

<b>OCRWM</b>	<b>MODEL COVER SHEET</b>	1. QA: QA Page 1 of 316
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2. Type of Mathematical Model:

Process Model     
  Abstraction Model     
  System Model

Describe Intended Use of Model:

The models and associated analyses documented in this report provide drift degradation input, including rockfall data, for various calculations, models, and analyses. The users of the output data provided in this document include the Specialty Analyses & Waste Package Design Department, the Total System Performance Assessment Department, the Disruptive Events Department, the Ambient and Thermal Drift Seepage Department, the Subsurface Department, and the Preclosure Safety Analysis Department.

3. Title:

**Drift Degradation Analysis**

4. DI (including Rev. No. and Change No., if applicable):

**ANL-EBS-MD-000027 REV 02**

5. Total Attachments:	6. Attachment Numbers - No. of Pages in Each:
18	I-4, II-18, III-28, IV-26, V-26, VI-16, VII-4, VIII-6, IX-12, X-6, XI-34, XII-2, XIII-6, XIV-22, XV-44, XVI-12, XVII-6, XVIII-20

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2. Title:

Drift Degradation Analysis

3. DI (including Rev. No. and Change No., if applicable):

ANL-EBS-MD-000027 REV 02

4. Revision / Change Number:

00

00 / 01

01

5. Description of Revision/Change:

Initial issue.

The technical product cover sheet was changed to indicate that this document reports the development and use of a model. Section 6.5 on model validation was added. The report was changed to include results for 75°-azimuth emplacement drifts and to provide additional results for emplacement drifts with no backfill. The Document Input Reference System (DIRS) information was removed from document and made part of the records package. The numbering of the attachments has been changed to reflect removal of the DIRS information. Attachment VI is now Attachment I. Table 2 was modified. The description of the use of software routines in Section 3 was changed. The data in Tables 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, and Figure 17 were corrected. Additional attachments were added to document the field observation of key blocks in the Cross-Drift, and to document natural analogues for the seismic effect on rock fall.

The Tptpln fracture geometry inputs to DRKBA were revised to be consistent with the developed fracture geometry data in ANL-EBS-GE-000006. Output information for the Tptpln was revised throughout the report. The data and information presented in the supporting calculation, CAL-EBS-MD-000010 REV 00, has been updated and merged with this report. Therefore, this revision supersedes calculation CAL-EBS-MD-000010 REV 00. Additional seismic analyses have been included in Attachment V. Information supporting the analysis of drift degradation features, events, and processes (FEPS) has been added in Section 6.6. Information supporting the resolution of applicable Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) key technical issues has been added in Section 6.7. A brief discussion of the impacts of the small-trace length fracture data on drift degradation has been added in Section 7.2. Attachments VIII through XI were added to include the information that was previously provided in calculation CAL-EBS-MD-000010 REV 00 (note that data for the Tptpln unit has been updated in these attachments). Drift profile figures were moved from Section 6.4.3 to Attachment XII. The calculation of mean input data based on source DTNs identified in Section 4.1 was added as documented in Attachment XIII. An assessment of the joint plane representation in the DRKBA rock fall model was added in Attachment XIV to provide additional bases for Assumption 5.1.

## 2. Title:

Drift Degradation Analysis

## 3. DI (including Rev. No. and Change No., if applicable):

ANL-EBS-MD-000027 REV 02

## 4. Revision / Change Number:

01 / 01

02

## 5. Description of Revision/Change:

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Assumption 5.6 has been revised resulting in the removal of TBV-4408 from the input status of DTN: MO0003SEPSDARS.002, which provides the basis for ground motion parameters. Section 7.3 of the previous version of this document has been omitted, and Section 7.4 has been renumbered as Section 7.3 in this document. Additional documentation of the use of exempt software has been provided in response to Deficiency Report LVMO-00-D-039 (DR 39), as described in a stand alone DR 39 package (Kicker 2001). This documentation includes minor changes to Section 3.2 and Attachments I, II, and XI (note: the information on the CDs included with Attachment II has not changed). Also, Attachments XV through XVIII were added to provide additional information on the use of commercial software consistent with the requirements of AP3.10Q, Attachment I, Section 3.

Attachment VIII of this technical product contains documentation of a single-use software macro (Volume\_cal V1.1) that was qualified under procedure AP-SI.1Q, Software Management, prior to the release of Revision 3 of said procedure. This macro has not changed with the development of this ICN, nor has the macro been used to develop additional quality affecting information. However, an error in the listing of the macro source code (Figure VIII-1) was corrected in this ICN.

All changes in this ICN are indicated by change bars in the right margin.

This document has been completely revised to include additional approaches for analyzing seismic, thermal, and time-dependent effects on drift degradation. Since this revision is an extensive modification to the model and analysis documentation, the specific changes have not been tracked. The primary changes include the following:

1. A nonlithophysal rockfall model was developed using the three-dimensional discontinuum code, 3DEC.
2. A lithophysal rockfall model was developed using the two-dimensional discontinuum code, UDEC.
3. Site-specific ground motion time histories appropriate for both the preclosure and postclosure time periods have been included in the rockfall models.
4. Thermal stresses have been calculated and included in the rockfall models.
5. Model validation activities have been added for validating the mechanical material models for both lithophysal and nonlithophysal rocks, and for validating the implementation of these material models in general numerical modeling schemes.

The changes included in this revision correct the errors identified in Technical Error Report TER-02-0036.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Degradation of underground openings as a function of time is a natural and expected occurrence for any subsurface excavation. Over time, changes occur to both the stress condition and the strength of the rock mass due to several interacting factors. Once these factors contributing to degradation are characterized, the effects of drift degradation can typically be mitigated through appropriate design and maintenance of the ground support system. However, for the emplacement drifts of the geologic repository at Yucca Mountain, it is necessary to characterize drift degradation over a 10,000-year time period, which is well beyond the functional period of the ground support system. This document provides an analysis of the amount of drift degradation anticipated in repository emplacement drifts for discrete events and time increments extending throughout the 10,000-year regulatory period for postclosure performance. This revision of the drift degradation analysis was developed to support the license application and fulfill specific agreement items between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The earlier versions of *Drift Degradation Analysis* (Revisions 0 and 1) relied primarily on the Discrete Region Key Block Analysis (DRKBA) numerical code, which provides for a probabilistic key-block assessment based on realistic fracture patterns determined from field mapping in the Exploratory Studies Facility at Yucca Mountain. Note that a key block is defined as a critical block in the surrounding rock mass of an excavation, which is removable and oriented in an unsafe manner such that it is likely to move into an opening unless support is provided. However, the use of the DRKBA code to determine potential rockfall data at the repository horizon during the postclosure time period has several limitations and areas for improvement:

- The DRKBA code can not explicitly apply dynamic loads due to seismic ground motion.
- The DRKBA code can not explicitly apply loads due to thermal stress.
- The DRKBA code, which determines structurally controlled key-block failure, is not applicable for stress controlled failure in the lithophysal units.

To address these limitations, additional numerical codes have been included that can explicitly apply seismic and thermal loads, providing significant improvements to the analysis of drift degradation and extending the validity of drift degradation models.

## KEY COMPONENTS OF REPOSITORY ROCKFALL MODELING

**Rock Mass Characterization**—The repository horizon is located in both lithophysal (lower lithophysal [Ttptll] and upper lithophysal [Ttptul] zones) and nonlithophysal (middle nonlithophysal [Ttptmn] and lower nonlithophysal [Ttptln] zones) rock units in the Topopah Spring Tuff. These two rock types are expected to have fundamentally different modes of failure under dynamic loading and will require different analysis methods. The nonlithophysal rocks, which comprise roughly 15 percent of the emplacement area, are hard, strong, jointed rock

masses, whereas the lithophysal rocks, which comprise approximately 85 percent of the emplacement area, are relatively deformable with lower compressive strength.

The geologic structure and rock strength defines the failure mode in the Ttpmn. The failure mode in the Ttpmn is due to gravity drop of rock blocks resulting from stress-induced yield in either the intact rock or the joint surfaces. The analysis of the failure mechanism is complicated somewhat by the fact that the jointing in the Ttpmn is of short continuous trace length and is discontinuous in nature, thus forming fewer kinematically removable blocks. This type of jointing results in an inherently stronger rock mass as opposed to typical "blocky" rock masses where the block structure is well defined by multiple, continuous joint sets.

The Ttpll, on the other hand, is characterized by about 20 percent lithophysal cavities by volume. This unit has abundant small-scale fractures between lithophysae that result in the relatively weaker nature of the material. Rock mass failure in the Ttpll is controlled by the transient ground motion-induced stress concentrations that occur around the excavation. The mode of failure is primarily via tension from rarefaction of vertically traveling compression waves.

**Seismic Ground Motion**—Site-specific ground motions have been determined based on results from a probabilistic seismic hazard analysis. For a suite of ground motion measures, the probabilistic seismic hazard analysis determined the annual probability that various levels of ground motion would be exceeded. For an annual probability of exceedance of interest, a site response model modifies the ground motion from the probabilistic seismic hazard analysis by taking into account the effect of local site materials. Peak ground velocity determined from the site response model is used to develop seismic time histories (typically 15 three-component sets) for postclosure rockfall analysis. The time histories are developed such that observed randomness among time histories, for a given peak ground velocity, is maintained. The time histories thus appropriately reflect variability in ground motion estimation for Yucca Mountain.

**Thermal Stress**—Once the waste packages are placed within the emplacement drifts, heat will be released as a part of the process of the radioactive materials in the waste packages becoming less radioactive over time. This heat will transfer to the rock mass and thermally induced stresses will potentially be generated by thermal expansion of the rock mass. Thermal stresses at any location depend on the proximity and timing of waste emplacement, the amount of heat generated, the age of the waste, packaging and emplacement configuration, and the thermal-mechanical properties of the rock mass. Thermal stresses are time-dependent and are calculated over the 10,000-year regulatory period for postclosure performance.

**Time-Dependent Degradation of Rock Strength**—The rock mass surrounding the emplacement drifts may undergo over-stressing from thermal heating or time-dependent damage associated with static fatigue resulting from stress corrosion mechanisms. This damaged material may result in a slow unraveling (lithophysal rock) or block fallout (nonlithophysal rock). In the nonlithophysal rocks, static fatigue failure of roughness along fracture surfaces is possible and could result in gravitationally induced block failures. Static fatigue of hard rocks typically is associated with stress levels on the order of 80 percent or greater of the uniaxial compressive strength. This means that fatigue failure would presumably initiate along asperities on fracture surfaces, reducing the effective friction angle along the fracture surfaces. In the case of the

lithophysal rocks, the compressive stress concentrations along the immediate rib springline of the emplacement drifts will be at or near the uniaxial compressive strength so static fatigue failure is a distinct possibility.

### **ROCKFALL MODELING OF NONLITHOPHYSAL TUFF**

A nonlithophysal rockfall model was developed using the three-dimensional discontinuum code, 3DEC. This model includes the development of fracture patterns generated from multiple sampling from a synthetic rock mass volume that contains a realistic fracture population based on field mapping data. Site-specific ground motion time histories appropriate for both the preclosure and postclosure time periods are included in the model.

Degradation in the nonlithophysal units is primarily controlled by geologic structure. Preclosure ground motion results in minor drift damage due to rockfall. It should be noted that all results presented in this report are based on unsupported drift openings. The rockfall estimate during the preclosure period should be conservative, because the rockfall models assume the absence of ground support, while ground support will in fact be included to prevent rockfall. While postclosure ground motion also results in relatively minor drift damage due to rockfall, there are localized areas of rock failure sufficient to cover the drip shield.

Thermal-mechanical analyses were conducted using both a base-case set of thermal properties and a sensitivity case considering the values for thermal conductivity and specific heat one standard deviation smaller than the mean. There was no rockfall predicted at any time for the thermal only scenario (i.e., no seismic loading) for all cases analyzed. When thermal stresses were considered in combination with the stresses resulting from postclosure seismic ground motion, it is clearly shown that thermal loading significantly reduces amount of rockfall.

Drift stability due to the effect of time-dependent rock joint degradation is assessed based on a reduction of joint cohesion and friction angle. The reduced joint strength parameters are estimated to be in the range of the residual state with joint cohesion reduced to zero and the joint friction angle reduced to 30°. Dilation angle is also reduced to zero considering that the asperities on fracture surfaces had been sheared off. The degraded joint strength and dilational properties were applied for several selected cases, including the worst cases (cases with the most rockfall), the typical case, and the no rockfall case observed with postclosure seismic ground motion. While a slight increase in rockfall is predicted for the degraded state, joint strength degradation has a minor impact on drift stability.

### **ROCKFALL MODELING OF LITHOPHYSAL TUFF**

A lithophysal rockfall model was developed using the two-dimensional discontinuum code, UDEC. In this model, the rock mass is represented as an assembly of polygonal, elastic blocks in which the bond strength of the blocks is calibrated such that the overall mechanical behavior of the mass is consistent with the material model developed for the lithophysal rock. The lithophysal rockfall model allows for the formation of fractures between blocks (i.e., the formation of internal fracturing), separation, and instability (under action of gravity) of the rock mass around the drift. Site-specific ground motion time histories appropriate for both the preclosure and postclosure time periods are included in the model. The transient temperature

field around the repository was calculated using 90 and 70 percent ventilation efficiency. Two cases of thermal properties of rock mass and their effect on temperatures and induced stresses were considered. The analysis was done for six categories of rock mass qualities, which represent the variability expected on the repository level.

Degradation in the lithophysal units is primarily controlled by stress conditions. The analyses show that the drifts are stable after excavation with fracturing extending for 0.5 m in the drift walls. No rockfall is predicted due to heating for any of the six rock mass categories irrespective of the considered ventilation efficiency (70 or 90 percent) and the selection of rock mass thermal properties. Preclosure ground motion causes some rockfall for category 6, which is extremely poor rock quality. There is no significant rockfall due to preclosure ground motion in rock mass categories 1 through 5. However, if an earthquake hits the repository after 80 years of preclosure heating (time when temperature around the drifts peaks), rockfall is induced in rock mass category 1. Again, it should be noted that the modeled rockfall in the Tptpl is based on unsupported drift openings. The absence of ground support in the lithophysal rockfall model leads to a conservative rockfall estimate during the preclosure period, since the preclosure ground support will be designed to prevent rockfall.

Postclosure ground motions cause drift collapse irrespective of rock mass quality or particular case of ground motion. The extreme conditions of drift deterioration due to rock mass strength degradation were analyzed. Cohesive strength (cohesion and tensile strength) was gradually reduced to zero and resulting rockfall was monitored. The model was set to achieve conservative conditions of bulking of the caved rock mass (i.e., such that larger vertical pressures are imposed). The resulting vertical pressures of the rock on the drip shield are, with few exceptions, in the range between 150 kN/m<sup>2</sup> and 200 kN/m<sup>2</sup>.

### **RESOLUTION OF TECHNICAL ISSUES REGARDING ROCKFALL**

The drift degradation models and analyses documented in this report address the requirements of NRC/DOE agreement items regarding rockfall and related issues to support the resolution of NRC's key technical issue on Repository Design and Thermal-Mechanical Effects.

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**ACRONYMS**

BSC	Bechtel SAIC Company, LLC
CHn1	Calico Hills and Lower Paintbrush non-welded
CHn2	Calico Hills and Lower Paintbrush non-welded
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DTN	data tracking number
EBS	engineered barrier system
ECRB	Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block
ESF	Exploratory Studies Facility
FEPs	features, events, and processes
ICN	Interim Change Notice
KTI	key technical issue
LDTH	line-averaged heat source, drift-scale, thermohydrologic
LEFM	Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PTn	Upper Paintbrush non-welded vitric
RMR	rock mass rating
RQD	rock quality designation
TCw	Tiva Canyon welded
Ttptll	Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor lower lithophysal
Ttptln	Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor lower nonlithophysal
Ttptmn	Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor middle nonlithophysal
Ttptul	Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor upper lithophysal
TSPA-LA	Total System Performance Assessment for the License Application
TSw1	Topopah Spring welded, lithophysal-rich
TSw2	Topopah Spring welded, lithophysal-poor
TSw3	Topopah Spring welded, vitrophyre
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
YMP	Yucca Mountain Project

**ACRONYMS (Continued)**

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### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to document the scientific analysis and modeling of the deterioration of the rock mass surrounding the emplacement drifts of the geologic repository at Yucca Mountain. Drift degradation has the potential to affect drip shield integrity, waste package integrity, and thermal-hydrologic environments within drifts. The results of this modeling and analysis activity will provide rockfall data to support structural analyses of the ground support system, the drip shield, and waste package. The drift degradation analysis also provides the changes in drift profile due to rockfall, which supports analyses of seepage into the emplacement drift during the period of compliance for postclosure performance. Figure 1 depicts the required inputs supporting the drift degradation analysis along with the primary users of the results of this study. This report has been developed in accordance with *Technical Work Plan for: Engineered Barrier System Department Modeling and Testing FY 03 Work Activities* (BSC 2003a).

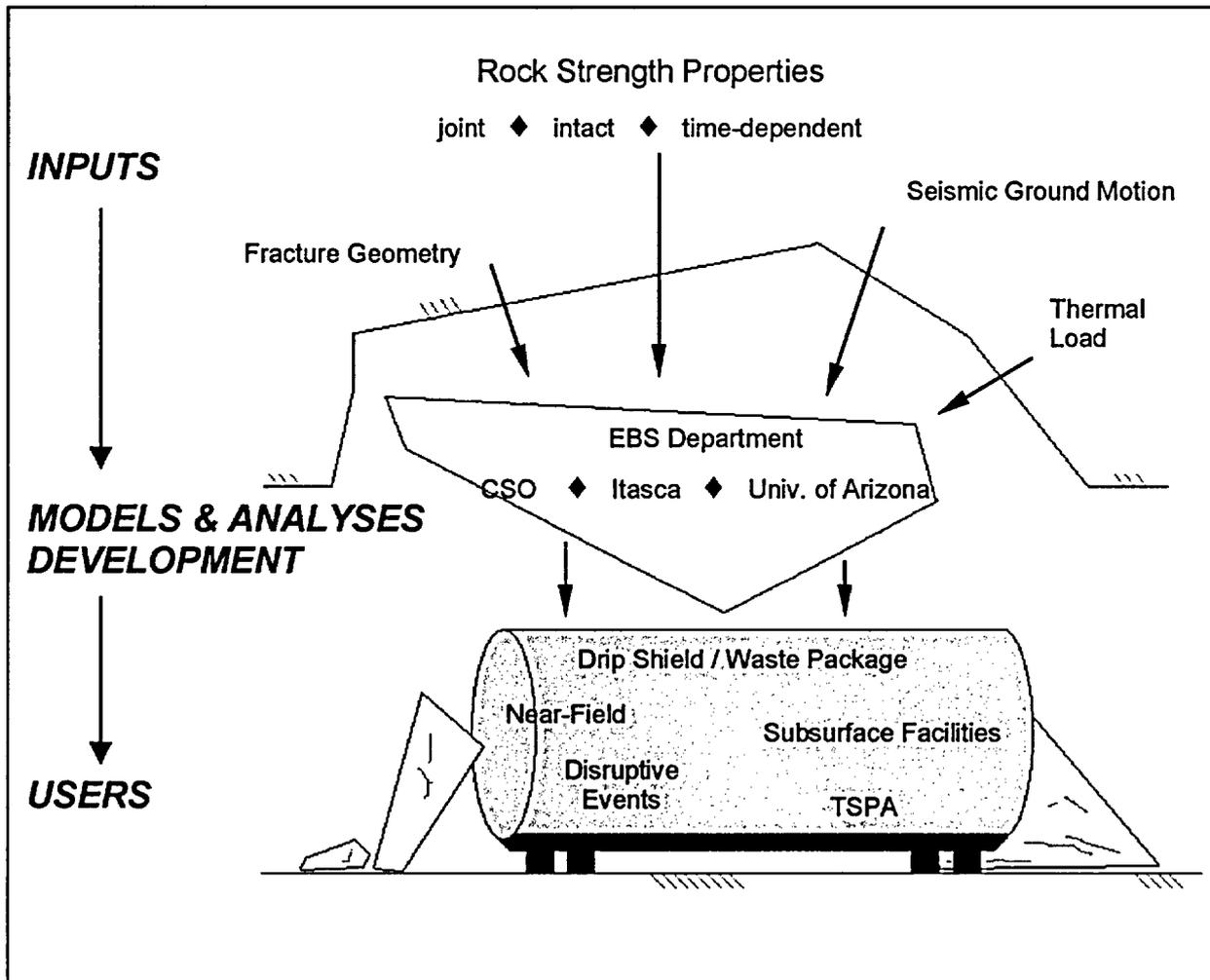


Figure 1. Drift Degradation Analysis

The drift degradation analysis includes the development and validation of rockfall models that approximate phenomenon associated with various components of rock mass behavior anticipated within the repository horizon. Two drift degradation rockfall models have been developed: the rockfall model for nonlithophysal rock and the rockfall model for lithophysal rock.

These models reflect the two distinct types of tuffaceous rock at Yucca Mountain. The output of this modeling and analysis activity documents the expected drift deterioration for drifts constructed in accordance with the repository layout configuration (BSC 2003b).

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

A probabilistic key-block analysis was initially proposed as part of the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF) design confirmation activities. Key blocks are critical blocks in the surrounding rock mass of an excavation which are removable and oriented in an unsafe manner so that they are likely to move into an opening unless support is provided (Goodman and Shi 1985, pp. 98 and 99). The initial ESF design confirmation plans included an analysis of geotechnical mapping data from the ESF to identify the size of potential key blocks, assess specific key blocks occurring in the field, and conduct a stability analysis on these blocks, if necessary, to confirm the effectiveness of the existing ground support. Large key blocks are significant because they have the potential to increase ground support loads, and if disturbed by a seismic event, could potentially fail if the ground support is not adequate.

As part of the initial ESF design confirmation planning, technical literature sources were reviewed (see Attachment IV) for the purpose of determining the most appropriate approach to be used in the development of a key-block analysis for the Yucca Mountain Project (YMP). As a result, the Discrete Region Key Block Analysis (DRKBA) software was purchased. The DRKBA probabilistic approach is distinguished from traditional key-block analyses in that it assesses the maximum size of key blocks within a given number of simulations and also predicts the number of potential key blocks that will be formed within a referenced length of tunnel. The DRKBA approach also allows for a variety of tunnel and jointing configurations.

It was recognized that this key-block analysis has the potential to provide necessary information to support several key YMP documents, including the License Application. The potential users of the key-block analysis include the Specialty Analyses & Waste Package Design Department, the Total System Performance Assessment Department, the Disruptive Events Department, the Ambient and Thermal Drift Seepage Department, the Subsurface Department, and the Preclosure Safety Analysis Department.

The earlier versions of the Drift Degradation Analysis (Revisions 0 and 1) relied primarily on the DRKBA numerical code to develop a probabilistic key-block assessment based on realistic fracture patterns determined from field mapping in the ESF. However, the use of the DRKBA code to determine potential rockfall data at the repository horizon during the postclosure time period has several limitations and areas for improvement:

- The DRKBA code can not explicitly apply dynamic loads due to seismic ground motion.
- The DRKBA code can not explicitly apply loads due to thermal stress.
- The DRKBA code, which determines structurally controlled key-block failure, is not applicable for stress controlled failure in the lithophysal units.

To address the DRKBA limitations, additional numerical codes have been included that can explicitly apply seismic and thermal loads, providing significant improvements to the analysis of drift degradation and extending the validity of drift degradation models. This revision of the drift degradation analysis was developed to document these changes to support the submittal of a license application.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the drift degradation analysis are:

- To model the jointed configuration of the rock mass surrounding the emplacement drift cavity.
- To provide a statistical description of block sizes formed by fractures around the emplacement drifts for the lithologic units of the repository host horizon.
- To estimate changes in drift profiles resulting from progressive deterioration of the emplacement drifts.
- To provide an estimate of the effects of time-dependent rock strength degradation.

## 1.3 SCOPE OF MODEL DOCUMENTATION

Activities documented in this report involve developing models, using analytical methods, and performing calculations and statistical analyses to determine the expected quantities, locations, size distributions, and frequencies of rockfall, based on the repository layout configuration (BSC 2003b). Deteriorated drift profiles as a result of rockfall have been determined. This analysis has examined unsupported drifts, and applied static, thermal, and seismic loading conditions.

The drift degradation and stability models presented in this report were developed by the Engineered Barrier System (EBS) Department, with support provided by the Chief Science Officer, Itasca Consulting Group, Inc., the U.S. Geological Survey/U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USGS/USBR) and the University of Arizona. The scope of model documentation required for analyzing the degradation anticipated in the repository emplacement drifts includes the following activities:

- Conduct a thermal-mechanical assessment of the repository block at Yucca Mountain to determine thermal stress inputs to the drift degradation models.
- Conduct a fracture degradation assessment to account for long-term strength degradation. This assessment provides strength degradation inputs to the drift degradation models.
- Develop a drift degradation structural model for nonlithophysal rock that includes thermal and seismic loading.
- Develop a drift degradation lithophysal model that includes thermal and seismic loading.

Revision 0 of this report included analyses with backfill as part of the baseline design. Since backfill is no longer part of the baseline design, the backfill results have not been included in this report. Revision 1 ICN 1 of this analysis considered various emplacement drift orientations, with the drift azimuth varied in appropriate increments to examine the effect of orientation on key block size and frequency. The results from this drift orientation study have not been included in this revision, and only the current emplacement drift orientation (BSC 2003b) has been considered in this report.

### **1.4 ANALYSIS/MODEL APPLICABILITY AND LIMITATIONS**

The drift degradation results with seismic and thermal consideration, including the drift profiles, are applicable for 5.5-m-diameter emplacement drifts oriented at an azimuth of 72° in accordance with the repository underground layout configuration (BSC 2002a; BSC 2002b; BSC 2003b; BSC 2003c). The model results presented in this report are applicable for the lithophysal and nonlithophysal rock units of the repository host horizon. Uncertainties associated with the data available for model development are described in Section 6.5. The rockfall models presented in this report are valid for conditions anticipated within the repository over the 10,000-year regulatory period for both preclosure and postclosure performance, including increased loads due to seismic ground motion and thermal stress, and decreased rock strength due to time-dependent strength degradation. It should be noted that preclosure rockfall model validation is limited to a ground motion level with a  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  annual exceedance probability. Ground motions for lower probability preclosure levels (e.g.,  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  annual exceedance probability) have not been considered in this report.

## 2. QUALITY ASSURANCE

This report has been developed in accordance with AP-SIII.10Q, *Models*, as an implementing document of Work Package AEBM04, as described by *Technical Work Plan for: Engineered Barrier System Department Modeling and Testing FY03 Work Activities* (BSC 2003a).

There are no quality level assignments to individual items applicable to the development of this document in accordance with AP-2.22Q, *Classification Criteria and Maintenance of the Monitored Geologic Repository Q-List*. There are no evaluations from LP-SA-001Q-BSC, *Determination of Importance and Site Performance Protection Evaluations* that are directly applicable to the development of this document. All input data are identified and tracked in accordance with AP-3.15Q, *Managing Technical Product Inputs*.

All electronic data used in the preparation of this activity were obtained from the Technical Data Management System, as appropriate. Electronic data were controlled and managed per the technical work plan (BSC 2003a). To ensure accuracy and completeness of the information generated by this report access to the information on the personal computer used to develop this report is controlled with password protection. The personal computer files are stored on a network drive that is backed up daily per YMP standards. Upon completion of this work, all files are transferred to a CD-ROM, appropriately labeled, and verified by examining the file listing. Visual checks are conducted on printouts. The CD-ROM is transmitted to Document Control for transfer to the Records Processing Center. During the checking process, accuracy and completeness of the data retrieved and reported in this document is verified against the information placed in the Records Processing Center and YMP information databases, as applicable.

Output data/results developed in this report have been submitted to the Technical Data Management System in accordance with AP-SIII.3Q.

In addition to the procedures cited above, the following procedures are applicable to this document: AP-SI.1Q, *Software Management*, and AP-SIII.2Q, *Qualification of Unqualified Data and Documentation of the Rationale for Accepted Data*.

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### 3. USE OF SOFTWARE

#### 3.1 QUALIFIED COMPUTER SOFTWARE

All controlled and baselined software used in the development of the drift degradation analysis is identified in Table 1. All software documented in this section is appropriate for the applications used in this drift degradation analysis. Each software item was obtained from Software Configuration Management in accordance with AP-SI.1Q, *Software Management*. All software was used only within the range of its validation as specified in the software qualification documentation, in accordance with AP-SI.1Q. All input and output files for each software item used in this analysis have been submitted to the Technical Data Management System as noted in Attachment I.

Table 1. List of Qualified Software Supporting the Drift Degradation Analysis

Software Title / Version	Software Tracking Number	Brief Description of Software Use
Universal Distinct Element Code (UDEEC) Version 3.1	10173-3.1-00	UDEEC was used to analyze the seismic and thermal effects on block movement in the lithophysal rock units (Section 6.4).
3-Dimensional Distinct Element Code (3DEC) Version 2.01	10025-2.01-00	3DEC was used to analyze the seismic and thermal effects on block movement in the nonlithophysal rock units (Section 6.3).
Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua (FLAC) Version 4.0	10167-4.0-00	FLAC was used in the thermal-mechanical calculation to define the distribution of stresses around the drifts due to the progressive heating of the repository area (Section 6.2).
Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua in 3 Dimensions (FLAC3D) Version 2.1	10502-2.1-00	FLAC3D was used in the thermal-mechanical calculation to define the distribution of stresses around the drifts due to the progressive heating of the repository area (Attachment III).
Particle Flow Code in 2 Dimensions (PFC2D) Version 2.0	10828-2.0-00	PFC2D was used to characterize rock mass behavior, including the analysis of long-term strength degradation (Section 7).
Particle Flow Code in 3 Dimensions (PFC3D) Version 2.0	10830-2.0-00	PFC3D was used to characterize rock mass behavior, including the analysis of long-term strength degradation (Section 7).
Discrete Region Key Block Analysis (DRKBA) Version 3.31	10071-3.31-00	DRKBA was used to analyze block development and failure in the nonlithophysal rock units (Attachment IV).
FracMan Version 2.511	10114-2.511-00	FracMan was used to replicate the fracture geometry observed in the ESF to develop a representative volume of jointed rock mass (Section 6.1.5).
Nonisothermal Unsaturated-Saturated Flow and Transport (NUFT) V3.0s	10088-3.0s-01	NUFT was used to simulate heat transfer around the emplacement drift (Section 6.2).
EarthVision V.5.1	10174-5.1-00	EarthVision was used to extract stratigraphic unit thickness and cross-sections from the Geological Framework Model (GFM2000) (Attachment XII).

### 3.2 OTHER SOFTWARE

In addition to the above listed items, the standard functions of commercial off-the-shelf software, including both Microsoft Excel 97 SR-2 and Mathcad 2001i Professional, were also used. These software items were used to perform support calculation activities as described in Section 6.3, Section 6.4, and associated attachments. Attachment I provides a listing of all calculation files (Table I-1), including the location in this report where specific details of the calculation can be found. Microsoft Excel was used to calculate joint cohesion degradation, excavation orientation inputs, joint description input, and mean rock property values. Additionally, Microsoft Excel was used to process and summarize rockfall data and to provide graphical presentation of the block size distribution data. Mathcad was used to calculate joint cohesion degradation, joint description input parameters, and rock property values. Microsoft Excel 97 SR-2 and Mathcad 2001i Professional are exempted software applications in accordance with AP-SI.1Q, Section 2.1.1.

Attachments IV, V, IX, X, XI, XII, and XV have been provided with this report to document the use of standard functions of commercial-off-the-shelf software in sufficient detail to allow independent repetition of the software in accordance with AP-SIII.10Q Attachment III. Specifically, these attachments provide:

- The formula or algorithm used
- A listing of the inputs to the formula or algorithm
- A listing of the outputs from the formula or algorithm
- Narrative to describe the calculation(s).

These attachments document the following calculations:

- Calculation of joint parameter inputs to DRKBA (Attachment IV)
- Calculation of joint cohesion reduction for thermal and time-dependent effects in DRKBA analyses (Attachment IV)
- Calculation of the plane equations to describe the excavation opening as input to DRKBA (Attachment IV)
- Calculation of rock property values (Attachment V)
- Random selection of 3DEC modeling region (Attachment X)
- Calculation of rock block impact information from 3DEC analyses (Attachment XI)
- Conversion of FracMan fracture output to 3DEC input (Attachment XII)
- Calculation of descriptive statistics of lithophysal abundance and characteristics (Attachment XV).

DIPS Version 4.03 (DIPS V4.03, 30017 V4.03) was used solely for graphical presentation of fracture data in Sections 6.1, 6.3, and Attachment II, and is an exempted software application in accordance with AP-SI.1Q, Section 2.1.2.

## 4. INPUTS

### 4.1 DATA AND PARAMETERS

The geotechnical parameters include data and information collected either by field mapping or by laboratory testing. Input data include joint geometry data, joint mechanical properties data, intact rock physical and mechanical properties data, rock mass mechanical properties data, seismic ground motion data, rock thermal properties data, and repository layout information. These data and parameters are summarized in Table 2 and described below. Uncertainties in input data and parameters are discussed in Section 6.5.

#### 4.1.1 Joint Geometry Data

The development of joint geometry parameters is based on mapping data collected from the ESF, including the main loop (which is composed of the North Ramp, Main Drift, South Ramp) and the Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block (ECRB) Cross-Drift. Qualified joint mapping data in the ESF were collected from the following lithologic units: the Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor upper lithophysal zone (Ttpul), the Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor middle nonlithophysal zone (Ttpmn), the Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor lower lithophysal zone (Ttpll), and the Topopah Spring Tuff crystal poor lower nonlithophysal zone (Ttpln).

