## Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia October / November 2013



### **AZERBAIJAN**

# Landslide in motorway construction from Baku to Russia

Jan Novotný

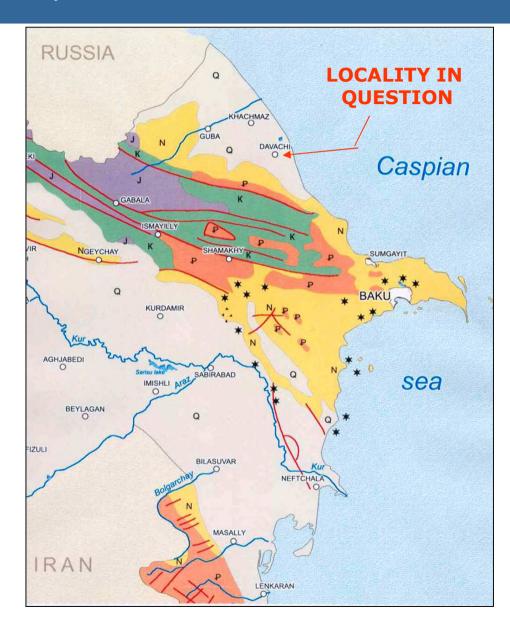
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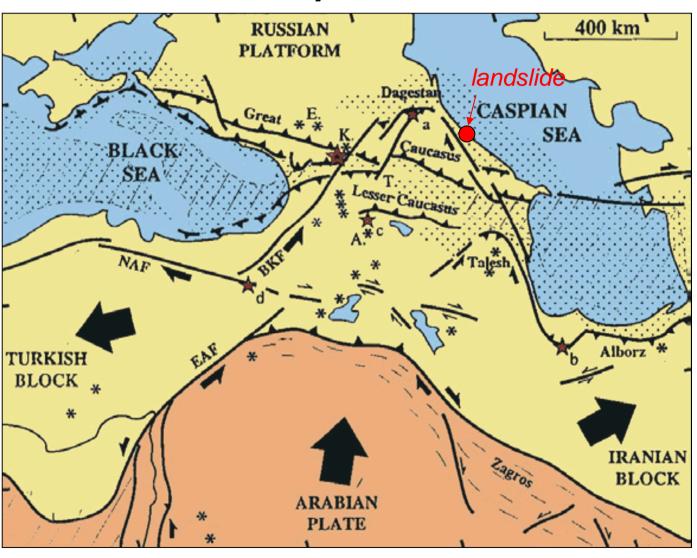
#### Construction of motorway from Baku to Russia, landslide near village Devechi



# **GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**



#### TECTONICS/SEISMICITY



#### **Destructive seismic events:**

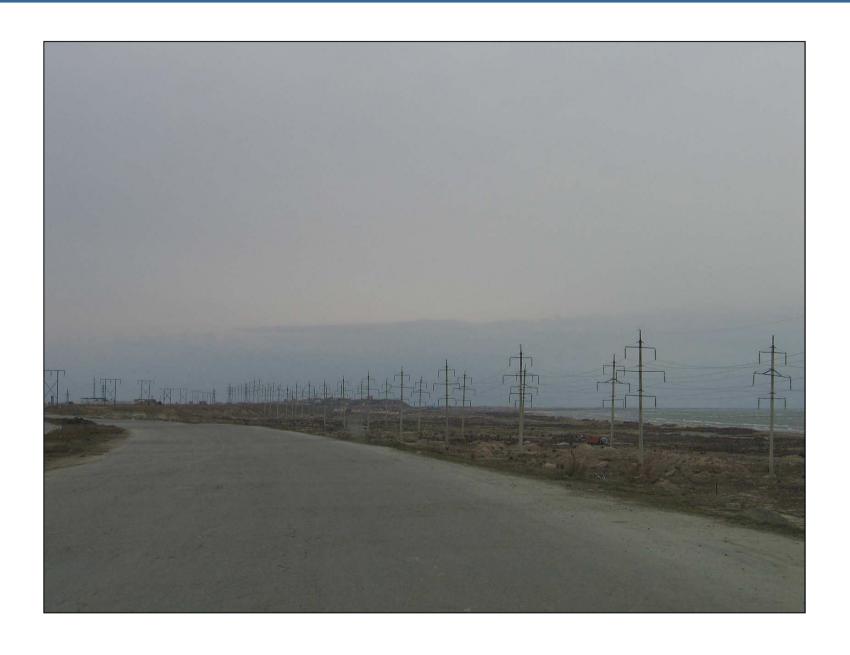
(destruction of buildings and loss of lives)

427 Gyanya 1139 Gey-Gel 1235 Gyanya Shemakha 1669 Shemakha 1828 Mashtaga 1842 Shemakha 1859 Shemakha 1875 Shemakha 1902 Lyankaran 1913 Ardelbil 1924

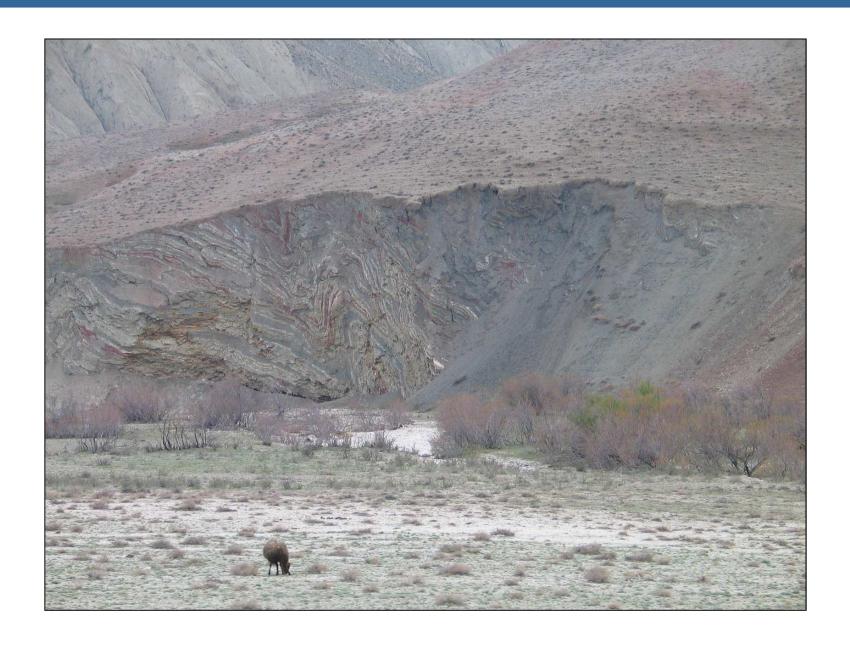
Richter Magnitude	Mercalli Intensity	Description
2	I	Usually not felt, but detected by instruments.
	II	Felt by very few people.
3	III	Felt by many, often mistaken for a passing vehicle.
	IV	Felt by many indoors, dishes and doors disturbed.
4	v	Felt by nearly everyone. People awakened. Cracked walls, trees disturbed.
5	VI	Felt by all. Many run outdoors. Furniture moves. Slight damage occurs
	VII	Everyone runs outdoors. Poorly built buildings suffer severe damage. Slight damage every where else.
6	VIII	Everyone runs outdoors. Moderate to major damage. Minor damage to specially designed buildings. Chimneys and walls collapse.
7	IX	All buildings suffer major damage. Ground cracks, pipes break, foundations shift.
	x	Major damage. Structures destroyed. Ground is badly cracked. Landslides occur.
8	XI	Almost all structures fall. Bridges wrecked. Very wide cracks in ground
	XII	Total destruction. Ground surface waves seen. Objects thrown into the air. All construction destroyed.

