

Determining infrastructure resilience to geohazards by satellite and AI

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CEO

GEOFEM is a leading **satellite remote sensing consultancy** firm that helps infrastructure stakeholders to:

1. Monitor current and ongoing **ground movements** in areas of interest.
2. Be **alerted** to potential issues before they become serious faults.
3. Visualise the susceptibility of areas to **geohazards** such as landslides and subsidence.

Who We Are

GEOFEM is a **leading provider** of innovative earth observation, GIS, and remote sensing solutions. Our analysis is complemented by 20+ years of geotechnical engineering experience to interpret the data, and provide recommendations to **maximise the safety of infrastructure** across the globe.

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Contents

- *Soil moisture via satellite*
- *Displacement monitoring - applications*
- *AI for infrastructure susceptibility to geohazards*

The Problem

Geohazards can occur anywhere. How to check thousands of km of road and rail and whole cities?

Maintenance is often reactive which consumes budgets year after year.

Climate change resilience is low so the disruption will only get worse.

The Solution

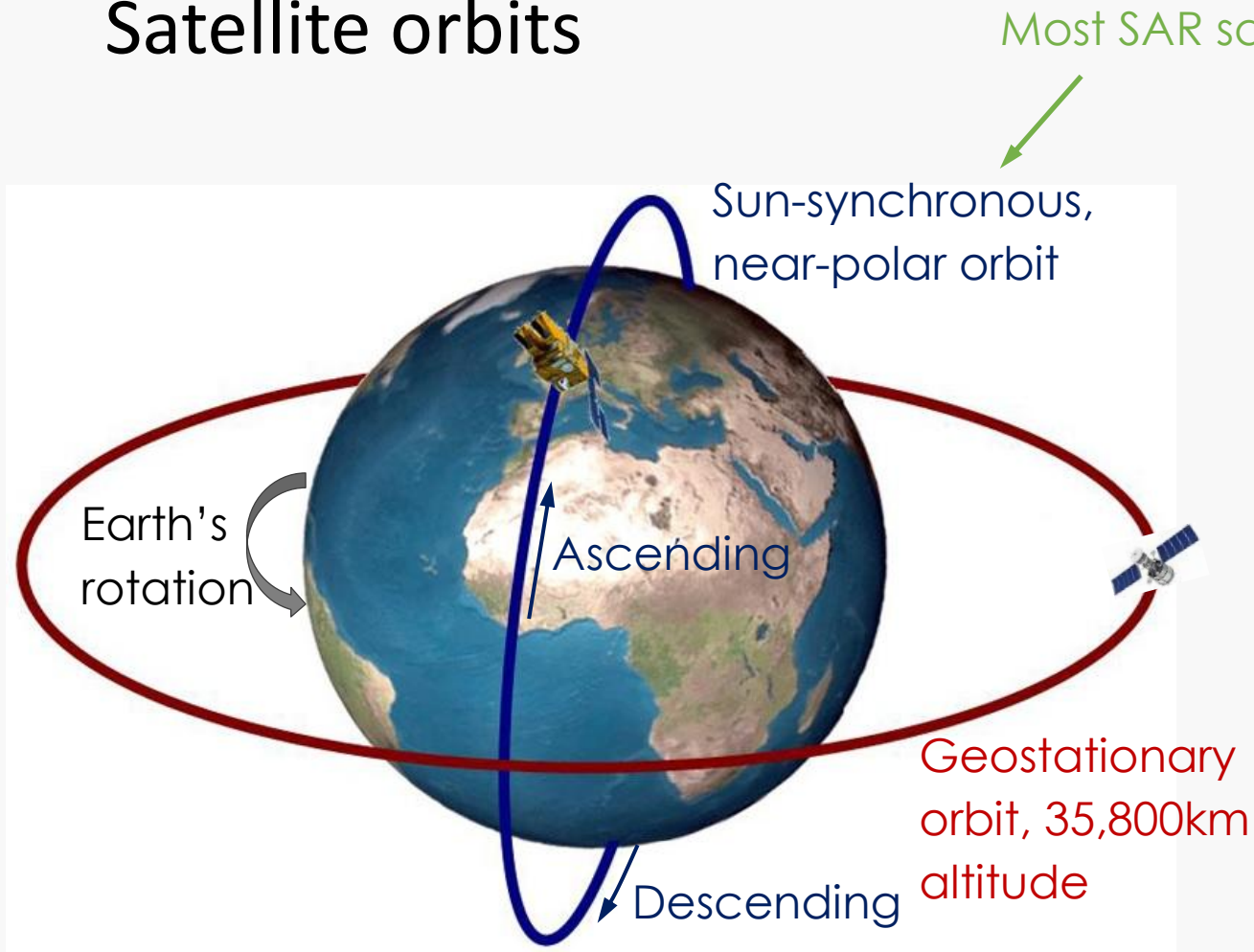
Reduce maintenance cost - proactive

Increase of utilization of network

**Efficient use of resources for maintenance –
identification of problematic locations**

Satellite basics

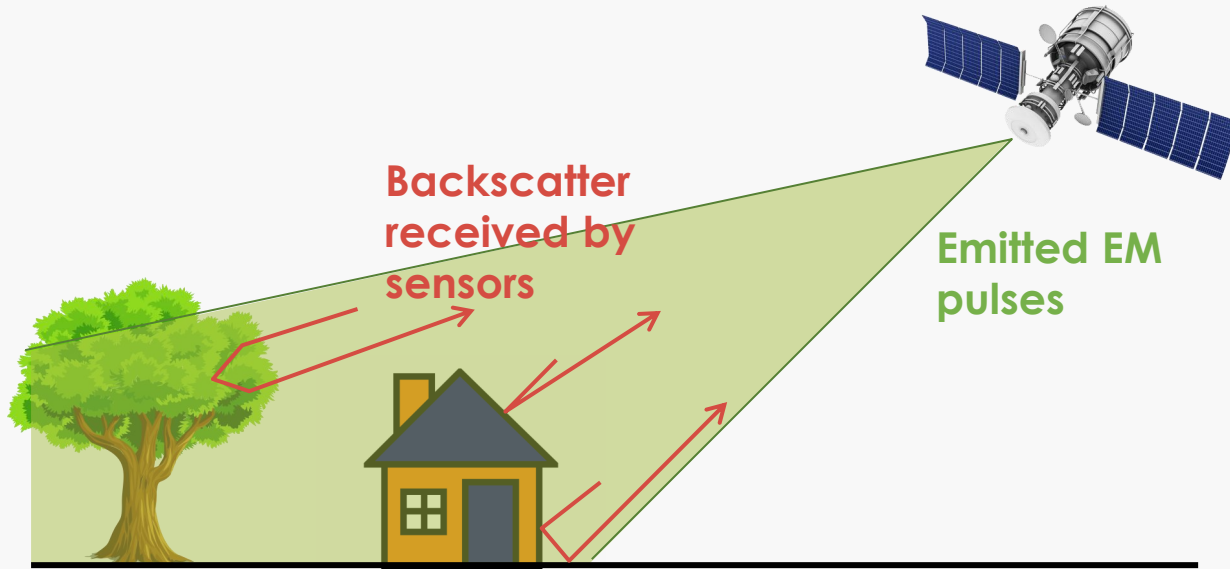
Satellite orbits



Sun-synchronous, near-polar orbit:

- 600-800km altitude
- 96-100 minutes per orbit
- Passes each latitude at same time of day
- Ascending and descending SAR images available for most locations

SAR



Synthetic A sequence of acquisitions from a shorter antenna as the satellite moves through space is used to simulate a larger antenna

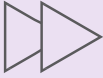
Aperture Another term for the antenna that transmits and receives the electromagnetic energy – the bigger it is the better the spatial resolution

Radar Transmits electromagnetic waves and receives reflections from objects to determine their distance or range

Microwave and radio wave portions of EM spectrum, so:

- Unaffected by cloud cover
- Operates day and night

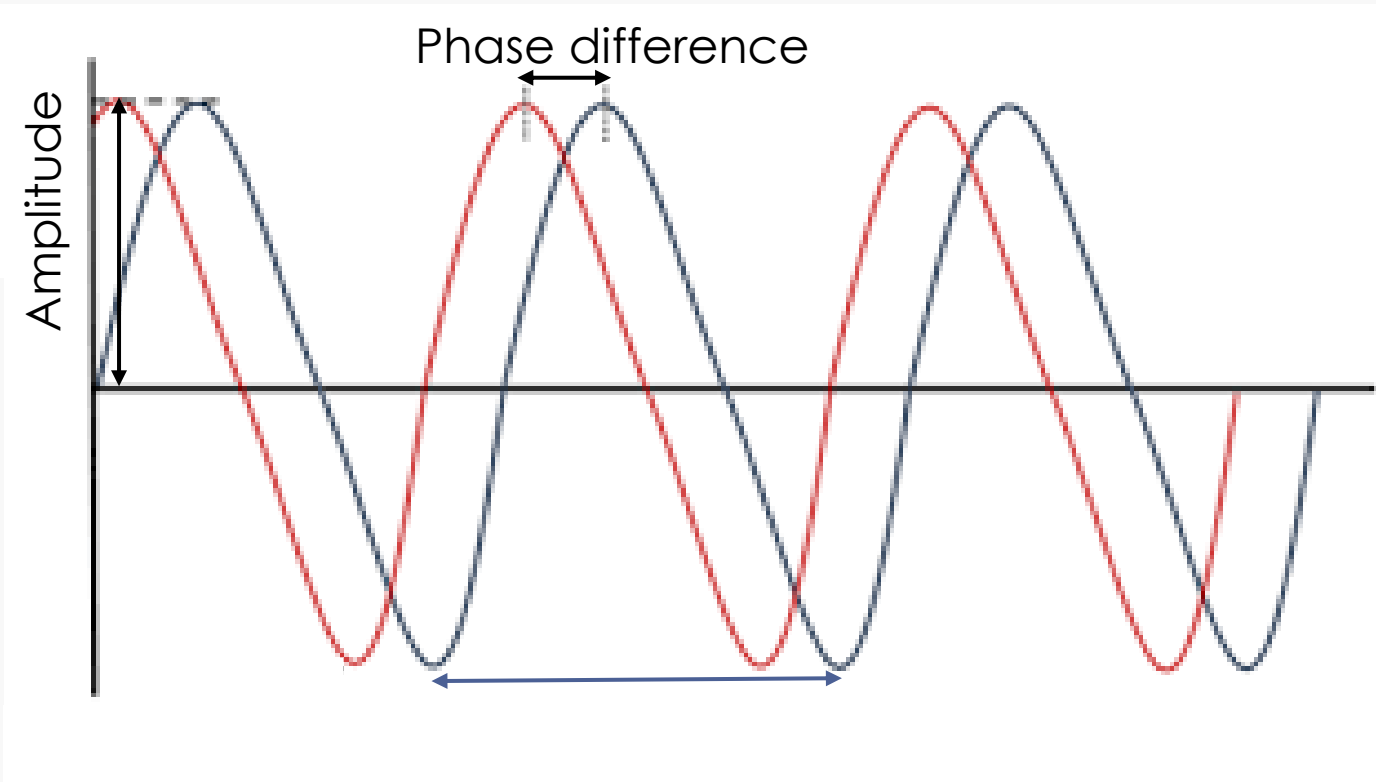
Infrastructure resilience by satellite

	Cheaper
	Faster
	More accurate
	High frequency
	Non-disruptive
	Automated
	Retrospective



What do we measure from SAR
satellites ?

