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參加 2014 歐洲地質科學學會

(European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2014)

服務機關：經濟部中央地質調查所

姓名職稱：謝有忠 技士

派赴國家：奧地利

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出國人員	姓名	服務機關	服務單位	職稱	官職等	E-MAIL 信箱
	謝有忠	經濟部中央地質調查所	環境與工程地質組	技士	薦任	聯絡人 hsiehyc@moeacgs.gov.tw
出國地區	歐洲奧地利					
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報告書頁數	32頁					
報告內容摘要	<p>近年來由於獲取數值地形模型的技術快速發展，尤以空載光達技術所製成的數值地形，具有足夠可靠的解析度、精度、便利性，因此在地質學的領域可以提供極佳的應用，尤其近年來本所利用此技術，在火山地質、構造地形、活動斷層、山崩及土石流，都有極佳的應用成果。自99年起推動「國土保育之地質敏感區調查分析計畫」，共完成2/3台灣面積的高解析度數值地形資料建置，搭配同步之航照成果，進行環境地質災害之調查。本次利用本所現有之光達數值地形資料，結合多時期且不同技術來源之數值地形資料，來討論大規模崩塌事件前後之崩塌土體以及河道土砂變化。以及以草嶺山崩為案例，利用多期數值地形資料之探討不同時間尺度下的地表變遷情形。</p> <p>歐洲地質科學學會(EGU)係歐洲地區地球科學學門的最大國際學術組織。每年吸引全球地球科學領域超過萬名專家學者與會，觀摩與發表研究成果，為地球科學界發表研究成果及心得交流討論的重要會議。本次參加2014歐洲地質科學大會主要發表本所前述計畫研究之成果，同時藉由參與會議的機會，獲取新知及技術交流。會後攜回相關領域於展場所展示的相關成果資訊，作為增益本所相關業務計畫執行之參考，並吸取國外相關領域之研發經驗，提升臺灣的研發能量，進而獲取最佳的研究與分析成果。</p>					

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摘要

近年來由於獲取數值地形模型的技術快速發展，尤以空載光達技術所製成的數值地形，具有足夠可靠的解析度、精度、便利性，因此在地質學的領域可以提供極佳的應用，尤其近年來本所利用此技術，在火山地質、構造地形、活動斷層、山崩及土石流，都有極佳的應用成果。自 99 年起推動「國土保育之地質敏感區調查分析計畫」，共完成 2/3 台灣面積的高解析度數值地形資料建置，搭配同步之航照成果，進行環境地質災害之調查。本次利用本所現有之光達數值地形資料，結合多時期且不同技術來源之數值地形資料，來討論大規模崩塌事件前後之崩塌土體以及河道土砂變化。以及以草嶺山崩為案例，利用多期數值地形資料之探討不同時間尺度下的地表變遷情形。

歐洲地質科學學會(EGU)係歐洲地區地球科學學門的最大國際學術組織。每年吸引全球地球科學領域超過萬名專家學者與會，觀摩與發表研究成果，為地球科學界發表研究成果及心得交流討論的重要會議。本次參加 2014 歐洲地質科學大會主要發表本所前述計畫研究之成果，同時藉由參與會議的機會，獲取新知及技術交流。會後攜回相關領域於展場所展示的相關成果資訊，作為增益本所相關業務計畫執行之參考，並吸取國外相關領域之研發經驗，提升臺灣的研發能量，進而獲取最佳的研究與分析成果。

壹、前言

歐洲地質科學學會（EGU，European Geosciences Union）係歐洲地區地球科學學門的最大國際學術組織。每年大致於春末夏初時期舉行年度大會，除了歐洲各國地球科學專家學者參加外，同時也會吸引全球各地地球科學領域的專家一同與會，每年吸引超過萬名的地球科學家前往觀摩與發表研究成果，為地球科學界發表研究成果及心得交流討論的重要會議。本年度自 4/27-5/2 在奧地利維也納 ACV 舉行，來自全球 106 個國家超過萬名的科學家以口頭或壁報方式發表約 1 萬 4 千餘篇科學論文，包含多數主要地球科學研究領域(大氣科學 Atmospheric Sciences、生物地質學 Biogeosciences、氣候變遷 Climate: Past, Present, Future、冰凍圈科學 Cryospheric Sciences、能源,資源與環境 Energy, Resources & the Environment、空間科學資訊 Earth & Space Science Informatics、大地測量 Geodesy、地球動力學 Geodynamics、地質科學儀器分析及資料系統 Geosciences Instrumentation & Data Systems、地形 Geomorphology、地球化學,礦物學,岩石和火山 Geochemistry, Mineralogy, Petrology & Volcanology、水文科學 Hydrological Sciences、同位素儀器在地質科學上的分析及應用 Isotopes in Geosciences: Instrumentation and Applications、磁學,古地磁,岩石物理與岩土 Magnetism, Palaeomagnetism, Rock Physics & Geomaterials、自然災害 Natural Hazards、地球物理非線性研究 Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics、海洋科學 Ocean Sciences、行星與太陽系科學 Planetary & Solar System Sciences、地震學 Seismology、地層學,沉積學及古生物學 Stratigraphy, Sedimentology & Palaeontology、土壤系統科學 Soil System Sciences、太陽地球科學 Solar-Terrestrial Sciences、大地構造與構造地質學 Tectonics & Structural Geology)，其中再細分成近 600 個精采的科學議題、大師級的主題演講及簡短課程等，加上各種科學獎章的頒獎典禮及問題辯證，讓整個大會精采豐富，目不暇給。

本次所發表論文在本次大會自然災害領域（NH），有關「Landslide Hazards (NH3)」子題，『山崩研究進階方法 I: 利用遙測和地物技術在山崩判釋及監測方面之應用（Advanced methods in landslides research I: Characterizing and monitoring landslide processes using remote sensing and geophysics，NH 3.5）』的次議題中發表，提出發表之論文題目為「Detection and Volume Estimation of Large Landslides by Using Multi-temporal Remote Sensing Data」（「以多時序遙測技術之數值地形探討大規模山崩土砂體積變化」），「Using airborne LiDAR to investigated the bedrock incision in the Tsaoling Landslide surface, Taiwan」（「以空載光達資料探討台灣草嶺山崩地區之基岩下切速率」）。

