CE394M: Advanced Analysis in Geotechnical Engineering

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Overview

1. Geotechnical modeling
   - Complexity in Geotechnical modeling
2. Numerical methods for differential equations
   - Direct method

Geotechnical modeling of the complex world

Fig. London Bridge Station, London, UK

Geotechnical modeling of the complex world

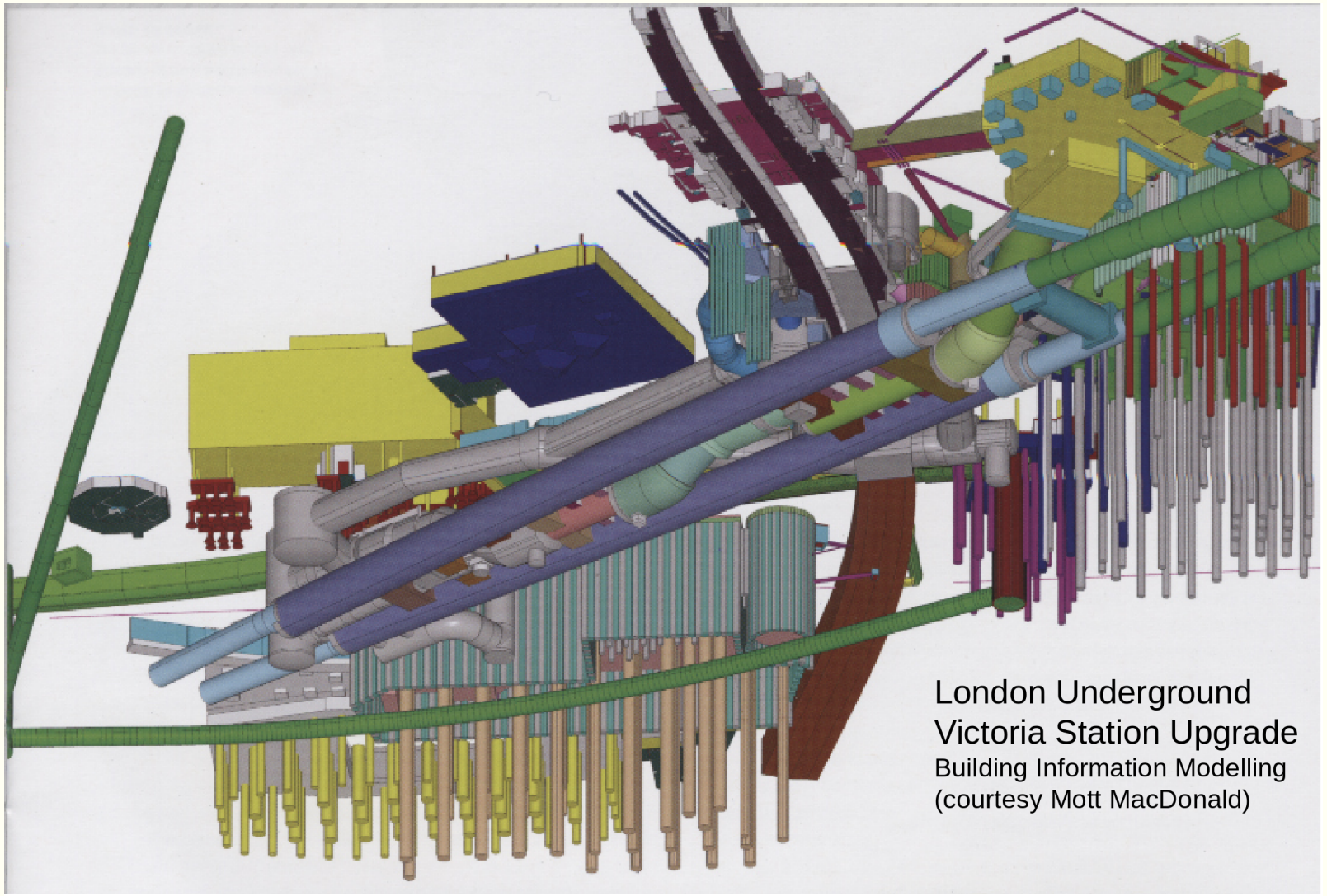
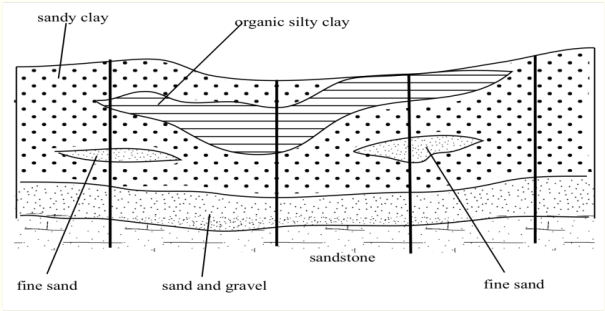
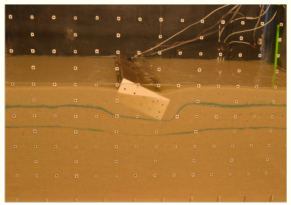
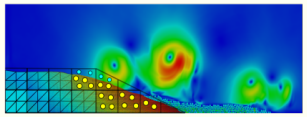


