

Monitoring of I-77 Slopes Using Satellite Remote Sensing

**17th Forum – Geohazards Impacting Transportation in the
Appalachian Region
August 15-17, 2017 – Blacksburg, Virginia**

Edward Hoppe

Acknowledgements

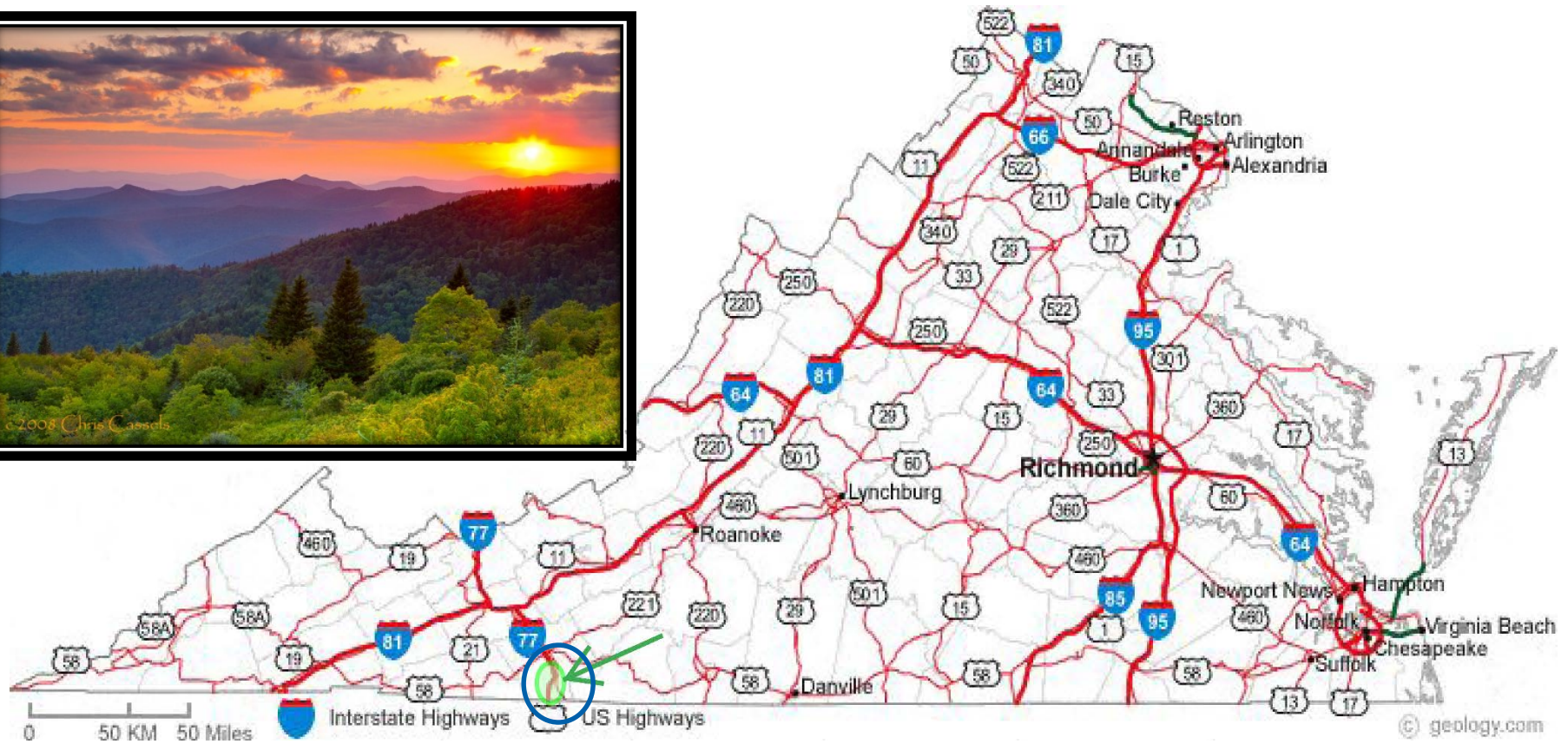
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I-77 Site Location



