

# Digital Photogrammetry Component of an Experimental Project to Monitor Rock Slope Activity at Multiple Sites in the Valley and Ridge, Virginia.

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- 3 – Virginia Transportation Research Council (VTRC)

- **Project Description**
- **Digital Photogrammetry**
- **Rock Slope Descriptions**
- **Preliminary Results**
- **Preliminary Conclusions**

# Project Context

- **Geohazards in Virginia include rock slopes and karst.**
- **Rock slopes not inventoried or quantified.**
- **What is best approach to assessing risk posed to public safety and infrastructure?**

# Project Context

- **Assessment of various monitoring technologies can suggest strategies to protect public safety and infrastructure.**
- **Employing multiple technologies to monitor variety of features over same time in same area allows for direct comparison of results.**

# Technologies Tested

- **Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar Images (InSAR)**
- **Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR)**
- **Digital photogrammetry (DPG)**

**Digital photogrammetry (DPG) presented here  
is a supplemental part of a larger project:**

*“Sinkhole Detection and Bridge/Landslide  
Monitoring for Transportation Infrastructure by  
Automated Analysis of Interferometric Synthetic  
Aperture Radar Images (InSAR)”*

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Edward Hoppe, VTRC; Brian Bruckno, VDOT  
Adrian Bohane; Giacomina Farloni, TRE*

## Goals of larger project:

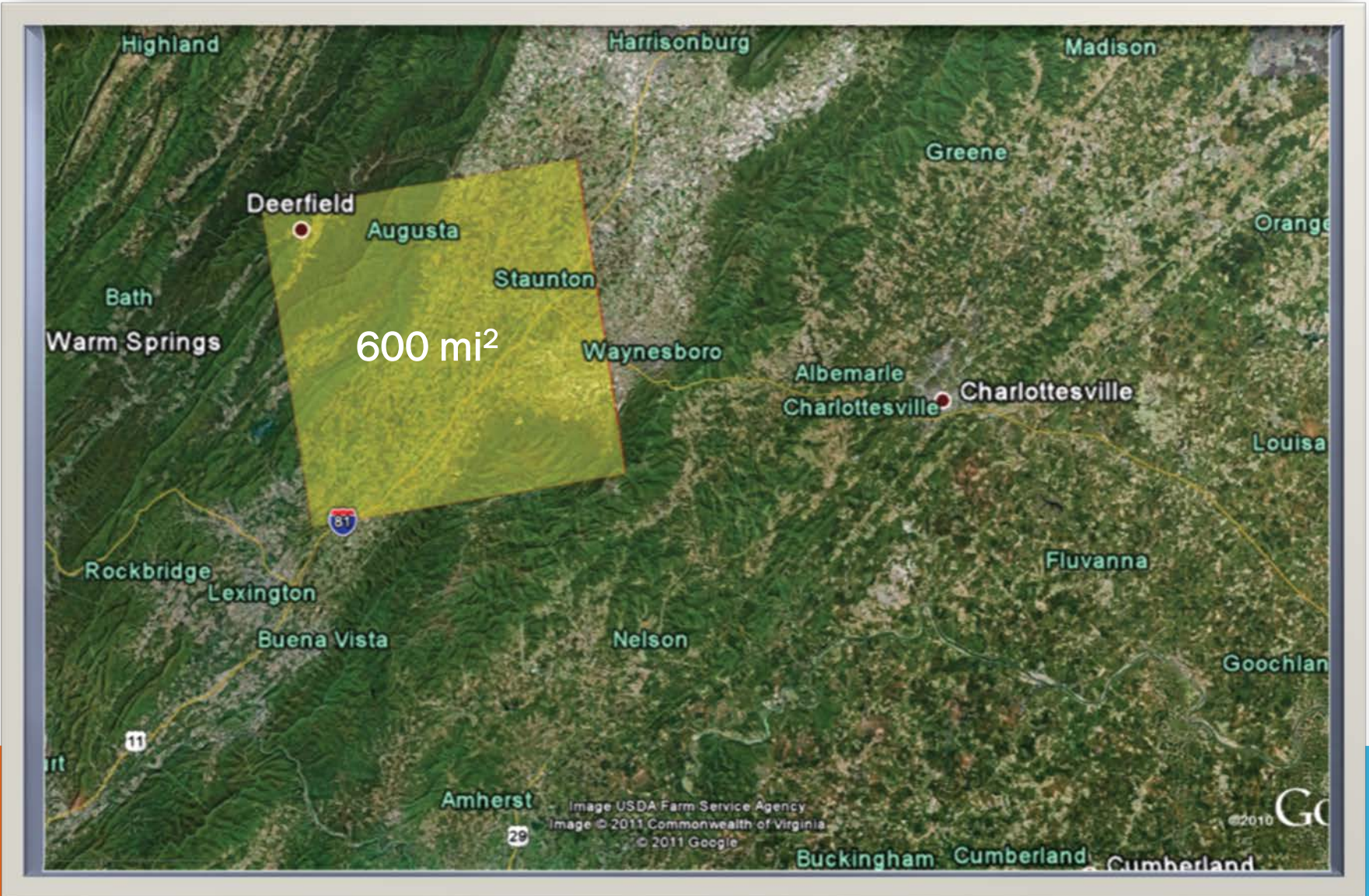
“...study the feasibility of implementing the leading edge InSAR technology\* in the transportation community, with specific applications to the detection and monitoring of sinkholes, landslides, and bridge displacements.”

\* “...deformation data measurements with accuracies on order of tenths of an inch.”

