

## 5th International Itasca Symposium



# IMPACT ON BARRIERS: SINGLE ROCK FALL VS. ROCK MASS FALL

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#### **Problem statement**



The difficulty is defining the quantity of material that interacts with the barrier!



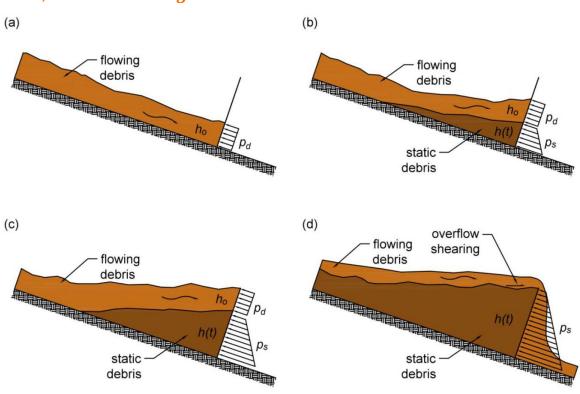


Figure 5. Assumed filling process for the calculation of dynamic and static loads on a barrier. Initial impact (a) imparts a dynamic load only followed by progressively larger static loads, (b) and (c), ending in overtopping where static and shear forces dominate.

(W. Ashwood, 2014)



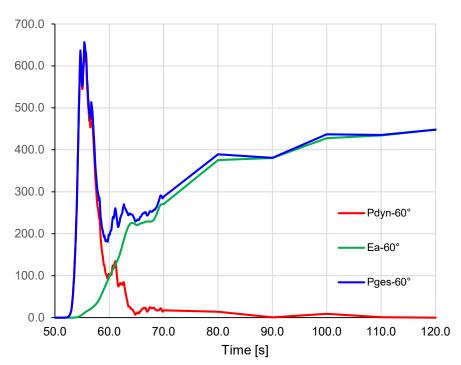
#### **Austrian Standard ONR 24801**

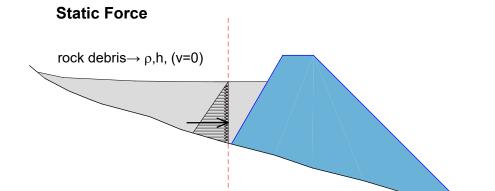


# Process and impact model according to ONR 24801

Forces 
$$P_{dyn}$$
,  $P_{stat} = E_a$ ,  $P_{ges}$ 

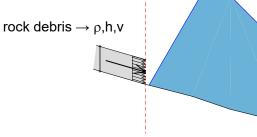
#### Force [kN]





$$P_{st} = E_a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot K_a \cdot (\rho_M \cdot g \cdot h_{st}^2)$$





