

# CONTRIBUTION TO A ROCK BLOCK SLIDE EXAMINATION BY A MODEL OF MUTUAL TRANSFORMATION OF POINT CLOUDS

## PRISPEVEK K PREVERJANJU ZDRSA SKALNEGA BLOKA Z MODELOM MEDSEBOJNE PRESLIKAVE OBLAKOV TOČK

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### Abstract

UDC 622.02

*Sebastjan Konič, Mihael Ribičič & Milivoj Vulič: Contribution to a rock block slide examination by a model of mutual transformation of point clouds*

Basic objective of this article is to find out whether the rock block on which the castle of Črni kal is situated stucked once to the Kraški rob wall. The result is given on the basis of comparison of forms of both presumed contact surfaces represented by a great number of points determined in space. This cloud of points has been captured by 3D terrestrial laser scanning. On the basis of assessment of geological and morphological characteristics of the Črni kal rock block and the Kraški rob wall 12 characteristic pairs of corresponding (matching) points were collected, one pair consisting of two points, each from its own wall. By use of a method called 12-parameter affine transformation, transformation parameters of one cloud transformation into the other one were calculated. Since for such a transformation 4 pairs of points are enough, and there were even 12 pairs of points used in order to provide better results, the so-called least square method (LSM) was used. By the so obtained transformation vector the reference point cloud of the Črni kal rock block was transformed, for a size of the vector move back, into a cloud of transformed points which should match the reference point cloud of the Kraški rob wall. The comparison of a reference point cloud of Kraški rob and a cloud of transformed points showed that the rock block of Črni kal slid in a S-SW direction for 4.7 m in form of a block failure. Static analysis of matching point clouds proved that as much as 95 % of points fell within a distance less than 0.74 m which confirmed the hypothesis that the rock block on which the castle of Črni kal was situated represented once a part of the Kraški rob wall. Prior to the 11<sup>th</sup> century at least, it split away from it and moved parallel to the wall in form of a block failure.

**Keywords:** rock block slide, locating characteristic pairs of corresponding point entities, 12-parameter affine transformation, rotation-deformation matrix, translation vector.

### Izvleček

UDK 622.02

*Sebastjan Konič, Mihael Ribičič & Milivoj Vulič: Prispevek k preverjanju zdrsa skalnega bloka z modelom medsebojne preslikave oblakov točk*

Osnovni cilj članka je ugotoviti ali se je skalni blok, na katerem stoji grad Črni kal, nekoč stikal s steno Kraškega roba. Ugotovitev se podaja na osnovi izdelave primerjave oblike obeh morebitnih stičnih ploskev, ki sta predstavljeni z velikim številom v prostoru določenih točk. Ta oblak točk je bil zajet s 3D terestričnim laserskim skeniranjem. Na podlagi ugotavljanja geoloških in morfoloških značilnosti skalnega bloka Črni kal in stene Kraškega roba je bilo zbrano 12 karakterističnih parov korespondentnih (ustreznih) točk, v parih po ena iz vsake stene. Z uporabo metode affine 12 parametrične preslikave so bili izračunani transformacijski parametri preslikave enega oblaka v drugega. Ker so za to preslikavo dovolj 4 pari točk, za boljše rezultate pa je bilo uporabljenih 12 parov točk, je bila zaradi večjega števila parov točk uporabljena metoda najmanjših kvadratov (MNK). S pomočjo tako dobljenega transformacijskega vektorja je bil referenčni oblak točk skalni blok Črni kal preslikan za velikost vektorskega premika nazaj v oblak transformiranih točk, ki naj bi se prekrival z referenčnim oblakom točk stene Kraškega roba. Primerjava referenčnega oblaka točk Kraški rob in oblaka preslikanih transformiranih točk je pokazala, da je skalni blok Črni kal kot blokovni plaz zdrsnil za 4,7 m v smeri S-SW. Statistična analiza prekrivajočih se oblakov točk je pokazala, da kar 95 % točk pade v razdaljo manjšo od 0,74 m, kar potrjuje postavljeno hipotezo, da je bil skalni blok na katerem stoji grad Črni kal nekoč del stene Kraškega roba, od katere se je najmanj pred 11. stoletjem odtrgal in se vzporedno premaknil kot blokovni plaz.