貳、目的

光達或稱激光雷達，主要為利用雷射光束進行測距、或量測物體物理特性的光學遙測技術，在地形測製方面，地面光達和空載光達是目前最普遍而且已經商業化應用的技術。目前空載光達在臺灣已經成功應用在地質、測量、水土保持、森林等各領域，尤其近年來中央地質調查所利用此技術，在火山地質、構造地形、活動斷層、山崩及土石流，都有極佳的應用成果。目前臺灣約有 6 台設備，是全球儀器密度高的國家。近年來中央地質調查所、內政部地政司及臺北市政府等都有關於空載光達之專案計畫，利用空載光達技術產製數值地形資料將是未來環境科學中很重要的工具技術。

2009 年 8 月莫拉克颱風重創臺灣，造成臺灣南、中及東部地區持續出現複合型土砂災害，整個國土之地形地貌發生劇烈變遷，更在臺灣中南部地區造成嚴重傷亡及財物損失，依據內政部消防署（2009）之統計資料：莫拉克颱風共造成 675 人死亡、24 人失蹤及 34 人受傷，在臺灣天然災害史上死亡及失蹤人數總和排名僅次於 1999 年之集集大地震(陳樹群&吳俊鉉, 2009)，尤其以小林村崩塌之埋村災變為最；小林村遭受之災害包含大規模崩塌、土石流、堰塞湖及洪水等四種不同災害類型影響，此一重大坡地災害引起國際關注類似小林村深層岩體滑動所引致的大規模崩塌災害議題，也在國內開啟大規模崩塌災害相關防治工作研究。

由於莫拉克風災在災區產生許多新的崩塌地，地形地貌亦有大幅度改變，舊有地質災害資料已不適用，須即刻進行該地區之地質災害調查及地質敏感區圈繪，提供當地住民安全資訊及政府各項重建重要數據，本所從 2010 年起以 3 年時間執行「國土保育之地質敏感區調查分析計畫」；另從 2013 年起以 3 年時間執行其他非莫拉克地區，俾使全臺灣有一致精度的數值地形（圖 1），以空載光達技術(LiDAR)測製數值高程模型(Digital Elevation Model, DEM)，此項技術可以濾除地表建物與植被的影響，而將地形原始裸露地面之高程清楚呈現，使地質與地形特性的研究更容易進行；並利用同步獲致之航照影像，可應用於地質敏感區調查分析、地形及水系特性分析、與地質災害潛勢評估等，提供國土保育以及坡地土地利用與管理之基本資料。