Mapping data from the ESF being used in the analysis includes both USGS/USBR full periphery geologic maps and the detailed line survey. Source DTNs for the full periphery geologic maps and the detailed line survey data are listed in Table 2.

**DRKBA Joint Geometry Inputs**—The DRKBA software uses joint geometry inputs provided by DTN: MO0008SPAFRA06.004, which is the Technical Product Output of *Fracture Geometry Analysis for the Stratigraphic Units of the Repository Host Horizon* (CRWMS M&O 2000a). These developed fracture data include joint set orientation, joint spacing, joint trace length, and joint offset from the detailed line survey. Fracture strike and dip data contained in the electronic files of the full periphery geologic maps were used to determine fracture set orientation, while fracture set spacing and trace length data were obtained from the detailed line survey. All fracture spacing information for the primary joint sets has been converted to “true spacing.” Details for the determination of fracture set orientations, the identification of joint sets, and fracture spacing and trace length data are provided in Attachment IV.

Subsequent studies by the USGS/USBR have generated data on “small-scale” fractures with trace lengths less than 1 m (DTN: GS990908314224.009). These data were collected at six locations in the Ttpmn (2 locations), Ttpll (3 locations), and Ttpln (1 location). These data are used in this analysis to provide an assessment of the impact of the small trace length fracture data on rockfall development (Section 6.3.3).

**3DEC Joint Geometry Inputs**—The 3DEC software uses source joint geometry inputs provided in Table 2. These inputs are then developed to produce a 100-m × 100-m × 100-m rock mass volume that contains a three-dimensional generation of fracture data derived from the field mapping data using a Poisson process (Section 6.1.5). Fractures are generated within this volume as circular disks with their size, dip, and dip direction determined based on field data.

Table 2. Input Data and Parameters for the Drift Degradation Analysis

Parameter		Value	Range	Source	Application	
Joint geometry	number of joint sets	See Table 4 (Tptplf) Table 6 (Tptpmn)  Attachment II, Table II-1 (Ttpul) Table II-3 (Tptpln)	See Section 6.1.6	GS971108314224.024 GS971108314224.025 GS960708314224.008 GS000608314224.004 GS960708314224.010 GS971108314224.026 GS960908314224.014 GS971108314224.028 GS970208314224.003 GS970808314224.010 GS960908314224.020 GS000608314224.006 GS960908314224.015 GS960908314224.016 GS960908314224.017 GS970108314224.002 GS970208314224.004 GS970808314224.009 GS970808314224.011 GS990408314224.001 GS990408314224.002 GS990408314224.003 GS990408314224.004 GS990408314224.005 GS990408314224.006	GS990908314224.009 MO0008SPAFRA06.004 GS971108314224.023 GS970808314224.008	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3) (Attachment IV)  Rockfall Model for Lithophysal Rock (Section 6.4.3)
	strike					
	dip					
	spacing					
	trace length					
Joint strength	Joint normal stress, $\sigma$ (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-3	See Attachment V, Table V-3	DTN: SNL02112293001.003 DTN: SNL02112293001.005 DTN: SNL02112293001.007	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3)	
	Joint peak shear stress, $\tau_p$ (MPa)					
	Joint dilation (deg)					
	Joint normal stiffness, $K_n$ (MPa/m)	See Attachment V, Table V-4	See Attachment V, Table V-4			
	Joint shear stiffness, $K_s$ (MPa/m)					

Drift Degradation Analysis

Table 2. Input Data and Parameters for the Drift Degradation Analysis (Continued)

Parameter		Value	Range	Source	Application
Intact rock strength for nonlithophysal rock	Young's modulus (GPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-5	See Attachment V, Table V-5	DTN: SNL02030193001.004 DTN: SNL02030193001.009 DTN: SNL02030193001.012 DTN: SNL02030193001.019 DTN: SNL02030193001.020 DTN: SNL02030193001.021 DTN: SNL02030193001.023 DTN: SNL02030193001.024 DTN: SNL02030193001.026	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3)
	Poisson's ratio				
	Tensile strength (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-6	See Attachment V, Table V-6		
	Ultimate Differential Strength (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-7	See Attachment V, Table V-7		
	Confining stress, $\sigma_3$ (MPa)				
Rock mass strength for lithophysal rock	Compressive strength (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-8 Figure V-3	See Attachment V, Table V-8 Figure V-3	DTN: SN0208L0207502.001 DTN: SN0211L0207502.002 DTN: SN0208F4102102.002 DTN: SN0212F4102102.004 DTN: SN0301F4102102.006 DTN: MO0301RCKPRPCS.001	Rockfall Model for Lithophysal Rock (Section 6.4)
	Young's modulus (GPa)				
	Poisson's ratio				
Rock mass strength for thermal-mechanical units	Q system input parameters from tunnel mapping in the ESF	RQD	See Attachment I, calculation file, <i>rock mass strength v1.xls</i> , worksheet "Spatial Data"	See Attachment I, calculation file, <i>rock mass strength v1.xls</i> , worksheet "Spatial Data"	DTN: GS950508314224.003 DTN: GS960908314224.020 DTN: GS000608314224.006 DTN: GS960908314224.015 DTN: GS960908314224.016 DTN: GS960908314224.017 DTN: GS970108314224.002 DTN: GS970208314224.004 DTN: GS970808314224.009 DTN: GS970808314224.011 DTN: GS970808314224.013 DTN: GS990408314224.003 DTN: GS990408314224.004 DTN: GS990408314224.005 DTN: GS990408314224.006
		$J_n$			
		$J_r$			
		$J_s$			

Drift Degradation Analysis

Table 2. Input Data and Parameters for the Drift Degradation Analysis (Continued)

Parameter		Value	Range	Source	Application	
Rock mass strength for thermal-mechanical units (continued)	Intact unconfined compressive strength for thermal-mechanical units, $\sigma_u$ (MPa)	See Attachment I, calculation file, rock mass strength v1.xls, worksheet "Intact Strength"	See Attachment I, calculation file, rock mass strength v1.xls, worksheet "Intact Strength"	DTN: SNL02030193001.001	Thermal-Mechanical Calculation (Section 6.2)	
				DTN: SNL02030193001.002		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.003		
		DTN: SNL02030193001.004				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.005				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.006				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.007				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.008				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.012				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.013				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.014				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.015				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.016				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.018				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.019				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.020				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.021				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.022				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.023				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.024				
		DTN: SNL02030193001.026				
Rock mass strength in the Heated Drift	Q system input parameters from tunnel mapping in the Heated Drift alcove	RQD J <sub>n</sub> J <sub>r</sub> J <sub>s</sub>	See Attachment V, Table V-10	DTN: GS970608314224.007		Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3)
	Ultimate Differential Strength (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-11	See Attachment V, Table V-11	DTN: SNL02030193001.004		
	Confining stress, $\sigma_3$ (MPa)			DTN: SNL02030193001.012		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.019		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.020		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.021		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.023		
				DTN: SNL02030193001.026		
Block strength for nonlithophysal rock	Intact unconfined compressive strengths for assessing sample size effect, $(\sigma_{ax})_u$ (MPa)	See Attachment V, Table V-14	See Attachment V, Table V-14	DTN: MC0301RCKPRPCS.001	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3)	

Table 2. Input Data and Parameters for the Drift Degradation Analysis (Continued)

Parameter		Value	Range	Source	Application
Thermal conductivity (W/m°C)		See Attachment V, Table V-15	See Attachment V, Table V-15	DTN: SN0303T0503102.008 DTN: SN0208T0503102.007 BSC 2002c	Thermal-Mechanical Calculation (Section 6.2)
Rock specific heat (J/kg°C)		See Attachment V, Table V-16	See Attachment V, Table V-16	DTN: SN0303T0510902.002	
Thermal expansion (°C)		See Attachment V, Table V-17	See Attachment V, Table V-17	DTN: SNL01B05059301.006	
Heat decay curve		1.45 kW/m	—	<i>Repository Design, Repository/PA IED Subsurface Facilities</i> (BSC 2003d) BSC 2001a	
Rock density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Thermal-Mechanical Units	See Attachment V, Table V-1	See Attachment V, Table V-1	DTN: SN0303T0503102.008 DTN: SN0208T0503102.007 BSC 2002c	Thermal-Mechanical Calculation (Section 6.2) Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3) Rockfall Model for Lithophysal Rock (Section 6.4)
	Repository Horizon	See Attachment V, Table V-2	See Attachment V, Table V-2	DTN: SNL02030193001.027	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Attachment IV)

Table 2. Input Data and Parameters for the Drift Degradation Analysis (Continued)

Parameter		Value	Range	Source	Application
In situ stress	Major principal stress, $\sigma_1$ (MPa) (vertical)	4.7	—	DTN: SNF37100195002.001 (The data can be accessed through the Records Processing Center Package #MOY-000901-07-10 [MOL.19970717.0008, pp. 15, 19, and 20] associated with this DTN.)	Thermal-Mechanical Calculation (Section 6.2)
	Intermediate principal stress, $\sigma_2$ (MPa) (horizontal)	2.9 Acting in the N15°E	± 0.4 MPa ± 14°		
	Minor principal stress, $\sigma_3$ (MPa) (horizontal)	1.7 Acting in the N75°W	± 0.1 MPa ± 14°		
Regional geology - stratigraphic thickness		See Attachment V, Table V-15	See Attachment V, Table V-15	DTN: MO0012MWDGFM02.002	
Repository layout		See Section 6.2	See Section 6.2	<i>Repository Design, Repository/PA IED Subsurface Facilities</i> (BSC 2003b; BSC 2003c) <i>Underground Layout Configuration</i> (BSC 2002a)	
Emplacement drift orientation		72° drift azimuth	—		
Emplacement drift diameter (m)		5.5	—	<i>Repository Design Project, Repository/PA IED Emplacement Drift Configuration</i> (BSC 2002b)	Rockfall Model for Nonlithophysal Rock (Section 6.3) Rockfall Model for Lithophysal Rock (Section 6.4)
Seismic ground motion	5×10 <sup>-4</sup> per year	See Section 6.3	See Section 6.3	DTN: MO0211TMHIS104.002	
	1×10 <sup>-6</sup> per year			DTN: MO0301TMHIS106.001	
	1×10 <sup>-7</sup> per year			DTN: MO0211AVTMH107.001	
Sampling of Stochastic Input Parameters		See Section 6.3.1.2.2 (Table 12) and Section 6.4.1.1 (Table 37)	See Section 6.3.1.2.2 (Table 12) and Section 6.4.1.1 (Table 37)	DTN: MO0301SPASIP27.004	
Lithophysal abundance		See Attachment XV	See Attachment XV	DTN: GS021008314224.002	Rockfall Model for Lithophysal Rock (Section 6.4)

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The location of each fracture plane within the three dimensional space is also provided. Details for sampling within this rock mass volume to select fracture patterns for 3DEC modeling are provided in Section 6.3.1.2.2.

#### 4.1.2 Joint Mechanical Properties Data

Joint strength is characterized by cohesion, friction angle, dilation, and stiffness. Joint cohesion ( $C_j$ ) and friction angle ( $\phi_j$ ) values were developed in Attachment V based on laboratory shear strength test data from core specimens (Table V-3). Mean value and standard deviation are required as the inputs for the DRKBA and 3DEC structural analyses. The calculation of mean values in Attachment V (Section V.2) is consistent with *Yucca Mountain Site Geotechnical Report* (CRWMS M&O 1997, p. 5-143). Joint stiffness values ( $K_n$  and  $K_s$ ) are required as inputs for 3DEC, and are documented in Attachment V (Table V-4) based on laboratory shear strength test data from core specimens. Joint dilation data is provided based on the laboratory shear strength test data from core specimens (Attachment V, Table V-3). Note that for 3DEC analyses, dilation was conservatively selected to be zero, resulting in a higher estimation of rockfall (see Section 6.3.1.1).

#### 4.1.3 Intact Rock Physical and Mechanical Properties Data

The mean rock density value used in rockfall modeling (Sections 6.3 and 6.4) was calculated based on data from laboratory tests performed on rock cores from the North Ramp geotechnical and the systematic drilling boreholes (Attachment V, Table V-2). The saturated bulk density ( $\rho$ ) of 2.41 g/cc (Attachment V, Table V-2) for the Tptpln unit was used in each of the rockfall models in this analysis. This value is in agreement with the mean Tptpln saturated bulk density reported in *Yucca Mountain Site Geotechnical Report* (CRWMS M&O 1997, p. 5-26). That document also indicates that the mean density for the Tptpln unit is the highest mean value compared to other units of the repository horizon (i.e., the Tptpul, Tptpmn, Tptpll, and Tptpln) (CRWMS M&O 1997, pp. 5-25 and 5-26). The use of the mean density for the Tptpln unit to represent the density of all rock units in this analysis results in a larger mass of rock blocks, and is therefore conservative. The thermal-mechanical calculation (Section 6.2) uses density inputs grouped according to thermal-mechanical units. The calculation of mean density values for each thermal-mechanical unit is also documented in Attachment V (Table V-1).

Mean elastic rock properties from the TSw2 thermal-mechanical unit, including a Young's modulus ( $E$ ) of 33.03 GPa and a Poisson's ratio ( $\nu$ ) of 0.21, were used in this analysis for modeling nonlithophysal rock as calculated in Attachment V (Table V-5). Elastic rock properties were determined from laboratory tests performed on rock cores from the North Ramp geotechnical and the systematic drilling boreholes. The calculation of mean values in Attachment V is consistent with *Yucca Mountain Site Geotechnical Report* (CRWMS M&O 1997, pp. 5-26, 5-88, and 5-96). Intact bulk modulus ( $K$ ) and intact shear modulus ( $G$ ) for nonlithophysal rock were calculated based on the mean values of  $E$  and  $\nu$  as documented in Attachment V (Section V.3).

Tensile strength data for nonlithophysal rock were obtained from indirect tensile strength tests performed by the Brazilian Test method using core specimens (Attachment V, Table V-6). The mean tensile strength from this data is 11.56 MPa.

Triaxial strength data (Attachment V, Table V-7) are used to calculate intact cohesion and friction angle of the nonlithophysal rocks. The calculation of cohesion and friction angle is documented in Attachment V, resulting in a cohesion of 43.1 MPa and a friction angle of 46°.

#### **4.1.4 Rock Mass Properties Data**

##### **4.1.4.1 Strength of Lithophysal Rock**

Mechanical properties for lithophysal rock were determined based on available laboratory testing data on large rock cores from drilling in the ECRB Cross-Drift together with data from in situ slot testing in the ESF (Attachment V, Table V-8 and Figure V-3). Values of cohesion ( $C$ ), bulk modulus ( $K$ ), and shear modulus ( $G$ ) for lithophysal rock were calculated based on values of unconfined compressive strength ( $\sigma_c$ ), Young's modulus ( $E$ ), and Poisson's ratio ( $\nu$ ) as documented in Attachment V (Section V.4.1).

##### **4.1.4.2 Rock Mass Elastic Properties for Thermal-Mechanical Units**

The rock mass properties data used in this report include modulus of deformation and Poisson's ratio for each of the thermal-mechanical units (Table V-13). The rock mass properties data were calculated based on the intact rock data from laboratory testing identified in Table 2. The rock mass modulus of deformation data are provided for five rock mass categories representing the range of rock mass conditions encountered in ESF tunnels. The five rock mass categories correspond to 5 percent, 20 percent, 40 percent, 70 percent, and 90 percent probabilities of occurrence, and are provided to be consistent with geotechnical design analyses (BSC 2001b, Section 4.1.5). Mid-range values corresponding to a 40 percent probability of occurrence were used in this analysis, which provides an approximate estimate of the mean value. This data is appropriate for its use in the thermal-mechanical calculation (Section 6.2), which provides an assessment of the regional stresses anticipated within the rock mass. Poisson's ratio for the rock mass was determined to be equal to the Poisson's ratio from intact laboratory tests based on recent field testing (Attachment V, Table V-13).

##### **4.1.4.3 Rock Mass Properties for the Heated Drift in the ESF**

Rock mass properties for the Heated Drift are calculated using the Hoek-Brown failure criterion (Hoek et al. 2002) as documented in Attachment V (Section V.4.2). The inputs needed include rock mass classification data using the Q system as provided in Attachment V (Table V-10). Additionally, intact unconfined compressive strength ( $\sigma_{ci}$ ) is required input for the Hoek-Brown method, together with triaxial test data (Table V-11). The calculated rock mass properties using these data are provided in Attachment V (Table V-12).

##### **4.1.4.4 Block Strength of Nonlithophysal Rock**

The strength of large-scale intact rock block material (i.e., between joints) for nonlithophysal rock is calculated based on available size-effect laboratory compression test data from Price (1986). The size-effect data are presented in Attachment V (Table V-14). The approach for extrapolating this data to the block scale is documented in Attachment V (Section V.4.4).

#### 4.1.5 Seismic Ground Motion Data

Seismic ground motion time history data were provided for the following hazard levels:  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  per year,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  per year, and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  per year. Data tracking numbers (DTNs) for each of these ground motion levels are listed in Table 2. The ground motion data for the postclosure ground motion levels (i.e.,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ ) each include 15 sets (three components) of time histories at the repository horizon. The sets were developed by scaling recorded motions such that their integrated peak particle velocities match expected point repository horizon particle velocities for the hazard level under consideration. Additionally, a desirable feature of the 15 sets is a magnitude distribution reflective of the horizontal component peak particle velocity deaggregation. This ensures a reasonable and defensible distribution of spectral shapes and time history durations. Conditioning on expected peak particle velocity alone was considered desirable as damage to underground structures is most strongly correlated with this point measurement, recognizing that underground (at-depth) spectral shapes are generally not identical to surficial or outcrop spectral shapes due to the effects of downgoing wavefields (DTN: MO0301TMHIS106.001).

The ground motion data for preclosure annual exceedance probabilities (i.e.,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ ) consist of a single three-component set of time histories. This set was developed such that the response spectra of the time histories match the design response spectra for this hazard level at the repository horizon.

#### 4.1.6 Rock Thermal Properties Data

A regional thermal-mechanical calculation has been developed as part of this drift degradation analysis (Section 6.2), and uses the following thermal properties data (see Table 2 and Attachment V, Section V.5 for parameter values and source DTNs):

- Thermal conductivity (W/m<sup>°K</sup>)
- Rock specific heat (J/kg<sup>°K</sup>)
- Thermal expansion (/<sup>°C</sup>)
- Heat decay curve.

#### 4.1.7 Repository Layout Information

Repository layout information (Table 2), including emplacement drift diameter and azimuth, is provided by repository design and performance assessment information exchange drawings (BSC 2002b; BSC 2003b; BSC 2003c) and *Underground Layout Configuration* (BSC 2002a, Sections 5.1.4 and 8.7).

#### 4.1.8 Matrix and Fracture Hydrologic Properties Data

A temperature-history calculation has been developed as part of this analysis (Section 6.2) based on a 2-dimensional line-averaged heat source, drift-scale, thermohydrologic (LDTH) sub-model (DTN: LL000509112312.003) that was extracted from *Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model* (BSC 2001c). The calculation uses matrix and fracture hydrologic properties data from DTN: LB0205REVUZPRP.001 and DTN: LB0207REVUZPRP.002.

## 4.2 CRITERIA

This model report addresses acceptance criteria from Sections 2.2.1.3.2.2 and 2.2.1.3.2.3 of *Yucca Mountain Review Plan, Information Only* (NRC 2003) regarding the degradation and mechanical disruption of engineered barriers. Acceptance criteria from *Yucca Mountain Review Plan* include the following:

- AC1: System description and model integration are adequate.
- AC2: Data are sufficient for model justification.
- AC3: Data uncertainty is characterized and propagated through the model abstraction.
- AC4: Model uncertainty is characterized and propagated through the model abstraction.
- AC5: Model abstraction output is supported by objective comparison.

*Project Requirements Document* (Canori and Leitner 2003) contains the following criteria relevant to this report:

- PRD-002/T-014 “Performance Objectives for the Geologic Repository After Permanent Closure” (traceable to 10 CFR 63.113)
- PRD-002/T-015 “Requirements for Performance Assessment” (traceable to 10 CFR 63.114)

This report was therefore prepared to comply with subparts of the NRC high-level waste rule, 10 CFR Part 63. Relevant requirements for performance assessment from Section 114 of that document are:

Any performance assessment used to demonstrate compliance with Sec. 63.113 must: (a) Include data related to the geology, hydrology, and geochemistry ... used to define parameters and conceptual models used in the assessment. (b) Account for uncertainties and variabilities in parameter values and provide for the technical basis for parameter ranges, probability distributions, or bounding values used in the performance assessment. ... (g) Provide the technical basis for models used in the performance assessment such as comparisons made with outputs of detailed process-level models and/or empirical observations (e.g. laboratory testing, field investigations, and natural analogs).

## 4.3 CODES AND STANDARDS

There are no codes and standards applicable to this drift degradation analysis.

## 5. ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been used in this drift degradation analysis.

### 5.1 THERMAL-MECHANICAL CALCULATION

#### 5.1.1 Simultaneous Emplacement

*Assumption:* The thermal-mechanical calculation in this report assumes that generation of heat from the waste packages occurs simultaneously throughout the repository. The entire repository begins heating at the same time since sequential emplacement of waste packages has not been considered.

*Basis:* This assumption is necessary since design information is available only for the emplacement drift layout (BSC 2003b), but not for the emplacement schedule.

*Confirmation Status:* This assumption does not require further confirmation, since results from the thermal-mechanical calculation should be the most conservative based on this assumption (i.e., the assumption produces increased heat and greater stresses in the rock mass). Sequential emplacement may cause an additional internal stress between the emplacement drifts and the remaining drifts. This internal stress will be insignificant during the preclosure period, since majority of the heat load will be removed from the emplacement drifts due to ventilation (Section 5.1.2). The effects of the internal stress are expected to be minor during the postclosure period, since the waste packages will cool down significantly during the preclosure period, and the repository temperature is expected to be homogenized due to heat conduction between the drifts during the preclosure period. A range of temperatures have been considered in the rockfall analyses presented in this report (Sections 6.3.1.3 and 6.4.1.2), and the rockfall results are relatively insensitive to the temperature changes evaluated.

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* This assumption is used in the thermal-mechanical calculation of regional (repository-scale) and local (drift-scale) temperature and thermal stress (Sections 6.2, 6.3.1, and 6.4.1; Attachment III).

#### 5.1.2 Ventilation Heat Removal Ratio

*Assumption:* During the ventilated preclosure period, 90 percent of the decay heat output is removed from the emplacement drift system.

*Basis:* The basis of this assumption is provided from the preliminary calculations supporting a license application (BSC 2003e, Section 6.6).

*Confirmation Status:* No further confirmation is needed for this assumption, since sensitivity calculation regarding the heat removal ratio was conducted covering the heat removal ratio down to 70 percent (Section 6.2). The calculation showed that the results of rockfall analyses are not sensitive to heat removal ratio over this range.

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* This assumption is used in all the preclosure thermal-mechanical calculations except the ventilation sensitivity calculation (Sections 6.2, 6.3.1, and 6.4.1;

Attachment III). Because of this assumption it is accurate to model the preclosure period by simply reducing the decay heat output to 10 percent of its non-ventilated rate.

### 5.1.3 Thermal Expansion

*Assumption:* Thermal expansion values used in the underlying layers (CHn1 and CHn2) under the repository units (Tsw2) are assumed to be equal to the those for the repository layers.

*Basis:* This assumption is necessary since the test data from core samples are limited.

*Confirmation Status:* This assumption does not require further confirmation since temperature increase in the underlying layers is insignificant and thermally induced stresses are negligible.

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* This assumption is used in all the thermal-mechanical calculation throughout the report (Sections 6.3.1 and 6.4.1; Attachment III).

## 5.2 ROCKFALL MODELING

### 5.2.1 Joint Position Parameter in DRKBA

*Assumption:* The positioning parameter required as joint parameter input is assumed to be the offset measured from the center of the trace length to the scan line of the detailed line survey.

*Basis:* This is the best available way to represent the positioning parameter since the determination of the true positioning parameter requires the three dimensional information of the joint plane that is not available.

*Confirmation Status:* This assumption does not require further confirmation. This approach is considered conservative because the offset measured from the one dimensional scan line is smaller than the true offset in three dimensional space (the probability of forming a key block is higher with a smaller offset value). The DRKBA rockfall results are used for confirmation only. This assumption does not impact the rockfall output documented in this report.

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* This assumption is used in Section 6.3.3 and Attachment IV.

### 5.2.2 Block Size Distribution for Potential Rockfall in Lithophysal Units

*Assumption:* Block size distribution is assumed as a function of inter-lithophysal fracture density and lithophysae spacing.

*Basis:* This assumption is needed since the size of rock particles that are created from the lithophysal rocks is estimated from geologic and empirical evidence.

*Confirmation Status:* This assumption does not require further confirmation. The relatively abundant uniformly distributed lithophysae combined with fracturing fabric provide natural breaking surfaces. Observation in the ECRB Cross-Drift for block sizes on the order of a few inches in diameter supports this assumption (Attachment XV).

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* This assumption is used in Section 6.4.

### 5.3 GROUND SUPPORT

*Assumption:* It is assumed that ground support is not installed in the emplacement drifts. All rock blocks predicted in this model report are therefore blocks that fail in an unsupported opening.

*Basis:* When using the DRKBA software to analyze block development, this assumption is necessary due to the limitation of the DRKBA program. The assumption will lead to a conservative prediction of key blocks for the preclosure period (i.e., more blocks will be predicted to fail in the model that would otherwise be supported and remain stable with ground support) and is considered adequate for the postclosure period.

*Confirmation Status:* This assumption does not require further confirmation. Ground support will degrade and eventually fail during the postclosure period. Not including ground support is realistic for the postclosure period. Not including the ground support in the preclosure analyses presented in this report produces a conservative estimate of drift degradation for the preclosure period.

*Use in the Analysis/Model:* The assumption is used throughout this document.

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## 6. MODEL DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS RESULTS

This section documents the models and analyses conducted to predict the postclosure drift degradation resulting from thermally induced stresses, seismically induced rockfall, and possible static fatigue mechanisms.

The potential exists for rockfall to occur as a result of shaking induced by earthquakes. The models and analyses described in this section quantify possible seismically induced rockfall (and, ultimately, drip shield and waste package mechanical damage) over the 10,000 year regulatory postclosure period. Geologic mapping is used to define a “synthetic” or representative rock mass that is sampled randomly to create possible rock masses in which the tunnel is simulated. Numerical models (two- or three-dimensional, depending on the lithology in question), with input geometry and properties based on the geologic variability, are used to make rockfall estimates for ground motion levels whose amplitude is based on the probability of occurrence in terms of annual exceedance frequency. For each annual exceedance frequency, a number of probabilistically based, site-specific ground motions have been developed and used to provide the transient boundary conditions to the models. The resulting rockfall, in terms of the tonnage of the maximum size rock particle, total tonnage for a given simulated length of tunnel, and the velocity of rock particles, has been determined.

The rock mass surrounding the excavations may undergo damage from thermally induced stresses or time-dependent damage associated with static fatigue resulting from stress corrosion mechanisms. This damaged material may result in a slow unraveling (Tptpl) or block fallout (Tptpmn) mode of failure with some extent of drift filling. The effect of thermal stress on rock failure extent has been examined using the numerical techniques discussed in the subsequent sections.

Time-dependent degradation (i.e., rockfall from a tunnel or other unsupported excavation over long time periods) is not currently well understood, particularly in hard, strong rocks. It is expected that time-related rockfall will be more prominent in heavily fractured rocks such as the Tptpl, and will be related to the ratio of induced stress to rock mass strength. The goal of the analyses presented in this section is to provide a reasonable estimate of the propensity for yield and rockfall as a function of the induced stress levels and time.

### 6.1 ROCK MASS CHARACTERISTICS OF REPOSITORY HOST HORIZON

The purpose of this section is to provide a background discussion of rock mass characteristics that are important in understanding fundamental rock mass behavior. Specific rock mass parameters that are input to the rockfall models developed in this report are identified in Sections 6.3 and 6.4. Two systems of stratigraphic nomenclature are used in this report: thermal-mechanical (Ortiz et al. 1985) and lithostratigraphic (Buesch et al. 1996). Correlation between these two systems is provided in Figure 2.

#### 6.1.1 Regional Geology

Yucca Mountain lies in southern Nevada, in the Great Basin, which is part of the Basin and Range structural/physiographic province. In the Yucca Mountain area, pre-Tertiary rocks

(consisting of a thick sequence of Proterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks) underlie approximately 1000 to 3000 m of Miocene volcanic rocks (Gibson et al. 1990).

The Miocene volcanic sequence exposed at Yucca Mountain includes units of the Paintbrush and Timber Mountain Groups (Sawyer et al. 1994) and the entire section dips 5 to 10 degrees east (Day et al. 1998). The Paintbrush Group consists of pyroclastic rocks and lavas that originate from the Claim Canyon caldera (approximately 6 km north of the study area) and are from 12.7 to 12.8 million years old (Byers et al. 1976; Sawyer et al. 1994). The Paintbrush Group includes a sequence of four formations, the Tiva Canyon, Yucca Mountain, Pah Canyon, and Topopah Spring Tuffs, each of which consist primarily of large-volume, pyroclastic-flow deposits with minor amounts of pyroclastic-fall deposits (Byers et al. 1976; Christiansen et al. 1977; Broxton et al. 1993; Buesch, et al. 1996) (Figure 2). At Yucca Mountain, two of these formations, the Topopah Spring and Tiva Canyon Tuffs, are voluminous, mostly densely welded, compositionally zoned, outflow sheet, pyroclastic-flow deposits (also referred to as ignimbrites) that grade upward from rhyolite composition to quartz latite composition (Lipman et al. 1966; Byers et al. 1976; Schuraytz et al. 1989). The formations of the Paintbrush Group are interbedded with bedded tuffs, which consist of thinner pyroclastic-flow and pyroclastic-fall deposits, and locally a few lava flows (Byers et al. 1976; Christiansen et al. 1977; Broxton et al. 1993; Buesch, et al. 1996; Day et al. 1998). The 11.45 to 11.6 million year old rocks of the Timber Mountain Group were erupted from Timber Mountain caldera complex and consist of the Ammonia Tanks and Rainer Mesa Tuffs (Sawyer et al. 1994) and interbedded tuffaceous rocks and lava flows.

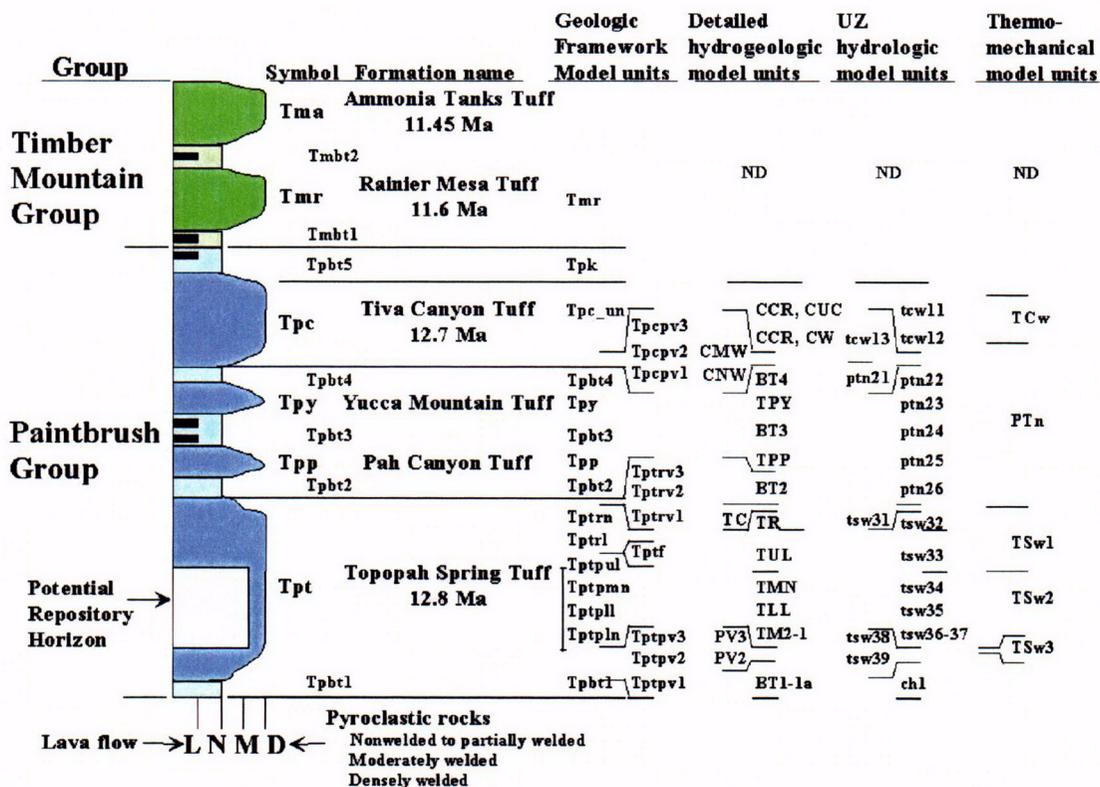


Figure 2. Simplified Lithostratigraphic Column of Paintbrush Group and the Rock Units that Form the Repository Host Horizon

The central block of Yucca Mountain is bounded by the Yucca Wash to the north, by the Solitario Canyon fault to the west, and the Bow Ridge fault to the east (Figure 3). Alluvium-filled structural valleys, consisting mostly of alluvial fan deposits (fluvial and colluvial sediments) and some thin eolian deposits, lie adjacent to the Bow Ridge and Solitario Canyon faults on the east and west sides, respectively. The Yucca Mountain area is cut by steeply dipping, north-south-striking normal faults which separate the Tertiary volcanic rocks into blocks one to four kilometers wide (Scott 1990; Day et al. 1998). Both the Solitario Canyon and Ghost Dance faults dip steeply toward the west, and displacement, amount of brecciation, and number of associated splays vary considerably along their trace (Scott and Bonk 1984; Day et al. 1998). The Solitario Canyon fault has normal down-to-the-west displacement of about 260 m in the vicinity of the repository block (Mongano et al. 1999, p. 60). The Ghost Dance fault is in the central part the repository block and is a generally north-striking normal fault zone, with down to the west displacement. The Sundance fault is located in the north-central portion of the repository block. It is a northwest-striking, east-dipping normal fault with a maximum cumulative down-to-the-northeast displacement of 6 to 11 m (Day et al. 1998). Numerous smaller faults and fault zones are present throughout the repository block, generally north-trending with offsets less than 5 m (Mongano et al. 1999).

