

Application of Highresolution LiDAR-derived DEM in Landslide Volume Estimation

Chih Ming Tseng¹, Ching Weei Lin², Jin King Liu

- 1. Chang Jung Christian University
- 2. National Cheng Kung University

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Lidar Application in Taiwan (2002-2004)



GPS installation

LiDAR installation

Control units

Optech and Leica run demo flights

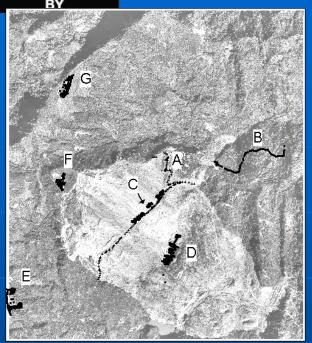
- Optech ALTM 2033
 - March 20~April 03, 2002
 - Beach Super King Air 350
- Leica ALS40
 - April 10~ April 16, 2002
 - Beach Super King Air 200



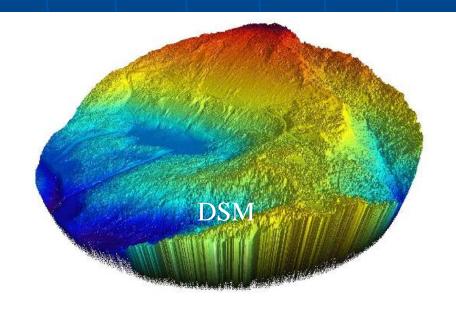


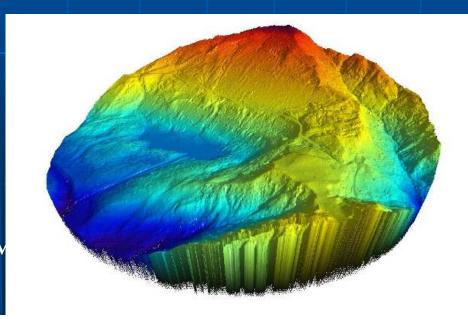


Peop Fen- Er-Shan





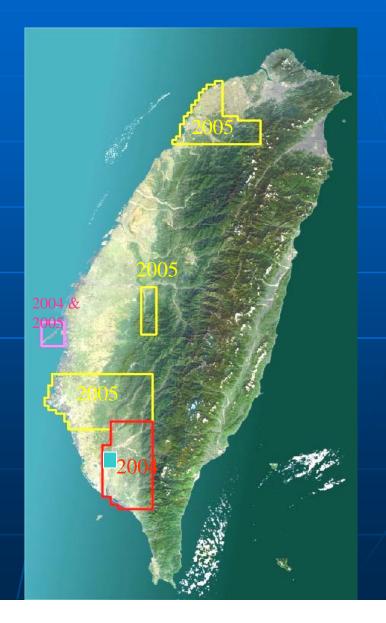






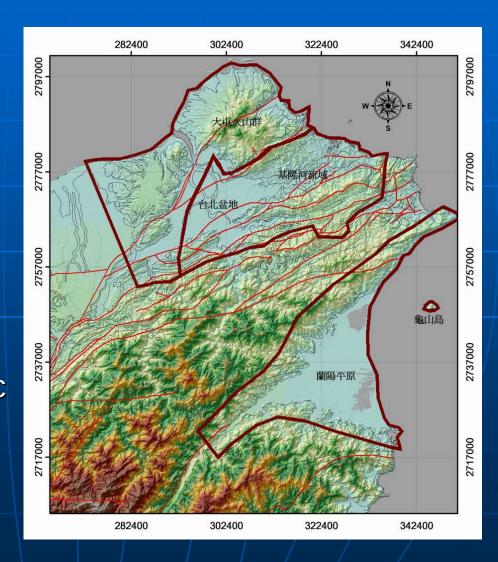
MOI (Ministry of Interior) LiDAR Program in 2004-2005

