



Surveying and Data Management to Support 3D Design (for Construction)

Florida DOT CIM Workshop
15 June 2012



Requested Learning Points

- **Owners / DOT:**
 - Minimize quantity disputes ✓
 - Minimize rework ✓
- **Contractors:**
 - CIM – help understand how it can help us contractors bid better, win more, be profitable ✓
 - Early error detection – avoid delays, rework ✓
 - Safety – people vs machines *(MC presentation)*
 - Pass reduction – fuel and wear *(IC presentation)*



Agenda

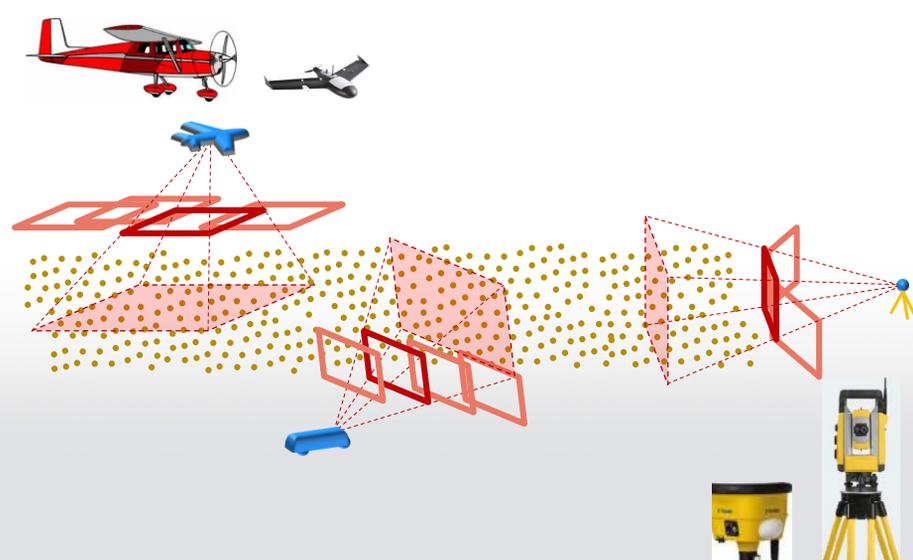
- Data Collection and Processing
- The Complete Design Workflow
- Opportunities for CIM Benefits at the Design Level
- Financial Returns



