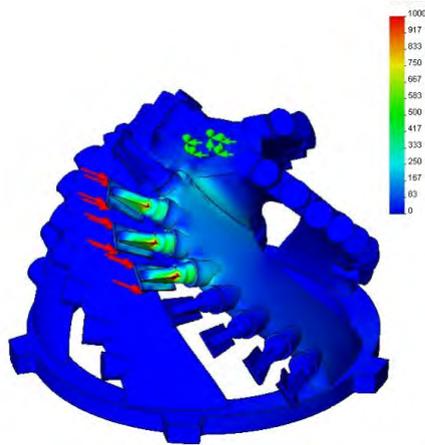


Discrete element modeling of circular rock cutting

with evaluation of pore pressure effects



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WODCON XXI: Innovations in Dredging



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1. Objectives
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3. Modeling approach
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Objectives

Research for applications:

- Dredging at larger depths
- Deep sea mining
- Drilling (oil/gas industry)

Common interest:

Cutting of saturated rock in a high pressure environment



Objectives

To describe the physics of the cutting **process**, in which the focus is on:

- Influence of fluid pressure
- Validation and verification of numerical model

Eventually, this must lead to:

- Improvement of existing models
- Advices for design and workability



Physical phenomena

Cutting of rock is characterized by

Small cutting thickness (<mm)

- Indentation (crushed zone)
- Plastic flow



Large cutting thickness (mm-cm)

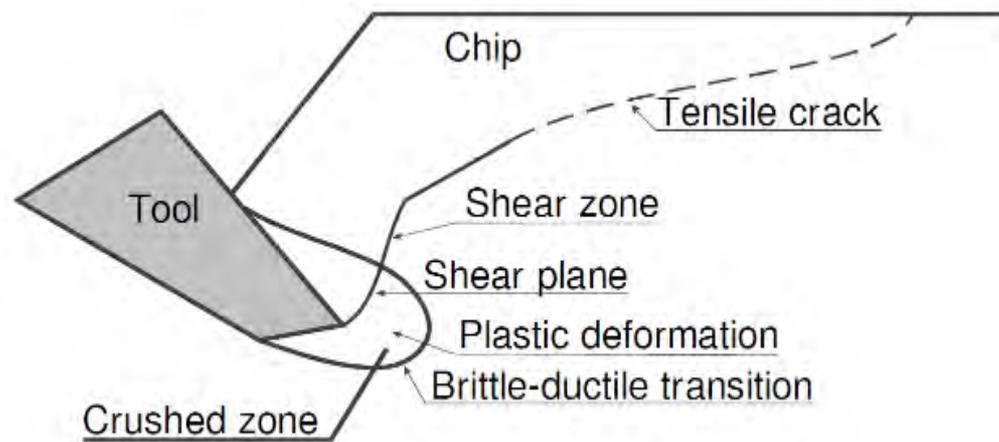
- Indentation (crushed zone)
- Shear crack
- Tensile crack



Image from Huang et al.¹

Physical phenomena

Failure during cutting covers the whole range of the Mohr envelope (macro failure)

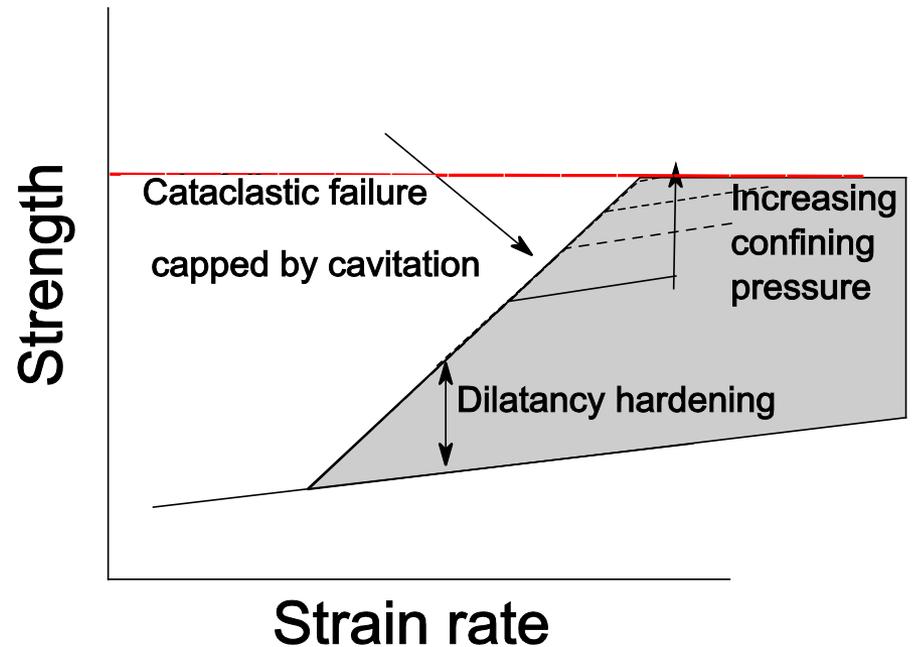


Van Kesteren²

Physical Phenomena

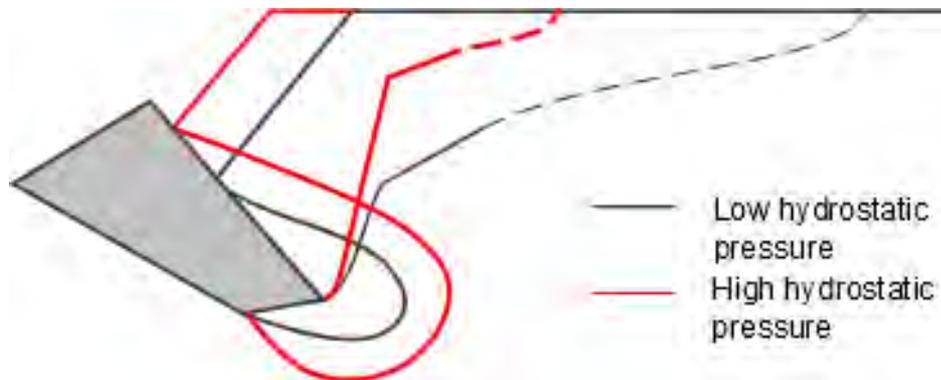
Fluid pressure effects:

- Dilatant hardening
- Cataclastic failure
- Hydrostatic pressure/
cavitation



Physical phenomena

Failure during cutting covers the whole range of the Mohr envelope (macro failure)

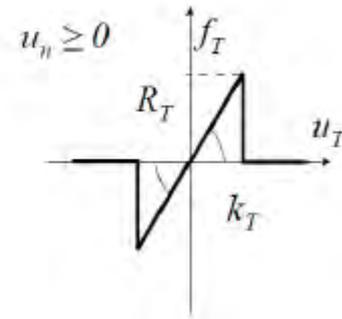
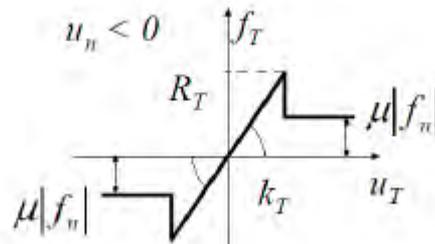
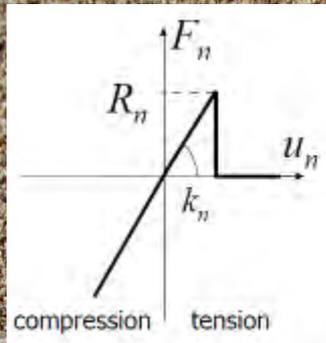


Hypothesis: Water depth affects the cutting process

Discrete Element Method

Many particle simulation technique

- Equations of motion: $m_i \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{f}_i$
- Contact bond model – elastic perfect brittle
- Contact collision model - Mohr friction model
- Currently in 2D



Modeling approach - Fluid

Influence fluid pressure

- Mass balance
- Darcy flow
- Compressibility pore-fluid

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + q_{i,i} = 0$$

$$q_i = -\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla p$$

$$p = M(\zeta - \alpha \epsilon_v)$$

Gives Poro-elasticity theory: $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \frac{k}{\mu} M \nabla^2 p = -\alpha M \frac{\partial \epsilon_v}{\partial t}$

Note: Failure criteria of rock do **not** change, only stress state in/on the rock changes

Smoothed Particle

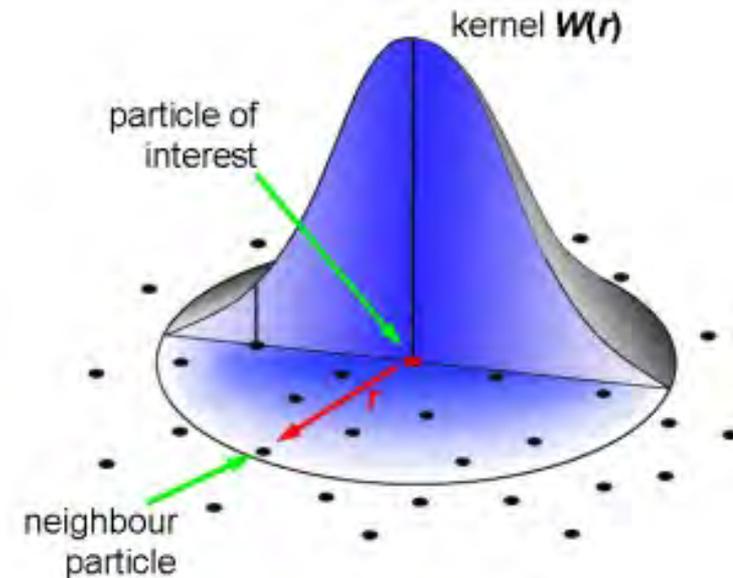
Meshless method

- Interpolation technique using kernel function

- $$A(\vec{x}_i) = \sum_j A_j \frac{m_j}{\rho_j} W(\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j, h)$$

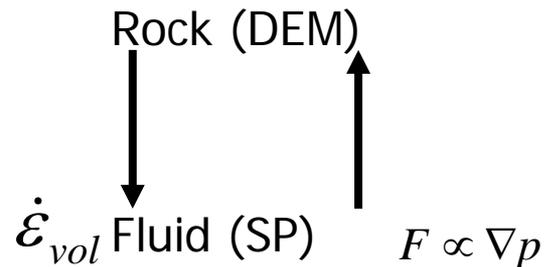
- $$\nabla A(\vec{x}_i) = \sum_j A_j \frac{m_j}{\rho_j} \nabla W(\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j, h)$$

