Midterm Exam

	Name:		
۱.	tue of false? (2 points \times 5 = 10 points)		
) Rock mass consists of intact rock and discontinuities		
	erosion. (2) 4) The deformation modulus of rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the seismic wave velocities of the rock mass is proportional to the rock mass is proportional t		
	(5) Pore water pressure tends to increase the strength of rock mass.		
2.	hoose the right answer. (2 points \times 5 = 10 points)		
	(1) What is the main reason for the wide variationa. Discontinuities contained in the rockb. Inelasticity of the rock		rock
	(2) Convert 1 psi (pound per square inch) to SI u a. 1/105 MPa b. 1/125 MPa	unit? (1 pound=1 lb=4 c. 1/144 MPa	453.6 g) (c) d. 1/165 MPa
	(3) P-wave velocity was measured for two inta same rock formation. The diameters of the specimen A and B were 5 cm and 10 cm, re and B were 10 μsec and 18 μsec, respectivel a. 5000 m/sec b. 5250 m/sec	e specimen A and B espectively. The elaps	were the same, but the lengths of the sed time of P-wave for the specimens A ave velocity of the intact rock. (c)
) Rock layer of 1.5 m in thickness was found in the crown of a tunnel. In order to secure the stability of the tunnel, rock bolts were installed at the interval of 1.5 m in both longitudinal and transverse directions. Assuming that the unit weight of rock is 2.6 tonnes/m³ and the tensile strength of rock bolt is 9 tonnes, calculate the safety factor of the installed rock bolt. (b) a. 0.7 b. 1.0 c. 1.3 d. 1.6		
	(5) What is the total length of Seoul Metro Line a. 100 km b. 300 km	s?(b)	d. 2,000 km

- 3. Answer the questions. (5 points \times 2 = 10 points)
 - (1) Briefly explain what "Monte Carlo method" is.

For the known (or assumed) probability distributions of variables, by sampling random or pseudo-random numbers of variables following the known probability distribution, the distribution of values for the end-product can be generated.

(2) What are 'unsupported span' and 'stand-up time'?

Unsupported span - the span of the tunnel or the distance between the face and the nearest support, if this is greater than the tunnel span

Stand-up time - period of time that a tunnel will stand unsupported after excavation

4. The horizontal stress ratio (K_o) of rock mass at the depth of 800 m was 1.2. Calculate the changed horizontal stress ratio (K_{new}) after the erosion of overburden at 50 m in thickness. Assume the Poisson's ratio to be 0.25. (10 points)

$$K_{\text{new}} = K_o + \frac{\frac{\Delta z}{z_o} \left(K_o - \frac{v}{1 - v} \right)}{1 - \frac{\Delta z}{z_o}} = 1.2 + \frac{\frac{50}{800} \times \left(1.2 - \frac{0.25}{1 - 0.25} \right)}{1 - \frac{50}{800}} \cong 1.26$$

5. A tunnel of which the cross-section is 10 m × 10 m is to be excavated in a completely fractured rock mass at the depth of 50 m. Determine the range of rock load according to Terzaghi's rock load classification. In addition, determine the horizontal stress that might act at the depth using the following Hoek & Brown equation. Assume that the specific gravity of rock is 2.64. (10 points)

$$0.3 + \frac{100}{z} \le K \le 0.5 + \frac{1500}{z}$$

For completely fractured rock mass,

$$H_p = 1.10 (B + H_t) = 1.10 \times (10 m + 10 m) = 22 m$$

Therefore, the rock load will be

$$\sigma_{\rm v} = \rho {\rm gz} = 2640 {\rm \ kg/m^3} \times 9.8 {\rm \ m/s^2} \times 22 {\rm \ m} \approx 570 {\rm \ kPa}$$

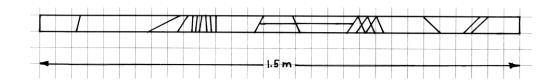
The range of the horizontal stress ratio is

$$0.3 + 100/50 < K < 0.5 + 1500/50 \rightarrow 2.3 < K < 30.5$$

Therefore, the horizontal stress will be

$$1.3~\text{MPa} < \sigma_h < 17.4~\text{MPa}$$

6. Calculate RQD from the given figure below. From the calculated RQD, design the support for a NATM tunnel of 6 m in diameter using Deere's classification. (10 points)



$$RQD = \frac{37.5 + 42.5 + 28 + 12.5}{150} \times 100(\%) \cong 80\%$$

철재지보: CTC 5~6 ft 의 소형 철재 지보. 암반하중 (0.3~0.6)B = 1.8~3.6 m (⇒ 47~93 kPa)

록볼트: CTC 5~6 ft 의 패턴볼트

솟크리트: 경우에 따라 국부적으로 타설. 두께 2~3 in.

7. Explain the concept of 'equivalent dimension' in Q-system. (5 points)

Equivalent dimension is obtained by dividing the span, diameter or wall height of the excavation by a quantity called the Excavation Support Ratio, ERS.

D_e = (Excavation span, diameter or height (m)) / (Excavation Support Ratio ESR)

The value of ESR is related to the intended use of the excavation and to the degree of security which is demanded of the support system installed to maintain the stability of the excavation.

