Geological Engineering Luis Gonzalez

National University of Colombia Luis Carlos Sarmiento Angulo José Eustasio Rivera Zuleika Suarez Luis Villar Borda Tatiana Toro Guillermina Uribe Bone Claudia Patricia Vaca Gonzalez The National University of Colombia (Spanish: Universidad Nacional de Colombia) is a national public research university in Colombia, with general campuses in Bogotá, Medellín, Manizales and Palmira, and satellite campuses in Leticia, San Andrés, Arauca, Tumaco, and La Paz, Cesar 5e21cbffdb

Luis Gilberto Murillo Russian State Geological Prospecting University where he earned his bachelor's degree in mining engineering and a master's degree in engineering science with Luis Gilberto Murillo Urrutia (born 1 January 1967) is a Colombian diplomat, mining

engineer, and politician who was the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development from 2016 to 2018. In July 2022, Murillo was nominated by president-elect Gustavo Petro to serve as ambassador to the United States. He has also served as Governor of the predominantly Afro-Colombian Department of Chocó in Colombia. Murillo was kidnapped in 2000 and after his release he went into and moved to the United States and only returned to Colombia in 2011 5e21cbffdb

Subsidence Glossary of geology (Fourth ed. ISBN 0922152349. , ed. "subsidence". (1997). Alexandria, Virginia: American Geological Institute. A. Subsidence involves little or no horizontal movement, which distinguishes it from slope movement.). Allaby, Michael Subsidence is a general term for downward vertical movement of the Earth's surface, which can be caused by both natural processes and human activities 5e21cbffdb

Established in 1867 by an act of the Congress of Colombia, it is one of the largest universities in the country, with

more than 53,000 students. The university grants academic degrees and offers 450 academic programmes, including 95 undergraduate degrees, 83 academic specializations, 40 medical specialties, 167 master's degrees, and 65 doctorates. Approximately 44,000 students are enrolled for an undergraduate degree and 8,000 for a postgraduate degree. It is also one of the few universities that employs postdoctorate... 5e21cbffdb

Remote sensing in geology The radiation can be naturally sourced (passive remote sensing), or produced by machines (active remote sensing) and reflected off of the Earth surface. used in the geological sciences as a data acquisition method complementary to field observation, because it allows mapping of geological characteristics Remote sensing is used in the geological sciences as a data acquisition method complementary to field observation, because it allows mapping of geological characteristics of regions without physical contact with the areas being explored. Remote sensing is conducted via detection of electromagnetic radiation by sensors.

First, the intensities of reflectance at different wavelengths are detected, and. About one-fourth of the Earth's total surface area is exposed land where information is ready to be extracted from detailed earth observation via remote sensing. The electromagnetic radiation acts as an information carrier for two main variables 5e21cbffdb

University of Oviedo It has three campus and research centres, located in Oviedo, Gijón and Mieres. It is the only university in the region. playwright Gonzalo Torrente Ballester, novelist Luis Suárez Fernández, historian Carlos Bousoño, poet Ángel González, poet José Manuel Castañón, writer Santiago The University of Oviedo (Spanish: Universidad de Oviedo, Asturian: Universidá d'Uviéu) is a public university in Asturias (Spain) 5e21cbffdb

Geological structures are the results of tectonic deformations, which control landform distribution patterns. These structures include folds, fault planes, size, persistence, spatial variations, and numbers of the rock discontinuities in a particular region. These discontinuity features significantly impact slope

stability, causing slope failures or separating a rock mass into intact rock blocks (rockfall). Some displaced... 5e21cbffdb

Geological hazard Geohazards can be relatively A geologic hazard or geohazard is an adverse geologic condition capable of causing widespread damage or loss of property and life. , submarine or surface landslide) and affect local and regional socio-economics to a large extent (e. Geohazards can be relatively small features, but they can also attain huge dimensions (e. These hazards are geological and environmental conditions and involve long-term or short-term geological processes. property and life. g. These hazards are geological and environmental conditions and involve long-term or short-term geological processes. g. , tsunamis) 5e21cbffdb

Sometimes the hazard is instigated by the careless location of developments or construction in which the conditions were not taken into account. Human activities, such as drilling through overpressured zones, could result in significant risk, and as such mitigation and prevention are

paramount, through improved understanding of geohazards, their... 5e21cbffdb

School of Engineering, UNAM This division is organizes the Mining, Petroleum, Geophysics and Geology Engineering bachelor Programs. Is one of the oldest divisions in the school and The Faculty of Engineering (Spanish: Facultad de Ingeniería) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico is the division of the aforementioned university in charge of engineering and applied studies in the physical and natural sciences. At the undergraduate level, it offers thirteen majors and some graduate programs. In fall 2008, the school of engineering had over 10,900 undergraduate students and 1,115 graduate students and postdocs. Chemistry and chemical engineering are offered neither by the School of Engineering nor the Faculty of Sciences, but by a separate Faculty of Chemistry 5e21cbffdb

Ground subsidence is of global concern... 5e21cbffdb Processes that lead to subsidence include dissolution of underlying carbonate rock by

groundwater; gradual compaction of sediments; withdrawal of fluid lava from beneath a solidified crust of rock; mining; pumping of subsurface fluids, such as groundwater or petroleum; or warping of the Earth's crust by tectonic forces. Subsidence resulting from tectonic deformation of the crust is known as tectonic subsidence and can create accommodation for sediments to accumulate and eventually lithify into sedimentary rock. 5e21cbffdb Deformation monitoring is primarily associated with the field of applied surveying but may also be relevant to civil engineering, mechanical engineering, construction, and geology. The measurement devices utilized for deformation monitoring depend on the application, the chosen method, and the preferred measurement interval. 5e21cbffdb

Geological structure measurement by LiDAR This method's typical use is to acquire high resolution structural and deformational data for identifying geological hazards risk, such as assessing rockfall risks or studying pre-earthquake deformation signs. It enables monitoring

and characterisation Geological structure measurement by LiDAR technology is a remote sensing method applied in structural geology. Geological structure measurement by LiDAR technology is a remote sensing method applied in structural geology. It enables monitoring and characterisation of rock bodies 5e21cbffdb

Deformation monitoring Deformation monitoring is a major component of logging measured values that may be used for further computation, deformation analysis, predictive maintenance, and alarming. surveying but may also be relevant to civil engineering, mechanical engineering, construction, and geology. The measurement devices utilized for deformation Deformation monitoring (also referred to as deformation survey) is the systematic measurement and tracking of the alteration in the shape or dimensions of an object as a result of stresses induced by applied loads 5e21cbffdb

Ricardo A. Olea He served as Secretary-General (1992−1996) and President (1996–2000) for the International Association for Mathematical

Geosciences; and Secretary General (2019–21) of the Compositional Data Association. Previously, he spent most of his career with the National Oil Company of Chile (ENAP) in Punta Arenas and Santiago, and with the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence. American who was a research mathematical statistician with the United States Geological Survey (2006–21). He received the William Christian Krumbein Medal in 2004 from the International Association for Mathematical Geosciences. Previously, he spent most of his career with the National Ricardo Antonio Olea (Spanish pronunciation: [ri'kaɾðo an'tonjo o'lea]) is a Chilean American who was a research mathematical statistician with the United States Geological Survey (2006–21) 5e21cbffdb

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