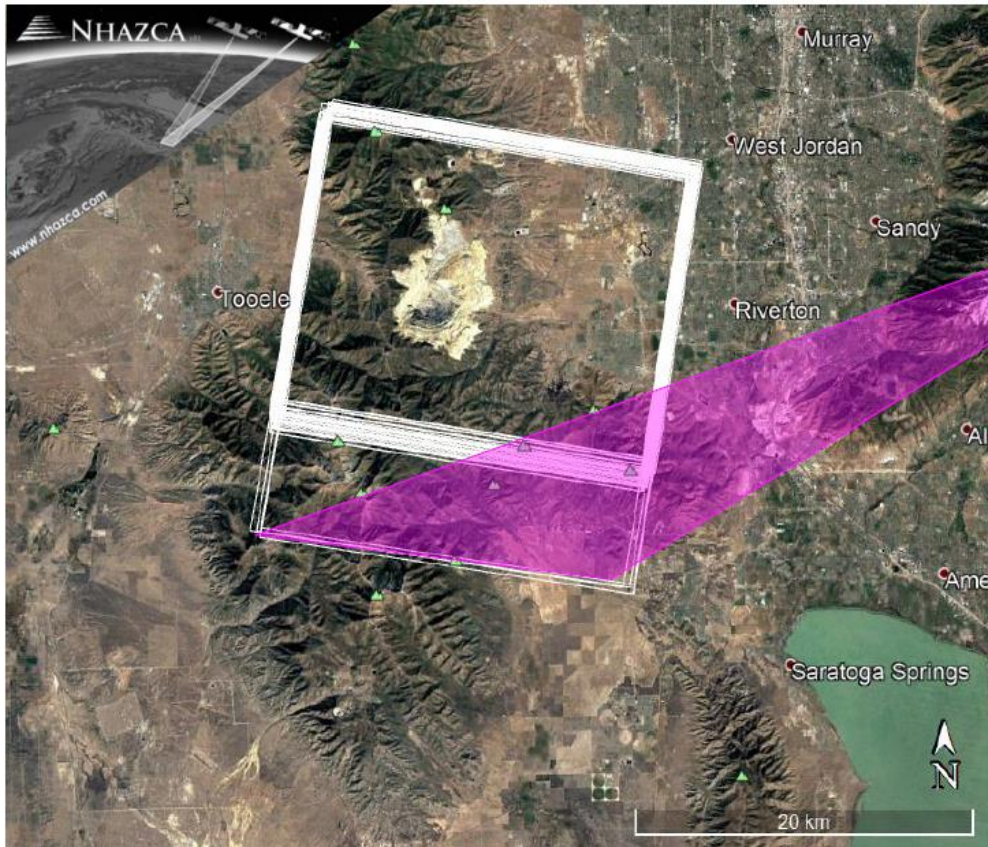


REMOTE SENSING

In Structural & Geotechnical Monitoring



By:

Reza Ghiami

KIYANMEHR Co.



KIYANMEHR
EYES WIDE OPEN



KIYANMEHR.COM

Structural Health Monitoring

1:

Contact monitoring



2:

Remote sensing



The Philosophy of **REMOTE SENSING**

To better observe of some phenomena,
must stay to watch from far!



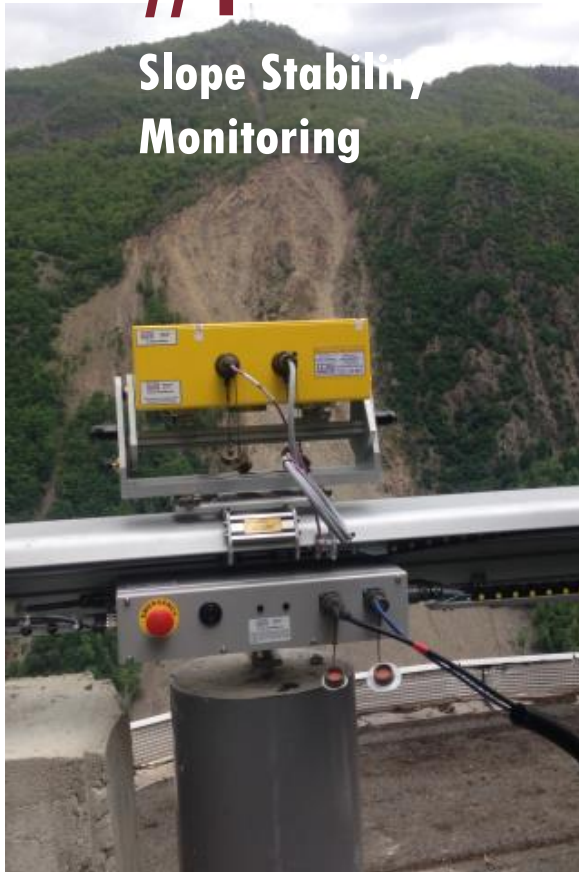
NAZCA Lines
In Peru

Covering an area of nearly 1,000 sq. kilometers, there are about 300 different figures, including animals and plants. Composed of over 10,000 lines, some of which measure 30 meters wide and stretch more than 9 kilometers, the figures are most visible from the air or nearby hilltops.

The Application of **Remote Sensing Methods** In Structural Health Monitoring

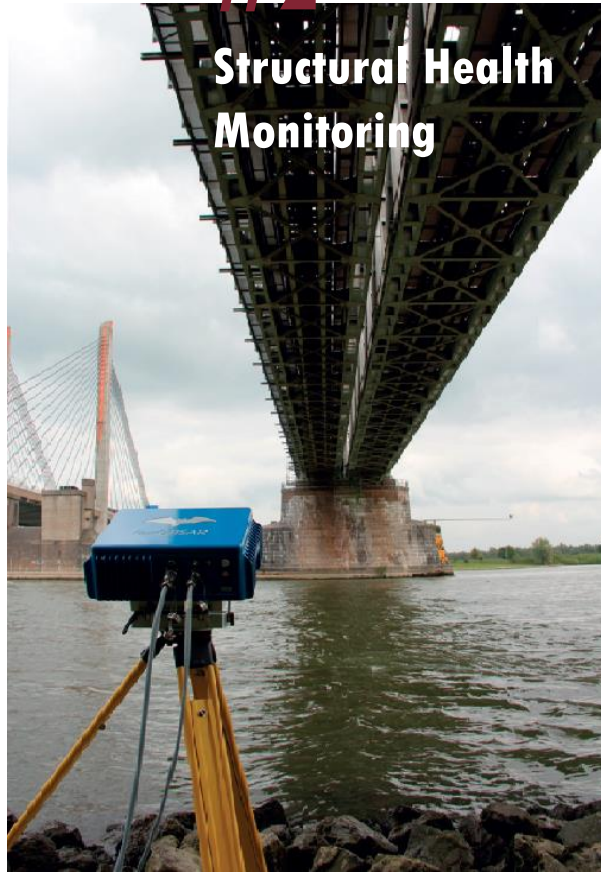
#1

Slope Stability
Monitoring



#2

Structural Health
Monitoring

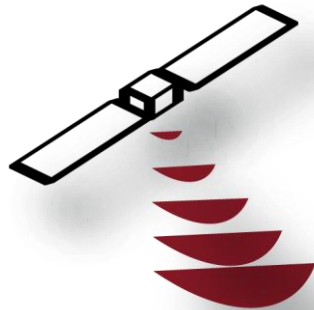


#3

Cultural Heritage
Monitoring



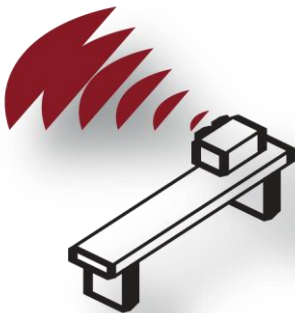
The Principal Technologies of **REMOTE SENSING**



Advanced Satellite InSAR



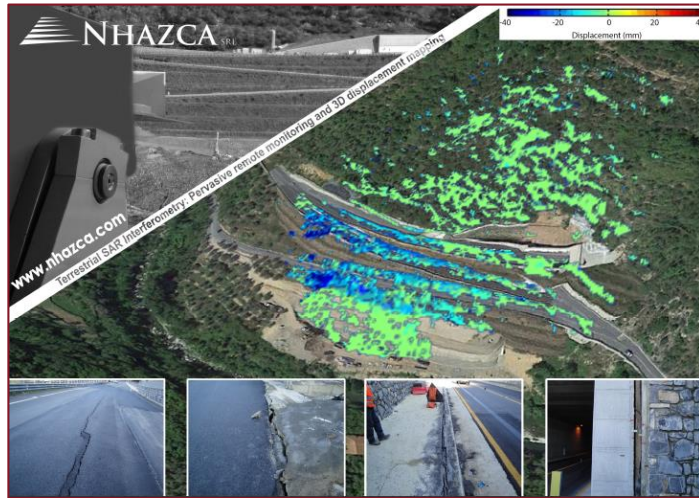
Laser Scanner



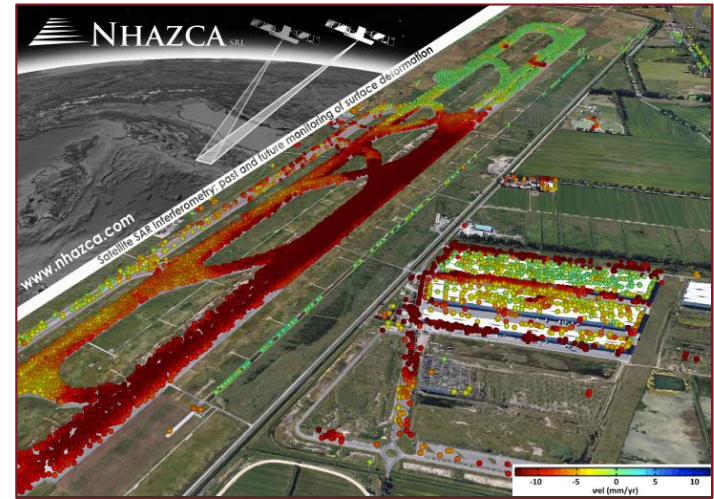
Terrestrial Radar
(SAR, RAR)



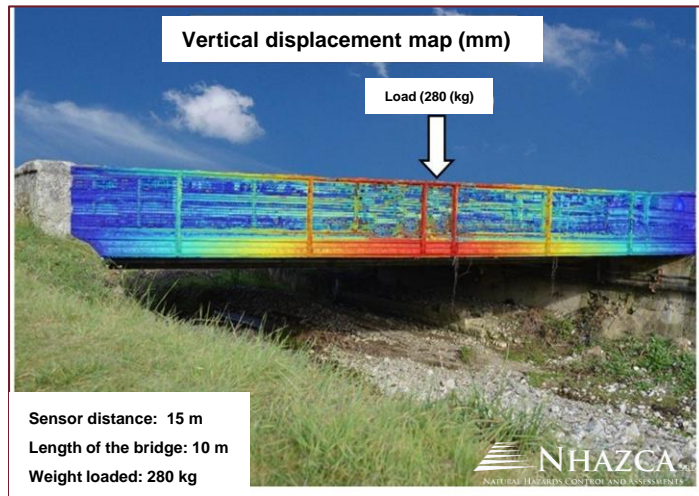
PhotoMonitoring



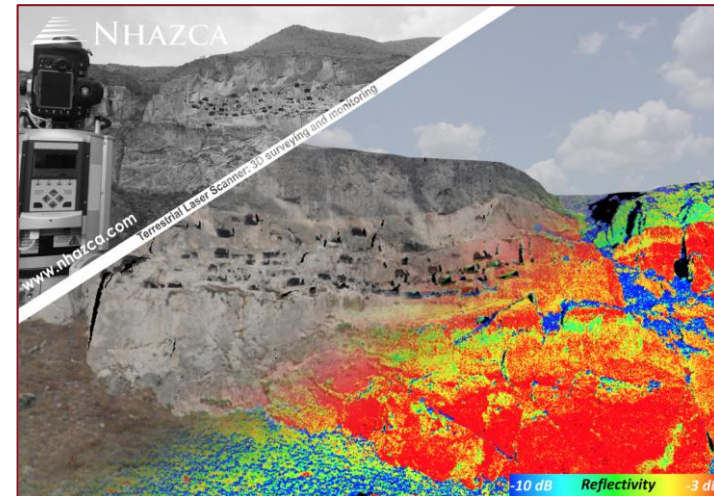
Terrestrial SAR Interferometry



Satellite SAR Interferometry



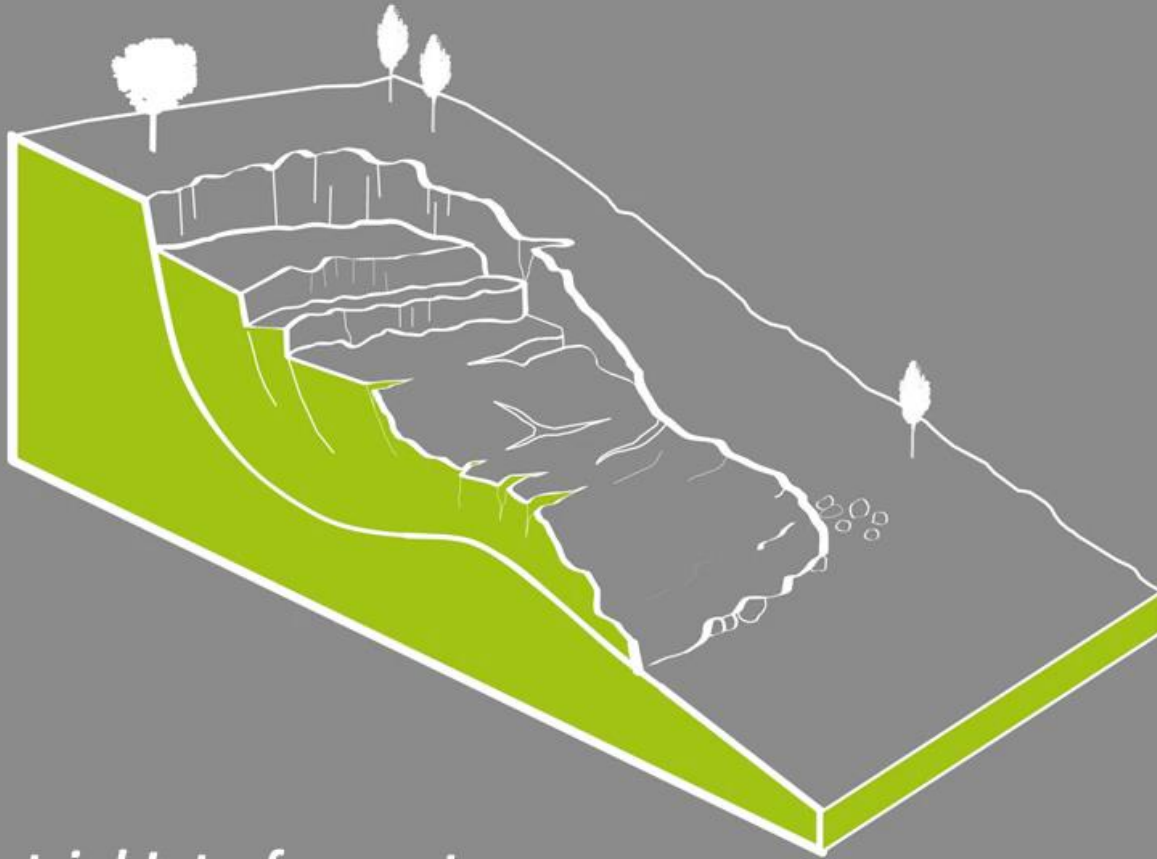
PhotoMonitoring



Terrestrial Laser Scanning

Terrestrial SAR Interferometry

TInSAR

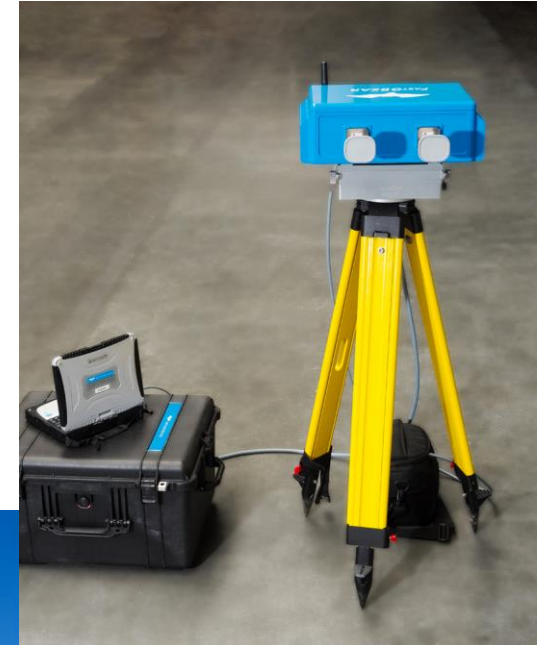
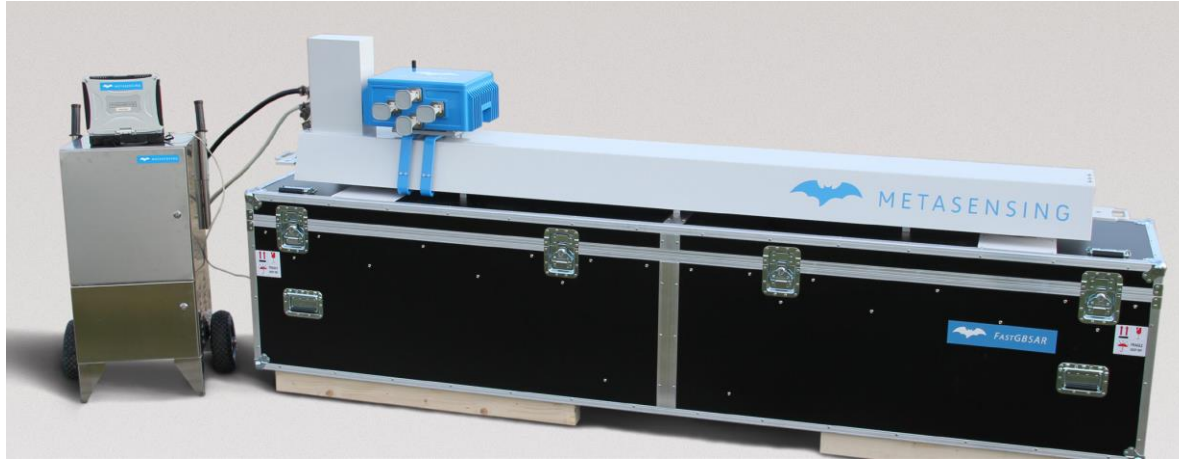


