

# 锚固正交各向异性岩体的本构关系和破坏准则<sup>1)</sup>

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**摘要** 从理论上对由系统锚杆加固的正交各向异性岩体, 取出包含锚杆的表征单元. 根据“等效材料”的概念, 在原岩体的本构关系和破坏准则中计入锚杆刚度和强度的“贡献”, 从而建立了相应锚固岩体的本构关系和破坏准则. 然后列举算例, 考察了表征单元的应力-应变关系和破坏强度随锚杆安置角度变化的各向异性表现. 最后将计算与一个简单试验的结果作了对比, 看到二者的吻合程度较好, 因而初步地验证了所提力学模型的可靠性.

**关键词** 锚固岩体, 正交各向异性, 本构方程, 破坏准则, 模型试验

## 引 言

根据“等效材料”的概念——指一种宏观上均匀、单一的介质, 其本构关系与细观上非均匀、多种成分共存的物体相同, 一些学者通过相似材料模型试验的手段, 对系统锚杆加固的岩体的变形、强度等力学性质进行了若干研究<sup>[1~4]</sup>, 得出了锚固岩体的力学指标与锚杆参数(直径、长度、间距等)的理论和经验关系式. 但在这些研究中, 几乎都是把锚固岩体当成各向同性体, 忽略了锚杆支护具有较强的方向性这一特点. 实际上岩体经过锚杆加固后, 其力学性质的改变不可能是各向同性的, 一般来说岩体力学性质在沿着锚杆体方向上改善最大, 而在垂直与锚杆体的方向上改善最小<sup>[5]</sup>. 因此严格地说锚固岩体是一种各向异性体, 有必要对其特性深入探讨. 为此作者试图先从理论方面入手, 以从锚固岩体中取出的表征单元为对象, 在一定的简化条件下, 建立其本构方程和破坏准则, 以算例来考察其力学特征各向异性, 然后和一个简单试验的结果相比来初步地验证此模型的可靠性.

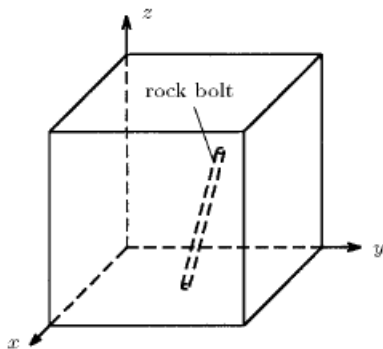


图 1 锚固岩体的表征单元

Fig.1 Representative element of bolted rockmass

## 1 锚固岩体的本构关系

### 1.1 表征单元

如图 1 所示, 为一从锚固岩体中取出的表征单元, 其中包含了一根截面积和长度分别为  $S$  和  $L$  的全长粘接型锚杆. 锚杆体与  $x, y, z$  轴的夹角依次为  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . 需要指出, 如果  $xy$  面为围岩表面, 在实际工程中多数情况下锚杆体方向与  $xy$  面垂直, 即  $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 0^\circ$ , 而此处  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  为任意角, 这是作为最一般的情况考虑. 令表征单元的体积为

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$$V = S_a S_b L \tag{1}$$

式中， $S_a, S_b$  为锚杆的纵、横向间距。

### 1.2 原岩体的本构关系

不失一般性，令原岩体为正交各向异性体，其每一点都存在相互垂直的弹性对称面，这时有三个正交的弹性主轴。设坐标面  $xyz$  与弹性对称面一致 (图 1)，则坐标轴即成为材料的主轴，这种情况下弹性常数共有 9 个，本构关系可表示为<sup>[6]</sup>

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{E_x} & -\frac{\mu_{yx}}{E_y} & -\frac{\mu_{zx}}{E_z} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{E_y} & -\frac{\mu_{zy}}{E_z} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \frac{1}{E_z} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \frac{1}{G_{yz}} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & \frac{1}{G_{xz}} & 0 \\ & & & & & \frac{1}{G_{xy}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

或简写为

$$\varepsilon = C\sigma \tag{3}$$

而

$$\sigma = [D]\varepsilon \tag{4}$$

式中刚度矩阵  $D$  与柔度矩阵  $C$  的关系为

$$D = C^{-1} \tag{5}$$

式(2)中， $\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \dots, \gamma_{xy}$  和  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \dots, \tau_{xy}$  表示在材料主方向上的应变与应力分量， $E_x, E_y, \dots, G_{xy}$  是材料的主弹性模量。根据弹性系数矩阵的对称性有

$$E_x \mu_{yx} = E_y \mu_{xy}, \quad E_y \mu_{zy} = E_z \mu_{yz}, \quad E_z \mu_{xz} = E_x \mu_{zx}$$

