

Geo-hazard Potential Mapping Using GIS and Artificial Intelligence

Theoretical Background and Uses Case from Namibia

Andreas Knobloch¹, Dr Andreas Barth¹, Ellen Dickmayer¹,
Israel Hasheela², Andreas Brosig¹

1 Beak Consultants GmbH, Freiberg/Germany

2 Geological Survey of Namibia, Windhoek/Namibia

Motivation

- Geo-hazards are not avoidable, very often
 - Geo-hazards create big damages



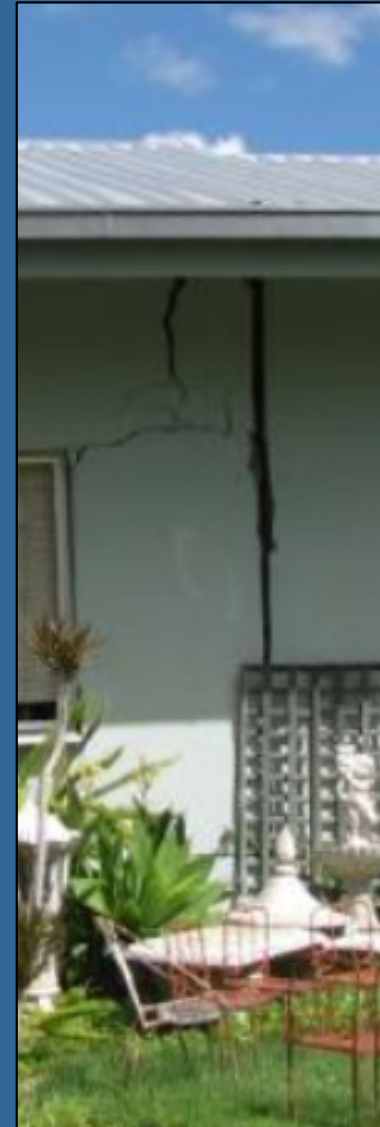
- We need to manage the risks
 - We need to understand geo-hazards
 - We need to locate endangered areas
- We need to organise protection & mitigation measures



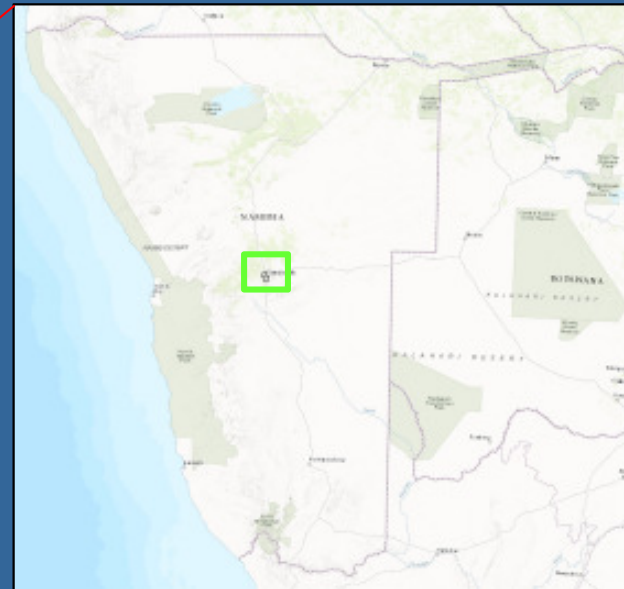
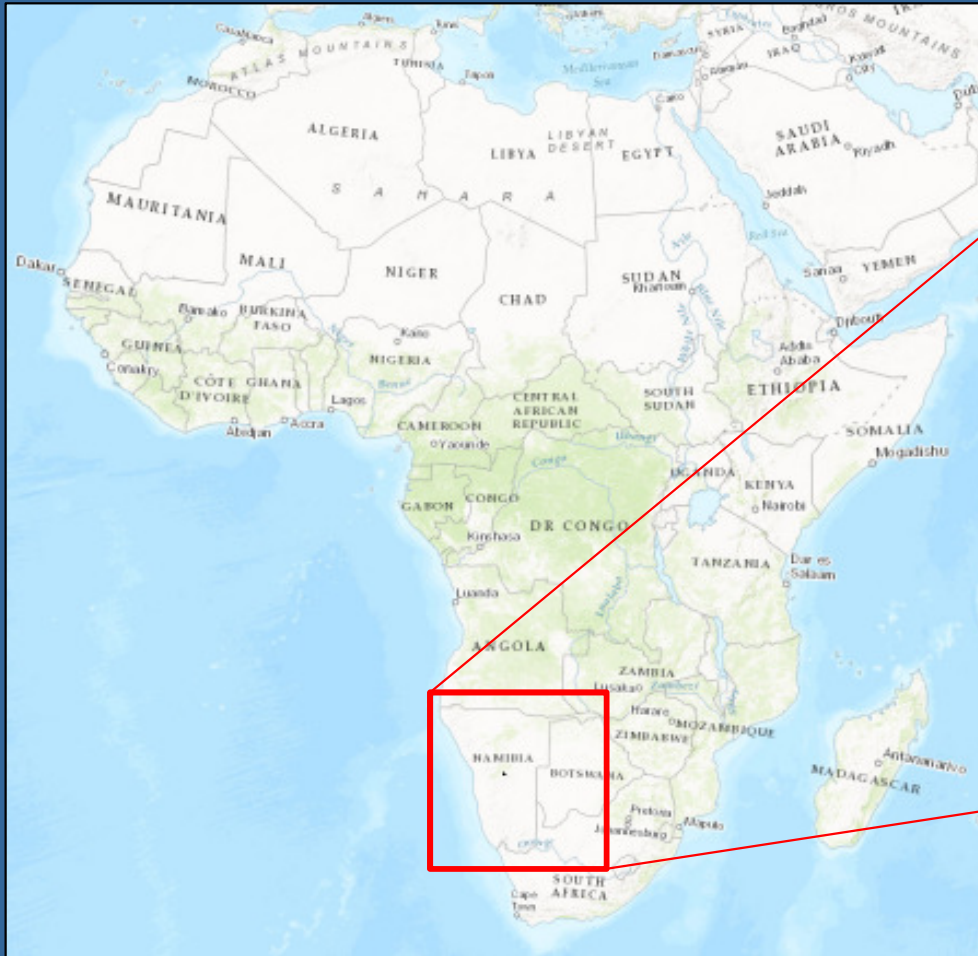
GEO-HAZARD MAP and RISK MAP

Methodology: Objectives

- **Combination** of field work, damage data inventory & analysis, remote sensing data analysis, and advanced data interpretation
- Production of **geo-hazard, vulnerability and risk maps** as a basis for advice on urban land use planning
- Creation of a standard **mapping-based risk assessment approach** for the GSN
- **Technical capacity building** to enable the GSN staff to execute similar projects in other cities



Methodology: Working Area



City: Windhoek
Country: Namibia

Methodology: Working Area



Area: 645 km²

Population: 322,500 (2010)

Elevation: 1700 m above sea level

advangeo®
Prediction Software



beak
CONSULTANTS

Methodology: Types of Geo-Hazards

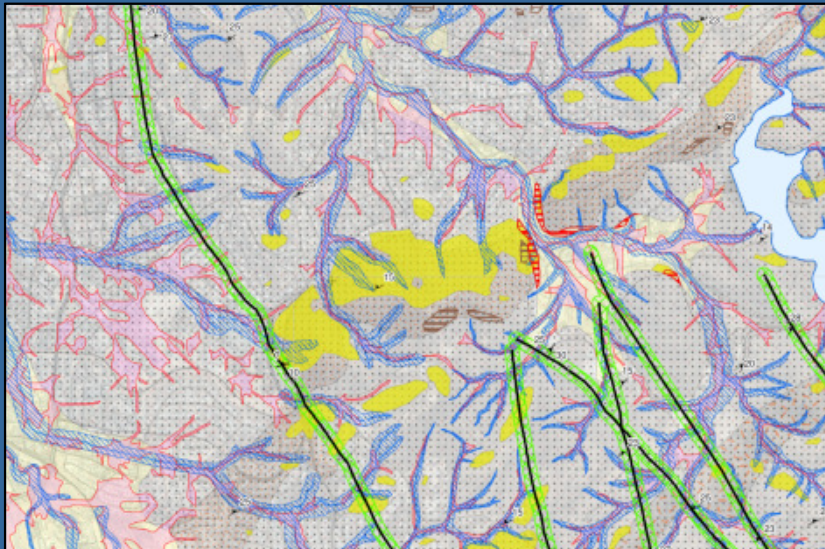
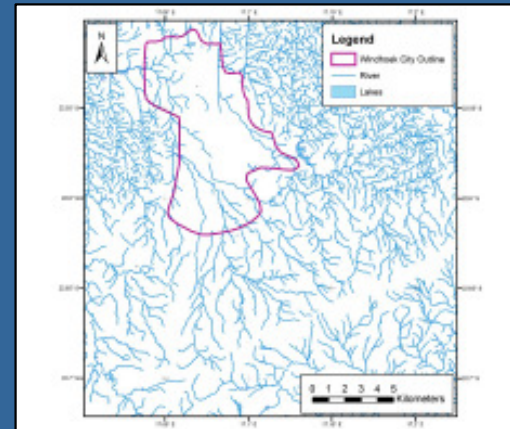
Risks to be analysed:

- 1) Fault related instabilities
- 2) Slope instabilities
- 3) Mud flows/ inundations
- 4) Erosion gullies and related issues
- 5) Near surface ground water



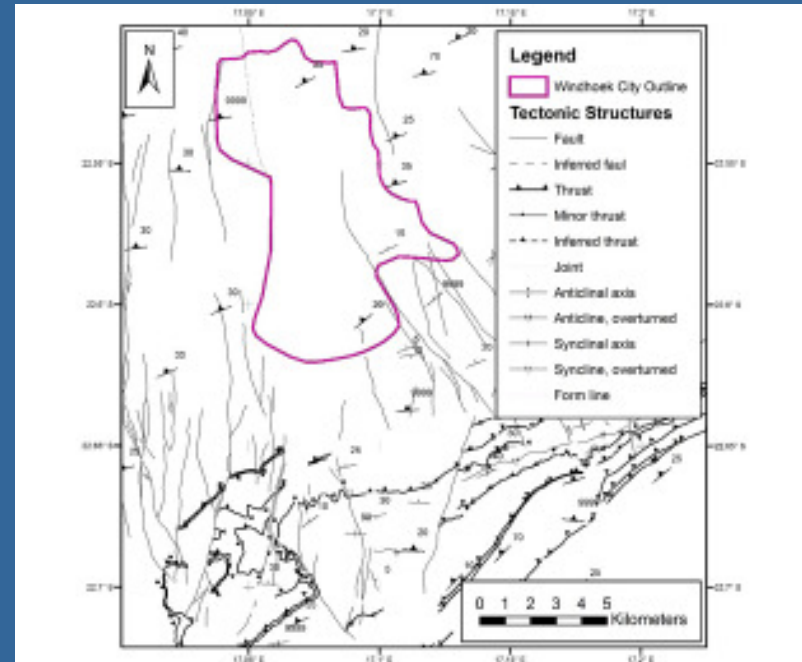
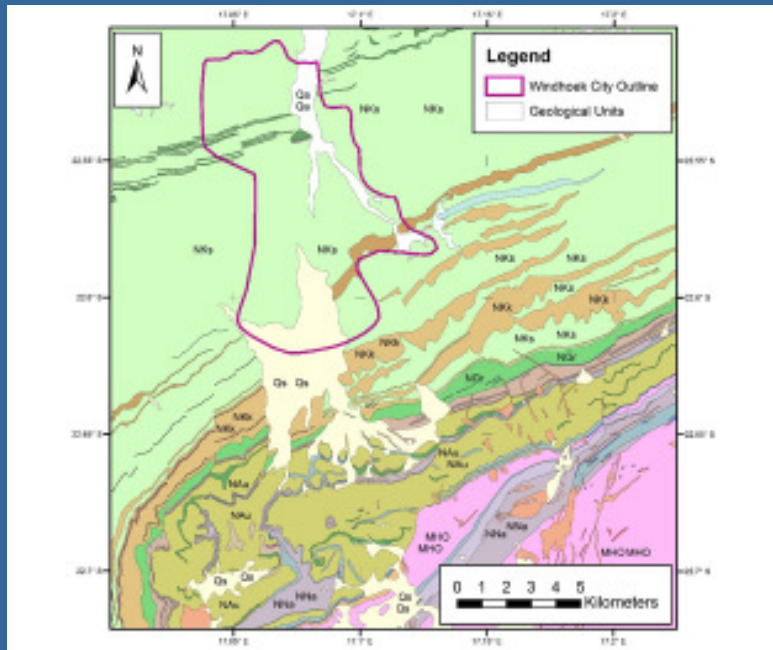
Methodology: Working Steps

- 1) Review of existing data
- 2) Field mapping
- 3) GIS mapping / processing
- 4) Predictive mapping
- 5) Map compilation
- 6) Reporting



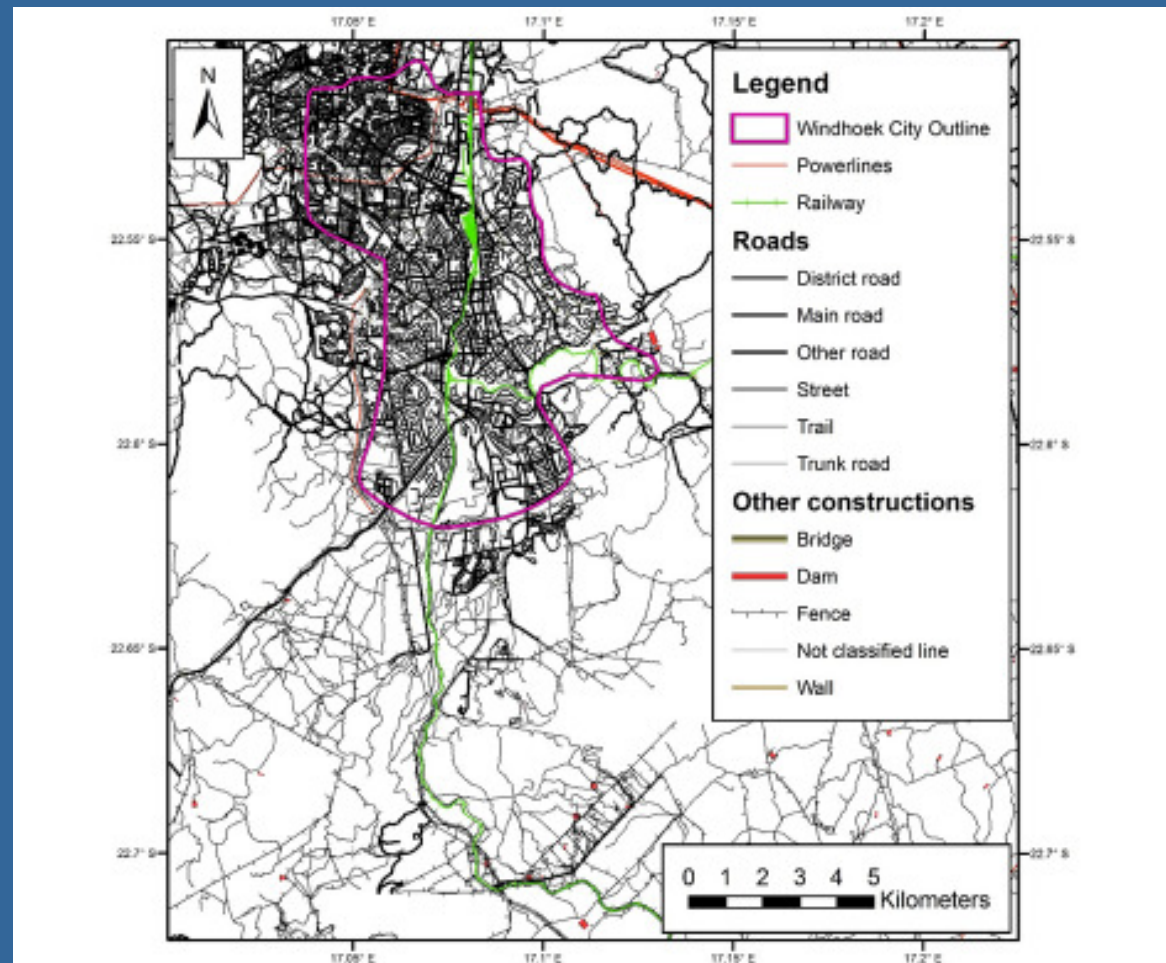
Results: Review of Existing Data - *Geology*