Terrestrial Interferometry

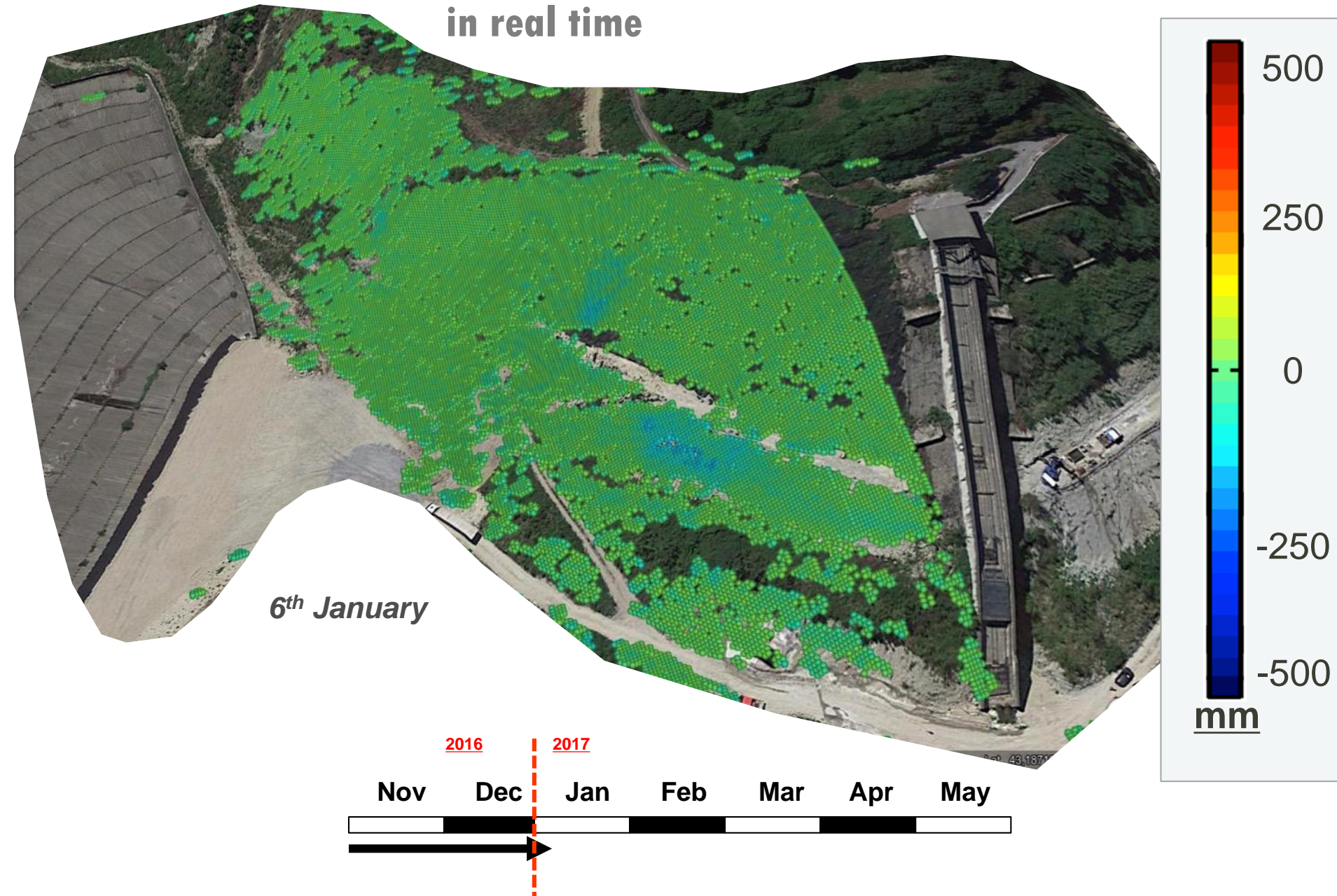
Widespread monitoring and 3D mapping

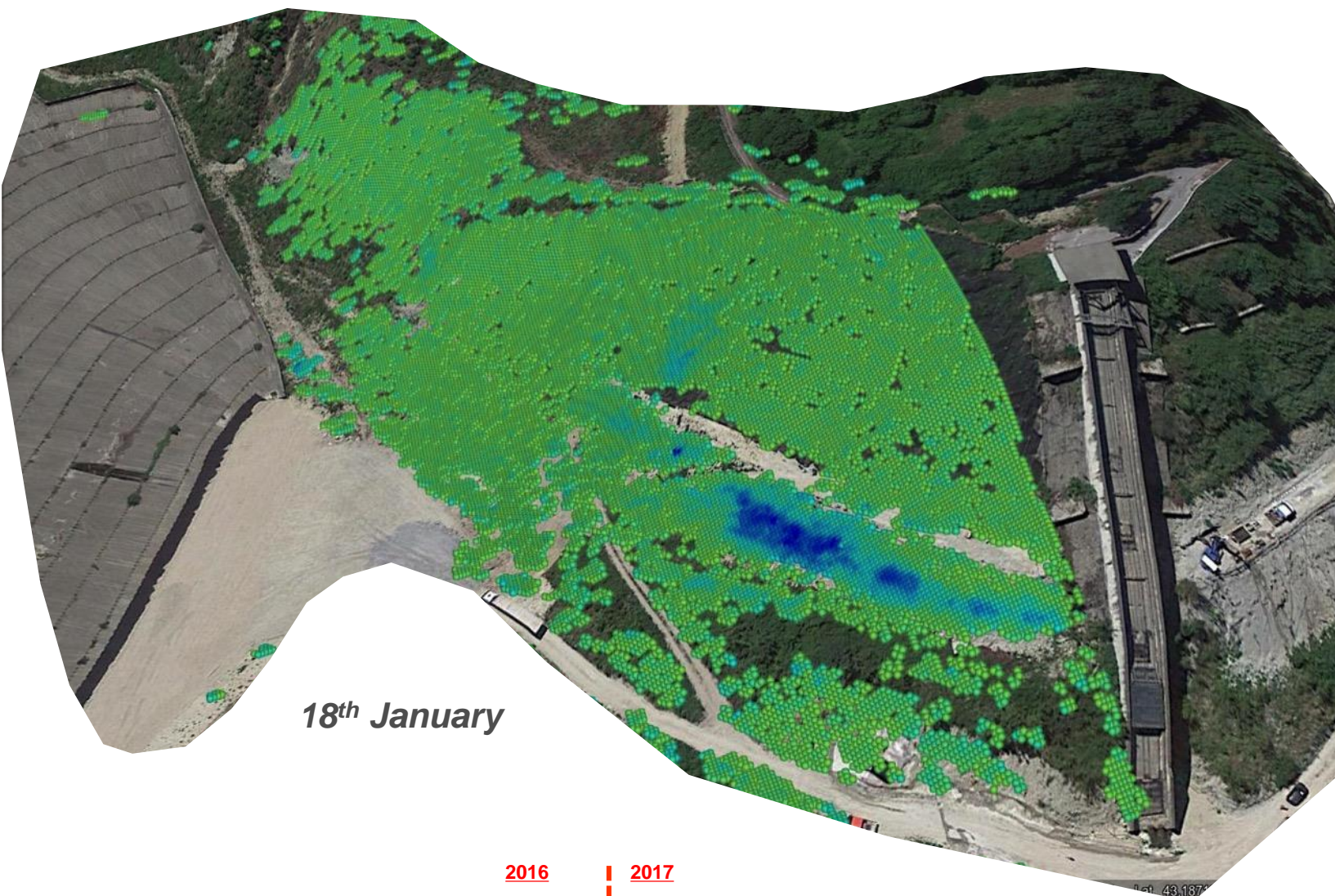


The Types of Terrestrial Radars

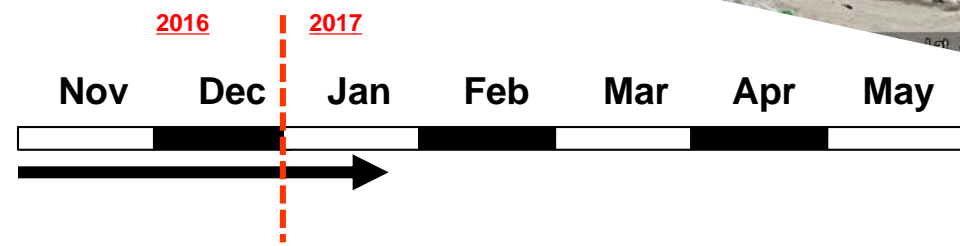
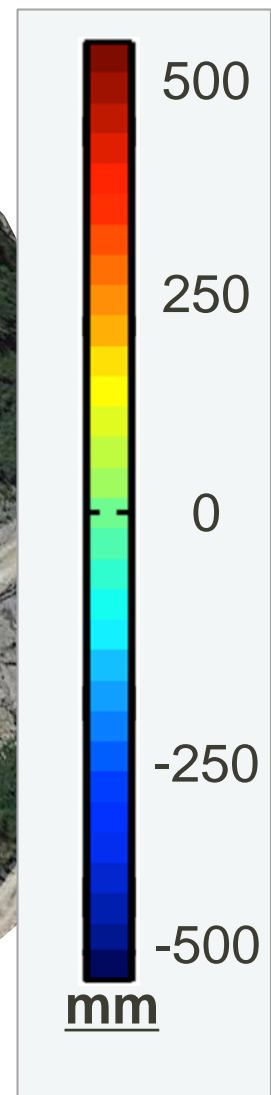


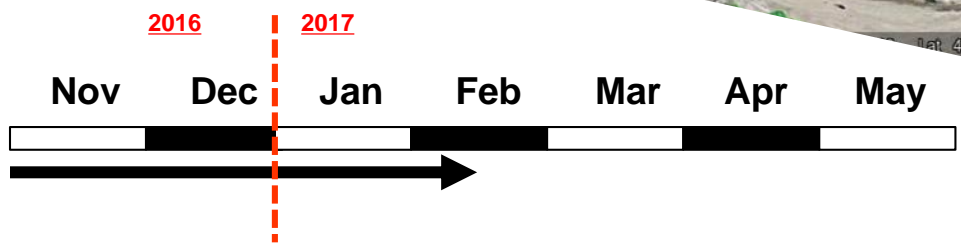
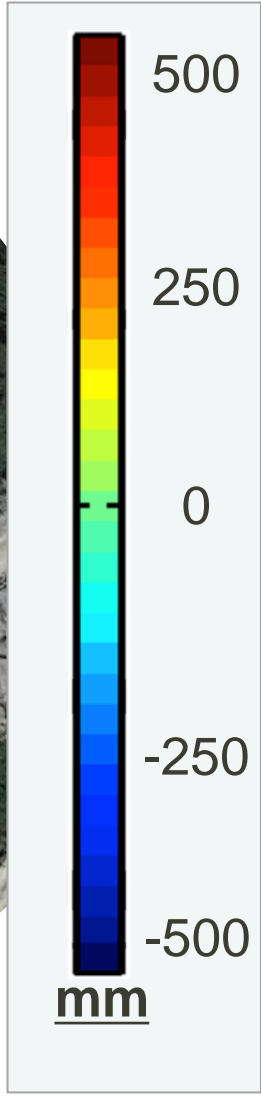
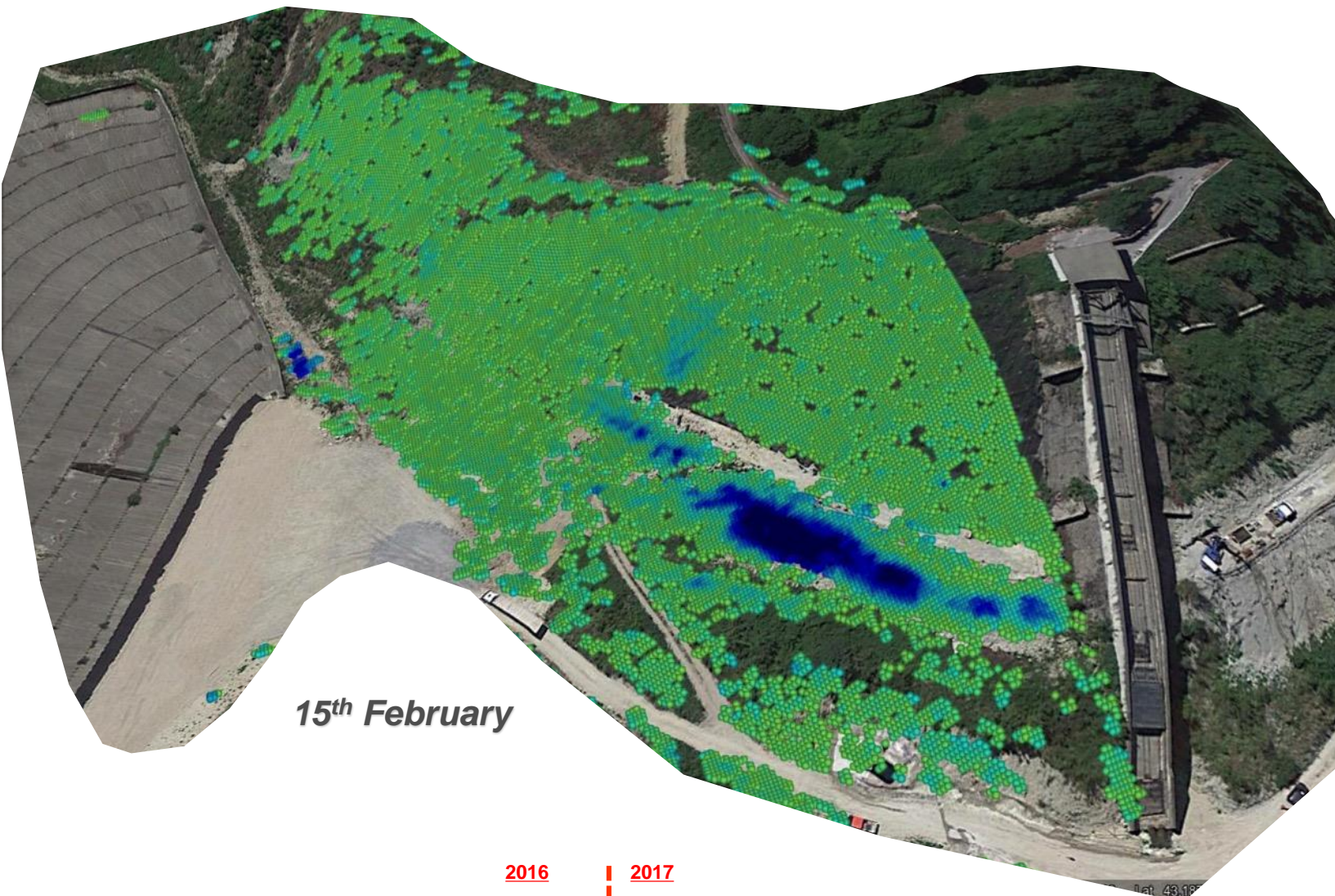
#1 Monitoring the deformation of slopes in real time

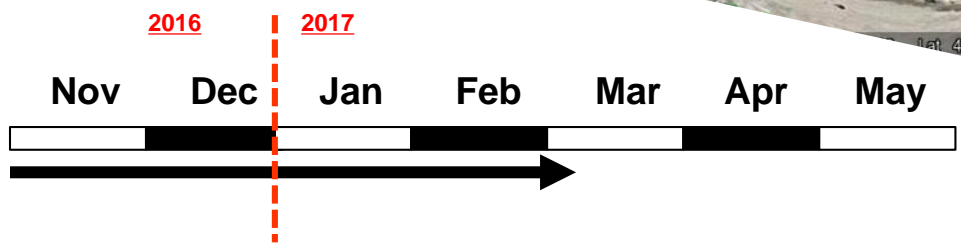
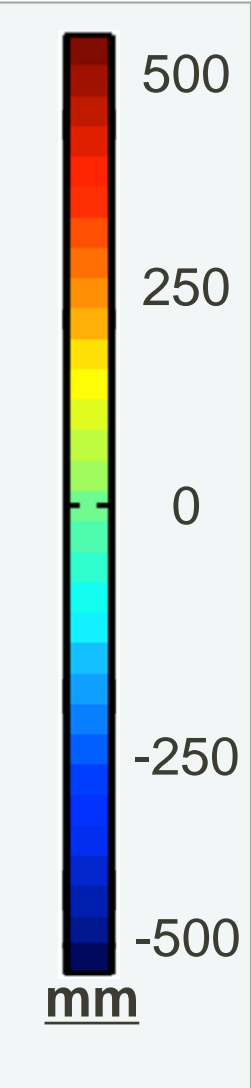
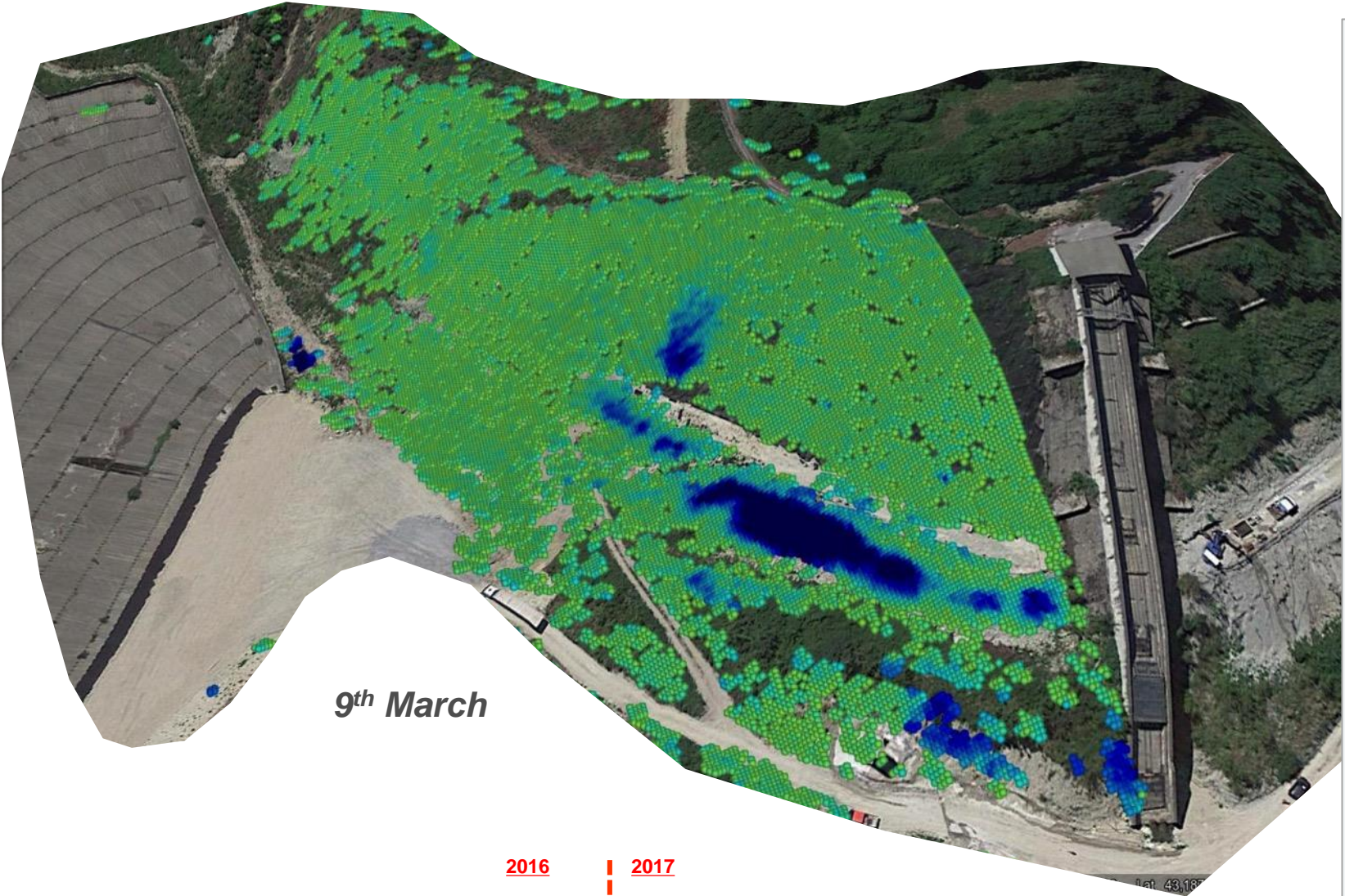




