
Research on the RC Panel Experiments with Cushion Layer Upon Rockfall Impact

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Abstract: Reinforced concrete (RC) panels are widely used in the prevention and control of rockfall disasters in mountainous areas. In order to avoid the rigid damage caused by rockfalls that directly impact RC panels, the energy dissipation layer is often added to cushion the impact of rockfalls. In order to study the dynamic response of RC panels to different cushion layers under impact, a series of rockfall tests are carried out based on outdoor test platform. At the same thickness, the maximum impact force of EPS and sand composite cushion reduces by 50% compared with that of sand cushion, and the impact contact time is obviously longer than that of sand. Under the same impact condition, the center position of EPS material is crushed and collapsed, and a large number of radial cracks occur. The composite cushion layer can effectively reduce the mid-span displacement of RC Panel. At the falling height of 3 m, 5 m and 7 m, respectively, the mid-span displacement of RC Panel decreases by 37% to 46%. When sand is used as the cushion layer, the visible cracks in the middle of RC span increase from the bottom to the top. At the falling height of 7 m, the strain rate of concrete ranges from 10^1 ms^{-1} to 10^2 ms^{-1} , while the strain rate of Reinforced ranges from 10^2 ms^{-1} to 10^{3m} s^{-1} . Therefore, EPS and sand composite cushion layer is superior to sand in terms of energy dissipation effect. Compared with large-scale cluster rockfall prevention, the composite cushion layer has more advantages in preventing and treating single rockfall because of its easy damage, high cost of maintenance and replacement.

Keywords: RC Panel, Impact Test, EPS Material, Composite Cushion

1. Introduction

Rock fall is one of the three geological disasters in mountainous area. In view of the Wenchuan earthquake in "5.12" in 2008, a large number of dangerous rockfall disasters [1-5], a large number of active and passive protective measures have been proposed and used, in which RC rock-shed structure and pile-slab retaining wall are widely used because of their stiffness and impact resistance property [6] (Figure 1). But if the rockfall and the concrete structure contact directly, the protective structure rigid failure will happen, besides, the rockfall may have a very big rebound or the broken spatter, thus causing the secondary threat. In order to solve this problem, the cushion distribution layer is usually added on the top of the concrete rock-shed or in front of the pile-plate

retaining wall to avoid direct contact with the rigid concrete structure (Figure 1). Sand material is widely used [7, 8] because of its porosity, looseness, compressibility and cheapness. Boguslavskii [9] describes the impact of steel shells on sand soil. In addition, the influence of dry density and thickness of sandy soil on impact response of rockfall was studied by virtue of small model test [10]. By numerical simulation, it is proved that the kinetic energy transferred on the unit area of a bulk body decreases with the increase of the depth [11]. The propagation law of stress wave in kaolin and clay was studied via falling hammer test [12]. According to Yu [13], the gradation of soil particles determines the attenuation coefficient of stress wave, peak pressure and so on. An experimental result shows that the smaller the soil particles, the faster the peak stress attenuation, the better the energy dissipation [14]. Mougín [15] summarized three different

failure modes of concrete slabs and the energy absorption effected through experimental research. Peng [16] studied the impact response of elliptical rockfall to concrete slab based on numerical simulation. Article [17] conducted impact tests on the protection of EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) materials on pipes.

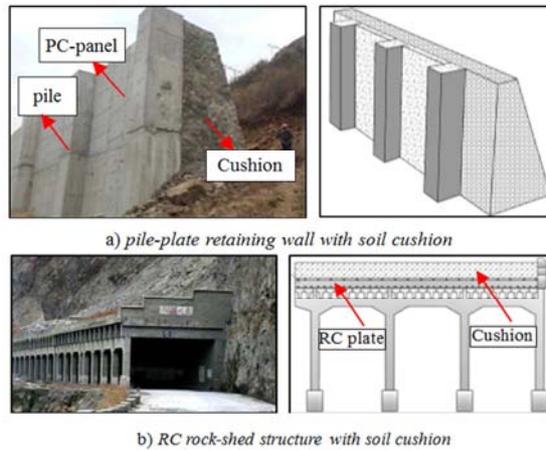


Figure 1. Common engineering structure.

