TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	1: BACKGROUND	3.
1.1.	Introduction	8.
1.2.	Hypothesis	و.
1.3.	Thesis Objectives	10
1.2.1.	General Objectives	10
1.2.2.	Specific Objectives	10
1.4.	Methodology	10
1.5.	Thesis Contents	11
CHAPTER 2	2: ARTICLES	12
2.1.	Article 2:	12
3.2	Materials influence	18
CHAPTER 3	3: CONCLUSIONS	35
3.1.	Future Work	36
CHAPTER 4	4: BIBLIOGRAPHY	37
LIST OF	FIGURES	
Figure a	Representation of induced seismicity that impacts the wall of an excavation. (Villaescusa	e
al., 2010)		8
Figure b	Types of rockburst damage product of induced seismicity. (Kaiser et al., 1996)	.9
Figure 1	(a) Set-up of the dynamic testing facility at CanMet-MMSL (After Yi and Kaiser, 1994b;	
1992). (b) Se	et-up of the dynamic testing facility at WASM (After Player et al., 2008; 2004)	15
Figure 2	Sample configurations for the dynamic test. (a) Continuous tube (conventional). (b) Split-	
tube (Cromp	oton et al., 2018)	15
Figure 3	(a) Two step problems of the model at different moments of time. (b) Free-body diagram	of
the model (A	After St-Pierre, 2007)	16
Figure 4	(a) Model built in FLAC ^{3D} Software. (b) Reinforcement element represented by segments	
joined by no	des	17
Figure 5	Scheme of application of the equivalent radial compression to the grid in FLAC ^{3D} Softwar	re
	21	
Figure 6	Diagram of the calibration of the numerical model process	22
Figure 7	Model implemented in FLAC ^{3D} Software. (a) Continuous tube configuration. (b) Split-tub	e
configuratio	n. From left to right three temporal stages of the numerical model simulation	23

Figure 8	Model response comparison with test results. (a) 2.3 m rockbolt length. (b) 3.2 m rockbolt
length. (c) 3.0	m rockbolt length. (d) Comparison between continuous tube and split-tube configurations
for a 3.2 rockl	oolt length (Tests results after Player et al., 2009; Player and Cordova, 2009)25
Figure 9	Example of final force (N) , displacement (m) , grout state and cable state profiles for a 3.2
m rockbolt ler	ngth: (a) Continuous tube configuration. (b) Split-tube configuration25
Figure 10	Parametric analysis results from the simulations of the calibrated numerical model. (a)
Response to c	hanges in the loading mass. (b) Response to changes in the rockbolt length. (c) Response to
changes in the	e rockbolt diameter. (d) Response to changes in the water-cement ratio of the grout27
Figure 11	Verification of the model performance with an additional test result from an impact test
facility. The f	igure also includes the comparison between the model response with the tests results for 3.2
m length rock	bolts
Figure 12	Dissipated energy as a function of the maximum displacement obtained from numerical
simulations ar	nd laboratory-scale tests results from the literature. The performance of threadbar and D-bolt
are included in	n the analysis (Tests results from Doucet and Voyzelle, 2012; Li and Doucet, 2012; Player
and Cordova,	2009; Player et al., 2009; Villaescusa, 2012)
LIST OF	ΓABLES
Table 1	Calibrated parameters of the model for three different dynamic tests (Tests results after
Player et al. 2	009; Player and Cordova, 2009)26
Table 2	Parameters used for the simulations of the numerical model for the parametric analysis28
Table 3	Parameters considered for the simulations of the numerical model for the verification,
calibration and	d quantification of the loading mass effect