

Analysis of the First Cracks Generating Between Two Holes Under Incremental Static Loading with an Innovation Method by Numerical Modelling

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Abstract: The application of Non-Explosive Expansion Materials (NEEM) has recently been increased in hard rock quarry mining, especially in granitic rocks. The most important mention in the quarry mining methods is determination of hole pattern, because it relates to cost of exploitation of the rock blocks, directly. It needs to predict the rock fracture process which it depends on the length of the first cracks and the growing to join together. A new algorithm has been suggested to evaluate of the first crack length by the linear elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM) theory. It requires determining a stress concentration factor which an experimental model has been utilized. A case study has been selected to verify of the numerical results which it is a granite mine in Iran. Numerical modeling has been applied to illustrate of rock fracture process and crack path and the results showed if the size of elements near the crack tip equal to grain size of the rock material or the ratio of the element length per diameter of the hole is selected about one per fifty, accuracy of the crack path prediction can be acceptable. On the other hand selection of an adequate rock slip criterion for crack planes is important, because of friction between two planes of a crack, plays an important role to predict of the crack growth. Also this research showed that Mohr-Coulomb criterion without cohesion is a suitable model for crack's elements and Hoek-Brown failure criterion is an adequate model for rock substance.

Keywords: Finite Element Method, Stress Concentration, Crack Growth, Rock, Hole

1. Introduction

One of the main methods in quarry mining, especially in hard rocks, is the controlled fracture method that is carried out by the introduction of a slowly advancing crack by Non-Explosive Expansion Material (NEEM). The application of NEEM in hard rock quarry mining has recently been increased [2, 14, 32]. The method of rock breakage is without noise and vibrations and its operation, compared to blasting method, is more controllable, very safe and easy and without extra undesirable cracks in the rock block.

In this method, some circular holes are drilled closely with equal length, diameter and spacing (center-to-center distance) in a rock block. Subsequently, the holes are filled by the NEEM, which it can be expanded and generates an incremental static load into the holes after about two to four hours [12, 22]. If the spacing of the holes to be adequate, it will create a crack between two neighboring holes, and the

rock will fracture along the high-stress concentration path between the holes. If the material of the medium to be brittle such as hard rocks (e. g. granite and quartzite) it can be neglected the yield point and a little plastic behavior before failure of the material [16, 25-26]. Thus, the material can be considered to behave in a linear elastic mode until onset of the failure.

Brittle behavior of rocks is introduced by the punch penetration test and there is a classification of rock brittleness index for practical aims from zero to 40 [35] and also there are some empirical models for determination of the brittleness index [38] based on uniaxial compressive, tensile strength and the specific gravity of the rocks. The first condition to use of the linear elastic fracture mechanics theory (LEFM) is the material has to be brittle. Most of granites are brittle and also the experimental results of the rock mechanics' tests have shown the granite is brittle in this research.

2. Experimental Data and a Case Study

A granite quarry mine was selected as a case study entitled “Ahrar” which it has located near to Natanz in Iran (Figure 1). Some laboratory tests have been done on the granite specimens for measuring of some rock mechanics’ properties such as uniaxial compressive strength, Brazilian tensile strength, Young’s modulus, Poisson’s ratio, specific gravity and fracture toughness. Process of rock fracture by the NEEM has been shown in figures 1 and 2. The drill holes were 38 mm and the average of the hole’s spacing was 12 cm in the mine.



(a) Drilling of a rock block.



(b) Pouring of the NEEM into the holes.

Figure 1. Drilling of a rock block in the granite mine.



(a) Crack generating after 15 hours.



(b) Crack opening after one day.

Figure 2. Process of rock fracture by the NEEM after 24 hours.

Uniaxial compressive strength and Brazilian tensile strength, Young’s modulus, Poisson’s ratio, specific gravity and fracture toughness [7] of the rock have been done under ISRM standard methods. There is a summary of the results in table 1.

Table 1. Mechanical properties of the granite.

| Paramters | σ_c MPa | σ_t MPa | E GPa | ν | γ kN/m ³ | K_{Ic} MPa \sqrt{m} |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ave. value | 131.6 | 7.2 | 70.6 | 0.25 | 26.4 | 1.3 |
| Standard dev. | 3.2 | 0.42 | 2.3 | 0.011 | 0.31 | 0.08 |

3. Stress Distribution Around the Holes

When there are two neighboring holes in a plate loaded internally, stress concentration will occur between the holes. The maximum elastic stresses (stress concentration) were examined by several methods, such as photoelastic analysis

