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Stress in the Two-Layer Soil Under the Building

In recent times, the mechanical properties of the surface layer have changed in some areas of the surface of the grant. The mechanical properties of the soil along its thickness become discretely variable. The soil ceases to be monolithic. It becomes two-layered. The conditions for the construction of structures whose foundation height does not exceed the thickness of the surface layers should take into account the latter. The purpose of the work is to substantiate and formulate an algorithm for determining the parameters of the stress-strain state of the soil of a two-layer structure and to establish the dependence of soil surface deformations on the mechanical properties of the formed soil layers. The soil of the two-layer structure is considered as a two-layer body, of unlimited height, of limited dimensions in the orthogonal direction. An external normal load acts on the soil. Soil layers were considered linearly elastic, isotropic with excellent mechanical properties. It was taken into account that the contact surfaces of the layers deform together without the formation of gaps and overlapping. The interaction forces of the layers are equal and oppositely directed. The indicators of the flat stress-strain state of the layers were determined by the method of the classical linear theory of elasticity using the biharmonic Ery stress function. We took into account the load of the limited part of the outer surface of the first layer or its movement under the action of the structure and the conditions of compatibility of deformation of the layers. Formulated linear systems of algebraic equations. By solving it, the unknown coefficients of the stress function were determined. The dependences of the parameters of the stress-strain state of the layers of the two-layer soil were formulated. It was established that the change in the compression modulus of the surface layer of the soil significantly affects the deformation of the soil surface under the action of external normal load and is practically independent of other mechanical characteristics of the surface layer of the soil.

Keywords: *two-layer soil; biharmonic stress function; mechanical properties of the material; stress-deformed state; load.*

Topicality. Since the beginning of the invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, the collapse of buildings and structures has been progressing [1]. The remains of destroyed buildings, the consequences of the use of explosives lead to a change in the properties of the surface layer of the soil. Its mechanical properties cease to be unchanged in thickness. They are not variable, individually, only within the surface layer (limited thickness) and within the general soil massif (unlimited thickness) - in two layers. Consider the above, we regard the soil as two-layered. Taking into account changes in its properties is an urgent scientific and technical task. Its solution will make it possible to take into account the features of soil deformation during the construction of structures, and, accordingly, will ensure their sufficient reliability.

Analysis of the latest research and publications which the authors rely on. The problem of the interaction between the building and the soil has been studied by many authors. Let's consider the works of recent years. The importance of taking soil properties into account was emphasized in the study [2]. In [3] it is proposed to determine the parameters of the foundation based on the mechanical properties of the soil taken from under the foundation. In [4], deformations of two-layer slabs and beams on an elastic Pasternak base were investigated. On the basis of the two-parameter parabolic criterion of Mohr's flow in [5], a field of admissible static stresses of the foundation for the strip foundation was constructed, and a method of calculating the lower limit of its ability to perceive the load was proposed. In work [6], a number of numerical data were obtained using the finite difference method to assess the ability of strip, round, and square foundations to accept external loads. In the study [7], a discrete model was built by numerical methods, in which Poisson's idea of presenting a complex model by its individual components was used. In the article [8], a model was built using the PLAXIS 3D system, in [9], the ability to perceive the external load of strip single-row pile foundations was determined by a numerical method. In [10], by means of physical modeling, the joint operation of piles and grid was investigated. In [11], the redistribution of loads in strip pile foundations was studied using the boundary element method. In [12], the impact of the selected soil support model on the accuracy of establishing the stress-strain state (STS) of the pile foundation was investigated. In the monograph [13], values of settlement and the ability to perceive the external load of pile and

slab foundations are analytically obtained. The publication [14] established the dependence of foundation settlement on the external load, and [15] took into account the influence of nonlinear deformation of the soil on the stress state of the structures installed on it. [16] proposed a grapho-analytic model – an analogue of the shape change of the contours of equipotential surfaces and plane sections of deformed technical objects.

The review showed that the two-layer structure of the soil was not taken into account in the reviewed works.

The purpose of the article is to create an algorithm for calculating the VAT of soil of a two-layer structure and to establish the dependence of soil surface deformations on the mechanical properties of its surface layer.