© 2003 Chris Casels



Carroll County

I-77 Corridor Challenges - Traffic

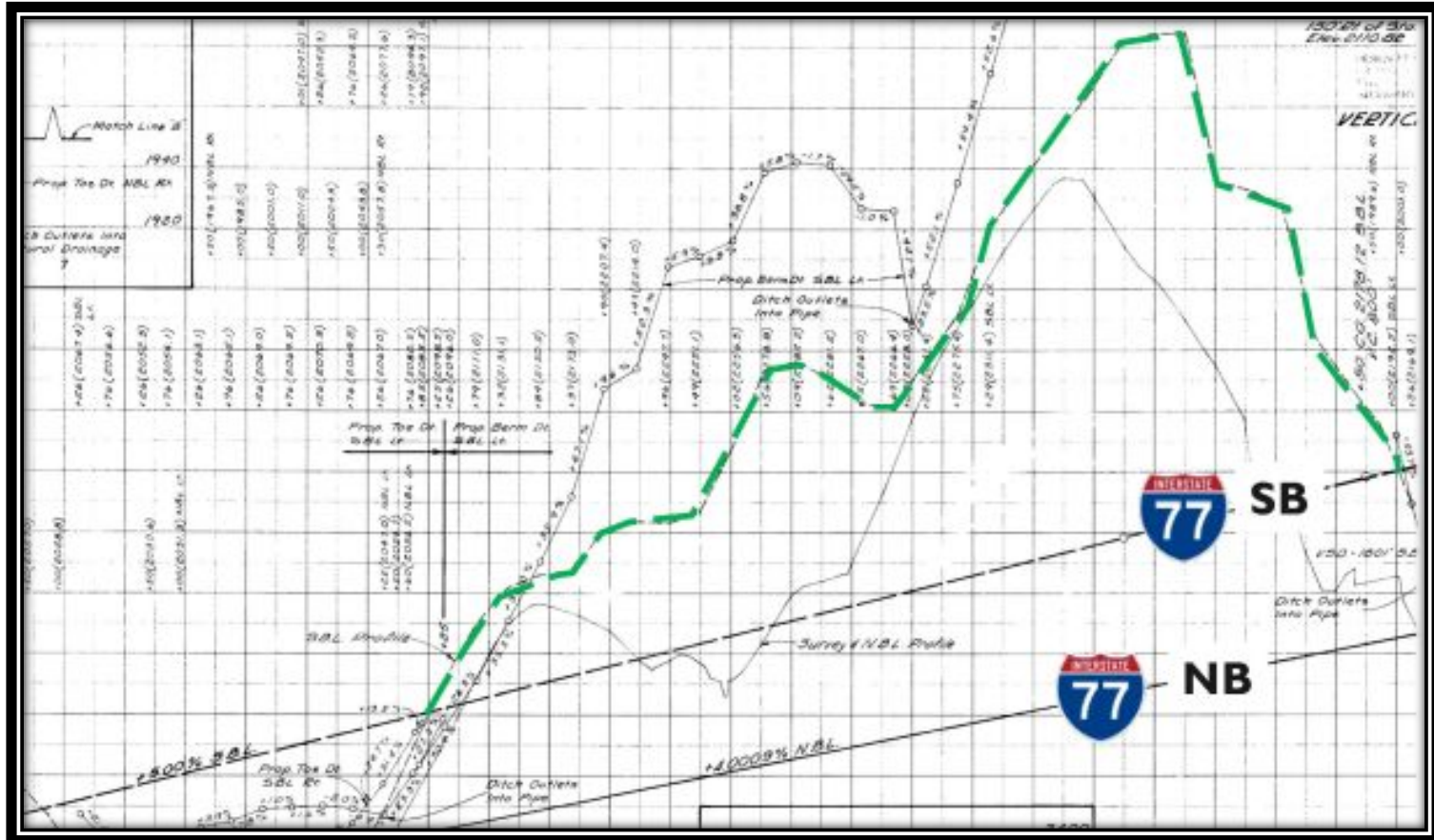


ADT
18,000 NB
18,000 SB

% Trucks
21% NB
27% SB



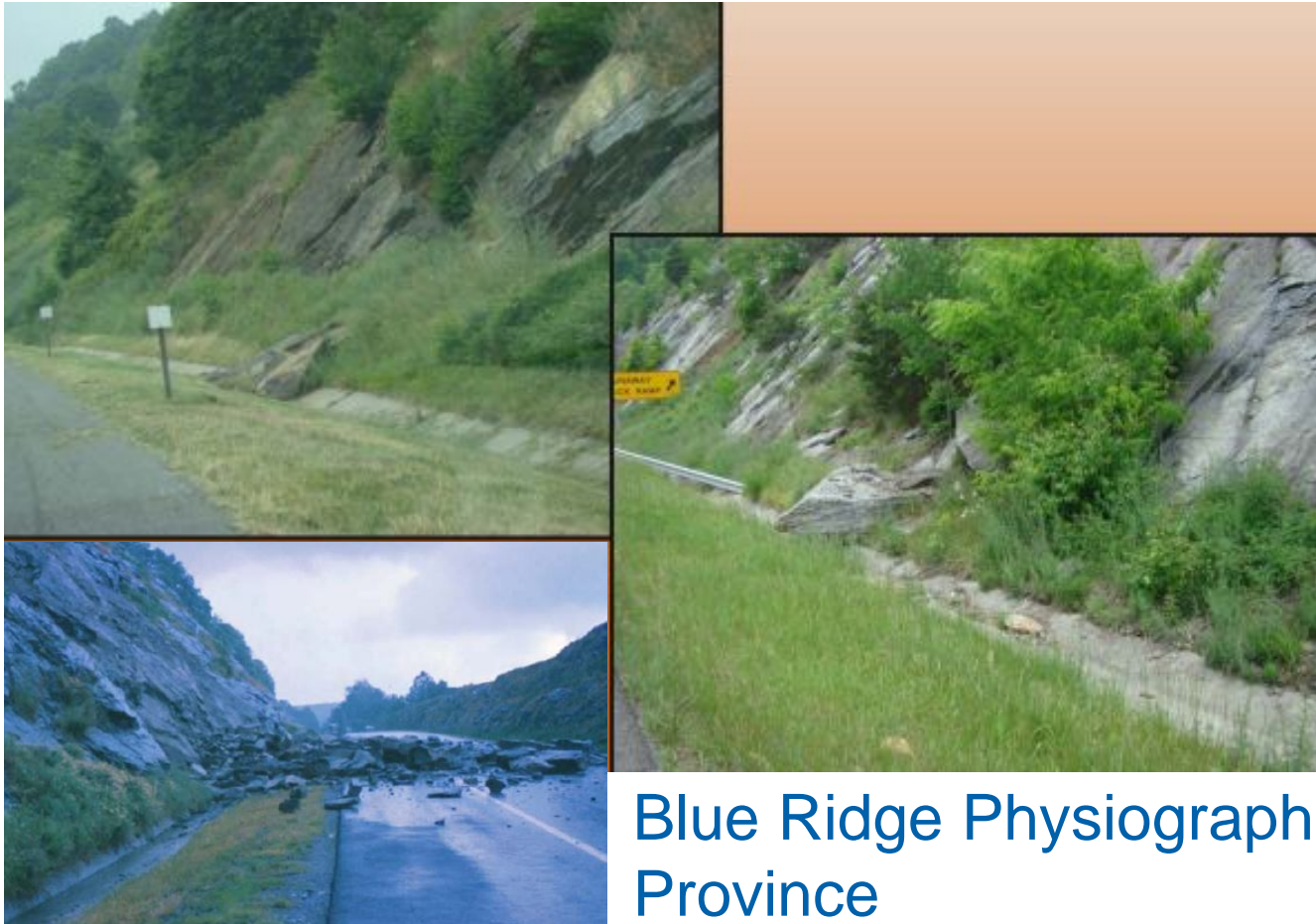
I-77 Corridor Challenges – Steep Grades



I-77 Corridor Challenges – Fog



I-77 Corridor Challenges – Rockfalls

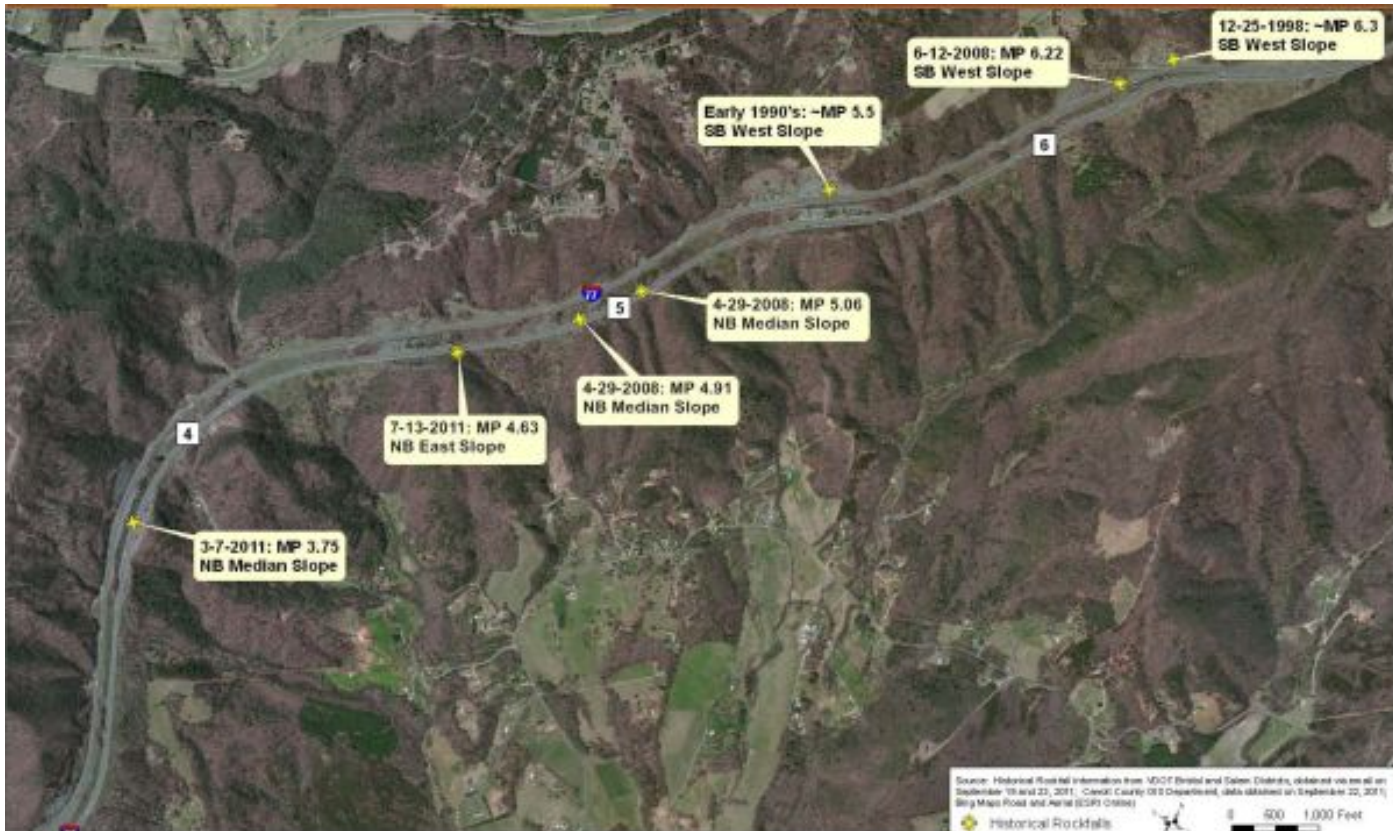


Blue Ridge Physiographic Province

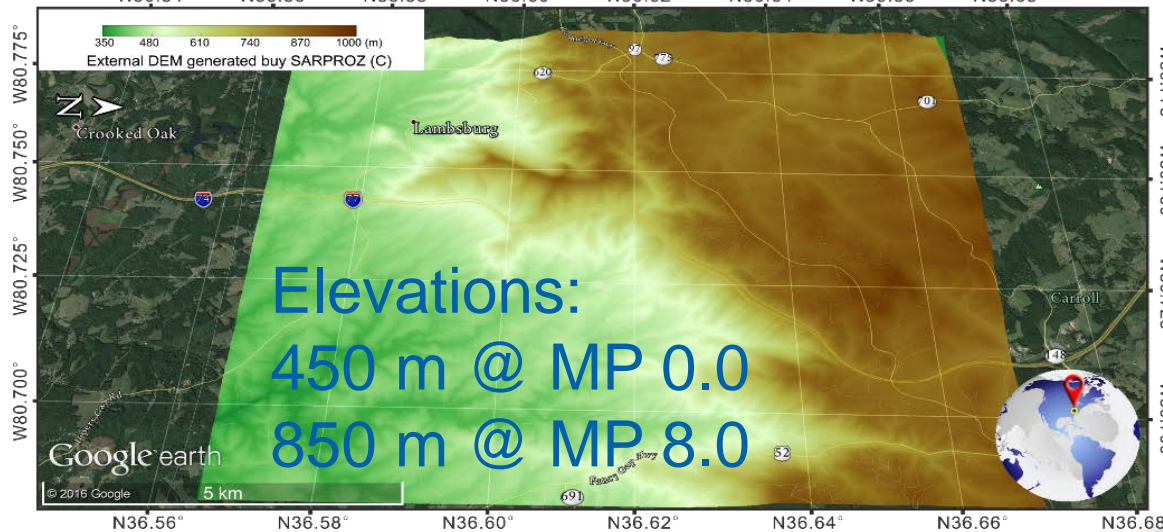
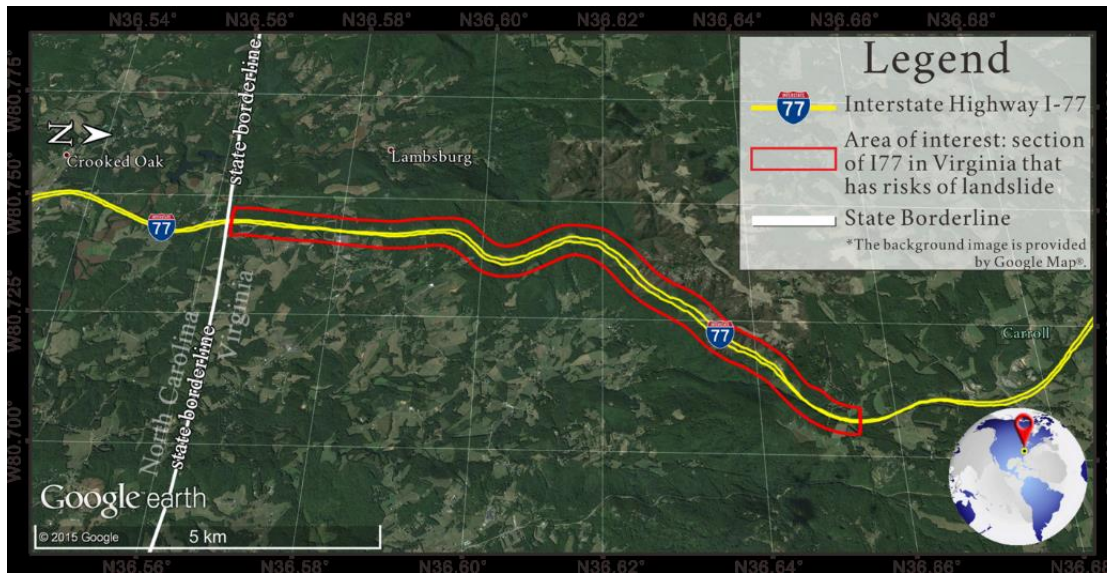
Slope angles: 0.25:1 to 1:1

