



**h\_da**

HOCHSCHULE DARMSTADT  
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

**fbu**

FACHBEREICH BAU- UND  
UMWELTINGENIEURWESEN



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Geotechnischer Ingenieurbau,  
Geotechnik & Geologie  
Felsbau, Tunnelbau, Fels- & Bodenmechanik,  
Grundbau, Umweltgeotechnik,  
Grundwasserhydraulik, Geothermie

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## **Aspects of testing of hard rock compressive strength**

### **Engineering to Science**

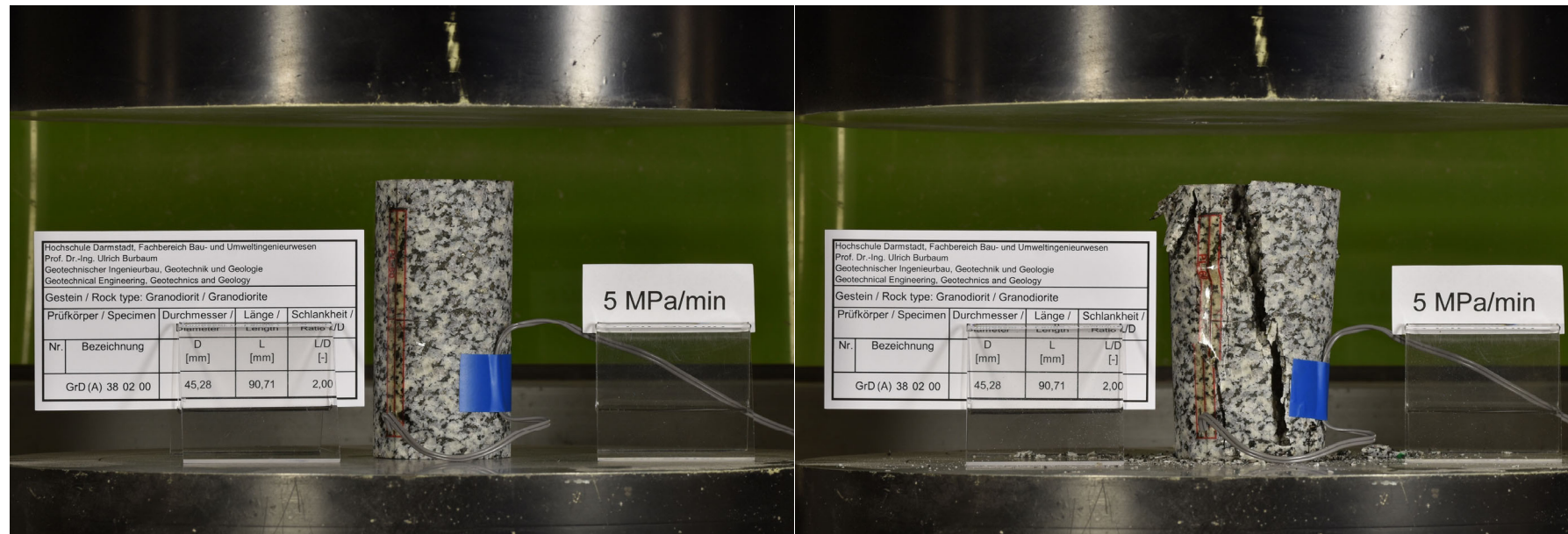
**Prof. Dr.-Ing. Ulrich Burbaum**

Bsc.Eng. Schmitt, Msc.Eng. Klingelhöfer, Bsc.Eng. Haidinger  
Bsc.Eng. Hofmann, Bsc.Eng. Holzwarth

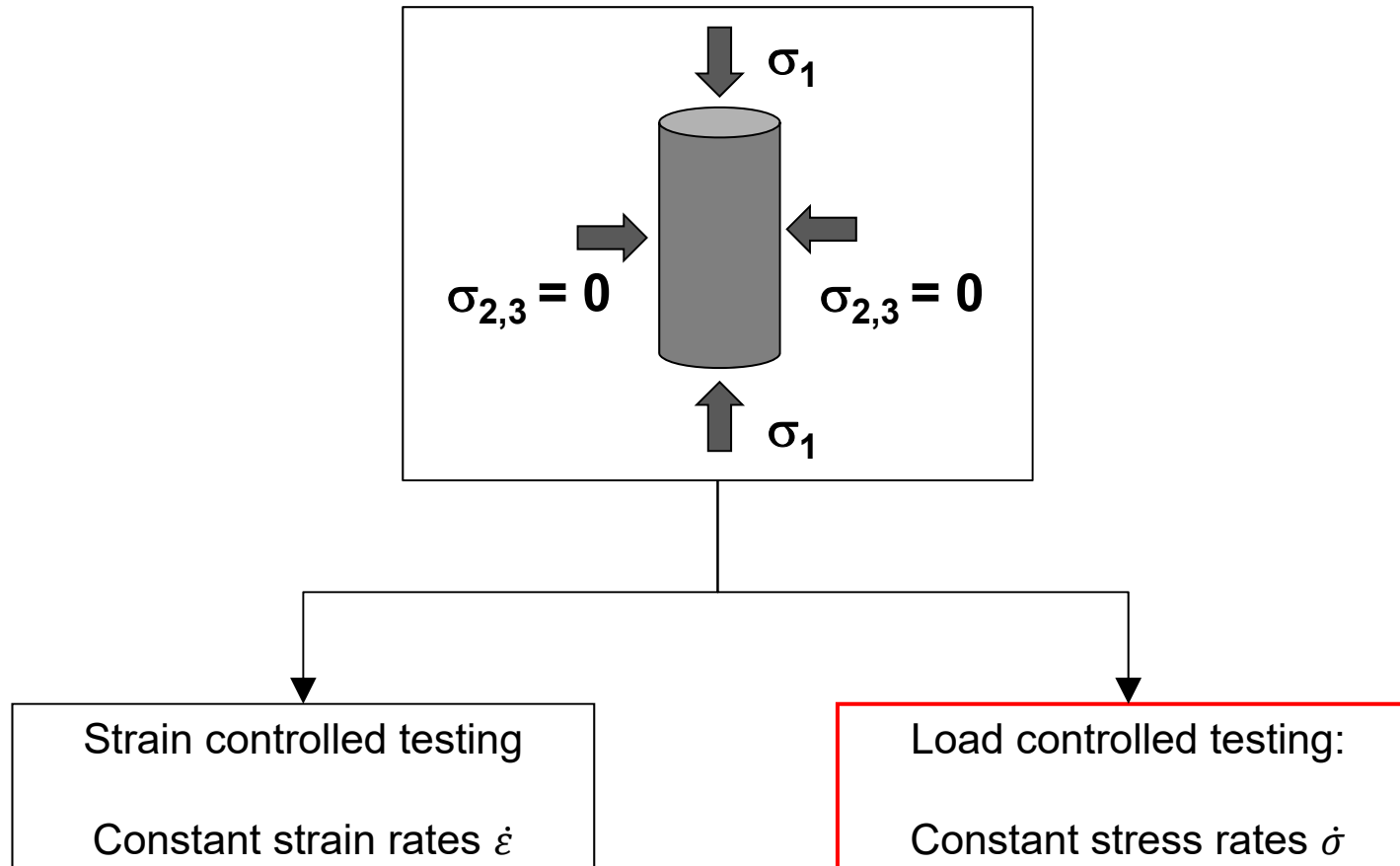
University of Applied Applied Science Darmstadt,  
Department of Civil- and Environmental Engineering

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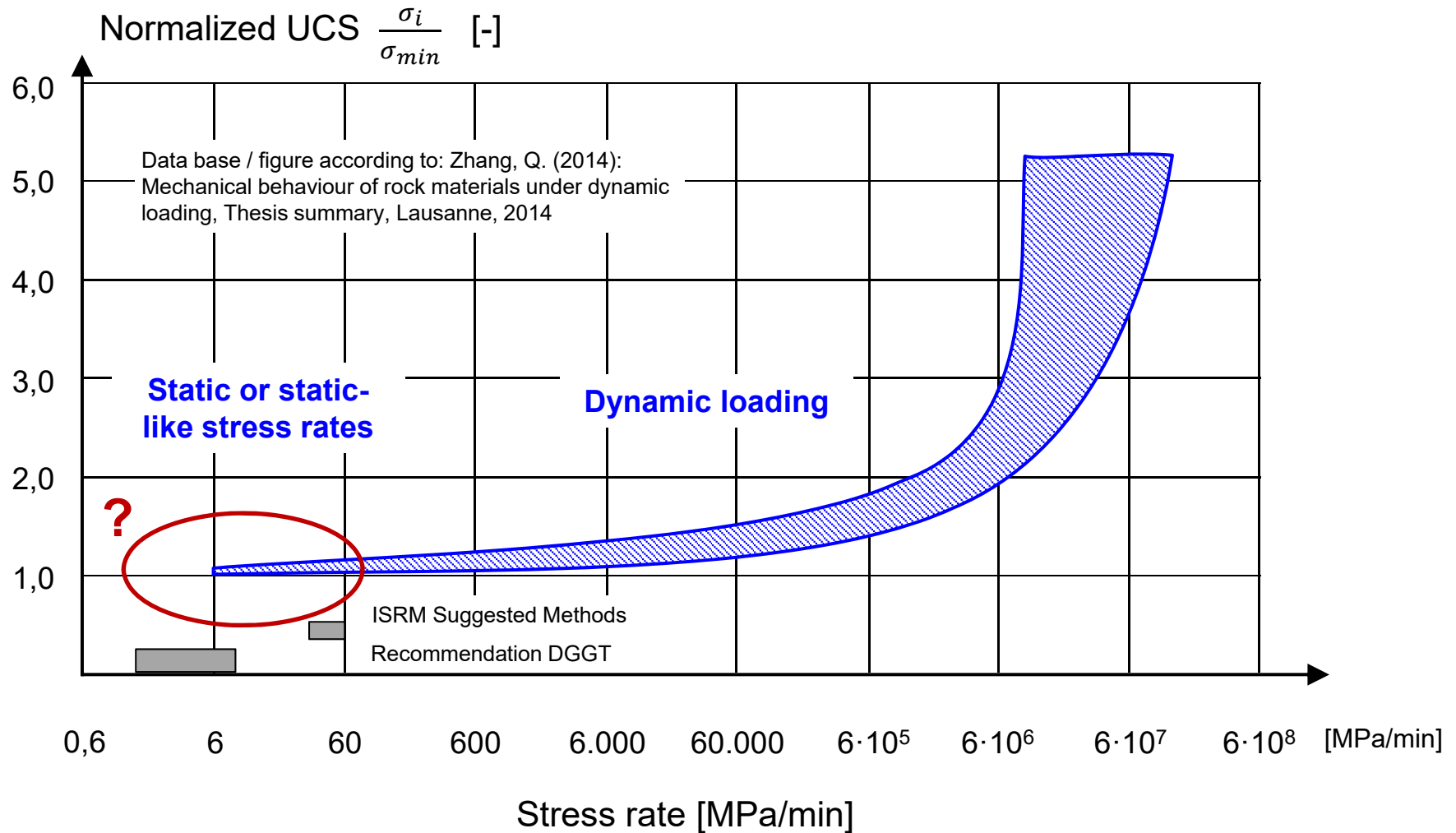
# Uniaxial compressive strength test (Specimen: Granodiorite)