18th January

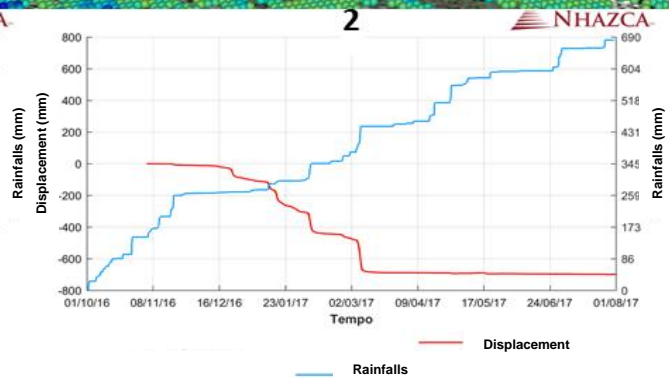
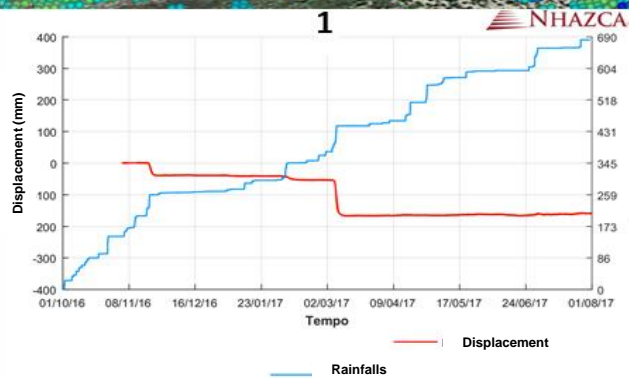
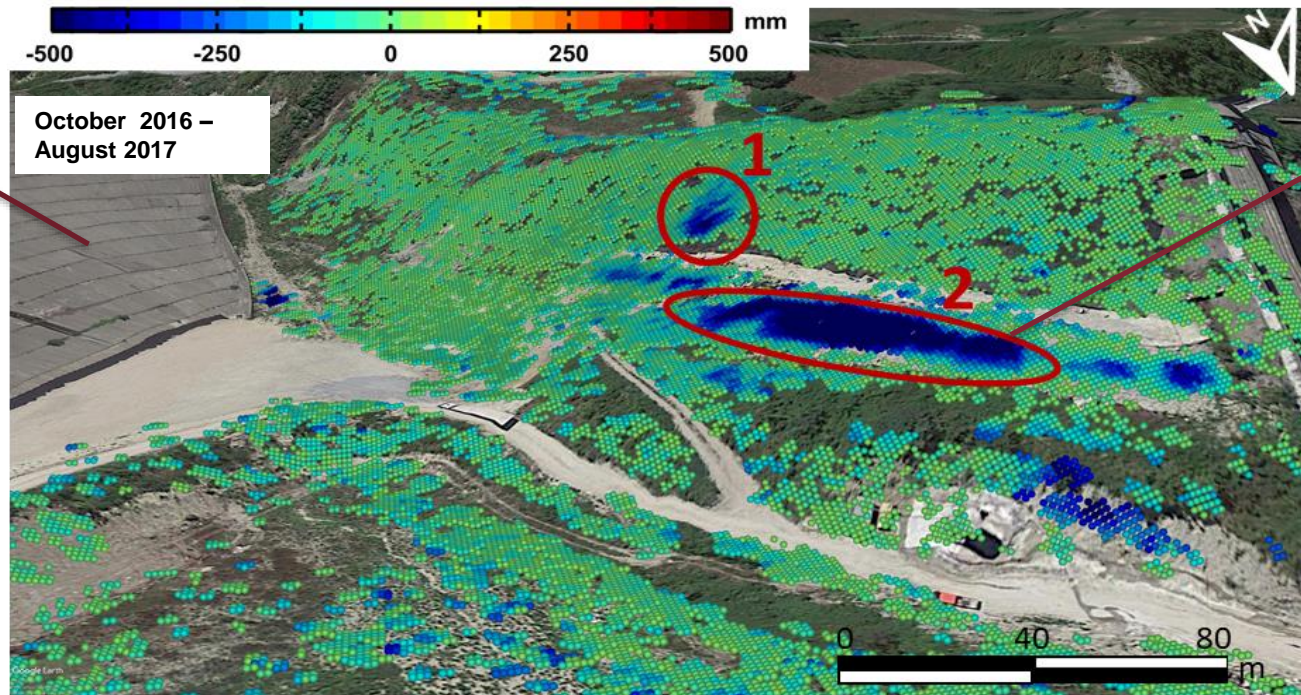






The Results:

DAM



#2 Monitoring embankment stability during remediation works



EMBANKMENT INSTABILITY

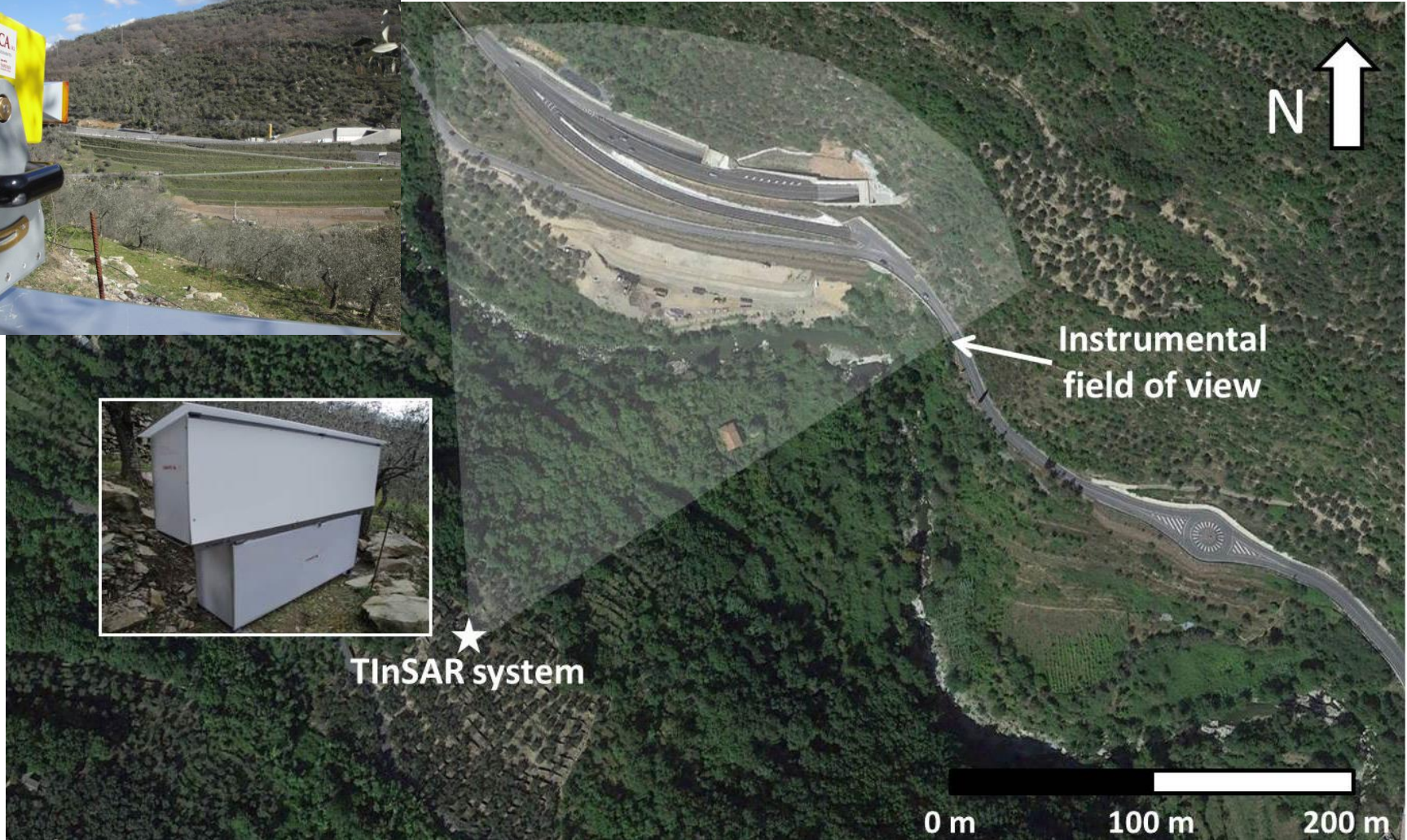


Problem solution:

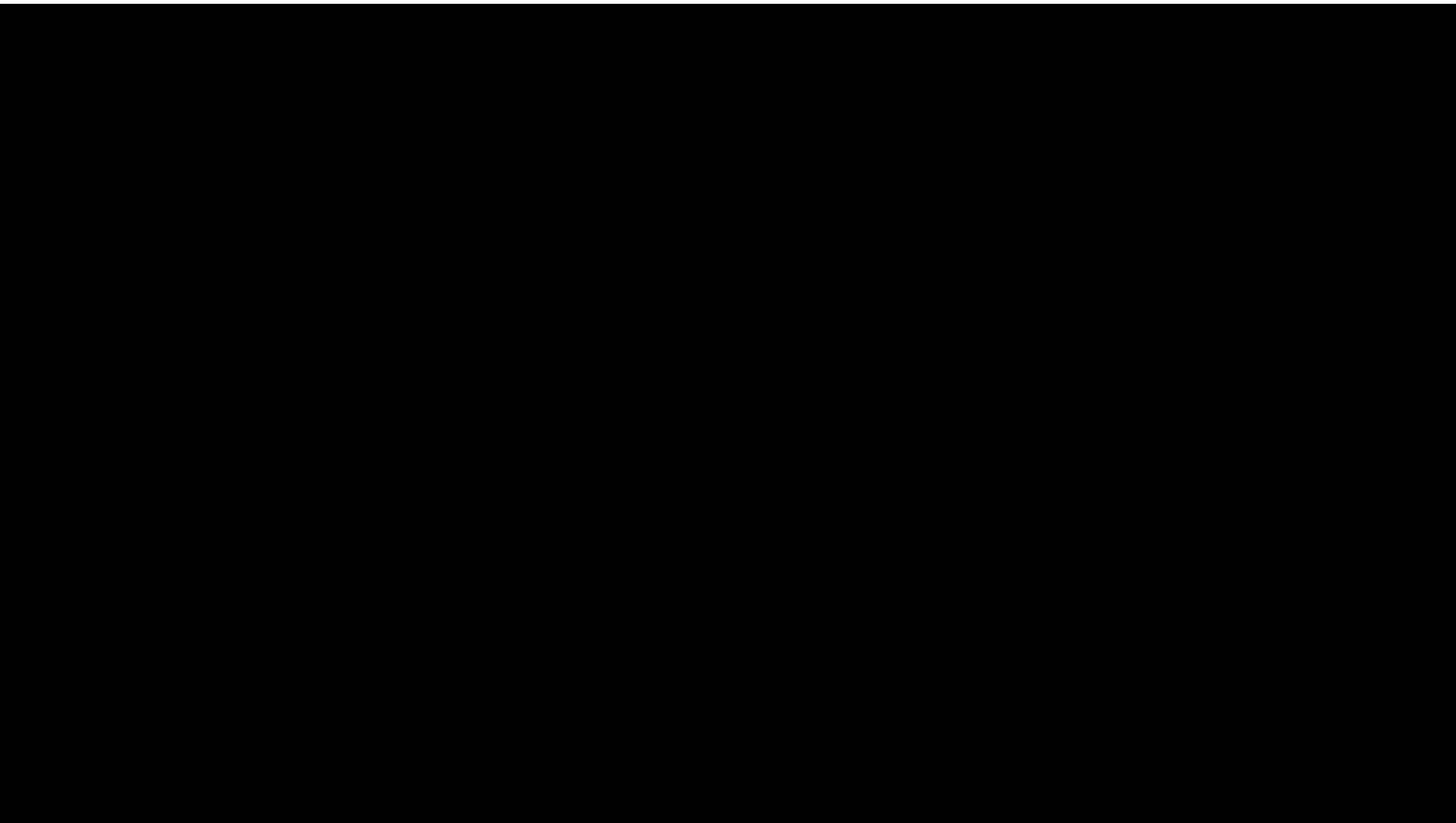
TInSAR



★
TInSAR system

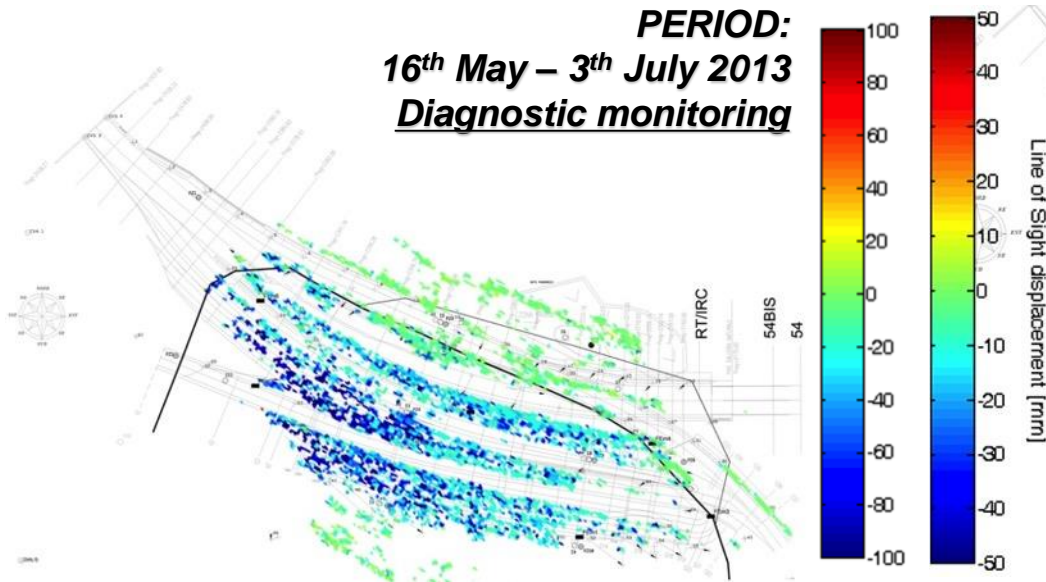


The Results:

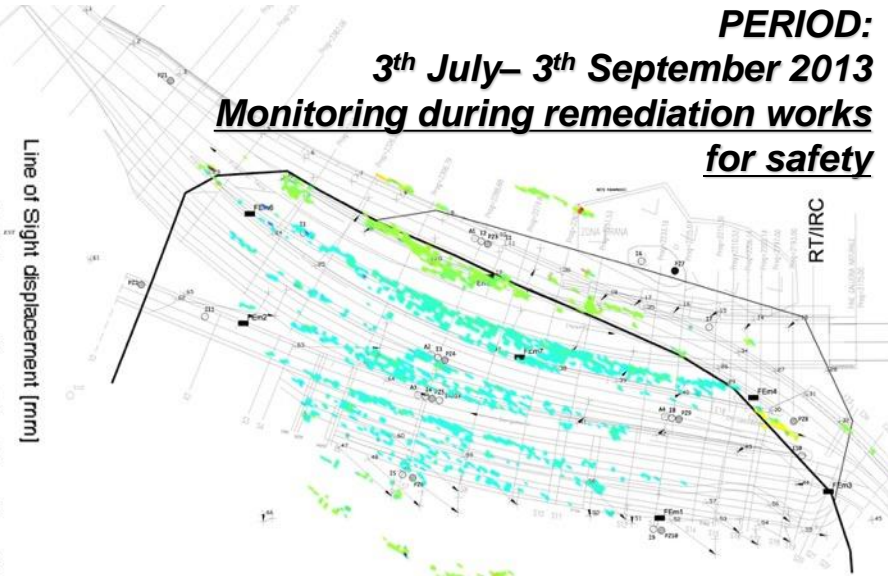


The Results:

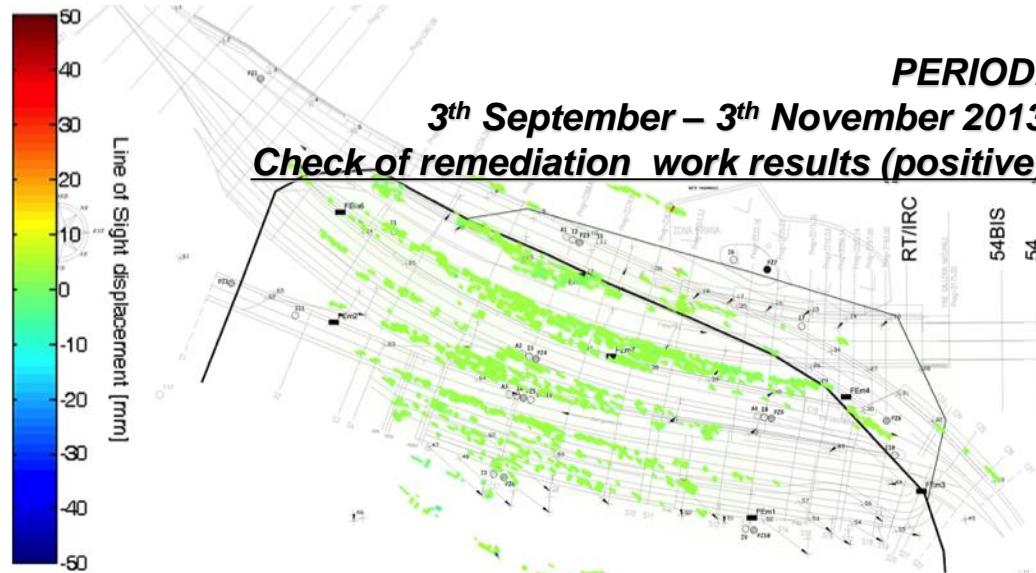
PERIOD:
16th May – 3th July 2013
Diagnostic monitoring



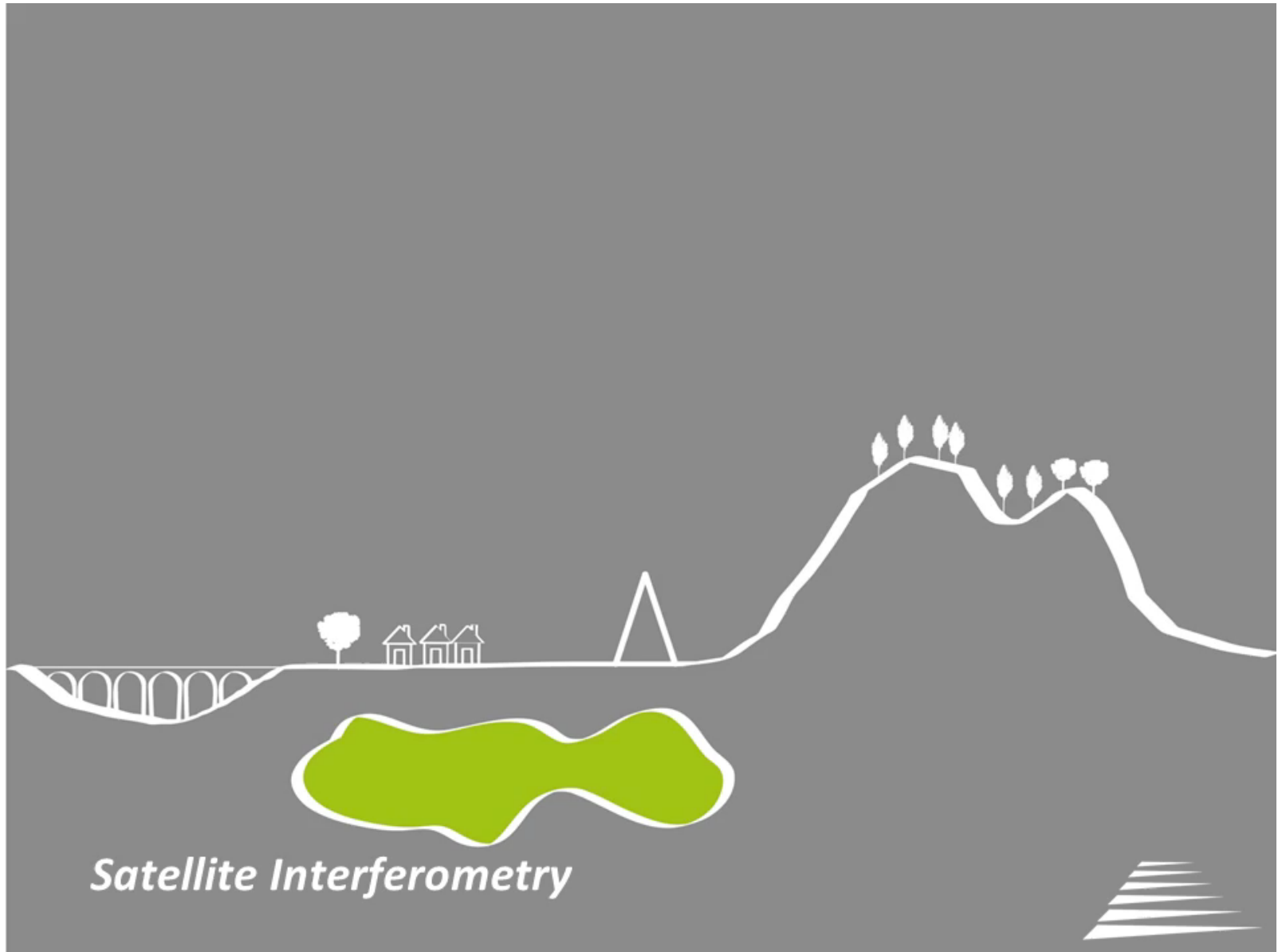
PERIOD:
3th July – 3th September 2013
Monitoring during remediation works for safety



PERIOD:
3th September – 3th November 2013
Check of remediation work results (positive)