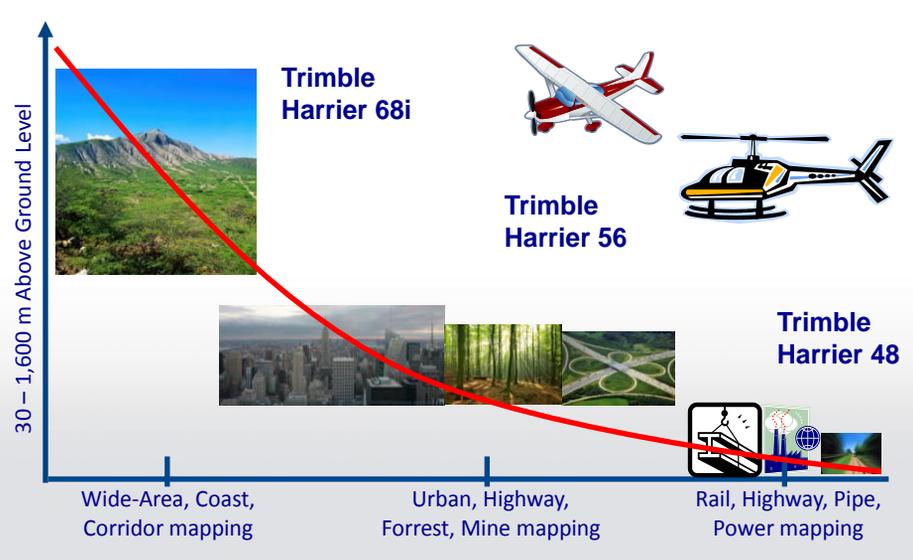
Data Collection and Processing



Data Collection Technologies




Airborne Systems Applications



30 - 1,600 m Above Ground Level

Trimble Harrier 68i



Trimble Harrier 56



Trimble Harrier 48



Wide-Area, Coast, Corridor mapping

