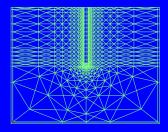
End bearing pile problem in granular material

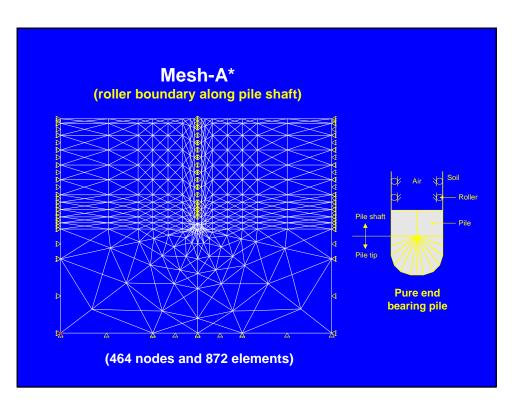
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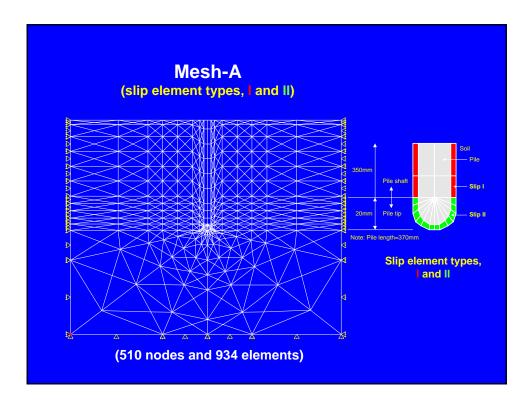


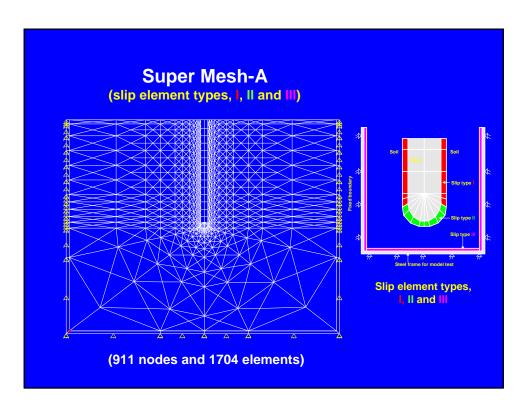
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University College London

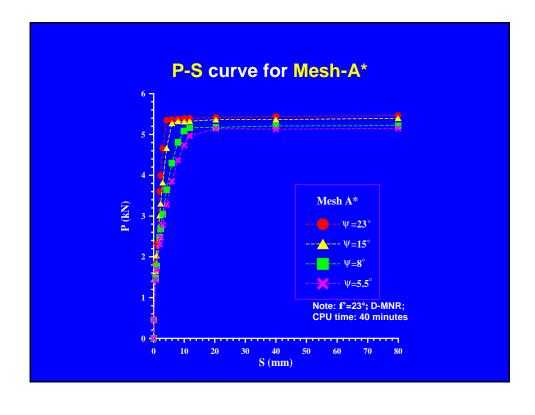
Objectives of this study:

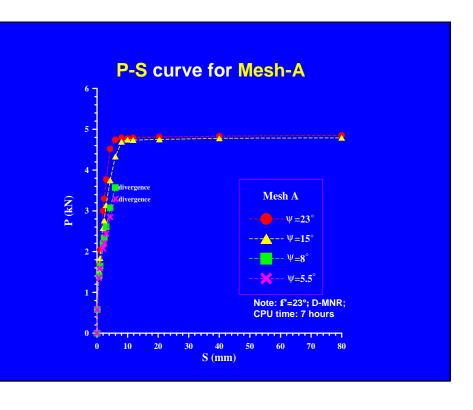
- Comparison between roller boundary and slip elements for an end bearing pile in the granular material;
- Investigation of degree of nonassociated flow in relation to the numerical convergence under D-MNR;
- Investigation of boundary conditions;
- Insight into strain behaviour at large pile displacement.

