

Assessment of Stability of Rock Slopes from Point Clouds by Facet Amalgamation Approach

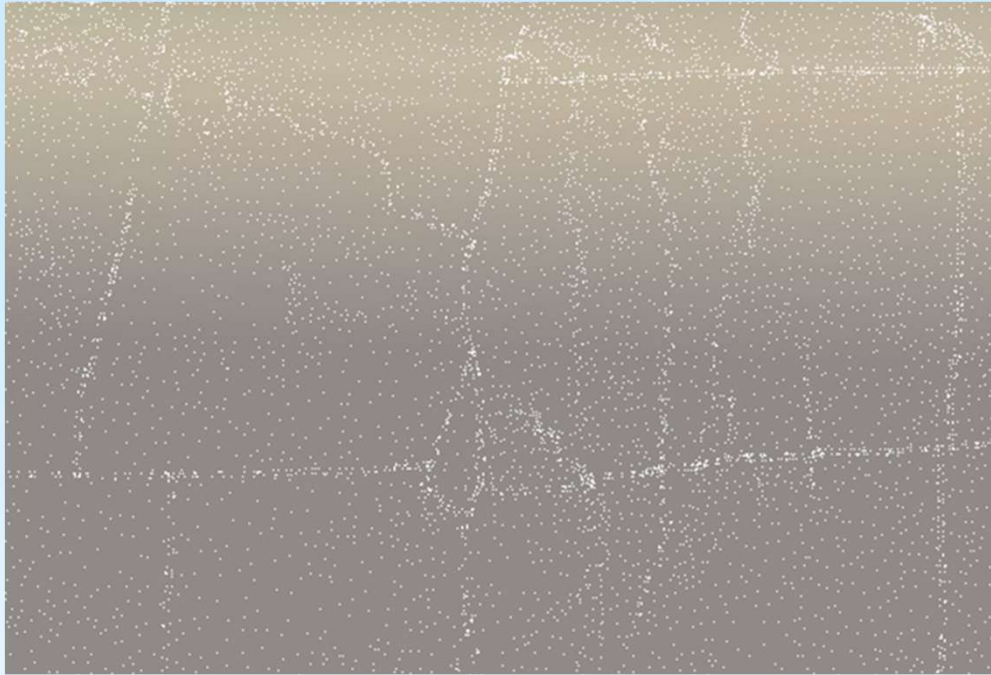
A.C.T. So







Point Cloud

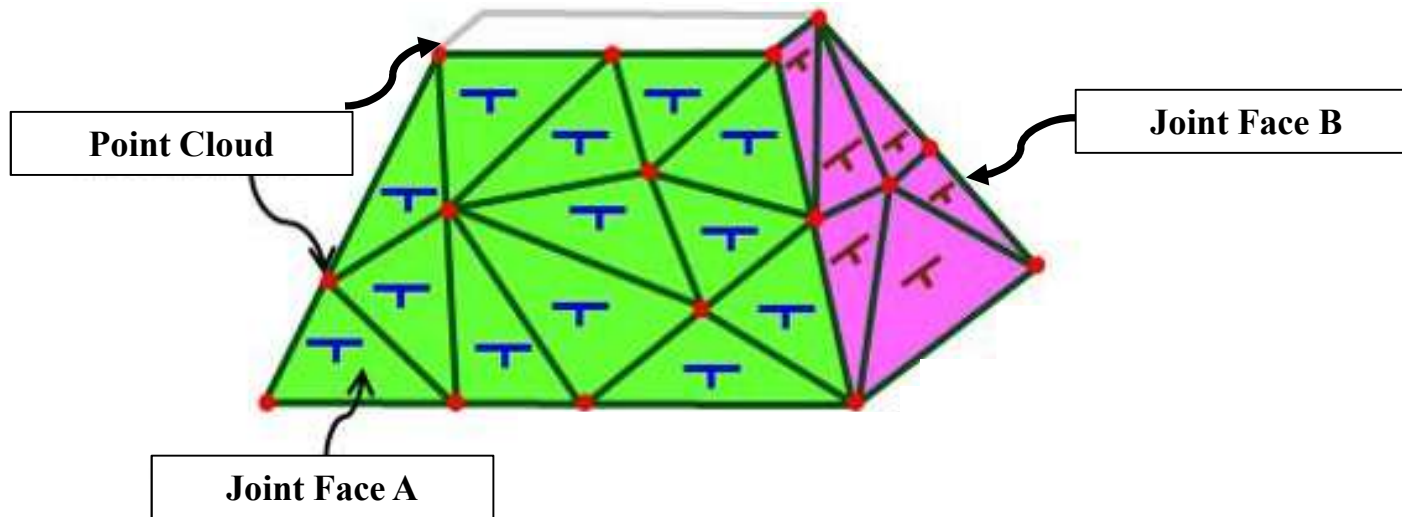


Point Cloud

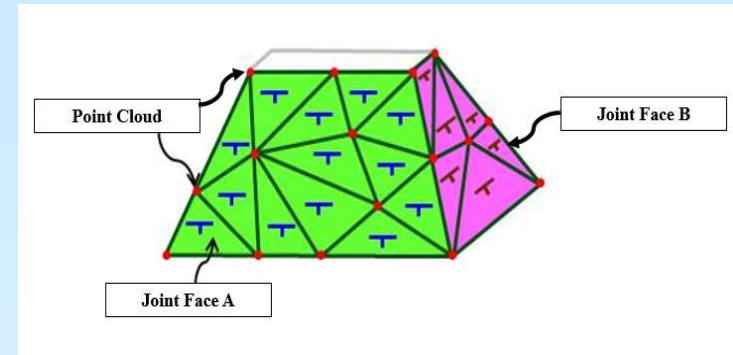


**Triangular Mesh
generated from
Point Cloud**

Measurement of Orientations of Rock Joints by Facet Amalgamation Approach



Assumptions:

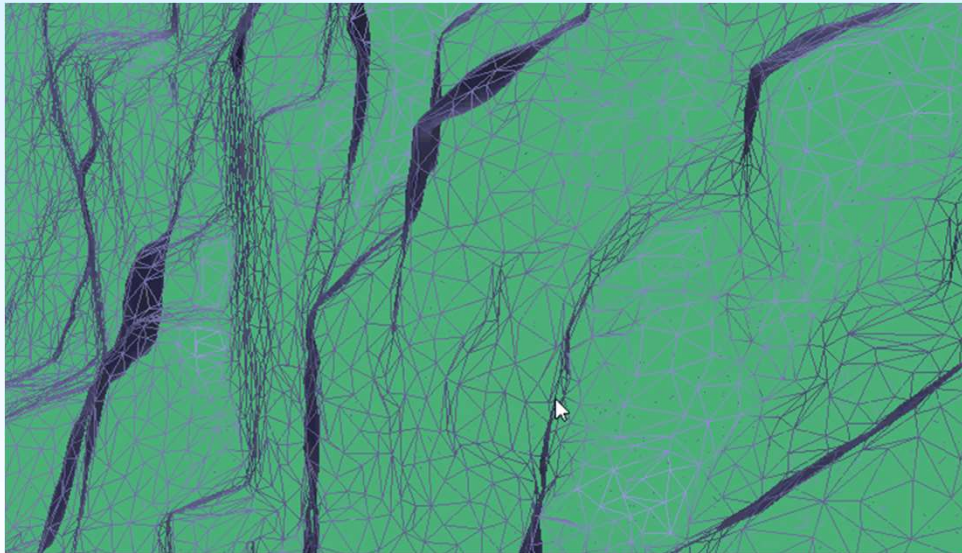


Each facet is formed by three points

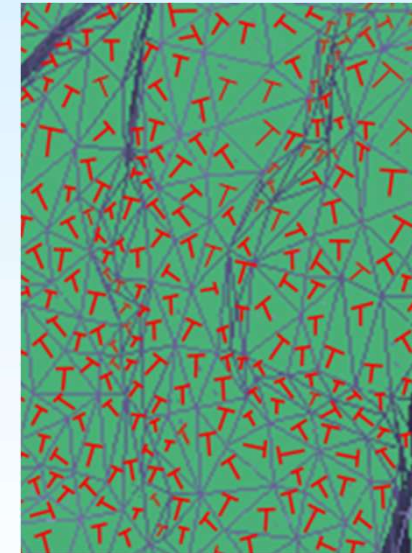
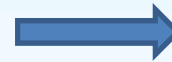
Facets belonging to a specific joint plane should have similar dips and dip directions

Stereoplots of all facets should give general orientations of major joint sets

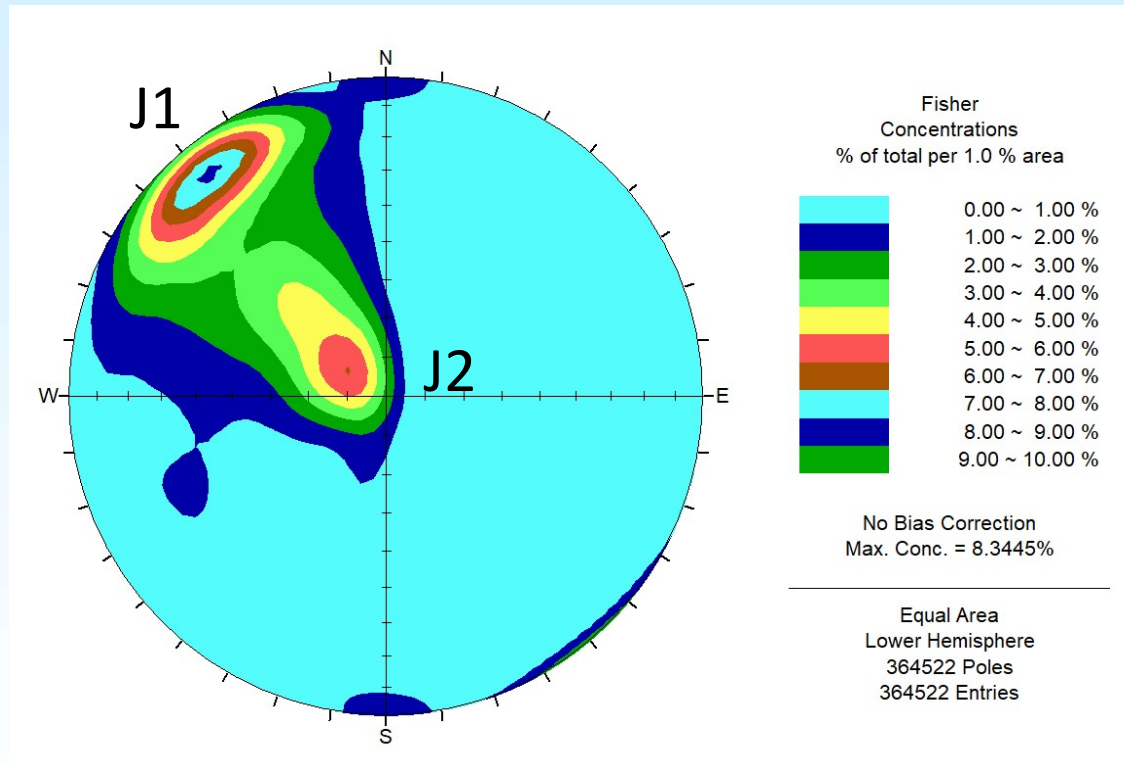
**Generation of 3D mesh
using point cloud using
CloudCompare**



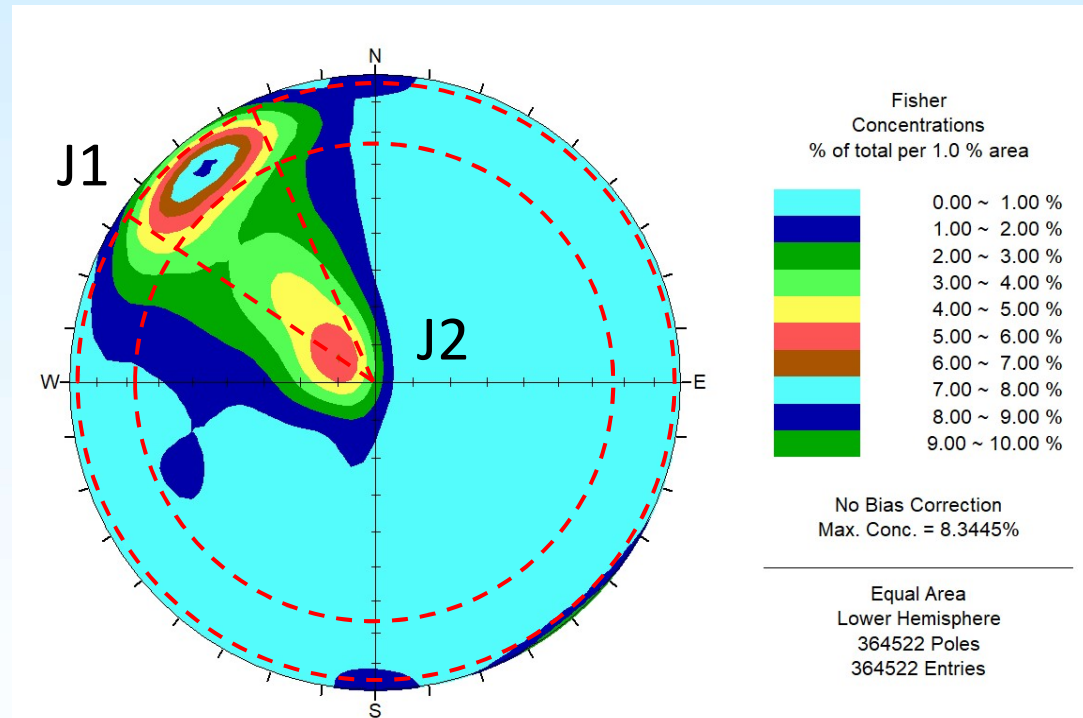
**Calculate dip and dip
direction of each facet
using in-house algorithm**



Sub-vertical Joints J1 and Sub-horizontal Joints J2

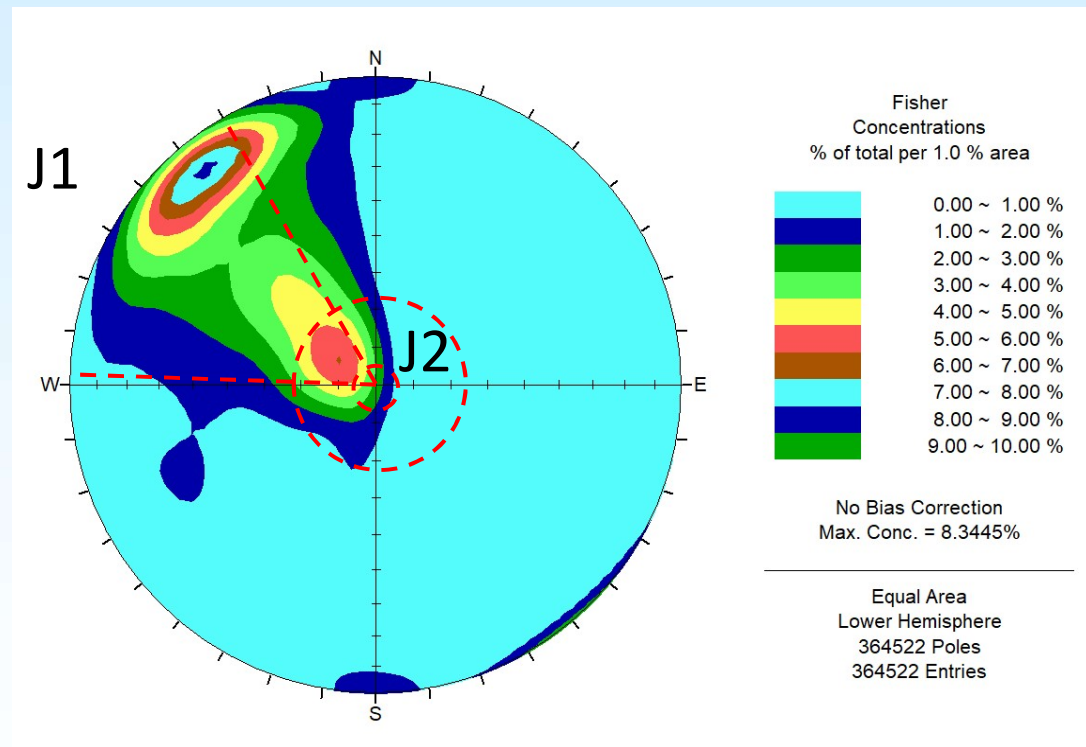


Sub-vertical Joints J1 and Sub-horizontal Joints J2



Extraction of facets within the intersecting envelope (5% contour)

Sub-vertical Joints J1 and Sub-horizontal Joints J2



Extraction of facets within the intersecting envelope (5% contour)

Extraction of Facets within the Intersecting Envelope – J1

Joint Set Analysis_triangulation

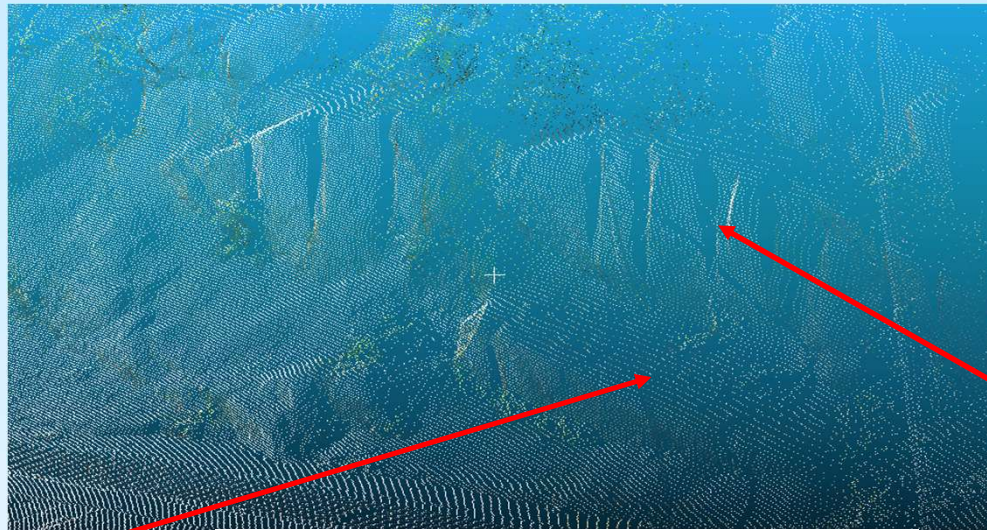
Import mesh model address (obj format):
D:\11NW-D_C80\Test.las

Polar Plot
Number of sample:
Size of point:
Transparency of point:

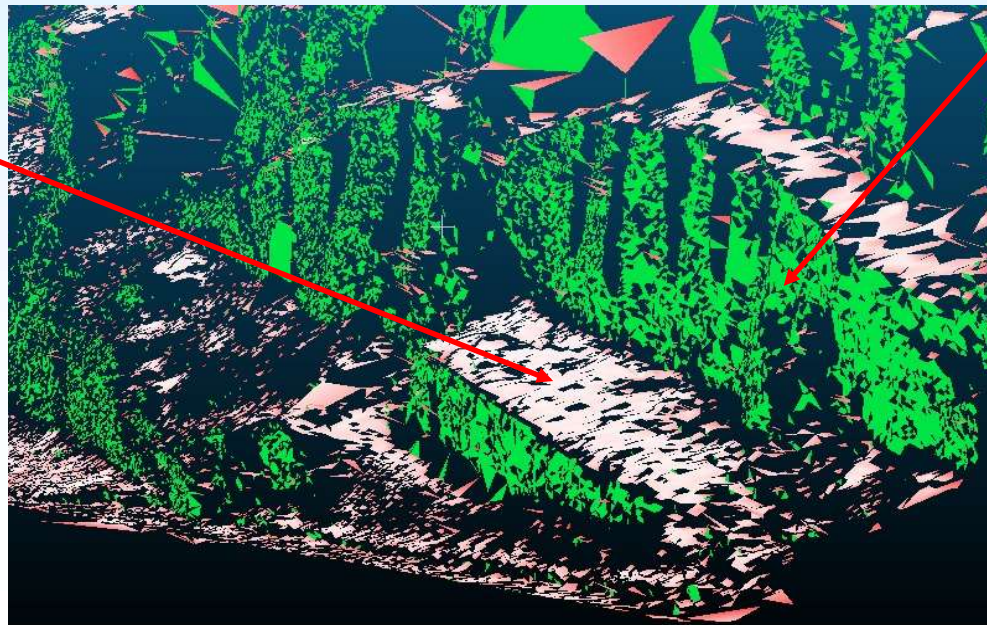
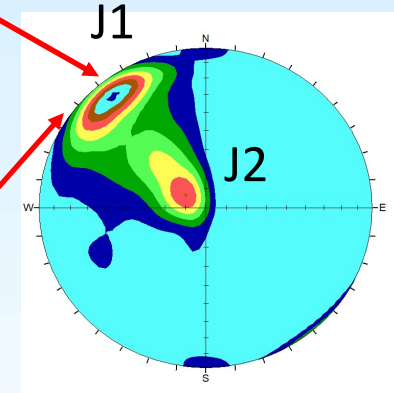
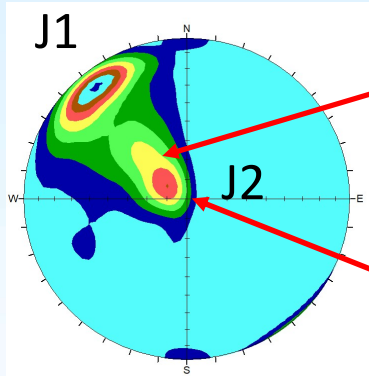
Export obj address:
D:\11NW-D_C80
obj file name:
J1

Dip angle >= Dip angle <=
Dip Direction >= Dip Direction <=

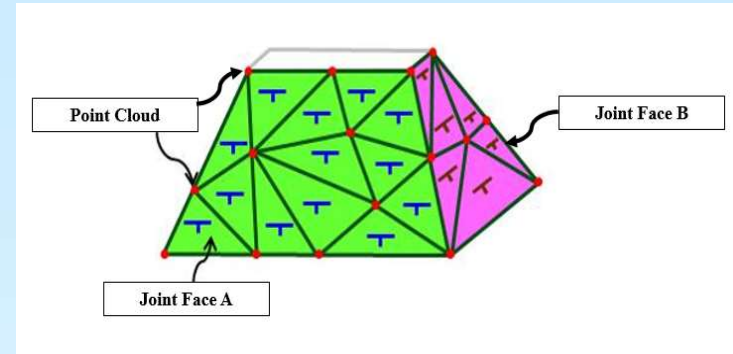
Verification of Results



Coloured Laser Point Cloud



Joint planes formed by amalgamation of facets



Removal of Noise

Vegetation and artificial objects shall be removed prior to assessment.

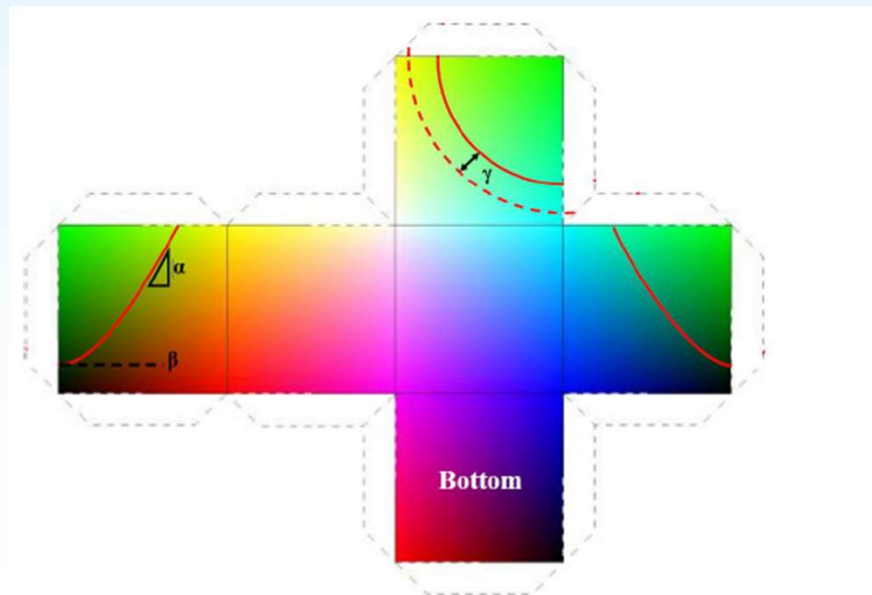
Other noise such as random noise along edges is expected but should not affect the overall result.

Removal of Vegetation and Above Ground Objects by Colour Filter

Make use of RGB values

p.s. The Default values of Alpha(α), beta(β) and gamma(γ) can be adjusted if necessary.

p.s.2 the variables α , β and γ are given below,



Source point cloud in csv format	<input type="text" value="rting_Dip\trial\20200917\02_C80_part.csv"/>
Curvature of slope, Alpha	<input type="text" value="0.005"/> <small>the range normally between 0.0048 and 0.007</small>
vertex(i.e. lower boundary), beta	<input type="text" value="19.5"/> <small>the range normally between 18 and 20</small>
Offset from cycle, gamma	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Export Location	<input type="text" value="E:\Sorting_Dip\trial\20200917"/>
<input type="button" value="Start Filtering"/>	

Default

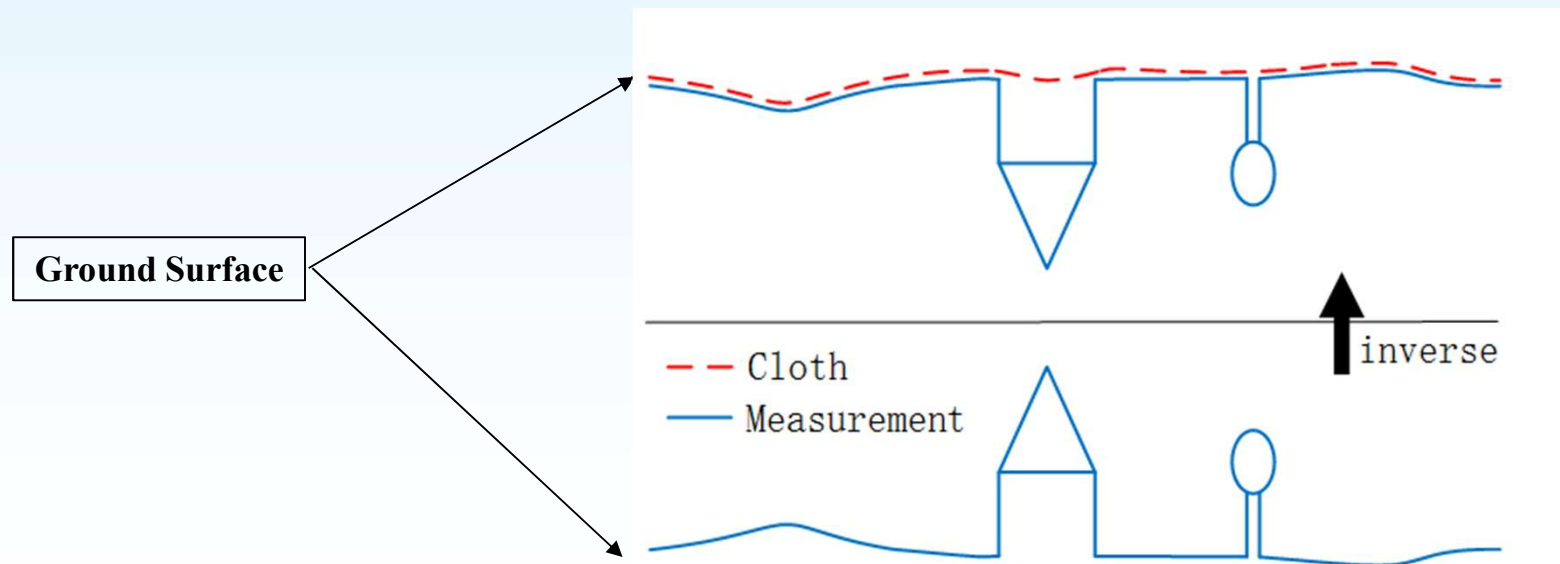
Cloth Simulation Filter (CSF) for Point Clouds

To extract of ground points in discrete return LiDAR point cloud

Point cloud is inverted

A digital cloth cover the inverted surface

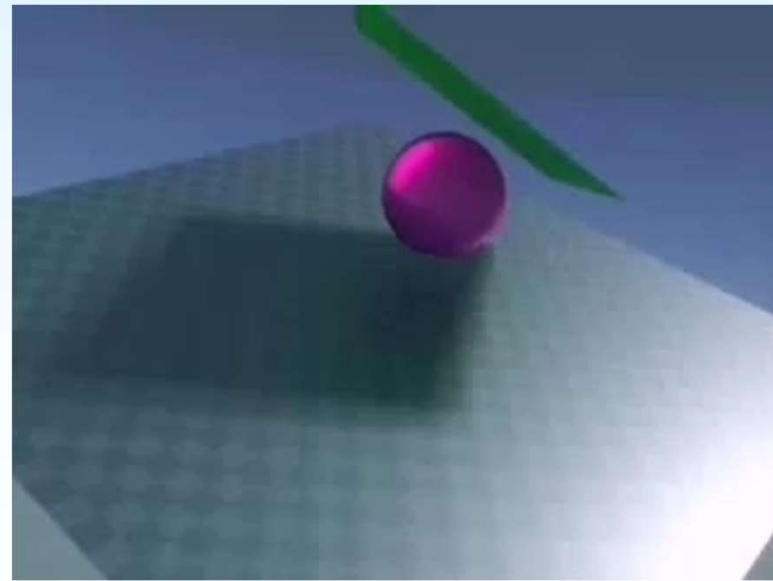
By analyzing the interactions between the cloth nodes and the corresponding points, the locations of the cloth nodes can be determined to generates an approximation of the ground surface



W. Zhang et al (2016)

Cloth Simulation Filter (CSF)

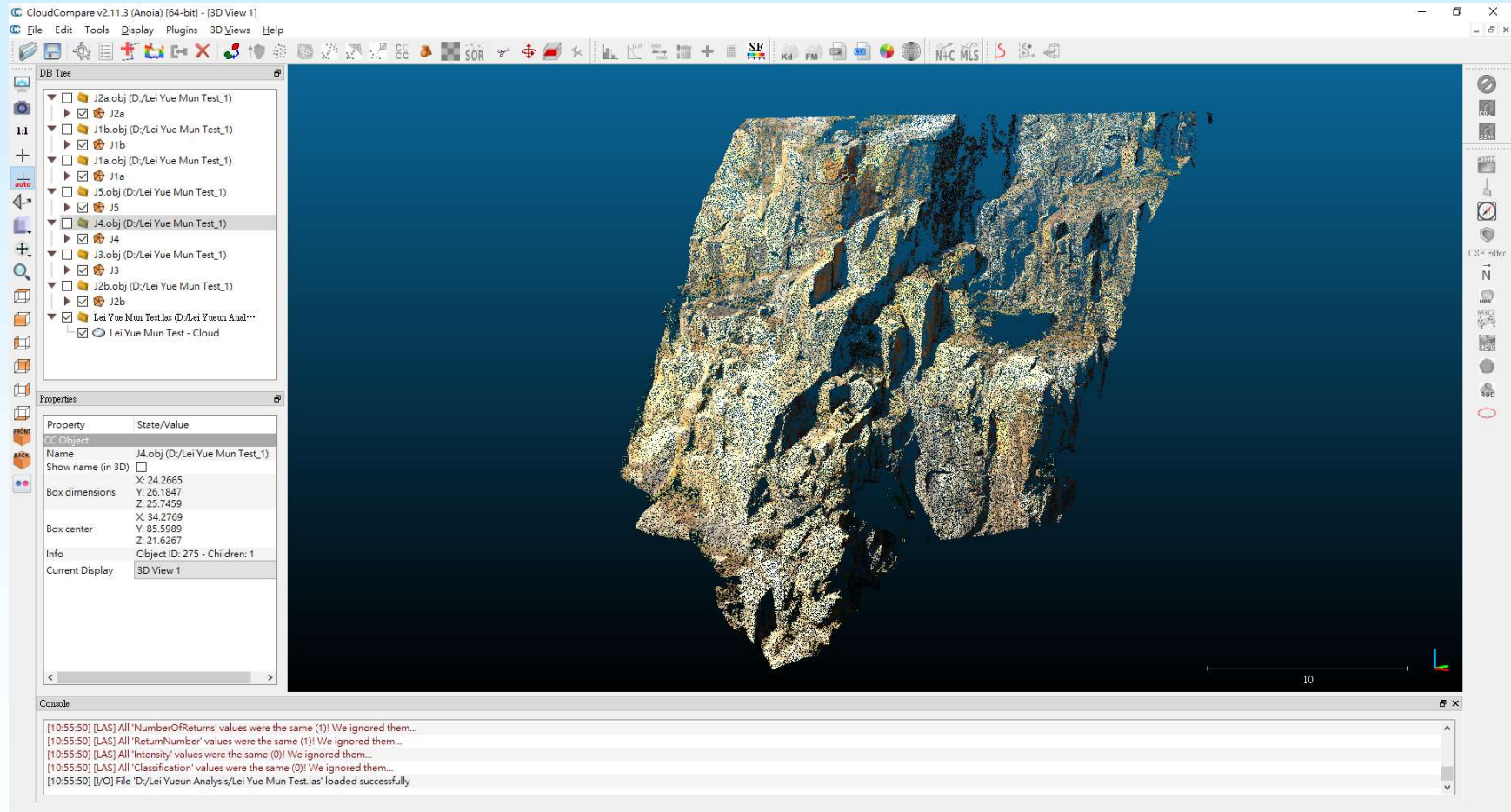
- Remove above ground objects and vegetation
- An approach to model surfaces for movies, games



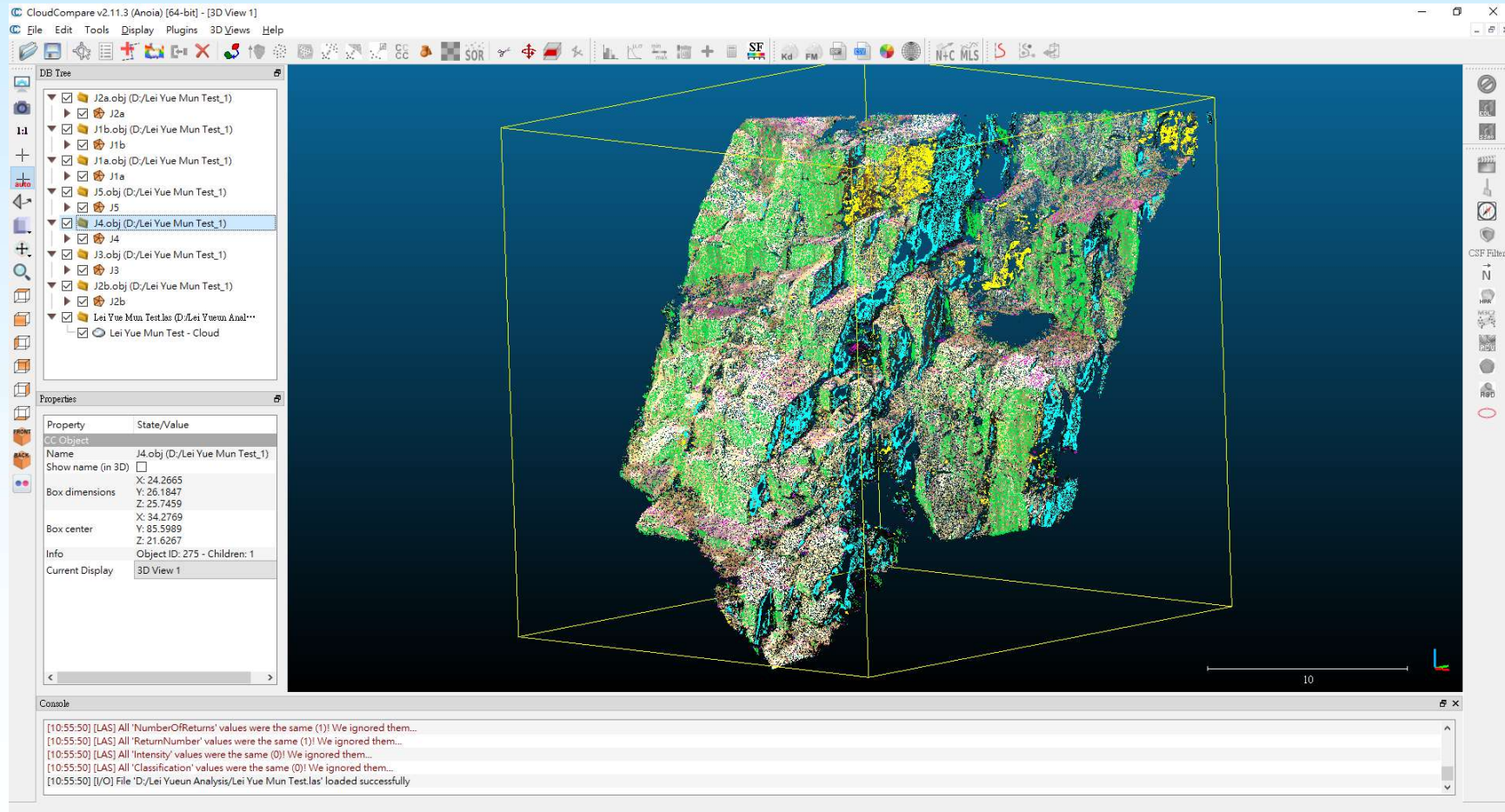
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kv5vzFB3sws>