### 1.3 锚固岩体的本构关系

锚固岩体的本构关系与原岩体的不同之处在于在刚度矩阵中要计入锚杆体的“贡献”。具体做法如下，令

$$E_b = \frac{SLE_g}{V}, \quad G_s = \frac{SLG_g}{V} \tag{6}$$

式中， $E_b, G_s$  分别称为锚固体表征单元的拉压模量和剪切模量， $E_g, G_g$  分别为锚杆材料的拉压模量和剪切模量。

将  $E_b, G_s$  向岩体的主方向上分解，即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{bx} &= E_b \cos \alpha, & E_{by} &= E_b \cos \beta, & E_{bz} &= E_b \cos \gamma \\ G_{byz} &= G_s \cos \alpha, & G_{bxz} &= G_s \cos \beta, & G_{bxy} &= G_s \cos \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{7}$$

从而

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E'_x &= E_x + E_{bx}, & E'_y &= E_y + E_{by}, & E'_z &= E_z + E_{bz} \\ G'_{yz} &= G_{yz} + G_{byz}, & G'_{xz} &= G_{xz} + G_{bxz}, & G'_{xy} &= G_{xy} + G_{bxy} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

假定  $\mu_{yx}, \mu_{zx}$  和  $\mu_{zy}$  保持不变, 将  $E'_x, E'_y, \dots, G'_{xy}$  代入 (2) 式, 就可得到锚固岩体的本构关系式.

## 2 锚固岩体的破坏准则

### 2.1 Hoffman 准则

对于正交各向异性体, Hoffman 提出了一种破坏准则, 其特点是可以考虑材料的拉伸强度和压缩强度的不同, 即<sup>[7]</sup>

$$C_1(\sigma_y - \sigma_x)^2 + C_2(\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + C_3(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + C_4\sigma_x + C_5\sigma_y + C_6\sigma_z + C_7\tau_{yz}^2 + C_8\tau_{zx}^2 + C_9\tau_{xy}^2 = 1 \quad (9)$$

式中,  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_9$  是 9 个基本强度数据, 即 3 个单向拉伸强度:  $F_{tx}, F_{ty}, F_{tz}$ ; 3 个单向压缩强度:  $F_{cx}, F_{cy}, F_{cz}$ ; 3 个剪切强度:  $F_{syz}, F_{szx}, F_{sxy}$ ; 它们是有相同意义下确定的 9 个材料常数. 列式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= \frac{1}{2}[(F_{ty}F_{cy})^{-1} + (F_{tz}F_{cz})^{-1} - (F_{tx}F_{cx})^{-1}] \\ C_2, C_3 &\text{ 可由 } x, y, z \text{ 的循环而得到} \\ C_4 &= (F_{tx})^{-1} - (F_{cx})^{-1} \\ C_5, C_6 &\text{ 可由 } x, y, z \text{ 的循环而得到} \\ C_7 &= (F_{syz})^{-2} \\ C_8, C_9 &\text{ 可由 } x, y, z \text{ 的循环而得到} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

### 2.2 锚杆材料对岩体强度的“贡献”

采用与求锚固岩体本构关系一样的思路, 令

$$R_t = R_c = \frac{SLR_g}{V}, \quad \tau_s = \frac{SL\tau_g}{V} \quad (11)$$

式中,  $R_t, R_c, R_s$  依次为锚杆体的表征单元抗拉、抗压强度和抗剪强度,  $R_g, \tau_g$  分别为锚杆材料的抗拉(压)强度和抗剪强度.

将  $R_t, R_c, R_s$  向岩体主方向上分解, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_{cx} &= B_{tx} = R_c \cos \alpha, & B_{cy} &= B_{ty} = R_c \cos \beta, & B_{cz} &= B_{tz} = R_c \cos \gamma \\ B_{syz} &= \tau_s \cos \alpha, & B_{szx} &= \tau_s \cos \beta, & B_{sxy} &= \tau_s \cos \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

从而有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F'_{tx} &= F_{tx} + B_{tx}, & F'_{ty} &= F_{ty} + B_{ty}, & F'_{tz} &= F_{tz} + B_{tz} \\ F'_{cx} &= F_{cx} + B_{cx}, & F'_{cy} &= F_{cy} + B_{cy}, & F'_{cz} &= F_{cz} + B_{cz} \\ F'_{syz} &= F_{syz} + B_{syz}, & F'_{szx} &= F_{szx} + B_{szx}, & F'_{sxy} &= F_{sxy} + B_{sxy} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

将  $F'_{tx}, F'_{cx}, \dots, F'_{sxy}$  代入 (10) 式, 就可得到相应的  $C'_1, C'_2, \dots, C'_9$ , 再将它们代入 (9) 式, 就得到了锚固岩体的破坏准则.

