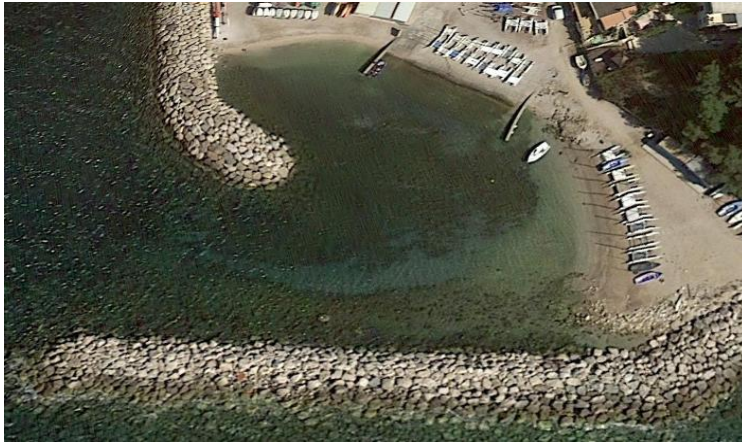


Les digues, remparts contre l'érosion littorale

1967



2014



Sommaire

Quelles sont les solutions et innovations possibles pour améliorer l'efficacité des digues ?

I. Efficacité des digues fixes

A. Le mur d'attaque

B. L'érosion par submersion



II. Le système MOSE, digue mobile

A. Théorie

B. Expérience

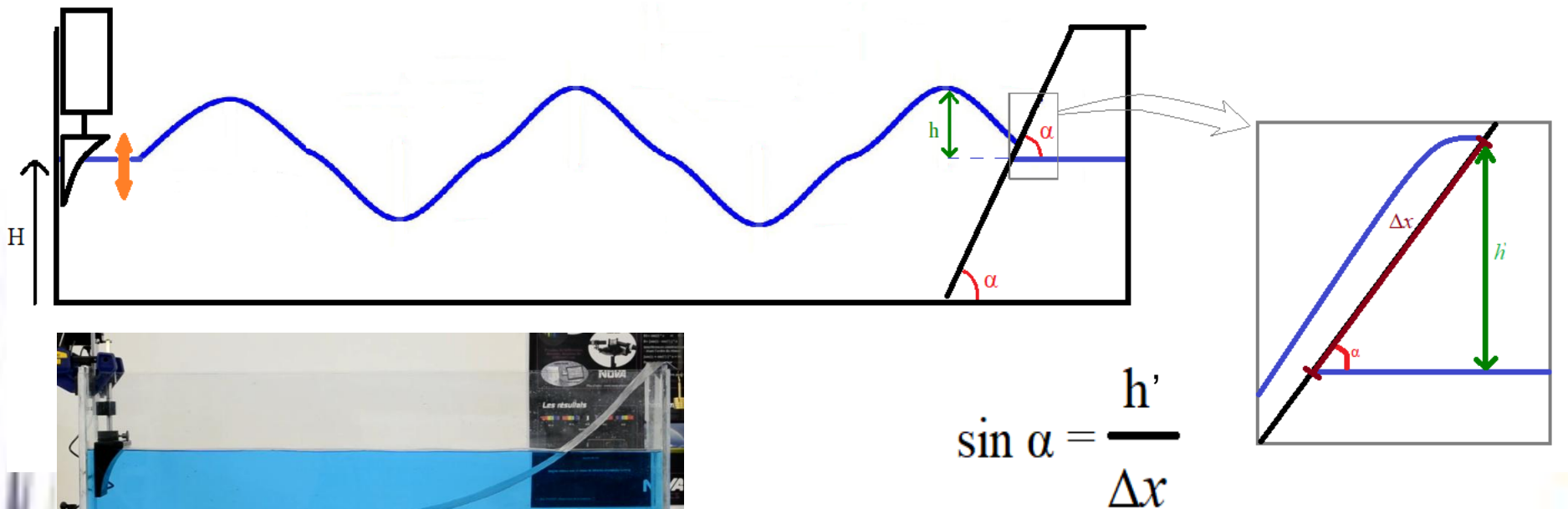


Conclusion

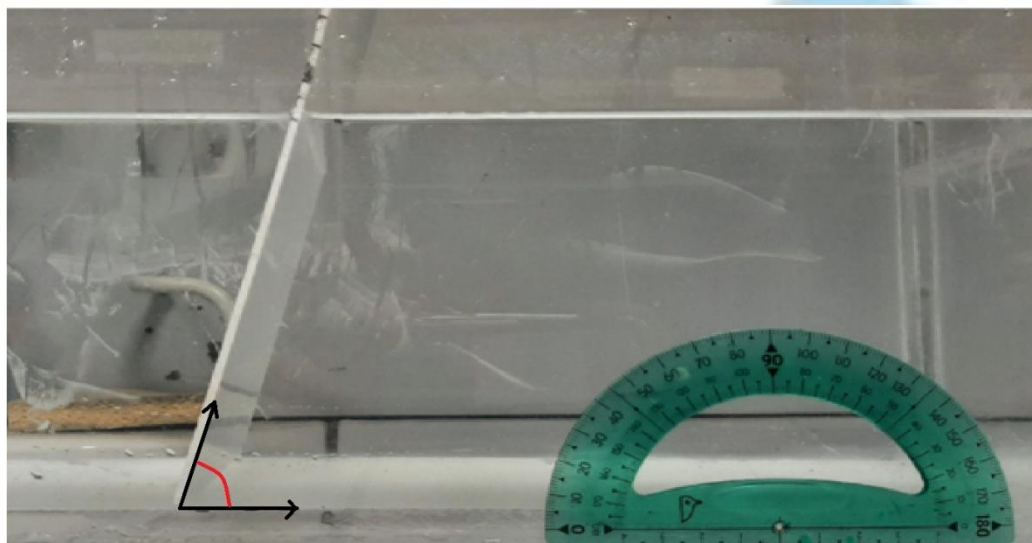


I. Efficacité des digues fixes

A. Le mur d'attaque



Existe-t-il α tel que Δx soit minimal ?



