14th Annual Conference on Geology of Long
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State University of New York at Stony Brook
Long Island Geologists

Measuring Engineering Properties of NYC Rocks Using a Schmidt Rebound Hammer Preliminary Results

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Why Measure the Engineering Properties of New York City Rocks?



C. Merguerian and C.J. Moss, 2005

Basement excavations

Underground works

- Complex geology
- Qualitative assessment based upon judgment
- No means of field assessment which is quantitative & economical

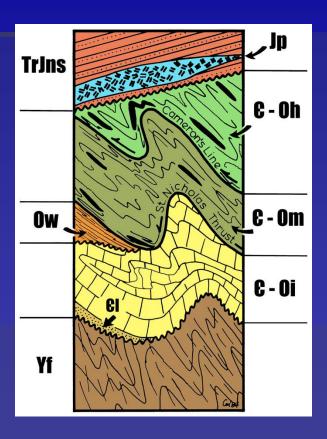


D.A. Vellone, 2005

O-Ch Hartland Formation and Manhattan Schist (upper unit) BRONX COUNTY Manhattan Schist (middle unit) Oml Manhattan Schist 0-Eh (lower unit) 0-Ei Inwood Marble HARTLAND TERRANE Fordham Gneiss (HUTCHINSON RIVER GROUP Yonkers Gneiss 0-€h Long Island Sound River 0-€ East TERRANE 0-Eh EAST WEST Harlem River Cameron's Line

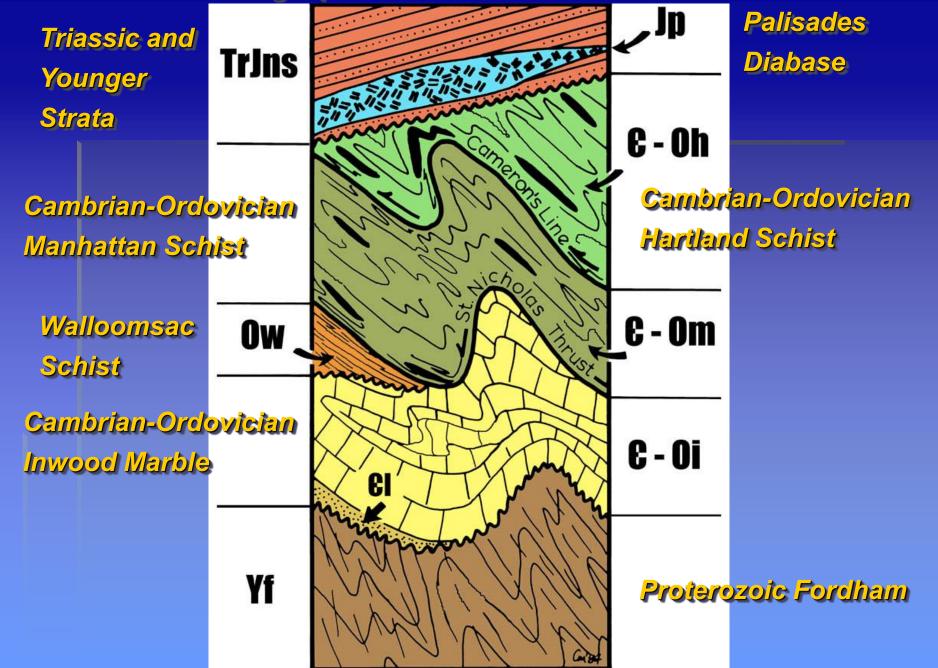
Hudson River O-Ch O-Ci Oml O-Ei St. Nicholas thrust O 0.5 1 2 KILOMETER