# Uniaxial compressive strength test

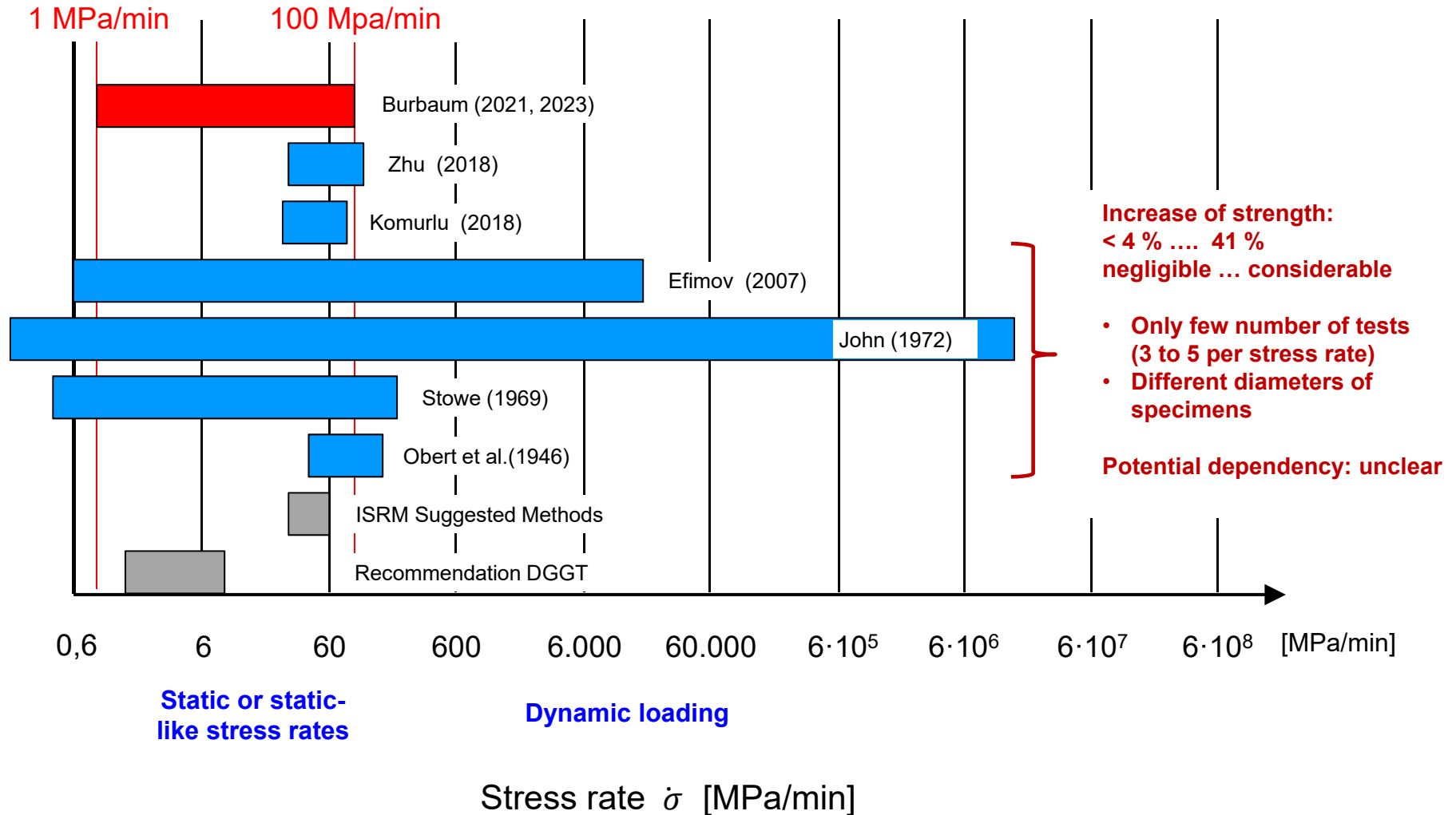


# Normalized UCS vs. stress rate static-like to dynamic stress rates



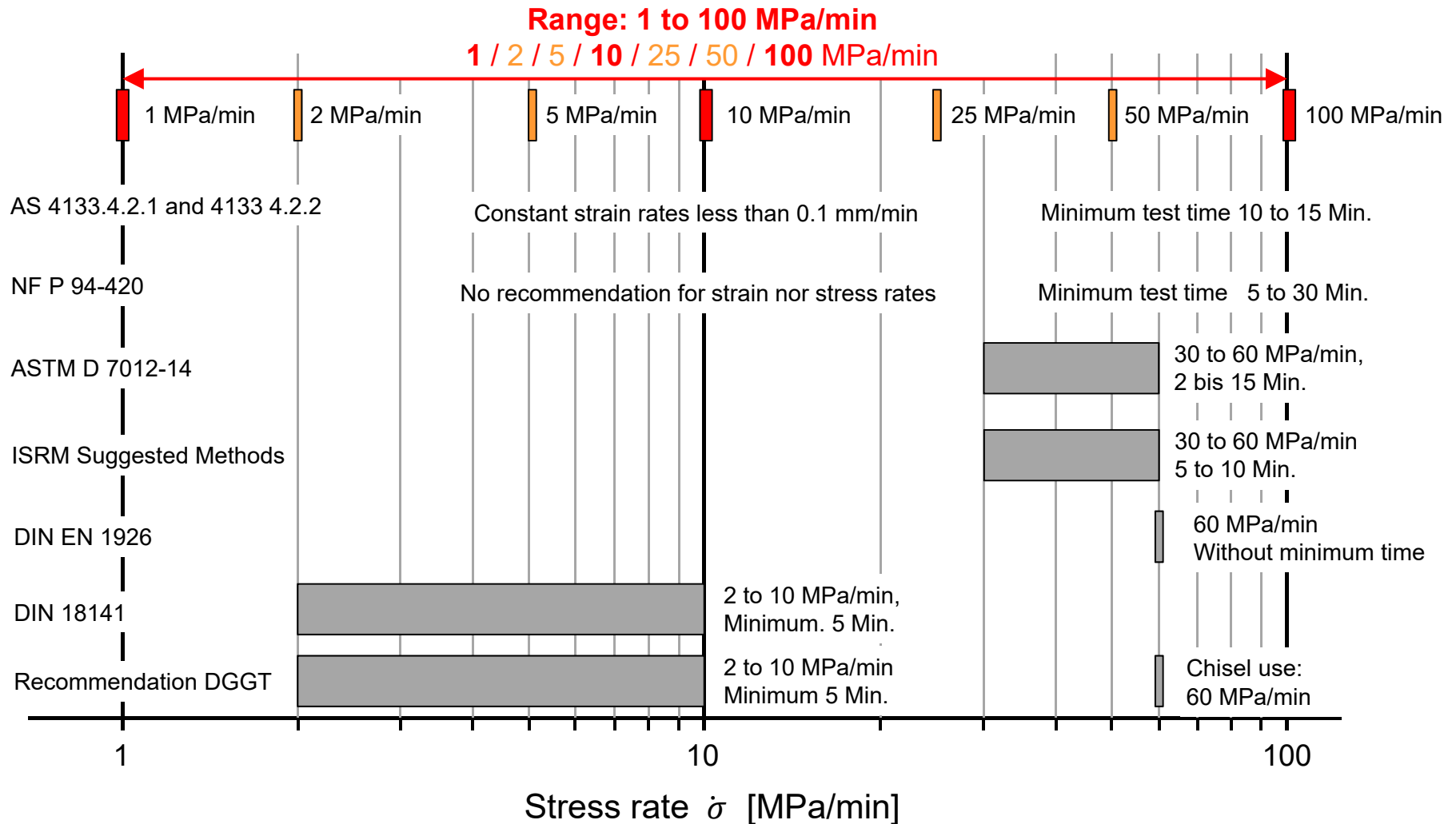
# Research as of to date

## Motivation for the research program HDA



# Common standards for testing

## Research program HDA



# Research program

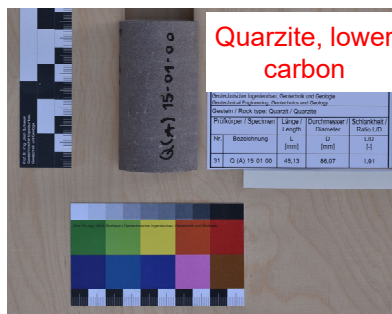
## Tested rock types, specimens



Igneous rock