Fig. London Victoria station upgrade, London, UK

Geotechnical modeling





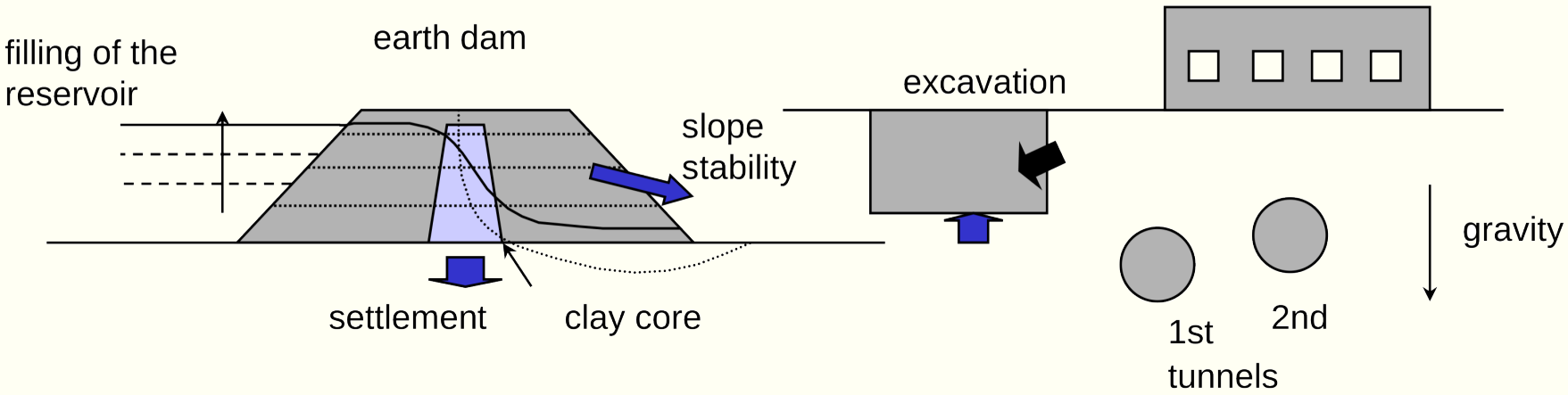


Soil behavior

- nonhomogeneous,
- anisotropic,
- non-linear,
- initial stress conditions,
- stress history
- Geometry - very complex

Soil Mechanics in practice - largely empirical

Geotechnical modeling: What should be modeled?



Advanced analysis in geotechnical engineering

Geotechnical design:

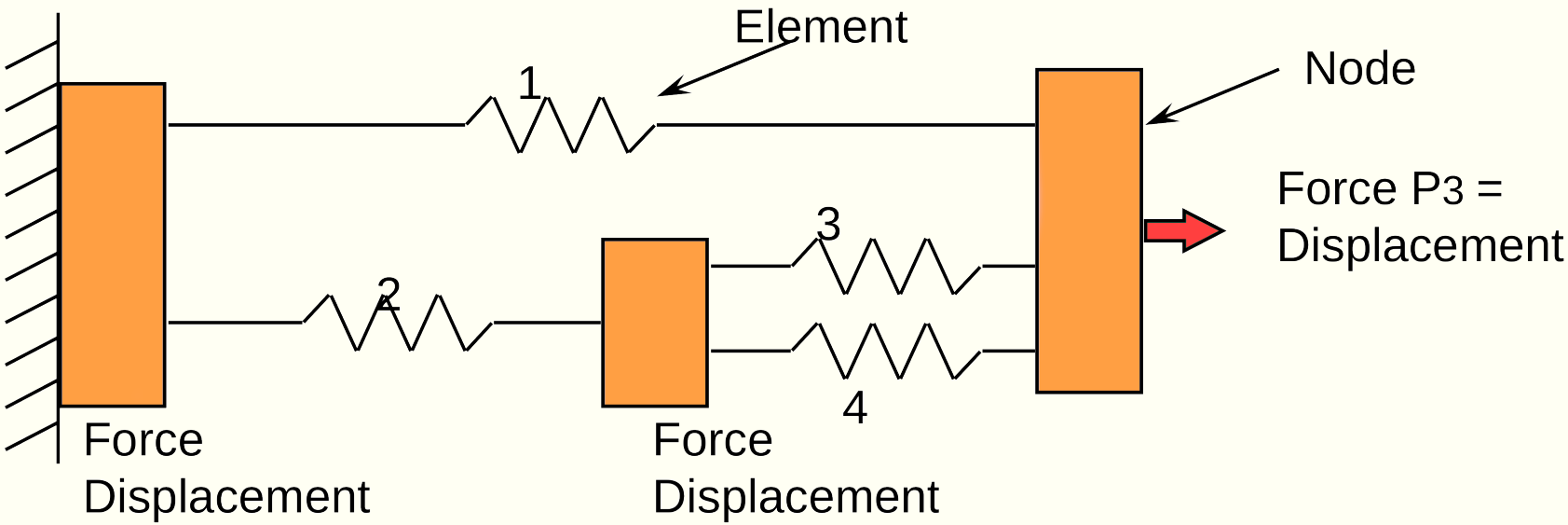
Analysis:

Classical vs advanced analysis

Classical approach:

Advanced analysis:

Matrix analysis of structures



- What are the known variables?
- What are the unknowns?
- What do we know?

Matrix analysis of structures: Equilibrium

- $P_1 =$
- What are the unknowns?
- What do we know?

Matrix analysis of structures: Compatibility

Matrix analysis of structures: Compatibility

v = internal spring distortion δ = nodal displacement

- $v_1 =$
- $v_2 =$
- $v_3 =$
- $v_4 =$

Matrix analysis of structures: Physical condition

Force-distance relationship: spring constant

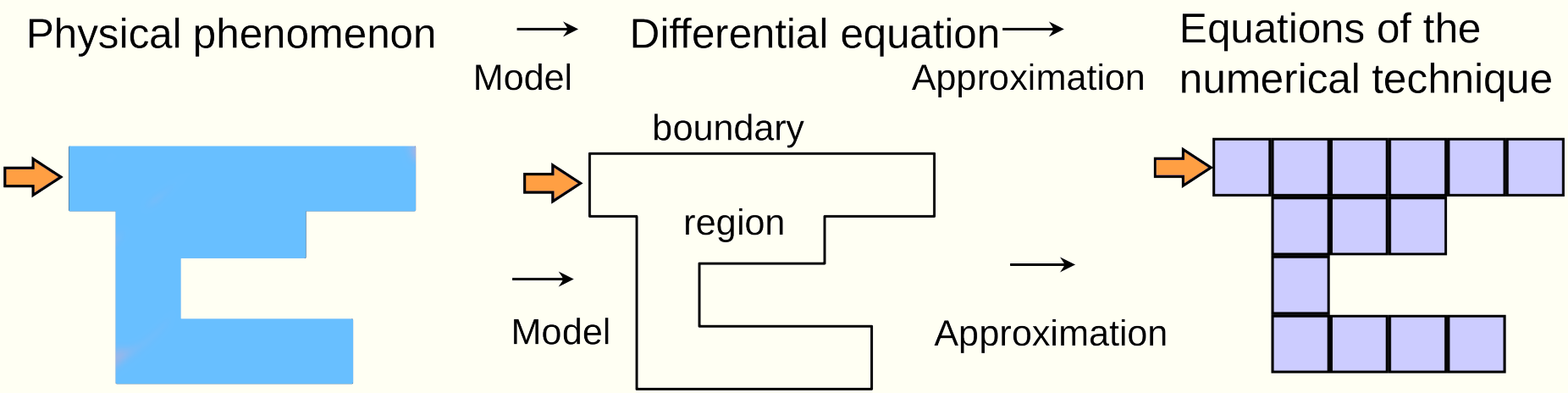
spring #	1	2	3	4
stiffness ($F.L^{-1}$)	3	2	1	2

Matrix analysis of structures: Direct Method

Combine all the equations: $\mathbf{P} =$
where $\mathbf{K} =$

Matrix analysis of structures

Numerical analysis of engineering problems



Boundary value problems

Differential equations coupled with boundary conditions

- Steady state (time-independent)

- Transient (time-dependent)

Numerical solutions to differential equations