

# rdbsp: An Open Source Rock Dynamic Behavior Simulation Program

## Zhang Ning<sup>1</sup>

1 School of Science, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

**DOI:** 10.21105/joss.01328

#### Software

■ Review 🗗

■ Repository 🗗

■ Archive 🗗

**Submitted:** 30 November 2018 **Published:** 25 July 2019

#### License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC-BY).

# Summary

Rock dynamics has become one of the most important topics in the fields of rock mechanics and rock engineering. The spectrum of rock dynamic behavior broadly includes phenomena of rockbursting, spalling, popping, collapse, toppling, sliding, and so on, which are induced by the stress redistribution and energy release after excavation (Aydan, 2017). The current version of rdbsp aims to simulate the processes of displacement field redistribution and stress wave propagation in deep underground rock using a finite element method (Wang, Zhang, Li, Ma, & Fan, 2015). A Forward Euler time integration scheme is adapted in this program to simulate the dynamic procedure (Ascher, Chin, & Reich, 1994). The elastic constitutive model and Mohr-Coulomb plastic model are implemented in this version (Ottosen & Ristinmaa, 2005).

To speed up the simulation as well as to overcome the over-stiff effect of fully integrated elements during a dynamic simulation (Zienkiewicz, Taylor, & Zhu, 2013), a three-dimensional solid element type with a single integration point is implemented. Zero energy modes, so-called hourglass effects, could happen for the single point integrated element; the hourglass resistance is applied to eliminate that effect (Flanagan & Belytschko, 1981). The Jaumann derivative is added into the program and considers the effect of the rigid body rotation; this addresses the difficulty of the large deformation calculation for the deep rock mass (Valanis, 1990). For dynamic analysis, Rayleigh damping and artificial viscosity are also available to control damping. With local nonviscous damping, rdbsp could also obtain the static results of a rock mass excavation (Cundall, 1987). The convergence of the system to a steady state is controlled by the ratio of total unbalanced force and nodal mass. The finite element model can be generated by the Hypermesh via the template of DYNA3D with minor changes. The results of simulation can be exported for use in Paraview (Kitware, 2019) and Tecplot (Tecplot, 2019).

rdbsp is a fully functional simulation program with modules of input interpretation, memory management, and node/element index remapping. Figure 1 shows the workflow of rdbsp. The input file of a sample test of quarter symmetrical circle tunnel excavation is included with the source files.

# Acknowledgement

Supported by "The Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities" (No. 30917011337) and "The Program of China Scholarships Council" (No. 201806845032)



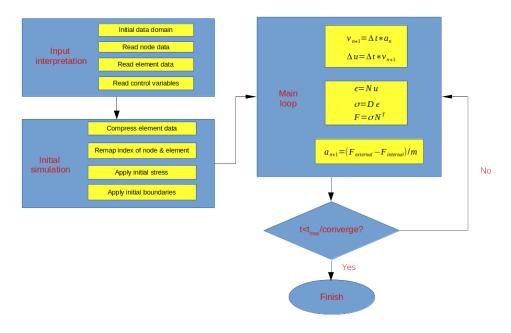


Figure 1: Working flow of rdbsp.

### References

Ascher, U. M., Chin, H., & Reich, S. (1994). Stabilization of DAEs and invariant manifolds. *Numerische Mathematik*, 67(2), 131–149. doi:10.1007/s002110050020

Aydan, Ö. (2017). *Rock dynamics*. ISRM book series. CRC Press. doi:10.1201/9781315391304

Cundall, P. A. (1987). Distinct element models of rock and soil structure. *Analytical and Computational Methods in Engineering Rock Mechanics*, 129–163. doi:10.1002/eqe.4290160314

Flanagan, D. P., & Belytschko, T. (1981). A uniform strain hexahedron and quadrilateral with orthogonal hourglass control. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, 17(5), 679–706. doi:10.1002/nme.1620170504

Kitware. (2019). Paraview.org. Retrieved January 30, 2019, from https://www.paraview.org

Ottosen, N. S., & Ristinmaa, M. (2005). The Mechanics of Constitutive Modeling. The mechanics of constitutive modeling. Elsevier Science. doi:10.1016/B978-0-08-044606-6. X5000-0

Tecplot. (2019). Tecplot.com. Retrieved January 30, 2019, from https://www.tecplot.com

Valanis, K. C. (1990). Back stress and Jaumann rates in finite plasticity. *International Journal of Plasticity*, *6*(3), 353–367. doi:10.1016/0749-6419(90)90007-2

Wang, M., Zhang, N., Li, J., Ma, L., & Fan, P. (2015). Computational method of large deformation and its application in deep mining tunnel. *Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology*, 50, 47–53. doi:10.1016/j.tust.2015.06.006

Zienkiewicz, O., Taylor, R., & Zhu, J. (2013). *The finite element method: Its basis and fundamentals.* The finite element method. Elsevier Science. doi:10.1016/C2009-0-24909-9