ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF COMPOSITE LINER: SHOTCRETE & TSL

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Background Information
2. Motivation and Aim of the Study
3. Investigations
4. Tunnel Model
shotcrete

- Shotcrete is used to provide structural tunnel support.
- It is structurally strong, but expensive to apply. (100 mm thick)
Thin Spray on Liners (TSL)

- TSL’s are thin spray on liners (4mm) that reduce rockburst.
- TSL’s are **inexpensive** to apply but don’t provide structural support.
The aim is to investigate if TSL's can be used in combination with Shotcrete to improve structural performance.

**Questions**

- Is it possible to reduce the shotcrete thickness?
- Can this reduction be achieved by the TSL application over or under shotcrete?
- Shotcrete performance should remain the same.

**Investigations**

- Plane Stress Elasticity Model
- Tunnel Model
We have Airy Stress function $\phi(x, y)$ with

$$\nabla^4 \phi_i = 0, \quad \text{in each region } i = 1, 2.$$

\[ \tau_{xx} \bigg|_{x=L} = 0, \quad \tau_{yy} = P \cos(\alpha x) \]

\[ \tau_{xy} = 0, \tau_{yx} = \tau_{yy} = 0 \]

\[ \tau_{xx} \bigg|_{x=L} = 0 \]
Airy Stress function $\phi(x, y)$:

\[
\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y}.
\]

Compatible condition

\[
\nabla^4 \phi^{(i)} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2
\]

Look for solutions of the form

\[
\phi^{(i)} = \cos(\alpha x) f^i(y), \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2L}
\]

$f(y)$ satisfies the ODE

\[
\alpha^4 f - 2\alpha^2 f'' + f'''' = 0.
\]
Upon solving we get

\[ f^i(y) = C^i_1 \cosh(\alpha y) + C^i_2 \sinh(\alpha y) + C^i_3 y \cosh(\alpha y) + C^i_4 y \sinh(\alpha y), \quad i = 1, 2. \]  

(1)

Thus

\[ \phi_i = \cos \alpha x \left( C^i_1 \cosh \alpha y + C^i_2 \sinh \alpha y + C^i_3 y \cosh \alpha y + C^i_4 y \sinh \alpha y \right). \]

8 constants to be determined by the boundary conditions

\[ y = 0: \quad \tau^1_{yy}(x, 0) = -P \cos \alpha x, \quad (2) \]
\[ \tau^1_{xy}(x, 0) = 0 \quad (3) \]
\[ y = -w_1: \quad \tau^1_{yy}(x, -w_1) = \tau^2_{yy}(x, -w_1), \quad (4) \]
\[ \tau^1_{xy}(x, -w_1) = \tau^2_{xy}(x, -w_1), \quad (5) \]
\[ u_x^1(x, -w_1) = u_x^2(x, -w_1) \quad (6) \]
\[ u_y^1(x, -w_1) = u_y^2(x, -w_1) \quad (7) \]
\[ y = - (w_1 + w_2) : \quad \tau_{yy}^2(x, -(w_1 + w_2)) = 0 \quad (8) \]
\[ \tau_{yx}^2(x, -(w_1 + w_2)) = 0 \quad (9) \]
Conclusions

• TSL will be most effective if it penetrates fractures in the rock mass and repairs the fractures.
• In other circumstances we expect the TSL not to contribute.

We await confirmation from the analysis.

• Order of application of shotcrete and TSL

If shotcrete is applied first it will bond strongly to the rough surface of the rock.

If TSL is applied first the shotcrete will bond less strongly to the smooth surface of the TSL which may lead to debonding.
Thank you...