Geology of New York City

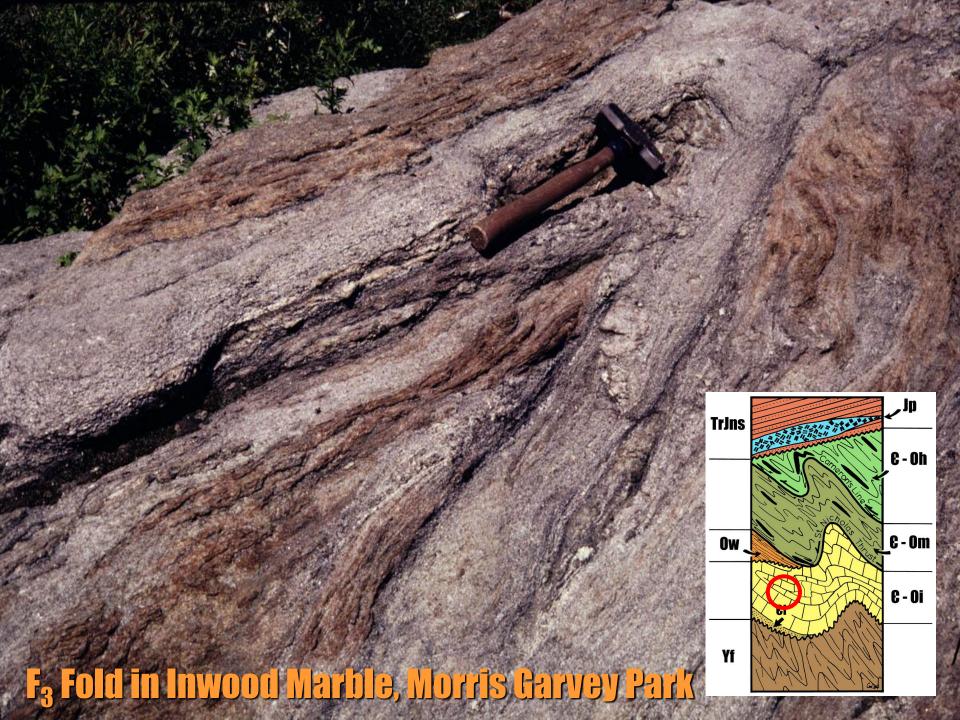


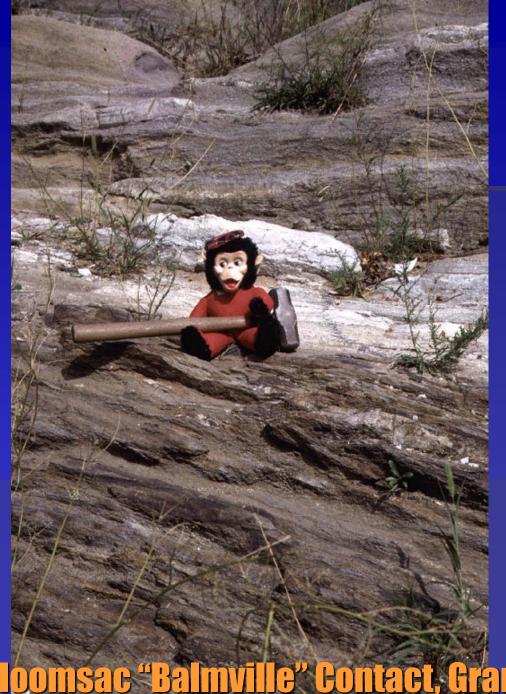
Merguerian, 2001

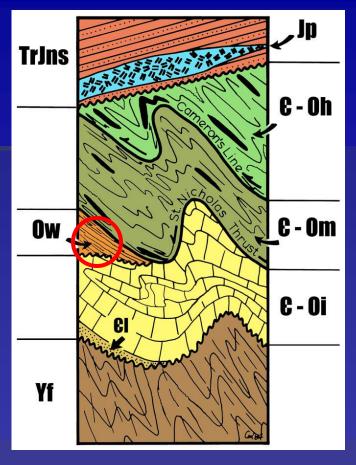
Stratagraphic Chart of NYC Bedrock:



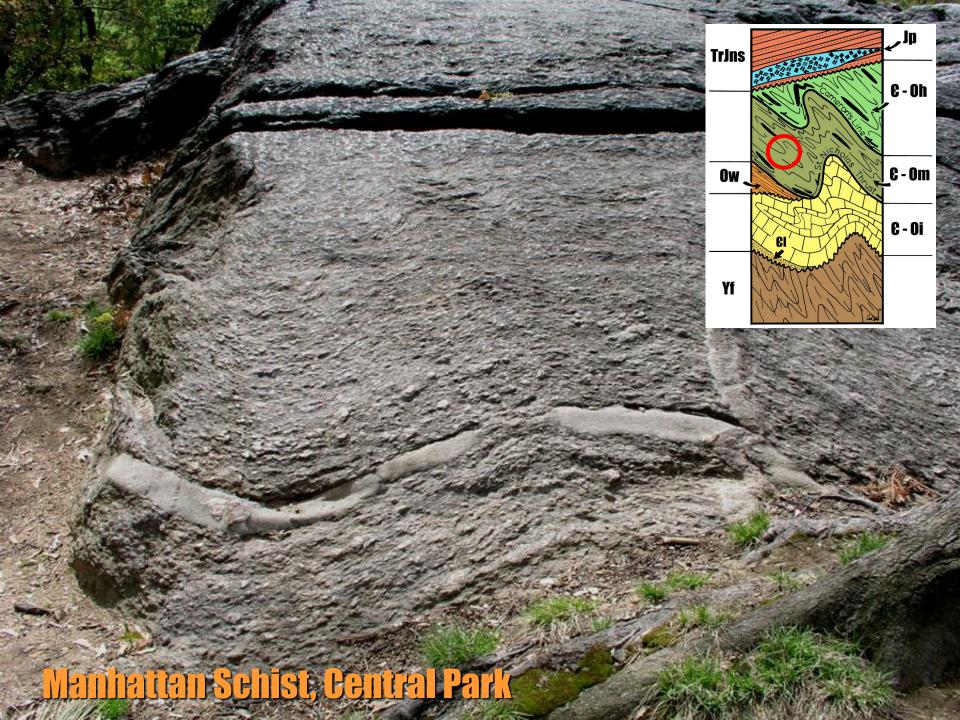




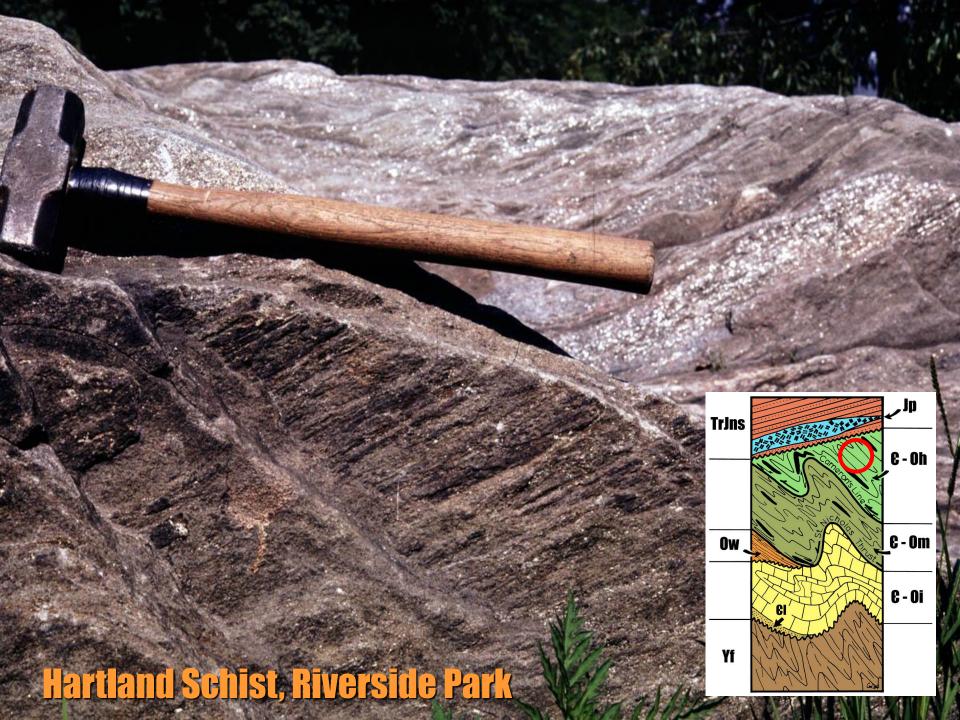




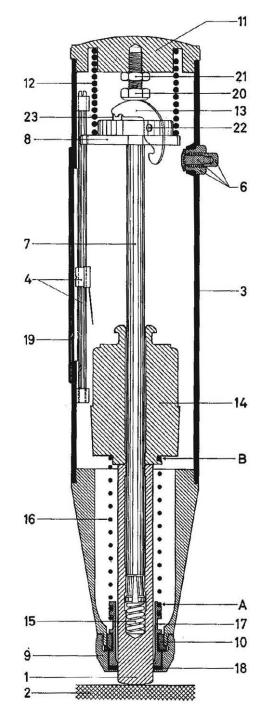
Wallgomsac "Balmville" Contact, Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY











- 1 Impact Plunger
- 2 Test surface
- 3 Housing
- 4 Rider with guide rod
- 5 Not used
- 6 Push button, complete
- 7 Hammer guide bar
- 8 Guide disk
- 9 Cap
- 10 Two-part ring
- 11 Rear Cover
- 12 Compression spring
- 13 Pawl
- 14 Hammer mass
- 15 Retaining spring
- 16 Impact spring
- 17 Guide sleeve
- 18 Felt washer
- 19 Plexighlas window
- 20 Trip screw
- 21 Lock nut
- 22 Pin
- 23 Pawl spring
- 24 Screw
- 25 Conversion curves label

Type L Schmidt hammer for field testing of rock strength



Longitudinal Section

Select Works of Prior Researchers

Baskerville (1987):

U.S.G.S. Open File Report: "Unconfined compressive strength on rock samples representative of the types found in Bronx County, NY"

Li, Rupert, Summers and Santi (2000):

"Analysis of impact hammer rebound to estimate rock drillability"

Katz, Reches and Roegiers (2000):

"Evaluation of mechanical rock properties using a Schmidt Hammer"

Bilgin, Dinçer and Copur (2002):

"The performance prediction of impact hammers from Schmidt hammer rebound values in Istanbul metro tunnel drivages"

Dinçer and Acar, Çobanoğlu and Uras (2004):

"Correlation between Schmidt hardness, uniaxial compressive strength and Young's modulus for andesites, basalts and tuffs"

