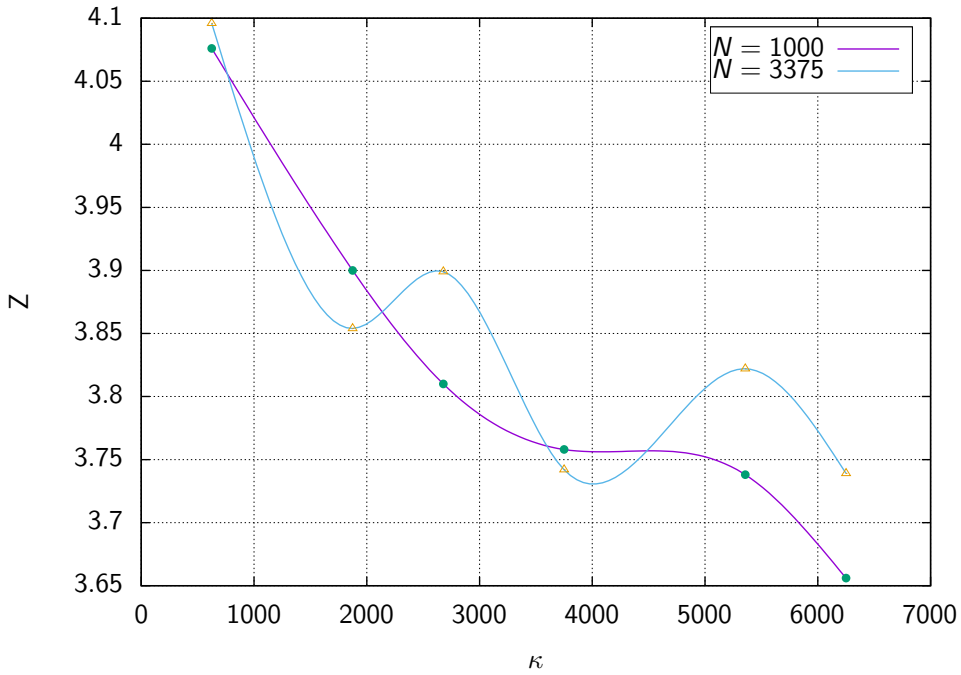

Figure 3 – Nombre de Coordination Z à la fin de la compression isotrope (lâche)

