

Effect of Saturation and Deformation Rate on Split Tensile Strength for Various Sedimentary Rocks

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Abstract—A study of engineering properties of stones i.e. compressive strength, tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, density, hardness were carried out to explore the possibility of optimum utilization of stone. The laboratory test results on equally dimensioned discs of the stone show a considerable variation in computed split tensile strength with varied rates of deformation. Hence the effect of strain rate on the tensile strength of a Sand Stone and Lime Stone under wet and dry conditions has been studied experimentally using the split tensile strength test technique. It has been observed that the tensile strength of these stone is very much dependent on the rate of deformation particularly in a dry state. On saturation the value of split tensile strength reduced considerably depending upon the structure of rock and amount of water absorption.

Keywords—Sedimentary Rocks, Split Tensile Test, Deformation Rate, Saturation Rate, Sand Stone, Lime Stone.

I. INTRODUCTION

ACCURATE knowledge of the tensile strength of a rock mass is necessary in the design of underground openings, design of bolting systems, blasting and drilling processes, and in many other important engineering applications. Although the design procedure utilize the compressive strength of the rock as the basic prosperity, it is no doubt true that even while a rock fails under a compressive load tensile cracks first develop and these are often the first failure phenomenon noted.

The most logical method of measuring the tensile strength is the straight pull out test, in which samples in the central section of the specimen is made of a small cross section i.e the samples are made in the form of a “dog-bone” or a “briquette type”. Alternatively epoxy resins have been used as adhesives to the samples and pulled through flexible cables (Fairhurst, 1961).

Indirect estimation of tensile strength has become necessary in view of the many difficulties which are encountered in conducting direct tensile tests. Diametral compression of solid discs or cylinders has been adopted with considerable success (Hondros, 1959; Hobbs, 1964). Colback (1966) and several others proposed the diametral compression of cylindrical discs with a small hole in the centre. Hobbs (1965)

observed that the tensile strength as obtained from this type of ‘Ring Test’ is much higher than obtained with a solid discs or cylinder, as the central hole ensures crack propagation from the centre of the disc. Generally cracks start propagating from loading platens.

Another method used is to apply an internal radial pressure to a hollow cylinder. From the results presented by Hardy and Jayraman (1970) the ratio of tensile strength obtained by this method to that of the direct pull test varies from 1.13 to 1.84 for the different types of rocks tested by them.

Several investigators have used a ‘point-load’ test. This point load tensile strength is determined by applying compressive point loads to the curved surface of a cylindrical core specimen while the axis of the core is horizontal. The point load is applied in a testing machine through a hardened set of steel rollers or conical shaped pointed wedges at right angles to the axis of the specimens. The loading produces tensile stresses perpendicular to the axis of the loading.

MacWilliams (1967) presented a method for estimation of tensile strength by subjecting 5 cm diameter discs of rock to stress under two hemi-spherical indenters acting on the opposite surfaces of the disc at its center.

II. SPLIT TENSILE TEST

Brazilian test (indirect split tensile test) on solid disc has by far been adopted in a large number of testing programmers and research projects (IS9179-1979). This test has been used for the determination of elastic properties of concrete by Hondros (1959), the tensile strength of coal by Berenbaun and Brodie (1959) and of rocks by Hobbs (1964). Tensile strengths measured in this manner are very reproducible and are in reasonable agreement with values obtained in uniaxial tension. In some cases single diametral fractures are not found to occur but several fractures branching from the diametral points, some doubts have been raised about the mechanism of failure in this test and it has been suggested that the failure starts by shear failure in the region of high compressive stresses near the contacts.

The simplicity of sample preparation and ease in testing is a great advantage of this test. In this test, according to the linear elastic theory there is a uniform tensile stress of $2F/\pi Dt$ across the diametral plane. Thus, the tensile strength is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma_t = \frac{2F}{\pi Dt} \quad (1)$$

Where,

- F = failure load,
- D = diameter of the specimen, and
- t = thickness of the specimen.

TABLE I
BRAZILIAN TEST RESULTS FOR LIMESTONE

Deformation Rate (mm/min)	Average Split Tensile Strength	
	Oven dry specimen (kg/cm ²)	Saturated specimen (kg/cm ²)
1.0	40.0	27.7
0.5	36.1	26.1
0.4	35.4	25.5
0.2	32.8	24.9
0.1	31.0	24.6
0.05	29.4	24.2
0.04	29.0	24.0
0.02	28.6	23.8

