

2002年 2月

2002年 2月

2001年 12月

印

印

印

印

印

List of Figures	-----	
List of Tables	-----	
Abstract	-----	
1.	-----	1
2.	-----	3
2.1	-----	3
2.1.1	-----	3
2.1.2	-----	6
2.1.3	-----	7
2.2	-----	10
2.2.1	-----	12
2.2.2	-----	13
3.	-----	16
3.1	-----	16
3.2	-----	22
4.	-----	24
4.1	-----	24
4.1.1	-----	24
4.1.2 Fisher	-----	27
4.1.3 가	-----	29
4.2	-----	34
5.	-----	36
5.1	-----	36

5.2	-----	38
5.3	-----	51
6.	-----	55
6.1	-----	55
6.2	-----	68
7.	-----	91
8.	-----	93
	-----	100
	-----	101

List of Figures

Figure 3.1 Discontinuities distribution on the rock slope face near Daejeon-Tongyoung Highway(2km from Daejeon) -----	18
Figure 3.2 Rotations of the Cartesian coordination for tunnel -----	19
Figure 3.3 Rotations of the Cartesian coordination for slope a) rotated for the z-axis, b) rotated for the x-axis -----	20
Figure 3.4 Coordinates system used for plane equation -----	22
Figure 4.1 Discontinuity set intersected by a scanline of general orientation(after Priest, 1985) -----	30
Figure 4.2 Coordinates system used for scanline -----	33
Figure 4.3 Estimating of total spacing using intersected distance by a scanline -----	34
Figure 5.1 Diagram for the intersection of the joints -----	37
Figure 5.2 Projection of block apex to the horizontal plane containing base triangle -----	41
Figure 5.3 Decomposition of body weight vector on the sliding plane -----	42
Figure 5.4 Decomposition of body weight vector for the case of sliding on two block faces -----	44
Figure 5.5 Reaction vectors $\mathbf{R}_1$ and $\mathbf{R}_2$ normal to the sliding planes 1 and 2, respectively -----	46
Figure 5.6 Joint maps showing tetrahedral wedges of different failure modes (β_1 : dip angle of joint plane 1, β_2 : dip angle of joint plane 2, β_3 : dip angle of joint plane 3) -----	47

Figure 5.7 Diagram of the block formations -----	52
Figure 5.8 Existence of the blocks -----	53
Figure 5.9 Volume of the block with the multi sides -----	54
Figure 6.1 Joint distribution on the horizontal roof of Eonyang Crystal cave -----	56
Figure 6.2 Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuity -----	57
Figure 6.3 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 1 -----	57
Figure 6.4 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 2 -----	58
Figure 6.5 Scanline on the Joint map of Eonyang Crystal cave -----	59
Figure 6.6 Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline -----	59
Figure 6.7 Set spacing histogram of joint set 1 -----	60
Figure 6.8 Set spacing histogram of joint set 2 -----	60
Figure 6.9 Set spacing histogram of joint set 1 for plane equation -----	61
Figure 6.10 Set spacing histogram of joint set 2 for plane equation -----	62
Figure 6.11 Distribution of potential tetrahedral wedges on the roof of Eonyang crystal cave -----	64
Figure 6.12 Joint map showing base triangle of tetrahedral wedges - Eonyang Crystal tunnel -----	65
Figure 6.13 Tetrahedral blocks of different failure modes a) Free falling - block 12, b) Sliding on single face - block 19 c) Sliding on two faces - block 13 -----	66
Figure 6.14 Joint Distribution on the exposed slope face near Samgok Station -----	69
Figure 6.15 Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities (cone angle = 15°) -----	71

Figure 6.16 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 1	
(cone angle = 15°) -----	71
Figure 6.17 Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities	
(cone angle = 12°) -----	72
Figure 6.18 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 1	
(cone angle = 12°) -----	72
Figure 6.19 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 2	
(cone angle = 12°) -----	73
Figure 6.20 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 3	
(cone angle = 12°) -----	73
Figure 6.21 Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities	
(cone angle = 10°) -----	74
Figure 6.22 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 1	
(cone angle = 10°) -----	74
Figure 6.23 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 2	
(cone angle = 10°) -----	75
Figure 6.24 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 3	
(cone angle = 10°) -----	75
Figure 6.25 Fisher Distribution of Joint Set # 4	
(cone angle = 10°) -----	76
Figure 6.26 Scanline on the Joint map of rock slope near	
Samgok Station -----	78
Figure 6.27 Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline(SL-1) -----	79
Figure 6.28 Set spacing histogram of joint set 1(SL-1) -----	79
Figure 6.29 Set spacing histogram of joint set 2(SL-1) -----	80

Figure 6.30 Set spacing histogram of joint set 3(SL-1) -----	80
Figure 6.31 Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline(SL-2) -----	81
Figure 6.32 Set spacing histogram of joint set 2(SL-2) -----	81
Figure 6.33 Set spacing histogram of joint set 1 for plane equation -----	82
Figure 6.34 Set spacing histogram of joint set 2 for plane equation -----	82
Figure 6.35 Set spacing histogram of joint set 3 for plane equation -----	83
Figure 6.36 Stereographic for plane and toppling failure of rock slope -----	85
Figure 6.37 Joint distribution causing plane failure of rock slope -----	85
Figure 6.38 Stereographic for wedge failure of rock slope -----	86
Figure 6.39 Wedge block distribution on the rock slope near Samgok Station -----	88
Figure 6.40 Diagram of the block No. 1 -----	89
Figure 6.41 Diagram of the block No. 2 -----	89
Figure 6.42 Diagram of the block No. 8 -----	90

List of tables

Table 3.1 Data of the first 10 discontinuities measured on the rock slope face near Daejeon-Tongyoung Highway(2km from Daejeon) -----	18
Table 4.1 Cartesian coordinates of a point on a lower hemisphere projection with a radius R(after Priest, 1985) -----	25
Table 5.1 Safety factor of tetrahedral block for the case of sliding on one joint plane -----	49
Table 5.2 Safety factor of tetrahedral block for the case of sliding on two joint planes -----	50
Table 6.1 Results of model analysis for the tetrahedral block on the roof of Eonyang Crystal cave -----	63
Table 6.2 Result of the joint set analysis -----	70
Table 6.3 Result of joint spacing analysis -----	78
Table 6.4 Result for block analysis of rock slope -----	88

Analysis for the kinematic behaviors of rock blocks determined by considering the relative positions of joints

Kwan-Suk, Hong

*Department of Applied Geology, Graduate School,
Pukyong National University*

Abstract

Knowledge of the orientation and the spacing of discontinuities in the rock mass is of considerable importance for the prediction of rock behavior. In this study a computerized system capable of analyzing the orientation and the spacing of discontinuities and predicting the formation of potential blocks on the horizontal roof of underground excavation and on the rock slope face has been developed. Database for the spatial characteristics of joints was established in the system and the digitized joint map was produced by superimposing the joint distribution on the layout of either underground opening or rock slope. Statistical analyses for the orientations and the spacings of discontinuities were carried out by considering both the orientation and relative position of each joint.

The formation of potential keyblocks on the roof of underground excavation and rock slope, together with its kinematic behavior and the stability, was also analyzed. Existence of a potential keyblock was algebraically determined by utilizing the plane equations of joints consisting the block surfaces in a three-dimensional space. Stability of rock block subject to the body weight was

also calculated by considering the kinematic behavior of block with respect to the orientations of the sliding planes. To illustrate the practical applicability the formation and the failure mode of potential keyblocks developed on the roof of underground excavation and the rock slope face were analyzed and compared with the results of field investigations.

1.

’ ’ ’ ’ ’

,

•

;

•

,

•

.

(trace)

가

•

•

,

(local

(global

coordinates)

coordinates)

3

•

가

가

•

가 .

cone angle .

,

.

. 3

,

가 .

가

,

1 2

.

z

,

.

.

,

.

.

2.

2.1

2.1.1

(scanline survey) (window sampling) .

가 .

,

가

(Cruden, 1977; Kulatilake and Wu, 1984).

(Attewell and Farmer,

1976; Priest and Hudson, 1981).

. Sen and

Kazi(1984) 가

가 가

가 $20/\lambda$

. , λ

. Priest and Hudson(1976) 가

50

80%

. , ISRM(1978)

10
200 가
, .
(Priest, 1985; Priest and Hudson, 1981).
, δ
 δ 가 가 , 90°
. 2
가
(cut-off length; threshold length) .
가 가
, 가 .
가 가
. Priest and Hudson(1981) 10cm Rouleau and
Gale(1985) 50cm, Cruden(1977) 2m .
(1999)
.
. Pahl(1981)
가 , Mauldon et al.(2001)

(circular scanline)

(circular windows) .

, ,

(intensity), (density)

.

가

, 가 2

. Song and Lee(2001)

(Poisson)

(rectangular windows)

Zhang and Einstein(2000)

가

(log - normal) ,

(negative expotential) (gamma) .

,

가 가 . 가

2.1.2

,
 가
 가
 가
 Shanley and Mahtab(1976) Mahtab and Yegulalp(1982)
 가
 ,
 ,
 가
 가
 가
 Baecher(1983), Kulatilake and Wu(1984) Priest(1985)
 .
 Fisher(1953) 가 가
 Fisher (spherical normal distribution)
 , θ () $K(\text{Fisher})$ 2
 . Fisher Mahtab et al.(1972),
 Priest(1985, 1993) . Kulatilake et al.(1990)

, , , ,
 가 . Miller(1983)
 chi-square
 . 150
 가 . Kulatilake et al.(1990)
 , Miller(1983) Mahtab and Yegulalp(1982)
 ,
 .
 ,
 가 .

2.1.3

, Sen
and Kazi(1984)

RQD
가 가

. Sen and Kazi(1984)

RQD

. Pascal et

al.(1997) 가

2 . ,
 ,

. Rouleau et al.(1985)

, Priest and Hudson(1976), Priest and

Hudson(1981), Priest(1993)

. ,

,

1 .

, , (uniform distribution)

,

. Pahl(1981)

가

. ,
 가
 가 . Kulatilake et
 al.(1996)
 ,
 ,
 4 5m 가
 . Hardy et
 al.(1997)
 . Ehlen (2000)
 (fractal dimension)
 , 가
 100 150
 1
 .
 가
 .
 , ,
 ,
 .

2.2

·
,
·
가
·
Goodman and Shi(1985)
·
가
,
가
가
· Chan and Goodman (1987)
가
· Hoerger and Young(1990)
가
· Mauldon(1994)
, Mauldon(1995)
2
· Kuszmaul(1999)
가
,

. Hardy et al.(1997)

, 가 가

가

,

.

(Kulatilake, 1981, , 1996)

가

가

. Bro(1992) ,

,

stick-slip

. 가

(- -

)

,

.

. La Pointe(1988)

(fractal)

fracture density

index

.

,

가

,

,

intensity

index

. 가 density

formulation

index

.

2.2.1

가 (nodal point) 가 (FEM, Finite Element Method) 가 , explicit approach 가 (FDM, Finite Difference Method), (boundary element) (BEM, Boundary Element Method) , (DEM, Distinct Element Method) .

Quek and Leung(1995)

가 (2000) 가

가 가

, 1 ,
 . Lee and Park(2000)
 ,
 . (1998)
 , Lu(2002)
 3 Heliot(1988)가 BGL(Block Generation
 Language)
 .
 가
 UNWEDGE 가
 가 .

2.2.2

가
 , . 가
 .
 가 가
 . Dips
 , cone angle
 가 .
 가 가
 .
 가
(limit equilibrium method) ,
 가 .
 . Lilly(1982) shale
 .
 ,
 ,
 . Lunard et al.(1994)
 ,
 network , Hoek and
 Brown(1980) . Bye and Bell

(2001) 가 .

가

.

,

.

(2001)

. (1996) Leung and

Khoek(1987)

가

.

,

.

가

가

가

가

Goodman(1980)

.

. Scavia et al.(1990)

가

. Robet(1999)

,

$\pm 30^\circ$

(base plane)

.

가

가

가

가

，
． SWEDGE

가

가 ．

．

3.

3.1

2가

가

가

Figure 3.1

2km

10

Table 3.1

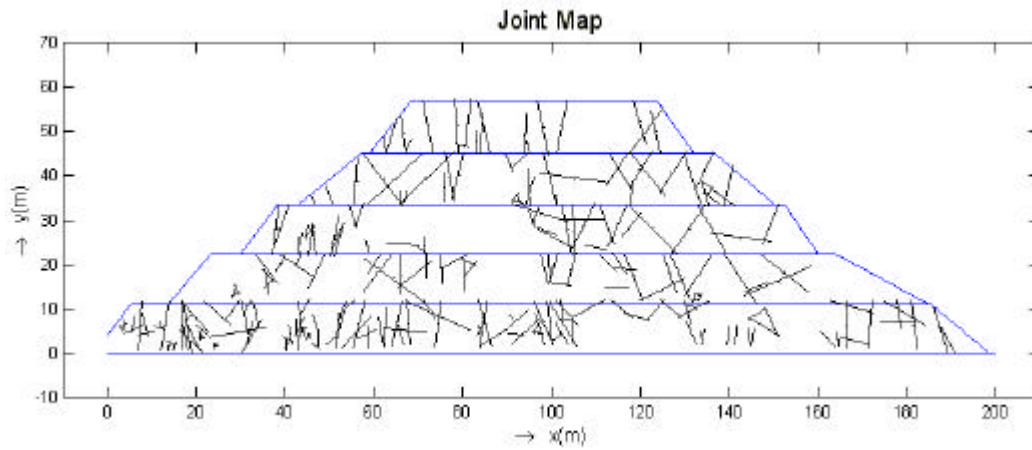


Figure 3.1. Joint distribution on the rock slope face in Daejeon-Tongyoung Highway.

Table 3.1. Data of the first 10 discontinuities measured on the rock slope face in Daejeon-Tongyoung Highway

Joint No.	X_{ini} (m)	y_{ini} (m)	X_{ter} (m)	y_{ter} (m)	Dip (°)	Dip Dir. (°)
1	2.712	6.073	3.797	4.802	25	010
2	4.068	6.638	2.508	5.366	57	211
3	3.797	7.344	3.390	4.589	68	102
4	5.695	8.261	5.559	4.237	78	088
5	7.051	0.565	7.661	11.721	62	357
6	7.390	5.391	3.720	4.237	82	224
7	7.051	3.964	10.712	5.103	13	028
8	7.525	9.674	9.017	3.601	78	085
9	10.508	6.073	12.475	5.366	20	042
10	11.661	6.990	12.407	4.802	88	054

z'

x' y'

(x', y', z')

(α) $\alpha - 90^\circ$ x'

x y (Figure 3.2).

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha - 90) & \sin(\alpha - 90) & 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha - 90) & \cos(\alpha - 90) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{Bmatrix} = [A] \begin{Bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.1)$$

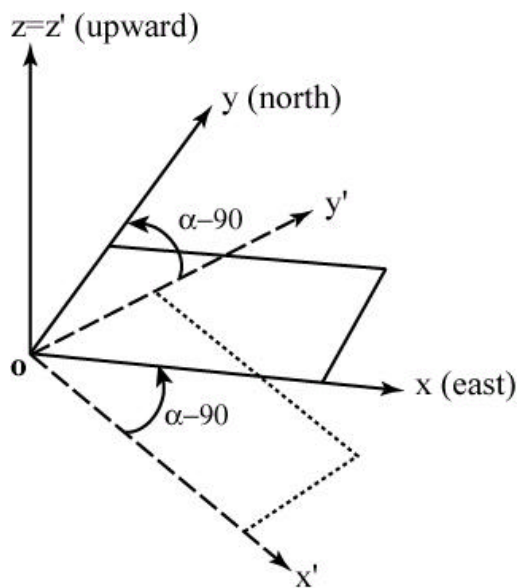
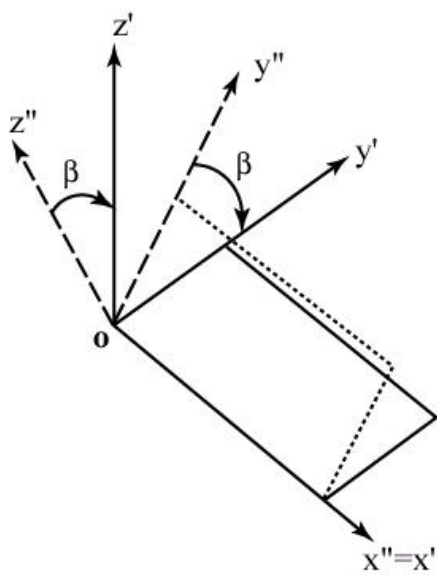


Figure 3.2. Rotation of the Cartesian coordinates for the case of tunnel.

