

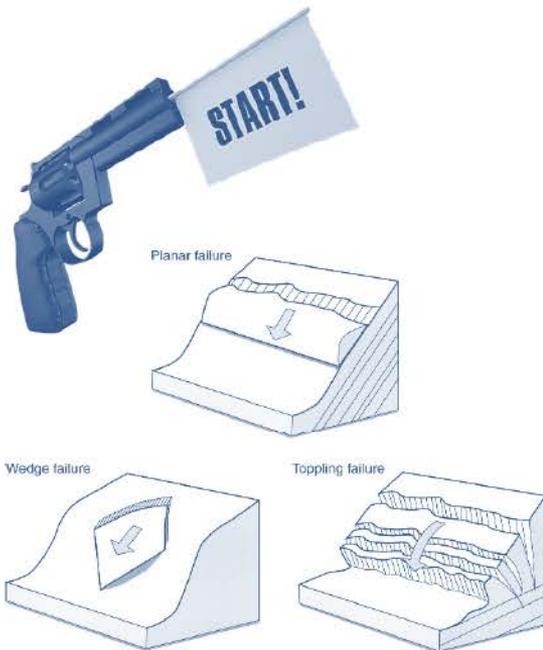
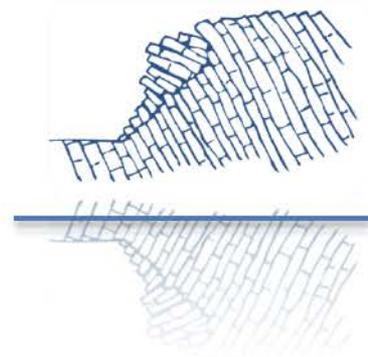
Prečo padajú skaly?

- pohľad inžinierskeho geológa.

Moderné metódy a inovácie vo výskume skalných svahov



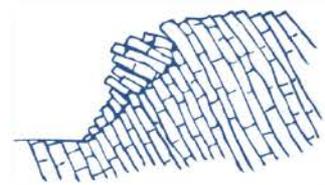
Spúšťacie faktory (Triggering factors)



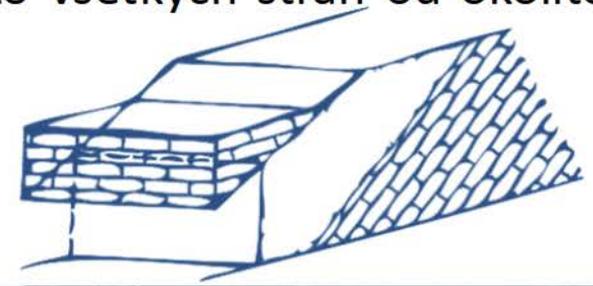
- Infiltrácia zrážkovej vody
- Cykly mrznutia a topenia
- Chemická dezintegrácia
- Tektonická aktivita
- Vibrácie - odstrel v lomoch
- zemetrasenia
- Korene rastlín

Failure mode (1)	Description (2)
Erosion, piping	Gullies formed by action of surface or ground water
Ravelling	Gradual erosion, particle-by-particle or block-by-block
Block sliding on a single plane	Sliding without rotation along a face; single or multiple blocks
Wedge sliding	Sliding without rotation on two nonparallel planes, parallel to their line of intersection; single or multiple blocks
Rock slumping	Backward rotation of single or multiple blocks, moving into edge/face contact to form one or more detached beams
Toppling	Forward rotation about an edge—single or multiple blocks
Slide toe toppling	Toppling at the toe of a slide in response to active loading from above
Slide head toppling	Toppling behind the scarp at the top of a slide
Slide base toppling	Toppling of beds beneath a slide mass due to shear across their tops
Block torsion	Rotary sliding in a single plane
Sheet failure	Tensile failure and fall or sliding of hanging sheets
Rock bridge cracking	Failure of intact rock that restrains block motion, through compressive, tensile or flexural cracking
Slide base rupture	Rupture of the rock mass beneath the slide caused by slide-transmitted shear and moment
Buckling and kink band slumping	Compressive collapse of columns or slabs parallel with the rock slope face
Soil-type slumping	Shearing with backward rotation, as in clay soils
Rock bursting	Hard rock under breaking stress

Mechanizmy porušenia skalných masívov



Skĺzavanie blokov (block sliding) po jednej šmykovej ploche môže nastať len ak je eventuálny blok kompletne oddelený zo všetkých strán od okolitého horninového masívu.

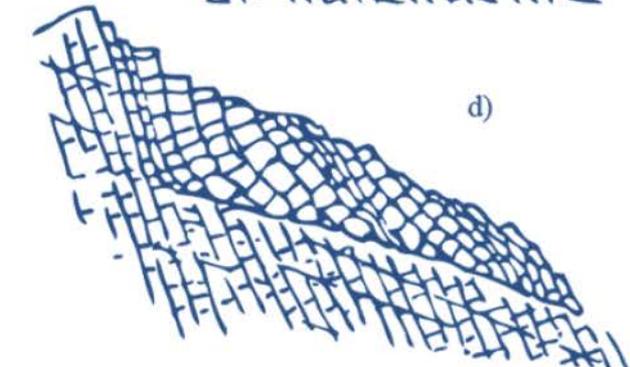
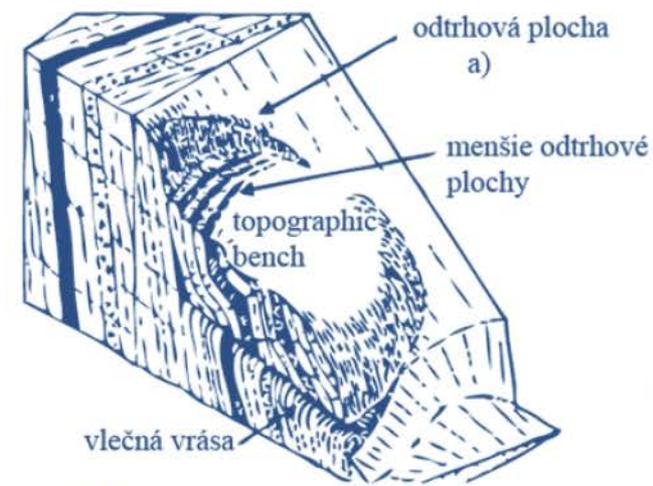


Rotačné podklzavanie (rock slumping) je porušenie, pri ktorom rigidné bloky spätne rotujú za súčasného podklzavania

-flexurálne podklzavanie (obr. b),

-blokové podklzavanie (obr. c),

-kombinácia oboch predchádzajúcich spôsobov porušenia (obr. d)

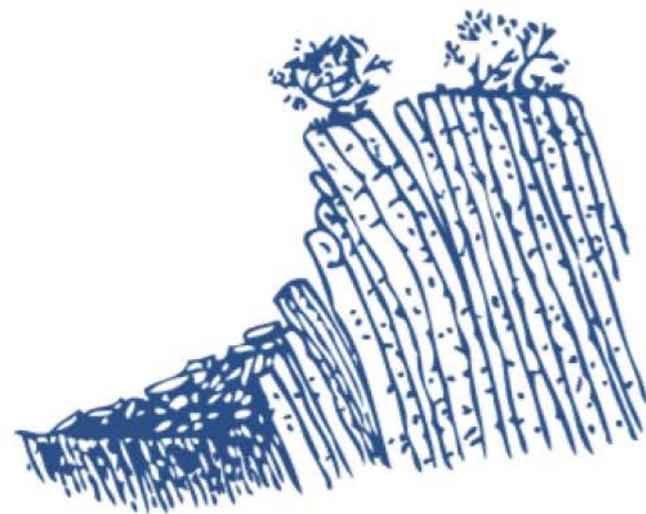


Toppling je mechanizmus porušenia zväčša s hlbokou šmykovou plochou, kde bloky stĺpovitého tvaru uklonené po svahu majú tendenciu prevísať a každá vrstva je podporovaná len pasívnym odporom susediacich blokov ležiacich nižšie po svahu.

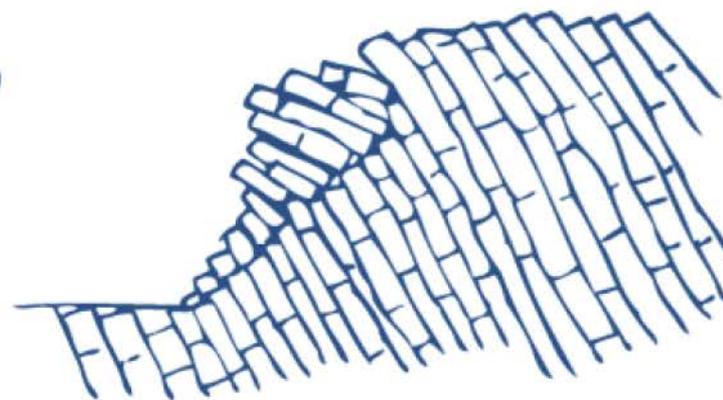
- flexurálny toppling (obr. f)
- blokový toppling (obr. g)
- blokovo-flexurálny toppling (obr. h)



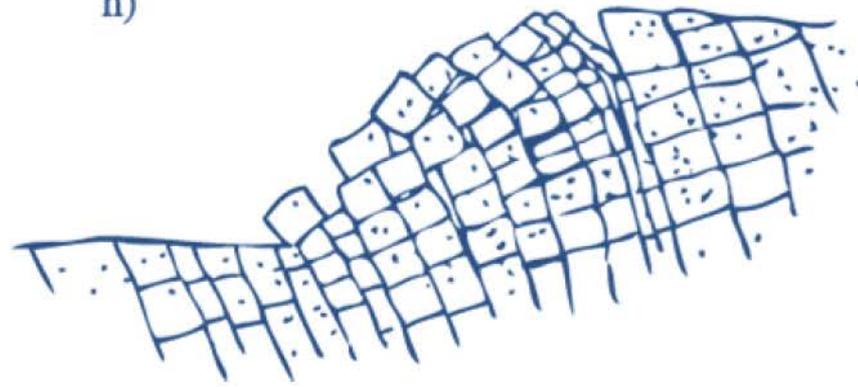
f)



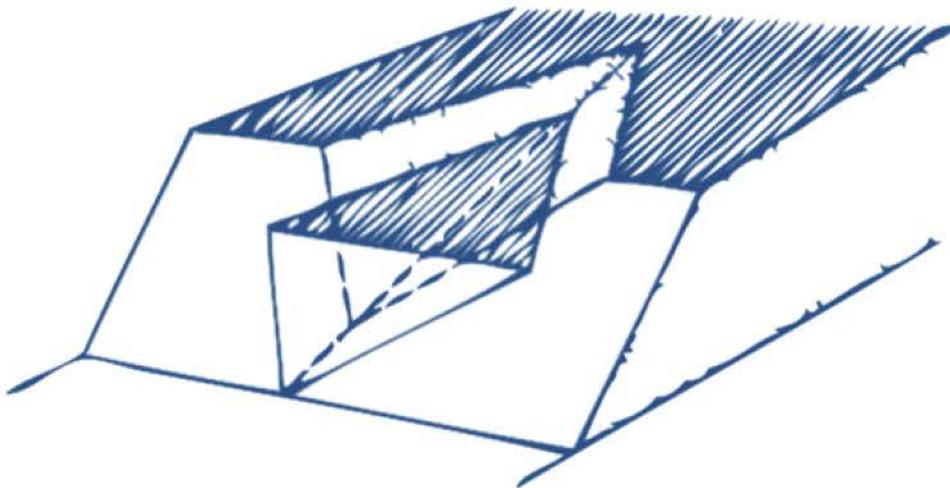
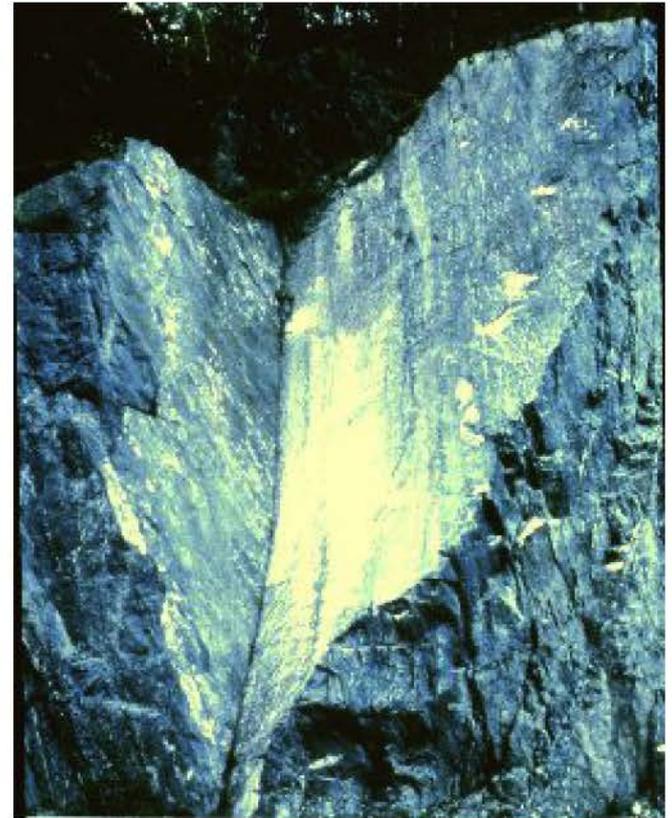
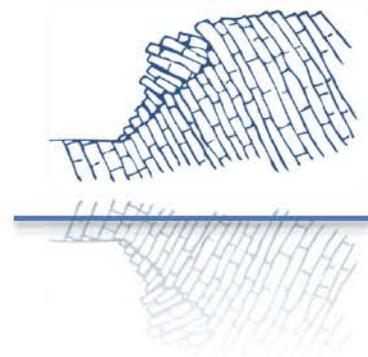
g)



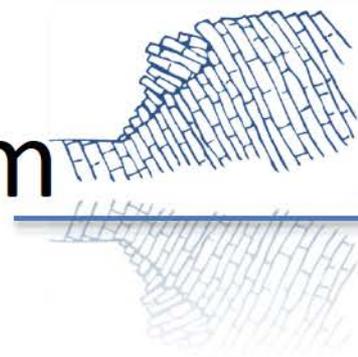
h)



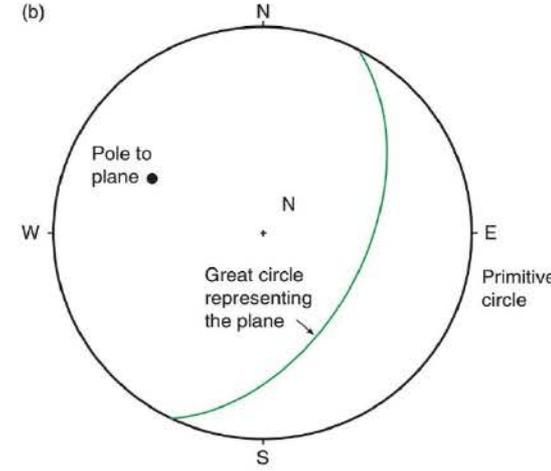
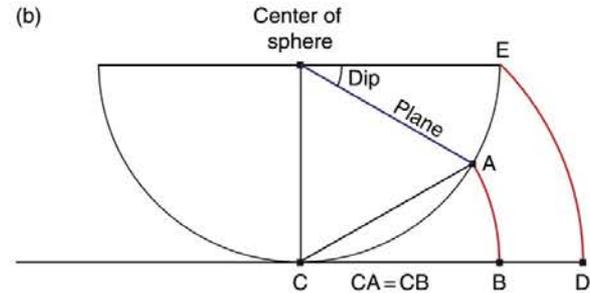
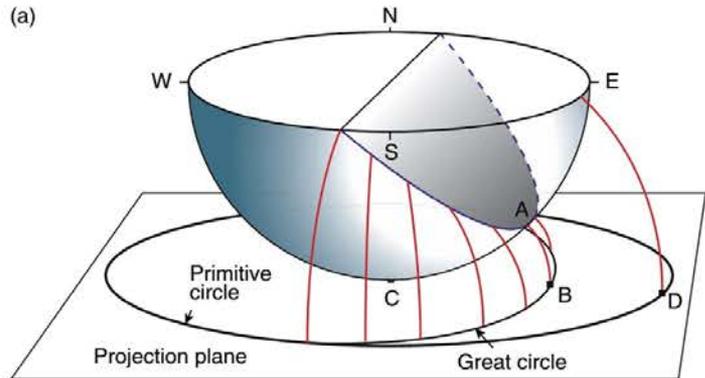
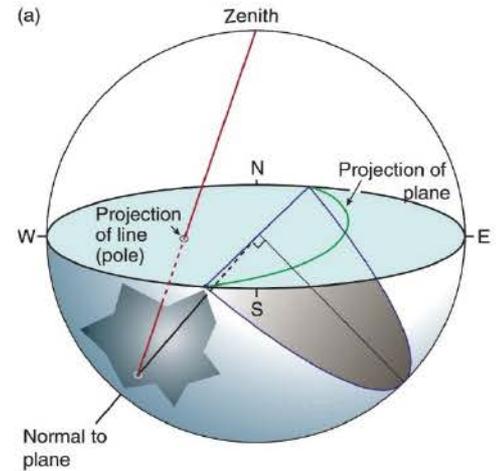
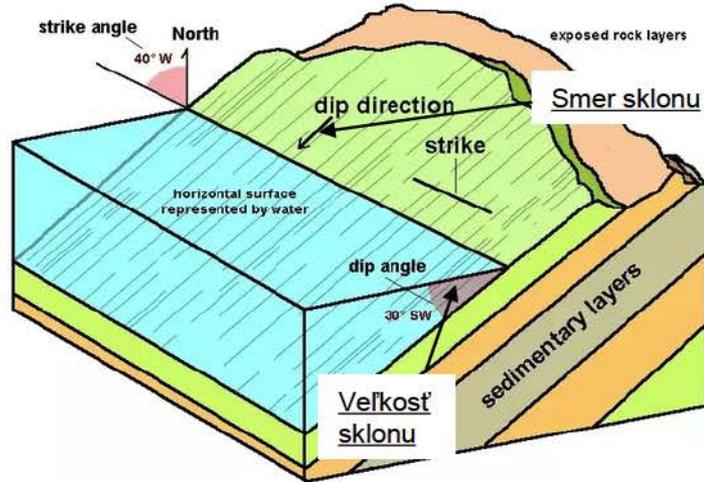
Klinové porušenie (wedge sliding) sa vyskytuje na konvexných svahoch, ktorý pretínajú dva nerovnoběžné systémy diskontinuit. Takto vznikajú prevažne štvorhranné bloky obmedzené dvoma diskontinuitami a čelnými plochami skalného svahu, takže nie sú potrebné ďalšie bočné obmedzujúce plochy na izolovanie bloku od okolitého masívu ako podmienky pre jeho ušmyknutie.



