

# LIDAR at the University of Michigan Field Camp



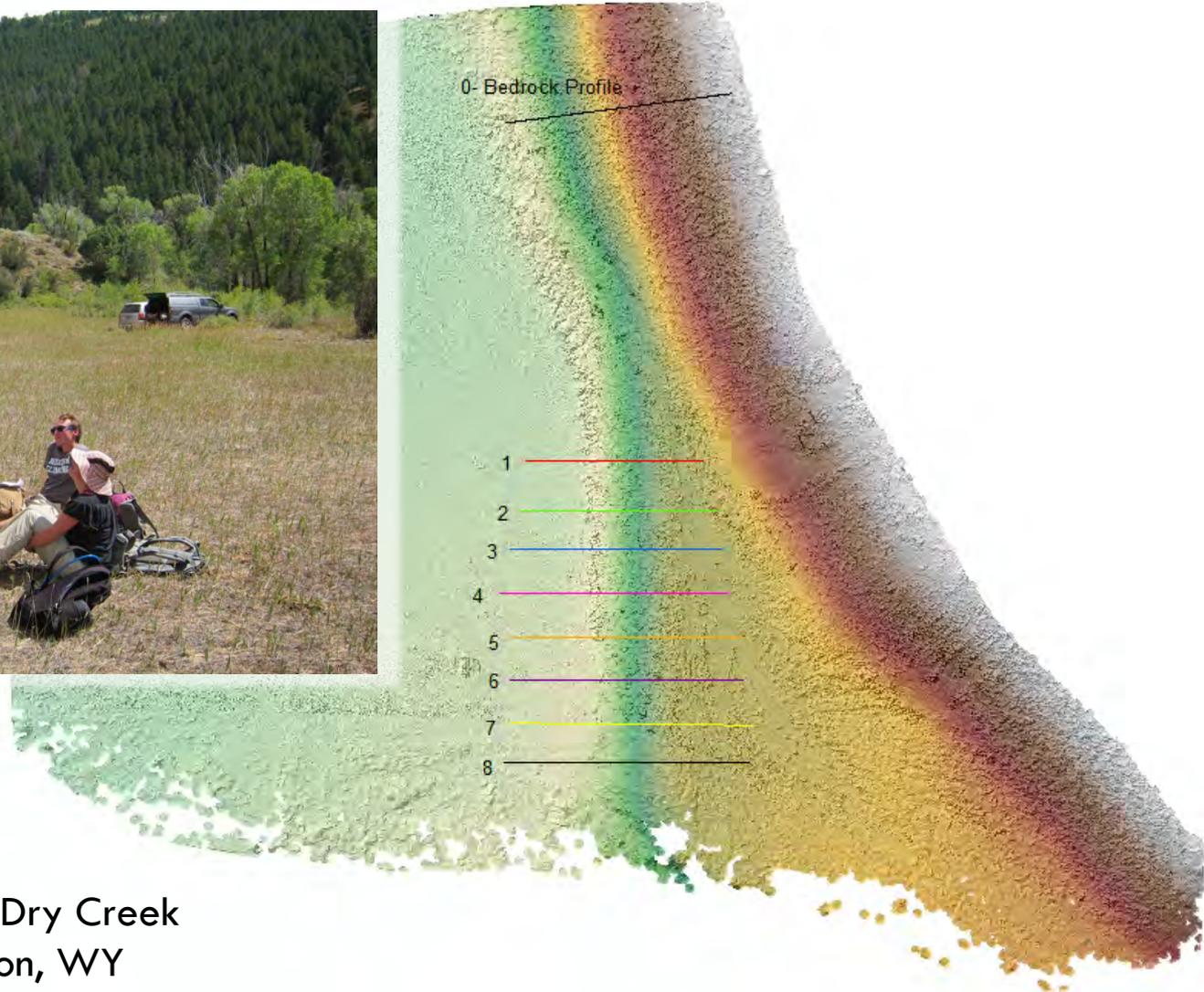
# Implementation and Philosophy

- U-M has worked with UNAVCO to incorporate LIDAR into a 1-credit field course that follows immediately after our regular geology field course.
- We typically have enrollments of ~6 students in this course.
- Students want to engage in the technological end of field geology and data collection, but we have a difficult time doing that in our regular geology field program (which will serve 75 students this summer)