SAR wave



Amplitude: Soil moisture measurement

Phase: Displacement measurement

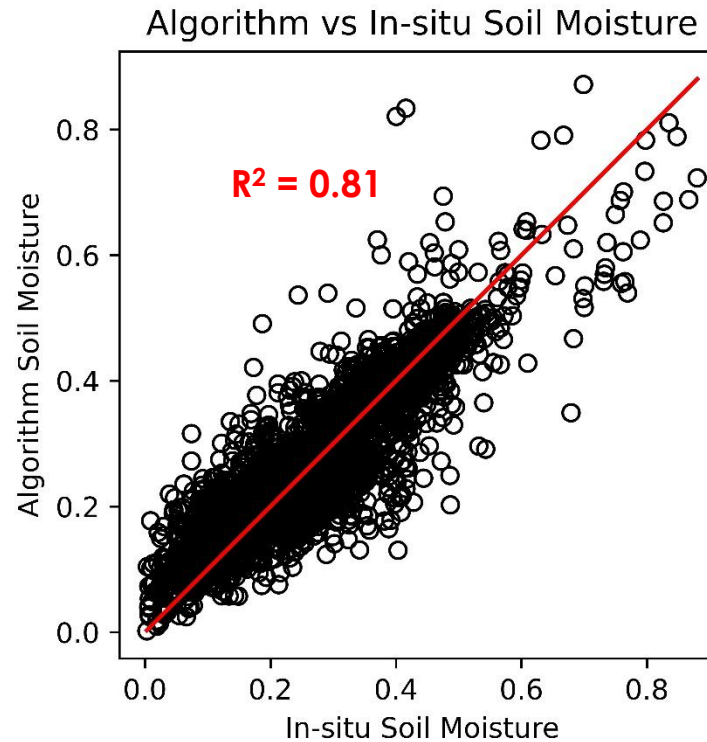
Soil moisture via satellite

Algorithm for soil moisture via satellite

In-situ soil moisture data

Global data for different climatic conditions

More than 3 years of data



Artificial intelligence



Satellite derived data

Data from multiple sources

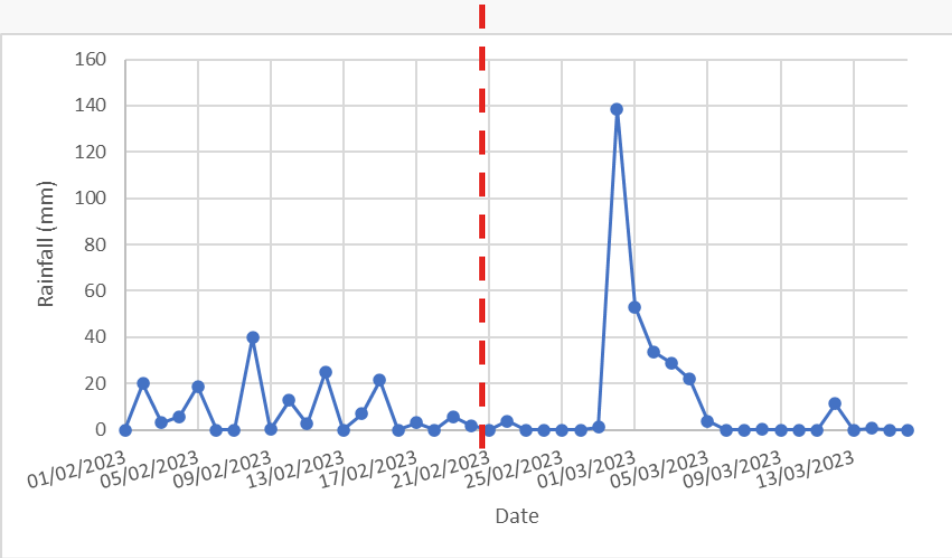
Data applied for anywhere in the world



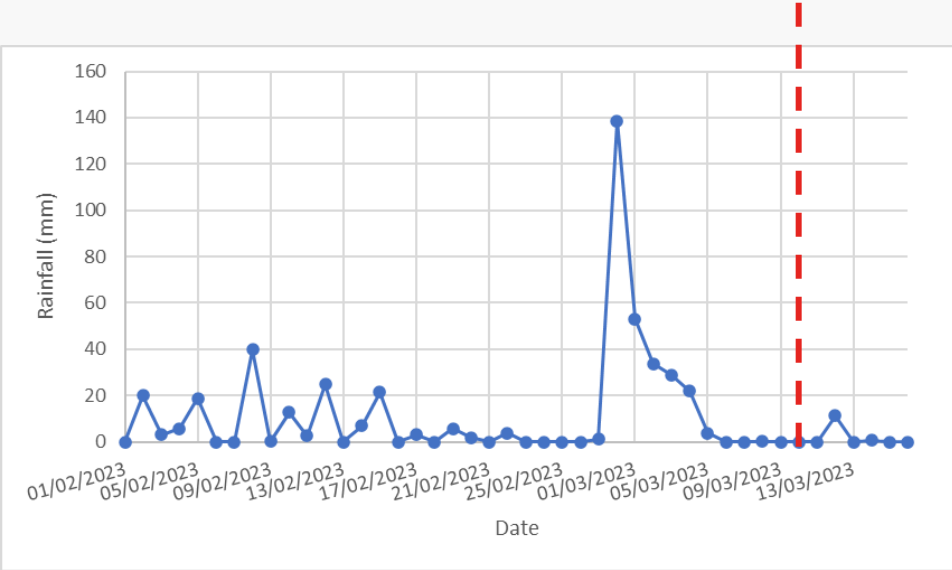
Soil moisture content outputs: maps



Soil moisture content outputs: maps



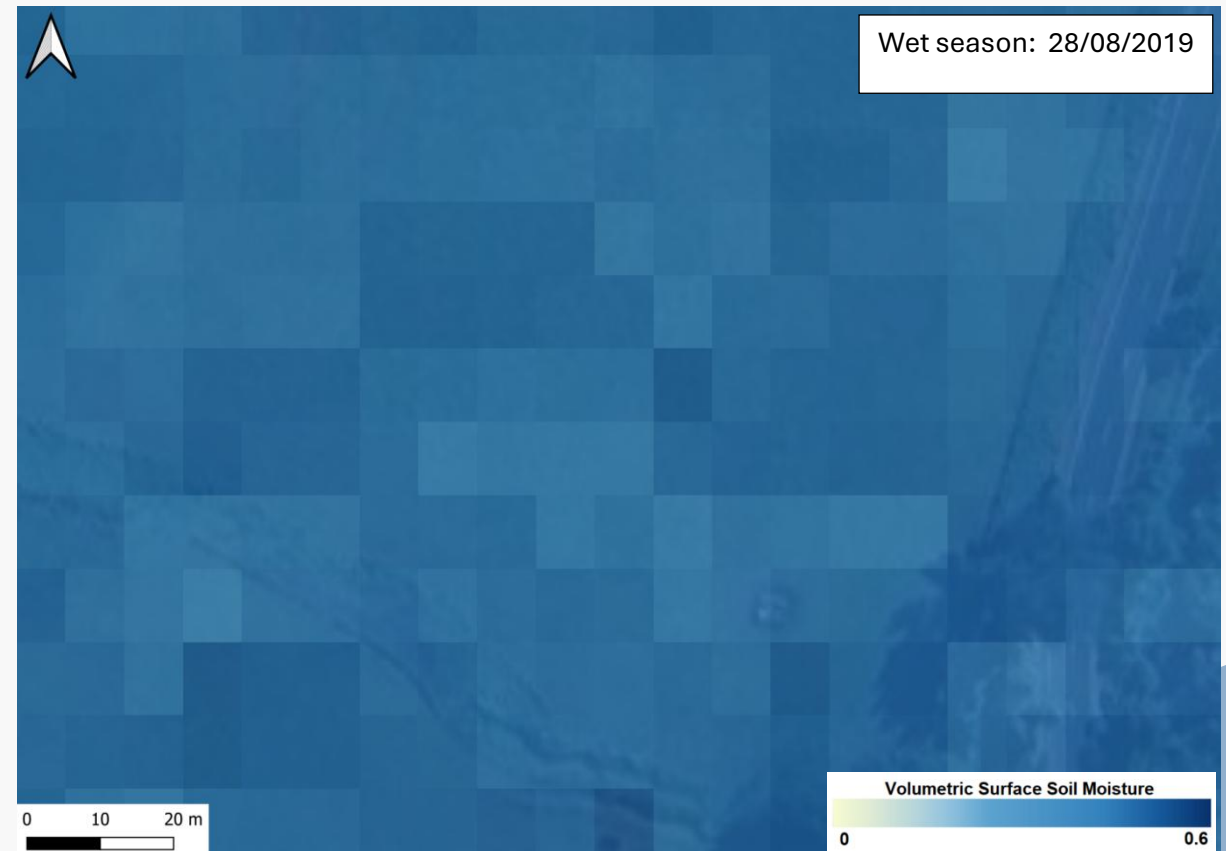
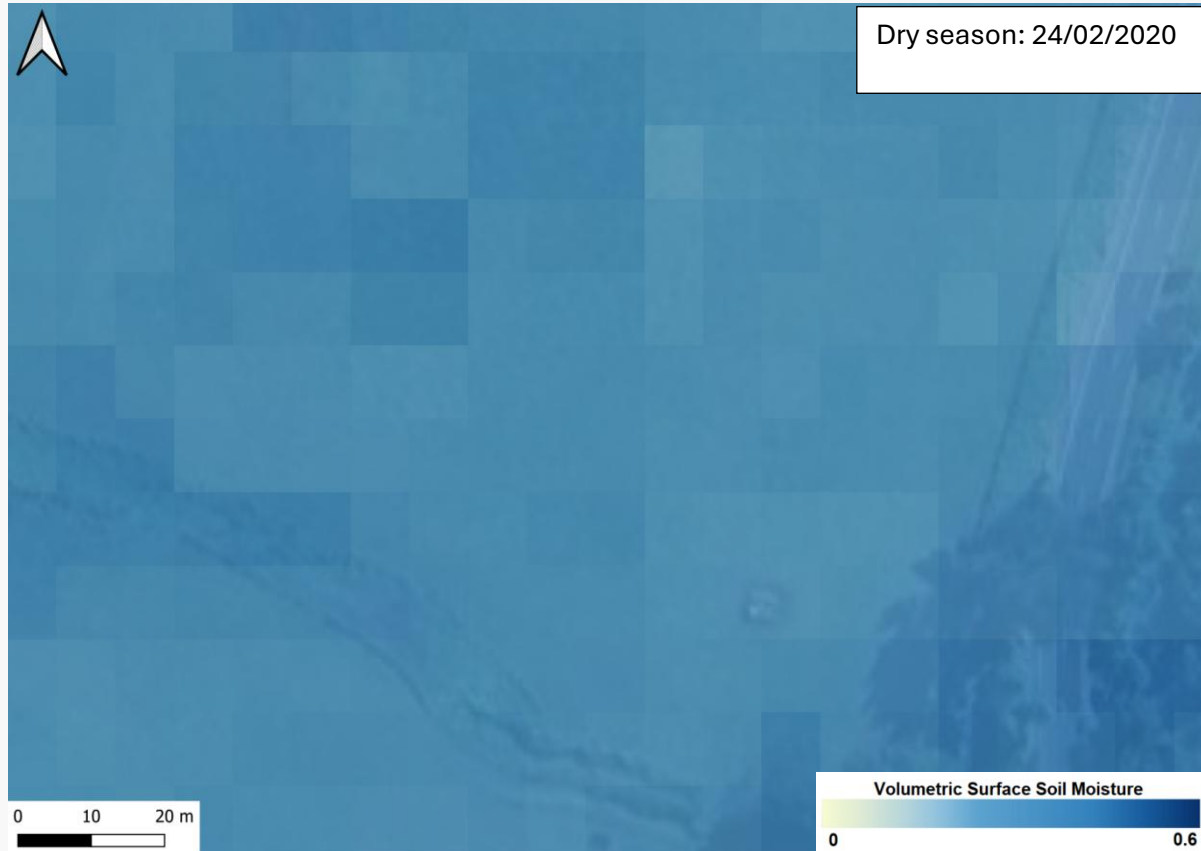
Soil moisture content outputs: maps



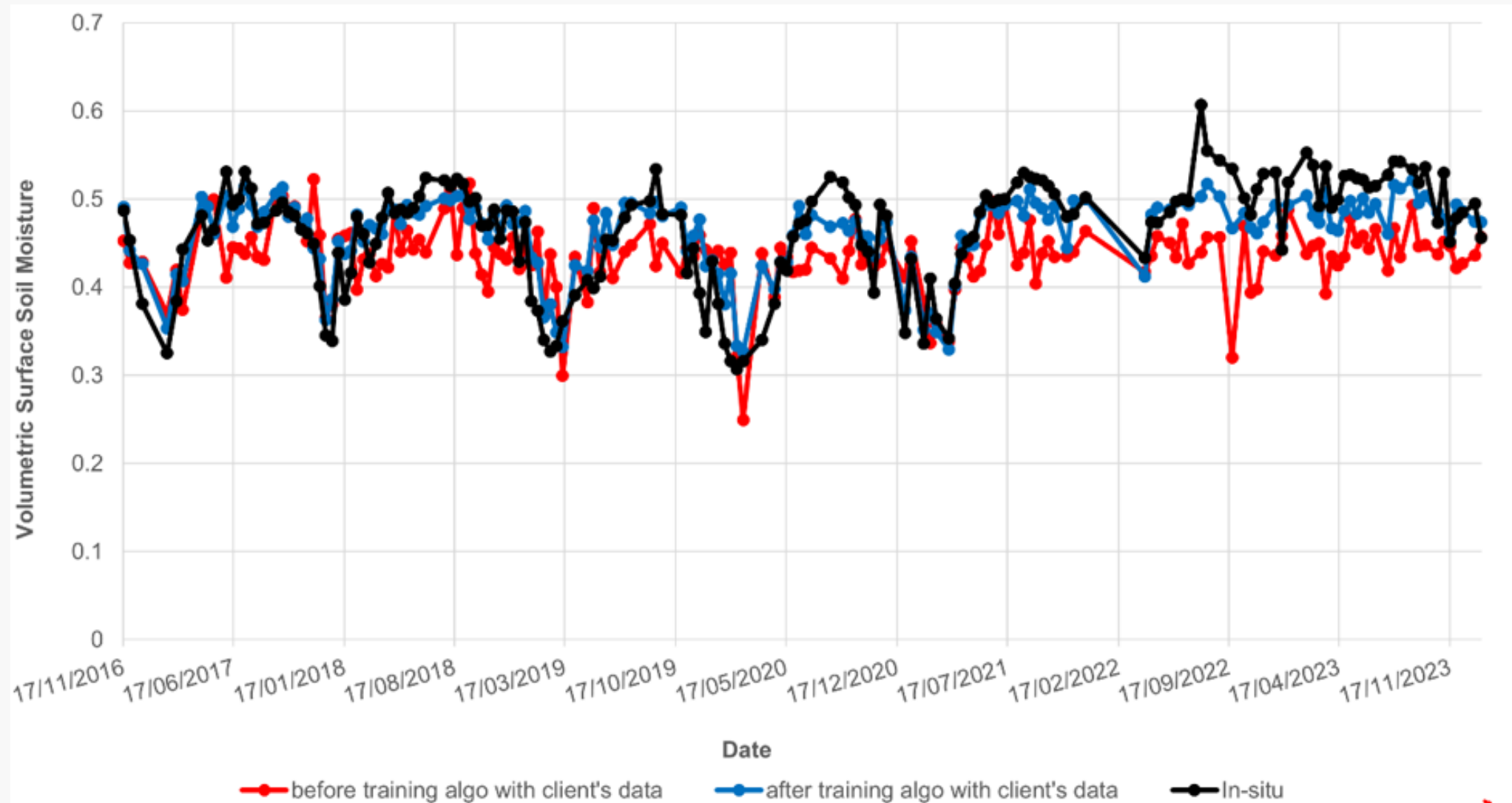
Soil moisture content outputs: maps, New Zealand



Soil moisture content outputs: maps



Soil moisture content outputs: maps

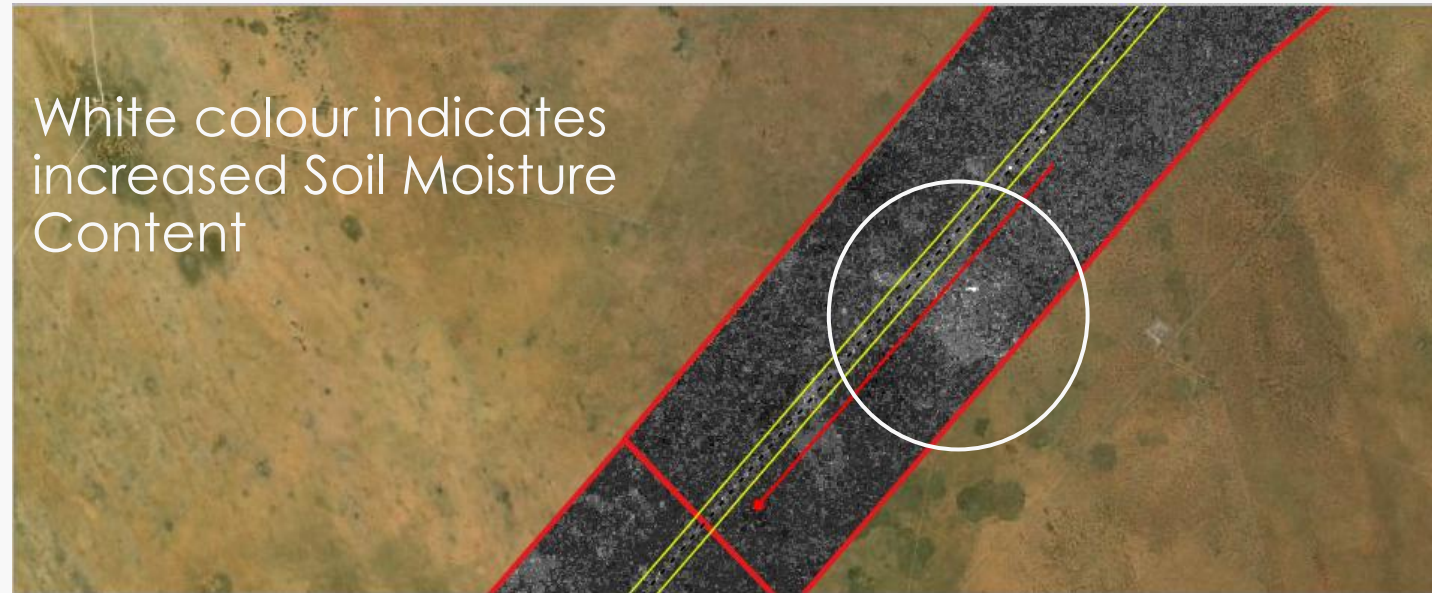


Soil moisture via satellite

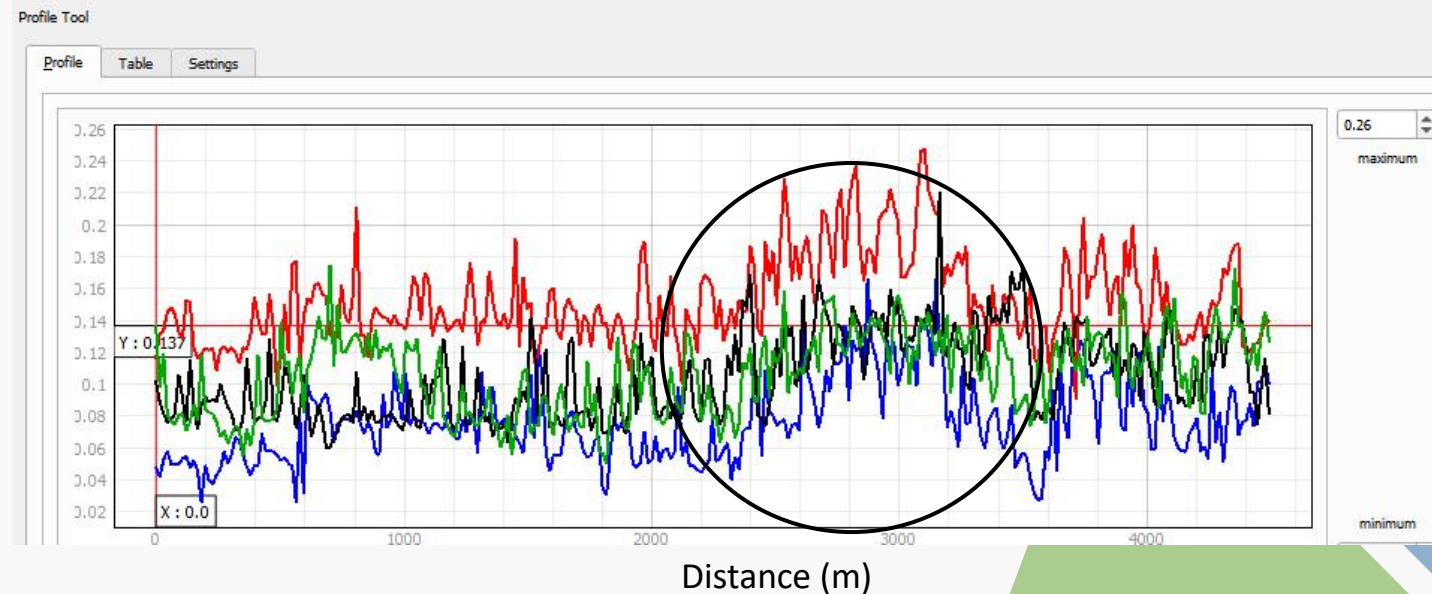


Indicator of:

- Failed track drainage
- Ballast fouling

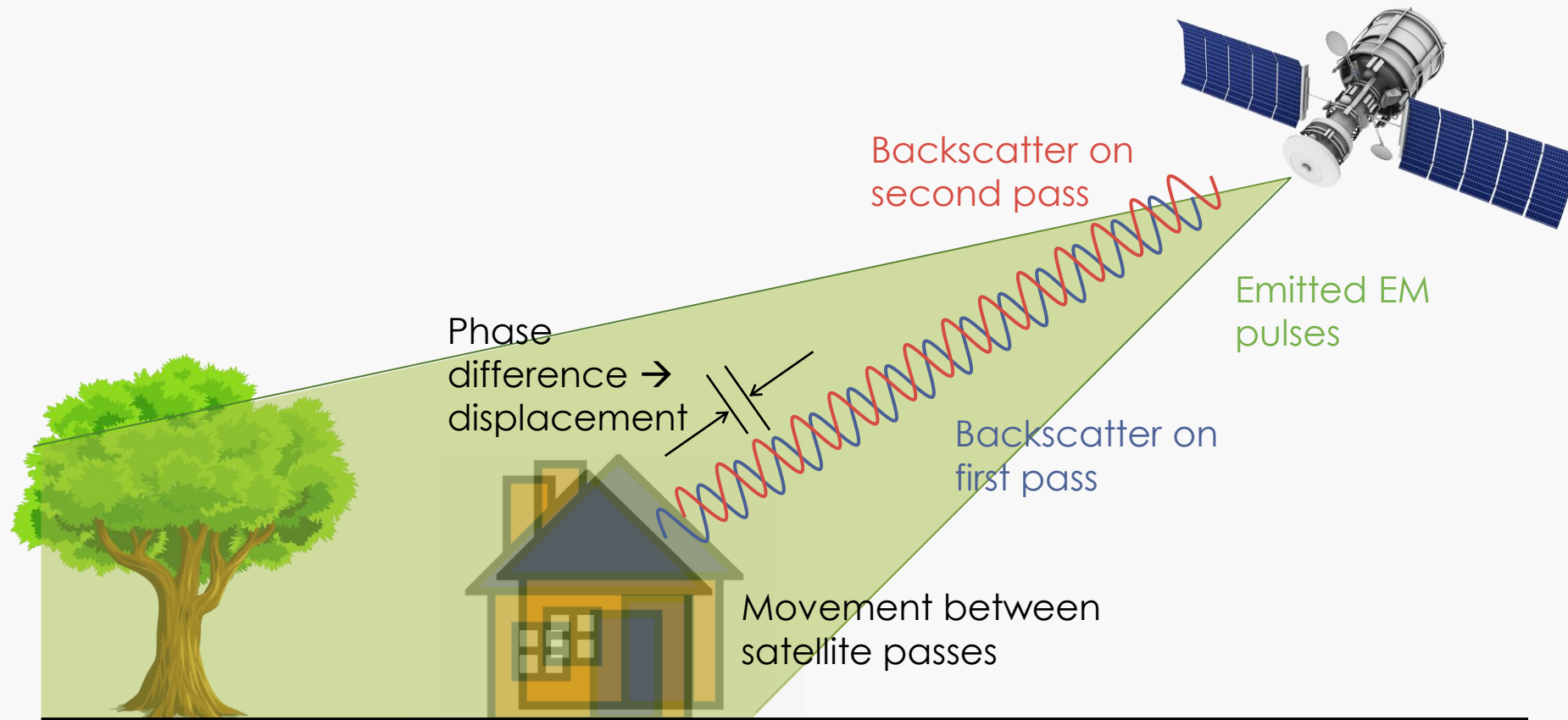


Volumetric soil moisture content

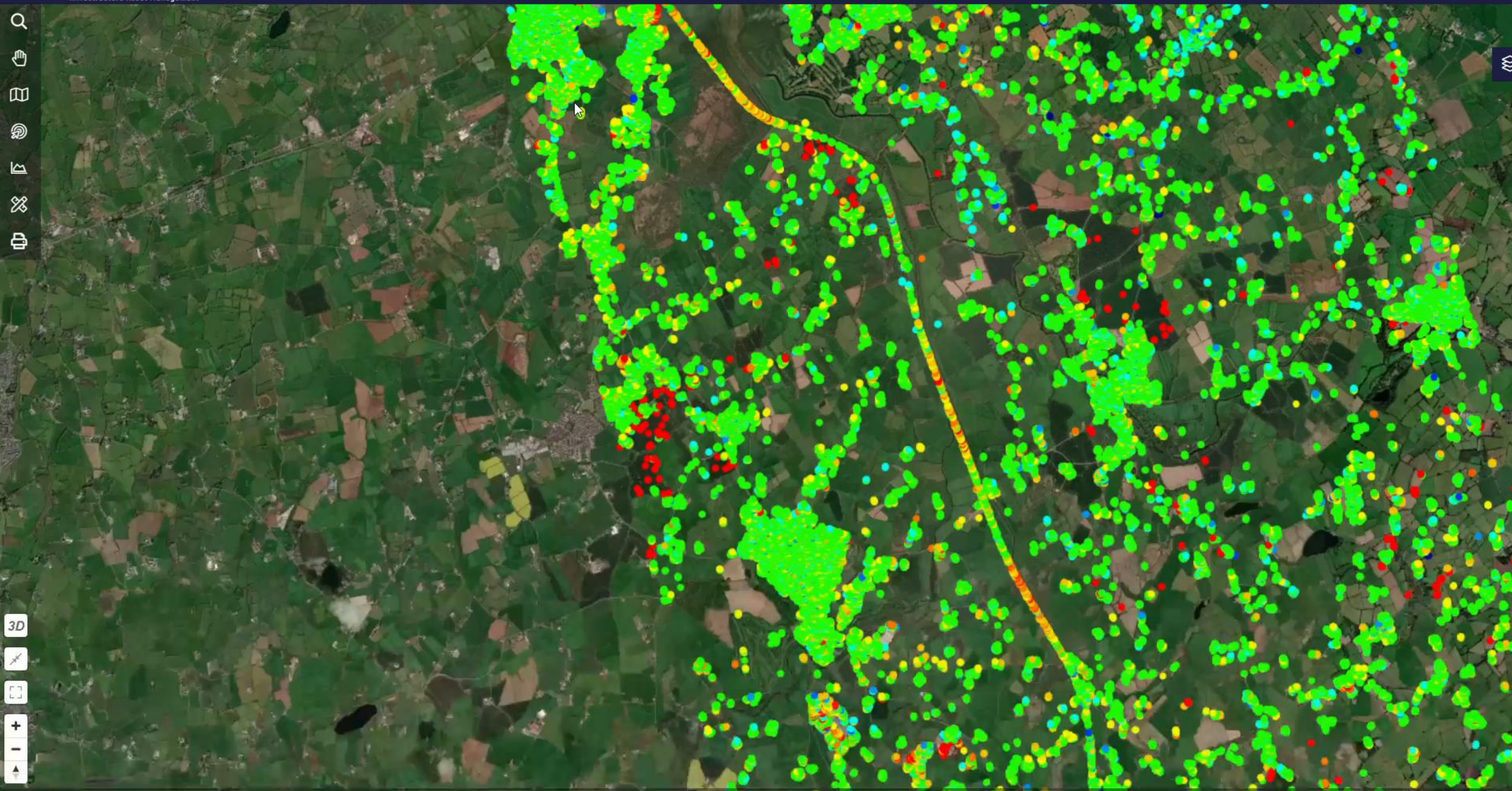


Displacement measurements via satellite

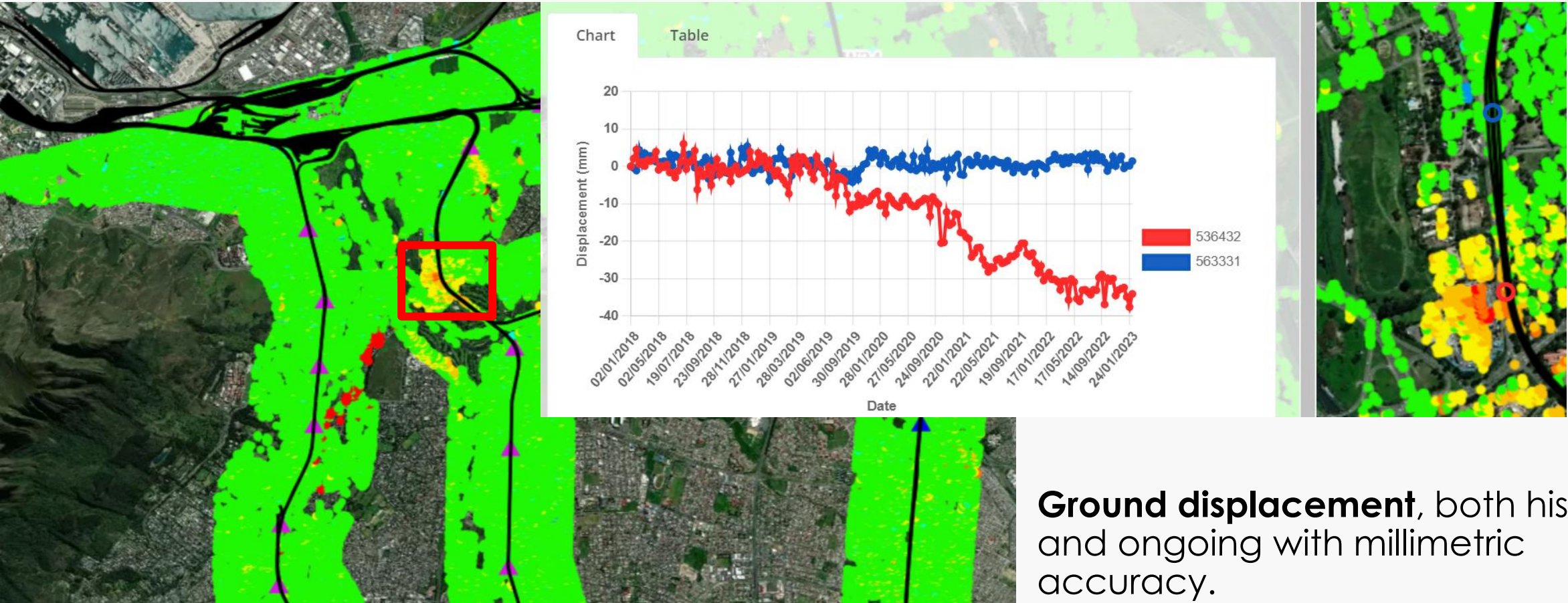
Displacement measurement



Examples of applications



Displacement monitoring

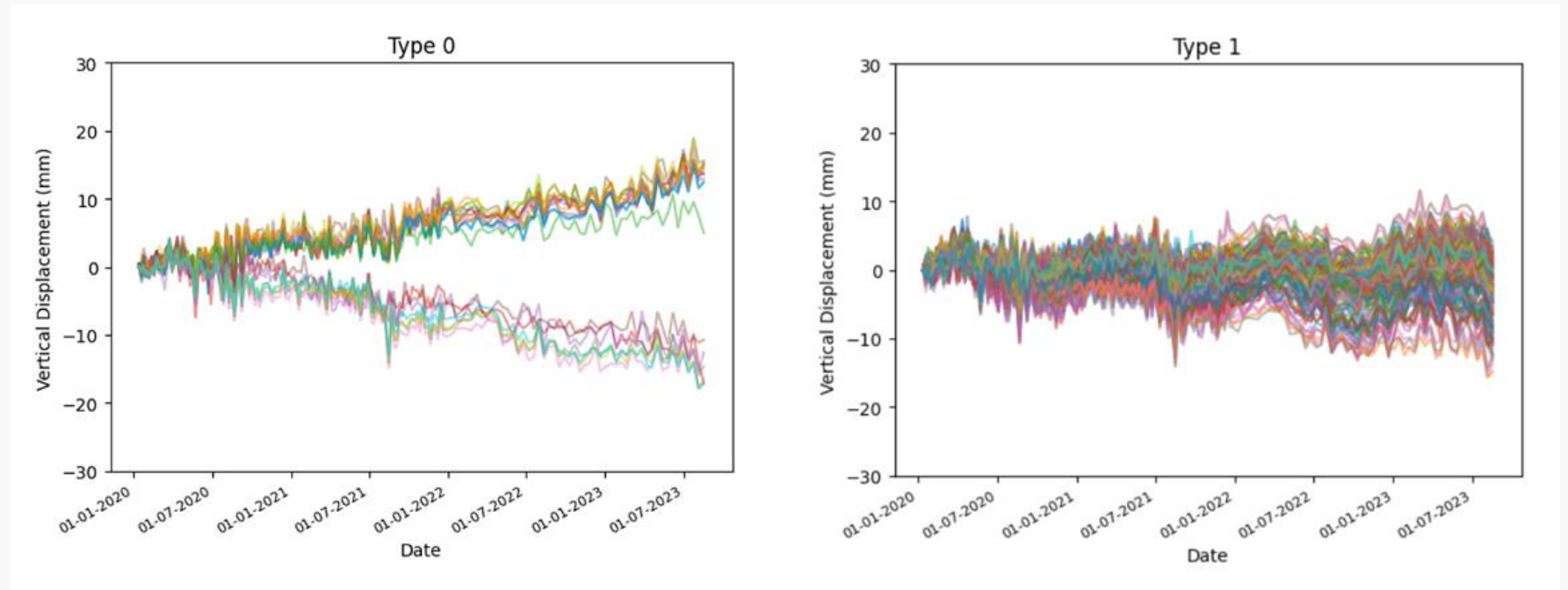


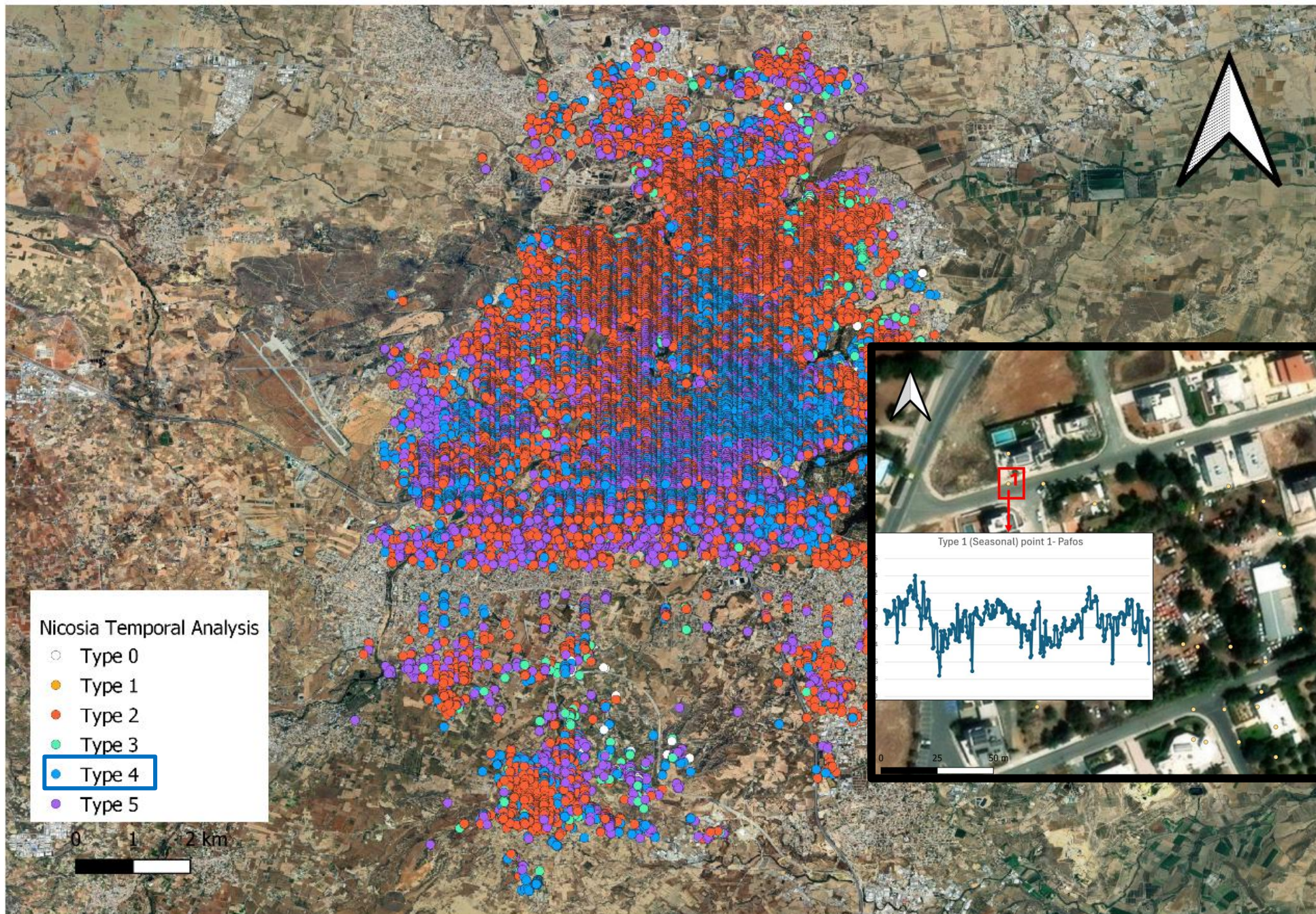
Ground displacement, both historical and ongoing with millimetric accuracy.

