

## **VI. GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF DEEP-SEA SEDIMENT, WAKE TO TAHITI**

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Geotechnical properties of deep-sea sediment, vane shear strength (original and remolded strength) and water content, were measured on 26 box cores and 19 piston cores. Adhesiveness between manganese nodule and surficial sediment was also measured on 57 selected nodules of nine undisturbed box cores. The measurements were conducted immediately after recovering the cores from the sea bottom. Instruments and procedure were same as those on GH79-1 research cruise (TSURUSAKI and HANDA, 1981). In this chapter the result of measurements on board and its preliminary examination are described.

The relationship between vane shear strength and water content and sample depth on each box core were shown in Fig. VI-1. From the viewpoint of topography, those cores can be classified into four groups such as Mid-Pacific Mountains area, Central Pacific Basin, Manihiki Plateau, and Penrhyn Basin. The result of examination of those geotechnical properties on each classified group was shown in Table VI-1 and Fig. VI-2. Those table and figure show that the geotechnical properties vary corresponding to the topographical provinces. Especially on surficial sediment the geotechnical properties vary obviously reflecting the difference of lithology. Water content of Central Pacific Basin samples which are siliceous pelagic clay and siliceous calcareous clay is highest and that of Penrhyn Basin samples which are zeolitic pelagic clay is next high. That of Manihiki Plateau samples which are calcareous clay is lowest and that of Mid Pacific Mountains area samples which are zeolitic clay is next low. On the other hand, vane shear strength tends in the reverse order of water content. This areal trend, however, cannot be obvious in the deeper part of the sample. Especially the plots of the deeper part of Manihiki Plateau samples scattered very widely as shown in Fig. VI-2. These are thought to due to the lithological change of the sediment layers.

The relationship between geotechnical properties and sample depth on each piston core sample were shown in Fig. VI-3. The latter dotted line on each profile means visible and invisible lithological change in the cores. In case of homogeneous sediment throughout a core, for example P178 (St. 1642), water content decreases and vane shear strength increases monotonously with increasing sample depth. But many cores include several visible and invisible lithological changes within, and it is thought that lithology gives some influences on the geotechnical properties. For example, core P169 (St. 1626) included several marked deep-sea turbidite layers. It is obvious that water content and vane shear strength of P169 are influenced by the turbidite layers. They show a complicated variation corresponding to each layer as shown in the profile.

Averaged adhesiveness between manganese nodule and surficial sediment was  $5.8 \pm$

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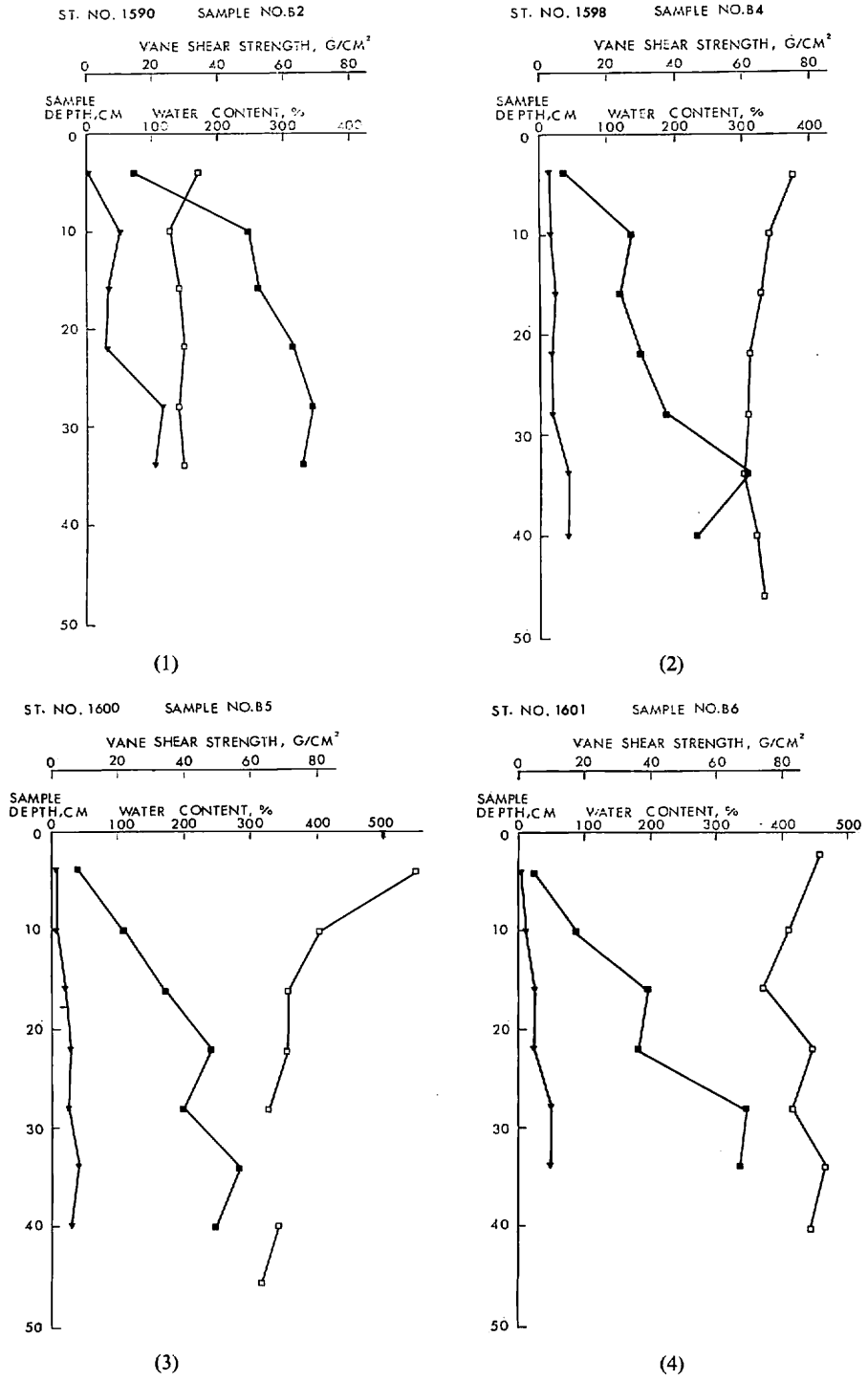
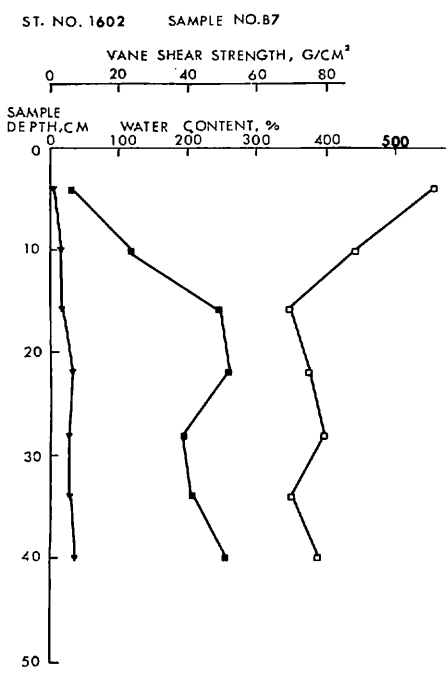
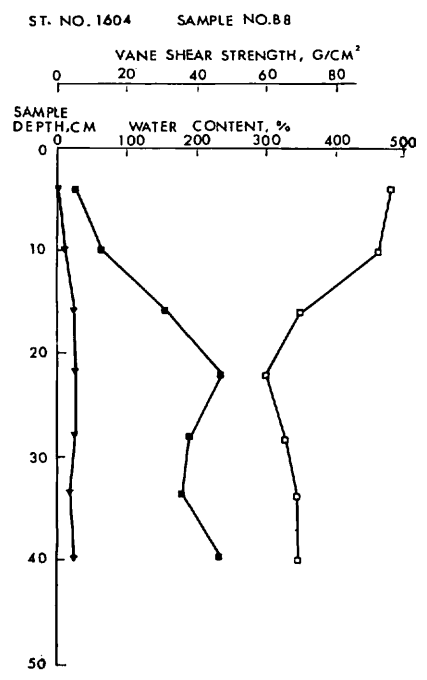