Used to solve fluid pressure

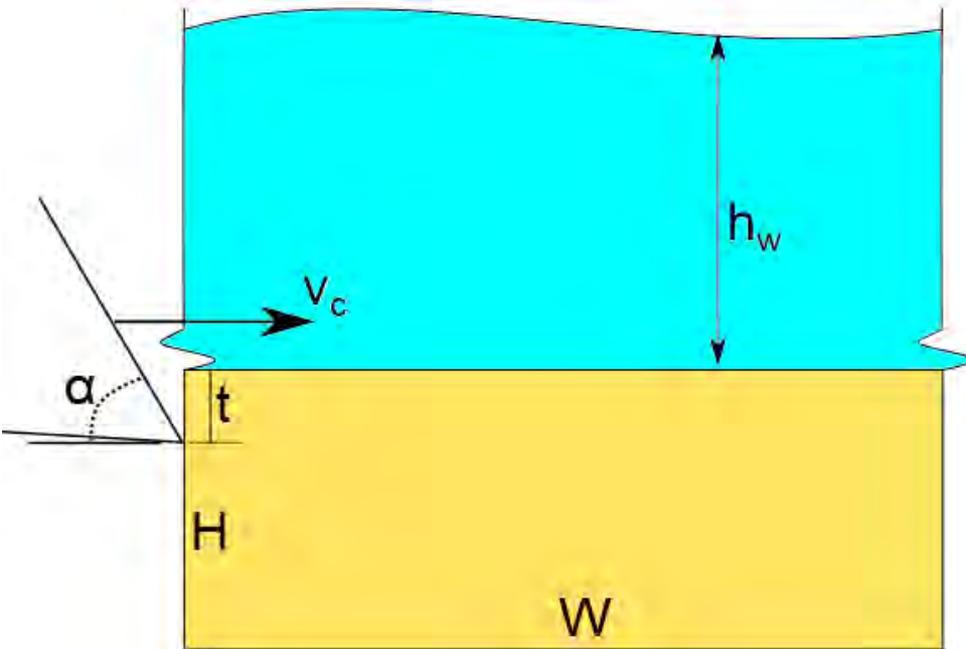


Coupling in DEM-SP

- Change of pore volume: Volumetric strain $\dot{\epsilon}_v = \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$
- Pressure gradient force $\vec{F} = -V_p \nabla p$



Linear cutting: Simulation setup



Geometry

$$H = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$W = 0.35 \text{ m}$$

$$v_c = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t_c = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 68^\circ$$

$$h_w = 0-2000 \text{ m}$$

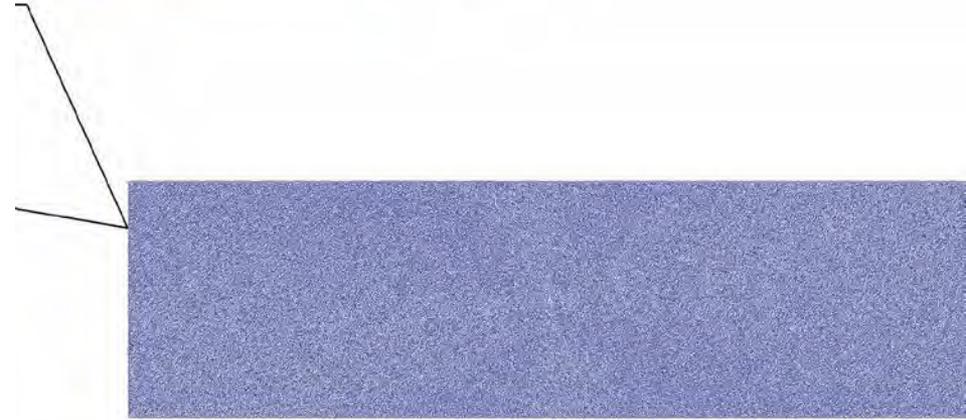
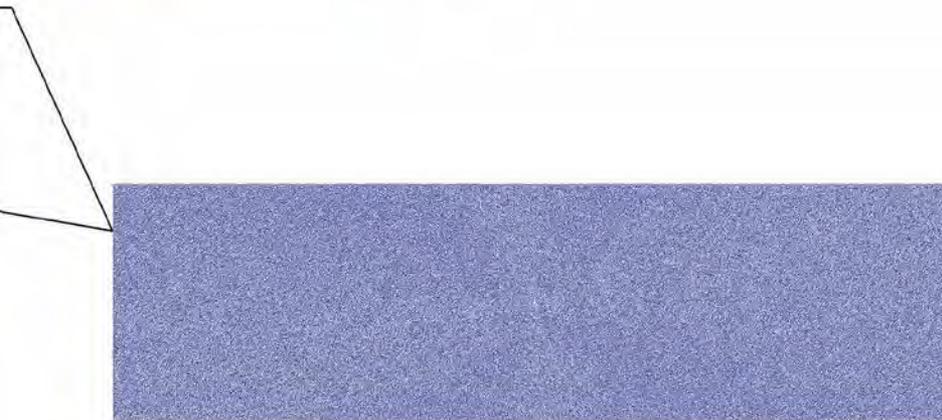
Material	Alvarez Grima et al	DEM-SP
σ_{UCS} [MPa]	7.92-10.64	9.89
σ_{BTS} [MPa]	0.86-1.15	1.47
E [GPa]	5.95-9.98	8.03
ν [-]	0.23-0.33	0.28

Linear cutting: Results

Atmospheric

vs

hyperbaric (2km)

