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G R E E C E

Ground improvement
methods in challenging
geotechnical environment:

Case study of the MBT Plant in
Ptolemaida, Western Macedonia

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WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY GROUND IMPROVEMENT



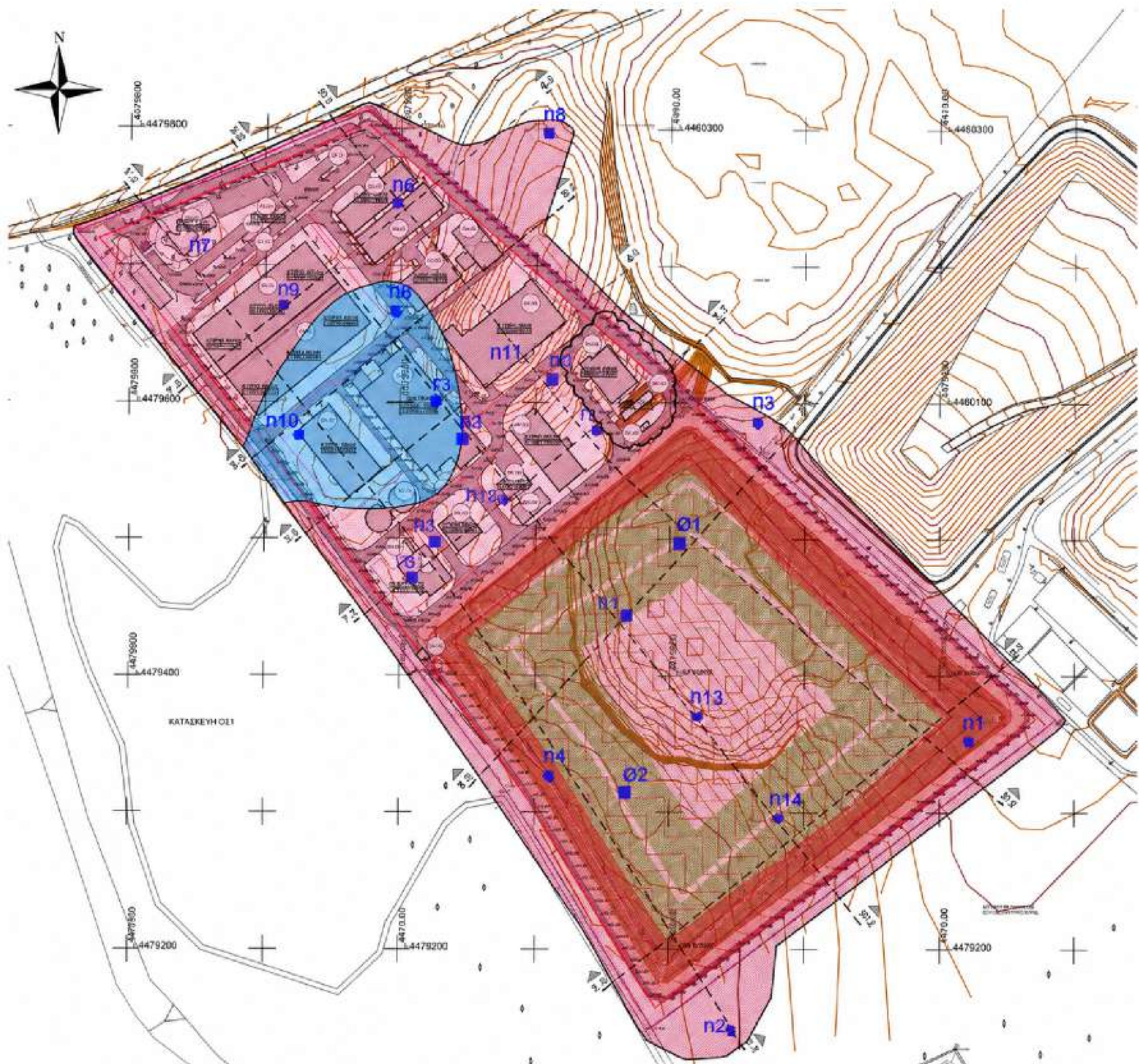
The Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant in Ptolemaida was constructed within a highly challenging geotechnical environment shaped by historical open-cast lignite mining activities.

