



# Realize the softness of Ariake clay in Saga lowland

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# Who is Hino?



The screenshot shows a Researchmap profile for Takenori Hino. The profile includes a header with a photo and name, followed by navigation tabs for Research Interests, Research Areas, Research History, Education, Committee Memberships, Awards, Projects, etc. The main section is titled 'Profile Information' and lists his current position as an Assistant Professor at Saga University, his degrees (Ph.D. from Saga University in 1997 and a Master's from Saga University in 1994), and his research interests in geotechnical engineering and environmental geotechnics. It also lists several research projects and publications.

researchmap



The screenshot shows a Facebook profile for Takenori Hino. The profile picture is a circular image of a dog. The cover photo is a landscape view of a river valley. The name '日野 剛徳' is displayed prominently. Below the name, there is a bio: 'I am good at research on solving various problems in soft ground such as Saga Lowland.' The profile includes a 'Timeline' tab and a '自己紹介' (Introduction) section with a list of his roles and affiliations, including his current position at Saga University and previous roles at Mulawarman University.

Facebook



# Outline

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1. Parameters related to soil condition
2. Sensitivity of soil
3. Landslide disasters associated with recent earthquakes
4. Concluding remarks



# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.1 Representation of soil condition

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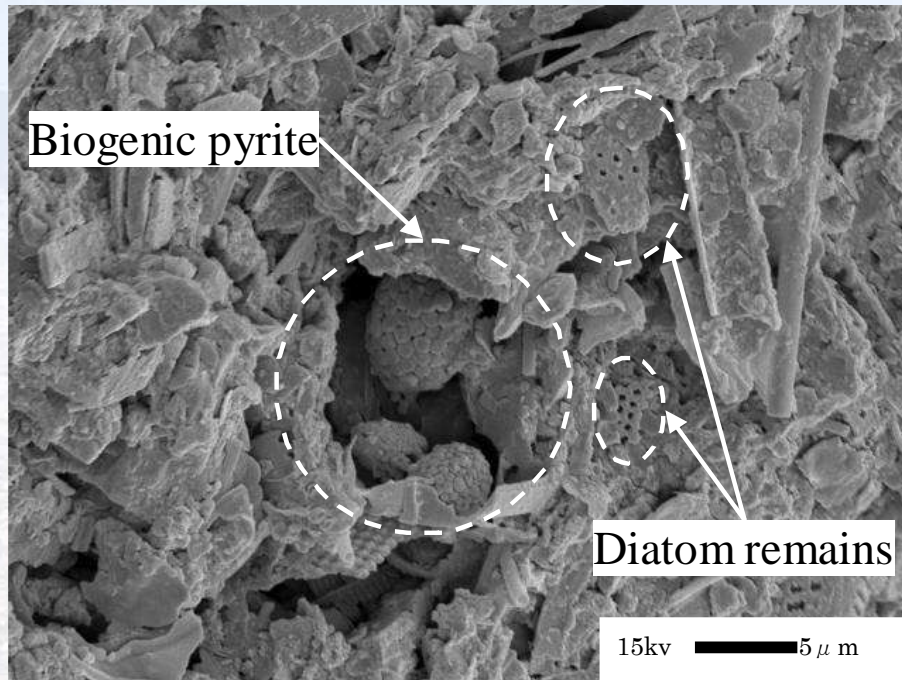
■ The sticky soil is juicy. The dry soil has few water. Hard soil is well compacted. Soil with high compressibility have large void. There is hardly any void in hard soil like stone...

■ Even if we explain by the words, how to understand the degree of the state depends on each person. It is necessary to quantify the state of soil and express.



# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.2 Elements representation of soil condition



SEM observation of Ariake clay  
( $\times 3,000$  times magnification) (Negami et al., 2003)

### Elements representation of soil condition:

■ Water inclusion  
(Relationship of mass)

→ Water Content,  $w$  (%)

■ Clogging condition (Mass/Volume)

→ Wet density,  $\rho_t$  (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) or  $\gamma_t$  (kN/m<sup>3</sup>):  
Dry density,  $\rho_d$  (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) or  $\gamma_d$  (kN/m<sup>3</sup>)

■ Amount of void (Relationship of volume)

→ Void ratio  $e$

■ Percentage of water in void  
(Relationship of volume)

