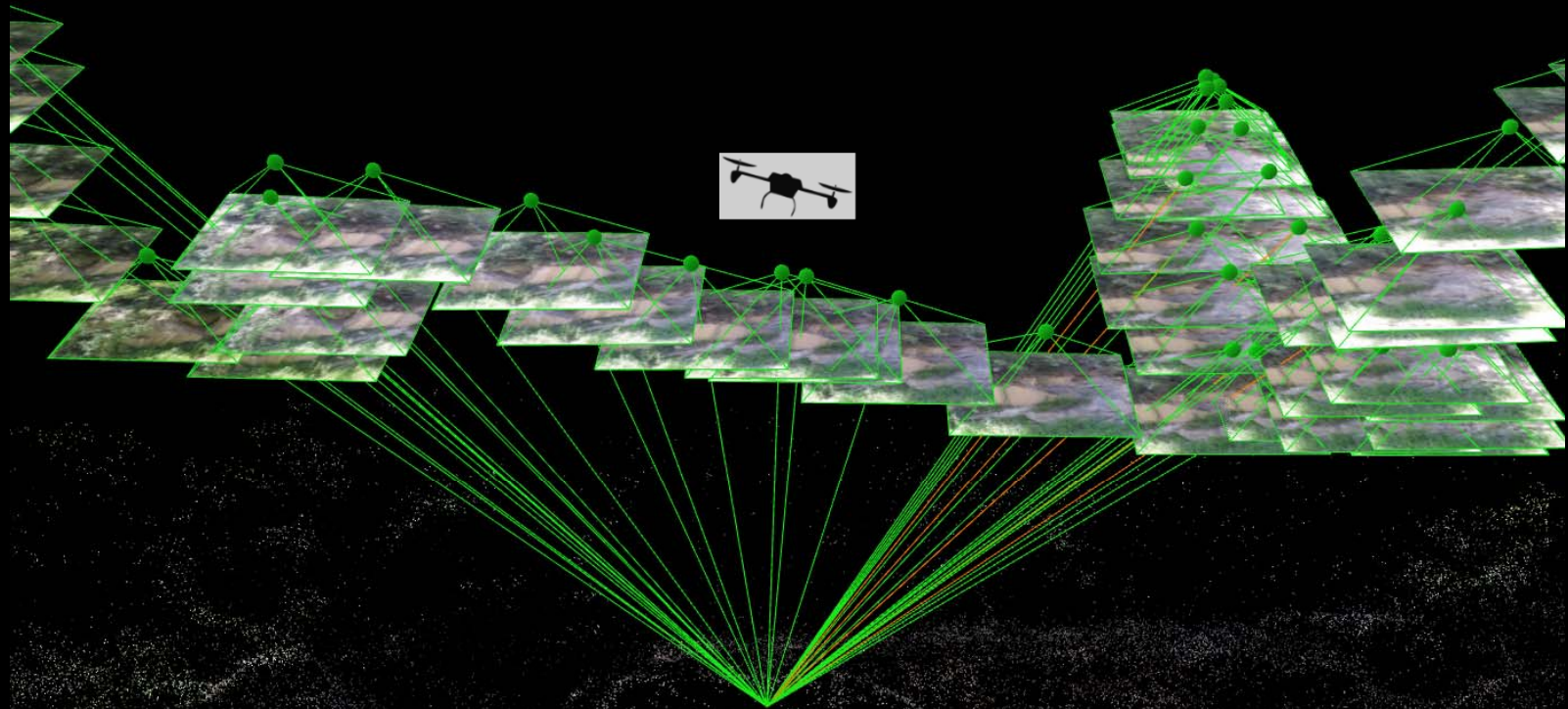


# An introduction to the use of unmanned vehicle systems for mapping geohazards: background, capabilities and regulations



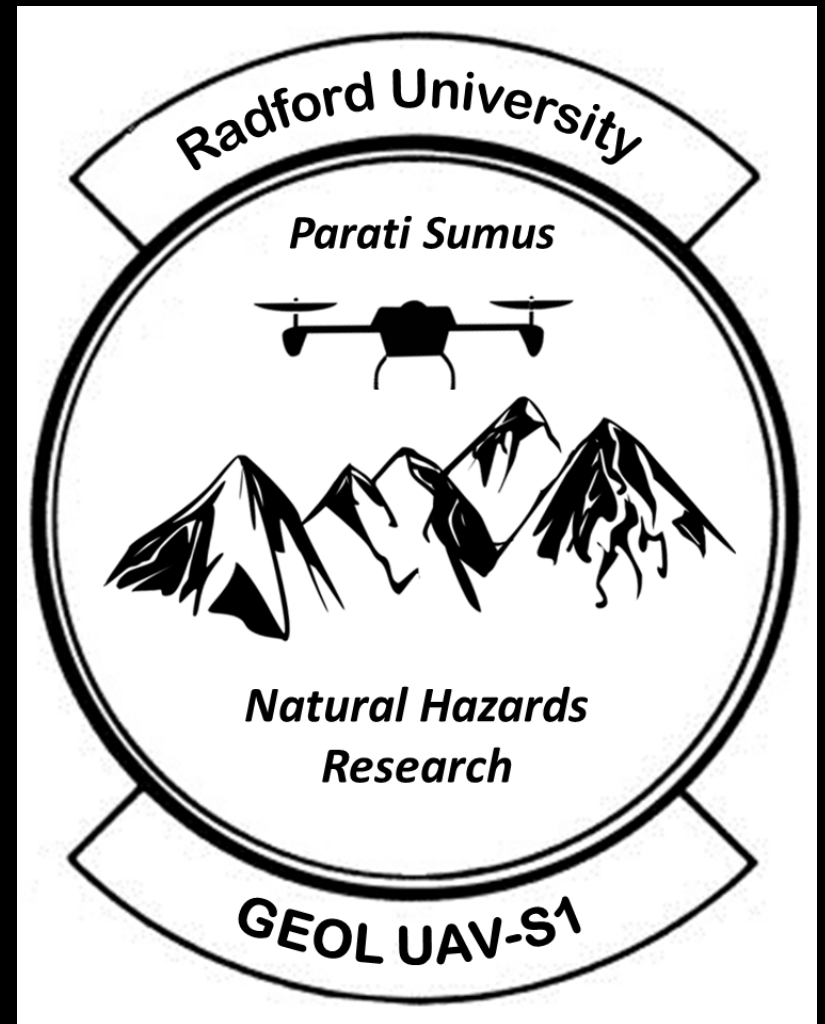
Skip Watts

UAS Geohazards Research Center  
Radford University

16<sup>th</sup> Forum - Geohazards Impacting Transportation in Appalachia  
August 3, 2016 - Knoxville, Tennessee

## Acknowledgement to collaborators

- GeoStabilization International, Colby Barrett
- ATS-International, Ted Dean
- Kent State University, Abdul Shakoor
- Piedmont Virginia Community College, Darren Goodbar
- Many more...



[cwatts@radford.edu](mailto:cwatts@radford.edu)  
(Skip Watts)

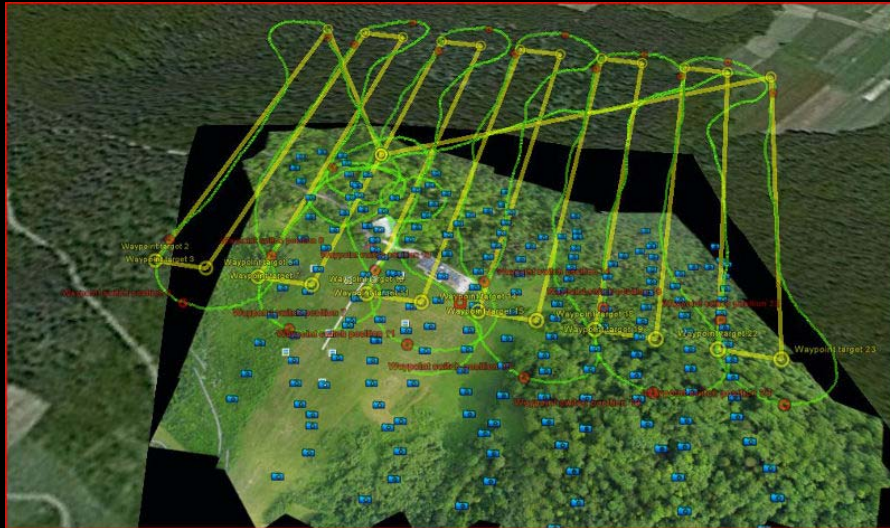
# Unmanned Vehicles (UV's) are everywhere



## Terminology: (Air, Land, & Sea)

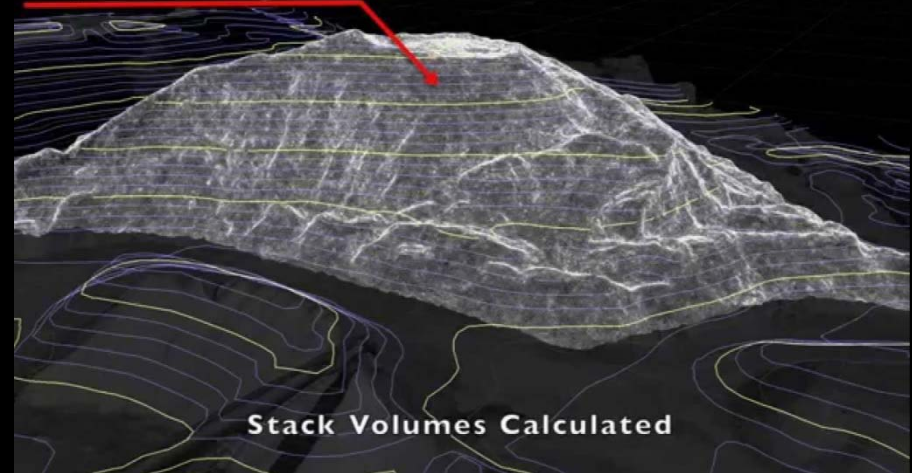
1. UV or UVS – unmanned vehicle, systems
2. UAV – unmanned aerial vehicle
3. UAS – unmanned aerial system
4. ROV – remotely operated vehicle (submersible)
5. Drones – generally try to avoid that term

# Applications of UAS's



16,607 Cubic Yards

Fearless Eye Inc. ©



1. Agriculture
2. Civil Engineering & Mining
3. Movie Production, Real Estate Sales, Televising & Recording Events
4. Emergency Management, Disaster Response, Situational Awareness for Police & Fire
5. More & more...

# Civil Engineering

SEPTEMBER • 2015

THE MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS ASCE

## PANAMA ICON

ALSO

DRONE  
DEVELOPMENTS

FREIGHT TRAIN  
TRENCH

*They're here, and although their use and regulation are still nascent, drones—or unmanned aerial vehicles—are becoming more appealing to the architecture, engineering, and construction industries as a means of gathering data more accurately, safely, and quickly.*

By T.R. Witcher

**I**N JULY A BRUSH FIRE swept the stretch of Interstate 15 that runs through the Cajon Pass—the mountainous border between metropolitan Los Angeles and the Mojave Desert. The fire consumed 3,500 acres and demolished 20 cars. As panicked motorists fled to higher ground, five drones piloted by hobbyists took to the skies over the fire to record the mayhem. This interference delayed firefighting efforts for 20 minutes. In August a medical helicopter transporting a person who had been bitten by a snake to a Fresno, California, hospital nearly collided with a large drone. The pilot was able to turn the helicopter swiftly and avert a catastrophe, missing the drone by only about 20 ft.

While no injuries were sustained in either incident, these encounters are dramatic indicators that the widespread use of drones—small, unmanned aerial vehicles—is upon us. Whether it's your neighbor playing with one in the driveway or the retail giant Amazon floating the idea of deploying a fleet of drones to deliver packages right to your doorstep, drones are giving rise both to optimism about their potential to make our lives easier and to all sorts of concerns about air safety and invasions of privacy. Until recently it was illegal to operate drones for commercial purposes. However, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is slowly finalizing regulations covering drone use in commercial applications, and it has granted waivers for a variety of cases, among them real estate work, land surveying, the operation of oil and gas facilities, and the making of motion pictures.

The use of drones is taking hold within the architecture, engineering, and construction sectors as well. Of the 1,008 waivers allowing commercial drones that were granted by the FAA as of August 3, approximately 120 were related to con-

## RISE OF THE DRONES



The use of unmanned aerial vehicles is taking hold within the architecture, engineering, and construction sectors because of their usefulness in a variety of applications, including highway and bridge inspections.

struction or engineering companies or services. As technology makes drones increasingly affordable and practical for a range of uses in these industries, pressure is building on the FAA to decide how drones will be regulated and how to do so in a way that will ensure the safety of the national airspace and protect people and property on the ground.

According to federal law, aircraft operation in the national airspace requires a certificated and registered aircraft, a licensed pilot, and operational approval. However, under section 333 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, the secretary

of transportation can authorize low-risk operations of commercial unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). The exemptions under section 333 are being used as a stopgap measure until new rules the agency has proposed for small UAS are finalized.

Since the FAA began issuing exemptions under section 333 last year, it has granted more than 1,000 waivers. It has denied another 300 or so applications, primarily because applicants failed to, according to the agency, "supply sufficient information to make a safety decision." As more companies propose operations that the FAA has already approved, the applications

are being processed more quickly. Early applications were taking around six months to approve, whereas the most recent exemptions required only two. More applications are coming in, and the agency has a backlog of hundreds, although the incoming number has slowed.

**T**HE FIRST THING you learn about drones is that many people who use them don't care for the term "drone," perhaps because it brings to mind pilotless planes attacking targets on the other side of



# Drone Technology Is Becoming the Oil Industry's Guardian Angels

As oil reserves become harder to find, it's become increasingly costly and dangerous to extract. Could aerial data-collection bots create a new way to find fossil fuels?

## POINTS OF INTEREST



Full Text View

Volume 25 Issue 7 (July 2015)

GSA TODAY

Article, pp. 42–43 | [Abstract](#) | [PDF](#) (219KB)

SHARE

GROUNDWORK:

A bird's-eye view of geology: The use of micro drones/UAVs in geologic fieldwork and education

Benjamin R. Jordan

Brigham Young University–Hawaii, 55-220 Kulanui Street, Bldg. 5, Laie, Hawaii 96762, USA



Table of Contents

- [Uses of Micro UAVs in Geologic Research and Teaching](#)
- [Challenges in Using Micro UAVs](#)
- [The Future](#)
- [References Cited](#)

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INTRODUCTION

The past few years have seen the rapid development and availability of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV). Popularly called "drones," they are remotely operated vehicles that can be fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters. UAVs are being developed for use in everything from product delivery (e.g., Albright, 2014) to farming (e.g., Papadopoulos et al., 2014).

Especially popular are micro UAV helicopters, which are usually in the form of small aerial platforms that have four or more propellers (Fig. 1). This configuration provides great maneuverability, stability, and control. Newer UAVs have built-in GPS systems that provide even greater control and make it easy for an inexperienced person to quickly learn the basics of flying. Their size also makes them easy to transport to even the most remote areas (Fig. 1). They require very little launch and recovery space, and the cost of a basic unit is such that even the total loss of a vehicle is not financially catastrophic (Carrivick et al., 2013). Their low cost also means that multiple UAVs can be used, providing for redundancy if one is lost or damaged.



Figure 1

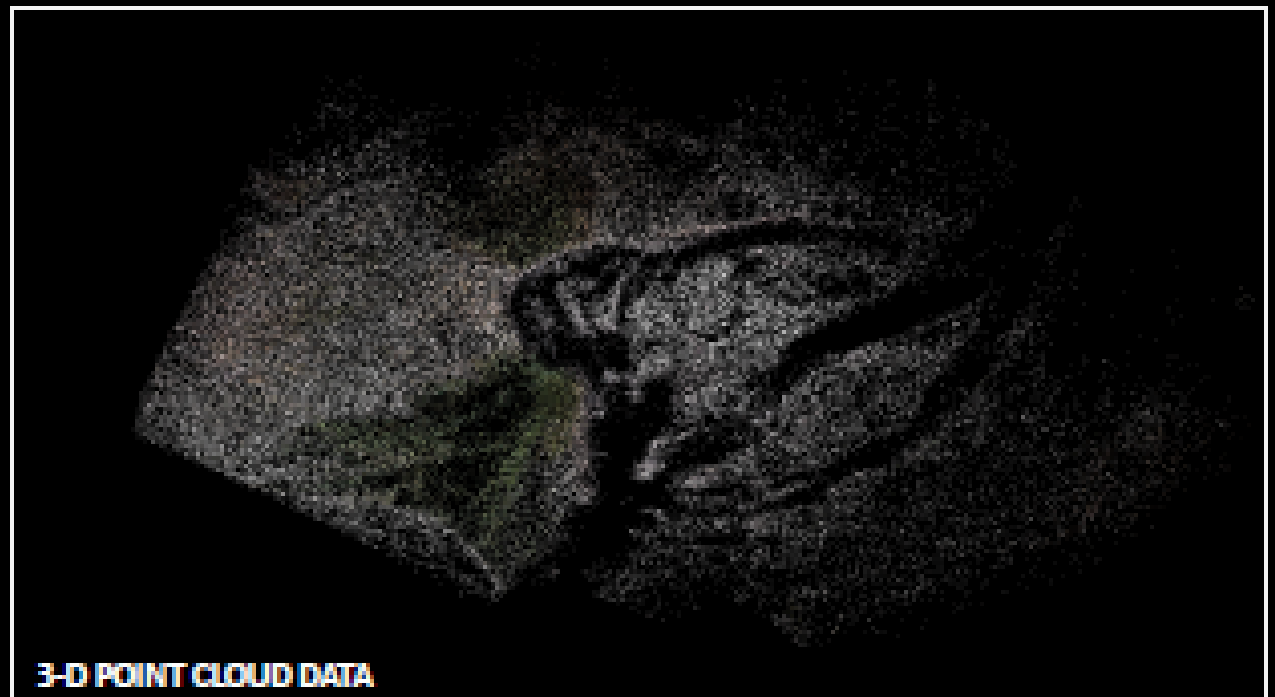
An example of a micro UAV, a DJI Phantom 2. The drone has a GoPro camera mounted between the landing gear.

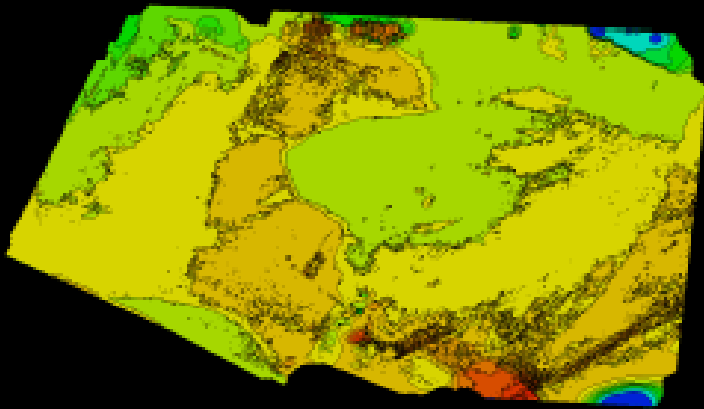
# Examples of products

1. Full motion HD video (visual impact & able to extract 100's of overlapping stereo pairs)
2. High resolution still imagery (programmable overlapping pictures, embedded with meta-data)
3. 3-D Point Clouds (xyz locations in space, with attributes like color or temperature)
4. Elevation models (colored maps)
5. Contour maps (traditional topographic maps)
6. Orthoimagery (uniform scale across images and mosaics)
7. Segmentation & classification (pixel by pixel analysis to outline "like areas," then classify, such as vegetation or landuse)

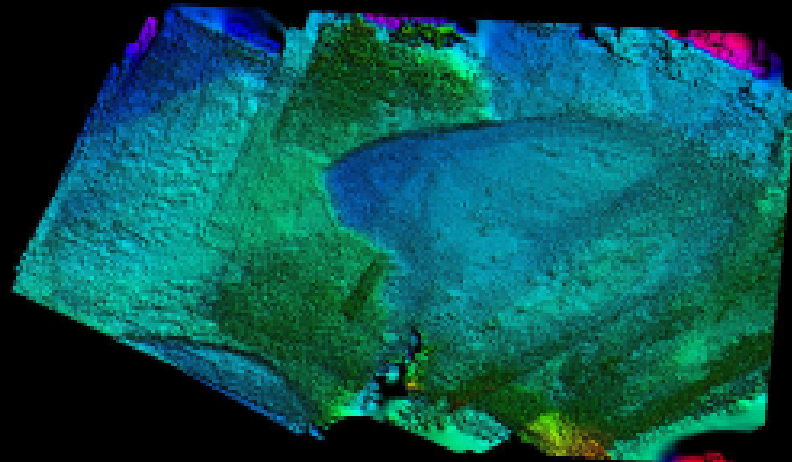


# GEOSPATIAL PRODUCT CREATION WITH DATA ACQUIRED FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS



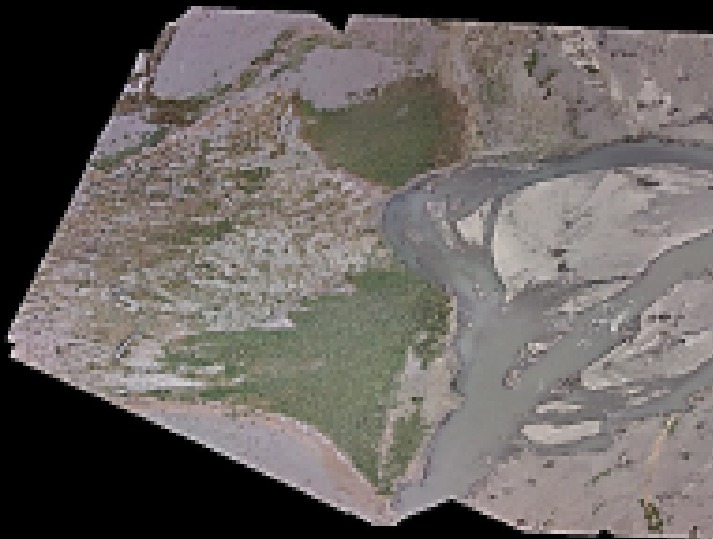


ELEVATION CONTOURS

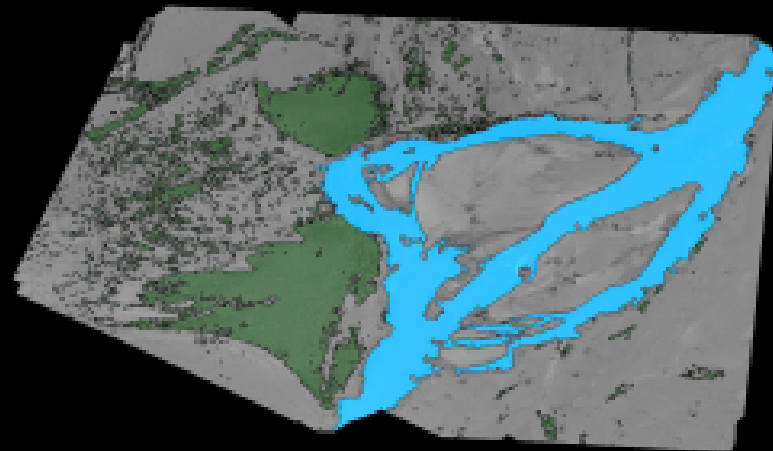


ELEVATION MODELS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - NATIONAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS PROJECT  
GEOSCIENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE SCIENCE CENTER  
DENVER, COLORADO  
January 2013



ORTHOIMAGERY



SEGMENTATION AND CLASSIFICATION

## Aircraft & Payload Options:

1. Range from very expensive to very cheap
2. Most applications still involve photographic payloads
  - a. Standard RGB cameras (red-green-blue)
  - b. Infrared cameras
3. Structure from Motion (SFM) software makes 3D modeling possible
4. Popular packages also make orthophoto mosaic mapping possible
  - a. Pix4D
  - b. AgisSoft
5. Small LiDAR units are becoming available

“Trainers “  
motor memory  
development

DJI “Phantom”  
Series

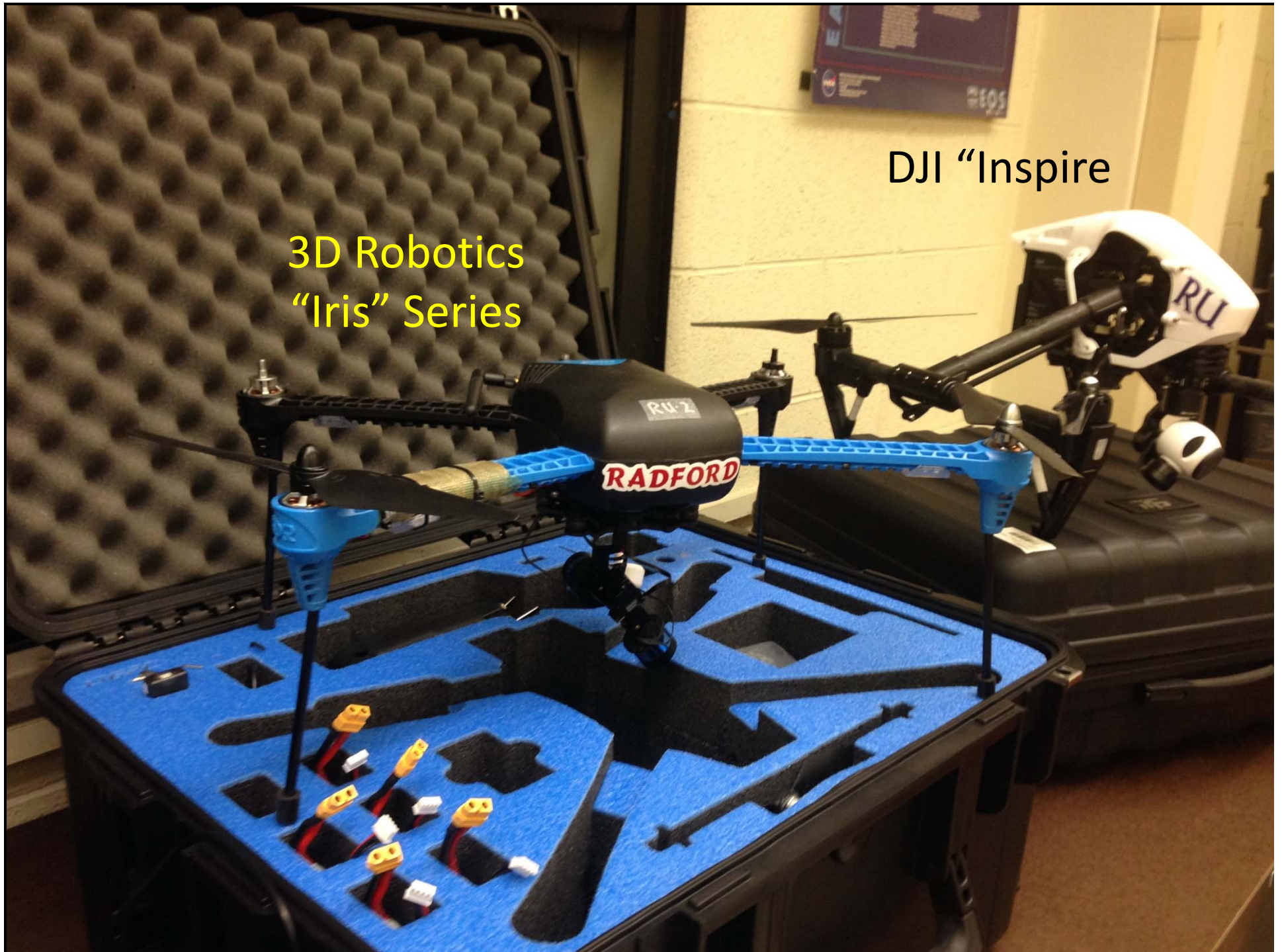
3D Robotics  
“Iris” Series

DJI “Inspire”