Identification of Joint Planes

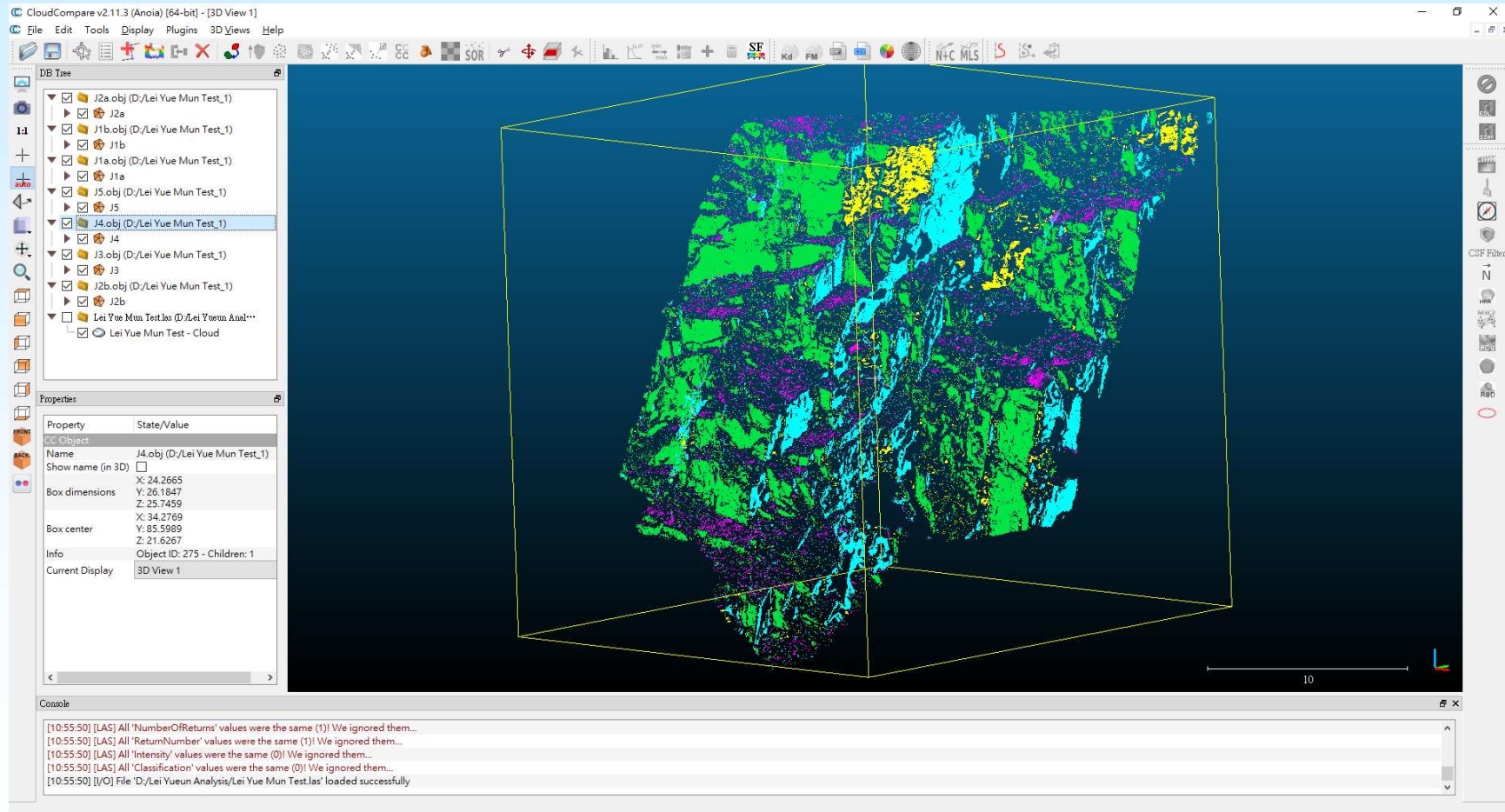
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



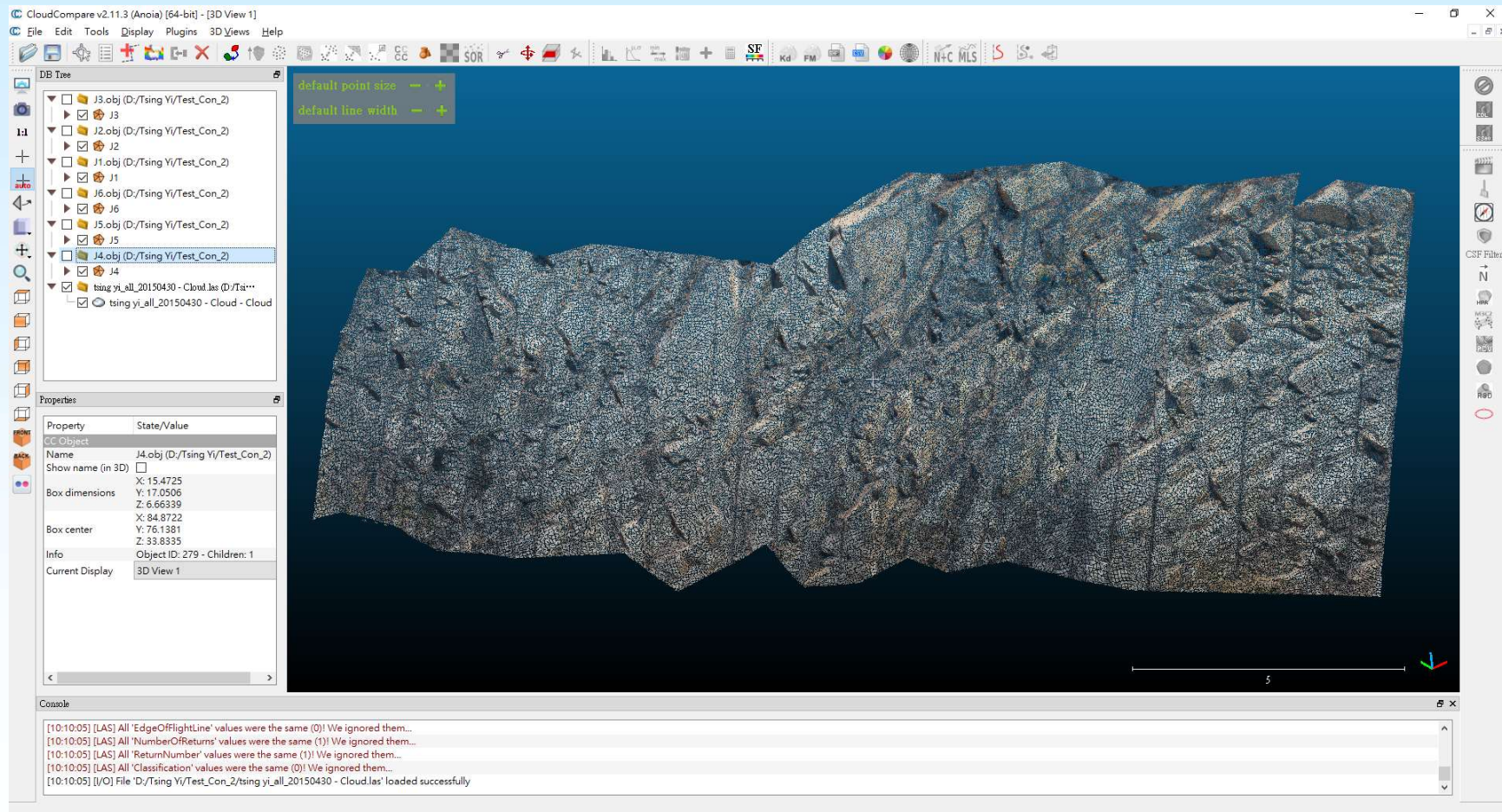
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



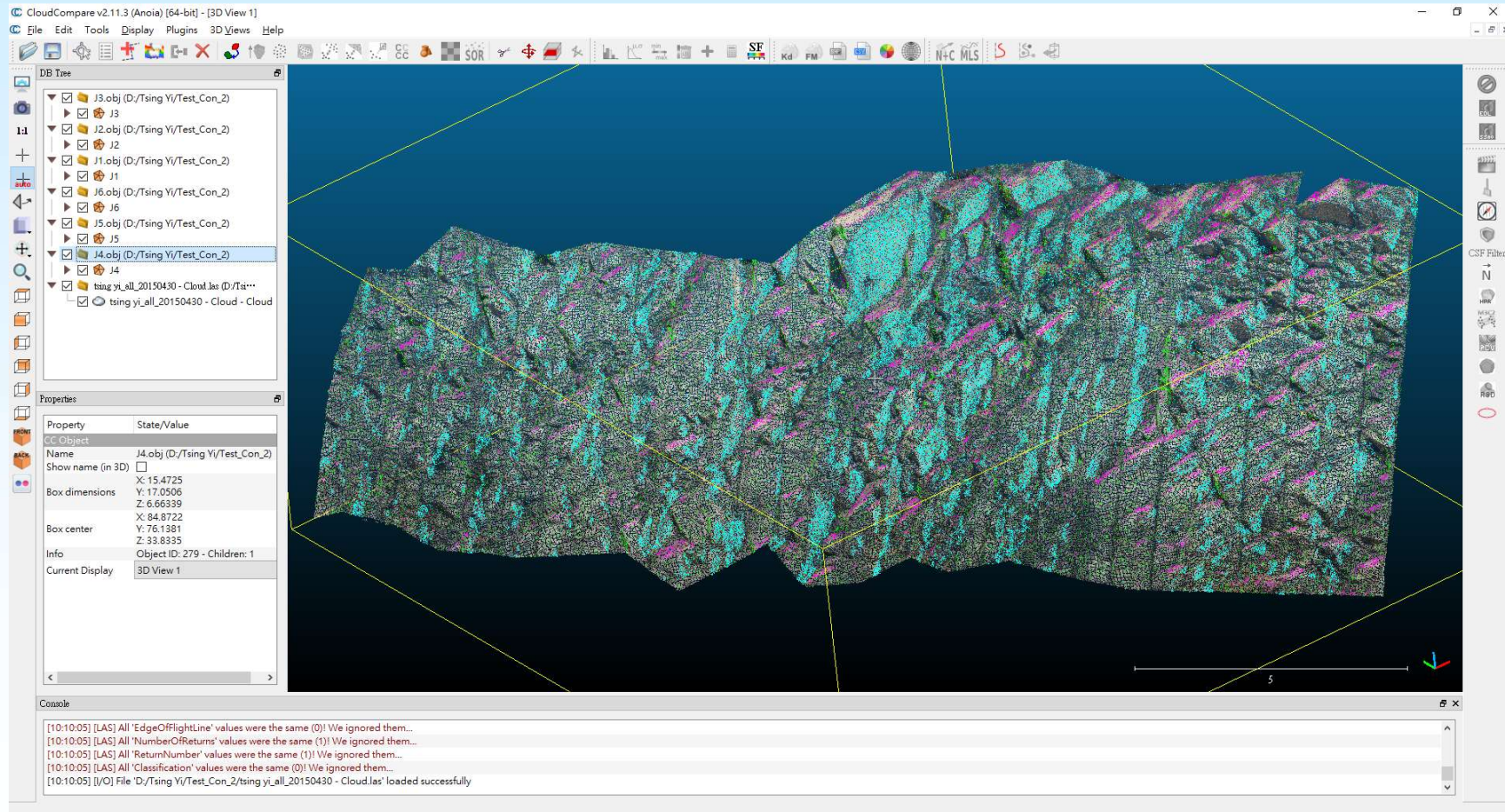
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