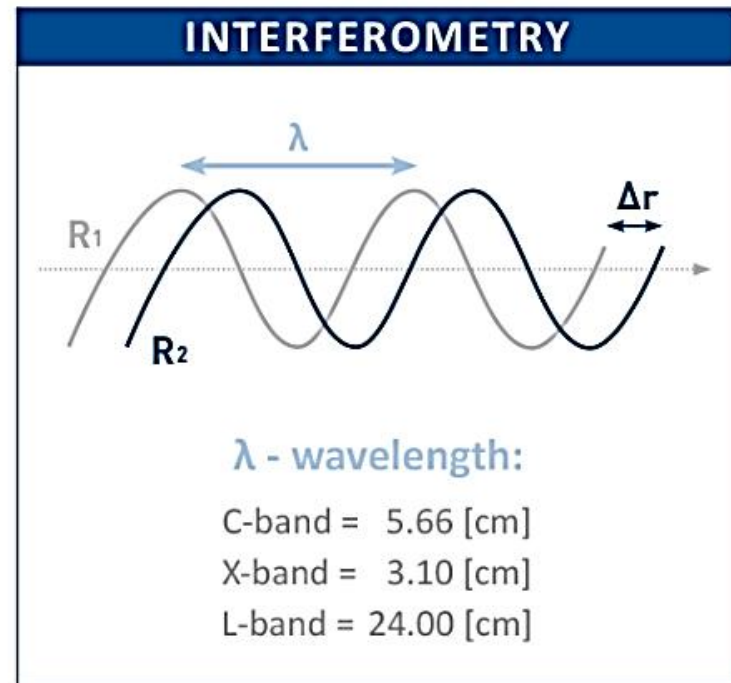
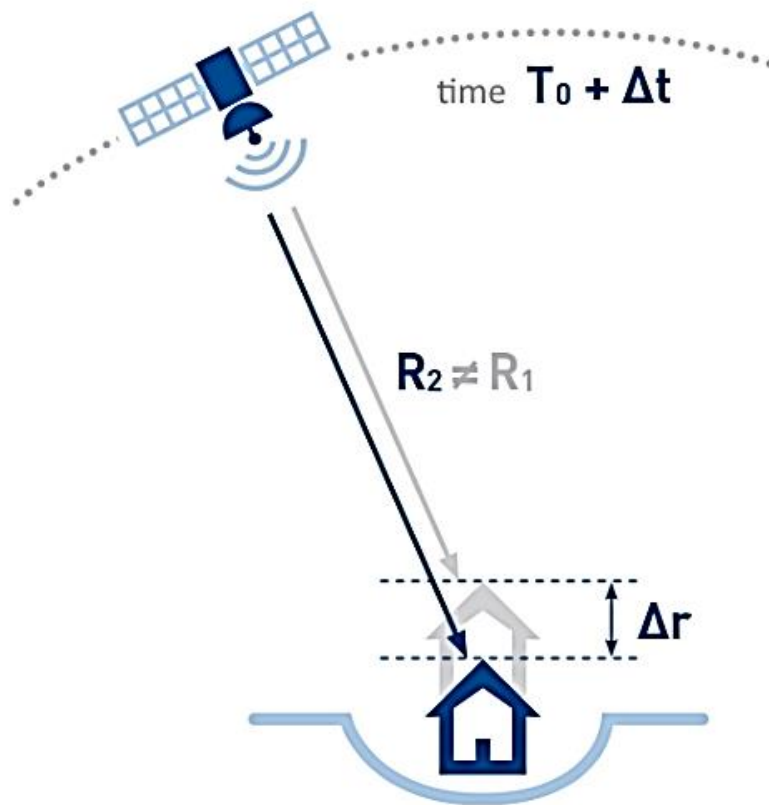


SATELLITE INSAR

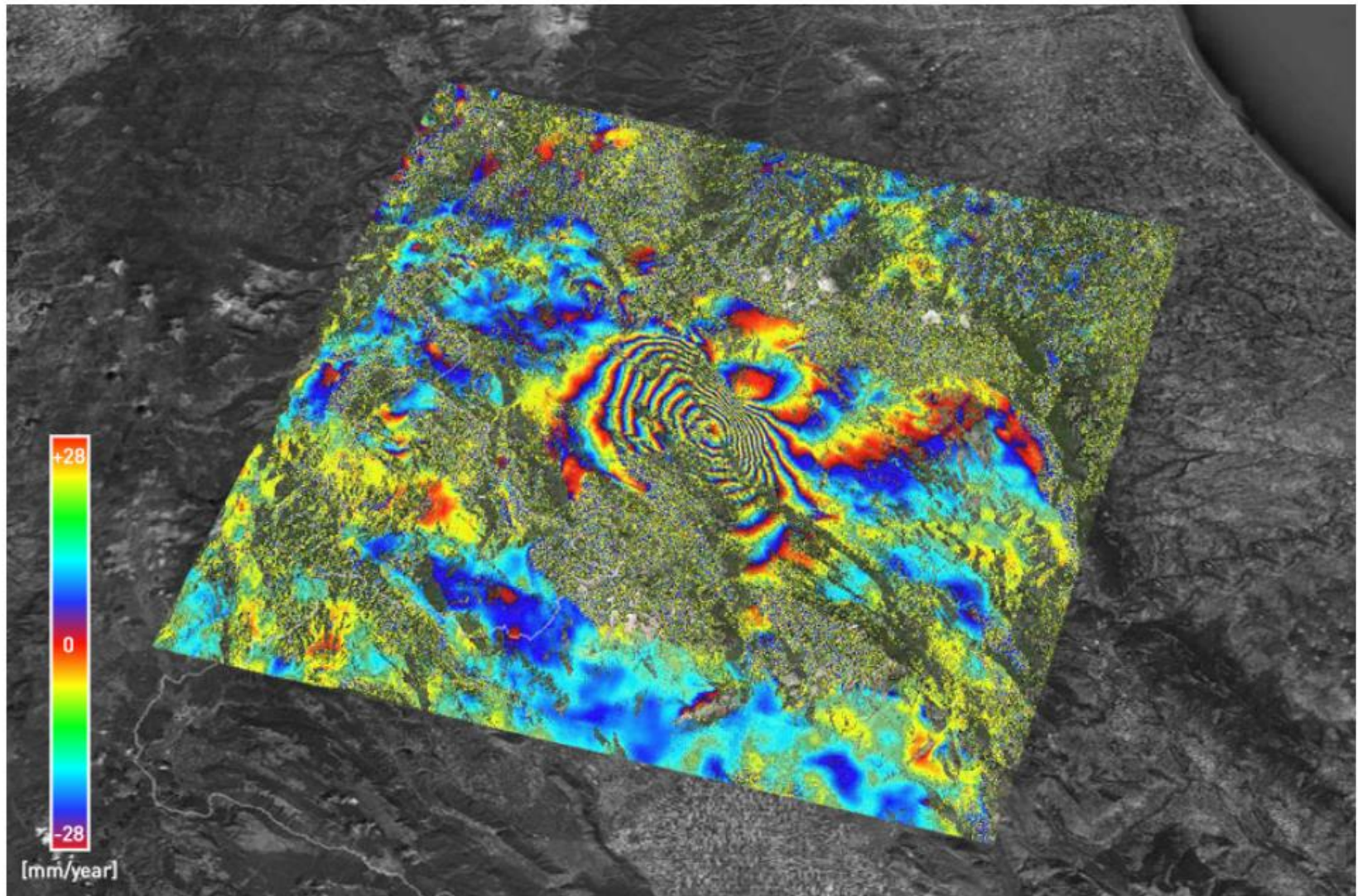


InSAR

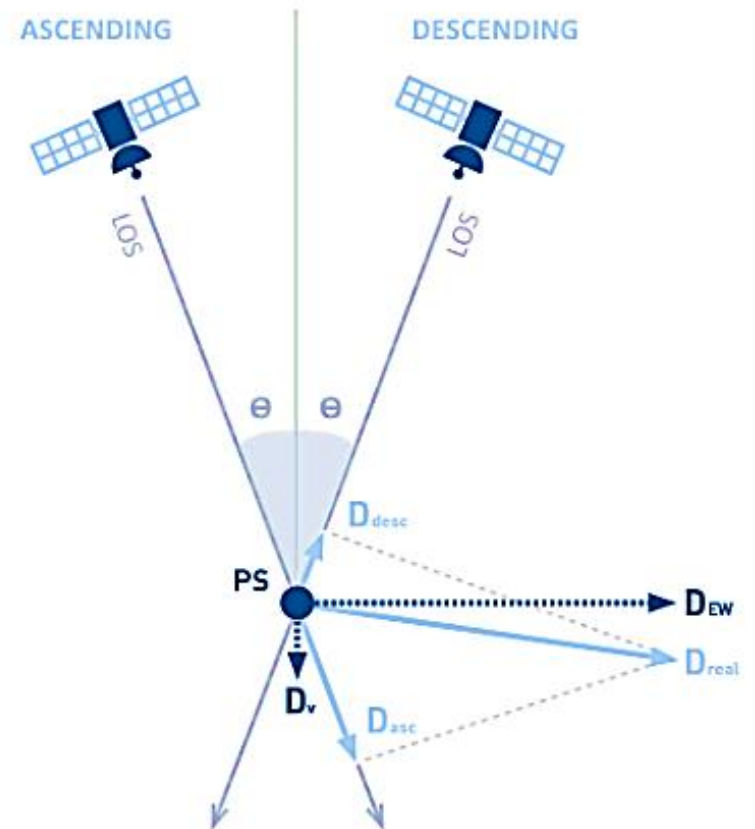
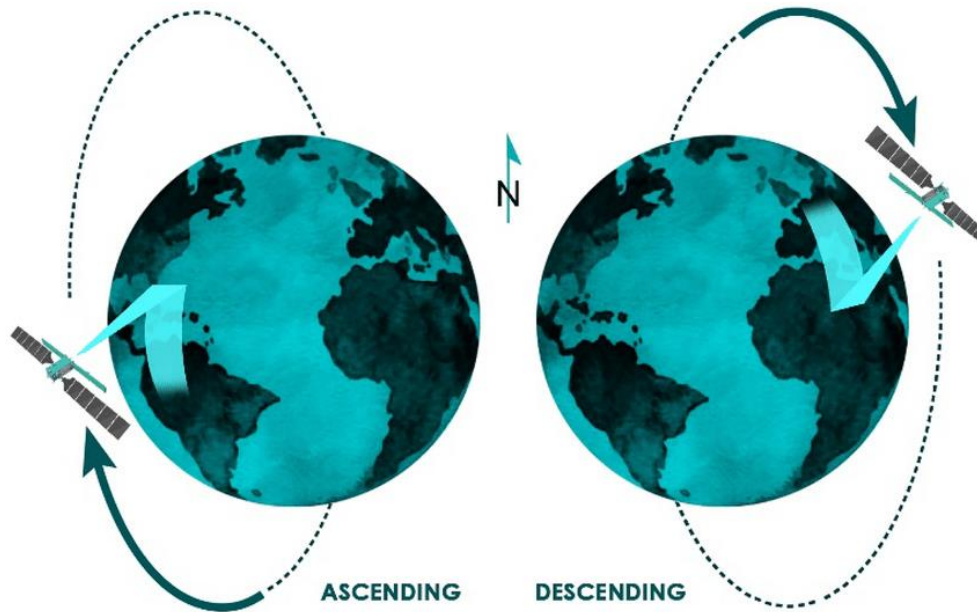
Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar



Interferograms

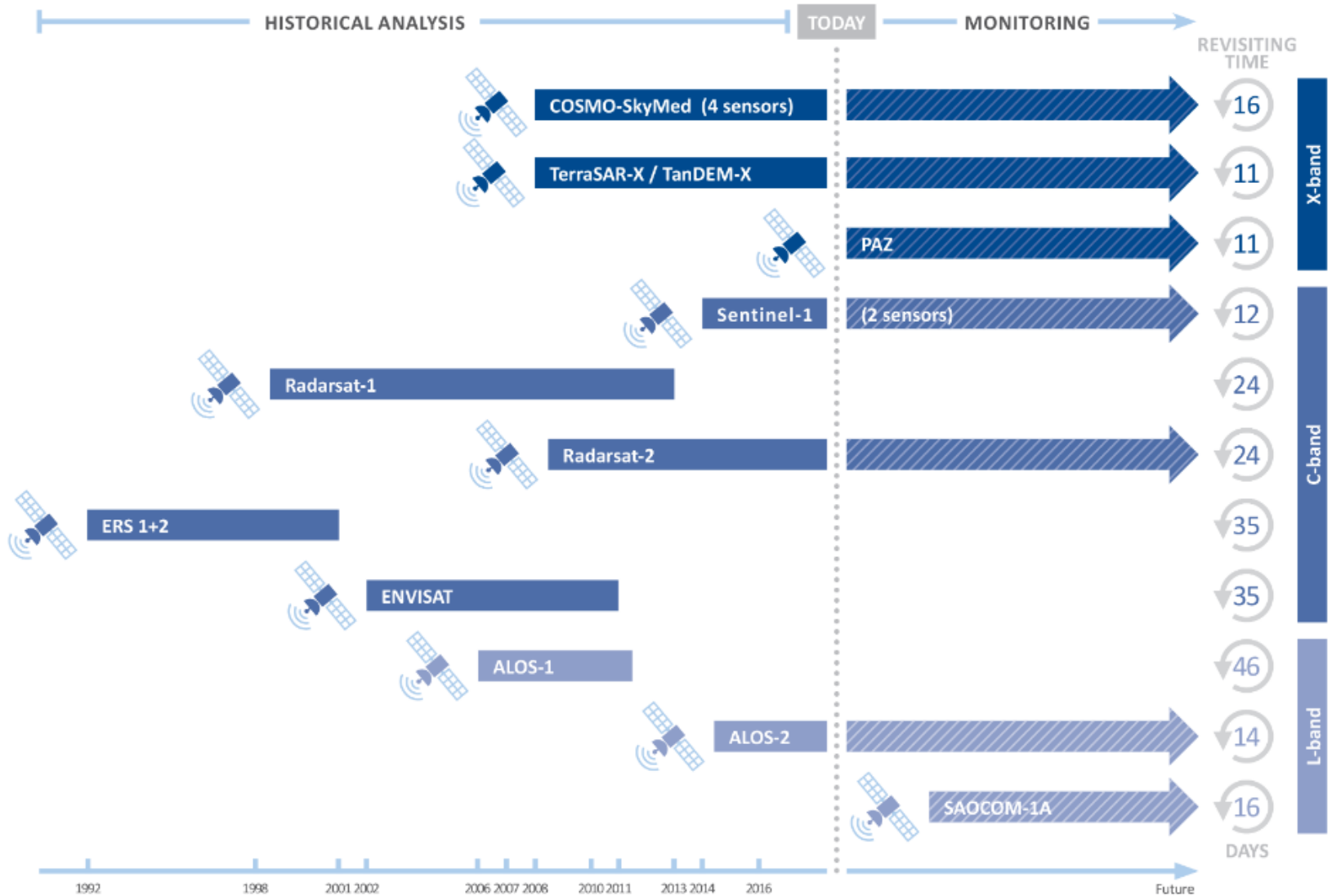


Ascending & Descending Orbits



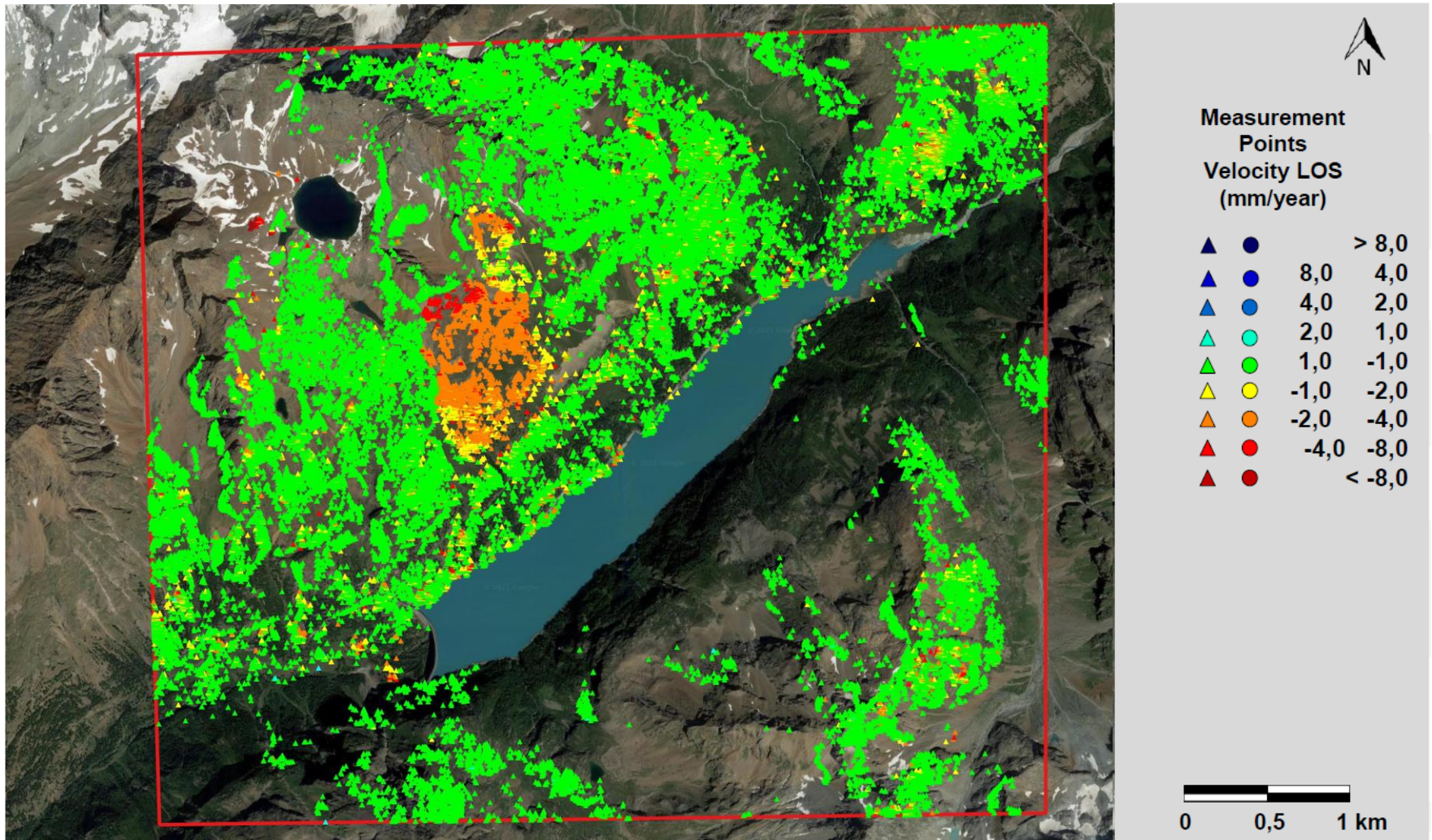
SAR

Satellites

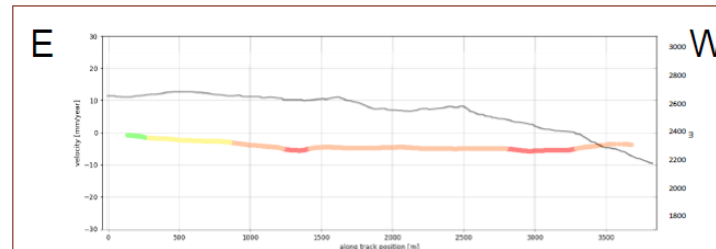
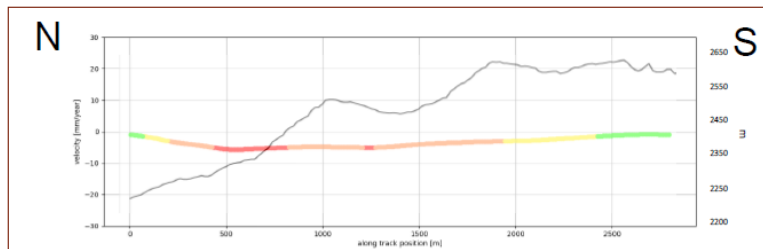
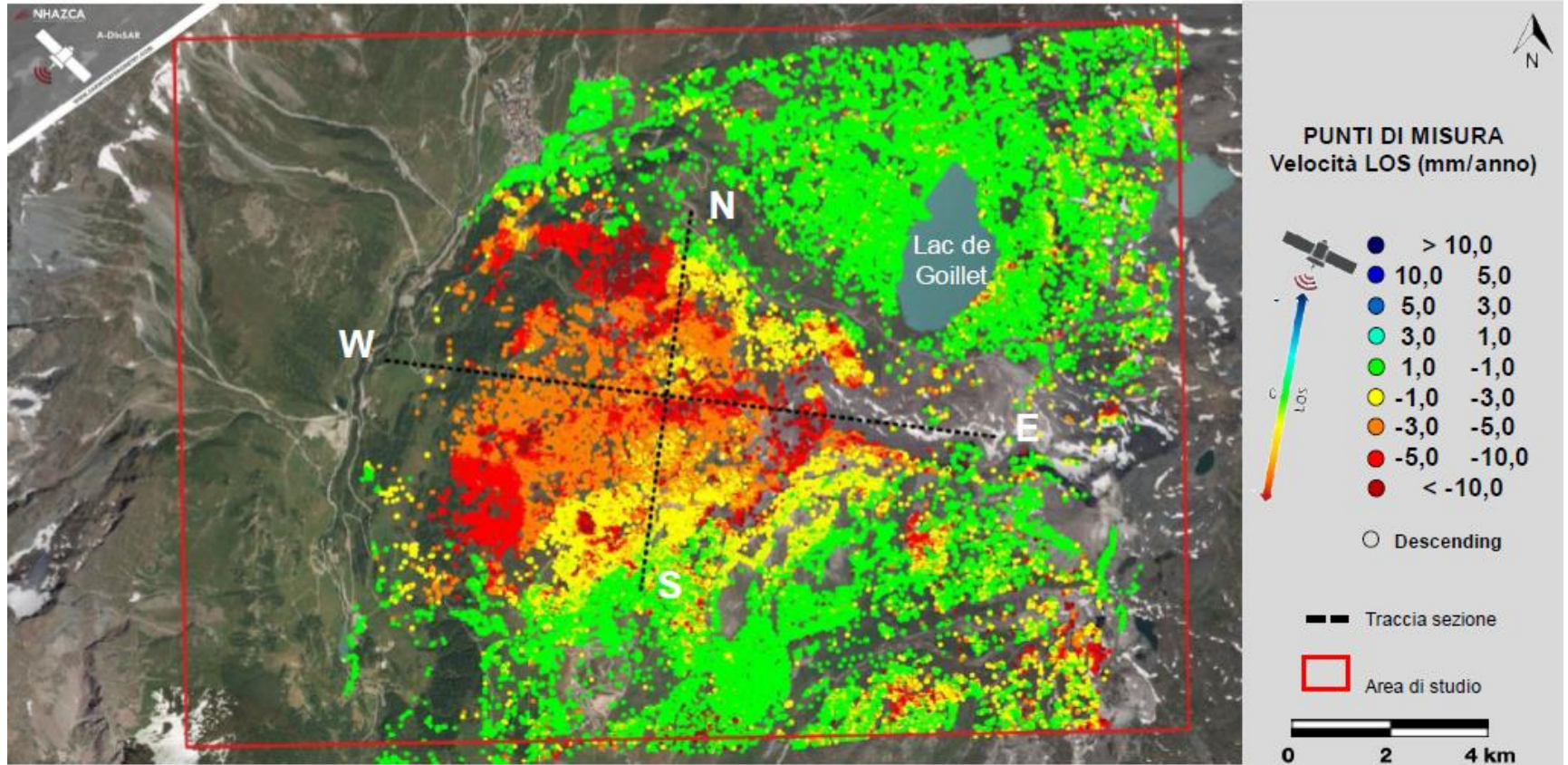