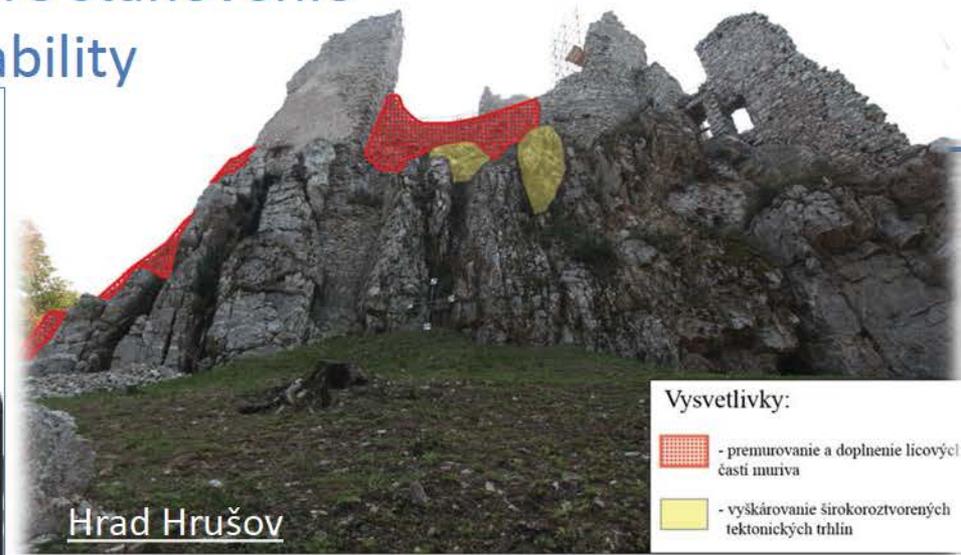
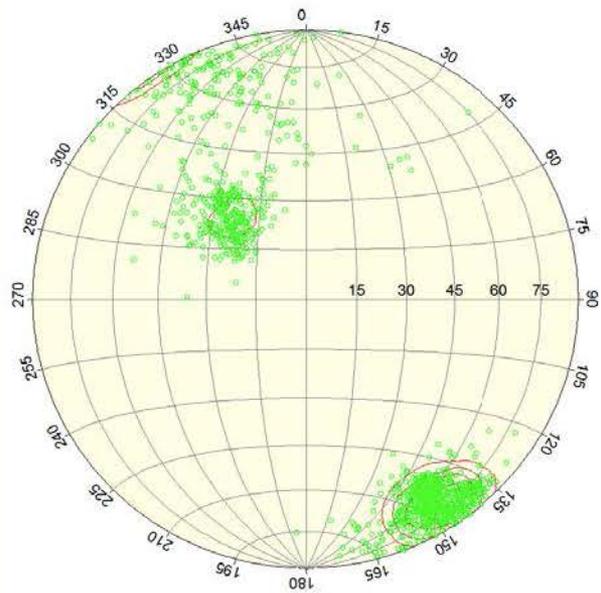
Meranie geologickým kompasom



Describing orientation of geologic features with strike and dip



Štruktúrna analýza masívu = základ pre stanovenie mechanizmu porušenia a výpočet stability



Vysvetlivky:

-  - premurovanie a doplnenie licových častí muriva
-  - vyškárovanie širokoroztvorených tektonických trhlín

(ADC) Greif V. a Vlčko J.: Key block theory application for rock slope stability analysis in the foundations of medieval castles in Slovakia. Journal of Cultural Heritage (2013) ISSN 1296-2074, 10.1016/j.culher.2012.09.001. (in press)



Hrad Gýmes

Hrad Likava

Výpočet stability skalného svahu metódou kľúčových blokov (KbSlope)

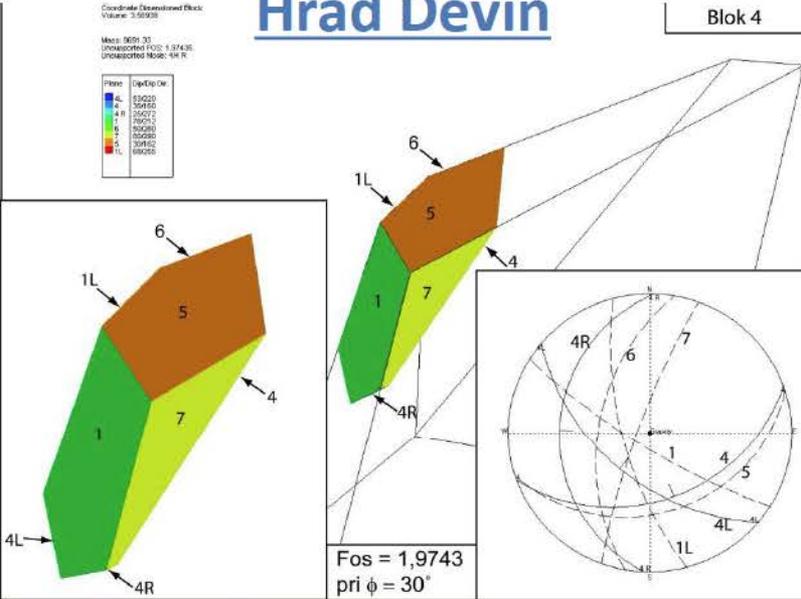


Hrad Devín

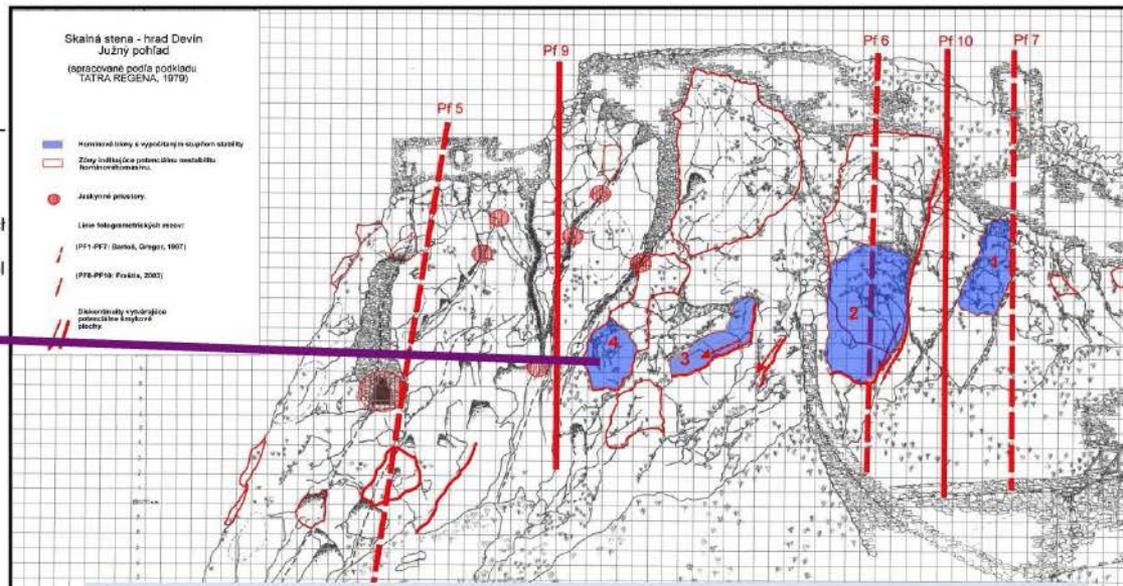
Blok 4



Príklad identifikácie nestabilných blokov vo fotogrametrickom pláne južnej strany skalného masívu hradu Devín

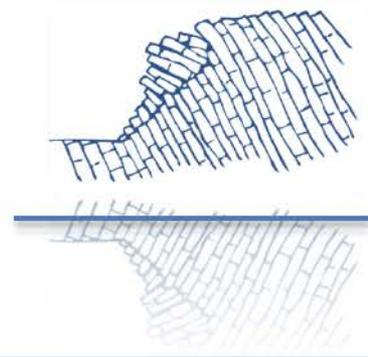


Legenda:
4,4L - šmykové plochy
1,1L,5,6,7 - pukliny vymedzujúce horninové bloky



(ADE)VIČKO J., GREIF V. a HENČELOVÁ L.: Inžinierskogeologické posúdenie stability hradného brala NKP Devín. Geotechnika. - Roč. 9, č. 3 (2006), s. 15-21

Inžinierskogeologický prieskum s cieľom definovania nestabilných častí skalného masívu NKP Devín



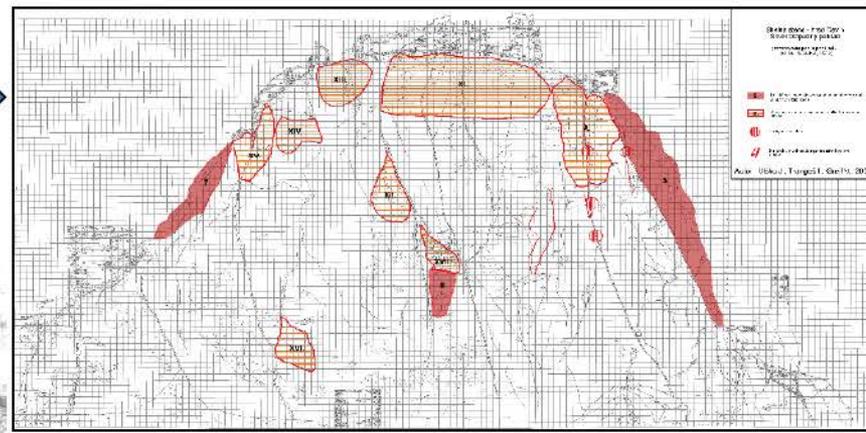
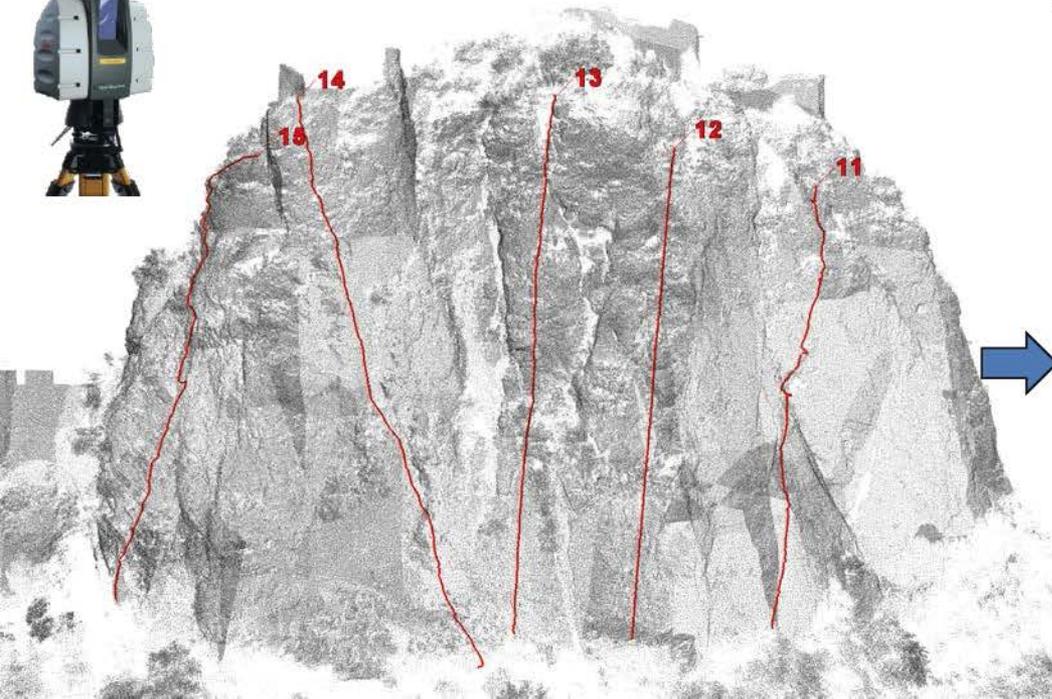
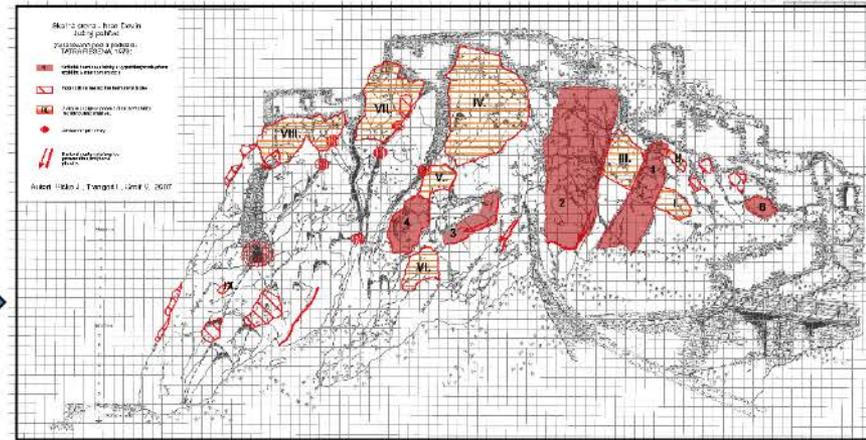
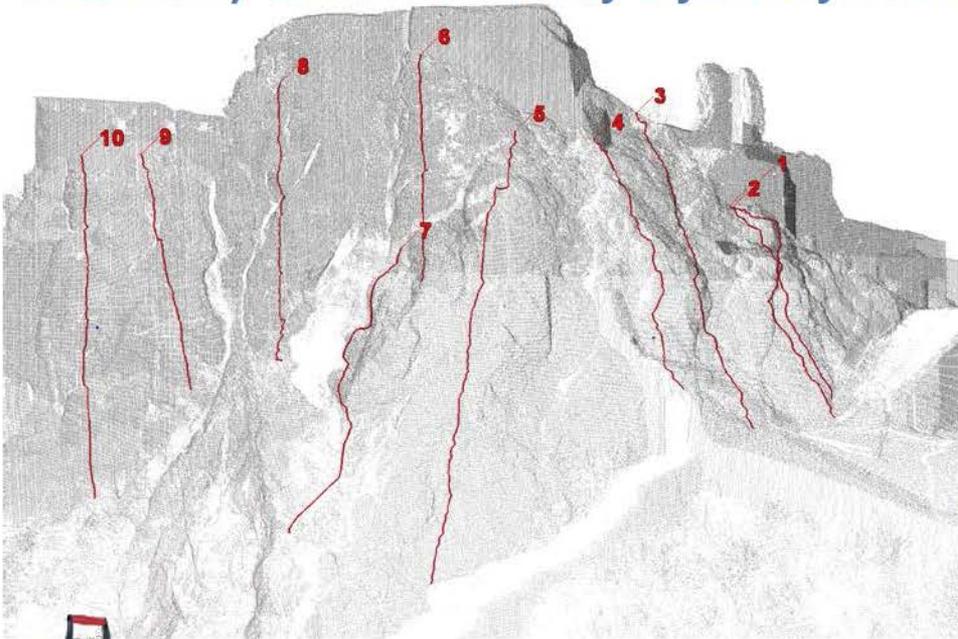
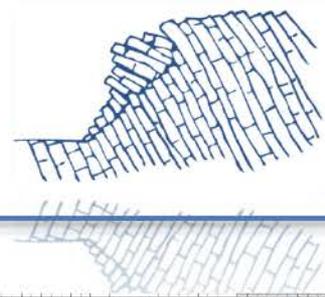


Pád skalného bloku na prístupovej ceste na horný hrad NKP Devín

April 5th 2007



Laserový scan severnej a južnej steny NKP Devín



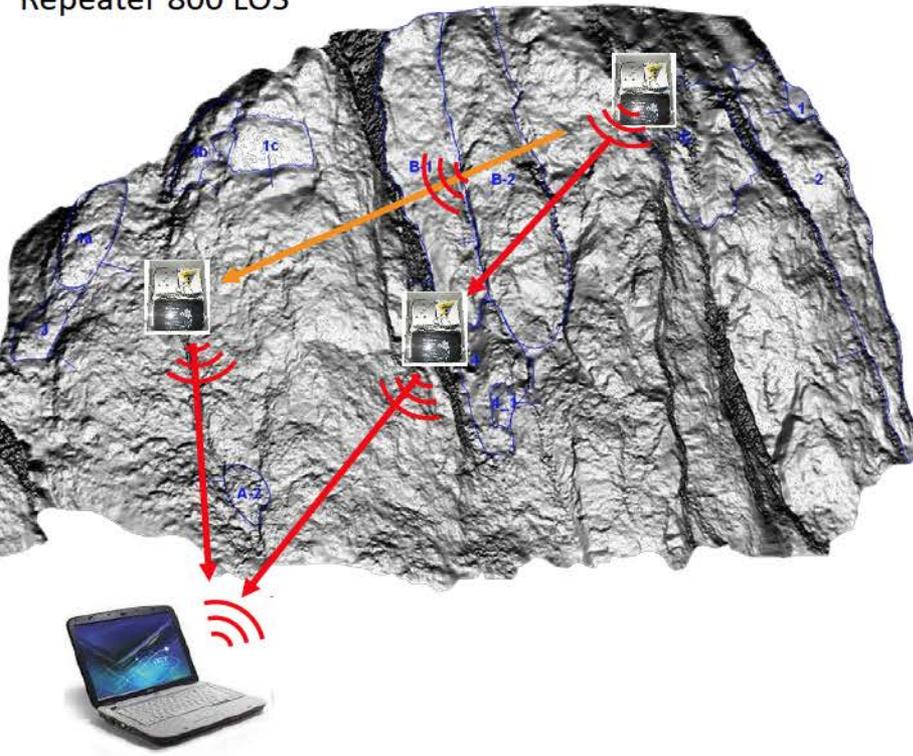
Vymedzenie nestabilných blokov a zdrojových oblastí

ZigBee datalogger s bezkontaktným snímačom posunu /vyvinutý na KIG/

Kapacita pamäte:
~59,000 samples
Sampling rate: Once every second to once every 18 hours
Komunikácia: ZigBee
2,4GHz
Dosah:
Logger 80m LOS
Repeater 800 LOS

Vstupy:

- 4 to 20 mA
- 0 to 1 V
- 0 to 50 mV
- PT-100 (2-wire)
- Contact (Open/Closed)
- Thermocouple J, K or T
- Pulse counter (Input 4 only)
- Frequency (Input 4 only)



