Geocentrix

Repute 2

Quick-Start Guide

Onshore pile design and analysis

Notices

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The *Repute Quick-Start Guide* was written by Andrew Bond.

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INTRODUCING REPUTE 2

Repute® 2 provides a rich set of capabilities for engineers to design/analyse:

- various types of single pile, using current and historical design standards (such as Eurocode 7 and BS 8004)
- pile groups under generalized 3-dimensional loading, using linear of non-linear soil models

Repute considers single pile response using a variety of calculation methods for ultimate and serviceability limit states. Both traditional lumped factors-of-safety and modern partial factors can be applied in these calculations.

Repute considers pile group behaviour using the boundary element method, employing the leading analytical program PGroupN (developed by and included under exclusive licence from Geomarc). PGroupN provides a complete 3D non-linear boundary element solution of the soil continuum, which overcomes limitations of traditional interaction-factor methods and gives more realistic predictions of deformations and the load distribution between piles.

What's new in Repute 2?

New geotechnical capabilities

- Verification of vertical load-bearing capacity of single piles
- Calculation of vertical settlement of single pile
- Estimation of load-settlement characteristics
- Full support for design to Eurocode 7 and traditional working stress design standards
- Pile group analysis extended to include response to torque
- Wide range of algorithms allow customization of pre-defined calculations

New user interface features

- New Re/x Design Studio, with a rich interface for both the simplest and most complicated of tasks
- Drawing Board provides plan, elevation, and cross-section views of your project
- Property Inspector allows 'live' editing of any object in the project

- Project Manager allows quick access to individual components of the project
- Stockyard contains over 100 predefined items for use in your project
- Wide selection of wizards to guide you through commonly performed procedures
- Workbook provides a spreadsheet-like display of all results
- Graph Paper gives a highly customizable visual display of results
- Message Board records program activities and displays warning and error messages as appropriate

Reporting

- Greatly improved reporting capabilities
- Individual reports may be fully customized in some editions of the program

Plus, a completely revised and updated Online Help and new Quick-start Guide.

Documentation

Repute 2 is supplied with a detailed *Quick-start Guide*, comprehensive *User Manual*, and authoritative *Reference Manual*. The latest versions of these manuals (including any corrections and/or additions since the program's first release) are available in electronic (Adobe® Acrobat®) format from the Geocentrix website. (www.geocentrix.co.uk/repute and follow links to Repute's documentation).

Quick-start guide (this booklet)

The *Repute Quick-start Guide* includes six tutorials that show you how to use the main features of Repute. Each tutorial provides step-by-step instructions on how to drive the program. There are three tutorials dealing with single pile design and three with pile group design. The tutorials increase in difficulty and are designed to be followed in order.

User manual

The *Repute User Manual* explains how to use Repute. It provides a detailed description of the program's user interface, which is being rolled out across all of Geocentrix's software applications.

Reference manual

The *Repute Reference Manual* gives detailed information about the engineering

theory that underpins Repute's calculations. The manual assumes you have a working knowledge of the geotechnical design of single piles and pile groups, but provides appropriate references for further study if you do not.

Help system

Repute's help system contains detailed information about the program, including most of the information contained in the Repute Quick-Start Guide, User Manual, and Reference Manual – plus additional information regarding Repute that is not found in any of these documents.

Help appears in a separate window to Repute, allowing you to view the help topics while you continue to work with Repute itself. To open the help system:

- Press `F1`
- Click the Help button in any dialog box
- Click on the Help button on the right hand side of Repute's Ribbon

Technical support

Technical support for Repute is available direct from Geocentrix or through your local distributor. To obtain technical support, please contact Geocentrix as follows:

Repute Technical Support Geocentrix Ltd Scenic House, 54 Wilmot Way Banstead, Surrey SM7 2PY, United Kingdom Please quote your licence number on all correspondence	Voice: +44 (0)1737 373963 Fax: +44 (0)1737 373980 E-mail: support@geocentrix.co.uk Web: www.geocentrix.co.uk/support Please be at your computer and have your licence number ready when you call

Program updates are available from the Geocentrix website.

Notes

The screenshots in this guide were produced on Windows XP. Your screen may differ, depending on the version of Windows on which you run Repute. Not all options are available in every edition of Repute.

In this guide, '`[Projects]`' refers to the folder where your Repute projects are saved, typically `C:\Program Files\Geocentrix\Repute 2\Projects`.

TUTORIAL 1
H-PILE IN CLAY AND SAND

This tutorial demonstrates the basic features of Repute, through a worked example involving the analysis of a single H-pile installed in clay and sand:

- Ground conditions comprise 5m of clay overlying 20m of dense sand. The clay has unit weight of 20.5 kN/m^3, angle of shearing resistance of 23°, and undrained shear strength of 60 kPa. The sand has unit weight of 18 kN/m^3 and angle of shearing resistance of 35°.
- The foundation comprises a 305 x 305 x 110 H-pile of steel grade Advance 275.
- A vertical load of 700 kN is to be applied to the pile.
- You want to determine the minimum length of pile needed to safely carry the applied action according to traditional UK practice.

This tutorial is written for users of the Standard, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Professional Edition should look at Tutorials 4-6.

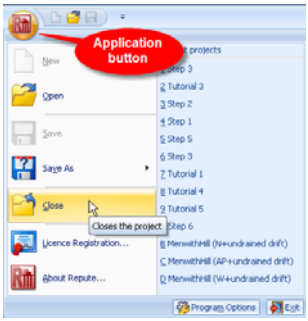
Overview

- In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information, select a design standard, and create scenarios to represent short- and long-term conditions.
- In Step 2, you will use the Borehole Wizard to create a borehole containing the clay and sand layers.
- In Step 3, you will create an H-pile and specify its cross-section and steel grade.
- In Step 4, you will create the force applied to the pile.
- In Step 5, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create the calculations you want Repute to perform.
- In Step 6, you will perform the calculations and review the results.
- In Step 7, you will produce a report summarising the results of the calculations.
- In Step 8, you will close (and optionally save) the project.

If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. (You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.)

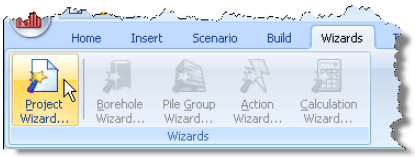
To display the **Application menu**, click on the program's **Application button**, which is located in the top-left hand corner of Repute's user interface (it contains the program's icon in a circle).



Step 1 – create the project

In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information, select a design standard, and create scenarios to represent short- and long-term conditions.

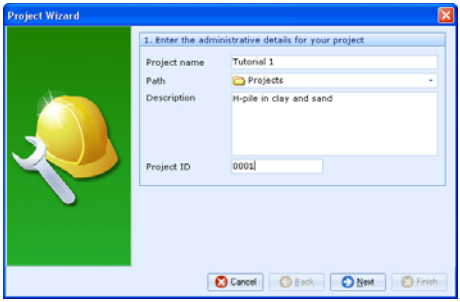
1 Open the Project Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Project Wizard** button.



2 When the Wizard appears, type "Tutorial 1" in the **Project name** box. Choose the folder where you want to save this project by using the **Path** control. (If you do not change the setting here, it will be saved in Repute's Projects folder.)

3 Enter "H-pile in clay and sand" in the **Description** box.

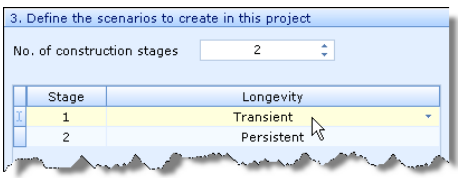
4 Enter "0001" in the **Project ID** box.



5 Click **Next** to display the next page. The design standards that appear here depend on which edition of Repute you are running (the Enterprise Edition supports more design standards than the Standard and Professional editions).

6 Select BS 8004: 1986 by clicking on the relevant checkbox (a tick mark appears next to a standard when it is selected).

7 Click **Next** to display the next page.
8 Increase the number of construction stages to 2.
9 In the table, change the longevity of Stage 1 to "Transient" but leave Stage 2 as "Persistent".

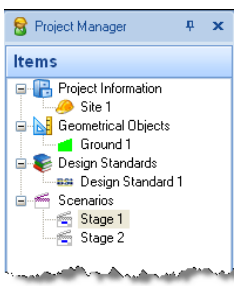


10 Click **Next** to display the final page.
11 If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the project.

The Project Wizard then:

- Creates Site 1, Ground 1, Design Standard 1, and Stages 1-2
- Adds Ground 1 to Stages 1-2
- Creates a new project named `Tutorial 1.rpx` with all these items

You can view these items by right-clicking anywhere inside the Project Manager to display its context menu and selecting the **Expand All** command. The Project Manager will then look as shown in the picture alongside.

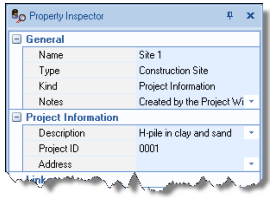


To view the properties of any particular item:

1. Select the item you want to inspect in Repute's Project Manager (e.g. Site 1)

2. Display the Property Inspector for that item by:
   - Right-clicking on the item, to display its context menu, and clicking the **Properties...** command
   - *Or* ... Double-clicking on the item

3. Repute's Property Inspector will open and display the properties of the selected item. (For example, for Site 1 the description is shown as "H-pile in clay and sand" and the Project ID as "0001".)

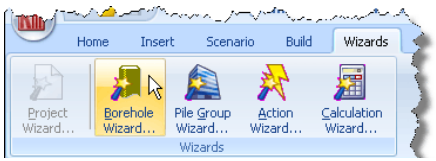


A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 1\Step 1.rpx`.

Step 2 – create the borehole

In Step 2, you will use the Borehole Wizard to create a borehole containing the clay and sand layers.

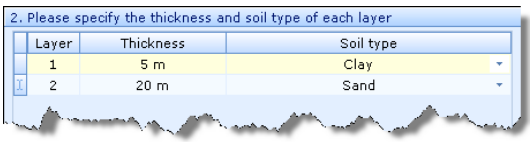
1. Open the Borehole Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Borehole Wizard** button.



2. When the Wizard appears, increase the number of layers to 2.

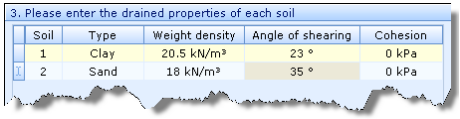
3. Click **Next** to display the next page.

4. Change Layer 1's thickness to 5m and its soil type to "Clay". Change the thickness of Layer 2 to 20m but leave its soil type as "Sand".



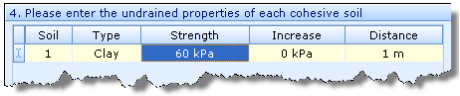
5. Click **Next** to display the next page.

6. Change the **Weight density** (unit weight) of Soil 1 to 20.5 kN/m^3 and its **Angle of shearing** to 23°. Change the weight density of Soil 2 to 18 kN/m^3 and its angle of shearing to 35°. Leave the **Cohesion** of both soils unchanged.


3. Please enter the drained properties of each soil

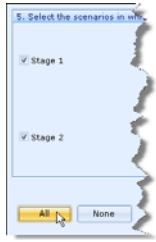
Soil	Type	Weight density	Angle of shearing	Cohesion
1	Clay	20.5 kN/m³	23 °	0 kPa
2	Sand	18 kN/m³	35 °	0 kPa

7. Click **Next** to display the next page.
8. Change the **Strength** of Soil 1 to 60 kPa. Leave all other properties unchanged. (Note that Soil 2 does not appear on this page, since it is a sand and so does not have undrained properties.)


4. Please enter the undrained properties of each cohesive soil

Soil	Type	Strength	Increase	Distance
1	Clay	60 kPa	0 kPa	1 m

9. Click **Next** to display the next page.
10. Click **All** to select both scenarios.
11. Click **Next** to display the final page.
12. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the borehole.



The Borehole Wizard then:

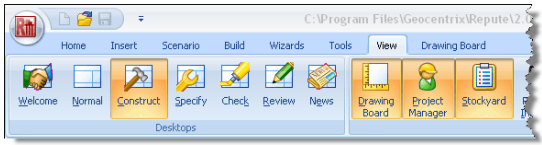
- Creates Soils 1-2, Layers 1-2, and Borehole 1
- Links Soil 1 to Layer 1
- Links Soil 2 to Layer 2
- Adds Layers 1-2 to Borehole 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 1\Step 2.rpx`.

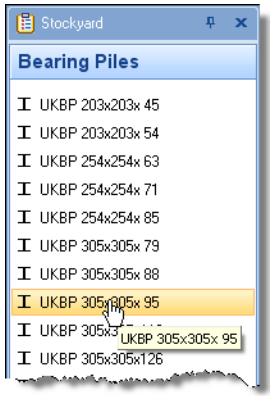
Step 3 – create the pile

In Step 3, you will create an H-pile and specify its cross-section and steel grade.

1. Open the Stockyard by selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Construct** button.



2. When the program has switched to its Construction Desktop (in which the Drawing Board, Project Manager, and Stockyard are displayed), right-click anywhere inside the Stockyard to display its context menu and select the **Bearing Piles** command. The Bearing Piles group will open.



3. Create the section by selecting the item labelled "UKBP 305x305x95", right-clicking to display its context menu, and then selecting the command **Create 'UKBP 305x305x95'**.

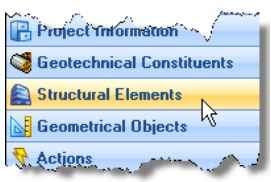
4. The newly-created hot-rolled section will appear in the Project Manager (under Sections).

5. Next, right-click anywhere inside the Stockyard to display its context menu and select the **Steels** command. The Steels group will open.

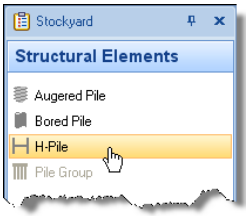
6. Create the steel by holding the `Ctrl` key down and clicking on the item labelled "Advance 275". (When the Ctrl key is pressed, Repute automatically creates any item that you select in the Stockyard. This saves you the effort of displaying the popup menu each time you want to create a new item.)

7. The newly-created steel will appear in the Project Manager (under Materials).

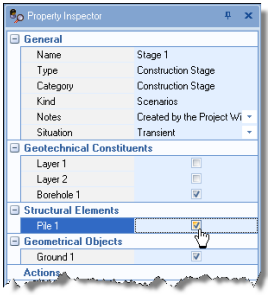
8. Finally, click on the Stockyard's Structural Elements caption (near the bottom of the Stockyard). The Structural Elements panel will open.



