



Σαχάρα



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ  
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ  
ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ  
ΕΔΑΦΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗΣ  
& ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΗΣ  
ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗΣ

# Τα Νέα

46

## της Ε Ε Ε Ε Γ Μ

### ΒΡΑΒΕΥΣΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

Τα τελευταία χρόνια η χώρα μας μαστίζεται από σοβαρά πολιτικά και οικονομικά προβλήματα. Η ανεργία, ιδίως στους νέους, έχει ανέβη σε δυσθεώρητα και απαράδεκτα ποσοστά. Η μετριότητα βασιλεύει σε όλες σχεδόν τις εκφάνσεις της πολιτικής, κοινωνικής και οικονομικής μας ζωής. Από την κατάσταση αυτή δυστυχώς δεν ξεφεύγει ούτε η επιστημονική, ούτε η πανεπιστημιακή κοινότητα.

Όμως, κάπου – κάπου, βλέπουμε κάποιες εξαιρέσεις, κάποιες αναλαμπές αριστείας, που μας δίνουν ελπίδες για κάτι καλύτερο στο μέλλον. Πρόσφατο παράδειγμα η βράβευση δύο γεωτεχνικών επιστημόνων από τις διεθνείς ενώσεις μας. Ο Δρ. Γιάννης Αναστασόπουλος, Επίκουρος Καθηγητής στον Γεωτεχνικό Τομέα της Σχολής Πολιτικών Μηχανικών του ΕΜΠ τιμήθηκε με το «2012 Young Researcher Award in Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering» της International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering και ο Δρ. Χάρης Σαρόγλου, Ερευνητής στον Γεωτεχνικό Τομέα της Σχολής Πολιτικών Μηχανικών του ΕΜΠ τιμήθηκε με το «2012 IAEG Richard Wolters Prize» της International Association of Engineering Geology.

Αν στα παραπάνω λάβουμε υπ' όψη και την πολύ υψηλή κατάταξη των ελληνικών πανεπιστημίων, όσον αφορά στις δημοσιεύσεις των μελών του διδακτικού τους προσωπικού στον τομέα Civil and Structural Engineering (ΤΑ ΝΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ, Τεύχος 38, Ιούνιος 2011), μπορούμε να ελπίζουμε ακόμα...

Αρ. 46 – ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ 2012



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Πενία τέχνας κατεργάζεται... ή «men can fix anything»

# ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΙΣ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΥ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ



## 2<sup>ο</sup> ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΦΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΙΕΥΤΗΡΩΝ

Σχεδιασμός – Διαχείριση – Περιβάλλον  
Αθήνα, 6 - 8 Νοεμβρίου 2013  
[www.eemf.gr](http://www.eemf.gr)

Η Ελληνική Επιτροπή Μεγάλων Φραγμάτων (ΕΕΜΦ) διοργανώνει το **2<sup>ο</sup> Πανελλήνιο Συνέδριο Φραγμάτων και Ταμιευτήρων** στις **6, 7 & 8 Νοεμβρίου του 2013** στην **Αθήνα**.

Η απαίτηση για ορθολογική διαχείριση του υδατικού δυναμικού είναι μεγαλύτερη παρά ποτέ. Στις αυξανόμενες ανάγκες για ύδρευση, άρδευση, ενέργεια και πλημμυρική προστασία προστίθεται ολοένα και πιο επιτακτικά η ανάγκη για προστασία και επανατροφοδότηση των υπόγειων υδροφορέων και η αναβάθμιση και προστασία των ποτάμιων και λιμναίων οικοσυστημάτων.

Ο ρόλος των φραγμάτων και ταμιευτήρων είναι κομβικός για την αντιμετώπιση των ανωτέρω. Η χώρα μας, αν και καθυστέρησε σημαντικά στην εκμετάλλευση του υδάτινου δυναμικού, έχει κατασκευάσει τις τελευταίες μεγάλο αριθμό φραγμάτων, και ταμιευτήρων ενώ ένας μεγάλος αριθμός νέων έργων είναι τώρα σε φάση μελέτης ή υλοποίησης.

Τα φράγματα και οι ταμιευτήρες είναι πολύπλοκα έργα με πολλές συνιστώσες που δημιουργούν αυξημένες απαιτήσεις κατά το σχεδιασμό, την υλοποίηση και τη λειτουργία τους. Ο σεβασμός στο περιβάλλον, η ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των υδατικών πόρων, η χρήση νέων τεχνολογιών, η μακροχρόνια συμπεριφορά και ασφάλεια, η ευθύνη του κυρίου του έργου ή του διαχειριστή για την ασφαλή λειτουργία των έργων, είναι θέματα στα οποία θα επικεντρωθούν οι εργασίες του συνεδρίου.

Λεπτομέρειες για την ημερίδα παρατίθενται στην ιστοσελίδα της ΕΕΜΦ και στο τεύχος 45, Μάιος 2012 των «ΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ».



## ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΝΕΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.

Θεσσαλονίκη, 7 Δεκεμβρίου 2012  
[www.etam.gr](http://www.etam.gr)

Αξιότιμα Μέλη/ Φίλοι του ETAM,

Το Ελληνικό Τμήμα Αντισεισμικής Μηχανικής (Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.) διοργανώνει, υπό την αιγίδα του Τμήματος Πολιτικών Μηχανικών της Πολυτεχνικής Σχολής του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης, ημερίδα που απευθύνεται αποκλειστικά και μόνον σε νέους ερευνητές, με τίτλο:

### Η ΑΝΤΙΣΕΙΣΜΙΚΗ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΜΑΤΙΑ ΝΕΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ

Σκοπός της ημερίδας είναι η ανάδειξη και η διάχυση του έργου της νέας γενιάς ερευνητών και μηχανικών (μελών ή μη του ETAM), η γνωριμία καθώς και η ανάπτυξη σχέσεων συνεργασίας μεταξύ τους. Η ημερίδα απευθύνεται σε σπουδαστές (μεταπτυχιακούς, υποψήφιους διδάκτορες), σε διδάκτορες (έως και 6 χρόνια μετά την απόκτηση του τίτλου), καθώς και σε ερευνητές ή επαγγελματίες μηχανικούς κάτω των 38 ετών.

Η ημερίδα θα πραγματοποιηθεί στην Θεσσαλονίκη την 7η Δεκεμβρίου 2012 στο Κέντρο Διάδοσης Ερευνητικών Αποτελεσμάτων (ΚΕ.Δ.Ε.Α) του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης.

Λεπτομέρειες για την ημερίδα παρατίθενται στην ιστοσελίδα του ETAM και στο τεύχος 45, Μάιος 2012 των «ΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ».



# ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΩΝ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

## Διερεύνηση της ευστάθειας μετώπου εκσκαφής αβαθών σηράγγων

Γεώργιος Προυντζόπουλος  
Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο  
Σχολή Πολιτικών Μηχανικών  
Τομέας Γεωτεχνικής

Η διδακτορική διατριβή συνίσταται στην αριθμητική διερεύνηση της ευστάθειας και της παραμορφωσιακής συμπεριφοράς του μετώπου εκσκαφής, με έμφαση στις αβαθείς σήραγγες, καθώς και της επίδρασης και της αποτελεσματικότητας συγκεκριμένων μεθόδων βελτίωσης της ευστάθειας του και ελέγχου των παραμορφώσεων στην περιοχή μπροστά και πάνω από αυτό, μέσω τριδιάστατων αναλύσεων πεπερασμένων στοιχείων.

Εντός των αστικών περιοχών οι απαιτήσεις και οι περιορισμοί κατά τη διάνοιξη σηράγγων πολλαπλασιάζονται. Αυξημένος βαθμός δυσκολίας προκύπτει κατ' αρχήν λόγω του γεγονότος ότι η διάνοιξη γίνεται εντός συνήθως χαλαρών εδαφών (λόγω μικρού βάθους), αλλά και λόγω της περιορισμένης δυνατότητας ανακατανομής των τάσεων πάνω από τη σήραγγα, που έχει σαν αποτέλεσμα τη δημιουργία αστάθειας και σημαντικών παραμορφώσεων σε μέγεθος και εύρος, ακόμη και όταν η αντοχή του εδάφους δεν είναι πολύ χαμηλότερη από την επιτόπου τάση. Επιπλέον, μια ενδεχόμενη αστάθεια και κατάρρευση έχει σημαντικά δυσμενέστερες συνέπειες στην κοινωνία, ενώ ουσιαστικά αλλάζει και η σημασία της έννοιας «αστοχία», καθώς πλέον σχετίζεται όχι μόνο με κατάρρευση της σήραγγας, αλλά και με οποιοδήποτε αποτέλεσμα το οποίο θα έχει συνέπειες μη ανεκτές από το αστικό περιβάλλον (βλάβες σε κτίρια, κάποια από τα οποία έχουν μηδαμινή ανοχή σε μετακινήσεις, σε δίκτυα κοινής ωφέλειας, σε μνημεία σημαντικής πολιτιστικής αξίας, σε δρόμους σημαντικής κυκλοφορίας κ.λπ.). Υπό το πρίσμα αυτό, καθίσταται εξαιρετικά σημαντικός ο περιορισμός σε πολύ χαμηλά επίπεδα των προκαλούμενων παραμορφώσεων και ειδικά αυτών που λαμβάνουν χώρα μπροστά από την εκσκαφή και μέχρι την εγκατάσταση της υποστήριξης της σήραγγας, καθώς εάν η τελευταία έχει μεγάλη δυσκαμψία, μπορεί να παραλάβει τα (σχετικά περιορισμένα λόγω μικρού βάθους) φορτία του εδάφους με αμελητέες πρόσθετες παραμορφώσεις. Το στοιχείο επομένως επικεντρώνεται στην ευστάθεια του μετώπου εκσκαφής και τον έλεγχο της παραμορφωσιακής συμπεριφοράς του πυρήνα προώθησης (του προς εκσκαφή δηλαδή γεωυλικού μπροστά από τη σήραγγα). Εξάλλου, η εμπειρία έχει δείξει ότι το μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό αστοχιών σε σήραγγες, και ειδικά σε αβαθείς – αστικές, προκύπτει στο μέτωπο εκσκαφής ή πλησίον αυτού, ενώ ακόμα και σήμερα η κατάρρευση του μετώπου αβαθών σηράγγων αποτελεί πρόβλημα που προκαλεί σοβαρές κατασκευαστικές καθυστερήσεις και οικονομικές επιβαρύνσεις.

Η ευστάθεια του μετώπου εκσκαφής σηράγγων, ιδιαίτερα των αβαθών, είναι ένα θέμα που έχει απασχολήσει πολλούς ερευνητές κατά το παρελθόν, οι οποίοι κατέδειξαν τη σημαν-

τικότητα του για την ασφαλή κατασκευή σηράγγων. Οι σημαντικότερες ερευνητικές προσπάθειες έχουν επικεντρωθεί στην εκτίμηση της απαιτούμενης πίεσης αντιστήριξης του μετώπου ώστε αυτό να είναι οριακά ευσταθές. Οι προτάσεις που έχουν δημοσιευθεί βασίζονται σε πειραματικά δεδομένα (δοκιμές σε φυγοκεντρίστη, σε προσομοιώματα σηράγγων μικρής κλίμακας κλπ.), σε αναλυτικές μεθοδολογίες (επιλύσεις κάτω ορίου με αποδεκτό πεδίο τάσεων ή άνω ορίου με θεώρηση συγκεκριμένου μηχανισμού αστοχίας) αλλά και, προσφάτως, σε αριθμητικές αναλύσεις συνεχούς ή ασυνεχούς μέσου. Το πλήθος των διαθέσιμων μεθοδολογιών και εργασιών βασίστηκε σε διαφορετικές παραδοχές, με αποτέλεσμα το εύρος τιμών που προκύπτει από αυτές για δεδομένες γεωτεχνικές συνθήκες να είναι συχνά πολύ σημαντικό. Επιπλέον, μικρή μόνο σύνδεση έχει έως τώρα πραγματοποιηθεί μεταξύ της ευστάθειας και της παραμορφωσιμότητας του μετώπου εκσκαφής, παρόλο που το αυστηρότερο κριτήριο σχεδιασμού σε σήραγγες μικρού βάθους σε αστικό περιβάλλον αφορά σε παραμορφώσεις (οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας). Τέλος, η πλειονότητα των μεθοδολογιών σχεδιασμού αφορά κυρίως σε σήραγγες που διανοίγονται με μηχανήματα ολομέτωπης κοπής (TBM) και επιβολή πίεσης αντιστήριξης στο μέτωπο, ενώ ο σχεδιασμός των μέτρων βελτίωσης της ευστάθειας του μετώπου κατά τη συμβατική διάνοιξη σηράγγων γίνεται ακόμα κυρίως με βάση τη διαθέσιμη εμπειρία.

Στο πλαίσιο αυτό επιχειρείται αρχικά (Κεφάλαιο 5), μέσω αποτελεσμάτων τριδιάστατων αναλύσεων πεπερασμένων στοιχείων, να συνδεθεί ο βαθμός ευστάθειας του μετώπου εκσκαφής σήραγγας, χωρίς την εφαρμογή μέτρων αντιστήριξης, ενίσχυσης ή προστασίας του, με την έκθλιψη του μετώπου εκσκαφής, ένα παραμορφωσιακό δηλαδή μέγεθος και να γεφυρωθεί η διαφορά μεταξύ του τρόπου εκδήλωσης της αστάθειας του μετώπου σε αβαθείς και βαθιές σήραγγες, κατανοώντας τι σημαίνει αστάθεια σε μικρό και μεγάλο βάθος διάνοιξης. Θεωρώντας ότι, καθώς η αντοχή του εδάφους μειώνεται, η αστοχία του μετώπου επέρχεται όταν παρατηρηθεί σημαντική αύξηση της εξώθησής του για μικρή μείωση της αντοχής, προτείνεται ένας νέος συντελεστής ευστάθειας ανυποστήρικτου μετώπου  $\Lambda_F$  (για βάθη σήραγγας  $H \leq 5D$ ), που εξαρτάται από τις γεωτεχνικές (συνοχή  $c$ , γωνία τριβής  $\phi$  και ειδικό βάρος  $\gamma$  του γεωυλικού) και τις γεωμετρικές (βάθος  $H$  και διάμετρος  $D$  της σήραγγας) παραμέτρους του προβλήματος, τέτοιος ώστε τιμές  $\Lambda_F < 1$  να αντιστοιχούν σε ασταθές μέτωπο και τιμές  $\Lambda_F \geq 1$  να αντιστοιχούν σε ευσταθές μέτωπο. Ο συντελεστής  $\Lambda_F$  συνδέεται στη συνέχεια μέσω απλών σχέσεων, τόσο με την έκθλιψη του μετώπου, όσο και με τον συντελεστή ασφαλείας  $FS$ , ενώ συγκρίνεται και με διαθέσιμες αναλυτικές μεθοδολογίες εκτίμησης της ευστάθειας του μετώπου και τα αποτελέσματα της σύγκρισης σχολιάζονται και αιτιολογούνται. Τέλος προτείνεται μία απλή μεθοδολογία πρόβλεψης της απομείωσης της εξώθησης μπροστά από το μέτωπο, ώστε να μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί σε συνδυασμό με μετρήσεις εξώθησης κατά την κατασκευή για την πρόβλεψη των επιτόπου συνθηκών μπροστά από τη σήραγγα.

Στη συνέχεια (Κεφάλαιο 6), επιχειρείται αρχικά η προσέγγιση του μηχανισμού αστοχίας του μετώπου εκσκαφής, με σκοπό (α) την παρατήρηση της εξέλιξης και διαφοροποίησης του μηχανισμού αστοχίας για διαφορετικές γεωτεχνικές (αργίλικα – αμμώδη υλικά) και γεωμετρικές (βάθος διάνοιξης) συνθήκες και (β) τη σύγκριση του παρατηρούμενου μηχανισμού αστοχίας με τις μορφές που παρατηρούνται σε αντίστοιχες εργασίες (πειραματικές, αναλυτικές και αριθμητικές). Επιπλέον, γίνεται σύγκριση της εκτιμώμενης οριακής πίεσης αντιστήριξης στο μέτωπο εκσκαφής από τις αριθμητικές αναλύσεις, με τις αντίστοιχες τιμές που προκύπτουν από τη διεθνή βιβλιογραφία (πειραματικές προσεγγίσεις σε προσομοιώματα σήραγγας υπό κλίμακα ή σε φυγοκεντρίστη), ώστε να αξιολογηθεί η καταλληλότητα και η ορθότητα της χρησιμοποιούμενης μεθόδου (πεπερασμένα στοιχεία) για το συγκεκριμένο πρόβλημα οριακής ισορροπίας σε αβαθείς σήραγγες. Η σύγκριση των αποτελεσμάτων της διατριβής με τα



διαθέσιμα πειραματικά δεδομένα κρίνεται σαφώς ικανοποιητική.

Στο Κεφάλαιο 7 της διατριβής, διερευνάται εκτενώς μέσω παραμετρικών αριθμητικών αναλύσεων η επίδραση της ενίσχυσης μετώπου με οριζόντια αγκύρια από υαλονήματα (fibreglass) στην ευστάθειά του, αλλά και στην παραμορφωσιακή του συμπεριφορά. Με βάση τα αποτελέσματα των αναλύσεων προτείνεται τροποποίηση - επέκταση του συντελεστή ευστάθειας μετώπου, με την ονομασία  $\Lambda_{F,R}$ , για σήραγγες βάθους  $H \leq 3D$ , ώστε αυτός να περιλαμβάνει και την επίδραση των αγκυρίων μέσω της πυκνότητας τους  $d$  (αγκύρια/ $m^2$ ). Η έκφραση του συντελεστή είναι τέτοια, ώστε η οριακή τιμή  $\Lambda_{F,R}=1$  να αντιστοιχεί σε μία «οριακή κατάσταση λειτουργικότητας», κάτω από την οποία υπάρχει αύξηση των παραμορφώσεων, κάτι που κρίνεται μη επιθυμητό σε αβαθείς σήραγγες. Με βάση τον συντελεστή  $\Lambda_{F,R}$  προτείνεται μεθοδολογία ορθολογικού σχεδιασμού του καννάβου των αγκυρίων μετώπου και δίνονται διαγράμματα για την πρακτική εφαρμογή της. Επιπλέον, δίνονται προτάσεις για την εκτίμηση του βέλτιστου μήκους των αγκυρίων  $L_{opt}$ , το οποίο ουσιαστικά καθορίζει την επικάλυψη των διαδοχικών διατάξεων αγκυρίων στο μέτωπο και εξαρτάται κυρίως από τη γωνία τριβής του εδαφικού υλικού και λιγότερο από τον συντελεστή οριζοντίων τάσεων  $K$ . Η γνώση του μήκους αυτού συμβάλλει σημαντικά τόσο στην εξασφάλιση των κριτηρίων σχεδιασμού της μελέτης αναφορικά με την ευστάθεια του μετώπου και τις παραμορφώσεις, όσο και στην οικονομία της κατασκευής. Τέλος, προτείνεται 2 μεθοδολογίες (απλοποιημένη και πλήρης) για την εκτίμηση της πίεσης αντιστήριξης του μετώπου εκσκαφής που έχει την ίδια επίδραση στο μέτωπο με μία συγκεκριμένη διάταξη αγκυρίων ενίσχυσης. Η τιμή της ισοδύναμης αυτής πίεσης επηρεάζεται κυρίως από το βάθος διάνοιξης και τη γωνία τριβής, αλλά και από την παραμορφωσιμότητα του εδάφους και τη δυστένεια των αγκυρίων. Με βάση τις μεθοδολογίες αυτές, προτάθηκε μία μέθοδος έμμεσου σχεδιασμού της πυκνότητας του καννάβου αγκυρίων ενίσχυσης του πυρήνα προώθησης, μέσω των διαθέσιμων αναλυτικών μεθοδολογιών εκτίμησης της απαιτούμενης πίεσης αντιστήριξης μετώπου για την επίτευξη του επιθυμητού συντελεστή ασφαλείας.

Στο Κεφάλαιο 8 της διατριβής, διερευνάται η επίδραση της προστασίας του μετώπου εκσκαφής και του ανυποστήρικτου τμήματος της σήραγγας με τη χρήση ομπρέλας μεταλλικών δοκών προπορείας (forepole umbrella, steel tube umbrella), τόσο στην ευστάθειά του μετώπου εκσκαφής, όσο και γενικότερα στην παραμορφωσιακή συμπεριφορά της σήραγγας μπροστά και πάνω από το μέτωπο εκσκαφής. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, αφού περιγράφεται η μεταβολή του τασικού και παραμορφωσιακού πεδίου μπροστά και πάνω από τη σήραγγα λόγω της προστασίας του μετώπου εκσκαφής, σε σχέση με την περίπτωση ενός ανυποστήρικτου μετώπου με προβλήματα ευστάθειας, γίνονται σχόλια και εξάγονται συμπεράσματα σχετικά με την επίδραση της μεθόδου στη βελτίωση της ευστάθειας του μετώπου. Με βάση τα αποτελέσματα των αναλύσεων δίνονται σαφείς προτάσεις για τον ορθολογικό σχεδιασμό των δοκών προπορείας, ώστε η εφαρμογή της μεθόδου να στοχεύει στις πραγματικές δυνατότητες που αυτή έχει όταν χρησιμοποιείται μεμονωμένα και όχι σε συνδυασμό με άλλα μέτρα ενίσχυσης της ευστάθειας του μετώπου. Οι δυνατότητες της μεθόδου δεν αφορούν στην αποτροπή μιας εκτεταμένης τασικής αστοχίας στην περιοχή του μετώπου αλλά στη συγκράτηση κυρίως βαρυτικών μορφών αστοχίας και στη μείωση των καθιζήσεων σε σήραγγες πολύ μικρού βάθους χωρίς σοβαρά προβλήματα ευστάθειας.

Τέλος (Κεφάλαιο 9) προσομοιώνεται η συνδυασμένη εφαρμογή δοκών προπορείας και αγκυρίων μετώπου, πρακτική που είναι πολύ συνηθισμένη τόσο στην Ελλάδα όσο και σε άλλες χώρες κατά τη διάνοιξη κάτω από δύσκολες γεωτεχνικές συνθήκες. Η προσομοίωση δείχνει τόσο τη συγκριτική επίδραση της κάθε μεθόδου, όσο και τον τρόπο που η συνδυασμένη εφαρμογή τους μπορεί να επηρεάσει τον σχεδιασμό της κάθε μεθόδου ξεχωριστά, οδηγώντας σε πιο οικονομική κατασκευή χωρίς «εκπτώσεις» στην ασφάλεια. Με βάση

τα αποτελέσματα των αναλύσεων διατυπώνονται απόψεις για την αποφυγή της υπερδιαστασιολόγησης των δοκών προπορείας, που αποτελεί συχνό φαινόμενο όταν αυτές τοποθετούνται σε συνδυασμό με μεθόδους αντιστήριξης ή ενίσχυσης του μετώπου εκσκαφής, οι οποίες εξασφαλίζουν την ευστάθειά του.

Συνολικά, σκοπό της παρούσας διατριβής αποτελεί η διαμόρφωση κατά το δυνατόν απλών, και οπωσδήποτε προσιτών στους μηχανικούς σηράγγων, μεθοδολογιών και προτάσεων για ασφαλή, ορθολογικό και οικονομικό σχεδιασμό της εκσκαφής και της αντιστήριξης της περιοχής του μετώπου εκσκαφής σηράγγων, με έμφαση σε περιπτώσεις διάνοιξης με συμβατική μέθοδο σε μικρό βάθος από την επιφάνεια του εδάφους. Οι μέθοδοι αυτές, με παραδοχές που δεν επηρεάζουν σημαντικά την ακρίβεια και έχουν επιλεγεί προσεκτικά ώστε τα όρια εφαρμογής τους να είναι σαφή, μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν σε αρχικά στάδια μελετών και κατά περίπτωση σε τελικά στάδια μελετών σηράγγων, ανεξάρτητα ή σε συνδυασμό με πιο πολύπλοκες αριθμητικές ή αναλυτικές μεθόδους. Λόγω του εφαρμοσμένου χαρακτήρα της έρευνας δόθηκε ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην αξιολόγηση δεδομένων από τη μελέτη και κατασκευή σηράγγων, έτσι ώστε το αποτέλεσμα να είναι αφενός επιστημονικά επαρκές και πρωτότυπο, αλλά συγχρόνως εφαρμόσιμο και χρήσιμο στην πρακτική της μελέτης και κατασκευής.

Η διατριβή παρουσιάστηκε στις 21 Ιουνίου 2012. Επιβλέπων αυτής ήταν ο Δρ. Μιχάλης Καββαδάς, Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ.

# ΔΙΑΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ



**International Society for Soil Mechanics and  
Geotechnical Engineering  
Technical Committee TC203  
Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering and Associated  
Problems**

## **2012 Young Researcher Award in Earthquake Geo- technical Engineering**

The inaugural recipient of the Young Researcher Award in Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering is **Dr. Ioannis Anastasopoulos**, who has been elected recently as an Assistant Professor in the School of Civil Engineering at the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA). His research spans many areas of geotechnical earthquake engineering, with a specific focus on soil-foundation-structure interaction (SFSI). His work on SFSI has included contributions both to the numerical and experimental aspects of this problem. He has been the driving force behind the development of a new Experimental Facility for Simulation of Soil-Structure Systems at NTUA, which includes a shaking table, a fault-rupture box, and a pushover facility. He has published 45 journal papers and has participated in many European research projects.



Το βραβείο αυτό καθιερώθηκε τον Ιανουάριο του 2011 από την Διεθνή Επιστημονική Επιτροπή Αντισεισμικής Γεωτεχνικής. Δέκα-τρείς (13) ήταν οι προταθέντες συν-υποψήφιοι, προερχόμενοι από τις εξής χώρες : ΗΠΑ (6), Ιαπωνία (2), Ιταλία (1), Ινδία (2), Τουρκία (1), Ν. Ζηλανδία (1), Ελλάδα (1).

Η απονομή έγινε κατά την διάρκεια του ανά-διετίαν Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Εδαφοδυναμικής στην Ταορμίνια (πρώην Ταυρομένιον) της Σικελίας τον περασμένο Μάιο .

(Γιώργος Γκαζέτας, Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ, 18.06.2012)



## **2012 IAEG Richard Wolters Prize**

Ο **Χαράλαμπος Σαρόγλου**, Δρ. Τεχνικός Γεωλόγος, Ερευνητής στον Τομέα Γεωτεχνικής της Σχολής Πολιτικών Μηχανικών του ΕΜΠ, βραβεύθηκε με το Βραβείο Richard Wolters της Διεθνούς Ένωσης Τεχνικής Γεωλογίας και Περιβάλλοντος (IAEG).