The EPS is characterized by Lightweight and good cushioning property. Using cushion material instead of part of sand to form composite cushion to improve the impact resistance of rigid structure, it can ensure the reinforced concrete structure to maintain the elastic working state, thus increasing the durability of the protective structure. At present, there are few researches on EPS and sand composite cushion. Some scholars have studied the cushion property of EPS by numerical simulation method [18, 19] and obtained the ideal energy consumption effect. However, the numerical simulation and practical application have significant differences. There is no reliable physical experiment model to verify it. In view of these problems, this paper designs the rockfall impact test platform, based on which a series of rockfall impact tests are carried out, and the cushioning properties of sand or EPS and sand composite cushion layer are compared.

2. Experimental Scheme Design

A RC Panels test platform for studying the cushion layer over the rockfall impact is designed as shown in Figure 2. The test device mainly includes the rockfall lifting and releasing system and the data acquisition system, wherein the data acquisition includes acceleration acquisition, strain collection of concrete and steel bars, and RC plate cross-displacement collection. According to typical rock-shed and pile-slab retaining wall structure, the slab is 2.4 m long, 1.6 m wide and 0.35 m thick. The concrete uses 42.5 grade silicate cement, the strength grade is C30, and the mixture ratio is cement: water: sand: stone=1:0.5:1.5:2.8. The coarse aggregate uses continuous graded gravels of 5~15mm. The fine aggregate is natural river sand, the board vertical orthogonal up and down laying two layers of $d=14\text{mm}@200$ mm steel mesh, and the concrete protective layer is 20 mm thick. The rockfall hammer is made of cast concrete, including one cube, numbered R2, with a side length of 0.35 m and a mass of 107.3 kg. Two balls were numbered R1, R3 32.4 kg and 70.7 kg, respectively. The acceleration sensor in the rockfall hammer is used to collect the acceleration curves during the impact process, and the displacement sensor is placed at the center of the surface under the RC plate to monitor the mid-span displacement of the concrete slab. The lower surface of RC Panel and the inner Reinforced are bonded to the strain gauge to reflect the dynamic response of RC Panel under impact. The adhesive mode of RC panel is shown in Figure 4. Sand with uniform particle size and EPS blocks are shown in Figure 3. The EPS cushion is laid in two layers, and each layer is 10 cm thick. The impact conditions of the whole test process are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The conditions for each experiment.

Group number	Cushion layer/m	Weight of rockfall/Kg	Falling height/m	Maximum impact energy/KJ
Sand 1	0.3	32.4	1~7	2.2
Sand 2	0.3	107.3	1~7	7.4
Sand 3	0.3	70.7	1~7	4.9
EPS-Sand 1	0.2+0.1	32.4	1~7	2.2
EPS-Sand 2	0.2+0.1	107.3	1~7	7.4
EPS-Sand 3	0.2+0.1	70.7	1~6	4.2

3. Test Results and Analysis

3.1. Acceleration Analysis

For the convenience of recording, the rules of test number are as follows: rockfall hammer number-cushion layer thickness-Falling height. For example, R1-0.2m+ 0.1m-3m represents the number.1 hammer, 0.2m thickness EPS, 0.1m sand and 3m of falling height.

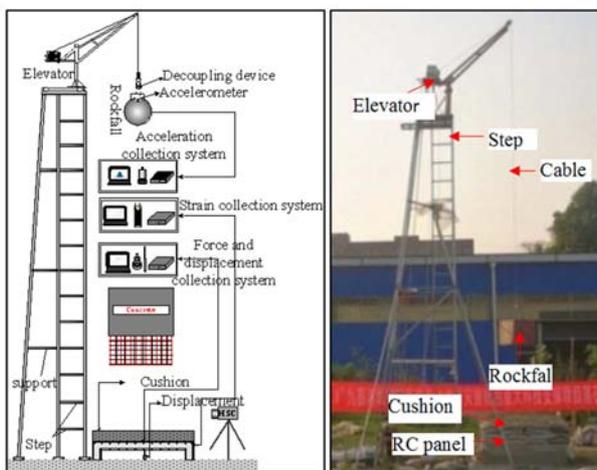


Figure 2. Impact test set-up.



Figure 3. (a) Foam blocks; and (b) Sand.

