

#### **BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**



- In the last few years, the design of TSFs has developed and become more elaborate and demanding,
- Recent failures of TSFs have brought their stability, especially against liquefaction, under scrutiny.
- Here, I will present an analytical method to assess potential seismic liquefaction triggers making use of FLAC3D software and critical state constitutive models.

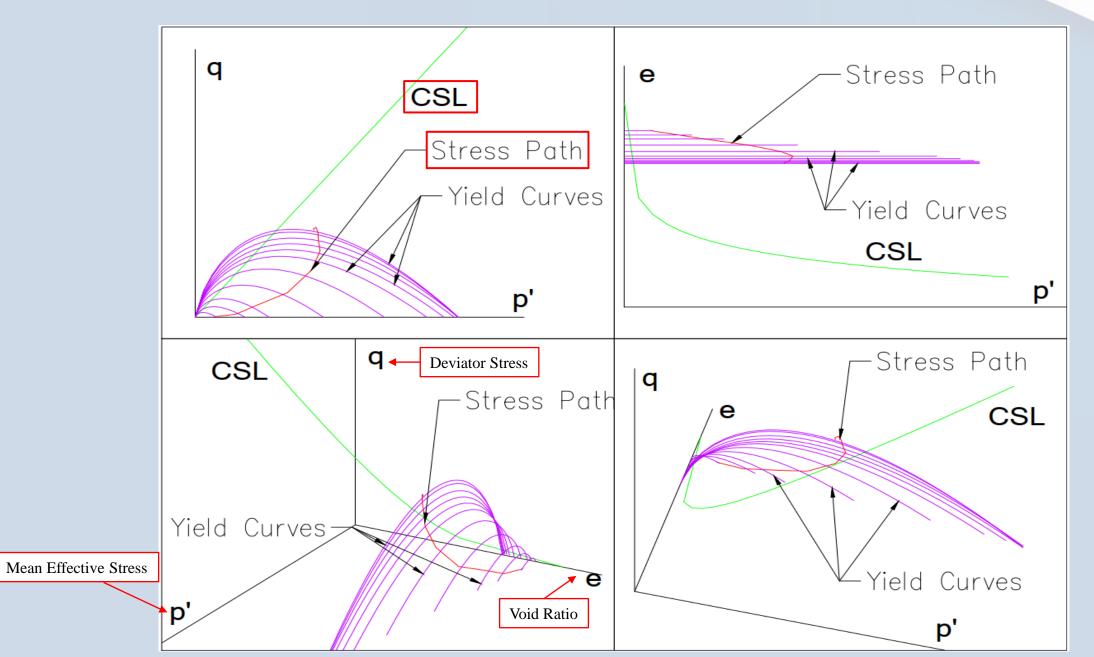
## **CONSTITUTIVE MODELS**



- To assess the tailings response to triggering mechanisms, a constitutive soil model was required to replicate material behaviour as accurately as possible.
- The Critical State NorSand Constitutive Model was selected as a tool to do this.
- This Constitutive model became available in FLAC3D Version 7.
- This model is able to accurately capture the dilatant behaviour of dense soils and equally as important the contractive behaviour of loose soils.
- Non-critical state material models are not able to do this.

## **CONSTITUTIVE MODELS**





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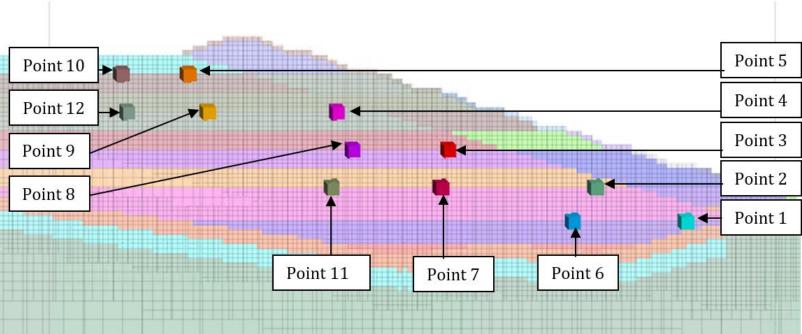


- There are also other constitutive models which could be used.
- We are currently researching the use of **P2PSand model** as well