Bezdotykový senzor



Solárny panel

Regulátor

Akumulátor

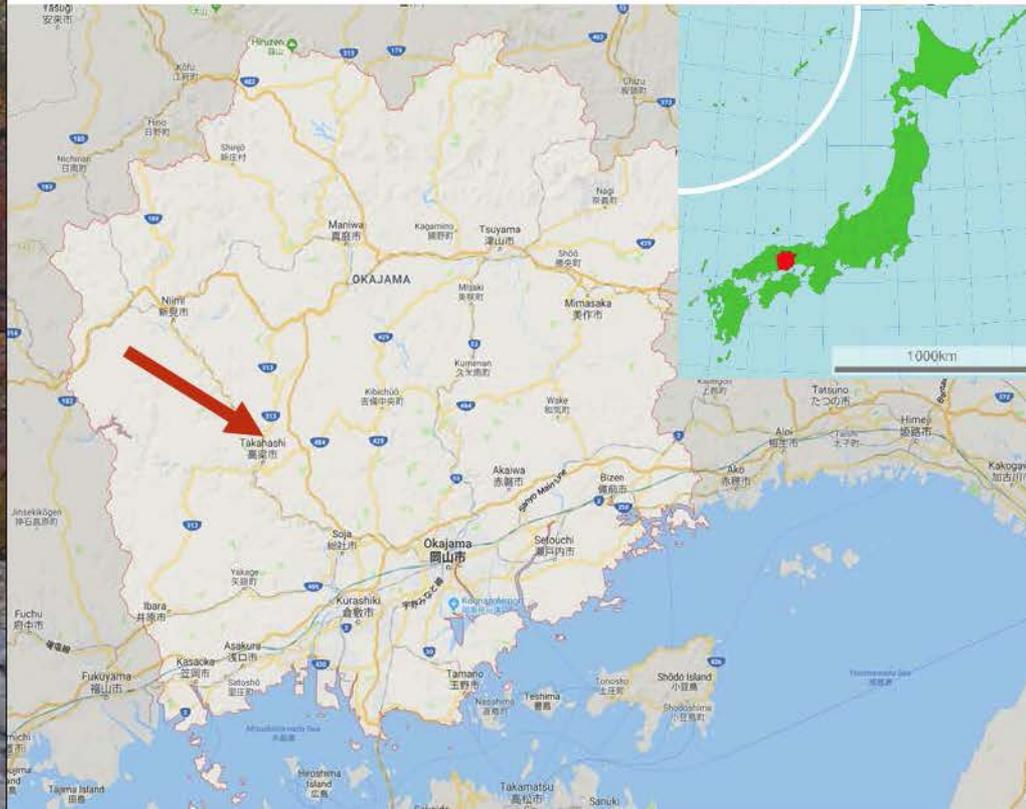
Dataloger



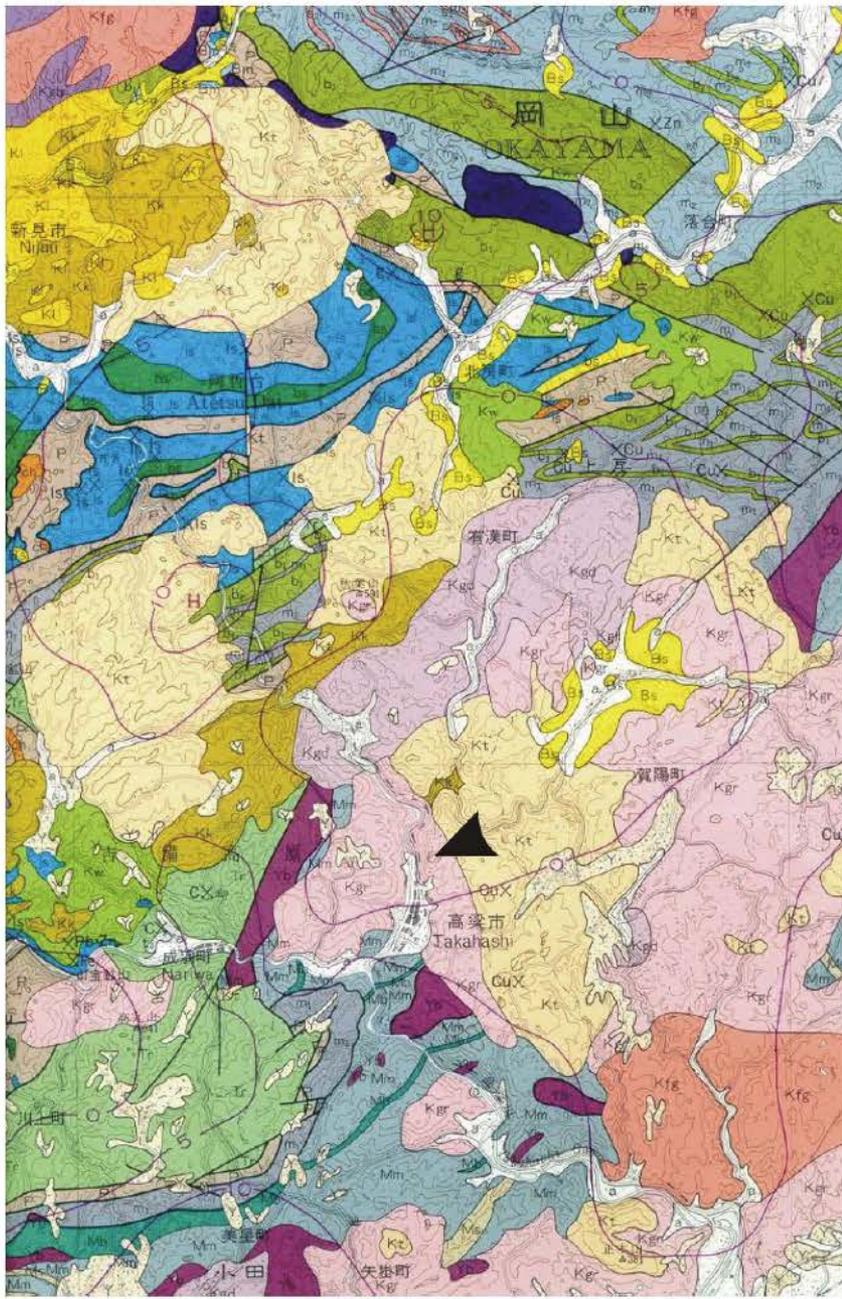
Bitchu Matsuyama Takahashi City



Lokalizácia: Prefektúra Okayama Takahashi City



Geological settings



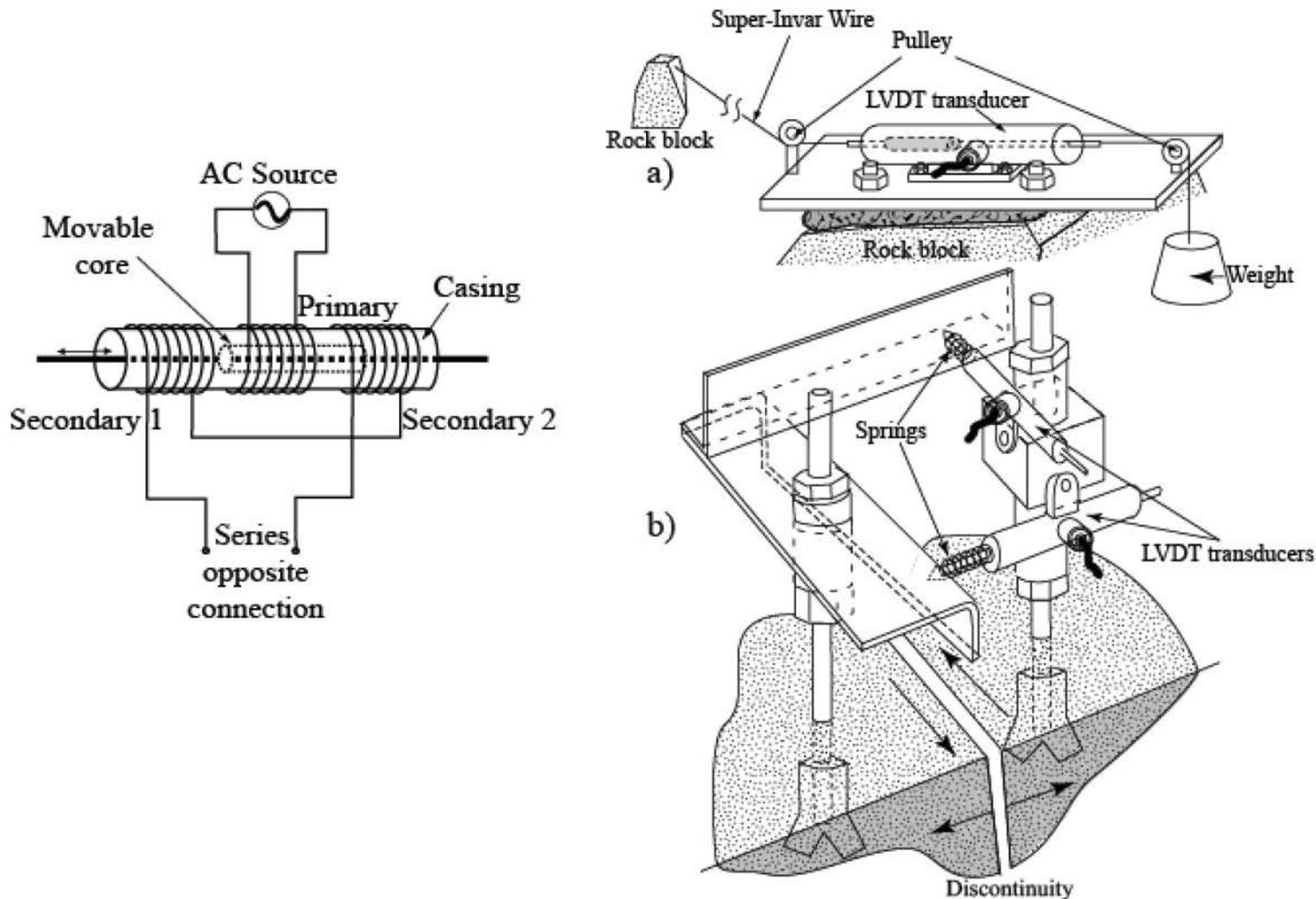
Unit Code	Unit Name (English)	Unit Name (Japanese)
Kfs	Mountain gneiss with orthopyroxene	山岳部 角閃輝石片麻岩
Kgr	Granite	花崗岩
Mm	Metasediments with quartzite	堆積岩部 石英岩質堆積岩
CuX	Quartzite	石英岩
...

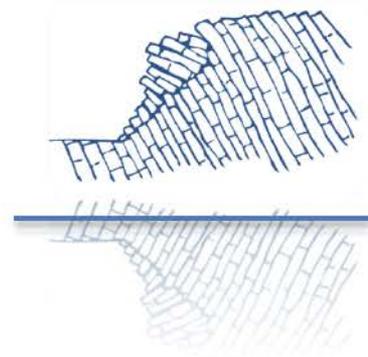
Geological map of the Okayama region, Japan. The map shows various geological units and their distribution. Key locations include Niimi (新見市), Takahashi (高梁市), and Narawa (成瀬町). Geological units are labeled with codes such as Kfs, Kgr, Mm, CuX, and others. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a scale of 1:200,000 and a contour interval of 100m.



Scheme of LVDT monitoring devices

LVDT= Linear Variable Differential Transformer





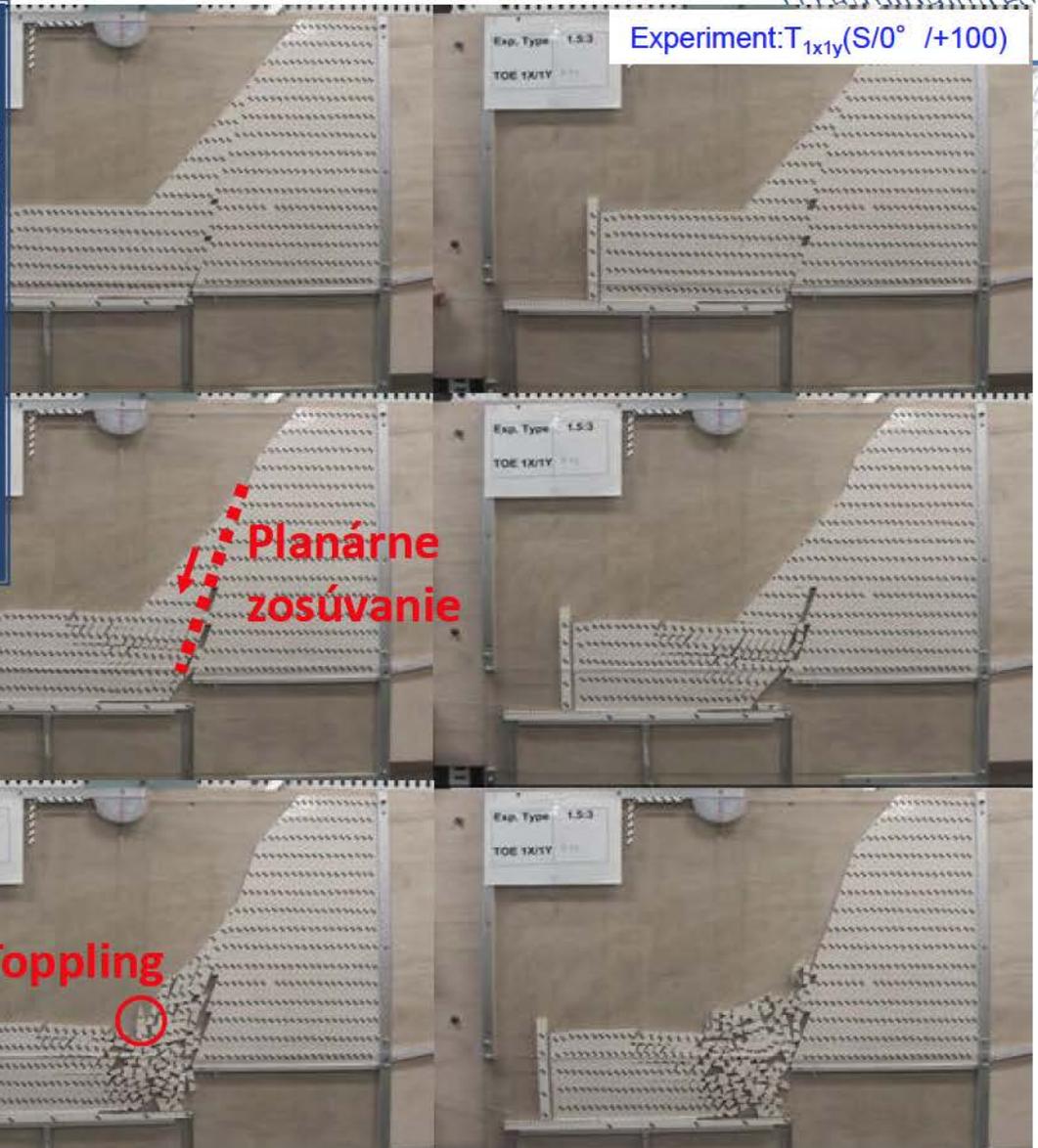
LVDT senzory presnosť až 10^{-4} mm



Hrad Bitchu-Matsuyama (Japonsko)
namerané posuny v nestabilnom svahu

Fyzikálny model skalného svahu s dvoma priebežnými systémami diskontinuit

Sklon systému J_1 je 0°



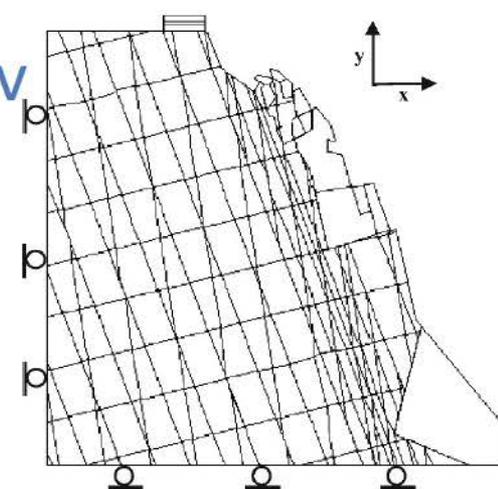
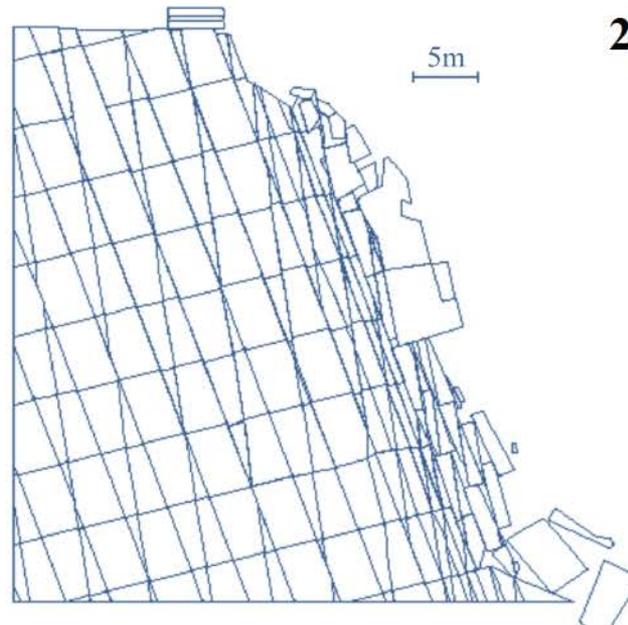
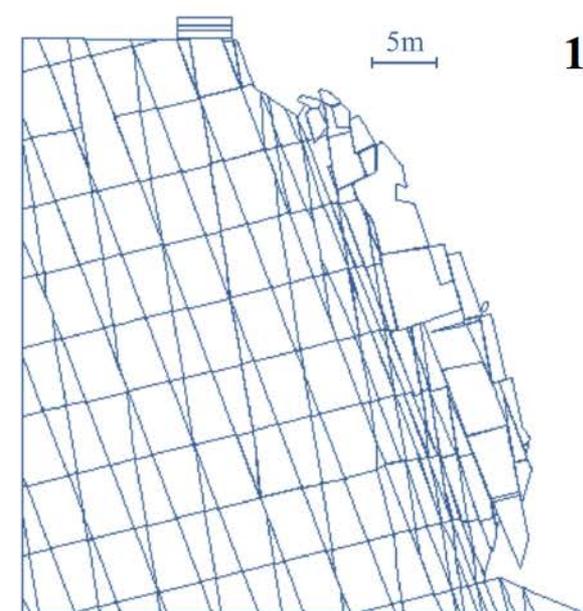
Experiment: $T_{1x1y}(S/0^\circ / +100)$

Planárne
zosúvanie

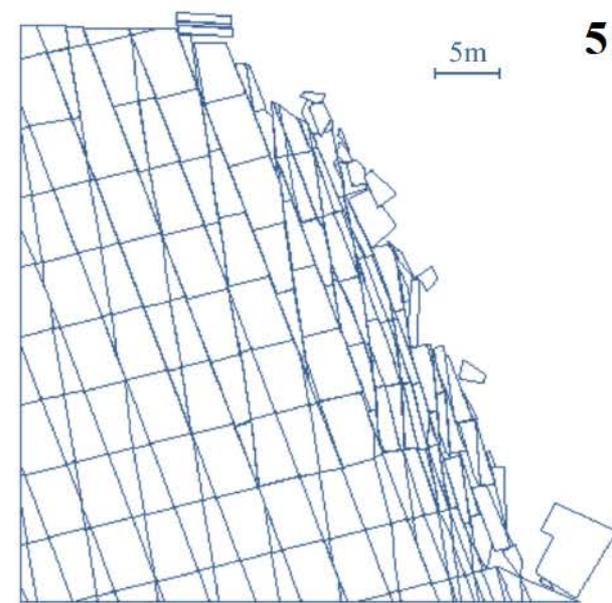
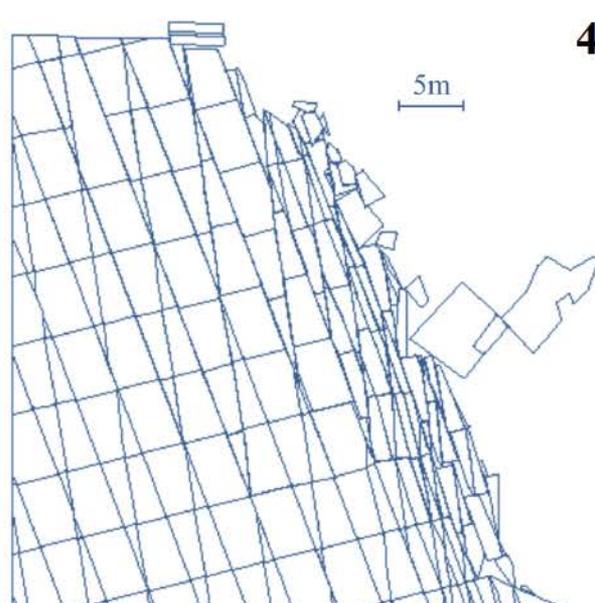
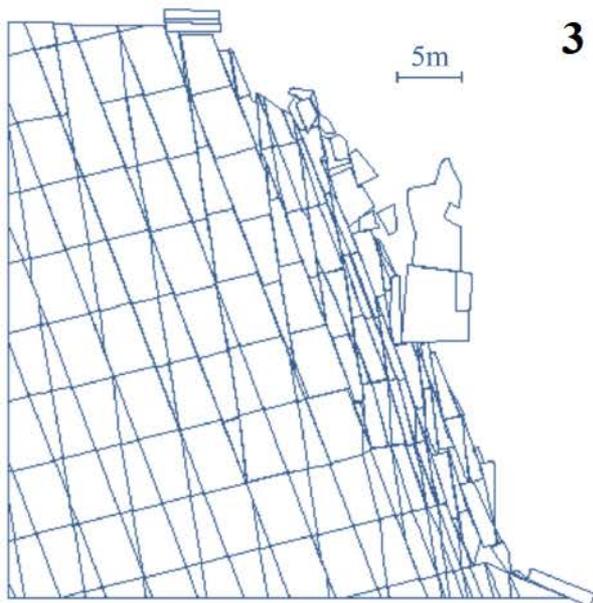
Reverzný Toppling

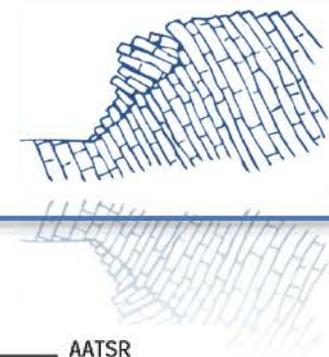
Toppling

Časo-krokový charakter riešenia pohybu blokov

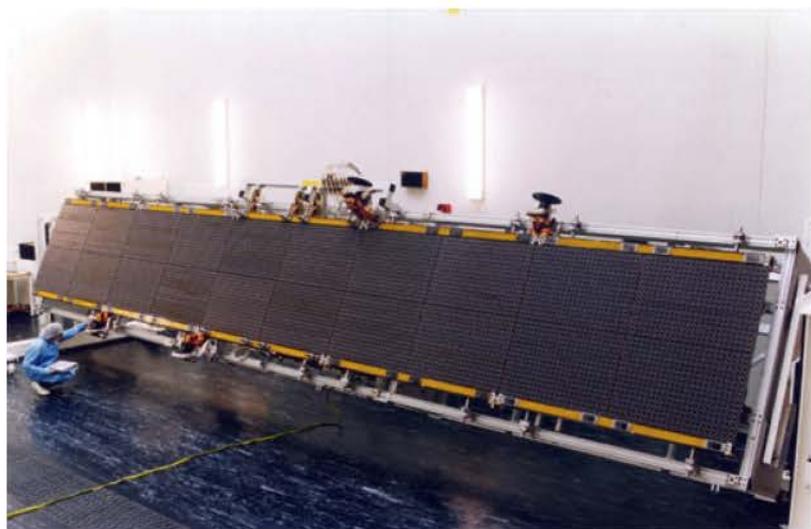
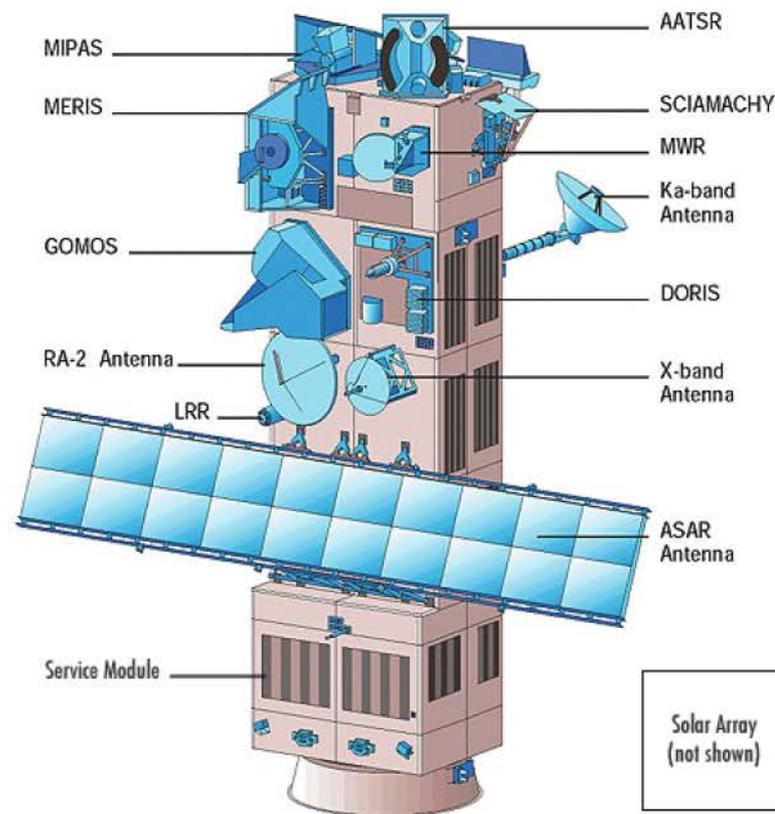
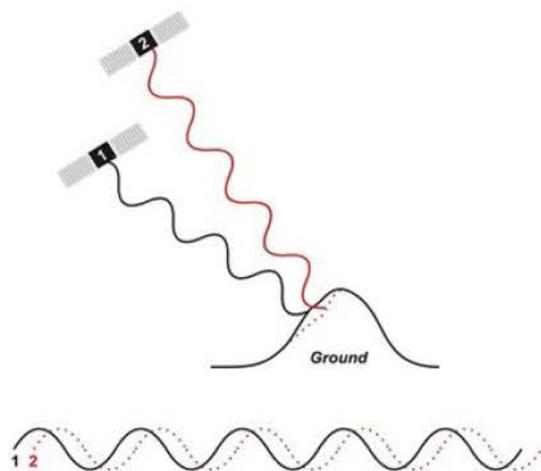
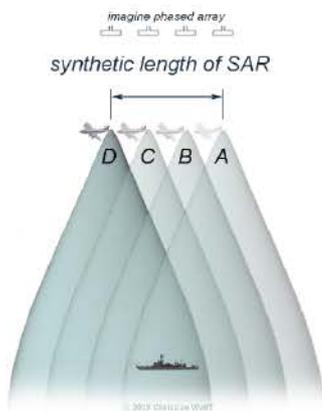


1. Model po 18 000 výpočtových krokoch
2. Model po 150 000 výpočtových krokoch
3. Model po 322 000 výpočtových krokoch
4. Model po 360 000 výpočtových krokoch
5. Model po 400 000 výpočtových krokoch





Satelitná radarová interferometria – metóda stálych odrazových bodov (PSInSAR)