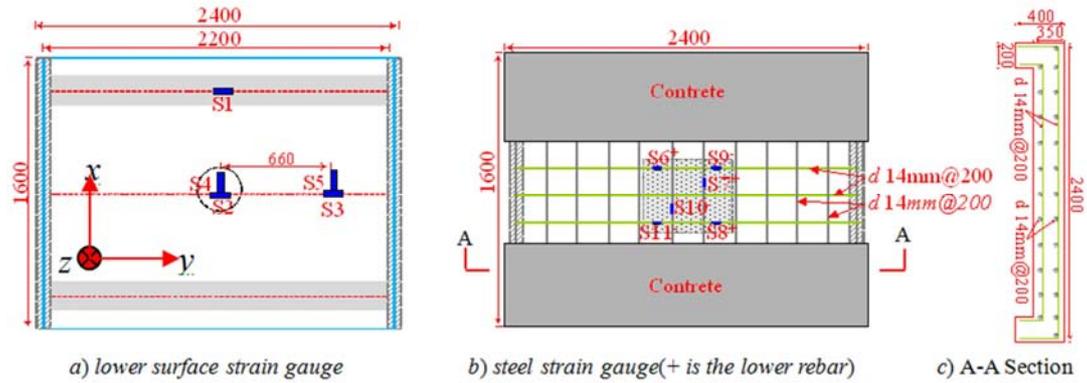


Figure 4. Strain gauges (dimensions in mm).

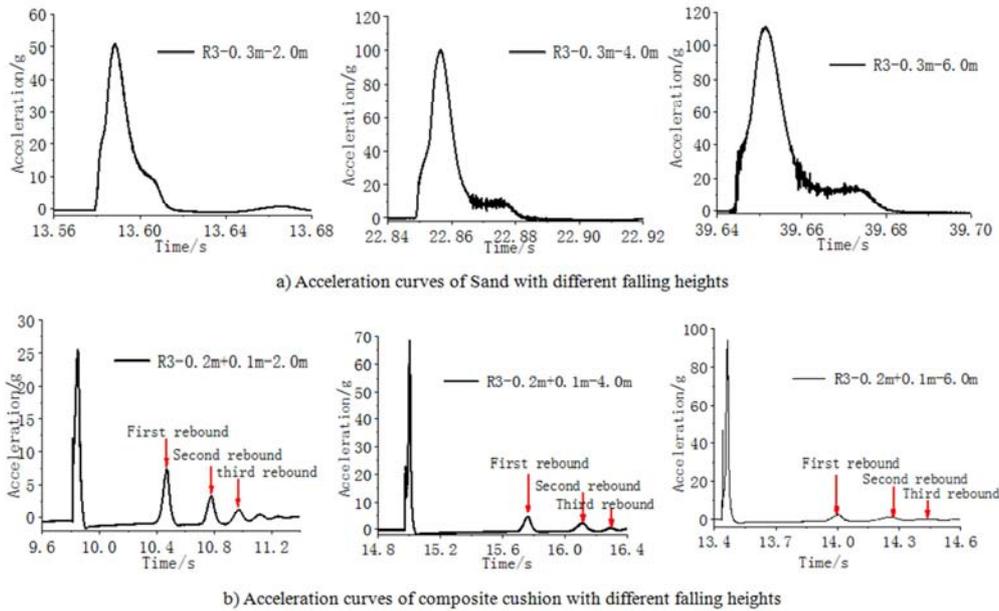


Figure 5. Time history curve of impact acceleration under different working conditions.

Table 2. Maximum impact force and contact time.

		Falling height /m			
		1	3	5	7
R1-0.3m	A (g)	28.0	96.7	137.7	170.6
	T (ms)	36.0	25.0	18.0	16.0
	F (KN)	8.9	30.7	43.8	54.2
R2-0.3m	A (g)	44.1	96.7	137.6	201.7
	T (ms)	53.0	33.0	27.0	22.0
	F (KN)	46.4	101.8	144.8	212.3
R3-0.3m	A (g)	33.2	73.5	111.4	141.1
	T (ms)	35.0	24.0	20.0	20.0
	F (KN)	23.0	51.0	77.3	97.9
R1-0.2m+0.1m	A (g)	19.5	36.3	61.2	70.2
	T (ms)	88.0	74.0	69.0	63.0
	F (KN)	6.2	11.5	19.5	22.3
R2-0.2m+0.1m	A (g)	18.9	47.4	95.8	162.8
	T (ms)	90.0	87.0	74.0	63.0
	F (KN)	19.9	49.9	100.8	171.4
R3-0.2m+0.1m	A (g)	15.0	44.9	82.7	-
	T (ms)	109.0	85.0	74.0	-
	F (KN)	10.4	31.1	57.4	-

A is peak acceleration, T is contact time and F is Maximum impact force

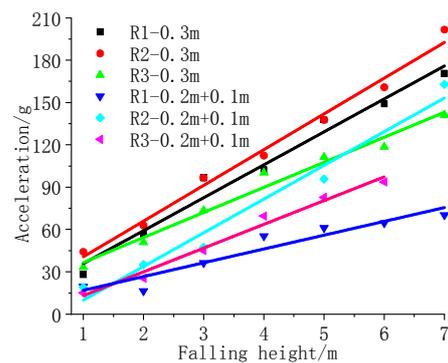


Figure 6. Relationship between peak acceleration and falling height.