9. Create the pile by holding the Ctrl key down and clicking on the item labelled “H-pile”.



10. The newly-created pile will appear in the Project Manager (under Structural Elements).
11. In the Project Manager, right-click on the newly-created pile (“Pile 1”) to display its context menu and select the **Properties...** command. The Property Inspector will appear.
12. In the Property Inspector, change the **Material Name** (under Material Properties) from “Not specified” to “Steel 1”. Then change the **Section Name** (under Section Properties) from “Not specified” to “Section 1”. Leave all other properties of the pile unchanged.

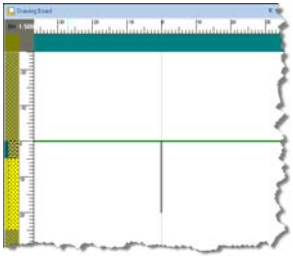


13. Returning to the Project Manager, select Stage 1 (under Scenarios).
14. In the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Pile 1 (under Structural Elements) to add the pile to this scenario. Press the `Enter` key to refresh the Drawing Board.
15. Repeat the previous instruction for Stage 2.

In this step, you have:

- Created Section 1, Steel 1, and Pile 1
- Linked Section 1 and Steel 1 to Pile 1
- Added Pile 1 to Stages 1 and 2

The Drawing Board will now look something like this:



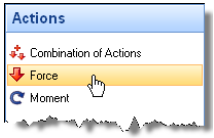
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 1\Step 3.rpx`.

Step 4 – create the force

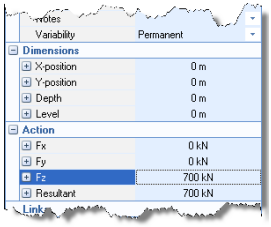
In Step 4, you will create the force applied to the pile.

1. Open the Stockyard's Actions panel by selecting the **Insert** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Action** button.

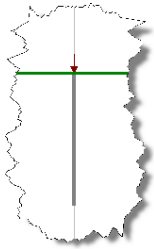
2. The Actions group will open in the Stockyard.



3. Hold the `Ctrl` key down and click on the item labelled "Force".
4. The newly-created force will appear in the Project Manager (under Actions).
5. In the Property Inspector, change the **Variability** of Force 1 (under General) to "Permanent" and the value for **Fz** (under Action) to 700 kN and press Enter. The Resultant will automatically change to 700 kN.



6. In the Project Manager, select "Stage 1" (under Scenarios).
7. In the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Force 1 (under Actions) to add the action to this scenario. Press `Enter` to refresh the Drawing Board, which will now look like this:



8. Repeat the previous instruction for Stage 2.

In this step, you have:

- Created Force 1
- Added Force 1 to Stages 1 and 2

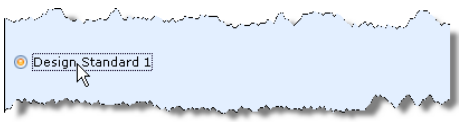
A copy of this step can be found at `[R]\Projects\Tutorial 1\Step 4.rpx`.

Step 5 – create the calculations

In Step 5, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create the calculations you want Repute to perform.

1. Open the **Calculation Wizard** by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Calculation Wizard** button.
2. When the Wizard appears, select "Longitudinal ULS". (The calculations that appear here depend on which edition of Repute you are running. The Enterprise Edition provides more calculations than the Standard and Professional editions.)

3. Click **Next** to display the next page.
4. Select "Design Standard 1" (this is the BS 8004 design standard created in Step 1 of this tutorial).



5. Click **Next** to display the next page.
6. Click **All** to select both scenarios.
7. Click **Next** to display the final page.
8. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the calculations.

The Calculation Wizard then:

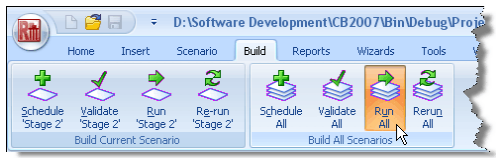
- Creates Calculations 1-2
- Links Stage 1 to Calculation 1
- Links Stage 2 to Calculation 2
- Links Design Standard 1 to Calculations 1-2

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 1\Step 5.rpx`.

Step 6 – perform and review the calculations

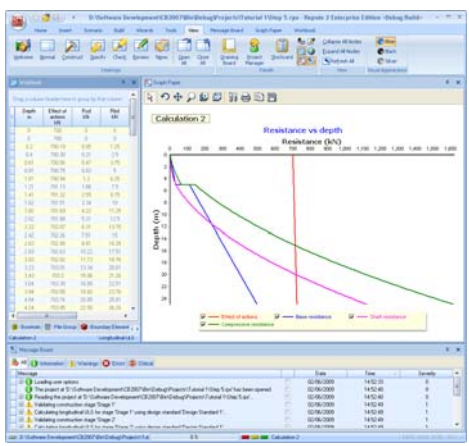
In Step 6, you will perform the calculations and review the results.

1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Run All** button.



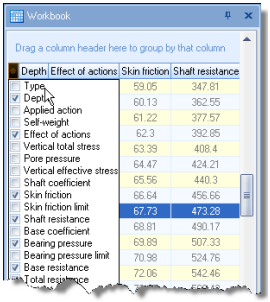
2. Repute will perform all the calculations that you have specified (i.e. Calculations 1 and 2) and then change to its **Checking Desktop** (which displays the Workbook, Graph Paper). You can switch to this display at any time by clicking on the **Check** button on the **View** tab of Repute's ribbon.

3. Your screen will now look something like this:



4. The **Graph Paper** (top right panel) shows:
   - the effect of the actions E (equal to the sum of the applied forces and the self-weight of the pile) increasing with depth
   - the separate components of shaft and base resistances, R_s and R_b, also increasing with depth
   - the total compressive resistance, $R_c = R_s + R_b$, exceeding the effect of actions ($E \leq R_c$) at a depth of about 15.15 m

5. The **Workbook** (top left panel) shows the same information, but in tabular format. The Workbook contains a lot more information than is initially shown. To display this additional information, click on the button labelled '*' in the top-left-hand corner of the Workbook (to the left of the heading 'Depth') and select the data you want to see.



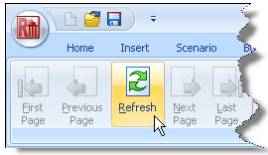
6. To view the results of the first calculation, select Calculation 1 in the Project Manager. Repute will automatically update the Workbook and Graph Paper with this calculation's data. (To display the Project Manager, selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and then click on the **Project Manager** button.)

Step 7 – produce a report

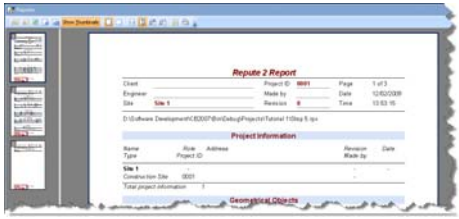
In Step 7, you will produce a report summarising the calculations.

1. Display Repute's reporting tools by selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Review** button.

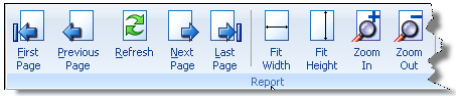
2. Next, create a report by selecting the **Reporter** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Refresh** button.



3. Repute will generate the requested report and display it, together with a set of thumbnails, in the Reporter.

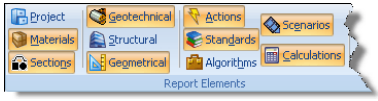


4. You can navigate around the report using the controls on the **Reporter** tab on Repute's ribbon: First Page, Previous Page, Next Page, and Last Page. You can jump to specific pages by clicking on the thumbnails on the left-hand side of the Reporter.

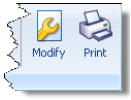


5. You can also re-size the report using the Fit Width, Fit Height, Zoom In, and Zoom Out controls.

6. You can choose what to include in your report by selecting or deselecting individual items in the **Report Elements** group, then clicking the **Refresh** button.

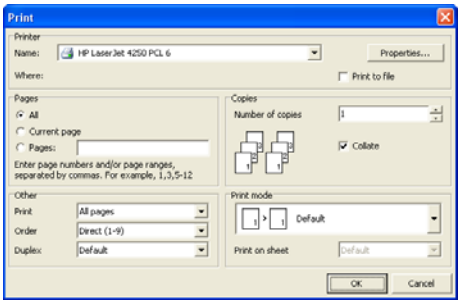


7. You can edit the report's layout using the **Modify** command (this is only available in the Enterprise Edition of the program).



8. Finally, you can output the report onto paper using the **Print** command and choosing from the options provided in the dialog box that appears on your screen.[1]

[1]You cannot print the project in the Trial Edition of Repute



Step 8 – close the project

In Step 8, you will close and (optionally) save the project.[2]

1. Display the program's Application Menu by clicking on Repute's **Application Button**.
2. When the menu appears, close the project by clicking on the **Close** command.
3. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save before proceeding. Answer Yes or No by clicking the appropriate button.
4. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 1\Tutorial 1.rpx`.

What next?

Tutorial 2 shows you how to set up Fleming's hyperbolic analysis.

[2]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

TUTORIAL 2
FLEMING'S HYPERBOLIC ANALYSIS

Tutorial 2 shows you how to construct a load vs displacement curve for a single pile, using Fleming's hyperbolic analysis, described in his 1992 Géotechnique paper "A new method for single pile settlement prediction and analysis" (see vol. 42, no. 3, pp 411-425). This tutorial demonstrates how to setup a calculation in Repute without using the program's built-in wizards, thereby showing you how versatile the program's user interface is.

The worked example is taken from Figure 6 in Fleming's paper (referenced above), which is based upon from tests carried out at Wembley by Whitaker & Cooke. We are interested in replicating the load vs displacement curve given by Fleming's analysis.

- Ground conditions at the site are not given in the paper, so we will assume 25m of London Clay with an undrained strength of 100 kPa and an angle of shearing resistance of 23°.
- The pile studied is a 12.2 m long, 775 mm diameter bored pile made of concrete with Young's modulus equal to 19.5 GPa.
- A vertical load of 200 tonnes (approximately 2000 kN) is applied at the centre of the pile.
- The ultimate load that the pile can carry has been calculated (separately) as 1994 kN on the shaft and 1002 kN from the base. The soil modulus below the pile base is 33.125 MPa. Other parameters used by Fleming are the shaft flexibility factor (0.0017 or 0.17%) and effective column length factor (0.45).

This tutorial is written for users of the Standard, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Professional Edition should look at Tutorials 4-6.

Overview

- In Step 1, you will enter project information about the site and the Engineer.
- In Step 2, you will define the site's ground conditions.
- In Step 3, you will create a bored pile and specify its cross-section and concrete grade.
- In Step 4, you will create the force applied to the pile.
- In Step 5, you will sleeve the pile through the made ground.

- In Step 6, you will create the scenario and calculation and link various items together.
- In Step 7, you will perform the calculation and produce a report showing the relationship between load and displacement.
- In Step 8, you will close (and optionally save) the project.

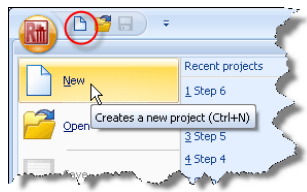
If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.

Step 1 – create the project information

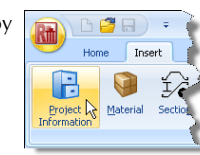
In Step 1, you will enter project information about the site and the Engineer.

1. Click **New** on the program's **Application menu** to create a blank project.

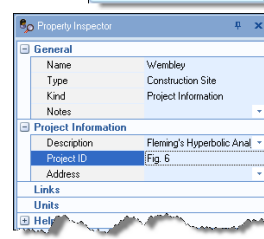


   Alternatively, click on the **New** button on the **Quick-access toolbar**, located on the right-hand side of the **Application Button**.

2. Open the Stockyard's Project Information group by selecting the **Insert** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Project Information** button.



3. The Project Information group will open in the Stockyard.
4. Hold the `Ctrl` key down and click on the item labelled "Construction Site". A newly-created site will appear in the Project Manager (under Project Information).



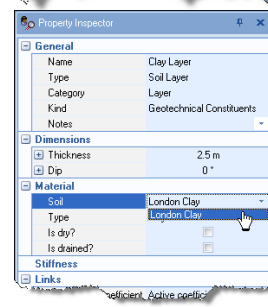
5. In the Project Manager, double-click on the newly-created site ("Site 1") to open its Property Inspector.

6. In the Property Inspector, change the **Name** to “Wembley”.
7. Enter “Fleming’s Hyperbolic Analysis” in the **Description** box and click OK to confirm what you have typed.
8. Enter “Fig. 6” in the **Project ID** box.
9. Returning to the Stockyard, create a Party by holding down the `Ctrl` key and clicking on the item labelled “Party”. A newly-created party will appear in the Project Manager (under Project Information) as “Party 1” and the Property Inspector will display its default properties.
10. In the Property Inspector, change the **Name** of the newly-created party to “Whitaker and Cooke” and their role to “Engineer” (if not already selected).

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 1.rpx`.

Step 2 – create the ground conditions

In Step 2, you will define the site’s ground conditions.



1. Returning to the Stockyard, click on the button labelled **Common** to open the Common group, where you will find (amongst other items) Plane Ground.
2. Hold the `Ctrl` key down and click on the item labelled “Plane Ground” to create it.
3. In the Property Inspector, change the **Name** of the Plane Ground to “Horizontal Ground” but leave its other (default) properties unchanged.
4. Back in the Stockyard, open the Materials group so that you can create a Clay. You may need to click one of the small buttons at the bottom of the Stockyard to display this group. You can move the mouse over each button in turn to display a tooltip indicating which panels they control. Create the Clay by Ctrl-clicking on it.
5. In the Property Inspector, change the **Name** of the new Clay to “London Clay”, and enter the following properties: under Drained Strength, angle of shearing resistance 23 °; under Undrained Strength,

minimum undrained strength 100 kPa. The maximum undrained strength will automatically change to 100 kPa also.

6. In the Stockyard, open the Geotechnical Constituents group and create both a Soil Layer and a Borehole.

7. Select the layer in the Project Manager and then (in the Property Inspector) change its **Name** to "Clay Layer", its **Thickness** to 25m, and select "London Clay" in its **Soil** box.

