

Application of Rock Engineering Systems in Evaluation of Stability of Underground Excavations

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ABSTRACT

In rock engineering practice, understanding the most effective parameters and their relationships is important in order to obtain an optimum engineering design. The applications of rock engineering system (RES) in the analysis of complicated rock engineering processes have been widespread. In this method, the main parameters are located along the diagonal of the matrix, and their interactions are quantified by assigning values in the off-diagonal elements. Then, this matrix is used to assess the amount of cause and effect of each parameter within the whole system. In this paper, a rock engineering systems is constructed where the coding of the matrix is made using fuzzy mathematics. This system is used to analyze the stability of the water transmit tunnel of Seymareh Dam within the crushed zone of Graben rocks. The results are compared to those of the rock mass classification systems. It is observed that the bedding and faults are the two major factors of instability. Using the new method, the Graben rock is classified in group III, i.e. moderately stable rock, which is close to what predicted using rock classification system.

KEYWORDS

Rock engineering systems (RES), tunnel stability, engineering rock mass classification systems, crushed zone, seymareh dam.

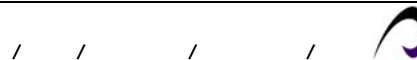
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$$B = AOR = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n) \quad (1)$$

$$b_j = \min\left\{1, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i r_{ij}\right\} \quad (2)$$

R A B

O

R

$$V = \{v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5\}$$

$$U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$$

$$R = [r_{ij}]$$

$$R_i = [r_{i1} \ r_{i2} \ r_{i3} \ r_{i4} \ r_{i5}]$$

A

$$A = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n) \quad (3)$$

$$a_j \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1 \quad (4)$$

(Hudson, 1992)

$$A = \{\mu(x), x\}$$

$$A = \mu(x)$$

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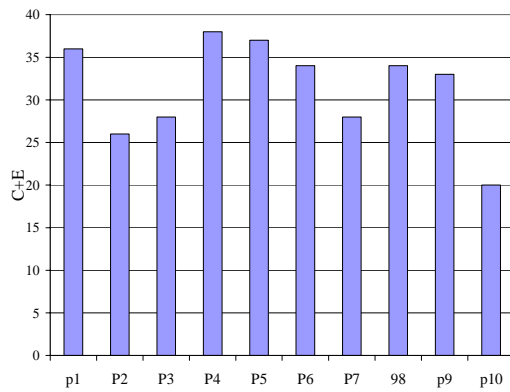
() ()

(:
(
(RQD
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. []

() F_s)
 $W_g(P_w, F_s)$ R_h C_j ϕ_j S_d RQD σ_c (P_w)

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$$\mu(x_i) = e^{-\frac{(x_i - a)^2}{c}}$$
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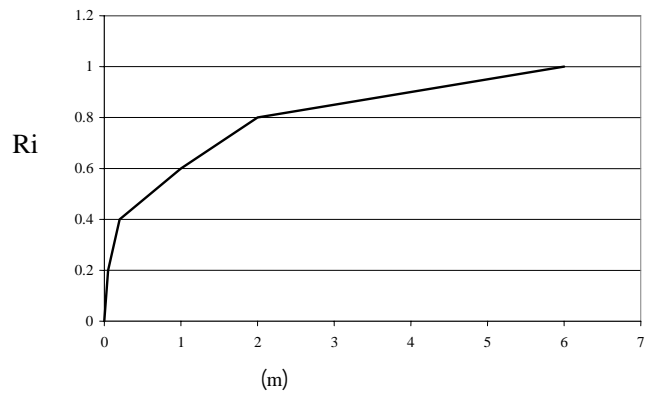
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						σ_c (MPa)
						RQD(%)
/ /	/ /	/				Sd(m)
						ϕ_j
/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/		Cj(MPa)
			/	/ /		
	/	/ /	/ /	/ /		Pw(MPa)
			/	/ /		Fs(l/min)

() R_i TSI [] : ()

$$TSI = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i R_i \quad ()$$



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() W_i

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$$W_i = \frac{C_i + E_i}{\sum C_i + E_i} \times 100 \quad ()$$