Figure 5 shows that the acceleration time-history curve is divided into two stages: rising (compression) and falling (rebound). The total thickness is 0.3 m, the peak acceleration increases with the increase of the falling height. At the height of 2m, 4m and 6m, respectively, the acceleration peaks are 51g, 100g, 114g, respectively, and the peak acceleration of the composite cushion is 25g, 70g, 96g, respectively. The peak

value of acceleration of EPS and sand composite cushion layer is obviously less than that of sand cushion at the same falling height. Under the condition of 2 m, 4 m and 6 m, respectively, the acceleration decreases by about 50%. In the case of composite cushion, the acceleration forms obvious multi-peak phenomenon, and the peak value becomes smaller and smaller as the number of bounces increases, which is shown as In Figure 5b. Therefore, the composite cushion layer can disperse energy through multiple bounce (Figure 7), thus effectively reducing the maximum impact force. Figure 6 is R1, R2, R3 rockfall at the falling height of 1~7 m to two different cushion layer impact peak acceleration with height change curve, and the results show that in both cases, peak acceleration and falling height present linear relationship. Table 1 summarizes the peak acceleration, contact time and maximum impact force under several impact conditions, in general, the contact time increases as the falling height increases. The larger the drop weight, the longer the contact time. The contact time of composite cushion layer is much greater than that of sand cushion at the same height. Therefore, increased contact time is another cause of the decrease of the maximum impact. Compared with the sand cushion impact, the ejection splash of sand particles in the process of the combined cushion layer impact (Figure 8) is also an important factor for energy dissipation.

Figure 8 shows that under the composite cushion layer impact conditions, all the rocks have to undergo several large rebounds, because the compressed EPS is partially converted into kinetic energy of the rock and the other part is converted into sand's kinetic energy when the deformation is restored. The kinetic energy can cause sand rebound and outward splash. Under the impact of the sand cushion layer, all the rocks have no rebound, and the impact energy is absorbed by the cushion.

Table 1 summarizes the peak acceleration, impact contact time and maximum impact force under different impact conditions. The maximum impact force is Newton's law:

$$F = ma ; I = \int_t^{t+\Delta t} ma dt \quad (1)$$

Where F is the maximum impact force (KN), m is the mass of the rockfall, a is the peak acceleration (m / s^2); I is impulse of impact.

Table 1 shows that when the same rockfall impacts the same cushion layer, the contact time increases as the impact falling height increases. The impact time of all sand layers is between 16ms and 53ms, while the contact time of EPS-Sand layer is between 63ms and 109ms. It is obvious that the impact time of the composite cushion layer is much longer than that of the sand layer. This is also the reason why the composite buffer layer is better than the sand buffer layer.

Corresponding to the peak acceleration is the maximum impact force. The impact force can directly indicate the maximum force generated during the impact process. For example, the R2 rockfall falling height is 5m. The maximum impact force of the sand layer is 144.8KN, and the composite layer. The maximum impact force is only 100.8KN, and the maximum impact force is reduced by 30%. In general, the impact force generated by the rockfall impact composite layer is much smaller than that of the sand layer. Because the composite cushion impact condition of R3 at 7m falling height is not done, a group data is missing in Table 2.

Figure 7 shows that the impulse time history curves of the two different cushion layers are different. The sand cushion layer impulse curve increases and then becomes gentle, while the EPS-Sand composite cushion layer impulse curve increases with time and then becomes decreases. Due to the longer impact time of the composite cushion layer, the maximum impulse is significantly larger than the maximum impulse of the sand layer. Under the falling height of 2m, 4m, 6m, the maximum impulse of the sand buffer layer is 450N•S, 610N•S, 890N•S, the maximum impulse of the composite cushion layer is 610N•S, 900N•S, 990N•S. Therefore, impulse can be used to measure the energy dissipation effect.

