# Rockfall and Geohazard Site Characterization Using UAVs, Photogrammetry and LiDAR

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#### **Outline**

- State of Practice
- UAV technology
- Common Workflows
- Examples / Case Studies
  - Change Detection with Aerial LiDAR
  - Change Detection with Terrestrial LiDAR
  - Change Detection with Terrestrial Photogrammetry
  - UAV 3D model data for 3D numerical modelling
- Geotechnical Asset Management
- Emerging applications Flying underground, BIM, and automation





#### **State of Practice for Scanning with UAVs**

- Presentations last year by Radford University and ATS International summarized the use of UAVs quite well
- Most work right now is done with Photogrammetry and almost all of that is using Structure From Motion
- As units get smaller and UAVs get better, LiDAR and RTK GPS being added
- Less common sensors include Thermal, Near Infrared and bathymetric LiDAR
- Scale is highly flexible from hand specimen to entire highway alignment



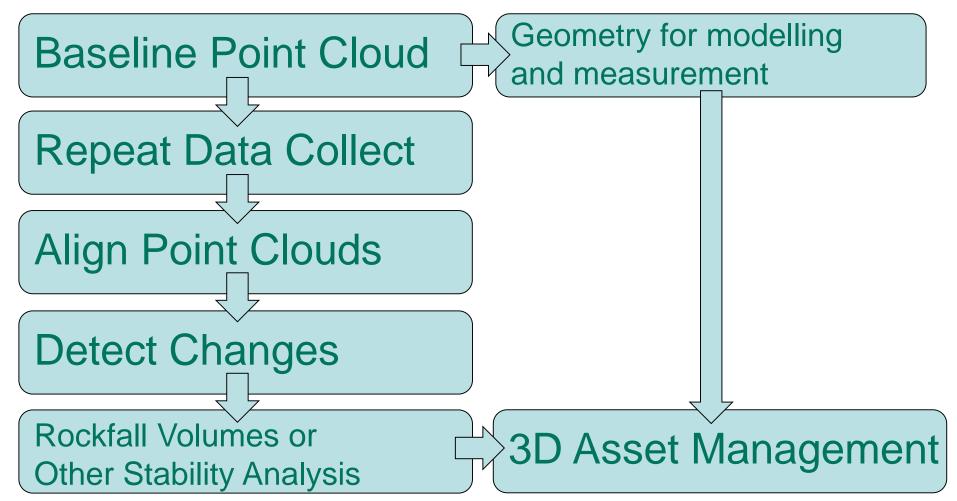


#### **UAV Units**



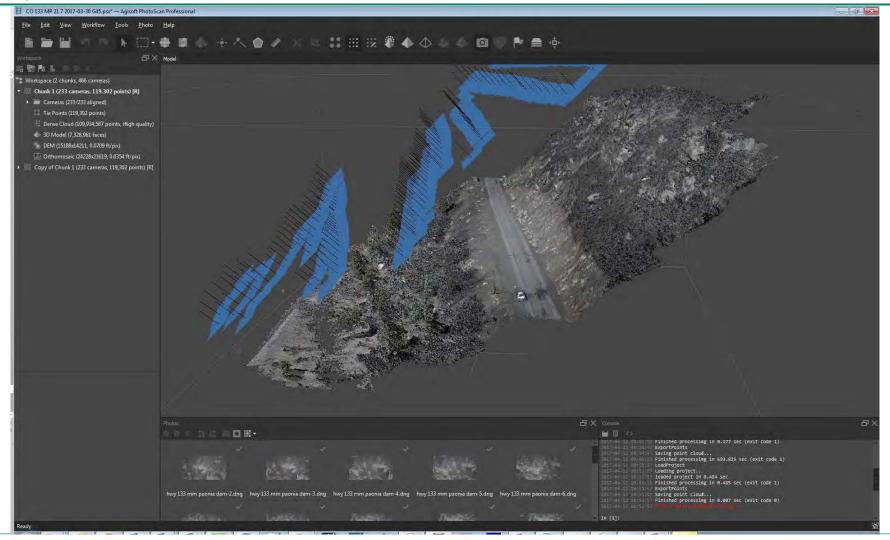


#### Common workflow



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#### **Baseline Point Cloud**







