



GTS NX Official Training Series

SEEPAGE ANALYSIS Analysis of a Retaining Wall

止水帷幕 | SEEPAGE CUT-OFF CURTAIN

Cut-off walls are a commonly used technical term in underground engineering, hydraulic engineering, and excavation support systems.

When the bottom of an excavation is below the groundwater table, and dewatering is difficult, it is generally necessary to install a cut-off wall to prevent groundwater seepage.

Cut-off walls constructed from **continuous mixing piles** (e.g., cement-soil mixing piles) or **single-jet and triple-jet grouting piles** are also referred to as **cut-off walls**.

Common Applications					
Excavation Engineering	Installing cut-off walls during deep excavations to prevent surrounding groundwater from seeping into the pit.				
Metro and Tunnel Engineering	Preventing groundwater from entering tunnel structures				
Dam and Levee Engineering:	Blocking seepage under dams or levees to protect structural stability.				
Pollution Containment	Preventing the spread of subsurface contaminants.				

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Common Materials and Types

Diaphragm wall: Reinforced concrete walls constructed underground, used both as retaining structures and seepage cut-off barriers.

Cement-soil mixing wall: Walls formed by mixing in-situ soil with cement slurry to create low-permeability barriers.

Grouting curtain: Seepage barriers created by injecting grout into the ground to fill voids and reduce permeability.

Steel sheet pile wall / High-density plastic membrane curtain: Special materials used in specific engineering scenarios as seepage barriers.

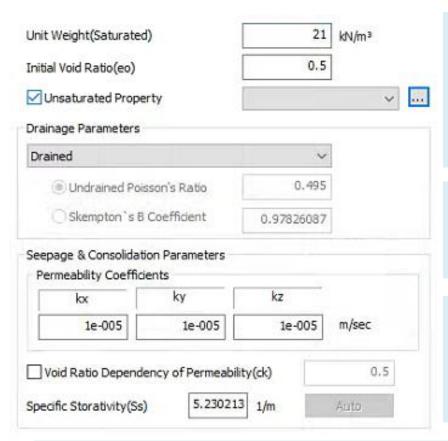








孔隙材料 | Porous Material



Soil Saturated/Unsaturated Parameters Permeability function: Can be estimated using the Gardner coefficient.

Water content function: Can be estimated using the Van Genuchten model.

Drained / Undrained Material Parameters: Defined using effective stiffness, undrained stiffness, and undrained strength.

Permeability Coefficient (Kx/Ky/Kz)

Although **Darcy's Law** was originally derived under **saturated conditions**, it is also applicable to **unsaturated conditions**.

Saturated Aquifer Storage Coefficient (Ss)

The volume of water released from storage per unit volume of aquifer per unit decline in hydraulic head.

Note: For **undrained materials**, Ss is automatically calculated from the **elastic modulus** and **Poisson's ratio**.

MIDAS

TOTAL HEAD

Total Head (總水頭)

Total head refers to the total energy of a fluid at a specific point, usually expressed as an equivalent height of a water column (in units of length, such as meters or feet). It consists of three main components:

$$H = h_p + h_v + h_z$$

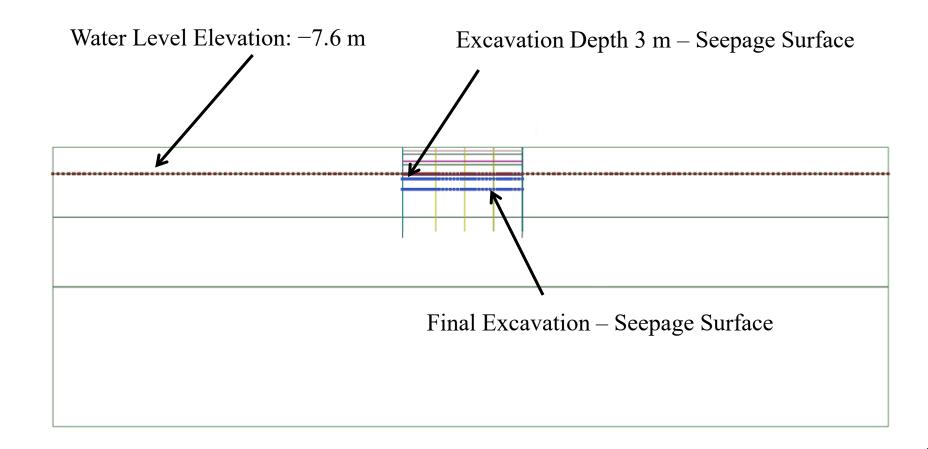
- h_p 壓力水頭 (Pressure Head) = $\frac{P}{\gamma}$
 - 來自流體的靜壓力 (P 為壓力, γ 為流體單位重量
- h_v 速度水頭(Velocity Head) = $rac{v^2}{2g}$
 - 來自流體的動能 (v 為速度,g 為重力加速度)
- h_z 高度水頭 (Elevation Head) = z
 - 來自流體的位能(z 為流體位置的高度)

https://chatgpt.com/

https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E6%89%AC%E7%A8%8B

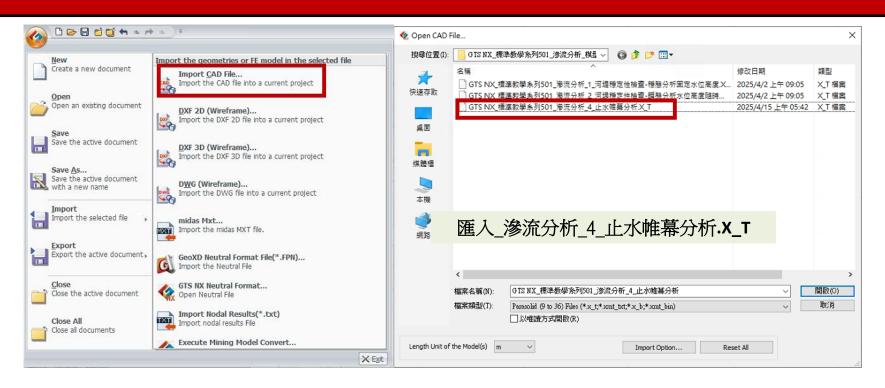


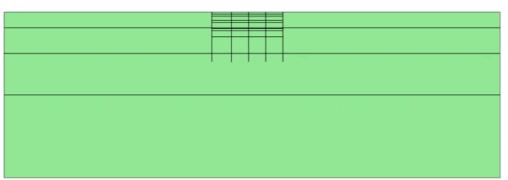
CUT-OFF WALL – ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION





GEOMETRY IMPORT

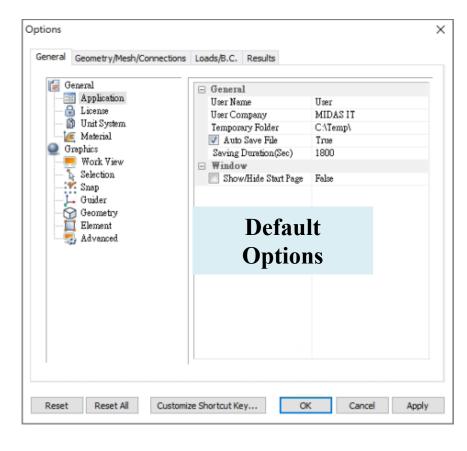


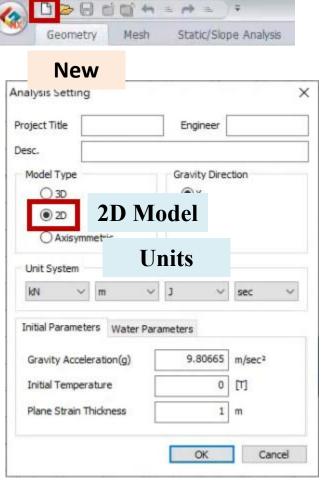




OPTIONS AND SETTINGS



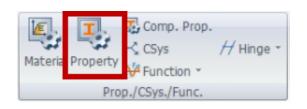


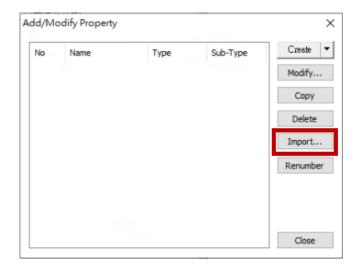


單位使用KN/m/J/sec



PROPERTY IMPORT









POROSITY PARAMETERS

Geotechnical Material

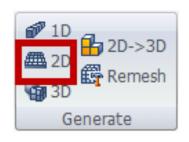
	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (tonf/m³)	Unit Weight (Saturated) (KN/m³)	Coefficient of permeability(K) (m/day)	Cohesion(C) (KN/m²)	Friction Angle(φ)
沖積層	8000	0.35	17	18	0.1	15	20
粉砂層	19500	0.3	17.65	18.65	1	10	30
風化土壤	36500	0.33	18.5	19.5	1	17.5	31
風化岩石	150000	0.3	21	22	0.001	50	30

Note 1: Seepage analysis requires defining porous material parameters.

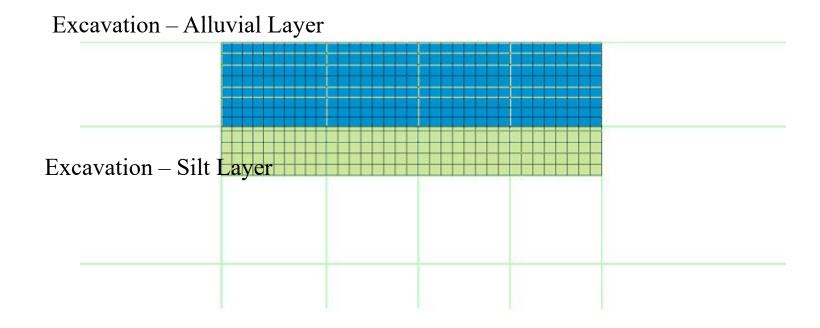
Note 2: If **unsaturated parameters** are not defined, the soil is treated as **saturated** during the seepage calculation.

Note 3: For seepage-stress coupled analysis, both geotechnical and porous material parameters must be defined.