71,63°

N° inscription : 39016



Résultats

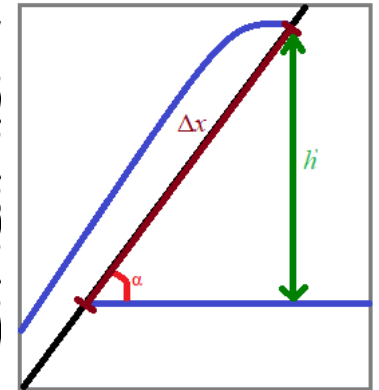
Δx (cm)	α (°)
4,6	47,6
3,4	50,9
1,8	54,3
1,3	58,9
0,7	62,8

$U \sim 0,1^\circ$

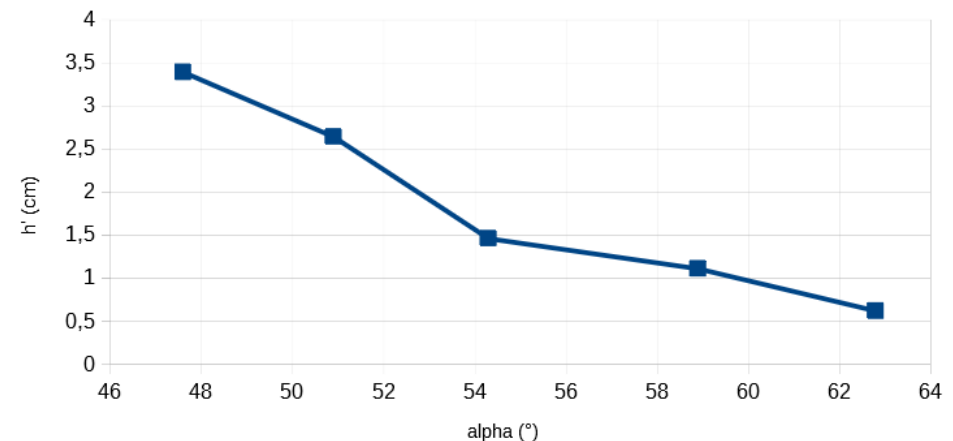
Il existe un angle alpha compris entre $54,3^\circ$ et $58,9^\circ$ tel que les vagues montent le moins haut

$$54.3 \leq \alpha_{\text{idéal}} \leq 58.9$$

α (°)	h' (cm)
62,8	0,62
58,9	1,11
54,3	1,46
50,9	2,64
47,6	3,39



Evolution de la hauteur d'eau h' en fonction de l'angle de la digue



Effet de réflexion : comment faire pour que l'amplitude résultante de l'onde incidente et de l'onde réfléchie soit la plus petite possible ?



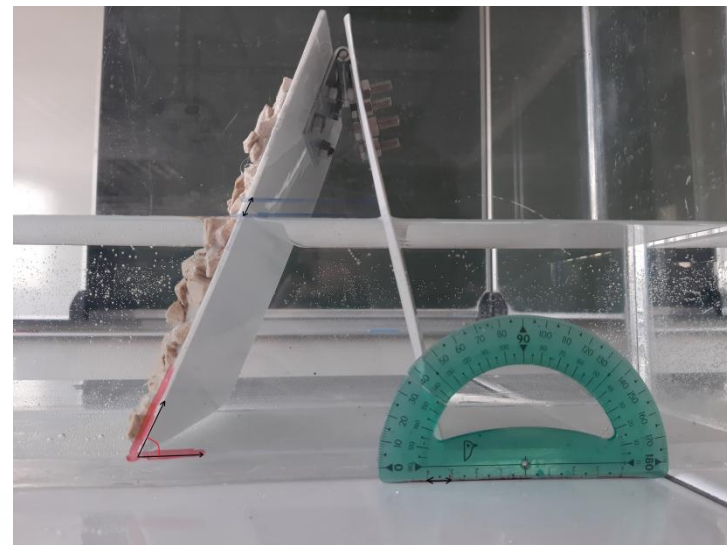
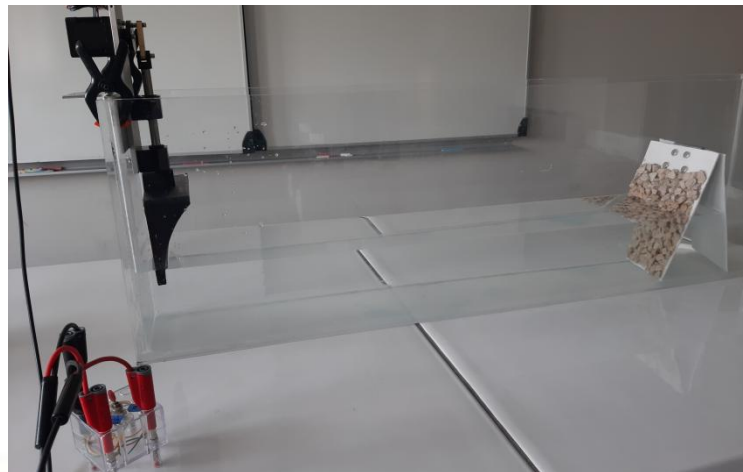
Cas d'une digue constituée de roches



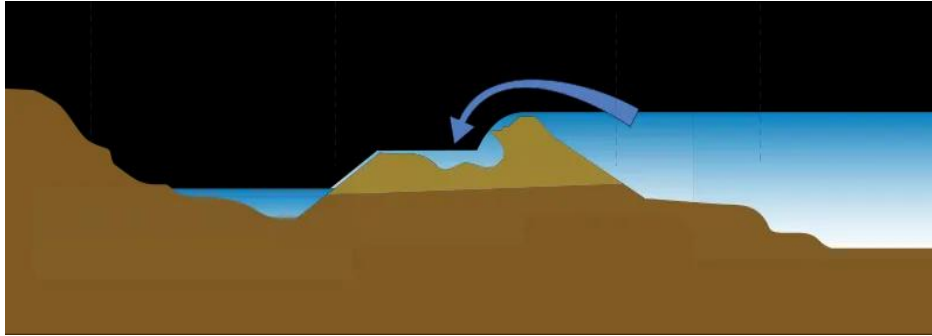
Sans roches	Δx (cm)	α (°)
	4,6	47,6
	3,4	50,9
	1,8	54,3
	1,3	58,9
	0,7	62,8

