

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Scope, objectives and methodology.....	2
1.2	Thesis outline	4
2	Dynamic laboratory testing and its simulation through numerical modeling. State of the art.	6
2.1	Laboratory tests.....	6
2.1.1	Static tests	6
2.1.1.1	Bolts.....	6
	Pull-out test.....	6
2.1.2	Dynamic tests.....	8
2.1.1.2	Dynamic test facilities.	8
	WASM Western Australia School of Mines Dynamic Test Facility	9
	Noranda Technology Centre/CANMET dynamic test facility.....	13
	Other dynamic test facilities	15
	Dynamic test facilities comparison	26
2.1.3	Published dynamic test results	35
2.1.1.3	Absorbed energy by rock bolts from dynamic testing	36
2.1.1.4	Dynamic response analysis	37
2.1.1.5	Discussion about tests results	39
2.1.1.6	Conclusions	42
2.2	Dynamic rock support design methodologies	43
2.2.1	Analytical methodologies	43
2.2.1.1	Methodology described in the Canadian Rockburst Support Handbook.....	44
2.2.1.2	Kinetic / potential energy methodology based on maximum particle velocity (PPV) ...	44
2.2.1.3	Evaluation of kinetic energy in ejected rock during rockburst using compression test images	44
2.2.1.4	Deformation based fortification system selection foundation	45
	Deformation controlled damage.....	46
	Deformation control of the rock mass when failing as a result of a dynamic event	47
	Fortification system design steps	47
2.2.1.5	Fortification design methodology for rock mass subject to high stress.....	47
2.2.2	Empirical methodologies.....	49
2.2.3	Numerical methodologies	50
2.2.3.1	Continuous methods.....	51
	Finite elements method (FEM)	52
	Finite differences method (FDM).....	52
	Advantages and disadvantages	52
2.2.3.2	Published Numerical models of reinforcement elements	54
3	Properties and elements that compound the numerical model	58
3.1	Introduction to FLAC3D	58
3.2	Components of numerical model	58
3.2.1	Properties and mechanical response of components.....	59
3.2.1.1	Rockbolt (Threadbar)	59
3.2.1.2	Grout.....	61
	Grout strength degradation	61
	Dilation angle variation.....	65
	Validation of grout mechanical properties.....	66
3.2.1.3	Steel tube.....	67
3.2.1.4	Interface between rockbolt and grout.....	67

3.3	Model implementation.....	68
3.3.1	Equations to motion	69
3.3.2	Model operation.....	71
3.4	Model results	72
3.4.1	Grout response.....	72
3.4.2	Rockbolt response.....	75
4	<i>Improvement and parametric analysis of numerical model</i>	77
4.1	Improved geometry	77
4.2	Modeling results	79
4.2.1	Rockbolt response.....	80
4.2.2	Grout response.....	83
4.2.3	Absorbed energy	85
5	Conclusions.....	87
5.1	Future work.....	88
6	Bibliography.....	89

List of Figures

Figure 1	a) Pull test equipment. b) Bolt installation diagram (Garay & Zepeda, 2012)...	7
Figure 2	Schematic of testing arrangement showing the major components. Modified from (Villaescusa et al., 2005b)	10
Figure 3	WASM test main component characteristics	11
Figure 4	WASM test procedure.....	12
Figure 5	Instrumentation and data acquisition system WASM (1).....	13
Figure 6	Instrumentation and data acquisition system WASM (2).	14
Figure 7	WASM test configuration. (Villaescusa et al., 2015)	15
Figure 8	CANMET test configuration. Modified by St-Pierre,(2007).....	16
Figure 9	CANMET test procedure.	16
Figure 10	CANMET information acquisition system and instrumentation.....	17
Figure 11	Terratek hydraulic equipment for dynamic tests. Taken from (Villaescusa et al., 2005a)	18
Figure 12	Terratek setup of slow and dynamic pull test. Taken from (Player et al., 2008)	18
Figure 13	Dynamic testing equipment for CSIR retaining elements. Modified by Hadjigeorgiou & Potvin (2011).....	19
Figure 14	SIMRAC dynamic test equipment general section. Modified by Human & Fernandes (2004).....	20
Figure 15	CSIR dynamic test facility for reinforcement elements. Modified by Ortlepp & Stacey (1998).	22
Figure 16	GRC dynamic test facility for shotcrete testing. Modified by Hadjigeorgiou & Potvin (2011).	23
Figure 17	GRC mass drop test equipment. Modificado de Villaescusa et al., (2005a).	24
Figure 18	KBN load model (Nierobisz, 2006).	24
Figure 19	KBN dynamic impact test facility (Nierobisz 2006).	25
Figure 20	Block-wedge loading mechanism a) Before impact b) After impact (Ortlepp et al., 2005).	26