#1 INSAR SCREENING OF SLOPES AROUND DAMS

Landslide affecting north-west flank of the dam



#2 Interferometric sections and topographic profile for the analysis of water pipeline



— Profilo topografico

-10,00 mm/anno

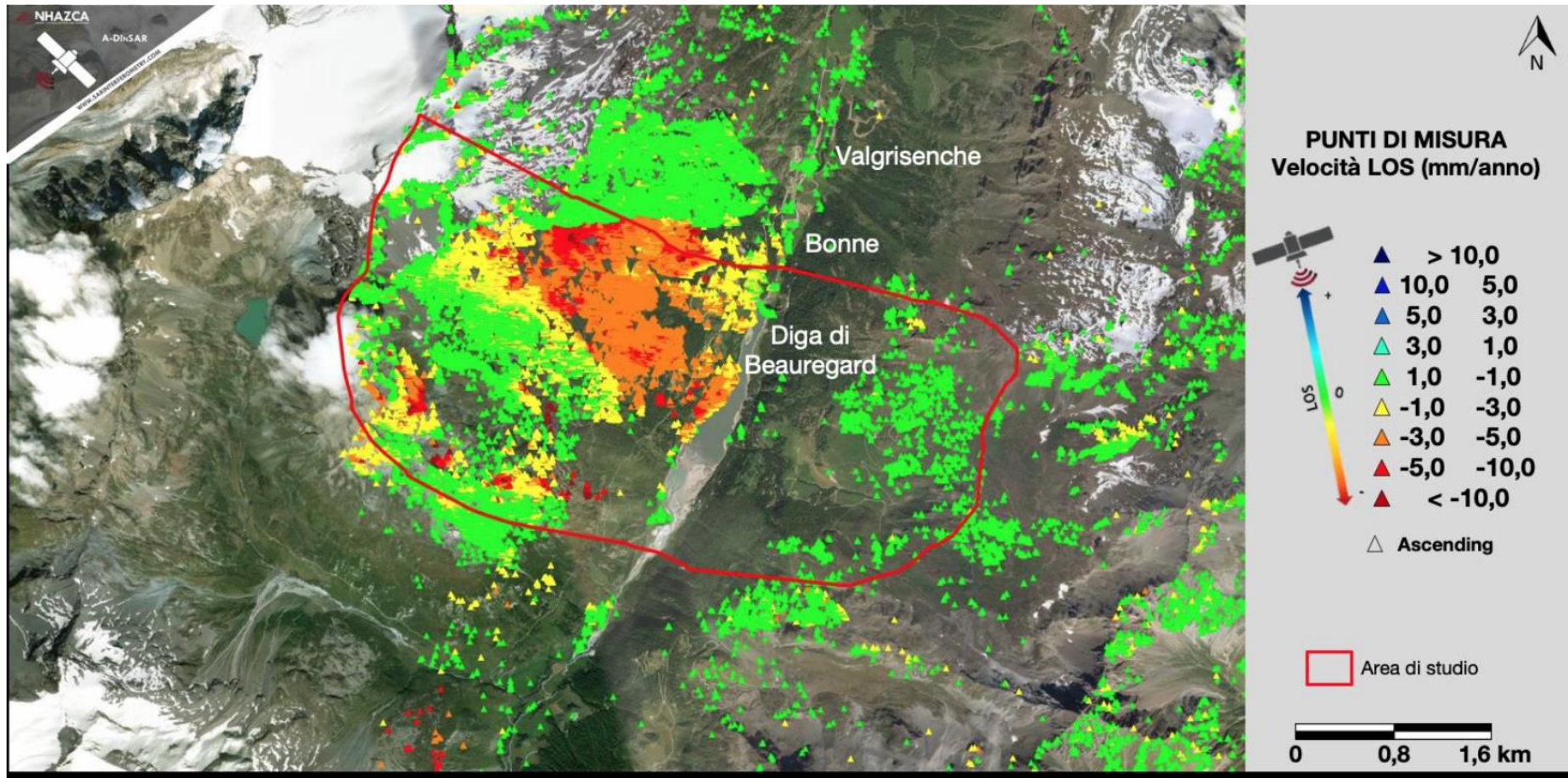
±1,00

+10,00 mm/anno

Post-Elaboration: LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURES

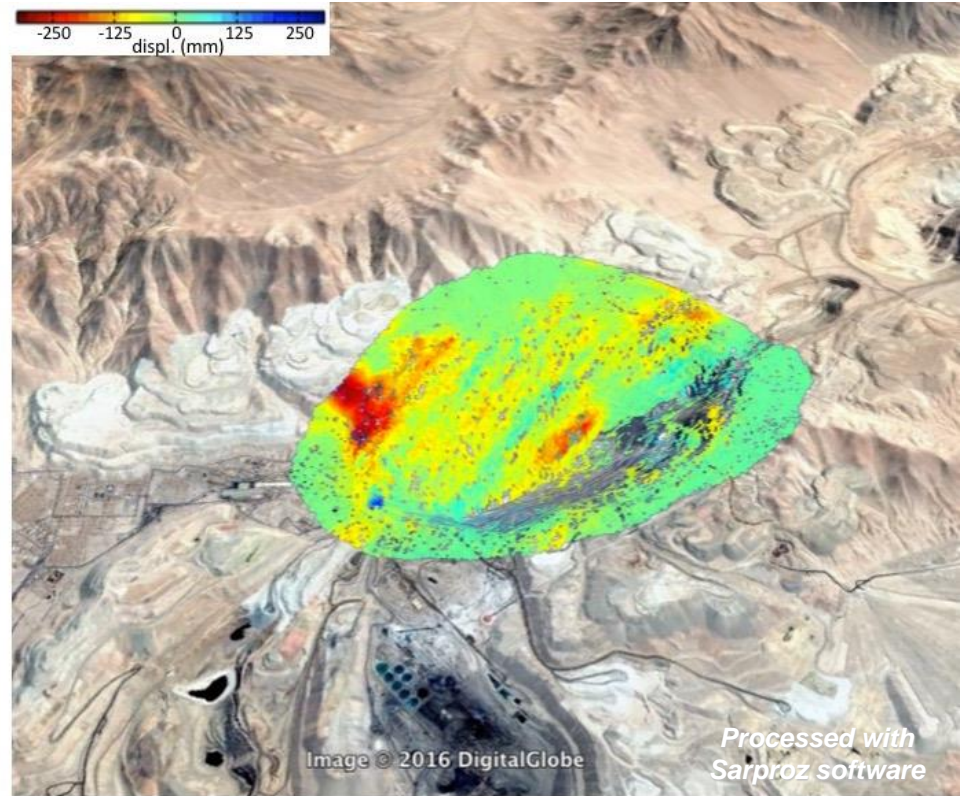


#3 INSAR SCREENING OF SLOPES AROUND DAMS

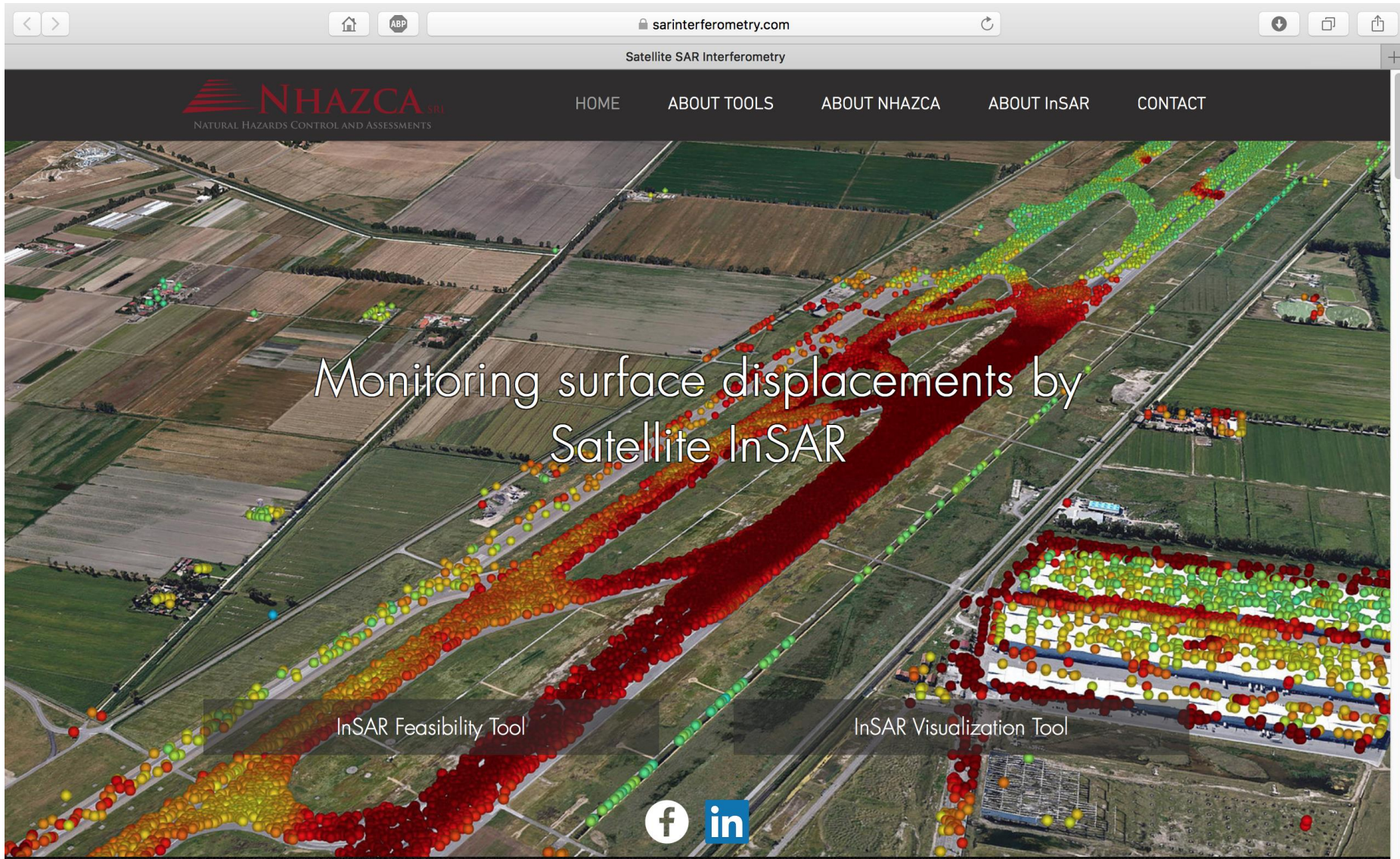


**Relevant landslide affecting one of the flank of a dam.
The dam has been demolished and rebuilt in a smaller size!**

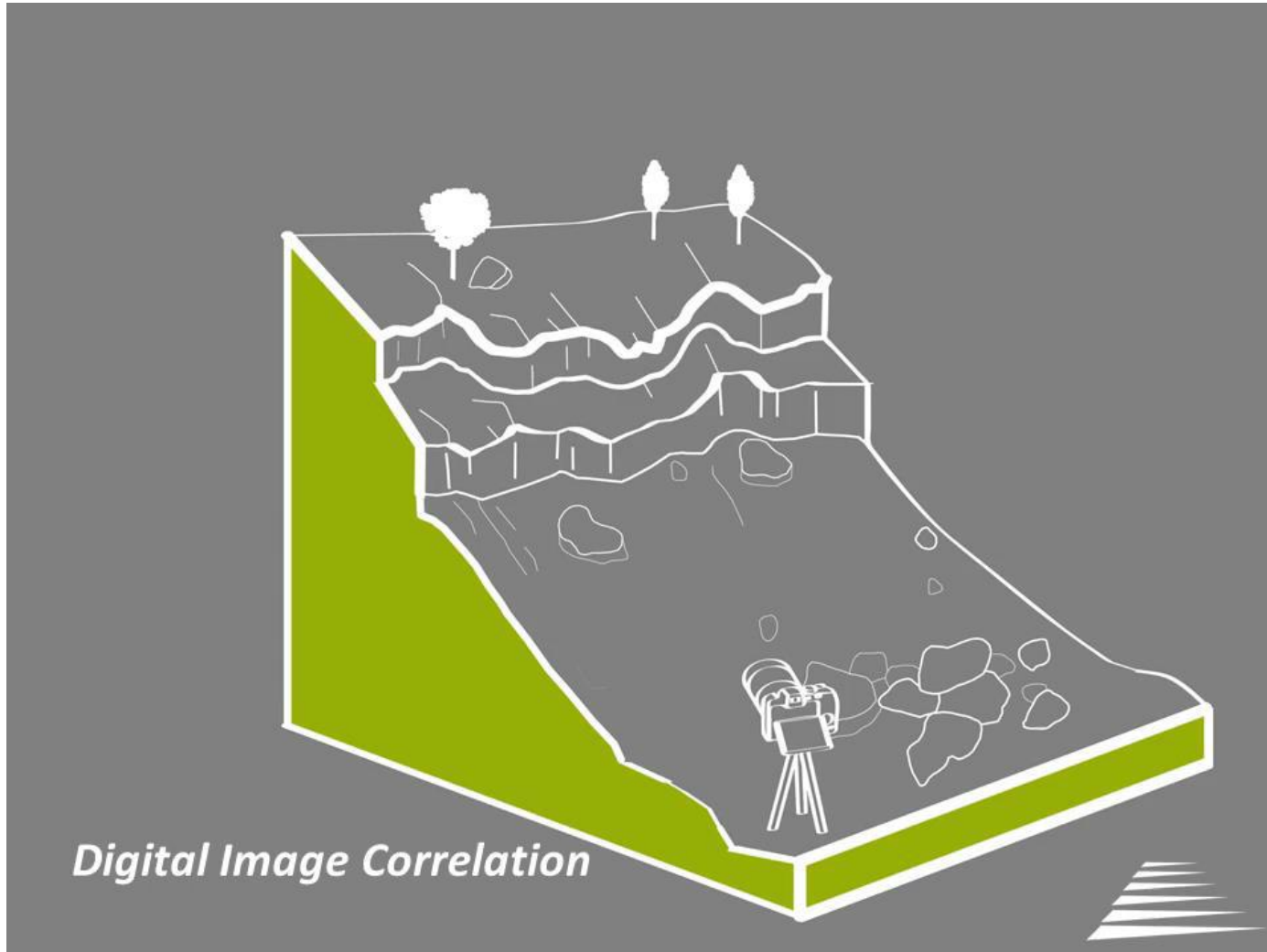
#4 Satellite InSAR results in a mining area



SARINTERFEROMETRY.COM



PHOTOMONITORING



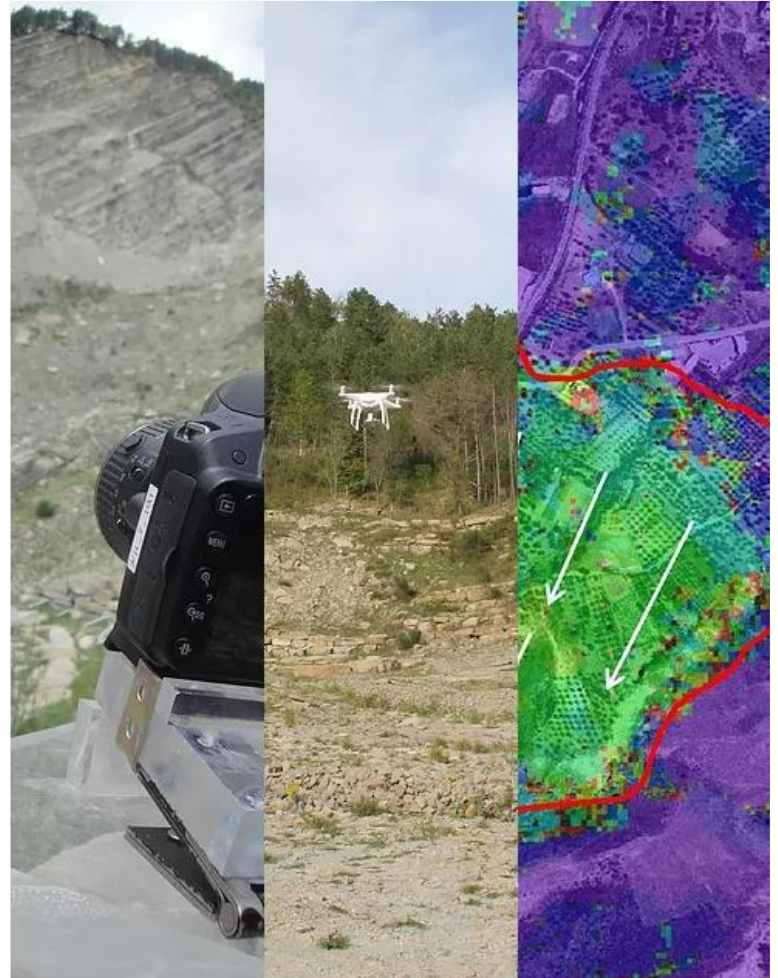
PHOTOMONITORING

Planned to avoid

- Costly and complex sensors
- Difficult data interpretation
- Accidental changes in sensor position