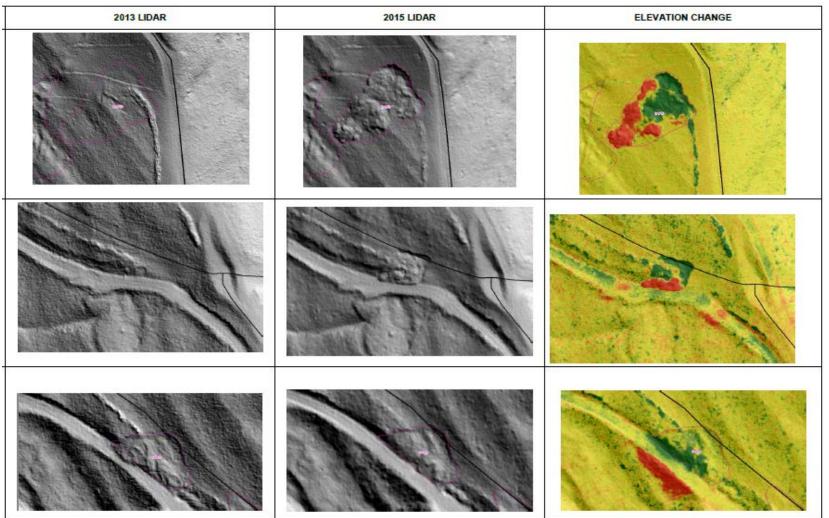
#### **Repeat Data Collect**



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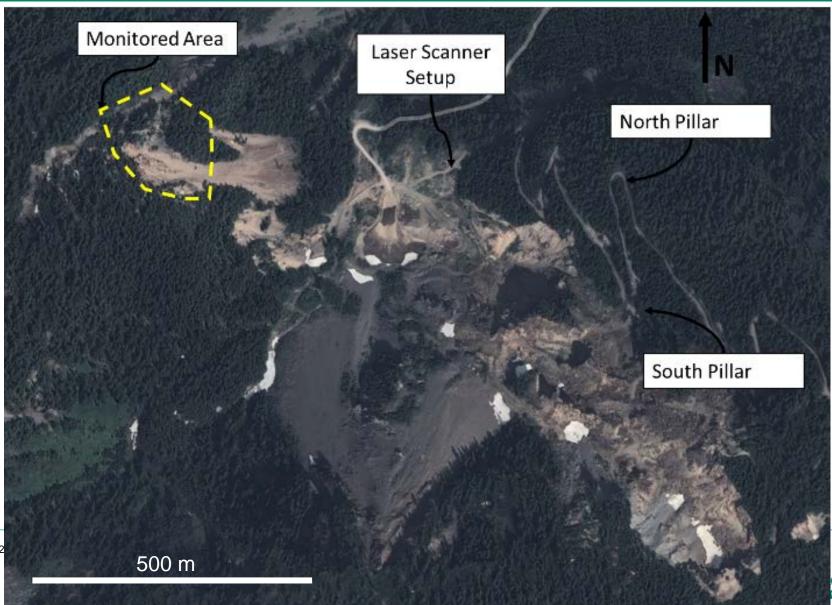
#### **Change Detection Case Study – Aerial LiDAR**







### Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial LiDAR



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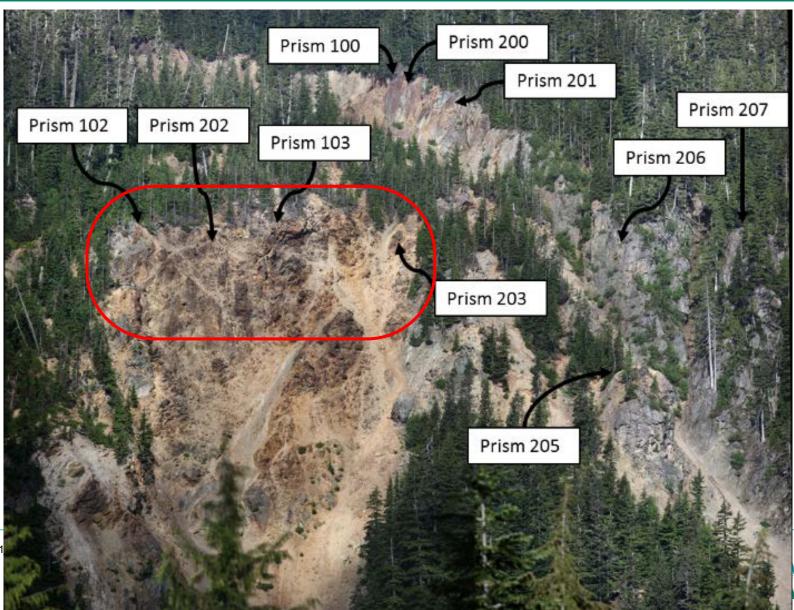
### Site flyover video



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### **Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial LiDAR**