Early warnings when defined thresholds are exceeded.

Automated identification of different types of movement

- Relative stability
- Linear increasing
- Seasonal
- Acceleration
- Deceleration





Displacement monitoring

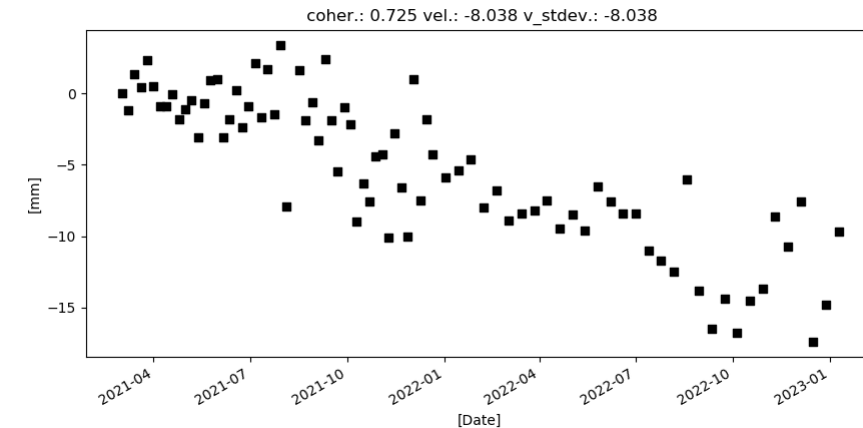


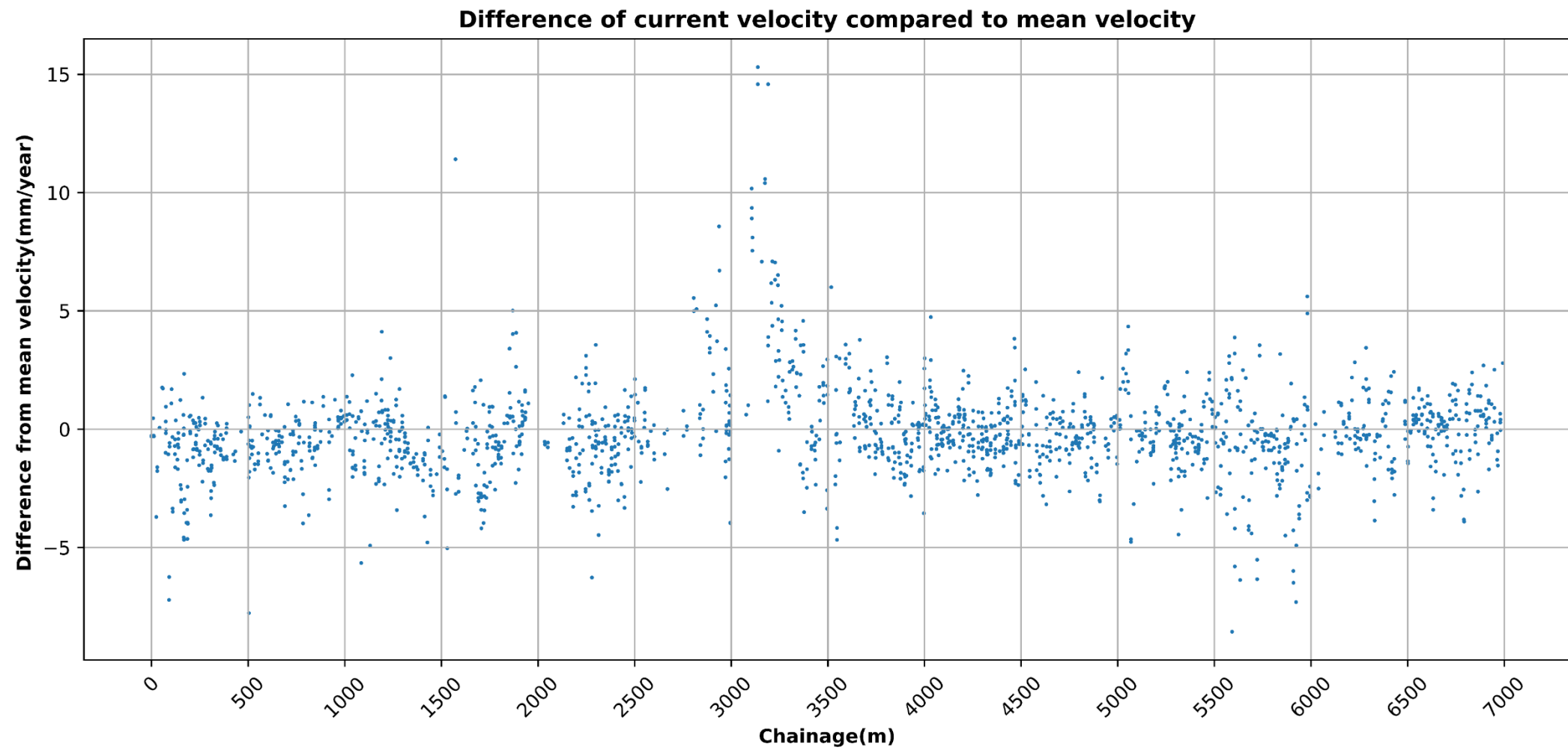
Hook, United Kingdom

A section of the main rail line between Basingstoke and London suffered a sizeable collapse in January 2023, having a major impact on services. The 44-metre-long landslip, which occurred near Hook in Hampshire, undermined a track, leaving only the London-bound tracks safe to use.



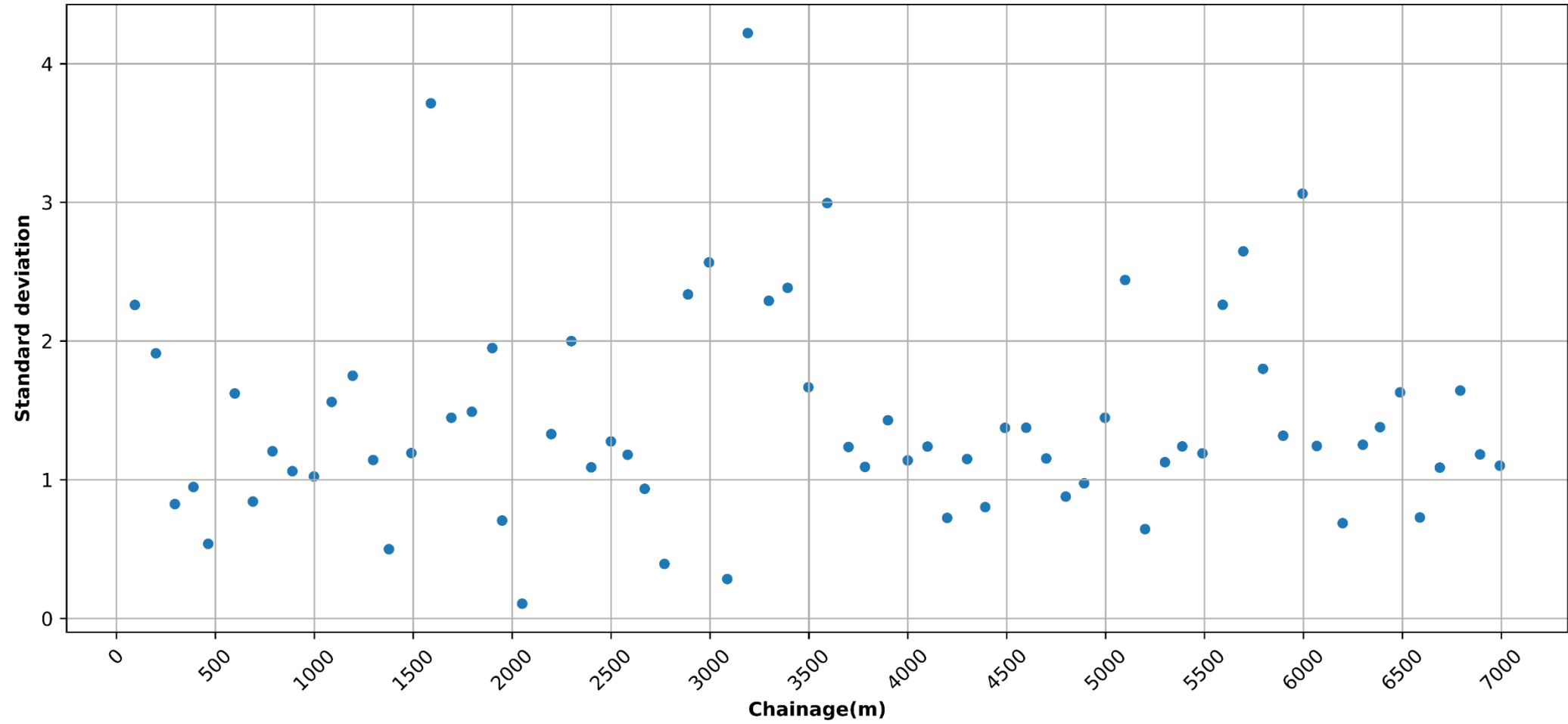
Increasing displacements at the location of failure before the event.





Track roughness

Standard deviation every 100 meters



Road network. Detecting movement, Prioritizing Maintenance



Dubai-Fujairah Freeway, UAE

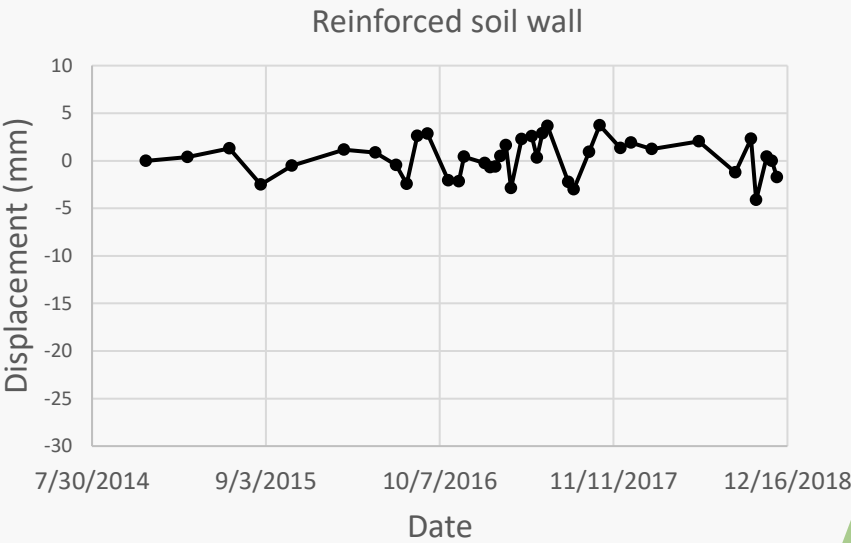
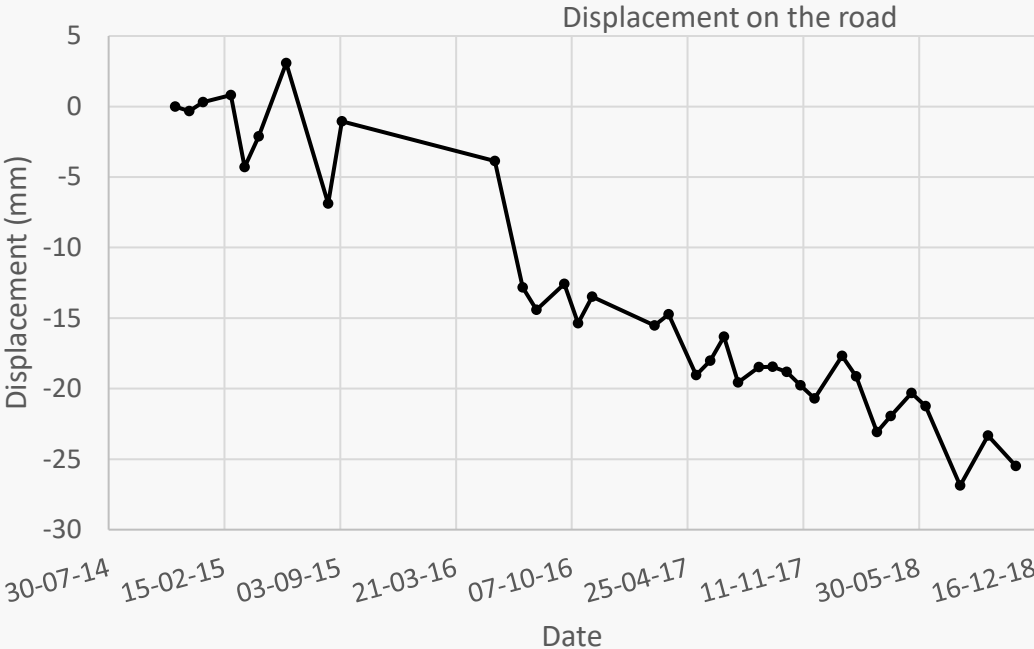
Road network. Detecting movement, Prioritizing Maintenance



Velocity (mm/year)

