Influence of Dilation Angle of Soil on Seismic Displacements of Gravity Retaining Walls using Upper Bound Limit Analysis Method

Peiman Sharifi*, Orang Farzaneh**, Faradjollah Askari***

ARTICLE INFO
Article history:
Received: April 2020.
Revised: May 2020.
Accepted: May 2020.

Abstract:
In this paper, permanent displacements of gravity retaining walls with back and front fill under seismic excitation due to sliding is investigated. In this regard, by using the upper bound theorem of limit analysis, an expression is presented for obtaining the yield acceleration coefficient and also, critical angles of failure wedges are calculated. Several comparisons are made with other solutions in literature. Effect of variation of dilation angle and ratio of the height of front fill to backfill soil is evaluated on seismic performance of a gravity retaining wall. Results showed that by increasing dilation angles from zero to internal friction angle of the soil, the values of seismic displacement inclines.

1. Introduction

Due to the unprecedented attention of engineering society to the performance of structures under seismic loading in the recent decade, the displacement-based analysis of structures during an earthquake is extremely in demand to improve seismic designing principles and to better predict possible failures and damages. Since Iran experiences a considerable number of destructive earthquakes each year, the seismic stability of structures is profoundly investigated. One of the key geotechnical structures which play a critical role in protecting other structures from possible failures is gravity retaining wall. As a result, understanding their performance and behaviour during an earthquake is highly recommended. Geotechnical authors have been attempting to propose the most accurate and yet the simplest way possible to evaluate gravity retaining walls' behaviour under seismic loads. Until around 1960s, using pseudo-static factor of safety was the most frequent method in seismic stability analysis.

In the 60s, Newmark [1] developed sliding block method which despite its simplicity, brought a useful criterion to assess seismic performance of slopes. He proposed that by considering the pseudo-static factor of safety equal to 1, horizontal seismic acceleration coefficient \( k_{\text{s}} \) is actually yield acceleration coefficient \( k_{\text{y}} \). Double time integration of the difference between yield acceleration and actual earthquake acceleration results in permanent seismic displacement, i.e., whenever the system acceleration exceeds the yield acceleration, the whole structure starts to move. Newmark's procedure was an inspiration for other authors to push back the borders of its application. In 1979, Richards and Elms [2] expanded Newmark's method for retaining walls. Subsequently, several authors initiated numeric analyses to address retaining walls seismic displacement under various situations [3,4]. Whitman and Liao [5] used more simplifications on assumptions adapted by Richards and Elms. In recent years, many approaches have been proposed to investigate the seismic behaviour of the retaining wall under various conditions; Deyanova et al [6] performed non-linear time-history analyses of gravity earth-retaining walls and compared the results with Newmark-based methods and provided recommendations for preliminary seismic design of gravity walls. Taravati and
Ardakani [7] studied the seismic behaviour of gravity retaining wall built near a rock face. Fathipour et al. [8] studied the active and passive earth pressures on the retaining structures having an unsaturated backfill.

Other authors who studied the behaviour of associative and non-associative material and their effect on the behaviour of common geotechnical structures; i.e., Davis [9], Chen [10], Michalowski and Mróz [11], Drescher and Detournay [12], and Veiskehari et al. [13].

However, in 2007, Michalowski [14] proposed a new formulation based on upper bound theorem of limit analysis to calculate the permanent displacements of slopes. To do so, a multi-block mechanism was considered. By using velocity and acceleration hodograph, he studied blocks interactions toward each other. He mentioned that assuming the deformation of the material to be in the borders of associated flow rule with a convex yield condition, the upper and lower bound theorems are both applicable in the analyses. However, when tracking the finite displacements of a structure, the associated flow rule may lead to progressively inaccurate displacements, as the granular soils exhibit dilation that is typically less than that predicted by the associative law [14].

Consequently, in order to calculate displacement of gravity retaining walls with back and front fill under seismic loading, the current paper suggests an approach based on the method proposed by Michalowski involving associated and non-associated flow of soils. It also investigates the effect of dilation angle on seismic displacement of gravity retaining wall.