EXCAVATION AREA – 2D MESH GENERATION

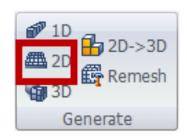


Mesh Size: 1 / Shared Nodes





SURROUNDING AREA – 2D MESH GENERATION



Mesh Size: 1.5 / Shared Nodes

Alluvial Layer Property: Alluvial Layer

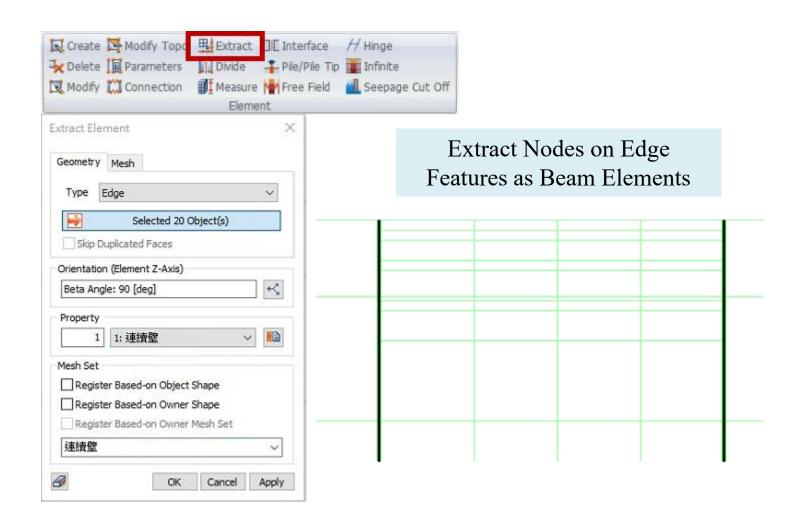
Silt Layer Property: Silt Layer

Weathered Soil
Property: Weathered Soil

Weathered Rock
Property: Weathered Rock



DIAPHRAGM WALL EXTRACTION AND GENERATION





水頭 | WATER HEAD



Association Between Elements and Geometric Features Exists; Nodes Can Be Selected via Geometric Features

Nodal Head	Review
Name Object	Nodal Head-1
Type	Node ~
	Selected 172 Object(s)
Value	-7.6 m
Туре	● Total
Function	None V
Direction: G	lobal Y
if Total I	Head < Potential Head, then Q = 0
undary Set	Nodal Head-1
3 8	OK Cancel Apply

水位高度-7.6(m)				

註:初始水頭也可

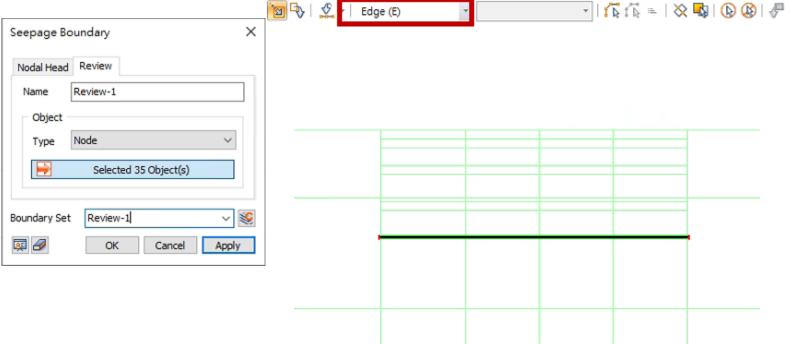


帝面 | REVIEW/ SEEPAGE



Association Between Elements and Geometric Features Exists; Nodes Can

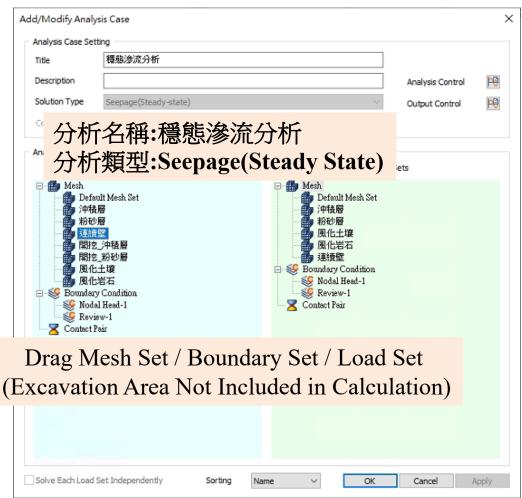
Be Selected via Geometric Features 🔟 🗣 | 🦅 🕴 Edge (E)





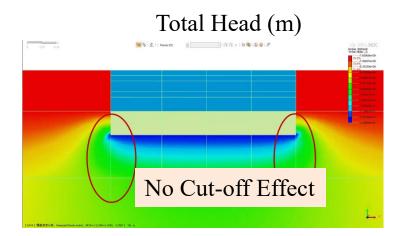
Steady-State Seepage Analysis (Diaphragm Wall Nodes Connected)



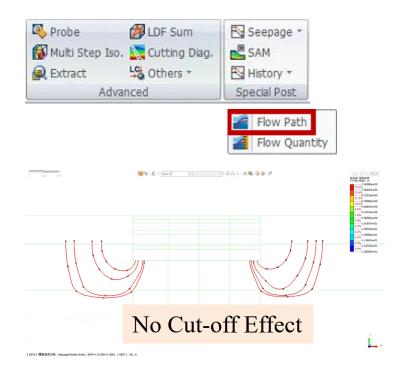




RESULT ANALYSIS



Flow Line Distribution



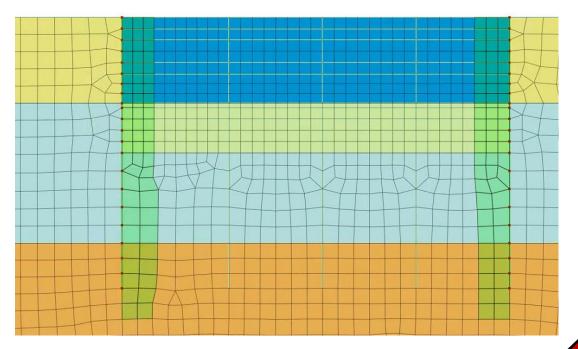


NODE CONNECTION





First Select Elements Around the Diaphragm Wall, Then Select Nodes on the Diaphragm Wall



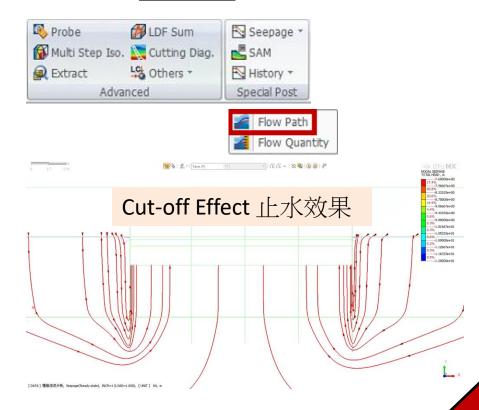


RESULT ANALYSIS

Total Head (m)

上大文果

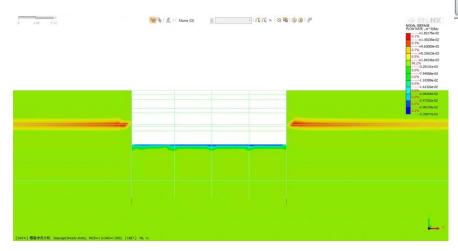
流線分布





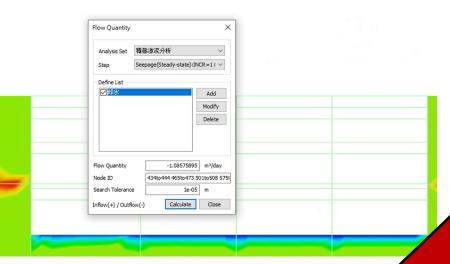
RESULT ANALYSIS

Flow Rate (m³/day)





Seepage / Pumping Volume Calculation (m³/day)









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COUPLED STRESS-SEEPAGE Analysis of a Retaining Wall

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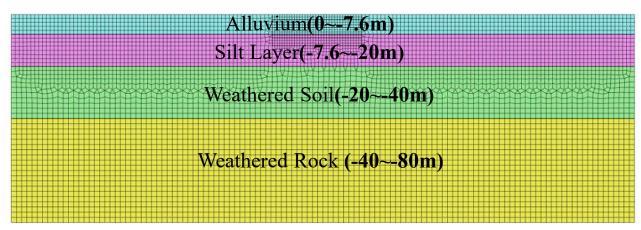
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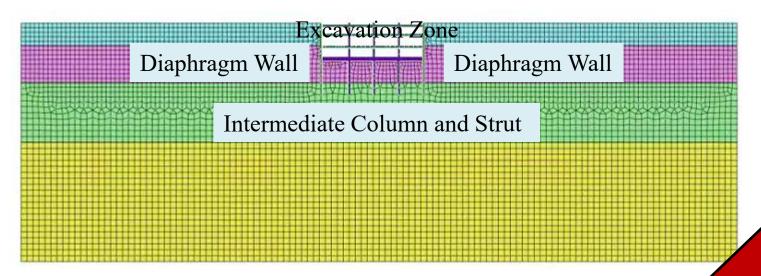