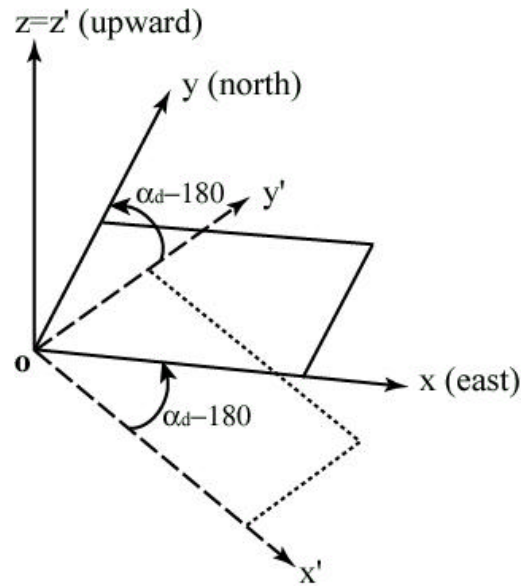
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ } \cdot \quad (x'', y'', z'') \\
 & \quad (\alpha_d) \quad (\beta_d) \\
 & (x, y, z) \quad \cdot \quad x'' = x' \\
 & y'' \quad z'' \quad \beta_d
 \end{aligned}$$

(Figure 3.3 a)).

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(-\beta_d) & \sin(-\beta_d) \\ 0 & -\sin(-\beta_d) & \cos(-\beta_d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{Bmatrix} = [B] \begin{Bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$



a) rotation about x'' axis,



b) rotation about z' axis

Figure 3.3. Rotation of the Cartesian coordinates for the case of rock slope.

$$z' = z \quad \alpha_d - 180^\circ$$

$$x', y'$$

y (Figure 3.3 b)).

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_d - 180) & \sin(\alpha_d - 180) & 0 \\ -\sin(\alpha_d - 180) & \cos(\alpha_d - 180) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{Bmatrix} = [C] \begin{Bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

$$(x'', y'', z''=0)$$

.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{Bmatrix} = [B] [C] \begin{Bmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

$$, \quad P_i = (x_i', y_i', 0) = (x_i, y_i, z_i),$$

$$P_t = (x_t', y_t', 0) = (x_t, y_t, z_t).$$

3.2

가 3 $A(x, y, z)$
 $\mathbf{n}=(a, b, c)$
(Figure 3.4).

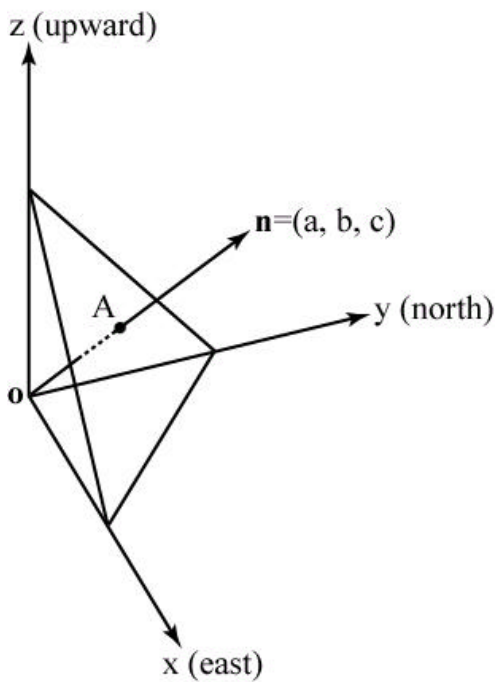


Figure 3.4. Cooridantes system used for plane equation.

$$a x + b y + c z = d$$

(3.5)

, a, b, c, d

outward normal vector

(α) (β)

outward normal vector($\mathbf{n}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= n_x = \cos(90^\circ - \beta) \cos \theta \\
 b &= n_y = \cos(90^\circ - \beta) \sin \theta \\
 c &= n_z = \sin(90^\circ - \beta)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.6}$$

, n_x, n_y, n_z x-, y-, z- $\mathbf{n}$, θ

(α) .

$$\theta = 90^\circ - \alpha \quad (\quad , \theta < 0 \quad \theta = 360^\circ + \theta)
 \tag{3.7}$$

a, b, c가

d ,

.

$$\frac{|d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$(3.6) \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1 \quad |d|$$

가 .

a, b, c d

가

가 .

4.

4.1

Rosette diagram

(Attewell and Farmer, 1976)

(Phillips, 1971)

. Rosette diagram

,
3
.
.

4.1.1 (Spherical Projection)

, Priest(1985) R , 가 α_n, β_n

(Table 4.1),

clustering Shanley and Mahtab (1976), Mahtab and Yegulalp
(1982), Mahtab and Grasso(1992) Priest (1993) .

가

가 . ,

.

(Poisson process)

. v t

$P(t, v)$

.

$$P(t, v) = \frac{e^{-\lambda v} (\lambda v)^t}{t!}$$

(4.1)

λ

Table 4.1. Cartesian coordinates of a point on a lower hemisphere projection with a radius R(after Priest, 1985)

projection	x	y
equal angle	$R \sin \alpha_n \tan \left(45 - \frac{\beta_n}{2}\right)$	$R \cos \alpha_n \tan \left(45 - \frac{\beta_n}{2}\right)$
equal area	$R \sqrt{2} \sin \alpha_n \cos \left(45 + \frac{\beta_n}{2}\right)$	$R \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha_n \cos \left(45 + \frac{\beta_n}{2}\right)$

v
,
/
가

cone angle
.
cone angle

ψ
가
cone
c
.

$c = 1 - \cos \phi$

(4.2)

(4.1)

 v

(4.2)

 c
,
 λ
n

$$P(t, c) = \frac{e^{-nc} (nc)^t}{t!}$$

(4.3)

(4.3)

n
cone angle

ψ
t
.
cone angle
t

$P(>t, c)$
.

$$P(>t, c) = 1 - \sum_{j=0}^t \frac{e^{-nc}(nc)^j}{j!} \quad (4.4)$$

nc가 P(>t, c) . Mahtab and Yegulalp(1982) t t_{crit} P(<t, c) ≤ s 가 (limiting probability) , Shanley and Mahtab(1976) s = 0.05 Mahtab and Yegulalp (1982) s = c . t_{crit} . Mahtab and Yegulalp(1982) . cone angle . Cone angle

. Priest(1993) 15 20 ° cone angle . cone angle 가 .

가 . x, y, z x, y, z (3.6) . , 가 M .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{xn} &= \sum_{i=1}^M n_{xi} \\ \mathbf{r}_{yn} &= \sum_{i=1}^M n_{yi} \\ \mathbf{r}_{zn} &= \sum_{i=1}^M n_{zi} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

4.1.2 Fisher

Fisher (1953)가 (spherical normal distribution) Fisher θ () $K(\text{Fisher})^2$. Fisher Mahtab et al.(1972), Priest(1985), Priest (1993) . $\theta \rightarrow \theta + d\theta$, $P(\theta)$.

$$P(\theta) = \eta e^{K \cos \theta} d\theta \quad (4.6)$$

, K (Fisher)

$$\eta = \frac{K \sin \theta}{e^K - e^{-K}} \quad (4.7)$$

. (4.6) (4.7) , $f(\theta)$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{K \sin \theta e^{K \cos \theta}}{e^K - e^{-K}} \quad (4.8)$$

Fisher (K) .

Fisher(1953) K (sufficient estimate) k

(maximum likelihood equation) (resultant vector) $|\mathbf{r}_n|$

M .

$$\frac{e^k + e^{-k}}{e^k - e^{-k}} - \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}_n|}{M} \quad (4.9)$$

$$\text{cluster } k = 5 \quad (4.9) \quad (4.10)$$

$$k \approx \frac{M}{M - |\mathbf{r}_n|} \quad (4.10)$$

Fisher(1953) M k 가 (4.11) , Watson
(1966) k 가 3 .

$$k = \frac{M - 1}{M - |\mathbf{r}_n|} \quad (4.11)$$

$$(4.10), (4.11) \quad (4.11)$$

$$k \quad \theta_1 \quad \theta_2$$

가 $P(\theta_1 < \theta < \theta_2)$

$$P(\theta_1 < \theta < \theta_2) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(\theta) d(\theta) \quad (4.12)$$

$$(4.12) \quad f(\theta) \quad (4.8) \quad , \quad g = \cos \theta$$

$\sin \theta d\theta = -dg$

$$P(\theta_1 < \theta < \theta_2) = \frac{e^{K \cos \theta_1} - e^{K \cos \theta_2}}{e^K - e^{-K}} \quad (4.13)$$

$$(4.13) \quad K$$

가 5 e^{-K} 가 , $\theta_1 =$
0, $\theta_2 = \theta$, 0 θ

$$가 \quad P(< \theta)$$

$$P(< \theta) \approx 1 - e^{K(\cos \theta - 1)} \quad (4.14)$$

. (4.14) $\cos \theta$

$$\cos \theta = 1 + \frac{\ln (1 - P(<\theta))}{K} \quad (4.15)$$

. $r_n = 0$ θ 가 $P_r(<$
 $\theta)$

$$P_r(<\theta) \approx 1 - e^{K|r_n|(\cos \theta - 1)} \quad (4.16)$$

. (4.16) $\cos \theta$

$$\cos \theta = 1 + \frac{\ln (1 - P(<\theta))}{K|r_n|} \quad (4.17)$$

가 . (4.15) (4.16) (confidence limit)

, (4.9), (4.13) (4.16)

.

4.1.3 가

sampling bias

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \alpha_d / \beta_d$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_s} = \alpha_s / \beta_s$$

가 (Figure 4.1).

δ

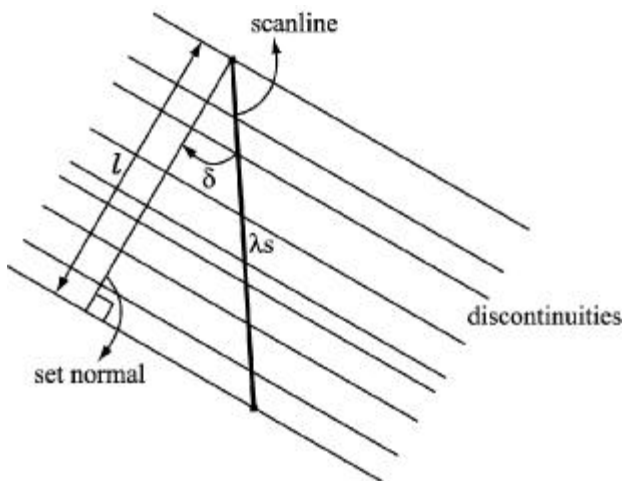


Figure 4.1. Discontinuity set intersected by a scanline of general orientation (after Priest, 1985).

l

$$N = \lambda l$$

$$\delta \text{가 } l/\cos \delta \text{가 } N \text{인 } l$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{N \cos \delta}{l} = \lambda \cos \delta \tag{4.18}$$

$$\delta \text{가 } \delta = 90^\circ \text{인 } \delta$$

$$\lambda_{si} = \lambda_i \cos \delta_i \tag{4.19}$$

$$\lambda_s = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{si}$$

$$N_s = \lambda_s l_s \text{인 } N_{si} = \lambda_{si} l_s \text{인 } \lambda_i \delta_i \text{가}$$

λ_i . δ_i

. Terzaghi(1965)

가 ,

가

.

$$N_i = N_{si} / \cos \delta_i = \lambda_i l_s \quad (4.20)$$

.

가 .

$$1 \quad (4.20) \quad i \quad \text{가}$$

$1/\cos \delta_i$ 가 . 가

가 w 가 , i .

$$w = 1 / \cos \delta$$

$\cos \delta = 3$.

Figure 4.2 x (90°) y (0°)

, z .

(ON) / α_n / β_n , x, y, z

(direction cosine) .

$$l_x = \sin \alpha_n \sin \beta_n$$

$$l_y = \cos \alpha_n \sin \beta_n$$

$$l_z = \cos \beta_n$$

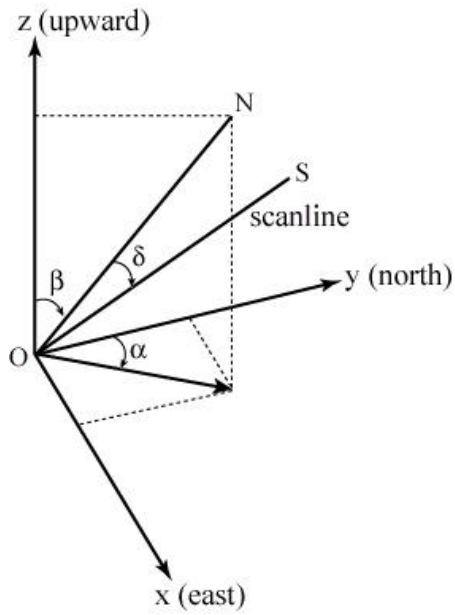


Figure 4.2. Coordinates system used for scanline.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(OS)} \quad / \quad \alpha_s / \beta_s \quad m_x, m_y, m_z \\ & , \quad \delta \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \delta = l_x m_x + l_y m_y + l_z m_z$$

$$\cos \delta$$

, 가 가

.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \delta &= |(\sin \alpha_n \sin \beta_n \sin \alpha_s \sin \beta_s) \\ &\quad + (\cos \alpha_n \sin \beta_n \cos \alpha_s \sin \beta_s) + (\cos \beta_n \cos \beta_s)| \quad (4.21) \\ &= |\cos (\alpha_n - \alpha_s) \sin \beta_n \sin \beta_s + (\cos \beta_n \cos \beta_s)| \end{aligned}$$

4.2

Priest(1993)

$$P(k, x) = \frac{1}{k!} (\lambda x)^k e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.22)$$

$$P(k, x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^k}{k!} \quad (4.22)$$

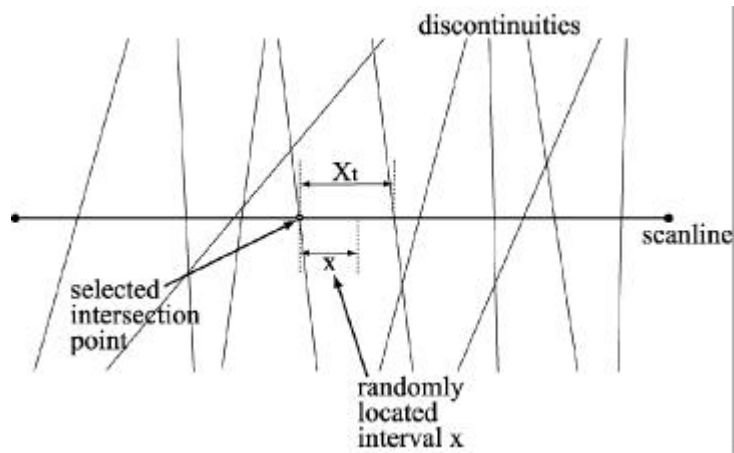


Figure 4.3. Estimating of total spacing using intersected distance by a scanline.

Figure 4.3

$$P(X_t > x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (\lambda x)^k e^{-\lambda x} = e^{-\lambda x} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda x} e^{\lambda x} = 1$$

$$P(0, x) = \frac{1}{0!} (\lambda x)^0 e^{-\lambda x} = e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.23)$$

$$P(X_t > x) = P(0, x) = e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.23)$$

$$X_t \geq x \quad P(X_t < x) \quad (4.23) \quad .$$

$$P(X_t < x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.24)$$

$$P(X_t < x) \quad F(x)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.25)$$

$$, \quad x \quad F(x) = 1 \quad (4.26) \quad .$$

$$f(x) = \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = e^{-\lambda x} \quad (4.26)$$

$$(4.26) \quad , \quad 1/\lambda$$

가

$$, \quad ,$$

$$.$$

$$|d|/\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \quad , \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1 \quad |d|가$$

$$. \quad .$$

5.