Principal rock type: metagraywacke

I-77 Rockfall History

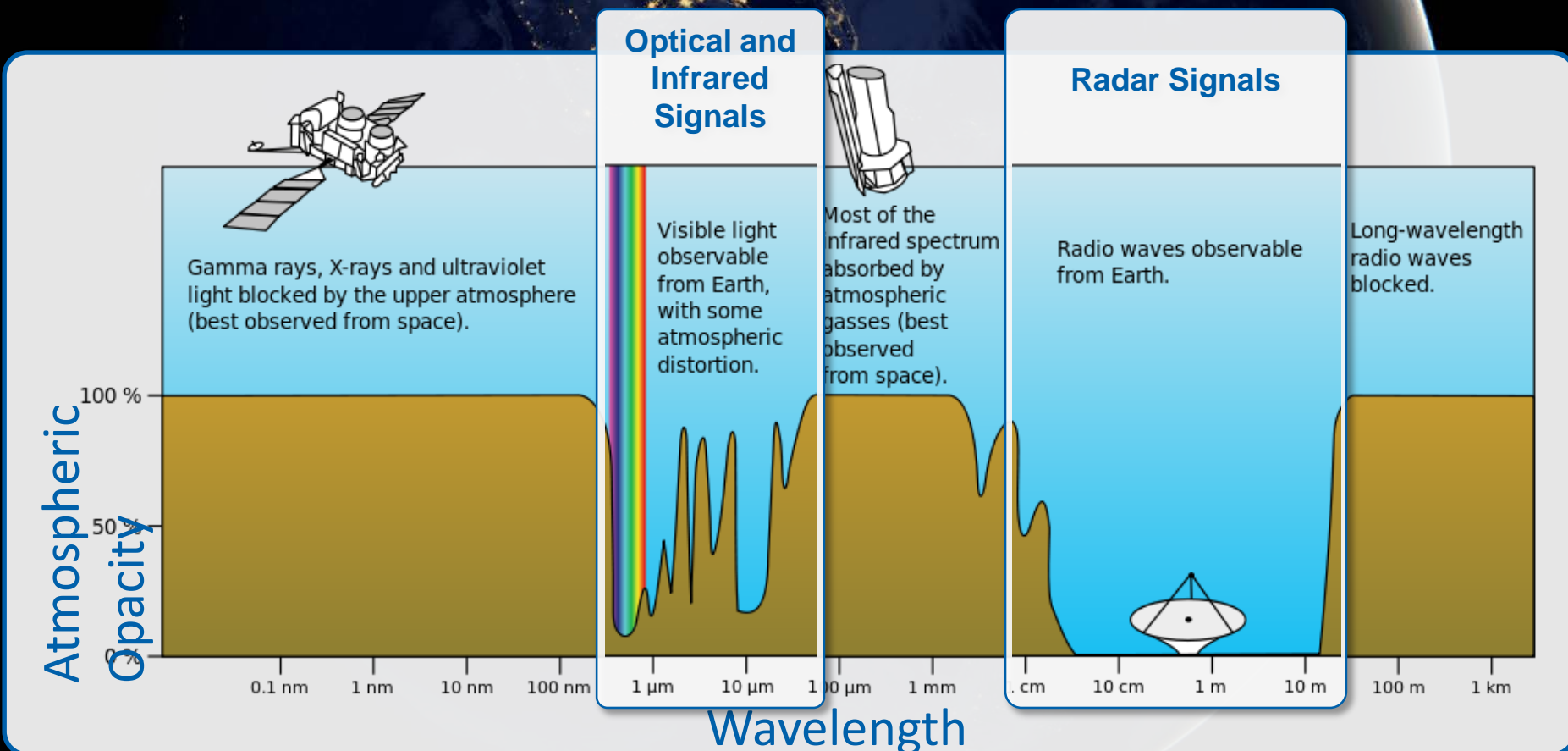


Area of Interest



The Benefits of Radar Sensors For Change Detection

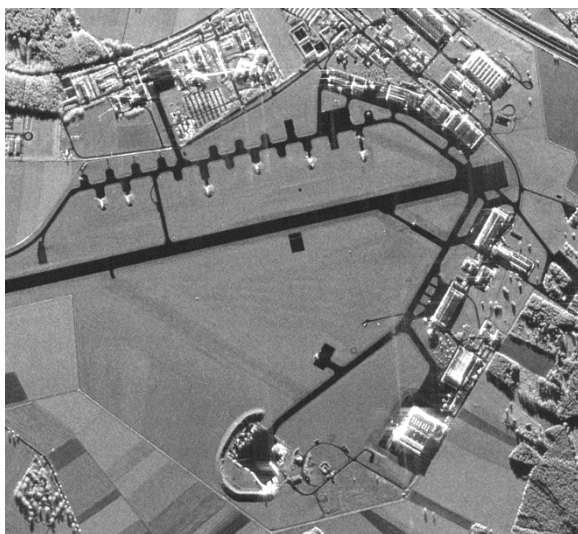
- Radar has excellent capabilities for routine global change monitoring
 - 24/7 imaging capabilities: due to weather and illumination independence
 - Advanced change detection performance: due to stable image geometry and own signal source
 - Complementary to optical sensors: provides independent information about surface



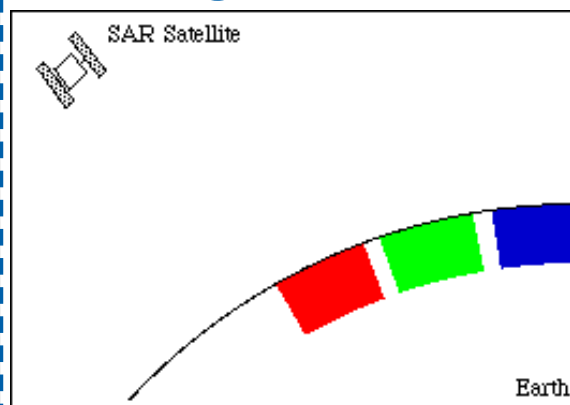
Radar – Amplitude and Phase

With every radar acquisition, we record both Amplitude and Phase of the reflected polarized microwave signals