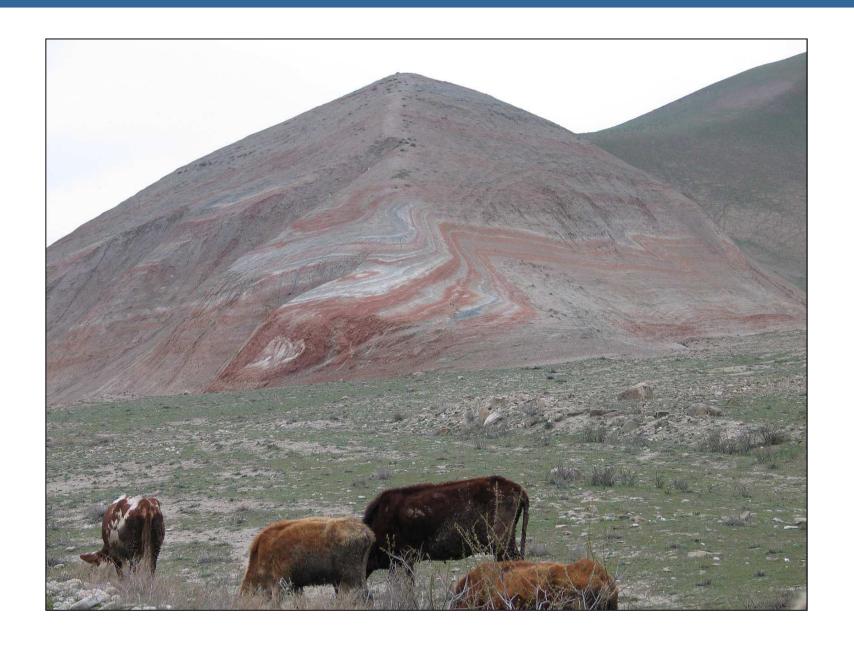
Prevails shallow earthquake
In depth up to 30 km

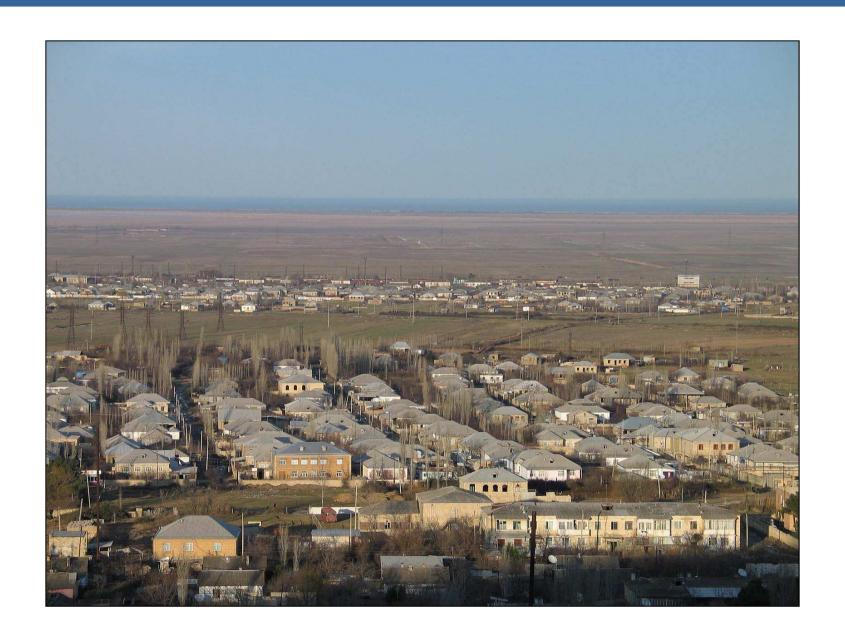
Richter M = 6-6,5 Intensity MM = VIII-IX









