



NVE

MAPPING AND MONITORING UNSTABLE ROCK SLOPES IN THE INSAR NORWAY PROJECT

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(1) NVE - The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate

(2) NGU - Geological Survey of Norway



Outline of presentation

- The risk from large unstable rock slopes (rockslides)
- InSAR Norway project
- InSAR Norway data in mapping unstable rockslopes (NGU)
- InSAR Norway data for periodic monitoring (NVE)
- Conclusions



NVE: The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate

Directorate under the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

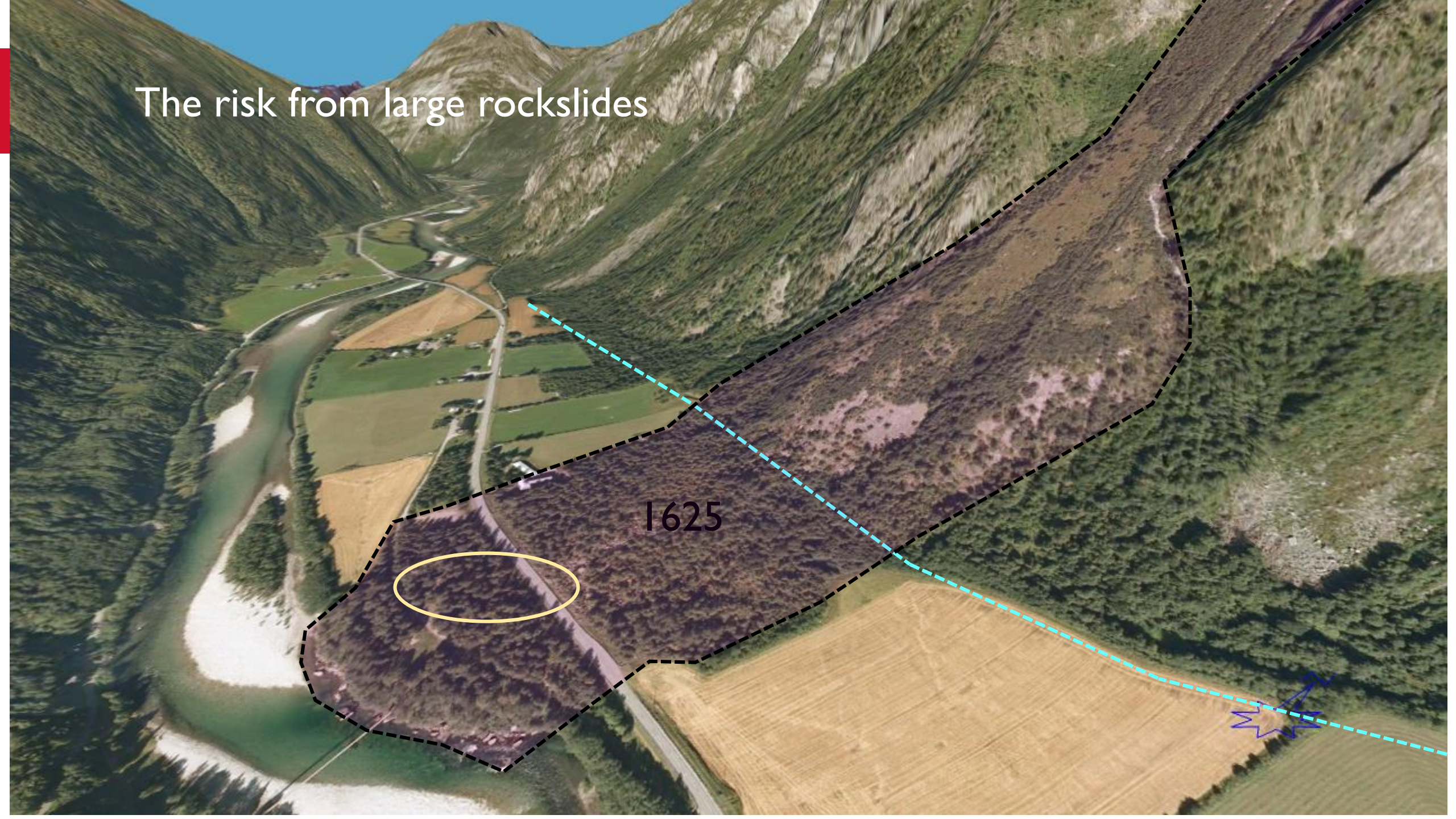
National responsibility for:

- Hydro power and dam safety
- Power supply
- Hydrology and glaciology
- Risk from flooding, landslides and avalanches and mitigation measures

