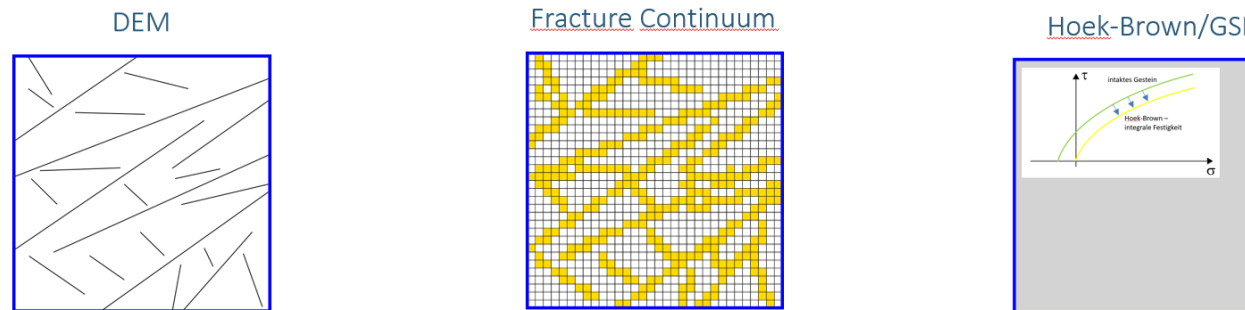


Application of Ubiquitous-Joint Model for Modelling Fractures in Crystalline Rock Formations: Preliminary Studies

Ajmal Gafoor, Christian Müller, Philipp Herold

Motivation

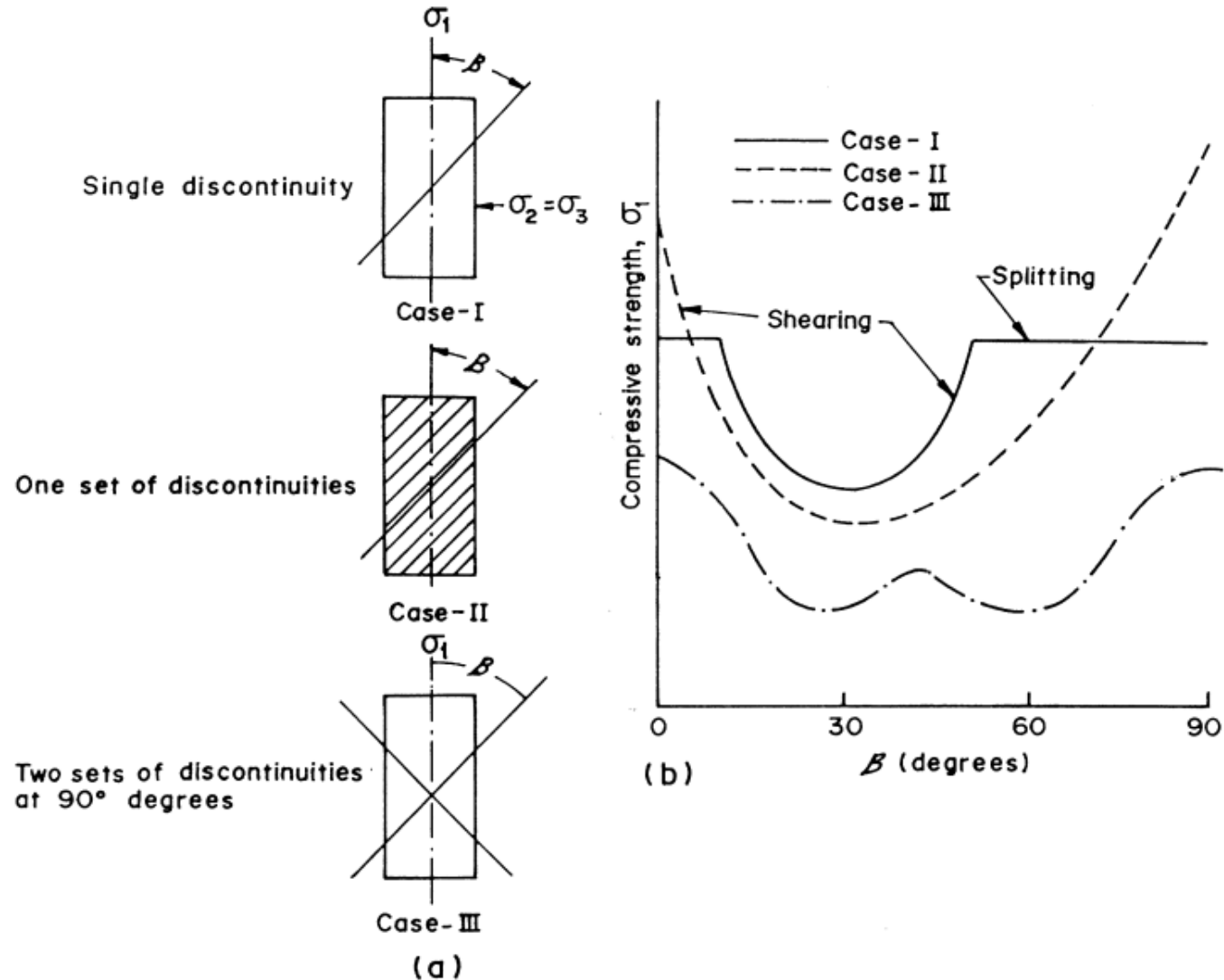
- Project PRECODE – Various numerical modelling approaches
 - Integrity Analyses (Quantification of Dilatancy und Fluid pressure)
- Small-scale and Benchmark calculations
 - To verify influence of fractures on crystalline rock mechanical deformation behaviour
- Fracture-Continuum approach – Unique material behaviours (Fracture+Matrix) in numerical models