Presentation of the main material. We consider the soil as two linearly elastic prismatic bodies with a square base. The side size is a . The height of the first layer of soil with excellent properties is H . The second is unlimited. In the general case, the first layer is under the influence of a distributed normal load P , or its surface is given a displacement u .

We refer the two-layer soil support to the orthogonal coordinate system. The origin of the z coordinate axis is aligned with the surface of interaction of the layers. The ends of the layers are not limited in movement along the z axis. They do not move in the directions of the x and y axes.

We will use the algorithm for determining the VAT of a layered elastic material [12]. Within the planar problem in the article using the *Ery stress function* φ , we determine the VAT of a two-layer support.

The layers will be numbered 1 and 2. The first number will be the surface layer. We enter the numbers of the layers in the indices of the quantities they relate to. For a plane problem, we will take the following biharmonic *Ery stress function*:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) + B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) + C_{i,m} \times \right. \\ \left. \times \exp(\rho_m z) z + D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) z \right) \cos(\rho_m x), \quad (1)$$

where m is integers; i is layer number; $\rho_m = \pi \frac{m}{a}$; A_m, B_m, C_m, D_m are coefficients, the value of which is subject to determination.

The VAT indicators of the layers as a function of the *Ery stresses* (1) have the form:

$$u_{i,z} = \frac{1+\mu_i}{E_i} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left((A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) + B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z)) \rho_m + \right. \\ \left. + C_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) \times (4\mu_i + \rho_m z - 2) + \right. \\ \left. + D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) (2 + \rho_m z - 4\mu_i) \right) \rho_m \cos(\rho_m x), \\ u_{i,x} = -\frac{1+\mu_i}{E_i} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left((A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) - B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z)) \rho_m + \right. \\ \left. + C_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) (\rho_m z + 1) + \right. \\ \left. + D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) (1 - \rho_m z) \right) \rho_m \sin(\rho_m x), \\ u_{i,z} = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left((-A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) + B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z)) \rho_m - \right. \\ \left. - C_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) (2\mu_i - 1 + \rho_m z) - \right. \\ \left. - D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) (2\mu_i - 1 - \rho_m z) \right) \rho_m^2 \cos(\rho_m x), \quad (2) \\ X_{i,x} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left((-A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) + B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z)) \rho_m - \right. \\ \left. - C_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) (2\mu_i + 1 + \rho_m z) - \right. \\ \left. - D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) (2\mu_i + 1 - \rho_m z) \right) \rho_m^2 \cos(\rho_m x), \\ X_{i,z} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left((-A_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) + B_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z)) \rho_m - \right. \\ \left. - C_{i,m} \exp(\rho_m z) (2\mu_i + \rho_m z) - \right. \\ \left. - D_{i,m} \exp(-\rho_m z) (\rho_m z - 2\mu_i) \right) \rho_m^2 \sin(\rho_m x),$$

where E_i, μ_i are the tensile modulus, *Poisson's ratio* of the i – the layer of material.

Let's pay attention to the expressions of displacements $u_{i,z}$ and stresses $Z_{i,z}$ that do not take into account the displacement of layers as rigid bodies, and the average normal stresses in them. The second layer is infinite in the direction of the z – axis. Indicators of its VAT cannot grow indefinitely if $z \rightarrow \infty$. Let's put $A_{2,m}=C_{2,m}=0$.

In practice, in the general case, the load or movement of the soil surface under the action of the structure may be known, that is, one of the boundary conditions may occur when ($z = 0$):

$$f(u_z) = U_{1,z} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \eta_m \cos(\rho_m x), \quad (3)$$

$$f(Z_z) = \sigma_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_m \cos(\rho_m x), \quad (4)$$

where $\sigma_1, U_{1,z}$ are the average distributed load, and the displacement of the first layer as an absolutely rigid body; η_m, ε_m are coefficients.

The building, as a rule, is not loaded with tangential forces. The absence of tangential loads of the first layer is another condition.