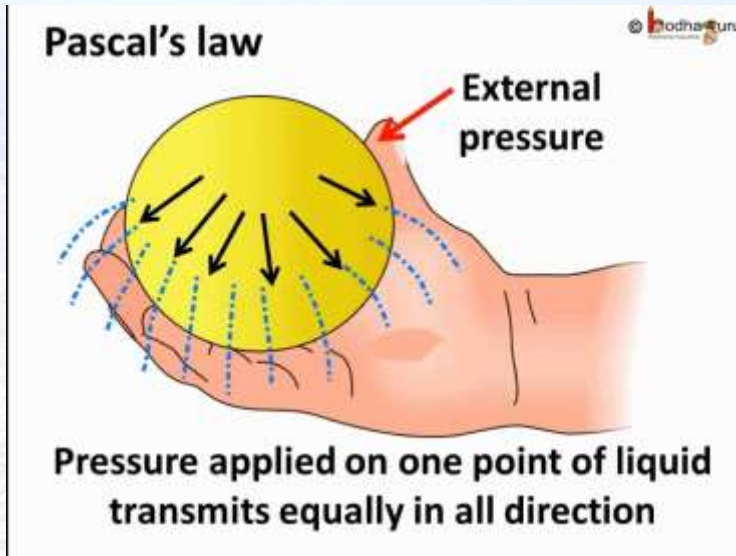
→ Degree of saturation  $S_r$  (%)

■ If  $S_r=100\%$ : "Pascal's law" is established in the mechanical behavior of the soil. Therefore, we can simplify the mechanical behavior of the soil and think.

■ If  $S_r<100\%$ : "Capillary action" occur in the soil, and the mechanical behavior becomes complicated...

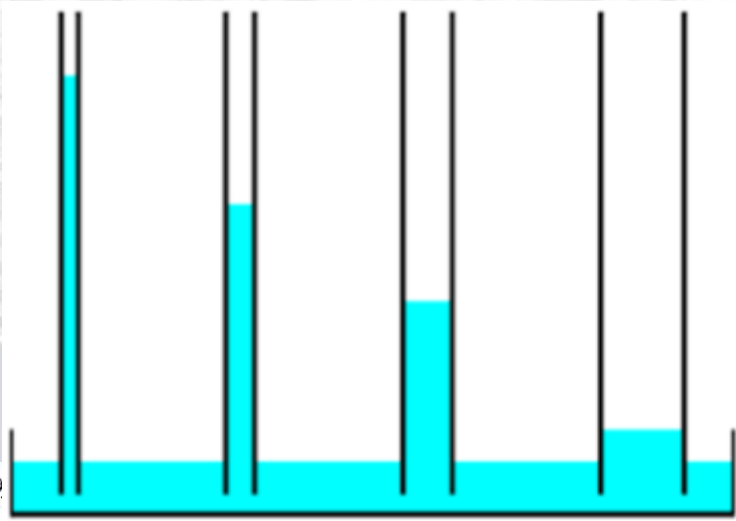
# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.3 Pascal's law and Capillary action



■ **Pascal's law** (also Pascal's principle or the principle of transmission of fluid-pressure) is a principle in fluid mechanics that states that a pressure change occurring anywhere in a confined incompressible fluid is transmitted throughout the fluid such that the same change occurs everywhere.

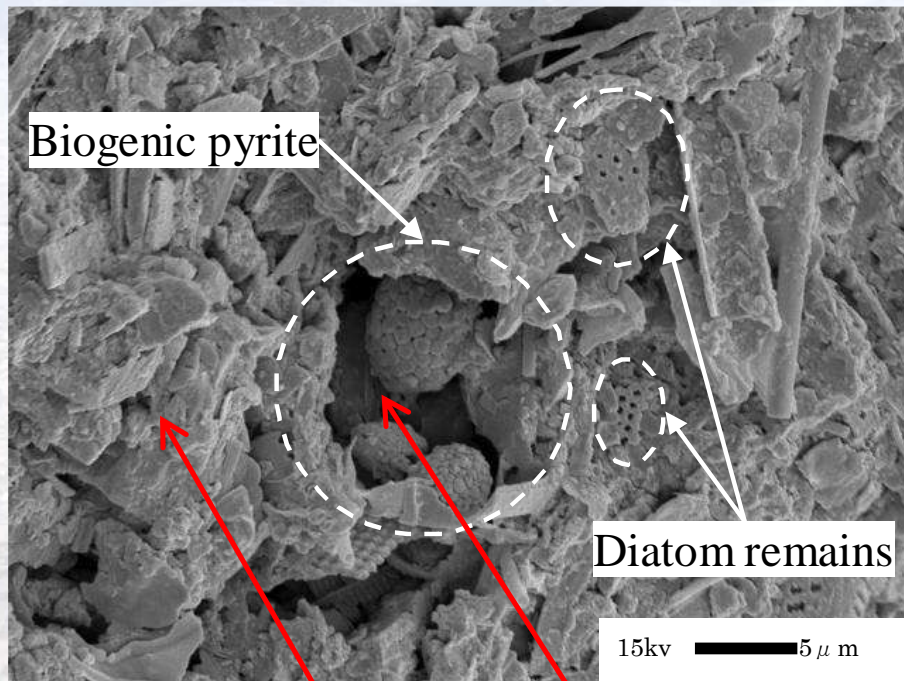
■ **Capillary action** (sometimes capillarity, capillary motion, or wicking) is the ability of a liquid to flow in narrow spaces without the assistance of, or even in opposition to, external forces like gravity.



# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

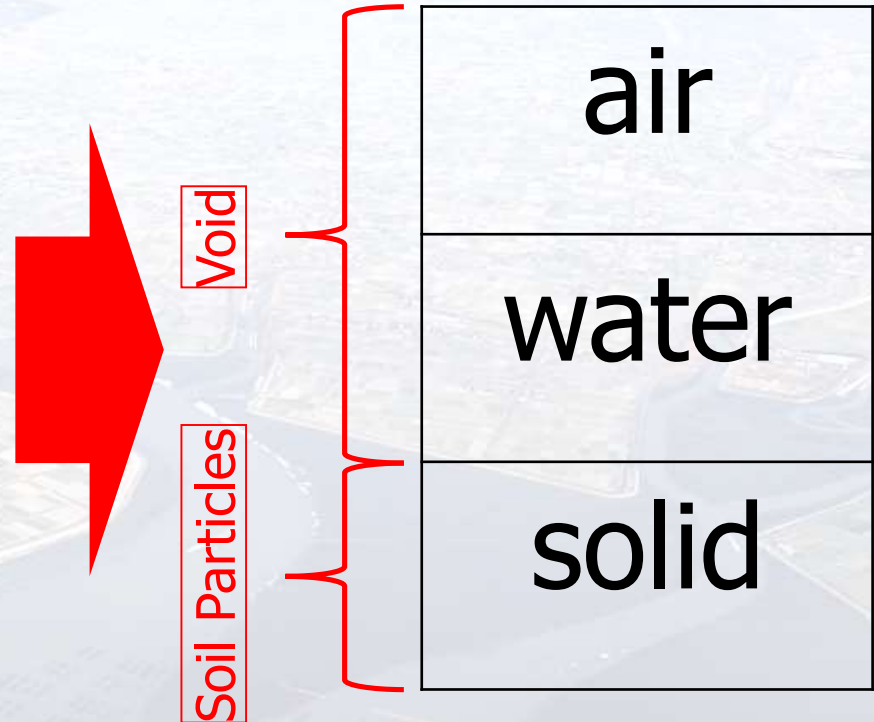
## 1.4 Modeling of soil

■ Even soil with complicated structure can be modeled based on three phases of soil particles, water and air.