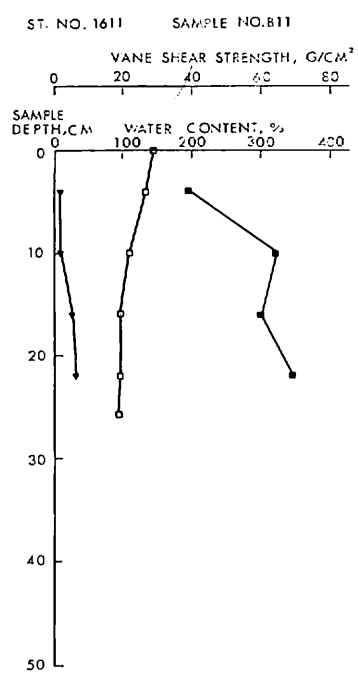
Fig. VI-1 Relationship between geotechnical properties and sample depth of box cores. Open square, water content; solid square, original vane shear strength; solid triangle, remolded shear strength.



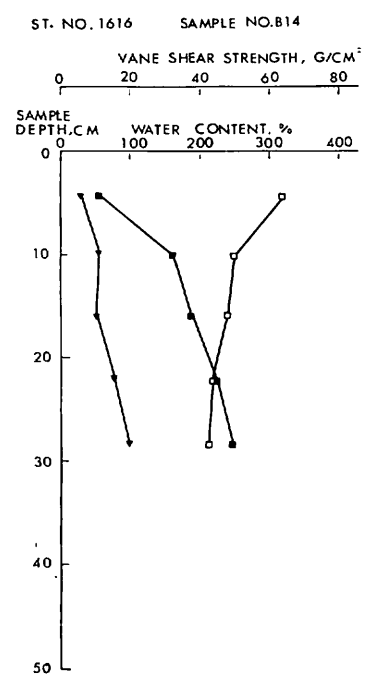
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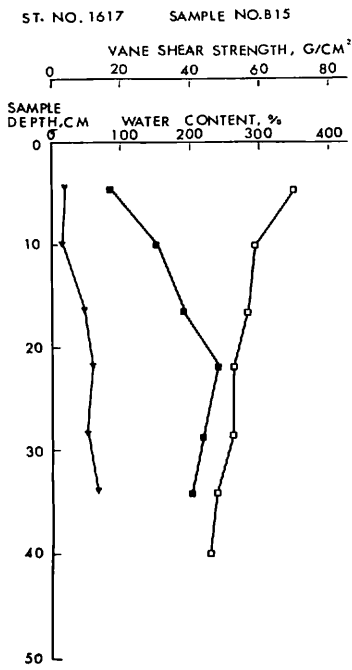
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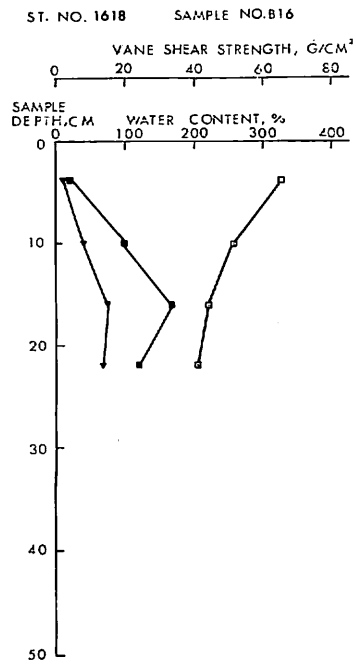
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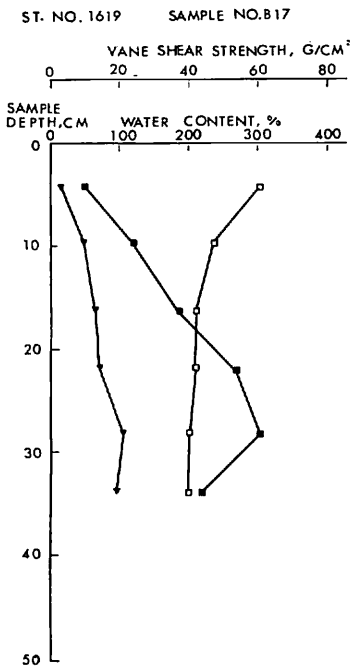
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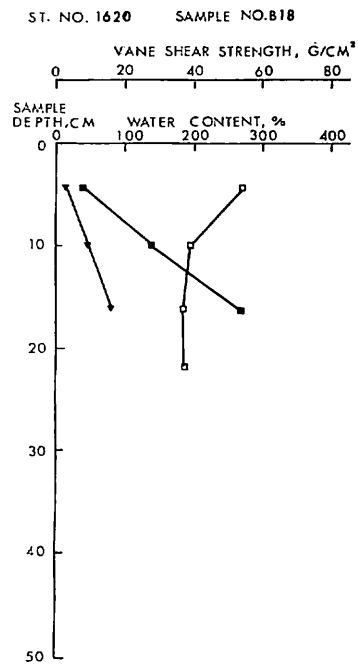