3D Robotics  
"Iris" Series

DJI "Inspire





DJI Inspire  
Quadcopter

Pix4D Mapper  
Software



**albris**  
— senseFly

albris  
The intelligent mapping &  
inspection drone

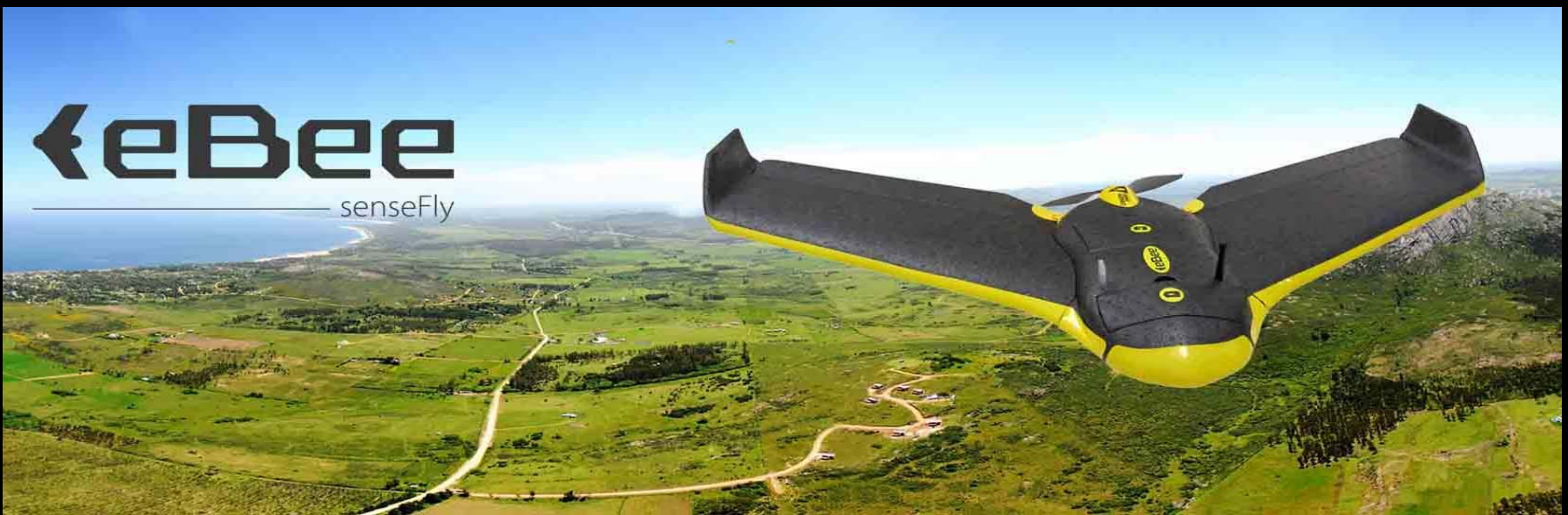


Infrared on the fly...



senseFly

**eBee**  
— senseFly



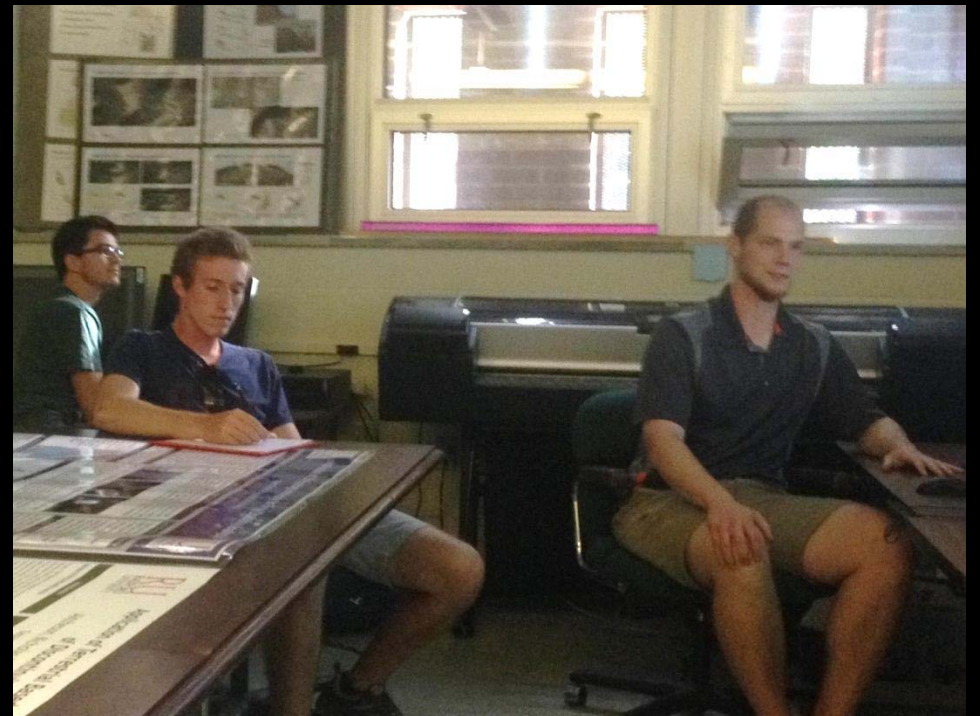
## Some of the uses of UAS's in Geologic Mapping

- Gaining an elevation advantage during reconnaissance
- Locating outcrops
- Producing scaled orthophoto mosaics for base maps
- Creating contoured topographic maps
- Generating 3D computer models for manipulation, analysis, and 3D printing
- All of the above are useful for both qualitative and quantitative analyses of potential hazards
- All of the above are useful for assessing damage after-the-fact: landslides, floods, earthquakes, extreme weather events

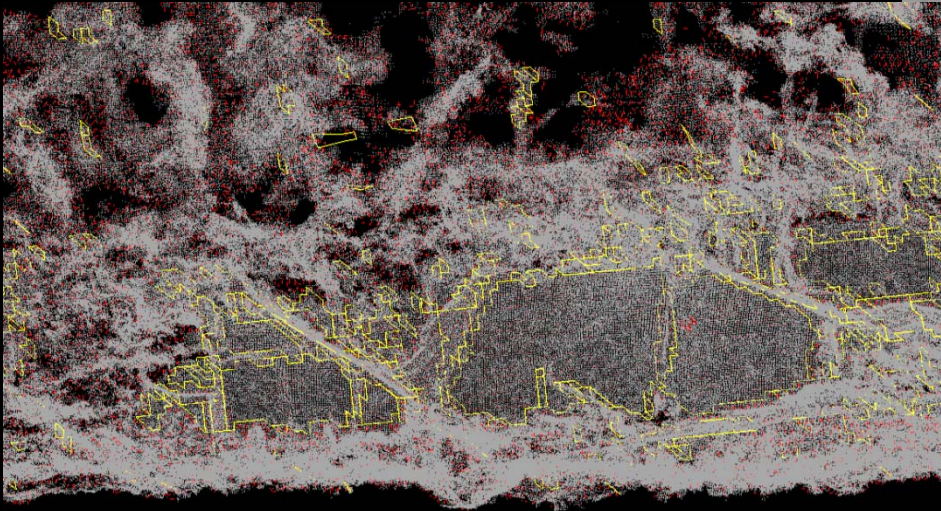




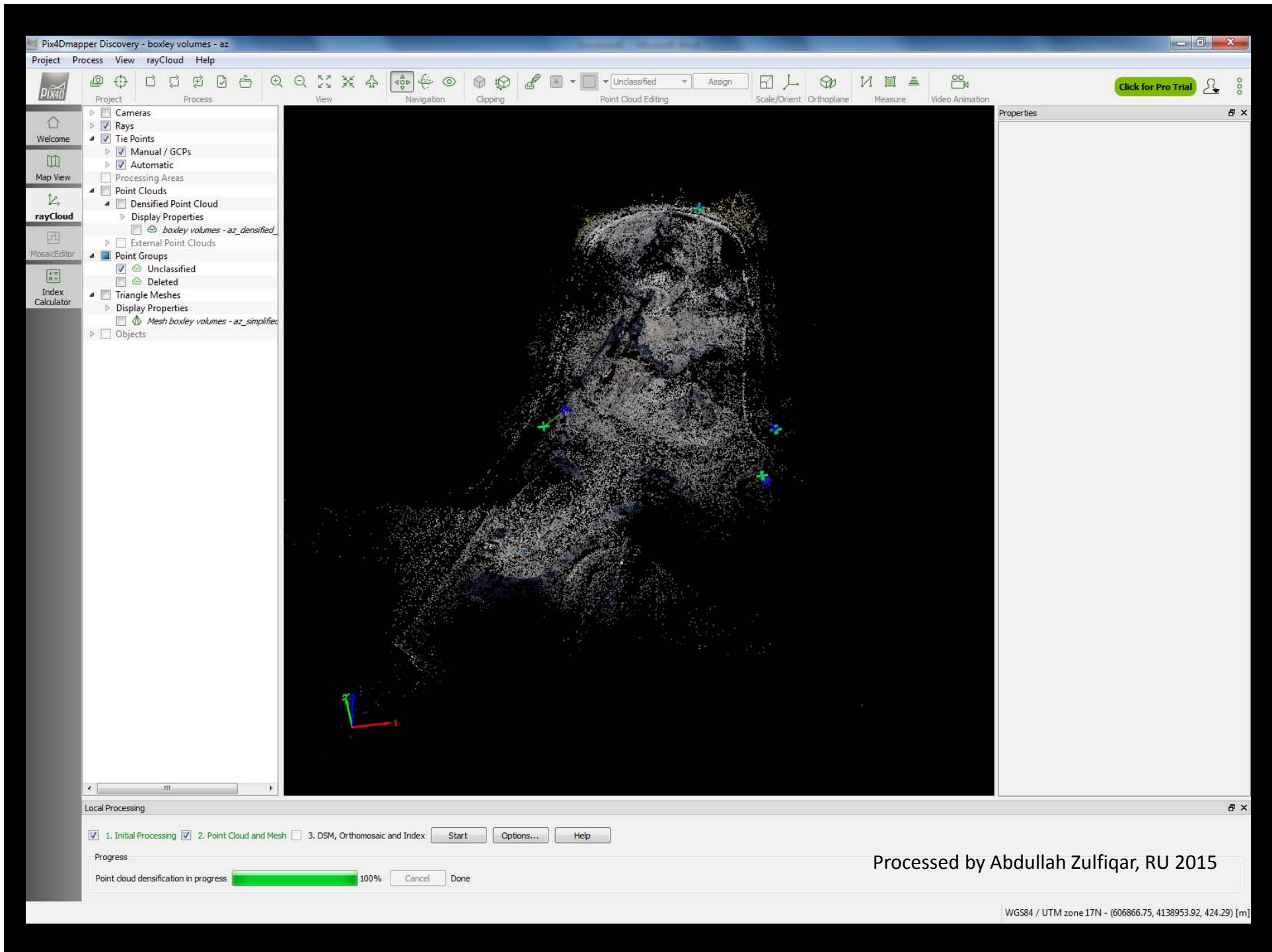
Radford University  
UAV GeoHazards Research Group



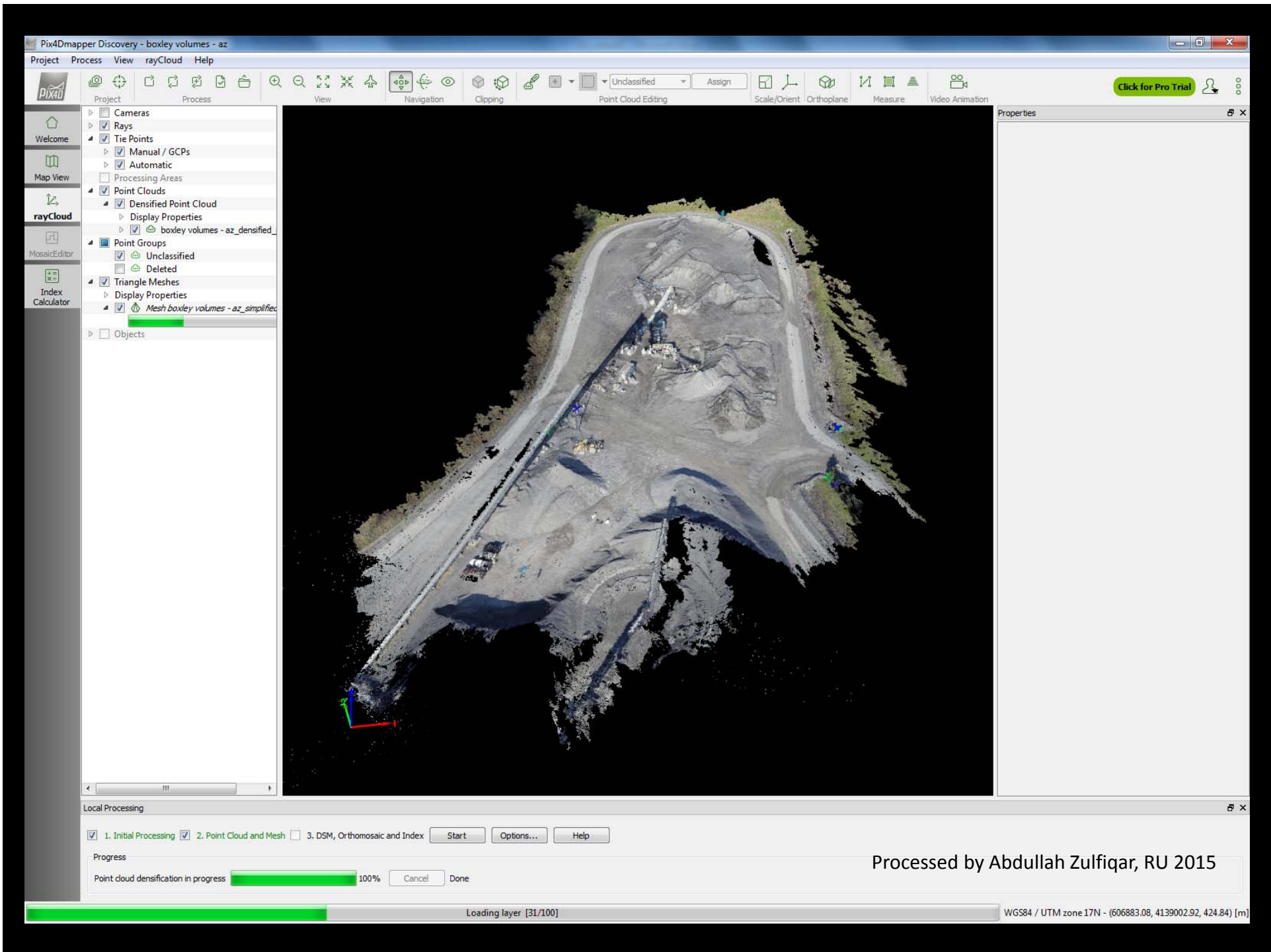
## RU Examples:

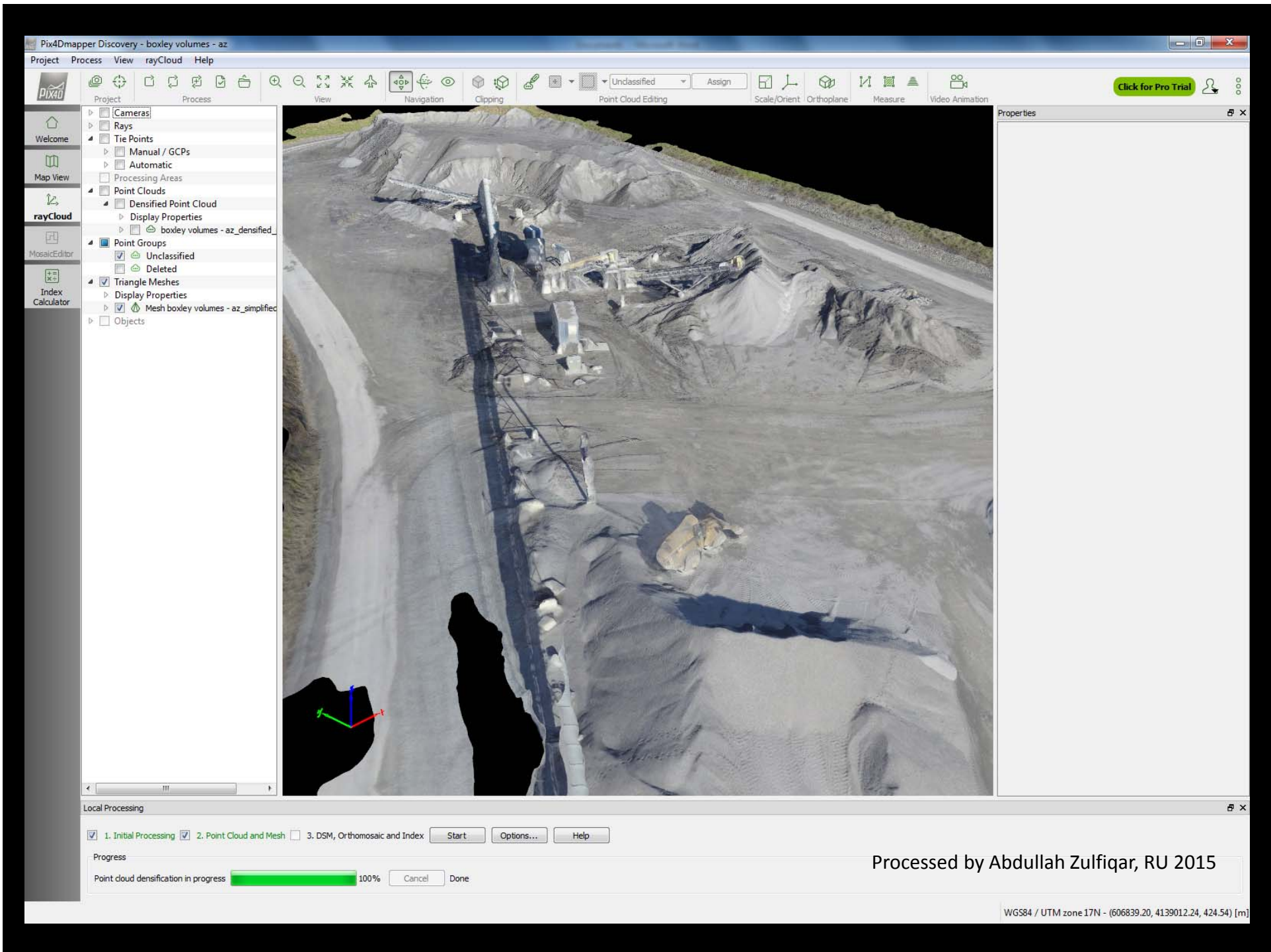


1. Extraction of geologic structure data
2. Areas & Volumetrics
3. Actual surface areas for treatment (mesh, shotcrete, etc.)
4. Landslide volumes
5. Stockpile volumes
6. Flood reconnaissance

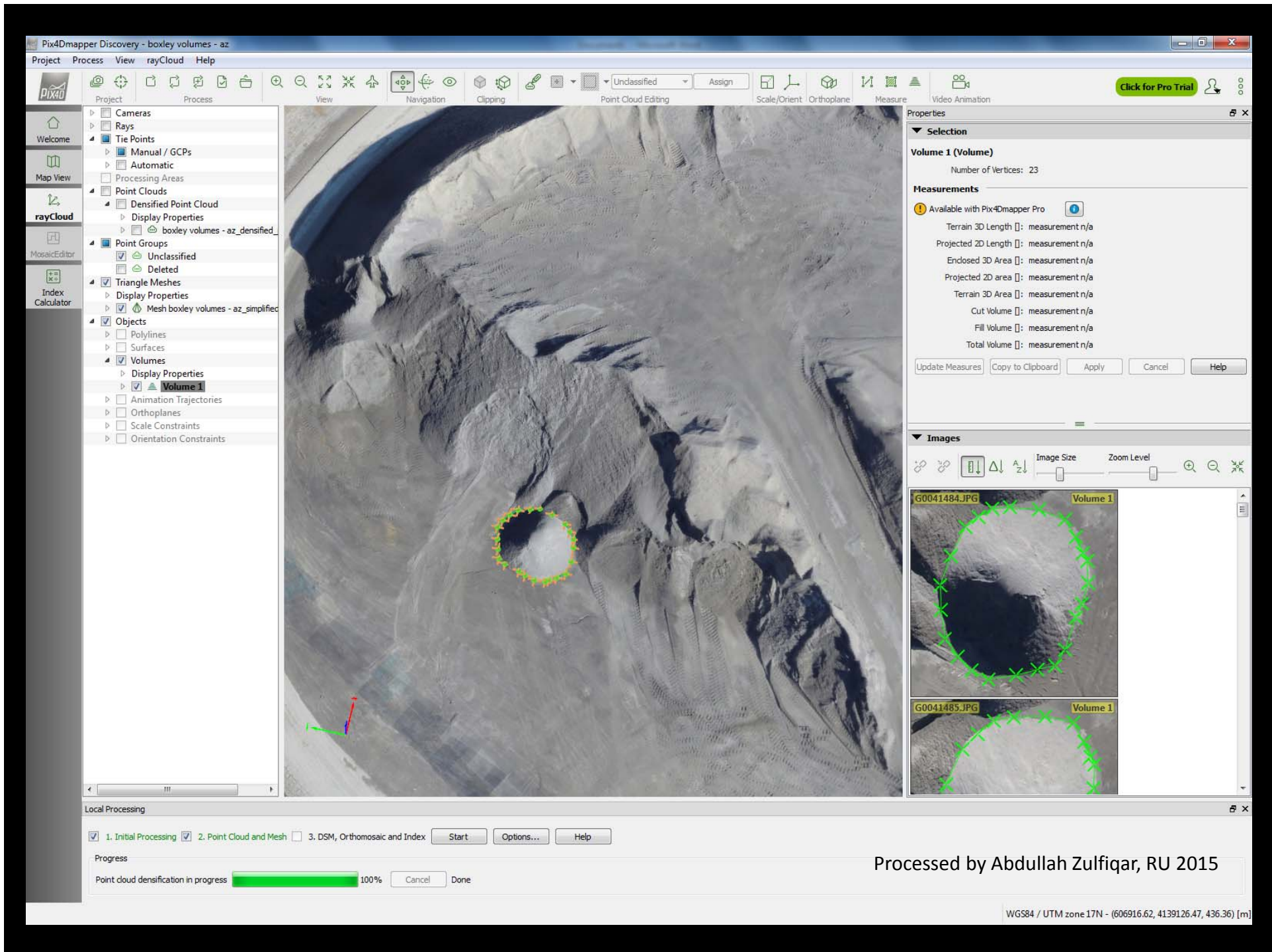


Processed by Abdullah Zulfiqar, RU 2015

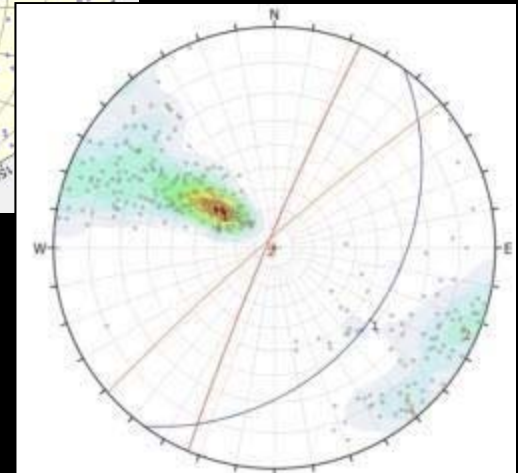
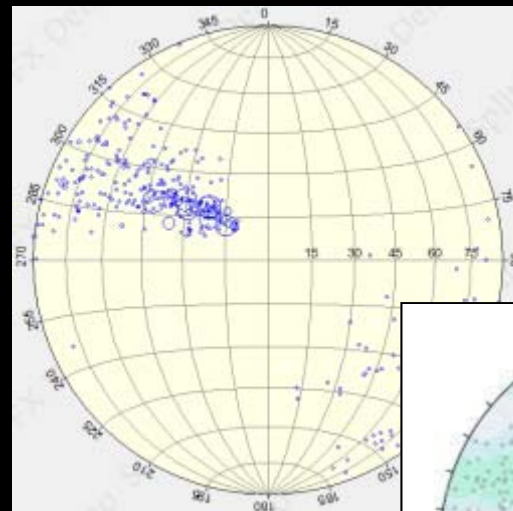
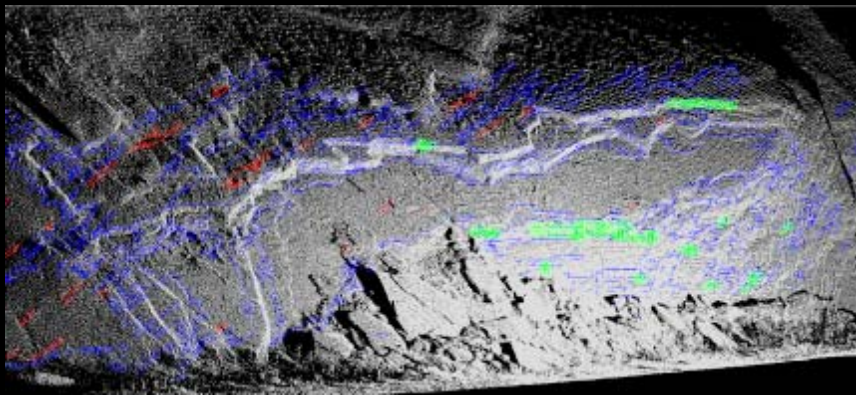
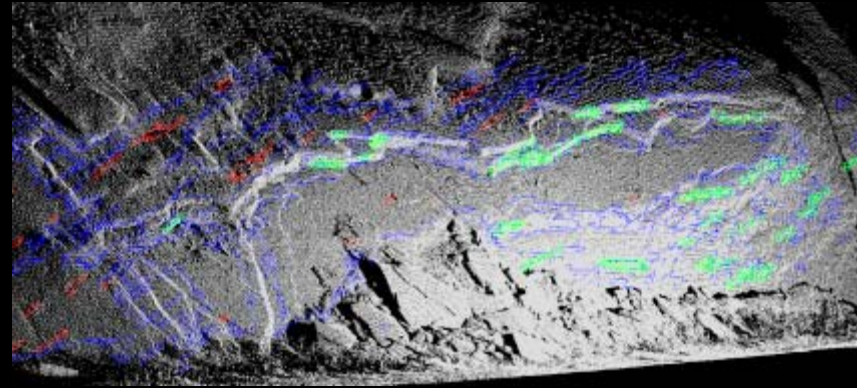
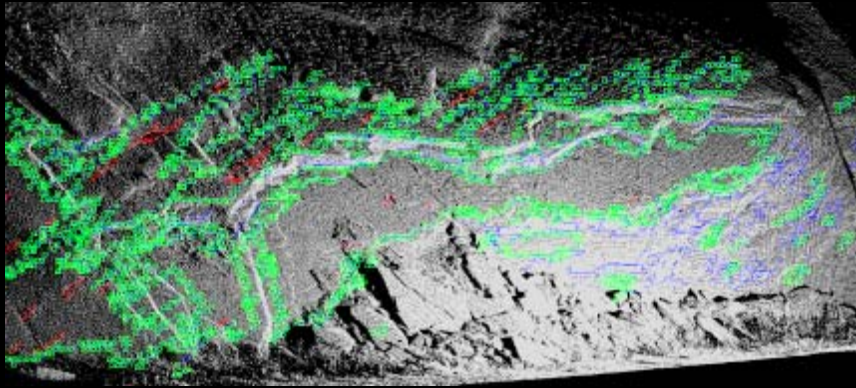




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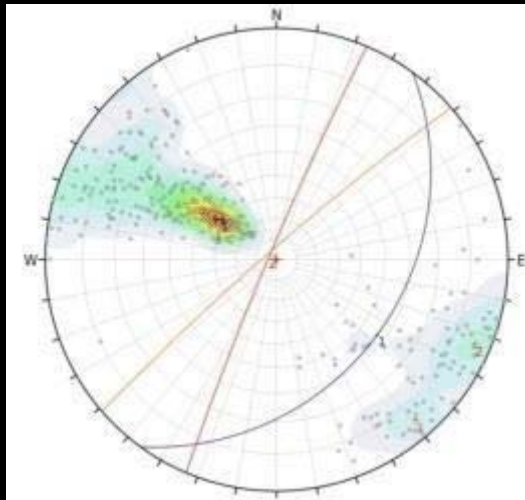
## Extraction of discontinuity orientation data using Split-FX software...