Soil Particles

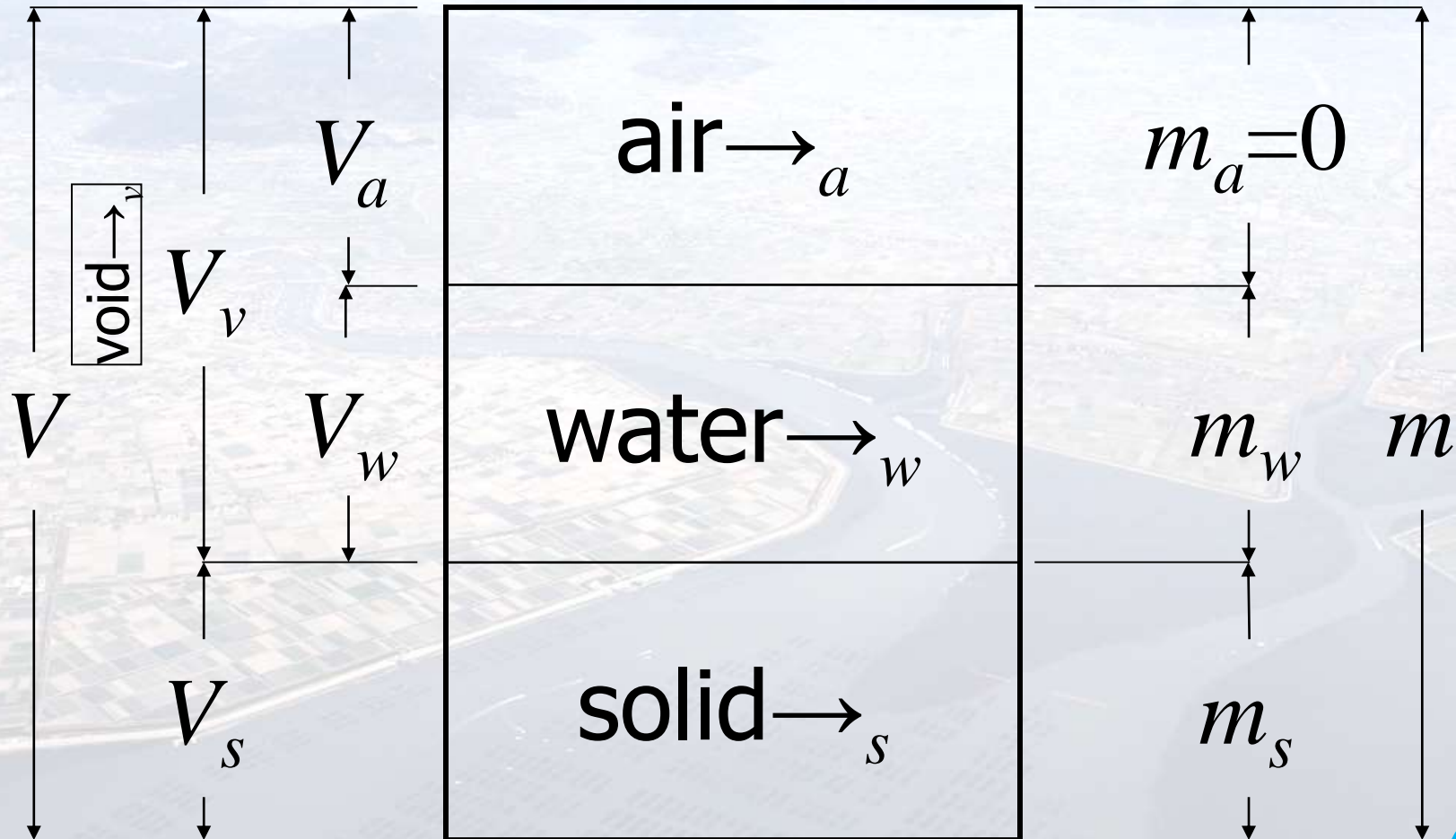
Void





# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.5 Relationship between mass and volume in soil model





# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.6 Knowledge derived from calculation results of state parameters



(a)



(b)

Ariake clay: (a) Undisturbed (b) Disturbed



You can do it! ♪  
 (Dr. Tri Harianto's son ♪)

Decomposed granite soil:  
 (Playground in the sports festival)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_s &= 2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3 & \rho_d &= \text{___} \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ w &= 150 \text{ \%} & e &= \text{___} \\ \rho_t &= 1.30 \text{ g/cm}^3 & S_r &= \text{___} \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

■ Each value of  $\rho_s$ ,  $w$  and  $\rho_t$  can be obtained by experiment. On the other hand, Each value of  $\rho_d$ ,  $e$  and  $S_r$  can not be determined experimentally. Why?

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_s &= 2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3 & \rho_d &= \text{___} \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ w &= 10 \text{ \%} & e &= \text{___} \\ \rho_t &= 2.00 \text{ g/cm}^3 & S_r &= \text{___} \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

■ The density of soil particles is a parameter unique to soil. It is not a value that changes depending on the clogging condition of the soil.

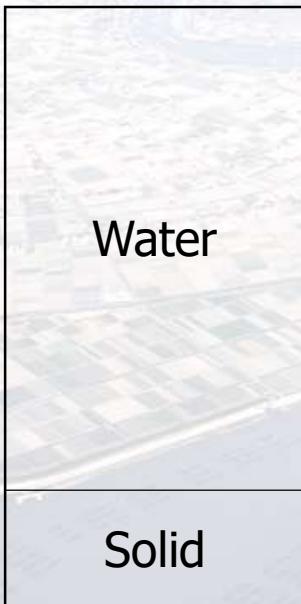
$\rho_s$ : Density of soil particles,  $w$ : Natural water content,  $\rho_t$ : Wet density,  $\rho_d$ : Dry density,  $e$ : Void ratio,  $S_r$ : Degree of saturation

# 1. Parameters related to soil condition

## 1.7 Three-phase image of each soil obtained from the calculation result



Ariake clay



Decomposed granite soil



■ What kind of information should we derive from the consideration results of the soil parameters?