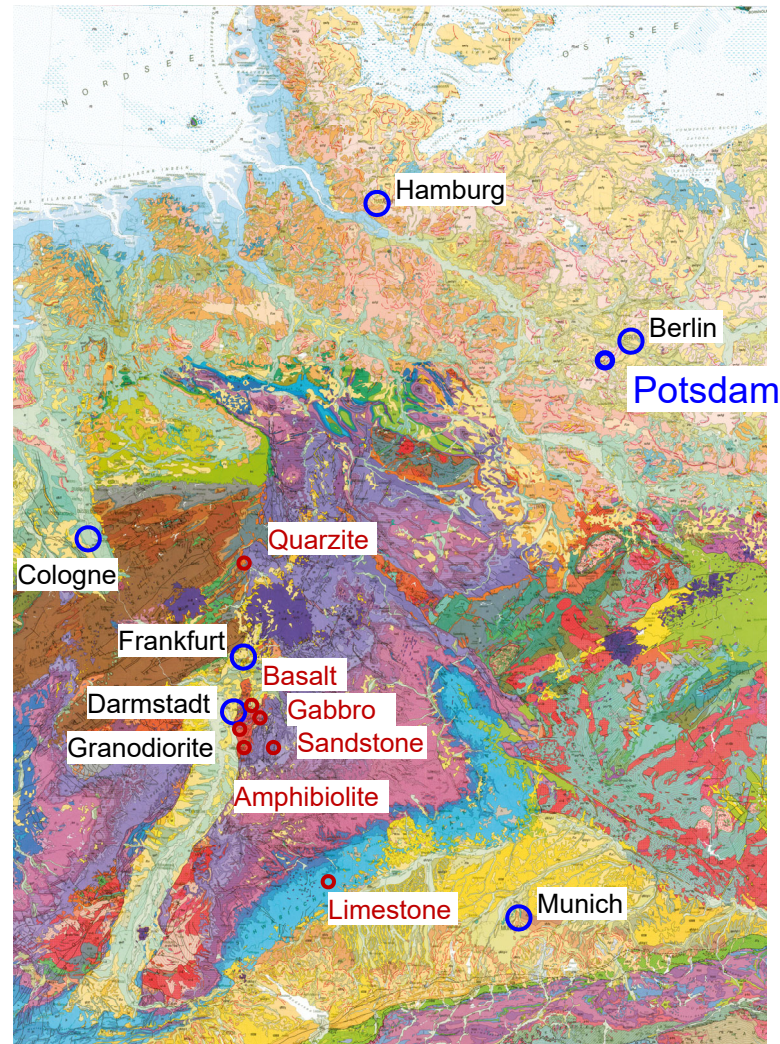


Sedimentary rocks



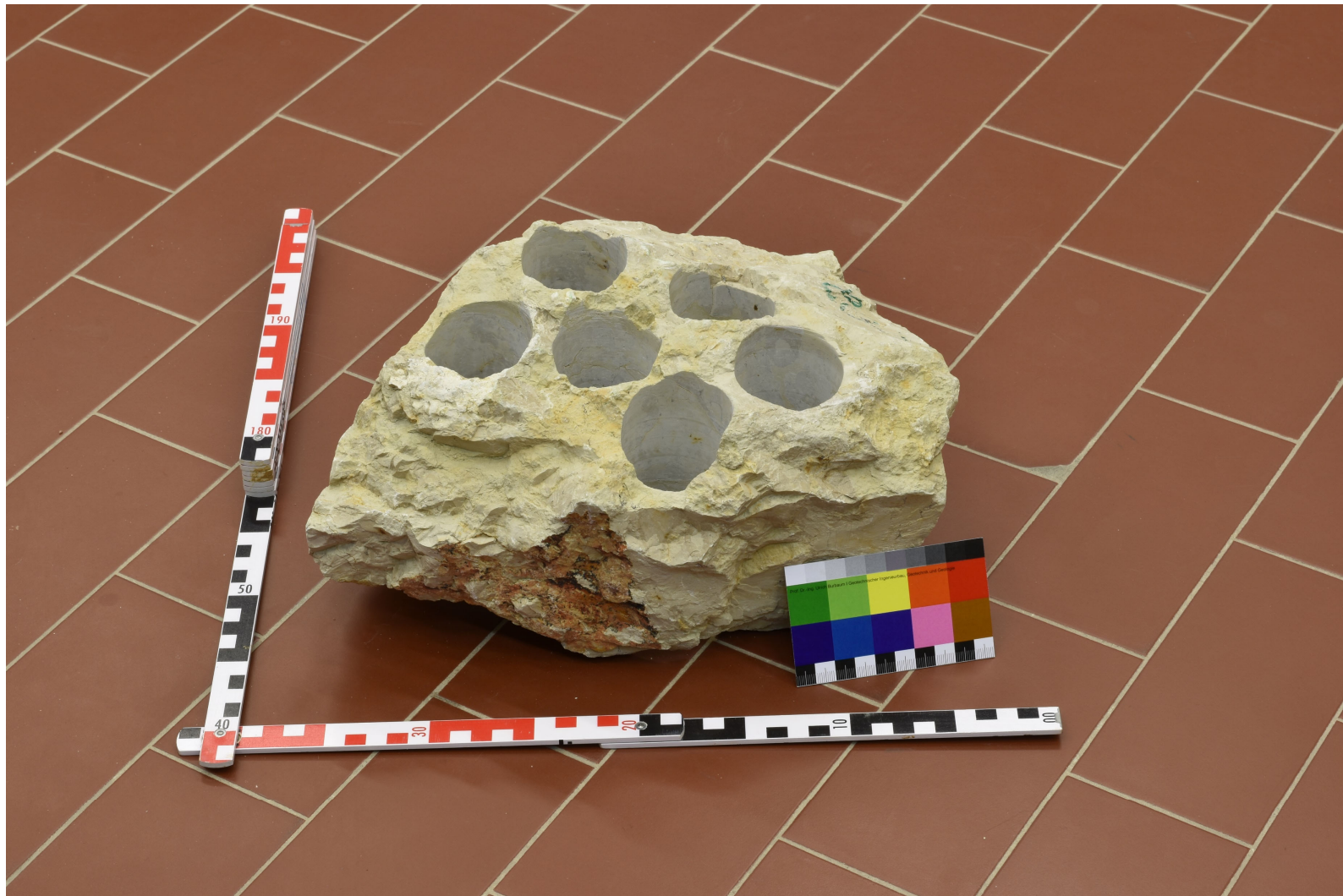
Metamorphic rocks

# Origin of rocks of the research program

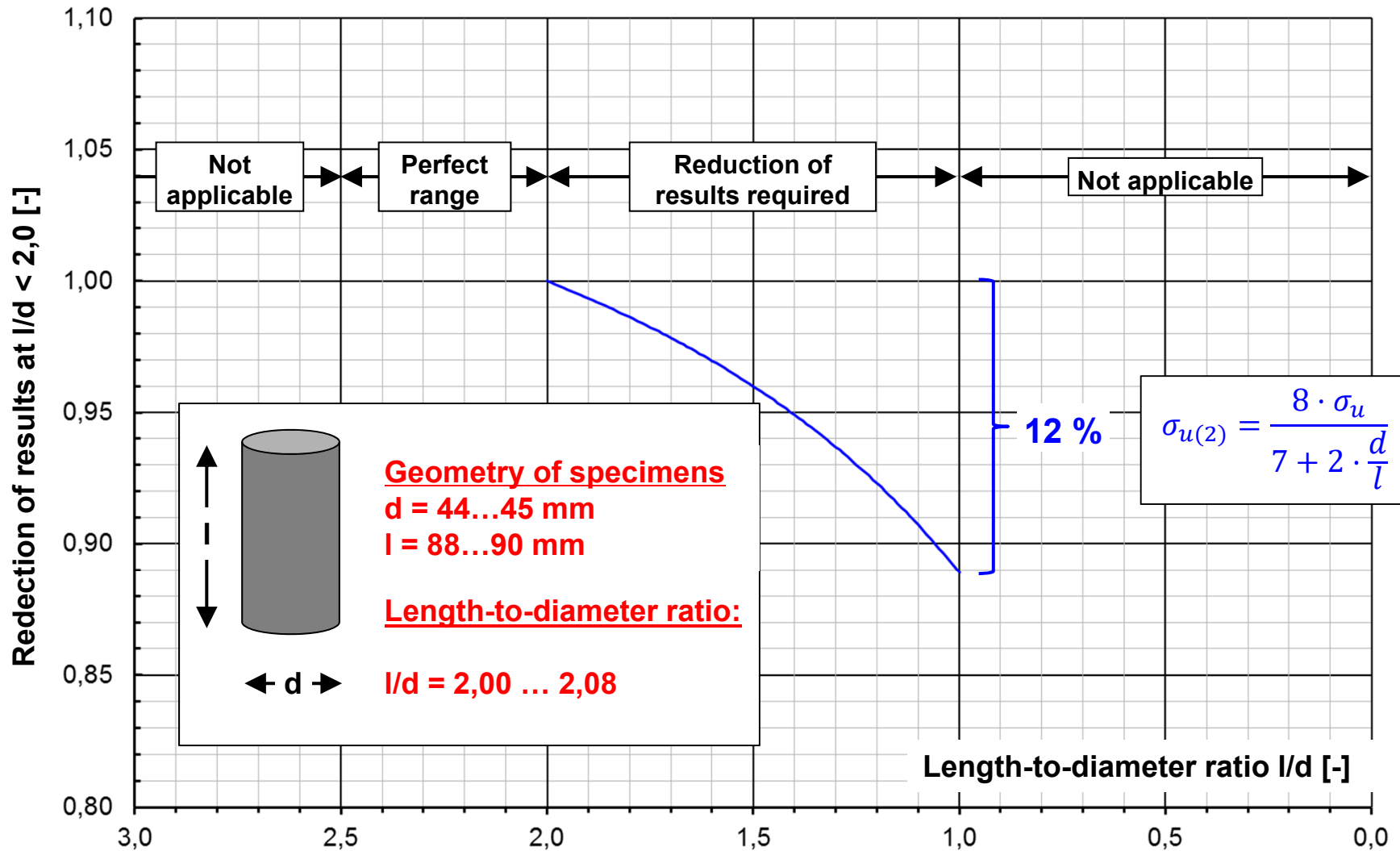


# Rock sample

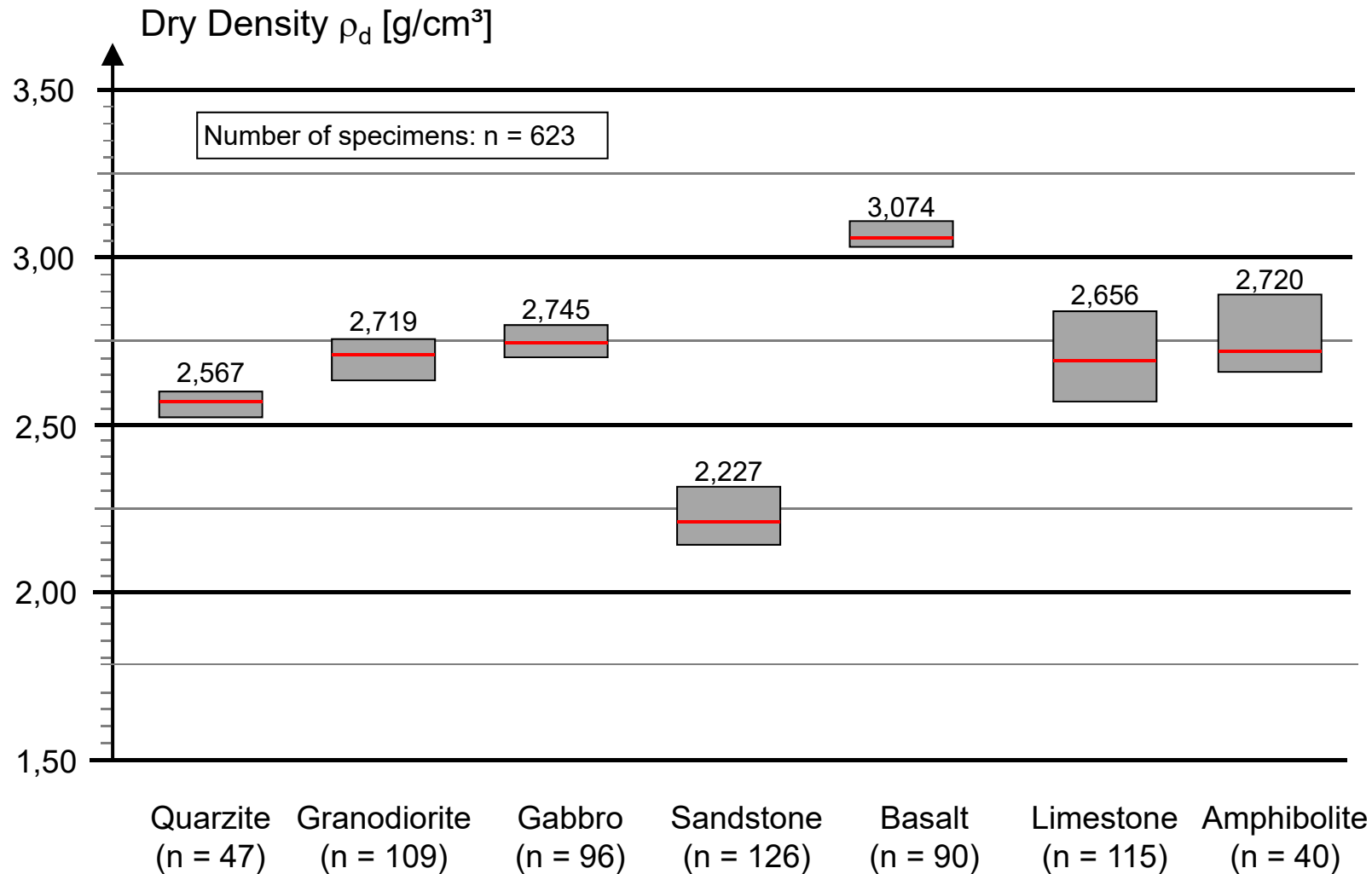
## Example: Limestone



# Length-to-diameter ratio of specimens

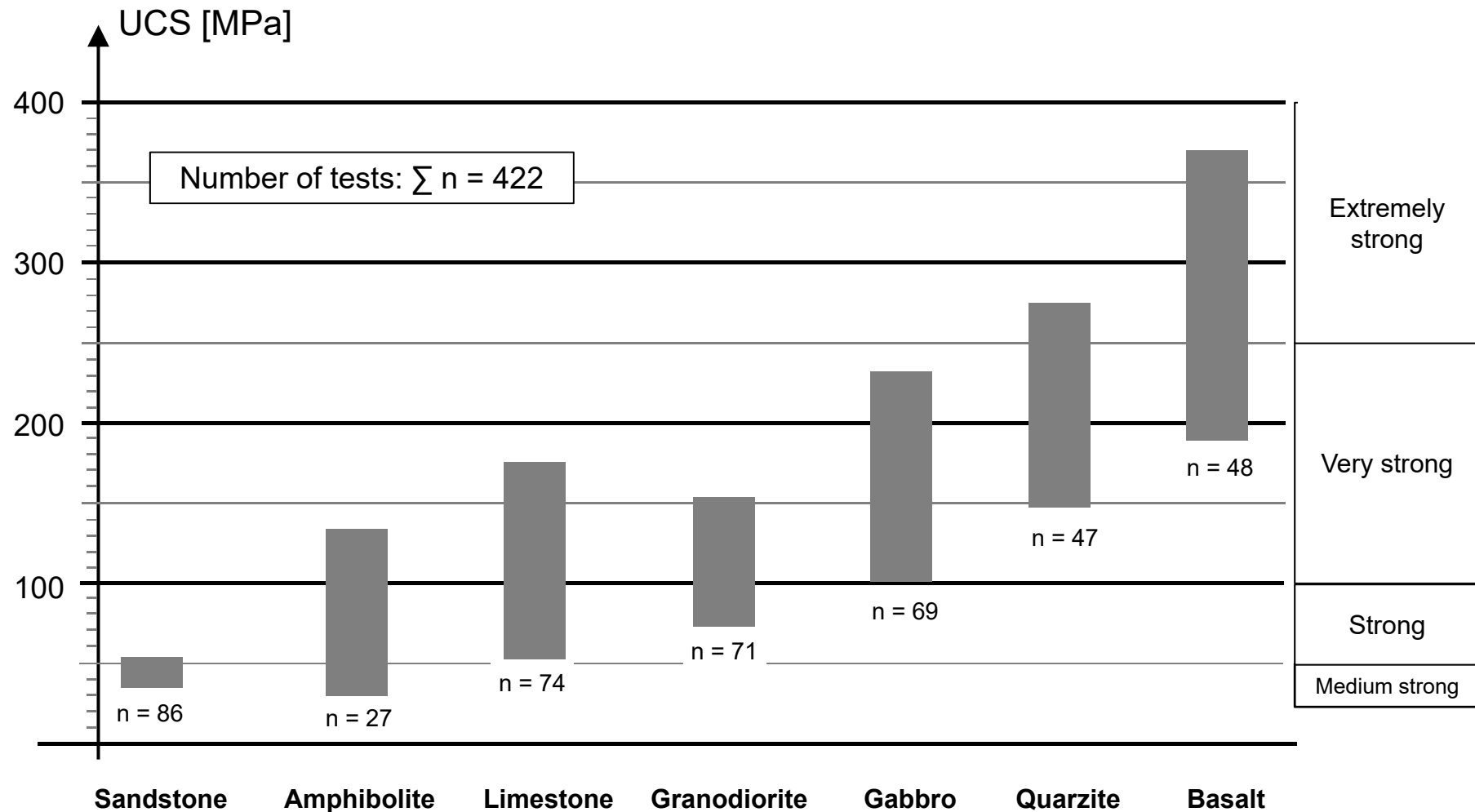


# Dry densities of specimens

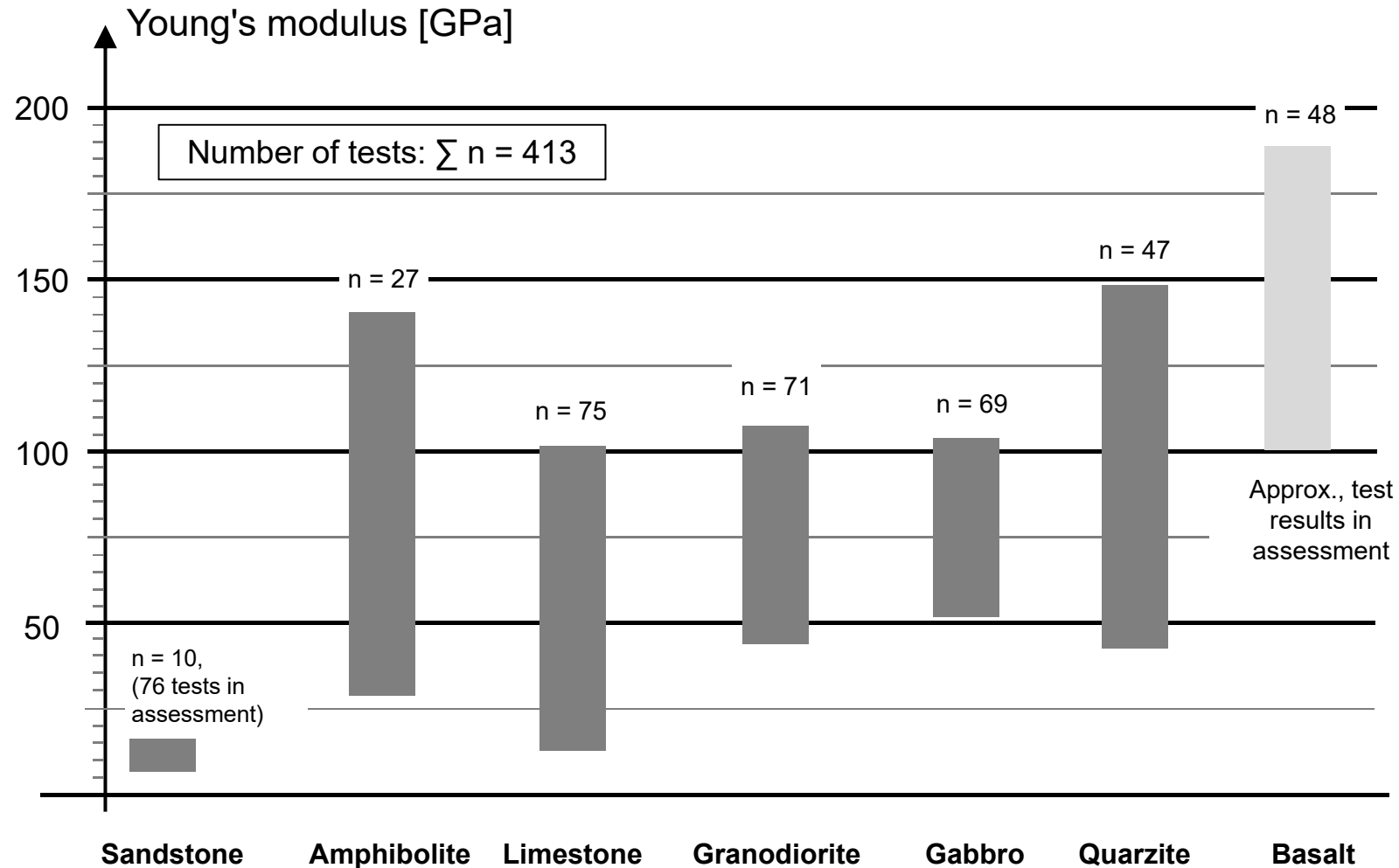