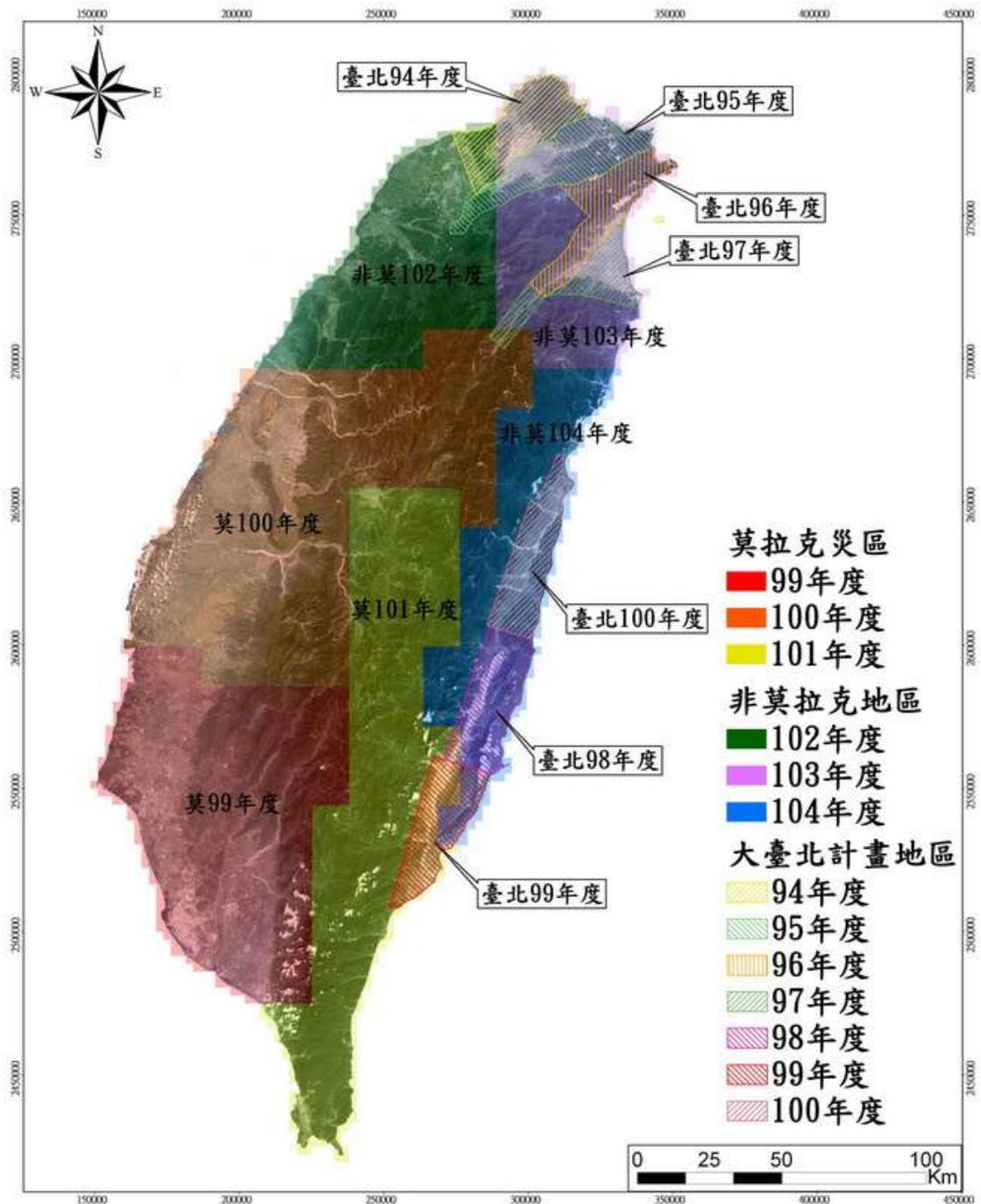


圖 1 經濟部中央地質調查所自 94 年至 104 年度已完成以及規畫執行空載光達掃瞄範圍分布圖。

前述計畫於 2011 年完成台灣中部地區之 1 米高解析度數值地形資料，本次以本所現有之光達數值地形資料，結合多時期且不同技術來源之數值地形資料，來討論大規模崩塌事件前後之崩塌土體以及河道土砂變化。並以草嶺山崩為案例，利用多期數值地形資料之探討不同時間尺度下的地表變遷情形等成果。利用參加 2014 歐洲地質科學大會來發表本所計畫研究之成果，同時藉由參與會議的機會，獲取新知及技術產品交流。作為增益本所 LiDAR 測製計畫執行之參考。本所現有之光達數值地形資料，結合多時期且不同技術來源之數值地形資料，來討論大規模崩塌事件前後之崩塌土體以及河道土砂變化。以及以草嶺山崩為案例，利用

多期數值地形資料之探討不同時間尺度下的地表變遷情形。

參、過程

一、出國行程

本次出國計畫之工作會議行程如表 3-1 所示，行程自 103 年 4 月 26 日起至 5 月 5 日止，為期 10 天。

表 3-1 出國行程表

日期	星期	往返地點	住宿地點	活動內容
103/4/26	六	台北-奧地利維也納	飛機上	啟程赴奧地利維也納
103/4/27	日	台北-奧地利維也納	維也納	註冊、報到參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/4/28	一	維也納	維也納	參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/4/29	二	維也納	維也納	參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/4/30	三	維也納	維也納	參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/5/1	四	維也納	維也納	參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/5/2	五	維也納	維也納	參加歐洲地質科學年會
103/5/3	六	維也納	維也納	待機
103/5/4	1	維也納-台北	飛機上	會議結束返回臺灣
103/5/5	1	維也納-台北		會議結束返回臺灣

二、會議議程

2014 年歐洲地質科學年會 (EGU General Assembly 2014) 是在奧地利維也納 Austria Center Vienna (ACV) 舉行 (圖 1)，會議議程包括報到 (圖 2、3)、論文發表 (口頭或壁報)；報到時本次會議所領取之相關資料 (圖 4)，包含議程手冊、論文摘要 (以隨身碟形式)、會議收據及會議名牌。論文口頭發表共有 44 個場地，遍佈整個會議中心各樓層，有容納百人的大型會議室，也有約 30 人左右之小型會議室，另有 PICO 互動式論文發表 (圖 5)，壁報發表主要為會議中心地下室 (圖 6) 及會議中心 3 樓 (圖 7)。



