PLAXIS

CONNECT Edition V22.02

General Information Manual

Bentley®
Advancing Infrastructure

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1 Preface

PLAXIS is a finite element program, developed for the analysis of deformation, stability and groundwater flow in geotechnical engineering. It is a part of the PLAXIS product range, a suite of finite element programs that is used worldwide for geotechnical engineering and design. The development of PLAXIS began in 1987 at Delft University of Technology as an initiative of the Dutch Ministry of Public Works and Water Management (Rijkswaterstaat). The initial purpose was to develop an easy-to-use 2D finite element code for the analysis of river embankments on the soft soils of the lowlands of Holland. In subsequent years, PLAXIS was extended to cover most other areas of geotechnical engineering. Because of continuously growing activities, the PLAXIS company (Plaxis BV) was formed in 1993. As of 2018, PLAXIS is part of Bentley Systems, Incorporated, a US-based company specialised in software for planning, design and maintenance of infrastructural projects.

In 1998, the first PLAXIS 2D for Windows was released. In the meantime a calculation kernel for 3D finite element calculations was developed which resulted in the release of the 3DTunnel program in 2001. 3DFoundation was the second three-dimensional PLAXIS program, and was developed in cooperation with TNO. The 3DFoundation program was released in 2004. However, in neither 3DTunnel nor 3DFoundation it was possible to define arbitrary 3D geometries, because of their geometrical limitations. PLAXIS 3D is a full three-dimensional finite element program which combines an easy-to-use interface with full 3D modelling facilities. The first PLAXIS 3D program was released in 2010.

Goals and objectives: PLAXIS is intended to provide a tool for practical analysis to be used by geotechnical engineers who are not necessarily numerical specialists. Quite often practising engineers consider non-linear finite element computations cumbersome and time-consuming. The PLAXIS research and development team has addressed this issue by designing robust and theoretically sound computational procedures, which are encapsulated in a logical and easy-to-use shell. As a result, many geotechnical engineers world-wide have adopted the product and are using it for engineering and design purposes.

Memberships: The PLAXIS company and its employees are members of various institutions in civil engineering, geo-science and computational methods throughout the world. The PLAXIS company is a member of NAFEMS, a non-profit organisation with the goal to stimulate the use of the finite element method in various types of engineering.

Scientific network: The development of the PLAXIS products would not be possible without worldwide research at universities and research institutes. To ensure that the high technical standard of PLAXIS is maintained and that new technology is adopted, the development team is in contact with a large network of researchers in the field of geo-engineering and numerical methods.

The Editors gratefully acknowledge the direct support from different researchers and research centres:

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Important warning and disclaimer

Warning: PLAXIS is a finite element program for geotechnical applications in which soil models are used to simulate the soil behaviour. The PLAXIS code and its soil models have been developed with great care. Although a lot of testing and validation have been performed, it cannot be guaranteed that the PLAXIS code is free of errors. Moreover, the simulation of geotechnical problems by means of the finite element method implicitly involves some inevitable numerical and modelling errors. The accuracy at which reality is approximated depends highly on the expertise of the user regarding the modelling of the problem, the understanding of the soil models and their limitations, the selection of model parameters, and the ability to judge the reliability of the computational results. Hence, PLAXIS may only be used by professionals that possess the aforementioned expertise. The user must be aware of his/her responsibility when he/she uses the computational results for geotechnical design purposes. The PLAXIS organization cannot be held responsible or liable for design errors that are based on the output of PLAXIS calculations.

2

PLAXIS Products, Licences and Services

Products

Update versions and new releases of PLAXIS, containing various new features, are released frequently. In addition, courses and user meetings are organised on a regular basis. Registered users receive detailed information about new developments and other activities. Valuable user information is provided on the Bentley website and Bentley communities.

PLAXIS 2D

PLAXIS 2D is a Finite Elements software package for the two-dimensional analysis of deformation and stability in geotechnical engineering and rock mechanics. Design of geotechnical structures such as excavations, dams, embankments and tunnels. PLAXIS 2D calculates deformations, soil stresses, water flow and pressures, structural forces and even thermal flow for both 2D plane strain and axisymmetric problems.

Many different soil models are included in order to take into account specific behaviour of for instance clay, sand and rock as well as the specific behaviour under loading, unloading and reloading of soil.

PLAXIS 2D provides a CAD-like environment for fast and efficient model creation, allowing user to dedicate more time to interpret the results.

PLAXIS 3D

PLAXIS 3D is a Finite Elements software package similar to PLAXIS 2D in functionality, but it allows for full 3D modelling of geotechnical projects. Full 3D modelling can be necessary in cases where 2D cross section representative for the problem cannot be used from either geotechnical or economical point of view.

PLAXIS 3D is compatible with PLAXIS 2D to allow for a smooth transition from a 2D model to a 3D model.