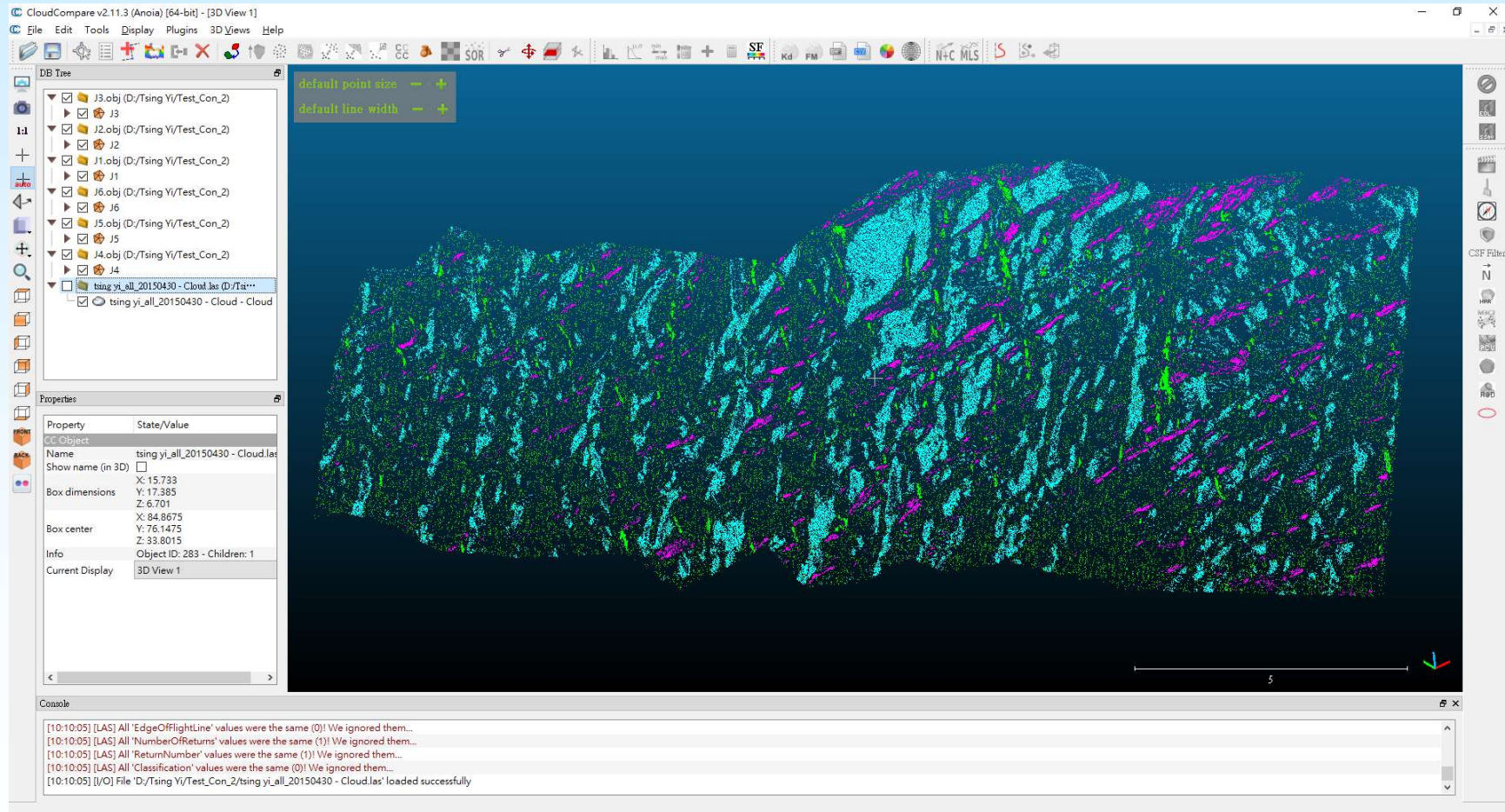
Rock Slope in Tsing Yi



Rock Slope in Tsing Yi

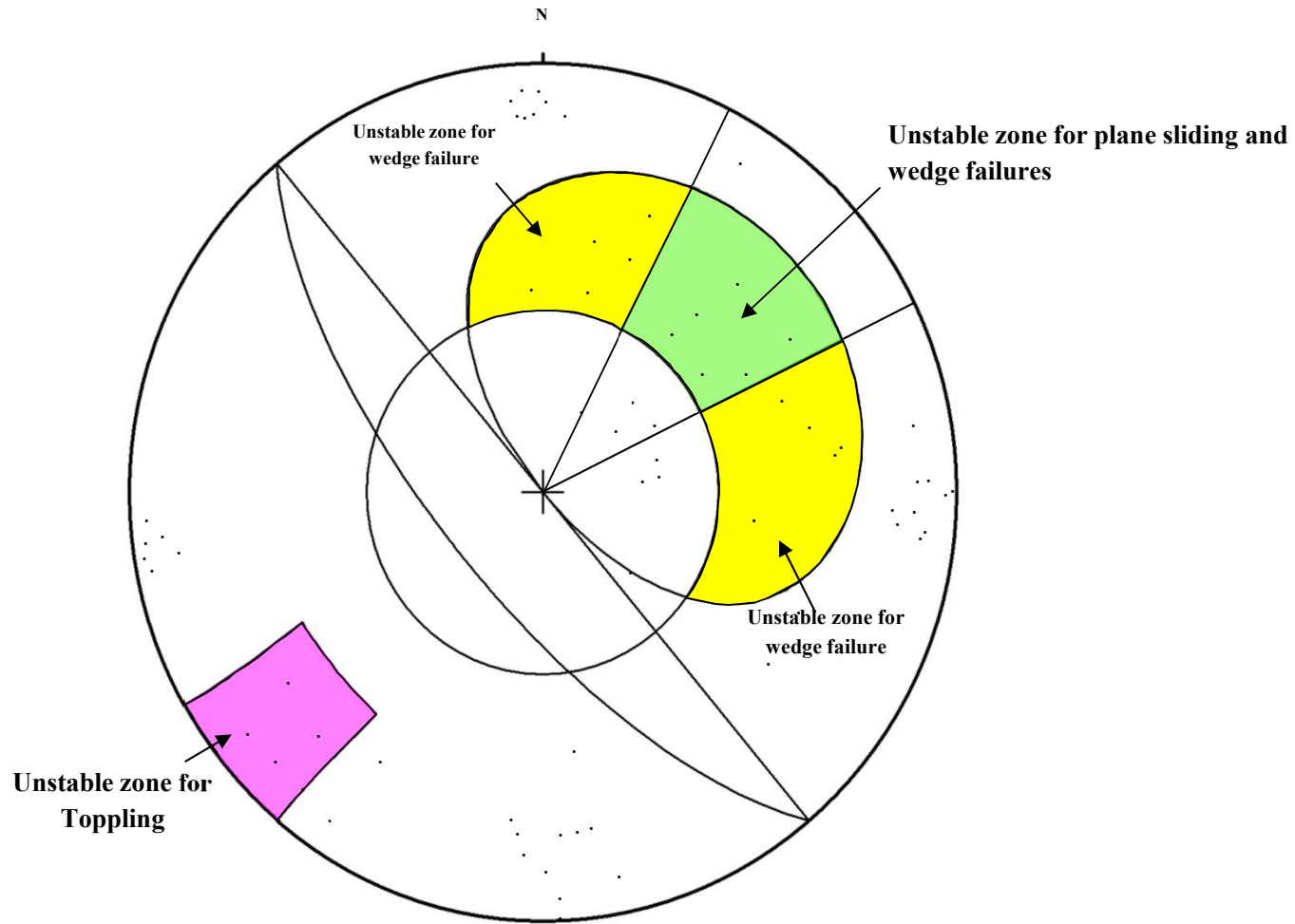


Rock Slope in Tsing Yi

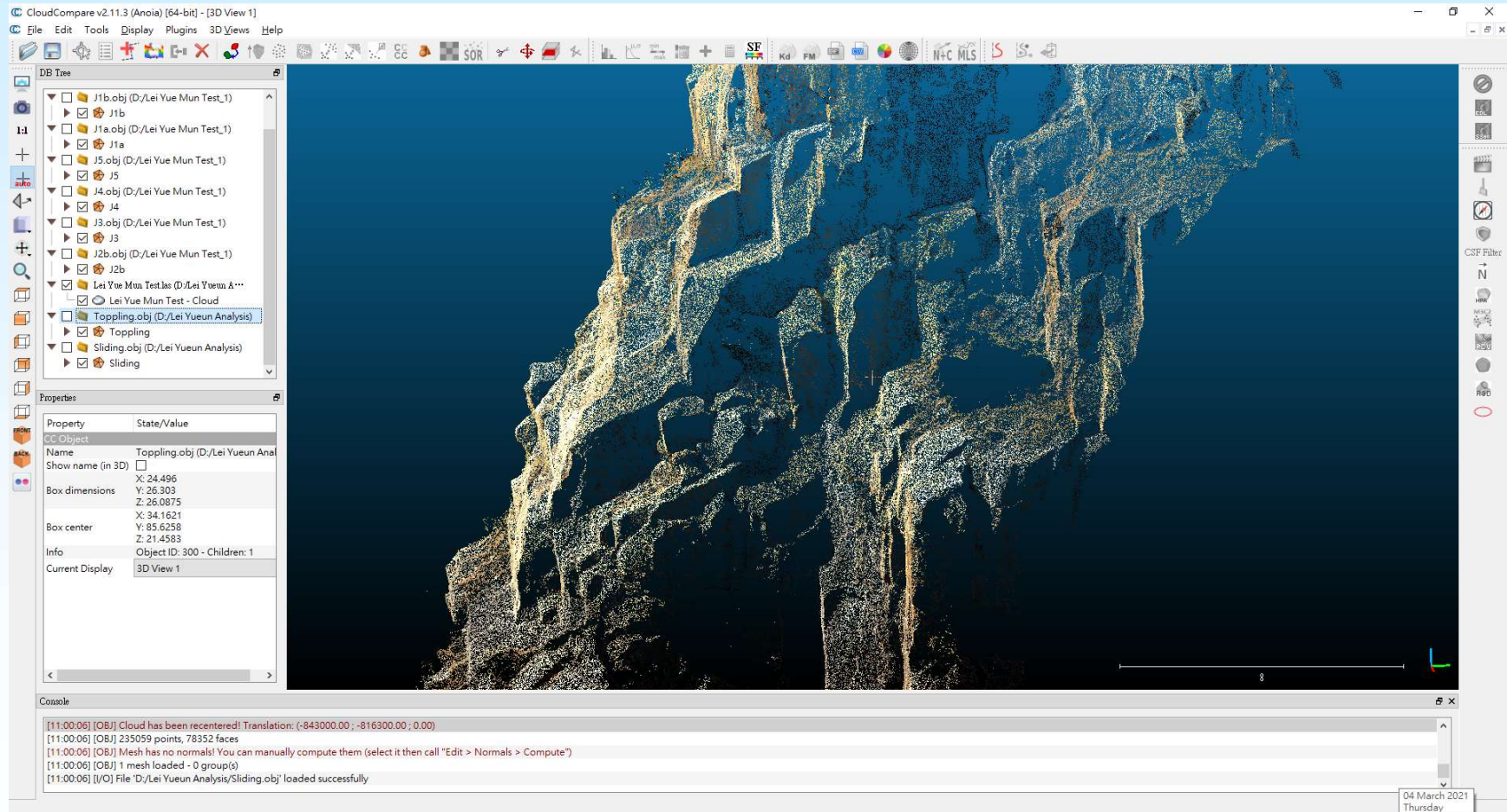


Stability Assessment

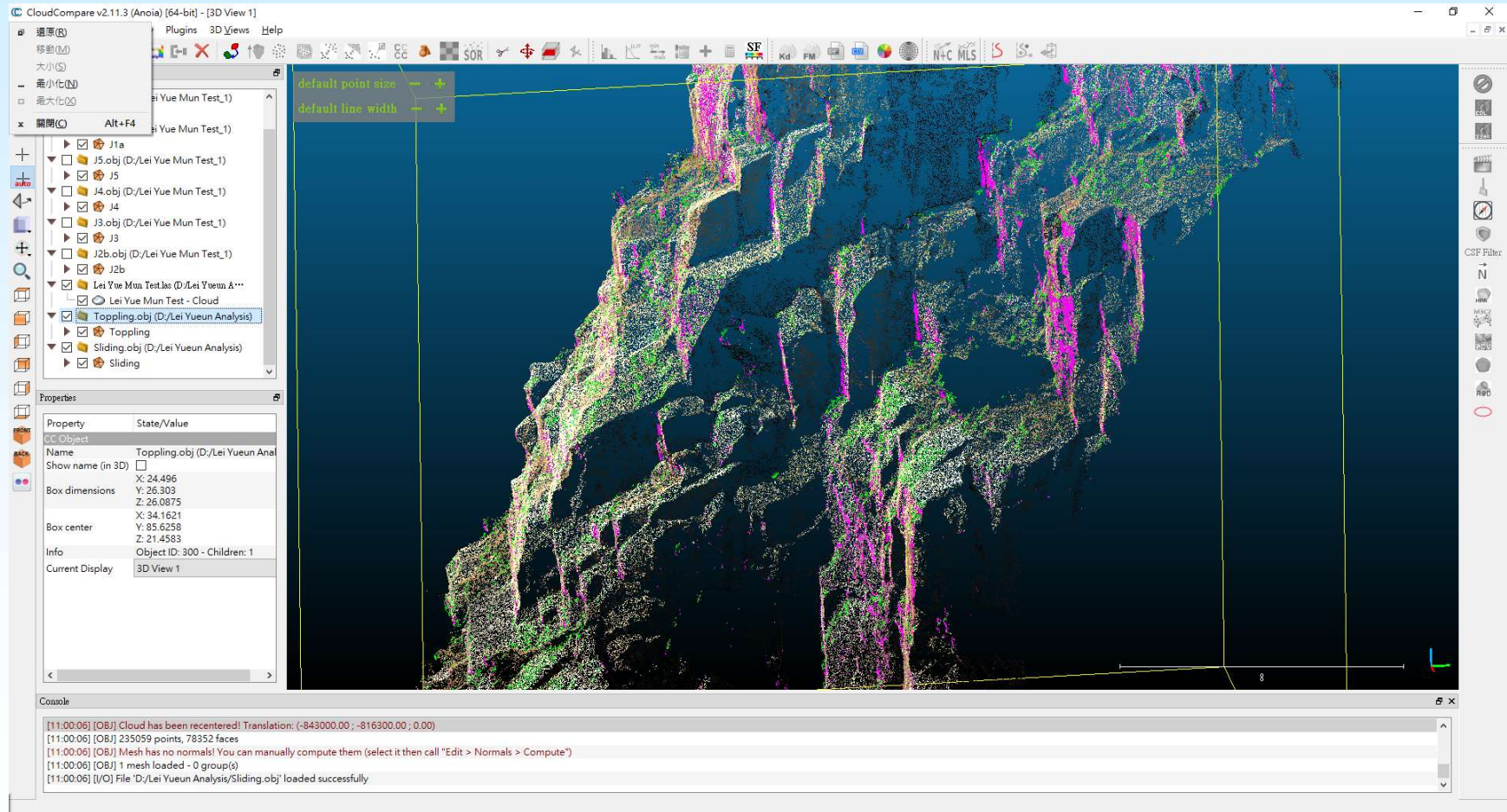
Identification of Facets within Unstable Zones for Plane Sliding and Toppling



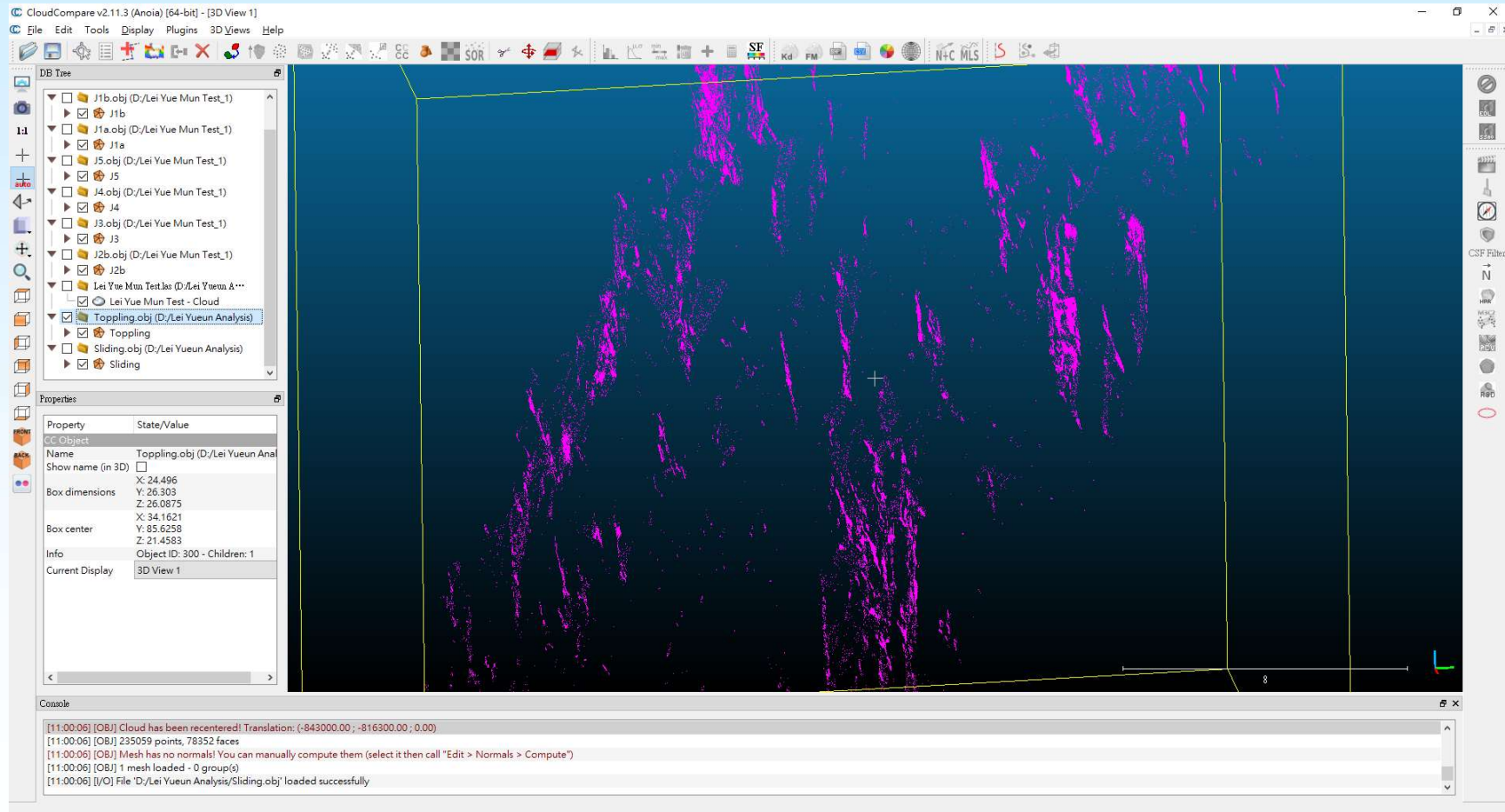
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



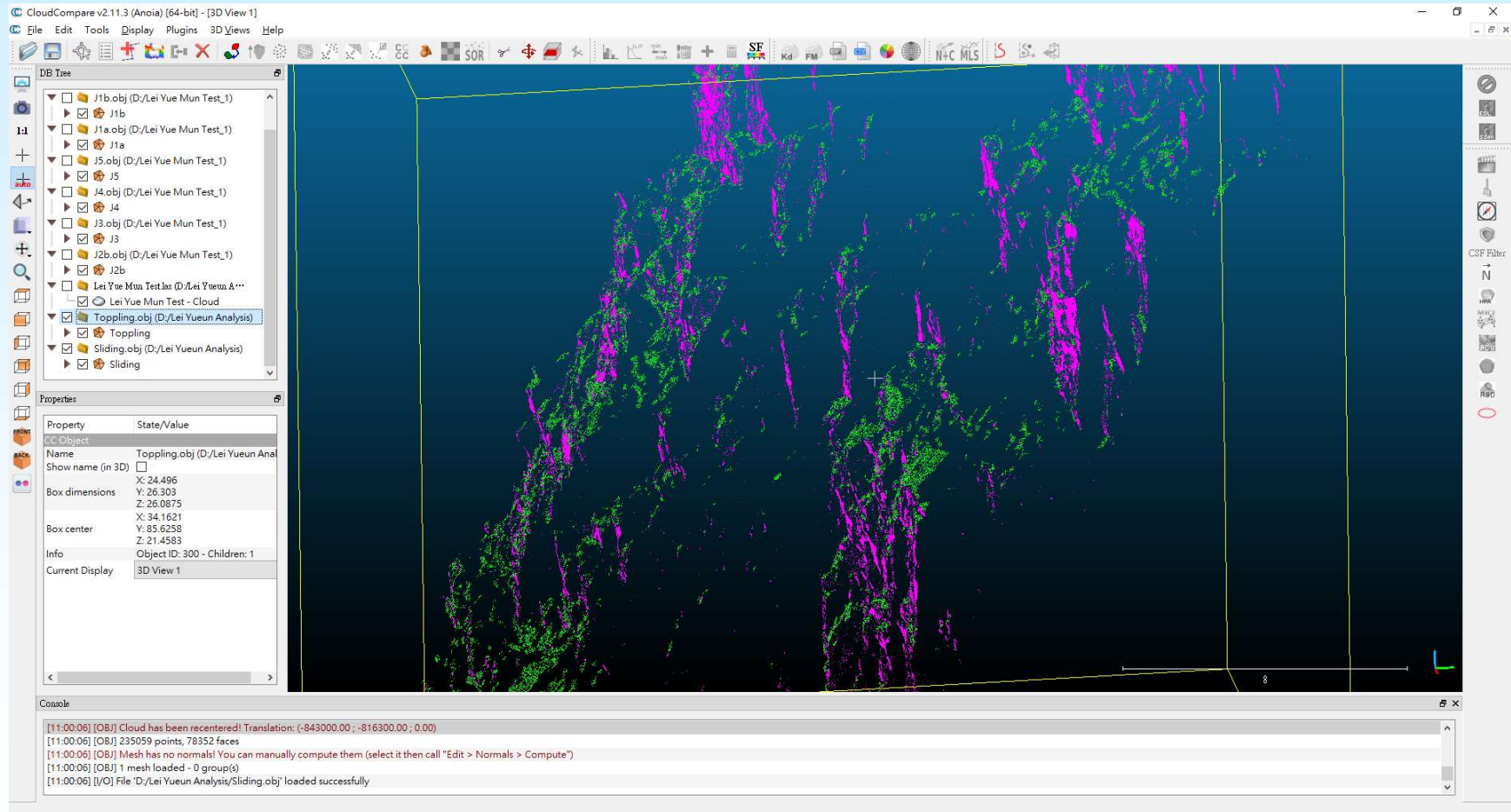
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



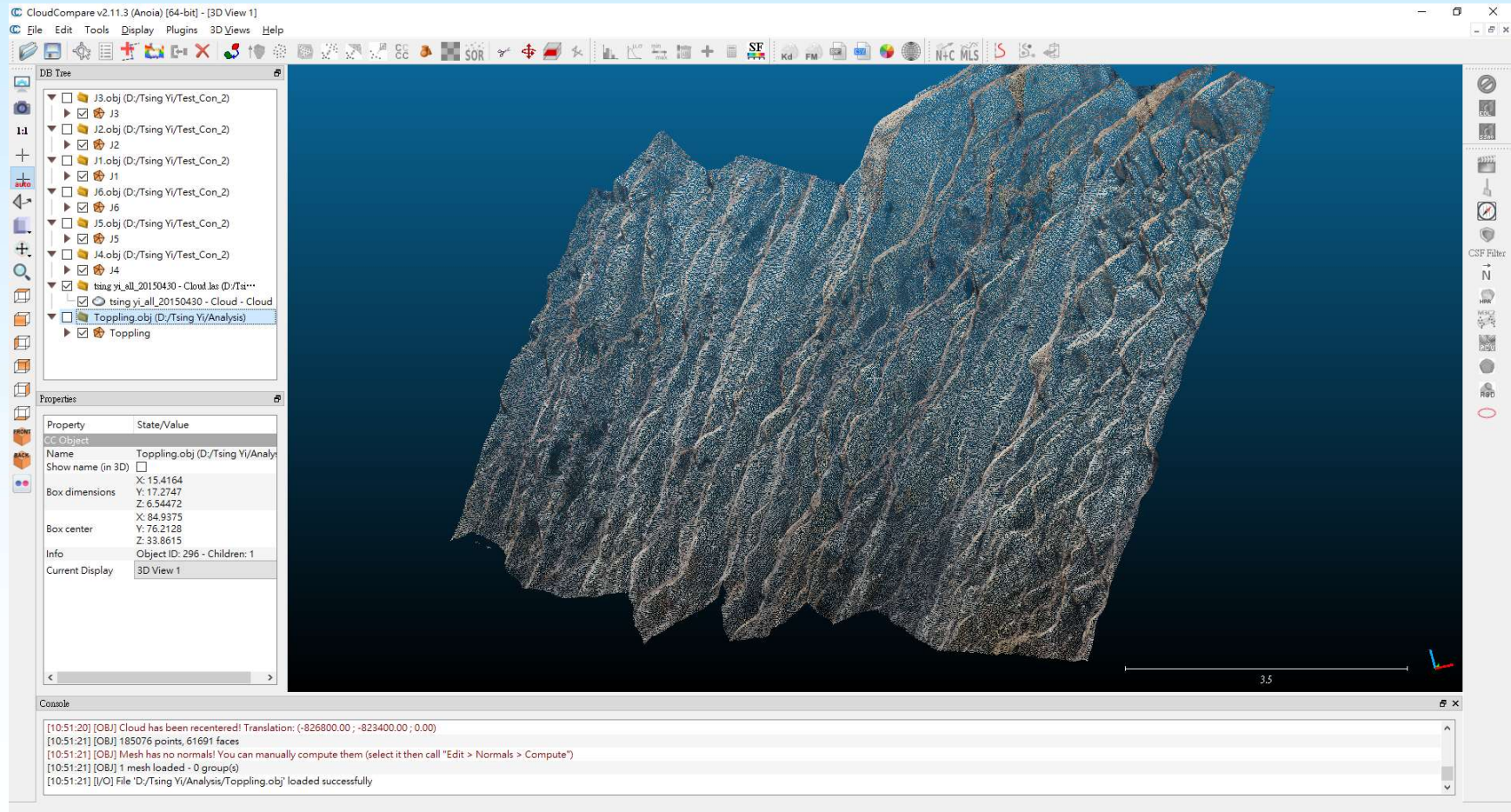
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