DEEP EXCAVATION | PROBLEM ANALYSIS

PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE

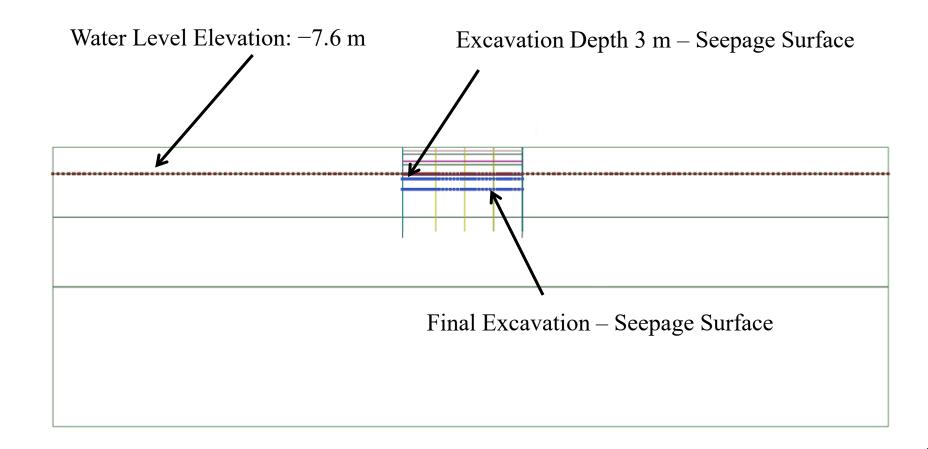


POST-CONSTRUCTION STAGE



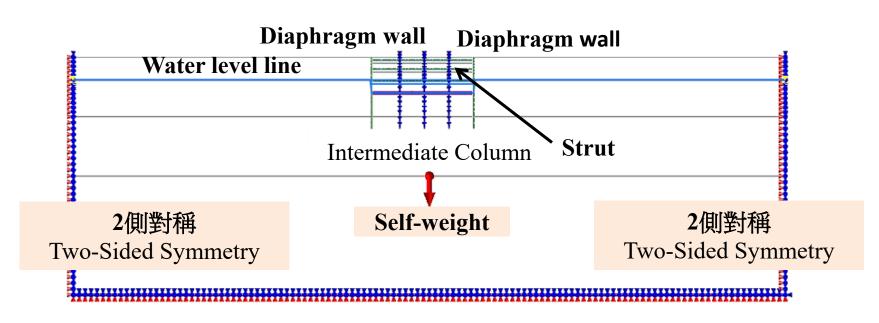


CUT-OFF WALL – ANALYSIS DESCRIPTION



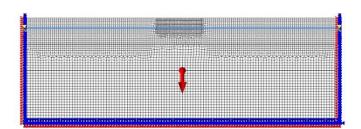


CONSTRUCTION STAGES

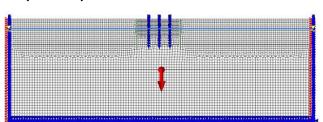


Bottom Boundary Constraint – Tx / Ty

Stage 0: Pre-Construction



Stage1: Construction of Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and Intermediate Columns

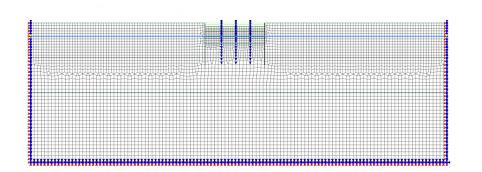


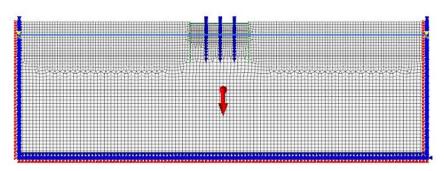


CONSTRUCTION STAGES

Stage 2: Excavation 1 (excavation depth –2 m)

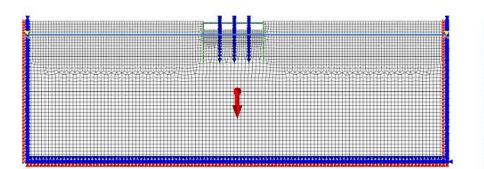
Stage 3: Horizontal Strut 1 (elevation –1 m)

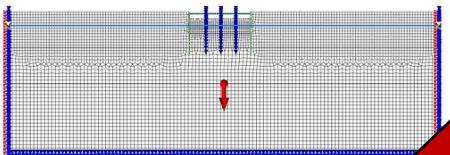




Stage 4: Excavation 2 (excavation depth −5 m)

Stage 5: Horizontal Strut 2 (elevation –4 m)

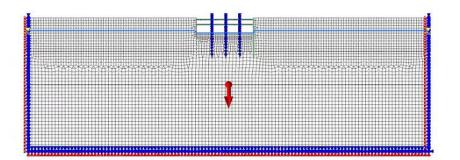




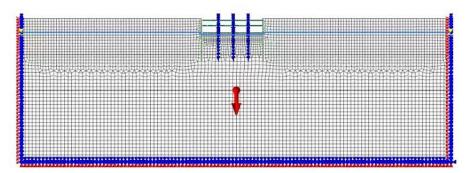


CONSTRUCTION STAGES

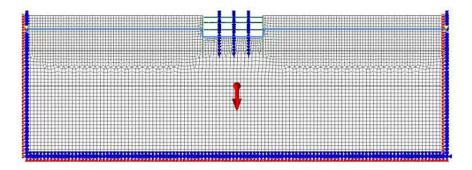
Stage 6: Excavation 3 (excavation depth –9 m)



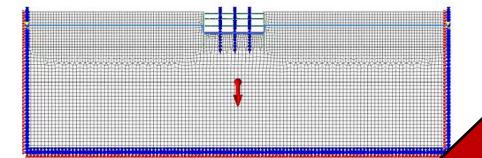
Stage 7: Horizontal Strut 3 (elevation –8 m)



Stage 8: Final Excavation (-12 m)



Stage 9: Raft foundation slab—beam (t = 1 m)









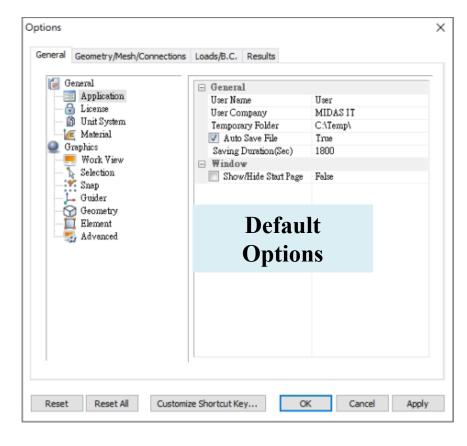
Part 1 2D SOIL STRATIFICATION MODEL

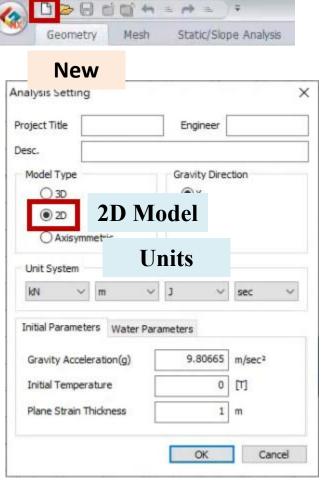
台灣邁達斯



OPTIONS AND SETTINGS



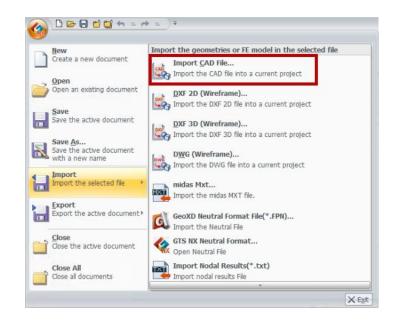




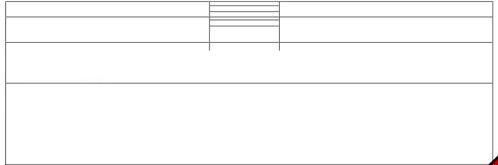
單位使用KN/m/J/sec



MODEL IMPORT





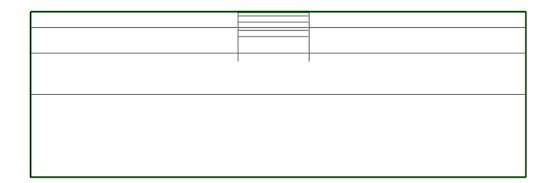


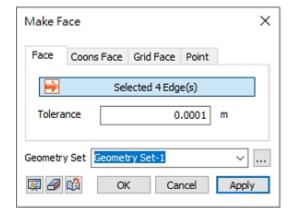


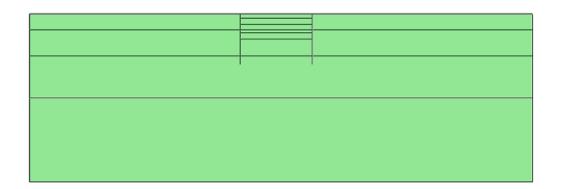
MAKE FACE

Selecting Closed Line Features











IMPRINT



Imprint X Curve Imprint Auto Point Selected 1 Target Object(s) Selected 28 Tool Object(s) Direction Select Tool Direction 2 Points Vector ✓ Z 0,0,0 1, 1, 1 Direction of Shortest Path Line 🔯 🔗 📢 OK Cancel Apply

> Use Shortest Distance Projection Feature

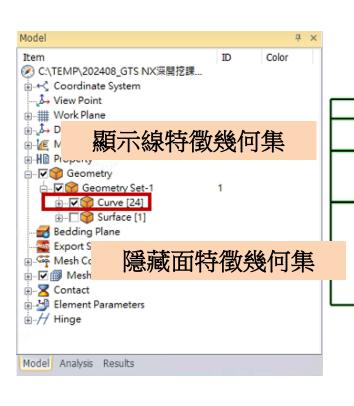
Target Object:選取特徵面



Tool Object:選取所有線特徵



DELETING LINE GEOMETRY FEATURES



Step1. Select All Line Features



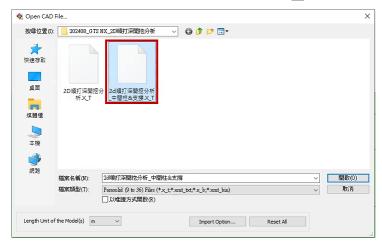
Cancel

OK

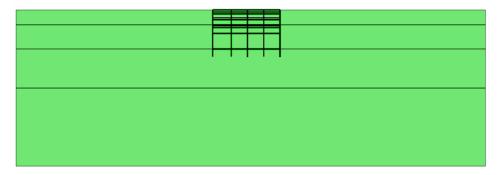


INTERMEDIATE COLUMNS & STRUTS

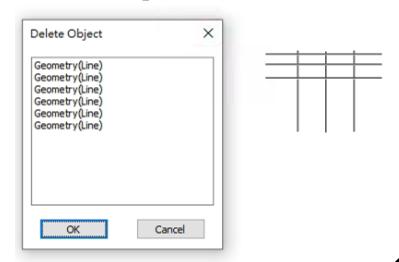
Step 1: Import _Intermediate Columns & Struts.X_T