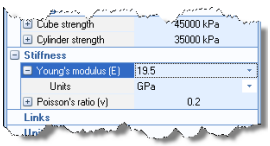
8. Now select the borehole in the Project Manager and then (in the Property Inspector) rename it "Wembley Borehole" and, under **Layers > Next**, select "Clay Layer".

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 2.rpx`.

Step 3 – create the pile

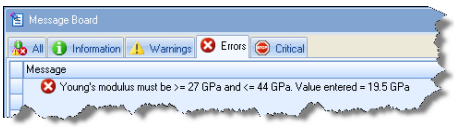
In Step 3, you will create a bored pile and specify its cross-section and concrete grade.

1. Open the Concretes group in the Stockyard and create a concrete of grade C35/45.



2. In the Property Inspector, attempt to change the **Young's modulus (E)** of the new concrete to 19.5 GPa. First, display the **Units** control by clicking on the **+** button to the left of the **Young's modulus (E)** label. Change the units from kPa to GPa. Then type 19.5 into the **Young's modulus (E)** editor and press enter.

3. When you press enter, the value will revert back to 34 GPa and the **Message Board** will open to reveal the error message "Young's modulus must be >= 27 GPa and <= 44 GPa. Value entered = 19.5 GPa". You can see this message more easily if you click on the **Errors** tab at the top of the **Message Board**.



4. Since the value of Young's modulus used by Fleming is outside of the allowable range for Grade Concrete, we will use Custom Concrete instead.

5. Back in the Concretes panel, create a Custom Concrete. Then set its

Young's modulus to 19.5 GPa as described in item 2 above. (This should succeed.)

6. Because we no longer need the Grade Concrete, we can delete it from the project by right-clicking on 'Concrete 1' in the Project Manager and selecting **Edit > Delete**. When prompted, confirm that you want to delete 'Concrete 1'.

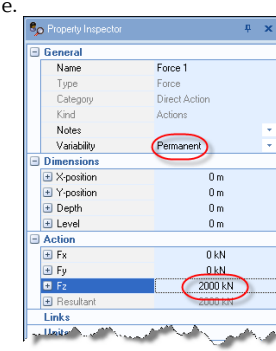
7. Open the Structural Elements group in the Stockyard and create a Bored Pile.

8. In the Property Inspector, change the **Length** of the new pile to 12.2m and its **Shaft diameter** to 775mm (again changing units first). The base diameter will automatically increase to 775mm (displayed as 0.78m). Finally, select "Concrete 2" in the box **Material name**.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 3.rpx`.

Step 4 – create the force

In Step 4, you will create the force applied to the pile.



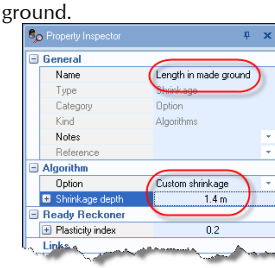
1. Open the Actions group in the Stockyard and create a Force.

2. In the Property Inspector, change the **Variability** of the new force to "Permanent" and its **Fz** component to 2000 kN. The resultant will automatically change to 2000 kN.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 4.rpx`.

Step 5 – sleeve the pile

In Step 5, you will sleeve the pile through the made ground.



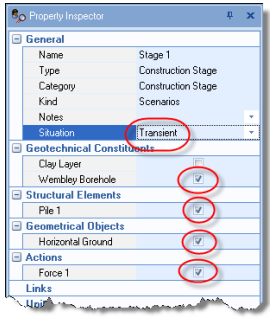
1. Open the Algorithms group in the Stockyard and create a Shrinkage-algorithm.

2. In the Property Inspector, change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "Length in made ground" and its **Shrinkage depth** to 1.4m. The **Algorithm Option** will automatically change to "Custom shrinkage". This tells the calculation to ignore the top 1.4m of the pile shaft when calculating skin friction.

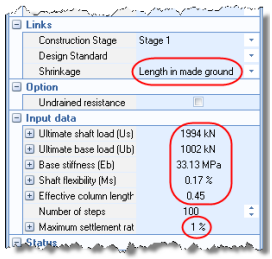
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 5.rpx`.

Step 6 – create the scenario and calculation

In Step 6, you will create the scenario and calculation and link various items together.



1. Open the Scenarios group in the Stockyard and create a Construction Stage.
2. In the Property Inspector, tick the following items so that they appear in this scenario: Wembley Borehole, Pile 1, Horizontal Ground, and Force 1. As you do so, the items will appear on the Drawing Board. (Make sure you press `Enter` after ticking the last of these items, for it to appear.) Finally, change the scenario's **Situation** to "Transient".
3. Open the Calculations group in the Stockyard so that you can create a Fleming Analysis.
4. In the Property Inspector, set the **Construction Stage** to "Stage 1" and the **Shrinkage** to "Length in made ground".
5. Enter the following values for the calculation's other properties: **Ultimate shaft load (Us)** 1994 kN; **Ultimate base load (Ub)** 1002 kN; **Base stiffness (Eb)** 33.125 MPa; **Shaft flexibility (Ms)** 0.17%; and **Effective column length (Ke)** 0.45. These values are taken directly from Fleming's paper.



6. Finally, set the **Maximum settlement ratio** to 1%. This controls how much of the load vs displacement curve is generated. You want to go up to about 8 mm displacement, which is 1% of the pile diameter.

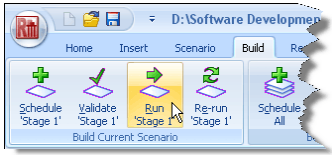
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Step 6.rpx`.

Step 7 – perform and review the calculation

In Step 7, you will perform the calculation and produce a report showing the

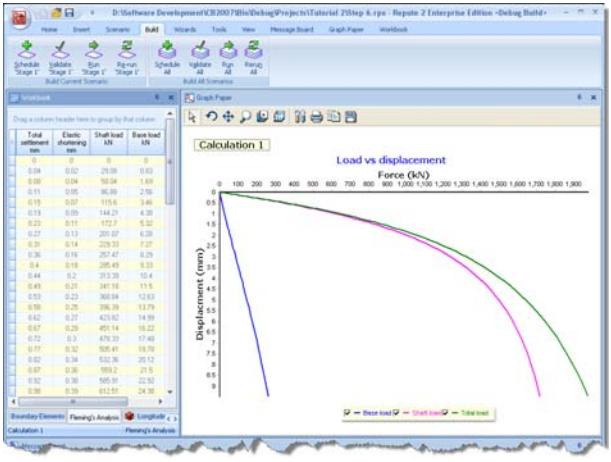
relationship between load and displacement.

1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the button labelled **Run 'Stage 1'**.



2. Repute performs all the calculations that are linked to Stage 1 and then changes to its **Checking Desktop** (which displays the Workbook, and Graph Paper).

3. Your screen will now look something like this:



4. The **Graph Paper** (centre) displays a graph which is almost identical to Figure 6 in Fleming's paper, showing:

   - Base load vs displacement (in blue)
   - Shaft load vs displacement (in pink)
   - Total load vs displacement (in green)

5. You can view the data on which this graph is based in the **Workbook** (left).

Step 8 – close the project

In Step 8, you will close and (optionally) save[3] the project.

1. Display the program's **Application Menu** by clicking on Repute's **Application Button** and click **Close**.
2. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save it before proceeding. Answer Yes or No by clicking the appropriate button.

3. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 2\Tutorial 2.rpx`.

A Repute project which reproduces all nine hyperbolic analyses from of Fleming's paper can be found in `[Projects]\Examples\Fleming (1992).rpx`.

What next?

Tutorial 3 shows you how to design a single pile in accordance with the requirements of Eurocode 7.

[3]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

TUTORIAL 3
SINGLE PILE DESIGN TO EUROCODE 7

Tutorial 3 shows you how to design a single pile according to the requirements of Eurocode 7. The worked example is taken from Chapter 13 of the book "Decoding Eurocode 7" by Bond and Harris (2008), London: Taylor and Francis.

- Ground conditions comprise 8 m of medium strength sandy CLAY overlying medium dense gravelly SAND. The clay has characteristic undrained strength of 45 kPa and characteristic weight density of 18.5 kN/m^3. The sand a characteristic angle of shearing resistance of 36°, zero effective cohesion, and characteristic weight density of 20 kN/m^3. The sand's constant-volume angle of shearing-resistance is 33°.
- Groundwater at the site is at 1 m depth and skin friction above groundwater will be ignored.
- The pile studied is a 10 m long, 400 mm square pile made of concrete with characteristic weight density of 25 kN/m^3.
- Vertical loads of 650 kN (permanent) and 250 kN (variable) will be applied to the pile.
- You want to determine the minimum pile length required by Eurocode 7 according to the National Annexes published in Ireland and in the United Kingdom.

Full hand calculations for this example are given as Examples 13.1 and 13.2 in Bond and Harris (2008).

This tutorial is written for users of the Standard, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Professional Edition should look at Tutorials 4-6.

Overview

- In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information, select design standards, and create a scenario to represent short-term conditions.
- In Step 2, you will use the Borehole Wizard to create a borehole containing the clay and sand layers.
- In Step 3, you will add a water table to the scenario.
- In Step 4, you will create a pile and specify its cross-section and concrete grade.
- In Step 5, you will use the Action Wizard to create the forces applied to

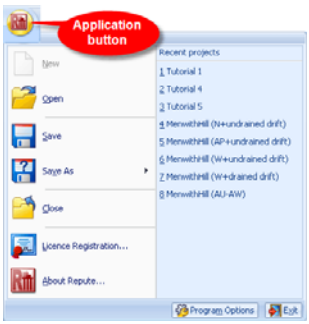
the pile.

- In Step 6, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create a calculation and specify the design standard to use in that calculation.
- In Step 7, you will specify precise details of how you want the calculation to be performed.
- In Step 8, you will perform the calculations and review the results.
- In Step 9, you will create a second calculation, identical to the first but based on the UK National Annex to Eurocode 7.
- In Step 10, you will close (and optionally save) the project.

If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. (You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.)

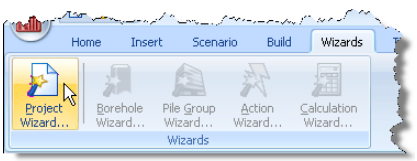
To display the **Application menu**, click on the program's **Application button**, which is located in the top-left hand corner of Repute's user interface (it contain's the program's icon in a circle).



Step 1 – create the project

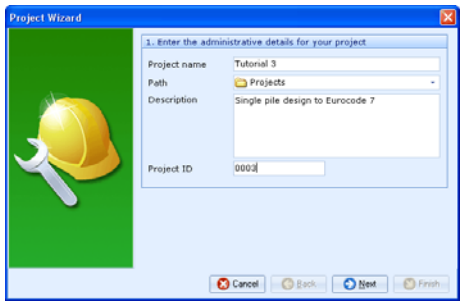
In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information, select design standards, and create a scenario to represent short-term conditions.

1. Open the Project Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Project Wizard** button.

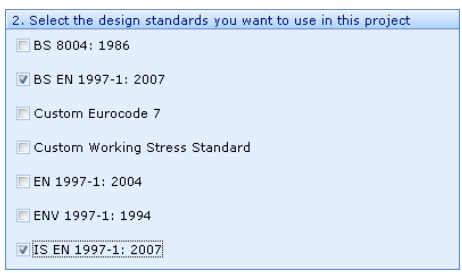


2. When the Wizard appears, type "Tutorial 3" in the **Project name** box. Choose the folder where you want to save this project by using the **Path** control. (If you do not change the setting here, it will be saved in Repute's Projects folder.)

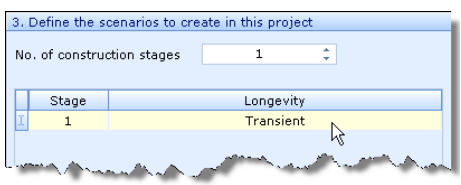
3. Enter “Single pile design to Eurocode 7” in the **Description** box.
4. Enter “0003” in the **Project ID** box.



5. Click **Next** to display the next page. The design standards that appear here depend on which edition of Repute you are running (the Enterprise Edition supports more design standards than the Standard and Professional editions).
6. Select BS EN 1997-1: 2007 and IS EN 1997-1 by clicking on the relevant check-boxes (a tick mark appears next to a standard when it is selected).



7. Click **Next** to display the next page.
8. Keep the number of construction stages as 1, but change the longevity of Stage 1 to “Transient”.



9. Click **Next** to display the final page.
10. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the project.

The Project Wizard then:

- Creates Site 1, Ground 1, Design Standards 1-2, and Stage 1
- Adds Ground 1 to Stage 1
- Creates a new project named `Tutorial 3.rpx` with all of these items in it

Finally, you will rename the design standards to make it easier to identify them later.

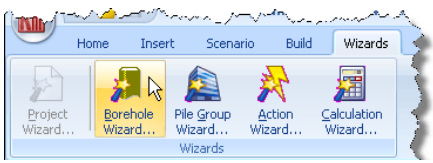
11. Locate Design Standard 1 (under "Design Standards") in the **Project Manager**, right-click on it and select **Rename**. In the box that appears, enter "EC7 with UK National Annex" and click **OK**.
12. Repeat the instructions given above for Design Standard 2, renaming it "EC7 with Irish National Annex".

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 1.rpx`.

Step 2 – create the borehole

In Step 2, you will use the Borehole Wizard to create a borehole containing the clay and sand layers.

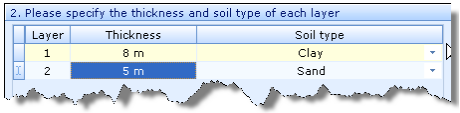
1. Open the Borehole Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Borehole Wizard** button.



2. When the Wizard appears, increase the number of layers to 2.

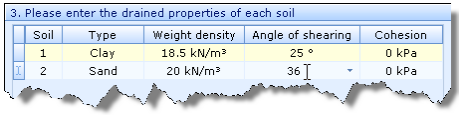
3. Click **Next** to display the next page.

4. Change Layer 1's thickness to 8 m and its soil type to "Clay". Change the thickness of Layer 2 to 5 m but leave its soil type as "Sand".



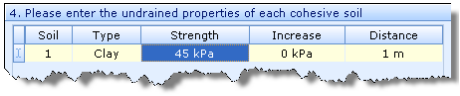
5. Click **Next** to display the next page.

6. Change the **Weight density** (unit weight) of Soil 1 to 18.5 kN/m^3 but leave its other properties unchanged. Change the **Angle of shearing** of Soil 2 to 36° but leave its other properties unchanged.



