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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
VIETGEO 2018, QUANG BINH, 21-22 SEPTEMBER, 2018**

**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL
ENGINEERING IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE**



SCIENCE AND TECHNICS PUBLISHING HOUSE



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Quang Binh, 21&22 September 2018

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE VIETGEO 2018

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QUANG BINH, VIETNAM

Organized by

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Hanoi University of Mining and Geology (HUMG)
Quang Binh Department of Science and Technology
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With the supports of

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Preface x

SESSION 1 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Assessing the resilience of Bac Bo Plain, Vietnam under the impacts of climate change: case study in Hai Dong commune
Do Minh Duc, Duong Thi Toan, Tran Thi Luu 3

Impacts of global climate change, sea level rise and economic-contruction activity to the sustainable development of the Quang Ninh coastal area
Le Trong Thang 14

Bioengineering approach for shoreline protection using geosynthetics: A malaysian experience
L.K.Lim, Y.J.Fong 23

Properties of soft soil ground in the Quang Ninh coastal area and proposal of soft soil improvement in the context of the climate change and sea level rise
Nguyen Thi Nu, Nguyen Van Phong, Do Minh Toan, Nguyen Viet Tinh, Pham Thi Ngoc Ha 32

Erosion and accretion at the estuaries of Quang Binh province in the period of 2000 to 2016
Do Quang Thien, Ho Trung Thanh, Nguyen Quang Tuan, La Duong Hai, Le Thi Cat Tuong, Tran Thi Ngoc Quynh 38

Effects of climate change on slope stabilization in the Cao Son coal waste area, Cam Pha, Quang Ninh
To Xuan Vu, Nguyen Van Hung, To Hoang Nam 52

Effects of fine particles and water content on shear strength and riverbank stability: A case study in the Red riverbank in Hanoi area
Duong Thi Toan, Ngo Hong Hue 62

Evaluation of adaptive capacity to salinity intrusion of the Da Nang city in the context of climate change
Nguyen Ngoc Truc, Nguyen Thi Oanh, Ho Xuan Huong 71

Effects of capillary water on groundwater in coastal sand dunes in the North Central Region of Vietnam
Nguyen Thanh Cong, Nguyen Huy Vuong, Pham Tuan, Tran Van Quang, Vu Ba Thao, Bui Truong Son 79

The neotectonic and active tectonic influence on coastal erosion at Quang Nam province of Vietnam
Hoang Ngo Tu Do, Do Quang Thien, Tran Thanh Hai, Le Thanh Phong 84

Impacts of climate change on the Upper - Middle Pleistocene aquifer in the Ca Mau peninsula and adaptive solutions
Dao Hong Hai, Nguyen Viet Ky, Bui Tran Vuong 89

SESSION 2
GEOTECHNICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical scale model of horizontal water collecting system for weirs in the Northwest Vietnam <i>Nguyen Huy Vuong, Nguyen Chi Thanh, Pham Tuan, Tran Van Quang, Le Vu Minh, Vu Ba Thao, Bui Truong Son</i>	101
Settlement of saturated clay layer subjected to cyclic loading with a wide range of loading periods <i>Hiroshi Matsuda, Tran Thanh Nhan, Hiroyuki Hara</i>	110
A case study on the determination of the excavated trench depth in unsaturated soil constructed by open trench method without supporting structures <i>Nguyen Xuan Man, Le Van Hung, Kenneydy Chibuzor ONYELOWE</i>	121
A method of evaluation of wave loads acting on vertical pier with non-prismatic section in the deep sea <i>Dang Xuan Truong, Dau Van Ngo, Le Van Nam</i>	130
Classifying the foundation structure for sustainable planning and development of Hanoi urban center <i>Tran Manh Lieu, Nguyen Huy Phuong, Duong Thi Toan, Tran Thi Luu, Nguyen Van Vu, Nguyen Van Thuong, Nguyen Ngoc Truc</i>	135
Establishing geology engineering map of the Hai Thinh area for planning of eco-social sustainable development <i>To Hoang Nam, To Xuan Vu</i>	142
Application of acoustic waves for assessment of excavation damaged zone for underground construction in rock mass <i>Hoang Dinh Phuc, Chu Viet Thuc</i>	149
Calculating the large two-way batter bearing pile foundation for pillar supported dam <i>Tran Van Thai, Nguyen Dinh Truong</i>	160
Influence of embankment height and soil parameters on piled embankments by 3D numerical simulation <i>Pham Van Hung, Vu Minh Ngan</i>	172
Application of transformation theory of engineering geological properties of soils to determine the distribution of Hai Hung formation in the Hanoi area <i>Ta Duc Thinh</i>	180
Analysis of metal pollution in groundwater of Pleistocene aquifer in Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam <i>Tran Thi Phi Oanh, Nguyen Viet Ky, Dau Van Ngo, Ho Chi Thong, Mai Hoang Phuc , Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thuy</i>	184
Evaluation of the operating capacity of ports based on the analysis of hydrodynamics and the erosion - accretion regulation of the coastal areas in the North Vietnam <i>Nguyen Huy Phuong, Duong Van Binh, Nguyen Huy Quang</i>	195
Characteristics of cyclic deformation phases of soils distributed in the urban area of Hanoi for seismic design <i>Nguyen Van Phong</i>	201
The sand-cement-lime column method for soil improvement: A case study in Tay Thai Thuy High school, Thai Binh province <i>Ta Duc Thinh, Nguyen Duc Ly</i>	207