Step 2: Project Line Feature



Step 3: Delete Line Feature









PART 2 SOIL FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

台灣邁達斯



GEOTECHNICAL SOIL MATERIAL

Soil 1 : Alluvial Layer $(0 \sim -7.6 \text{m})$

Soil 2 : Silt Layer $(-7.6 \sim -20 \text{m})$

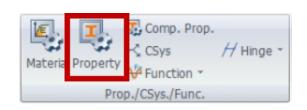
Soil 3: Weathered Soil Layer $(-20 \sim -40 \text{m})$

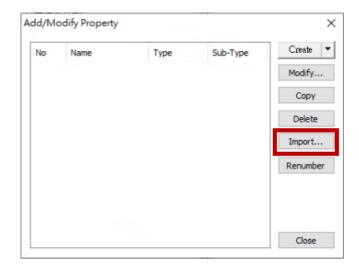
Soil 4: Weathered Rock Layer (-40 ~ -80m)

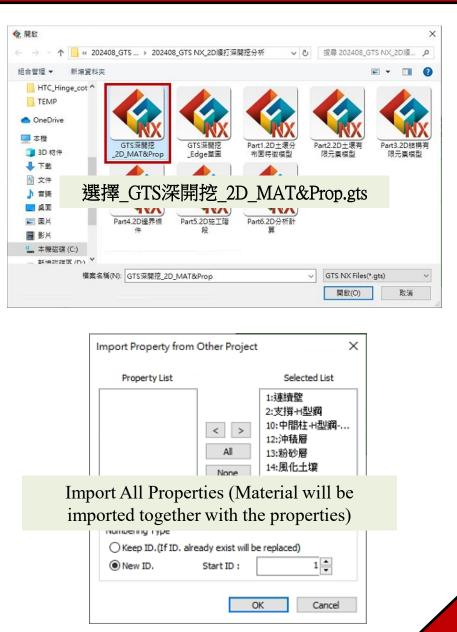
	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (KN/m³)	Unit Weight (Saturated) (KN/m³)	Cohesion(C) (KN/m²)	Friction Angle(φ)
沖積層 Soil 1	8,000	0.35	17	18	15	20
粉砂層 Soil 2	19,500	0.3	17.65	18.65	10	30
風化土壤 Soil 3	36,500	0.33	18.5	19.5	17.5	31
風化岩 Soil 4	150,000	0.3	21	22	50	33



PROPERTY IMPORT









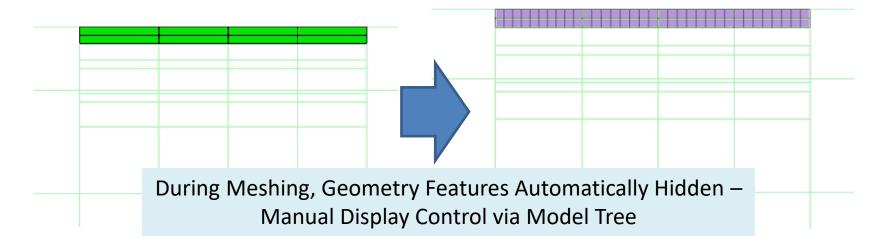
EXCAVATION AREA – 2D MESH



Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Mesh Size: 1 (Disable Separate Mesh Set Creation)

Select Excavation 1_Soil1 Geometry Feature

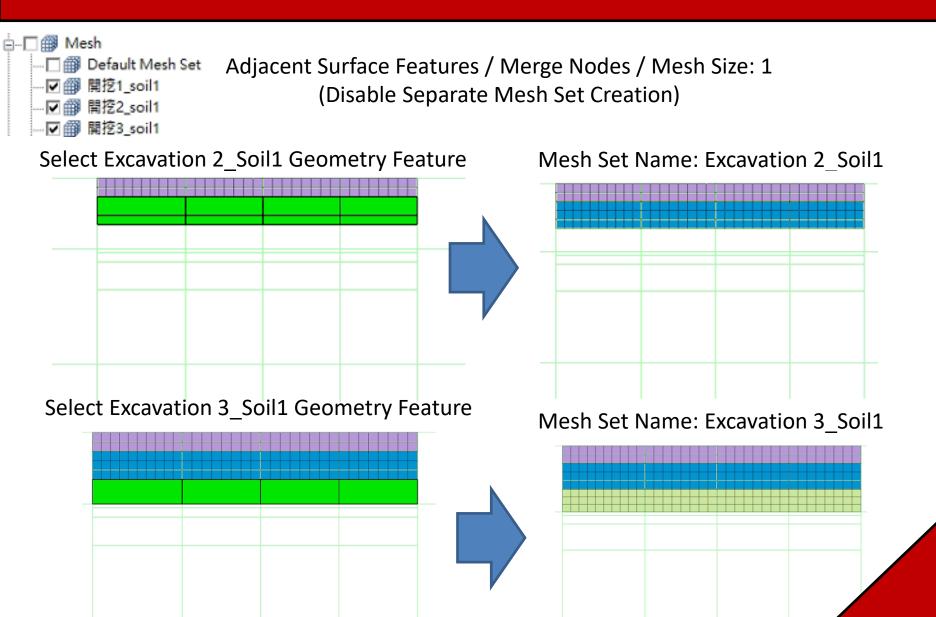
Mesh Set Name: Excavation 1 Soil1







EXCAVATION AREA – 2D MESH

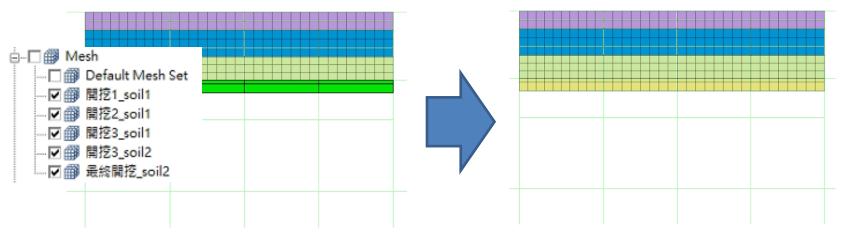


EXCAVATION AREA – 2D MESH

Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Mesh Size: 1 (Disable Separate Mesh Set Creation)

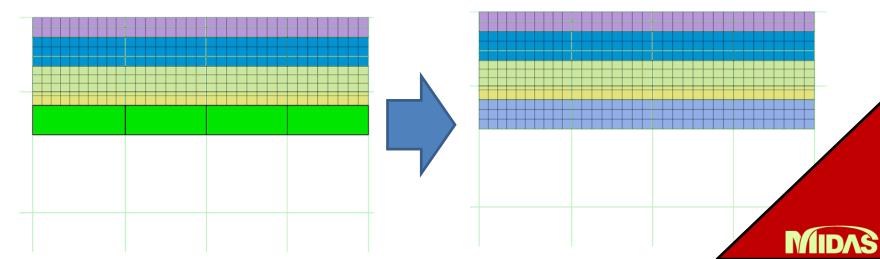
Select Excavation 3_Soil2 Geometry Feature

Mesh Set Name: Excavation 3_Soil2



Select Final Excavation_Soil2 Geometry Feature

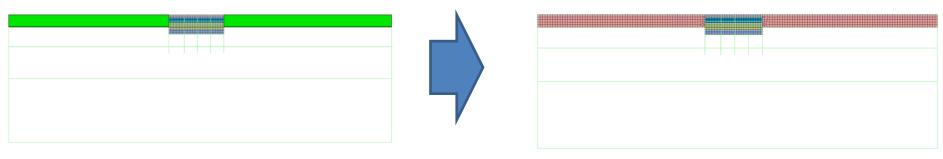
Mesh Set Name: Final Excavation Soil2



SURROUNDING SOIL – 2D MESH



Name: Soil 1 / Property: Alluvial Layer / Mesh Size: 1.5 Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Disable Separate Mesh Set Creation

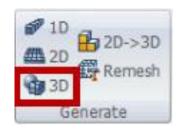


Name: Soil 2 / Property: Silty Layer / Mesh Size: 1.5 Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Disable Separate Mesh Set Creation

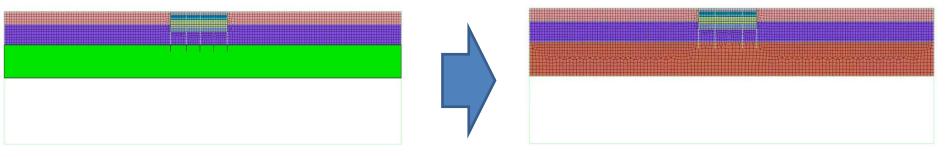




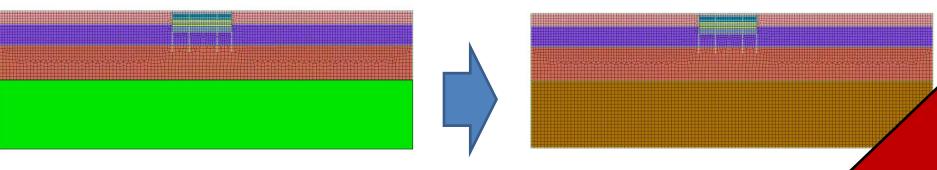
SURROUNDING SOIL – 2D MESH



Name: Soil 3 / Property: Weathered Soil / Mesh Size: 2
Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Disable Separate
Mesh Set Creation



Name: Soil 4 / Property: Weathered Rock / Mesh Size: 2
Adjacent Surface Features / Merge Nodes / Disable Separate Mesh
Set Creation