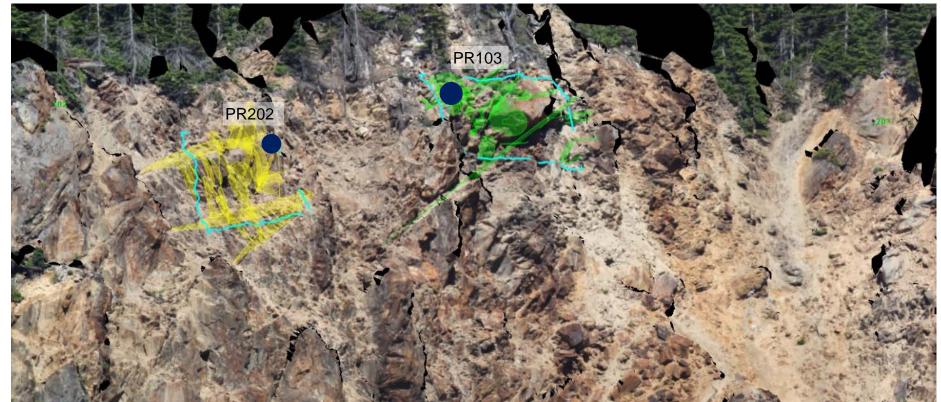


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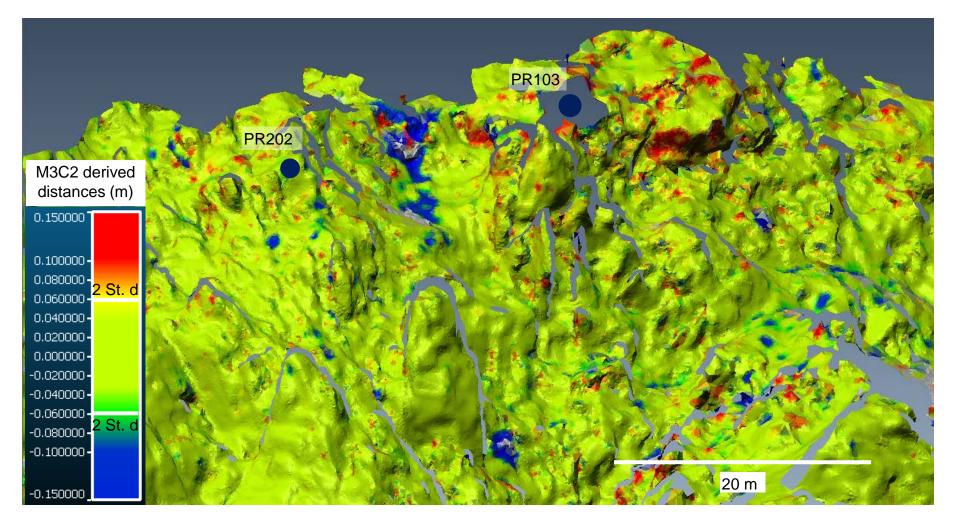
### Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial LiDAR







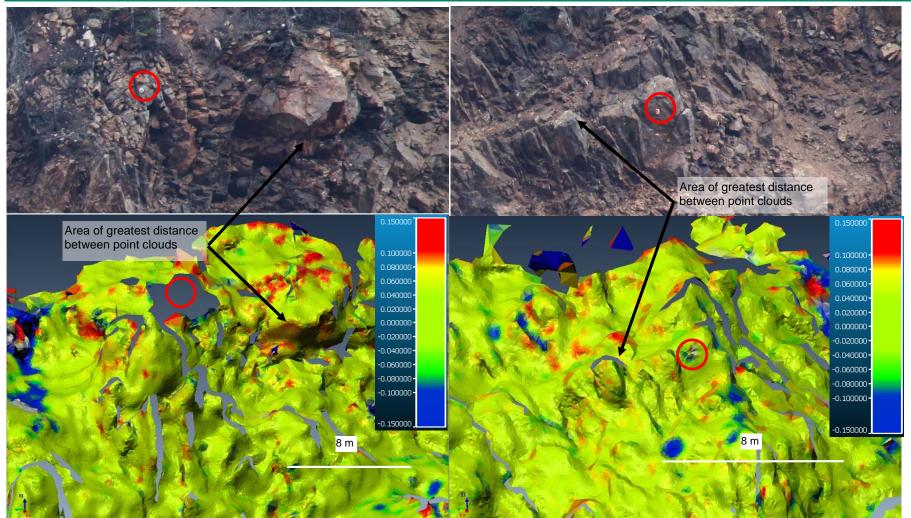
### Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial LiDAR



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### **Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial LiDAR**







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# **Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial Photogrammetry**



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**Change Detection Case Study – Terrestrial Photogrammetry** 



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#### I-70 – Debeque Canyon MP 53 Test Site

















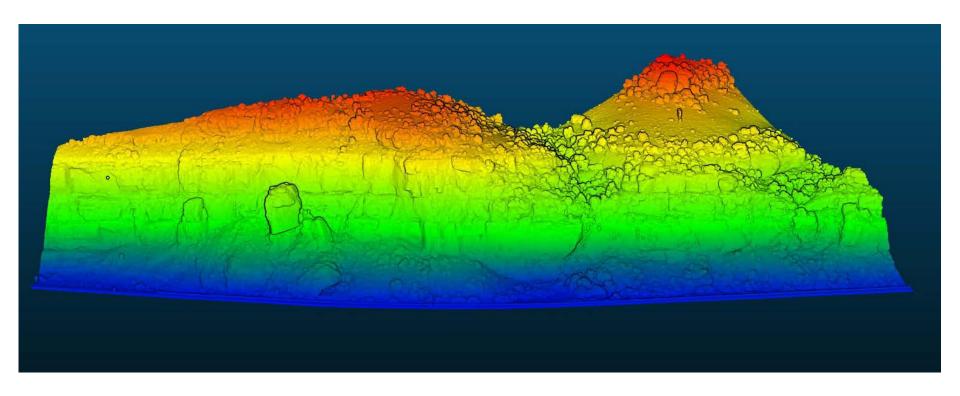








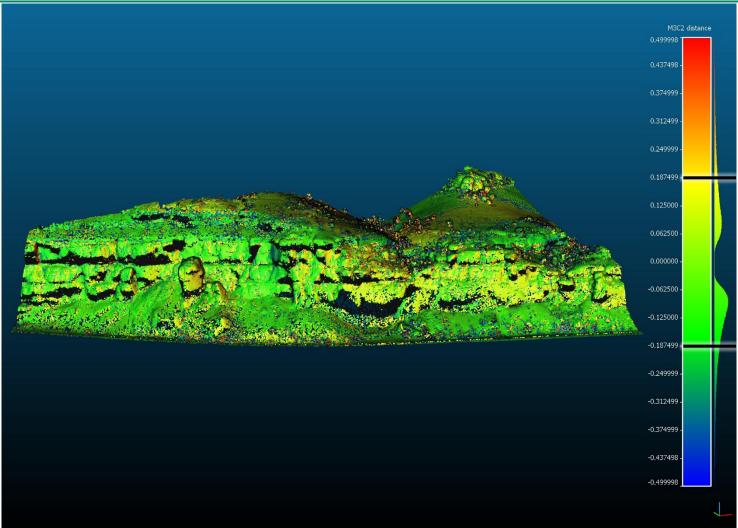
#### **UAV LiDAR Data Set – I-70 Debeque Canyon**