Στη φωτογραφία από τα αριστερά προς τα δεξιά οι: V. Osíron βραβείο Hans Cloos, C. Delgado Πρόεδρος ΙΑΕΓ, X. Σαρόγλου βραβείο Richard Wolters

Το βραβείο Richard Wolters απονέμεται από την Διεθνή Ένωση Τεχνικής Γεωλογίας και Περιβάλλοντος, από το 1986 κάθε δύο χρόνια, σε νέους γεω-επιστήμονες μέλη της Διεθνούς Ένωσης Τεχνικής Γεωλογίας και Περιβάλλοντος (IAEG), προς αναγνώριση της αξιέπαινης επιστημονικής δράσης και προσφοράς τους στην ανάπτυξη της Τεχνικής Γεωλογίας. Έξη (6) ήταν οι προταθέντες συν-υποψήφιοι προερχόμενοι από τις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες Αμερικής, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο, Καναδά, Κίνα, Νέα Ζηλανδία και Ελλάδα.

Η απονομή έγινε κατά την διάρκεια του Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Κατολισθήσεων (ISL – NASL 2012) στον Καναδά στις 4 Ιουνίου 2012.

(18.06.2012)

# ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΥΣ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΥΣ



## Tunnelling Engineers, Geotechnical Engineers & Engineering Geologists

**Recruiter :** Atkins  
**Posted :** 18 June 2012  
**Ref :** Geotech  
**Location :** UK locations  
**Sector :** Civil, Geotechnical, Water  
**Category :** Civil Engineer, Geotechnical Engineer, Tunnelling Engineer  
**Job Type :** Permanent  
**Salary :** Competitive Salary & Benefits

Atkins is one of the world's leading Engineering and Design Consultancies. We have the breadth and depth of expertise to respond to the most technically challenging and time critical infrastructure projects.

In an uncertain and rapidly changing world, we're proud of Atkins' tradition of engineering excellence and innovation. And we see a bright future as we adapt and strengthen our technical expertise in growth areas such as Energy, Mass Transit and Major Infrastructure.

The world-class reputation of our Ground Engineering group is built on the skills, excellence and commitment of our people in all aspects of our work. Particularly following some recent big project wins, we have opportunities for talented professionals at all levels, from expert technical practitioners to direct our projects through to bright, ambitious graduates. We are looking for people to join our teams around the UK including Epsom, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Warrington and Whitehaven.

If you are a well-qualified tunnelling engineer, geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist with the drive and enthusiasm to embrace new challenges, here's an opportunity to play a key part in the further growth of one of the leading ground engineering groups in Europe. And, with our depth of knowledge and breadth of expertise to help you, you'll be able to find new ways to develop your career in these challenging disciplines.

To join a company that's proud of its progress on diversity and committed to going even further follow the link to review our current vacancies and apply....  
[https://atkinsglobal.taleo.net/careersection/atkins\\_corporate/moresearch.ftl?lang=en&organization=152270453205&location=2270453205&radiusType=K&searchExpanded=false&radius=1&src=JB-11100&jobfield=10170453205&jobfield=9270453205](https://atkinsglobal.taleo.net/careersection/atkins_corporate/moresearch.ftl?lang=en&organization=152270453205&location=2270453205&radiusType=K&searchExpanded=false&radius=1&src=JB-11100&jobfield=10170453205&jobfield=9270453205)



## Graduate Geotechnical Engineer

**Recruiter :** Scantec  
**Posted :** 26 June 2012  
**Location :** Guildford  
**Sector :** Geotechnical, Graduate  
**Category :** Geotechnical Engineer, Graduate Engineer  
**Job Type :** Permanent  
**Salary :** Negotiable depending on experience

Our Client are looking for a Graduate Geotechnical Engineer to join their growing Geoscience business.

Work will include carrying out geotechnical design calculations for structures on a wide range of civil engineering projects and include writing desk study reports, reviewing, interpreting and presenting geotechnical data, site supervision, and assisting with the preparation of interpretative reports. The candidate should have excellent communication and written skills and have significant numerical abilities. They should be willing to learn and be self motivated.

Responsibilities of this role include, but are not limited to:

- Developing skills and knowledge base in both the technical and management streams (within the Client Graduate Program)
- Assisting with the preparation of documentation relating to projects
- Preparing geotechnical calculations, drawings, specifications, reports and other project documentation as required in line with company and client requirements as well as national standards and codes of practice
- Participating in the resolution of technical issues
- Gaining experience and proficiency in the Client systems and procedures
- Becoming familiar with, and compliant with, relevant H & S regulations and to promote a culture of awareness within the team
- Performing other duties and responsibilities as required from time to time by your manager or the Client Qualifications Required
- Relevant MEng in Civil Engineering
- MSc Geotechnical Engineering or related preferred Experience & Skills Required
- Relevant research / dissertation topic
- Interest in gaining / improving experience and skills in both technical and commercial areas
- Good report writing skills essential
- Excellent communication and motivation skills
- Team player and self starter
- Problem solver i.e. "Can -do" attitude
- Flexible to travel in UK and working away from base office

<http://www.ncejobs.co.uk/apply/2533881/graduate-geotechnical-engineer/?LinkSource=JobDetails>



## **RWANDA - NYANZA-23 DAM & IRRIGATION SITE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION (MATERIALS TECHNICIAN)**

Από το Γραφείο Μελετών «Γ. ΚΑΡΑΒΟΚΥΡΗΣ & ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΕΣ» Α.Ε. λάβαμε το παρακάτω μήνυμα:

Η εταιρεία μας έχει προεπιλεγεί σε διαγωνισμό για την παρακολούθηση της κατασκευής ενός έργου που περιλαμβάνει φράγμα και αρδευτικά δίκτυα στην Ρουάντα.

Έχουμε κινητοποιηθεί για τη στελέχωση της ομάδας των εμπειρογνομόνων που απαιτείται. Θα θέλαμε από εσάς να μας προτείνεται κάποιον που να μπορεί να καλύψει το εξής:

*Materials Technician, with BSc or above degree in Civil Engineering or related fields, 3 years of experience in construction works.*

*Duration of services is 9 months and the Material Technician will be appointed permanently on site for nine months. Knowledge of English and French will be an advantage.*

Όποιος συνάδελφος έχει σχετική εμπειρία και ενδιαφέρεται για το έργο, να επικοινωνήσει με την κα Λώρα Πάσιου

G.Karavokyris & Partners S.A.  
Consulting Engineers  
23 Alexandroupoleos str & Kessareas  
Athens 11527  
Tel.: +30 2107756130  
Fax: +30 2107755960  
E-mail: [k.passiou@gk-consultants.gr](mailto:k.passiou@gk-consultants.gr)  
Website: [www.gk-consultants.gr](http://www.gk-consultants.gr)



### **Στο εξωτερικό στρέφονται οι πτυχιούχοι του ΕΜΠ**

Οι 4 στους 10 νέους αποφοίτους διπλωματούχους του ΕΜΠ αναζητούν δουλειά στο εξωτερικό. Πώς αλλιώς, άλλωστε; Είναι περιζήτητοι από γερμανικές και γαλλικές επιχειρήσεις, την ίδια στιγμή που στην Ελλάδα ο κατασκευαστικός κλάδος έχει «καθίσει». Ανάσα αναμένεται να δοθεί από την υλοποίηση του προγράμματος δημοσίων έργων μέσω του ΕΣΠΑ από το προσεχές φθινόπωρο.

Το ζήτημα της απασχόλησης των μηχανικών τέθηκε σε ημερίδα -«Δομές Απασχόλησης και Σταδιοδρομίας των Μηχανικών» ο ακριβής τίτλος της- που πραγματοποιήθηκε στις 21 Ιουνίου στο Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Ελλάδος με συνδιοργάνωση της ΕΜΠ και το ΤΕΕ. «Διακρίνουμε σημαντική υποχώρηση της απασχόλησης ως συνέπεια της πτώσης της δραστηριότητας στον δευτερογενή (βιομηχανία) και τον τριτογενή (υπηρεσίες) τομέα, στους οποίους εντάσσεται το 88% των συνολικά απασχολούμενων στη χώρα», ανέφερε στην «Κ» η κ. Τώνια Μοροπούλου, αντιπρύτανης και επιστημονική υπεύθυνη της Δομής Απασχόλησης και Σταδιοδρομίας του ΕΜΠ.

Μάλιστα, ο κλάδος των κατασκευών έχει πληγεί περισσότερο από κάθε άλλον. Ενδεικτικά, σύμφωνα με την εξαμηνιαία έκθεση του Συνδέσμου Ανώνυμων Τεχνικών Εταιρειών (ΣΑΤΕ) από το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2008, δηλαδή λίγο πριν ξεσπάσει η διεθνής οικονομική κρίση, και μέχρι το τρίτο τρίμηνο του 2011, χάθηκαν 157.000 θέσεις εργασίας. Ειδικότερα, από τους 295.000 απασχολούμενους του 1998 και τους 400.000 του 2008, σήμερα ο κλάδος έχει φτάσει να απασχολεί μόλις 242.000 άτομα. Σε μηνιαία βάση χάνονται σχεδόν 6.500 θέσεις εργασίας. Επίσης, είναι εντυπωσιακή η στροφή και των αποφοίτων λυκείων. Πέρυσι, οι σχολές πο-

λιτικών μηχανικών είχαν τη μεγαλύτερη μείωση υποψηφίων που τις είχαν ως πρώτο στόχο. Την μεγαλύτερη όλων μείωση είχε η Σχολή του ΕΜΠ, την οποία είχαν ως πρώτη προτίμηση 844 υποψήφιοι, 175 λιγότεροι σε σχέση με τις πανελλαδικές εξετάσεις του 2010. Αντίθετα, οι μηχανολόγοι εμφάνισαν μεγάλη ζήτηση σε αντίθεση με τους μηχανολόγους του ΤΕΙ που σημειώνουν πτώση.

### **Πλεονέκτημα**

Ως εκ τούτου, δεν παραξενεύει το γεγονός ότι σε έρευνα (με δείγμα 600 άτομα) μεταξύ των νέων διπλωματούχων αποφοίτων του ΕΜΠ το 42% δήλωσε ότι αναζητεί δουλειά στο εξωτερικό. Οι στόχοι των Ελλήνων είναι οι ευρωπαϊκές χώρες αλλά και οι χώρες της Μέσης Ανατολής. «Από τη Γαλλία και τη Γερμανία ζητούν μαζικά Έλληνες μηχανικούς. Πλεονέκτημά τους, άλλωστε, είναι οι 5ετείς σπουδές. Οι μηχανικοί 5ετών σπουδών ζητούνται περισσότερο και πληρώνονται καλύτερα», τονίζει η κ. Μοροπούλου, η οποία συμπλήρωσε ότι στην ημερίδα συζητήθηκε δημιουργία Παρατηρητηρίου Απασχόλησης των Μηχανικών. Επίσης, μεταξύ των θεμάτων που τέθηκαν στην ημερίδα είναι οι διεθνείς τάσεις στην απασχόληση των μηχανικών.

(Αποστολος Λακασας / Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, 21.06.2012, [http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/w\\_articles\\_ell\\_2\\_21/06/2012\\_486355](http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/w_articles_ell_2_21/06/2012_486355))



### **Boom towns: careers in Australia's mining sector**

#### **Demand for experienced engineers is currently high in Australia's burgeoning mining and natural resources industries**

Australia is going through a boom in its mining and natural resources industries, which, in turn, is driving a construction industry boom. A number of multi-billion-dollar projects are under development and creating massive demand for engineering skills, particularly those related to construction. The UK is a prime source of expatriate professional and supervisory construction skills.

The boom began in Western Australia, centred on production of liquefied natural gas, both on and offshore, and iron ore onshore. The state's mining and petroleum industry has grown at an average annual rate of 15 per cent for the last decade. Queensland is now following, producing LNG and coal. In both cases, much of the production is destined for export to India and China.

International oil company Chevron is leading two big LNG developments, Gorgon and Wheatstone, off Western Australia's north-west coast. Gorgon is located on Barrow Island, 60km from the coast. Construction of the A\$29bn (£18.4bn) Wheatstone project began last year at Ashburton North on the coast. It will be supplied from production platforms 120km offshore.

Four big minerals companies, BHP, Fortescue Metals Group, Hancock Prospecting and Rio Tinto, are, in the words of Peter Laver, director of recruitment agency Carmichael Australia, 'racing each other to build the infrastructure to get iron ore out to market'.

'Western Australia was ahead of the game,' said Laver, 'but Queensland is gearing up now as well, running in parallel.' The LNG industry is planning A\$18bn of developments over the next five years.



Western Australia was ahead of the game but Queensland is gearing up now as well, running in parallel

### Peter Laver

Each development needs massive investment in the provision of roads, rail, pipelines, port facilities and mine infrastructure. For the Gorgon project, for example, Chevron is building a 2km LNG loading jetty. Hancock's Roy Hill 1 iron ore project will develop a deposit of 2.4bn tonnes and will entail the construction of a 340km railway from the mine to Port Hedland.



Demand for people with the right experience and skills is 'massive', said Laver. 'For our market, the UK is a key source,' he added. 'The culture is similar, construction methods and specifications are similar, and UK qualifications are recognised.'

What all these projects are seeking is primarily civil engineering and construction supervisory experience in concrete, earthworks, rail, road and marine elements of the construction process. Construction professionals from site engineer to project manager level and section foreman to works manager are needed. Skills needed in the production and operational phase are also required, although from the UK these opportunities are thinner on the ground.

Openings are not generally for new graduates. 'I would advise a minimum of two-and-a-half or three years' project experience, and ideally five years,' said Laver.

David Wilden, regional director (Europe) for the Department of Immigration and Citizenship at the Australian High Commission in the UK, concurs. 'At our annual Skills Expo in London in February the benchmark was five years. Employers would prefer 10. The ideal is someone in their early to mid-thirties, at the peak of their working lives - if you pick them up then you know you can keep them for 10 or even 20 years.'

The Skills Expo usually covers all Australia's 100-plus priority skills list. This year, two of its four days were focused on recruiting engineers and trades primarily for projects in Western Australia and Queensland. 'Around 3,500 engineers applied for jobs and 28 employers were there. A couple of hundred jobs came out of it,' Wilden said.

For engineers who think this could be for them, there are a number of ways into working in Australia. One is as a skilled migrant. Australia operates a points system for skills on the national priority and people who meet the points threshold can go over and find a job.

There has been massive growth in the '457 visa' route. This is a temporary working visa lasting up to four years under which a company sponsors a candidate it plans to employ. It is possible to apply for permanent status during the life of the 457 visa if you decide to stay. Wilden says that be-

tween July 2011 and the end of April this year, almost 500 457 visas were issued to civil engineers in Western Australia.



Laver adds that people under 31 can also use the 417 holiday visa route. Primarily designed for backpackers, this lasts two years. It allows you to work for a year of that time, and for a maximum of six months for any one employer. However, it is a quick and easy way to get over to Australia and test the water; if you want to stay and you find a committed employer, 'after three months or so you can start the 457 process', said Laver.

Laver estimates that 80 per cent of the work is on a fly-in, fly-out basis, where the company flies staff in to the site

A major attraction is, of course, salaries. According to Laver 'you can easily double what you would earn for a comparable role in the UK'.

Western Australia covers a vast area, the entire western third of the Australian land mass, and most work sites are very remote. In this state, Laver estimates that 80 per cent of the work is on an fly-in, fly-out (FIFO) basis - whereby the company flies staff in to the site where they will live in a camp while working, say, two weeks of 12-hour shifts before being flown back to the town or city where they live for around one week off. At the camp, food and accommodation is free. Popular places to live permanently include Perth and, increasingly, Bali, nearer to most of the work sites, as well as cheaper to live. For FIFO work, extra payments to compensate for anti-social working can add another 45 per cent to salaries.

Queensland is more accessible, so there is a mixture of FIFO and drive-in, drive-out (DIDO) working. 'The tyranny of distance is not as bad,' said Wilden. 'Although there are places in outback Queensland, up the coast there are a number of centres such as Gladstone, Mackay, Townsville or Cairns. There are a lot of rail routes to these places, from the mines to the coast. A lot of places in Western Australia are new whereas in Queensland it's more a case of ramping up production at existing sites.'

*For more information on a move to Australia and to check your suitability for the engineering and construction market there, please send your CV in Word format to [international@carmichaeluk.com](mailto:international@carmichaeluk.com)*

### Consultancy seeks to grow its operations in Adelaide, South Australia, by breaking into the mining industry

#### Frazer-Nash

Frazer-Nash Consultancy has undergone rapid expansion since setting up its first overseas office in Adelaide, South Australia, two years ago. The office has grown in size to 16 staff and Phil Harris, manager of Frazer-Nash's Australian business, expects this to double in the next 18 months.

The firm is aiming to replicate the range of skills its UK business offers, with skills, including systems engineering, safety, and engineering analysis to markets including defence, rail, oil and gas, and renewable energy.

Harris said the firm, which in the UK employs 440 staff and has a turnover of £42m, chose Australia because 'there was a good overlap with the defence business in the UK and Australia. A large number of our other markets are also present in Australia, so we could build on our experience'. Adelaide was chosen because it again offered a good mix of the markets in which Frazer-Nash operates, and the state government was able to provide a lot of useful advice.

Among major contracts the firm is working on is the Air Warfare Destroyer, which is being built in Adelaide. The firm has qualified on a number of government framework contracts. It is also working for renewable energy developer Carnegie Wave Energy, and is undertaking analysis for oil and gas producer Woodside, as well as supporting major rail infrastructure programmes.

There is also potential, said Harris, to break into the booming mining industry. This is not something for which the firm is known in the UK, but he said: 'We're known for providing high-end support to complex projects. Developing a mine is a complex project requiring systems engineering skills; maintaining and operating a mine needs expertise in safety systems. There are a number of synergies there.'

About half the staff of the Australian office have been recruited locally, with the rest relocating from the UK. Of those from the UK, some see Australia as a permanent move, others as a temporary posting allowing them to broaden their experience and see another part of the world.

(the engineer, 22 June 2012,  
<http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1012870.article?cmpid=TE01> ή <http://www.theengineer.co.uk/skills-and-careers/in-depth/boom-towns-careers-in-australias-mining-sector/1012870.article#ixzz1yWRjddRr>)

# ΑΝΑΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΩΝ



Το 11<sup>ο</sup> Διεθνές Συνέδριο Κατολισθήσεων (ISL – NASL 2012) διεξήχθη στην πόλη Banff, στην πολιτεία της Alberta στον Καναδά από τις 3 μέχρι τις 8 Ιουνίου. Περιελάμβανε μεγάλη πληθώρα θεμάτων που αφορούν στην έρευνα και αντιμετώπιση των κατολισθητικών φαινομένων. Οι εργασίες του συνεδρίου αφορούσα στην διερεύνηση, ταξινόμηση, ενόργανη παρακολούθηση, ανάλυση και αντιμετώπιση κατολισθητικών φαινομένων. Πολλές εργασίες είχαν ως θέμα την ανάπτυξη πρωτοποριακών μεθόδων ανάλυσης κατολισθήσεων.

Η βασική θεματολογία του συνεδρίου περιελάμβανε:

- Κατολισθήσεις και κοινωνία: διεργασίες και επιπτώσεις
- Κατανόηση του μηχανισμού κατολισθήσεων, νέες τεχνολογίες έρευνας κατολισθήσεων
- Χαρακτηρισμός και προσομοίωση για την εκτίμηση της επικινδυνότητας
- Εφαρμογή νέων τεχνολογιών ενόργανης παρακολούθησης για βελτιστοποιημένη διαχείριση επικινδυνότητας
- Αξιολόγηση και έλεγχος των κατολισθήσεων: Στρατηγικές αποφυγής, πρόληψης και προστασίας

Κατά τη διάρκεια του Συνεδρίου πραγματοποιήθηκε η Διάλεξη Heim με ομιλήτή τον Καθ. Κ. Eduardo Alonso με θέμα «Ανάλυση παραμόρφωσης κατολισθήσεων: προοδευτική αστοχία, επίδραση του ρυθμού αστοχίας και θερμική αλληλεπίδραση». Επίσης πραγματοποιήθηκε σειρά προσκεκλημένων διαλέξεων από τους D. Petley, D. Cornforth, D. Stead, S. Loew, C. H. Abdullah, S. Mora-Castro, O. Hungr, S. Burns.

Χάρης Σαρόγλου



## Ο Παύλος Μαρίνος γράφει από την Χιλή

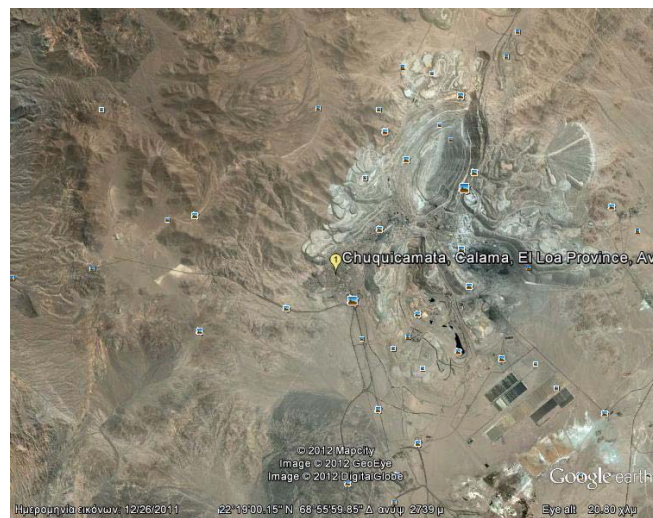
Αγαπητοί φίλοι,

Η Χιλή έχει τα τελευταία χρόνια εκπληκτική, επιθετική ανάπτυξη. Πυλώνας ο ορυκτός πλούτος μεταλλευμάτων. Η απόλυτη φιλελευθεροποίηση άρχισε τα τελευταία χρόνια της δικτατορίας του Πινοσέτ (δεκαετία του 80) αλλά συνεχίζεται και σήμερα από τις μετέπειτα «σοσιαλιστικές» κυβερνήσεις.

Ο νέος μηχανικός (μεταλλείων) φθάνει τα \$50.000 τον χρόνο, ενώ ο γεωλόγος ακόμη και πάνω από τα 60.000, λόγω έλλειψης. Ήδη υπάρχει κύμα μεταναστών από την Ισπανία και φυσικά και από τις άλλες χώρες της λατινικής Αμερικής. Το κόστος ζωής είναι δε λίγο μικρότερο από το δικό μας.

Οι Χιλιανοί είναι κατά την συντριπτική πλειοψηφία τους Ευρωπαϊκογενείς. Λίγοι είναι οι γηγενείς ινδιάνοι. Πάντως όχι σαν την Αργεντινή, όπου υπερηφανεύονται ότι δεν υπάρχει εκεί καν ινδιάνος (τους καθάρισαν οι κονκισταδόρες όλους).

Εδώ είμαι ως μέλος επιτροπής Εμπειρογνομόνων για ένα peer review για την μελέτη ανάπτυξης ενός νέου μεγάλου ανοικτού μεταλλείου στη Βόρεια Χιλή. Το κοιτάσμα είναι σε 500μ βάθος. Καλύπτω το θέμα του γεωλογικού και υδρογεωλογικού μοντέλου για την διαμόρφωση και ασφάλεια των πρानών. Η ιδιαιτερότητα είναι ότι είμαστε στη έρημο της Atakama στα 2.200 υψόμετρο (μονίμως 20° θερμοκρασία την ημέρα όλο τον χρόνο – το βράδυ κρύο) δεν υπάρχουν εμφανίσεις και όλη η πληροφορία βασίζεται στις γεωτρήσεις. Το μεταλλείο είναι ιδιωτικό (Ιάπωνες και Χιλιανοί επενδυτές) όπως και πρακτικώς όλα. Όχι όμως και το γειτονικό διπλανό περίφημο μεταλλείο Chuquicamata. Αρχικά αυτό ήταν ιδιοκτησία της Anaconda Copper του θείου Sam. Το 1971 όλα κρατικοποιήθηκαν από τον Αλλιέντε, αλλά στη επανιδιωτικοποίηση με την δικτατορία του Πινοσέτ αυτό παρέμεινε κρατικό (η αιτία?– λένε ότι ο Πινοσέτ δεν το άφησε να ιδιωτικοποιηθεί για να μη φθάσει η διαφθορά από τις συναλλαγές στο κόκκαλο, δηλαδή στον στρατό).



Chuquicamata (δορυφορική φωτογραφία επάνω): Το μεγαλύτερο μεταλλείο χαλκού στον κόσμο και συγχρόνως η δεύτερη μεγαλύτερη ανθρώπινη τρύπα στην Γη: 4.3X3 km<sup>2</sup>, βάθος σήμερα 970m. Θα φθάσει στα 1200m και μετά η εκμετάλλευση θα γίνει υπόγεια. Κλίση πρानών κάτω βαθμίδων 55°, πάνω πρानών 90°, συνολική κλίση 48°. Τα θηριώδη φορτηγά είναι των 400t. Βγαίνουν 600.000t την ημέρα συ-



Για το σύνολο του πρανούς του μεταλλείου η βραχόμαζα μπορεί να θεωρηθεί «ομοιογενής» και οι μέθοδοι ταξινόμησης μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν για την εκτίμηση των ιδιοτήτων της: GSI και Hoek & Brown μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν



νολικό υλικό εκσκαφής με 100.000 το κοίτασμα. Αυτό έχει περίπου 0.5% χαλκό. Υπάρχει και χρυσός και μολυβδένιο. Τα δύο αυτά καλύπτουν τα έξοδα του μεταλλείου. Όλος ο χαλκός είναι λοιπόν κέρδος. Το κοίτασμα είναι υδροθερμικές διεισδύσεις που ελέγχονται από ρήγματα, μέσα σε ηφαιστειο-ιζηματογενή σειρά που είναι καλυμμένη από νεώτερα ιζήματα. Πρόκειται για χαλκοκυρίτη που στα πάνω τμήματα του έχει γίνει, προφανώς (για τους γεωλόγους – μεταλλειολόγους της λίστας) κυπρίτης (ο «κοπρίτης» των φοιτητικών μας χρόνων). Η Χιλή είναι από μακριά η πρώτη παραγωγός χαλκού στον κόσμο ( $5 \cdot 10^6$  t ετησίως).



Η ευστάθεια των βαθμίδων ελέγχεται από διακεκριμένες ασυνέχειες: κριτήριο Barton –Bandis κ.λπ.

Χιλή πεδίο δόξας λαμπρό για τους ΜΜΜ.

Σας χαιρετώ

Πάυλος



# ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ

Για τις παλαιότερες καταχωρήσεις περισσότερες πληροφορίες μπορούν να αναζητηθούν στα προηγούμενα τεύχη του «περιοδικού» και στις παρατιθέμενες ιστοσελίδες.