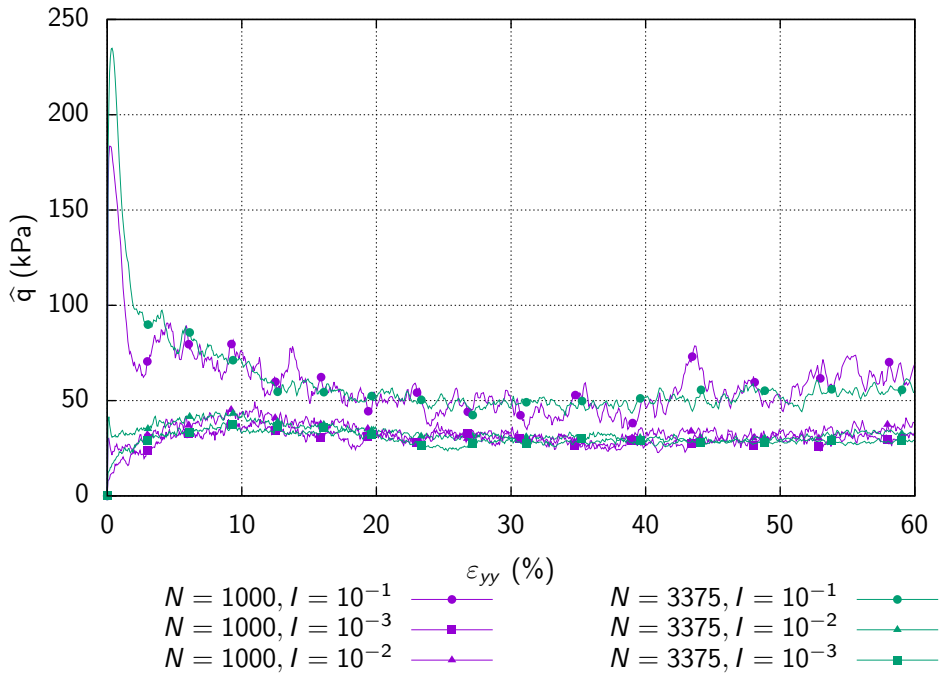

Figure 4 – Courbe de contrainte

La période résiduel pose pas de différennce

1000 particules

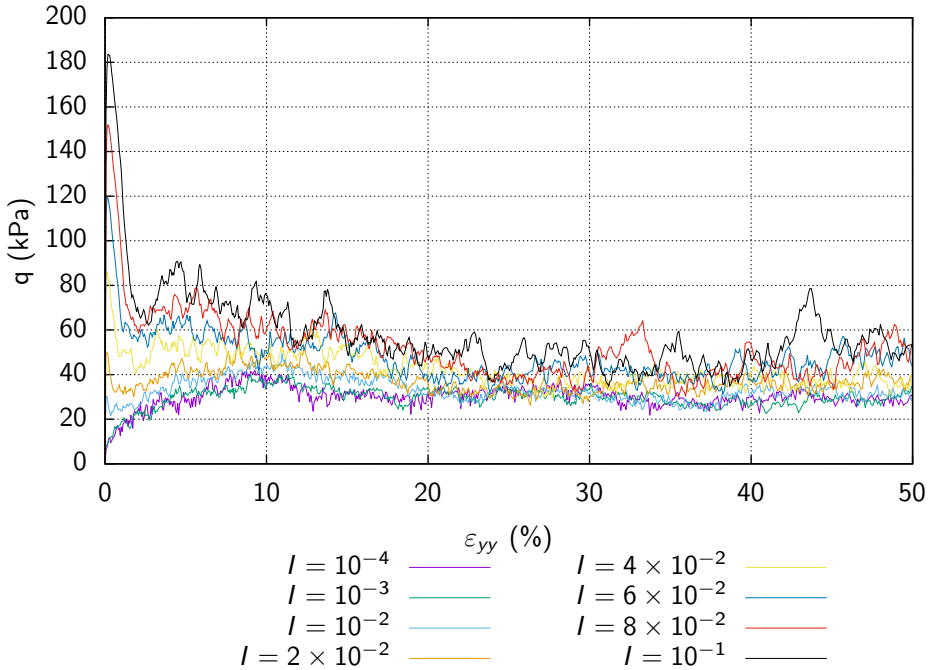

Figure 5 – Compression