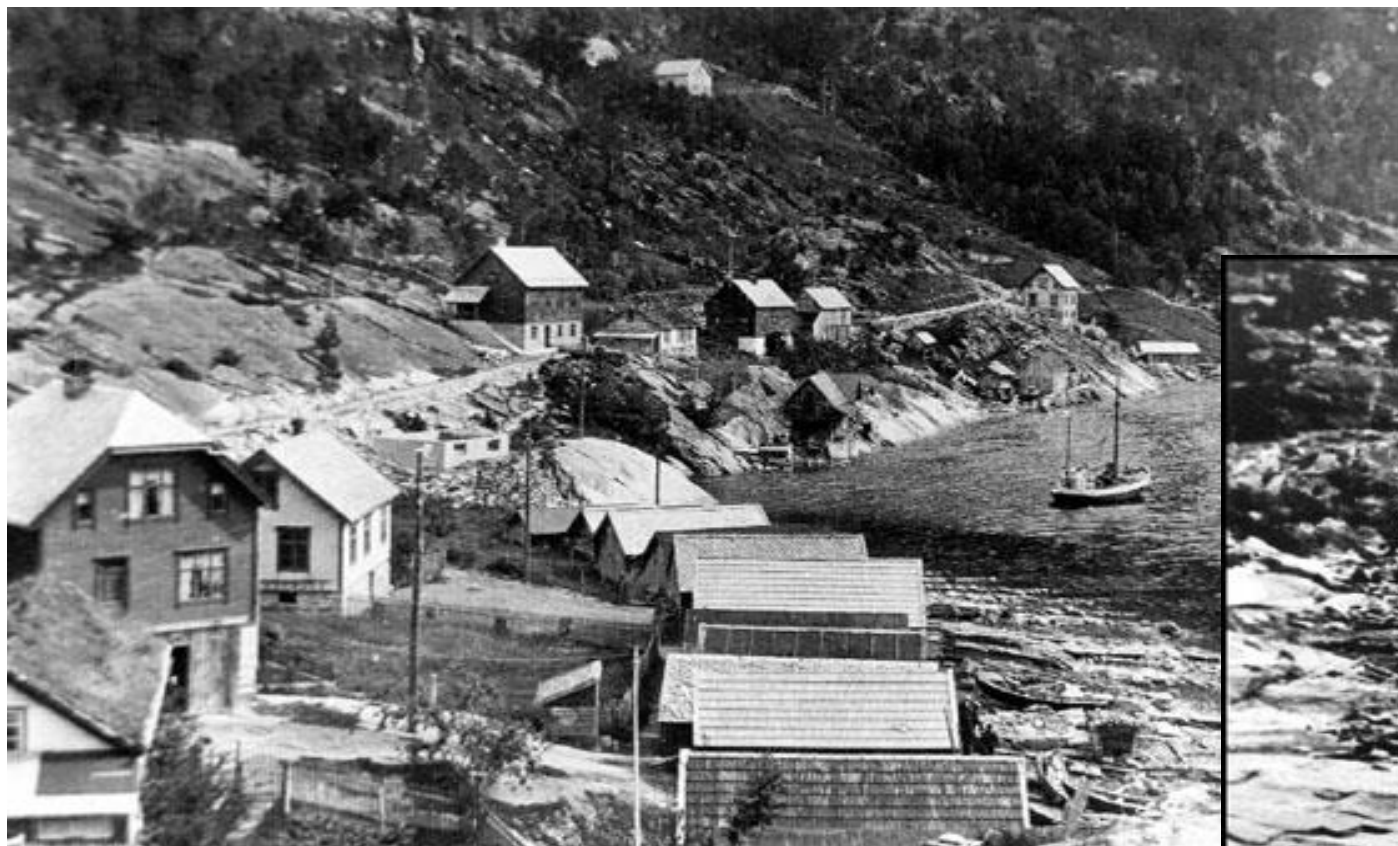


The risk from large rockslides

1625



Tafjorden, 1934 Before tsunami

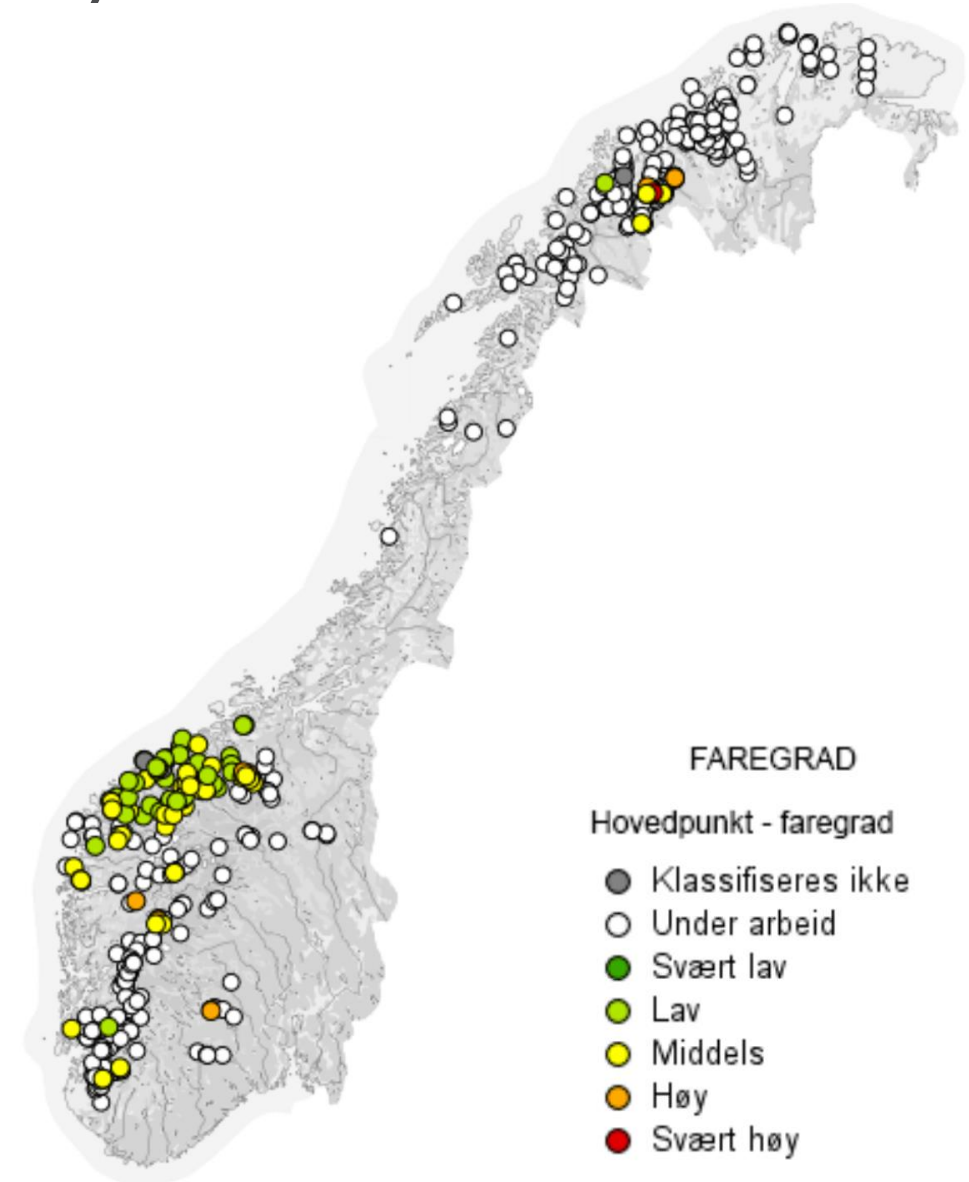


After tsunami



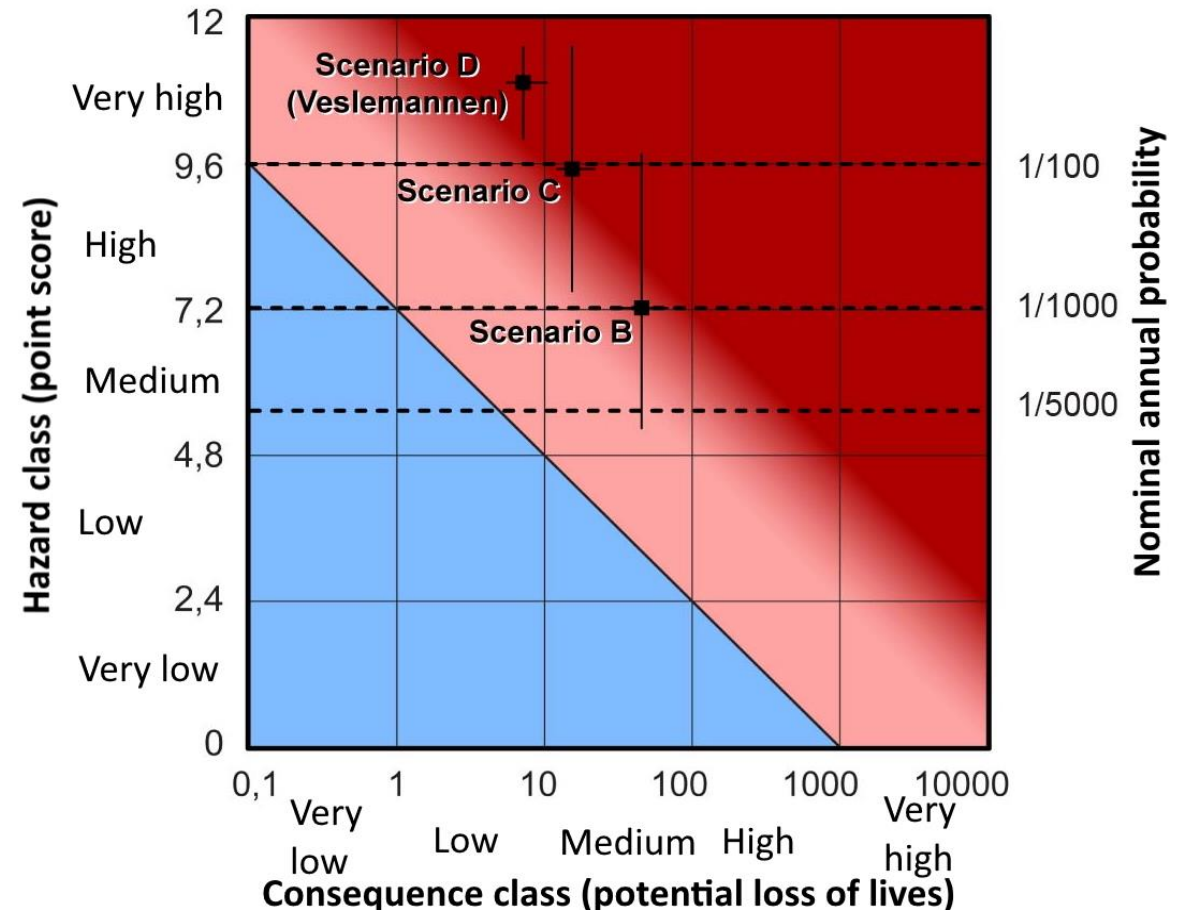
Large rockslides – risk management in Norway

- > 100.000 m³
- Potential for large consequences (loss of human lives)
- NGU is mapping and risk classifying on a national scale
- NVE is monitoring classified high and medium risk rockslides



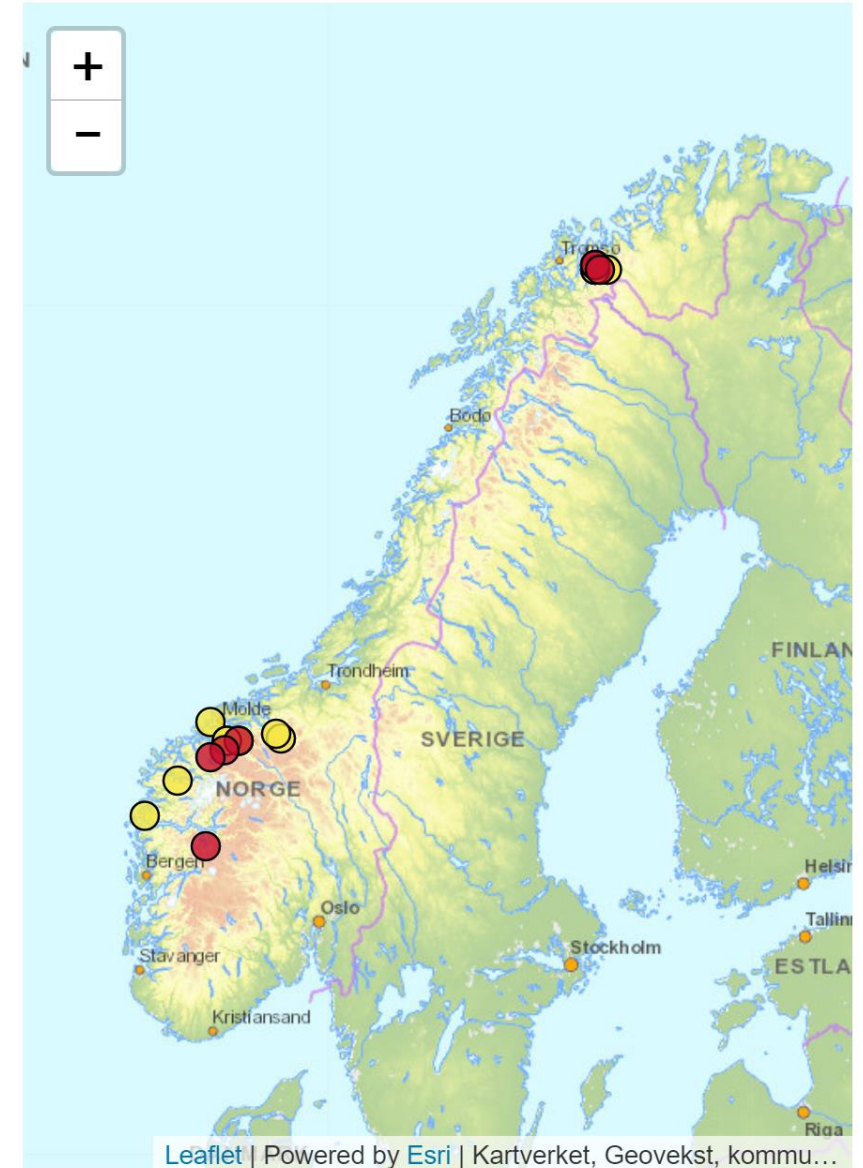
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Large rockslides – risk management in Norway

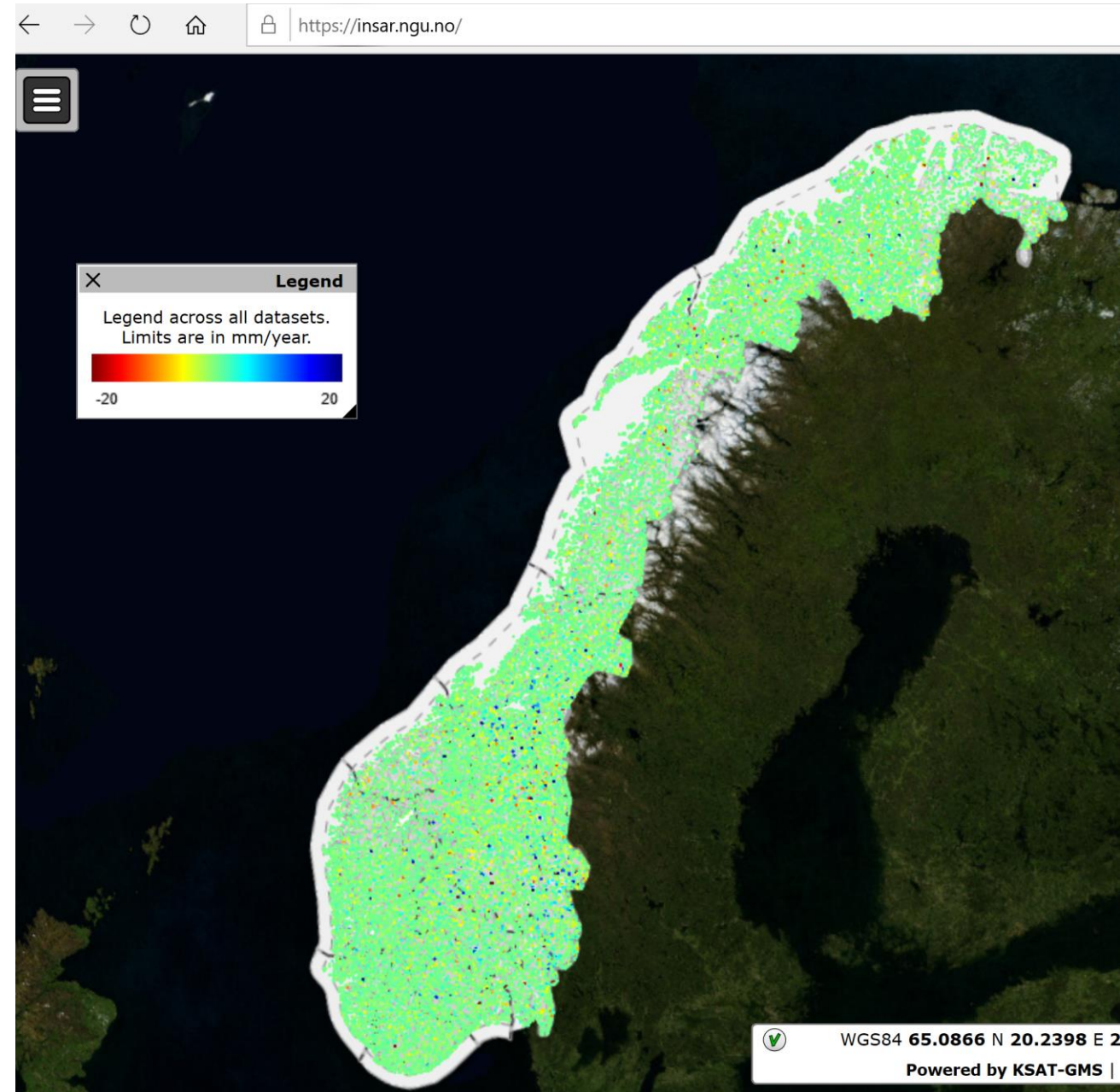
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InSAR Norway project