PLAXIS Monopile Designer

PLAXIS Monopile Designer is a software package for the analysis and design of monopiles as foundation elements for offshore wind turbines, under lateral loading conditions. PLAXIS Monopile Designer can be used as a stand-alone tool for the rule-based design method and in connection with PLAXIS 3D for the numerical-based design method, as defined in the PISA research project. In the latter case, soil reaction curves, used in the one-dimensional finite element kernel of PLAXIS Monopile Designer, are derived and calibrated from the results of a series of 3D finite element calculations performed in PLAXIS 3D.

PLAXIS 2D Output Viewer and PLAXIS 3D Output Viewer

The Output Viewers are standalone applications intended for viewing and inspecting the results of a fully calculated PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D models.

PLAXIS Designer

PLAXIS Designer is a 3D conceptual model builder used to significantly reduce model creation times by visualizing, optimizing, and merging engineered earth structures, staged construction and excavation, topology, borehole, piezometer, and field instrumentation geotechnical data into a well-defined design model for subsequent numerical analysis. Use data from OpenGround and numerous other sources and input formats. Analyse designs with PLAXIS 3D LE, PLAXIS 2D LE, and PLAXIS 2D.

PLAXIS 2D LE

PLAXIS 2D LE is a software with a leading comprehensive set of functionality for Limit Equilibrium Method slope stability analysis. Predict design outcomes considering numerous soil models, support types, loading conditions, and design standards. Back analyse efficiently using probabilistic methods and parameter sensitivity methods. Determine material properties from site test data or search the database of 40,000+ soils. PLAXIS 2D LE also provides Finite-element analysis that can be performed with popular use cases such as unsaturated groundwater flow, large-strain consolidation, and multi-year climatic effects, either as distinct models or combined with slope stability analysis.

PLAXIS 3D LE

PLAXIS 3D LE is software with all the same advantages as PLAXIS 2D LE for use when the site geotechnical conditions or project requirements demand a 3D analysis. Consider layer-cake geology, irregular volumes, anisotropic bedding, and complex engineered earth structures. Analyse open-pit stability, mine tailings capacity calculation, dam seepage, and many more infrastructure applications. Assess risk by rapidly solving extensive road, rail, riverbank, or urban areas.

Subscription Licencing Service

Subscription Entitlement Service is Bentley's next-generation licence management, empowering users and enterprises to maximize the value of their Bentley investment. Subscription Entitlement Service provides improved administrative capabilities, such as near real-time usage monitoring, custom licence alert notifications, and user-level licence management. For specific information on the Subscription Entitlement Service licencing, please go to Bentley communities using the following links: 1 and 2.

PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D licencing

PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D products are offered under three licence levels that provide different features according our users needs. These licence levels are known as **PLAXIS 2D**, **PLAXIS 2D Advanced**, **PLAXIS 2D Ultimate** and **PLAXIS 3D**, **PLAXIS 3D Advanced**, **PLAXIS 3D Ultimate**.

As a summary PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D offer the following capabilities taking into account the aforementioned licences:

- PLAXIS 2D:

Licence	Description	Licencing Abbreviation for manuals
PLAXIS 2D	A large range of geotechnical problems can be analysed using this version. PLAXIS 2D is provided with an extended package, including static elastoplastic deformation, advanced soil models, stability analysis, updated mesh analysis and generation of steady-state pore pressures from phreatic levels.	-
PLAXIS 2D Advanced	PLAXIS 2D Advanced extends the PLAXIS 2D functionalities for geotechnical analysis with steady state ground water and thermal flow analysis, consolidation analysis and more advanced material models.	[ADV]
PLAXIS 2D Ultimate	PLAXIS 2D Ultimate further extends the Advanced functionalities for geotechnical problems with transient and fully coupled groundwater analysis, thermal flow analysis, dynamic analysis and the most advanced and state-of-the-art material models.	[ULT]

- PLAXIS 3D:

Licence	Description	Licencing abbreviation for manuals
PLAXIS 3D	PLAXIS 3D is a geotechnical finite element program with a full 3D pre-processor that allows CAD objects to be imported and further processed within a geotechnical context. The program is supplied as an extended package, including static elastoplastic deformation, advanced soil models, stability analysis, safety analysis, updated mesh analysis and generation of steady-state pore pressures from phreatic levels.	-
PLAXIS 3D Advanced	PLAXIS 3D Advanced extends the functionalities for geotechnical problems with steady state ground water flow analysis, consolidation analysis and more advanced material models.	[ADV]
PLAXIS 3D Ultimate	PLAXIS 3D Ultimate further extends the Advanced functionalities for geotechnical problems with transient and fully coupled groundwater flow analysis, dynamic analysis and the most advanced and state-of-the-art material models.	[ULT]

Note:

- Features in PLAXIS 2D/PLAXIS 3D with their corresponding licence level are displayed throughout the using the abbreviation aforementioned. Also in the appendices of both manuals an overview of features and licencing is available.
- Soil Models offered by PLAXIS 2D/PLAXIS 3D and their corresponding licence level are showed in detail in the Material Models Manual. Also, check the manual appendices for an overview.