accuracy of modelling each of the fractures

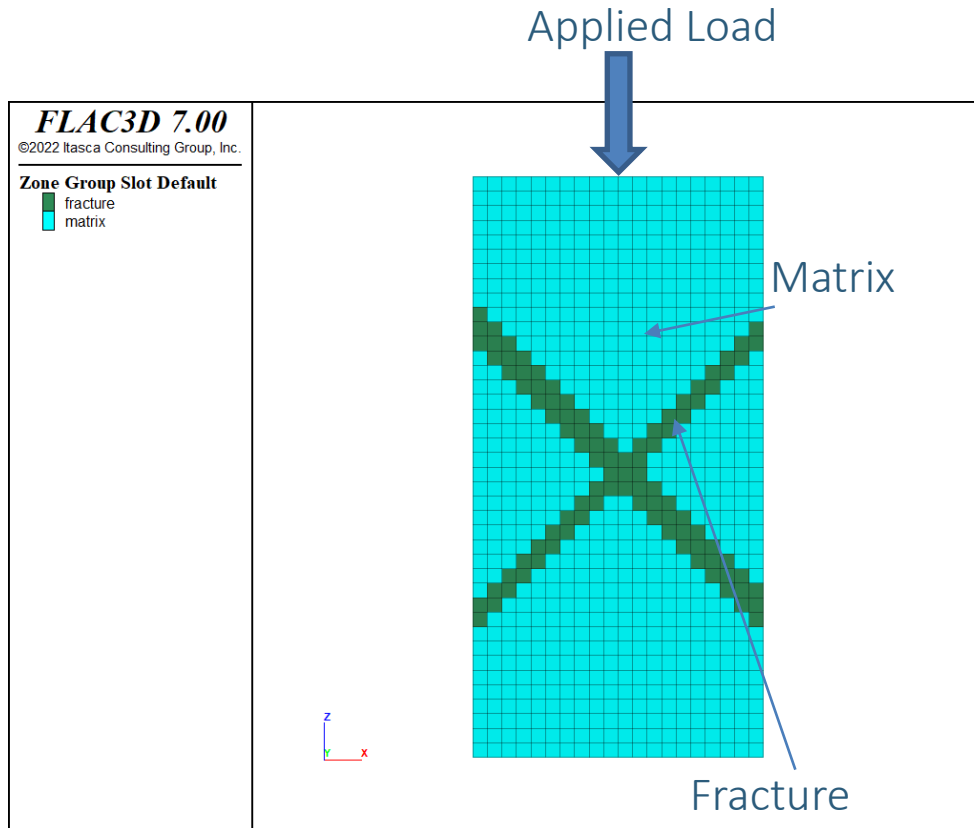
computational efficiency

Typical Strength Anisotropy Curves of Crystalline-type Rocks



- Aim: Qualitative reproduction of strength anisotropy curves for shown fracture discontinuities