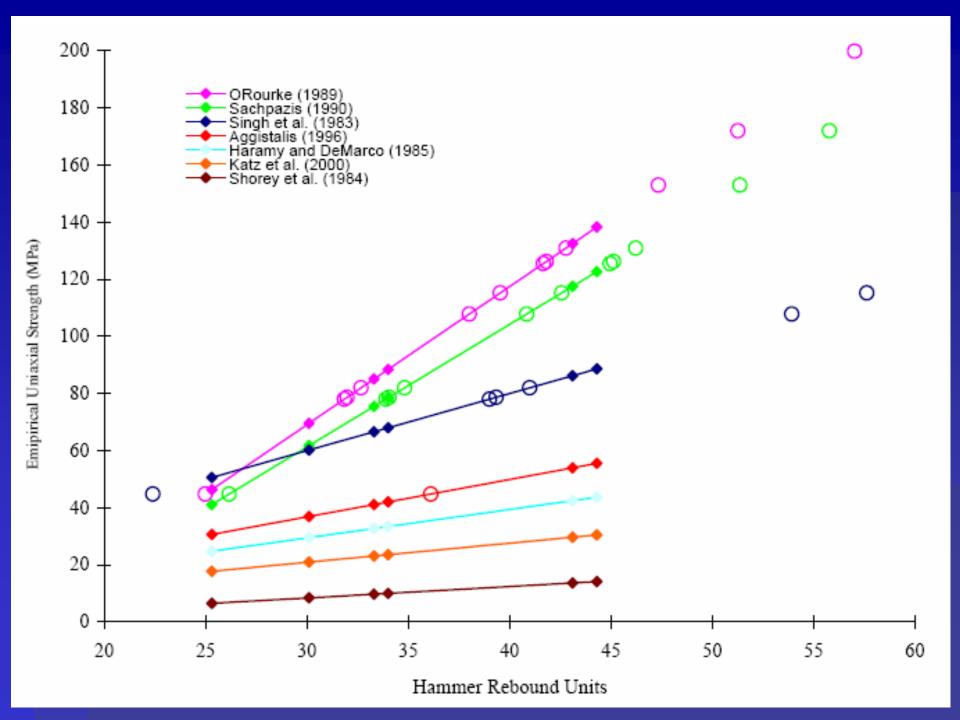
Table 1. Empirical relationship between UCS and the impact generated rebound hardness number (H_R) of tested rock material, a dimensionless measure reported by others.

Source	Equation*	R	Rock Type(s)
Singh et al. (1983)	$UCS = 2 H_R$	0.72	30 Sedimentary units
Shorey et al. (1984)	$UCS = 0.4 H_R - 3.6$	0.94	20 Lithological units
Haramy and DeMarco (1985)	$UCS = 0.994 H_R - 0.383$	0.70	10 Lithological units
O'Rourke (1989)	UCS = $702 H_R$ -11040 (psi)	0.77	Sandstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Anhydrite
Sachpazis (1990)	$UCS = (H_R - 15.7244) / 0.2329$	0.91	33 Lithological units
Aggistalis (1996)	$UCS = 1.31H_R-2.52$	0.55	Gabbro and basalt
Katz et al. (2000)	$UCS = 0.792 + 0.067 H_R \pm 0.231$	0.96	7 Different rock types

R regression coefficient, the notation of H_R was used in lieu of N to represent Schmidt values *Equations as presented in Dinçer et al. 2004.

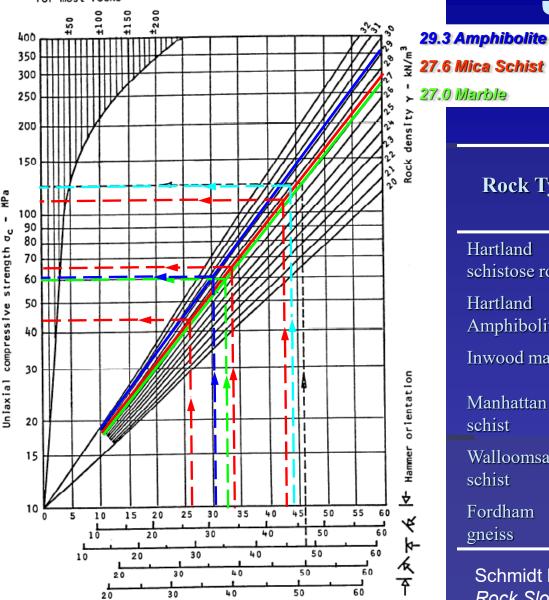
Table 2. Test results by major lithologic categories for all samples as part of this study.