[15, 24], direct strain measurement [5, 25, 30] and numerical modeling [1, 3, 39]. There are many empirical models for estimating stress concentration in different geometry, such as a circular hole. Stress concentration factors around a circular single hole due to uniform and axisymmetrical external pressure were analyzed by Howland [18], Frocht [6], Lipson and Juvinall [29]. One of the first studies on plane elasticity

in bipolar coordinates in an infinite plate with two circular holes has been done by Jeffrey [23]. Howland [19] investigated the stress distribution around an infinite row of equal size circular holes spaced equally in an infinite elastic plate. The plate had subjected to a uniaxial stress field. Howland and Knight [20] presented stress functions for the problem involving equal size circular holes. Ling [27] developed a solution (in bipolar coordinates) for the stresses in a plate containing two equal circular holes when variable are distance between them. He considered three stress fields: uniaxial stress parallel and perpendicular to the line of hole's centers and equal stresses in all directions [10]. Haddon [13] presented a solution for stresses around two unequal circular holes in an infinite plate by using of the conformal mapping and complex variable techniques. The plate was subjected to a uniaxial stress field with a variable inclination to the line of holes centers [10]. Obert and Duvall [31] have studied the stress distribution around pillars (rock columns) between two parallel circular excavations subjected to uniaxial compressive external loading by photoelasticity method. If the type of external loading is tensile in biaxial, two empirical models were developed by Schulz [34] and Peterson [33]. Ling and Tsai [28] presented an analytical solution for the stress distribution in a thick plate of infinite size containing a spherical inclusion or cavity eccentrically located between the surfaces. The plate had subjected to a stress system symmetrical about the axis of revolution of the plate while the surfaces were stress-free. Gerçek [8-9] presented a solution for boundary stresses for two parallel circular tunnels located in a biaxial in situ stress field. It was obtained by superposing the solutions developed by Ling [27]. Zimmerman [40-41] suggested approximate equations for stress concentrations in an infinite elastic plate containing two circular holes. Arshadnejad and his colleagues [1] suggested two empirical models to determine of stress concentration factors (tangential and radial stresses) between two neighboring holes by numerical modeling. Tangential stress distribution between two holes can be calculated by equation 1 and the stress concentration factor in the equation can be evaluated by relation 2.

$$\sigma_{\theta} = C_{\theta} \cdot P \left[\frac{d}{2r} \right]^2 \quad (1)$$

$$C_{\theta} = 1.1715 \left[\frac{d}{s} \right]^{0.124} \nu^{-0.025} \quad (2)$$

Where σ_{θ} is the tangential stress, C_{θ} is the stress concentration factor, r is the radial distance of the considered point from the hole center, d is the diameter of holes (m) and S is the edge-to-edge distance between two neighboring holes (hole spacing) (m), ν is Poisson's ratio of rock, P is the internal pressure of the hole (pressure of the NEEM) (MPa). There is an experimental model for evaluation of NEEM's pressure which it has been developed by some experimental measurements based on a usual type of the NEEM [11]. Determination of the internal pressure and stress concentration is necessary to calculate of the first crack length and its location.

4. Birth of the First Crack

Internal pressure of a hole can be divided to two components which they are tangential and radial stresses in the rock block. The tangential component is a tensile stress and the radial component is a compressive stress. If the tangential stress obtains a value equal to tensile strength of the rock, first cracks will be born on the line passing through the center of the holes in both sides of the holes. The process can be repeated by the time and also with new and higher internal pressure and then each new curve shift up. Figure 3 shows a graph which it states tangential stress distribution and tensile strength as a limiter value in different times around a hole. Each of the pressure's value is related to a time step, for example the P_1 is the pressure of the hole at the time of t_1 without consideration of the tensile strength value. In fact the graph shows that the tensile strength of rock controls the internal pressure to a specified value (P_i).

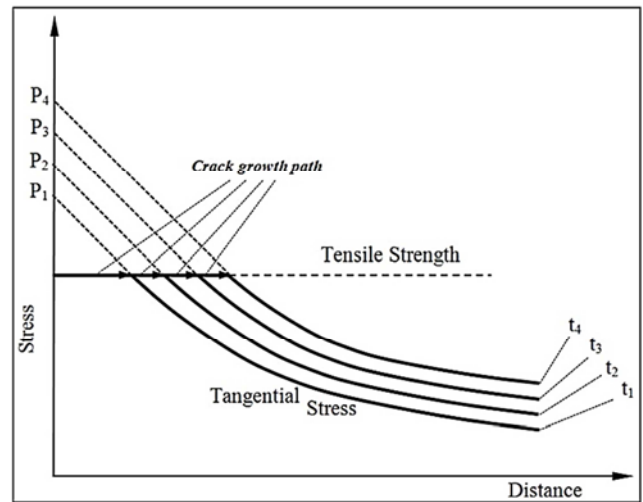


Figure 3. Tangential stress and tensile strength limitation.

When there is a crack in a solid, stress intensity factor can controls the process of crack growing based on the LEFM. But evaluation of the first crack length is very important which it needs to calculate the stress intensity factor (in mode I) for this special geometry. There is an experimental relation for determining of the stress intensity factor as follow [36].