Licencing for other PLAXIS products

The following PLAXIS products require different licencing considerations:

- PLAXIS Monopile Designer is a stand-alone application; however, minimum a PLAXIS 3D distribution and a Geotechnical Select entitlement (see Services (on page 10)) are required to access functionalities such as *autogeneration of 3D models* and *scripting*.
- PLAXIS 2D Output Viewer and PLAXIS 3D Output Viewer are stand-alone applications that are included for installation in the corresponding PLAXIS 2D or PLAXIS 3D distributions. PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D include an Output module with any licence tier. The Output Viewers provide the Output module functionality without requiring a licence.
- PLAXIS Designer, PLAXIS 2D LE and PLAXIS 3D LE do not require a PLAXIS 2D or PLAXIS 3D licence tiers; instead the products are offered as individual entitlements. It is also important to remark that acquiring a PLAXIS 3D LE licence grants automatically the use of PLAXIS 2D LE.

Note: For more information about:

- PLAXIS Designer, PLAXIS 2D LE and PLAXIS 3D LE licencing and the use of these products please visit Bentley Communities.
- PLAXIS Monopile Designer visit Bentley Communities.

Services

Geotechnical SELECT [GSE]

Geotechnical SELECT is an additional subscription system on top of the professional software licences. Geotechnical SELECT subscribers benefit from the latest releases of their PLAXIS software maintenance and support from PLAXIS technical experts. In addition, some features of PLAXIS programs are only available to Geotechnical SELECT subscribers. These features are noted with the icon GSE in the software. An overview of these features and more information about Geotechnical SELECT are available on our website within Bentley communities.

Note:

- In PLAXIS 2D/PLAXIS 3D manuals features requiring a Geotechnical SELECT entitlement and a PLAXIS 2D or PLAXIS 3D licence will be identified only with the symbol [GSE].
- In PLAXIS 2D/PLAXIS 3D manuals features under Geotechnical SELECT and Advanced or Ultimate licences will be identified with [ADV]/[ULT]+[GSE] symbol.

User Support

Priority technical support is provided to Geotechnical SELECT users. A professional help desk is available on Service Request Manager for clients who wish to obtain prompt and extensive technical and scientific support.

Website

Bentley website is the main sources of information about the latest news, events, products and services of PLAXIS products. Besides this information Bentley communities contains and extensive WIKI with a collection of bulletins, publications, models and much more. Visit the site on a regular basis to stay in contact with PLAXIS.

For more information on products and user's services, contact:

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Note: Information in the next pages about PLAXIS refers to PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D.

3 Short review of features and tools

Features

PLAXIS is a finite element package intended for the two-dimensional or three-dimensional analysis of deformation, stability, dynamics and groundwater flow in geotechnical engineering. Geotechnical applications require advanced constitutive models for the simulation of the non-linear, time-dependent and anisotropic behaviour of soils and/or rock. In addition, since soil is a multi-phase material, special procedures are required to deal with pore pressures and (partial) saturation in the soil. Although the modelling of the soil itself is an important issue, many geotechnical projects involve the modelling of structures and the interaction between the structures and the soil. PLAXIS is equipped with features to deal with various aspects of complex geotechnical structures. A brief summary of the important features of all PLAXIS programs is given below.

Graphical input of geometry models

The input of soil data, structures, construction stages, loads and boundary conditions is based on convenient CAD drawing procedures, which allows for a detailed modelling of the geometry. From this geometry model, a finite element mesh is easily generated.

Boreholes

Soil layers are defined by means of boreholes. Multiple boreholes can be placed in the geometry to define a non-horizontal soil stratigraphy or an inclined ground surface. PLAXIS automatically interpolates layer and ground surface positions in between the boreholes. Alternatively, imported top and bottom surfaces (e.g. STEP/STP, DXF, BRep, STL, OBJ, IFC) can be assigned to a borehole to characterize the soil stratigraphy.

Mohr-Coulomb model

This robust and simple non-linear model is based on soil parameters that are known in most practical situations. Not all non-linear features of soil behaviour are included in this model, however. The Mohr-Coulomb model may be used to compute realistic bearing capacities and collapse loads of footings, as well as other applications in which the failure behaviour of the soil plays a dominant role. It may also be used to calculate a safety factor using a "phi-c reduction" approach.

Hoek-Brown model

This model may be used to describe the stiffness and strength of intact and weathered rock formations. It is based on the well-known Hoek-Brown failure criterion with practical input parameters. As an alternative, the Jointed Rock model may be used for stratified and jointed rock formations.

Advanced soil models

As a general second-order model, an elastoplastic type of hyperbolic model is available, which is called the Hardening Soil model. This model allows for plastic compaction (cap hardening) as well as plastic shearing due to deviatoric loading (shear hardening). To account for the increased stiffness of soils at small strains, the Hardening Soil model with small-strain stiffness (HSsmall) is available. To analyse accurately the time-dependent and logarithmic compression behaviour of normally consolidated soft soils, a Creep model is available, which is referred to as the Soft Soil Creep model . To evaluate the liquefaction behaviour in dynamic application of sandy soils, the UBC3D-PLM and PM4Sand models are available. To simulate the time-dependent strength and stiffness of concrete and shotcrete structures, strain hardening-softening in compression and tension as well as creep and shrinkage, the Concrete model is available.