8. 지하 300 m 암반에 방사성폐기물 저장용 원형 터널(단면적=30 m²)을 TBM (Tunnel Boring Machine)을 사용하여 수평으로 굴착한다. 현지 암반조사 결과 굴착지역은 괴상의 화강암으로 경암의 화성암으로 구성되어 있다. (단위중량 2,700 kg/m³). 절리는 두 개의 절리군(群)으로 이루어져 있으며 약간 풍화되거나 변질되어 불규칙하고 기복상을 하고 있으며 절리의 평균간격은 1.2 m 이며 경사는 30°, 주향과 터널의 굴진방향(경사방향)이 이루는 각도는 90°이다. 출수량은 터널 1000 ft 당 150 gpm 정도로 예측된다. 현장에서 시추하여 그림 1 과 같은 core를 회수하였으며 실험실 단축압축 시험결과는 그림 2 의 응력-변형률 곡선과 같다. 또한 현장 시추공에서 실시한 수압파쇄 시험 결과는 그림 3 과 같다. 다음 각 질문에 답하시오. (35 점)

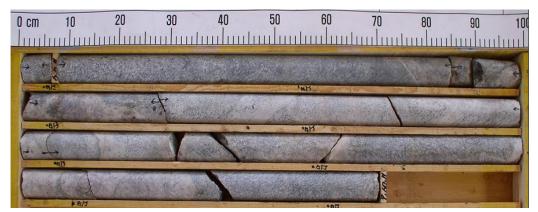


그림 1. 현장 시추로부터 회수된 암석코어의 일부 (단위: m).

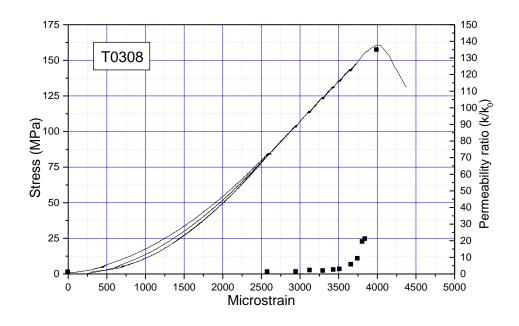


그림 2. 회수된 코어로부터 실험실 단축압축시험을 통하여 얻은 응력-변형률 곡선.

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- (1) 회수된 코어로부터 암질지수를 구하시오.
- (2) 응력-변형률 곡선으로부터 단축압축강도의 크기를 구하고 단축압축강도의 50%에서 접선기울기를 이용하여 영률을 구하시오.
- (3) Terzaghi 분류법에 의한 암반의 수직압력을 계산하시오.
- (4) 주어진 암반 조건으로부터 RSR을 구하시오.
- (5) 주어진 암반 조건으로부터 RMR을 구하고 암반의 평균자립시간, 점착력, 마찰각을 추정하시오.
- (6) 주어진 암반 조건으로부터 Q 값을 구하시오. (Jw=1.0, SRF=1.0 이라 가정하시오.)

(1)
$$RQD = \frac{76+100+(30+58)+70}{370} \times 100(\%) \cong 90\%$$

(2) 그림 2로부터 단축압축강도는 약 160 MPa

단축압축강도의 50%인 80 MPa 에서 응력-변형율곡선에 접선을 그어 기울기를 구하면 E = (137 - 25) / (3500 - 1500) MPa/microstrain = 56 GPa

(3) 괴상의 보통절리가 발달한 (2 개의 절리군) 암반에 해당되므로 Terzaghi의 암반하중은

$$Hp = 0 \sim 0.5B = 0 \sim 0.5 \times 6.2 \text{ m} = 0 \sim 3.1 \text{ m}$$

 $P = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3.1 \text{ m} \approx 82 \text{ kPa}$

∴ 0 ~ 82 kPa

여기서, 터널의 직경 D = $2(30/\pi)^{1/2} \approx 6.2 \text{ m}$

(4) 화성암 (화강암), 경암 → 기본 암반 종류 1

괴상, 단층 혹은 습곡 없음 → 평가변수 A = 30

평균절리간격 1.2 m (=4 ft), 괴상, 주향과 굴진방향은 수직, 경사방향으로 굴진, 경사각은 30 도이므로 '경사짐'에 해당 \rightarrow 평가변수 B = 38

출수량은 150 gpm/1000 ft 이므로 '보통'에 해당, A+B=68 이며. 절리상태가 '약간 풍화되거나 변질' 이므로 '보통'에 해당 \rightarrow 평가변수 C=16

A+B+C=84

TBM 굴착에 따른 보정계수 (터널직경 = 6.2 m = 20 ft) = 1.17

 \therefore RSR = 84 × 1.17 = 98

(5) 단축압축강도 = 158 MPa → 무결암강도평점 = 12.5

RQD = 90 → RQD 에 대한 평점 = 18

절리의 평균간격 = 1.2 m → 불연속면 간격에 대한 평점 = 15.5

절리상태는 '약간 거침', '절리면이 약간 풍화'에 해당 → 절리상태 평점 = 25

지하수 상태 150 gpm/1000 ft ≈ 18.6 리터/분/10 m → 지하수상태 평점 = 7

주향과 경사방향이 수직, 경사방향으로 굴착, 경사 30 도 → 유리 (평점보정 -2점)

 \therefore RMR=12.5+18+15.5+25+7-2=76

<u>암반등급 Ⅱ의 양호한 암반 / 평균자립시간 = 10m 폭으로 1년 / 평균점착력 = 300~400 kPa / </u> 평균마찰각 = 25°~35°

$$Q = \frac{150 \text{ gpm}}{1000 \text{ ft}} = \frac{150 \text{ gallon} \times \frac{3.785 \text{ liter}}{\text{gallon}}}{1000 \text{ ft} \times \frac{0.3048 \text{ m}}{\text{ft}} \times \text{minute}} \approx 1.86 \text{ liter/min/m} = 18.6 \text{ litter/min/10m}$$