- Typical strength anisotropy curves for samples with single, one set and two discontinuities
- Observations according to Hoek-Brown (1980) (Al-Harhi, 1998)

Small-scale Model – Plate-like Model, Parameters

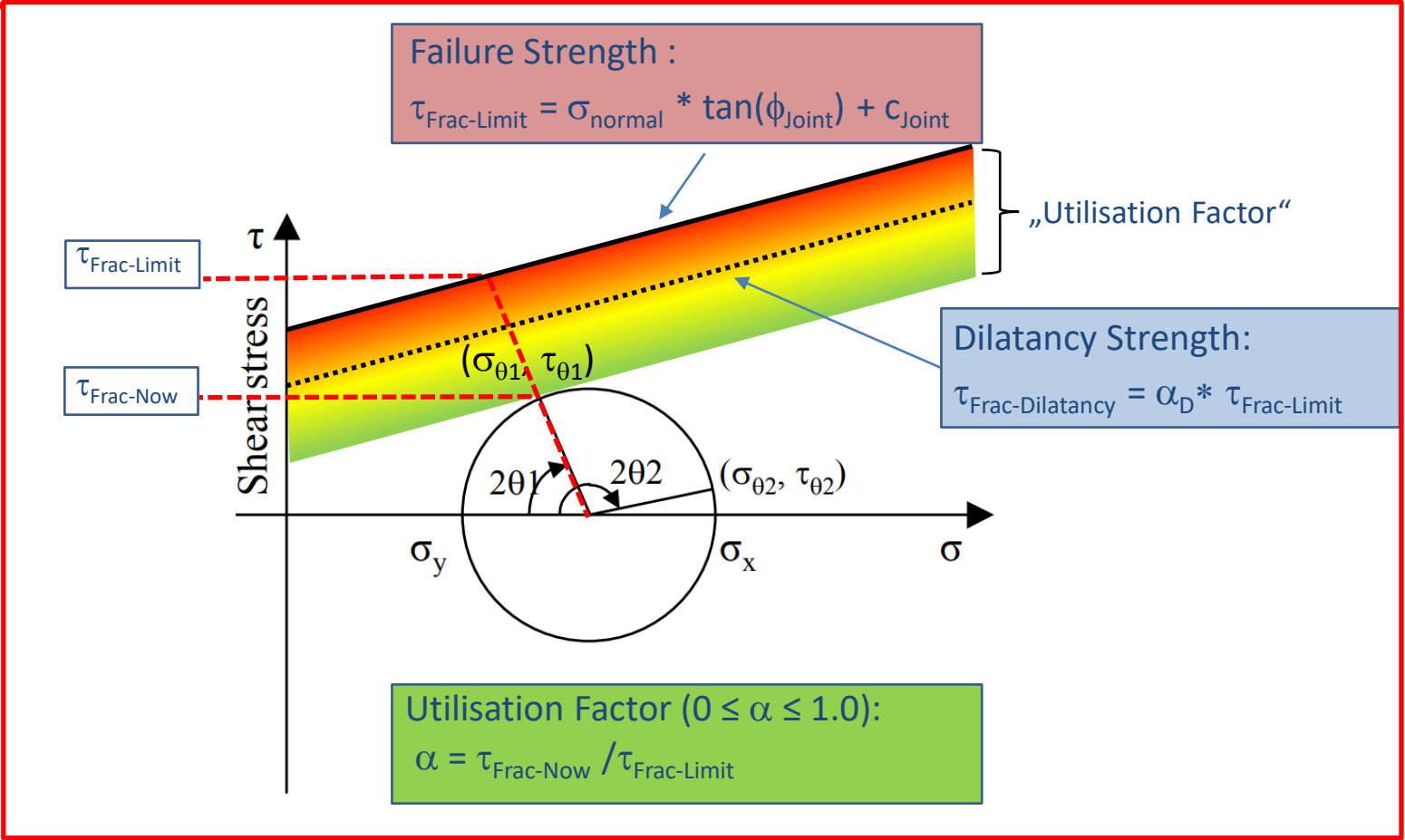
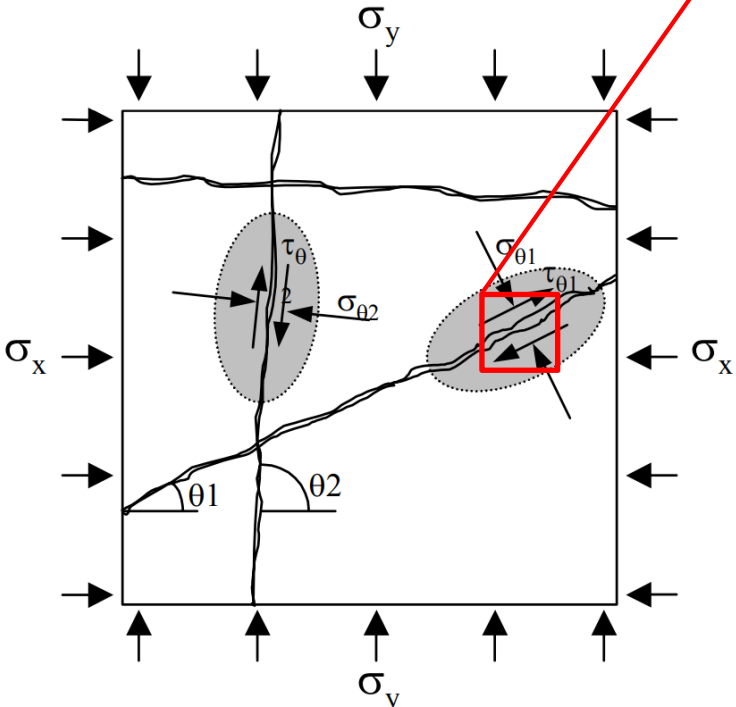


