

Monitoring slope deformations with InSAR and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry



Anne Hormes





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(WLV)

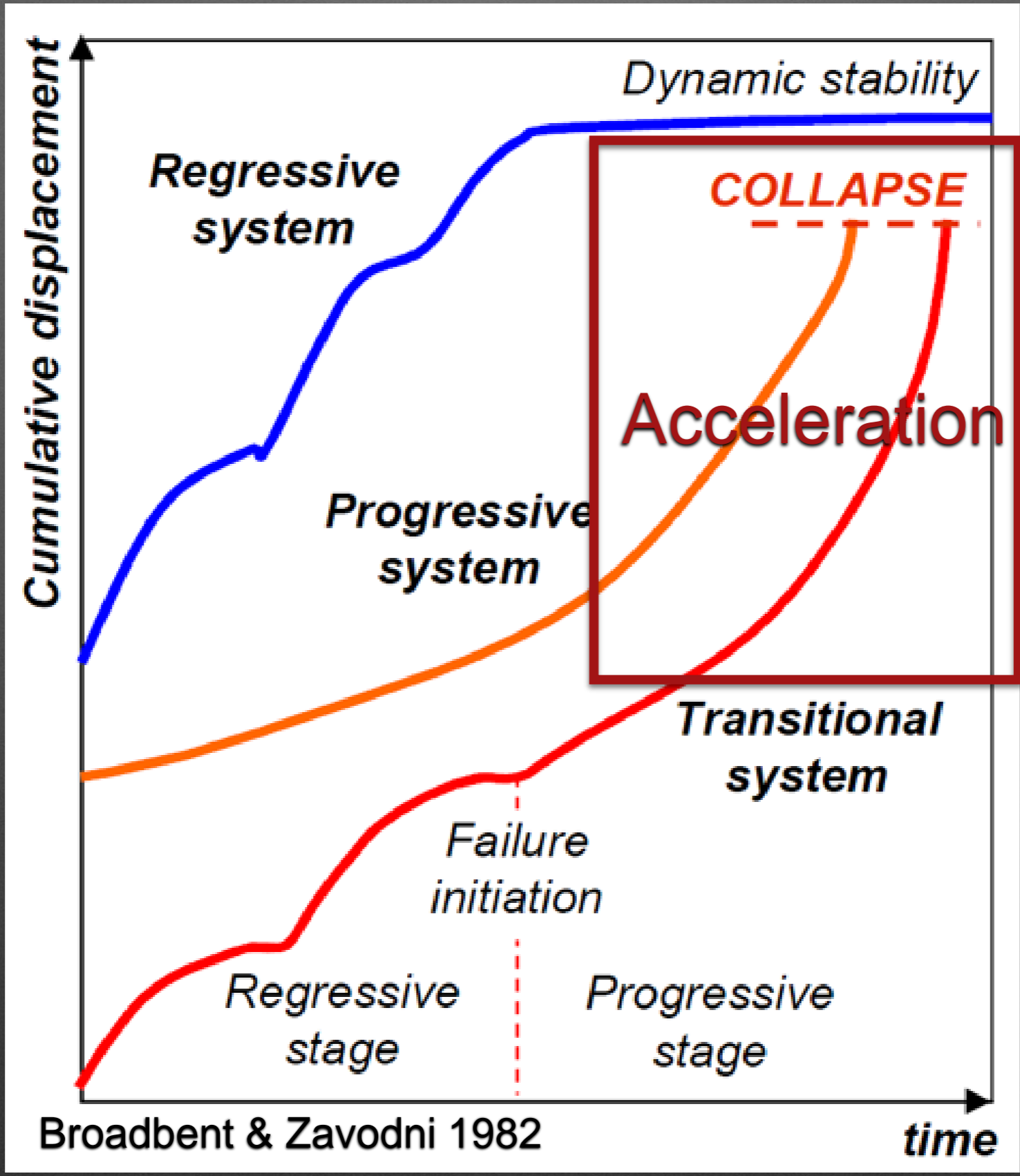
Deep-seated gravitational slope deformations (DSGSD) are slowly deforming rock slopes that fail only partially, with relatively low displacement rates (cm-mm/yr)





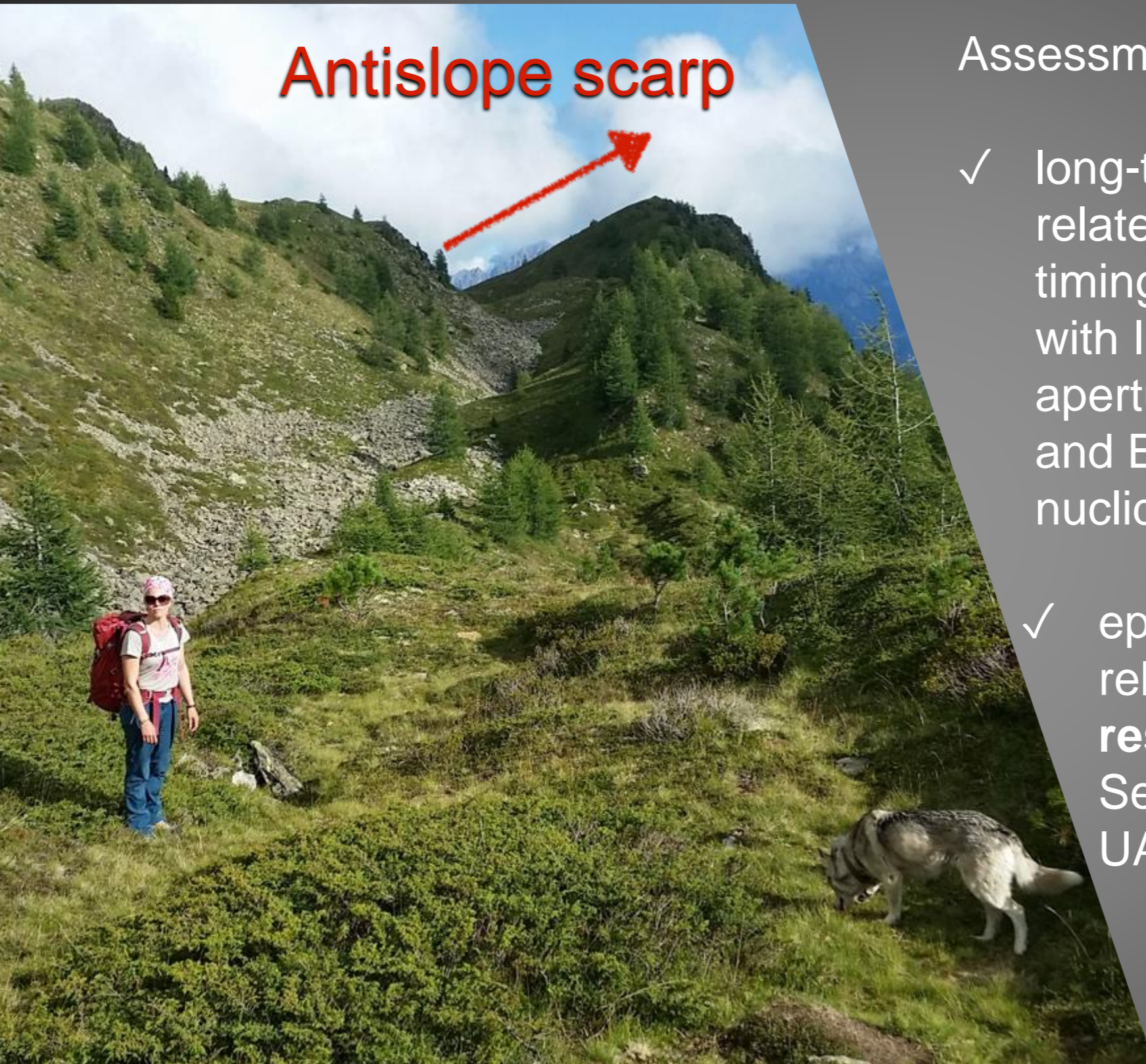
VIGILANS will develop a beyond-state-of-the-art monitoring system to assess, where slow moving slope deformations could develop into catastrophic failures

