

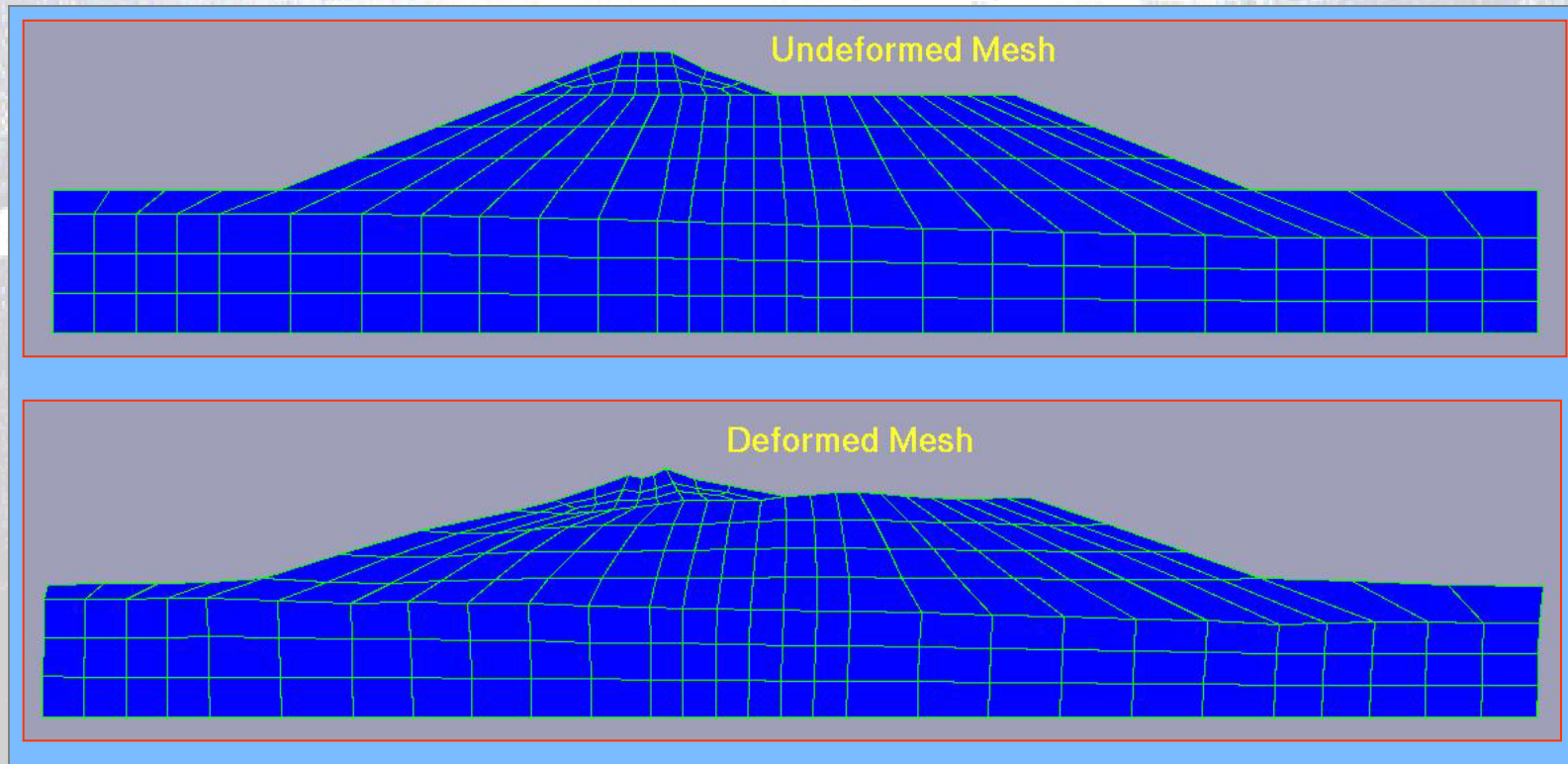
# *The Future of the Discrete Element Method in Infrastructure Analysis*