Possible input data

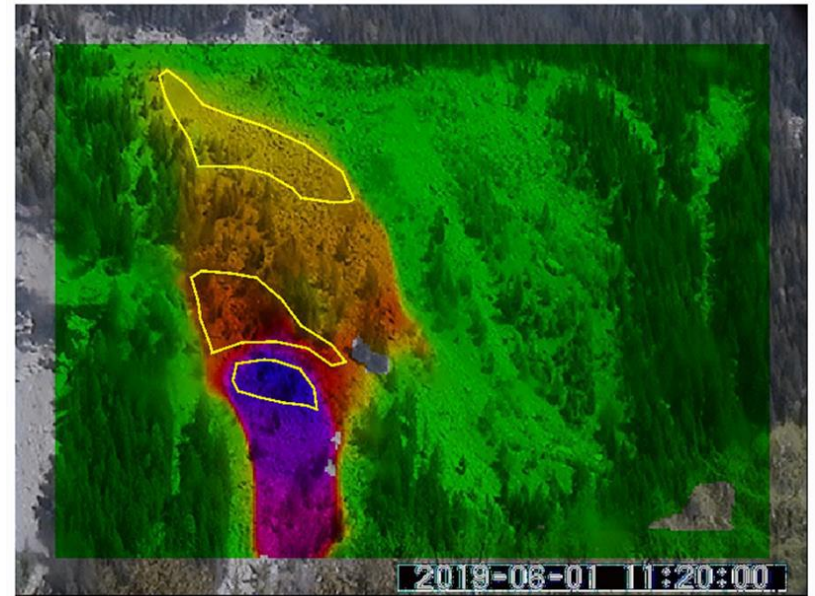
- Ground-based camera
- Drones
- Airborne campaign
- Satellite
- Smartphone



PHOTOMONITORING

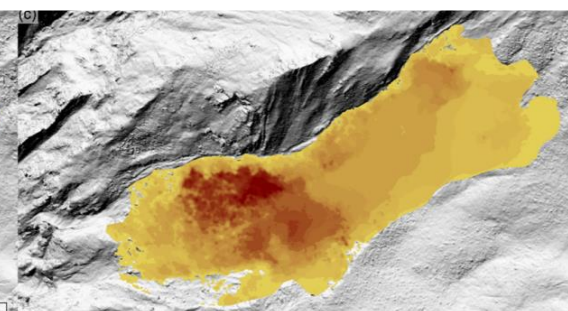
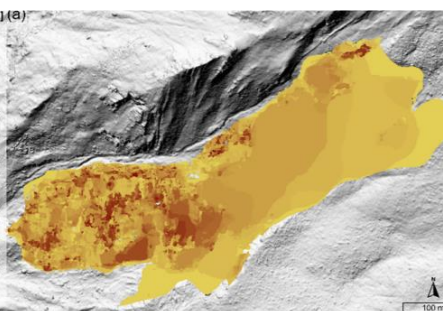
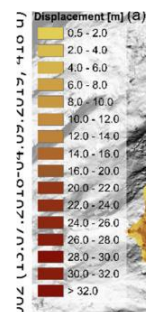
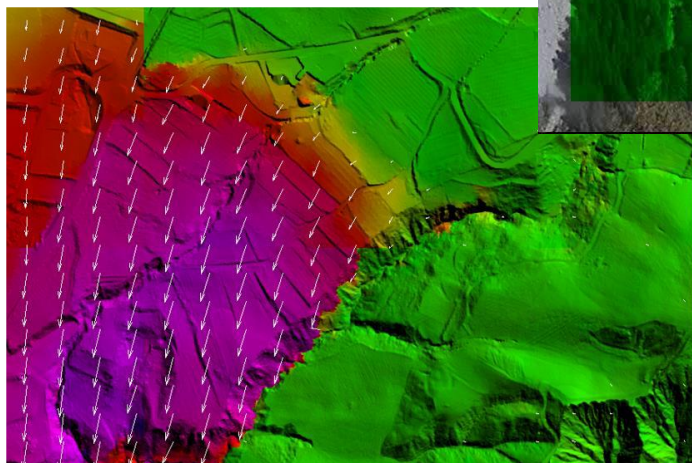
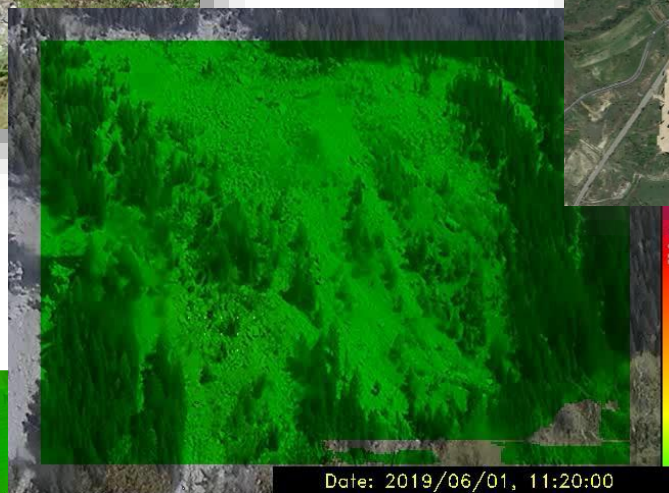
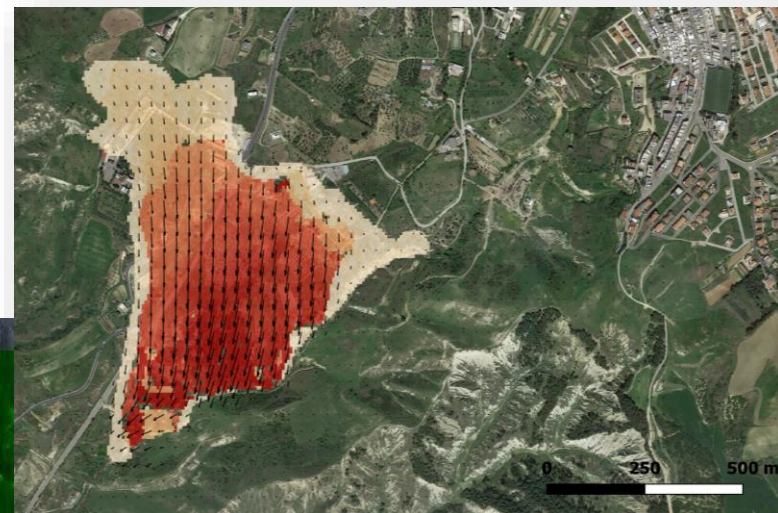
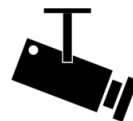
Applications

- Landslide displacement monitoring
- Structural monitoring (e.g. bridges, roads)
- Construction sites monitoring
- Flood Mapping
- Monitoring the rock scarp activity



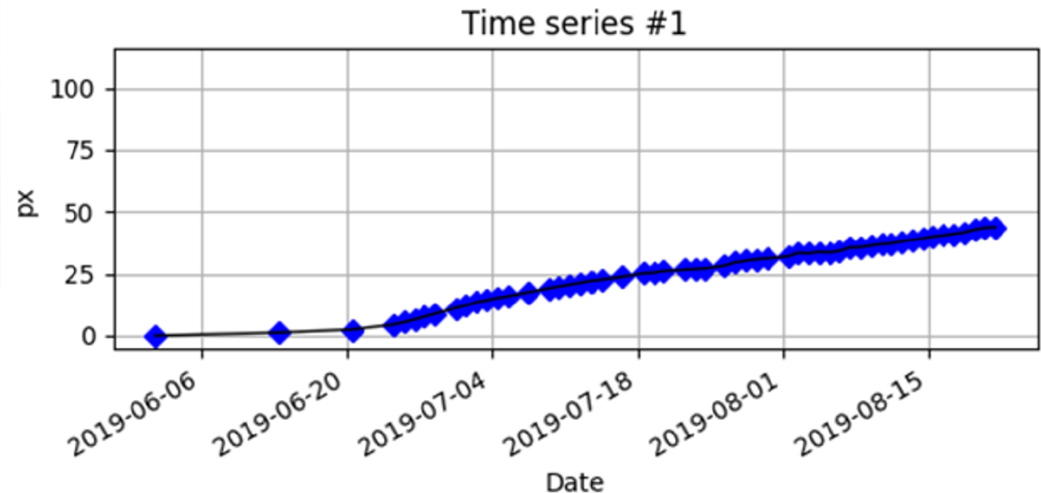
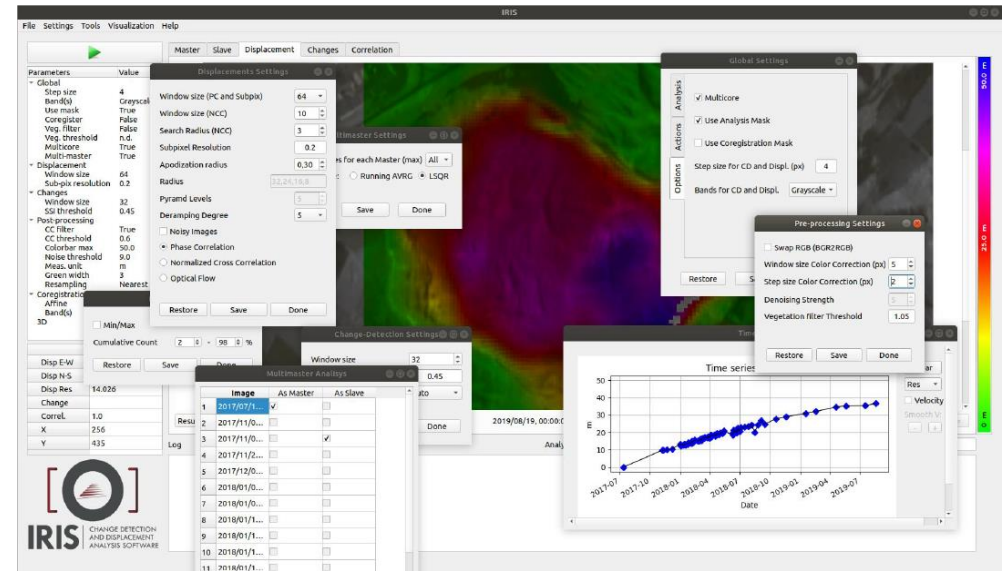
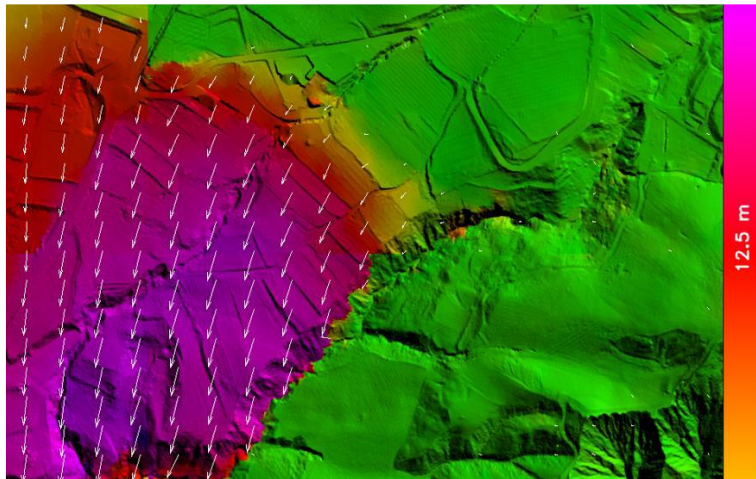
Purposes

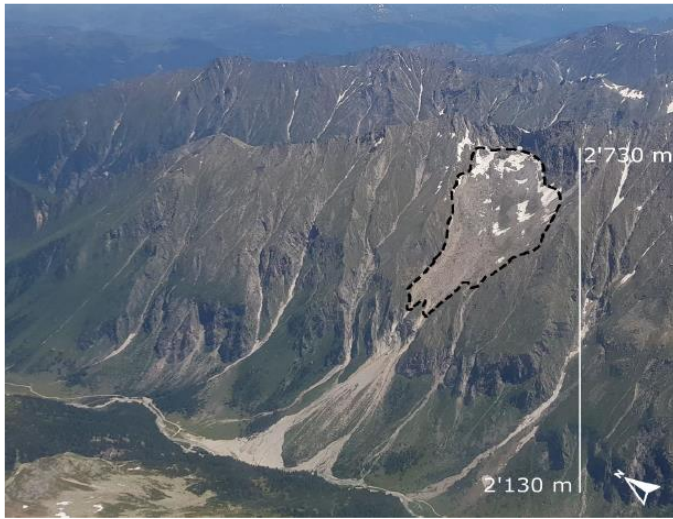
- To characterize, understand, and control the evolution over time



DISPLACEMENT DETECTION

If I analyze more than two images (multimaster analysis) I can extract a time series of the displacement of an area or a point.

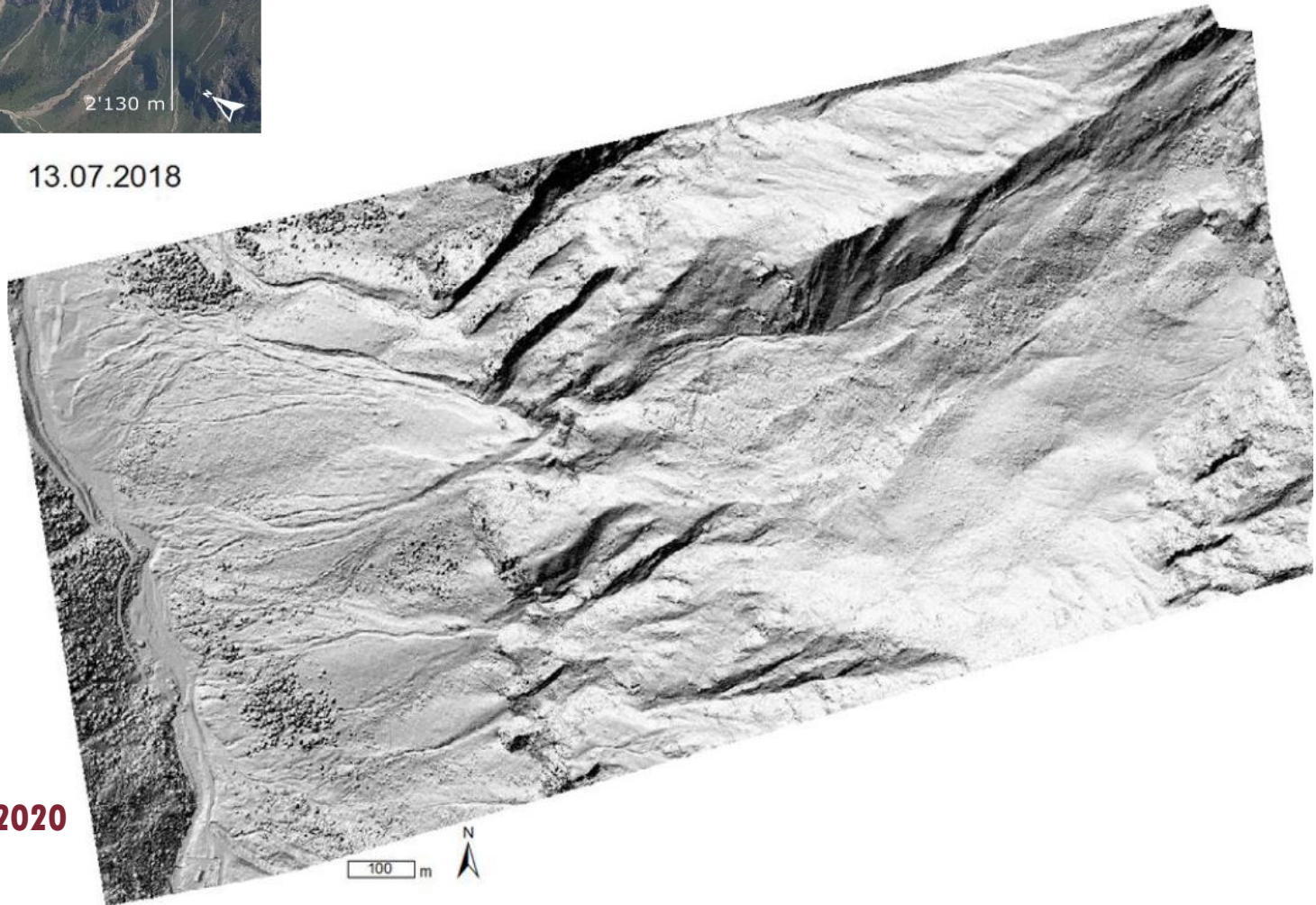




SATTELKAR, AUSTRIA

13.07.2018

DRONE-BASED APPLICATIONS



UAS ORTHOIMAGES

Resolution: 0.16 m

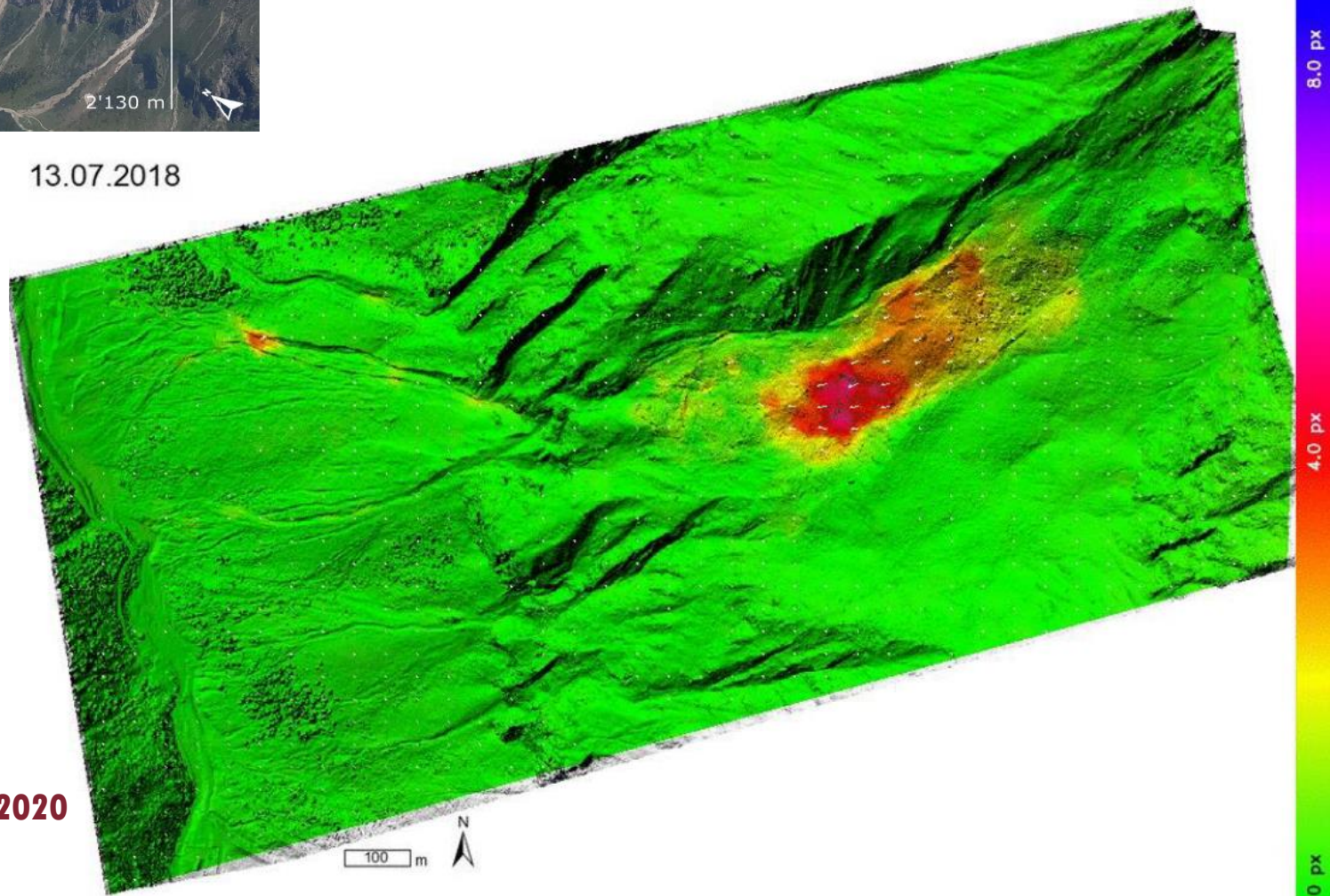
13/07/2018 – 11/09/2020



SATTELKAR, AUSTRIA

13.07.2018

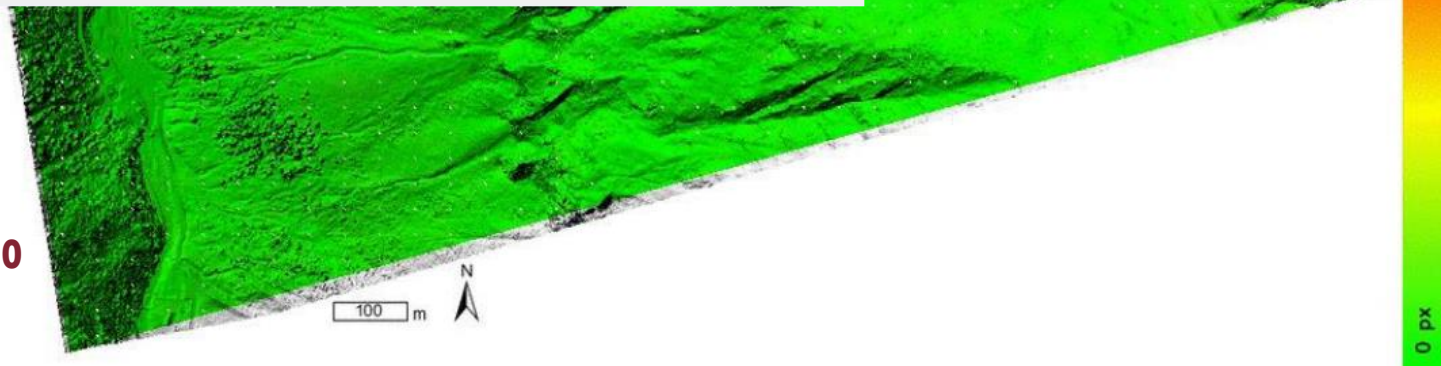
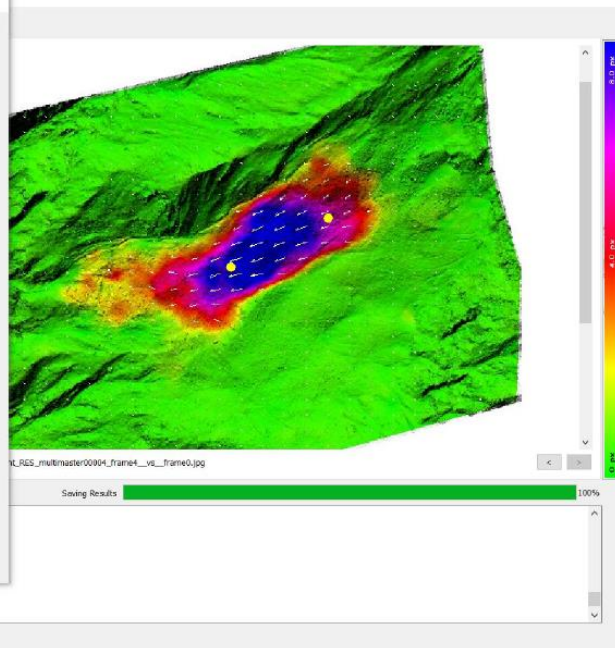
DRONE-BASED APPLICATIONS