Project period: June 2018 - May 2021



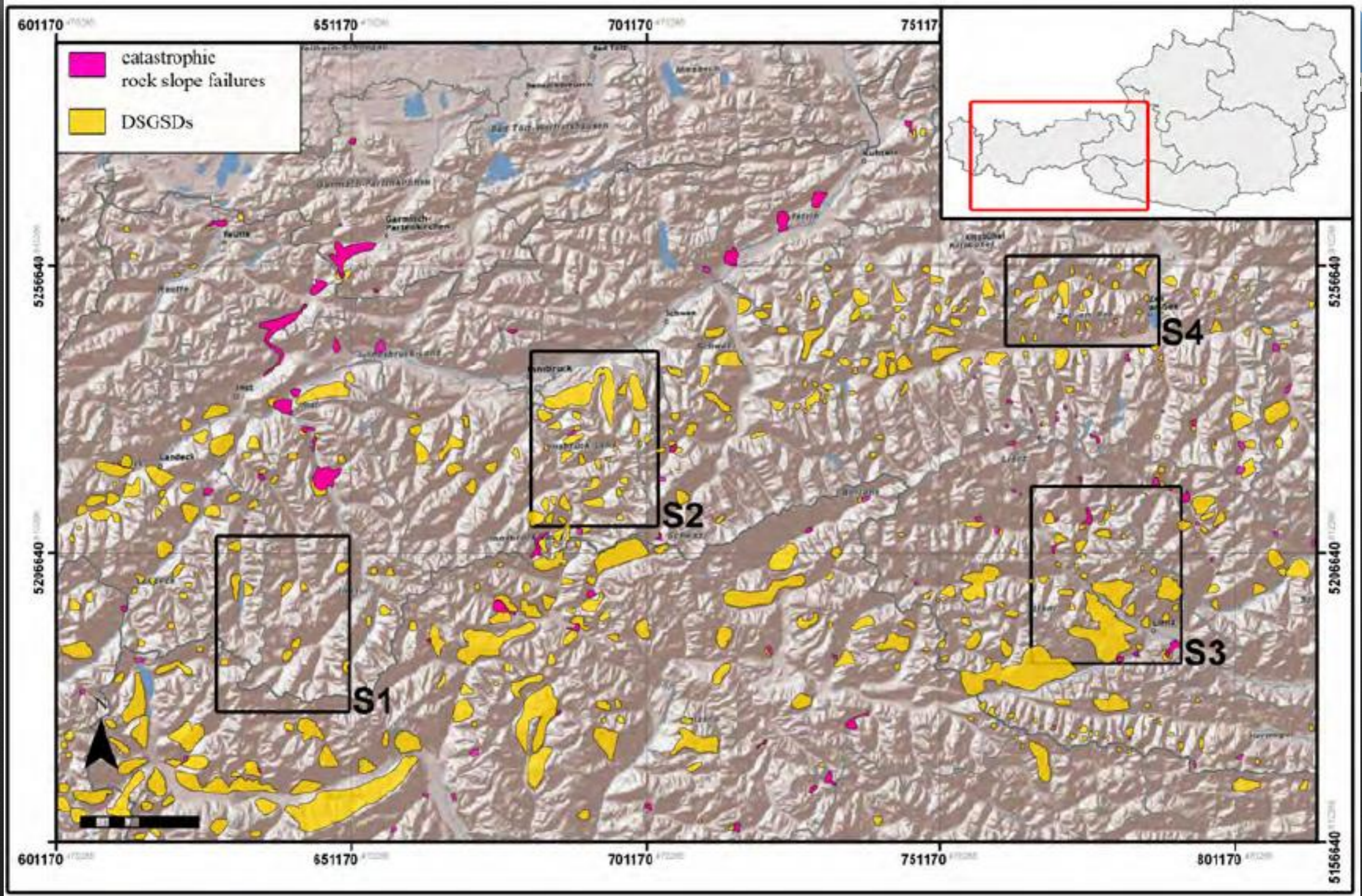
progressive failure model

Antislope scarp



Assessment of acceleration

- ✓ long-term creep-like deformation related to **progressive failure** and timing of past failures = **baseline** with Interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) of ERS and ENVISAT (or cosmogenic nuclide dating)
- ✓ episodic/seasonal acceleration related to **hydro-mechanical response** = InSAR with Sentinel-1 & TerraSAR-X and UAV derived 3D models