가
가
가

5.1

,
가 Figure 3.1
x , y , 2
.

$$y = a_i x + b_i \quad (5.1)$$

, a_i b_i i

Figure 5.1 J_1 J_2 가 (x_c, y_c)
,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_c &= - \frac{b_1 - b_2}{a_1 - a_2} \\
 y_c &= \frac{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}{a_1 - a_2}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.2}$$

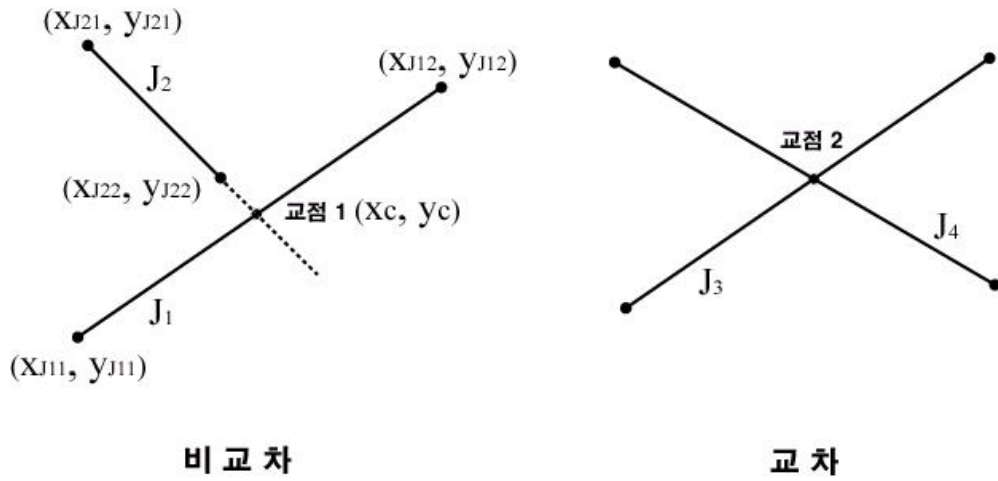


Figure 5.1. Diagram for the intersection of the joints.

2

$$x_{J11} \leq x_c \leq x_{J12}$$

$$x_{J21} \leq x_c \leq x_{J22}$$

$$y_{J11} \leq y_c \leq y_{J12}$$

$$y_{J21} \leq y_c \leq y_{J22}$$

5.2

3

.

.

가 3 Cartesian

(3.6)

(x_1, y_1, z_1) .

$$d_1 = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z \quad (5.3)$$

,

$$a_1 = n_{x1}, \quad b_1 = n_{y1}, \quad c_1 = n_{z1}$$

.

outward normal vector .

$$d_2 = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z \quad (5.4)$$

$$d_3 = a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z \quad (5.5)$$

$$3 \quad (5.3) \quad (5.5) \text{가}$$

$$3 \quad (x_b, y_b, z_b)$$

.

$$x_b = D_x / D$$

$$y_b = D_y / D \quad (5.6)$$

$$z_b = D_z / D$$

,

$$D = \det \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_x = \det \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_y = \det \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_z = \det \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

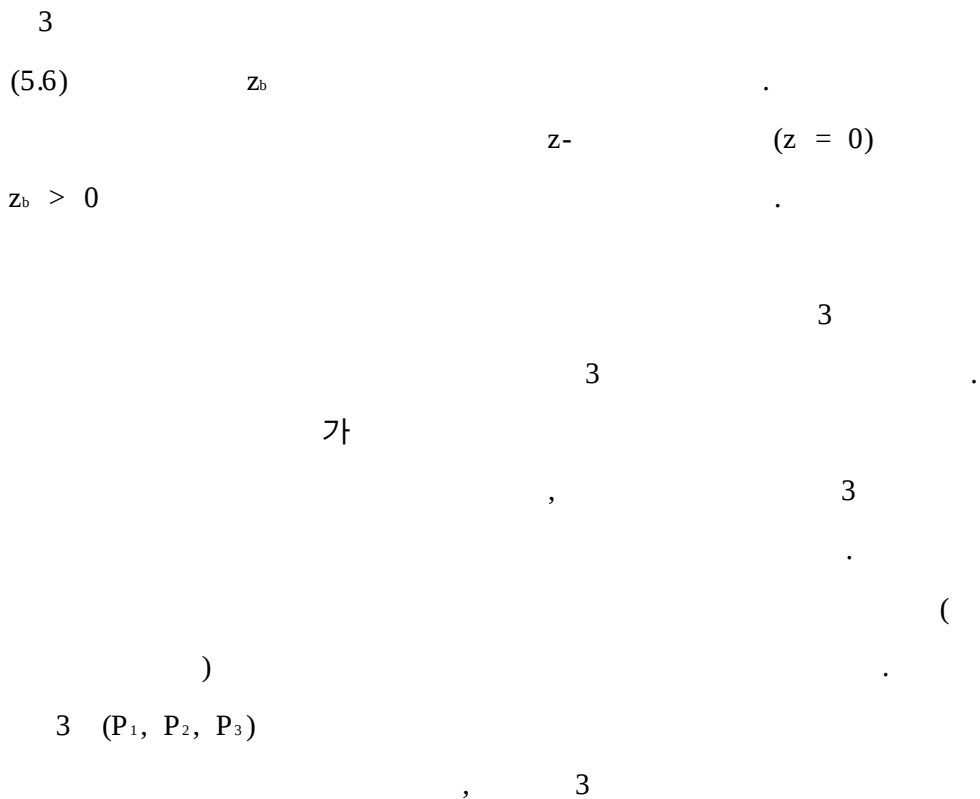


Figure 5.2

Q가

Q가

1 2

() , C
 . C
 . C x, y 가 Q (x_b, y_b)
 Q C .
 3 3
 . CQ
 2 , 3
 가 CQ Q가

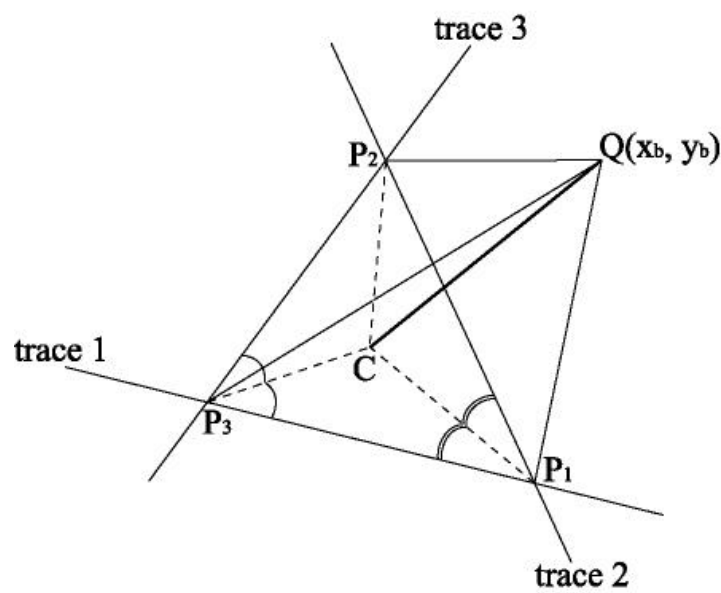


Figure 5.2. Projection of block apex to the horizontal plane containing base triangle.

$\mathbf{W} = W \mathbf{n}_v$

$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{V} \times \boldsymbol{\gamma}$

$\mathbf{n}_v = 0 \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j} + (-1) \hat{k}$

$\mathbf{V} = V \hat{i}, \boldsymbol{\gamma} = \gamma \hat{j}, \hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$

$\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}$

(N) (S)

(Figure 5.3).

$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{N} + \mathbf{S}$

(5.8)

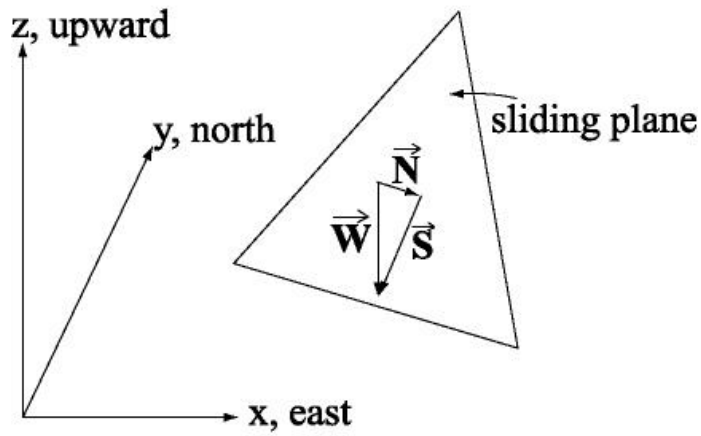


Figure 5.3. Decomposition of body weight vector on the sliding plane.

$$\mathbf{n} \quad (3.6)$$

outward normal vector

$$\mathbf{n} = -n_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} - n_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} - n_z \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (5.9)$$

$\mathbf{N}$

$$\mathbf{N} = N \mathbf{n} \quad (5.10)$$

$$N = W (\mathbf{n}_v \cdot \mathbf{n}) = W n_z \quad (5.11)$$

$$\mathbf{S} \quad (5.8)$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{N} = S \mathbf{s} \quad (5.12)$$

$$S = W \sqrt{1 - n_z^2}$$

$$\mathbf{s} = [n_z n_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + n_z n_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + (n_z^2 - 1) \hat{\mathbf{k}}] / \sqrt{1 - n_z^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{N} S_{\text{가}} \quad \text{(FS)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FS} &= (cA + N \tan \phi) / S \\ c &= \phi, A \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{l_c} \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 \\ l_c = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_c &= 2 \\ l_c &= z \\ , 3 \end{aligned} \quad l$$

$$I = l_x \hat{i} + l_y \hat{j} + l_z \hat{k} \quad (5.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W}, \\ \mathbf{S}_c \\ \mathbf{N}_c \end{aligned} \quad \text{(Figure 5.4)}.$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{N}_c + \mathbf{S}_c \quad (5.16)$$

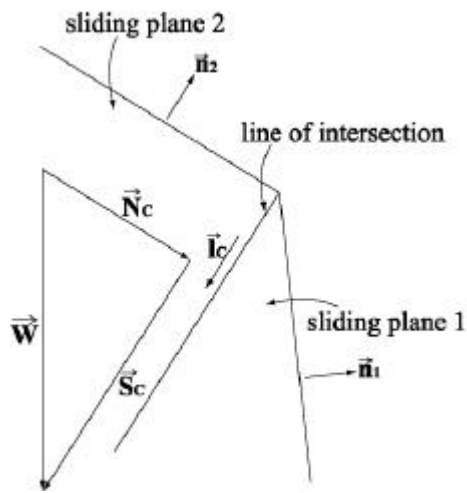


Figure 5.4. Decomposition of body weight vector for the case of sliding on two block faces.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_c &= (W \cdot l) / l \\
 &= W (n_v \cdot l) / l \\
 &= W (-l_z) / l \\
 &= S_c l
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.17}$$

$$N_c = (W \cdot n) / n
 \tag{5.16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{N}_c &= \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{S}_c \\
&= -W\hat{\mathbf{k}} - W(-l_z)(l_x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + l_y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + l_z\hat{\mathbf{k}}) \\
&= W[l_z l_x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + l_z l_y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + (l_z^2 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{k}}] \\
&= N_c \mathbf{n}_c
\end{aligned} \tag{5.18}$$

,

$$\begin{aligned}
N_c &= WM \\
M &= [(l_z l_x)^2 + (l_z l_y)^2 + (l_z^2 - 1)^2]^{1/2} = [1 - l_z^2]^{1/2} \\
\mathbf{n}_c &= [l_z l_x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + l_z l_y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + (l_z^2 - 1)\hat{\mathbf{k}}] / M
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{N}_c \\
&, \\
&\mathbf{R}_1 \quad \mathbf{R}_2 \quad \mathbf{N}_c \\
&\quad \quad \quad \text{가} \quad \text{(Figure 5.5)} \quad \mathbf{R}_1 \quad \mathbf{R}_2 \\
&-\mathbf{N}_c \quad \theta_1, \theta_2 \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&1 \quad 2 \quad \mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2 \\
\theta_1 &= -\mathbf{N}_c \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 \tag{5.19}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_2 = -\mathbf{N}_c \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 \tag{5.20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \mathbf{R}_1 \quad \mathbf{R}_2 \\
\cdot \\
R_1 \cos \theta_1 + R_2 \cos \theta_2 = N_c \tag{5.21}
\end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 \sin \theta_1 = R_2 \sin \theta_2 \tag{5.22}$$

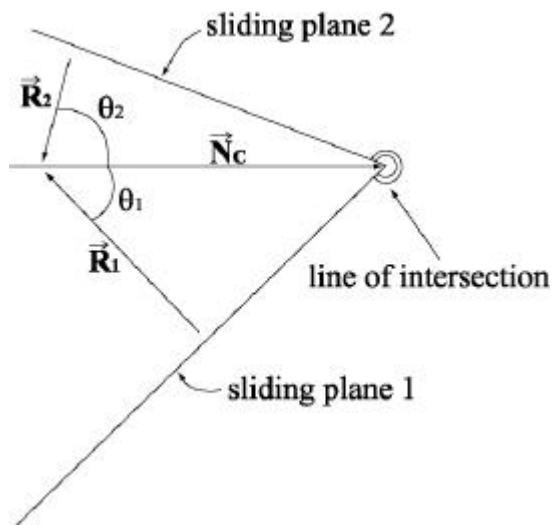


Figure 5.5. Reaction vectors $\vec{R}_1$ and $\vec{R}_2$ normal to the sliding planes 1 and 2, respectively.

2

(FS)

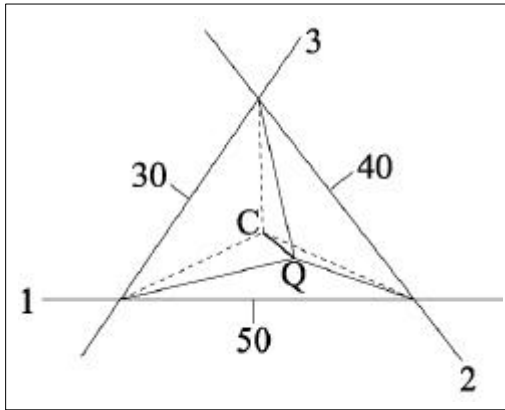
$$FS = [c_1 A_1 + R_1 \tan \phi_1 + c_2 A_2 + R_2 \tan \phi_2] / S_c \quad (5.23)$$

, c ϕ , A

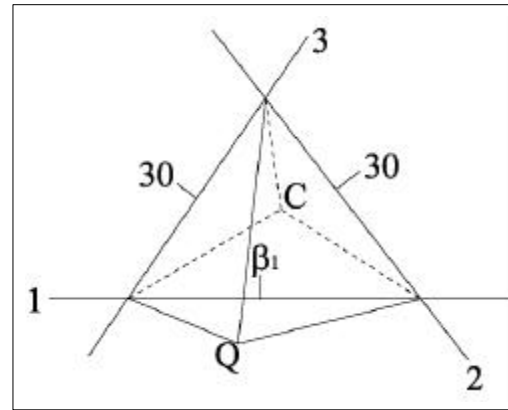
, 1 2

Figure

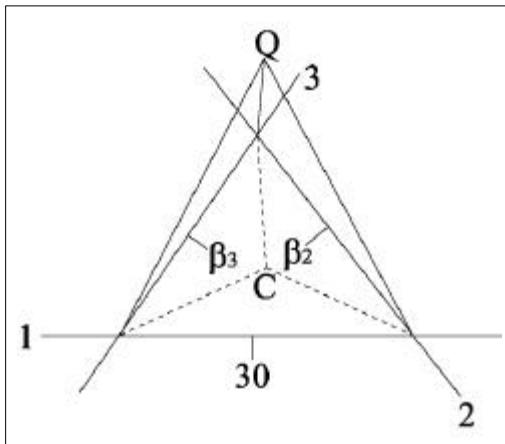
5.6 가



a) free falling



b) sliding on one joint plane



c) sliding on two joint planes

Figure 5.6. Joint maps showing tetrahedral wedges of different failure modes(β_1 : dip angle of joint plane 1, β_2 : dip angle of joint plane 2, β_3 : dip angle of joint plane 3).