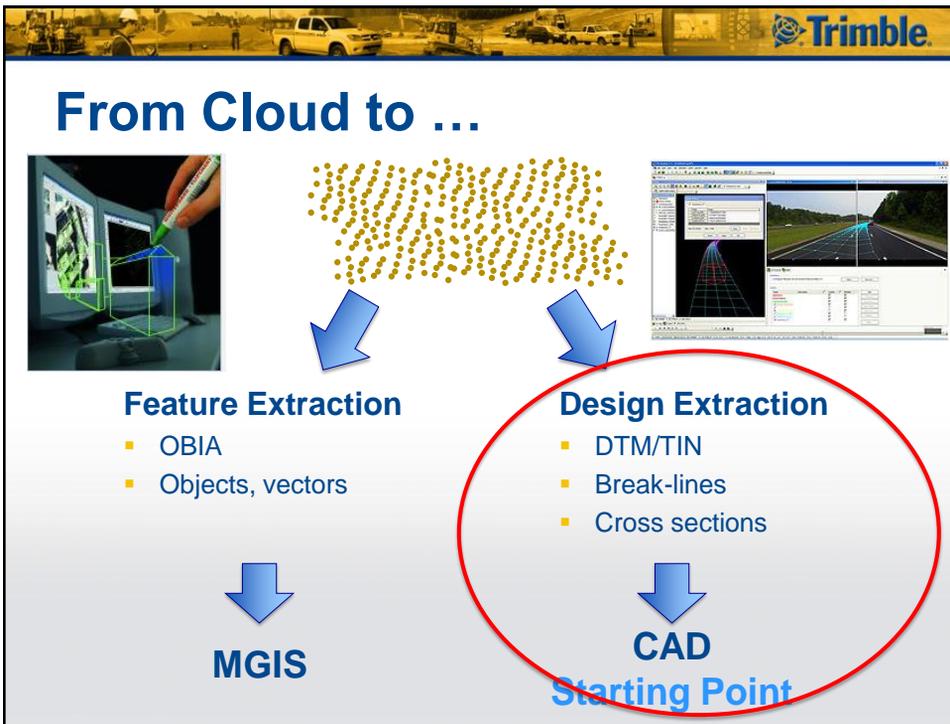
Urban, Highway, Forrest, Mine mapping

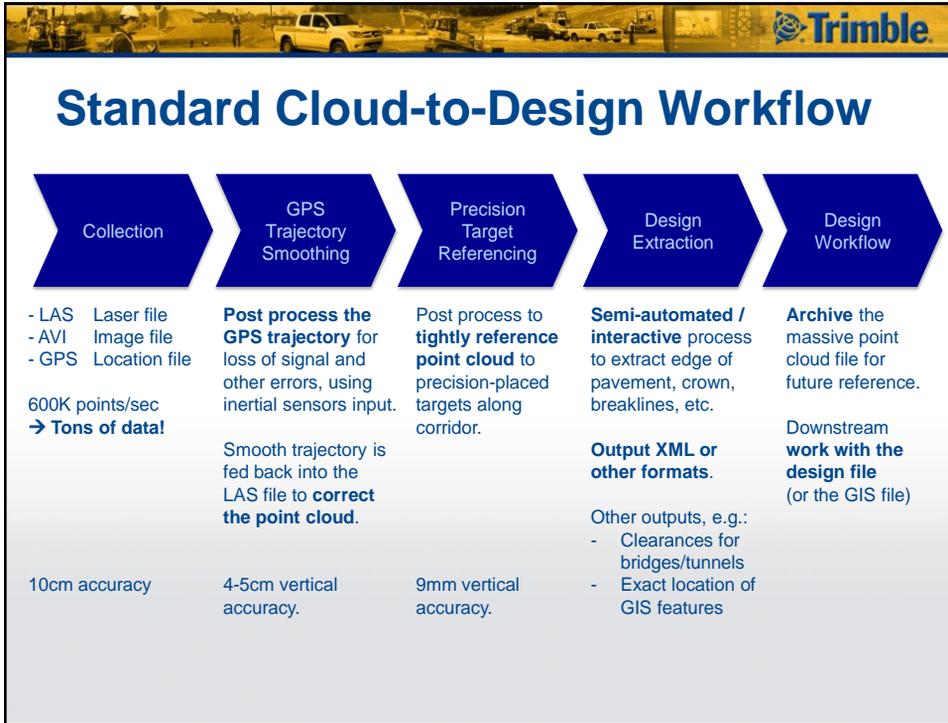
Rail, Highway, Pipe, Power mapping



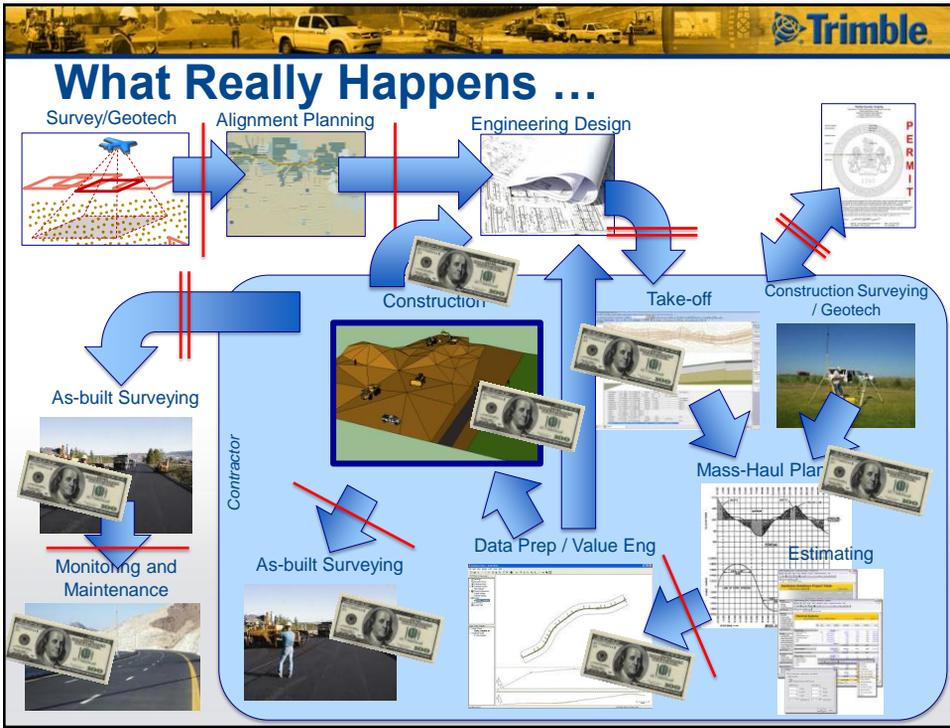
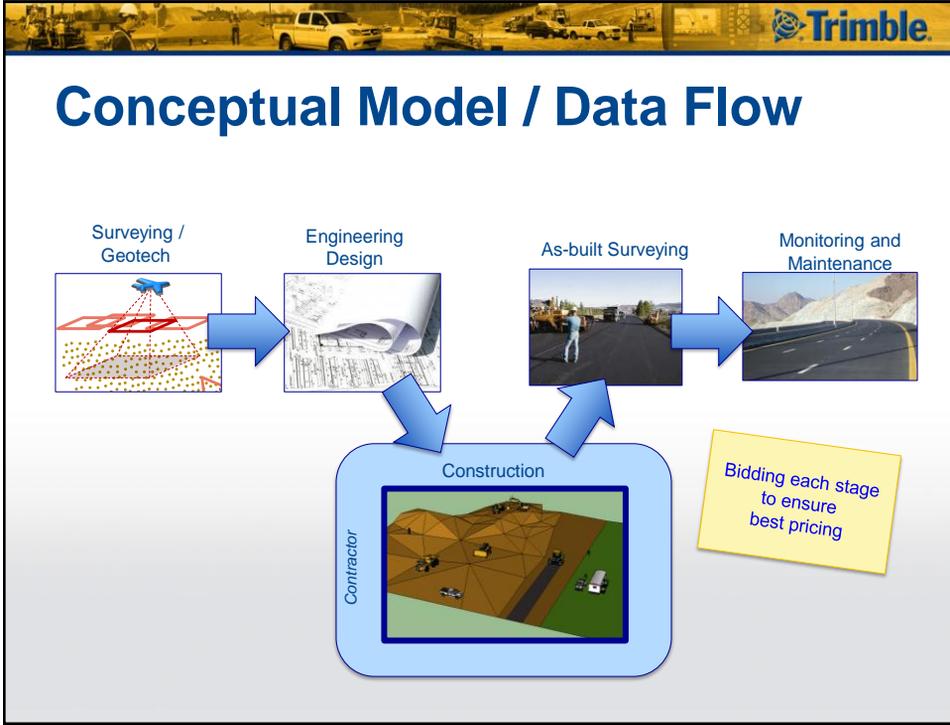
Land Mobile Systems