## **Goals of DPG and LIDAR:**

- **Provide ground-truthing of InSAR results on rock slopes (DPG and LIDAR) and bridge displacements (LIDAR).**
- **Direct comparison of results (DPG vs. LIDAR).**

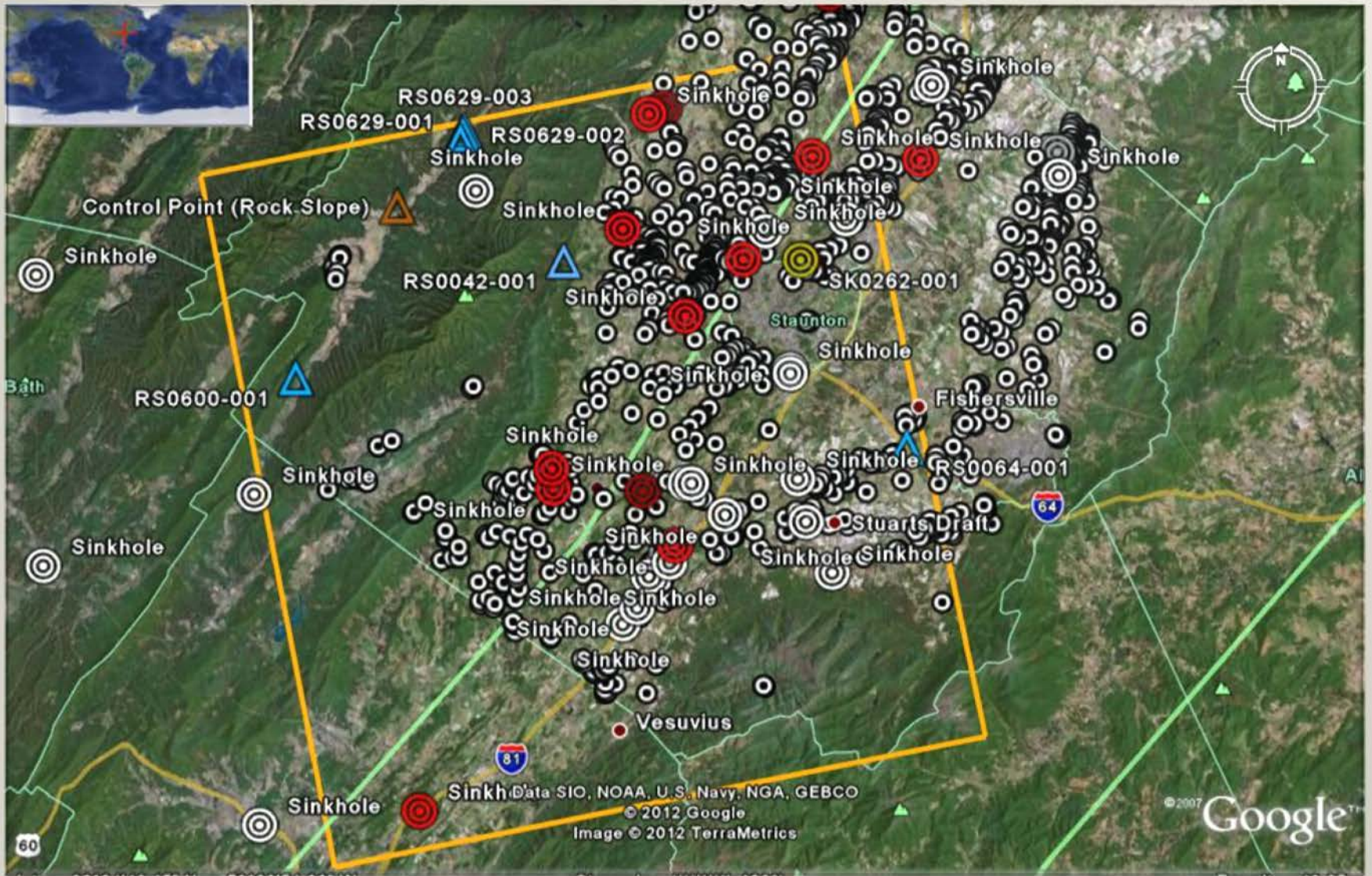




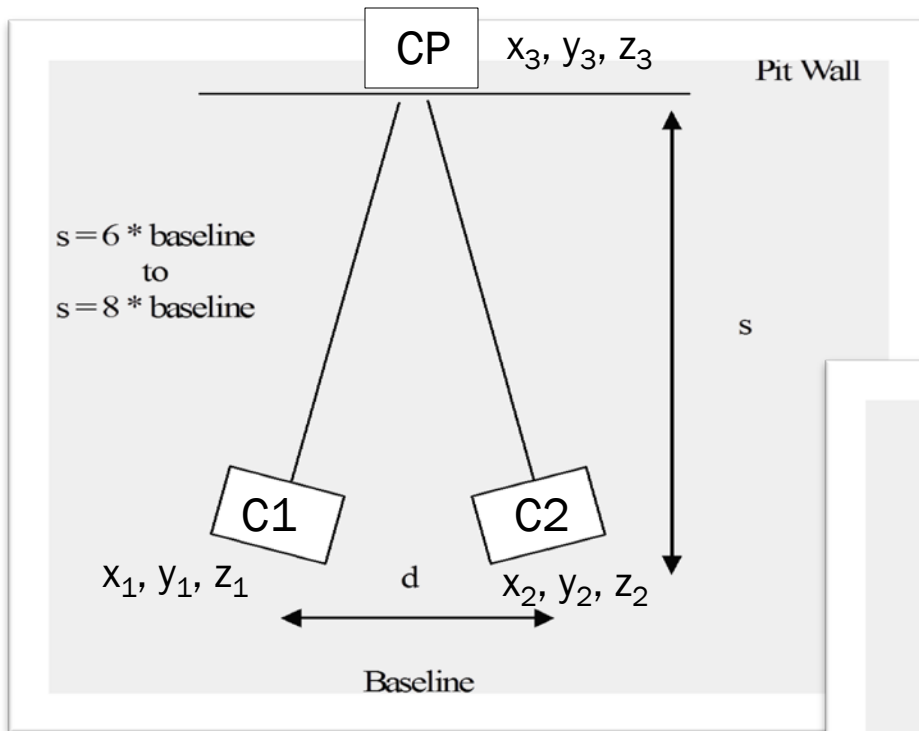
## Features to be monitored:

- **+1,000 sinkholes**
- **100 bridges**
- **6 rock slopes**

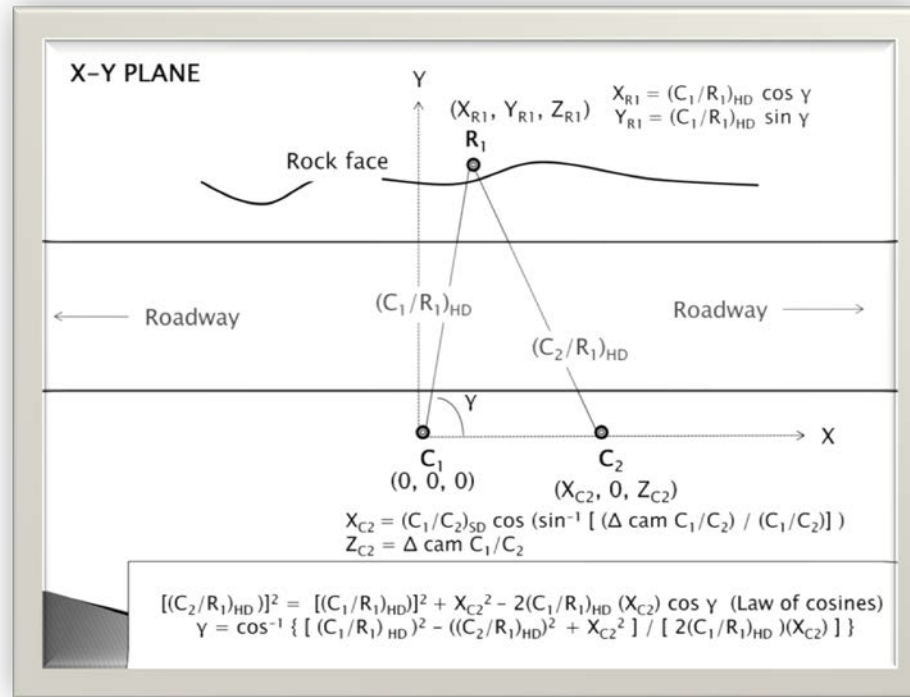




# Ground-based Digital Photogrammetry



- Qualitative vs. Quantitative DPG
- Coordinates (relative versus absolute)
  - Accuracy

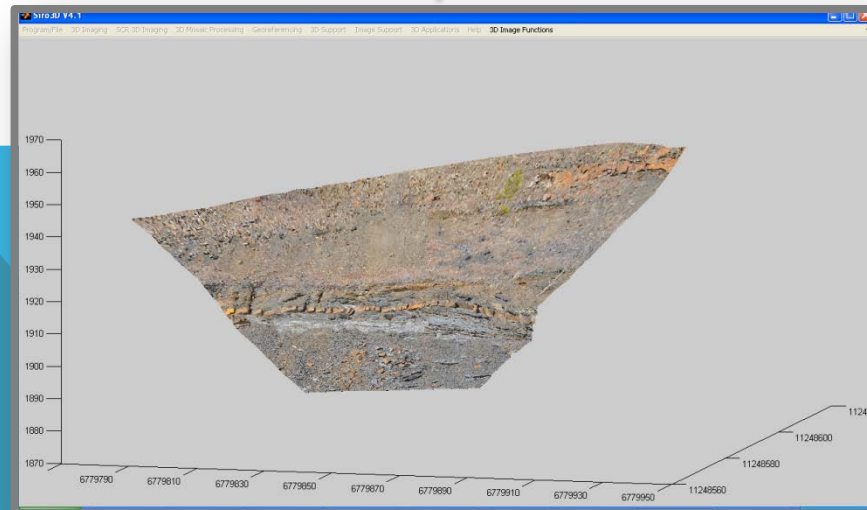


Latitude	Longitude	Northing	Easting	Elevation, ft	Code	Locality	Intuitive Name
38.18690463	-79.23869578	6751973.3930	11270600.0640	1757.771	C1	0042-001	Route 42 C1
38.18689732	-79.23866231	6751970.6540	11270609.6630	1757.602	C2	0042-001	Route 42 C2
38.18698469	-79.23851201	6752002.1230	11270653.1170	1769.104	RSF	0042-001	Route 42 Rock Slope Face
38.18684191	-79.23842806	6751949.9320	11270676.8290	1757.077	HDS1	0042-001	Route 42 HDS 1
38.18691234	-79.23896211	6751976.8150	11270523.5410	1760.525	HDS2	0042-001	Route 42 HDS 2
38.11643084	-79.44372383	6726850.7440	11211408.7510	1571.637	C1	0600-001	Route 600 C1
38.1164582	-79.44371343	6726860.6770	11211411.8450	1571.562	C2	0600-001	Route 600 C2
38.11652167	-79.44392219	6726884.4060	11211352.0260	1603.452	RSF	0600-001	Route 600 Rock Slope Face