圖 1 本次會議舉行地點奧地利維也納 Austria Center Vienna (ACV)。



圖 2 本次會議舉行報到及壁報場館外觀。



圖 3 會議首日報到處場景，由參與會議人員自行利用會場網路登錄後，至工作人員櫃臺領取會議相關資料。



圖 4 本次會議所領取之相關資料，包含議程手冊、論文摘要集(以隨身碟形式)、會議收據及會議名牌。



圖 5 位於 ACV 場館 PICO 發表場地。



圖 6 位於主場館地下室論文壁報發表處。

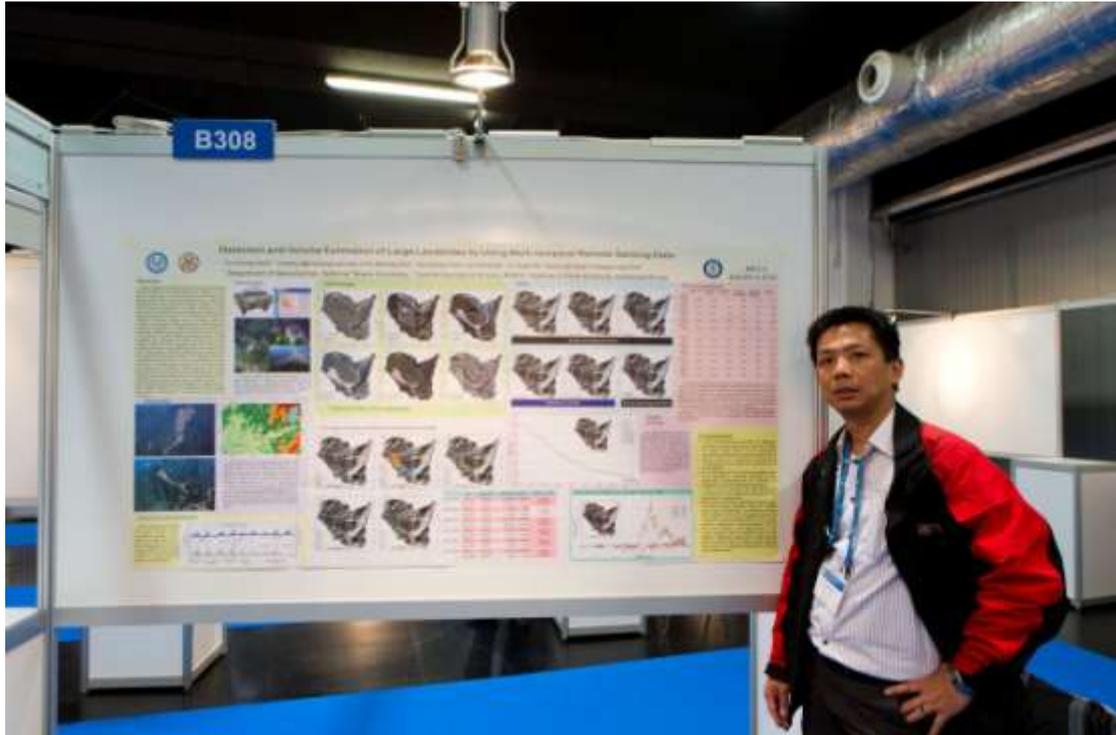


圖 7 位於主場館之論文壁報發表處。圖中為本次所發表之壁報內容。

三、論文發表

本次兩篇論文皆發表在本次大會自然災害領域(NH)，有關「Landslide Hazards (NH3)」山崩災害，利用遙測和地物技術在山崩判釋及監測方面之應用 (Advanced methods in landslides research I: Characterizing and monitoring landslide processes using remote sensing and geophysics, NH 3.5)』的次議題中，議程如附錄 1，以壁報形式發表，發表之論文有(1)「Detection and Volume Estimation of Large Landslides by Using Multi-temporal Remote Sensing Data」(「以多時序遙測技術之數值地形探討大規模山崩土砂體積變化」)，(2)「Using airborne LiDAR to investigated the bedrock incision in the Tsaoling Landslide surface, Taiwan」(「以空載光達資料探討台灣草嶺山崩地區之基岩下切速率」)(圖 8、9)。

前述論文(1)發表內容主要為利用現有空載光達數值地形資料高解析度及高精度特性，搭配不同的數值地形資料產製技術包含航空攝影測量、空載光達 (Airborne LiDAR)以及無人載具(UAV)等技術，來進行比較災害事件前後地形資訊以及快速計算崩塌量體的利器，而整合各技術資料則為必須且重要的工作。本論文以眉原山崩塌地為討論案例，此崩塌地位南投縣仁愛鄉境內，鄰近惠蓀林場，本處崩塌地在 2008 年 9 月辛樂克颱風時發生大規模土石崩落，造成部分災情。本論文藉由收集多時期且不同技術來源之數值地形資料，其中有航測(2005、2007 及 2008 年)、LiDAR(2011 及 2012 年)及 UAV(2013 年)，恰可來討論大規模崩塌事件前後之崩塌土體以及河道土砂變化。比較不同遙測技術差異，其中航空攝影測量其航照影像資料庫較齊全，可提供災前的地形資訊。但缺點為產製時間長、費用高及效率低等。LiDAR 則可得高解析度、高精度及高密度的 DTM，其缺點為

製作成本高及資料處理時間長。UAV，操作成本低，且資料處理時間快速、飛航高度低以及飛行預備工作簡便。本研究發現以空載光達的解析度及精度適合當作基準參考值，而航照可提供災前資訊，UAV 則提供災後快速判釋或監測資訊，因此 UAV 的應用將成為未來災後快速應變處理的方式之一。本研究結果整合 DTM 以 2011 年 LiDAR 為基準，其特徵點位平均平差精度為 0.65m。顯示眉原山崩塌地於颱風辛樂克前植被完整；而 2007-2008 年颱風辛樂克後，山崩形態為順向坡岩體滑動產生大量的崩塌(860*104 m³)及堆積(638*104 m³)量體；2008-2011 年沿著坡面的兩側開始侵蝕；2011-2012 年河道開始侵蝕。

前述論文(1)發表內容主要為利用空載光達數值地形資料來探討草嶺山崩基岩下切速率。本論文利用現有已完成測製之 1 米解析度空載光達數值高程模型，獲取其高精度的正高資訊，藉由該特性，可將草嶺山崩之崩塌面上蝕溝之特徵呈現出來，並提供該區基岩下切速率實測值之參考。此外，本論文亦指出開闊度分析也為地形計測提供一新且有效之應用。開闊度分析結合紅色立體投圖技術，該方法不僅克服過去日照陰影法因光源不同造成陰影覆蓋之缺點，並能有效突顯不規則地形上角度變化強烈處，正向值之結果能明顯將山脊線、崩崖、階地等地形特徵表現出來，負向值則能呈現峽谷、河谷、裂隙、水系與蝕溝分布，開闊度分析結果對於大範圍的地形地貌特徵與小尺度的細微構造資訊提供極佳之應用。

藉由 2011 年測製之高解析度光達數值地形資料，加上開闊度分析之結果，可客觀判釋出崩塌面不同岩性分布之蝕溝正確位置，由基岩下切侵蝕之計算得，崩塌面卓蘭層下切深度為 3.67 - 4.68 公尺，錦水頁岩為 6.43 - 10.73 公尺，根據該成果最後推算出 1999 - 2011 這 12 年間基岩下切侵蝕速率為分別為卓蘭層每年 30.58 - 39.00 公分，錦水頁岩每年 53.58 - 89.42 公分，這些結果亦反應卓蘭層之抗侵蝕力強於錦水頁岩。此外，透過 2011 與 2012 年兩期數值高程模型計算量體變化，亦反應錦水頁岩之河流下切亦可能受到向源侵蝕作用。利用空載光達資料進行蝕溝之探討有相當佳之助益，空載光達資料之利用將是日後國內各領域應用之利器。

論文壁報內容如附錄 2 所示。本所壁報展示參與之主題，大會安排發表日期為 4 月 30 日，討論及回答問題的時間為當日下午 5 點 30 至 7 點。發表當日閱覽者踴躍，除討論回答問題外，亦同時閱覽相鄰近之壁報，並與作者討論(圖 10)。



