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# Analysis and interpretation of geodetic landslide monitoring data based on fuzzy systems

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**Abstract.** To place high precision geotechnical sensors exactly at the boundaries between blocks with different directions and rates of movement in a sliding area, it is important to detect these boundaries in a preceding step. An automated algorithm for the block detection based on fuzzy systems is presented. Combining objective geodetic indicators with fuzzy systems gives a powerful tool for the assessment of geodetic landslide monitoring data. The example of a landslide area shows the applicability of the algorithm.

## 1 Introduction

Deformation measurements on landslides are a very important task in nowadays engineering geodesy. The classical idea is that the landslide has to be represented by discrete measuring points in such a way that the deformations of the sliding area can be reconstructed by the measured displacements of those points (Fig. 1, Pelzer, 1985). The measurements (tachometric, GPS, ...) are done in at least two epochs, where the time interval between the epochs is dependent on the deformation rate.

In case some of the observed points are located in the stable area (serving as reference points), absolute displacements can be determined; otherwise only relative movements can be calculated.

In the classical geodetic deformation analysis, the geodetic measurements of at least two epochs are used to assess the displacements of the object points with statistical methods. So it can be stated, which points have statistically significant displacements. Most of the time, these displacement vectors and their graphical representation are the final results of the geodetic investigations, see Fig. 2 for an example (Pelzer, 1985).

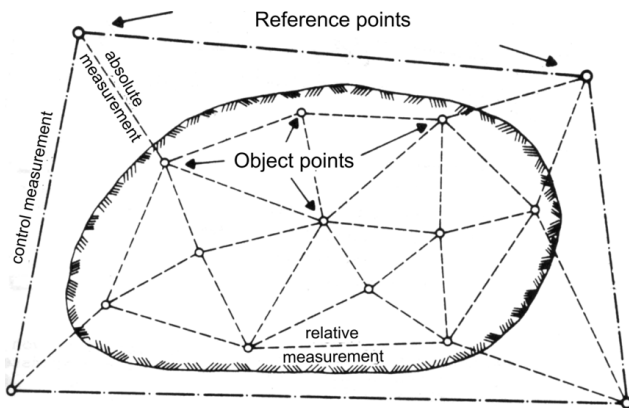
But for many applications, a deeper insight is necessary. One task is to find various blocks with similar pattern of movement based on a set of displacement vectors of discrete points given by the deformation analysis. This has been done up to now with different strategies, like further statistical analysis (Welsch, 1983) or pattern recognition techniques (Lehmkuhler, 1993). But up to now it was not possible to automate this process.

Motivation for this work is the project OASYS, a multidisciplinary project for an integrated Optimization of landslide Alert SYStems. Landslide risk analysis and in the following a landslide alert system are of interest for scientists of many disciplines today. Therefore, the aim of OASYS is to collect as much information as possible from different disciplines (e.g. geodesy, geology, hydrology, remote sensing, ...), so that the information can be used within a knowledge based system to assess the further development of the sliding area and to define the landslide risk. At the end a clear decision should be possible to inform the affected inhabitants whether an evacuation is necessary.

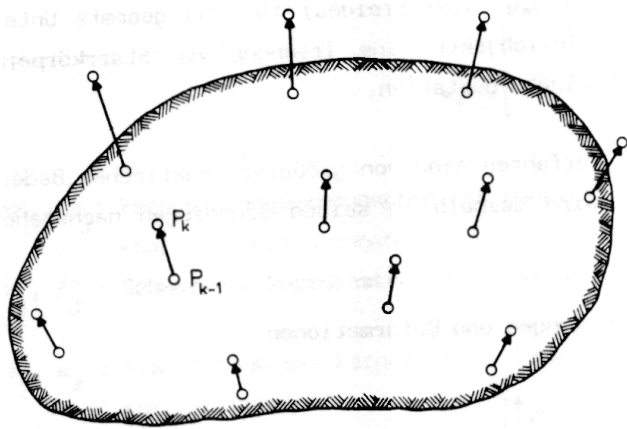
The concept of OASYS is based on three different steps. In a first step large scale monitoring (e.g. by satellite techniques) has to be performed to find the landslide prone areas. Geodetic deformation measurements are carried out to get information on the block movement and on the boundaries between stable and unstable areas (see Fig. 3).