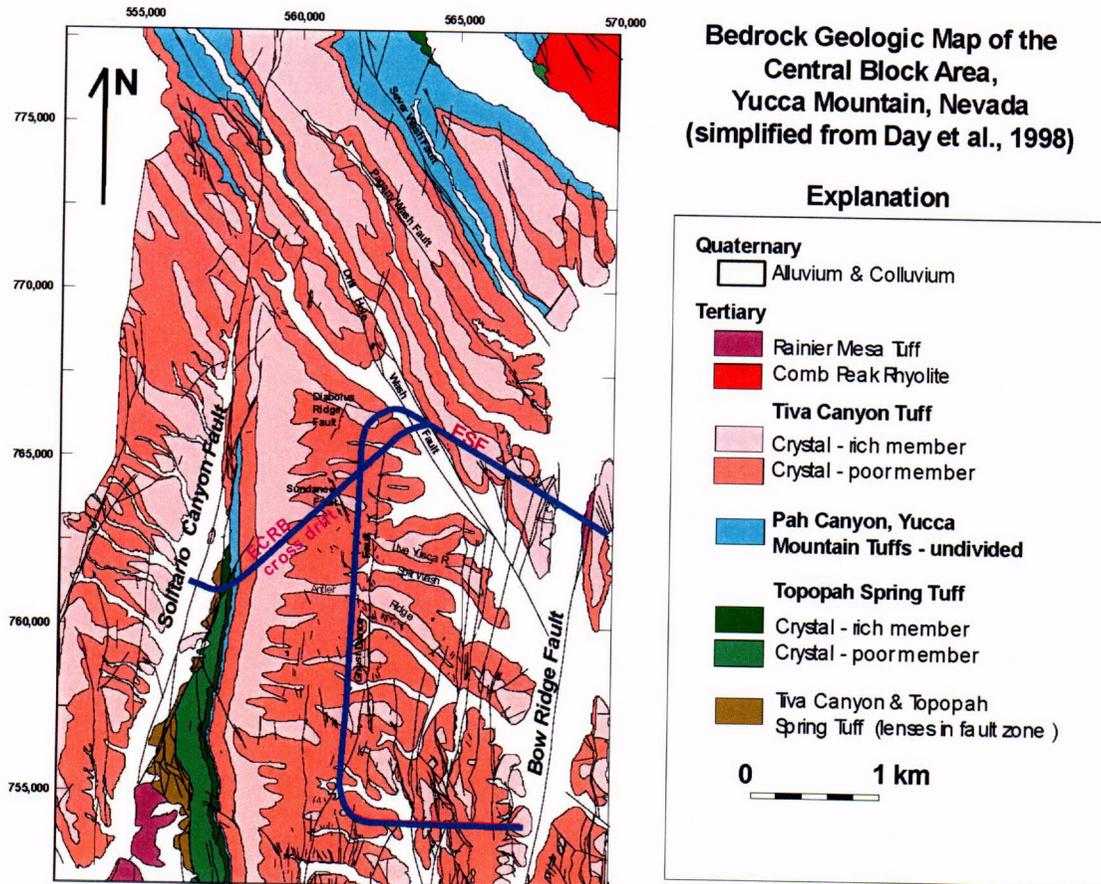
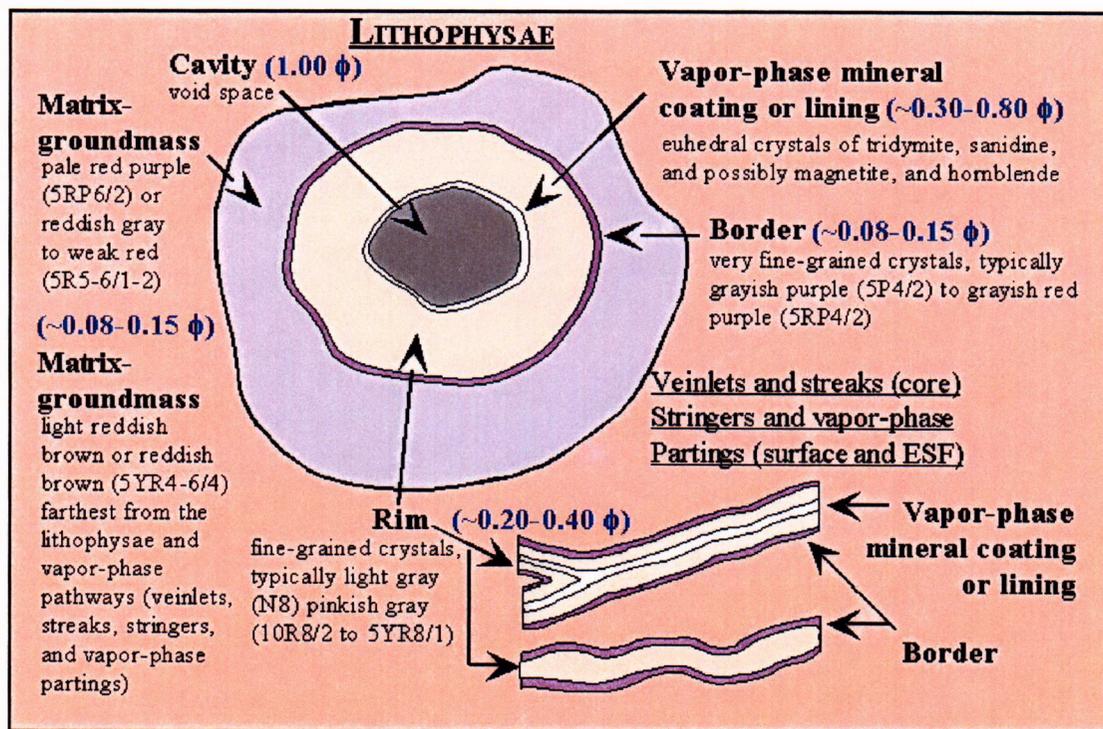


Figure 3. Geology of the Central Block at Yucca Mountain and Location of the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF), Including the ECRB Cross-Drift

### 6.1.2 Lithostratigraphy at the Repository Horizon

All of the rocks of the repository host horizon lie within the Topopah Spring Tuff, specifically within the crystal-poor member, and geochemically these rocks have a very uniform composition of rhyolite (Peterman and Cloke 2002). The repository host horizon includes rocks from the lower part of the upper lithophysal zone (Ttpul) of the TSw1 thermal-mechanical unit, and all of the TSw2 thermal-mechanical unit, including the middle nonlithophysal zone (Ttpmn), the lower lithophysal zone (Ttpll), and the lower nonlithophysal zone (Ttpln) (Figure 2). These lithostratigraphic units are described in this section and are based on Mongano et al. (1999) unless otherwise indicated.

In the densely welded and crystallized rocks of the Topopah Spring Tuff, the zones and many of the subzones are identified on the basis of the abundance, size, and distribution (or lack thereof) of lithophysae, cavities in the rock formed during welding from the accumulation of the vapor phase. Lithophysae, spots (which are similar to the rims on lithophysae, but there is no cavity), and many fractures have similar characteristics such as rims, borders, and possibly vapor-phase mineral coatings (Figure 4).



NOTES: Porosity values for the matrix-groundmass are by Flint (1998), and the values for rims, borders, and vapor-phase mineral coatings are estimates by Buesch (2003a). The nomenclature for color (e.g., pale red purple is 5RP6/2) is based on soil color charts (Munsell Color Company 1994).

Figure 4. Lithostratigraphic Features Related to Lithophysae and Fractures

**Ttpul**—The crystal-poor upper lithophysal zone (Ttpul) is exposed in both the ESF main loop and ECRB Cross-Drift. In the ESF main loop, the upper lithophysal zone is exposed from Stations 17+97 to 27+20, 63+08 to 64+55, 67+91 to 68+47, and 71+68 to 73+02. The ECRB

Cross-Drift begins in the upper central portion of the zone and it exposes rocks of the middle and lower portions of the zone from Stations 0+00 to 10+15. The upper portion of the upper lithophysal zone is also exposed in the hanging wall of the eastern strand of the Solitario Canyon fault zone from Stations 25+90 to 26+57.5. The unit is densely welded, crystallized, lithophysal, and has various amounts of vapor-phase corrosion and mineralization. The rock contains 1 to 5 percent crystal fragments, 0 to 5 percent lithic fragments, 0 to 15 percent pumice fragments, 3 to 60 percent lithophysae, and 40 to 92 percent matrix-groundmass. The matrix-groundmass is a variable mix of pale to grayish red-purple (5RP5-7/1-2 to 5RP4/2) and light brown (5YR6/3-4) to pale reddish brown (10R5/4) and pale red (5-10R6/2) crystallized material. The matrix-groundmass contains 3 to 50 percent, white to very light gray (N-9 to N6) to grayish pink (5-10R8/2-1), spots, veinlets, streaks, rims on fractures, stringers, and vapor-phase partings of crystallized materials.

**Tptpmn**—The crystal-poor middle nonlithophysal zone (Tptpmn) is exposed in both the ESF main loop and ECRB Cross-Drift. The ESF main loop is excavated in the middle nonlithophysal zone from Stations 27+21 to 57+29, from 58+78 to 63+08, and from 70+58 to 71+68. The middle nonlithophysal zone contains an intensely fractured zone exposed in the ESF main loop from Stations 42+00 to 51+50 (Albin et al. 1997). This intensely fractured zone has been treated separately in the analyses presented in this report. The ECRB Cross-Drift exposes the middle nonlithophysal zone from Stations 10+15 to 14+44. In general, the rocks are densely welded, crystallized, and have various amounts of vapor-phase corrosion and mineralization. The rock contains 1 to 2 percent crystal fragments, 1 to 5 percent lithic fragments, 1 to 15 percent pumice fragments, 0 to 3 percent lithophysae, and 76 to 97 percent matrix-groundmass. The matrix-groundmass has two main colors that appear to result from variations in the types of crystallization, but locally there are gradations between these two types that form a heterogeneous mix of colors and crystallization products. One type of rock is a mix of grayish orange-pink (5YR7/2), grayish red (5R4/2), and grayish red-purple (5RP4-5/2) crystallized rock that locally has small veinlets and stringers. The other type of rock is pale brown (5YR6/2), light brown (5YR6/3-4) and moderate brown (5YR4/3), grayish brown (5YR6/1) or pale red (5-10R6/2). The matrix-groundmass contains 0 to 25 percent, white (N9), very light gray (N8), and light gray (N7) to grayish pink (5R8/2) spots, veinlets, streaks, rims on fractures, stringers, and vapor-phase partings of crystallized materials. Smooth, high-angle fractures are typical of the zone, but it also contains some low-angle, continuous shears and cooling joints. Another feature characteristic of the Tptpmn is the presence of concentrations of vapor-phase minerals along vapor-phase partings and these features appear as low-angle continuous partings subparallel to the dip of the unit. The lithophysae-bearing subzone (Tptpmn2) described by Buesch et al. (1996) occurs in the ECRB Cross-Drift and has 1 to 3 percent lithophysae (Mongano et al. 1999), but this subzone does not occur in the Main Drift of the ESF (Mongano et al. 1999; Buesch and Spengler 1998).

**Tptpll**—The crystal-poor lower lithophysal zone (Tptpll) is exposed in both the ESF main loop and ECRB Cross-Drift. The ESF main loop exposes the uppermost few meters of the lower lithophysal zone from Stations 57+29 to 58+78. The lower lithophysal zone is exposed along the ECRB Cross-Drift from Stations 14+44 to 23+26. The rocks are densely welded, crystallized, lithophysal, and have various amounts of vapor-phase corrosion and mineralization. The rocks are composed of 1 to 2 percent crystal fragments, 1 to 5 percent lithic fragments (locally 12 to 15 percent), 0 to 7 percent pumice fragments (locally 10 to 35 percent), 5 to 30 percent

lithophysae (locally 1 to 5 percent), and 56 to 93 percent matrix-groundmass. The matrix-groundmass is a mottled mix of pale red (5R6/2, 5R5/2, 10R6/2-3) and pale to light brown (5YR6/2; 5YR6/3; 5YR6/4), and moderate brown (5YR4-5/4), with variable amounts of pale to grayish red-purple (5RP5-7/1-2 to 5RP4/2), and locally it is dusky yellowish brown (10YR3/2). The matrix-groundmass contains 3 to 20 percent (locally 15 to 40 percent), grayish orange-pink (5YR7/2) or pinkish gray (5R8/2; 10R8/2) to light or very light gray (N7; N8) spots, veinlets, streaks, rims on fractures, stringers, and vapor-phase partings of crystallized materials. Lithophysae vary in size from a few centimeters to greater than 1 meter in diameter.

**Tptpln**—The crystal-poor lower nonlithophysal zone (Tptpln) is not exposed in the ESF main loop, but is exposed in the ECRB Cross-Drift from Stations 23+26 to 25+85. The rocks are densely welded, crystallized pyroclastic-flow material and typically are composed of 1 to 2 percent crystal fragments, 3 to 7 percent lithic fragments, 3 to 20 percent pumice fragments, 0 to 5 percent lithophysae, and 66 to 93 percent matrix-groundmass. Rocks of the lower nonlithophysal zone vary from a heterogeneous mix of grayish red and grayish orange pink (5YR7/2) matrix-groundmass to comparatively homogeneous pale red, light brown, pale brown, or grayish brown (5YR6/4) matrix-groundmass. Veinlets, streaks, and stringers form a minor component of the rock in some portions of the unit. In proximity to the Solitario Canyon fault zone, the unit is brecciated and altered. In this area, the breccia matrix varies from moderate reddish brown to grayish orange pink. Some breccia clasts adjacent to the fault plane are very light gray.

### 6.1.3 Geotechnical Characterization

Geotechnical data were collected based on two empirical rock mass classification systems: the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute rock quality system (Q system) (Barton et al. 1974) and the Geomechanics Rock Mass Rating system (RMR system) (Bieniawski 1989). Ratings are assigned to a five-meter length of tunnel using both rock classification systems. The use of this relatively short rating length may have the disadvantage of introducing variations in some evaluated parameters which may be expected to be stable; yet it has the advantage of capturing expected variations in more unstable parameters. For example, considering the Q system, one might assume the number of joint sets would be constant over a long reach of tunnel. Using a five-meter rating length permits evaluation of the actual occurrence of a particular joint set; therefore the rating value for the number of joint sets may vary within a ten-meter reach of tunnel. On the other hand, the five-meter rating length permits a description of the changes in fracture frequency represented by the rock quality designation (RQD). Overall, the five-meter rating length emphasizes changes in rock quality from one length to the next. When longer reaches of the tunnel or various stratigraphic units are compared, differences in the trends of the five-meter ratings and differences in the average ratings are meaningful. The geotechnical characterization of lithostratigraphic units is described in this section and is based on Mongano et al. (1999).

**Tptpul**—The Tptpul (Stations 0+00 to 10+15 and Stations 23+26 to 25+85), the longest reach of the ECRB Cross-Drift, has the lowest RQD rating (36 [poor]), yet the highest Q system rating (14 good). Its RMR value (57 fair) equals the RMR value of the Tptpll. Its lithophysae content ranges from 10 to 40 percent by volume. These cavities average 10 cm in diameter. Fractures are difficult to distinguish, with an average of only one joint set. No key blocks are expected to

form within this unit; however, there are occasionally some horizontal cooling joints. It has 11 faults, 1 fault zone, and 25 shears or shear zones.

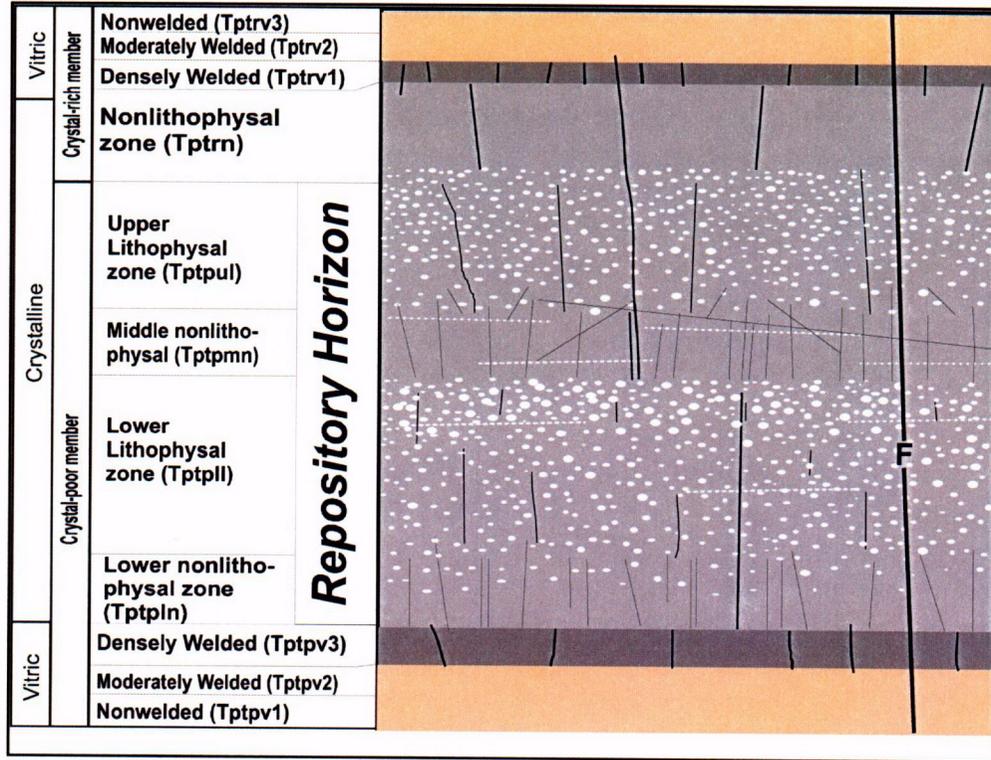
**Tptpmn**—The Tptpmn (Stations 10+15 to 14+44) has a mean horizontal RQD rating of 60 (fair), including lithophysae, and 62 (fair), excluding lithophysae. The projected Q rating from the predictive report agrees with this assessment. The RMR system rates the Tptpmn and the Tptpln as the highest, with a rating of 60 (fair). The unit is generally characterized by less than 3 percent lithophysae by volume. The Tptpmn has 430 meters of exposure in the ECRB Cross-Drift and has the least amount of fault/shear activity with a total of 1 fault zone, 6 faults, and 13 shears. It has an average of three to three+ random joint sets. The horizontal joint sets, or vapor-phase partings, cause the formation of key blocks at Stations 10+80 to 11+55 and Stations 13+10 to 13+15.

**Tptpll**—The Tptpll (Stations 14+44 to 23+26) has a horizontal RQD rating of 42 (poor). Its tunnel-calculated Q rating is 7.9 (fair), the lowest in the ECRB Cross-Drift. The RMR system estimates for this unit at 57 (fair). The Tptpll is generally characterized by lithophysae of 5 to 30 percent by volume and range in size from 5 to 130 cm. The larger lithophysal cavities tend to be irregular or ellipsoidal features that exhibit prismatic fracturing. The unit has an average of two+ random joint sets; however no key-block problems are apparent. The Tptpll has 4 faults and 30 shears exposed in 882 meters of rated tunnel.

**Tptpln**—The Tptpln (Stations 23+26 to 25+85) has the best horizontal RQD ratings: 62 (fair), including lithophysae, and 67 (fair), excluding the lithophysal cavities. Its tunnel-calculated Q rating is 12.3 (good). The RMR system rates this unit a 60 (fair). This unit is characterized by generally less than three percent lithophysal cavities by volume. It has an average of three joint sets, with no significant key-block occurrences. The Tptpln has 6 faults and 36 shear or shear zones.

#### **6.1.4 Discussion of Engineering Characteristics of Rock Mass Important to Geomechanical Performance**

The structure of the rock mass plays what is perhaps the most important role in defining the structural response of the repository to thermal and mechanical loading. In particular, the fracture geometry and properties and the amount of lithophysal porosity are the primary geologic structures of importance. Extensive geotechnical mapping of fractures has been performed in the entire ESF main loop and the ECRB Cross-Drift (CRWMS M&O 1998a; Mongano et al. 1999). Figure 5 shows a schematic of the Topopah Spring Tuff illustrating the general occurrence of fracturing and lithophysae in the various zones of the formation. The occurrence of fractures and lithophysae are roughly inversely proportional. This is illustrated schematically in Figure 5 and demonstrated quantitatively in Figure 6, where the fracture density (fractures with trace length greater than 1 m), determined from detailed line mapping (i.e., the detailed line survey), and the approximate percentage of lithophysal porosity in the ECRB Cross-Drift are shown. The density of fractures with trace length greater than 1 m is significantly larger in the Tptpmn and Tptpln (20-35 fractures/10 m), as compared to 5 fractures/10 m or less in the Tptpul and Tptpll.



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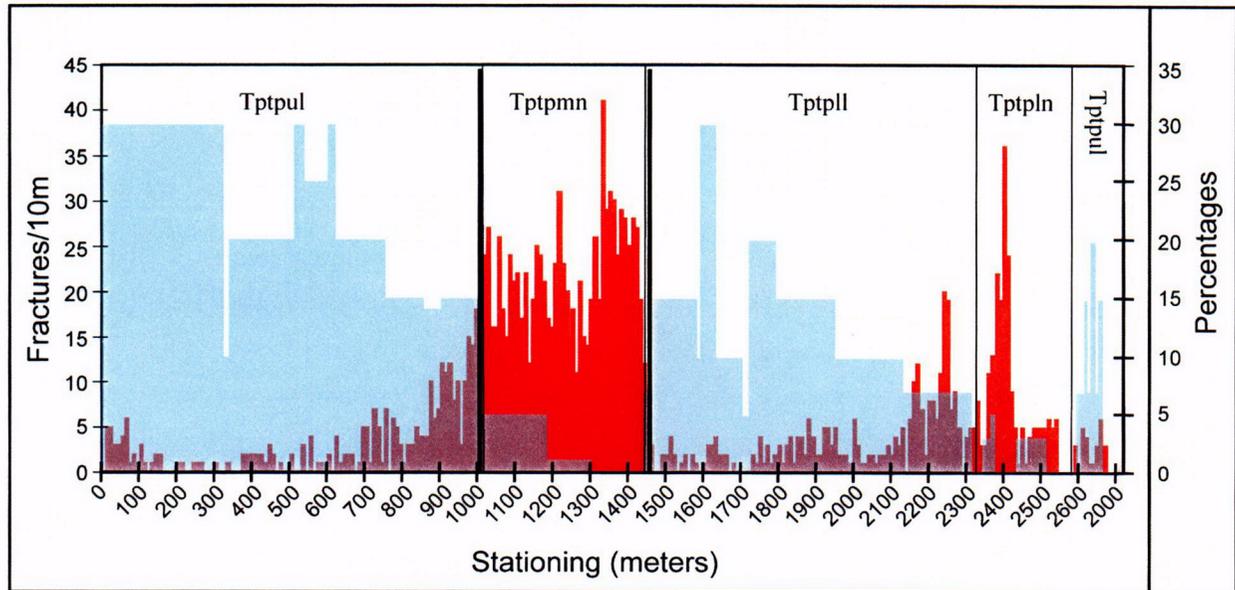
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Densely welded, crystalline rocks, white dashed lines indicate vapor-phase partings, white circles and ellipses indicate lithophysae, black lines indicate fractures
- 

Densely welded, vitric rocks, black lines indicate fractures
- 

Nonwelded to moderately welded, vitric rocks, black lines with "F" designation indicate faults

Figure 5. Schematic Illustration of the Structure of the Topopah Spring Tuff



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Fracture frequency / Lithophysal %

Source: Mongano et al. 1999

Figure 6. Fractures and Lithophysal Abundance in the ECRB Cross-Drift from Stations 0+00 to 27+00

### 6.1.4.1 Fracturing

The discussion of fracturing presented in this section is based on Mongano et al. (1999). Full periphery geologic mapping and detailed line surveys (consisting of a description of orientation, trace length, small and large scale roughness and end terminations for all fractures with trace lengths of greater than or equal to one meter) were performed in all drifts. The database consists of over 35,000 entries and is recorded in CAD drawings as well as spreadsheets. There are, in general, four sets of fractures in the Tptpmn with the characteristics identified in Table 3.

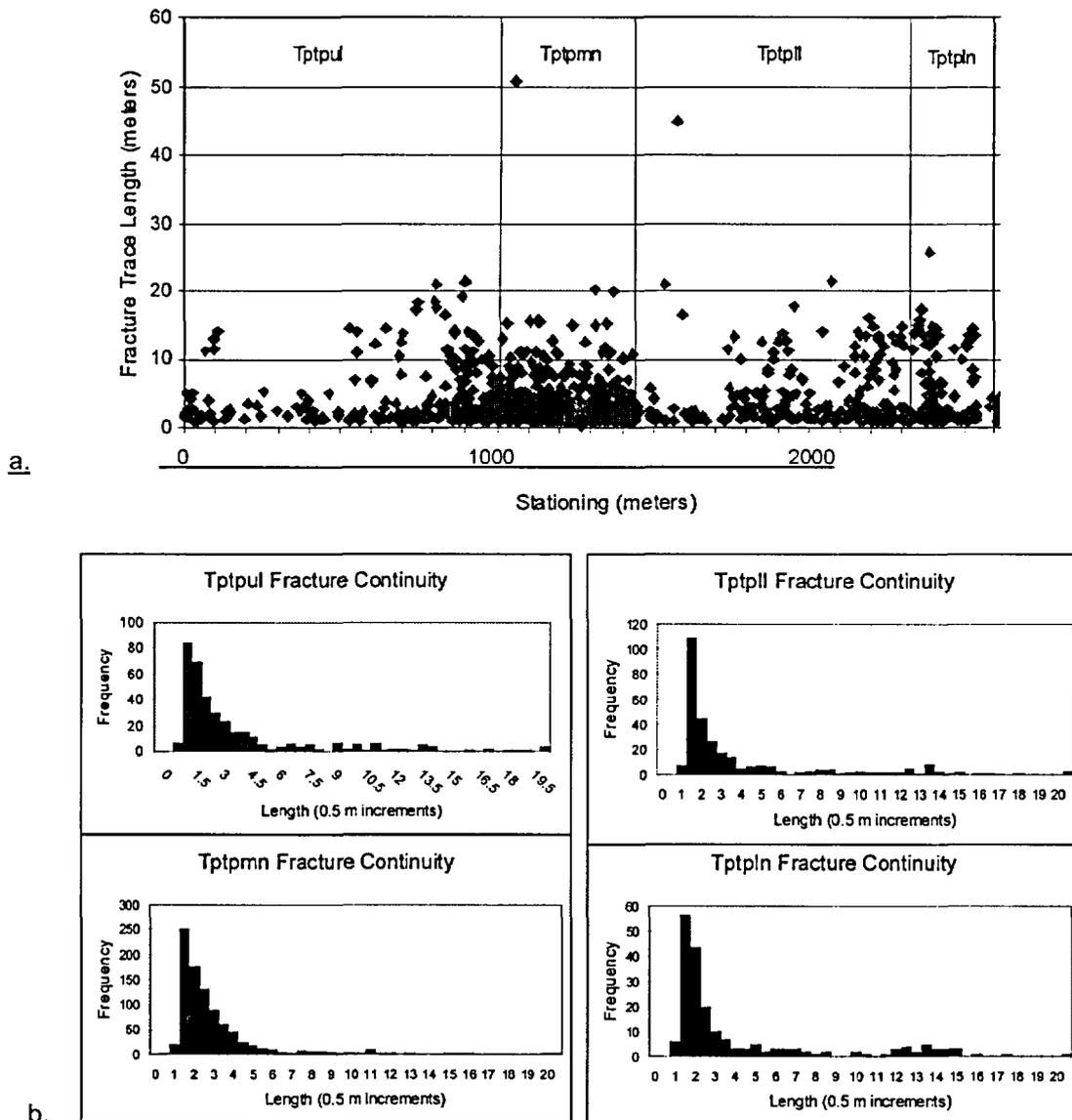
The fractures have relatively short continuous trace lengths (Figure 7), with ends often terminating either against other fractures or in solid rock, leaving a solid rock “bridge” between joint tracks. Full periphery geologic maps that logged all fracture traces with length greater than one meter were created behind the tunnel boring machine as the ESF main loop and the ECRB Cross-Drift were driven. A typical full periphery geologic map showing all fractures is shown in Figure 8. Figure 9 shows the discontinuous nature of the fractures in each set. This figure shows a photograph typical of the wall of the ECRB Cross-Drift within the Tptpmn. The fracture traces were painted during the detailed line mapping (Figure 9). Each fracture termination was logged as being against another fracture, within solid rock, or continuous. The photo shows the common occurrence of fractures that terminate in solid rock (T-junctions) as opposed to continuous structures (arrowheads). The sub-vertical fractures, in particular, often have curved surfaces with large-amplitude (dozens of centimeters) asperities and wavelength of meters. Fractures often terminate in solid rock with discontinuous interconnection to adjacent joint tracks or against other joints.