圖 8 本次發表壁報論文 1。

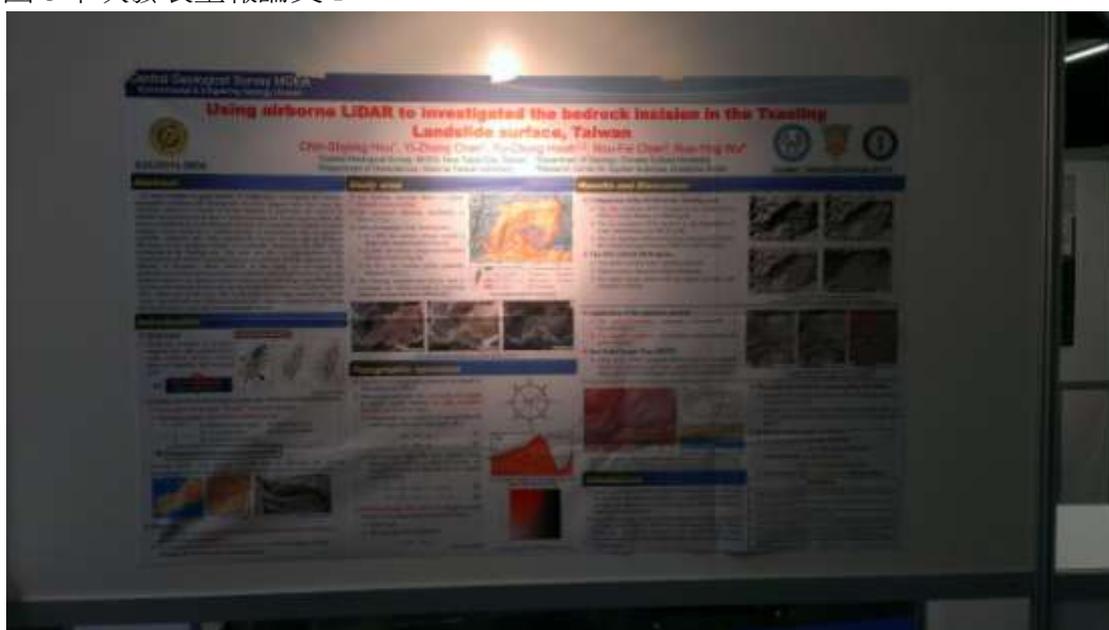


圖 9 本次發表壁報論文 2。



圖 10 論文討論時間，筆者與參加國外學者簡介論文成果及問題討論。

肆、心得

一、遙測技術蓬勃發展

遙測為利用儀器偵測目標物反射或放出的電磁輻射來進行地球資源的監控、製圖和探測。遙測技術主要用於測量製圖、航海、農業、氣象、資源、環境、行星科學等等各領域，包括地質調查、遙測研究、土地利用分類、製圖、坡地監測、海岸變遷偵測、水資源監測、災害調查、氣象預報、農作物生長監控等。會場中可看到許多應用在不同遙測技術成果發表，也出現各種不同遙測技術比較或共同應用的論文發表，包含在火山、活動斷層、山崩以及土壤等調查，顯示遙測技術在地球科學上的應用極為重要，尤其未來在台灣可應用於國土規劃、資源探勘、環境保護、防災救災 …等。

二、光達技術之應用日漸廣泛

有關光達技術的應用，在會場中有數個子題議程都可以看到利用光達技術的應用成果，包括火山、自然災害、地貌、水文、行星、大氣科學等之應用，有關活動斷層、火山、自然災害、地貌等之研究更與本所業務息息相關。在歐洲地質年會以自然災害為主題發表之論文為大宗，其中議題包括活動斷層調查、山崩調查與監測等，即與本所重要業務息息相關，本次有數篇與應用多次光達數值地形資料相關。而空載光達的部份，因利用航空器為載具，調查範圍多屬大面積範圍，並搭配不同遙測技術，包含航測、衛星影像、UAV 等，應用於山崩監測，並可搭配 INSAR、GPS 等技術，來觀測山崩的過程。另會議場館裡安排有研究機構或廠商設置攤位，提供地質研究、書籍、應用軟體和其他相關服務，其中有關光達儀器設備、資料處理或測製服務等機構，也在現場展示提供有關光達技術發展之訊息。

伍、建議

- 一、光達技術為數十年前開始發展的新興技術，目前技術已成熟並能商業應用，本技術在不同載具、不同雷射波段都具有不同功能和效益，對國土基本資料的蒐集調查，可以達到很大的功效，國內廠商技術發展也走在世界先端，其中尤其是國土基本地形資料建立更是一個重要基礎工作，對於防救災、地質、水利、水土保持、國土資訊等各領域皆有很深遠的影響，尤其應用於防救災資訊上，故建議政府相關部門應持續重視，且支持此項技術在台灣發展及應用。
- 二、目前中央地質調查所已規劃在 104 年能完成建置全臺灣高解析度地形資料，未來能針對台灣地區許多地質敏感區域，以光達掃瞄測製數值地形具備高解析度及多重回波特性等幾項優點，對於在台灣地區應用於地形與地質構造，尤其災害性地質問題解析，研判災害之地質地形特徵等，利用此項基本地形資料繪製相關圖資，可以建立陸地地質構造、山崩、土石流及落石等基本特性與分布，提供地質災害作用機制之資訊，而減低地質災害之威脅。因應臺灣地區複雜地質構造及多山崩土石流等特性，未來國內應建立週期性之全島高解析度地形資料建置，能更有效提供防救災資訊上，達成減低災害地威脅損失。
- 三、歐洲地質科學學會 EGU (European Geosciences Union) 係歐洲地區地球科學學門的最大國際學術組織。除了歐洲各國地球科學專家學者參加外，同時也會吸引全球各地地球科學領域的專家一同與會，每年吸引超過萬名的地球科學家前往觀摩與發表研究成果，為地球科學界發表研究成果及心得交流討論的重要會議，而來自全球近百國家超過萬名的科學家以口頭或壁報方式發表超過 1 萬篇以上的科學論文，包含地球科學各個領域和學門，其中細分近 600 個精采的科學議題、大師級的主題演講及簡短課程，加上各種科學獎章的頒獎典禮及問題辯證，因此參加此會議可以儘速吸取國外相關領域之研發經驗，提升臺灣研發能量，可獲取最佳的研究與分析成果，故值得政府機關派員參加此會議，瞭解地球科學界最新研發趨勢與動態。建議本所未來也能派員參加此大會。

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附錄一、參與之研討會議程

NH3.5

Advanced methods in landslides research I: Characterizing and monitoring landslide processes using remote sensing and geophysics

Convener: Michel Jaboyedoff 

Co-Conveners: Vincenzo Del Gaudio , Janusz Wasowski , Gilles Grandjean 

[Orals](#) / **Wed, 30 Apr, 08:30–12:00 / 13:30–15:00 / Room G1**

[Posters](#) / **Attendance Wed, 30 Apr, 17:30–19:00 / Blue Posters**

Poster Summaries & Discussions: [PSD22.5](#) / **Wed, 30 Apr, 12:15–13:00 / Room R7**

★ Add this Session to your [Personal Programme](#)

Remote sensing and geophysical surveying are potentially complementary for characterization and monitoring of landslide processes and offer the possibility of arranging a suitable combination of applications to effectively infer and correlate surface/subsurface information needed for numerical and conceptual models of slope instabilities. Their potential to provide integrated information about geometry, properties and deformation changes has not always been fully exploited. The access to high-performance computers and electronic devices makes the data treatment fast and available for most budgets, opening new possibilities.