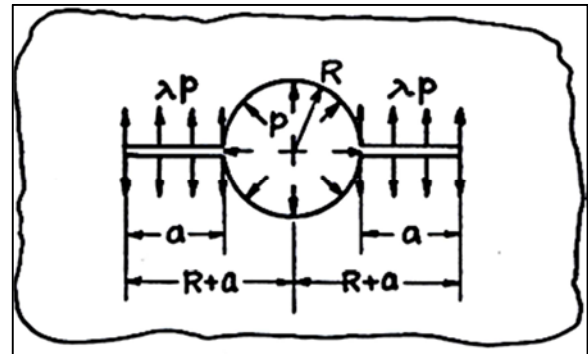


Figure 4. Geometry of the cracks in both sides of a circular hole under internal loading [36].

$$K_I = F_\lambda(S') \cdot P\sqrt{\pi a} \quad (3)$$

Where K_I is the stress intensity factor in mode I ($MPa\sqrt{m}$), P is the internal pressure of the hole (MPa), a is the crack length (m), $F_\lambda(S')$ is a geometric function, λ is a parameter of normalized thickness of the plate, S' is a parameter of normalized crack length, R is the radius of the hole (m) and t' is the thickness of the plate (m) which it is considered one meter, usually.

$$F_\lambda(S') = (1 - \lambda)F_0(S') + \lambda F_1(S') \quad (4)$$

$$F_0 = (1 - S')[0.637 + 0.485(1 - S')^2 + 0.4S'^2(1 - S')] \quad (5)$$

$$F_1 = 1 + (1 - S')[0.5 + 0.743(1 - S')^2] \quad (6)$$

$$S' = \frac{a}{R+a} \quad (7)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{a}{\sqrt{R \cdot t'}} \quad (8)$$

Relation 3 can be rewritten in a new form for calculating of the crack length. But it is clear that there is parameter a in both sides of the equation, then it needs to solve by a close loop such as a flowchart which has been shown in figure 5 (a' is the calculated value of a in each step).

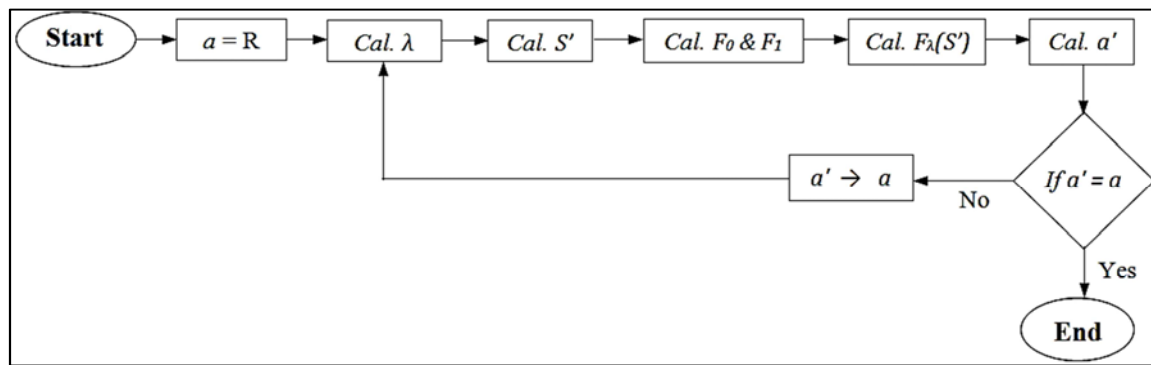


Figure 5. Flowchart for calculating of the crack length.

$$a = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{K_{IC}}{F_\lambda(S')P_i} \right]^2 \quad (9)$$

Where K_{IC} is the maximum stress intensity factor or fracture toughness of the rock ($MPa\sqrt{m}$), P_i is the minimum pressure of the hole which it needs to generate the first crack. Therefore the tangential stress on edge of the hole has to equal to the tensile strength of the rock (σ_t). The parameter can be calculated by apply of the stress concentration factor (relation 2).

$$P_i \cdot C_\theta = \sigma_t \quad (10)$$

$$P_i = 0.854 \sigma_t \left[\frac{d}{S} \right]^{-0.124} v^{0.025} \quad (11)$$

Therefore length of the first crack has been calculated with using of the flowchart by the relations and the results are in table 2. The minimum pressure of the hole which it needs to generate the first crack in this case was 6.85 MPa based on the data from table 1 and relation 11. The crack length is 42 mm and it is close to result of numerical modeling and experimental data from the mine.

Determination of the crack growth process can be done after calculation of the first crack length and its location (Primary cracks). The process of crack growing is important to ensure of joining the two neighboring cracks and making a uniform fractured surface between the two holes.

Table 2. Calculation of the first crack length.

| λ | S' | $F_0(S')$ | $F_1(S')$ | $F_\lambda(S')$ | a (m) | a' (m) |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| 0.13784 | 0.5 | 0.404125 | 1.342875 | 0.534 | 0.019 | 0.040 |
| 0.292231 | 0.679494 | 0.239102 | 1.184715 | 0.515 | 0.040 | 0.043 |
| 0.313095 | 0.694323 | 0.226586 | 1.17406 | 0.523 | 0.043 | 0.042 |
| 0.303834 | 0.687914 | 0.231978 | 1.178628 | 0.520 | 0.042 | 0.042 |

5. Crack Growth by Numerical Modeling

When there are two primary cracks between the two neighboring holes, the LEFM can be applied to analyze of the process. Then if the stress intensity factor is equal to the rock fracture toughness, cracks can be grown. Subsequently, the crack will grow however as the crack length increases, the stresses on the crack tip decreases, due to distancing from the hole, thus decreases the stress concentration.