**Glavne besede:** zdrs skalnega bloka, lociranje karakterističnih parov korespondentnih točkovnih entitet, afina 12 parametrična transformacija, rotacijsko-deformacijska matrika, translacijski vektor.

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## INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Map of Slovenia with the point denoting the location of the study.

The rock block on which the castle of Črni kal is situated lies in the Kraški rob area (Konič 2008). In this article, the term of »Kraški rob« is exclusively used to define a carbonate wall overhanging above the Črni Kal village which was formed as a result of the Adriatic - Apulian foothills thrusting underneath the External Dinarides (Placer 2007).

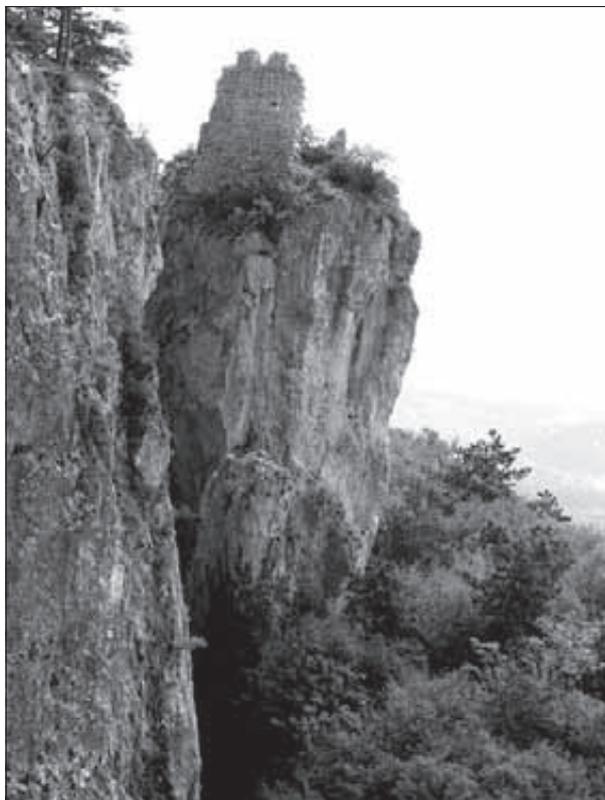


Fig. 2: Photo of the »Kraški rob wall« and the rock block whereon the castle of Črni kal is situated (Photo: M. Ribičič).

A preliminary visit serving to explore the rock block whereon the castle of Črni kal is situated indicated a possible rock block slide away from the Kraški rob wall (Ribičič 2004). In order to prove the initial assumptions it was determined to scan both rear walls (slope surfaces) by use of a 3D terrestrial laser scanning and in continuation, to perform a mutual comparison of both walls forms by electronic data processing.



Fig. 3: Photo of the »Kraški rob wall« on the left, and the rock block »Črni kal« on the right (Photo: M. Ribičič).



Fig. 4: Photo of the »Kraški rob wall« on the right, and the rock block »Črni kal« on the left (Photo: S. Konič).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

For examination of the slide of a rock block whereon the castle of Črni kal is situated the 3D terrestrial laser scanning method was used for data (point clouds) acquisition. The RIEGEL LMS-Z420i 3D terrestrial laser scanner system with associated operating and processing software Riscan Pro (RIEGL Laser Measurement Systems 2008) was used as well.

Laser scanning of the treated area was performed by the company of Geodetic Institute Celje d.o.o. By scanning of both rear walls four scan positions were used whereby six individual scanograms were made and fifteen uniformly disposed fix tie points were determined, on the basis of which individual scanograms were combined into one joint scanogram after scanning was accomplished (Fig. 5).

This was followed by a selection of 12 characteristic pairs of corresponding points obtained as a result of an assessment of morphological and geological characteristics of the Črni kal rock block and the Kraški rob wall. An example of mutually corresponding points, which shall stick together prior to the slide, is given in the two figures here below.

The Point 1 taken from the system (cloud) of points – rock block of Črni kal was selected in a recess defined by stratification and cracks spreading perpendicular to it.