Figure 5.6 a) 3

, Q가
 $\overline{CQ}$.

가

. Figure 5.6 b)

3 1

Q

, $\overline{CQ}$ 가 1

. 2 3 30° 1

1 45°

가 Table 5.1 .

(5.12)

, 45°

. Figure 5.6 c)

, $\overline{CQ}$ 가 2, 3

. 1 30°

2 3 ,

Table 5.2 . 2 3

, 45° 가 . , 2

60° , (5.22)

. 1

(Table 5.1) 가

2가 . Figure 5.6 c) 2, 3

60° , 50.8° .

가 . 2

, 가 .

1,000N 가 Figure 5.5 $N_c = 632.5\text{N}$, $\theta_1 = \theta_2 =$
 37.8° , $R_1 = R_2 = 400\text{N}$, (5.22)
 800N 632.5N

Table 5.1. Safety factor of tetrahedral block for the case of sliding on one joint plane

dip(°)	safety factor
30	1.732
35	1.428
40	1.192
45	1.000
50	0.839
55	0.700
60	0.577
65	0.466
70	0.364

$\phi=45^\circ$

Table 5.2. Safety factor of tetrahedral block for the case of sliding on two joint planes

dip(°)	safety factor
40	1.892
45	1.633
50	1.412
55	1.215
60	1.033
65	0.859
70	0.689

$$\phi_2 = \phi_3 = 45^\circ$$

5.3

가 ,

, 2

$$l(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + \alpha(l_x, l_y, l_z) \quad (5.24)$$
, (x_0, y_0, z_0) , (l_x, l_y, l_z)
, α 2

$$\begin{aligned} 1 : x &= x_1 + \alpha_1 l_{1x} & y &= y_1 + \alpha_1 l_{1y} & z &= z_1 + \alpha_1 l_{1z} \\ 2 : x &= x_2 + \alpha_2 l_{2x} & y &= y_2 + \alpha_2 l_{2y} & z &= z_2 + \alpha_2 l_{2z} \end{aligned} \quad (5.25)$$

α_2 2 x y , (x, y) α_1
. α_1, α_2 $z_1 + \alpha_1 l_{1z} = z_2 + \alpha_2 l_{2z}$
2

2

= 가

. Figure 5.7

a) 가 , , b)
 가 , .

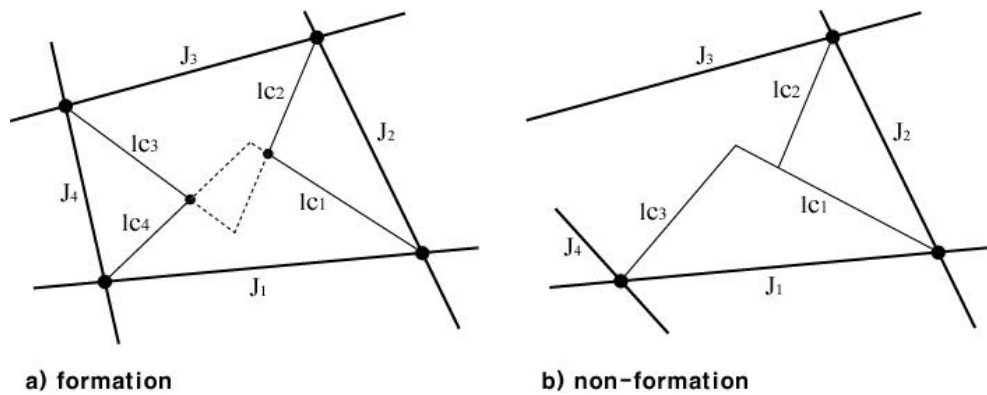


Figure 5.7. Diagram of the block formations.

가

.

가

(Figure 5.8 1),

z'

z'

.

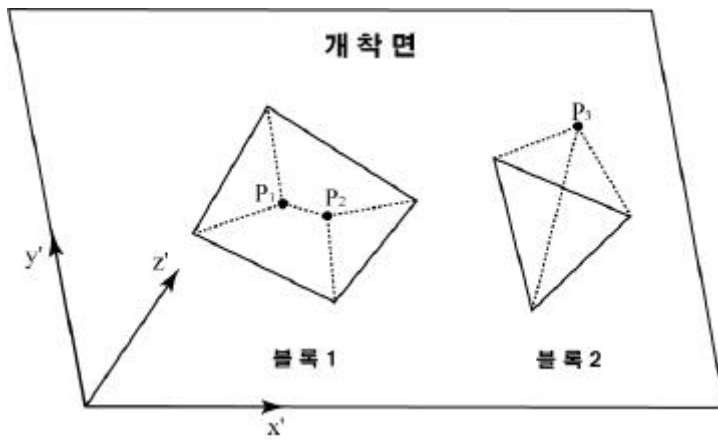


Figure 5.8 Existence of the blocks.

(Figure 5.8 2).

z

z

(Figure 5.9).

5.3

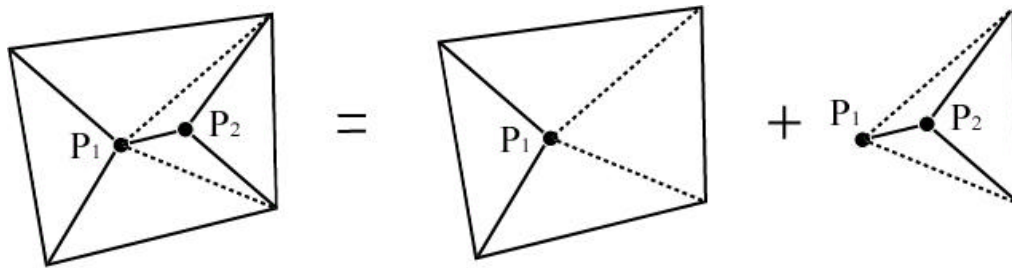
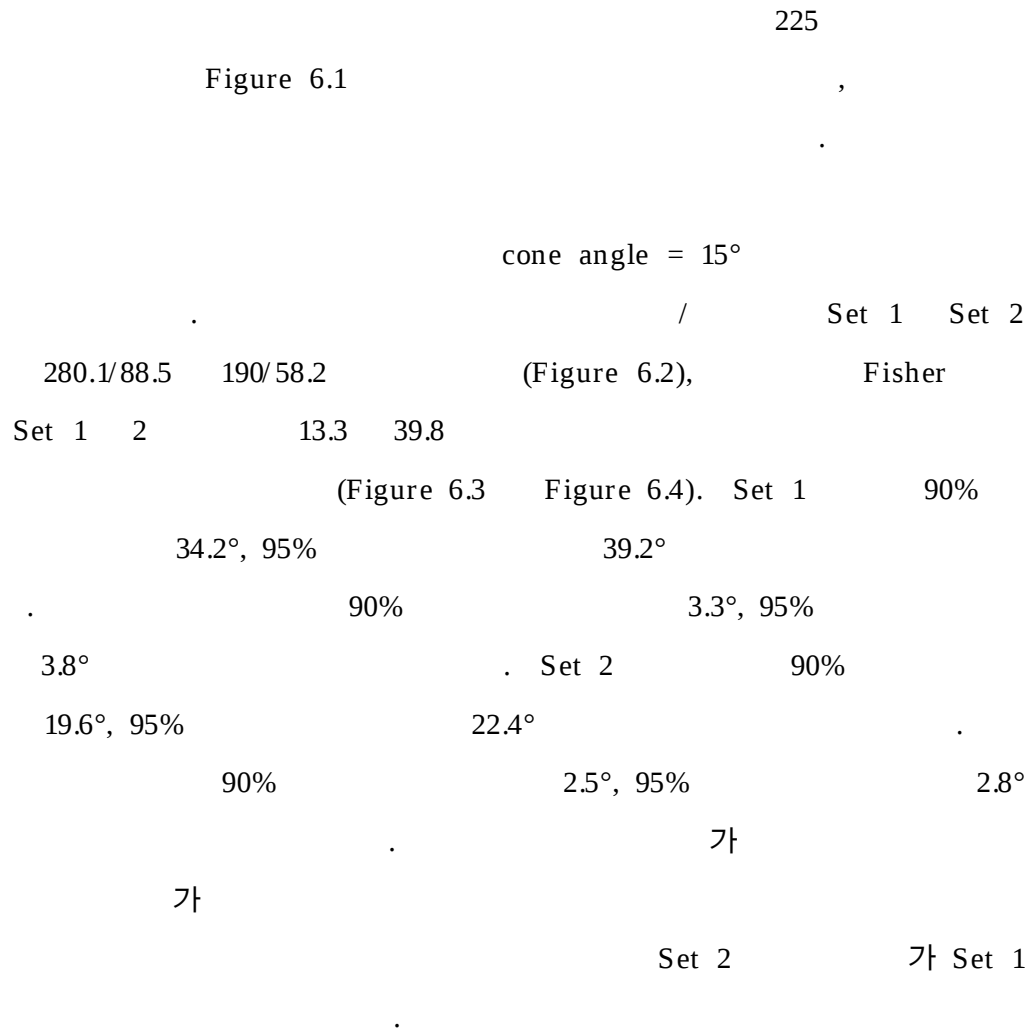


Figure 5.9. Volume of the block with the multi sides.

6.

6.1



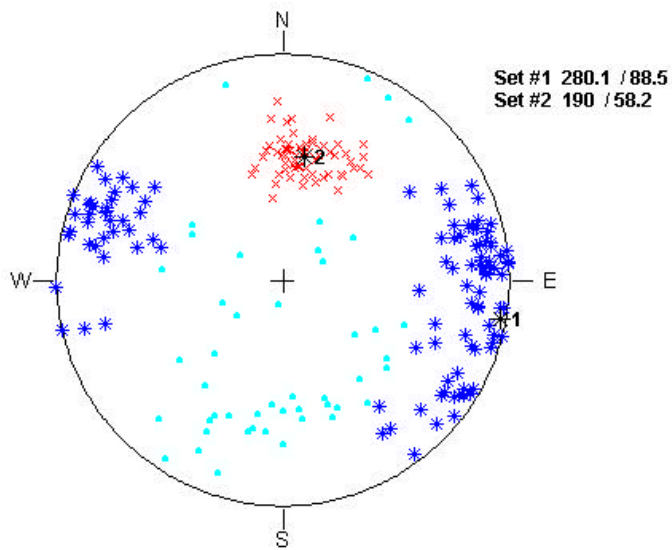


Figure 6.2. Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuity.

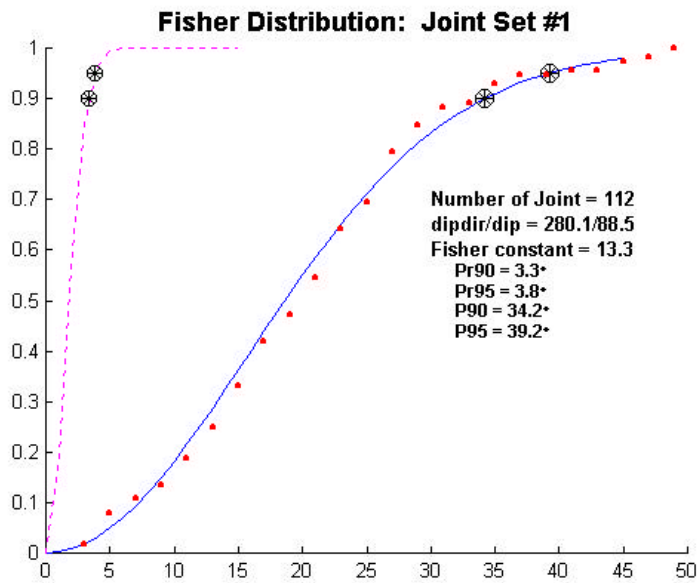


Figure 6.3. Fisher distribution of the joint set 1.

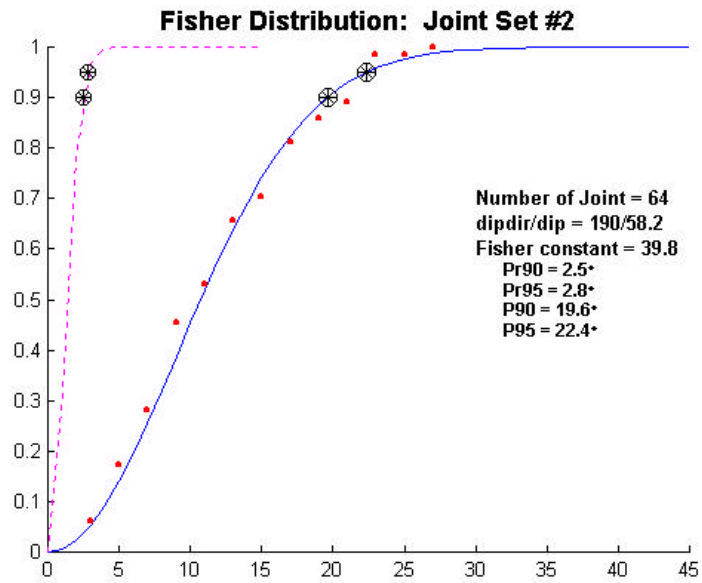


Figure 6.4. Fisher distribution of the joint set 2.

(Figure 6.5)

44.71m

0.7715m

0.5793

(Figure 6.6). Set 1

1.059m,

0.8746

(Figure 6.7), Set 2

5.423m,

6.742

(Figure 6.8).

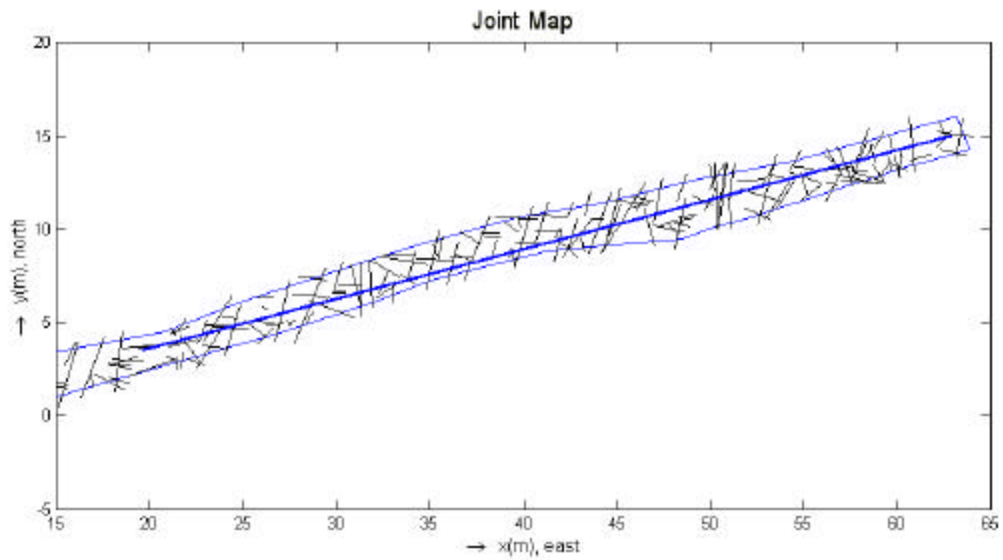


Figure 6.5. Scanline on the joint map of the Eonyang Crystal cave.

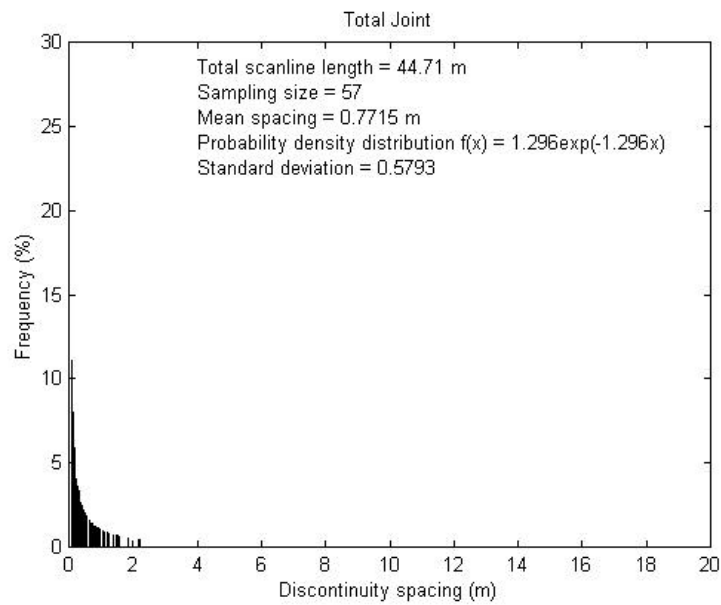


Figure 6.6. Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline.

