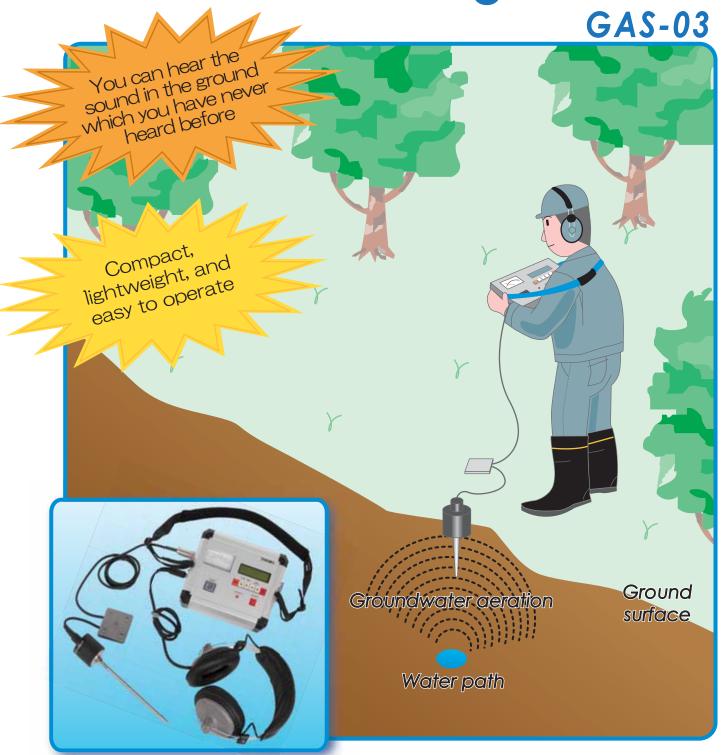


Listens to the sound in the ground and diagnoses the health of the earth

Groundwater Aeration Sound Measuring Device



TAKUWA CORPORATION

**General Disaster-Prevention Sensor Manufacturer** 

http://www.takuwa.co.jp/english/

# By listening to underground sound, the site of water path, which has never been able to be discovered, can be easily detected

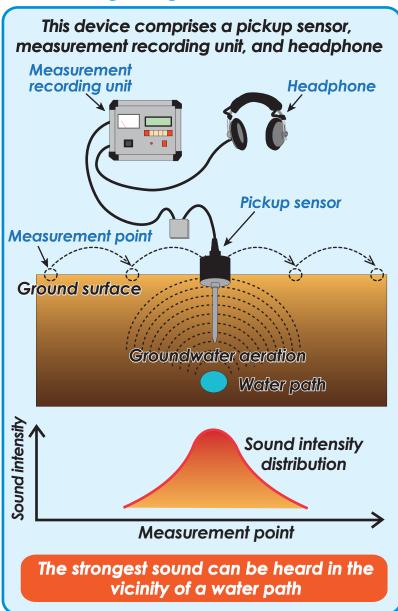
# **■**Overview

In the ground, there exists the sound of groundwater flowing, frictional sound of sand gravel, sound of the wind, sound of a moving insect, and other various sounds. The ground sound measuring device can reduce various noises in the ground by a noise cut filter and sound volume adjustment and can take out the sound of ground water flowing in the ground. It is called a water path that is a place where groundwater gathers and flows. The underground sound tends to become the strongest in the vicinity of water path. This ground sound measuring device identifies the location of water path by looking for the place where the strongest underground sound is heard. The device is expected to be applied to various scenes where places in which groundwater flows become problematic.

### **■**Features

- •The location of water path can be instantly judged on site.
- •The device can alleviate noise and facilitate listening to small sounds in the ground.
- ·Compact, lightweight and easy to carry about.
- •The sound in the ground is put into digital data and imported into a personal computer.
- •The device operates on dry batteries (8 AA batteries) which can be easily got even at general convenience stores.