#### **UAV LiDAR Data Set – Limits of Detection**

























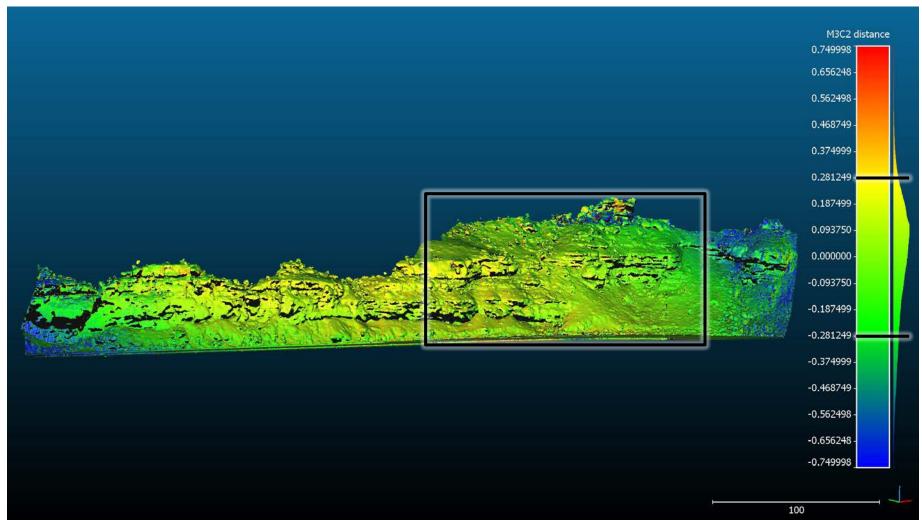
### **UAV Photogrammetry Data Set – I-70 Debeque Canyon**







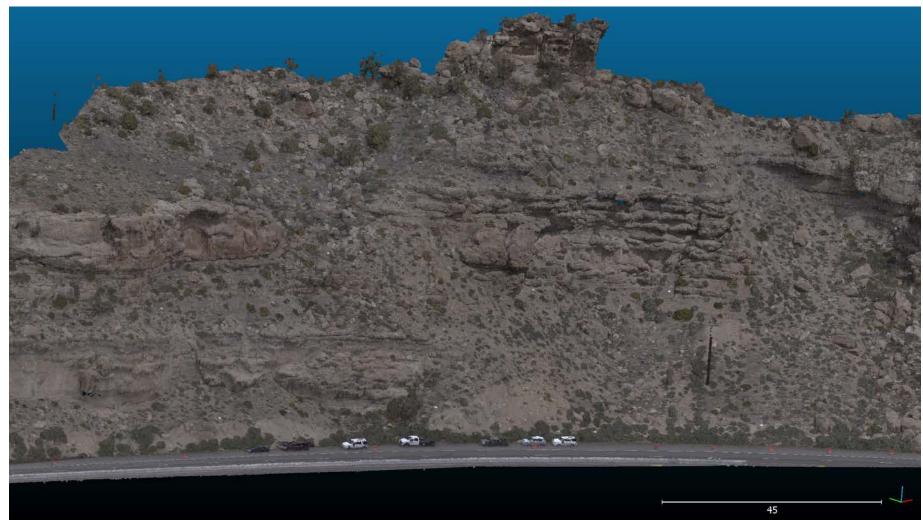
### **UAV Photogrammetry Data Set – Limits of Detection**