7. Click **Next** to display the next page.

8. Change the **Strength** of Soil 1 to 45 kPa. Leave all other properties unchanged. (Note that Soil 2 does not appear on this page, since it is a sand and so does not have undrained properties.)



9. Click **Next** to display the next page.

10. Place a tick in the checkbox for **Stage 1**.

11. Click **Next** to display the final page.

12. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the borehole.

The Borehole Wizard then:

- Creates Soils 1-2, Layers 1-2, and Borehole 1
- Links Soil 1 to Layer 1
- Links Soil 2 to Layer 2
- Adds Layers 1-2 to Borehole 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 2.rpx`.

Step 3 – add a water table

In Step 3, you will add a water table to the scenario.

1. Open the Stockyard's Geotechnical Constituents panel by selecting the **Insert** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Geotechnical Constituents** button.

2. The Geotechnical Constituents panel will open in the Stockyard.
3. Hold the `Ctrl` key down and click on the item labelled "Ground Water Table".
4. The newly-created water table will appear in the Project Manager (under Geotechnical Constituents).
5. In the Property Inspector, change the **Depth** (under Dimensions) of Water Table 1 to 1 m.
6. In the Project Manager, select "Stage 1" (under Scenarios).
7. In the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Water Table 1 (under Geotechnical Constituents) to add the water table to this scenario. Press `Enter` to refresh the Drawing Board.

In this step, you have:

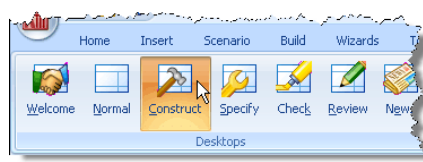
- Created Water Table 1
- Added Water Table 1 to Stage 1

You will find a copy of the project in its current state at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 3.rpx`.

Step 4 – create the pile

In Step 4, you will create a pile and specify its cross-section and concrete grade.

1. Open the Stockyard by selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Construct** button.



2. When the program has switched to its Construction Desktop (in which the Drawing Board, Project Manager, and Stockyard are displayed), right-click anywhere inside the Stockyard to display its context menu and select the **Concretes** command. The Concretes group will open.

3. Create the concrete by holding the `Ctrl` key down and clicking on the item labelled "C30/37". (When the Ctrl key is pressed, Repute automatically creates any item that you select in the Stockyard.) The newly-created concrete will appear in the Project Manager (under Materials).

4. In the Project Manager, right-click on the newly-created concrete ("Concrete 1") to display its context menu and select the **Properties...** command. The Property Inspector will appear.

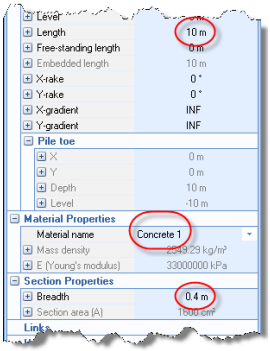
5. In the Property Inspector, change the **Weight density** (under Mass/weight densities) to 25 kN/m^3 (which is the recommended weight density of reinforced concrete according to Eurocode 1).

6. Next, click on the Stockyard's Structural Elements caption (near the bottom of the Stockyard). The Structural Elements group will open.

7. Create the pile by holding the Ctrl key down and clicking on the item labelled "Square Pile".

8. The newly-created pile will appear in the Project Manager (under Structural Elements).

9. In the Property Inspector, change the **Material Name** (under Material Properties) from "Not specified" to "Concrete 1". Then change the pile's **Length** (under Dimensions) to 10 m and its **Breadth** (under Section Properties) to 0.4 m. Leave all other properties of the pile unchanged.



10. Returning to the Project Manager, select Stage 1 (under Scenarios).

11. In the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Pile 1 (under Structural Elements) to add the pile to this scenario. Press the `Enter` key to refresh the Drawing Board.

In this step, you have:

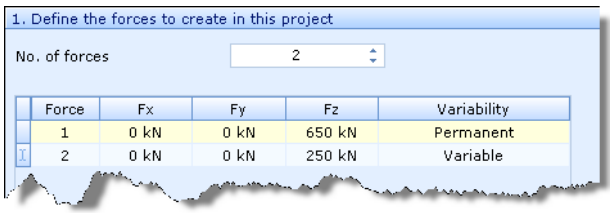
- Created Concrete 1 and Pile 1
- Linked Concrete 1 to Pile 1
- Added Pile 1 to Stage 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 4.rpx`.

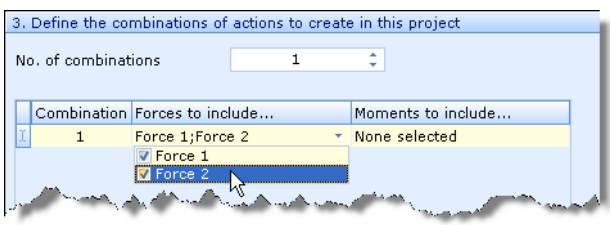
Step 5 – create the forces

In Step 5, you will use the Action Wizard to create the forces applied to the pile.

1. Open the **Action Wizard** by selecting the Wizards tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Action Wizard** button.
2. When the Wizard appears, increase the number of forces to 2; "Force 1" and "Force 2" will be created. Set the **Fz** value for Force 1 to 650 kN and change its **Variability** to "Permanent". Then set the **Fz** value for Force 2 to 250 kN but keep its **Variability** as "Variable".



3. Click **Next** to display the next page.
4. Since no moments are applied to the pile, leave the number of moments as 0 and click **Next** to display the next page.
5. Increase the number of combinations to 1; "Combination 1" will be created. Under then column **Forces to include...**, tick Force 1 and Force 2.



6. Click **Next** to display the last page.
7. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the actions and their combination.
8. Returning to the Project Manager, select Stage 1 (under Scenarios). Then,

in the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Combination 1 (under Actions) to add the combination to this scenario. Press `Enter` to refresh the Drawing Board.

The Actions Wizard has:

- Created Forces 1-2
- Created Combination 1
- Added Forces 1-2 to Combination 1

And you have:

- Added Combination 1 to Stage 1

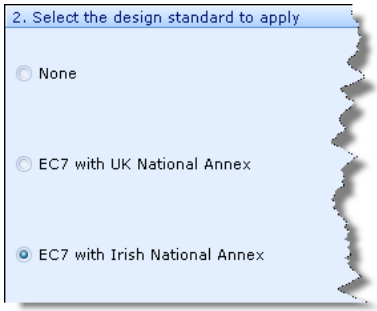
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 5.rpx`.

Step 6 – create the calculation

In Step 6, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create a calculation and specify the design standard to use in that calculation.

1. Open the **Calculation Wizard** by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Calculation Wizard** button.
2. When the Wizard appears, select "Longitudinal ULS". (The calculations that appear here depend on which edition of Repute you are running. The Enterprise Edition provides more calculations than the Standard and Professional editions.)

3. Click **Next** to display the next page.
4. Select "EC7 with Irish National Annex".



5. Click **Next** to display the next page.
6. Place a tick in the checkbox next to **Stage 1**.
7. Click **Next** to display the final page and then **Finish** to generate the first calculation.

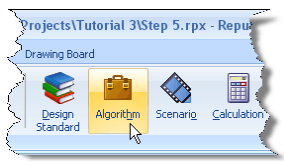
The Calculation Wizard then:

- Creates Calculation 1
- Links Stage 1 to Calculation 1
- Links "EC7 with Irish National Annex" to Calculation 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 6.rpx`.

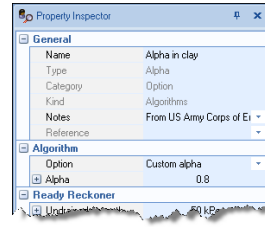
Step 7 – customize the calculation

In Step 7, you will specify precise details of how you want the calculation to be performed. (These choices correspond to the decisions made by Bond and Harris, 2008.)



1. Open the Stockyard's Algorithms group by selecting the **Insert** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Algorithm** button.
2. Hold the CTRL key down and click on "Shrinkage" in the Stockyard. Then, in the Property Inspector, change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "No skin friction" and enter "Ignore skin friction above water table" in its **Notes** field. Change the value of the **Shrinkage depth** to 1.0 m, whereupon the **Algorithm Option** will automatically change to "Custom shrinkage".

3. Hold the CTRL key down and click on "Alpha" in the Stockyard. Change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "Alpha in clay" and enter "From US Army Corps of Engineers" in its **Notes** field. Change the value of **Alpha** to 0.8, whereupon the **Option** will automatically change to "Custom alpha".

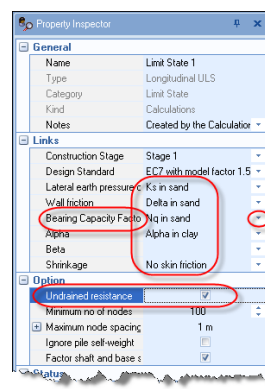


4. Hold the CTRL key down and click on "Lateral earth pressure coefficient" in the Stockyard. Change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "Ks in sand" and enter "= Nq/50" in its **Notes** field. Change the value of the **Compressive lateral coefficient** to 1.59, whereupon the **Option** will automatically change to "Custom coefficient".

5. Hold the CTRL key down and click on "Wall friction" in the Stockyard. Change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "Delta in sand" and enter "= constant volume angle of shearing resistance" in its **Notes** field. Change the value of **Wall friction** to 33°, whereupon the **Option** will automatically change to "Custom friction".

6. Hold the CTRL key down and click on "Bearing capacity algorithm" in the Stockyard. Change the **Name** of the new algorithm to "Nq in sand". Change the **Option** to Berezantzev. The values of **Nq**, **Ny**, and **Nc** will update their values corresponding to the parameters entered into the **Ready Reckoner**. Try changing the values in the **Angle of shearing resistance** and **Slenderness ratio** fields to see the effect.

7. Finally, select "Calculation 1" in the **Project Manager** and then, in the **Property Inspector**, set a link to the bearing capacity algorithm you have just created by clicking on the down arrow to the right of the heading **Bearing Capacity Factor** and selecting 'Nq in sand'.



8. Repeat the previous instruction for the other four algorithms that you have created (the only link that should not be set is Beta, which is not used in this example).

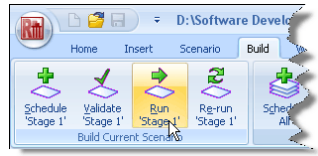
9. Also tick the **Undrained resistance** option to ensure that the calculation is based on total stresses in the clay.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 7.rpx`.

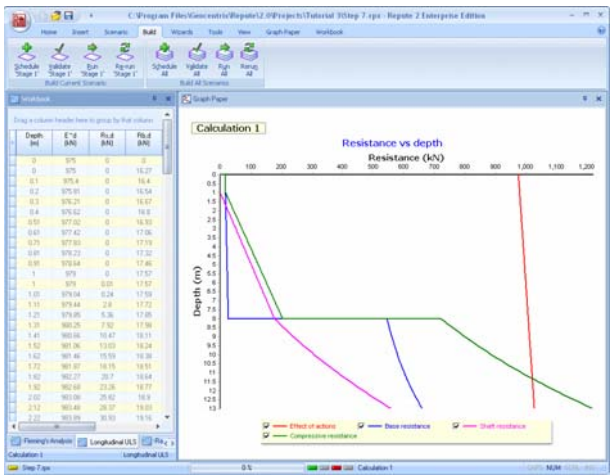
Step 8 – perform and review the calculations

In Step 8, you will perform the calculation and review the results.

1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Run 'Stage 1'** button.



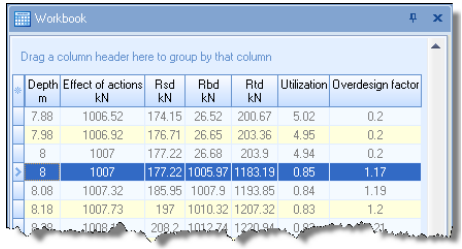
2. Repute will perform the specified calculation and then change to its **Check Desktop** (which displays the Workbook and Graph Paper). Your screen will now look something like:



3. The **Graph Paper** (top right panel) shows the:
   - *Effect of the action* (E, equal to the sum of the applied forces and the self-weight of the pile) increasing with depth
   - separate components of *Base resistance* (R_b) and *Shaft resistance* (R_s) also increasing with depth
   - *Compressive resistance* ($R_c = R_s + R_b$) exceeding the effect of actions ($E \leq R_c$) at a depth of about 11.3 m

4. The **Workbook** (top left panel) shows the same information, but in tabular format. The Workbook contains a lot more information than is initially shown. To display this additional information, click on the button

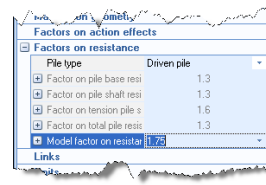
in the top-left-hand corner (labelled *) and select the data you want to see. The picture here show results for the depth where the total design resistance R_{td} first exceeds the effect of actions.



Depth m	Effect of actions kN	Rsd kN	Rbd kN	Rtd kN	Utilization	Overdesign factor
7.88	1006.52	174.15	26.52	200.67	5.02	0.2
7.98	1006.92	176.71	26.65	203.36	4.95	0.2
8	1007	177.22	26.68	203.9	4.94	0.2
8	1007	177.22	1005.97	1183.19	0.85	1.17
8.08	1007.32	185.95	1007.9	1193.85	0.84	1.19
8.18	1007.73	197	1010.32	1207.32	0.83	1.2

5. The results calculated by Repute differ from those given in the book by Bond and Harris (2008), where a model factor on resistance of 1.5 was used (following the *draft* Irish National Annex). Instead, Repute uses the value 1.75 that appears in the final version of the Irish National Annex.

You can check this by selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Specify** button. Then, select 'EC7 with Irish National Annex' in the **Project Manager** to display its properties in the **Property Inspector**. Expand the category labelled **Factors on resistance**, change the **Pile type** to 'Driven pile', and read the value for **Model factor on resistance**.

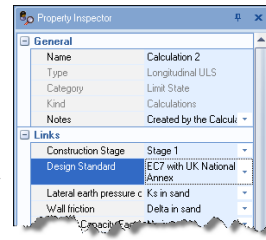


A Repute project which reproduces Bond and Harris's calculations can be found in `[Projects]\Examples\Bond and Harris (2008) Ex 13.1.rpx`.