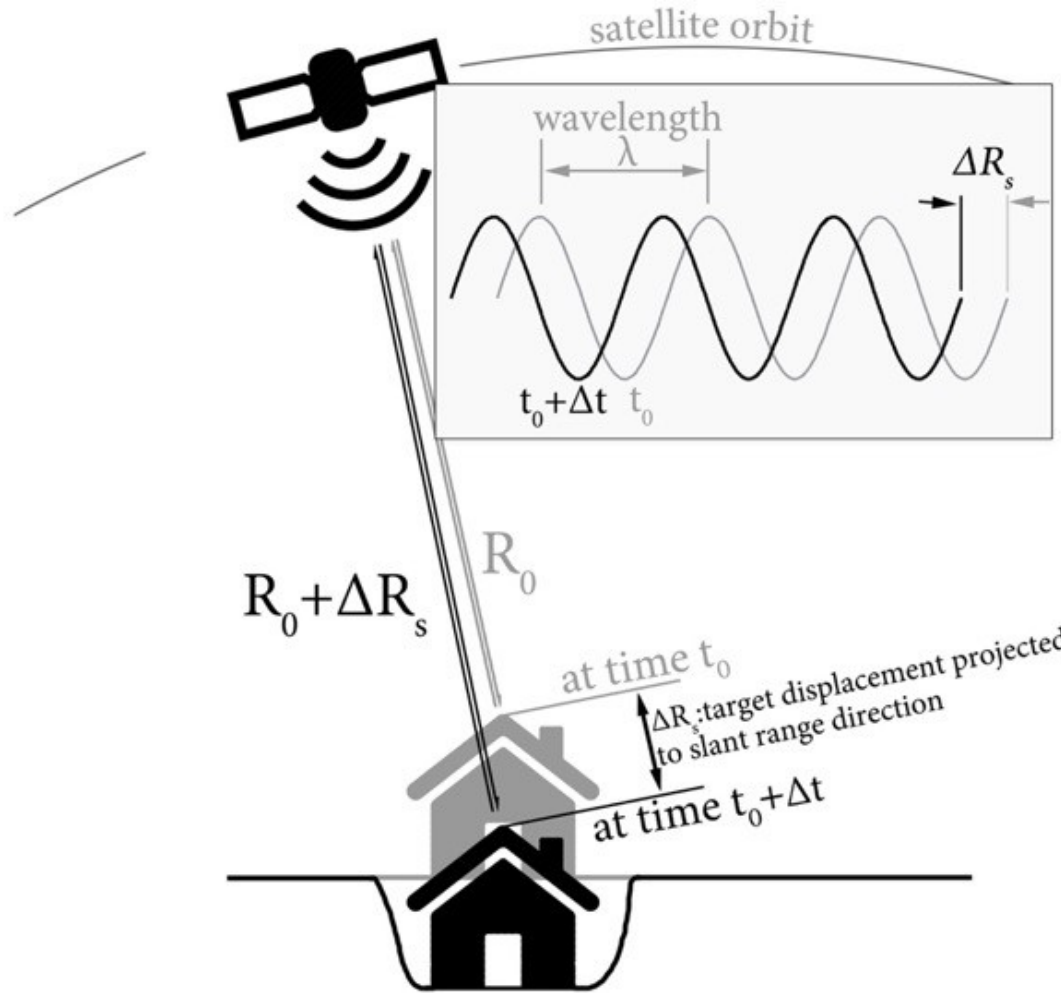
Amplitude forms
SAR Image



Phase measures the
range to objects on
ground

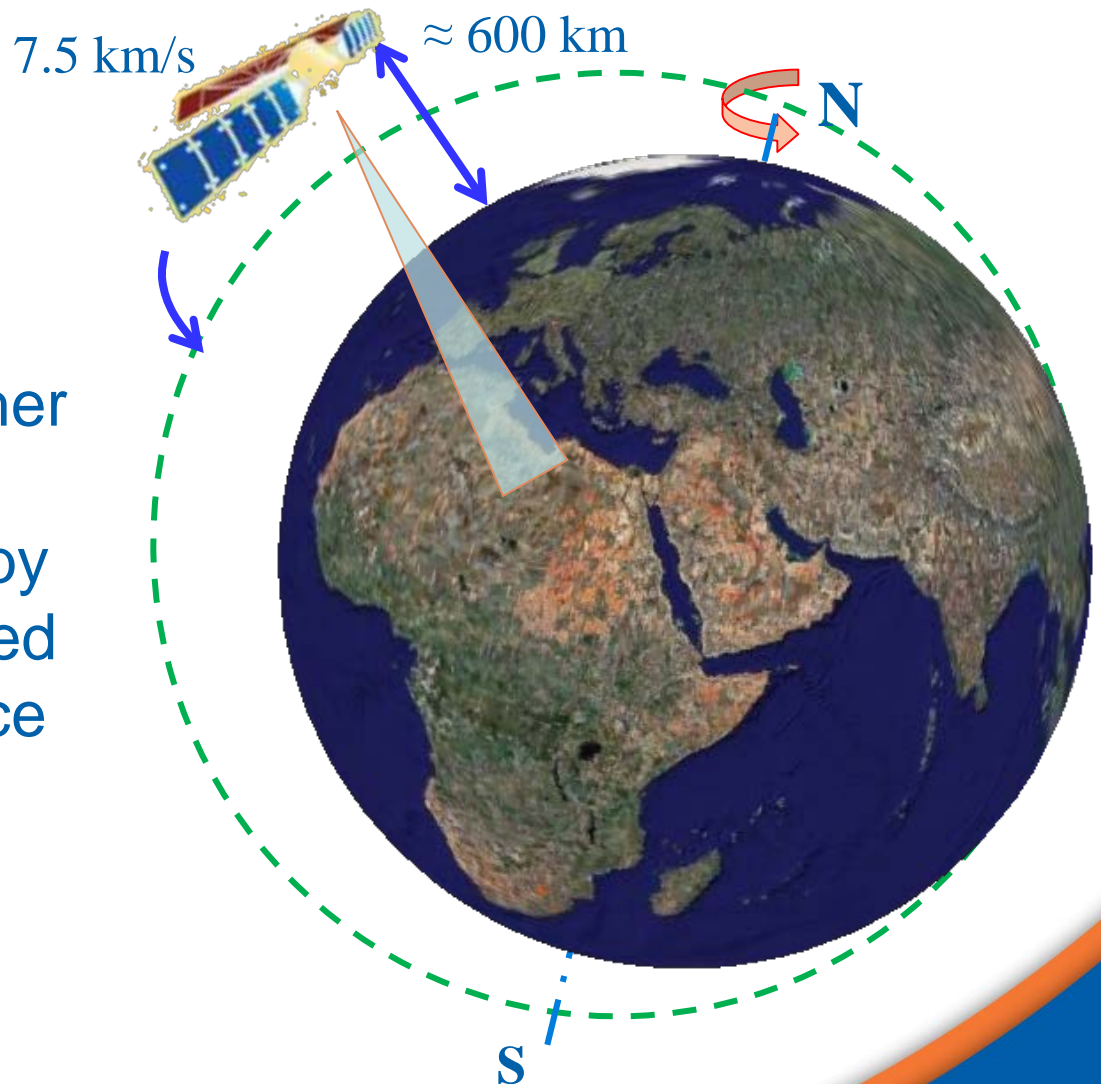


Satellite Radar Remote Sensing



Remote Sensing with Radar Satellite

- Active system, not affected by solar illumination or weather
- Images are formed by radar signals reflected off the Earth's surface
- Millimeter accuracy

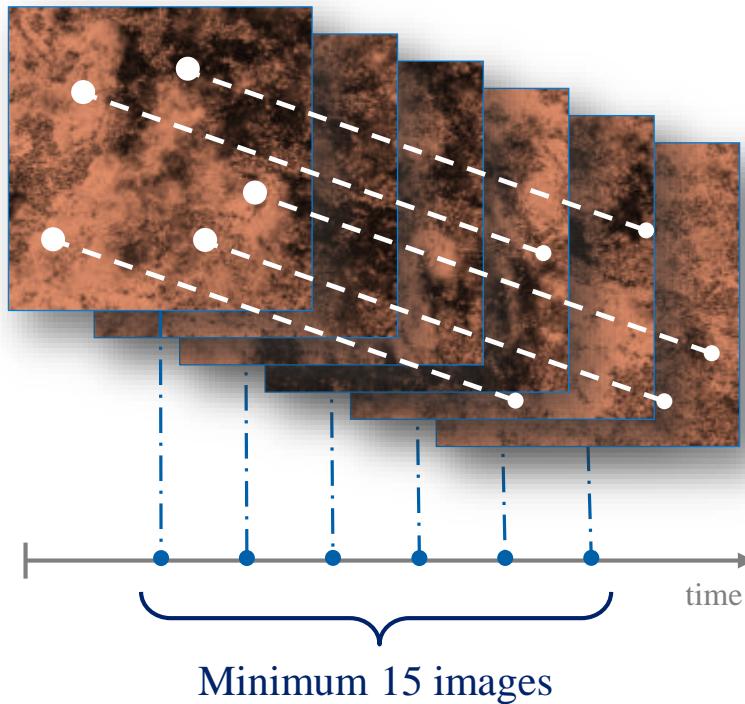


Scanning the Earth

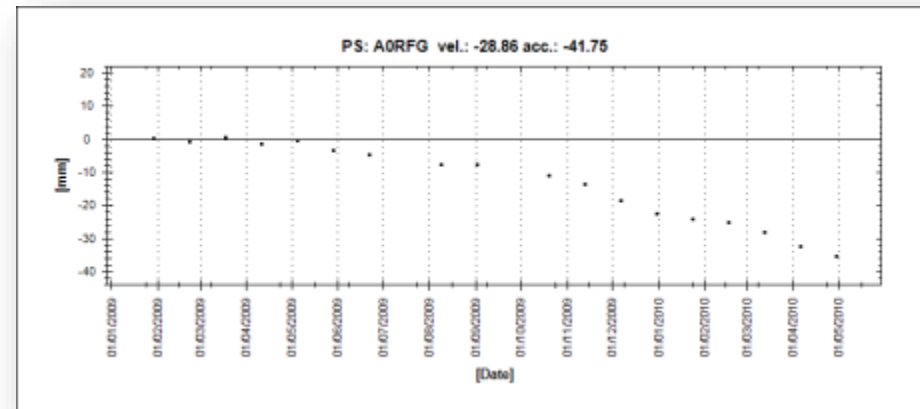


InSAR – Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar Multi-Interferogram Techniques

Principle: Image Stacking



- Identifies coherent points in every image
- Measurements have mm accuracy
- Produce time series of deformation



SAR vs LiDAR

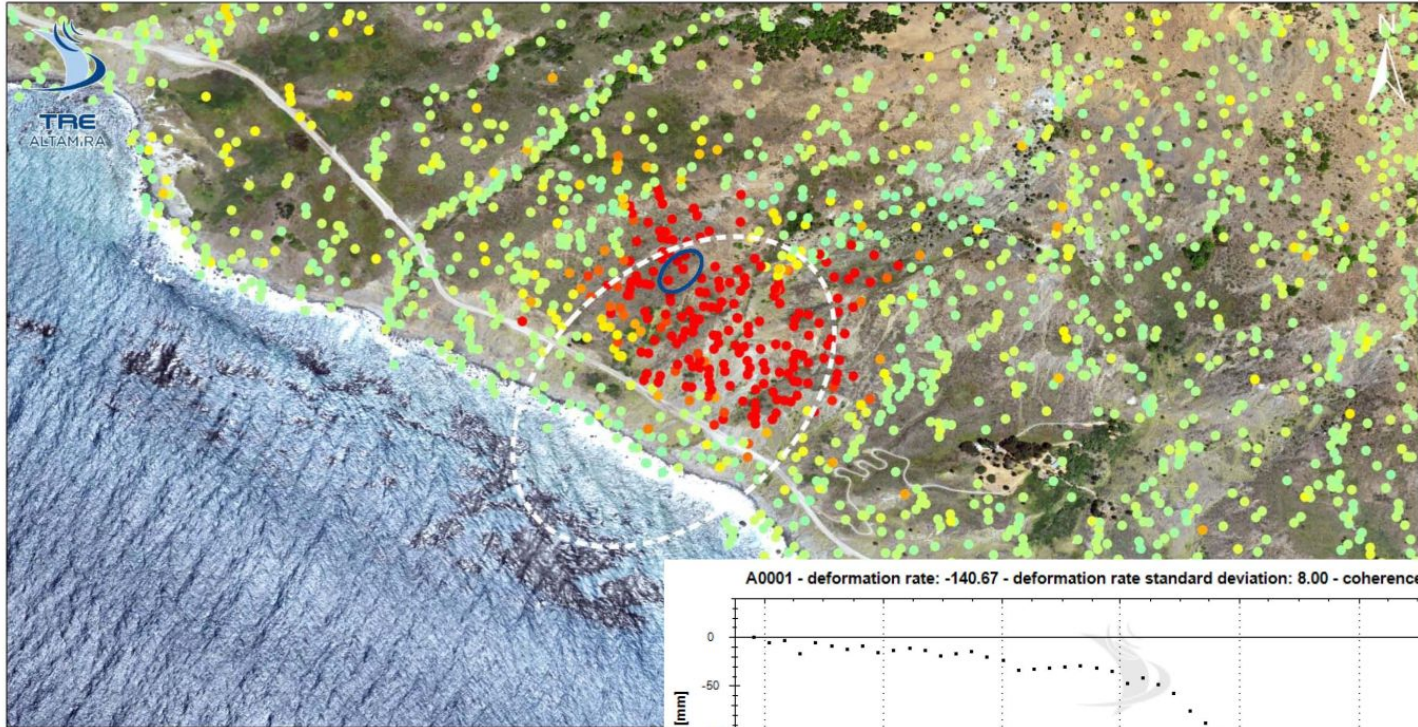
- **Millimeter vs centimeter precision in displacement monitoring**
- **Regular acquisition schedule, typically every 8-14 days**
- **No field work required**
- **Works in all weather conditions**
- **Access to historical data – look back in time**
- **Point density much higher for LiDAR**

Big Sur Landslide – Highway 1 at Mud Creek, Monterey County, California

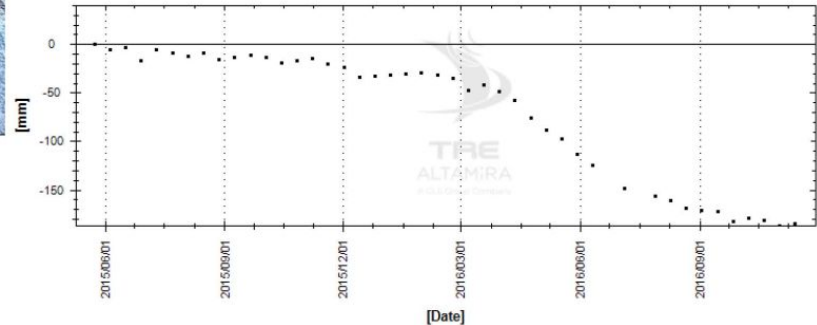


More than 5 million cubic yards of soil and rock.
1,000 feet of highway affected.
(Civil Engineering, July/August 2017)

Big Sur Landslide – Highway 1, California



A0001 - deformation rate: -140.67 - deformation rate standard deviation: 8.00 - coherence: 0.73