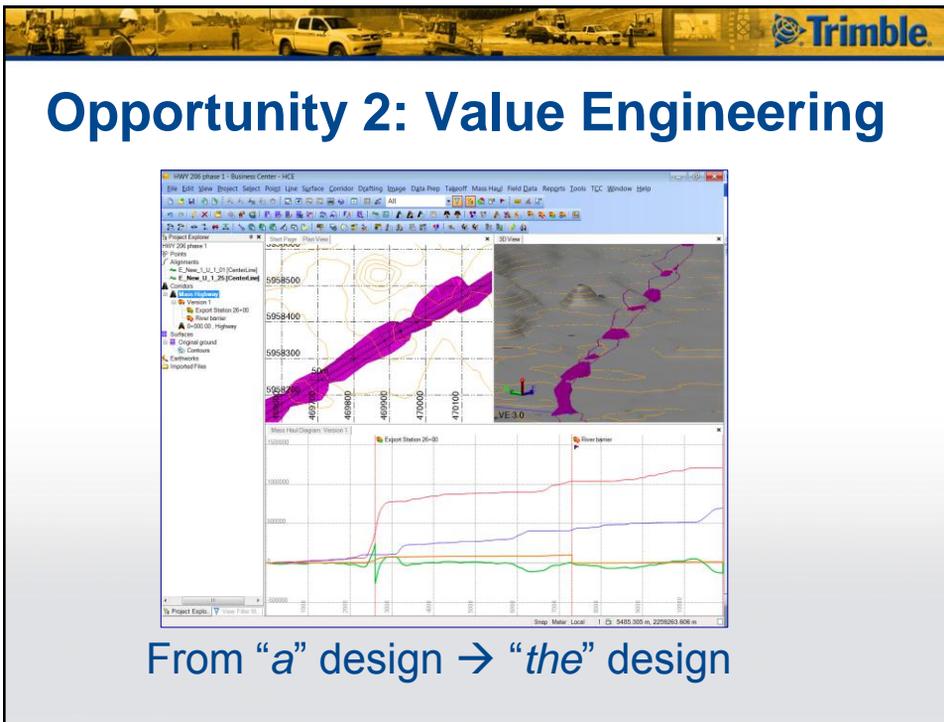
Accuracy Requirement (open sky)	Common Project Types	Trimble Mobile Data Capture Hardware	Trajectory Correction Source	Target Detection and Registration	Trimble Information Extraction
100 cm	Asset Inventory	MX1 MX3 MX8	DGPS	Not Required	Trident Analyst for GIS, Roadway Signs, Spatial Imaging
10 cm	Asset Inventory, DTM Mapping, and Engineering	MX3 MX8	Post Processing (Longer baseline)	Not Required	Trident Analyst for Roadway Signs for Spatial Imaging
5 cm	DTM Mapping, and Engineering	MX8	Post Processing (short baseline)	Not Required	Trident Analyst for Spatial Imaging
1 cm	Survey and Engineering	MX8	Post Processing (local)	Required	Trident Analyst for Spatial Imaging





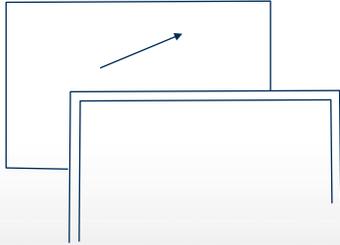
Opportunities for CIM Benefits at the Design Level