Effects of lime on improving swelling characteristics of the soil weathered from acidic magmatic rock in Central Highlands of Vietnam <i>Nguyen Huy Vuong, Vu Ba Thao, Dang Hoang Thanh, Nguyen Manh Ha, Bui Truong Son, Pham Tuan, Dinh Van Thuc, Tran Van Quang</i>	215
Soil improvement through biological-based method <i>Pham Phu Vinh, Leon A. van Paassen</i>	225
Residual shear strength of soil and its shear displacement rate dependency: an overview <i>Motoyuki Suzuki, Nguyen Thanh Duong</i>	233
Application of Roclab software in defining the mechanical characteristics of contact rock in dam foundation for small-scale hydroelectric projects: A Case study in the Long Tao hydroelectric project, Dien Bien province <i>Bui Truong Son, Vu Thai Linh</i>	246
Consolidation properties of some Holocene soft clayey soils in the Quang Nam - Da Nang coastal plain <i>Nguyen Thi Ngoc Yen, Nguyen Hoang Giang, Do Quang Thien</i>	253
Effects of cycle number of triaxial cyclic test and sand density on dynamic properties of sand of the Thai Binh formation in Hanoi area <i>Nguyen Van Hung, Nguyen Thanh Duong, Bui Van Binh, Phung Huu Hai, Pham Thi Ngoc Ha</i>	263
Effects of soft ground structure on the Hau riverbank failure process in An Giang province, Vietnam <i>Tran Le The Dien, Huynh Trung Tin, Trang Nguyen Dang Khoa, Bui Trong Vinh, Ta Duc Thinh</i>	268
Effects of undrained cyclic shear and Atterberg's limits on the secondary consolidation of soft soils <i>Tran Thanh Nhan, Hiroshi Matsuda, Hoang Thi Sinh Huong, Hidemasa Sato, Do Quang Thien, Duong Phuoc Huy, Nguyen Van Thien, Lai Phuoc Thanh Hoai, Vo Thanh Men, Tran Thi Anh Dai, Nhu Viet Ha</i>	278
Downhole seismic testing to determine elastic parameters of the ground for anti - seismic designs: A case study in the industrial zone Vung Ro, Phu Yen <i>Bui Truong Son, Vu Thai Linh</i>	287
Evaluation of sand-cement column solution for soft soil improvement in the North Coastal Highway, Vietnam <i>Nguyen Thi Dieu, Ta Duc Thinh, Nguyen Duc Manh</i>	294
Study, analysis and assess effectiveness of soft soil improvement using PVD combine vacuum preloading at hyosung vina chemicals project at Ba Ria Vung Tau province, Vietnam <i>Phan Thanh Tien, Nguyen Tan Son</i>	303

SESSION 3

GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING AND MATERIALS

Assesment of capability of using natural puzzolan in Dak Nong, Viet Nam for soil stabilization <i>Vu Ba Thao, Nguyen Huu Nam, Pham Van Minh, Tran Van Quan, Nguyen Huy Vuong, Dinh Van Thuc</i>	312
Comparison of numerical modeling and field monitoring of deep foundation of high-rise building: A case study of Summit Building, Tran Duy Hung, Hanoi, Vietnam <i>Bui Truong Son, Duong Van Binh, Nguyen Thi Trang</i>	320
Scientific basis for setting up a monitoring system for geo-environmental disaster prevention and sustainable development of the Red River dynamic zone in Hanoi <i>Nguyen Cong Kien</i>	329

Using coal bottom ash of An Khanh thermal power plant as aggregate replacement of concrete <i>Nguyen Thi Nu, Bui Truong Son</i>	338
Propose new approach method to determine scale module for granular soils in serve of natural building materials Application for Granular Soils in Quang Tri -Thua Thien Hue Coastal Plain) <i>Do Quang Thien, Dang Quoc Tien, Ho Trung Thanh, Le Thi Cat Tuong, Tran Thi Ngoc Quynh</i>	342
Effect of particle size distribution of Liem Son, Kim Bang, Ha Nam limestone grading as inert additive on But Son cement Motar <i>Ta Thi Toan, Nguyen Thi Nu, Vu Thi Ngoc Minh</i>	350
The Basic characteristics and applicability of granulated blast furnace slag (GBFS) as building materials in Vietnam <i>Nguyen Ngoc Truc, Nguyen Van Vu, Nguyen Thi Oanh</i>	357
Reusability the bottom ash from coal thermal power plant (CTPP) for graded materials and concrete aggregate based on particle size distribution <i>Nguyen Thi Nu, Nguyen Ngoc Dung, Nhu Viet Ha, Duong Van Binh, Phan Tu Huong, Ta Thi Toan</i>	365
Exploring the potential of high-accuracy landslide detection and monitoring based on new remote sensing data and techniques <i>Nhu Viet Ha</i>	373