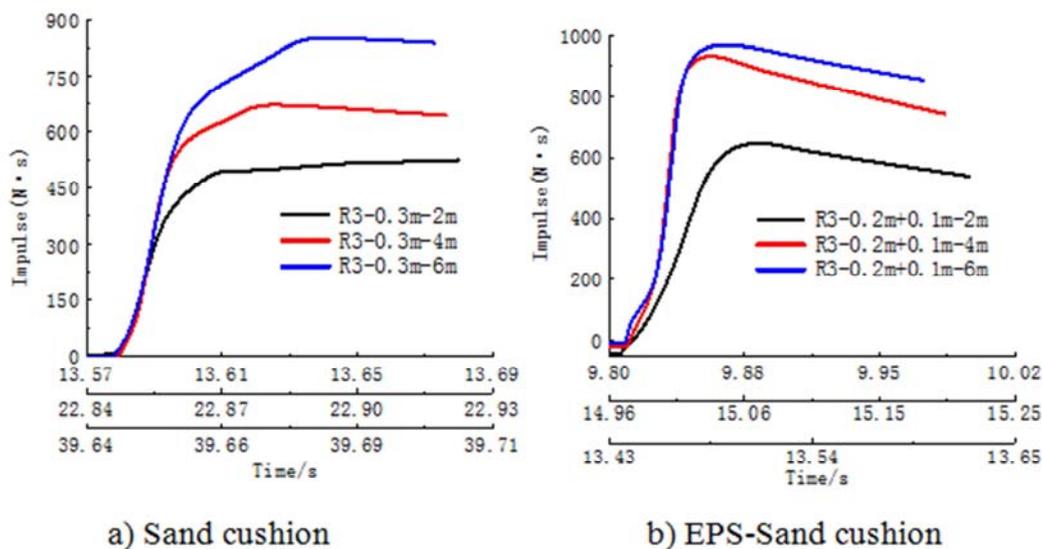


Figure 7. Rockfall impulse time history curve of concrete panel.

3.2. Analysis of EPS Failure Characteristics

Figure 9 is the final failure form of EPS, and the two layers of EPS are all seriously deformed and damaged, in

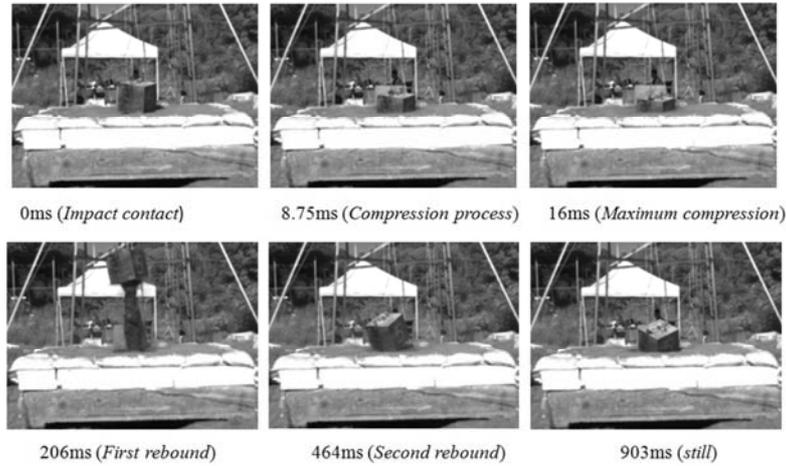


Figure 8. Test impact process.

which the upper part of the central fracture zone is all sunk, forming an ellipsoidal crater of 0.6 m×0.4 m, and the lower part of the central fracture zone of 0.4 m near the spherical crater, but the lower part is better than the upper one. The upper layer EPS all formed several radial cracks along the crater edge, and the crack density and extension length of the upper layer were higher than those of the lower layer. The above analysis shows that composite cushion layer have better effect than sand cushion through more energy dissipation. However, EPS is prone to plastic irrecoverable damage, and maintenance and replacement of EPS materials need to clean the upper bulk particles, resulting in a large amount of work.

3.3. RC Panel Strain and Displacement Characteristics

The time-history curves of the strain during the impact process were obtained by using RC panel base bonded with concrete strain gauge and internal reinforcing steel mesh

bonded with the strain gauge. The results (Figure 10) show that the cushion layer effect of EPS-sand combination is obviously better than that of sand, and the center point 33 sand cushion layer is 92 $\mu\epsilon$, while the composite cushion layer strain value of the same position is 34 $\mu\epsilon$. The total strain reduced by 64%. Similarly, for the strain of the rebar, the two different cushion layer have the highest strain at Point 6, the sand cushion is 900 $\mu\epsilon$, and the composite cushion is 580 $\mu\epsilon$, which is reduced by 36%.

