

$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} \pm \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} \sin \alpha$
 $\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} \sin \alpha$
 $\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} \sin \alpha$

where σ_1 and σ_3 are the major and minor principal stresses respectively, α is the angle between the failure plane and the major principal stress direction.

The failure envelope is defined by the Mohr-Coulomb failure criterion:

$$\tau = c + \sigma \tan \phi$$

where τ is the shear stress, σ is the normal stress, c is the cohesion, and ϕ is the friction angle.

The failure envelope is shown in Figure 1. The failure envelope is a straight line with a slope of $\tan \phi$ and a vertical intercept of c .

3. Knowledge-based approach to slope stability analysis

The knowledge-based approach to slope stability analysis is a method that uses expert systems to analyze the stability of slopes. It is based on the Mohr-Coulomb failure criterion and the method of slices.

The method of slices is a technique for analyzing the stability of slopes. It involves dividing the slope into vertical slices and analyzing each slice separately. The slices are assumed to move as rigid bodies along a failure surface.

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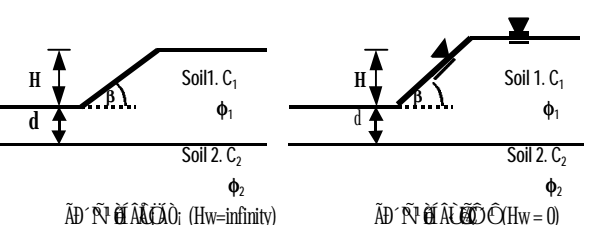
1. Homogeneous soil, Nonhomogeneous soil - strength varies with depth

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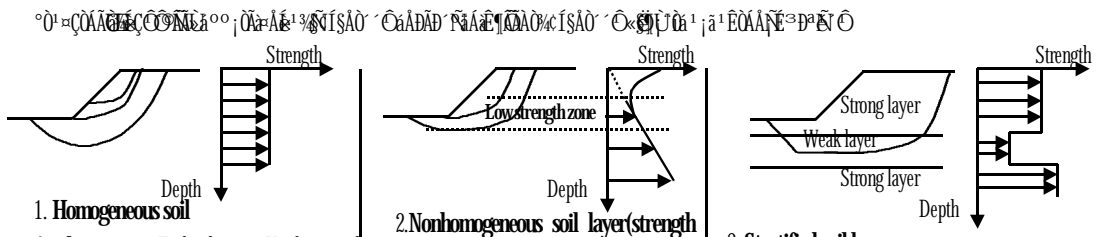
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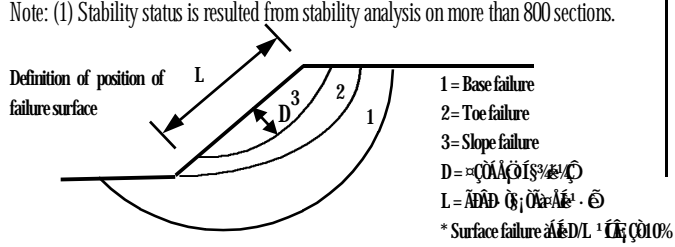
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1. Homogeneous soil
Application to: Embankment, Uniform soil layer, Weathered granitic soil
Failure type: Rotational slide
Position of surface failure: base or toe slide for soft to medium stiff clay and plastic silt ($\phi \approx 0$); surface slide for cohesionless soil ($c \approx 0$); base or toe or slope slide for stiff clay, nonplastic silt, coarse grained soil
Stability status⁽¹⁾: Guideline for stable to unstable slope

2. Nonhomogeneous soil layer (strength varies with depth)
Application to: Bangkok clay, Chao Phraya delta, Quaternary sediments
Failure type: Rotational slide
Position of surface failure: base or toe slide
Stability status⁽¹⁾: Guideline for stable to unstable slope

3. Stratified soil layer
Application to: Nonuniform soil layer, Slope underlain by thin layer of very soft clay, Old Alluvial deposit, Weathered sedimentary rock
Failure type: infinite slope or surface rotational slide for upper cohesionless soil layer ($c \approx 0$); toe to base rotational slide for two or more than two soil layers, with upper soft to medium stiff clay layer ($\phi \approx 0$) on firm layer; rotational slide for two or more than two soil layers, with upper soft to medium stiff clay layer ($\phi \approx 0$) on weaker layer or stronger layer; rotational slide or translational slide for two soil layer, with upper $c - \phi$ soil layer, stability analysis must be done



4. Expert system shell

Expert system shell is RAISON a CAI; RAISON. Windows Production rule based type 2. Knowledge base: If the soil layer = homogeneous soil layer (strength varies with depth) and $\beta \geq 20$ and $2 < H \leq 5$. If part = Central part and province = Bangkok.

Knowledge base	Condition	Result
KB1	If the soil layer = homogeneous soil layer (strength varies with depth) and $\beta \geq 20$ and $2 < H \leq 5$	Then Result = BFX When BFX = Base rotational slide in Bangkok Clay, Failure
KB2	If part = Central part and province = Bangkok,	Then Result = BKKC A = 0.010g to 0.025g When BKKC = Bangkok Clay, A = 0.01g to 0.025g

Chart for Homogeneous soil. $\beta = 1.083 \cdot \tan \alpha$. $\beta \geq 20$ and $2 < H \leq 5$. Homogeneous soil $\phi \approx 0$.