ENVISAT

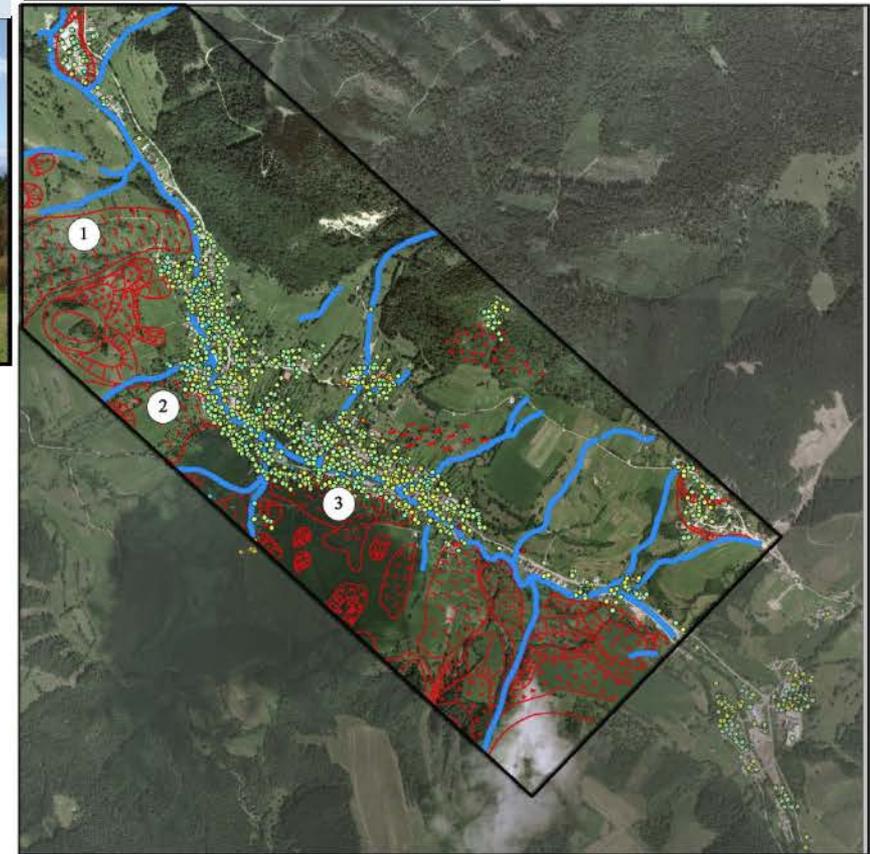
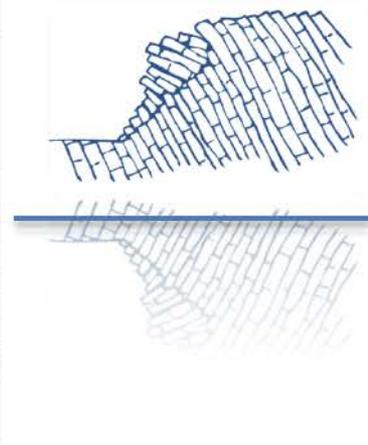
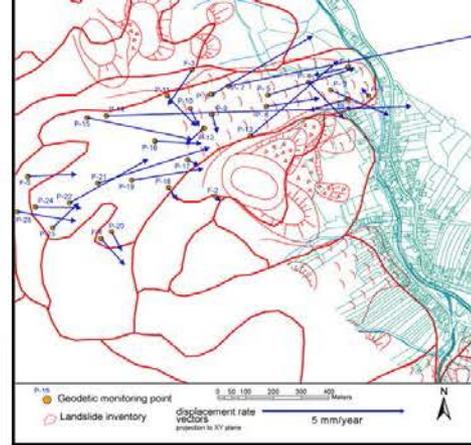
Launched 2002.2.28

C-band, Multipol, multi-mode

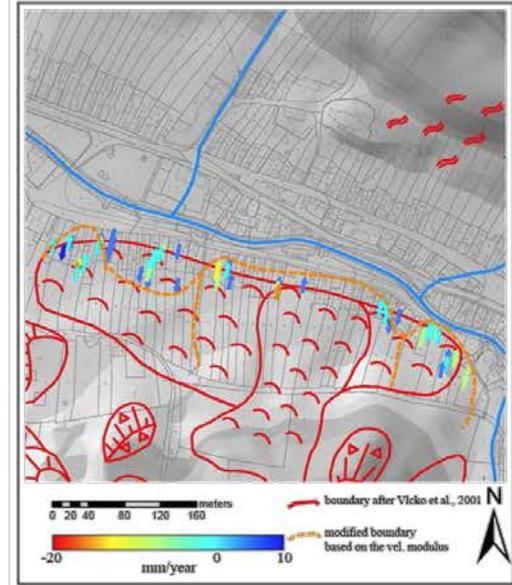
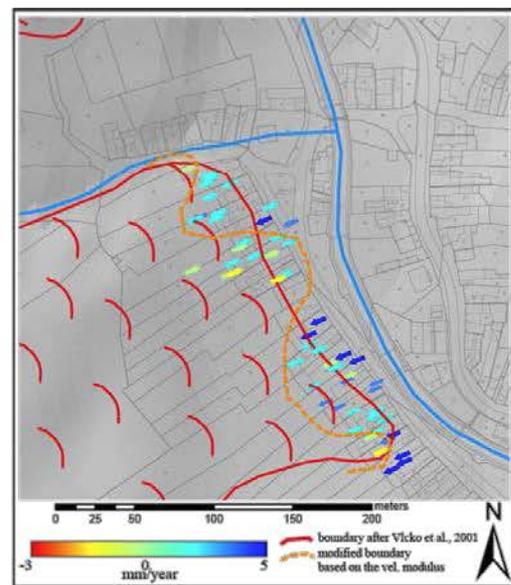
Data : Envisat Announcement of Opportunity

Aplikácia PSInSAR metódy na zosuvoch v okolí obce Ľubietová

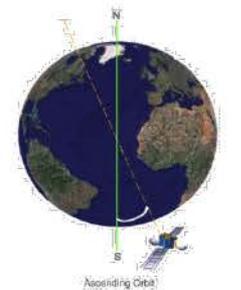
(ADC) Greif V., Vlčko J.: Monitoring of post-failure landslide deformation by the PS-InSAR technique at Ľubietova in Central Slovakia. Environmental Earth Sciences, Vol. 66, No. 6, (2012), s. 1585-1595



- ① Catastrophic landslide of 1977
- ② Landslide 2
- ③ Landslide 3



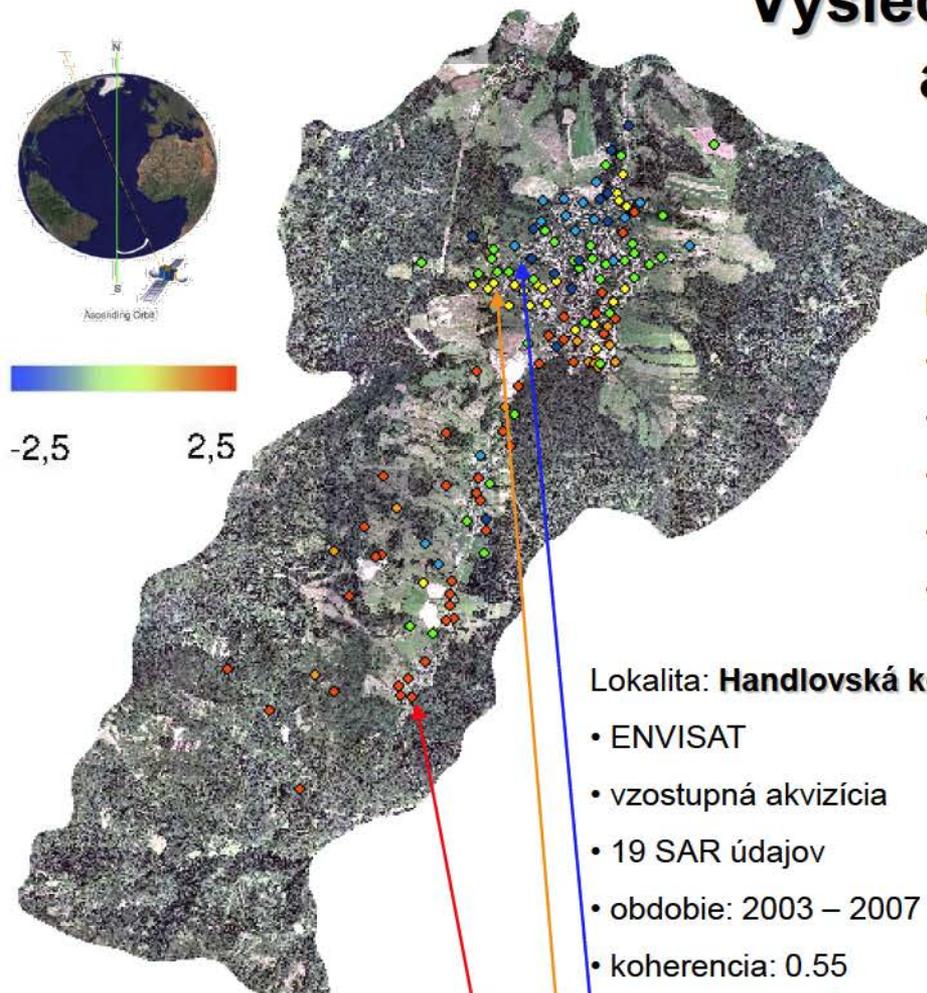
Výsledky PSInSAR analýzy



Ascending Orbit



-2,5 2,5

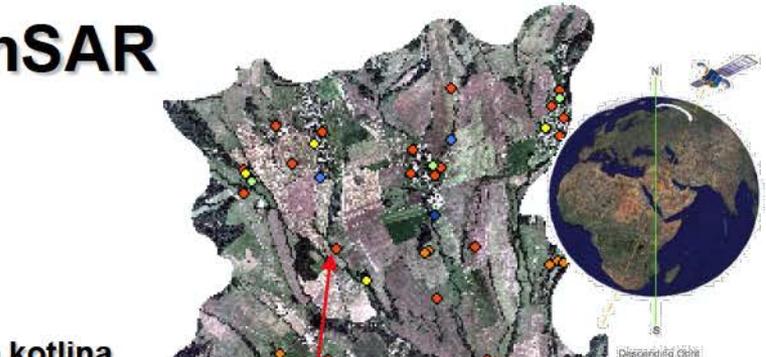
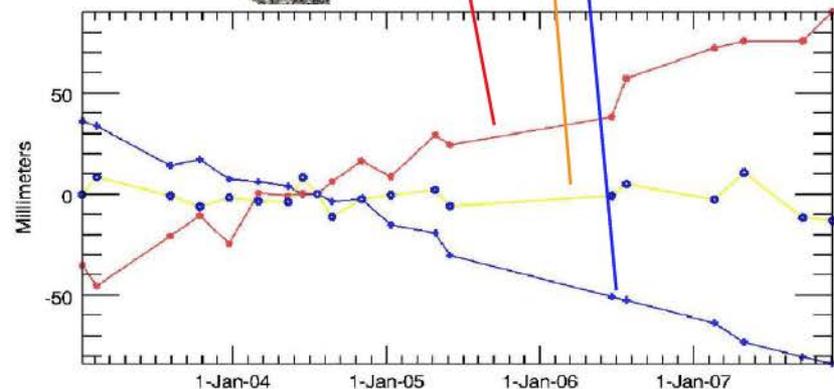


Lokalita: **Žiarska kotlina**

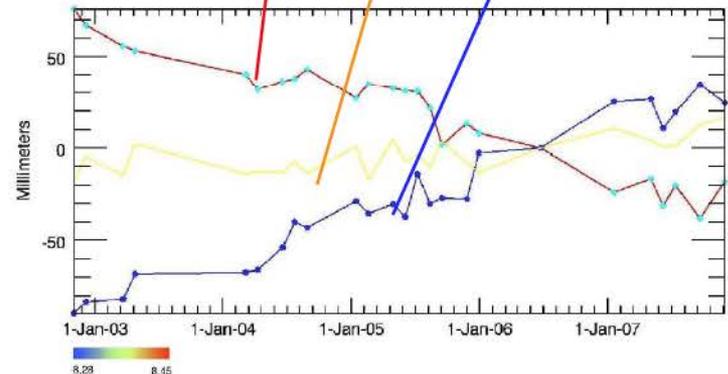
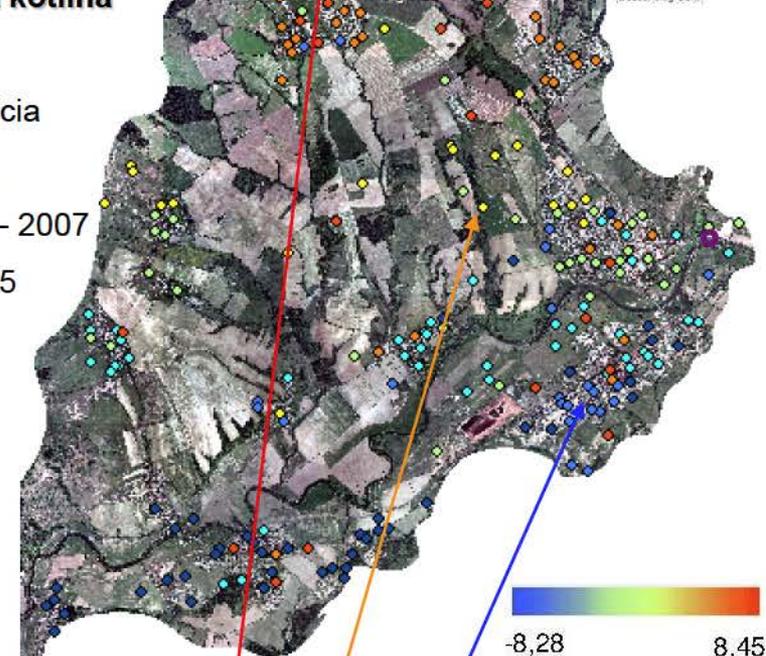
- ENVISAT
- zostupná akvizícia
- 24 SAR údajov
- obdobie: 2003 – 2007
- koherencia: 0.65

Lokalita: **Handlovská kotlina**

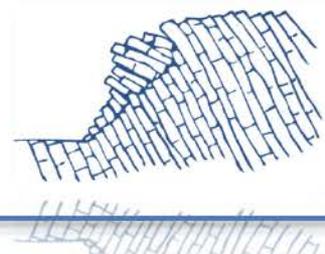
- ENVISAT
- vzostupná akvizícia
- 19 SAR údajov
- obdobie: 2003 – 2007
- koherencia: 0.55



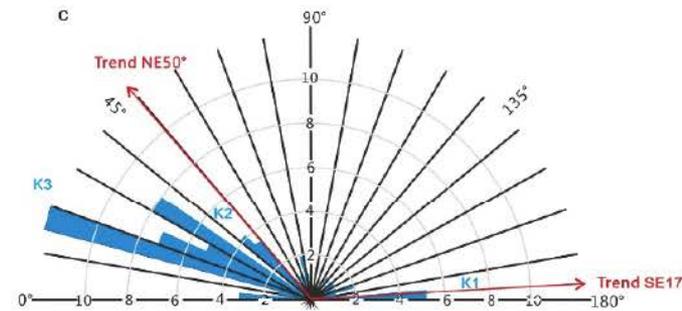
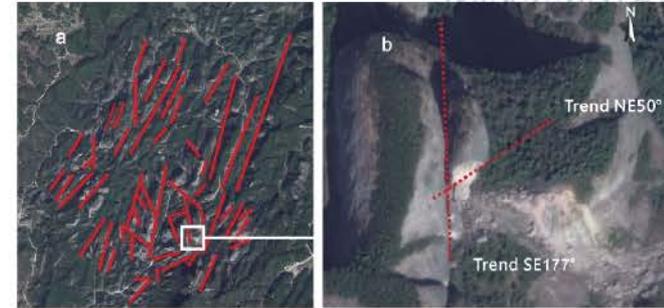
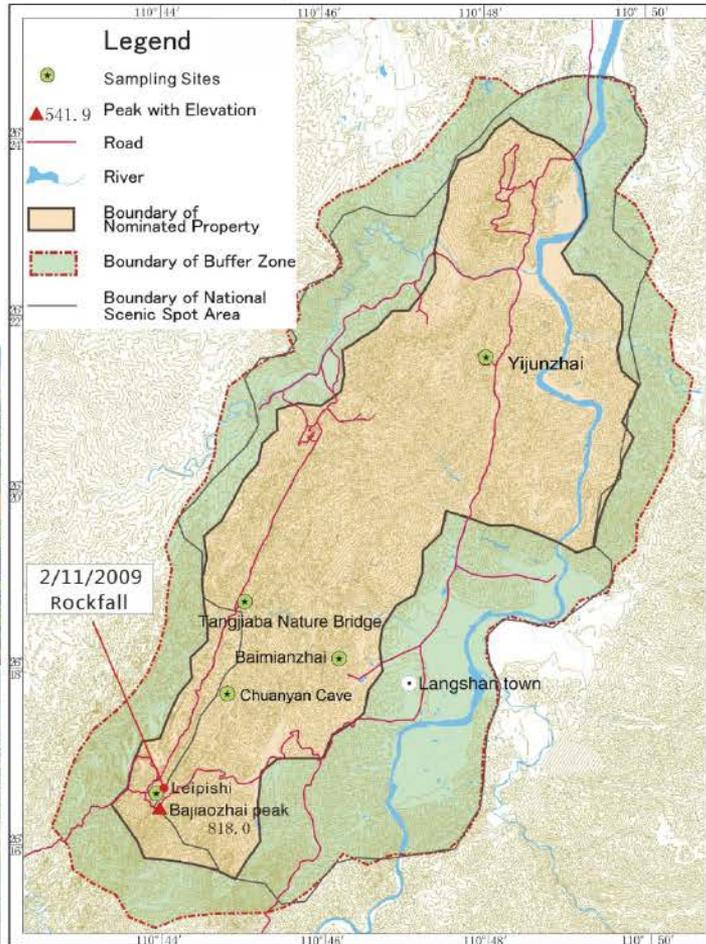
Descending Orbit



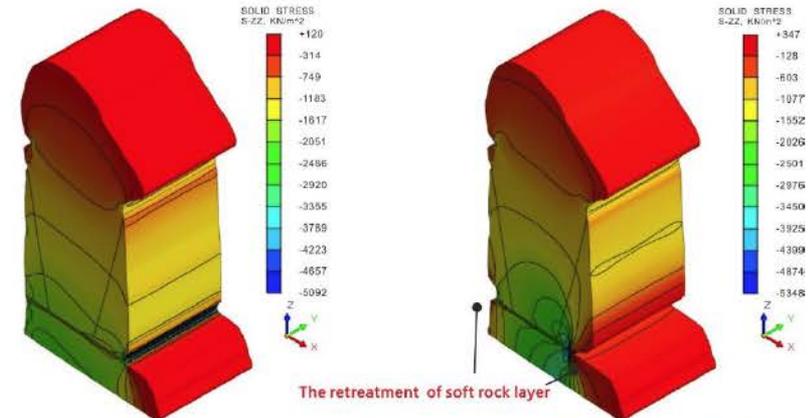
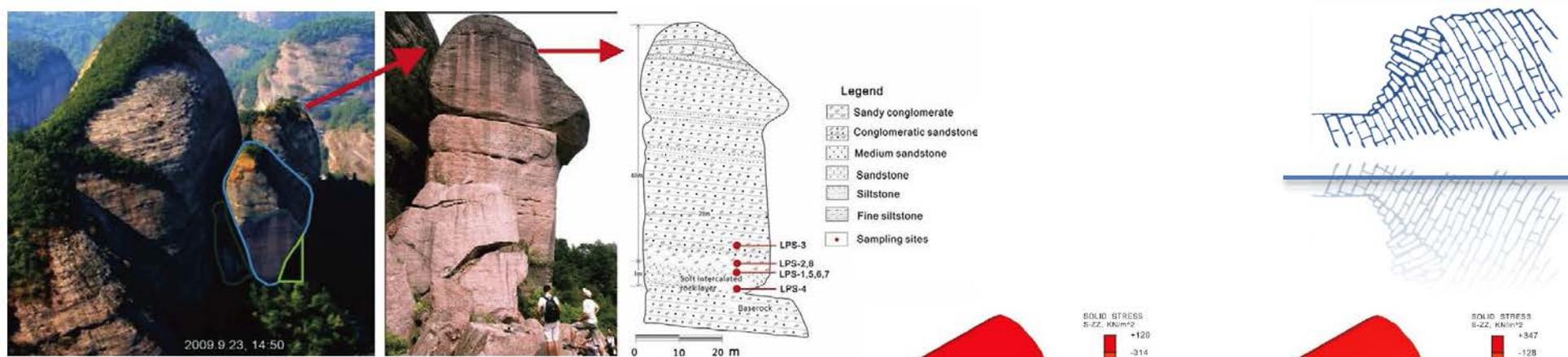
Mt. Langshan (Čína) - Leipishi Rockfall



China Danxia-Mt. Langshan World Natural Heritage

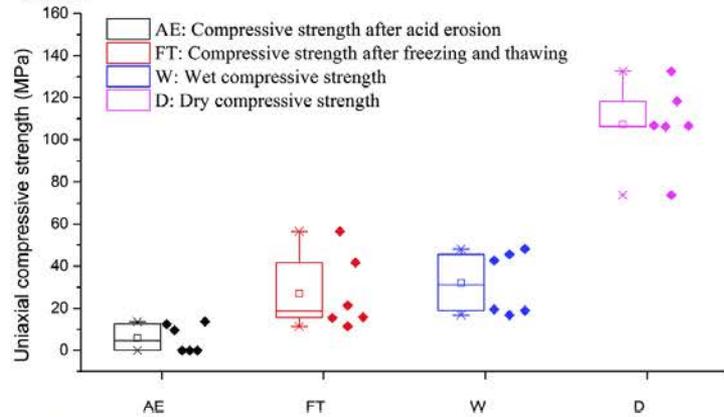


Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

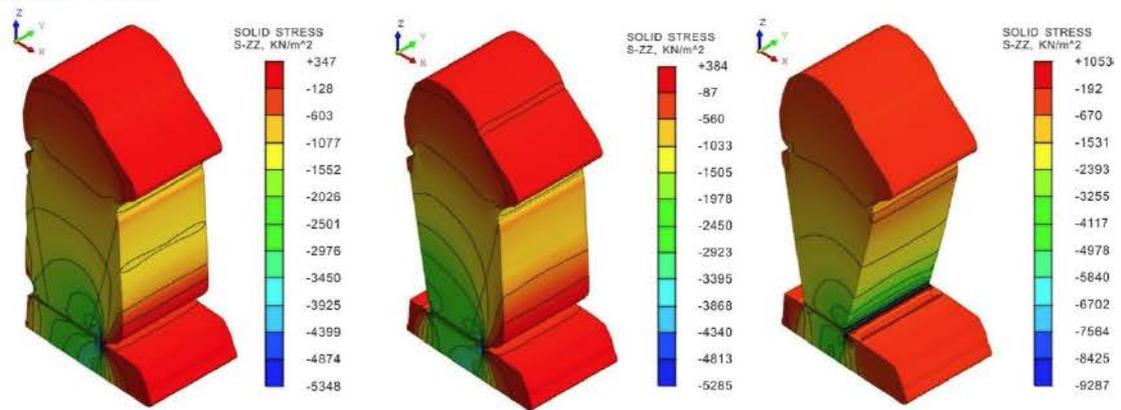


The retreat of soft intercalated rock layers caused the change of the stress state. For the signs: tensile stress (+) and compressive stress (-)