Model with two orthogonal fractures

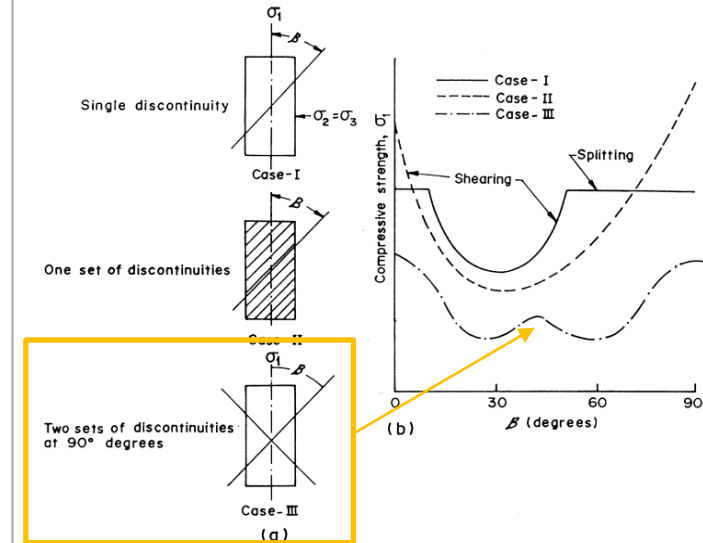
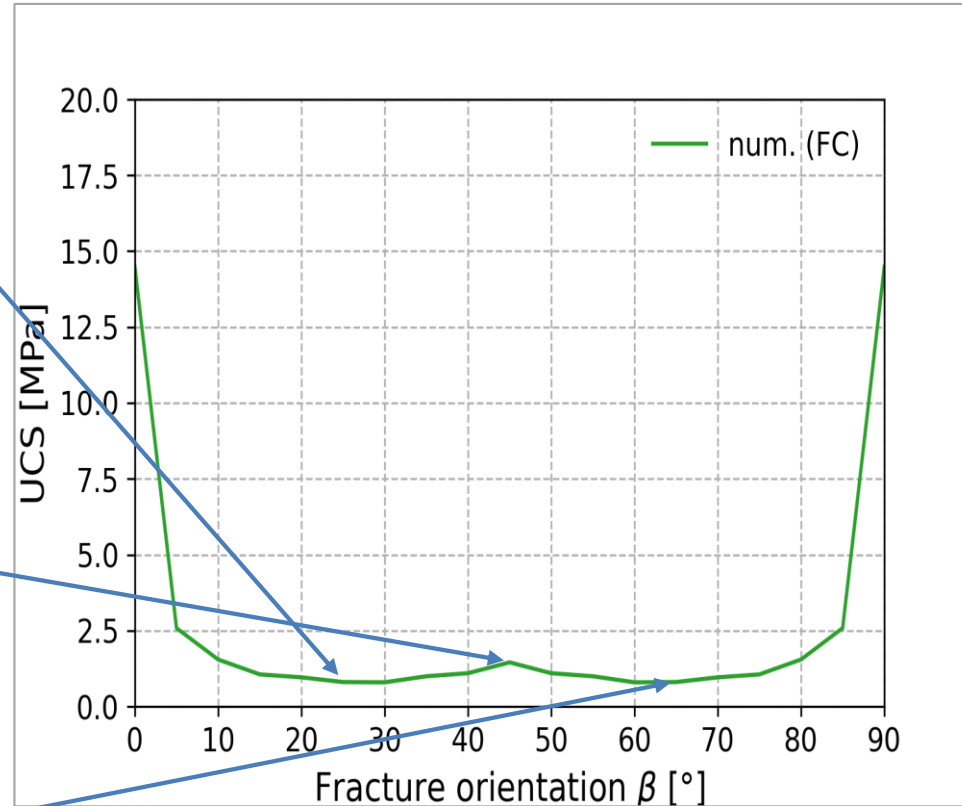
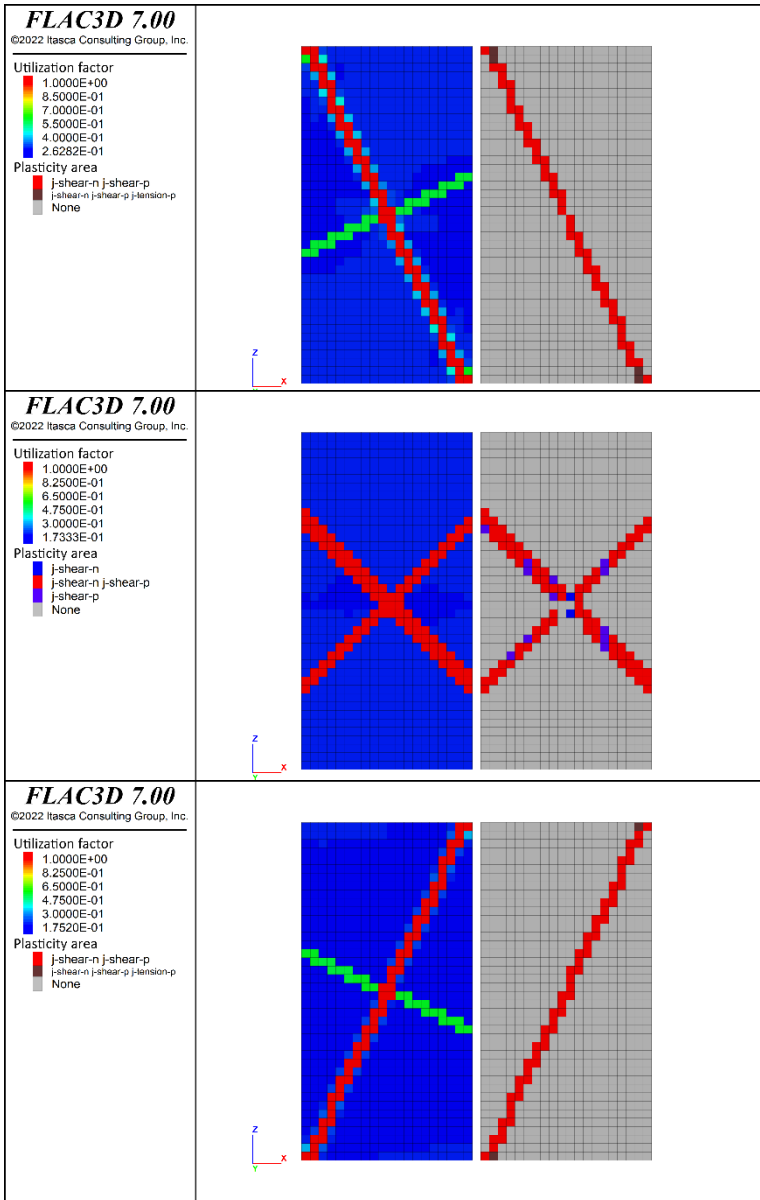
Materialparameter	Fracture	Matrix
Elastic parameters		$E = 10 \text{ GPa}$ $\nu = 0.20$
Friction	35°	45°
Dilation	20°	30°
Cohesion (MPa)	0.2	3
Tension (MPa)	0.2	3