## **ASSESSING TAILINGS STATE**





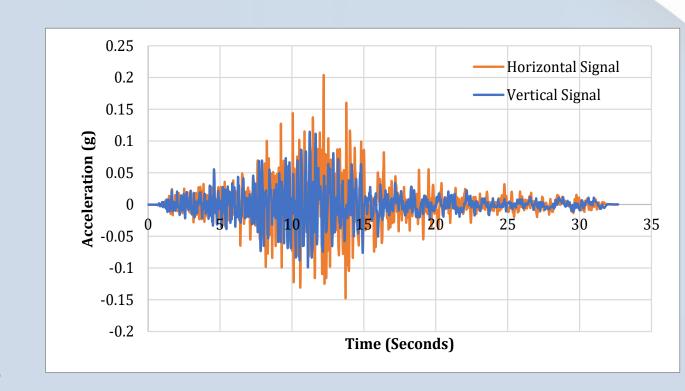


Points assessed on a typical cross section

#### **DEVELOPING A SEISMIC TIME HISTORY SIGNAL**



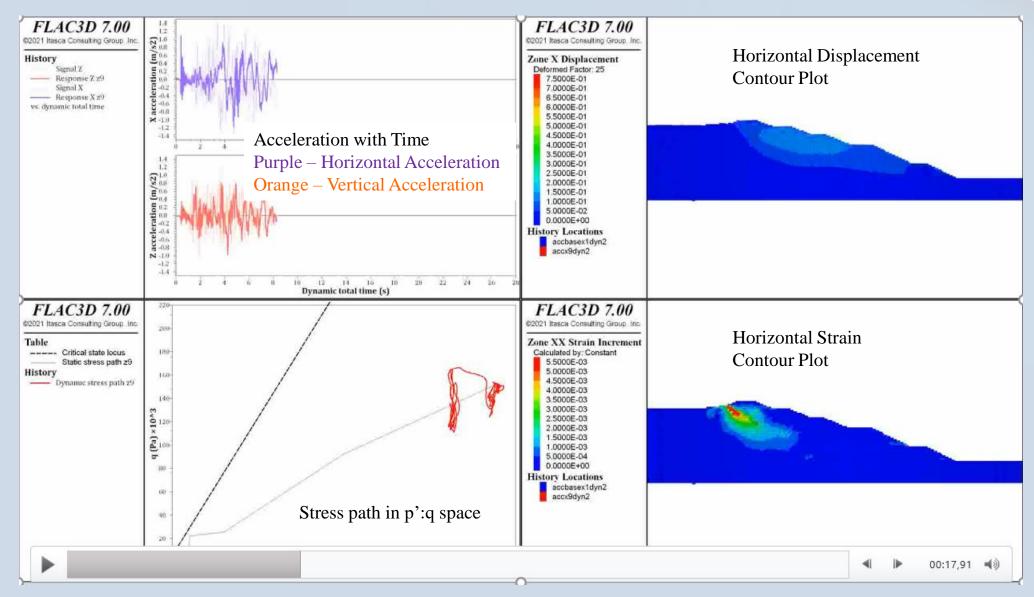
- Historically, effects of seismic loading have been considered by applying the peak ground acceleration or a fraction thereof as a constant static load.
- This historic approach is **limited/flawed** as real seismic events are of relatively short duration and impose dynamic/cyclic load.
- Our approach involves a dynamic load being developed using inputs from a site specific PSHA and applied to the base of the model