Nevertheless, by increasing the stress induced from the hole due to application of NEEM, in due time, the stress intensity on the crack tip will again increase up to the level of rock fracture toughness. Thus, again the crack will grow farther and this cycle of events will repeat until the maximum pressure of the NEEM.

In this study, a finite element computer code (*Phase²*) has been applied to determine the static crack growing process between two neighboring holes. In this respect, six nodal triangular elements with nodal average value were utilized

and the model geometry and the parameters were selected based on real conditions of the case study. Stress analysis for predicting of crack propagation can be carried out using available numerical method software. The crack has been modeled by a discontinuity element (no-tension) within an isoparametric six-node triangular FEM mesh. Mohr-Coulomb criterion was selected for predicting of mechanical behavior of the crack planes without cohesion ($c = 0$) and at 30 degrees friction angle. Mesh density on crack tip and its around is higher than other points which they are located far from crack and crack tip. Experience in this research shows that the average length of the elements at the crack tip need to be less than one third of each part of discontinuity element's length. Last version of Hoek-Brown criterion [17] has been employed for evaluating of behavior of the rock at

failure point and the internal loads have been increased incrementally for each model. Rock condition has been considered as an intact rock, because there was not any natural joints and discontinuities between and around of each holes. Consequently, the second constant of the Hoek-Brown criterion was one ($s = 1$).

At each stage the crack was extended according to the size of failure zone at vicinity of the crack tip. After that another model is made by the new extended crack length and orientation of the crack tip and increased load. Figure 6 and 7 show the finite element model and its mesh density and crack model. Figure 8 shows the first cracks due to stress concentration between two neighboring holes and figure 9 and 10 show the crack growth between the holes.

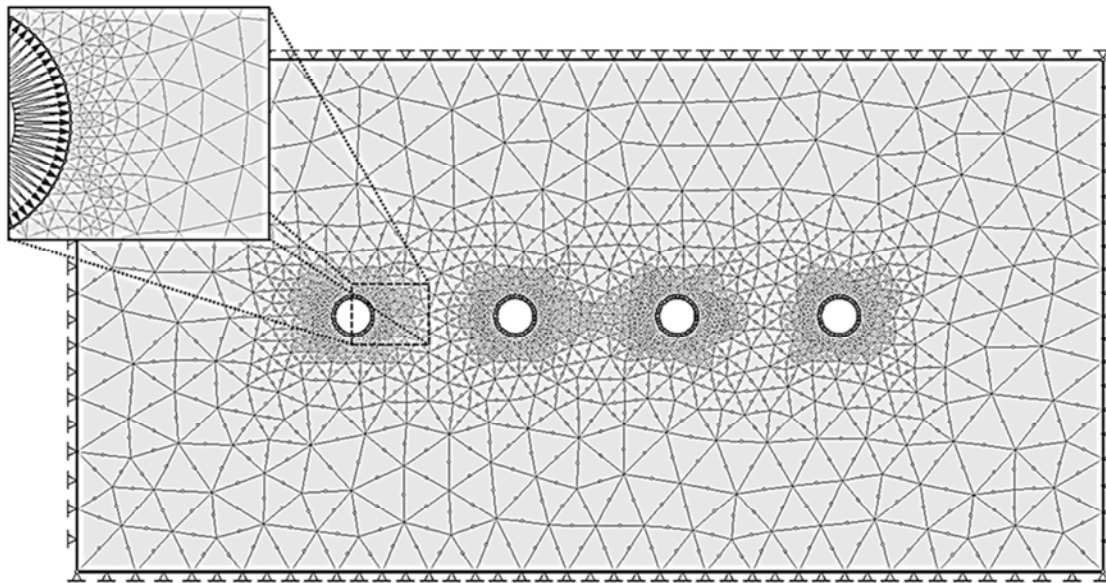


Figure 6. Finite element mesh.