SESSION 4 GEOHAZARDS AND SLOPE STABILITY

Remedy of a collapsed riverbank protection structure in Thailand <i>Suksun Horpibulsuk, Artit Udcomchai, Menglim Hoy, Arul Arulrajah</i>	387
Analysis the causes of land subsidence in Ca Mau city <i>Dao Hong Hai, Nguyen Viet Ky, Tra Thanh Sang</i>	396
Using logistic regression and neural networks for landslide susceptibility assessment along the transport arteries in the mountainous areas of Quang Nam province <i>Do Minh Duc, Nguyen Khac Hoang Giang , Dao Minh Duc , Do Minh Ngoc, Dinh Thi Quynh, Dang Thi Thuy, Nguyen Huu Ha, Nguyen Van Binh, Hoang Hai Yen , Do Van Vung</i>	403
Probabilistic Monte Carlo simulation for assessment the slope instability due to rainfall on the Nha Trang - Da Lat route <i>Nguyen Thanh Danh, Dau Van Ngo, Ta Quoc Dung, Nguyen Huu Son</i>	412
Factors triggering landslides in timor-leste <i>Benjamim Hopffer Martins, Motoyuki Suzuki, Eguchi Tsuyoshi, Noppawan Tamkuan, Masahiko Nagai</i>	421
Landslide hazard and prevention in the Ward 2, Dalat city, Vietnam <i>Nguyen Viet Ky, Bui Trong Vinh, Kanno Takami</i>	431
Safety assessment of a creeping landslide based on field measurements <i>Nguyen Tai Son, Pham Van Ty, Le Quang Huy</i>	438
Rainfall-induced shallow landslides: Behavior and mitigation approach <i>Avirut Chinkulkijniwat, Somjai Yubochit</i>	445
Assessment, classification and solutions for landslide mitigation along the National Highway No. 6 <i>Tran Manh Lieu, Duong Thi Toan, Tran Thi Luu, Nguyen Ngoc Truc</i>	461

Examining the reliability of the logarithmic sliding surface method in slope stability analysis <i>Pham Huu Sy, Pham Phu Vinh, Le Vu Minh</i>	472
Application of artificial neural networks for landslide forecasting models in the mountainous areas of Xin Man district, Ha Giang province <i>Pham Quoc Khanh, Nguyen Thi Kim Thanh</i>	477
Causes of landslide in the Ong Tuong hill area, Hoa Binh city and treatment solutions <i>Duong Van Binh, Bui Truong Son, Pham Thi Ngoc Ha, Nguyen Minh Hien</i>	484
Probabilistic analysis of rainfall-induced landslides in Quang Nam province <i>Nguyen Khac Hoang Giang, Trinh Quoc Anh, Dang Thi Thuy, Do Minh Ngoc, Dao Minh Duc, Hoang Hai Yen, Nguyen Huu Ha, Do Minh Duc</i>	492
Analysis of pore water pressure and slope displacement by historical rain series in Xin Man district, Ha Giang province, Vietnam <i>Dao Minh Duc, Tran Quoc Cuong, Do Minh Duc, Dang Thi Thuy</i>	499
Characteristics of geotechnical and environmental hazards in Hanoi area <i>Nguyen Van Vu, Nguyen Van Thuong, Nguyen Ngoc Truc</i>	510
Analysis of sediment distribution and transport trends at the Da Dien estuary, Central Vietnam <i>Dinh Thi Quynh, Do Minh Duc, Nguyen Tien Giang, Tran Ngoc Anh</i>	517
Slopes in loose rock - stabilisation and erosion protection in a single operation <i>Tran Dong, DENNIS Gross</i>	524

SESSION 5 TECHNICAL NOTES

Distribution and engineering properties of clayey soils of the Phu Bai formation in Thua Thien Hue and Quang Tri <i>Hoang Thi Sinh Huong, Tran Thanh Nhan, Pham Huu Tuyen, Do Quang Thien, Ho Sy Thai, Massimo Sarti</i>	533
Soft soil improvement with cement and fly ash in Vietnam <i>Chu Long Hai, Nguyen Chau Lan, Hoang Duc Chi, Nguyen Vinh, Nhu Tuan</i>	542
Soft soil improvement in the 2/9 Road (extension) project, Vinh Long town, Vinh Long province <i>Thai Ba Ngoc, Tran Van Xuan, Hoang Quang Trung Phi, Luong Bao Minh, Truong Xuan Hien, Vo The Anh</i>	552
Introduction to structure of the water filter solutions in boat pumping station for aquacultural water supply in the Ca Mau peninsula <i>Nguyen Quoc Dung, Phan Dinh Tuan, Le Anh Duc, Nguyen Quang Thanh</i>	564
Effects of hydraulic conductivity on the riverbank stability <i>Duong Thi Toan</i>	570
Discussion on nearly correct determination of shear strength of strongly weathered rock zone Ia2 <i>Bui Khoi Hung, Dang Hoang Cam, Ho Minh Long, Tran Xuan Sinh</i>	579
Using piezcone penetration testing of soils (CPTU) to determine the physico-mechanical properties of sand using for sea dykes in Tra Vinh coast, South Vietnam <i>Nguyen Huu Son, Dau Van Ngo, Ho Chi Thong, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thuy</i>	584

CAUSES OF LANDSLIDE IN THE ONG TUONG HILL AREA, HOA BINH CITY AND TREATMENT SOLUTIONS

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Abstract: The headquarters of the Provincial Party Committee and the People's Committee of Hoa Binh Province are built at the foot of Ong Tuong hill. During the construction process, the construction unit has dug into the hillside to create the construction site and build the retaining wall system. Climate change and the status of exploitation and deforestation of tropical forests in order to make flood situation more serious. During the rainy season in 2017, especially from September to October, Hoa Binh area had heavy rain for a long time, making the soil saturated with water, increasing its gravity, reducing the cohesion and slide resistance, leading to the landslide. In Hoa Binh city, landslide occurred in three areas: East of Ong Tuong Hill, Thai Binh Ward and Cham Mat Ward. We analyzed the survey data and test results to determine the cause of landslide in Ong Tuong hill. From the current situation and the causes of the landslide, we have proposed the treatment solutions for sliding mass.

