

Module Interface Specification for Slope Stability Analysis Program (SSP)

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
11/12/18	1.0	Initial updates based on template

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See Section [2](#) of the SRS Documentation, available in [the GitHub repository for the project](#).

Contents

1	Revision History	i
2	Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms	ii
3	Introduction	1
4	Notation	1
5	Numerical Algorithms	2
6	Module Decomposition	2
7	MIS of the Control Module	3
7.1	Module	3
7.2	Uses	3
7.3	Syntax	3
7.3.1	Exported Constants	3
7.3.2	Exported Data Types	4
7.3.3	Exported Access Programs	4
7.4	Semantics	4
7.4.1	State Variables	4
7.4.2	Environment Variables	4
7.4.3	Assumptions	4
7.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	4
7.4.5	Local Functions	4
8	MIS of the Input Module	4
8.1	Module	4
8.2	Uses	5
8.3	Syntax	5
8.3.1	Exported Constants	5
8.3.2	Exported Data Types	5
8.3.3	Exported Access Programs	6
8.4	Semantics	7
8.4.1	State Variables	7
8.4.2	Environment Variables	7
8.4.3	Assumptions	7
8.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	7
8.4.5	Local Functions	11

9	MIS of the Output Module	11
9.1	Module	11
9.2	Uses	11
9.3	Syntax	11
9.3.1	Exported Constants	11
9.3.2	Exported Data Types	11
9.3.3	Exported Access Programs	11
9.4	Semantics	11
9.4.1	State Variables	11
9.4.2	Environment Variables	11
9.4.3	Assumptions	12
9.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	12
9.4.5	Local Functions	12
10	MIS of the Genetic Algorithm Module	12
10.1	Module	12
10.2	Uses	12
10.2.1	Imported Access Programs	12
10.3	Syntax	13
10.3.1	Exported Constants	13
10.3.2	Exported Data Types	13
10.3.3	Exported Access Programs	13
10.4	Semantics	13
10.4.1	State Variables	13
10.4.2	Environment Variables	13
10.4.3	Assumptions	13
10.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	13
10.4.5	Local Functions	14
11	MIS of the Kinematic Admissibility Module	14
11.1	Module	14
11.2	Uses	14
11.3	Syntax	14
11.3.1	Exported Constants	14
11.3.2	Exported Data Types	15
11.3.3	Exported Access Programs	15
11.4	Semantics	15
11.4.1	State Variables	15
11.4.2	Environment Variables	15
11.4.3	Assumptions	15
11.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	15
11.4.5	Local Functions	16

12 MIS of the Morgenstern Price Solver Module	16
12.1 Module	16
12.2 Uses	16
12.3 Syntax	16
12.3.1 Exported Constants	16
12.3.2 Exported Data Types	16
12.3.3 Exported Access Programs	17
12.4 Semantics	17
12.4.1 Local Constants	17
12.4.2 State Variables	17
12.4.3 Access Routine Semantics	18
13 MIS of the Property Sorter Module	18
13.1 Module	18
13.2 Uses	18
13.3 Syntax	18
13.3.1 Exported Constants	18
13.3.2 Exported Data Types	19
13.3.3 Exported Access Programs	19
13.4 Semantics	19
13.4.1 Access Routine Semantics	19
14 MIS of the Slip Slicer Module	20
14.1 Module	20
14.2 Uses	20
14.3 Syntax	20
14.3.1 Exported Constants	20
14.3.2 Exported Data Types	20
14.3.3 Exported Access Programs	20
14.4 Semantics	20
14.4.1 Local Constants	20
14.4.2 Assumption	20
14.4.3 Access Routine Semantics	20
15 MIS of the Slip Weighting Module	21
15.1 Module	21
15.2 Uses	21
15.3 Syntax	21
15.3.1 Exported Constants	21
15.3.2 Exported Data Types	21
15.3.3 Exported Access Programs	21
15.4 Semantics	21
15.4.1 Access Routine Semantics	21