In addition, the strain in the plate direction (x-direction) is greater than that in the width direction (y-direction), the strain of the rebar and concrete under the condition of sand impact has residual deformation, while there is no residual strain in the composite cushion layer. According to the present research, both rebar and concrete materials belong to rate-related materials, which is different from static or quasi-static and mechanical properties under impact.

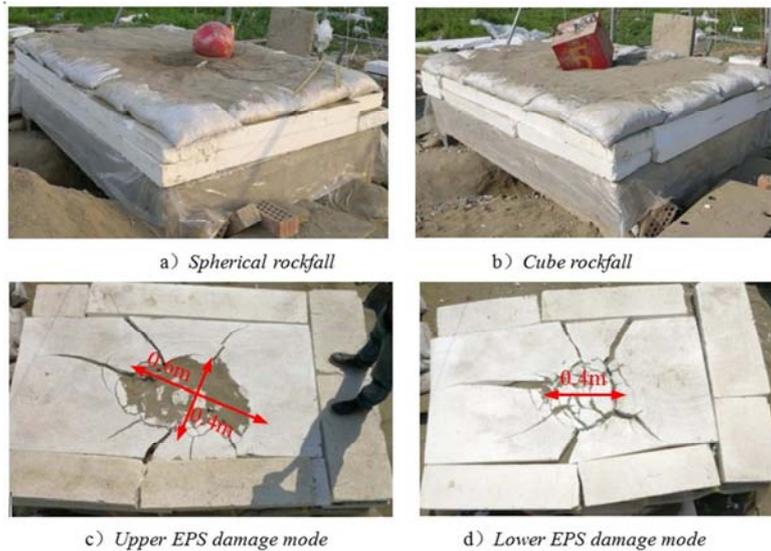


Figure 9. EPS damage feature.

The maximum strain rate is usually used to describe the rate dependence of the material:

$$\lambda = \max(d\varepsilon/dt) \tag{2}$$

According to the above formula, the maximum strain rate of sand and composite cushion layer under 7 m falling height with different rockfall hammer was calculated.

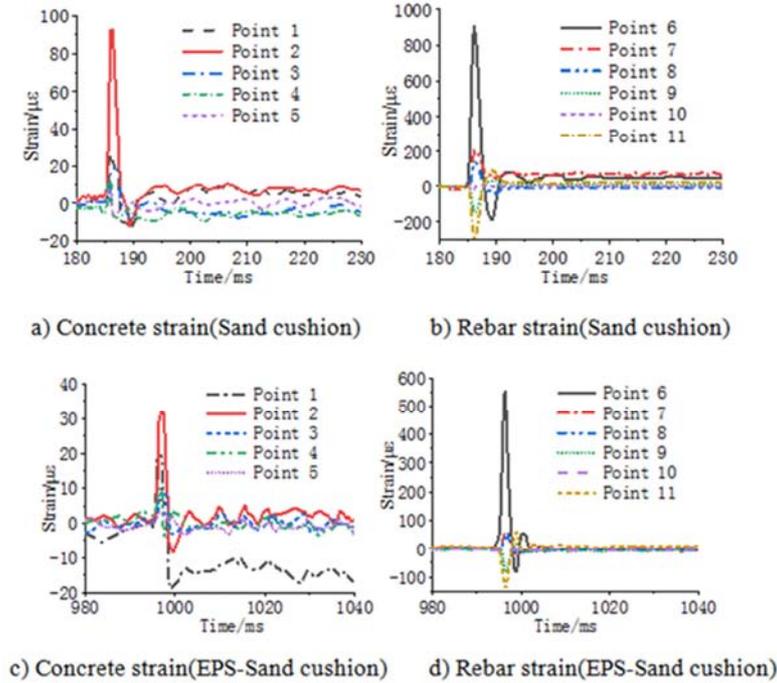


Figure 10. Strain characteristics of R2 rockfall at 7m falling height.