UAS ORTHOIMAGES

Resolution: 0.16 m

13/07/2018 – 11/09/2020



GROUND-BASED APPLICATIONS

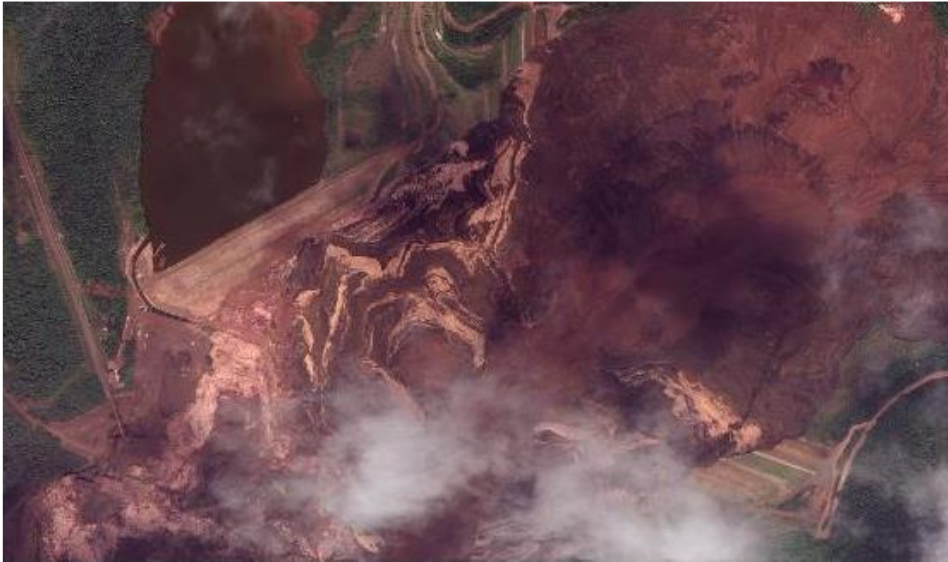
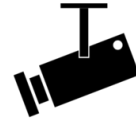


BRUMADINHO (BRASIL) TAILING DAM COLLAPSE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS

SURVEILLANCE CAMERA DISPLACEMENT MAP 25/01/2019



GROUND-BASED APPLICATIONS



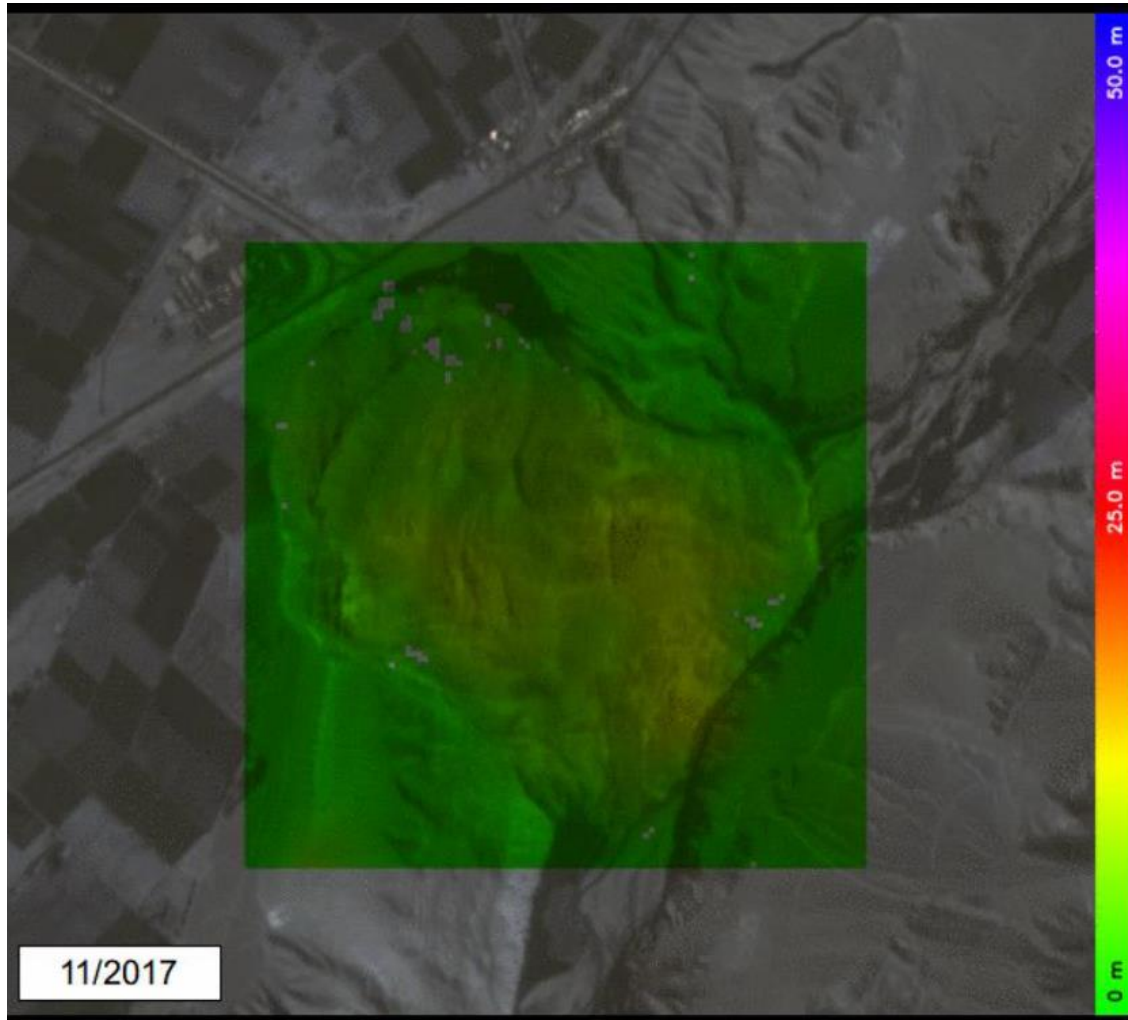
**BRUMADINHO (BRASIL)
TAILING DAM COLLAPSE
DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS**

**SURVEILLANCE CAMERA
DISPLACEMENT MAP
25/01/2019**



SATELLITE-BASED APPLICATIONS

AREQUIPA LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (PERU)



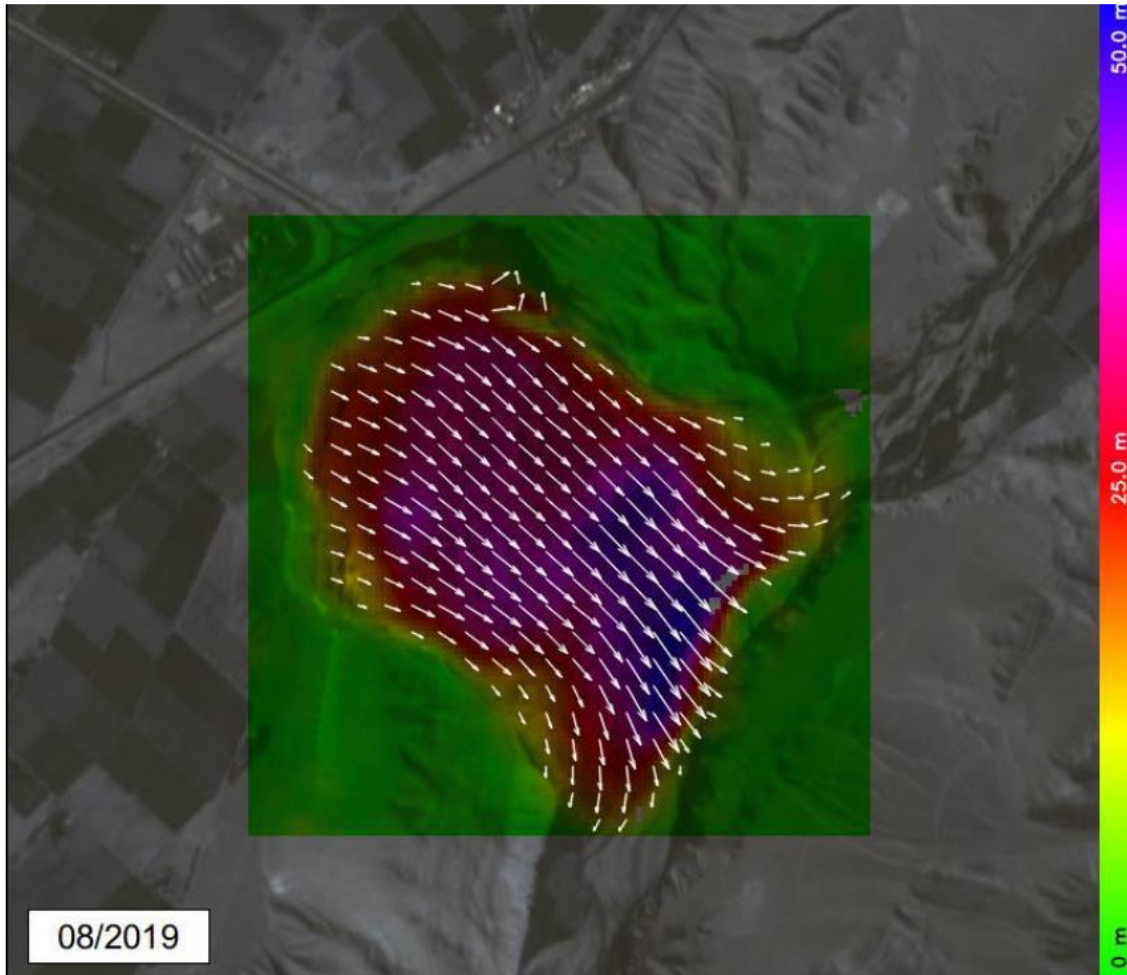
**PLANETSCOPE OPTICAL SATELLITE
IMAGES**

**High Resolution: 3x3 meters
DISPLACEMENT MAP**

11/2017 – 08/2019

SATELLITE-BASED APPLICATIONS

AREQUIPA LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (PERU)



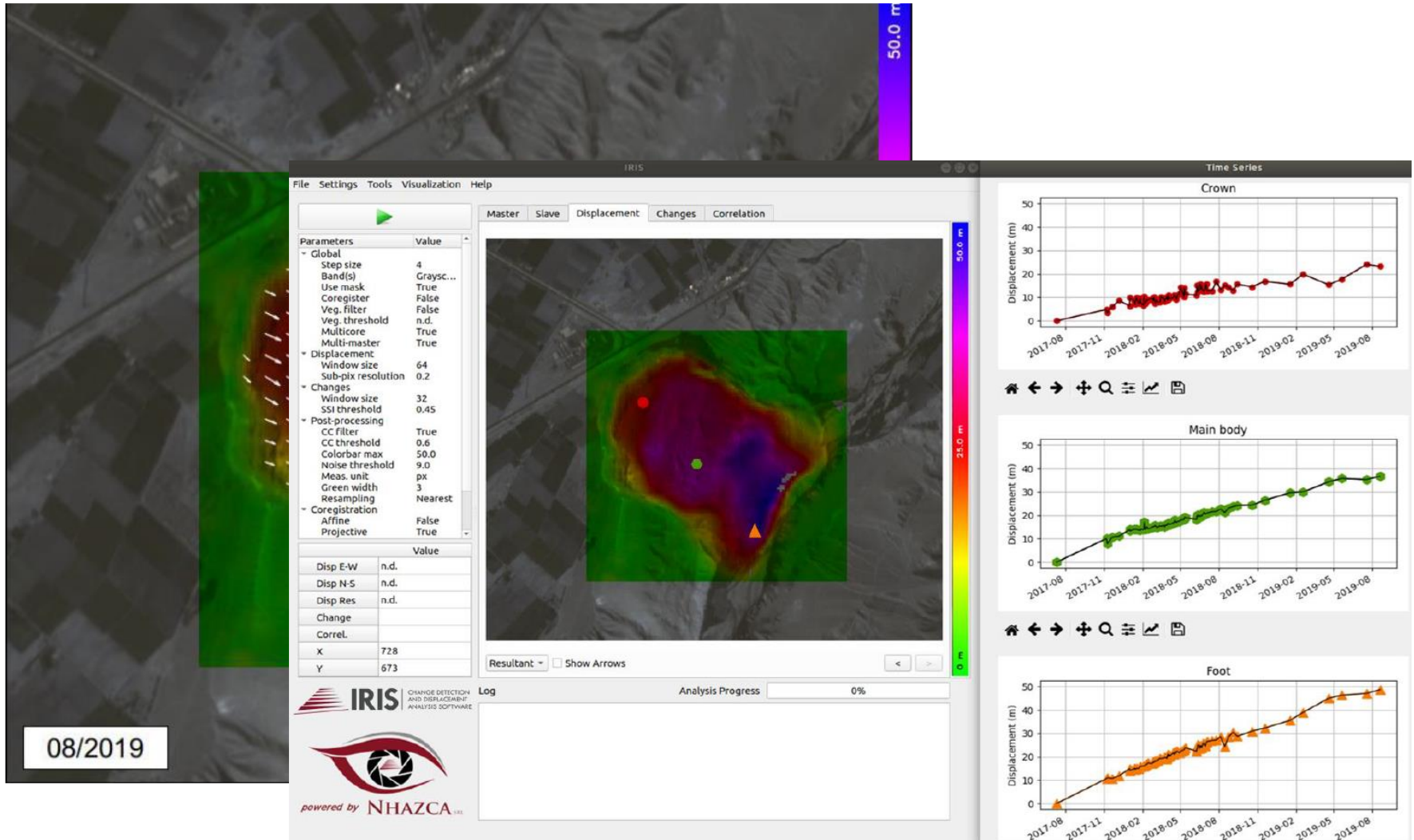
**PLANETSCOPE OPTICAL SATELLITE
IMAGES**

**High Resolution: 3x3 meters
DISPLACEMENT MAP**

11/2017 – 08/2019

SATELLITE-BASED APPLICATIONS

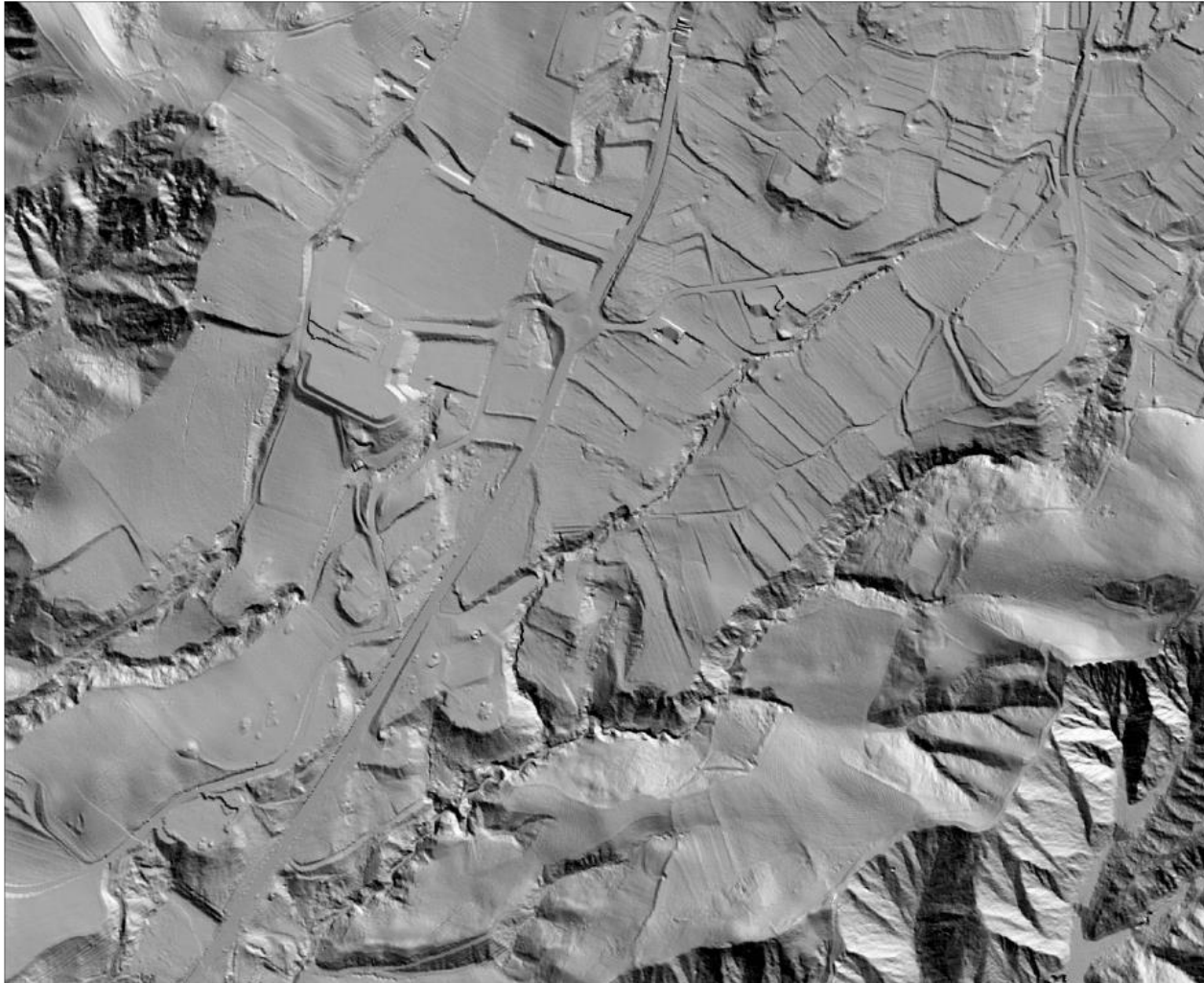
AREQUIPA LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (PERU)



AIRBORNE-BASED APPLICATIONS



MONTESCAGLIOSO LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (ITALY)