# Program Goals

- Engage students in the use of LIDAR in addressing a real (or at least realistic) geologic or geotechnical problem.
- Give students confidence in operating the LIDAR instrumentation and GPS system
- Introduce students to topographic analysis tools in GIS to analyze the data they have collected and write a report on the outcome of their surveying

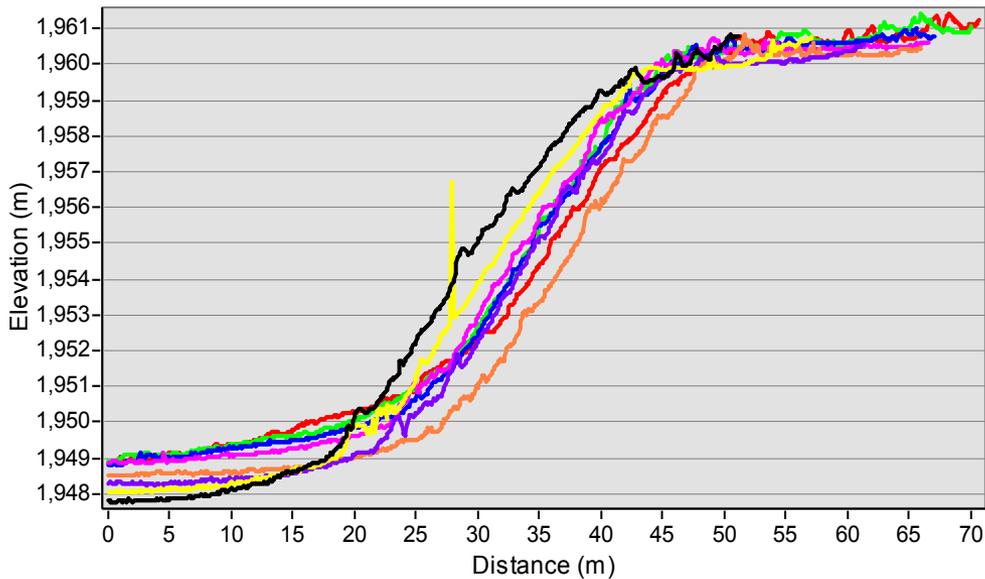
# Fault Scarp Morphology and Age



LiDAR DEM and students at Dry Creek normal fault scarp near Afton, WY