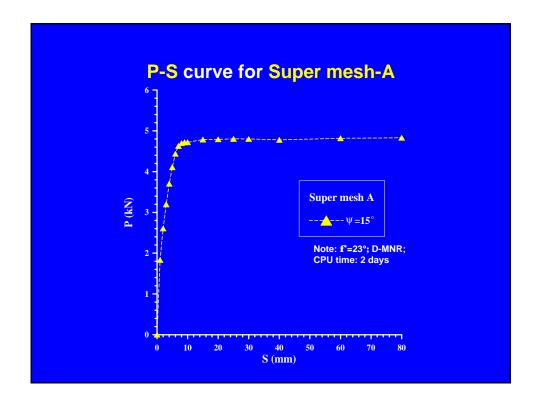


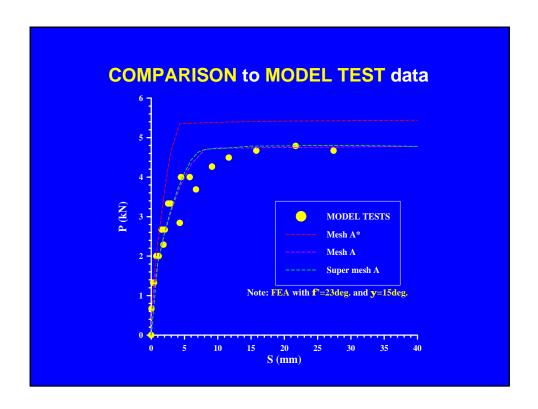


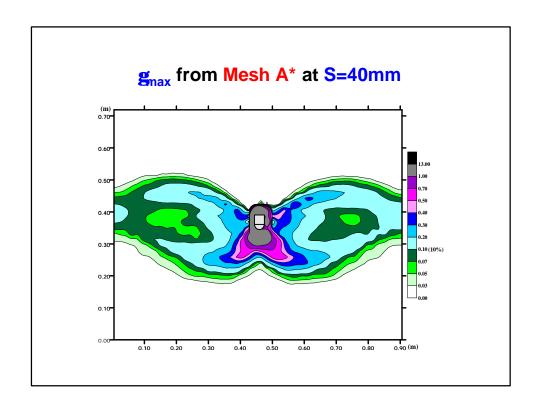


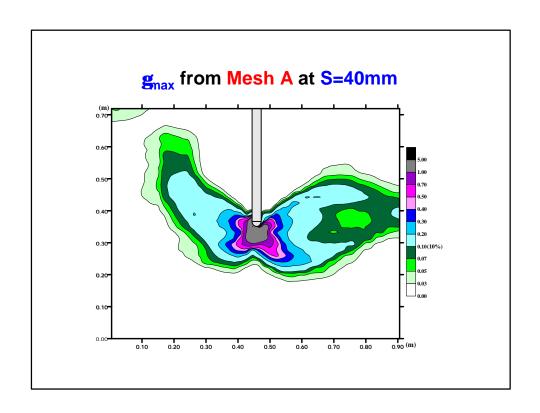


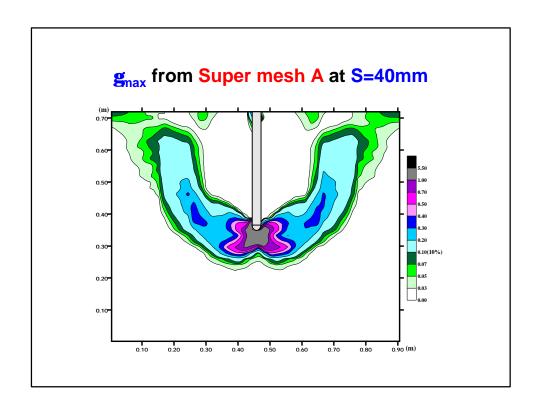












Conclusions:

In order to satisfy the convergence criteria using slip elements, difference between φ' and ψ was found to be 10 to 13. However, using roller boundary is independent of the degree of non-associate flow.

| Slip elements | f'-y |
|--------------------|---------|
| No slip elements | 23 |
| With slip elements | 10 - 13 |

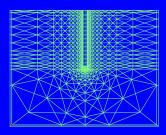
Maximum shear strain (γ_{max}) at the large pile displacement is significantly influenced by the lateral roller boundaries which commonly used in the conventional FE mesh. However, the author improved this situation by adopting "slip element type III" for his real physical model boundary conditions. It is noted that the surface (or/interface) friction angle (d_w) from Casagrande shear box test was applied in the slip element type III.

Suggestions for CRISP:

- Fully implementation of zero extension line directions (positive direction is only available at moment) at one integration point only;
- Generation of **incremental** vertical and horizontal displacement contours (e.g. plastic region between S=8mm and S=40mm).

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