**Raju Kala**

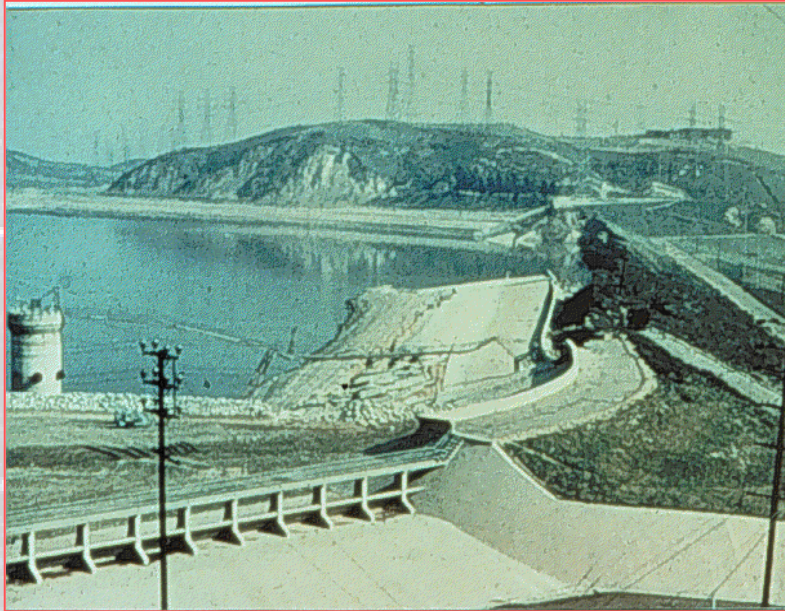
**Johannes L. Wibowo**

**John F. Peters**

# *Finite Elements Imply Continuity*

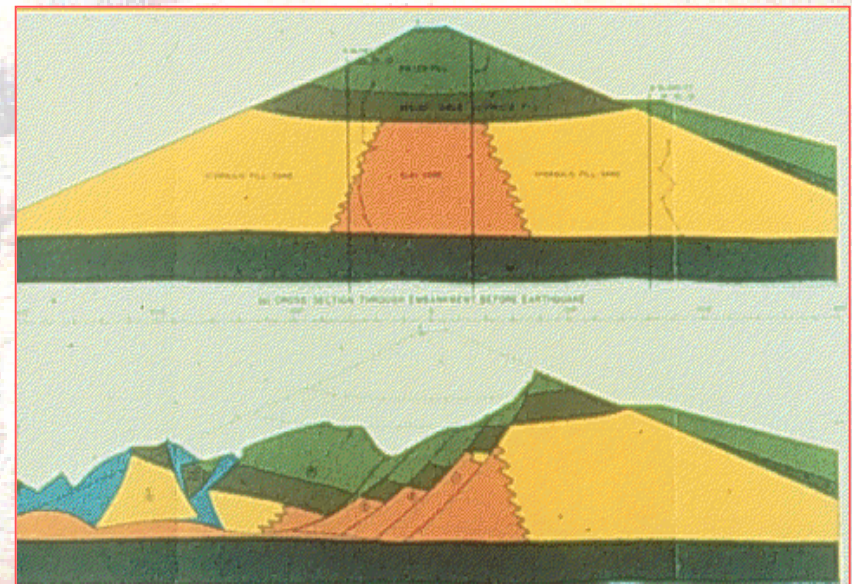


# *Challenges in Failure Mechanics*



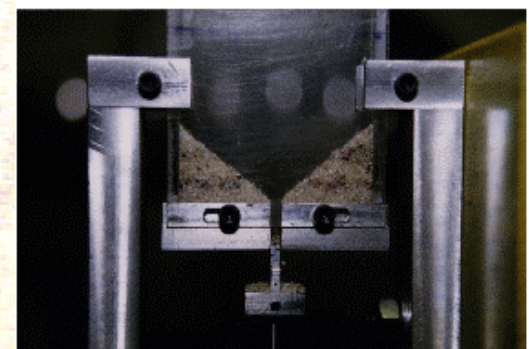
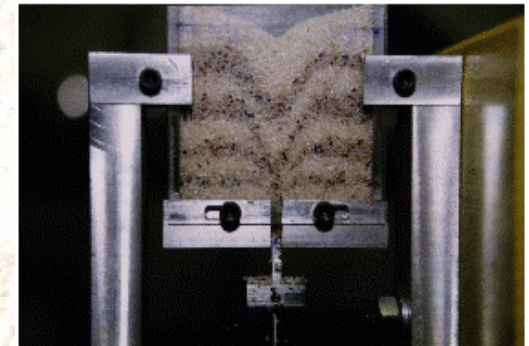
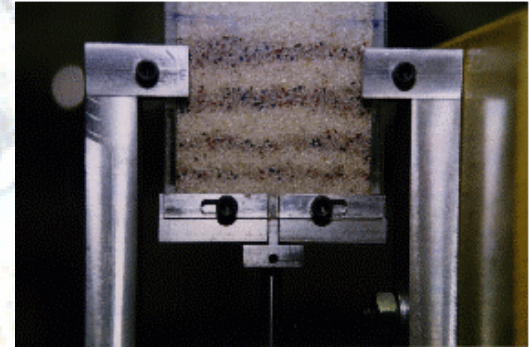
Large deformations with discontinuities are difficult to model by conventional finite elements.

