



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ ΕΔΑΦΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗΣ & ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗΣ

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ΝΕΕΣ ΒΡΑΒΕΥΣΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΓΕΩΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ

Στο προηγούμενο τεύχος παρουσιάσαμε τις βραβεύσεις δύο νέων Ελλήνων γεωτεχνικών επιστημόνων από διεθνείς ενώσεις. Έχουμε την χαρά να ανακοινώσουμε και σε αυτό το τεύχος δύο νέες βραβεύσεις γεωμηχανικών! Πρόκειται για τους Δρ. Ιωάννη Αναστασόπουλο, Επίκουρο Καθηγητή του Γεωτεχνικού Τομέα της Σχολής Πολιτικών Μηχανικών του ΕΜΠ και Δρ. Δομνίκη Ασημάκη, Associate Professor, School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, στους οποίους απενεμήθη το 2012 SHAMSHER PRA-KASH FOUNDATION RESEARCH AWARD.

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΕΙΣ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΤΟΜΕΩΝ ΓΕΩΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

Η σύνταξη του περιοδικού θεωρεί πολύ χρήσιμη την ενημέρωση της κοινότητας των γεωμηχανικών για την δραστηριότητα των αντιστοίχων τομέων των Πολυτεχνείων και Πολυτεχνικών Σχολών της χώρας, δηλαδή για τις διπλωματικές και μεταπτυχιακές εργασίες και τις διδακτορικές διατριβές που εξεπόνησαν σπουδαστές τους. Για τον σκοπό αυτό θα δημοσιεύη τις περιλήψεις των προσφάτως υποστηριχθεισών διδακτορικών διατριβών, καθώς και, στο τέλος κάθε χρονιάς, κατάλογο με τις διπλωματικές και μεταπτυχιακές εργασίες.







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Καλό Καλοκαίρι



Αυλωνάρι, Εύβοια



Μπάλος, Χανιά

Επαγγελματική κομψότητα...

Κάθε μηχανικός κατανοεί την μαθηματική σχέση σύμφωνα με την οποία το άθροισμα δυο πραγματικών αριθμών, για παράδειγμα 1 και 1, μπορεί να γραφή μ΄ ένα τρόπο πολύ απλό:

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Χωρίς αμφιβολία όμως βλέπουμε πως από τη γραφή αυτή λείπει παντελώς το στυλ!

Από τα πρώτα χρόνια των μαθηματικών γνωρίζουμε ότι:

$$1 = ln(e)$$

και επίσης ότι:

$$1 = \sin^2(p) + \cos^2(p)$$

Επιπλέον όλοι ξέρουμε ότι:

$$2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n$$

Συνεπώς η έκφραση:

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

μπορεί να ξαναγραφή με πιο κομψό τρόπο ως:

$$\ln(e) + sin^2(p) + cos^2(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n$$

η οποία, όπως εύκολα μπορεί να παρατηρηθή, είναι πολύ πιο επιστημονική.

Είναι γνωστό πως:

$$1 = \cosh(q) * \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(q)}$$

και ότι:

$$\sigma = \lim_{z \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)^z$$

από όπου εξάγεται:

$$\ln(s) + sin^{2}(p) + cos^{2}(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{n}$$

που μπορεί να γραφή με τον παρακάτω πολύ πιο ξεκάθαρο και κατανοητό τρόπο:

$$\ln\left(\lim_{z\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{z}\right)^z\right)+sin^2(p)+cos^2(p)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{\cosh(q)^*\sqrt{1-\tanh^2(q)}}{2^n}$$

Παίρνοντας όμως υπ' όψη ότι:

$$0! = 1$$

και ότι η αντίστροφη ορίζουσα της μεταθετικής οριζούσης είναι ίδια με την μεταθετική ορίζουσα της αντίστροφης οριζούσης (σύμφωνα με την υπόθεση του μονοδιάστατου χώρου), λαμβάνουμε την παρακάτω απλοποιημένη μορφή (λόγω διανυσματικής γραφής):

$$\left(\overline{X}^T\right)^{-1} - \left(\overline{X}^{-1}\right)^T = 0$$

Εάν ενοποιήσουμε τις απλοποιημένες σχέσεις:

$$0! = 1$$

και

$$\left(\overline{X}^T\right)^{-1} - \left(\overline{X}^{-1}\right)^T = 0$$

λαμβάνουμε:

$$\left(\left(\overline{X}^{T}\right)^{-1} - \left(\overline{X}^{-1}\right)^{T}\right)! = 1$$

Εφαρμόζοντας τις πιο πάνω απλοποιήσεις, εξάγεται πως από την εξίσωση:

$$\ln\left(\lim_{z \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{2}\right) + \sin^{2}(p) + \cos^{2}(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(q) * \sqrt{1 - \tanh^{2}(q)}}{2^{n}}$$

λαμβάνουμε τελικά με έναν πολύ κομψό τρόπο, νομοτελή και ευνόητο για όλους, την εξίσωση:

$$\ln\left(\lim_{z\to\infty} \left(\left(\overline{X}^T\right)^{-1} - \left(\overline{X}^{-1}\right)^T\right)! + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2\right) + \sin^2(p) + \cos^2(p) =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(q) * \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(q)}}{2^n}$$

(η οποία, πρέπει να παραδεχτούμε, είναι πολύ πιο επαγγελματική από την άξεστη αρχική εξίσωση):

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Αυτή η παρουσίαση φτιάχτηκε για τους φίλους δικηγόρους (και ίσως και τους οικονομολόγους) για να γνωρίζουν ότι κι εμείς της πρακτικής εκπαίδευσης μπορούμε να περιπλέκουμε τα πράγματα στο άπειρο. Και με την ευκαιρία ένα σχετικά σχετικό ... ανέκδοτο:

Συζητούν ένας γιατρός, ένας μηχανικός και ένας δικηγόρος για το ποιανού το επάγγελμα είναι το αρχαιότερο. Λέει ο γιατρός: το δικό μου βέβαια, γιατί μετά την δημιουργία του Αδάμ ο Θεός του απέκοψε το ένα πλευρό και έφτιαξε την Εύα, δηλαδή έκανε την πρώτη πλαστική χειρουργική επέμβαση. Άρα ήταν γιατρός. Όχι, αντιλέγει ο μηχανικός. Το δικό μου επάγγελμα είναι, γιατί ο Θεός δημιούργησε πρώτα το σύμπαν, όπου η κίνηση όλων των ουρανίων σωμάτων διέπεται από τους βασικούς κανόνες της μηχανικής. Άρα ο Θεός ήταν μηχανικός. Λάθος, απαντά ο δικηγόρος. Το δικό μου επάγγελμα είναι το αρχαιότερο. Πριν από το σύμπαν τι υπήρχε; Το χάος. Και ποιός δημιούργησε το χάος;...

APOPO

High-performance geocomposite (reinforced geomembrane) for enhanced long-term pavement rehabilitation

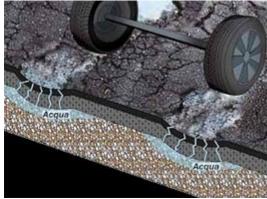
Overview and field of application

The constant growth in road traffic inevitably leads to the deterioration of road pavements that represents a real emergency in view of the associated repercussions in terms of money and road safety. In fact the rehabilitation of the bearing **capacity** of road pavements is the most common maintenance activity, from motorways to urban roads, generating growing interest and approval with regard to the application of reinforcement systems represented by geosynthetics of various nature.

This is also confirmed by several international research projects currently in progress (e.g. RILEM TC SIB-237/TG4). All of these initiatives focus on providing a scientific answer concerning the potentialities and benefits deriving from the application of reinforcement elements against the main mechanisms of deterioration of road paving (fatigue cracking, rutting and reflective cracking). It is unanimously recognized that maintenance costs can be reduced through the correct use of reinforcement systems because they extend the service life of road pavements.

Based on the available international literature and taking into account the analysis of the abovementioned issues, a **high performance geocomposite** has been developed in order to obtain, in addition to the **anti-pumping function** (waterproofing) ensured by a geomembrane, also a **reinforcement function** conferred by a fibreglass geogrid.

On real scale pavements it has been observed that cracking in bonded layers could lead to a quick deterioration due to water seeping into the lower unbonded layers. Passing traffic pumps the water and fine grain particles to the top (**Pumping Effect**), causing the failure of the load-bearing pavement structure and, consequently, also the settlement of the road surface.



Pumping" effect

The use of this new generation of high performance geocomposite materials aims at enabling an optimized design of road pavements in order to reduce the thickness of bonded layers and/or to create stronger and durable structures.

The research project

Focusing on the development of a high performance geocomposite, INDEX has financed an experimental research project carried out by **Prof. Francesco Canestrari** from the *Università Politecnica delle Marche* (Polytechnic University in Ancona, Italy).

Among the various alternatives available, this project has investigated the composition of the bitumen-polymer mix of the geomembrane and the type and position of the reinforcement (fibreglass geogrid). In particular, the laboratory tests focused on the performance characterization of different geocomposites by analysing the performance of doublelayered systems prepared with conventional dense graded asphalt concrete and different types of interfaces. For this purpose, the experimental study was carried out in order to assess the influence of geocomposite properties (physical, geometric and dimensional characteristics of both fibreglass geogrid and geomembrane, taking also into account the application method) by means of advanced testing protocols capable of investigating the interlayer shear strength and the bending behaviour of double-layered bituminous systems.

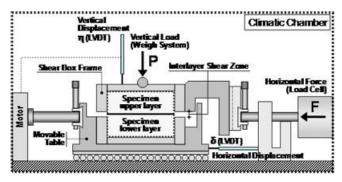


Double-layered slabs prepared with Roller Compactor and ASTRA device (UNI/TS 11214)

The purpose of the experimental research project, carried out using the abovementioned equipments, was to assess the benefit offered by the use of a geocomposite (geomembrane reinforced with a fibreglass geogrid) in road pavements, by evaluating the following performances:

- Resistance against reflective cracking and fatigue.
- Interlayer shear bonding of the interface.

Based on the results achieved during the investigation, it was possible to predict the level of performance of the analysed products in the case of real scale road applications.



Application methods and summary of the main results of the experimental investigation

The experimental research project together with experience based on real scale applications confirmed that, by acting as a reinforcement, the GEOCOMPOSITE AUTOTENE ASFALTICO ANTIPUMPING HE/TVP membrane increases the resistance against cracking and potholes. At the same time the use of this geocomposite guarantees the waterproofing of the lower layers and prevents the pumping effect.

The experimentally optimized geocomposite consists of av elastomeric bituminous geomembrane (durable and resistant to the heat of the hot-laid asphalt concrete), reinforced with a special composite fibreglass geogrid. By coupling this mesh with the geomembrane a high level of reflective cracking resistance is developed, as well as improved fatigue performance due to the reduction of traffic-induced stress. As a consequence the pavement service life is extended leading to safer and more durable road infrastructures.

In order to ensure an easy and correct application on the road, AUTOTENE ASFALTICO ANTIPUMPING HE/TVP is completed with a thermo-self-adhesive treatment that is able to increase its adhesion properties thanks to the laying temperature of the asphalt concrete, the traffic action and the solar heat.

Operationally speaking, the geocomposite is applied dry on the road pavement (with overlaps of 60 mm between adjoined elements) after peeling off the protective siliconecoated film of the thermo-self-adhesive treatment. The upper surface of the geocomposite product is protected by a fine mineral coating (incorporated in the overlying hot applied asphalt concrete), which allows lorry and equipment passages without inconveniences during construction phases. Final adhesion to the laying surface is determined by the subsequent hot application of the asphalt concrete.





Dynamic Bending System 4PB and Static Bending System 3PB

AUTOTENE ASFALTICO ANTIPUMPING HE/TVP is compatible with all types of asphalt concretes and can be easily milled

with pavement layers at the end of the service life. After milling it can be totally recycled in the re-using cycle of the reclaimed asphalt concrete.

From the experimental studies carried out and following real scale road applications, the use of this geocomposite has proven to be effective in road rehabilitation (for example, in reinforcement and lane widening work) of existing roads but also for new road pavements subject to high heavy traffic.

AUTOTENE ASFALTICO ANTIPUMPING HE/TVP can be typically applied under a layer of asphalt concrete (also opengraded porous asphalt) with a minimum thickness of 4 cm. For the rehabilitation of existing pavements, the geocomposite can also be laid over a milled asphalt concrete surface after the application of specifically formulated ECOVER ANTIPUMPING primer.

If, after milling, the pavement layer is not thick enough or is too bumpy, it should be resurfaced with an asphalt concrete levelling course having a minimum thickness of 2 cm and a maximum aggregate size of 10 mm.

AUTOTENE ASFALTICO ANTIPUMPING HE/TVP is also excellent for functional and structural improvement of both utility cut patching and joints in the widening of existing road pavements.

(WORLD HIGHWAYS, Thursday 23 February 2012)

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΩΝ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

Αριθμητική διερεύνηση της σεισμικής απόκρισης πασσάλου υπό καθεστώς ρευστοποίησης και οριζόντιας μετατόπισης του εδάφους

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Ι. Περιγραφή του Προβλήματος

Η τρέχουσα πρακτική για την ανάλυση πασσάλων υπό οριζόντια φόρτιση βασίζεται στην μέθοδο της «Ελαστικής Δοκού επί μη γραμμικού Ελατηριωτού Εδάφους» (BNWF), γνωστής και ως μέθοδος «p-y». Στην εν λόγω μεθοδολογία, η αλληλεπίδραση εδάφους-θεμελίωσης προσομοιώνεται μέσω οριζόντιων ελατηρίων Winkler, κατανεμημένων κατά μήκος των πασσάλων, που υπακούουν σε συγκεκριμένη μη γραμμική σχέση φορτίου-μετατόπισης (p-y). Τα επιμέρους χαρακτηριστικά μιας καμπύλης p-y μεταβάλλονται τόσο ανάλογα με το είδος του εδάφους μέσα στο οποίο κατασκευάζεται ο πάσσαλος (συνεκτικά ή μη συνεκτικά), όσο και ανάλογα με το είδος της φόρτισης στην οποία υποβάλλεται (εξωτερική υπό μορφή δυνάμεων ή κινηματική υπό μορφή μετατοπίσεων).

Η παρούσα Διατριβή πραγματεύεται την περίπτωση καμπυλών p-y για πασσάλους σε μη συνεκτικά εδάφη, που υποβάλλονται σε μόνιμα κινηματικά φορτία. Εξετάζονται οι ειδικές περιπτώσεις «ξηρής» και «ρευστοποιημένης» άμμου.

Η ενδελεχής πειραματική διερεύνηση του προβλήματος έχει οδηγήσει στην ανάπτυξη εμπειρικών σχέσεων για την εκτίμηση των καμπυλών p-y. Ωστόσο, πρόσφατες έρευνες καταδεικνύουν την ύπαρξη «γκρίζων» περιοχών που χρήζουν περαιτέρω διερεύνησης. Συγκεκριμένα:

- α. Οι διάφορες εμπειρικές καμπύλες, για την περίπτωση «ξηρών» άμμων, αποκλίνουν σημαντικά μεταξύ τους. Επιπλέον τα επιμέρους χαρακτηριστικά τους (οριακή αντίδραση, αρχική δυσκαμψία) εκφράζονται συναρτήσει μόνο της σχετικής πυκνότητας του εδάφους και της διαμέτρου του πασσάλου, παρά το γεγονός ότι πρόσφατες έρευνες (π.χ. Kim et al., 2004) δείχνουν την επίδραση πρόσθετων παραμέτρων, που σχετίζονται με τα χαρακτηριστικά του πασσάλου.
- β. Οι αβεβαιότητες αυξάνονται στην περίπτωση «ρευστοποιημένων» άμμων, όπου η αρχική ακαμψία και η οριακή αντίδραση των καμπύλων p-y για «ξηρές» άμμους απομειώνονται δραστικά ανάλογα με την σχετική πυκνότητα της άμμου. Και πάλι, πρόσφατες έρευνες (π.χ. Suzuki and Tokimatsu, 2009) διαπιστώνουν την επίδραση πρόσθετων παραμέτρων, όπως της διαπερατότητας του εδάφους, της καμπτικής δυσκαμψίας του πασσάλου και της

συχνότητας της δόνησης. Επιπλέον, οι Gonzalez et al. (2009), έδειξαν πως σημαντικές αρνητικές πιέσεις πόρων μπορούν να αναπτυχθούν κοντά στην κεφαλή του πασσάλου, προκαλώντας αύξηση, και όχι απομείωση, των επιβαλλόμενων εδαφικών πιέσεων.