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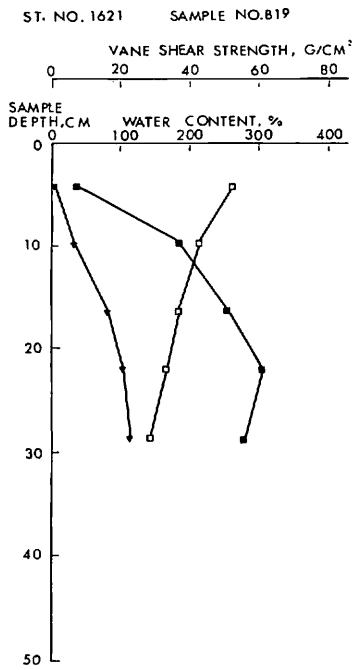
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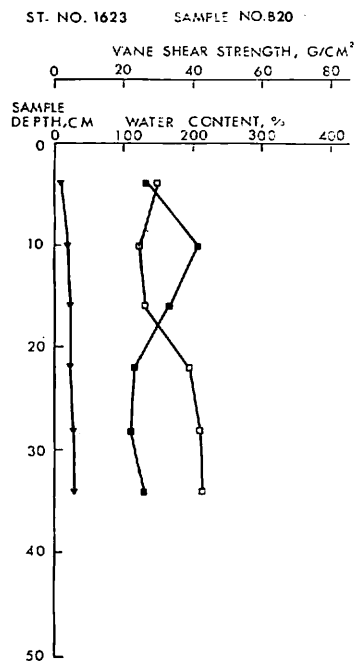
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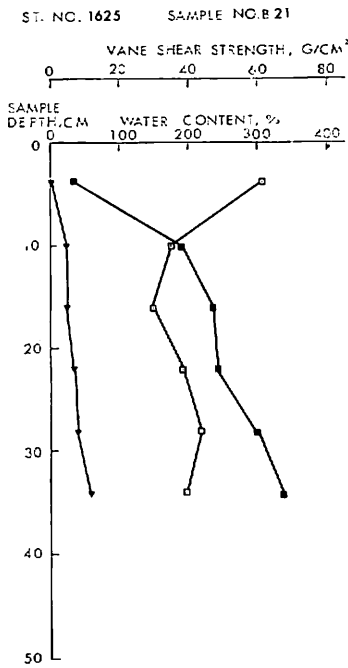
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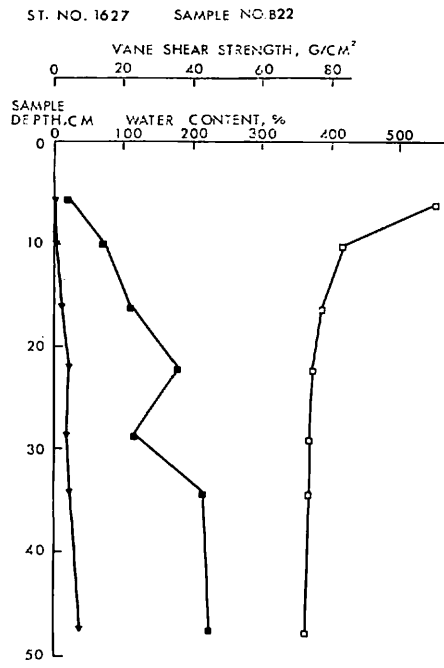
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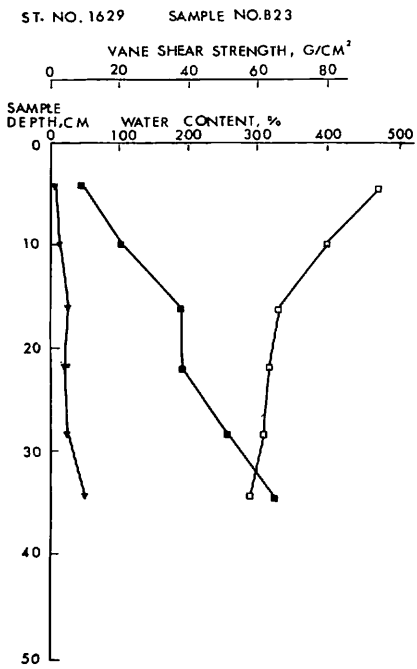
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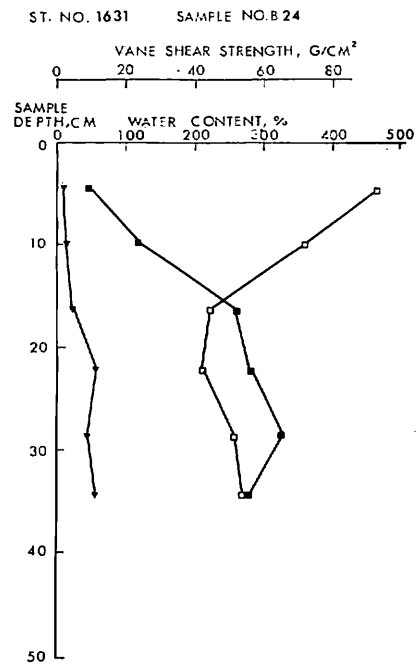
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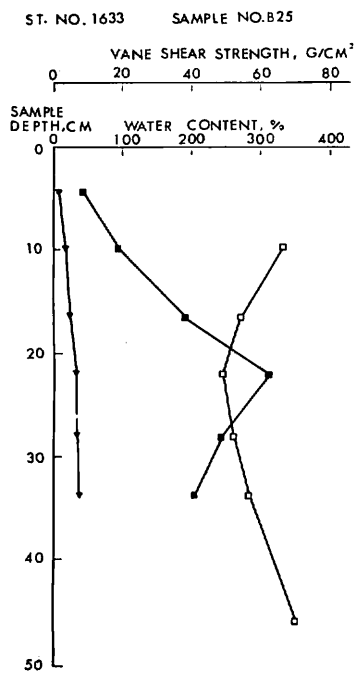