Simply having a factor of safety not enough.



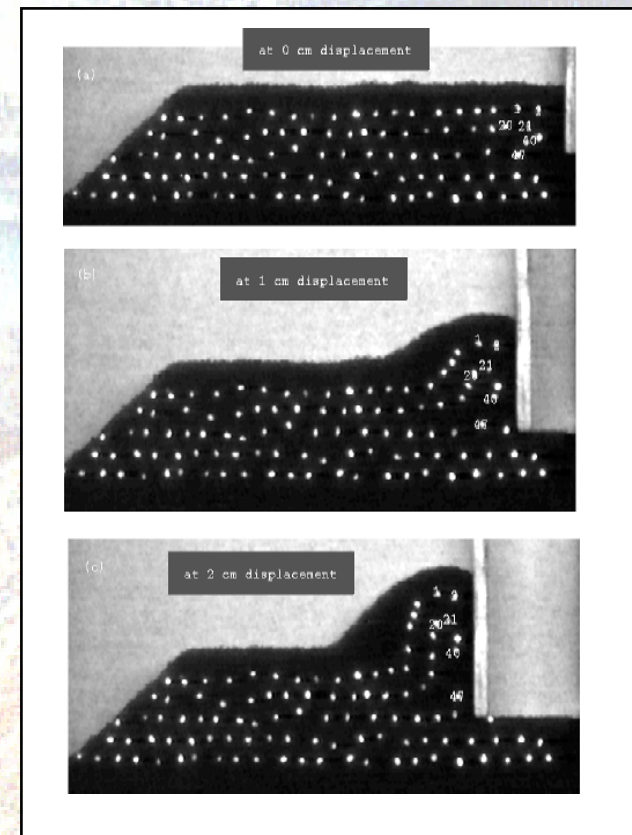
# *Particle Methods for Large Deformation Problems*

- The trap door experiment is a classical geotechnical problem from earth pressure theory
- Soil behavior ranges from solid to flowing fluid.
- Particle methods are a natural way to address such problems