ΙΙ. Σκοπός της Διατριβής

Κατ' επέκταση των ανωτέρω σκοπός της Διατριβής είναι (α) η ανάπτυξη και τεκμηρίωση μιας 3-διάστατης αριθμητικής μεθοδολογίας για την προσομοίωση της απόκρισης πασσάλων σε μη συνεκτικά εδάφη υπό οριζόντια κινηματικά φορτία, (β) η εφαρμογή της μεθοδολογίας για την παραμετρική διερεύνηση της αλληλεπίδρασης εδάφους-πασσάλου και (γ) η διατύπωση πολυπαραμετρικών σχέσεων για την αναλυτική εκτίμηση των καμπυλών p-y συναρτήσει των χαρακτηριστικών του εδάφους, του πασσάλου και της δόνησης. Εξετάζονται τόσο «ξηρά» όσο και «ρευστοποιημένα» μη συνεκτικά εδάφη.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τους αντικειμενικούς περιορισμούς των πειραματικών δοκιμών για την διερεύνηση πολύπλοκων προβλημάτων, όπως το προκείμενο, αποφασίστηκε η συνέχιση της έρευνας με «αριθμητικά πειράματα», δηλαδή σοφιστευμένες αριθμητικές αναλύσεις με συζευγμένη προσομοίωση της δυναμικής φόρτισης, της ανάπτυξης υπερπιέσεων πόρων, της ροής του υγρού των πόρων κατά τη διάρκεια της φόρτισης, καθώς και της έντονα μη γραμμικής συμπεριφοράς του εδάφους.

ΙΙΙ. Επιμέρους Εργασίες

- α. Αναπτύχθηκε μια αριθμητική μεθοδολογία προσομοίωσης πασσάλων εκσκαφής σε «ξηρά» εδάφη, υπό οριζόντια κινηματική φόρτιση. Η μεθοδολογία βασίζεται στην εισαγωγή του καταστατικού προσομοιώματος οριακής επιφάνειας NTUA Sand (Papadimitriou and Bouckovalas, 2002; Andrianopoulos et al., 2010) στον κώδικα πεπερασμένων διαφορών FLAC3D (Καραμήτρος, 2010). Για την ορθή προσομοίωση των μηχανισμών απόκρισης, τοποθετήθηκαν στοιχεία διεπιφάνειας ανάμεσα στον πάσσαλο και το έδαφος, ενώ οι καμπύλες p-y υπολογίζονται απευθείας μέσω ειδικής υπορουτίνας γραμμένης στην παρεχόμενη από το FLAC γλώσσας προγραμματισμού FISH. Όλες οι παραδοχές της μεθοδολογίας (επάρκεια καννάβου, ιδιότητες διεπιφάνειας κ.λπ.) ελέγχθηκαν μεσω αναλύσεων ευαισθησίας, ενώ η ακρίβεια της μεθόδου επιβεβαιώθηκε σε σύγκριση με αποτελέσματα πειραματικών δοκιμών και εμπειρικών σχέσεων.
- β. Η ανωτέρω μεθοδολογία επεκτάθηκε ώστε να λαμβάνει υπόψη τις μεταβολές που προκαλούνται στο περιβάλλον έδαφος λόγω έμπηξης πασσάλου. Για τον σκοπό αυτό, η αναλυτική λύση του Vesic (1972) για την διεύρυνση κυλινδρικής κοιλότητας βαθμονομήθηκε μέσω αριθμητικών αναλύσεων σε λωρίδες εδάφους, και κατόπιν εισήχθη στην ανάλυση μέσω κατάλληλης υπορουτίνας γραμμένης σε FISH. Η ακρίβεια της προτεινόμενης διαδικασίας ελέγχθηκε μέσω αριθμητικών αναλύσεων πλήρους προσομοίωσης της έμπηξης πασσάλου.
- γ. Η ανωτέρω αριθμητική μεθοδολογία εφαρμόστηκε ακολούθως για την περίπτωση πασσάλου σε έδαφος υπό πλευρική εξάπλωση. Η βασική καινοτομία που εισήχθη κατά την εν λόγω φάση ήταν η ανάπτυξη ενός νέου τύπου συνοριακών συνθηκών που βασίζεται στην ευρέως διαδεδομένη μέθοδο των «συζευγμένων κόμβων» (tied nodes), που προσομοιώνουν τις συνοριακές συνθήκες των εύκαμπτων δοχείων σε πειράματα φυγοκεντριστή. Η τροποποίηση που εισήχθη λαμβάνει υπόψη την κεκλιμένη γεωμετρία του προβλήματος και την ανάπτυξη μιας προς-τα-κατάντη δρώσας δύναμης λόγω της διαφοράς πίεσης πόρων ανάντη και κατάντη. Η μεθοδολογία πιστοποιήθηκε μέσω σύγκρισης με πρόσφατα πειράματα φυγοκεντριστή.

δ. Έγινε εκτενής και συστηματική παραμετρική διερεύνηση των μηχανισμών και των παραμέτρων που επιδρούν στις καμπύλες p-y. Κατόπιν στατιστικής επεξεργασίας, τα αποτελέσματα των παραμετρικών αναλύσεων χρησιμοποιήθηκαν τελικά για την διατύπωση εξελιγμένων αναλυτικών σχέσεων p-y τόσο σε «ξηρό», όσο και σε «ρευστοποιημένο» έδαφος.

ΙV. Κύρια Αποτελέσματα - Συμπεράσματα

Κινηματική Αλληλεπίδραση Πασσάλου-Εδάφους σε «Ξηρό» Ἑδαφος

- Η μορφή της καμπύλης p-y μπορεί να περιγραφεί με ακρίβεια από μία υπερβολική σχέση, συναρτήσει του συντελεστή αρχικής δυσκαμψίας (k_{ini}) και της οριακής εδαφικής πίεσης (p_{ut}).
- 2. Ο μηχανισμός απόκρισης έχει τη μορφή σφήνας στα μικρά βάθη και επίπεδης παραμόρφωσης στα μεγάλα. Το κρίσιμο βάθος αλλαγής του μηχανισμού αστοχίας (z/D)_{cr} εξαρτάται από την Σχετική Πυκνότητα και την Διάμετρο.
- 3. Ο συντελεστής αρχικής δυσκαμψίας (k_{ini}) μειώνεται έντονα με το βάθος και η τιμή του εξαρτάται από την σχετική πυκνότητα του εδάφους, την διάμετρο του πασσάλου και την μέθοδο εγκατάστασης. Η παραδοχή των υφιστάμενων μεθοδολογιών για εξάρτηση του δείκτη k_{ini} μόνο από την Σχετική Πυκνότητα του εδάφους είναι υπέρ-απλουστευτική.
- 4. Η αδιαστατοποιημένη οριακή εδαφική αντίδραση (ρ_{ult}/σ'_{vo}D) αυξάνεται γραμμικά με το βάθος, για βάθη μικρότερα του κρίσιμου, πέραν του οποίου παραμένει σταθερή. Η μεταβολή του ρ_{ult}/σ'_{vo}D για βάθη μικρότερα του κρίσιμου μπορεί να προσεγγιστεί από τις αναλυτικές εξισώσεις των Reese et al. (1974) ή API (2002). Η εν λόγω μεθοδολογία, ωστόσο, υπερεκτιμά σε μεγάλο βαθμό το βάθος αλλαγής του μηχανισμού αστοχίας με αποτέλεσμα οι προβλέψεις της να αποκλίνουν σημαντικά, για βάθη πέραν του κρίσιμου. Τέλος, οι αναλυτικές μεθοδολογίες που βασίζονται στην θεωρία παθητικών ωθήσεων (Broms, 1963; DnV, 1980 κ.α.) είναι υπέρ-απλουστευτικές.
- 5. Με βάση τις παραπάνω διαπιστώσεις και με κατάλληλη στατιστική επεξεργασία αναπτύχθηκε η παρακάτω μεθοδολογία αναλυτικής εκτίμησης των καμπυλών p-y για πάσσαλο σε «ξηρό» έδαφος υπό οριζόντια κινηματική φόρτιση:
 - Σχήμα Καμπύλης

$$p = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{k_{int}Z} + \frac{y}{p_{ult}}}$$
(1)

• Δείκτης Αρχικής Δυσκαμψίας, k_{ini}

$$k_{tot} = k_{tot,0} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{z/D}{1 + z/D}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{D}{0.6m}\right)^{-0.35} \cdot \left(1 + 3\sqrt{\frac{d_{eav}}{D}}\right)^{-0.35}$$

опои:

k_{ini,0} : Δείκτης αρχικής δυσκαμψίας στην επιφάνεια του εδάφους (**Πίνακας 1**)

z : Βάθος από την επιφάνεια του εδάφους

D : Διάμετρος πασσάλου

d_{саν} : Πάχος τοιχώματος διατομής πασσάλου (για

πασσάλους εκτόπισης)

Πίνακας 1: Μεταβολή δείκτη αρχικής δυσκαμψίας στην επιφάνεια του εδάφους

Σχετική	Χαλαρές	Άμμοι Μέσης	Πυκνές
Πυκνότητα	Άμμοι	Πυκνότητας	Άμμοι
k _{ini,0} (kPa/m)	18000	130000	45000

• <u>Οριακή εδαφική αντίδραση, pult</u>

$$\frac{p_{\text{wit}}}{\sigma'_{\text{wo}}D} = \begin{cases} \text{Reese et al (1974) - API (2002), (z/D) < (z/D)_{\text{cr}}} \\ \sigma \tau \alpha \theta \epsilon \rho \delta & ,(z/D) > (z/D)_{\text{cr}} \end{cases}$$

όπου ο όρος $(z/D)_{cr}$ αντιστοιχεί στο βάθος αλλαγής του μηχανισμού αστοχίας και μπορεί να υπολογιστεί ως εξής:

$$z/D_{or} = (6-7) \cdot \left(\frac{D_r}{50\%}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{D}{0.6m}\right)^{-0.64}$$
(4)

Τέλος, υπενθυμίζεται ότι η αντοχή κατά ΑΡΙ (2002) υπολογίζεται ως εξής:

$$\frac{p_{ult}}{\sigma'_{w}D} = \min \begin{cases} C_1 \cdot z/D + C_2 \\ C_3 \end{cases}$$
(5)

όπου C_1 , C_2 και C_3 συντελεστές συναρτήσει της γωνίας τριβής του εδάφους:

$$C_1 = 0.115 \cdot 10^{0.0405 \varphi}$$

 $C_2 = 0.571 \cdot 10^{0.022 \varphi}$
 $C_3 = 0.646 \cdot 10^{0.0555 \varphi}$
(6)

Κινηματική Αλληλεπίδραση Πασσάλου-Εδάφους σε «Ρευστοποιημένο» Έδαφος υπό καθεστώς πλευρικής εξάπλωσης

- Τα πειράματα φυγοκεντριστή με χρήση εὐκαμπτων δοχείων υποεκτιμούν την οριακή πίεση του ρευστοποιημένου εδάφους επί του πασσάλου.
- 7. Η οριακή επιβαλλόμενη πίεση του ρευστοποιημένου εδάφους είναι μονοσήμαντη συνάρτηση του λόγου υπερπιέσεων πόρων γύρω από τον πάσσαλο (ru,ρile), ο οποίος μπορεί να λάβει έντονα αρνητικές τιμές λόγω της διαστολικότητας του ρευστοποιημένου εδάφους που «ρέει» γύρω από τον πάσσαλο. Σε αυτήν την περίπτωση, οι αντίστοιχες εδαφικές ωθήσεις αυξάνονται δραματικά, και κατά περίπτωση μπορεί να λάβουν τιμές μεγαλύτερες και από τις αντίστοιχες για «ξηρό» έδαφος.
- 8. Η τιμή του r_{u,pile} επηρεάζεται από τρεις τουλάχιστον σύνθετους μηχανισμούς: (α) αρχικές συνθήκες, (β) συνθήκες στράγγισης και (γ) σχετική μετατόπιση εδάφουςπασσάλου, με αποτέλεσμα η πρόβλεψη του στην πράξη να είναι αβέβαιη. Συνεπώς, για την διατύπωση εμπειρικών σχέσεων υπολογισμού καμπυλών p-y για ρευστοποιημένα εδάφη, η οριακή πίεση συσχετίσθηκε απευθείας με τα χαρακτηριστικά του εδάφους (σχετική πυκνότητα, D_r; Διαπερατότητα, k), του πασσάλου (Διάμετρος, D; Δυσκαμψία, EI) και της δόνησης (Περίοδος, T):

$$\frac{p_{ult}}{\sigma'_{vo}D} = A \left(\frac{\sigma'_{vo}}{p_a}\right)^{-B} \le C$$
(7)

όπου Α, Β και C υπολογίζονται ως εξής:

$$A = 0.0013 \cdot D_r \cdot e^{52D} \cdot T^{12}$$
(8)

$$B = 27 \cdot D_{-}^{-0.6} \cdot e^{1.6D} \cdot e^{-4.4e^{-8H}} \cdot e^{-2.5T} \cdot e^{-212k}$$
(9)

$$C = 0.9 \cdot D_r^{-0.8} \cdot \min \left[EI \cdot 10^{-5} \right]^{0.6}, 24 \cdot EI \cdot 10^{-4} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{k \cdot T}{D} \right)^{-0.5}$$
(10)

Για την περίπτωση εμηγνυόμενων πασσάλων και πασσάλων με κινηματικούς περιορισμούς στην κεφαλή, οι τιμές των Α, Β και C μεταβάλλονται ως εξής:

$$A_{fixed-head} = A_{no-rotation} = A_{free-head}$$

$$A_{driven} = A_{drilled}$$
(11)

$$B_{fixed-head} = B_{no-rotation} = B_{free-head}$$

$$B_{driven} = 0.86.B_{drilled}$$
(12)

$$C_{fixed-head} = 0.5.C_{free-head}$$

$$C_{no-rotation} = C_{free-head}$$

$$C_{driven} = 0.67.C_{drilled}$$
(13)

Η μορφή της καμπύλης μπορεί να προσεγγιστεί από την υπερβολική σχέση της εξίσωσης (1), ενώ η αρχική δυσκαμψία ως το ήμισυ της αντίστοιχης τιμής για το «ξηρό» έδαφος.

9. Σε αντίθεση με τις υφιστάμενες σχέσεις p-y, οι προτεινόμενες λαμβάνουν υπόψη την ανάπτυξη αρνητικών υπερπιέσεων πόρων και την επακόλουθη αύξηση των ωθήσεων στα μικρά βάθη, η οποία είναι δυσμενής για την καταπόνηση του πασσάλου, και δεν θα πρέπει να παραβλέπεται κατά τον σχεδιασμό.

Η διατριβή παρουσιάστηκε στις 17 Ιουλίου 2012. Επιβλέπων αυτής ήταν ο Δρ. Γεώργιος Μπουκοβάλας, Καθηγητής ΕΜΠ.

ΔΙΑΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΓΕΩΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ



SHAMSHER PRAKASH FOUNDATION

The 2012 SP RESEARCH AWARD has been won by:

1. Ioannis Anastasopoulos, Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering at the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA). Ioannis Anastasopoulos has recently been elected 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 emphasis on soil-structure interaction. Combining numerical analysis with physical modeling, he has published 45 Journal papers and more than 100 in Books and Conference Proceedings, and has been the driving force behind the development of a new Experimental Facility for Simulation of Soil-Structure Systems at NTUA. He has participated in several European research projects, and served as a Consultant in a variety of engineering projects in Greece, the US, U.A.E., and Qatar. Recently, he was selected by the ISSMGE as the inaugural recipient of the Young Researcher Award in Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering.



2. Dominic Assimaki, Associate Professor, School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Dominic Assimaki's research focuses on the numerical simulation of nonlinear soil response to seismic loading, on dynamic soil-structure interaction, and on inverse problems in near-surface geophysics. Research results include the development of novel simulation tools for 1D nonlinear site response analyses and their integration in broadband ground motion simulations, studies on 2D and 3D topography effects including nonlinear soil response, formulation of macroelements for soilstructure interaction at liquefiable sites implemented for the design of waterfront structures and offshore wind foundations, as well as linear and nonlinear soil characterization algorithms based on full waveform inversion of downhole array recordings.



ΠΡΟΚΗΡΥΞΕΙΣ ΒΡΑΒΕΙΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΓΕΩΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΥΣ



ΒΡΑΒΕΙΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΗΣ ΝΕΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

Αγαπητοί συνάδελφοι,

Είμαστε στην ευχάριστη θέση να σας ενημερώσουμε ότι σύμφωνα με την ομόφωνη απόφαση της Γενικής Συνέλευσης του Ελληνικού Τμήματος Αντισεισμικής Μηχανικής (Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.) της 2ας Δεκεμβρίου 2011 ενεργοποιείται η διαδικασία θέσπισης δύο βραβείων για νέους μηχανικούς και ερευνητές της χώρας μας στο αντικείμενο της Αντισεισμικής Μηχανικής. Τα βραβεία αυτά τα αφορούν τη σημαντικότερη:

- (α) δημοσίευση σε επιστημονικό περιοδικό κατόπιν κρίσης
- (β) συμβολή διδακτορικής διατριβής
- Οι όροι και οι προϋποθέσεις της βράβευσης περιγράφονται αναλυτικά στη συνημμένη προκήρυξη.