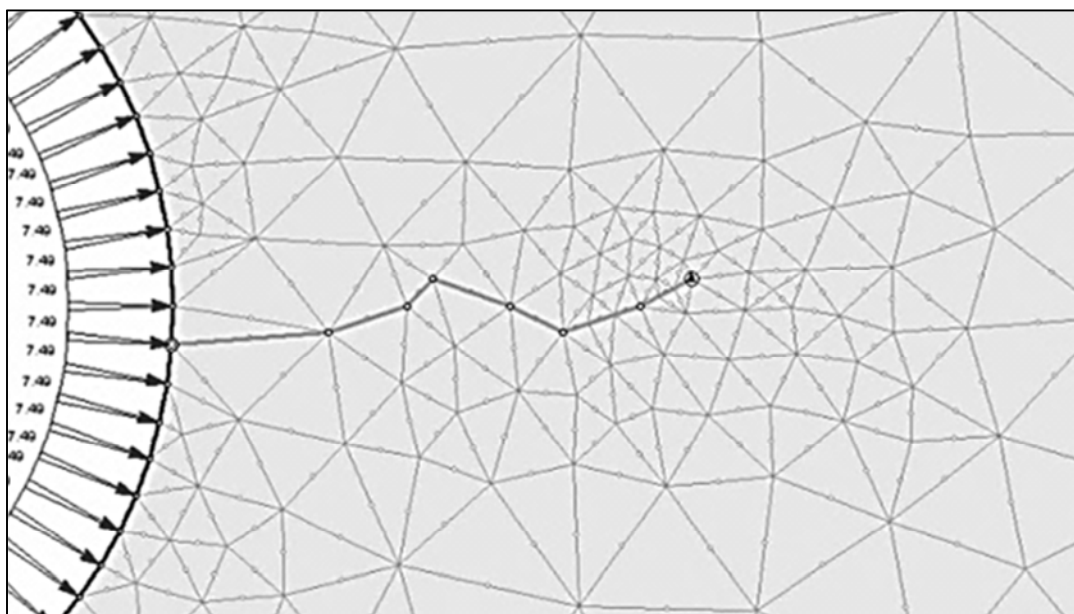


Figure 7. Crack element and mesh density.

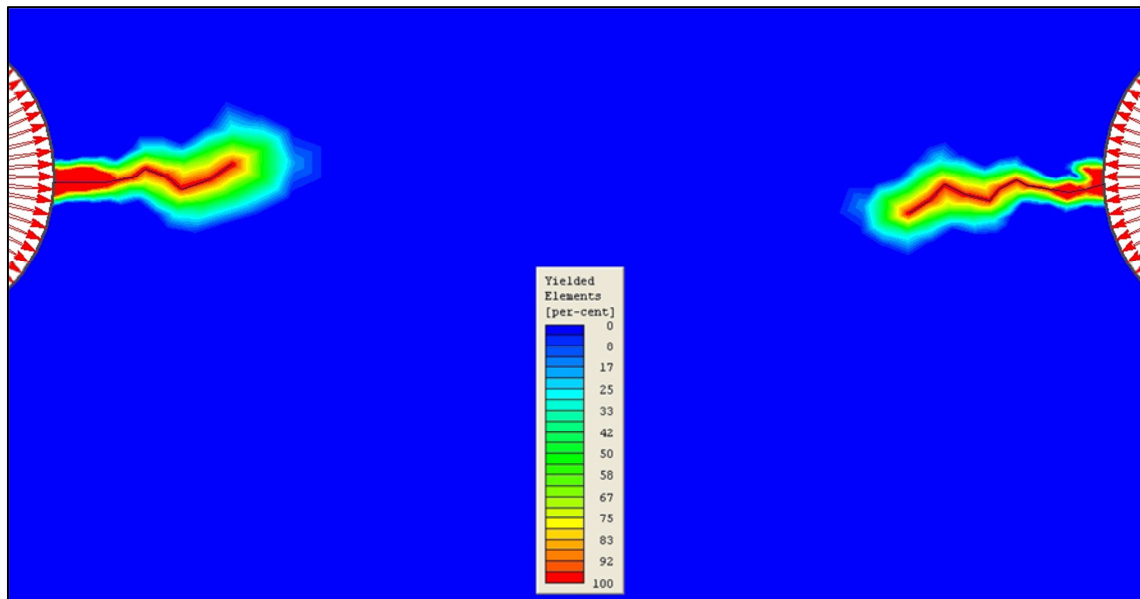


Figure 8. First cracks generate by the stress concentration (Step 1).

