

# EXCEL spreadsheet for the calculation of the convergence – confinement curve

Input data:  $R$  ,  $p_o$  ,  $\sigma_{cm}$  ,  $\varphi$  ,  $\delta$  ,  $G$

$$N_s = \frac{2 p_o}{\sigma_{cm}} \quad k = \tan^2 \left( 45 + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

Calculate  $N_s$  ,  $k$  ,  $K$  and  $\lambda_{cr}$

$$K \equiv \frac{1 + \tan \delta}{1 - \tan \delta} \quad \lambda_{cr} = 1 - \left( \frac{2}{1+k} \right) \left( \frac{N_s - 1}{N_s} \right)$$

Col 1:  $p/p_o$  between 1 ... 0

Col 2:  $\lambda$  (between 0 ... 1)

$$\lambda = 1 - \frac{P}{p_o}$$

Col 3: Plastic region ? (Y/N)  $\longrightarrow$  If  $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$  then Y else N

Col 4:  $r_p/R$   $\longrightarrow$  If N then  $r_p/R = 1$  else:

If  $\varphi = 0$  :  $\frac{r_p}{R} = \exp \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\lambda N_s - 1) \right]$

If  $\varphi > 0$  :  $\frac{r_p}{R} = \left\{ \left( \frac{2}{k+1} \right) \left[ \frac{2 + N_s(k-1)}{2 + N_s(k-1)(1-\lambda)} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{k-1}}$

Col 5:  $u_p/R$   $\longrightarrow$  If  $\lambda < \lambda_{cr}$  then  $u_p = \text{n/a}$  else:  $\frac{u_p}{R} = \lambda_{cr} \left( \frac{r_p}{R} \right) \left( \frac{p_o}{2G} \right)$

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Col 6:  $u_R / R \longrightarrow$  If  $\lambda < \lambda_{cr}$  (no plastic region):  $\frac{u_R}{R} = \lambda \left( \frac{p_o}{2G} \right)$

Else (there is plastic zone):  $\frac{u_R}{R} = \frac{u_p}{R} \left( \frac{r_p}{R} \right)^K$

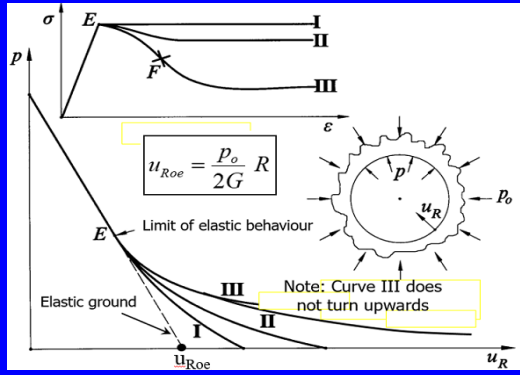
Calculate  $u_{R\infty} / R$ :  $u_R / R$  for  $\lambda=1$

Col 7:  $u_R / u_{R\infty} \longrightarrow (u_R / R) / (u_{R\infty} / R)$

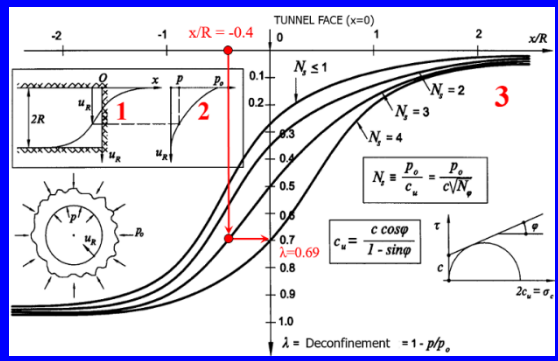
Col 8:  $x / R \longrightarrow \frac{x}{R} = 1.10 \ln \left[ \left( \frac{u_R}{u_{R\infty}} \right)^{-0.588} - 1 \right]$

Plot curves:  $(u_R / R)$  vs  $(p/p_o)$ ,  $(r_p / R)$  vs  $(p/p_o)$ ,  $(x/R)$  vs  $(p/p_o)$  or  $(u_R / R)$

Convergence-confinement (GRC)



Confinement along axis (LDP)



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Col 9:  $\sigma_r / p_o$  (at  $r=R$ ):  $\longrightarrow \frac{\sigma_r}{p_o} = (1 - \lambda)$

Col 10:  $\sigma_\theta / p_o$  (at  $r=R$ ):  $\longrightarrow$  If  $\lambda < \lambda_{cr}$  then:  $\frac{\sigma_\theta}{p_o} = (1 + \lambda)$

else:  $\frac{\sigma_\theta}{p_o} = k \left( \frac{\sigma_r}{p_o} \right) + \frac{2}{N_s}$

Plot curves:  $(\sigma_r / p_o \ \& \ \sigma_\theta / p_o)$  vs  $(p/p_o)$