The progress in digital photogrammetry and cartography, in GPS surveying, in multi-temporal Synthetic Aperture Radar differential interferometry (DInSAR), the availability of high spatial resolution airborne or terrestrial LIDAR data, optical and radar satellite imagery, as well as future launches of sophisticated satellite systems (e.g. SENTINEL), hold the premise for ever increasing use of remote sensing and Earth Observation (EO) data in landslide investigations. In particular, it is expected that the exploitation of data from new radar sensors suitably integrated with GPS, laser scanner and in situ information will improve significantly our current capabilities to detect and monitor ground deformations related to slope instability phenomena. Similarly, the progress in geophysical data processing and interpretation methods make now largely affordable sophisticated techniques like seismic reflection, surface waves analysis and tomography (both seismic and electrical).

This session is intended to provide an overview of the progress of air- and space-borne EO applications, as well as of surface- and borehole-based geophysical information for landslide investigations. A special emphasis is expected about the interpretation and the use of data to characterize slope material, geometrical and mechanical properties, the depth of water table, saturation conditions and deformation. The discussion of experiences and methods that integrate data from remote sensing and geophysics with other survey types are highly encouraged, especially with regard to their use in modeling and monitoring of landslide behavior, as well as in early-warning efforts.

Posters NH3.5

Advanced methods in landslides research I: Characterizing and monitoring landslide processes using remote sensing and geophysics

Convener: Michel Jaboyedoff 

Co-Conveners: Vincenzo Del Gaudio , Janusz Wasowski , and Gilles Grandjean 

[Session Details](#) [Orals](#)

Poster Summaries & Discussions:

PSD22.5 – NH3.5 - Advanced methods in landslides research I: Wed, 30 Apr, 12:15–13:00 / Room R7

 Add this Session to your [Personal Programme](#)

Attendance Time: Wednesday, 30 Apr, 17:30–19:00

Chairperson: Jaboyedoff M.

InSAR

Blue Posters

B297 [EGU2014-8180](#)

 **3-D Ground Displacement Monitoring of very fast-moving Landslides in Emergency Scenario**

Francesco Casu, Andrea Manconi, Manuela Bonano, Claudio De Luca, and Stefano Elefante

B298 [EGU2014-16203](#)

 **Using DInSAR as a tool to detect unstable terrain areas in an Andes region in Ecuador (South America)**

Tannia Mayorga Torres

B299 [EGU2014-9877](#)

 **Localized landslide risk assessment with multi pass L band DInSAR analysis**

HyeWon Yun, Jung Rack Kim, Shih-Yuan Lin, and YunSoo Choi

B300 [EGU2014-13389](#)

 **Adaptive InSAR combined with surveying techniques for an improved characterisation of active landslides (El Portalet)**

Javier Duro, David Albiol, Francisco Sánchez, Gerardo Herrera, Juan Carlos García Davalillo, Jose Antonio Fernandez Merodo, Paolo Allasia, Piernicola Lollino, and Andrea Manconi

B301 [EGU2014-9621](#)

 **Monitoring large-scale landslides and their induced hazard with COSMO-SkyMed Intermittent SBAS (ISBAS): a case study in north-western Sicily, Italy.**

Alessandro Novellino, Francesca Cigna, Colm Jordan, Andrew Sowter, and Domenico Calcaterra

B302 [EGU2014-15988](#)

 **Lithological control on the kinematic pattern in a large clayey landslide (Avignonet, French Alps)**

Grégory Bièvre and Denis Jongmans

B303 [EGU2014-4402](#)

 **Landslides modelling and monitoring by exploiting satellite SAR acquisitions, optical imagery, GPS and in-situ measurements in Greece. Preliminary results.**

Panagiotis Elias, Olga Sykioti, George Drakatos, Dimitris Paronis, Konstantinos Chousianitis, Nikolaos Sabatakakis, Vassilis Anastasopoulos, and Pierre Briole

B304 [EGU2014-9989](#)

 **Characterization of rockslide dynamics by the joint analysis of airborne LiDAR and stereo-photogrammetric point clouds.**

Alexandre Mathieu, Jean-Philippe Malet, and André Stumpf

Lidar, Images, GPS

B305 [EGU2014-7733](#)

 **Online monitoring of alpine slope instabilities with L1 GPS Real Time Kinematic Positions**

Zhenzhong Su, Alain Geiger, Philippe Limpach, Jan Beutel, Tonio Gsell, Bernhard Buchli, Stephan Gruber, Vanessa Wirz, and Felix Sutton

B306 [EGU2014-5804](#)