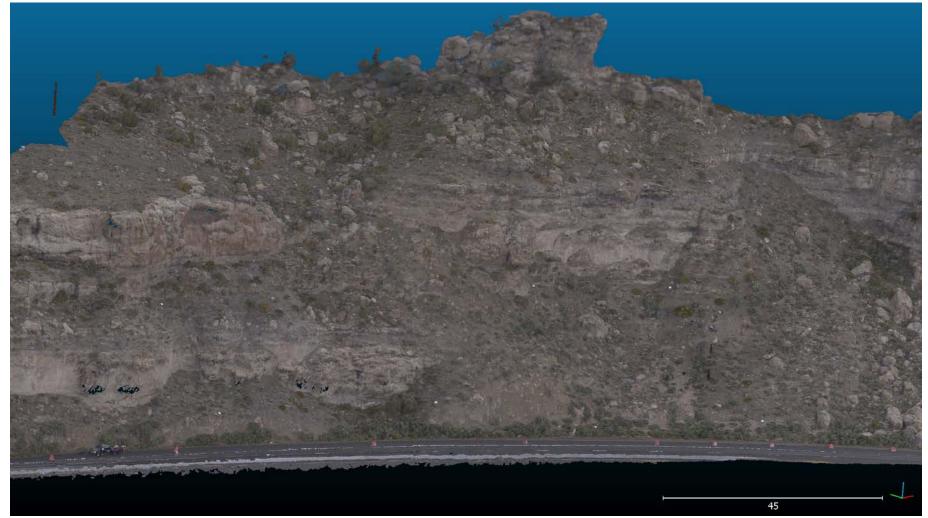
### **April 26, 2017**







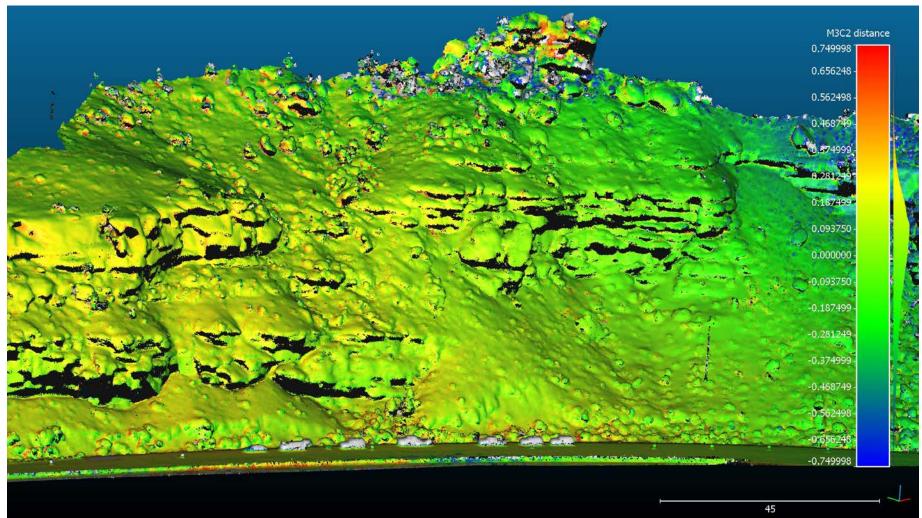
### **April 27, 2017**







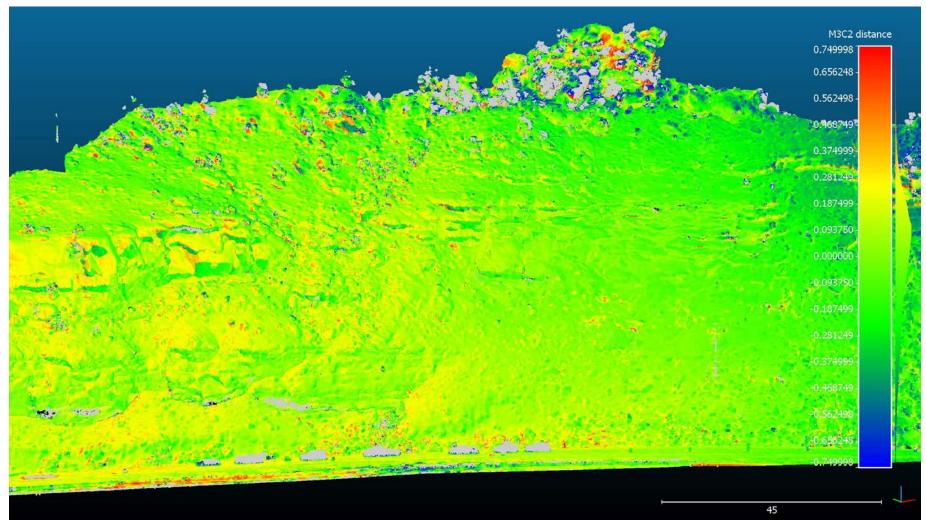
#### Difference – April 26 to April 27, 2017







#### Difference – April 26 to April 27, 2017





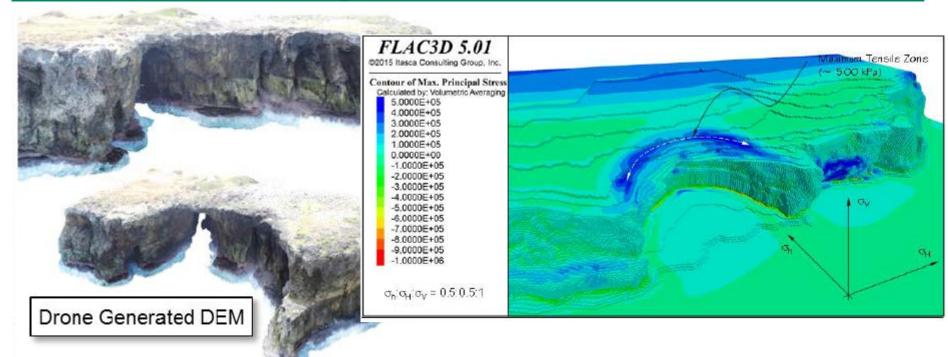


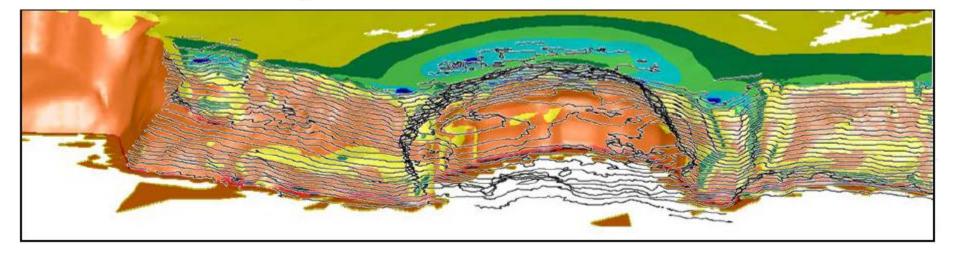
#### **Preliminary Findings – Limits of Detection**

- Resolution
  - UAV LiDAR ~10 cm/point (~4 in/point)
  - UAV Photogrammetry ~2 cm/pixel (~3/4 in/point)
- Approximate Limits of Detection / Registration Error
  - UAV LiDAR ± 6 cm (2.5 in)
  - UAV Photogrammetry ± 30 cm (12 in)
  - Photogrammetry Registration is Key