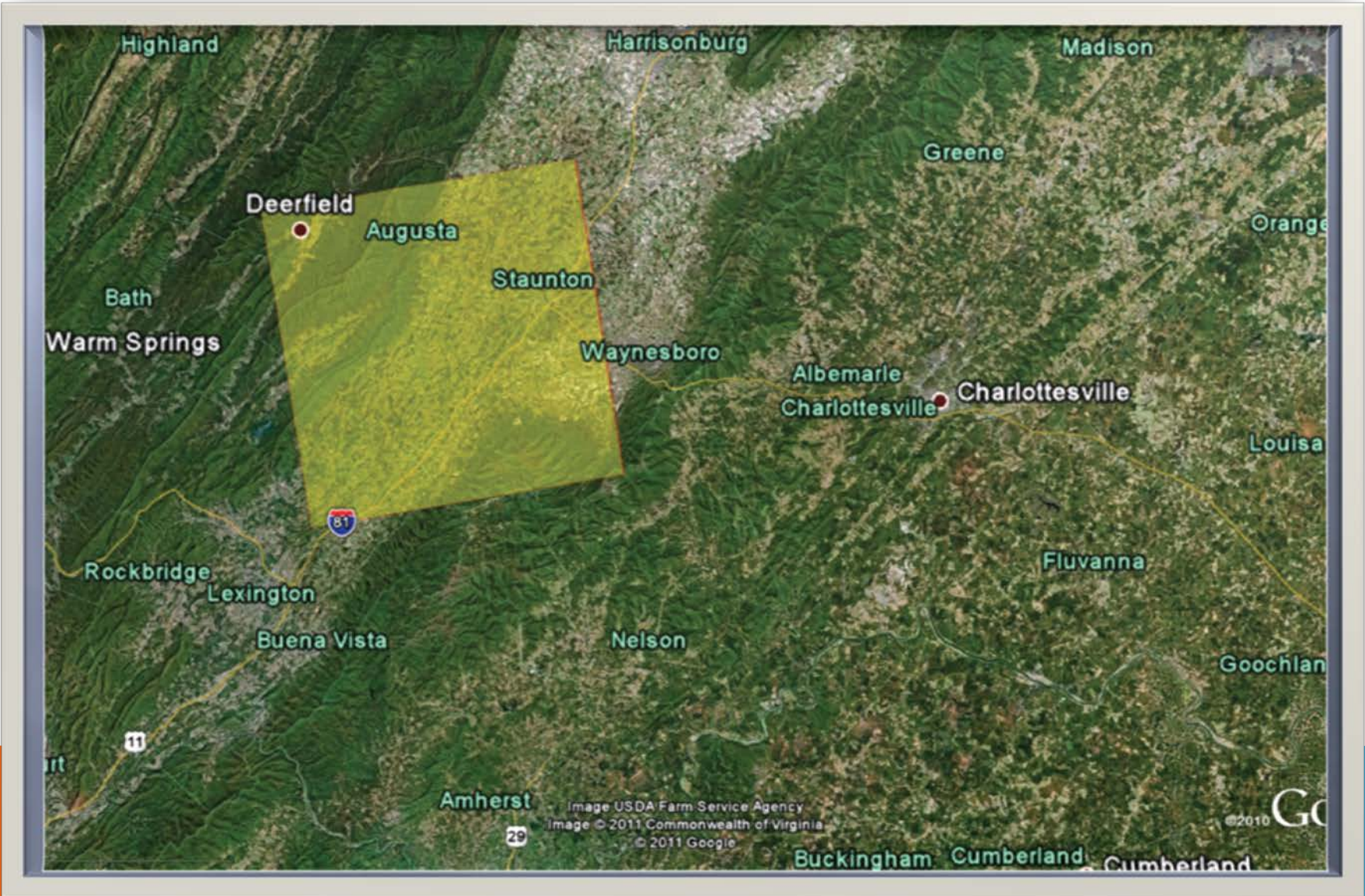
*Sirovision®*



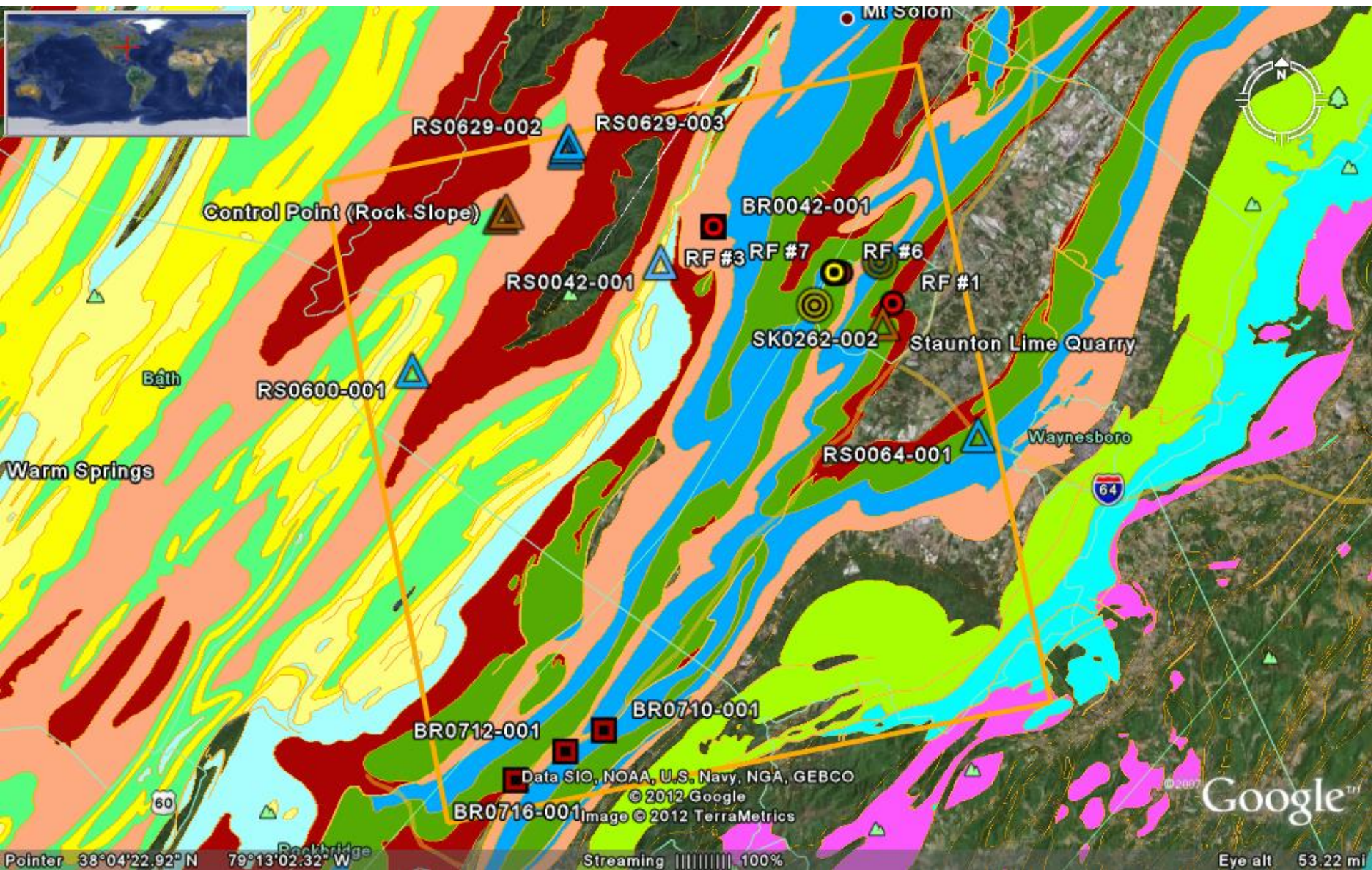
## Limitations of DPG:

- Affected negatively by non-reflective surfaces:  
vegetation, horizon, shadow,  
irregularities, shallow slope angles, etc.
- The above can also limit  
success of LIDAR.