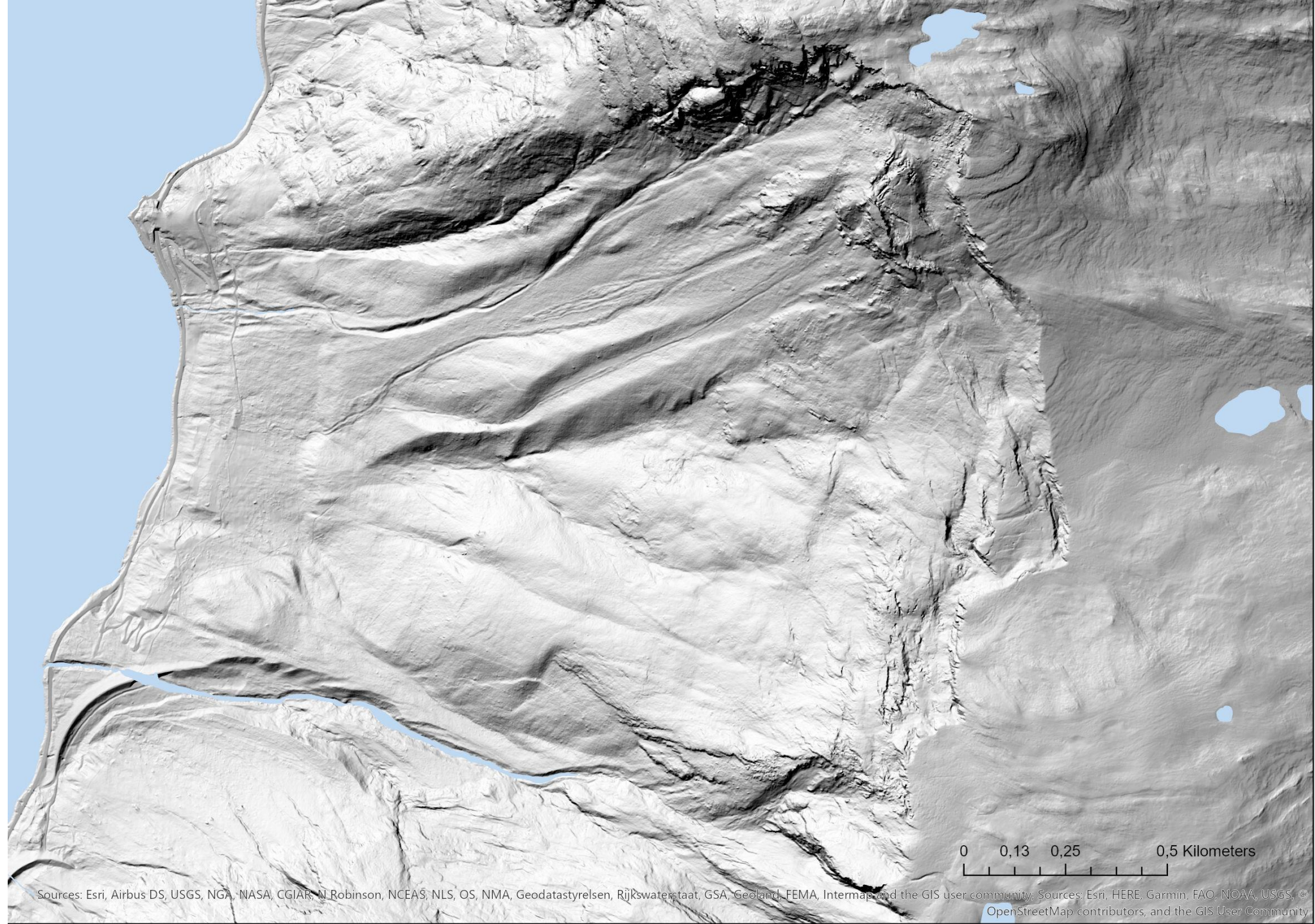
- National web-based service of ground motion data (updated annually)
- <https://insar.ngu.no/>
- Launched November 2018
- Processing PS InSAR data from Sentinel-1 satellites
- 4 billion datapoints with time-series for the snow-free season
- Data in ascending and descending geometries
- NGU (project leader), NVE, Norwegian Space Centre. Norce a key developer





Mapping and risk classification (NGU)

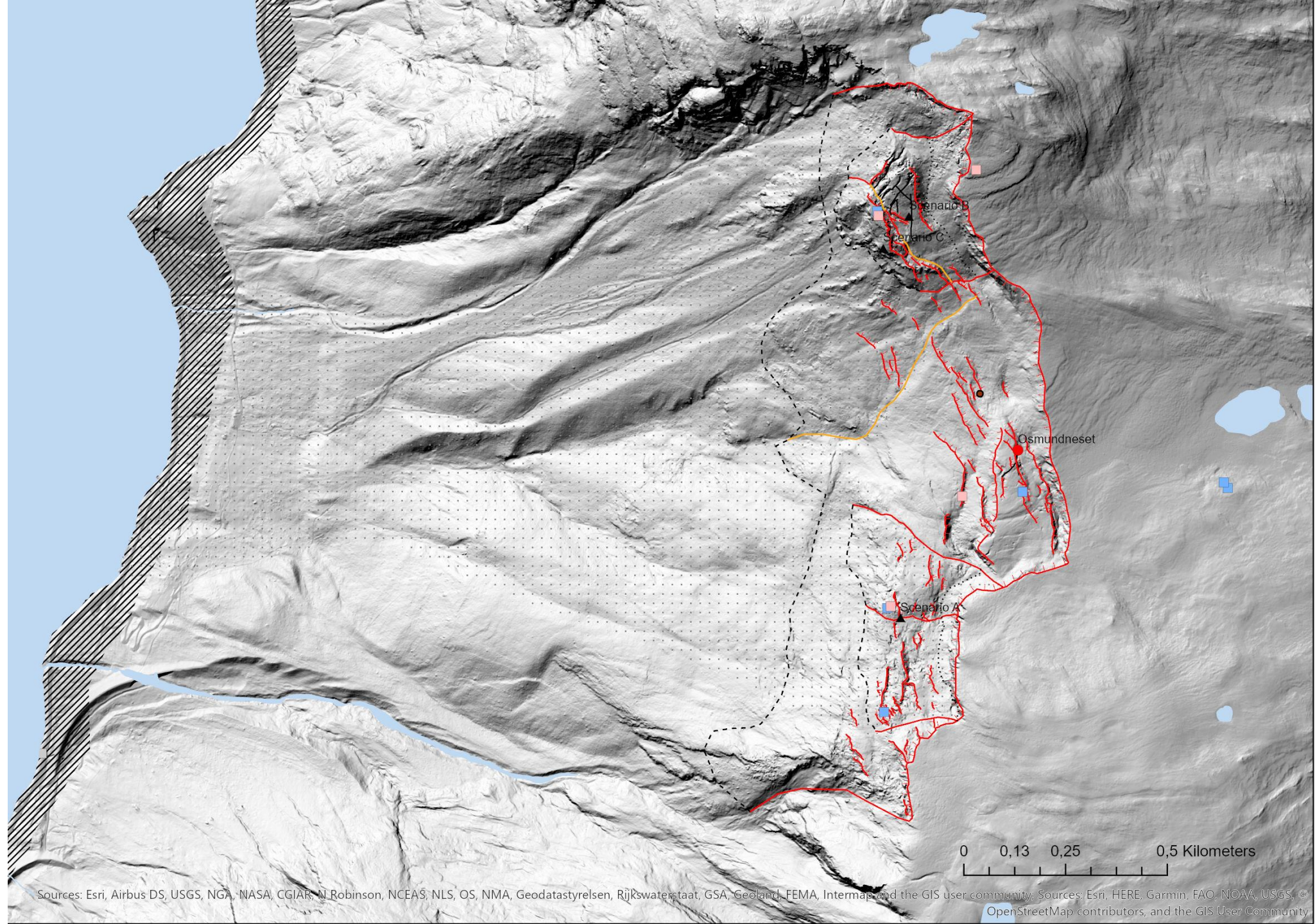
Deformed slope
Osmundneset in
Gloppen



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community; Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Mapping and risk classification (NGU)