## 2. Sensitivity of soil

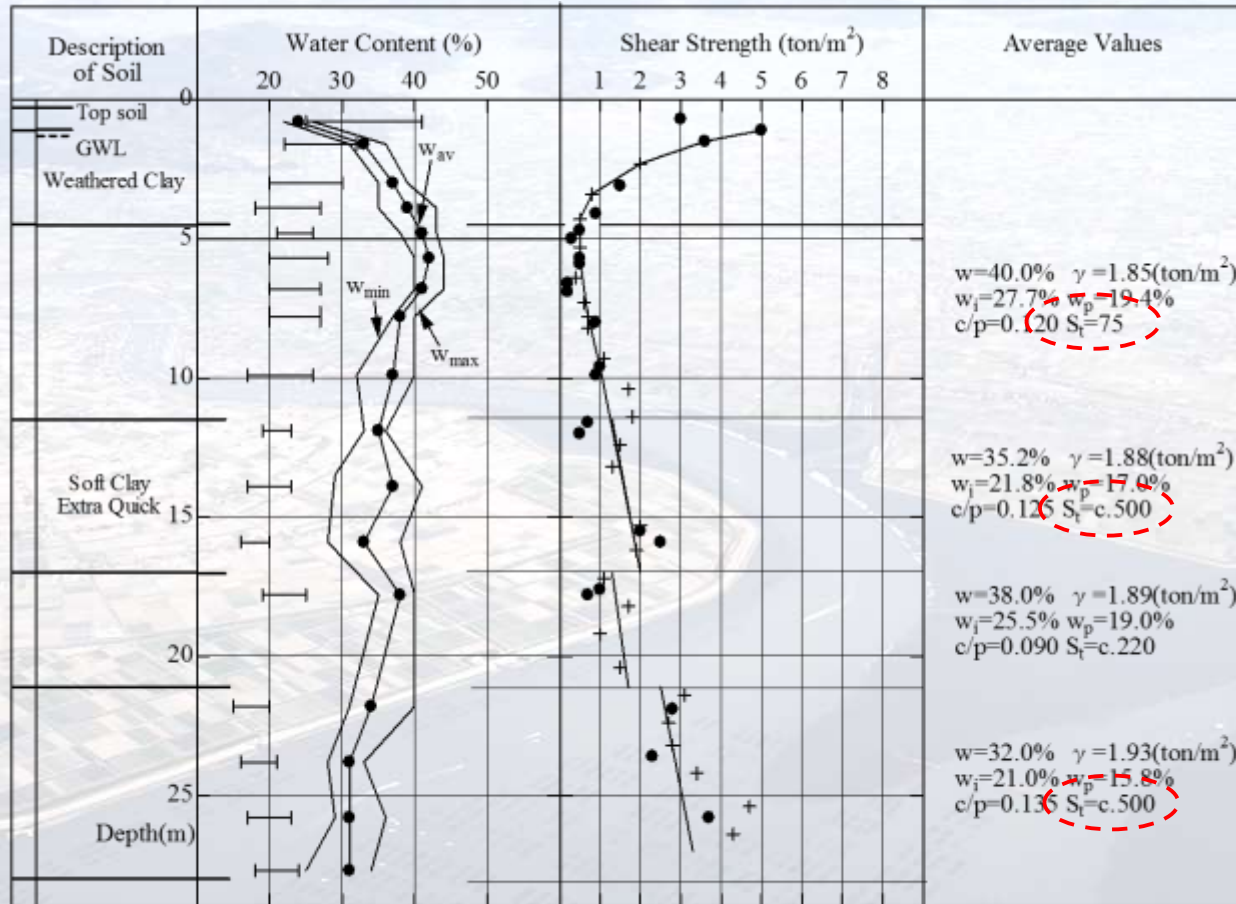
### 2.1 The quick clay landslide at Rissa, Norway-1978





## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.2 Clay characteristics at Manglerud in Oslo, Norway (Bjerrum, 1954) (Re-draw Figure 4.29 in James K. Mitchell, 1993)