PART 3 STRUCTURAL FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

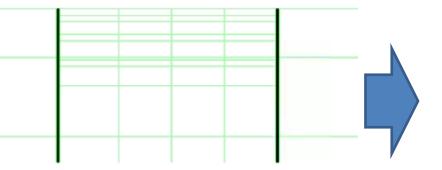
台灣邁達斯



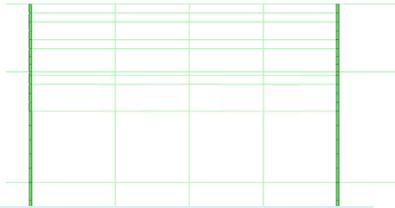
DIAPHRAGM WALL-1D BEAM



Use Edge Features to Extract 1D Elements for Diaphragm Wall



Name: Diaphragm Wall / Property: Diaphragm Wall



Property Checked: Display 1D Section (Thickness)

	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (KN/m³)
C350	27,325,838	0.167	23.53596

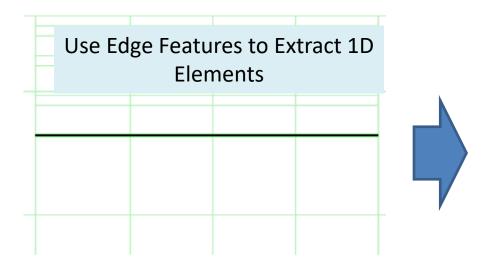




FOUNDATION SLAB -1D BEAM

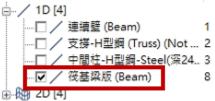


Name: Raft Foundation Slab / Property: Raft Foundation Slab



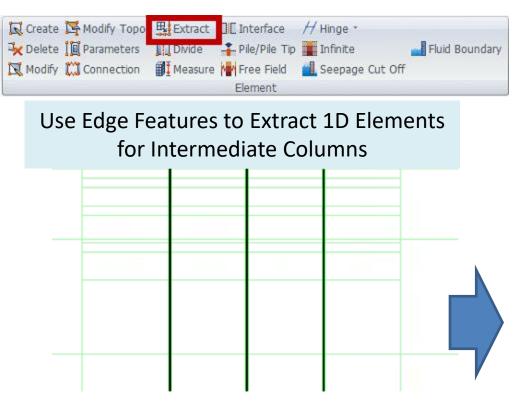
	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (KN/m³)
C350	27,325,838	0.167	23.53596

Property Checked: Display 1D Section (Thickness)

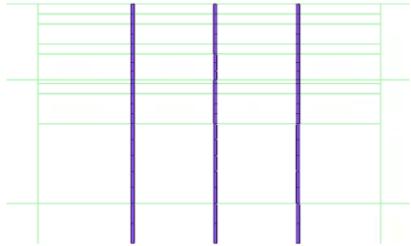




INTERMEDIATE COLUMN - 1D BEAM

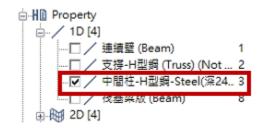


Intermediate Column (深24m) (H350 x250 x12 x19)-Beam



	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (KN/m³)
Steel	210,000,000	0.3	77

Property Checked: Display Beam Section





HORIZONTAL STRUT 1-1D TRUSS

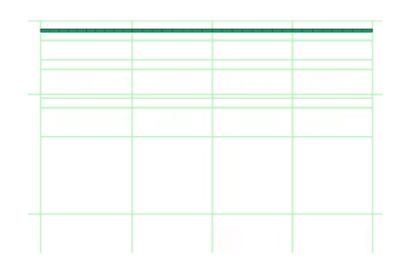


Use Edge Features to Extract 1D Elements for Horizontal Strut 1



	Modulus of Elasticity(E) (KN/m²)	Poisson's Ratio(v)	Unit Weight(γ) (KN/m³)
Steel	210,000,000	0.3	77

Horizontal Strut 1 – H-Beam -Steel (H300 x300 x13 x21)-Truss

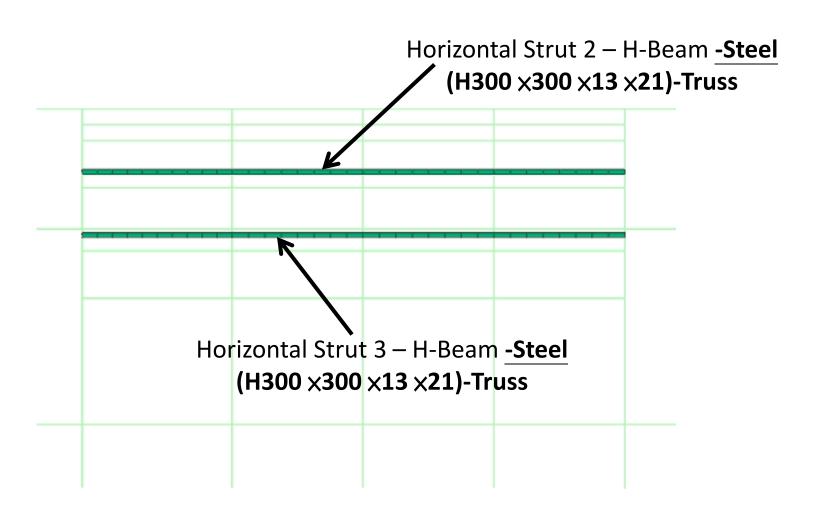


Property Checked: Display Truss Section





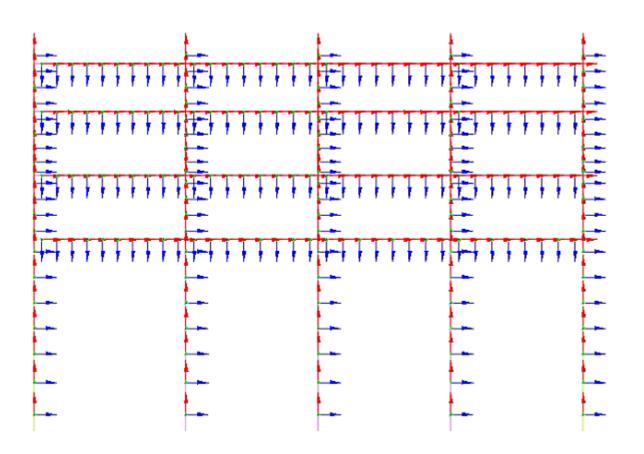
HORIZONTAL STRUT 23-1D TRUSS





ELEMENT ORIENTATION ADJUSTMENT











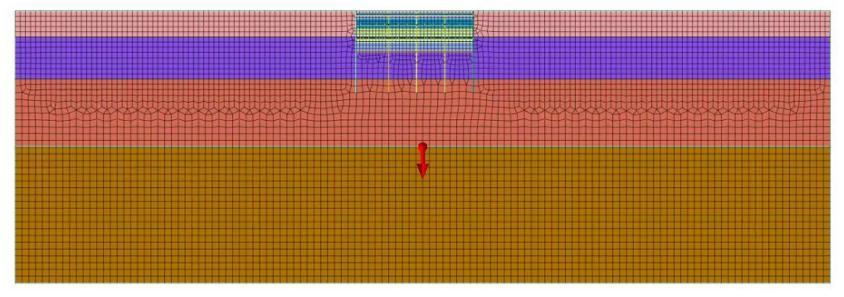
PART 4 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

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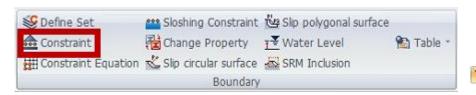
SELF-WEIGHT



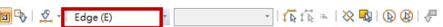


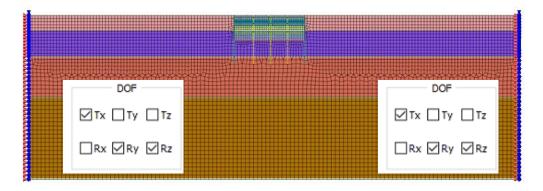


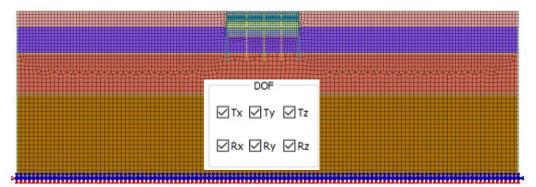
BOUNDARY CONDITIONS – CONSTRAINTS



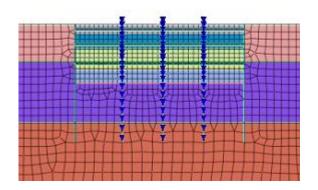
Select Nodes Using Edge Features







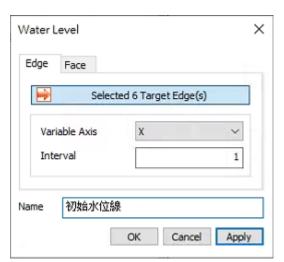
Intermediate Column Rotational Degree of Freedom Ry