-11.0

+6.0



Robroyston, Glasgow



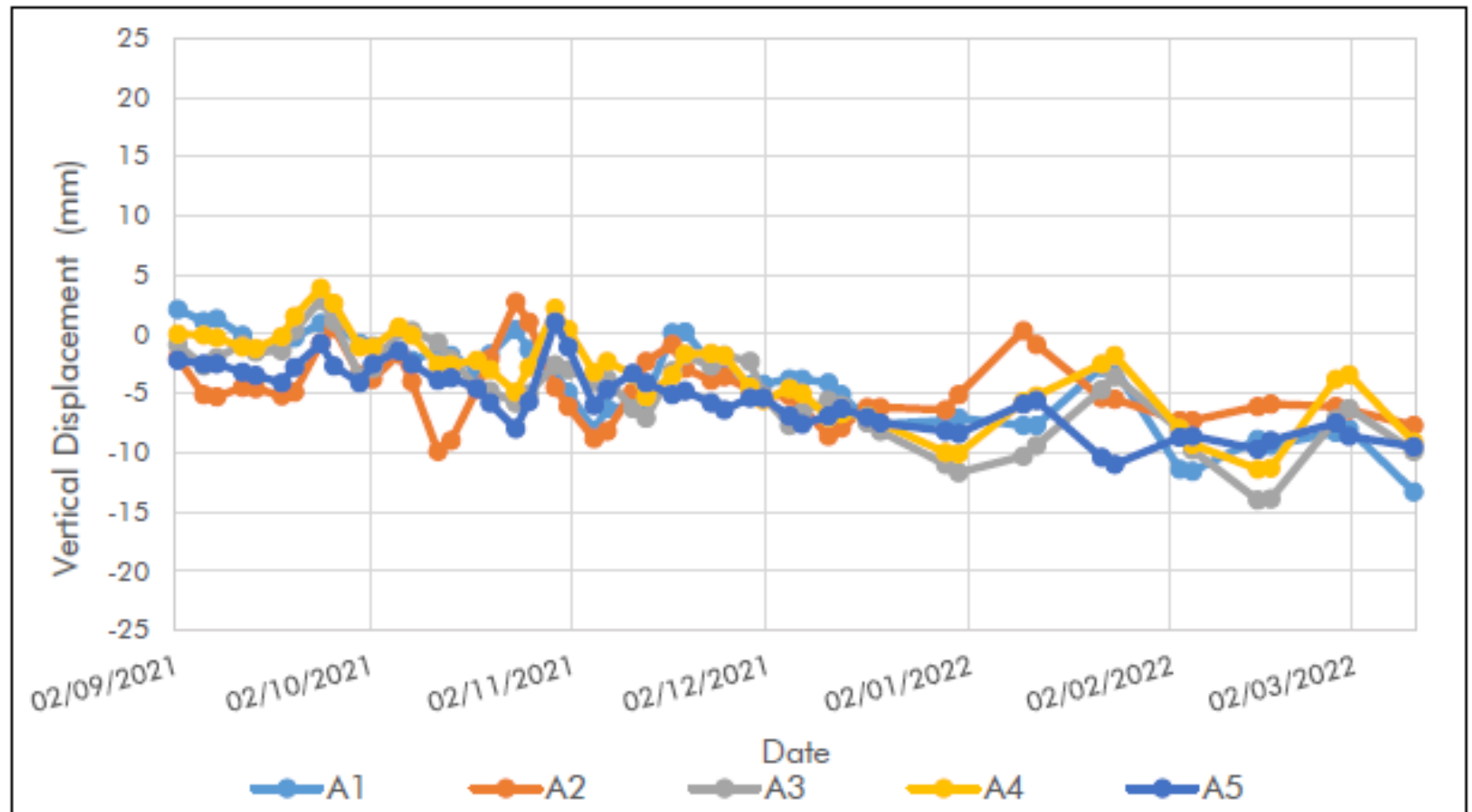
- New road embankment on soft peat pockets with variable geological conditions.
- In situ monitoring (hydrostatic profile gauge HPG) instruments malfunctioning.
- Need settlement monitoring of entire embankment.

Robroyston, Glasgow



- Updated monitoring and reporting.
- Recorded settlement values fall within the range predicted in the original design.
- Outputs were compared with FEA predictions.

Section A

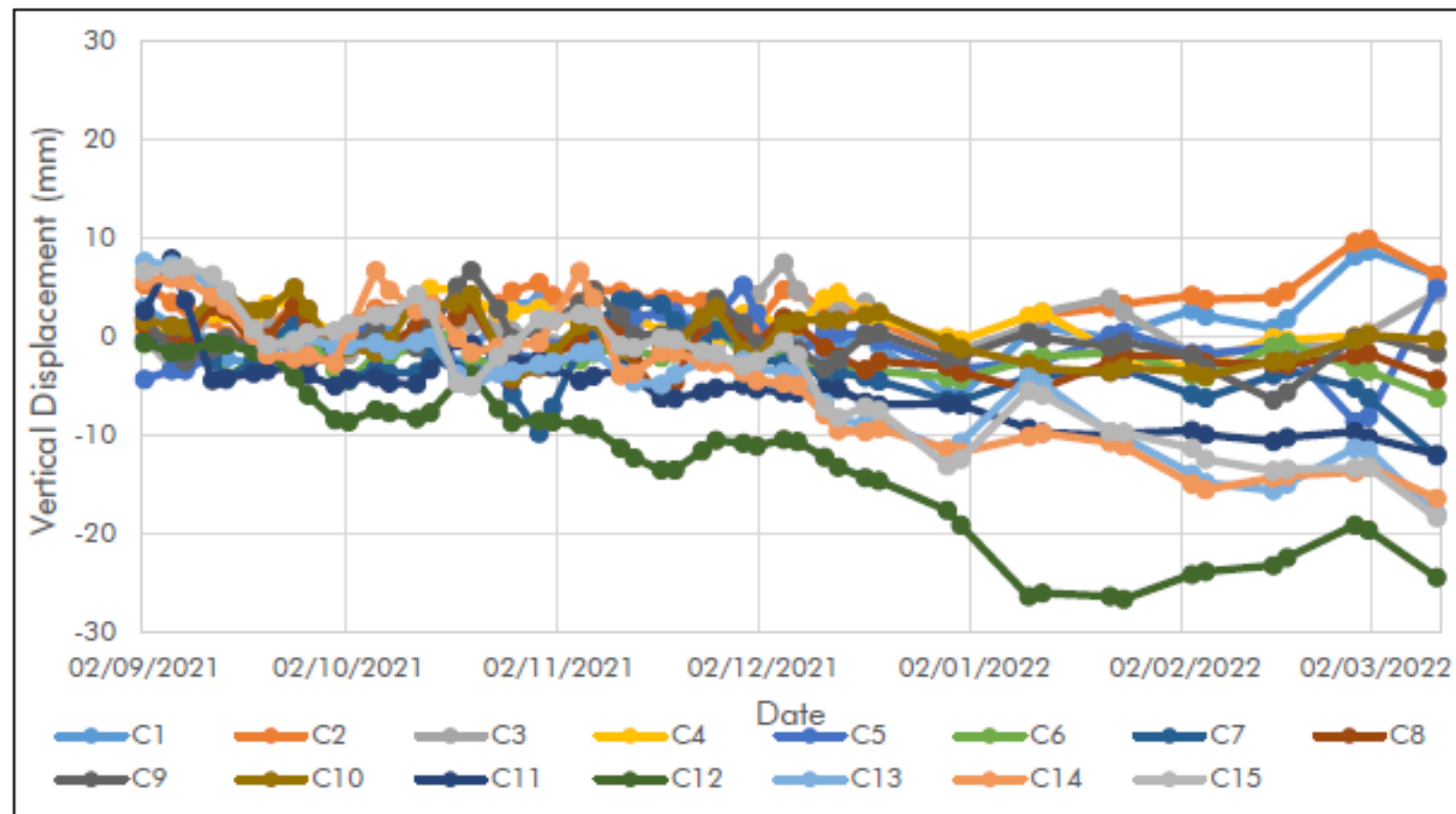


25 50 m

- 3 - 4
- 4 - 11
- 11 - 24
- 24 - 34
- 34 - 49



Section C

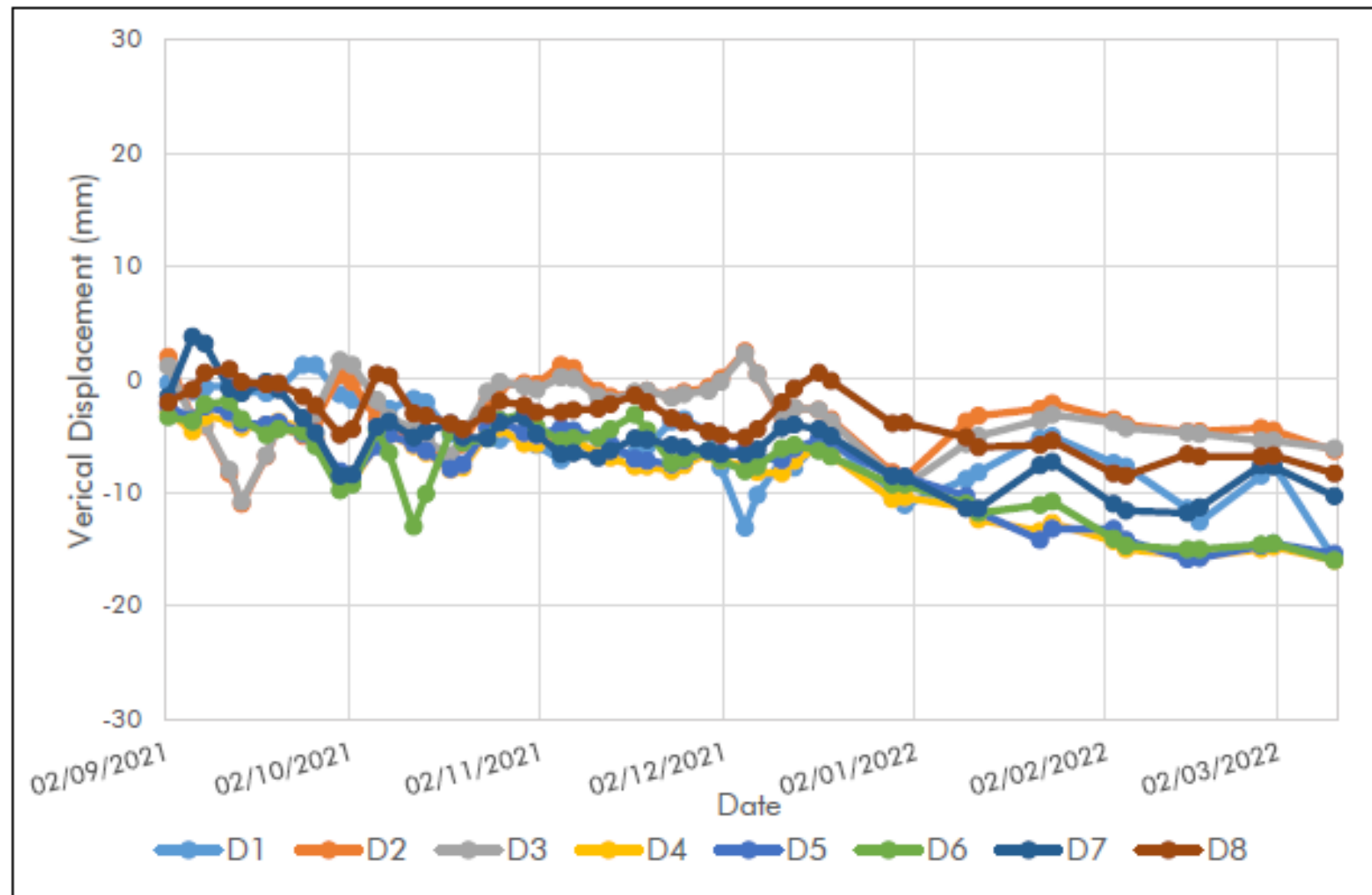


0 25 50 m

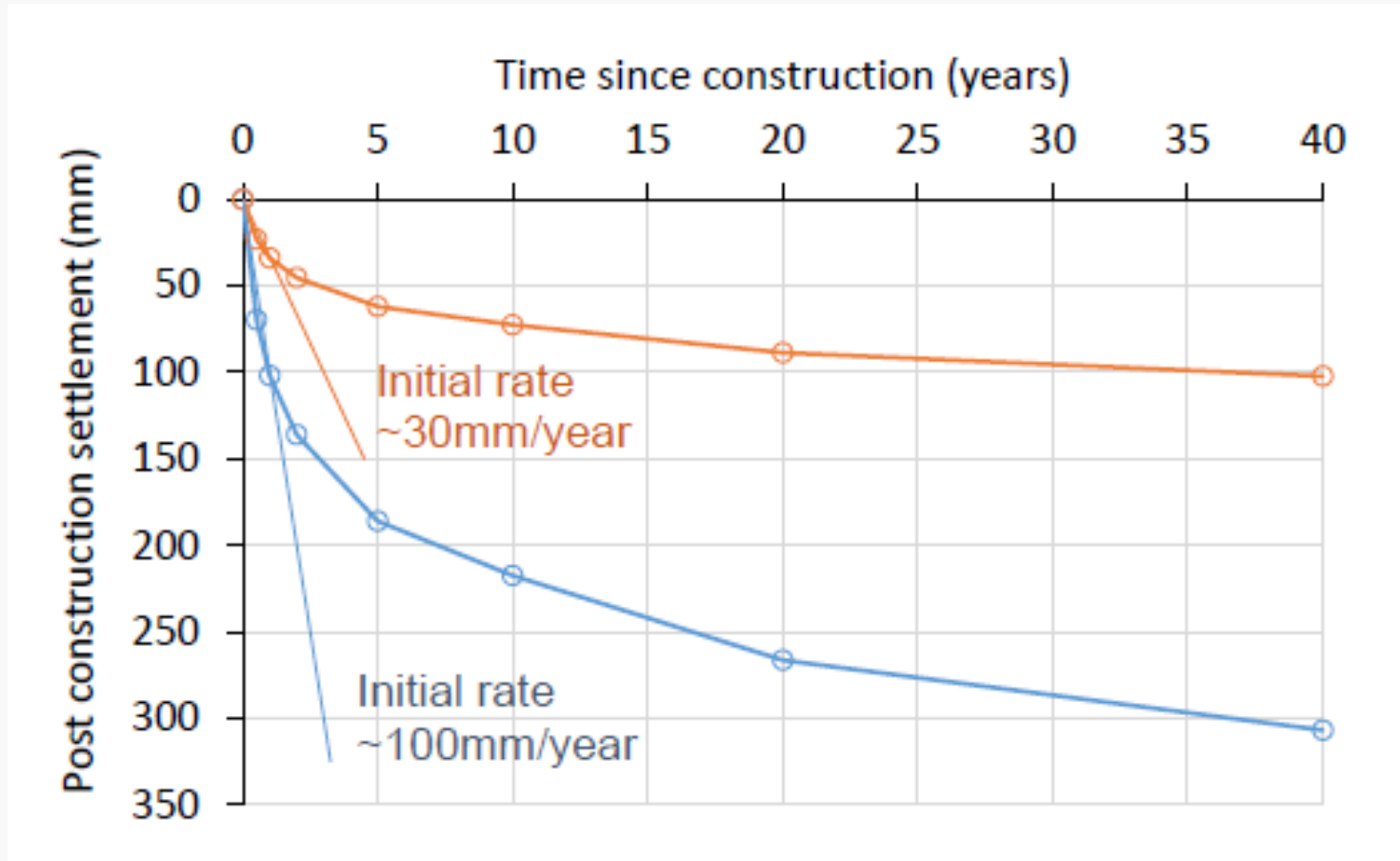
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 11
- 11 - 24
- 24 - 34
- 34 - 49



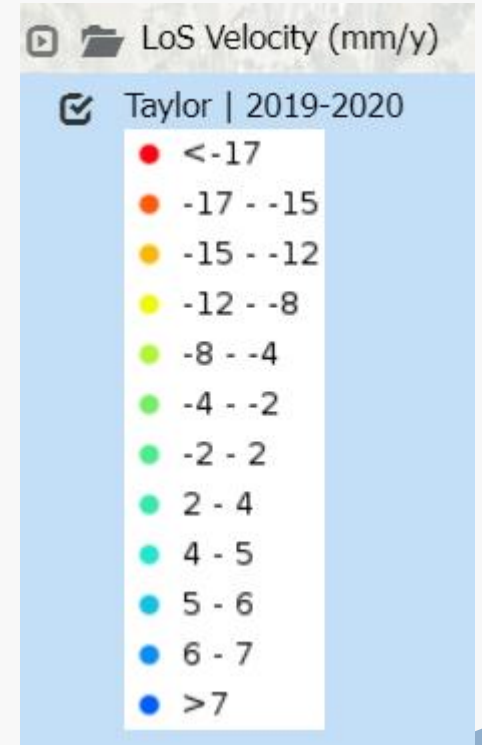
Section D



Predicted post-construction displacements due to consolidation and creep settlements in the foundation soils shows initial rates of between 30mm and 100mm per year (for different geological scenarios).