Leipishi I and Leipishi II have the same lithology composition, so retreat of soft intercalated rock layers before the rock fall of Leipishi I can be determined by the Leipishi II, the soft intercalated rock layers strongly retreated and water seeped from inside

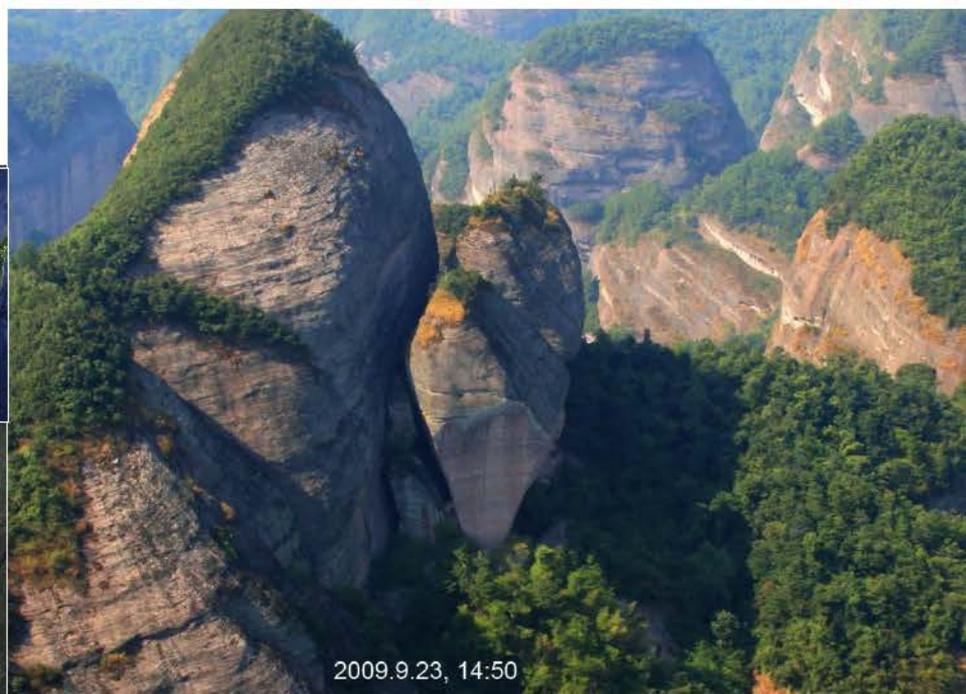
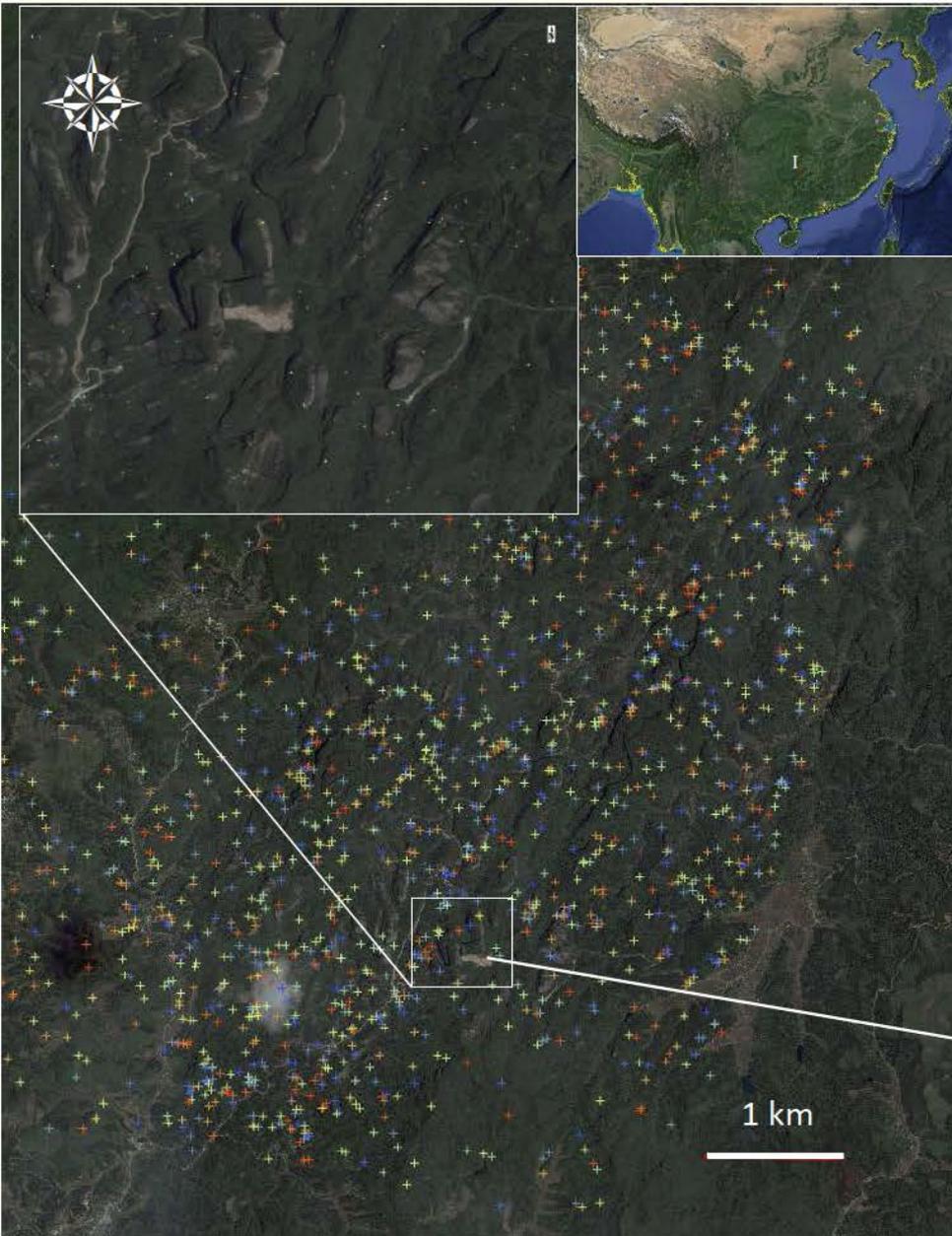


The comparison of rock strength under different condition. ♦ is the uniaxial mechanical strength of rocks that have been in 2% acid solution for 12 days.



The second stage of rockfall, two blocks collapsed from the stone pillar, the definite time of collapse now is unknown.

Aplikácia PSInSAR
Národný park Langshan (UNESCO), Čína



A photograph of the Machu Picchu archaeological site in Peru. The ruins are built on a steep mountain slope, featuring stone walls, terraces, and several conical-roofed structures. In the foreground, a brown llama is sitting on a dirt path, looking towards the ruins. The background shows a dramatic mountain landscape under a blue sky with scattered clouds. The text is overlaid on the top right of the image.

Je pamiatka Unesco
MACHU PICCHU
ohrozená svahovými pohybmi???

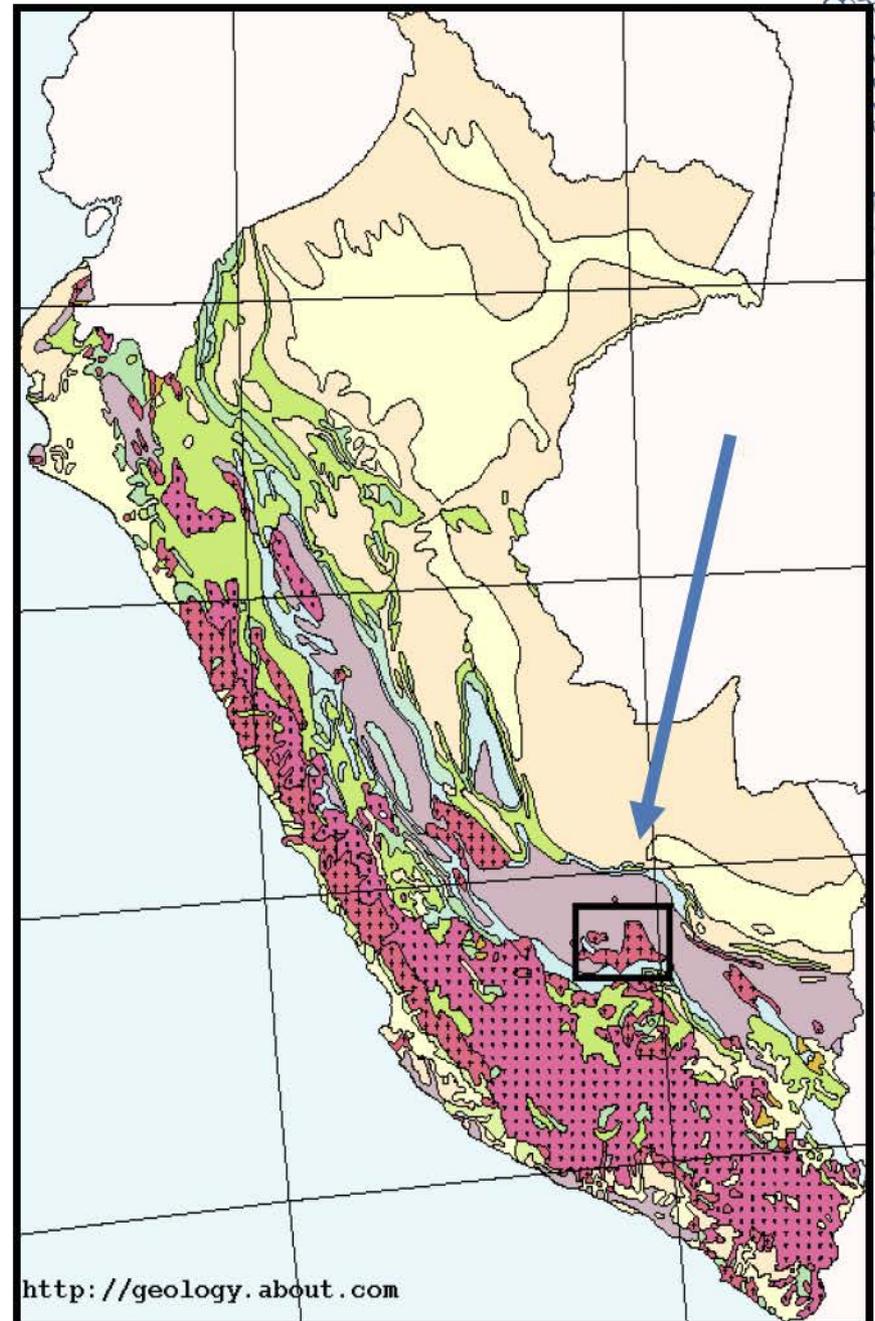
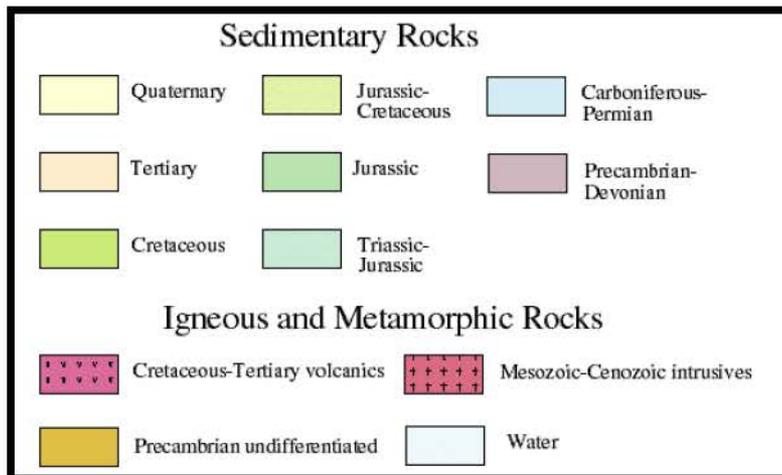
J.Vlčko, R.Holzer, V. Greif

Katedra Inžinierskej geológie

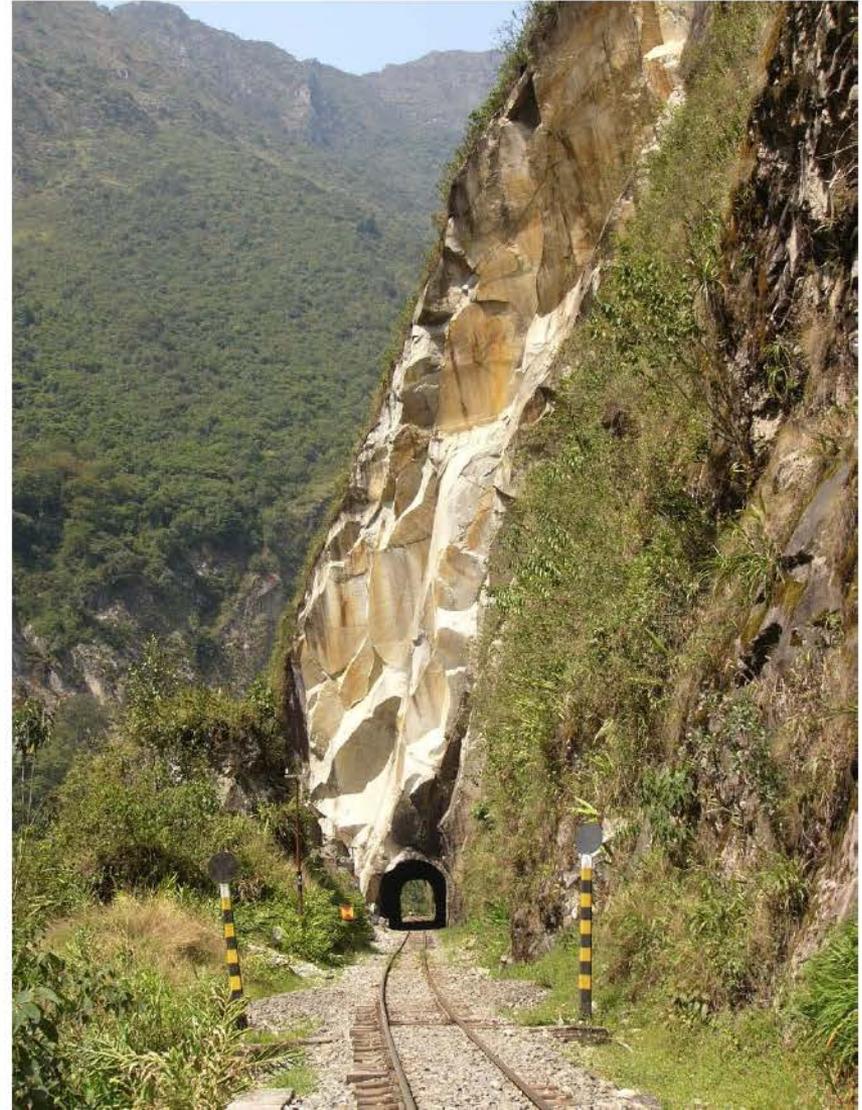
Geológia:

batolít 244 km²
vīlcabamba, 250 mil.
(perm-trias)
rokov, sivý granit s
vysokým obsahom
kremeňa, živca

Tektonika: významné
zlomové pásma,
neotektonicky aktívne



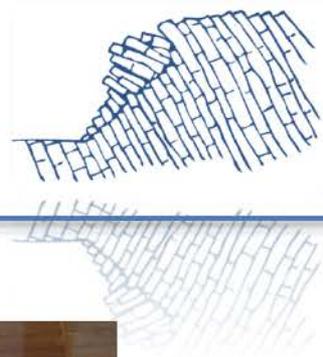
Tektonická predizpozícia, vysoká energia reliéfu- rôzne typy svahových porúch



Akumulácia blokov- Quarry, pozostatok obrovského skalného zrútenia spôsobeného zemetrasením???????????

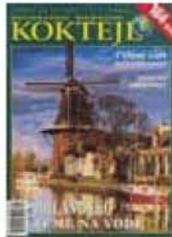
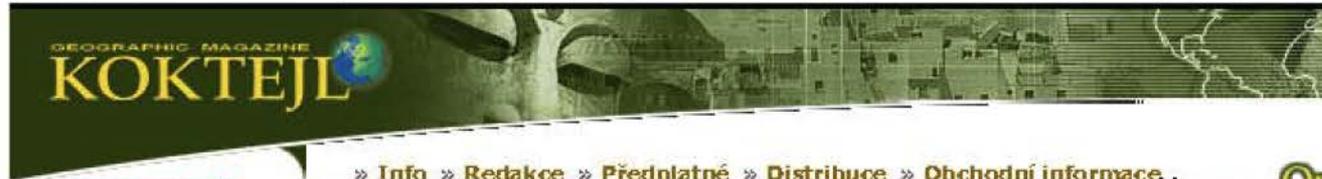


Hiram Bingham, Raul Carreno, Kyoji Sassa



Transkript článku z New Scientist v časopise Koktejl (Máj, 2001)

CZECH PRESS Koktejl Oceán Everest Kleopatra Fénix iKoktejl Koktejl TV Photobank Kur



» Info » Redakce » Předplatné » Distribuce » Obchodní informace .



PLANET DANCE kompilace na podporu organizace Greenpeace!

rubrika tištěného vydání: **Svět v pohybu**

Ročník 2001

vydání květen



« « LISTOVÁNÍ VYDÁNÍM » »

« « LISTOVÁNÍ RUBRIKOU » »

Přihlášení uživatele

Jméno:

Haslo:

Přihlásit

Registrace nového uživatele

Témata Koktejlu

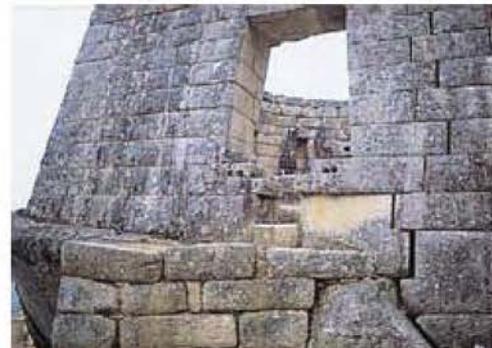
- » Lidé
- » Civilizace
- » Kultura
- » Příroda

MACHU PICCHU V POHYBU

Bezprostřední nebezpečí úplného zániku hrozí světoznámé památce Machu Picchu v Peru.

Mysterióznímu městu v Andách se stává osudnou okolní divoká scenerie, která této staré incké stavbě zajišťuje její jedinečnost.

Japonští geologové odhalili abnormálně rychlý posuv podloží příkrých svahů. Tvrdí, že zničující lavina, se kterou by se většina ruin zřítla do údolí říčky Urubamby, se může utrhnout prakticky kdykoliv.