INITIAL WATER LEVEL LINE





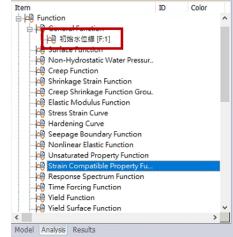
Select Line Feature

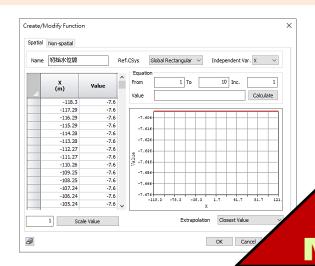


Automatically Convert to Spatial Function



Analysis





EXCAVATION 3 WATER LEVEL LINE



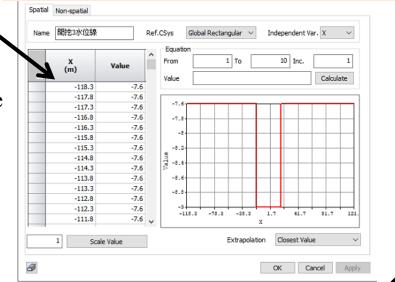
Select Line Feature



Automatically Convert to Spatial Function

Generate a Set of Water Level Line Functions at 0.5 m Intervals



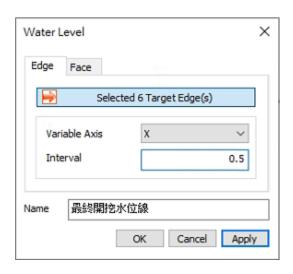


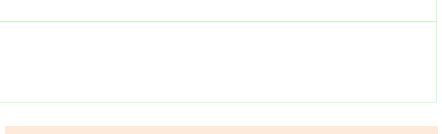


FINAL EXCAVATION WATER LEVEL LINE

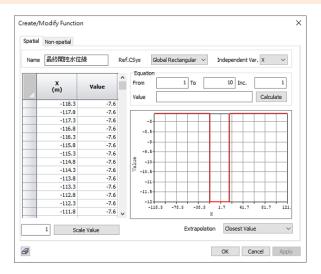


Select Line Feature





Automatically Convert to Spatial Function









PART 5 INTERFACE ELEMENTS

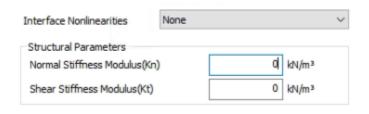
台灣邁達斯



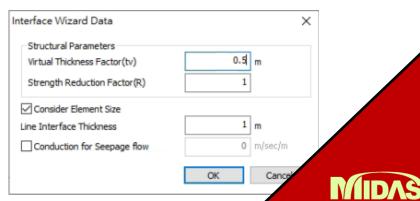
GTS NX Interface Element Wizard Mode

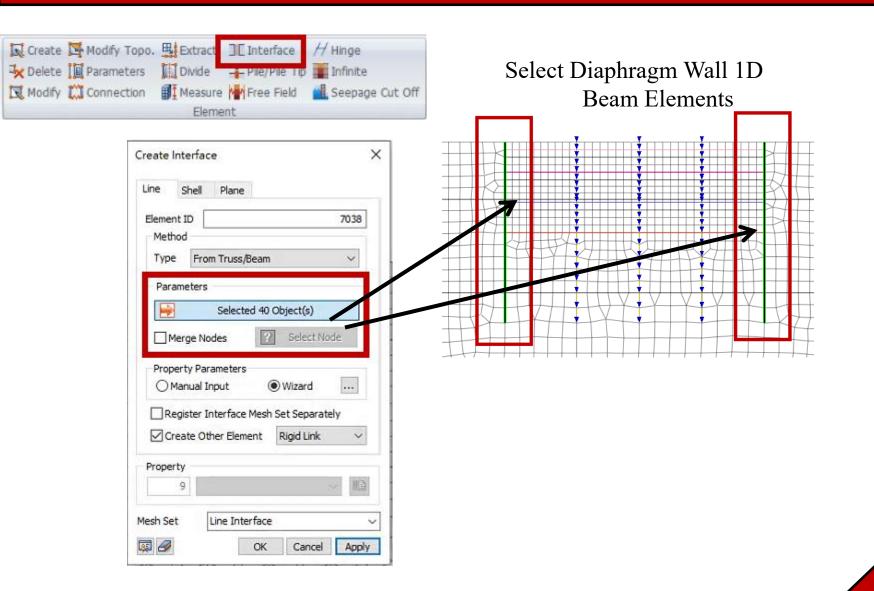
- Automatically Estimate Normal Stiffness (Kn) & Shear Stiffness (Kt)
- Virtual Thickness Factor 虛擬厚度係數 (tv)
 - Value Range: 0.01–0.1.
 - Use Smaller Values for Higher Stiffness.
- Strength Reduction Factor 強度折減係數(R)
 - Sandy soil/Steel material = R: 0.6~0.7 砂土/鋼材
 - Clay/Steel material = R: 0.5黏土/鋼材
 - Sandy soil/Concrete = R: 1.0~0.8 沙土/混凝土
 - Clay/Concrete = R: 1.0~0.7 黏土/混凝土

Interface Element Parameters – Manual Definition

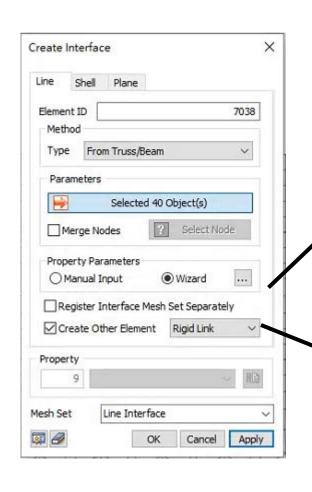


Interface Element Parameters – Wizard Mode Automatic Derivation

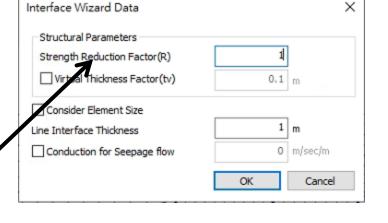






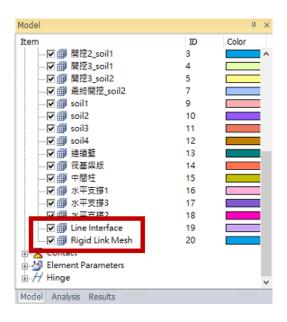


Strength Reduction Factor (R): 1 Virtual Thickness Coefficient (tv): 0.1

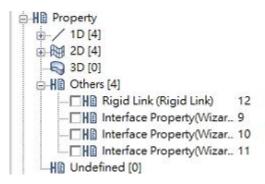


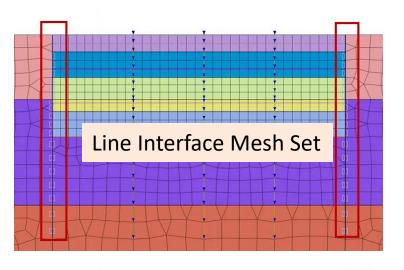
Automatically Generate Rigid or Elastic Links Between Diaphragm Wall and Soil (Used Before Installing Slabs or Piles to Assume Soil Connection)

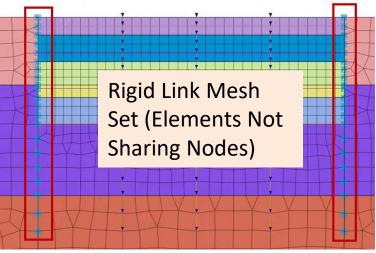




Automatically Estimate Normal Stiffness (Kn) & Shear Stiffness (Kt)









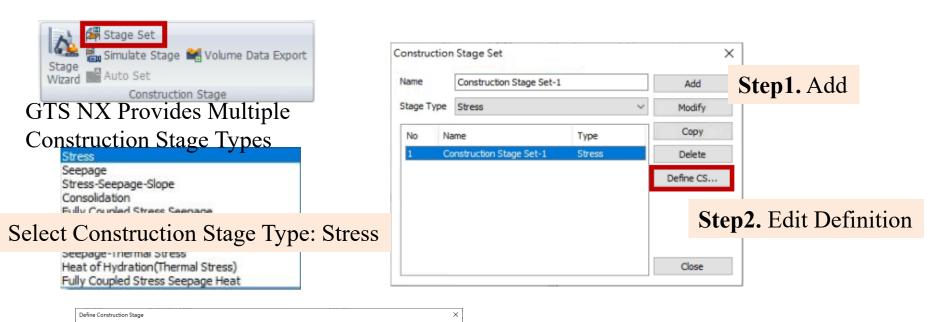


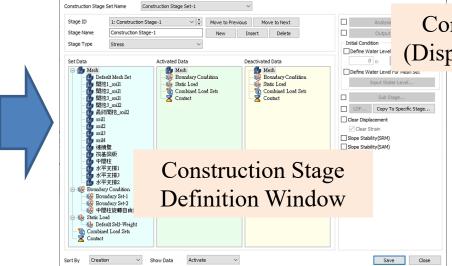


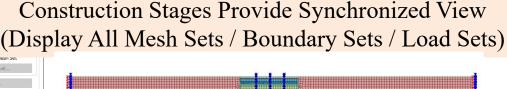
PART 6 CONSTRUCTION STAGES

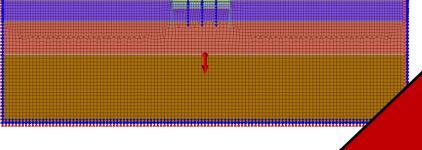
台灣邁達斯













Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 – Horizontal Strut 1 at –1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth -5 m)

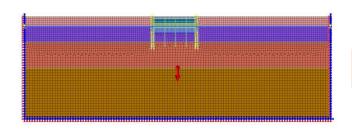
Stage 5 – Horizontal Strut 2 at –4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth –9 m)

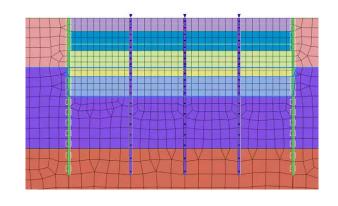
Stage 7 – Horizontal Strut 3 at –8 m

Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth –12 m)

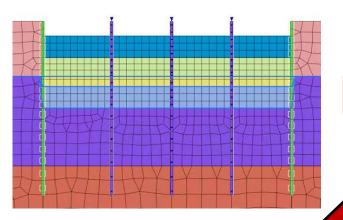
Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)



Stage0



Stage1



Stage2



Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 – Horizontal Strut 1 at –1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth –5 m)

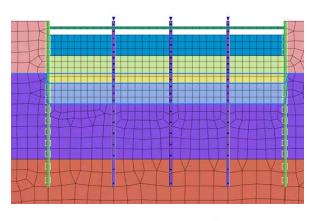
Stage 5 – Horizontal Strut 2 at –4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth –9 m)

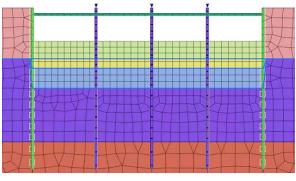
Stage 7 – Horizontal Strut 3 at –8 m

Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth –12 m)

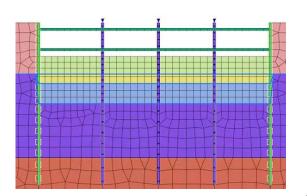
Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)