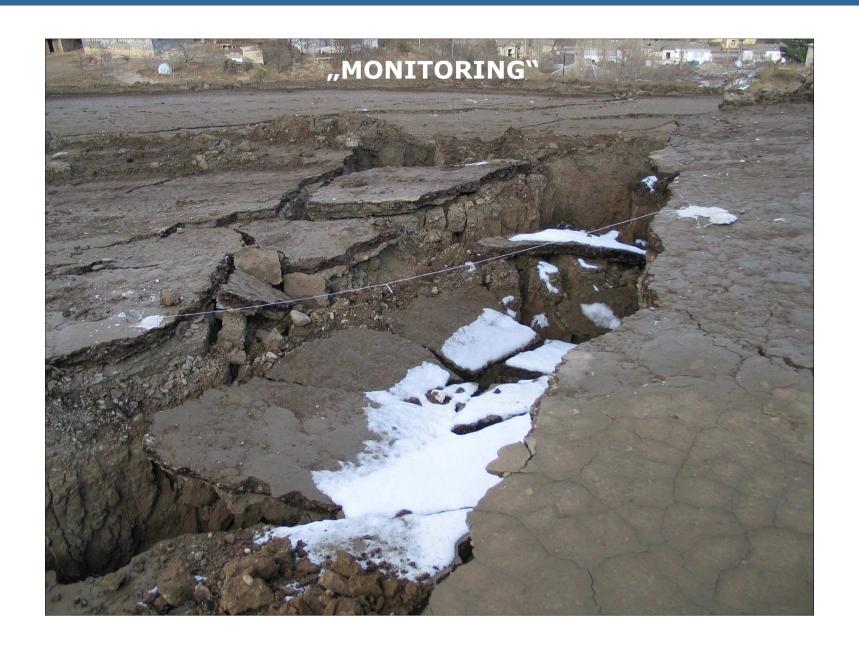


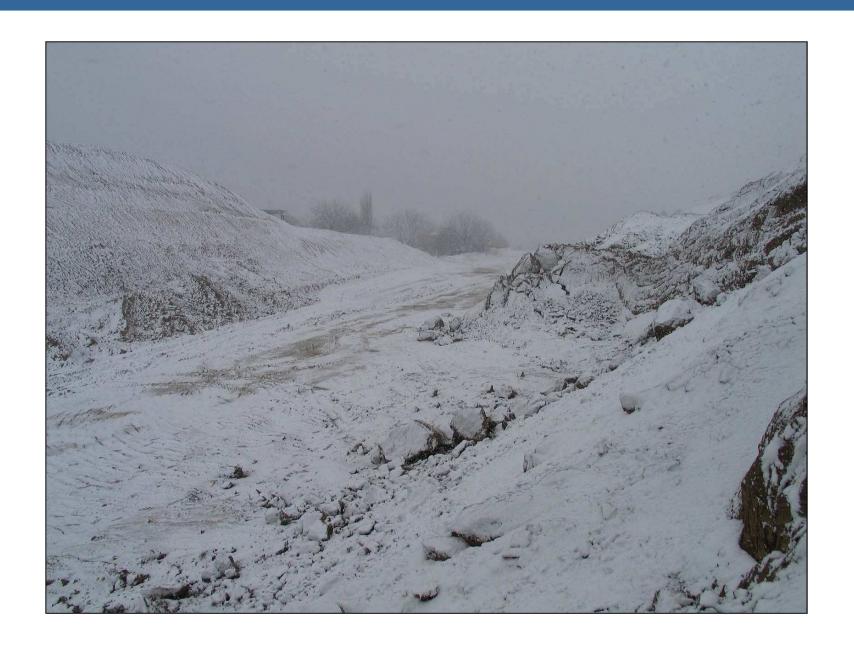




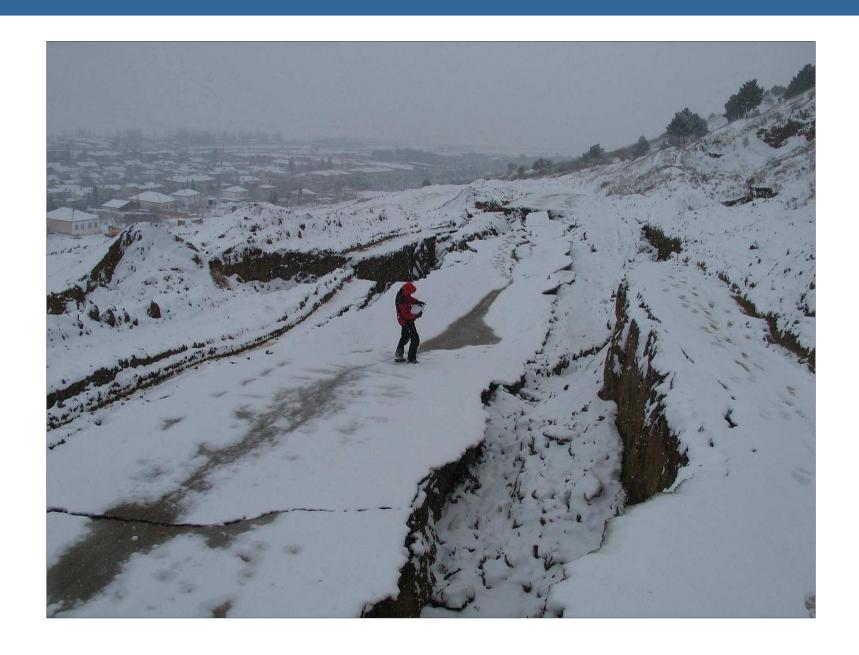






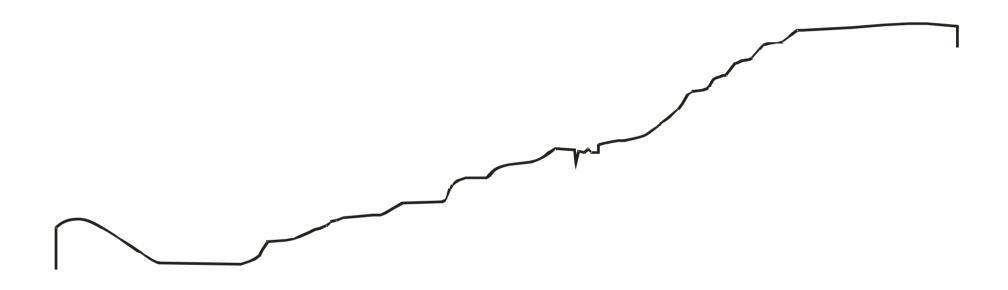




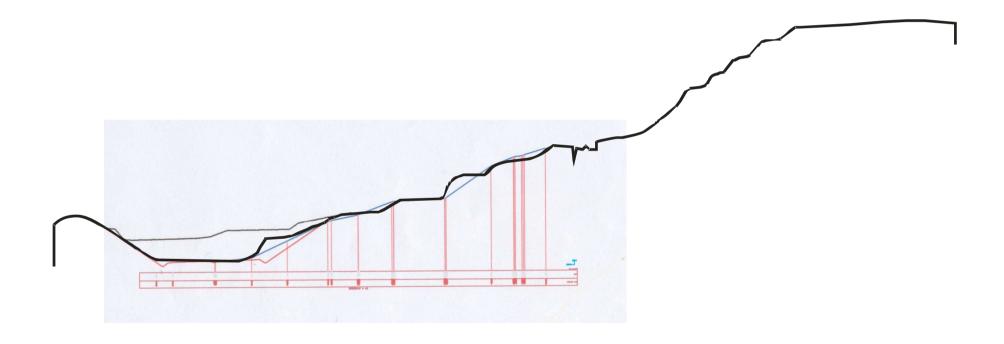


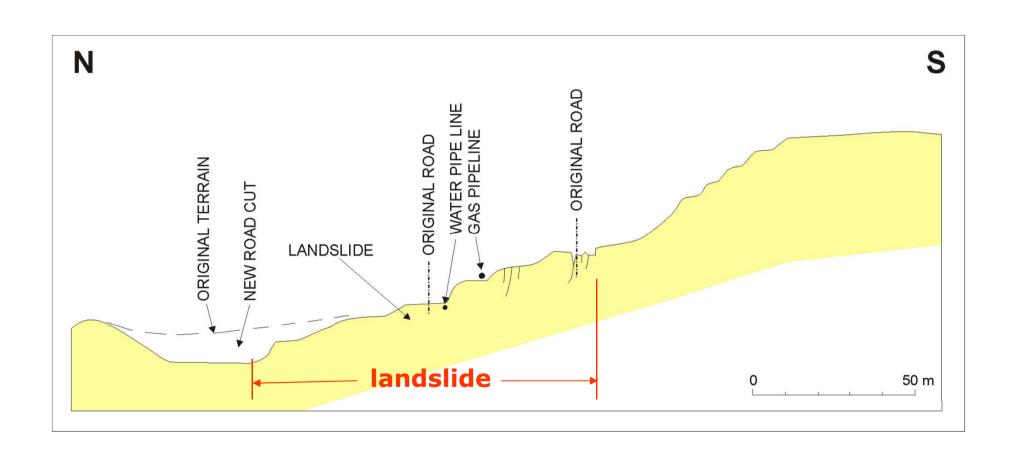


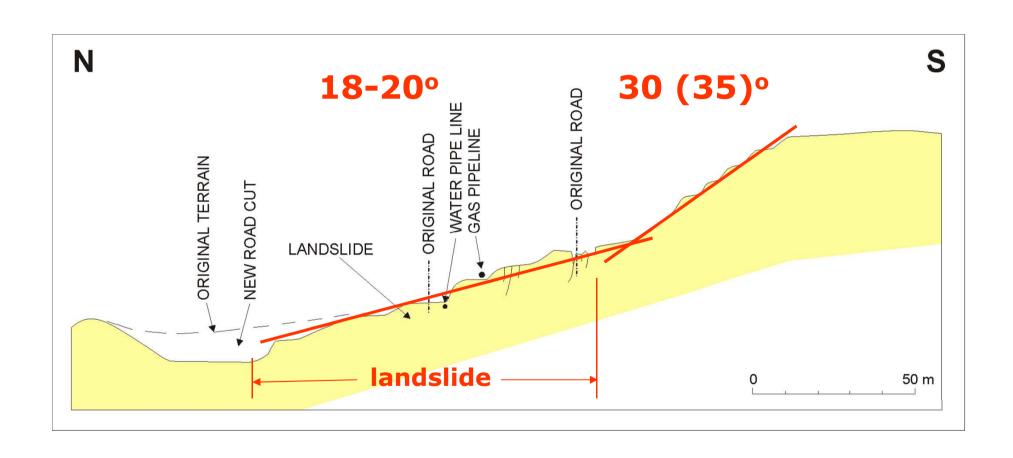
#### Characteristic terrain profile across the landslide