$$P_{dyn} = (\rho_M \cdot h_{dyn} \cdot v^2)$$



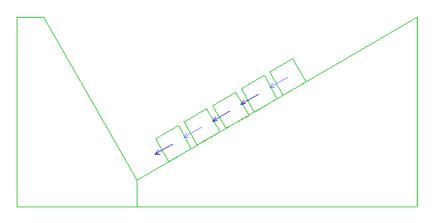


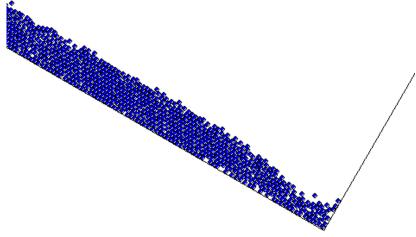
# **UDEC**

Universal Distinct Element Code

# PFC2D

Particle Flow Code in 2 Dimensions



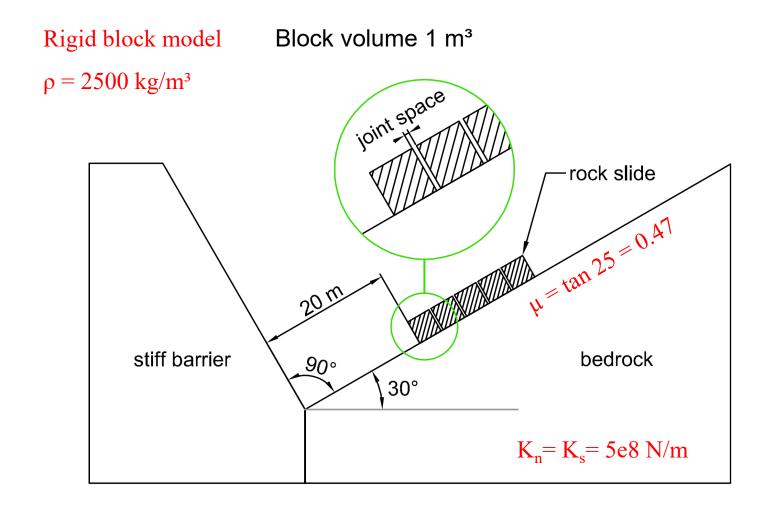


Both codes are capable to model the movement and the interaction of stressed assemblies of particles.



## Sliding block vs. Rock slide







## **PFC & UDEC: Free falling**



In order to model the free falling of blocks, neither the acceleration nor the velocity is to be reduced during fall as a consequence of mechanical damping.

$$F_{(i)} + F_{(i)}^{d} = M_{(i)}A_{(i)}; \quad i = 1...6$$

$$F_{(i)}^{d} = -\alpha |F_{(i)}| sign(v_{(i)}) \quad i = 1...6$$

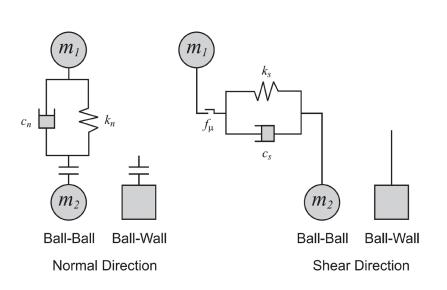
$$sign(y) = \begin{cases} +1 & wenn \ y > 0 \\ -1 & wenn \ y < 0 \\ 0 & wenn \ y = 0 \end{cases}$$



### **PFC: Viscous damping model**



The reduction of the velocity caused by the impact is modelled with the help of a viscous damping model integrated in PFC.



$$D^{n} = c_{n} \cdot |V^{n}|$$

$$D^{s} = c_{s} \cdot |V^{s}|,$$

#### **Critical Damping Ratio**

$$c_{n} = \beta_{n} c_{n}^{crit}$$

$$c_{s} = \beta_{s} \cdot c_{s}^{crit}.$$

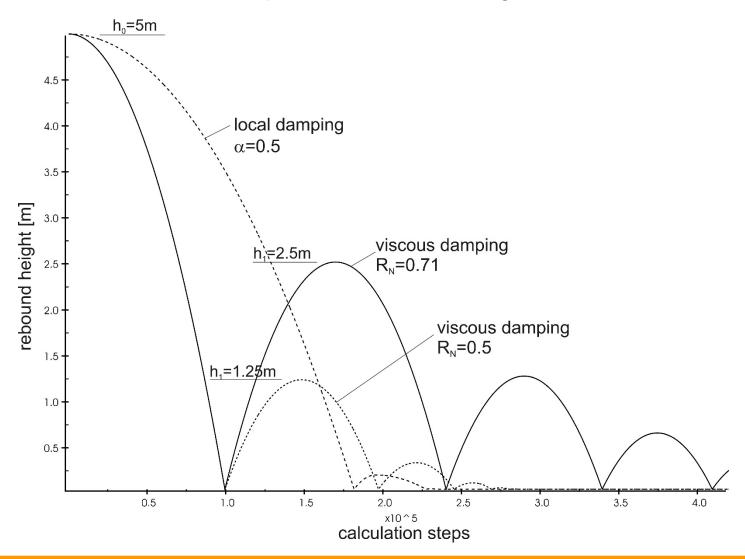
$$c_{n}^{crit} = 2mw_{n} = 2\sqrt{mk_{n}}$$
$$c_{s}^{crit} = 2mw_{s} = 2\sqrt{mk_{s}}$$