SqueeSAR™ Analysis

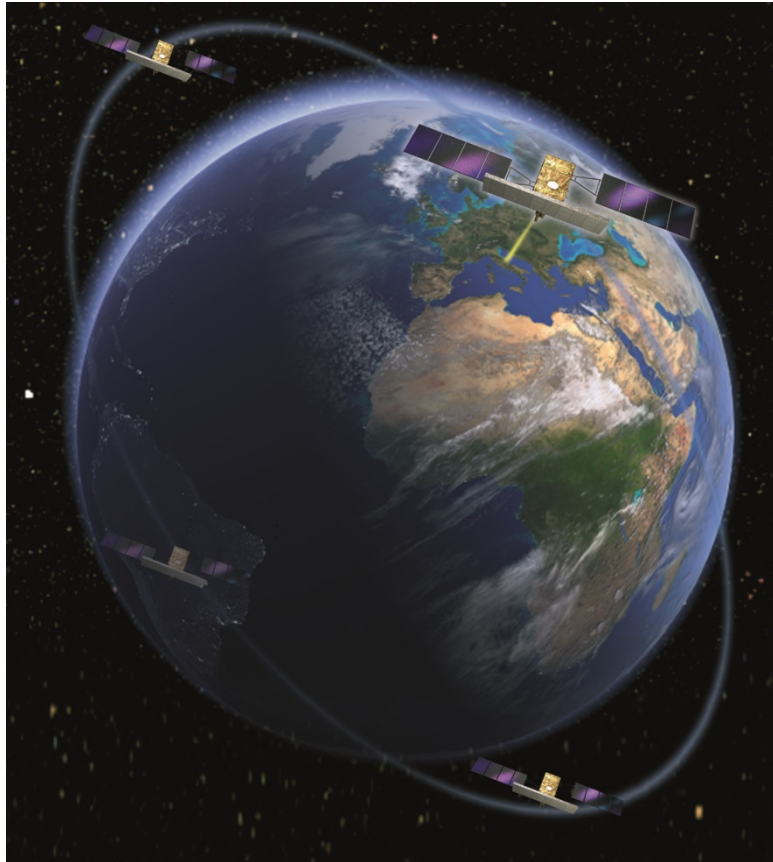
**Big Sur (Mud Creek Slide)
California, USA
Displacement Rate**

Satellite	Sentinel
Geometry	Descending
Track	T42
N. of Images	44
Date Range	24 May 2015 - 14 Nov 2016

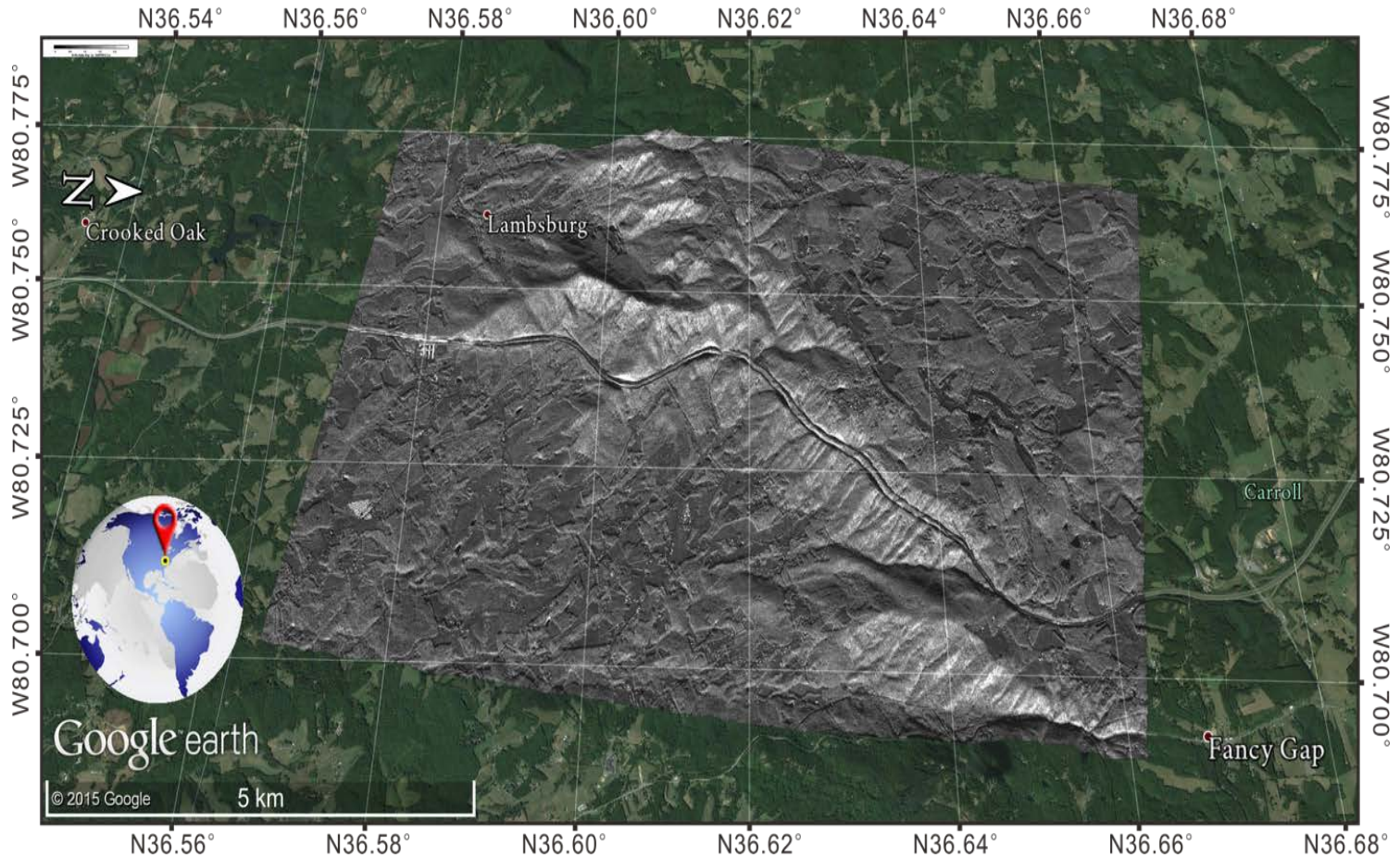
Sentinel radar data
processed by TRE Altamira

Remote Sensing of I-77 Using COSMO-SkyMed

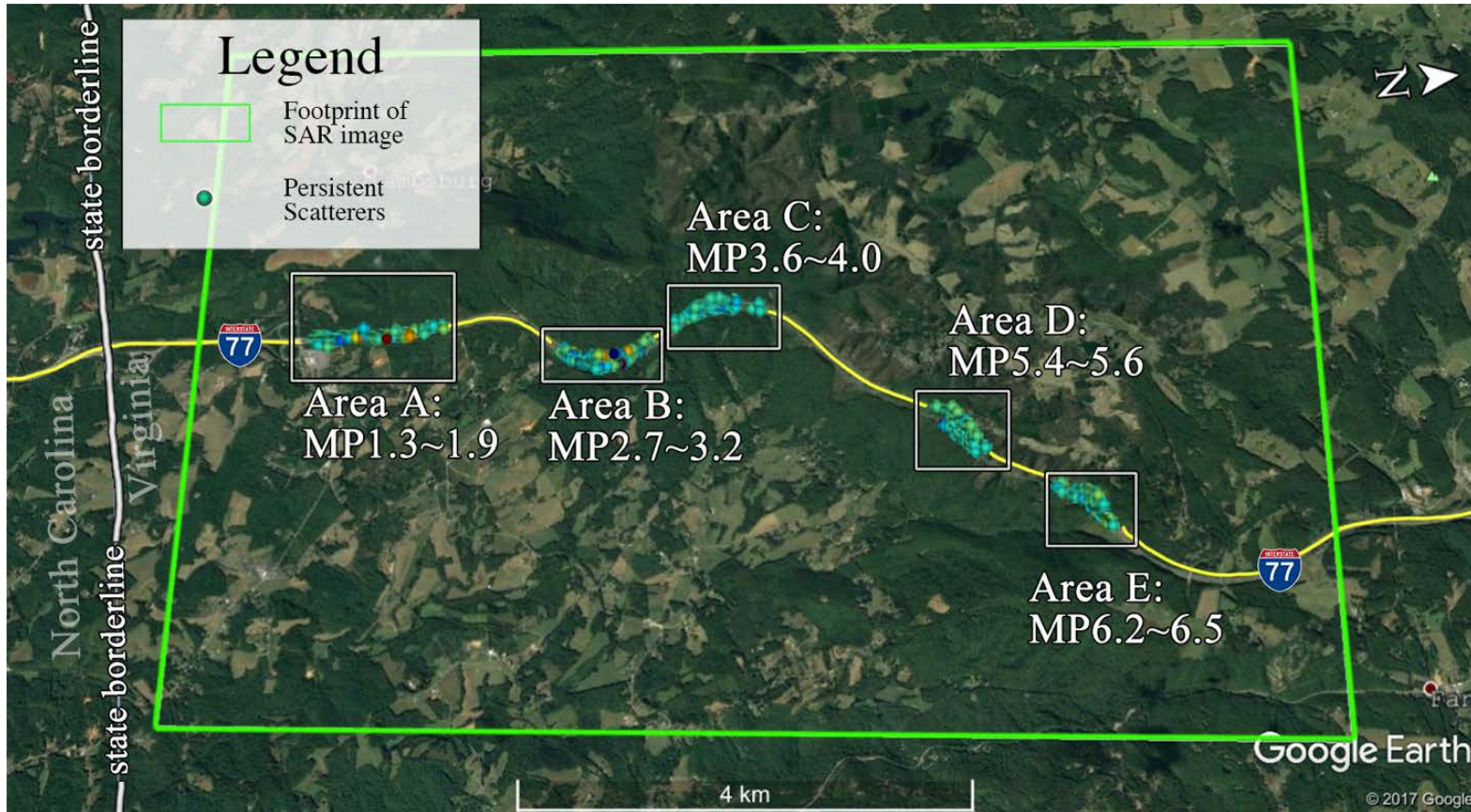
Band	Wavelength	Resolution	Orbit Pass	Incidence Angle
X	31mm	2m*2m	Descending	56.2°
Image No.	Start Date	End Date	Revisit Days	Time of Acquisition
52	11/04/2015	03/14/2017	8	17:59EST