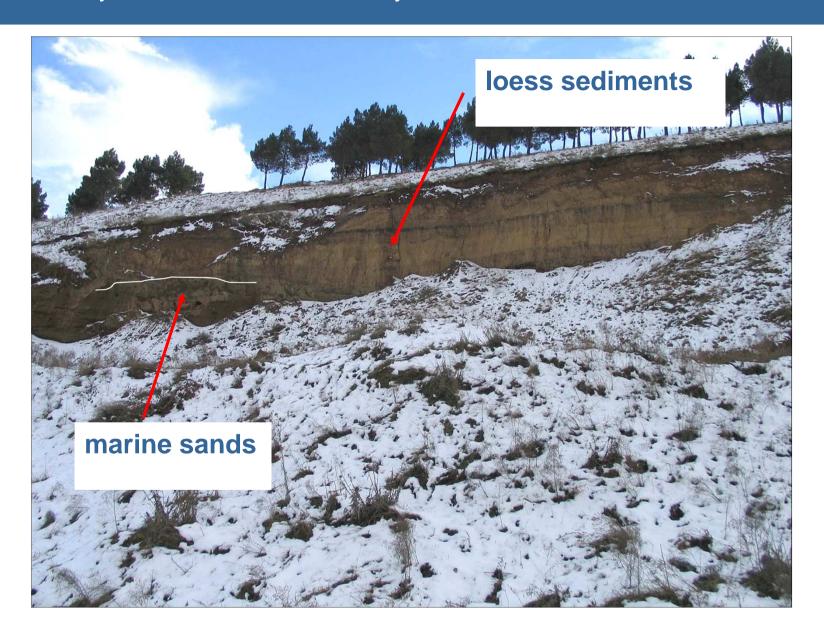


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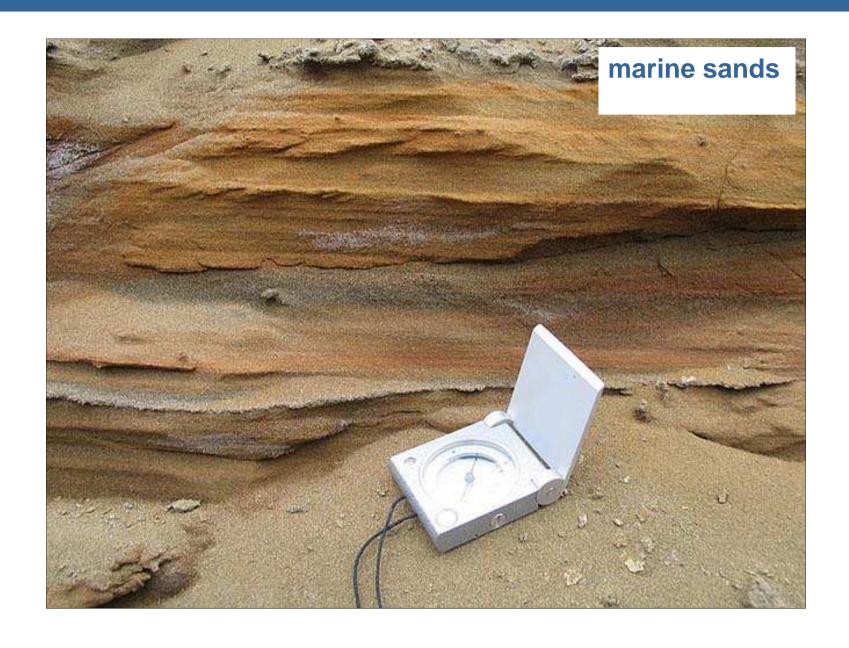














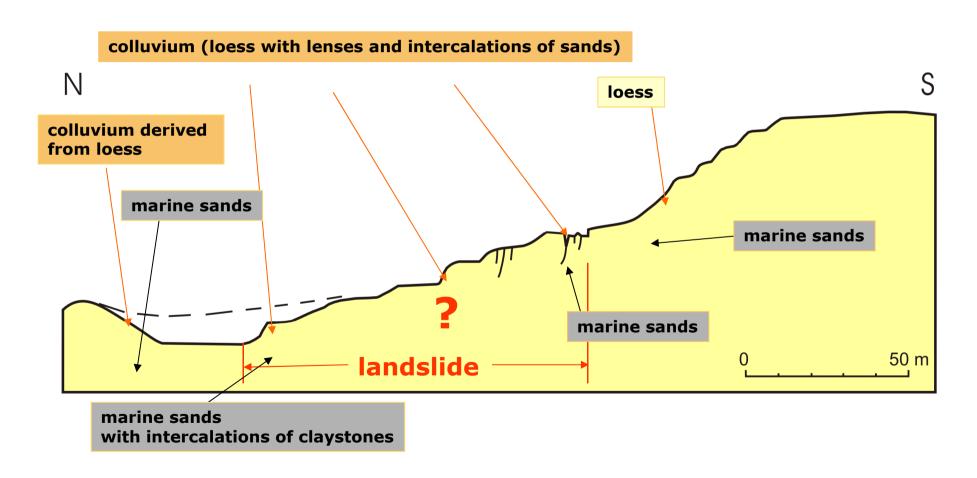




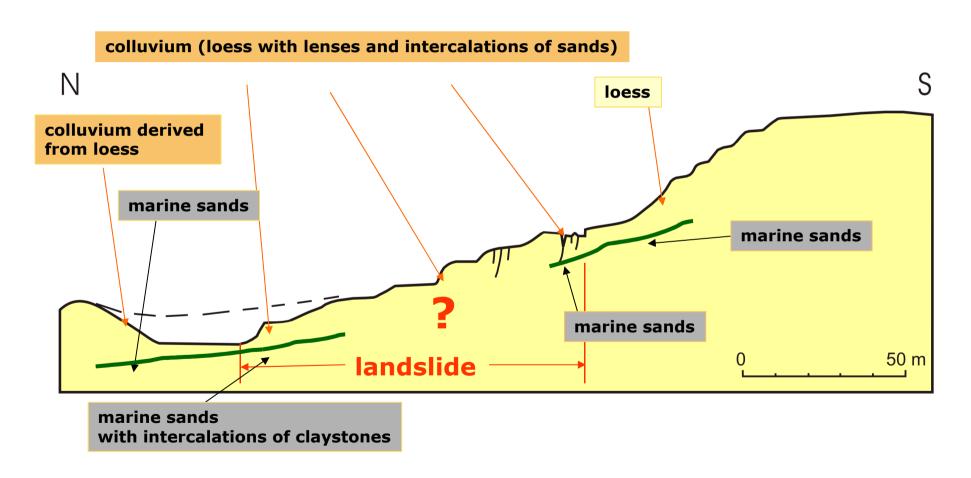




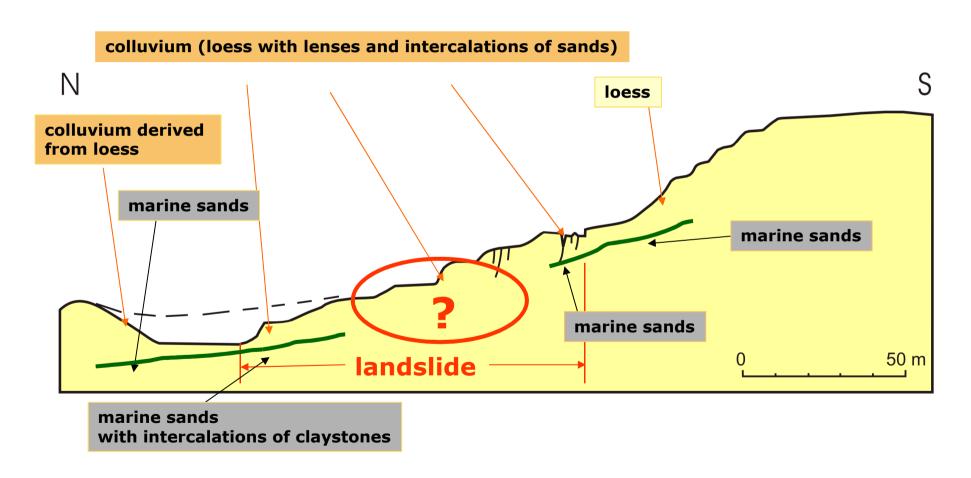
#### Geology of landslide and its vicinity