- Digital Geological Map of Namibia 1:50,000



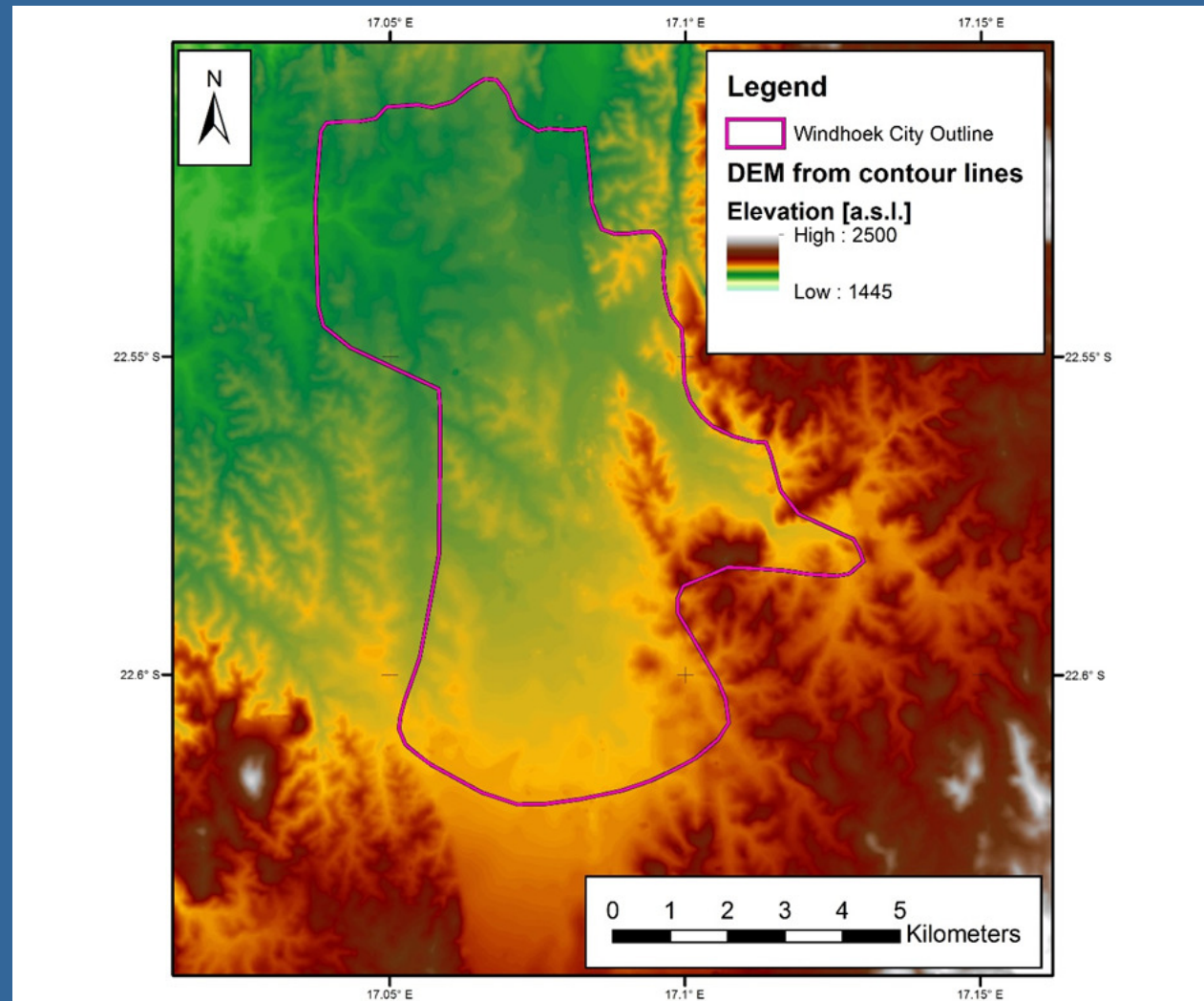
Results: Review of Existing Data - *Topography*

- Topographic maps 1:10,000



Results: Review of Existing Data - *Elevation*

- DEM from topographic maps (from 5 m contour lines)



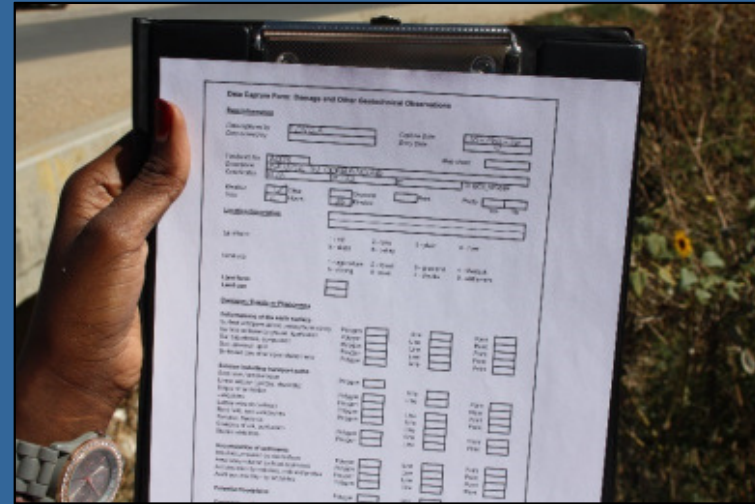
Methodology: Field Mapping – *Data Capture*

Base Information

Geological Observations

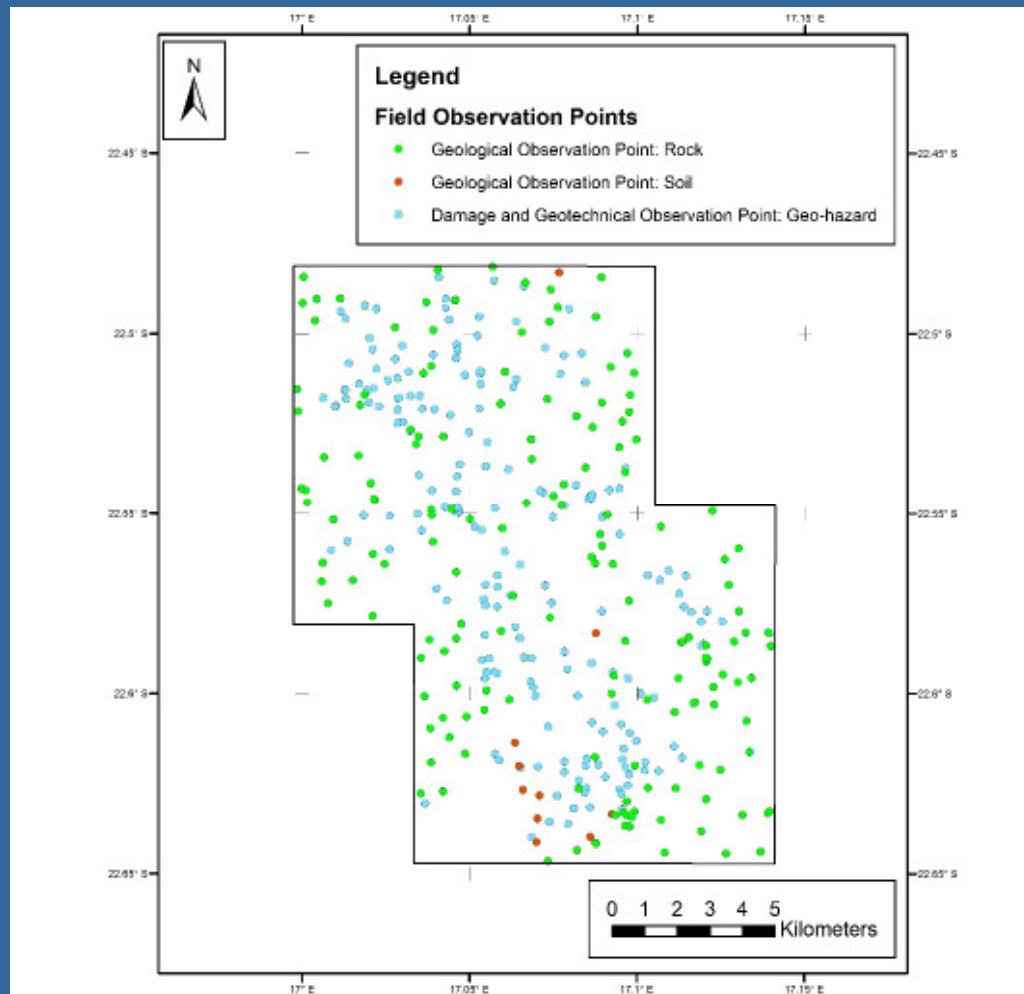
- Outcrop description
- Rock / soil description
- Geotechnical rock / soil description