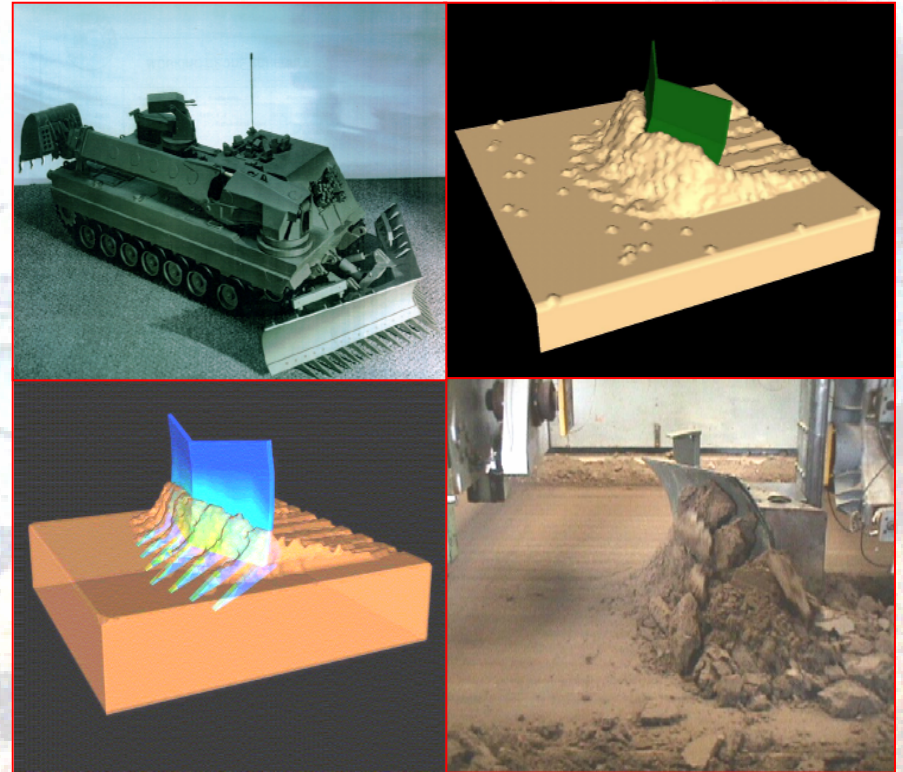
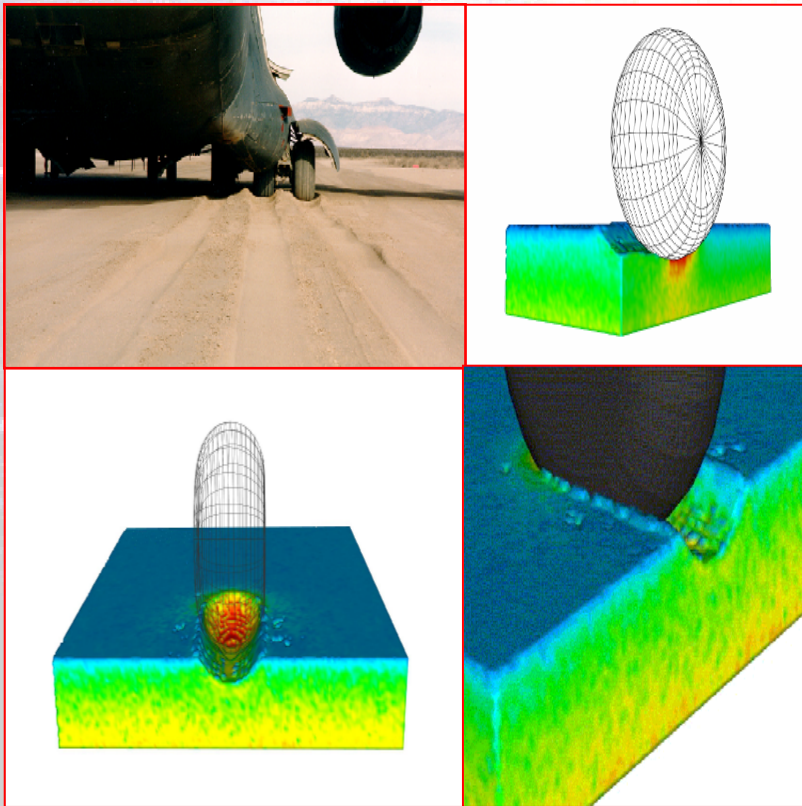


# *Discontinuous Shear*

- The passive resistance to motion a rigid wall into sand is an example of very large deformation
- The discontinuous nature of the motion at the base of the wall is especially challenging for traditional numerical methods.