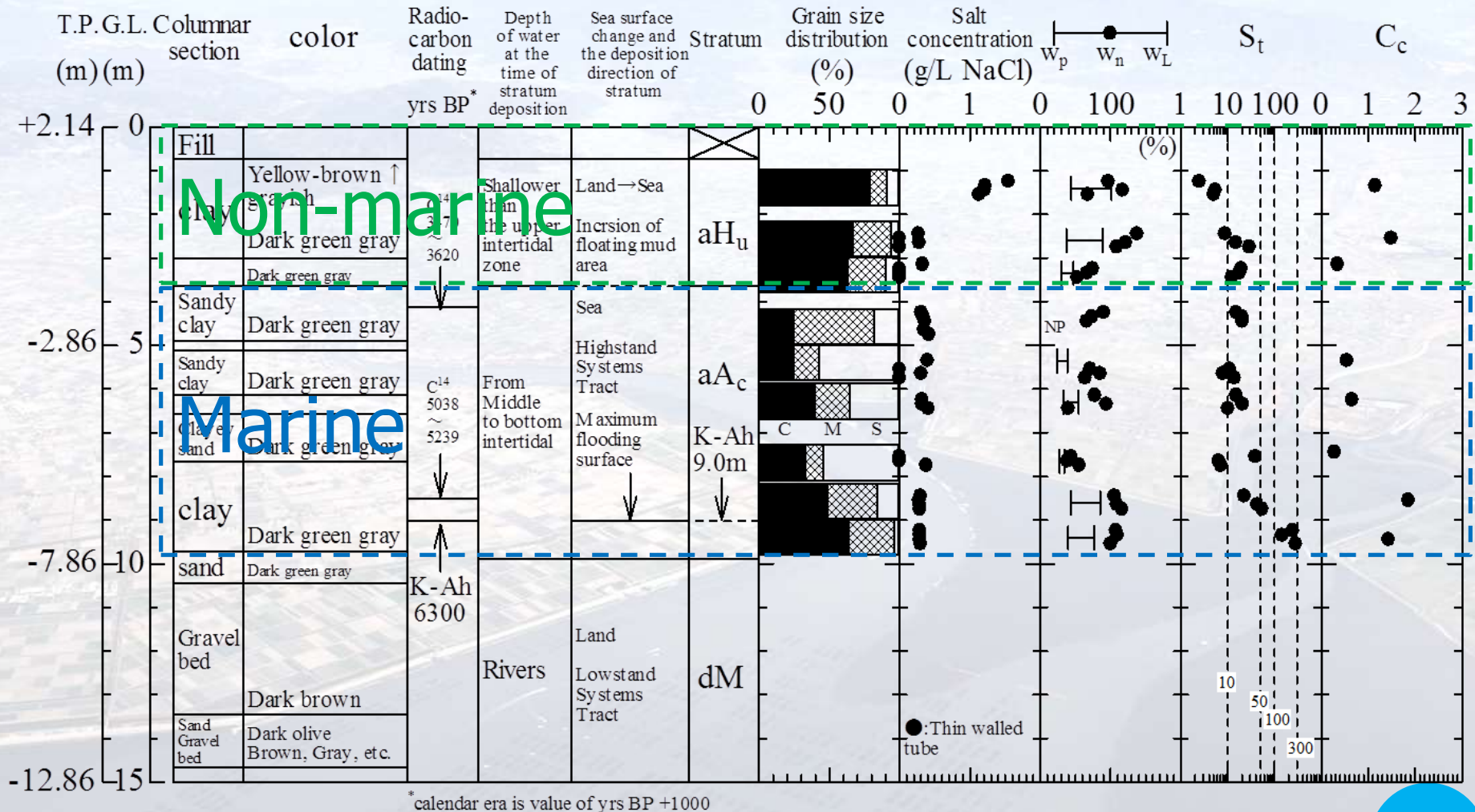


w<sub>l</sub> = Liquid limit    + Vane Tests  
 w<sub>p</sub> = Plastic Limit    • Unconfined Compression Tests



## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.3 Sensitivity and compressibility of Ariake clay (Hino et al., 2014)



## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.4 Measurement method of the sensitivity of soil

#### ■ Equation of the sensitivity of soil

$$S_t = \frac{q_u}{q_{ur}}$$

where  $S_t$  is the sensitivity of soil.

$q_u$  is the unconfined compression strength of undisturbed soil ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ ).

$q_{ur}$  is the remolded strength of disturbed soil in unconfined compression test ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ ).



## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.5 Sensitive soil requires application of laboratory vane shear test



Source: Marutani Co., Ltd.

(1) After unconfined compression test using undisturbed soil, this specimen and its shavings (stored in the water content ( $w_n$ ) –invariant state) are added, and these are **put into a plastic bag** and **milled until the feel of aggregates is lost**.

(2) After measurement of the  $w_n$ , it is **packed in a cylindrical container** (D=70mm × H=70mm (for vane (4 blades: D=10mm, H=20mm or less)). However, it conforms to **JGS 0821-2009** and **packs over 3 layers by tapping about 30 times/layer**.

(3) Finally, the upper surface of the cylindrical container is smoothed, and after measurement of the wet density  $\gamma_t$  ( $\text{kN/m}^3$ ), it is set in the apparatus.

(4) Vane-rotate to 90 degree (15 minutes) at the rotational speed of 6 degree/min based on **ASTM D4648/D4648M-16** to obtain the results.

## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.6 Equation of the sensitivity of soil when laboratory vane shear test is used

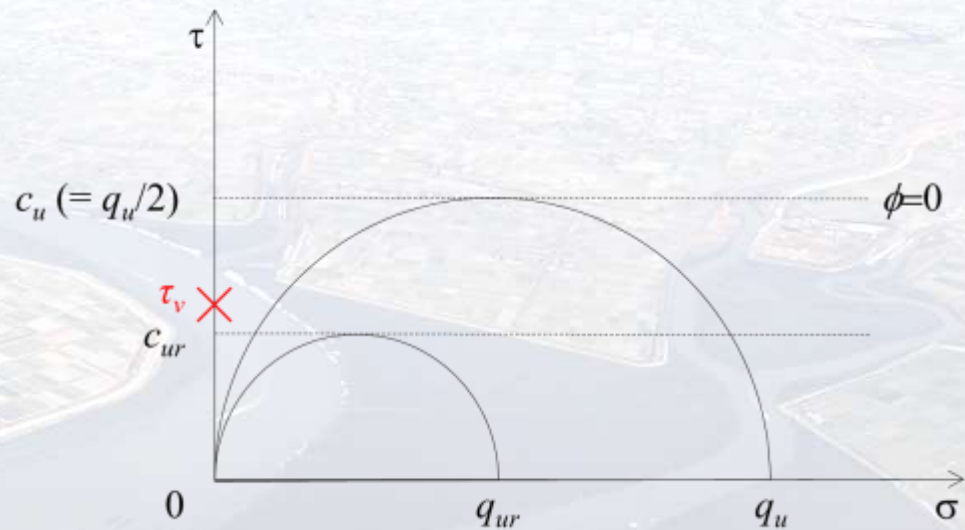
#### ■ Equation of the sensitivity of soil

$$S_t = \frac{c_u}{\tau_v}$$

where  $S_t$  is the sensitivity of soil.

$c_u$  is the undrained shear strength of undisturbed soil ( $q_u/2$ ) ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ ).

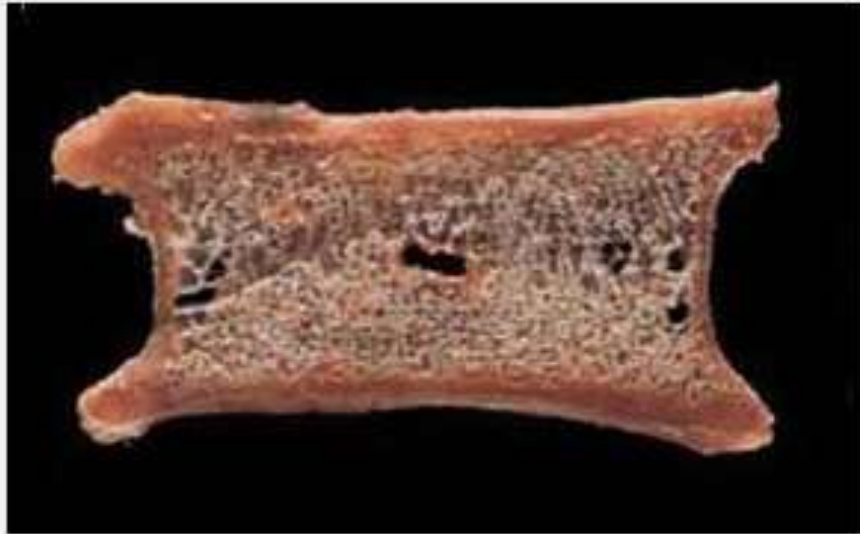
$\tau_v$  is the remolded strength of disturbed soil in laboratory Vane shear test ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ ).



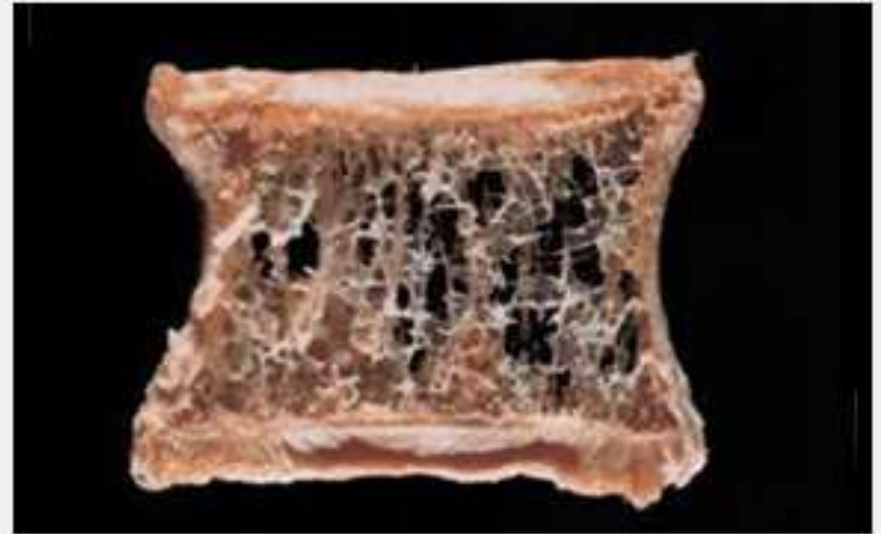


## 2. Sensitivity of soil

### 2.7 Image and mechanism of high sensitivity of soil (Osteoporosis)



Healthy bone composition  
(Low sensitivity)