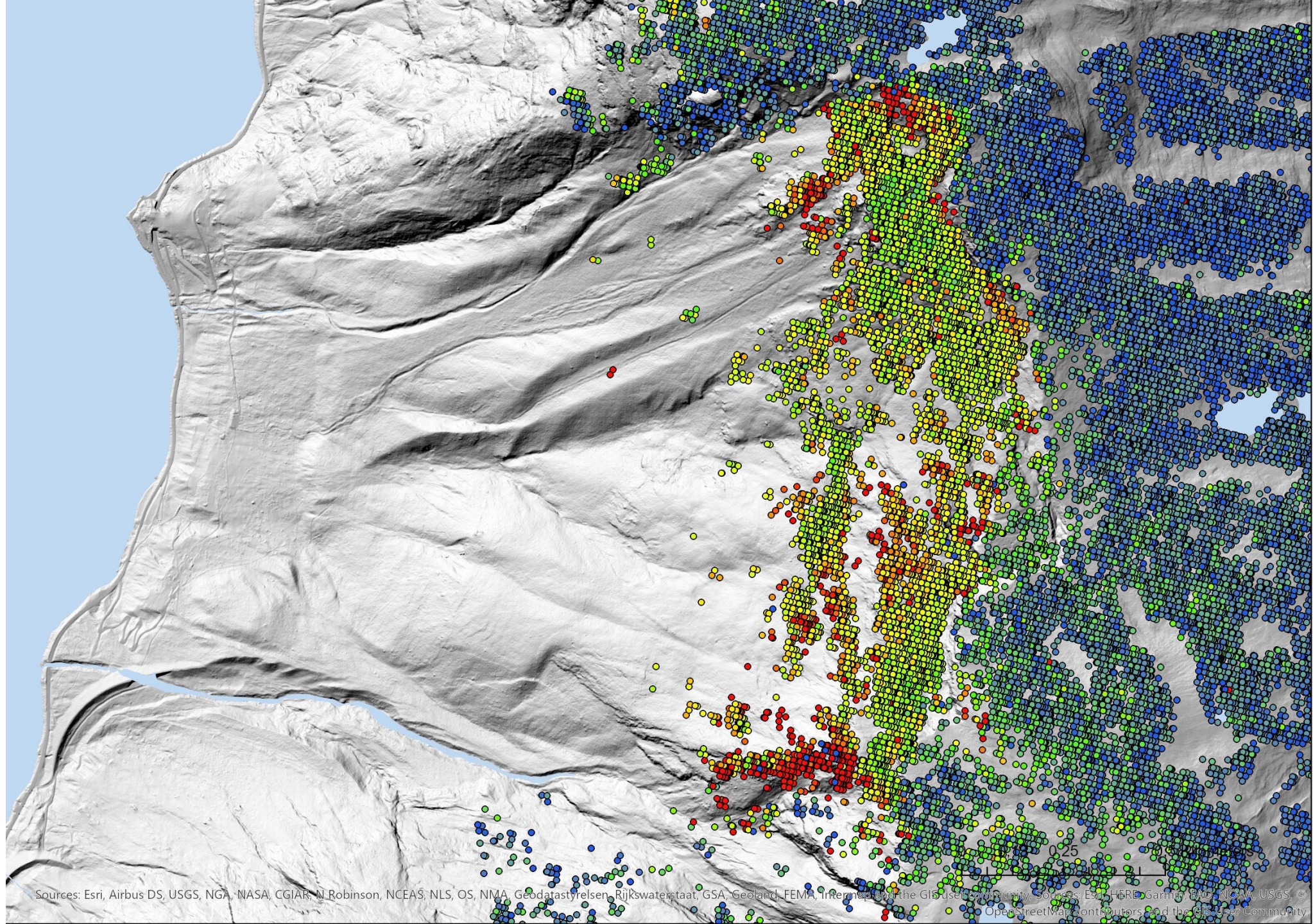
Structures and scenarios





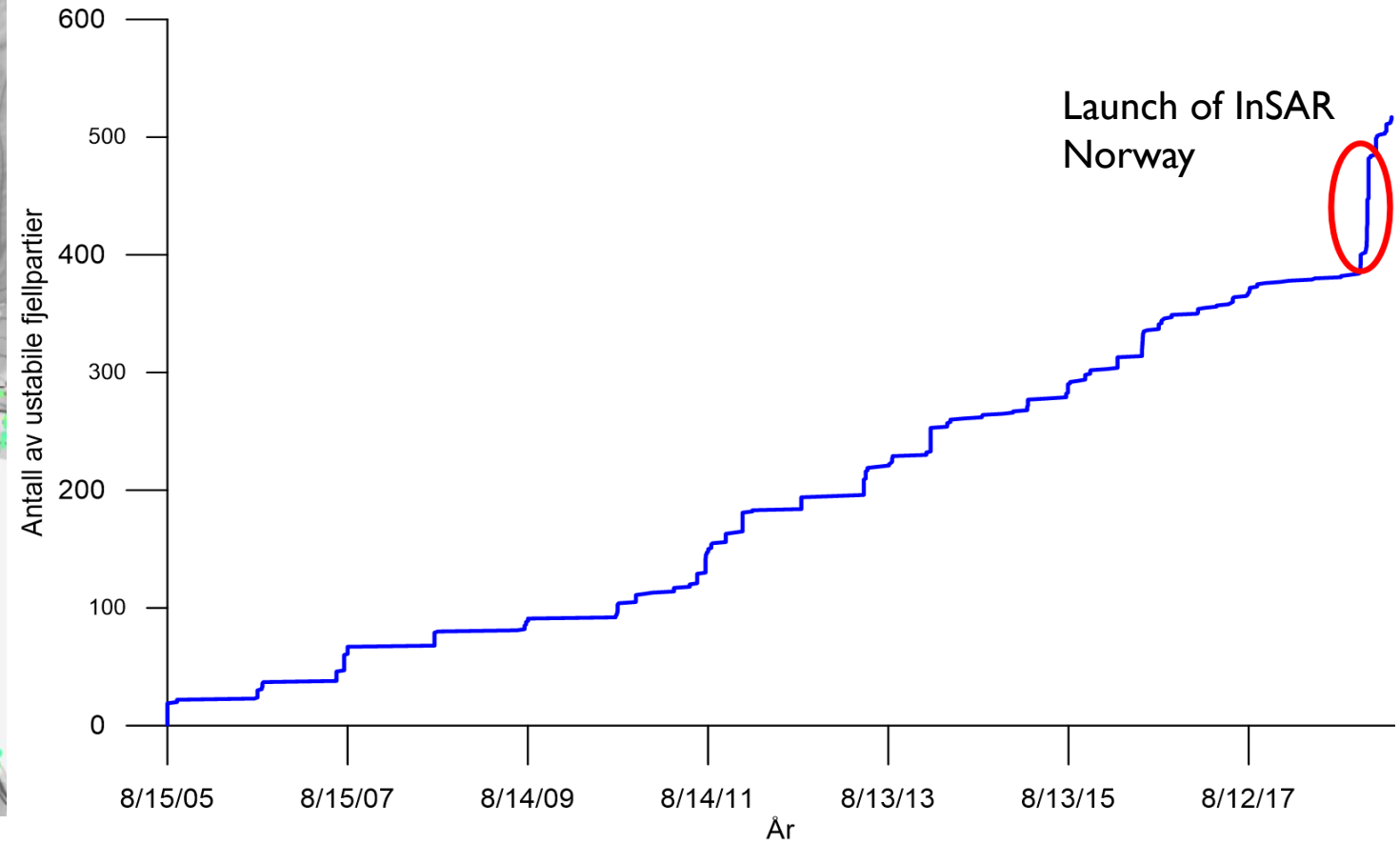
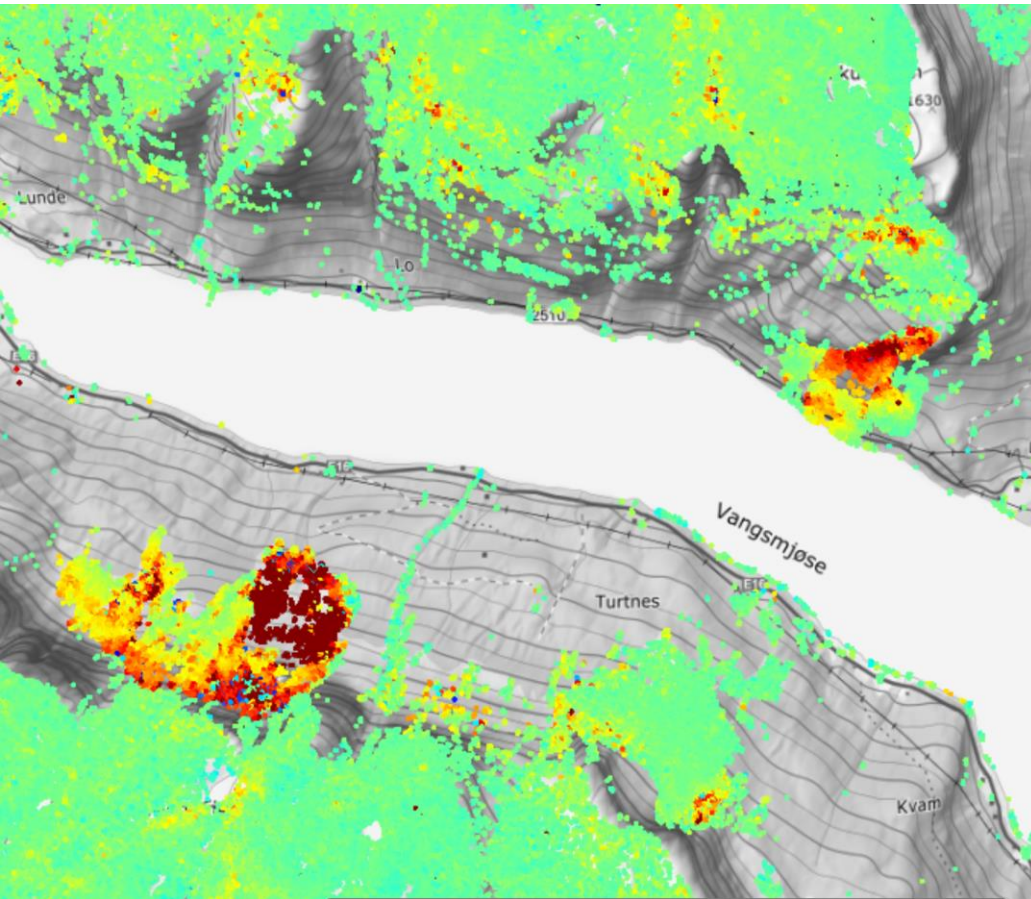
Mapping and risk classification (NGU)

Displacement
DGPS
extensometer
InSAR



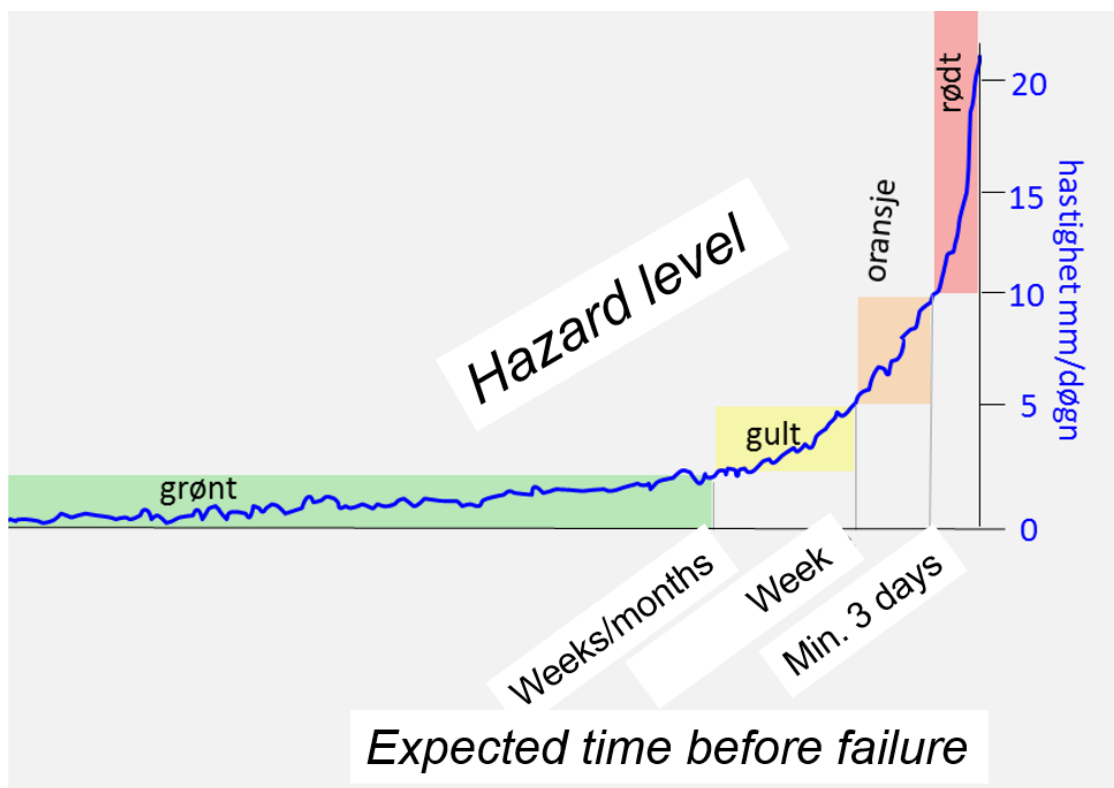
Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N. Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Interpol, the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Swire, NGA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors and the GIS user community