Για την Εκτελεστική επιτροπή

Ο Πρόεδρος

Ο Γραμματέας

Κυριαζής Πιτιλάκης Καθηγητής Α.Π.Θ. Αναστάσιος Σέξτος Επίκ. Καθηγητής Α.Π.Θ.

ПРОКНРҮ≣Н

Α. Όροι και προϋποθέσεις συμμετοχής:

- 1. Οι υποψήφιοι καθευατοί θα πρέπει να είναι μέλη του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. ή να έχουν καταθέσει αίτηση εγγραφής μέλους στο Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. μέχρι την ημέρα κατά την οποία κατατέθηκε η υποψηφιότητά τους.
- 2. Οι υποψήφιοι θα πρέπει να είναι γεννηθέντες μετά την 1η Ιανουαρίου 1978 ώστε να τεκμαίρεται η ιδιότητά τους ως νέοι ερευνητές.
- 3. Κάθε υποψηφιότητα είναι εν δυνάμει επιλέξιμη εφόσον έχει προταθεί από άλλο πρόσωπο το οποίο είναι οικονομικώς τακτοποιημένο μέλος του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.
- 4. Η κατάθεση της υποψηφιότητας πραγματοποιείται από τον ενδιαφερόμενο συμπληρώνοντας την σχετική αίτηση η οποία είναι διαθέσιμη στην ιστοσελίδα του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. (www.eltam.gr). Συμπληρώνονται τα προσωπικά στοιχεία του υποψηφίου, τα στοιχεία της προς κρίση εργασίας ή διατριβής και τα στοιχεία του προτείνοντος.
- 5. Οι ηλεκτρονικοί φάκελοι υποψηφιότητας (αποτελούμενοι από το επιστημονικό κείμενο προς κρίση και την αίτηση) υποβάλλονται μέσω ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου προς τον Γραμματέα του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. Αναστάσιο Σέξτο (asextos@civil.auth.gr) μέχρι την προθεσμία υποβολής και

ακολούθως προωθούνται στα υπόλοιπα μέλη της Επιτροπής Αξιολόγησης. Ως καταληκτική προθεσμία υποβολής των υποψηφιοτήτων ορίζεται η **Παρασκευή 14 Σεπτεμβρίου 2012**.

- 6. Η δημοσιευμένη έρευνα (επιστημονική εργασία ή διδακτορική διατριβή) θα πρέπει να αποτελεί σημαντική συμβολή σε ζητήματα που άπτονται της αντισεισμικής μηχανικής.
- 7. Για την περίπτωση δημοσίευσης σε διεθνή επιστημονικά περιοδικά, θα πρέπει οι υποψήφιοι να είναι πρώτοι κατά σειρά συγγραφείς και η εργασία να έχει γίνει αποδεκτή προς δημοσίευση μετά την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2009 (όπως τεκμαίρεται από αντίγραφο της επίσημης αλληλογραφίας εκ μέρους του περιοδικού).
- 8. Για την περίπτωση διδακτορικής διατριβής, θα πρέπει, ομοίως, η δημόσια υποστήριξη να έχει πραγματοποιηθεί μετά την 1η Ιανουαρίου 2009.
- 9. Είναι θεμιτή η υποβολή υποψηφιότητας και στις δύο κατηγορίες βραβείου επιστημονικής εργασίας και διδακτορικής διατριβής. Στην περίπτωση της πρώτης, δεν επιτρέπεται η συμμετοχή με περισσότερες από μια εργασίες.
- 10. Τα βραβεία προκηρύσσονται κάθε δύο χρόνια. Προγενέστερες υποψηφιότητες δεν θα αποκλείουν μελλοντικές σε καμία από τις δύο κατηγορίες.

Β. Διαδικασία αξιολόγησης:

- 1. Η Επιτροπή Αξιολόγησης αποτελείται από τους παρακάτω (7) διακεκριμένους επιστήμονες (αλφαβητικά):.
- Βιντζηλαίου Ελισάβετ, καθηγήτρια Ε.Μ.Π.
- Δεοδάτη Γεώργιο, καθηγητή Columbia University
- Ντακούλα Πάνο καθηγητή Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλίας
- Πιτιλάκη Κυριαζή, καθηγητή Α.Π.Θ.
- Στυλιανίδη Κοσμά, καθηγητή Α.Π.Θ.
- Φαρδή Μιχάλη, καθηγητή Παν. Πατρών (Πρόεδρος Επιτροπής Αξιολόγησης)
- Ψυχάρη Ιωάννη, καθηγητή Ε.Μ.Π.
- 2. Η προκήρυξη των δύο βραβείων πραγματοποιείται με κάθε δυνατό ηλεκτρονικό και φυσικό μέσο ενημέρωσης στις 6 Ιουλίου 2012 με ευθύνη της Ε.Ε. του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.
- 3. Οι ηλεκτρονικοί φάκελοι υποψηφιότητας (αποτελούμενοι από το επιστημονικό κείμενο προς κρίση και την αίτηση) υποβάλλονται σε ηλεκτρονική μορφή προς τον Γραμματέα του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. Αναστάσιο Σέξτο μέχρι την προθεσμία υποβολής και ακολούθως κοινοποιούνται στα υπόλοιπα μέλη της Επιτροπής δια του Προέδρου αυτής στις 14/9/2012.
- 4. Κάθε επιστημονικό κείμενο υποψήφιο προς βράβευση, βαθμολογείται από κάθε μέλος της Επιτροπής ξεχωριστά στην κλίμακα Α-Γ όπου:
- Α: εργασία (ή διδ. διατριβή) υψηλής επιστημονικής στάθμης και πρωτοτυπίας,
- B: εργασία (ή διδ. διατριβή) ικανοποιητικής επιστημονικής στάθμης με αρκετά στοιχεία πρωτοτυπίας και
- Γ: εργασία (ή διδ. διατριβή) επαρκούς επιστημονικής στάθμης με ορισμένα στοιχεία πρωτοτυπίας.
- Σε ό,τι αφορά εργασίες σε διεθνή επιστημονικά περιοδικά, συνεκτιμάται ο δείκτης εμβέλειας (impact factor) του περιοδικού, η σειρά και ο αριθμός των συγγραφέων, καθώς και τυχόν κατ' έτος ετεροαναφορές.
- 5. Σε περίπτωση που μέλος της Επιτροπής τελεί συσυγγραφέας υπό κρίση επιστημονικής εργασίας ή μέλος της επταμελούς εξεταστικής επιτροπής μιας υποψήφιας διδακτορικής διατριβής θα εξαιρείται από την βαθμολόγηση της σχετικής εργασίας ή διατριβής αντίστοιχα.

- 6. Για λόγους διαφάνειας, τα μέλη της Επιτροπής Αξιολόγησης δεν θα μπορούν να γνωρίζουν τον βαθμό που έλαβαν οι υποψηφιότητες από τους άλλους κριτές.
- 7. Οι βαθμολογίες των κριτών θα συλλέγονται από τον Πρόεδρο της Επιτροπής, θα σταθμίζονται αριθμητικά και θα προκρίνονται οι δύο επιστημονικές εργασίες και οι δύο διδακτορικές διατριβές με την υψηλότερη βαθμολογία.
- 8. Θα ακολουθήσει ψηφοφορία μεταξύ των μελών της Επιτροπής και επιλογή της καλύτερης επιστημονικής εργασίας σε περιοδικό και της καλύτερης διδακτορικής διατριβής.
- 9. Σε περίπτωση ισοβαθμίας, βραβεύεται η επιστημονική εργασία ή διατριβή η οποία είχε συγκεντρώσει την υψηλότερη βαθμολογία κατά το πρώτο στάδιο αξιολόγησης.
- 10. Ο Πρόεδρος της Επιτροπής ανακοινώνει προς την Ε.Ε. του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. την κρίση της Επιτροπής έως την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 2012 η οποία με τη σειρά της ανακοινώνει τα ονόματα των βραβευθέντων προς τους υποψηφίους, τα μέλη του Ε.Τ.Α.Μ. και την επιστημονική κοινότητα.

Γ. Απονομή βραβείων

Τα ανωτέρω δύο βραβεία σημαντικότερης επιστημονικής δημοσίευσης και διδακτορικής διατριβής τα οποία θα απονεμηθούν προς τους νέους ερευνητές θα συνοδεύονται από:

- (α) τιμητική πλακέτα και έγγραφο έπαινο,
- (β) βράβευση κατά τη διάρκεια της Ημερίδας νέων μηχανικών που θα πραγματοποιηθεί τον Δεκέμβριο του 2012,
- (γ) παρουσίαση των δύο ερευνητικών εργασιών εν είδει προσκεκλημένης ομιλίας στο επόμενο (4ο) Συνέδριο Αντισεισμικής Μηχανικής και κάλυψη των σχετικών δαπανών εγγραφής.
- (δ) κάλυψη, τιμής ένεκεν, τριετούς συνδρομής μέλους στο Ε.Τ.Α.Μ.

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΙΣ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΥ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ



2° ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΦΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΜΙΕΥΤΗΡΩΝ

Σχεδιασμός - Διαχείριση - Περιβάλλον Αθήνα, 6 - 8 Νοεμβρίου 2013 www.eemf.gr

Η Ελληνική Επιτροπή Μεγάλων Φραγμάτων (ΕΕΜΦ) διοργανώνει το 2° Πανελλήνιο Συνέδριο Φραγμάτων και Ταμευτήρων 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.

Σας καλούμε να συμμετάσχετε στο 2° πανελλήνιο συνέδριο φραγμάτων και ταμιευτήρων και να αποστείλετε εργασίες σχετικές με το θεματολόγιο που παρουσιάζεται παρακάτω.

Θεματολόγιο

1. Φράγματα, Ταμιευτήρες και Περιβάλλον

- Φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον κατασκευές φραγμάτων και ταμιευτήρων
- Κοινωνικά αποδεκτός σχεδιασμός φραγμάτων και ταμιευτήρων
- Περιβαλλοντικοί όροι, επιπτώσεις και κοινωνικά οφέλη
- Περιορισμός υδρομορφολογικών αλλοιώσεων και αισθητική αποκατάσταση περιβάλλοντος

- Εμπλουτισμός αποκατάσταση υπόγειων υδροφορέων, δημιουργία υγροβιότοπων αντιπλημμυρική προστασία κ.λπ.
- Διατήρηση και βελτίωση ποιότητας υδατικών πόρων
- Φερτές ύλες

2. Φράγματα και ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση υδατικών πόρων

- Διαχείριση υδατικών πόρων σε επίπεδο λεκάνης απορροής
- Οι ταμιευτήρες ως έργα διαχείρισης υδατικών πόρων πολλαπλού σκοπού
- Τεχνικο-οικονομικά κριτήρια υλοποίησης νέων φραγμάτων
- Ο ρόλος των φραγμάτων στον ενεργειακό σχεδιασμό
 Σύγχρονες τάσεις και τεχνολογικές εξελίξεις
- Ταμιευτήρες και υβριδικά συστήματα παραγωγής ενέργειας

3. Ασφάλεια φραγμάτων και ταμιευτήρων

- Κανονισμοί μελέτης, κατασκευής και λειτουργίας φραγμάτων
- Η πρόταση της ΕΕΜΦ για την σύνταξη εθνικού κανονισμού ασφάλειας φραγμάτων.
- Κίνδυνοι σχετιζόμενοι με προβλήματα οργάνωσης του κυρίου - διαχειριστή του έργου
- Απαιτήσεις παρακολούθησης συμπεριφοράς
- Αναλύσεις θραύσης φράγματος και επιπτώσεις
- Μακροχρόνια συμπεριφορά και κίνδυνοι οφειλόμενοι στη γήρανση των φραγμάτων
- Κίνδυνοι οφειλόμενοι σε αστοχίες Η/Μ εξοπλισμού
- Παρουσίαση πρόσφατων συμβάντων ή περιστατικών
- Φράγματα , ταμιευτήρες και δημόσια ασφάλεια
- Ασφαλής παροχέτευση εκτάκτων πλημμυρικών παροχών κατάντη απαιτήσεις οριοθέτησης της κοίτης

4. Εξελίξεις στις μεθόδους σχεδιασμού & κατασκευής

- Υλικά κατασκευής Φραγμάτων, μέθοδοι κατασκευής, νέες τεχνικές
- Εκτίμηση, επιλογή και αναθεώρηση πλημμυρών σχεδιασμού
- Σχεδιασμός υπερχειλιστών αναβάθμιση υπερχειλιστών
- Η επιρροή των Γεωλογικών συνθηκών στο σχεδιασμό.
- Εξελίξεις στο Γεωτεχνικό σχεδιασμό
- Εξελίξεις στον αντισεισμικό σχεδιασμό
- Εξελίξεις στον Η/Μ εξοπλισμό

5. Παρουσίαση έργων

Κρίσιμες ημερομηνίες για την αποστολή εργασιών:

- Υποβολή περιλήψεων: 15 Οκτωβρίου 2012
- Αποδοχή περιλήψεων: 30 Νοεμβρίου 2012
- Υποβολή πλήρους κειμένου: 30 Απριλίου 2013
- Αποδοχή πλήρους κειμένου: **30 Ιουνίου 2013**

Οδηγίες για την αποστολή των περιλήψεων θα βρείτε στη ιστοσελίδα της $EEM\Phi$ <u>www.eemf.gr</u>.

Οι περιλήψεις θα αποστέλλονται ηλεκτρονικά στην διεύθυνση της ΕΕΜΦ <u>eemf@eemf.gr</u>.





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

Θεσσαλονίκη, 7 Δεκεμβρίου 2012 <u>www.etam.gr</u>

Αξιότιμα Μέλη/ Φίλοι του ΕΤΑΜ,

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 ΑΝΤΙΣΕΙΣΜΙΚΉ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΉ ΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΌ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙ-ΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΉ ΜΑΤΊΑ ΝΕΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΉΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΙ-ΚΩΝ

Σκοπός της ημερίδας είναι η ανάδειξη και η διάχυση του έργου της νέας γενιάς ερευνητών και μηχανικών (μελών ή μη του ΕΤΑΜ), 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 ΕΤΑΜ και στο τεύχος 45, Μάιος 2012 των «ΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΕΕΕΓΜ».

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ

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

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/acg/simposio

EYGEC 2012 Gothenburg 22nd European Young Geotechnical Engineers Conference, Gothenburg, Sweden, August 26th to 29th, 2012, www.sqf.net

The 2012 International Conference on Geomechanics & Engineering, 26-29 August 2012, Seoul, Korea, http://acem12.cti3.com/icqe_email.htm

ICSE-6, 6th International Conference on Scour and Erosion, 27-31 August 2012, Paris, France, 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

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

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@qeomarine.co.uk; zenon@tamu.edu

CRETE2012 3^{rd} International Conference on Hazardous and Industrial Waste Management September 12 - 14, 2012, Chania, Greece, www.hwm-conferences.tuc.gr

EUROGEO5 - 5th European Geosynthetics Conference, 16 - 19 September 2012, Valencia, Spain, 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

 $1^{\rm st}$ Eastern European Tunnelling Conference, 18-21 September 2012, Budapest, Hungary, www.eetc2012budapest.com

ISC' 4 4th International Conference on Geotechnical and Geophysical Site Characterization, September 18-21, 2012, Porto de Galinhas, Pernambuco – Brazil, www.isc-4.com

1st Eastern European Tunneling Conference, September 18-21, 2012, Budapest, Hungary, <u>www.eetc2012budapest.com</u>

IS-Shanghai 2012- International Symposium on Coastal Engineering Geology, September 20-21, 2012, Shanghai, China, www.is-shanghai2012.org

The 4th International Conference on PROBLEMATIC SOILS, 21-23 September 2012, Wuhan, China, 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

15th 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

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

61. Geomechanics Colloquy "50 Years NATM", October 11th and 12th, 2012, Salzburg, Austria, 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

SAHC 2011, 8th International Conference on Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions, October 15 – 17, 2012, Wroclaw, Poland, <u>www.sahc2012.org</u>

7th Asian Rock Mechanics Symposium, 15-19 October 2012, Seoul, Korea, www.arms7.com

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

10th International Congress on Advances in Civil Engineering, 17-19 October 2012, 17-19 October, Ankara, Turkey www.ace2012.metu.edu.tr

Montreal TAC 2012 - Tunnels and Underground Spaces: Sustainability and Innovations, 17 - 20 October 2012, Montreal, Canada, www.tac2012.ca

6th International Symposium on Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) Dams October 23 to 25, 2012, Zaragoza, Spain, www.meetandforum.net/RCC2012

HYDRO 2012 Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges, 29 to 31 October 2012, Bilbao, Spain, 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

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)



IV Panamerican Landslides Symposium
31 October – 2 November 2012, Boyacá, Colombia
www.scq.orq.co/web%20IVSPD/imq/IV-SPDBOLETIN-JULIO.pdf

La frecuente ocurrencia de deslizamientos, flujos, avenidas torrenciales y otros eventos similares en diferentes latitudes y regiones de Centro y Suramérica ha causado daños muy sensibles en las zonas urbanas de ciudades y poblaciones y en la infraestructura de los países del subcontinente, en algunos casos con carácter catastrófico, tal vez con mayor mortalidad y frecuencia que el provocado por los sismos y demás riesgos naturales. Estos eventos mantienen el interés permanente de entidades gubernamentales y de varios organismos o instituciones en el nivel nacional e internacional, por preservar la vida de las personas y proteger sus bienes, y mitigar y reducir los riesgos y daños en general provocados por su ocurrencia.