16 MIS of the Sequence Data Structure Module	22
16.1 Module	22
16.2 Uses	22
16.3 Syntax	22
16.3.1 Exported Constants	22
16.3.2 Exported Data Types	22
16.3.3 Exported Access Programs	23
16.4 Semantics	23
16.4.1 State Variables	23
16.4.2 Environment Variables	23
16.4.3 Assumptions	23
16.4.4 Access Routine Semantics	23
16.4.5 Local Functions	23
16.4.6 Considerations	24
17 MIS of the Plotting Module	24
17.1 Module	24
17.2 Uses	24
17.3 Syntax	24
17.3.1 Exported Constants	24
17.3.2 Exported Data Types	24
17.3.3 Exported Access Programs	24
17.4 Semantics	24
17.4.1 State Variables	24
17.4.2 Environment Variables	24
17.4.3 Assumptions	25
17.4.4 Access Routine Semantics	25
17.4.5 Local Functions	25
17.4.6 Considerations	25
18 MIS of the Random Number Generation Module	25
18.1 Module	25
18.2 Uses	25
18.3 Syntax	25
18.3.1 Exported Constants	25
18.3.2 Exported Data Types	25
18.3.3 Exported Access Programs	25
18.4 Semantics	26
18.4.1 State Variables	26
18.4.2 Environment Variables	26
18.4.3 Assumptions	26
18.4.4 Access Routine Semantics	26
18.4.5 Local Functions	26

18.4.6 Considerations	26
19 Appendix	28
19.1 Parameter Tables	28
19.1.1 Layer Parameters	28
19.1.2 Piezometric Parameter	28
19.1.3 Search Range Parameters	29
19.1.4 Solution Parameters	29
19.1.5 Internal Force Parameters	30
19.1.6 Angle Parameters	30
19.1.7 Soil Interslice Properties	31
19.1.8 Soil Base Properties	31

3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for SSP, a program for determining the critical slip surface and corresponding factor of safety for a given sloped mass of soil. The document is intended to ease understanding of the design of SSP and should be used as a resource for any maintenance of SSP.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at [the GitHub repository for the project](#).

4 Notation

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from [Ghezzi et al. \(2003\)](#). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#). For instance, the symbol $:=$ is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | \dots | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by SSP.

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	a single symbol or digit
boolean	\mathbb{B}	a value from the set $\{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$
real	\mathbb{R}	any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$
integer	\mathbb{Z}	a number without a fractional component in $(-\infty, \infty)$

The specification of SSP uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are ordered lists of elements of the same data type, denoted by brackets enclosing the type of the data elements. If a sequence has fixed dimensions, the notation of the type will include the dimensions in superscript. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types, each associated with a field identifier. When a tuple is referenced in this document, a link to an appendix section that specifies the fields of the tuple will be provided. In addition, SSP uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Numerical Algorithms

Morgenstern-Price (Section 12)

The non-linear nature of the systems of equations in the Morgenstern-Price solver algorithm requires that the equations for the factor of safety (IM1), the interslice normal-to-shear force ratio (IM2), and the interslice normal forces (IM3) are solved iteratively, with an initial guess for two of the values, typically the factor of safety and interslice normal-to-shear force ratio.

Genetic Algorithm (Section 10)

SSP uses a genetic algorithm to find the coordinates of the critical slip surface vertices that minimize the factor of safety, as described in IM4. The genetic algorithm generates a set of initial potential slip surfaces, and subsequent generations are created by merging and mutating slip surfaces with low factors of safety from the previous generation. The minimum factor of safety after several generations is assumed to correspond to the critical slip surface.

[This section is not on the template. I've left it in for now because the information does seem useful, but maybe this is not the right place for it? Maybe this should go to an appendix? —BM]

6 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding	
	Control
	Input
	Output
Behaviour-Hiding	Genetic Algorithm
	Kinematic Admissibility
	Slip Weighting
	Slip Slicing
	Morgenstern-Price Calculation
	Slice Property Calculation
Software Decision	Sequence Data Structure
	Random Number Generation
	Plotting

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

7 MIS of the Control Module

7.1 Module

Control

7.2 Uses

Input (Section 8), Output (Section 9), GenAlg (Section 10), Sequence (Section 16)

7.3 Syntax

7.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

7.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

7.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Control	string	-	-

7.4 Semantics

7.4.1 State Variables

N/A

7.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

7.4.3 Assumptions

The access program is called with a string parameter.

7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`control(fname):`

- transition:

Modifies the state of the Input Module, Genetic Algorithm Module, and Output Module.