A corresponding, matching point 1 taken from the system (cloud) of points – Kraški rob wall was selected on a convexity of the eastern part of the treated area. This point was located in a limestone with high frequen-



Fig. 5: Presentation of a combined (joint) scan; Kraški rob wall on the right and the wall with the Črni kal castle on the left.

cy of joints. The convexity sprang up at the intersection of a stratification system and a system of perpendicular cracks.



Fig. 6: Point 1 from the system (cloud) – rock block of Črni kal (Photo: S. Konič).

The other pairs of corresponding (matching) point entities were selected according to similar geological, morphological, geometrical and other measuring criteria.

By use of 12-parameter affine transformation method (Toth & Shan 2008) the following transformation parameters were calculated:

1. Rotation-deformation matrix:

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{x,x} & \mathbf{M}_{x,y} & \mathbf{M}_{x,z} \\ \mathbf{M}_{y,x} & \mathbf{M}_{y,y} & \mathbf{M}_{y,z} \\ \mathbf{M}_{z,x} & \mathbf{M}_{z,y} & \mathbf{M}_{z,z} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

2. Translation vector:

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_x \\ \mathbf{T}_y \\ \mathbf{T}_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

By use of the translation vector the point cloud of the Črni kal castle wall was transformed back into its presumed original position before its slide from the Kraški rob wall (Vižintin *et al.* 2008).

Since for such a transformation 4 pairs of points are enough, and there were even 12 pairs of points used in order to provide better results, the so-called least square method (LSM) was used (Vulić 2007b).

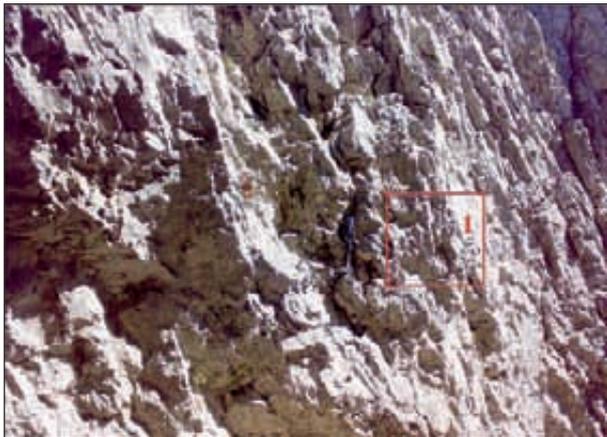


Fig. 7: Point 1 from the system (cloud) – Kraški rob wall (Photo: S. Konič).

The result of the transformation parameters calculation as well as the transmission to all points, including the 12 pairs of corresponding points (Vulić 2006/2007), is given in the Fig. 8.

By calculated transformation parameters (Milivoj Vulić 2008a) a transformation of the reference system (cloud) of points Črni kal rock block was then calculated in the Kraški rob reverse direction.

The transformation equation of any individual point  $i$ , for transformation of points from the system (cloud) of Črni kal rock block into a system (cloud) of Kraški rob wall, is expressed by two matrix equations (Vulić 2007a):

$$x'_i = M \cdot X_i + T \quad (3)$$

$\begin{matrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 3 \times 1 & & 3 \times 3 & 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$

Or in a developed form:

Legend of Fig. 8:

- Points from the system (cloud) of Črni kal rock block
- Points from the system (cloud) of Kraški rob wall
- 12 corresponding (matching) points from the system (cloud) Kraški rob wall
- 12 corresponding (matching) points from the system (cloud) Črni kal rock block
- Line connections of 12 pairs of corresponding points