En el marco de estos esfuerzos, la SOCIEDAD COLOMBIANA DE GEOTECNIA promovió en 1989 la creación del Comité Suramericano de Movimientos en Masa-CSMM, el cual agrupa todas las Sociedades Nacionales de la ISSMGE de la sub-región. Este Comité organizó o auspició en el período 1989-2007 diversos eventos en el nivel internacional en los cuales participaron especialistas de varios países de la Región y de otras latitudes, para intercambiar experiencias y adquirir conocimientos sobre el tema.

Dentro de estas reuniones, entre el 29 de Julio y 3 de Agosto de 2001 el CSMM organizó en Cartagena (Colombia) el Tercer Simposio Panamericano de Deslizamientos-IIISPD, con la participación de expertos de Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estados Unidos, México, Perú y Venezuela, además de colegas de España, Italia, Portugal, Rumania y el Reino Unido. Con motivo de este evento la Sociedad Colombiana de Geotecnia fue designada en representación del país, para ejercer la Secretaría Permanente del Comité Suramericano de Movimientos en Masa-CSMM, nombramiento que fue ratificado por el Comité Panamericano de la ISSMGE, durante su reunión de Gramado, Brasil, en 2010.

TEMATICA

En este evento se pretende reunir los tres actores más importantes involucrados en el tema de las amenazas por deslizamientos: (a). *Técnicos y científicos*, que manejan el aspecto del conocimiento; (b). *Tomadores de decisiones*, actores del gobierno en quienes recae la responsabilidad de promulgar políticas y acciones encaminadas a reducir la vulnerabilidad social y física; y (c). *Comunidad*, el actor más importante receptor del beneficio del conocimiento y de las acciones encaminadas a reducir el riesgo, pero responsable también de acatar los lineamientos de prevención y del cuidado del medio ambiente.

Las conferencias y demás contribuciones se distribuyen en cuatro temas principales:

1. Evaluación de amenazas por erosión, deslizamientos, flujos y otros movimientos en masa desencadenados por lluvia, sismos, actividad volcánica y otros factores naturales, o por actividades humanas.

- 2. Evaluación del factor antrópico: evaluación particular del factor humano como fuente de inestabilidad del terreno debido a deforestación, mal uso del suelo y otras manifestaciones similares.
- 3. Vulnerabilidad de la población rural y urbana, o de las obras de infraestructura y desarrollo, tales como carreteras, poliductos, proyectos hídricos, energéticos y similares, tanto frente a los deslizamientos y otros movimientos en masa, como frente a los factores desencadenantes citados, en particular los eventos invernales ligados al clima o a los fenómenos de "El Niño" y "La Niña". Métodos de evaluación del Riesgo.
- 4. La acción gubernamental frente a la mitigación y gestión del riesgo y la participación comunitaria en estos procesos.

Contact person: Colombian Geotechnical Society,

Juan Montero Olarte

Address: Calle 14 No. 8-79, of 512, Bogotá, Colombia Phone: 57-1-3340270

Phone: 57-1-3340270 Fax: 57-1-3340270

E-mail: scg1@colomsat.net.co

CS 80

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

ACUUS 2012 13th World Conference of the Associated Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space Underground Space Development – Opportunities and Challenges, 7 – 9 November 2012, Singapore, 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

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

First International Congress FedIGS, 12 – 15 November 2012, Hong Kong – China, www.fedigs.org/HongKong2012

2012 Forum on Urban Geoenvironment & Sustainable Development, 4-7 December 2012, Hong Kong, CHINA, 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

Forensic geotechnical engineering www.editorialmanager.com/feng

Fourth International Seminar on FORENSIC GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, January, 10-12, 2013, Bengaluru, India, Prof. G L Sivakumar Babu, isfqe2013@gmail.com

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

Geotechnical Special Publication, ASCE "SOUND GEOTECHNICAL RESEARCH TO PRACTICE", http://web.engr.oregonstate.edu/~armin/index_files/Holtz

Themed Issue on Geotechnical Challenges for Renewable Energy Developments, Geotechnical Engineering 2013, 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

ICGE'13 3rd International Conference on Geotechnical Engineering New Developments in Analysis, Modeling, and Design, 21-23 February 2013, Hammamet, Tunisia www.icqe13.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

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

C8 80



Computational Methods in Tunneling and Subsurface Engineering 17-19 April 2013, Bochum, Germany www.eurotun2013.rub.de

Computational models and methods, together with advanced exploration and monitoring techniques are, by now, established tools in underground engineering. While numerical methods are nowadays regularly applied in the design, construction and maintenance phases of underground structures, thus evolving from a pure research state to a vivid and practically used technology of highly innovative potential, the conference aims to discuss the latest advances and challenges connected with computational prognosis models and methods to generate safe, economic and environmentally friendly solutions in subsurface engineering and tunneling.

EURO:TUN 2013 is the third conference of a series of successful conferences started in 2007 in Vienna. **EURO:TUN 2013** expands the range of topics from the specific area of simulation models to be used for tunneling towards computational models and methods for related areas of subsurface engineering such as mining, caverns and subsurface storage facilities. Like the previous conferences, **EURO: TUN 2013** aims to provide a forum for the discussion, assessment and review of latest advancements in research, new developments and applications of computational models and methods in tunneling and subsurface engineering. Furthermore it will provide an overview of the current state of the art and future perspectives of numerical modeling and computational technologies in underground construction.

EURO: TUN 2013 will be held at Ruhr University Bochum, Germany, on April 17-19, 2013. Conference topics cover current challenges in

- spatial and temporal discretization strategies for static and dynamic numerical analyses at various scales (finite element, boundary element, particle finite element, discrete element methods, mesh-free and hybrid methods)
- advanced(multi-phase, multi-scale) constitutive model for geological materials and materials used for supporting measures
- model identification and sensitivity analysis
- computer aided process control
- computational methods in ground exploration
- computational life cycle management, life time assessment, smart tunnels and embedded monitoring
- logistics modeling and data management
- soft computing, visualization, data mining and expert systems
- uncertainty modeling and risk analysis
- other related topics

EURO:TUN 2013 is one of the Thematic Conferences of the European Community in Computational Methods in Applied Science (ECCOMAS).

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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

68 80



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://7icchge.mst.edu

(38 80)

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.qeochina-cces.cn/download/2013 5th Dsiaster prevention Bulletin 1.pdf

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

(38 SD)

Experimental Micromechanics for Geomaterials Joint workshop of the ISSMGE TC101-TC105 23 - 24 May 2013, Hong Kong

The mechanics of soils at particle level is thought to be at the base of the soil behaviour observed both in the laboratory or in the field. Since the early days of soil mechanics it has increasingly gained in popularity, and more recent advances in technology have allowed its continuing development, such that we now can determine the properties of a single particle, for example its morphology, strength or stiffness, define accurately the contacts between particles, or track individual grains and the fabric of soils during element testing. But experimental micromechanics for geomaterials still poses many challenges, particularly in relating microscopic observations to macroscopic behaviour. This will be the focus of this workshop, which aims at bringing together researchers expert in soil testing and researchers studying soils at the grain scale. It should be of interest for those involved in:

- Experiments at grain level
- Image analysis of soil particles, contacts and fabric
- · DEM applied to soil testing
- Multi-scale analysis

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(38 SD)



29 - 31 May 2013, Singapore www.18seagc.com

On behalf of the organising committee, we are delighted to invite you to participate in the 18th Southeast Asian Geotechnical Conference (18SEAGC) and Inaugural AGSSEA Conference (1AGSSEA) to be held in Singapore from 29 to

31 May, 2013. This conference is organised by the Geotechnical Society of Singapore (GeoSS) under the auspices of Southeast Asian Geotechnical Society and Association of Geotechnical Societies in SouthEast Asia.

Southeast Asia is one of the fastest growing regions in the world. Infrastructure development such as construction of rapid transit systems, underground caverns, dams, ports and harbor development is commonly carried out in the region. The conference main theme is "Geotechnical Infrastructure" and the major topics are as follows:

- Geotechnical infrastructure in Southeast Asia
- Infrastructure development in developing countries
- Interlink between geotechnical engineering and other disciplines
- Geotechnical problems in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world

Conference Secretariat Cheah Kok Keong (Mr) Office of Professional Engineering & Executive Education, (OPE³)

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Second International Symposium on Geotechnical Engineering for the Preservation of Monuments and Historic Sites 30 -31 May 2013, Napoli, Italy 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 2nd 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:

- 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

For queries about paper submission please contact: secretariat@tc301-napoli.org

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WTC 2013 ITA-AITES World Tunnel Congress and 39th General Assembly "Underground – the way to the future", Geneva, Switzerland, May 31 to June 7, 2013. www.wtc2013.ch

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

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Extreme Crossings and New Technologies 16-19 June 2013, Bergen, Norway www.sc2013.no

The Norwegian Public Roads Administration will organize the sixth international symposium on Strait Crossings to be held on 16 - 19 June 2013 in Bergen, Norway. Previous symposiums have been arranged in Norway in Stavanger 1986, Trondheim, 1990, Ålesund 1994, Bergen 2001 and Trondheim 2009.

Background

Straits and sounds, as well as inlets and fjords, are barriers for road and rail transport. These barriers can be overcome using fixed links or ferries. For crossings served by ferries there is often a strong wish for a fixed link replacement. However, more efficient and environment-friendly ferries are being developed in parallel with new and ingenious designs for fixed links.

Strait crossings greatly influence transportation costs. These crossings also impact social development, the environment and total energy consumption as well as traffic safety issues. This symposium intends to cover all these aspects. The on-going project "Coastal Highway Route E39" along the Norwegian west coast illustrates the challenges involved. For further information on the E39 please visit: www.veqvesen.no/Vegprosjekter/ferjefriE39/English/Report

Symposium themes

The symposium will focus on connections across wide and deep straits, constructed and operated under extreme conditions with high waves and strong winds and currents.

Bridges: Conventional bridges (long, slender suspension or cable stayed bridges, etc.), Floating bridges, Combined structures

Tunnels: Submerged floating tunnels, Immersed tunnels, Sub-sea rock tunnels. Planning, design, construction, energy consumption, instrumentation, fire protection, traffic control, escape routes, risk analysis, combined tunnels, operation, maintenance

Ferries: Ferry types, Operation (gas, electric, hybrid), Terminals

Regional development: Improved access

Secretariat:

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

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(38 SD)

STREMAH 2013 13th International Conference on Studies, Repairs and Maintenance of Heritage Architecture, 25 – 27 June 2013, New Forest, UK, 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-cpegtorino.org

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

18th International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering "Challenges and Innovations in Geotechnics", 1 – 5 September 2013, Paris, France www.paris2013-icsmqe.org

 13^{th} International Conference of the Geological Society of Greece, September 5-8 2013, Chania, Greece, www.eqe13.gr

Géotechnique Symposium in Print on Bio- and Chemo-Mechanical Processes in Geotechnical Engineering, 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, Wroclaw, Poland www.eurock2013.pwr.wroc.pl

VAJONT 2013 - 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

International Symposium on Design and Practice of Geosynthetic-Reinforced Soil Structures, 14-16 October, 2013, Bologna, Italy, www.civil.columbia.edu/bologna2013

ANDORRA 2014 14th International Winter Road Congress 2014, 4-7 February 2014, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 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

(38 80)

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

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(3 8)

8th European Conference "Numerical Methods in Geotechnical Engineering", Delft, The Netherlands, 18-20 juni 2014, www.numge2014.org

Second European Conference on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, 24-29 August 2014, Istanbul, Turkey www.2eceesistanbul.org

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IAEG XII CONGRESS

IAEG XII CONGRESS Torino 2014
Engineering Geology for Society and Territory
IAEG 50th Anniversary
September 15-18, 2014, Torino, Italy
www.iaeg2014.com

The Congress aims to analyse the dynamic role of Engineering Geology in our changing world: by means of a series of topics and sessions offered to the participants' choice through the interpretative key of four main themes:

- 1. Environment
- 2. Processes
- 3. Issues
- 4. Approaches

In the next few years, major effects over territorial planning and infrastructures will be due to the global change

particularly evident in extreme climate regions. Climate changes also affects natural processes related to slope dynamics, water courses, coastal and marine environments: all these phenomena are case studies for Engineering Geology.

Engineering Geology plays a major role in the definition of human responses to the changes of a dynamic environment. More and more obvious is the role of territorial planning for a sustainable use of available geo and water resources and a proper management of natural hazards (as landslides, floods, marine processes and earthquakes). Urban Geology and Applied Geology for Major Engineering Projects are reaching far beyond technological applications, because they analyse the evolution over time of the Society and infrastructures, including also the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

Indeed, human activities have to be developed on an ethical base: Engineering Geology respects this principle, where implications include sustainable future and environmental conservation.

Our Congress celebrates 50 years from the IAEG foundation. It aims to testify the fundamental scientific role of Engineering Geology in the last 50 years, through the contributions of successful, well-known researchers. At the same time, the congress aims to thrust forth the IAEG future role by involving young, enthusiastic scientists who are more conscious of the challenges, sometimes hard, they are facing. We want them to be able to overcome future difficulties in geo-environmental management and habitat protection.

Conference Topics

- River basins, reservoir sedimentation and water resources
- 2. Landslide processes
- 3. Climate change and engineering geology
- 4. Marine and coastal processes
- 5. Urban geology, sustainable planning and landscape exploitation
- 6. Applied geology for major engineering projects
- 7. Preservation of cultural heritage
- 8. Education, professional ethics and public recognition of engineering geology

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(38 SD)

10th International Conference on Geosynthetics – 10ICG, Berlin, Germany, 21 – 25 September 2014 www.10icg-berlin.com

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

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13th 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.

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16th 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

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/ECSMGEELECTRON ICBID.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 <u>mwinter@trl.co.uk</u> EUROCK 2015 ISRM European Regional Symposium 64th Geomechanics Colloquy 7 – 9 October 2015, Salzburg, Austria

ΝΕΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΙΣ



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

Call for papers for the ISSMGE Case History Journal

The International Journal of Geoengineering Case Histories (IJGCH) is an official journal of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE) and Geoengineer.org, focusing on the publication of well-documented case histories. **The journal is the ONLY** refereed journal focusing exclusively on geoengineering practice and has many unique features.

Topics of Interest

The IJGCH covers the broad area of practice in geoengineering. Researchers and practitioners worldwide are invited to submit their paper related to Soil Mechanics, Engineering Geology, Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering, Soil Dynamics, Geoenvironmental Engineering, Deep and Shallow foundations, Retaining structures, Deep Excavations, Rock Mechanics, Tunneling, Underground Structures, Applications of Geosynthetics, Landslides and Slope Stabilization, Dam Engineering and Embankments, Special Geotechnical Structures, Forensic Engineering, Applications of Constitutive Modelling, Landfill Engineering, Reconnaissance of Natural Disasters, Geotechnical Aspects of Monuments and Historic Sites.

Five top reasons to submit a case history paper for publication in the Case Histories Journal

- 1. Expedited Review and Publication. High quality submitals may be reviewed and published within only 3
- 2. Wide circulation. All published papers are widely circulated to thousands of readers and available online for digital download at no cost.
- 3. All case history papers are also positioned in GeoMap (www.mygeoworld.info/pg/map)
- 4. Colored figures and electronic data are included in all papers.
- 5. Your paper will be eligible for the "Outstanding Paper in the International Journal of Geo-Engineering Case Histories Award" awarded by ISSMGE. This is a new award to recognize the best paper in this ISSMGE Journal on a bi-annual basis and the first will be presented at the 18th International Conference for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering in Paris, France, 2-5 September 2013.

The Case Histories journal is funded by our sponsor GEI Consultants, Inc.

To learn more about ISSMGE's Case Histories Journal and submission guidelines, visit:

http://casehistories.geoengineer.org.

Invitation to submission of article to ISSMGE Bulletin

ISSMGE Bulletin always welcomes contribution from readers who are interested in submitting technical and event articles. The number of subscribers in the world is more or less 19,000.