#### STABILITY ASSESSMENT

# ARQ

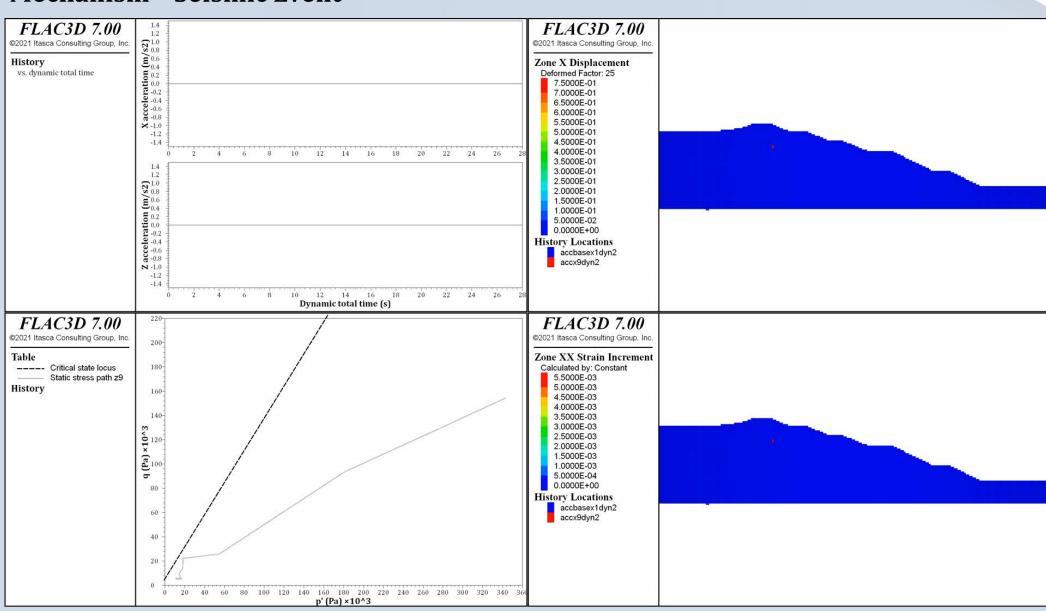
## **Trigger Mechanism - Seismic Event**