Note: To see the ful list of available soil model offered by PLAXIS please visit the Material Models Manual.

Interfaces

Joint elements are available to model soil-structure interaction. For example, these elements may be used to simulate the thin zone of intensely shearing material at the contact between a tunnel lining and the surrounding soil. Values of interface friction angle and adhesion are generally not the same as the friction angle and cohesion of the surrounding soil.

Loads

The program allows for various types of loads (point loads, line loads, surface loads [3D only]) that could be applied in the model. Different loads and load levels can be activated independently in each construction stage.

Plates

Plates (or shell elements) can be used to model thin structures in the ground with a significant flexural rigidity (bending stiffness). Their behaviour can be elastic or non-linear elastoplastic. Typical applications are floor plates, walls and tunnel linings.

Beams

Beam elements can be used to model slender one-dimensional objects with a significant flexural rigidity. Their behaviour can be elastic or non-linear elastoplastic. Typical applications are walings, girders and structural columns.

Anchors

Elastoplastic spring elements are used to model anchors and struts. The behaviour of these elements is defined using a normal stiffness and a maximum force. A special option exists for the analyses of prestressed ground anchors and excavation supports.

Geogrids

Geogrids (or geotextiles) are often used in practice for the construction of reinforced embankments or soil retaining structures. These elements can be simulated in PLAXIS by the use of special tension elements. It is

often convenient to combine these elements with interfaces to model the interaction with the surrounding soil. The behaviour of these elements is defined using a normal stiffness and a maximum tension force.

Embedded beams

These special elements consist of beam elements with embedded interface elements to describe the interaction of a pile, rockbolt and grout body with the surrounding soil or rock at the skin and the tip of a pile. The embedded beam interface elements are considered to be elastoplastic. The failure behaviour of the embedded beam elements is defined by their bearing capacity.

Ground anchors

These special elements consist of embedded beam elements (representing the grout body) and a node-to-node anchor. The behaviour of the anchor is defined using a normal stiffness and a maximum force. The embedded beam elements consist of beam elements with embedded interface elements to describe the interaction of the ground anchor with the soil. The embedded interface elements are considered to be elastoplastic. The failure behaviour of the ground anchors is defined by their bearing capacity. During calculations, a ground anchor may be prestressed.

Orthotropic structural behaviour

Structural behaviour may be defined as linear elastic material orthotropy. This applies to beams, plates, geogrids. Geometric orthotropy of plates with a particular profile can also be emulated to a certain extend.

Automatic mesh generation

PLAXIS allows for automatic generation of unstructured finite element meshes with options for global and local mesh refinement.

High-order elements

Quadratic 6-node and 4^{th} order 15-node triangular elements are available in PLAXIS 2D to model the deformations and stresses in the soil. Quadratic tetrahedral 10-node elements are available in PLAXIS 3D .

Updated Lagrangian analysis

Using this option, the finite element mesh is continuously updated during the calculation. For some situations, a conventional small strain analysis may show a significant change of geometry. In these situations it is advisable to perform a more accurate Updated Lagrangian calculation, which is called *Updated Mesh* in PLAXIS.

Staged construction

This powerful PLAXIS feature enables a realistic simulation of construction and excavation processes by activating and deactivating clusters of elements, application of loads, changing of water pressure distributions, etc. This procedure allows for a realistic assessment of stresses and displacements as caused, for example, by soil excavation during an underground construction project.

Automatic load stepping

The PLAXIS program runs in an automatic step size and automatic time step selection mode. This avoids the need for users to select suitable load increments for non-linear calculations and it guarantees an efficient and robust calculation process.

Excess pore pressures

PLAXIS distinguishes between drained and undrained soils to model permeable sands as well as almost impermeable clays. Excess pore pressures are computed during plastic calculations when undrained soil layers are subjected to loads. Undrained loading situations are often decisive for the stability of geotechnical structures.

Steady state pore pressure

Complex pore pressure distributions may be generated on the basis of a combination of phreatic levels or direct input of water pressures. In PLAXIS a steady-state groundwater flow calculation can be performed as an alternative to calculate the pore pressure distribution in problems that involve steady state flow or seepage. Transient flow and fully coupled flow-deformation analysis are also available under different licence entitlements.

Safety analysis

The factor of safety is usually defined as the ratio of the failure load to the working load. This definition may be suitable for foundation structures, but not for sheet-pile walls or embankments. For this latter type of structure it is more appropriate to use the soil mechanics definition of a safety factor, which is the ratio of the available shear strength to the minimum shear strength needed for equilibrium. PLAXIS can be used to compute this factor of safety using a "phi-c reduction" procedure.

Preview option

A convenient preview option is available to check model and calculation settings in a graphical 2D or 3D environment. Since calculations can be quite time consuming, it is important to check the model carefully before starting the calculation process.