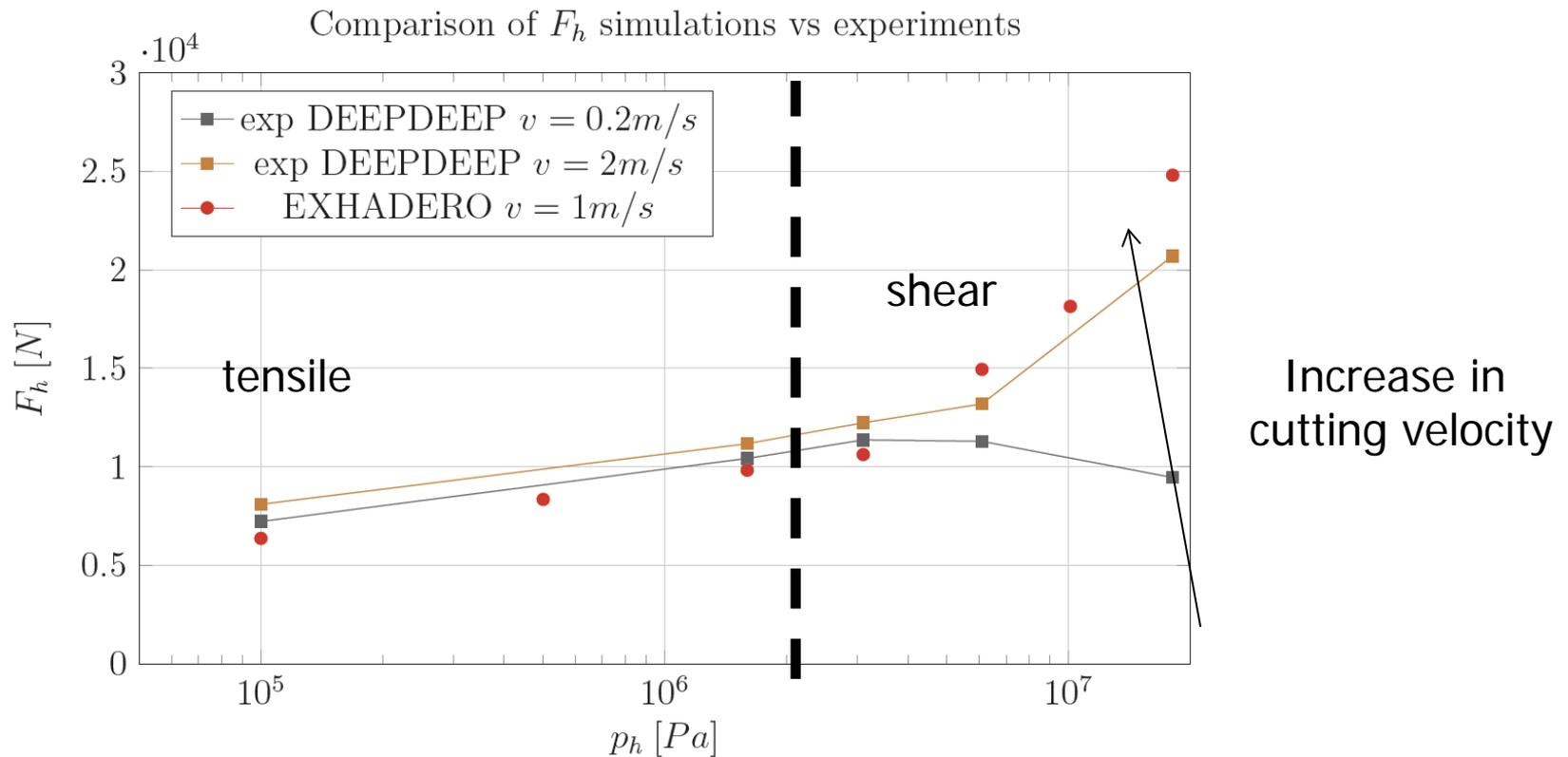


$$\text{Damage: } \frac{\#broken\ bonds}{\#initial\ bonds}$$

Slowed down by 50x

Linear cutting: Results

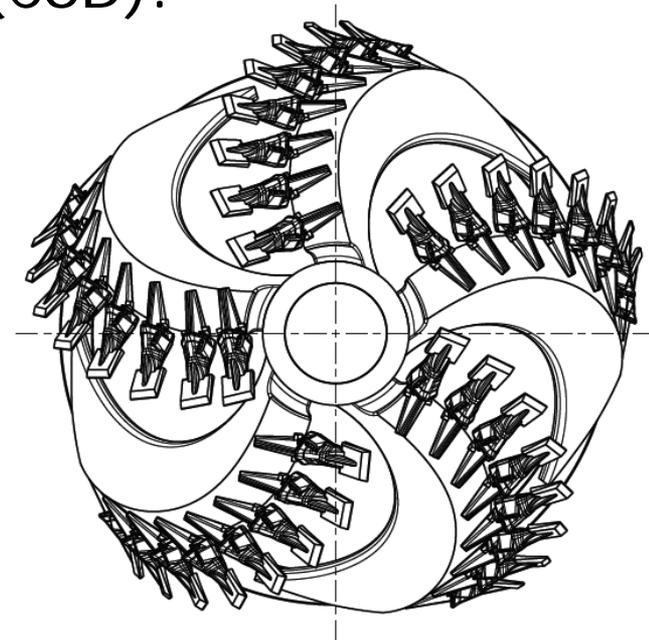
Comparison experimental results from Alvarez Grima et al³