Drift Degradation Analysis

Table 3. General Characteristics of Fracture Sets in the Middle Nonlithophysal Unit

Set	Mean Azimuth/Dip	Mean Spacing (m)	Mean Trace Length (m)	Comment
1	122/84	0.5	2.3	Rough to smooth, planar
2	195/85	1.48	1.9	Smooth but curved
3	306/09	4.2	2.7	Vapor-phase partings, rough, cohesive with coating minerals, planar
4	random	-	1.7	Random fractures with generally flat to moderate dip

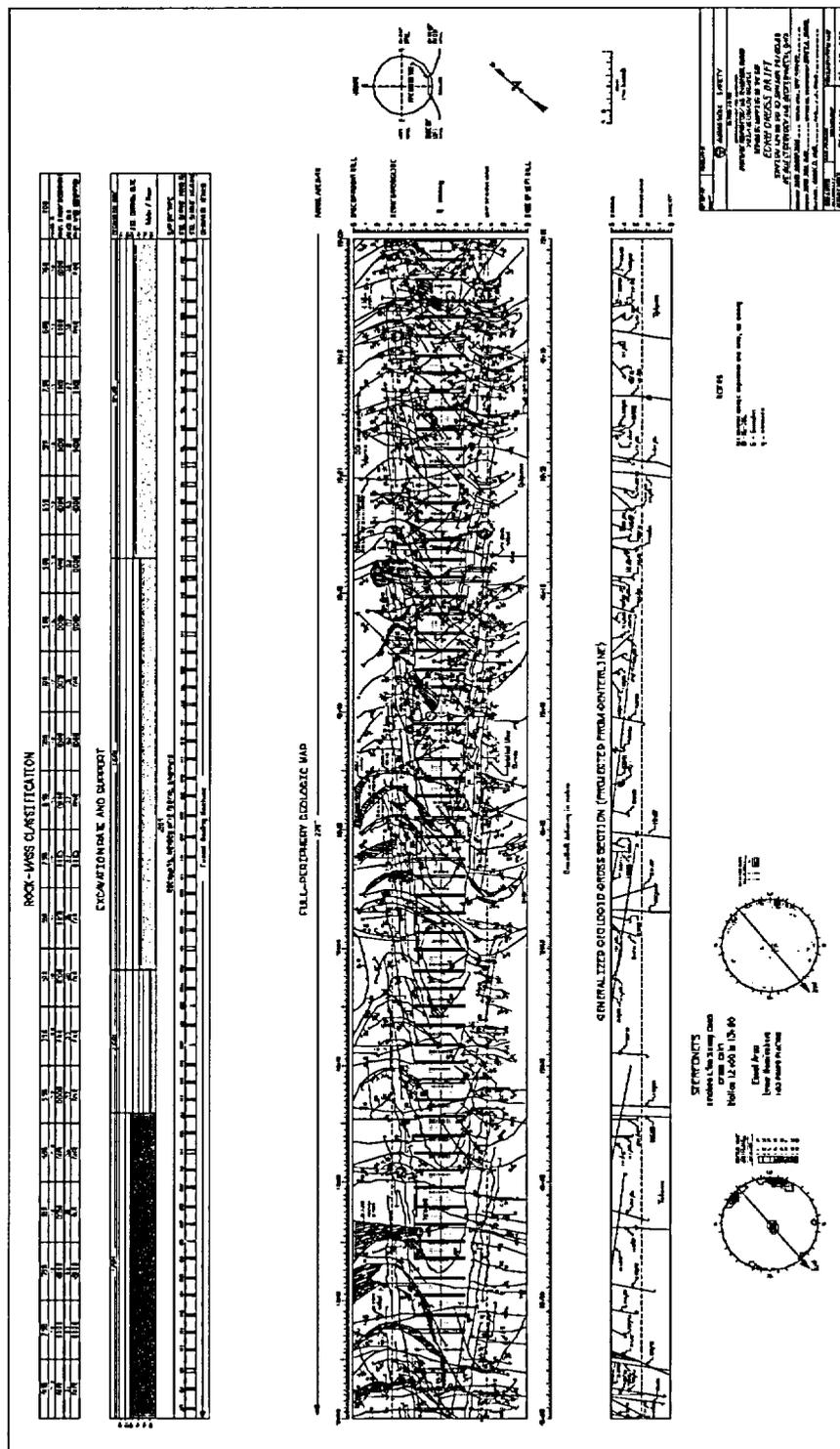
Source: Mongano et al. 1999



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Source: Mongano et al. 1999

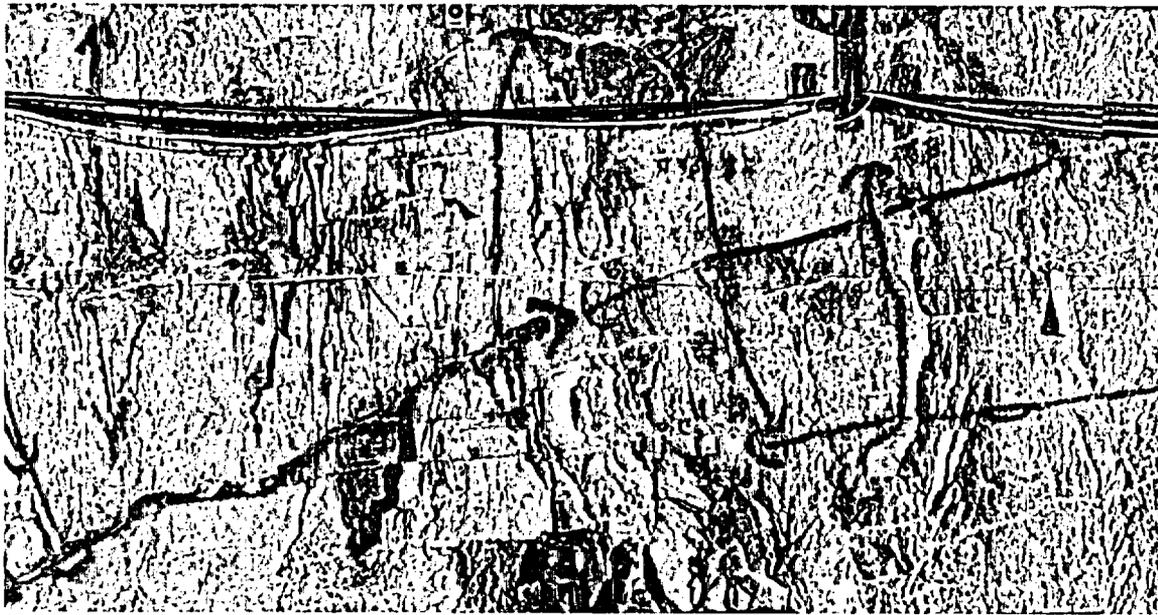
Figure 7. Fracture Trace Length from Detailed Line Surveys as a Function of (a) Stationing Along the ECRB Cross-Drift and (b) Frequency Within Lithostratigraphic Units



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NOTE: The purpose of this figure is to illustrate the geologic structure contained on a full periphery geologic map. The annotated information on this figure is not intended to be legible. An enlarged, legible map is available through the source DTN.

Figure 8. Illustrative Example of a Full Periphery Geologic Map from the ESF, Tptpmn



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NOTE: T-junctions on fractures indicate terminations; arrowheads show continuous features.

Figure 9. Fractures in Wall of the ECRB Cross-Drift in the Tptpmn

The sub-horizontal vapor-phase partings (Figure 10) are relatively continuous structures seen throughout the Tptpmn. These continuous, but anastomosing fractures are sub-parallel to the dip of the rock unit, and are filled with concentrations of vapor-phase minerals (primarily tridymite and cristobalite). The surfaces are rough on a small scale and, as a result of the mineral filling, they have cohesion (unlike the sub-vertical fractures).

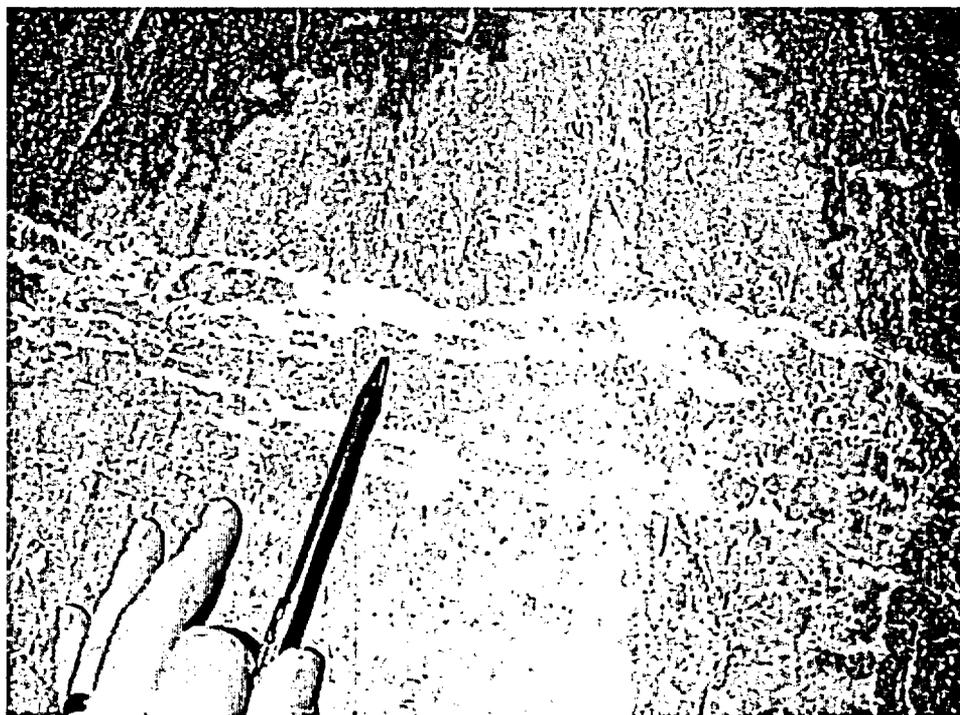
The nature of the fracture geometry is extremely important to estimates of the stability of the rock mass, particularly under seismic shaking, as well as to estimates of the support function and level of required ground support. Most rock mass classification schemes are based on experience of rock masses with continuous joint sets that create regular, blocky masses (e.g., Hoek 2000). In the Tptpmn, the relatively short trace lengths and non-persistent joints create relatively few kinematically removable blocks. This sparseness is evidenced by the fact that only a very small number of rock blocks have actually been removed in the ECRB Cross-Drift. Those blocks removed actually occurred under the action of the tunnel boring machine or were scaled out of the back and walls.

Short-length fractures (less than 1-m trace length), coupled with the lithophysae, are the most important features that govern stability in the Tptpll, since they impact the rock mass strength as described in Section 7.4. Whereas the Tptpul tends to have little small-scale inter-lithophysal fracturing (Figure 11a), the Tptpll has abundant fracturing. Figure 11b, from the upper portion of the Tptpll, shows the intensive fracturing that exists between lithophysae. The fractures, which exist throughout the Tptpll, have a primary vertical orientation, and have lateral spacing of a few centimeters.

Small-scale fracture traverses in the Tptpll confirm the close spacing and short trace lengths of fractures in this zone. The average spacing, from a combined 18 meters of traverse, is

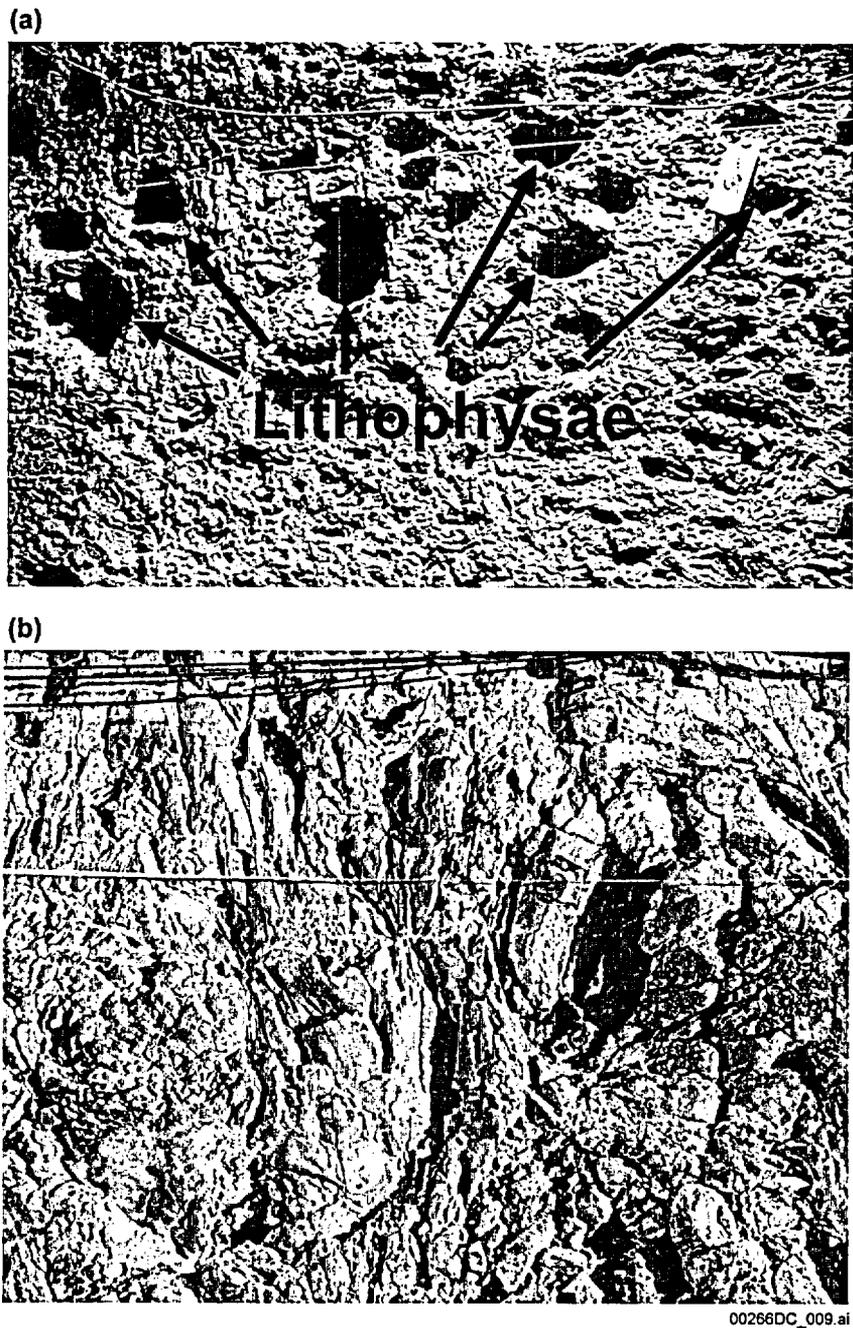
0.05 meters and an average trace length of 0.29 meters (DTN: GS990908314224.009). The intensity and short trace lengths of fractures in this zone creates a texture that severely limits the potential block size in this zone. By comparing the detailed line survey (fracture >1m) and the small-scale surveys, this intensity is clearly due to small-scale fractures (<1m trace length). The detailed line survey sampled almost 880 meters of tunnel in the ECRB Cross-Drift. There are 300 fractures recorded over this run of tunnel that have a trace length greater than 1 meter. The small-scale survey in the Tptpll can be combined into 18 meters of horizontal sampling. There are 376 fractures recorded over this 18 meters of sampling.

In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish whether these fractures have been disturbed by mining, or induced by in situ stresses, or whether they are newly created by mining along a weakness fabric in the rock. However, it is clear that the middle portion of the Tptpll has a ubiquitous fracture fabric that is most evident when large diameter core is removed from boreholes (see Figure 144a). The core, although competent, has numerous fractured surfaces that break into small blocks when stressed. Lithophysae and occasional horizontal fractures tend to create blocks with dimensions on the order of about 10 cm or less on a side. Thin section analyses of the fracturing in the Tptpll and the Tptpmn show rims on many of the fracture surfaces within the rock mass away from the tunnel wall, indicating there are numerous natural fractures (i.e., not mining-induced) and were formed during the cooling process (Buesch 2003b).



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Figure 10. Low-Angle Vapor-Phase Partings in Nonlithophysal Units in the ESF



NOTES: The Tptpul (a) is characterized by a relatively few fractures in the matrix-groundmass between lithophysae whereas the Tptpll (b) has abundant, natural, short-length fractures that interconnect lithophysae. Spacing of the fractures in the Tptpll is generally less than 5 cm.

Figure 11. Comparison of Lithophysae and Fracturing in the Tptpul and Tptpll

#### 6.1.4.2 Lithophysae

Although the character of the lithophysae varies between the Tptpul and Tptpll as shown in Figure 11, the mineralogy of the matrix material within both of these units is the same as in the nonlithophysal units.

Compositionally and mineralogically the rocks in lithophysal and nonlithophysal zones are similar, but there can be variations in the amounts of quartz, cristobalite, and tridymite; however, the main difference is in the abundance of lithophysae and features formed by crystallization in the presence of the vapor phase (rims, spots, etc.). The upper and lower lithophysal zones share many characteristics, but there are also numerous distinctions (Mongano et al. 1999), and these general characteristics are as follows.

The lithophysae in the Ttpul:

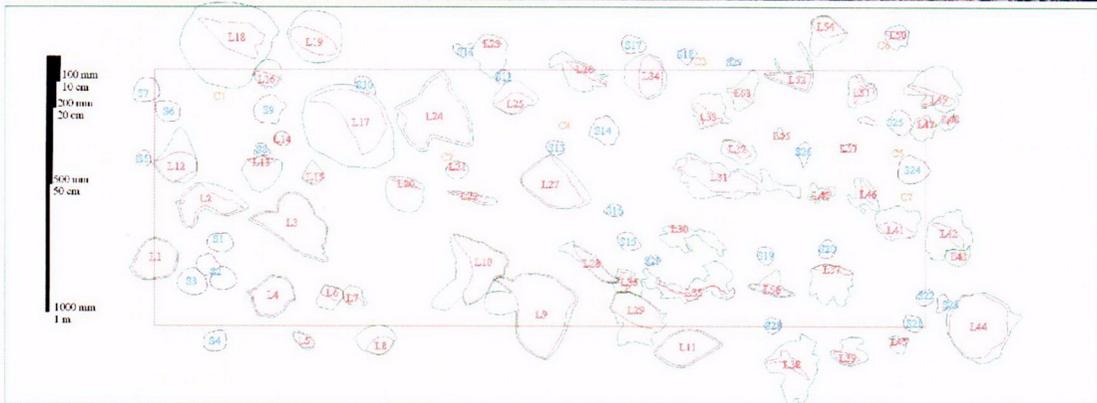
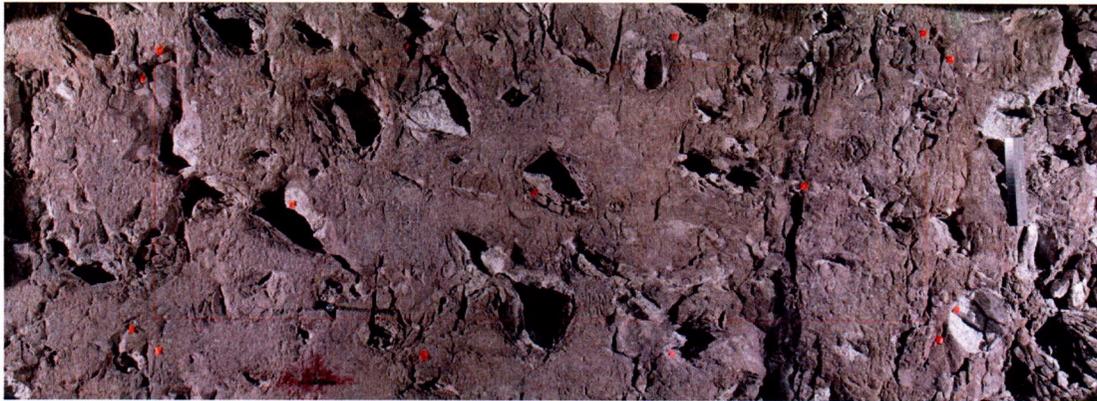
- Tend to be smaller (roughly 1 to 10 cm in diameter) compared to the Ttppl
- Are more uniform in size and distribution within the unit compared to the Ttppl
- Vary in infilling and rim thicknesses
- Have a volume percentage that varies consistently with stratigraphic position
- Are stratigraphically predictable.

The lithophysae in the Ttppl:

- Are highly variable in size, from less than 1 cm to 1.8 m in size
- Have shapes that are highly variable and are described as simple (elliptical cross-sections and spherical to ellipsoidal shapes), irregular, cusped, merged (two or more lithophysae joined into one large one), and extension-crack lithophysae
- Have infilling and rim thickness that vary greatly with vertical and horizontal spacing
- Have volume percentages that vary consistently with stratigraphic position
- Are stratigraphically predictable.

With the large amount of the repository located in the lower lithophysal zone, a detailed study of the lithostratigraphic features in the lower lithophysal zone exposed in the ECRB Cross-Drift has recently been completed (DTN: GS021008314224.002). The data package documents the distributions of size, shape, and abundance of lithophysal cavities, rims, spots, and lithic clasts, and these data can be displayed and analyzed as (1) local variations, (2) along the tunnel (a critical type of variation), and (3) as values for the total zone. A detailed description of lithophysal abundance and lithophysal characteristics is provided in Attachment XV.

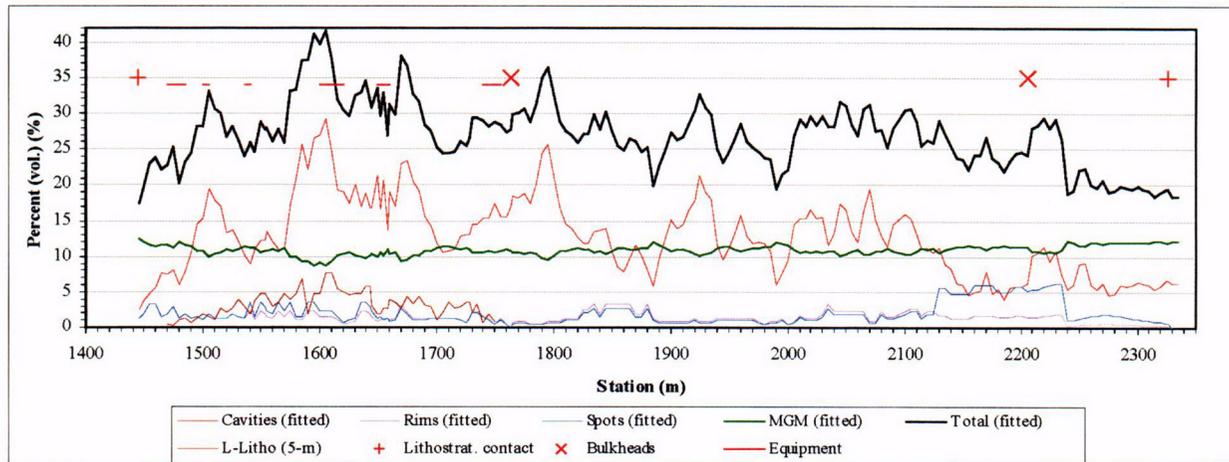
In addition to the along-the-tunnel variation in the abundance of features such as lithophysae, there are variations in the sizes, shapes, and distances between features. These types of variations are most easily observed with panel map data (Figure 12). Locations of the panel maps were positioned to capture representative variations in the rocks along the tunnel. Additional details on the development of these panel maps are provided in Attachment XV.



NOTE: Lithophysae have red "L" identifiers with cavities outlined in red and rims in green. Spots have blue "S" identifiers with cyan outlines. Lithic clasts have orange "C" identifiers with gold outlines.

Figure 12. Lithophysae, Spots, and Clasts of Tptpll in Panel Map 1493 Located on the Right Rib from Stations 14+93 to 14+96

Using the approach described in Attachment XV, the total porosity of the component features of the lithophysal rock mass (i.e., the porosity of the lithophysal cavities, rims, and spots) has been calculated. The porosity variation along the ECRB Cross-Drift is shown in Figure 13, with total porosity typically ranging from 20 to 35 percent.



NOTE: Porosity of the 5-m averaged large-lithophysae inventory is not included in the total.

Figure 13. Calculated Porosity of Lithophysal Cavities, Rims, Spots, Matrix-Groundmass, and the Total Porosity in the Tptpl Exposed along the ECRB Cross-Drift

### 6.1.5 Field Observation of Key Blocks

Key blocks are critical blocks in the surrounding rock mass of an excavation which are removable and oriented in an unsafe manner so that they are likely to move into an opening unless support is provided (Goodman and Shi 1985, pp. 98 and 99). The failure of a key block opens up the excavation surface for further potential failures by subsequent blocks. Key blocks are formed by the intersection of three or more planes of structural discontinuities as shown in Figure 14. Key blocks in the 5-m-diameter ECRB Cross-Drift are first evident in the crown at about Station 10+50 in the Tptpmn unit (note that metric stationing is used throughout the ESF, i.e. Station 10+50 is located 1050 m from the start of the tunnel). Most of the key blocks in this region are of minor size and typically fall immediately after excavation prior to ground support installation. Key blocks are possible in this area because of the increased presence of the plane of weakness (i.e., a vapor-phase parting) in the near horizontal orientation that intersects with two opposing near vertical joint planes. Fallout from these key blocks during excavation is typical of the rock in the middle nonlithophysal zone (Tptpmn) of the TSw2 thermal-mechanical unit. The largest resultant void is possibly 0.5 cubic meters at approximately Station 11+55 as shown in Figure 15. No unstable key blocks were observed in the field. Documentation of key blocks observed in the ECRB Cross-Drift is provided in Attachment VI.

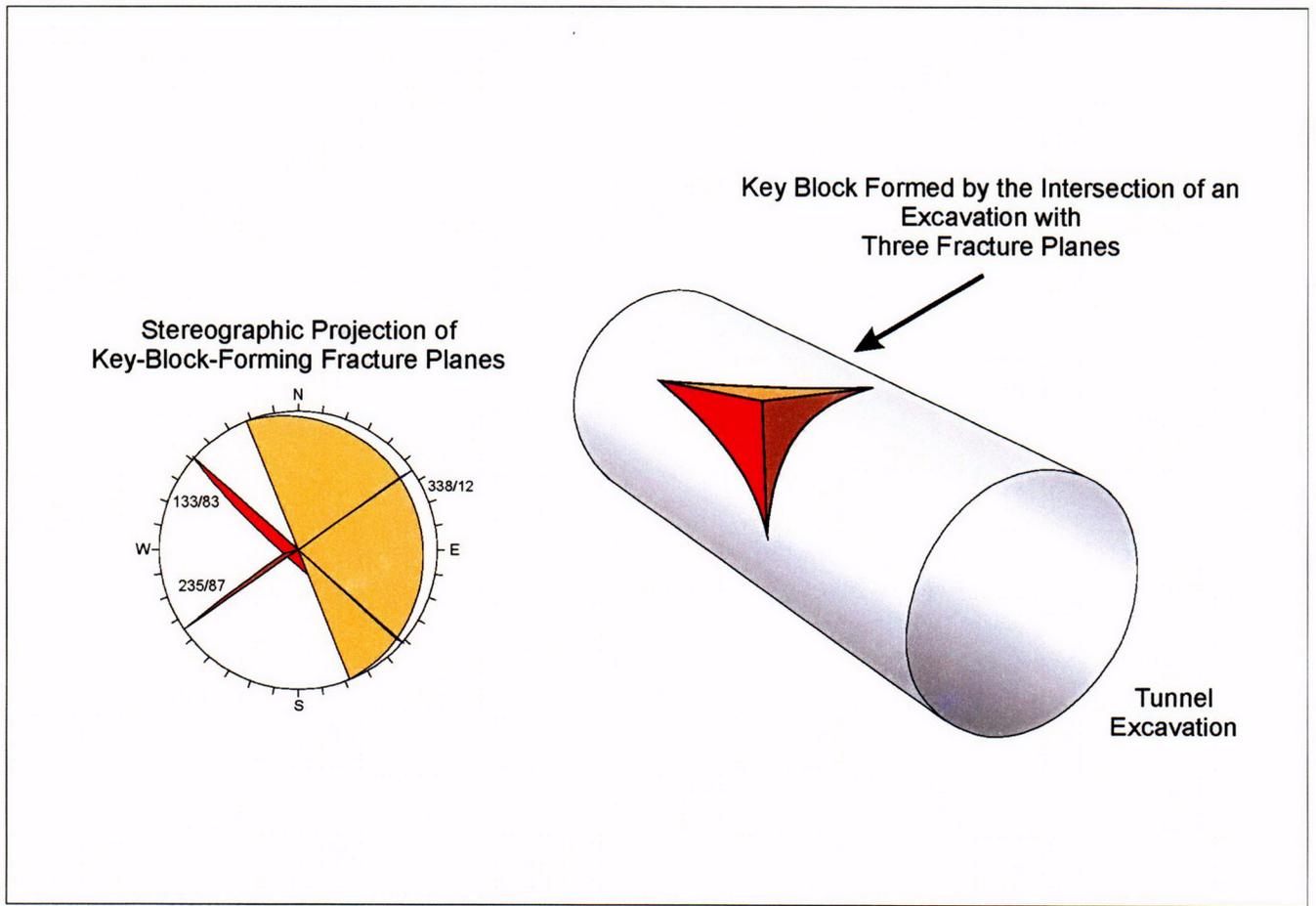


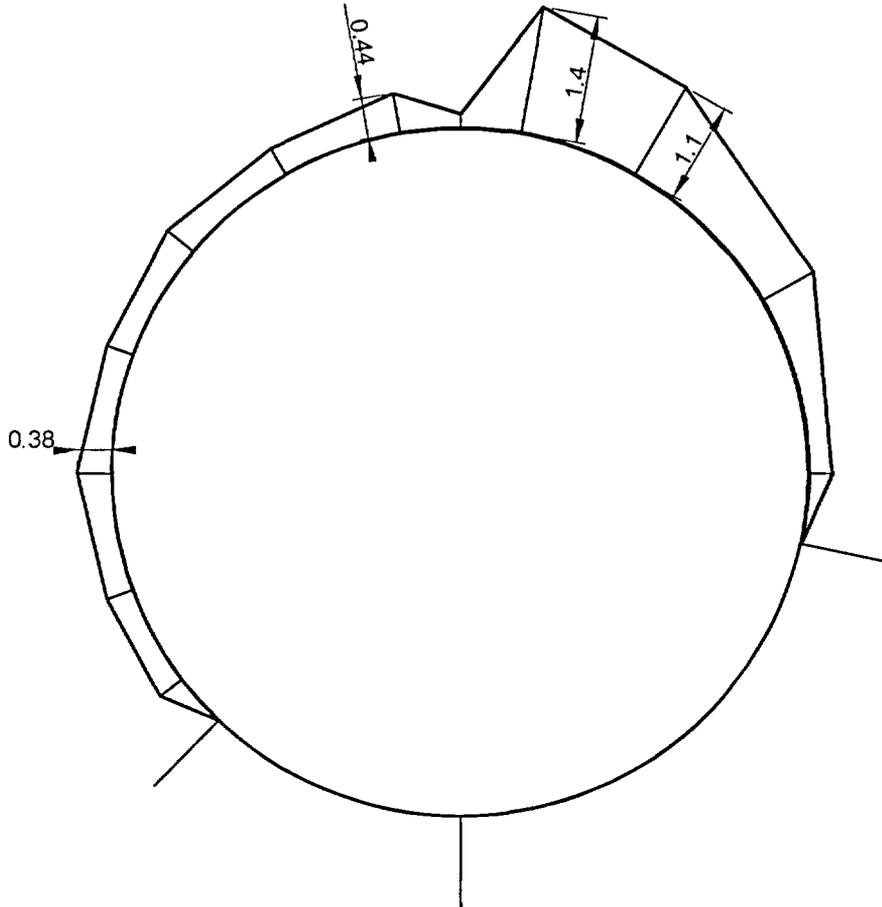
Figure 14. Illustration of a Typical Key Block and Associated Fracture Planes



Figure 15. Evidence of Key-Block Occurrence in the ECRB Cross-Drift, Station 11+55

While ground-support monitoring in the ESF main loop has provided long-term evidence indicating stable rock support performance, there are several sections in the ESF where excessive raveling and block fall-out have occurred. These typically correspond to the “3.01X” areas, and most often occurred in fault zones and in the TCw and TSw2 thermal-mechanical units. The 3.01X areas refer to sections of the ESF main loop that were constructed under Section 3.01X of the subsurface general construction specification (BSC 2002d, p. 17). The specification indicates that special actions may be necessary to continue excavation in the event that adverse ground conditions prevent normal tunnel boring machine operations. The location of 3.01X

areas is provided by *South Ramp 3.01.X Area Ground Support Analysis* (CRWMS M&O 1999, Section 1). A typical opening profile in a 3.01X area is shown in Figure 16. This profile is indicative of the worst case ground conditions in the Tptpmn lithologic unit of the ESF main loop.



Source: CRWMS M&O 1999, p. 29

Figure 16. Opening Profile at ESF Main Loop Station 60+24.70 (Steel Set #1272, Tptpmn Lithostratigraphic Unit) Based on Field Survey Data (Dimensions in Meters)

### 6.1.6 Generation of Representative Rock Volumes Using FracMan

As input to rockfall modeling, a representative FracMan simulation of the actual fracture network is constructed based on standard detailed line survey and full periphery geologic map data. These data consist of fractures with trace lengths of a meter or greater. The premise to this simulation is that a 100-meter on a side cube results in a representative fracture network. The fractures are simulated, and their location, orientation and size are inputs for the rockfall analyses. Individual 100-meter cubes are constructed for each lithostratigraphic unit. The Tptpll and Tptpmn units are presented in this section representing lithophysal and nonlithophysal rock, respectively, within the repository. Details for the analysis of other lithostratigraphic units (i.e., the Tptpul and Tptpln) are provided in Attachment II.

The timing of fracture formation in the field fundamentally determines the geometry of the fracture network by controlling the truncations and thereby the lengths of each subsequent fracture generation. First forming are vapor-phase partings, which are low-angle discontinuities (dips less than 45°) with vapor-phase mineralization, along with long, smooth, high-angle discontinuities with vapor-phase mineralization. These fractures tend to be long and only slightly truncated. Next, but still early in the cooling process of the pyroclastic flow deposits, smaller truncated fractures are formed. These smaller fractures are moderate to high angle and can have, or not have, vapor-phase mineralization. Smaller fractures commonly have the same orientations as the longer, high-angle fractures, and are distinguished based on their length.

The detailed line survey data are used to define the inputs for FracMan. The sampling is a combination of a limited area and line survey. Because of this there is a sampling bias. The Terzaghi correction (Terzaghi 1966) is a bias correction for a line survey and is therefore is inappropriate in detail for the sampling that was used to collect the data. In this analysis no correction factor is needed because FracMan uses the same sampling method for the synthetic fractures as was used in the collection of the observed data. In other words the same bias encountered in collecting the observed data is sampled in the synthetic data allowing a valid comparison without correcting the observed.

Construction of the FracMan network starts with the low-angle features. Because these features form first in the cooling process their truncation by other features is minimal. The truncation probability value (i.e., the probability that a fracture which intersects another fracture will be terminated against that fracture) for these features used in FracMan is 5 percent. To continue the construction of the FracMan network, the remaining fractures, having a dip greater than 45° are separated into two classes. The first class includes those fractures that formed about the same time as the vapor-phase partings. These fractures are referred to as cooling joints and have long trace lengths with some truncation occurring against the vapor-phase partings and themselves. The truncation probability value used in FracMan is 10 percent. The second class includes the fractures that have a shorter trace length. These fractures are considered to be later cooling and tectonic fractures. These fractures are generated into a network comprised of vapor-phase partings and long, high-angle cooling fractures and are truncated more severely than the earlier fractures. The truncation probability value used in FracMan is 70 percent.

This construction is significantly different from a construction with sets solely identified on the basis of orientation. However, observations of mineralization and truncation relations (Mongano et al. 1999) suggest that the current sequential construction is more appropriate to generate a representative rock volume. This construction does not create a replicate of the actual fracture geometries observed in the limited sampling afforded by the detailed line survey and the full periphery geologic map. The objective is to provide a generalized, representative fracture network for evaluation of the rock mass as a whole. The output from FracMan is a fracture network whose geometry is conditioned from a careful evaluation of the detailed line survey and full periphery geologic map data. Special geologic features are not represented in this effort. For example, in a 100-meter segment of tunnel mapping there may be a 15-meter section that shows an increased amount of fractures from a given set. The developer may decide to represent this zone by developing a specific distribution for this occurrence. However, for this report an average geometry is used to describe the simulation since the fracture network developed does not represent a specific section of the mapped area, but is representative of the general condition

of the rock mass. Not enough data exists to develop a simulation that represents every geologic variation in the rock mass. To avoid giving the impression of zones which display anomalous geometries in each lithostratigraphic unit, these zones are averaged into the simulation when the decision is made that adding this input helps represent the rock mass correctly with the data that is available. Because this output is not a replicate, a single constant fracture intensity is imposed for each set in each lithostratigraphic unit. Plots of cumulative fracture number against tunnel station display a constant slope for the most part along the sampled tunnel. Where the intensity is not constant, it is displayed as a change of slope in these plots. Further discussion appears later in this section.