2. Methodology

In the current paper, based on upper bound theorem of limit analysis, a series of formulations are going to be proposed to generate yield acceleration coefficient. Consequently, seismic displacement of gravity retaining walls will be calculated using Newmark’s sliding block. The procedure concentrates on a three-wedge soil-wall system which provides pieces of evidence for the front fill effect on the amount of displacement the system experiences during earthquake excitation. The following assumptions are used in proposing formulations:

- The front and backfill and also the wall itself are solid.
- The failure surface is interpreted here as a shear band.
- The soil is dry.

Initiation of plastic deformation coincides with equality of stress state and yield condition of structure [14]. If the result of this condition forms a convex yield surface in the stress space, and the deformation is governed by the normality (or associative) flow rule, it can be concluded that in any kinematically admissible failure mechanism, the rate of internal work is not less than the rate of true external forces [15].

\[
\int_V \dot{\sigma}_{ij} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} dV \geq \int_S T \dot{u}_i dS + \int_V X \dot{\alpha}_i dV
\]  
(1)

The integral over entire volume \( V \) on the left side of Eq. (1) represents energy dissipated in the entire mechanism which is called the rate of internal work. Integral over entire boundary \( S \) on the right side shows the external work rate of surface load \( T \) on \( S \), which has got deformation velocity of \( \dot{u}_i \) (kinematic boundary condition). The external work rate of distributed forces \( X \), per unit volume (such as weight, and inertial) in the kinematically admissible velocity field \( \dot{\alpha}_i \) is given by the latter integral in Eq. (1). Associated stress field \( \sigma_k \) marked with superscript \( k \) is compatible with the selected mechanism [12]. \( \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \) is the strain rate compatible with real or virtual displacement rate \( \dot{u}_i \) or \( \dot{\alpha}_i \) [10].

The system in Fig. 1 comprises three wedges. A soil mass with the height of \( H_1 \), which covers the height of wall, having an internal friction angle \( \phi_1 \) and unit weight \( \gamma_1 \), is taken as the first wedge. Correspondingly, a soil mass with the height of \( H_2 \), having internal friction angle \( \phi_2 \) and unit weight \( \gamma_2 \), is considered as the second wedge. The wall itself is assumed as the third wedge with unit weight \( \gamma_3 \) which is as high as the first wedge. \( \delta_1 \), \( \delta_2 \), and \( \delta_3 \) are interface friction angles of the wall with backfill soil, the front soil, and the soil at the base, respectively. Horizontal and vertical seismic coefficients \( k_h \) and \( k_v \) are applied to the whole soil-wall system to represent seismic forces. Two parallel lines in Fig. 1 shows a thin layer of soil indicating a failure surface.

![Fig. 1: Soil-wall system’s failure mechanism](image)

Based on associated flow rule, velocity vectors of wedges make certain angles with failure surface in kinematic boundary conditions [16]. These angles for the first and the second wedges with their corresponding soil failure surfaces are \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_2 \); and with their corresponding failure surfaces of soil-wall are \( \delta_1 \) and \( \delta_2 \), respectively. The angle between velocity vector and the base is \( \delta_3 \). As it is shown in Fig. 2, \( \dot{u}_1 \), \( \dot{u}_2 \), and \( \dot{u}_3 \) are the velocities of the first, second, and the third wedges; and \( \dot{u}_{12} \) and \( \dot{u}_{23} \) are relative velocities between the wall and the first and second wedges, respectively. Except for \( \dot{u}_3 \) which has got a certain alignment with a horizontal line, the angles of other velocity vectors with a horizontal line, set various shapes for velocity hodograph.
The angle between velocity vectors of wedges (not the relative ones) and the corresponding shear band must be introduced to address the velocity vectors. The velocity hodograph forms by comparison of these angles. In Fig. 2, all the possible alignments of velocity vectors of the wedges are shown. Based on \( u_1 \) and \( u_2 \) comparison of three cases in Fig. 2(a)(b)(c), \( u_2 \) and \( u_3 \) comparison of two cases in Fig. 2(d)(e), and in total, 6 cases of hodograph are going to be introduced. Fig. 2(f), gives an example of hodograph composed of the velocity vectors shown in Fig. 2(a) to 2(e).