Δx (cm)	α' (°)
1,34	46,6
0,98	57,3
0,72	64,4
0,63	66,5
0,67	74,2
0,74	89,1

Avec roches

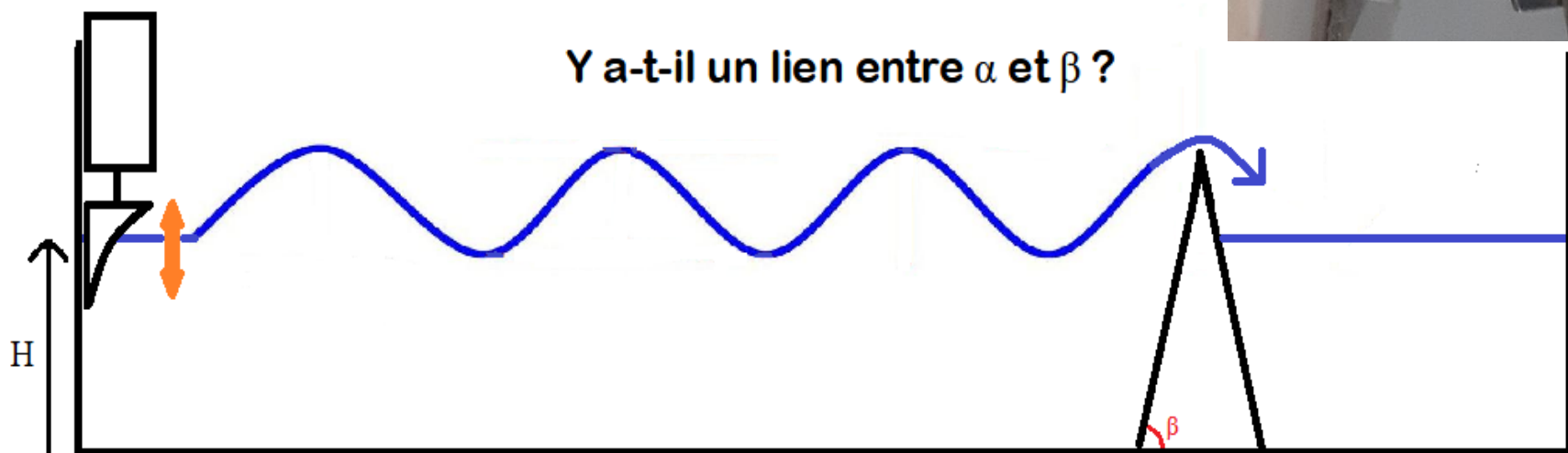


B. L'érosion par submersion



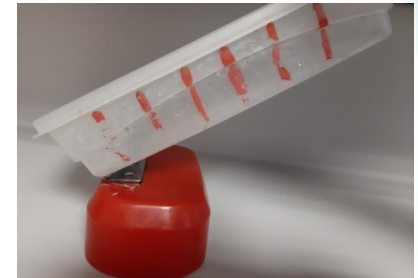
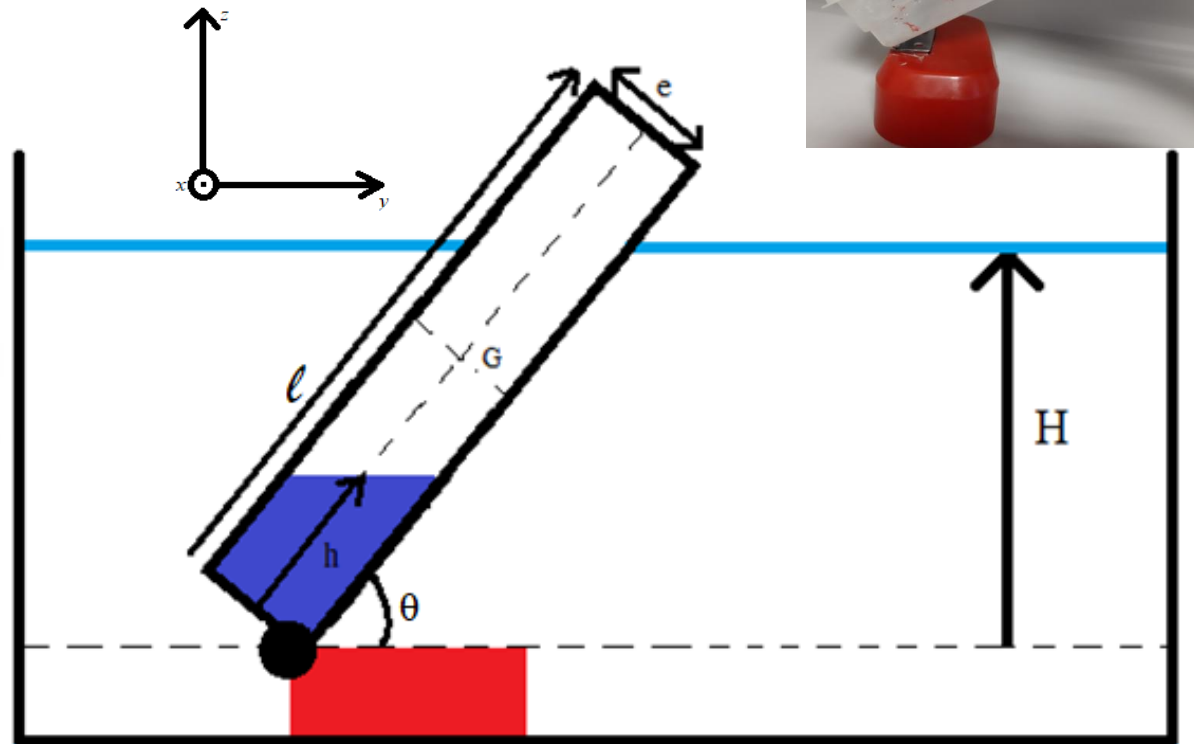
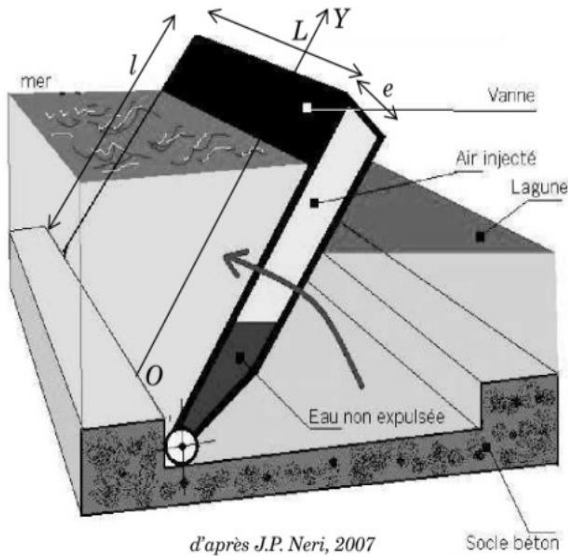
Existe-t-il β tel que le ruissellement soit minimal ?

Y a-t-il un lien entre α et β ?