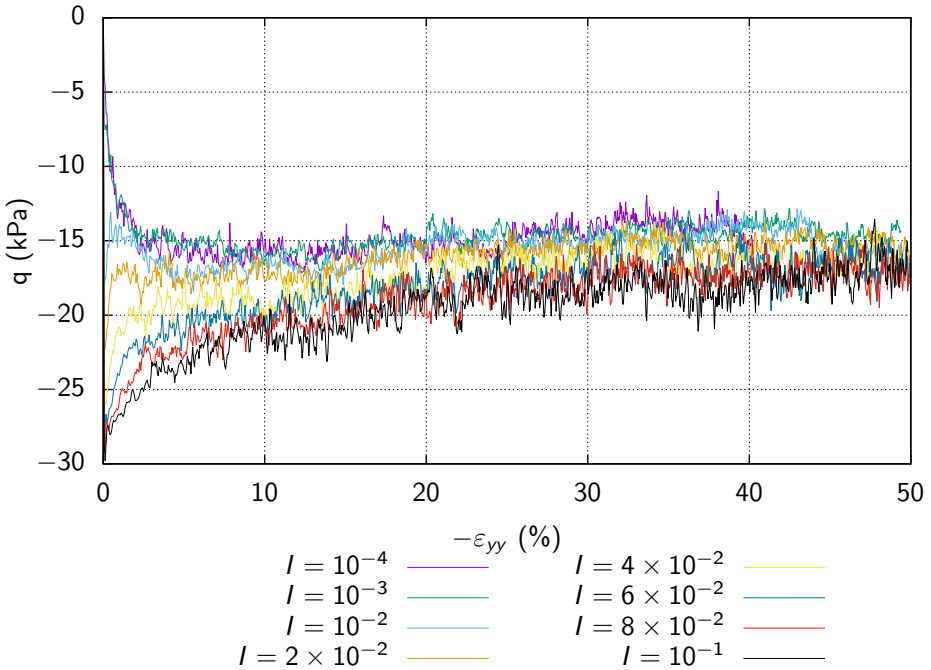

Figure 6 – Extension

1000 particules

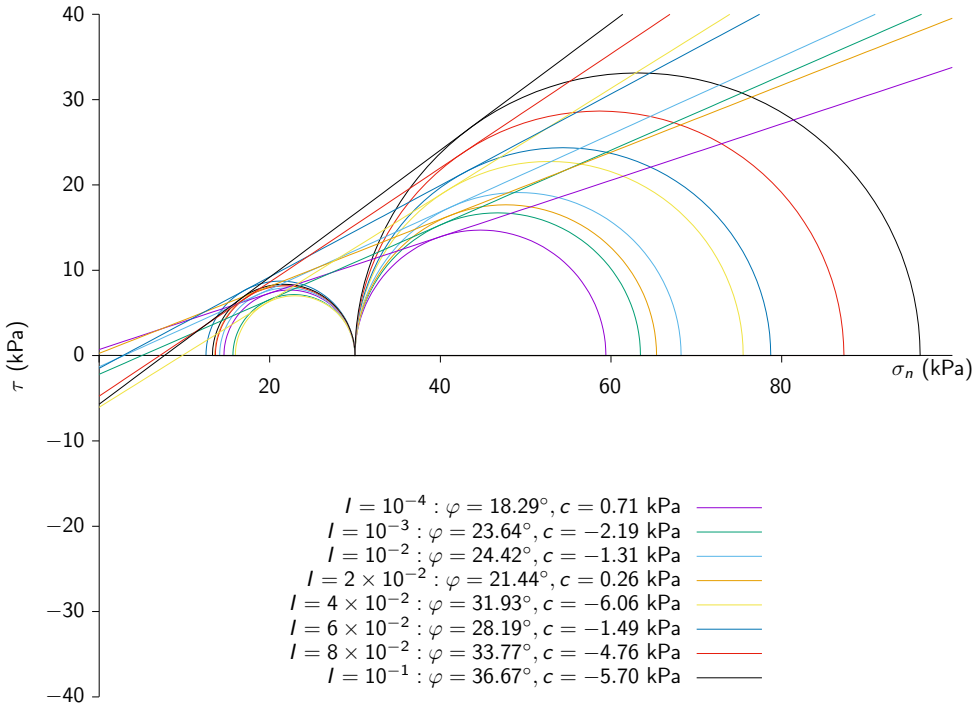

Figure 7 – Cercles de Mohr

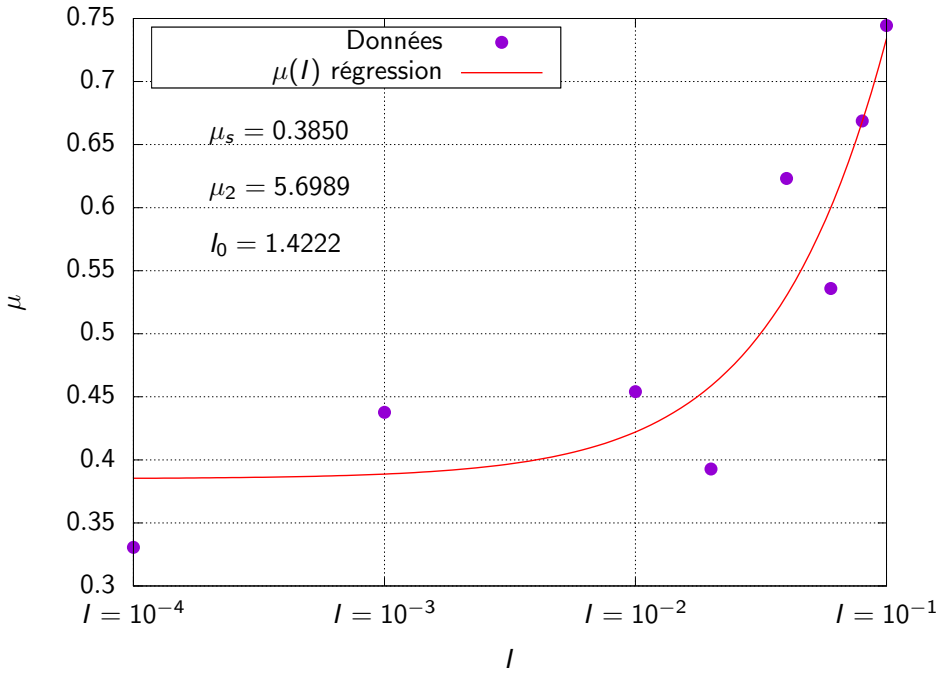