Step 9 – change the design standard

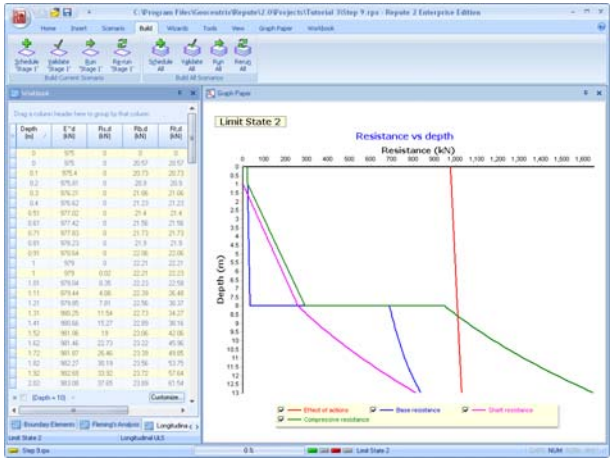
In Step 9, you will create a second calculation, identical to the first but based on the UK National Annex to Eurocode 7.

1. Returning to the **Project Manager**, create a copy of Calculation 1 by right-click on it (under 'Calculations') and selecting the **Edit > Duplicate** command.
2. With Calculation 2 selected in the **Project Manager**, change the Design Standard selected for this calculation in the **Property Inspector**, from 'EC7 with Irish National Annex' to 'EC7 with UK National Annex'.



3. In the **Project Manager**, select the Design Standard 'EC7 with UK National Annex'. Then in the **Property Inspector**, expand the 'Factors on resistance' group by clicking on the + sign next to its heading. Finally, change the option for 'Pile testing' to 'Investigation tests'. This setting is appropriate when the calculated resistance will be checked by static pile load tests taken to ultimate load.

4. Repeat the instruction given for the previous step to obtain results for this new calculation. Your screen will now look something like this:



A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Step 9.rpx`.

Step 10 – close the project

In Step 10, you will close and (optionally) save the project.[4]

1. Display the program's Application Menu by clicking on Repute's **Application Button**.

2. When the menu appears, close the project by clicking on the **Close** command.

3. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save before proceeding. Answer Yes or No by

[4]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

clicking the appropriate button.

4. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 3\Tutorial 3.rpx`.

What next?

Tutorial 4 shows how the boundary element method can analyse a pile group.

TUTORIAL 4
PILE GROUP IN CLAY AND SAND

Tutorial 4 demonstrates how the boundary element method can be used to analyse a pile group. The worked example involves a group of four piles in stiff clay overlying dense sand:

- Ground conditions comprise 8m of stiff clay overlying dense sand. Both soils will be modelled as linear elastic materials.
- The stiff clay has a vertical Young's modulus of 40 MPa and a horizontal modulus of 20 MPa, with Poisson's ratio equal to 0.5.
- The dense sand has the same Young's modulus vertically and horizontally, equal to 50 + 10z MPa (where z is the depth below the top of the sand in metres), and Poisson's ratio equal to 0.3.
- The piles are installed on a 2 x 2 grid, at 3 m spacing (centre-to-centre). Each pile is 20 m long, 1050 mm in diameter, with a free-standing length of 0.5 m, and Young's modulus (vertically and horizontally) of 30 GPa.
- A characteristic vertical force of 12 MN (permanent), horizontal force of 1 MN (variable), and moment of 2 MNm (variable) are applied at the centre of the pile group.
- You want to determine the displacement and rotation of the pile cap under serviceability conditions.

This tutorial is written for users of the Professional, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Standard Edition should look at Tutorials 1-3.

Overview

- In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information and create a scenario to represent a persistent design situation.
- In Step 2, you will use the Pile Group Wizard to create a 2 x 2 pile group and specify the piles' properties.
- In Step 3, you will use the Borehole Wizard to create a borehole containing the stiff clay and dense sand layers.
- In Step 4, you will enter the stiffness parameters for Soils 1 and 2.
- In Step 5, you will use the Action Wizard to create the actions applied to the pile group.
- In Step 6, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create the calculation you want Repute to perform.

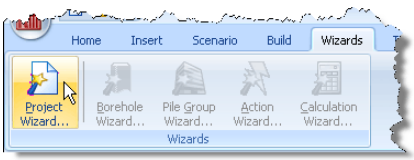
- In Step 7, you will perform the calculation and review the results.
- In Step 8, you will produce a report summarising the calculation.
- In Step 9, you will close the project.

If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.

Step 1 – create the project

In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information and create a scenario to represent the design situation to be analysed.



1. Open the Project Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Project Wizard** button.
2. When the Wizard appears, type "Tutorial 4" in the **Project name** box. Choose the folder where you want to save this project by using the **Path** control. (If you do not change the setting here, it will be saved in Repute's Projects folder.)
3. Enter "Pile group in clay and sand" in the **Description** box.
4. Enter "0004" in the **Project ID** box.
5. Click **Next** to display the next page. Since we are not going to use a design standard, there is nothing to set on this page.
6. Click **Next** to display the next page.
7. In the table, change the longevity of Stage 1 to "Persistent" (if it is not already set).
8. Click **Next** to display the final page.
9. Click **Finish** to generate the project.

The Project Wizard then:

- Creates Site 1, Ground 1, and Stage 1
- Adds Ground 1 to Stage 1

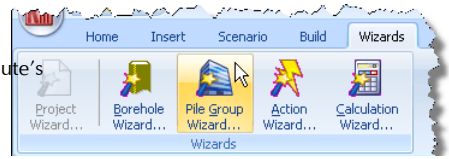
- Creates a new project named `Tutorial 4.rpx` with all of these items in it

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 1.rpx`.

Step 2 – create the pile group

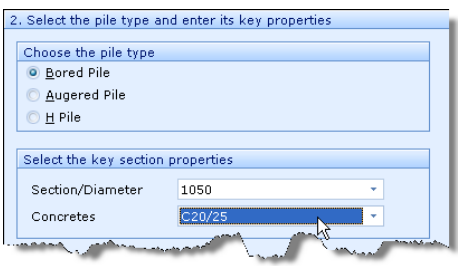
In Step 2, you will use the Pile Group Wizard to create a 2 x 2 pile group and specify the piles' properties.

1. Open the **Pile Group Wizard** by selecting the Wizards tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Pile Group Wizard** button.

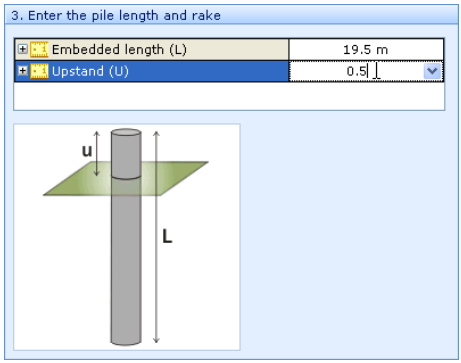


2. When the Wizard appears, choose the **Predefined** plan arrangement and change the **Total number of piles** to 4. The picture on the left-hand side of the Wizard will change to show you the default 2 x 2 pile arrangement.

3. Change the **Spacing** between the piles to 3m, but leave the **Cover** at its default value (200mm).
4. Click **Next** to display the next page.
5. Choose 'Bored pile' as the **pile type**, change the **Section/Diameter** to 1050mm, and select C20/25 as the **Concrete** grade to be used. By default, this concrete has Young's modulus of 30 GPa.

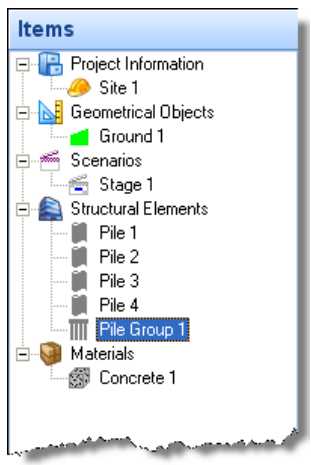


6. Click **Next** to display the next page.
7. Change the **Embedded length (L)** to 19.5m and the **Upstand (U)** to 0.5m.



8. Click **Next** to display the next page.
9. Leave all the values on this page as zero – this will position the pile group centrally in the co-ordinate system (and not rotated) .
10. Click **Next** to display the next page.
11. Tick "Stage 1" to add the pile group to the scenario.
12. Click **Next** to display the last page.
13. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the pile group.

The Pile Group Wizard then:



- Creates Piles 1-4
- Creates Pile Group 1
- Creates Concrete 1
- Links Piles 1-4 to Concrete 1
- Adds Piles 1-4 to Pile Group 1
- Adds Pile Group 1 to Stage 1

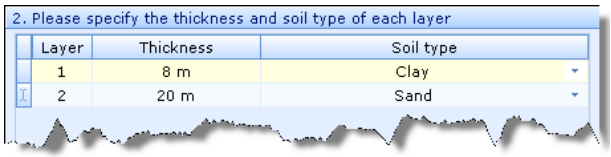
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 2.rpx`.

Step 3 – create the borehole

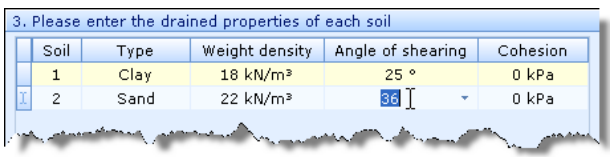
In Step 3, you will use the Borehole Wizard to

create a borehole containing clay and sand layers.

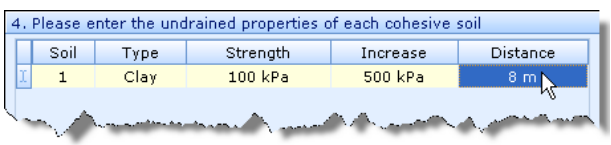
1. Open the **Borehole Wizard** by selecting the Wizards tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Borehole Wizard** button.
2. When the Wizard appears, increase the number of layers to 2.
3. Click **Next** to display the next page.
4. Change the thickness of Layer 1 to 8m and its type to "Clay". Change the thickness of Layer 2 to 20m and its type to "Sand".



5. Click **Next** to display the next page.
6. Change the weight density of Soil 1 to 18 kN/m^3 but leave its angle of shearing as 25°. Change the weight density of Soil 2 to 22 kN/m^3 and set its angle of shearing to 36°. Leave the cohesion of both soils unchanged at 0 kPa.



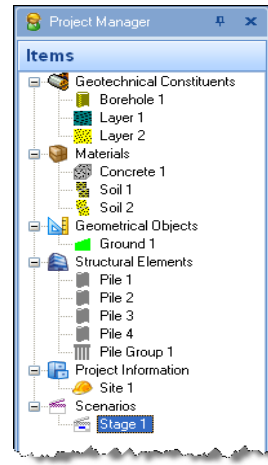
7. Click **Next** to display the next page.
8. Change the undrained strength of Soil 1 to 100 kPa, its increase in strength to 500 kPa, and the distance over which the increase occurs to 8m.



9. Click **Next** to display the next page.
10. Tick "Stage 1" to add the borehole to the scenario.
11. Click **Next** to display the last page.

12. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the borehole.

The Borehole Wizard then:



- Creates Soils 1-2
- Creates Layers 1-2
- Creates Borehole 1
- Links Soil 1 to Layer 1
- Links Soil 2 to Layer 2
- Adds Layers 1-2 to Borehole 1
- Adds Borehole 1 to Stage 1

An error message will appear in the **Message Board**, notifying you that the dry weight of Soil 2 must be less than a certain value. You can ignore this message in this instance.

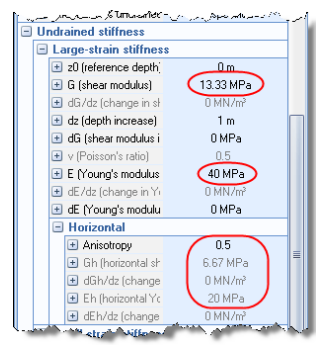
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 3.rpx`.

Step 4 – enter the soils' stiffness properties

In Step 4, you will enter the stiffness parameters for Soils 1 and 2.

1. Select Soil 1 in the Project Manager (under "Materials"), and double-click to show its properties.

2. Click on the heading **Large-strain stiffness** (or the + button to the left of it), located under the **Undrained stiffness** category. The inspector will expand to show various controls for setting the soil's undrained stiffness.



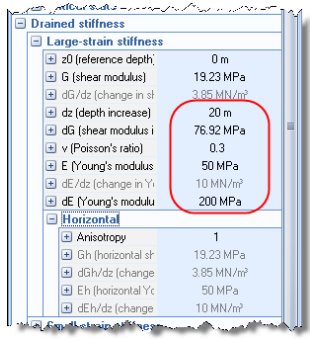
3. Display the Young's modulus **Units** control by clicking on the + button to the left of the **E (Young's modulus)** label. Change the units from kPa to MPa (if not already selected). Then type 40 into the **E (Young's modulus)** editor and press enter. The **G (shear modulus)** editor will automatically

change to show 13.33 MPa.

4. Under the **Horizontal** category, type 0.5 into the **Anisotropy** editor and press enter. The corresponding **Eh (Young's modulus)** editor within that category will automatically change to show 20 MPa (i.e. 40 MPa x 0.5). The **Gh (shear modulus)** editor will also change to show 6.67 MPa (i.e. 13.33 MPa x 0.5).

5. Next, select Soil 2 in the Project Manager. The Property Inspector will change to display its properties.

6. In the Property Inspector, click on the heading **Large-strain stiffness** (or the + button located to the left of it), located under the **Drained stiffness** category. The inspector will expand to show various controls for setting the soil's drained stiffness.



7. Type 0.3 into the **v (Poisson's ratio)** editor and press enter.

8. Type 50 MPa into the **E (Young's modulus)** editor and press enter. The **G (shear modulus)** editor will automatically change to show 19.23 MPa, corresponding to G = E / 2(1 + v).

9. Type 20 into the **dz (depth increase)** editor and press enter. (This corresponds to the thickness of the soil layer.)

10. Type 200 into the **dE (Young's modulus increase)** editor and press enter. The **dE/dz (change in Young's modulus with depth)** editor will automatically change to show 10 MN/m^3, corresponding to dE/dz = 200 MPa / 20m. The shear modulus values will also change automatically.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 4.rpx`.

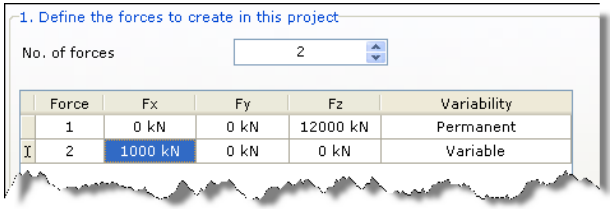
Step 5 – create forces and moments

In Step 5, you will use the Action Wizard to create the actions applied to the pile group.