**Fig. 2:** Velocity vectors compositions: (a)(b)(c) comparison of \( u_1 \) and \( u_2 \) alignments, (d)(e) comparison of \( u_2 \) and \( u_3 \) alignments (f) an example of velocity hodograph.

Based on the upper bound theorem of limit analysis and according to Eq. (1), since the rate of external work done by surface loads is equal to zero, the rates of internal and external work in the soil wedges of Fig. 2 are as follows:

\[
d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_{23} + d_{31} = (l - X_k)[Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3] + k_v(Y_1 + Y_3 + Y_3) \tag{2}
\]

\( d_1, d_2 \) are dissipated energies due to cohesion of backfill and front fill and \( d_3 \) and \( d_{31} \) are dissipated energies due to adhesion between the wall and the base, the backfill, and the front fill, respectively. Following formulas calculate these parameters:

\[
d_1 = c_1 u_1 \times (m_2 + m_3) \times \cos \phi_1 \tag{3}
\]

\[
d_2 = \frac{c_2 u_2 H_t \cos \phi_2}{\sin \beta} \tag{4}
\]

\[
d_3 = c_3 (a + H_t) \left( \frac{1}{\tan \lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\tan \lambda_3} \right) u_3 \cos \delta_3 \tag{5}
\]

\[
d_{13} = \frac{c_3 H_t u_1 \cos \delta_1}{\sin (\lambda_1)} \tag{6}
\]

\[
d_{23} = \frac{c_3 H_t u_2 \cos \delta_2}{\sin (\lambda_2)} \tag{7}
\]

\[
Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \text{ and } Z_{23}, \text{ external work rates due to weights of the wedges, are:}
\]

\[
Z_1 = W_1 u_1 \sin (\alpha + \phi_1) \tag{8}
\]

\[
Z_2 = W_2 u_2 \sin (\beta + \phi_2) \tag{9}
\]

\[
Z_{23} = W_{23} u_3 \sin \delta_3 \tag{10}
\]

Correspondingly, \( Y_1, Y_2, \) and \( Y_3, \) external work rates due to inertial forces derived from acting horizontal seismic acceleration, calculated as:

\[
Y_1 = W_1 u_1 \cos (\alpha + \phi_1) \tag{11}
\]

\[
Y_2 = W_2 u_2 \cos (\beta + \phi_2) \tag{12}
\]

\[
Y_{23} = W_{23} u_3 \cos \delta_3 \tag{13}
\]

\( W_1, W_2, \) and \( W_3 \) are the weights of the backfill, the front fill, and the wall, respectively. Considering \( k_v = X_k \) and also assuming that as failure occurs, horizontal seismic coefficient equals yield seismic coefficient \( (k_v = k_v) \), consequently, external and internal work rates come to be equal:

\[
d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_{23} + d_{31} = (l - X_k)[Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3] + k_v(Y_1 + Y_3 + Y_3) \tag{14}
\]

\( Q_1, Q_2, Q_{11}, Q_{23} \) are going to be introduced based on the shape of hodographs to apply conversion of all of the velocity vectors to \( u_3 \). The subscript of \( Q \) parameters represents the corresponding vector.

\[
\begin{align*}
Q_1 &= \frac{\sin (\lambda_1 - \delta_1 - \delta_2)}{\sin (\alpha + \lambda_2 \phi_2 - \lambda_3 \phi_3)} (\delta_1 + \phi_2 - \alpha) \\
Q_2 &= \frac{\sin (\lambda_2 + \delta_2 - \lambda_3 \phi_3)}{\sin (\alpha + \lambda_1 \phi_1 - \lambda_3 \phi_3)} (\delta_2 + \phi_3 - \alpha) \\
Q_{11} &= \frac{\sin (\lambda_1 \phi_1 + \delta_1 - \lambda_3 \phi_3)}{\sin (\alpha + \lambda_1 \phi_1 + \lambda_3 \phi_3)} (\delta_1 + \phi_3 + \alpha) \\
Q_{23} &= \frac{\sin (\lambda_2 \phi_2 + \delta_2 - \lambda_3 \phi_3)}{\sin (\alpha + \lambda_2 \phi_2 + \lambda_3 \phi_3)} (\delta_2 + \phi_3 + \alpha)
\end{align*}
\tag{15}
\]