Figure 21 Block-wedge loading mechanism located under test facility (Ortlepp et al., 2005).	26
Figure 22 Absorbed energy Vs. Displacement. Rock bolt tests under dynamic loading.	36
Figure 23 Absorbed energy Vs. Displacement, D-Bolt y Threadbar bolts. Bibliography results.	38
Figure 24 Load Vs. Displacement curves D-Bolt and Threadbar.	40
Figure 25 Elastic and plastic region of deformation.	40
Figure 26 Absorbed energy in the range of elastic and plastic deformation.	41
Figure 27 Bolt stiffness Vs. Absorbed energy.	42
Figure 28 Fortification design under dynamic load (Player, 2012).	49
Figure 29 Model geometry and configuration.	59
Figure 30 Mohr-Coulomb constitutive model. Taken from Itasca Consulting Group (2012)	60
Figure 31 Strain-hardening/softening constitutive model. Taken from Itasca Consulting Group (2012)	61
Figure 32 Stress – strain curves of cement grout in triaxial compression tests with different confining pressures a) 0.44 (modified from Xie & Shao, 2008) and b) 0.4 (modified from Hyett et al.,1994) water: cement ratio	62
Figure 33 CWFS model for 0.4 w:c rate grout a) cohesion loss and friction mobilization, and b) stress-strain curves under triaxial compression	63
Figure 34 CWFS model for 0.44 w:c rate grout a) cohesion loss and friction mobilization, and b) stress-strain curves under triaxial compression	64
Figure 35 Peak and residual strength test results and fitted to Hoek–Brown failure criteria, laboratory data and CWFS model. (a) 0.4 (b) 0.44 w:c rate grouts.	64
Figure 36 Dilatant behavior for cement grout of 0.44 w:c ratio. Dilatancy from triaxial test compared with the model proposed by Alejano & Alonso (2005)	66
Figure 37 Complete set of stress strain curves for different confining pressures compared with lab results for a) 0.4; and b) 0.44 w:c rate grout.	67
Figure 38 Element dimension used in stiffness calculation. Taken from Itasca (2012)	68
Figure 39 Solve scheme in FLAC3D Software; from left to right three temporal stages of the numerical model (Marambio et al., 2018)	69
Figure 40 General view of nodes.	72
Figure 41 Grout maximum principal stress σ_1 .	73
Figure 42 Grout minimum principal stress σ_3 .	73
Figure 43 a) FLAC3D Grout zone state b) Grout state after dynamic testing, taken from Player & Cordova (2009)	74
Figure 44 Rockbolt monitoring zone	75
Figure 45 Load Vs. Displacement of dynamic test and numerical model of threadbar	75
Figure 46 Threadbar. Saferock®.	77
Figure 47 Geometry of threadbar in ABAQUS and FLAC3D	78
Figure 48 Complete geometry of improved explicit model	78
Figure 49 Principal maximum stress σ_1 at split tube zone for rockbolt and grout. FLAC 3D.	80
Figure 50 Minimum principal stress σ_3 at split tube zone for rockbolt and grout. FLAC 3D.	80
Figure 51 Stresses for 2.3 [m] and 3.0 [m] length rockbolt model	81
Figure 52 Load Vs displacement curves for various rockbolt lengths. Numerical model and test results.	82
Figure 53 Load Vs. Displacement curves for parameters variation	82

Figure 54 Load Vs. Displacement curves for various steel tube thickness	83
Figure 55 Grout σ_1 Vs σ_3 for various confinements	84
Figure 56 Grout τ Vs. σ_n for various confinements	84
Figure 57 Energy absorbed, total length and diameter.	85
Figure 58 Energy absorbed, impact mass and diameter.	85
Figure 59 Energy absorbed, steel tube thickness and diameter.....	86
Figure 60 Absorbed Energy Vs Displacement trend	87

List of tables

Table 1 Pull out test experimental studies summary.....	7
Table 2 Conditions for simulate dynamic load. Modified from (Villaescusa et al., 2005a)9	9
Table 3 Dynamic test facilities main characteristics.	28
Table 4 Advantages and limitations of existing dynamic test equipment	29
Table 5 Parameters to measure during impact dynamic test.	35
Table 6 Dynamic test results references	37
Table 7 CANMET D-Bolt test characteristics	38
Table 8 WASM threadbar test characteristics	39
Table 9 Recommended rockmass bulking factors (Kaiser et al.,1996)	46
Table 10 Fortification design solicitation (Modified from Thompson et al., 2012).....	48
Table 11 Empirical methodologies for fortification systems design.....	50
Table 12 Advantages and disadvantages of using FDM and FEM	52
Table 13 Threadbar mechanical properties	60
Table 14 Estimated parameters of the CWFS model for 0.4 and 0.44 w:c rate grouts. *Values taken from Hyett et al., 1994.	63
Table 15 Approach and fit coefficients for dilation angle variation	65
Table 16 Steel tube mechanical properties	67
Table 17 Damping parameters for rockbolt and grout	71
Table 18 Model grout zone failure states	74
Table 19 Threadbar measurements.....	77
Table 20 Geometry zones and nodes	79

List of equations

Equation 1 Steel Dynamic Increase Factor (Malvar & Crawford, 1998)	60
Equation 2 CWFS model cohesion degradation (Hajiabdolmajid et al., 2002)	62
Equation 3 CWFS model friction mobilization (Hajiabdolmajid et al., 2002)	62
Equation 4 Peak dilation (Alejano & Alonso, 2005).....	65
Equation 5 Dilation angle decay (Alejano & Alonso, 2005)	65
Equation 6 Normal stiffness (Itasca, 2011).....	68
Equation 7 Motion of rockbolt	69
Equation 8 Motion of grout	69
Equation 9 Rockbolt damping component.....	70
Equation 10 Grout damping component	70
Equation 11 Rockbolt normal mode of vibration	71
Equation 12 Grout normal modes of vibration	71