Figure 8 – $\mu(I)$ rhéologie

3375 particules

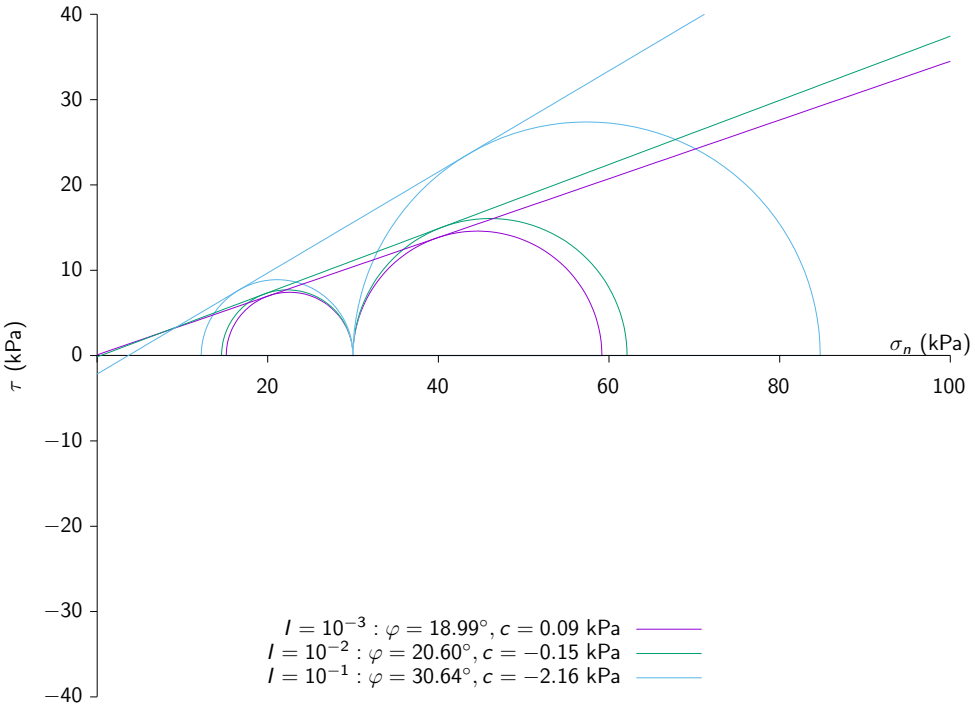

Figure 9 – Cercles de Mohr

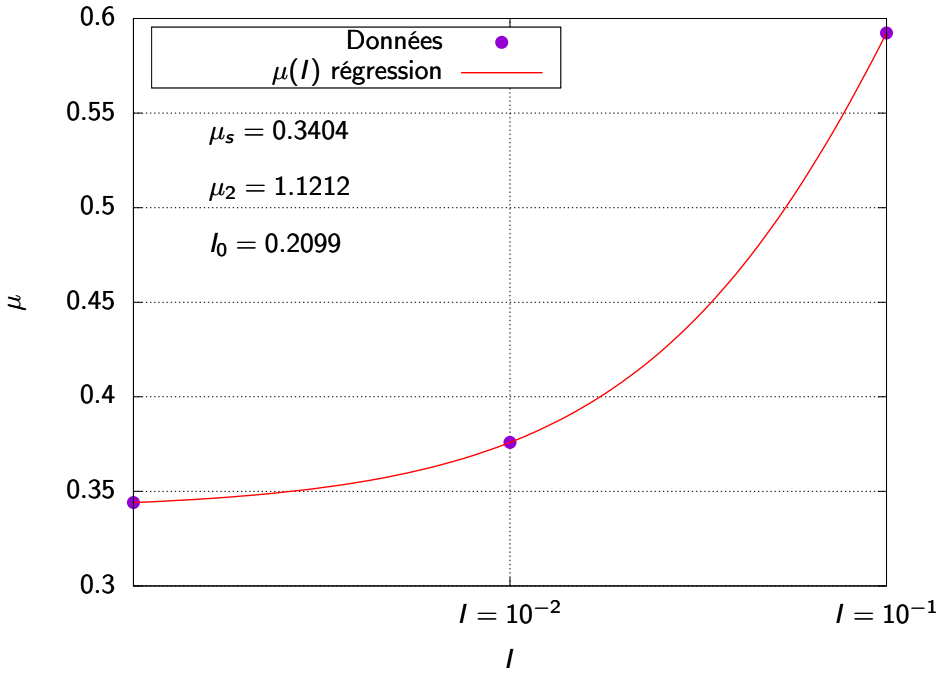

Figure 10 – $\mu(I)$ rhéologie