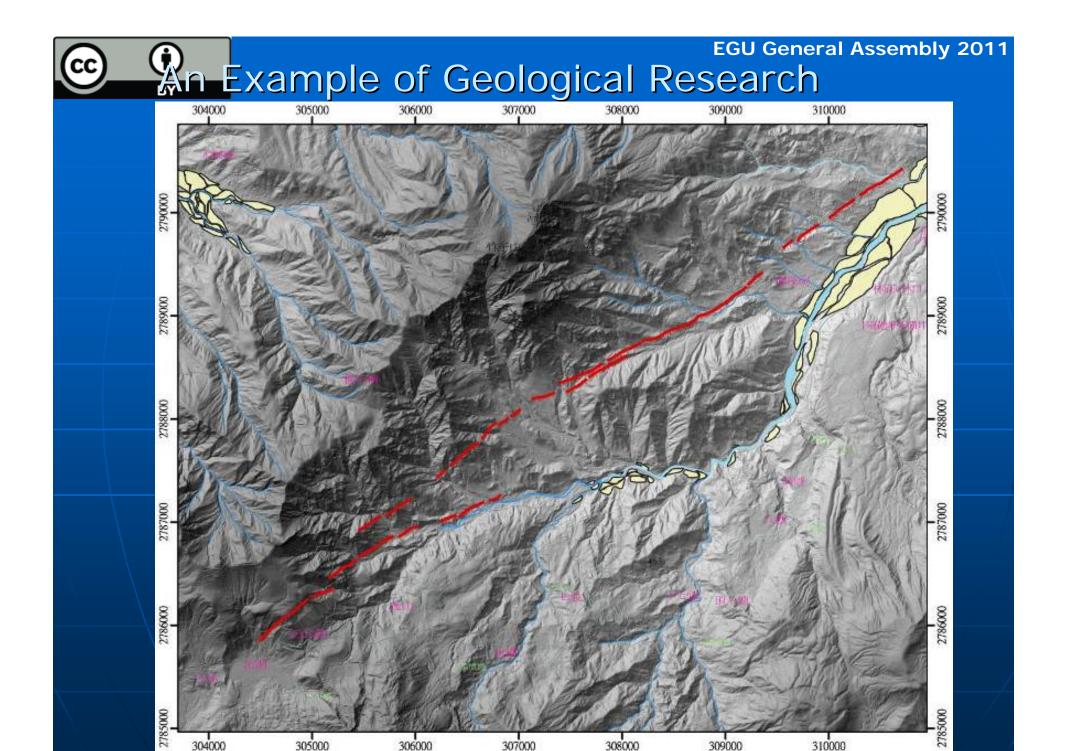
- Conducted by
 - Industrial Technology Research Institute
- Point density>1 point/m²
- 4000 Km²: DEM and DSM of 1m Grid



Geological structures and Hazards Survey of Taipei Metropolitan Area (2005-2007)

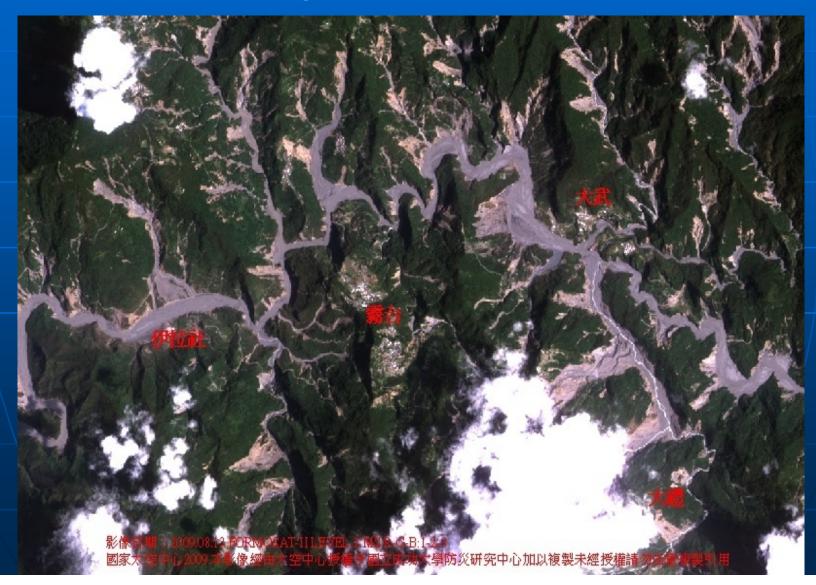
- 2,490 Km²: DEM and DSM of 2m Grid
- Point density>1 point/m²
- Drainage analysis
- Active structure analysis
- Analysis of Volcanic Topography
- Supported by Geological Survey of Taiwan