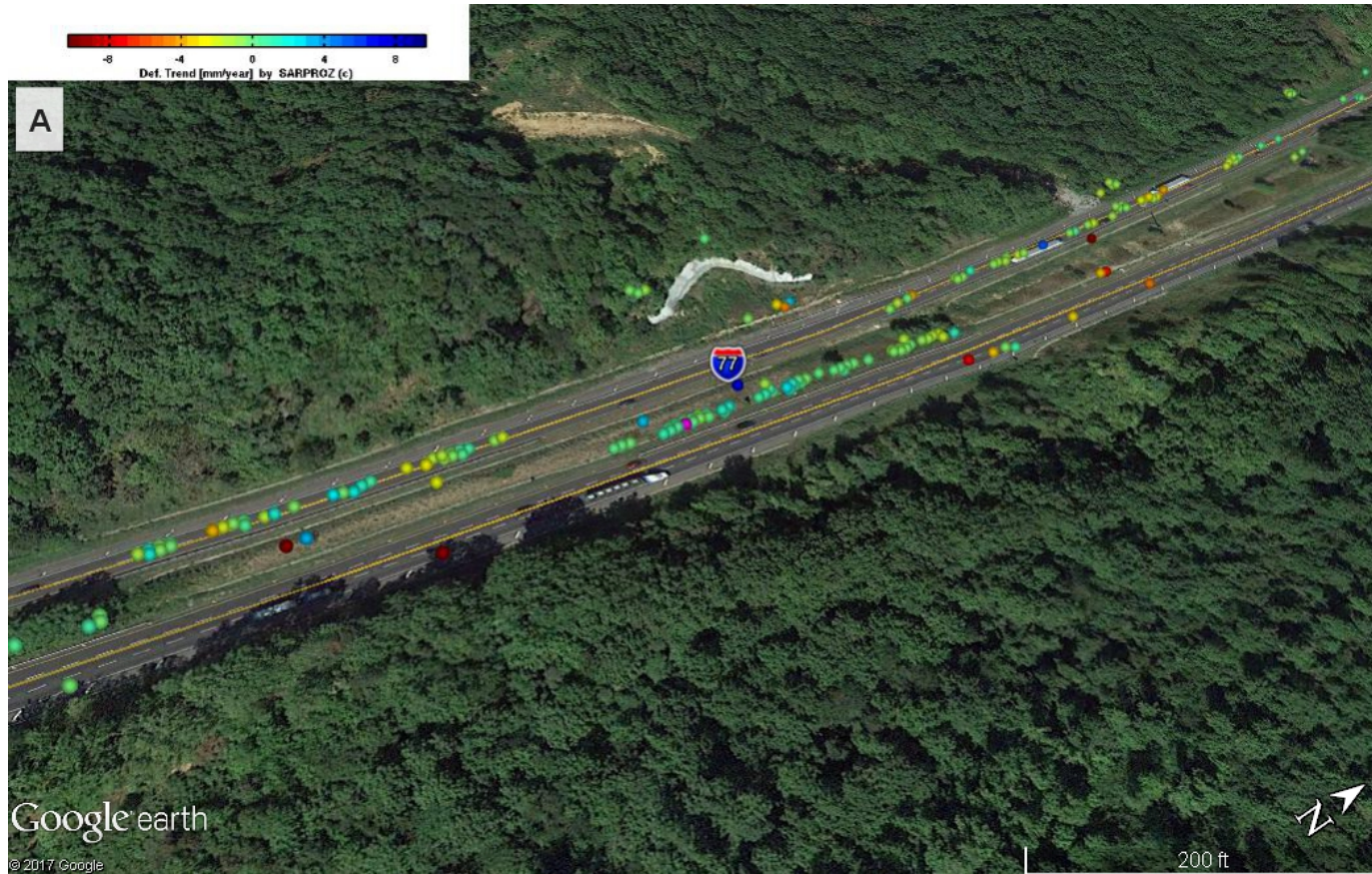
Reflectivity Map



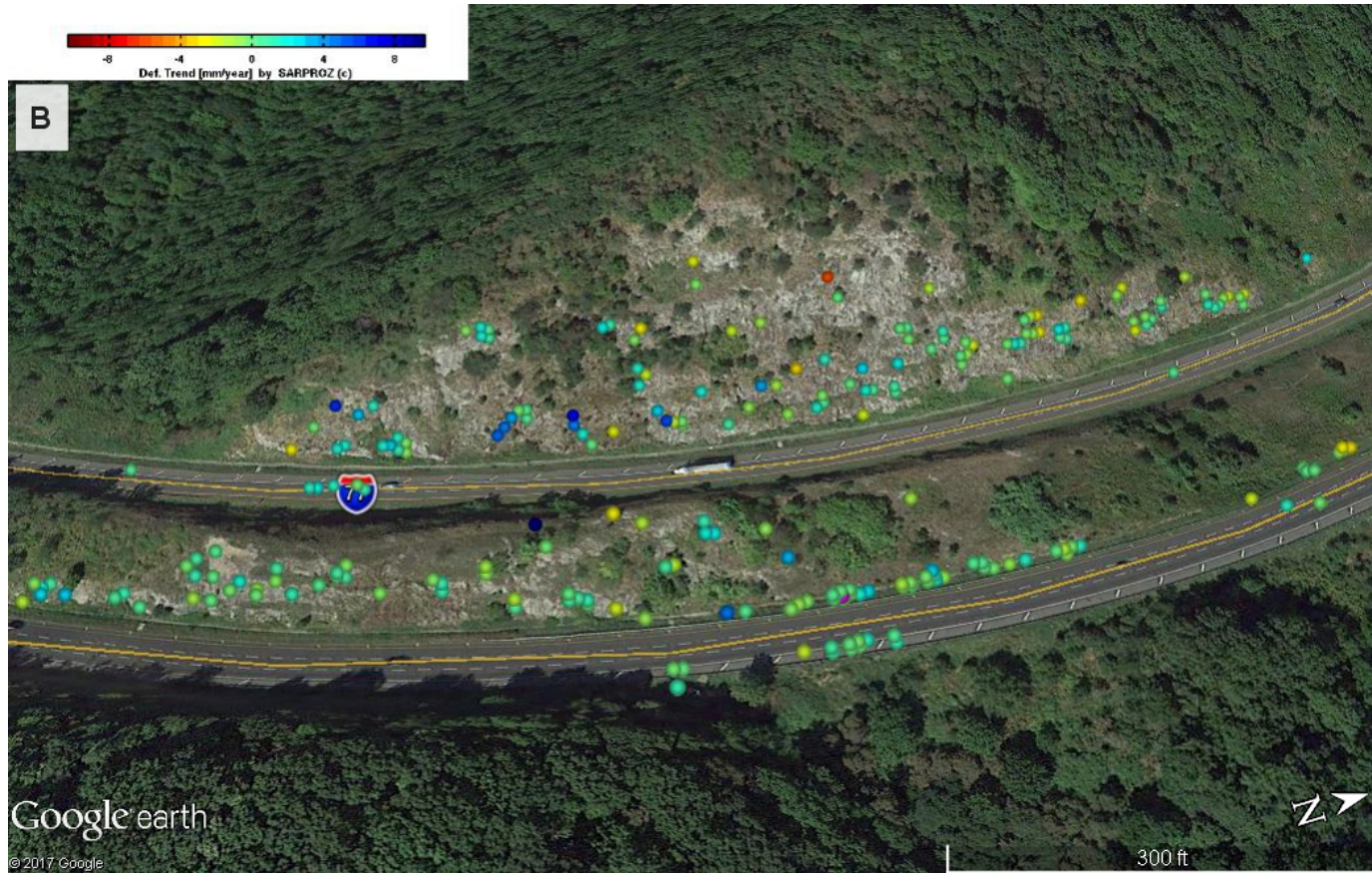
I-77 Study Area



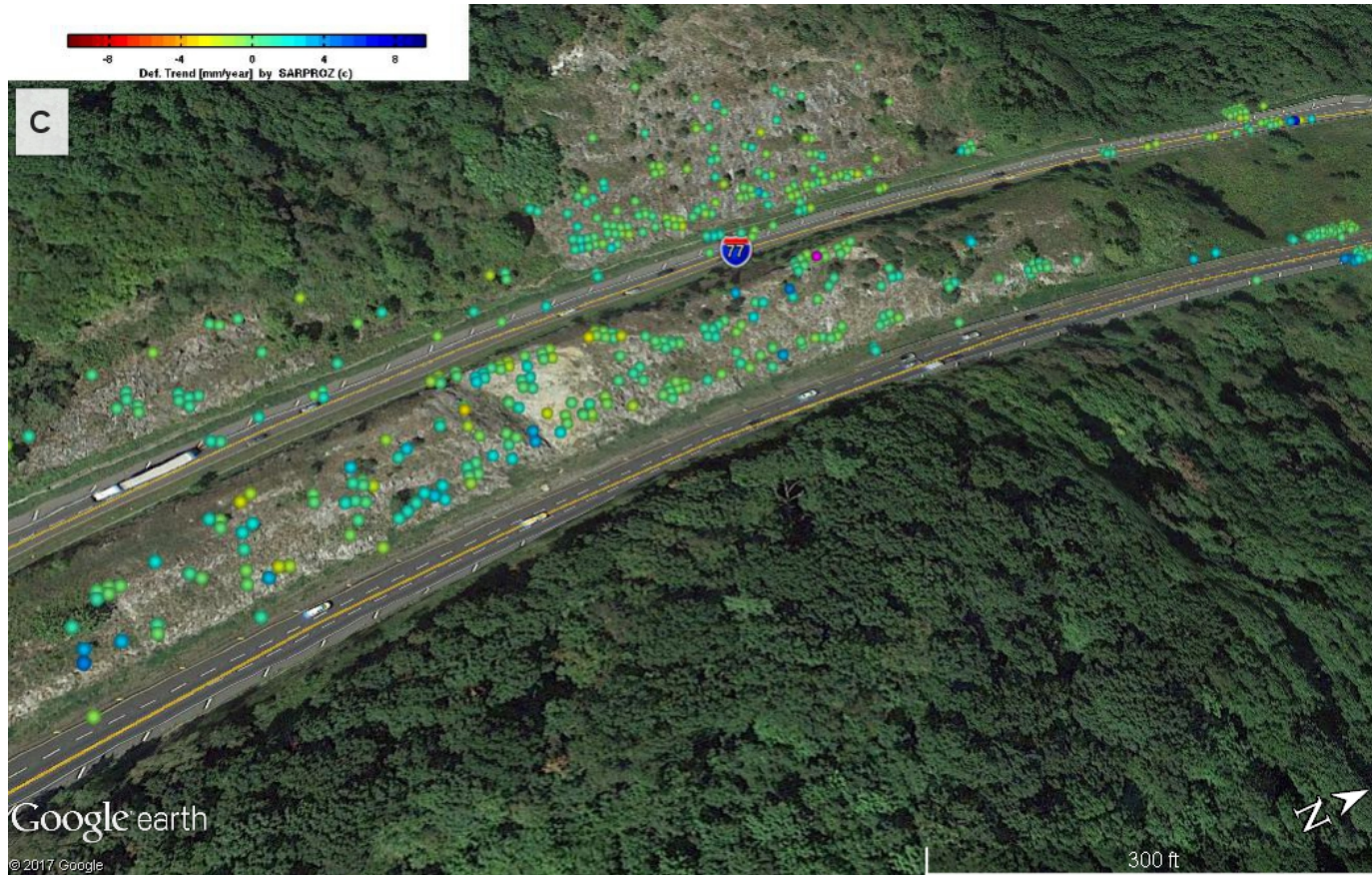
I-77 Area A



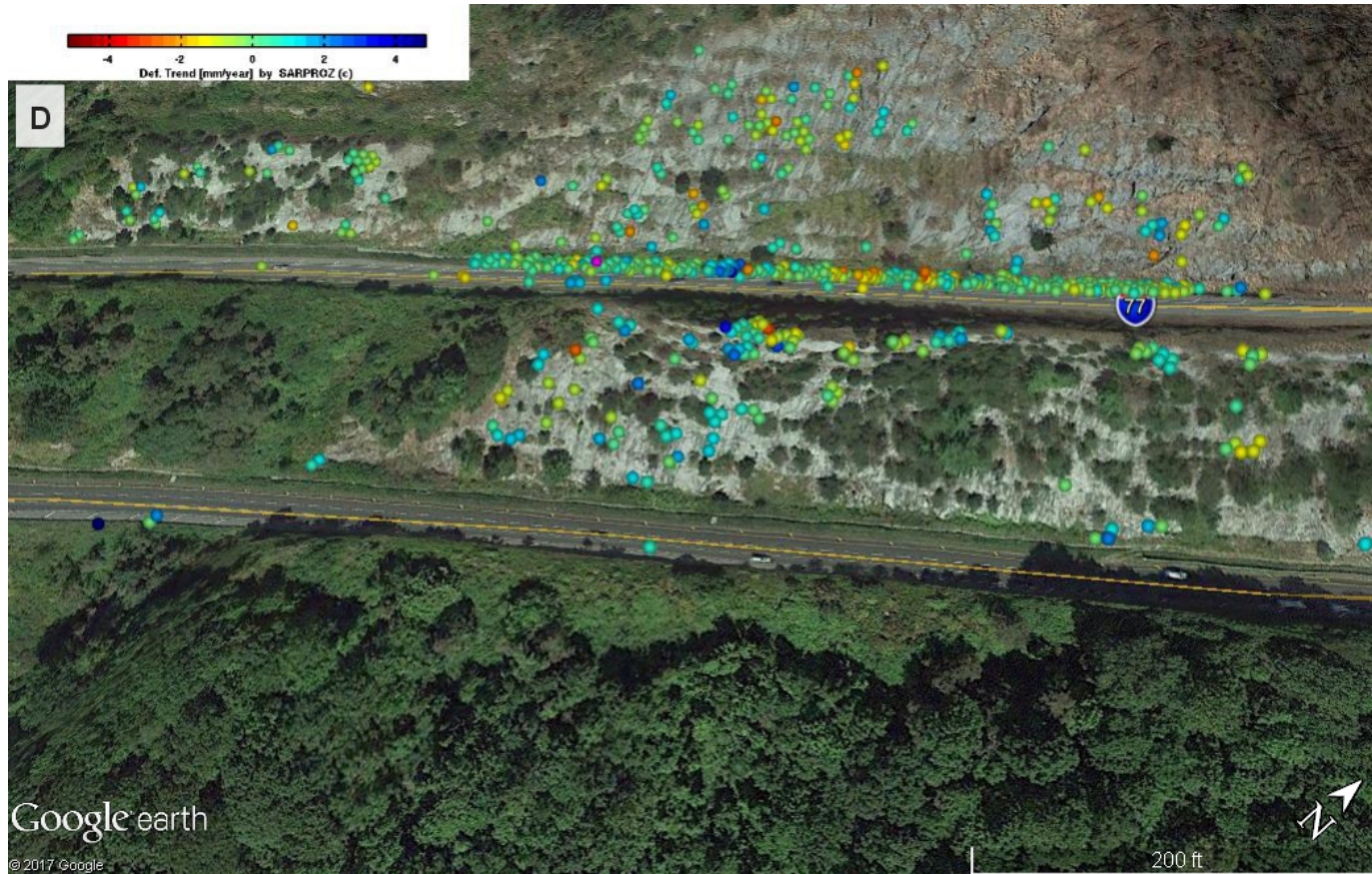
I-77 Area B



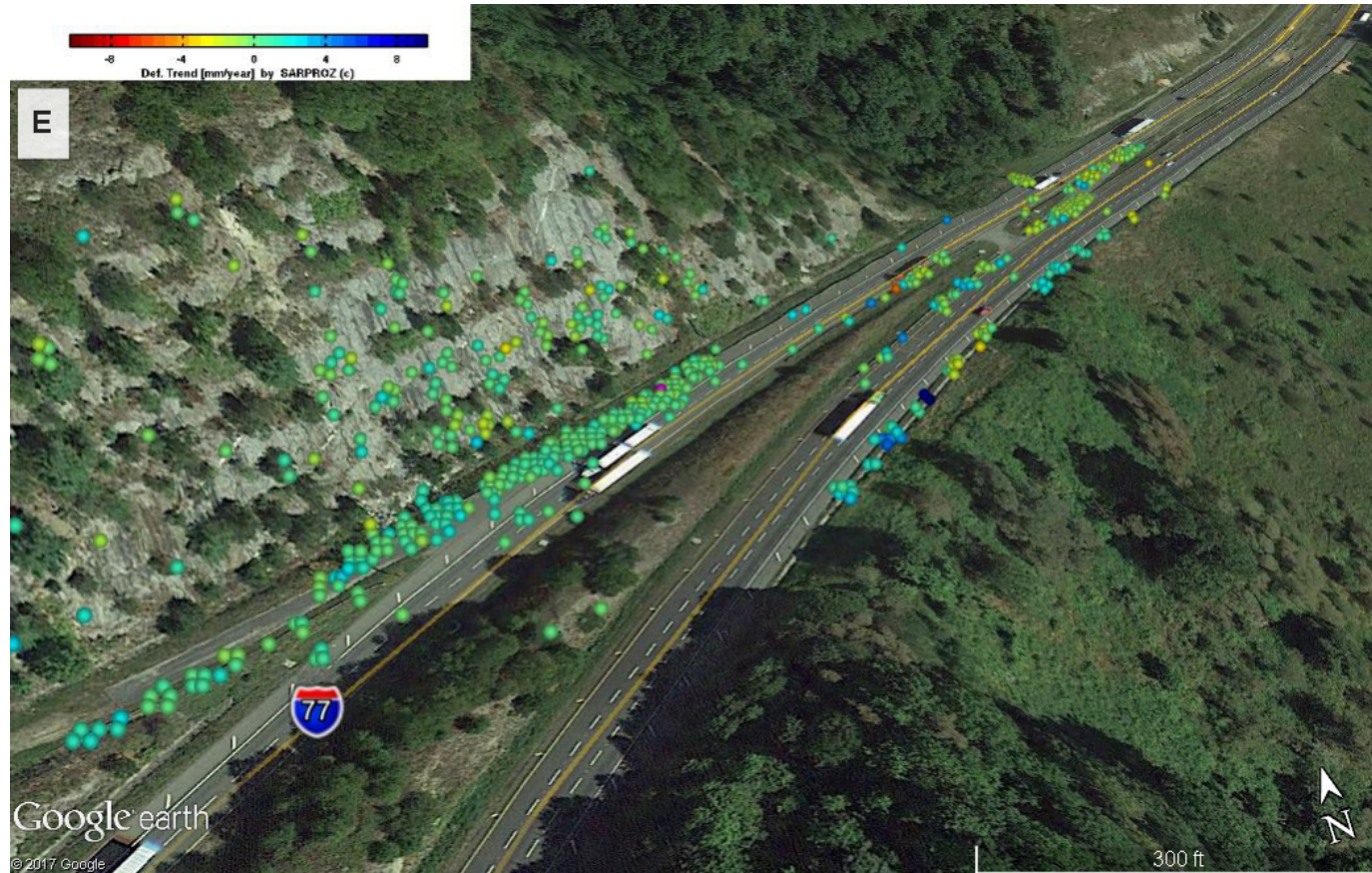
I-77 Area C



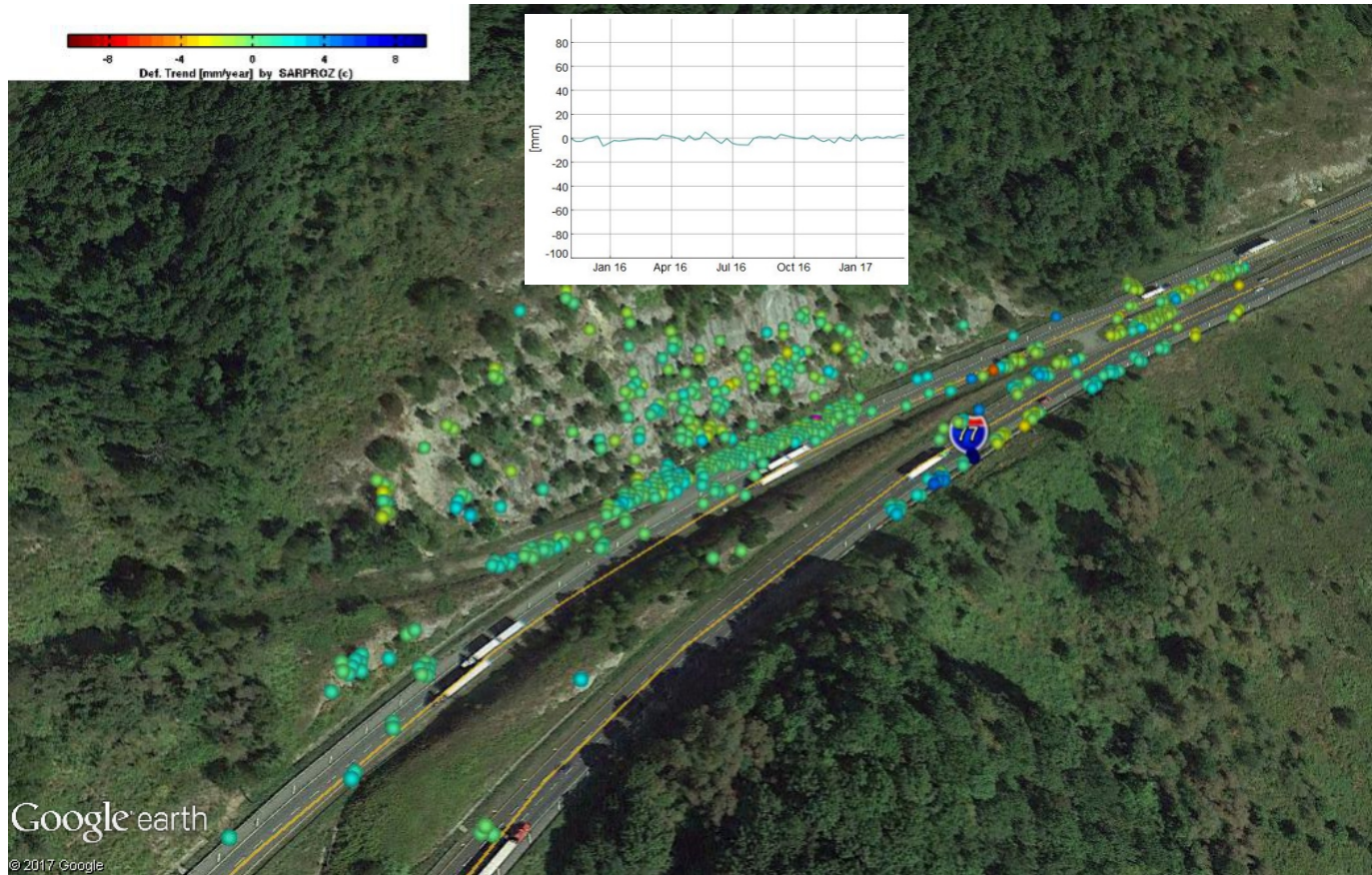
I-77 Area D



