

The method of rock slope stability evaluation based on cloud model

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Abstract. According to the characteristics of the inevitable fuzziness and andomness in the slope stability evaluation, we proposed the model of rock slope stability evaluation based on cloud model, combined the combination weighting game theory considering subjective and objective weight, evaluate the slope instances. The comprehensive cloud of each factor on each stability level has been generated based on 7 indexes and evaluation standard. According the actual slope data, the degree of certainty for each slope on each stability level can be obtained. Finally, the maximum degree of certainty determined the slope stability level. Comparing the cloud model method with the grey correlation analysis and extension evaluation, proved that this evaluation result is reliable, the method is feasible and effective.

Introduction

As a natural geological body, the influence factors of slope is complexity and uncertainty. The impact of various factors are also different, understanding of people is still have limitations. So the boundary of slope stability and instability is not very clear actually, even very fuzzy^[1-2]. Traditional slope stability analysis and evaluation methods mainly include the limit equilibrium method and numerical analysis method^[3-5]. In recent years, some new theories are introduced by scholars, such as fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method^[6-7], neural network evaluation method^[8-9], etc. This article is based on the fuzzy mathematics theory, starting from the non-linear relationship between slope's evaluation index and the level of stability, introduced the cloud model. We proposed the model of rock slope stability evaluation based on cloud model and combination weighting of game theory, Try to provide a new way of slope stability analysis.

Introduction of cloud model

Chinese academy of engineering Li De-yi proposed the concept of cloud model in 1995. Cloud model is a powerful tool to convert numerical quantitative analysis to conceptual qualitative analysis. Over the years, cloud model has been applied to different fields, such as comprehensive assessment of water quality, electronic information, simulation and prediction, etc, gained rather satisfactory achievement.

$U = \{X\}$. C is a qualitative concepts blong to U . If quantitative value X belong to U and the function X attached C is $(0,1)$, it is the randomly generated value and has a certain tendency. So, each X can be regard as cloud droplets, their distribution make up the cloud: $u_c(x) : U \rightarrow (0,1), \forall x \in U, x \rightarrow u_c(x)$. The relationship between one factor from U to the memberships of C is not a simple one to one but the one to many.

The basic cloud model is normal cloud model, normal distribution is general. Its digital characteristics use expectation, entropy and hyper entropy to characterize, reflect the qualitative concept and quantitative characteristics^[10]. Expectation: the most typical point in number field space, it's also the best point can reflect the qualitative concept, directly reflected by the center of the cloud. Entropy: reflects the area value of number field space that can be accepted by the qualitative concept, and the degree of cloud droplets belongs to the qualitative concept. Hyper entropy: reflects uncertainty of entropy, directly reflected by the size of cloud droplets cohesiveness.

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Determine the evaluation standard and weight

This article consider the membership of each factor on each stability level conforms with normal distribution. Evaluation standard come from 13th literature, selected seven evaluation index, the slope stability are divided into five grades, the specific evaluation standard are shown in Table 1.

In slope stability evaluation, different evaluation indexes has different importance degree, so the weight is not the same. Usually, when we using a single way to get weight, it is hard to avoid the one-sidedness and arbitrariness. In order to overcome this defect, we should put the subjective and objective weights together then it can reflect the importance of the evaluation index integrally^[11]. So, we use the combination weighting game theory, algorithm is as follows^[12]:

Weights' linear combinations by L ways:

$$\omega = \sum_{k=1}^L a_k \bullet \omega_k^T; \omega_k = (\omega_{k1}, \omega_{k2}, \dots, \omega_{kn}), (k = 1, 2, \dots, L);$$

Optimized linear combination coefficients a_k , minimize the deviation:

$$\min \left\| \sum_{k=1}^L a_k \omega_k - \omega_k \right\|_2, (k = 1, 2, \dots, L);$$

Export: $\sum_{k=1}^L a_k \omega_k \omega_k^T = \omega_k \omega_k^T$ to get (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_L) ; Finally normalization get comprehensive

weights ω^* :

$$a_k^* = a_k / \sum_{k=1}^L a_k; \omega^* = \sum_{k=1}^L a_k \omega_k^T; (3)$$

In this paper, the subjective weight using the analytic hierarchy process^[13] to get, objective weight using the entropy weight method^[14]. The comprehensive weights $\omega = (0.047, 0.350, 0.037, 0.149, 0.100, 0.067, 0.238)$.