Protection and Restoration of the Environment XI July 3-6, 2012, Thessaloniki, Greece, [www.pre11.org](http://www.pre11.org)

Shaking the Foundations of Geo-engineering Education, International Conference on Geotechnical Engineering Education, 4-6 July 2012, NUI Galway, Galway, Ireland, [bryan.mccabe@nuigalway.ie](mailto:bryan.mccabe@nuigalway.ie)

Deep Foundations and Underground Infrastructure Europe, 9-11 July 2012, Milan, Italy, [www.pilingfoundationeurope.com](http://www.pilingfoundationeurope.com)

ANZ 2012 "Ground Engineering in a Changing World" 11th Australia-New Zealand Conference on Geomechanics, Melbourne, Australia, 15-18 July 2012, [www.anz2012.com.au](http://www.anz2012.com.au)

A Symposium on EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES WITH GEOSYNTHETICS In Conjunction with 15<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS (ICEM15), Porto, Portugal, July 22-27, 2012, <http://paginas.fe.up.pt/clme/icem15>

Geotechnique Themed Issue 2012 "Offshore Geotechnics", [www.geotechnique-ice.com](http://www.geotechnique-ice.com)

34th International Geological Congress 5 ÷ 15 August 2012, Brisbane, Australia, <http://www.ga.gov.au/igc2012>

2nd SASPRE South American Symposim on Rock Excavation, 7 - 9 August 2012, San Jose, Costa Rica, [www.civiles.org/acq/simposio](http://www.civiles.org/acq/simposio)

EYGEC 2012 Gothenburg 22nd European Young Geotechnical Engineers Conference, Gothenburg, Sweden, August 26th to 29th, 2012, [www.sgf.net](http://www.sgf.net)

The 2012 International Conference on Geomechanics & Engineering, 26-29 August 2012, Seoul, Korea, [http://acem12.cti3.com/icge\\_email.htm](http://acem12.cti3.com/icge_email.htm)

ICSE-6, 6th International Conference on Scour and Erosion, 27-31 August 2012, Paris, France, [www.icse-6.com](http://www.icse-6.com)

Advances in Multiphysical Testing of Soils and Shales, ISS-MGE Workshop, 3-5 September 2012, Lausanne, Switzerland, <http://amtss.epfl.ch>

Baltic Piling Days 2012, Tallinn, Estonia, 3-5th September 2012, [www.balticpiling.com](http://www.balticpiling.com)



## International Congress Tunneling and Underground Infrastructure in Urban Areas 10-11 September 2012, Baku, Azerbaijan <http://azta-asso.com>

Azerbaijan Tunneling Association (AzTA) is pleased to invite you to join the Baku International Congress «Tunnelling and Underground Infrastructure in Urban Areas» in Azerbaijan from 10th to 11th September 2012.

This event is organized by the Azerbaijan Tunneling Association (AzTA) under the auspices of the International Tunneling and Underground Space Association (ITA) and of partnership French Tunneling and Underground Space Association (AFTES). Azerbaijan and other new states have a lot of major infrastructure projects including the construction of great underground structures for the coming years. We intend to organize this conference which will provide the opportunity to present all these new projects of urbanization, the prospects of tunnels and underground structures in the region. With in this context other topics such as security, new methods of operation and construction, technical innovation in the implementation of the underground structures in urban areas will also be discussed.

### Conference Main Topics

- Presentation of infrastructure projects: extension of metro, tunnel, highway and railways in Azerbaijan and Russia, Kazakhstan etc.
- Underground Infrastructure as a solution for modern urbanization
- Urban tunnelling
- Construction of underground infrastructures in complex geological conditions
- Latest technical innovations in tunnelling
- Urban tunnels driving : methods and risk control
- Security and safety in tunnels and in underground structures

### Contact

AzTA Azerbaijan Tunneling Association  
[baku.conference2012@azta-asso.com](mailto:baku.conference2012@azta-asso.com)  
[contact@azta-asso.com](mailto:contact@azta-asso.com)  
[exhibition@azta-asso.com](mailto:exhibition@azta-asso.com)  
[registration@azta-asso.com](mailto:registration@azta-asso.com)

Address : 33, « a » H. Cavid, 1073 BAKU, Azerbaijan



2nd International Conference on Transportation Geotechnics, 10 - 12 September 2012, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, <http://congress.coop.hokudai.ac.jp/tc3conference/index.html>

7th International Conference in Offshore Site Investigation and Geotechnics: Integrated Geotechnologies, Present and Future, 12-14 September 2012, London, United Kingdom, [peter.allan@geomarine.co.uk](mailto:peter.allan@geomarine.co.uk); [zenon@tamu.edu](mailto:zenon@tamu.edu)

CRETE2012 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Hazardous and Industrial Waste Management September 12 - 14, 2012, Chania, Greece, [www.hwm-conferences.tuc.gr](http://www.hwm-conferences.tuc.gr)



**1<sup>st</sup> Eastern European Tunnelling Conference**  
**18- 21 September 2012, Budapest, Hungary**  
[www.eetc2012budapest.com](http://www.eetc2012budapest.com)

It is our pleasure to inform you, that Hungarian Tunnelling Association (HTA) is organizing the 1st Eastern European Tunnelling Congress in Budapest on September 18-21, 2012 (EETC2011, Budapest). The idea was recommended to the East European Associations several times at the President meeting in Harkány November 08, 2011, in Dubrovnik, April 2011 and at the final discussion at WTC, Helsinki.

The common aim of EETC 2012 is to share our experiences and exchange our knowledge of design, construction management, research results and technical developments of tunnels completed by the regional associations and experts. The planned regional sub European conference is open to all other co-organizers and participants as well as to those who having ongoing or completed projects, research works in this area.

We do hope that the planned collaboration of Eastern European associations will establish a biannual routine for EETC that will further facilitate the growth of this region's tunneling industry and affirm professional relationships.

**Main topics of the Conference:**

- Research
- Contractual practices in underground construction
- Health, Safety and Risk of underground structures
- Maintenance and repair of underground structures
- Immersed and floating tunnels
- Use of Sprayed Concrete
- Mechanization of underground excavations
- Underground and environment
- Long and great depth tunnels
- Training - Conventional tunnelling
- Urban problems - Underground solutions

Contacts : Diamond Congress Ltd.  
Attila Varga  
H-1015 Budapest, Csalogány u. 28.  
H-1255 Budapest, P.O.Box 48  
[diamond@diamond-congress.hu](mailto:diamond@diamond-congress.hu)  
Phone: +36 1 2250210  
Fax: +36 1 2012680



EUROGEO5 - 5th European Geosynthetics Conference, 16 - 19 September 2012, Valencia, Spain, [www.eurogeo5.org](http://www.eurogeo5.org)

IS-Kanazawa 2012 The 9th International Conference on Testing and Design Methods for Deep Foundations 18-20 September 2012, Kanazawa, Japan, <http://is-kanazawa2012.jp>

ISC' 4 4th International Conference on Geotechnical and Geophysical Site Characterization, September 18-21, 2012, Porto de Galinhas, Pernambuco - Brazil, [www.isc-4.com](http://www.isc-4.com)

1<sup>st</sup> Eastern European Tunneling Conference, September 18-21, 2012, Budapest, Hungary, [www.eetc2012budapest.com](http://www.eetc2012budapest.com)

IS-Shanghai 2012- International Symposium on Coastal Engineering Geology, September 20-21, 2012, Shanghai, China, [www.is-shanghai2012.org](http://www.is-shanghai2012.org)

The 4th International Conference on PROBLEMATIC SOILS, 21-23 September 2012, Wuhan, China, [www.cipremier.com/page.php?487](http://www.cipremier.com/page.php?487)

The 4th Central Asian Geotechnical Symposium: Geo-Engineering for Construction and Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Historical Sites. Challenges and Solutions 21-23 September 2012 Samarkand, Uzbekistan <http://conference.geotechnics.uz>

15<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, 24-28 September 2012, Lisbon, Portugal <http://15wcee.org/>

Geotechnics 2012 - Constructions, Technologies and Risk, 26-28 September 2012, Ostrava, Slovakia, [www.ingeokring.nl/media/download\\_gallery/Prelimina.pdf](http://www.ingeokring.nl/media/download_gallery/Prelimina.pdf)



**VOLSAM 2012 - Volcanism of the Southern Aegean in the frame of the broader Mediterranean area**  
**10-12 October 2012, Santorini island, Greece**  
<http://volsam2012.conferences.gr>

The VOLSAM 2012 Conference aims at serving as a forum for the presentation and constructive discussion of state of the art and emerging issues on the volcanism of the South Aegean Volcanic Arc (SAAVA) in the frame of the broader Mediterranean area.

**The Conference Topics**

- Origin and tectonic evolution of the South Aegean Volcanic Arc - SAAVA (active tectonics in the Aegean area, subduction and block movement inferred from tectonic studies, seismology and geodetic data)
- Petrogenesis and geochemical studies
- Evolution of volcanic centers
- Effusive and explosive activity. Relative deposits

- Volcanic gases
- Volcano monitoring
- Hazards and Risk assessment studies
- Economic deposits and formations
- Geothermal energy related to volcanic and neotectonic systems
- Comparison with similar active structures in the Mediterranean and worldwide
- Geoparks and Geological heritage in volcanic regions

Organizers – Information

Heliotospos Conferences

Imerovigli, GR-84700 Santorini, Greece

Phone: +30 2286024758, Fax: +30 2286023672

E-mail: [volsam@heliotospos.net](mailto:volsam@heliotospos.net)



61. Geomechanics Colloquy "50 Years NATM", October 11th and 12th, 2012, Salzburg, Austria, [salzburg@oegg.at](mailto:salzburg@oegg.at)

2nd International Symposium on Constitutive Modeling of Geomaterials: Advances and New Applications (IS-Model 2012), October 15 and 16, 2012 Beijing, China, [www.csrme.com/ISMODEL/index.html](http://www.csrme.com/ISMODEL/index.html)

SAHC 2011, 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions, October 15 – 17, 2012, Wroclaw, Poland, [www.sahc2012.org](http://www.sahc2012.org)

7<sup>th</sup> Asian Rock Mechanics Symposium, 15-19 October 2012, Seoul, Korea, [www.arms7.com](http://www.arms7.com)

37th Annual Conference on Deep Foundations, October 16-19, 2012, Houston, TX, USA, [www.dfi.org/conferencedetail.asp?id=193](http://www.dfi.org/conferencedetail.asp?id=193)

10<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Advances in Civil Engineering, 17-19 October 2012, 17-19 October, Ankara, Turkey [www.ace2012.metu.edu.tr](http://www.ace2012.metu.edu.tr)



**Tunnels and Underground Spaces :  
Sustainability and Innovations  
17 - 20 October 2012, Montreal, Canada  
[www.tac2012.ca](http://www.tac2012.ca)**

Montreal is a unique, fascinating city and provides a spectacular venue for the Canadian and International tunnelling communities to convene. As the **TAC 2012 Montreal** conference will take place at the centrally-located Hyatt Regency Hotel, delegates will get the opportunity to explore the centuries of history of old Montreal, dine at the area's many restaurants or check out all the other attractions this spectacular city has to offer.

The Tunnelling Association of Canada has developed a program that will highlight the advancements and state-of-the-art status in tunnelling research and practice from around

the globe. The program will include plenary presentations, technical sessions, technical tours and a trade exhibition.

### Technical Themes

Practitioners and researchers are invited to submit TAC 2012 Montreal abstracts in any of the following broad topic areas/themes:

- Tunnel Excavation: TBMs and Conventional Tunnelling
- Investigations and Design
- Underground Spaces and Tunnel Construction Projects
- Aging of Tunnels: Monitoring and Renovation
- Methods and Products for Tunnel Maintenance
- Assessment of Underground Structures Condition
- Urban Tunnelling
- Contractual Aspects of Tunnelling Projects

If you have questions about **TAC 2012 Montreal**, please feel free to contact:

Andre Rancourt, ing., Ph.D., *AJR Geoconsulting inc.*  
Conference Chair, [chair@tac2012.ca](mailto:chair@tac2012.ca)

Wayne Gibson, P.Eng.,  
Conference Manager  
[info@tac2012.ca](mailto:info@tac2012.ca)  
c/o Gibson Group Association Management  
8828 Pigott Rd  
Richmond BC V7A 2C4  
(604) 241-1297  
(604) 241-1399 (fax)



**6<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on  
Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) Dams  
October 23 to 25, 2012, Zaragoza, Spain  
[www.meetandforum.net/RCC2012](http://www.meetandforum.net/RCC2012)**

The Spanish National Committee on Large Dams (SPAN COLD) and the Chinese National Committee on Large Dams (CHINCOLD), the European Club of ICOLD and the Spanish Institute of Cement and its Applications (IECA), have the honor to invite you to participate in the 6th International Symposium on Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) Dams, which will be held in Zaragoza (Spain) from 23 to 25 October 2012.

The construction of the first Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) dam in Spain was completed in the year 1980. After that, 27 RCC dams have been constructed in the country, one of which is under construction.

But this important development has not only taken place in Spain. The speed of execution and the economy of such dams, in comparison with those of conventional concrete, have been the two main reasons that have led this technique to develop very quickly in many parts of the world. Today, it is possible to find more than 400 dams of this type in more than 40 countries, being China, with about 110 dams in operation, the world's leading country in this technology of dam construction.

For all those reasons, since 1991, two pioneering and leading countries in RCC technology, Spain and China, are combining their efforts to prepare the RCC Symposium with a wide range of contents and international scope.

This new Symposium will follow those held in Beijing (China), in 1991, Santander (Spain), in 1995, Chengdu (China), in 1999, Madrid (Spain), 2003, and Guiyang (China), in 2007.

This 6<sup>th</sup> Symposium on RCC dams is being organized by the Spanish National Committee on Large Dams (SPANCOLD) and the Chinese National Committee on Large Dams (CHINCOLD), with the support of the European Club of ICOLD and the Spanish Institute of Cement and its Applications (IECA), with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment (MAGRAMA), and the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD).

### Symposium Themes

The 6th International Symposium on RCC Dams will discuss the following topics:

1. Materials and mixture proportions.
2. Planning and design.
3. Quality control. Full scale trials.
4. Construction of RCC dams.
  - 4.1. Experiences and technologies in different countries.
  - 4.2. Hard-Fill and CSG dams.
5. Singular spillways.
6. Other uses of RCC in dam construction and hydraulic structures.
7. Monitoring and performance.
8. Rehabilitation of RCC dams. Upgrading of existing dams with RCC.
9. Very high RCC dams.
10. Advantages of RCC dams.
11. Technological innovations in RCC dams.

### Symposium Secretariat

Comite Nacional Espanol de Grandes Presas  
C/ Orense 3 - 8º D, 28020, Madrid  
Phone: + 34 91 91 553 71 4  
Fax: + 34 91 533 89 86  
[www.spancold.es](http://www.spancold.es)



HYDRO 2012 Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges, 29 to 31 October 2012, Bilbao, Spain, [www.hydropower-dams.com](http://www.hydropower-dams.com)

International Conference on Ground Improvement and Ground Control: Transport Infrastructure Development and Natural Hazards Mitigation, 30 Oct - 2 Nov 2012, Wollongong, Australia [www.icgiwollongong.com](http://www.icgiwollongong.com)

Tangible Risks, Intangible Opportunities: Long-Term Risk Preparedness and Responses for Threats to Cultural Heritage – 2012 Theme: Reducing Risks to Cultural Heritage from Natural and Human-Caused Disasters, 31 October 2012, Beijing, China, [pamela.jerome@icomos.org](mailto:pamela.jerome@icomos.org)

6th Congress on Forensic Engineering, October 31 – November 3, 2012, San Francisco, USA  
<http://content.asce.org/conferences/forensics2012/index.html>

ACUUS 2012 13th World Conference of the Associated Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space Under-

ground Space Development – Opportunities and Challenges, 7 – 9 November 2012, Singapore, [www.acuus2012.com](http://www.acuus2012.com)

International Symposium on Earthquake-induced Landslides November 7-9, 2012, Kiryu, Japan  
<http://geotech.ce.gunma-u.ac.jp/~isel/index.html>

GEOMAT2012-KL, MALAYSIA Second International Conference on Geotechnique, Construction Materials and Environment, November 14-16, 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, <http://geomat2012.webs.com>

32. Baugrundtagung with exhibition "Geotechnik", Mainz, Germany, 26 – 29 November 2012, [www.baugrundtagung.com](http://www.baugrundtagung.com)

GEOSYNTHETICS ASIA 2012 (GA2012) 5th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics, Bangkok, Thailand, 10 - 14 December 2012, [www.set.ait.ac.th/acsig/igs-thailand](http://www.set.ait.ac.th/acsig/igs-thailand)

First International Congress FedIGS, 12 – 15 November 2012, Hong Kong – China, [www.fedig.org/HongKong2012](http://www.fedig.org/HongKong2012)

2012 Forum on Urban Geoenvironment & Sustainable Development, 4-7 December 2012, Hong Kong, CHINA, [www.civil.hku.hk/ugsd2012/en/](http://www.civil.hku.hk/ugsd2012/en/)

GA2012 - Geosynthetics Asia 2012 5th Asian Regional Conference on Geosynthetics, 13 - 16 December 2012, Bangkok, Thailand, [www.set.ait.ac.th/acsig/GA2012](http://www.set.ait.ac.th/acsig/GA2012)

Forensic geotechnical engineering  
[www.editorialmanager.com/feng](http://www.editorialmanager.com/feng)

Fourth International Seminar on FORENSIC GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, January, 10-12, 2013, Bengaluru, India, Prof. G L Sivakumar Babu, [isfge2013@gmail.com](mailto:isfge2013@gmail.com)

Geotechnical Special Publication, ASCE "Foundation Engineering in the Face of Uncertainty". Abstracts to Mohamad H. Hussein at: [MHussein@pile.com](mailto:MHussein@pile.com).

Geotechnical Special Publication, ASCE "SOUND GEOTECHNICAL RESEARCH TO PRACTICE", [http://web.engr.oregonstate.edu/~armin/index\\_files/HoltzGSP](http://web.engr.oregonstate.edu/~armin/index_files/HoltzGSP)

Themed Issue on Geotechnical Challenges for Renewable Energy Developments, Geotechnical Engineering 2013, [ben.ramster@icepublishing.com](mailto:ben.ramster@icepublishing.com)

Pam-Am UNSAT 2013 First Pan-American Conference on Unsaturated Soils, 20-22 February 2013, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, [panamunsat2013.uniandes.edu.co](http://panamunsat2013.uniandes.edu.co)

ICGE'13 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Geotechnical Engineering New Developments in Analysis, Modeling, and Design, 21-23 February 2013, Hammamet, Tunisia  
[www.icge13.com](http://www.icge13.com)

TU-SEOUL 2013 International Symposium on Tunnelling and Underground Space Construction for Sustainable Development, March 18-20, 2013, Seoul, Korea  
[www.tu-seoul2013.org](http://www.tu-seoul2013.org)







**International Conference on Installation Effects  
in Geotechnical Engineering**  
24-27 March 2013, Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
<http://geo-install.co.uk>

**INVITATION**

The partners of GEO-INSTALL warmly invite you to participate in the closing conference of this project, to share in the state of the art on installation effects in geotechnical engineering. GEO-INSTALL (FP7/2007-2013, PIAG-GA-2009-230638) is an Industry-Academia Pathways and Partnerships project funded by the European Community from the 7th Framework Programme.

**THE AIM OF THE CONFERENCE**

Infrastructure construction involves the installation of structural elements, such as piles and various ground improvement techniques for soils and rocks. The installation process itself can be quasi-static (for example jacked piles) or dynamic (vibratory methods, such as stone columns and driven piles), and generally involves very large deformations and changes in pore pressure. The fact that natural soils are complex geomaterials, exhibiting structure and rate-dependent behaviour, makes analysis of such problems yet more challenging. In particular, the influence of installation on key design parameters, such as mobilised strength at the soil-structure interface and soil stiffness, is difficult to quantify and, as yet, impossible to model. Numerical analyses using the standard Finite Element Method (FEM) are unable to produce accurate descriptions of large deformation problems due to excessive mesh distortions and novel techniques need to be developed.

The aim of the conference is to provide an international forum for presenting and discussing the latest developments in monitoring, analysing and managing installation effects in geotechnical engineering. Papers on any aspect of this subject are most welcome. Active discussion on important topics will be facilitated through invited keynote lectures, which set the scene for the main theme of the conference. In addition, the partners of GEOINSTALL will present some highlights of their joint research programme, achieved through intense collaboration between industry and academia.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

Delft University of Technology  
Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences  
Geo-Engineering Section  
P.O. Box 5048  
2600 GA Delft  
The Netherlands  
email: [geoinstall@tudelft.nl](mailto:geoinstall@tudelft.nl)  
web: <http://geo-install.co.uk>



GEOSYNTHETICS 2012, April 1 – 4, 2013, Long Beach, California, USA [www.geosynthetics2013.com](http://www.geosynthetics2013.com)

Les Rencontres Géosynthétiques 2013, 9-11 Avril 2013, Dijon, France [www.rencontresgeosynthetiques.org](http://www.rencontresgeosynthetiques.org)

Fifth International Conference on Forensic Engineering Informing the Future with Lessons from the Past, 15-17 April 2013, London, United Kingdom, <http://ice-forensicengineering.com>



**12th International Conference  
Underground Construction Prague 2013**  
22-24 April 2013, Prague, Czech Republic  
[www.ita-aites.cz/en/conference\\_underg\\_constr/conference-uc-2013](http://www.ita-aites.cz/en/conference_underg_constr/conference-uc-2013)

The ITA-AITES Czech Tunnelling Association cordially invites you to 12th International Conference entitled „Underground Construction Prague 2013“, which will be held in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, from 22 to 24 April 2013. This is the largest Czech tunnelling conference, which is held regularly every three years.

The ITA-AITES Slovak Tunnelling Association and world's leading experts as members of the Scientific Council are also involved in its preparation. The conference programme aims to reflect experience with preparation and implementation of all types of underground structures using both conventional and mechanized methods of excavation.

Despite worsened global economic conditions, the Czech Republic is implementing and preparing significant underground structures, some are extraordinary in their scope and means of implementing. The largest tunnel construction – the Blanka tunnel complex at the Prague city ring with a length of 5.5 km is currently being completed. In full construction is an extension of the Prague metro route V.A, where earth pressure balance shields with diameter of 6 m are deployed, which sets out the sum over 8 km of railway tunnels.

Construction of railway tunnels on IIIrd and IVth railway corridor is intensively prepared, out of which the most important tunnels are Chotůčany (4810 m long) and Ejpovice (4150 m long). Construction of the last named tunnel should be initiated in 2012. Extraordinary prospective structures are the Prague metro line D, the new gas tank and the underground storage of radioactive waste. Better times for tunneling are coming to the Slovak Republic, with ongoing competitions for tunnels on the D1 highway (Višňov – 7.5 km long; Šibeník – 0.6 km long; Čebra – 2 km long).

We believe that this conference will be as successful as in 2010, will bring a lot of interesting knowledge and enable participants to gain new contacts. The Czech Republic and in particular its capital city of Prague with its individual charm and many interesting sights is an ideal place for the conference as well as relaxation.

**Thematical Sessions**

1. Urban transport tunnels – design and construction
2. Non-urban transport tunnels – design and construction
3. Other underground structures – design and construction
4. Geotechnical investigation and monitoring for underground construction projects

5. Numerical modelling, development and research for underground construction projects
6. Equipment, operational safety and maintenance in underground structures
7. Risk management, contractual relationships and funding of underground construction projects

#### Contacts

##### Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee:

SATRA, spol. s r. o., Sokolska 32, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic

Tel.: +420 296 337 181, fax: +420 296 337 189, e-mail:

[ps2013@satra.cz](mailto:ps2013@satra.cz)

##### ITA-AITES Czech Tunelling Association:

Miloslav Novotný – secretary, Dělnická 12, 170 00 Prague 7, Czech Republic

Tel./fax: +420 266 793 479, e-mail: [ita-aites@metrostav.cz](mailto:ita-aites@metrostav.cz)

web: [www.ita-aites.cz](http://www.ita-aites.cz)

##### Organising Agency:

Guarant International spol. s r.o., Lenka Sliwkova, Opletalova 22, 110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic

Tel.: +420 284 001 444, fax: +420 284 001 448, e-mail:

[ps2013prague@guarant.cz](mailto:ps2013prague@guarant.cz)




Conference to Commemorate the Legacy of Ralph B. Peck, 7th International Conference on Case Histories in Geotechnical Engineering & Soil Dynamics and Symposium in Honor of Clyde Baker, Chicago, USA, 29 April – 4 May, 2013, <http://7icchgq.mst.edu>



ITA-AITES WTC 2013 "Underground – the way to the future", Geneva, Switzerland, 10 to 17 May 2013, [www.wtc2013.ch/congress](http://www.wtc2013.ch/congress)



## IGS-Incheon 2013

**5th International Symposium on  
Geotechnical Engineering,  
Disaster Prevention and Reduction,  
and Environmentally Sustainable Development  
May 15-17 May 2013, Incheon, South Korea**

[www.geochina-cces.cn/download/2013\\_5th\\_Dsiaster\\_prevention\\_Bulletin\\_1.pdf](http://www.geochina-cces.cn/download/2013_5th_Dsiaster_prevention_Bulletin_1.pdf)

The Fifth International Geotechnical Symposium on Geotechnical Engineering for Disaster Prevention & Reduction, Environmentally Sustainable Development is organized by Korean Geotechnical Society (KGS) under the auspices of ISSMGE.

Incheon, a gateway to Northeast Asia with both international port and international airport in its hand, Incheon is located in the mid-west Korean Peninsula abutting the Yellow Sea. A city located 28km from the nation's capital, Seoul. A total of 2 billion people or 32 percent of world's population lives within three and half hour distance by flight from Incheon. Historically, this is the first region Korea opened to the outside world and the region has played a leading role in modernizing the country's politics, diplomacy, military and economy. Incheon is currently a center of international trade and manufacturing and huge mega construction project.

The conference will take place over three days from the 22nd to the 24th May 2013. The Symposium themes is classified major four disciplines such as Geo-monitoring, Geotechnical engineering, Geoenvironmental engineering, Climate change. The conference program consists of the five keynote lectures, four technical themed sessions including theme lecture, a dedicated poster exhibition, two technical visiting. Each of the four sessions will include 5-6 presentation of independent paper on the session theme, which will be discussed and validated by a session chair and co-chair. Delegates will also be invited to discuss the issues raised by the submitted papers and session chair within each technical session. Also we will organize some social programs for delegates and interesting social programs are available for accompanying persons in the forms of local tours.

We sincerely invite you to take part in the IGS-Incheon 2013 and hoping to see you in May

2013 in Incheon, Korea.

#### CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

The 5th International Geotechnical Symposium on Geotechnical Engineering for Disaster Prevention and Reduction, Environmentally Sustainable Development with the aim of bringing together scientists, engineers, practitioners, and researchers to exchange knowledge and discuss the disaster prevention and reduction in the field of geoenvironmental and geotechnical engineering.