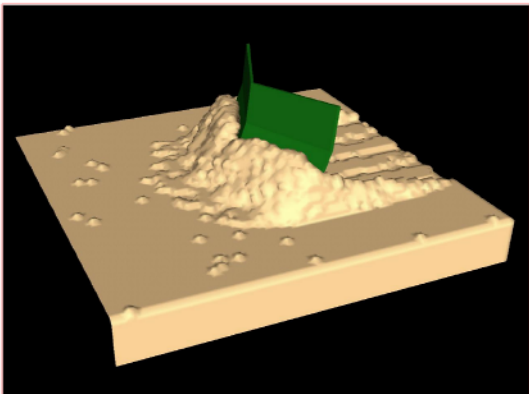
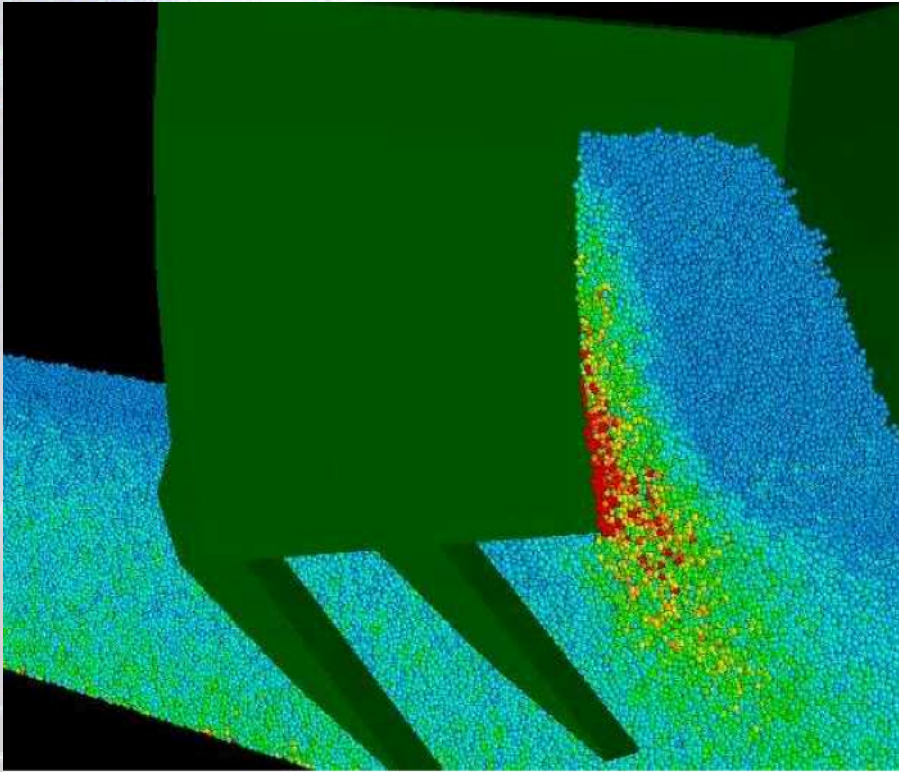


# *Numerical Methods for Mobility Modeling*



- Vehicle mobility mechanics has much in common with failure mechanics in geotechnical engineering.
- Recent advances in particle methods for mobility modeling hold promise for failure mechanics in geotechnical applications.

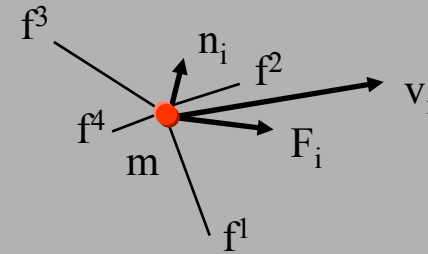
# *Particle Modeling with the Discrete Element Method*



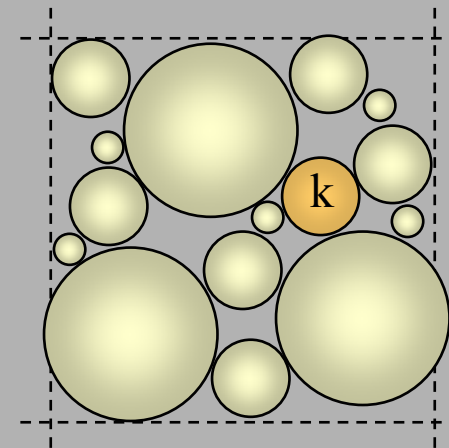
- DEM depicts the soil as individual particles rather than connected elements.
- The particles move in accordance to simple interaction laws rather than complicated constitutive models.