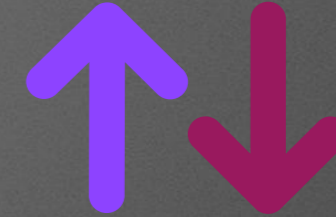
Marc Ostermann, GBA

Demonstration sites

WP 1 - Project management and Stakeholder participation



Sky4geo
GBA



Demonstration sites

WP 2 - InSAR analysis of slope deformations

GBA
Sky4geo



WP 3 - UAV monitoring system

BFW,
sky4geo



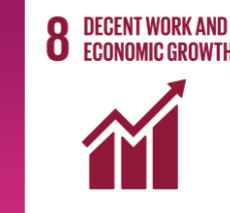
WP 4 - Instrumentation and Geology

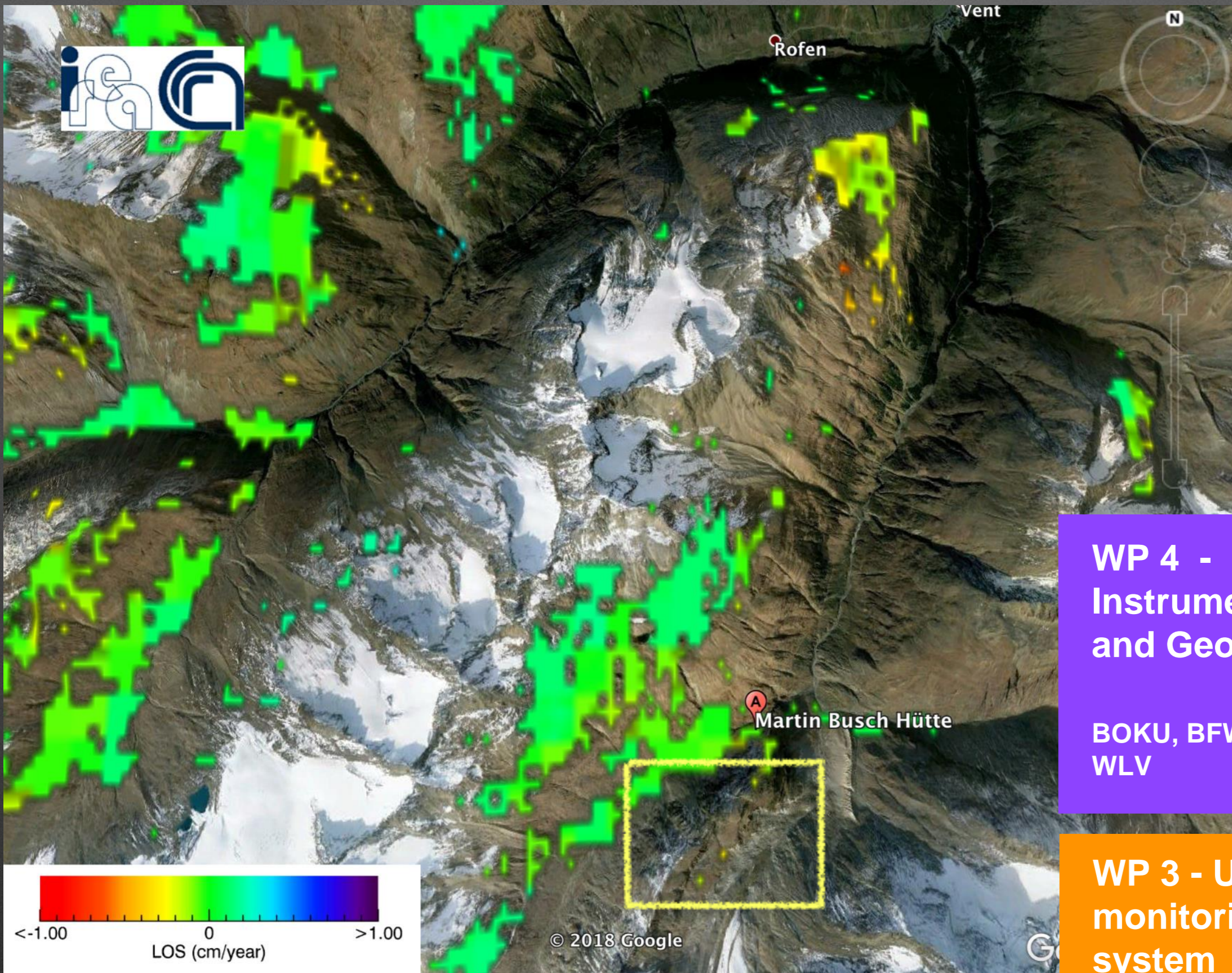
BOKU, BFW,
WLV



WP 5 - Product innovation, market deployment and feedback

Sky4geo, BOKU, BFW, WLV





WP 4 - Instrumentation and Geology

BOKU, BFW,
WLV

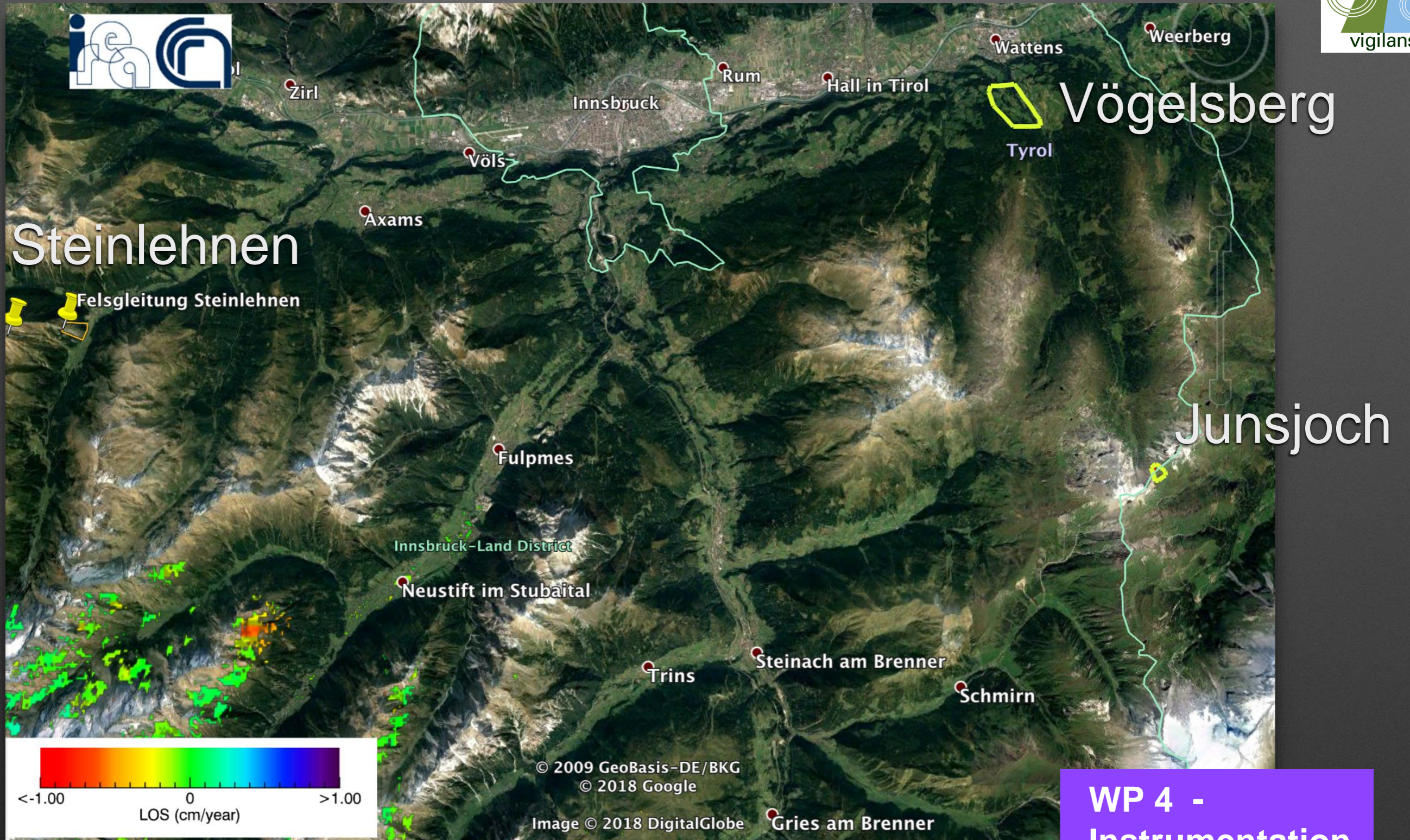


WP 3 - UAV monitoring system

BFW,
sky4geo