Damages and other Geotechnical Observations



Results: Field Mapping

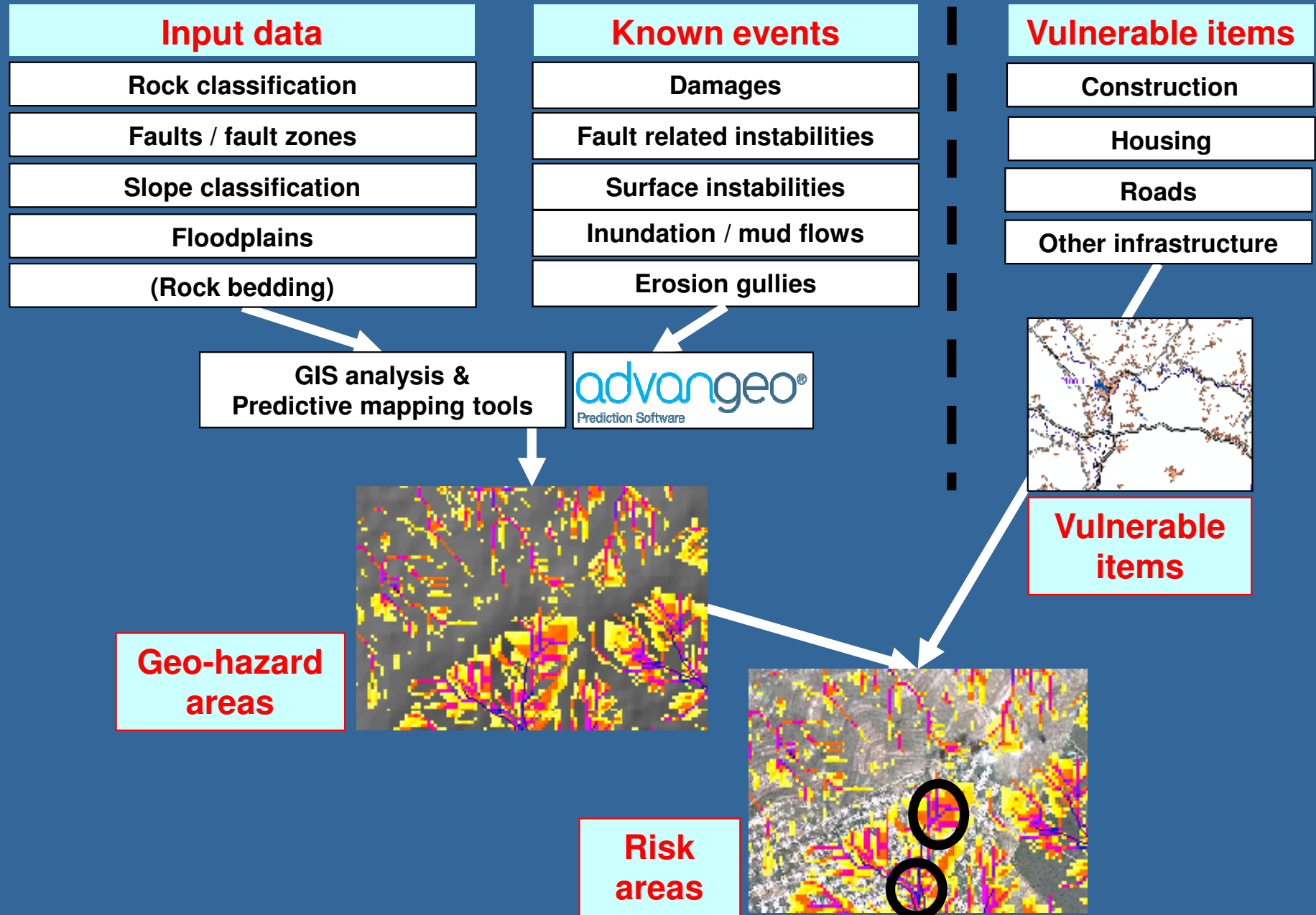
- **Field Points:**
 - 164 rock observations
 - 10 soil observations
 - 208 damages and geo-technical observations
- **Investigation Area:**
 - 16 field mapping blocks a 4x4 km



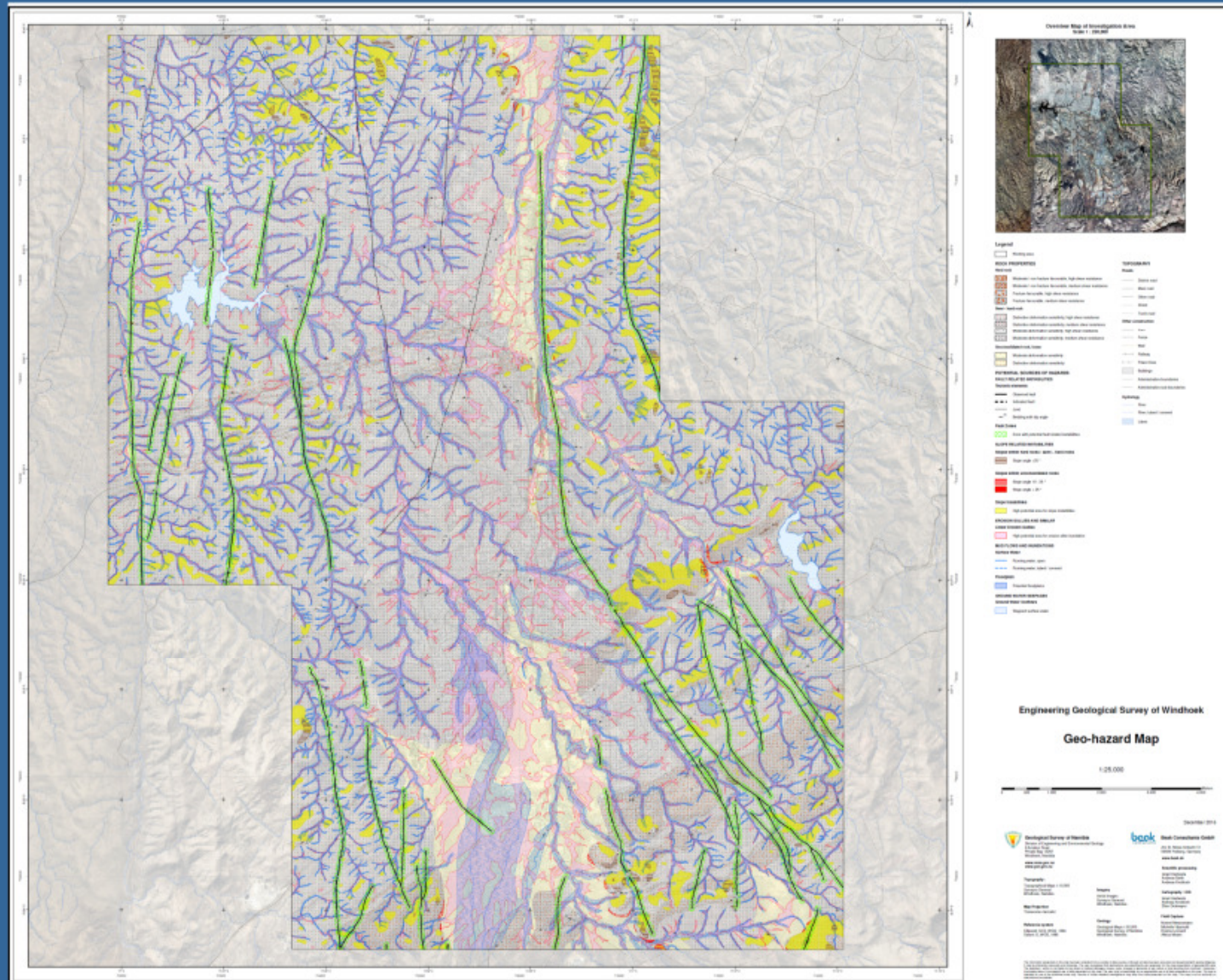
Methodology: Map Set – *General Layout*

- 3 maps at scale 1:25,000 fitting in A0 format:
 - **Geo-hazard Map of Windhoek**
 - **Vulnerability Map of Windhoek**
 - **Risk Map of Windhoek**

Methodology: Data Processing



Results: Map Design – Geo-hazard Map



Results: Map Legend – Geo-hazard Map

ROCK PROPERTIES

Hard rock

- Moderate / non fracture favourable, high shear resistance
- Moderate / non fracture favourable, medium shear resistance
- Fracture favourable, high shear resistance
- Fracture favourable, medium shear resistance

Semi - hard rock

- Distinctive deformation sensitivity, high shear resistance
- Distinctive deformation sensitivity, medium shear resistance
- Moderate deformation sensitivity, high shear resistance
- Moderate deformation sensitivity, medium shear resistance