7.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

8 MIS of the Input Module

8.1 Module

Input

8.2 Uses

Sequence (Section 16)

8.3 Syntax

8.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

8.3.2 Exported Data Types

`coord` = tuple of ($x : \mathbb{R}$, $y : \mathbb{R}$)

`coords` = [`coord`]

`paramsLayers` = tuple of (`strat` : `coords`, $\phi : \mathbb{R}$, $\text{coh} : \mathbb{R}$, $\text{gam} : \mathbb{R}$, $\text{gams} : \mathbb{R}$) (Appendix 19.1.1)

`paramsPiez` = tuple of (`piez` : `coords`, $\text{gamw} : \mathbb{R}$) (Appendix 19.1.2)

`paramsSearch` = tuple of (`Xext`, `Xetr`, $\text{Ylim} : [\mathbb{R}]^{1 \times 2}$) (Appendix 19.1.3)

`paramsSoln` = tuple of (`ltor`, `ftype`, `evenslc`, `cncvu`, `obtu` : \mathbb{B}) (Appendix 19.1.4)

8.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
load_params	string	-	fileNotExist, badFileExtension, unexpectedInput
verify_params	-	-	badSlopeGeometry, badEffAngleFriction, badCohesion, badDryUnitWeight, badSatUnitWeight, badPiezGeometry, badWatUnitWeight
strat	-	coords	-
slopeX	-	$[\mathbb{R}]$	-
slopeY	-	$[\mathbb{R}]$	-
phi	-	\mathbb{R}	-
coh	-	\mathbb{R}	-
gam	-	\mathbb{R}	-
gams	-	\mathbb{R}	-
piez	-	coords	-
piezX	-	$[\mathbb{R}]$	-
piezY	-	$[\mathbb{R}]$	-
gamw	-	\mathbb{R}	-
Xext	-	$[\mathbb{R}]^{1 \times 2}$	-
Xetr	-	$[\mathbb{R}]^{1 \times 2}$	-
Ylim	-	$[\mathbb{R}]^{1 \times 2}$	-
ltor	-	\mathbb{B}	-
ftype	-	\mathbb{B}	-
evenslc	-	\mathbb{B}	-
cncvu	-	\mathbb{B}	-
obtu	-	\mathbb{B}	-

8.4 Semantics

8.4.1 State Variables

slope : paramsLayers
piez : paramsPiez
search : paramsSearch
soln : paramsSoln

8.4.2 Environment Variables

in_file : String

- *in_file* represents a file stored in the file system of the hardware running SSP.

8.4.3 Assumptions

- load_params is called before any of the other access programs.
- The guesses for potential minimum and maximum x and y values of the critical slip surface, as described in *in_file*, lie within the boundaries of the given slope geometry.

8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

load_params(*fname*):

- transition:

$slope, piez, search, soln := slope', piez', search', soln'$
where $slope', piez', search'$, and $soln'$ are populated based on the contents of *in_file*.

- exceptions:

$exc := (fname \text{ does not exist in file system} \Rightarrow \text{fileNotExist}$
 $| fname[(|fname| - 5)..(|fname| - 1)] = \text{“.out”} \Rightarrow \text{badFileExtension}$
 $| in_file \text{ is not formatted correctly} \Rightarrow \text{unexpectedInput})$

verify_params():

- exceptions:

$exc := (\neg(\forall i \in [0..|slope.strat| - 2])(slope.strat[i].x -$
 $slope.strat[i + 1].x \leq 0) \Rightarrow \text{badSlopeGeometry}$
 $| \neg(0 < slope.phi < 90) \Rightarrow \text{badEffAngleFriction})$

$\neg(0 < slope.coh) \Rightarrow \text{badCohesion}$
 $\neg(0 < slope.gam) \Rightarrow \text{badDryUnitWeight}$
 $\neg(0 < slope.gams) \Rightarrow \text{badSatUnitWeight}$
 $\neg(\forall i \in [0..|piez.piez| - 2])(piez.piez[i].x - piez.piez[i + 1].x \leq 0)$
 $\forall piez.piez[0].x \neq slope.strat[0].x$
 $\forall piez.piez[|piez.piez| - 1].x \neq slope.strat[|slope.strat| - 1].x \Rightarrow \text{badPiezGeometry}$

strat():

- output:

$out := slope.strat$

slopeX():

- output:

$out := slope.strat[0].x || slope.strat[1].x ||$
 $\dots || slope.strat[|slope.strat| - 1].x$

slopeY():

- output:

$out := slope.strat[0].y || slope.strat[1].y ||$
 $\dots || slope.strat[|slope.strat| - 1].y$

phi():

- output:

$out := slope.phi$

coh():

- output:

$out := slope.coh$

gam():

- output:

$out := slope.gam$

`gams()`:

- output:

$out := slope.gams$

`piez()`:

- output:

$out := piez.piez$

`piezX()`:

- output:

$out := piez.piez[0].x || piez.piez[1].x ||$
 $\dots || piez.piez[|piez.piez| - 1].x$

`piezY()`:

- output:

$out := piez.piez[0].y || piez.piez[1].y ||$
 $\dots || piez.piez[|piez.piez| - 1].y$

`gamw()`:

- output:

$out := piez.gamw$

`Xext()`:

- output:

$out := search.Xext$

Xetr():

- output:

out := search.Xetr

Ylim():

- output:

out := search.Ylim

ltor():

- output:

out := soln.ltor

ftype():

- output:

out := soln.ftype

evenslc():

- output:

out := soln.evenslc

cncvu():

- output:

out := soln.cncvu

obtu():

- output:

out := soln.obtu

8.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

9 MIS of the Output Module

9.1 Module

Output

9.2 Uses

Sequence (Section 16), Plot (Section 17)

9.3 Syntax

9.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

9.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

9.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
verify_output	\mathbb{R}	-	negativeFS
output	\mathbb{R} , coords, coords, coords, string	-	-

9.4 Semantics

9.4.1 State Variables

N/A

9.4.2 Environment Variables

out_file : String

- *out_file* represents a file stored in the file system of the hardware running SSP.

screen : $[\mathbb{Z}]$

- *screen* represents the colour values for each pixel on the screen of the hardware running SSP.

9.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

verify_output(*Fs*):

- exceptions:

$exc := Fs < 0 \Rightarrow \text{negativeFS}$

output(*Fs*, *crit_slip*, *G*, *X*, *fname*):

- transition:

out_file is created at path *fname* || “.out”. The outputs of Xetr(), Xext(), Ylim(), ftype(), *Fs*, *crit_slip*, *G*, and *X* are written to *out_file*. *screen* is modified to display the outputs of plot(*crit_slip.x*, *crit_slip.y*), plot(*G.x*, *G.y*), and plot(*X.x*, *X.y*).

9.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

10 MIS of the Genetic Algorithm Module

10.1 Module

GenAlg

10.2 Uses

10.2.1 Imported Access Programs

Input (Section 8), MorgPriceSolver (Section 12), Slicer (Section 14), KinAdm (Section 11), SlipWeighter (Section 15), Sequence (Section 16), Rand (Section 18)

10.3 Syntax

10.3.1 Exported Constants

MIN_GENS = 100

NUM_SLIPS = 20

REL_DIFF = 0.00005

10.3.2 Exported Data Types

slip = tuple of (surf : coords, Fs : \mathbb{R} , G : coords, X : coords, wt : \mathbb{R})

slips = [slip]

10.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
genetic_alg	-	\mathbb{R} , coords, coords, coords	-

10.4 Semantics

10.4.1 State Variables

N/A

10.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

10.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

genetic_alg():

- output:

$out := \text{slipWeighter}(MSlip, slip_surfs)[0].\text{surf}, \text{slipWeighter}(MSlip, slip_surfs)[0].Fs,$
 $\text{slipWeighter}(MSlip, slip_surfs)[0].G,$ and $\text{slipWeighter}(MSlip, slip_surfs)[0].X$, where $slip_surfs$, of type `slips`, is developed by:

- * using rand to randomly generate coordinates for NUM_SLIPS potential slip surfaces, where the entry and exit x-coordinate for each slip surface are computed according to *generate_slips(Xetr)* and *generate_slips(Xext)*. Corresponding y-coordinates are determined by interpolating on the slope geometry.
- * using kinAdm to verify that the geometry of each potential slip surface is physically realizable. If any are not, new slip surfaces are randomly generated until NUM_SLIPS valid slip surfaces have been generated,
- * using slicer to redefine each slip surface's coordinates based on the desired number of slices
- * using morgPrice to determine the Fs, G, and X fields of each slip surface
- * using slipWeighter to determine the wt field of each slip surface
- * using rand to generate a new pool of NUM_SLIPS slip surfaces by applying crossovers and mutations to the previous generation, with the more highly-weighted members having a greater likelihood of contributing to the subsequent generations
- * applying kinAdm, slicer, morgPrice, and slipWeighter to the new generation
- * repeating until at least MIN_GENS have occurred and the relative difference between subsequent generations is less than REL_DIFF.

10.4.5 Local Functions

generate_slips() :

$$generate_slips(Xrange) = (Xrange[0] + rand() * (Xrange[1] - Xrange[0]))$$

11 MIS of the Kinematic Admissibility Module

11.1 Module

KinAdm

11.2 Uses

Input (Section 8), Sequence (Section 16)

11.3 Syntax

11.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

11.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

11.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
kinAdm	slip	\mathbb{B}	-

11.4 Semantics

11.4.1 State Variables

N/A

11.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

11.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

kinAdm(*slip_surf*):