On Čes

budhis



"Turista je helec kancelář SV Indi rovinat k turist chovají

Stope



se vyde cestova Od Acaj Panam:

The International Consortium on Landslides



- International consortium of **landslide research organizations** supported by UNESCO and other special supporting organizations (WMO, FAO, UN/ISDR etc.) founded in Kyoto (Japan) in 2002
- The ICL promotes the **International Programme on Landslides** to conduct international cooperative research, capacity building, for landslide risk mitigation, the protection of cultural and natural heritage for society and the environment

Rozloha: 1 285 220 km

Obyv.: 28 mil., indoamer. 45%

Mestici 37%

Zvyšok belosi

3 oblasti

2 obdobia

Civilizácia predinkská:
Čimo, Tiwanaku, Aymaru

PACHACUTI – 1438 otec Inkov

CUZCO – pupok zeme, tvar pumy

ATAHUALPA

FRANCISCO PIZARRO - 1533

MANCO INCA- bábkový vládca

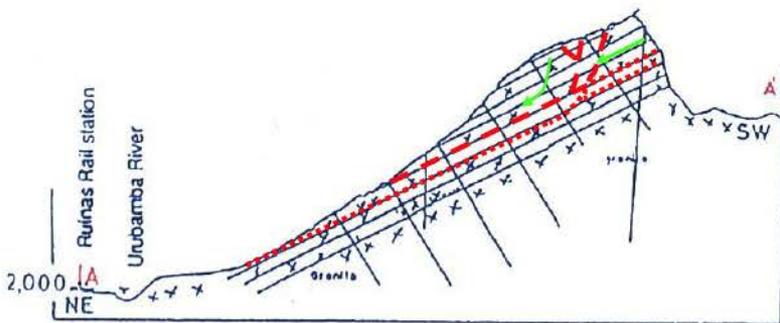
TUPAC AYMARU – s'atý

Od EKVADOR. CHILE

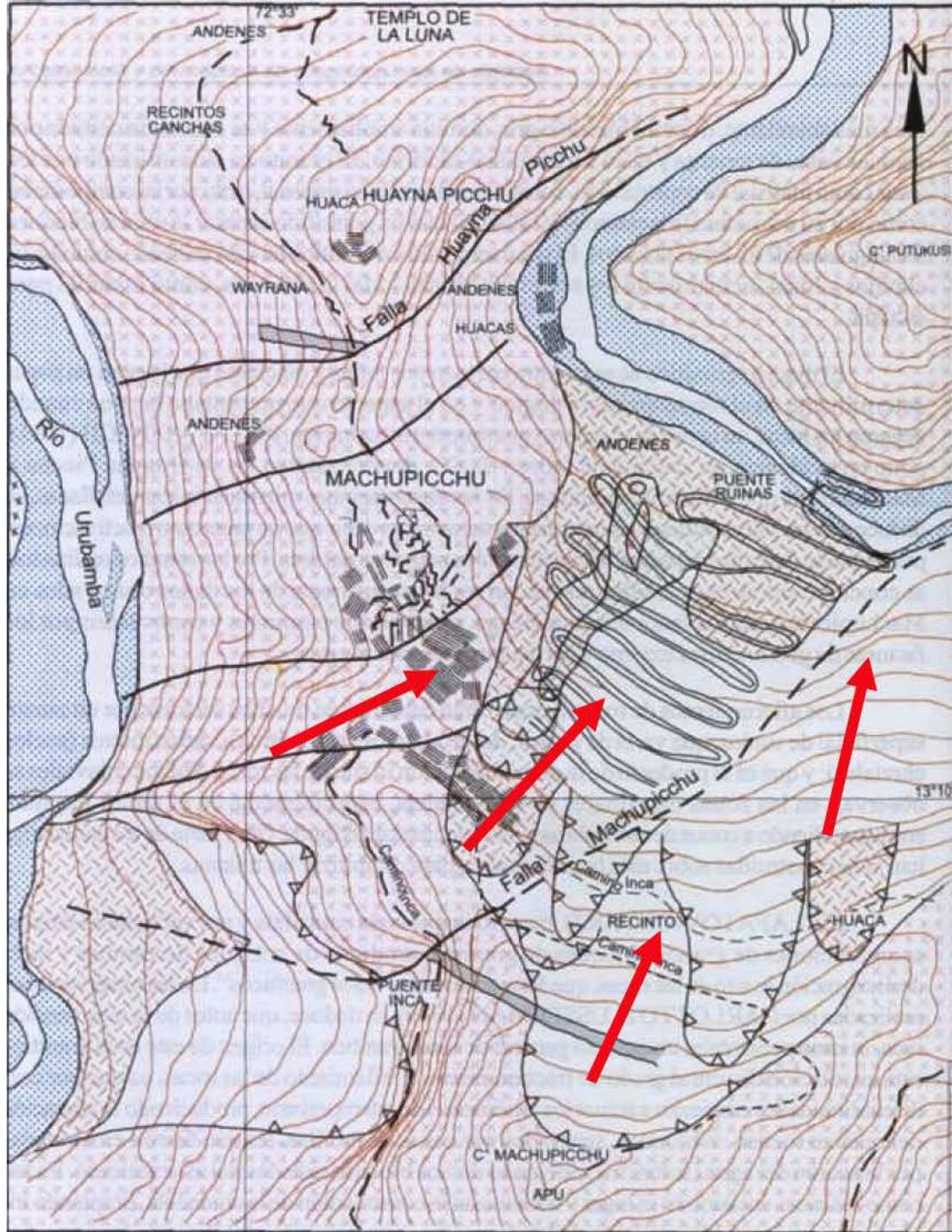
MACCHU PICCHU – nedotknuté
mesto

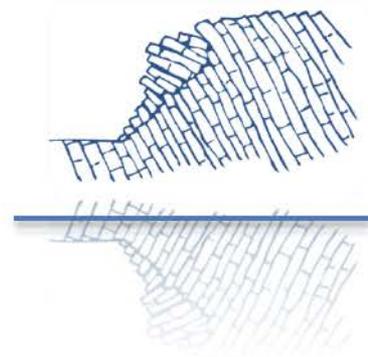


Prvá zmienka o svahových pohyboch

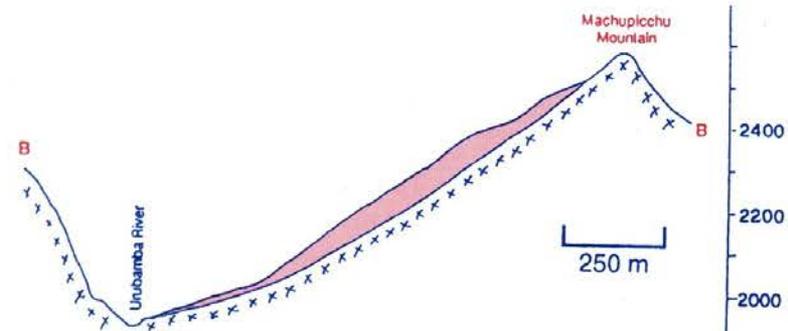


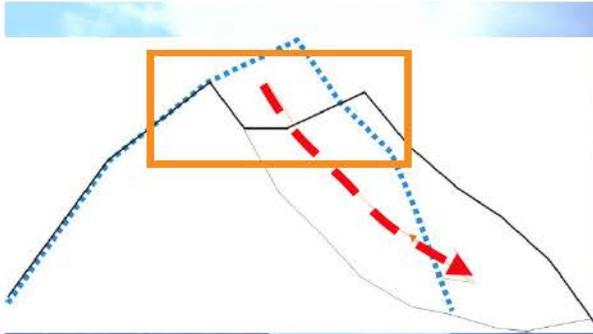
Kalafatovich, 1963





Skalné zrútenie,
6000 m³,
Carreno, Bonnard, 1997

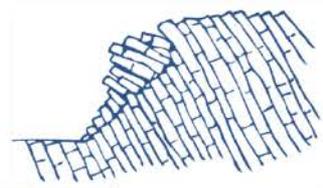


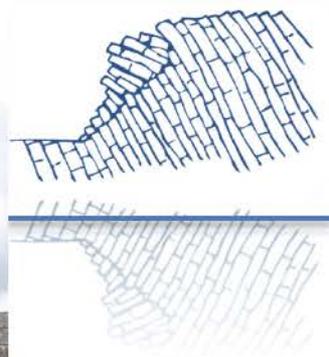


Deformácia objektov indikuje pohyb??
Je to pohyb alebo dosledok iných
javov??



Detaily registrovaných porúč

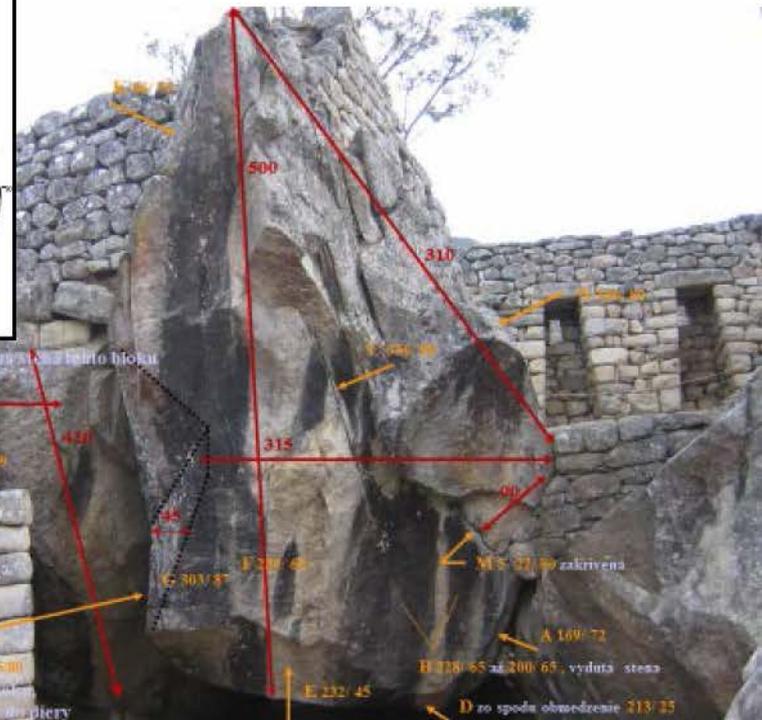
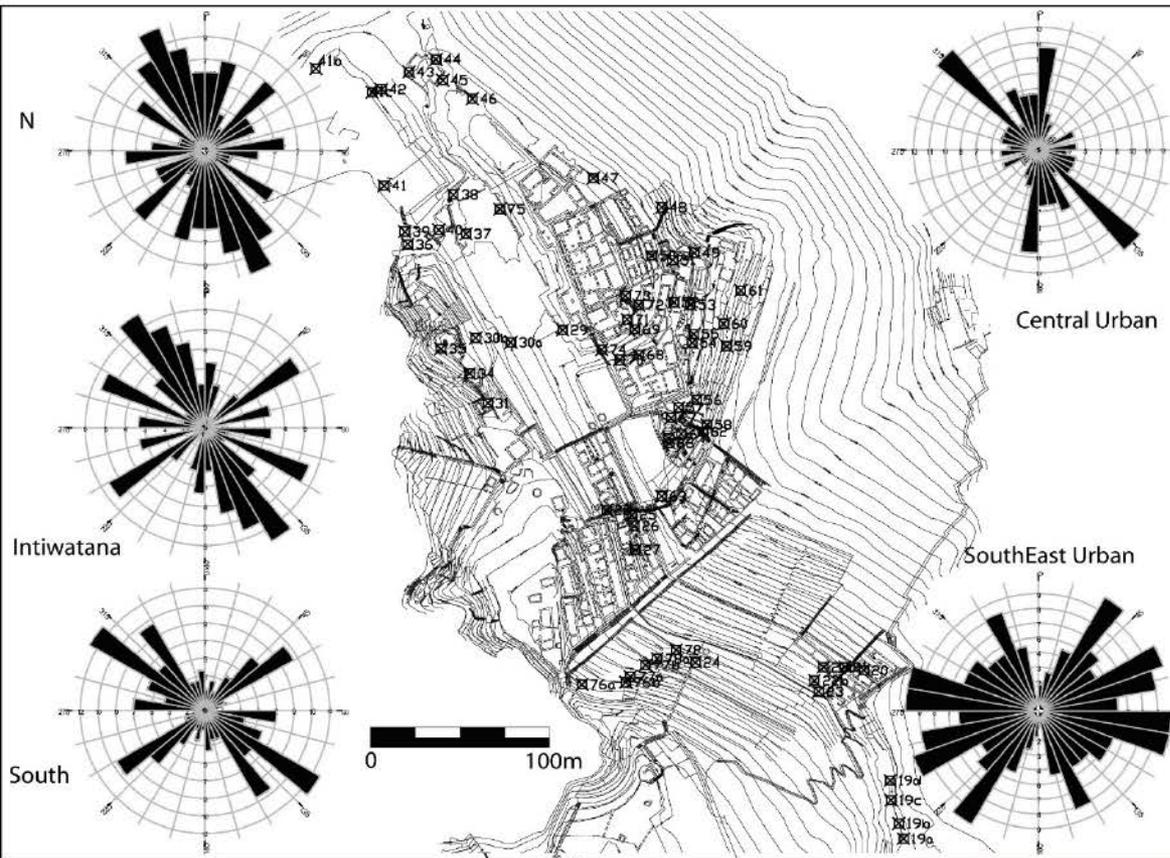
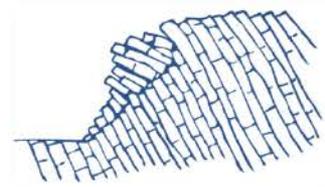


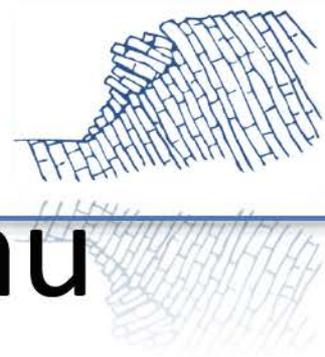






Merania diskontinuit a blokov



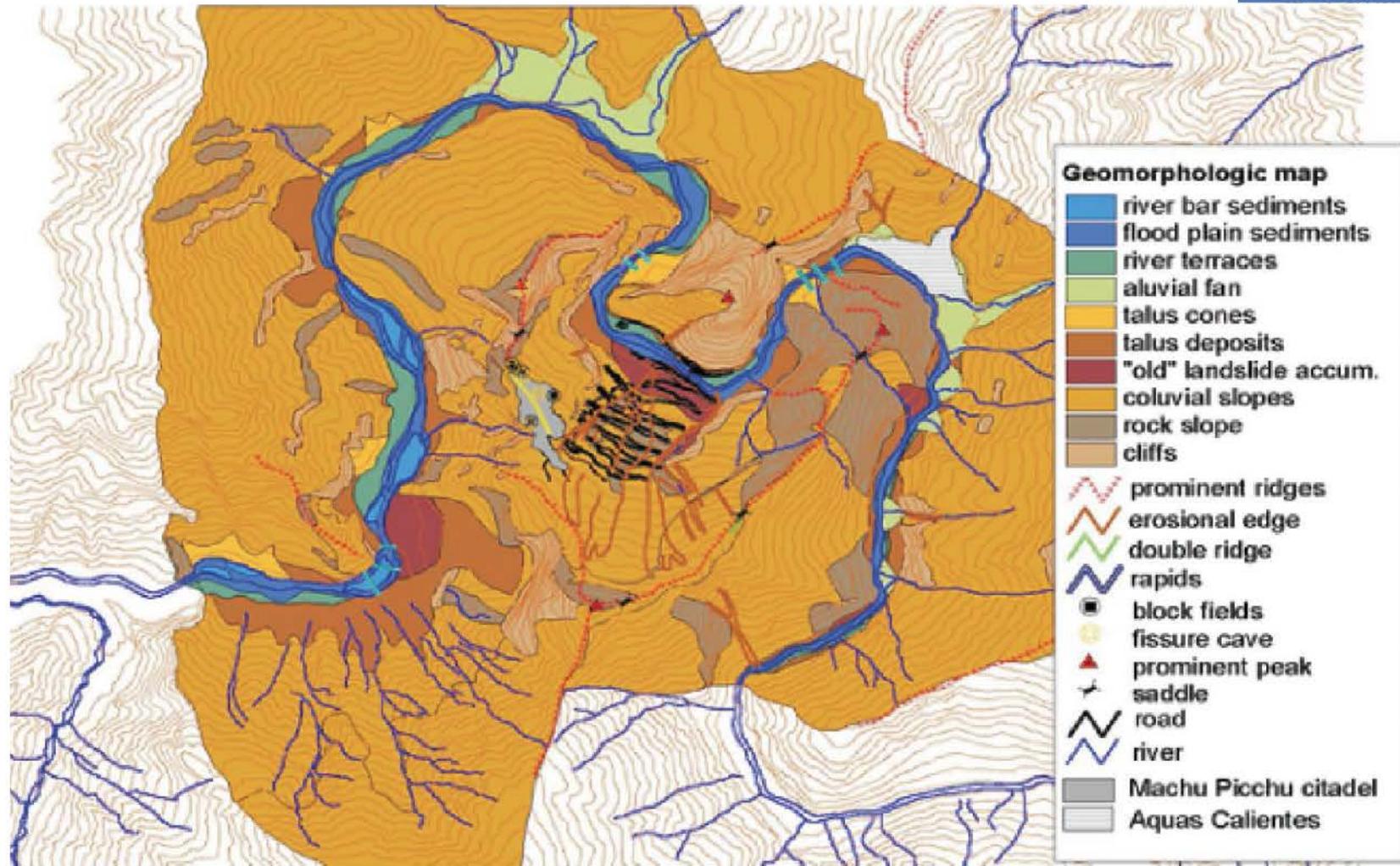
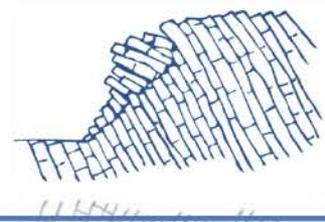


Výskum na Machu Picchu
partnermi v rámci ICL
z Českej Republiky,
Japonska, Kanady, a
Talianska

Expressions of Risky Geomorphologic Proceses in Deformations of Rock Structures at Machu Picchu, Peru (Česká Republika)

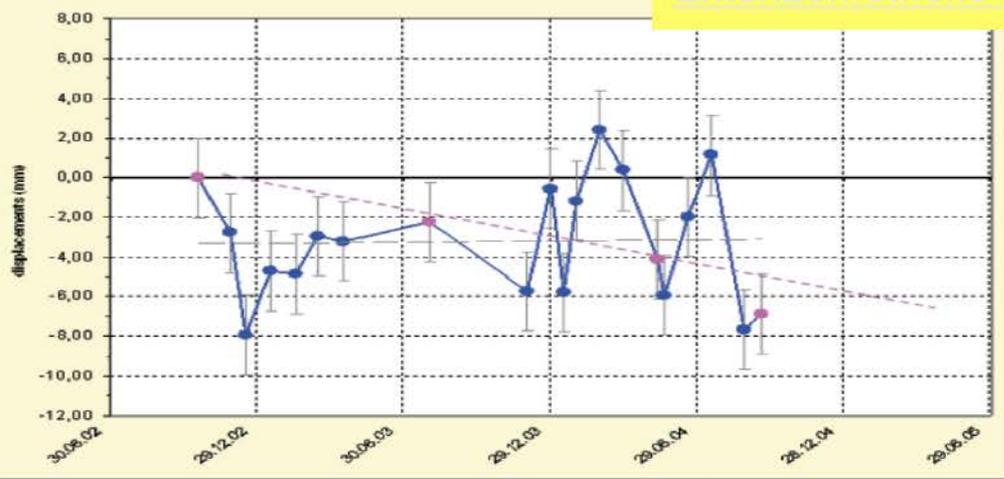


Geomorfologická mapa Machu Picchu



EN - 1

Extenzometrické merania



Dilatometrické merania

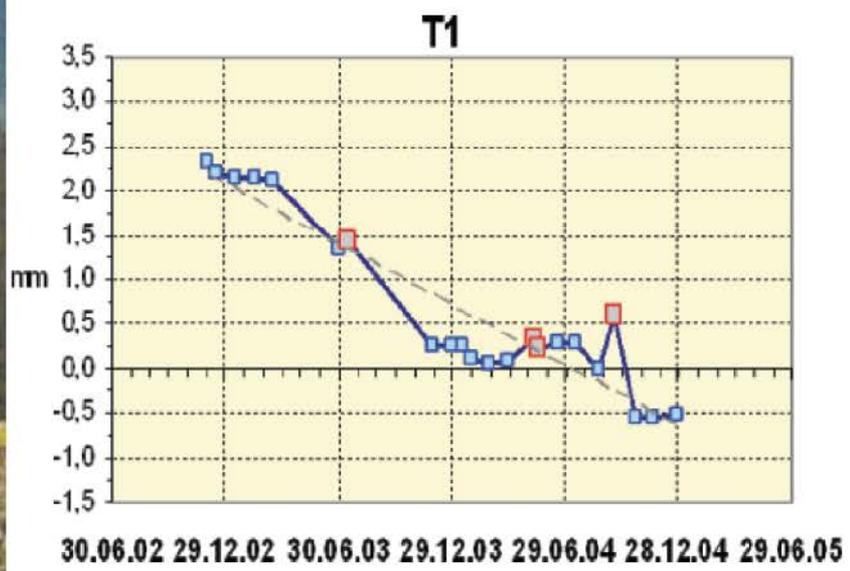
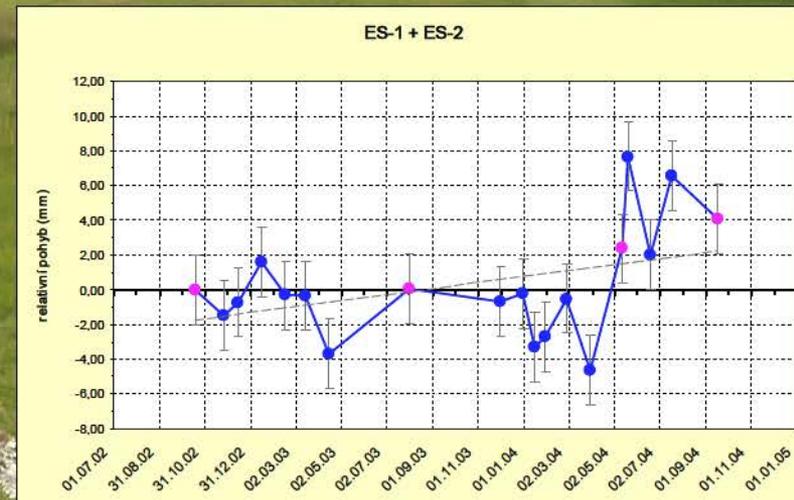


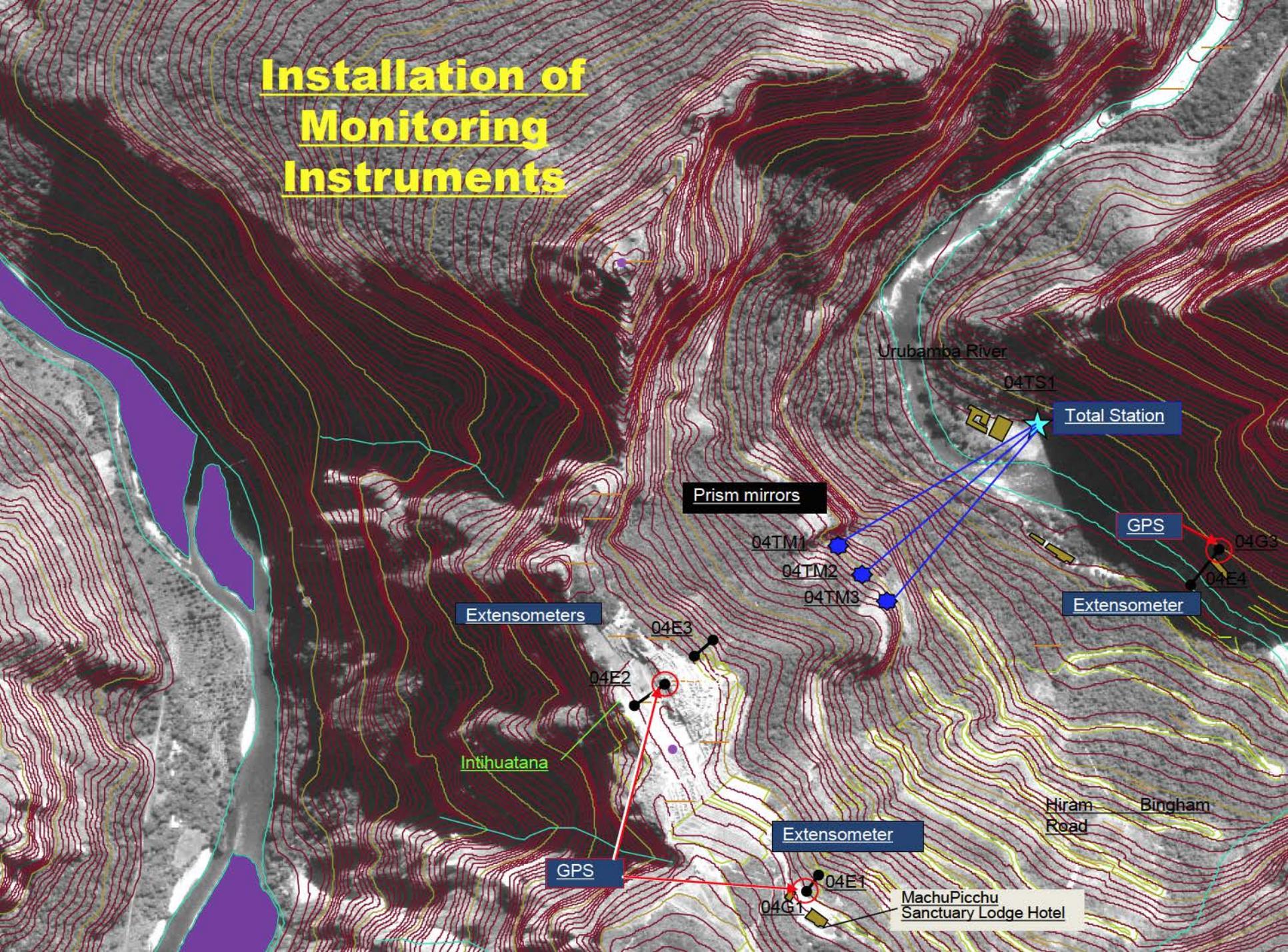
Fig. 4.6. An example of irreversible movement by dilatometric measurements (site Temple I). *Blue dots*: Current measurements; *red-gray dots*: special control measurements