- Axial loading
- Mohr-Coloumb Model : Matrix
- Ubiquitous-Joint Model : Fracture
- Model size: 100 x 5 x 200 [m]
- Zone size: 20 x 1 x 40
- Fracture orientation : $0^\circ \leq \beta \leq 90^\circ$

Failure/Dilatancy Envelopes in Mohr-Circle-Diagram → Joints



Fracture-Continuum: Two Orthogonal Fractures (Case III)

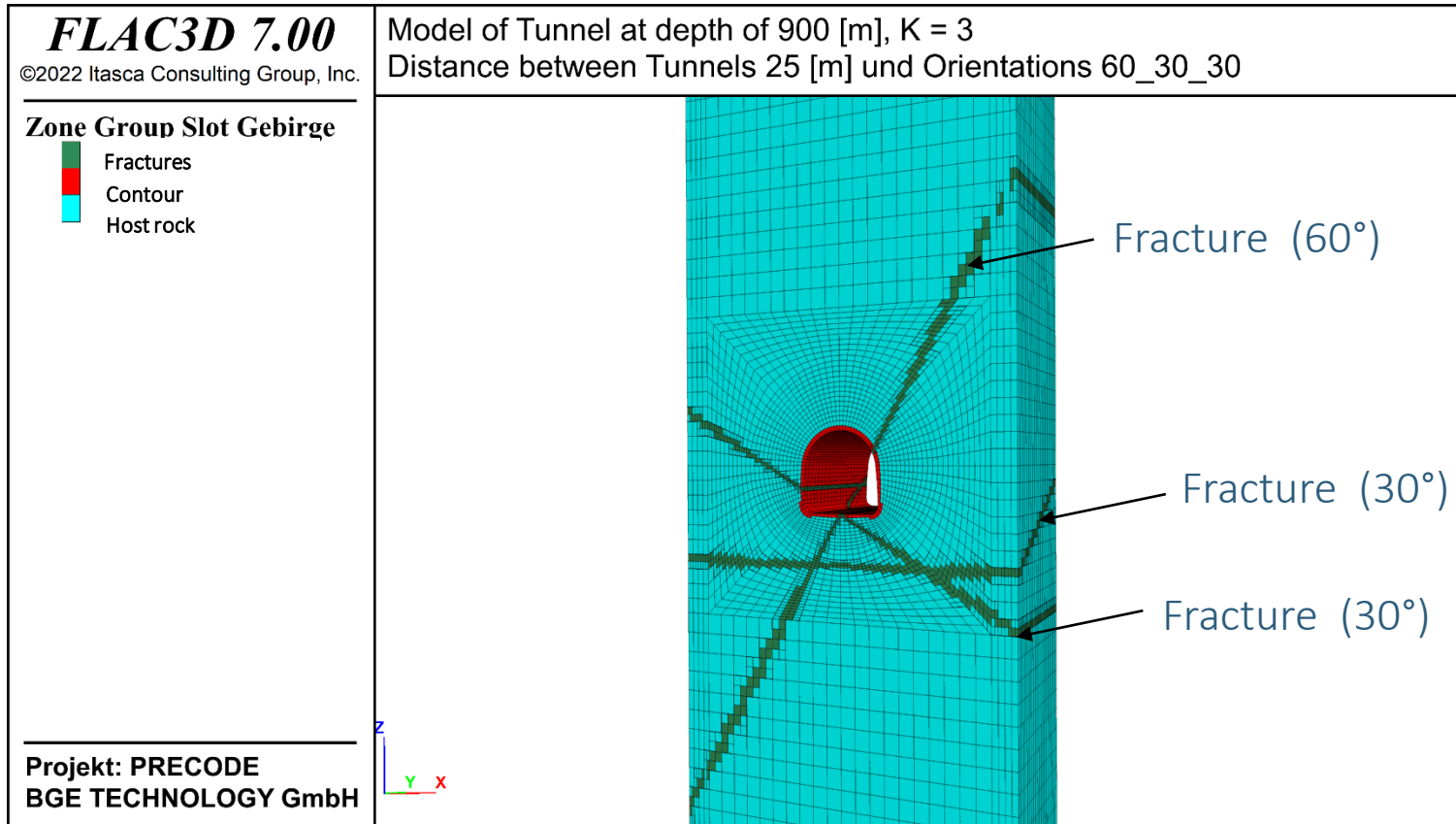


Left: Orthogonal fractures of different orientation. The colours represent utilisation factor (left) and the (shear) failure modes (right). Depending on the orientation, only one of the two fractures fails under shear. At 45°, both fractures fail.

Middle: Numerical strength anisotropy curve (qualitative)