Data SIC, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
 © 2012 Google  
 Image © 2012 TerraMetrics

Pointer 38°04'22.92" N 79°13'02.32" W

Streaming ||||| 100%

Google™

Eye alt 53.22 mi



# Stratigraphy of the Central and Northern Shenandoah Valley, and Eastern West Virginia

Sequence	AGE	West FORMATION East	Thick-ness	DESCRIPTION	Interpretation	
KASKASKIA	Miss.	MAUCH CHUNK		Coarse ss. silt shale. Channels. Plant fossils common in places. Coal	Begin Alleghenian Orogeny	
		GREENBRIAR		Carbonate dominated (oxides, bioprints)	Orogenic Calm	
		POCONO	300-1700'	Quartz sandstone & conglomerate; coarse; thick, large cross beds	Acadian Orogeny <i>America starting collision with east coast (as Avalon terrane)</i>	
	HAMPSHIRE (Catskill)	2000'	Point Bar Sequences: red			
	GREENLAND GAP GROUP (former Chemung)	2000'	Thick hummocky sequences; at top interbedded red and green fine sands and silts			
	BRALLIER (Portage in Pa)	1500-1700'	Bouma sequences			
	Devonian		MILLBORO (Used south of Shenandoah Co.)	900'	Dark gray to black silts and fine sands	Acadian Orogeny
			NEEDMORE	100-530'	Olive gray fine sands, silts, and shales; fossils abundant in places	
			ORISKANY	10-125'	Quartz arenite; white, gray, tan; abundant fossils	
			HELDERBERG GROUP	70-150'	Carbonates of many kinds, sometimes with cherts, or interbedded with shale or quartz arenites; fossils very abundant	
TONOLOWAY (Salina in W Va.)			50-250'	Tidal carbonates, ALM, ALD; mud cracks; salt casts; evaporitic to west		
BLOOMSBURG			0-400'	Bloomsburg: red very fine sands/silts/shale		
TIPPECANON	Silurian	KEEFER	70'	Massanutten: coarse friable quartz arenites and conglomerates with large planar X beds	Taconic Orogeny <i>Chopawamsic/Avalonia Terrane collides with East Coast</i>	
		CLINTON	700-1200'	Tuscarora/Keeler: quartz arenites, ripples; Skolithus; Rose Hill: red fine- to coarse sands and shales; loads, ripples, trace fossils		
	Ordovician	JUNIATA	0-200'	Red X bedded ss. Skolithus; bedded with	Taconic Orogeny	
		REEDSVILLE	0-375'	Clastic hummocky sequences		
		TRENTON GROUP	3000'	Carbonate hummocky sequences		
		BLACK RIVER GROUP	425-600'	Black massive micrites and shale		
		NEW MARKET	40-250'	abundant fossils; darkens up section		
		BEEKMANTOWN (Rockdale Run)	2500'	Thick bedded dolomite, black chert; tidal		
	SAUK	Cambrian	CONOCOCHEAQUE	2500'	LS/dolo/ltz arenite; abndt tidal structures	Divergent Continental Margin
			ELBROOK	2000'	LS/dolo/ blue-gray; tidal features	
ROME (Waynesboro)			2000'	Red/green shale/dolo/micrite; very variable		
SHADY			1600'	Dolomite (granular); LS at top and bottom		
Ven-dian		ANTHETAM	500'	Quartz arenite; abndt X beds	Rifting <i>Opening of the Protoatlantic</i>	
		WEVERTON	800'	Thin bedded shale and graded sandstones		
		HARPERS	2000'	Ds feldspathic sands; large planar X beds and Bouma sequences		
		CATOCTIN	2000'	Subareal, tholeiitic, flood basalts ( now greenish)		