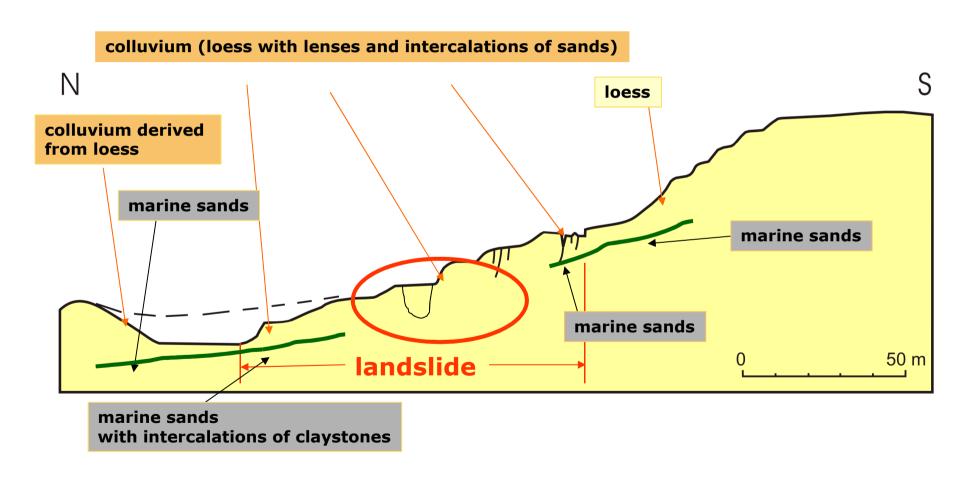
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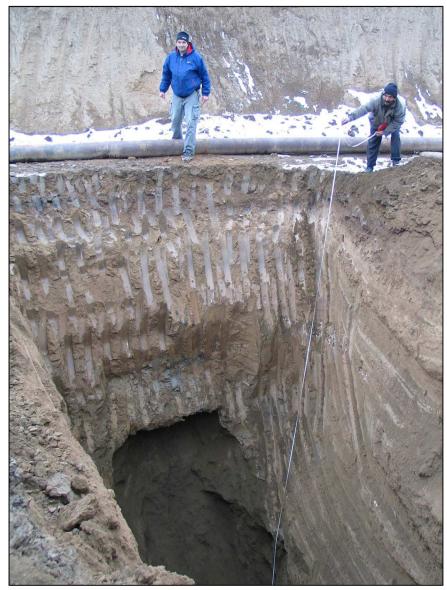
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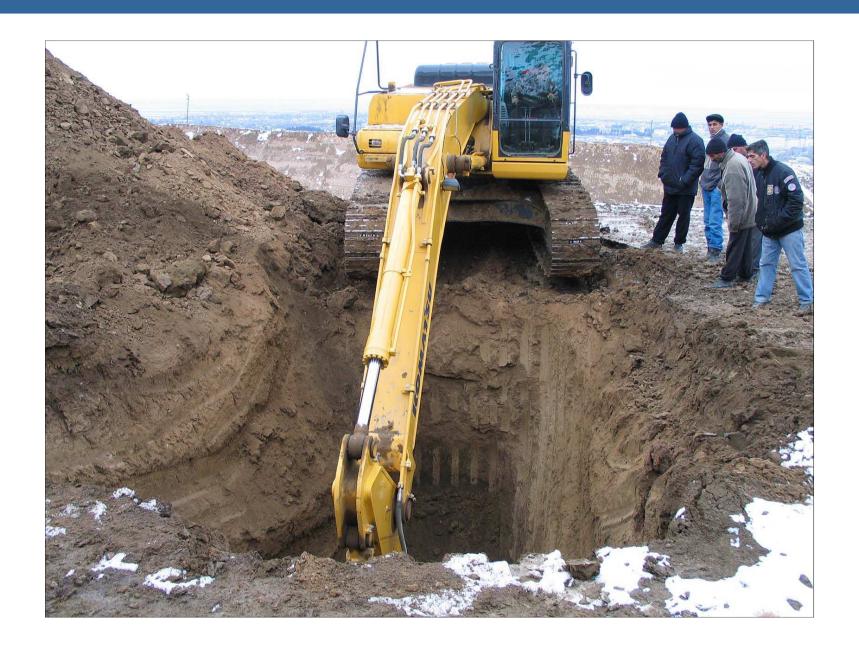


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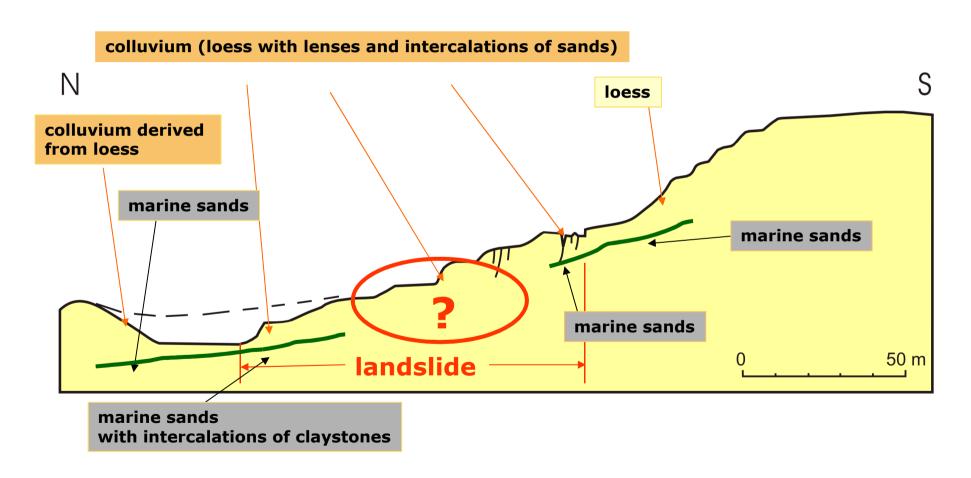






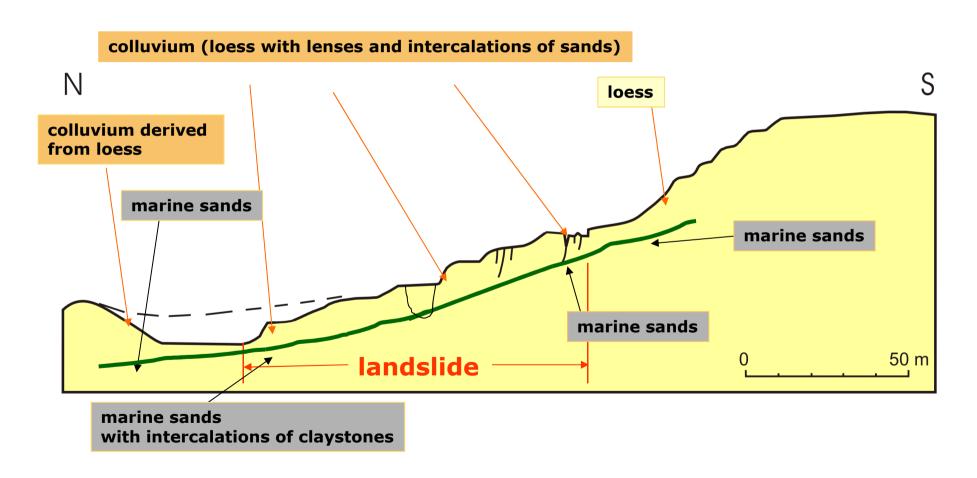
#### Geology of landslide and its vicinity

Documented outcrops in distance 100-150 m on both sides from characteristic profile



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Documented outcrops in distance 100-150 m on both sides from characteristic profile