II. Le système MOSE, digue mobile

A. Théorie



$m_c = 170$ tonnes

$l = 18$ m

$e = 4,5$ m

$L = 20$ m

$V_{eaumax} = 1320$ tonnes

$$\frac{V_{eaumax}}{m_c} = 7,7$$

$m_c = 82,5$ g

$l = 17,5$ cm

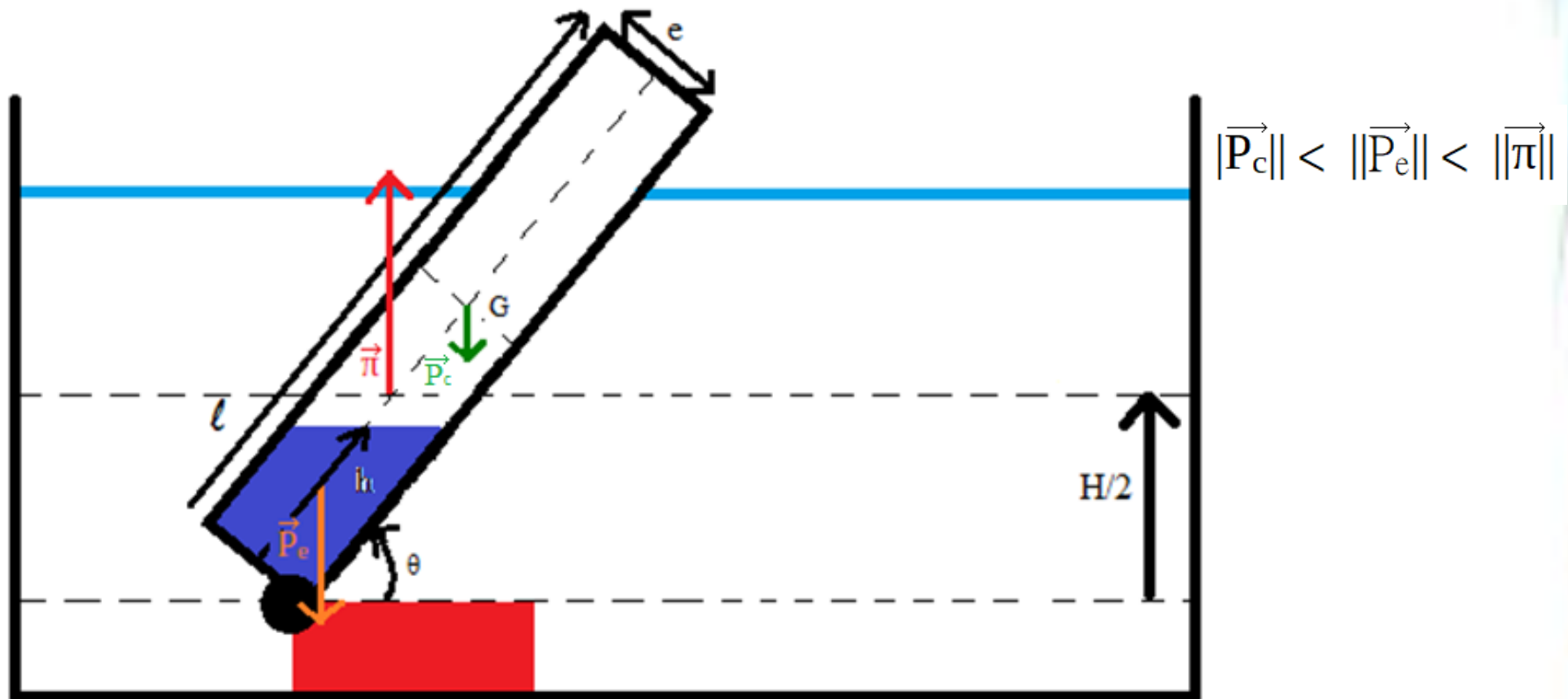
$e = 3,5$ cm

$L = 11$ cm

$V_{eaumax} = 500$ g

$$\frac{V_{eaumax}}{m_c} = 6,1$$

Premier cas : caisson partiellement immergé



$$|\vec{P}_c| < |\vec{P}_e| < |\vec{\pi}|$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{P_c} = -m_c g \frac{\ell}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\mathcal{M}_P = -(m_e h + m_c \ell) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi = \rho_e S g \frac{H}{\sin \theta} \frac{H}{2 \tan \theta}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{P_e} = -m_e g \frac{h}{2} \cos \theta$$

On pose :

$$\lambda_e = \rho_e S \text{ donc } m_e = \rho_e e L h = \lambda_e h \quad \mathcal{M}_P = -(\lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{m_c}{\ell}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi = \lambda_e \frac{H^2 g}{2 \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_c}{\lambda_e}$$

$$\text{TMC : } \mathcal{M}_\pi + \mathcal{M}_P = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

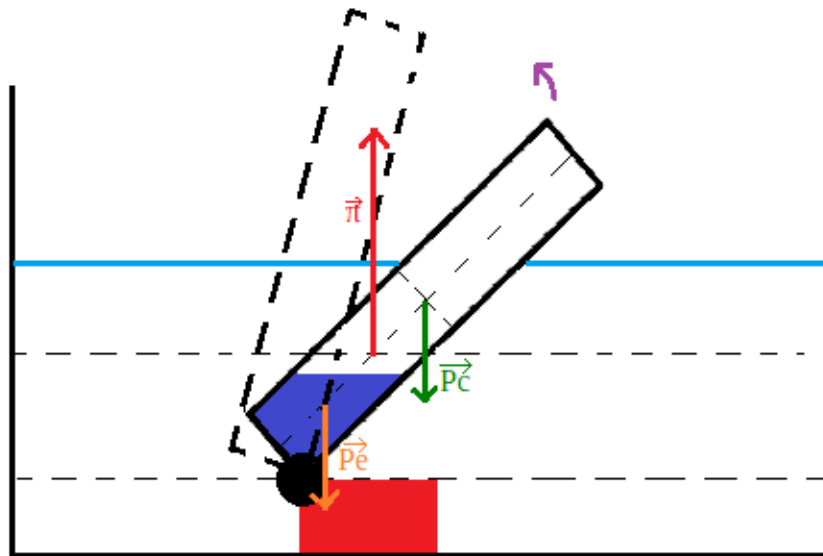
$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{H^2}{h^2 + \lambda l^2}}$$

$$\text{Pour le caisson vertical : } \lambda_e H^2 = \lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2 \text{ donc } h = \sqrt{H^2 - \lambda l^2}$$

