

SUBJECT TEACHING GUIDE

G627 - Geomechanical Characterisation of Soils and Rocks

Degree in Mining Resources Engineering

Academic year 2016-2017

1. IDENTIFYING DATA					
Degree	Degree in Mining Resources Engineering			Type and Year	Compulsory. Year 2
Faculty					
Discipline	Second Year Subjects Subject Area: Mining Pre-Technology Module: Training in Common with the Mining Branch				
Course unit title and code	G627 - Geomechanical Characterisation of Soils and Rocks				
Number of ECTS credits allocated	6	Term	Semester based (1)		
Web					
Language of instruction	Spanish	English Friendly	No	Mode of delivery	Face-to-face

Department	DPTO. CIENCIAS DE LA TIERRA Y FISICA DE LA MATERIA CONDENSADA				
Name of lecturer	ALBERTO GONZALEZ DIEZ				
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Other lecturers	PATRICIO MARTINEZ CEDRUN				

3.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students who follow the course, should be in position to distinguish between soil (surface deposits, soil floors, soft geological materials of special features such as expansive clays, saline soils, etc.) and rocks, as well as its most important geomechanical properties.
- Students who follow this course will learn the basic principles of water movement into the soil. They will be able to analyze and evaluate the behavior, the water pressures in materials that contain well as the flow of water on the ground.
- Students who take the course will learn the basic principles of soil mechanics and rock (effective pressures, stress, strain, strength, dimensional state efforts, three-dimensional) as well as tools for study and analysis (Mohr circles, uniaxial testing and triaxial, shear, etc). They will know programs for the study of the mechanics of rocks and soils.
- Students who follow this course will learn the principles of classification of rock mass. They will also be able to study and analyze the rock masses from the parameters commonly used in their study (discontinuities, fillers, degree of alteration, spacing, etc.), including their graphic representation in diagrams or schematics. They will be in a position to classify rock mass response to RMR indexes, Bieniawski, and to use the tools necessary to develop such classifications as used in the classification programs.

4. OBJECTIVES

- Students who take the course will be able to distinguish soils and rocks and other soft materials special geological features such as expansive clays, saline soils, etc.).
- Students who take the course will learn the basic principles of water movement into the soil.
- Students who take the course will learn the basic principles of soil mechanics and rock.
- Students who take the course will learn the principles of classification of rock mass.