Envisat 20021012_20100717
SBAS processed in GPOD
environment



Envisat 20021012_20100717
SBAS processed in GPOD environment

**WP 4 -
Instrumentation
and Geology**

BOKU,
BFW,
WLV



Perspective 30°



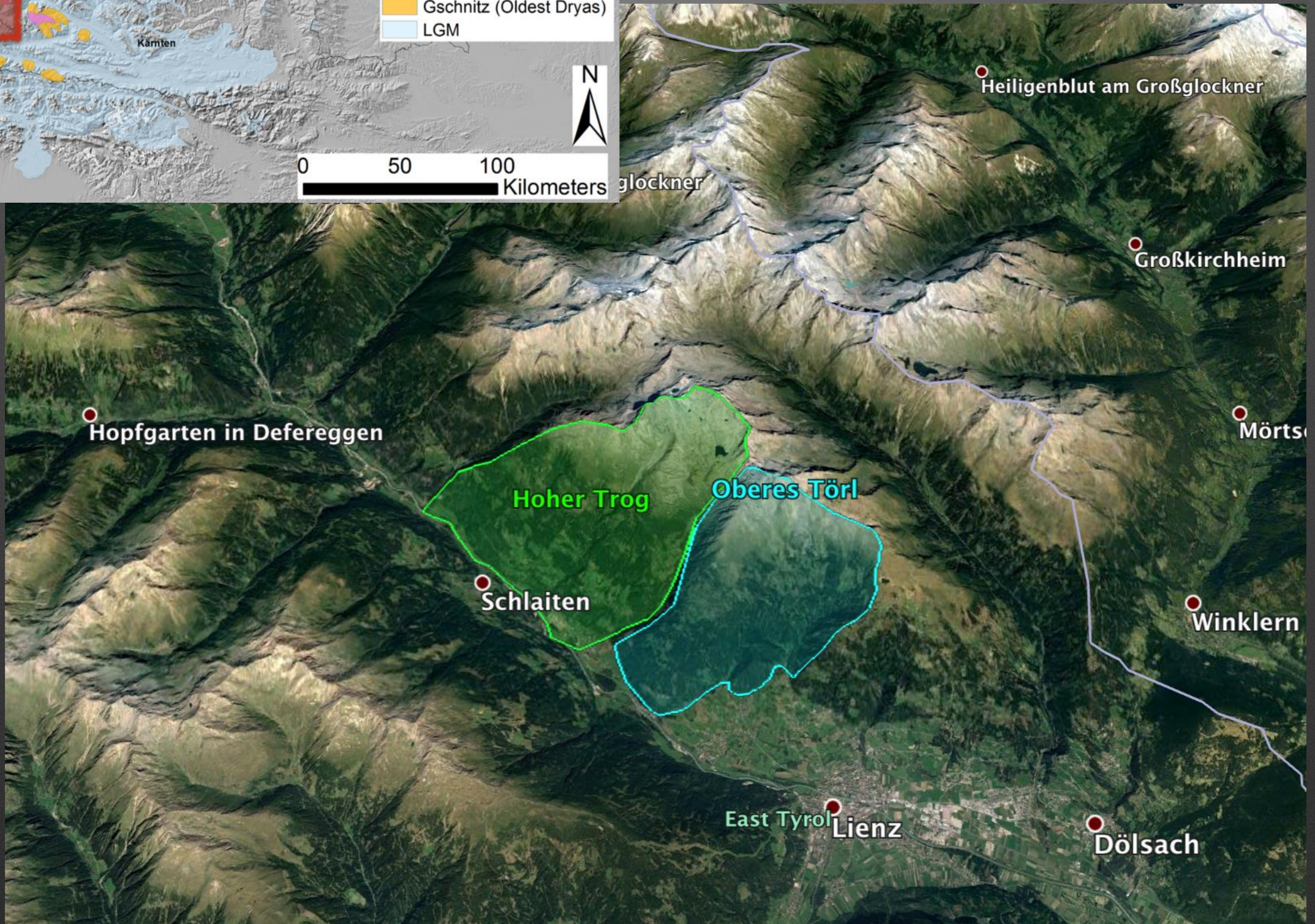
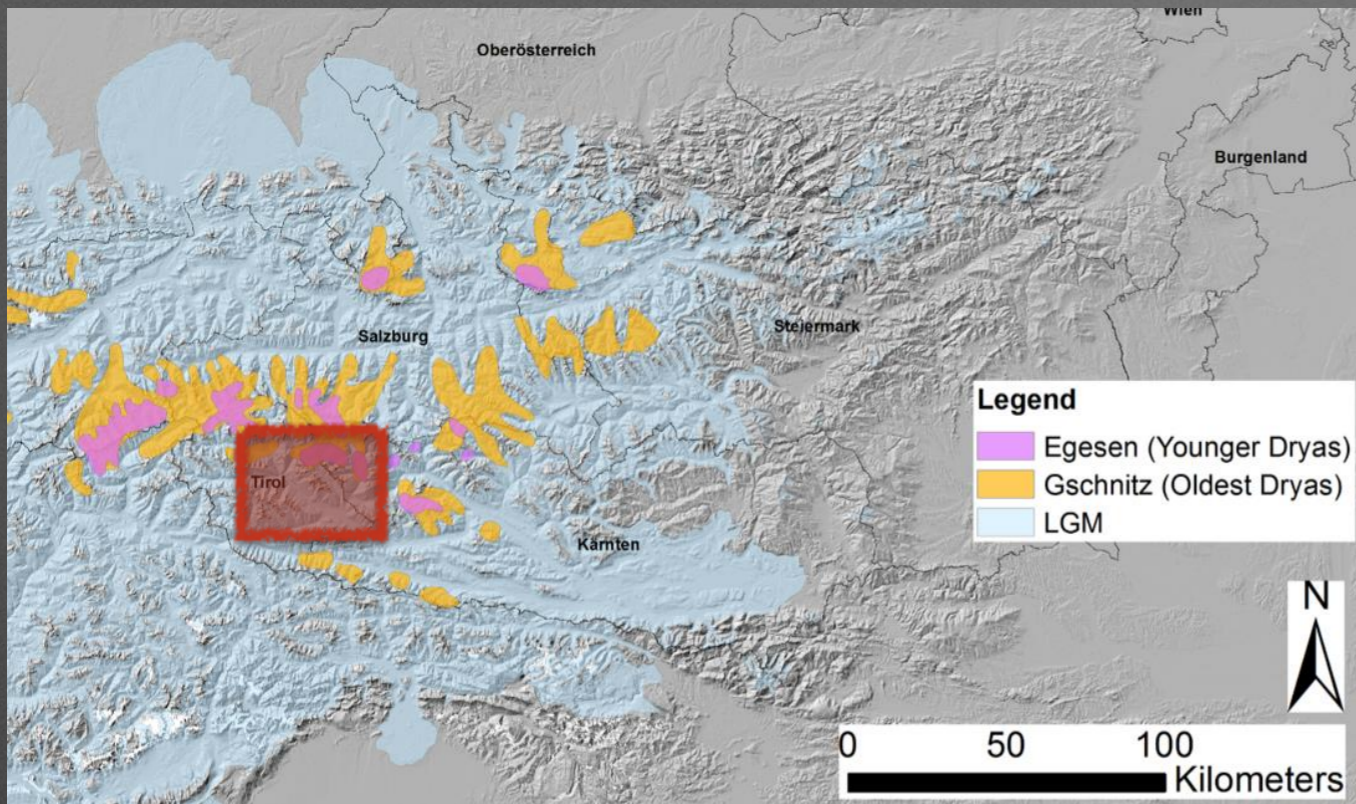
faces: 3,371,851 vertices: 1,687,548