When ($z = 0$), then:

$$X_{1,z=0} = 0. \quad (5)$$

For the case of application of a specified load (3), absence of a tangential load (5), the boundary conditions allow determining the ratio between the coefficients of the *Ery stress function* of the first layer for arbitrary m – components:

$$A_{1,m} = \frac{p_m}{2\rho_m^3} - C_{i,m} \frac{4\mu_1-1}{2\rho_m} + D_{i,m} \frac{1}{2\rho_m}, \quad (6)$$

$$B_{1,m} = (D_{1,m} - C_{i,m}) \frac{2\mu_1}{\rho_m} - A_{1,m}. \quad (7)$$

The layers deform together. Let us formulate the conditions for the simultaneous deformation of the layers when: $z = H$ $u_{1,z} = u_{2,z}$, $u_{1,x} = u_{2,x}$, $Z_{1,z} = Z_{2,z}$, $X_{1,z} = X_{2,z}$.

Under the given conditions, we have four relations:

$$\begin{aligned} & (A_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) + B_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H))\rho_m + \\ & + C_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) \times (4\mu_1 + \rho_m H - 2) + \\ & + D_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H)(2 + \rho_m H - 4\mu_1) = \\ & = \frac{E_1}{E_2} \exp(-\rho_m H) (B_{2,m}\rho_m + D_{2,m}(2 + \rho_m H - 4\mu_2)), \\ & (A_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) - B_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H))\rho_m + C_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) \times \\ & \times (\rho_m H + 1) + D_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H)(1 - \rho_m H) = \\ & = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \exp(-\rho_m H) (D_{2,m}(1 - \rho_m H) - B_{2,m}\rho_m), \\ & (B_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H) - A_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H))\rho_m - C_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) \times \\ & \times (2\mu_1 - 1 + \rho_m H) - D_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H)(2\mu_1 - 1 - \rho_m H) = \\ & = \exp(\rho_m H) (B_{2,m}\rho_m - D_{2,m}(2\mu_1 - 1 + \rho_m H)), \\ & (A_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) + B_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H))\rho_m + C_{1,m} \exp(\rho_m H) \times \\ & \times (2\mu_1 + \rho_m H) + D_{1,m} \exp(-\rho_m H)(\rho_m H - 2\mu_1) = \\ & = \exp(-\rho_m H) (B_{2,m}\rho_m + D_{2,m}(\rho_m H - 2\mu_2)), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Relations (8) constitute m systems of linear algebraic equations with four unknowns. Solutions of the systems make it possible to determine the remaining unknown coefficients of the *Ery stress function* for an arbitrary value of m . The *Erie function* and further expressions assume an infinite number of components in the sums. In practice, the number of sum members is limited to a certain value. With a limited number of sum terms in expressions (1) and (2), it becomes possible to determine the VAT indicators of soil layers.

The main factor affecting the soil on the structure is the deformation of the soil surface. With the use of the given algorithm, the VAT indicators of a layered soil support of a square shape in plan and a side of a square of 100 m were determined. A uniformly distributed load of 1 MPa over a square with an area of 4 m² acts on the support. The sides of the support square and the load action square are parallel.

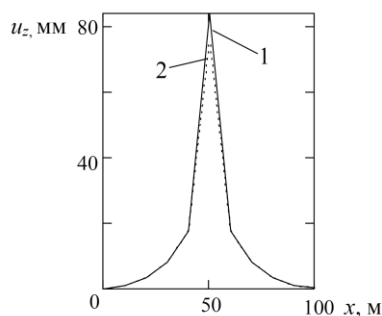


Fig. 1. Distribution of displacements of layer surfaces along the x – axis in the direction of the z – axis (1 – the first layer, 2 – the second layer).

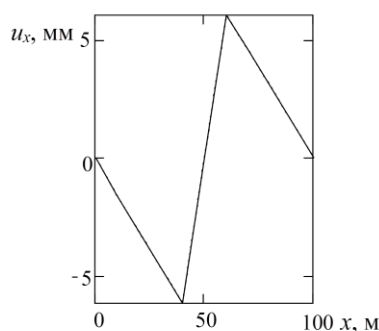


Fig. 2. Distribution of displacements of layer surfaces along the x – axis in the direction of the x – axis.