# Range of UCS of the test program

## Classification according to DIN EN ISO 14689

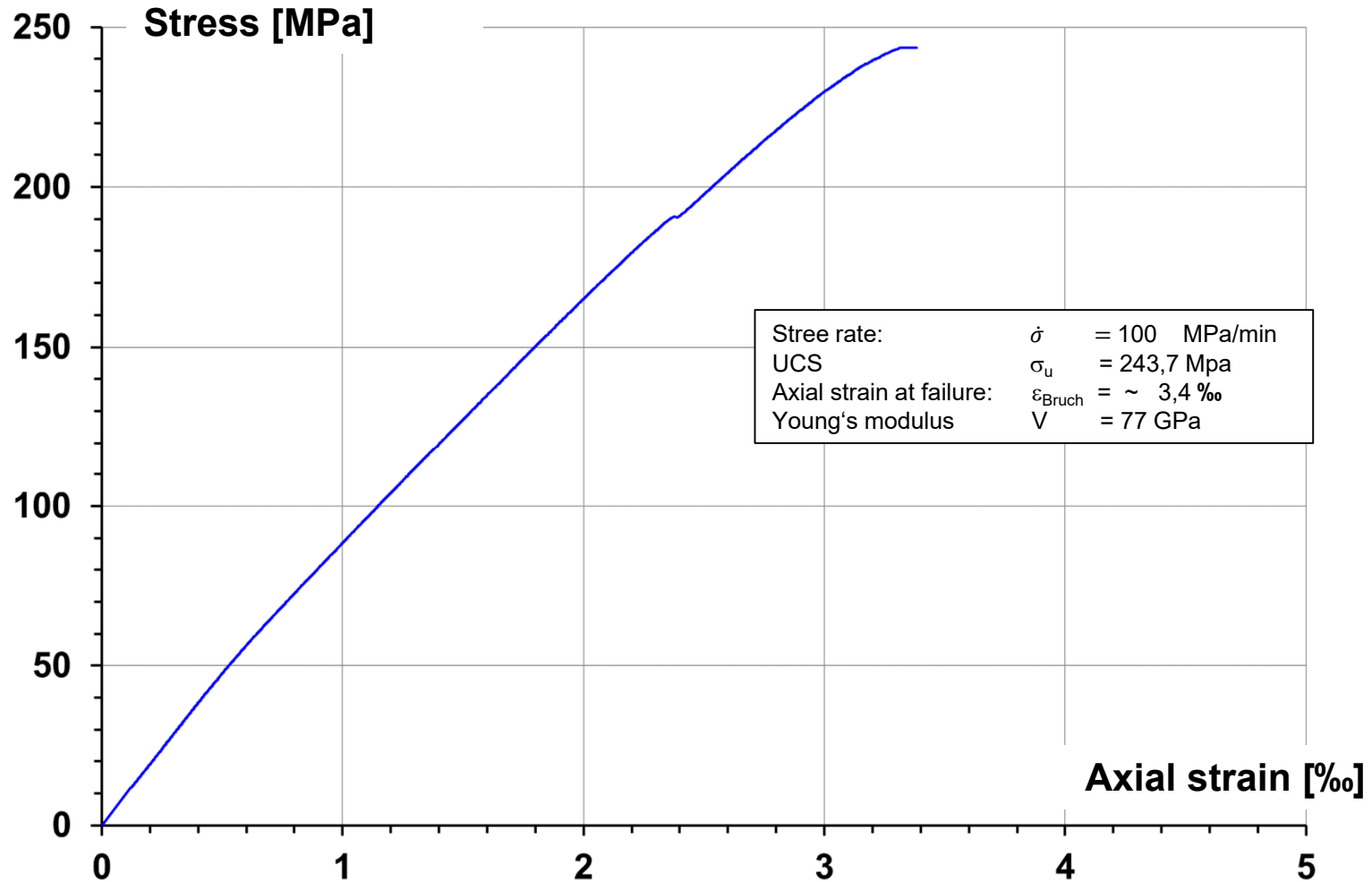


# Range of Young's modulus



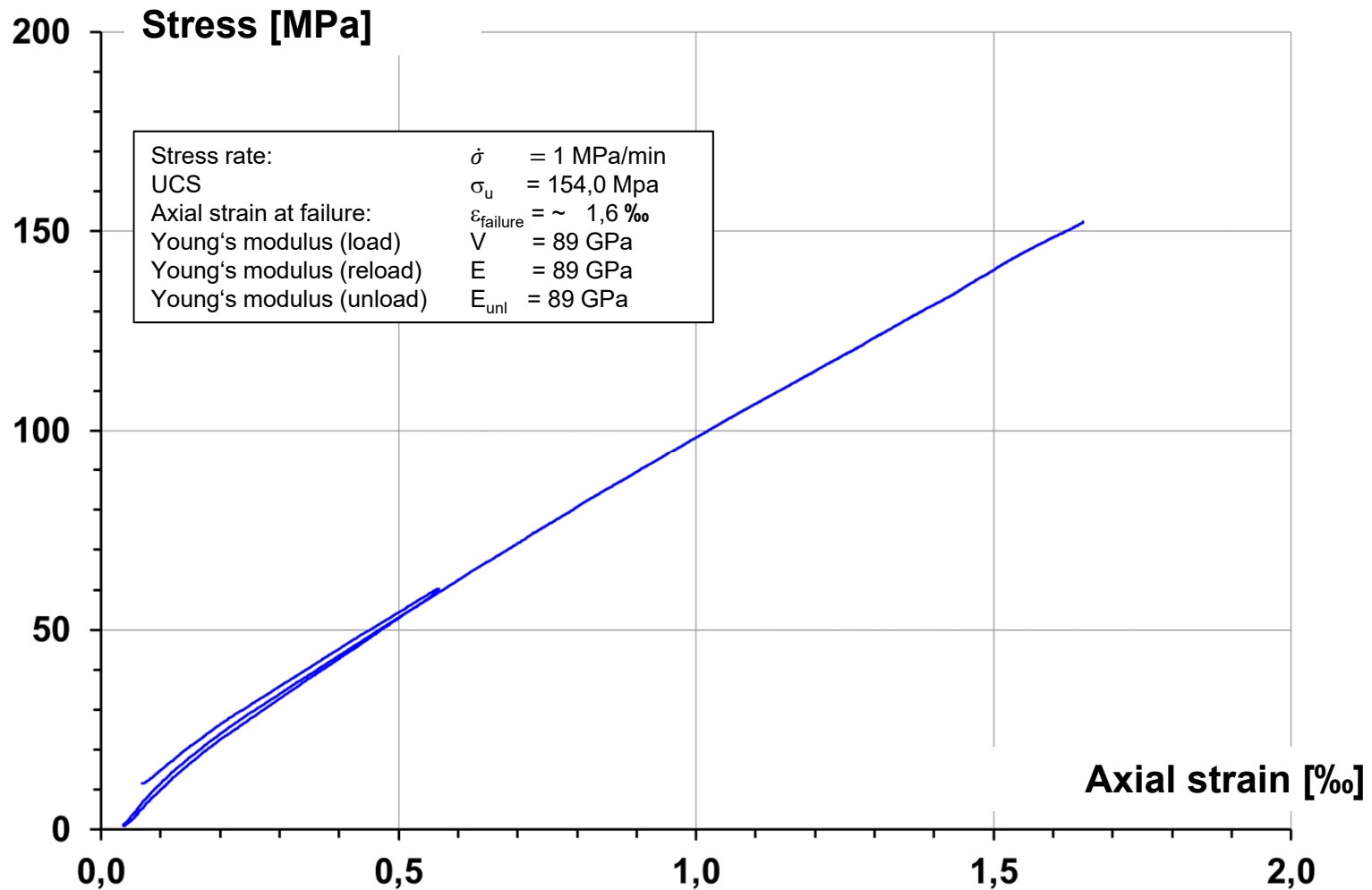
# Stress-strain curve, load only

## Gabbro, specimen Gbr (A) 10 02 00

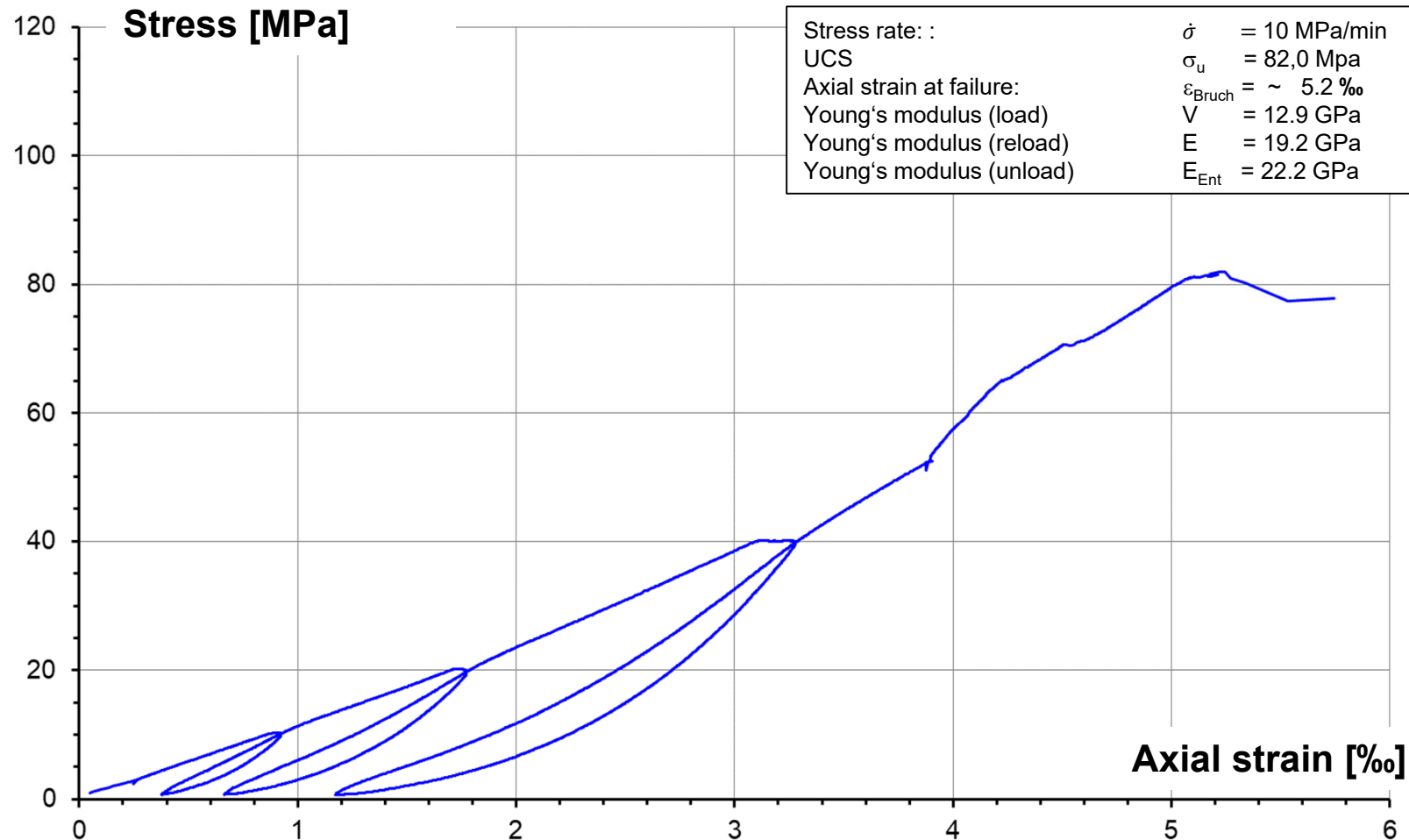


# Stress-strain curve, single load/unload cycle

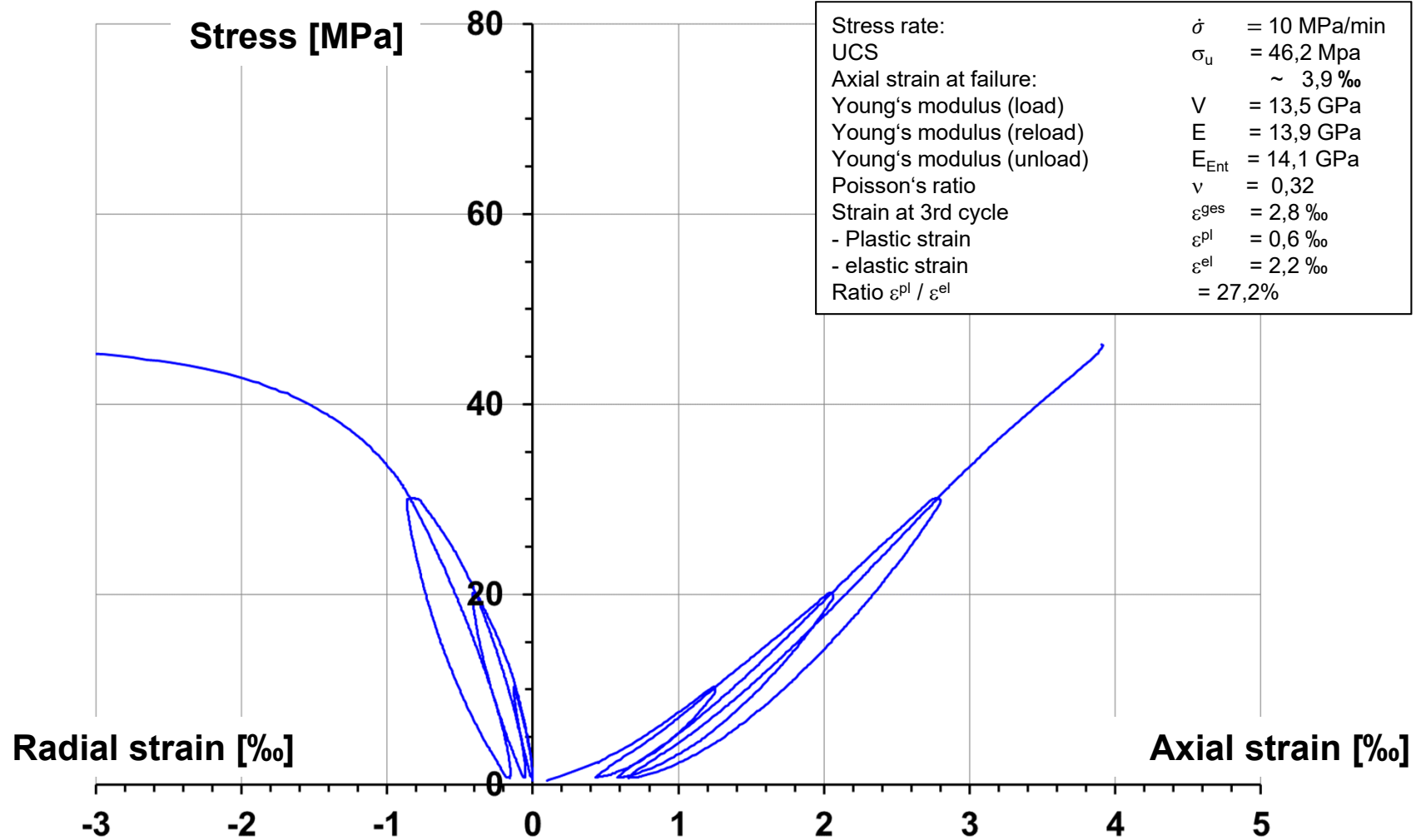
## Type Granodiorit, specimen GrD(A) 09 01 00