Junsjoch 3D model based on UAV images from Phantom 4 and Inspire1

**WP 3 - UAV
monitoring
system**

BFW,
sky4geo

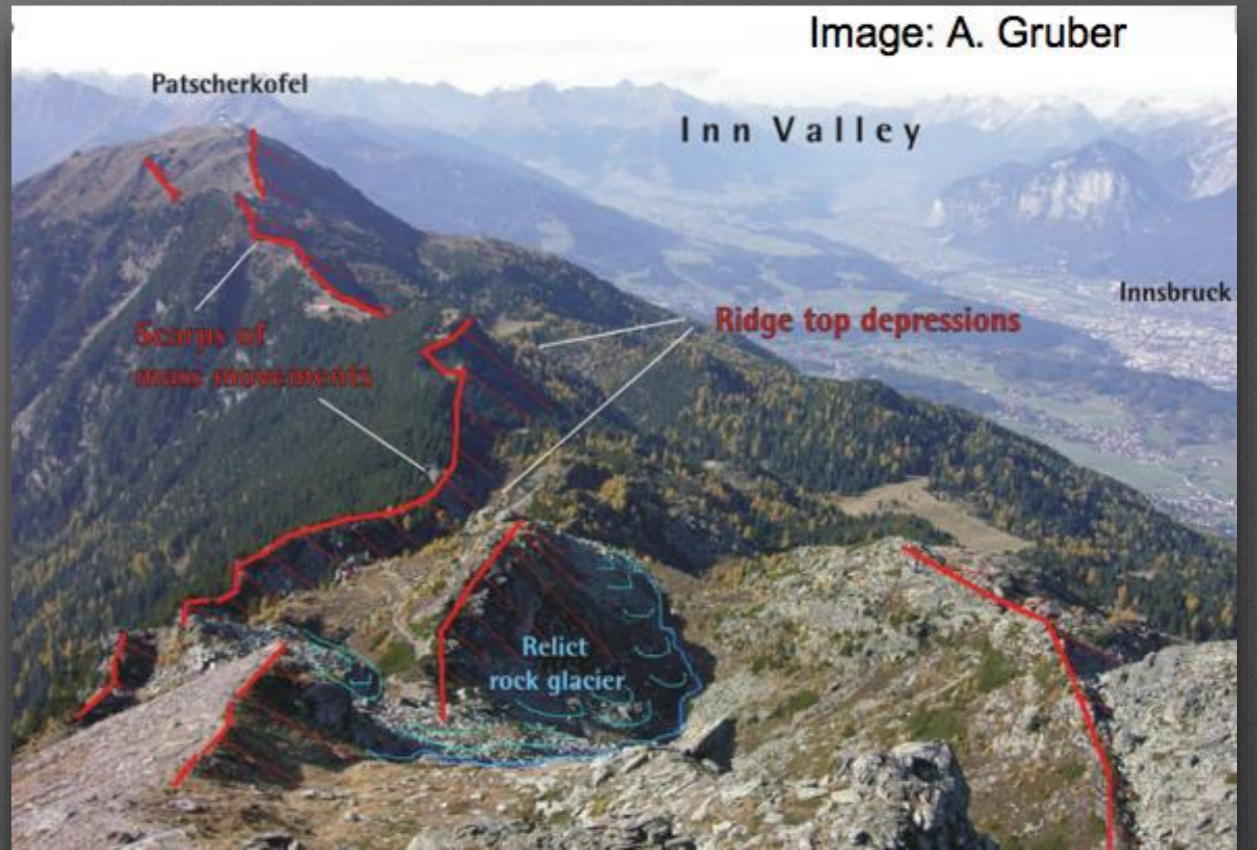






Fully open Back scarp

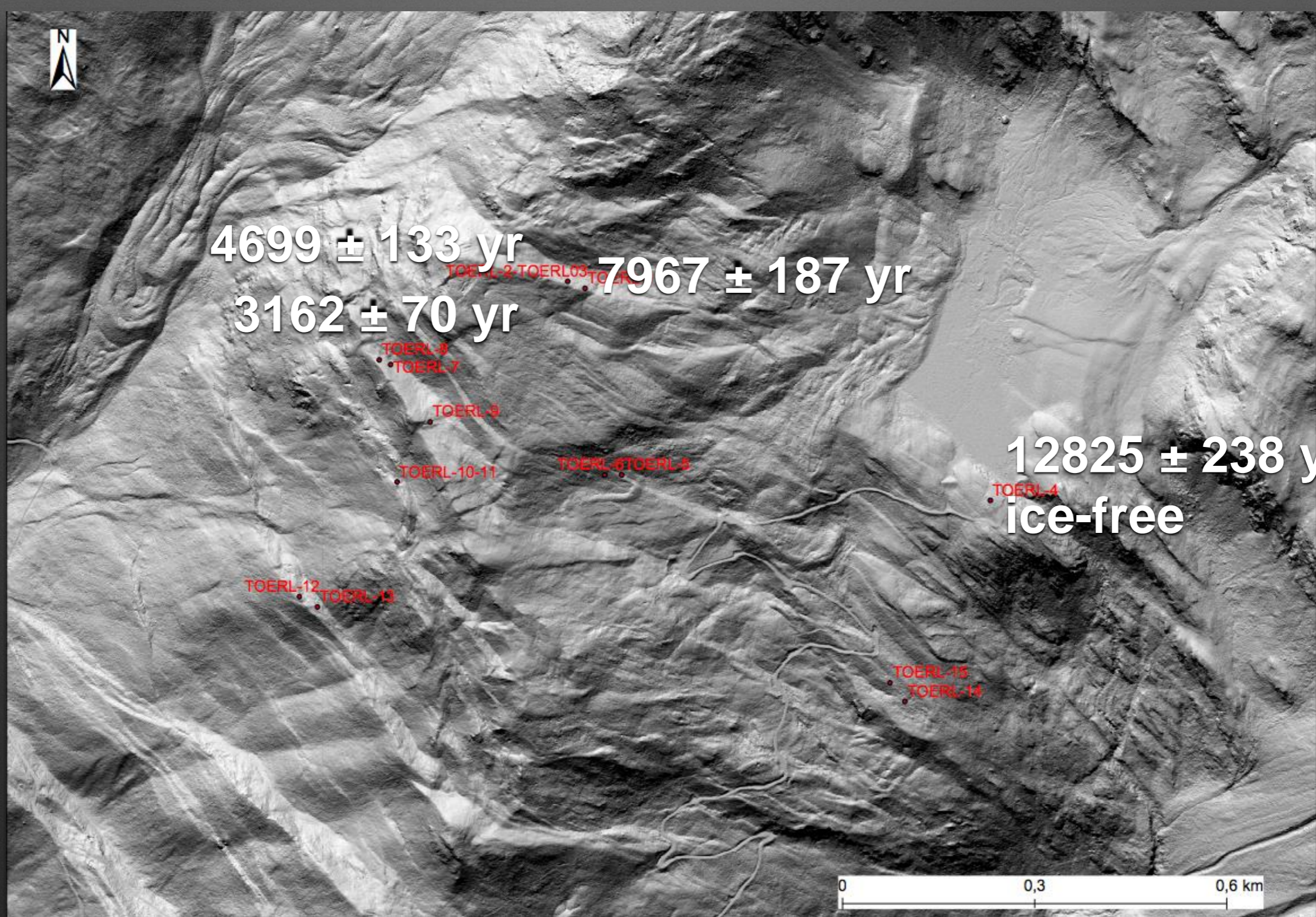
Morpho-tectonic elements



Trenches



Double ridges



DSGSD Hoher Trog active since post-Younger Dryas and during Holocene = ^{10}Be surface exposure dates on antithetic scarps