The square of the load is equidistant from the edges of the support. The thickness of the first layer is 1 m. *Poisson's ratios* of the layer material were taken as $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0,25$. The modulus of elasticity of the soil layers was assumed equal to $E_1 = 5\text{MPa}$, $E_2 = 20\text{MPa}$. The calculation results are shown in Fig. 1 through Fig. 4.

The analysis shows that the change in the values of the modulus of elasticity leads to inversely proportional deformations and stresses. The thickness of the first layer of soil is not significantly affected.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Military actions in some areas have changed the properties of the surface layer of the soil, which must be taken into account during construction in these areas. Using the biharmonic *Ery stress function*, the algorithm for determining the VAT parameters of the soil of a two-layer structure is substantiated by the methods of the classical linear theory of elasticity. The difference in the compressive modulus of the surface layer of the soil significantly affects the deformation of the soil surface under the action of the external normal load and is practically independent of other mechanical characteristics of the surface layer of the soil.

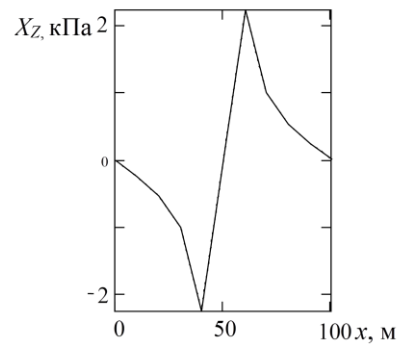


Fig. 3. Distribution of tangential stresses acting on the surfaces of the layers along the x – axis.

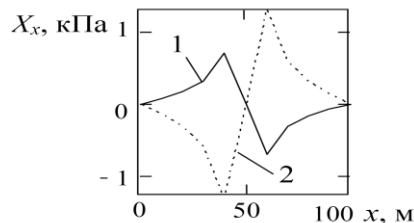


Fig. 4. Distribution of normal stresses acting on the surfaces of the layers along the the x – axis.the x axis (1 – the first layer, 2 – the second layer).

Excellent mechanical characteristics of the surface layers, their thickness should be taken into account during the construction of structures on such soils, especially when the height of their foundations is less than the thickness of the surface layer. The developed algorithm, accordingly, and the obtained results within the limits of linear deformation can be considered reliable because they were obtained analytically, using the methods of the classical linear theory of elasticity. In the future, it is advisable to investigate the impact of tangential loads on the soil.

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Напруження в двошаровому ґрунті під спорудою

Внаслідок військових дій на окремих ділянках поверхні ґрунту змінилися механічні властивості поверхневого шару. Зведення споруд на таких ґрунтах має враховувати останнє. Метою роботи є обґрунтування та формулювання алгоритму визначення параметрів напружено-деформованого стану ґрунту двошарової структури та встановлення залежності деформацій поверхні ґрунту від механічних властивостей утворених шарів ґрунту. Ґрунт двошарової структури розглянуто як двошарове тіло, безмежної висоти, обмежених розмірів в ортогональному напрямі. На ґрунт діє зовнішнє нормальне поверхні навантаження. Шари ґрунту розглядали як лінійно пружні та ізотропні. Врахували що поверхні контакту шарів деформується сумісно без утворення зазорів та накладання. Сили взаємодії шарів рівні та протилежно спрямовані. Показники плоского напружено-деформованого стану шарів визначили методом класичної лінійної теорії пружності з використанням бігармонійної функції напружень Ері. Врахували навантаження обмеженої частини зовнішньої поверхні першого шару або його переміщення під дією споруди та умови сумісності деформування шарів. Сформулювали лінійні системи алгебраїчних рівнянь. Шляхом її розв'язку визначили невідомі коефіцієнти функції напружень. Сформулювали залежності параметрів напружено-деформованого стану шарів двошарового ґрунту. Встановили що зміна модулю стиску поверхневого шару ґрунту суттєво впливає на деформацію поверхні ґрунту під дією зовнішнього нормального навантаження та практично не залежить від інших механічних характеристик поверхневого шару ґрунту.

Ключові слова: Двошаровий ґрунт; бігармонійна функція напружень; механічні властивості матеріалу; напружено-деформований стан; навантаження.

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