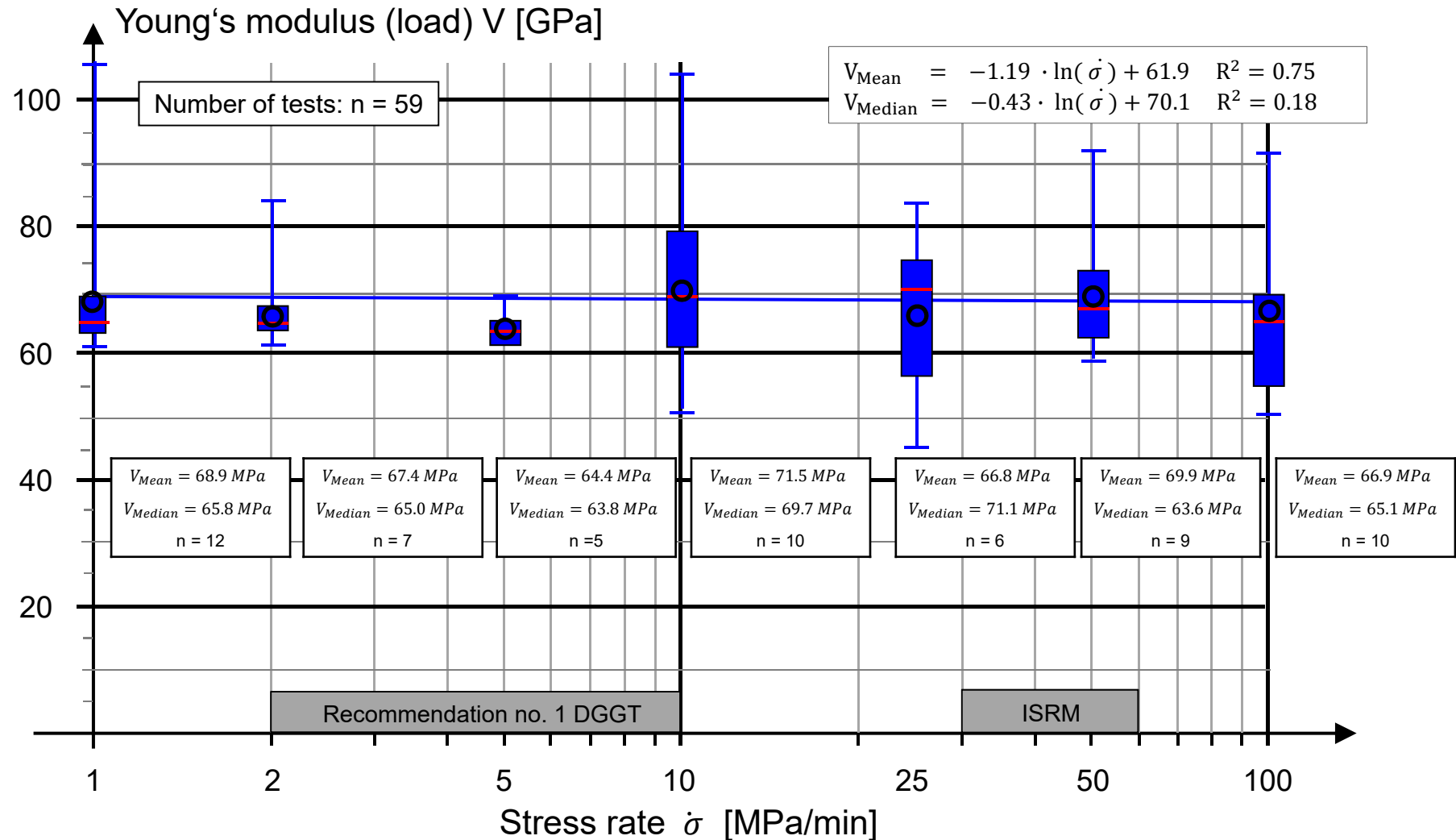
# Stress-strain curve, triple load/unload cycle Limestone, specimen Kst(A) 07 07 00



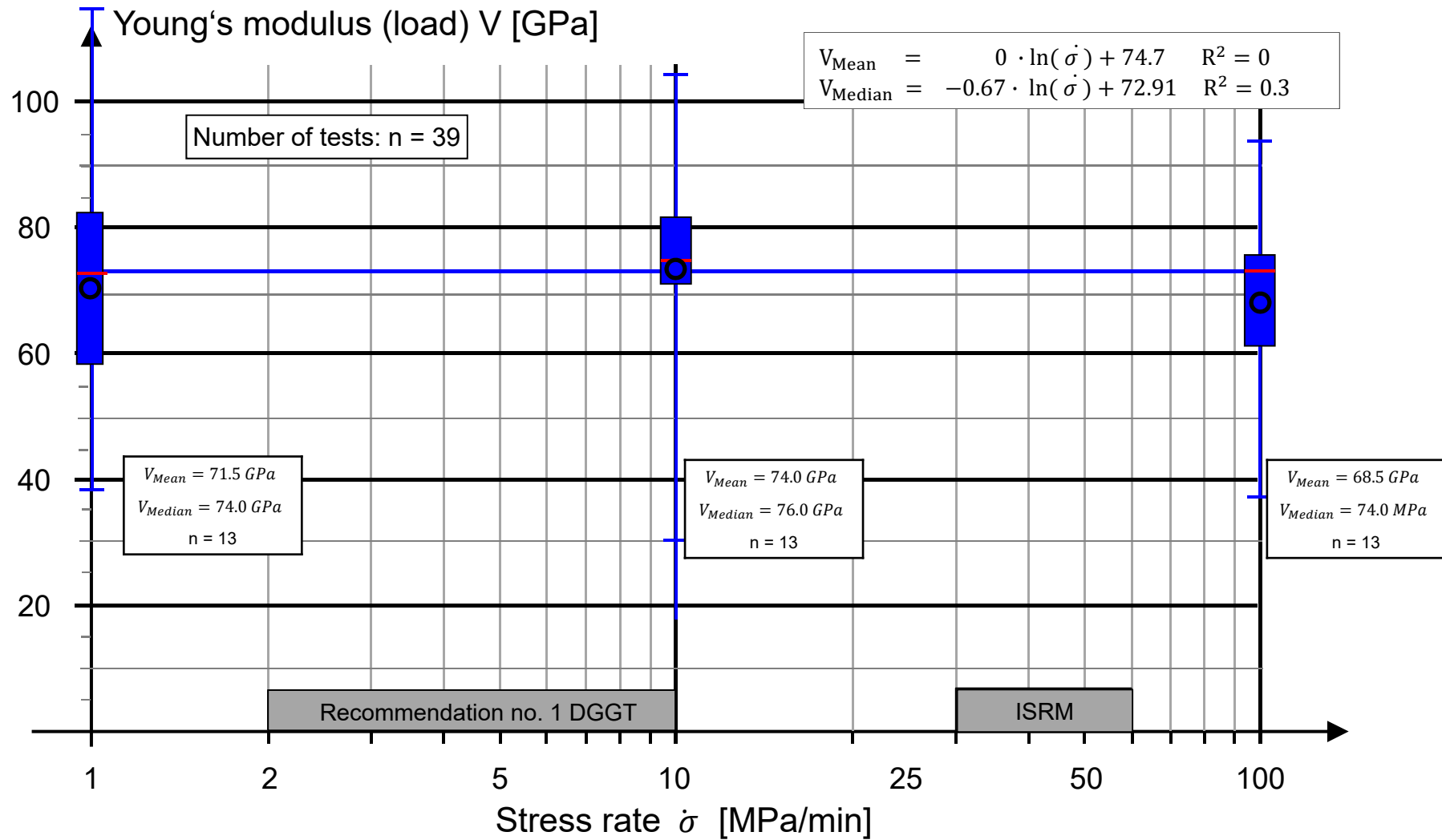
# Stress-strain curve, triple load/unload cycle Sandstone, specimen Sst(A) 17 01 02



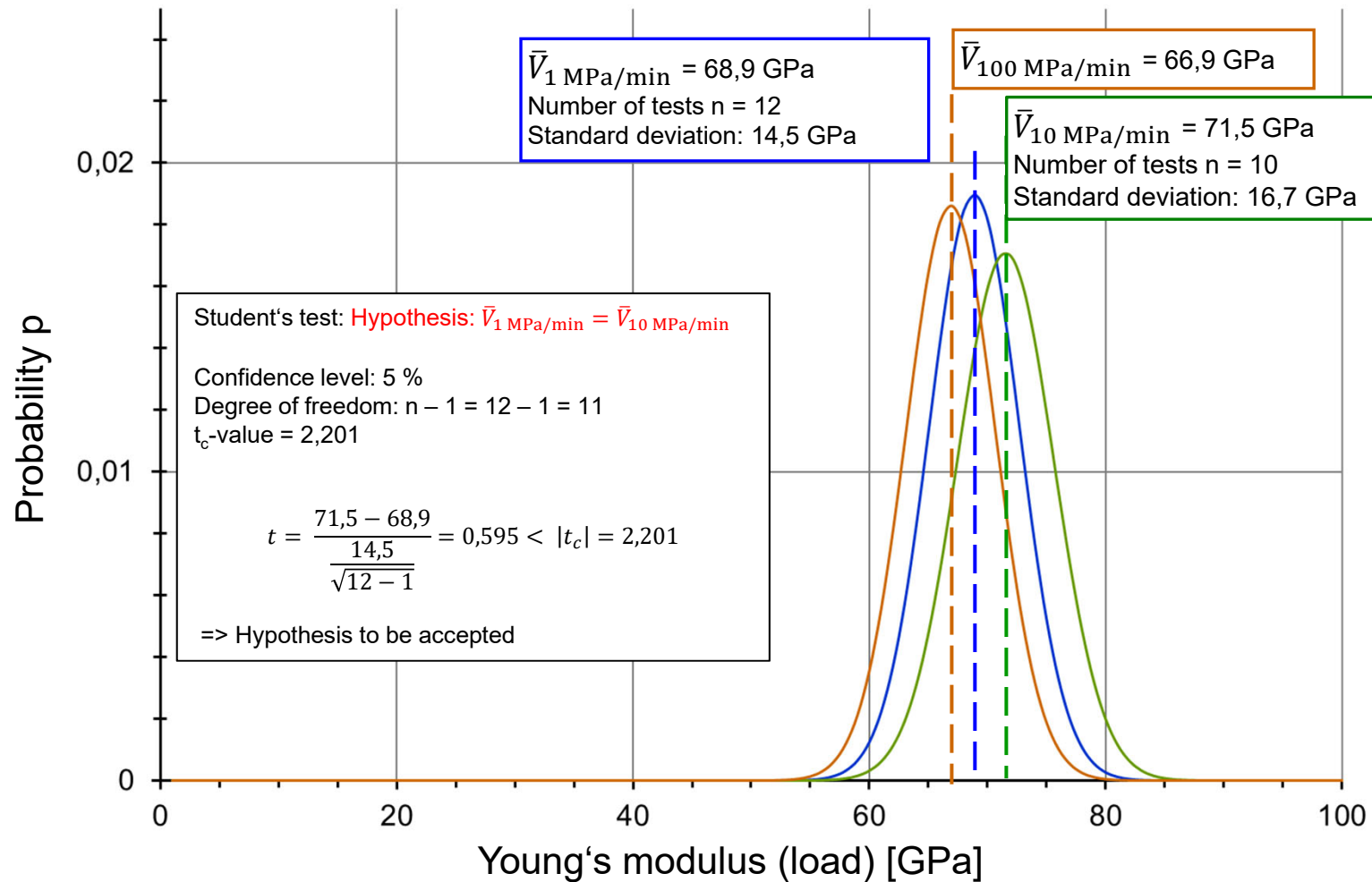
# Young's modulus (load) vs. stress rate (Example Granodiorite)



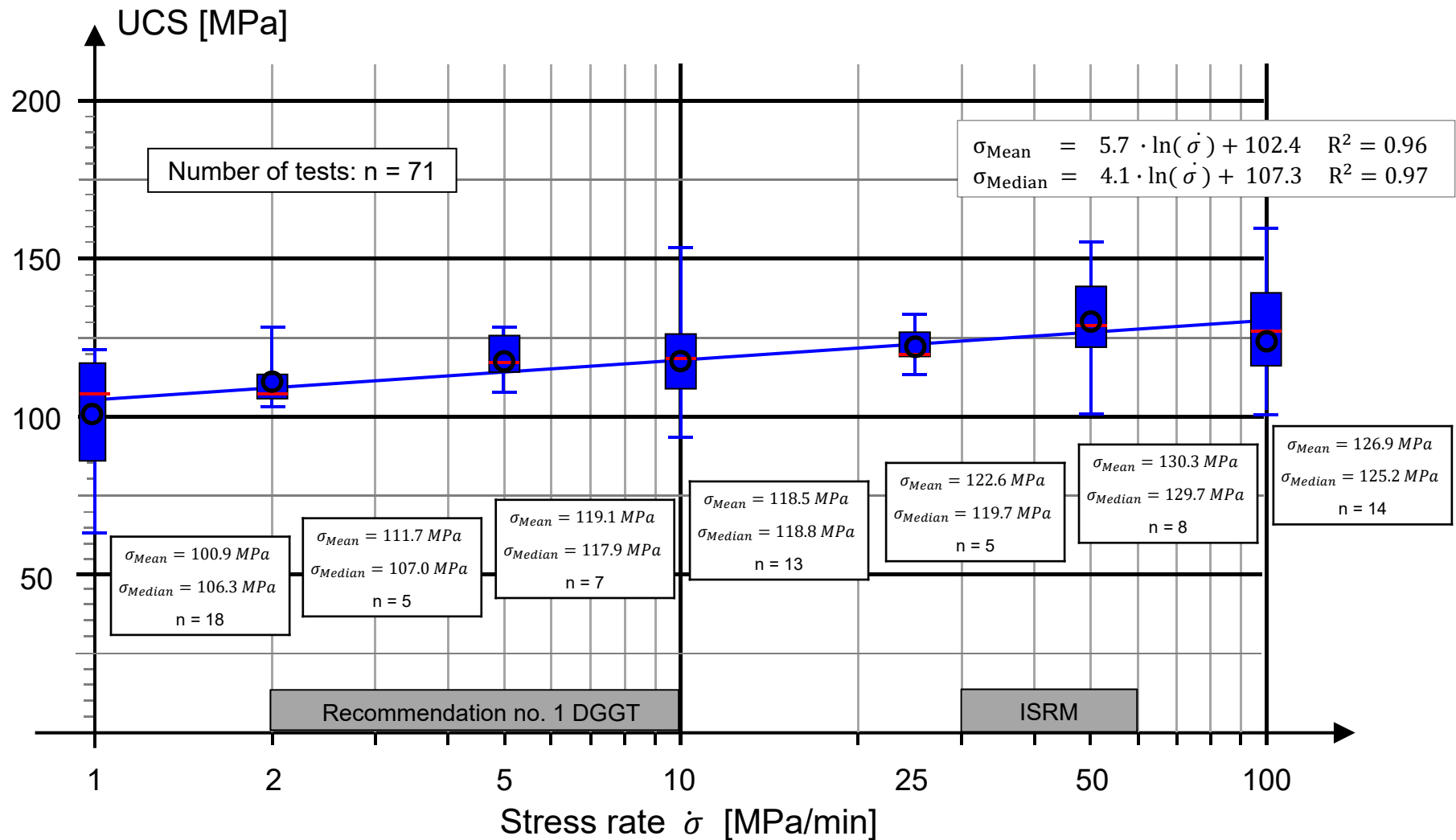
# Young's modulus (load) vs. stress rate (Example: Amphibolite)