Osteoporotic bone composition  
(High sensitivity)

## 3. Landslide disasters associated with recent earthquakes

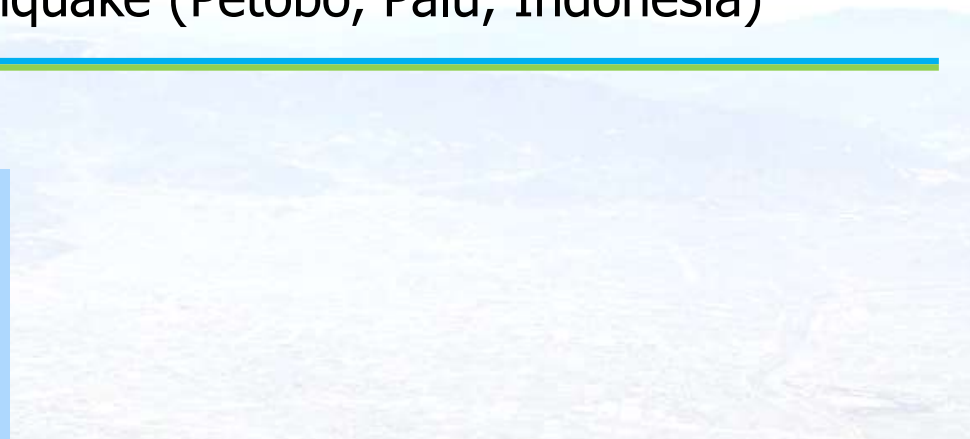
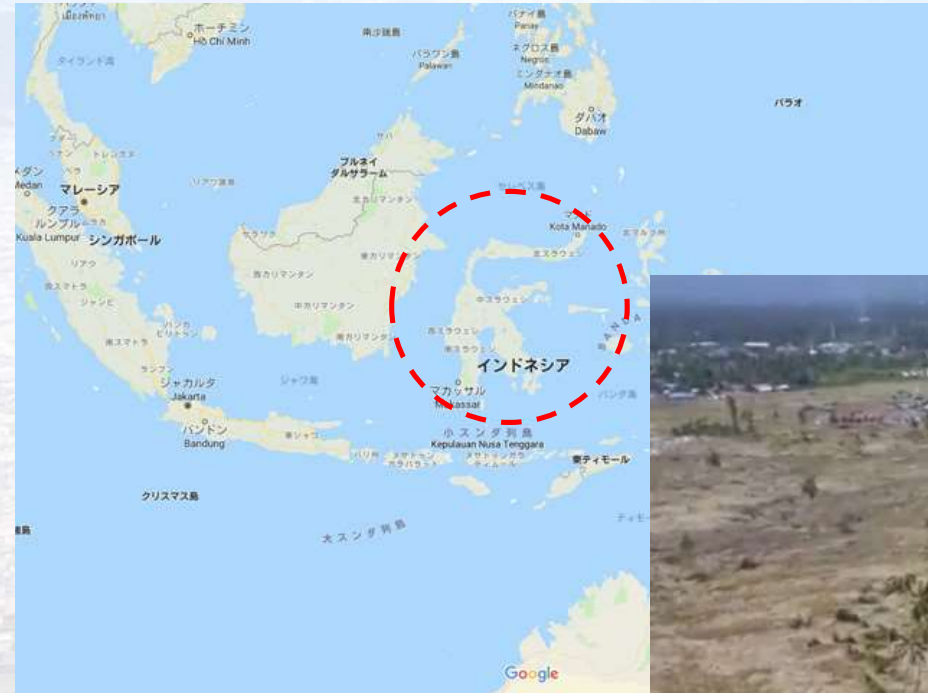
### 3.1 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi earthquake (Yufutsu-gun Atsuma-cho)





# 3. Landslide disasters associated with recent earthquakes

## 3.2 2018 Indonesia Sulawesi earthquake (Petobo, Palu, Indonesia)



Created by Suttisak Soralump



## 4. Concluding remarks

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■ Among the various soil data introduced in previous soil mechanics, it is thought that there are many opinions that are being guided without well understanding of the sedimentary environment.

■ Reconstructing the initial depositional environment for comparison with the current geoenvironment, clarifying the mechanisms of processes that caused such differences, and clarifying the effects of such mechanisms on the current geoenvironment are the unique approach adopted in the Saga lowlands area. Such an approach has been possible for the area because the area is blessed to have retained its original plain landscapes since it was formed.

■ We hope the data are collected based on a similar approach of this study nationally and internationally, and we hope to have opportunities to discuss this at the same bases of research.