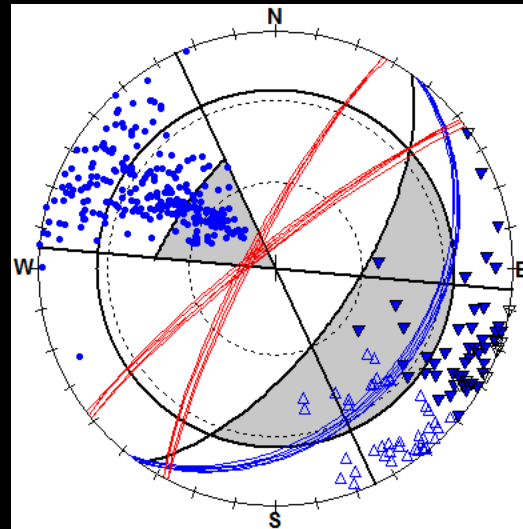
Various steps in processing point cloud data to obtain structure data for stereonets using Split-FX

# Point Cloud - Stereonet stability analyses

Rt 629 Deerfield, VA



Plotted in *Dips*



Plotted in *RockPack III*



## UAV Surveys



**Quadcopter used for  
terrain mapping and  
aerial reconnaissance**



Winter 2014 – Landslide Dam Study

Suspicious holes in the ice sheet

# What do you need to know about UAV's ?

There are at least 4 different learning curves

1. Understanding and working within government regulations (FAA)
  - a. Still evolving (exemptions, tail numbers, pilot requirements)
  - b. Next big change expected summer 2016
2. Choosing appropriate aircraft for your mission
  - a. Rotor wing v. fixed wing
  - b. Large or small
3. Choosing appropriate payloads for your mission
  - a. RGB Cameras
  - b. Infrared
  - c. Laser Sensors ?

# What do you need to know continued...

## 4. Processing your data

- a. There is so much good software out there !
- b. This talk is focused on the stability of rock slopes

## 5. “Modern Photogrammetry” (SFM – Structure From Motion)

- a. Hollywood Style Computer Generated Imagery (CGI)
- b. Continuous stereopairs, 10k’s of “key” points each, enabling dense point clouds
- c. Like used by Industrial Light & Magic Company



VisualSFM (free)  
(Changchang Wu, Google)



## Understanding and working within government regulations (FAA)

*“Know before you fly”* pamphlet describes the three types of UAS operators

### 1. Recreational (hobbyist) rules & regulations:

- a. Must register yourself as UAV operator
- b. Use your number on multiple aircraft
- c. Cannot receive compensation for your flights, including incidental YouTube advertising

### 2. Commercial 333 Exemption or now follow Part 107 rules:

- a. Need exemption or new Part 107 certificate, online training & testing starting August 29, 2016
- b. Aircraft must be registered & marked with “tail number”
- c. Also still need Certificate of Authorization (COA) for some missions, beyond line-of-sight, night flights, near airports

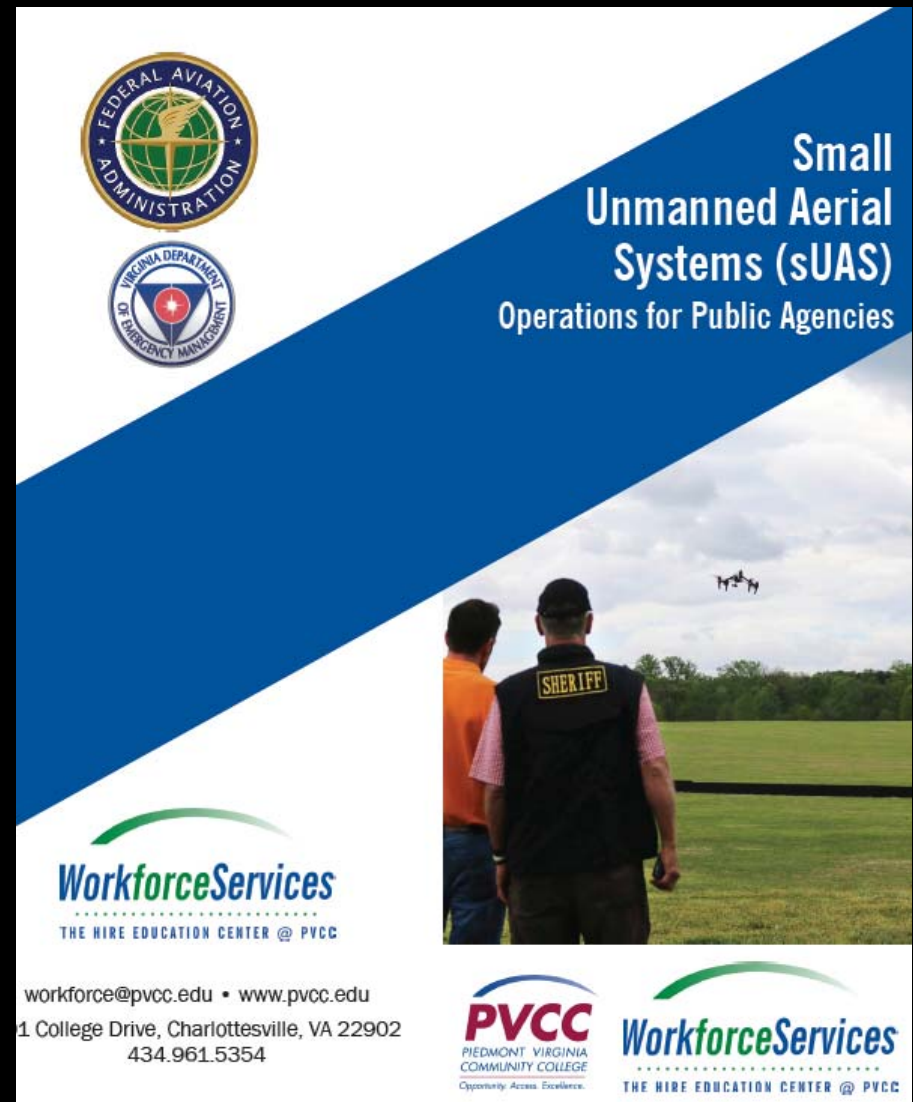
### 3. Public Entities (like universities & state DOT's):

(next page)

## Understanding and working within government regulations (FAA)

“*Know before you fly*” pamphlet describes the three types of UAS operators

3. Public Entities (like universities & state DOT’s):
  - a. Rules eased on teaching use, but not operational use
  - b. COA’s from the FAA are required for operational public use
  - c. Difficult to obtain COA’s, but gives the agency broader operational freedom
  - d. Agencies become self-regulating in many ways...



The pamphlet cover features a blue diagonal banner with the title "Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS) Operations for Public Agencies". At the top left are the logos for the Federal Aviation Administration and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management. The central image shows two men, one in a "SHERIFF" vest, looking at a drone in flight over a field. At the bottom, it includes the WorkforceServices logo, contact information for PVCC (workforce@pvcc.edu, www.pvcc.edu, 1 College Drive, Charlottesville, VA 22902, 434.961.5354), and the PVCC logo with the tagline "Opportunity. Access. Excellence." and "THE HIRE EDUCATION CENTER @ PVCC".

Training is available...



## About Know Before You Fly

---

"Know Before You Fly" is an educational campaign that provides prospective unmanned aircraft users with the information and guidance they need to fly safely and responsibly.

## About AUVSI

---

The Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI) – the world's largest nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of unmanned systems and robotics – represents more than 7,500 members from 80+ allied countries involved in the fields of government, industry and academia. AUVSI members work in the defense, civil and commercial markets.



For more information, go to [www.auvsi.org](http://www.auvsi.org).

*For more information visit*

**WWW.KNOWBEFOREYOUFLY.ORG**

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*Founding Members*



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*Campaign Partner*



## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

- Follow community-based safety guidelines, as developed by organizations such as the Academy of Model Aeronautics.
- Fly no higher than 400 feet and remain below any surrounding obstacles when possible.
- Keep your sUAS in eyesight at all times, and use an observer to assist if needed.
- Remain well clear of and do not interfere with manned aircraft operations, and you must see and avoid other aircraft and obstacles at all times.
- Do not intentionally fly over unprotected persons or moving vehicles, and remain at least 25 feet away from individuals and vulnerable property.
- Contact the airport or control tower before flying within five miles of an airport.
- Do not fly in adverse weather conditions such as in high winds or reduced visibility.
- Do not fly under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Ensure the operating environment is safe and that the operator is competent and proficient in the operation of the sUAS.
- Do not fly near or over sensitive infrastructure or property such as power stations, water treatment facilities, correctional facilities, heavily traveled roadways, government facilities, etc.
- Check and follow all local laws and ordinances before flying over private property.
- Do not conduct surveillance or photograph persons in areas where there is an expectation of privacy without the individual's permission (see AMA's privacy policy).

# Coal Hollow Area Test Site

## Montgomery County, Virginia



using



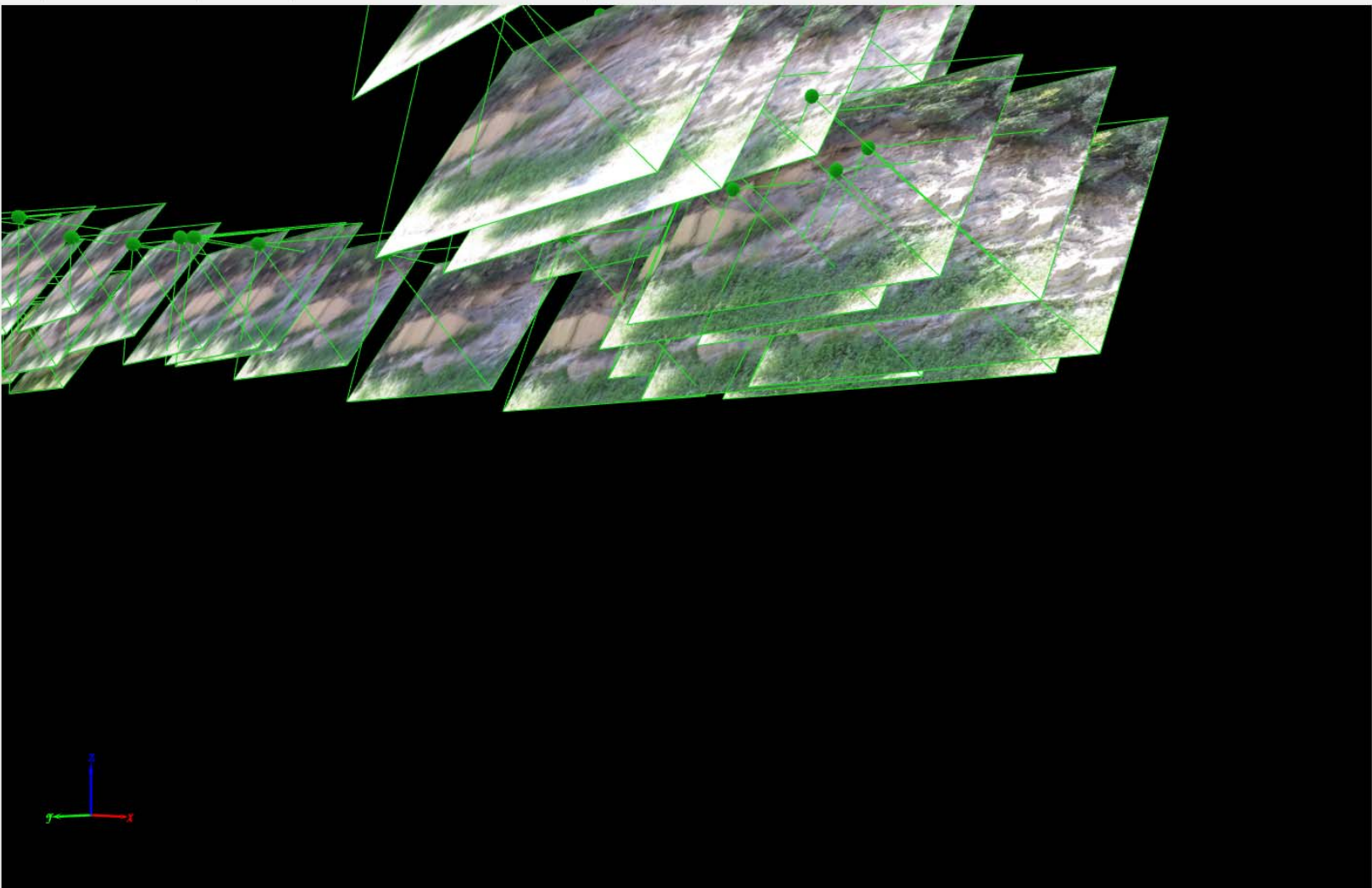
3D Robotics "Iris" Series - UAV  
&  
Pix4D Mapper



## East End Details

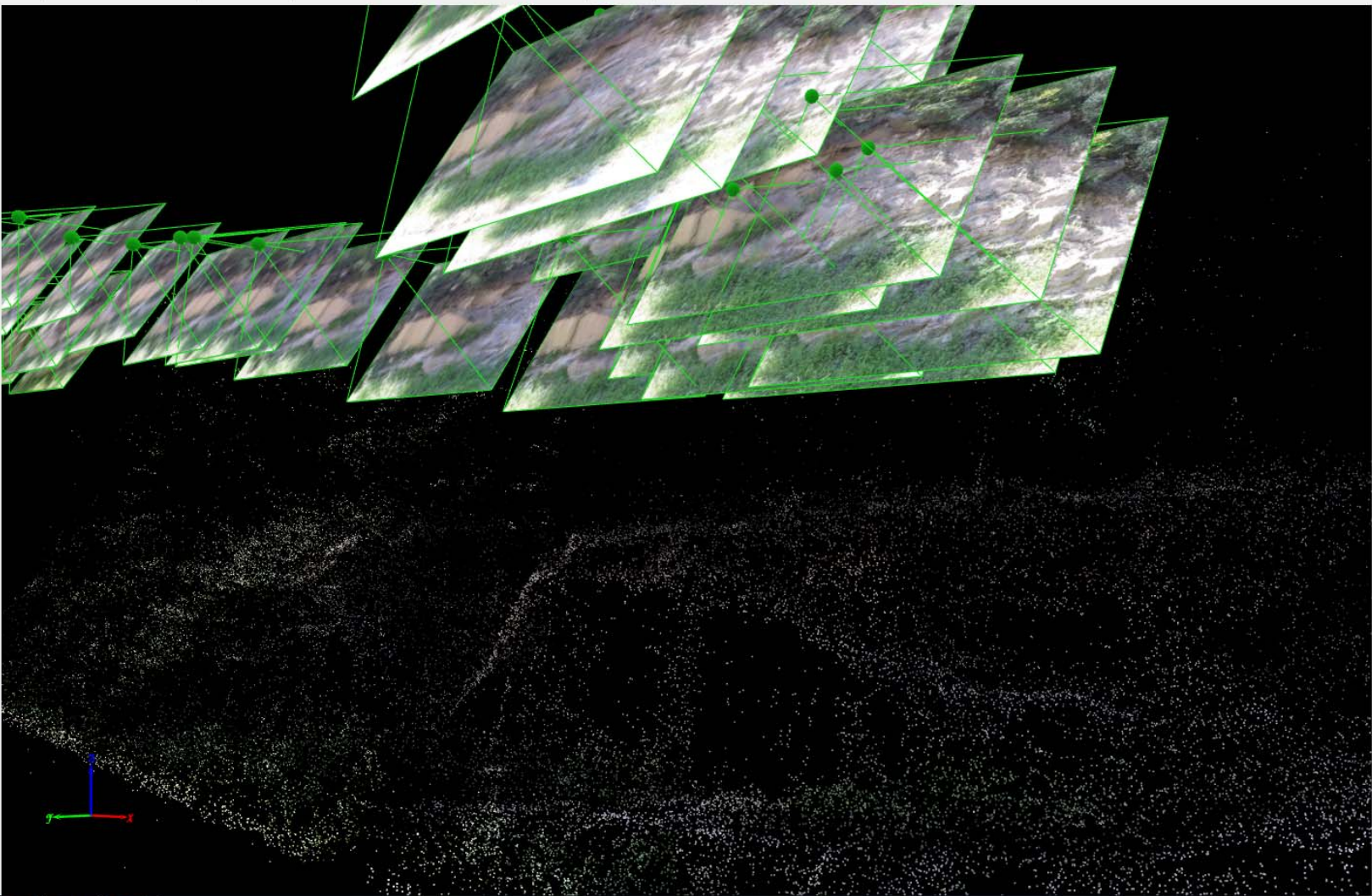


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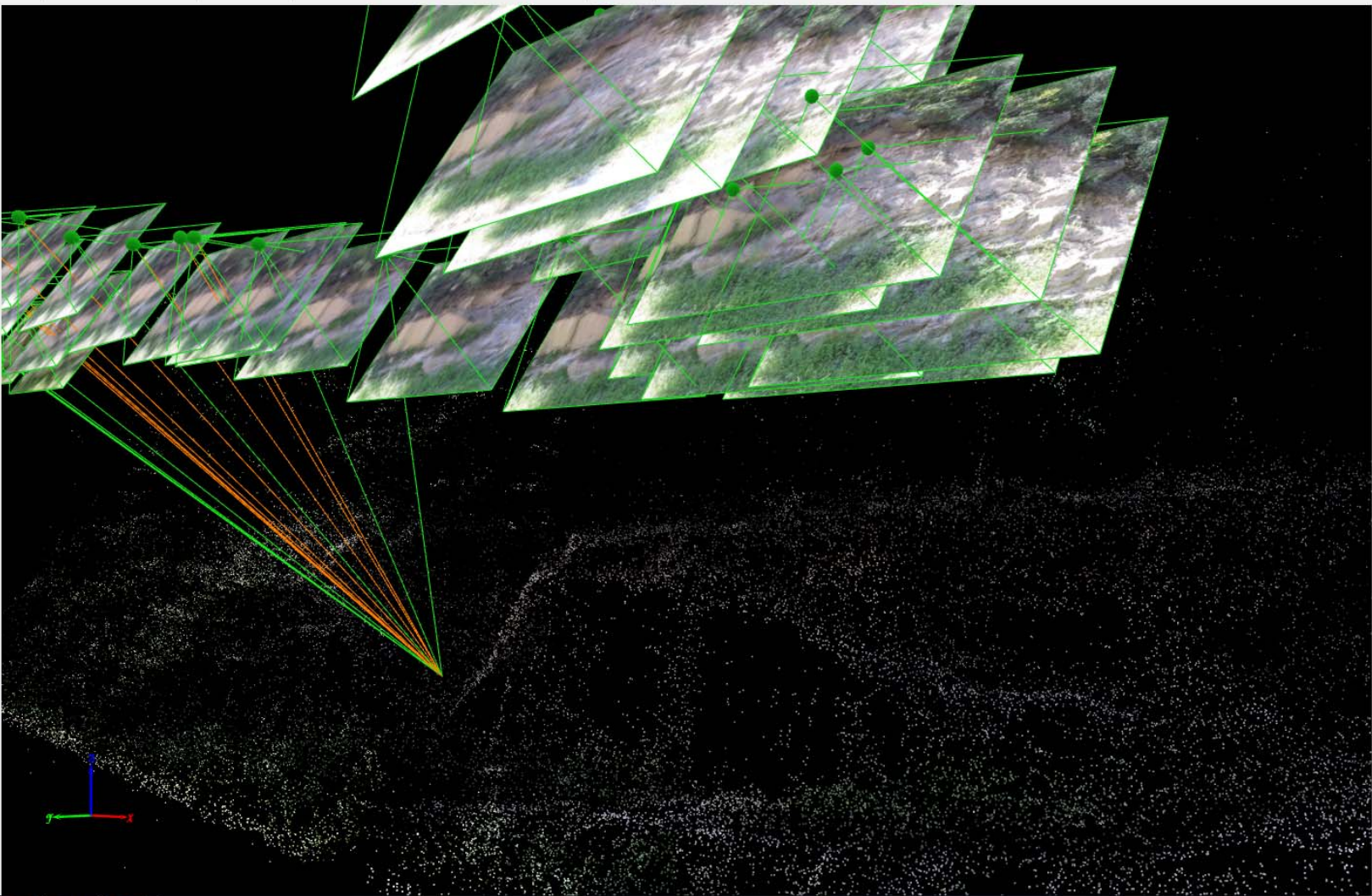


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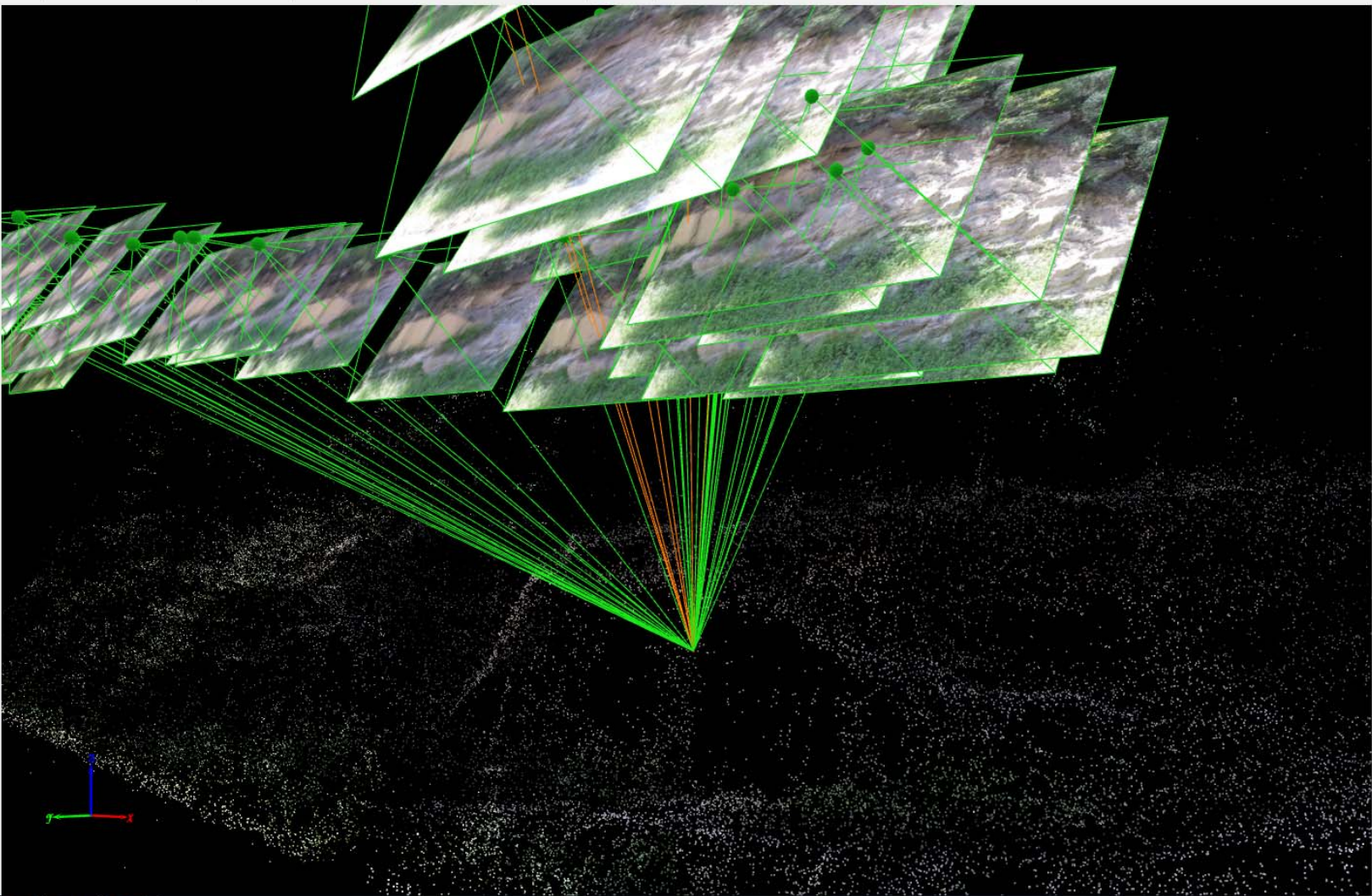