RS-00629-001

Dch

Db

Dmn

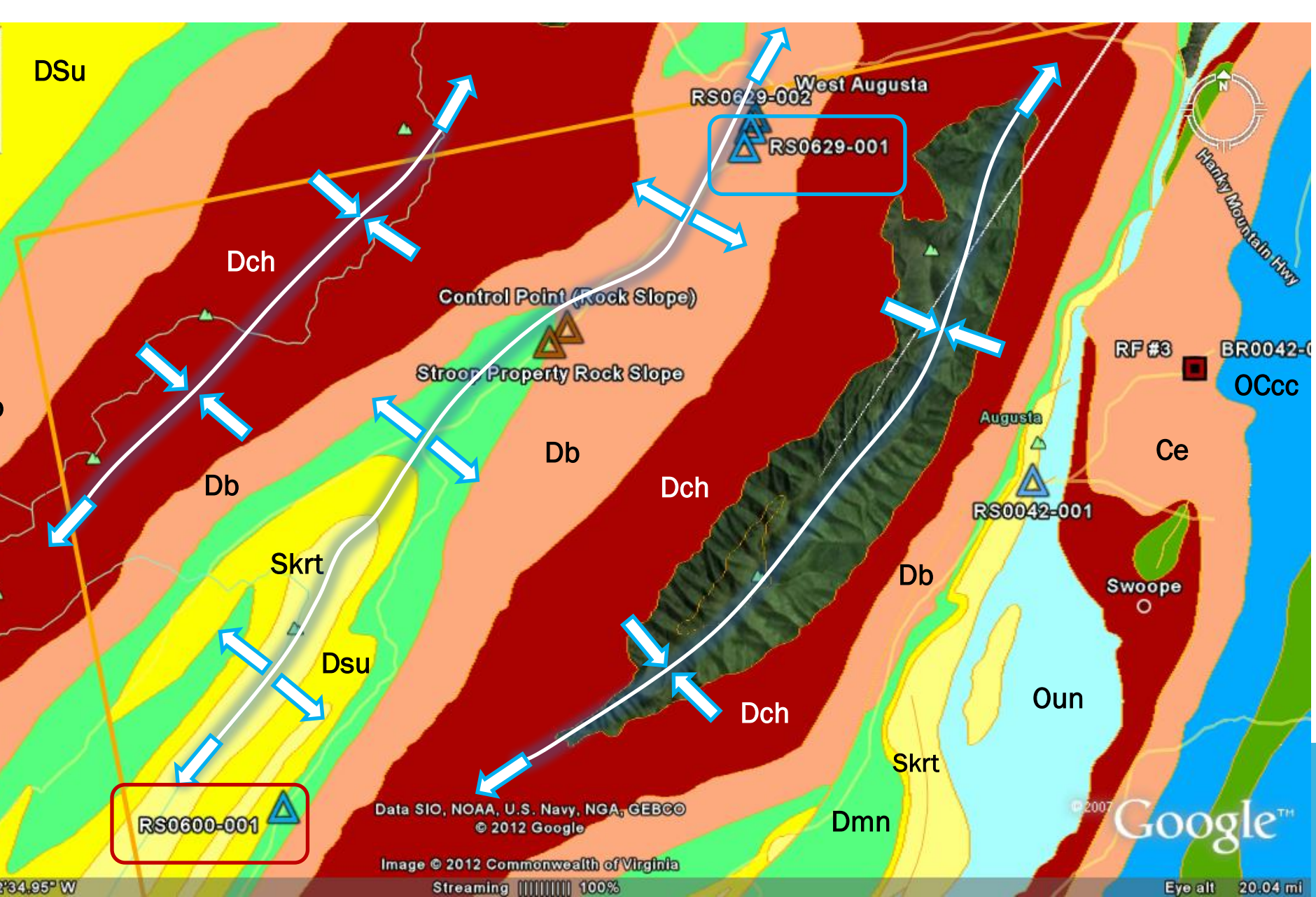
RS-00600-001

DSu

Skrt

Ob

OCcc



# Rock Slope Descriptions

- **RS-00629-001**
- **RS-00600-001**



# RS-00629-001

- Catastrophic slope failure in 2009 (10K yds<sup>3</sup>).
- **Folded and jointed beds.**
- Clastic metasediments of Brallier Formation (Devonian).
- **Dip slope (35 deg.) on lower cut.**
- Upper and lower slopes imaged separately.



**RS 00629-001**



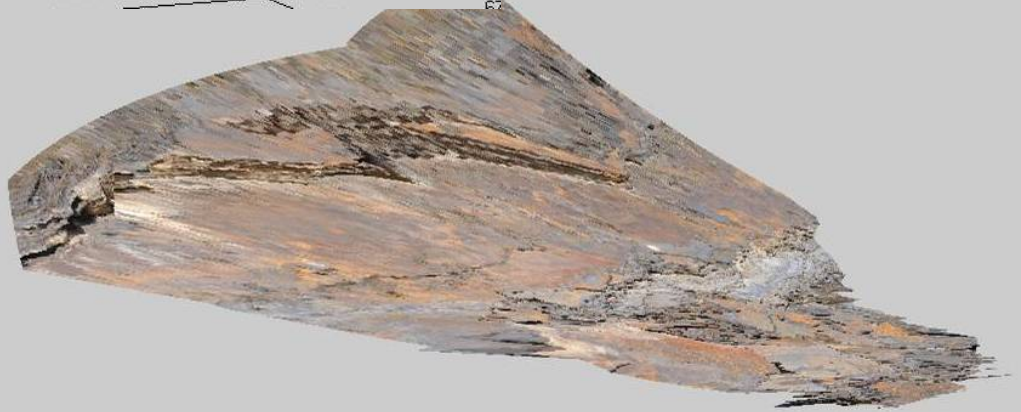
**Catastrophic slope failure  
in 2009 (10K yds<sup>3</sup>)**