# DEM Mechanics

- Physics based
- Replicates particulate nature of soil
- Slip planes and separations form between groups of particles thus capturing evolving failure mechanisms more realistically



Forces Acting on Particle  $k$

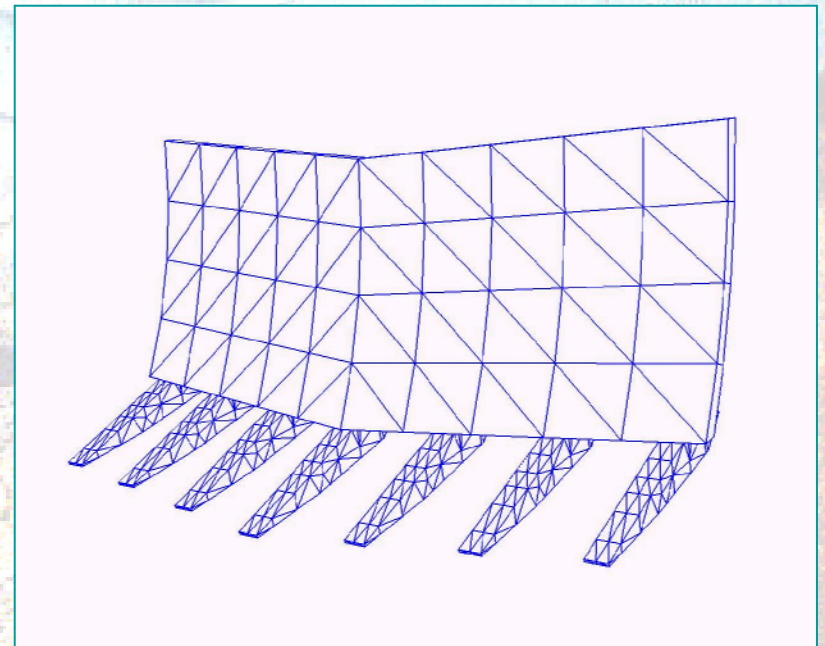
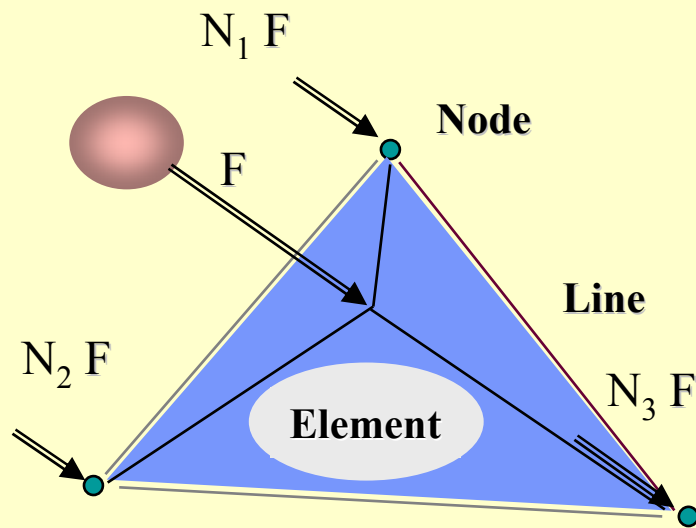


Discrete Particle System

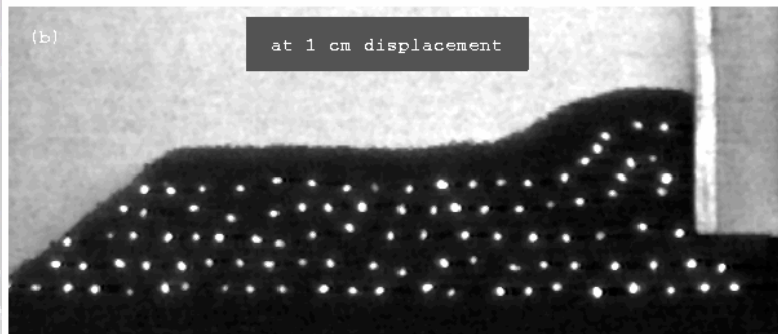
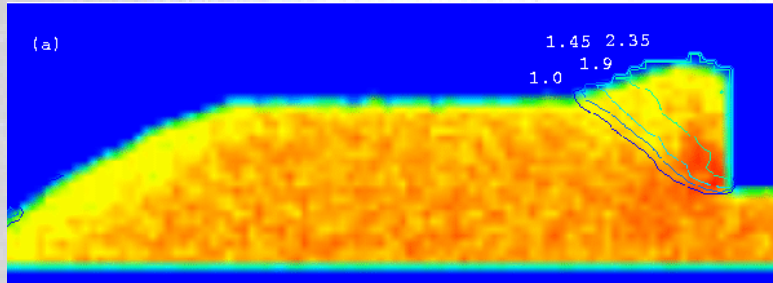