Extensometrické merania Main Plaza

- installation
- trend
- opening

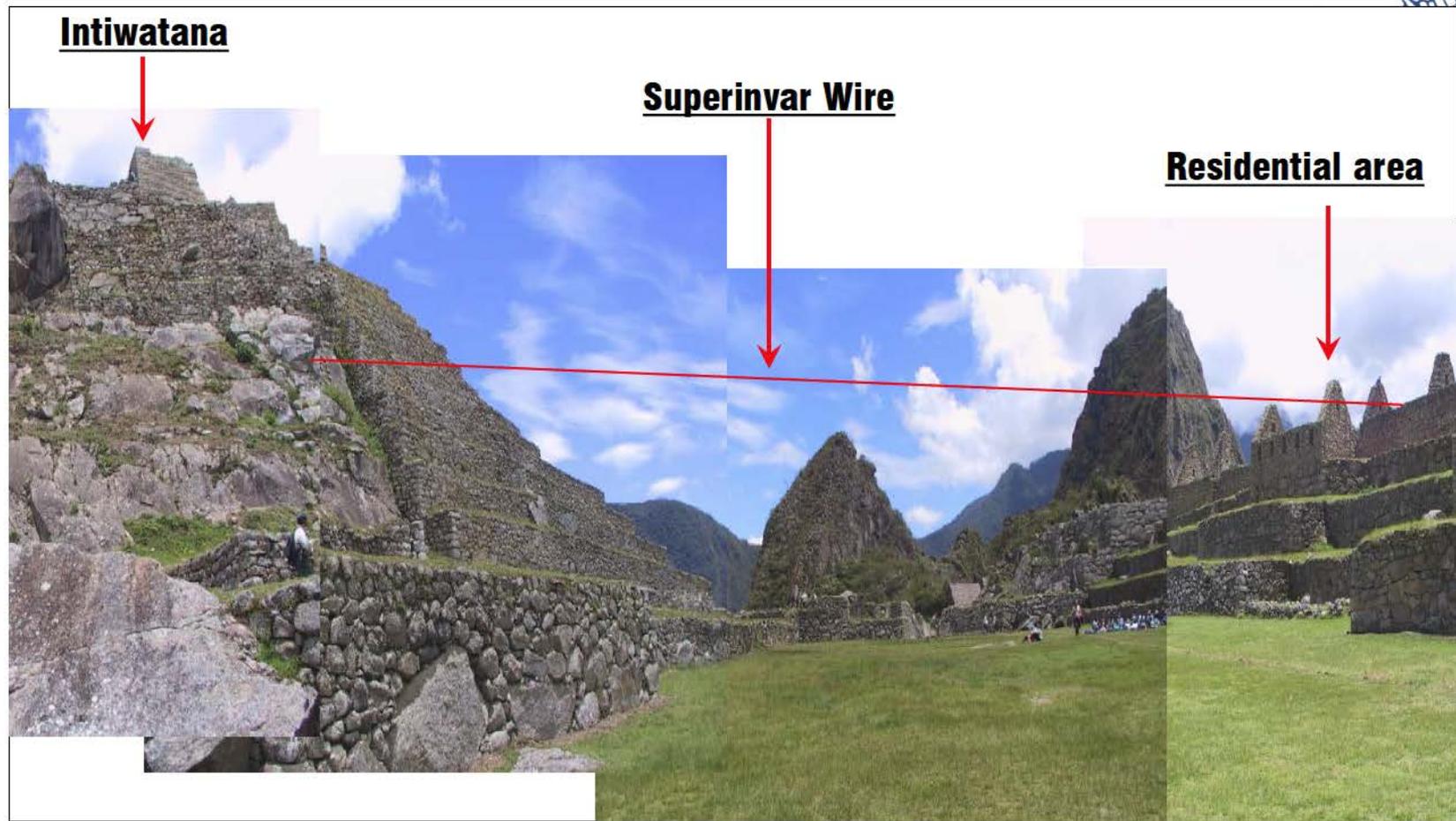


Installation of Monitoring Instruments

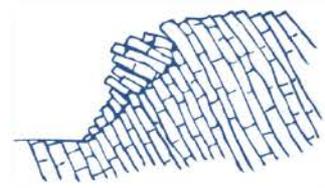


Extensometer on Block ①





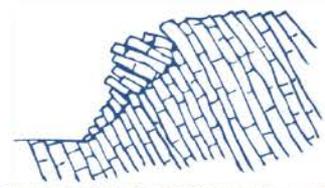
Extensometer crossing the center part of Citadel



GPS antenna

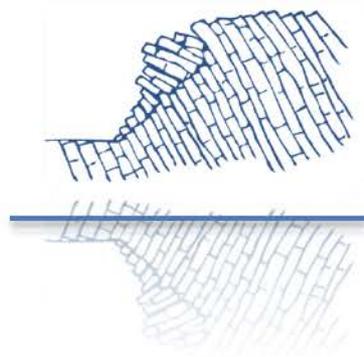
Installing of GPS
near the plaza





Extensometer
crossing the center
part of Citadel





Analýza seizmickej odozvy skalného bloku na Catarata 2, Machu Picchu - Peru

2000-5000 návštevníkov denne
0.7-1.8 mil/rok

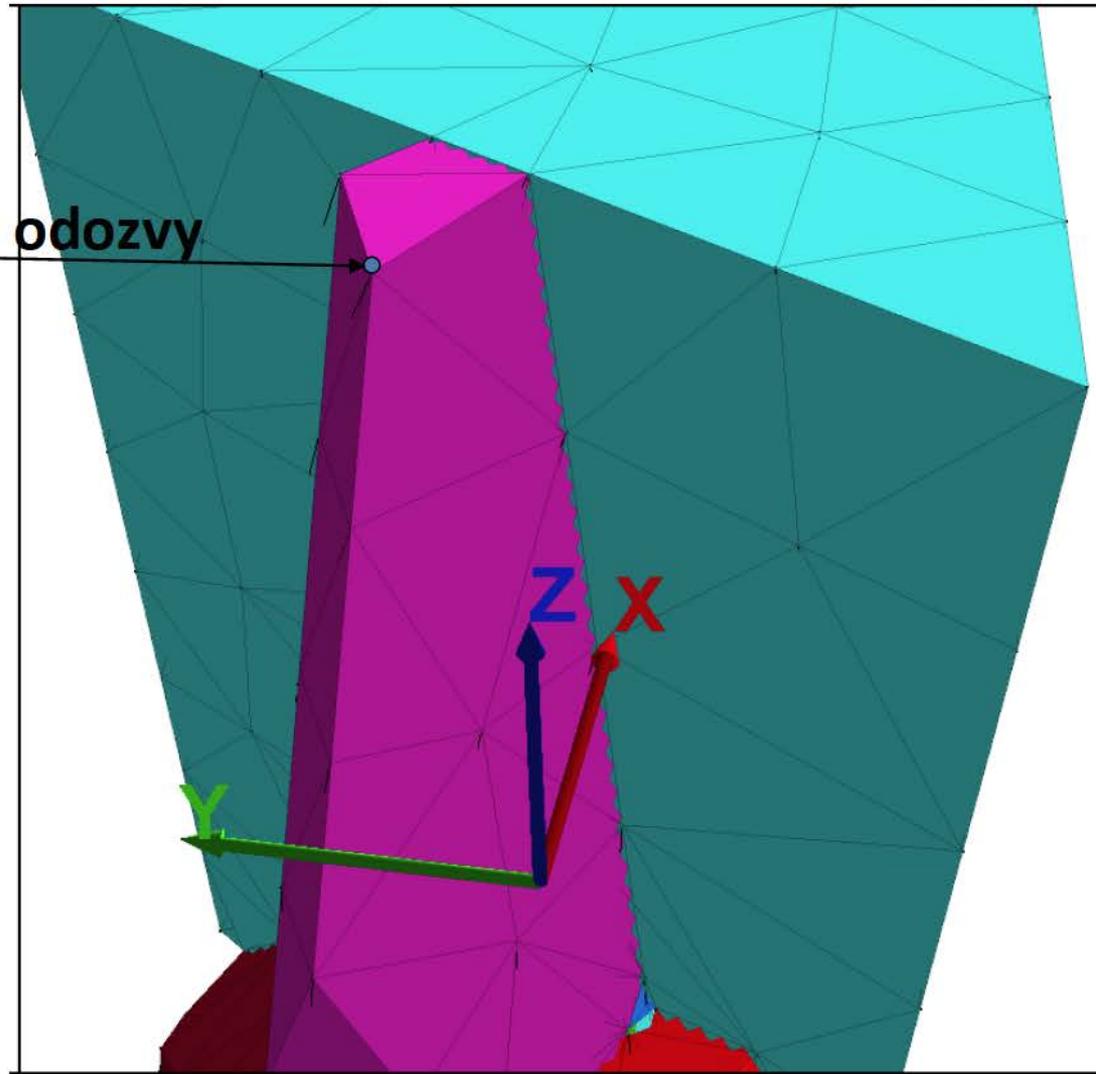
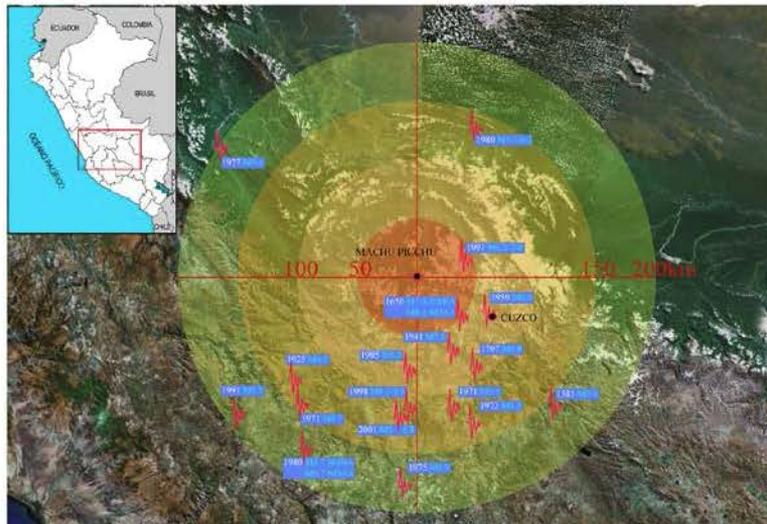






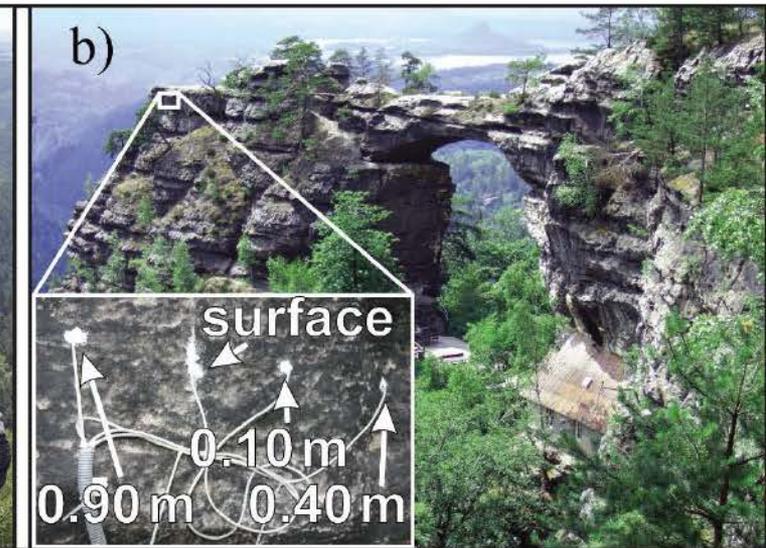
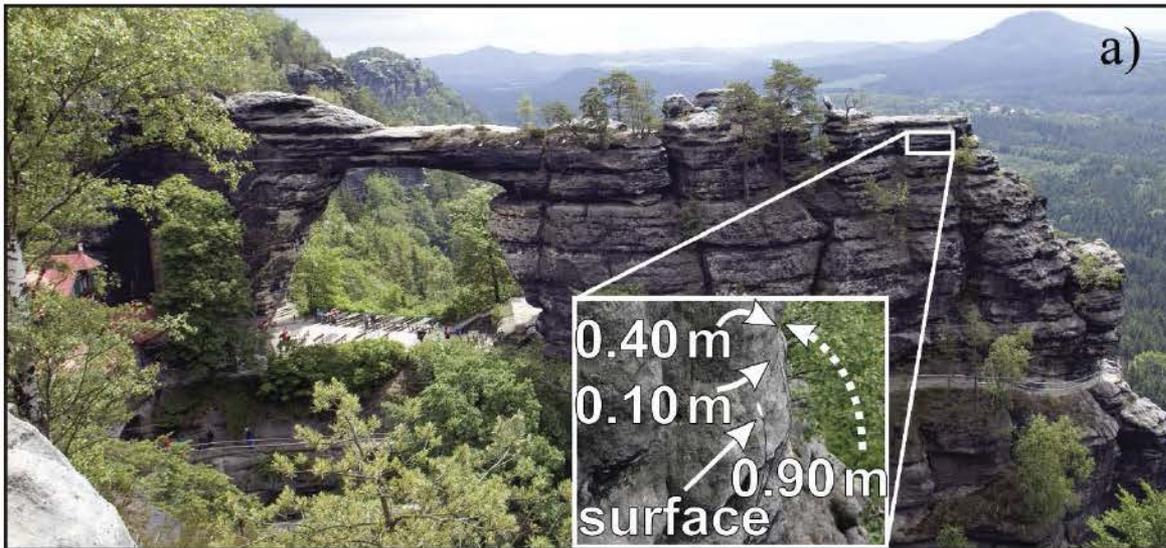
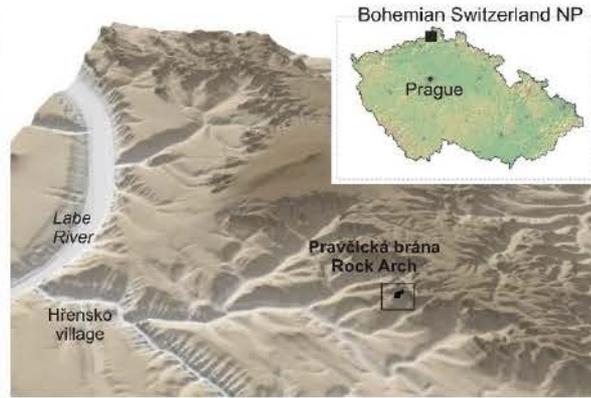
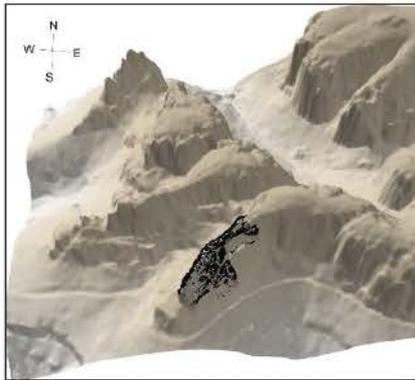
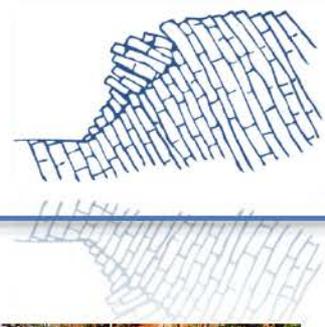
Odozva bloku - Catarata 2 na zmenšené zemetrasenie Pisco 2007

Bod merania odozvy

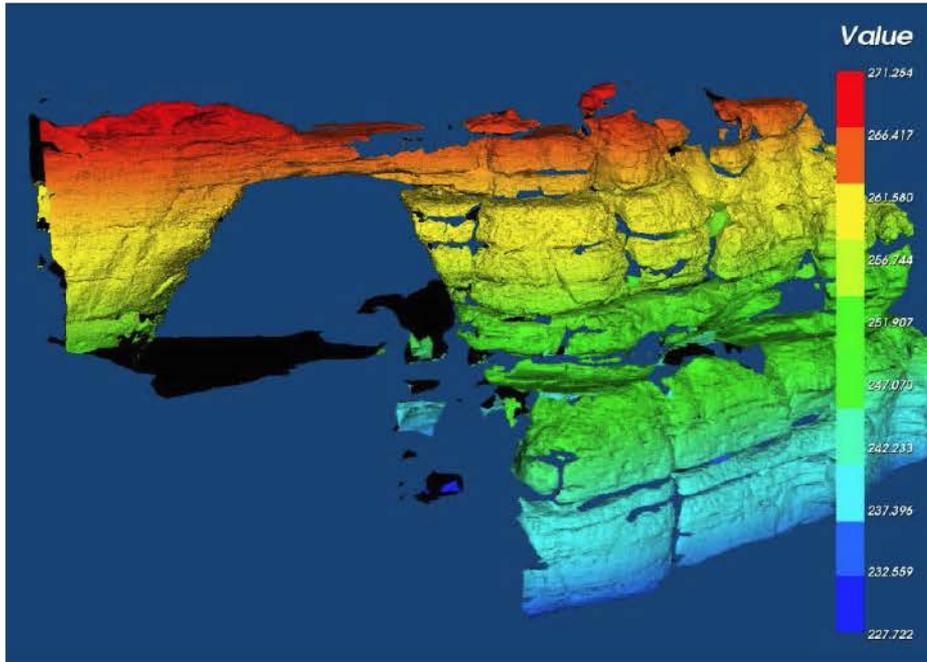
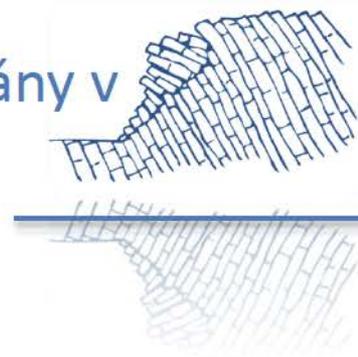


Greif V. a Vlčko J.: Earthquake response analysis of the Catarata 2 rock block at Machu Picchu – Peru. Proceedings of the 1st World Landslide Forum. - Tokyo : United Nations University, 2008. - S. 231-234

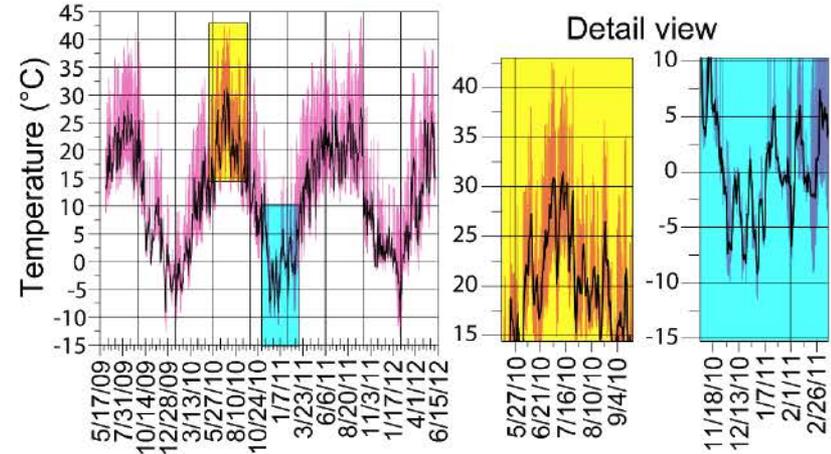
Termo-mechanický model správania sa telesa Pravčickej brány v závislosti na ročných zmenách teploty