1. Open the **Action Wizard** by selecting the Wizards tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Action Wizard** button.

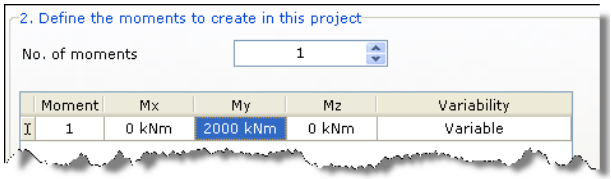
2. When the Wizard appears, increase the number of forces to 2; "Force 1" and "Force 2" will be created. Set the Fz value for Force 1 to 12000 kN, the Fx value of Force 2 to 1000 kN, and the Fz value of Force 2 to 0 kN. Change the **Variability** of Force 1 to "Permanent", but leave that for

Force 2 as “Variable”.



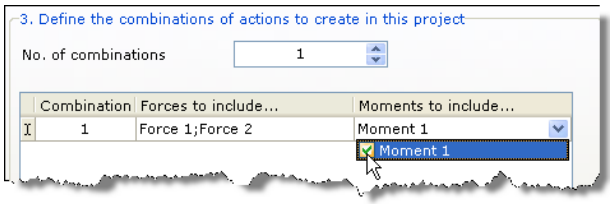
3. Click **Next** to display the next page.

4. Increase the number of moments to 1; “Moment 1” will be created. Set its My value to 2000 kNm, but leave its **Variability** as “Variable”.



5. Click **Next** to display the next page.

6. Increase the number of combinations to 1; “Combination 1” will be created. Under the column **Forces to include...**, tick Force 1 and Force 2. Under the column **Moments to include...**, tick Moment 1.



7. Click **Next** to display the last page.

8. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the actions and their combination.

9. Returning to the Project Manager, select Force 1 (under Actions). Then, in the Property Inspector, change the Level of this action to 0.5m. The Depth will automatically change to –0.5m. This raises the force up so that it acts at the bottom of the pile cap.

10. Repeat the previous instruction for Force 2, Moment 1, and Combination 1.

11. Returning to the Project Manager, select Stage 1 (under Scenarios). Then, in the Property Inspector, place a tick next to Combination 1 (under Actions) to add the combination to this scenario. Press `Enter` to refresh the Drawing Board.

The Actions Wizard has:

- Created Forces 1-2
- Created Moment 1
- Created Combination 1
- Added Forces 1-2 and Moment 1 to Combination 1

And you have:

- Added Combination 1 to Stage 1

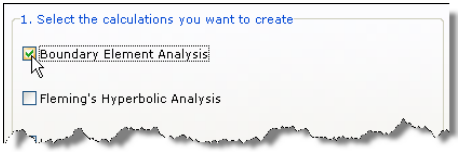
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 5.rpx`.

Step 6 – create the calculation

In Step 6, you will use the Calculation Wizard to create the calculation you want Repute to perform.

1. Open the **Calculation Wizard** by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking the **Calculation Wizard** button.

2. When the Wizard appears, select "Boundary Element Analysis". (The calculations that appear here depend on which edition of Repute you are running. The Enterprise Edition provides more calculations than the Standard and Professional editions.)

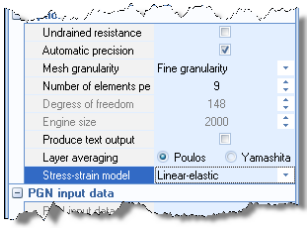


3. Click **Next** to display the next page.

4. Since there are no standards to select from, click **Next** to display the next page.

5. Select "Stage 1" to link the boundary element analysis to that scenario.

6. Click **Next** to display the last page.
7. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the calculation.
8. Finally, select "Calculation 1" in the Project Manager and then edit its properties in the Property Inspector. Change the **Stress-strain model** to "Linear-elastic" (where-upon the Non-linear options will disappear).



The Calculation Wizard does the following:

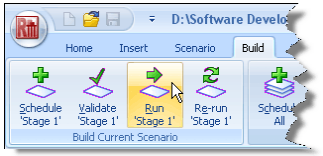
- Creates Calculation 1
- Links Calculation 1 to Stage 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 6.rpx`.

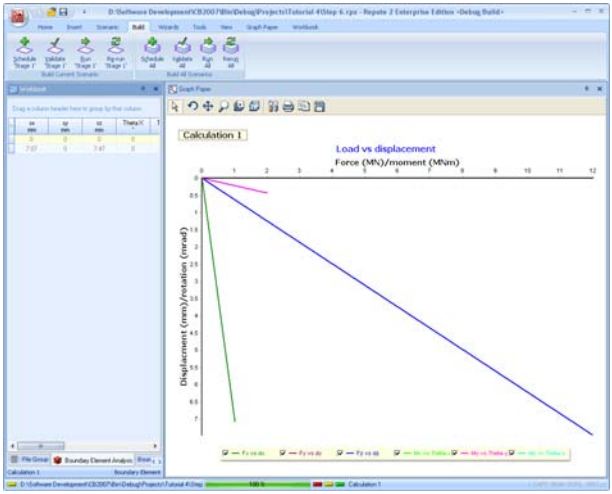
Step 7 – perform and review the calculation

In Step 7, you will perform the calculation and review the results.

1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Run 'Stage 1'** button.



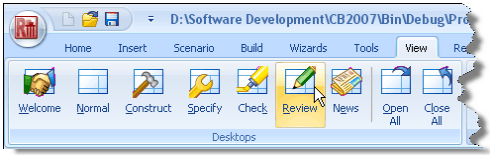
2. Repute will perform all the calculations that are linked to Stage 1 (in this case, just Calculation 1) and then change its display to show its Checking Desktop (which displays the Workbook, and Graph Paper). You can switch to this display at any time by clicking on the **Check** button on the **View** tab of Repute's ribbon.
3. Your screen will now look something like this:



Step 8 – produce a report

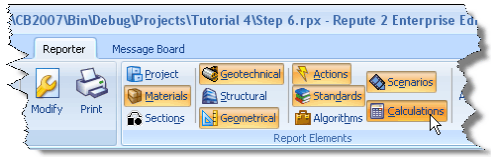
In Step 8, you will produce a report summarising the calculation.

1. Switch to Repute's Review Desktop (which displays the Reporter and Project Manager) by selecting the **View** tab of Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Review** button.



2. Create the report by clicking on the **Refresh** button located at the top of the **Reporter**. Repute will generate the requested report and then show it. You can navigate around the report using the **First Page**, **Previous Page**, **Next Page**, and **Last Page** controls, also at the top of the **Reporter**.

3. You can choose which elements appear in the report by turning items on or off via the buttons in the Report Elements group on the **Reporter** tab.



4. Finally, you can print the report by clicking on **Print** button on the **Reporter** tab.[5]

Step 9 – close the project

In Step 8, you will close and (optionally) save the project.[6]

1. Display the program's **Application Menu** by clicking on Repute's **Application Button** and click **Close**.
2. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save it before proceeding. Answer Yes or No by clicking the appropriate button.
3. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Tutorial 4.rpx`.

What next?

Tutorial 5 shows you how to set up a non-linear boundary element analysis of a pile group in stiff clay overlying rock.

[5]You cannot print the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

[6]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

TUTORIAL 5
NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS OF PILE GROUP IN STIFF CLAY OVERLYING ROCK

This tutorial demonstrates non-linear boundary element analysis of a pile group. It shows you how to:

- Specify a non-linear analysis
- Introduce a rigid layer into the calculations
- Produce a load-displacement graph for the pile cap
- Print the results of your calculations

The worked example involves the analysis of a group of 4 piles installed in stiff clay overlying rock.

- The ground conditions at the site comprise 35m of stiff clay (Young's modulus 75 + 10z MPa vertically and half that horizontally, where z is the depth below the top of the layer; Poisson's ratio 0.5) overlying a rigid layer of rock.
- A non-linear soil model will be used for the clay, which has a unit weight of 19.8 kN/m^3, undrained strength of 75 + 10z kPa, and adhesion factor of 0.5.
- The water table is at the ground surface.
- The piles will be installed on a 2 x 2 grid, at 3m spacing (centre-to-centre) along the edge of the grid. Each pile is 20m long, 1m in diameter, with a free-standing length of 0.5m and Young's modulus of 30 GPa (both axially and laterally). This is the same pile group as was used in Step 2 of Tutorial 1.
- You are interested in the displacements and rotation of the pile cap under a combined vertical load of 20 MN, horizontal load of 2 MN, and moment of 3 MNm. The loads will be applied at the centre of the pile cap.
- Hyperbolic curve-fitting constants of 0.5 (for the shaft), 0.99 (for the base), and 0.9 (for lateral response) should be used.
- Two analyses will be run, one without any limit on the mobilized shaft stresses and one with a limit of 100 kPa.

This tutorial is written for users of the Professional, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Standard Edition should look at Tutorials 1-3.

Overview

- In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information and create a scenario to represent the design situation to be analysed.
- In Step 2, you will use the Pile Group Wizard to create a 2 x 2 pile group and specify the piles' properties.
- In Step 3, you will create a stiff clay and specify its properties.
- In Step 4, you will create a layer and borehole to hold the stiff clay.
- In Step 5, you will create a force, moment, and combination of actions (to combine the force and moment).
- In Step 6, you will create the calculation that you want Repute to perform.
- In Step 7, you will perform the calculation.
- In Step 8, you will export results to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- In Step 9, you will close and (optionally) save the project.

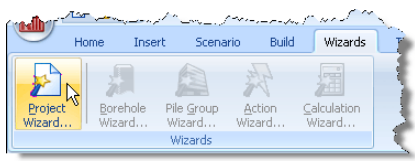
If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.

Step 1 – create the project

In Step 1, you will use the Project Wizard to enter project information and create a scenario to represent the design situation to be analysed.

1. Open the Project Wizard by selecting the **Wizards** tab on Repute's ribbon and then clicking on the **Project Wizard** button.



2. When the Wizard appears, type "Tutorial 5" in the **Project name** box. Choose the folder where you want to save this project by using the **Path** control. (If you do not change the setting here, it will be saved in Repute's Projects folder.)
3. Enter "Pile group in stiff clay overlying rock" in the **Description** box.
4. Enter "0005" in the **Project ID** box.

5. Click **Next** to display the next page. Since we are not going to use a design standard, there is nothing to set on this page.
6. Click **Next** to display the next page. Since the longevity of Stage 1 is already set to "Persistent", there is nothing to change on this page.
7. Click **Next** to display the final page.
8. Click **Finish** to generate the project.

The Project Wizard creates a new project named `Tutorial 5.rpx` containing the following items:

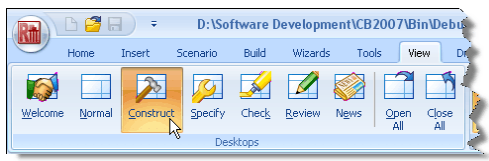
- Project Information: Site 1
- Geometrical Objects: Ground 1
- Scenarios: Stage 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Step 1.rpx`.

Step 2 – create the pile group

In Step 2, you will create 4 piles and connect them together in a pile group.

1. Switch to Repute's Construction Desktop by selecting the **View** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Construct** button. (The Construction Desktop displays the Drawing Board, Project Manager, and Stockyard.)



2. In the **Stockyard**, click on the heading labelled "Concretes" to open the Concretes group.
3. Then click on the item labelled "C20/25" and *keep the left mouse button pressed.*
4. Drag the cursor away from the **Stockyard** towards the **Project Manager**. The cursor will change to signal the dragging operation.
5. Finally, release the left mouse button when the cursor is located over the **Project Manager** to drop the concrete there, where it will appear as Concrete 1 (under the heading "Materials").

6. Back in the **Stockyard**, click on the heading labelled “Structural Elements” to open the Structural Elements group.

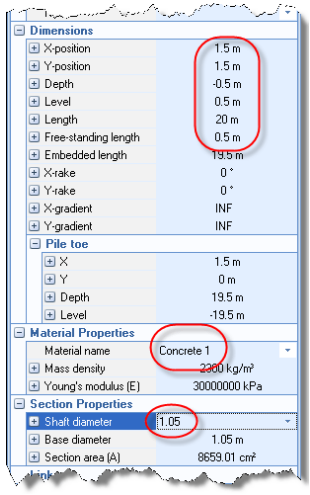
7. Then click on the item labelled “Bored Pile” and drag it to the Project Manager, in the manner described above.

8. Repeat the previous instruction for “Pile Group”.

9. Switch to Repute’s Specification Desktop by selecting the **View** tab on Repute’s ribbon and clicking on the **Specify** button. (The Specification Desktop displays the Drawing Board, Project Manager, and Property Inspector.)

10. In the **Project Manager**, select Pile 1 (located under the heading “Structural Elements”). The **Property Inspector** will change to show its properties.

11. In the **Property Inspector**, under the heading “Dimensions”, change the pile’s **X-position** to 1.5m, its **Y-position** to 1.5m, its **Length** to 20m, and its **Free-standing length** to 0.5m.



12. Under the heading “Material Properties”, select “Concrete 1” in the **Material name** box.

13. Finally, under the heading “Section Properties”, change the pile’s **Shaft diameter** to 1.05m.

14. Next, duplicate Pile 1 by right-clicking on it in the **Project Manager** and selecting the **Edit > Duplicate** command. “Pile 2” will appear in the Project Manager and its properties in the Property Inspector.

15. In the **Property Inspector**, change the **X-position** of Pile 2 to −1.5m and press Enter. Leave all its other properties unchanged.

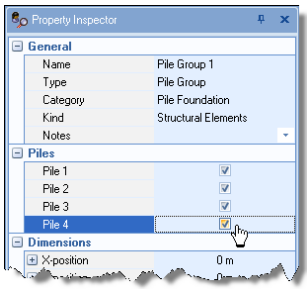
16. Duplicate Pile 2 by right-clicking on it in the **Project Manager** and selecting the **Edit > Duplicate** command.

17. In the **Property Inspector**, change the **Y-position** of Pile 3 to –1.5m and press Enter. (Note, its X-position will also be –1.5m .)

18. Finally, duplicate Pile 3 and change the **X-position** of "Pile 4" to +1.5m. (Note, its Y-position will be –1.5m .)

19. In the **Project Manager**, select Pile Group 1. The **Property Inspector** will change to show its properties. Then place ticks next to all four piles.