Unconsolidated rock, loose

- Moderate deformation sensitivity
- Distinctive deformation sensitivity

FAULT RELATED INSTABILITIES

Tectonic elements

- Observed fault
- Indicated fault
- Joint
- Bedding with dip angle

Fault Zones

- Zone with potential fault related instabilities

SLOPE RELATED INSTABILITIES

Slopes within hard rocks / semi – hard rocks

- Slope angle >25 °

Slopes within unconsolidated rocks

- Slope angle 10 - 25 °
- Slope angle > 25 °

Slope Instabilities

- High potential area for slope instabilities

EROSION GULLIES AND SIMILAR

Linear Erosion Gullies

- High potential area for erosion after inundation

MUD FLOWS AND INUNDATIONS

Surface Water

- Running water, open
- Running water, tubed / covered

Floodplain

- Potential floodplains

GROUND WATER SEEPAGES

Ground Water Outflows

- Stagnant surface water

Result: GIS Processing

- **Geotechnical Rock Classification**

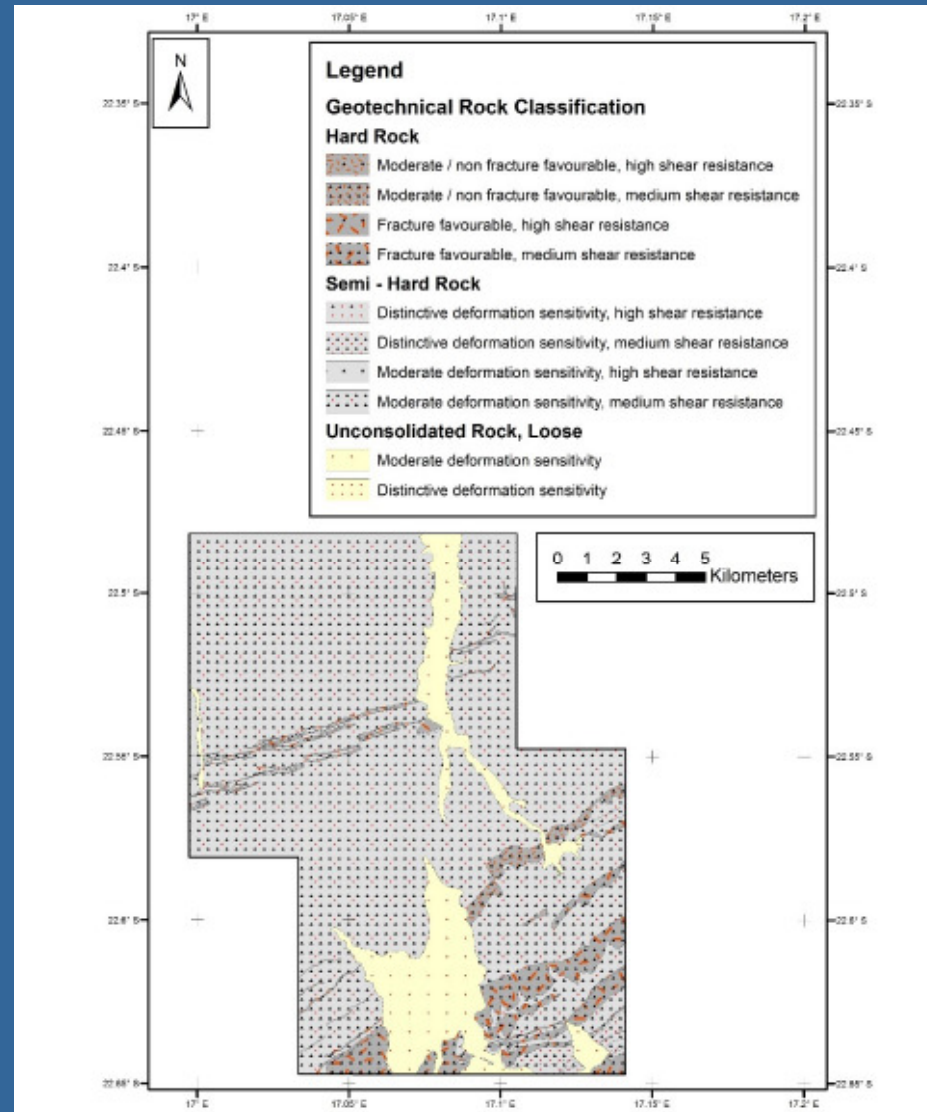
combining

Rock class

Fracture favourability

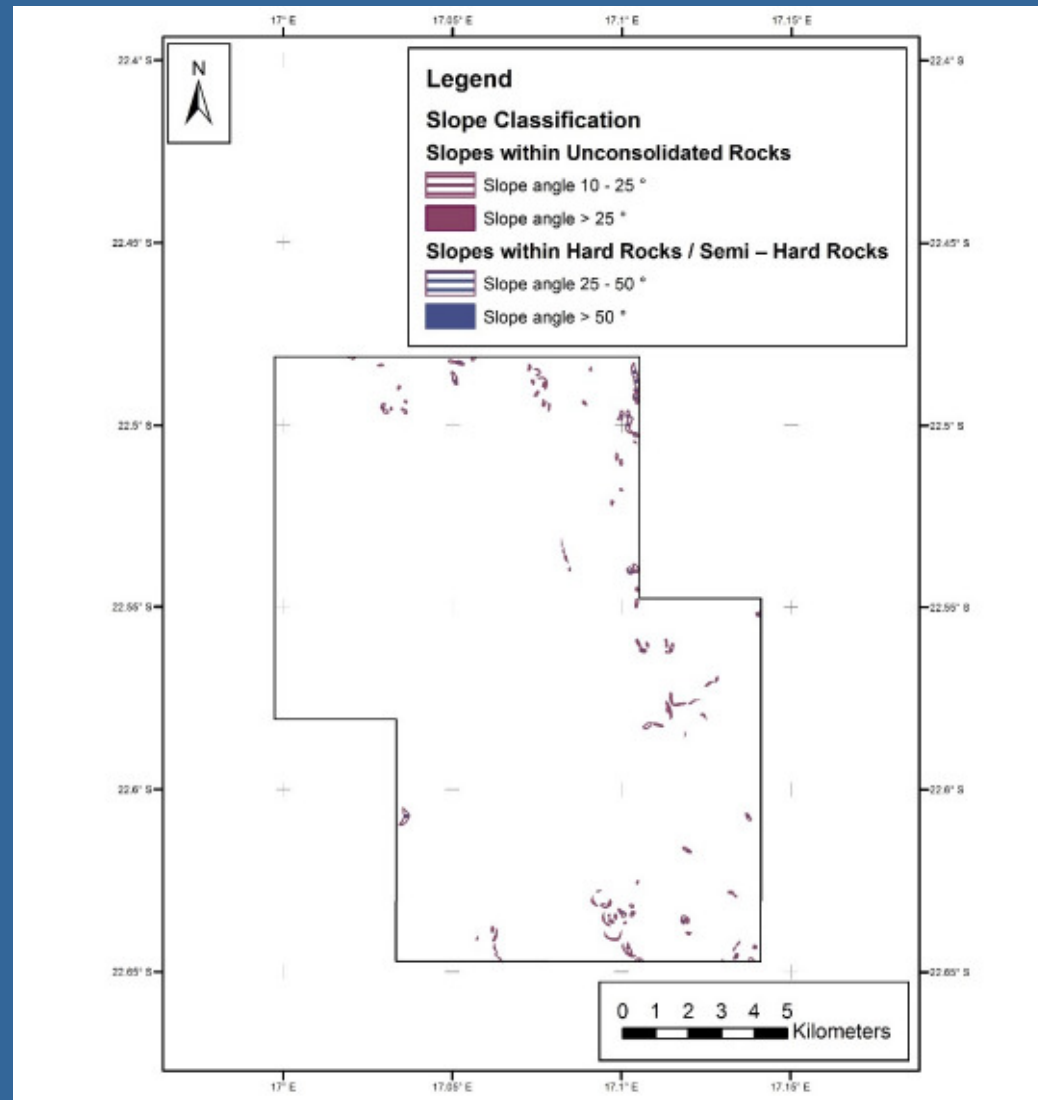
Shear resistance

Deformation sensitivity



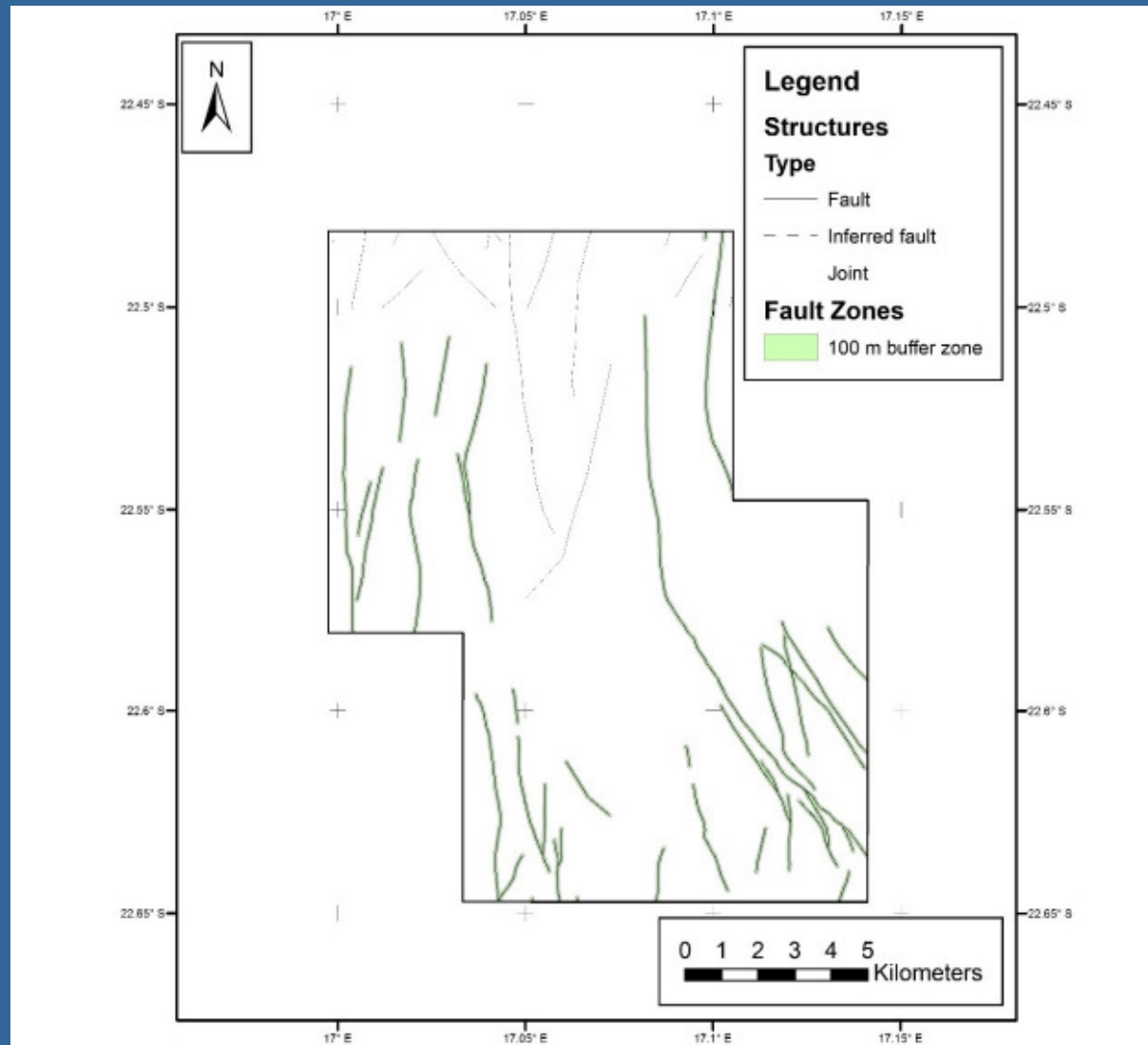
Results: GIS Processing

- Slope classification



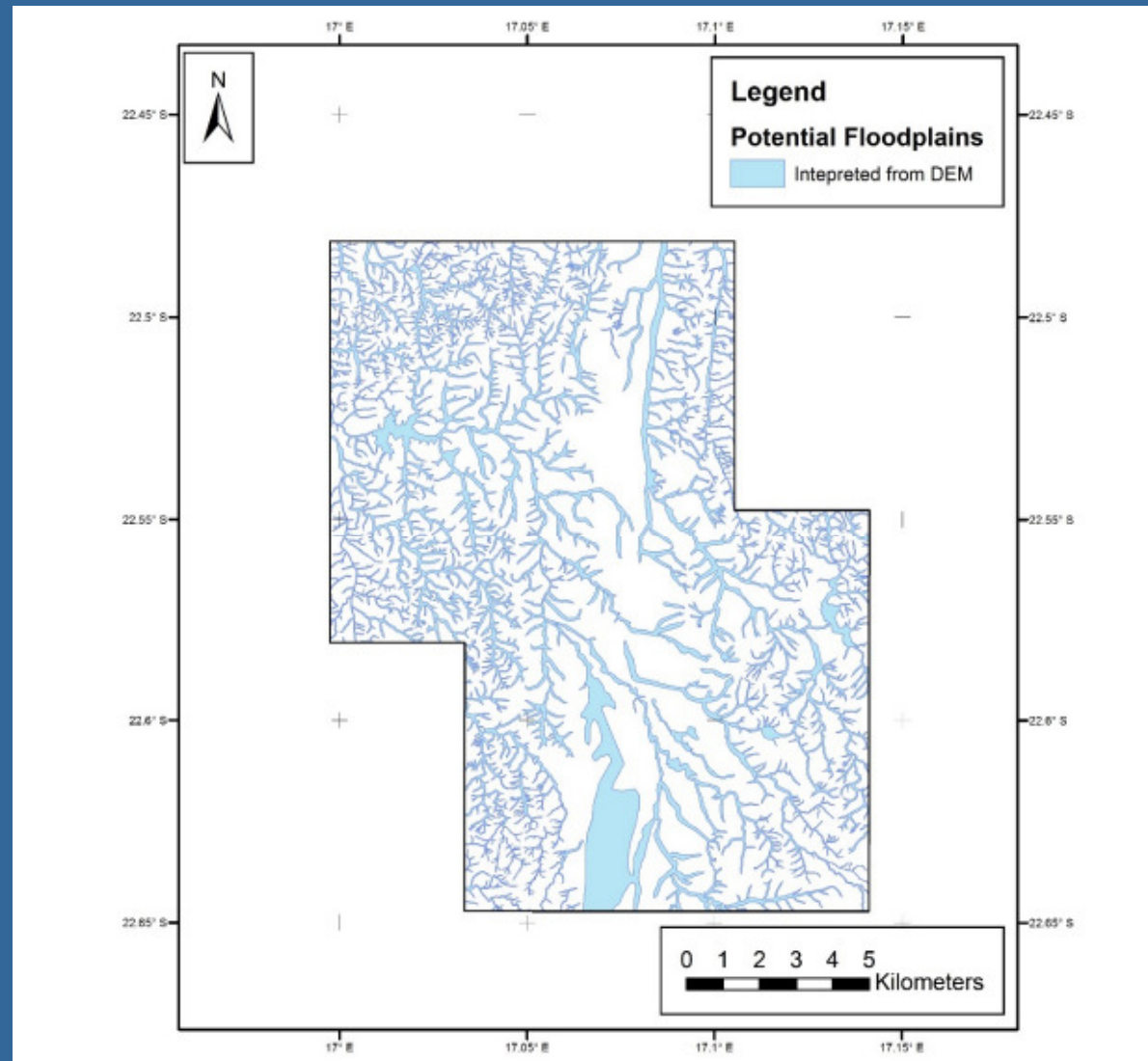
Results: GIS Mapping

- Faults / fault zones

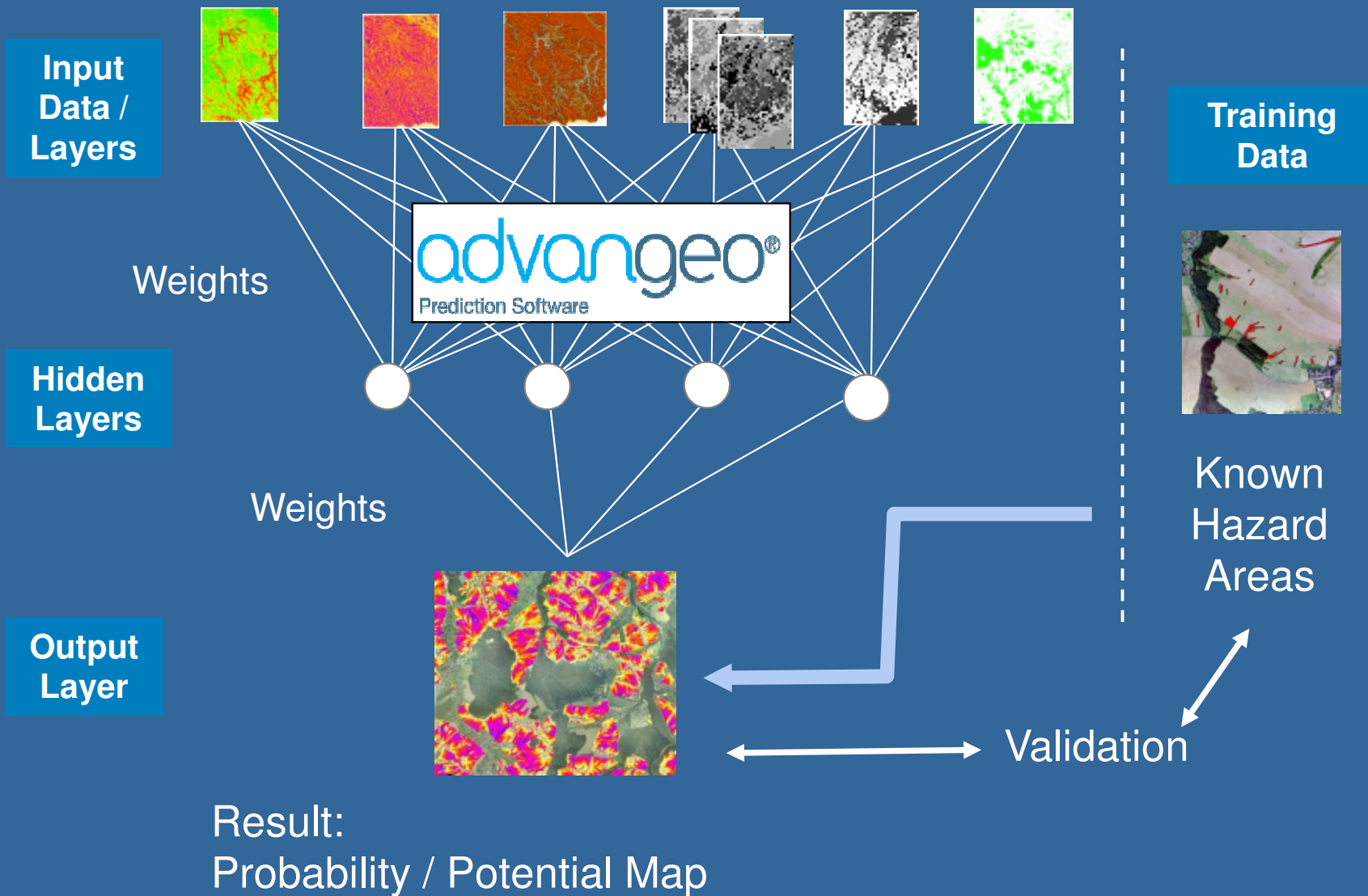


Results: GIS Mapping

- Potential floodplains



Methodology: Predictive Mapping – ANN with *advangeo*®