#### CONFERENCE THEMES

The main theme for the Incheon symposium is Innovative Geotechnical Technology for Disaster Prevention, Reduction and Sustainable Environmental Engineering in terms of reference of Technical Committee ATC-3

##### 1. Geo-Monitoring

Advances of In-situ Testing Technologies in Geotechnical Engineering  
Shear Wave Velocity Measurements using Surface Wave Methods  
Advances in Sensing/Monitoring Techniques during Geo-construction

##### 2. Geotechnical Engineering in Special Environment

Advances in Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering  
Soil Improvement Solutions for Seismic Hazards  
Numerical Modeling of Liquefaction in Dams and Levees  
Recent Advances in Foundation Engineering

Stability of Manmade and Natural Slopes and Embankments  
Research Advances and Case Histories of Deep Excavations  
Underground Space for Resilient Infrastructure

### 3. Geo-Environmental Technology

Recent Advances in Geoenvironmental Site Characterization  
Hydraulic Properties and Hydrology of Waste Containment Systems  
Geoenvironmental Case Histories: Challenges and Innovation  
Reuse of Waste and Recycled Materials  
Advances in Heavy Metal Soil Treatment  
Geotechnics of Sediment Remediation  
Landfill Settlement

### 4. Climate Change

Effects on Water by Global Warming  
Water Resource Management and Policy  
Flood, Drought, and Desertification  
Polar and Frozen Soil Engineering  
Estuary, Dams, and Coastal Erosion.

Contact person : Prof. Eun Chul Shin  
IGS-Incheon 2013 Organizing Committee,  
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering,  
University of Incheon  
12-1, Songdo-Dong, Yeonsu-Gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 406-840  
Phone : 82-32-835-8460, Fax : 82-32-835-0775, E-mail : [ecshin@incheon.ac.kr](mailto:ecshin@incheon.ac.kr)



HF2013 Effective and Sustainable Hydraulic Fracturing - an ISRM Specialized Conference, 20-22 May 2013, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, <http://www.csiro.au/events/HF2013>



**Second International Symposium on  
Geotechnical Engineering for the Preservation  
of Monuments and Historic Sites**  
30 -31 May 2013, Napoli, Italy  
[www.tc301-napoli.org](http://www.tc301-napoli.org)

The conservation of monuments and historic sites is one of the most challenging problems facing modern civilization. It involves a number of factors belonging to different fields (cultural, humanistic, social, technical, economical, administrative), intertwining in inextricable patterns. In particular, the requirements of safety and use appear (and often actually are) in conflict with the respect of the integrity of the monuments. In almost all countries of the world the conservation is looked after by an official trained in Art

History or Archaeology. He has generally the control of any action to be undertaken, and imposes constraints and limitations that sometimes appear unreasonable to the engineer. The engineer, in turn, tends to achieve safety by means of solutions which appear unacceptable to the official in charge of conservation, sometimes mechanically applying procedures and regulations conceived for new structures. It is evident that some equilibrium has to be found between the safe fruition of a monument and the respect of its integrity. The former task belongs to the know-how of any well trained and experienced engineer, while the latter one is more difficult, being the same concept of integrity rather elusive.

The difficulty of the problem is increased by the lack of a general theory, universally accepted and guiding the behaviour of the actors involved as the Mechanics does with the structural engineer. The possibility of finding in practice an acceptable equilibrium is linked to the development of a shared culture. The International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering contributed to this development by an ad hoc Committee (TC 19 - Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites), that has been promoted over 25 years ago by French and Italian engineers (Jean Kerisel, Arrigo Croce). A number of international and regional symposia have been organised, always with large audience and lively discussions. A Lecture dedicated to Jean Kerisel will be given for the first time at the next International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering to be held in 2013 in Paris. In this framework, the Technical Committee (now TC301) is organising the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Symposium on Geotechnical Engineering for the Preservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, which will be held in Napoli on May 2013. Its aim is that of comparing experiences, presenting important achievements and new ideas, establishing fruitful links.

The contributions to the Conference should focus on the following main themes:

1. Geotechnical aspects of historic sites, monuments and cities;
2. Past design criteria and traditional construction methods;
3. Techniques to preserve ancient sites and constructions;
4. Rehabilitation of heritage;
5. Role of geotechnical engineering in preservation of cultural and historical integrity.

Scientific secretariat

For general queries please contact:  
[info@tc301-napoli.org](mailto:info@tc301-napoli.org)

For queries about paper submission please contact:  
[secretariat@tc301-napoli.org](mailto:secretariat@tc301-napoli.org)  
or  
Stefania Lirer (phone: +39 081 76 85915; email: [stelirer@unina.it](mailto:stelirer@unina.it))

Emilio Bilotta (phone: +39 081 76 83469; email: [emilio.bilotta@unina.it](mailto:emilio.bilotta@unina.it))



WTC 2013 ITA-AITES World Tunnel Congress and 39th General Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, from May 31 to June 7, 2013. [www.wtc2013.ch](http://www.wtc2013.ch)

First International Conference on Rock Dynamics and Applications (RocDyn-1), 6-8 June 2013, Lausanne, Switzerland, [www.rocdyn.org](http://www.rocdyn.org)



## SINOROCK2013 中國岩石 2013

### SINOROCK 2013 Rock Characterization, Modelling and Engineering Design Methods an ISRM Specialized Conference 18-20 June 2013, Shanghai, China

Contact Person: Xia-Ting Feng  
Address: Xiaobongshan 12# Wuchang, Wuhan, China  
Telephone: +86 27 87198913  
Fax: +86 27 87198413  
E-mail: [xtfeng@whrsm.ac.cn](mailto:xtfeng@whrsm.ac.cn)



STREMAH 2013 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Studies, Repairs and Maintenance of Heritage Architecture, 25 – 27 June 2013, New Forest, UK,  
[carlos@wessex.ac.uk](mailto:carlos@wessex.ac.uk)



**TC215 ISSMGE - International Symposium on Coupled Phenomena in Environmental Geotechnics (CPEG) -**  
**"From theoretical and experimental research to practical applications"**  
**1 - 3 July 2013, Torino, Italy**  
[www.tc215-cpeg-torino.org](http://www.tc215-cpeg-torino.org)

Environmental Geotechnics currently has to deal with numerous aspects and fields, such as the characterization of polluted sites and landfill waste, the design of containment systems for subsoil pollutant control, radioactive waste disposal, geo-energy exploitation and bacteria-driven soil modification, among others.

In order to obtain reliable and effective predictions of the actual behavior and performance of all these very complex systems, theoretical and experimental research and advanced design procedures needs to take into account hydro-bio-chemo-physical and mechanical phenomena and processes at very different geometrical scales and, above all, in coupled conditions.

Over the last few decades, these requirements have stimulated substantial advancements from the classical soil and rock mechanics background in terms of generalization, extension and refinement of theoretical modeling and experimentation capabilities.

Today, the possibility of further progresses in the scientific state of the art and the substantial advancements of practical applications in an environmentally sustainable manner are closely related to the development of a shared knowledge among the different basic and applied sciences and technologies.

The International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE) contributed to these developments by an ad hoc Committee (TC 215 – Environmental Geotechnics - formerly TC 5), which was established under the ISSMGE presidency of Prof. M. Jamiolkowski (1994-1997). Since then, a number of conferences, symposia and workshops have been organized and they have attracted large audiences that have always taken part in lively, interesting and useful discussions. In particular, the main periodic International Conference of Environmental Geotechnics (TC 215 - ICEG) deserves mentioning, as it reached its 6th edition in New Delhi, India (2010).

Within this framework, the international symposium organized by ISSMGE TC 215 in Torino (Italy) in July 2013, has been planned as a unique event which will be specifically focused on the Coupled Phenomena in Environmental Geotechnics (from theoretical and experimental research to practical applications). In particular, the symposium will have the aim of discussing and sharing knowledge, skills and front edge research activities in the fields pertaining to theoretical aspects, experimental evidence and already operating, in progress and/or possible practical applications, looking not only inside the geotechnical community but also at related and complementary areas and disciplines.

#### Main topics

1. Landfill waste characterization
2. Stability and settlement analysis of landfills
3. Landfill bottom and side lining systems
4. Capping systems for landfills and polluted sites
5. Geosynthetics in environmental geotechnics
6. Characterization of polluted sites and related aquifers
7. Active and passive barriers for polluted sites
8. Degradation, extraction and inerting systems for the reclamation of polluted sites
9. Radioactive waste disposal
10. Underground energy issues
11. Natural and anthropogenic bio-chemical processes within soils and rocks

#### Contacts

Guido Musso [guido.musso@polito.it](mailto:guido.musso@polito.it)  
phone: +39 011 0904837

Andrea Dominijanni [andrea.dominijanni@polito.it](mailto:andrea.dominijanni@polito.it)  
phone: +39 338 7778804

Symposium Secretariat - Axea Meetings and Events  
[info@tc25-cpeg-torino.org](mailto:info@tc25-cpeg-torino.org)  
phone: +39 011 591871  
fax: +39 011 590833



The 6th International Symposium on Rock Stress, 20-22 August 2013, Sendai, Japan,  
<http://www2.kankyo.tohoku.ac.jp/rs2013>

18<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering "Challenges and Innovations in Geotechnics", 1 – 5 September 2013, Paris, France  
[www.paris2013-icsmge.org](http://www.paris2013-icsmge.org)





**13<sup>th</sup> International Conference  
of the Geological Society of Greece**  
September 5-8 2013, Chania, Greece  
[www.ege13.gr](http://www.ege13.gr)

The Geological Society of Greece and the Department of Mineral Resources Engineering, Technical University of Crete organize the 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Geological Society of Greece with the title:

**"Exploration & Exploitation of Mineral Resources"**

The conference will be held in the facilities of Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (MAICh), Crete, Greece, from Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> of September to Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> of September 2013.

Under the current global financial circumstances, the contribution of the primary production to the economic development of each country is crucial. Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources should and have to contribute towards this direction. The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Geological Society of Greece (G.S.G.) aims to bridge the basic with the applied research in the domain of Geosciences.

The 13<sup>th</sup> G.S.G. conference will have the topics:

- Exploration and exploitation of Mineral Resources
- Industrial Minerals and Rocks
- Geosciences in Education
- Geothermics
- Geomorphology-GIS
- Geosites-Geoparks
- Geophysics-Seismology
- Geochemistry-Biogeochemistry
- Energy Resources
- Marine Geology
- Sedimentology
- Ore Geology-Economic Geology
- Mining Technology
- Environmental Geology
- Petrology-Mineralogy
- Stratigraphy-Palaeontology
- Tectonics
- Engineering Geology-Geotechnical Engineering
- Hydrology-Hydrogeology
- Natural Hazards

Contact at [admin@ege13.gr](mailto:admin@ege13.gr)



Géotechnique Symposium in Print on Bio- and Chemo-Mechanical Processes in Geotechnical Engineering,  
[www.elabs10.com/content/2010001471/SiP%202013.pdf](http://www.elabs10.com/content/2010001471/SiP%202013.pdf)

EUROCK 2013 ISRM European Regional Symposium  
"Rock Mechanics for Resources, Energy and Environment",  
21-26 September 2013, Wrocław, Poland  
[www.eurock2013.pwr.wroc.pl](http://www.eurock2013.pwr.wroc.pl)



**International Conference Vajont, 1963 - 2013  
Thoughts and Analyses after 50 years since the  
catastrophic landslide**  
8-10 October, 2013, Padova, Italy  
<http://www.vajont2013.info/vajont-pd>

Under the auspices of Giorgio Napolitano, President of the Italian Republic, the AIGA, Italian Association of Engineering Geology and Environment, together with the Department of Geosciences (University of Padua), the Research Centre on Geological Risks (Sapienza University of Rome), the National Research Council (IRPI Institute), and the International Association for Engineering Geology and the Environment (Italian Division), is organizing the scientific session of the International Conference "Vajont 2013" to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the catastrophic Vajont landslide (9th October 1963).

The Vajont landslide is commonly considered as a reference event for the geological risk evaluation, as well as for rock mechanics studies, and its study could be considered the foundation of modern Engineering Geology.

The Conference is aimed to discuss on advances in Geological Sciences in the last 50 years, and in particular in Engineering Geology of giant landslides.

Giant landslides have been widely detected and studied in mountain chains, but the knowledge of their triggering conditions and propagation processes is still limited.

Although the Vajont landslide is not the largest rockslide in the Alpine region, it can be considered a reference case study at a worldwide scale due its kinematics and to the negative influences of reservoirs on the stability of slopes especially those affected by Deep-Seated Gravitational Slope Deformations.

The main objective of the Conference is to promote an updated scientific revision of this catastrophic landslide considering all its geological and technical aspects, which led to the catastrophic collapse of the 9th October 1963, and the consequences that dams construction may have on existing infrastructures through the development and collapse of large landslides.

The overall review and researches on the Vajont landslide will create an excellent scientific opportunity to exchange the current geological and engineering knowledge of giant rock slides and their potential impact on large infrastructures as dams.

**Call for papers**

Authors are invited to submit papers on the topics outlined. Abstracts of no more than 400 words must be submitted by June 30, 2012 using the [online form available](#) on the Conference website. Authors will be notified of acceptance of abstract by August 31, 2012. Complete papers must be submitted by December 31, 2012. The final version of the peer-reviewed papers must be submitted by March 31, 2013. The proceedings will be published on the book series of Italian Journal of Engineering Geology and Environment, and will be available for participants at the registration desk

**Topics**

**Large Landslides**

- Triggering mechanisms e pre-failure conditions
- Failure mechanisms and kinematics evolution

- Predicting large landslide phenomena
- Monitoring large slope instabilities
- Tsunami induced by landslides

#### Large Landslides and infrastructures

- Geology, geomechanics
- Geology, geotechnics and infrastructures
- Evolution of legislation in the world on the construction of dams after the Vajont disaster
- Dams and slopes instability
- Influence of dams on natural environment
- Monitoring criteria

#### Conference Secretariat

[tania.ruspandini@uniroma1.it](mailto:tania.ruspandini@uniroma1.it)

Phone: (+39) 06 49914040



International Symposium on Design and Practice of Geo-synthetic-Reinforced Soil Structures, 14-16 October, 2013, Bologna, Italy, [www.civil.columbia.edu/bologna2013](http://www.civil.columbia.edu/bologna2013)

ANDORRA 2014 14th International Winter Road Congress 2014, 4-7 February 2014, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), [www.aipcrandorra2014.org](http://www.aipcrandorra2014.org)



**World Tunnel Congress 2014  
and 40th ITA General Assembly  
"Tunnels for a better living"  
9 - 15 May 2014, Iguassu Falls, Brazil  
[www.wtc2014.com.br](http://www.wtc2014.com.br)**

Brazil is experiencing a moment of huge growth that started 10 years ago. It is estimated that the sustainable growth will continue during this decade. Not even the recent financial crisis, which reached the whole world, was able to stop the progress. Brazil handled the crisis and continued its way to development.

The benefits of this process can be noticed in different areas and regions. Unemployment decreases. Inflation is under control. There was an intensive social mobility. Thirty million Brazilians reached the middle-class. Considering investments, there are public and private development projects of infrastructures and civil construction.

In the main cities, the subway lines are facing an expansion project, especially in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. São Paulo, Brazil's main city, plans to have a subway line of 200 km long in 2018 – which means to triplicate the current line of 74 km.

Large hydroelectric plants are under construction in the North region. In the Northeast, other important constructions are being made, such as the São Francisco River Transposition. There is also an important project, which

was already approved, of an immersed tunnel connecting two coastal cities – Santos, where the largest port of the country is, and Guarujá, an important city for people from São Paulo.

Being the venue for two sport events of international relevance, FIFA World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016, gives Brazil an additional motivation to grow, involving the construction of soccer stadiums, roads, ports and airports.

In this context of optimism, Brazil will host the World Tunnel Congress 2014 (WTC 2014), organized by the Brazilian Tunnelling Committee (CBT) from ABMS (Brazilian Association of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering) and by ITA (International Tunnelling and Underground Space Association). The event will be held in Foz do Iguaçu, from May 9th to 15th, 2014.

Foz do Iguaçu is famous for its stunning falls and natural beauty, with many species of animals and plants. Focusing on "Tunnels for Better Living", WTC 2014 will discuss and show the importance of tunnels, especially in big cities, as solutions for traffic jam, flooding, transportation, environment preservation and also for saving the surface for nobler uses, such as leisure and human relations.

WTC 2014 will host a huge meeting of Brazilian and international technical community, involving all actors – public managers, constructors, designers, equipment suppliers, engineering service companies, professors, professionals and students. Together, tunnel experts will discuss and suggest the most appropriate and used solutions around the globe. The 40th ITA General Assembly will also take place during the event.

WTC 2014 becomes an important place for business and the exchange of technical experiences, involving companies and professionals from all over the world. Brazil is an opened and democratic country, with solid laws and political, economical and social stability. And it's opened to the participation of the technical community from the whole world. Set date in your schedule for the WTC 2014. Come to Brazil. Mobilize your company to participate on the Congress. You will be very welcome to Foz do Iguaçu. See you in 2014!

#### Executive Secretariat Acqua Consultoria

Rua Capitão Messias, 51  
05004-020 - São Paulo - SP  
Phone / Fax: +55 11 3868 0726  
[info@wtc2014.org](mailto:info@wtc2014.org)



#### **EUROCK 2014 ISRM European Regional Symposium Rock Engineering and Rock Mechanics: Structures in and on Rock Masses 26-28 May 2014, Vigo, Spain**

Contact Person: Prof. Leandro Alejano  
ETSI MINAS - University of Vigo  
Dept. of Natural Resources & Environmental Engineering  
Campus  
Lagoas Marcosende  
36310 Vigo (Pontevedra), SPAIN  
Telephone: (+34) 986 81 23 74  
E-mail: [alejano@uvigo.es](mailto:alejano@uvigo.es)

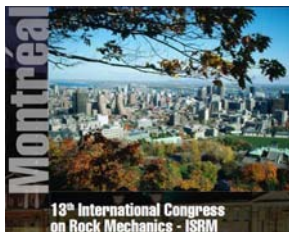


8th European Conference "Numerical Methods in Geotechnical Engineering", Delft, The Netherlands, 18-20 juni 2014, [www.numge2014.org](http://www.numge2014.org)

Second European Conference on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, 24-29 August 2014, Istanbul, Turkey [www.2eceedistanbul.org](http://www.2eceedistanbul.org)

10th International Conference on Geosynthetics – 10ICG, Berlin, Germany, 21 – 25 September 2014 [www.10icg-berlin.com](http://www.10icg-berlin.com)

ARMS 8 - 8th ISRM Rock Mechanics Symposium, 15-17 October 2014, Sapporo, Japan [www.rocknet-japan.org/ARMS8/index.htm](http://www.rocknet-japan.org/ARMS8/index.htm)



**13<sup>th</sup> ISRM International Congress on Rock Mechanics  
Innovations in Applied and Theoretical  
Rock Mechanics  
10 – 13 May 2015, Montreal, Canada**

The Congress of the ISRM "Innovations in Applied and Theoretical Rock Mechanics" will take place on 29 April to 6 May 2015 and will be chaired by Prof. Ferri Hassani.

Contact Person: Prof. Ferri Hassani  
Address: Department of Mining and Materials Engineering  
McGill University  
3450 University, Adams Building, Room 109  
Montreal, QC, Canada H3A 2A7  
Telephone: + 514 398 8060  
Fax: + 514 398 5016  
E-mail: [ferri.hassani@McGill.ca](mailto:ferri.hassani@McGill.ca)



The British Geotechnical Association (BGA) is pleased to announce that it will be hosting the 16th European Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering at the Edinburgh International Conference Centre from 13th to 17th September 2015. The conference was awarded by a meeting of the European Member Societies on 13th September 2011 at the 15th European Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering in Athens, Greece.

You can view the BGA bid document at the following link: <http://files.marketingedinburgh.org/bid/ECSMGEELECTRONICBID.pdf>

The conference website will be updated regularly as arrangements for the conference progress. Please bookmark it and visit regularly.

We look forward to welcoming you all in Edinburgh, one of Europe's truly great cities, in September 2015.

Dr Mike Winter  
Chair of the Organising Committee  
[mwinter@trl.co.uk](mailto:mwinter@trl.co.uk)



**EUROCK 2015  
ISRM European Regional Symposium  
64th Geomechanics Colloquy  
7 – 9 October 2015, Salzburg, Austria**



**XVI ECSMGE 2015**

**16<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Soil Mechanics  
and Geotechnical Engineering  
"Geotechnical Engineering for  
Infrastructure and Development"  
13 – 17 September 2015, Edinburgh, UK  
[www.xvi-ecsmge-2015.org.uk](http://www.xvi-ecsmge-2015.org.uk)**

# NEA ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΙΣ



International Society for Rock Mechanics

[www.isrm.net](http://www.isrm.net)

During the 50th anniversary commemorative banquet, held during the ISRM Congress in Beijing on 21 October 2011, Dr Nuno Grossmann, 1st Vice President and Vice President for Europe, made a presentation on the life of the Society during its first 50 years ([http://www.isrm.net/fotos/qca/1320861546presentation\\_b\\_eijing\\_s.pdf](http://www.isrm.net/fotos/qca/1320861546presentation_b_eijing_s.pdf)).



## International Society for Rock Mechanics 50 Years

The International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM) was founded in Salzburg, Austria, in 1962 as a result of the expansion of the "Salzburg Circle" (Salzburg Circle) to include other countries. Its foundation is mainly due to Professor Leopold Müller, who acted as President of the Society until September of 1966.

Professor Müller assembled the Salzburg group of scientists and engineers from all over the world who were interested in the newly born branch of science called rock mechanics. His aim was to give only a call to the scattered knowledge obtained by groups working on isolated problems posed by rock masses, but even so the knowledge contributed by them posing outstanding but with an interest in the field.

A major initiative in the early life of the Society occurred in 1962, when Professor Leopold Müller organized the first Congress in Salzburg, Austria, attended by 500 delegates from 40 countries. After his election as the second ISRM President, Professor Müller was the leader responsible for transforming the ISRM into a real international scientific association. He worked the foundations of the Society and supported the Society's activities along the way. Since then the Secretariat has been located at the ISRM in Lisbon.

So by 1962, rock mechanics had been established, the International Society had been founded and the highly successful first Congress had been held.



Radio Interview by Leopold Müller and Franz Pöschel, broadcast on 24 May 1962

**Reporter:** "International Society for Rock Mechanics" What is Rock Mechanics?  
**Pöschel:** The scientific discipline that studies the response of jointed rock when subjected to forces.  
**Reporter:** What are the practical results and problems of Rock Mechanics?  
**Pöschel:** Based on fundamental theoretical and practical Rock Mechanics, we are able to design foundations for buildings, dams, and other structures in rock with a higher factor of safety. Tunneling, large underground excavations, etc. can also be calculated and designed so that we can design economically and, above all, we can develop designs that are safe.  
**Reporter:** Is this something new? Can we say that it has been stimulated by the Marston?  
**Müller:** Not at all. In Salzburg, the "International Working Group on Geomechanics" has been working on these problems since 1955. Four years ago, the International Society for Rock Mechanics was founded as a part of the German Academy of Sciences; we are part of this group. So for the world for instance (in comparison) has taken little notice of us. But the "International Society for Rock Mechanics" will provide a wider sphere.  
**Reporter:** So what is Rock Mechanics and what is Geomechanics?  
**Müller:** Soil mechanics is concerned with soils, geomechanics with rocks. Soils are soft, rocks are hard. Geomechanics deals with the mechanics of the earth's solid crust, incorporating also aspects of building and engineering of the solidified mechanical processes.  
**Reporter:** Can we calculate such things?  
**Pöschel:** Consider the Marston Dam foundation. For example, the forces are known, the rock is subjected to additional stresses and comparison of these with the strength shows whether or not the dam is safe.  
**Reporter:** With regard to soils, do we have the strength of rock?  
**Müller:** For rock (specimens tested in the laboratory, yes. For a rock mass, no. This is what we need to determine. This is why we need an "International Society for Rock Mechanics".  
**Reporter:** What are the aims of such organizations?  
**Müller:** Seminars, meetings and the Congress that we had every 5 years. These will lead to publications, research activities, efforts, meetings, dissemination and standards will be developed, etc.

Participants in the ISRM Constitutional Meeting in Salzburg, on 25 May 1962



Some Participants at the 1st Congress in 1962



## ISRM 50th Anniversary Historical Exhibition

During the ISRM International Symposium held in Stockholm in May 2012 a Historical Exhibition of the ISRM was inaugurated. The exhibition includes six panels with highlights of the 50-year life of the ISRM, starting with the constitutional meeting on 25 May 1962 in Salzburg and the Firts Congress in Lisbon in 1966. Reference is made to the main technical achievements, namely through the ISRM Commissions and Congresses, to the most important publications and to the main technical concerns of the Society along the years. The evolution of the membership and the location of the venues of the ISRM conferences are presented in graphical format. The exhibition will be displayed in several conferences organised by the ISRM National Groups during 2012.



### Creation, Settlement and Quick Growth

#### Main technical events

- the 1st Geomechanics Colloquium in Salzburg, Austria (1962), where a General Assembly of the ISRM was also held;
- the 1st ISRM Congress, in Lisbon, Portugal (1966);
- the 2nd ISRM Congress, in Lisbon, Portugal (1970);
- the series of annual ISRM-sponsored International Symposia, which started in 1969.

#### The "News"

In 1967, an informative bulletin, the News, was launched. In the Editorial of the first issue, the ISRM President wrote:

"The News is the first step of an ambitious plan—that we are not alone sure to be able to carry through—to engage the International Society for Rock Mechanics in a permanent activity, in addition to the organization of international Congresses of widely spaced intervals. The purpose of the News is first of all to make known the activities of the Society as well as other news of any kind of interest to Rock Mechanics. [...] A wider diffusion of the News will help to make the International Society for Rock Mechanics well known, thus attracting new members, which is especially important in the present stage of the Society's life."

Besides the conferences, the News was for many years the only link that the members had with the Society, and it was an instrument of vital importance to the growth and to the effective establishment of the ISRM internationally.

#### Commissions

In 1967, the ISRM established its first Commission.

Commissions started in 1967-1970:

- Definition of most Promising Lines of Research
- Recommendations on Site Investigation Techniques
- Terminology, Symbols, and Graphic Representation
- Testing Methods

Commissions started in 1970-1974:

- Behaviour of Tunnels and other Permanent Openings
- Classification of Rocks and Rock Masses
- Publication and Translation
- Teaching of Rock Mechanics

#### Main technical concerns

There were clearly Commissions dealing with Properties of Rocks and Rock Masses and Geological Site Characterization, the themes which attracted the largest quantity of papers at the Congresses, and Commissions dealing with improving the communication between the members of the Society and the teaching of Rock Mechanics. Although the works referred to in the Congress papers were dominantly Mines and Dams, the need to deal with the increasingly larger civil engineering underground works asked also for a Commission.