- output:

$$\begin{aligned}
out := & (\neg(\forall i \in [0..|slip_surf.surf|-2])(slip_surf.surf[i].x - slip_surf.surf[i+1].x \leq 0) \\
& \vee \neg is_on_slope(slip_surf.surf[0]) \\
& \vee \neg is_on_slope(slip_surf.surf[|slip_surf.surf|-1]) \\
& \vee \neg is_in_slope(slip_surf.surf) \\
& \vee (cncvu() \wedge is_concave_up(slip_surf.surf)) \\
& \vee (obtu() \wedge has_no_sharp_angles(slip_surf.surf)) \\
& \Rightarrow false \\
& | else \Rightarrow true)
\end{aligned}$$

[Not sure if I'm allowed to use "else" here but don't know how else to express the "else" case succinctly —BM]

11.4.5 Local Functions

$\text{linSlope} : \text{coord} \times \text{coord} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{linSlope}(\text{point1}, \text{point2}) = \frac{\text{point2.y} - \text{point1.y}}{\text{point2.x} - \text{point1.x}}$$

$\text{is_on_slope} : \text{coord} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{is_on_slope}(\text{point}) = & (\exists i \in [0..|\text{slope.strat}| - 1])(\text{point} = \text{slope.strat}[i]) \\ \vee & (\exists i \in [0..|\text{slope.strat}| - 2])(\text{point.y} = \text{linSlope}(\text{slope.strat}[i], \text{slope.strat}[i + 1]) * \text{point.x} + \\ & \frac{\text{slope.strat}[i].y}{\text{linSlope}(\text{slope.strat}[i], \text{slope.strat}[i + 1]) * \text{slope.strat}[i].x}) \end{aligned}$$

$\text{is_in_slope} : [\text{coords}] \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ $\text{is_in_slope}(\text{surf}) = (\forall i \in [1..|\text{surf}| - 2])(\forall j \in [0..|\text{slope.strat}| - 2] \text{ with } \text{slope.strat}[j].x \leq \text{surf}[i].x < \text{slope.strat}[j + 1].x)(\text{surf}[i].y < (\text{slope.strat}[j].y + (\text{surf}[i].x - \text{slope.strat}[j].x) * \text{linSlope}(\text{slope.strat}[j], \text{slope.strat}[j + 1])))$

$\text{is_concave_up} : [\text{coords}] \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

$$\text{is_concave_up}(\text{surf}) = (\forall i \in [0..|\text{surf}| - 3])(\text{linSlope}(\text{surf}[i + 1], \text{surf}[i + 2]) \geq \text{linSlope}(\text{surf}[i], \text{surf}[i + 1]))$$

$\text{distance} : \text{coord} \times \text{coord} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{distance}(\text{point1}, \text{point2}) = \sqrt{(\text{point1.x} - \text{point2.x})^2 + (\text{point1.y} - \text{point2.y})^2}$$

$\text{has_no_sharp_angles} : [\text{coords}] \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{has_no_sharp_angles}(\text{surf}) = & (\forall i \in [0..|\text{surf}| - 3]) \\ & (\arccos \frac{(\text{distance}(\text{surf}[i], \text{surf}[i + 1]))^2 + (\text{distance}(\text{surf}[i + 1], \text{surf}[i + 2]))^2 - (\text{distance}(\text{surf}[i], \text{surf}[i + 2]))^2}{2 * \text{distance}(\text{surf}[i], \text{surf}[i + 1]) * \text{distance}(\text{surf}[i + 1], \text{surf}[i + 2])}) \end{aligned}$$

12 MIS of the Morgenstern Price Solver Module

12.1 Module

MorgPriceSolver

12.2 Uses

Input (Section 8), PropertySorter (Section 13), Sequence (Section 16)

12.3 Syntax

12.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

12.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

12.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Morgenstern Price Solver	Sequence; struc; struc; struc; struc	Real	Non Converging; Spurious F_{MP}

12.4 Semantics

12.4.1 Local Constants

$F_{MinLim} : \mathbb{R}$	The minimum factor of safety value that the solution must be above to not be considered spurious. [$F_{MinLim}=0.5$]
$max_iter : \mathbb{R}$	The max number of iterations the algorithm will perform before the solution is considered non converging. [$max_iter=20$]
$eps_F : \mathbb{R}$	The value the absolute difference between the factor of safety calculated by the algorithm between consecutive iterations must be below for the answer to be considered converged. [$eps_F=1E-6$]
$eps_Lam : \mathbb{R}$	The value the absolute difference between the interslice normal to shear force ratio calculated by the algorithm between consecutive iterations must be below for the answer to be considered converged. [$eps_Lam=1E-6$]

12.4.2 State Variables

$Lam : \mathbb{R}$	The interslice normal to shear force ratio. From IM2 of the SRS.
$E_force : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n+1}$	Sequence of the value of the interslice normal force exerted between slices. A value for each interslice, including ends. Sequence length value n is defined by the input <i>evalslip</i> . From IM3 of the SRS.
$Del_F : \mathbb{R}$	The difference between the factor of safety of the current iteration and the previous iteration. When converged the value will not be changing and Del_F will be small.