I-77 Area E

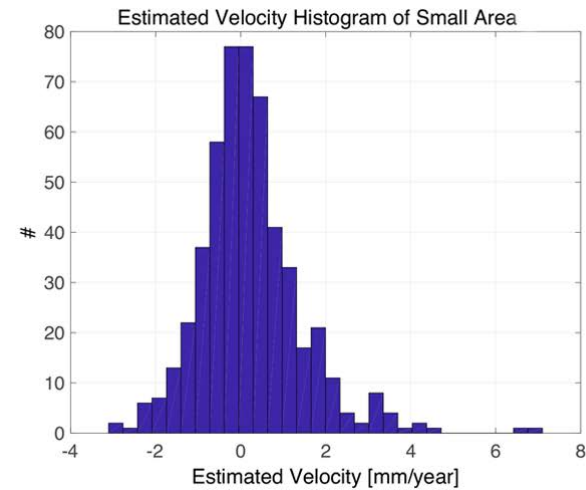
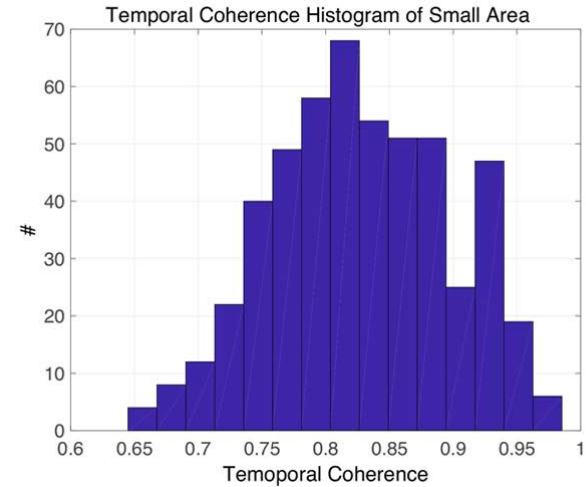
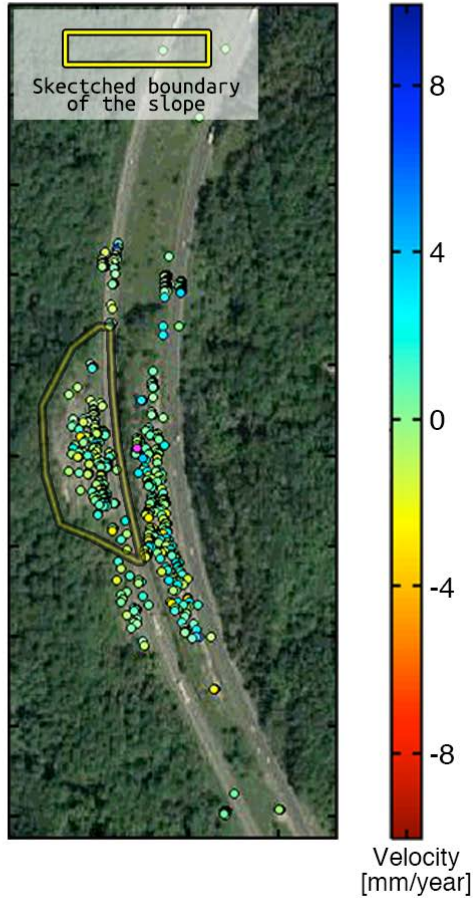


I-77 Area E

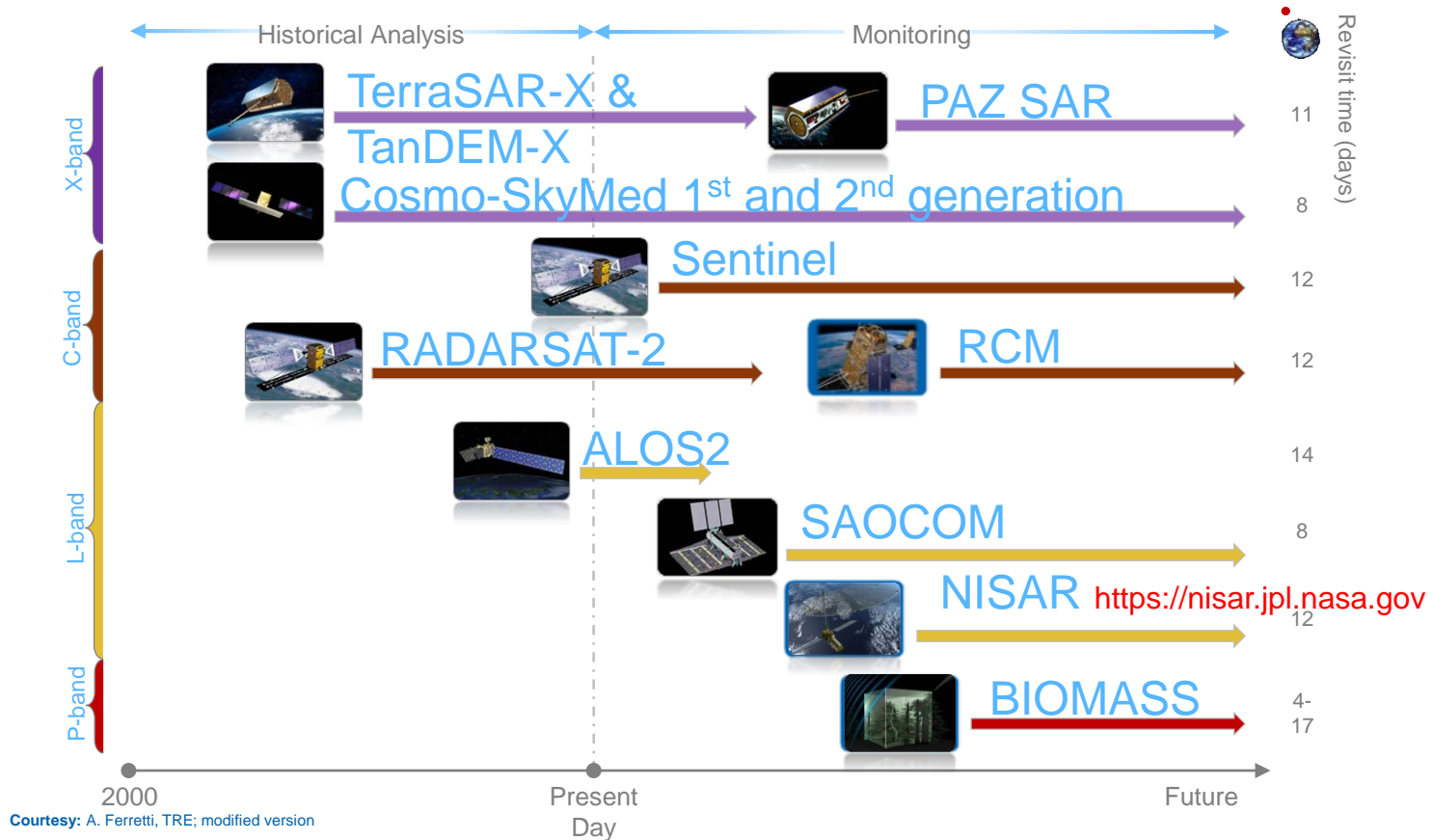


I-77 Area C – MP 3.6~MP 4.0

Displacement Velocity



Current and Future SAR Satellites



Transportation Applications of InSAR Technology