### **Calibration by Drop Test**



# Drop tests, rebound height

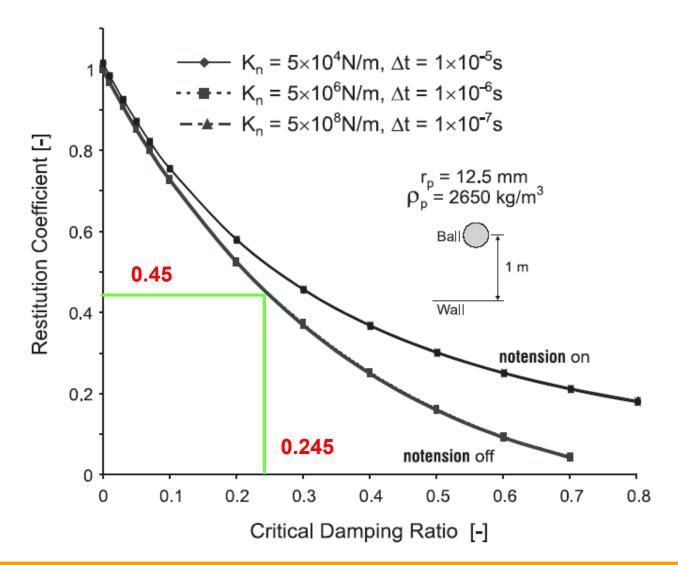




### **Calbration by Drop Test**



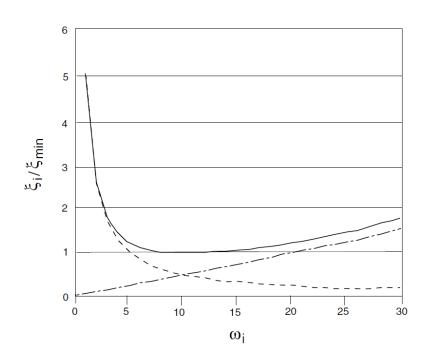
Relation between restitution coefficient and critical damping ratio (Itasca 1999)





### **UDEC: Rayleigh damping**





$$\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = 0$$
total

$$C = \alpha M + \beta K$$

where  $\alpha$  = the mass-proportional damping constant; and  $\beta$  = the stiffness-proportional damping constant.

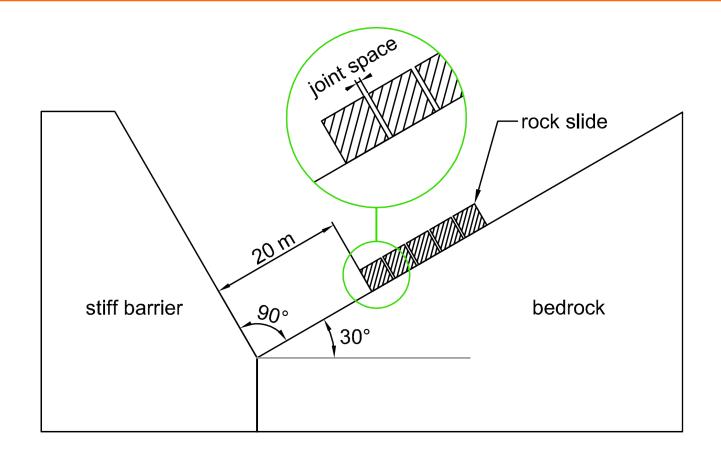
UDEC Rayleigh damping (for a block volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup>):

- natural frequency f<sub>min</sub>= 71.17 Hz
- fraction of critical damping  $\xi_{min}$ = 0.16



### **Analysis 1: Sliding block vs. Rock slide**





The number of modeled blocks was varied between 1 and 30 and the joint spacing between the adjoining blocks was varied between 0 and 20 mm.

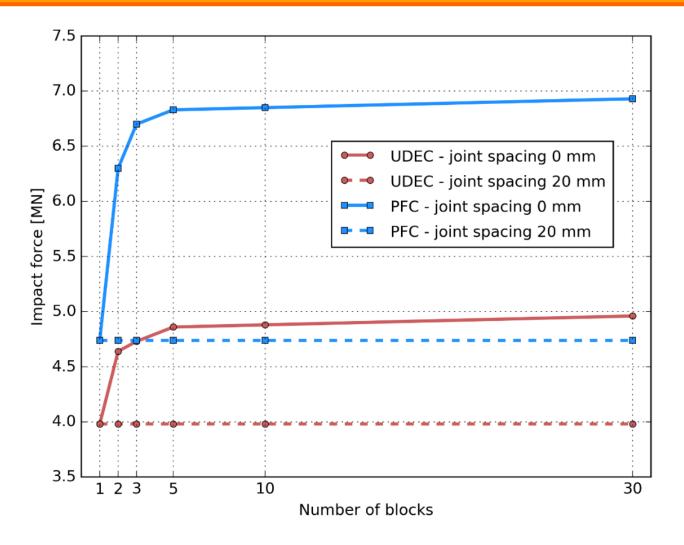
Movie 1: joint spacing 0.00 m

Movie 2: joint spacing 0.20 m



#### **Maximum impact force vs number of blocks**





PFC and UDEC show an increase in the maximum impact force as the number of blocks increases. From a number of blocks greater than or equal to five, the increase in impact force is insignificant.