$Del_Lam : \mathbb{R}$ The difference between the interslice normal to shear force ratio of the current iteration and the previous iteration. When converged the value will not be changing and Del_Lam will be small.

12.4.3 Access Routine Semantics

Input:

$evalslip : [\mathbb{R}]^{2,n+1}$ Vertex coordinates for the slip surface being evaluated. Identifies shape of the slope, and slice points. Sequence length value of n is defined by the Slicer module (section 14).

$params_layers : struc_layers$ (Appendix 19.1.1)

$piez : struc_piez$ (Appendix 19.1.2)

$soln : struc_soln$ (Appendix 19.1.4)

$params_load : struc_load$ (Appendix ??)

Exceptions:

A solution which does not converge to a consistent solution, where the change in calculated factor of safety (Del_F) between iterations is less than eps_F , and the change in interslice normal to shear force ratio (Del_Lam) is less than eps_Lam , in less than max_iter iterations will be considered non converging exception case. A solution with a final calculated a factor of safety less than F_MinLim will be considered a spurious factor of safety exception case. Solutions that trigger these exception cases will output a factor of safety (F_MP) of 1000.

Output:

$F_MP : \mathbb{R}$ The factor of safety of the slope, as calculated by the Morgenstern Price solution method, measuring the stability of the slope. From IM1 of the SRS.

13 MIS of the Property Sorter Module

13.1 Module

PropertySorter

13.2 Uses

Input (Section 8), Sequence (Section 16)

13.3 Syntax

13.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

13.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

13.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Property Sorter	Sequence; struc; struc	struc; struc; struc; struc	None

13.4 Semantics

13.4.1 Access Routine Semantics

Input:

$evalslip : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$ Sequence of vertex coordinates for the slip surface being evaluated. Identifies shape of the slope, and slice points. Sequence length value n is defined by the Slicer module (section 14).

$params_layers : struc_layers$ (Appendix 19.1.1)

$piez : struc_piez$ (Appendix 19.1.2)

Exceptions:

There are no potential exceptions for Property Sorter.

Output:

$params_internalForce$: (Appendix 19.1.5)
 $struc_intForce$

$params_angles : struc_angles$ (Appendix 19.1.6)

$params_soilInterior : struc_soilInt$ (Appendix 19.1.7)

$params_soilBase : struc_soilBase$ (Appendix 19.1.8)

14 MIS of the Slip Slicer Module

14.1 Module

Slicer

14.2 Uses

Sequence (Section 16)

14.3 Syntax

14.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

14.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

14.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Slicer	Sequence; bool	Sequence	None

14.4 Semantics

14.4.1 Local Constants

$n : \mathbb{R}$ The number of slices the slip surface will be broken into for evaluation. [n=36]

14.4.2 Assumption

A straight line describing the slip surface is assumed between adjacent vertex coordinates given in the input *slip*.

14.4.3 Access Routine Semantics

Input:

$slip : [\mathbb{R}]^{2, n_{slip}}$ Sequence of vertex coordinates of the slip surface being sliced.

$evnslc : \mathbb{B}$ Slicing method switch, an element from the *soln* structure (Appendix 19.1.4).

Exceptions:

There are no potential exceptions for Slip Slicer.

Output:

$evalslip : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$ Sequence of vertex coordinates for the slip surface being evaluated. Identifies shape of the slope, and slice points.

15 MIS of the Slip Weighting Module

15.1 Module

SlipWeighter

15.2 Uses

Sequence (Section 16)

15.3 Syntax

15.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

15.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

15.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
Slip Weighting	Sequence; Real	Sequence	None

15.4 Semantics

15.4.1 Access Routine Semantics

Input:

pool_In
 $[[\mathbb{R}]^{2,nslip}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}]^{1,Mpool}$: A sequence of data sets describing the slip surfaces that are currently being considered as possible critical slip surfaces. Contains three data elements describing the slope: coordinates describing the geometry of the slip surface ($[\mathbb{R}]^{2,nslip}$), the factor of safety of the slip surface (\mathbb{R}), and a weighting value describing the surfaces factor of safety relative to the other slip surfaces in the pools factors of safety (\mathbb{R}). Sequence length values *nslip*, and *Mpool* are defined by the Genetic Algorithm Module (section 10).