Determine the parameters of cloud model

B_{\min}, B_{\max} is the maximum and minimum boundary of V , three digital characteristics of cloud: $E_x = (B_{\min} + B_{\max}) / 2; E_n = (B_{\max} - B_{\min}) / 6; H_e = k;$, k is a constant determined by experience. For a single boundary, we can determine default by upper and lower limit, then use the previous method to calculate. In Table 2, $a \sim d$ represents boundary value. Such as geostress, I $(0, a]$, II $(a, b]$, III $(b, c]$, IV $(c, d]$, V $(d, +\infty]$, so a, b, c, d represents 2, 4, 12, 20. The cost evaluation index according to E_x, E_n , otherwise according to E_x', E_n' .

Table 1 The evaluation criteria of slope stability

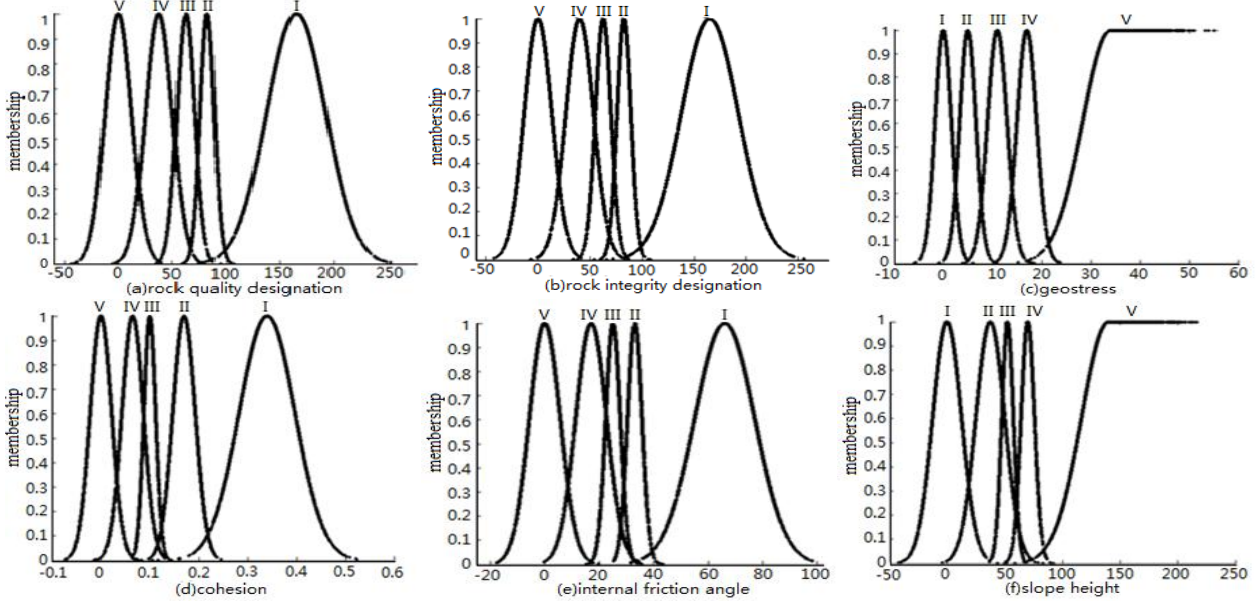
Evaluation Index	Rock Quality Designation	Rock Integrity Designation	Geostress / MPa	Cohesion / MPa	Internal Frictional Angle / °	Slope Height / m	Maximum Daily Rainfall / mm
Stable I	≥90	≥90	≤2	≥0.22	≥37	≤30	≤20
Relatively Stable II	75~90	75~90	2~8	0.12~0.22	29~37	30~45	20~40
Basically Stable III	50~75	50~75	8~14	0.08~0.12	21~29	45~60	40~60
Instability IV	25~50	30~50	14~20	0.05~0.08	13~21	60~80	60~100
Extremely Unstable V	≤25	≤30	≥20	≤0.05	≤13	≥80	≥100