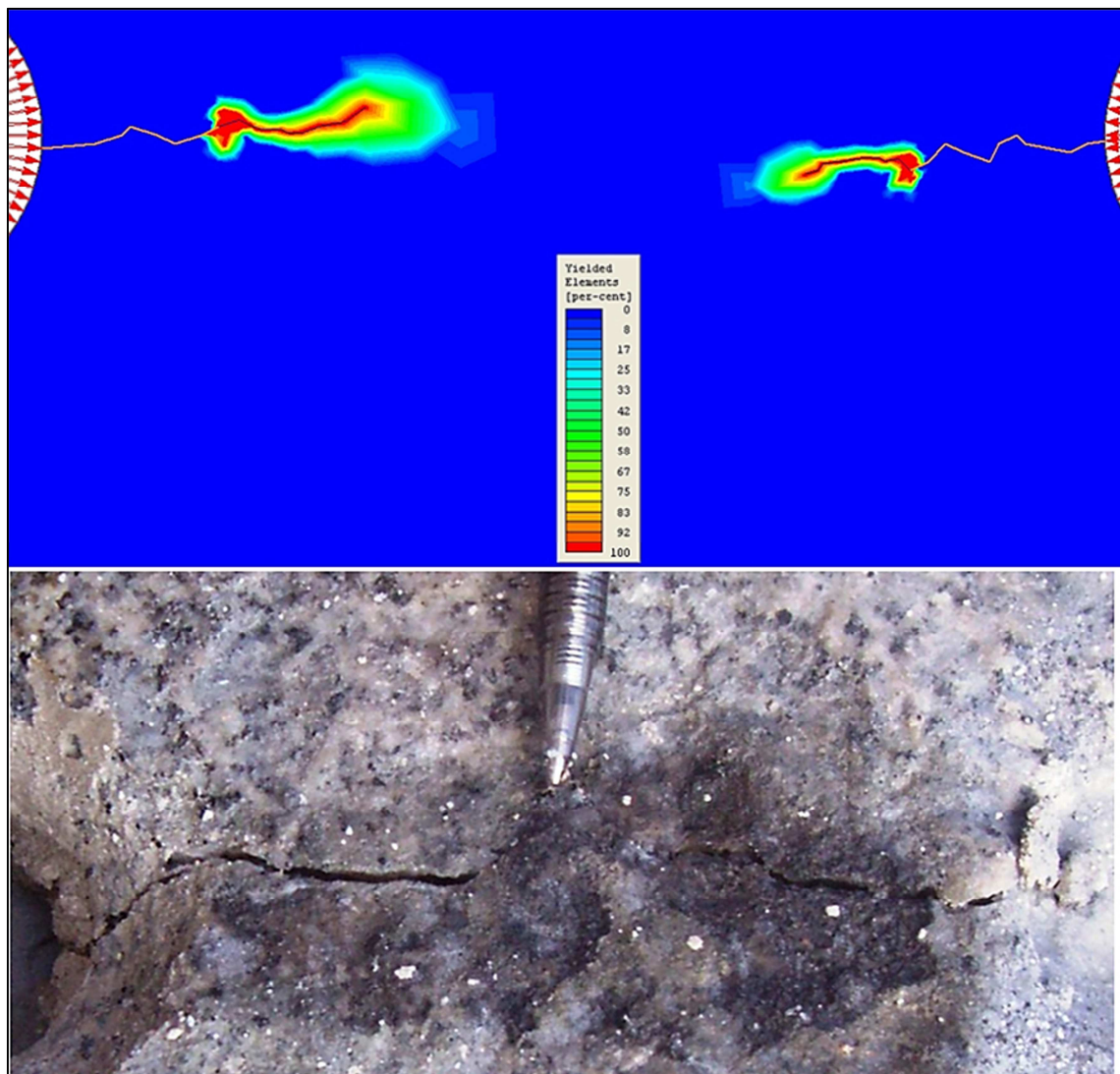


Figure 9. Crack growth by FEM and a picture from the case study (Step 2).