Substituting equations (15) into Eq. (14), \( k_v \) calculates as:

\[
k_v = \frac{(Q_1 Z_1 + Q_2 Z_2 + Q_{11} Z_{11}) - (Q_1 Z_1 + Q_2 Z_2 + Q_{11} Z_{11}) - Q_{23} Z_{23} Z_{23}}{3} \tag{16}
\]

To obtain the best estimate (the least upper bound), the critical yield acceleration coefficient needs to be minimized.
with respect to $\alpha$ and $\beta$ which are the failure angles of back and front fill, respectively. To do so, a computer program in MATLAB environment is developed by the authors. The backbone of this program is based on the optimization procedure developed by Michalowski [17] which uses substitution of various combinations of $5 \times 1 = 5 \times 1 = 5 \times 1 = 5$ in Eq. (16) and provides the minimum value for $k_i$.

Once seismic acceleration takes precedence over yield acceleration ($k > k_i$), the system begins to slide. In other words, plastic deformations introduce inertial forces due to earthquake acceleration, which must be accounted in Eq. (1). The sliding at the first, second and third wedges induces accelerations $\ddot{u}_1$, $\ddot{u}_2$ and $\ddot{u}_3$, respectively. Fig. 3 shows the angle between acceleration vectors and the corresponding failure surface in which $\psi$ is dilation angle ($\psi = 0$ for incompressible soil; and $\psi = \phi$ for an associative soil). The current algorithm can consider $0 \leq \psi_1 \leq \psi_2, 0 \leq \psi_2 \leq \psi_3$, $0 \leq \psi_1 \leq \delta_1$ and $0 \leq \psi_2 \leq \delta_2$. It must be mentioned since wedge acceleration and acceleration vector are in the opposite direction, work rates due to inertial forces are negative. The new energy balance equation is as follows.

$$\begin{align*}
\Delta u_1 + d_1 + d_2 + d_3 &+ d_{31} = -m_1 \ddot{u}_1 \cos (\phi + \psi_1) - m_2 \ddot{u}_2 \cos (\phi + \psi_2) - m_3 \ddot{u}_3 \cos (\phi + \psi_3) - m_1 \ddot{Z}_1 + m_2 \ddot{Z}_2 + m_3 \ddot{Z}_3 + k(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3).
\end{align*}$$

(17)

In order to convert other acceleration vectors to $\ddot{u}_3$, parameters $Q'$s are introduced, which are exactly similar to Eq. (15), except for the angles $\psi$ and $\delta$ that are substituted by their corresponding $\psi$ angles of Fig 3.

![Fig. 3: Displacement mechanism of the gravity retaining wall.](image)

The following equation is a result of replacing equations (14), (15) and (16) with Eq. (18).

$$\ddot{u}_3 = (k-k_n)H \left[ m_1 \dot{u}_1 \cos (\alpha - \phi) + m_2 \dot{u}_2 \cos (\alpha - \phi) + m_3 \dot{u}_3 \cos (\alpha - \phi) - \dot{Z}_1 Z_1 - \dot{Z}_2 Z_2 - \dot{Z}_3 Z_3 \right].$$

(18)

where $k$ is seismic acceleration coefficient and $C$ is the parameter which represents geometrical and mechanical characteristics of the wedges. $\ddot{u}_3$ is a “true” acceleration, and its double time integral results in permanent displacement of the wedge; based on this, double time integration on Eq. (18) yields permanent displacement of the gravity retaining wall.

$$u_3 = C \int \int g(k-k_n) dt dt$$

(19)

The aforementioned formulas are presented for the associative materials and in order to consider nonstandard materials (nonstandard material is the one with deformation governed by the non-associative flow rule) in the formulation, the internal friction angle $\phi$ and cohesion $c$ are required to be replaced with following equations [14].

$$\tan \phi^* = \frac{\cos \psi \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \psi \sin \phi}$$

(21)

$$c^* = c \cos \psi \cos \phi / (1 - \sin \psi \sin \phi)$$

(21)