Mpool : \mathbb{R} The number of slip surfaces in the pool of possible critical slip surfaces being compared and weighting. constant defined in the Genetic Algorithm module (section 10).

Exceptions:

There are no potential exceptions for Slip Weighter.

Output:

pool_Out
 $[[\mathbb{R}]^{2,nslip}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}]^{1,Mpool}$: The sequence given in *pool_In*, with the weight data element recalculated, and the sequence reordered in terms of ascending factors of safety.

16 MIS of the Sequence Data Structure Module

16.1 Module

Sequence

16.2 Uses

N/A

16.3 Syntax

16.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

16.3.2 Exported Data Types

$[T]$ = sequence of T, where T is any type

16.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
[$_$]	Any number of values of type T	[T]	-
-[$_$]	[T], \mathbb{Z}	T	
-[... $_$]	[T], \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Z}	[T]	-

16.4 Semantics

16.4.1 State Variables

N/A

16.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

16.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

16.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

[$_$](Any number of values):

- output:

$out :=$ A sequence containing the arguments passed to the function.

-[$_$]($list$, int):

- output:

$out := list[int]$

-[... $_$]($list$, $int1$, $int2$):

- output:

$out := list[int1..int2]$

16.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

16.4.6 Considerations

This module is the sequence data type and operations on sequences implemented by Matlab.

17 MIS of the Plotting Module

17.1 Module

Plot

17.2 Uses

N/A

17.3 Syntax

17.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

17.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

17.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
plot	$[\mathbb{R}]$, $[\mathbb{R}]$	-	-

17.4 Semantics

17.4.1 State Variables

N/A

17.4.2 Environment Variables

screen : $[\mathbb{Z}]$

- *screen* represents the colour values for each pixel on the screen of the hardware running SSP.

17.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

17.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`plot(x , y):`

- transition:

Modifies *screen* to display a plot with x on the horizontal axis and y on the vertical axis.

17.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

17.4.6 Considerations

This module is the plot function implemented by Matlab.

18 MIS of the Random Number Generation Module

18.1 Module

Rand

18.2 Uses

N/A

18.3 Syntax

18.3.1 Exported Constants

N/A

18.3.2 Exported Data Types

N/A

18.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
rand	-	\mathbb{R}	-

18.4 Semantics

18.4.1 State Variables

N/A

18.4.2 Environment Variables

N/A

18.4.3 Assumptions

N/A

18.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

rand():

- output:

out coloneqq A random number in the interval (0,1).

18.4.5 Local Functions

N/A

18.4.6 Considerations

This module is the rand function implemented by Matlab.

References

- Carlo Ghezzi, Mehdi Jazayeri, and Dino Mandrioli. *Fundamentals of Software Engineering*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition, 2003.
- Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. *Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach*. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html>.

19 Appendix

19.1 Parameter Tables

19.1.1 Layer Parameters

The elements in the structure of the containers for the parameters of different slope layers. Assumed that the parameters will be entered such that sequence progresses from the uppermost stratigraphic layer at the first index, to the lowest stratigraphic layer at the last index. $nlayer$ refers to the number of soil layers in the slope, and is defined by the input file.

Parameter	Description
$strat : [[\mathbb{R}]^{2,nvtx}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of coordinate sequences describing the vertexes of each layer. The value $nvtx$ is defined by the input file, and can be different for each sequence.
$phi : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the effective angle of friction for each stratigraphic layer.
$coh : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the effective cohesion for each stratigraphic layer.
$gam : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the dry unit weight of soil for each stratigraphic layer.
$gams : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the saturated unit weight of soil for each stratigraphic layer.
$E : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the Young's modulus for each stratigraphic layer.
$nu : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,nlayer}$	Sequence of the poissons ratio for each stratigraphic layer.

19.1.2 Piezometric Parameter

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the piezometric surface existing on the slope. npz refers to the number of vertexes describing the piezometric surface, and is defined by the input file.

Parameter	Description
$piez : [\mathbb{R}]^{2,npz}$	Sequence of vertex coordinates describing the geometry of the water table. If there is no water table than $piez$ is an empty array.
$gamw : \mathbb{R}$	The unit weight of water.

19.1.3 Search Range Parameters

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the range of coordinates the critical slip surface will be searched for in.