Presentation of results

The PLAXIS postprocessor has enhanced graphical features for displaying computational results. Exact values of displacements, stresses, strains and structural forces can be obtained from the output tables. Plots and tables can be sent to output devices or to the Windows® clipboard to export them to other software. They can also be exported to a file on your computer.

Curves manager

Feature available for drawing load-displacement curves, stress paths and stress-strain diagrams. Particularly the visualization of stress paths provides a valuable insight into local soil behaviour and enables a detailed analysis of the results of a PLAXIS calculation.

Support of multiple unit systems

PLAXIS allows the change of the project units maintaining the consistency of physical dimensions.

Consolidation analysis [ADV]

The decay of excess pore pressures with time can be computed using a consolidation analysis. A consolidation analysis requires the input of permeability coefficients in the various soil layers. Geometry boundaries can be set open or closed for consolidation. Automatic time stepping procedures make the analysis robust and easy-to-use.

Design approaches [ADV]

A coherent set of partial factors for loads and model parameters can be defined according to the applicable Ultimate Limit State design method (e.g. Eurocode 7 or LRFD) and applied during calculations, in addition to the Serviceability Limit State calculations.

This feature is only available in PLAXIS 2D.

Advanced groundwater flow analysis [ADV]/[ULT]

PLAXIS 2D and PLAXIS 3D may be used for steady-state flow, transient groundwater flow and fully coupled flow deformation analyses. PLAXIS incorporates sophisticated models for saturated / unsaturated groundwater flow, using the well-known *Van Genuchten* relations between pore pressure, saturation and permeability. It provides state-of-the-art facilities to incorporate time-dependent boundary conditions.

Different entitlements apply to the three mentioned type of analysis:

Functionality	Licence
Steady-state ground water flow	[ADV]
Transient ground water flow	[ULT]
Fully coupled flow deformation analysis	[ULT]

Thermal analysis [ADV]/[ULT]

PLAXIS 2D may be used for the analysis of fully coupled thermo-hydro-mechanical analysis, steady-state and transient thermal flow. These functionalities are necessary when the effects of heat flow on the hydraulic and the mechanical behaviour of soils and structures need to be taken into account in geotechnical designs.

Different entitlements apply to the three mentioned type of analysis:

Functionality	Entitlement
Steady state thermal flow	[ADV]
Transient thermal flow	[ULT]
Fully coupled thermo-hydro-mechanical analysis	[ULT]

Geotechnical Select Entitlement features and tools [GSE]

Tunnels [GSE]

The PLAXIS program offers a convenient option to create circular and non-circular tunnels using arcs and lines. Plates and interfaces may be used to model the tunnel lining and the interaction with the surrounding soil. Additional features such as loads or rock bolts may be defined at the tunnel contour. Fully isoparametric elements are used to model the curved boundaries within the mesh. Various methods have been implemented to analyse the deformations that occur as a result of various methods of tunnel construction (for example, deconfinement method).

Soil test

The soil test option in PLAXIS is a convenient tool to check the behaviour of the selected soil material model with the given material parameters. After entering the model parameters, the user can quickly simulate several standard soil lab tests and compare the results against the results from actual laboratory tests. The *SoilTest* facility can be used to optimise model parameters such that a best fit is obtained between the model results and the results of real soil lab tests.

2D to 3D Converter Tool

The PLAXIS 2D to 3D Converter tool takes the 2D model geometry and soil properties and will convert this as an extruded model in PLAXIS 3D(Click here for further infomation) .

ISM

Note: This feature is provided as a Technology Preview .

Bentley's Integrated Structural Model (ISM) is a technology for sharing structural engineering project information among structural modeling, analysis, design, drafting, and detailing applications. ISM is similar to Building Information Modeling (BIM), but focuses on the information that is important in the design, construction, and modification of the load bearing components of buildings, bridges, and other structures.

This feature is only available for PLAXIS 3D.

PLAXIS Coupling Tool

Note: This feature is provided as a Technology Preview 

The PLAXIS Coupling Tool enables you to integrate PLAXIS with an external structural FEM package (STAAD.Pro).

This feature is only available for PLAXIS 3D.

Scripting interface

PLAXIS provides an HTTP based API that provides additional flexibility and power to the existing command line. Moreover, the Python wrapper for the *PLAXIS HTTP REST API* hides the technicalities of dealing with the HTTP communications behind a comfortable object-oriented wrapper available directly from PLAXIS.

User-defined soil models [ADV]+[GSE]

A special feature in PLAXIS is the user-defined soil models option. This feature enables users to include self-programmed soil models in the calculations. This option is primarily of interest for researchers and scientists at universities and research institutes, but it may also be useful for practising engineers. An overview of existing user-defined soil models is available on the Bentley Communities website. Some user-defined soil models have been developed and are supported by the PLAXIS team itself.