#### STABILITY ASSESSMENT

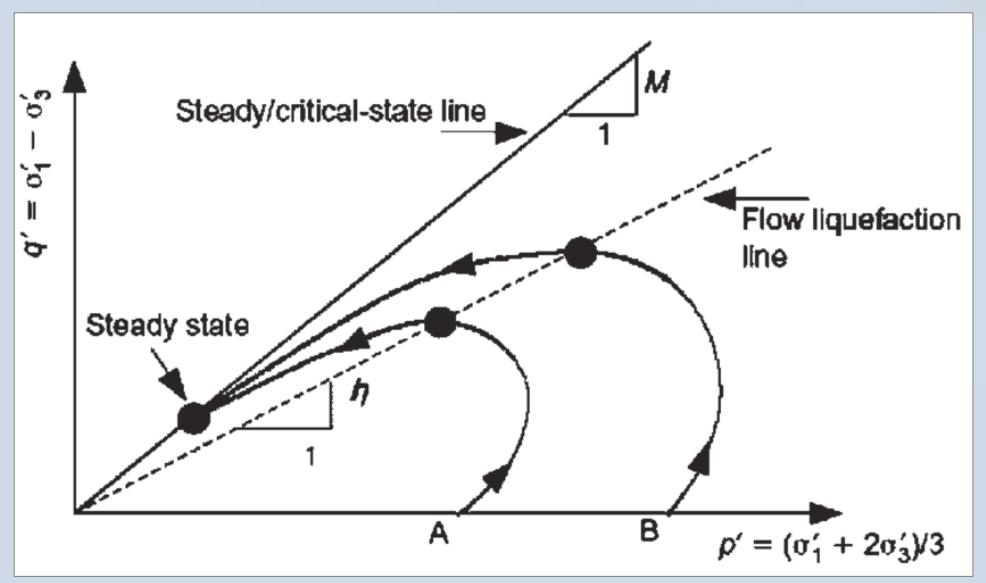
## ARQ

## **Trigger Mechanism - Seismic Event**



## A FEW QUICK NOTES ON LIQUEFACTION

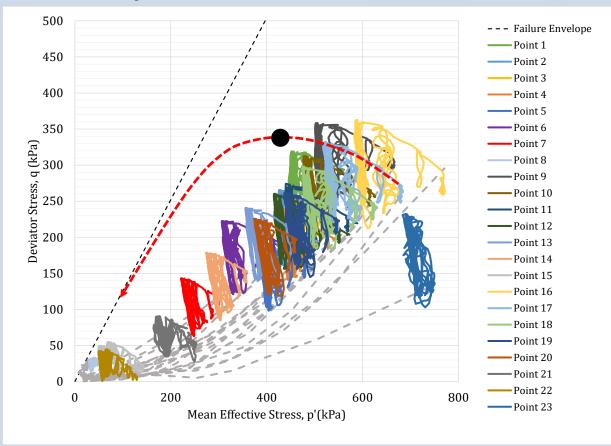


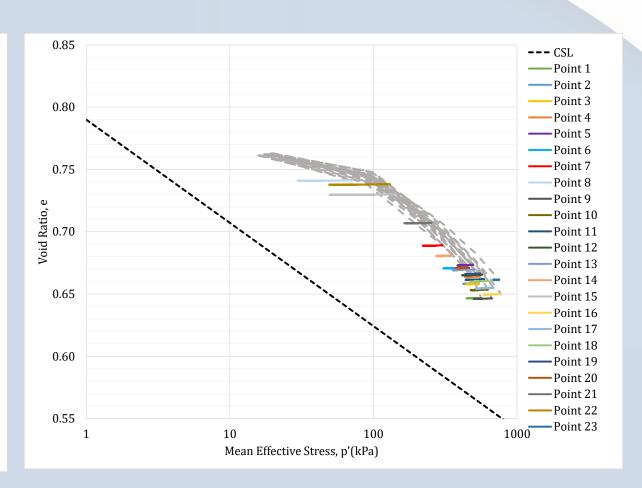




## **Trigger Mechanism - Seismic Event**

## **Case Study 1**

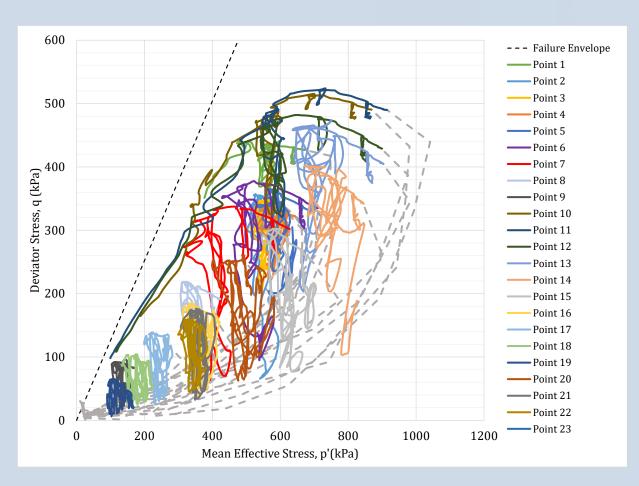


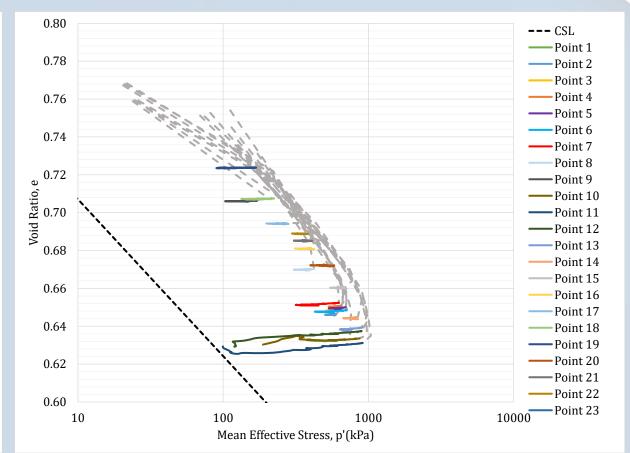


No Liquefaction CS has not been reached



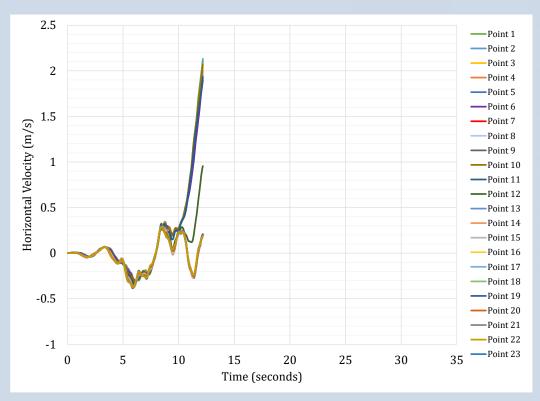
## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event Case Study 2