 **Using airborne LiDAR to investigate the bedrock incision in the Tsaoling Landslide surface, Taiwan**

Chin-Shyong Hou, Yi-Zhong Chen, Yu-Chung Hsieh, Rou-Fei Chen, and Ruo-Ying Wu

- B307 [EGU2014-7917](#)
 ★ **Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) associated DTM quality evaluation and hazard assessment**
Mei-Jen Huang, Shao-Der Chen, Yu-Jui Chao, Yi-Lin Chiang, and Kuo-Jen Chang
- B308 [EGU2014-5725](#)
 ★ **Detection and Volume Estimation of Large Landslides by Using Multi-temporal Remote Sensing Data**
Yu-chung Hsieh, Chin-Shyong Hou, Yu-Chang Chan, Jyr-Ching Hu, Li-Yuan Fei, Hung-Jen Chen, and Cheng-Lung Chiu
- B309 [EGU2014-10634](#) | [Presentation](#)
 ★ **Object-based change detection for landslide monitoring based on SPOT imagery**
Daniel Hölbling, Barbara Friedl, and Clemens Eisank
- B310 [EGU2014-15455](#)
 ★ **Landslide monitoring using terrain reconstruction by structure of motion approach**
Jan Kropacek, Joachim Eberle, Zuzana Varilova, Mahamane Mansour, Vit Vilimek, and Volker Hochschild
- B311 [EGU2014-15035](#)
 ★ **Comparison of various remote sensing classification methods for landslide detection using ArcGIS**
Carmille Marie Escape, Maneka Kristia Alemania, Paul Kenneth Luzon, Raquel Felix, Sheena Salvosa, Dakila Aquino, Rodrigo Narod Eco, and Alfredo Mahar Francisco Lagmay
- Geophysics**
- B312 [EGU2014-4745](#)
 ★ **Resistivity profile of mountain slopes after deep catastrophic landslides caused by earthquake in Japan**
Hironitsu Isshiki, Teruyoshi Takahara, Atsuhiko Kinoshita, and Tadanori Ishiduka
- B313 [EGU2014-2736](#)
 ★ **Geophysical and physical measurements applied to characterize an area prone to quick clay landslides in SW Sweden**
Silvia Salas-Romero, Alireza Malehmir, Ian Snowball, Bryan C. Loughheed, and Magnus Hellqvist
- B314 [EGU2014-3244](#)
 ★ **The use of the thermomechanical sensitivity of prone-to-fall columns for monitoring purposes**
Pierre Bottelin, Denis Jongmans, Laurent Baillet, and Eric Larose
- B315 [EGU2014-5547](#)
 ★ **Analysis of Ground-vibration induced by the sediment disaster on Izu Oshima, Tokyo in October 2013**
Teruyoshi Takahara, Atsuhiko Kinoshita, Tasuku Mizutani, Tadanori Ishizuka, Tetsuya Ishida, Soichi Kaihara, and Hiroshi Asahara
- B316 [EGU2014-4606](#)
 ★ **Spatial Variations in Hysteresis Trend Between Seismic Noise and Hydrological Parameters During the small-to-large Typhoon Events**
Wei-An Chao, Yih-Min Wu, and Chi-Hsuan Chen

附錄二、發表之壁報論文內容

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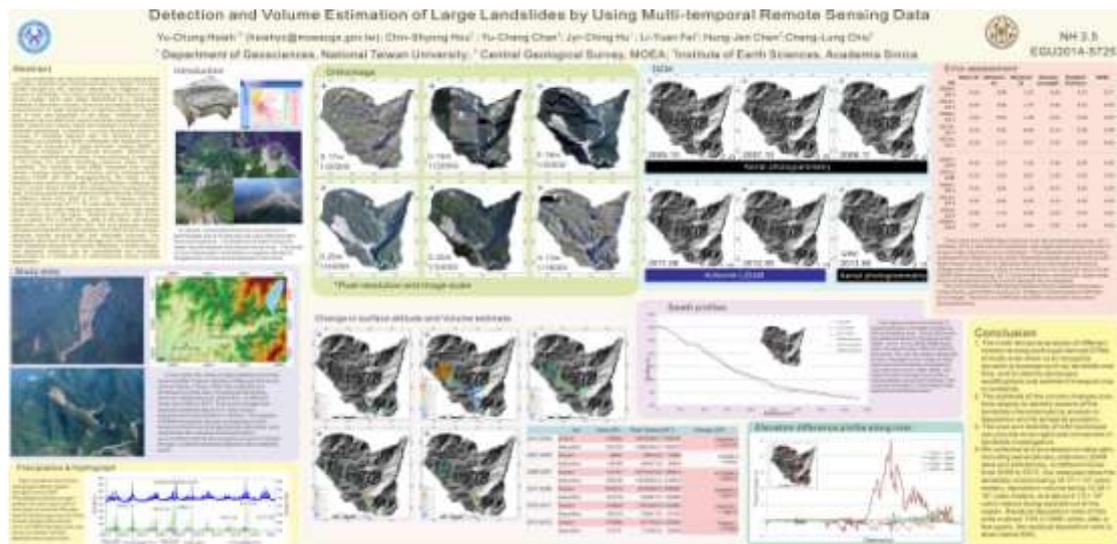


Detection and Volume Estimation of Large Landslides by Using Multi-temporal Remote Sensing Data

Yu-chung Hsieh (1,2), Chin-Shyong Hou (2), Yu-Chang Chan (3), Jyr-Ching Hu (1), Li-Yuan Fei (2), Hung-Jen Chen (2), and Cheng-Lung Chiu (2)

(1) Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan (hsiehyc@moeacgs.gov.tw), (2) Central Geological Survey, MOEA, New Taipei City, Taiwan, (3) Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Large landslides are frequently triggered by strong earthquakes and heavy rainfalls in the mountainous areas of Taiwan. The heavy rainfall brought by the Typhoon Morakot has triggered a large amount of landslides. The most unfortunate case occurred in the Xiaolin village, which was totally demolished by a catastrophic landslide in less than a minute. Continued and detailed study of the characteristics of large landslides is urgently needed to mitigate loss of lives and properties in the future. Traditionally known techniques cannot effectively extract landslide parameters, such as depth, amount and volume, which are essential in all the phases of landslide assessment. In addition, it is very important to record the changes of landslide deposits after the landslide events as accurately as possible to better understand the landslide erosion process. The acquisition of digital elevation models (DEMs) is considered necessary for achieving accurate, effective and quantitative landslide assessments. A new technique is presented in this study for quickly assessing extensive areas of large landslides. The technique uses DEMs extracted from several remote sensing approaches, including aerial photogrammetry, airborne LiDAR and UAV photogrammetry. We chose a large landslide event that occurred after Typhoon Sinlaku in Meiyuan the mount, central Taiwan in 2008. We collected and processed six data sets, including aerial photos, airborne LiDAR data and UAV photos, at different times from 2005 to 2013. Our analyses show the landslide volume being 17.14×10^6 cubic meters, deposition volume being 12.75×10^6 cubic meters, and about 4.38×10^6 cubic meters being washed out of the region. Residual deposition ratio of this area is about 74% in 2008; while, after a few years, the residual deposition ratio is down below 50%. We also analyzed riverbed changes and sediment transfer patterns from 2005 to 2013 by multi-temporal remote sensing data with desirable accuracy. The developed technique will support damage and risk assessments of large landslides because the volume difference, riverbed change, and sediment migration can be quantitatively and accurately determined by a combination of multi-temporal remote sensing approaches.