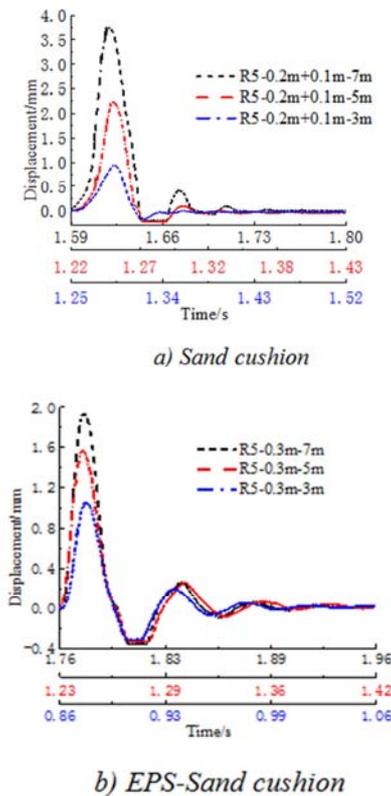


Figure 11. RC panel mid-span displacement characteristics.



Figure 12. RC plate mid-span crack.

Table 3. Reinforced and concrete strain characteristics.

		Sand			EPS-sand	
		R1	R2	R3	R1	R2
Point 1	ε (%)	6.0	26.8	12.8	3.6	20.6
	γ (ms ⁻¹)	8.5	85.6	28.4	4.2	50.1
Point 2	ε (%)	8.9	92.4	46.7	3.2	31.8
	γ (ms ⁻¹)	8.8	124.2	12.8	6.1	70.8
Point 3	ε (%)	7.3	12.8	11.1	6.1	10.3
	γ (ms ⁻¹)	9.4	64.8	30.5	9.0	8.0
Point 6	ε (%)	140.1	903.9	303.8	96.0	552.5
	γ (ms ⁻¹)	218.4	1308.4	29.2	71.8	567.0
Point 7	ε (%)	24.6	207.6	17.7	37.5	61.5
	γ (ms ⁻¹)	109.6	802.1	7.6	131.0	105.6

The results of the calculation are shown in Table 3. The strain rate of concrete ranges from 10¹ ms⁻¹ to 10² ms⁻¹, the strain rate of rebar ranges from 10² ms⁻¹ to 10³ ms⁻¹, and the strain rate of rebar and concrete under composite cushion layer is lower than that of sand cushion layer. According to

the study [20]. The strain rate at this order of magnitude is high for dynamic impact tests.

The deflection of RC panel mid-span of sand cushion layer is 1.6mm, 2.2mm, 3.7mm, Composite cushion layer is 1.0mm, 1.5mm, 2mm, Decrease 37.5%, 31.8%, 45.9% under the same impact condition (Figure 11). However, under the impact of the two cushion layers, no large residual deformation occurred in the mid-span of the concrete panel.

In addition, in the course of the sand test, it is observed that vertical cracks visible to the naked eye appear in the span of the RC panel, and with the increase of falling height, the crack gradually extends from the bottom to the top (Figure 12). Therefore, the composite cushion layer can effectively reduce the damage of RC panel.

4. Conclusion

Impact tests are carried out to study the energy dissipation effect of sand and composite cushion layer. The results are as follows:

- 1) Under the same rockfall hammer impact, the peak acceleration and falling height change linearly. Compared with the sand cushion layer, the composite cushion layer can obviously lower the impact force.
- 2) Compared with the sand cushion layer, the contact time of the composite cushion layer is longer, the rebound times and height are larger, and the reaction force of EPS on the overlying sand soil is greater, which is the main reason why the energy dissipation effect of the composite cushion layer is superior to that of the sand.
- 3) The composite cushion layer can effectively reduce the mid-span displacement of the RC panel. At the falling height of 3 m, 5 m and 7 m, respectively, the mid-span displacement of the RC panel decreases by 37% to 46%. When the sand is used as the cushion layer, the cracks can be seen in the mid-span of the RC slab, and the composite cushion layer can protect the RC slab better.
- 4) At the falling height of 7 m, the strain rate of the concrete ranges from 10^1 ms^{-1} to 10^2 ms^{-1} , and the strain rate of the steel ranges from 10^2 ms^{-1} to 10^3 ms^{-1} , the rate dependence of steel and concrete materials is obvious.
- 5) The experimental results show that although the EPS composite cushion layer has better energy dissipation, it is easy to destroy, so it will cause serious damage to EPS material because of the collision between the large-scale rockfall and the cushion layer, which will increase the maintenance and replacement cost of the structure, but the sand will only be compressed and compacted during the collision process, and will not be destroyed in a broad sense.

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