Note:

For a more detailed description about:

- PLAXIS features and tools available please check the Reference Manual

4 First Time Installation

If you install PLAXIS for the first time, download the installer from PLAXIS software downloads at Bentley Communities. You will need to create an account and log in to access the download site.

Software and Hardware Requirements

Please visit System Requirements on Bentley communities website to find the software and hardware requirements.

Installation

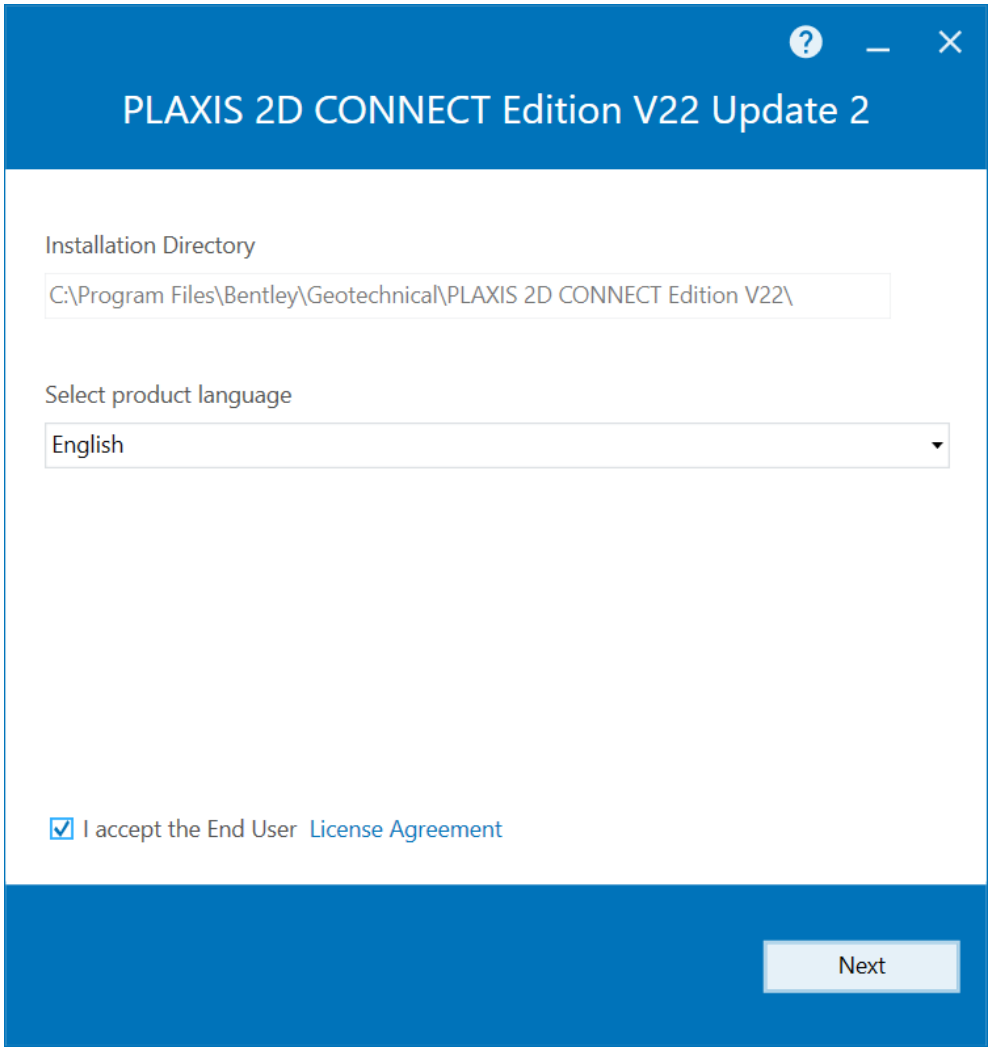
During installation the following software is installed:

- PLAXIS.
- CONNECTION Client.
- Manuals for PLAXIS .
- Python distribution.

To install PLAXIS:

1. Go to the Installer executable that you have downloaded and double-click the file.

   The PLAXIS Installation Wizard opens.