### morphology of the landslide has to be taken account

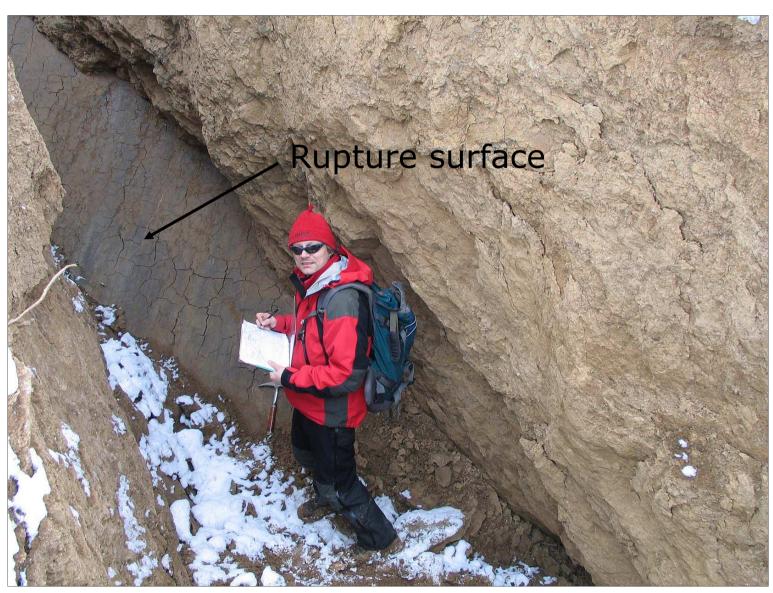


No rotation, only tensile cracks – prevail displacements parallel to slope gradient

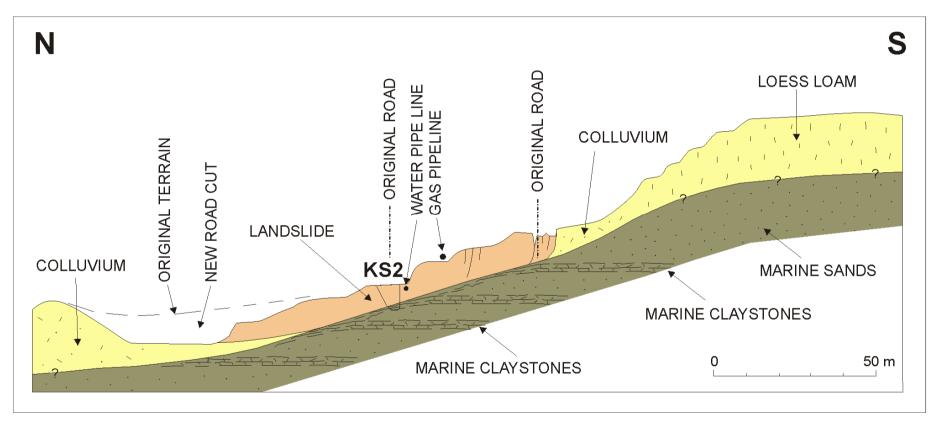
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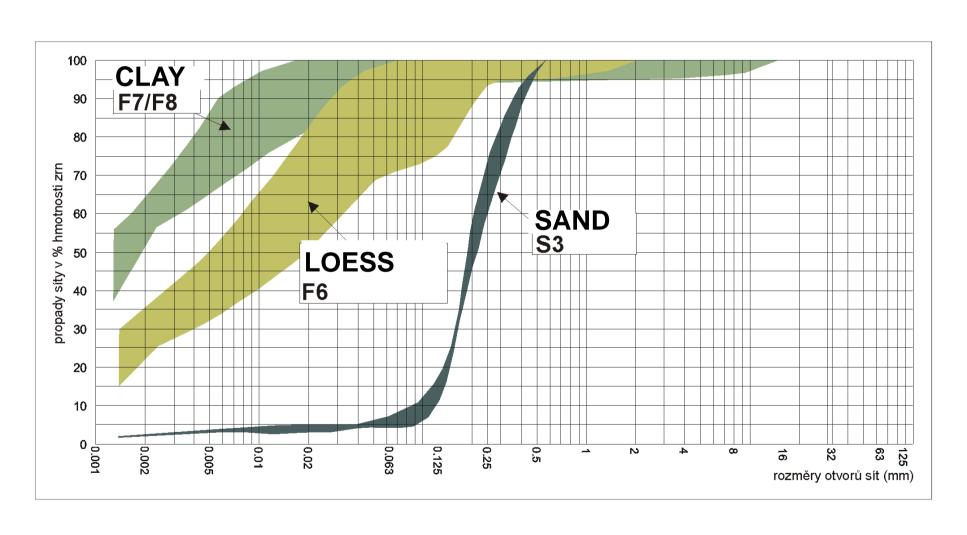


#### CHARACTERISTIC GEOLOGICAL PROFILE



**Conclusion:** Slope stability is influenced by presence of clay intercalations in sands pulled out from their original position by long term slope movements – in this way zone of clay layer parallel to the slope gradient was formed as the weakest point in slope geology (it is the rock where rupture surface can be easily originated)

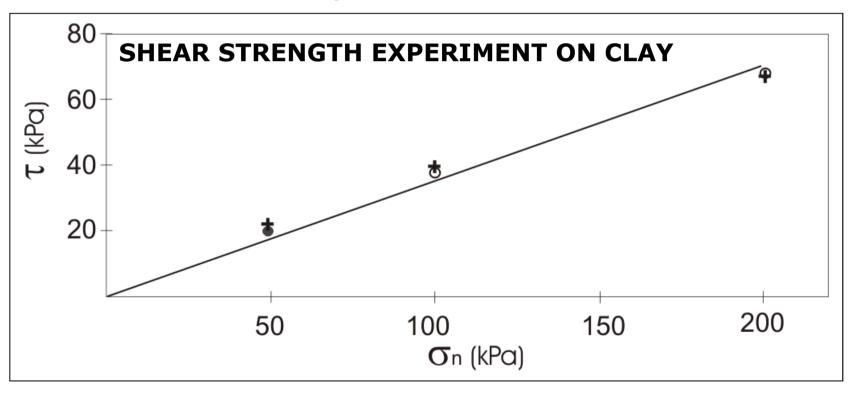
#### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

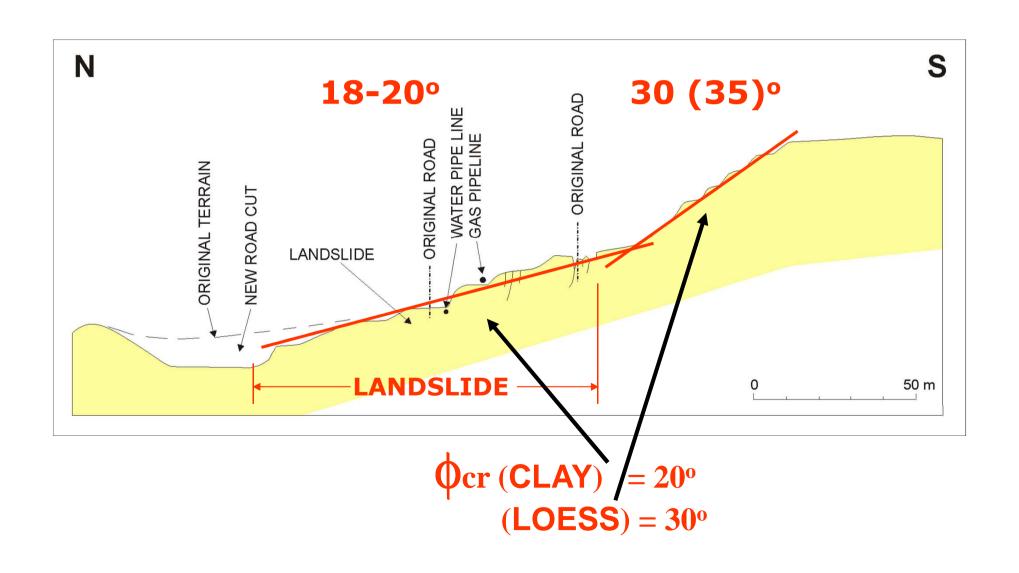


# SHEAR STRENGTH EXPERIMENTS, CRITICAL STATE

$$\phi \operatorname{cr} (\mathsf{CLAY}) = 20^{\circ}$$

$$(\mathsf{LOES} (\mathsf{SILT})) = 30^{\circ}$$









# CONDITIONS OF LANDSLIDE ORIGINATION

Presence of clay layers pulled out from sands in parallel to slope inclination

Tectonic distribution (even in colluvium)