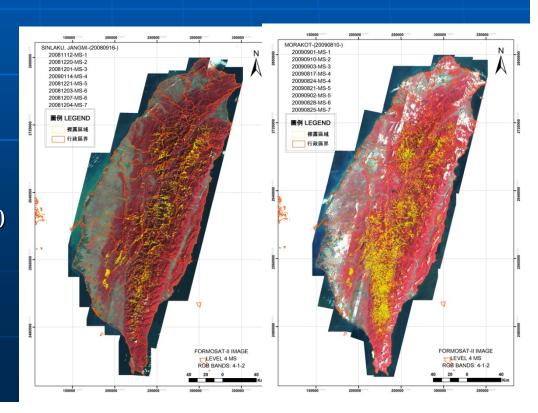
Fomosat-2 image taken after Typhoon Morakot (Aug., 2009)





National LiDAR Mapping Project (2010-2015)

- Expecting to finish a complete coverage of Taiwan
- National LiDAR Mapping is launched
 - **2010-2012 LiDAR Mapping for Morakot hazard area**
 - 2012~2015 The rest of Taiwan will be surveyed
- ☐ Optech ALTM-Orion
 - Optech ALTM-Gemini
 - Optech ALTM-Pegasus
 - Leica ALS60
 - RIEGL_LMS-Q680i
 - 2004 Optech ALTM 3070
 - 2004 Leica ALS50





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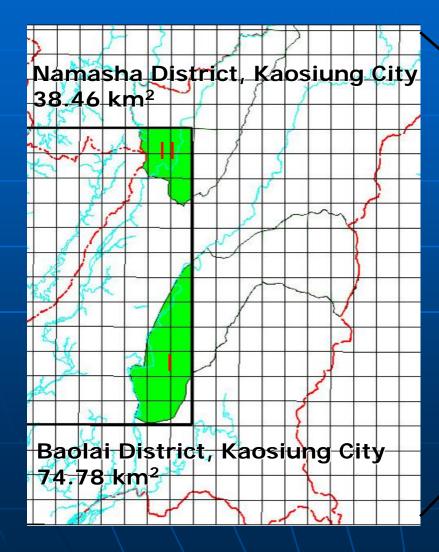


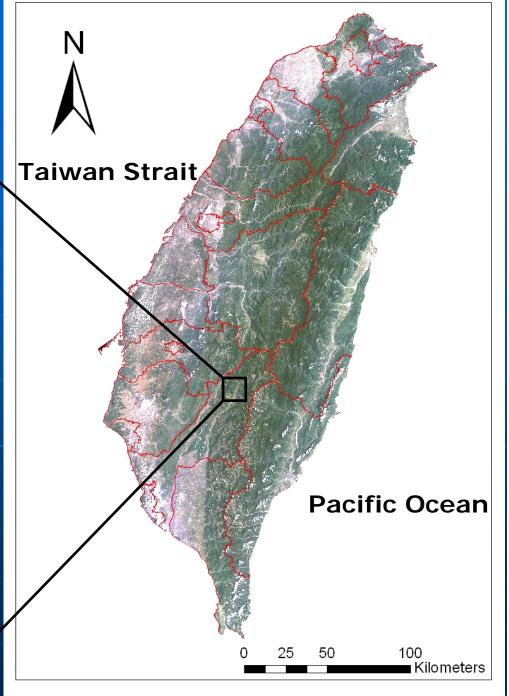
Background

- On a regional scale, it is difficult and time consuming to measure the sediments induced by landslides for an extremely rainfall or catastrophic earthquake event.
- How much sediments induced by landslides is crucial in sediments yielding of a catchment, debris flow forecasting, and related hazards' assessment.
- Using multi-temporal LiDAR derived highresolution DEM to examine the areavolume relation of landslides become possible.