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/	UCS(MPa)
	RQD(%)
/	S _d (m)
/	
/	
/	R _b (m)
<	F _s (l/min)

A
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 A=[/ , / , / , / , / , /] ()

R () ()
 :

$$R_J = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot/237 & \cdot/920 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot/0.23 & \cdot/927 & \cdot/21 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot \\ \cdot/140 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot/73 & \cdot/499 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot/291 & \cdot/717 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot/0.22 \\ \cdot & \cdot/499 & \cdot/0 & \cdot/307 & \cdot/0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_B = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot/237 & \cdot/920 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot/0.23 & \cdot/927 & \cdot/21 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot \\ \cdot/0.7 & \cdot/21 & \cdot/88 & \cdot/0.9 & \cdot \\ \cdot/0.1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot/291 & \cdot/717 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot/0.22 \\ \cdot & \cdot/499 & \cdot/0 & \cdot/307 & \cdot/0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_F = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot/237 & \cdot/920 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot/0.23 & \cdot/927 & \cdot/21 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot \\ \cdot/499 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot/0.22 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot/291 & \cdot/717 & \cdot/0.2 & \cdot/0.22 \\ \cdot & \cdot/499 & \cdot/0 & \cdot/307 & \cdot/0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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() R_{Mi} Q RMR

Q

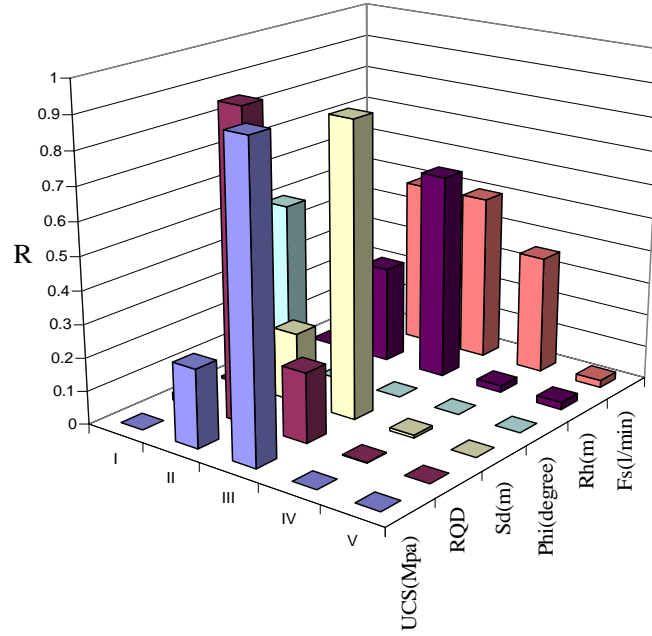
(SRF)

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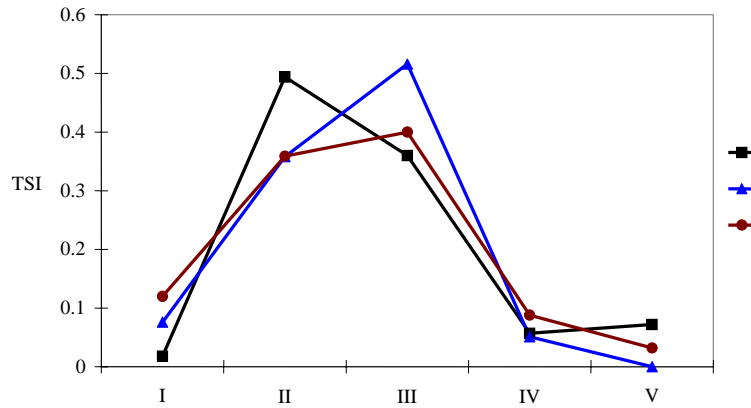
[] Q ()

		Q
*		Q = /
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$B_J = [/ / / / /]$
 $B_B = [/ / / / /]$
 $B_F = [/ / / / /]$



() TSI



() III / /

() II

III

/ II



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() III

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