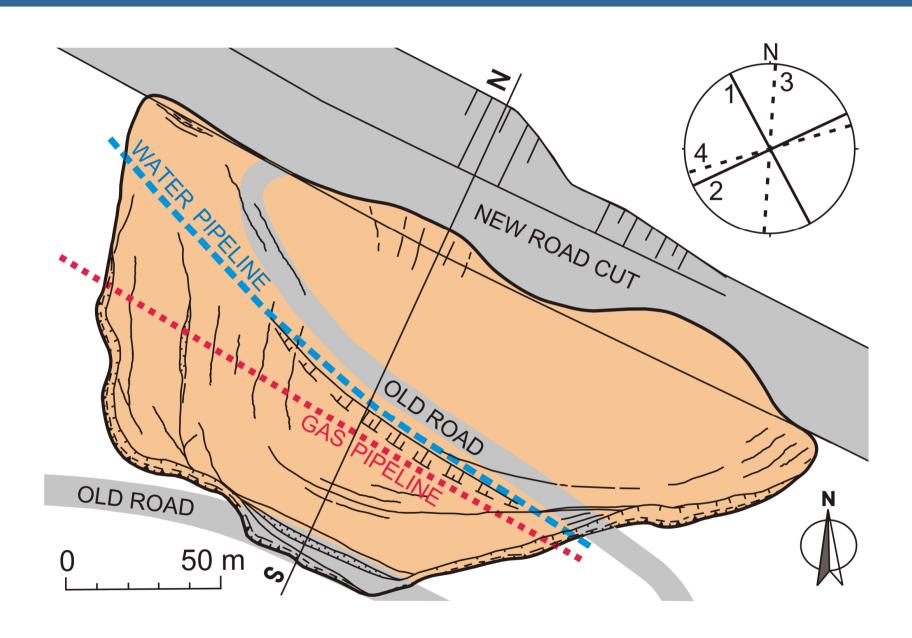


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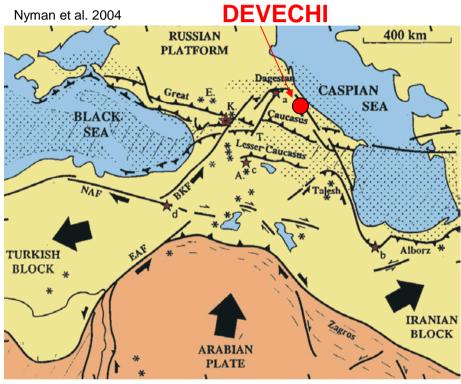
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#### Influence of tectonics to slope stability



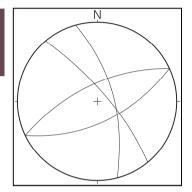
Schematic map of main tectonic features of the Caucasus and adjacent territories (after Philip et al, 1989). 1- active or Quaternary volcanoes; 2 relative motion of plates; 3 strike-slip faults; 4 thrust faults; 5 oceanic or intermediate crust; 6 - continental crust; 7 main sedimentary basin; 8 - recent folding at the border of Arabian Plate;

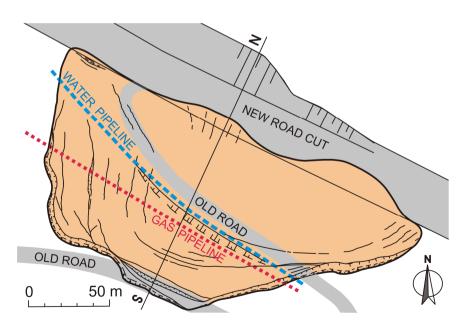
9 epicentres of major earthquakes.

http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/RMS/dpri2002/Papers/Tea.pdf

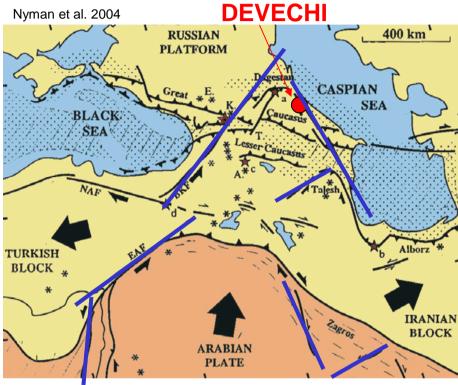
**TECTONIC SITUATION OF THE BROADER REGION** 

Main discontinuities measured in landslide area





#### Influence of tectonics to slope stability



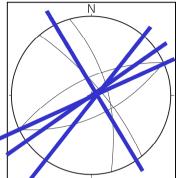
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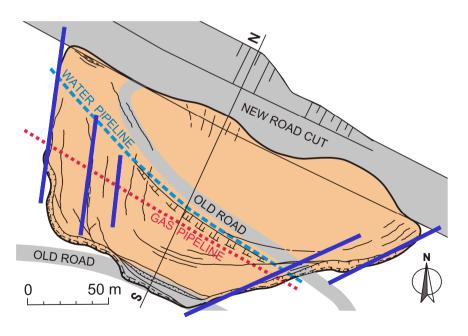
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**TECTONIC SITUATION OF THE BROADER REGION** 







#### **Factors of landslide origination**

- uplift in the bottom of the slope by motorway cut
- natural seismicity

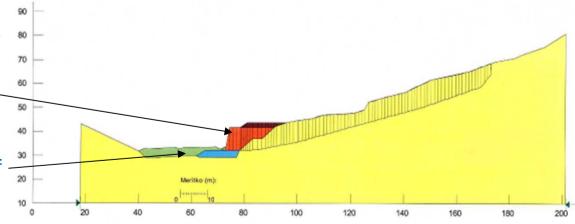
#### Influence of natural seismicity to slope stability

- earthquake of magnitude M = 5 in near Dagestan on day before landslide origination (**PGA = 0,3 0,8 m/s**<sup>2</sup>)
- critical acceleration for slope in question according to Newmark (1965)  $\mathbf{a}_{cr} = \mathbf{0.2 0.35} \, \mathbf{m/s^2}$  (for FS = 1.05 1.1 a  $\phi$  = 20°)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a<sub>cr</sub> =/< PGA

#### **Proposed remedy measure**

- load in the bottom reinforced earth construction (buttress)
- load in the bottom increment of vertical motorway 's alignment