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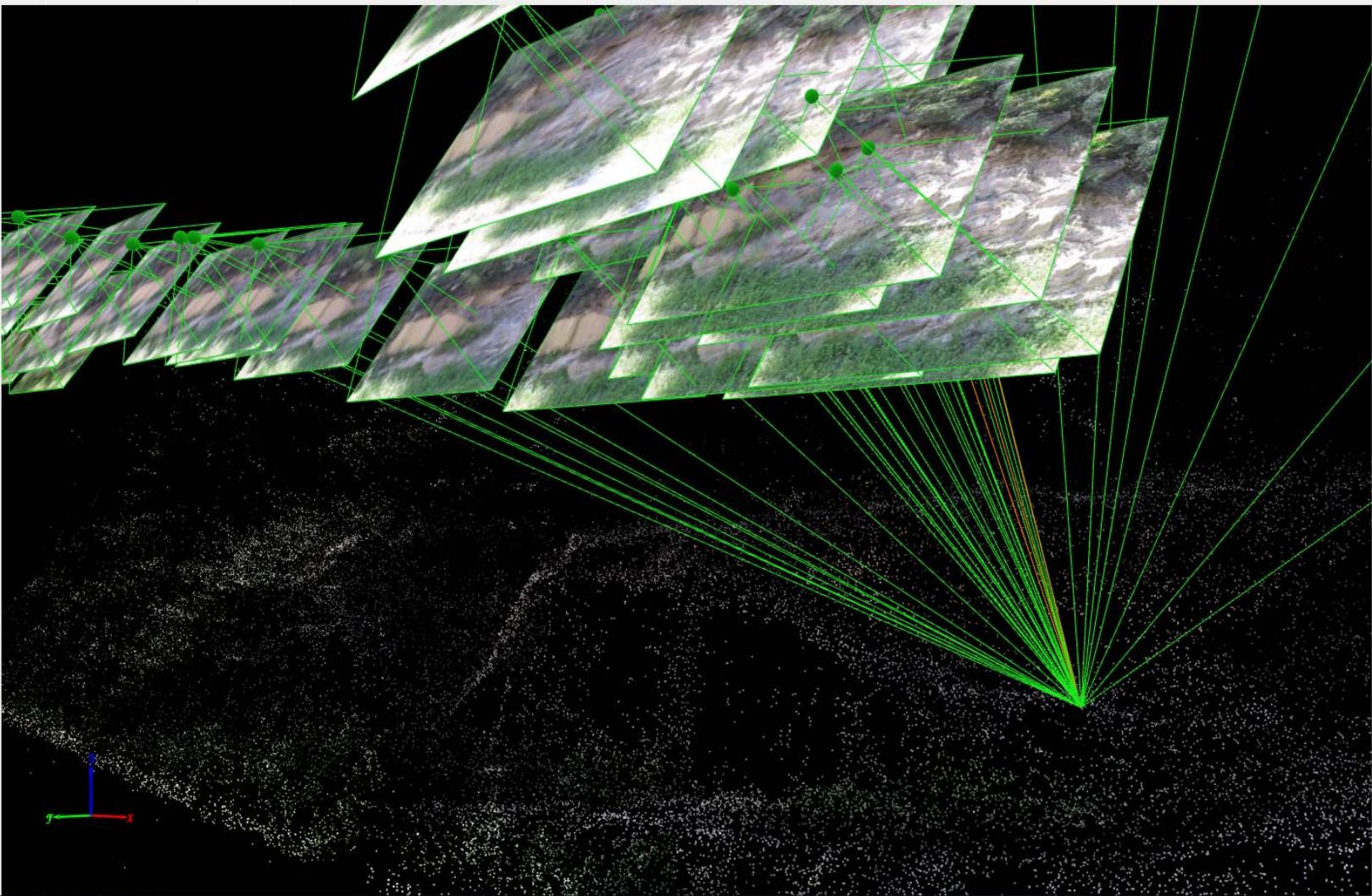


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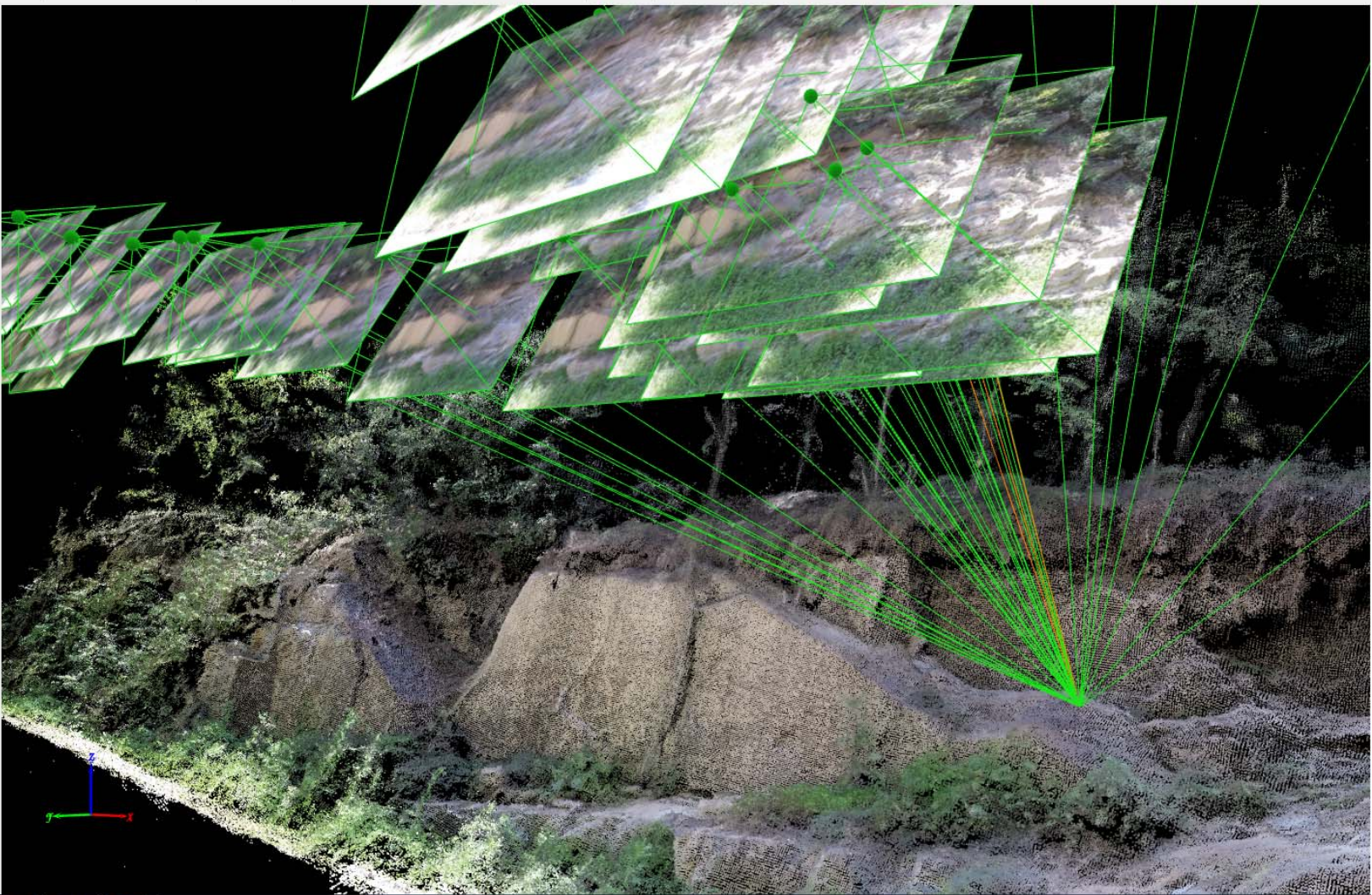


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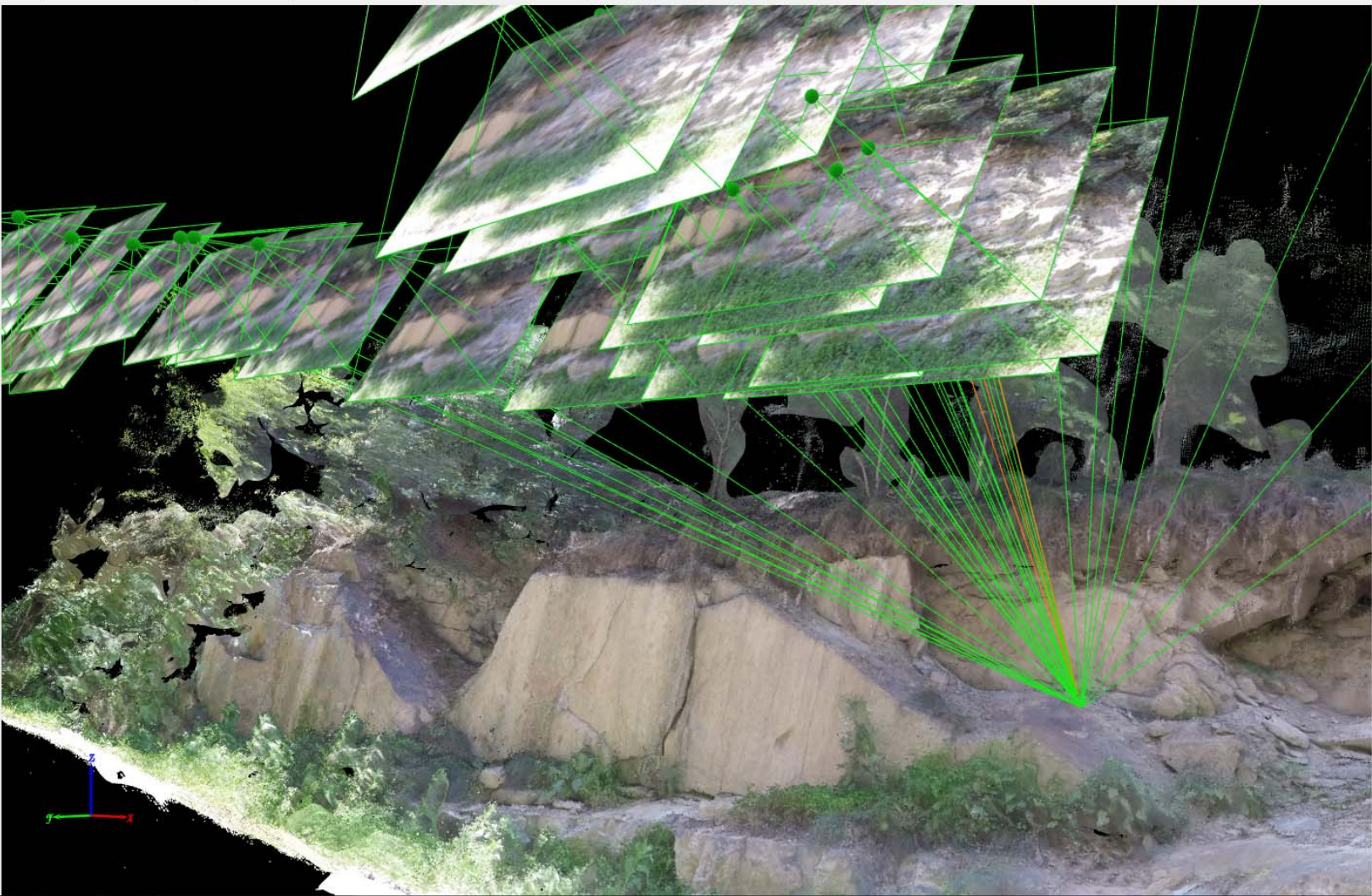


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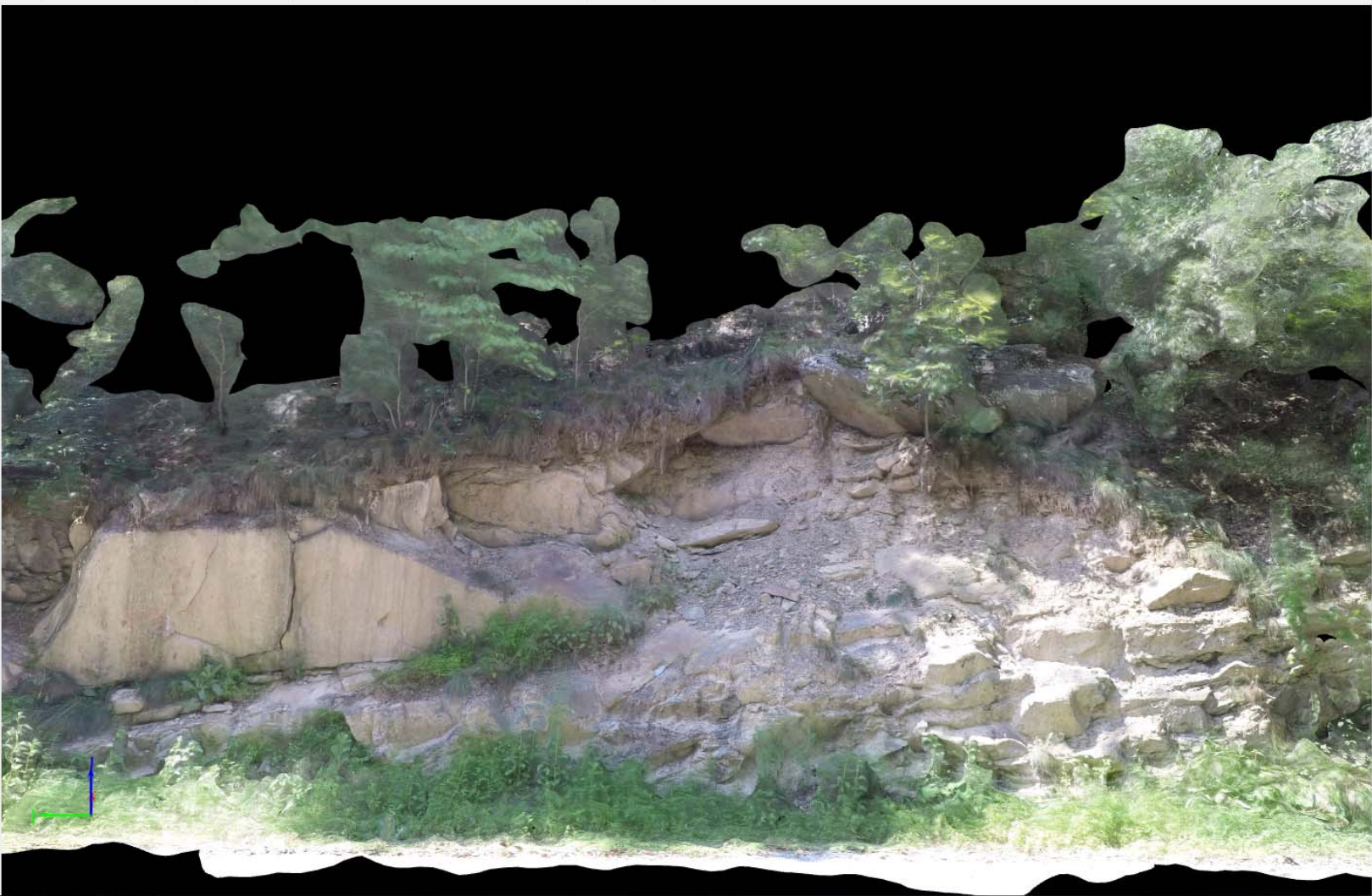
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    - Show Non Marked Rays
    - Show Uncalibrated Rays
  - Tie Points
    - Manual / GCPs
    - Automatic
  - Processing Areas
  - Point Clouds
    - Display Properties
      - Densified Point Cloud
        - coal hollow cfw1 mid\_densified
  - Point Groups
    - Unclassified
    - Deleted
  - Triangle Meshes
    - Display Properties
      - Mesh coal hollow cfw1 mid\_simplified
  - Objects





- Cameras
- Rays
  - Display Properties
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    - Uncalibrated Ray Color
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    - Display Properties
      - Mesh coal hollow cfw1 mid\_simplified\_1
  - Objects

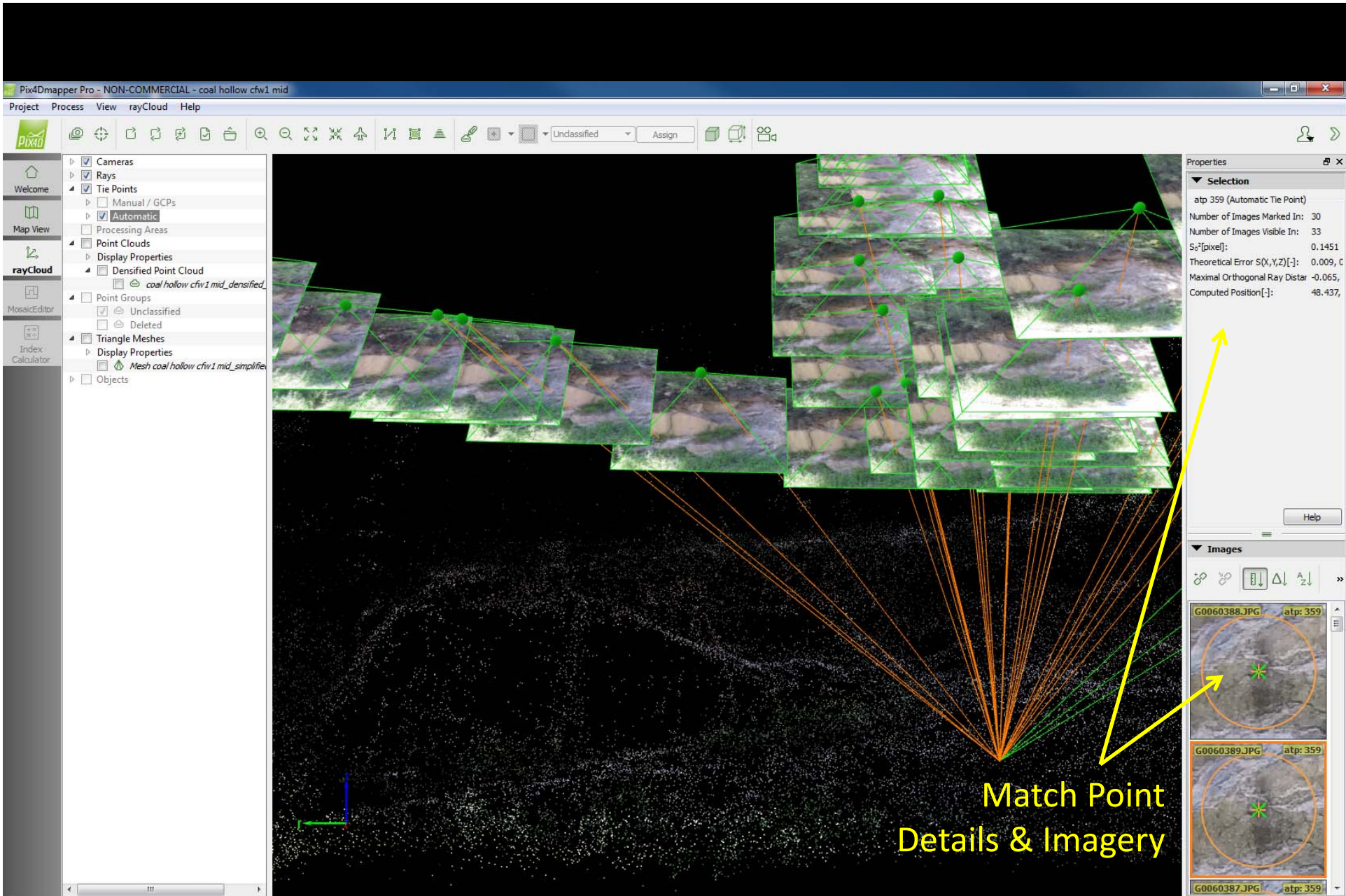




- Cameras
- Rays
  - Display Properties
    - Computed Ray Color
    - Marked Ray Color
    - Uncalibrated Ray Color
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    - Show Uncalibrated Rays
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    - Display Properties
      - Mesh coal hollow cfw1 mid\_simplified\_1
  - Objects



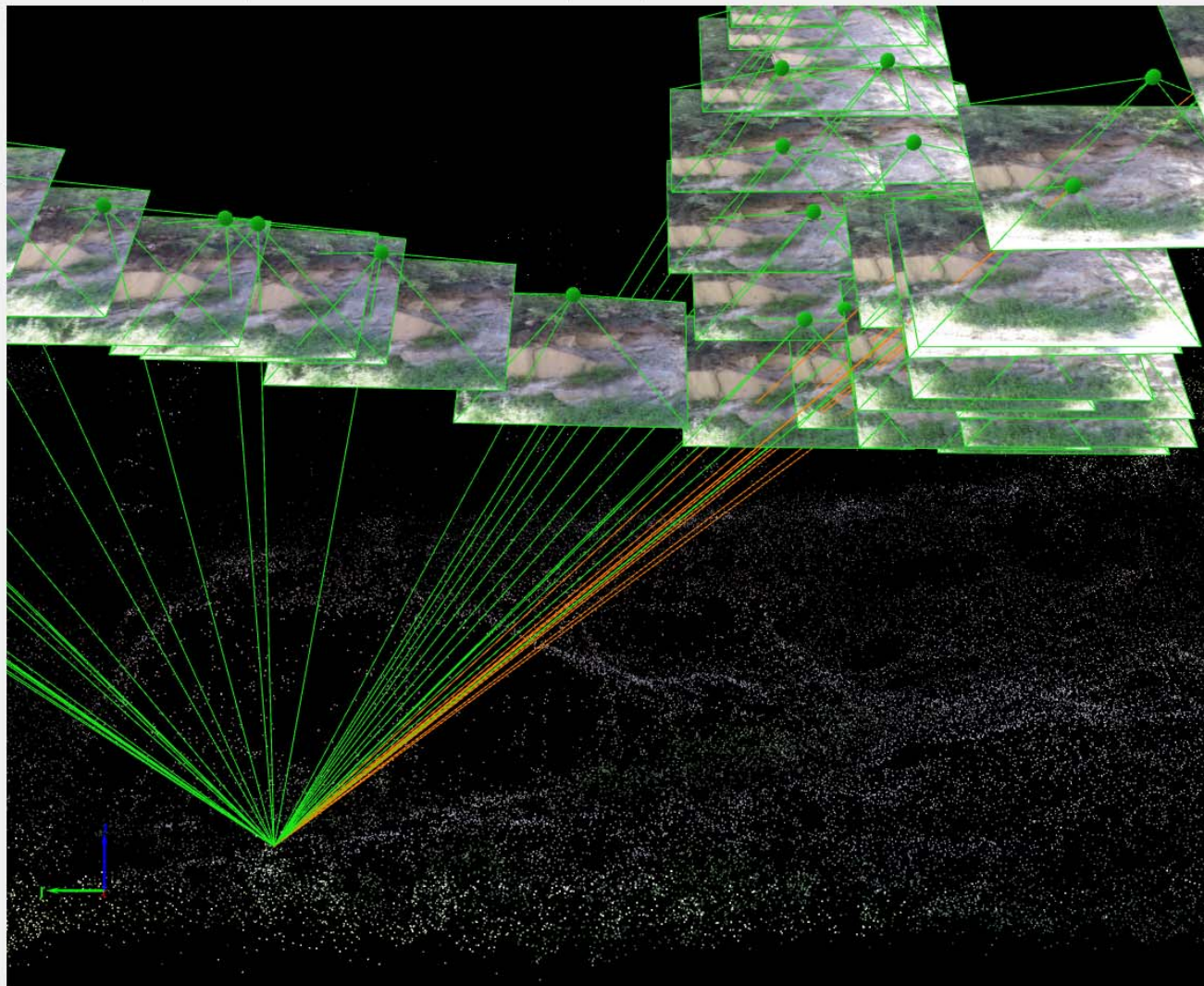
## Match Point Details & Imagery







- Home
- Welcome
- Map View
- rayCloud
  - Point Clouds
    - Display Properties
    - Densified Point Cloud
      - coal hollow cfw1 mid\_densified\_
  - Point Groups
    - Unclassified
    - Deleted
  - Triangle Meshes
    - Display Properties
    - Mesh coal hollow cfw1 mid\_simplified
  - Objects



Properties

Selection

atp 3249 (Automatic Tie Point)

Number of Images Marked In: 9

Number of Images Visible In: 41

S<sub>2</sub>[pixel]: 0.1595

Theoretical Error S(X,Y,Z)[-]: 0.082, C

Maximal Orthogonal Ray Distan: 0.020, C

Computed Position[-]: 50.880,

Help

Images

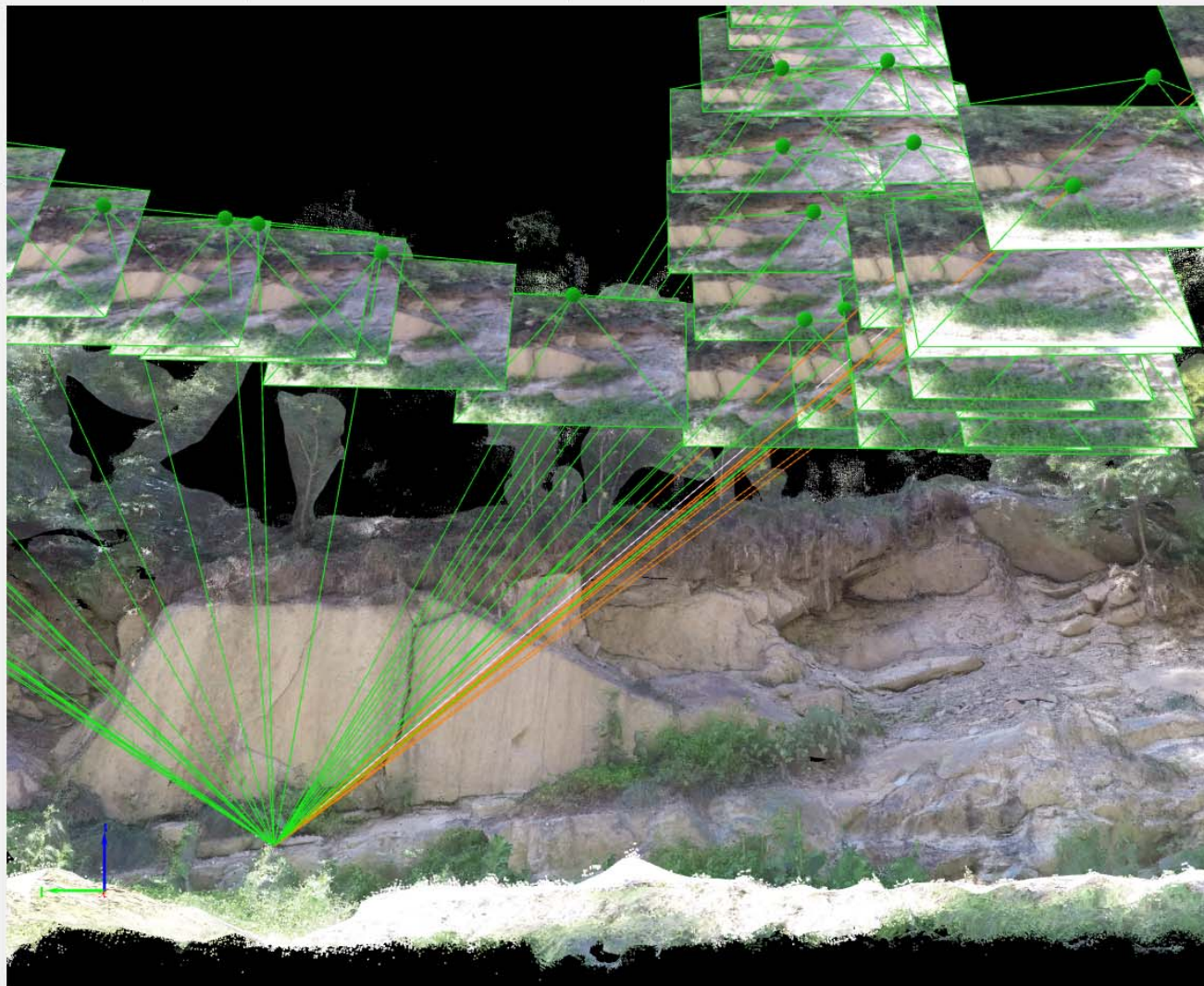
G0060393.JPG atp: 3249

G0060387.JPG atp: 3249

G0060392.JPG atp: 3249



- Home
  - Welcome
  - Map View
  - rayCloud
  - MosaicEditor
  - Index Calculator
- Cameras
  - Rays
  - Tie Points
    - Manual / GCPs
    - Automatic
  - Processing Areas
  - Point Clouds
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Properties