#### Congress themes

1st Congress Lisbon, Portugal, 1966	2nd Congress Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 1970	3rd Congress Denver, USA, 1974
Properties of Rocks and Rock Masses (20%)	Underground Works (20%)	Physical Properties of Jointed Rock and Rock Masses (10%)
Underground Structures and Deep Storage (10%)	Mechanical Behaviour of Rock Masses (30%)	Underground Openings (20%)
Characteristics of Rocks and Rock Masses with a View to Their Typical and Structural Behaviour (10%)	Stress Properties of Rock Masses (10%)	Time-dependent (10%)
Stress Properties of Rock Masses (10%)	Behaviour of Rock Masses in Structural Foundations (10%)	Stability of Natural and Constructed Slopes (10%)
Stability of Natural and Constructed Slopes (10%)	Improvement of the Properties of Rock Masses (10%)	Preconsolidation Systems (10%)
Consolidation (10%)	Stability of Natural and Constructed Slopes (10%)	Consolidation (10%)
Excavated Structures in Rock Masses (10%)	Consolidation (10%)	





## Boom of the Commissions' Output and Creation of the Rocha Medal



### Main technical events

- the 2 ISRM Congresses, in Montreux, Switzerland (1979), Melbourne, Australia (1982), and Montreal, Canada (1987)
- the series of annual ISRM-sponsored International Symposia



### Rocha Medal

In 1981, the ISRM Board decided to institute an annual prize with a view to honour the memory of Prof-Francisco Rocha. The Rocha Medal is intended to stimulate young researchers in the field of rock mechanics. The prize, a bronze medal and a cash prize, have been annually awarded since 1982, for an outstanding doctoral thesis. The recipient presents his/her work at the ISRM meeting where the Award is handed over.



### Commissions

- Commissions started before 1974:
  - Behaviour of Tunnels and other Permanent Openings
  - Classification of Rocks and Rock Masses
  - Pollution and Remediation
  - Recommendations on Site Investigation Techniques
  - Teaching of Rock Mechanics
  - Terminology, Symbols, and Graphic Representation
  - Testing Methods
- Commissions started in 1974–1976:
  - Computer Programs
  - Research
  - Seismicity of Rocks
  - Swelling Rocks
- Commissions started in 1979–1982:
  - Case Histories
  - Design of High-Stress in Mining
  - Rock Sustainability, Cutability and Drillability
  - Rock Failure Mechanisms
- Commissions started in 1982–1987:
  - Integration of Hydraulic Fracturing Records
  - Rock Failure Mechanisms in Underground Openings

During this period, the first Commissions created by the Society reached a goal of production of technical documents that became fundamental facts in rock mechanics. By 1987, the output of the different Commissions was already nearly 30 documents.

### Main technical concerns

This period is characterized by the increasing importance of the Underground Works, especially machine-driven long tunnels and large caverns, which not only attracted the largest quantity of papers at the Congresses, but also led to the creation of several Commissions dealing with different aspects of these works. Other important features are the development of the Numerical Methods, which immediately led to the creation of a Commission dealing with these topics, and the advent of the increased focus on Environmental Issues.



### Congress themes

4th Congress Montreux, Switzerland, 6, 1979	5th Congress Melbourne, Australia, 1982	6th Congress Montreal, Canada, 1987
Use of Tests and Monitoring in the Design and Construction of Rock Structures (10%)	Deep Underground Structures (12%)	Underground Openings in Overstressed Rock (10%)
	Site Exploration and Evaluation (18%)	
Strength Behaviour of Rocks and Rock Masses (22%)		Rock Foundations and Slopes (12%)
	Seismic and Near-Surface Structures (10%)	
Design of Underground Structures with Respect to Modern Construction Methods (10%)	Special Topics in Rock Mechanics (12%)	Fluid Flow and Water Relations in Rock Masses (12%)
Surface Characterization as a Consequence of Excavation Activities (12%)	Rock Dynamics (10%)	Rock Mining and Development (12%)

## Boom of the Symposia, Promotion of Communication and Creation of the Müller Award



### Main technical events

- the 2 ISRM Congresses, in Aachen, Germany (1991), Tokyo, Japan (1994), and Paris, France (1999)
- the series of annual ISRM-sponsored International Symposia
- the large number of ISRM-sponsored Regional Symposia

### The "News Journal"

In 1991, the News was replaced by the News Journal. In the Editorial of the first issue, the ISRM President wrote:

"The International Society for Rock Mechanics (ISRM) exists to promote world-wide awareness of the latest developments in understanding of the principles of rock mechanics and their effective practical application. Thus, if we are to be fully effective as a society, all ISRM members should be aware of new observations, ideas and solutions as they arise. It is the duty of all members to share their knowledge and experience with the world, and have an opportunity to share questions and notes. The ISRM News Journal is a new venture intended to provide this communication and awareness among ISRM members and, indeed, anyone interested in rock mechanics."



### Müller Award

The Müller Award is the most prestigious Award in the ISRM, and has been established in 1988, to honour the memory of Prof. Leopold Müller. It is bestowed in recognition of distinguished contributions by professionals working in the fields of rock mechanics and rock engineering, and is given once every four years. The recipient delivers the Müller Lecture at the ISRM Congress.



### Revision of the ISRM operation

An important revision of the Statutes and By-Laws took place, with the creation of the ISRM-sponsored Regional Symposia, and the enlargement of the Board through the creation of the positions of Vice-Presidents at large.

### Commissions

- Commissions started before 1987:
  - Case Histories
  - Integration of Hydraulic Fracturing Records
  - Rock Sustainability, Cutability and Drillability
  - Rock Failure Mechanisms in Underground Openings
  - Swelling Rocks
  - Testing Methods
- Commissions started in 1987–1990:
  - Communications
  - Education
  - Petroleum Engineering
  - Revision of Statutes, By-Laws and Guidelines
  - Rock Engineering by Blasting
  - Rock Grouting
  - Rock Joints
  - Rock Properties for Petroleum Engineering
  - Rock Properties in Rock Mechanics
  - Squeezing Rocks in Tunnels
  - Technical Stability and Site Selection
- Commissions started in 1991–1994:
  - Rock Slope Stability
  - Rockfalls in Hardrock Situations
- Commissions started in 1995–1998:
  - Application of Geophysics to Rock Engineering
  - Preservation of Natural Stone Monuments
  - Rock-Slope Stability

### Main technical concerns

This period is characterized by the climax of the concerns with Environmental Issues, and the continuing importance of the Underground Works, especially those related with nuclear waste disposal, which attracted the largest quantity of papers at the Congresses. The Numerical Methods were in great expansion, and the problems of the Risk Assessment started to be dealt with. The very diverse Commissions created in this period express the many open questions which were asking for studies (Blasting, Petroleum engineering, Slope and Tunnel Stability, Stone Monuments, Testing Issues, etc.).



### Congress themes

7th Congress Aachen, Germany, 1991	8th Congress Tokyo, Japan, 1994	9th Congress Paris, France, 1999
Rock Mechanics Needs as a Reliable Description of Geological Conditions (18%)	Excavation and the Stability of Underground Openings (22%)	Physical Rock Mechanics - Safety and Control of the Environment (18%)
	Physical Properties and Working of Rock (22%)	
Underground Excavations in Rock (10%)	Geology, Site Exploration, and Testing (18%)	Coupling Mechanical Phenomena with Thermal, Hydraulic and Chemical Phenomena (12%)
Rock Mechanics and Environmental Protection (12%)	Rock Slope Stability and Seismicity (10%)	Rock Dynamics and Tectonics (10%)
Stability of Rock Slopes (10%)	Information Systems and New Technologies Relating to Rock Mechanics (10%)	Rock Tools and Measurement, Monitoring (12%)



## Electronic Communication, Digital Library and Establishment of ISRM Fellows

### Main technical events

- the 7 ISRM Congresses, in Johannesburg, SAfrica (2003), Lisbon, Portugal (2007), and Beijing, China (2011);
- the series of annual ISRM-sponsored International Symposia and the ISRM-sponsored Regional Symposia and Specialized Conferences.

### Recognition of members

The status of **ISRM Fellow** was established to acknowledge select individuals who have achieved outstanding accomplishments, and have contributed to the community through the ISRM. The annual **ISRM Lecture** recognizes a mid-career ISRM member who has made a significant contribution to a specific area of rock mechanics.



### The Website and the Newsletter

The **ISRM website** was launched in 2005, it is the main means of information and communication with the members and the rock mechanics community.

A quarterly electronic **Newsletter**, started in 2006, covers news of the Society and other news of interest, and is distributed to all ISRM members and to all those that subscribe to it.

### International Society for Rock Mechanics

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### Commissions

- Commissions started before 1999:
  - Application of Geophysics to Rock Engineering
  - Education
  - Preservation of Natural Stone Monuments
  - Rockfalls in Roadcut Situations
  - Swelling Rocks
  - Testing Methods

### Commissions started in 1999-2003:

- Information Technology

### Commissions started in 2003-2007:

- Case Histories in Rock Engineering
- Environment
- Maintenance and Repair of Underground Structures in Rock Masses
- Mine Closure

### Commissions started in 2007-2011:

- Preservation of Ancient Sites
- Radiation Waste Disposal
- Risk Assessment
- Rock Engineering Design Methodology
- Spelling Prediction

In 2007, an updated complete collection of the ISRM Suggested Methods was published, and is known as the **Blue Book**.

After the 2011 Congress, seven new Commissions were created, on Coupled TMC Processes, Coastal Stress, GSA, Hard Rock Geotechnics, Reservoir Geomechanics, Soft Rocks, and URM Networking.

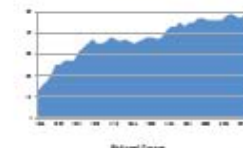
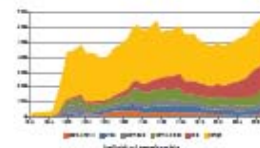
### Main technical concerns

This period is characterized by the renewed interest in the **Properties of Rocks and Rock Masses**, and the continuing importance of the **Underground Works**, which attracted the largest quantity of papers at the Congresses. The **Numerical Methods** are now especially large and complex applications, and the increasing importance of the **Risk Assessment**, the appearance of **Rock Dynamics**, as well as the relative decrease of the importance of the **Environmental Issues** must be noted. The Commissions created in this period, however, are still largely connected to the issues of the nuclear waste disposal.



### Congress themes

19th Congress Johannesburg, 9 Africa, 1983	11th Congress Lisbon, Portugal, 2007	12th Congress Beijing, China, 2011
General Working Meeting (19%)	The Full Rock Characterization in Modeling (11%)	Subsiding Tectonics and Rock Properties (18%)
Subsiding Tectonics (18%)	Rock Measurements and Site Investigations (17%)	Rock Measurements and Site Investigations (17%)
Stability (Engineering) (11%)	Transferring Rock Properties and Underground Space (17%)	Transferring Rock Properties and Underground Space (17%)
Mining and Measurement (8%)	General Working Meeting (10%)	General Working Meeting (10%)
Underground Conditions (9%)	Rock Spans and Rockfalls (9%)	Rock Spans and Rockfalls (9%)
Case Studies (7%)	Geophysics and Open Pit Mining (16%)	Geophysics and Open Pit Mining (16%)
Design (7%)	Surface Engineering and Rock Properties (9%)	Surface Engineering and Rock Properties (9%)
Stability (Surface) (11%)	Rock Engineering and Environmental Issues (9%)	Rock Engineering and Environmental Issues (9%)
Risk Assessment (7%)	Hydrofracturing and Hydraulic Fracturing (9%)	Hydrofracturing and Hydraulic Fracturing (9%)
Time-Dependent (7%)	Testing Methods and Risk Management (11%)	Testing Methods and Risk Management (11%)
		Operations and Mining (7%)
		Fluid and Gas Flow (1%)
		Risks and Hazards (1%)



### Membership

The evolution of the total membership is characterized by an initial fast growth—resulting from the impact of the 1st Congress and the creation of the National Groups, which catapulted the membership to over 4,000 in 1965—followed by a slower increase, with some oscillations. These are mainly connected with specific circumstances of some National Groups, the influence of the economic cycles, and the impulses given by the major meetings of the ISRM. The last count of individual members, in May 2012, amounted to 6,781.

Europe, which at the beginning was by far the most important region, still accounts for 46% of the members. Asia, with a steady growth, is now the second most important region, with 26%, followed by North America, with 11%, Africa and Australasia have both 6%, and South America accounts for the remaining 4%. The number of National Groups had a steep increase to 36, in the years 1960-1970, and thereafter a slow growth, reaching now 48. The ISRM has currently 142 corporate members, predominantly from Europe and Asia.



### Congresses and Symposia

After the first conference in Salzburg in 1962, the ISRM organized the first International Congress on Rock Mechanics in Lisbon, in September 1983. The 341 papers presented covered, for the first time, the whole field of rock mechanics. From then on, the ISRM Congresses have taken place every four years.

Every year since 1969, except in the years of the Congresses, an ISRM International Symposium has been organized by a National Group. These symposia are the main event of the Society in each year, where the ISRM Board, Council and Commission Meetings are held. Other events, such as Short Courses and Workshops, have often been associated. Other ISRM sponsored symposia have been organized by the National Groups since 1969 in the six geographical regions of the Society, totaling over 70 conferences.



## Membership certificates can now be obtained online

The ISRM has been implementing a new membership management system, which facilitates the way the Society manages the members' data and also the way members interact with the Society. One important step was given earlier this year with the direct link between the databases of OnePetro, where our digital library is stored, and ours.

One more step was now given. ISRM members can obtain their membership certificate automatically online. To obtain your certificate, login using your member number and password, click on "My Account" and then on "Generate Certificate", on the bottom of the page.

A new browser window with a PDF file of your ISRM Membership Certificate for the last year paid. Click "Save file as", in your browser to save it in your computer.



International Society for Rock Mechanics

## Certificate of Membership

This is to certify that

John Smith

is an Individual Member of the International Society for Rock Mechanics, during the year 2012, through the National Group of PORTUGAL.

Luís Lamas, Secretary General

ISRM Secretariat (ISCAR) at Rua do Carmo, 100, 1000-000, Lisboa, Portugal





International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering  
Société Internationale de Mécanique des Sols et de la Géotechnique

### **TC307 - Sustainability in Geotechnical Engineering New ISSMGE Technical Committee Request for membership nominations**

Από την γραμματεία της ISSMGE μας έστειλαν την ακόλουθη πρόσκληση για την εκδήλωση ενδιαφέροντος συμμετοχής σε νέα Τεχνική Επιτροπή

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing to let you know that the ISSMGE Technical Oversight Committee has recently approved the formation of a new TC on Sustainability in Geotechnical Engineering (TC307 – Sustainability).

We are now seeking nominations for Members for this new Technical Committee. Just to remind you, the Technical Committees represent a vital part of ISSMGE activity and the dedicated, enthusiastic input from ISSMGE members to these committees is always very much appreciated. The Chairman of this new committee, Dr Dipanjan Basu, would like to start work right away and I would be grateful if you would send to the Secretariat the names and contact details of suitable members of ISSMGE you would like to serve (maximum 2 nominees per TC, as stated in the Technical Committee Guidelines). It would also be helpful if you could include brief career statements for these individuals, as this would be of great assistance Dr Basu. The career statement should be a maximum of one page CV which indicates why that individual is suitable for a particular TC.

Please could you let me have your suggested names (and supporting statements) as soon as possible. This TC has been formed rather later in the Presidential term, but nevertheless intends to have significant output by the International Conference in Paris (September 2013). To this end, we would like to receive your nominations by the end of July 2012.

Παρακαλούνται οι ενδιαφερόμενοι συνάδελφοι να στείλουν σχετικό ηλ.μη. στην Γενική Γραμματεία της ΕΕΕΕΓΜ Μαρίνα Πανταζίδου, [secretary@hssmge.gr](mailto:secretary@hssmge.gr).



### **Infrastructure for green energy Central Europe goes for pumped storage plants development**

An European initiative signed by Germany, Austria and Switzerland calls for the development of more pumped-storage power plants.



The Nand-de-Drance (Switzerland) pumping-storage scheme is using the Emosson dam as lower reservoir.

Those plants are the only existing mean to store large quantities of electricity. Beside playing a crucial role for stabilizing the network frequency by easing the supply-demand balance, power storage is becoming absolutely necessary because of the rapid development of intermittent renewable energies like wind or solar.

This is recognized by the three signatory ministers: Philipp Rosler of the Austrian Republic's Ministry of Economy and Technology; Reinhold Mitterlehner of Germany's Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth; and Doris Leuthard of the Swiss Council for the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications. They declare pumped storage is essential if Europe wants to reach its energy and climate policy objectives. Those objectives are often familiarly called the "20-20-20 targets".

A view of the Emosson dam in Switzerland. It will be used as the lower reservoir for the 600 MW Nant-de-Drance pumping storage plant being built there.

European countries have agreed in 2008 to lower their greenhouse gas emissions 20% by the year 2020 below 1990 levels. That would be accomplished by investments in renewable electricity generation like wind and solar power : 20% of European energy is to come from renewable resources. The third objective is to increase overall energy efficiency by 20%.

As the initiative notes, however, "pumped storage power plants are the only industrially available storage technology present," and their development is essential to "offset the volatile supply of wind and solar systems."

The agreement not only calls for the expansion of existing pumped-storage facilities but also cross-border transmission of energy currently being produced. But the agreement does not mention the obstacles to the use of pumped storage plants, like the rates applied to electricity transport which make the operation much less profitable (utilities operating a pumping storage station have to pay twice for electricity transport).

The original text (in German) of the joint initiative can be read on the German's ministry for science  
<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/G/gemeinsame-erklaerung-pumpspeicherkraftwerke,property=pdf,bereich=bmwi,sprache=de,rwb=true,pdf>

## Study blames water-saturated soil for San Pedro landslide

**"Precipitation, irrigation, and to a lesser extent, coastal bluff erosion" may have caused last year's landslide in San Pedro, Calif., according to a report from Shannon & Wilson, a geotechnical and environmental consulting firm. A 120-foot-high coastal bluff on Paseo Del Mar has been moving slowly seaward for several months. Long-term solutions include Paseo del Mar rebuild and reinforcement with grading sections of the slide area.**

(σ.σ. ΤΑ ΝΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ, Τεύχος 41, Νοέμβριος 2011)



A frontage road just south of Paseo del Mar in San Pedro is in ruins after a November landslide

A major landslide along a seaside cliff in San Pedro that could cost up to \$70 million to repair was triggered last year by soil saturated with groundwater, a new study shows.

A build-up of water was largely blamed for the November collapse of a stretch of Paseo del Mar after a heavy weekend rainstorm, according to an 800-page report from Shannon & Wilson Inc., a geotechnical and environmental consulting firm.

The failure took out 600 feet of the scenic road and carved a gaping chasm into the 120-foot-high coastal bluff, where the ground had been creeping seaward for several months.

"Precipitation, irrigation, and to a lesser extent, coastal bluff erosion may have contributed to the development of the White Point Landslide," according to the report, which was released Monday.

"Residential development in the area may have also contributed to the landslide because of its influence on groundwater infiltration," the report noted.

Officials said homes in the area remain safe, although additional measures are needed to further stabilize adjacent land in the White Point Nature Preserve before the next rainy season begins.

There is still some concern because of a continuing buildup of groundwater in the western and northern areas surrounding the slide.

Groundwater levels, however, have leveled off on the east side, which is the closest to homes, and ongoing monitoring has not recorded any significant land movement since Nov. 20.

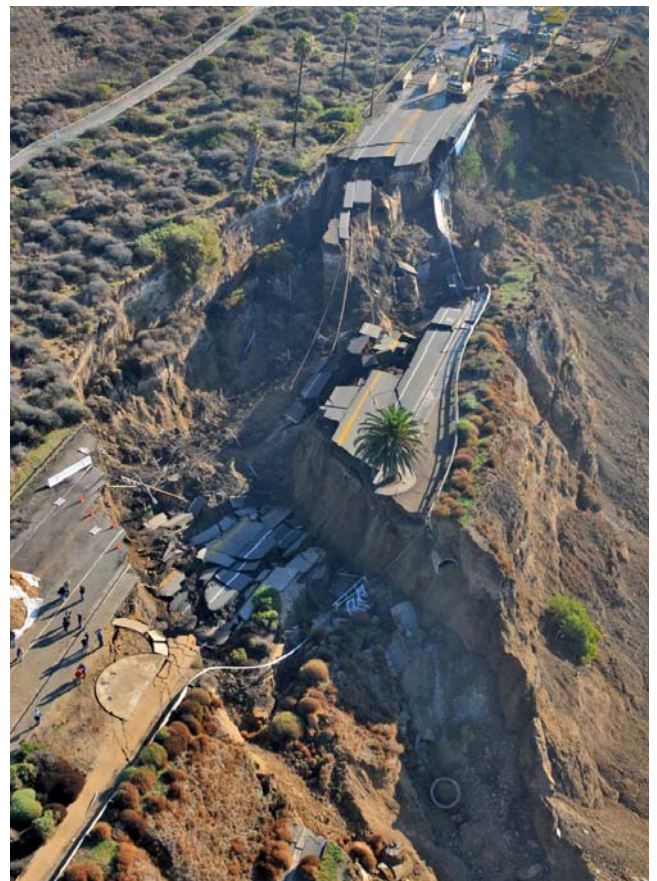
"It's very unfortunate. Paseo del Mar is an historic road," said Los Angeles City Councilman Joe Buscaino, who represents San Pedro. "Our immediate goal is to look for short-term solutions."

Such measures, which are estimated to cost \$6 million to \$7 million, include drains to remove water from the landslide area, ways to anchor and brace the ground, detours for motorists and traffic circles at the ends of the collapsed area. About \$1.5 million in funding has been identified so far.

The long-term solutions call for grading portions of the slide area and various plans to rebuild and reinforce Paseo del Mar. The most expensive option would require building a new bridge — a project that would cost an estimated \$62 million and take up to four years to complete.

Buscaino said the effort to find a long-range solution should involve the community, but building a consensus might be difficult. At a meeting Monday night at White Point Elementary School to discuss the slide, the 70 or so people on hand were divided on the options for Paseo del Mar.

(Dan Weikel / Los Angeles Times, June 19, 2012, <http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-land-slide-20120620,0,5093283.story>)





## City of Venice still sinking, study says



The Rialto Bridge over Venice's Grand Canal (Wikipedia/Saffron Blaze)

Sea-level rise isn't the only thing that has Venice's famous canals rising ever-so-slightly every year: The city is also sinking, a new study shows, in contrast to previous studies that suggested the city's subsidence had stabilized.

The study's findings also showed that the Italian city is slowly tilting slightly to the east, something scientists had never noticed before.

Venice's subsidence was recognized as a major issue decades ago, when scientists realized that pumping groundwater from beneath the city, combined with the ground's compaction from centuries of building, was causing the city to settle. But officials put a stop to the groundwater pumping, and subsequent studies in the 2000s indicated that the subsidence had stopped, said lead author of the new study, Yehuda Bock, a research geodesist with Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego, in La Jolla, Calif.

But the new study, detailed in the March 28 issue of the journal *Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems*, used a combination of measurement techniques that provided data on both the absolute and relative shifts in elevation of the area, along with GPS measurements and space-borne radar (InSAR) data,

### Still sinking

The team use data from 2000 to 2010 to track changes in the elevation of Venice and its surrounding lagoons and found that the city of Venice was subsiding on average about 1 to 2 millimeters a year (0.04 to 0.08 inches per year). The patches of land in Venice's lagoon (117 islands in all) are also sinking, with northern sections of the lagoon dropping at a rate of 2 to 3 mm (0.08 to 0.12 inches) per year, and the southern lagoon subsiding at 3 to 4 mm (0.12 to 0.16 inches) per year.

"Our combined GPS and InSAR analysis clearly captured the movements over the last decade that neither GPS nor InSAR could sense alone," said study team member Shimon Wdowinski, associate research professor of marine geology and geophysics at the University of Miami.

The team also found that the area was tilting a bit, about a millimeter or two eastward per year, something never noticed before. That means the western part - where the city of Venice is -- is higher than the eastern sections.

### What's causing the sinking?

The forces causing the subsidence now are likely natural ones that have been impacting the area for a long time, particularly plate tectonics. The Adriatic plate, on which Venice sits, is subducting beneath the Apennines Mountains and causing the city and its environs to drop slightly in ele-

vation. The compaction of the sediments beneath Venice also remains a factor.

Floods are happening more frequently along Venice's canals now, Bock said, with residents having to walk on wooden planks to stay above the floodwaters in large parts of the city about four or five times a year.

A multibillion-dollar effort to install flood-protection walls that can be raised to block incoming tides is nearing completion, he said. These barriers were designed to protect the city from tides that are coming in higher as overall sea levels are rising in response to climate change. But builders should also take into account the rate of subsidence to make sure the barriers can do their job, Wdowinski said.

Pietro Teatini, a researcher with the University of Padova in Italy who was not involved in the study, says that while it is important to monitor the subsidence, the amount measured by the team is small and much less than compared to what the city experienced when groundwater pumping was going on.

Venice subsided about 120 mm in the 20th century due to natural processes and groundwater extraction, in addition to a sea level rise of about 110 mm at the same time, Teatini said in a statement. Bock and his colleagues calculate that the city and surrounding land could sink by about 80 mm (3.2 inches) relative to the sea in the next 20 years if the current rate holds steady.

(Amazing Planet Staff / CBS News, March 21, 2012, [http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-205\\_162-57401506/city-of-venice-still-sinking-study-says](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-205_162-57401506/city-of-venice-still-sinking-study-says))



## 7 Ways the Earth Changes in the Blink of an Eye

### Intro

From islands popping out of the ocean during earthquakes to glaciers calving icebergs every hour, the Earth can undergo dramatic changes right before your eyes.

These seven rapid geological transformations have fascinated scientists — and struck fear in the hearts of everyone else — for ages.



A magnitude 7.3 quake in Landers, Calif., in 1992 killed one person.

### A new coast

Earthquakes not only rattle the Earth, but they radically change the landscape. The Chilean earthquake that struck



on Feb. 27 changed the country's landscape by raising the ground by more than 8 feet (2.5 meters) near the coast and sinking land farther inland, a recent study found.

The massive quake caused marine platforms to rise out of the ocean, thereby shifting the coastline in some places 1,640 feet (500 m) closer to the ocean.



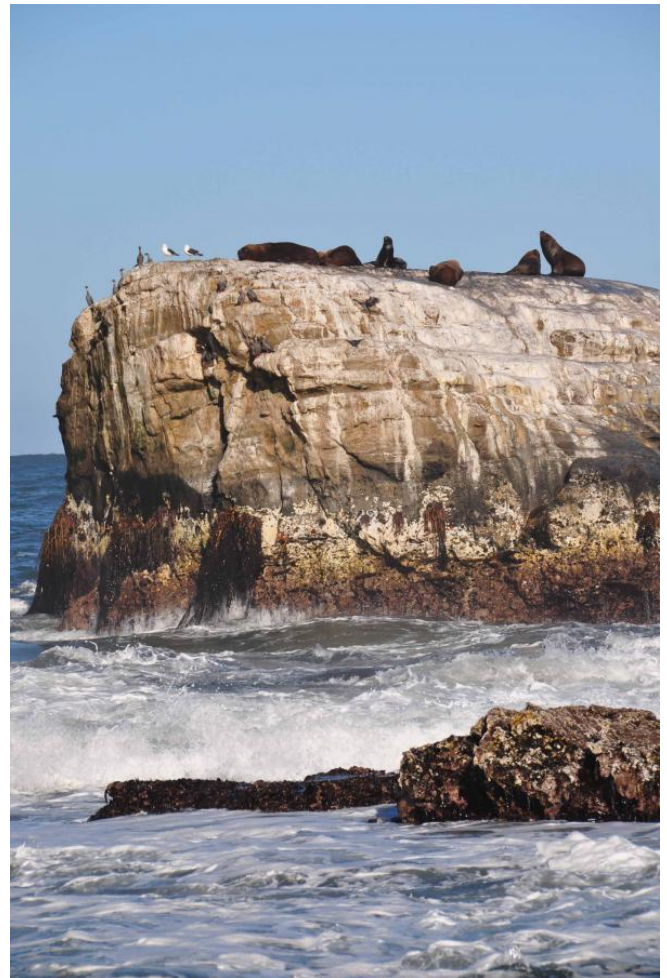
Uplift of the ground is seen at the beach of Lebu. Uplift in this zone was about 71 inches (180 centimeters), which produced the uplift of a great marine platform.