顺便指出, 根据直线型的 Mohr-Coulomb 准则, 岩体的抗拉强度  $F_t$ , 抗压强度  $F_c$  与其黏聚力  $C$  和内摩擦角  $\phi$  之间有如下关系<sup>[8]</sup>

$$F_t = \frac{2C \cos \phi}{1 + \sin \phi}, \quad F_c = \frac{2C \cos \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \quad (14)$$

因此在 (9) 式中也用岩体主方向上的  $C, \phi$  值来表示  $F_t, F_c$  参与计算.

### 3 算 例

在图 1 中去掉锚杆, 如果  $xy$  面内任意方向上弹性性质是相同的, 与该平面垂直的轴是材料的弹性旋转对称轴, 则岩体成了横观各向同性介质. 然而对其锚固之后, 通常说来岩体就不再是横观各向同性的了. 因为此时虽然有  $E_y = E_x$ , 但一般  $E_{bx} \neq E_{by}$ , 故  $E'_y \neq E'_x$ . 只有当锚杆体方向与坐标轴的夹角  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  特殊时, 才有  $E_{bx} = E_{by}$  和  $E_y = E_x$ , 此时仍可将锚固岩体宏观地看成横观各向同性体. 当原岩体为各向同性体时, 由于相同的原因, 锚固后岩体不可能再具有各向同性的性质, 当  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  角度特殊时, 也只能在宏观上视锚固岩体为横观各向同性体. 下面以原岩体为横观各向同性介质的锚固岩体为例, 计算分析其变形与强度特性.

#### 3.1 岩体力学参数

原岩体为横观各向同性体, 其  $E_y = E_x = 400 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $E_z = 200 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\mu_{yx} = 0.2$ ,  $\mu_{yz} = 0.3$ ,  $G_{yz} = 100 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{tx} = F_{ty} = 7.5 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{cx} = F_{cy} = 75 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{tz} = 3.5 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{cz} = 35 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{syz} = F_{szx} = 30 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F_{sxy} = 10 \text{ MPa}$ . 表征单元体积  $V = 100^3 \text{ cm}^3$ . 需要说明, 以上的岩体力学参数仅是为了在计算中突出锚固作用而设定, 并不是模拟实际的岩体.

#### 3.2 锚固岩体

锚杆直径为  $3 \text{ cm}$ , 则  $S \approx 7.0 \text{ cm}^2$ .  $L = 100 \text{ cm}$ ,  $E_g = 210\,000 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $G_g = 100\,000 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $R_g = 380 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\tau_g = 190 \text{ MPa}$ , 为简单起见, 令  $\alpha = \beta$ ,  $\gamma$  由  $90^\circ$  变为  $0^\circ$ , 具体角度见表 1.

表 1 锚杆体方向与坐标轴的夹角

Table 1 Included angles between bolt shaft and coordinates

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\alpha$	-	$45.0^\circ$	$46.9^\circ$	$57.2^\circ$	$72.6^\circ$	$90.0^\circ$
$\beta$	-	$45.0^\circ$	$46.9^\circ$	$57.2^\circ$	$72.6^\circ$	$90.0^\circ$
$\gamma$	-	$90.0^\circ$	$75.0^\circ$	$50.0^\circ$	$25.0^\circ$	$0.0^\circ$

注: 情况 1 为锚杆,  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ .

Note: case 1 is for no-bolting and  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ .

#### 3.3 计算结果

令  $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y$ ,  $\varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_z = 2\varepsilon_x$ ,  $\gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{xz} = 0$ . 应变从 0 按同一比例增加到  $\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 3 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\varepsilon_z = 6 \times 10^{-3}$ , 则应力为  $\sigma = D\varepsilon$ , 并且此时  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_x, \sigma_3 = \sigma_z$ , 所得的  $\sigma_1 - \varepsilon_1$  及  $\sigma_3 - \varepsilon_3$  曲线见图 2. 岩体到达破坏时的  $\sigma_1, \sigma_3$  值见表 2.