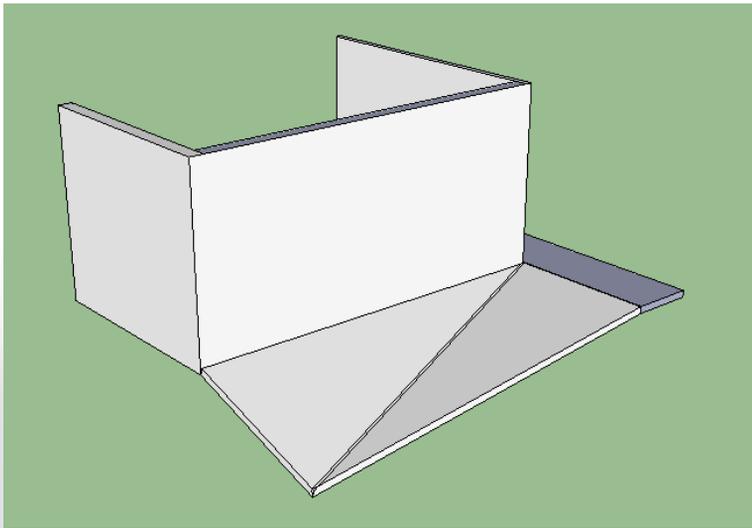


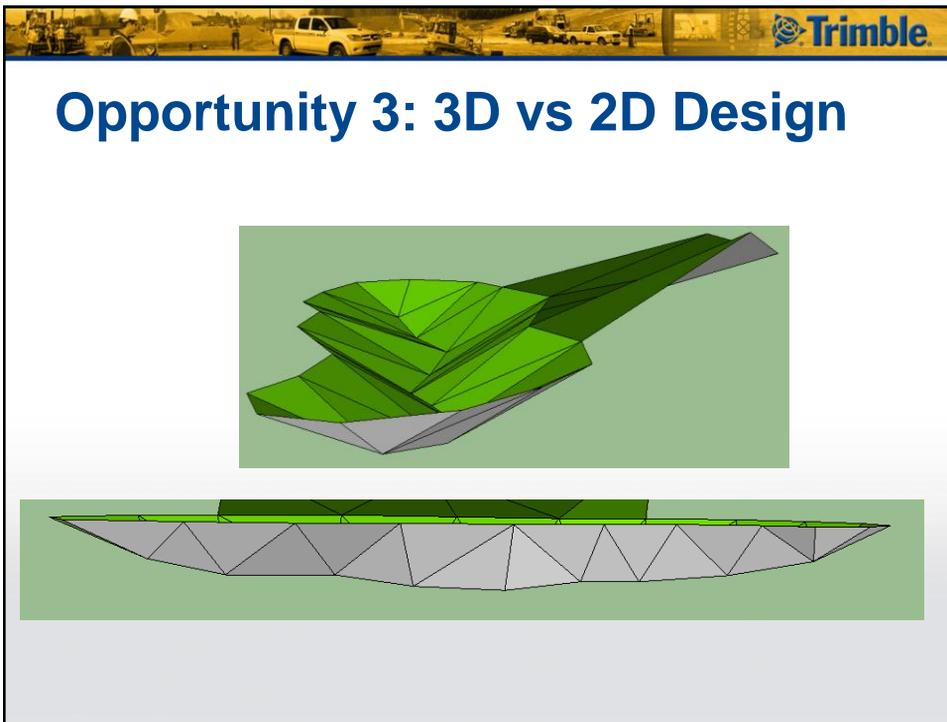
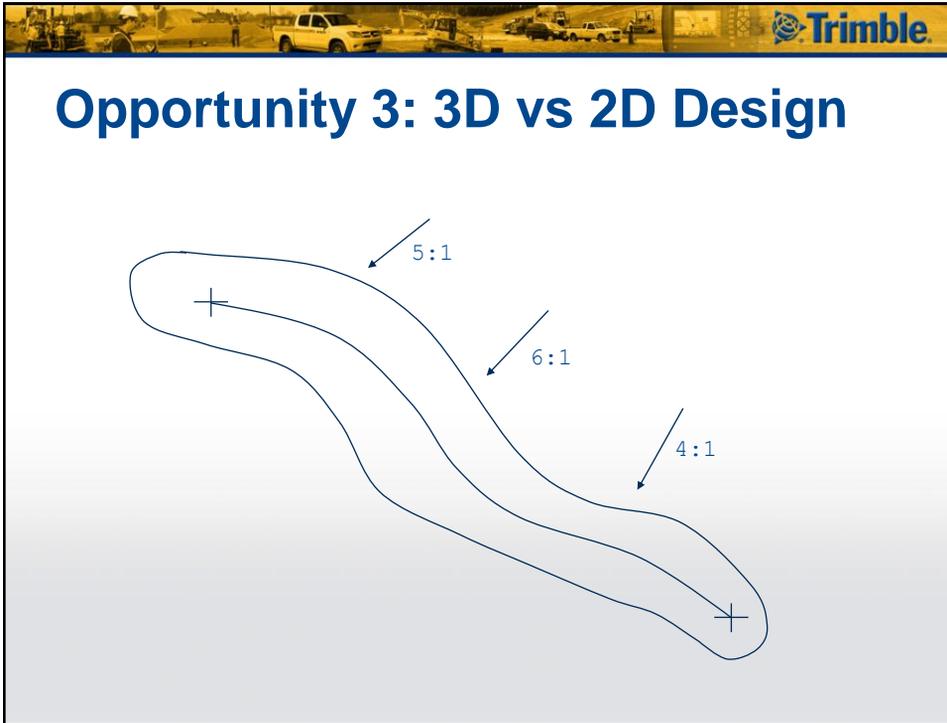