6. COURSE ORGANIZATION

CONTENTS

1	<p>SECTION I. SOIL MECHANICS</p> <p>-Chapter 1. Soft terrestrial materials, main properties and classification. Origin, description and classification of soils. Surface deposits. Difference between surface deposit, edaphic soil and geotechnical soil. Geotechnics and Geomechanical definition. Clay minerals and their influence on soil. Influence of mineralogy and factory in the geotechnical properties of the sediments. Soil identification tests.</p> <p>-Chapter 2. Relationships between particle size and volume in soils. Porosity, void ratio, relative density, degree of saturation, moisture content, specific gravity, unit weight of water and soils. Structure and grain sizes: size analysis, particle size distribution curve. Consistency and plasticity. Concept of cohesion. Atterberg limits. Obtaining the liquid limits, plastic and shrinkage of soils. Casagrande test. Geotechnical soil classification. Related tests (density, porosity, water absorption, swelling).</p> <p>-Chapter 3. Water into the ground. State of water in the ground. Physical properties of water. Hydrostatic state. Water table. Capillary water. Permeability, seepage (Filtrations) and flow nets. Total charge. Bernoulli's principle. The standing water. Hydrostatic pressures. The water flow in the ground. Hydraulic gradient. Darcy's law. Steady flow in isotropic medium. Calculation of pore pressures. Permeability and flow in stratified soils.</p> <p>-Chapter 4. Tensions on soils. Phases and soil structures. Saturated soils. The postulate of effective stresses. Filtration and piping forces. Geostatic state. Tensional history, lateral stress, tension parameters and graphical representation. Application of loads on saturated soils. Consolidation. Charge with or without drainage. Overconsolidated and normally consolidated soils. consolidation test and applications. Calculation of settlements. Soil compaction. Bulb efforts. Pressure in soils. The floor as supporting element of foundations. Compressibility. Densification. Rankine theory.</p> <p>-Chapter 5. Strength, effort (stress), deformability and shear strength. Forces and strengths, strengths on a plane, strengths in three dimensions. Ellipsoid of efforts. Mohr circle. Mohr-Coulomb criteria, cohesion and internal friction angle, failure envelope. Calculate tangential and principal strengths. Direct shear test. Triaxial test with and without drainage. Simple compression test. Strength and strain of soils.</p>
2	<p>SECTION II. ROCK MECHANICS.</p> <p>-Chapter 6. Hard terrestrial materials, main properties and classification. Igneous rocks, sedimentaries and metamorphics. The rock cycle. Physicochemical properties of rocks and classification criteria. Components of the rocky massif and its spatial characterization: rocky matrix and discontinuities. The stereographic projection as a tool for terrain analysis (Dips 5.1 program). The weathering of rocks the water in the rocky massif. Sequence of alteration of rocks. Types of porosity : primary and secondary. Influential factors. Rock identification tests carried out in the field and laboratory.</p> <p>-Chapter 7. Stresses and strains on rocks. Determining the density of rocks. Confinement pressure. Pore water pressures. Effective pressure on rocks. Variation of the confining pressure with depth. Orogenic differences, horizontal and vertical components. Strength of rocks. Stress-strain relationships. Types of ruptures in rocks. The behaviours of rocks: elastic, plastic and fragile. Dynamic modules. Failure criteria: Mohr-Coulomb, Hoek and Brown. Rheological behaviour. Software for the analysis of the strain - stress in rocks (RocData 4.0).</p> <p>-Chapter 8. Resistance of the discontinuities. Shear strength at discontinuities. The Patton and Barton criteria and Choubey, and Ladanyi modifications. JRC coefficient; the role of filling and filtration in the resistance of discontinuities. The use of the esclerometer for measuring resistance at discontinuities. Programs for analysis of stress and strength in rocks (RocData 4.0 and RocLab1.0). Laboratory tests.</p>
3	<p>SECTION III. CHARACTERIZATION OF ROCK MASSIF</p> <p>-Chapter 9. Geomechanical classifications. Description and zoning of the outcrop. Characterization of the rock matrix. Description of discontinuities: orientation, spacing, continuity, roughness, strength of walls, opening, filling, filtrations. Number and types of families of discontinuities, block size and degree of fracturing, alteration. RQD. Point load tests. Instruments used in the characterization of the rock mass. Beniaowski RMR, Q Barton other classifications. Structural representation of rock mass anisotropy by stereographic projection (Dips 5.1 program). Tests useful for the characterization of rock mass.</p>

4	<p>SECTION IV. APPLICATIONS OF ROCK AND SOIL MECHANICS TO GROUND SURVEYS (GEOTECHNICS OF ROCKY MASSIF AND SOILS)</p> <p>-Chapter 10. Slope stability and mass movements. Slope processes and their conditionant factors. Main types of ruptures. Stability analysis using limit equilibrium and tenso-deformational methods. The use of stereographic methods in the analysis of instability (5.1 Dips Program). Fundamentals of correction and slope stabilization. Excavability criteria of a slope. Embankments. Geomechanical applications to the design of tunnels classifications.</p> <p>-Chapter 11. Foundations and types. Directs: calculation of the sinking pressure. Load capacity with or without drainage. Admissible pressures and Settlement analysis. Deep foundations. Piles analysis: driving, load, etc., Negative friction. Foundations in complex geotechnical conditions and soft geological materials: swelling clays, dispersive soils, collapsible soils, liquefaction of soil. Densification techniques. Drainages. Tunnels.</p>
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7. ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA

Description	Type	Final Eval.	Reassessn	%
Presentation and defense of work (contributing 10% of the final assessment)	Others	No	No	10,00
Final examination (contributing 60% of the final assessment)	Written exam	Yes	Yes	60,00
Student participation (contributing 4% of the final assessment)	Others	No	No	4,00
attendance at practice sessions (contributing 6% of the final assessment)	Others	No	No	6,00
knowledge test (contributing 20% of the final assessment)	Written exam	No	No	20,00
TOTAL				100,00
Observations				
The final exercise might I be composed of multiple choice questions, exercises, problems, questions of relationship and development about contents of the course.				
Observations for part-time students				
Part-time students will be evaluated according to the same criteria as other students. Nonetheless they will have a special attention in order to lead them to make evaluación tests simultaneously to the rest taking into account their availability.				

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND TEACHING MATERIALS

BASIC

L González de Vallejo (Co) (2002). Ingeniería Geológica. Pearson, Prentice Hall. Madrid.