3. Comparison of Equations with Literature

For the wall shown in Fig. 1 with $H_1 = 8 m$, $H_2 = 0$, $a = 0.3 m$, $y_1 = 20 \, kN/m^3, \lambda_1 = 90$, $\lambda_2 = 60.64$, $\delta_1 = 0$, $\theta = 0$, $W_e = 556.8 \, kN/m$ where $W_e$ is the weight of the wall, $a$ and $k_1$ have been calculated and the results compared to Li et al [18] listed in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\psi_1$</th>
<th>$\delta_3$</th>
<th>$k_1$</th>
<th>Proposed Method</th>
<th>Li et al</th>
<th>Proposed Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57.50</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.111</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>54.67</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.224</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>52.03</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.340</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>49.49</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 is the result of comparison of yield acceleration of a wall with $H_2 = 0$, $a = 0.3 m$, $y_1 = 20 \, kN/m^3, y_2 = 24 \, kN/m^3, \lambda_1 = 90$, $\lambda_2 = 60.64, \psi = 30, \delta_1 = 20, \delta_2 = 30, c = 0$. In this table, $L$ is the width of failure block considered in Hassani’s [19] method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$H$</th>
<th>Proposed Joint</th>
<th>Michalowski [14]</th>
<th>Hassani Single Block, $L/H=4000$</th>
<th>Hassani Double Block, $L/H=4000$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1873</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>0.1839</td>
<td>0.181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1748</td>
<td>0.169</td>
<td>0.1719</td>
<td>0.1694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1691</td>
<td>0.163</td>
<td>0.1665</td>
<td>0.1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.1647</td>
<td>0.159</td>
<td>0.1624</td>
<td>0.1606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Results and Discussion

In order to have a better understanding of the wall performance and effective parameters, it is assumed all wedges are cohesionless ($c/\gamma H^2 = 0$). Based on the described algorithm, Fig. 4, shows $H_2/H_1$ variations with seismic yield coefficient ($k_i$) for $\phi = \psi = 25, 30, 35, 40$, in which $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3 = 1/3 \phi / 2\phi$. In order to generate the following curves, a wall with $\lambda_1 = 90, \lambda_2 = 80, a = 0.0375 H_1, y_1/y_2 = 1.22, \theta = 0$ has been considered. It must be noted
that $c/\gamma H^2$ and $H_2/H_1$ are dimensionless parameters. From the practical point of view, since the influence of the horizontal component of the seismic acceleration is much more in displacement results, the vertical component of the seismic acceleration is assumed to be zero.

Fig. 4 states that increasing the height of the soil in front of a gravity retaining wall results in better performance regarding permanent displacement during an earthquake. It also shows that soils with higher $\delta$ values have higher $k_1$ and, simultaneously, by inclination of $H_2/H_1$ values, it shows a higher rate of growth too.

For a similar wall with $\lambda_1=90$, $\lambda_2=80$, $a=0.0375H_i$, $\gamma/\gamma_1=\gamma/\gamma_2=1.22$, $\theta=10$, Fig. 5(a) and (b) shows a series of curves for $\phi_i=\phi_2=\phi_3=25, 30, 35, 40$ in which $\beta_1=\beta_2=\beta_3=1/3\phi_i/2\phi_i$. These curves present seismic displacements of the wall against various values of dilation angles ($\psi$) equal to $0, \phi_i/3, \phi_i/2\phi_i/3$ and $\phi$. In order to carry out displacement calculation, friction angles of the soil must be modified using Eq. (20). This modification enables using nonstandard materials in upper bound theorem of limit analysis. The record from earthquake of Bam dating 26/12/2003 has been used to generate the seismic displacement. Table 3 provides information regarding this record.

Table 3: Characteristic of Bam earthquake [17].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>PGA</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>D/M/Y</td>
<td>Cm/s/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bam</td>
<td>58.33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26/12/2003</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 5 shows that for $\phi_i=35$ and $\delta=\phi_i/3$, as dilation angle increases from 0 to $\phi$, displacement declines from 15.43 cm to 8.07 cm. In other words, since increasing values of $\psi$ generate higher values of $k_1$, the values of seismic displacement decreases.