Table 2 Determination of cloud model digital characters

Cloud	E_x	E_n	H_e
Stable I	$E_{x1} = 0; E_{x1}' = d + c$	$E_{n1} = (E_{x2} - E_{x1})/3; E_{n1}' = (E_{x1}' - E_{x2}')/3$	0.01
Relatively Stable II	$E_{x2} = (a + b)/2; E_{x2}' = (c + d)/2$	$E_{n2} = (E_{x2} - E_{x1})/3; E_{n2}' = (E_{x2}' - E_{x3}')/3$	0.01
Basically Stable III	$E_{x3} / E_{x3}' = (b + c)/2$	$E_{n3} = (E_{x3} - E_{x2})/3; E_{n3}' = (E_{x3}' - E_{x4}')/3$	0.01
Instability IV	$E_{x4} = (c + d)/2; E_{x4}' = (a + b)/2$	$E_{n4} = (E_{x4} - E_{x3})/3; E_{n4}' = (E_{x4}' - E_{x5}')/3$	0.01
Extremely Unstable V	$E_{x5} = d + c; E_{x5}' = 0$	$E_{n5} = (E_{x5} - E_{x4})/3; E_{n5}' = (E_{x4}' - E_{x5}')/3$	0.01

Generate the comprehensive cloud、determine the level of stability

According to E_x, E_n, H_e , we use the cloud generator to get the comprehensive cloud based on seven evaluation index, see Figure 1 (maximum daily rainfall is not shown in it). Taking slope height in figure 1 as an example, abscissa represents the slope height, ordinate represents the corresponding membership. The left to the right in the graph represent slope stability comprehensive cloud of level 1 to level 5. The figure left to right of geostress and maximum daily rainfall is from high level to low level, other instead. After determined the membership and multiplied by the index weight, where the maximum membership is the slope stability degree is.



Analysis of living example

Application example

Take the four actual case of slope in 13th literatures as research objects, measured values of slope indexes see Table 3. According to the principle of maximum membership degree, see the final evaluation results in Table 4.

Table 3 Measured values of indexes for evaluation slopes

Slope	Rock Quality Designation	Rock Integrity Designation	Geostress / MPa	Cohesion / MPa	Internal Frictional Angle / °	Slope Height / m	Maximum Daily Rainfall / mm
1	72.00	15	0.44	0.024	12.0	46	120
2	65.23	63	3.65	0.130	44.5	43	344
3	87.21	82	6.77	0.220	46.0	51	344
4	89.46	84	12.23	0.210	42.0	47	344

Table 4 The results of slope stability evaluation based on cloud model

Slope	I	II	III	IV	V	Results
1	0.0360	0.0677	0.0543	0.1853	0.3786	V
2	0.0188	0.2011	0.4148	0.0898	0.2380	III
3	0.0274	0.4845	0.0805	0.0029	0.2380	II
4	0.0393	0.4408	0.0730	0.0038	0.2380	II

Table 5 Slope stability evaluation contrast

Slope	Grey Relational	Extensiona I	Cloud Model
1	V	V	V
2	III	III	III
3	I	I	II
4	II	II	II

Comparison and analysis

Compared with other methods, comparison results in table 5. The cloud model method let membership of each factor on each stability level multiplied by the index weight then adds them to get the maximum degree of certainty. This reduces the impact on overall evaluation results caused by a single index on which level are fuzzy. Even if the values in final result is similar, according the principle of maximum membership degree to determine the level is still reasonable.

Conclusion

(1) Based on the fuzziness and randomness of slope stability evaluation and combined the combination weighting game theory considering subjective and objective weight, this article proposed the model of rock slope stability evaluation based on cloud model to evaluate slope of actual project. The results show that, cloud model method is feasible and effective, it provides a new method for slope stability evaluation.

(2) The study compared the cloud model method with grey relational analysis and extensional evaluation found the method in this paper is more considerate, the results is more reliable, verified the veracity of cloud model.

(3) It's hard to determine the three digital characteristics of cloud model. In this article, according the the method in table 2 to determine E_x 、 E_n 、 H_e . Even so, I am also learning experience summed up by our predecessors then got table 2. Therefore, it's very necessary to seek a more accurate method to determine the digital characteristics.

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