60  
11248110

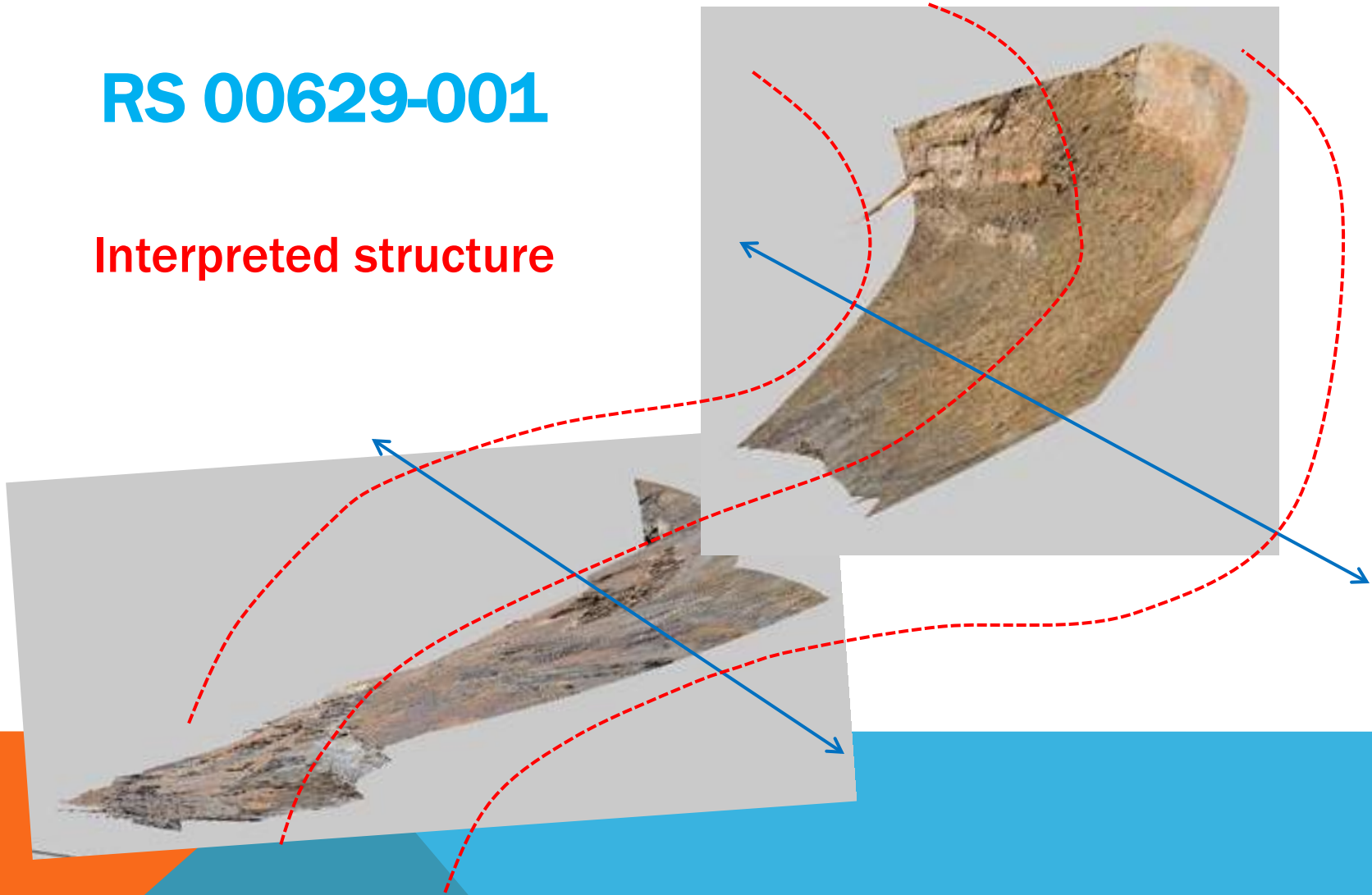


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**RS 00629-001**

**Interpreted structure**



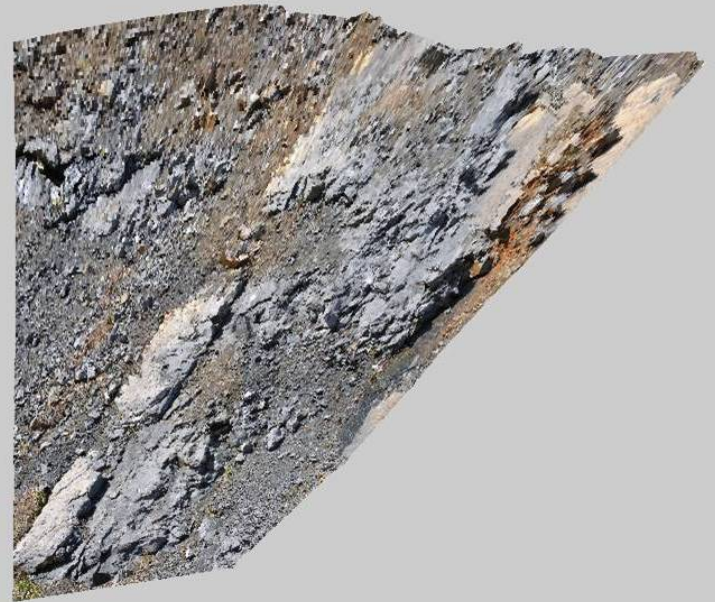


# RS-00600-001

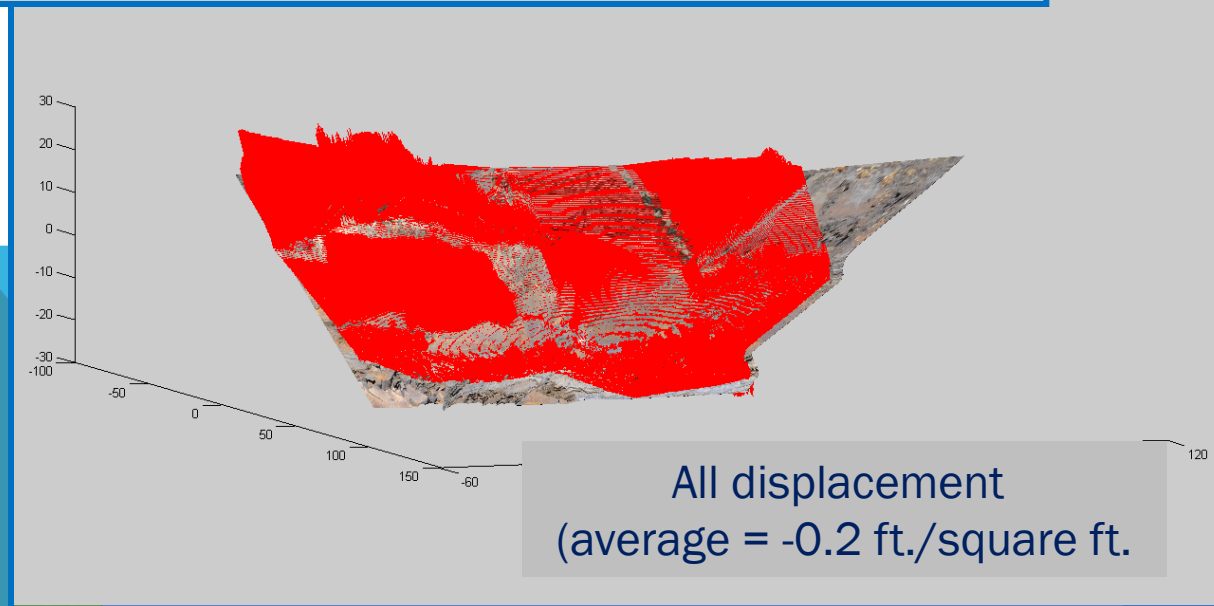
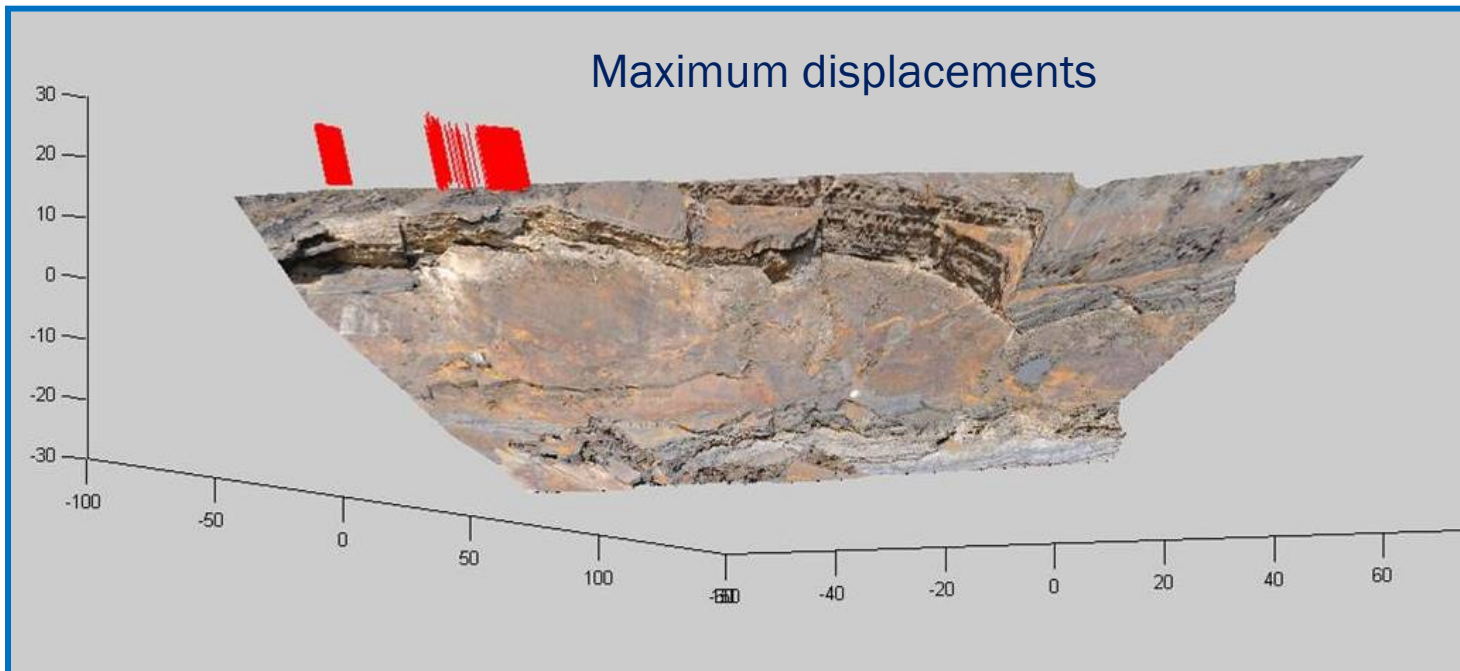
- Dip slopes (40 deg.) of cherty, wavy-bedded limestone.
- **Helderberg Group (Devonian-Silurian).**
- High-angle joints intersect bedding and slope, form blocks.







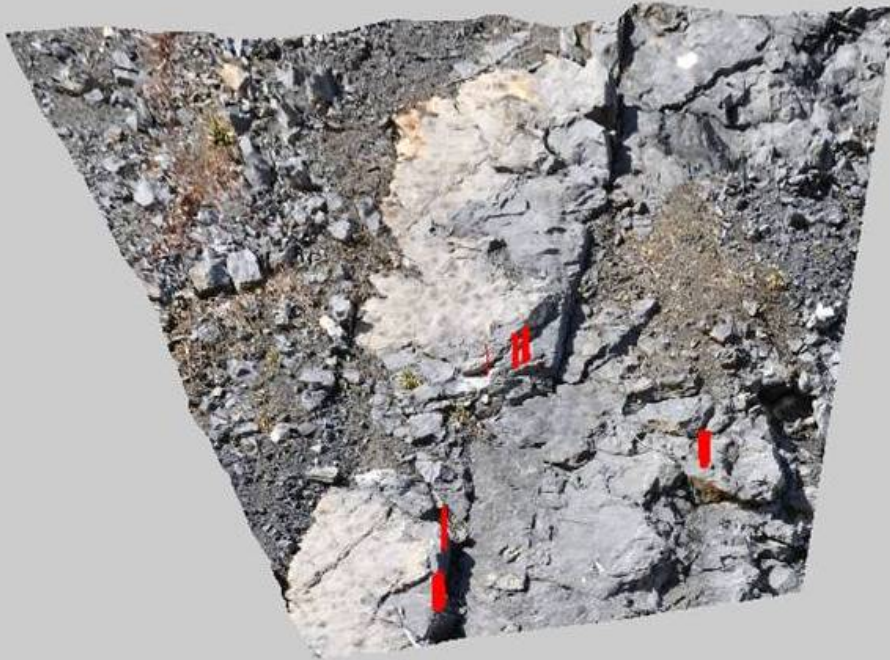
# RS-00629-001 displacement vectors, March to June 2012





# RS-00600-001 displacement vectors, March to June 2012

Maximum displacements



All displacement  
(average = +0.3 ft./square ft.)

# Preliminary Results

PARAMETER ▶	AREA	SINK-HOLES	INFRA-STRUCTURE	ROCK SLOPES	COST
METHOD ▼	AREA	SINK-HOLES	INFRA-STRUCTURE	ROCK SLOPES	COST
InSAR	Broad	Maybe	Yes	No	\$\$\$
LIDAR	Focused	No	Maybe	Yes	\$\$
DPG	Focused	NA	NA	Yes	\$



# Preliminary Results

- **+InSAR: Covers broad area, shows infrastructure well under right conditions, potentially useful for karst.**
  - **- InSAR: Did not resolve rock slopes well.**
- 
- **+LIDAR: Covers focused area, shows slopes well, potentially useful for bridges.**
  - **-LIDAR: Poor results for karst, expensive, kinematic analysis difficult.**

# Preliminary Results

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- **+DPG: Covers focused area, shows slopes well, moderate cost, amenable to kinematic analysis.**
  - **- DPG: Ability to yield reliable quantitative results for displacement on rock slopes not proven.**
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