Density = 2.6 t/m³ ; Saturated density = 2.7 t/m³

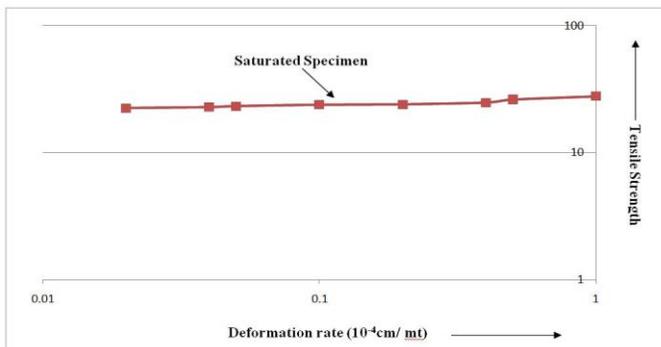
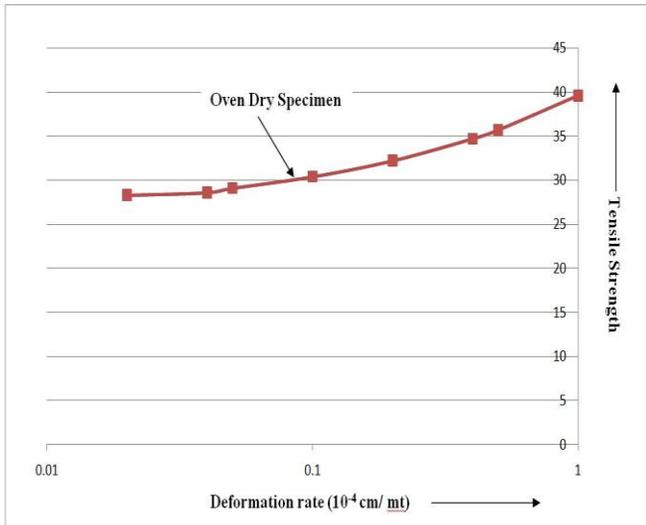
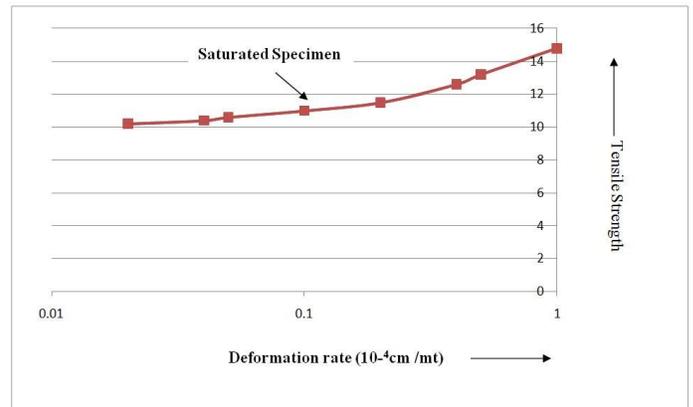
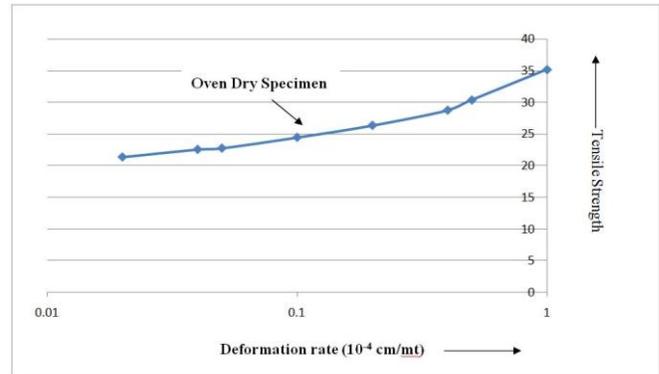


TABLE II
BRAZILIAN TEST RESULTS FOR SANDSTONE

Deformation Rate (mm/min)	Average Split Tensile Strength	
	Oven dry specimen (kg/cm ²)	Saturated specimen (kg/cm ²)
1.0	34.5	14.3
0.5	29.6	12.6
0.4	28.4	11.8
0.2	26.2	10.7
0.1	24.0	10.5
0.05	22.2	10.0
0.04	22.0	9.9
0.02	20.8	9.8

Density = 2.35 t/m³ ; Saturated density = 2.55 t/m³



III. DISCUSSION OF TEST RESULTS

The test results on equally dimensioned discs of lime stone and sand stone show a considerable variation in computed split tensile strength with varied rates of deformation.

The split tensile strength of oven dry samples of lime stone varied from 40.0 kg/cm² (4 MPa) to 28.6 kg/cm² (2.86MPa) when rate of deformation was decreased from 1.0 mm/min to 0.02 mm/min and under saturation condition the split tensile strength varied from 27.7kg/ cm² (2.77MPa) to 23.8 kg/cm² (2.38MPa) within the same range.

A similar trend of variation was observed for sand stone in which split tensile strength of oven dry samples varied between 34.5 kg/cm² (3.45MPa)to 20.8 kg/cm² (2.08MPa) and under saturated condition from 14.3 kg/cm² (1.43MPa) to 9.8 kg/cm² (0.98MPa) within the same range of rates of deformation as in the case of lime stone.

Under saturated condition the split tensile strength reduced considerably. The average reduction in percentage of oven dry split tensile strength for lime stone is about 20% but for sand stone it is of the order of about 50%.

A relatively larger reduction in the split tensile strength of sand stone sample (Dry density = 2.35 t/m³, Saturated density = 2.55 t/m³) can be attributed to its coarse grained structure and porosity which allowed a greater absorption of water i.e. about 8.5 percent by weight under saturated condition.

The fine grained lime stone sample (Dry density = 2.6 t/m³, Saturated density = 2.7 t/m³) water absorption was only 3.8 percent by weight under saturated condition and thus reduction in split tensile strength was less pronounced.

IV. CONCLUSION

The test results on equally dimensioned discs of lime stone and sand stone show a considerable variation in computed split tensile strength with varied rates from the experimental results obtained and foregoing discussion, following conclusion can be drawn

- The split tensile strength of rocks varies with the rate of deformation i.e. a higher value of split tensile strength at higher rate of deformation. Thus, the fracture propagation is a time-dependent phenomenon.
- Under saturation condition effect of variation in the split tensile strength with rate of deformation is similar but is less pronounced as compared to dry condition.
- Under saturated condition the split tensile strength of rocks reduces significantly and the extent of reduction in the quality and type of rocks.

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