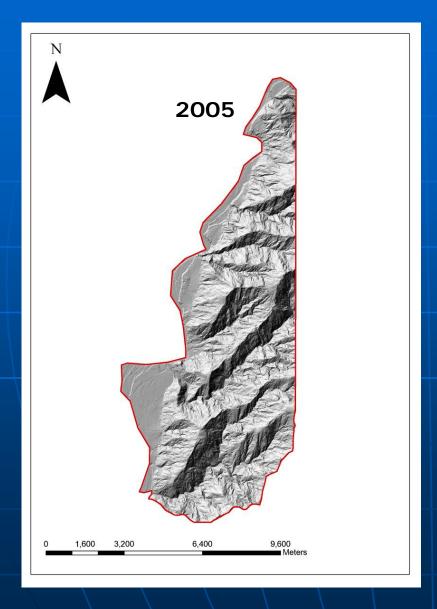


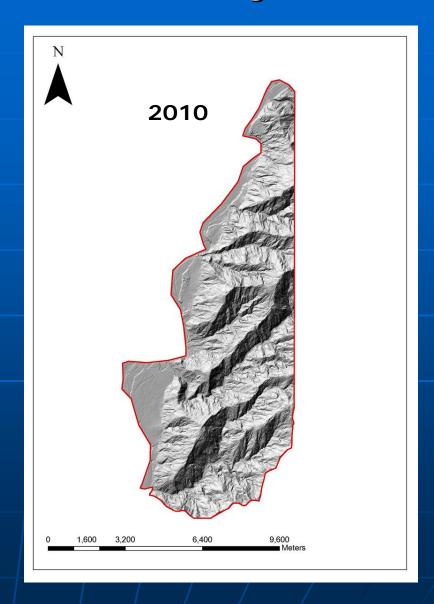
Study area





LIDAR-derived 2m DEM of the study area I



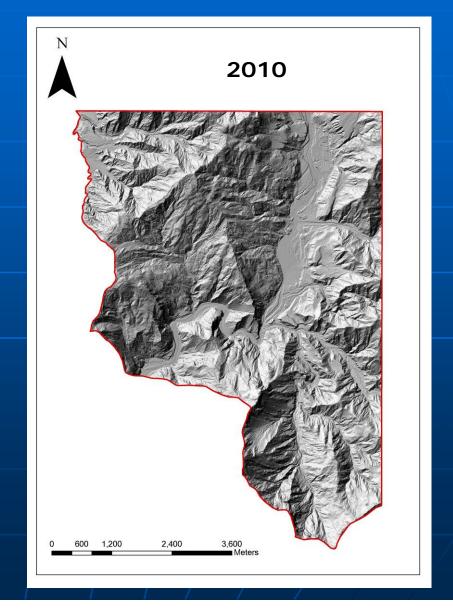


The error bar of elevation is within 20-30 cm.



LiDAR-derived 2m DEM of the study area II







LiDAR-derived DEM & DSM







2010: LiDAR DSM 2m



Flow chart of data processing

Interpretated Typhoon Morakotinduced landslides in aerial photos

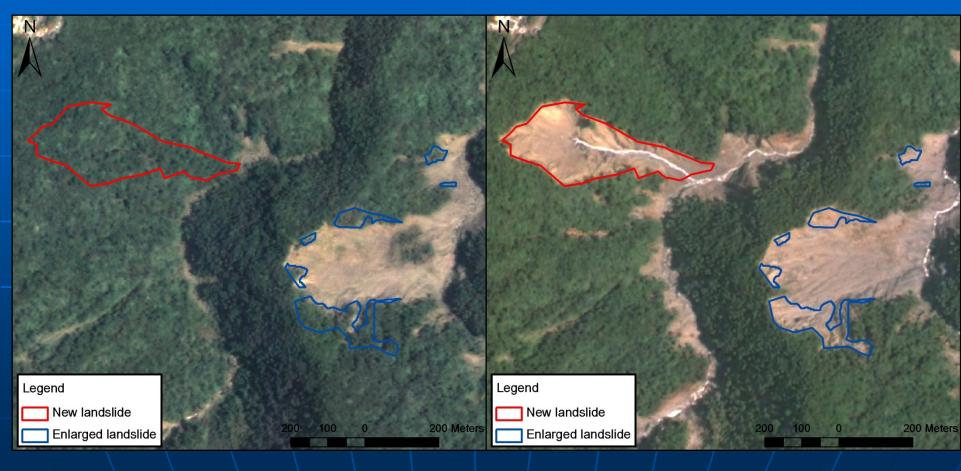
Define individual landslide boundary in DEM