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The site is underlain by approximately 60–80 meters of recent, heterogeneous and randomly stratified mine excavation deposits.



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These artificial fills contain marls, silty marls, clays, sands and gravels, resulting in highly variable ground conditions across the facility footprint.

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Ground improvement was essential to enhance soil stiffness, accelerate consolidation and mitigate long-term creep settlements of the buildings and infrastructure within strict allowable tolerances.

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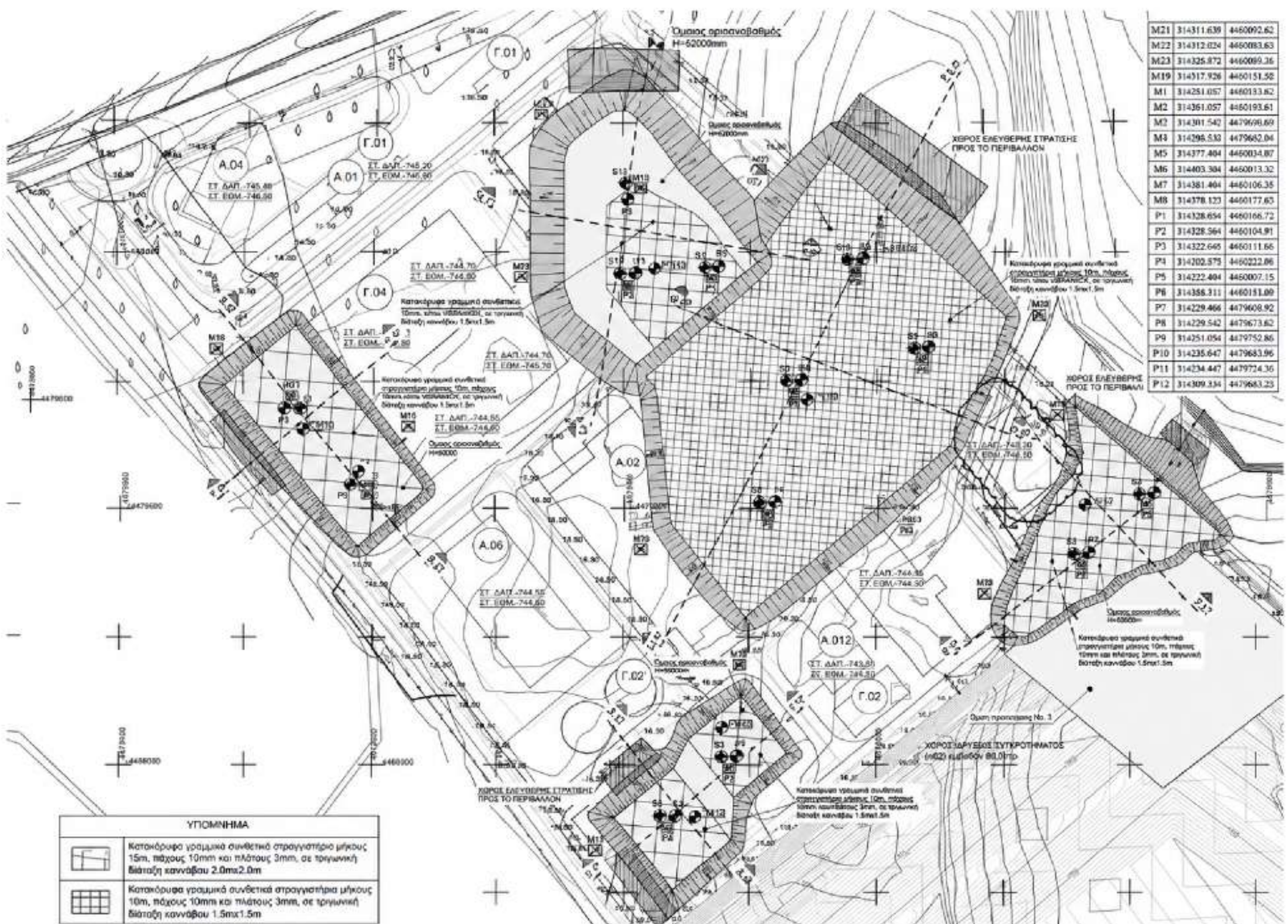
The adopted ground improvement method combined surcharge preloading via temporary earth embankments with deep prefabricated vertical drains (PVDs) to accelerate the dissipation of excess pore-water pressures.