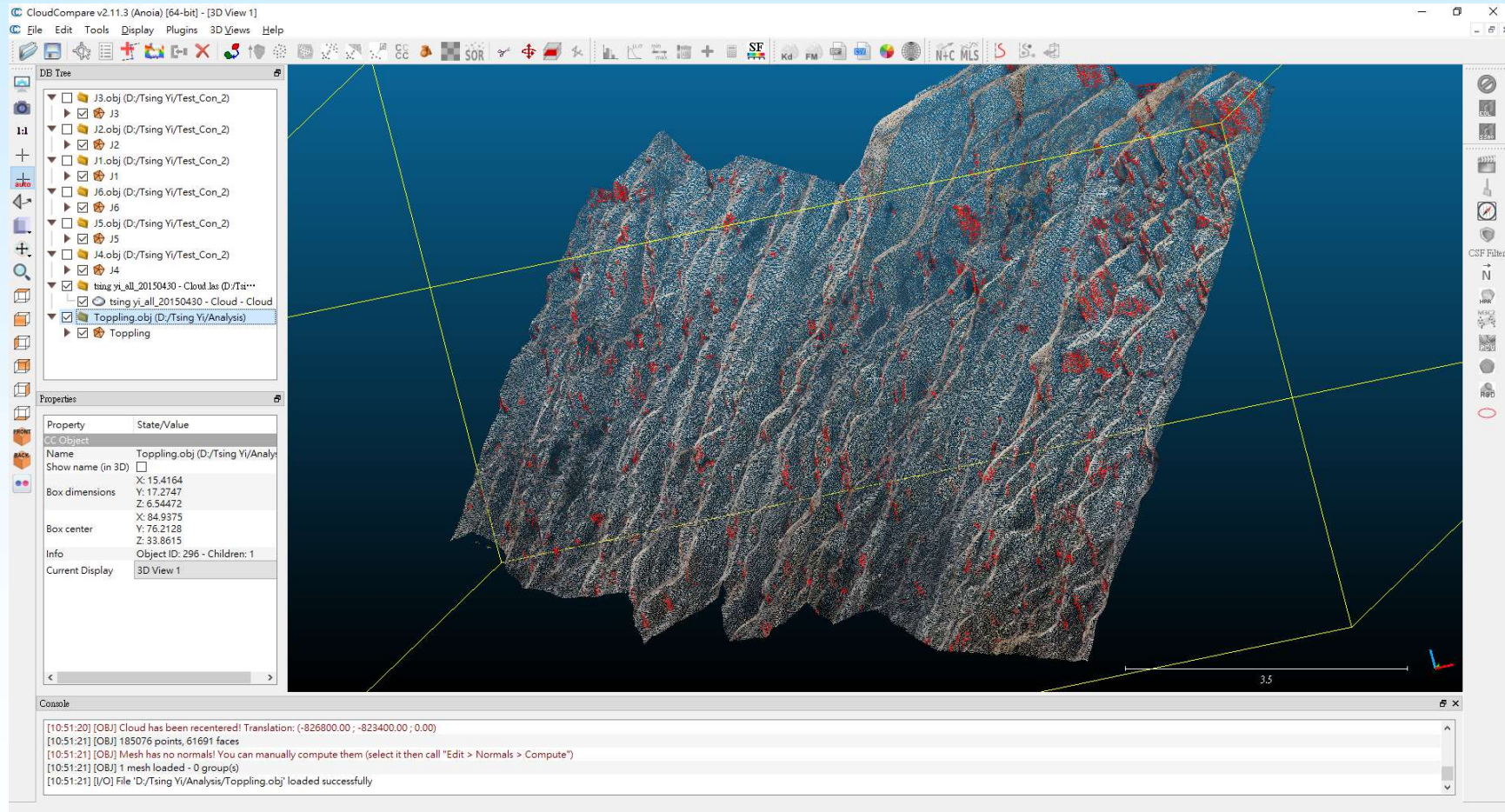
Lei Yue Mun Quarry



Rock Slope in Tsing Yi

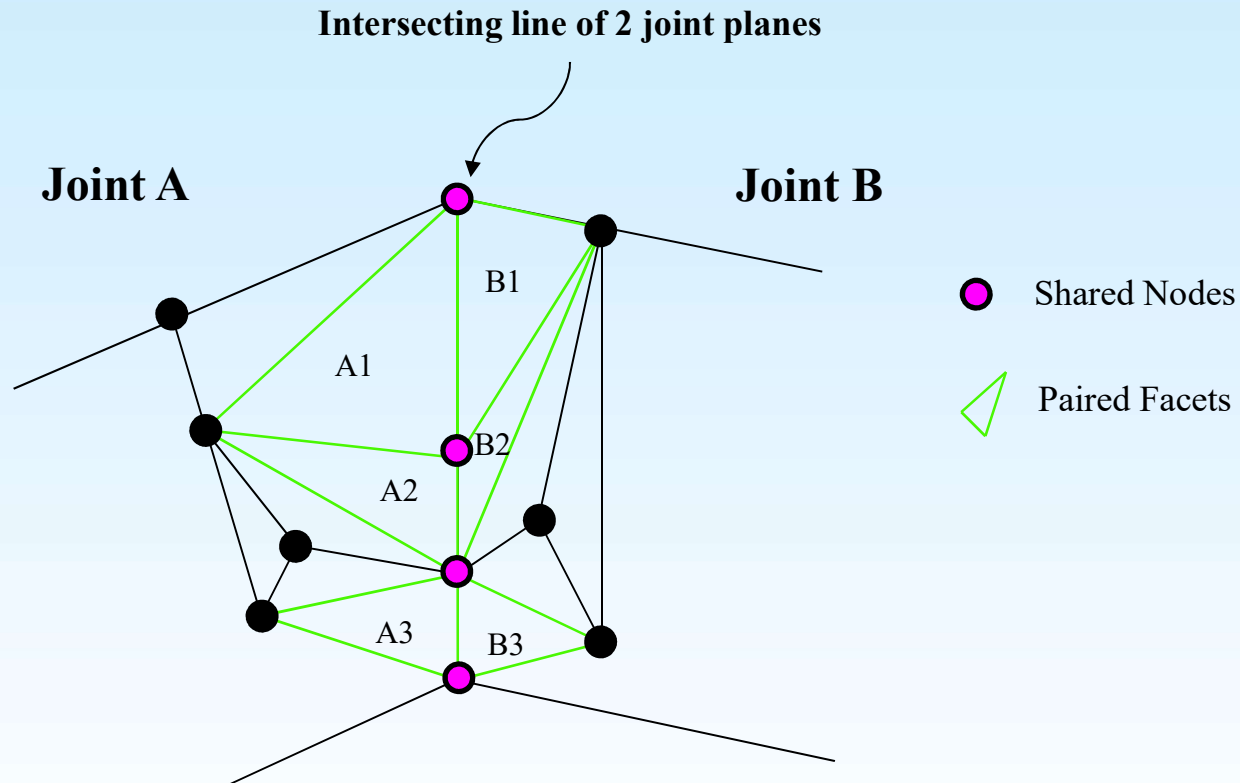


Rock Slope in Tsing Yi



**Assessment of Wedge Failure by
Facet Amalgamation Approach**

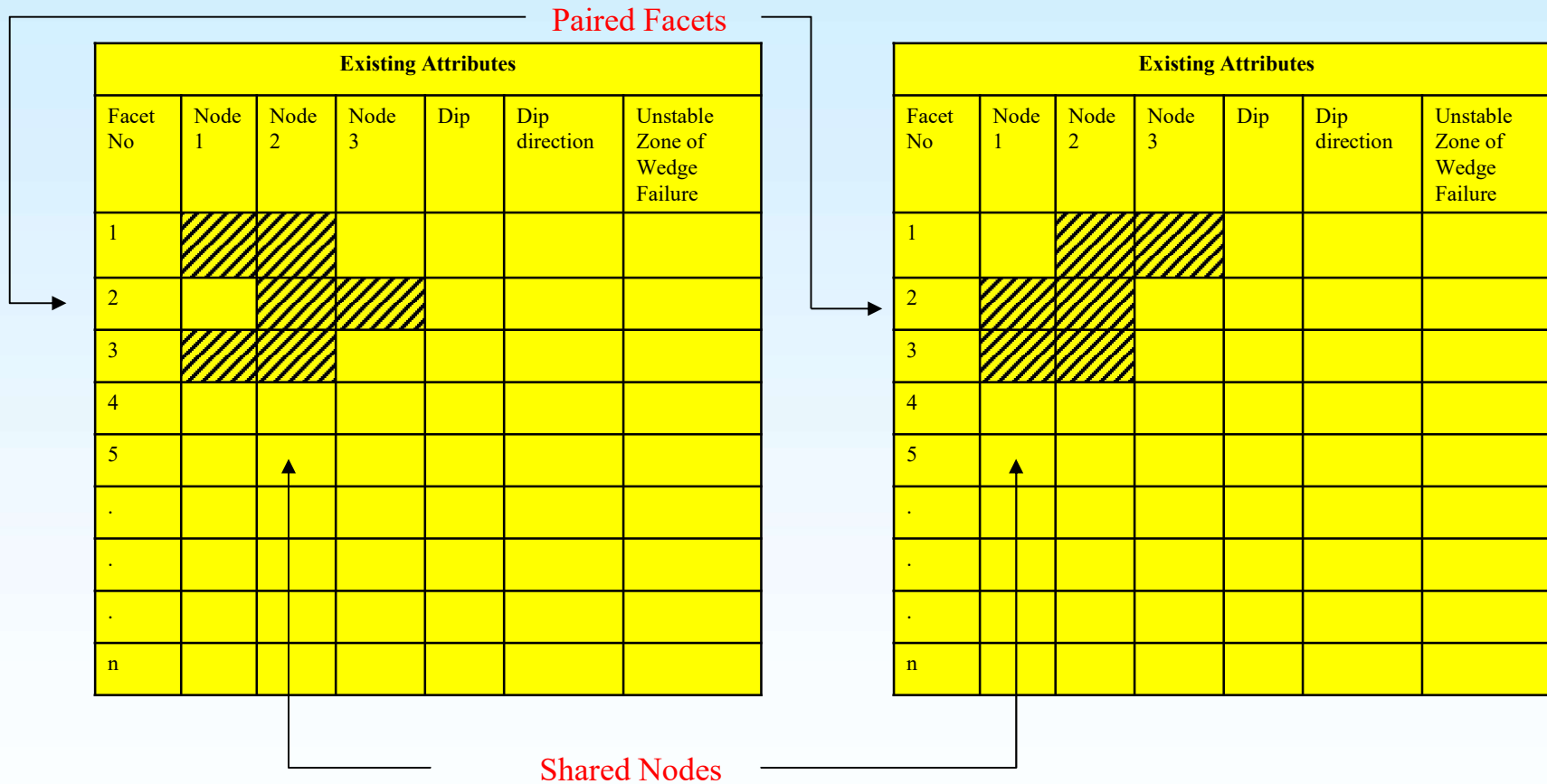
Assessment of Wedge Failure



1. Identify the facets belonging to different joint planes sharing two nodes of the facets of other joint planes (**Shared Nodes**)
2. Those facets with Shared Nodes are **Paired Facets** e.g. A1, B1

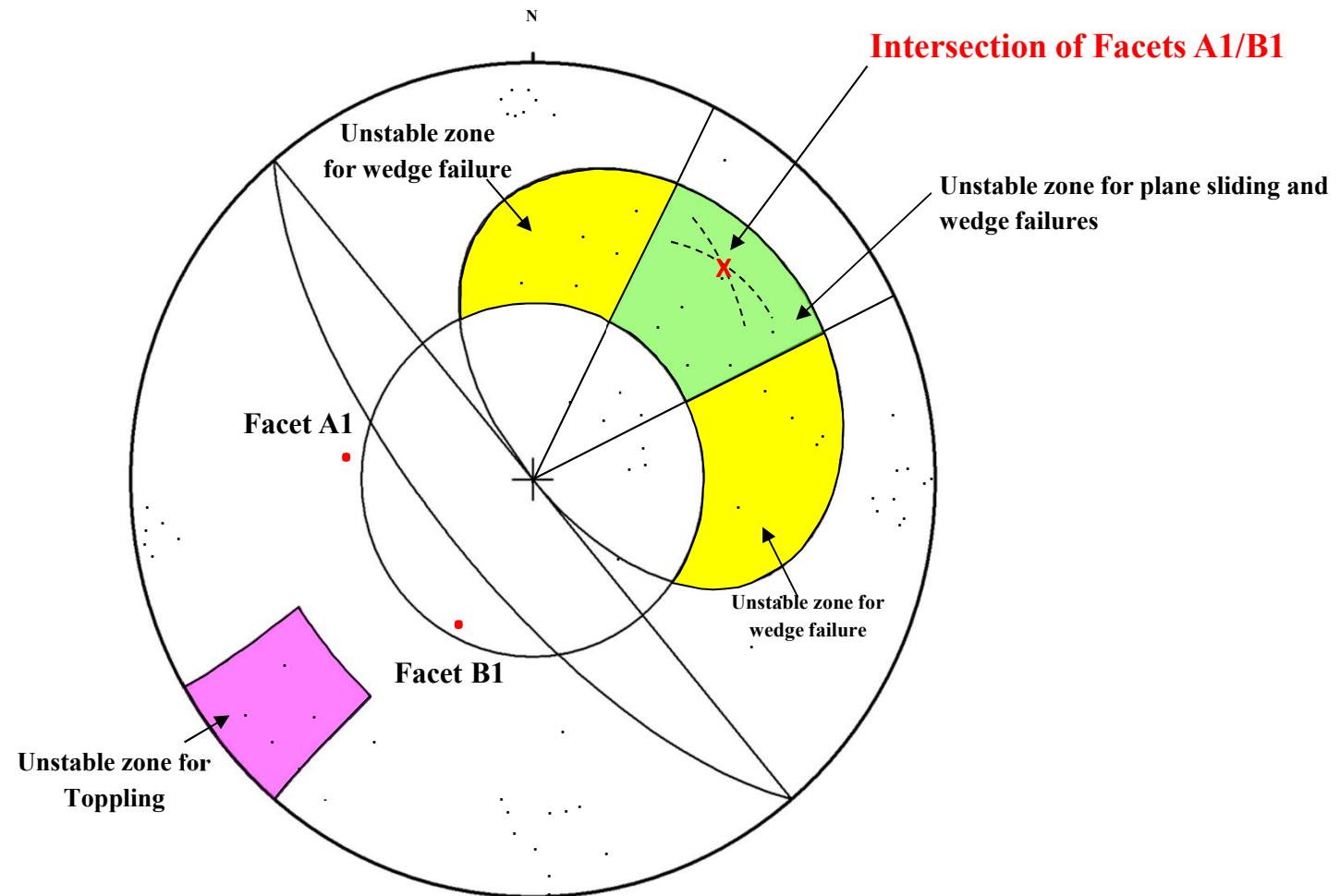
Joint A

Joint B



Identify and extract all **Paired Facets** from the attribute tables

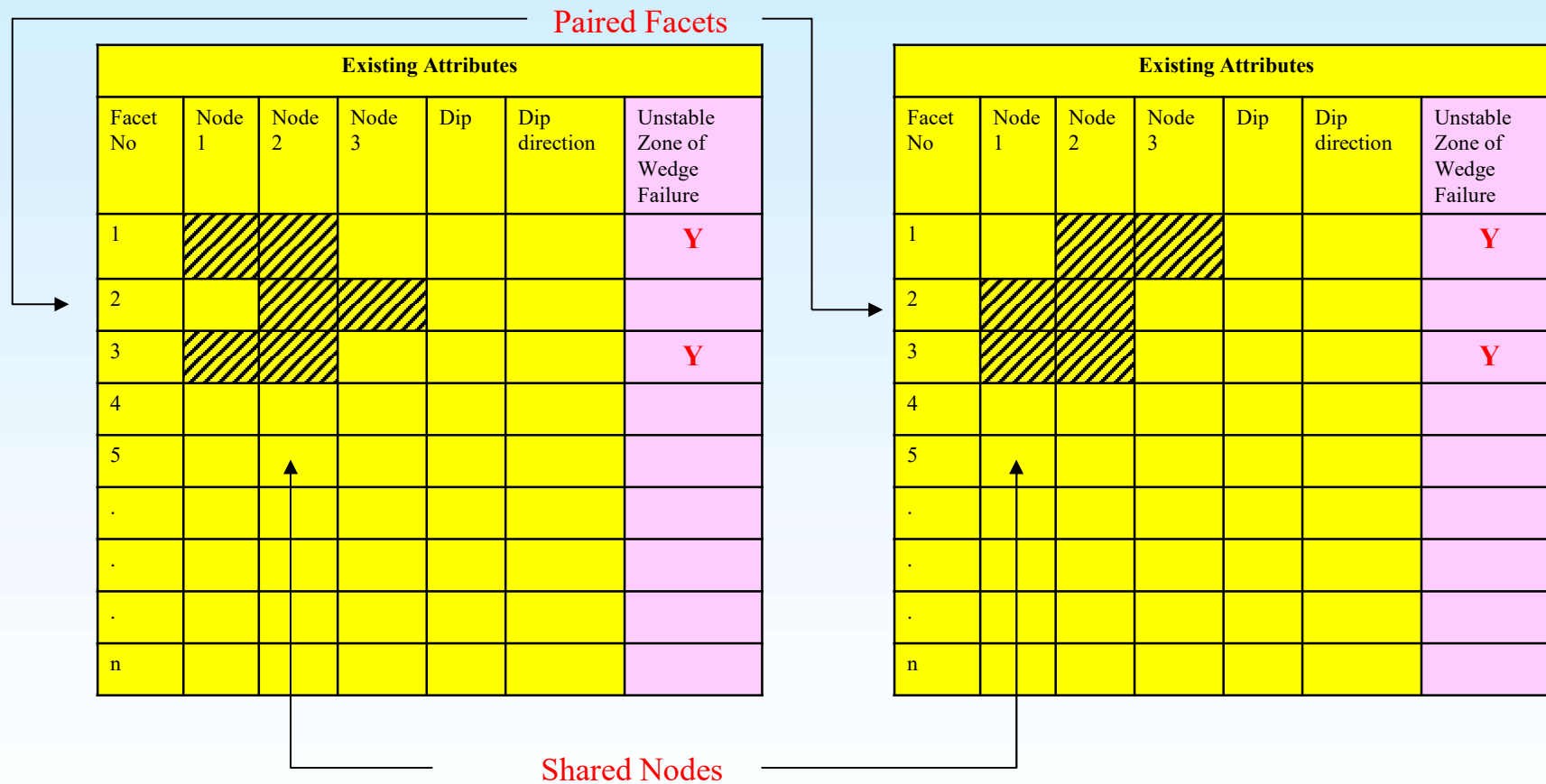
Identification of Facets within Unstable Zones for Wedge Failure