Co-registration of two DEM and calculate volume of individual landslide

Regression of landslide volume and landslide area $V=aA^b$

(i)

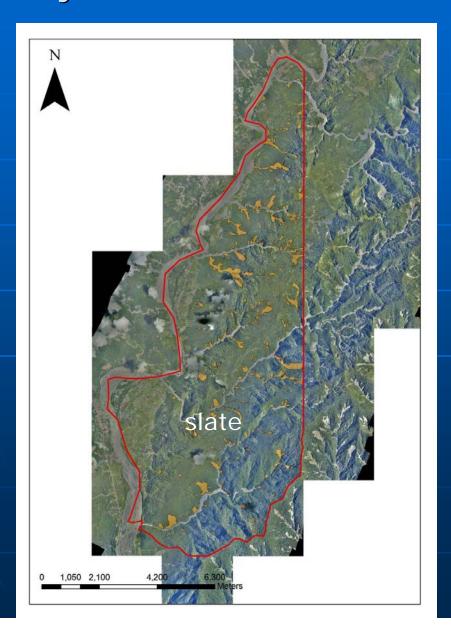
Ländslides recognized from aerial photos took before and after Typhoon Morakot

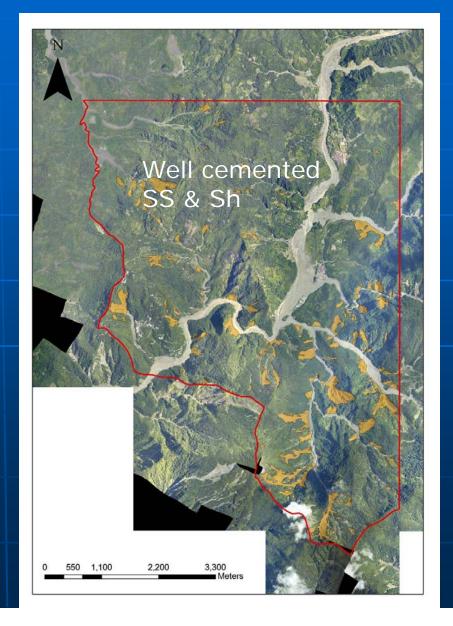


Aerial photo took before Typhoon Morakot Aerial photo took after Typhoon Morakot

Landslide interpreted in study area I: 286 landslides

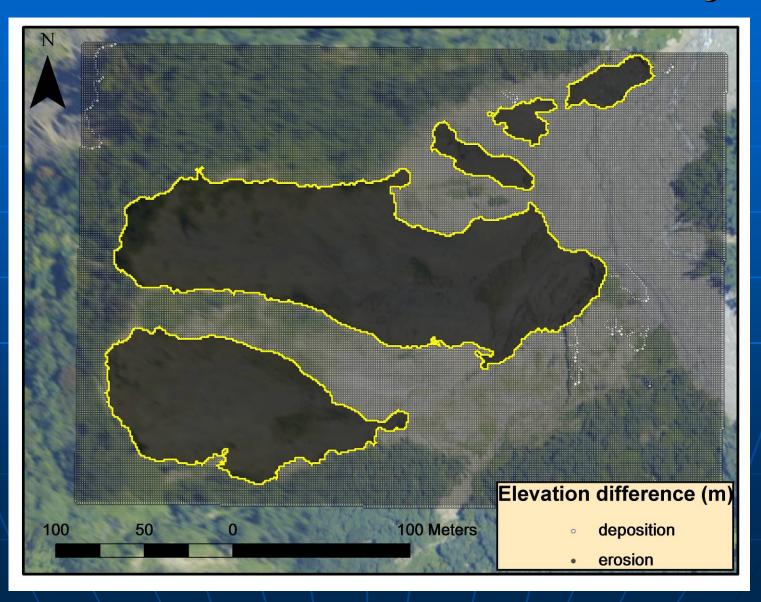
Landslide interpreted in study area II: 127 landslides