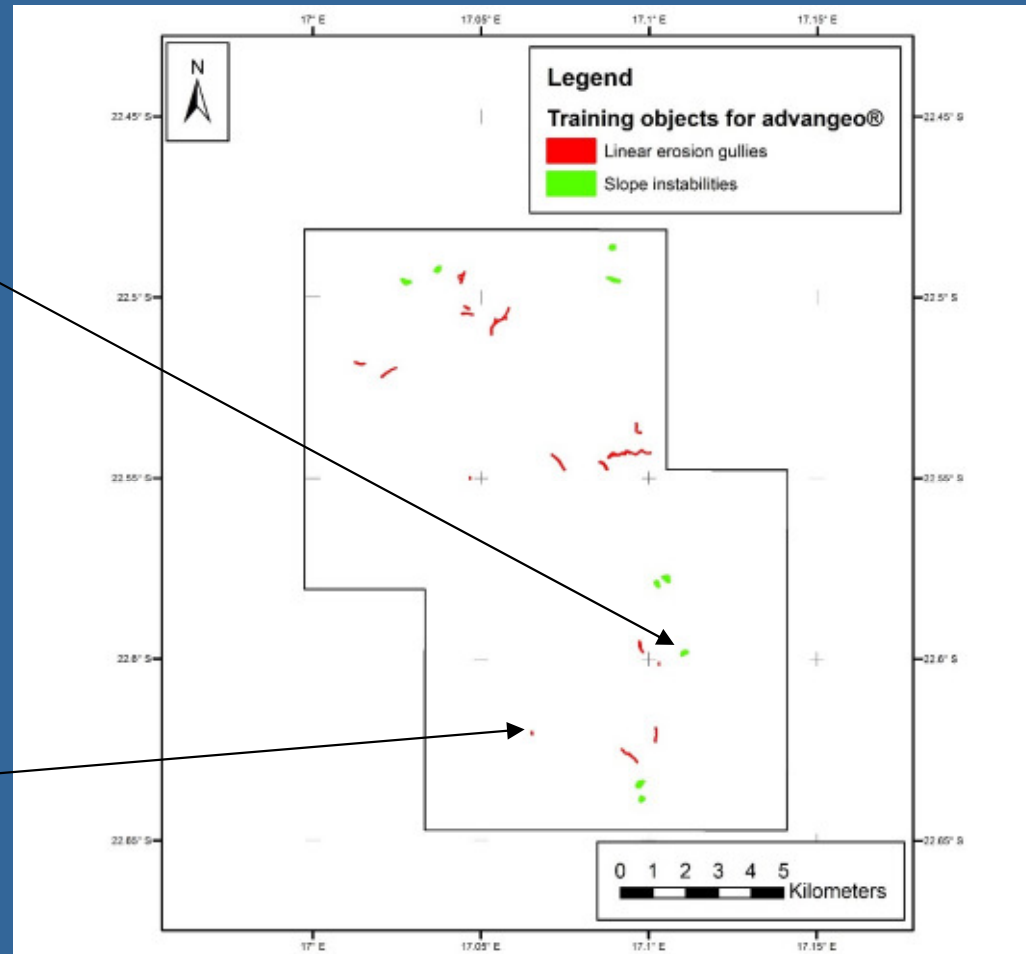


Results: Predictive Mapping – Training Data

Erosion gullies



Slope instabilities



Results: Predictive Mapping – *Slope Instabilities*

Input Data

Elevation model and its derivatives:

- Slope
- Aspect

Bedding of the geological units:

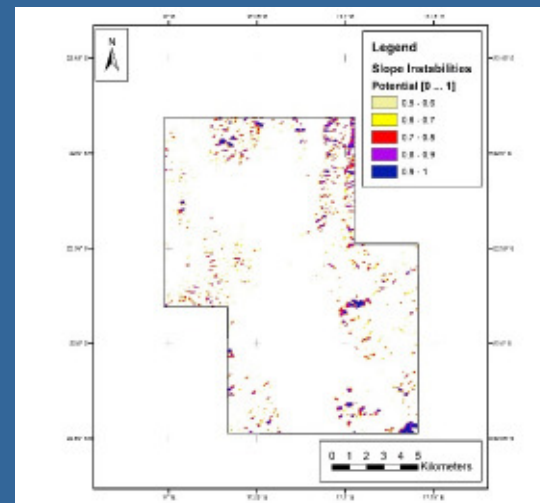
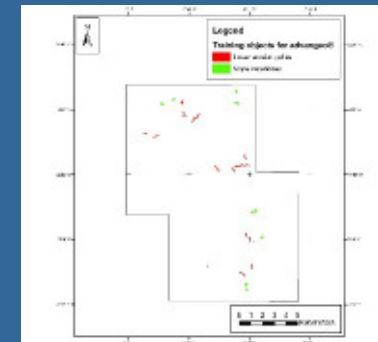
- Dip angle
- Dip direction
- Difference angle between dip vector of geological units and slope vector of elevation model

Result

Potential for slope instabilities

Training Data

Slope instabilities



Results: Predictive Mapping – Erosion Gullies

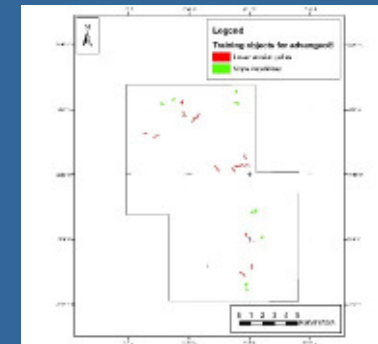
Input Data

Elevation Model and its derivatives:

- Slope
- Flow accumulation

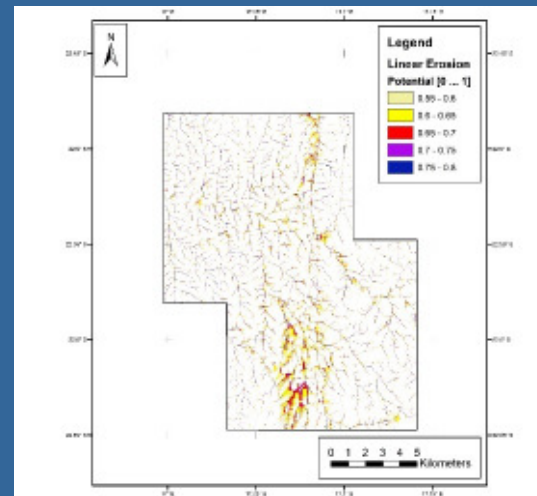
Training Data

Erosion gullies

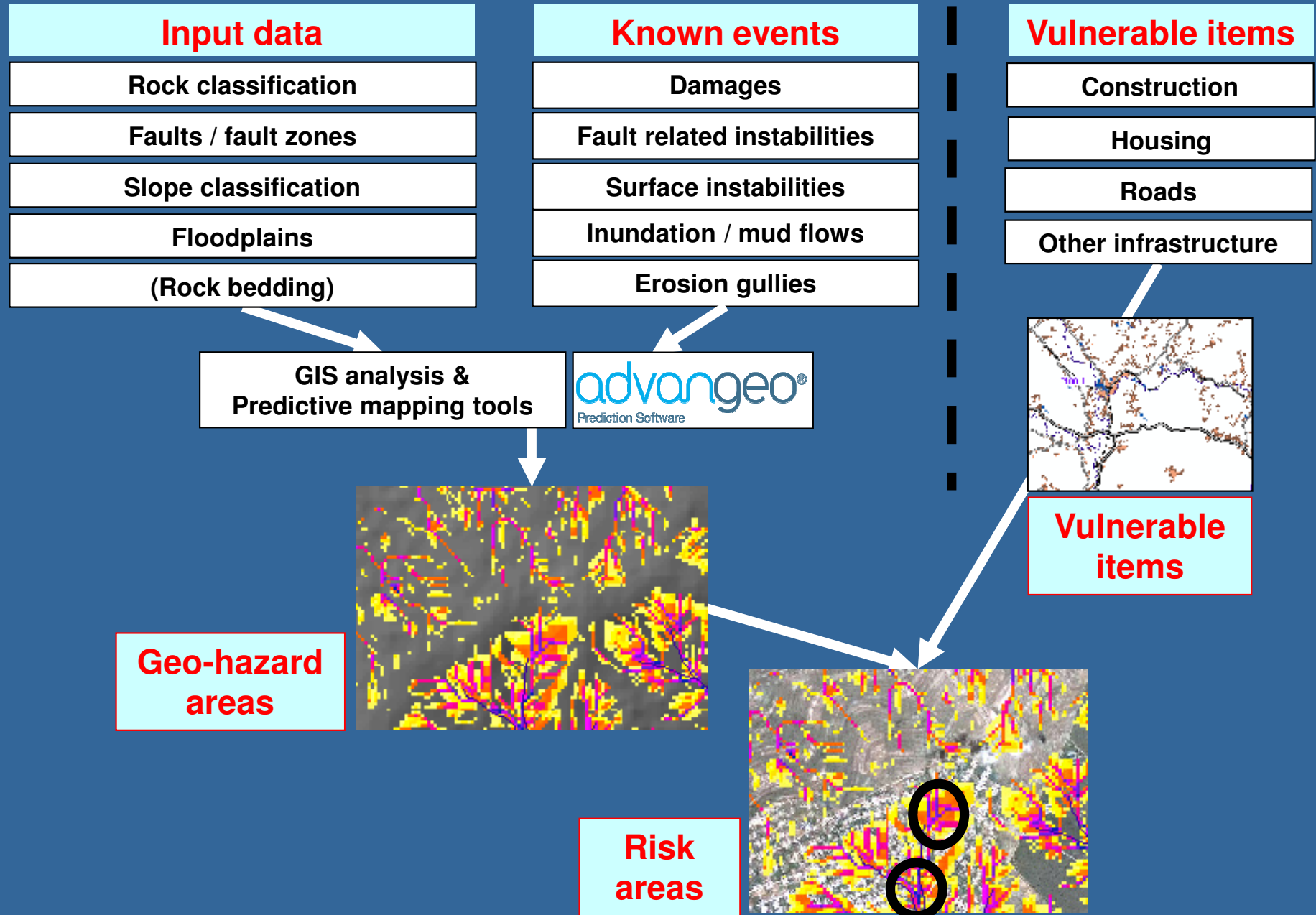


Result

Potential for erosion gullies



Methodology: Data Processing




Results: Map Legend – Vulnerability Map


DOCUMENTED DAMAGES / EVENTS OR PHENOMENA

Deformation of the earth surface


 Soil subsidence


Erosion including transport paths

 Linear erosion (gullies, gorges)

 Lateral erosion (valleys)


 Rock falls


 Fissures, fractures


 Creeping of soil, solifluction

 Slope instabilities

Accumulation of sediments


 Areal accumulation by debris flows

 Areal accumulation by flood sediments

 Accumulation by rock falls

Constriction of water way

 Natural constriction of water way


 Artificial constriction of water way

Ground water outflow

 Natural ground water seepages


Damages to buildings

 Fissures / cracks


 Damages due to rock falls or mud flows

VULNERABLE ITEMS / VALUABLE GOODS

Roads

 District road


 Main road

 Other road

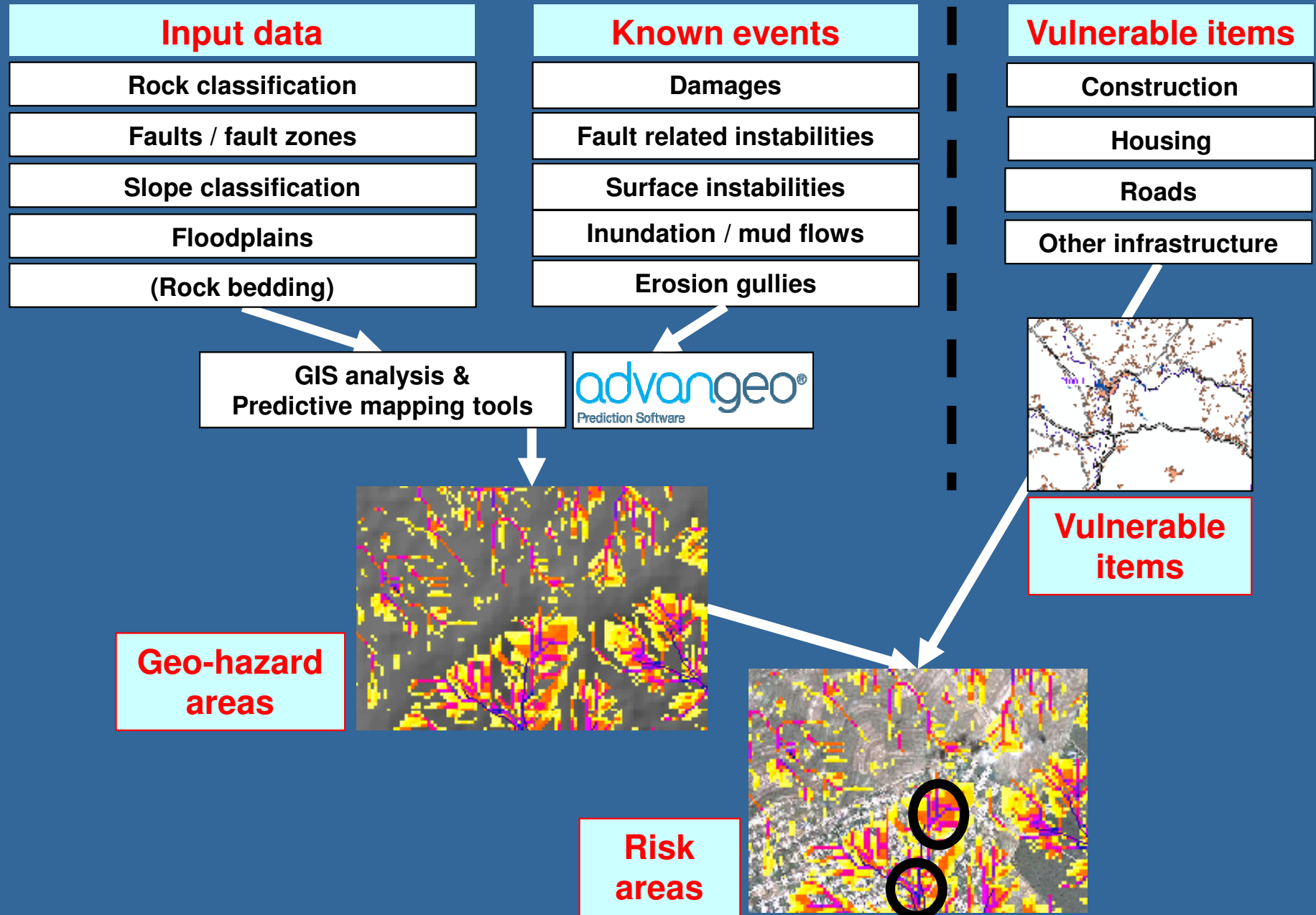
 Street

 Trunk road

Settlement

 Built-up area




Methodology: Data Processing






Results: Map Legend – Risk Map

ENDANGERED OBJECTS

Roads

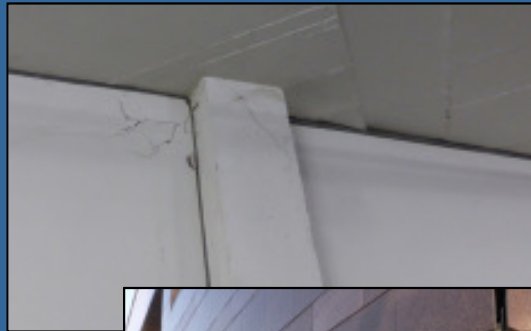
-  Road endangered by erosion gullies and similar
-  Road endangered by slope related instabilities
-  Road endangered by fault related instabilities

Built up areas

-  Built by area endangered by erosion gullies and similar
-  Built by area endangered by slope related instabilities
-  Built by area endangered by fault related instabilities

Summary

- Windhoek is mainly endangered by following two types of geo-hazards:
 - Mud flows and inundations and
 - Fault related instabilities of the underground



Conclusion

- **Methodology available for:**
 - Field Mapping
 - GIS Analysis & Overlay
 - Map Set / Cartography
 - Predictive Mapping (using Artificial Neural Networks)

of Geo-hazards

- **We look forward to your questions, suggestions and comments and hope for future knowledge sharing and collaboration!**



Thank you



Thank you provision of data

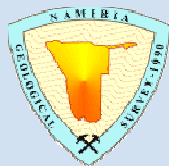
- Geological Survey of Namibia
- Mapping Division
- Geophysics Division
- Windhoek City Council
- Survey General

Thank you for cooperation

- Ministry of Energy and Mines of Namibia
- Geological Survey of Namibia
 - Engineering and Environmental Division



advangeo®
Prediction Software



beak
CONSULTANTS

Beak Consultants GmbH

*Your Partner for Mineral Exploration,
Resource Management and Investment Attraction !*