**Selection**

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S<sub>2</sub>[pixel]: 0.1595

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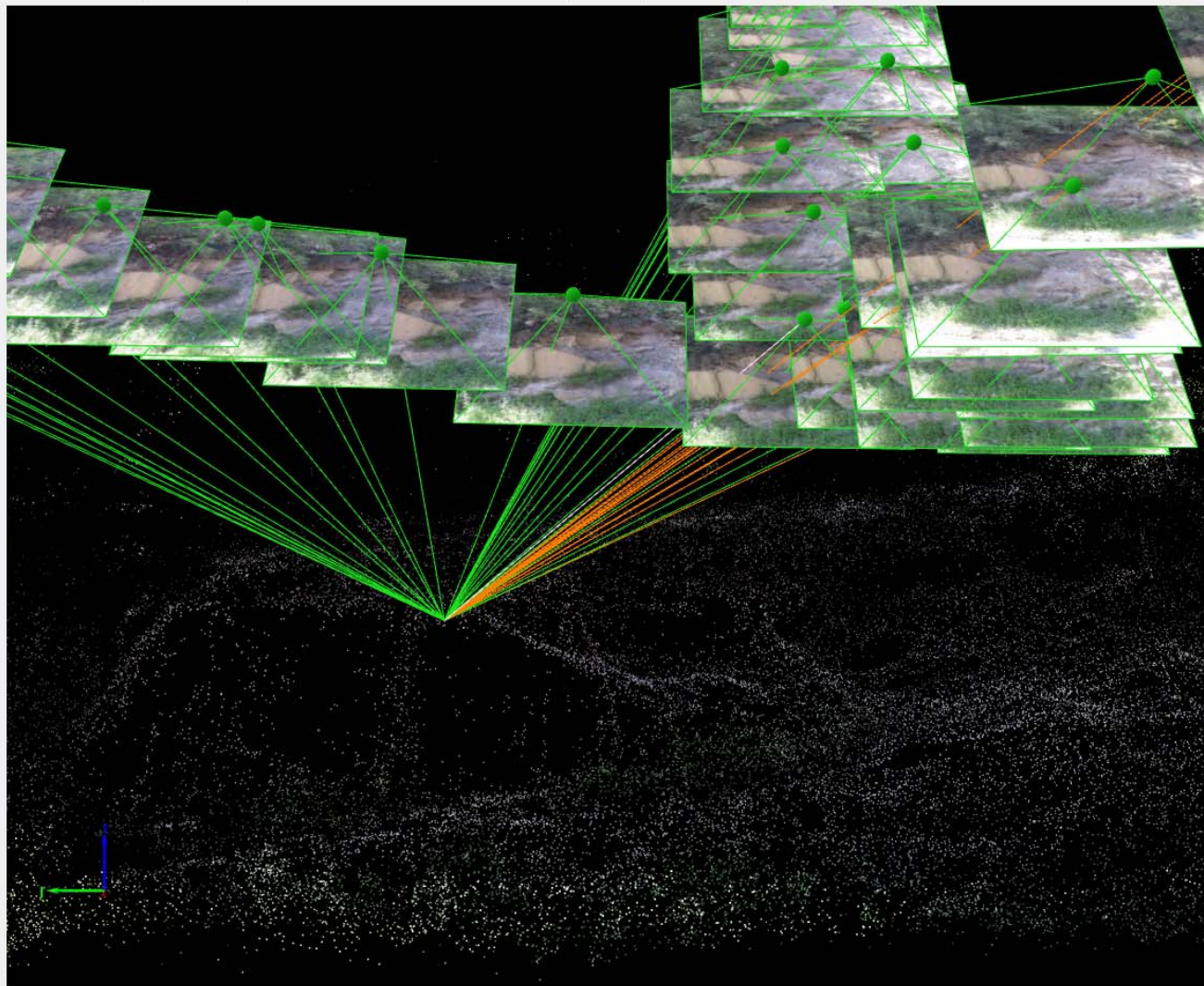
Help

Images





- Home
  - Welcome
  - Map View
  - rayCloud
  - MosaicEditor
  - Index Calculator
- (24) G0060390.JPG
  - (25) G0060391.JPG
  - (26) G0060392.JPG
  - (27) G0060393.JPG
  - (28) G0060394.JPG
  - (29) G0060395.JPG
  - (30) G0060396.JPG
  - (31) G0060397.JPG
  - (32) G0060398.JPG
  - (33) G0060399.JPG
  - (34) G0060400.JPG
  - (35) G0060401.JPG
  - (36) G0060402.JPG
  - (37) G0060403.JPG
  - (38) G0060404.JPG
  - (39) G0060405.JPG
  - (40) G0060406.JPG
  - (41) G0060407.JPG
  - (42) G0060408.JPG
  - (43) G0060409.JPG
  - (44) G0060410.JPG
  - (45) G0060411.JPG
  - (46) G0060412.JPG
  - (47) G0060413.JPG
  - (48) G0060414.JPG
  - (49) G0060415.JPG
  - (50) G0060416.JPG
  - (51) G0060417.JPG
  - (52) G0060418.JPG
  - (53) G0060419.JPG
  - (54) G0060420.JPG
  - (55) G0060421.JPG
  - (56) G0060422.JPG
  - (57) G0060423.JPG
  - (58) G0060424.JPG
  - (59) G0060425.JPG
  - (60) G0060426.JPG
  - (61) G0060427.JPG
  - (62) G0060428.JPG
  - (63) G0060429.JPG
  - (64) G0060430.JPG
  - (65) G0060431.JPG
  - (66) G0060432.JPG
  - (67) G0060433.JPG
  - (68) G0060434.JPG
  - (69) G0060435.JPG
  - (70) G0060436.JPG
  - (71) G0060437.JPG
- Uncalibrated Cameras
- Rays
  - Tie Points
    - Manual / GCPs
    - Automatic
  - Processing Areas



Properties

Selection

atp 128028 (Automatic Tie Point)

Number of Images Marked In: 15

Number of Images Visible In: 48

S<sub>2</sub>[pixel]: 1.765

Theoretical Error S(X,Y,Z)[-]: 0.163, C

Maximal Orthogonal Ray Distar 0.084, -

Computed Position[-]: 63.929,

Help

Images

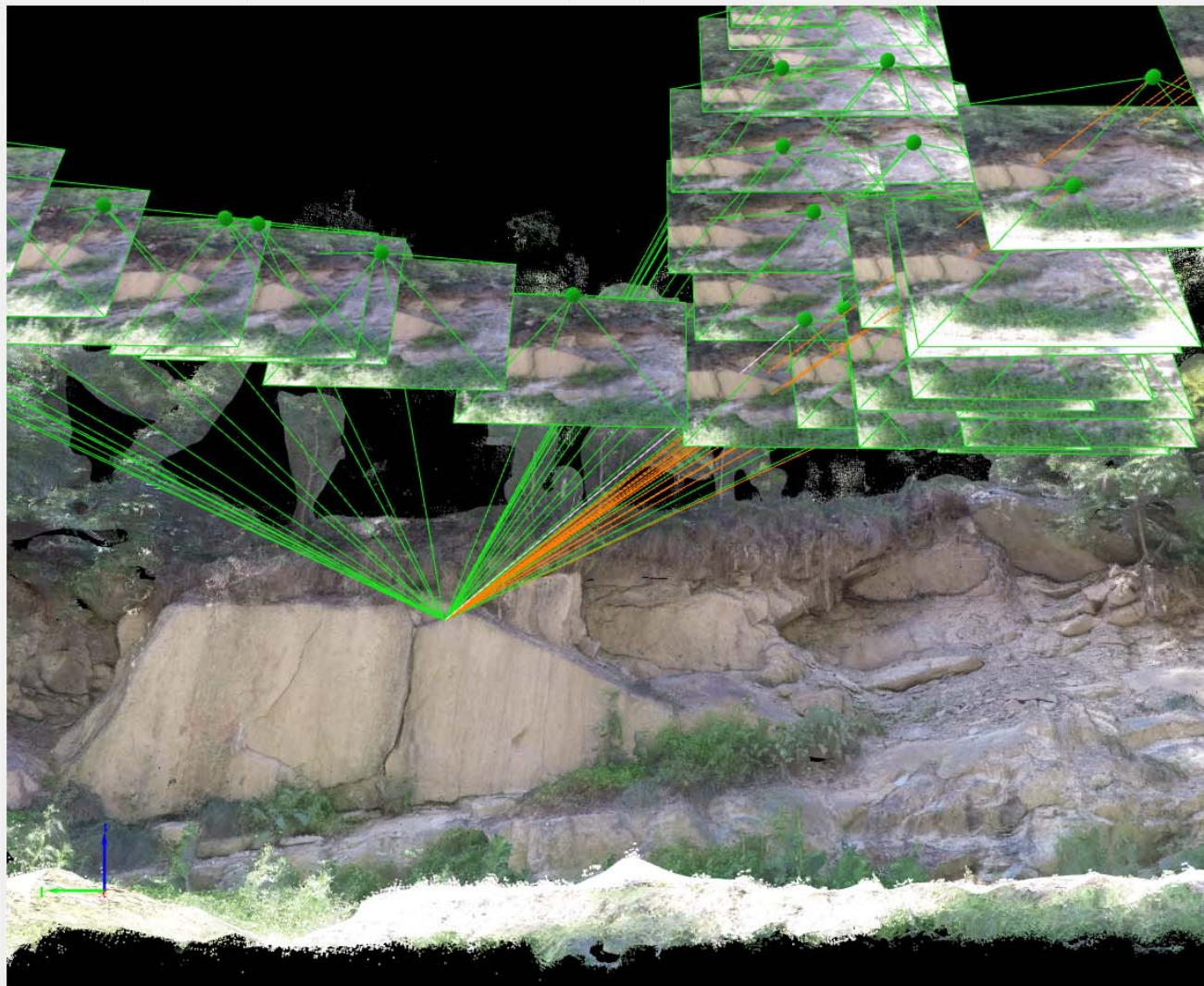
G0060394.JPG atp: 128028

G0060386.JPG atp: 128028

G0060393.JPG atp: 128028



- Home
  - Welcome
  - Map View
  - rayCloud
  - MosaicEditor
  - Index Calculator
- Cameras
    - Display Properties
      - Calibrated Cameras
      - Uncalibrated Cameras
    - Rays
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      - Manual / GCPs
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Properties

Selection

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Help

Images

G0060394.JPG atp: 128028

G0060386.JPG atp: 128028

G0060393.JPG atp: 128028

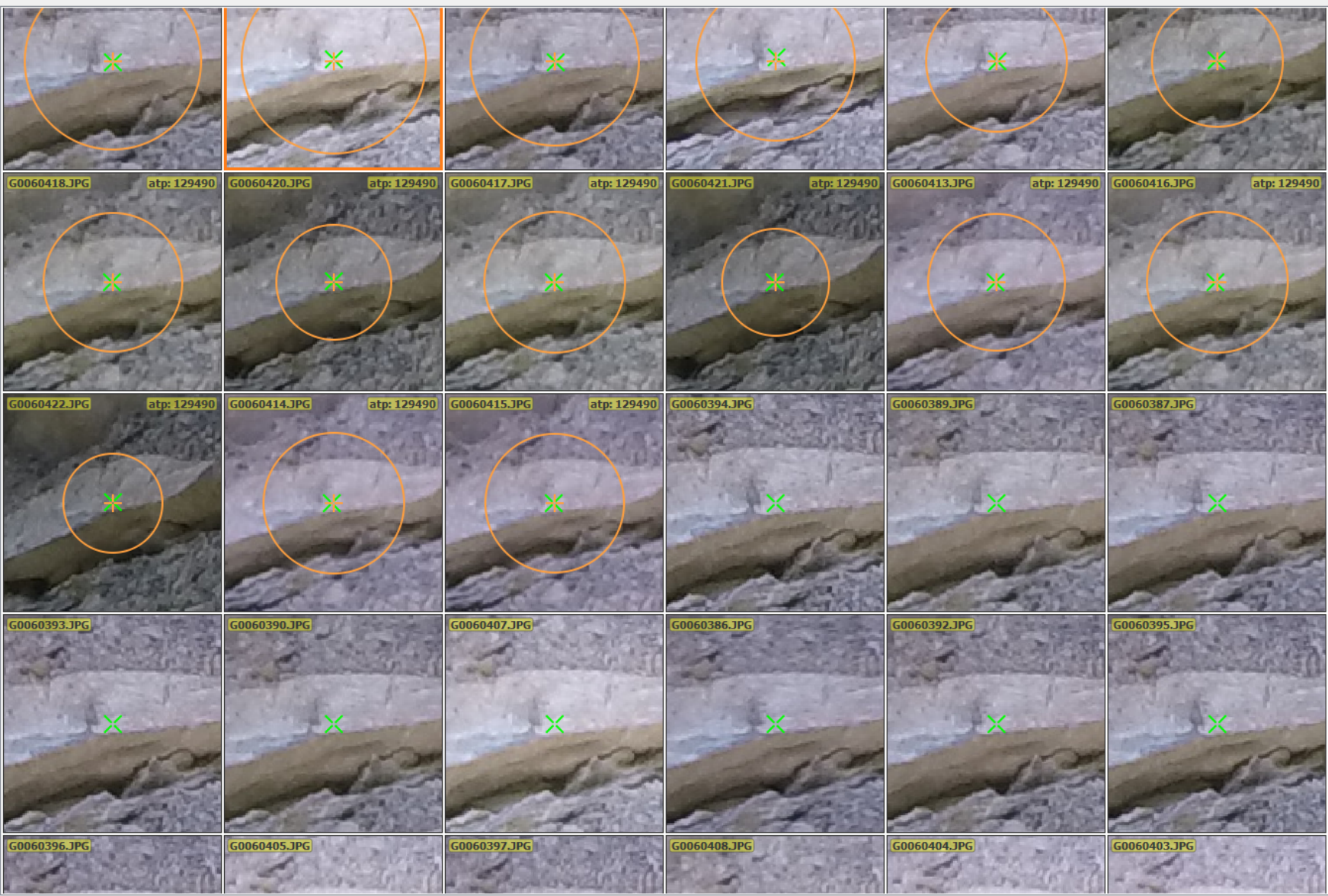
Properties

Selection

Images

Image Size

Zoom Level



Quality Report

Online Support

# Quality Report

Generated with Pix4Dmapper Pro - NON-COMMERCIAL version 1.4.42

**!** **Important:** Click on the different icons for:

- ?** Help to analyze the results in the Quality Report
- i** Additional information about the feature

**💡** Click [here](#) for additional tips to analyze the Quality Report

## Summary i

Project	coal hollow cfw1 mid
Processed	2015-Sep-20 12:56:17
Camera Model Name	HERO4Black_3.0_2560x1920 (RGB)
Average Ground Sampling Distance (GSD)	undefined
Image Coordinate System	WGS84
Output Coordinate System	Arbitrary
Processing Type	full Oblique
Feature Extraction Image Scale	1
Camera Model Parameter Optimization	optimize externals and all internals
Time for Initial Processing (without report)	06m:36s

## Quality Check i

<b>?</b> Images	median of 20190 keypoints per image	✓
<b>?</b> Dataset	71 out of 71 images calibrated (100%), all images enabled	✓
<b>?</b> Camera Optimization	1.85% relative difference between initial and final focal length	✓
<b>?</b> Matching	median of 7677.52 matches per calibrated image	✓
<b>?</b> Georeferencing	no 3D GCP	⚠

## **?** Preview i

The preview is not generated in oblique mode.

Quality Report Online Support

---

## Calibration Details ?

Number of Calibrated Images	71 out of 71
Number of Geolocated Images	0 out of 71

**? Initial Image Positions ?**

The preview is not generated for images without geolocation.

**? Computed Image/GCPs/Manual Tie Points Positions ?**

The preview is not generated for images without geolocation. The preview is not generated in oblique mode.

---

## Bundle Block Adjustment Details ?

Number of 2D Keypoint Observations for Bundle Block Adjustment	560695
Number of 3D Points for Bundle Block Adjustment	149529
Mean Reprojection Error [pixels]	0.2016

**? Internal Camera Parameters ?**

**HERO4Black\_3.0\_2560x1920 (RGB). Sensor Dimensions: 3.968 [mm] x 2.976 [mm] ?**

EXIF ID: HERO4Black\_3.0\_2560x1920

	Poly[0]	Poly[1]	Poly[2]	Poly[3]	c	f	d	e	Principal Point x	Principal Point y
Initial Values	0.000145	1.0	-0.007731	0.150831	2342.40	2342.40	0	0	1280.00	960.00
Optimized Values	-0.000121	1.0	-0.020732	0.167218	2385.95	2385.95	0	0	1176.67	967.34

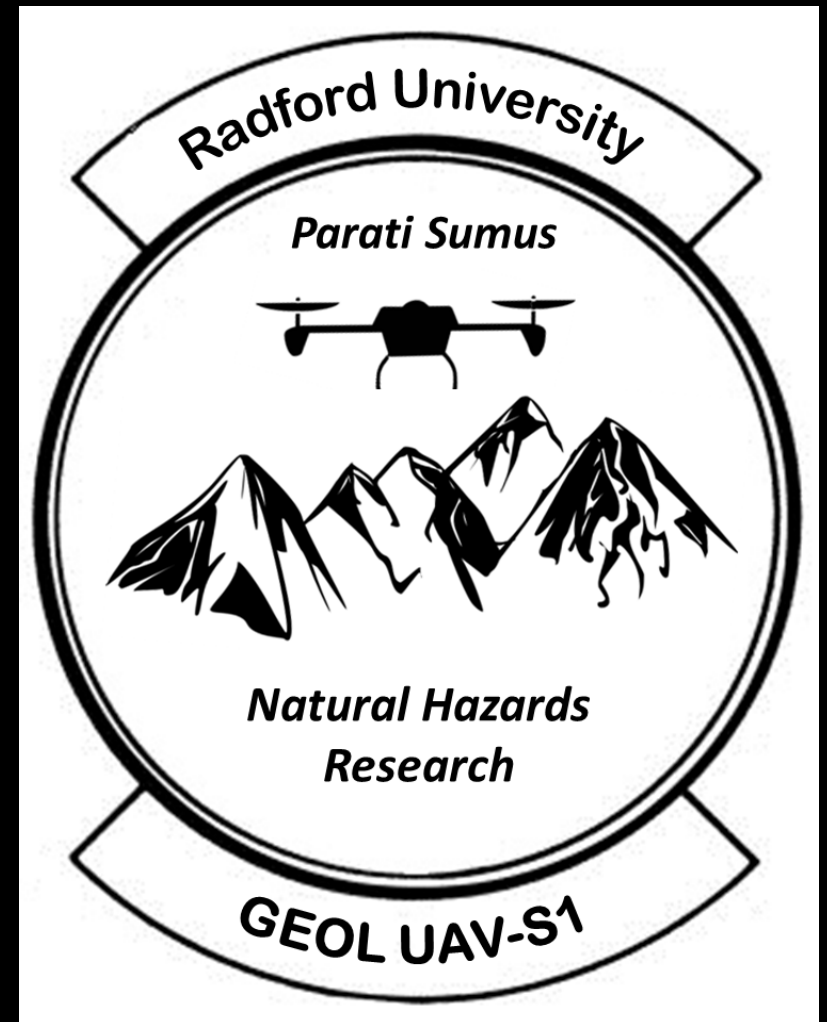
**? 2D Keypoints Table ?**

	Number of 2D Keypoints per Image	Number of Matched 2D Keypoints per Image
Median	20190	7678
Min	18114	3800
Max	24249	12120
Mean	20315	7897

## We are looking for collaborators !!

To work alongside our Center  
for UAV GeoHazards Research

- Confidence Testing
- Technology Transfer & Training
- Research Test Sites & Funding
- Responsible coordinated emergency response protocols



[cwatts@radford.edu](mailto:cwatts@radford.edu)  
(Skip Watts)



END



# PIX4D WEBINAR

## Intro to modern photogrammetry and optimal flight plans for best project results

6/12/2014



48:11 / 1:16:02





- Cameras
- Rays
  - Display Properties
    - Computed Ray Color
    - Marked Ray Color
    - Uncalibrated Ray Color
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    - Manual / GCPs
    - Automatic
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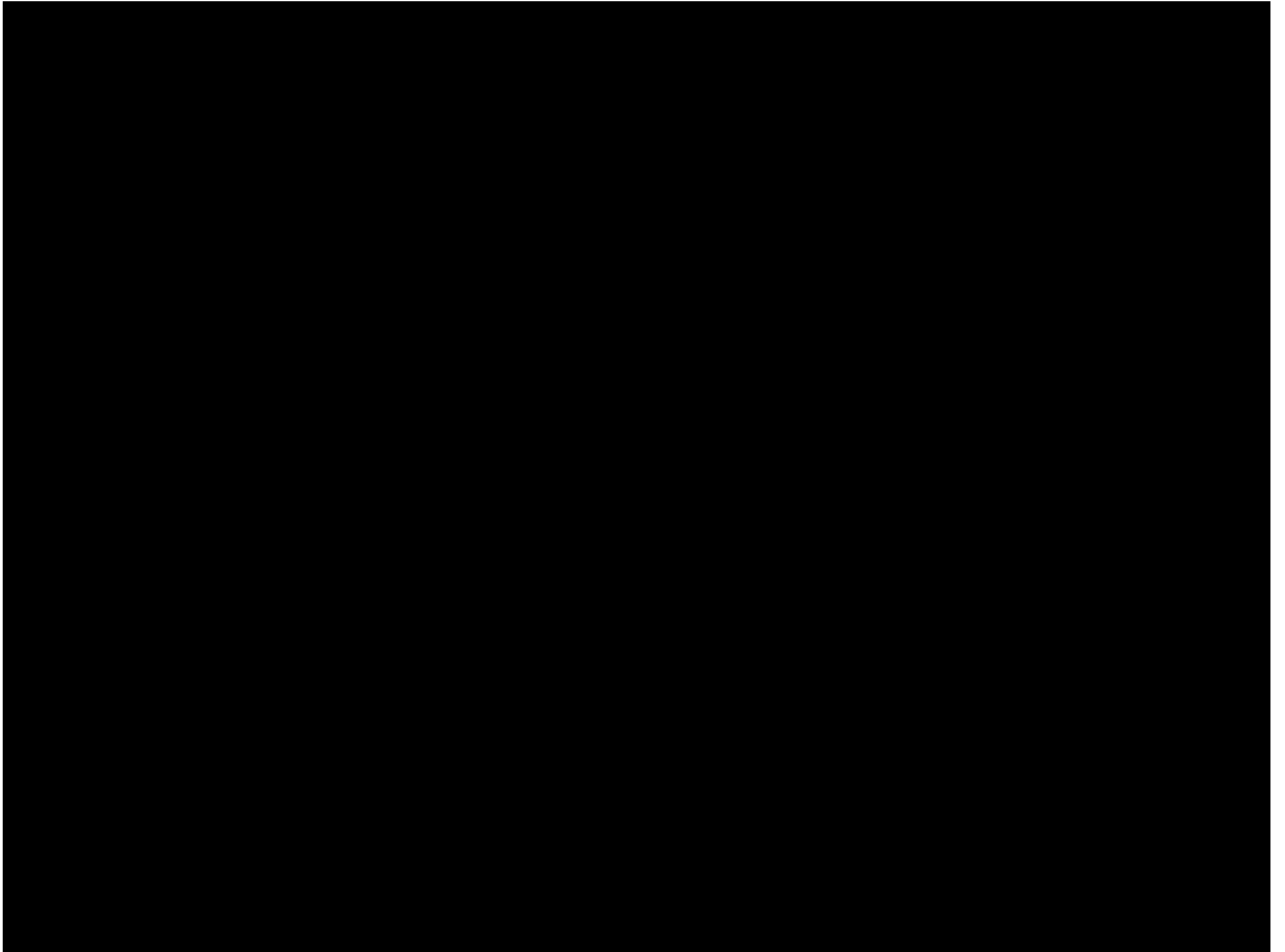
- Cameras
- Rays
  - Display Properties
    - Computed Ray Color █
    - Marked Ray Color █
    - Uncalibrated Ray Color █
    - Show Non Marked Rays
    - Show Uncalibrated Rays
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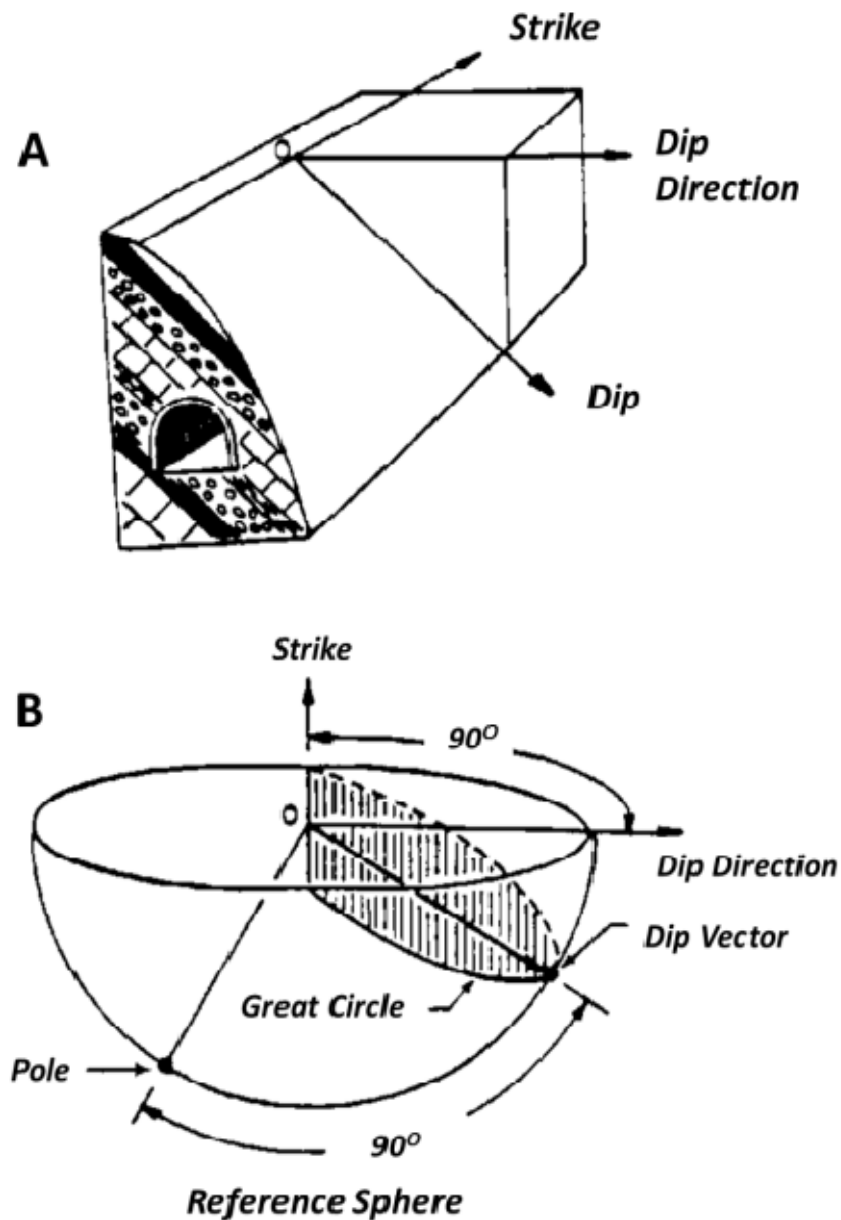
# Remote Data Acquisition Systems