InSAR Norway: Large increase in discovery of moving rock slopes

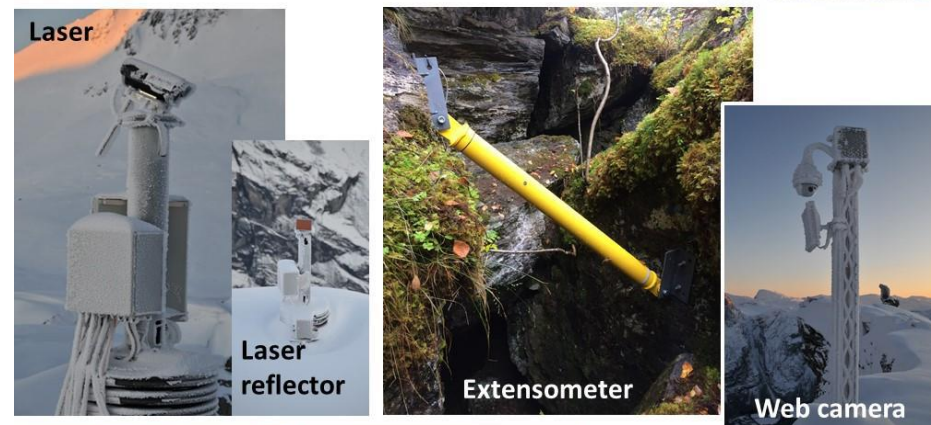
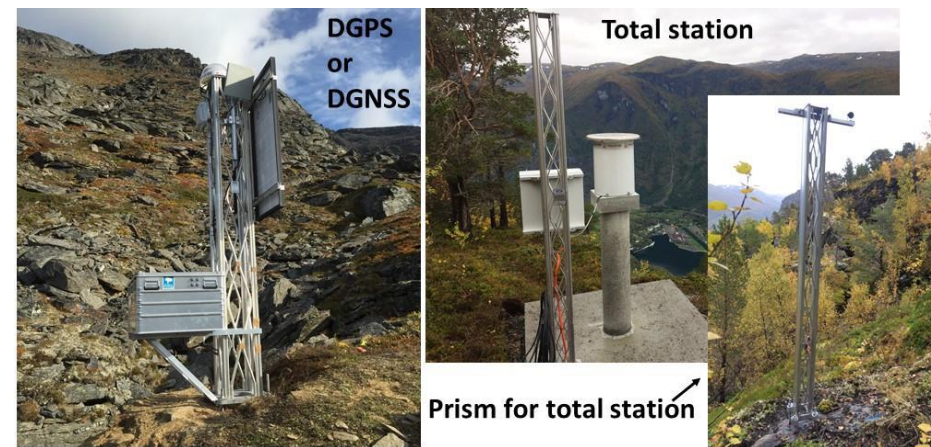


NVE: Monitoring unstable rock slopes

- Monitoring movement and identifying acceleration
- Issuing hazard levels and communication with local authorities

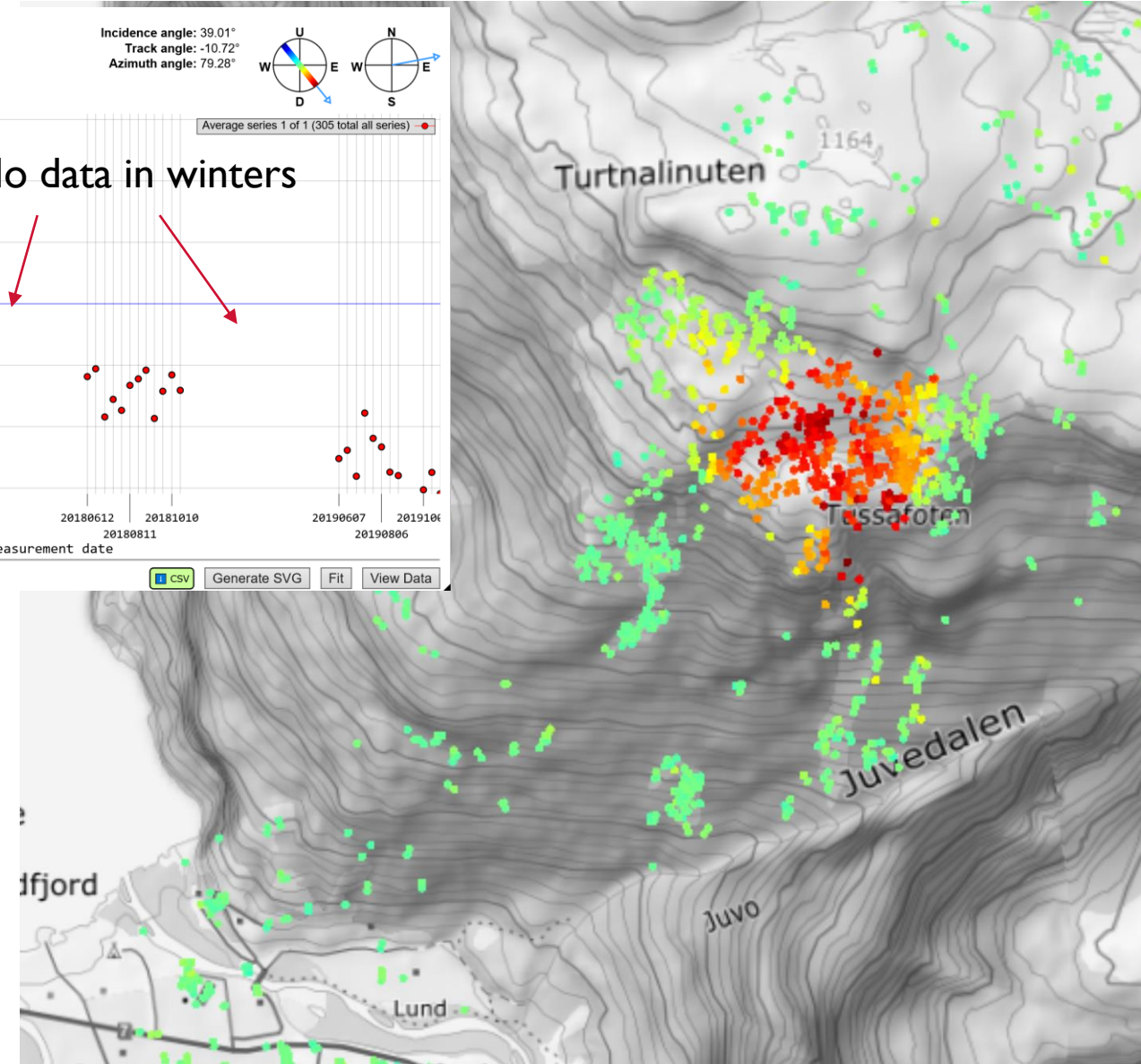
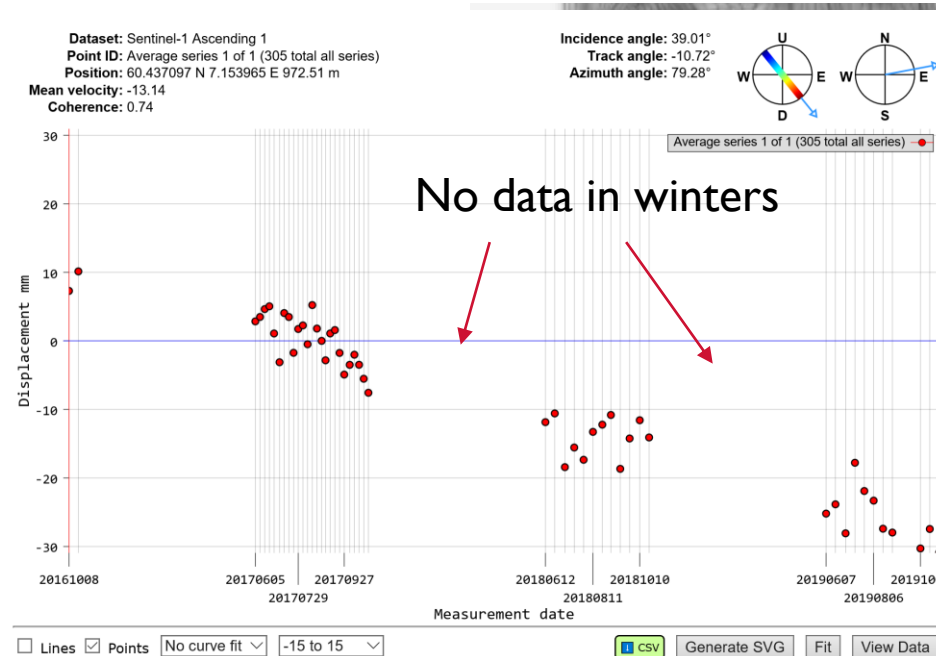


Instruments used for «high risk» rockslides



Use of InSAR Norway Project in the rockslide monitoring

- Mainly for «medium risk» rockslides
- Two datasets
 - 1: The distributed map of points (including time series)
 - 2: Corner reflectors