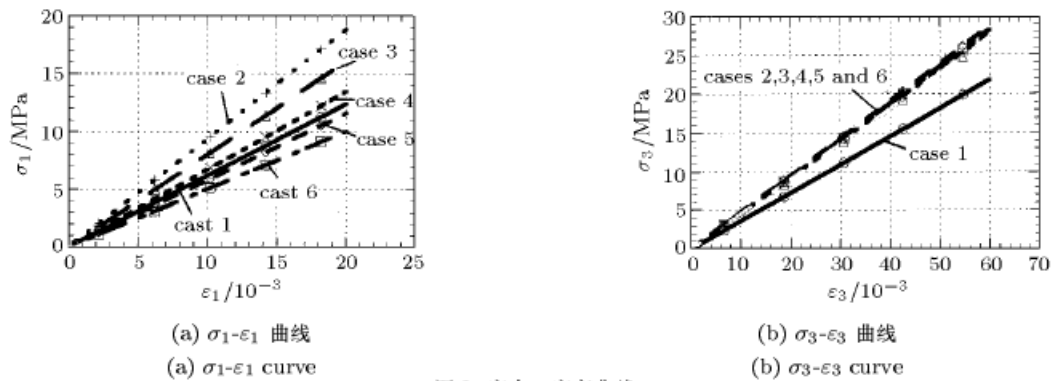


图2 应力 - 应变曲线

Fig.2 Stress-strain curves

表2 岩体破坏时的  $\sigma_1, \sigma_3$  值(单位: MPa)Table 2 Values of  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_3$  at failure point of rockmass (Unit: MPa)

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\sigma_1$	1.62	1.88	1.93	1.89	1.86	1.61
$\sigma_3$	2.84	2.78	3.26	3.91	4.58	4.51

注: 情况 1 为无锚杆。

Note: Case 1 is for no-bolting.

从图 2 和表 2 看出, 岩体被锚杆加固后, 由于其刚度和强度得以提高, 其变形得到约束, 破坏时能承受的应力增大. 在本计算条件下, 相对而言, 加锚后随着  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  的变化,  $\sigma_3$ - $\epsilon_3$  曲线变化很小, 但  $\sigma_1$ - $\epsilon_1$  曲线变化明显; 同时随  $\gamma$  的减小, 锚固岩体的破坏强度增加, 但最大值不是在  $\gamma = 0^\circ$  时出现 (比较情况 5 和 6), 这可能是三维应力作用效应的结果.

#### 4 与试验结果的对比

##### 4.1 模型试验

作者曾经作过一个简单的锚固岩体表征单元的相似材料模型试验<sup>[9]</sup>, 具体情况如下:

试体材料: 用石膏粉、水泥、黄砂和水按一定配比制成, 其尺寸为  $10\text{ cm} \times 10\text{ cm} \times 20\text{ cm}$ , 弹性模量  $E_R = 550\text{ MPa}$ , 泊松系数  $\mu = 0.33$ , 抗拉强度  $\sigma_t = 0.34\text{ MPa}$ , 抗压强度  $\sigma_c = 4.5\text{ MPa}$ , 容重  $\gamma = 17.5\text{ kN/m}^3$ .

模型锚杆:  $\phi 5$  的黄铜棒, 其弹性模量  $E_b = 1.15 \times 10^5\text{ MPa}$ , 抗拉强度  $\sigma_{bt} = 490\text{ MPa}$ .

布锚情况: (1) 不布锚; (2) 沿试体长度方向在中心布置一根模型锚杆.

加载条件: 沿试体长度方向单独加压.

目的: 比较无、有锚试体弹性模量及破坏荷载的变化, 试体布锚及加载状况见图 3.

试验结果: 试体无、有锚杆的  $\sigma_z$ - $\epsilon_z$  曲线见图 4. 其破坏荷载为: 无锚时  $\sigma_F = 4.40\text{ MPa}$ , 有锚时  $\sigma_F = 5.70\text{ MPa}$ .

##### 4.2 计算与试验结果的比较

将上述试体及锚杆的几何与力学参数代入前述本构关系及强度表达式, 并模拟与试验相同的加载条件, 计算所得的  $\sigma_z$ - $\epsilon_z$  曲线也见图 4. 而相应的破坏荷载为: 无锚时  $\sigma_F = 4.48\text{ MPa}$ , 有锚时  $\sigma_F = 5.45\text{ MPa}$ .