Correct fracture size is critical to the construction of a representative network. Unfortunately, the radius of a fracture cannot be measured from a surface sampling of the fracture network. If all fractures are considered circular disks, then the centers of those disks do not have to coincide with the sampling surface. The observed trace length is then typically not the disk diameter; it is usually something less because the centers of the fracture disks do not coincide with the sample surface.

In order to get an intuitive feel for the radius distribution and how it relates to the observed trace length distribution consider the following: a single fracture of radius  $R$  oriented perpendicular to the sampling plane. If the fracture intersects the plane the observed trace length can vary from  $0.0$  to  $2.0R$ .

As shown in Figure 17, the trace length is a function of the distance from the sampling plane and the fracture radius, and is defined based on standard geometric relationships:

$$T = 2(R^2 - z^2)^{0.5} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

The mean observed trace length  $T_m$  is then

$$T_m = \frac{1}{R} \int_0^R 2(R^2 - z^2)^{0.5} dz \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$T_m = \pi R/2 \text{ or } R = T_m 2/\pi \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

indicating that the mean fracture radius is about  $2/3$  of the mean trace length observed.

This means that the expected distribution of trace lengths is equal to the distribution of the intersecting fractures times a constant factor  $\pi/2$ . In a log-log plot multiplication of a power law by a constant does not change the slope, so that the scaling exponent of trace lengths is the same as the scaling exponent of the radius distribution of intersecting fractures.

The radii distributions are compared to a distribution formed from the trace lengths observed multiplied by two-thirds to adjust the trace lengths to approximate radii. This is not a perfect adjustment because the dip of the fractures as well as their persistence will influence the number "two-thirds." The trace lengths are observed with a sampling surface or detailed line survey. Additional effects may be present when comparing the radii in the 100-meter cube with the

surface or line sampling. Individual plots of these distributions are included in each of the following sections for the lithostratigraphic units. Overall, the fits are good to excellent.

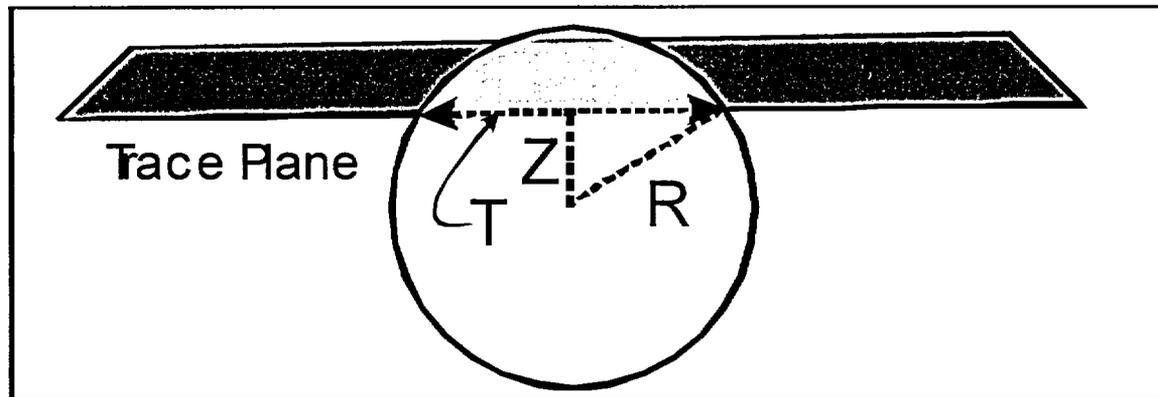


Figure 17. Relationship Between Trace Length and Radius

Finally, with the sequence of formation determined and the length distribution selected, orientation is evaluated to further subdivide the fractures into sets. This division is based on analysis of stereonet pole plots. All fractures with a dip  $> 45^\circ$  are used for this analysis because the orientations of the longer fractures and the shorter fractures are coincident. Once this is accomplished, the actual inputs for FracMan are developed.

The following is a brief description of the inputs required to begin the generation of simulated fracture geometries. The fracture geometry data for each lithostratigraphic unit are converted to the parameters needed for FracMan. An input sheet for FracMan is then developed for each lithostratigraphic unit. The input values are derived for this report from the detailed line survey data. The trend and plunge of the poles are used to set the mean orientations for each of the sets. The dispersion ( $k$ ) is set by visually evaluating the pole plot of the detailed line survey data for each set. The FracMan radius needed is estimated as two thirds of the minimum trace length for each set. The two remaining input values, termination percent and intensity, are initially developed by making qualitative estimates from the full periphery geologic maps. As development of the simulation progresses these values are refined to generate a representative simulation of the fracture geometries for each lithostratigraphic unit.

Several comparisons are made to confirm that the results of the FracMan output are giving a simulated fracture geometry that resembles the actual rock mass. The first comparison after the generation is to compare the relative proportions of the fractures in each set comparing the proportions from FracMan to the detailed line survey fractures. The results of this comparison are presented through the following sections for each lithostratigraphic unit.

The next comparison is between the detailed line survey data pole plots and the FracMan data pole plots. Correct selection of the mean orientation as well as the correct dispersion, the " $k$ " value, is key to getting an acceptable distribution of poles on the stereonet. The results of this comparison are presented through the following sections for each lithostratigraphic unit. For each pair of stereonets for each lithostratigraphic unit, data from the FracMan realization and the observed detailed line survey data show good to excellent comparisons for both the mean

orientation and dispersion about the mean. Comparison of the stereonets of poles to fractures is limited because FracMan is not creating a replicate but merely a reasonable model from the observed data. The observed data display more scatter than the FracMan realization but it is a sufficient representation of the observed. The observed data are from detailed line survey mappings that may have limitations.

The goal of the orientation comparison is therefore to represent the major sets with reasonable conformance to the observed mean orientations and the observed spread or dispersion about the mean. Not every fracture observed will be displayed in the FracMan realizations.

More fractures will be displayed in the 100-m on a side FracMan cube than are observed in the detailed line survey data. The detailed line survey data is sampling a small surface area compared to even the full periphery geologic map and considerably less fractures are observed than are present in the 100-m cube. The primary comparison to make between the rock mass geometry and the FracMan geometry is to compare full periphery geologic maps. The FracMan geometry allows for the same kind of sampling as the original data. For each of the following sections a direct comparison is presented to confirm the FracMan geometry resembles the observed geometry. Intensity controls the number of fractures and the check for intensities relies on the comparison of FracMan full periphery geologic maps to the observed full periphery geologic maps for validation. If the intensity from the FracMan full periphery geologic maps and the observed full periphery geologic maps are similar then the validation is considered satisfactory.

Fracture intensity measures are classified based upon the dimension of the measurement region and the dimension of the fracture measure. P stands for persistence and the measures are  $P_{ij}$ . For example,  $P_{32}$  is the fracture area (dimension 2) divided by the region volume (dimension 3). The number of fractures (dimension 0) per unit length (dimension 1) is  $P_{10}$ . Spacing, S, is  $P_{10}^{-1}$ .

The general relationship between the fracture intensity  $P_{32}$  and the mean fracture spacing, S, along a line is given by Dershowitz and Herda (1992):

$$P_{32} = C/S = C P_{10} \tag{Eq. 4}$$

where C is a constant that depends on the orientation distribution of the fractures. Dershowitz and Herda (1992) suggested a range of expected values between 1.0 and 3.0 and a value of 2.0 for a uniform distribution of orientations.

The equations have been derived for the simplified case where the orientation distribution is constant. For different orientation distributions then the equation becomes inaccurate for large variations about the mean pole orientation. The main equation then becomes

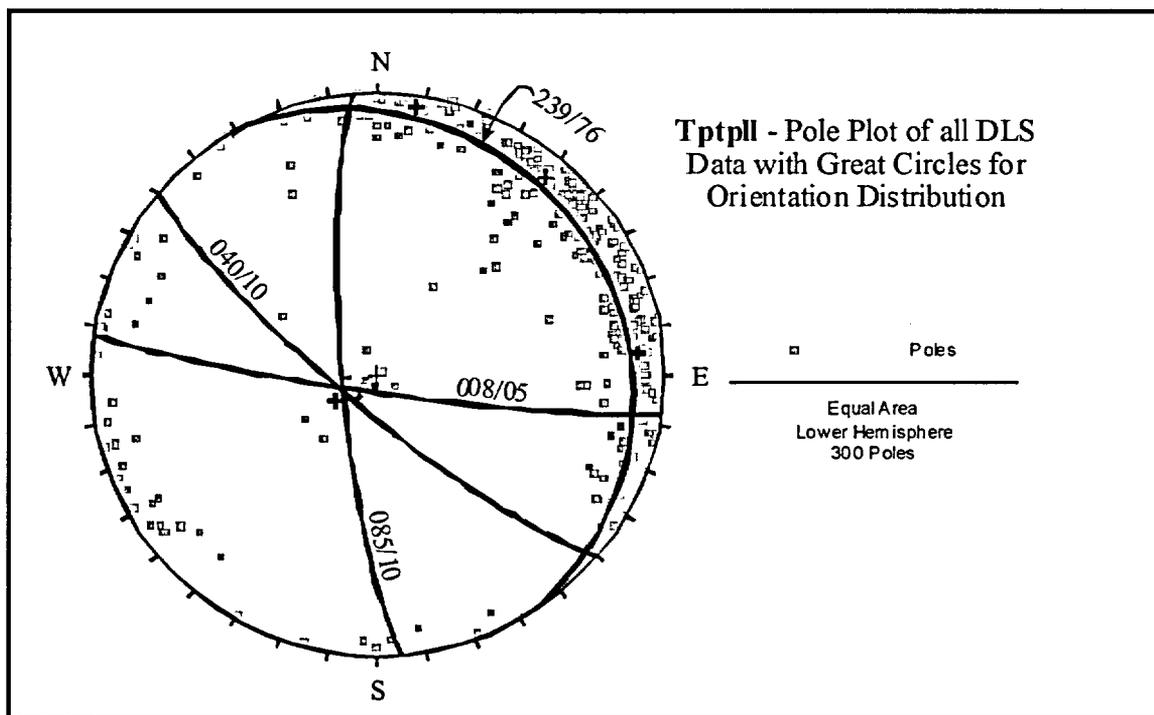
$$P_{32} = \frac{C}{d \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\int_0^\pi \sin(\theta) f(\theta) d\theta} \right)} \tag{Eq. 5}$$

where  $d$  is the inter-fracture distance along a line, and  $f(\theta)$  is the orientation probability density function.

In this report, the FracMan model uses a constant  $P_{32}$  for each set of fractures, which is based on the consideration that there is no spatial heterogeneity in intensity. There are a few discrete changes in intensity observed in the detailed line survey and full periphery geologic map data but for the most part the “average” intensity is constant as depicted by a linear cumulative fracture number versus stationing plot for each of the lithostratigraphic units. The validation for this approach is the comparison of the full periphery geologic map observed with the FracMan full periphery geologic map. These are in agreement for the overall intensity.

**6.1.6.1 Inputs and Results for the Tptpll**

To begin the analysis of the Tptpll, the observed vapor-phase partings are identified in the detailed line survey data. This is done by sorting the observed data with respect to dip and identifying those fractures which have a dip of less than 45 degrees. For the Tptpll there are 20 vapor-phase partings. The mean pole orientation is 239/76. Figure 18 shows the Great Circle for the mean orientation of the vapor-phase partings. The poles for the other sets are also plotted.



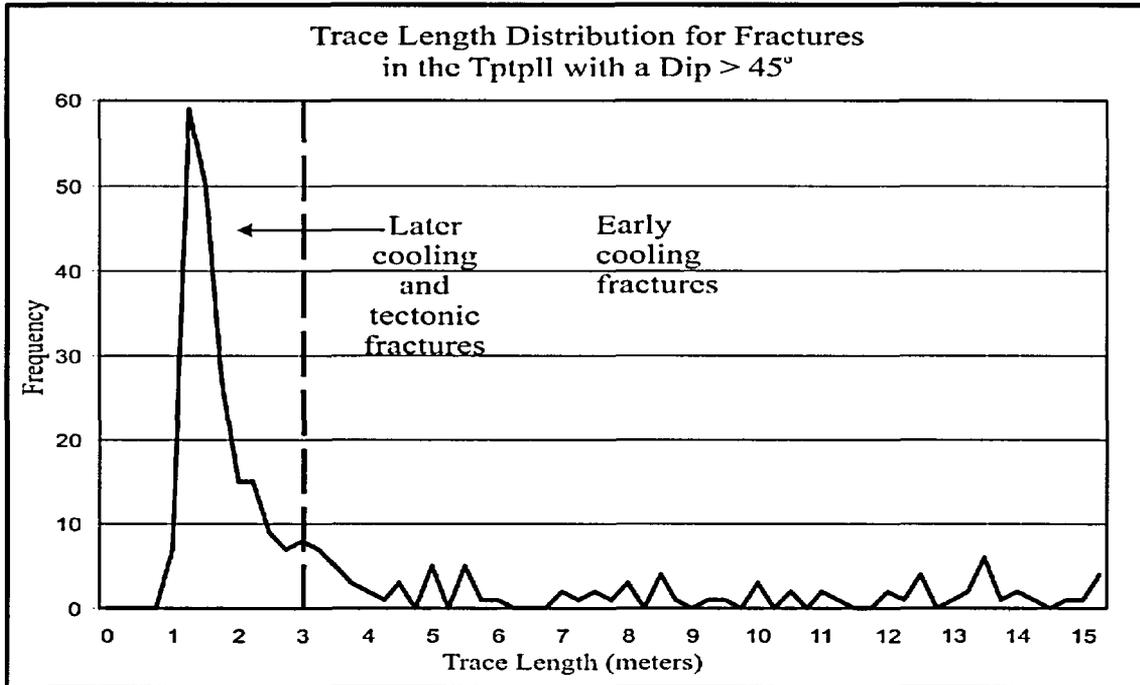
DTN: GS990408314224.001  
GS990408314224.002

Figure 18. Tptpll Pole Plot Showing Great Circles for all Tptpll Fractures

The remaining fracture trace lengths are plotted on a histogram and the trace length distribution is evaluated. The distribution is polymodal. A break is defined to separate the long fractures from the short fractures. For the Tptpll, this break occurs at approximately 3 meters (Figure 19). The distribution of poles for both the cooling and later cooling/tectonic fractures is shown in Figure 18. The set attributes developed from the detailed line survey are provided in Table 4.

Drift Degradation Analysis

In Figure 20, the values used as input to the FracMan simulation are shown. Table 5 is a direct comparison of the observed detailed line survey data with the FracMan output with respect to the number of fractures in each set as well as the proportions of the total in each set. The proportions of fracture types are very important to establish a representative FracMan network. The actual number of fractures is not relevant because the sampling areas are not comparable.



DTN: GS990408314224.001  
GS990408314224.002

Figure 19. Trace Length Distribution of the Tptpll Fractures (>45°)

Table 4. Summary Statistics of the Tptpll Detailed Line Survey Data

Set	Strike & Dip (Trend & Plunge)	Trace Length (mean)	Number of Fractures
Vapor-Phase Partings	329/14 (239/76)	7.2m	20
1 <sup>st</sup> Generation Cooling Joints	130/80 & 175/80 (040/10 & 085/10)	9.5m	71
2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation Cooling and Tectonic Joints	130/80, 175/80, 278/85 (040/10, 085/10, 008/05)	1.6m	209

DTN: GS990408314224.001; GS990408314224.002

NOTE: Strike and dip values were determined graphically using the steronet shown in Figure 18.

The most critical comparison is presented in Figure 21. This is the direct comparison between an actual full periphery geologic map from the ECRB Cross-Drift to a synthetic full periphery geologic map from FracMan. The synthetic full periphery geologic map is not a replicate, but based on professional expertise and judgment, the FracMan full periphery geologic map is adequately similar to the observed full periphery geologic map both for intensity and lengths.

Project Ttptll Task Drift Degradation Date 01-24-03 Modeler Lung-Fahy  
 Seed #: 0725 Fracmeter Unit: 50 Truncation mode Region View Center 0.0,0  
 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Scale \_\_\_\_\_ % displayed 100 Orientation = Pole or Dip Pole # frac sides 6

Frac Set	Model Type	Generation Region & Dimension	Orientation TR,P1	Dist. Type	k dispersion	Size eqv. Radius	Dist. type	Mean SD	Max. Min.	Elongation	Aspect Ratio	Termin %	Intensity
1	Baecher	100x100x100	239/76	Fisher	70	1.30	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	5	0.02
2	Baecher	100x100x100	040/10	Fisher	70	1.80	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	10	0.05
3	Baecher	100x100x100	085/10	Fisher	70	1.53	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	10	0.02
4	Baecher	100x100x100	040/10	Fisher	100	0.60	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	70	0.035
5	Baecher	100x100x100	085/10	Fisher	100	0.60	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	70	0.007
6	Baecher	100x100x100	008/05	Fisher	100	0.60	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	70	0.002

NN factor \_\_\_\_\_ NN export: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ inten: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ parall: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ large: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ close \_\_\_\_\_ Frac Dim (LL,FB)(.5-.5) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Thick \_\_\_\_\_ Fracs \_\_\_\_\_ # iterations \_\_\_\_\_ Frac Dim (POCS) \_\_\_\_\_ Ampl Shaper Fac (POCS) \_\_\_\_\_ Box Frac Dim \_\_\_\_\_ Spherical: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Variogram \_\_\_\_\_ Semivariogram Sill \_\_\_\_\_ Corr Length \_\_\_\_\_ Exp \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.FDT (binary, cant port to non DOS computers, cannot be edited in std word processing )  
 \_\_\_\_\_.BAB (babylonian ASCII version of FDT, only frac. data stored. Can be ported to non DOC computers. No std word processing.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_.DCM (Std ASCII version of FDT. Only frac data stored. Can be ported to most computers. Can be edited by std. Word processing. Large files)  
 \_\_\_\_\_.SAM (ASCII) \_\_\_\_\_ .ORS (ASCII) \_\_\_\_\_ .PCS (ASCII, for conditioned data)  
 \_\_\_\_\_.F2D (ASCII, frac trace data)

DTN: GS990408314224.001  
 GS990408314224.002

NOTES: The parameter, "k dispersion" is determined visually by comparing simulated stereonets to observed stereonets. The parameter, "size eqv. radius" is the mean radius (m). The power law distribution is used for the parameter, "dist. type." The power law is selected since the fracture process generally follows power law physics, such that the number of fractures greater than a given length (x) is proportional to 1/x raised to the power law exponent. The parameter, "intensity" is selected to maintain the proportion of fractures in each set.

Figure 20. FracMan Input Sheet for the Ttptll

Table 5. Relative Proportions of Fractures from the Detailed Line Survey Versus FracMan Output for the Tptpll

Detailed Line Survey			FracMan		
Feature	Number of fractures	Proportion	Feature	Number of Fractures	Proportion
Vapor-Phase Partings	20	6%	Vapor-Phase Partings	647	7%
1 <sup>st</sup> Generation Cooling Joints	71	24%	1 <sup>st</sup> Generation Cooling Joints	2494	25%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation Cooling and Tectonic Joints	209	70%	2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation Cooling and Tectonic Joints	6738	68%
Total	300	100%	Total	9879	100%

DTN: GS990408314224.001; GS990408314224.002

The orientation comparison is presented in Figure 22. Pole plots for the detailed line survey data and the FracMan output are compared to ensure that the clusters from the detailed line survey are correctly simulated in FracMan. For the Tptpll this comparison demonstrates that the FracMan output is adequately similar to the observed data. The means are similar and the spread of the data about the mean is similar. Not all observed fractures are simulated because the FracMan output has less scatter and is not a replicate.

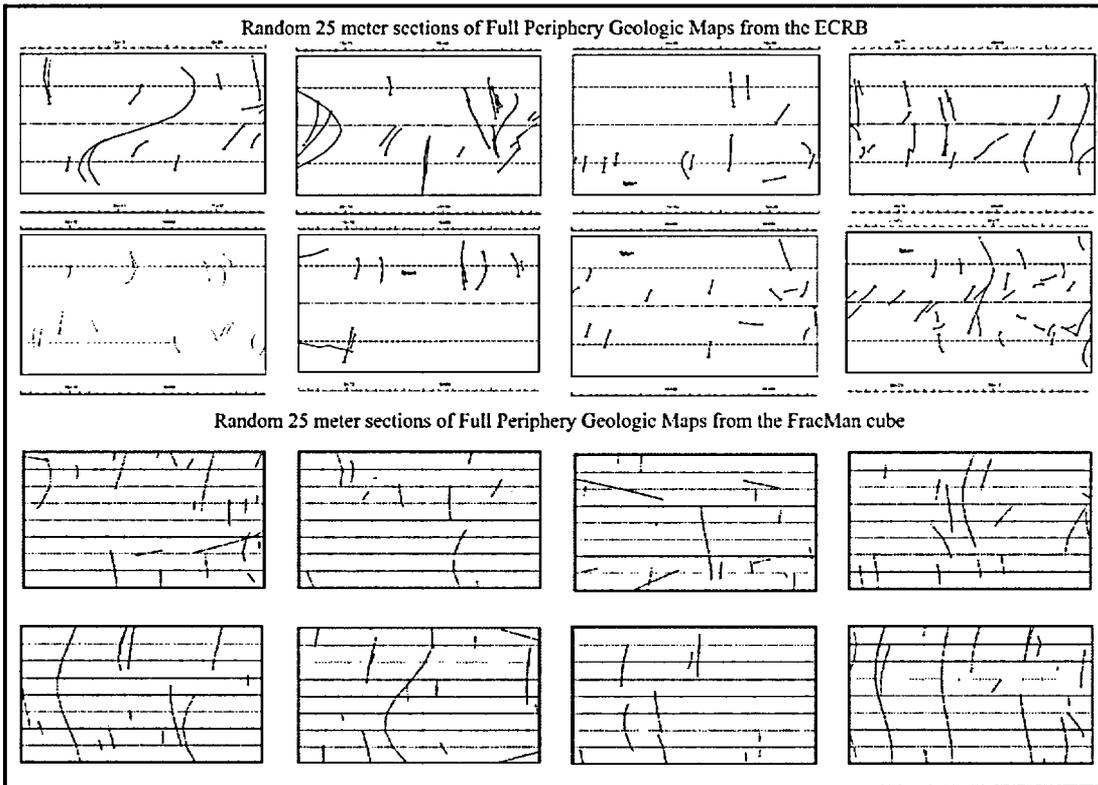
Figure 23 provides confirmation that the radius distribution of fractures from FracMan matches reasonably well with the observed trace lengths. Figure 24 shows that fracture intensity, that is the slope, is nearly constant until approximately Station 21+50. At this point a sequence of small offset faults occurs causing the intensity to increase.

**6.1.6.2 Inputs and Results for the Tptpmn**

The analysis for the Tptpmn uses a classical approach to identify sets based on orientation. The classical approach uses orientation only to identify the sets (Mongano et al. 1999; CRWMS M&O 2000a). Four sets are defined in the Tptpmn; the great circles for these sets are displayed in Figure 25.

Although this development is different from those for the other lithostratigraphic units, the geometry resulting from FracMan is representative. The detailed line survey data are used to condition FracMan to develop representative fracture trace lengths and spacings. The same comparisons of detailed line survey and FracMan output apply to this realization. Table 6 displays the mean orientation of the sets, a comparison of average radius converted to diameter and average trace length, and intensity (average spacing) from FracMan and average spacing from the detailed line survey.

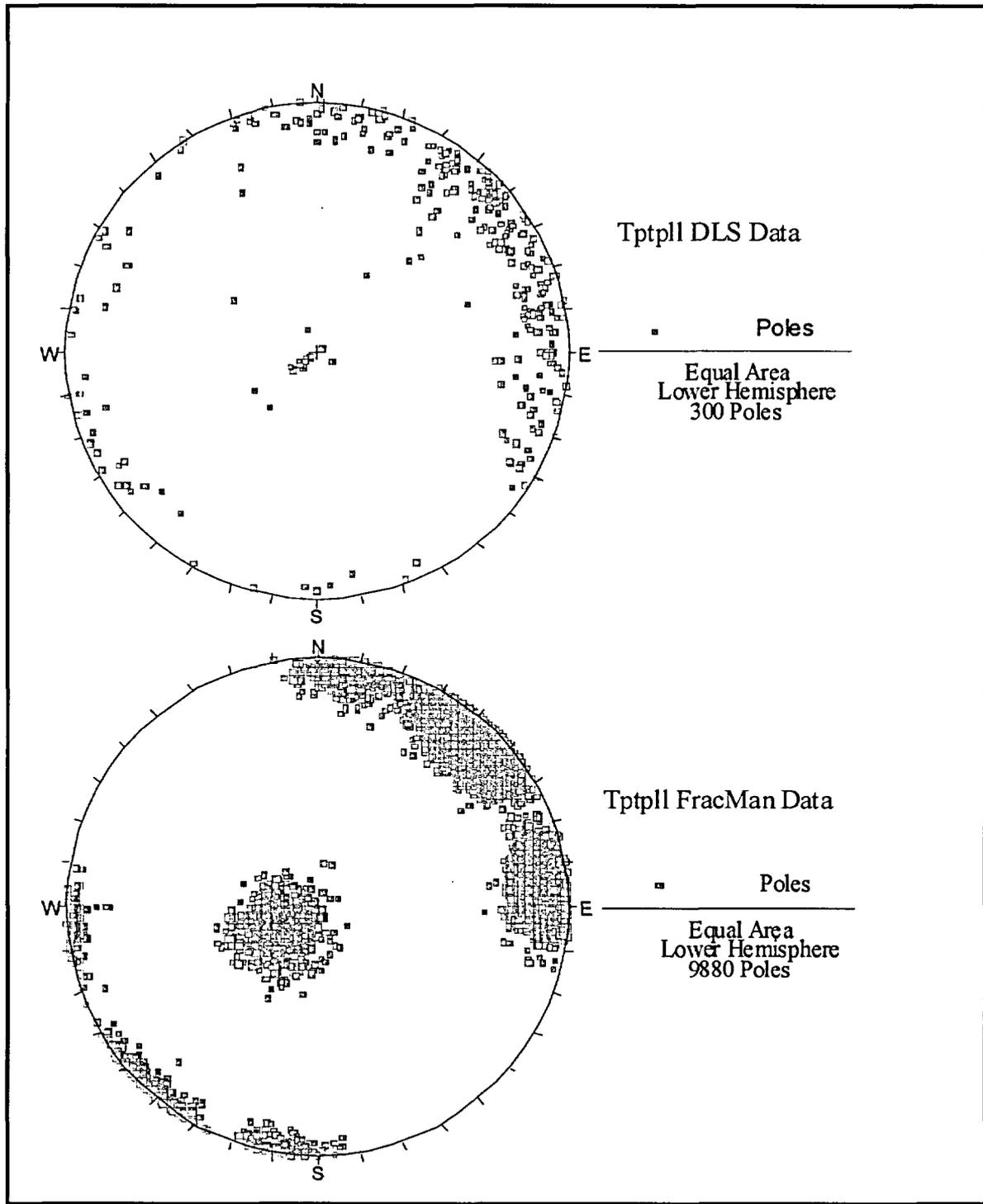
The input sheet for the Tptpmn is shown in Figure 26. The most important comparison is presented in Figure 27. This is a direct comparison between an actual full periphery geologic map from the ECRB Cross-Drift to a synthetic full periphery geologic map from FracMan. Again, the realization from FracMan is not a replicate. The comparison is made to evaluate intensity and length with a sampling method identical to the observed sampling. In this case, the sampling is a full periphery geologic map. Based on the professional expertise and experience, the FracMan full periphery geologic map is acceptably conditioned to be visually similar to observed full periphery geologic maps for the Tptpmn.



DTN: GS990408314224.004, GS990408314224.005  
GS990408314224.006

NOTES: The purpose of this figure is to illustrate the geologic structure contained on a full periphery geologic map. The annotated information on this figure is not intended to be legible.

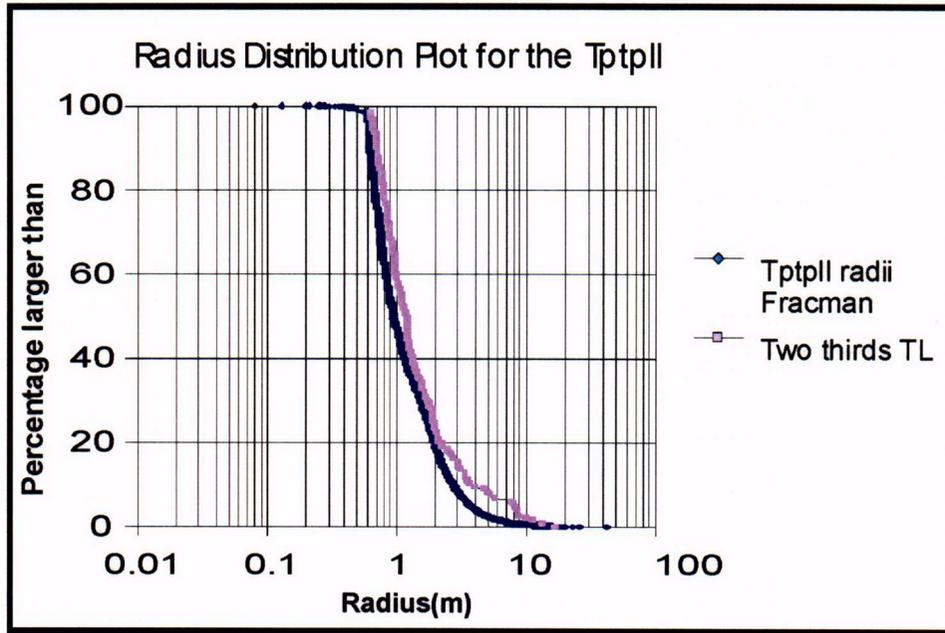
Figure 21. Comparison of Full Periphery Geologic Maps from the Tptpl in the ECRB Cross-Drift with Simulated Full Periphery Geologic Maps from the FracMan Cube



DTN: GS990408314224.001  
GS990408314224.002

NOTE: The FracMan data is representative of the entire rock mass, and is not a replicate of the detailed line survey data. Therefore, the number of poles in FracMan is expected to be much greater than the detailed line survey data. The location of the poles should agree, which is shown by this figure.

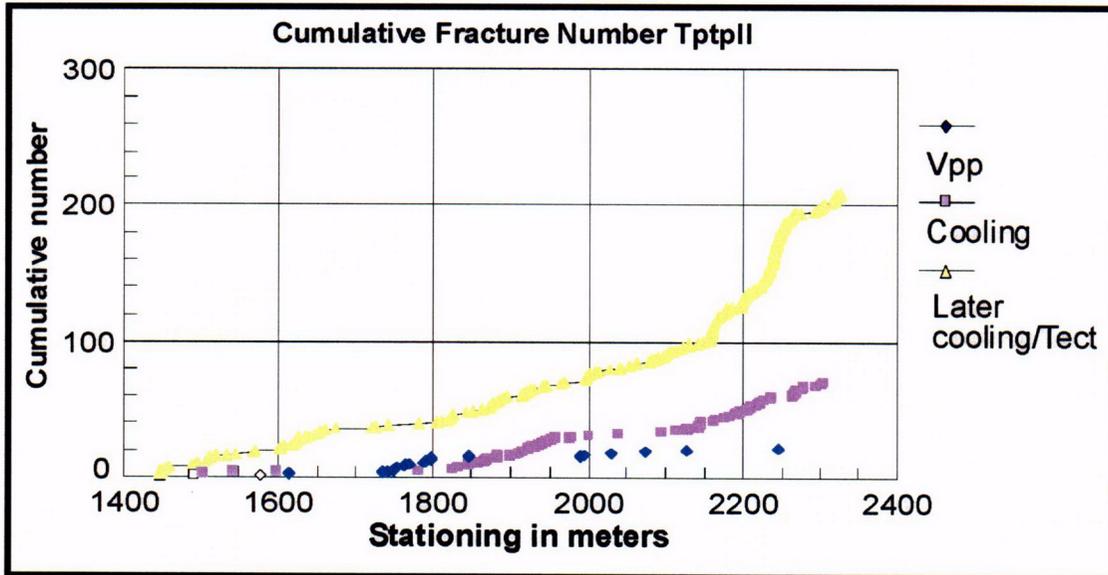
Figure 22. Comparison of the Observed Tptpll Fracture Poles to the FracMan Fracture Poles



DTN: GS990408314224.001  
GS990408314224.002

NOTE: This figure compares fracture radii from FracMan to observed trace length data scaled by two-thirds. This is based on the relationship between fracture trace length and radius (see Figure 17). The mean fracture radius should be about two thirds of the mean trace length observed.