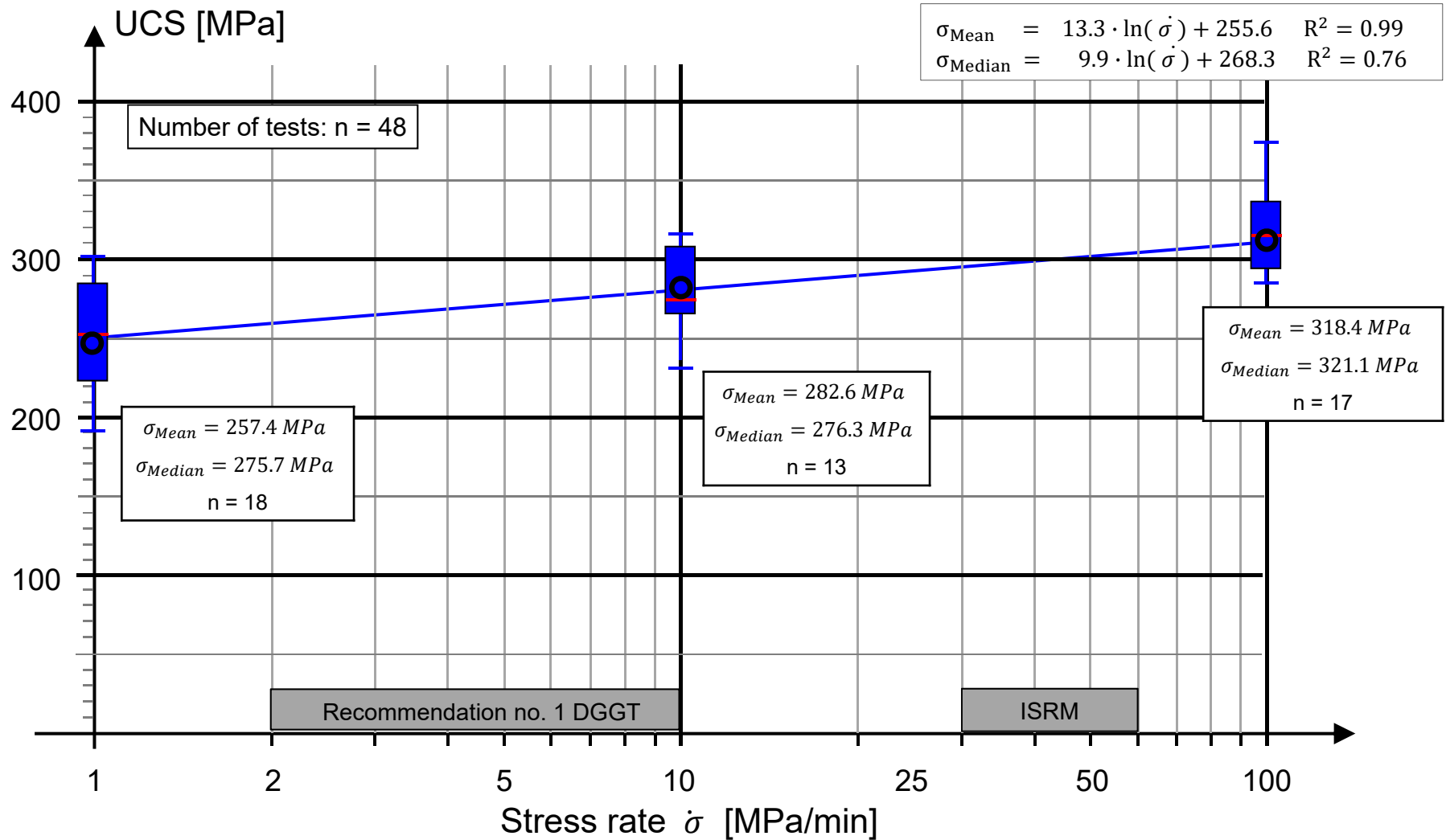
# Young's modulus (load) vs. stress rate, significance test (Example: Granodiorite)



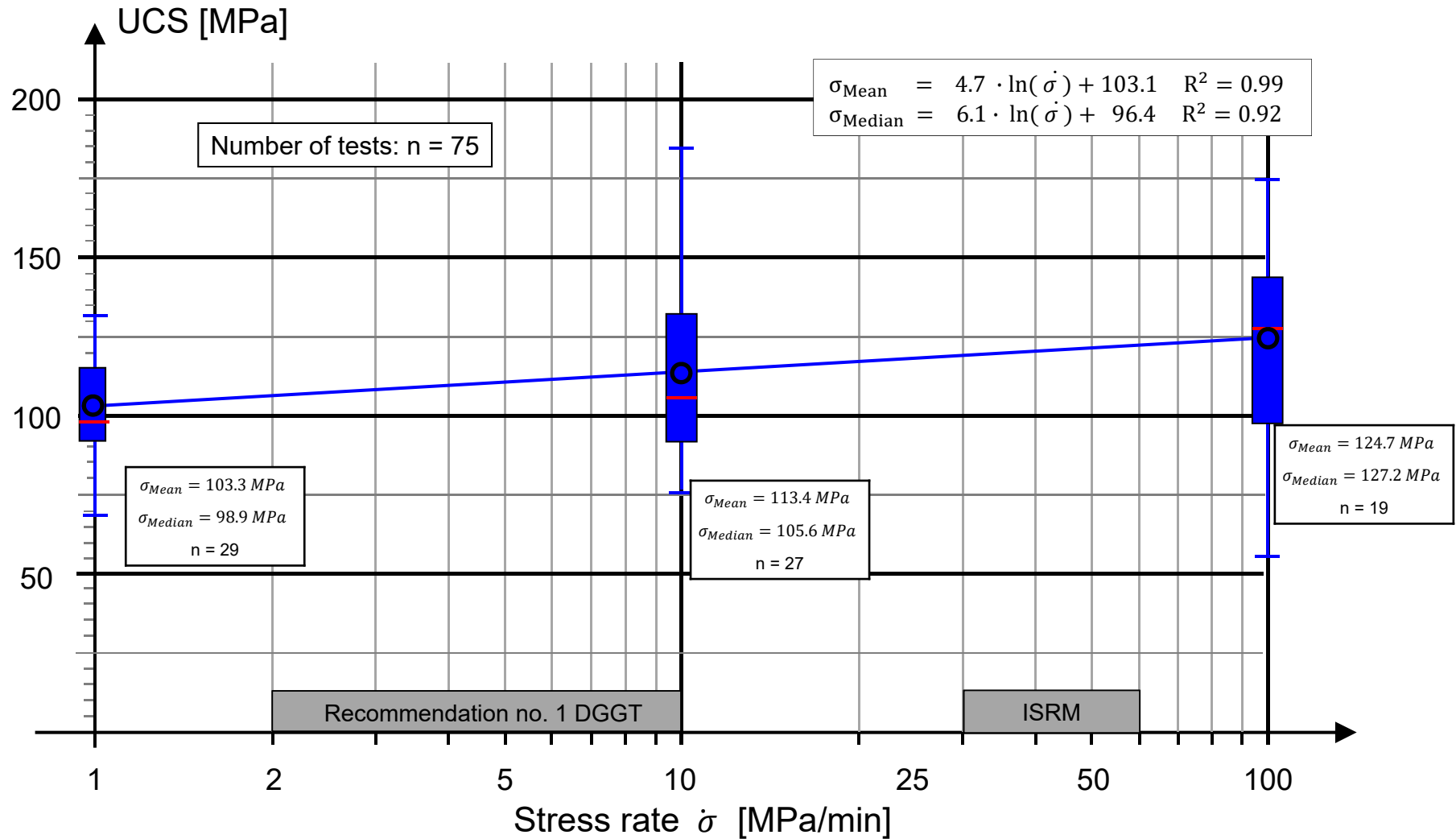
# UCS vs. stress-rate (Example: Granodiorite)



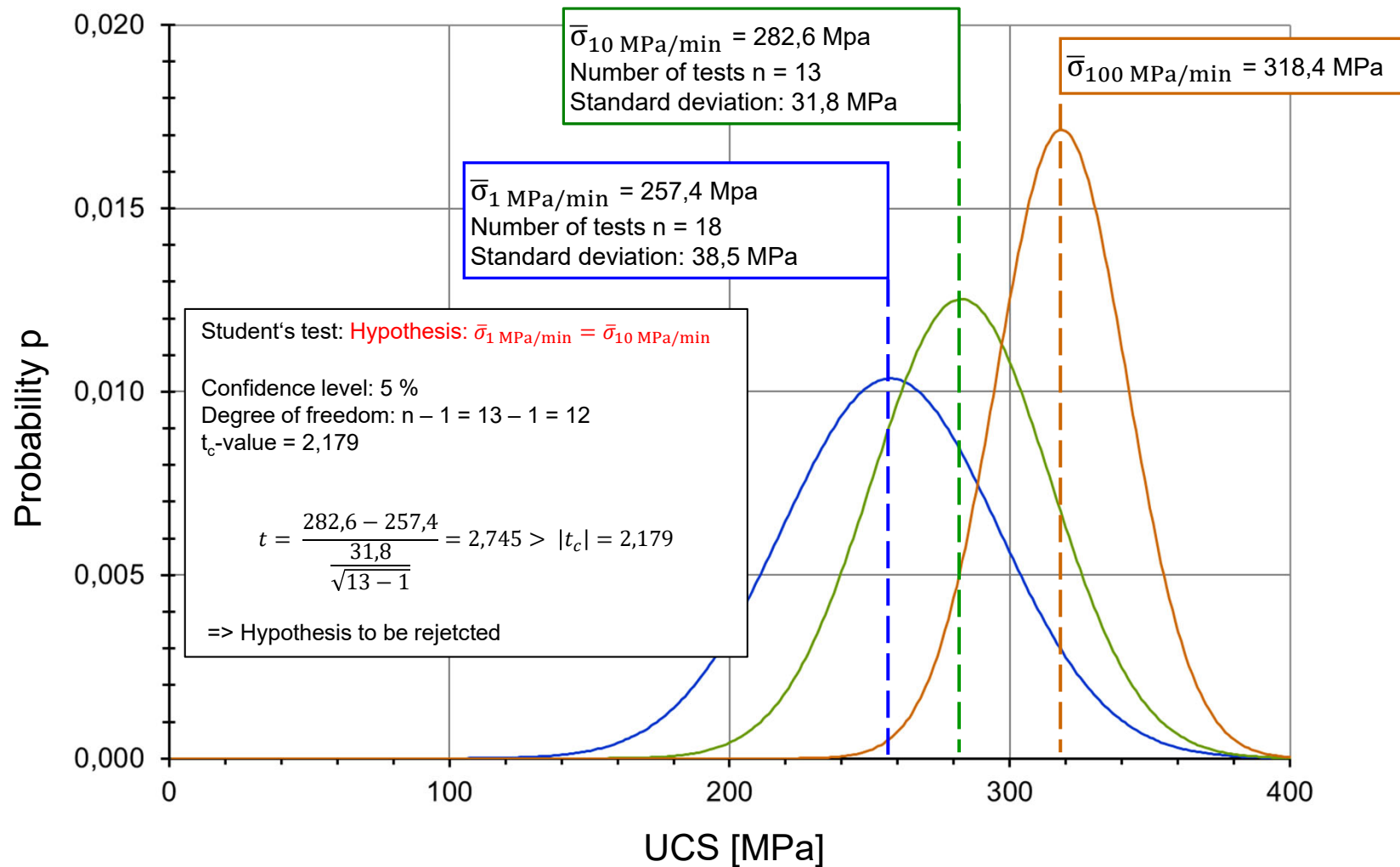
# UCS vs. stress-rate (Example: Basalt)