Keywords: landslide; large diameter well; Hoabinh; Vietnam.

1. Introduction

In Hoa Binh province and other neighboring areas, studying geological hazards in general as well as landslides in particular has always been an urgent issue in recent years. At the provincial level, there were studies by authors such as Nguyen Ngoc Thach, et al (2002), Dinh Van Toan, et al (2006). Landslide occurred along major roads in the province and other places were also mentioned in the studies by Vu Van Chinh, et al. (2011); Cao Dinh Trieu, et al. (2012). In addition, landslide studies and the installation of a landslide monitoring system and proposed treatment solutions have also been applied to some sliding mass in the Hoa Binh area, which are mentioned in study by Nguyen Quoc Thanh et al., 2008.

2. Geotechnical conditions of study area

2.1. Location

Hoa Binh city is about 76 km west of Hanoi. The boundary of Hoa Binh city: The north borders

Thanh Son district (Phu Tho province), Ky Son and Kim Boi districts in the east, Cao Phong district in the south, Da Bac district in the west. Ong Tuong hill is located in Phuong Lam Ward, Hoa Binh city, Fig 1.

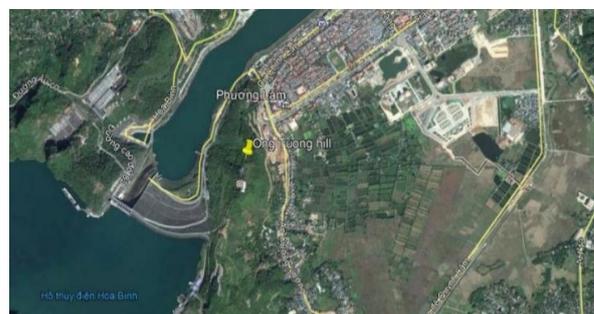


Fig. 1. Location of study area

2.2. Geological feature of study area

2.2.1. Formations

According to the survey results of the geological map of the scale 1/500 of the survey

area, refer to the geological map at the rate of 1/200,000; 1/25,000 in the area, the study area has the following formations:

1. Ban Diet formation (C-P₂bd)
2. Vien Nam Formation (T₁vn)
3. Dong Giao Formation:
 - Lower sub-formation (T₂ađg₁)
 - Upper sub-formation (T₂ađg₂)
4. Song Boi formation:
 - Lower sub-formation (T₂₋₃sb₁)
 - Upper sub-formation (T₂₋₃sb₂)
5. Quaternary Formations (a,e,d,pQ₁v), Fig 2,3.



Fig. 2. Deluvi zone

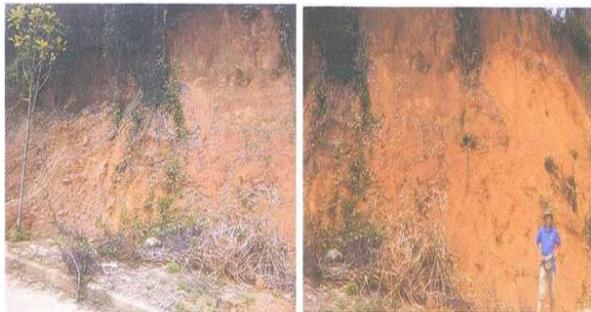


Fig. 3. Proluvi zone

2.2.2. Faults

The faults in the study area from Ong Tuong Hill extend south to the Cun slope, in the southern part of the fault zone located to the west of the Hoa Binh depression. In this section, five parallel faults were investigated in detail, Fig 4.

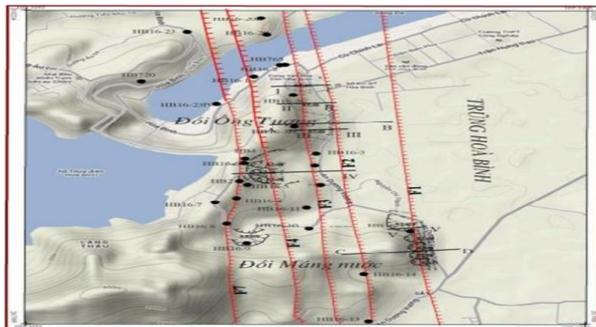


Fig. 4. Location of faults in the study area

2.2.3. Weathering

Based on the map of weathering and Quaternary sediments of Vietnam 1: 1,000,000 by Ngo Quang Toan (Editor), 2000 and other documents, in Hoa Binh province, there are 4 types of weathering: Ferosialite, Sialferite, Seralite and Saprolite.

2.2.4. HydroGeology

Groundwater in the study area exists in two water complexes:

- Complex of water in the fractured rocks, water is not rich, mainly phreatic water.
- Complex of water in Quaternary sediments, usually contained in sandy and sandy layers. The groundwater level is 0.5 ÷ 1.5m from the ground and usually fluctuates in season.