# Fault Scarp Morphology and Age

Dry Creek Fault Scarp Profiles



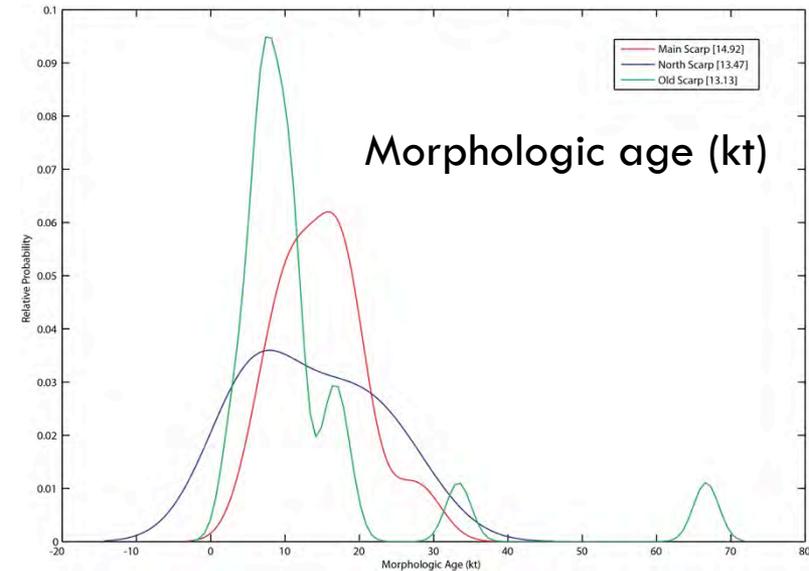
Profile Graph Subtitle

0- Bedrock Profile

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

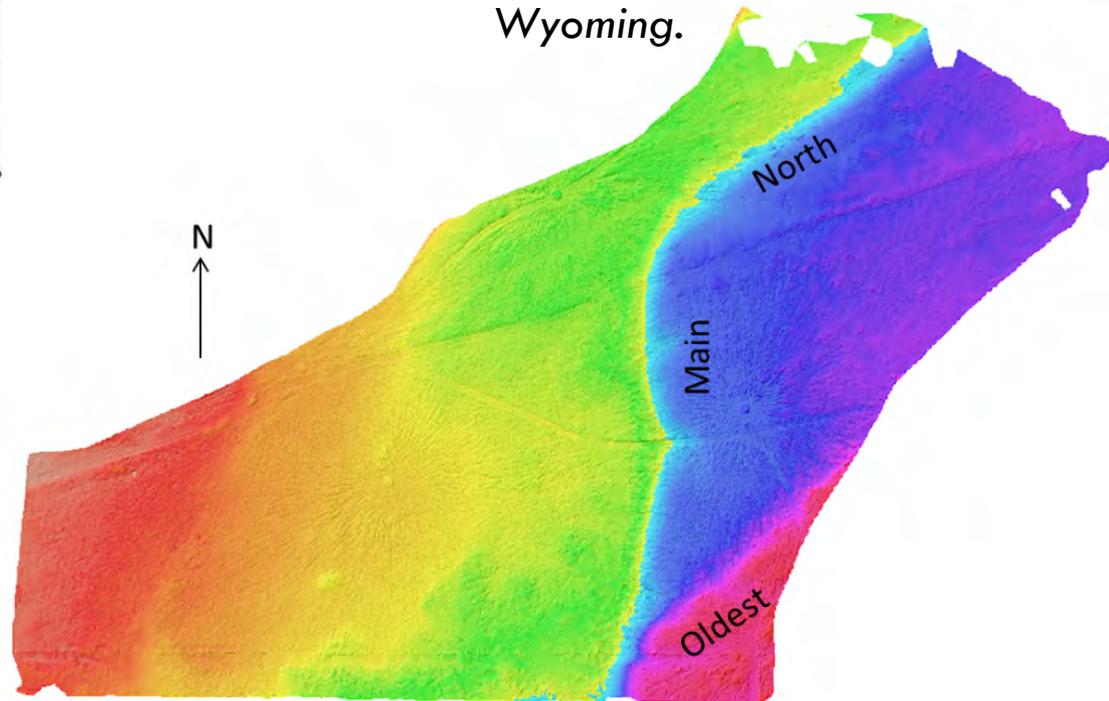
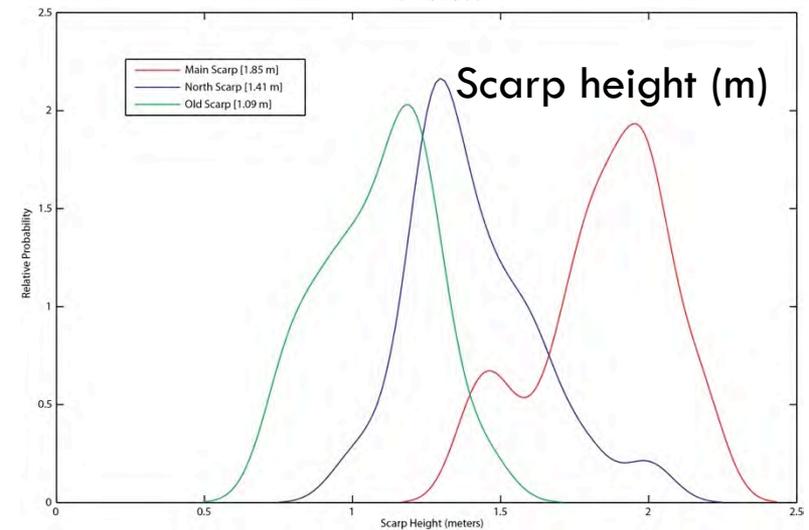
LiDAR DEM and scarp profiles of Dry Creek normal fault scarp near Afton, WY

# Scarp Analysis with Matlab



LiDAR DEM scarp age and offset estimates from diffusion hillslope modeling in Matlab using Penck 1-D code from Hilley and Arrowsmith.