# *Interaction with Finite Element Structures*

$$N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = 1$$

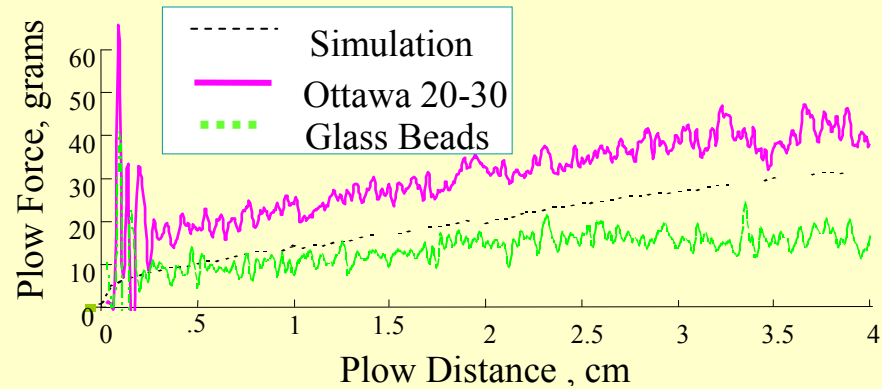
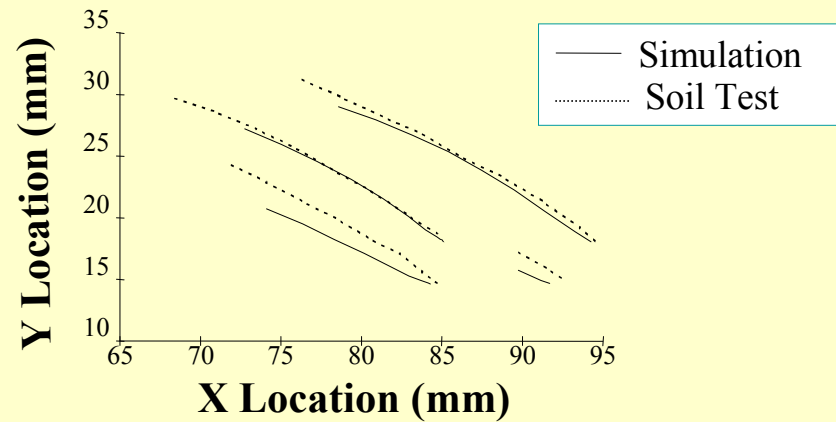


# Simulation of Wall Experiment

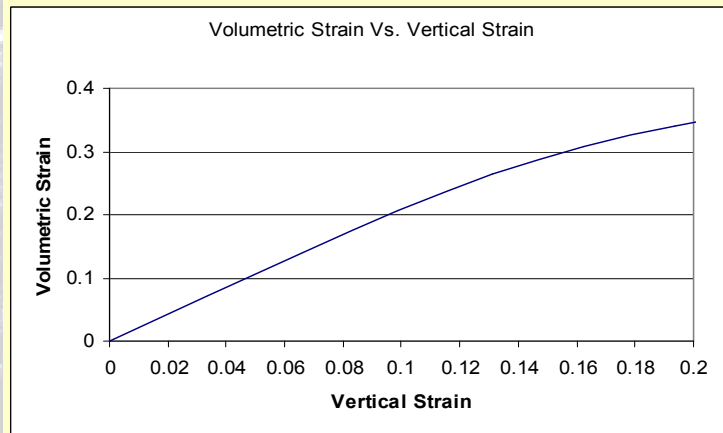
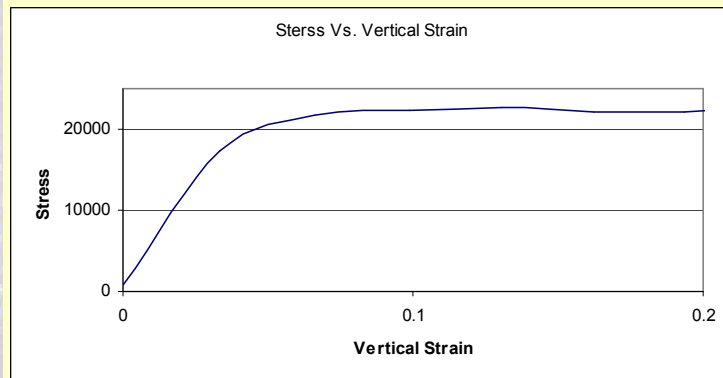


Quantitative agreement was achieved for displacement and force.