2.2.5. Strata and physical-mechanical properties of soil and rock

In the area of landslide in the east of Ong Tuong hill, we have collected the geological survey data. From the survey results, we determined the strata in the study area as follows:

- Layer KQ: This layer is unevenly distributed. The average thickness of the layer is 4.4m. The composition of the layer is Sandy clay content grit, firm ($R_o = 1.09 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 60.64 \text{ kG/cm}^2$).
- Layer 1: Sandy clay, brownish gray, content grit, stiff. This layer is under the soil layer of KQ, distributed throughout the survey area. The average layer thickness is 4m. ($R_o = 0.88 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 46.72 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).
- Layer 2: Yellowish-gray clay, stiff. This layer is under layer 1, widely distributed throughout the survey area. The average thickness of the layer is 14.7m. This is the product of the weathering process from the original rock ($R_o = 1.36 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 56.20 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).
- Layer 3: Clay, yellowish gray, very stiff. This layer is under layer 2. The average thickness of the layer is 13.8m. This is the product of the weathering process from the original rock ($R_o = 1.48 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 95.80 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).
- Layer 3a: Clay, gray, very stiff. This layer is under layer 2. The average thickness of the layer is 9.5m. This is the product of the fault operation ($R_o = 1.95 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 198.9 \text{ kG/cm}^2$).

Layer 3b: Sandy clay content grit, yellowish gray, very stiff. This layer is under layer 3a. ($R_o = 1.95 \text{ kG/cm}^2$; $E_o = 182.5 \text{ kG/cm}^2$).

- Layer 4a: Claystone, siltstone, medium weathered, fine-grained, dark gray, brownish gray, sometimes rocks weathered into grit content clay. This layer is widely distributed in the study area ($C_o = 102 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).

- Layer 4b: Claystone, siltstone, slight weathering, mass structure, fine grain, dark gray.

- Layer 5a: Limestone, brownish gray, strong weathering and cracking ($C_o = 185 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).

- Layer 5b: Limestone, white gray, moderate weathering and cracking, mass structure, fine grain ($C_o = 291 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).

- Layer 6a: Basalt stone, brownish gray, mass structure, distributed over the top of Ong Tuong hill. Rock is an eruption product and lies unconformably with two layers above ($C_o = 167.5 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).

- Layer 6b: Basalt stone, dark gray, mass structure, distributed over the top of Ong Tuong hill. Rock is an eruption product and lies unconformably with two layers above ($C_o = 386 \text{ kG/cm}^2$, when saturated).

3. Status and causes of landslide in study area

3.1. Status of landslide in Ong Tuong Hill area

Field survey has identified 8 land slide points, including 2 large-scale points; 4 points of medium scale and 2 points of small scale. Land slide points occur in the talus of the roads or talus after the construction or houses, Fig 5,6, Table 1.



Fig. 5. Landslide points in Hoa Binh

Tab. 1. Statistics on the number of land slide by scale, sloping type and land use status of Hoa Binh city [3]

Scale	Total	Slope		Land use status			
		Natural	Artificial	Population	Mining	Cultivation	Forestry
Small	2		2	2			
Medium	4		4				6
Large	2		2				
Very large							
Extreme large							
Total	8		8	2			6

From the above table, we notice that landslides mainly occur in artificial slopes, near residential areas. Landslide are mainly due to human activities such as digging slopes to make roads and other structures.



Fig. 6. Landslide points in Hoa Binh city

Headquarters area of Hoa Binh People's Committee is located on the east side of Ong Tuong Hill. After heavy rains for a long time, on the night of October 9, 2017, there were 18 cracks on slopes of 2 to 15 cm in width and 10 to 90 meters in length; At the same time, a sliding surface of over 300 m in length, 200 m in width, 30 m in depth is formed. The sliding mass is estimated at 1.8 million m³ has been moved downward with a displacement of 5 to 80 cm, Fig 7-10.



Fig. 7. The status of landslide area in the east of Ong Tuong hill



Fig. 8. Landslide at the entrance of the People's Committee



Fig. 9. Cracks on road 7 behind the substation



Fig. 10. Cracks on the hill behind the People's Committee building

3.2. Slope stability calculation using Geoslope software

Calculation of landslide during rainy season, when saturation line is rising, time of occurrence of landslide (The saturated line is determined from observation time in August, 2017). Calculations using GEOSLOPE software, Table 2,3, Fig 11-15.

Tab. 2. Input parameters for calculation model

Layer	γ_{sat} (kN/m ³)	c (kN/m ²)	ϕ (Degree)
KQ	18.7	15.6	12 ^o 11'
1	17.9	14.8	11 ^o 20'
2	18.6	19.7	14 ^o 36'
3	19.3	22.4	13 ^o 21'
3a	19.4	22.4	13 ^o 21'
3b	22	27.6	19 ^o 06'
4a	26.2	50	25 ^o
5a	26.2	50	25 ^o
5b	26.8	50	25 ^o
6a	26.4	100	35 ^o
6b	26.8	100	35 ^o