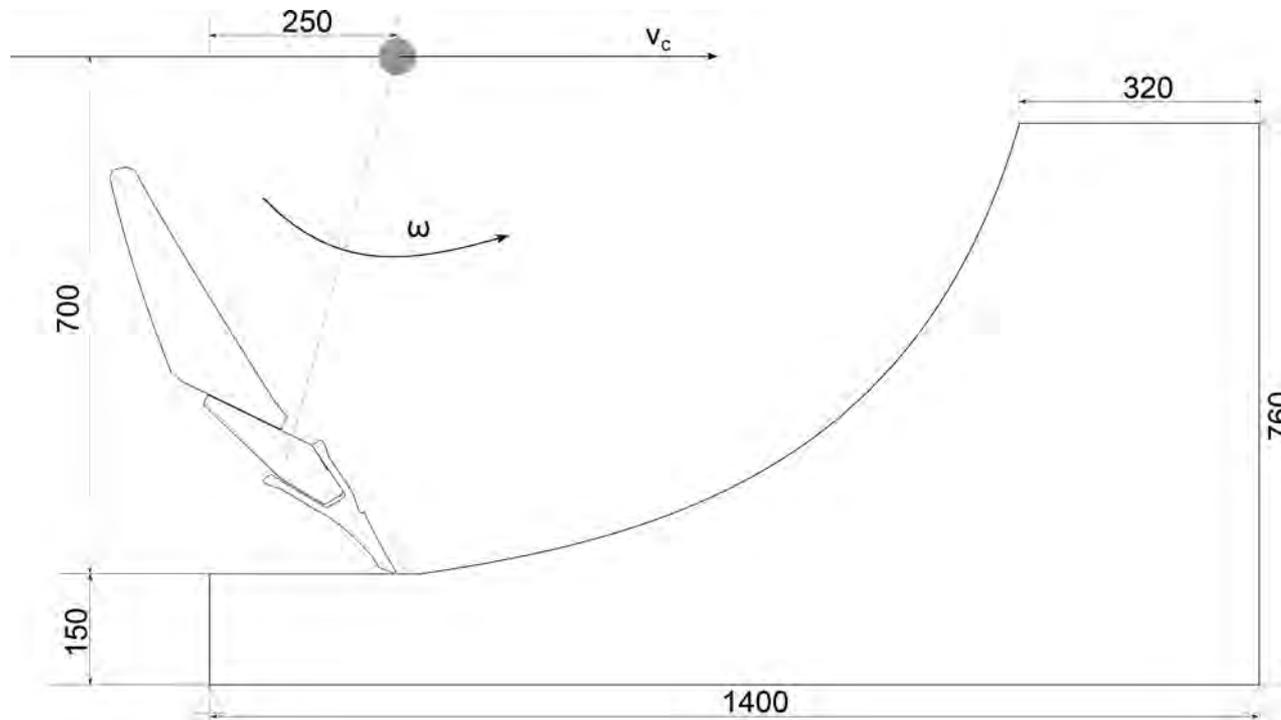
Circular cutting

Current engineering practice based on purely linear cutting tests, while in circular cutting (CSD):

- $t_c \neq \text{constant}$
- $v_c \neq \text{parallel to rock bed}$
- $F_c \neq f(c_1 t_c)$



Circular cutting: Setup



$$v_c = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

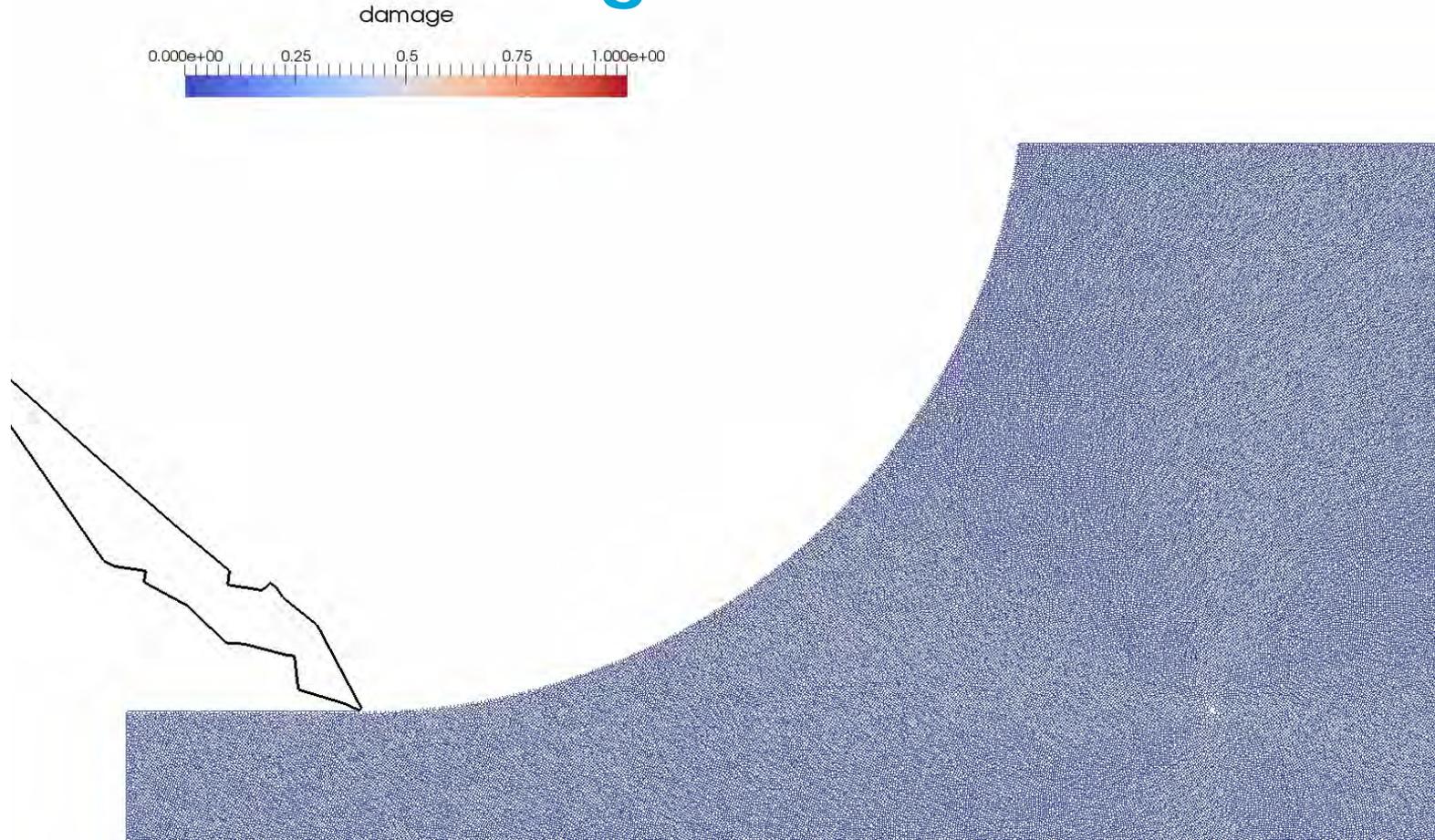
$$\omega = 1.62 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$h_w = 0-30 \text{ m}$$