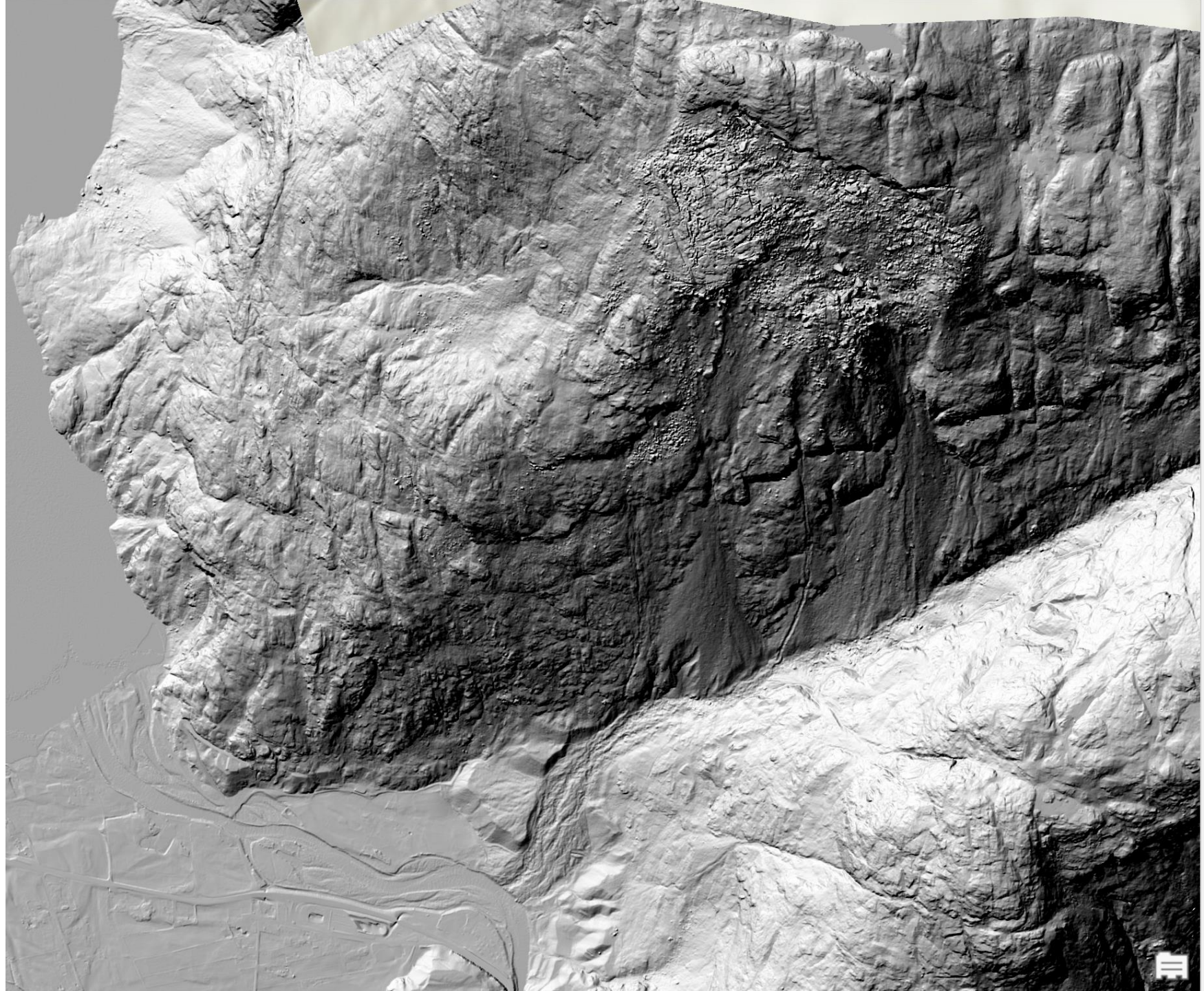
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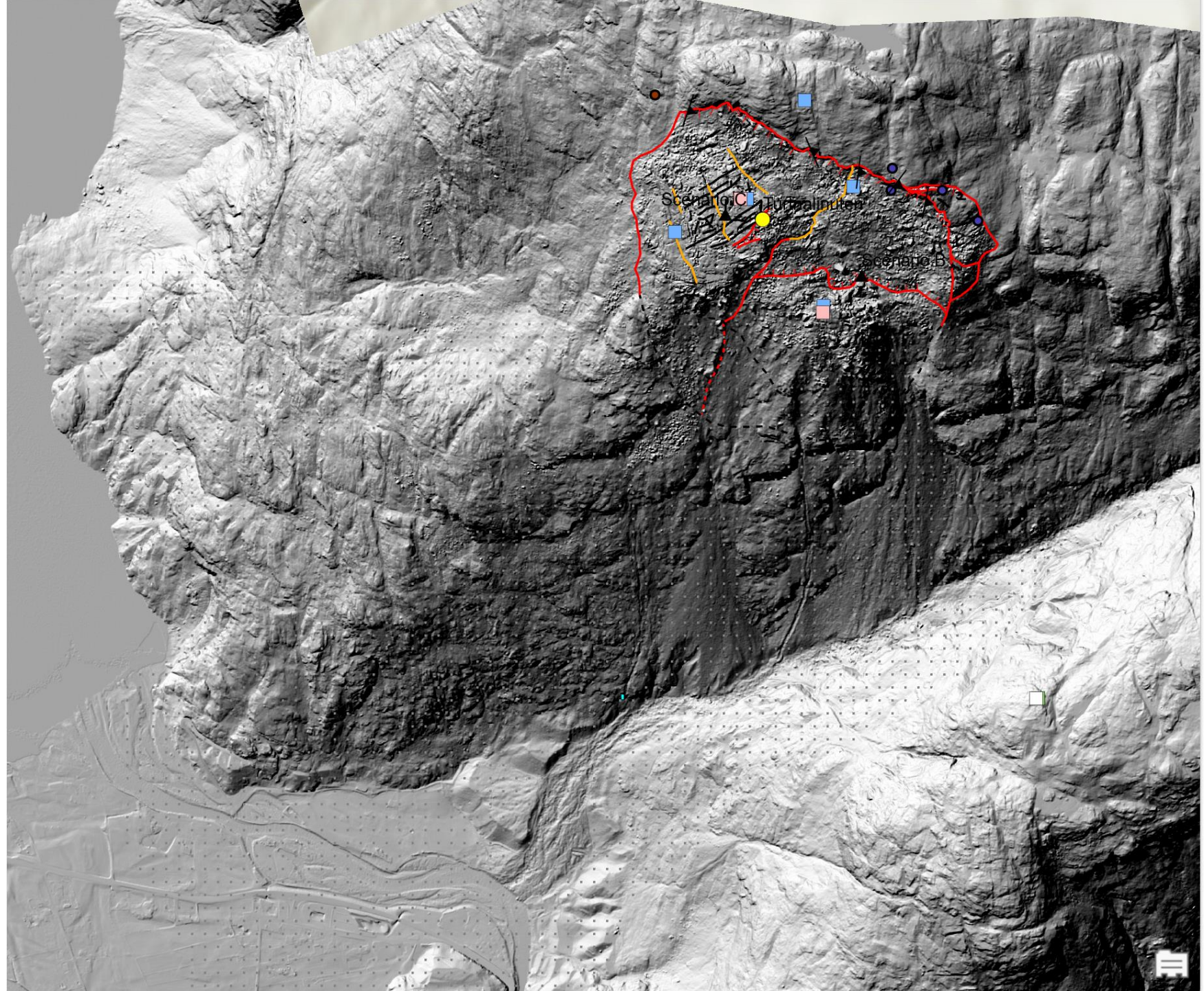