General character of deformation was reproduced well.



# *Simulated Laboratory Experiment*



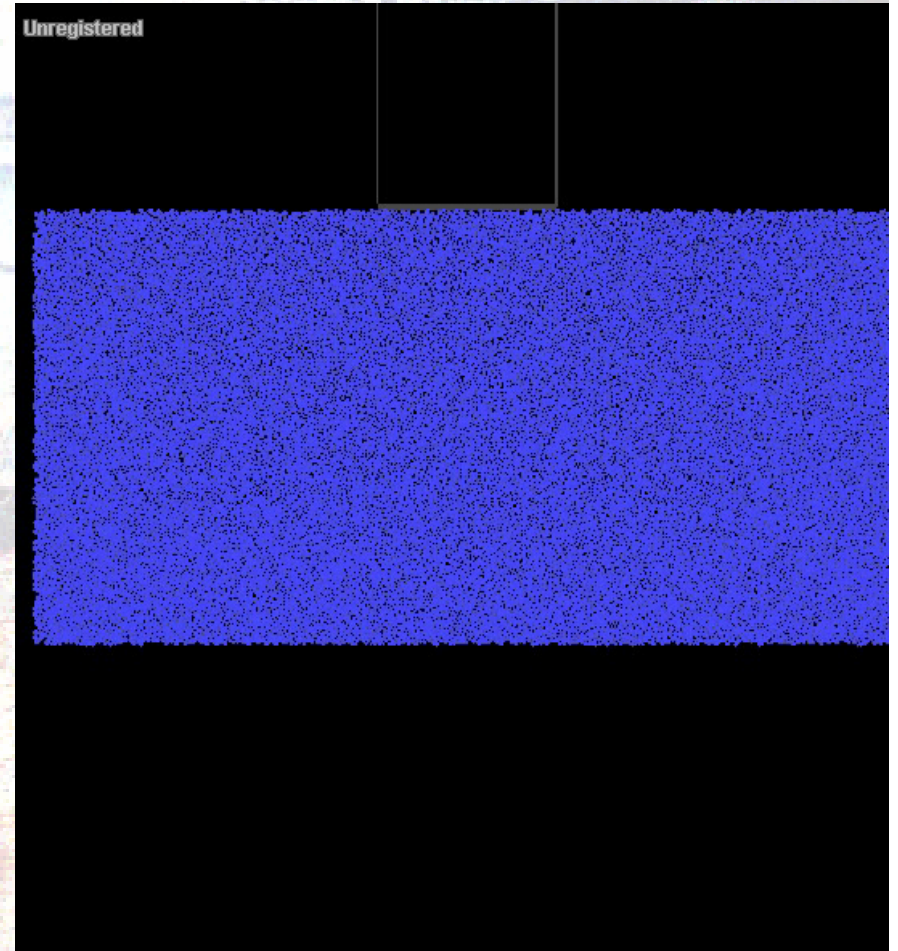
Simulated stress-strain and volume change curves



Simulate specimen after formation

# *Modeling Large Discontinuous Deformation with Particles*

- Bearing Capacity Problems
- Penetrometers
- Slope Stability



# *Where is DEM Research Going*

- Cohesive particles for slope stability problems
- Asphalt property test simulation
- Vehicle-soil interaction
- Water-soil interaction
- Non-spherical particles

# *Future of DEM*

- Earth pressure and slope stability problems with soil-structure interaction
- Consequences of failure
- Piping and fines migration
- Spillway erosion



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An aerial photograph of a desert landscape. A winding road or path is visible, leading towards a large, prominent rock formation in the distance. The terrain is arid and rocky, with some sparse vegetation. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, showing the rugged topography of the area.

*Thank You*