Material	DEM-SP
σ_{UCS} [MPa]	20
σ_{BTS} [MPa]	3
E [GPa]	5

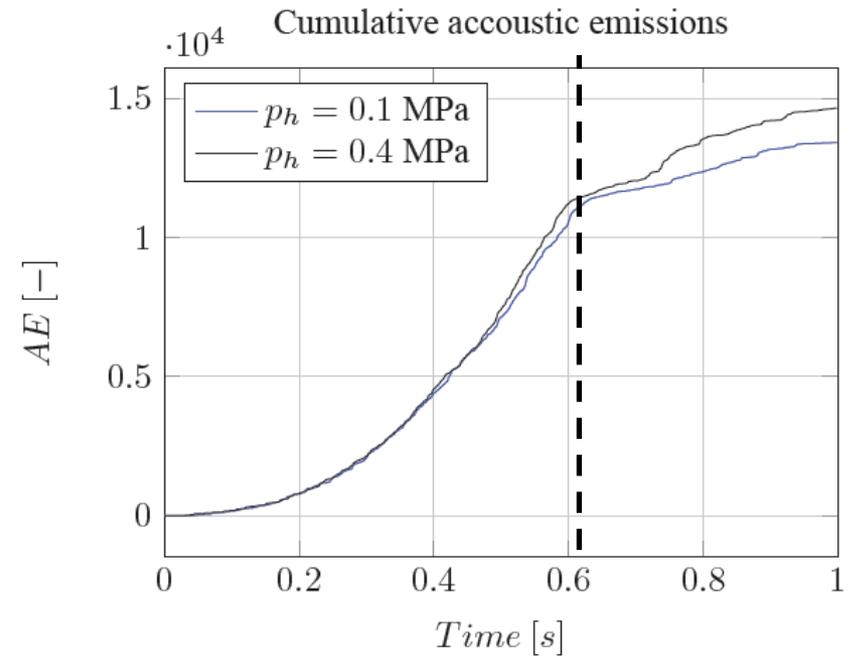
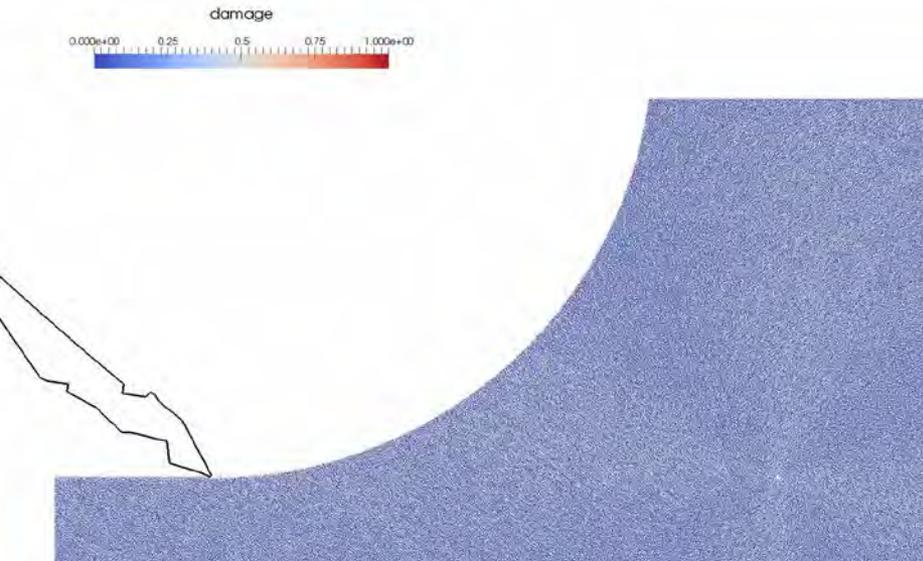
Circular cutting: Results