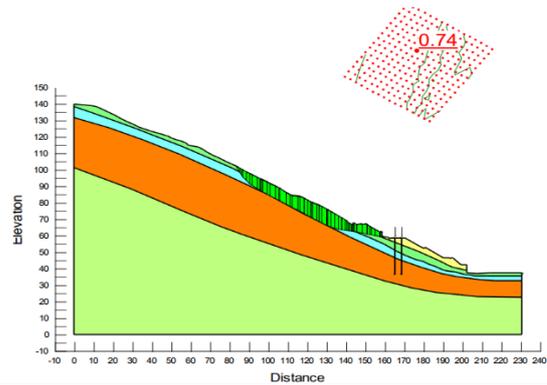


Fig. 11. Result of stable calculation at cross section 1

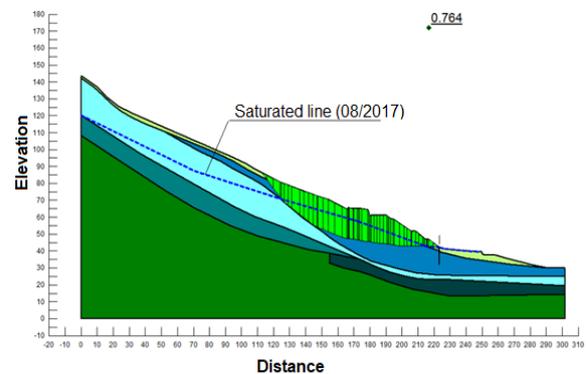


Fig. 12. Result of stable calculation at cross section 2

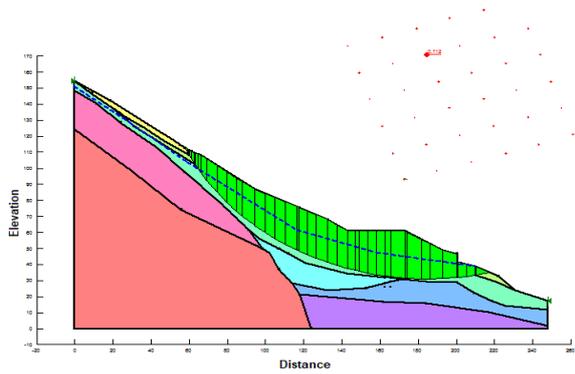


Fig. 13. Result of stable calculation at cross section 3

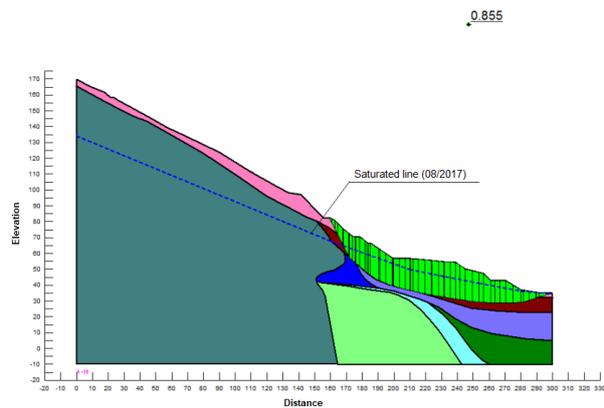


Fig. 14. Result of stable calculation at cross section 4

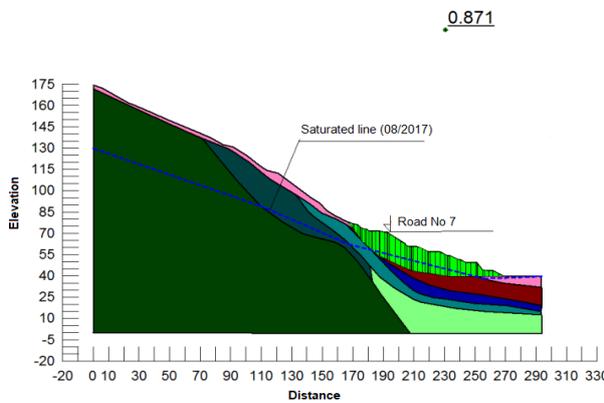


Fig. 15. Result of stable calculation at cross section 5

Tab. 3. Summary table of stable calculation results

Section	K	[K]	Evaluation
Section 1	0.74	1.035	Unstable
Section 2	0.76	1.035	Unstable
Section 3	0.71	1.035	Unstable
Section 4	0.86	1.035	Unstable
Section 5	0.87	1.035	Unstable

General safety coefficients of works and work items (refer to QCVN 04-05 / 2012 / BNNPTNT).

- For the basic load combination: $[K] = 1.15$
- For special load combinations:
 $[K]_s = [K] * nc = 1.15 * 0.9 = 1.035$
- For construction load combination:
 $[K]_s = [K] * nc = 1.15 * 0.95 = 1.093$

The calculation results show that the calculated sections are unstable in saturation condition, which is perfectly suited to the landslide status, so the treatment is very necessary and urgent.

3.3. Causes of landslide in Ong Tuong Hill area

3.3.1. Analysis of topography change

In order to evaluate the topography of the area, we used the survey topography in 2007 to compare with the survey data in January 2018, Fig 16-18.