Tussefoten Eidfjord



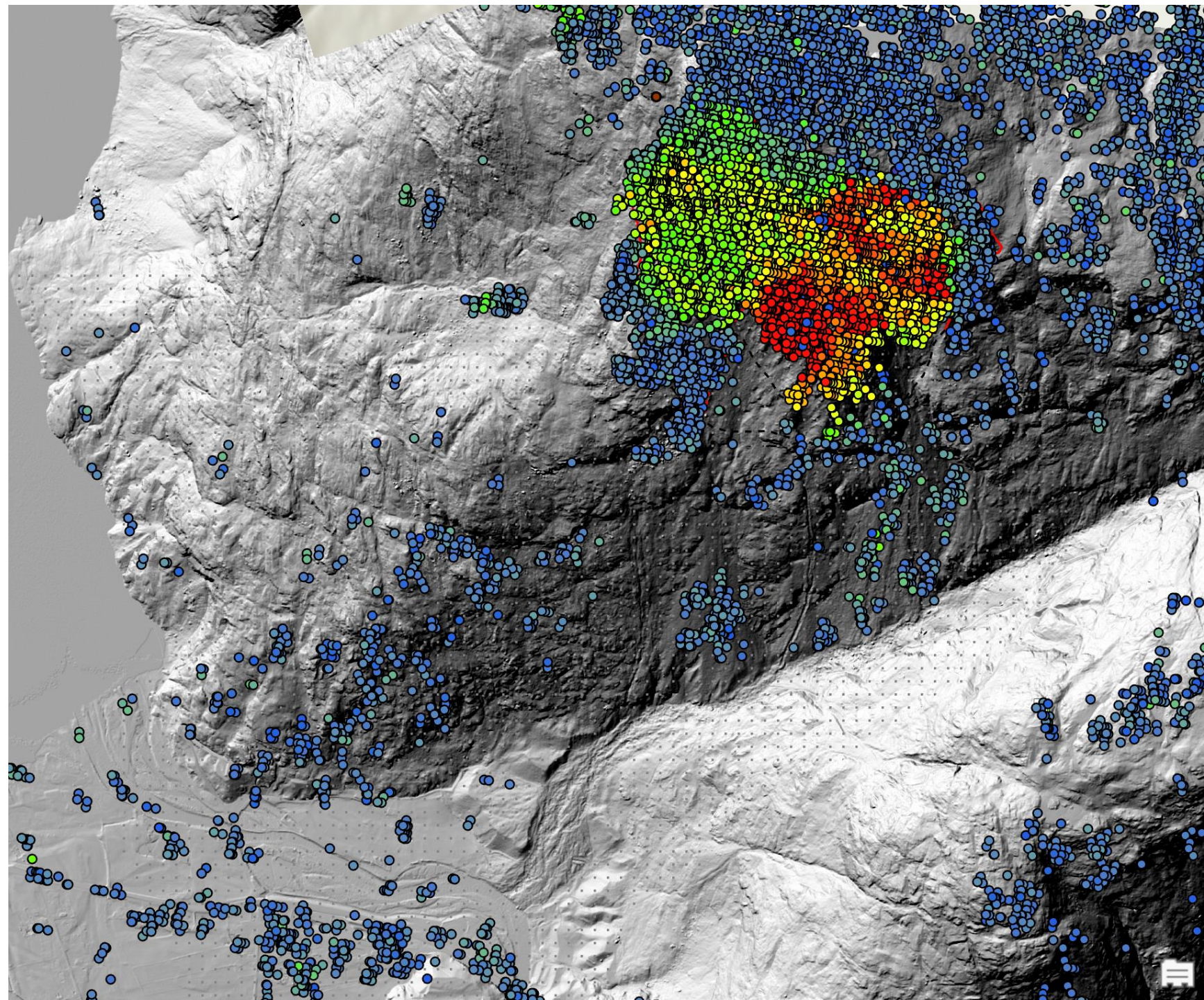


Tussefoten Eidfjord

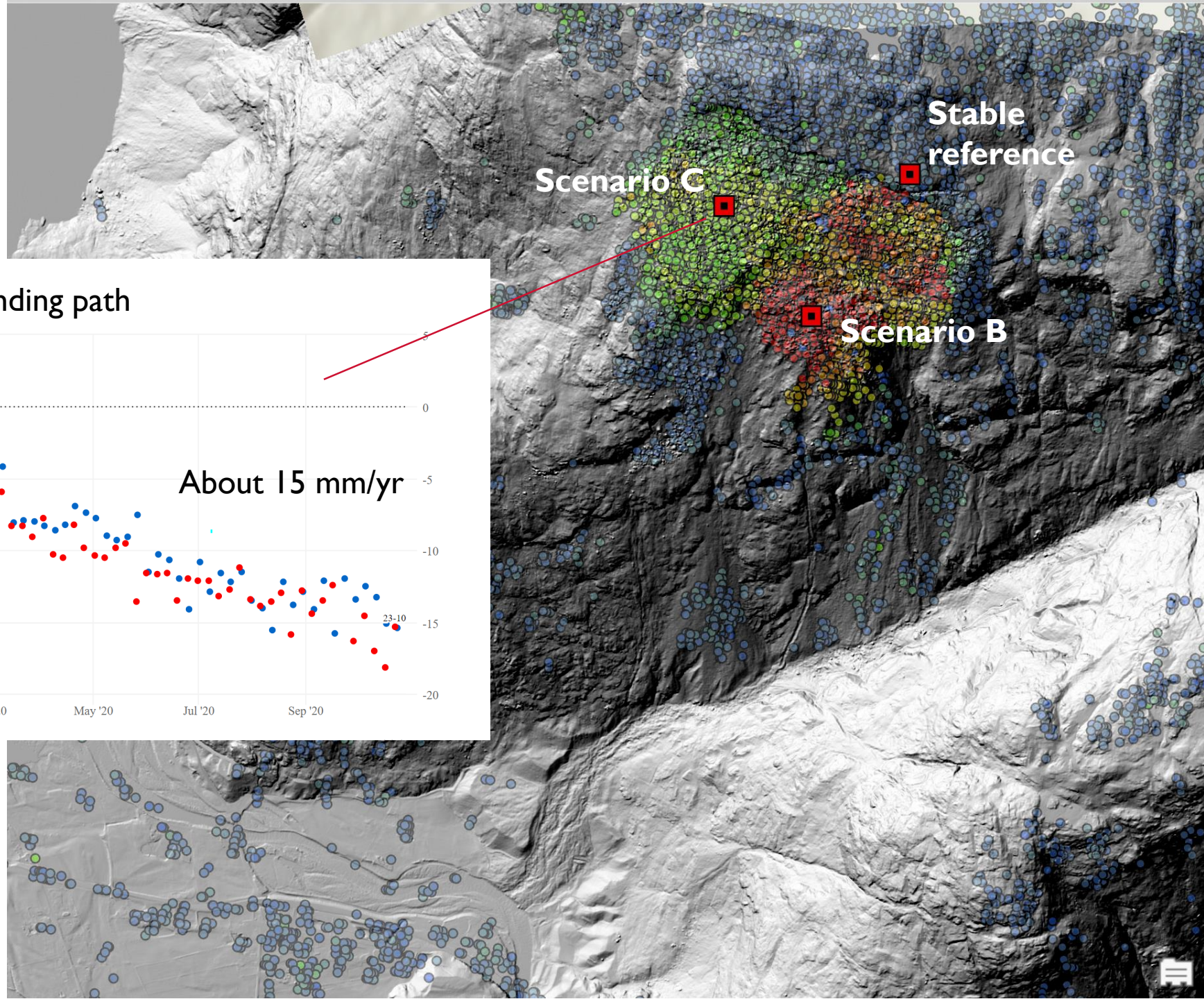




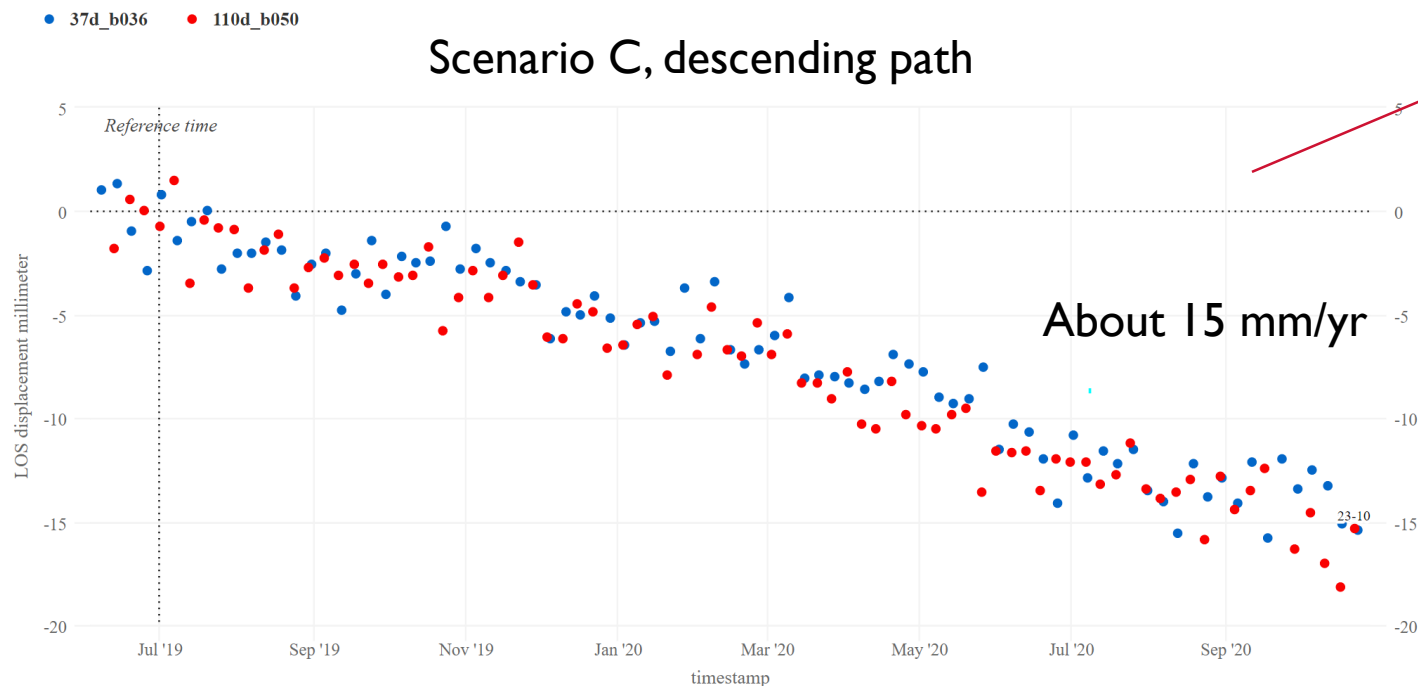
Tussefoten Eidfjord



Corner reflectors



Scenario C, descending path



Data not influenced by snow cover or vegetation

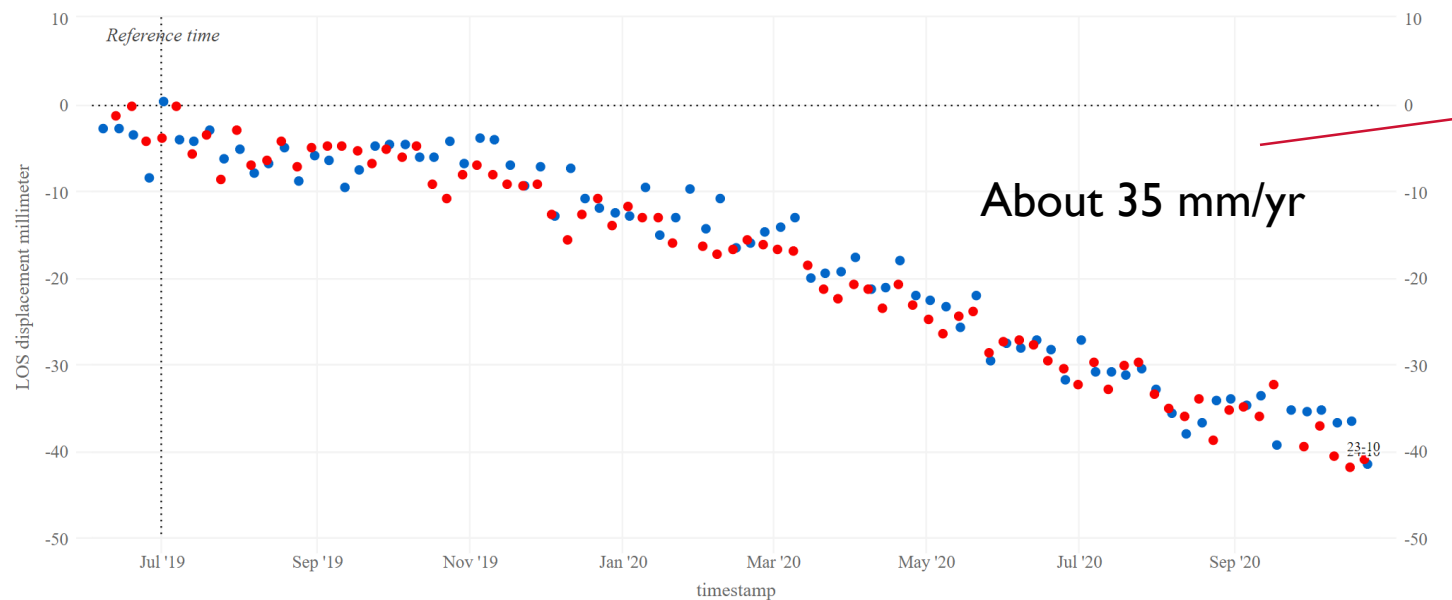
Time series with 3-6 days resolution



Corner reflectors

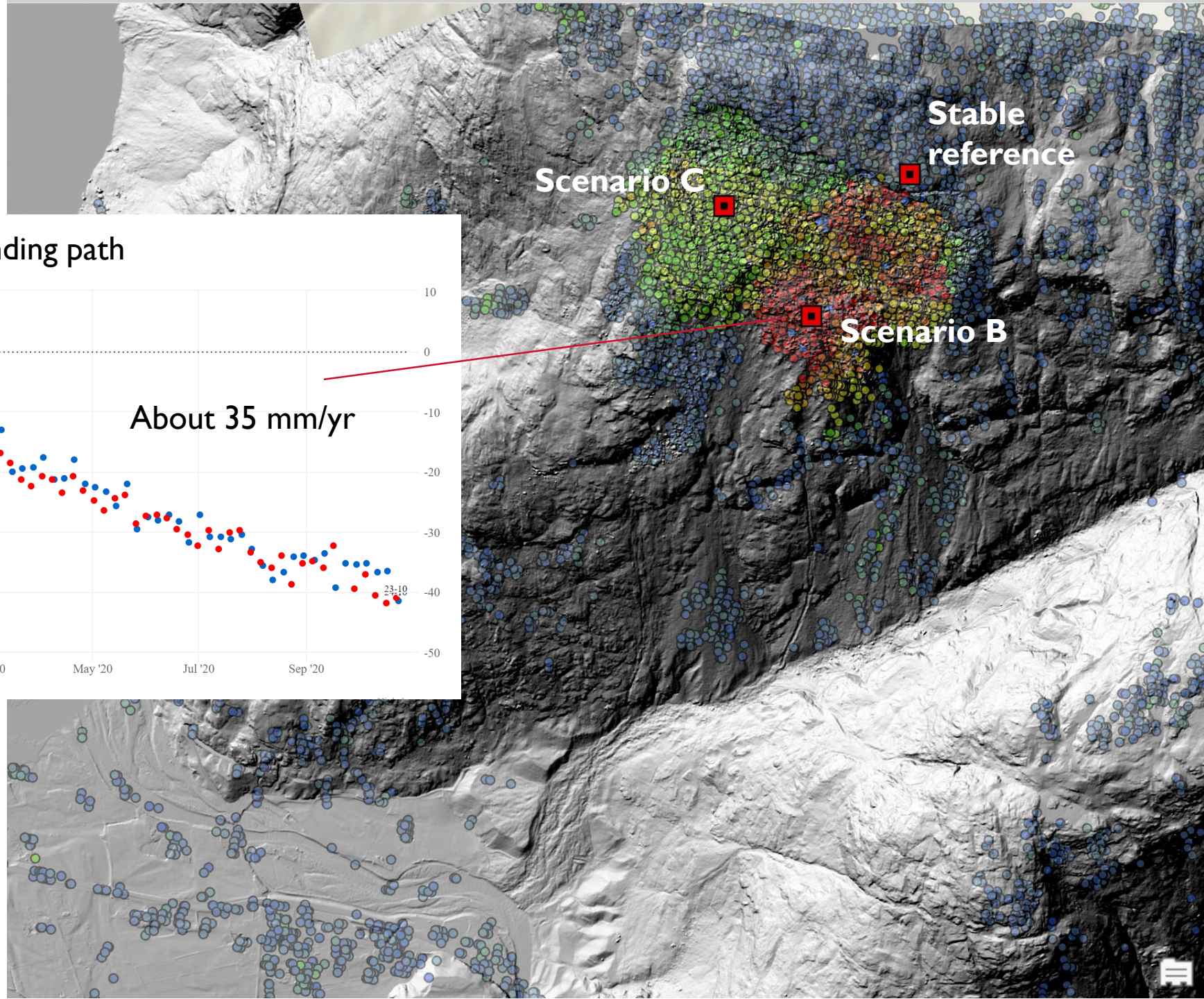
● 37d_b036 ● 110d_b050

Scenario B, descending path



Data not influenced by snow cover
or vegetation

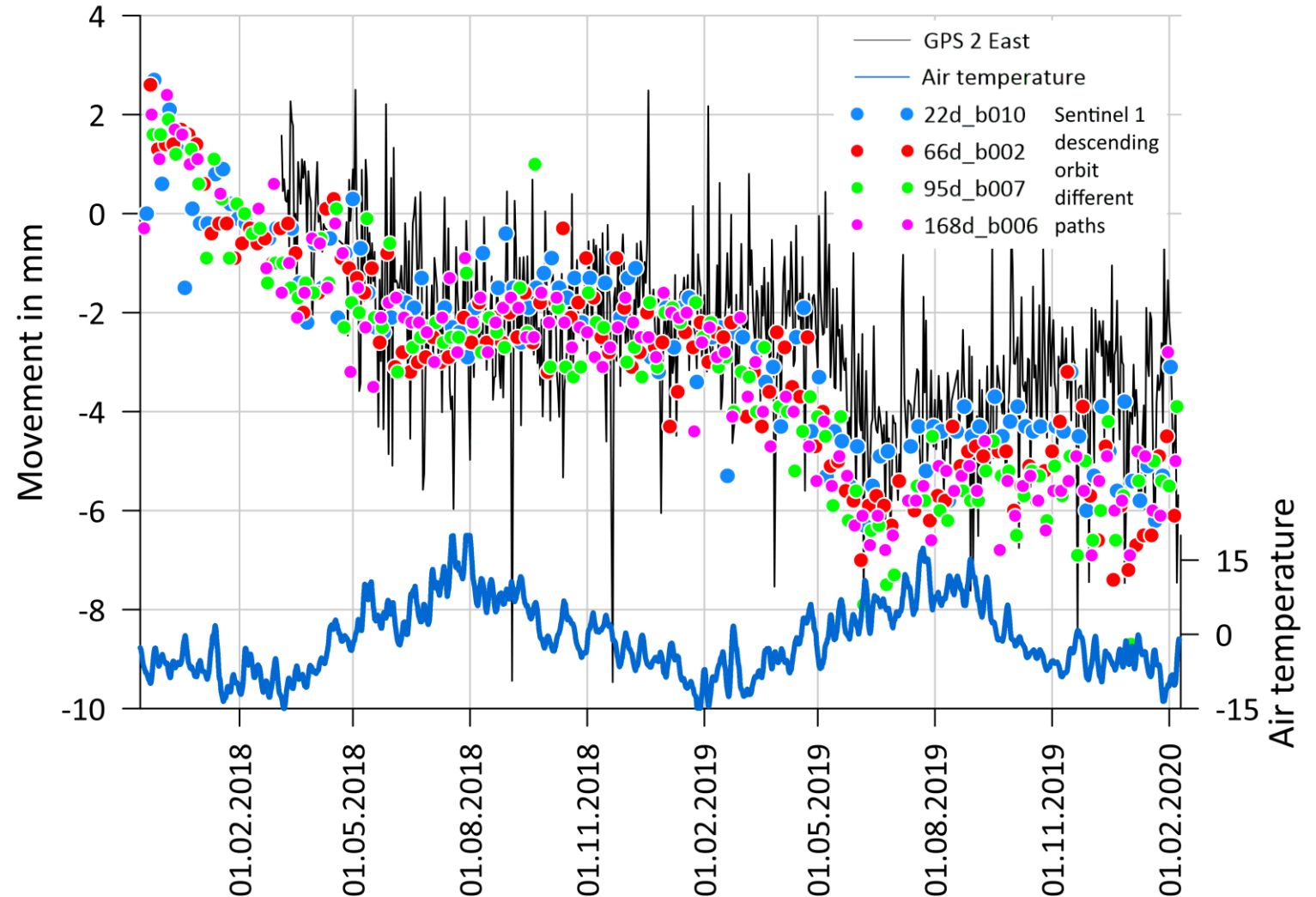
Time series with 3-6 days
resolution



Comparing corner reflectors to DGPS

Data from Revdalsfjellet,
Kåfjord, Troms og Finnmark

In most cases, data from InSAR
Norway is sufficient to meet the