Damage: $\frac{\#broken\ bonds}{\#initial\ bonds}$

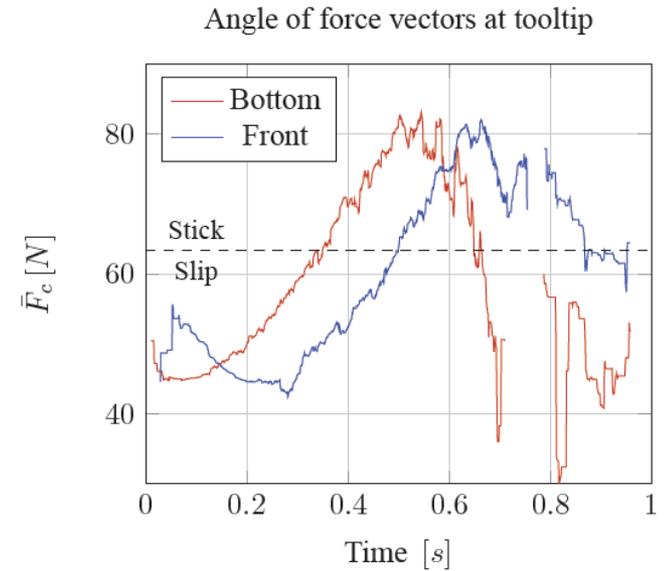
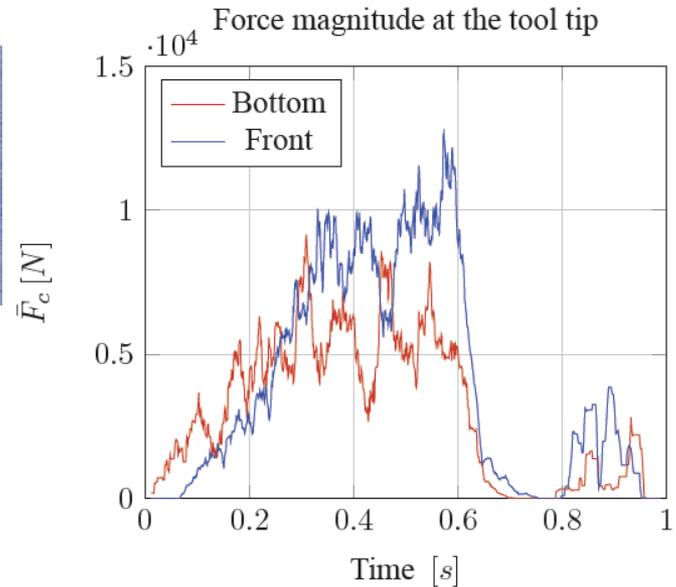
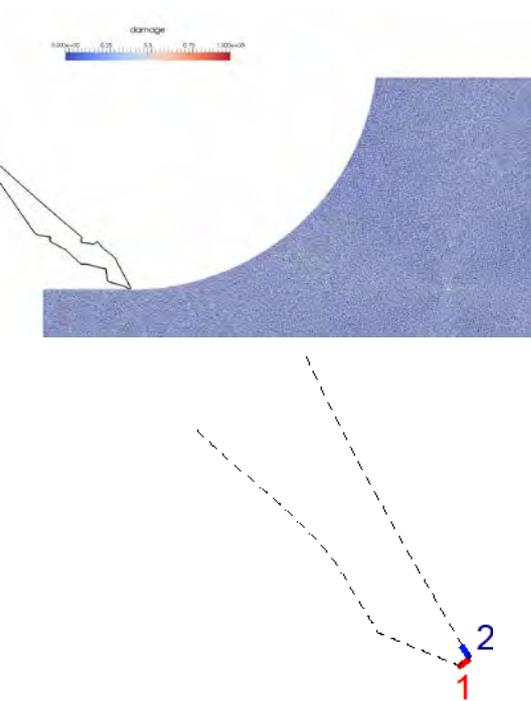
Slowed down by 16x

Circular cutting: Results



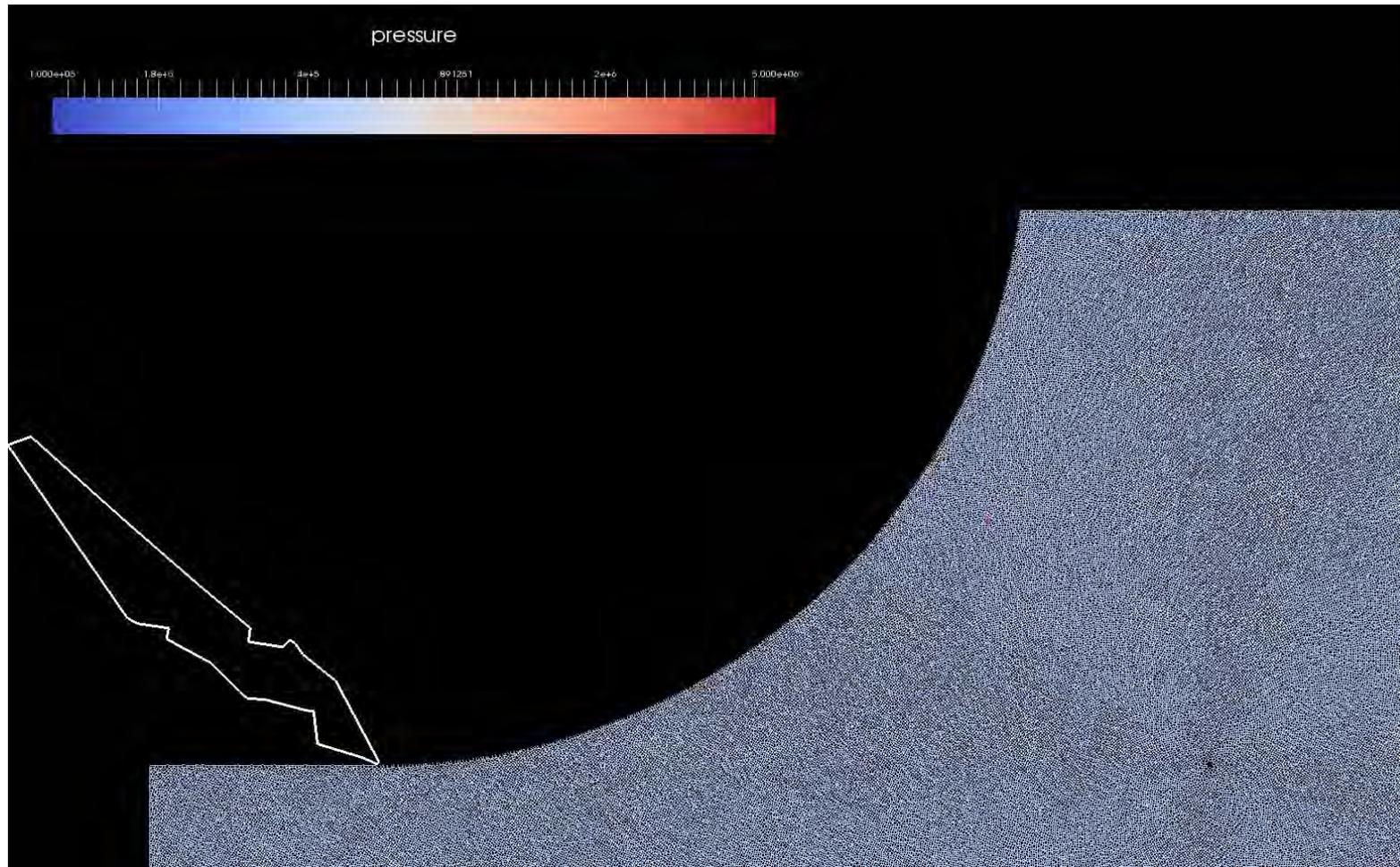
- Three regimes
- 5% increase in required energy measured