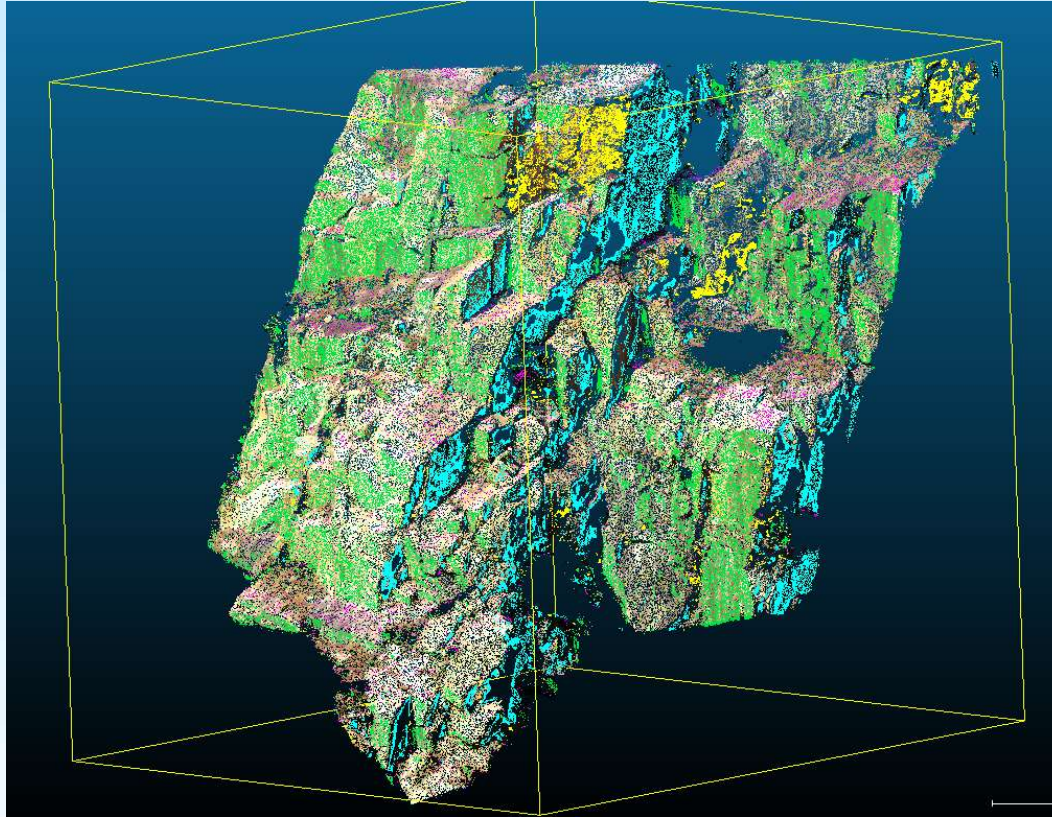
Draw great circles of each Paired Facets and find out whether the intersecting point falls within the unstable zones of wedge failure

Joint A

Joint B



Identify and Extract Paired Facets which fall within the unstable zones of wedge failure



1. Amalgamate all those Paired Facets within the unstable zones of wedge failure
2. Superimpose those facets on photos or point clouds
3. Add the joint planes already identified to find out the locations of the joint planes which are subjected to wedge failure

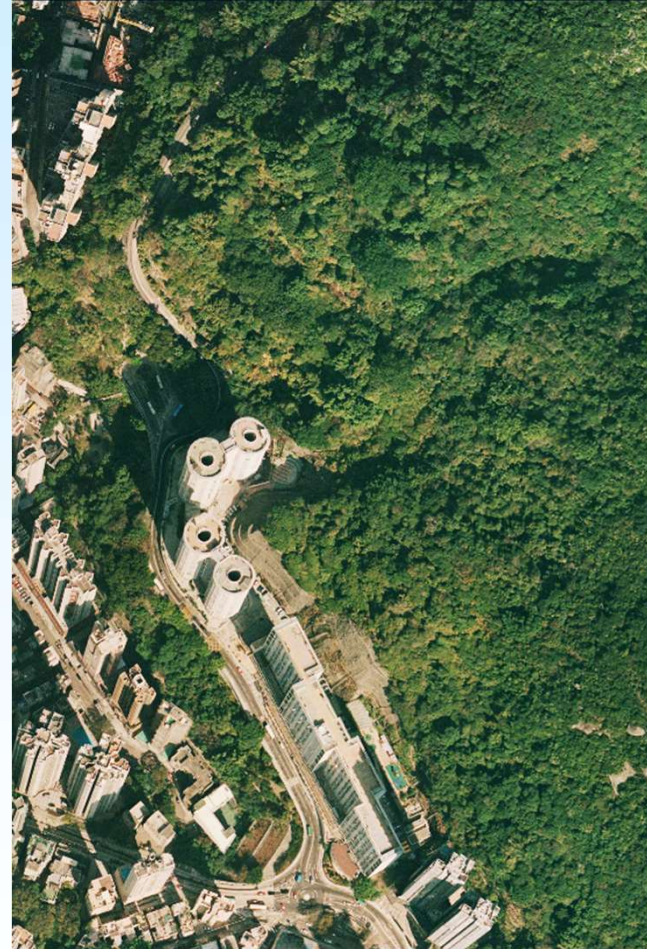
Facet Amalgamation Approach for Other Geotechnical Studies

