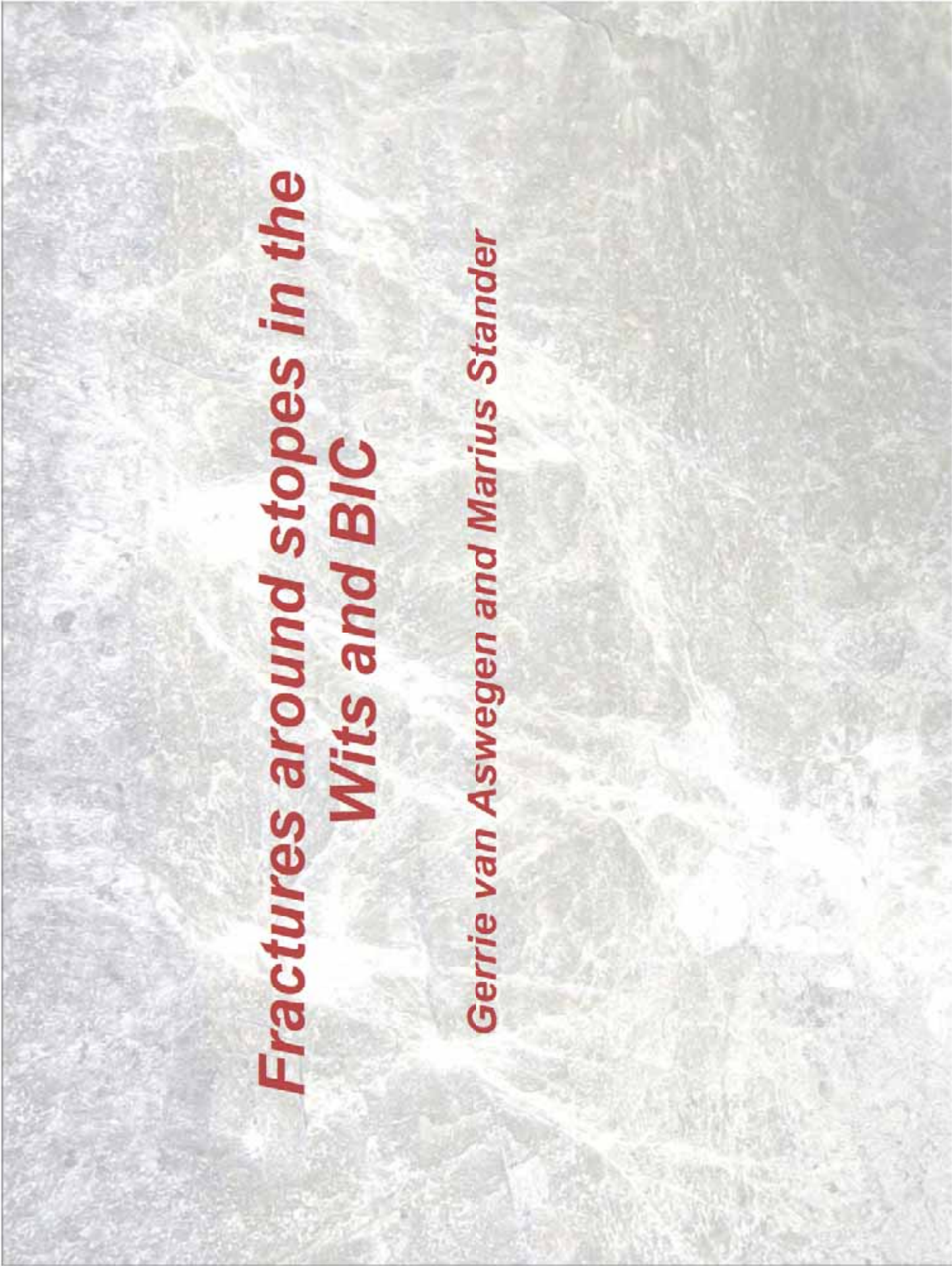


The background of the slide is a photograph of a rock face. The rock is grey and has a rough, textured appearance. There are several fractures visible, including a prominent one running diagonally from the top left towards the bottom right. A thick, white, mineral-rich vein or fracture filling is visible, running horizontally across the middle of the image. The overall lighting is somewhat dim, highlighting the textures and colors of the rock.

Fractures around stopes in the Wits and BIC

Gerrie van Aswegen and Marius Stander

Fractures around stopes

- Extension fractures in the stress field
 - Fossils of the stress field
- Morphology of extension fractures
 - Hackles (plumose features)
 - More fossils of the stress field
- Shear zones and extension fractures
 - Internal structure of a brittle shear zone as a function of the stress field
- The story of the T1, T2 and T3 extension fractures

What is this?