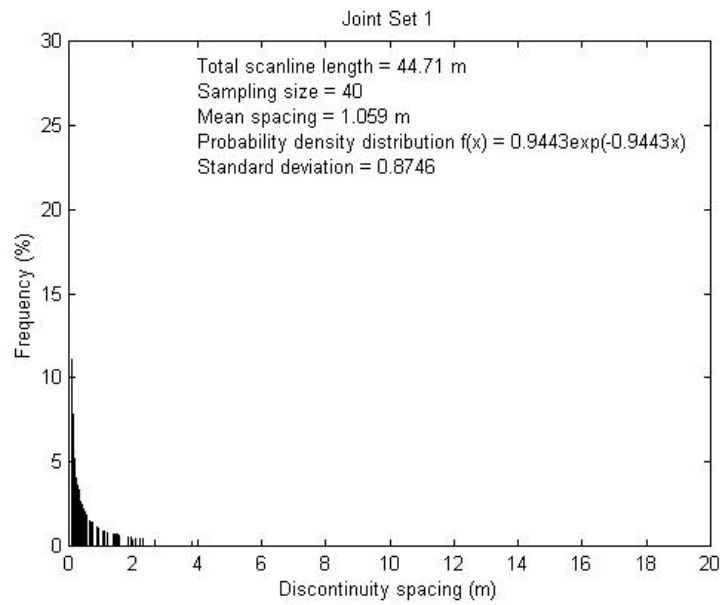


Figure 6.7. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 1.

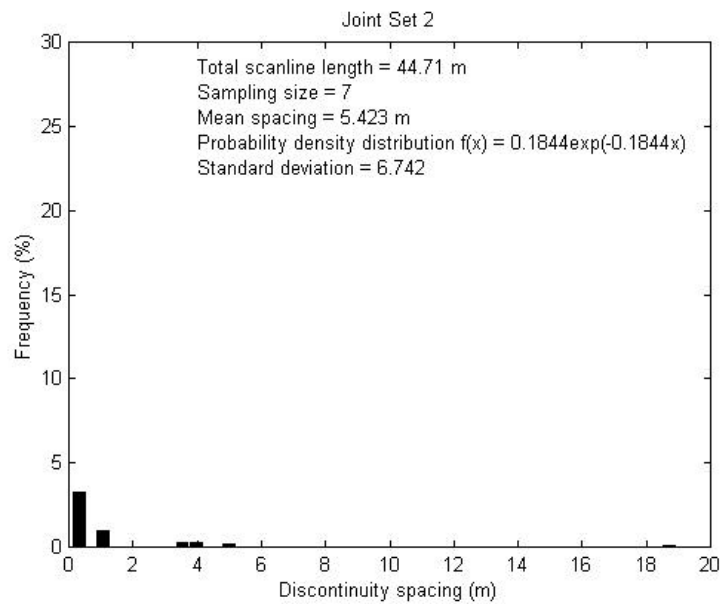


Figure 6.8. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 2.

set 1 set 2
 0.5602m 0.6095m (Figure 6.9 Figure 6.10),
 0.5722 1.425 .

가 .

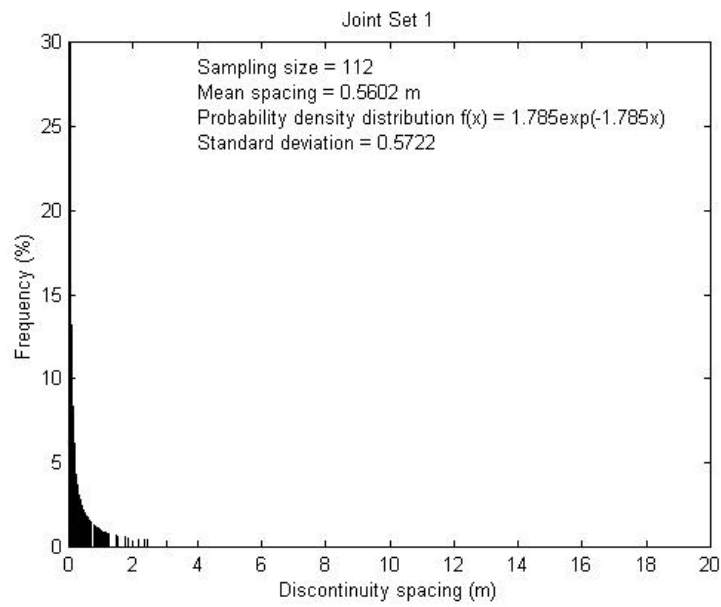


Figure 6.9. Set spacing histogram of joint set 1 for plane equation.

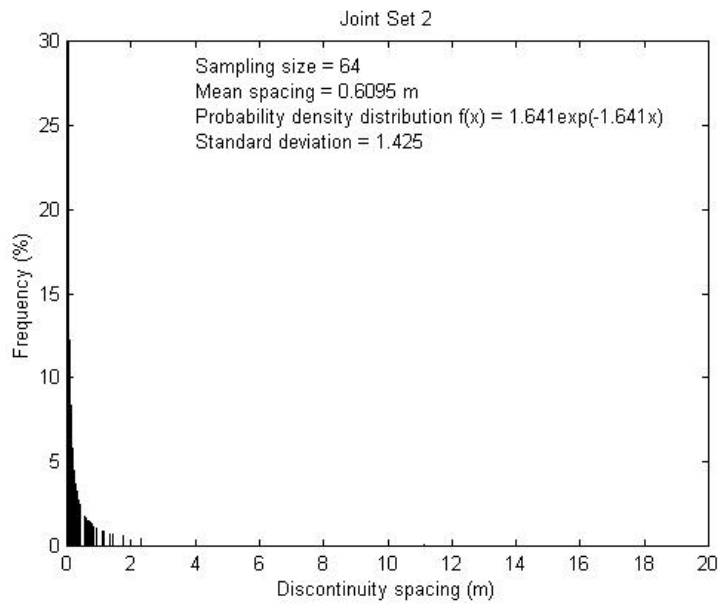


Figure 6.10. Set spacing histogram of joint set 2 for plane equation.

225

29 가 ,

19 (Figure 6.11).

3 Figure 6.12

Table 6.1

19 4 ,

13 , 2 2

가 .

7 8 2, 3

, 7 , 65

7, 8, 9

Table 6.1. Results of model analysis for the tetrahedral block on the roof of Eonyang Crystal cave

block number	joint combination forming tetrahedral block			area of base triangle (m ² × 10 ⁻³)	volume of tetrahedral block (m ³ × 10 ⁻³)	failure mechanism ¹			factor of safety ²
						face			
						#1	#2	#3	
1	1	2	3	78.30	2.900	0	0	0	ND ³
2	6	7	8	51.20	5.100	0	1	0	0.049
3	7	8	9	1.90	0.035	1	0	0	0.049
4	23	24	25	235.30	272.600	0	1	0	0.255
5	26	29	30	61.70	1,345.500	0	1	0	0.404
6	31	32	33	104.90	127.300	1	1	0	0.317
7	64	65	66	11.30	0.300	0	0	1	0.676
8	64	65	68	30.20	1.100	0	1	0	0.012
9	65	66	68	39.40	1.200	0	1	0	0.012
10	70	71	72	5.20	0.200	0	1	0	0.074
11	75	76	77	13.10	0.200	0	0	0	ND ³
12	96	97	98	2.20	0.041	0	0	0	ND ³
13	120	121	122	98.20	334.000	1	1	0	1.242
14	124	125	126	40.50	2.300	0	0	1	0.149
15	161	162	164	96.10	4.400	0	0	0	ND ³
16	183	184	185	23.60	5.800	1	0	0	0.003
17	193	195	196	13.80	14.300	0	0	1	0.404
18	204	205	206	1.10	0.034	0	0	1	0.162
19	210	211	212	25.80	4.100	0	0	1	0.049

¹ 0 : free falling, 1 : sliding

² $c=0$, $\phi=35^\circ$

³ ND : not determined

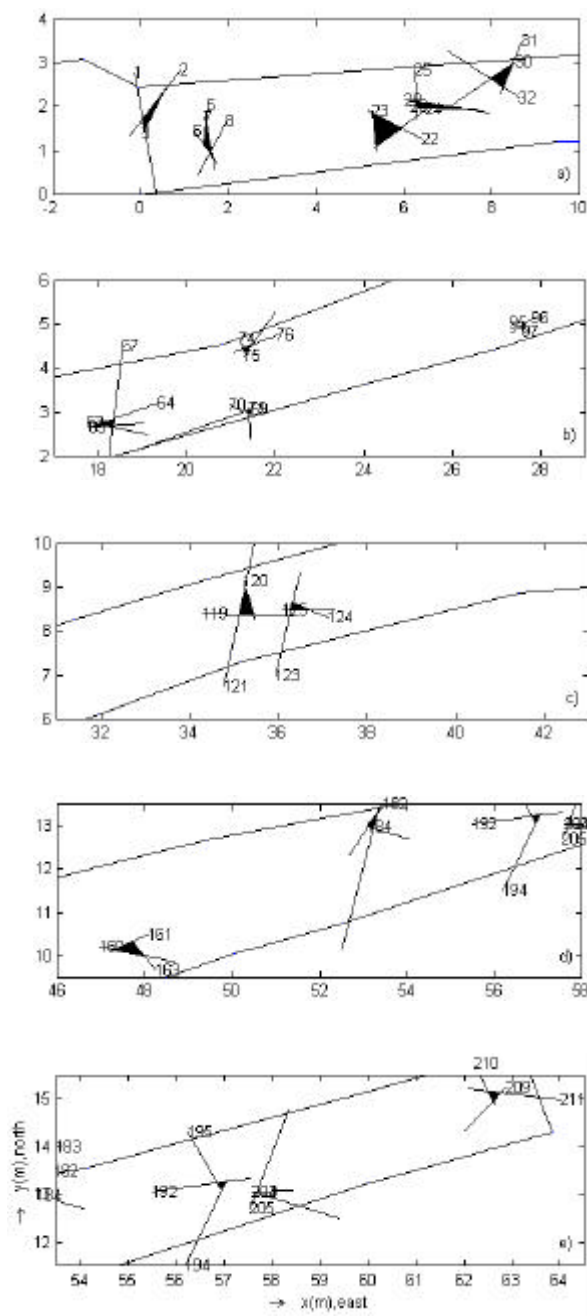


Figure 6.11. Joint map showing base triangles of tetrahedral wedges - Eonyang Crystal tunnel.

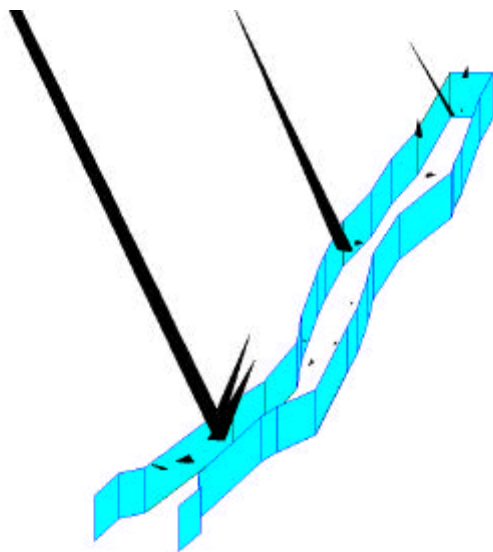


Figure 6.12. Distribution of potential tetrahedral wedges on the roof of Eonyang crystal cave.

. 2m .

가 .

. 2

13 0.334m³ 19

.

, Table 6.1

.

(Table 6.1).

,

35° 가 .

4

, 12

Figure

6.13 a) . 1

,

가

. ,

가

19

가

(Figure

6.13 b)).

rock

bridge가

. 2

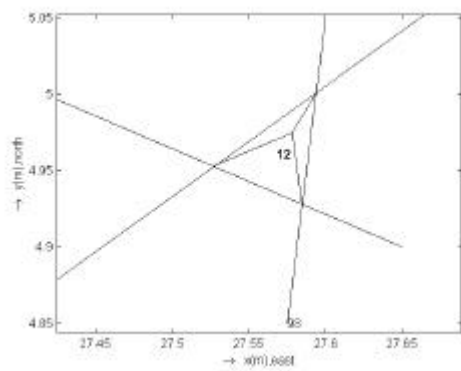
13

(Figure 6.13 c)).

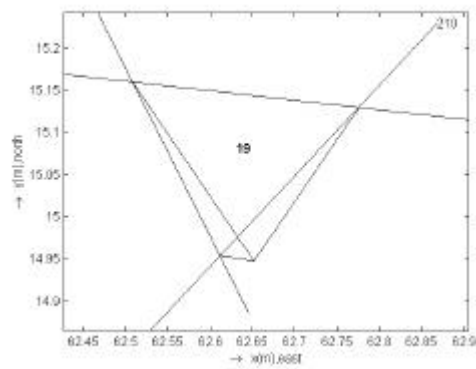
13

Table 6.1

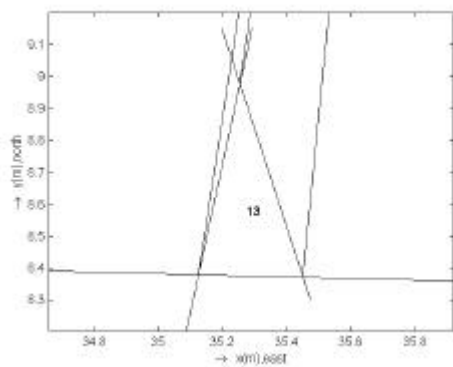
.



a) Free falling - block 12



b) Sliding on single face - block 19



c) Sliding on two faces - block 13

Figure 6.13. Tetrahedral blocks of different failure modes.

6.2

. / = N 41.6W / 52 NE 29m
 . 183
 가 ,

(Figure 6.14).

Table 6.2 . cone
 angle ,
 . cone angle = 15°
 1 , Figure 6.15

, Fisher K = 5
 (Figure 6.16). Cone angle = 12° 3

(Figure 6.17), Fisher 가 1 3

(Figure 6.18 Figure 6.20). Cone angle = 10° 4

(Figure 6.21), Fisher 가

(Figure 6.22 Figure 6.25).

Table 6.2. Result of the joint set analysis

cone angle		orientation (dip direction/dip)	Fisher constant
15 °	set 1	026.6 / 21.5	5
12 °	set 1	122.5 / 43.1	42.3
	set 2	018.5 / 27.2	10.6
	set 3	315.1 / 63.0	71.4
10 °	set 1	122.5 / 43/ 1	42.3
	set 2	048.3 / 31.5	33.8
	set 3	326.3 / 39.0	37.1
	set 4	312.9 / 61.9	138

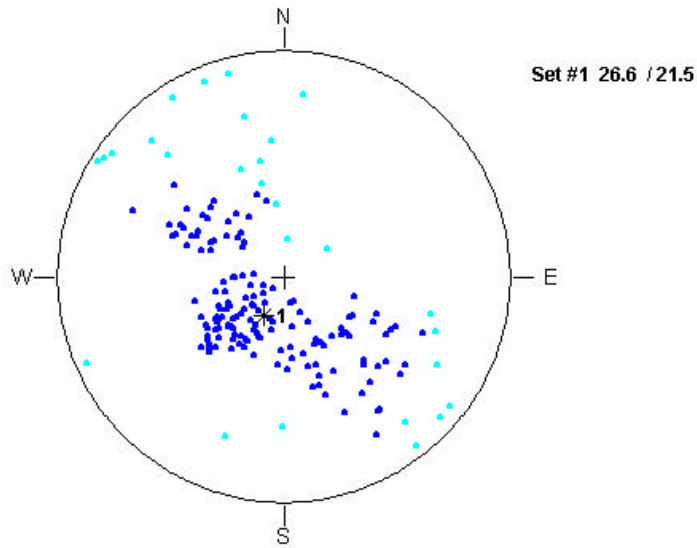


Figure 6.15. Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities (cone angle = 15°).