Examples of desired type of articles in recent issues have addressed "Soil Improvement under New Levees in New Orleans" and "Development of New Cone Penetrometer" as well as "Harbour Construction in Australia." For more idea, you can freely download past issues of the bulletin from the website of ISSMGE;

http://www.issmge.org/web/page.aspx?refid=430

Because the Bulletin is an electronic publication, there is no page limitation. Colour photographs and illustrations are highly welcome. Moreover, you can submit draft by a WORD file and there is no fixed format; the editing team will take care of formatting.

There is no fixed due date of submission. Submission is certainly free of charge. There is no peer review because the bulletin is not an academic journal but a newsletter. Only one request to authors is that the article has to be clear and easily understandable for practitioners. It is very advisable to use nice photographs and illustrations.

I am happy to acknowledge the support provided by the editorial board member, Prof. Deepankar Choudhury to bring out this issue of the Bulletin.

I would like to express my sincere thanks for you to consider this invitation in a positive manner and send me a reply at your earliest convenience. Please take this good opportunity to demonstrate to the world HOW GOOD YOU ARF

Yours sincerely



Ikuo Towhata

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SOUTHEST ASIAN GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETY **ASSOCIATION OF GEOTECHNICAL SOCIETIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The following James K. Mitchell lectures from Geomechanics and Geoengineering have been made free to view online:

The First James K. Mitchell Lecture In situ soil testing: from mechanics to interpretation H. S. Yu

The Second James K. Mitchell Lecture Undisturbed sand strength from seismic cone tests

P. W. Mayne

The Third James K. Mitchell Lecture: Geo-environmental site characterization

R. G. Campanella

The Fourth James K. Mitchell Lecture: The CPT in offshore soil investigations - a historic perspective

T. Lunne

Professor James K. Mitchell has provided a large number of valuable contributions to the geotechnical engineering profession, covering a variety of disciplines and topics. To honour Professor Mitchell's outstanding contributions to geotechnical engineering, the James K. Mitchell Lecture series was established in 2003 under the auspices of the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering, as proposed by Technical Committee TC 16 on Ground Property Characterization by In-Situ Tests. In this lecture series that bears his name, we pay tribute to the many significant contributions that Professor Mitchell has produced towards the development and interpretation of in situ testing for geotechnical site characterization.

Geomechanics and Geoengineering is a major publication channel for research in the areas of soil and rock mechanics, geotechnical and geological engineering, engineering geology, geo-environmental engineering and all geomaterial related engineering and science disciplines. The Journal provides an international forum for the exchange of innovative ideas, especially between researchers in Asia and the rest of the world.

Editors: Professor Michele Jamiolkowski and Professor Hai-Sui Yu.

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JAPANESE Geotechnical Society has published its journal, Soils and Foundations, online from the February 2012 issue in partnership with Elsevier to reach a wider international audience via the market leading, electronic platform ScienceDirect, which currently has more than 15 million users worldwide. In order to maintain print subscribers, online one year delayed 'open access' availability of Soils and Foundations is possible via ScienceDirect, with immediate links to/from other articles in ScienceDirect and on other platforms. Articles of Soils and Foundations is also covered in Scopus. In the October issue in 2012, Soils and Foundations will publish the Special Issue on the Great East Japan Earthquake and this issue is free to access from the world.

We sincerely would like to welcome and encourage you to submit your manuscripts to Soils and Foundations; websites are as follows. For more details of submission and subscription information, please contact: http://www.jiban.or.jp/e/soils-and-foundations/, or http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00380806

Akira Murakami Editor, Soils and Foundations

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The ITA Global Perspective brochure- Delivering Better and Resilient Cities is available

Can Underground Space Contribute?



During the ITA Global Perspective Open Session 2011 in Helsinki, the Deputy Director of UNISDR, Helena Molin-Valdes, pointed out the virtues of the SMART concept in Kuala Lumpur. The Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel is a prime example of how an underground solution can contribute to both rapid urbanisation and city resilience. The tunnel not only prevents flooding but also contributes to solving urban traffic congestion.

http://www.itaaites.org/fileadmin/filemounts/CUS Ressources/Pdf/ITAbrochure-total-LOWRES-web.pdf

ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΑ ΝΕΑ

Μετά τον Πύργο της Πίζας και το Κολοσσαίο έχει πάρει κλίση



Το αρχαίο Κολοσσαίο της Ρώμης, όπου οι μονομάχοι αγωνίζονταν για τη ζωή τους, γέρνει κατά περίπου 40 εκατοστά από τη νότια πλευρά του και οι αρχές της πόλης εξετάζουν αν χρειάζεται να προχωρήσουν κατεπειγόντως σε εργασίες συντήρησης και αποκατάστασης του μνημείου.

Οι ειδικοί εντόπισαν για πρώτη φορά ότι το Κολοσσαίο είχε πάρει κλίση πριν από περίπου ένα χρόνο και τους τελευταίους μήνες το έχουν θέσει υπό... παρακολούθηση, ανέφερε η Ροσέλα Ρέα, η διευθύντρια του μνημείου, σε άρθρο που δημοσιεύεται στην εφημερίδα Κοριέρε ντέλα Σέρα.

Ο Πύργος της Πίζας, το διάσημο επικλινές μνημείο της Ιταλίας, είχε κλείσει επί περίπου μία δεκαετία και ξανάνοιξε για το κοινό το 2001 καθώς οι μηχανικοί προσπαθούσαν να αποτρέψουν μια ενδεχόμενη πτώση του και να τον κάνουν πιο ασφαλή για τους επισκέπτες.

Η Ρέα ζήτησε από το Πανεπιστήμιο Λα Σαπιέντσα της Ρώμης και από το περιβαλλοντικό γεωλογικό ινστιτούτο IGAG να μελετήσουν το φαινόμενο. Ταυτόχρονα έχουν ξεκινήσει και μελέτες για τις πιθανές επιπτώσεις που μπορεί να έχει στο μνημείο η κυκλοφορία των αυτοκινήτων στους γύρω δρόμους.

Ο καθηγητής Τζόρτζιο Μόντι προειδοποίησε πάντως ότι ενδέχεται να έχει δημιουργηθεί κάποια ρωγμή στα θεμέλια, κάτω από το αμφιθέατρο. Αν επιβεβαιωθούν οι υποψίες του θα χρειαστεί οπωσδήποτε κάποιου είδους παρέμβαση αλλά, όπως είπε, είναι ακόμη πολύ νωρίς για να πει ποια θα ήταν η πλέον κατάλληλη.

(Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, 30 Ιουλίου 2012, Πηγή: ΑΜΠΕ, http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/ w articles kathremote 1 _30/07/2012 454420)

(3 8)

The Future Rocks
Minerals used to produce metals and non-metallic
mineral raw materials could hold the key to mankind's survival

If the human race is to continue in good health into the next century and beyond, it must develop cost-effective, sustainable ways of sourcing and exploiting everyday industrial metals like copper, steel and iron, as well as rare elements such as dysprosium, molybdenum and lanthanum, many of which were formed in the Earth's crust hundreds of millions of years ago.

Our future prosperity is therefore inexorably linked to our most distant past. The irony of this is not lost on John DeYoung, director of the National Minerals information Center at the US Geological Survey (USGS).

"New technology will continue to provide us with applications using mineral commodities and materials made from minerals, but what will be used to build these devices? Machinery built from steel, aluminium and many of the other materials that we take for granted today," he says.

Industrial Strength

"Industrial metals that we've used for thousands of years such as iron, copper, lead, zinc and aluminium will continue to be indispensable," says Andrew Bloodworth, head of science for minerals and waste at the British Geological Survey. With the global population now topping seven billion, satisfying mankind's demand for mineral resources has forced scientists to look at new ways of recovering, recycling and reusing them.

"We spend an enormous amount of money mining metal out of the earth, transforming it into its metallic form and putting it into electronic goods, only to disperse it all again. How do you recover seven or eight milligrams of gold from each mobile phone that's been thrown away and reconcentrate that metal? That is a huge challenge," says Bloodworth.

A potential solution is using modern technology to exploit existing facilities, like the one in Hemerdon near Plymouth in Devon, UK. In September 2011, Australian company Wolf Minerals secured £4m of funding to reopen the Lapsed tungsten mine, which was first discovered in 1867. Tungsten is used as a metal in alloys and can be found in everything from light bulbs to jewellery and watches.

Similarly, the Mountain Pass mine in California, US, once supplied most of the world's rare earth elements [REEs], before it was closed in 2002 due to environmental restrictions and lower prices for REEs. Today, owner and operator MoLycorp Minerals is planning to bring the facility back to full production.

Strategic Metals

Molycorp, the Western hemisphere's only producer of rare earth oxides, has invested in advanced wind turbine technology developed by Boulder Wind Power. It uses permanent magnets free from dysprosium, a relatively scarce REE, and other engineering innovations that reduce the use of structural steel and eliminate the use of laminated electrical steel. Wind turbines using the technology could produce power at or below \$0.04 per kW/h, making it competitive with fossil fuel energy production costs.

In the 1960s, the Chinese Government referred to rare earth metals (REMs), otherwise known as strategic metals, as the "oil of the 21st-century". With global oil reserves in terminal decline, China now produces 97% of the REEs used to drive future alternative energy systems, including those that harvest wind, wave and tidal power.

All 17 rare earth elements, plus molybdenum, gallium and germanium, are found in minute amounts in virtually every modern technological application, including light alloys for aerospace components, battery electrodes, catalysts and lasers. Without them, the computers, rockets and complex

medical devices of the future would likely remain the stuff of science fiction.

Between 1980 and 2010, global production and consumption of rare earths - the name is misleading since rare earth elements are actually abundant, the two rarest (thulium and lutetium) are roughly 200 times more common than gold - increased at an annual rate of 4.8%. World demand is projected to rise from its current level of 136,000t a year to 185,000t annually by 2015.

Deep Impact

"Sources of mineral supply thought to be unconventional a few decades ago, such as ocean mining, are closer to reality," says DeYoung. "In 1874, in his book *Mysterious island,* Jules Verne predicted the use of electrolytic hydrogen as a fuel. His assertion "water will be the coal of the future" hasn't come true yet, but it seems less like science fiction now and the future is a century closer than it was then."

In January 2011, the world's first deep sea mining lease was granted to Nautilus Minerals. It gave the green light for the Canadian company's Solwara 1 project to explore seafloor massive sulphide systems, a potential source of highgrade copper, gold, zinc and silver, at depths of up to 1,600m in the Bismarck Sea off Papua New Guinea.

"Another new frontier is mining without miners, using very interesting technology to recover metal by drilling into the deposit and pumping or leaching out a solution that is enriched with the metal," explains Bloodworth. "Already in Australia they are using these 'solution mining' techniques."

Extraterrestrial Riches

Mining for minerals on other planets, asteroids and comets has intrigued science-fiction devotees since the 1930s.

In his book *Mining the Sky: Untold Riches from the Asteroids, Comets and Planets*, Arizona University scientist John S. Lewis calculated the gross value of the M-type asteroid 3554 Amun at \$20 trillion: \$8 trillion from iron and nickel, \$6 trillion-worth of cobalt and \$6 trillion in the form of platinum-group metals.

"With the asteroidal supplies of metal at hand, we could meet Earth's needs for the next 400 million years," Lewis stated

In 2011, scientists found a new mineral named Wassonite in a meteorite that was recovered from Antarctica in 1969. Does this mean extraterrestrial mining could play a role in meeting the demand for minerals in future? "None of the world's current or expected titanium production is accounted for by Wassonite," says DeYoung.

Bloodworth is equally sceptical, but refuses to rule out space mining becoming a reality one day, saying: "We live on a planet made of metal and we're becoming very ingenious at finding ways of recovering it," he claimed. "Extraterrestrial mining, if you look ahead 1,000 years, I can maybe see it happening, but not before."

(MINE, Issue 2, July 2012, pp. 19-20, http://viewer.zmags.com/publication/13eacbe9#/13eacbe9/24)

(38 80)

Should tunnels replace our aging bridges?

Discovery of an additional crack in a critical section of the Boston Manor viaduct has once again placed the civil engineering and highway maintenance industry under the media spotlight. But while the main focus was initially on how quickly the repairs could be completed, civil engineers and asset owners need to consider the broader issues this has raised – should we be looking for a short-term fix or investing in long-term replacement of such structures?

The main outcry over Boston Manor, which reopened last week has centred on how this could happen again so soon after the similar recent closure for repair of Hammersmith flyover. The fast-approaching start of the London 2012 Olympics has also upped the ante. But the media coverage has paid little attention to the fact that the structures fall to the responsibility of different road operators.

Like for like?

They are also unique in their own right, and so their structural problems cannot be directly compared.

But what the structures do have in common with each other – and with many other parts of the UK transport network – is their age, and the fact that they now carry traffic volumes that were never anticipated when they were designed.

The current solution for these structures appears to be mend and make do in a bid to get them back to work as quickly as possible. But is this the right approach?

Halcrow global head of tunnelling Martin Knights believes the industry must think much further ahead. "Civil engineers need to be more proactive and use their technical knowledge to look for solutions and approach clients directly rather than waiting for instructions," he says. Knights is part of a team from Halcrow working with Hammersmith-based Chartered Practice Architects to champion replacement of the Hammersmith flyover with a new tunnelled "flyunder" alternative.

Hammersmith flyunder?

Knights says the concept has been used successfully on the M30 in Madrid and the principles are also being applied to the Alaskan Highway in Seattle. Up to half the cost of the \$4bn (£6.4bn) project in Seattle has been funded by selling off land freed up by the new tunnelled route. Knights says the same approach could be used at Hammersmith.

Knights stresses that the scheme is still a concept at this stage and must gain public support before the technical detail is worked out.

"If we can deliver a technical solution to the scale of tunnelling needed for Crossrail, then we can engineer a solution for Hammersmith too," he says.

Although Transport for London has recently gone out to tender for the next phase of rehabilitation works for the Hammersmith flyover, which it says will extend the service life by 100 years, the local authority is behind the search for an alternative. London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham council leader Nick Botterill is fully in favour of the tunnel concept.

"There is no scheme of replacement currently being planned, however, it is our strong view that this needs to be looked at starting now," he said. "Is it really a good policy to keep patching up a 50 year old structure, which has declining resilience and capacity at ever more considerable cost?

"While construction would take a number of years, the benefits of a tunnelled replacement would be considerable. The whole area would be reunited with the riverside which would also have profound economic and environmental benefits." Knights believes that the scheme is viable and that other infrastructure problems in urban areas of the UK could be dealt with in a similar way.

Diversion aversion

Maybe this is the right approach for the road network where diversions while construction takes place are relatively simple – but what about for rail?

A recent visit by staff from French rail firm SNCF to the UK to compare and contrast its network management with that of Network Rail brought exactly those issues to the fore. The discussions highlighted Network Rail's preference for significantly increasing spend on earthwork structures maintenance to reduce the need for investment in large scale schemes. However, the emphasis placed on planning this maintenance by Network Rail head of civils asset management (geotechnics) Tony Wilcock suggests that this approach falls somewhere between mend and make do and long-term reconstruction.

How the programme will be achieved is a different matter but another interesting fact that came out of the visit is that French rail users are far more accepting of temporary line closures to allow work to be completed. This automatically makes rail work cheaper in France as SNCF is not paying overtime rates for staff working over bank holidays.

So do UK road and rail users need to come to terms with closures and diversions on a more frequent basis as existing structures are repaired?

The answer is probably yes – if we continue with the mend and make do approach, these closures and diversion could be sudden but maybe shorter in duration. If we take the long term replacement approach, the work could take longer, but the impact could be planned for and the potential for future emergency work reduced.

There is no easy solution but it is one that needs to be considered by UK infrastructure providers.

(Claire Symes / New Civil Engineer, 19 July 2012, http://m.nce.co.uk/8633305.article)



Geoethics and geological culture

Στο τελευταίο τεύχος του περιοδικού Annals of Geophysics υπάρχουν πολύ ενδιαφέροντα άρθρα επί θεμάτων «Geoethics and geological» (Vol 55, No 3 (2012): Geoethics and geological culture. Reflections from the Geoitalia Conference 2011)

Μέσω της ιστοσελίδας

http://www.annalsofgeophysics.eu/index.php/annals/issue/view/482 μπορείτε να «κατεβάσετε» τον πίνακα περιεχομένων και από εκεί έχετε πρόσβαση σε όλα τα άρθρα. Στη συνέχεια παρατίθεται ο πίνακας περιεχομένων:

Preface : Stefano Gresta Preface : Silvio Seno

Foreword and Acknowledgements: Silvia Peppoloni,

Giuseppe Di Capua

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ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ -ΣΕΙΣΜΟΙ

Deep tremors are possible earthquake clues

KARLSRUHE, Germany, July 5 (UPI) -- A recently discovered form of deep seismic activity may provide clues about destructive earthquakes that occur at shallower depths, European researchers say.