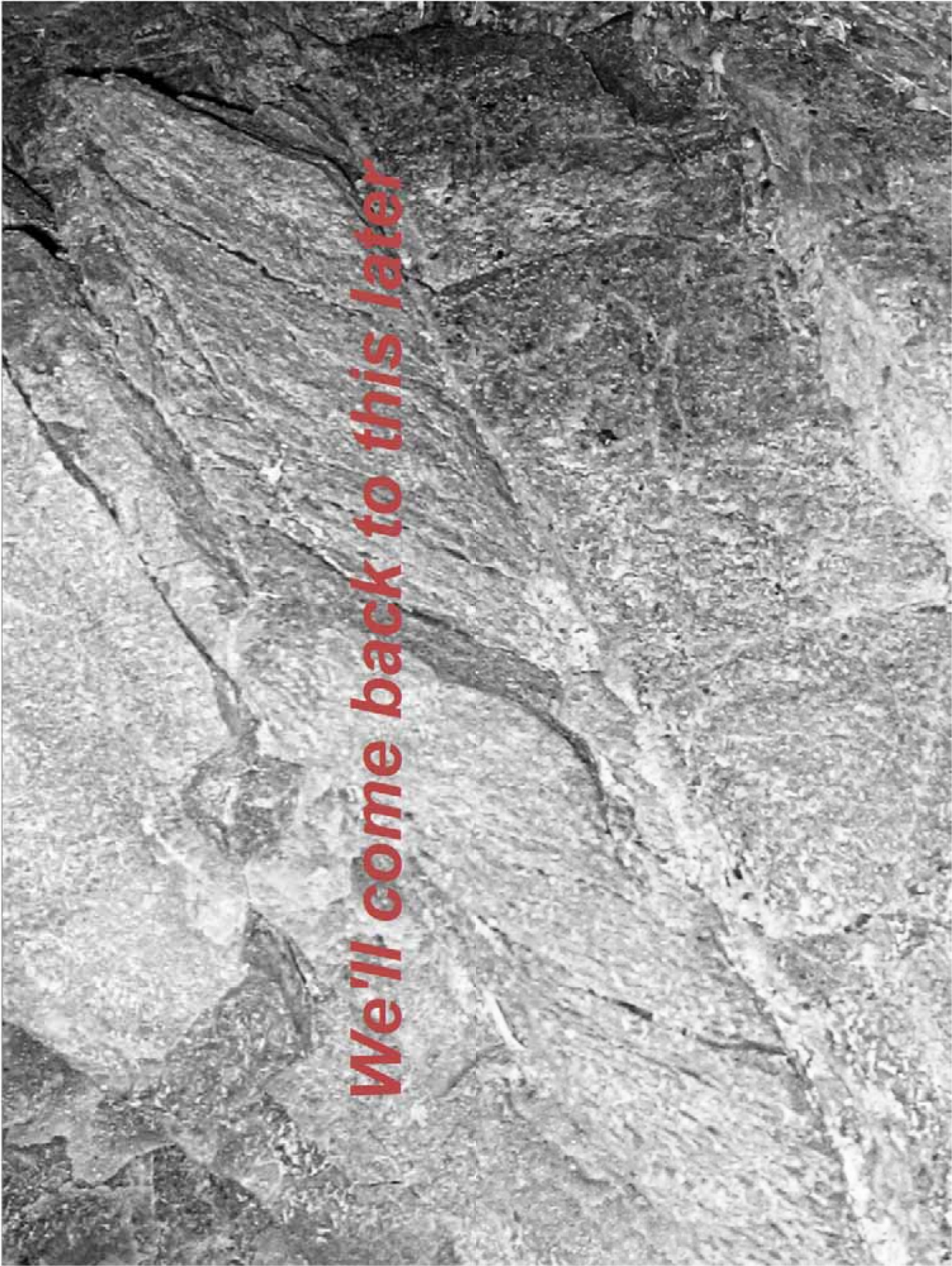


The setting



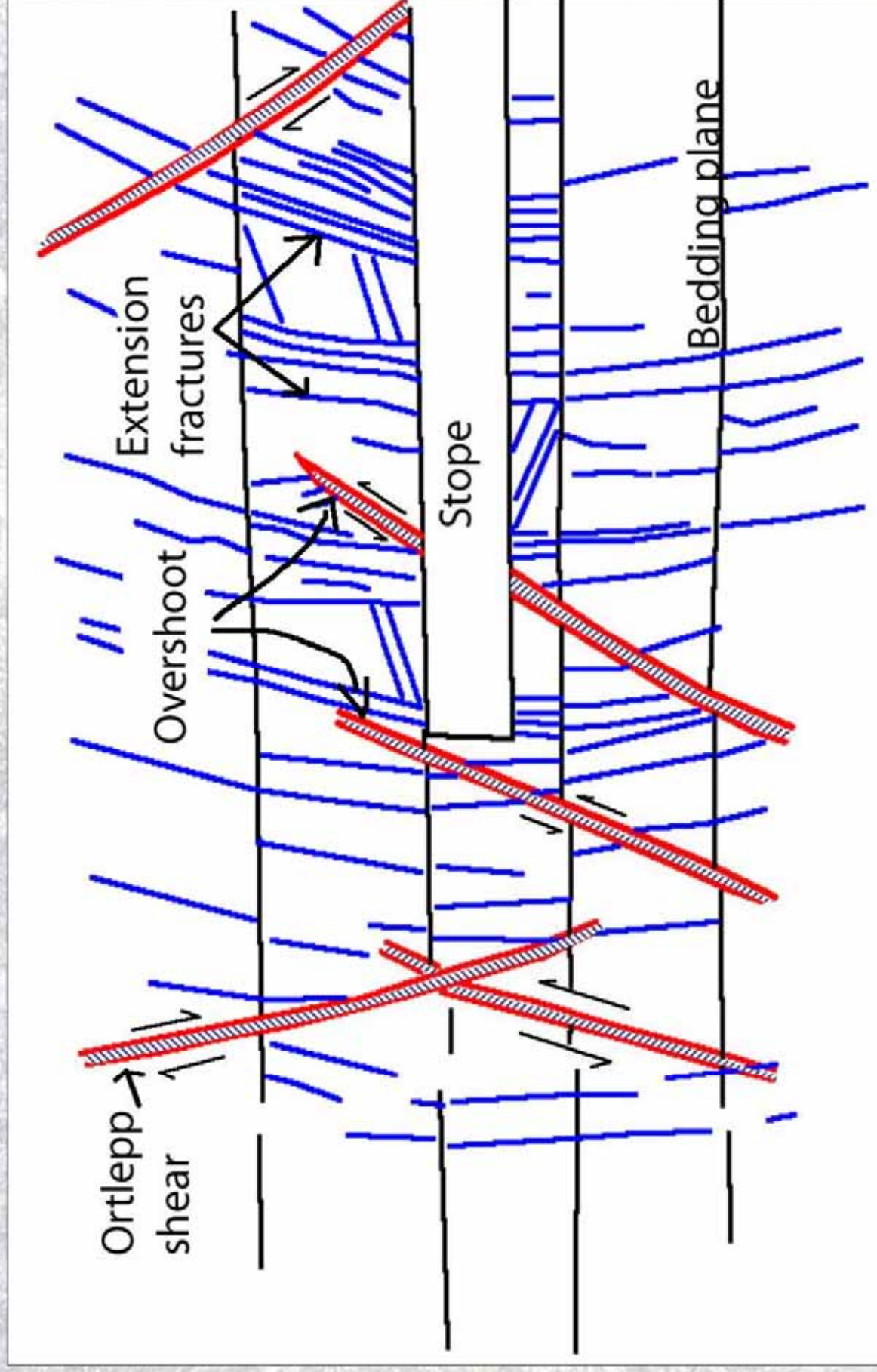
Another view



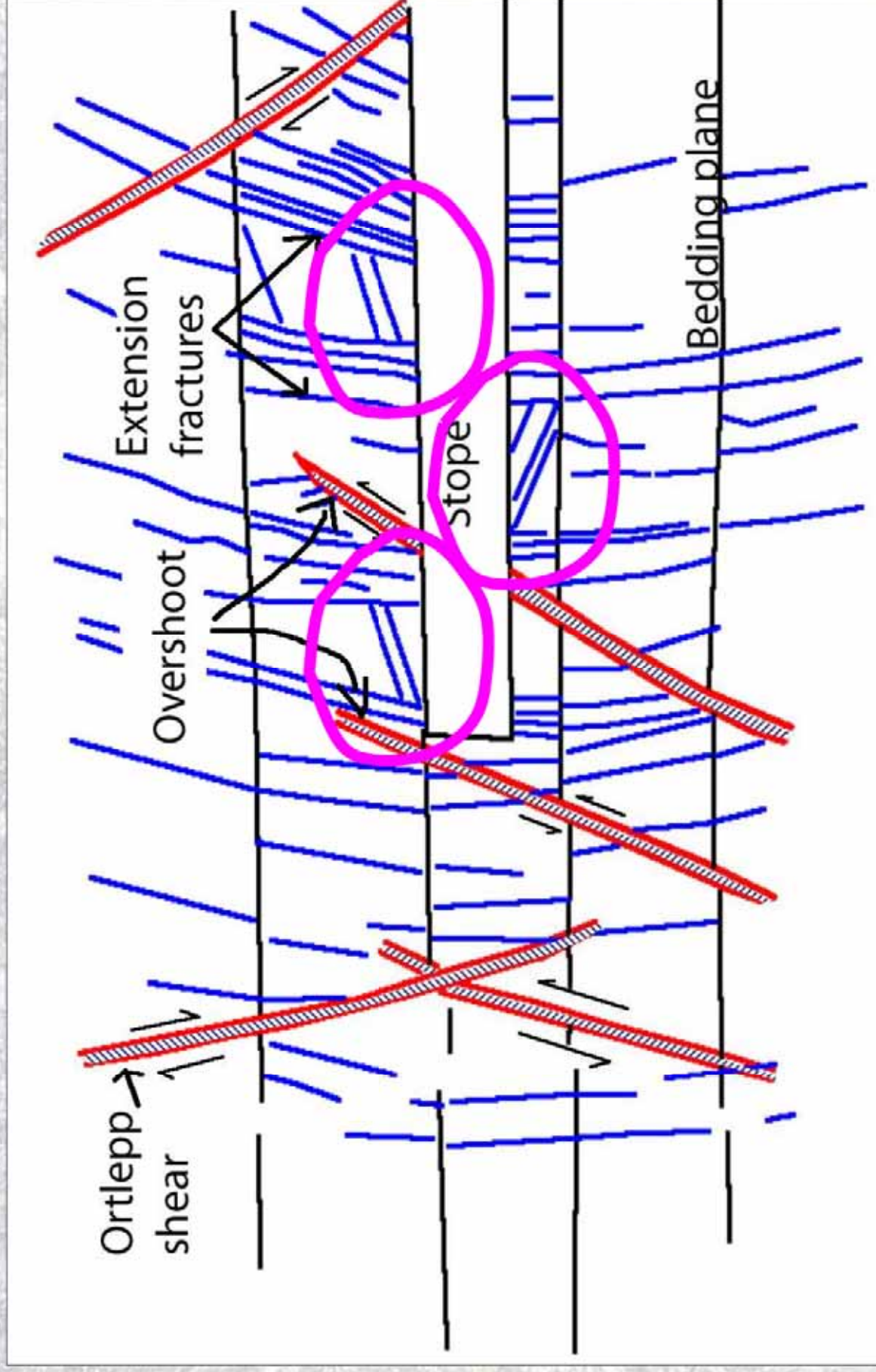
A black and white photograph of a rock face. The rock has a rough, textured appearance with visible horizontal layering or bedding. A prominent vertical crack or fissure runs down the left side of the image. The lighting creates shadows that emphasize the ruggedness of the surface.

We'll come back to this later

Geometric relations between mine openings, extension fractures and Ortlepp shears

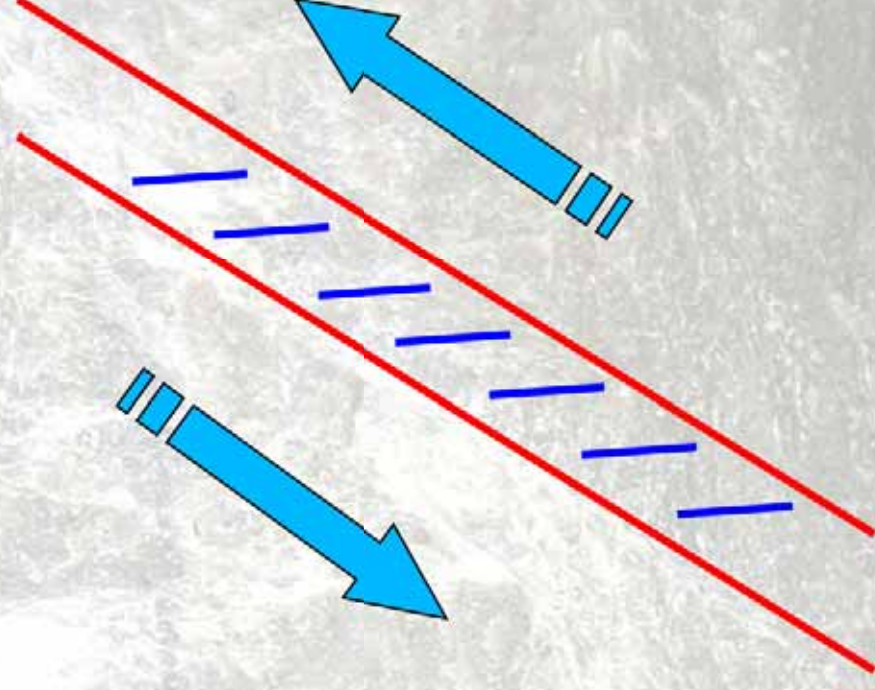


Geometric relations between mine openings, extension fractures and Ortlepp shears

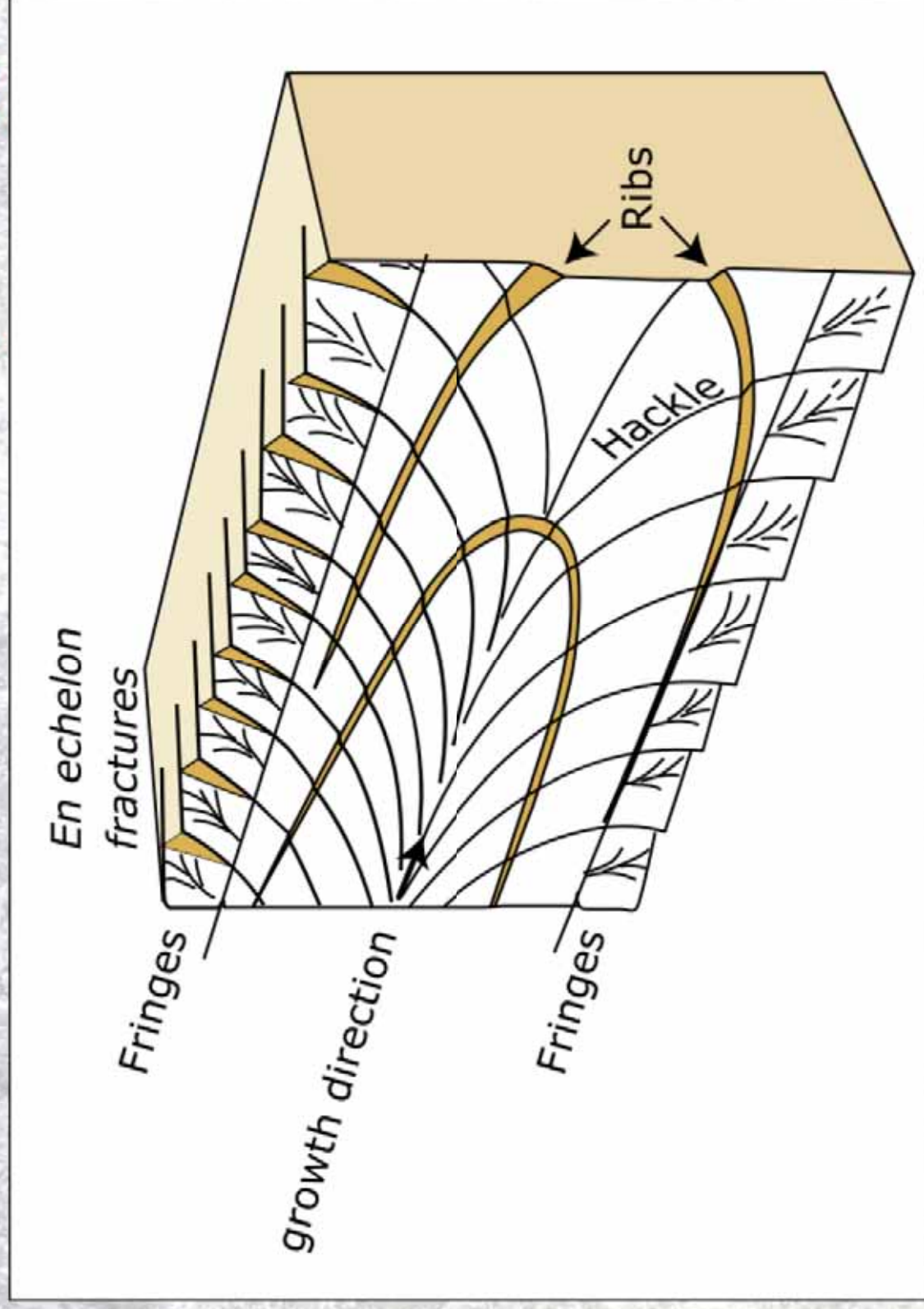


... as I always remind you ...

- **Rock fails in tension**
 - Because it is weak in tension
- **Rock deforms in shear**
 - Because simple shear = plain strain = no volume change
- **Extension fracture is an instantaneous mapping of the σ_1 trace**
 - at the specific place where the fracture forms
 - at the very instant when the fracture forms