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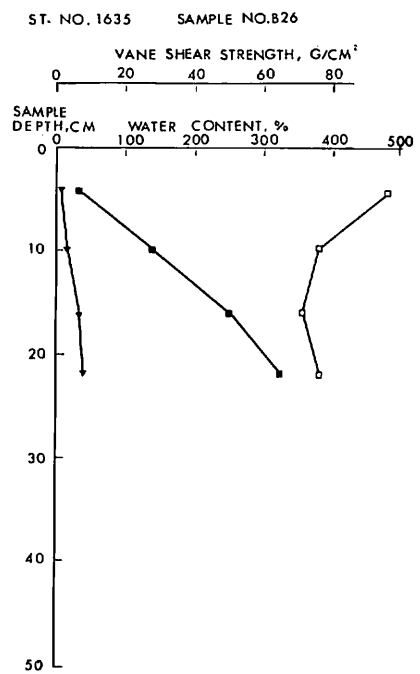
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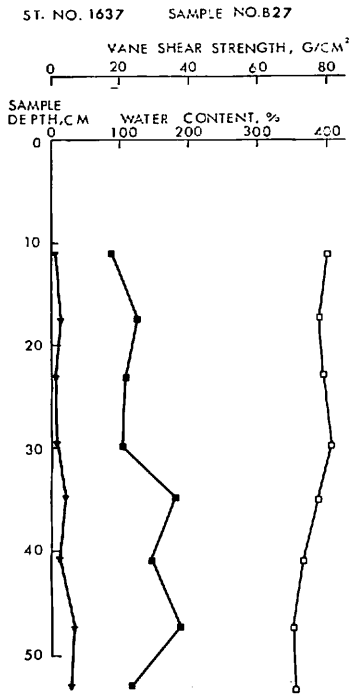
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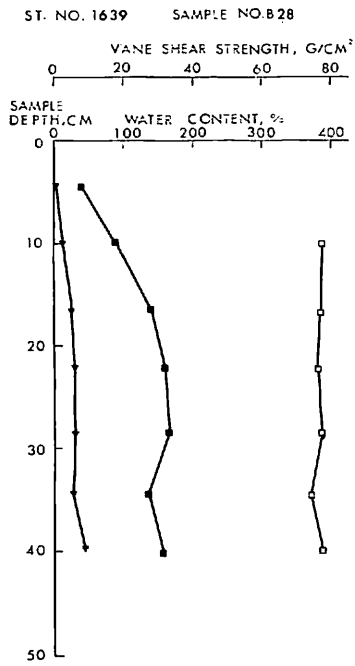
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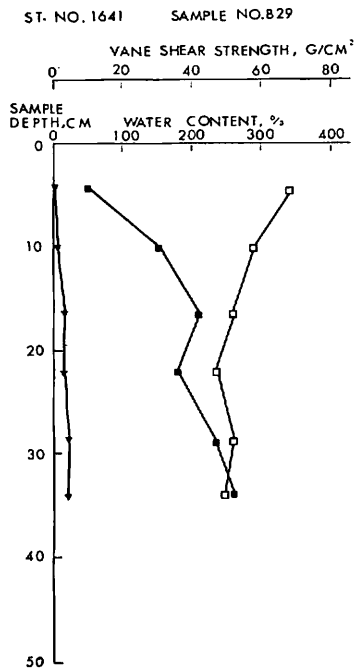
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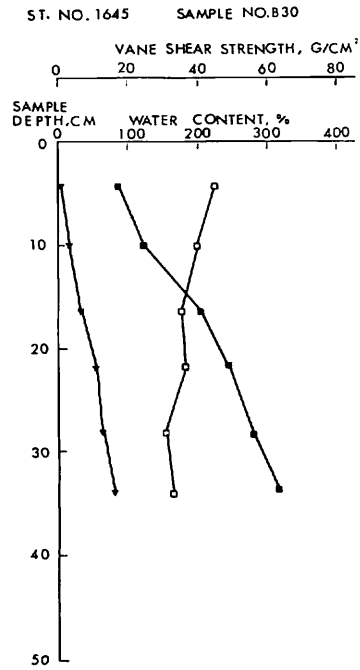
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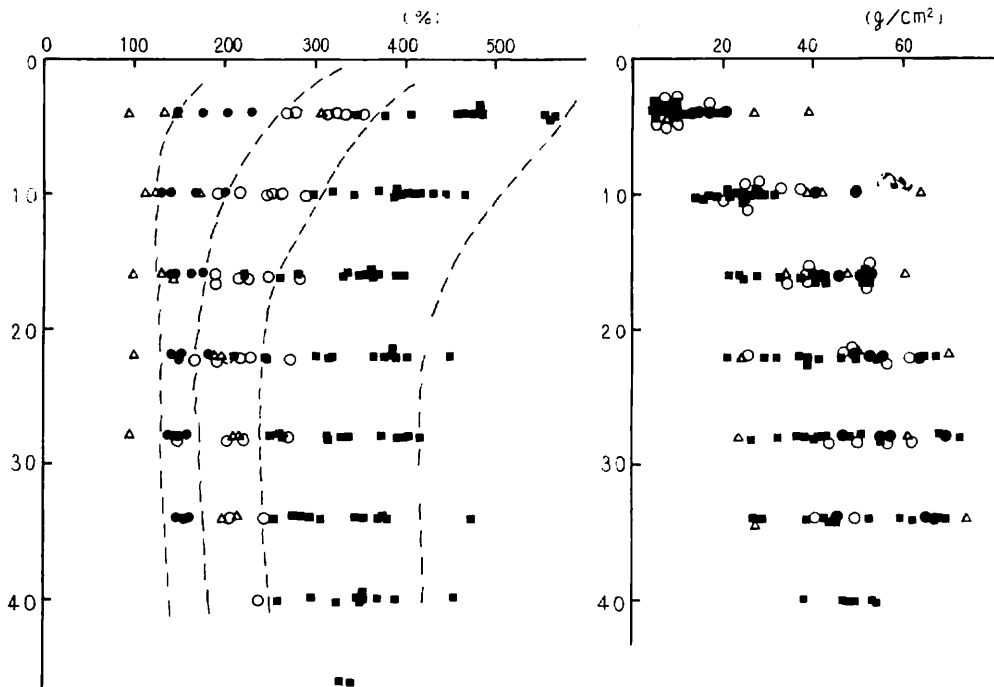
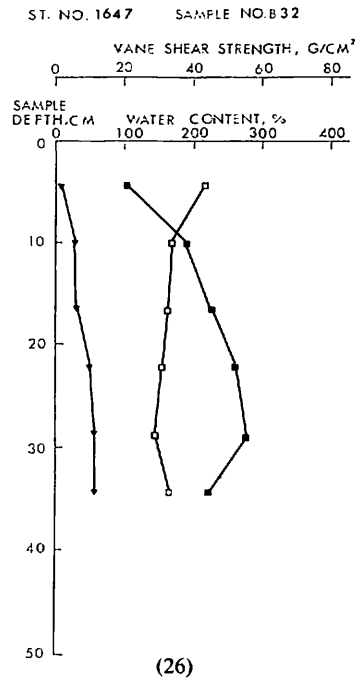
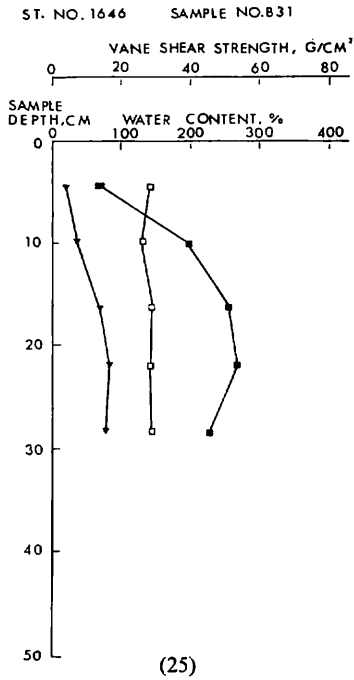