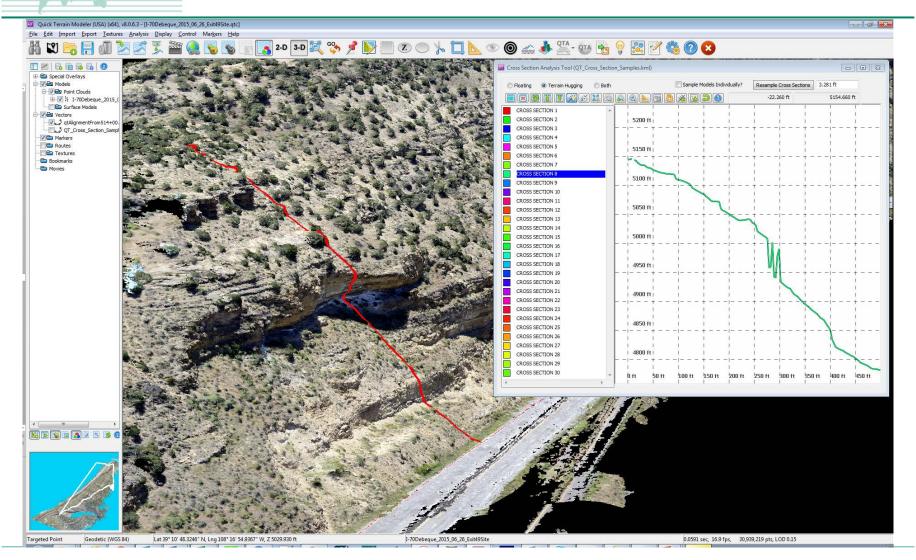


# Case Study – UAV Data for Numerical Modelling



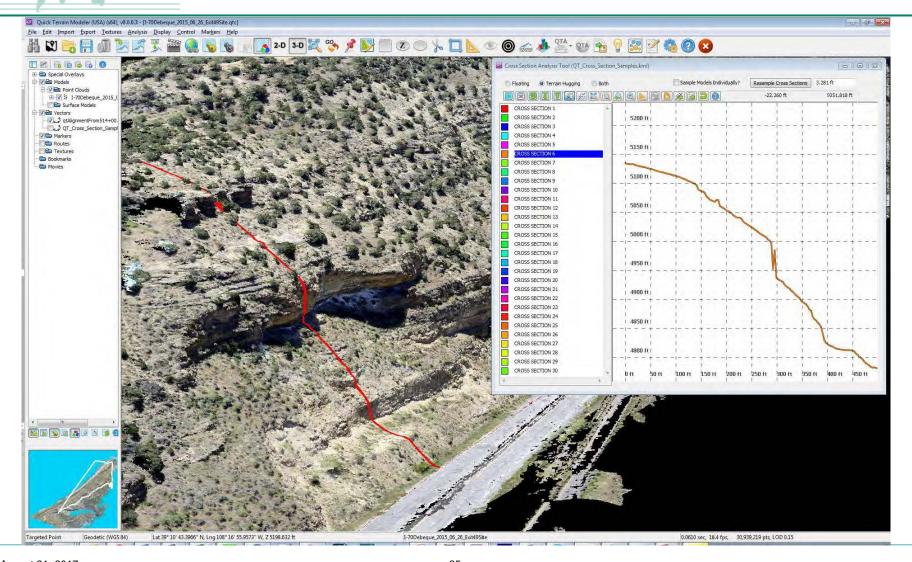


#### **Rapid Generation of Rockfall Simulation Runs**





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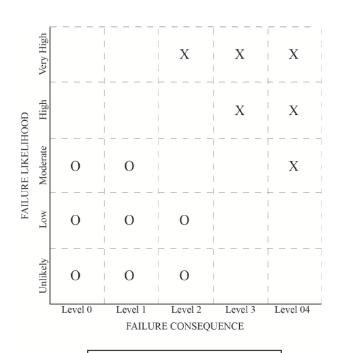
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#### **Geotechnical Asset Management**

- GAM Still in Development Stages
- Currently Inventory of Features (Hazard Identification)
- Score/Rating Not a Probability

	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely
Major	Medium	High	Extreme
Moderate	Low	Medium	High
Minor	Low	Low	Medium



#### LEGEND

X - Geotechincal features that present greatest risk to corridor perofrmance and require further assessment.

O - Low priority features based on risk screening

Source: Vessely, 2013





#### **Modified Colorado RHRS and UAV Data**

- Measurable
- Quantifiable

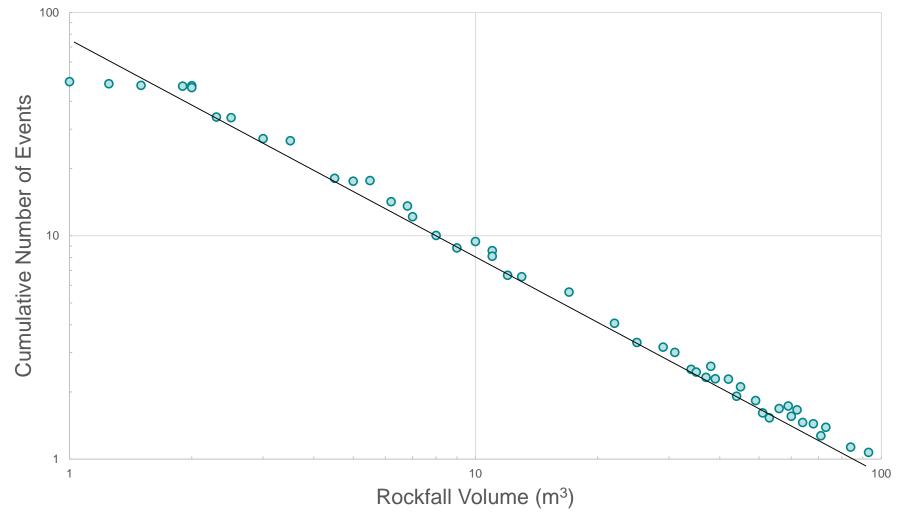
- May be Quantifiable
- Potential to Visually Assess