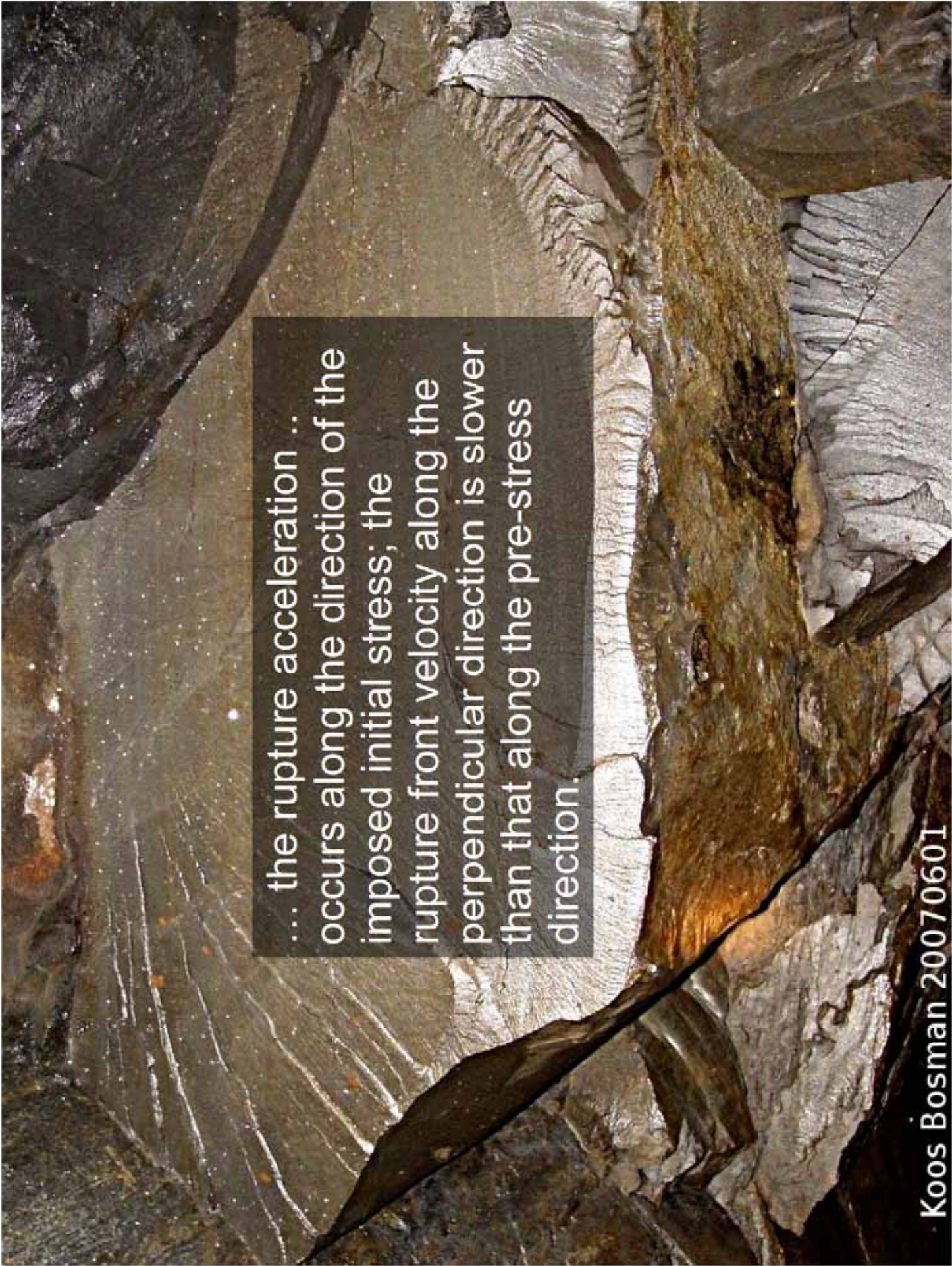
Extension fracture morphology



An example



Koos Bosman 20070601

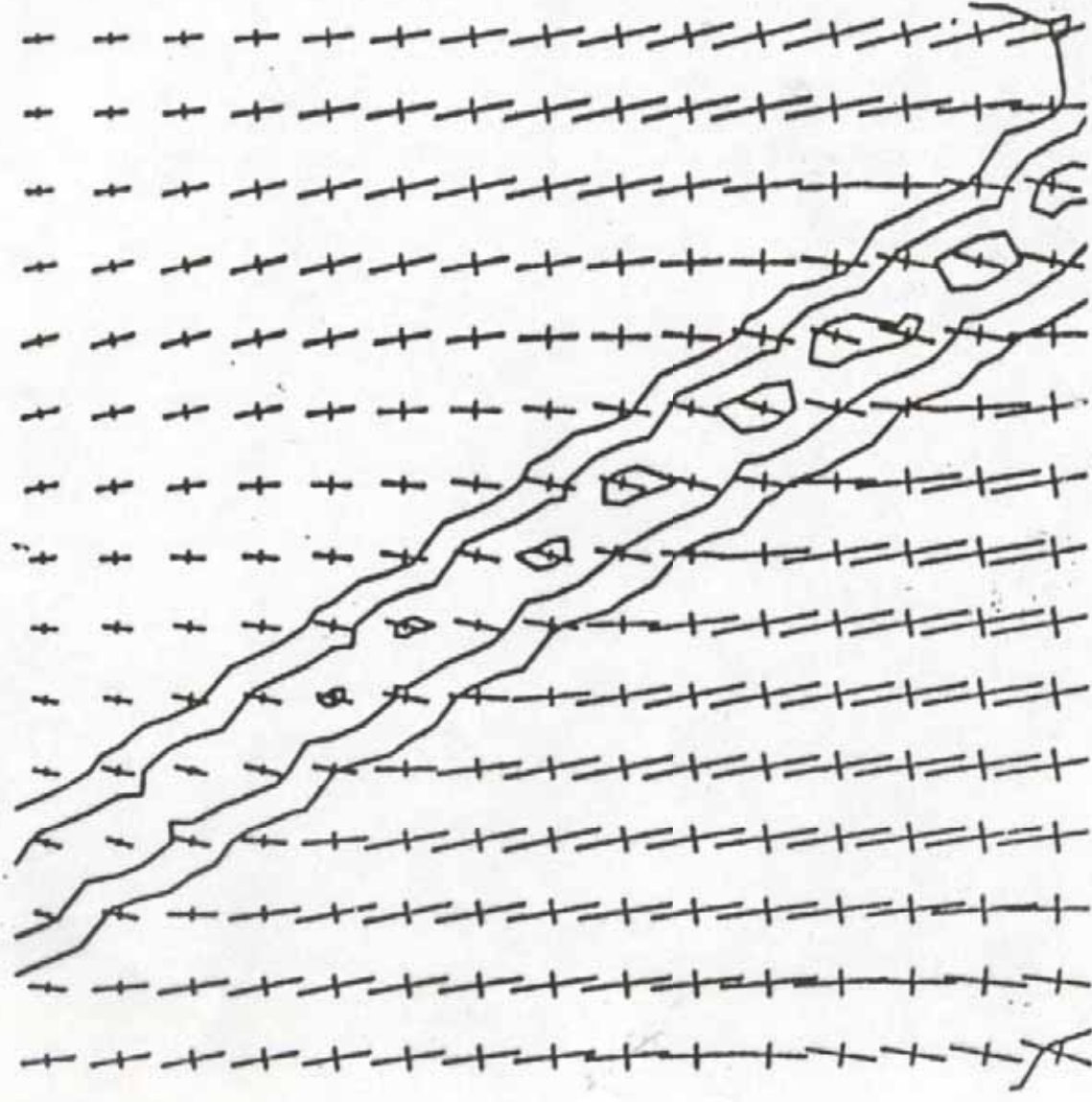


... the rupture acceleration ..
occurs along the direction of the
imposed initial stress; the
rupture front velocity along the
perpendicular direction is slower
than that along the pre-stress
direction.

So ...

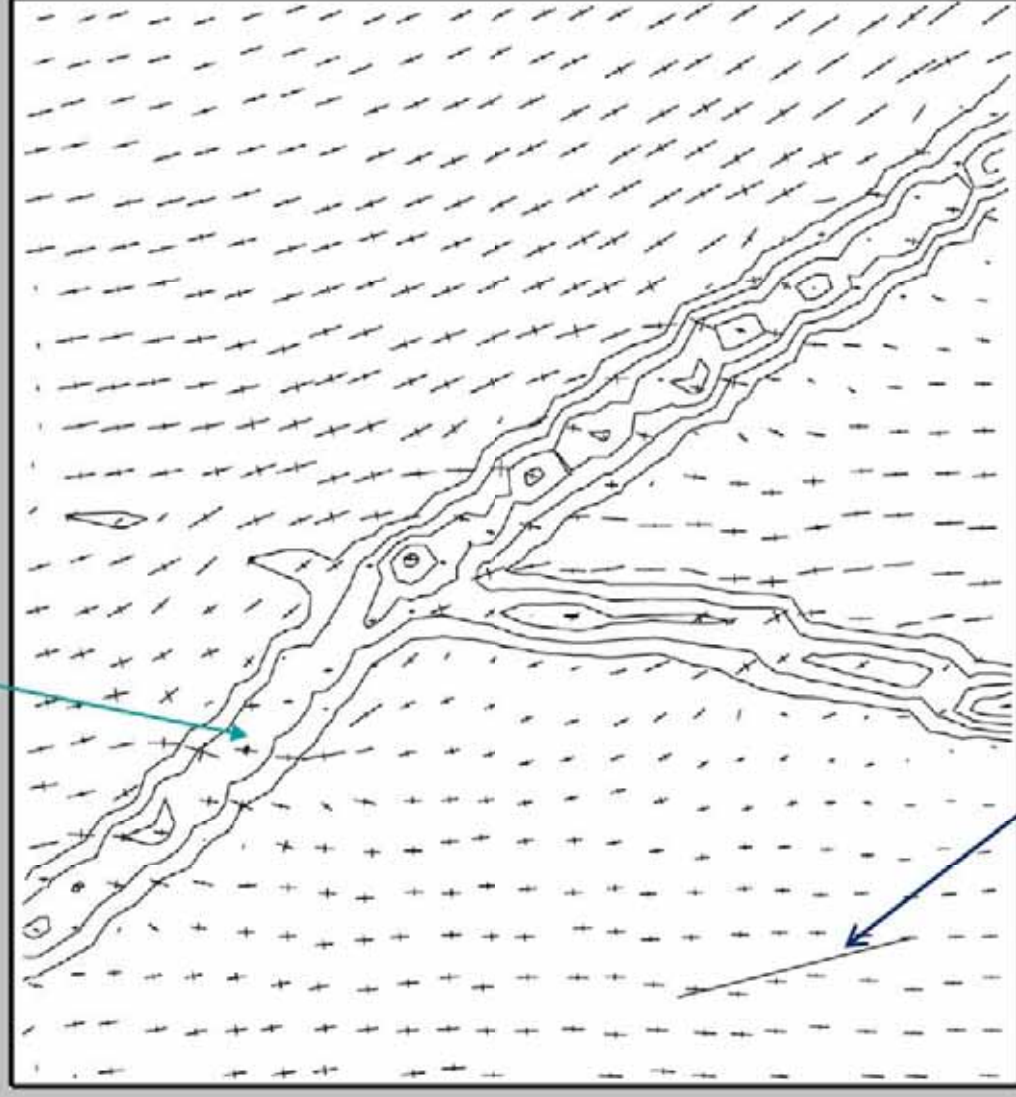
- **Extension fracture is an instantaneous mapping of the S1S2 plane**
 - **at the specific place where the fracture forms**
 - **at the very instant when the fracture forms**
 - **The hackles show us**
 - **The direction of rupture propagation**
 - **The trace of S1 on the rupture plane,**
- i.e. now we know the full orientation of the principle stress field at the time of rupture**

We further know that stress rotates under variable strain conditions, mainly controlled by lithology and rock fabric