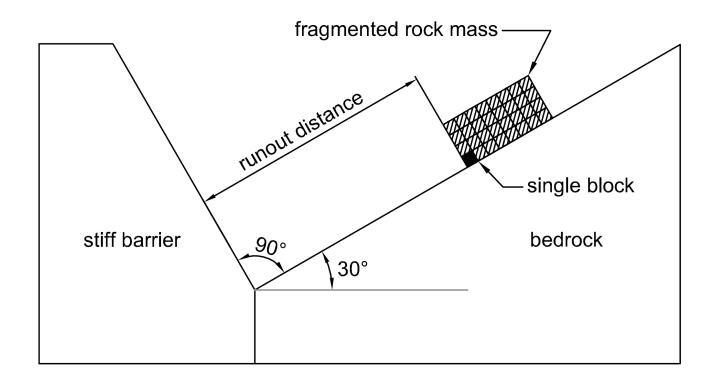
#### **Analysis 2: Rock fall vs. Rock mass fall**



Version 1: const. number of 1000 Blocks,

Version 2: const. Volume of 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

The volume of the modeled equally sized blocks was varied between 0.1 and 10 m<sup>3</sup>.

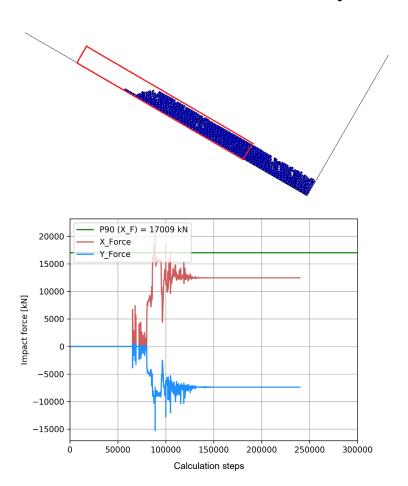




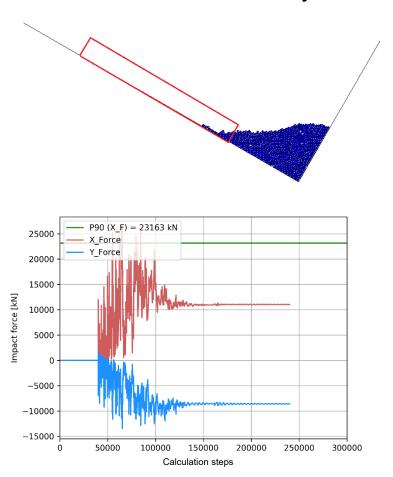
#### **Test arrangement**







#### Free rotational velocity



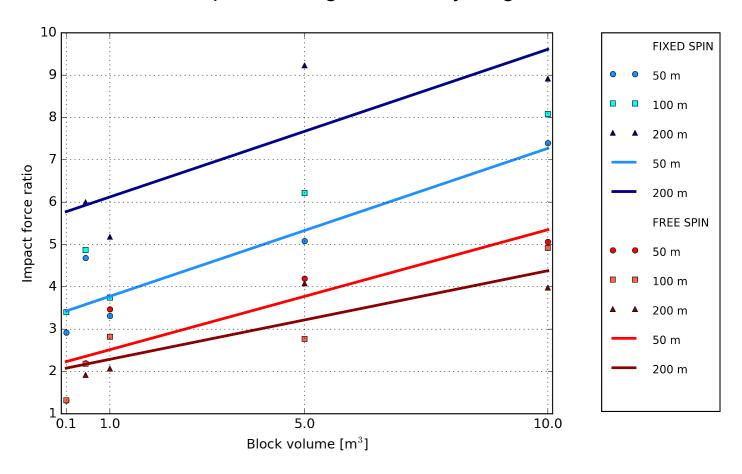
runout distance of 50 m, block volume of 1 m<sup>3</sup>, 1000 blocks