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The preload embankments reached heights of up to 9 metres, covering a total surface area of approximately 14,000 square metres across five district zones.

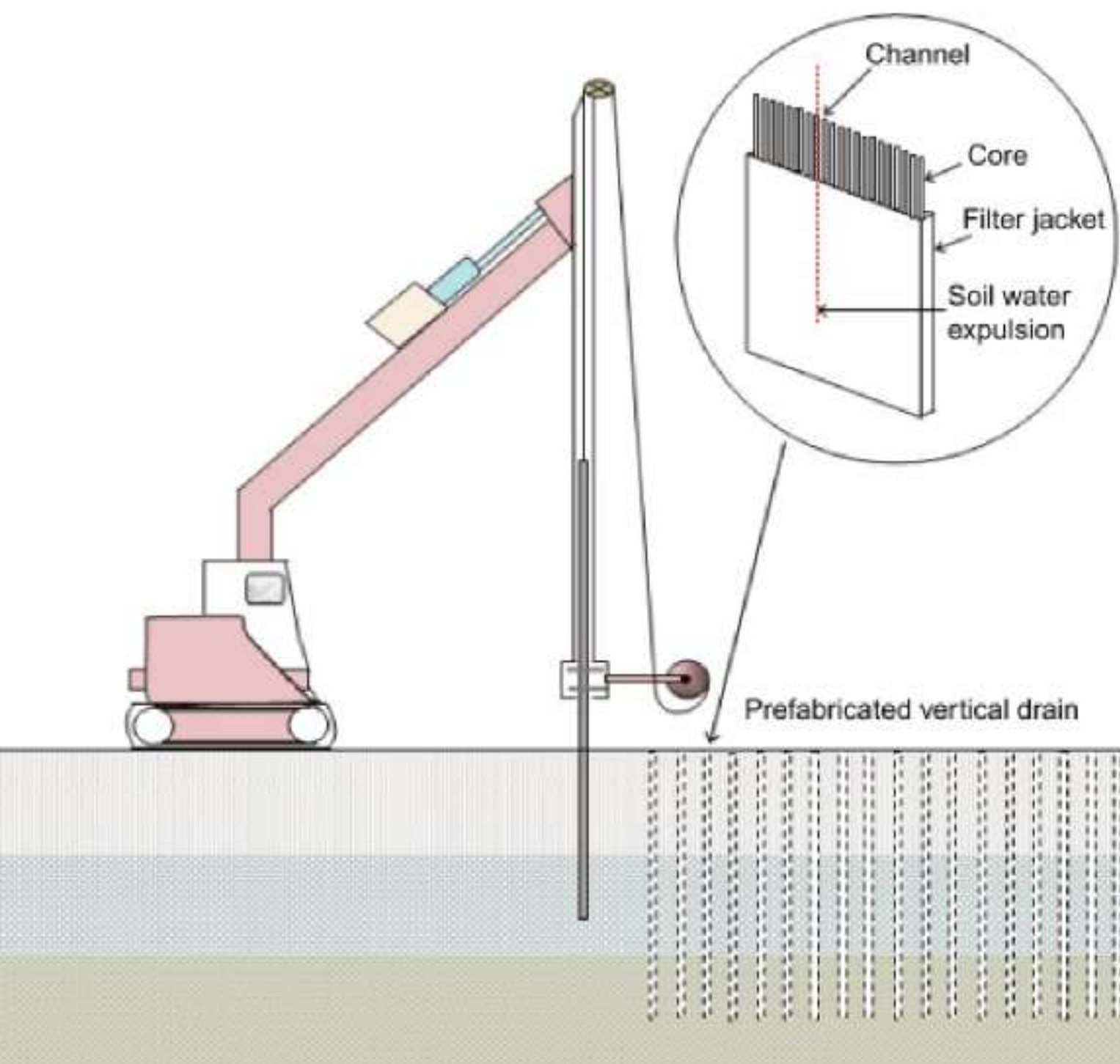
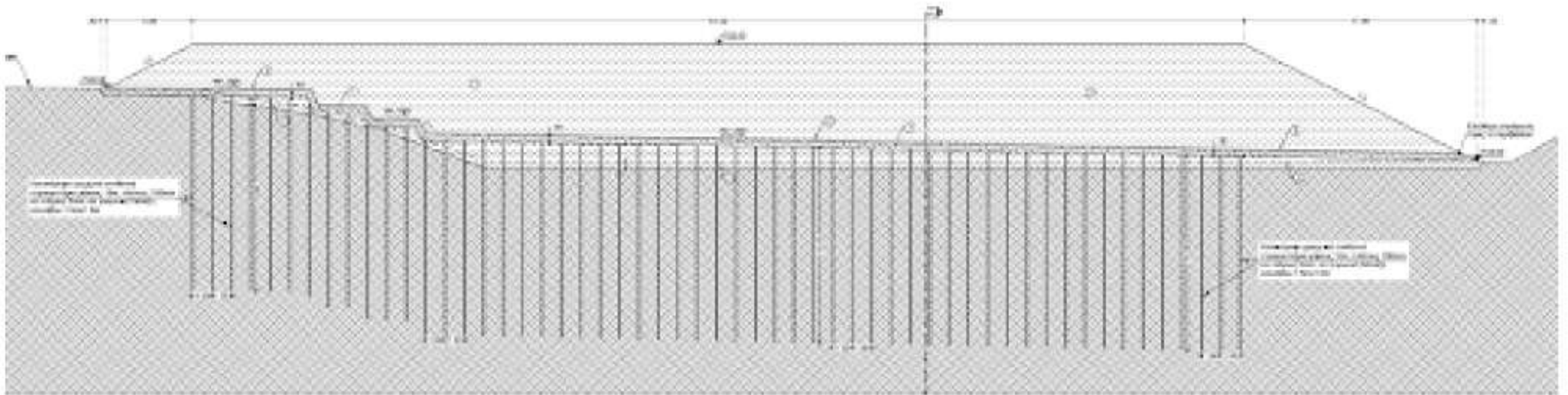