In a second step, in the areas found, high precision geotechnical measurement systems are installed. This multi-sensor system is logging data continuously and can therefore feed a real-time alert system. The third step consists of the risk assessment and handling of the alert system. This final analysis for the risk assessment is supported by knowledge based systems, using multidisciplinary data from the preceding steps (see Fig. 4).

One task within this project is that – within step one and two – out of classical geodetic monitoring measurements, the boundaries between the stable and the unstable or between unstable areas moving with different velocities in different



**Fig. 1.** Object points representing the object under investigation are connected by geodetic measurements, taken from Pelzer, 1985.



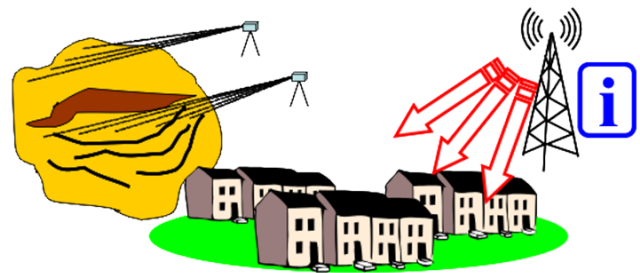
**Fig. 2.** Graphical representation of the displacement vectors for each object point as the result of the geodetic deformation analysis, taken from Pelzer, 1985.



**Fig. 3.** Geodetic measurements connecting the object points shown here are used to find the critical areas of the landslide prone area.

directions have to be found, so that in the following step the geotechnical sensors mentioned above can be installed across these boundaries to get high precision monitoring data of the critical areas as an input for the knowledge based system for the risk assessment.

In the last few years, modern techniques like fuzzy systems, neural networks and knowledge based systems started to be used also in geodesy (see e.g. Heine, 1999; Miima, 2002; Wieser, 2002). One advantage of these methods is that they can reproduce the human way of thinking, so that problem solving is done in a rather intuitive way. Some un-

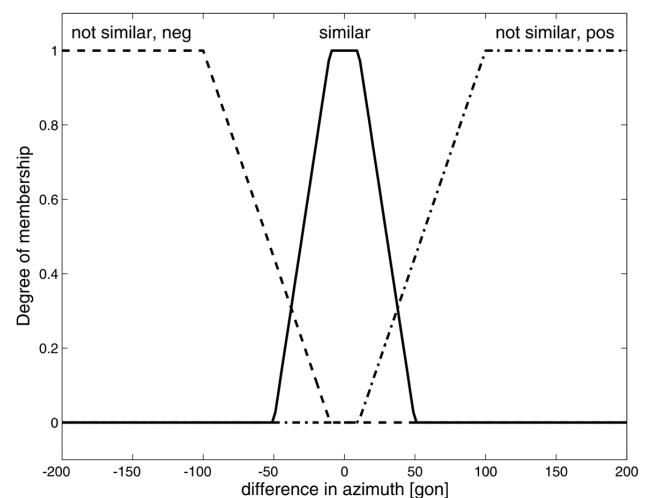


**Fig. 4.** Geotechnical monitoring is serving as the basis for the real-time alert system.

solved problems in geodesy are now further investigated, using these new techniques. Here a modern method for the automated detection of consistent block deformation based on fuzzy techniques is presented.

## 2 Fuzzy systems

With a fuzzy system the decision process of a human expert can be modelled. By defining input and output variables and rules connecting them the human way of thinking can be reproduced. Mathematical basics of the fuzzy theory cannot be given here, for further information see e.g. Kruse et al., 1995.



**Fig. 5.** Modelling of the input variable “similarity of direction” in the fuzzy systems by 3 linguistic terms.

The system presented here was implemented in Matlab<sup>®</sup>. The first important step in implementing a fuzzy system is to find the suitable input variables and their membership functions. As an example, the input variable “similarity of direction” is modelled by the difference in azimuth of at least two vectors, represented by three linguistic terms: not similar (negative), similar, not similar (positive), covering the range of (−200; 200) gon, see Fig. 5 (a more detailed description is given in Sect. 3.2).

The next step is to implement the rules connecting the input variables and the output, defining the decision process. As an example it is shown by which rules the parameter “direction” is processed in the inference system.