*LIDAR DEM and scarp analysis of the Hoback normal fault, Wyoming.*



# Surface Change Detection

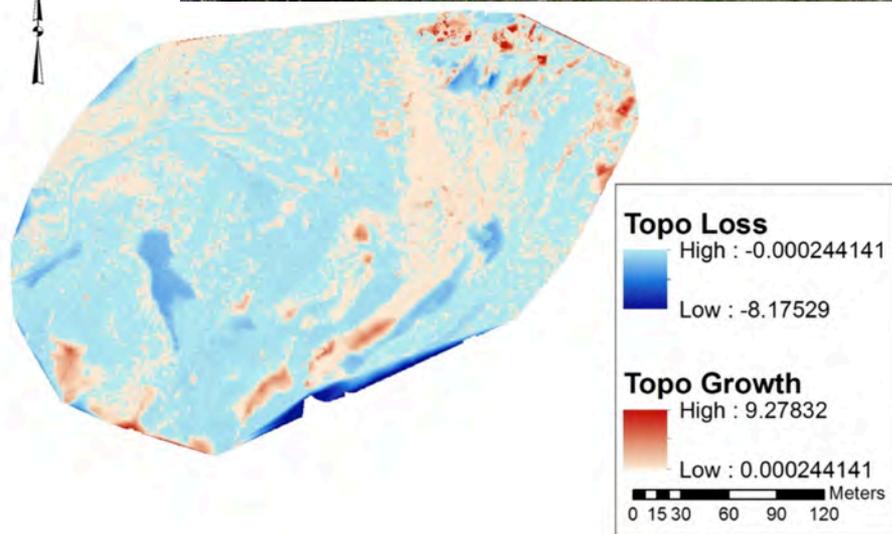
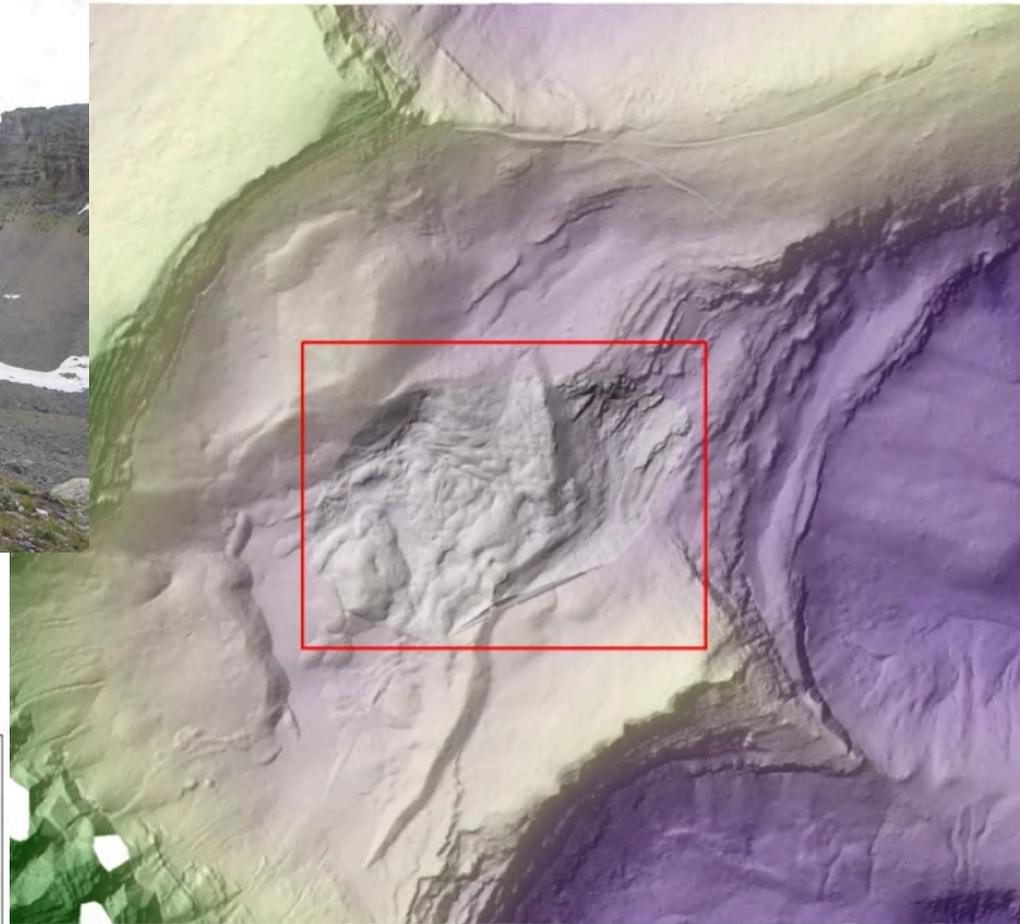