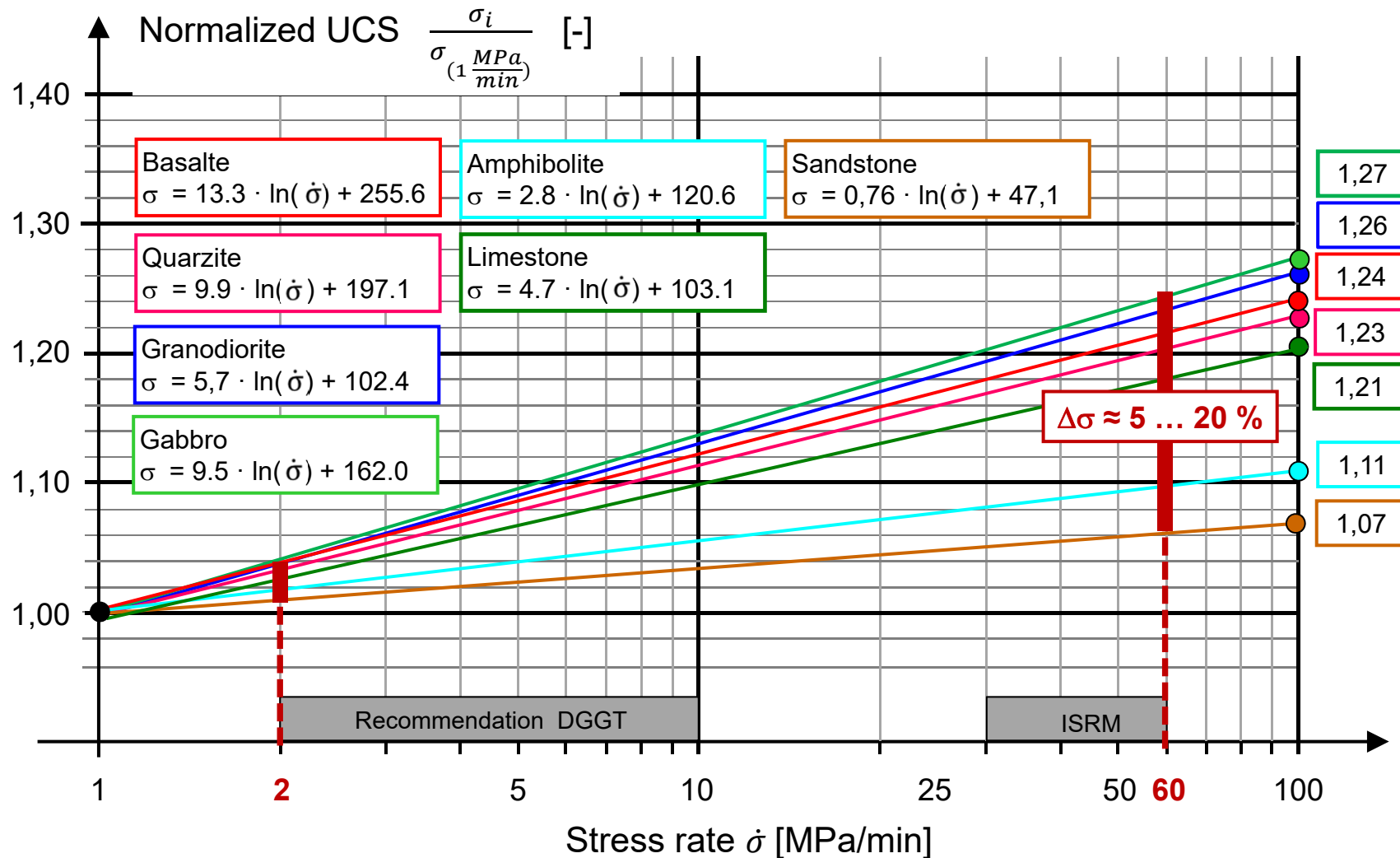
# UCS vs. stress-rate (Example: Limestone)



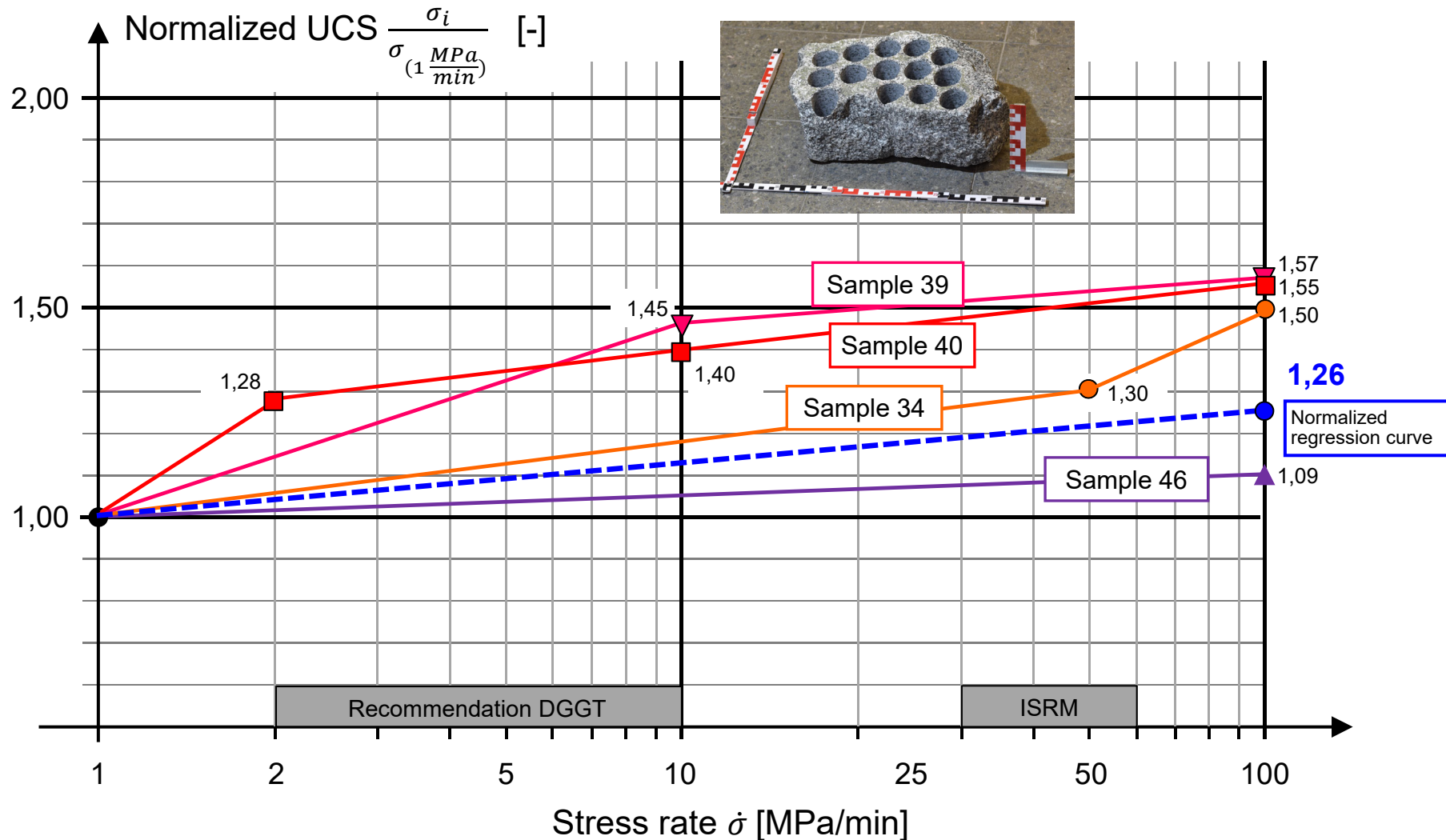
# UCS vs. stress-rate significance test (Example: Basalt)



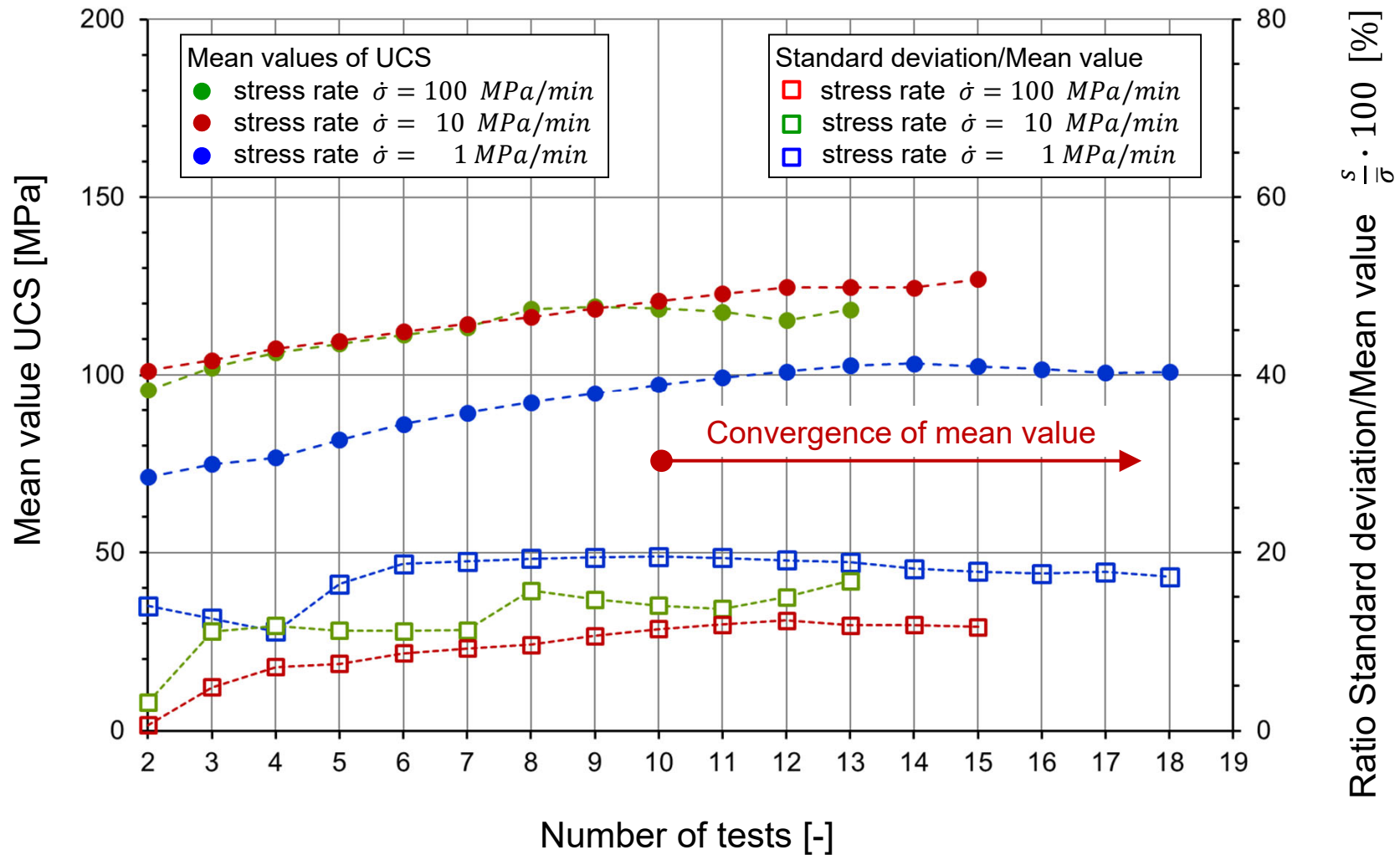
# Dependency of UCS on the stress rate



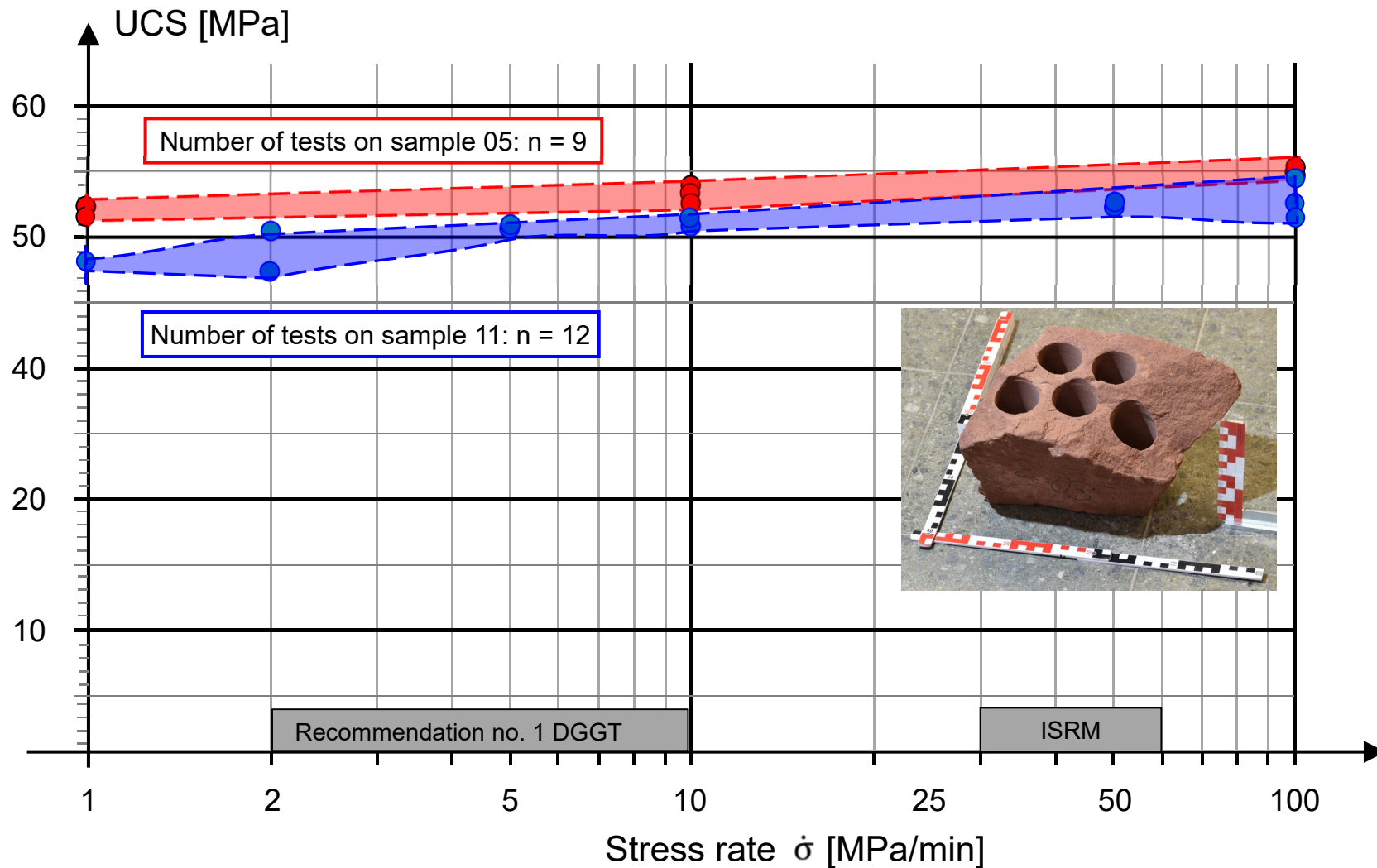
# Heterogeneity: Mean increase in strength vs. single results of specimens from one block sample (Four examples of Granodiorite)