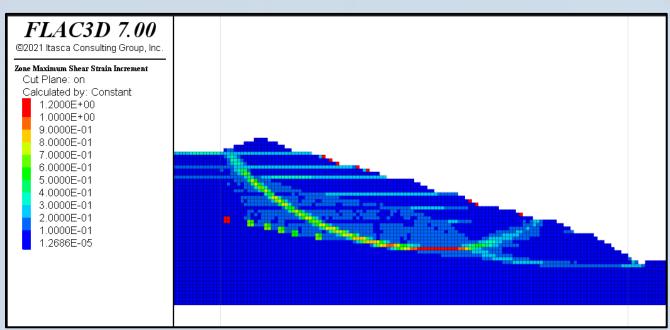






## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event Case Study 2



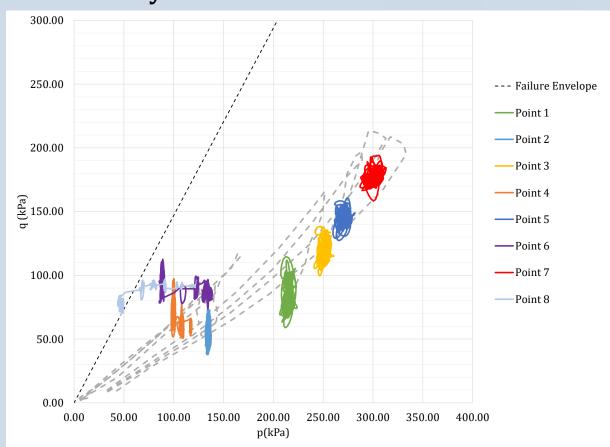


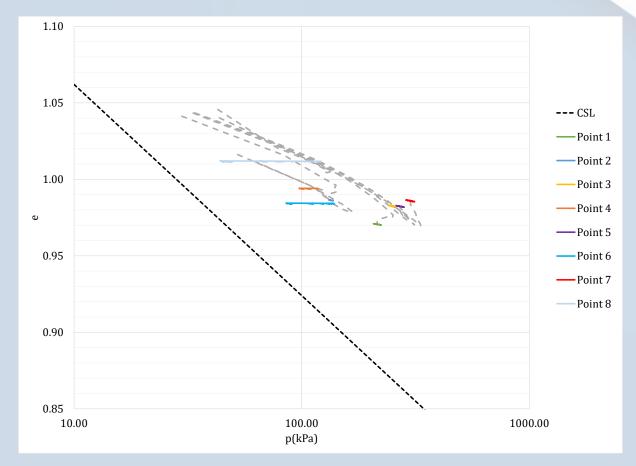
Liquefaction and CS have been reached in some of the points Mobilisation of the slope has occurred



## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event

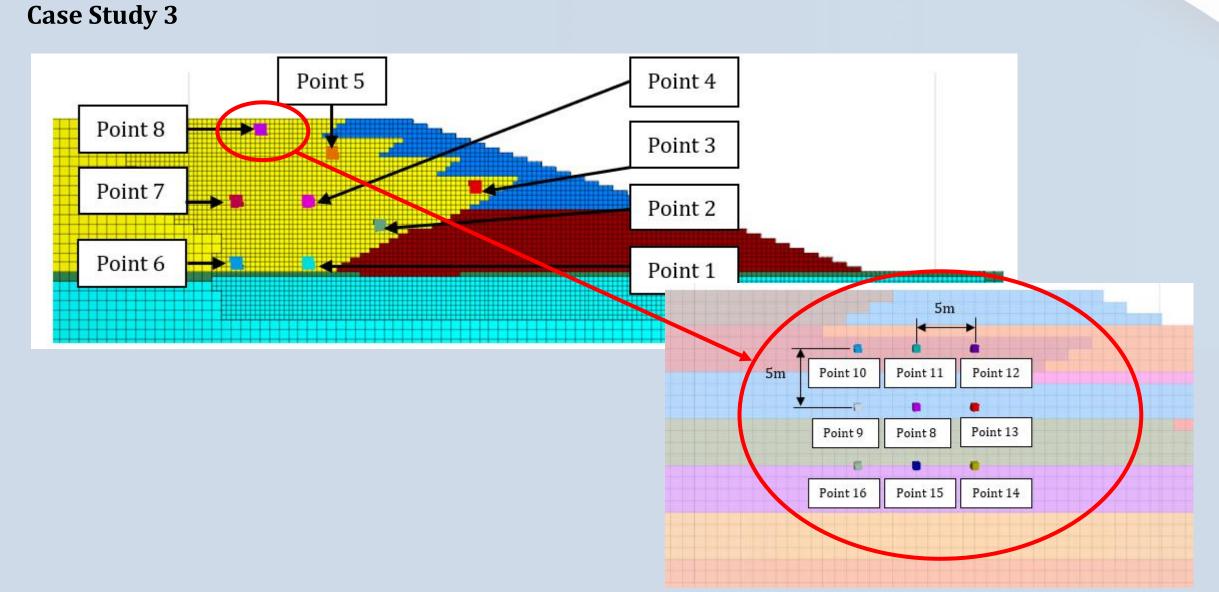
**Case Study 3** 





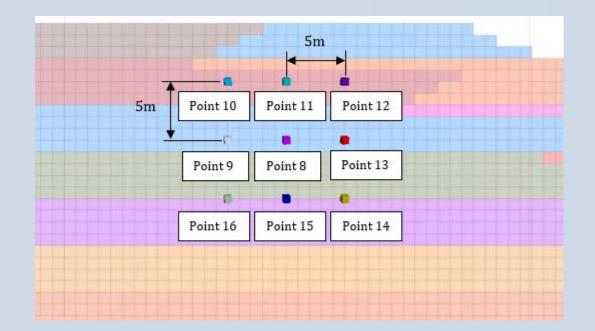


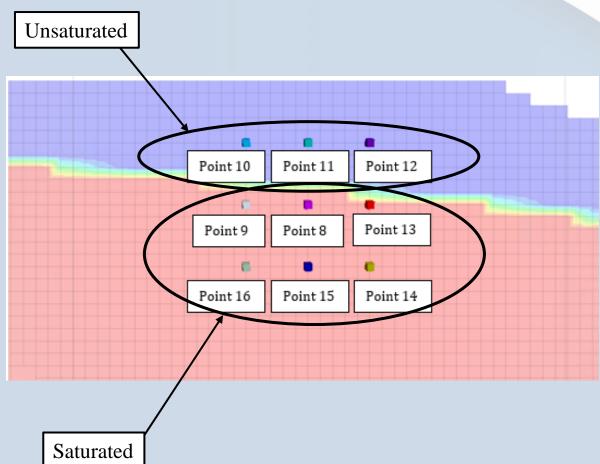
## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event





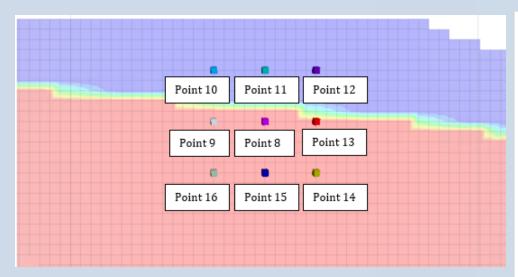
## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event Case Study 3