Fig. VI-2 Summarized figure of the relationship between geotechnical properties and sample depth of box cores. The left and the right figures show the distribution of water content and vane shear strength, respectively. Vertical axis show a sample depth in cm. Solid square, Central Pacific Basin; solid circle, Mid-Pacific Mountains area; open circle, Penrhyn Basin; open triangle, Manihiki Plateau.



Table VI-1 Relationship between geotechnical properties and topographical group.

| sample depth (cm) | topographical group | vane shear strength (g/cm <sup>2</sup> ) |      |      |      | water content (%) |      |      |      |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|------|
|                   |                     | No.                                      | Max. | Min. | Ave. | No.               | Max. | Min. | Ave. |
| 4                 | MPM                 | 4  | 20.5 | 13.6 | 16.4 | 4                 | 229  | 147  | 186  |
|                   | CPBn                | 4  | 18.8 | 7.2  | 11.4 | 3                 | 405  | 345  | 376  |
|                   | CPBc, s             | 9  | 9.2  | 4.1  | 6.8  | 9                 | 752  | 458  | 531  |
|                   | MP                  | 3  | 38.9 | 6.8  | 24.2 | 4                 | 307  | 133  | 181  |
| 16                | PB                  | 6  | 17.7 | 4.1  | 9.5  | 6                 | 352  | 268  | 308  |
|                   | MPM                 | 4  | 52.9 | 41.6 | 47.8 | 4                 | 176  | 143  | 157  |
|                   | CPBn                | 4  | 43.0 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 4                 | 392  | 261  | 343  |
|                   | CPBc, s             | 9  | 51.5 | 22.8 | 39.8 | 9                 | 369  | 221  | 335  |
|                   | MP                  | 3  | 60.0 | 33.4 | 46.8 | 3                 | 147  | 99   | 126  |
| 28                | PB                  | 6  | 52.5 | 33.8 | 42.4 | 6                 | 281  | 185  | 223  |
|                   | MPM                 | 4  | 69.9 | 46.7 | 57.1 | 4                 | 158  | 143  | 149  |
|                   | CPB                 | 4  | 48.8 | 32.1 | 38.6 | 4                 | 397  | 265  | 342  |
|                   | CPBc, s             | 8  | 70.2 | 23.9 | 47.5 | 8                 | 413  | 251  | 334  |
|                   | MP                  | 2  | 60.7 | 22.8 | 41.8 | 3                 | 216  | 95   | 174  |
|                   | PB                  | 4  | 61.4 | 43.3 | 52.7 | 4                 | 268  | 146  | 207  |

MPM: Mid-Pacific Mountains area.

MP: Manihiki Plateau.

CPBn, c, s: Central Pacific Basin.

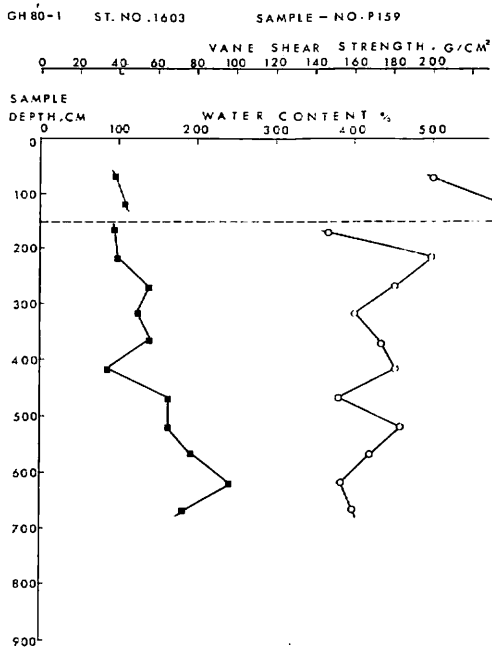
PB: Penrhyn Basin.

1.9 gr/cm<sup>2</sup> (per nodule projection area).

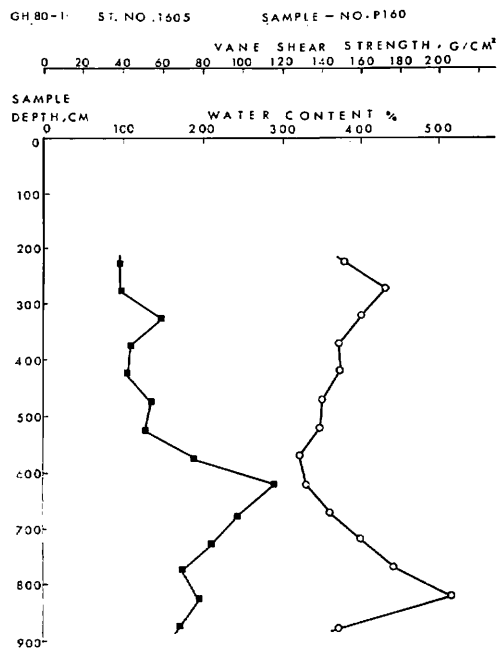
Description above is a preliminary result obtained on the board, and subsequent laboratory geotechnical examinations are to be carried out altogether with lithological and topographical examination for detailed geotechnical study of deep-sea sediment.