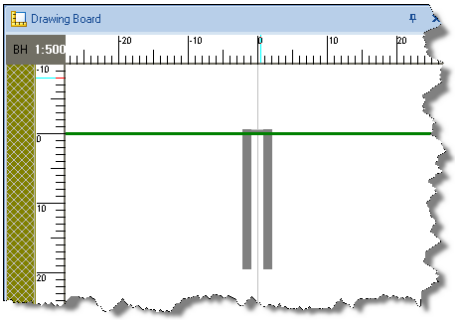
20. Lastly, select Stage 1 (under "Scenarios") in the **Project Manager** and tick "Pile Group 1" in the **Property Inspector** to add the pile group to the scenario.



In this step you have:

- Created Concrete 1, Pile 1, and Pile Group 1
- Linked Pile 1 to Concrete 1
- Duplicated Pile 1 as Pile 2 and changed its location
- Duplicated Pile 2 as Pile 3 and changed its location
- Duplicated Pile 3 as Pile 4 and changed its location
- Added Piles 1-4 to Pile Group 1
- Adds Pile Group 1 to Stage 1

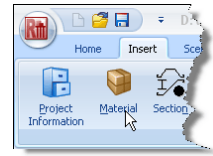
The Drawing Board will now look something like this.



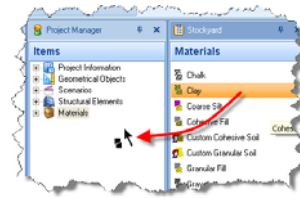
A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 4\Step 2.rpx`.

Step 3 – create the soil

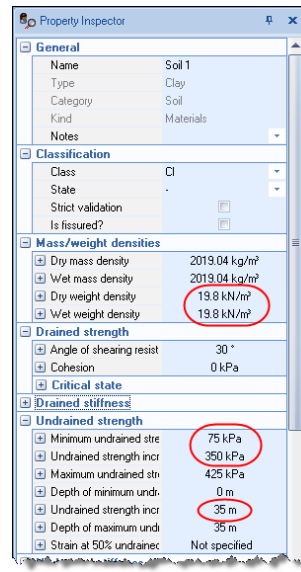
In Step 3, you will create a stiff clay and specify its properties.



1. Open the **Stockyard**'s Materials group by selecting the **Insert** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Material** button.
2. When the **Stockyard** appears, click on the item labelled "Clay" and *keep the left mouse button pressed*.



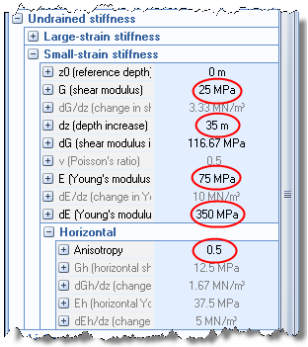
3. Drag the cursor away from the **Stockyard** towards the **Project Manager**. The cursor will change to signal you are dragging.
4. Finally, release the left mouse button when the cursor is located over the **Project Manager** to drop the clay there, where it will appear as Soil 1 (under the heading "Materials").



5. Next, open the **Property Inspector** for "Soil 1" by double-clicking on it within the **Project Manager**.
6. Under the category **Mass/weight densities**, change the clay's dry and wet weight densities to 19.8 kN/m^3. (You will need to set the dry weight density first, to avoid getting error messages.)
7. Under the category **Undrained strength**, change the clay's minimum undrained strength to 75 kPa. Enter 350 kPa in the box labelled "Undrained strength increase" and 35 m into the box labelled "Undrained strength increases over distance" (i.e. the thickness of the clay layer). This results in a strength gradient of 10 kPa/m.
8. Under the category **Undrained stiffness**, double-click on the heading **Small-strain stiffness** (or the + button to its left). The inspector will expand to show various controls for setting

the clay's undrained stiffness.

9. Type 75 MPa into the **E (Young's modulus)** editor and press enter. The **G (Shear modulus)** editor will automatically change to show 25 MPa.



10. Type 35m into the **dz (Depth increase)** editor and press enter. (This represents the thickness of the clay layer.)

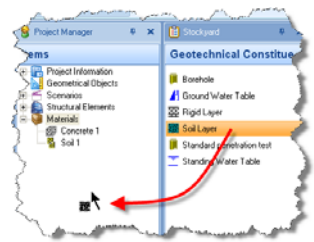
11. Type 350 MPa into the **dE (Young's modulus increase)** editor and press enter. The **dE/dz (Change in Young's modulus with depth)** editor will automatically change to show 10 MN/m^3, corresponding to dE/dz = 350 MPa / 35 m. The shear modulus values will also change automatically.

12. Under the **Horizontal** category, type 0.5 into the **Anisotropy** editor and press enter. The corresponding **Eh (Young's modulus)** editor within that category will automatically change to show 37.5 MPa (i.e. 75 MPa x 0.5). The **Gh (Shear modulus)** editor will also change accordingly.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Step 3.rpx`.

Step 4 – create a layer and borehole

In Step 4, you will create a layer and borehole to hold the stiff clay.



1. In the Stockyard, open the Geotechnical Constituents group and then create a Soil Layer, a Rigid Layer, and a Borehole, by dragging-and-dropping these items from the Stockyard to the Project Manager.

2. Select Layer 1 in the Project Manager and then, in the Property Inspector, change its **Thickness** to 25m and select "Soil 1" in its **Soil** box.

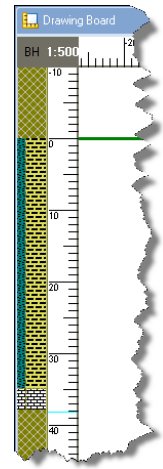
3. Now select Borehole 1 in the Project Manager and, in the Property Inspector, select "Layer 1" under **Layers > Next**.

4. Repeat the previous instruction, but now select "Layer 2" under **Layers > Next**. This inserts a rigid layer underneath the stiff clay.

5. Finally, select Stage 1 in the Project Manager and, in the Property

Inspector, tick “Borehole 1” and press `Enter`. The borehole will appear on the left-hand side of the **Drawing Board**.

In this Step you have:



- Created Layers 1-2 and Borehole 1
- Linked Soil 1 to Layer 1
- Added Layers 1-2 to Borehole 1
- Added Borehole 1 to Stage 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Step 4.rpx`.

Step 5 – create forces and moments

In Step 5, you will create a force, moment, and combination of actions (to combine the force and moment).

1. In the **Stockyard**, open the Actions group and then create a Force, a Moment, and a Combination of Actions by dragging-and-dropping these items from the Stockyard to the Project Manager.

2. Select Force 1 in the Project Manager and then, in the Property Inspector, change its **Level** to 0.5 m, its **Fx** value to 2000 kN, and its **Fz** value to 20 000 kN. The **Depth** will change to –0.5 m and the **Resultant** to 20 099.75 kN as you do this. (The change in level is necessary to place the force on top of the upstand pile group.)
3. Select Moment 1 in the Project Manager and, in the Property Inspector, change its **Level** to 0.5 m and its **My** value to 3000 kNm.
4. Select Combination 1 in the Project Manager and, in the Property Inspector, tick both Force 1 and Moment 1. Make a note of the **Fx**, **Fz**, and **My** values (these are resolved about the combination’s current location). Then change its **Level** to 0.5 m. The Fx, Fz, and My values will change automatically.
5. Finally, select Stage 1 in the Project Manager (under Scenarios) and, in the Property Inspector, tick “Combination 1” and press `Enter`. The combination of actions will appear on the **Drawing Board** above the pile group.

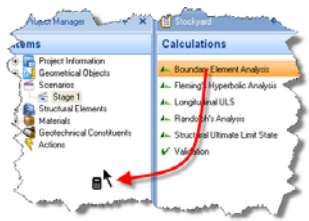
In this Step you have:

- Created Force 1, Moment 1, and Combination 1
- Added Force 1 and Moment 1 to Combination 1
- Added Combination 1 to Stage 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Step 5.rpx`.

Step 6 – create the calculation

In Step 6, you will create the calculation you want Repute to perform.



1. In the **Stockyard**, open the Calculations group and then create a Boundary Element Analysis by dragging-and-dropping this item from the Stockyard to the Project Manager.
2. Select Calculation 1 in the Project Manager and then, in the Property Inspector, select "Stage 1" under **Links > Construction Stage**.

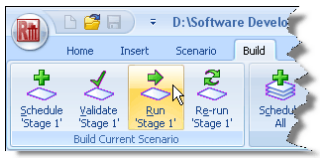
In this Step you have:

- Created Calculation 1
- Linked Stage 1 to Calculation 1

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Step 6.rpx`.

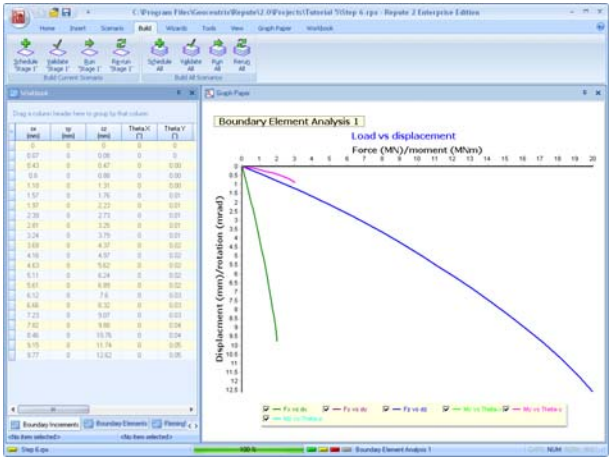
Step 7 – perform and review the calculation

In Step 7, you will perform the calculation.



1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Run 'Stage 1'** button.
2. Repute will perform all the calculations that are linked to Stage 1 (in this case, just Calculation 1) and then change its display to show its Checking Desktop (which displays the Workbook and Graph Paper panels). You can switch to this display at any time by clicking on the **Check** button on the **View** tab of Repute's ribbon.

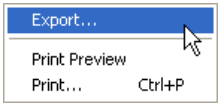
3. Your screen will now look something like this:



Step 8 – export the results

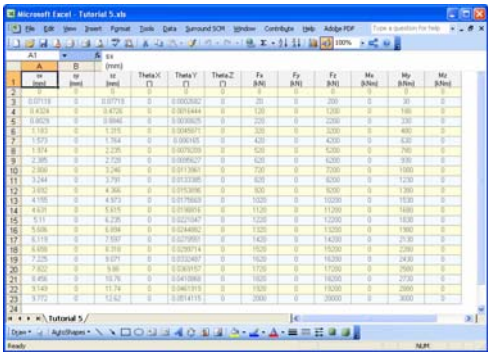
In Step 8, you will export results to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

1. Right-click in the **Workbook** panel to reveal its context menu and select **Export**. Only the data that is currently displayed in the Workbook will be exported. To include other results, click on the Asterisk (*) in the top left corner of the Workbook's table and select the results you want to include.



2. Select the desired path for the file, enter its name, and then click on the **Save** button. This will save the data in an Excel spreadsheet (*.xls file).

3. You can then view the results by navigating to this folder using Windows Explorer and opening the file in Excel. The results should look like the image below.



Step 9 – close the project

In Step 9, you will close and (optionally) save the project.[7]

1. Display the program's **Application Menu** by clicking on Repute's **Application Button** and click **Close**.
2. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save it before proceeding. Answer **Yes** or **No** by clicking the appropriate button.
3. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 5\Tutorial 5.rpx`.

What next?

Tutorial 6 looks at the more complicated case of an asymmetric pile group under 3-dimensional loading.

[7]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute

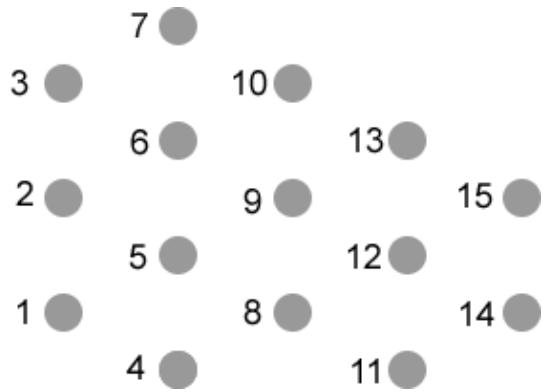
TUTORIAL 6
ASYMMETRIC PILE GROUP UNDER 3D LOADING

Tutorial 6 considers a more complicated project: that of an asymmetric pile group under general 3-dimensional loading. This tutorial shows you how to:

- Modify an existing project
- Change the location of individual piles within a pile group
- Specify 3D loading

The worked example involves the analysis of a group of 15 piles installed in stiff clay overlying dense sand.

- The ground conditions at the site are identical to those in Tutorial 5.
- The piles will be installed on an irregular grid, shown below. The spacing between adjacent rows is 3m in the X-direction and 1.5m in the Y.



- Each pile is 20m long, 1m in diameter, and has a Young's modulus of 30 GPa (both axially and laterally).
- You are interested in the displacements and rotation of the pile cap under a combined vertical load of 50MN, horizontal loads of 10MN (in the X-direction) and 7MN (in the Y-direction), and moments of 5MNm (in the XZ-plane) and 3MNm (in the YZ-plane). The vertical load will be applied on the pile cap at the location of Pile 9.

This tutorial is written for users of the Professional, Enterprise, and Trial Editions of Repute 2 only. Users of the Standard Edition should look at Tutorials 1-3.

Overview

- In Step 1, you will open and modify an existing project
- In Step 2, you will delete the old pile group and then specify a new group
- In Step 3, you will move the piles to their final (asymmetric) positions.
- In Step 4, you will modify the actions on the pile group.
- In Step 5, you will perform the calculations and review the results.
- In Step 6, you will close and (optionally) save the project.

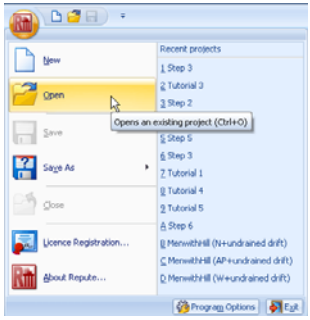
If Repute is not already running, double-click on the Repute icon on Windows' Desktop to start the program. Once the splash screen has disappeared, Repute displays its Welcome page.

If you have an existing project open, click **Close** on the program's **Application menu**. You will be prompted to save your work if you have not already done so.