- **LiDAR scanning**
  - Optec
  - Leica Geosystems
  - Split-FX software
- **3D photogrammetry**
  - Sirovision
  - Adam Technology
  - 3G Joint Metrix



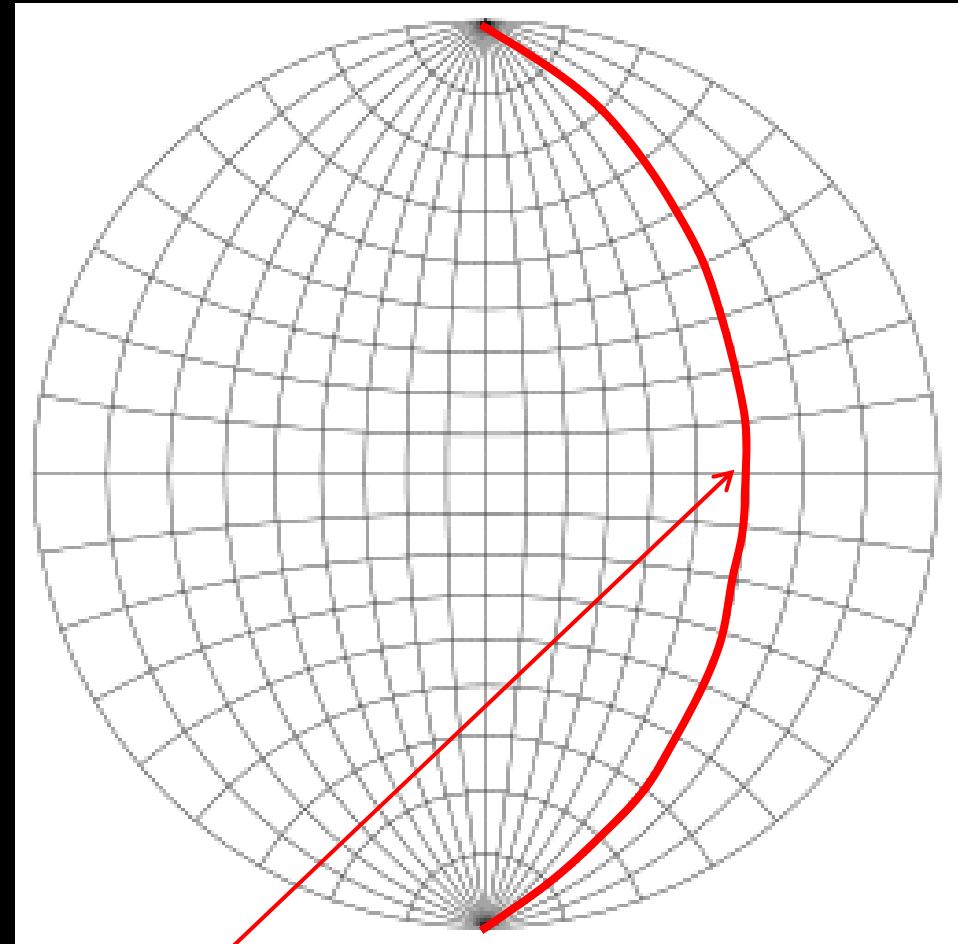


# Orientations of planes in space



# STEREONET ANALYSES

## Equatorial projection



Great Circle for a plane dipping east at 30 degrees



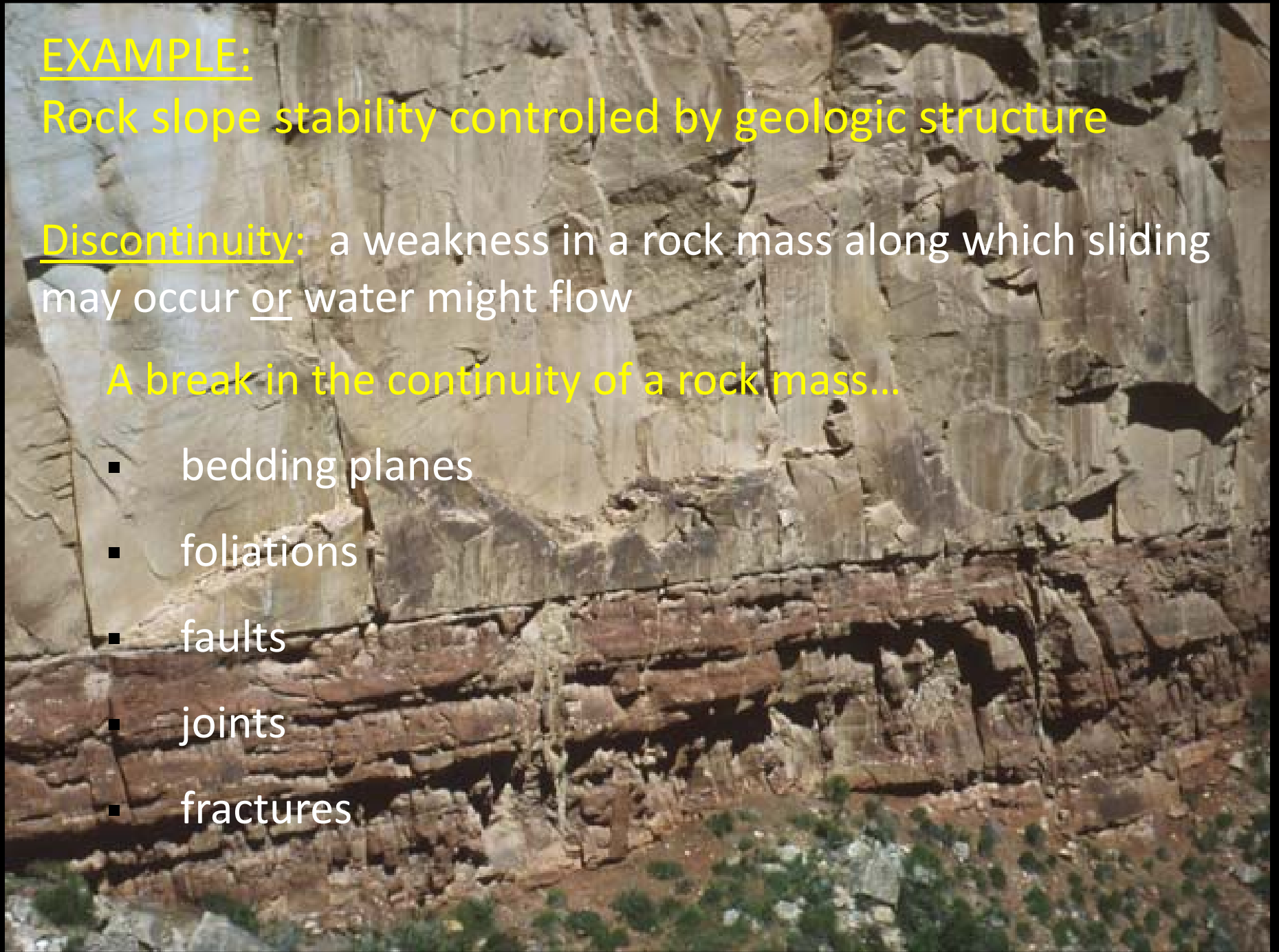
## EXAMPLE:

Rock slope stability controlled by geologic structure

Discontinuity: a weakness in a rock mass along which sliding may occur or water might flow

A break in the continuity of a rock mass...

- bedding planes
- foliations
- faults
- joints
- fractures

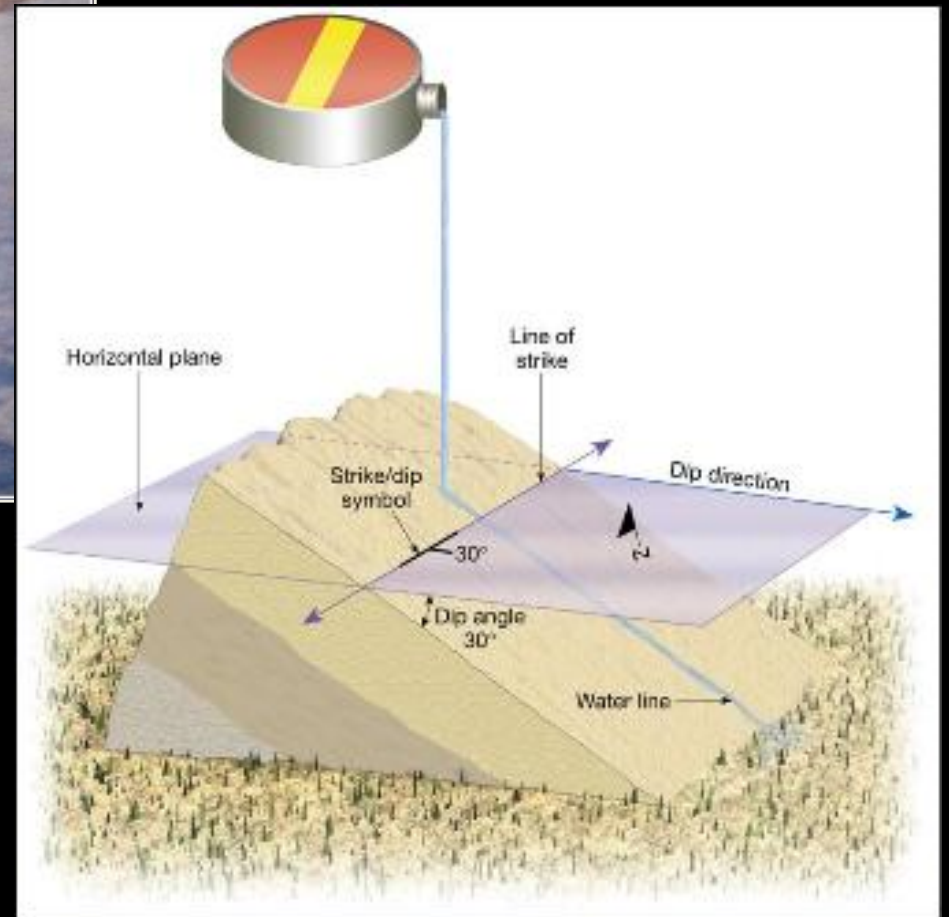


## Rock slope stability controlled by geologic structure

Characteristics: dip, dip direction, structure, roughness, water, continuity, infilling material...

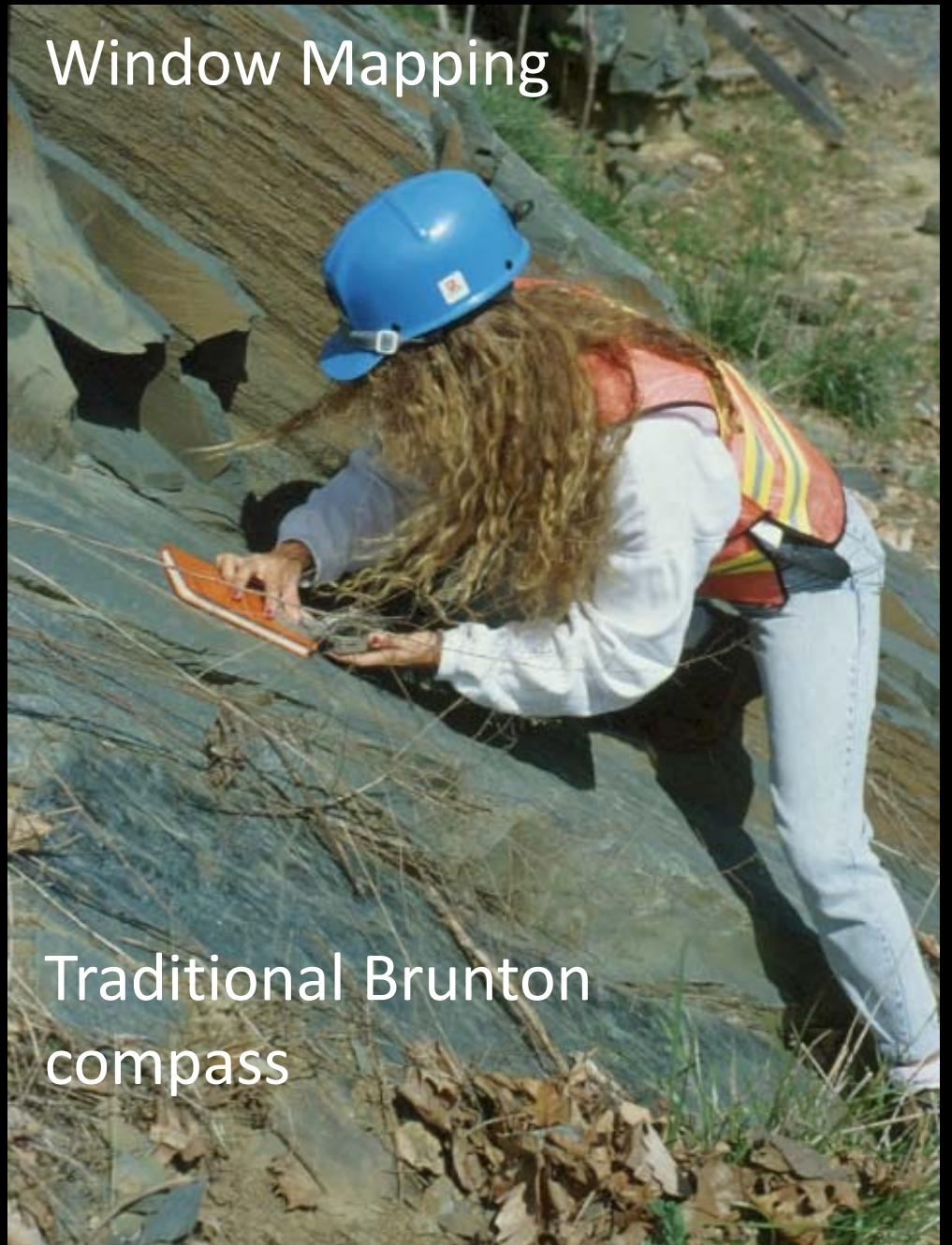


# Orientation: strike, dip, dip direction...





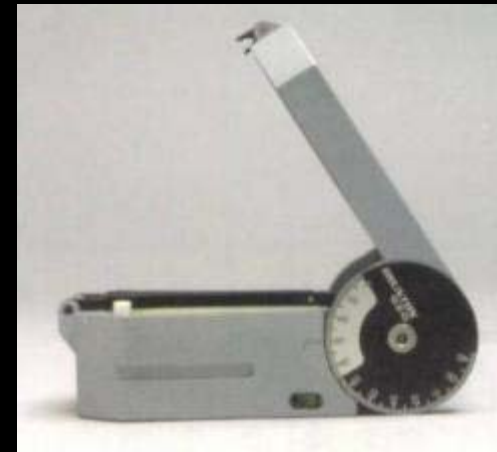
Window Mapping



Traditional Brunton  
compass



Enhanced Brunton compass



TruPulse 360b Laser



Now there's even...



“an app for that...”

..... AT&T 8:21 PM

**129° / 28S**  
Strike / Dip

**44° 44.25' N, 107° 44.73' W**  
20 m error

**Elevation: 3904 m**  
35 m error

⊕

⊕

Strike/Dip Settings Bearing Notes

A screenshot of a mobile application interface. The top status bar shows AT&T, signal strength, time 8:21 PM, and battery level. The main content area is a dark blue rounded rectangle with yellow text. It displays '129° / 28S' for Strike / Dip, '44° 44.25' N, 107° 44.73' W' for coordinates with a '20 m error', and 'Elevation: 3904 m' with a '35 m error'. At the bottom of the blue area are two globe icons. Below the blue area is a dark grey bar with four icons: a blue strike/dip symbol, a gear for Settings, an arrow for Bearing, and a list icon for Notes.

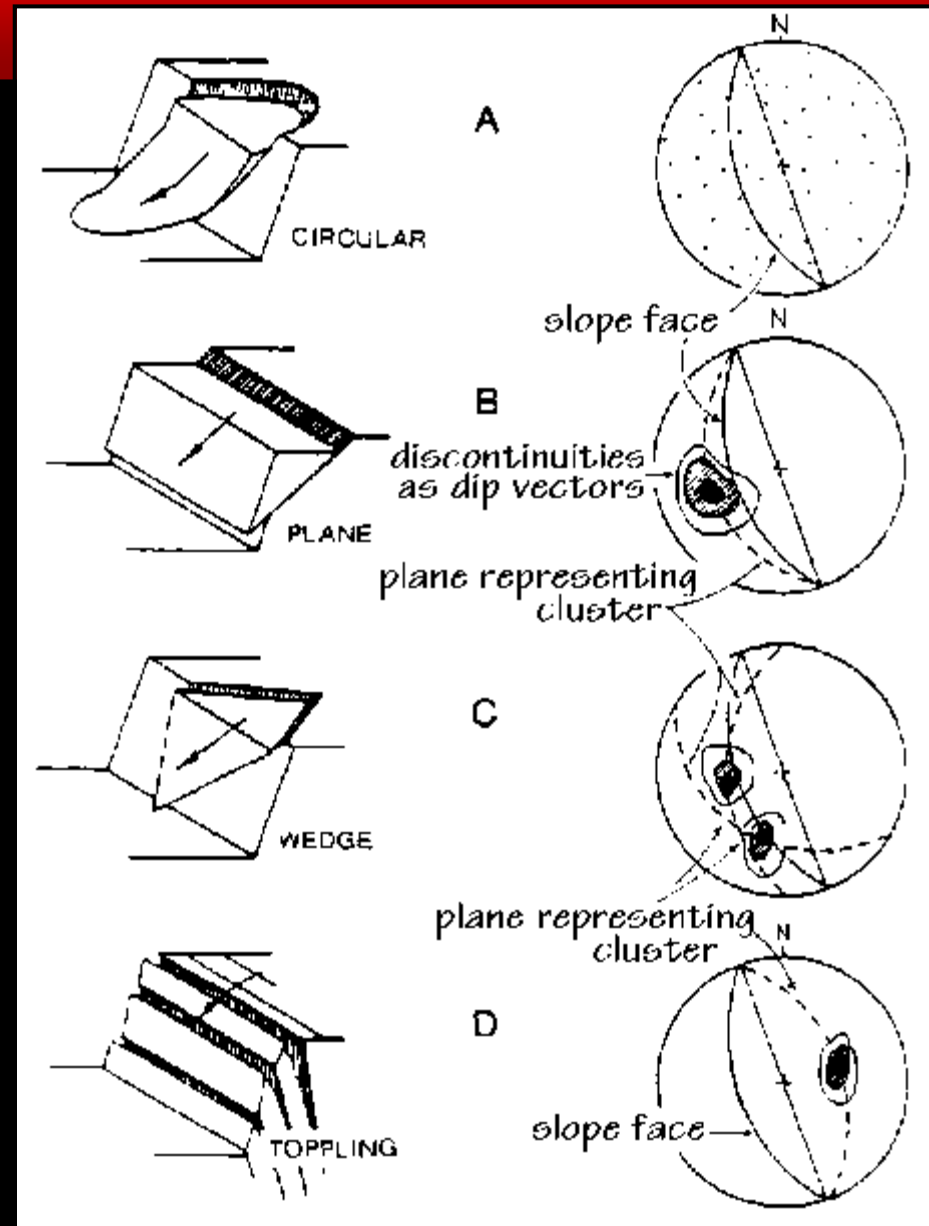


# Types of rock slope failures

## Failure Types

- Circular
- Planar
- Wedge
- Toppling

Different types of slope failures plot differently on dip-vector stereonets.





I-77 southwest Virginia



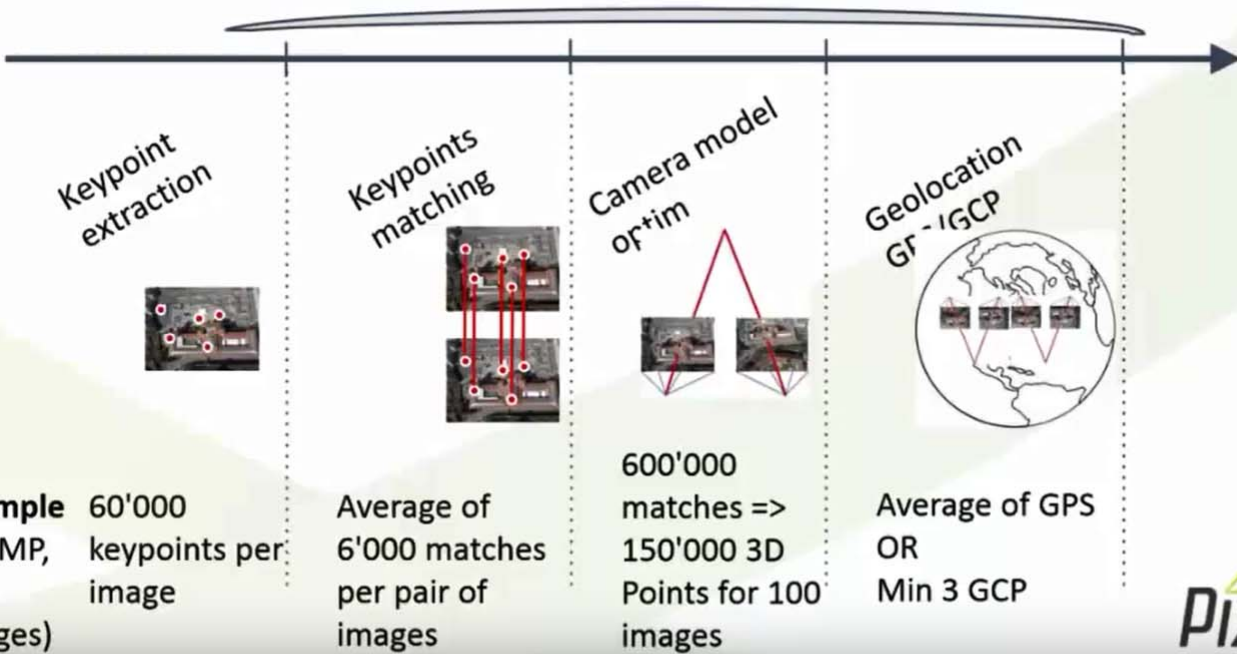
Utah

# Camera calibration + Exterior Orientation



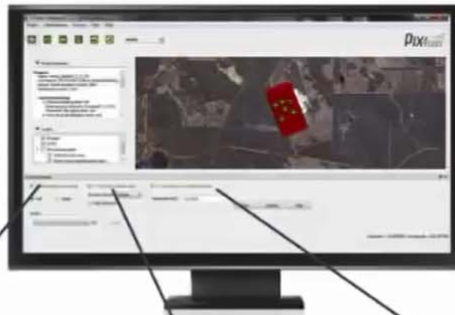
## Step 1: initial processing

Images => calibration + exterior orientation





# 3 main processing steps



## Step 1: initial processing

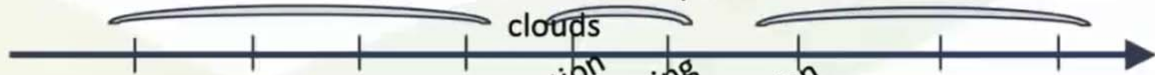
Images  
=> calibrate cameras + exterior orientation

## Step 2: point densification

Calibrated cameras => point clouds

## Step 3: DSM and orthomosaic

Point clouds => DSM and orthomosaic



Keypoint extraction  
Keypoints matching  
Camera model optimization  
GPS/GCP Geolocation  
Point densification  
Point filtering  
DSM generation  
Orthomosaic images  
Orthomosaic blending





# Getting enough matches

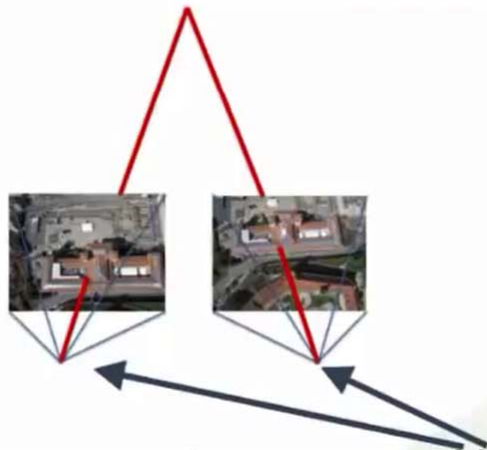
## Enough matches:

- # matches > 1000 per image pair
- Depends on overlap, image size and visual content
  - If small image size => more overlap required
  - If low visual content => more overlap required
- Images of 12 MP => 75% overlap recommended in most cases