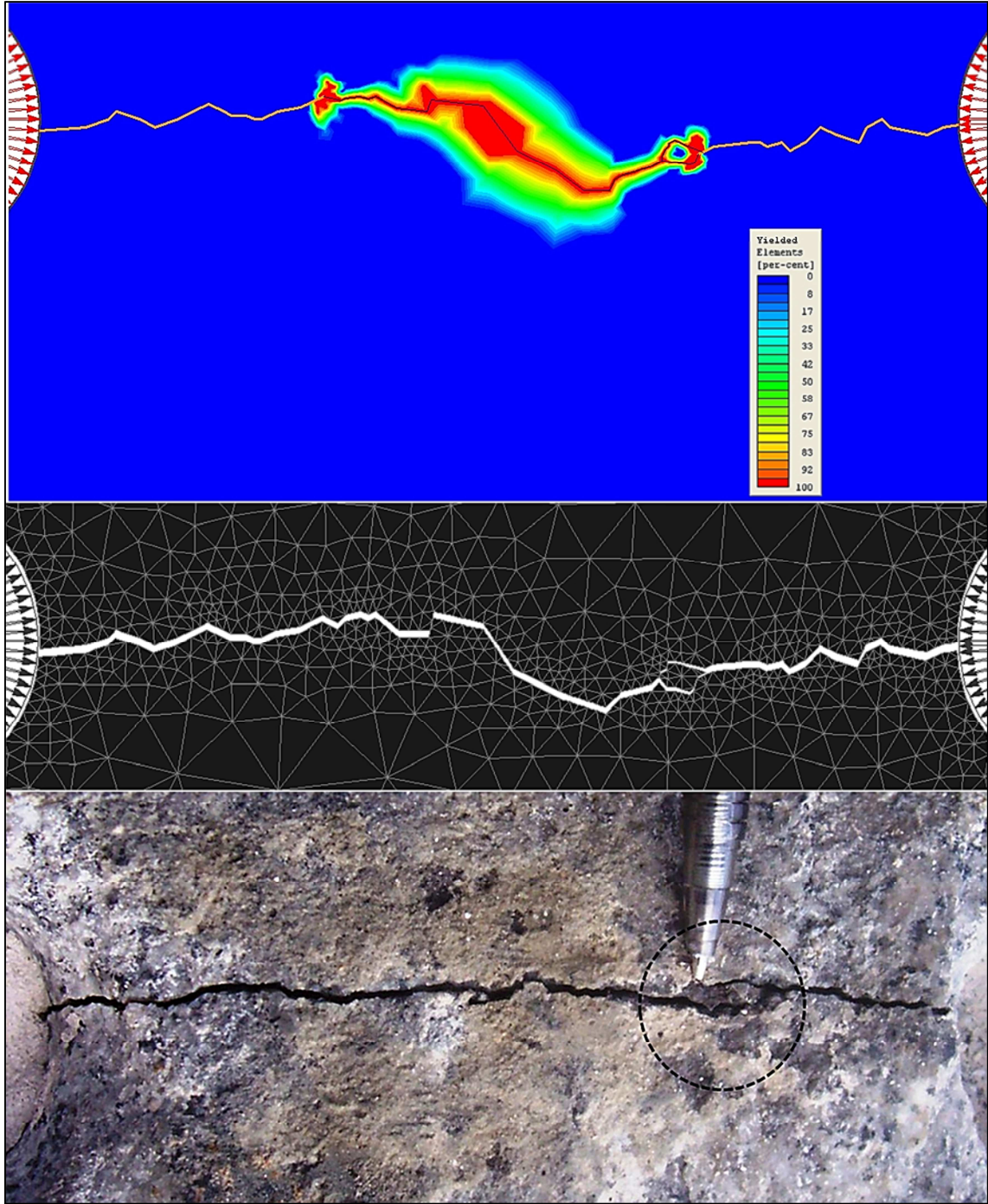


Figure 10. Crack growth by FEM and a picture from the case study (Step 3).

Five crack growing process have been observed in the case study and they have been mapped with more than 15 points for each one (field data). Then a spreadsheet file has been prepared for calculation of the area between the crack line and the straight line among of the two holes centers (hatched area). Relations 12 and 13 [4] have been written for

calculating the hatched area and its parameters which have been shown in figure 11. x_i and y_i is the *Cartesian* coordinates and ABS is the Absolute value. The formula is called shoelace formula or Gauss's area formula which is a mathematical algorithm to determine the area of a simple polygon in the plane.

$$Area = 0.5 \times ABS[(y_1x_2 + y_2x_3 + \dots + y_{n-1}x_n + y_nx_1) - (y_1x_n + y_nx_{n-1} + \dots + y_2x_1)] \quad (12)$$

$$Area = 0.5 \times ABS[\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_{i-1}] \quad (13)$$

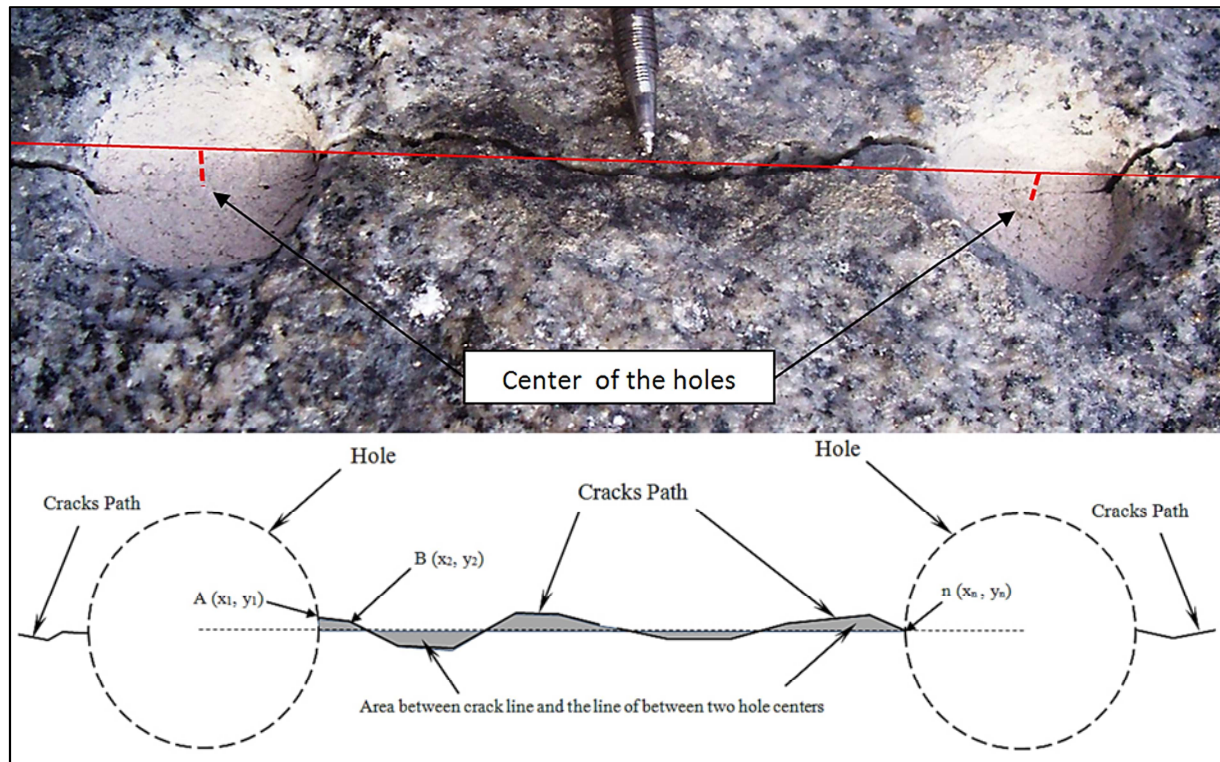


Figure 11. Crack path coordinates between two holes and hatched area.