Right: Observed curves according to literature

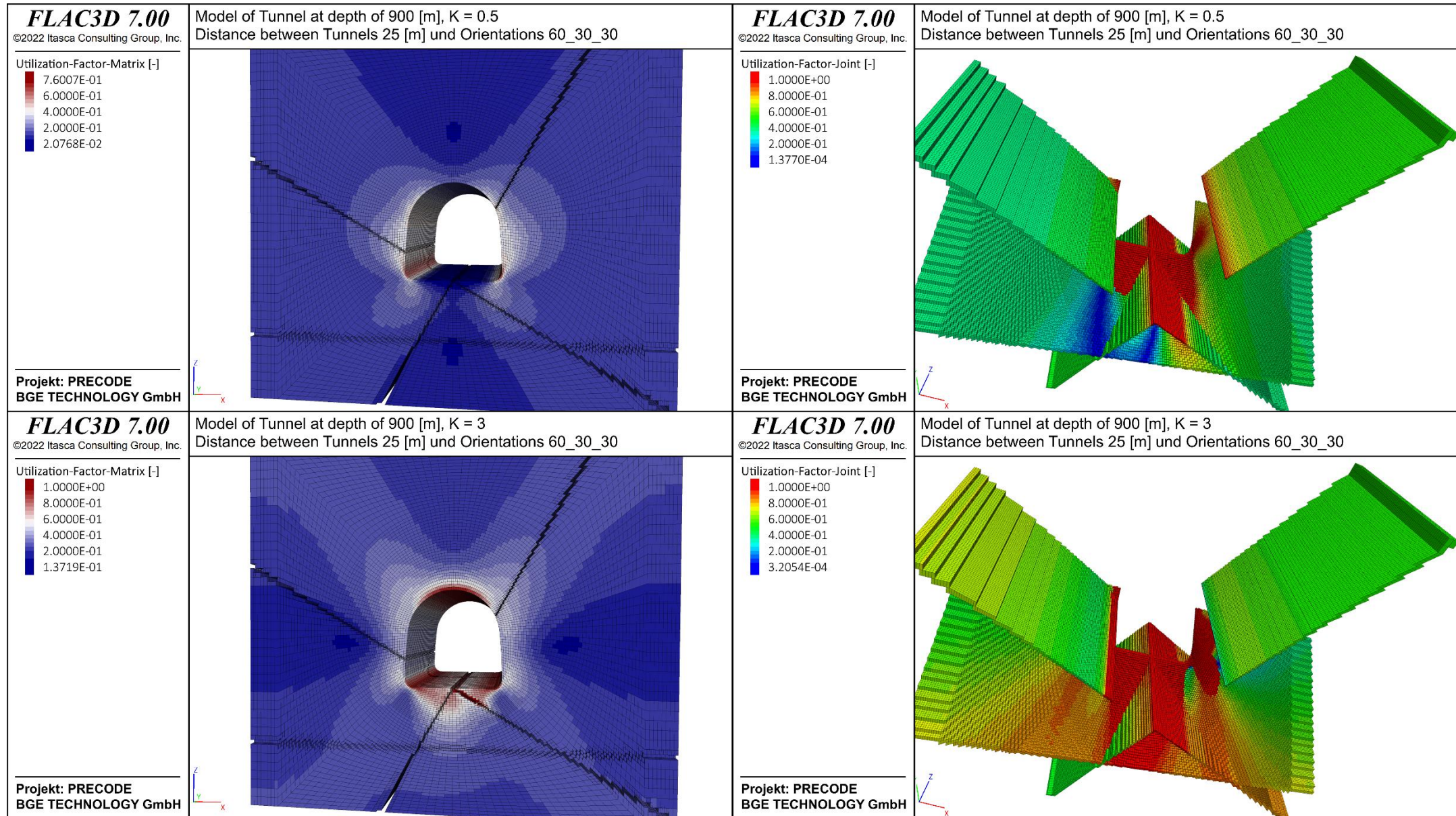
Benchmark – Tunnel



- Generalised model of size 50 m x 10 m x 100 m
- Fractures of three different orientations
- Mechanical deformation processes

Material parameters	Fracture	Matrix
E (GPa)	7.85	73
ν	0.27	0.27
Friction	35°	49°
Dilation	20°	10°
Cohesion (MPa)	0	31
Tension (MPa)	0	14.8

Benchmark – Tunnel under different lateral initial stresses



Conclusions & Outlook

- Evaluation of the dilatancy criterion in a fractured crystalline host rock
 - Small-scale – Model with single/multi fractures
 - Benchmark – Case I – Medium-scale model with a tunnel
- To demonstrate the dilatant strength/the fluid pressure criteria of geological barrier
 - Benchmark – Case II – Medium-scale model with a borehole
 - Benchmark – Case III – Large-scale model with a repository