Circular cutting: Results



- Transition in wear mechanism
- Wear flat (1): significant influence on cutting force

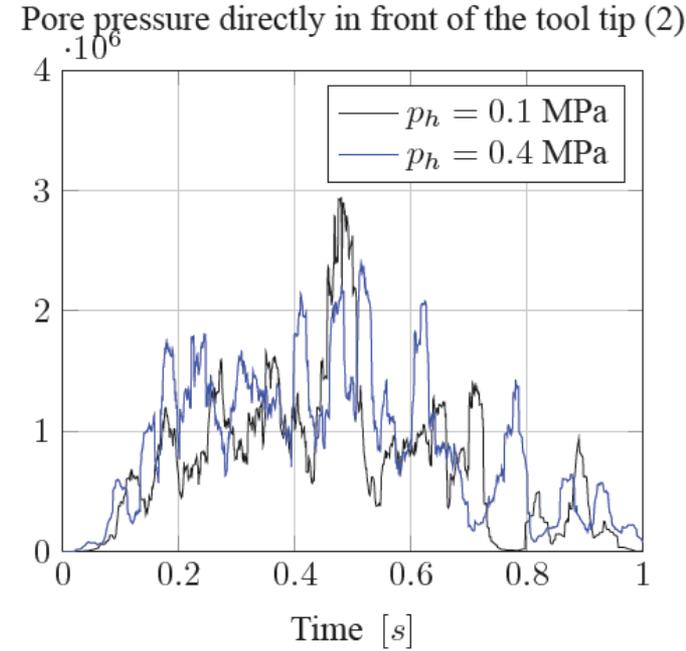
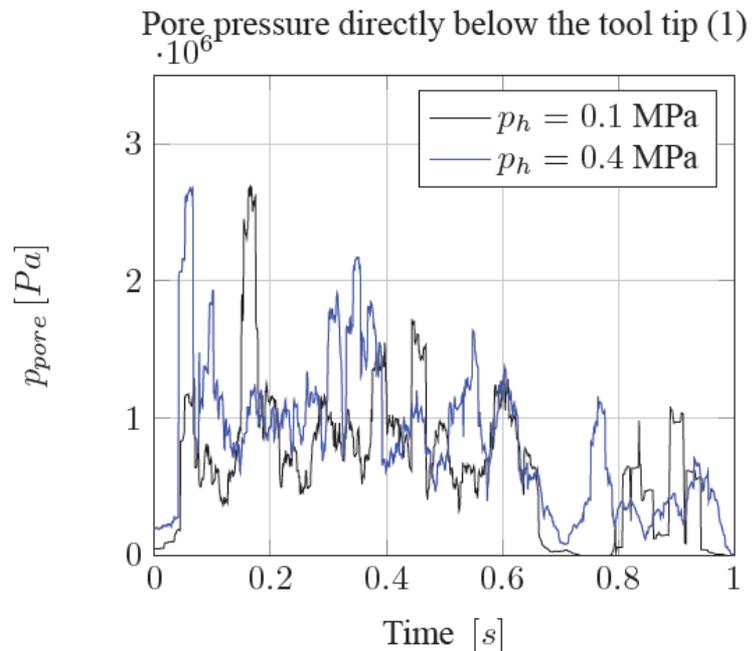
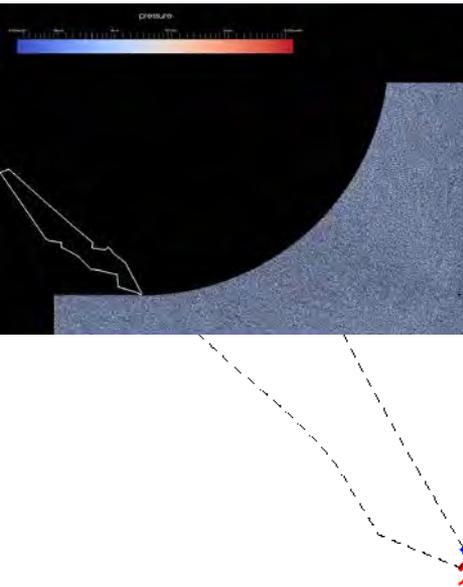
Circular cutting: Results



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Circular cutting: Results



Time averaged difference approx 10%

Conclusions

- Simulations correspond well with experiments
- Larger water depths lead to higher cutting forces
- Size of the crushed zone increases with water depth

- Transition in cutting modes: scratching, brittle and edge chipping
- Transition in wear mechanisms

Although still in 2D, the methodology is able to capture the relevant processes for simulation of rock cutting

Thank you for your attention

Subsidy program



Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken,
Landbouw en Innovatie

Industrial partners



Boskalis

Van Oord 

For more info, see:

1. Helmons, R.L.J., Miedema, S.A., van Rhee, C. (2016). Simulating hydro mechanical effects in rock deformation by combination of the discrete element method and the smoothed particle method. *International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences* 86, 224-234
2. Helmons, R.L.J., Miedema, S.A., Alvarez Grima, M., van Rhee, C. Modeling fluid pressure effects when cutting saturated rock, *Engineering Geology*, **accepted**.

Or other my other publications on researchgate.net: Rudy Helmons