Rock Type	Measurement	Average Measurement	Maximum	Minimum	Standard deviation
Hartland schistose rocks	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	25.3	35.0	12.0	5.5
Hartland Amphibolites	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	30.1	39.0	23.0	3.8
Inwood Marble	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	33.3	42.0	23.0	4.5
Manhattan Schist	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	34.0	45.0	21.5	4.1
Walloomsac Interlayered schist and calc- silicate	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	43.1	54.5	29.0	4.6
Fordham Gneiss	Schmidt hammer rebound values (H_R)	44.3	56.5	28.5	3.2



(From: Hoek & Bray, 1977, Rock Slope Engineering, p. 98)

Average dispersion of strength for most rocks - MPa



Schmidt hardness - Type L hammer.

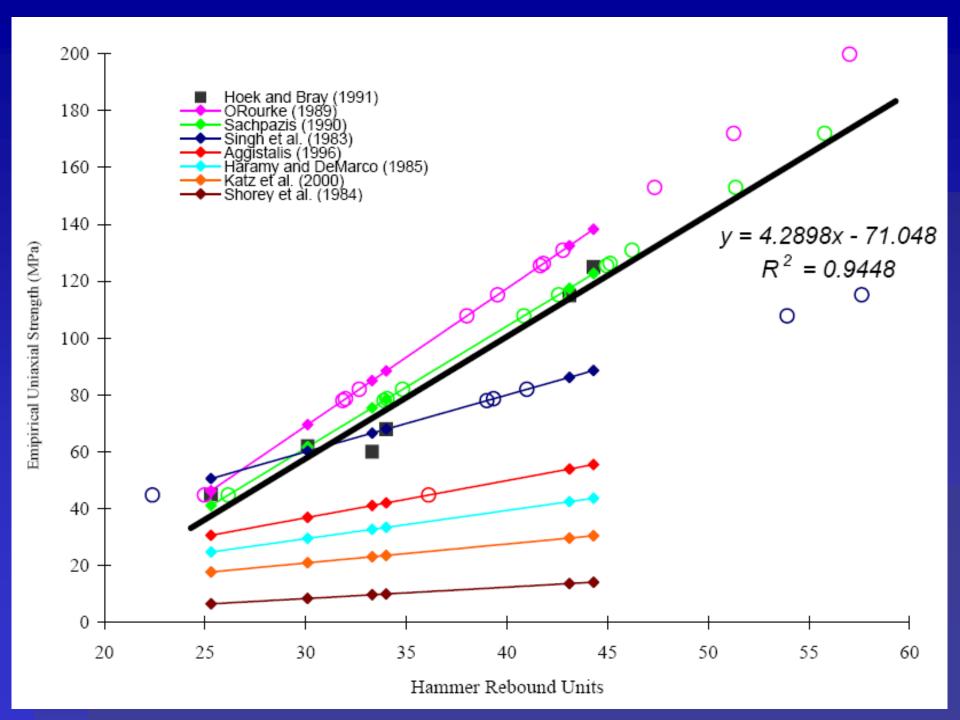
Relationship between Schmidt hardness and the uniaxial compressive strength of rock, after Deere and Miller 100.

Schmidt Hammer Nomograph

Rock Type	Average Rebound Number	UCS (MPa)
Hartland schistose rocks	25.3	45
Hartland Amphibolite	30.1	60
Inwood marble	33.3	62
Manhattan schist	34.0	68
Walloomsac schist	43.1	115
Fordham gneiss	44.3	125

Schmidt hammer nomograph from Hoek & Bray, Rock Slope Engineering, 3rd ed., 1991, p.92.

Rock densities from R.E. Goodman, *Rock Mechanics*, 2nd ed., 1989, p.33.

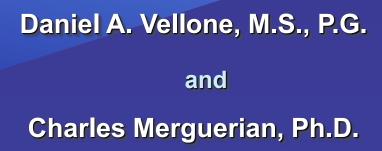


Concluding Thoughts...

- Presently there is no economical means of field assessment of rock strength which is quantitative.
- Prior researchers have attempted to develop correlations to various rock types and lithologies, however...
- Present correlations do not accurately represent the complex geology which is represented by the rocks of New York City.
- Preliminary results are encouraging and support further research to develop equations specific to New York City geology.

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