AIRBORNE LIDAR DTM

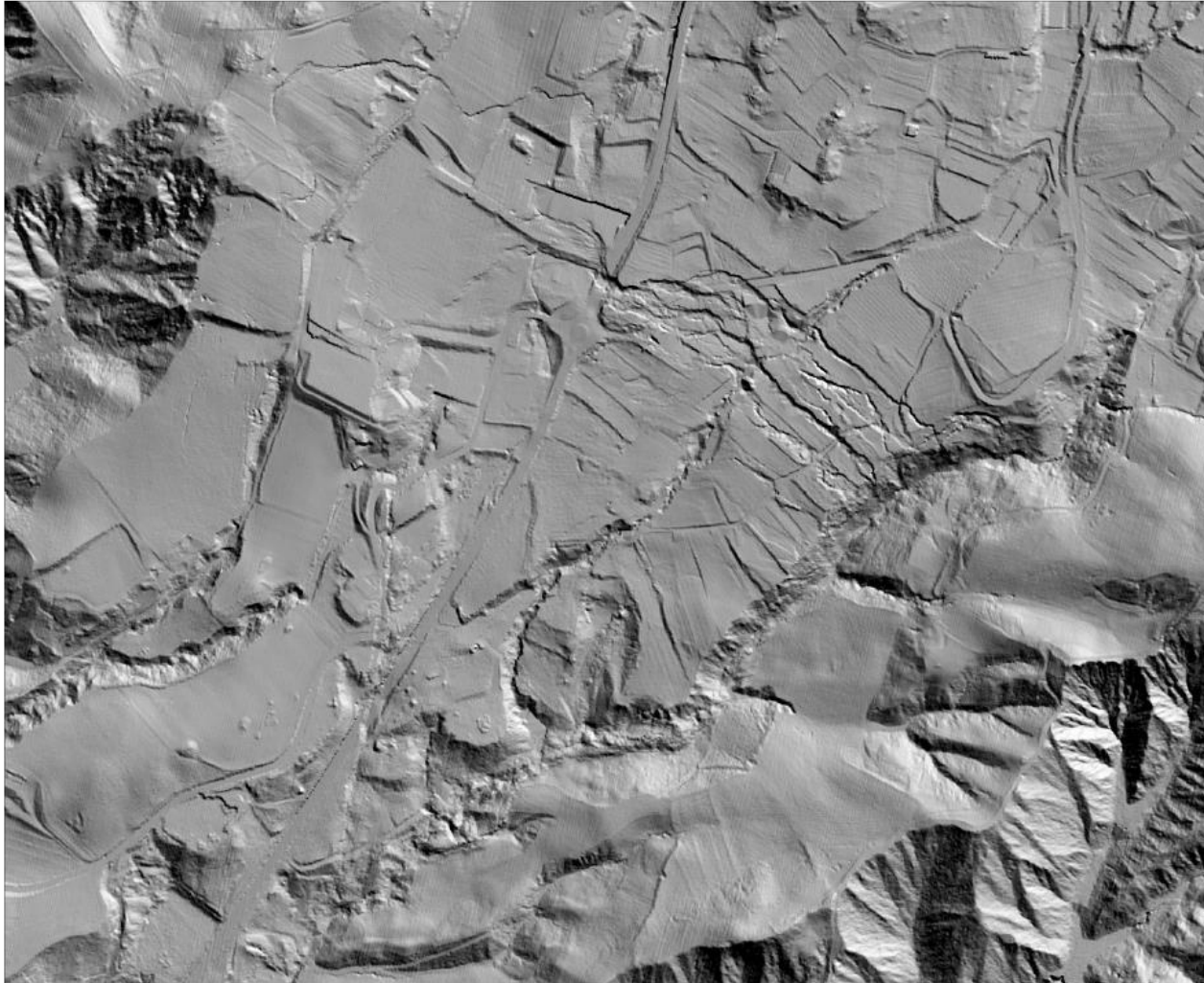
Resolution:

1x1 meter

AIRBORNE-BASED APPLICATIONS



MONTESCAGLIOSO LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (ITALY)



AIRBORNE LIDAR DTM

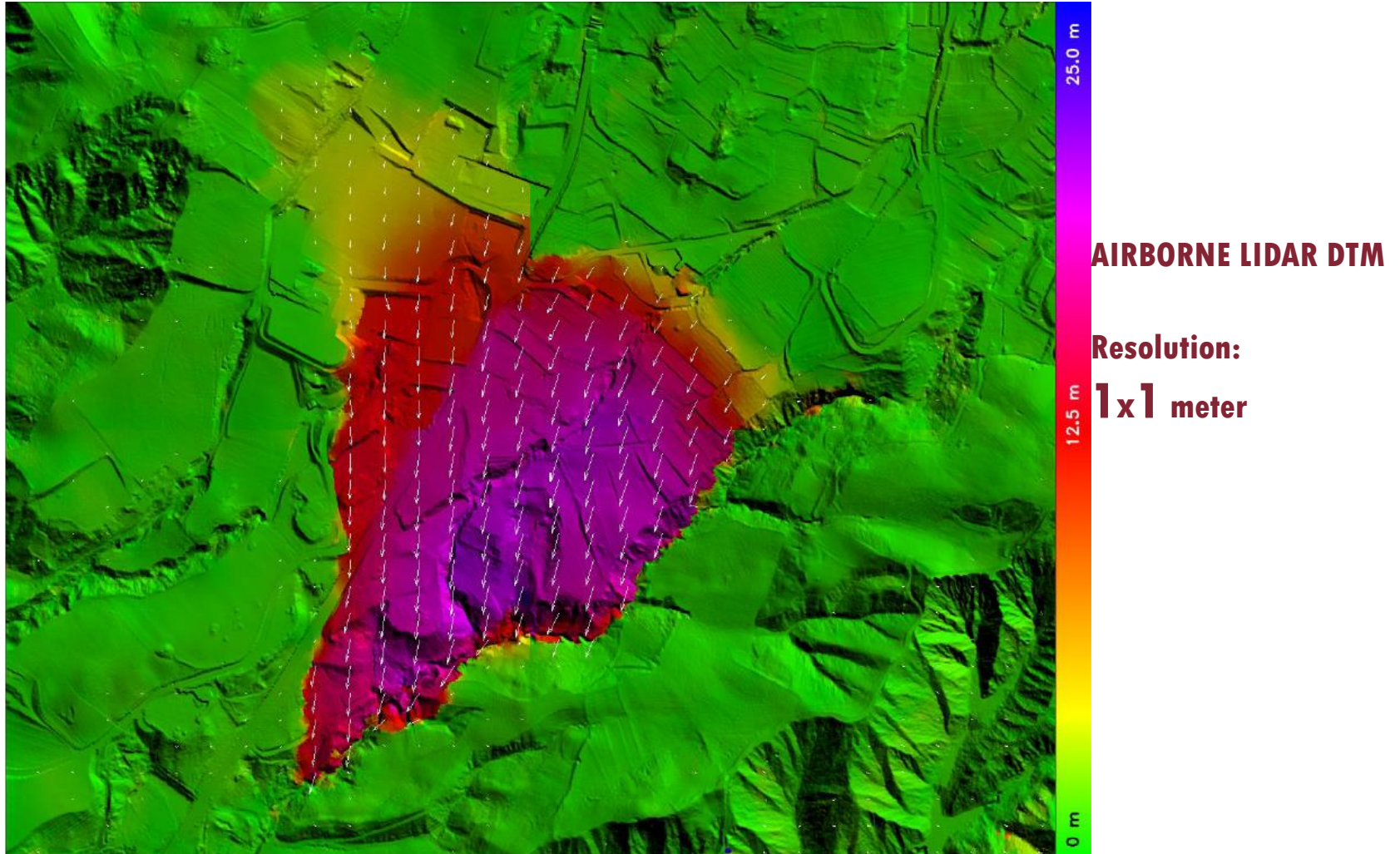
Resolution:

1x1 meter

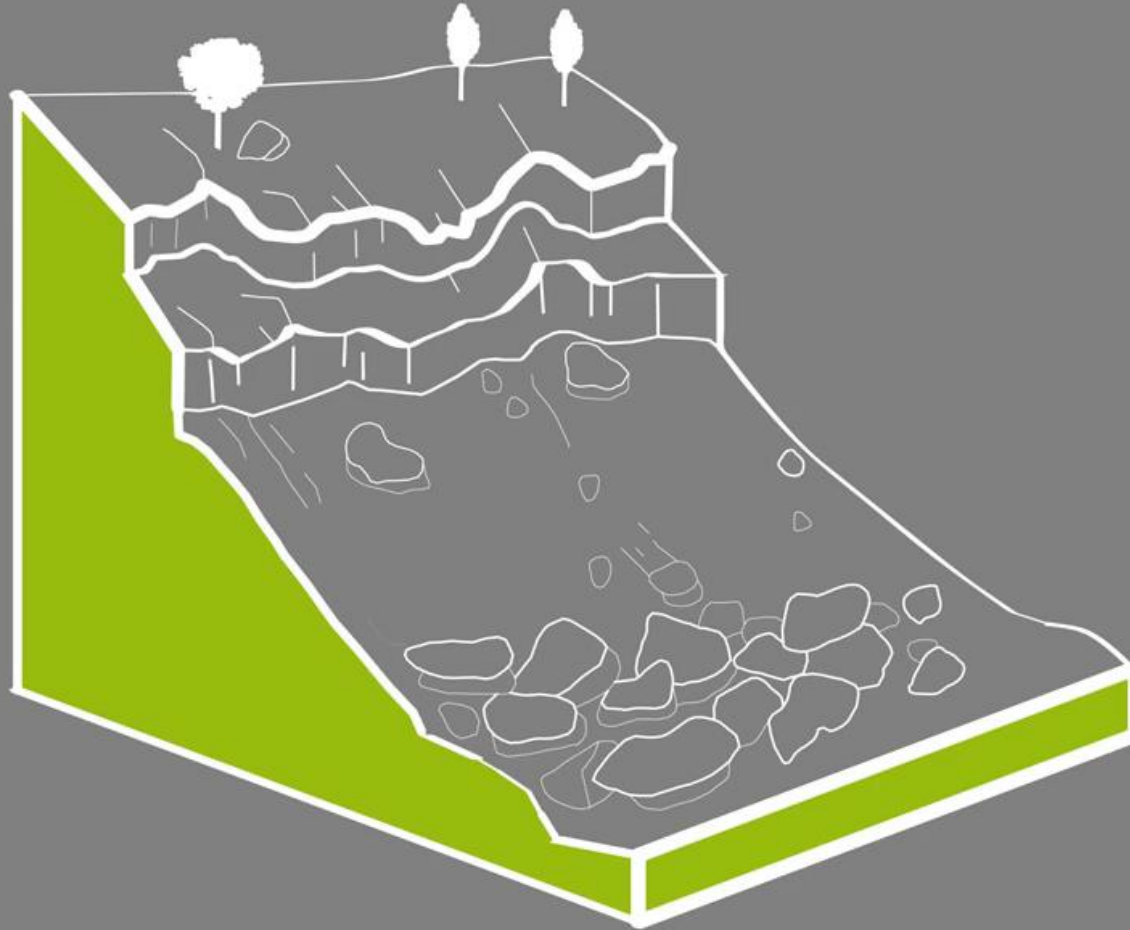
AIRBORNE-BASED APPLICATIONS



MONTESCAGLIOSO LANDSLIDE DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS (ITALY)



LASER SCANNER



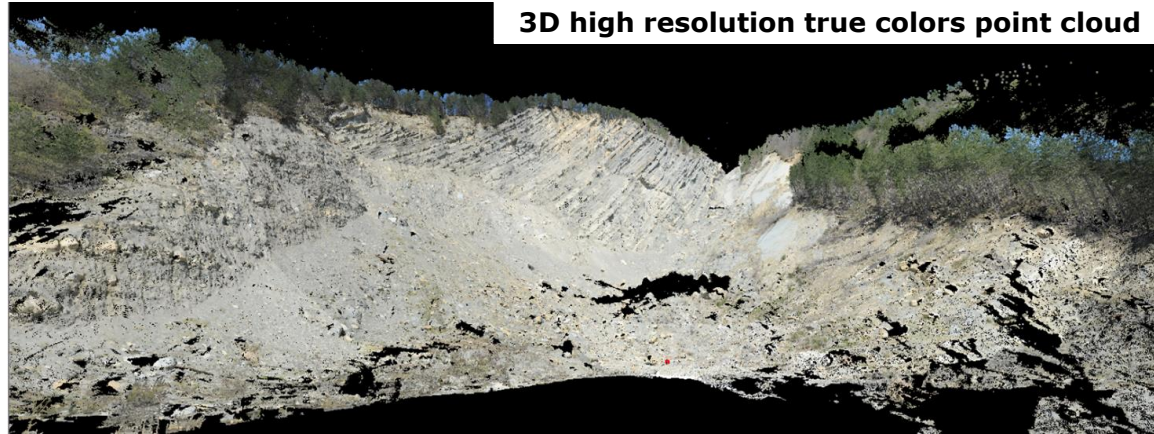
Laser Scanner



LASER SCANNER

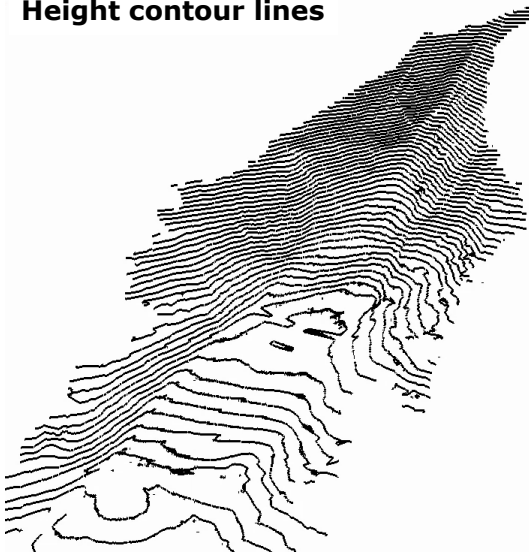
3D surveying and periodical monitoring

COLLECTED DATA

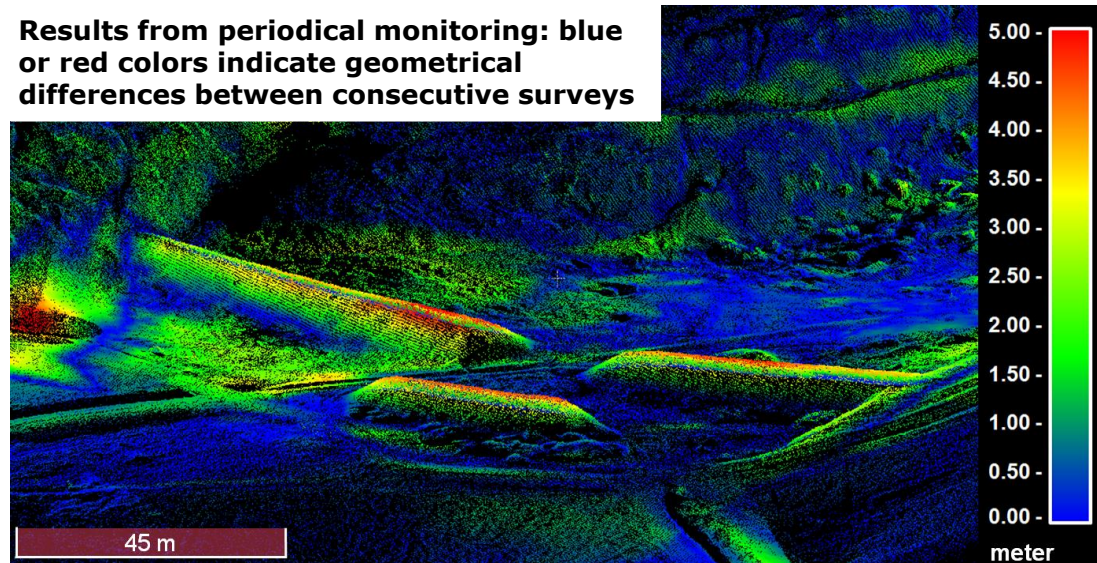


ACHIEVED RESULTS

Height contour lines

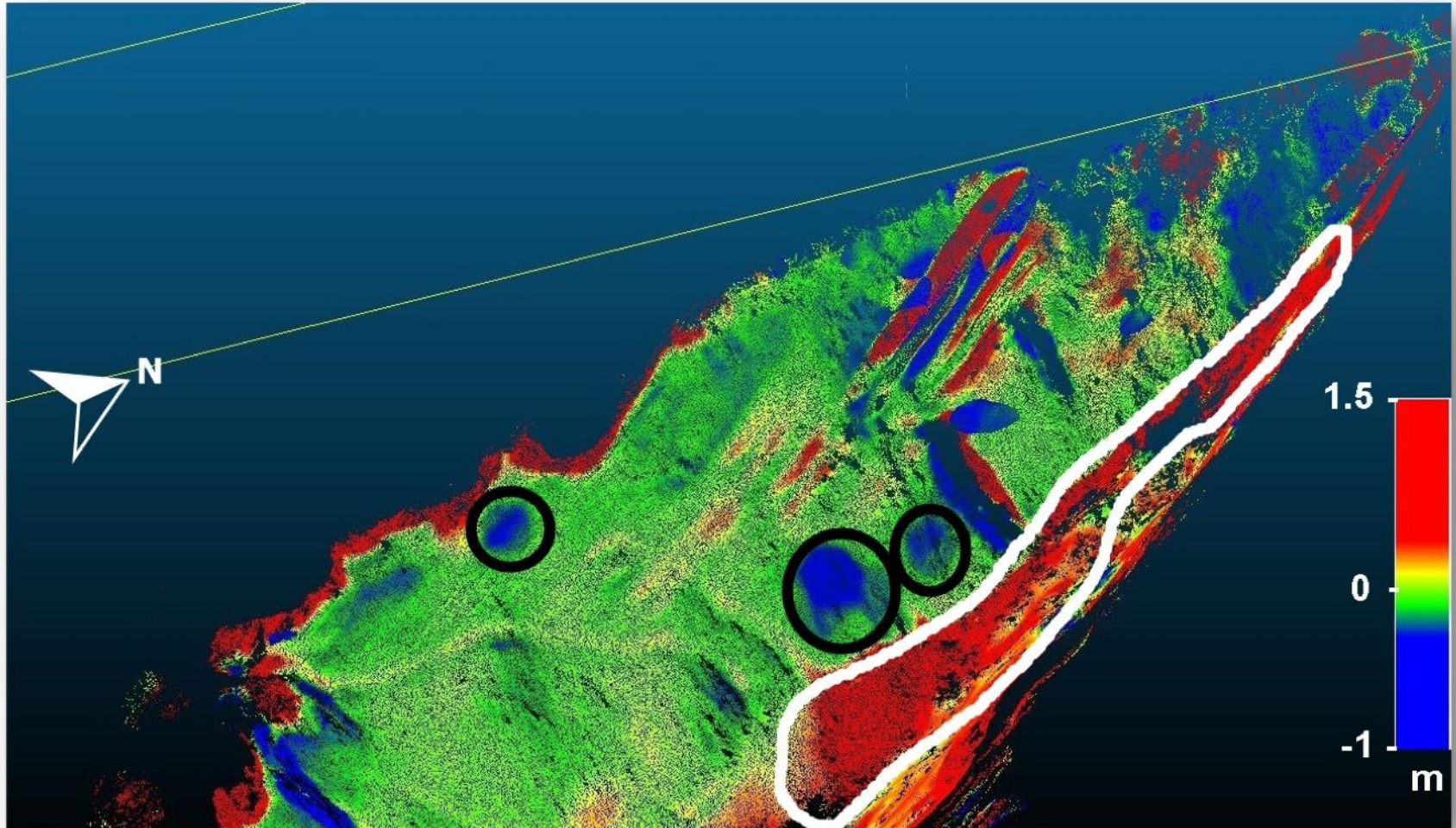


Results from periodical monitoring: blue or red colors indicate geometrical differences between consecutive surveys



LASER SCANNER

3D surveying and periodical monitoring



Comparison between 3D models acquired in different time
(2015-2016)

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Pittsburgh, with a yellow bridge structure overlaid on the image. The bridge is a cantilever bridge, and its structure is highlighted in a bright yellow color. The city below is densely packed with buildings, and a river is visible in the foreground. The background shows a hilly area with more buildings and greenery.

**THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**



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EYES WIDE OPEN

*New Technologies
in Our Hands!*

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