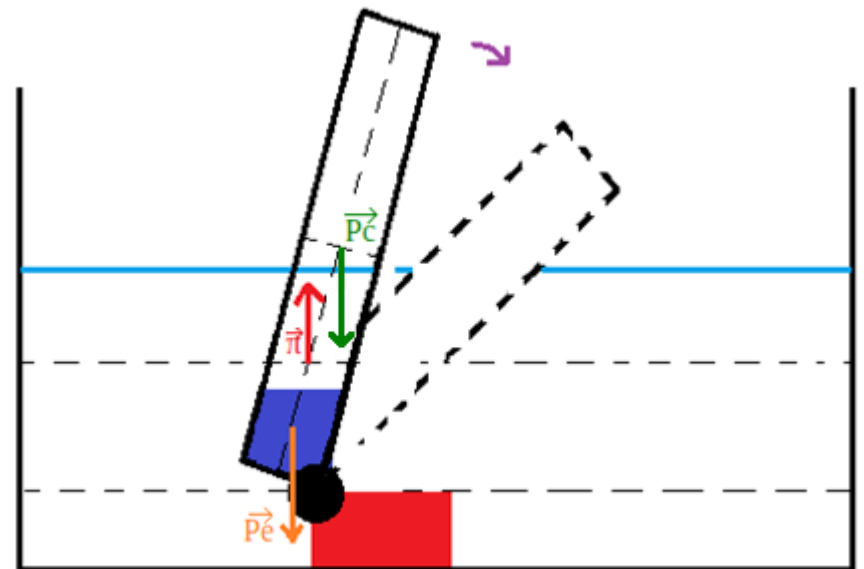


Stabilité des positions d'équilibre

$||\vec{\pi}||$ augmente



$||\vec{\pi}||$ diminue

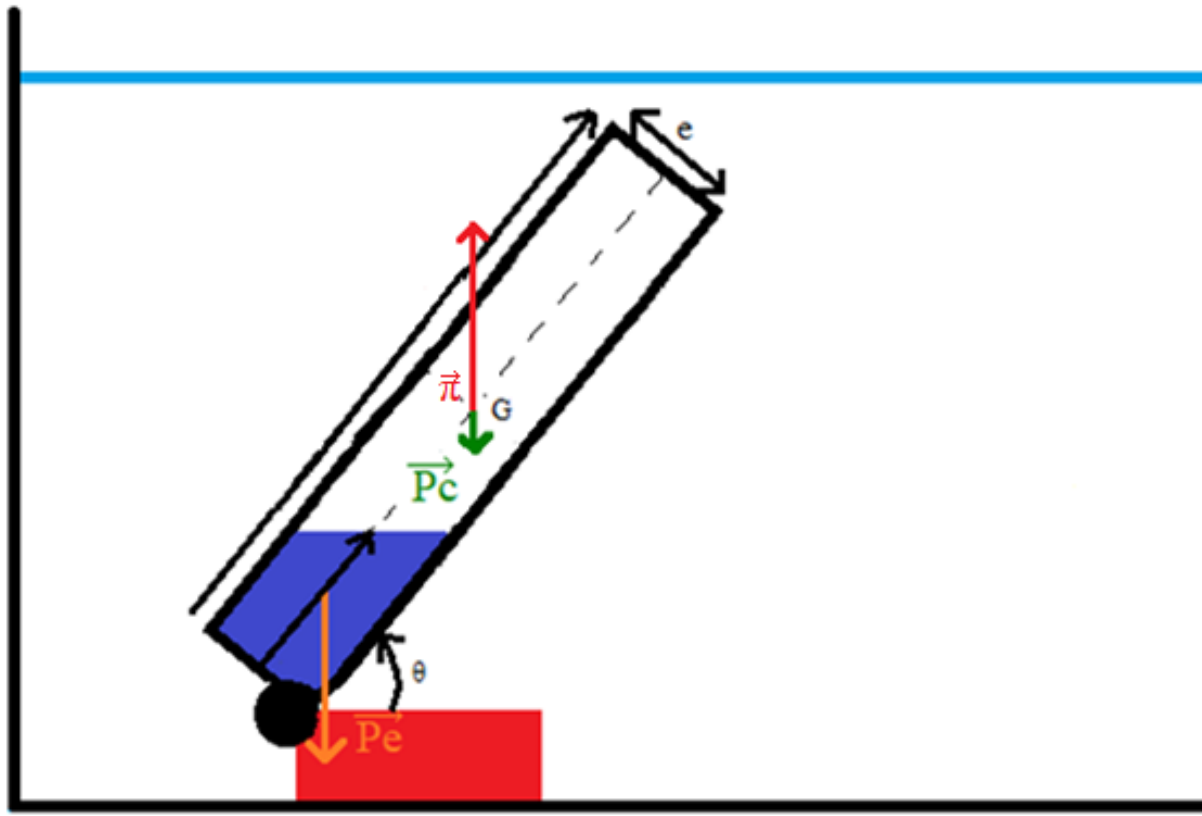


Position d'équilibre



Nouvelle position

Deuxième cas : caisson totalement immergé



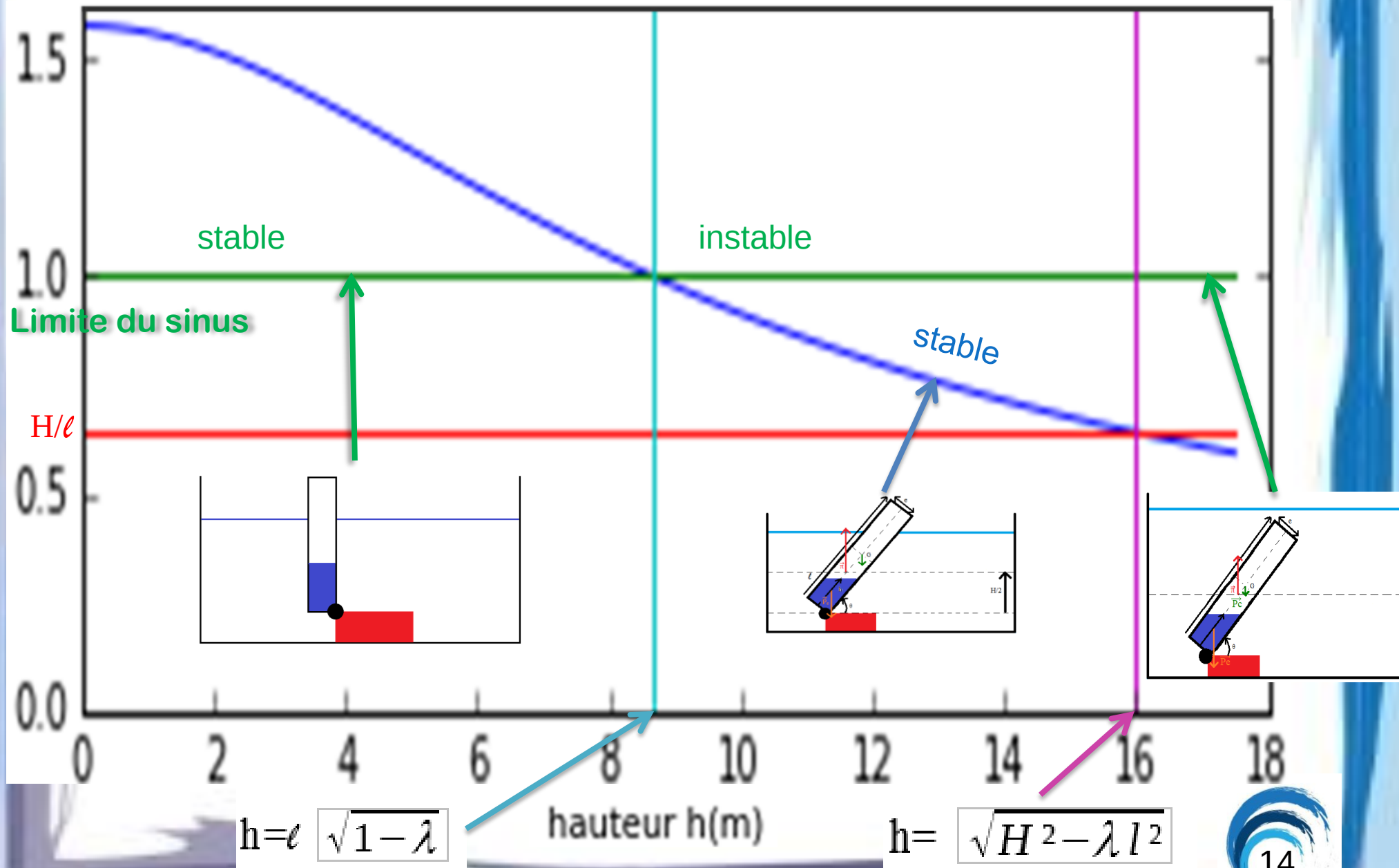
$$\mathcal{M}_P = -(\lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi = \rho_e S e g \frac{\ell}{2} \cos \theta = \lambda_e \frac{\ell^2 g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\text{TMC : } \mathcal{M}_\pi + \mathcal{M}_P = 0 \Rightarrow h = \ell \sqrt{1 - \lambda}$$