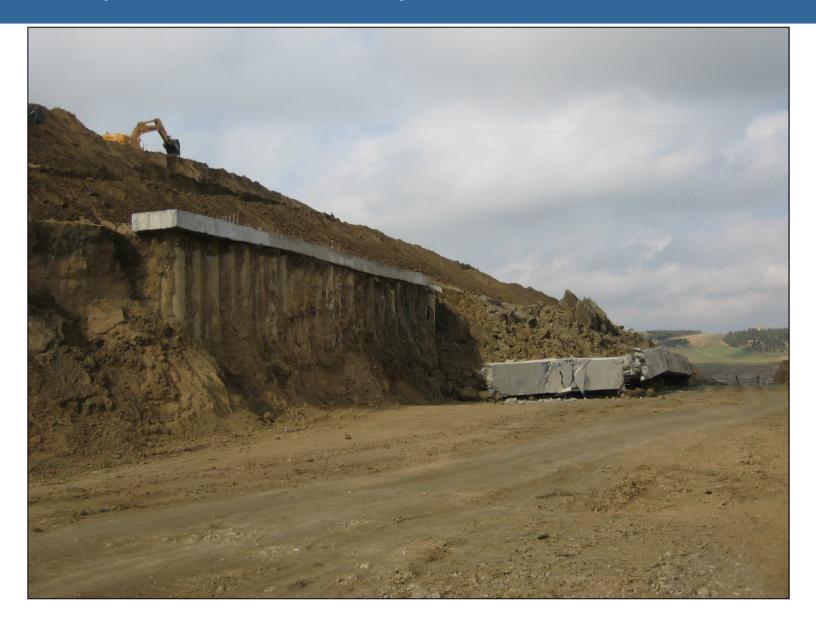


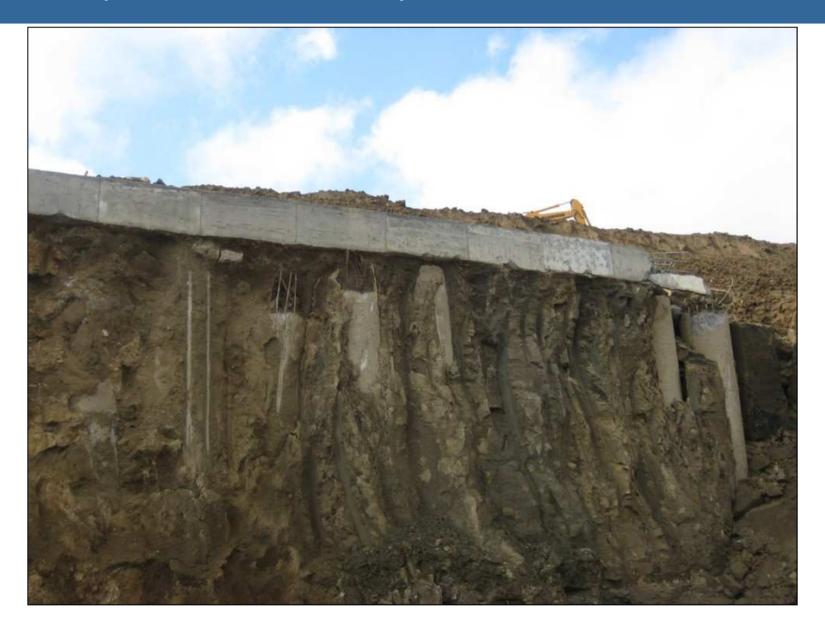


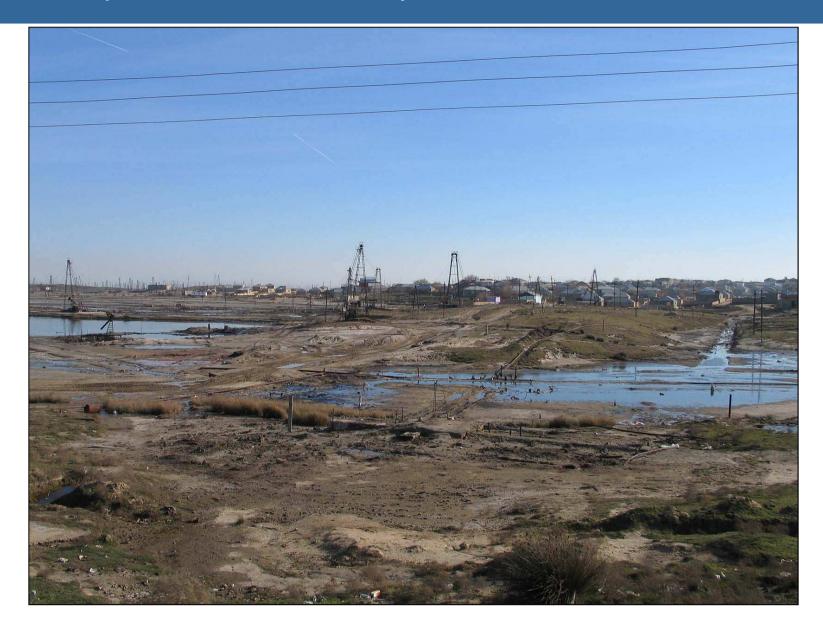






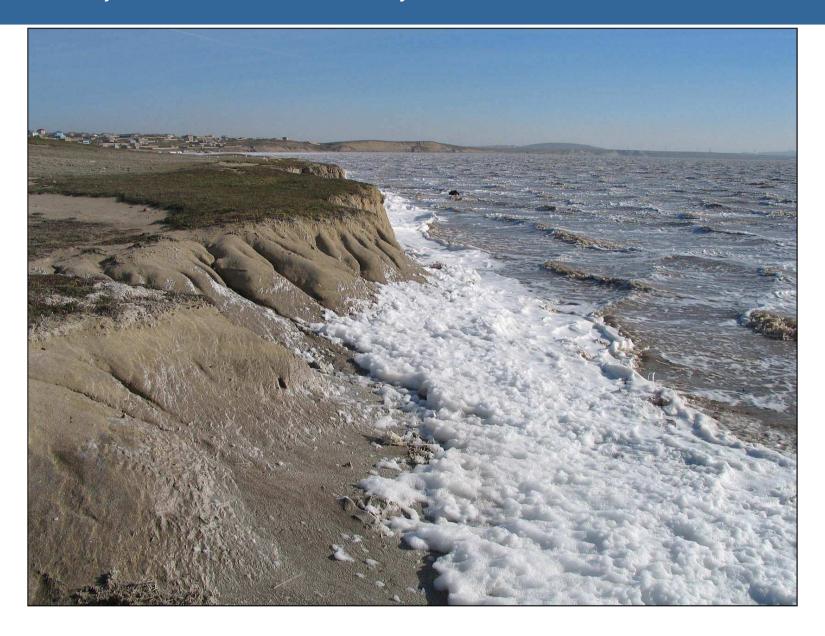


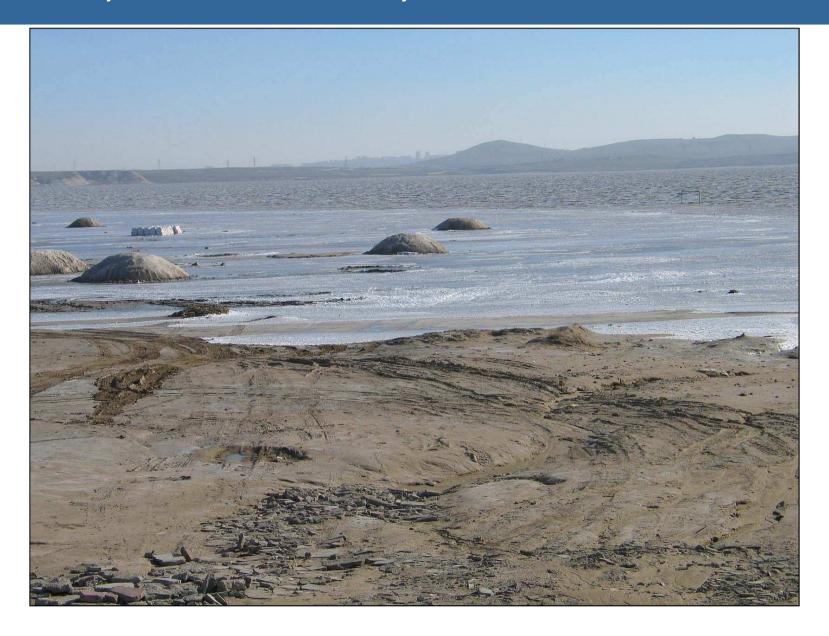














#### Conclusion

- To diminish impact of geological hazards on the construction and operation of roads and pipelines – anticipation of potential geological problems at an early stage of project
- During construction, mistakes from early routing decision is possible to mitigate only in limited extent by rerouting of smaller sections and thus to avoid problems areas
- If it is not possible avoid problems areas engineering geologist works in cooperation with engineer in order to pass successfully troubleshoot areas or to solve problems that have already occurred.