Using airborne LiDAR to investigated the bedrock incision in the Tsaoling Landslide surface, Taiwan

Chin-Shyong Hou (1), Yi-Zhong Chen (1), Yu-Chung Hsieh (1,2), Rou-Fei Chen (3), and Ruo-Ying Wu (4)

(1) Central Geological Survey, MOEA, New Taipei City, Taiwan (hsiehyc@moeacs.gov.tw), (2) Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, (3) Department of Geology, Chinese Culture University, (4) Research Center for Applied Sciences, Academia Sinica

In recent decades, a great number of studies have investigated the tectonic topographic evolution and development of active orogenic belts that cause the dynamics related to a variety of terrain features. In particular, the incision of bedrock via erosion by rivers plays a crucial research role. Erosion gullies reflect the incision of bedrock by rivers during the tectonic and topographic evolution of active orogenic zones; however, a limited amount of measurement data is currently available. Therefore, this study explored the incision erosion rate of different lithologies in the collapsed surface of a landslide induced by the 1999 Chi-chi earthquake in the Tsaoling area. This study uses the 1 m high-resolution DEM established by the Central Geological Survey via airborne LiDAR, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). In this study, we investigated the distribution of erosion gullies produced in different rock formations by the Tsaoling landslide based on an openness analysis using a red relief image map (RRIM) and calculated the bedrock incision rate for the Cholan Formation and Chishui Shale for 1999, 2011 and 2012, which was 30-40 cm/yr and 54-90 cm/yr on average, respectively. These results indicated that the Cholan Formation has a higher resistance to erosion than the Chishui Shale, where the erosion was more serious.

Central Geological Survey MOEA
 Environmental & Engineering Geology Division

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Chin-Shyong Hou¹, Yi-Zhong Chen¹, Yu-Chung Hsieh^{1,2}, Rou-Fei Chen³, Ruo-Ying Wu⁴
¹Central Geological Survey, MOEA, New Taipei City, Taiwan ²Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University ³Department of Geology, Chinese Culture University ⁴Research Center for Applied Sciences, Academia Sinica

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Contact: hshiehyc@moeacs.gov.tw

Abstract

In recent decades, a great number of studies have investigated the tectonic topographic evolution and development of active orogenic belts that cause the dynamics related to a variety of terrain features. In particular, the incision of bedrock via erosion by rivers plays a crucial research role. Erosion gullies reflect the incision of bedrock by rivers during the tectonic and topographic evolution of active orogenic zones; however, a limited amount of measurement data is currently available. Therefore, this study explored the incision erosion rate of different lithologies in the collapsed surface of a landslide induced by the 1999 Chi-chi earthquake in the Tsaoling area. This study uses the 1 m high-resolution DEM established by the Central Geological Survey via airborne LiDAR, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). In this study, we investigated the distribution of erosion gullies produced in different rock formations by the Tsaoling landslide based on an openness analysis using a red relief image map (RRIM) and calculated the bedrock incision rate for the Cholan Formation and Chishui Shale for 1999, 2011 and 2012, which was 30-40 cm/yr and 54-90 cm/yr on average, respectively. These results indicated that the Cholan Formation has a higher resistance to erosion than the Chishui Shale, where the erosion was more serious.

Study area

The Tsaoling landslide shows a typical incision erosion gully. The study area is located in the Tsaoling area, which is a typical example of a landslide induced by the 1999 Chi-chi earthquake in the Tsaoling area. This study uses the 1 m high-resolution DEM established by the Central Geological Survey via airborne LiDAR, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). In this study, we investigated the distribution of erosion gullies produced in different rock formations by the Tsaoling landslide based on an openness analysis using a red relief image map (RRIM) and calculated the bedrock incision rate for the Cholan Formation and Chishui Shale for 1999, 2011 and 2012, which was 30-40 cm/yr and 54-90 cm/yr on average, respectively. These results indicated that the Cholan Formation has a higher resistance to erosion than the Chishui Shale, where the erosion was more serious.

Results and Discussion

Comparison of the DEMs in the Tsaoling area:
 - The 1999 DEM (DEM1) obtained by the Central Geological Survey (CGS) in 1999 (Fig. 1a).
 - The 2011 DEM (DEM2) obtained by the Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University (NTU) in 2011 (Fig. 1b).
 - The 2012 DEM (DEM3) obtained by the Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University (NTU) in 2012 (Fig. 1c).
 The DEMs show that the Tsaoling landslide area has a significant change in topography after the 1999 Chi-chi earthquake. The DEMs also show that the Tsaoling landslide area has a significant change in topography after the 2011 and 2012 earthquakes. The DEMs also show that the Tsaoling landslide area has a significant change in topography after the 2011 and 2012 earthquakes.

Introduction

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Topographic openness

The topographic openness (TO) is a measure of the degree to which a point in a DEM is exposed to the sky. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of points that are higher than the point to the total number of points in the neighborhood. The TO is a measure of the degree to which a point in a DEM is exposed to the sky. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of points that are higher than the point to the total number of points in the neighborhood.

Conclusions

Based on the topographic openness (TO) and the results of the openness analysis, we identified the erosion gullies and incision of bedrock in different lithologies within the collapsed surface. According to these results, the rate of bedrock incision during the 12 years from 1999 to 2011 was about 30-40 cm/yr in the Cholan Formation and about 54-90 cm/yr in the Chishui Shale. These results indicated that the Cholan Formation has a higher resistance to erosion than the Chishui Shale, where the erosion was more serious.