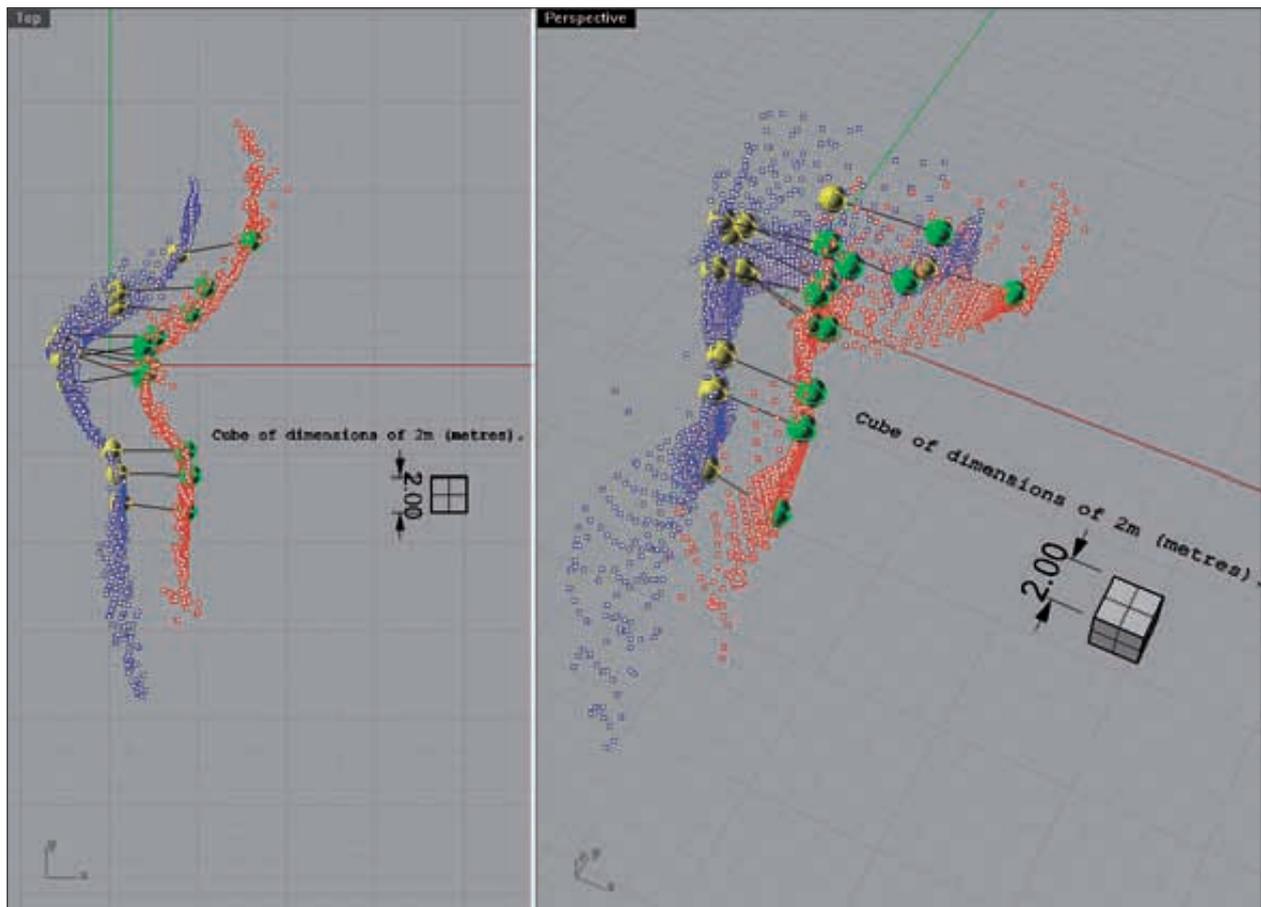


Fig. 8: Graphic presentation of point clouds obtained by laser scanning and selected 12 pairs of corresponding (matching) points.

