

# Numerical modeling of shear displacement on rock fractures due to seismic movement

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**Key Words** : Numerical modeling ( ), Dynamic analysis ( ), Earthquake ( ), Rock fracture ( ), Shear behavior ( ), Shear displacement ( ), Shear stress ( )

## ABSTRACT

Numerical modeling was conducted to estimate the amount of dislocation that may occur across a frictionless fracture during an earthquake using commercial code FLAC3D (Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua in 3 Dimensions). The applied motion was calculated to represent a Richter 6.0 magnitude earthquake at distances of 2 km from the fracture. The velocity-time history was generated from Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB report. In the report, The velocity field resulting from an earthquake on a fault located in the near-field (2 km distance) was modelled using a finite difference program, WAVE. The stress-time history was substituted for velocity-time history to perform dynamic analysis using FLAC3D. During the earthquake, the maximum dislocation and change of shear stress were about 1 cm and 2MPa, respectively. Because the fracture is frictionless in this study, all dislocations relax to zero after the earthquake motions have ceased.

### 1.

- $\sigma_n$  : Applied normal stress
- $\sigma_s$  : Applied shear stress
- $\rho$  : Mass density
- $C_p$  : Speed of p-wave propagation
- $C_s$  : Speed of s-wave propagation
- $v_n$  : Input normal particle velocity 100 가
- $v_s$  : Input shear particle velocity
- $l$  : Maximum zone dimension
- $f$  : Maximum frequency

### 2.

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(Finite Difference Method, FDM)

Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua  
in 3 Dimensions, FLAC3D

$2.0 \times 2.0 \times 1.0 \text{ km}^3$  , 가

, 가 0.1 km  
가 0.5 km

Fig.1 FLAC3D

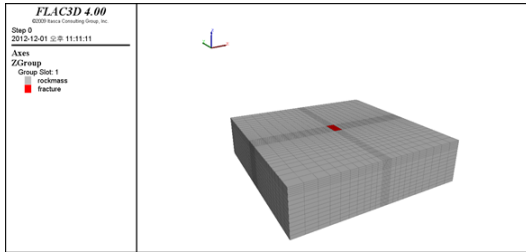


Figure. 1. Model geometry in FLAC3D.

Lysmer (1973)가 (1)  
f 1 Hz S 3.3 km/sec  
가 330 m

100 m  
f 1 Hz S 3.3 km/sec

$$\Delta l \leq \frac{fC_s}{10} \quad (1)$$

2 km  
1km  
 $4.6 \times 8.0 \text{ km}^2$  6.0

가 (Fig.2).

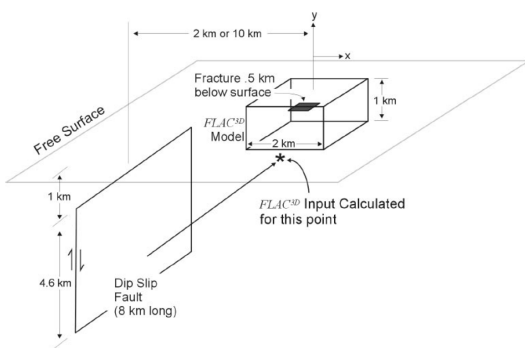


Figure. 2. Conceptual geometry (SKB, 2004).

WAVE (Hildyard et al.,  
1995) SKB (Svensk

Kärnbränslehantering AB)

(SKB, 2004).

Fig.3 (2), (3), (4), (5)

(ITASCA, 2009).

Fig.4

$$\sigma_n = 2(\rho C_p)v_n \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_s = 2(\rho C_s)v_s \quad (3)$$

$$C_p = \sqrt{\frac{K+4G/3}{\rho}} \quad (4)$$

$$C_s = \sqrt{G/\rho} \quad (5)$$

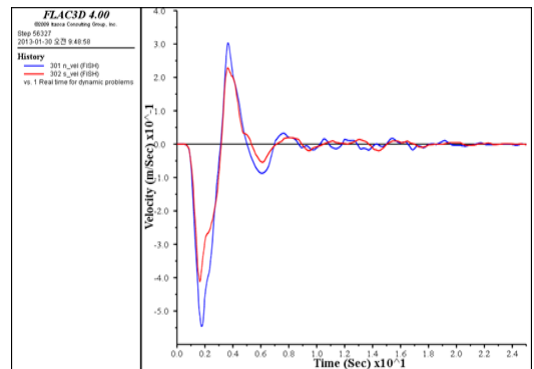


Figure. 3. Velocity-time record for magnitude 6.0 earthquake at a distance of 2km.

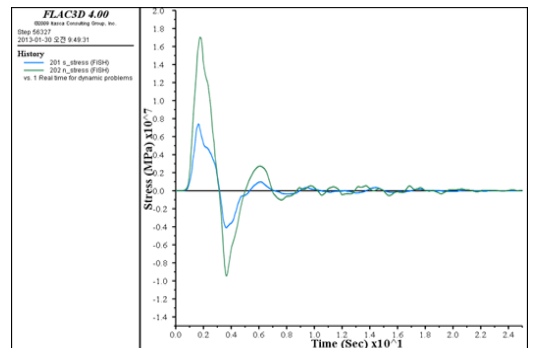


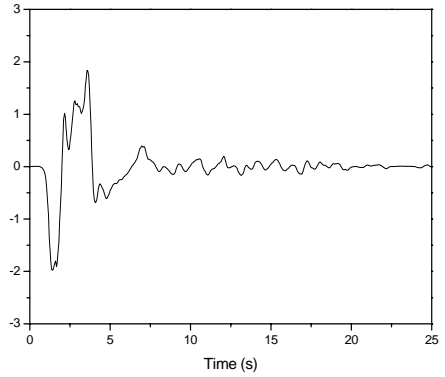
Figure. 4. Stress-time record for boundary condition in FLAC3D.

가 (Table 1).

**Table 1** Input parameters for rock and fracture

	parameters	Value
Rock	Density	2650 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Young's modulus	53.9 GPa
	Poisson's ratio	0.25
Fracture	Friction angle	0.0
	Cohesion	0.0
	Tensile strength	0.0
	Normal stiffness	10.0 GPa/m
	Shear stiffness	10.0 GPa/m

3.



**Figure 6.** Shear stress at the center of fracture.

4.

Fig.5 Fig.6 . 2 km

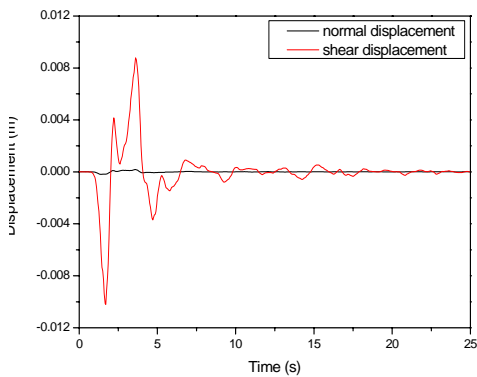
6.0 가  
0.75 가  
1 cm 가

20 (Fig.5).

2 MPa

25

가 (Fig.6).



**Figure 5.** Shear displacement at the center of fracture.

2km  
가  
1  
가  
cm 2 MPa  
6.0  
2 km 가

(53341-14)

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