#### Reference

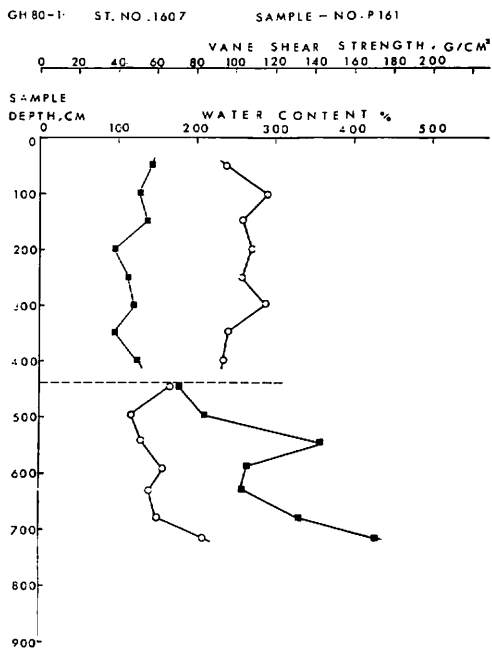
TSURUSAKI, K. and HANDA, K. (1981) Geotechnical properties of deep sea sediments in the northern part of Central Pacific Basin. In MIZUNO, A. (ed.), *Geol. Surv. Japan Cruise Rept.*, no. 15, p. 143-161.



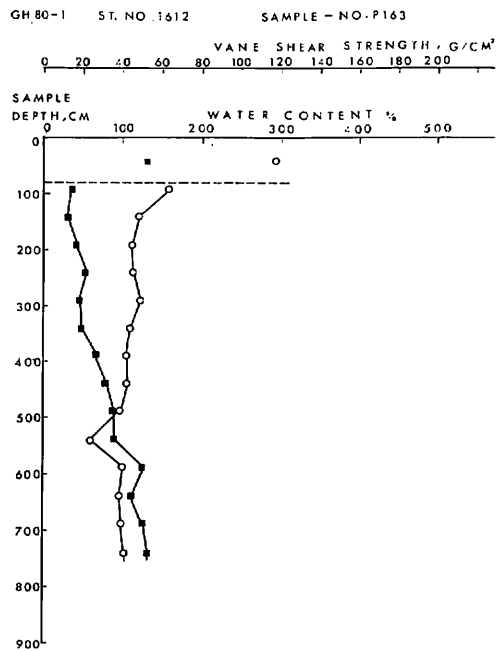
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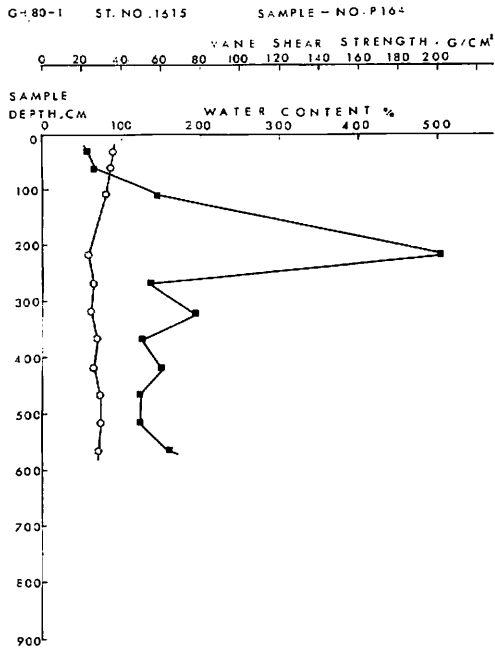


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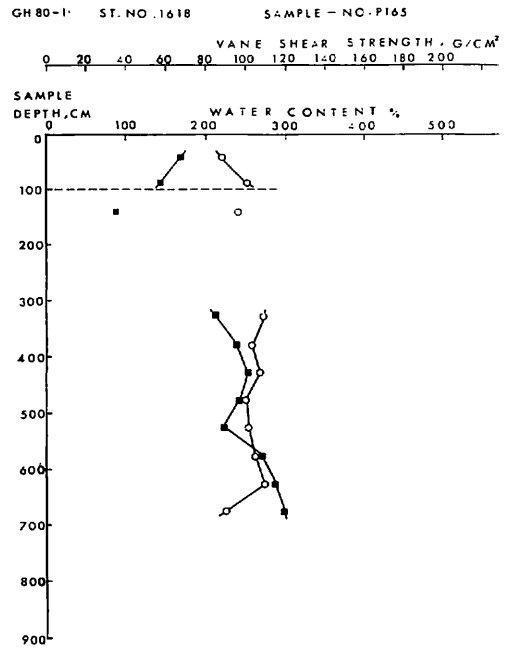


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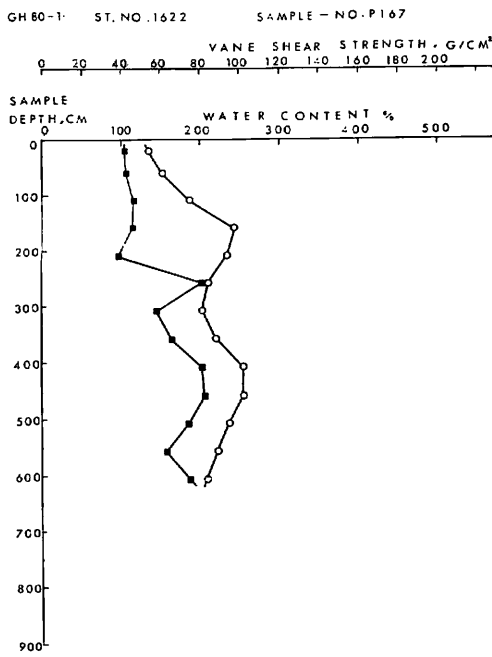
Fig. VI-3 Relationship between geotechnical properties and sample depth of piston cores. Solid square, original vane shear strength; open circle, water content.



