

MASTER IN EARTH SCIENCES

The Department of Earth Sciences at ETH Zurich has been repeatedly ranked as one of the world's leading Earth Science schools.

The Master programme in Earth Sciences combines class room teaching with computer exercises, laboratory and field work, e-learning, case study analyses as well as team work. The lecturers are drawn from diverse expertise within the Earth Sciences department, other departments at ETH, as well as from the neighbouring University of Zurich. Some specialised courses are given by outside experts from academia and industry.

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY



GEOLOGY

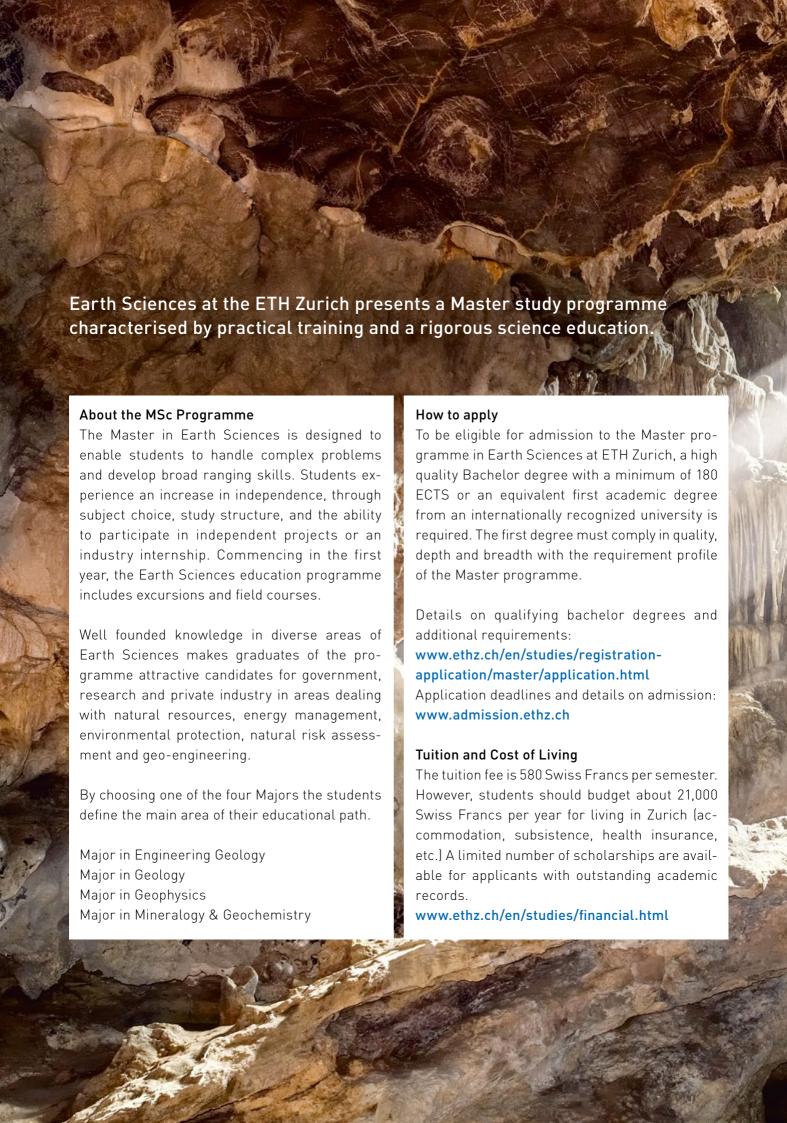


GEOPHYSICS



MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY





MAJOR IN ENGINERING GEOLOGY

The interactions between geology and engineered structures.



Engineering Geology is concerned with understanding, characterising and predicting the behaviour of rocks and soils under near-surface loading conditions, typically encountered during surface excavations, and the construction of tunnels, dams, roads, buildings and bridges etc.

Students attain the ability to design and execute a targeted site investigation programme, learn how to assemble, interpret and synthesize diverse and often highly-fragmented geological data, and transfer such data into an appropriate and scientifically-valid geological-geotechnical model, which is required for engineering analysis and design. Learning the fundamentals and applied issues about geological waste disposal, for example nuclear waste, is a challenging topic facing society today.

Identification and characterisation of natural slope instabilities (e.g. landslides, and rock falls, etc.) is also an important topic in engineering geology, where students are equipped with the know-how to provide appropriate input for sound mitigation solutions.

www.erdw.ethz.ch/master/engineering-geology

MAJOR IN GEOLOGY



The history of our planet, current state, and its development into the future.





The major in Geology is a general course of study dealing with solid earth processes along with their connections to the ocean, biosphere and atmosphere. Focal areas include tectonics, sedimentology, biogeochemical cycles and earth history, including the evolution of life and of the Earth's climate. The skills and methods learned centre on the analysis and significance of rock systems, importance of deformational structures, meaning of fossils and the history of life, climate proxies in the geologic record, and the use of numerical models in the study of physical and chemical processes in Earth Sciences.

The Geology programme introduces students to techniques for investigating various properties of rocks and minerals, the relationships between geological structures, forces and deformation rates due to tectonic activity, as well as the evolution of climate through geological time and its major forcing factors – orbital, atmosphere chemistry, and tectonics.

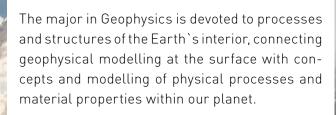
A major in geology provides a sound knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological processes working in sedimentary systems extending from the continents to the deep sea and explores the interactions between organisms and their physical and chemical environment on a wide range of spatial and temporal scales.

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MAJOR IN GEOPHYSICS



The state and structure of the Earth and other planets.



Geophysicists seek to answer questions of global significance such as: What drives plate tectonics and how do lithosphere plates interact with the mantle? How does the magnetic field of the Earth originate? How, where and when do earthquakes form and how can the risks associated with earthquakes be diminished?

Geophysicists analyse the state and structure of planets by using methods originating in physics, mathematics and geology and by developing new instrumentation and computer techniques. They are also involved in the development of space probes to survey other planets. Industrial applications vary from practical investigations of environmental problems to the exploration for raw materials and the assessment of natural hazards. Our programme provides the necessary skills and knowledge to thrive in these fields.

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MAJOR IN MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

The composition and properties of earth materials.





Obtaining a quantitative view of the structure and properties of earth materials is the focus of the major in Mineralogy and Geochemistry.

Students gain an understanding of the materials (rocks, minerals and fluids) that constitute the Earth, how their properties determine the dynamics and character of geological processes such as magmatism, mountain building and formation of energy and mineral resources and how chemical and isotopic fingerprinting methods allow the reconstruction and measurement of – sometimes extreme – pressure-temperature conditions, time scales and magnitudes of these processes.

Students in Mineralogy & Geochemistry learn to interpret the textures of rocks and minerals, to analyse them with chemical and physical methods, to perform experiments to understand mineral- and rock-forming processes and to use computer tools to simulate geological processes that take place over long time periods or are either too hot or too deep to be investigated directly.

www.erdw.ethz.ch/master/ mineralogy-geochemistry

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