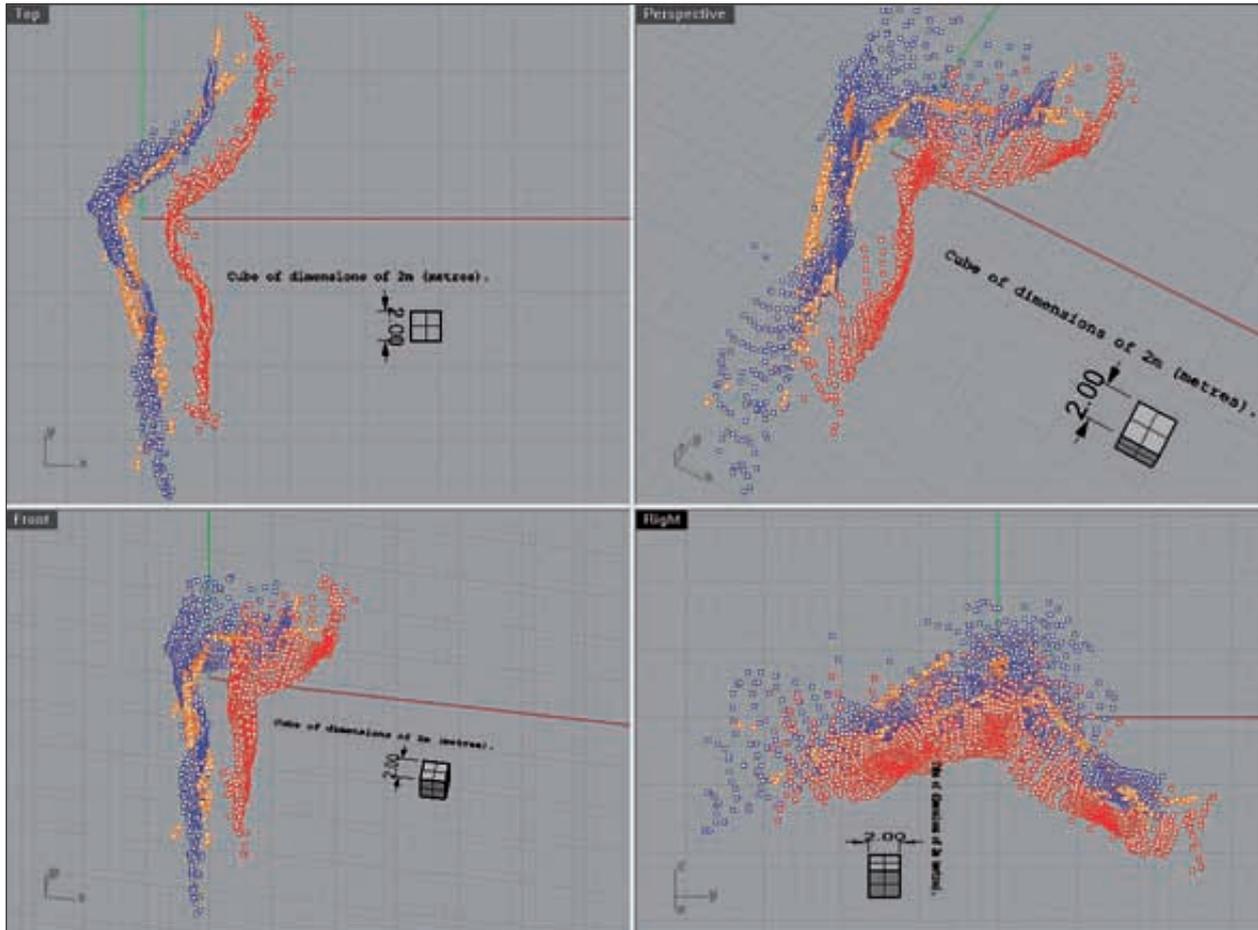


Fig. 9: Comparison of transformed and reference point clouds in the Rhinoceros Program.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'_i \\ y'_i \\ z'_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{x,X} & M_{x,Y} & M_{x,Z} \\ M_{y,X} & M_{y,Y} & M_{y,Z} \\ M_{z,X} & M_{z,Y} & M_{z,Z} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_i \\ Y_i \\ Z_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} T_x \\ T_y \\ T_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Legend of Fig. 9:

- Point cloud from the system - Črni kal rock block
- Point cloud from the system - Kraški rob wall
- Cloud of transformed (calculated) points

After the reference system (cloud) of Črni kal rock block points transformation was accomplished (Mili-voj Vulić 2008b), a comparison of the system (cloud) of transformed points with a reference system (cloud) of Kraški rob wall points was made. The comparison of the transformed and the reference point clouds was made and presented graphically by two software tools used for space modelling called Rhinoceros and Geomagic Studio.