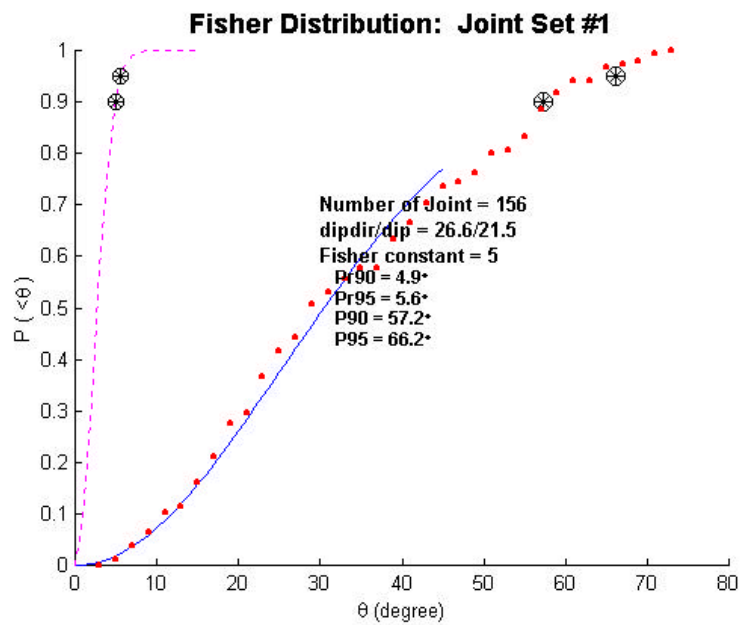


Figure 6.16. Fisher distribution of the joint set 1 (cone angle = 15°).

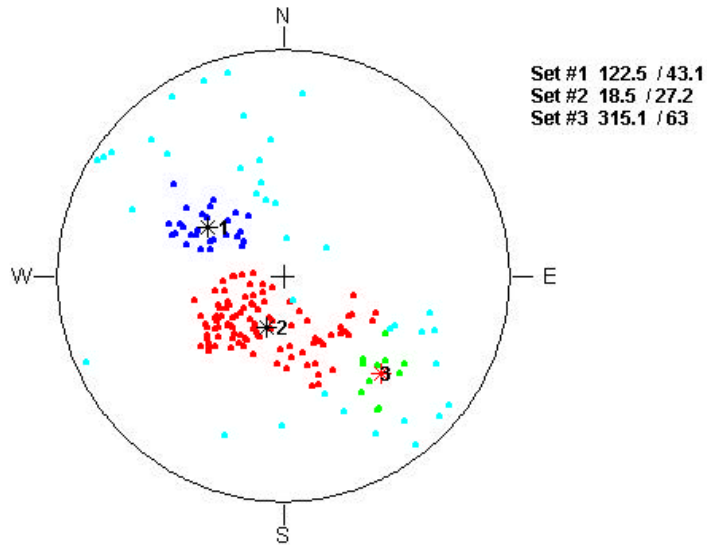


Figure 6.17. Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities (cone angle = 12°).

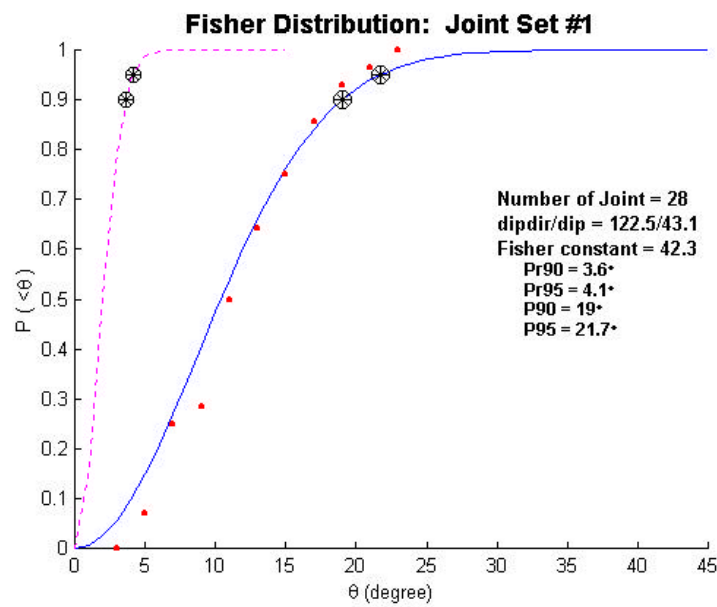


Figure 6.18. Fisher distribution of the joint set 1 (cone angle = 12°).

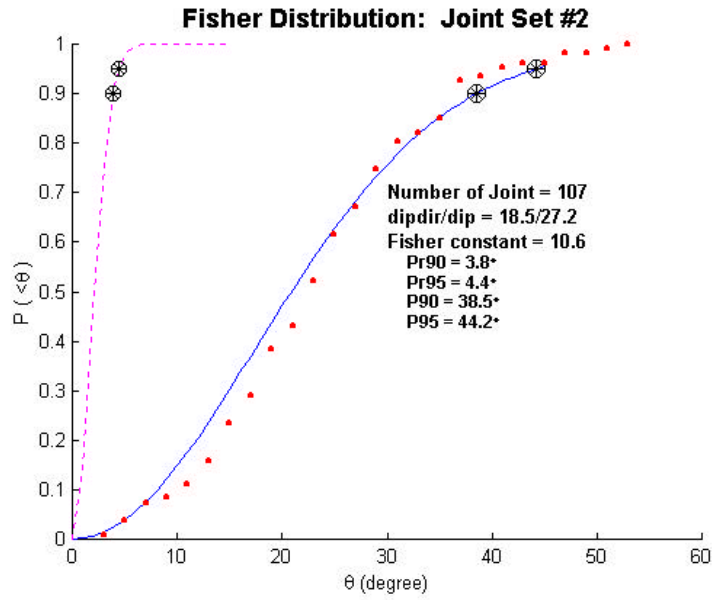


Figure 6.19. Fisher distribution of the joint set 2(cone angle = 12°).

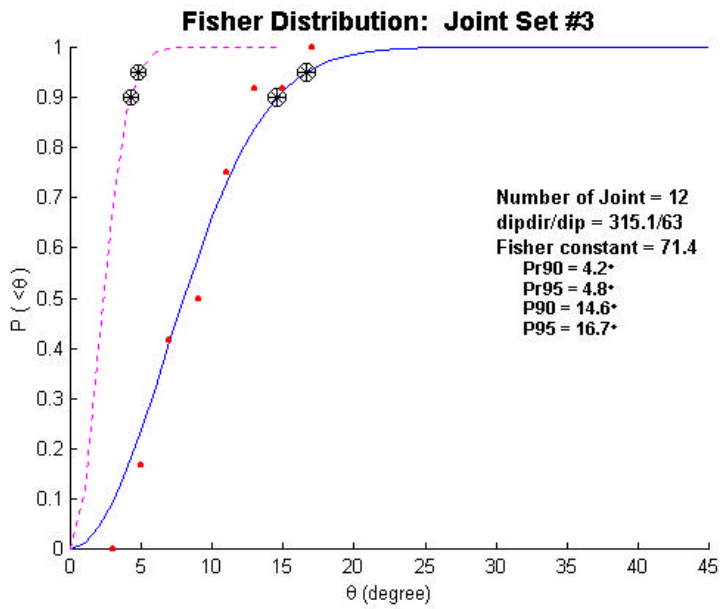


Figure 6.20. Fisher distribution of the joint set 3(cone angle = 12°).

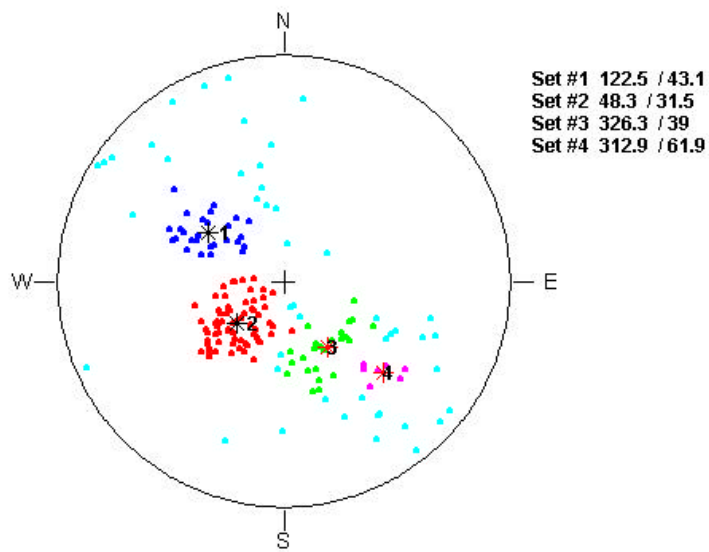


Figure 6.21. Lower hemisphere equal angle projection of discontinuities (cone angle = 10°).

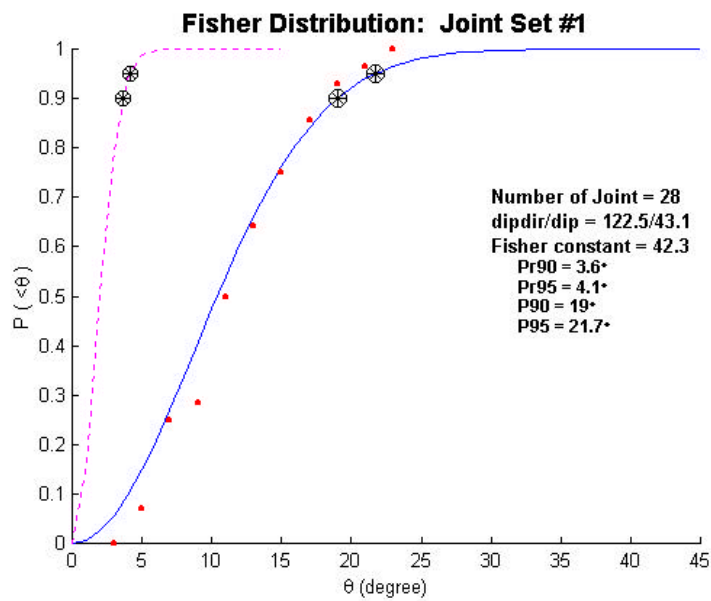


Figure 6.22. Fisher distribution of the joint set 1 (cone angle = 10°).

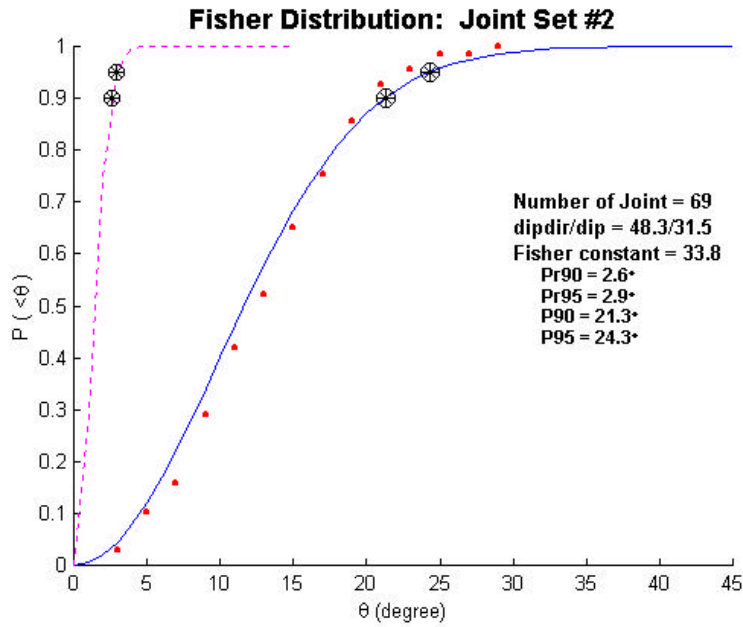


Figure 6.23. Fisher distribution of the joint set 2(cone angle = 10°).

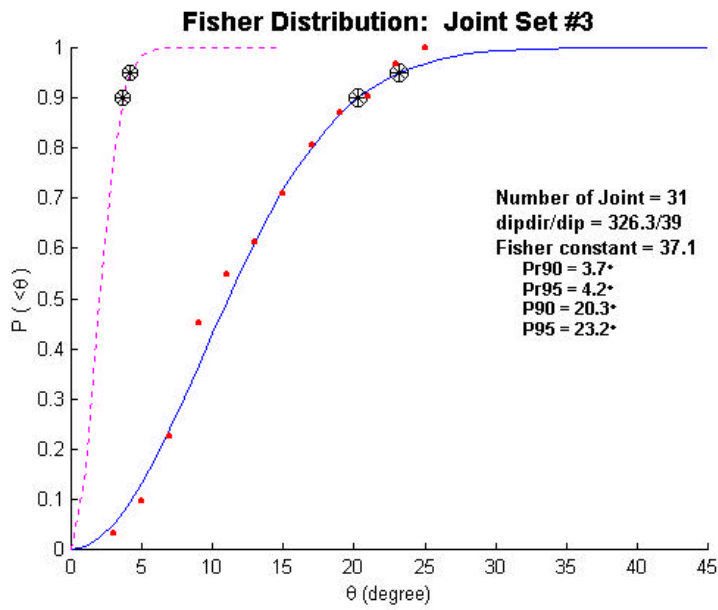


Figure 6.24. Fisher distribution of the joint set 3(cone angle = 10°).

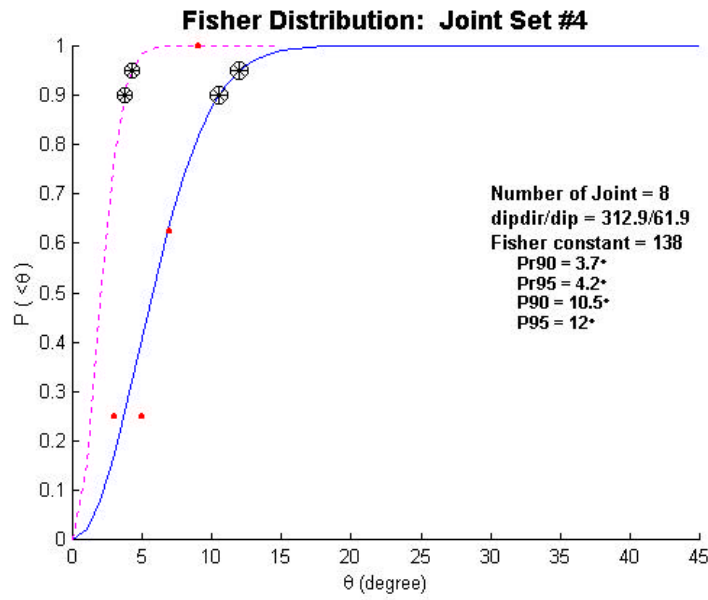


Figure 6.25. Fisher distribution of the joint set 4 (cone angle = 10°).

cone angle = 12° 10°
. , cone angle = 10° 15°

cone angle = 12° 가
, 가
.

2
 (Figure 6.26). 1(SL-1)
 , 2(SL-2)
 .
 cone angle = 12° .

Table 6.3 .
 Figure 6.27 Figure 6.35
 Priest(1993)가
 . Table 6.3 1
 1.767m, 2 1.335m
 . 2
 . ,
 , 3 가
 , 1 2
 가 .