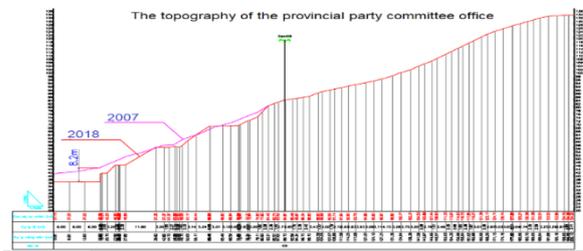


Fig. 16. Cross section of the provincial commission office area in 2007 and 2018

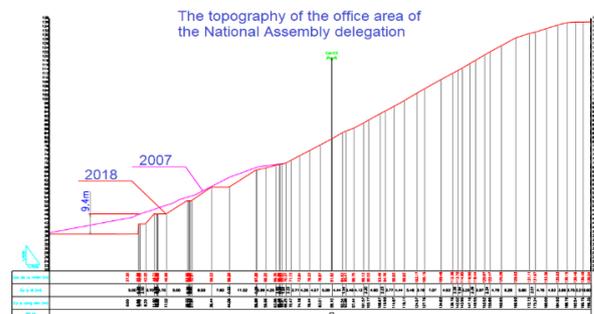


Fig. 17. Cross section of the National Assembly delegation office in 2007 and 2018

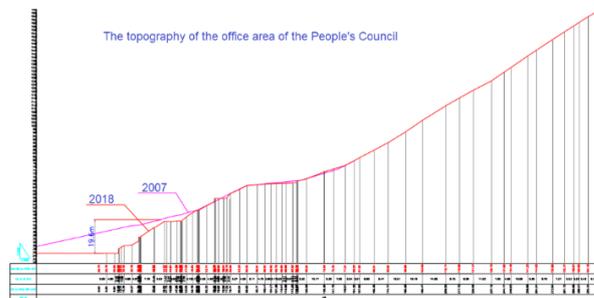


Fig. 18. Cross section of the People's Council Office 2007 and 2018

Results of research on the topography before and after construction, some infrastructure works on the foot of Ong Tuong hill has excavated into the foot of hill, taking a lot of construction site, especially the area behind the headquarters Provincial People's Council has dug up to 20m.

3.3.2. Analysis of strata and physical-mechanical properties of soils and rocks

Geological features of the area are very complex, the strata changes continuously, the composition of the soil is not uniform. In addition, there are some broken zones formed by the tectonic process.

Ground structure has many types of soil and rock with different composition and weathering, not changing according to the rules. These layers may be of different geological formations. The thickness of the cover layer is quite large but changes continuously; The groundwater level depends on the seasons, at about 4-5m depth in rainy season. Particularly, when rain is in the long time, the soil in the cover may be completely saturated. Experimental results of soil samples in saturated state showed that low friction angle and low cohesion are the main cause of landslide in the rainy season.

Under the cover layer is a medium to strong weathered zone. The rocks and soils are in saturated state resulting in reduced shear strength. In addition, it can also create underground flows.

Conclusion: From the analysis of survey data and calculation results, we have identified the main causes of land slide in the study area as follows:

- During construction at the foothill, the slope has been dug for construction, changing the natural equilibrium of the soil.

- The area has thick cover, rock and soil have weak mechanical properties, soils have high porosity, great permeability increases self weight and reduces sliding resistance.

- Due to climate change, in 2017, in the study area, there has been heavy rain for a long time, causing the soil to become saturated. Heavy rains also cause soil erosion at the top of the slope and lead to landslide.

4. Proposal of the solutions for landslide treatment

Two solutions have been proposed to treat the landslide in the area:

Solution 1:

- Slope treatment by grade down the slope to reduce the load and construction of bored piles D1000;

- Surface water drainage by covering waterproof HDPE membrane on the ground to slope's cover and collecting surface water into the sewer system; treatment of surface cracks by opening cracks and filling with compacted clay $K = 0.95$; combine grass planting in reinforced concrete frame to protect HDPE membrane and create landscape;

- Collection and drainage of underground water by self-flowing horizontal well system, at the foot of the retaining wall (altitude + 40.0 m) and natural slope (altitude 86.5 m).

Solution 2:

- Slope treatment by grade down the slope to reduce the load and use cable anchor system;

- Surface water drainage by covering waterproof HDPE membrane on the ground to slope's cover and collecting surface water into the sewer system; treatment of surface cracks by opening cracks and filling with compacted clay $K = 0.95$; combine grass planting in reinforced concrete frame to protect HDPE membrane and create landscape;

- Collection and drainage of underground water by self-flowing horizontal well system, at the foot of the retaining wall (altitude + 40.0 m) and natural slope (altitude + 86.5 m).

The above mentioned solutions have the following difficulties and limitations:

- For drainage solution in combination with concrete cover, grass planting on the sloping surface: this solution only restricts rainwater into the aquifer but does not lower the ground water level in the slope.

Therefore, to ensure the technical, it is necessary to design underground drainage system, which is costly and not economical.

- The solution is to install horizontal water pipes in slope, due to small diameter and limited length, so it is easy to clog and reduce drainage capacity, the efficiency of lowering the ground water is low. In this case, due to the large slide and high ground water level, the reduction of the sliding force by drainage is more important than the increase the sliding resistance with structural

support solutions (such as retaining walls, anchor or concrete nail).

- Therefore, there must be a solution that both reduces the sliding force (underground drainage) and increases the sliding resistance (by using large diameter piles). To improve efficiency, we propose solutions of large diameter drainage wells based on the principle of both surface and ground water drainage and increase sliding resistance. The efficiency of the solution was analyzed using Geoslope software, Fig 19-22.