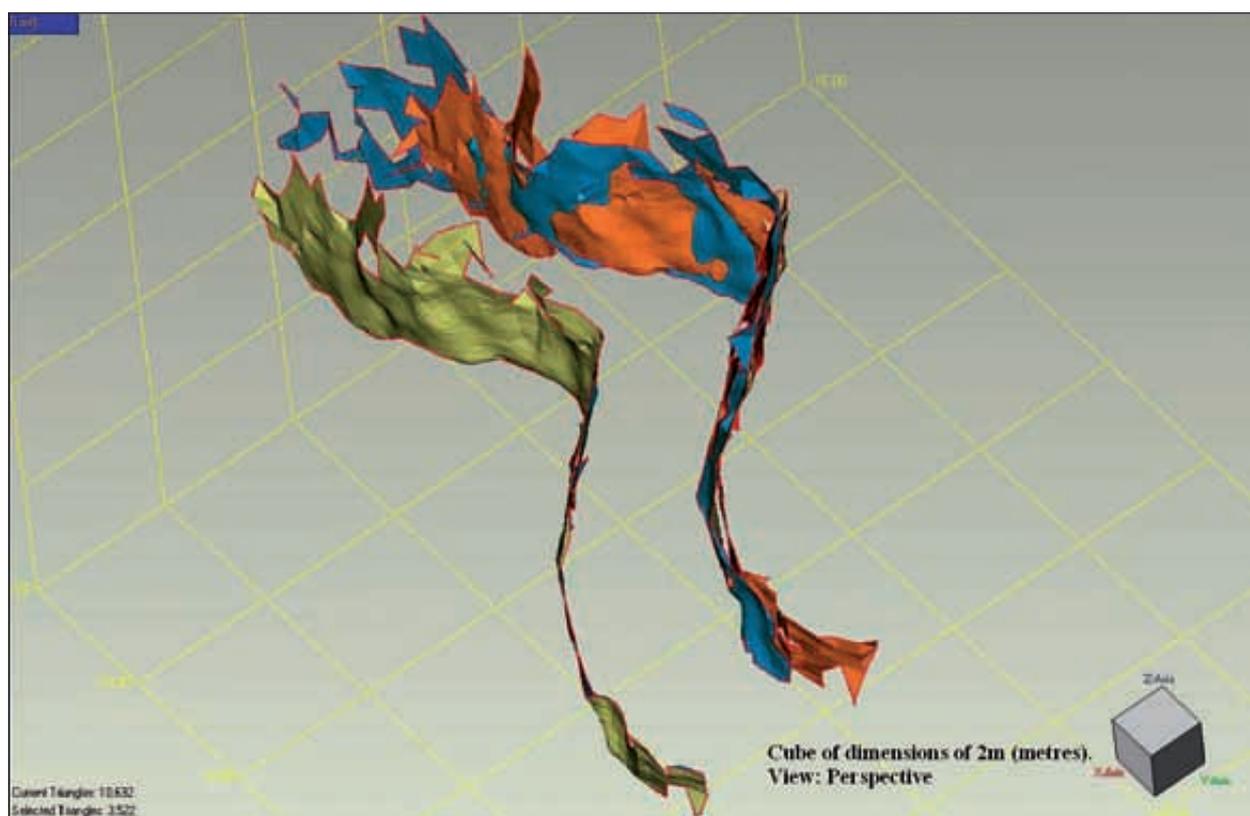


Fig. 10: Presentation of surfaces of all three triangulated systems (clouds) of points in the Geomagic Studio program.

Legend of Fig. 10:

- Triangulated surface of the system (cloud) of points - Črni kal rock block
- Triangulated surface of the system (cloud) of points - Kraški rob wall
- Triangulated surface of the system (cloud) of transformed points

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the Figs. 9 and 10 a good matching of the transformed system (cloud) of points with the reference system (cloud) of points – Kraški rob wall can be observed, which proves the initial hypotheses that the Črni kal rock block once made part of the Kraški rob wall wherefrom it slid in form of a rock block slide. This was proved also by a statistical analysis of twelve pairs of corresponding points and matching point clouds.

Further on, a calculation of an average standard deviation of transformation was added to the comparison of the transformed system (cloud) of points with the reference cloud of points – Kraški rob wall. The standard deviation of 12 pairs of corresponding points transformation was calculated in the Excel program. For com-

parison reasons, a calculation of an average standard deviation of the whole transformed points system (cloud) transformation made in the Geomagic Studio program was added.