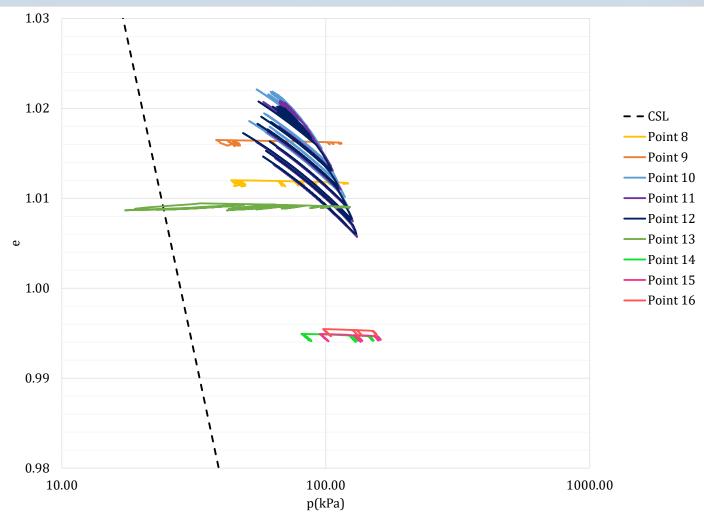






## Trigger Mechanism – Seismic Event Case Study 3

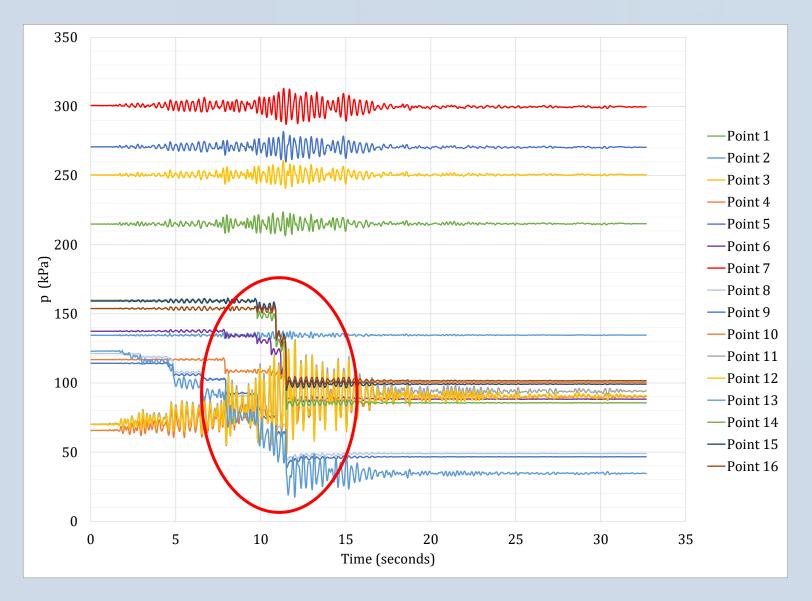






## **Trigger Mechanism - Seismic Event**

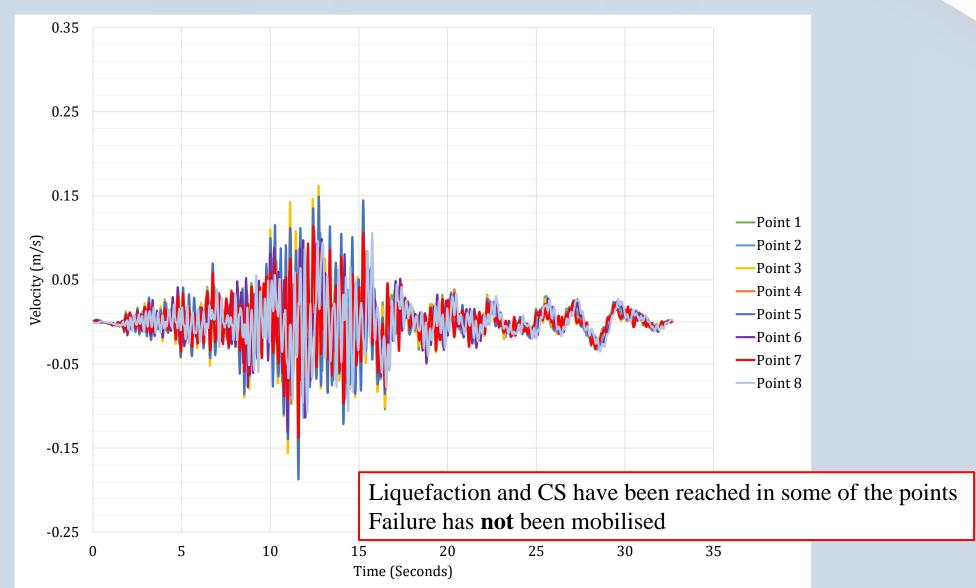
**Case Study 3** 





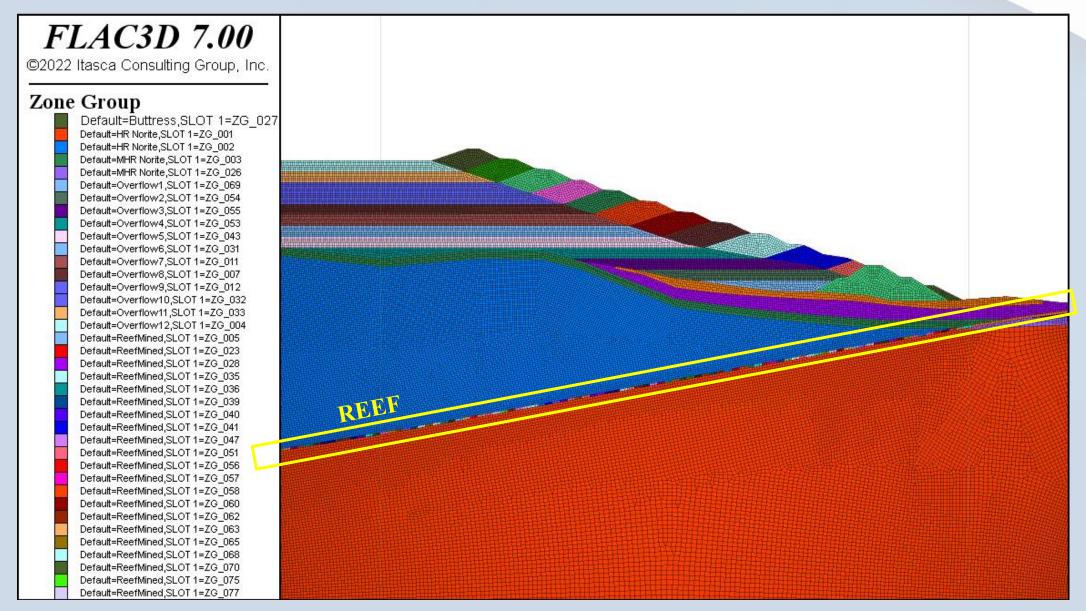
## **Trigger Mechanism - Seismic Event**

**Case Study 3** 



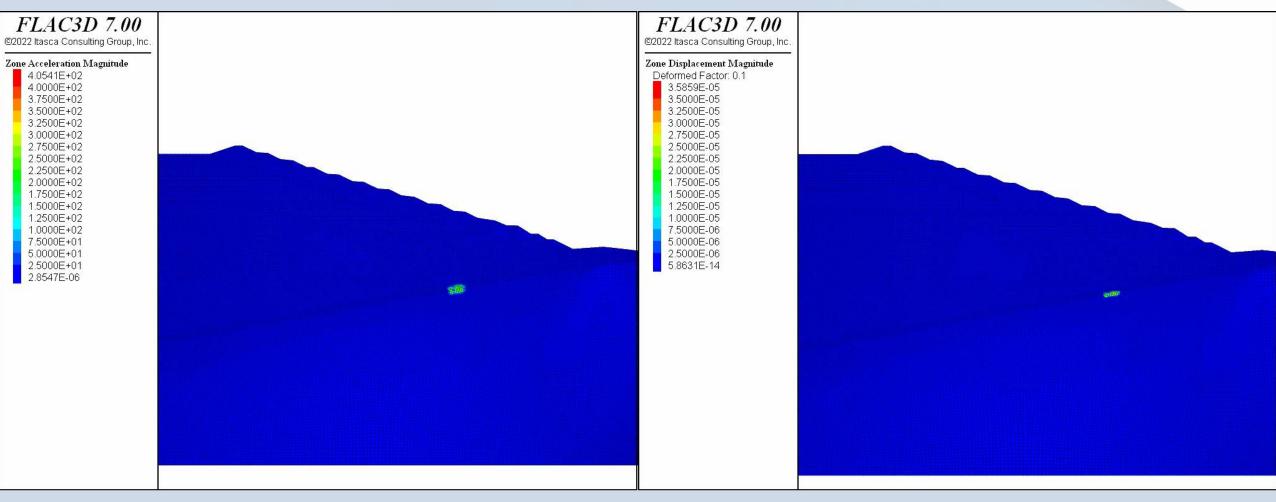
#### **SOME CURRENT WORK...**





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## **CONCLUSIONS**



- We aim to advance beyond the assessment of TSF stability using simplified analyses and conservative assumptions to provide our Clients (and society) with realistic solutions,
- The seismic triggering assessment presented here is an example of the type of rigorous approach which is necessary to accomplish this,
- Although this approach is undergoing continual adaption and improvement, we are at a point where results are meaningful and provide insight into the behaviour of tailings facilities.



## THANK YOU!