Tectonic tremor is a new type of seismic signal that seismologists started studying only within the last few years. It is less hazardous than earthquakes and occurs at greater depths.

Tectonic tremors cause relatively weak ground shaking, and while they may last longer than earthquakes, they do not represent any direct danger, researchers said.

"Both earthquakes and tremor have the same cause. They result from the relative movement on fault surfaces, a result of the motion of the tectonic plates," seismologist Rebecca Harrington of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in Germany said.

"While earthquakes at our research site in California typically occur at depths of up to 15 kilometers (10 miles) below the surface, tectonic tremor signals are generated at depths ranging from approximately 15 to 35 kilometers (10 to 18 miles)," she said.

Tectonic tremor signals have a unique character that differs from earthquakes, making them more difficult to detect, researchers said.

Researchers have recorded 2,600 tremor events that are being studied in detail.

"We understand very little about what happens on a fault when it ruptures," Harrington said. "The tectonic tremor generated on the deep part of a fault may provide clues about the behavior on the more shallow parts of a fault where more damaging earthquakes occur."

(United Press International, 5 July 2012, http://www.upi.com/Science News/2012/07/05/Deeptremors-are-possible-earthquake-clues/UPI-49791341527895/#ixzz1zuodzm7d)



After earthquake prediction, a tough second act

Vladimir Keilis-Borok once had the scientific world in a tizzy when it seemed he could predict quakes. The rest hasn't exactly been history.

Vladimir Keilis-Borok predicted the future in style - once. The encore hasn't been easy.

In 1985, the Soviet geophysicist forecast that a quake would strike in the near future along the San Andreas fault. The Soviets were so bullish on the information that during a summit in Geneva that year, General-Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned it to President Reagan.

On Oct. 17, 1989, the earth moved, interrupting a World Series game at San Francisco's Candlestick Park, collapsing a freeway in Oakland and leaving 63 people dead. Had Keilis-Borok and his team achieved one of the great quests of science, truly predicting an earthquake?

As it turned out, he has spent the ensuing 30 years — with Ahab-like determination, some say — trying to better what he considered a breakthrough.



Vladimir Keilis-Borok, pictured with a map showing key fault lines around the world, once appeared to have cracked the secret to predicting earthquakes. (Mel Melcon / Los Angeles Times / December28, 2011)

"This is his white whale," said Thomas Jordan, director of the Southern California Earthquake Center and a professor of geophysics at USC. "There's something epic about struggling with earthquakes."

Now 90 and a UCLA professor emeritus of statistics, Keilis-Borok has never wavered in his belief that quakes can be predicted. He still feels, he said recently, an acute of sense of duty — that science should be able to warn people of looming disaster.

"My main trouble," he said in his thick Russian accent, "is feeling of responsibility."

Much, if not most, of the seismic community remains extremely skeptical that quakes can be forecast in any practical way. Critics argue that what some tout as accurate predictions are more like strokes of luck or educated guesses.

Susan Hough, a seismologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, said Keilis-Borok represents a certain breed of scientist: the unswerving true believer.

"They're just so emotionally invested in the success of their method," Hough said. "They're dogs with bones."

Keilis-Borok is far from alone in trying to predict quakes, but he's been at it longer than most.

Born in Moscow, he grew up the only child of Russian Jews. His father was a merchant, his mother a secretary.

During World War II, with the Germans invading Russia, Keilis-Borok and other electrical engineering students were sent to the front to install communication lines.

"They were exposed like hell, running from one place to another, and the attrition rate was tremendous," said John Filson, a USGS seismologist who heard Keilis-Borok's war stories when the two spent time together after a devastating Armenian quake that killed more than 25,000 people in 1988.

"After a while," Filson said, "they figured out his talents could be better used looking for oil, so they sent him to eastern Russia... That's how he got interested in geophysics."

(These days, Keilis-Borok doesn't see the point in discussing his family or how the war influenced his life and his science. Science was a tradition among many Russian Jews, he said with a wave of his hand.)

In the 1960s, during the Cold War, Keilis-Borok studied seismic waves from underground nuclear explosions and compared them with those of earthquakes.

Then, in the 1970s, interest in quake prediction took off. With the right amount of funding, some scientists said, a sure-fire method could be just around the corner.

(Hector Becerra / Los Angeles Times, July 9, 2012, http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-quake-forecaster-20120709,0,7251587.story)

68 80

«Μεγάλος Αδελφός» στο βυθό Υπερσύγχρονος μηχανισμός παρατηρεί τη δραστηριότητα του ηφαιστείου της Καλντέρας

Ολοκληρώθηκαν οι εργασίες εγκατάστασης ενός υπερσύγχρονου μηχανισμού στον βυθό της Καλντέρας της Σαντορίνης.

Ο μηχανισμός αποτελείται από μια σειρά οργάνων που παρακολουθούν τη γεωλογική δραστηριότητα στην περιοχή και οι επιστήμονες ευελπιστούν ότι σε περίπτωση που το ηφαίστειο επιδείξει κάποια στιγμή στο μέλλον «κινητικότητα» θα είναι σε θέση να το διαπιστώσουν έγκαιρα και να ενημερώσουν σχετικά τις αρμόδιες αρχές.

Η αποστολή

Η διαδικασία εγκατάστασης του μηχανισμού διήρκησε δέκα μέρες και σε αυτή συμμετείχαν 24 επιστήμονες από την Ελλάδα, τη Γαλλία και την Ισπανία. Η τοποθέτηση των οργάνων έγινε στην υποθαλάσσια περιοχή μεταξύ Θηρασιάς-Καμμένης-Οίας, στο βόρειο τμήμα της Καλντέρας, η οποία αποτελείται από τρεις διακριτές λεκάνες με διαφορετικά βάθη και είναι η μεγαλύτερη υποθαλάσσια καλντέρα στον κόσμο φθάνοντας σε βάθος 389 μέτρων.

Οι ερευνητές χρησιμοποίησαν το βαθυσκάφος «Θέτις» και το τηλεχειριζόμενο υποβρύχιο όχημα «Max Rover» του Ελληνικού Κέντρου Θαλασσίου Ερευνών (ΕΛΚΕΘΕ) με τη βοήθεια των οποίων εγκατέστησαν διάφορα όργανα ανάμεσα στα οποία μετρητές κλίσης και αισθητήρες υποθαλάσσιας πίεσης. Τα όργανα αυτά καταγράφουν τις παραμορφώσεις του βυθού οι οποίες είναι πιθανό να οφείλονται σε ηφαιστειακή δραστηριότητα όπως είναι για παράδειγμα οι ανοδικές κινήσεις μάγματος και αερίων. Οι ερευνητές τοποθέτησαν επίσης υποθαλάσσια θερμόμετρα για να καταγράφουν τις μεταβολές της θερμοκρασίας στα νερά και ιδιαίτερα κοντά σε υδροθερμικές πηγές, μεταβολές που μπορεί να οφείλονται σε ηφαιστειακή δραστηριότητα.

Καθησυχαστικά τα πρώτα σήματα

«Είναι σημαντικό να γνωρίζουμε τι συμβαίνει στην περιοχή και να είμαστε έτοιμοι να συμβουλεύσουμε τις αρμόδιες δημόσιες αρχές, αν συντρέχει λόγος για τη λήψη μέτρων. Αυτή τη στιγμή πάντως δεν υπάρχουν αρκετά στοιχεία που να δείχνουν ότι μπορεί να επίκειται κάποια δραστηριότητα του ηφαιστείου» δήλωσε στο Αθηναϊκό Πρακτορείο Ειδήσεων ο

αρχηγός της αποστολής, γεωλόγος Δημήτρης Σακελλαρίου, επικεφαλής ερευνών του Τομέα Θαλάσσιας Γεωλογίας-Γεωφυσικής του Ινστιτούτου Ωκεανογραφίας του ΕΛΚΕΘΕ.

Οι ερευνητές σημείωσαν ότι η παρακολούθηση της Καλντέρας στη Σαντορίνη καθυστέρησε και θα έπρεπε να έχει ξεκινήσει πριν από πολλά χρόνια όπως συμβαίνει με άλλα αντίστοιχα ηφαίστεια στον πλανήτη όπως τα υποθαλάσσια ηφαίστεια στη Χαβάη. Εξέφρασαν επίσης την ανησυχία τους επειδή λόγω της κατάστασης που επικρατεί σήμερα στην Ελλάδα είναι πιθανό το συγκεκριμένο ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα να μην υποστηριχθεί οικονομικά και να διακοπεί απότομα.

(Bἡμα Science / Newsroom ΔΟΛ, 24 Ιουλ. 2012, http://news.in.gr/sciencetechnology/article/?aid=1231206388)

Πρωτότυπο ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα υλοποιείται στην καλντέρα Σαντορίνης

Υπό παρακολούθηση βρίσκεται η υποθαλάσσια περιοχή της καλντέρας στη Σαντορίνη, σε ένα πρωτότυπο ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα που υλοποιεί το Ελληνικό Κέντρο Θαλάσσιων Ερευνών (ΕΛ.ΚΕ.Θ.Ε.) σε συνεργασία με το Ινστιτούτο Παγκόσμιας Φυσικής του Παρισιού, το Πανεπιστήμιο της Τζιρόνα στην Ισπανία και το Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών. Για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα ποντίστηκαν και τοποθετήθηκαν σε βάθος 380 μέτρων ένα κλισιόμετρο (όργανο που μετρά την μεταβολή της κλίσης του βυθού) και υποθαλάσσια γεωδαιτικά σημεία αναφοράς, που αποτυπώνουν την ακριβή θέση σημείων στο βυθό και πιθανές μεταβολές. Η ωκεανογραφική αποστολή, με την επωνυμία «Caldera 2012» πραγματοποιήθηκε από το ωκεανογραφικό σκάφος του ΕΛ.ΚΕ.Θ.Ε. «Αιγαίο», από 13 έως 23 Ιουλίου.

«Η αιτία της επιστημονικής κινητοποίησης είναι ότι υπάρχει μεγάλο ενδιαφέρον για τις εξελίξεις σε ένα υποθαλάσσιο ηφαίστειο, όπως αυτό της Θήρας», λέει στην «Κ» ο πρόεδρος του ΕΛ.ΚΕ.Θ.Ε. κ. Κώστας Συνολάκης.

«Η καλντέρα της Σαντορίνης υπέστη ηφαιστειακή παραμόρφωση σχετιζόμενη με παρατεταμένη σεισμικότητα. Το πρόγραμμά μας περιλαμβάνει την παρακολούθηση της θερμοκρασίας και της χημικής σύστασης των υδάτων σε σημεία που έχουν παρατηρηθεί υδροθερμικά πεδία και τη διεξαγωγή γεωδαιτικών μελετών για τη μέτρηση της κατακόρυφης παραμόρφωσης της επιφάνειας του βυθού», αναφέρουν οι δύο επιστημονικά υπεύθυνοι του προγράμματος, ο Javier Escartin (Γαλλία) και Pere Ridao (Ισπανία).

Στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος έγινε και επιτυχημένη δοκιμή ενός αυτόνομου υποβρύχιου ρομπότ (AUV Girona500), το οποίο είναι εφοδιασμένο με σόναρ και σύστημα ακουστικής χαρτογράφησης υποθαλάσσιου πυθμένα υψηλής ανάλυσης. Διαθέτει επίσης οπτικές τεχνικές ώστε να απεικονίζει το τοπογραφικό ανάγλυφο σε τρισδιάστατη μορφή.

«Σύμφωνα με το πρόγραμμα, τα συστήματα που ποντίστηκαν θα ανασυρθούν σε ένα χρόνο, για να μελετηθούν τα στοιχεία και να δούμε εάν υπάρχουν μεταβολές», λέει στην «Κ» η κ. Παρασκευή Νομικού, από το Τμήμα Γεωλογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών και το ΕΛΚΕΘΕ. «Κανονικά, η υποθαλάσσια παρακολούθηση των γεωδαιτικών μετακινήσεων της καλντέρας μέσω αυτόνομων αισθητήρων θα έπρεπε να μονιμοποιηθεί, και πέρα από τον Ιούλιο του 2013, αλλά γι΄ αυτό πρέπει να εξασφαλίσουν κονδύλια. Το συγκεκριμένο πρόγραμμα χρηματοδοτήθηκε από την Ε.Ε.», σημειώνει η κ. Νομικού.

«Η υποθαλάσσια έρευνα ηφαιστείων πάντως συγκεντρώνει το διεθνές ερευνητικό ενδιαφέρον, καθώς ελάχιστα ανάλογα προγράμματα έχουν υλοποιηθεί, όπως στο Μονσερά της Καραϊβικής το 1998», αναφέρει ο κ. Συνολάκης. Πάντως, στην περίπτωση της Σαντορίνης δεν υπάρχει ανησυχία, καθώς ε-

δώ και δύο μήνες περίπου η σεισμική δραστηριότητα ακόμα και χαμηλής έντασης έχει σταματήσει.

(Γιάννης Ελαφρός / Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, 3 Αυγούστου 2012, http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/ w articles ell 2 03/08/2012 491165)

CS 80

Novarupta The Most Powerful Volcanic Eruption of the 20th Century - June 6th, 1912

The morning of June 6th arrived on the Alaska peninsula to find the area which is now Katmai National Monument being shaken by numerous strong, shallow earthquakes. The most powerful volcanic eruption of the 20th Century was about to begin; but very few people knew about it. The Alaska peninsula has a low population density today but it 1912 it was even lower. Beyond the land shaken by the earthquake activity the beginnings of this event were almost unnoticed.



Approximate location of the June 6th, 1912 eruption. Ash fell on the town of Kodiak for three days and although the two was about 100 miles from the volcano it was covered with over one foot of ash which collapsed many buildings.

Map by Geology.com and MapResources.

Volcanic Monitoring - 1912 vs. Today

Today the stirring of an important volcano draws enormous global attention. Weeks or even months before most large eruptions a buzz circulates through an electronically-connected community of volcano scientists as clusters of small earthquakes are detected by a global array of seismographs. Many scientists working at diverse global locations interpret this data and begin to collaborate about an awakening volcano and the eruption that might follow. Reports are posted on the internet and news stories communicate the volcano's activity to millions of people. Often it is a false alarm; the volcano is simply stirring.

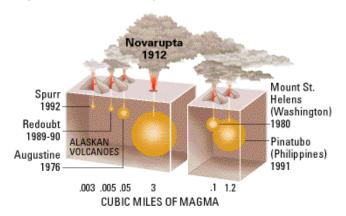
If the earthquakes strengthen and begin moving upwards, many of these scientists will travel to the area of potential eruption to make observations and set up a local network of data-gathering instruments.

However, in 1912, Alaska was not a US state, very few scientists were supported to do volcanic studies and a world-wide network of seismic monitoring was not in place. Scientists were just starting to understand the mechanics of volcanic eruptions.

Novarupta Volcano Erupts!

On June 6th, 1912 a tremendous blast sent a large cloud of ash skyward and the eruption of the century was underway. People in Juneau, Alaska, about 750 miles from the volcano, heard the sound of the blast; over one hour after it occurred

For the next 60 hours the eruption sent tall dark columns of tephra and gas high into the atmosphere. By the time the eruption ended the surrounding land was devastated and about 30 cubic kilometers of ejecta blanketed the entire region. This is more ejecta than all of the other historic Alaska eruptions combined. It was also thirty times more than the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens and three times more than the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the second largest in the 20th Century.



The relative size of the Novarupta eruption compared to other volcanoes on the basis of cubic miles of magma ejected.

Impact of the Eruption

The inhabitants of Kodiak, Alaska, on Kodiak Island, about 100 miles away, were among the first people to realize the severity of this eruption. The noise from the blast would have commanded their attention and the visual impact of seeing an ash cloud rise quickly to an elevation of 20 miles then drift towards them would have been terrifying.

Within just a few hours after the eruption a thick blanket of ash began falling upon the town - and ash continued falling for the next three days, covering the town up to one foot deep. The residents of Kodiak were forced to take shelter indoors. Many buildings collapsed from the weight of heavy ash on their roofs.

Outside, the ash made breathing difficult, stuck to moist eyes and completely blocked the light of the sun at midday. Any animal or person who was caught outside probably died from suffocation, blindness or an inability to find food and water.

Pyroclastic Flow

Back on the peninsula, heavy pyroclastic flows swept over 20 kilometers down the valley of Knife Creek and the upper Ukak River. (A pyroclastic flow is a mixture of superheated gas, dust, and ash that is heavier than the surrounding air

and flows down the flank of the volcano with great speed and force.)

These flows completely filled the valley of Knife Creek with ash, converting it from a V-shaped valley into a broad flat plain. By the time the eruption was over the world's most extensive historic ignimbrite (solidified pyroclastic flow deposit) would be formed. It covered a surface area of over 120 square kilometers to depths of over 200 meters thick near its source. (The satellite image at right shows the original geographic extent of pyroclastic flow deposits as a yellow line.)