# Relative exterior orientation

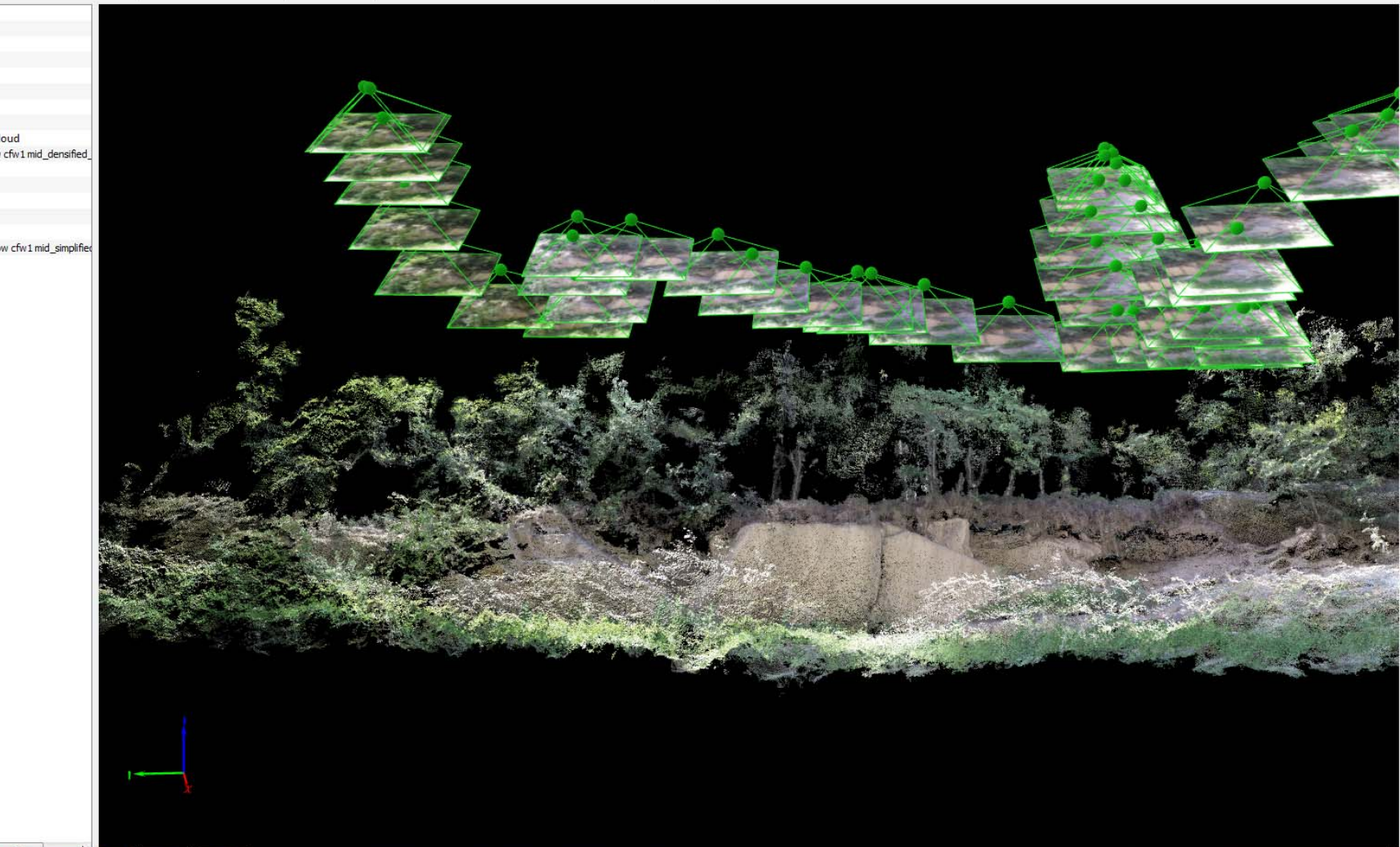


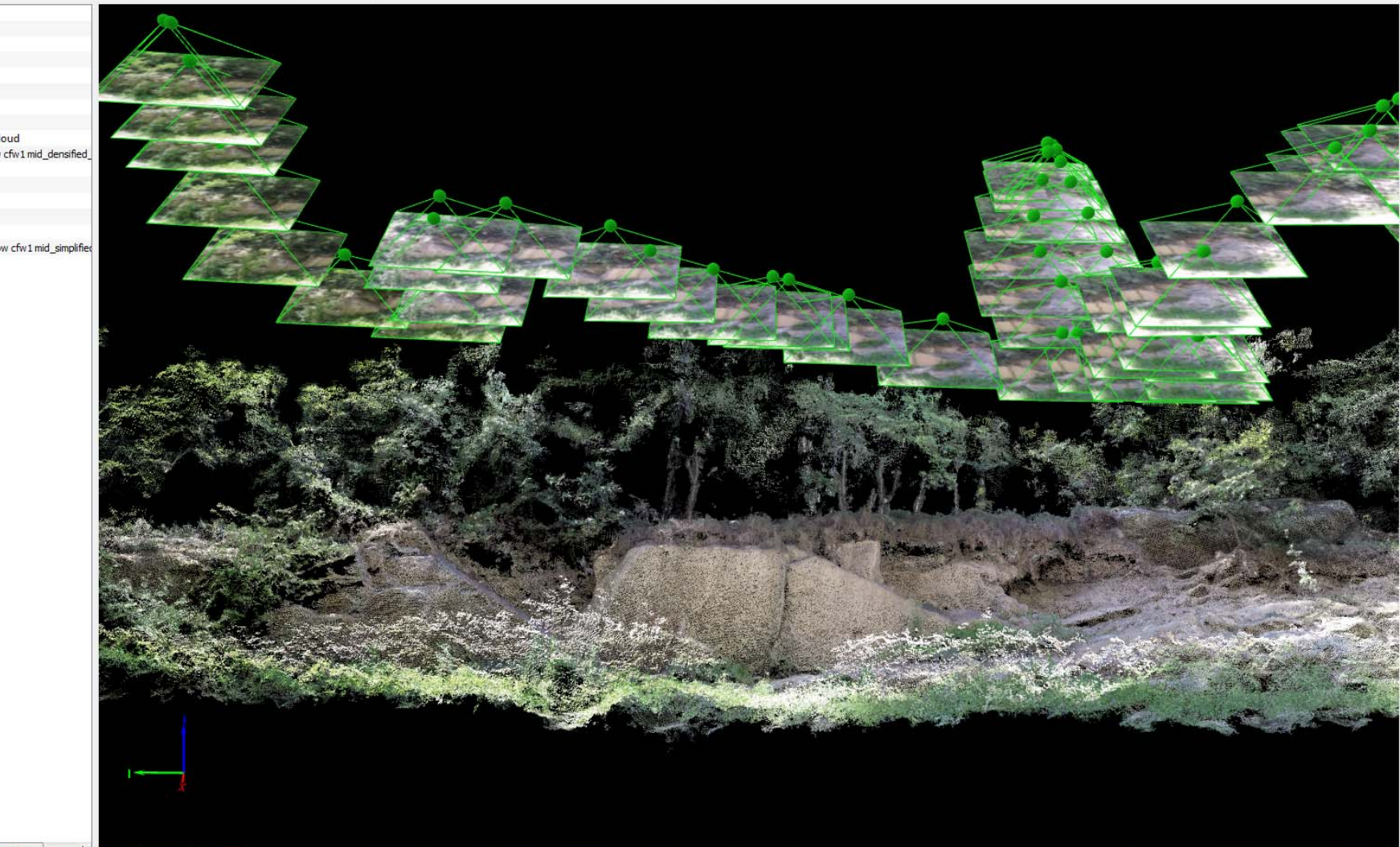
Pix4D is able to compute a precise camera calibration and relative model from image content only!