requirements for periodic monitoring

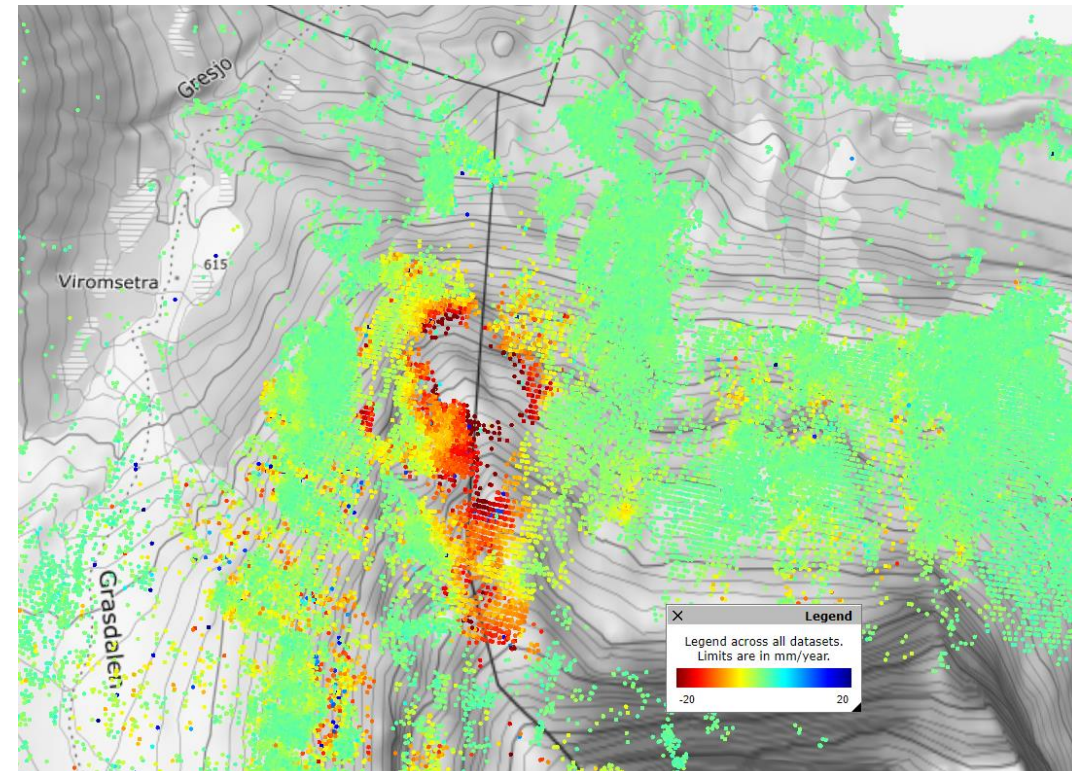
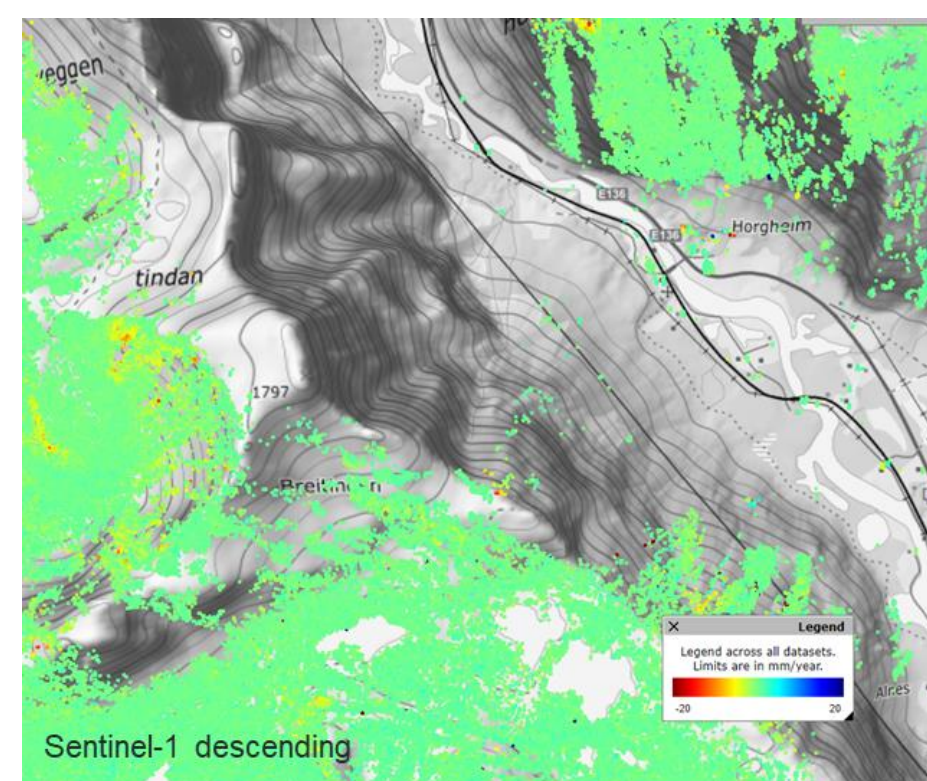


Challenges: When are InSAR data less suitable?

Geometrical challenges:

- shadow and layover,
- unfavorable movement direction (N-S)

Too fast movements – loss of coherence



Conclusions: InSAR Norway in the rockslide management

- An increasing number of unstable rockslopes are mapped
- When the objects are of medium or high risk, monitoring of movement is required
- For the medium risk objects, NVE is relying on data from InSAR Norway to meet the requirements
- When the infrastructure is in place (updated deformation map – corner reflectors installation and processing) the monitoring is inexpensive – in particular when comparing with *InSitu* field instrumentation

Thank you!