The calculated average standard deviation of 12 pairs of corresponding points transformation made according to a method developed at KRMGR and KAG and performed in the Microsoft Excel program amounts to 0.38 m.



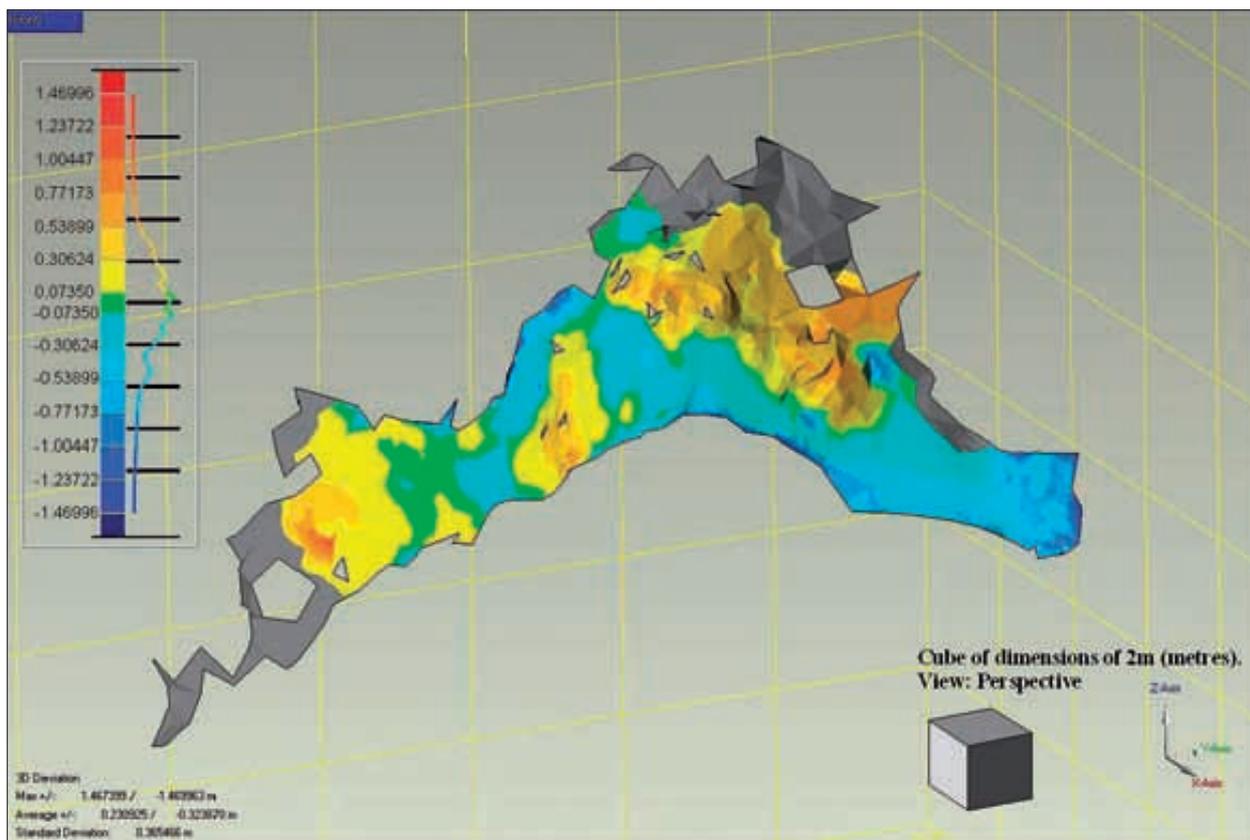


Fig. 11: Average standard deviation of a cloud of all transformed points made in the Geomagic Studio program. Note: All values in histogram are in metres.

formation method, which is technically and as regards calculation much easily performable, gives a very good approximation of the actual state which was proved by transformation of both clouds with 3822 points all to-

gether, obtained by laser measurements and calculated by the Geomagic Studio program. The application of two different calculation methods provides enhanced reliability and mutual control.

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