A marine platform rose from the waters at Caleta Yani, on the Arauco Peninsula. Here, uplift was about 51 inches (130 centimeters), and killed almost all the mollusks and algae that live in the waters near the shore.



The uplifted marine platform in Caleta Yani was covered in dead white algae after the earthquake.



At the southern end of Santa Maria Island, several marine platforms uplifted more than 5 feet (1.5 m), leaving some species far from their living zone. Sea lions, seen here, are now more than 16 feet (5 m) from sea-level.



An uplifted marine platform was found at Punta Lavapié (the northernmost tip of the Arauco Peninsula). Here, the coastline before the earthquake was just at the foot of the cliff. This photograph shows several species of dead algae and mollusks that lived in the coastal waters. The white coating on the rocks is from the dead algae. Researchers used the white fringe to measure how far the land had risen after the earthquake. These normally pink algae, common in Chilean coastal waters, are bleached and dried out by sunshine. The algae died and turned white when the land was pushed above the water's surface.





Studying how the earthquake moved the land is more than an academic curiosity. Chile is situated atop a hotspot for earthquake activity. Learning how this magnitude 8.8 quake moved the land will tell scientists more about what causes large earthquakes. In this image, uplift is seen in the south part of the city of Dichato, home to 3,000 people.

### Ice conveyor belt

Glaciers — huge rivers of ice formed when snow and ice accumulate over hundreds and thousands of years — act like a big conveyor belt that pushes ice into the sea. These icy rivers move slowly over time, some eventually dumping ice chunks into the sea, a process known as calving — a leading source of additional water for the world's oceans.

Some kinds of glaciers, however, calve as often as once an hour. These kinds of glaciers are called "grounded," meaning they rest on the ocean floor; others float on top of the ocean waters as they run into the sea. Scientists recently observed Alaska's Columbia Glacier undergoing a transition from grounded to floating, which dramatically slowed its calving.



Scientists captured a dramatic submarine iceberg calving at the grounded end of the Columbia Glacier on June 17, 2005.

### Volcano collapse

Massive volcanic eruptions unleash ash and pumice into the sky and can be heard thousands of miles away — and even seen from space. But volcanoes can change the landscape in the blink of an eye in a way other than blowing off their tops — by triggering huge landslides.

Thousands of years ago, a large collapse of the edifice of the Soufriere Hills volcano on the island of Montserrat in the Lesser Antilles sent landslides into the ocean. Some of these landslides involved nearly 1.2 cubic miles (5 cubic kilometers) of material that travelled underwater for miles.

Volcanic dome collapses occur when dome-shaped lava mounds on top of a volcano break apart due to a gas pressure build-up. Soufriere Hills' eruptions have produced some of the largest volcanic dome collapses ever recorded.

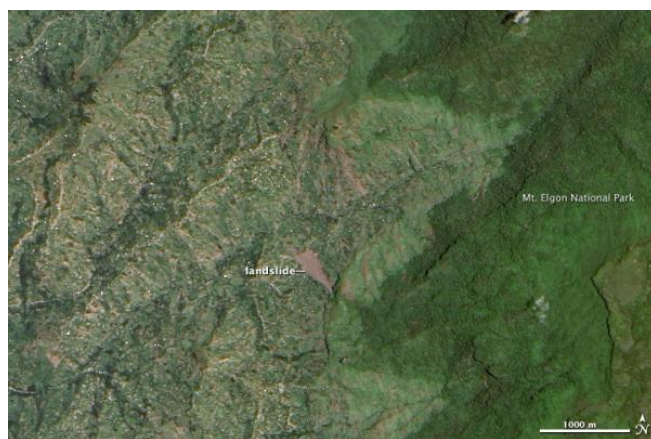


This is an aerial view of the Soufriere Hills volcano on the island of Montserrat in the Lesser Antilles. The photograph shows one of the volcanic domes that grew and then collapsed into the sea since the volcano became active in 1995. However, there have been far bigger collapse events in the distant past that involve the entire volcanic edifice.

### Landslides

Landslides can wipe away villages in the blink of an eye even when volcanoes aren't involved. Heavy rains triggered landslides on the slopes of Mount Elgon in Uganda, on March 1, 2010.

Landslides are common in the region, but these recent landslides are much larger than previous ones. The landslides buried three villages, leaving 83 dead and more than 300 missing as of March 8, reported the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Ugandan government has also stated that deforestation may have played a role in the landslides.



Landslide on Mount Elgon in Uganda.

### Avalanches

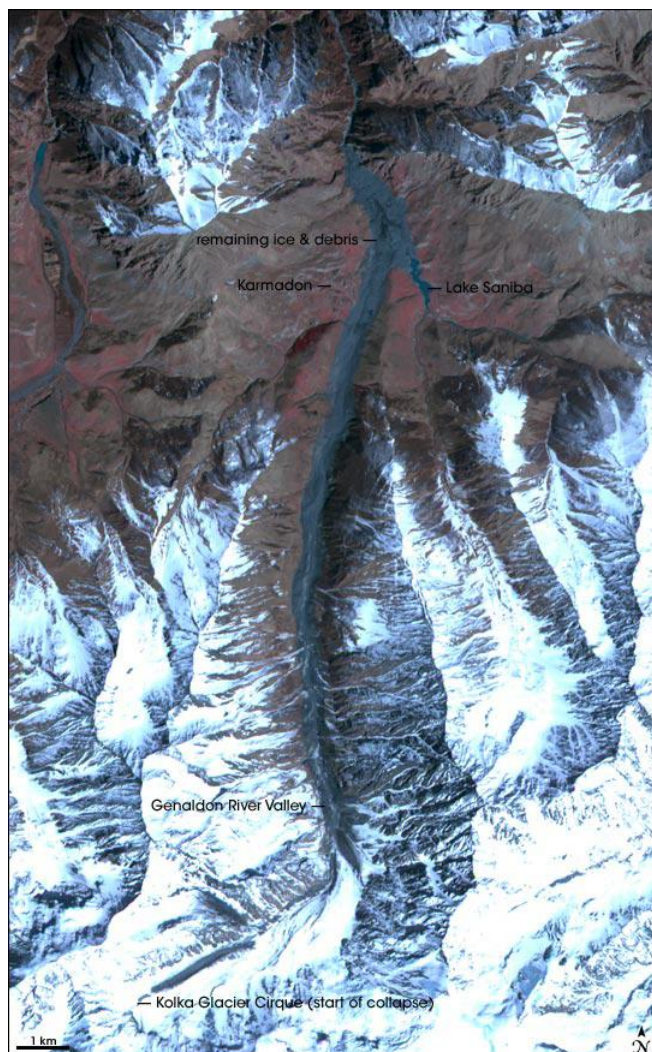
When mountaintop glaciers collapse, they can trigger an avalanche of ice and debris down the mountain. Such was the case for Mt. Kazbeck in Southern Russia when the Kolka Glacier collapsed on Sept. 20, 2002.

In the above image, the dark grey streak shows the gorge that was overrun by ice, rock, water and other debris from the avalanche. The avalanche plowed down the Genaldon River Valley at speeds up to 112 mph (180 kph) and buried



parts of a village with a layer of ice and rock 427 feet (130 meters) thick.

Avalanches, along with other deadly natural disasters such as heat waves and floods, could become more common in mountainous regions thanks to climate change, according to a recent study. In the Alps, where temperatures have increased twice as much as the global average temperature since the late 19th century and are predicted to rise by an average of 0.54 to 0.9 degrees Fahrenheit (0.3 to 0.5 Celsius) per decade in the next century, these threats are a real concern.



Remains of the Kolka Glacier.

### Rapid megafloods

Some of the most spectacular canyons on Earth (and Mars) were probably formed in the geologic blink of an eye, suggests a recent study that found clues to their formation deep in the heart of Texas.

As anyone living in Comal County, Texas can attest, they can form even faster. Lake Canyon Gorge, a 23-feet- deep (7 meters) canyon was carved in just three days by a flood in 2002. The flood scoured a swath of greenery in this Texas town, leaving sand-colored bedrock rubble in its wake.

A single catastrophic flood capable of cutting into bedrock is extremely rare, but the Comal flood gave scientists a front-row ticket to an event similar to those from the planet's distant past, geologists said.

Rapid megafloods may have formed other canyons in the distant past as glacial ice dams released trapped water. Large floods may be responsible for the formation of some Martian canyons as well, said geologists.



Waterfall created during the flood that rapidly formed Lake Canyon Gorge.

### Meteor impact

Many meteors headed for Earth burn up in the planet's atmosphere. Those big enough to make it through leave quite an impression on the landscape.

The Earth's wind, water and vegetation will eventually erase most craters. With few exceptions, even the largest craters are eventually destroyed by the processes of plate tectonics.

The Barringer Crater, also known as Meteor Crater, is a 0.8-mile- (1,300-meter-) diameter, 570-foot- (174-m-) deep hole in the flat-lying desert sandstones that lies 18.6 miles (30 kilometers) west of Winslow, Ariz.



Meteor Crater.

(Brett Israel / OurAmazingPlanet Staff, Aug 06, 2010, <http://www.ouramazingplanet.com/239-seven-ways-the-earth-changes-in-the-blink-of-an-eye-100809html.html>)





## Subway work unearths ancient road in Greece

Archaeologists in Greece's second-largest city have uncovered a 70-meter (230-foot) section of an ancient road built by the Romans that was the city's main travel artery nearly 2,000 years ago.



Workers of Metro's construction company are seen at the ancient ruins in the northern Greek port city of Thessaloniki on Monday, June 25, 2012.

The marble-paved road was unearthed during excavations for Thessaloniki's new subway system, which is due to be completed in four years. The road in the northern port city will be raised to be put on permanent display when the metro opens in 2016.

The excavation site was shown to the public on Monday, when details of the permanent display project were also announced. Several of the large marble paving stones were etched with children's board games, while others were marked by horse-drawn cart wheels.



Archaeologists and employees of Metro's construction company present to the media and public the ancient ruins in the northern Greek port city of Thessaloniki on Monday, June 25, 2012.

Also discovered at the site were remains of tools and lamps, as well as the bases of marble columns.

Viki Tzanakouli, an archaeologist working on the project, told The Associated Press the Roman road was about 1,800 years old, while remains of an older road built by the ancient Greeks 500 years earlier were found underneath it.

"We have found roads on top of each other, revealing the city's history over the centuries," Tzanakouli said. "The ancient road, and side roads perpendicular to it appear to closely follow modern roads in the city today."



A worker of Metro's construction company holds a fragment of old pottery in the northern Greek port city of Thessaloniki on Monday, June 25, 2012.

About 7 meters (23 feet) below ground in the center of the city, the ancient road follows in roughly the same direction as the city's modern Egnatia Avenue.

The subway works, started in 2006, present a rare opportunity for archaeologists to explore under the densely populated city, but have also caused years of delays for the project.

In 2008, workers on the Thessaloniki metro discovered more than 1,000 graves, some filled with treasure. The graves were of different shapes and sizes, and some contained jewelry, coins or other pieces of art.

A massive excavation project also took place during the 1990s in the capital, Athens, before the city's new metro system opened in 2000.



Thessaloniki's new subway is already four years behind schedule, due to the excavation work as well as Greece's financial crisis. Thirteen stations will operate initially, before a 10-station extension is added later.

(Star-Tribune (Casper, Wyo.) / The Associated Press Tuesday, June 26, 2012, [http://trib.com/news/science/greece-subway-construction-unearths-ancient-road/article\\_e4539cf7-6a04-5b28-ba37-fe5175143ab6.html](http://trib.com/news/science/greece-subway-construction-unearths-ancient-road/article_e4539cf7-6a04-5b28-ba37-fe5175143ab6.html))

# ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ - ΣΕΙΣΜΟΙ



Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι,

Στην [αντίστοιχη διεύθυνση της ιστοσελίδας του ETAM](#) μπορείτε να βρείτε μια πρώτη παρουσίαση για τους πρόσφατους σεισμούς στην Ιταλία, που προκάλεσαν πολύ μεγάλες ζημιές σε ιστορικά κτίρια, μνημεία και βιομηχανικές εγκαταστάσεις. Από γεωτεχνικής άποψης το πλέον θεματικό γεγονός είναι οι εκτεταμένη ρευστοποίηση που για πρώτη φορά παρατηρήθηκε σε τόσο μεγάλη έκταση στην Ιταλία και ίσως στην Ευρώπη.

Κυριαζής Πιτιλάκης



## Αποβάθρα από ένα λιμάνι της βόρειας Ιαπωνίας ξεβράστηκε σε παραλία στο Όρεγκον



Μια αποβάθρα που είχε παρασυρθεί από τα τεράστια σεισμικά κύματα στην Ιαπωνία πέρυσι ξεβράστηκε την Τρίτη -15 μηνες αργότερα- σε μια παραλία στην πολιτεία Όρεγκον, όπου οι αρχές εξετάζουν το πώς θα την απομακρύνουν.

«Αυτό είναι το πρώτο αντικείμενο που ξεβράστηκε και ήταν τόσο μοναδικό που επιβεβαιώσαμε ότι ήταν πράγματι από το τσουνάμι», δήλωσε ο Κρις Χέιβελ, εκπρόσωπος μιας αρμόδιας υπηρεσίας. Το ιαπωνικό προξενείο επιβεβαίωσε ότι η αποβάθρα προερχόταν από τις βορειοανατολικές ακτές της Ιαπωνίας, πρόσθεσε.

Σύμφωνα με Ιάπωνες αξιωματούχους, η αποβάθρα προήλθε από το λιμάνι Μισάουα, στην περιοχή Αομόρι.

Οι αρχές στο Όρεγκον και άλλες πολιτείες της δυτικής ακτής, η ομοσπονδιακή κυβέρνηση, μη κυβερνητικές οργανώσεις και άλλοι προσπαθούν να συντονίσουν τον καθαρισμό των συντρίμμων. Η Ιαπωνία εκτιμά ότι 1,5 εκατ. τόννοι συντρίμμων ενδεχομένως πλέουν ακόμη στον Ειρηνικό.

Η αποβάθρα 20 μέτρων, φτιαγμένη από τσιμέντο και μέταλλο, έχει μια μικρή πλάκα με μια επιγραφή στο ιαπωνικό αλφάβητο. Ξεβράστηκε νωρίς την Τρίτη το πρωί στην γραφική παραλία Αγκέιτ, βόρεια του Νιούπορτ, 177 χλμ. νοτιοδυτικά του Πόρτλαντ. Οι αρχές θα την απομακρύνουν, αν και δεν είναι ακόμα σαφές ποιος θα επωμιστεί το κόστος.

Η αποβάθρα ελέγχθηκε και βρέθηκε ότι δεν έχει επικίνδυνα επίπεδα ραδιενέργειας.

Ο σεισμός της 11ης Μαρτίου και το τσουνάμι που ακολούθησε στοίχισαν τη ζωή σε περίπου 16.000 ανθρώπους, ενώ 3.000 εξακολουθούν να αγνοούνται ως και σήμερα στο νησί Χονσού. Πάνω από 5 εκατ. τόννοι συντρίμματα παρασύρθηκαν στη θάλασσα, αλλά το μεγαλύτερο μέρος τους βυθίστηκε. Από μπάλες ποδοσφαίρου και παιχνίδια ως υλικά κατασκευών έπλευσαν ως τις δυτικές ακτές των ΗΠΑ.

Οι αρχές ανησυχούν για πιθανή μόλυνση, το ενδεχόμενο ζώα να τραφούν με επικίνδυνες τοξίνες ή να υπάρξει «εισβολή» ειδών που δεν υπάρχουν στο τοπικό οικοσύστημα.

(«Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, Πέμπτη, 7 Ιουνίου 2012, [http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcqi/\\_w\\_articles\\_kathremote\\_1\\_07/06/2012\\_445733](http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcqi/_w_articles_kathremote_1_07/06/2012_445733))



## Could novel technique to curb global warming also trigger earthquakes?

A report finds that injecting carbon dioxide into underground rock formations, while a potential means of fighting global warming, could increase stresses on faults, leading to earthquakes.

Capturing carbon dioxide from smokestack emissions and pumping it deep underground may not be as useful a tool for dealing with rising greenhouse-gas levels as advocates suggest, according to a new analysis.

The reason: Rising pressure from the enormous amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, which would have to be stored for centuries to a few thousand years, could trigger earthquakes. The tremors might do little more than rattle Grandma's china at the surface, but they still could be strong enough to crack rock above the formations used for storage, providing pathways for the buoyant CO<sub>2</sub> to leak back into the atmosphere.

Moreover, while some underground formations are well suited for sequestration, they could represent far less storage capacity globally than required if the approach is to be a significant tool for holding down atmospheric concentrations, according to Mark Zoback, a geophysicist at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., and the lead author of the analysis, which appears in this week's Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Carbon capture and storage "is generally a good idea and can be done safely in many places," Dr. Zoback says. "But we question whether it's a practical thing to do" at the scale of storing 1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> a year, which would be needed to help bring CO<sub>2</sub> emissions down to 2000 levels by midcentury.

"The volumes that would have to be injected are so enormous ... and in many parts of the world being considered it may well be impossible because of the triggered-earthquake problem," he says.

The topic was part of a broader discussion about earthquakes and energy-related activities at a Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources hearing Tuesday. The hearing was tied to the release last Friday of a report on whether hydraulic fracturing – forcing fluids under high pressure into certain shale formations to crack the rock and release the natural gas – could increase the risk of earthquakes.

That report, by the National Research Council, concluded that "fracking" presented little risk of triggering quakes that could be felt at the surface. But it added that injection wells used to dispose of waste from fracking and other forms of oil and gas extraction posed a higher risk of triggering tremors than fracking itself. The study pointed out that little was known about the quake-triggering potential of carbon capture and storage.

Carbon capture and storage has long been considered a potentially potent arrow in the greenhouse-gas-control quiver. In the United States, the climate bill Congress considered but failed to pass in 2009 would have invested some \$60 billion by 2025 in research and demonstration projects.

Globally, 29 large-scale sequestration projects at power plants have been undertaken during the past several years, according to a database maintained by the Carbon Capture and Sequestration Technologies program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Of those, 10 are in the US but four have been canceled, largely due to a rocky economy and uncertainty regarding US climate policy.

If the goal is to sequester 1 billion tons a year of CO<sub>2</sub> globally by 2050, and utilities were to aim only at the most-suitable formations, some 3,500 such sites would have to be uncovered and at spots convenient enough to be economical, Zoback and Stanford colleague Steven Gorelick found in their analysis. Some 85 sites a year would have to come on line between now and 2050 to meet that goal.

Yet by some estimates, 3.5 billion tons a year would need to be sequestered to reach emissions goals countries have been discussing internationally to curb global warming.

It might be possible to find large-scale formations that could serve an entire region, the researchers say. One such formation lies beneath the southern border of Indiana and Illinois. But the formation borders on a fault zone known for quakes that have reached magnitude 7.

If 100 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> were injected into the formation each year through 2050, the sequestered carbon would place a large amount of pressure on the fault zone. The 100 million ton figure is a small fraction of the amount power plants in the region emit today, the researchers estimate.

The other alternative is to try to sequester the carbon close to the plants. But during the past few decades, increasingly dense arrays of earthquake sensors have shown that earthquakes originate deep in the interiors of continents, far away from the boundaries between Earth's vast plates of crust usually associated with earthquakes and volcanoes. Such sensors also have picked up quakes from oil and gas recovery efforts. Last year, waste-water injection appears to have triggered at least three earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 4.0 near Youngstown, Ohio; and 4.7 near Guy, Ark.; to 5.3 near Trinidad, N.M.

Many of the faults within a continent's interior are on the verge of snapping, but don't for long periods because it

takes so long for strain to build up in a continent's interior. Forcing fluid CO<sub>2</sub> into the wrong formations could unlock a fault and allow it to rupture.

The tough faults to find are not the long ones with large, obvious offsets, even though deep underground. They are the smaller faults with shorter displacements, but still capable of creating a quake powerful enough to compromise a repository.

"I agree that these risks are serious," writes Ruben Juanes, a geophysicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who studies the flow of fluids through soil and rock, in an e-mail. Researchers currently have no models to forecast the effect that injecting fluids below ground could have on earthquake activity. And with no carbon-capture-and-storage project yet operating at the large scales needed to offset carbon dioxide emissions, no one has field experience on which to draw to characterize the risk.

On the other hand, he continues, the US hosts some 30,000 waste-water wells, and only eight examples exist where the use of a well triggered a moderate earthquake.

The notion that the technique could founder on the shoals of earthquake hazards is a bit premature, he suggests. Still, he says, the paper "points to the need for more research" on the issue – one that is "an important, but well-known concern."

Zoback's and Dr. Gorelick's calculations are not meant to be taken as a nail in the coffin for sequestration, Zoback emphasizes, but rather a starting point for discussion about getting a better handle on the risks potential repositories face from earthquakes as the formations receive CO<sub>2</sub>.

(Pete Spotts / The Christian Science Monitor, June 20, 2012 <http://www.csmonitor.com/Environment/2012/0620/Could-novel-technique-to-curb-global-warming-also-trigger-earthquakes>)



### **GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE MODEL OpenQuake used for country risk assessments**

37 students of the UME Graduate School [www.umeschool.it](http://www.umeschool.it) used GEM's OpenQuake software (<http://openquake.org>) to calculate integrated risk for 10 different countries. Risk from physical and social vulnerability were combined to obtain comprehensive insights into the risk of a certain country.

The students managed to use the seismic hazard and risk calculation features of OpenQuake, producing hazard and physical risk maps and curves and used the obtained outputs to develop comparative indices and tables of total risk, to subsequently analyse the information displayed in them.

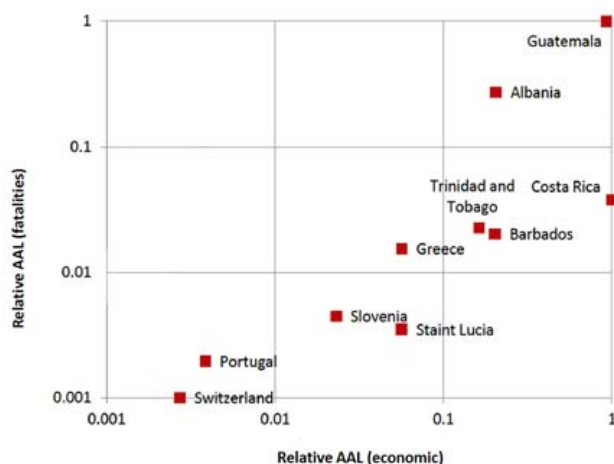
The group-exercise taught the students all aspects involved in seismic risk assessment and led to refreshing insights. One group stated for example: "using risk indices for comparing countries is very useful and effective. It can help to understand past events and decrease harmful effects of future disasters".



The students, whose backgrounds range from engineering to social sciences, followed a month-long course on seismic risk, taught by Helen Crowley who coordinates GEM's risk activities. Their final assignment was to perform a holistic risk assessment of a country, based on the framework that GEM adopted in which risk is defined by the seismic hazard, exposure, physical vulnerability of the building stock and social vulnerability and resilience of societies. Coached by GEM researchers Vitor Silva and Christopher Burton, they carried out the assessment step-by-step using a variety of public data-sources and existing models.

In the future these students and all of GEM's stakeholders will be able to use GEM data and models for their assessments, develop their own models and indexes, perform calculations.

Find below some outcomes of the students' work, with special thanks to all students. Please note that the outcomes have not been validated:



Relative risk indices on Annual Average Loss [AAL] developed by the students on physical risk. Based on this the students developed relative indexes on social vulnerability in order to obtain relative total risk indices.

Have you used the software and would like to provide feedback on the book explaining the science or on the manual? If so, do respond to the Model Facility posts on GEM Nexus (<http://www.nexus.globalquakemodel.org/gem-model-facility/posts>).

In the meantime, the work on all other parts of the comprehensive OpenQuake risk assessment platform continues, also thanks to the strengthening of the team that is in charge of developing the different databases, the engine and the variety of tools that will be integrated into the platform.

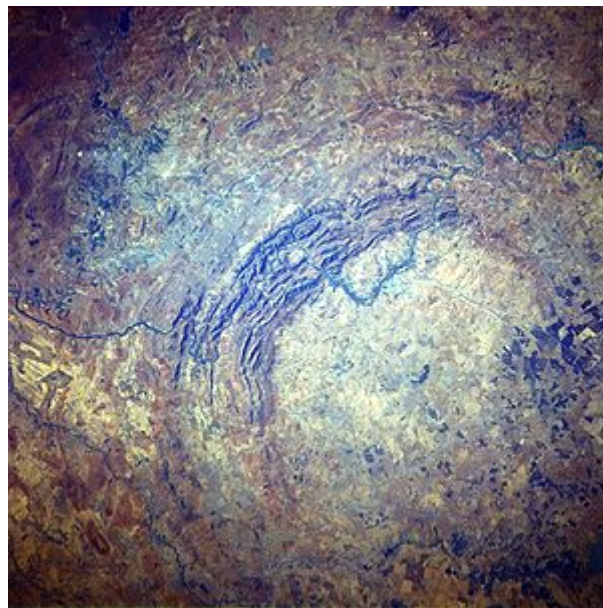


## Βρέθηκαν ίχνη του αρχαιότερου κρατήρα στη Γη

Ένας πολύ μεγάλος κρατήρας διαμέτρου περίπου 100 χιλιοέτρων, ο οποίος ανακαλύφθηκε στη Γροιλανδία και χρονολογείται πριν από 3 δισεκατομμύρια χρόνια, είναι πλέον ο αρχαιότερος που έχει ποτέ βρεθεί στον πλανήτη μας και προέρχεται από την σφοδρή πρόσκρουση στη Γη ενός αστεροειδούς ή κομήτη.

Έως τώρα ο παλαιότερος και μεγαλύτερος γνωστός κρατήρας πρόσκρουσης στη Γη ήταν ηλικίας περίπου 2 δισεκατομ-

υρίων ετών. Πρόκειται για τον τεράστιο κρατήρα Βρέντεφορντ διαμέτρου 300 χιλιομέτρων στη Νότιο Αφρική.