sintheta

Évolution de l'angle en fonction de h



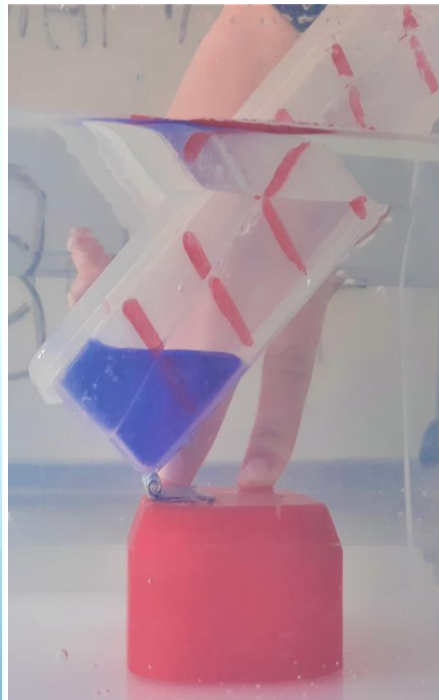
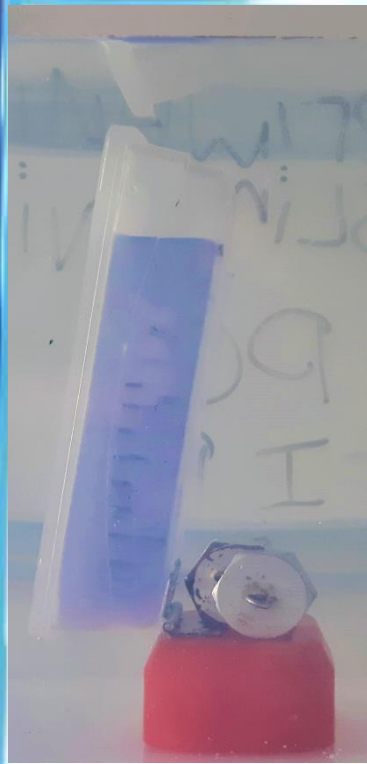
B. Expérience

H = 25 cm

H = 10 cm

H = 15 cm

H = 18 cm

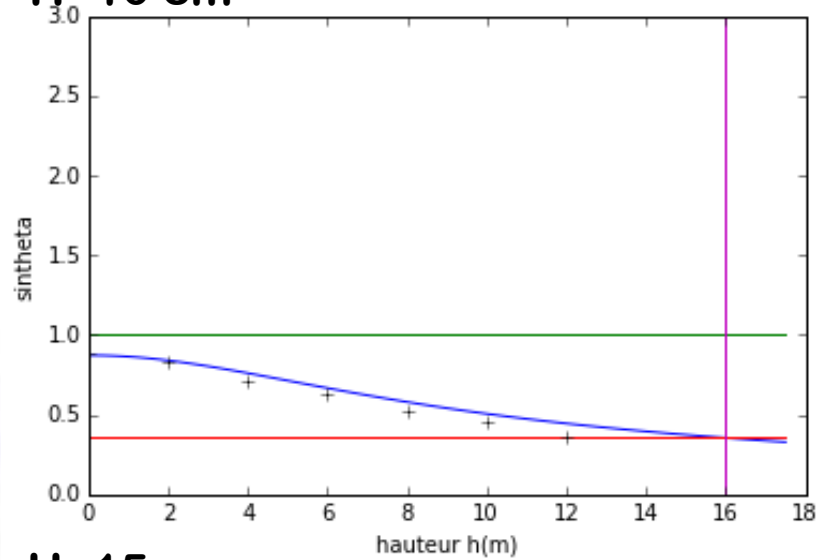


$$h = \ell \sqrt{1 - \lambda}$$

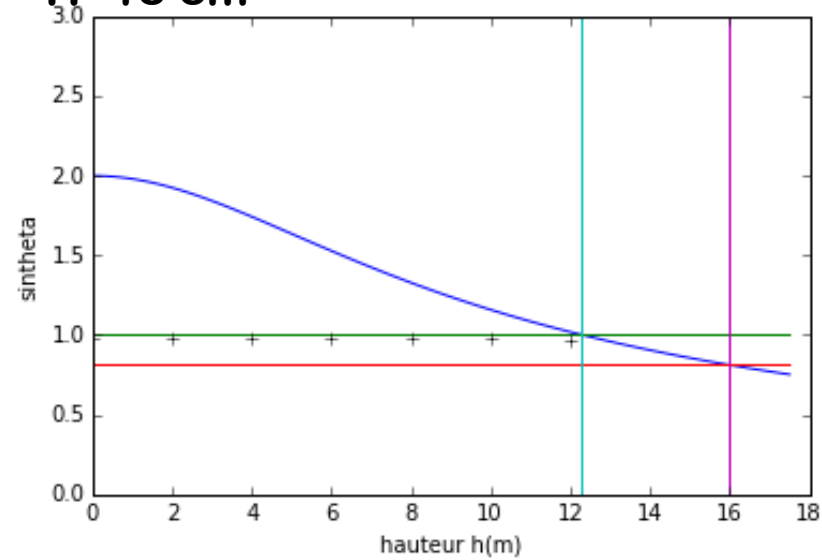
$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{H^2}{h^2 + \lambda l^2}}$$