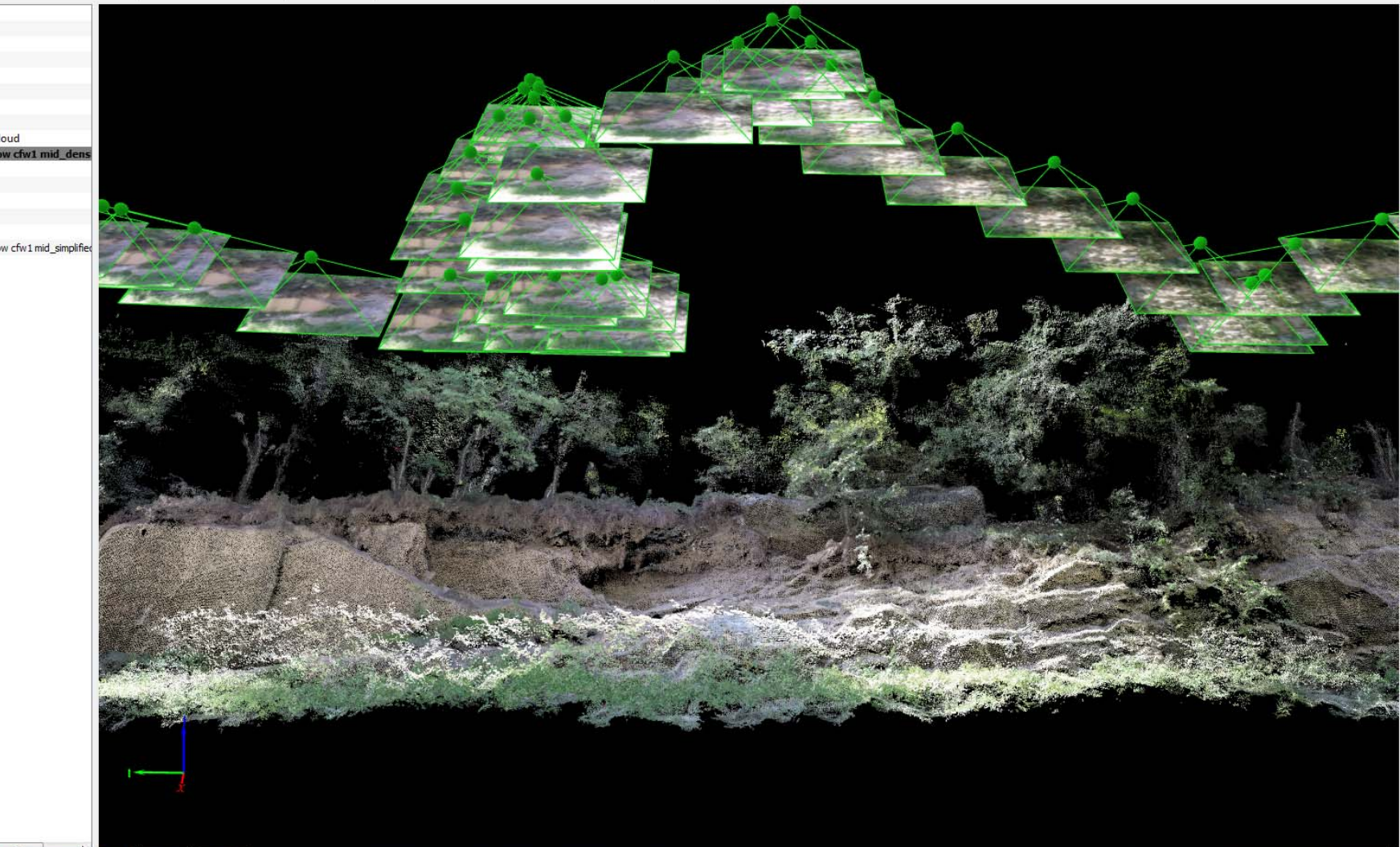


## Typical Flight Paths for the Coal Hollow Test Site

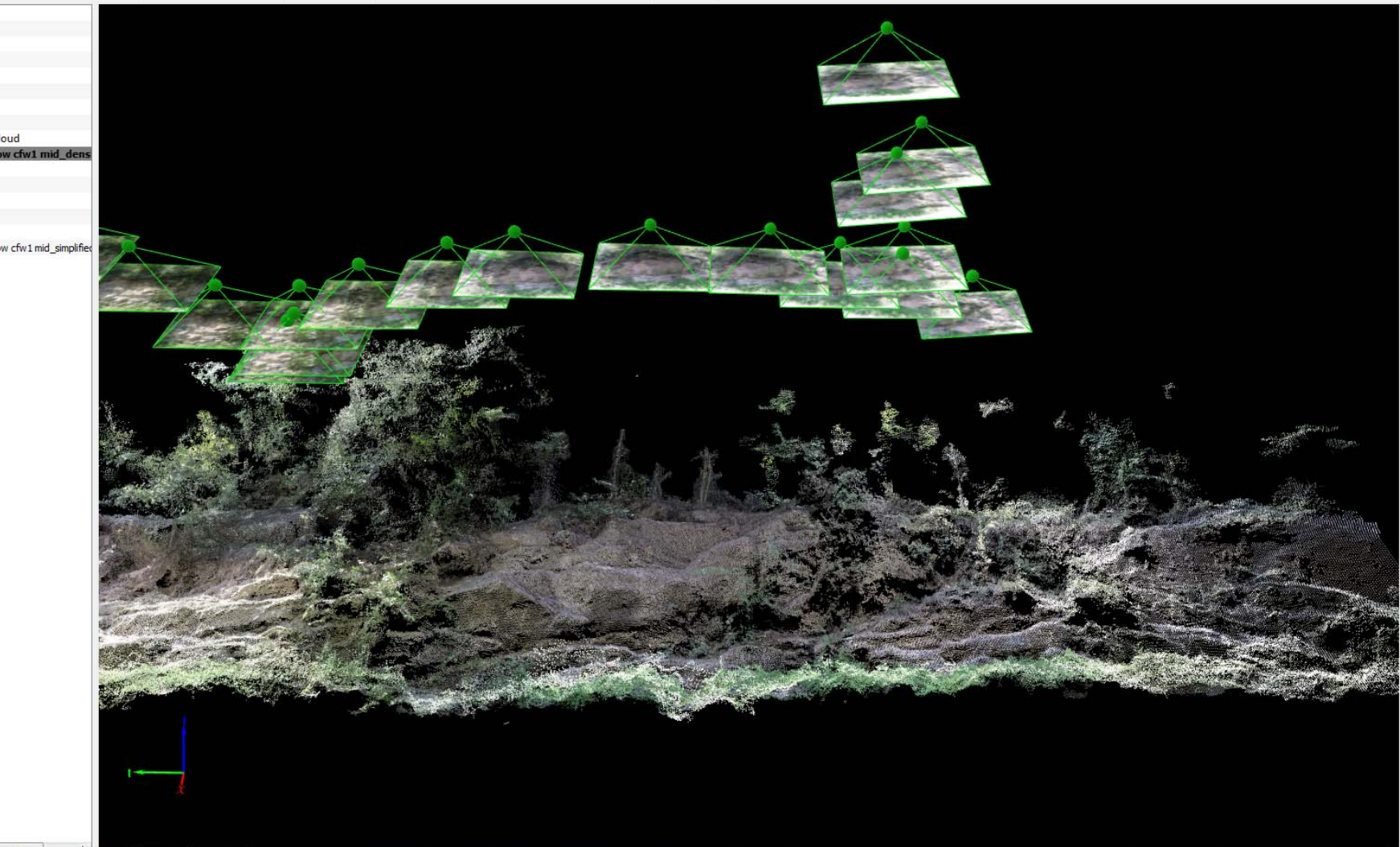




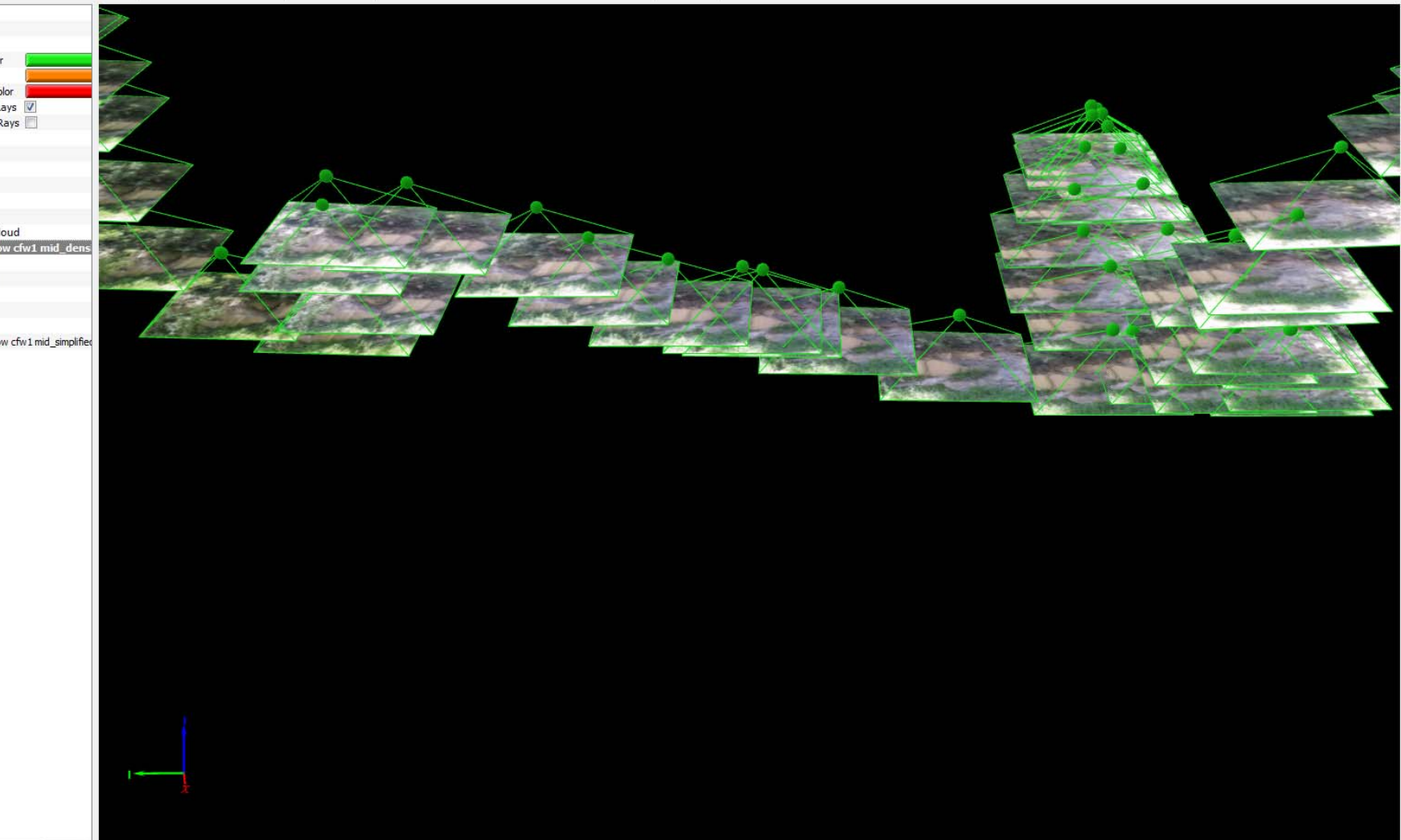


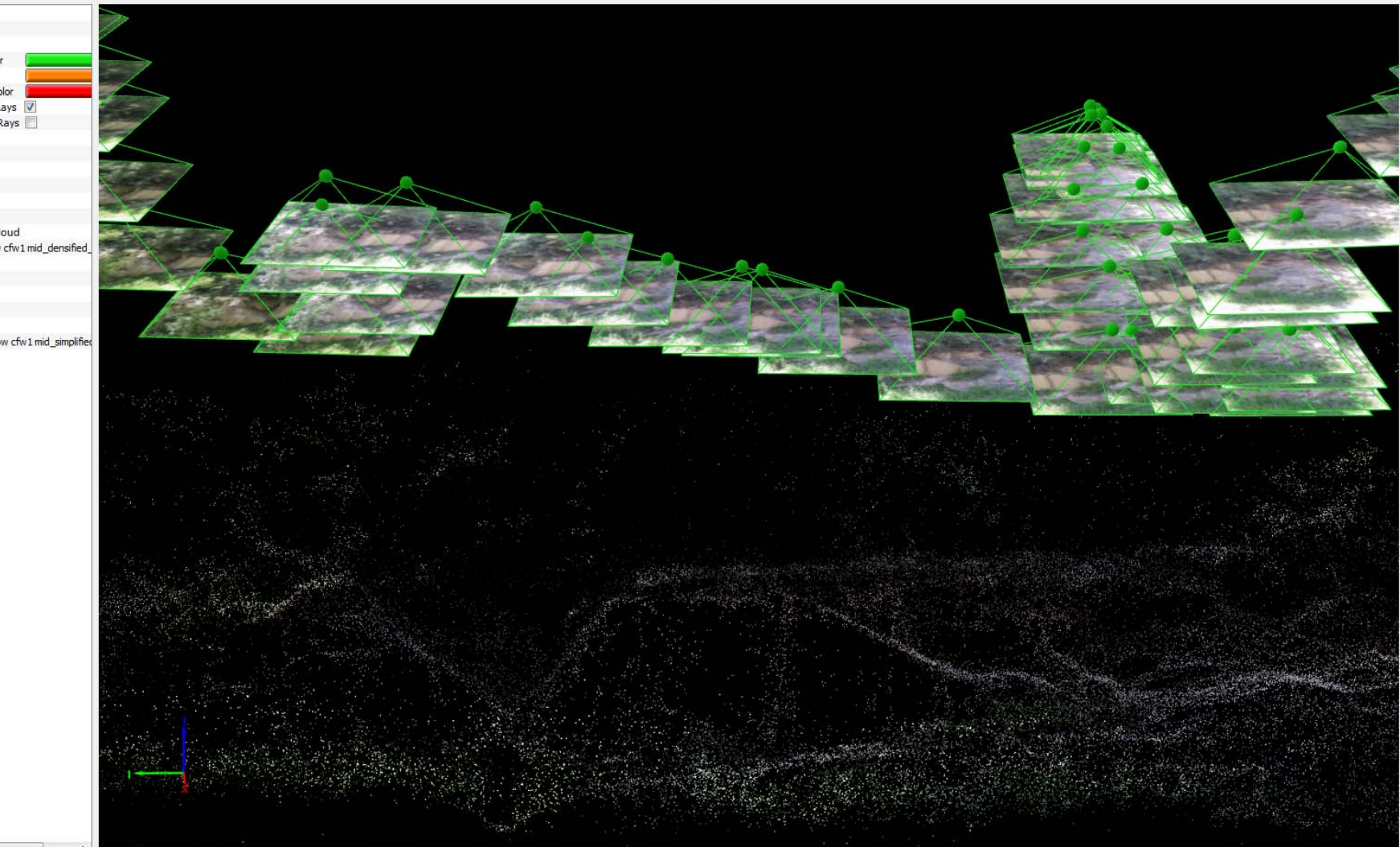


cloud  
w cfw1 mid\_dens  
w cfw1 mid\_simplif

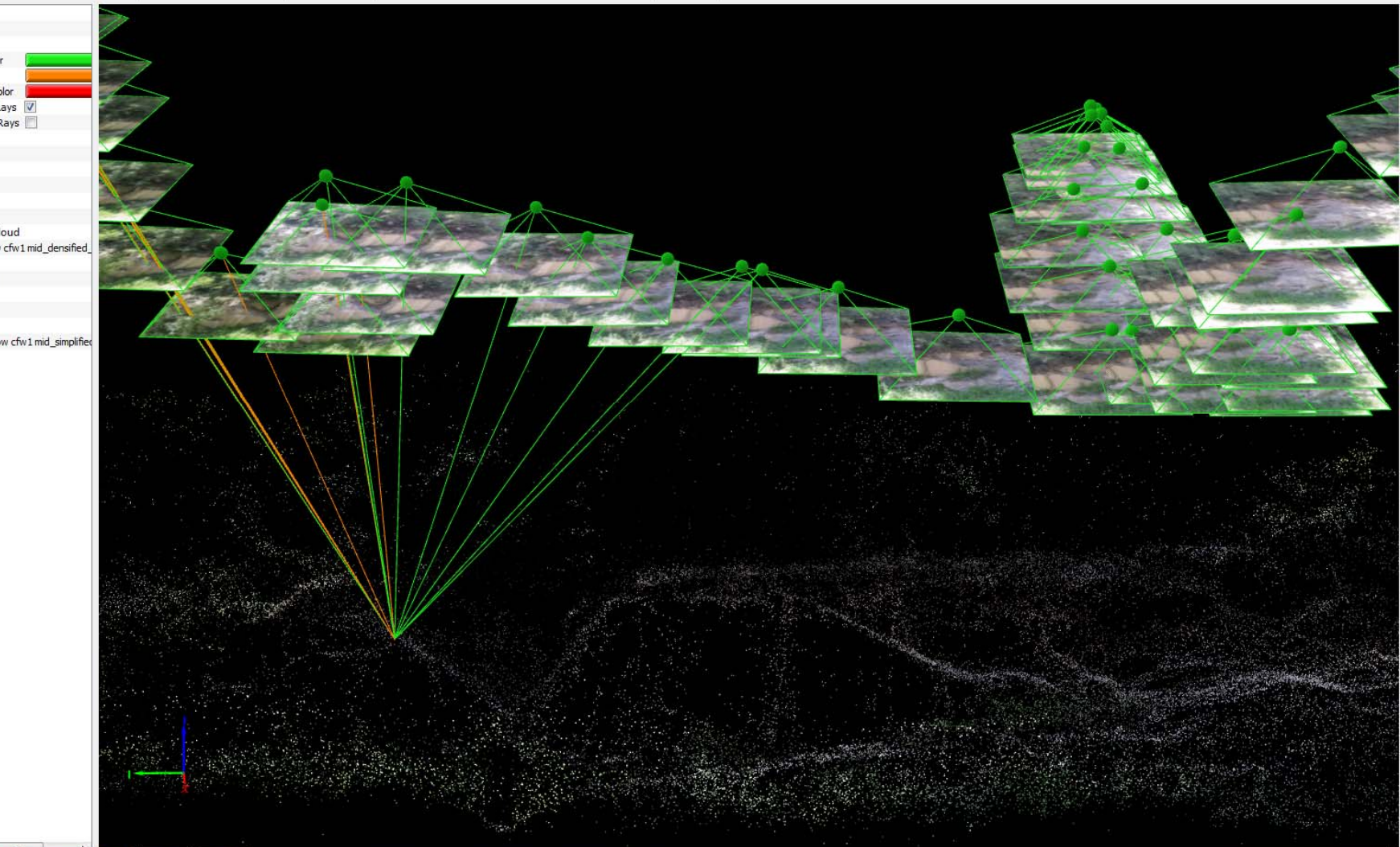


## West End Details



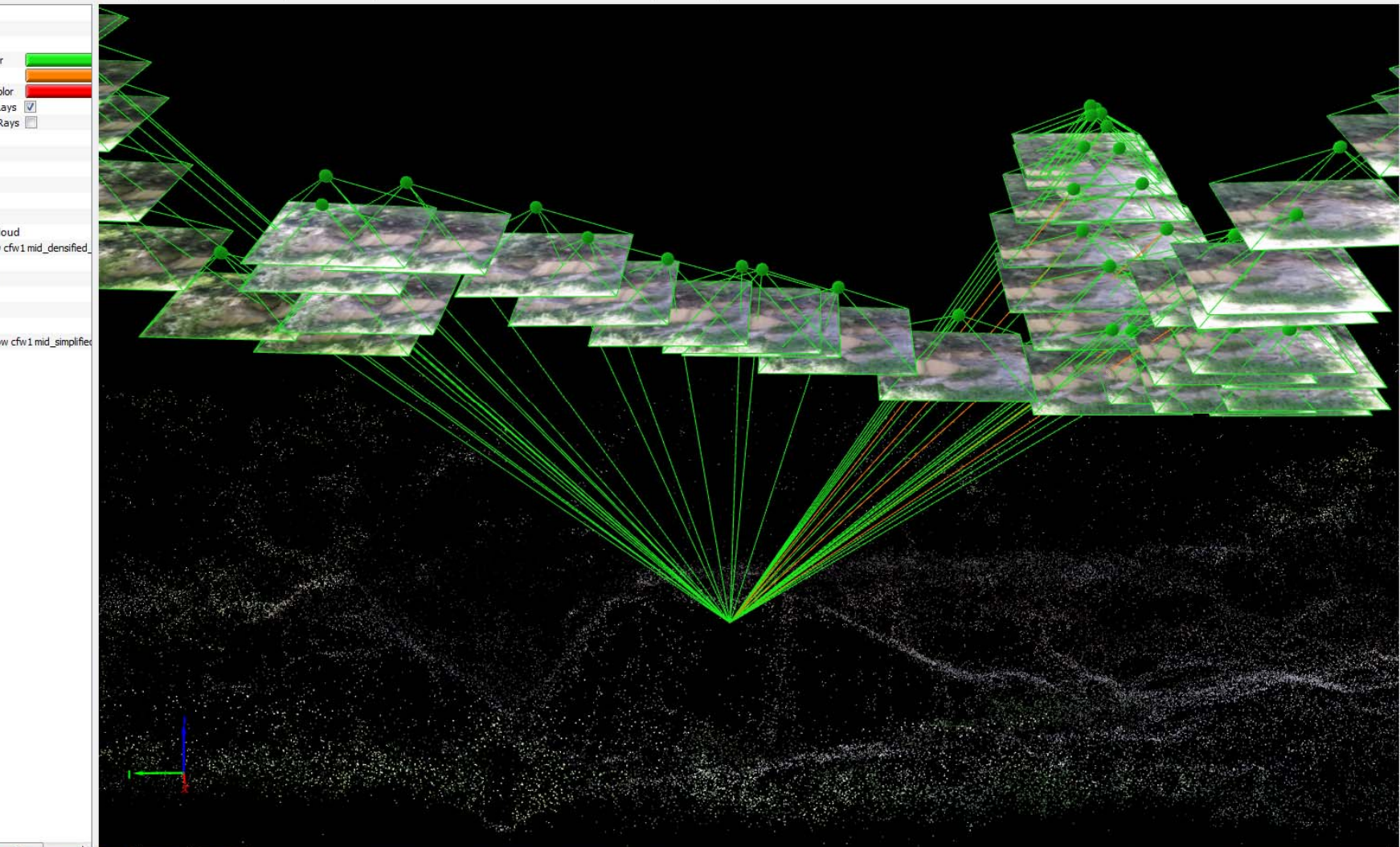


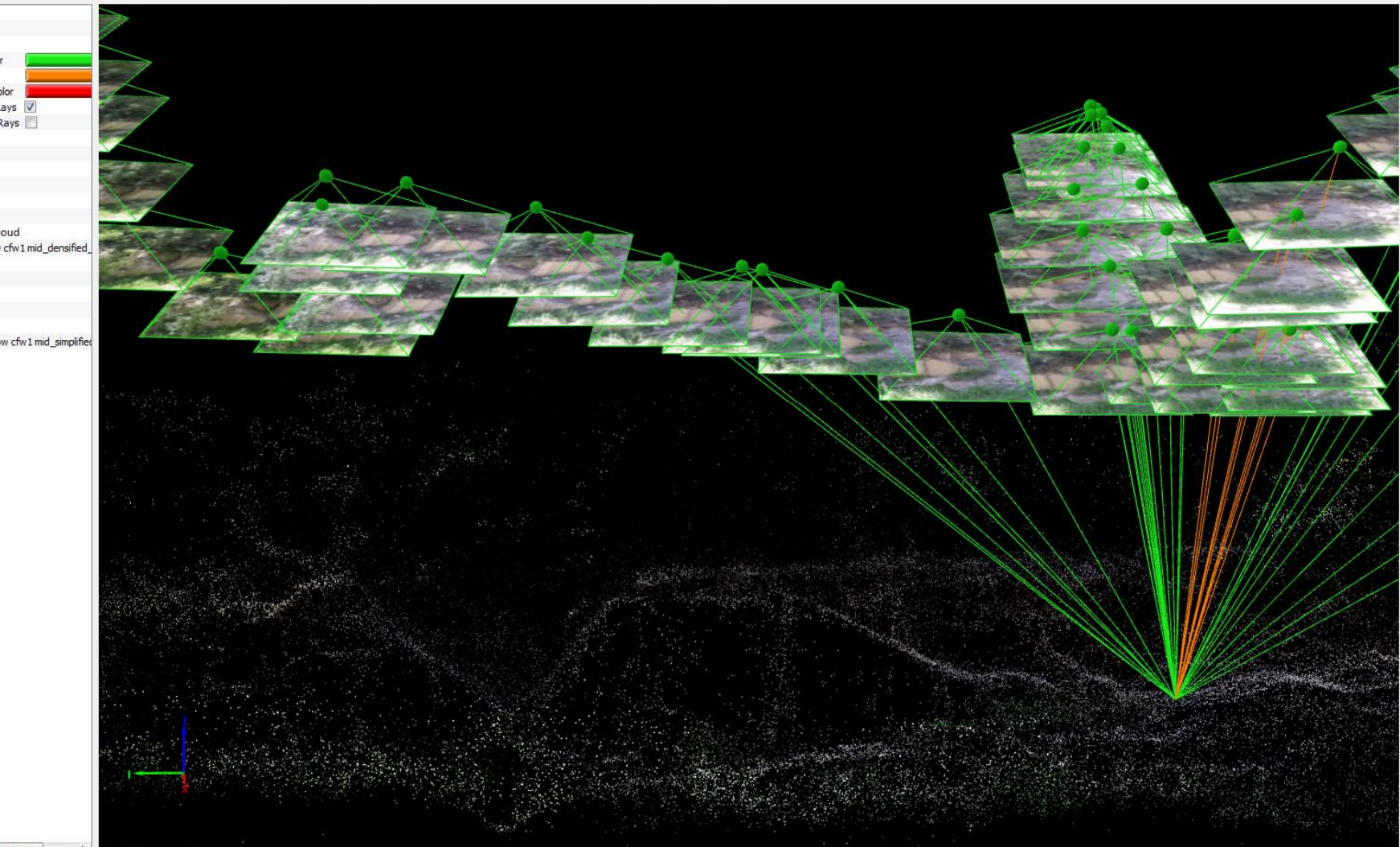
- r
- Color
- Layers
- Rays
- Cloud
- cfw1 mid\_densified\_
- cfw1 mid\_simplified\_

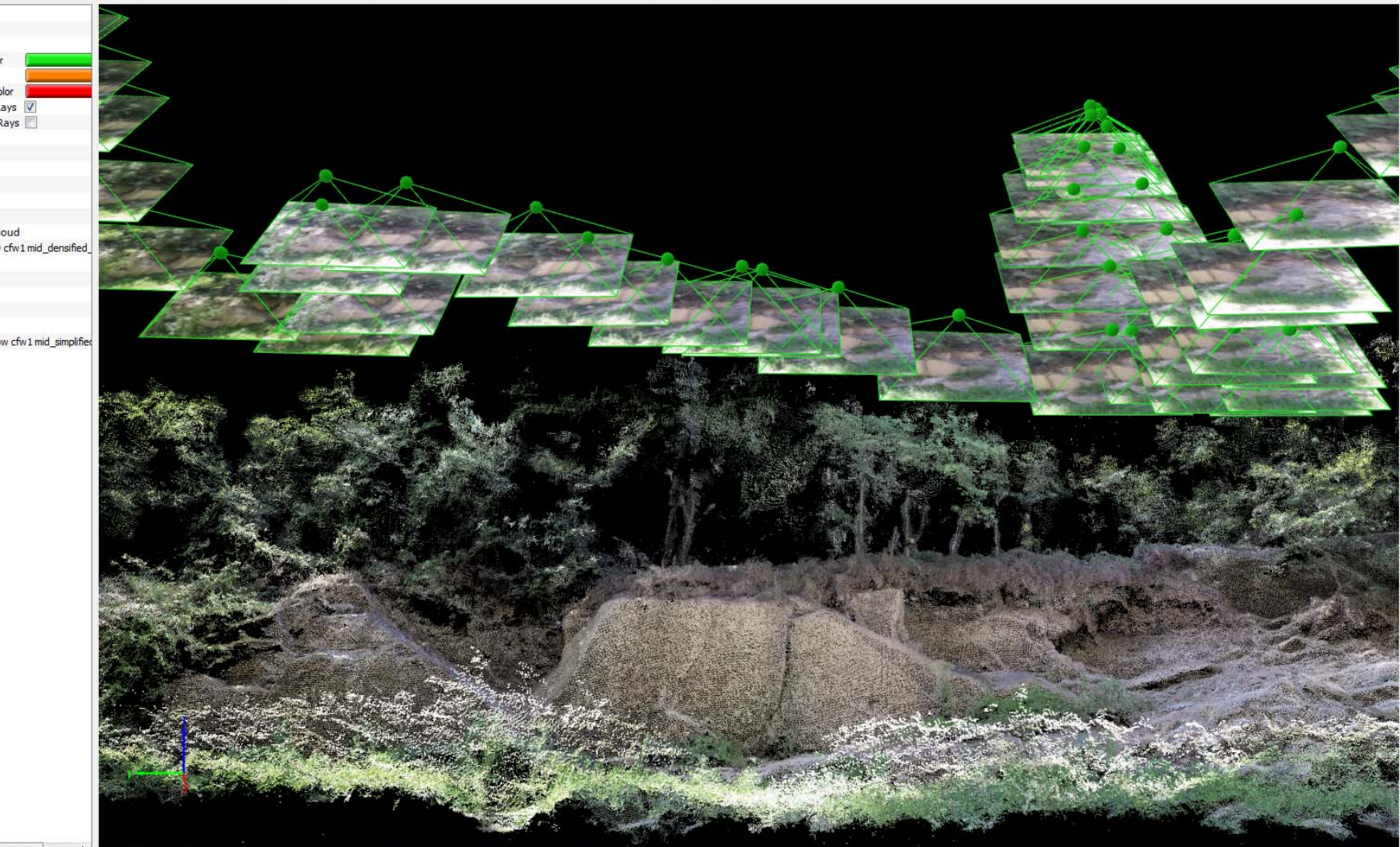


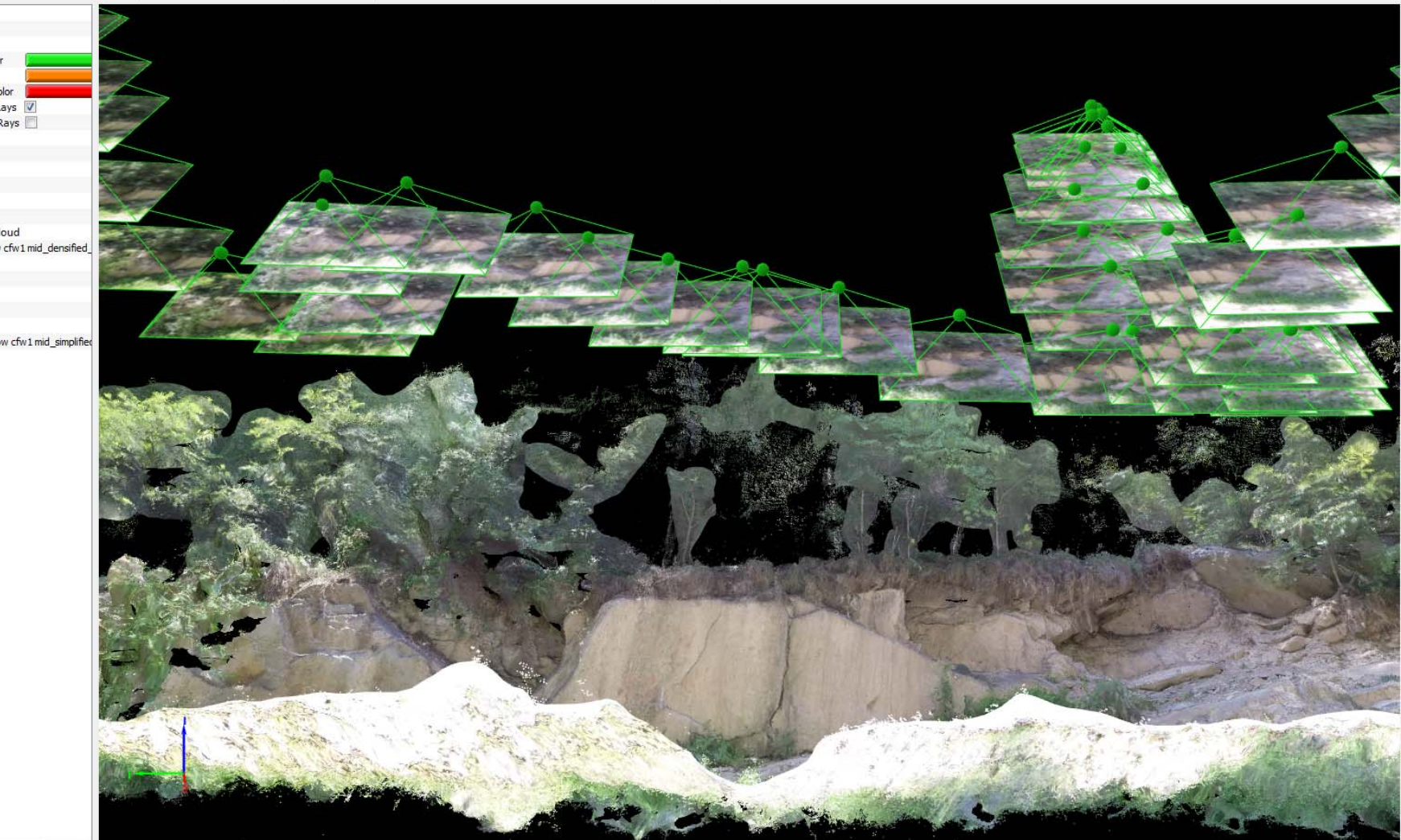
- r
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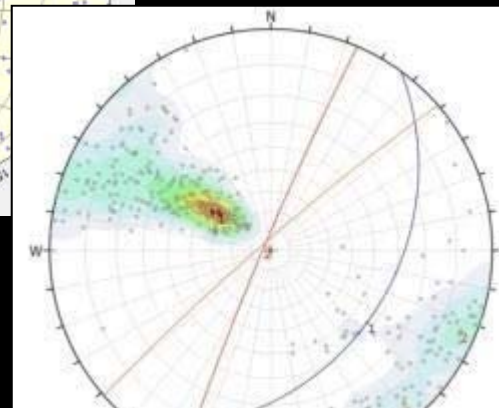
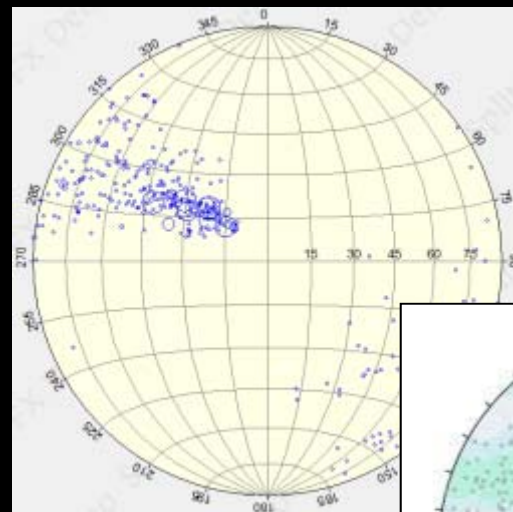
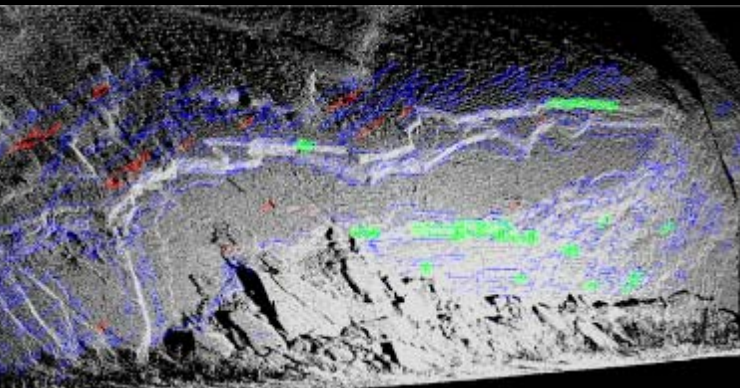
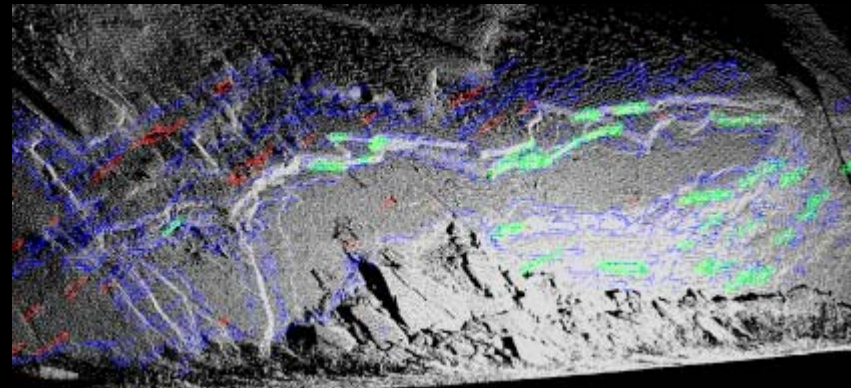
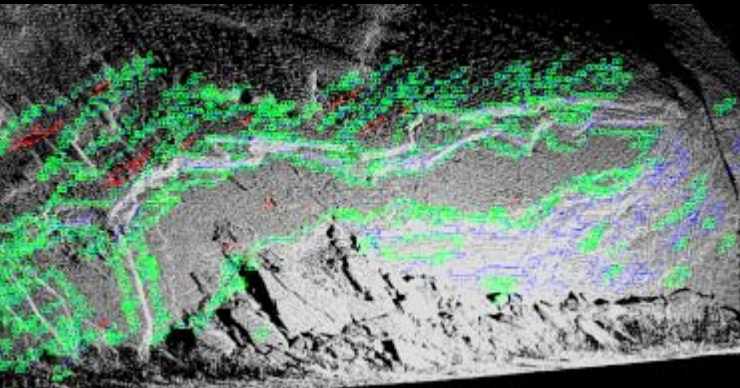




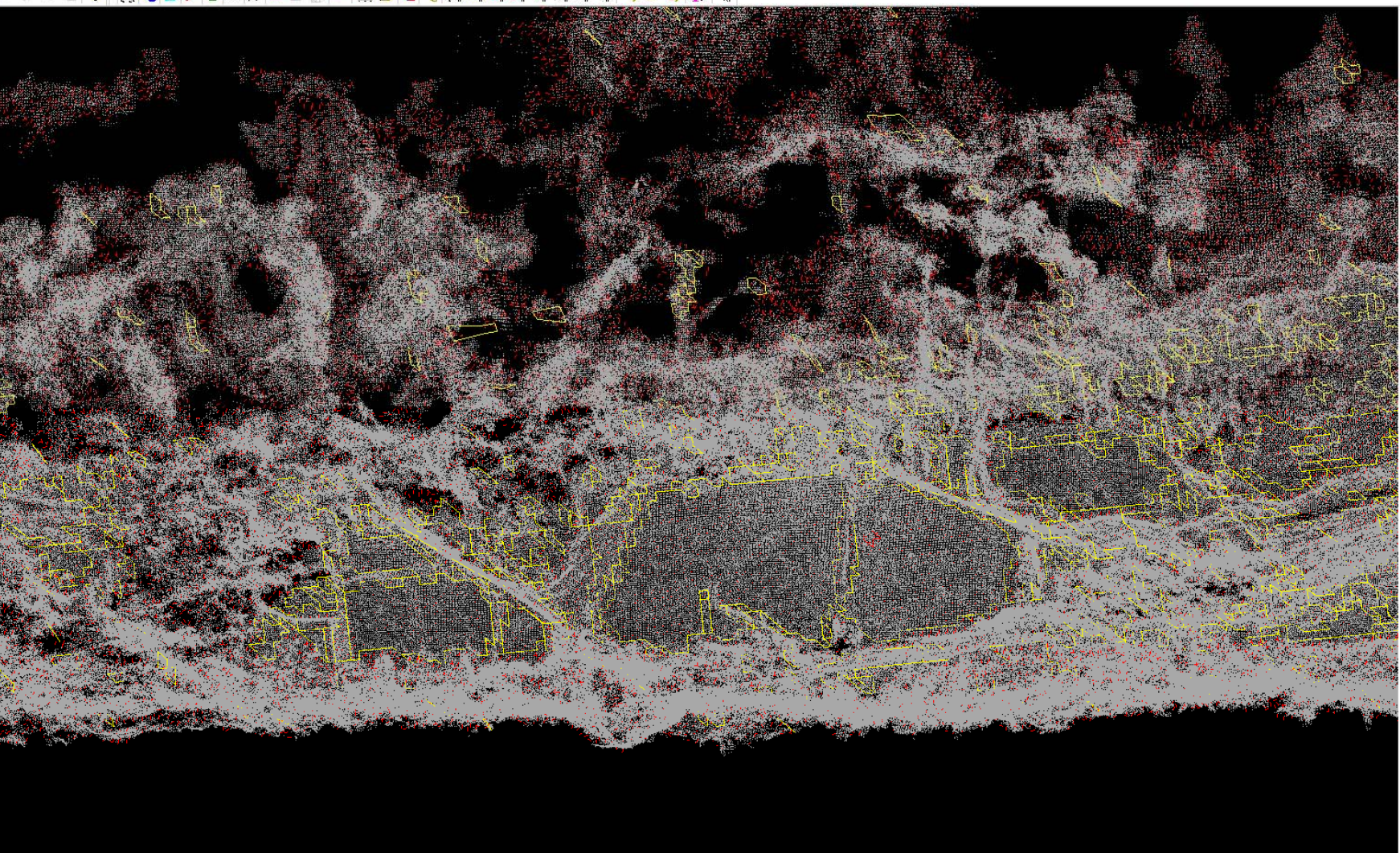
Color  
Layers   
Rays

cloud  
cfw1 mid\_densified\_  
cfw1 mid\_simplified

ction of discontinuity orientation data using Split-FX software...

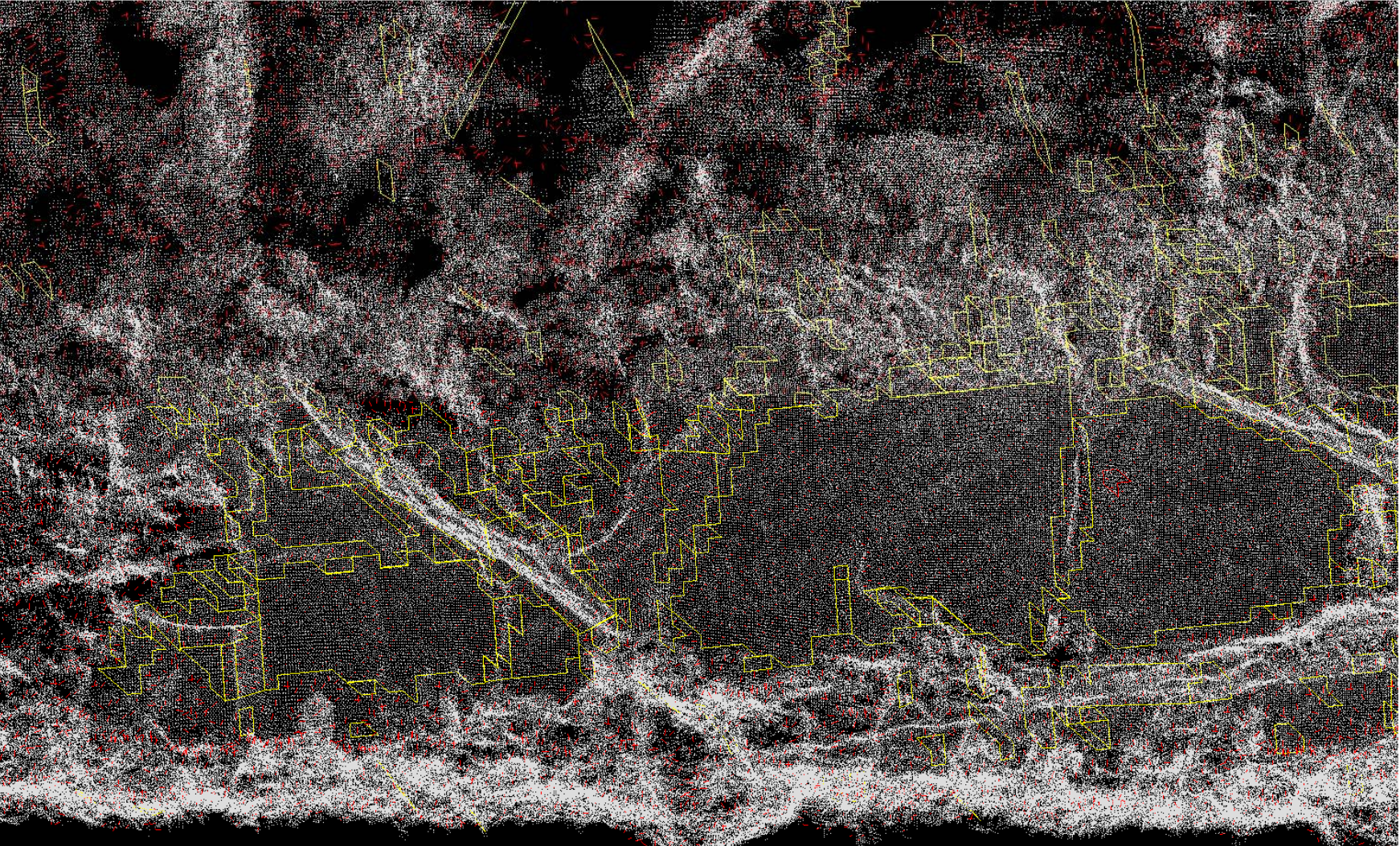


Various steps in processing point cloud data to obtain structure data for stereonets using Split-FX



File Edit View Settings Viewport Tools Help

Point Cloud Orientation Insert Region Tools Window Help



# Point Cloud - Stereonet stability analyses

629 Deerfield, VA