Cut and Fill Terraces

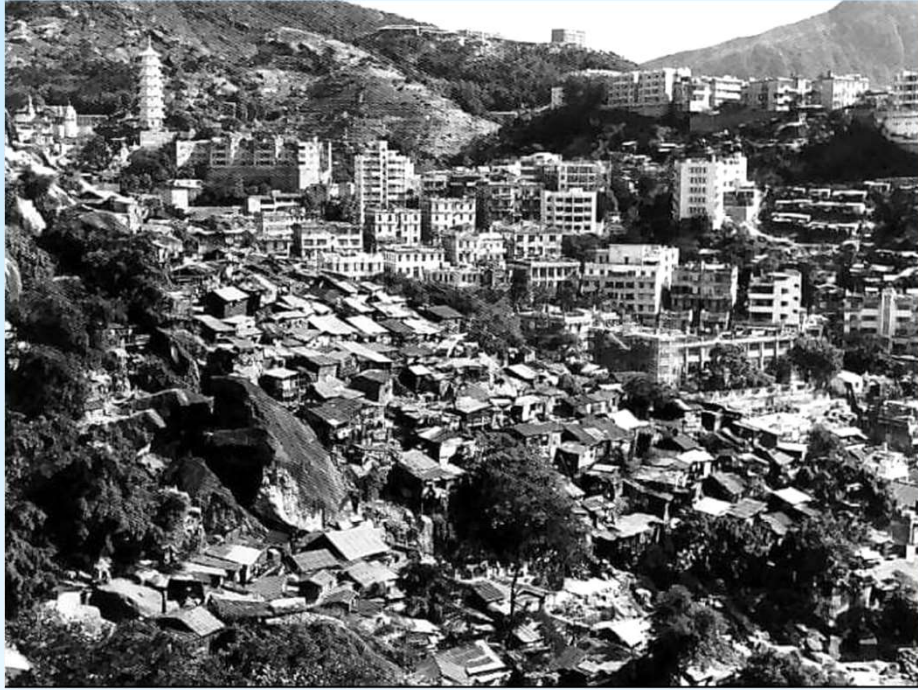
Tai Hang



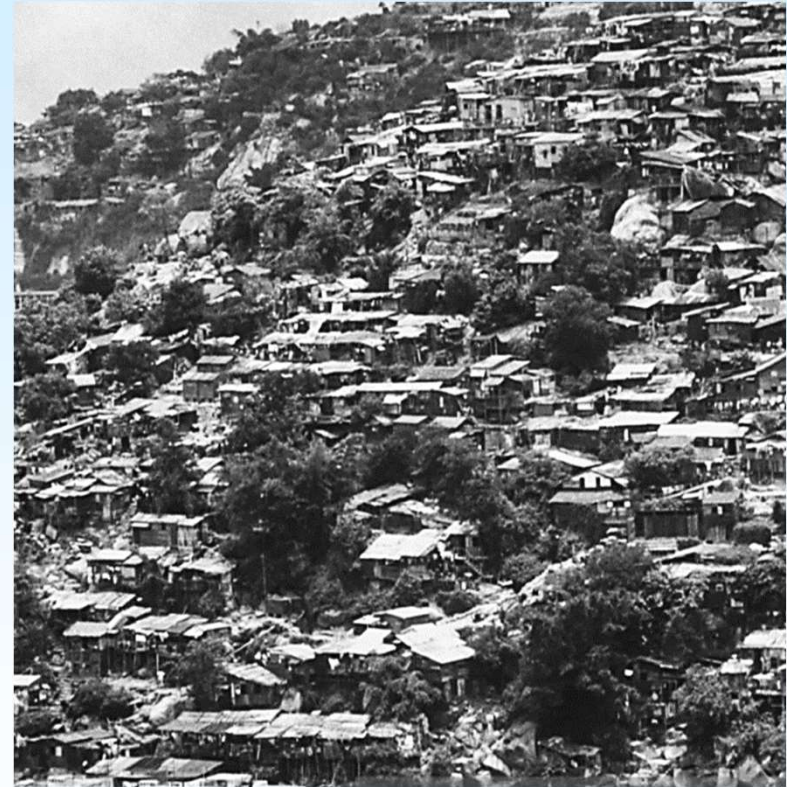
1963



2018



Tai Hang



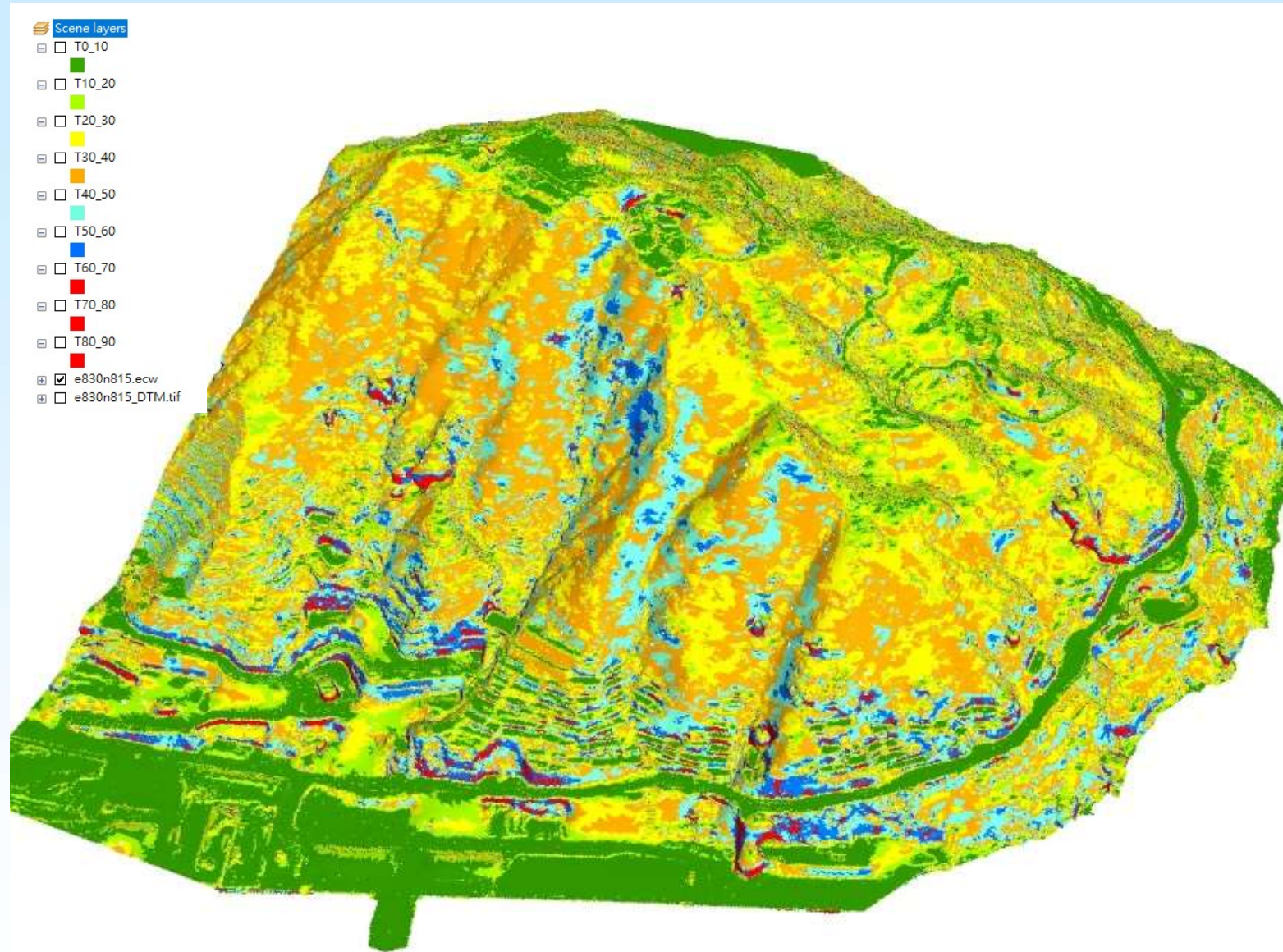




Slope Angle Maps

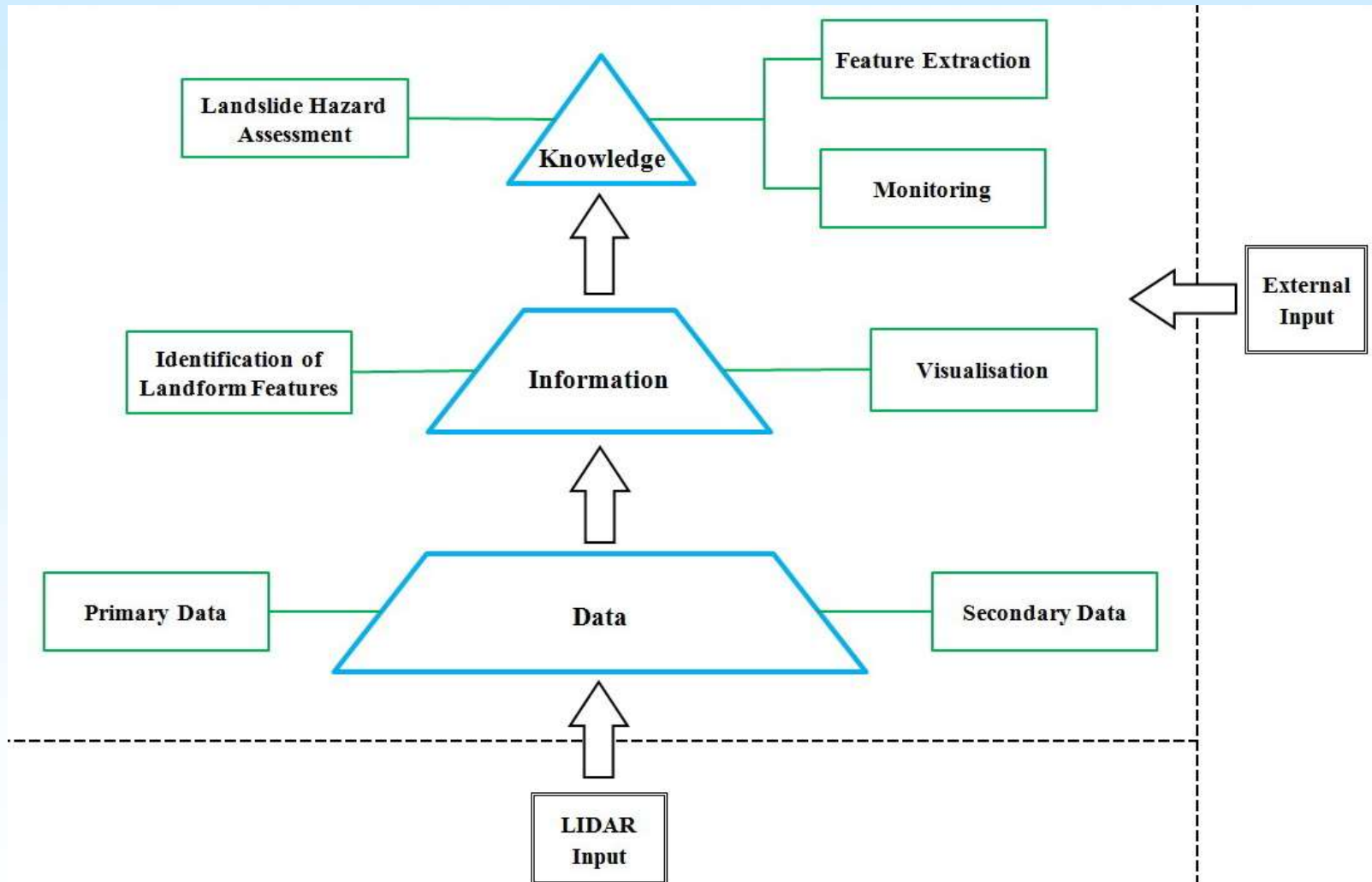


Mount Davis



Mount Davis

Applications of Remote Sensing in Geotechnical Studies

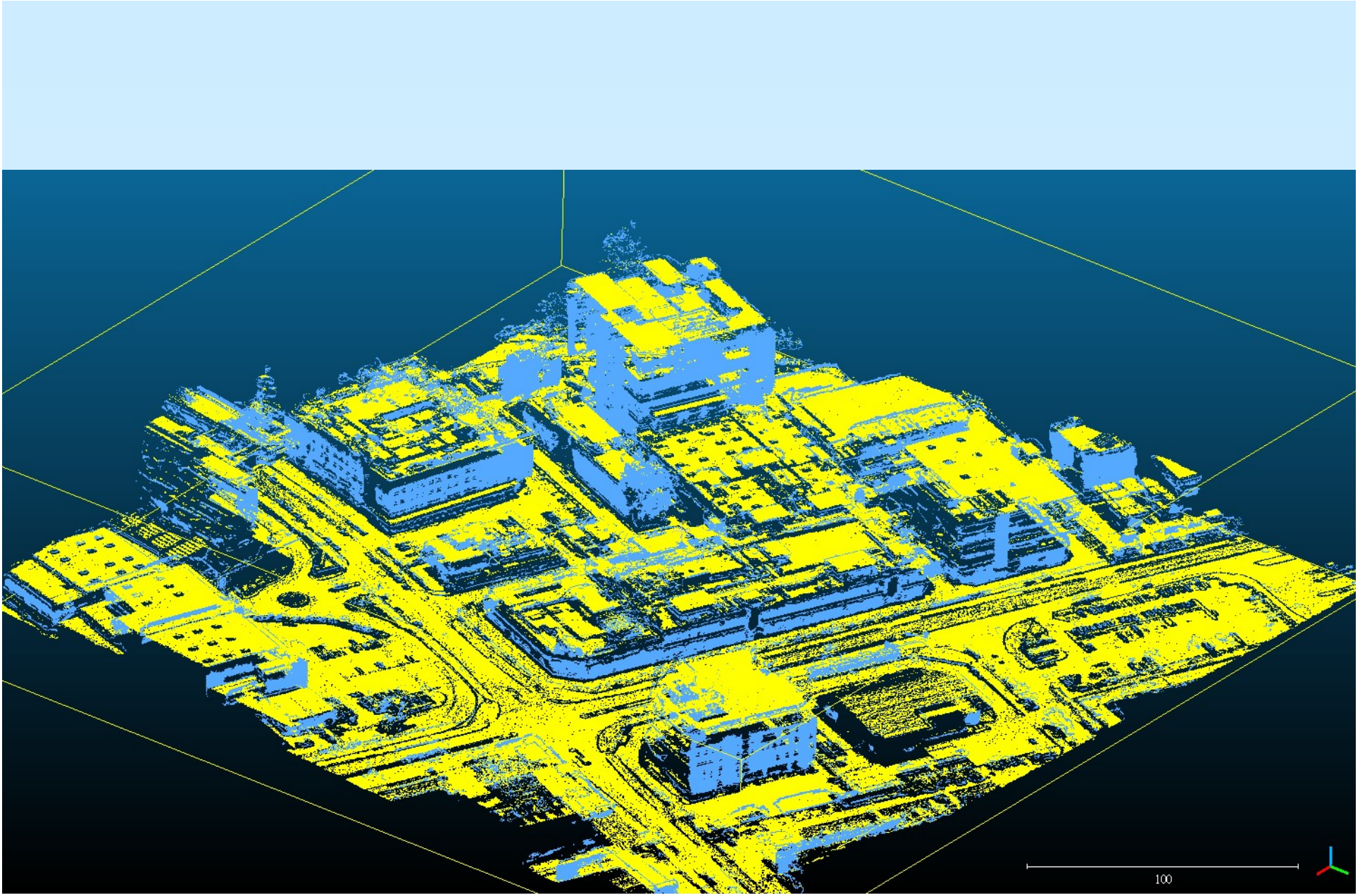


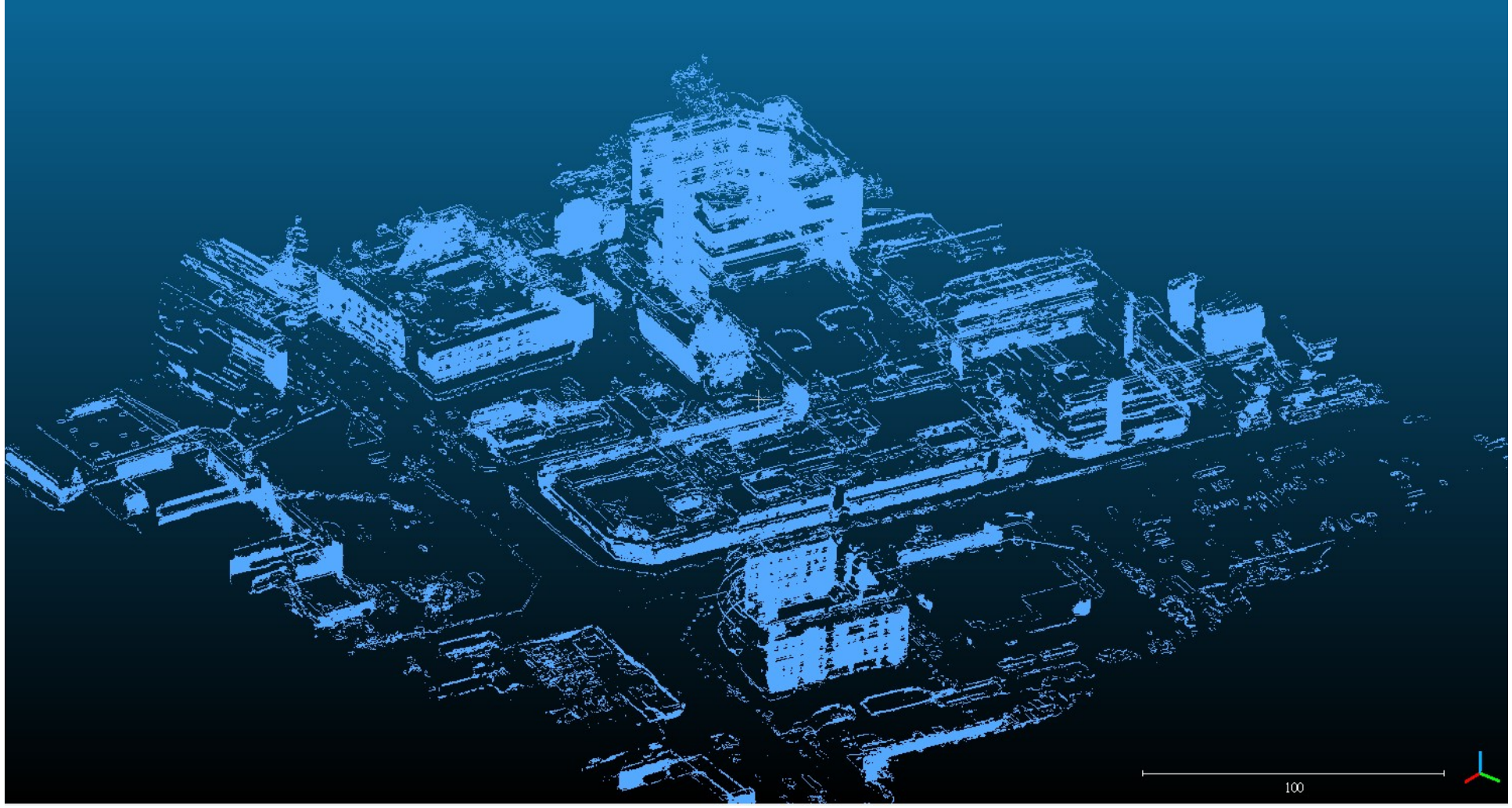
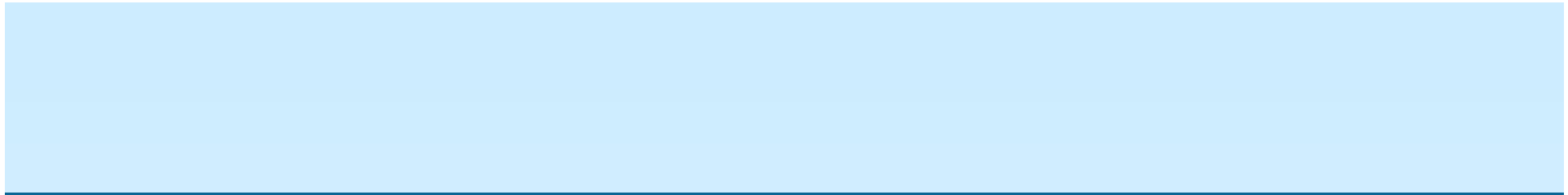
From Lai & So (2014)

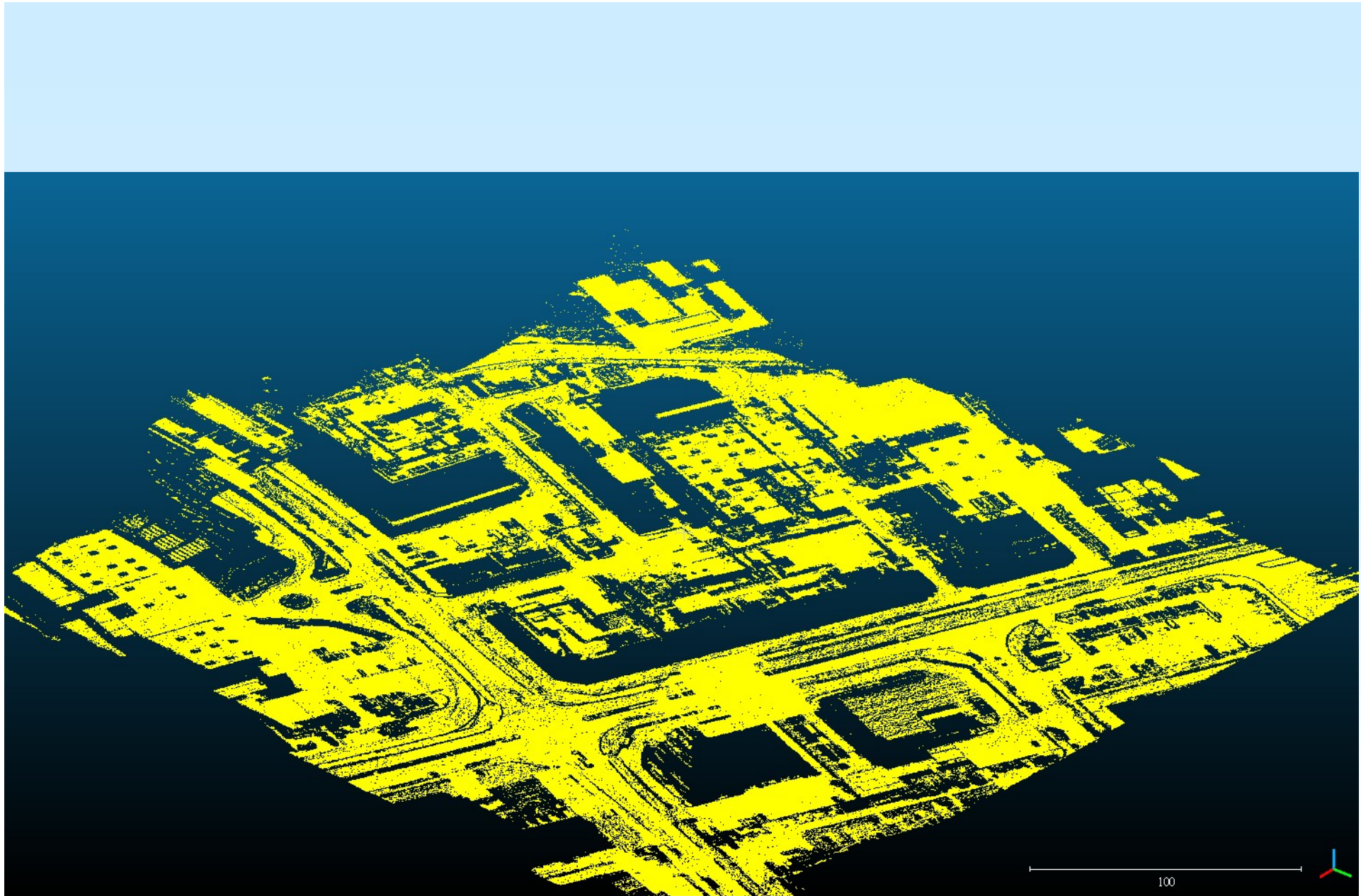
Facet Amalgamation Approach for Potential Non-Geotechnical Applications