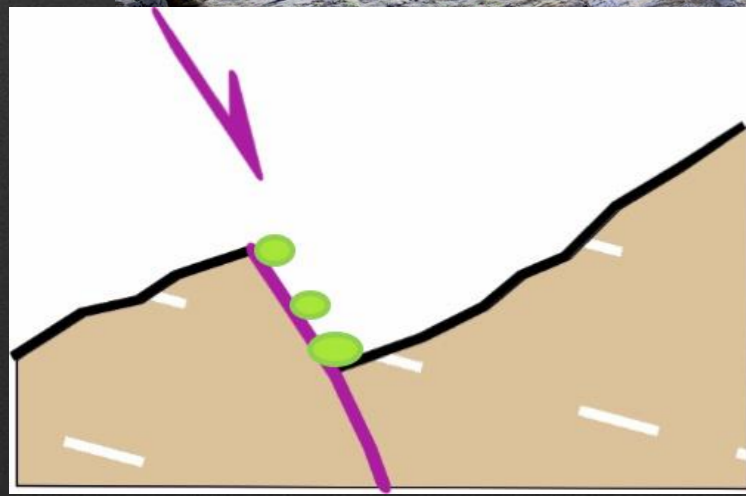
7967 ± 187 yr

2.1-2.5
mm/yr

4699 ± 133 yr

1.2-1.6
mm/yr

3162 ± 70 yr



STAMPS-PSI

26-January 2004 and 28 June 2010

ENVISAT track 394 descending

✓ subsidence at higher
counterscarp of 4.4 mm



uplift beneath head scarp of
about 5.0 mm

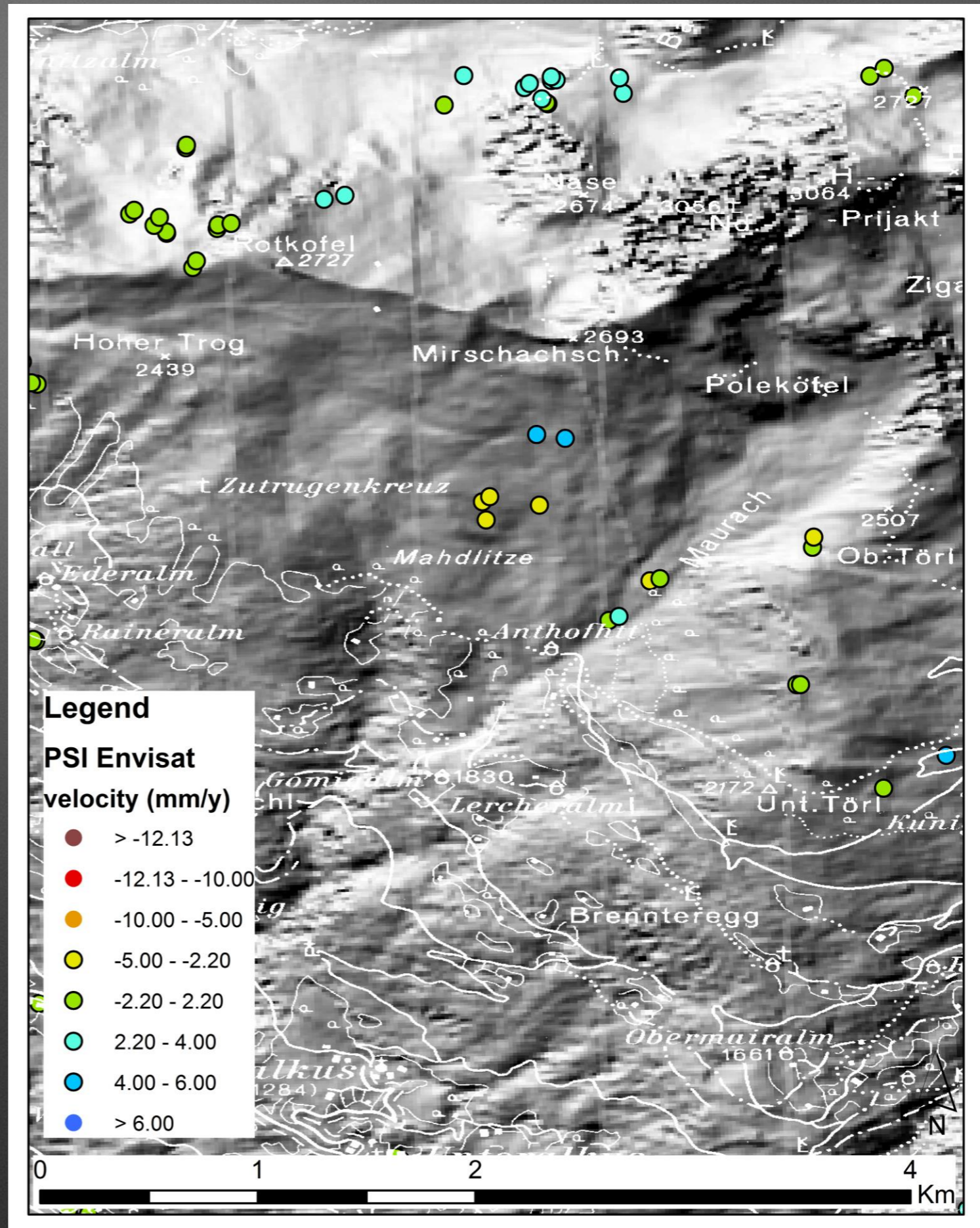


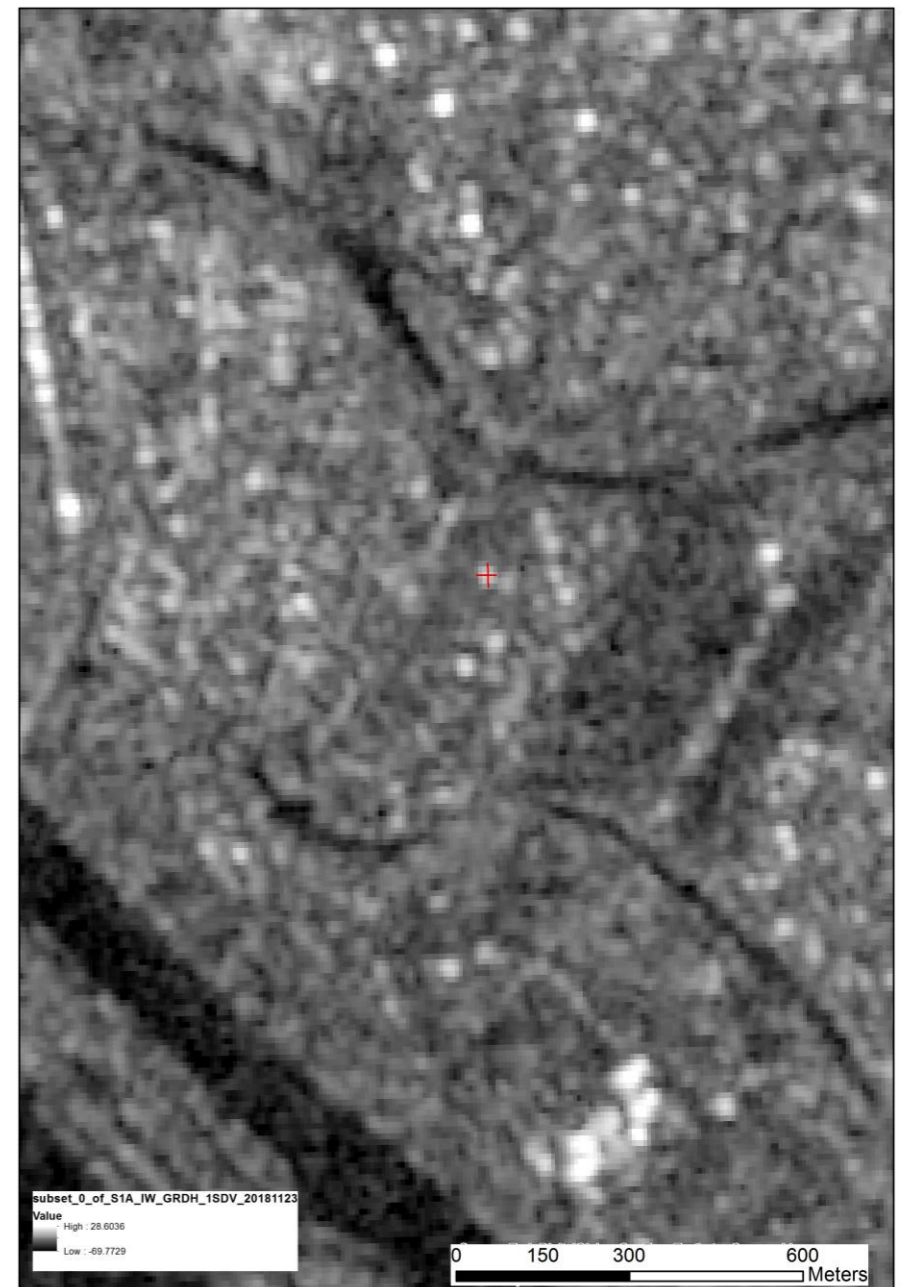
WP 2 - InSAR
analysis of slope
deformations

GBA
Sky4geo



TerraSAR-X
Sentinel-1





Corner reflectors designed by GBA are tested in Vienna, and will be installed next year in spring/ early summer

Displacement rates

Past
displacement
rates

Past failure
events

Increase of rock
fall activity

Acceleration

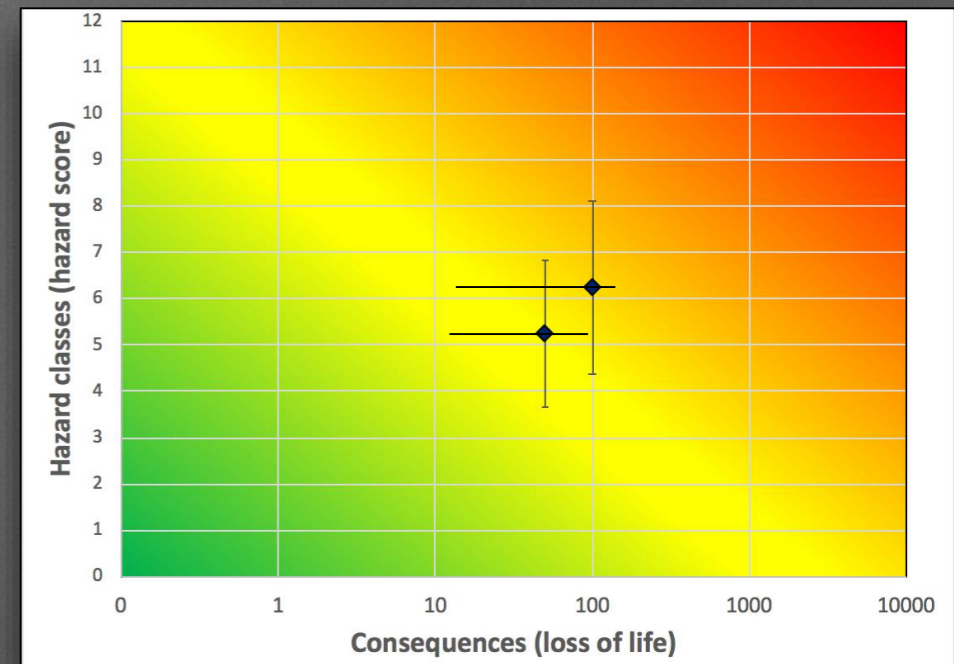


Next steps

- Model feasibility with PSI visibility, density with digitised DSGSD inventory (GBA)
- TerraSAR-X SBAS processing (Sky4geo) S4 Saalbach-Hinterglemm (RSG Graz??)
- surface deformations based on UAV 3D models Junsjoch und Vögelsberg
- RTK drone tests in December
- Corner reflectors to be installed in Vögelsberg, Marzellkamm, Lienz...



9 criteria for Hazard classification of unstable rock slopes



Morpho-tectonic elements

- Back scarp
- Potential sliding structures
- Lateral release surfaces
- Morphotectonic expression of rupture

Kinematic feasibility analysis

Planar, wedge or toppling?

Displacement rates

- Past displacement rates
- Past failure events
- Increase of rock fall activity
- Acceleration



after Hermanns et al. 2014