If direction is similar then block quality is very high  
 If direction is not similar (negative) then block quality is very low  
 If direction is not similar (positive) then block quality is very low

The number of rules in each fuzzy system depends of course on the number and the modelling of the input and output parameters. Each rule results in a fuzzy set; within the step of aggregation all these sets are combined (e.g. by the method of the maximum-operator), then the defuzzification is done with the help of e.g. the center of gravity-method to get one sharp output value as a result.

### 3 Block detection algorithm

At the end of the classical deformation analysis, a set of displacement vectors for the observed points on the landslide area is given. The task is to find groups of points with a similar pattern of movement so that the boundaries between these blocks can be identified.

Two different types of parameters are used here to do the block separation. First, geodetic influence factors are determined (cf. Sect. 3.1), second, the human way of assessing a graph of displacement vectors is copied by finding displacement vectors with similar direction and length, which are called “visual” influence factors here (cf. Sect. 3.2).

#### 3.1 Geodetic influence factors

The idea is to use an over-determined affine coordinate transformation to assess the movement of the observed points between two subsequent epochs of measurements. This means that the coordinates  $\mathbf{x} = (x, y)^T$  of the points of epoch  $n$  are mapped onto the coordinates  $\mathbf{x}' = (x', y')^T$  of the same points of epoch  $n+1$  (for details see e.g. Becker and Bürger, 1975).

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t} \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{x} = (x, y)^T$  ... coordinates of epoch  $n$   
 $\mathbf{x}' = (x', y')^T$  ... coordinates of epoch  $n+1$   
 (after deformation)  
 $\mathbf{t} = (t_x, t_y)^T$  ... translational parameters  
 $\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$  ... matrix of deformation

A group of points moving in the same direction (assuming that they are lying on one common block) is characterized by a small range of the residuals between the original and the transformed coordinates and a small standard deviation of

unit weight  $s_0$  within an over-determined affine coordinate transformation. On the contrary, in case points of different blocks were considered simultaneously the standard deviation of unit weight  $s_0$  and other indicators are significantly larger.

For practical reasons it is better to work with strain parameters instead of the transformation parameters. Since the strain analysis is analogous to the affine coordinate transformation, parameters can easily be converted into the infinitesimal strain components  $e_{xx}$ ,  $e_{yy}$  (rate of change of length per unit length in direction of x-axis respectively y-axis),  $e_{xy}$  ( $=e_{yx}$ , rate of shear strain) and the derived rotation angle  $\omega$  (see e.g. Haberler, 2005).

A direct method of an over-determined computation of these strain parameters can follow this scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{x_i} &= x'_i - x_i = e_{xx} \cdot x_i + e_{xy} \cdot y_i + \omega \cdot y_i + t_x \\ u_{y_i} &= y'_i - y_i = e_{xy} \cdot x_i + e_{yy} \cdot y_i - \omega \cdot x_i + t_y \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

resp.

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{p} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & 0 & y & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & -x & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_i$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (e_{xx} \ e_{xy} \ e_{yy} \ \omega \ t_x \ t_y)^T$$

Since the strain parameters are dependent on the coordinate system it is better to transform them into the principal strain axes system, represented by the strain ellipse (Tissot indicatrix). The elements of the strain ellipse (the semi-axes  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$  and the orientation  $\theta$  of the maximum strain rate), which fully describe the state of deformation, are calculated from the strain parameters analogous to the geodetic point error ellipse (for further explanations see e.g. Welsch et al., 2000):

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_{xx} + e_{yy} + e) \\ e_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_{xx} + e_{yy} - e) \\ \tan 2\theta &= \frac{2e_{xy}}{e_{xx} - e_{yy}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

with  $e^2 = (e_{xx} - e_{yy})^2 + 4e_{xy}^2$ .

These indicators used as input parameters in the fuzzy system can be determined by the results of the sequence of affine transformations, using a minimum of four points (cf. Sect. 3.3). The following basic example (Fig. 6) shows the different values of the strain ellipse parameters  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$ , and the standard deviation of unit weight  $s_0$  in two cases: in the left figure four points with almost identical displacement vectors are analysed, in the figure to the right the results for three points with equal and one point with a very different displacement vector are shown. Note the different scales of the strain ellipse parameters. It shows that these parameters can be used as indicators for a block separation.