#### **Version 1: Block number was kept constant**



Ratio of the maximum impact force generated by single rock fall and rock mass

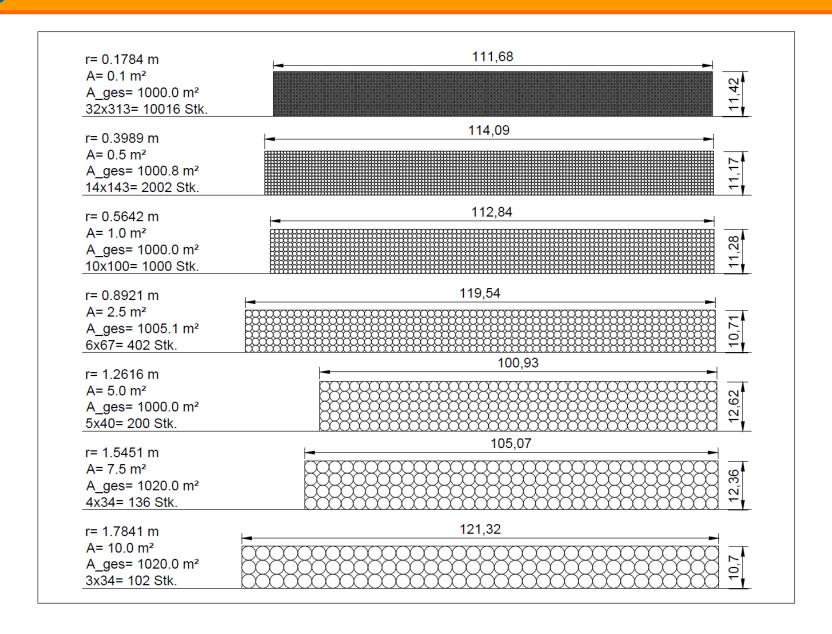


 $p_{d,max} = a \cdot \rho_{wg} \cdot v^2$ , dynamic coefficient a = 1.5...5



#### **Version 2: Block volume was kept constant**



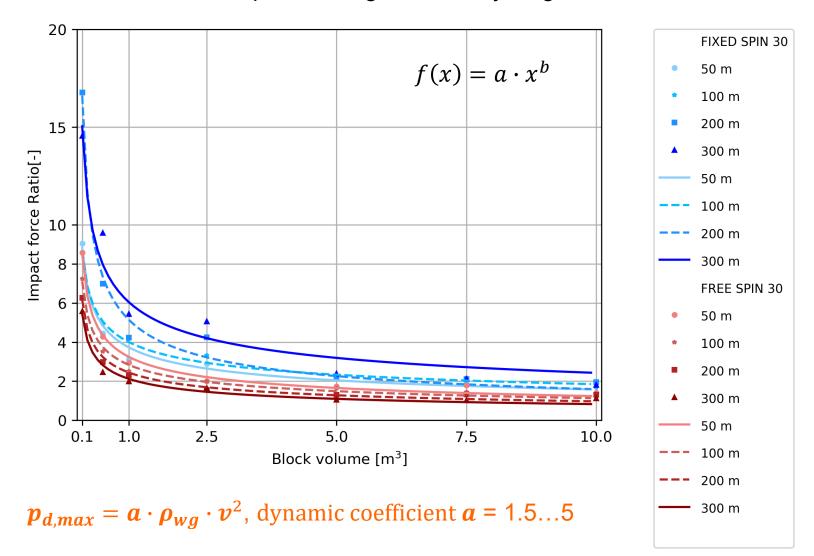




### **Version 2: Block volume was kept constant**



Ratio of the maximum impact force generated by single rock fall and rock mass





#### **Conclusions**



- The results of Analysis 1 indicate that the front part (i.e. the first five blocks) of a rock slide generates 90-98% of the maximum impact force.

  The effect of the following sliding blocks (beyond five) is negligible. An explanation could be that the first few blocks, after their impact, are acting as a barrier themselves, taking up most impact force of the following blocks.
- The results of Analysis 2 indicate that there is a relationship between single rock fall and rock mass fall, which predominantly depends on block volume and rotational damping.



# Thank you for attention