Résultats

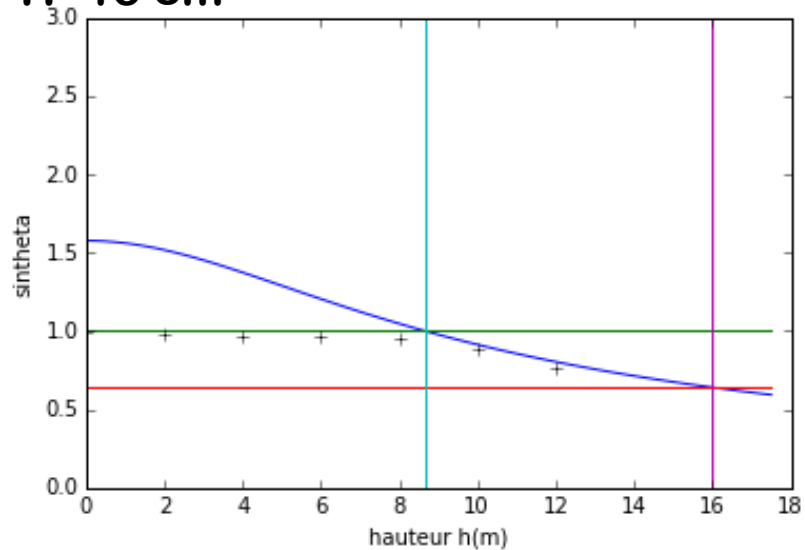
H=10 cm



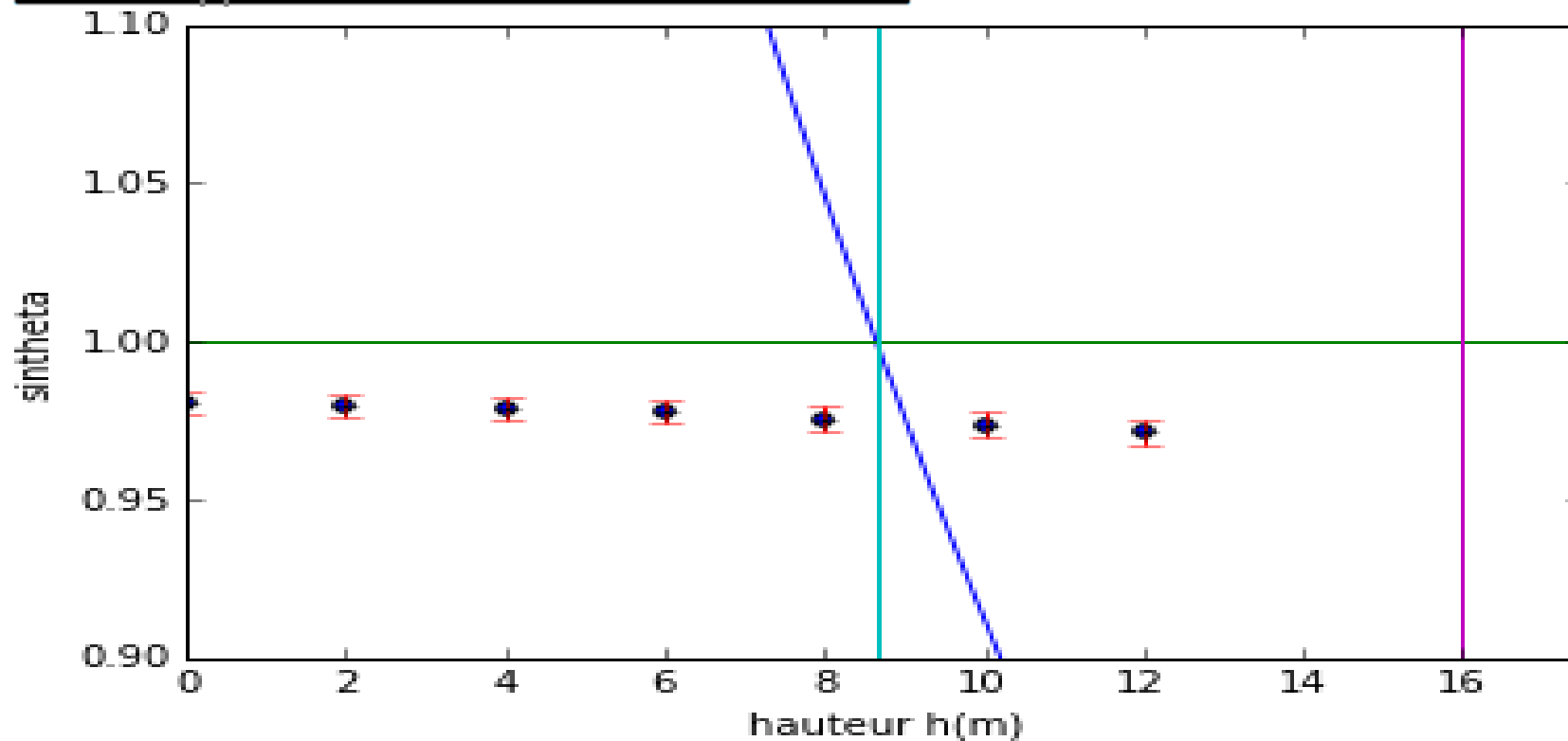
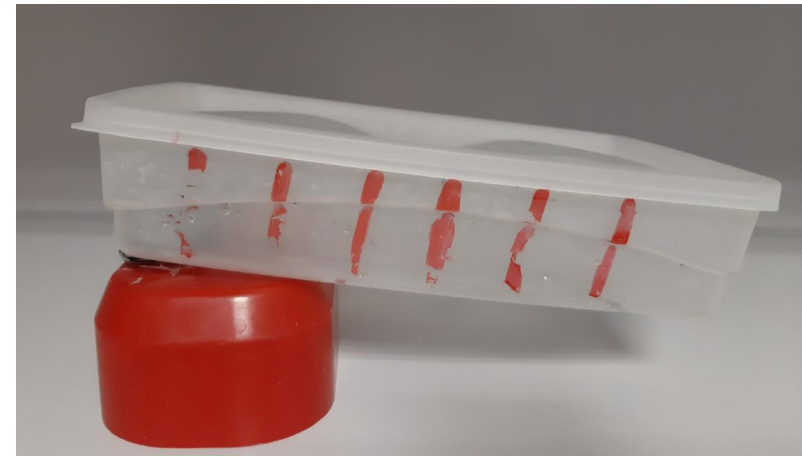
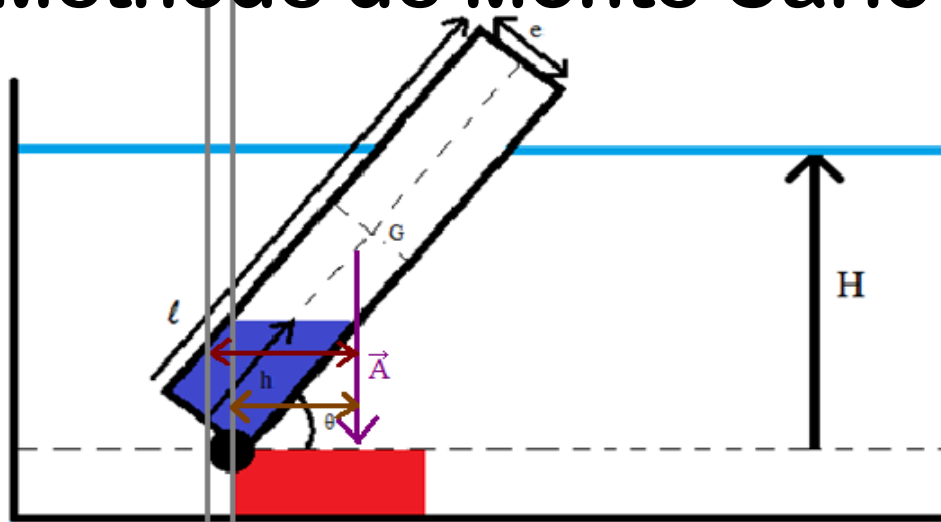
H=18 cm