Volcanic Ash

Immediately after the June 6th blast, an ash cloud rose to an elevation of about 20 miles. It was then carried by the wind in a westerly direction, dropping ash as it moved. The ash deposits were thickest near the source of the eruption and decreased in thickness downwind. (The satellite image above/right has red contour lines showing the thickness of the ash deposits in the area of the eruption. Measurable thickness of ash fell hundreds of miles beyond the one meter contour line.)

When the eruption stopped on June 9th, the ash cloud had spread across southern Alaska, most of western Canada and several U.S. states. Winds then carried it across North America. It reached Africa on June 17th.

Although the eruption had these far-reaching effects, most people outside of Alaska did not know that a volcano had erupted. More surprising is that no one knew for sure which of the many volcanoes on the Alaska peninsula was responsible. Most assumed that Mount Katmai had erupted but they were wrong.

Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes

After the eruption, the National Geographic Society began sending expeditions to Alaska to survey the results of the eruption and to inventory the volcanoes of the Alaskan peninsula. Robert Griggs led four of these expeditions. During his 1916 expedition, Griggs and three others traveled inland to the eruption area. What they found exceeded their imagination.

First, the valley of Knife Creek was now barren, level and filled with a loose, sandy ash which was still hot at depth. Thousands of jets of steam were roaring from the ground. Griggs was so impressed that he called it the "Valley of 10,000 Smokes".

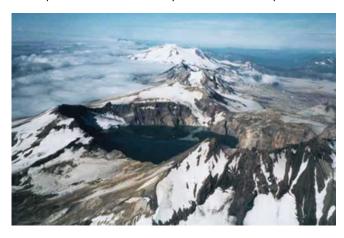


Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Photo taken in 1991 by R. McGimsey, U.S. Geological Survey. The valley was filled with hot pyroclastic debris and emitted steam from thousands of vents for years after the eruption.

James Hine, a zoologist on the expedition described the location:

"Having reached the summit of Katmai Pass, the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes spreads out before one with no part of the view obstructed. My first thought was: We have reached the modern inferno. I was horrified, and yet, curiosity to see all at close range captivated me. Although sure that at almost every step I would sink beneath the earth's crust into a chasm intensely hot, I pushed on as soon as I found myself safely over a particularly dangerous-appearing area. I didn't like it, and yet I did."

Early investigators assumed that Katmai was responsible for the eruption. This assumption was based upon Katmai being near the center of the impact area, Katmai was visibly reduced in height, and early witness accounts thought that the eruption cloud ascended from the Katmai area. Closer observation was not possible and expeditions into the impact zone would be very difficult to accomplish.



Katmai Caldera was originally thought to be the source of the blast. But about 40 years later the source was finally attributed to Novarupta.

The first scientific investigation to get an up-close look at the eruption area did not occur until 1916 when Robert Griggs found a 2-mile-wide caldera where Mount Katmai once stood. He also found a lava dome at the Novarupta vent. These observations convinced Griggs that Katmai was the source of the eruption.

It was not until the 1950s - over forty years after the eruption - that investigators finally realized that ash and pyroclastic flow thicknesses were greatest in the Novarupta area. This discovery produced a revelation that Novarupta and not Katmai - was the volcano responsible for the eruption. This is possibly the most important false accusation in the history of volcanic study.



Novarupta Lava Dome marks the source of the 1912 eruption.



Satellite image of the Novarupta / Katmai area showing the geographic extent of the pyroclastic flow (yellow) and ash deposit contours (red). Image by J. Allen (NASA) using data from University of Maryland's Global Land Cover Facility. Cartography by B. Cole, Geology.com. The distribution of ash and the pyroclastic flow confirms that Novarupta - and not Katmai - was the source of the eruption.

Could Novarupta Erupt Again?

Other large eruptions on the Alaska peninsula are certain to happen in the future. Within the last 4000 years there have been at least seven Novarupta-scale eruptions within 500 miles of where Anchorage is located today. Future activity is expected because the Alaska peninsula is on an active convergent boundary.

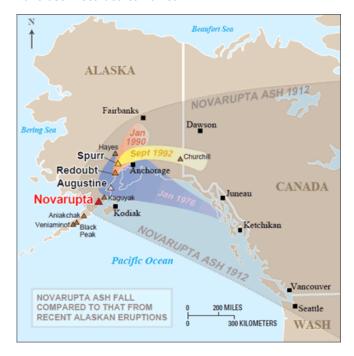
These large eruptions will have enormous local and global impact. Local impact will include the lahars, pyroclastic flows, lava flows and ash falls that are expected from a volcanic eruption. These can result in a significant loss of life and financial impact. The activity of these volcanoes is monitored by the United States Geological Survey and others so that eruptions can be predicted and their events mitigated.



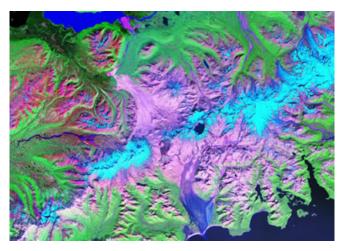
Novarupta was a very high latitude eruption. Recent studies have linked high latitude volcanic eruptions with altered surface temperature patterns and low rainfall levels in many parts of the world. The 1912 eruption of Novarupta and other Alaska eruptions volcanoes have been linked with drought and temperature changes in northern Africa.

Large eruptions of Novarupta's scale at high latitudes can have a significant impact upon global climate. Recent studies have linked high latitude volcanic eruptions with altered surface temperature patterns and low rainfall levels in many parts of the world. The 1912 eruption of Novarupta and other Alaska eruptions volcanoes have been linked with drought and temperature changes in northern Africa.

Another significant impact is the distribution of volcanic ash. The image below shows the ash fall impact areas for five important volcanic eruptions of the 20th century. Augustine (1976), St. Helens (1980), Redoubt (1990) and Spurr (1992) all produced ash falls of significant regional impact. However, Novarupta's ash fall was far greater than any other Alaska eruption in recorded history and contained a greater volume than all of the Alaska eruptions which have been recorded combined.



Ash fall extent map of Alaska volcanoes.



Landsat satellite image of the Novarupta / Katmai Area. This images shows that ash from the eruption still blankets the landscape nearly 80 years later.

One of the most important reasons to monitor volcanic eruptions is the potential danger that they present to commercial air traffic. Jet engines process enormous amounts of air and flying through finely dispersed ash can cause engine failure. Impacting the tiny ash particles at high speed is very similar to sandblasting. This can "frost" the jet's windshield and damage external parts of the plane.

Before the danger of flying through finely dispersed ash was appreciated several commercial jets were forced to land after sustaining serious damage while in the air. Eruptions the size of Spurr, Augustine, Redoubt and St. Helens can damage jets flying over 1000 miles away. An eruption the size of Novarupta would ground commercial jet traffic across the North American continent.

What Can We Do About It?

People can not prevent this type of eruption. They can assess the potential impact, develop with the possibility of loss in mind, plan a response, educate the public and key decision makers, and monitor the region where it might occur.

The more you know about a natural hazard, the greater your chances of avoiding injury or loss. We are lucky to have this record of the past.

(Hobart King / http://geology.com/novarupta)

ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ - ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ

Device could facilitate quicker clean-up of petroleum in soil

A new hand-held device for rapid on-site analysis of petroleum soil contamination could facilitate quicker and smarter clean-up decisions and significant cost savings.

Developed by the Australian research organisation CSIRO and Ziltek, the RemScam device uses an infrared signal to directly measure petroleum hydrocarbons in soil.

The traditional method for measuring petroleum contamination involves sending soil samples to a laboratory and waiting several days for the results.

South Australian-based waste remediation company Ziltek has had significant demand from the mining sector, where petroleum spills are costly because they divert resources away from the core business. RemScam allows an emergency-response team to quickly delineate the spill and validate the clean-up area with increased certainty — all in the same day.

'An average mid-size remediation firm in Australia will spend around A\$250,000 [£212,000] on soil petroleum analysis each year,' said Dr Richard Stewart, managing director of Ziltek. 'We now have a way to quickly assess the risks at a spill site; RemScan can cut this bill by up to 50 per cent resulting in an annual cost saving of up to A\$ 125,000 per annum.'

According to the team, RemScan also decreases the number of samples that require laboratory analysis, resulting in further cost reductions.

The technology is the subject of several global patent applications and has been granted full patent status in Australia.

(The Engineer, 24 July 2012,

http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1013250.article?cmpid=TE0 1, http://www.theengineer.co.uk/device-could-facilitatequicker-clean-up-of-petroleum-insoil/1013250.article#ixzz21YMQv5QI)

CS 80

Back to the Wilderness

As a natural biopolymer for soil restoration is being tested in Alaska, Rowan Watt-Pringle finds out if this groundbreaking technology has the potential to return Barren, mined-out land to its original wilderness state

Mining operations are infamous for the damage they can cause to the environment - leaching nutrients from the soil, destroying natural vegetation which prevents soil erosion and leaving behind a polluted wasteland.

For this reason, mine operators are required to replace the damaged land after operations have ceased, as well as to manage its re-vegetation and the recreation of a viable habitat for wildlife using native plant species.

Until recently, petroleum-based polymers have been widely used to help establish newly planted vegetation in land restoration and re-vegetation processes for post-mining operations. However, these fell a long way short of an allencompassing restorative solution for mined land.

Now, an exciting alternative has emerged from Alaska, the US state renowned for both its extensive mineral reserves and the fragility of its bountiful natural wilderness.

A Natural Solution

The research was spearheaded by the US Army Engineer Research and Development Center's (ERDC) Environmental Laboratory in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Federal researchers Dr. Steven Larson and Dr. Kent Newman invented and developed a biopolymer technology known as Agriplier – a natural alternative to petroleum-based soil restoration polymers.

"Most petroleum-based polymers do not have the combined properties of water retention, phytotoxic metal fixation, biodegradability and increased root development that the biopolymer has," the researchers explain. "In addition, the biopolymer is produced in a sustainable manner from completely natural materials."

The biopolymer is made by encouraging bacteria which naturally occur in root systems of plants into hyperproducing a polymer produced in the root zone of certain plants. Functions of the biopolymer include surface adhesion, water retention and nutrient accumulation. The end result is a very dense concentration of this natural enzyme, which can be used for rapid soil amendment. The biopolymer has been shown to increase the germination rate and growth, as well as the drought resistance, of grasses and nursery seedlings.

Larson explains that the biopolymer is a natural soil amendment already present in many soils since it is derived from R.tropici, a common soil bacteria. It was developed by studying plants and their root zone bacterial systems, and learning how to recreate and enhance that system in laboratory and industrial systems.

"In most cases, an aqueous biopolymer solution is applied to soil," says Larson. "The potential for saturation and excess nutrients in the soil is very low as the application rates of the material and the amounts of nutrient in the biopolymer solution are low." Researchers also asserted that the benefits provided by bio polymers will be both environmental - by preventing metals leaching while accelerating root zone development - as well as financial, as they are expected to reduce the level of maintenance required at mining sites.

The biopolymer is clearly a step in the right direction in terms of "greening" mining operations. Last year, at the 2011 Sustainability Awards - which recognise excellence within the armed forces in making the US environmentally sustainable - the ERDC was awarded the first ever Corps of Engineers Sustainability Award in the green innovation category for developing this alternative to synthetic soil modifying polymers.

Testing Re-vegetation

Alaska's Juneau Economic Development Council is at the forefront of North American biopolymer applications. As a partner of the US Department of Defense, the council's national technology transfer programme, SpringBoard, was created to develop partnerships for the transferral and commercialisation of technologies developed by DoD laboratories and private industry.

SpringBoard aims to spread the use of biopolymers through cooperative research and development agreements

(CRADAs) with mining and agricultural companies. The programme has set up CRADAs between the ERDC and two Alaskan mines: the Fort Knox open pit gold mine In the country's Fairbanks mining district, and the Kensington underground gold mine north of Juneau in south-east Alaska.

"These CRADAs with ERDC are opportunities for the mines to interact with the labs to test and evaluate the biopolymer in settings and ways that are specific to their particular operations," says Zach Wilkinson, technology transfer associate at SpringBoard. "Because the technology is so new, these CRADAs are relatively open-ended."

Wilkinson also points out that there is huge potential for the biopolymer to be used as a soil restoration agent. However, as it was not originally developed for the mining industry, the general idea of these CRADAs is to determine just how valuable it could be to the mining sector. As part of the CRADAs, the mines will test the biopolymer not only for revegetation, but also other potential uses including aerial seeding, soil stabilisation and dust control.

Cooperative research programmes with Alaskan students are also being used to ascertain the extent to which the biopolymer can aid soil restoration and re-vegetation processes. Juneau high school students, for instance, will conduct a test using Agriplier for their school's science fair in collaboration with biopolymer expert Environmental Technology Solutions (£TS), partners in the commercialisation of Agriplier. The project, which will test the biopolymer on each species of plant used in re-vegetation efforts by mines In South east Alaska, aims to determine which species will respond with increased growth or germination rates

All this bodes well for the re-vegetation of soil affected by mining operations, Larson and Newman conclude: "We believe that this technology could become a significant aspect of sustainable mining."

(MINE, Issue 2, July 2012, pp. 22-23, http://viewer.zmags.com/publication/13eacbe9#/13eacbe9/24)

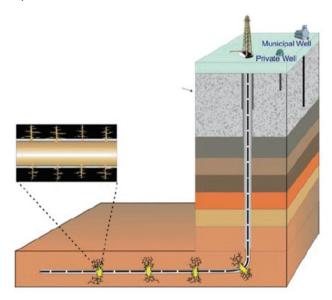
ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΑ -ΛΟΙΠΑ

Developing the potential for shale gas in Western Europe

The recent announcement of a large discovery in Lancashire is the most significant development so far in the burgeoning European shale-gas industry. Recently, oil industry publications reported the existence of a 'world-class shale-gas play' in the Basque country in northern Spain. However, Europe cannot emulate North America's shale-gas revolution unless it profoundly amends the rules that govern its defective natural-gas transportation market.

Since the middle of the past decade, Europe has been watching the US unconventional gas-supply growth with mixed feelings. The presence of favourable geological structures across continental Europe, possibly containing vast amounts of natural gas, has been a source of hope for countries such as Poland, which see a potential opportunity to reduce their reliance on Russia. Nearly everybody else sees reasons for concern.

Gazprom, its business model pressured by the growing integration of Europe in the global LNG market, could see the long-term demand for Russian gas significantly reduced if shale gas was abundant. For policy makers in Brussels and many member states, relatively cheap gas means even more expensive renewables, on the large-scale deployment of which they have bet their credibility. Large European energy utilities are counterparties to Gazprom (in outdated oil-indexed long-term gas contracts) and/or to European governments (in highly subsidised renewable contracts), and the last thing they need is another market development making those contracts even less sustainable than they are.



Hydraulic fracturing of shale deposits makes gas accessible for exploitation

Consumers, however, should rejoice. With gas prices currently double those in the US and little prospects for a meaningful global agreement on climate change, abundant natural gas is the continent's best hope for cheaper energy, affordable carbon emission reductions and enhanced security of supply.

Let's side with consumers and ask about the conditions for a shale-gas revolution in Europe. A key enabler in North America is the efficient market in gas transportation that adapted quickly to the growth and changing geography of supply. During the seven years between 2004 and 2010, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission authorised three times more pipeline investment in volume than during the previous seven-year period. This is a decentralised process by which independent pipeline companies invest in new infrastructure that allow suppliers to serve the market and traders to arbitrage price differences. Finance is secured by selling long-term, tradable capacity contracts that satisfy bankers' need for guarantees without foreclosing the short-term gas market.

Gazprom could see demand for its gas significantly reduced if shale gas abundant

This is in sharp contrast to the situation in Europe. By construction, what Brussels call the 'single market' is a patchwork of gas transmission systems, managed as large territorial (usually national) regulated monopolies. They charge users of the national grid tariffs fixed or approved by a national regulatory agency. The roadmap to build a single gas market was to roll out the British model in all member states, hoping it would allow a European market to emerge.

The project is failing not only because national and industrial interests have resisted the 'liberalisation' agenda, but because the market model is flawed. What worked for Great Britain cannot work for Europe as a whole. Decentralised investments in 'inter-state pipelines', which allow the US market to work so efficiently on a continental scale, cannot be replicated in Europe under the current legal and institutional regime. The current exercise into defining a 'gas target model' for Europe cannot fix this as it explicitly excludes questioning the fundamental features of the gas transportation market design as codified in the so-called 'Third Energy Liberalisation Package'.

The closest that we have in Europe to an emulation of the decentralised, free-entry US model are the unregulated pipelines that were built between Great Britain and the continent. They were completed quickly, delivered real market integration, created incentives to oversize import projects into the UK and eventually transformed Britain into a corridor for global gas into north-west Europe. However, the economic model on which they were based — long-term contracts for point- to-point capacity — is now banned by the EU 'Third Package'.