Cundall, 1991

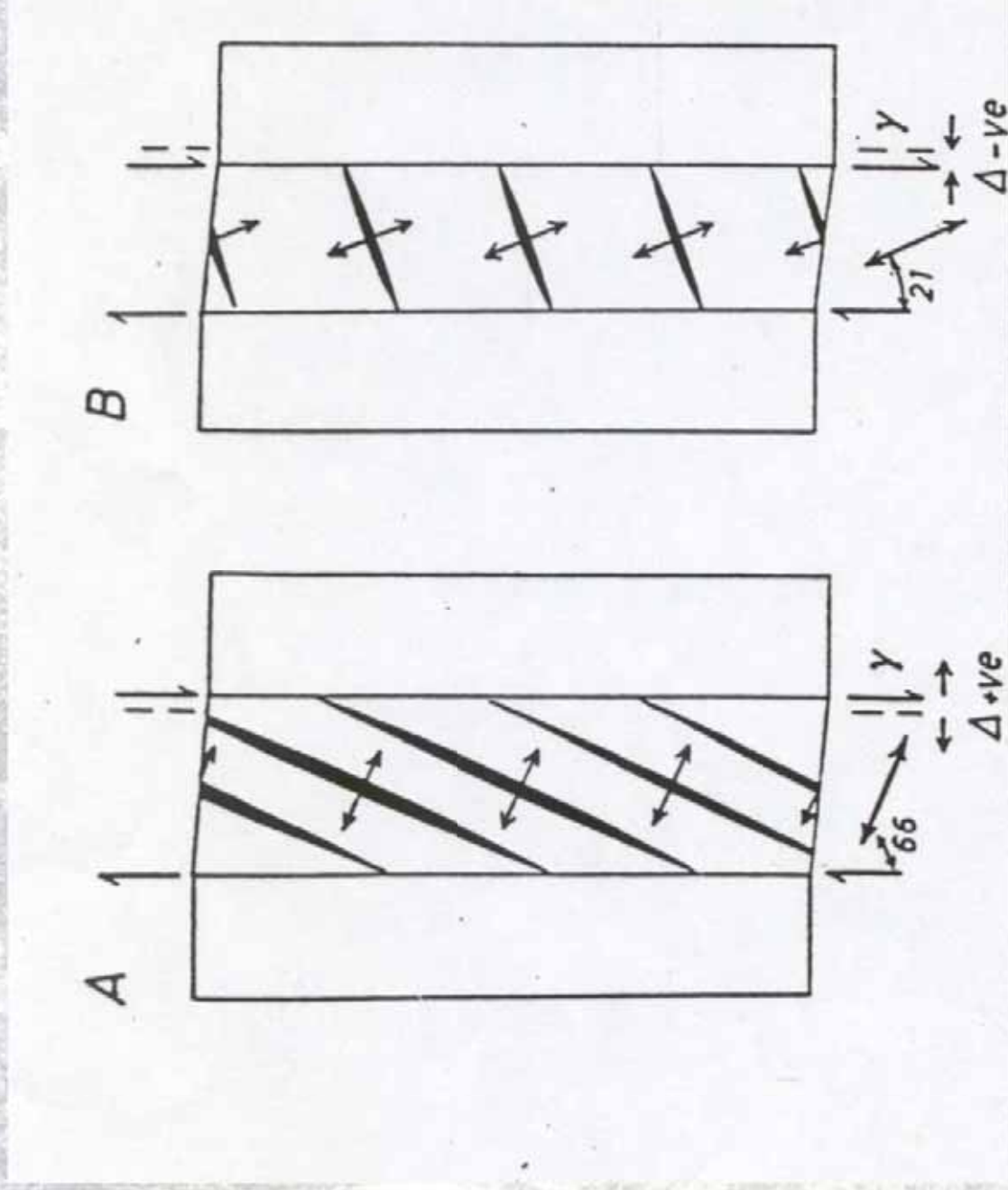
Faults



far-field orientation of σ_1

McKinnon, 2009

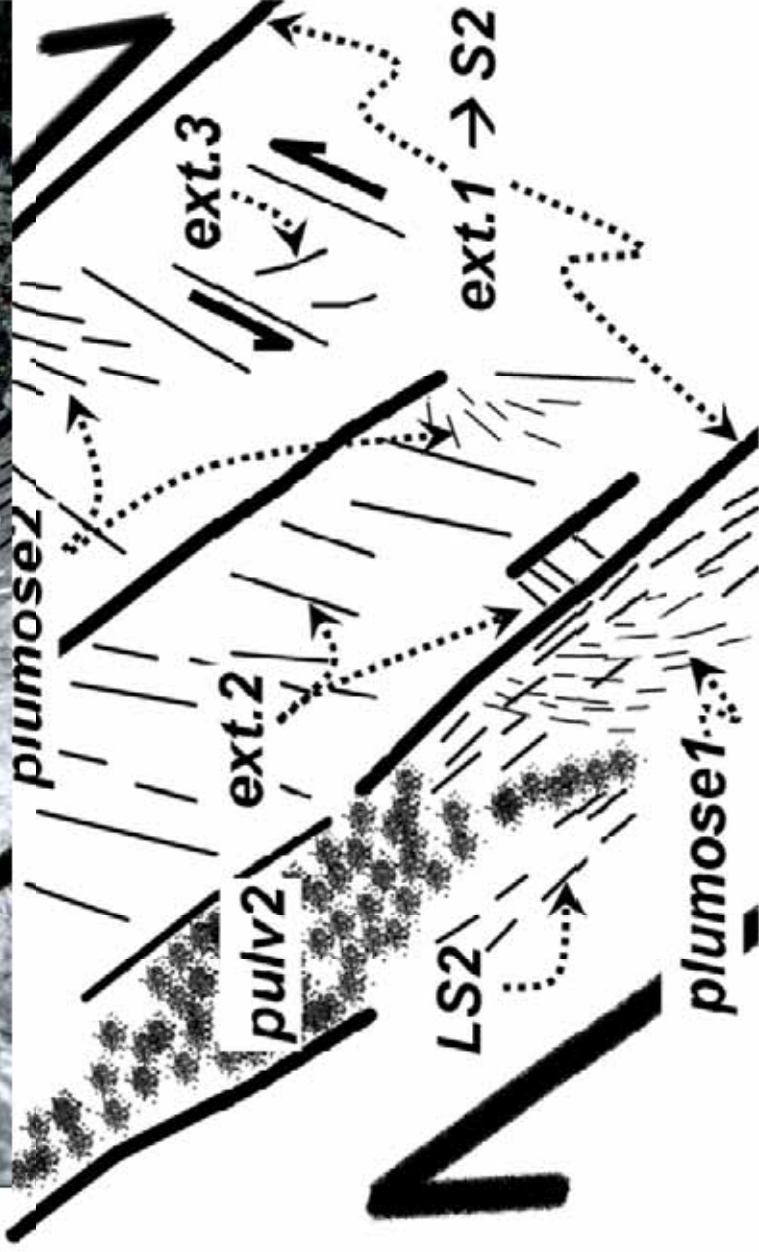
En echelon extension fractures and normal stress



Slip striations, hackles etc.



Slip striations, plumose structures – Case C



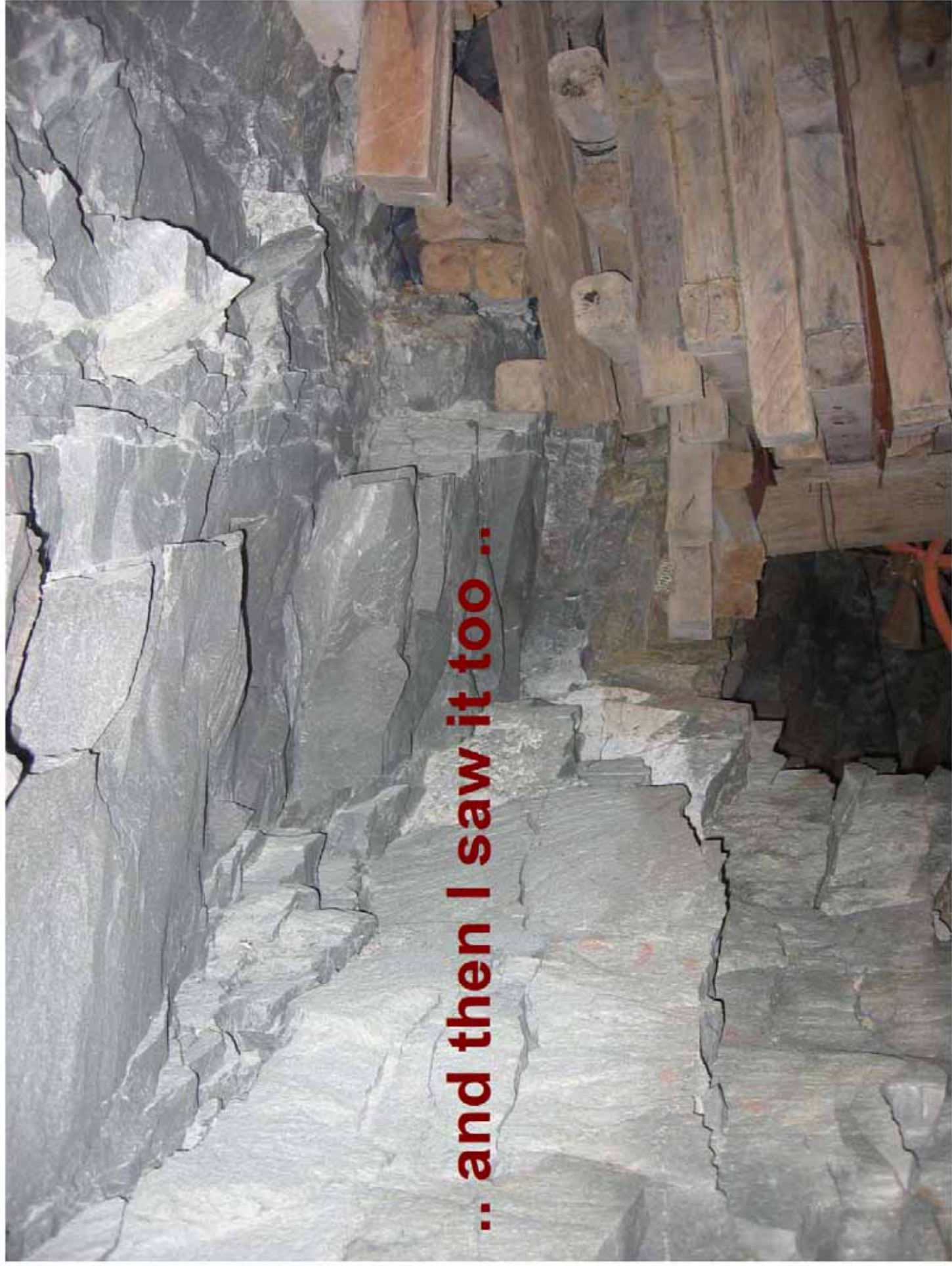


... so Marius started
seeing things ..

Marius - 20070212

**... and he had the insight
to consider the bigger
picture ...**

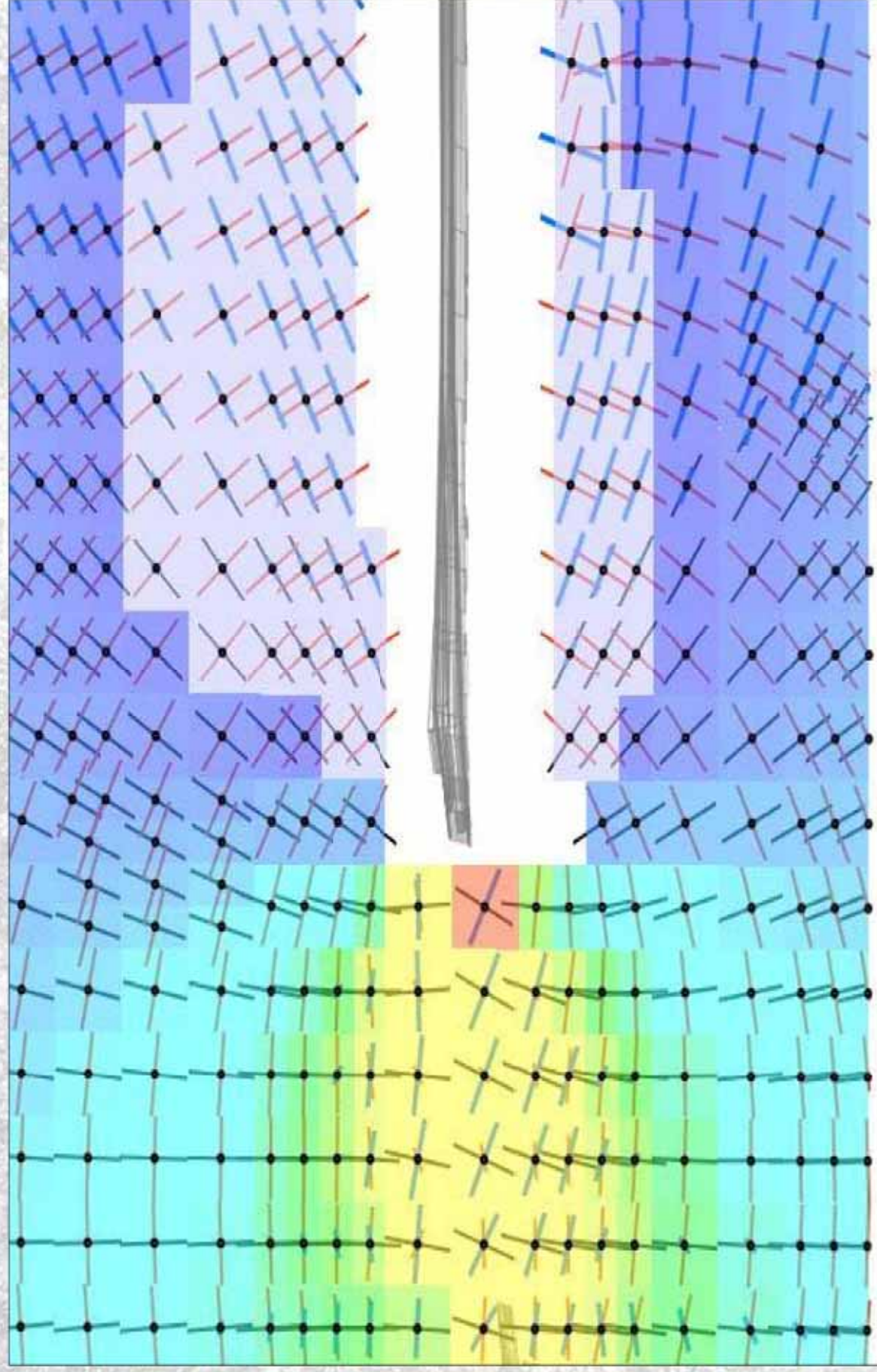
.. and then I saw it too ..