Building Footprints – BIM

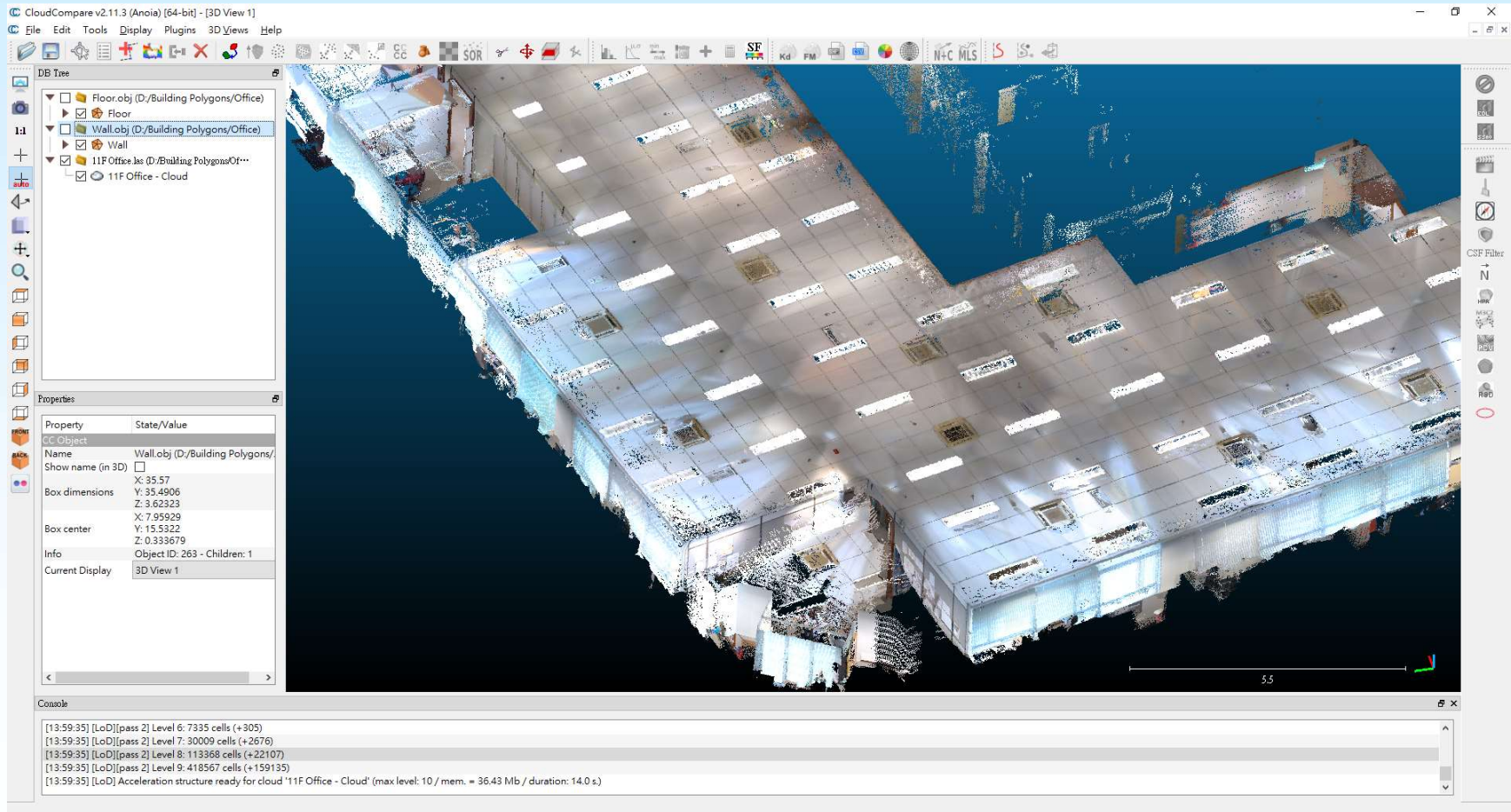
TKO Industrial Estate

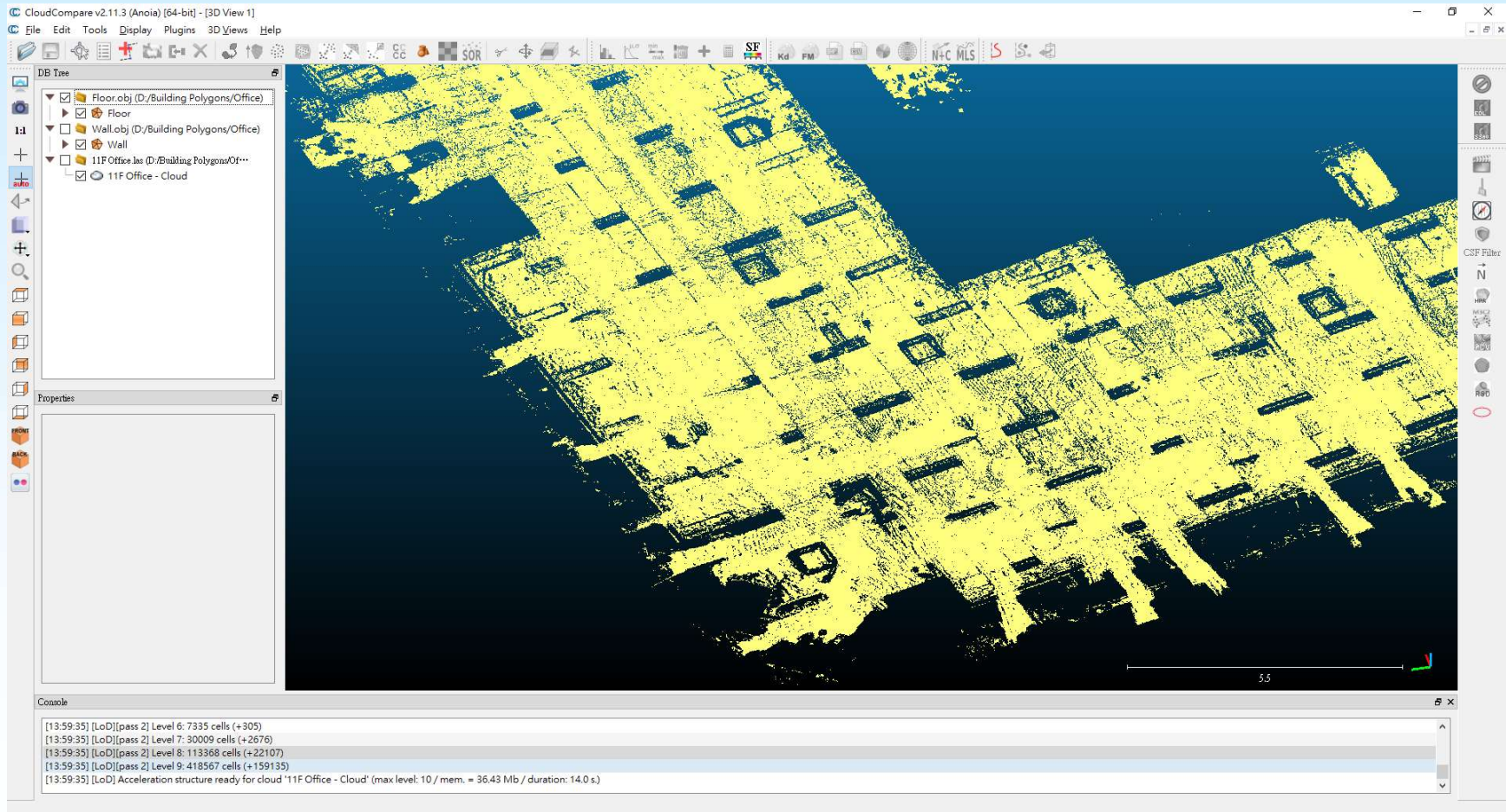


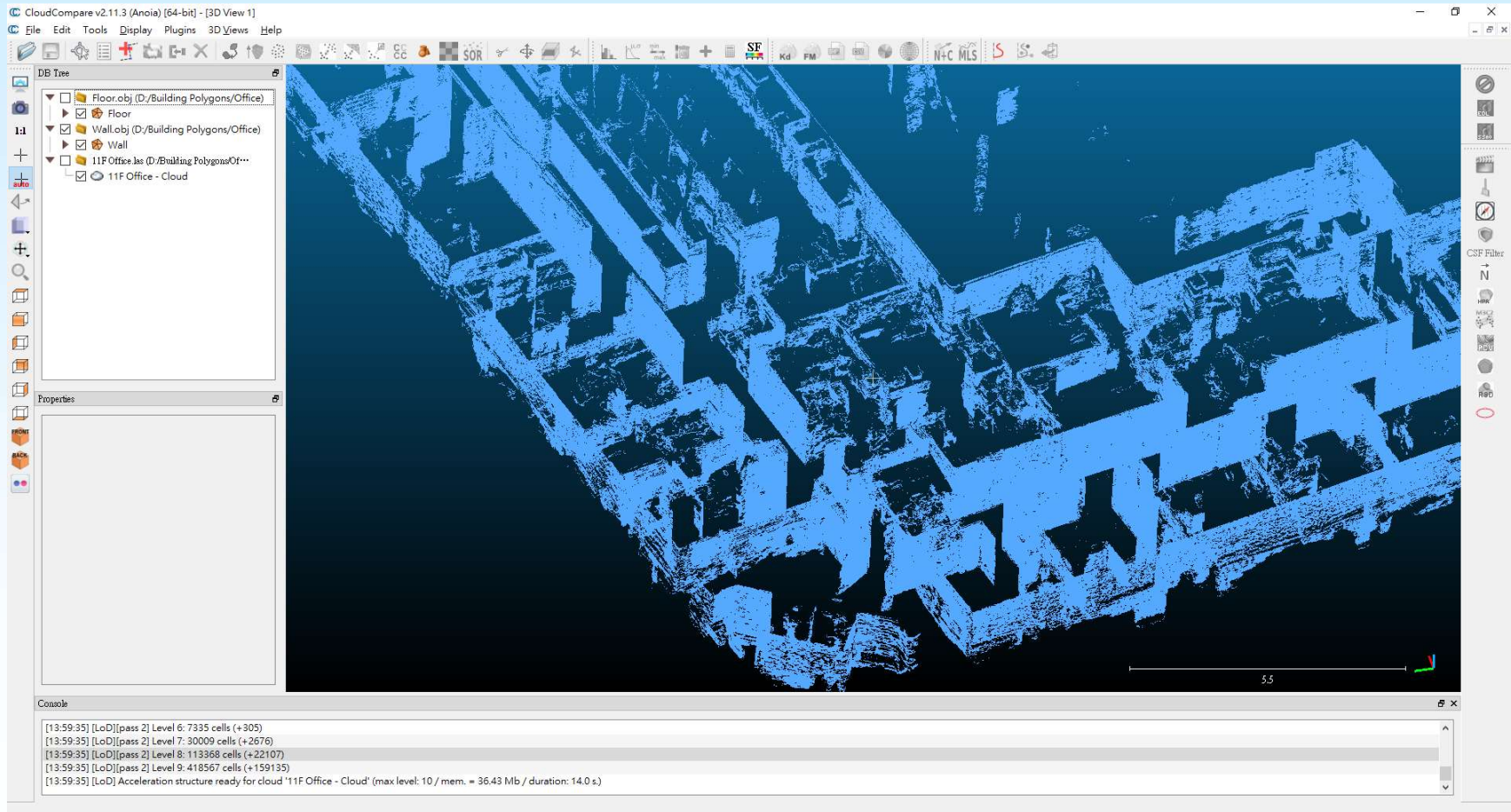


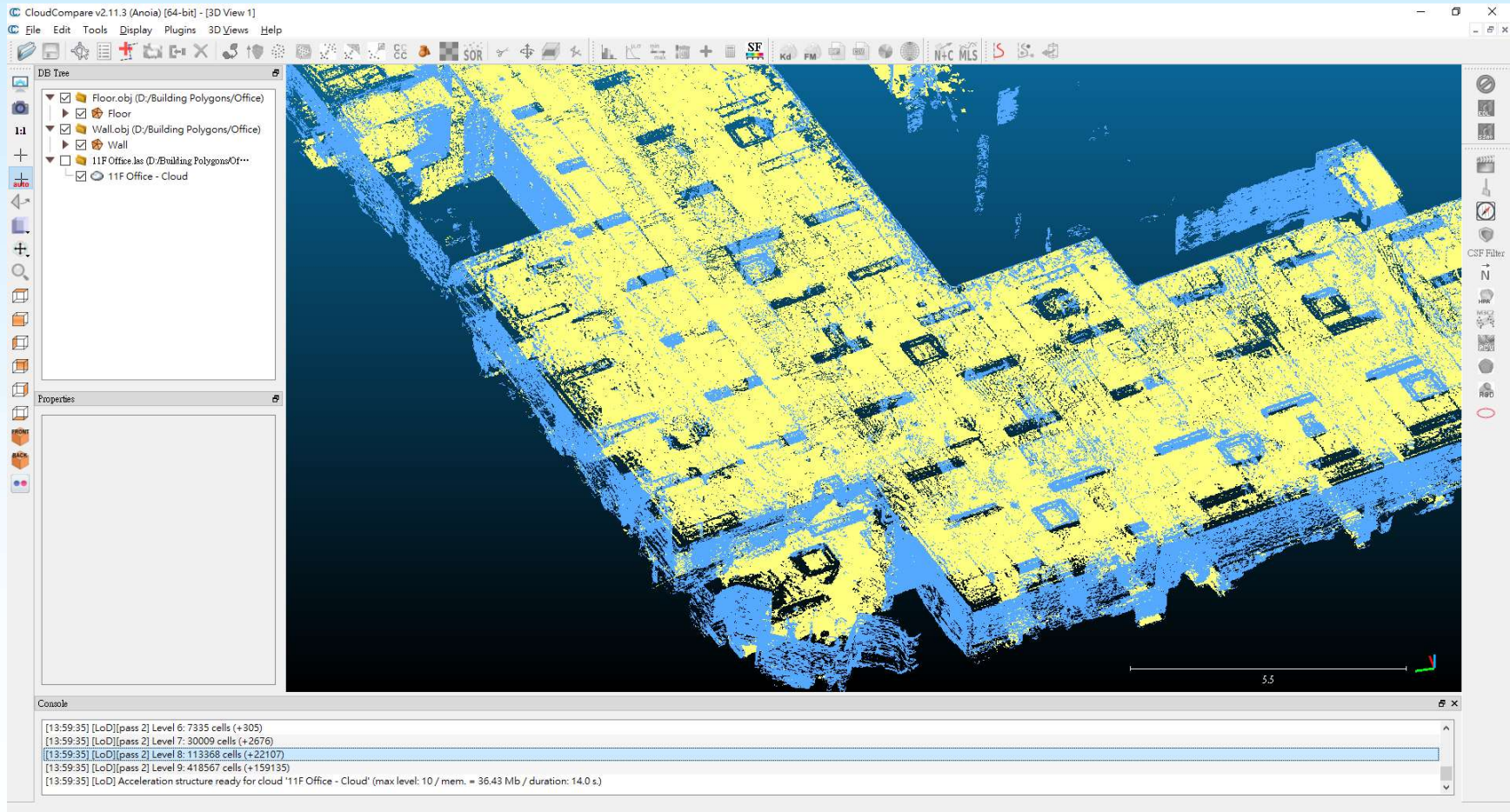


Floor Layout

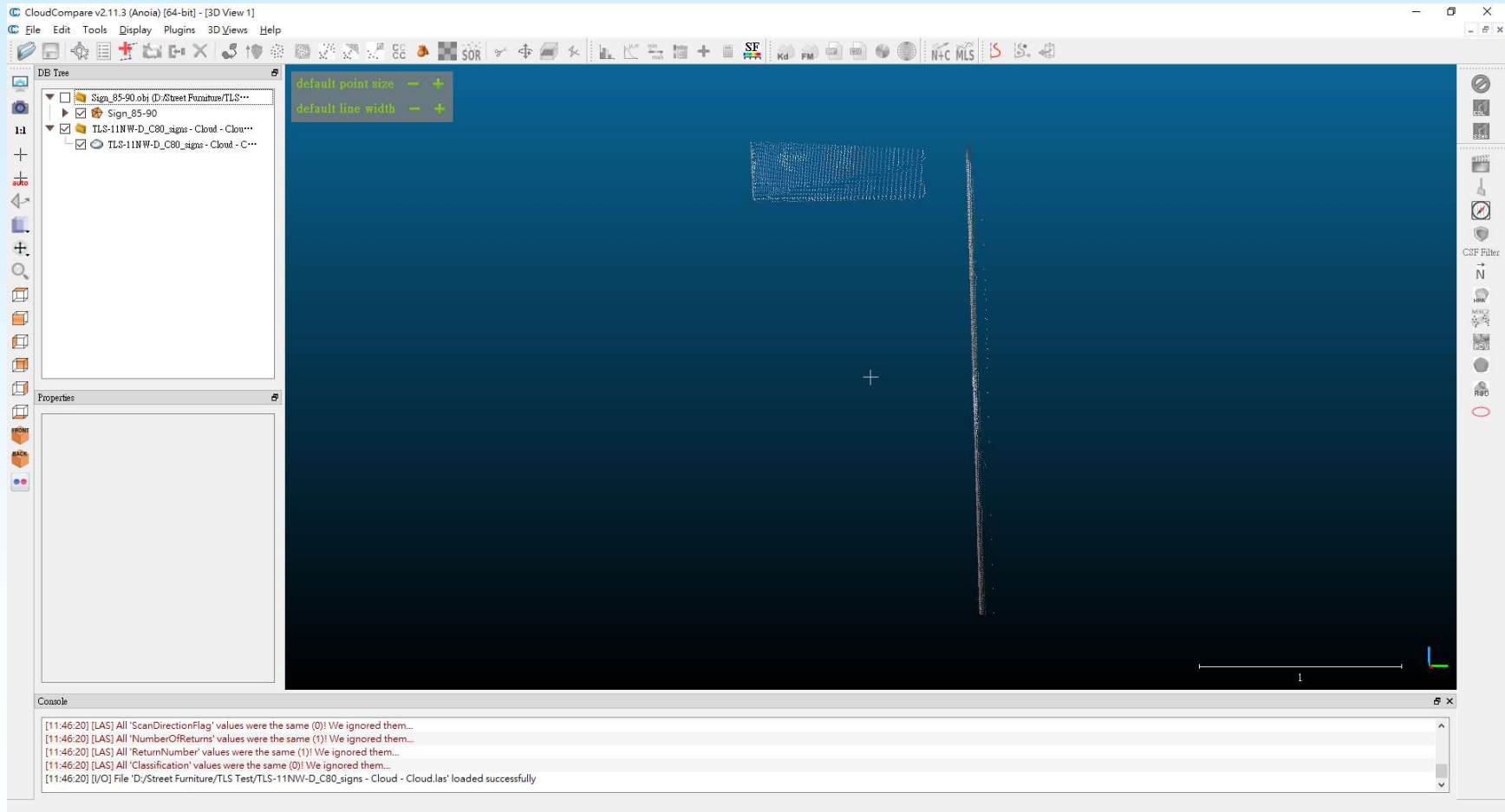


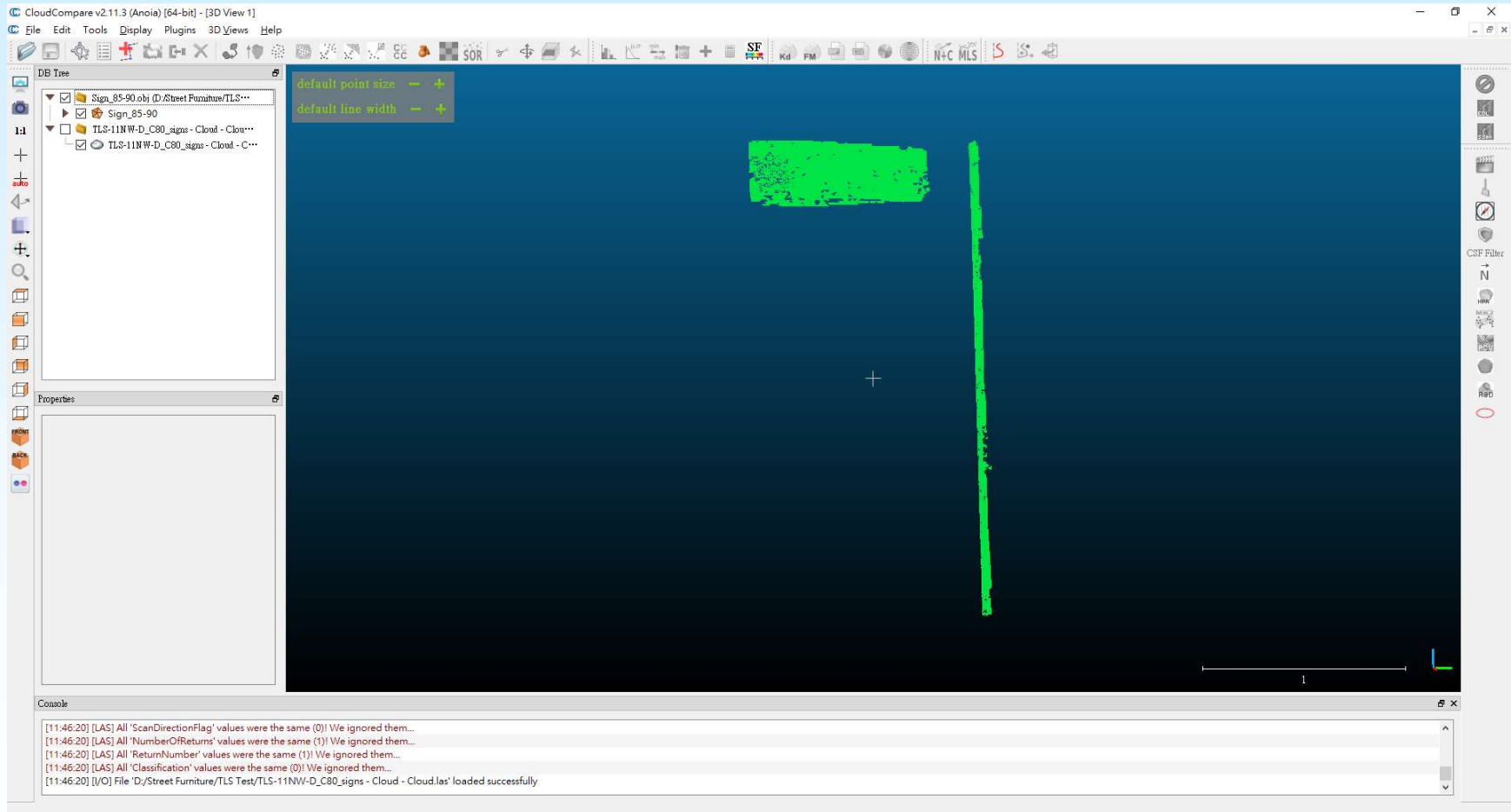






Street Furniture





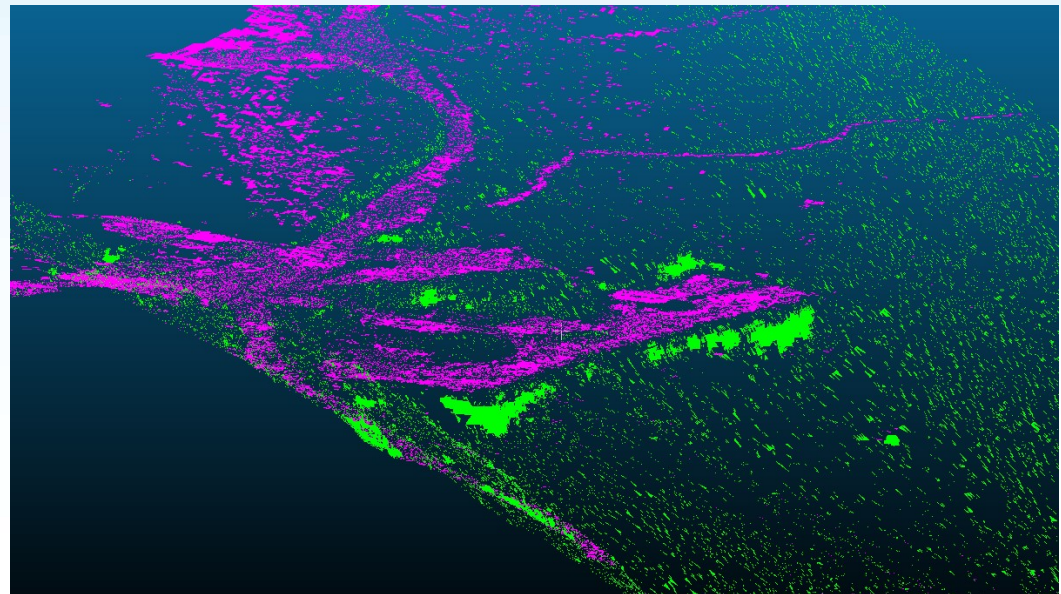
Other Potential Non-Geotechnical Applications

- Products compliance checks – flatness of roofs, verticality of structures such as walls and panels
- Monitoring - tilting of structures
- Quality checks of works and identification of defects – flatness, local anomalies

Historical Sites



**Taikoo Sanitarium
(1891 - 1932)**



Taikoo Sanitarium Site





END