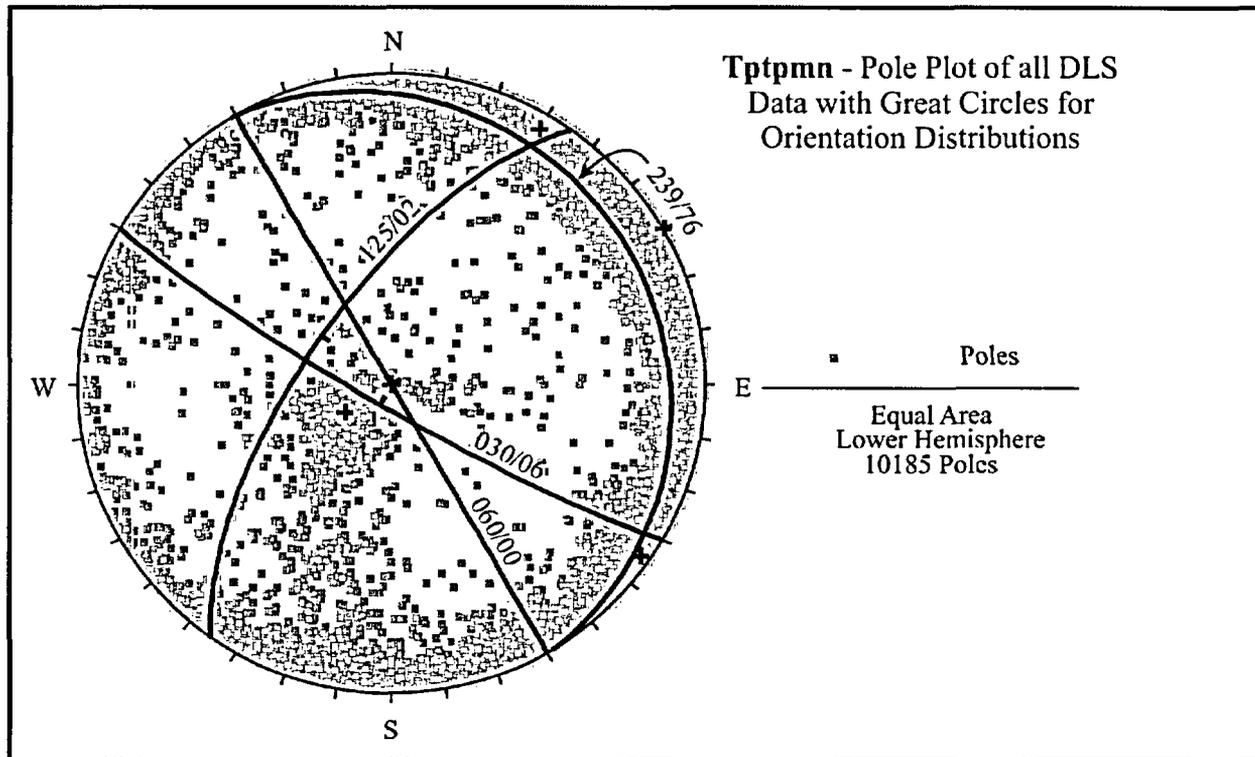
Figure 23. Comparison of the Observed Trace Length Distribution (Scaled by Two Thirds) to the FracMan Radii Distribution for TptplI



DTN: GS990408314224.001  
GS990408314224.002

NOTE: Constant slope indicates constant intensity.

Figure 24. Evaluation of Constant Intensity for TptplI



DTN: GS971108314224.025 GS000608314224.004  
 GS960708314224.008 GS960708314224.010  
 GS990408314224.001

Figure 25. Pole Plot of Tptpmn Detailed Line Survey Data from the ESF Main Loop and ECRB Cross-Drift

Table 6. Comparison of Data from Detailed Line Survey and FracMan for the Tptpmn

Set Number	Orientation (Strike/Dip)	Proportions		Trace Length (m)		Spacing (m)	
		FracMan	DLS	FracMan	DLS	FracMan	DLS
Set 1	120/84	53%	55%	1.8	2.3	0.61	0.55
Set 2	215/88	20%	20%	1.5	1.9	1.61	1.48
Set 3	329/14	8%	7%	2.1	2.7	6.8	4.2
Random	Random	19%	18%	1.4	1.7	N/A	N/A

NOTES: DLS = detailed line survey. See Figure 25 for detailed line survey source DTNs. Strike and dip values were determined graphically using the stereonet shown in Figure 25.

The orientation comparison is presented in Figure 28. Pole plots for the detailed line survey and FracMan are compared to ensure that the clusters from the detailed line survey are correctly simulated in FracMan. For the Tptpmn, the means and the spread about the means are adequately represented by the FracMan network. The comparison in Figure 29 confirms that a good conformance exists between the radii distribution from FracMan and the observed trace length distribution.

Project Ttpmnn Task Drift Degradation Date 07/02 Modeler Lung-Fahv  
 Seed #: 0725 Fracmeter Unit: 50 Truncation mode Region View Center 0,0,0  
 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Scale \_\_\_\_\_ % displayed 100 Orientation = Pole or Dip Pole # frac sides 6

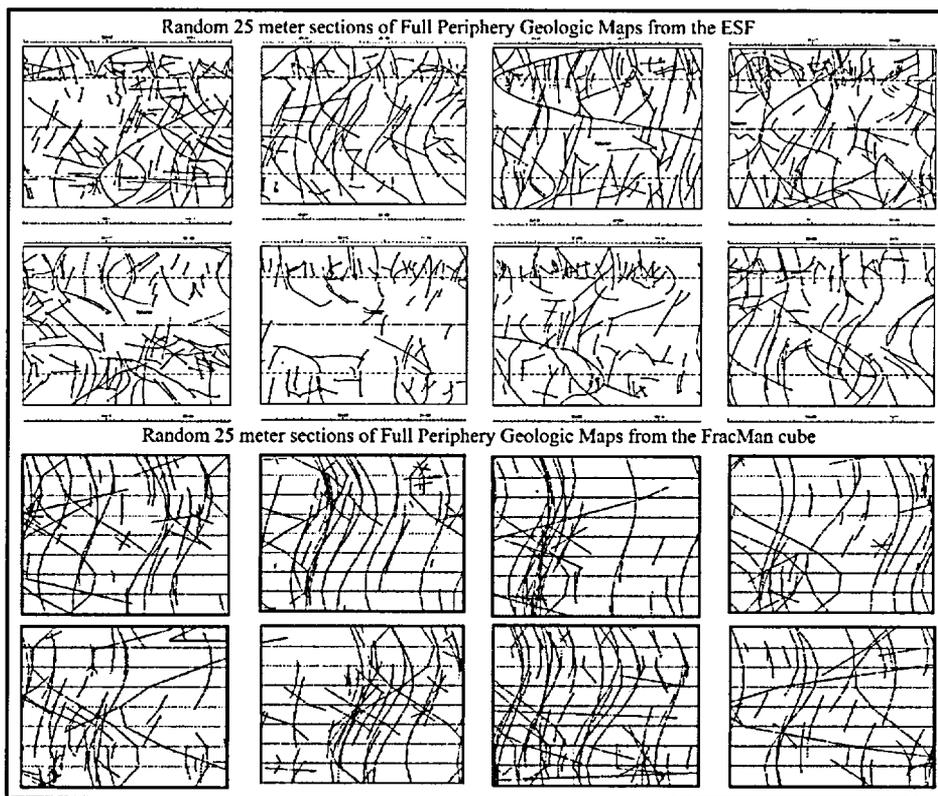
Frac Set	Model Type	Generation Region & Dimension	Orientation TR,Pl	Dist. Type	k dispersion	Size eqv. Radius	Dist. type	Mean SD	Max Min	Elongation	Aspect Ratio	Termin %	Intensity
1	Baecher	100x100x100	030/06	Fisher	70	1.80	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	10	0.40
2	Baecher	100x100x100	125/02	Fisher	70	1.53	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	5	0.10
3	Baecher	100x100x100	239/76	Fisher	70	2.09	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	0	0.05
RND	Baecher	100x100x100	060/00	Fisher	05	1.35	Power (3.1)			NA	NA	5	0.07

NN factor \_\_\_\_\_ NN export: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ inter: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ parall: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ large: \_\_\_\_\_ WZ close \_\_\_\_\_ Frac Dim (LL,FBX,5-5) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Thick \_\_\_\_\_ Fracs \_\_\_\_\_ # iterations \_\_\_\_\_ Frac Dim (POCS) \_\_\_\_\_ Ampl Shaper Fac (POCS) \_\_\_\_\_ Box Frac Dim \_\_\_\_\_ Spherical/Exp \_\_\_\_\_  
 Variogram \_\_\_\_\_ Semivariogram Sill \_\_\_\_\_ Corr Length \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ .FDT (binary, can't port to non DOS computers, cannot be edited in std word processing)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .BAB (babylonian ASCII version of FDT, only frac. data stored. Can be ported to non DOC computers. No std word processing.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .DCM (Std ASCII version of FDT. Only frac data stored. Can be ported to most computers. Can be edited by std. Word processing. Large files)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .SAM (ASCII) \_\_\_\_\_ .ORS (ASCII) \_\_\_\_\_ .PCS (ASCII, for conditioned data)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .F2D (ASCII, frac trace data)

NOTE: See Figure 25 for detailed line survey source DTNs. See Figure 20 for explanation of parameters.

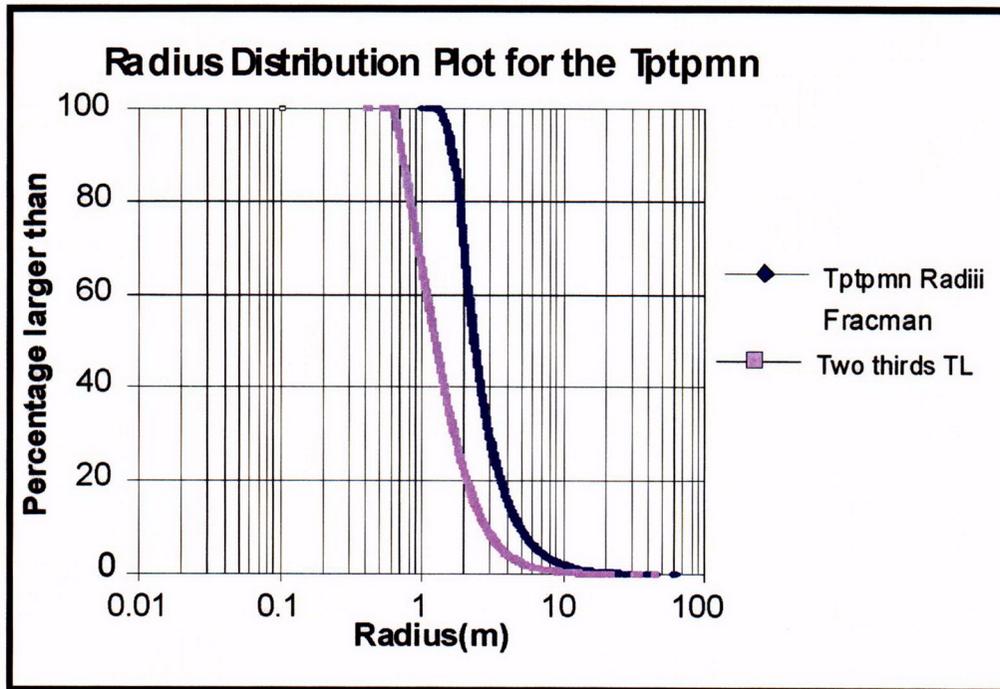
Figure 26. FracMan Input Sheet for the Ttpmnn



DTN: GS990408314224.004, GS000608314224.006  
GS960908314224.015, GS960908314224.016

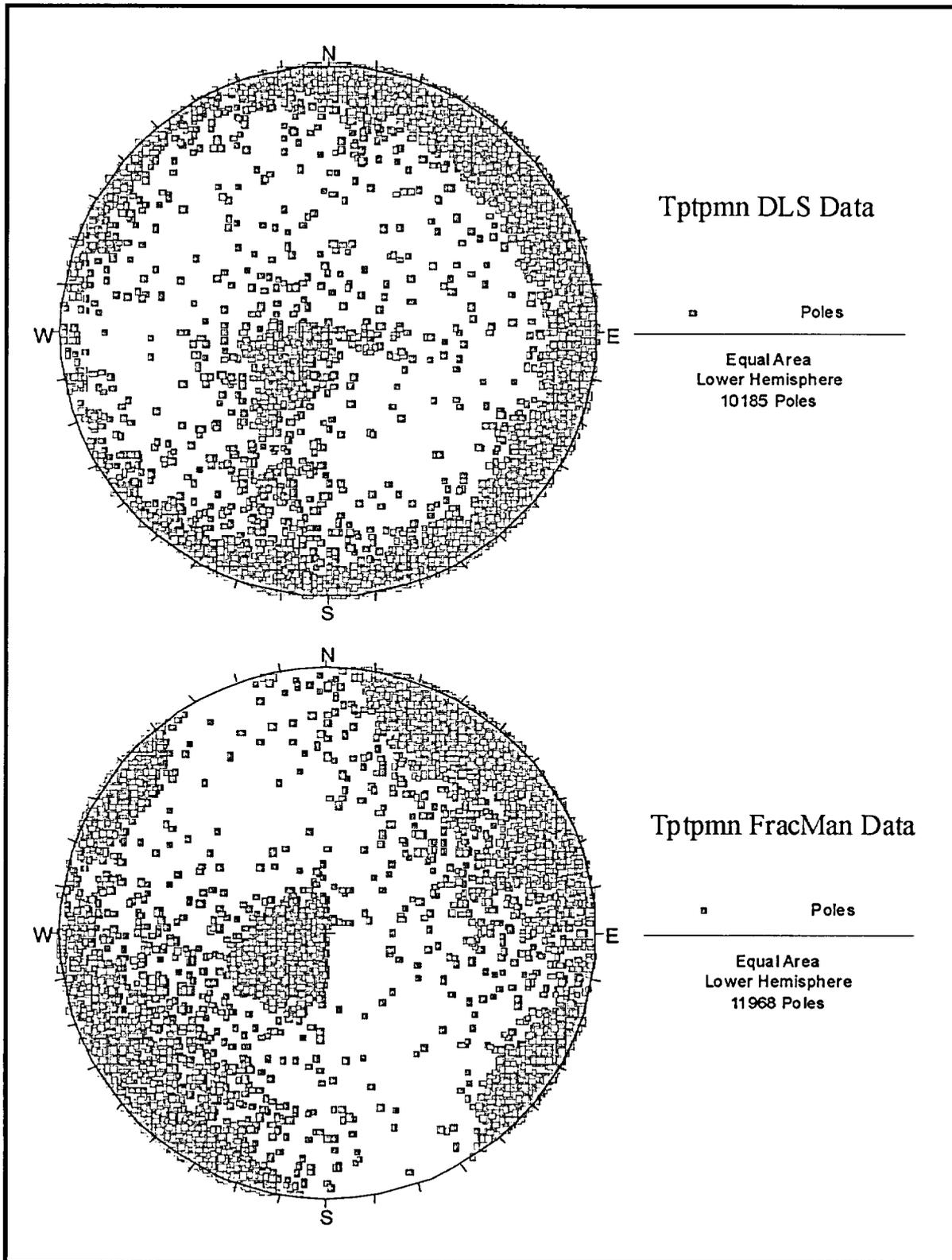
NOTES: The purpose of this figure is to illustrate the geologic structure contained on a full periphery geologic map. The annotated information on this figure is not intended to be legible.

Figure 27. Comparison of Full Periphery Geologic Maps from the Tptpmn in the ECRB Cross-Drift with Simulated Full Periphery Geologic Maps from the FracMan Cube



NOTES: See Figure 25 for detailed line survey source DTNs. This figure compares fracture radii from FracMan to observed trace length data scaled by two-thirds. This is based on the relationship between fracture trace length and radius (see Figure 17). The mean fracture radius should be about two thirds of the mean trace length observed.

Figure 28. Comparison of the Observed Trace Length Distribution (Scaled by Two Thirds) to the FracMan Radii Distribution for Tptpmn



NOTE: See Figure 25 for detailed line survey source DTNs.

Figure 29. Comparison of the Observed Tptpmn Fracture Poles to the FracMan Fracture Poles

## 6.2 THERMAL-MECHANICAL CALCULATION

Coupled thermal-mechanical processes in the rock mass surrounding the geologic repository at Yucca Mountain are examined in this section. This thermal-mechanical calculation investigates the temperature history throughout the preclosure and postclosure periods of the repository, and stress changes,  $\Delta\sigma_{ij}$ , due to temperature change, according to the following relation (Itasca 2002, Manuals/3DEC/Optional Features/Section 1: Thermal Option, Section 1.2.3):

$$\Delta\sigma_{ij} = \delta_{ij}3K\alpha\Delta T \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

where  $\delta_{ij}$  is the Kronecker  $\delta$  (unit matrix),  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of thermal expansion ( $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ),  $K$  is the bulk modulus (Pa), and  $\Delta T$  is the change in temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The coupled thermal-mechanical calculation was conducted by two sets of calculations: the drift-scale (described in this section) and the coupled regional- and drift-scale calculations (described in Attachment III).

The drift-scale thermal-mechanical calculation consists of the temperature history (thermal) calculation and the thermal stress (mechanical) calculation. The thermal part of the drift-scale calculation was performed by the NUFT thermohydrology software simulating two-dimensional drift-scale thermal-hydrologic behavior. The temperature history results from the NUFT code were imported to the UDEC discrete-element software and the FLAC finite-difference software in order to calculate the thermal stress around the emplacement drift. UDEC and 3DEC (the three-dimensional equivalent of UDEC) were used to model the effects of the thermal stress and to conduct a rockfall analysis associated with the previous thermal stress calculation. Details of the thermal stress calculation and the rockfall analysis for nonlithophysal and lithophysal units are presented in Sections 6.3.1.3 and 6.4.1.2, respectively.

The drift-scale calculations (both thermal and mechanical) consider an infinite extent (perpendicular and in the direction of the drifts) of the repository; consequently, they are two-dimensional (a single drift included in the calculation), with a symmetry boundary condition on a plane halfway between the emplacement drifts. The coupled regional- and drift-scale thermal-mechanical calculation (Attachment III) was planned and conducted to support this drift-scale calculation by assessing repository-scale effects, including edge effects and the effects of finite repository size and depth on predicted temperatures and stresses. These calculations are three-dimensional, and analysis was carried out in two steps. First, the regional-scale thermal-mechanical calculation was used to determine temperature and stress changes on the scale of the entire mountain. In the next step, the drift-scale thermal-mechanical analysis was performed such that boundary conditions for temperature and stress fields (functions of time) were determined from the regional-scale calculation. Thus, this calculation did not use any simplifying assumptions (e.g., infinite extent of the repository) for the boundary conditions. Both components of the regional- and drift-scale thermal-mechanical calculations were performed using FLAC3D. Because the goal of the calculation was to support the drift-scale calculation, details of the calculation and results are presented in Attachment III. A comparison of temperatures and stresses as calculated by the drift-scale and the coupled regional- and drift-scale calculations is presented at the end of this section.

The thermal part of drift-scale calculation applies a two-dimensional LDTH sub-model, which is described in *Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model* (BSC 2001c). A non-backfilled and mean

infiltration version of the sub-model was extracted from the data submittals in DTN: LL000509112312.003. The LDTH sub-model, which was selected from the 31 LDTH sub-models in *Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model* (BSC 2001c), is L2C3 (coordinates: E170731, N234973). The L2C3 LDTH sub-model is used to compute temperature-history of the emplacement drift and surrounding areas throughout the preclosure and postclosure periods.

The L2C3 LDTH sub-model location selected has the following characteristics of interest (further details of the model can be found in *Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model* (BSC 2001c):

- Approximately the geometric center of the license application reference repository layout (BSC 2003b).
- The repository horizon is located approximately 281 m below the ground surface and 327 m above the water table. This elevation puts the repository horizon at approximately 1057 meters above sea level (DTN: LL000509112312.003).
- The repository horizon is located in the Tptpl with approximately 34 m of Tptpl above the repository horizon and 68 m of Tptpl below the repository horizon (DTN: LL000509112312.003).
- The mean infiltration conditions have surface infiltration rates of 12.0 mm/year during the first 600 years of emplacement (present day climate), 40.8 mm/year from 600 years to 2000 years (monsoonal climate), and 63.2 mm/year from 2000 years on (glacial transition climate) (DTN: LL000509112312.003).
- The ground surface temperature is fixed at 16.9°C, and the water table temperature is fixed at 29.2°C (DTN: LL000509112312.003).

In addition to the LDTH sub-model, updated thermal and hydrologic properties were used for the repository and non-repository rock units. The thermal and hydrologic properties are presented in Section 4.1.6 and 4.1.8, respectively. Details of the data preparation for input files of the LDTH sub-model are described in *Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model* (BSC 2001c).

Three major cases of the drift-scale thermal calculation were carried out, including:

- Case 1: Base-case calculation with 1.45 kW/m initial heat load and 50 years preclosure ventilation (90 percent heat removal ratio, Section 5.1).

## Drift Degradation Analysis

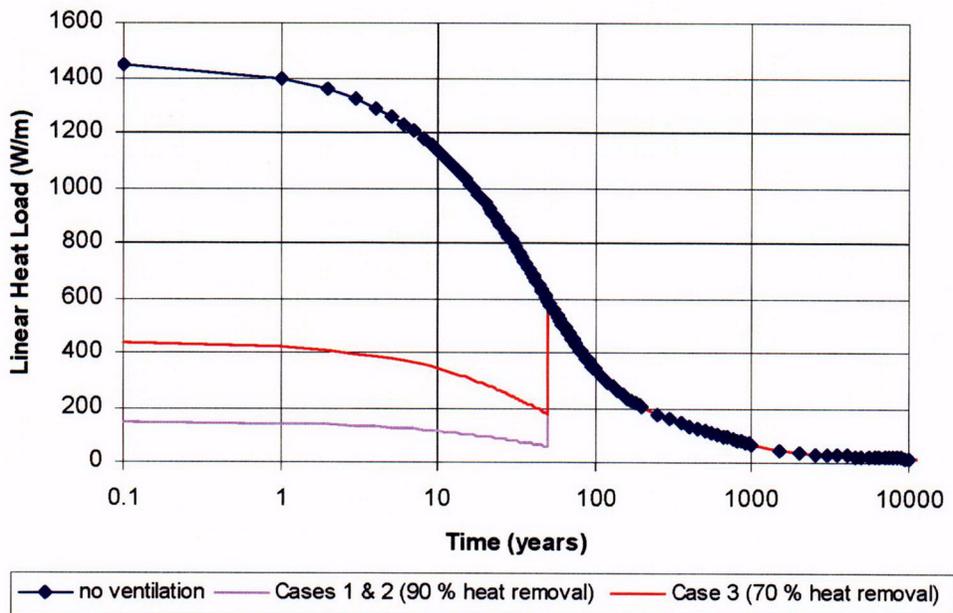
- Case 2: Sensitivity calculation for thermal properties of repository rock material (Tptpl1) with 1.45 kW/m initial heat load, 50 years preclosure ventilation, and 90 percent heat removal ratio. Values of thermal conductivity and specific heat one standard deviation less than the mean values were used:
  - Thermal Conductivity (SN0208T0503102.007): 1.64 W/m-K (= 1.89 W/m-K – one standard deviation [0.25 W/m-K]) for wet conditions and 1.03 W/m-K (= 1.28 W/m-K – one standard deviation [0.25 W/m-K]) for dry conditions.
  - Heat Capacity: 811 J/kg-K (= 954 J/kg-K – one standard deviation [143 J/kg-K]).
- Case 3: Sensitivity calculation for heat removal ratio. 70 percent heat removal ratio was used for the preclosure ventilation (Section 5.1).

The heat capacity data used in all the three cases were preliminary data superceded by DTN: SN0303T0510902.002 (Table V-16). Therefore, an impact analyses was conducted regarding the preliminary data and presented in Attachment XVII. Heat capacity values for the range of  $T \leq 95^{\circ}\text{C}$  were utilized for the NUFT calculations (Table V-16). Since consideration of latent heat effects above the boiling point is built into the NUFT code, the high heat capacity value at the temperature range of 95 to  $114^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Table V-16) were not used in the NUFT thermal calculations.

Decay curves of the linear heat load used in all the calculation cases are presented in Figure 30. The original linear heat decay curve (no ventilation) was obtained from *Repository Design, Repository/PA IED Subsurface Facilities* (BSC 2003d). 90 percent of the constant ventilation heat removal ratio (Section 5.1) was applied for Cases 1 and 2, while 70 percent of constant heat removal ratio (Section 5.1) was used in Case 3.

Temperature histories at the drift crown for all the cases of the drift-scale thermal calculations are presented in Figure 31. The results exhibited the temperature increase from base case (Case 1) to sensitivity calculations (Cases 2 and 3). In particular, Case 3 showed a significant temperature increase at the preclosure period. The peak temperate for Case 1 was  $138^{\circ}\text{C}$  at around 75 years, while Cases 2 and 3 were  $161^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $153^{\circ}\text{C}$  at around 75 years, respectively.

Drift Degradation Analysis



NOTES: The no ventilation curve is from BSC 2003d. Cases 1 and 2 use the 90 percent heat removal curve while Case 3 uses the 70 percent heat removal curve.

Figure 30. Heat Decay Curves for Thermal Calculations

**Temperature-History at Drift Crown**  
**1.45 kW/m linear heat load, 50 years pre-closure ventilation**

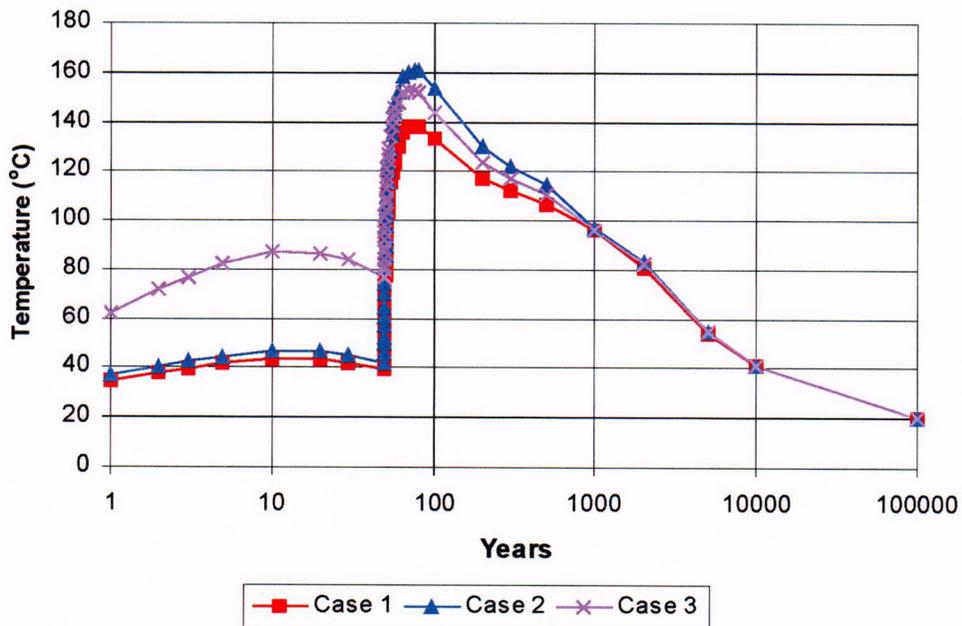


Figure 31. Temperature History at the Drift Crown Due to the Linear Heat Load Presented in Figure 30

A comparison of temperature histories in the drift crown for Case 1, as determined in the drift-scale calculation (NUFT) and the coupled regional- and drift-scale calculations (FLAC3D) for the conditions in the middle of the repository, is shown in Figure 32. The agreement between histories is quite good. With the exception of the state at 10,000 years after waste emplacement, the temperature differences between the two calculations are less than 10°C.

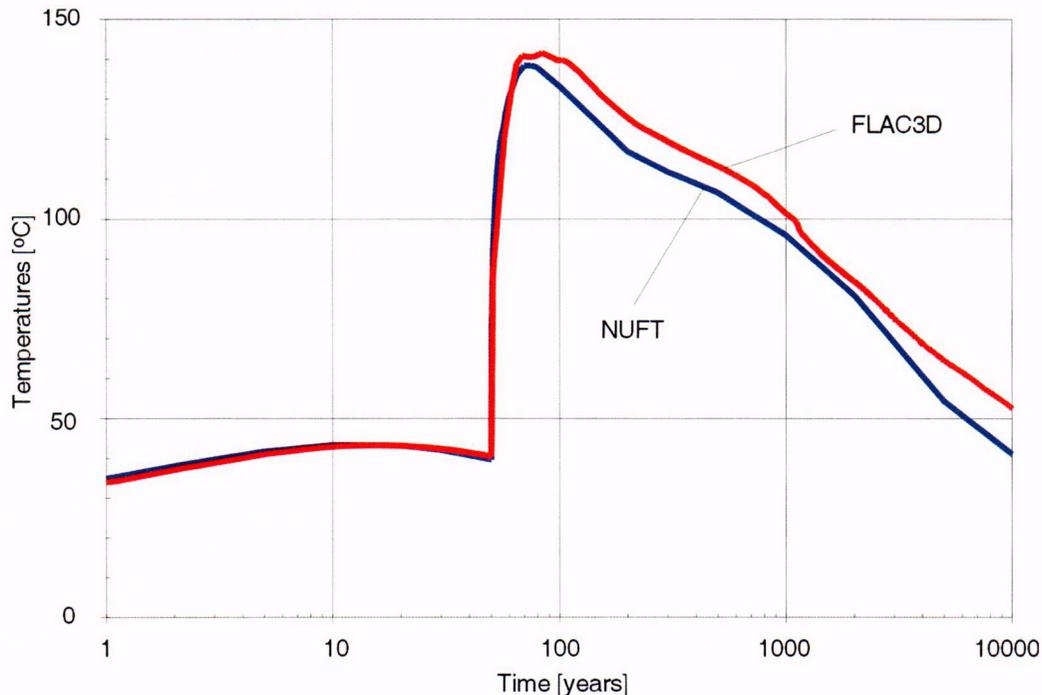


Figure 32. Comparison of Temperature Histories at Tunnel Crown for Case 1 Calculated Using NUFT and FLAC3D

Stresses in the drift wall and crown for conditions in the middle of the repository, as predicted by two calculations [drift-scale (FLAC) and coupled regional- and drift-scale (FLAC3D)], are shown for 10 years, 100 years, and 1000 years after waste emplacement in Figures 33, 34, and 35, respectively. FLAC results are presented from the calculation for lithophysal rock mass category 4 (discussed in Section 6.4), which has the same Young's modulus as the value used in the coupled regional- and drift-scale calculation. Agreement of the tangential stresses in the crown is excellent at all three times presented. As expected, the two-dimensional calculation (FLAC) predicts a slightly higher tangential stress in the crown after 1000 years of heating. The most significant difference between the two calculations is the vertical stress after 100 and 1000 years. The coupled regional- and drift-scale calculations (FLAC3D) show an increase in the vertical stress (in the wall after 100 years and 1000 years, but also throughout the repository horizon after 1000 years) because of the effect of the finite repository size and elastic restoring stresses caused by the heat-induced deformation. This effect could not be accounted for in the drift-scale calculation in which the average vertical stress is determined by the weight of the overburden. The drift scale calculation stress predictions are justified for use in the analysis of drift degradation, because the increase in the vertical stress in the wall (not accounted for in the two-dimensional calculation) is not significant.