Shale-gas exploitation in the UK would have at least an impact in north-west continental gas markets. But Europe cannot settle for that. Most of central Europe missed out on the LNG boom of the last few years for lack of an efficient European market in gas transportation. For the same reason, all of Europe except Poland would miss out on a Polish shale-gas supply boom. However, investors drilling in Poland, Romania, Austria or Lancashire expect to sell their gas on a European market, just as drillers in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Colorado or British Columbia invest for the North American market. Without a fundamental reform of the EU gas market model, the former will be disappointed and Europe's shale-gas potential will remain just that.

(Pierre Noël / The Engineer, 3 July 2012, http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1012981.article?cmpid=TE0 <a href="http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1012981.article?cmpid=Te0 <a href="http://www.theengin

http://www.theengineer.co.uk/opinion/viewpoint/developin g-the-potential-for-shale-gas-in-westerneurope/1012981.article#ixzz1zZiJLI5I)

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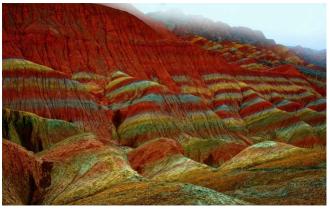
Τοπίο πασπαλισμένο με... χρώμα! Εντυπωσιακές φωτογραφίες από την Κίνα

Μοιάζει με πίνακας ζωγραφικής όπου ο καλλιτέχνης πειραματίστηκε με τους χρωματισμούς στα βράχια. Είναι όμως μία πραγματική φωτογραφία από την περιοχή Danxia Landform στην επαρχία Γκανσού της Κίνας.

Τα χρώματα του εδάφους και τα κόκκινα επίπεδα «μαρτυρούν» ην ιστορία της περιοχής όπου η διάβρωση οδήγησε σε παράξενους σχηματισμούς.















Η περιοχή αποτελεί δημοφιλή τουριστικό προορισμό καθώς οι βόλτες και οι βαρκάδες είναι απόλαυση μέσα σε τέτοιο φόντο.

Η διαμόρφωση του εδάφους αποτελεί μοναδική γεωμορφολογία που απαντάται μόνο στην Κίνα με κόκκινους ψαμμίτες και κομμάτια βράχων από την κρητιδική περίοδο.

Η περιοχή θεωρείται μνημείο παγκόσμιας κληρονομιάς από το 2010.

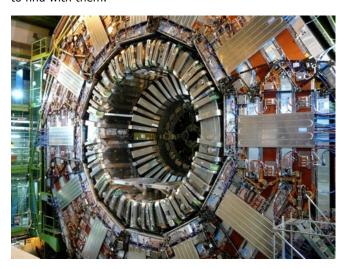
(3 8)

Higgs discovery confirms the importance of engineering

On the whole, I'd rather be at Westminster Central Hall. Like many nerds — a label I'll gladly embrace — I have an abiding interest in quantum physics, and the Central Hall opposite Parliament is where the most exciting discovery in a generation, confirmation of the existence of the Higgs boson and the completion of the Standard Model of particle physics, is being announced.

It's a triumph for engineering as well, although it almost certainly won't be treated as such. The Large Hadron Collider and its four detectors are the most complex machines in the world; the collider a 27km ring of magnets, chillers, pumps, and optics which marshalls enormous forces to accelerate among the smallest entities in the universe to almost the speed of light; the detectors massive constructions involving materials such as steel, brass from old shell cases, foils of precious metals and crystals clearer than glass but heavier than lead, in caverns under the mountains large enough to swallow a gothic cathedral whole, all dedicated to recreating the conditions that existed for the smallest fraction of a second, over fourteen billion years ago.

And machinery is, of course, the preserve of engineers. When I visisted CERN a few years back, the researchers there were only too pleased to acknowledge the contribution of engineering towards their experiments. In fact, they seemed rather pleased to be asked about what the instruments they were working on were, how they worked, and how they'd been put together, as well as what they hoped to find with them.



The CMS detector at CERN, which has reported the discovery of the Higgs boson

I've recently been reading a book called The Edge of Physics, by Anil Ananthaswamy, which purports to be about research into dark matter, dark energy, the curvature of space-time and the subatomic world. In fact, it's mostly about engineering: how to make a perfect 8m mirror and transport it to the top of a remote mountain; how to how to turn crystalline freshwater lakes and a cubic kilometre of ice at the South Pole into neutrino telescopes; how to build an array of radio telescopes in an enormous area of dry

scrubland in South Africa. The technology of science depends on engineers; we wouldn't know most of what we know without them.

Meanwhile, the Royal Academy of Engineering has been handing out its annual awards, also to engineers, recognising more down-to-Earth technology. Its highest prize, the MacRobert Award, went to the team that has designed and built the Range Rover Evoque, which has created jobs at home and sold in the millions abroad. Its highest individual prize, the Prince Phillip Medal, went to Naeem Hussain, a self-effacing civil engineer/architect who has designed some of the world's most iconic modern bridges, including Stonecutters in Hong Kong and the new Forth Crossing, soon to take shape in Scotland.

Next month, meanwhile, the attention of nerds worldwide will switch from the man-made caverns below Geneva to a small red dot in the night sky, when the Mars Curiosity Rover, the largest and most complex robotic device to ever leave this planet, hopefully touches down after a nerveracking six minute descent. Once again, it's engineers who have made this possible.

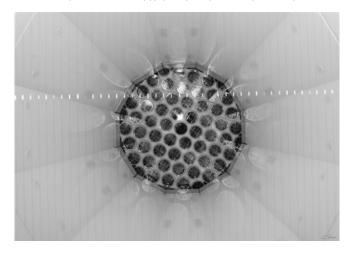
People sometimes say that engineering's biggest problem is that it's perceived as boring. Boring? It's helping us explore the Solar System, the atomic world, to probe back to the beginnings of time itself, and it builds the flash car that everyone aspires to drive across bridges that join, and even symbolise, nations. How much more excitement could you want?

(Stuart Nathan / the Engineer, 4 July 2012, http://www.theengineer.co.uk/1013073.article?cmpid=TE0 1 ἡ http://www.theengineer.co.uk/opinion/comment/higgsdiscovery-confirms-the-importance-ofengineering/1013073.article#ixzz1zfGhrSHD)

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Πείραμα στα έγκατα Στα βάθη παλιού χρυσωρυχείου, ανιχνευτής αναζητά την άφαντη «σκοτεινή ύλη»

Έπειτα από τη συναρμολόγησή του στην επιφάνεια και τη μεταφορά του σε ένα εγκαταλειμμένο χρυσωρυχείο στη Νότια Ντακότα, ο πιο ευαίσθητος ανιχνευτής σκοτεινής ύλης ετοιμάζεται να αναζητήσει τα υποθετικά σωματίδια από τα οποία ίσως αποτελείται η χαμένη ύλη του Σύμπαντος.



Το εσωτερικό της δεξαμενής που θα γεμίσει με υγροποιημένο ξένο. Ο πυθμένας είναι στρωμένος με ανιχνευτές (Πηγή: LUX)

Ο Μεγάλος Υπόγειος Ανιχνευτής Ξένου, ή LUX για συντομία, έχει στην καρδιά του ένα μεγάλο κάνιστρο που περιέχει κατεψυγμένο και υγροποιημένο αέριο ξένο, το οποίο εκπέμπει σπινθηρισμούς και ιονίζεται όταν βομβαρδίζεται από υποατομικά σωματίδια.

Όταν το γιγάντιο μηχάνημα αρχίσει να λειτουργεί αργότερα φέτος, θα μπορούσε να ανιχνεύσει τα υποθετικά σωματίδια WIMP (σωματίδια μεγάλης μάζας και ασθενούς αλληλεπίδρασης), από τα οποία ίσως αποτελείται η λεγόμενη σκοτεινή ύλη.



Το μυστήριο της σκοτεινής ύλης χρονολογείται από τη δεκαετία του 1930, οι αστρονόμοι αντιλήφθηκαν ότι η μάζα και η βαρύτητα των σωμάτων που βλέπουμε στο Σύμπαν δεν είναι αρκετή για να εξηγηθεί η κίνηση των γαλαξιών.

Έκτοτε έχει υπολογιστεί ότι η κανονική ύλη -από τους πλανήτες και τα άστρα μέχρι τους γαλαξίες- δεν αντιστοιχεί παρά μόνο στο 16% της ύλης στο Σύμπαν, ενώ το υπόλοιπο 84% αντιστοιχεί στη σκοτεινή ύλη.

Η σκοτεινή ύλη γίνεται αντιληπτή λόγω της βαρυτικής της επίδρασης στους γαλαξίες, οι επιστήμονες όμως δεν έχουν ιδέα από τι αποτελείται. Γνωρίζουν πάντως ότι δεν εκπέμπει, δεν ανακλά και δεν διαθλά την ακτινοβολία, γι' αυτό και είναι κυριολεκτικά αόρατη.

Ένα είδος υποθετικής ύλης που έχει προταθεί ως εξήγηση στο μυστήριο είναι τα σωματίδια WIMP, σωματίδια μεγάλης μάζας τα οποία δεν αλληλεπιδρούν με τα άτομα ούτε με τον ηλεκτρομαγνητισμό του φωτός και επομένως δεν είναι ορατά. Σύμφωνα με τη θεωρία, όμως, τα WIMP αλληλεπιδρούν μέσω της βαρύτητας και της ασθενούς πυρηνικής δύναμης, η οποία ευθύνεται για ορισμένα είδη ραδιενέργειας.

Χάρη σε αυτές τις ιδιότητες, τα WIMP -εφόσον υπάρχουνθα μπορούσαν να αλληλεπιδράσουν με τους πυρήνες των ατόμων ξένου μέσα τον ανιχνευτή LUX.

Το μηχάνημα των τριών τόνων μεταφέρθηκε την περασμένη εβδομάδα στην Υπόγεια Ερευνητική Εγκατάσταση του Σανφορντ, ένα παλιό ορυχείο χρυσού βάθους 2.300 μέτρων στο Μπλακ Χιλς της Νότιας Ντακότα, το οποίο μονώνει το σύστημα από την κοσμική ακτινοβολία.

Η ιδέα είναι ότι τα σωματίδια WIMP θα φτάνουν σε τέτοιο βάθος επειδή δεν αλληλεπιδρούν με την ύλη των υπερκείμενων βράχων. Όταν όμως συγκρούονται με άτομα ξένου προκαλούν τον ιονισμό τους και την εκπομπή αμυδρών φωτεινών λάμψεων.

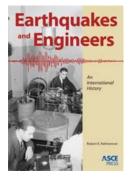
Εξετάζοντας τα φορτία και τις λάμψεις που εμφανίζονται μεσα στο κάνιστρο του ανιχνευτή, οι ερευνητές θα μπορούν να προσδιορίσουν σε ποια σωματίδια οφείλονται.

Τώρα που ο ανιχνευτής βρίσκεται στην τελική του θέση μεσα στο Σπήλαιο Ντέιβις, μια αἰθουσα του ορυχείου που βαφτίστηκε προς τιμήν του νομπελίστα φυσικού Ρέι Ντέιβις, οι ερευνητές ετοιμάζονται να τον συνδέσουν στα συστήματα υποστήριξης και να τον βυθίσουν μέσα σε μια προστατευτική ασπίδα νερού.

Τα δεδομένα που θα αρχίσουν να συλλέγονται στα τέλη του έτους ή στις αρχές του επόμενου θα μπορούσαν τελικά να προσφέρουν μια εξήγηση σε ένα από τα μεγάλα μυστήρια της σύγχρονης φυσικής και κοσμολογίας.

(Newsroom ΔΟΛ, με πληροφορίες από Associated Press / 16 Ιουλ. 2012, http://news.in.gr/science-technology/article/?aid=1231205246)

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΓΕΩΤΕΧΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΕΣ



Earthquakes and Engineers An International History

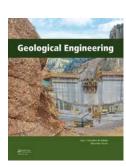
Robert K. Reitherman, M.Arch.

Earthquakes and Engineers: An International History is the first comprehensive treatment of the engi-

neering techniques devised around the world to address seismic problems. Beginning in ancient times, threading through the Renaissance, and continuing into the latter half of the 20th century, Reitherman traces the evolution of humankind's understanding of the cause and characteristics of earthquakes and the development of methods to design structures that resist seismic shocks. This book examines the responses not only of structural engineers, but also of geotechnical engineers, architects, and planners. International efforts in such countries as Japan, China, India, Chile, Turkey, Italy, and the United States are placed in the broader social, technological, and economic contexts of their eras.

This highly readable book is an essential reference for civil engineers who work on projects in seismic regions. For researchers in the field of the history of science and technology, the book presents original source material and an extensive list of references. Written in a straightforward style that is accessible to nonengineers, it will also be valuable to architects, planners, officials, and social scientists.

(ASCE Press, 2012)



Geological Engineering

Luis Gonzalez de Vallejo & Mercedes Ferrer

A thorough knowledge of geology is essential in the design and construction of infrastructures for

transport, buildings and mining operations; while an understanding of geology is also crucial for those working in urban, territorial and environmental planning and in the prevention and mitigation of geohazards.

Geological Engineering provides an interpretation of the geological setting, integrating geological conditions into engineering design and construction, and provides engineering solutions that take into account both ground conditions and environment.

This textbook, extensively illustrated with working examples and a wealth of graphics, covers the subject area of geological engineering in four sections:

- Fundamentals: soil mechanics, rock mechanics and hydrogeology;
- Methods: site investigations, rock mass characterization and engineering geological mapping;
- Applications: foundations, slope stability, tunnelling, dams and reservoirs and earth works;
- Geohazards: landslides, other mass movements, earthquake hazards and prevention and mitigation of geological hazards

As well as being a textbook for graduate and postgraduate students and academics, *Geological Engineering* will also serve as a basic reference for practising engineering geologists and geological and geotechnical engineers, as well as civil and mining engineers dealing with design and construction of foundations, earth works and excavations for infrastructures, buildings and mining operations.

Features

- Covers the fundamentals of soil mechanics, rock mechanics, and hydrogeology
- Examines methods for site investigations, rock mass characterization, and engineering geology mapping
- Explores applications, including foundations, slope stability, tunneling, dams, reservoirs, and earth works
- Explains how to prevent and mitigate geohazards such as landslides and earthquake hazards

CD-ROM with all illustrations available upon qualifying course adoption

(CRC Press, January 10, 2011)



Geosynthetic Materials Database

GeosIndex is a unique and powerful online geosynthetic materials database. It provides users instantaneous, interactive access to geosynthetic product data at no charge! Engineers, designers, specifiers, regulators and others around the world now have a resource which allows them to quickly and efficiently discover new materials - they can search, sort, select and specify the products which best suit their project needs from their computer, tablet or phone!

Geosynthetica is hosting 20-minute live webinars to introduce you to GeosIndex.com, the world's only interactive geosynthetic materials database. In these webinars you will learn how to harness the power of GeosIndex.com to search for geosynthetic materials based on their properties, download spec sheets, cross-reference data and more.

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ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΑ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΑ



http://www.issmge.org/attachments/article/517/IS SMGE Bulletin June 2012-v3-18-7-2012.pdf

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος 3 του $6^{\circ \circ}$ Τόμου του ISSMGE Bulletin (Ιουνίου 2012) με τα παρακάτω περιεχόμενα:

- · Note from Secretariat
- President's Reports
- Call for Papers
- News from TC 212
- News from TC 203
- Technical Article: Development of a small-scale exciter for condition rating of retaining structures
- ISSMGE Foundation
- News from Member Society
- News on Recent Conferences
- Announcement 1
- · Upcoming Conference
- Announcement 2
- Event Diary
- Corporate Associates
- Foundation Donors
- From the Editor

(3 8)



www.geoengineer.org

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος #90 του **Newsletter του Geoengineer.org** (Ιούλιος 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 (http://www.geoengineer.org/geonews90.htm).

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INTERNATIONAL TUNNELLING AND UNDERGROUND SPACE ASSOCIATION ita@news n°45

http://ita-aites.org/index.php?id=889&no_cache=1

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος No. 45 – Ιούλιος 2012 των ita@news της International Tunnelling Association με τα παρακάτω περιεχόμενα:

- Message from In Mo LEE, ITA President
- 38th ITA General Assembly
- Video: Engineering carrers in Tunnelling
- The ITA Global Perspective brochure- Delivering Better and Resilient Cities is available
- 2012 Muir Wood Lecture
- · ITA COSUF General Assembly
- News from ITAtech
- HPCA Video Presentation
- Underground City Forum on Use of Underground Space
- International Tunnelling Awards

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http://www.itacet.org/Newsletter/NL_detail.php?no _nl=13

Κυκλοφόρησε το Τεύχος No. 13 (Ιούλιος 2012) του ITACET Foundation.









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