A deep Wits mine

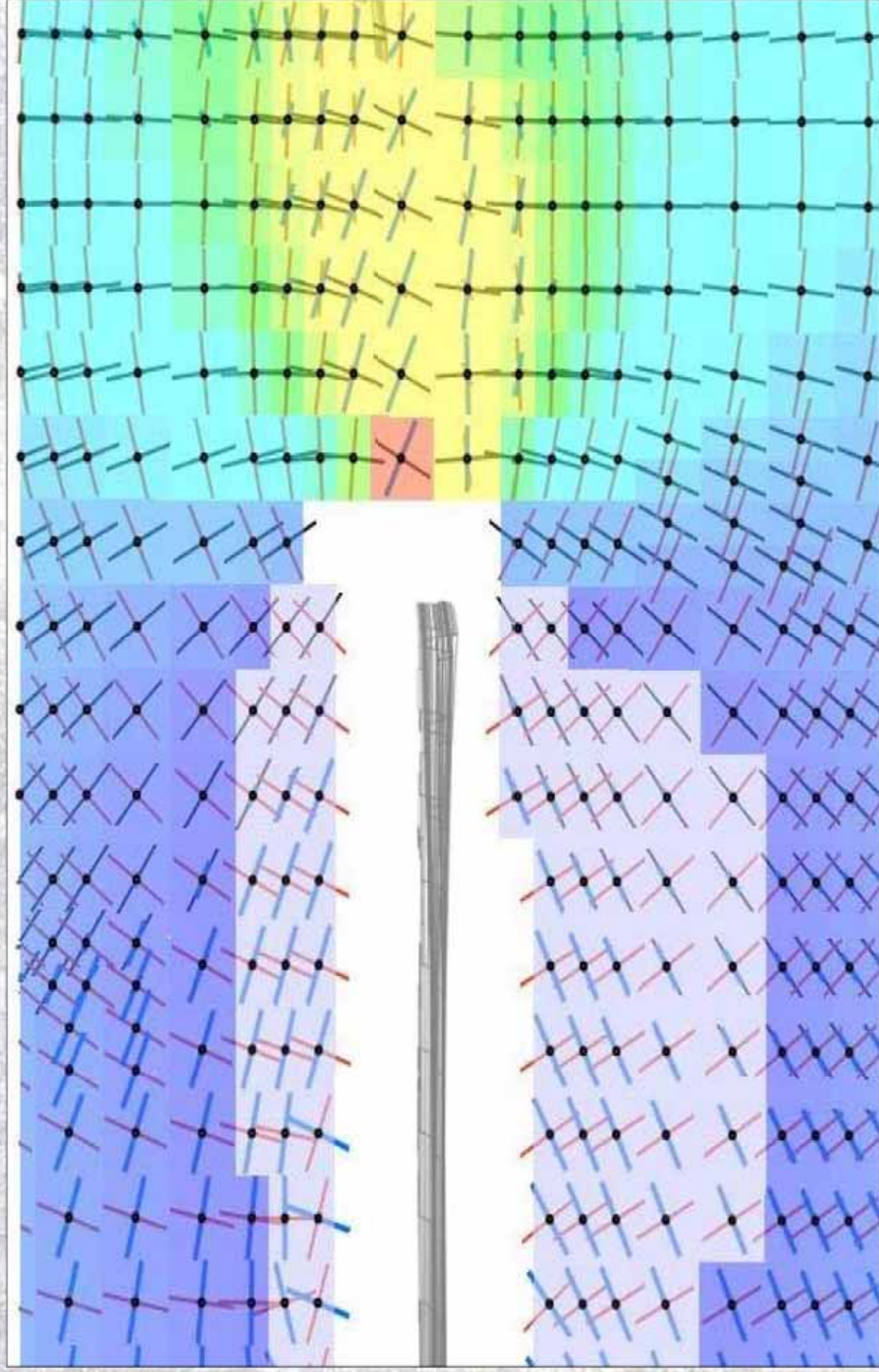


Stress around tabular stopes

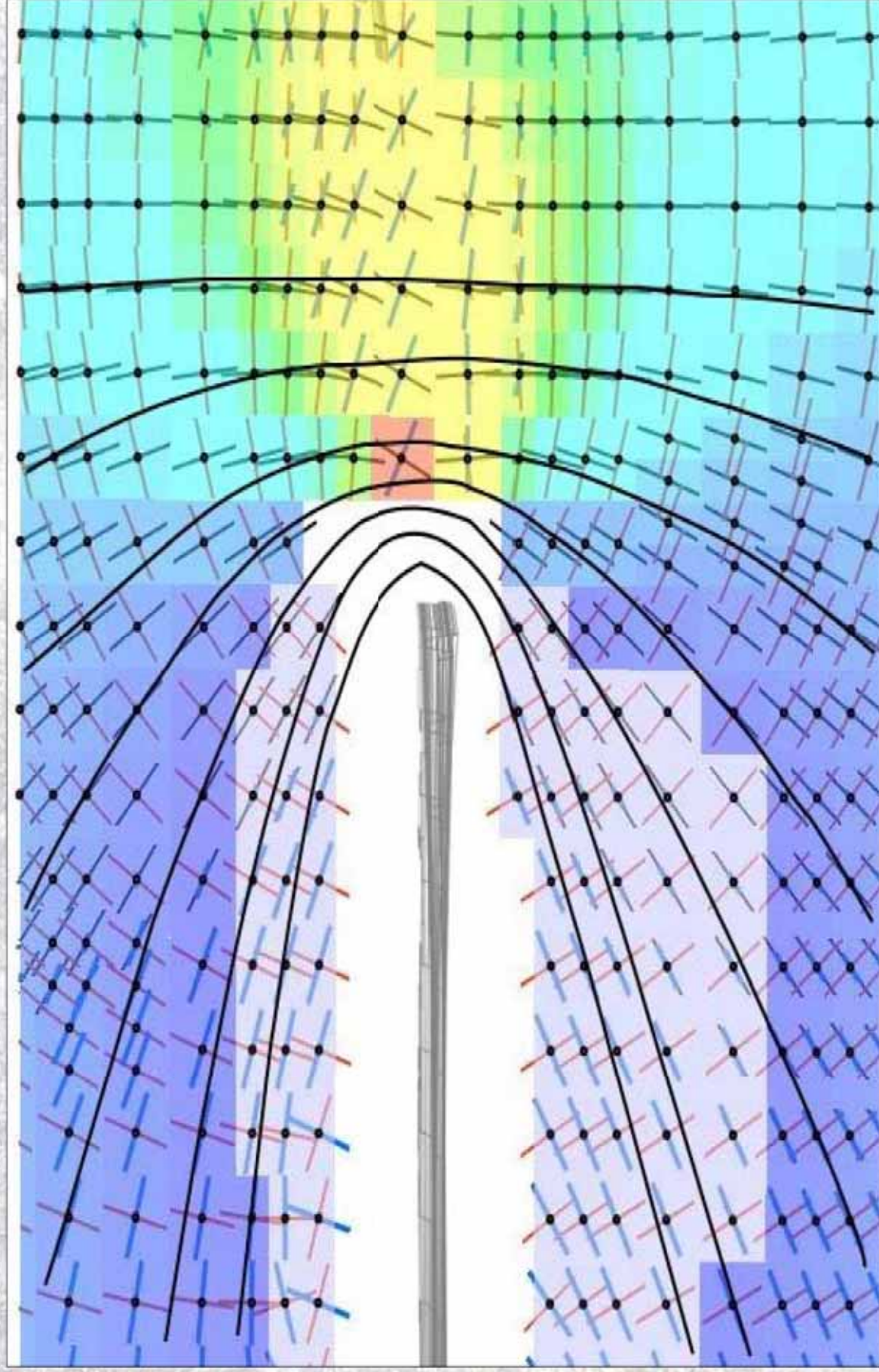




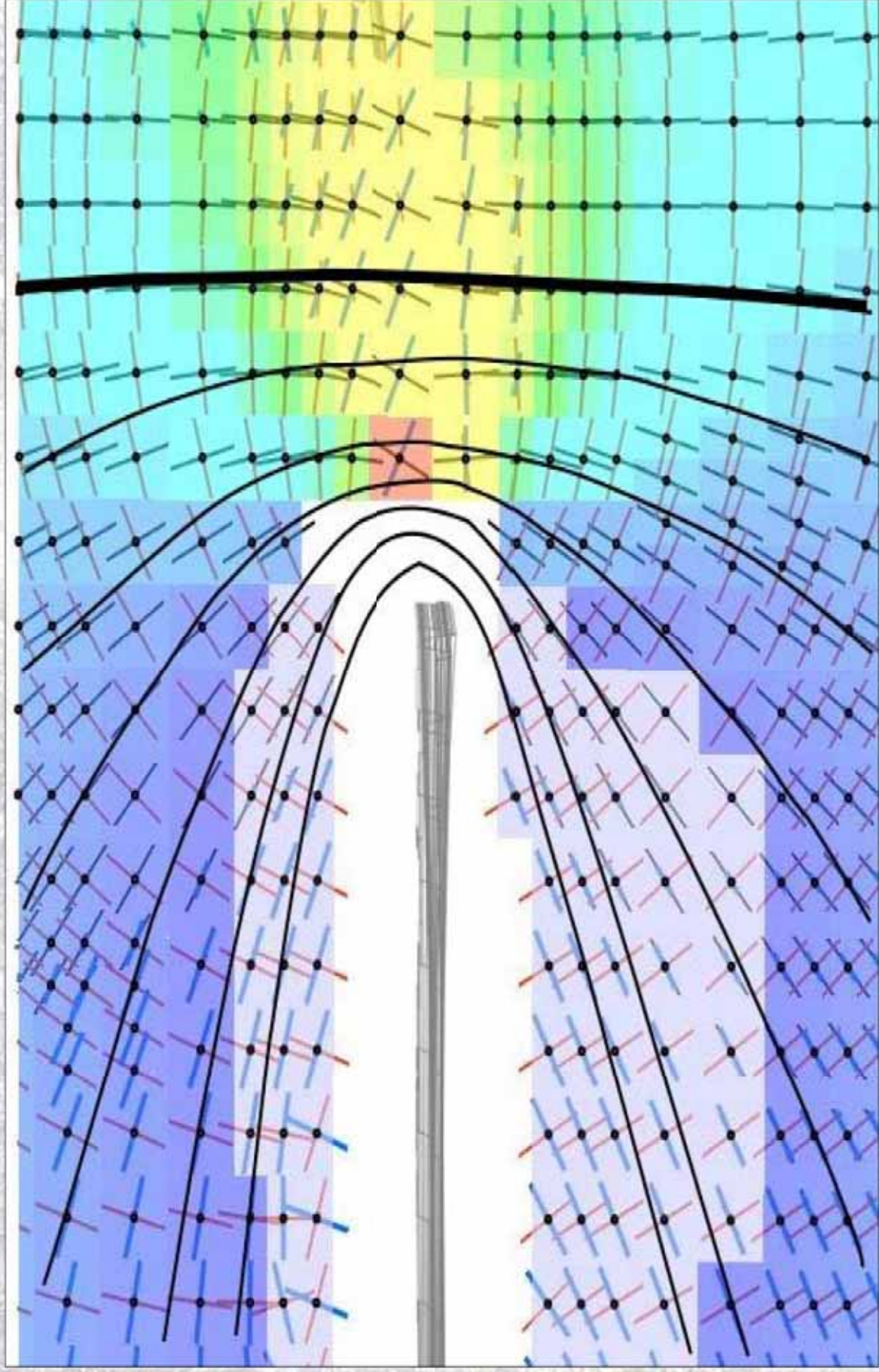
Colour depicts σ_3



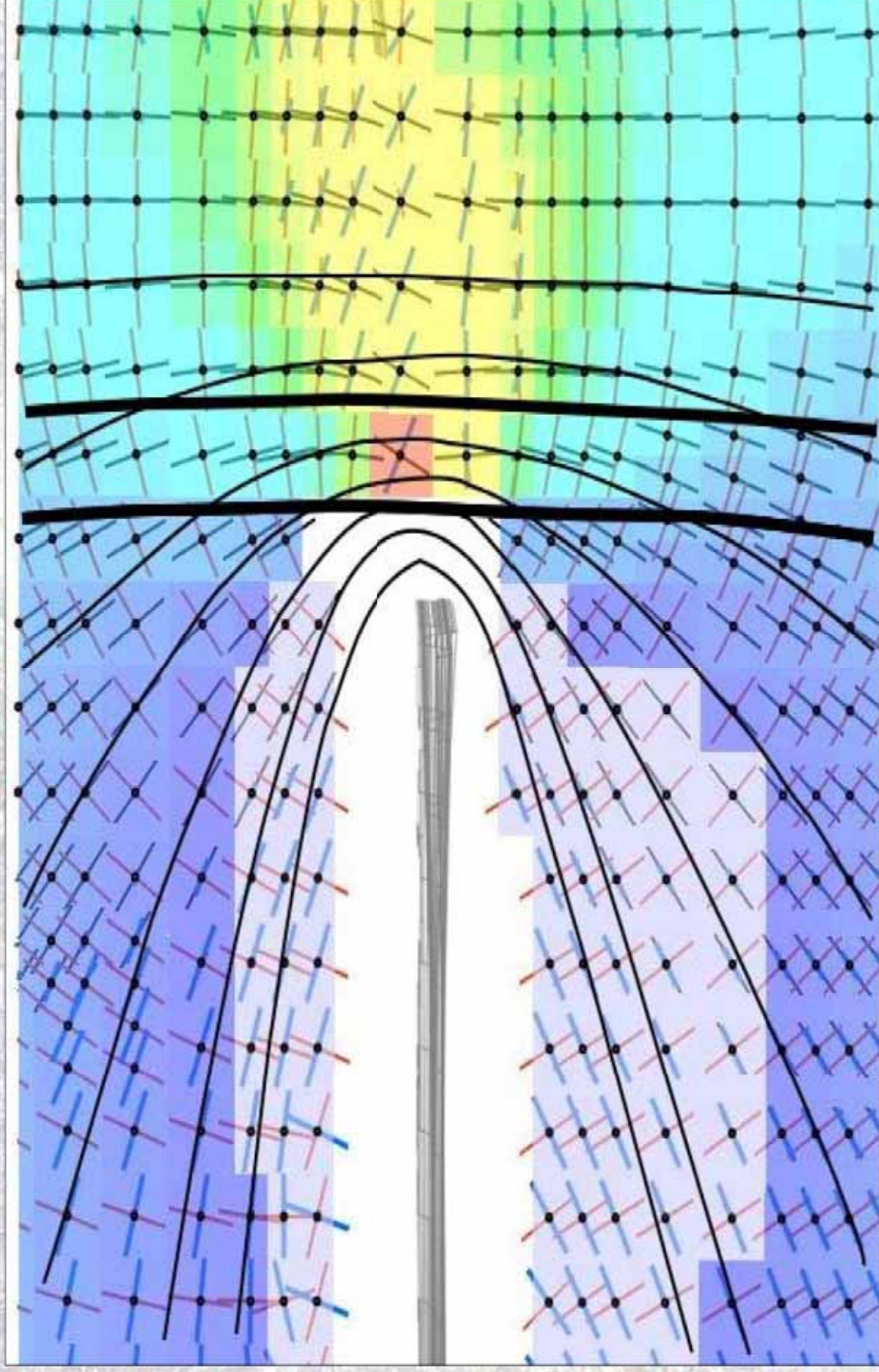
Stress trajectories



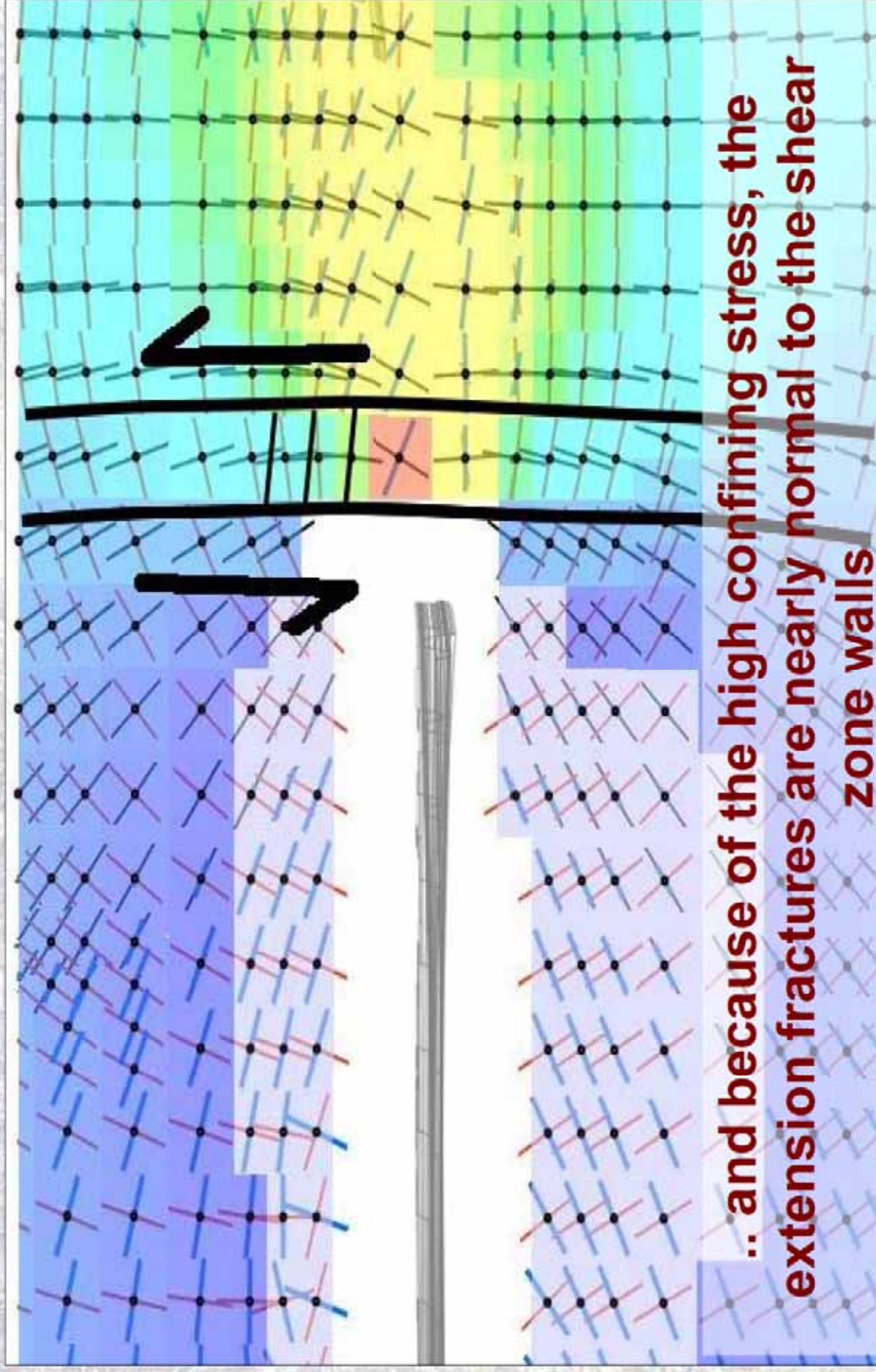
Extension fracture



Stope advances towards the extension fractures

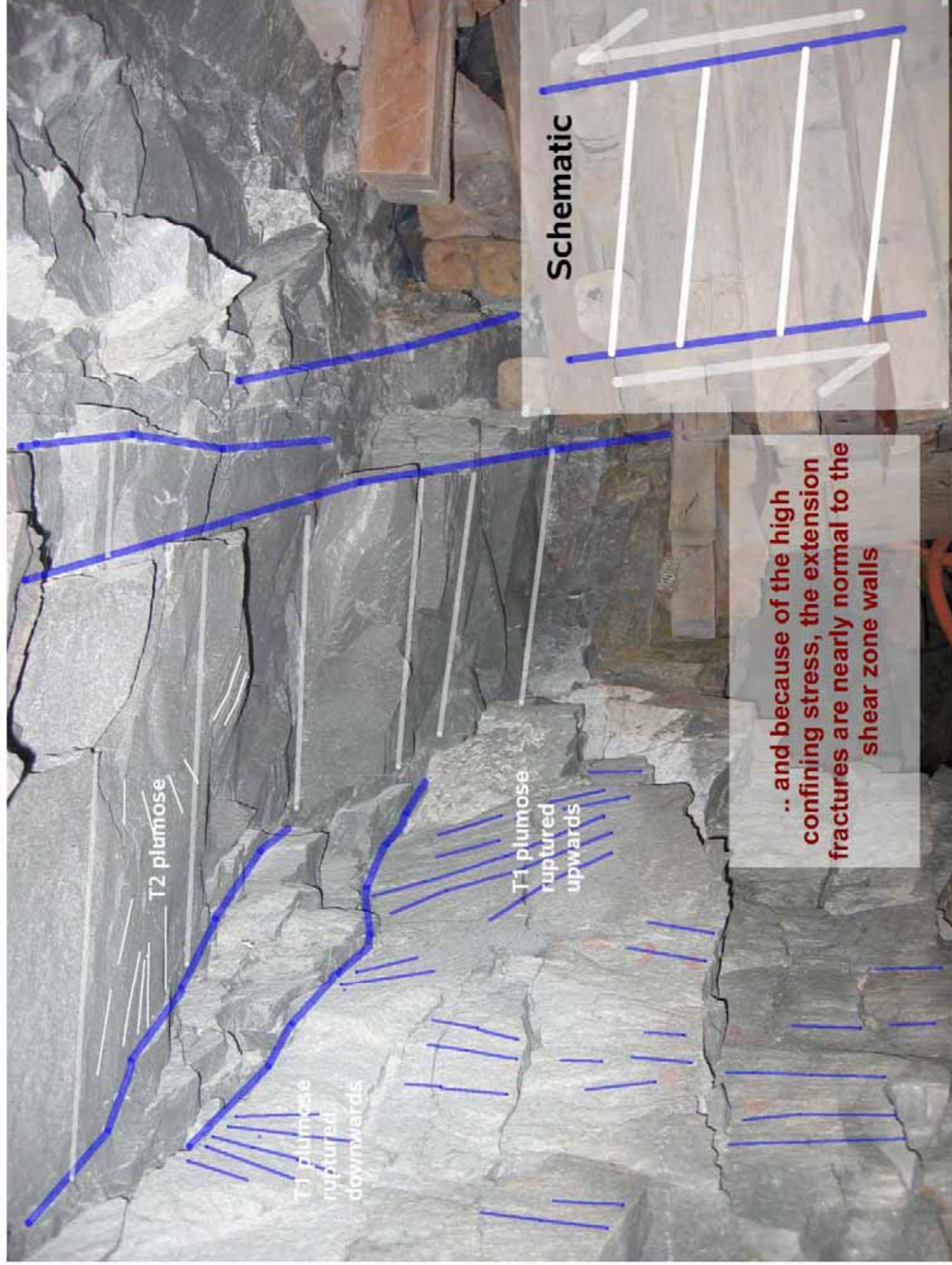


Because of continuous stope closure, shear couples develop along extension fractures



.. and because of the high confining stress, the extension fractures are nearly normal to the shear zone walls





T2 plumose

T1 plumose
ruptured
downwards

T1 plumose
ruptured
upwards

Schematic

.. and because of the high
confining stress, the extension
fractures are nearly normal to the
shear zone walls