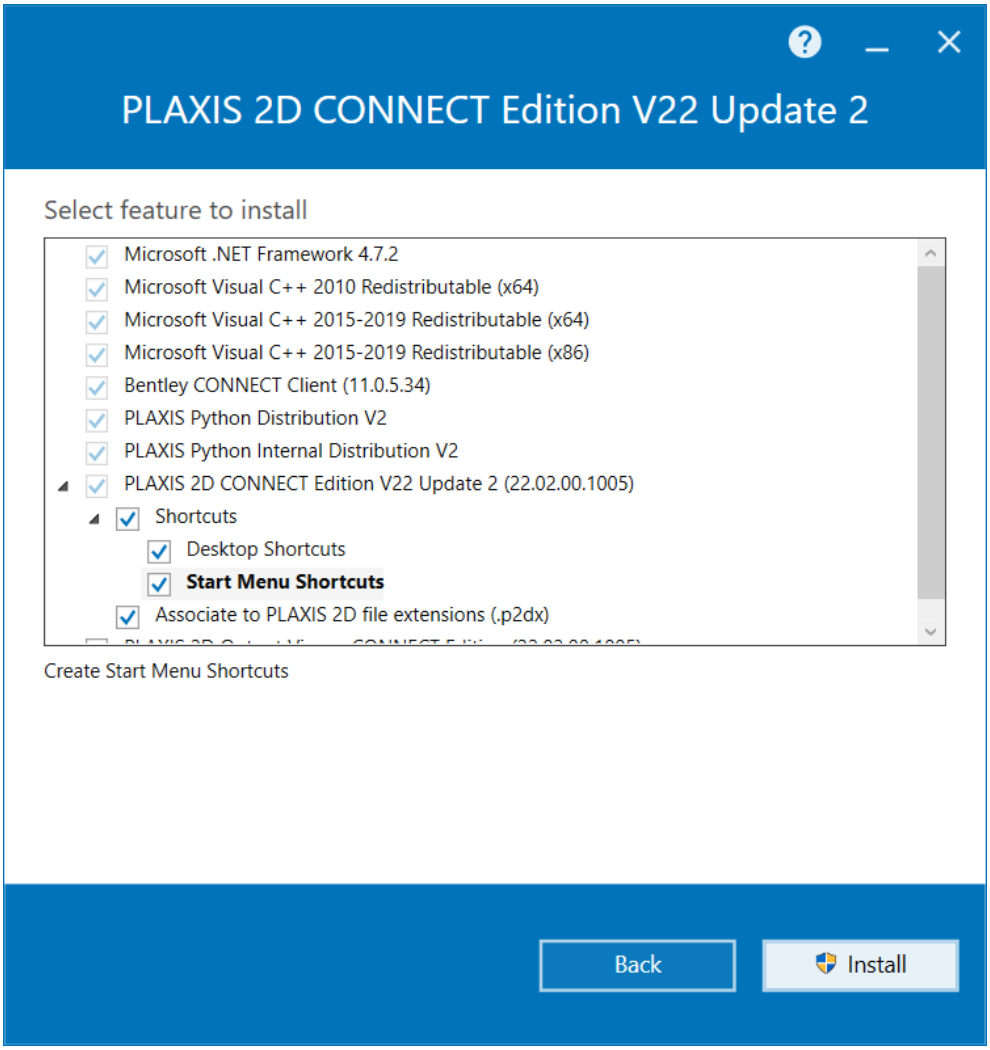
2. (Optional) To change the location where PLAXIS is installed, either:
   - Type a path in the *Installation Directory* field or
   - Click the *Browse* button (...) and browse to the folder you want to install PLAXIS
   - Click *Ok*
3. To select the installation language use the drop-down menu in *Select product language*
4. To read the End-User Licence Agreement (EULA), click the *Licence Agreement link.*

   The EULA opens in a web browser.

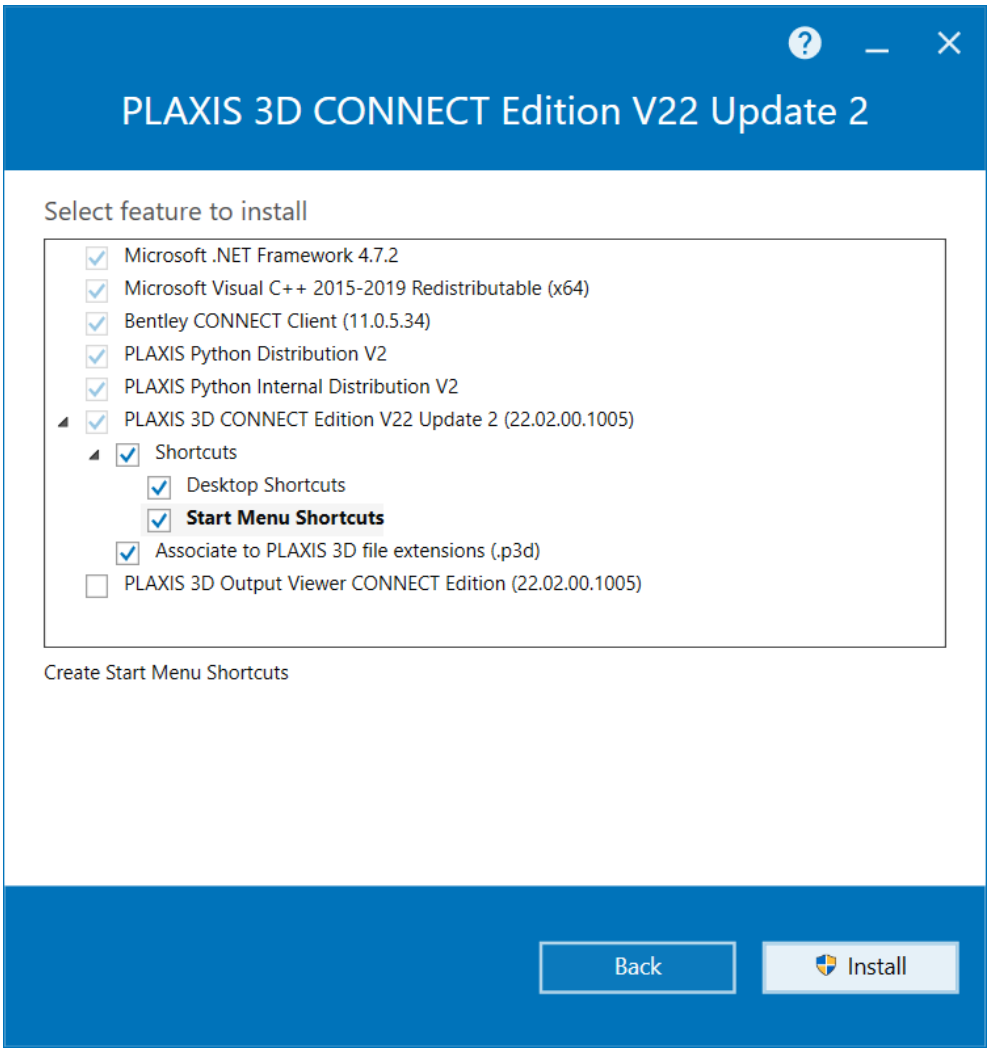
   - After reading the licence agreement, check the *I accept the End User Licence Agreement* box to acknowledge that you understand and agree to the EULA.