(Figure 6.33 Figure 6.35)가

Table 6.3. Result of joint spacing analysis

	method	joints	mean spacing (m)	standard deviation
total	scanline SL-1	83	1.767	1.637
	scanline SL-2	14	1.335	1.287
joint set #1	scanline SL-1	17	6.173	8.497
	plane equation	28	2.56	3.640
joint set #2	scanline SL-1	33	4.527	4.800
	scanline SL-2	11	1.735	1.353
	plane equation	106	1.420	4.810
joint set #3	scanline SL-1	11	11.44	10.43
	plane equation	12	10.0	10.42

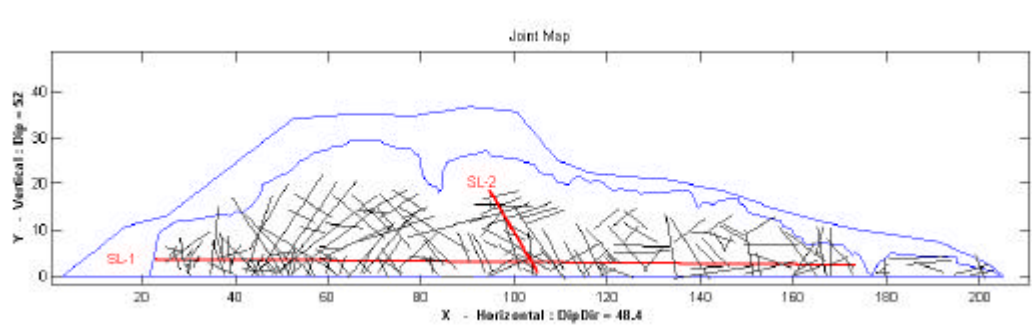


Figure 6.26. Scanlines on the joint map of rock slope near Samgok Station.

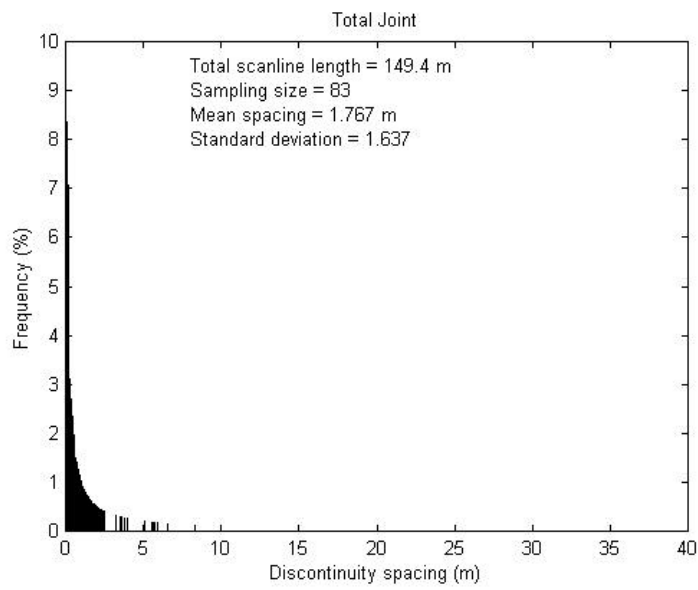


Figure 6.27. Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline(SL-1).

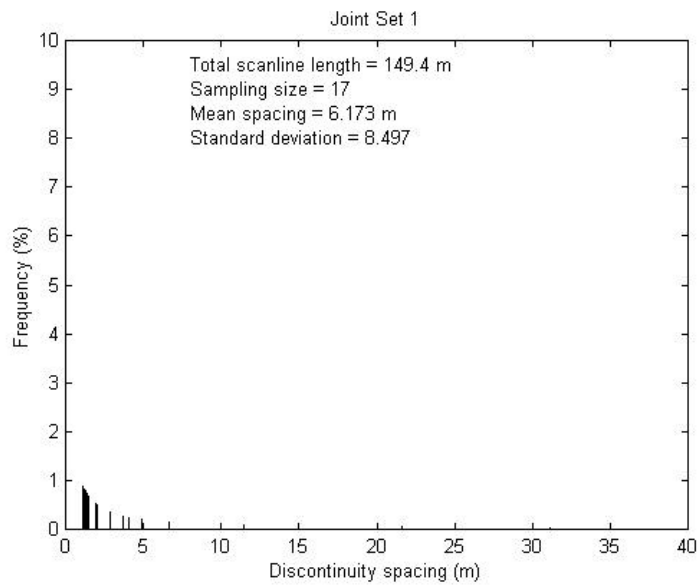


Figure 6.28. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 1(SL-1).

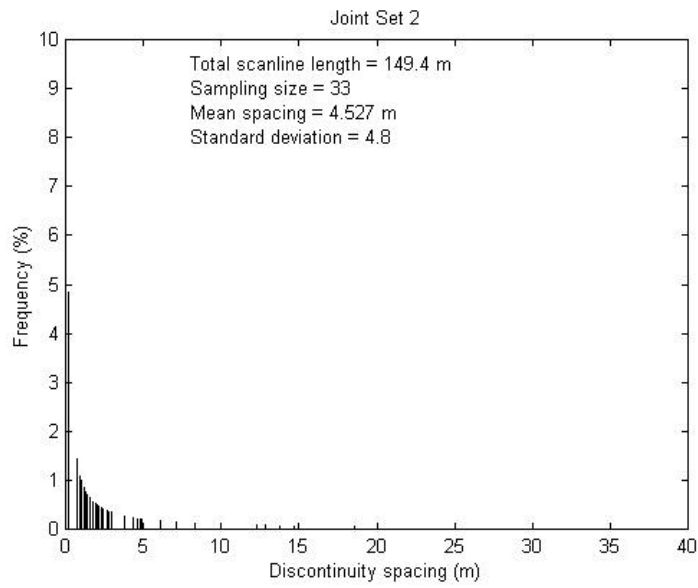


Figure 6.29. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 1(SL-1).

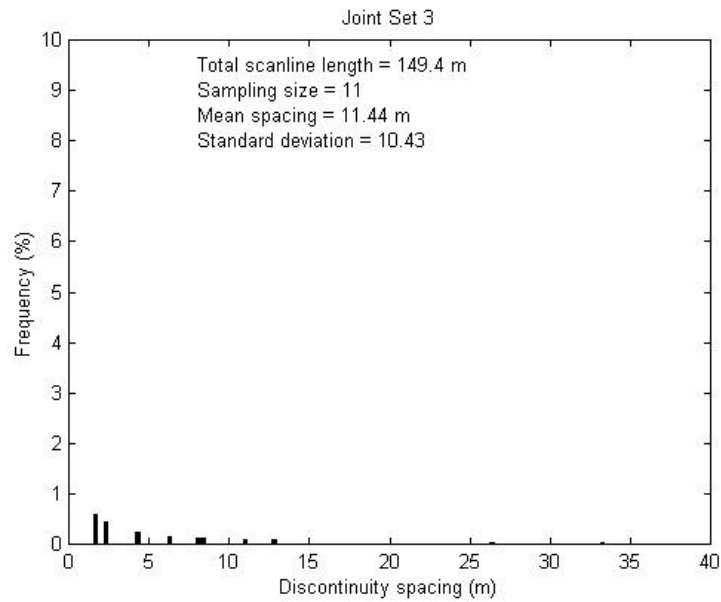


Figure 6.30. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 1(SL-1).

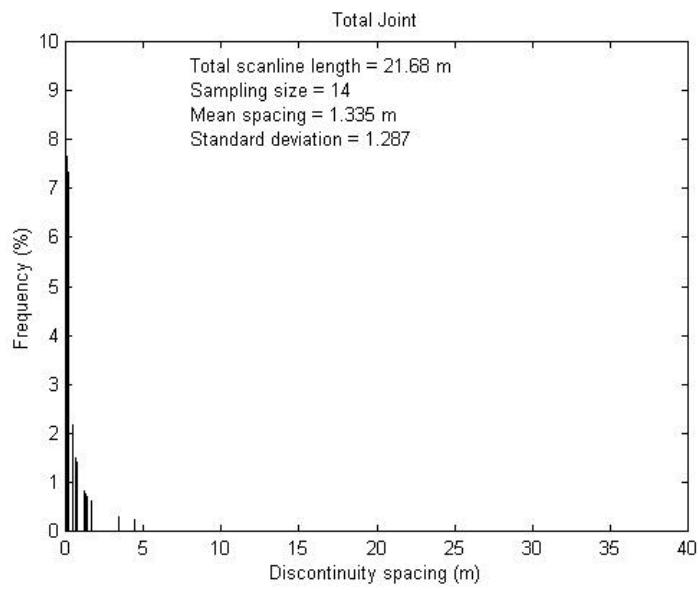


Figure 6.31. Discontinuity total spacing histogram for scanline(SL-2).

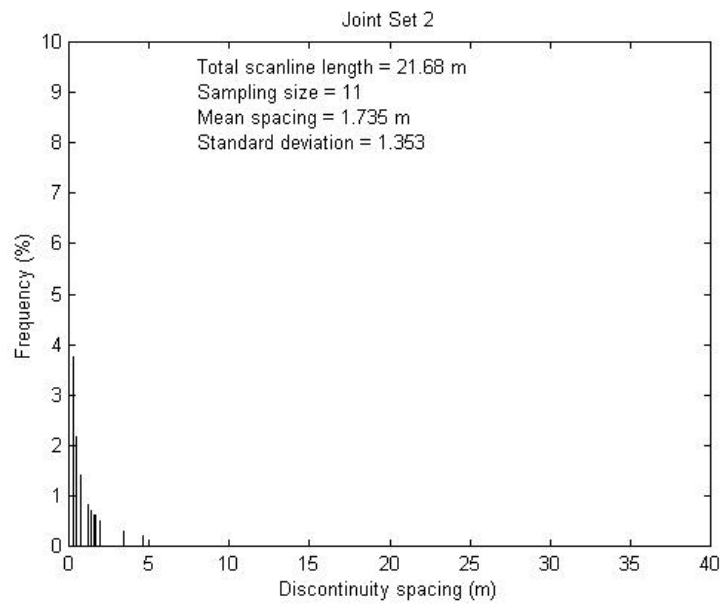


Figure 6.32. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 2(SL-2).

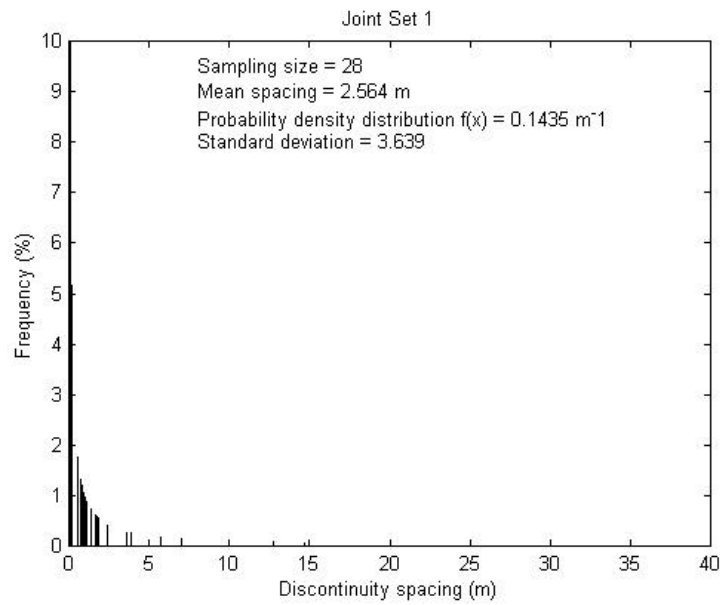


Figure 6.33. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 1 for plane equation.

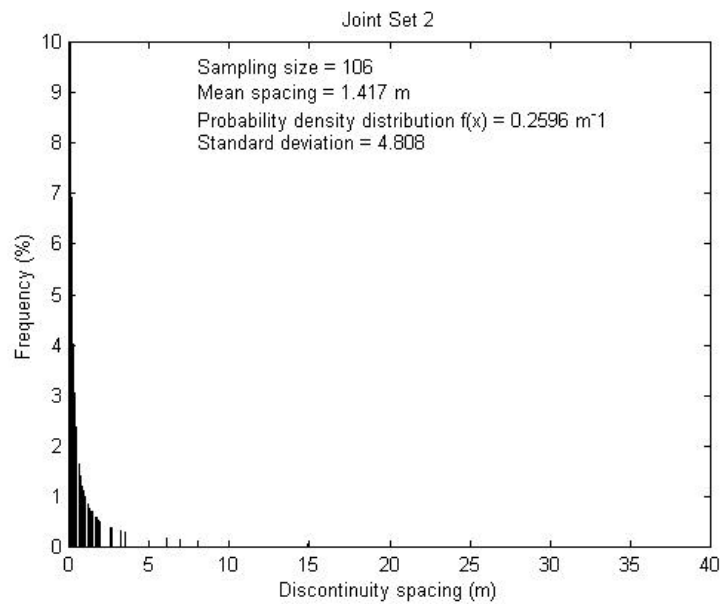


Figure 6.34. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 2 for plane equation.

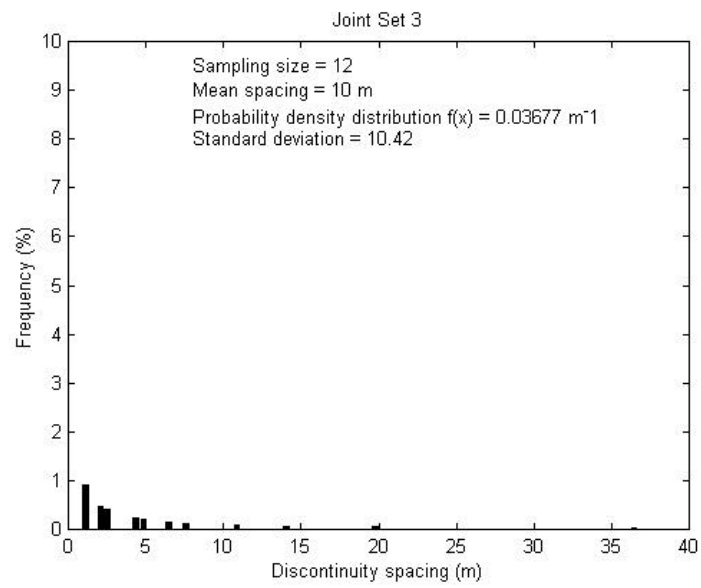


Figure 6.35. Set spacing histogram of the joint set 3 for plane equation.

$$\text{cone angle} = 12^\circ$$

3

(Figure

6.36). 3

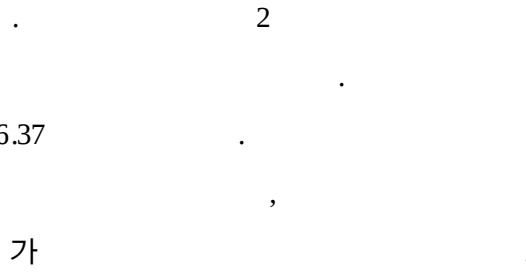


Figure 6.37

가

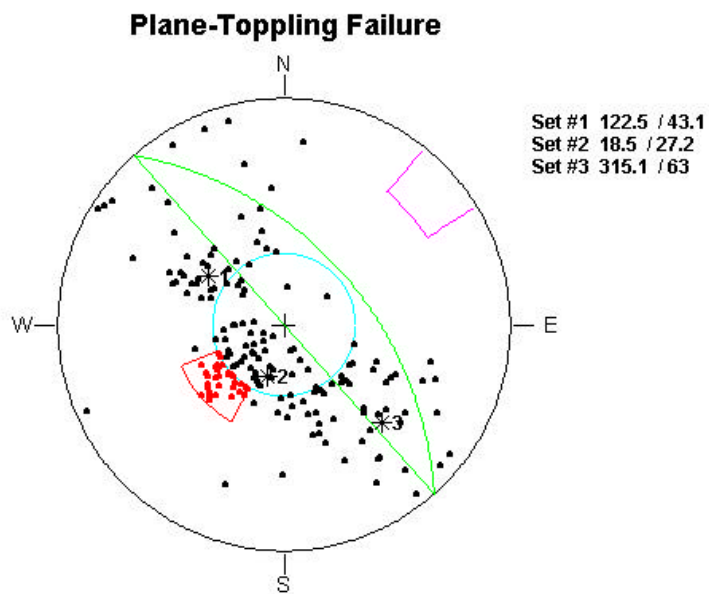


Figure 6.36. Stereographic projection for the plane and toppling failure of rock slope.