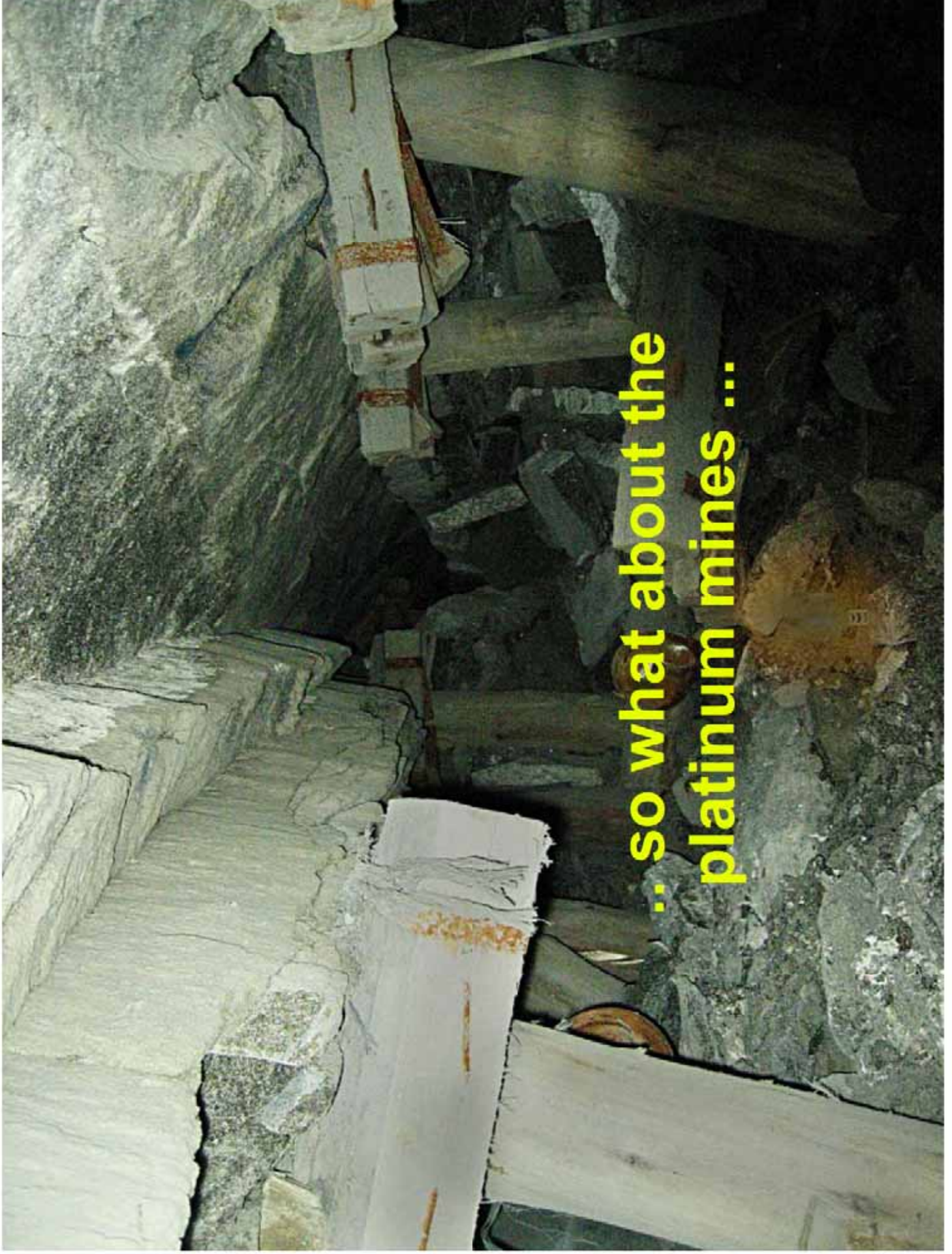
More T1's

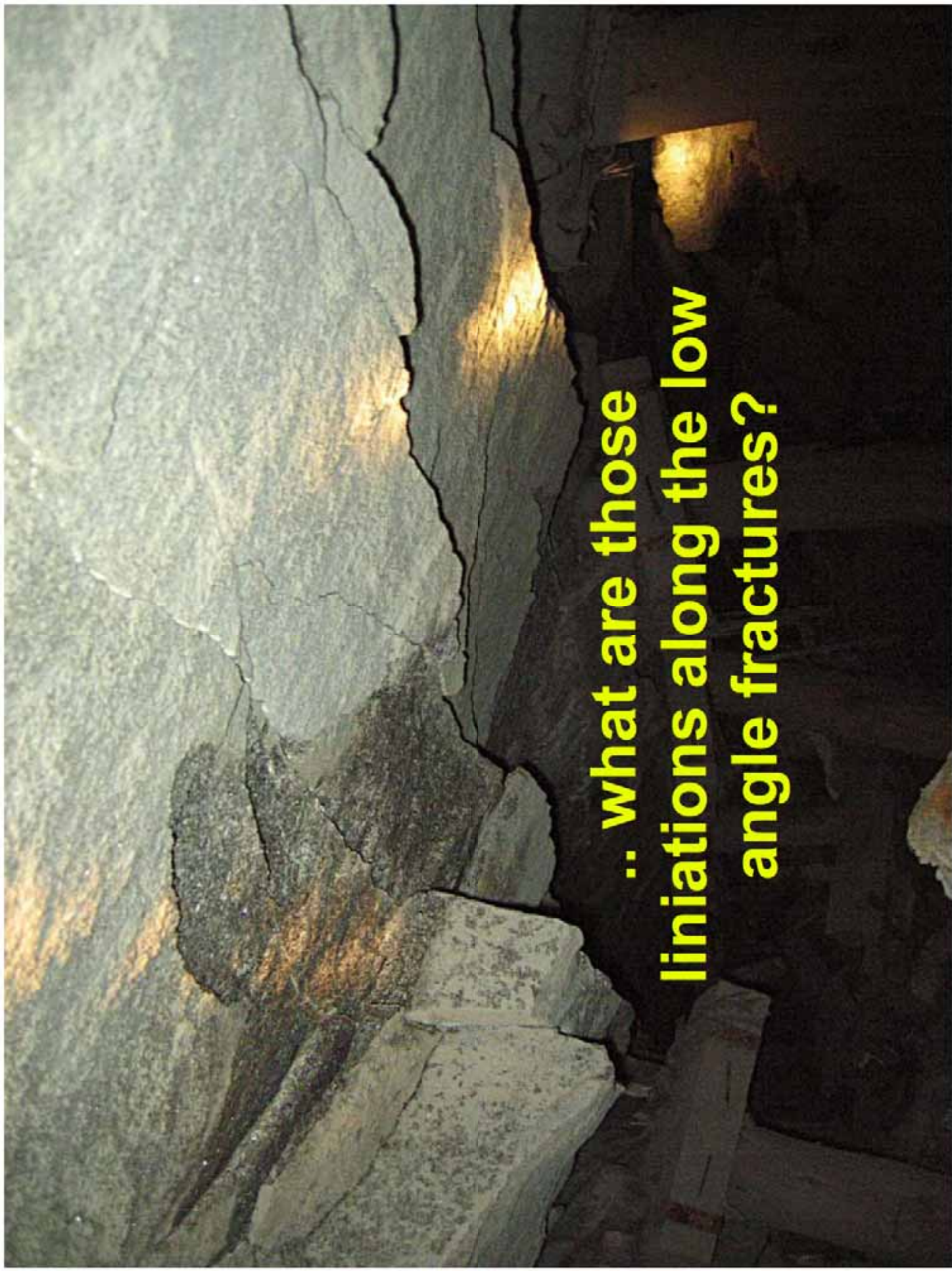


More T2's



**.. so what about the
platinum mines ...**

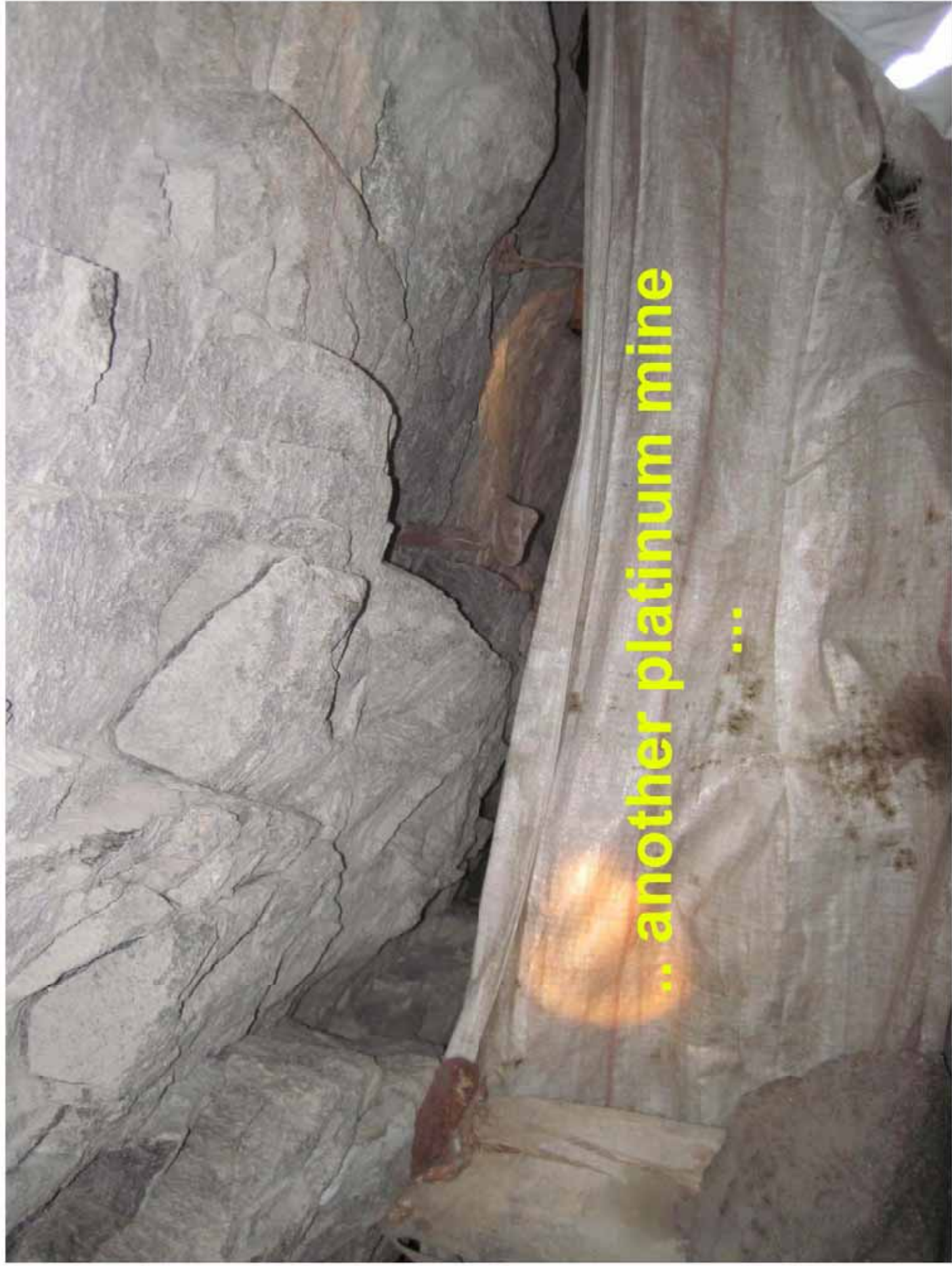




**.. what are those
liniations along the low
angle fractures?**

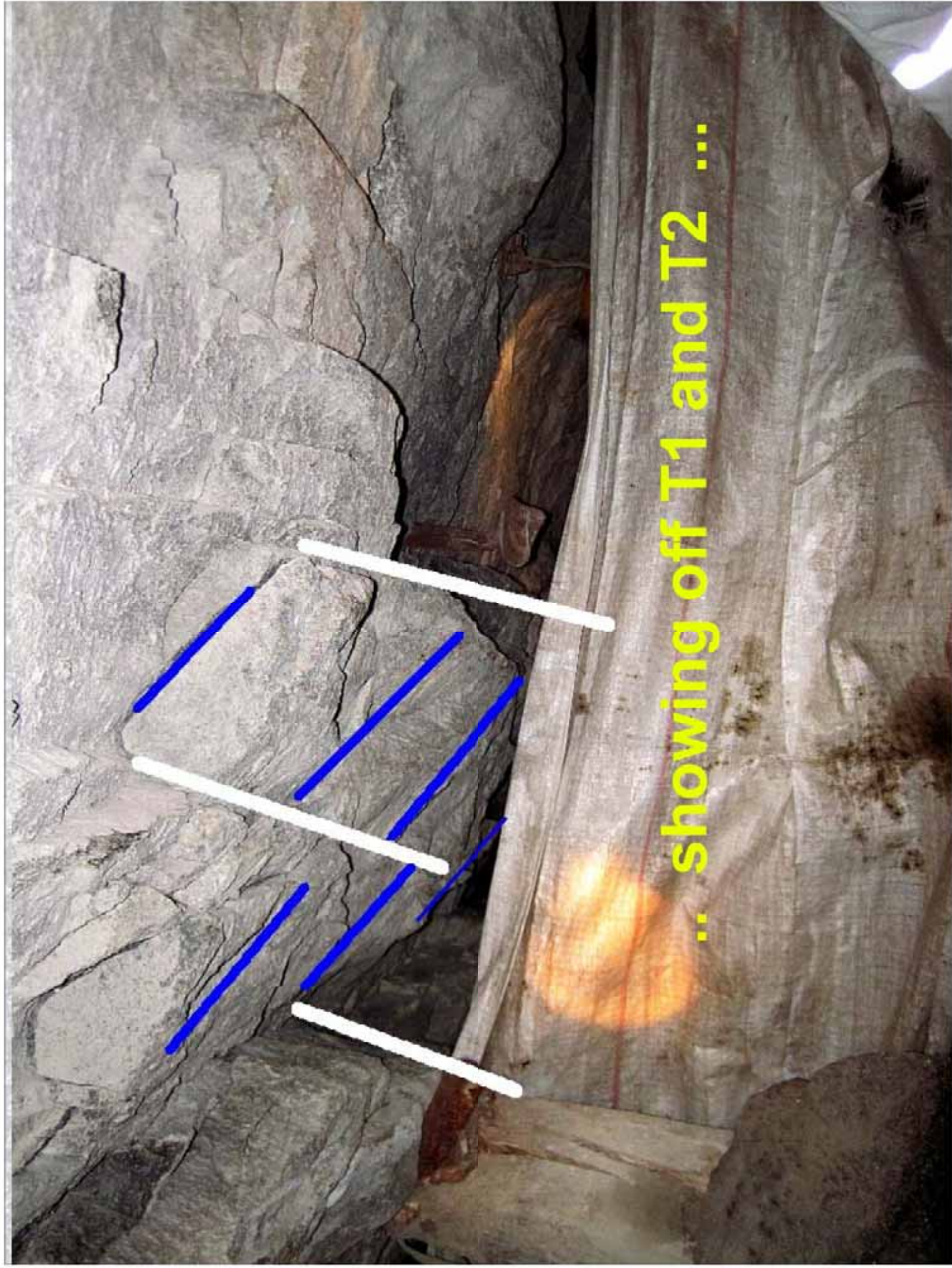


.. scary stuff ..



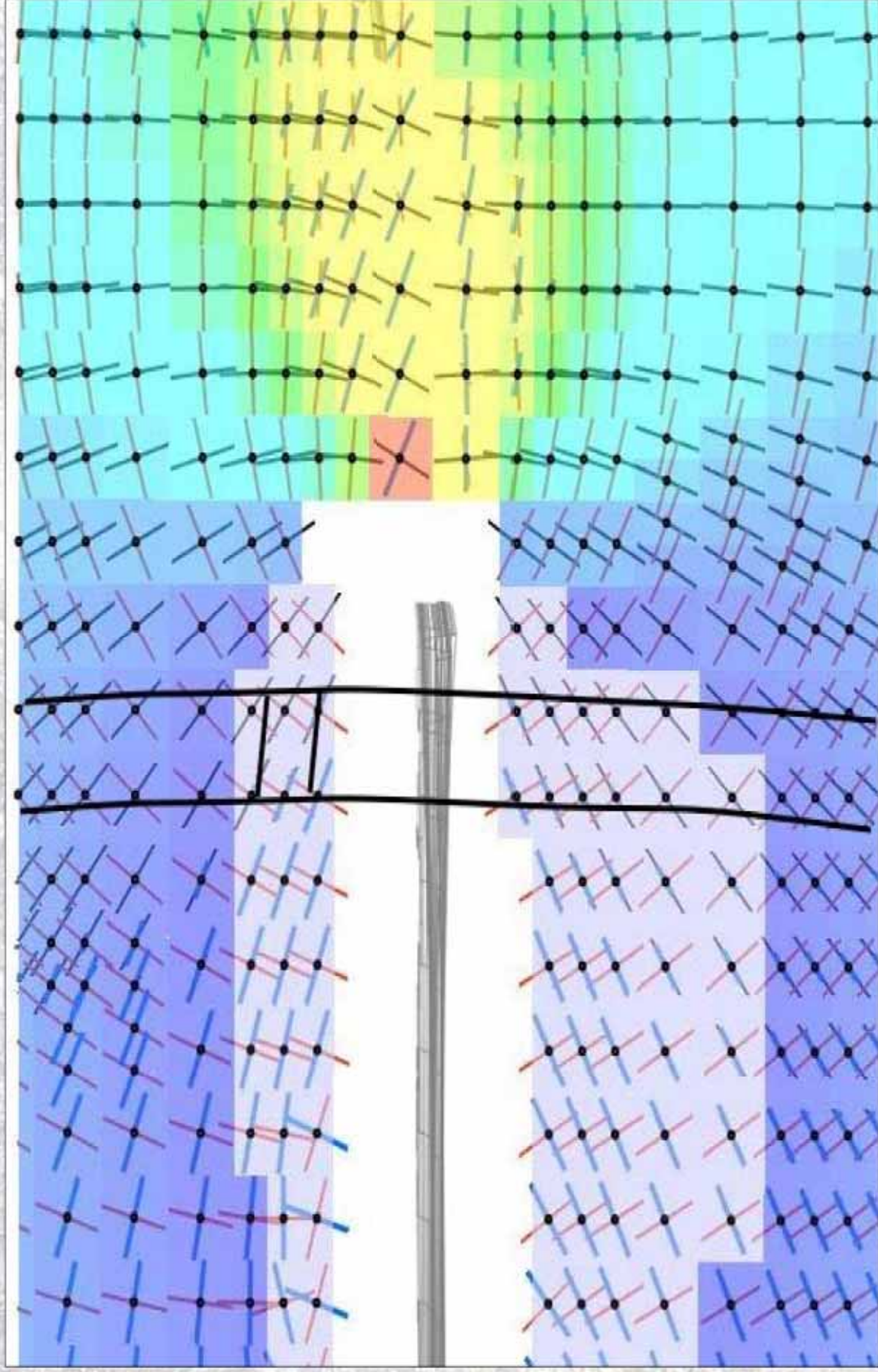
... another platinum mine

...

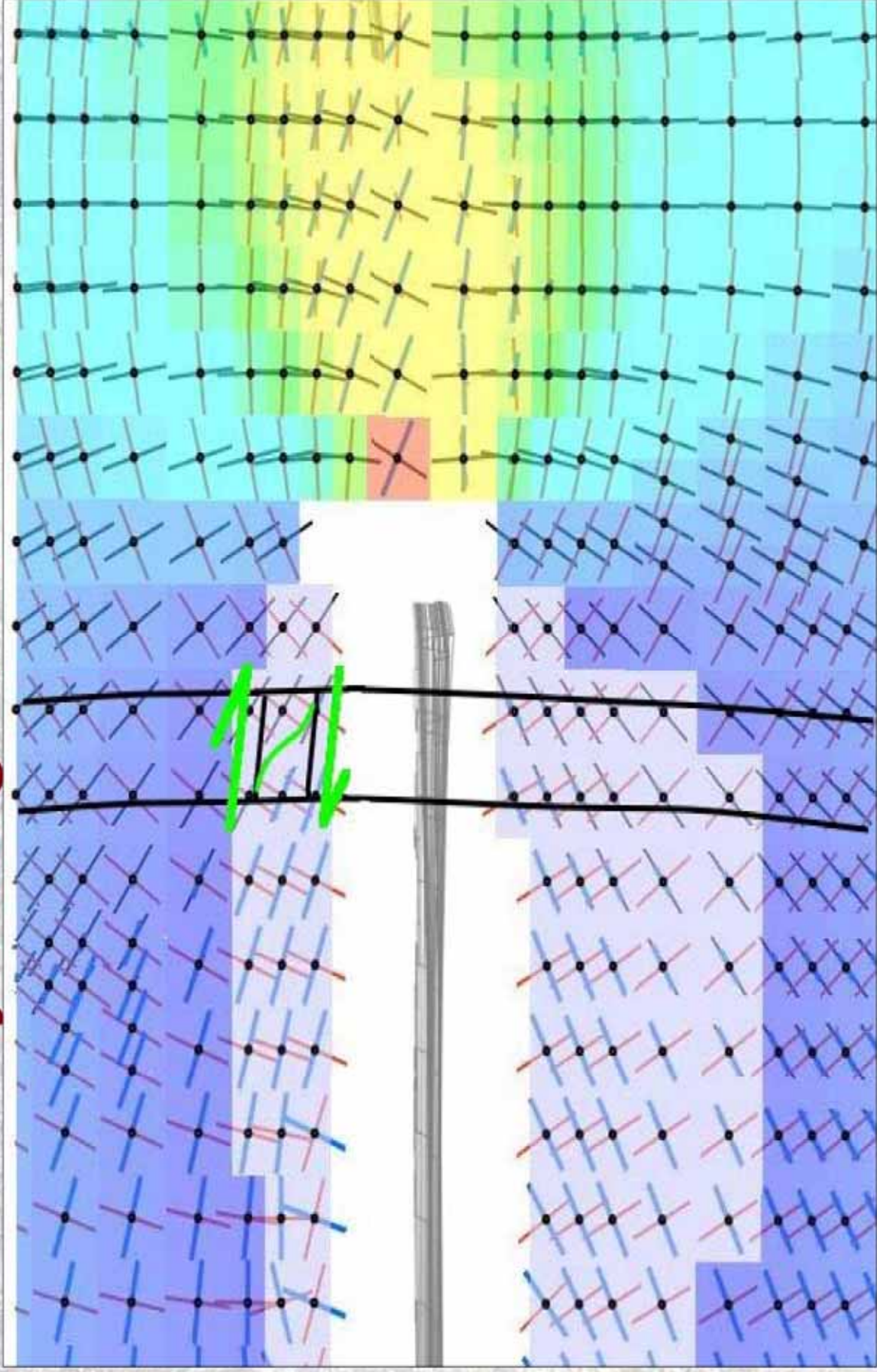


.. showing off T1 and T2 ...

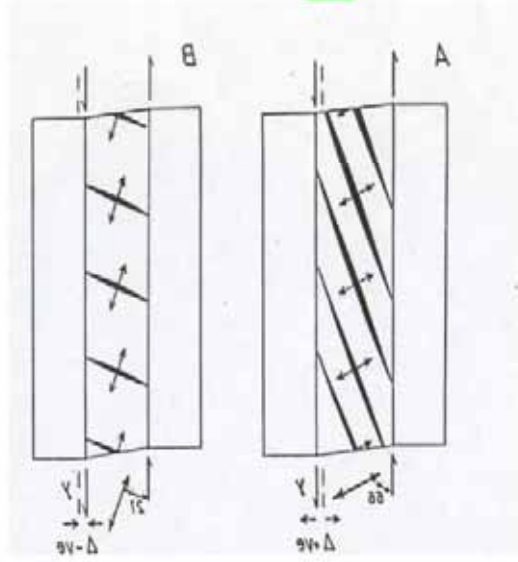
Stope advances further, moving the T2 fractures into a completely different stress regime



**Resulting in a new shear couple,
yielding T3 fractures**



Because the normal stress is near negative along T2 surfaces, T3 is curved



.. and because of the LOW confining stress, the extension fractures rotate towards parallel to the shear zone wall





T2 and T3 are not self-similar because the evolved under different (man made) stress conditions.



So these are “T3-type” fractures, the
“T2-shear” defined by the bedding planes

Acknowledgements

Thanks a lot to

- AngloGold Ashanti – where we learned most of what we know about fractures around stopes
- ISSI – who allows me to waste time crawling through stopes
- All the rockies out there who help us get to interesting places