# ■Measuring image



# ■Measurement method

Drive the pickup sensor into the ground surface

Adjust the noise cut filter and sound volume

Listen to the sound in the ground and confirm the sound intensity by meter or LCD screen

Press the record button and record the sound in the ground at the measurement point

Move the point you want to measure next and repeat collecting and recording the sound in the ground

Aggregate the recorded data and identify the place with the strongest sound (= water path)



Picture of measurement

# When locations of water paths are found, the device can be used for various applications

# Disaster-prevention measures of slopes

Prediction of dangerous areas of slope failure Increased accuracy of hazard maps Design and installation of pore pressure meters, soil moisture measuring systems, etc.

Design and work execution of catchment wells and horizontal boring





### Disaster-prevention measures of roads

Prediction of dangerous areas of road slope failure Prediction of dangerous areas of forest road slope failure

Design and work execution of retaining wall weep hole locations

Design of forest roads and other routes





# Disaster-prevention measures of dams and levees

Detection of water leak points of dams, etc.

Prediction of dangerous areas of bank collapse





# Other Interesting applications...

Finding of ground water and water well locations

Nature observation such as heartbeat of trees, etc.

# **■**Examples of actual measurements

## • Prediction of dangerous areas of slope failure

During a low-rainfall season, locations where groundwater gathered were identified and a place with high danger where slope failure might occur was predicted. Slope failure actually occurred at the predicted place by heavy rains thereafter.

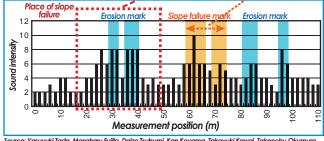
At the time of the investigation of the sound of flowing water (before slope failure)



After a typhoon passed (after slope failure)



Measurement data on the sound of floying water (processing example)



Source: Yasuyuki Tada, Masaharu Fujila, Daizo Tsutsumi, Kan Koyama, Takayuki Kawai, Takenobu Okumura, and Naomasa Honda: Relation of a ground water path to a slope failure occurring place, International Journal of Erosion Control Engineering, Vol. 60, No. 4, p. 3-11, 2007.12

# • Creation of slope failure hazard maps Distribution of the sound of flowing water (The red portions of the figure on the right show the portions with the strong sound of flowing water) Sound intensity Identified dangerous areas

Source: DPRI Annual Meeting 2005 "Creation of Slope Failure Hazard Map by the

Distribution of the Sound of Flowing Ground Water



Measurement	Piezoelectric system
Sensorrod	Three types of rod are attached (three types with varying rod lengths are able to be exchangeably used) $ \phi 8\times 100 \text{mm} $ $ \phi 8\times 150 \text{mm} $ $ \phi 8\times 200 \text{mm} $
Cable	4-conductor shielded cable 4.8 mm in diameter x about 1,5m long
Material	SUS304 (with rubber cover)
Dimensions	43 mm in diameter x about 49,5 mm long (sensor proper)
Mass	About 0.5 kg

# ■Measurement recording unit



Input	Input for special-purpose pickup
Output	Headphone output (compatible plug: 6,34 mm diameter stereo phone plug) LINE output (compatible plug: 3,5 mm diameter stereo phone plug) RS-232C output (A crossover cable connects the recording unit to PC, etc.) *Special-purpose application software for importing collected data attached
Display	Analog level meter LCD device (16 digits x 2 lines, with back light)
Functions	Clock function Data memory (for 400 data) Filter function • Low Cut Filter, at 200, 300, and 400 Hz • High Cut Filter, at 600, 800, and 1200 Hz Gain changing function (10 steps)
Power source	8AA dry battery
Dimensions	200 (W) $\times$ 150 (H) $\times$ 75.4 (D) mm
Mass	About 1.2 kg (excluding battery)

# **■**Headphone

System	Sound-isolating headphone
Mass	About 0.4 kg

XInformation in this document is subject to change without notice