Ο κρατήρας Βρέντεφορντ στη Νότιο Αφρική

Οι περισσότεροι κρατήρες της Σελήνης, οι οποίοι είναι πιο γνωστοί σε σχέση με αυτούς του πλανήτη μας, σχηματίστηκαν επίσης από προσκρούσεις πριν από 3 έως 4 δισεκατομμύρια χρόνια. Η Γη, εκείνη την εποχή, εξαπλίας και της μεγαλύτερης βαρύτητάς της σε σχέση με τον μικρότερο δορυφόρο της, πρέπει να είχε προσελκύσει ακόμα περισσότερα ουράνια σώματα, όμως οι κρατήρες από τις καταστροφικές προσκρούσεις έχουν πλέον διαγραφεί από το «πρόσωπο» του πλανήτη μας χάρη στις ενεργές γεωλογικές διαδικασίες (διάβρωση, κίνηση τεκτονικών πλακών κ.α.). Γι' αυτό, είναι πολύ δύσκολη η ανακάλυψη τόσο παλαιών και καλά διατηρημένων κρατήρων στη Γη.

Μία μεγάλη ερευνητική ομάδα από τη Βρετανία, τη Δανία, τη Σουηδία και τη Ρωσία, κατάφερε να εντοπίσει ίχνη του εν λόγω αρχαίου κρατήρα κοντά στην περιοχή Μανισόκ της Δυτικής Γροιλανδίας, σύμφωνα με ανακοίνωση της Σχολής Γεωεπιστημών του πανεπιστημίου Κάρντιφ στην Ουαλία. Ο κρατήρας δεν έχει πια αφήσει το χαρακτηριστικό αποτύπωμά του στην επιφάνεια του πλανήτη μας, καθώς σήμερα πια στο σημείο εκείνο έχουν αναδυθεί πετρώματα που πριν από 3 δισεκατομμύρια χρόνια βρίσκονταν 25 χιλιόμετρα κάτω από την τότε επιφάνεια του εδάφους όπου είχε γίνει η πρόσκρουση.

Παρόλα αυτά, αν και πλέον στην επιφάνεια δεν υπάρχουν ορατά ίχνη κρατήρα, το γεωλογικό αποτύπωμα της τρομακτικής πρόσκρουσης (κρουστικό σοκ) έχει διατηρηθεί βαθιά στο γήινο φλοιό - πολύ βαθύτερα από οποιονδήποτε άλλο γνωστό κρατήρα στη Γη- και αυτό εντόπισαν οι επιστήμονες, οι οποίοι, σαν άλλοι Σέρλοκ Χολμς, χρειάστηκαν τρία χρόνια ερευνών για να ανασυστήσουν το «παζλ» του κρατήρα.

Συνολικά, έχουν βρεθεί περίπου 180 κρατήρες πρόσκρουσης στη Γη, σε καλύτερη ή χειρότερη κατάσταση, και το 30% από αυτούς περιέχει σημαντικά αποθέματα μετάλλων, πετρελαίου και φυσικού αερίου.

(Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, 30 Ιουνίου 2012, [http://portal.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/w\\_articles\\_kathciv\\_1\\_29/06/2012\\_449632](http://portal.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/w_articles_kathciv_1_29/06/2012_449632))



# ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ - ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ

**A celebration of Natural History on BBC One  
with David Attenborough**

## **What A Wonderful World**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=auSo1MyWf8g>

I see trees of green, red roses too  
I see them bloom for me and you  
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world

I see skies of blue and clouds of white  
The bright blessed day, the dark sacred night  
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world

The colours of the rainbow, so pretty in the sky  
Are also on the faces of people going by  
I see friends shaking' hands, saying' "How do you do?"  
They're really saying "I love you"

I hear babies crying', I watch them grow  
They'll learn much more than I'll ever know  
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world  
Yes, I think to myself, what a wonderful world

(και από τον ανεπανάληπτο Louis Armstrong  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m5TwT69i1IU>)

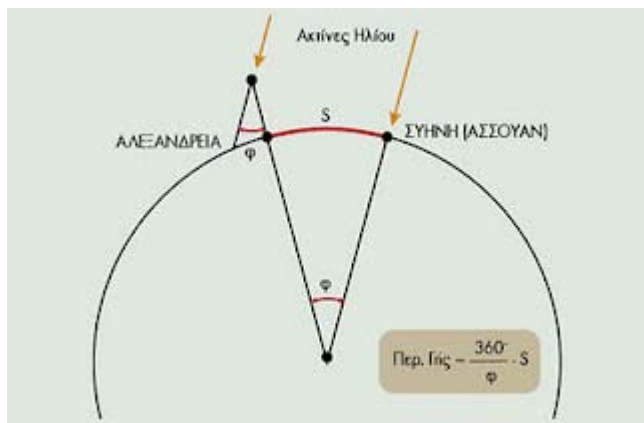
## Ερατοσθένης – Υπολογισμός της περιφέρειας της Γης μέσα από ένα πηγάδι!

Πώς ο Ερατοσθένης υπολόγισε την περιφέρεια της γης, πριν από 23 αιώνες; Αξίζει το κόπο να παρακολουθήσουν το βίντεο για τον μεγαλοφυή υπολογισμό του Ερατοσθένη.

<http://freeinquiry.gr/pro.php?id=465>

Η πρώτη φορά στην Ιστορία της Μαθηματικής Γεωγραφίας, κατά την οποία έγινε πραγματική μέτρηση για τον υπολογισμό της περιμέτρου της Γης, ήταν από τον Ερατοσθένη τον Κυρηναίο, ο οποίος υπολόγισε με εκπληκτική ακρίβεια την περίμετρο της Γης από... ένα πηγάδι στο Ασσουάν. Για τη μέτρηση αυτή ο Ερατοσθένης είχε γράψει ιδιαίτερη πραγματεία, όπως πληροφορούμαστε από την «Διόπτρα» του Ήρωνος του Αλεξανδρέως, ο οποίος αναφερόμενος στο μέγεθος της περιμέτρου της Γης σημειώνει: «Ερατοσθένης εν τω επιγραφμένω περί αναμετρήσεως της Γης».

Πληροφορίες προγενέστερων του Ερατοσθένη αστρονόμων έλεγαν, ότι περί την Συήνη (σημερινό Ασσουάν) την 21ην Ιουνίου οι ακτίνες του Ήλιου έπεφταν κάθετα προς το οριζόντιο επίπεδο. Αυτό το συμπέρασμα εξ αιτίας ενός πηγαδιού, το οποίο κάθε 21η Ιουνίου φωτιζόταν ολόκληρο από τις ακτίνες του Ήλιου μέχρι τον πυθμένα του.



Ο υπολογισμός της περιμέτρου της Γης από τον Ερατοσθένη.

Με την βοήθεια του βασιλιά Πτολεμαίου, ο οποίος διέθεσε το αναγκαίο σώμα βηματιστών, ο Ερατοσθένης μέτρησε την απόσταση Συήνης – Αλεξάνδρειας, την οποίαν βρήκε 5.000 στάδια (S, βλ. σχήμα). Μετά μέτρησε τη γωνία, που σχηματίζεται στην Αλεξάνδρεια από την κατακόρυφο του τόπου και των ακτίνων του Ήλιου, και την βρήκε ίση με το πεντηκοστό της περιφέρειας κύκλου και λίγο περισσότερο ακόμη [περίπου 8 πρώτα λεπτά (γωνία φ στο σχήμα)]. Με τον παρακάτω απλό τρόπο υπολόγισε το μήκος της περιμέτρου της Γης ίσο προς 252.000 στάδια.

Το στάδιο της Ελληνιστικής Εποχής υπολογίζεται ίσο με 157,5 μέτρα (κατ' άλλους 164 μ.). Τα 252.000 στάδια ισούνται με 39.690 χιλιόμετρα. Με σημερινές δορυφορικές μετρήσεις προκύπτει, πως ο μέσος όρος της περιμέτρου της Γης είναι 40.048 χιλιόμετρα.

$$\frac{\varphi}{S} = \frac{360^\circ}{\text{Πεφ. Γής}} \Rightarrow \text{Πεφ. Γής} = \frac{360^\circ}{\varphi} \cdot S$$

## Ricardo UK has successfully demonstrated a road train on a motorway in Spain

A road train consists of a lead vehicle driven by a professional driver followed by a number of vehicles.

One lead vehicle and four trailing vehicles — consisting of a Volvo S60, a Volvo V60 and a Volvo XC60 plus a truck — made up the road train on a motorway outside Barcelona. The vehicles drove at 85kmph and the gap between each vehicle was just 6m.

The demonstration occurred through the Safe Road Trains for the Environment (SARTRE) project, which is aiming to develop technologies that enable vehicle platoons to operate on normal public highways with significant environmental, safety and comfort benefits.

'This is a very significant milestone in the development of safe road train technology,' said SARTRE project director, Tom Robinson of Ricardo. 'For the very first time we have been able to demonstrate a convoy of autonomously driven vehicles following a lead vehicle with its professional driver, in a mixed-traffic environment on a European motorway.'

'While there remain many challenges to full-scale implementation, the SARTRE project has demonstrated a very practical approach to the implementation of safe road train technology that is capable of delivering an improved driving experience, better road space utilisation and reduced carbon dioxide emissions.'

Building on Volvo Car Corporation's and Volvo Technology's already existing safety systems — including cameras, radar and laser sensors — the vehicles monitor the lead vehicle and also other vehicles in their immediate vicinity. By adding in wireless communication, the vehicles in the platoon 'mimic' the lead vehicle using Ricardo autonomous control — accelerating, braking and turning in exactly the same way as the leader.

'People think that autonomous driving is science fiction, but the fact is that the technology is already here. From the purely conceptual viewpoint, it works fine and road trains will be around in one form or another in the future,' said Linda Wahlström, project manager for the SARTRE project at Volvo Car Corporation.

After the test on the public roads in Spain, the project is now entering a new phase with the focus on analysis of fuel consumption.

The SARTRE project is a joint venture between Ricardo UK Ltd, Applus+ Idiada, Tecnalia Research & Innovation, Institut für Kraftfahrzeuge Aachen (IKA), SP Technical Research Institute, Volvo Technology and Volvo Car Corporation.

(the engineer, 29 May 2012,  
<http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1012771.article?cmpid=TEO1> ή  
<http://www.theengineer.co.uk/sectors/automotive/news/ricardo-uk-demonstrates-road-train-on-spanish-motorway/1012771.article#ixzz1x7U582Yd>

## Μυτιλήνη: Νέες θέσεις απολιθωμάτων "μεγαλώνουν" το απολιθωμένο δάσος της Λέσβου

«Μεγαλώνουν» το απολιθωμένο δάσος της Λέσβου τα εντυπωσιακά νέα ευρήματα απολιθωμένων κορμών λεύκας, κανέλας και δάφνης που ήλθαν στο φως στην ευρύτερη περιοχή της Αγίας Παρασκευής από τις συνεχιζόμενες ερευνητικές εργασίες που πραγματοποιεί το Μουσείο Φυσικής Ιστορίας Απολιθωμένου Δάσους Λέσβου. Τα ευρήματα σύμφωνα με το διευθυντή του Μουσείου και καθηγητή του Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου Νίκο Ζούρο, δίνουν «νέα διάσταση στην εικαζόμενη έκταση του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους τεκμηριώνοντας την παρουσία απολιθωμάτων σε μεγαλύτερη απόσταση από τις γνωστές ιστορικά απολιθωματοφόρες θέσεις στην ευρύτερη περιοχή της δυτικής Λέσβου».

Όπως έγινε γνωστό χθες με επίσημη ανακοίνωση τύπου από το Μουσείο έχουν εντοπισθεί κορμοί και μεγάλος αριθμός κλαδίσκων καρποφόρων και κωνοφόρων δένδρων που μάλιστα παρουσιάζουν πολύ καλή διατήρηση. Τα χαρακτηριστικά τους σύντομα θα επιτρέψουν τον ακριβέστερο προσδιορισμό των φυτών από τα οποία προέρχονται. Τα ευρήματα έχουν βρεθεί σε ανάλογη θέση με τα ευρήματα της δυτικής Λέσβου και συγκεκριμένα μέσα σε ορίζοντα στάχτης και πυροκλαστικών υλικών που ξεπερνά σε πάχος τα τρία μέτρα. Το γεγονός αποδεικνύει ότι πρόκειται για φυτά του μεγάλου δάσους της Αιγιίδας που σκεπάστηκε από υλικά προερχόμενα από την έντονη σεισμική και ηφαιστειακή δραστηριότητα της εποχής. Μάλιστα η ερευνητική ομάδα του Μουσείου που συνεχίζει την ερευνητική προσπάθεια ταυτοποιεί χρονικά τα καινούργια ευρήματα με αυτά της δυτικής Λέσβου.

«Το γεγονός αυτό, λέει ο κ. Ζούρος, τεκμηριώνεται από την ηλικία τους που όπως αποδεικνύεται από την έρευνα και τη ραδιοχρονολόγηση των υπερκείμενων στρωμάτων είναι περίπου 17,5 εκατομμυρίων ετών».

Κι ενώ όπως δηλώνεται από το Νίκο Ζούρο «θα καταβληθεί προσπάθεια σε συνεργασία με τον δήμο Λέσβου τα νέα ευρήματα να αναδειχθούν στην θέση εύρεσής τους» συνεχίζονται αδιάκοπα «οι ερευνητικές εργασίες αποκάλυψης και ανάδειξης των απολιθωμένων κορμών καθώς και οι εργασίες συντήρησης και αποκατάστασης των απολιθωμάτων». Ήδη τονίζεται μάλιστα ότι «τα πρώτα αποτελέσματα είναι εξαιρετικά και έχουν προκαλέσει το ενδιαφέρον της επιστημονικής κοινότητας και των επισκεπτών».

Ας σημειωθεί ότι πέρα των συνεχιζόμενων ερευνών στην Αγία Παρασκευή της κεντρικής Λέσβου συνεχίζονται οι ανασκαφικές εργασίες στη δυτική Λέσβο που φέρνουν στο φως έναν μεγάλο αριθμό ευρημάτων, τα οποία μας δίνουν σημαντικές πληροφορίες για την χλωρίδα την περίοδο δημιουργίας του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους Λέσβου. Και τα οποία συμπληρώνουν την εικόνα του δάσους που υπήρχε στην περιοχή την εποχή αυτή.

Μετά από ανασκαφές, έχουν βρεθεί στην περιοχή του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους Λέσβου περισσότερα από 45 διαφορετικά είδη Απολιθωμένων Δένδρων, ενώ έχουν αποκαλυφθεί και τα ριζικά συστήματα των δένδρων, γεγονός που αποδεικνύει πως αυτά απολιθώθηκαν στην θέση όπου αναπτύσσονταν. «Οι συστηματικές ανασκαφές πραγματοποιούνται σύμφωνα με το εγκεκριμένο Πρόγραμμα Δράσης του Μουσείου στα υπαίθρια Πάρκα του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους, ενώ πραγματοποιούνται επίσης σωστικές ανασκαφές προκειμένου να προστατευθούν τα Απολιθωμένα Δένδρα που βρίσκονται εκτός των περιφραγμένων περιοχών» λέει ο κ. Ζούρος. Και θυμίζει ότι οι επισκέπτες του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους μπορούν να δουν τα ευρήματα των συστηματικών ανασκαφών στα Πάρκα του Απολιθωμένου Δάσους, στο σημείο όπου βρέθηκαν, ενώ τα ευρήματα των σωστικών ανασκαφών, αφού συντηρηθούν, εκτίθενται στους χώρους του Μουσείου Φυσικής Ιστορίας Απολιθωμένου Δάσους Λέσβου, στο Σίγρι.

Η έκρηξη του ηφαιστείου Αγιαφιγιαπλαγιουρκούλ της Ισλανδίας τον Απρίλιο του 2010 που όλοι το θυμόμαστε από τα

προβλήματα που δημιούργησε στις αερομεταφορές, δεν μπορεί να συγκριθεί ούτε στο ελάχιστο με τις μεγάλες ηφαιστειακές εκρήξεις, όπως η έκρηξη που έγινε στην ίδια γειτονιά το 1783 στον γειτονικό κρατήρα Λάκι και που απελευθέρωσε 13 κυβικά χιλιόμετρα λάβας και σχεδόν ένα κυβικό χιλιόμετρο ηφαιστειακής στάχτης! Αλλά ούτε και με τις εκρήξεις του ηφαιστείου Κρακάτα στην Ινδονησία το 1883, του ηφαιστείου της Μαρτίνικας το 1902, όπου οι πυροκλαστικές ροές προκάλεσαν τον θάνατο 23.000 ανθρώπων, ή τη μεγάλη έκρηξη της Σαντορίνης περίπου το 1600 π.Χ. Αν όμως δεν μπορεί σε τίποτα να συγκριθεί με τις εκρήξεις που προαναφέρθηκαν, τι μπορεί κανείς να πει για την έκρηξη εκείνου του ηφαιστείου, κοντά 20 εκατομμύρια χρόνια πριν, που δημιούργησε κυριολεκτικά την εικόνα ολόκληρου του σημερινού Αιγαίου; Ήταν τότε που η Ελλάδα και η Μικρά Ασία αποτελούσαν μια ενιαία χερσαία περιοχή, την Αιγιίδα χέρσο. Κομμάτι της χέρσου αυτής αποτελούσε και η περιοχή του σημερινού Βορείου Αιγαίου που ήταν καλυμμένη από δάση. Και ξαφνικά οι μεγάλες ηφαιστειακές εκρήξεις συγκλόνισαν για μεγάλο χρονικό διάστημα ολόκληρο το βορειοανατολικό Αιγαίο. «Η σημερινή Λέσβος αλλά και η γειτονική Βορειοδυτική Μικρά Ασία σκεπάστηκαν από τα προϊόντα αλλεπάλληλων ηφαιστειακών εκρήξεων που παρήγαγαν τεράστιες ποσότητες λάβας και έστειλαν στην ατμόσφαιρα εκατομμύρια κυβικά μέτρα ηφαιστειακής στάχτης», λέει ο διευθυντής του Μουσείου Φυσικής Ιστορίας Απολιθωμένου Δάσους Λέσβου, καθηγητής Νίκος Ζούρος, που μας ξεναγεί σε μια μόλις στιγμή της ιστορίας του πλανήτη, πριν από 20 εκατομμύρια χρόνια που σχετίζεται με τη δημιουργία και των νέων απολιθωμάτων στην περιοχή της Αγίας Παρασκευής. «Ήταν τότε η ποσότητα της ηφαιστειακής στάχτης που απελευθερώθηκε ώστε σήμερα τα στρώματα πυροκλαστικών υλικών που συναντάμε στη δυτική Λέσβο ξεπερνούν σε πάχος τα 300 μέτρα», λέει ο ειδικός επιστήμονας. Και συνεχίζει: «Οι εκρήξεις των ηφαιστειών που βρίσκονταν στη Λέσβο προκάλεσαν την έξοδο τεράστιων ποσοτήτων λάβας, τέφρας και άλλων ηφαιστειακών υλικών που σκέπασαν μεγάλες εκτάσεις σε ολόκληρη τη σημερινή δυτική Λέσβο. Η ηφαιστειακή τέφρα σκέπασε το μεγάλο, πυκνό και πλούσιο υποτροπικό δάσος που κάλυπτε την περιοχή την εποχή εκείνη. Ακολουθήσαν έντονες βροχοπτώσεις και το νερό της βροχής μαζί με την ηφαιστειακή τέφρα δημιούργησε ηφαιστειακή λάσπη που κάλυψε τα φυτά του δάσους και τα απομόνωσε από τις ατμοσφαιρικές συνθήκες. Έτσι, χωρίς την παρουσία οξυγόνου δεν ήταν δυνατόν τα φυτικά υπολείμματα να σαπίσουν, αλλά διατηρήθηκαν αναλλοίωτα για αρκετά χρόνια. Μέσα στην ηφαιστειακή λάσπη κυκλοφορούσαν θερμά διαλύματα πλούσια σε πυρίτιο, το οποίο αντικατέστησε την οργανική ύλη των κορμών και, έτσι, επιτράπηκε η τέλεια απολίθωση των φυτικών ιστών, κάτω από ιδανικές συνθήκες». Σήμερα κάτω από τον λαμπερό ανοιξιάτικο ήλιο κανείς δεν μπορεί να φανταστεί παρατηρώντας τη μοναδικής ομορφιάς πολυχρωμία των απολιθωμένων κορμών την καταστροφή εκείνης της μακρινής εποχής. Μετράς τα δεκάδες δέντρα που «ζούσαν» εδώ. Το μοναδικό αυτό βιβλίο απολιθωμένης ζωής. Πευκίδες, πρωτοπευκίδες, κυπαρισσίδες και τάξος, αγγειόσπερμα, δικοτυλήδονα, όπως διάφορα είδη δάφνης, κανελόδεντρα, διάφορα είδη βαλανιδιάς, καρυδιές, πλατάνια, λεύκες, οξείς, βάτους και σκληθήρα, καθώς επίσης και πολλά είδη φοινίκων... Είκοσι εκατομμύρια χρόνια ζωής, απίστευτα δένδρα που σκέπαζαν μια χέρσο, το σημερινό Αιγαίο... Επέζησε των των απίστευτα μεγάλων φυσικών φαινομένων ο πλανήτης για να «φτιάξει» τον άνθρωπο που θα τον καταστρέψει.

(ΑΠΕ, 14.06.2012, <http://omogeneia.ana-mpa.gr/press.php?id=17780>)





**Αρχαιότερες από ό,τι νομίζαμε  
Οι διάσημες βραχογραφίες της Ισπανίας «ίσως  
είναι τέχνη των Νεάντερταλ»**



Μια από τις κόκκινες κηλίδες στο σπήλαιο του Ελ Καστίγιο χρονολογήθηκε στα 40.000 χρόνια και ανακηρύσσεται στην αρχαιότερη μορφή τέχνης στην Ευρώπη

Μια εντυπωσιακή ανακάλυψη έκανε διεθνής ομάδα ερευνητών που διαπίστωσε ότι ορισμένες από τις περίφημες τοιχογραφίες στα σπήλαια της Βόρειας Ισπανίας είναι πολύ παλαιότερες από όσο πιστεύαμε μέχρι σήμερα. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι κάποιες από αυτές μάλλον έγιναν από Νεάντερταλ και όχι από τον σύγχρονο άνθρωπο.

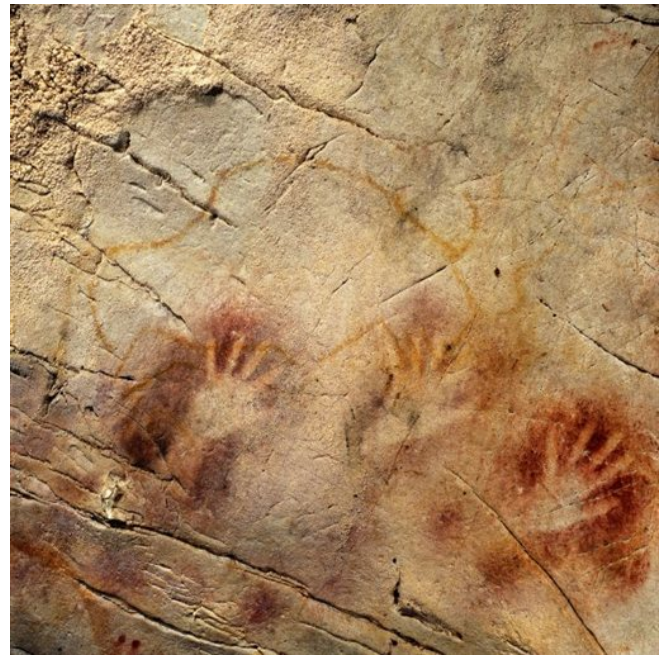
Η ανακάλυψη, η οποία αφορά τα σπήλαια της Αλταμίρα, του Ελ Καστίγιο και του Τίτο Μπουστίγιο, είναι εξαιρετικά σημαντική αφού έρχεται να επιβεβαιώσει προηγούμενα ευρήματα που δείχνουν ότι οι Νεάντερταλ ήταν πολύ πιο έξυπνοι αλλά και πιο «εκλεπτυσμένοι» από όσο θεωρούσαν οι ειδικοί μέχρι πρόσφατα.



Αλταμίρα

**Η ανακάλυψη**

Όπως έχει συμβεί στις περισσότερες ανακαλύψεις σπηλαίων έτσι και εδώ η ανακάλυψη του σπηλαίου και των τοιχογραφιών του έγινε τυχαία. Το σπήλαιο Αλταμίρα ανήκει σε ένα σύμπλεγμα σπηλαίων που βρίσκεται βορειοδυτικά της Ισπανίας 30 χλμ μακριά από την πόλη Σανταντέρ. Το σύμπλεγμα ανακάλυψε αρχικά ένας κυνηγός το 1868 αλλά κανείς δεν έδωσε ιδιαίτερη σημασία.



Ελ Καστίγιο

Το 1879 ο Ισπανός δικαστής και ερασιτέχνης αρχαιολόγος Μαρσελίνο ντε Σατουόλα αποφάσισε να επισκεφτεί τα σπήλαια μαζί με τη 12χρονη κόρη του Μαρία. Η μικρή, γοητευμένη από το περιβάλλον στο οποίο είχαν εισέλθει, ζήτησε από τον πατέρα της την άδεια να κάνει μόνη της μια εξερεύνηση και να διεисδύσει πιο βαθιά στα σπήλαια. Ο πατέρας της συμφώνησε και λίγο αργότερα η Μαρία ανακάλυψε το σπήλαιο με τις τοιχογραφίες και έτρεξε πίσω σε αυτόν φωνάζοντας «ταύροι, ταύροι».



Αλταμίρα



## Οι τοιχογραφίες

Από την πρώτη επαφή των ειδικών με τις τοιχογραφίες έγινε σαφές ότι οι δημιουργοί τους ήταν εξαιρετικοί καλλιτέχνες. Χρησιμοποιούσαν συνήθως τρεις χρωματικές αποχρώσεις (ώχρα, κόκκινο και μαύρο) και υλικά όπως το κάρβουνο και ο αιματίτης για να αναπαραστήσουν ζώα (βουβάλια, ελάφια, άλογα), ανθρώπινες φιγούρες και αποτυπώματα ανθρώπινων χεριών.



Ελ Καστίγιο

Η τεχνική τους, η οποία συμπεριλάμβανε τη χάραξη και άλλες μεθόδους, δημιουργούσε μια ιδιόμορφη ένταση στη ζωγραφική τους, την αίσθηση της κίνησης των ζώων και μορφών. Σε κάποιες περιπτώσεις αξιοποιούσαν μοναδικά τις φυσικές καμπύλες των τοίχων του σπηλαίου για να δημιουργήσουν και την τρισδιάστατη αίσθηση των θεμάτων τους. Ιστορικοί τέχνης και καλλιτέχνες έχουν διαχρονικά εκθειάσει τις τοιχογραφίες με πιο χαρακτηριστική τη διάσημη φράση «Μετά την Αλταμίρα όλη η τέχνη είναι παρακμή και ξεπεσμός» η οποία αποδίδεται στον Πάμπλο Πικάσο.