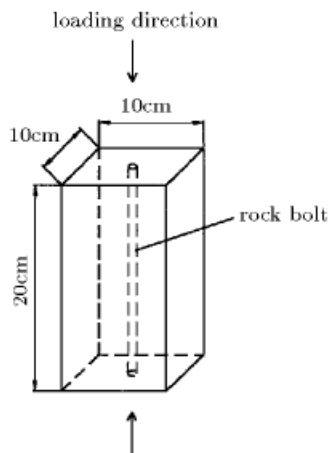
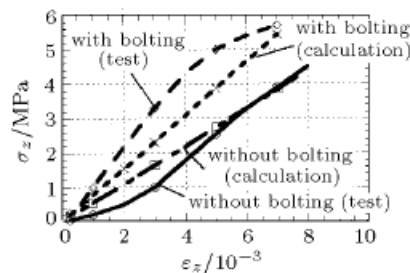


图 3 试体布锚及加载状况

Fig.3 Bolt arrangement and the loading situation

图 4 试验及计算所得  $\sigma_z$ - $\epsilon_z$  曲线Fig.4  $\sigma_z$ - $\epsilon_z$  curves from test and calculation

对比试验与计算结果, 可见二者吻合程度较好. 从而初步地可认为所提力学模型是可靠的.

## 5 结束语

由于锚杆支护的方向性, 使得锚固岩体具有了各向异性的性质. 但迄今为止人们对这一特点在研究中考虑较少, 使得锚杆支护的理论有待进一步完善. 为此作者尝试着先从理论上建立力学模型, 即以正交各向异性体为原岩体, 根据“等效材料”的概念, 从锚固后的岩体中取出包含锚杆的表征单元, 在已有的原岩体的本构方程和破坏准则中加入锚杆刚度和强度的“贡献”, 即得到了相应的锚固岩体的本构方程和破坏准则. 然后通过算例分析了无、有锚表征单元的应力-应变关系和强度随锚杆安置角度变化的各向异性表现. 最后与一个简单的表征单元试验的结果进行了对比, 看到理论与实际的吻合程度较好, 初步地表明所建立的力学模型是可靠的. 作者在下一步的工作中, 将在有限元等数值分析程序中应用这一模型, 并使之在实际工程中接受进一步的检验和加以完善.

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## CONSTITUTIVE RELATIONSHIP AND FAILURE CRITERION FOR BOLTED ORTHOTROPIC ROCKMASS<sup>1)</sup>

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**Abstract** According to the concept of equivalent material—the material that exhibits natures of uniformity and singleness in macro sense, the constitutive relationship of the material is the same as that of the material that exhibits meso-nonuniformity and contains various compositions. Some researchers have performed many studies on the mechanical properties of the rockmass anchored with systematic bolts such as deformability and strength through model simulation and obtained both theoretical and empirical relation equations between the mechanical indexes and the bolt parameters (diameter, length, spacing for example) of the bolted rockmass. Unfortunately, their studies neglect an important nature of the bolting support—quite strong directivity because the bolted rockmass under their consideration are almost treated as an isotropic body. In fact, no rockmass, if bolted, will exhibit isotropic changes in its mechanical properties and the most obvious improvement of the properties due to bolting takes place along the bolt axial direction whereas the least takes place in the direction perpendicular to the bolt. Accordingly, the bolted rockmass is a kind of anisotropic body in more strict physical sense, whose characters should be studied thoroughly.

Out of this consideration mentioned about, the authors have made attempts to proceed from establishing the theoretical model for the bolted rockmass then to analyze numerically the mechanical behavior of the rockmass. In doing so, firstly consider an orthotropic country rockmass and cut off a representative element containing a bolt in the light of the concept of equivalent material from the mass which has been anchored with systematic bolts, and then deduce and establish the constitutive relationship and the failure criterion of the bolted rockmass by the method in which

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the contributions of the bolt to both stiffness and strength of the country rockmass have been fully taken into account, and afterwards perform numerical computations to analyze the anisotropic behavior of both bolted and non-bolted representative elements in the variations of their stress-strain relation and strength with the installing angle of the bolt. It can be seen from the calculation results for a bolted rockmass, its deformability is constrained due to the increment in its stiffness and strength, i.e., it can bear a higher stress. Finally comparison is made between the theoretical analysis and the result from a simple model simulation in which a tested specimen made from similar materials was compressed uniaxially to failure, showing a good coincidence between them. The mechanical model proposed in the present paper has been proved reliable tentatively. The authors will introduce this model into such numerical analyzing program as FEM code in near future and check it through engineering practice to make it perfect.

**Key words** bolted rockmass, orthotropy, constitutive equation, failure criterion, model test