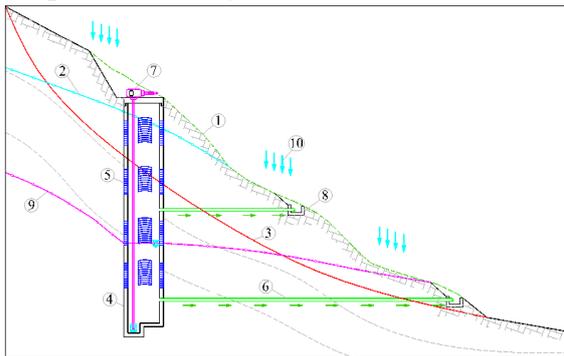


Fig. 19. Structure of large diameter wells

1. Natural slope; 2. Underground water level in slope; 3- Assumed slope; 4- Reinforced concrete well; 5- Water collection window (with filter); 6- Horizontal drainage pipes; 7- Spare pump; 8. Surface water drainage channel; 9. Ground water level when the well is operational; 10. Rainwater.

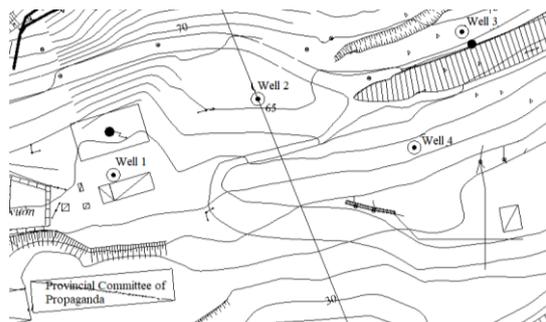


Fig. 20. The layout of the well on the slope

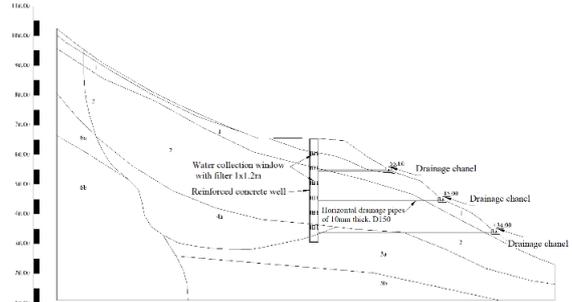


Fig. 21. Design section of large diameter wells

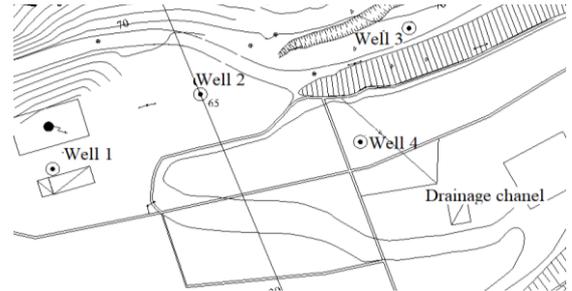


Fig. 22. The layout of the drainage system

5. Stable calculation using Geoslope software.

The results of calculation have shown in Table 4 and Fig 23.

Tab. 4. Input parameters for calculation model

Layer	γ_{Sat} (kN/m ³)	c (kN/m ²)	ϕ (degree)
KQ	18.7	15.6	12°11'
1	17.9	14.8	11°20'
2	18.6	19.7	14°36'
3	19.3	22.4	13°21'
3a	19.4	22.4	13°21'
3b	22	27.6	19°06'
4a	26.2	50	25°
5a	26.2	50	25°
5b	26.8	50	25°
6a	26.4	100	35°
6b	26.8	100	35°
Concrete	25	2000	45

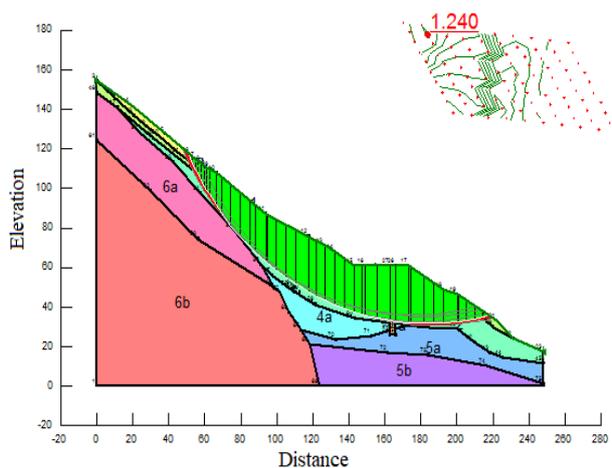


Fig. 23. Slope stabilization results when large diameter wells are applied at section 3 with $K = 1.24$.

5. Conclusion

The research has assessed the land slide in Ong Tuong hill area, assessing the impact of this phenomenon on the construction works.

Using the numerical modeling method, the team assessed the stability of the slope under current conditions. The results show that at all computational slopes, the slope is in a state of instability, which is consistent with the current situation in the area.

The research team has also proposed a solution to ensure slope stabilization, designed and calculated slope stability when applying this solution. As a result, the stability of the sloping roof increased, the slope stabilized.

Nomenclature

The following symbols are used in this paper:

- c = cohesion, kN/m^2
- E_o = deformation modulus, kN/m^2
- R_o = conventional bearing capacity, kN/m^2
- γ_{sat} = saturated unit weight of material, kN/m^3
- φ = inner friction angle, $^\circ$
- K = calculated safety factor
- $[K]$ = allowable safety factor

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