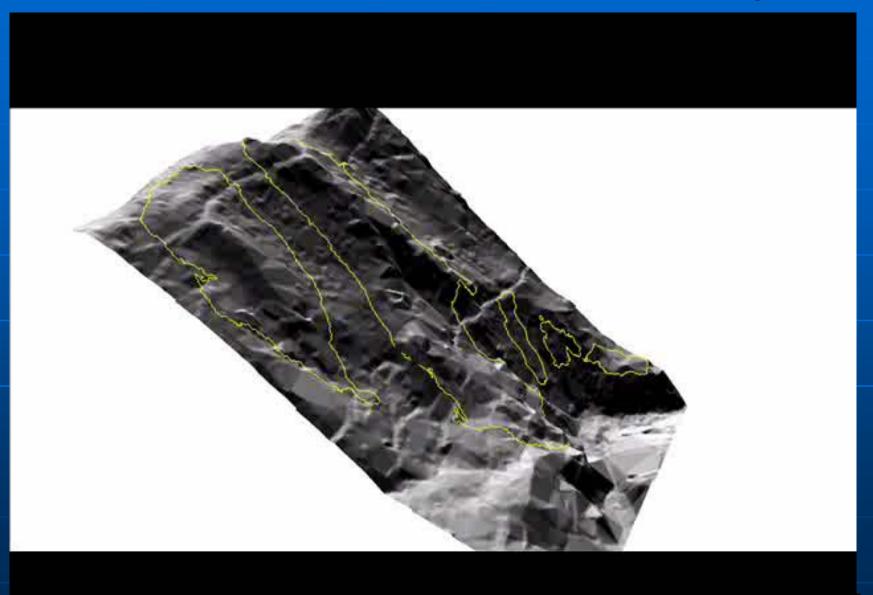




Defined individual Landslide boundary

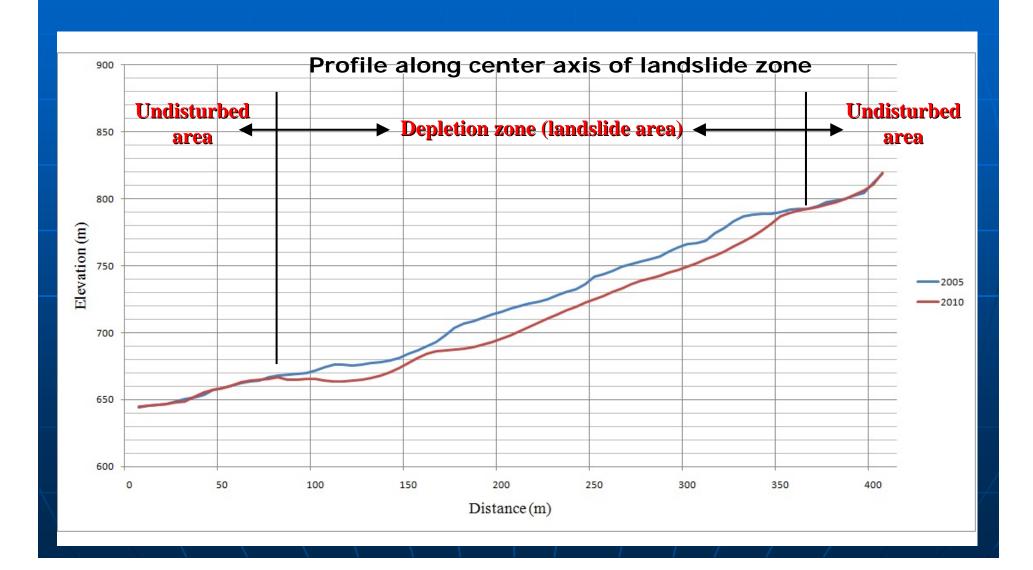