Stage3

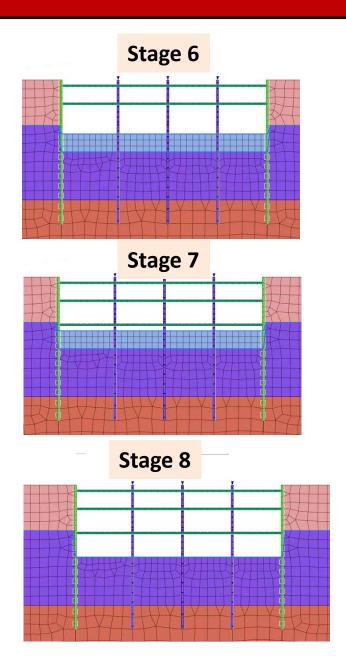


Stage4



Stage5





Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 − Horizontal Strut 1 at −1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth –5 m)

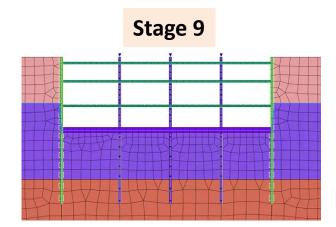
Stage 5 – Horizontal Strut 2 at –4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth –9 m)

Stage 7 – Horizontal Strut 3 at –8 m

Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth –12 m)

Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)









PART 7 ANALYSIS CASE

台灣邁達斯



ANALYSIS DEFINITION

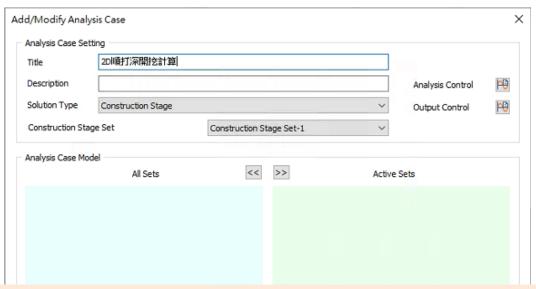


Analysis Name:

Analysis Type: Construction Stage

Construction Stage

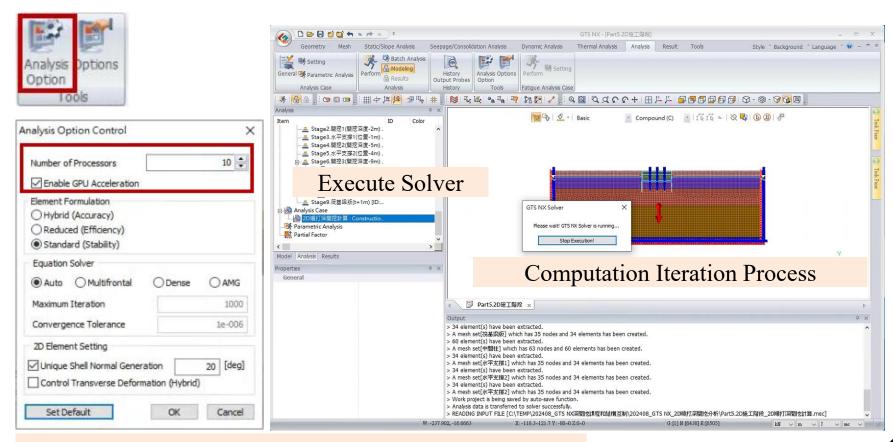
Linear Static Nonlinear Static Construction Stage Eigenvalue Response Spectrum Linear Time History (Modal) Linear Time History (Direct) Nonlinear Time History Nonlinear Time History + SRM 2D Equivalent Linear Consolidation Fully Coupled Stress Seepage Seepage(Steady-state) Seepage(Transient) Slope Stability(SRM) Slope Stability(SAM)



Select Construction Stage Definition to Execute Calculation



RUN AND ANALYSIS OPTIONS



Enable Multi-Core Computing / GPU Computing





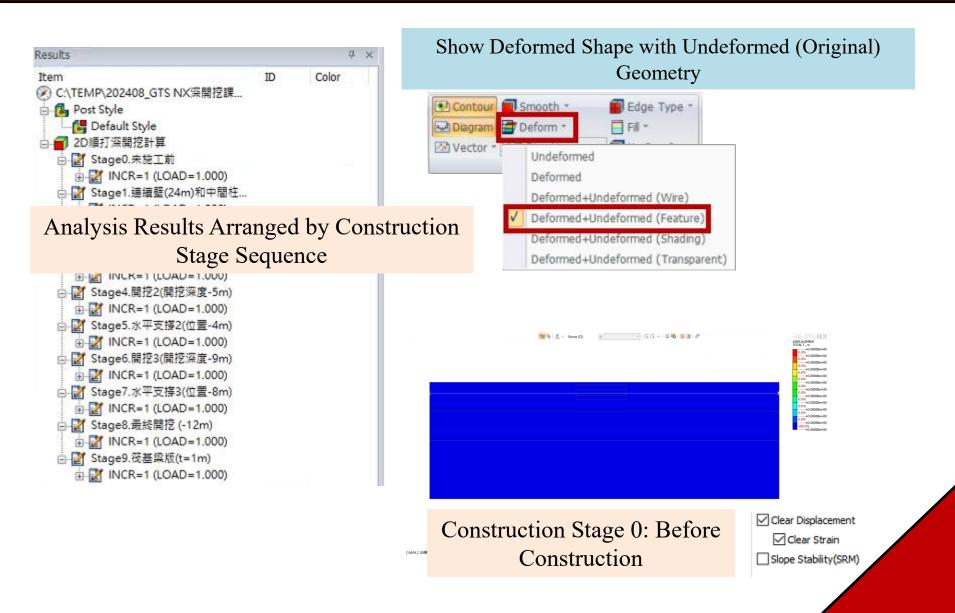


PART 8 RESULT ANALYSIS

台灣邁達斯



RESULT ANALYSIS





ANALYSIS RESULTS | TOTAL TRANSLATION

Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 − Horizontal Strut 1 at −1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth –5 m)

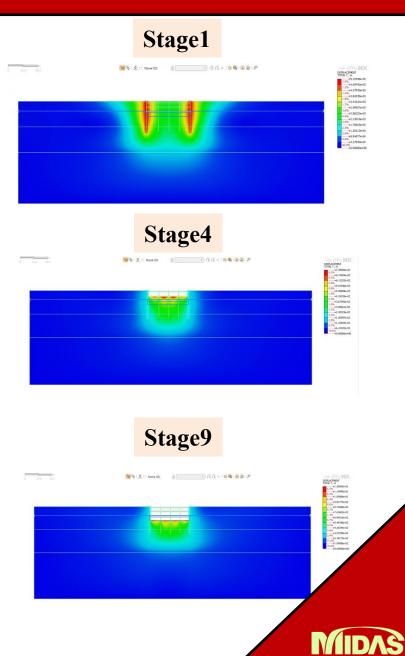
Stage 5 – Horizontal Strut 2 at –4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth –9 m)

Stage 7 – Horizontal Strut 3 at –8 m

Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth –12 m)

Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)





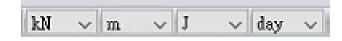


PART 9 SEEPAGE CONDITIONS



POROSITY DEFINITION

Switch Units



Geotechnical Material

Soil Type	Coefficient of permeability(K) (m/day)
沖積層	0.1
粉砂層	1
風化土壤	1
風化岩石	0.001

Note 1: Seepage analysis requires defining porous material parameters.

Note 2: If **unsaturated parameters** are not defined, the soil is treated as **saturated** during seepage calculation.

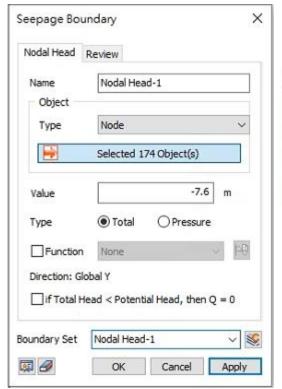
Note 3: For seepage-stress coupled analysis, both geotechnical and porous material parameters must be defined.



WATER HEAD (水頭) | INITIAL WATER LEVEL



Association Between Elements and Geometric Features Exists; Nodes Can Be Selected via Geometric Features



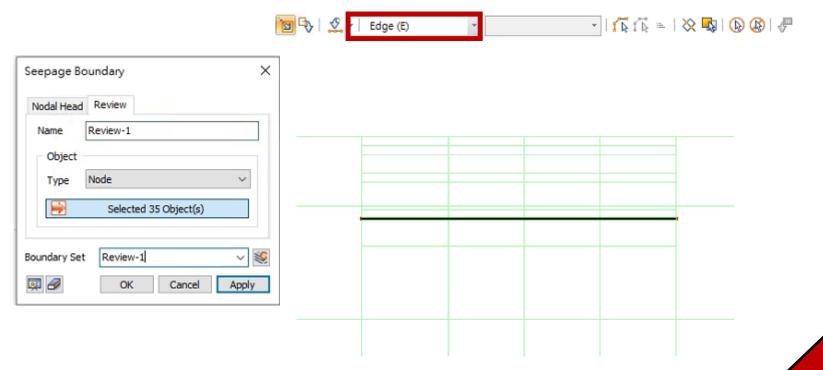




WATER HEAD (水頭) | INITIAL WATER LEVEL



Association Between Elements and Geometric Features Exists; Nodes Can Be Selected via Geometric Features