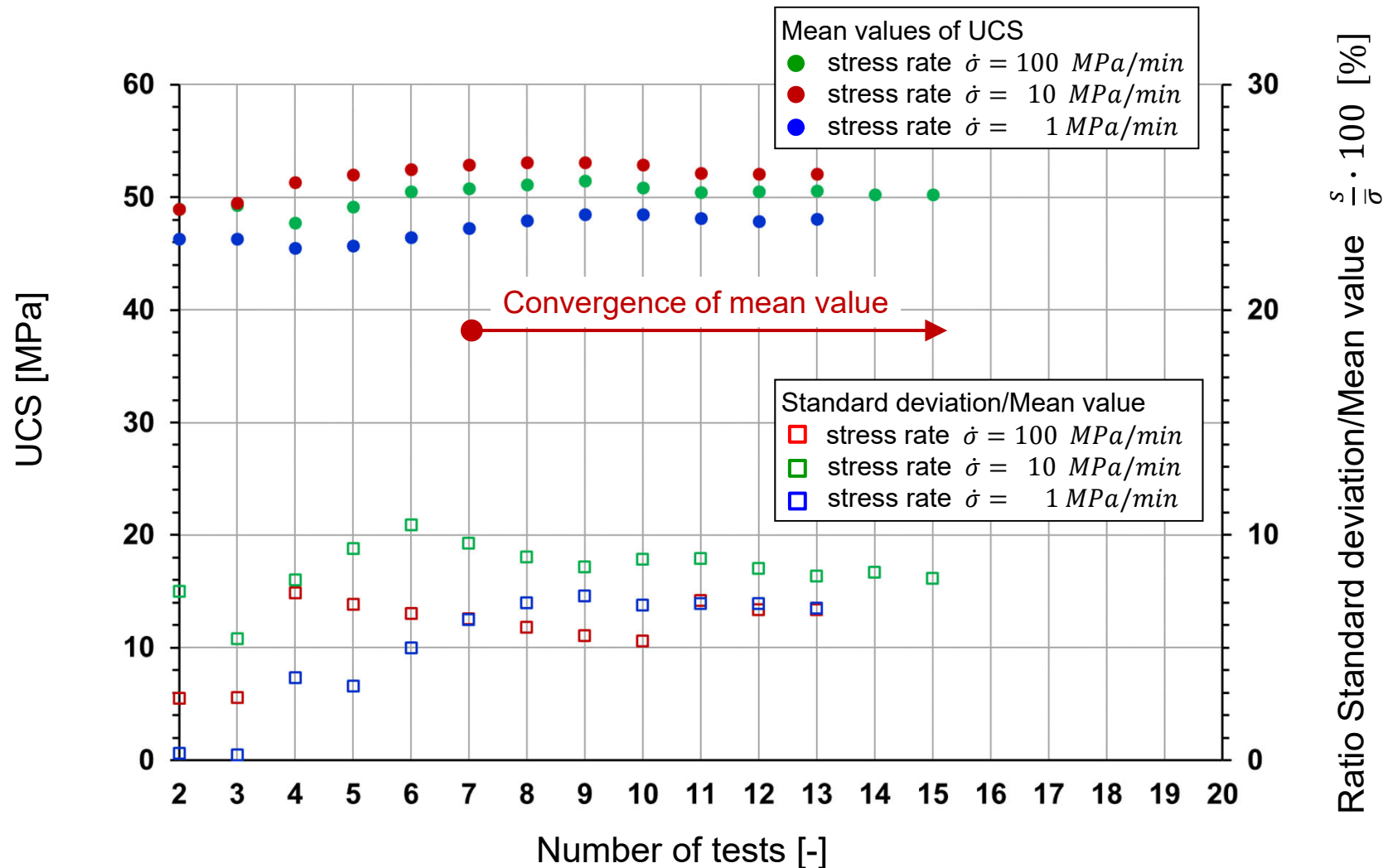
# Reliability of mean values and of standard deviation vs. number of tests (Example: Granodiorite)



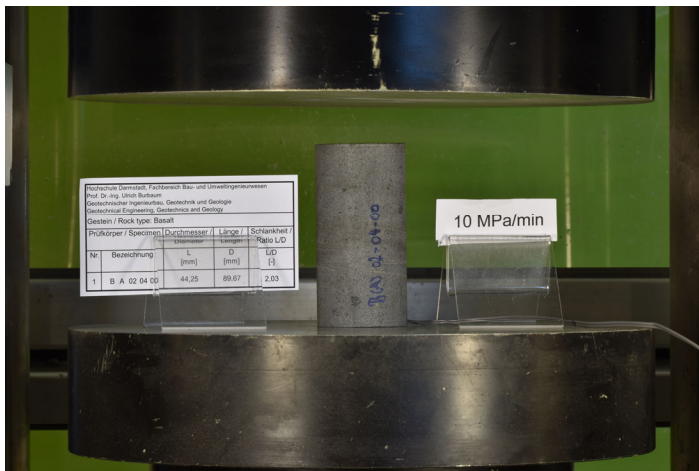
# Homogeneity: single results of specimens from block samples (Two examples of Sandstone)



# Reliability of mean values and of standard deviation vs. number of tests (Example: Sandstone)



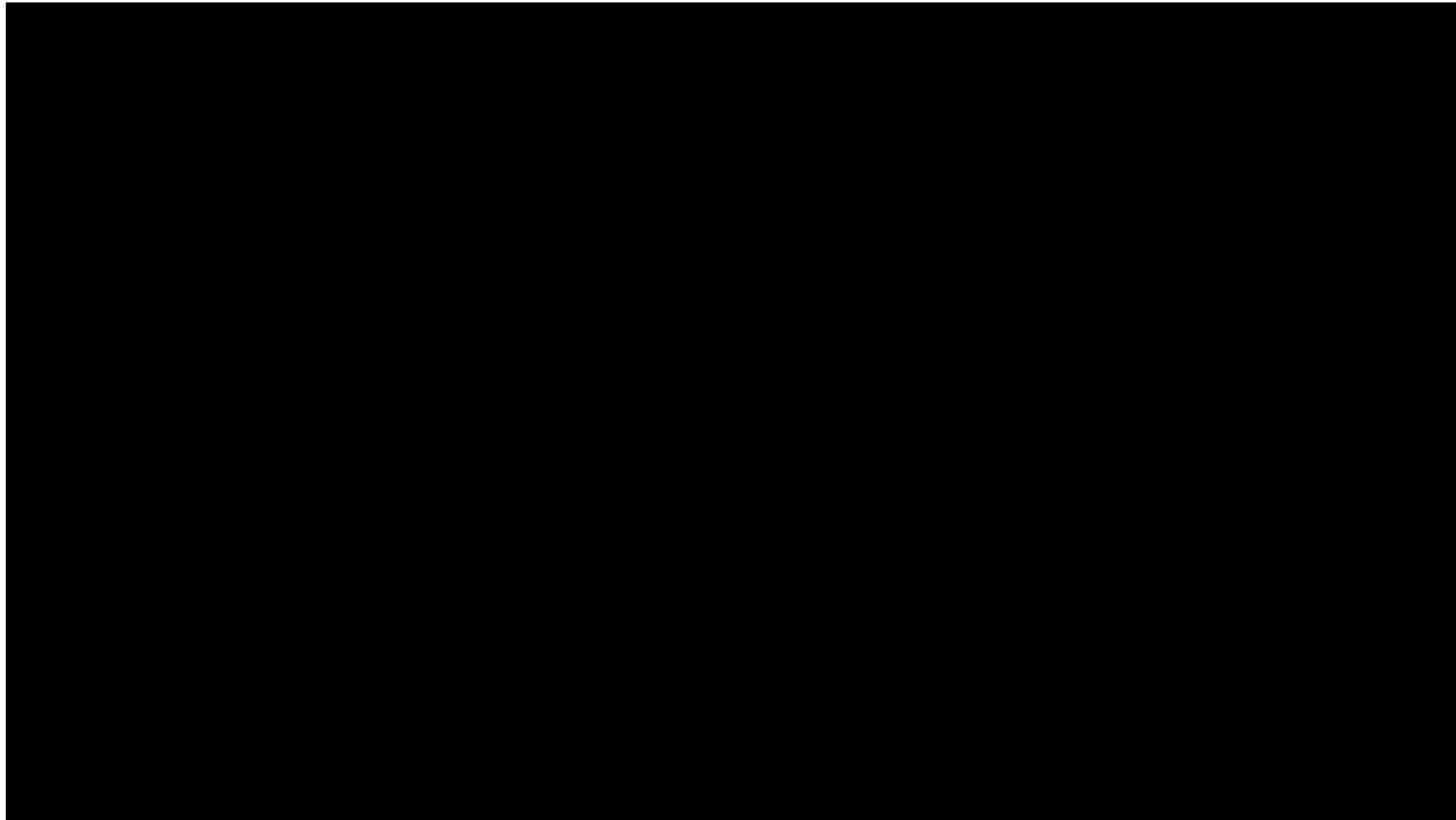
# Visibility of failure modes (Examples Sandstone vs. Basalt)



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# Explosive-like failure: Basalt

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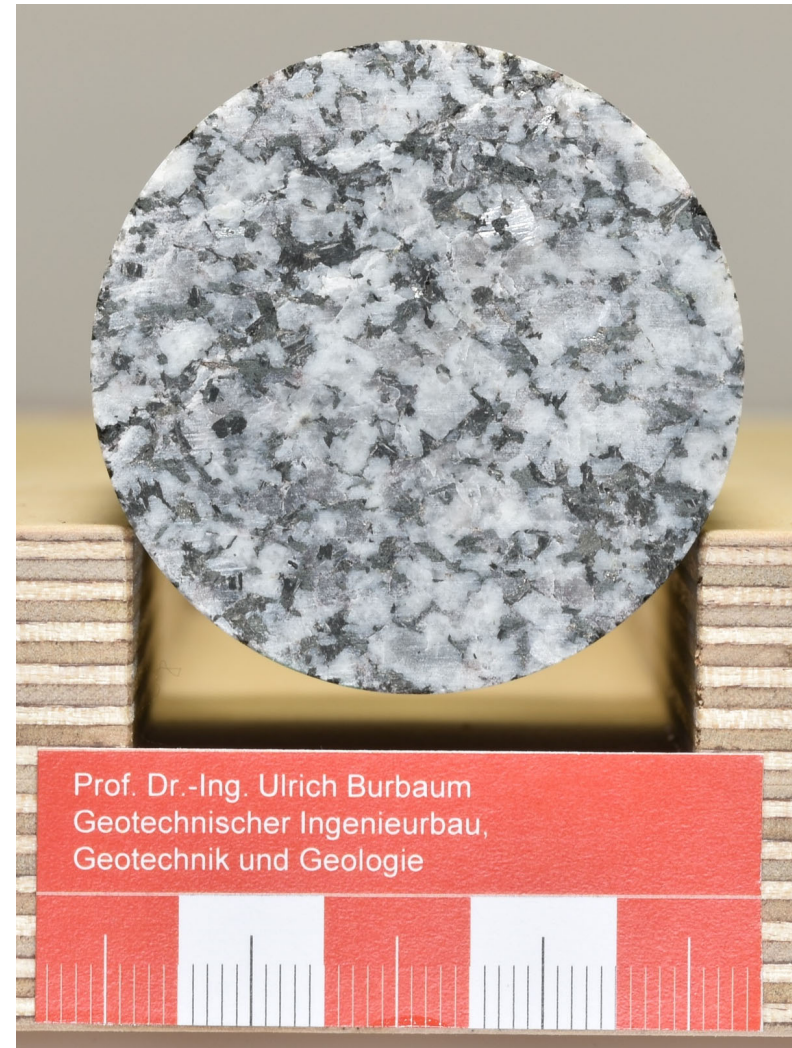
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# Conclusions

- There is no evidence that the Young's modulus depends on the stress rate at static or static-like stress rate levels.
- There is significant evidence that the UCS is depending on the stress-rate even at static or static-like stress rate levels.
- The dependency is in an order that can not be ignored in engineering or research testing.
- The standards should be subject to be reviewed in this topic.
- Testing of hard rock types should stick to a specific stress rate during all project phases, from investigation to execution phase in rock engineering projects.
- The stress rate should be chosen according to the strength level. The less the strength level is the lower the stress rate should be.
- The number of tests required in order to obtain reliable mean values depend on the homogeneity/heterogeneity of the rocks and should not be inferior to six to ten tests.
- Explosive-like failure of extremely strong hard rock seems revealed to be a buckling failure.

# Outlook – from engineering to science

- Dependency of the UCS on the stress rate is descriptive research.
- The UCS of rock depends on the binding of the mineral grains, the reason for this is yet not clear.
- The physical/mineralogical reason for the dependency of the strength of hard rock on the stress rate with regard to the binding of mineral grains is therefore subject for future research.
- The petrophysical high-pressure testing system PAX-1600 inaugurated today is expected to enable research on that topic.
- Additional application of Micro-CT while testing strength in order to determine the changes in mineral binding would be big step forward.



# Thank you for your attention

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64295 Darmstadt  
Germany

Prüfkörper / Specimen: Basalt

Prüfkörpernummer: B(A) 02 02 00

Durchmesser / Diameter:  $D = 44,25$  mm

Länge / Length:  $L = 89,57$  mm

Schlankeit / Ratio  $L/D = 2,02$

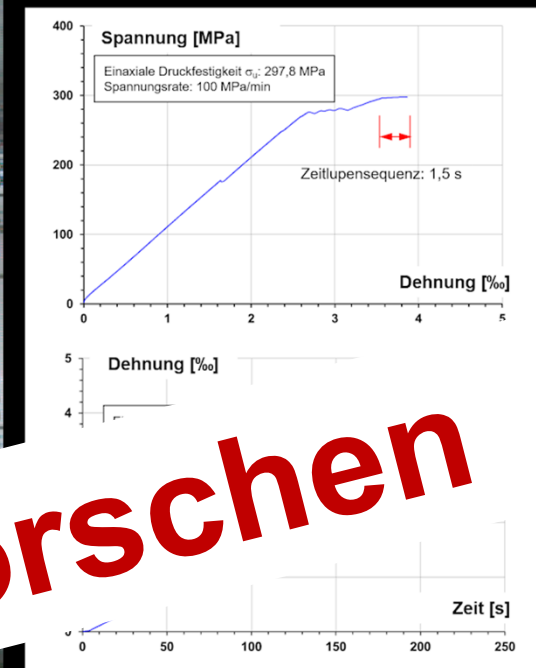
Trockendichte / Dry density  $\rho_d = 3,106$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Spannungsrate: 100 MPa/min

Einaxiale Druckfestigkeit  $\sigma_c$  / UCS: 297,8 MPa

Bildrate: 6.0

Filmaufnahmen: Fa Tect



**Fröhliches Forschen**