     This step is required to install the software.
   - Click *Next.*

5. (Optional) Select the features which you want to install.
   a. On PLAXIS 2D:



b. On PLAXIS 3D:



6. Click *Install* to start the installation.

> **Note:** The installation requires administrator rights. If Windows prompts you with a User Account Control dialog, click *Yes* to proceed.

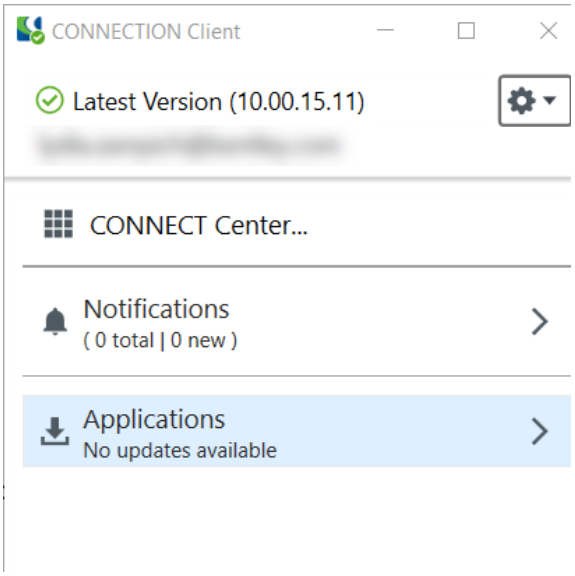
7. Once the installation has finished the Install Wizard will notify you.

   >Installed PLAXIS CONNECT Edition V22.02

   - Click *Finish* to close the Wizard.

Update install - Using CONNECTION Client

When PLAXIS is installed for the first time, the CONNECTION Client is installed as well:



When there are updates available for PLAXIS (or any other Bentley products), the CONNECTION Client will notify you. You can install the update by clicking the *Update* button in the CONNECTION Client.

You can use the CONNECTION Client also to browse for other available Bentley products by clicking *Applications*.

The CONNECTION Client can update itself, too. It is recommended to keep it up-to-date.

Sign into the CONNECTION Client and refer to its Help for information on managing notifications and installing application updates. For more information go to the link CONNECTION Client on the Bentley communities website.

Uninstall

To uninstall the software from the system go the **Windows Start menu** > *Settings* > *Apps & features*. Click on PLAXIS and click the *Uninstall* button.

5 Troubleshooting

In exceptional cases the installation program fails to install the PLAXIS package. Some possible error messages during the execution of the program are:

- Problems with OpenGL

The appropriate actions to be taken on the problems are described below.

Problems with OpenGL

In case of problems with OpenGL make sure that the latest drivers for the graphics card have been installed. In addition, the settings of the graphics card can be changed via the windows dialog *Display Properties*, *tabsheet Settings*, button *Advanced*. This way the quality of the display can also be increased.

6 Third party software licences/notices

PLAXIS Software makes use of and contains certain third party software (components). As a condition of the use of this third party software, we are obliged to also distribute the specific terms and conditions that apply to the use of it and that may differ from or are additional to PLAXIS' own conditions as they are contained in the PLAXIS User Licence Agreement. These terms and conditions of the third party software used, are deemed to form an integral part of the PLAXIS User Licence Agreement and thus of the right to use the PLAXIS software. The current applicable licence terms of the third party software used, are included in this chapter.

Procedure to access the open source licences

1. Go to **Help** > **About**.
2. A window opens up on the screen.



3. Click on the **Open source licences** option, a new window with the PLAXIS third party licences will be displayed.

7 Acknowledgments

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