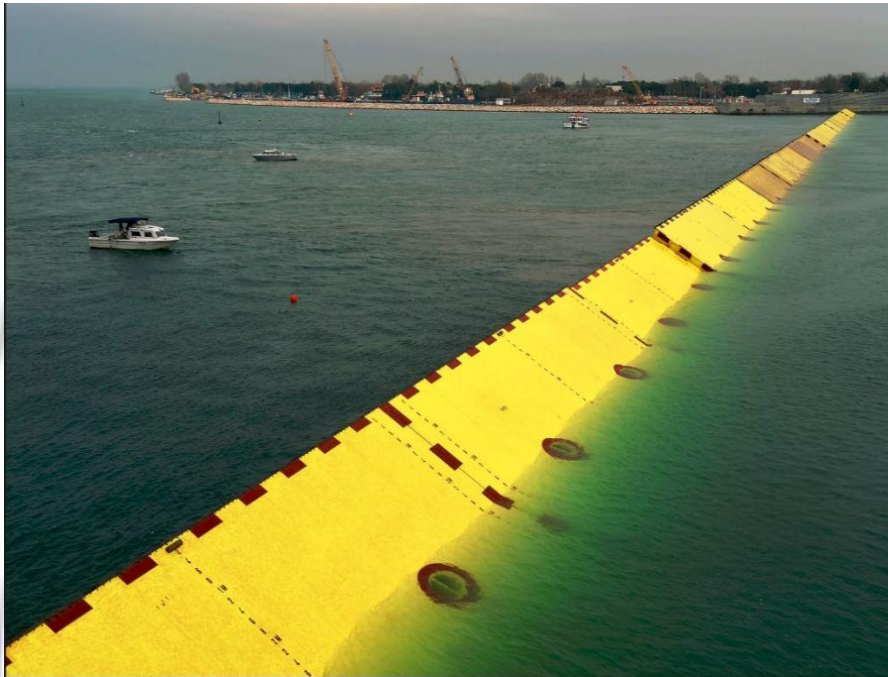
H=15 cm



Méthode de Monte Carlo appliquée aux résultats



Conclusion



MOSE, Venise, Italie

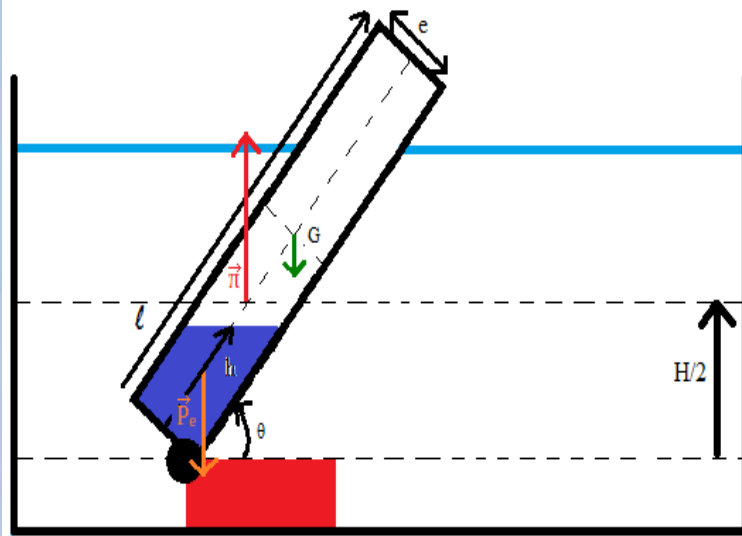


**Vannes de la Tamise,
Londres, Royaume-Uni**



Baby MOSE, Chioggia, Italie

Annexe



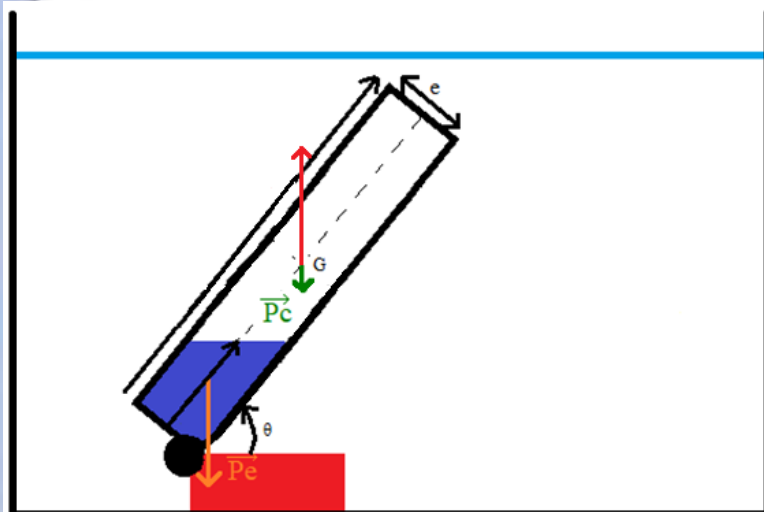
$$\mathcal{M}_P = -(\lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi = \lambda_e \frac{H^2 g}{2 \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\text{TMC : } \mathcal{M}_\pi + \mathcal{M}_P = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2} = \lambda_e \frac{g H^2 \cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = \frac{H^2}{h^2 + \lambda \ell^2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{H^2}{h^2 + \lambda \ell^2}}$$



$$\mathcal{M}_\pi = \rho_e \text{Seg} \frac{\ell}{2} \cos \theta = \lambda_e \frac{\ell^2 g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\text{TMC : } \mathcal{M}_\pi + \mathcal{M}_P = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda_e h^2 + \lambda_c \ell^2) \frac{g \cos \theta}{2} = \lambda_e \frac{\ell^2 g \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = \ell \frac{\lambda e - \lambda c}{\lambda e} \Rightarrow h = \ell \sqrt{1 - \lambda}$$