Figure 12 shows the ratio of hatched area (A') per hole's cross section (A) versus the spacing of the holes. The figure illustrates when the hole's spacing increases the ratio will be increased. There are two curves from the field data and the numerical modeling (FEM) in the graph and it seems this approach is a suitable for showing a quantitative comparison between crack path from numerical or theoretical result and physical fractured line. The results of finite element models were good agreement with real condition.

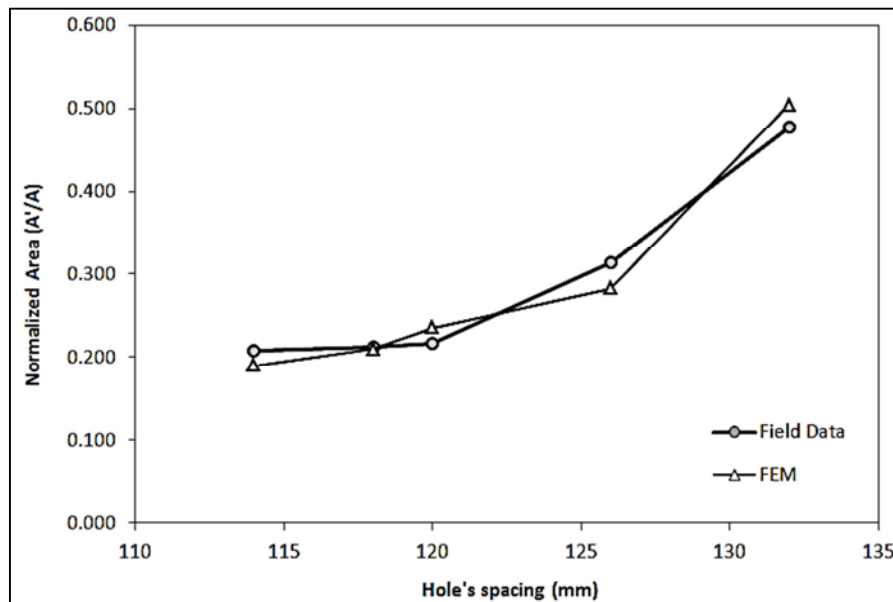


Figure 12. Ratio of hatched area per hole's cross section against hole's spacing.

A sensitive analysis of the method has been appeared that the rock fracture toughness and next the pressure of the NEEM are the most important parameters to determine of the first crack length. Also there are other sensitive parameters

such as diameter of the hole and the holes spacing, fracture toughness and Poisson's ratio. Diameter of the hole was selected between 28 and 51 mm (28, 32, 38, 44, and 51) and variation of the pressure was about 18 percent. Variation of

d/S (0.25 to 0.50) was effected about 6 percent and it was about 3 percent for Poisson's ratio (0.1 to 0.3) on the variation of stress concentration value. On the other hand there is a mention must be considered in sensitive analysis of rock fracture toughness and that is the parameter relates to tensile strength of the rock, concurrently [37]. It means that when the tensile strength is increased the fracture toughness will be increased and also the requirement pressure for creating the first crack will be increased and then the crack length will be decreased. Therefore variation of the fracture toughness (0.5 to $2MPa\sqrt{m}$) was effected about 7 times on increasing the pressure (2 to 13.6 MPa) and about three times on decreasing the crack length (80 to 27 mm).

6. Conclusions

Design of hole pattern in quarry mining is very important, because of it relates to cost of exploitation of the rock blocks. If two neighboring holes are enough close together, stress concentration will occur and it will cause to generation of first cracks. Length of the cracks depends to tangential stress due to pressure of the NEEM and tensile strength and fracture toughness of the rock. The results show that the suggested equation and algorithm for calculation of the first crack length had an adequate accuracy. There was a case study in a granite mine in Iran and many measurements were recorded there. Results of numerical simulations by finite element method showed that if size of elements near the crack tip equal to grain size of the rock material or the ratio of the element length per diameter of the hole is selected about one per fifty, accuracy of the crack path prediction can be acceptable. On the other hand selection of adequate slip criterion for crack planes is important. Because geometry of the crack path isn't like to an ideal straight line and friction of the two planes of crack can be played an important role to predict of the crack growth. This research shows that Mohr-Coulomb criterion without cohesion is a suitable model for crack's elements and Hoek-Brown failure criterion is adequate model for rock substance.

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