DEM Variation_ with landslide boundary





Defined individual Landslide boundary





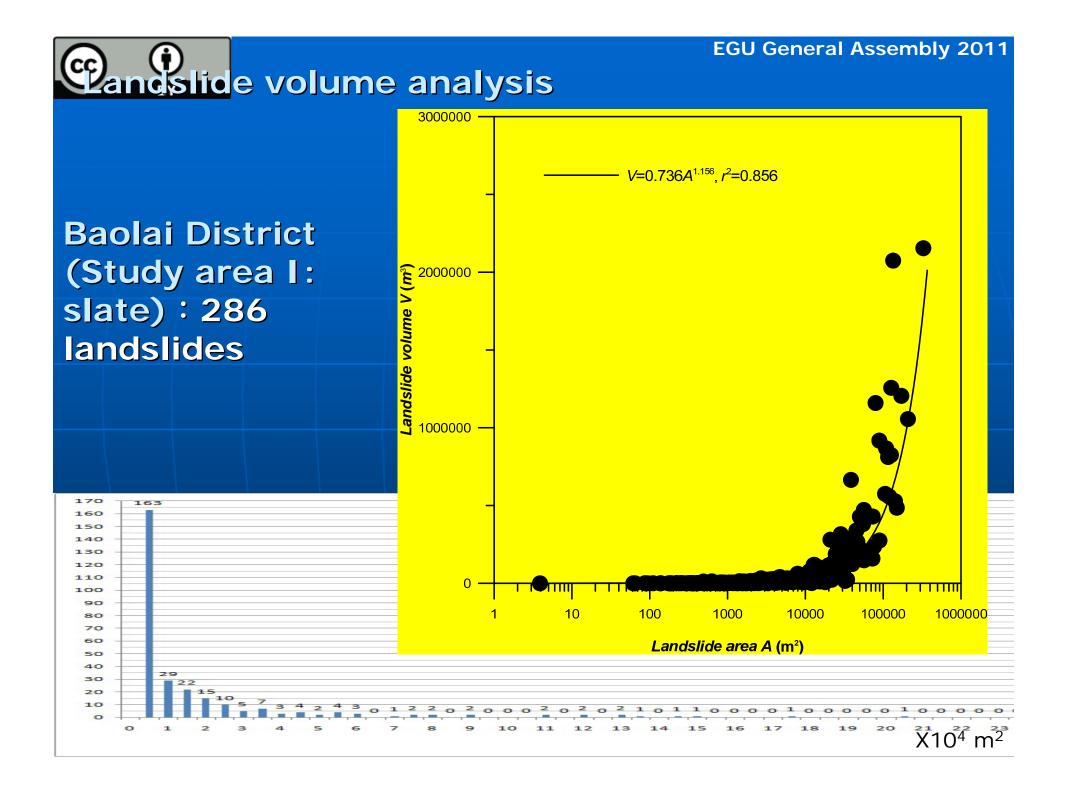
Estimation of individual landslide volume