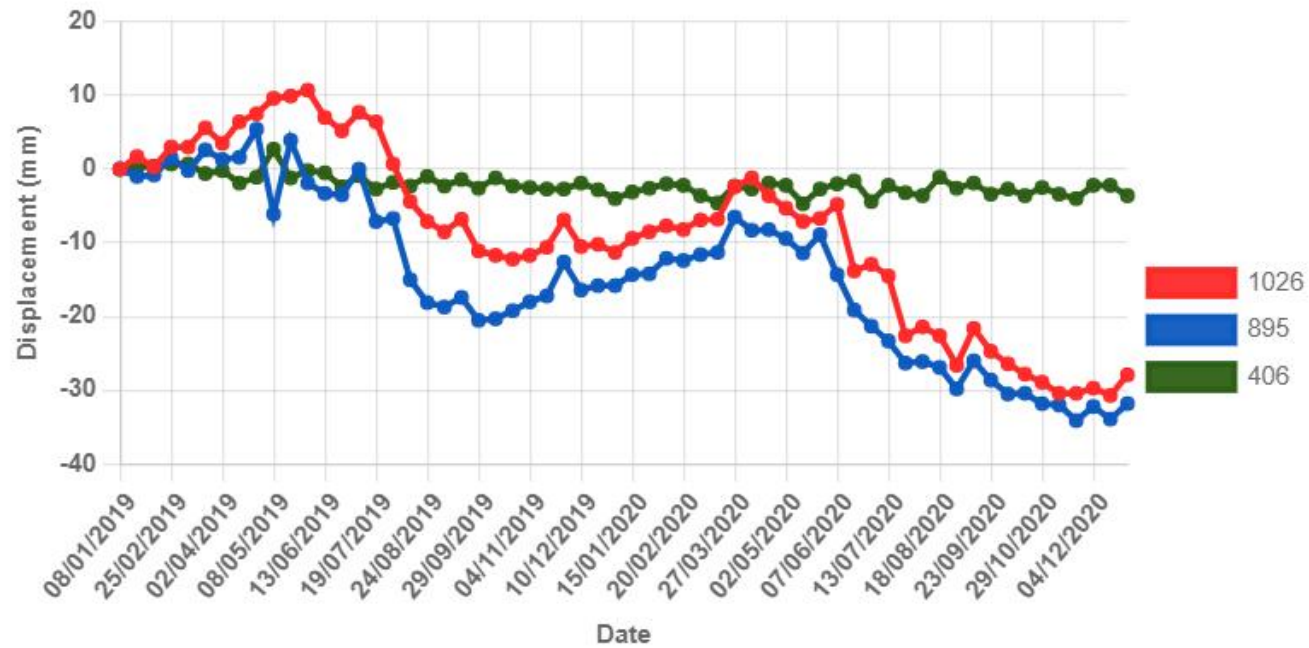
Road network monitoring



Road network monitoring

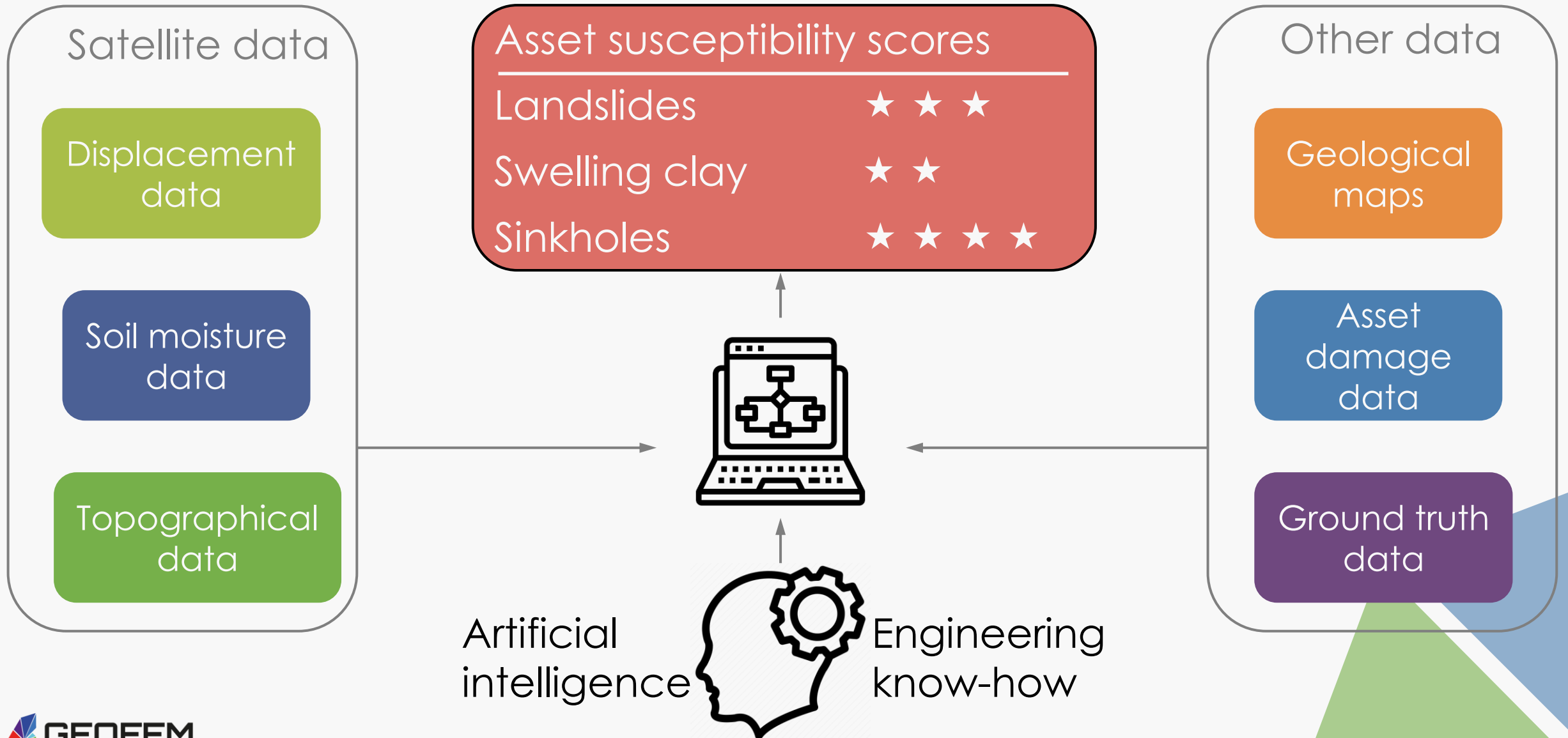
Chart

Table

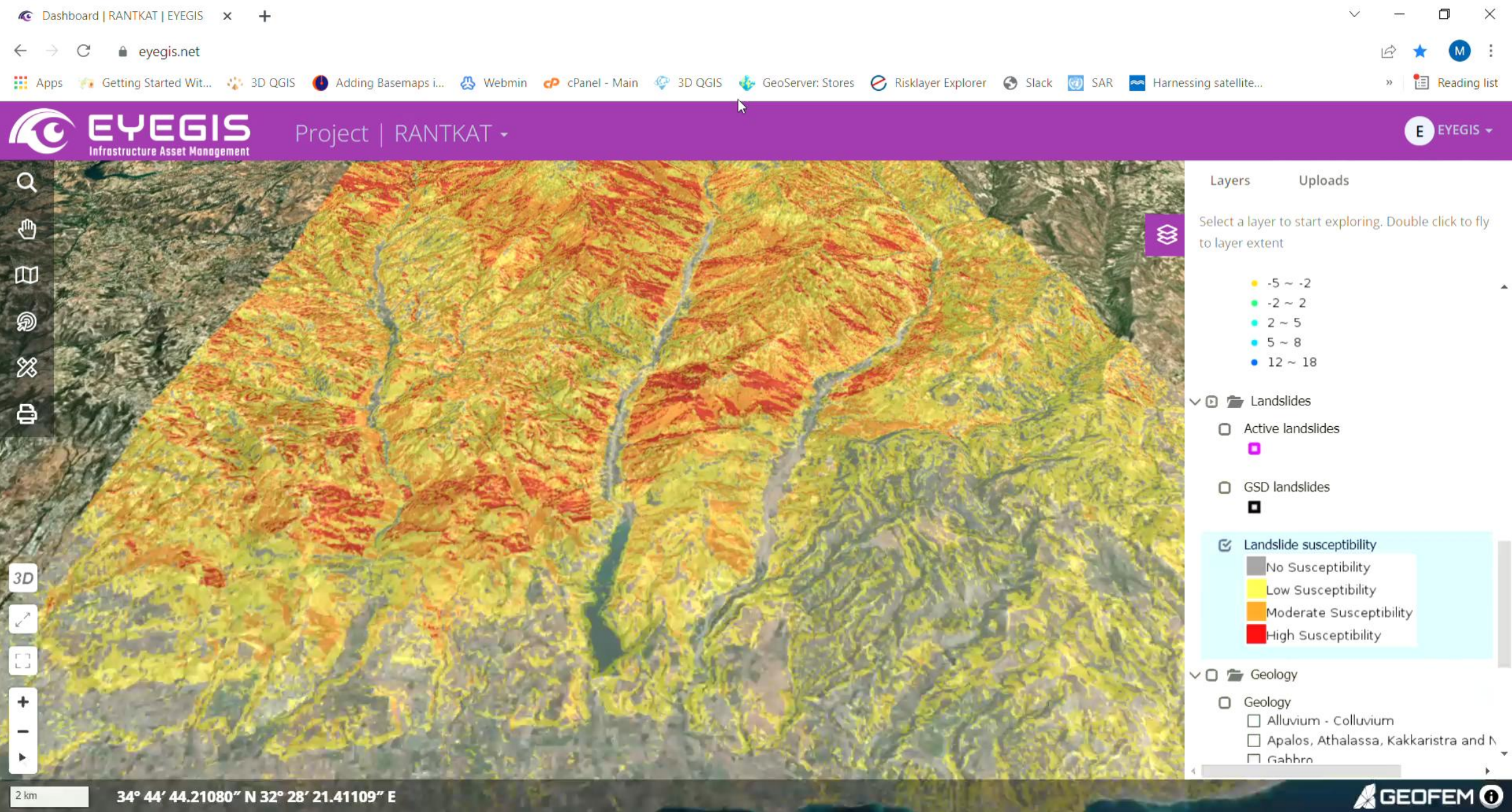


Infrastructure susceptibility to geohazards

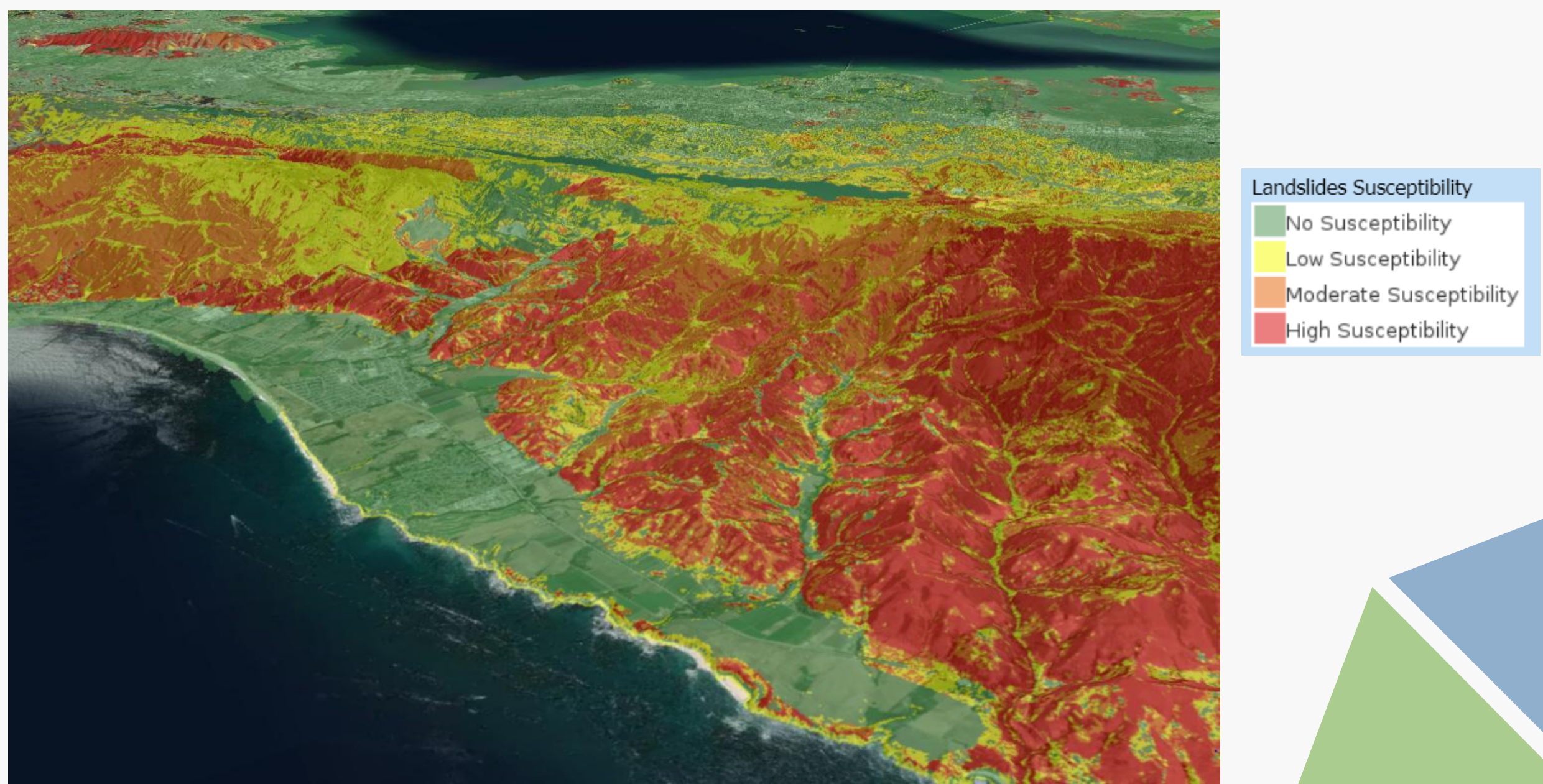
Satellite data with engineering insight



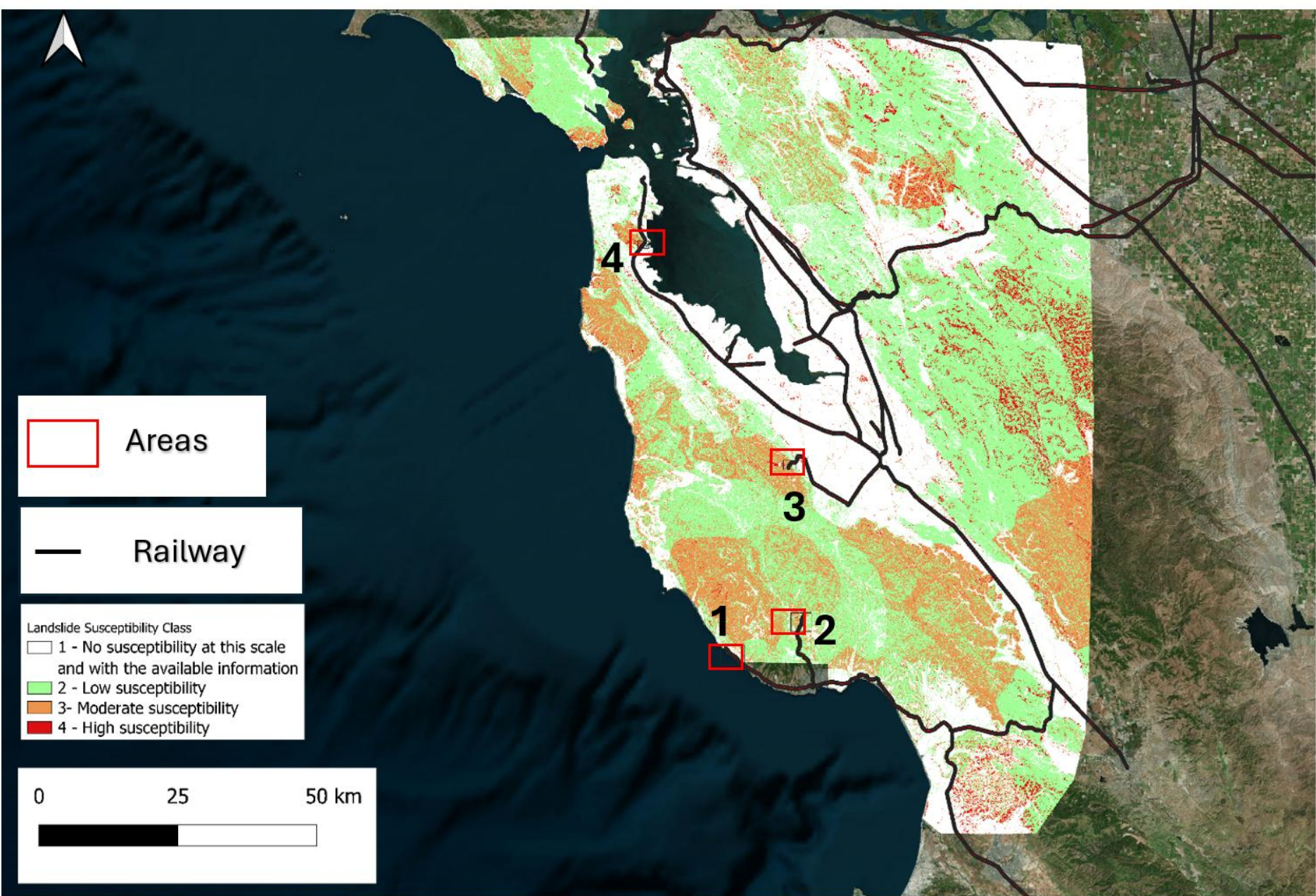
Susceptibility to landslides



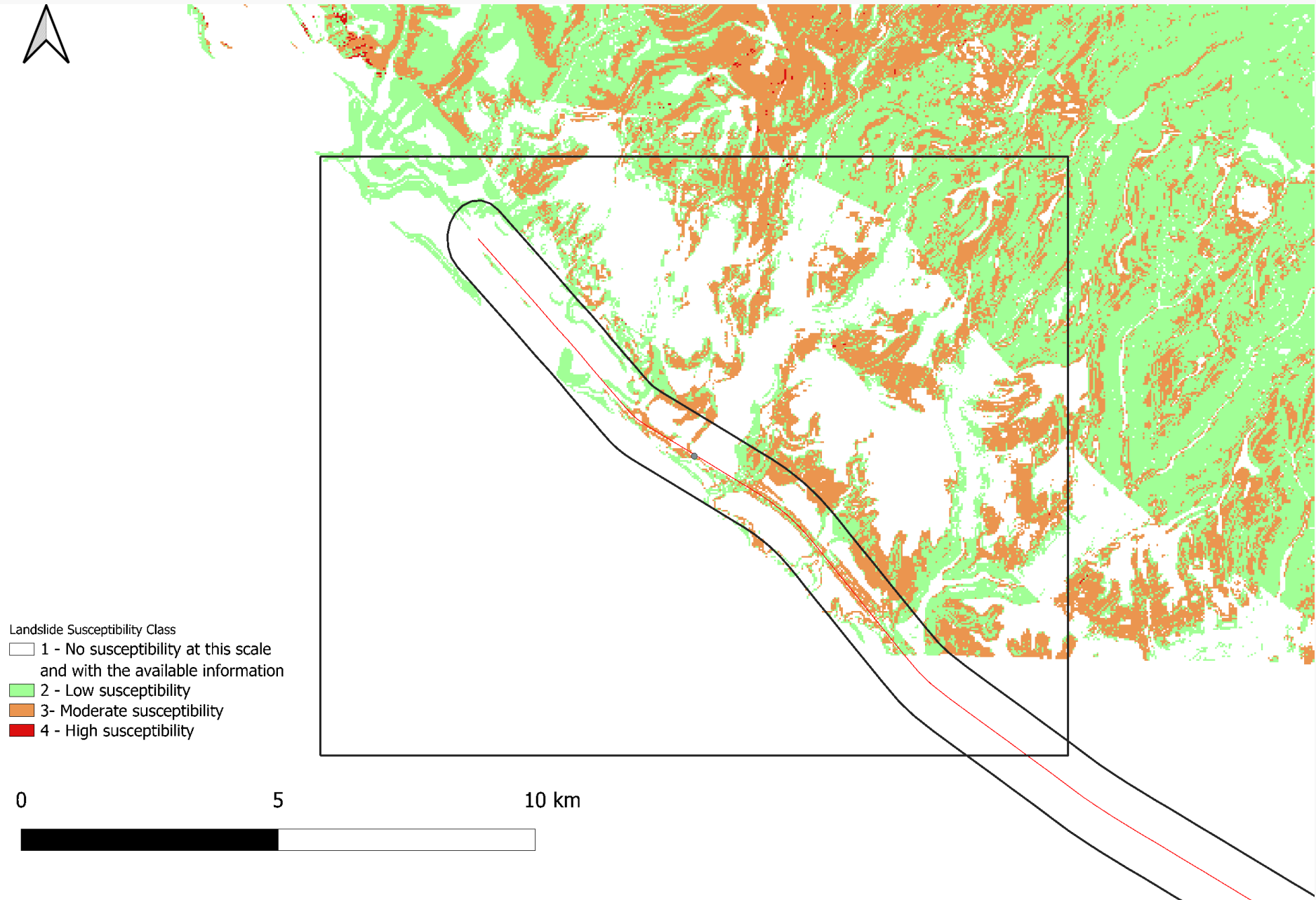
Susceptibility to landslides



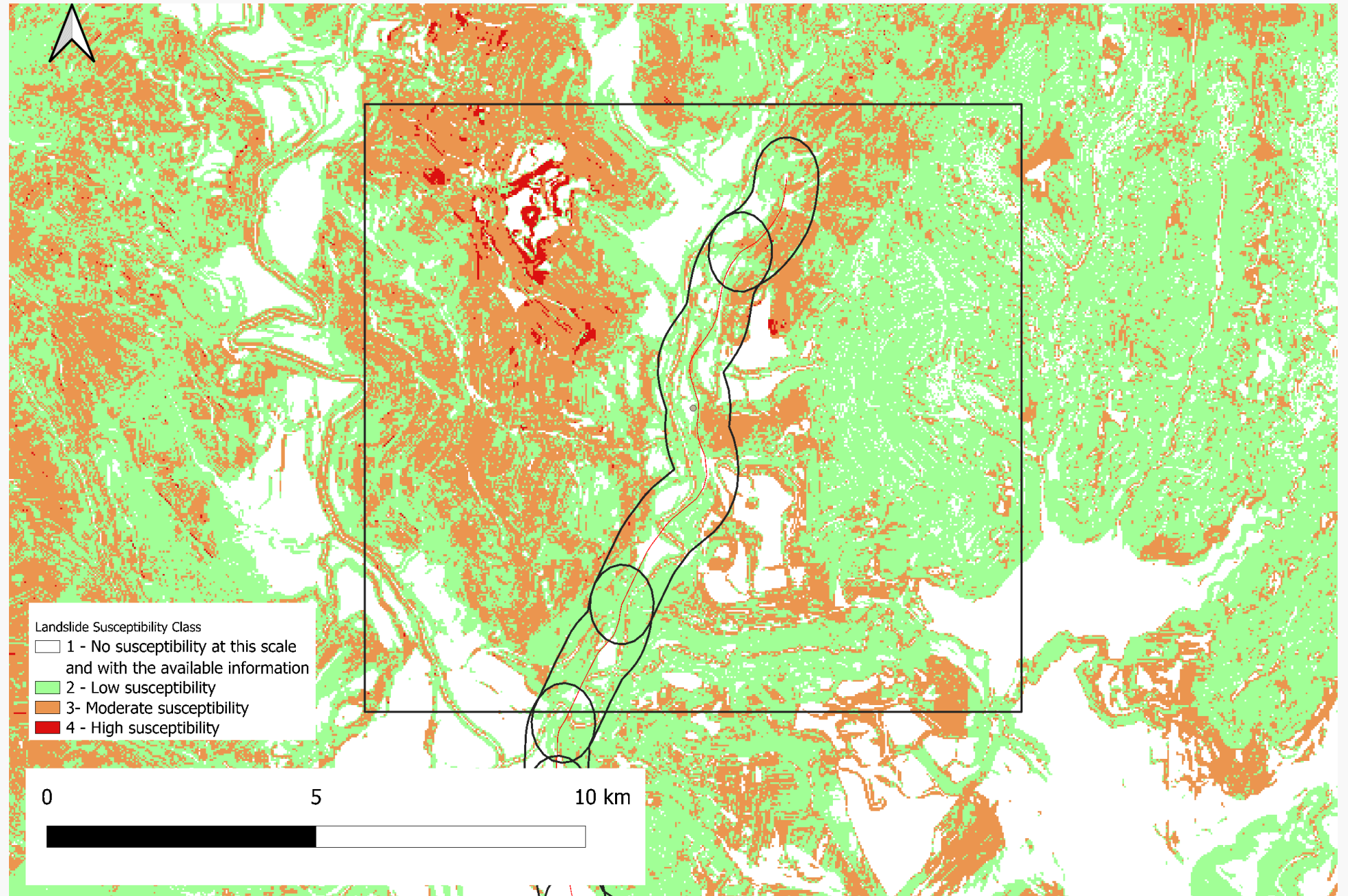
