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SANACIJA NESTABILNE KOSINE TOKOM IZGRADNJE VIJADUKTA UVAČ 4 NA DIONICI AUTOPUTU SMOKOVAC – MATEŠEVO U CRNOJ GORI

Sažetak:

Nestabilnost kosine do koje je došlo u Crnoj Gori, maja 2019. godine, dovela je do oštećenja oslonca vijadukta Uvač 4 na autoputu u izgradnji. Kretanje stijenske mase dogodilo se u planinskom delu, gde je teren sastavljen od tektonski usitjenih flišnih sedimenata predstavljenih peščarima, laporcima i alevrolitima. U početku su se na terenu pojavile deformacije sa formiranjem ožiljka dužine 90 m, da bi se nakon četiri sedmice registrovalo pomeranje L2O1 oslonca vijadukta Uvač 4 za više od 40 cm. Izvršeni su dodatni geološki istražni radovi i inklinometarskim merenjima registrovana je klizna ravan na dubini od 18m. Radovi na sanaciji obuhvatali su formiranje novih dubokih temeljnih konstrukcija i osiguranje kosine kablovskim ankerima. U radu su analizirane vrednosti parametara smicanja flišnih sedimenata datih u projektu sanacije, kao i usvojeni faktor poremećaja stjenke mase. Procena je da je glavni razlog za klizanje terena uzrokovan oslobađanjem od stresa.

Ključne riječi:

Vijadukt Uvač 4, fliš, inklinometar, nestabilna kosina, faktor poremećaja

REHABILITATION OF UNSTABLE SLOPE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UVAČ 4 VIADUCT ON SMOKOVAC - MATEŠEVO HIGHWAY SECTION IN MONTENEGRO

Summary:

The rock slide that occurred in Montenegro in May 2019, damaged the support of the Uvač 4 highway viaduct under construction. The rock sliding happened in the mountain section, where the terrain is composed of tectonically crushed flysch sediments represented by sandstones, marlstones, and siltstones. Initially, deformations appeared on the ground with the formation of a 90m long scar, that after four weeks the movement of the L2O1 support of the Uvač 4 viaduct by more than 40 cm was registered. Additional geological investigation works were carried out and the sliding plane was registered with inclinometer measurements at a depth of 18m. Rehabilitation works included the formation of the new deep foundation supporting structures and securing the slope with cable anchors. The paper analyzed the values of flysch sediment shear parameters given in the rehabilitation project, as well as the adopted rock mass disturbance factor. The assessment is that the main reason for sliding terrain is caused by stress relief.

Key words:

Viaduct Uvač 4, flysch, inclinometer, unstable slope, disturbance factor

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