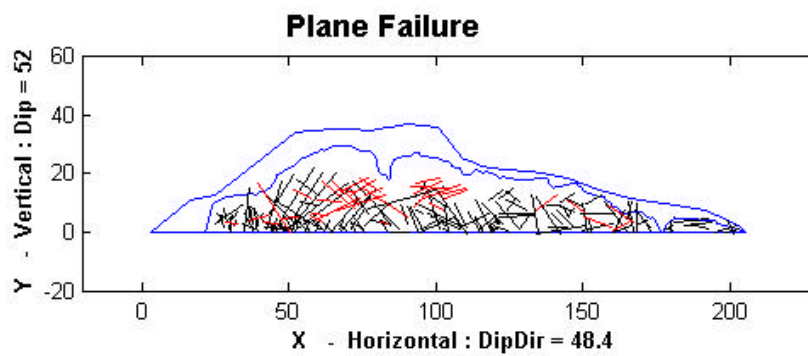


Figure 6.37. Joint distribution causing plane failure of rock slope.

가 , J_1, J_2, J_3 . , J_2, J_3 (Figure 6.38), 가

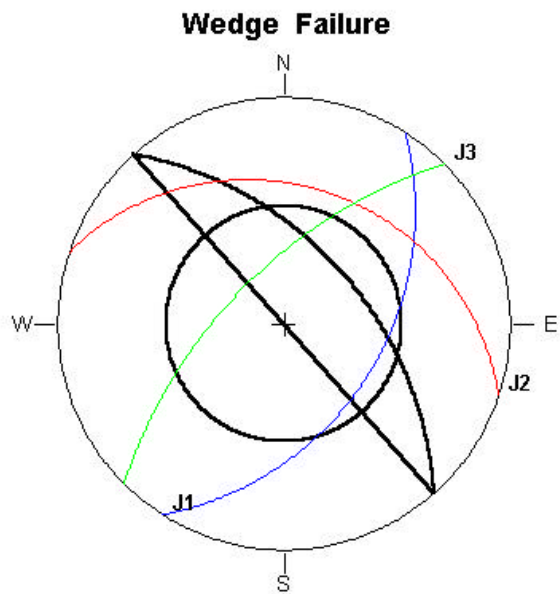


Figure 6.38. Stereographic projection for the wedge failure of rock slope.

Figure 6.39

30° 가

9

Table 6.4

5

2

1

가 1, 2, 8

Figure 6.40 Figure 6.42 . 1

(Figure 6.40)

2 8

(Figure 6.41 Figure 6.42).

1 2

1.5 가

Table 6.4. Result of block analysis for the rock slope near Samgok Station

block No.	volume (m ³)	base area (m ²)	slope depth (m)	perimeter (m)	safety factor
1	4.123	4.295	2.879	11.067	1.037
2	4.053	7.386	1.648	13.079	0.910
3	0.003	0.059	0.158	1.134	1.466
4	0.003	0.049	0.165	1.188	1.524
5	7.302	2.359	9.285	7.530	Non - Sliding
6	11.141	9.906	3.374	14.986	1.621
7	1.413	1.106	3.832	5.057	2.528
8	13.613	1.663	24.551	5.978	3.756
9	0.247	0.604	1.226	3.773	1.535

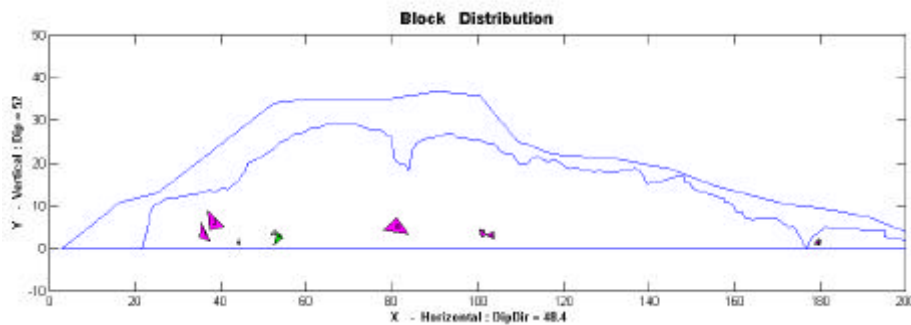


Figure 6.39. Wedge block distribution on the rock slope near Samgok Station.

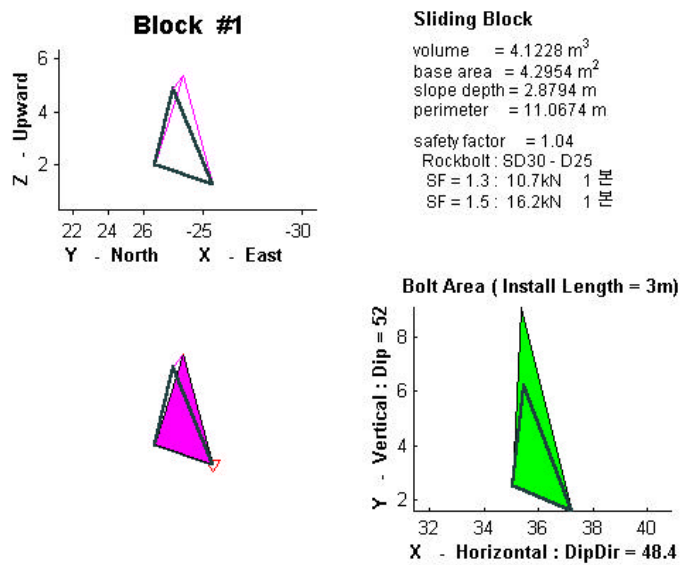


Figure 6.40. Results of stability analysis for block #1.

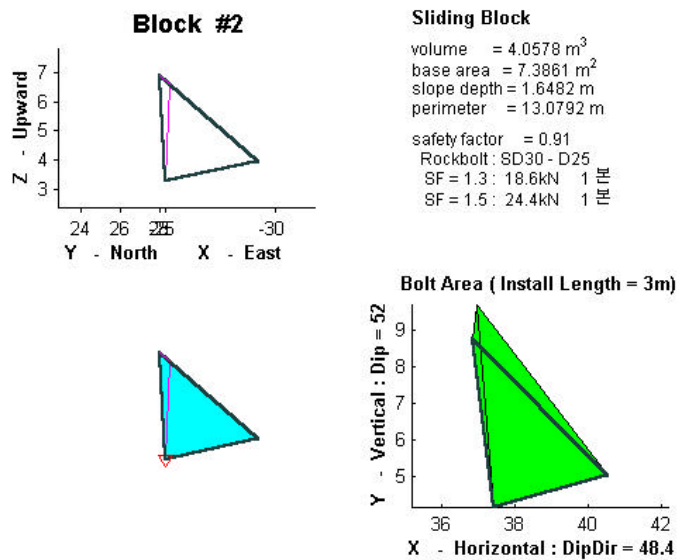


Figure 6.41. Results of stability analysis for block #2.

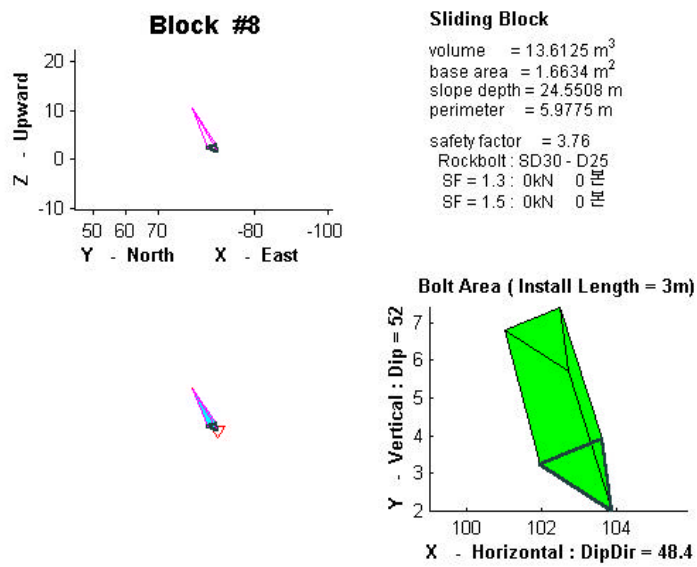


Figure 6.42. Results of stability analysis for block #8.

7.

, 가

.

가 ,

.

.

1) 가

,

가

.

.

2) cone angle

.

15°

cone angle

가 .

3)

.

4)

.

8.

Attewell, P. B. and Farmer, I. W., 1976, Principles of Engineering Geology, Chapman & Hall, London.

Baecher, G. B., 1983, Progressively censored sampling of rock joint traces, *J. of Mathematical Geology*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 33-40.

Bro, A., 1992, The Influence of Stick-Slip on Block Reaction Curves, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 119-131.

Bye, A. R. and Bell, F. G., 2001, Stability assessment and slope design at Sandsloot open pit, South Africa, *Int. J. Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 38, pp. 449-466.

Chan, L., and Goodman, R. E., 1987, Predicting the number of dimensions of keyblocks of an excavation using block theory and joint statistics, Proc. 28th US Symp. on Rock Mechanics, pp. 81-87.

Cruden, D. M., 1977, Describing the size of discontinuities, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 14, pp. 133-137.

Ehlen, J., 2000, Fractal analysis of joint patterns in granite, *Int. J. of Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 37, pp. 909-922.

Fishers, R., 1953, Dispersion on a sphere. Proceeding, *Roy. Soc. of London*, A217, pp. 295-305.

Goodman, R. E. and Shi, G., 1985, Block Theory and its Application to Rock Engineering, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.

- Goodman, R. E., 1980, Introduction for Rock Mechanics, Wiley, New York.
- Hardy, A. J., Ryan, T. M. and Kemeny, J. M., 1997, Block Size Distribution of In Situ Rock Masses Using Digital Image Processing of Drill Core, *Int. J. Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 303-307.
- Heliot, D., 1988, Generating a blocky rock mass, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 127-138.
- Hoek, E. and Brown, E. T., 1980, Underground Excavations in Rock, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London.
- Hoerger, S. F. and Young, D. S., 1990, Probabilistic prediction of key block occurrences, *Proc. 31st US Symp. on Rock Mech.*, pp. 229-236.
- ISRM, 1978, Suggested Methods for the Quantitative Description of Discontinuities in Rock, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 319-368.
- Kulatilake, P. H. S. W. and Wu, T. H., 1984, Sampling bias on orientation of discontinuities, *Rock Mech. and Rock Eng.*, Vol. 17, pp. 243-253.
- Kulatilake, P. H. S. W., 1981, Probabilistic approach to deformation and strength properties of shale mass, Ph.D. Thesis, Ohio State Univ.
- Kulatilake, P. H. S. W., Chen, J., Teng, J., Shufang, X. and Pan, G., 1996, Discontinuity Geometry Characterization in a Tunnel Close to the Proposed Permanent Shiplock Area of the Three Gorges Dam Site in China, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 255-277.

- Kulatilake, P. H. S. W., Wathugala, D. N., Poulton, M. and Stephansson, O., 1990, Analysis of structural homogeneity of rock masses, *Eng. Geology*, Vol. 29, pp. 195-211.
- Kulatilake, P. H. S. W., Wu, T. H. and Wathugala, D. N., 1990, Probabilistic Modelling of Joint Orientation, *Int. J. for Numeric. and Analytic. Methods in Geomech.*, Vol. 14, pp. 325-350.
- Kuszmaul, J. S., 1999, Estimating keyblock sizes in underground excavations: accounting for joint set spacing, *Int. J. Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 36, pp. 217-232.
- La Pointe, P. R., 1988, A Method to Characterize Fracture Density and Connectivity Through Fractal Geometry, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.*, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 421-429.
- Lee, I. M. and Park, J. K., 2000, Stability Analysis of Tunnel Keyblock: a Case Study, *Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology*, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 453-462.
- Leung, C. F. and Khoek, S. C., 1987, Computer Aided Analysis of Rock Stability, *Rock Mech. and Rock Eng.*, Vol. 20, pp. 111-122.
- Lilly, P. A., 1982, The Shear Behaviour of Bedding Planes in Mt McRae Shale with Implications for Rock Slope Design, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.*, Vol. 19, pp. 205-209.
- Lu, J., 2002, Systematic identification of polyhedral rock blocks with arbitrary joints and faults, *Comp. and Geotech.*, Vol. 29, pp. 49-72.

- Lunard, P., Froldi, P., and Fornari, F., 1994, Rock Mechanics Investigations for Rock Slope Stability Assessment, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 323-345.
- Mahtab, M. A. and Grasso, P., 1992, Geomechanics Principles in the Design of Tunnels and Caverns in Rock, Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Mahtab, M. A. and Yegulalp, T. M., 1982, A rejection criterion for definition of clusters in orientation data, *In Issues in Rock Mechanics, Proc. 22nd Symposium on Rock Mech., Berkeley*. R. E. Goodman and F. E. Heuze(eds), American Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum. Engineers, New York, pp. 116-123.
- Mahtab, M. A., Bolstad, D. D., Alldredge, J. R., Shanley, R. J., 1972, Analysis of Fracture Orientation for Input to Structural Models of Discontinuous Rock. USBM RI 7679.
- Mauldon, M., 1994, Intersection Probabilities of Impersistent Joints, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 107-115.
- Mauldon, M., 1995, Keyblock probabilities and size distributions: A first model for impersistent 2-D fractures, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 32, No. 6, pp. 575-583.
- Mauldon, M., Dunne, W. M. and Rohrbaugh Jr. M. B., 2001, Circular scanlines and circular windows : new tools for characterizing the geometry of fracture traces, *J. Structural Geol.*, Vol. 23, pp. 247-258.
- Miller, S. M., 1983, A statistical method to Evaluate homogeneity of structural populations, *Math. Geol.*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 317-328.

- Pahl, P. I., 1981, Estimating the mean length of discontinuity traces. *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 18, pp. 221-228.
- Pascal, C., Angelier, J., Cacas, M. C. and Hancock, P. L., 1997, Distribution of joints: probabilistic modelling and case study near Cardiff (Wales, U.K.), *J. Structural Geol.*, Vol. 19, No. 10, pp. 1273-1284.
- Phillips, F. C., 1971, The Use of Stereographic Projection in Structural Geology, 3rd Edition, Edward Arnold, London.
- Priest, S. D., 1985, Hemispherical Projection Methods in Rock Mechanics, George Allen and Unwin, London.
- Priest, S. D., 1993, Discontinuity Analysis for Rock Engineering, Chapman & Hall.
- Priest, S. D., and Hudson, J. A., 1976, Discontinuity spacing in rock. *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 13, pp. 135-148.
- Priest, S. D., and Hudson, J. A., 1981, Estimation of discontinuity spacing and trace length using scanline survey, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 18, pp. 183-197.
- Quek, S. T. and Leung, C. F., 1995, Reliability-based Stability Analysis of Rock Excavations, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 32, No. 6, pp. 617-620.
- Robet, A., 1999, Analytical solutions for toppling failure, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 36, pp. 971-980.

- Rouleau, A. and Gale, J. E., 1985, Statistical characterisation of the fracture system in the Stripa Granite, Sweden, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 22, pp. 353-367.
- Scavia, C., Barla, G. and Bernaudo, V., 1990, Probabilistic Stability Analysis of Block Toppling Failure in Rock Slopes, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 465-478.
- Sen, Z. and Kazi, A., 1984, Discontinuity spacing and RQD estimates from finite length scanlines, *Int. J. Rock Mech. Min. Sci. & Geomech. Abstr.* Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 203-212.
- Shanley, R. J. and Mahtab, M. A., 1976, Delineation and analysis of clusters in orientation data, *J. Math. Geol.*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 9-23.
- Song, J. J. and Lee, C. I., 2001, Estimation of joint length distribution using window sampling, *Int. J. Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 519-528.
- Terzaghi, R. D., 1965, Sources of error in joint surveys. *Geotechnique*, Vol. 15, pp. 287-304.
- Watson, G. S., 1966, The statistics of orientation data, *J. Geol.*, Vol. 74, pp. 786-797.
- Zhang, L. and Einstein, H. H., 2000, Estimating the intensity of rock discontinuities, *Int. J. Rock Mech. and Min. Sci.*, Vol. 37, pp. 819-837.
- , 2000, Matlab , .

, 2000,
 , .

, , 1996,
 , , Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 186-193.

, , , 1999, Matlab , .

, 2001, ,
 .

, , , , 1999,
 가, , Vol. 9, pp. 364-372.

, , 1998, keyblock
 , , Vol. 8, pp. 351-358.

, 1996, ,
 .

가 . 가
.
.
 ,
 . 가
 ,
 .
 .
 3
 .
 ,
 .