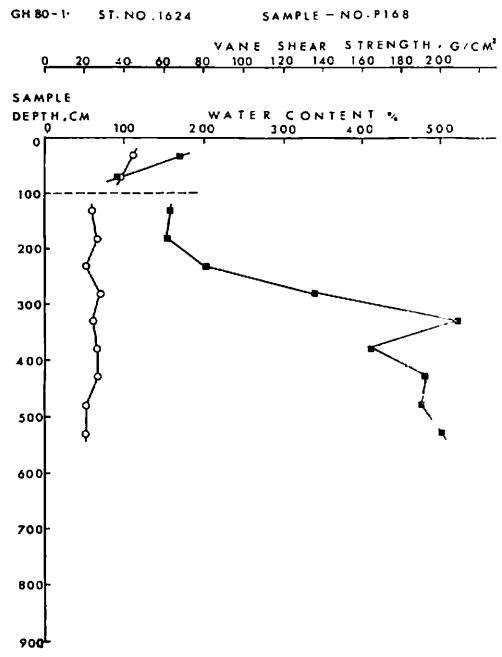
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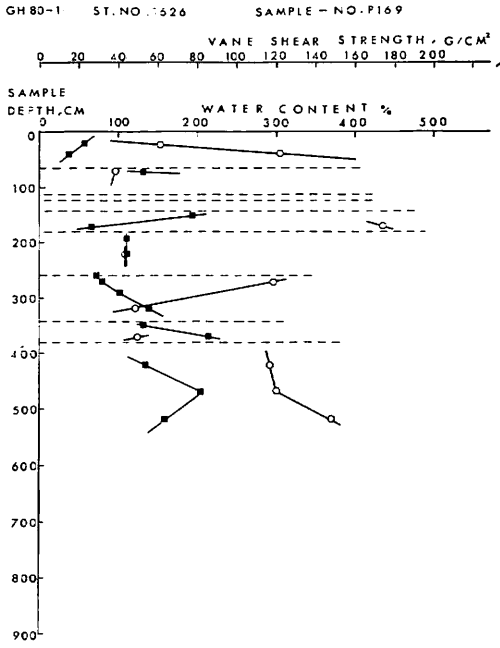
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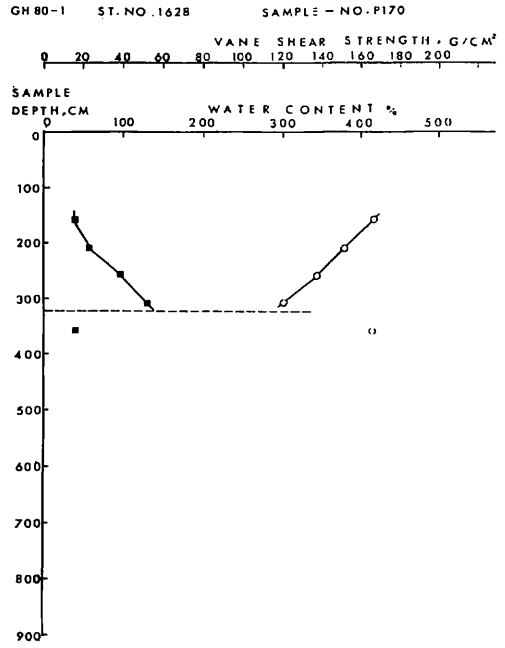
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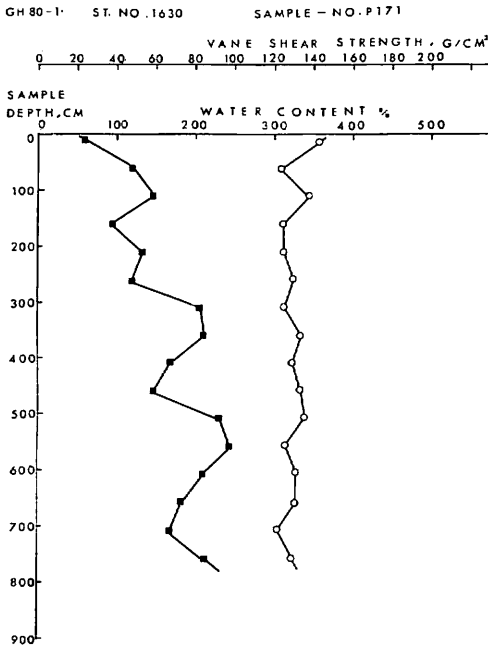
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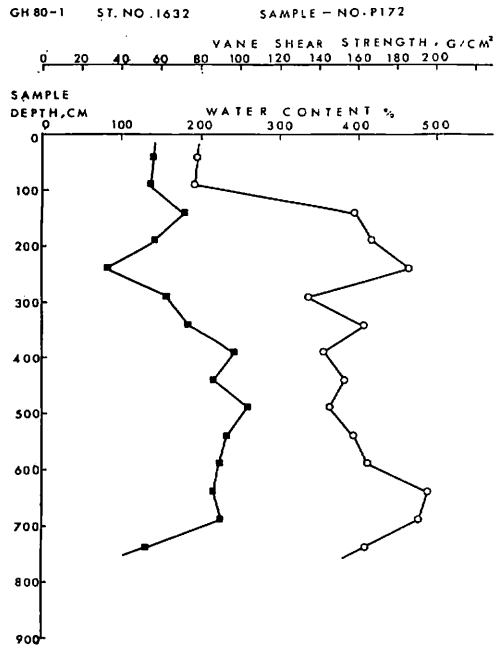
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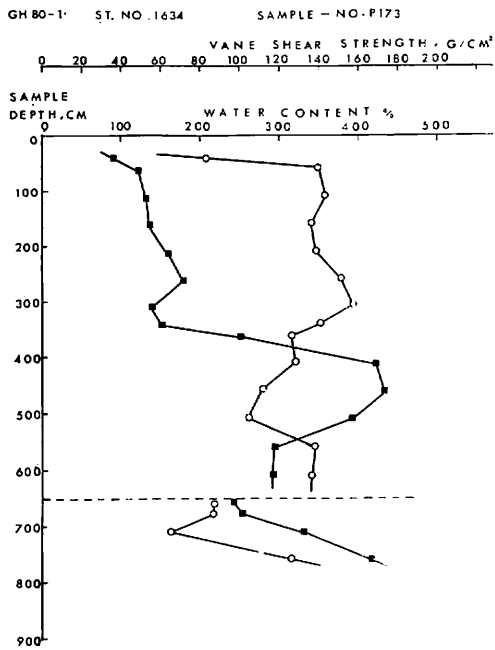
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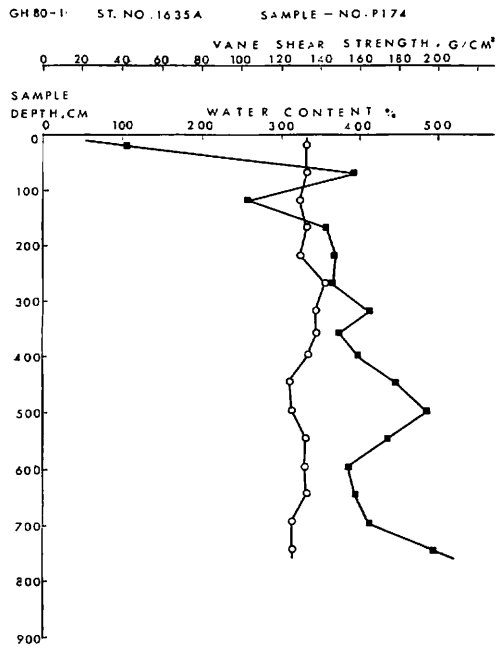