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PVDs were installed to depths of 15 metres using equilateral triangular grids ranging from 1.3×1.3 metres to 2.0×2.0 metres.



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High-precision settlement markers and vibrating-wire piezometers provided continuous monitoring data.

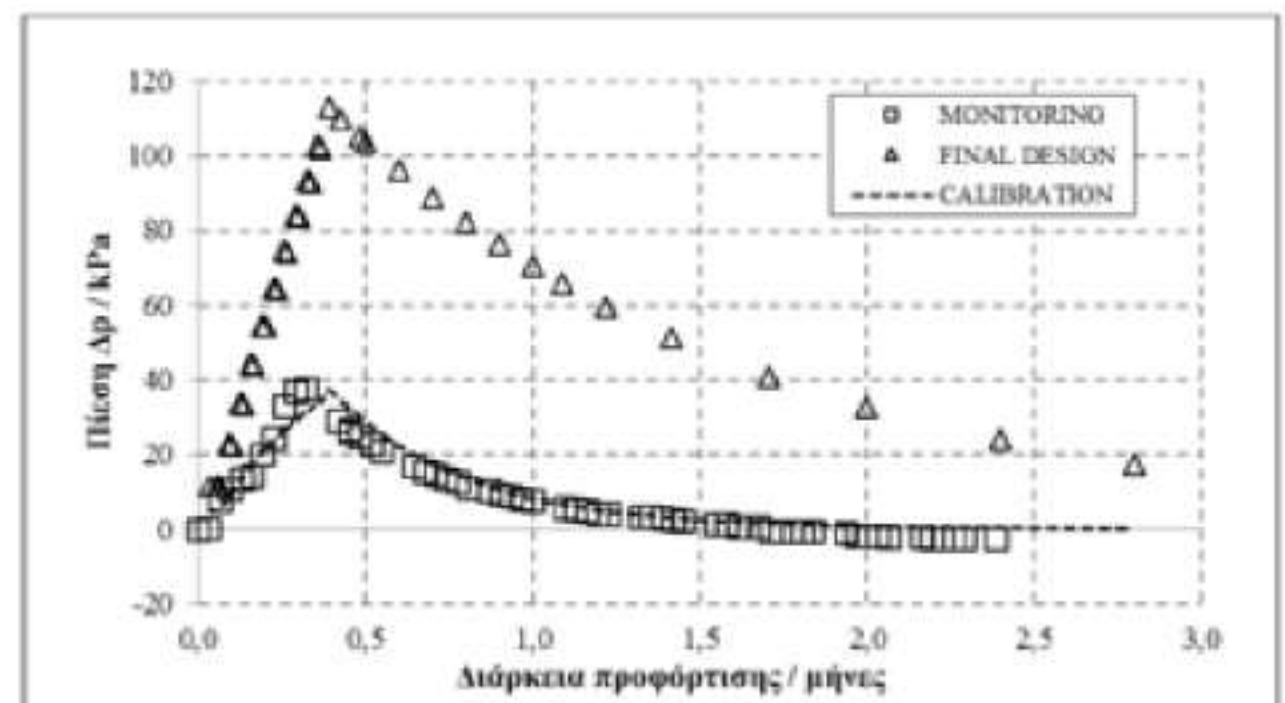
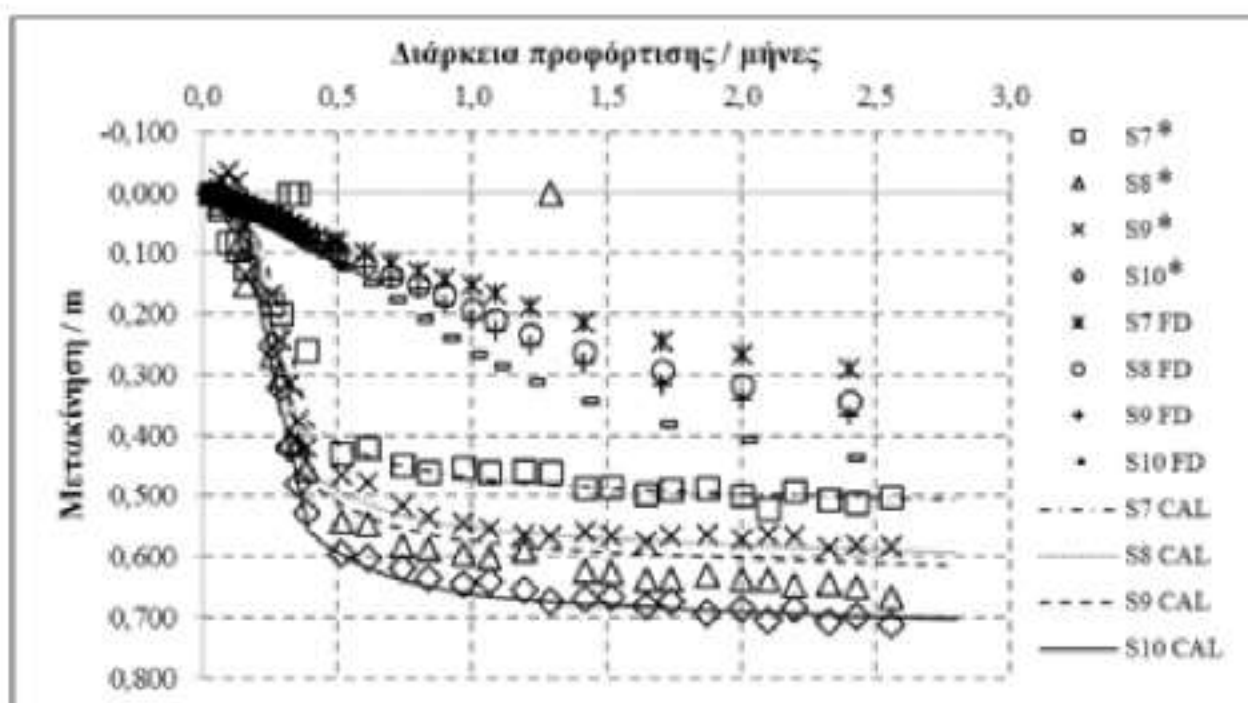


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Monitoring data were utilized to back-analyze the geotechnical parameters, calibrate the numerical models and verify the ultimate efficacy of the ground improvement design.



The assessment of monitoring data enabled the optimization and verification of the preloading duration, ensuring the long-term resilience of the infrastructure.



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