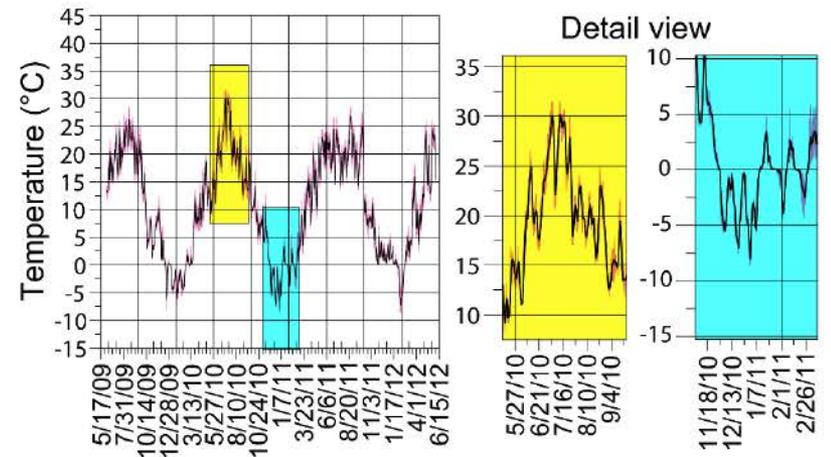
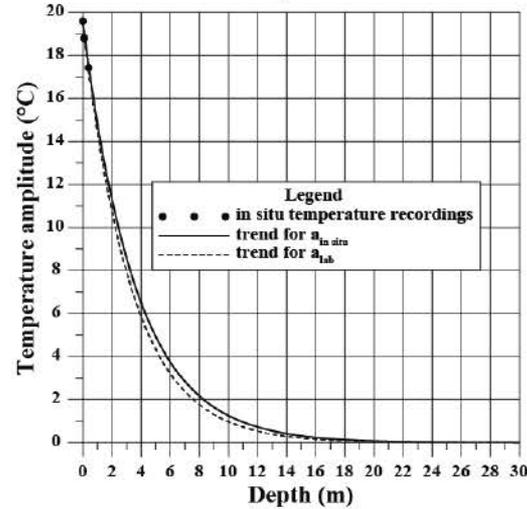
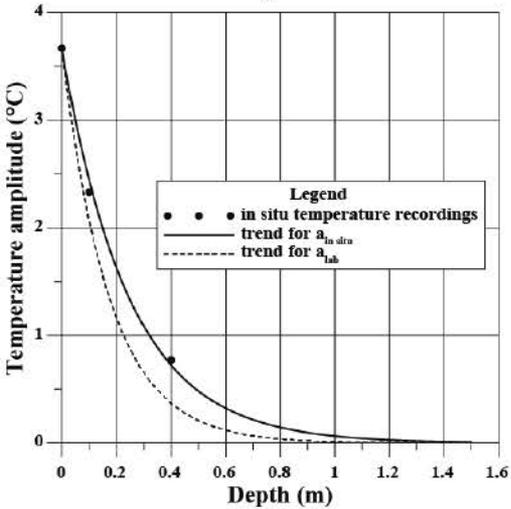
Termo-mechanický model správania sa telesa Pravčickej brány v závislosti na ročných zmenách teploty



a)

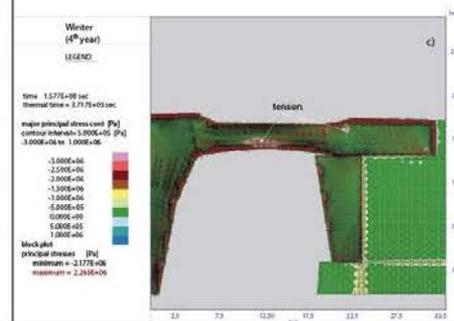
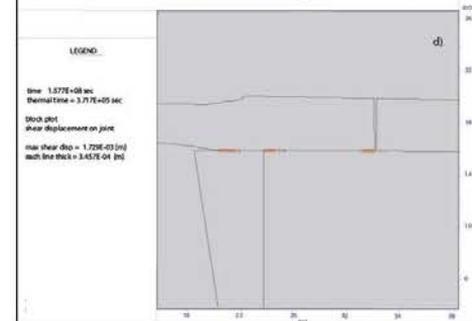
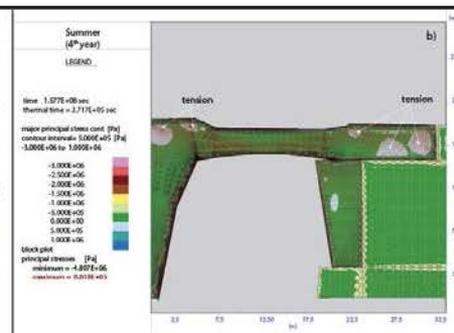
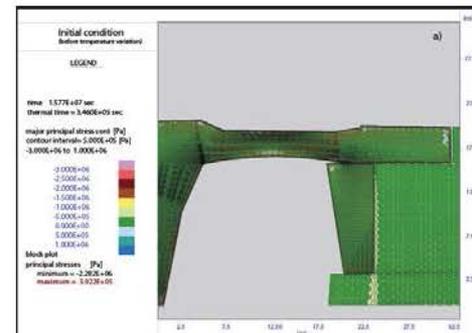
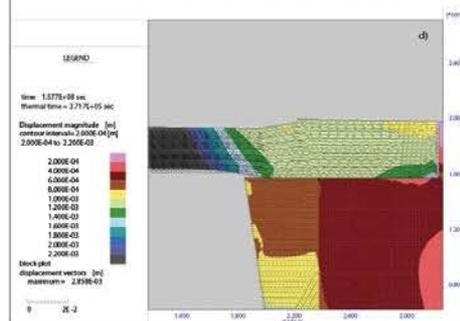
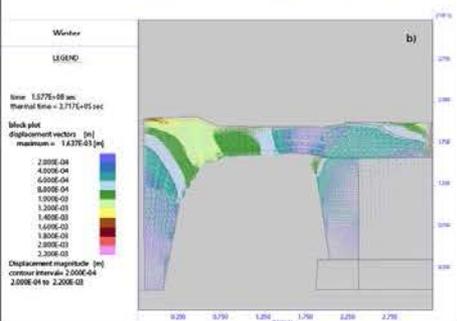
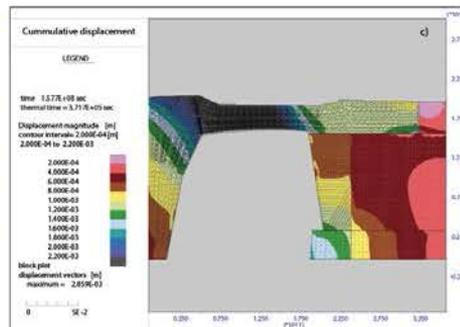
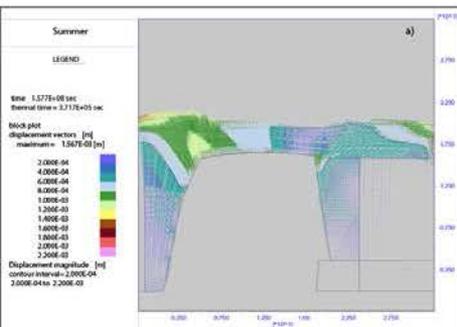
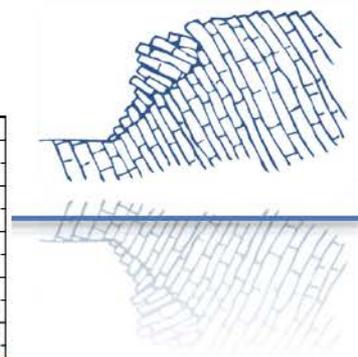
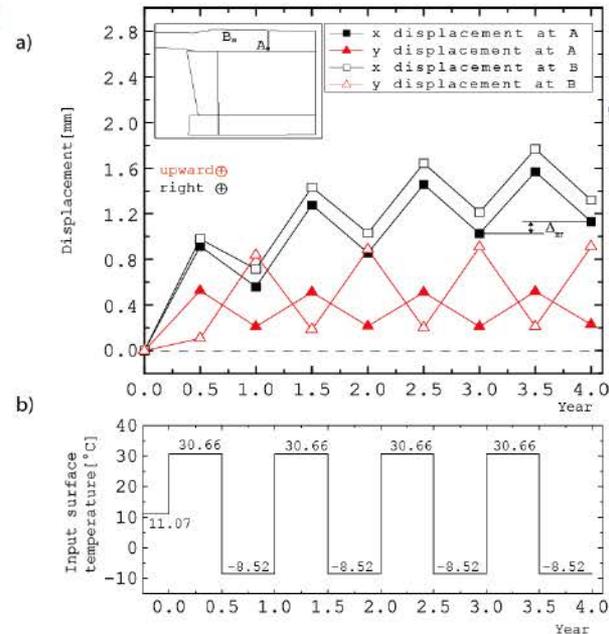
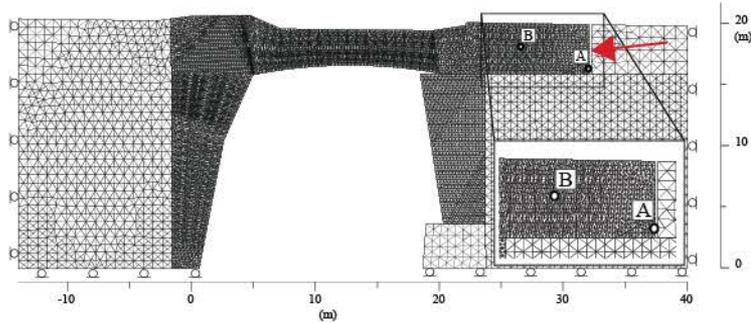


b)



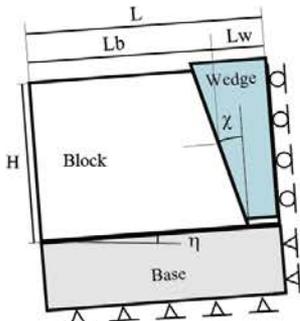
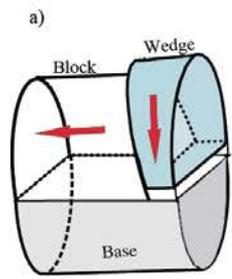
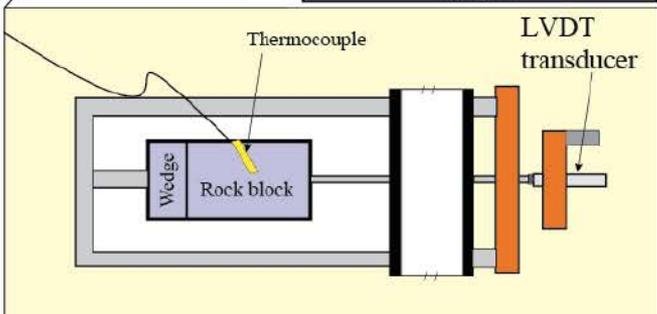
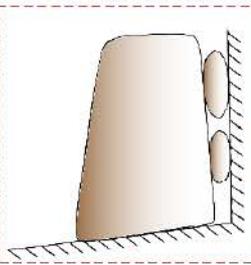
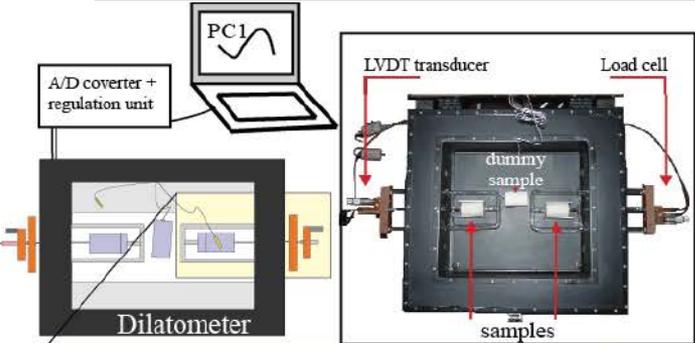
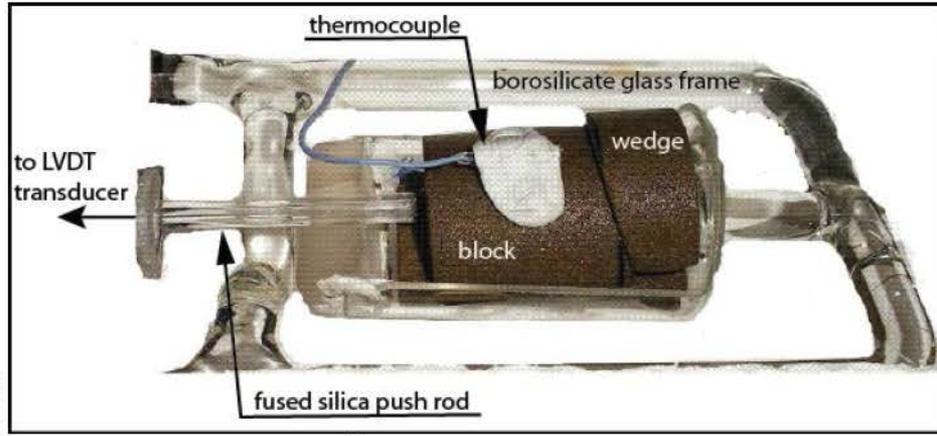
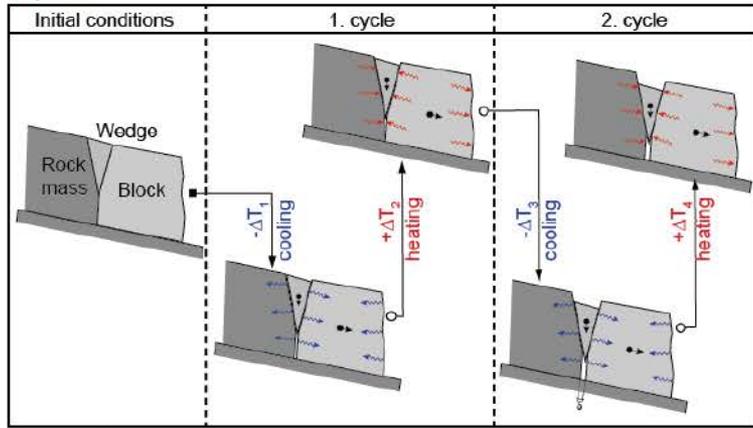
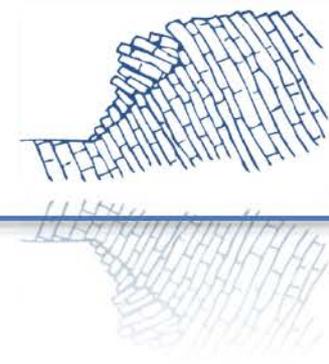
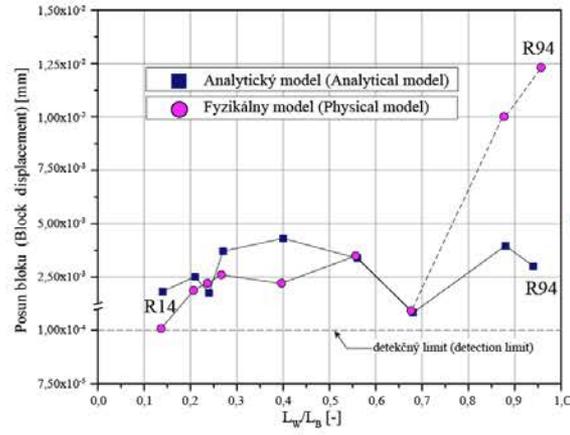
Termo-mechanický model správania sa telesa Pravčickej brány v závislosti na ročných zmenách teploty

Vlčko J. a kol.: Deformation monitoring at cultural and natural heritage sites . 1st International Symposium on Danxia Landform, Danxiashan Guangdong , 2009, - S. 317-324

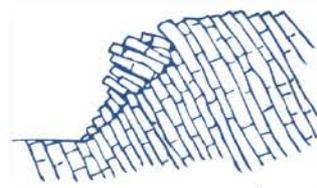


Fyzikálne modelovanie rozvoľnenia skalných masív mechanizmom vkladovania blokov vplyvom cyklických teplotných zmien

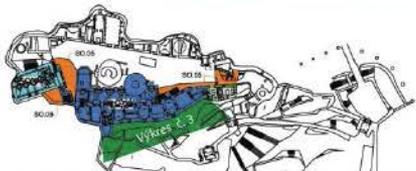
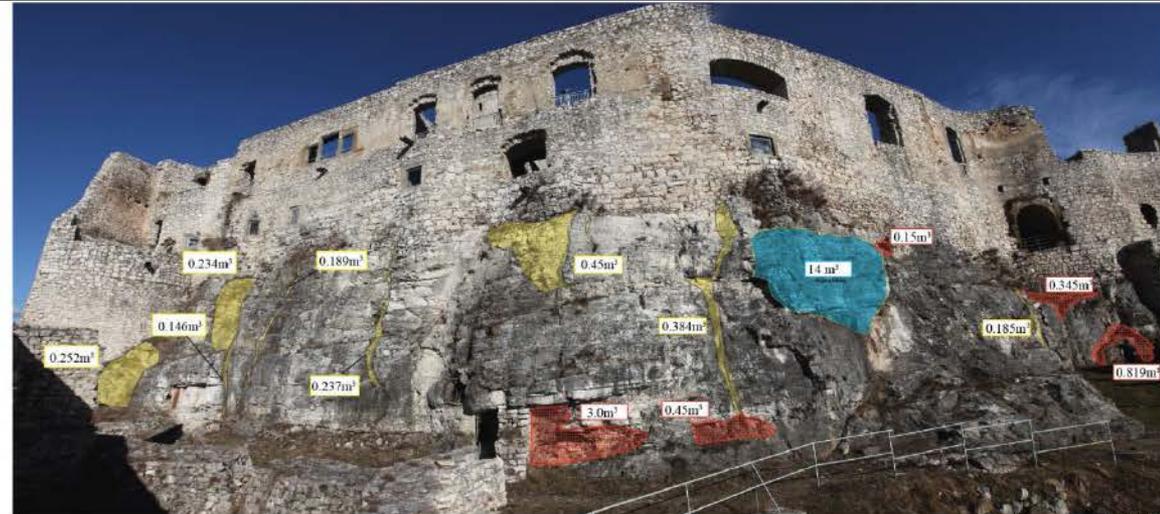
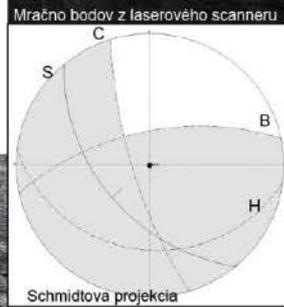
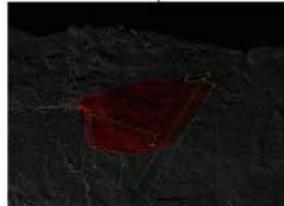
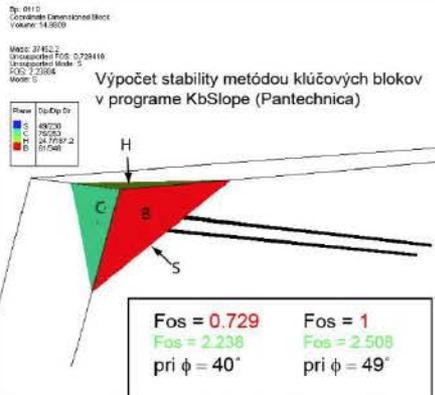
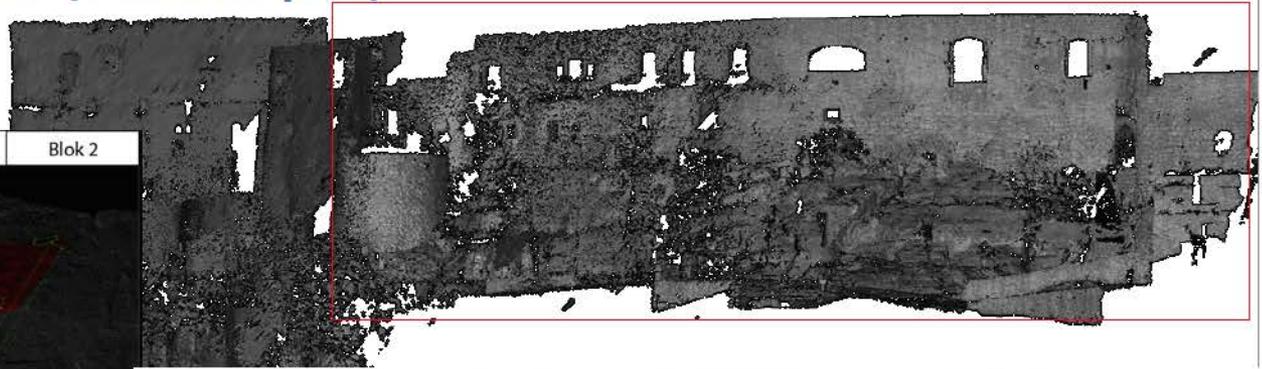
Šimková I., Greif V., Vlčko J., Ekkertová P., 2014 Fyzikálne modelovanie rozvoľnenia skalných masív mechanizmom vkladovania blokov vplyvom cyklických teplotných zmien. AGEOS 5(1), in print



Výpočet stability skalného svahu metódou kľúčových blokov (KbSlope)



Spišský hrad-západné paláce

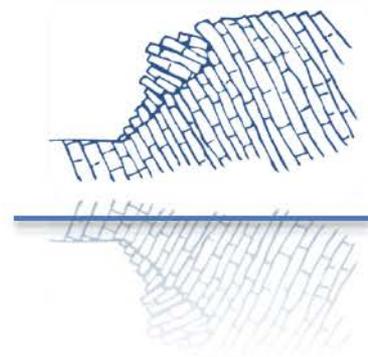


- Vysvetlivky:
- kotvenie podzákladia severnej časti paláca nepravidelnou sieťou kotiev
 - podmurovanie previsov, hlboké škarovanie po celej výške



- Vysvetlivky:
- S - potenciálna šmyková plocha
 - C,H,B - pukliny vymedzujúce horninový blok
 - Fos - stupeň stability
 - Fos - stupeň stability po stabilizácii
- Návrh stabilizácie:
- 2 svorníky
 - nosnosť 308 kN/ks
 - dĺžka 5 m
 - orientácia 63°/10°

(ADC) Vlčko J., Greif V., Grof V., Jezný M., Petro L., Brcek M., :Rock displacement and thermal expansion study at historic heritage sites in Slovakia. Environmental Geology, Vol. 58, No. 8, Sp. Iss. (2009), s. 1727-1740



Ďakujem za pozornosť