Budge Drive Landslide in Jackson, Wyoming

# Differencing LIDAR DEMs

- Inspired to look for signatures of topographic change by differencing LIDAR DEMs (inspiration from the active Budge Drive Landslide in Jackson)
- Made use of existing LIDAR DEMs available through OpenTopography flown by NCALM and the Teton County Conservation Program
- Created change maps for one active rockslide, a channel evulsion in the Snake River, and created the first scan of an active landslide that we will return to in future years.

# Active Rockslide on Rendezvous Mtn



# Establishing a New LIDAR Baseline



# Snake River Evulsion



Snake River Channel 2009



Snake River Channel 2013

# Snake River Evulsion



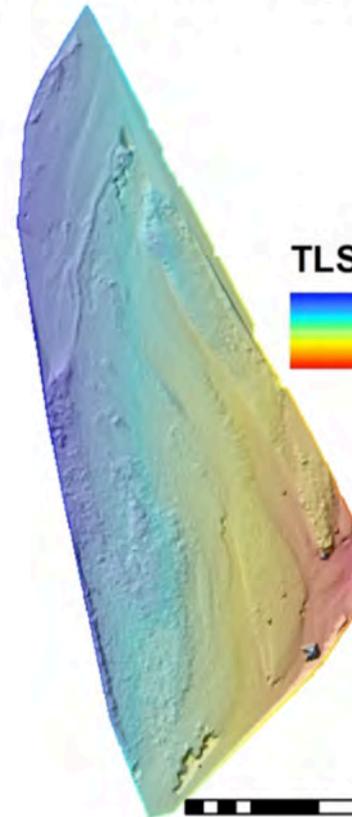
ALS Data 2008



**ALS Elevation**  
High : 1892.02  
Low : 1875.79

0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

TLS Fine Scan Data 2014



**TLS Elevation**  
High : 1889.66  
Low : 1873.25

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Meters

# Snake River Evulsion



Vertical Change

## Topo Gain

High : 11.6531

Low : 0.00012207

## Topo Loss

High : -0.00012207

Low : -4.2251

0 12.525 50 75 100 Meters

# Challenges with LIDAR at Field Camp

- Logistics-
  - ▣ Same issues as developing any new field project, with the addition that you can't scout with the LIDAR
- Costs-
  - ▣ UNAVCO works to keep costs down, but there are direct and indirect costs to implementing LIDAR
- Technical-
  - ▣ Hardware and software for analysis
  - ▣ Availability and reliability of internet access
  - ▣ Data, data, data, data, data

# Successes with LIDAR at Field Camp

- High degree of student satisfaction with the LIDAR project (based on anecdotal evidence and annual teaching surveys of the LIDAR course)
- Student demand has led to a new earth science centric GIS course on campus (leveraged from the positive reviews of the LIDAR course).
- Engagement with alumni in industry who have positively viewed this addition to our field course

# Recommendations and thoughts

- Communicate early and often with UNAVCO about your needs and plans
- Outline a proposed field schedule and discuss with UNAVCO technicians the anticipated goals and outcomes of the project prior to their arrival and with time to make changes to your plans
- Be prepared to be flexible if the data or field site aren't optimal for your intended purpose (teachable moments on how science actually progresses...)