Col	rado	Rockfall Hazard Ra	iting Field Worksheet					
	Inform	ation						
ROUTE NO			SEGMENT ID NUMBER	ENGINEERING REGION	MAINTENANCE SECTION	DATE		
COUNTY BEG			BEGIN MILE POST	END MILE POST	R / L OF CENTERLINE	RATER		
Actual Values		Remarks						
Slope Height Ditch Depth		Major rockslide potential:						
Slope Angle			Sight Distance	Dominating rockfall mode: Block-in-matrix / Sedimentary rock / Crystalline rock				
Ditch Slope			Speed Limit	Dominating sight distance: Horizontal / Vertical				
Ditch Width								
		Cut Slope / Total Slope (C	ADT	Minigation effectiveness: A B C D	r			
Rating Cut Slope / Total Slope (Ci		Cut slope / Total slope (C	3 Points	9 Points	27 Points	81 Points		
-	Slope	Height	25 to 50 ft	50 to 75 ft	75 to 100 ft	>100 ft		
	Rockfall Frequency		> 2 years	1 to 2 years	Yearly, seasonal	Year round / severe events		
Slope		ge Slope Angle Score	0 to 2	2 to 4	4 to 8	>8		
S	Launching Features		None (smooth slope)	Minor (< 2 ft. surface variation	n) Many (2 to 6 ft. surface variation)	Major (> 6 ft. surface variation)		
		Catchment	95% to 100% / Class 1	65% to 94% / Class 2	30% to 64% / Class 3	< 30% / Class 4 / > Major launching features		
	Annual Precipitation		< 10 inches	10 to 20 inches	20 to 35 inches	> 35 inches		
ate	Annual Freeze Thaw Cycles		1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 or more		
Climate	Seepage / Water		Dry	Damp / wet	Dripping	Running water		
0	Slope Aspect		N	E, W, NE, NW	SE, SW	S		
	Sed. Rock	Degree of Under-Cutting	0 to 1 ft	1 to 2 ft	2 to 4 ft	>4 ft		
		JarSlake	6	5	3 to 4	1 to 2		
		Degree of Interbedding	1 to 2 weak interbeds, < 6 in.	1 to 2 weak interbeds, > 6 in.	> 2 weak interbeds, < 6 in.	> 2 weak interbeds, > 6 In.		
		Rock Character	Homogenous / massive	Small faults / strong veins	Schist / shear zones < 6 in.	Weak pegmatte / micas / shear zones > 6 in.		
	Crys	Degree of Overhang	0 to 1 ft	1 to 2 ft	2 to 4 ft	> 4 ft		
	0 4	Weathering Grade	Fresh	Surface staining	Slightly altered / softened	Core stones		
99		Block Size / Volume	<1 ft / <1 cy	1 to 2 ft / 1 to 3 cy	2 to 5 ft / 3 to 10 cy	>5 ft / >10 cy		
Geology	ities	Number of Sets	1	1 plus random	2	> 2		
9	Discontinui	Persistence, Orientation	< 10 ft and dips into slope	> 10 ft and dips into slope	< 10 ft and daylights out of slope	> 10 ft and daylights out of slope		
		Aperture	Closed	0.1 to 1 mm	1 to 5 mm	> 5 mm		
		Weathering Condition	Fresh	Surface staining	Granular infilling	Clay infilling		
		Friction	Rough	Undulating	Planar	Slickensided		
	Block in Mat.	Block Size (x3)	< 1 ft	1 to 2 ft	2 to 5 ft	> 5 ft		
		Block Shape (x3)	Tabular	Blocky	Blocky to angular	Rounded and smooth		
		Vegetation (x3)	Fully vegetated	Patchy vegetation	Isolated plants	None		
Total Hazard Score:								
0	Sight Distance		> 80 %	60 % to 80 %	40 % to 60 %	<40 %		
-	Avg. Vehicle Risk 0 to 24%		0 to 24%	25 to 49%	50 to 74%	75% or more		
	No. of	No. of Accidents 0 to 2		3 to 5	6 to 8	9 and over		
otal F	Risk Sc	ore:						
dditio	nal Da	ter's Comments:						





#### **Rockfall Magnitude-Cumulative Frequency**



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#### **Difficult / Limited Access**