#### 3.2 Visual influence factors

Humans, not only experts, are able to determine blocks of similar pattern of movement, simply by looking at the graph



**Table 1.** Sequence of outputs of the third fuzzy system in the several steps of iteration, serving as the basis for the decision of fuzzy system 4.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
Point added	9	8	7	19	16	17	<b>14</b>
Output of Fuzzy system 3	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.50	0.54	<b>0.74</b>

4. The last fuzzy system gives the last decision if the block has to be terminated. A clear yes/no-decision must be made. Here again not only the output value of the third fuzzy system, but also the change of these output values are used for the calculation of the final decision value.

#### 4 Example

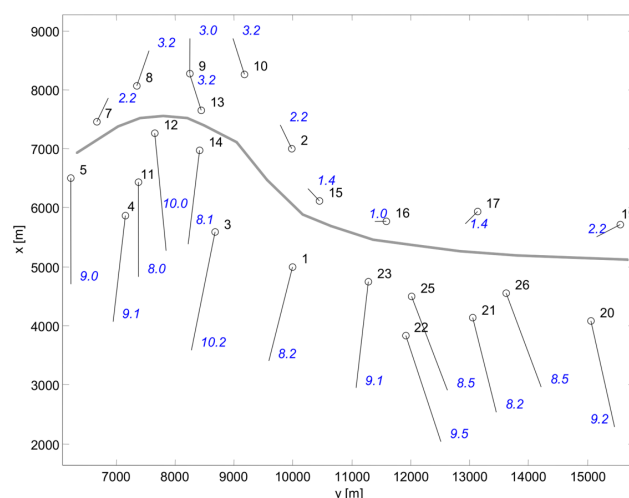
The example given here is based on an existing monitoring network near Varna, Bulgaria (see Pelzer and Milev, 1984). Since the monitoring network was showing no significant movement, the original displacement vectors were slightly modified for the demonstration of the algorithm. A graphical representation of the displacement vectors used is given in Fig. 8.

Looking at this Fig. 8, two blocks can intuitively be distinguished. The first (northern) one consists of stable points on a plateau with small displacements (up to 3 mm between two measurements). The other points are lying on the unstable part of the area, with movements of approximately 1 cm between two epochs of measurement.

Starting the algorithm, the best-fitting 4-point-combination is presented, as calculated from the strain analysis: 2 – 10 – 13 – 15, with an output value of 0.84 of the first fuzzy system. The output value – within a range of (0,1) – can be interpreted as the “quality” of this block: the higher the output value, the “better” the combination. These four points show a very similar pattern of the direction of the vectors; the small differences in length are causing acceptable small strain parameters.

In the next steps, the following neighbouring points are added iteratively to the block using fuzzy system 2: 9 – 8 – 7 – 19 – 16 – 17.

After the last correct point belonging to block 1 (point number 17), the algorithm determines that out of the remaining neighbouring points, point number 14 would be the best choice. Fuzzy system 3 assesses this situation, finding an indicator of 0.74 that this point should not be added to the block. The output of Fuzzy system 3 can be interpreted as an indicator for the termination of the grouping algorithm: the higher the output value (again within the interval [0,1]), the higher the necessity to stop the block under investigation. Fuzzy system 4 now confirms this decision by the assessment of the changes of the outputs of system 3 within the iterative processing, since this output, which has in all preceding steps been approx. 0.50, has suddenly changed to 0.74 (Table 1). So the block is terminated.

**Fig. 8.** Graphical representation of the displacement vectors of the example given. The length of the vectors (in mm) is given in italic at the end point of the vectors. The grey curve is showing the boundary between the stable and the unstable areas.

Out of the remaining points, the algorithm starts again finding the best 4-point-combination. So, the second block is built up in the following sequence of points: 20 – 22 – 25 – 26 – 21 – 4 – 5 – 11 – 12 – 14 – 23 – 1 – 3.

Here the algorithm stops because there are no more points available. The algorithm succeeded in extracting the two blocks with different pattern of movement out of the given displacement vectors.

#### 5 Conclusions

This algorithm is a further development of the classical geodetic deformation analysis. It is still a pure geometrical analysis, since both, the strain analysis and the visual assessment, are geometrical. No physical parameters of e.g. ground mechanics are considered. An extension of the fuzzy systems taking into account physical and geological parameters is possible.

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