Roads

Bridges

Railways

Tunnels

Rapid transit

Airports

Marine facilities

Landslides



VDOT Network

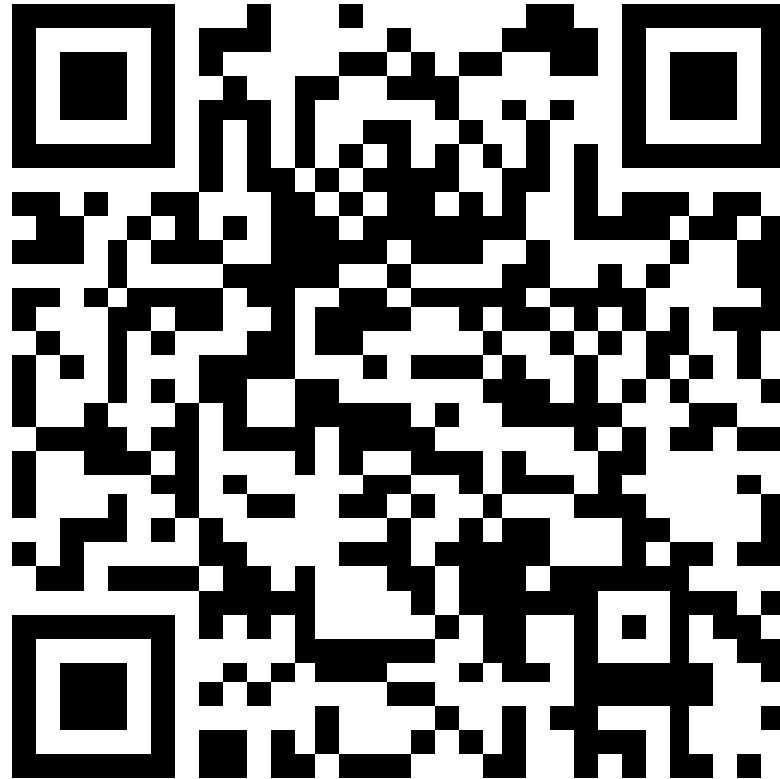


57,867 miles of roads
21,090 bridges and
large culverts
7 tunnels



How can we monitor transportation assets?

More Information



<http://viva-lab.ece.virginia.edu/foswiki/InSAR/WebHome>