Parameter	Description
Xext : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,2}$	Sequence of the range of x -ordinates that the exit point of the slip will be searched for in. Exit refers to the point of the slip at lower elevation that the slope mass will move towards during failure.
Xent : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,2}$	Sequence of the range of x -ordinates that the entry point of the slip will be searched for in. Entry refers to the point of the slip at higher elevation that the slope mass will move away from during failure.
Ylim : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,2}$	Sequence of range of y -ordinates that the slip will be searched for in. The larger value should be greater than the max y -ordinate of the slope. The smaller Ylim value is the deepest the slip surface is expected to descend to.

19.1.4 Solution Parameters

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to method in which the solution method will be approached.

Parameter	Description
ltor : \mathbb{B}	Direction the slope is expected to experience failure in. If true than the side of the slope with a greater x -ordinate value is at a lower elevation. If false than the side of the slope with a greater x -ordinate is at a higher elevation.
ftype : \mathbb{B}	Switch between functions to use for interslice shear/normal inclination function. If true then the inclination function is a constant (Spencer's method). If false then the inclination function is a half-sine (standard Morgenstern Price method).
evnslc : \mathbb{B}	Switch between method of slicing a slip surface to when preparing for analysis. If true then slice slip surface into equal x -ordinate widths. If false then slice distance between vertices into even number of slices.
cncvu : \mathbb{B}	Switch for concave slip surface admissibility criterion. If true then an admissible slip surface must be concave upwards towards the surface. If false then an admissible slip surface does not need to pass this criterion.

obtu : \mathbb{B}	Switch for angle limit slip surface admissibility criterion. If true then an admissible slip surface must have all interior angles greater than a set limit. If false then an admissible slip surface does not need to pass this criterion.
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19.1.5 Internal Force Parameters

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the forces acting on a slice caused by the slope, and water in the slope acting on itself. n refers to the number of slices composing the evaluation slip surface, and is defined by the Slicer module (section 14).

Parameter	Description
Ub : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the force acting on the basal surface of a slice as a result of pore water pressure within the slice. Value for each slice. From DD2 of the SRS.
Ut : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the force acting on the upper surface of a slice as a result of pore water pressure standing water on the surface. Value for each slice. From DD3 of the SRS.
W : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the downward force acting on the slice caused by the mass of the slice and the force of gravity. Value for each slice. From DD1 of the SRS.
H : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n-1}$	Sequence of the force acting into the interslice surfaces as a result of pore water pressure within the adjacent slices. Value for each interslice. From DD4 of the SRS.

19.1.6 Angle Parameters

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the angles of the slice surfaces. n refers to the number of slices composing the slip surface, and is defined by the input *evalslip* given to the Property Sorter module (section 13).

Parameter	Description
Alpha : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the angle that the basal surface of the slice makes with the horizontal. Value for each slice. From DD?? of the SRS.

Beta : $[\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$

Sequence of the angle that the upper surface of the slice makes with the horizontal. Value for each slice. From DD?? of the SRS.

19.1.7 Soil Interslice Properties

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the soil properties of the slope, as calculated at the interslice interfaces of an evaluation slip. Calculation is based on the ratio of the interface that is in different stratigraphic layers, and the values of the effective angle of friction in the different layers. Interest is only with the interior interslice interfaces therefore for a slope of n slices, there will be $n - 1$ interior interslice interfaces. The value n is defined by the input *evalslip* given to the Property Sorter module (section 13).

Parameter	Description
$\phi_{IS} : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n-1}$	Sequence of the vector of the effective angle of friction calculated at each interslice interface.
$c_{IS} := [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n-1}$	Sequence of the vector of the effective cohesion calculated at each interslice interface.
$E_{IS} := [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n-1}$	Sequence of the vector of the Youngs modulus calculated at each interslice interface.
$\nu_{IS} := [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n-1}$	Sequence of the vector of the Poisson ratio calculated at each interslice interface.

19.1.8 Soil Base Properties

The elements in the structure for parameters relating to the soil properties of the slope, as calculated at the basal surfaces of an evaluation slip. Calculation is based on the ratio of the basal surface that is in different stratigraphic layers, and the values of the effective angle of friction in the different layers. An evaluation slip of n slices will have n basal surfaces, and the value of n is defined by the input *evalslip* given to the Property Sorter module (section 13).

Parameter	Description
$\phi_{Base} : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the vector of the effective angle of friction calculated at each slice basal surface in an evaluation slip.

$coh_Base : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the vector of the effective cohesion calculated at each slice basal surface in an evaluation slip.
$E_Base : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the vector of the Young's modulus calculated at each slice basal surface in an evaluation slip.
$nu_Base : [\mathbb{R}]^{1,n}$	Sequence of the vector of the Poisson ratio calculated at each slice basal surface in an evaluation slip.