# Drift Degradation Analysis

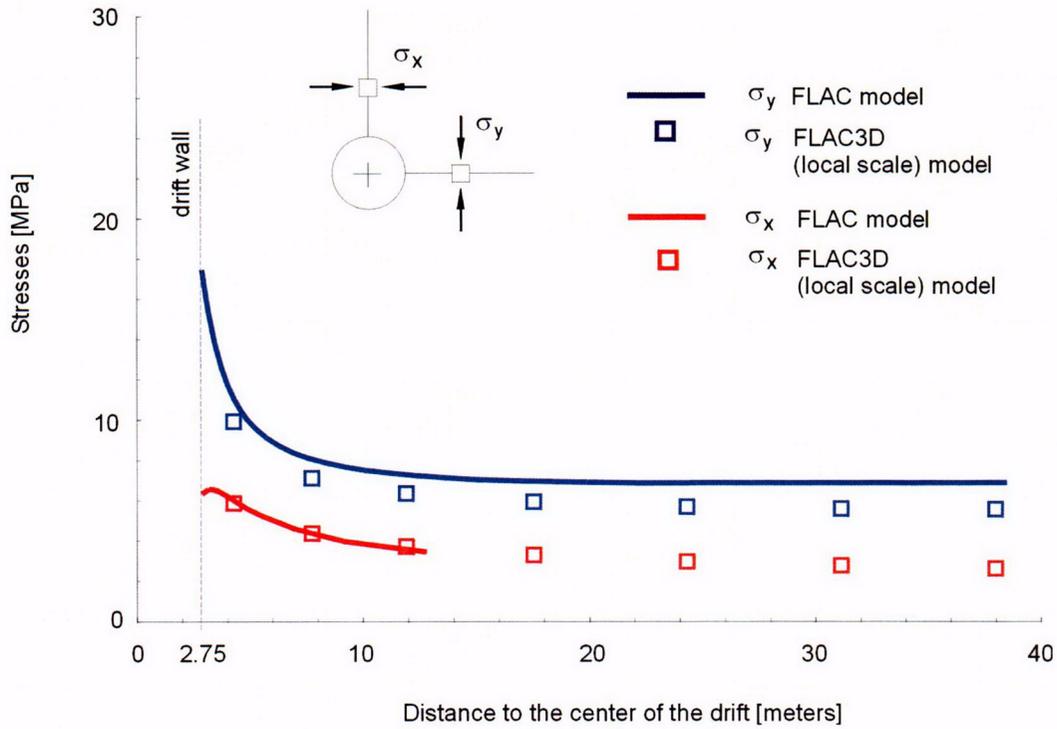


Figure 33. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Predictions After 10 Years of Heating

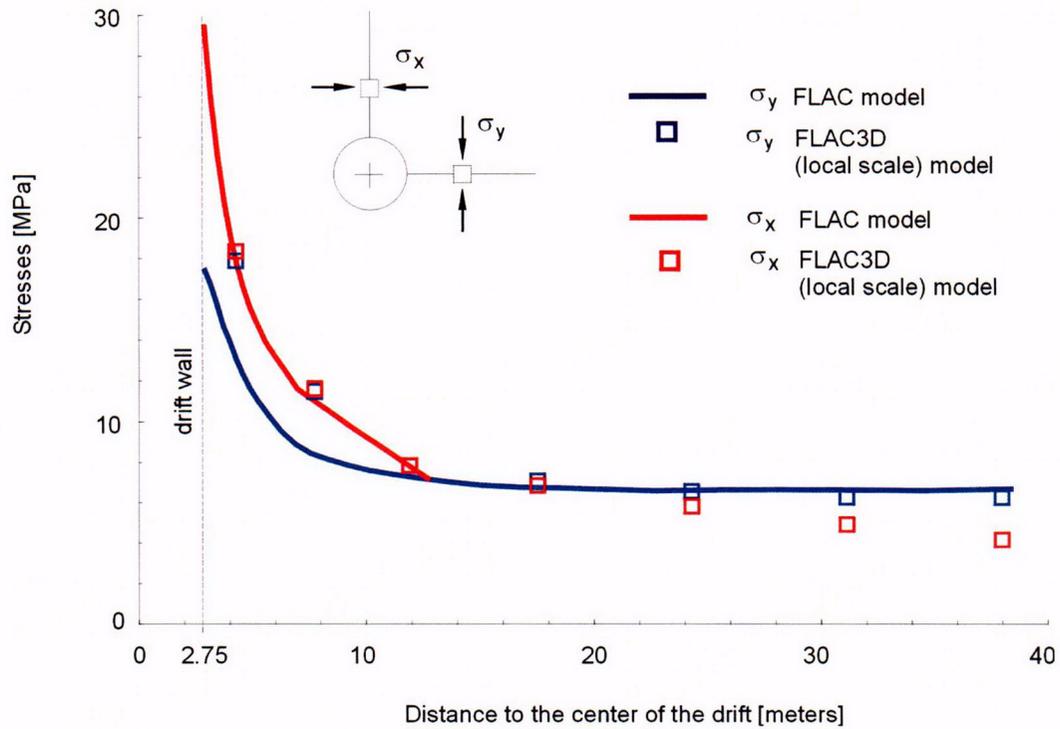


Figure 34. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Predictions After 100 Years of Heating

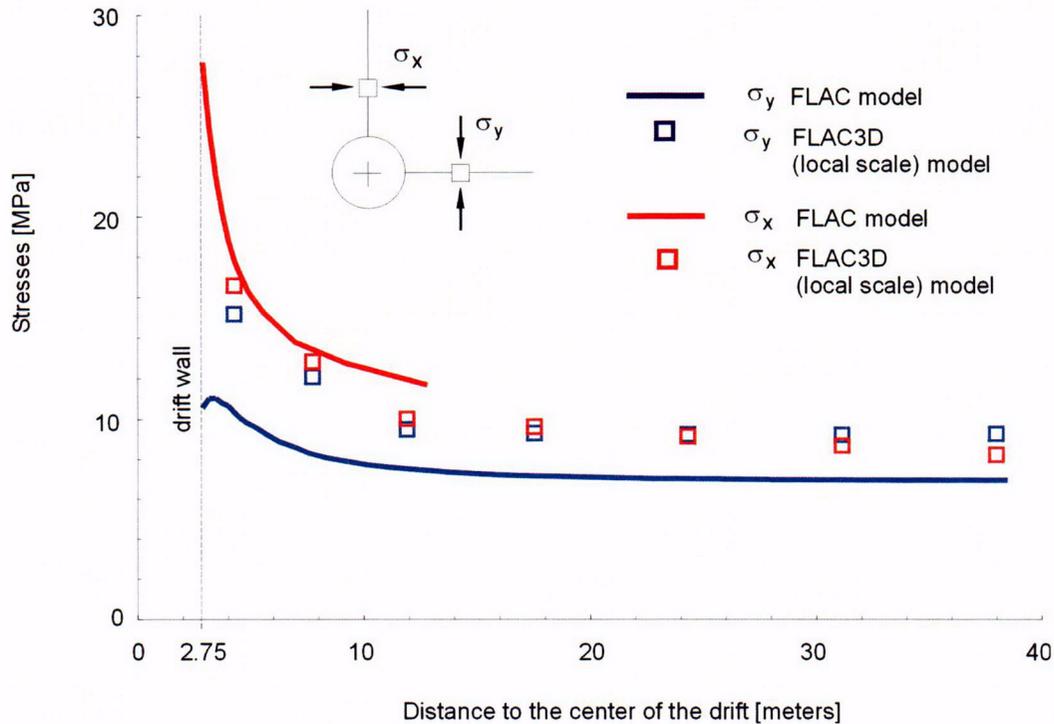


Figure 35. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Predictions After 1000 Years of Heating

The drift stability analysis presented in this report was carried out for temperature and stress conditions in the middle of the repository. However, the temperatures and stresses for the conditions at the edge of the repository are investigated using the coupled regional- and drift-scale (FLAC3D) calculations (the actual location considered and other details are described in Attachment III). The temperature history from the coupled calculations for the edge of the repository compared with the NUFT results for the center of the repository are shown in Figure 36. As expected, the temperatures at the edge of the repository will be smaller than temperatures in the middle of the repository.

The stress profiles around the emplacement drift located at the edge of the repository, 10, 100, and 1000 years after waste emplacement are shown in Figures 37 through 39. Stresses at the edge of the repository are, in general, smaller than in the middle of the repository. Smaller vertical stress at the repository edge is due to smaller overburden. However, the most significant difference between stress conditions at the edge and in the middle is in the horizontal stress 1000 years after waste emplacement. The horizontal stress is approximately 5 MPa smaller at the edge compared to the middle of the repository (Figure 38). After a heating time when the drifts start to thermally interact with each other, conditions of almost complete confinement (idealized in two-dimensional models by symmetry conditions on the plane half-way between the drifts) exist in the middle of the repository, leading to increased horizontal stresses. The confinement and temperatures at the edge are smaller (than in the middle of the repository) resulting in smaller horizontal stresses. It appears from these results that limiting the drift degradation analysis to thermally induced stresses in the middle of the repository is justified.

Drift Degradation Analysis

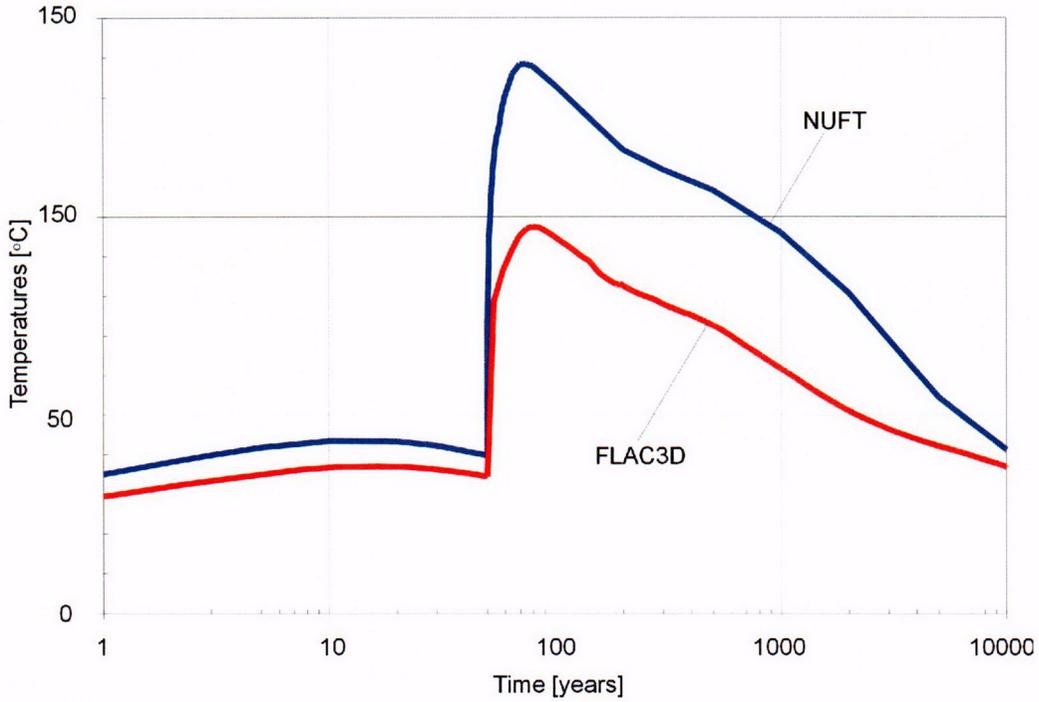


Figure 36. Comparison of Temperature Histories at Tunnel Crown for Case 1 Calculated Using NUFT and FLAC3D (for the Edge of the Repository)

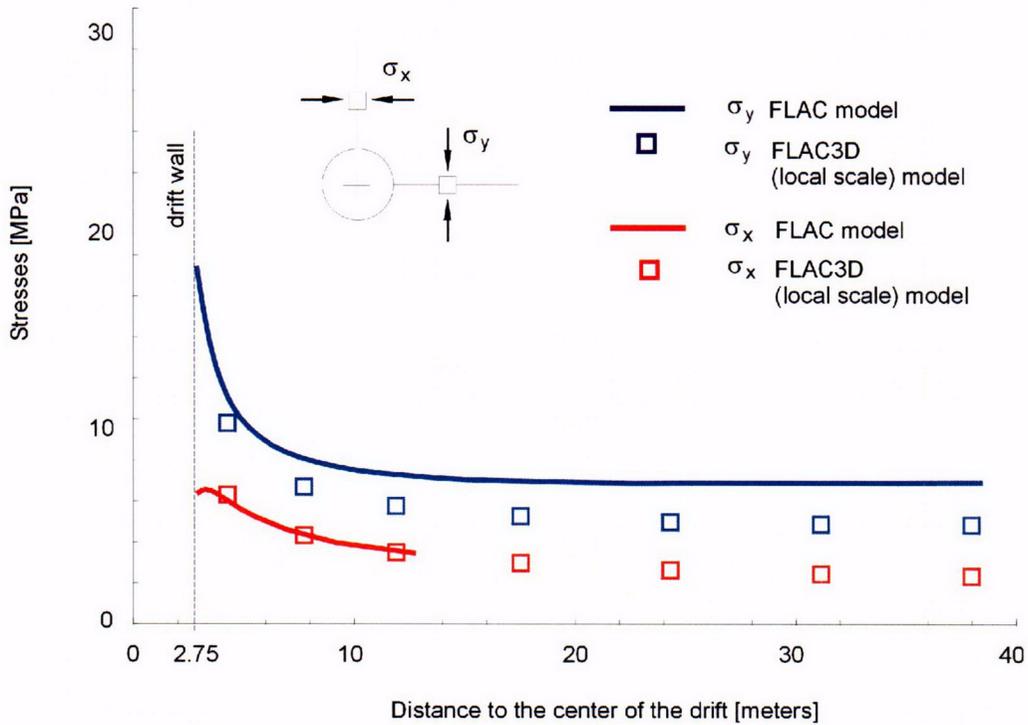


Figure 37. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Calculations for Edge of the Repository After 10 Years of Heating

## Drift Degradation Analysis

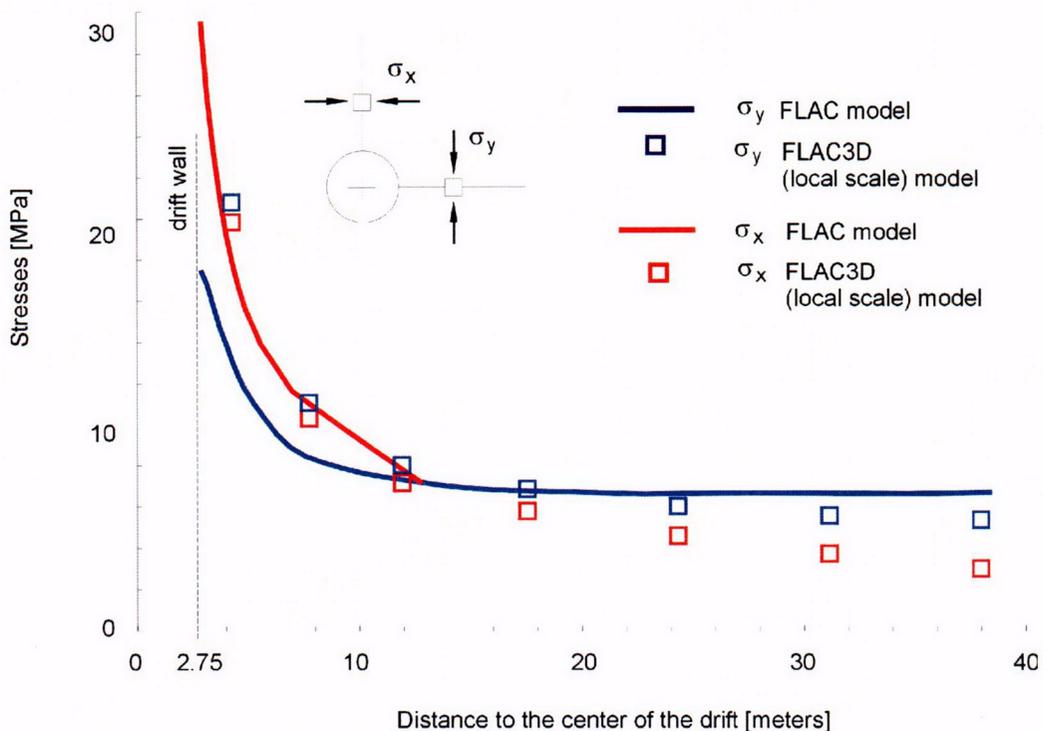


Figure 38. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Calculations for Edge of the Repository After 100 Years of Heating

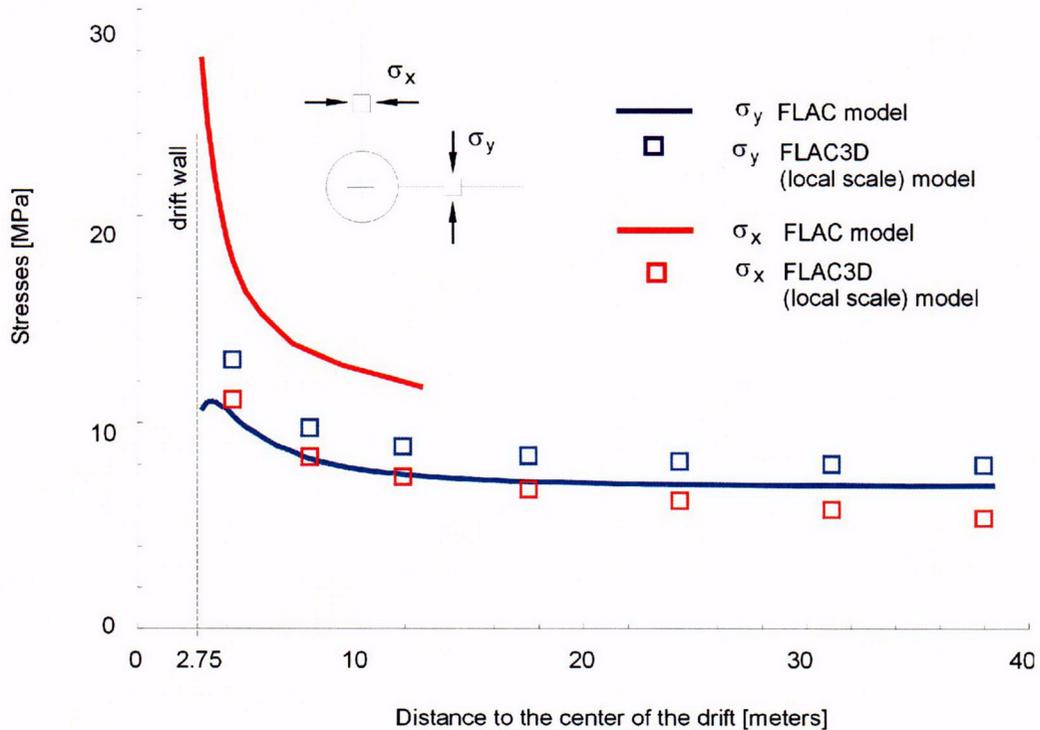


Figure 39. Comparison of Stresses Around the Drift Between the FLAC and FLAC3D Calculations for Edge of the Repository After 1000 Years of Heating

### 6.3 ROCKFALL IN THE NONLITHOPHYSAL UNITS

The assessment of rockfall in the nonlithophysal units is mainly based on a three-dimensional discontinuum analysis (3DEC analysis). This analysis is adequate for the wedge-type failure in a jointed rock mass, which has been validated in Section 7.8.3. A description of this set of analyses and a presentation of the results are provided in Section 6.3.1. An intensely fractured zone was observed in the ESF main loop between Stations 42+00 and 51+50 (Albin et al. 1997, p. 58). A 3DEC analysis is not suited for such highly fractured rock. Therefore, a three-dimensional continuum analysis with a ubiquitous joint model (FLAC3D analysis) was adopted to account for the effect of the highly fractured and anisotropic behavior of the rock mass in this limited zone as described in Section 6.3.2. The aforementioned analyses consider only fractures with trace lengths greater than 1 m. The impact of small-scale fractures (less than 1-m trace length) for block forming is assessed using the key-block code DRKBA. A comparison of the results for including and excluding the small-scale fractures is provided in Section 6.3.3. The drift profile predictions considering wedge-type failure are provided in Section 6.3.4.

It should be noted that in previous versions of this document (Revisions 0 and 1), rockfall in the nonlithophysal units was based on a Discrete Region Key Block Analysis (DRKBA). In this report, DRKBA analyses primarily provide a confirmatory role in the assessment of drift degradation. DRKBA analyses are documented in Attachment IV.

#### 6.3.1 Three-Dimensional Discontinuum Analysis of Jointed Rock Mass for Wedge-Type Rockfall

The three-dimensional discontinuum analysis is used for simulation of the mechanical behavior of the jointed rock mass in the nonlithophysal units for loading conditions with which stability response will be controlled by the fractures. The program 3DEC was selected for its capability of simulating jointed rock mass under both thermal and seismic loadings. The jointed rock mass is represented as a number of intact rock blocks that are separated by interface planes whose mechanical behavior is represented by a standard Coulomb slip criterion. The intact blocks are subdivided into tetrahedral finite difference zones and can be assigned suitable mechanical constitutive law (Itasca 2002). Due to the high intact rock strength in the nonlithophysal units, rock blocks are considered to behave elastically.

It is important in the 3DEC analysis to include field fracture geometric data for modeling the nonlithophysal units. Since the fractures within the Tptpmn are non-persistent in nature (with mean trace lengths in the range of 1-m to 2-m, which is smaller than the diameter of the tunnel), many fractures are of insufficient length to form a regular block. The fracture geometries used as input to 3DEC are derived from the FracMan simulations as discussed in Section 6.1.6. Modifications to the 3DEC program have been made to accommodate the FracMan output; namely, the discontinuous nature of the fractures. In the earlier versions of 3DEC fractures are modeled as continuous in nature and thus it was impossible to have a fracture that ends in solid rock. The program now includes the capability of various sets of property assignment logic within a contact; therefore, the finite trace length fractures from FracMan can be modeled by bonding all fracture contact points outside the fracture surface. In this manner, it is possible for the contacts to be given the equivalent properties of the solid rock (allow shear in the fracture plane) or to simply join the adjacent blocks to form a discontinuous fracture.

Other enhancements added to 3DEC for rockfall modeling include: (1) implement free field boundary as the quiet boundary for dynamic analysis with superposition of the P and S wave motions, and (2) partial density scaling for dynamic analysis. Descriptions for these enhancements are provided in Attachment VIII.

The coordinate systems adopted in FracMan and 3DEC are different; therefore, a conversion of the outputs from FracMan to inputs in 3DEC is provided in Attachment XII. To account for the stochastic nature of the jointed medium, a total of 76 fracture geometries were selected by generating random tunnel centroid locations within the 100-m-cube simulated FracMan rock mass. A representative tunnel volume, approximately two tunnel diameters around the tunnel centroid and 25 m in length, is created at each of these locations to contain fractures generated in FracMan. This volume is considered sufficient to contain the limits of damaged rock, and of sufficient length (approximately 5 times the tunnel diameter and over 10 times the mean trace lengths) to provide a representative volume of rockfall (see Figure 40 for 3DEC model region).

The combination of computer runs considering fracture geometry, seismic ground motion, material properties variation, and thermal loading scenario are immense. In order to complete the task in a timely fashion, several techniques were used to speed up the calculation. These techniques are described in Attachment VIII.

#### 6.3.1.1 3DEC Model Set Up

Figure 40 shows the base-case 3DEC model geometry with fracture modeling region #36. The model is slightly larger than a 25-m  $\times$  25-m  $\times$  25-m cube with the tunnel oriented at 75° azimuth. The region with detailed fractures imported from FracMan is one diameter at the side of the tunnel and two diameters on top of the tunnel. Three cross-section views are included in Figure 40 to illustrate the fractures and blocks around the excavation. Rock mass that does not form blocks is shown with green color, while distinct blocks are identified as areas with different colors. Some of the fractures shown in the cross-section views are artificial which were generated during the block cutting process or to facilitate mesh generation. The dimension of the model is selected to optimize the time required for analysis and the ability of the model to predict rockfall accurately. Sensitivity of the model dimension to the outcome of rockfall prediction is provided in Section 6.3.1.6. The drip shield is represented as a stiff block fixed to the invert of the drift. The drip shield block is placed to collect information on the locations and relative velocities of the rockfall impact.

Input properties for the distinct block 3DEC model involve both the fracture and block (intact) properties. Table 7 lists the base-case properties used in 3DEC. A linear elastic model is used for the block material, whereas Coulomb slip criterion is used to present joint mechanical behavior. A linear elastic model is used as the intact block constitutive model for the 3DEC analysis. This approach is used to obtain a conservative (i.e., increased) estimate of the block volume. Breaking and spalling of the rock inside the blocks are expected considering the large amplitude of seismic waves for postclosure ground motions. This mechanism is addressed in Section 6.3.1.6 with a two-dimensional discontinuum model representing the rock mass (UDEC analysis). Although the low dipping vapor-phase parting consists of higher cohesive material, a single set of joint mechanical properties are used for all joints for conservatism (i.e., more rockfall will be produced). Coulomb slip criterion is also used for the intact bridges between

## Drift Degradation Analysis

adjacent fractures, as the intact cohesion and friction is assigned for the bridge strength. Sensitivity analyses of the joint strength properties, dilation angle, and joint stiffness were conducted to evaluate their impact to rockfall, the range of properties and their impacts to the analysis results are presented in Section 6.3.1.6.

The initial state of stress was included at the model consolidation stage. Based on the in situ stress measurement using the hydraulic fracturing technique (DTN: SNF37100195002.001), the vertical component of in situ stress is the major principal stress. The direction of the intermediate principal stress is N15°E with a ratio to major principal stress of 0.617, whereas the direction of the minor principal stress is N105°E with a ratio to major principal stress of 0.361. The vertical component of in situ stress (the major principal stress) is approximated as 7 MPa and the horizontal components (the minor and intermediate principal stresses) are simplified to be 3.5 MPa. The in situ stress for each emplacement drift will vary depending on the cover depth on top of the drift. The approximated values assigned for the in situ stress are adequate and insensitive to the results judging the magnitude of the induced seismic and thermal stress.

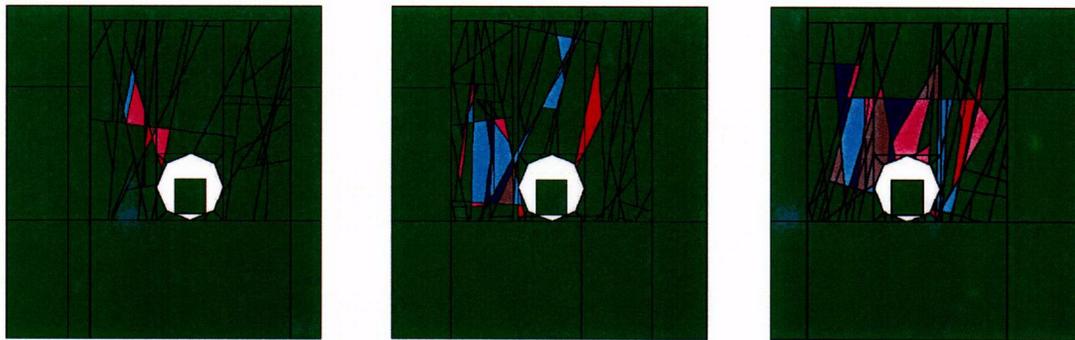
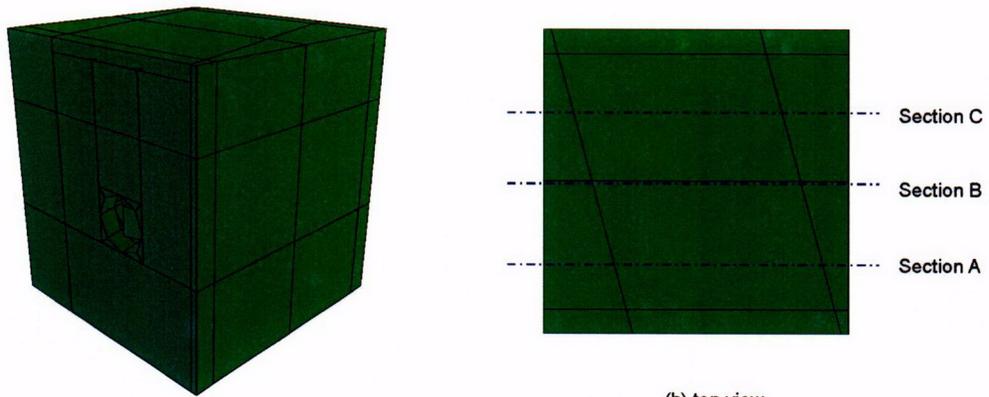


Figure 40. 3DEC Model Geometry and Cross-Sections

Table 7. Base-Case Material Properties for 3DEC Analysis

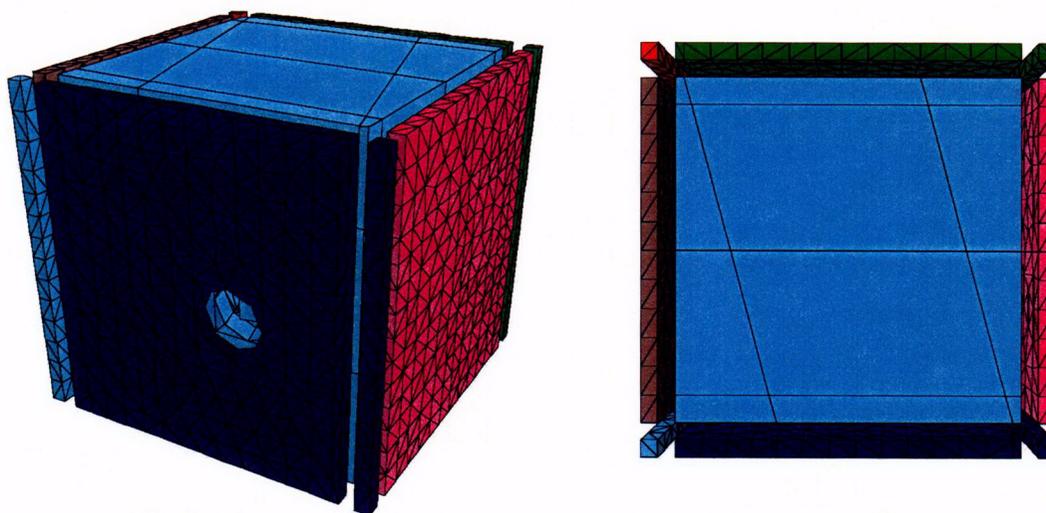
Joint strength properties	Joint cohesion (MPa)	0.1
	Joint friction (deg)	41
	Joint dilation (deg)	0
	Joint normal stiffness, $K_n$ (MPa/m)	5.0E+04
	Joint shear stiffness, $K_s$ (MPa/m)	5.0E+04
Intact rock deformation properties	Young's Modulus (GPa)	33.03
	Poisson's ratio	0.21
	Bulk modulus (GPa)	19.2
	Shear modulus (GPa)	13.6
Intact bridge strength properties	Cohesion (MPa)	47.2
	Friction angle (deg)	42
	Tensile strength (MPa)	11.56

NOTES: Values of cohesion and friction angle were derived from preliminary data with a slight deviation from the reported values in Attachment V (Section V.3). An impact analysis was conducted with no difference in the results for rockfall prediction as described in Attachment XVII. Joint dilation (Attachment V, Table V-3) is set to zero for the base-case analysis. With no dilation, joints are modeled as perfectly planar and smooth, resulting in a conservative (i.e., higher) estimation of rockfall.

The boundary conditions for various stages of the analysis are presented in Table 8. At the initial consolidation stage and the later thermal loading period, fixed velocity boundaries were used to ensure boundary effect does not affect the stress distribution around the opening. For the seismic analysis, non-reflecting boundary is used for both the top and bottom of the model, whereas free-field boundary is imposed at the perimeter of the model as shown in Figure 41. The free-field boundaries ensure that plane waves propagating upward suffer no distortion at the boundary. A description of the free-field boundary is provided in Attachment VIII. Dynamic loading was applied at the bottom of the model as a prescribed stress boundary, and propagated vertically upwards. The conversion of the ground motion velocity to input seismic stress is discussed in Section 6.4.1.1 (Equation 7).

Table 8. Boundary Conditions for 3DEC Analysis

Boundary	Initial Consolidation and Excavation Stage	Thermal Analysis Stage	Dynamic Analysis Stage
Lateral	Fixed at the direction normal to the face	Fixed at the direction normal to the face	Free-Field boundary
Bottom	Fixed at the vertical direction	Fixed at the vertical direction	Non-reflecting boundary
Top	Fixed at the vertical direction	Fixed at the vertical direction	Non-reflecting boundary



(a) Free-field Boundaries  
(perspective view)

(b) Free-field Boundaries  
(top view)

Figure 41. Illustration of Free-Field Boundaries in 3DEC Model

### 6.3.1.2 Seismic Consideration in Nonlithophysal Units

#### 6.3.1.2.1 Site Specific Ground Motions

Site-specific ground motions for three levels of annual probability of exceedance,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ , are included in this study. The  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  ground motions are for preclosure consideration, while the  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  ground motions are for postclosure. The  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  preclosure level is provided for comparison to the postclosure levels. The  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  preclosure ground motions are not representative of all preclosure ground motions (see Section 1.4). For higher-frequency spectral accelerations (5 to 10 Hz) and an annual exceedance probability of  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , results of the probabilistic seismic hazard analysis for Yucca Mountain indicate the ground motion hazard derives primarily from earthquakes in the magnitude range of 5.0 to 6.5 occurring at distances less than 15 km from the site. For lower-frequency spectral accelerations (1 to 2 Hz) at the same annual exceedance probability, the hazard shows, in addition to nearby sources, a significant contribution from earthquakes in the magnitude range of 7.0 to 8.0 occurring at an epicentral distance of about 50 km. For annual exceedance probabilities of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ , nearby earthquakes in the magnitude range 5.5 to 7.0 are the dominant sources contributing to ground motion hazard at both higher and lower spectral accelerations.

A total of 15 sets of Point B ground motions (i.e., ground motions developed at repository horizon) were selected for each annual postclosure hazard level. The multiple sets ensure a reasonable distribution of spectral shapes and time history durations. For each set of ground motions, two horizontal components (H1 and H2) and one vertical component (V) of acceleration, velocity, and displacement are supplied. Figure 42 shows the H1 velocity time history for all three annual hazard levels. Only one ground motion was provided for the preclosure hazard level because of the deterministic-based approach for preclosure consideration. The amplitude of the peak ground acceleration, velocity, and displacement, and the seismic induced far field stress for one of the ground motion sets from each hazard level are provided in Table 9. This table is used to demonstrate the typical ground motion parameters for the three hazard levels considered. It is apparent that the preclosure ground motions have lower amplitude vibrations and hence lower induced stresses comparing with the postclosure ground motions. The peak values for each ground motion set provided for postclosure hazard level varies. For example, the peak ground velocity in the vertical component for  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  hazard level ground motion set #3 reaches 1634 cm/sec with an induced seismic stress of 155 MPa. The complete data sets of the ground motion are contained in the source DTNs listed in Table 2 (Section 4.1).

Arias Intensity (an estimate of energy delivered to structures) for each set of ground motions is listed in Table 10. A large variation of energy within the same hazard level is observed. All 15 sets of ground motions were combined with fracture patterns for probabilistic analysis. The combining of ground motion and fracture patterns is described in Section 6.3.1.2.2.