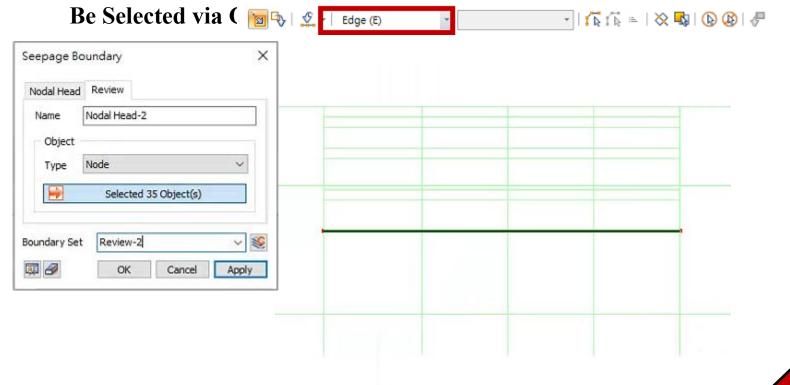




WATER HEAD (水頭) | INITIAL WATER LEVEL



Association Between Elements and Geometric Features Exists; Nodes Can









PART 10 Coupled Stress-Seepage Construction Stage

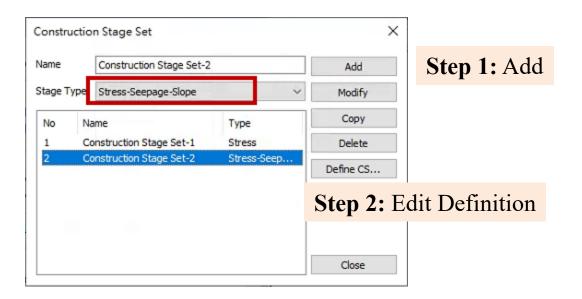


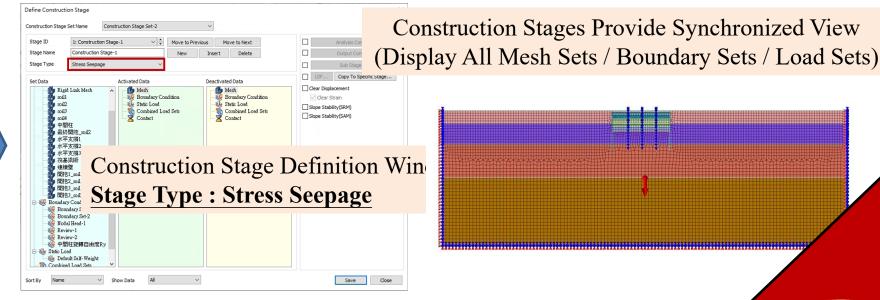
STRESS-SEEPAGE CONSTRUCTION STAGE



施工階段選擇 Stress-Seepage-Slope

Heat Transfer Seepage-Thermal Stress Heat of Hydration (Thermal Stress) Fully Coupled Stress Seepage Heat





CONSTRUCTION STAGE

Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 − Horizontal Strut 1 at −1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth – 5 m)

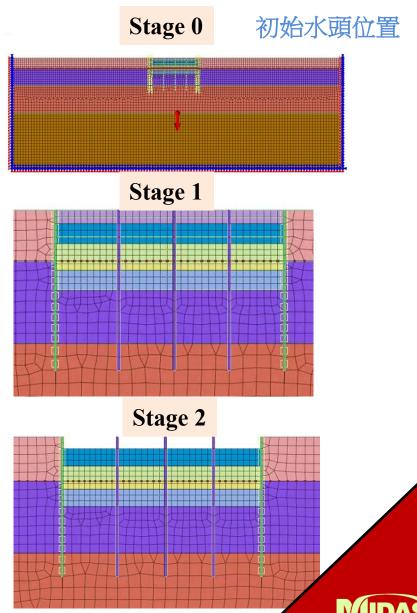
Stage 5 − Horizontal Strut 2 at − 4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth -9 m)

Stage 7 − Horizontal Strut 3 at − 8 m

Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth – 12 m)

Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)



CONSTRUCTION STAGE

Stage 0 – Before Construction

Stage 1 – Diaphragm Wall (24 m) and

Intermediate Columns Installation

Stage 2 – Excavation 1 (Depth –2 m)

Stage 3 – Horizontal Strut 1 at – 1 m

Stage 4 – Excavation 2 (Depth -5 m)

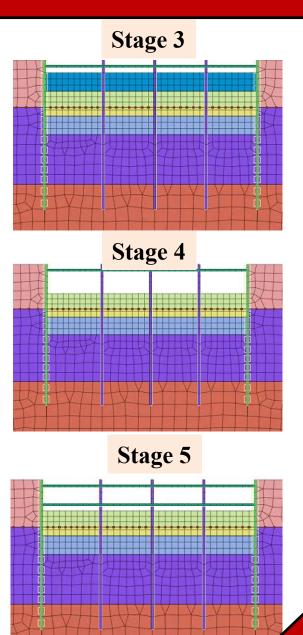
Stage 5 – Horizontal Strut 2 at – 4 m

Stage 6 – Excavation 3 (Depth -9 m)

Stage 7 − Horizontal Strut 3 at − 8 m

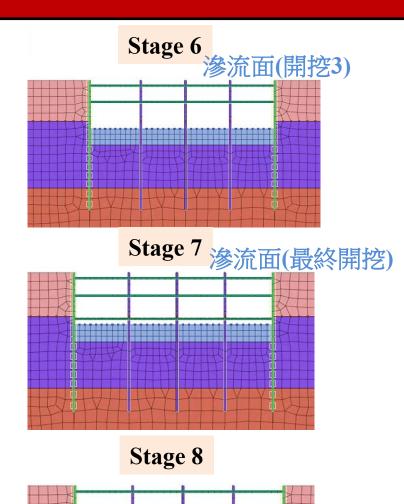
Stage 8 – Final Excavation (Depth –12 m)

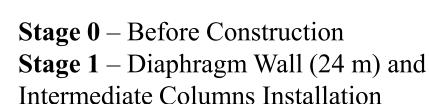
Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (t = 1 m)

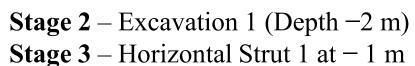




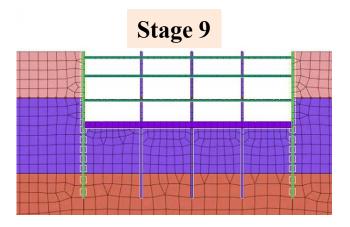
CONSTRUCTION STAGE







Stage 9 – Raft Foundation Slab (
$$t = 1 \text{ m}$$
)









PART 11 Coupled Stress—Seepage Analysis Settings and Solver



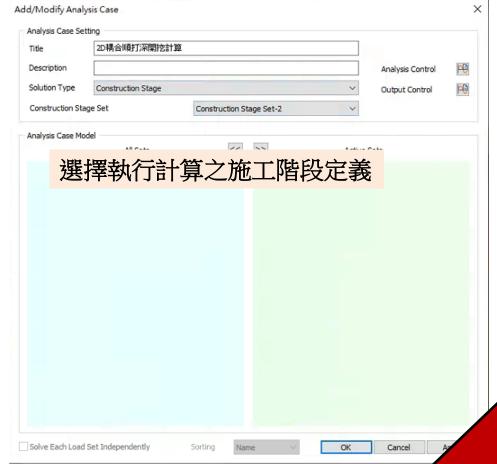
ANALYSIS SETTING



分析名稱:2D耦合順打深開挖計算 分析類型:Construction Stage

Construction Stage

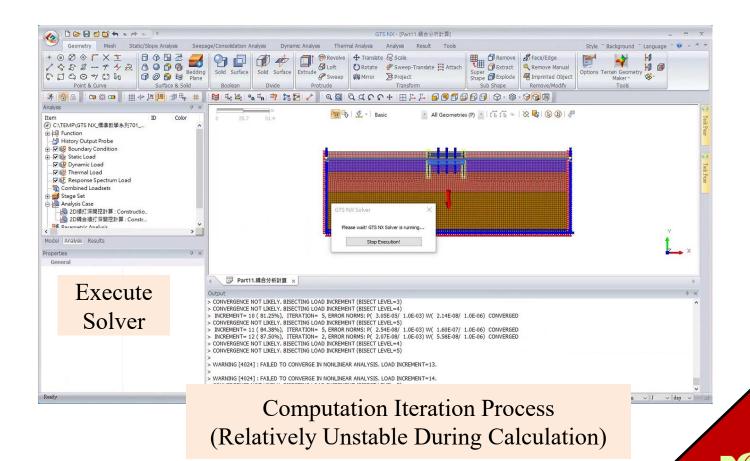
Linear Static Nonlinear Static Construction Stage Eigenvalue Response Spectrum Linear Time History (Modal) Linear Time History (Direct) Nonlinear Time History Nonlinear Time History + SRM 2D Equivalent Linear Consolidation Fully Coupled Stress Seepage Seepage(Steady-state) Seepage(Transient) Slope Stability(SRM) Slope Stability(SAM)





SOLVER





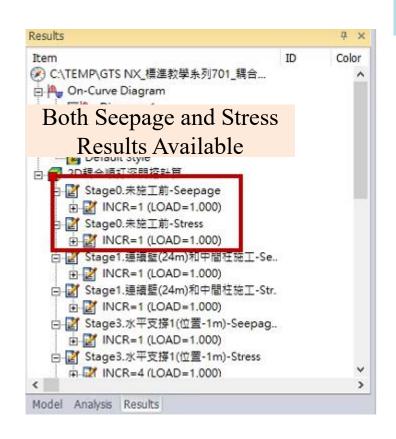


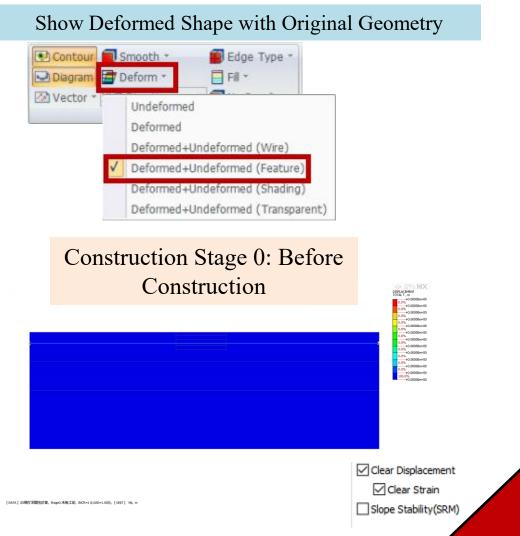


PART 12 ANALYSIS RESULTS



ANALYSIS RESULTS







ANALYSIS RESULTS

