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ISTRAŽIVANJE I SANACIJA KLIZIŠTA "RATAC", BAR, CRNA GORA

Sazetak:

Klizište "Ratac" javlja se na dijelu međunarodne pruge Beograd-Bar, od stanice Sutomore do stanice Bar. U radu je analizirana sanacija klizišta "Ratac" koje se prostire od km 449+309,00 do km 449+473,00 ukupne dužine 164m, a koje je nastalo uslijed nepovoljne geološke grade (paleorelefna jaruga zasuta sa debelim slojem deluvijalnih materijala debljine preko 15 m), promjenljivih klimatskih uslova, dotoka podzemnih voda i opterećenje od vozova. Za potrebe izrade Glavnog projekta sanacije klizišta "Ratac" izvršena su geodetska snimanja i monitoring aktivnosti klizišta (2018), geotehnička i geološka istraživanja, monitoring uređaja za mjerjenje pomjeranja (2018-2020), monitoring ugrađenih piyezometara i geofizička ispitivanja geološke sredine. Izvršena je geotehnička analiza dva varijantna rješenja za stabilizaciju nasipa koji je zahvaćen aktivnim klizištem. Varijanta 1 obuhvata ojačanje postojećeg nasipa pruge sa zavjesom šipova (mlazno injektirani) $\Phi 60$ cm/1.5m, a Varijanta 2 obuhvata izradu tri reda bušenih šipova prečnika 100 cm međusobno povezanih naglavnom pločom od armiranog betona u nožici nasipa željezničke pruge. Na osnovu podataka iz geološkog elaborata izvršene geotehničke analize uključivale su: (i) proračune stabilnosti metodom granične ravnoteže na kritičnim presjecima i (ii) povratne analize za dobijanje kritičnih kliznih ravni. Za sanaciju klizišta „Ratac“ usvojena je Varijanta 2.

Ključne riječi: Klizišta, sanacija klizišta, inženjersko-geološka istraživanja, geostatički proračun, potporni zid na šipovima

RESEARCH AND REHABILITATION DESIGN OF "RATAC" LANDSLIDE, BAR, MONTENEGRO

Summary:

The "Ratac" landslide occurs on the section of Belgrade-Bar international railway from railway station Sutomore to railway station Bar. The paper deals with the rehabilitation of the "Ratac" landslide, which extends from km 449+309.00 to km 449+473.00, with a total length of 164m, and which was created in the last unfavorable geological structure (paleo - gully filled with a thick deluvium over 15 m), changing climatic conditions, inflow of groundwater and load from trains. Geodetic surveys and monitoring of landslide activity (2018), geotechnical and geological research, monitoring of measuring devices (2018-2020), monitoring of installed piezometers and geophysical tests of the geological environment were carried out for the purposes of the development of the Main Landslide Rehabilitation Project "Ratac". A geotechnical analysis of two variant solutions for the stabilization of an embankment affected by an active landslide was performed. Variant 1 includes the strengthening of the existing railway embankment with a curtain of piles (jet injected) $\Phi 60$ cm/1.5m, and Variant 2 includes the construction of three rows of bored piles diameter of 100 cm interconnected by a reinforced concrete cap at the toe of the railway embankment. Based on the data from the geological study, the geotechnical analyzes included: (i) stability calculations using the limit equilibrium method at critical sections and (ii) back-analysis for obtaining failure zone. Variant 2 was adopted for the rehabilitation of the "Ratac" landslide.

Key words: Landslides, rehabilitation of landslides, engineering-geological research, geostatic calculation

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