The graphs of Fig. 5 state that seismic displacements can vary appreciably depending on internal friction angle. The variation seems less obvious at higher values of friction angle. Generally, inclining values of dilation angle shows declination of seismic displacements.

5. Conclusion

A series of formulations using upper bound theorem is provided to address displacement of gravity retaining walls under seismic excitation due to sliding. To do so, the strong motions data recorded in Bam is used to undertake Newmark displacement analysis. The provided algorithm takes into account the effect of the soil in front of the wall too. By applying modifications suggested by Michalowski [14], the effect of variation in dilation angle and the height of the front fill to backfill ratio ($H_2/H_1$) on the results has been investigated. Comparison of $H_2/H_1$ for different internal frictions designated that greater values of $H_2/H_1$ give greater values of yield acceleration coefficient which leads to less permanent displacements during an earthquake. Outcomes of seismic displacement versus various dilation angles showed that larger values of $0<\psi<\phi_i/2$ lead to smaller seismic displacement, in which the trend is more obvious at $0<\psi<\phi_i/2$. However, it must be noted, assumptions used for developing algorithm affects their conformity to reality. Thus, these concluded values of $k_1$ and permanent displacement are just propositions, and laboratory tests and more numeric analyses are necessary for verification.

6. Reference


Appendix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Symbols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_h$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_v$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\theta$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$X_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_{ij}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_{ij}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\dot{\sigma}_{ij}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\dot{u}_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\dot{u}_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\dot{u}_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{11}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{23}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{2}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d_3 \text{ dissipated energy due to adhesion between the wall and the base}

d_{23} \text{ dissipated energy due to adhesion between the wall and backfill}

d_{31} \text{ dissipated energy due to adhesion between the wall front fill}

\dot{Z}_1 \text{ external work rate due to weights of the back wedge}

\dot{Z}_2 \text{ external work rate due to weights of the back wedge}

\dot{Z}_3 \text{ external work rate due to weights of the wall}

\dot{Y}_1 \text{ external work rate of back wedge due to inertial forces derived from acting horizontal seismic acceleration}

\dot{Y}_2 \text{ external work rate of front wedge due to inertial forces derived from acting horizontal seismic acceleration}

\dot{Y}_3 \text{ external work rate of wall due to inertial forces derived from acting horizontal seismic acceleration}

W_f \text{ weight of back-soil wedge}

W \text{ weight of wall}

W_f \text{ weight of front-soil wedge}

W_a \text{ a general parameter for weight of wedges}

Q_1 \text{ coefficient applied to velocity vector } \dot{u}_1 \text{ to be converted to } \ddot{u}_3

Q_2 \text{ coefficient applied to velocity vector } \dot{u}_2 \text{ to be converted to } \ddot{u}_3

Q_{23} \text{ coefficient applied to velocity vector } \dot{u}_{23} \text{ to be converted to } \ddot{u}_3

Q_{31} \text{ coefficient applied to velocity vector } \dot{u}_{31} \text{ to be converted to } \ddot{u}_3

\dot{\alpha} \text{ critical angle of back wedge}

\dot{\beta} \text{ critical angle of front wedge}

\dot{\ddot{u}}_1 \text{ acceleration of back wedge}

\dot{\ddot{u}}_2 \text{ acceleration of front-soil wedge}

\dot{\ddot{u}}_3 \text{ acceleration of wall}

\dot{\dddot{u}}_{23} \text{ relative acceleration between the front wedge and the wall}

\dot{\dddot{u}}_{31} \text{ relative acceleration between the back wedge and the wall}

\Psi_f \text{ dilation angle of back wedge}

\Psi_2 \text{ dilation angle of front wedge}

\Psi_3 \text{ dilation angle of wall}

\Psi_{23} \text{ dilation angle between the front wedge and the wall}

\Psi_{31} \text{ dilation angle between the back wedge and the wall}

C \text{ a parameter represents geometrical and mechanical characteristics of the wedges}

\phi^* \text{ corrected } \phi \text{ for non-standard materials}

C^* \text{ corrected } c \text{ for non-standard materials}