#### **Emerging Applications – Drones Underground**

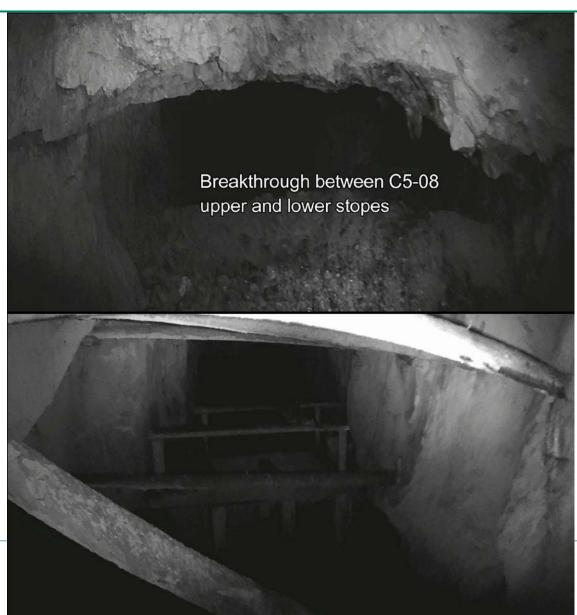






#### **Emerging Applications- Drones Underground**

# Applicable to tunnel inspections







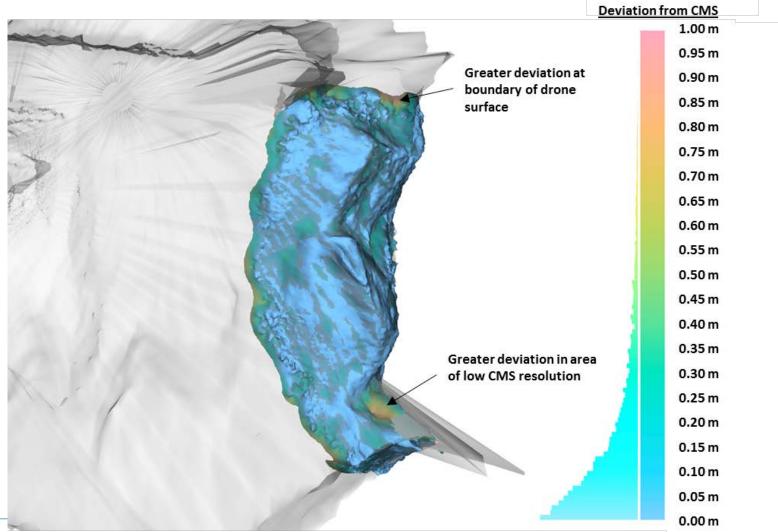
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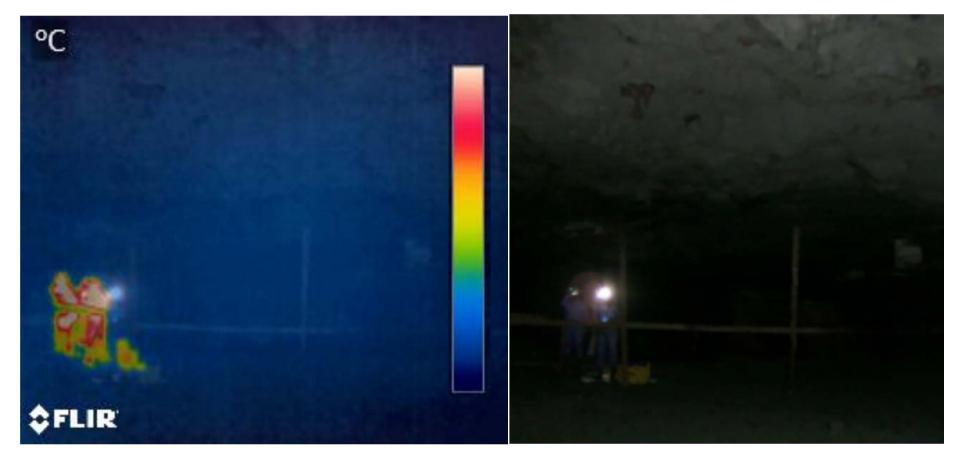


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### Emerging Applications – Drones Underground

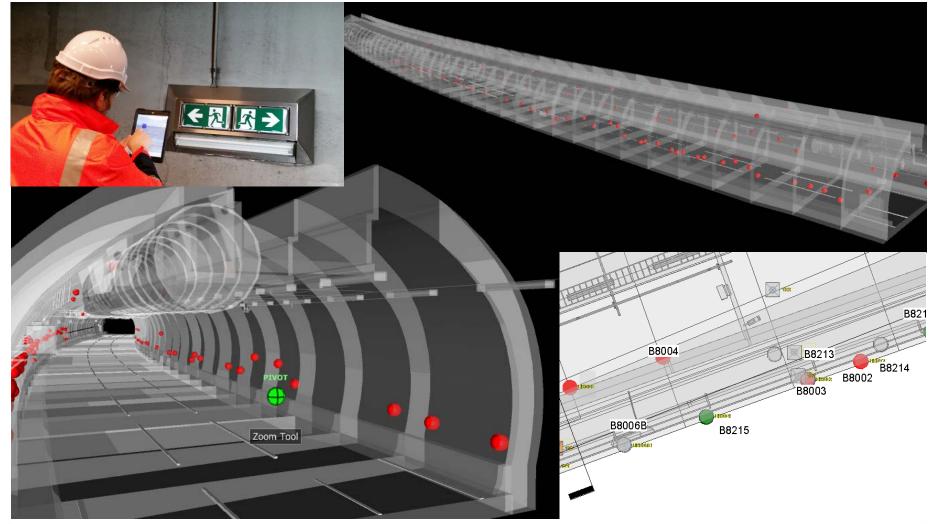
#### Looking for Seepage with Thermal Imager







# Emerging Applications—Input into BIM Systems







#### **Emerging Applications - Automation**

Real-time planning and mapping (map shown for z<3.25m)

1x





### **Questions?**

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