Step 1 – open and modify an existing project

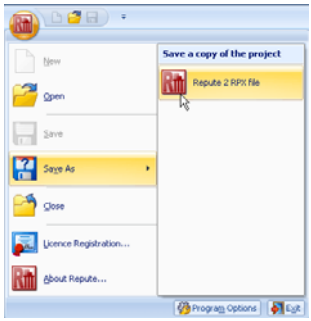
In Step 1, you open an existing project and modify its project information.

1. Display the **Application menu** by clicking on the program's **Application button** (located in the top-left hand corner of Repute's user interface).
2. Click on the **Open** command and, in the dialog box that appears, navigate to the folder `Projects\Tutorial 6` and select the file `Tutorial 4.rpx` (this is a copy of the file that was saved at the end of Tutorial 4). Click on the **Open** button to open this project.



3. In the **Project Manager**, double-click on "Site 1" to display its properties in the **Property Inspector**.
4. In the Property Inspector, change the **Description** to "Asymmetric pile group under 3D loading" and the **Project ID** to "0006".

5. Then save the project under a different name, by displaying the **Application menu**, clicking on the **Save As** command, and clicking on the option **Repute 2 RPX file**.



6. In the dialog box that appears, change the File name to "Tutorial 6" and click on the **Save** button to save the modified project with a new name. It will automatically be saved in the folder `Projects\Tutorial 6` unless you choose another location for it.

A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 6\Step 1.rpx`.

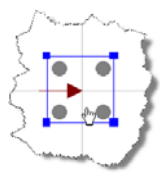
Step 2 – specify a new pile group

In Step 2, you delete the old pile group and then specify a new group.

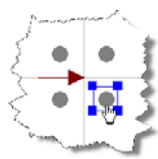
1. The pile group specified in Tutorial 4 was a 2 x 2 group. You can see this most easily by changing the orientation of the Drawing Board to plan view. To do this, right-click anywhere on the Drawing Board and select **Plan**. Alternatively, select the **Drawing Board** tab on Repute's ribbon and then click on the **Plan** button.

2. You may also find it easier to see the piles if you increase the Drawing Board's scale. To do this, right-click anywhere on the one of the rulers at the edge of the Drawing Board and select **1:200**. Alternatively, there are buttons on the **Drawing Board** tab (on Repute's ribbon) which allow you to manipulate the scale however you choose.

3. If you move the mouse over the drawing of the pile group in the **Drawing Board**, a balloon will appear showing its name (which is "Pile Group 1"). You can select this group by clicking on it, whereupon a blue selection rectangle will appear with square "handles" at each corner. "Pile Group 1" will automatically be highlighted in the Project Manager and its properties displayed in the Property Inspector.



4. If you now move the mouse over one of the piles within the group and click on it, a balloon will appear showing the pile's name (e.g. "Pile 4"). You can select this pile by holding the `CTRL` key down and clicking on it, whereupon a blue selection rectangle will appear with square "handles" at each corner. "Pile 4"

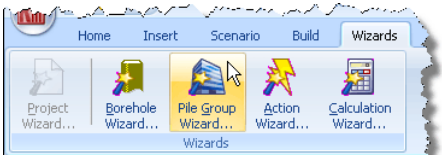


will automatically be highlighted in the Project Manager and its properties displayed in the Property Inspector.

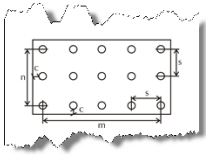
5. To delete this pile from the project, right-click on it in the **Project Manager** and select the **Delete** command located under the **Edit** sub-menu. You will be asked whether you are sure you want to delete 'Pile 4' (Bored Pile) and reminded that this pile is being used by 'Pile Group 1' (Pile Group). Click **Yes** to confirm the command, whereupon Pile 4 will disappear from both the Project Manager and the Drawing Board.

6. Repeat the previous instruction for Piles 1-3 and, finally, for Pile Group 1.

7. Next, open the **Pile Group Wizard** by selecting the Wizards tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Pile Group Wizard** button.



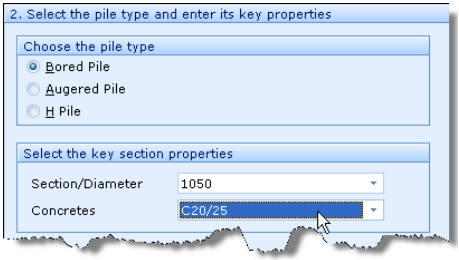
8. When the Wizard appears, choose the **Custom** plan arrangement and change the number of pile rows to **m** = 5 by **n** = 3. The picture on the left-hand side of the Wizard will change to show you a (generic) rectangular pile arrangement.



9. Change the **Spacing** between the piles to 3m, but leave the **Cover** at its default value (200mm).

10. Click **Next** to display the next page.

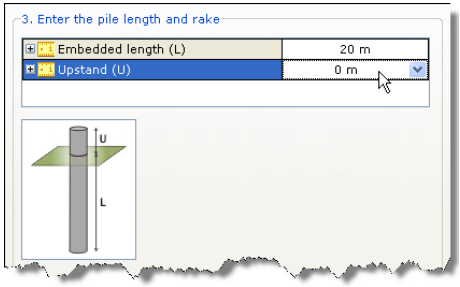
11. Choose 'Bored pile' as the **pile type**, change the **Section/Diameter** to 1050mm, and select C20/25 as the **Concrete** grade to be used. By default, this concrete has Young's modulus of 30 GPa.



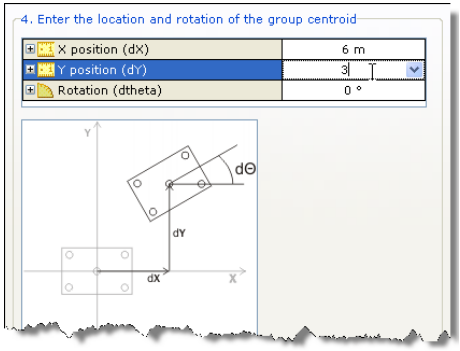
12. Click **Next** to display the next page.

13. Change the **Embedded length (L)** to 20m but leave the **Upstand (U)** as

0m.



14. Click **Next** to display the next page.
15. Change the **X position (dX)** of the pile group's centroid to 6m, its **Y position (dY)** to 3m but leave its **Rotation (dθ)** as 0°. This will position most of the piles in the group close to their desired positions.



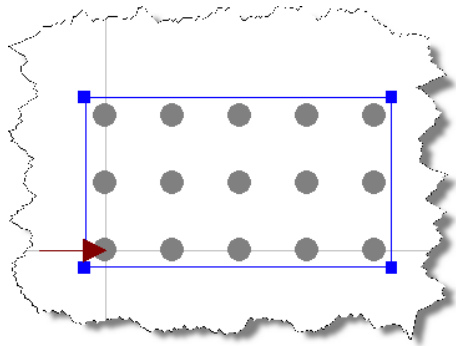
16. Click **Next** to display the next page.
17. Tick "Stage 1" to add the pile group to the scenario.
18. Click **Next** to display the last page.
19. If you wish to review any of the settings you have made, click **Back** to return to the relevant page. Otherwise, click **Finish** to generate the pile group.

The Pile Group Wizard then:

- Creates Piles 1-15
- Creates Pile Group 1

- Creates Concrete 2
- Links Piles 1-15 to Concrete 2
- Adds Piles 1-15 to Pile Group 1
- Adds Pile Group 1 to Stage 1

The Drawing Board will now look something like this (with the pile group selected):

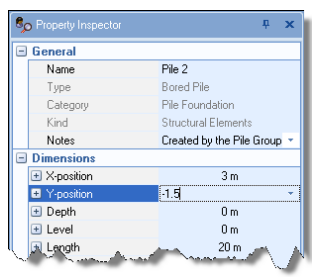


A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 6\Step 2.rpx`.

Step 3 – move the piles to their final positions

In Step 3, you move the piles to their final (asymmetric) positions.

1. Select "Pile 2" in the **Project Manager** and then, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **Y-Position** to −1.5m and press ENTER. The pile's position on the Drawing Board will change automatically.

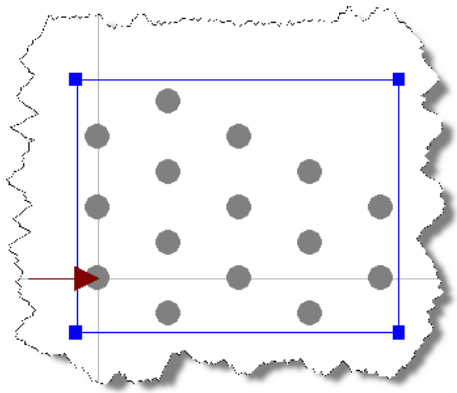


2. Repeat the previous instruction for Pile 4.
3. Next, change the **Y-Position** of Piles 7 and 9 to +1.5m.
4. Change the **Y-Position** of Piles 12 and 14 to +4.5m.
5. Finally, change the **X-Position** of Pile 15 to +3.0m and its **Y-Position** to

+7.5m.

6. Then, select "Pile Group 1" in the **Project Manager** and, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **Pile cap breadth in Y-direction** to 10.2m and press ENTER.

The Drawing Board will now look something like this (with the pile group selected):



A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 6\Step 3.rpx`.

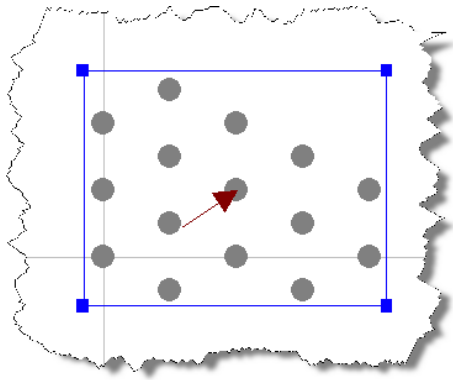
Step 4 – modify the loads

In Step 4, you modify the actions on the pile group.

1. Select "Force 1" in the **Project Manager** and then, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **Fz** value to 50 000 kN, its **X-position** to 6m, and its **Y-position** to 3m. When you press ENTER, the force's position will change automatically on the Drawing Board.
2. Select "Force 2" in the **Project Manager** and, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **Fx** value to 10 000 kN, its **Fy** value to 7 000 kN, its **X-position** to 6m, and its **Y-position** to 3m. As you do this, the force's orientation and position will change automatically on the Drawing Board.
3. Select "Moment 1" in the **Project Manager** and, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **Mx** value to 3 000 kNm, its **My** value to 5 000 kNm, its **X-position** to 6m, and its **Y-position** to 3m.
4. Finally, select "Combination 1" in the **Project Manager** and, in the **Property Inspector**, change its **X-position** to 6m, and its **Y-position** to

3m. Again, as you do this, the combination's orientation and position will change automatically on the Drawing Board and the various components of action displayed in the Property Inspector will also change.

The Drawing Board will now look something like this (with the pile group selected):

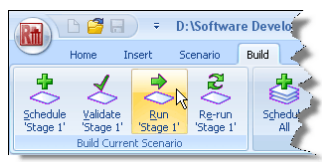


A copy of this step can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 6\Step 4.rpx`.

Step 5 – perform and review the calculation

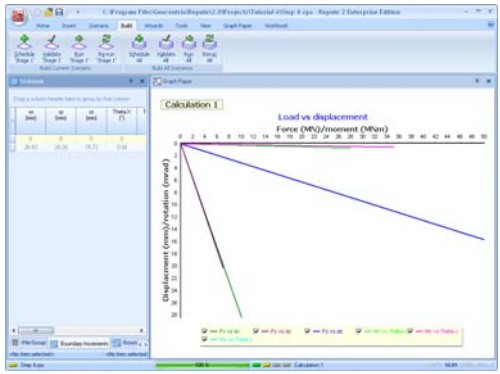
In Step 5, you will perform the calculation and review the results.

1. Run the calculation by selecting the **Build** tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the **Run 'Stage 1'** button.

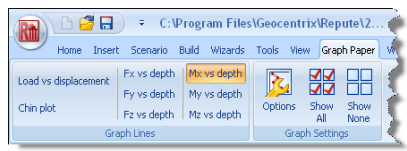


2. Repute will perform all the calculations that are linked to Stage 1 (in this case, just Boundary Element Analysis 1) and then change its display to show its Checking Desktop (which displays the Workbook and the Graph Paper). You can switch to this display at any time by clicking on the **Check** button on the **View** tab of Repute's ribbon.

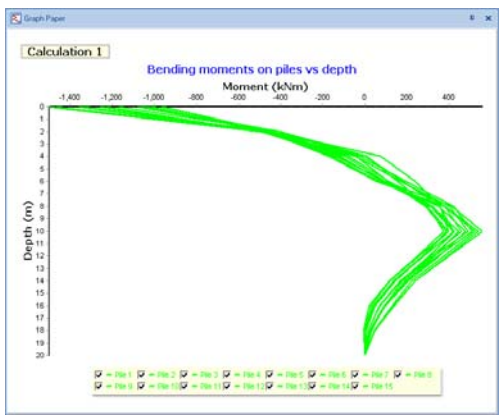
3. Your screen will now look something like this:



4. You can change the graph that appears on the screen by selecting the Graph Paper tab on Repute's ribbon and clicking on the any of the available graphs that are listed there.

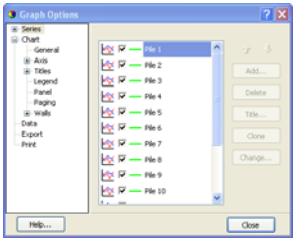


5. For example, if you click on the **Mx vs depth** button, the graph will change to look something like this:



6. You can change the appearance of the graph by experimenting with the extensive set of controls provided via its Options box. To display the

Graph Options box, click on the Options button on the graph paper tab. Click on the help button to find instructions for using this box to customize your graph.



Step 6 – close the project

In Step 6, you will close and (optionally) save[8] the project.

1. Display the program's **Application Menu** by clicking on Repute's **Application Button** and click **Close**.
2. If you have made changes to the project since it was last saved, Repute will ask you if you want to save it before proceeding. Answer Yes or No by clicking the appropriate button.
3. Repute will then (if requested) save and close the project.

A copy of this project can be found at `[Projects]\Tutorial 6\Tutorial 6.rpx`.

What next?

Further information about the program's capabilities can be found in the *Repute 2 User Manual* and the program's built-in help system. Details of the theory that underpins the program's calculations can be found in the *Repute 2 Reference Manual*.

Further resources are available from the Geocentrix website:

www.geocentrix.co.uk

and by telephone (for customers with a technical support agreement).

[8]You cannot save the project in the Trial Edition of Repute