Table 9. Peak Ground Motion Parameters

Annual Hazard Level	Ground Motion Component	Peak Acceleration (g)	Peak Velocity (cm/sec)	Peak Displacement (cm)	Seismic Induced Stress Corresponding to Peak Velocity (MPa)
$5 \times 10^{-4}$	H1	0.19	19.00	12.86	1.09
	H2	0.18	17.72	12.37	1.02
	V	0.16	12.37	7.83	1.17
$1 \times 10^{-6}$ Ground Motion Set 1	H1	6.86	243.74	28.19	13.96
	H2	7.31	243.35	17.44	13.94
	V	10.46	229.79	14.26	21.79
$1 \times 10^{-7}$ Ground Motion Set 1	H1	16.28	535.26	58.68	30.67
	H2	14.79	428.42	58.72	24.55
	V	13.15	298.44	36.86	28.30

DTN: MO0211TMHIS104.002  
MO0301TMHIS106.001  
MO0211AVTMH107.001

NOTES: Seismic induced stress (column six) is calculated based on elastic wave equations (Itasca 2002, Manuals/3DEC/Optional Features/Section 2: Dynamic Analysis, Section 2.5).

In running the 3DEC seismic simulation, the duration of the seismic time histories was truncated to that portion of the records displaying the majority of the energy. Initially, records were truncated to a duration bracketed by the 5-percent and 95-percent points in the energy buildup as measured by the Arias Intensity. For each three-component set of ground motions, these points were determined for each component (H1, H2, and V) and then the earliest 5-percent point and the latest 95-percent point were used to define the duration for that set of ground motions. Because preliminary analyses showed that rockfall continued in some cases beyond the 95-percent energy buildup point, an additional 5 seconds was added to the duration used for all analyses. If the added 5 seconds exceeded the end of the time history, the end of the record was used. Table 11 presents the beginning and ending time for each set of ground motions and the consequent duration used for dynamic analysis. The table also shows the total duration of each set of time histories for comparison. The sensitivity of rockfall to the duration of seismic ground motion is examined in Section 6.3.1.6.

#### 6.3.1.2.2 Combinations of Ground Motion and Fracture Modeling Region

Rockfall is part of the seismic scenario calculations in support of the Total System Performance Assessment for the License Application. The analysis results provide inputs to the sequential calculations, such as drip shield structural response calculation and waste package vibratory ground motion calculation, for assessment of the structural integrity of drip shields and waste packages. To ensure that the ultimate performance measure of interest (i.e., failed patch area in the drip shield or waste package) can be tracked to the underlying uncertain inputs in a consistent fashion, a sampling strategy was developed to include a consistent set of pointers for the sampled parameters (i.e., ground motions and fracture modeling regions in rockfall analysis). A detailed description of the sampling strategy is provided in DTN: MO0301SPASIP27.004.

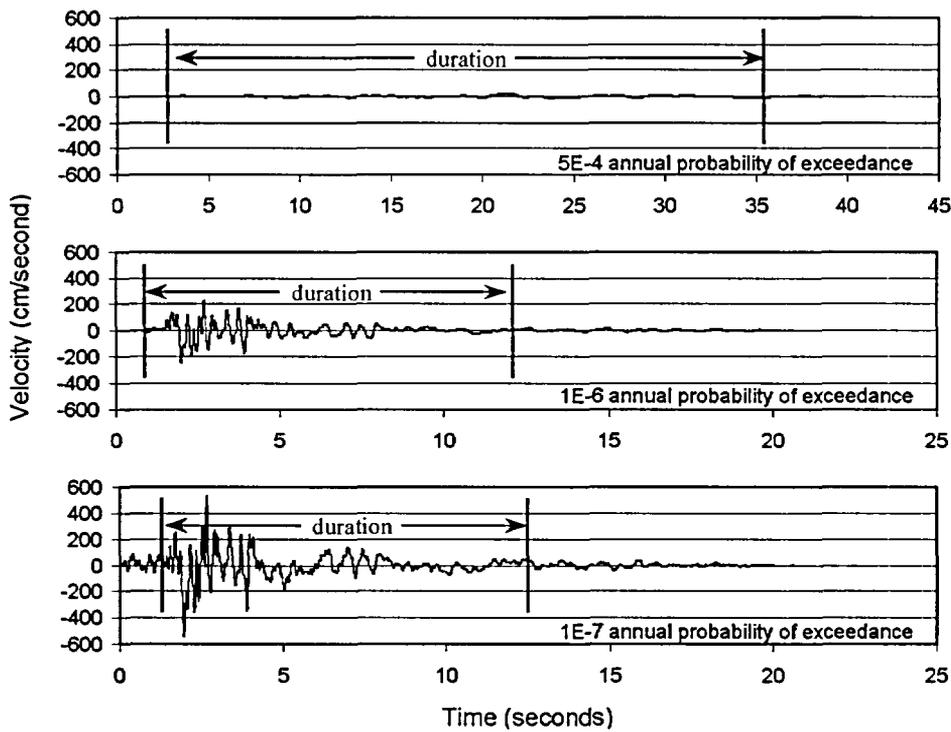


Figure 42. Examples of Ground Velocity Time Histories (H1) with Truncated Duration for Analysis

Table 10. Arias Intensity (m/sec) for Each Ground Motion Set

Annual Hazard Level	Ground Motion Set <sup>a</sup>	H1	H2	V	Total Sum
1x10 <sup>-6</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance	1	246	304	482	1032
	2	229	229	471	928
	3	139	23	33	195
	4	179	176	282	638
	5	58	81	150	288
	6	42	160	71	272
	7	65	58	217	339
	8	65	35	213	312
	9	174	39	91	303
	10	94	186	615	894
	11	63	74	146	283
	12	97	40	117	254
	13	82	131	56	269
	14	43	386	206	636
	16	24	42	86	151
	1x10 <sup>-7</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance	1	1128	1215	820
2		989	1202	2972	5163
3		577	735	971	2283
4		856	1052	1013	2921
5		373	568	205	1146
6		331	271	566	1168
7		303	291	3357	3951
8		343	524	437	1304
9		813	1691	3340	5844
10		282	125	409	816
11		272	214	321	808
12		277	284	332	893
13		469	815	881	2165
14		302	351	854	1507
16		112	72	244	428
5x10 <sup>-4</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance			0.59	0.67	0.46

DTN: MO0211TMHIS104.002  
 MO0301TMHIS106.001  
 MO0211AVTMH107.001

NOTE: <sup>a</sup>A total of 17 sets of ground motions was developed for each postclosure level. Ground motion sets #15 and #17 were not used.

Table 11. Seismic Analysis Duration and Complete Time History Duration

Annual Hazard Level	Ground Motion Set <sup>a</sup>	Dynamic Analysis Start Time (sec)	Dynamic Analysis End Time (sec)	Dynamic Analysis Duration (sec)	Complete Time History Duration (sec)
1×10 <sup>-6</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance	Set 1	0.85	12.06	11.21	20.60
	Set 2	0.59	13.13	12.54	26.00
	Set 3	1.74	10.04	8.29	39.99
	Set 4	1.37	19.96	18.59	26.11
	Set 5	2.01	15.31	13.30	30.32
	Set 6	2.36	14.96	12.60	41.63
	Set 7	4.05	16.26	12.21	16.26
	Set 8	1.14	10.99	9.85	29.95
	Set 9	0.79	13.18	12.39	29.98
	Set 10	1.60	15.84	14.25	29.92
	Set 11	2.14	15.27	13.13	39.94
	Set 12	1.40	18.60	17.20	39.98
	Set 13	1.91	22.01	20.10	39.95
	Set 14	7.23	26.51	19.28	48.12
	Set 16	3.83	16.78	12.95	31.99
	1×10 <sup>-7</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance	Set 1	1.28	12.47	11.19
Set 2		0.80	12.40	11.61	20.60
Set 3		1.75	9.73	7.98	19.99
Set 4		1.48	22.29	20.81	26.11
Set 5		1.69	17.35	15.66	19.99
Set 6		2.44	15.57	13.13	19.99
Set 7		3.55	16.26	12.71	16.26
Set 8		1.21	11.48	10.27	20.60
Set 9		0.76	13.00	12.24	29.98
Set 10		1.67	14.58	12.90	19.98
Set 11		2.08	15.30	13.22	20.60
Set 12		2.17	20.66	18.50	39.98
Set 13		1.90	24.53	22.64	39.95
Set 14		5.37	28.94	23.57	40.00
Set 16		3.43	15.43	12.00	31.99
5×10 <sup>-4</sup> Annual Probability of Exceedance			3.24	33.67	30.43

DTN: MO0211TMHIS104.002  
 MO0301TMHIS106.001  
 MO0211AVTMH107.001

NOTE: <sup>a</sup>A total of 17 sets of ground motions was developed for each postclosure level. Ground motion sets #15 and #17 were not used.

As described in Section 6.1, a 100-m cube was constructed for providing the fracture network required in 3DEC analysis. A random selection of 105 centroid locations was conducted. These 105 centroid locations combined with the 15 sets of ground motions served as the pointers for sampling. The process of random generation and the coordinate of the centroid locations in the 100-m cube are provided in Attachment X. A simple Latin Hypercube sampling scheme was used for the pairing of ground motion and fracture modeling region (DTN: MO0301SPASIP27.004). Table 12 lists the 76 sets of analyses conducted for seismic consideration.

Table 12. Combinations of Ground Motion and Fracture Modeling Region of 3DEC Analyses

3DEC Simulation Number	Ground Motion Time History Number	Fracture Modeling Region
14	7	22
15	11	21
16	11	30
17	16	27
18	14	26
19	13	10
20	5	19
21	10	9
22	5	23
23	12	5
24	3	6
25	3	17
26	9	12
27	6	14
28	7	25
29	13	3
31	16	79
32	12	7
33	1	102
34	16	75
35	11	33
36	5	78
37	12	15
38	3	29
39	5	37
40	6	99
41	16	42
42	6	24
43	4	59
44	9	65
45	10	39
46	6	50
47	8	103
48	16	35
49	5	57
50	9	67
51	10	63
52	9	82
53	12	4
54	1	83
55	12	16
56	3	98
57	14	28

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Table 12. Combinations of Ground Motion and Fracture Modeling Region of 3DEC Analyses (Continued)

58	4	8
59	2	74
60	11	80
61	12	81
62	12	71
63	11	96
64	14	49
65	7	20
66	3	62
67	9	41
68	6	69
69	10	11
70	2	54
71	8	104
72	16	36
73	6	53
74	8	94
75	14	92
76	14	68
77	10	48
78	7	18
79	3	1
80	1	93
81	14	84
82	12	91
83	13	90
84	13	2
85	1	100
86	16	13
87	2	73
88	11	43
89	7	72
90	11	105

DTN: MO0301SPASIP27.004

NOTES: 3DEC simulation numbers 14 through 29 are from the first sampling in the nonlithophysal zone provided by the source DTN. 3DEC simulation numbers 31 through 90 are from the second sampling in the nonlithophysal zone provided by the source DTN. Duplicate fracture modeling regions (i.e., synthetic fracture pattern numbers) occurring in both the first and second samplings were not used as part of the base case for rockfall modeling.

### 6.3.1.2.3 Results for Seismic Analysis Subjected to $1 \times 10^{-6}$ Annual Probability of Exceedance Ground Motions

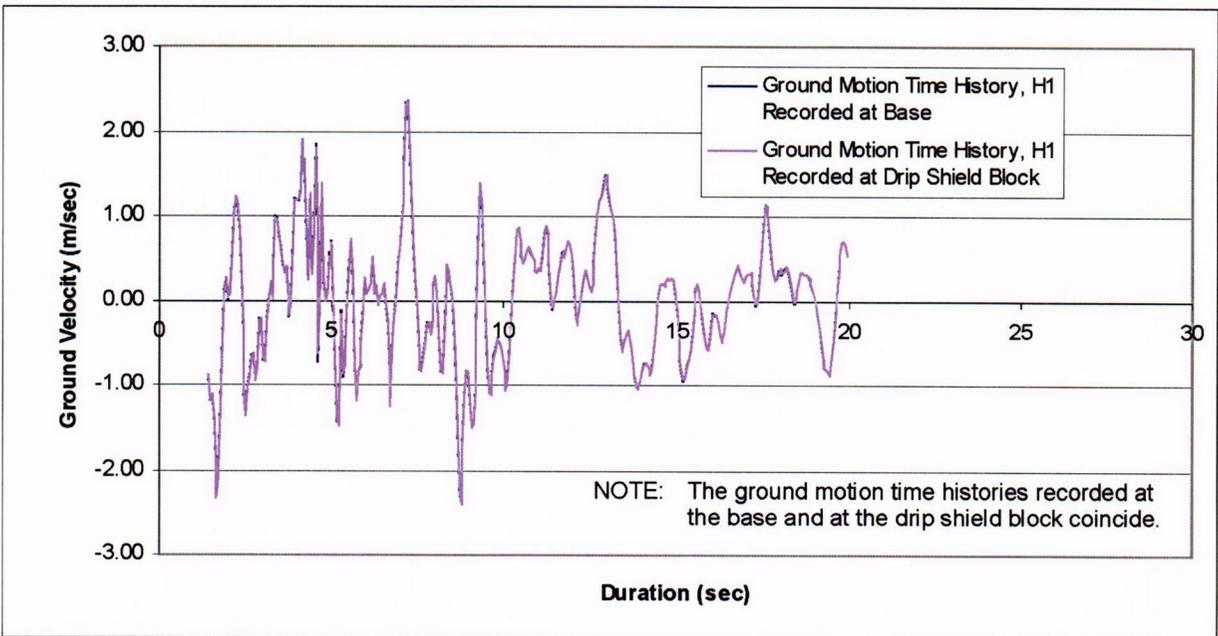
The results for a complete set of 3DEC analyses, as tabulated in Table 12, subjected to the postclosure hazard level of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  annual probability of exceedance ground motions are presented in this section. Figure 43 compares the input ground motion for the first horizontal component (H1, Ground Motion Set 4) with the recorded velocities at the base of the model and at the center of the model. The results confirm the correct wave inputs and proper wave propagation in the 3DEC model. As described in Section 6.3.1.1, a drip shield block anchored at the invert is included in the model to record the information of the locations and relative velocities for the rockfall impact. Figure 44 shows a typical block impacting the drip shield in the 3DEC dynamic simulation. Note that fallen blocks are subsequently deleted after impacting the drip shield. The deletion is to facilitate the recording of all possible rockfall on the drip shield. If the blocks are not deleted for the heavy rockfall cases, the drip shield will be covered with fallen rocks so that some of the rockfall at the later part of seismic shaking will not impact the drip shield. The simulation without deletion of the rock block after the impact is presented in Section 6.3.1.6. The results indicate less rockfall impact without the deletion scheme.

Time histories of normal and shear stresses for joints close to the opening were recorded during the seismic shaking in the 3DEC model. Figure 45 shows typical normal and shear stress time histories at a fracture contact taken from 3DEC simulation #21 with ground motion set #10. Major seismic loading appears to occur at the duration of two to six seconds, consistent with the input ground motion. The stress path of this fracture contact is plotted against the Coulomb slip criterion, as shown in Figure 46. It is observed that shear slip started at around two seconds when the normal stress of the fracture drops to 1 MPa due to the extensile motion from seismic loading.

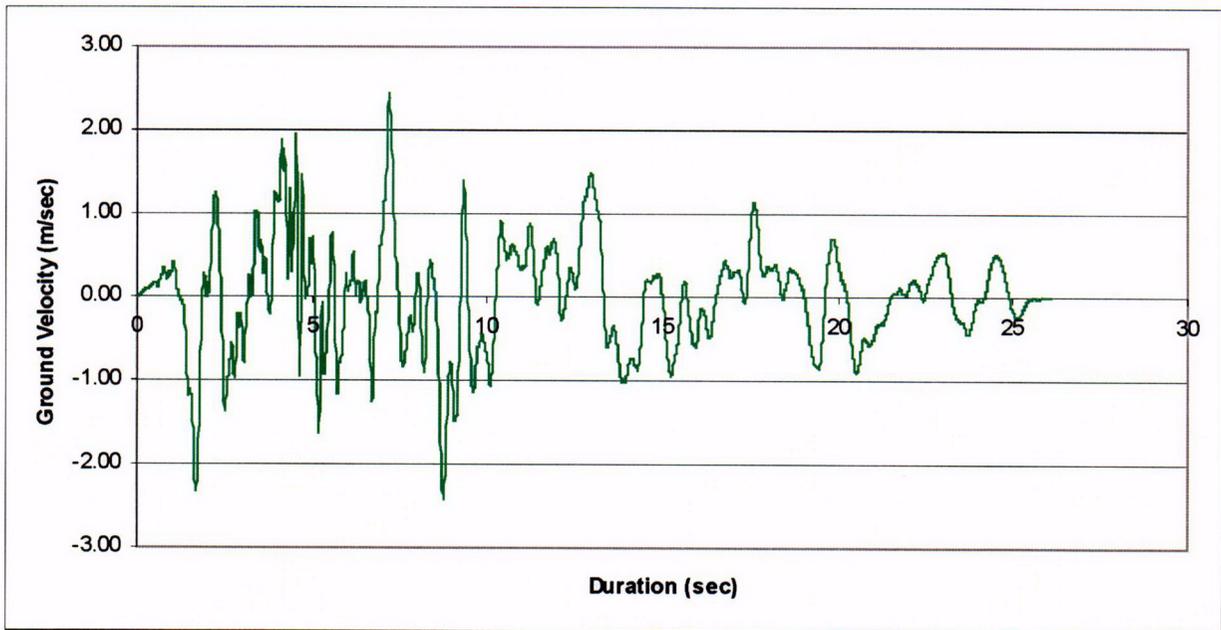
The results of the 76 3DEC simulations are summarized in Table 13. Approximately two thirds of the simulations predicted rockfall under seismic shaking. A total of 279 blocks have been identified from the analyses. The associated impact parameters for these blocks from the analyses include the following:

- Rock block volume falling on the drip shields (unit in  $m^3$ )
- Relative impact velocity of rock block to the drip shields (unit in meter/sec)
- Impact location.

Drift Degradation Analysis



(a) Recorded Velocities



(b) Input Seismic Wave

DTN: MO0301TMHIS106.001

Figure 43. Comparison of Input Seismic Wave and Recorded Velocities in 3DEC Model

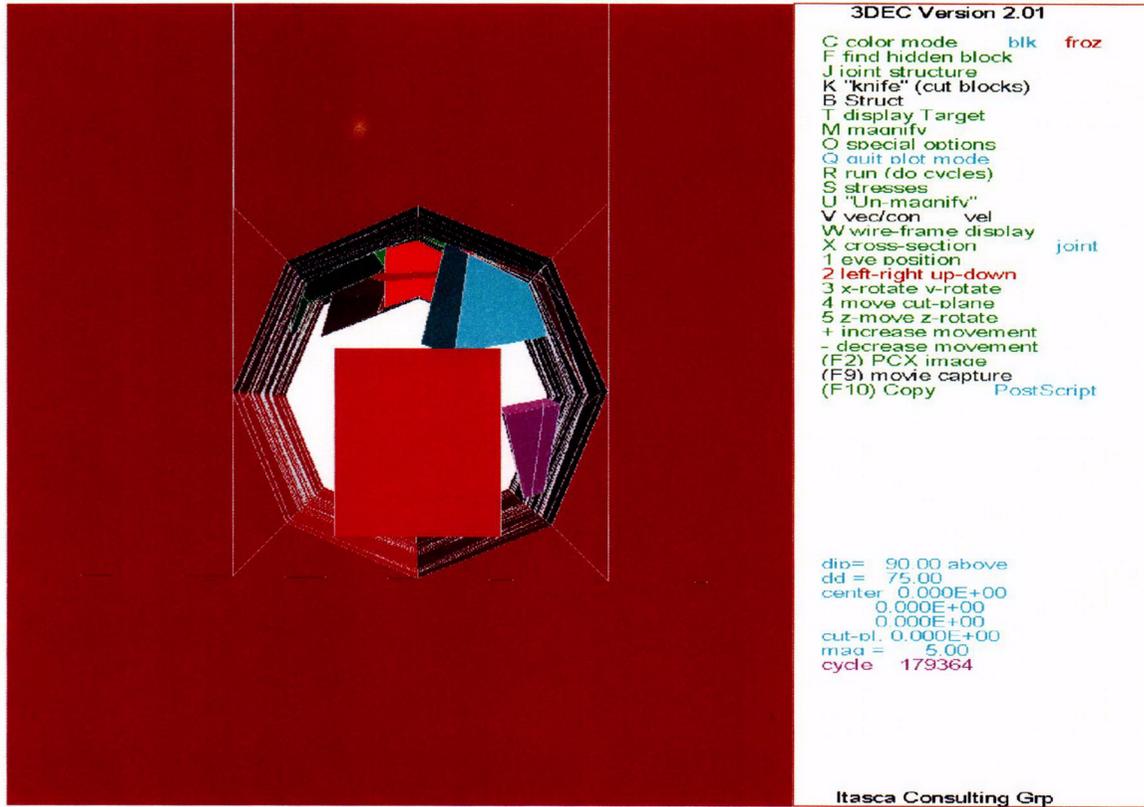


Figure 44. Illustration of the Simulation of Rockfall Impact to the Drip Shield 3DEC Simulation #55,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Ground Motion # 12, at t = 6.6 sec

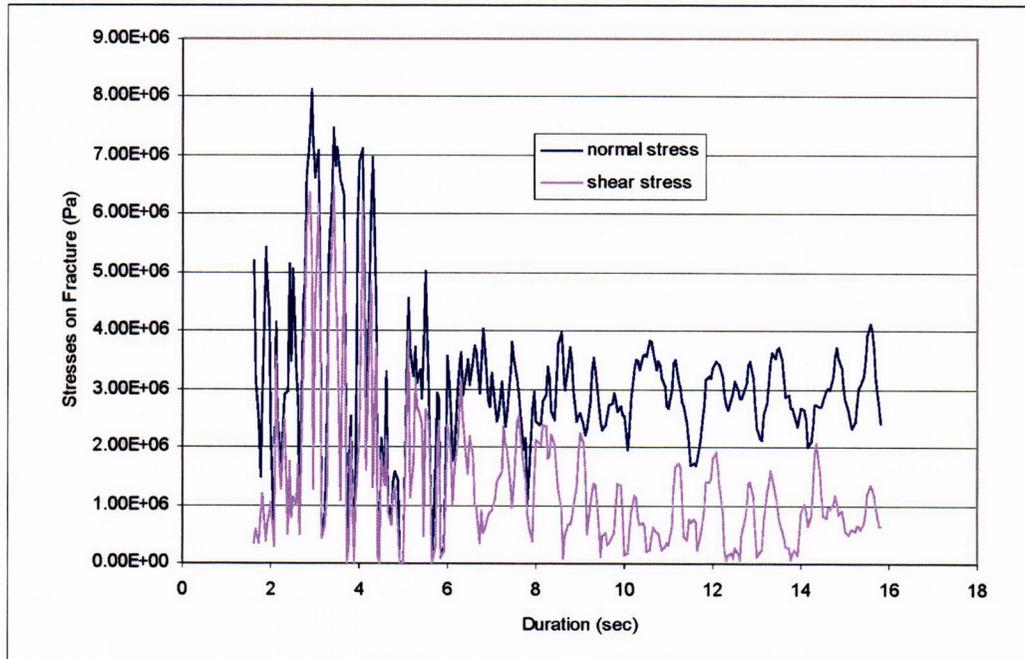


Figure 45. Time Histories for Normal and Shear Stress at Fracture Contact Coordinate: 2.046, 0.341, -3.271 (3DEC Simulation #21,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Ground Motion #10)

Drift Degradation Analysis

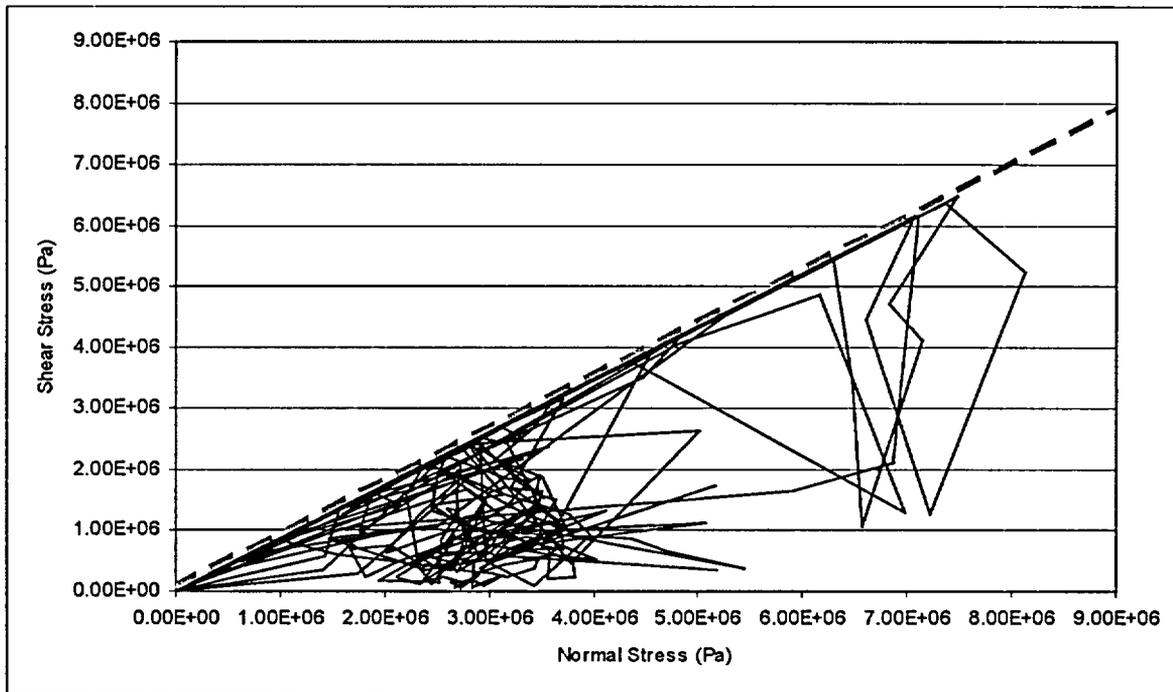


Figure 46. Normal and Shear Stress Path at Fracture Contact Coordinate: 2.046, 0.341, -3.271 (3DEC Simulation #21,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Ground Motion #10)

Table 13. Summary of 3DEC Rockfall Prediction for  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Annual Probability of Exceedance Hazard

Simulations Completed	76
Number of Simulations Predicting No Rockfall	24
Total Number of Rockfall	281
Total Volume of Rockfall (m <sup>3</sup> )	101.8
Total Length of Drift Simulated (m)	1900
Number of Blocks per km	148
Volume of Rockfall per km (m <sup>3</sup> )	53.6

A detailed listing of the impact information for each recorded block is provided in Attachment XI. The impact locations are provided as the coordinates based on the drip shield local coordinate system (Figure 47). The distribution of the data for each parameter (i.e., block mass, relative impact velocity, impact angle, impact momentum, and impact energy) is presented using histograms (Figures 48 to 52). Also included in each histogram plot is the cumulative frequency of occurrence. Due to the gravity effect, most of the rockfall will occur in the range of 48° to 132° as confirmed in Figure 50. The impact momentum and impact energy, both functions of block mass and impact velocity, were calculated as the required outputs for drip shield structural response calculation. Summary statistics for these parameters are provided in Table 14. The maximum rockfall block mass predicted is 21.42 tonnes with median block size of 0.23 tonnes. The predicted results (Table 14) show large variance and high skewness with the exception of impact velocity, as confirmed by the shape of the histograms (Figures 48 to 52). The block mass, impact angle, impact momentum and impact energy show the trend of

exponential distribution with most of the data concentrated on the low end of the data range. The impact velocity shows a typical bell shape for the normal distribution. The distribution centers around 3 m/sec with a standard deviation of approximately 1.5 m/sec. The relative low impact velocities indicate that block fall-out is mainly due to free fall. Differential acceleration or energy trapping to induce high ejection velocity is not observed.

Table 14. Statistic Summary of the Rockfall Impact Parameters,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Annual Probability of Exceedance Hazard

	Block Mass (tonnes)	Relative Impact Velocity (m/sec)	Impact Angle (degree)	Impact Momentum (kg*m/sec)	Impact Energy (Joules)
Mean	0.87	3.39	132	2747	5267
Median	0.23	3.49	120	663	902
Standard Deviation	1.97	1.61	81	6209	12941
Skewness	6.04	0.04	1.12	6.23	7.52
Range	21.39	7.54	355	68836	163083
Minimum	0.02	0.02	5	4	0
Maximum	21.42	7.56	360	68840	163083
Sum	245.55	NA*	NA*	771861	1479888

NOTE: \*Not Applicable

#### 6.3.1.2.4 Results for Seismic Analysis Subjected to $1 \times 10^{-7}$ Annual Probability of Exceedance Ground Motions

The results for a complete set of 3DEC analyses subjected to the postclosure hazard level of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  annual probability of exceedance ground motions are presented in this section. Figure 53 compares the input ground motion for the first horizontal component (H1, Ground Motion Set 7) with the recorded velocities at the base of the model and at the center of the model. As for the case of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  annual probability of exceedance hazard, the results confirm the correct wave inputs and proper wave propagation in the 3DEC model.

Figure 54 shows several large size blocks impacting drip shield in 3DEC dynamic simulation. Time histories of normal and shear stresses for joints close to the opening were also recorded during the seismic shaking of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  annual probability of exceedance ground motions in 3DEC model. Shear failure similar to the case for  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  annual probability of exceedance ground motions, as shown in Figures 45 and 46, were observed for most of the fracture contacts around the opening. Figure 55 shows the normal and shear stress time histories at a rock bridge taken from 3DEC simulation #78 with ground motion set #7. The stress path of this bridge contact is plotted against the Mohr-Coulomb criterion with tension cut-off, as shown in Figure 56. A tensile stress pulse at around 8 seconds reaches the tensile strength of the intact material and subsequently fractures the rock bridge. The bridge contact shows no resistance to the tensile stress afterward.

Drift Degradation Analysis

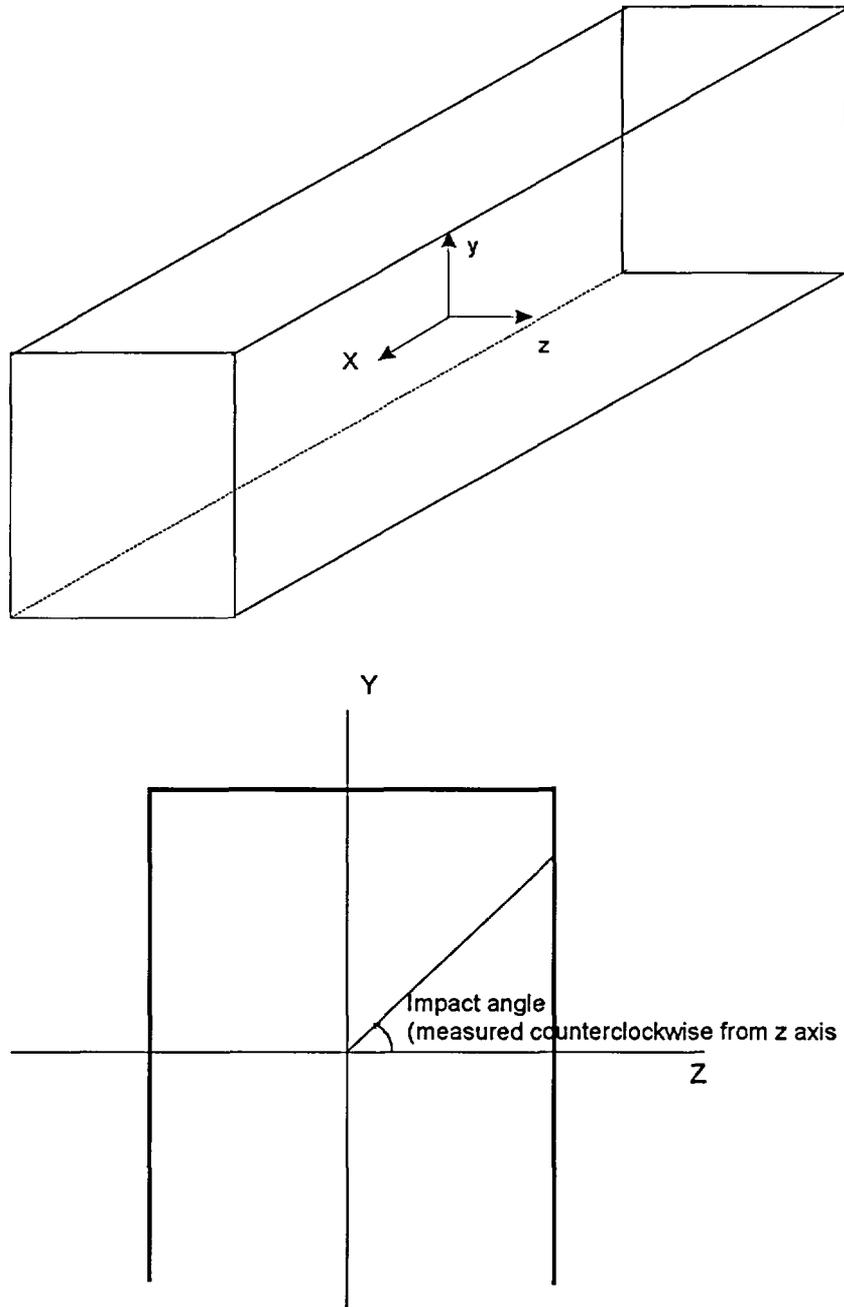


Figure 47. Definition of Impact Angle and Drip Shield Block Local Coordinate System