Αλταμίρα

## Η νέα έρευνα

Τόσο οι χρονολογήσεις που είχαν γίνει στο παρελθόν όσο και η υψηλής ποιότητας τεχνική και αισθητική των τοιχογραφιών έδειχναν ότι δημιουργός τους ήταν ο σύγχρονος άνθρωπος, ο *Homo sapiens*. Οι μελέτες υποδείκνυαν επίσης ότι οι τοιχογραφίες δεν έγιναν από έναν καλλιτέχνη αλλά από πολλούς, στη διάρκεια πολλών χιλιάδων ετών.

Ερευνητές οκτώ ευρωπαϊκών πανεπιστημίων και ερευνητικών ινστιτούτων πήραν δείγματα από τις τοιχογραφίες και τις ανέλυσαν με μια νέα τεχνική, χρησιμοποιώντας ως βάση το ραδιενεργό ουράνιο. Τα αποτελέσματά τους, τα οποία δημοσιεύθηκαν στην επιθεώρηση «Science», δείχνουν ότι πολλές από αυτές είναι πολύ παλαιότερες από ό,τι νομίζαμε ως σήμερα: ορισμένες έχουν ηλικία 25 χιλιάδων ετών, κάποιες έχουν ηλικία 35 χιλιάδων ετών ενώ άλλες - και συγκεκριμένα οι κόκκινοι «δίσκοι» που βρίσκονται στο σπήλαιο Ελ Καστίγιο - έχουν ηλικία τουλάχιστον 40.800 χιλιάδων ετών.

Οι ερευνητές αναφέρουν ότι η νέα χρονολόγηση καθιστά τις τοιχογραφίες του Ελ Καστίγιο κατά 4.000 χρόνια παλαιότερες, αναδεικνύοντάς τις «στο αρχαιότερο γνωστό έργο τέχνης στην Ευρώπη». Με δεδομένο δε ότι η νέα χρονολόγηση συμπίπτει ακριβώς με την εμφάνιση του σύγχρονου ανθρώπου στην ήπειρό μας υποστηρίζουν ότι δημιουργοί τους ήταν μάλλον οι Ανεπάντεχα.

### Λύση στο μυστήριο

Η θεωρία τους δίνει απάντηση και σε ένα από τα ανθρωπολογικά μυστήρια που απασχολεί τους επιστήμονες. Ο *Homo sapiens* έφτασε στην Ευρώπη από την Αφρική, αλλά μέχρι σήμερα δεν έχει εντοπιστεί στην αφρικανική ήπειρο κανένα δείγμα τοιχογραφίας.

Αντίθετα στην Ευρώπη ο σύγχρονος άνθρωπος επέδειξε έντονη καλλιτεχνική δραστηριότητα και ζωγράφιζε τα σπήλαια όπου ζούσε. Οι ειδικοί που έκαναν τη νέα μελέτη εκτιμούν ότι προφανώς ο μοντέρνος άνθρωπος έμαθε την τέχνη της ζωγραφικής από τους Νεάντερταλ. Κανείς βεβαίως, όπως επισημαίνουν άλλοι επιστήμονες, δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει το ενδεχόμενο οι τοιχογραφίες του Ελ Καστίγιο να έγιναν από τους πρώτους *Homo sapiens* που έφτασαν στην ευρωπαϊκή ήπειρο.

([Βήμα Science](#) / Newsroom ΔΟΛ, 15.05.2012, <http://news.in.gr/science-technology/article/?aid=1231200678>)

(Journal reference: [Science](#), DOI:

10.1126/science.1219957, [http://world.einnews.com/article/100834634/?promo=800&utm\\_source=MailingList&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Breaking+News%3A+world54-friday](http://world.einnews.com/article/100834634/?promo=800&utm_source=MailingList&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Breaking+News%3A+world54-friday))



### «Πυροηλεκτρική νανογεννήτρια» Ο Θεόφραστος προσφέρει έμπνευση για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρισμού από θερμότητα

Ένα φαινόμενο που παρατήρησε πρώτος ο φιλόσοφος Θεόφραστος πριν από 2.300 χρόνια αποτέλεσε τη βάση για την πρώτη «πυροηλεκτρική νανογεννήτρια», μια συσκευή που παράγει ρεύμα αξιοποιώντας την κατά τα άλλα άχρηστη θερμότητα.

Το 50% της ενέργειας που παράγεται στις ΗΠΑ κάθε χρόνο, επισμαίνονται οι ερευνητές του Τεχνολογικού Ινστιτούτου

της Τζόρτζια (Georgia Tech), χάνεται τελικά υπό τη μορφή θερμότητας που εκπέμπεται από κάθε είδους συσκευές, από τα αυτοκίνητα μέχρι τους υπολογιστές.



Ο Θεόφραστος παρατήρησε ότι το ορυκτό τουρμαλίνης δημιουργεί στατικό ηλεκτρισμό όταν θερμανθεί

Η θερμότητα μπορεί όμως να μετατραπεί σε ηλεκτρική ενέργεια μέσω του πυροηλεκτρικού φαινομένου, το οποίο περιέγραψε πρώτος ο Θεόφραστος το 314 π.Χ.

Ο αρχαίος Έλληνας φιλόσοφος, συνεχιστής του Αριστοτέλη, παρατήρησε ότι ο ημιπολύτιμος λίθος τουρμαλίνης δημιουργεί στατικό ηλεκτρισμό και έλκει κομματάκια άχυρου όταν θερμανθεί.

Με την αύξηση ή τη μείωση της θερμοκρασίας, ο τουρμαλίνης και άλλα υλικά αναγκάζονται να αλλάξουν τη μοριακή δομή τους -αυτό δημιουργεί μια ανισορροπία ηλεκτρονίων που μπορεί να παράξει τελικά ηλεκτρικό ρεύμα.

Ο Ζον Λιν Ουάνγκ και οι συνεργάτες του χρησιμοποίησαν νανοκαλώδια από οξειδίο του ψευδάργυρου, ενός υλικού που χρησιμοποιείται σε βαφές, πλαστικά, ηλεκτρονικές συσκευές, ακόμα και σε τρόφιμα. Οι ερευνητές κατασκεύασαν μια συστοιχία από κοντά νανοκαλώδια που στηρίζονται όρθια στο ένα άκρο τους. Όταν θερμανθεί ή ψυχθεί, η μικροσκοπική αυτή γεννήτρια παράγει ένα ασθενές ηλεκτρικό ρεύμα, αναφέρουν οι ερευνητές στην επιθεώρηση Nano Letters.

Τέτοιες «νανογεννήτριες» θα μπορούσαν στο μέλλον να τροφοδοτούν μικρές συσκευές, αξιοποιώντας τις μεταβολή της θερμοκρασίας του περιβάλλοντος από την ημέρα στη νύχτα.

«Αυτός ο νέος τύπος νανογεννήτριας μπορεί να αποτελέσει τη βάση για αυτοτροφοδοτούμενες συσκευές νανοτεχνολογίας [...] σε εφαρμογές όπως οι ασύρματοι αισθητήρες, η θερμική απεικόνιση, οι διαγνωστικές εξετάσεις και οι προσωπικές ηλεκτρονικές συσκευές» ελπίζει η ερευνητική ομάδα.

(Newsroom ΔΟΛ, 14.06.2012, <http://news.in.gr/science-technology/article/?aid=1231200545>)

# ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΕΣ



## STABILITY OF EQUILIBRIUM OF STRUCTURES AND RELATED PROBLEMS

**Anatoly Perelmutter & Vladimir  
Slivker**

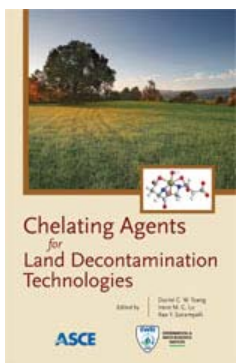
*Stability of Equilibrium of Structures and Related Problems (In 3 Volumes)* is a systematic presentation of mathematical statements and methods of solution for problems of structural stability. It also presents a connection between the solutions of the problems and the actual design practice.

tion of mathematical statements and methods of solution for problems of structural stability. It also presents a connection between the solutions of the problems and the actual design practice.

This comprehensive multi-volume set is useful for research engineers and developers of CAD/CAE software who investigate the stability of equilibrium of mechanical systems; practical engineers who use the software tools in their daily work and are interested in knowing more about the theoretical foundations of the strength analysis; and for advanced students and faculty of university departments where strength-related subjects of civil and mechanical engineering are taught.

Vol. 1: General Theorems and Individual Members of Mechanical Systems  
Vol. 2: Stability of Elastically Deformable Mechanical Systems  
Vol. 3: More Challenges in Stability Theories and Codification Problems

(World Scientific, Spring 2013,  
<http://www.worldscibooks.com/engineering/8372.html>)



## Chelating Agents for Land Decontamination Technologies

**Edited by Daniel C.W. Tsang,  
Irene M.C. Lo, Rao Y. Surampalli**

Sponsored by the Hazardous Waste Committee of the Environmental Council of the Environmental and

Water Resources Institute of ASCE

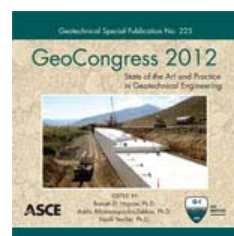
*Chelating Agents for Land Decontamination Technologies* examines the application of chelating agents for the treatment of soil contaminated with metals. Contaminated land remediation is a widespread and costly problem, and the traditional excavation-and-disposal treatment method is

not a sustainable solution. Chelating agents (organic compounds that can bind metal ions) are an attractive new technology for land decontamination, because chelating agents enhance metal extraction from contaminated soil or sediment and facilitate metal mobility in subsurface soils.

Chapters in this book cover the process fundamentals as well as engineering applications and recent advances for the use of chelating agents in soil washing, soil flushing, phytoremediation, and electrokinetic remediation. They address the application of chelating agents for both ex situ and in situ soil remediation technologies. The extensive use of illustrations and summary tables is combined with up-to-date references.

This compilation of engineering applications and research findings for different chelating agent-enhanced remediation technologies will be useful to environmental engineers, scientists, and decision makers regarding contaminated land remediation.

(ASCE Press, 2012)



## GeoCongress 2012 State of the Art and Practice in Geotechnical Engineering

**R.D. Hryciw, A. Athanasopoulos-  
Zekkos and N. Yesiller (editors)**

### Geotechnical Special Publications (GSP) GSP 225

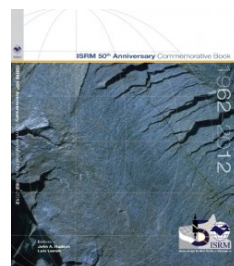
Proceedings of GeoCongress 2012, held in Oakland, California, March 25-29, 2012. Sponsored by the Geo-Institute of ASCE.

GSP 225 contains 463 peer-reviewed papers integrating current geotechnical research and practice. Papers explore recent advances, sustainability, the use of new technologies, and cast histories.

Topics include: foundations; earth stability; soil properties; geotechnical engineering education; pavements; geotechnical earthquake engineering; analytical, numerical, and physical modeling; unsaturated soils; site characterization, in situ testing, and monitoring; rock and underground space; geoenvironmental engineering; and emerging topics.

These papers are valuable to geotechnical researchers and engineers, especially those interested in blending the latest current research with the best of engineering practice.

(ASCE Publishing, 2012)



## ISRM 50th Anniversary Commemorative Book 1962-2012

**J. A. Hudson & L. Lamas  
(Editors)**

During the ISRM International Symposium held in Stockholm in May 2012 a Commemorative Book edited by John Hudson and Luís Lamas, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the International Society for Rock



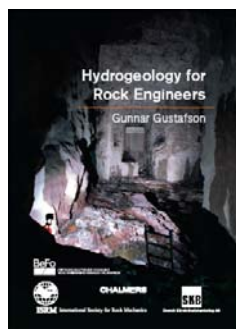
Mechanics was published. This 200-page full-colour book is available for purchase from the Secretariat.

Although the history of mankind's use of rock as an engineering material is lost in the mists of time, it is only in the last 50 years that the subject of rock mechanics and its use in rock engineering have been formally recognised through the formation of the ISRM in 1962 and its 50-year continued activities through to 2012. During that time there have been many significant advances in the subject, both theoretical and practical, not to mention all the personnel interaction advantages of the many ISRM symposia that have taken place during the period.

This book has, therefore been compiled to celebrate ISRM's 50-year anniversary by outlining the background to the formation of the ISRM and the most significant activities during the 50 years. The anniversary celebrations started at the 12th ISRM Congress held in Beijing, China, in October 2011 and continued until the ISRM EUROCK Symposium held in Stockholm, Sweden, in May 2012—when this book was published.

Following Chapters 1–3 on the formation of the ISRM, the founding documents, and an overview of the first 50 years, in Chapters 4–7 there are historical data on the sequence of the ISRM Presidents, the Müller Award recipients and Manuel Rocha medal recipients, plus reminiscences by the successive ISRM Secretaries-General. The book then includes a description of the ISRM in 2012, together with the current status of the six ISRM geographical regions, how rock mechanics developments have supported engineering practice, and the ISRM's co-operation with related professional Societies. Finally, in Chapter 12, there are predictions for the evolution of rock mechanics and the ISRM over the next 50 years. In the Appendices, there are further detailed historical data.

(ISRM Secretariat, 2012, [secretariat.isrm@lnec.pt](mailto:secretariat.isrm@lnec.pt))



### **Hydrogeology for Rock Engineers**

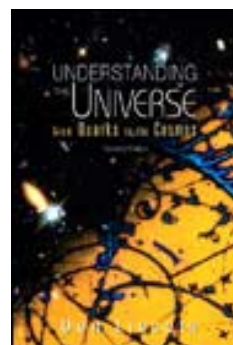
**Gunnar Gustafson**

Groundwater has become a problem in construction of tunnels and other underground facilities in a way it has never been before. Tighter environmental regulations mean that documentation of a completely different calibre is now required when applying for permission to construct an underground facility. Greater requirements for a dry environment in road and railway tunnels have increased demands on sealing and drainage. Existing tunnels in metropolitan areas largely drain the rock of the available groundwater, and new underground constructions and tunnels can exacerbate the situation. Naturally, the traditional problems relating to groundwater remain, making construction difficult in water-conducting zones in poor-quality rock, and involving the risk of settlement if clay layers overlying the rock are drained.

This book provides a review of our current knowledge about the hydro-geology of the crystalline basement, and explains how this can be applied in practical methods for use in site investigations, layout and design, as well as in the operation of tunnels and underground facilities. The work is based on research and practical experience of hydrogeological problems and phenomena. Much of the knowledge base comes from the SKB research and pre-investigation studies relating to final disposal for spent nuclear fuel.

However, the aim is not to describe the research front as such, but rather to explain what is important and useful for the rock construction community in general.

(BeFo Rock Engineering Research Foundation, 2012, [http://www.isrm.net/fotos/noticias/Hydro-ENG\\_kortA5\\_150dpi.pdf](http://www.isrm.net/fotos/noticias/Hydro-ENG_kortA5_150dpi.pdf))



### **UNDERSTANDING THE UNIVERSE From Quarks to the Cosmos (Revised Edition)**

**Don Lincoln**

The Big Bang, the birth of the universe, was a singular event. All of the matter of the universe was concentrated at a single point, with temperatures so high that even the familiar protons and neutrons of atoms did not yet exist, but rather were replaced by a swirling maelstrom of energy, matter and antimatter. Exotic quarks and leptons flickered briefly into existence, before merging back into the energy sea.

This book explains the fascinating world of quarks and leptons and the forces that govern their behavior. Told from an experimental physicist's perspective, it forgoes mathematical complexity, using instead particularly accessible figures and apt analogies. In addition to the story of quarks and leptons, which are regarded as well-accepted fact, the author (who is a leading researcher at one of the world's highest energy particle physics laboratories) also discusses mysteries at both the experimental and theoretical frontiers, before tying it all together with the exciting field of cosmology and indeed the birth of the universe itself.

The text spans the tiny world of the quark to the depths of the universe with breathtaking clarity. The casual student of science will appreciate the careful distinction between what is known (quarks, leptons and antimatter), what is suspected (Higgs bosons, neutrino oscillations and the reason why the universe has so little antimatter) and what is merely dreamed (super symmetry, superstrings and extra dimensions). Included is an unprecedented chapter explaining the accelerators and detectors of modern particle physics experiments. The chapter discussing the hunt for the Higgs boson — currently consuming the efforts of nearly 6000 physicists — reveals drama that only big-stakes science can give. Understanding the Universe leaves the reader with a deep appreciation of the fascinating particle realm and reverence for just how much it determines the rich beauty of our universe.

Since the release of the first edition, the landscape has changed. The venerable Fermilab Tevatron has ceased operations after a quarter century of extraordinary performance, to be replaced by the CERN Large Hadron Collider, an accelerator with a design energy of seven times greater than the Tevatron and a collision rate of nearly a billion collisions per second. The next few years promise to be very exciting as scientists explore this new realm. This revised edition of Understanding the Universe will leave the reader with a deep appreciation of just why physicists are so excited.

(World Scientific, Mar 2012, <http://www.worldscibooks.com/physics/8313.html>)



### Descriptions recommandées des Géosynthétiques, Fonctions, Terminologie des Géosynthétiques, Symboles Mathématiques et Graphiques

The International Geosynthetic Society (IGS) has announced that the IGS French Chapter has translated the engineering document *“Recommended Descriptions of Geosynthetic Functions, Geosynthetic Terminology, Mathematical and Graphical Symbols.”* Originally drafted in English, this internationally unifying publication has been translated completely by French Chapter Members **Dr. Nathalie Touze-Foltz** (IGS Council Member) and **Dr. Camille Barral**.

The purpose of the document is to provide a standardized vocabulary/symbols guide for engineers, academics, students, designers and manufacturers working with geosynthetics. It provides a re-source for the international geosynthetics community to communicate with confidence of understanding.

It's a standard expectation that the nomenclature and symbols as identified in this document should be used for all papers and presentations submitted to the IGS journals and conferences. By executing this translation, Dr. Touze - Foltz and Dr. Camille Barral have made a valuable contribution toward fulfilling the purpose of this document: standardization of communications throughout the international geosynthetics community.

To encourage its use, the document is publicly available in the “resources” segment of the IGS website: Select **“Education”** and **“French”** when on <http://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/Resources.aspx> or download the document directly in PDF here:

[http://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/Resources/Documents/IGS\\_Symbols\\_5th\\_Edition\\_September\\_V2009 - 03\\_FR2011\\_NTF.pdf](http://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/Resources/Documents/IGS_Symbols_5th_Edition_September_V2009 - 03_FR2011_NTF.pdf)

In May 2012, with the confirmation of three new chapters, the Society reached a record 38 National Chapters, all of which are actively engaged in the development of educational and technical materials. Many translated documents are available on the IGS website. These documents include information in Chinese, English, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian and Spanish. These resources are added to regularly, and more languages are anticipated. Visit the IGS Chapter websites (each of which may be found via the Chapters segment of the IGS website) to discover the outstanding offerings of the chapter in your country or region.

For more information on the International Geosynthetic Society and its educational and technical efforts, please contact the IGS Secretary, Elizabeth Peggs ([Elizabeth@Geosynthetic.net](mailto:Elizabeth@Geosynthetic.net)) or visit [www.GeosyntheticSociety.org](http://www.GeosyntheticSociety.org).



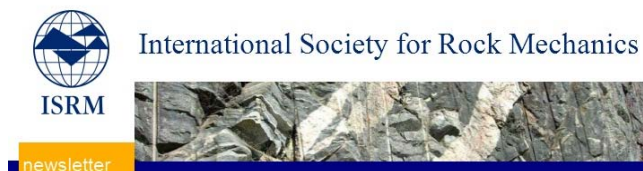
ISRM (India) Journal is a half yearly journal of the Indian National Group of the ISRM, which is involved in dissemination of information on rock mechanics, and its related activities in the field of foundation and abutments of dams, tunnel engineering, mining, underground works, rock slope stability, road works, etc.

The aim of the journal is to encourage exchange of ideas and information between rock mechanics practitioners worldwide. The journal provides an information service to all concerned with Rock Mechanics about the development of techniques, new trends, experience gained by others to enable updating of knowledge. The original manuscripts that enhance the level of research and contribute new developments to the Rock Mechanics are encouraged. The journal is expected to exchange ideas and information between Rock Mechanics practitioners, help researchers, technologist and policy makers in the key sector of Water Resources, Infrastructure Development (including underground works), Hydro Power, Mining and Petroleum Engineering, etc. to enhance their understanding of it. The Journal has both print and online versions. Being peer-reviewed, the journal publishes original research reports, review papers and communications screened by the Editorial Board, consisting of renowned experts.

The inaugural issue of the journal, Vol.1, N. 1, January-June 2012 can be downloaded here ([http://www.isrm.net/fotos/gca/1341078624ijrm\\_isrm\\_\(india\)\\_journal-january\\_2012.pdf](http://www.isrm.net/fotos/gca/1341078624ijrm_isrm_(india)_journal-january_2012.pdf)).

# ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΑ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΑ

(<http://campaign.r20.constantcontact.com/render?llr=a6kb0vhab&v=001dSc8ZL6S2HHTOenRYLTkGDeM1CPOChzqFDx8Rf4I7aZI9OOxAMrIyroJy89lgUagr8vNDtS4mROTnKC-IG2z-EWvKc6ZqrEHJ9kWNjTUqa0%3D>).



No. 18 - June 2012

[http://www.isrm.net/adm/newsletter/ver\\_html.php?id\\_newsletter=74&ver=1](http://www.isrm.net/adm/newsletter/ver_html.php?id_newsletter=74&ver=1)

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος 18 / Ιούνιος 2012 του News-letter της International Society for Rock Mechanics. Περιεχόμενα:

- Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the ISRM
- Invitation to the 2nd SASORE, Costa Rica, August 2012
- Invitation to ARMS 7, Seoul, Korea, October 2012
- International Conference for Effective and Sustainable Hydraulic Fracturing - May 2013, Brisbane, Australia
- ISRM International Symposium EUROCK 2013 - Abstract submission has been opened
- ISRM sponsored meetings
- Report from the ISRM International Symposium EUROCK 2012
- ISRM membership all-time record
- ISRM Board meeting in Stockholm before the Eurock 2012
- Rocha Medal 2013: winner and runners-up were selected
- Membership certificates can now be obtained online
- Technical journal launched by the ISRM National Group of India
- "Hydrogeology for Rock Engineers" by Gunnar Gustafson published
- News from Europe
- International Top-level Forum on Engineering Science and Technology Development Strategy
- The World largest underground powerhouse will be excavated soon in China



[www.geoengineer.org](http://www.geoengineer.org)

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος #89 του **Newsletter του Geoengineer.org** (Ιούνιος 2012) με πολλές χρήσιμες πληροφορίες για όλα τα θέματα της γεωτεχνικής μηχανικής. Υπενθυμίζεται ότι το Newsletter εκδίδεται από τον συνάδελφο και μέλος της ΕΕΕΕΓΜ Δημήτρη Ζέκκο



[www.icold-ciqb.org/userfiles/files/NEWSLETTERS/newsletter11.pdf](http://www.icold-ciqb.org/userfiles/files/NEWSLETTERS/newsletter11.pdf)

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος 11 (Μάρτιος 2011) του **The Dams Newsletter** της **International Commission on Large Dams**.



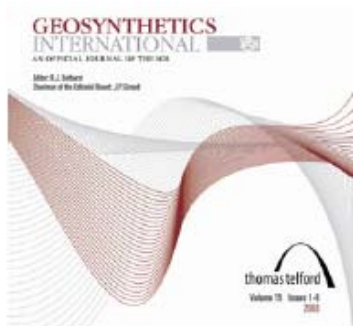
[www.geosyntheticssociety.org/Resources/Newsletters/2012-07-igs-news-a7.pdf](http://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/Resources/Newsletters/2012-07-igs-news-a7.pdf)

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος 2, Volume 28 των **IGS News**. Μεταξύ των θεμάτων περιλαμβάνονται:

- President's Corner
- General Information for IGS Members
- Conference Reports
- Announcements of Conferences of IGS
- Announcements of Regional Conferences of IGS
- Announcements of Conferences under the Auspices of IGS
- News from the IGS Chapters and the Membership
- Calendar of Events
- Official Journals of the IGS
- Corporate Membership
- IGS News Publisher, Editor and Chapter Correspondents
- IGS Council
- IGS Officers
- IGS Membership Application







## Geosynthetics International

[www.thomastelford.com/journals](http://www.thomastelford.com/journals)

Κυκλοφόρησαν τα τεύχη αρ. 2 και 3 του 19<sup>ου</sup> τόμου (Απριλίου και Ιουνίου 2012) του περιοδικού **Geosynthetics International**. Πρόσβαση μέσω των ιστοσελίδων <http://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/content/issue/qein/19/2> <http://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/content/issue/qein/19/3>.



## Geotextiles & Geomembranes

[www.geosyntheticssociety.org/journals.htm](http://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/journals.htm)

Κυκλοφόρησαν οι τόμοι 33 και 34 (Αυγούστου και Οκτωβρίου 2012). Πρόσβαση μέσω της ιστοσελίδας <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02661144>.



<http://www.piarc.org/newsletters/2012-06-25.htm>



<http://www.piarc.org/ressources/documents/NEWSLETTER-PIARC-NATIONAL-COMMITTEES-WORLD-ROAD-ASSOCIATION/13968.National-Committees-Newsletter-29-June-2012-PIARC-World-Road-Association.pdf>

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος Νο. 44 (Ιούνιος 2012) του **Newsletter** της **World Road Association (PIARC)** και το Τεύχος Νο. 29 (Ιούνιος 2012) του **Newsletter** των **PIARC National Committees**.

## **ΕΕΕΕΓΜ**

Τομέας Γεωτεχνικής  
ΣΧΟΛΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΝ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ  
ΕΘΝΙΚΟΥ ΜΕΤΣΟΒΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΟΥ  
Πολυτεχνειούπολη Ζωγράφου  
15780 ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΥ

Τηλ. 210.7723434  
Τοτ. 210.7723428  
Ηλ-Δι. [secretariat@hssmge.gr](mailto:secretariat@hssmge.gr) ,  
[geotech@central.ntua.gr](mailto:geotech@central.ntua.gr)  
Ιστοσελίδα [www.hssmge.org](http://www.hssmge.org) (υπό κατασκευή)

«ΤΑ ΝΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ» Εκδότης: Χρήστος Τσατσάνιφος, τηλ. 210.6929484, τοτ. 210.6928137, ηλ-δι. [pangaea@otenet.gr](mailto:pangaea@otenet.gr),  
[ctsatsanifos@pangaea.gr](mailto:ctsatsanifos@pangaea.gr), [editor@hssmge.gr](mailto:editor@hssmge.gr)

«ΤΑ ΝΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ» «αναρτώνται» και στην ιστοσελίδα [www.hssmge.gr](http://www.hssmge.gr)