Landslide susceptibility map California



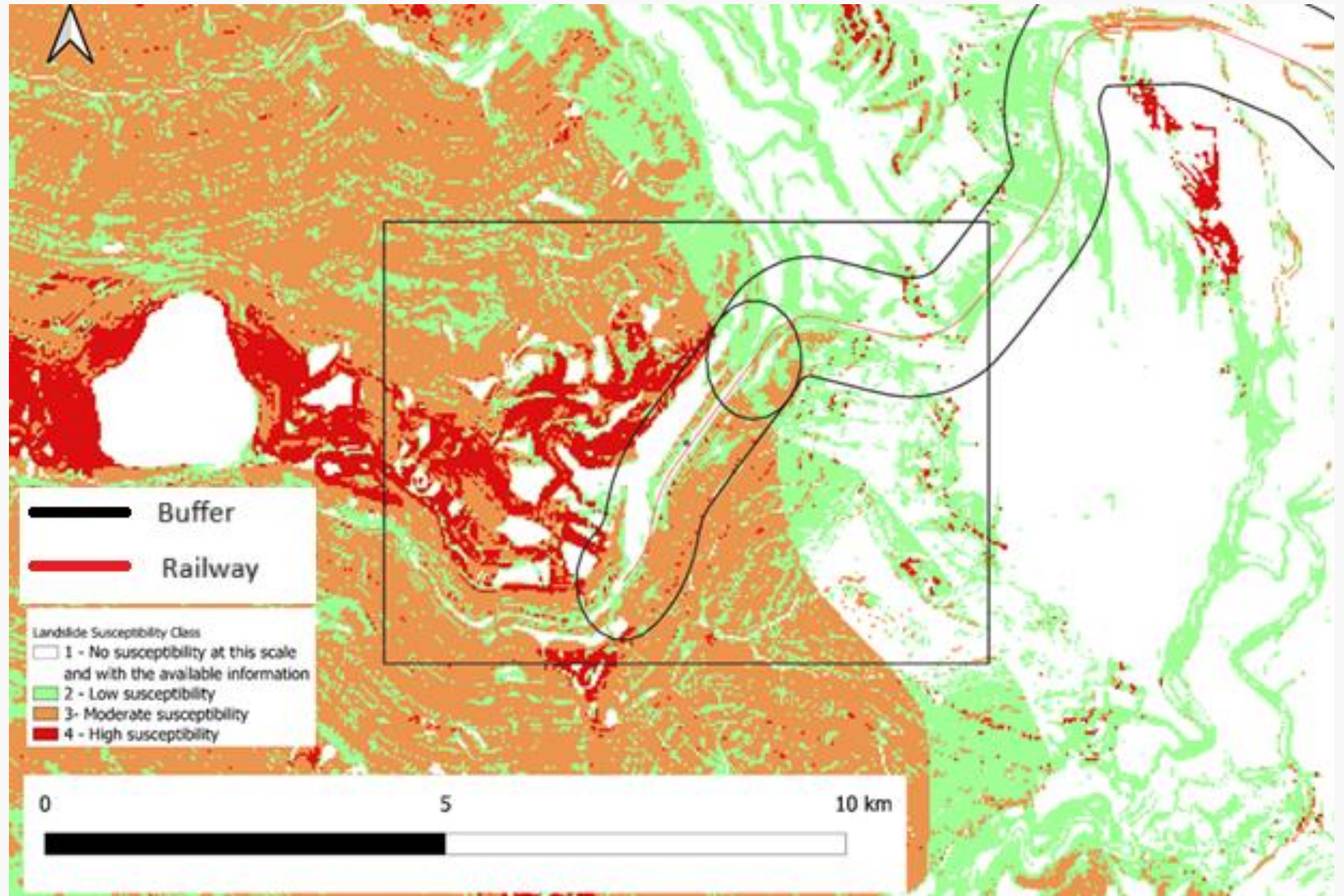
Area 1

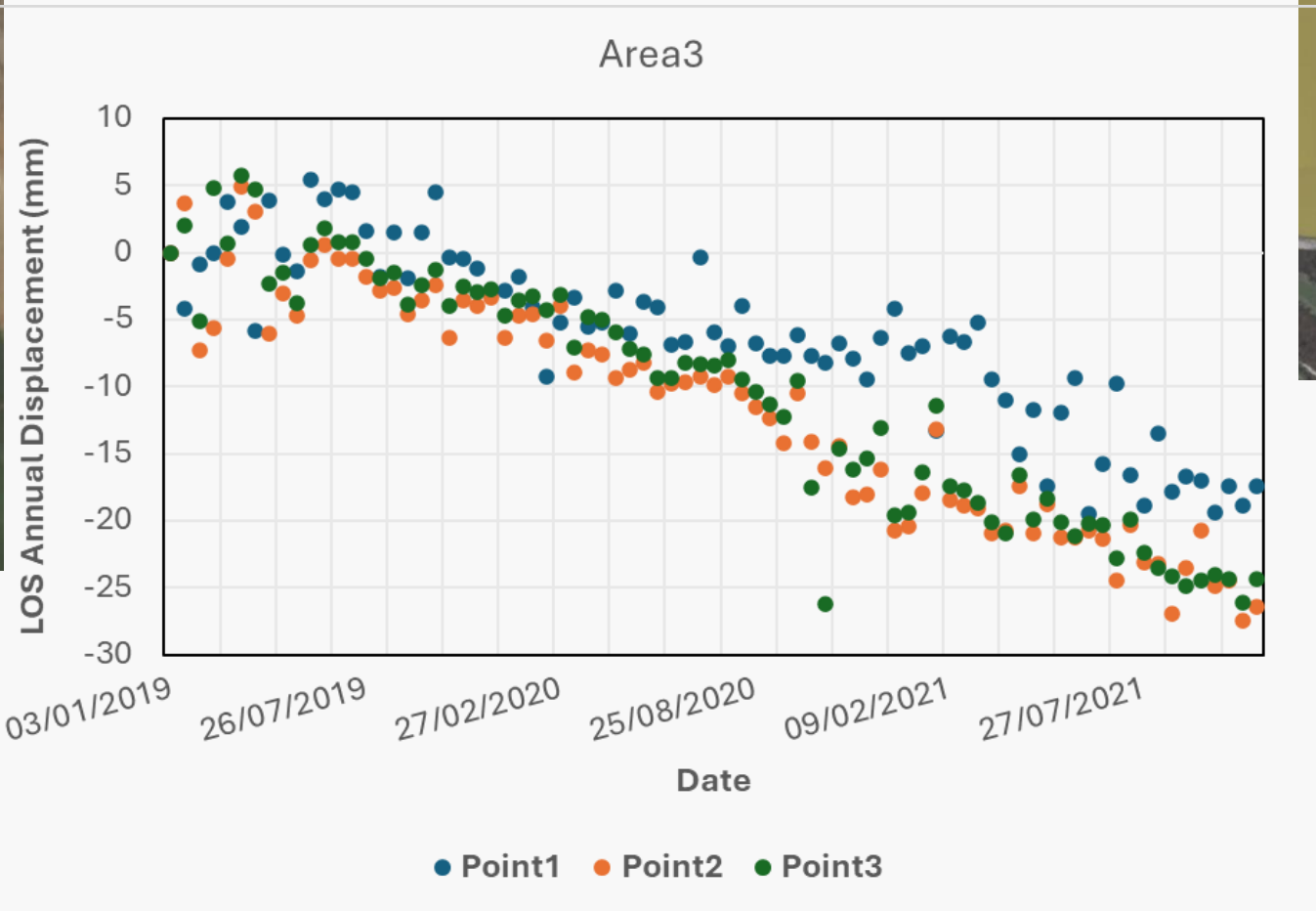
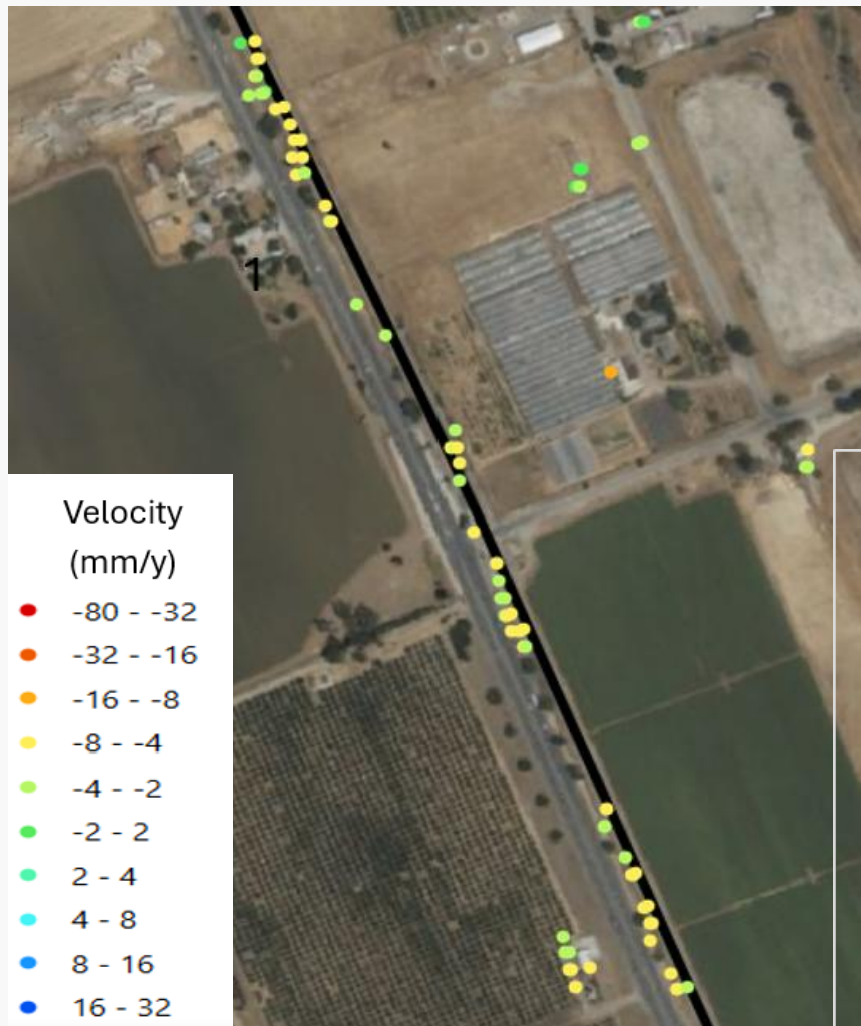


Area 2

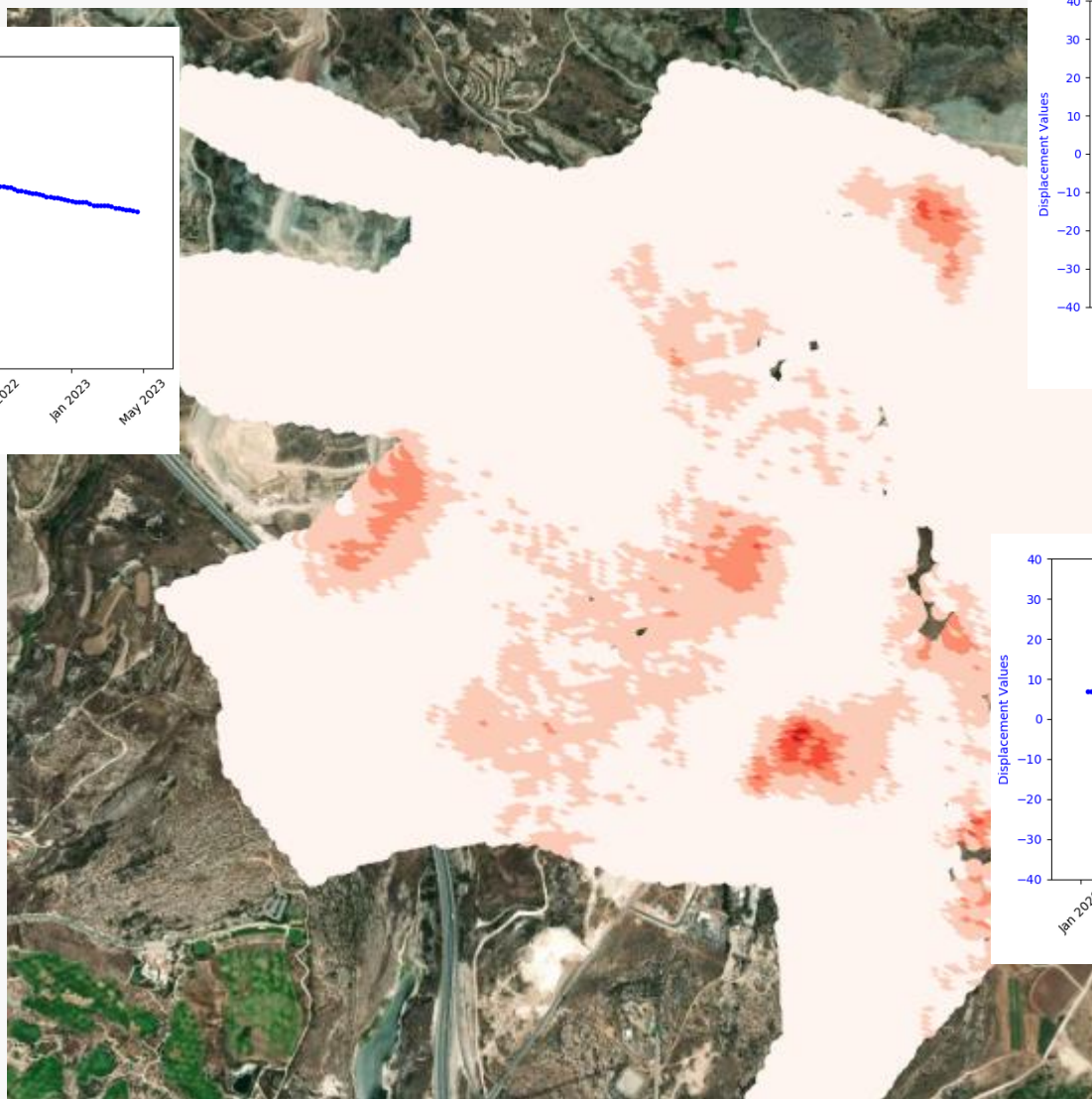
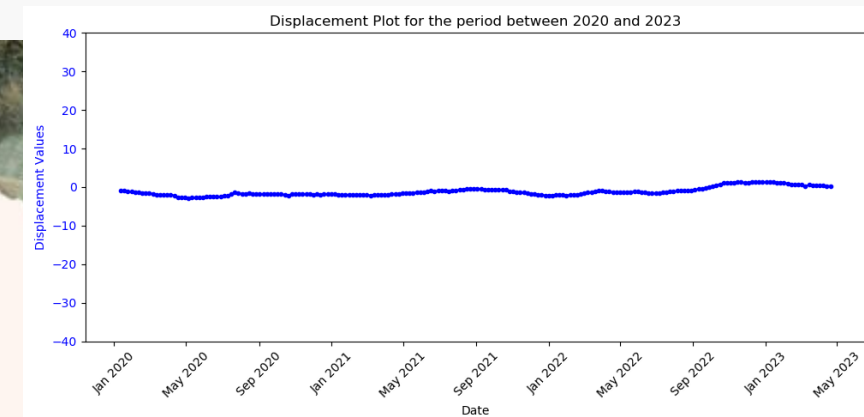
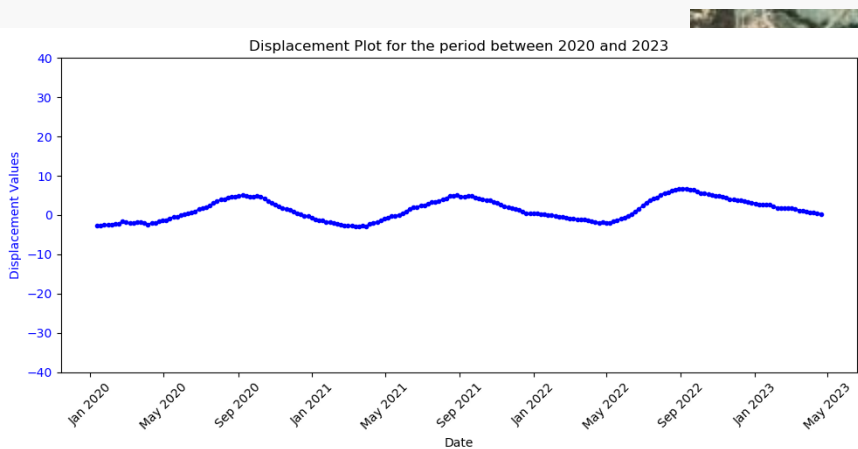


Area 3

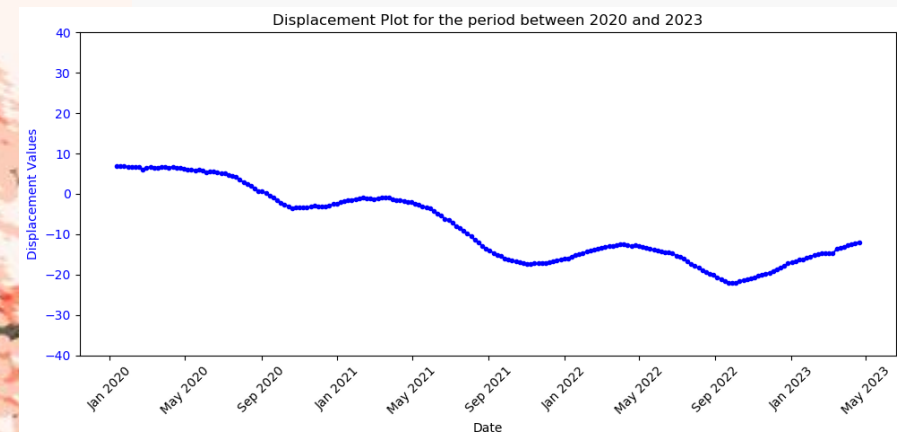




Susceptibility to swelling clays

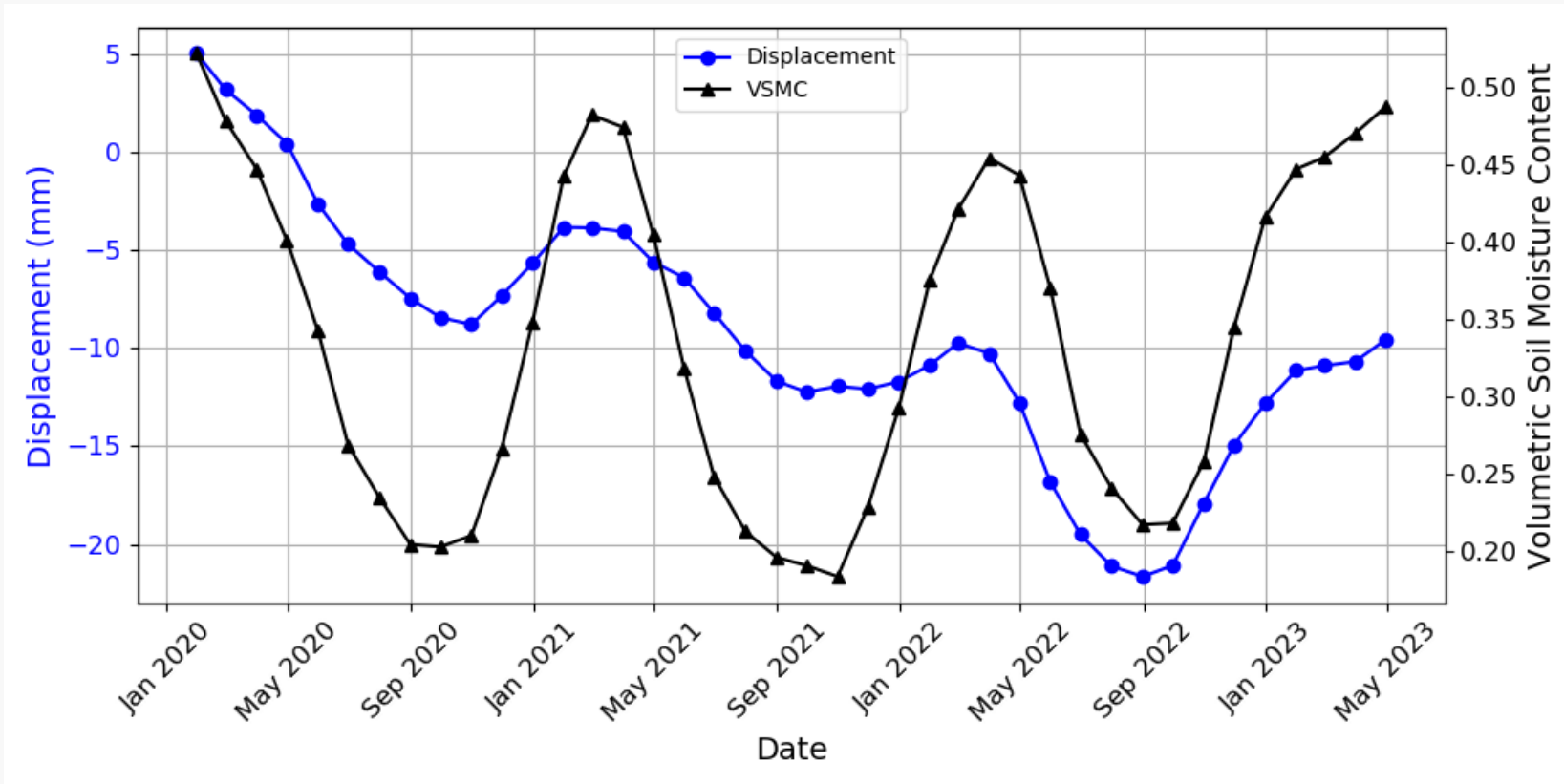


Severity score



Susceptibility to swelling clays

Correlation between soil moisture content and seasonal displacements.



Conclusions

- *Soil moisture via satellite can provide wide coverage, updated with every satellite pass. Globally applied.*
- *Effective monitoring of geotechnical and infrastructure assets, which can be combined with in situ instrumentation and FEA for added value.*
- *AI for infrastructure susceptibility to geohazards can cover whole network and be regularly updated:*
 - Climate change
 - Reduction of carbon footprint

THANK YOU

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