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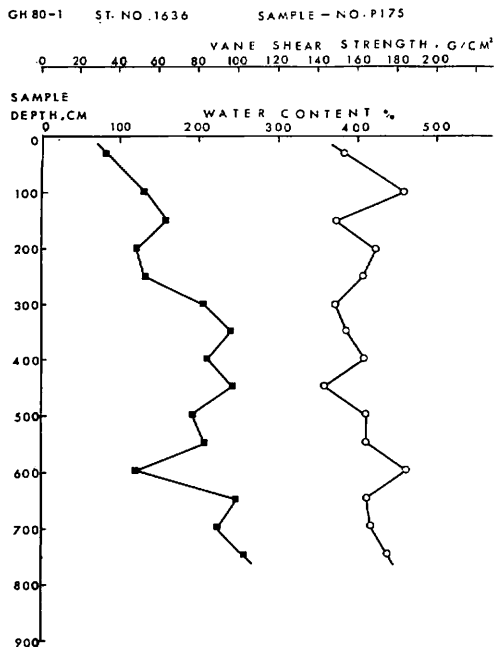
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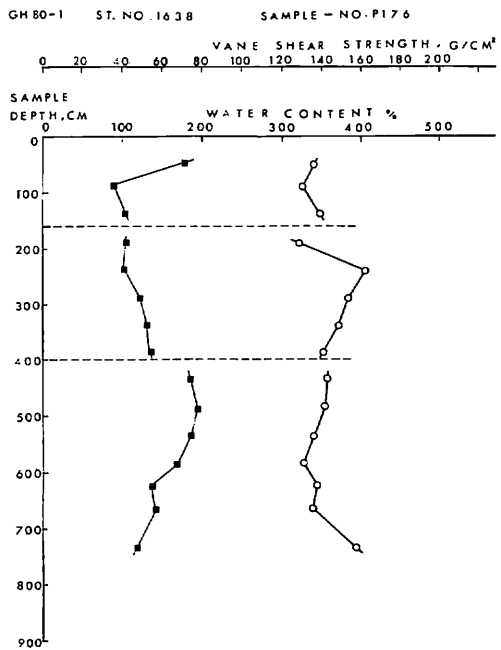
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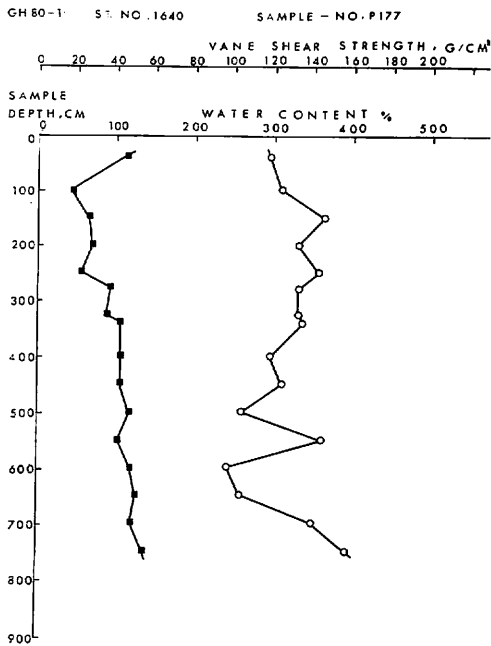
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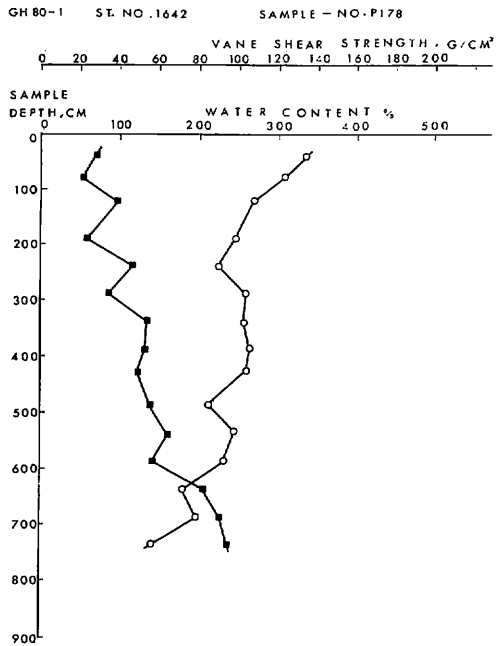
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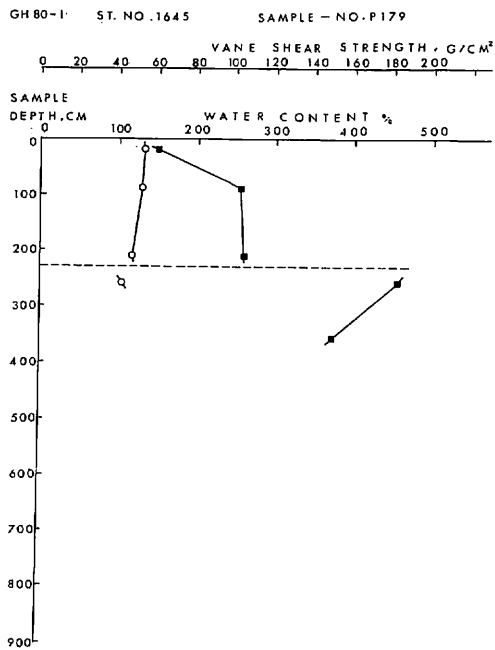
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