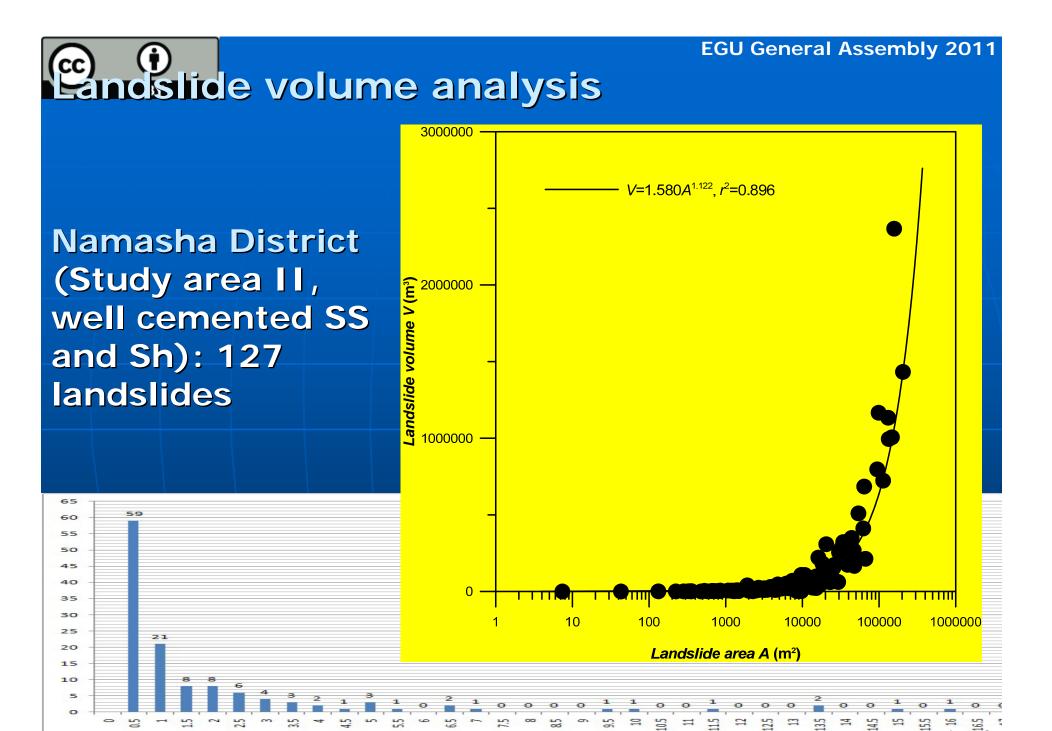
$$V = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i \right)$$

 $A = cell area(m^2)$

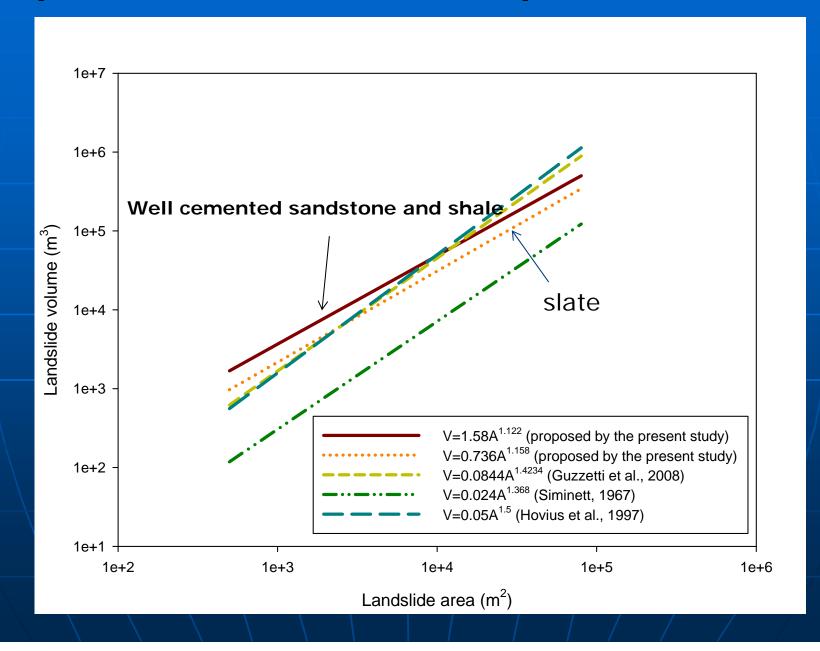
 $h_i = elevation \ difference \ (m)$

20	25	20	15	25
15	20	15	10	20 15 10 5
10	15	10	5	
5	10	5	0	
				1 2 3 4 S1





Comparison of different empirical formulas





Conclusions

- Using two-temporal LiDAR-derived DEM can accurately obtain the debris volume induced by landslides.
- •Empirical formula links failure area and debris volume for well cemented sandstone and shale, and slate are obtained in this study.
- •Emperical formular for different lithology will be obtained in our National LiDAR Mapping Project.



Thanks for your attention