Opportunity 3: 3D vs 2D Design



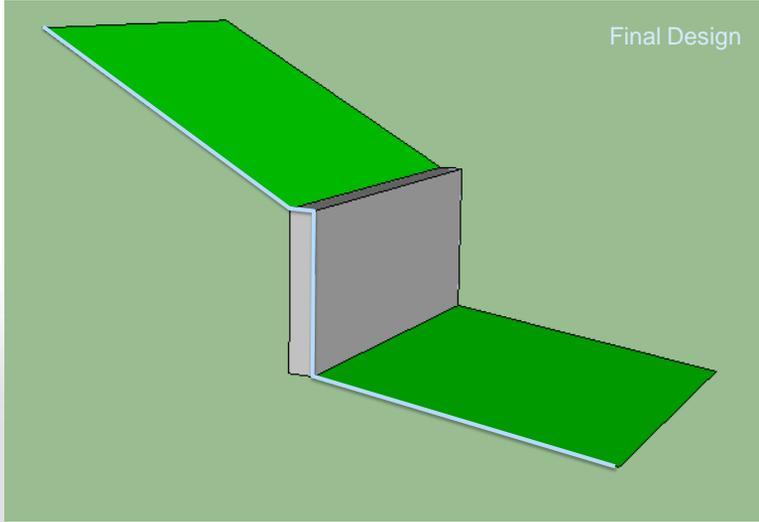
Opportunity 3: 3D vs 2D Design



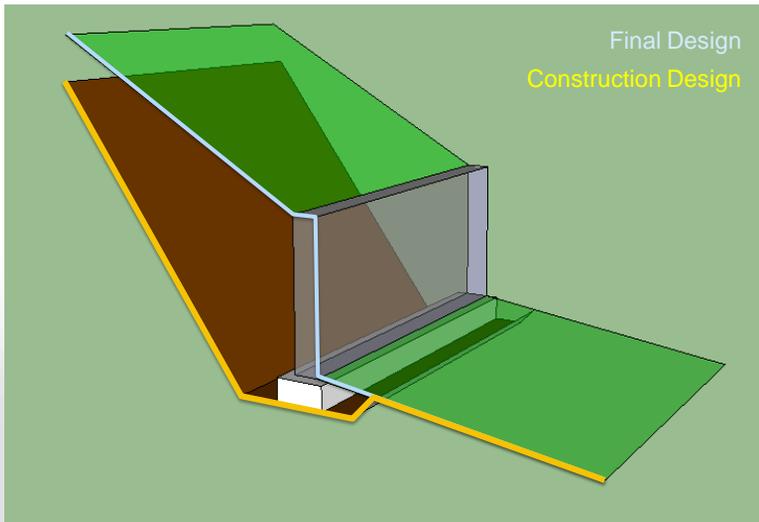




Opport 4: Construction Design

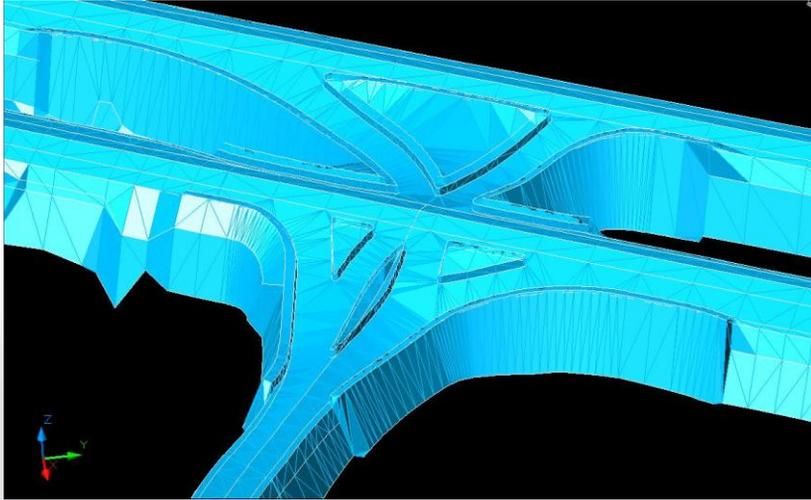


Opport 4: Construction Design

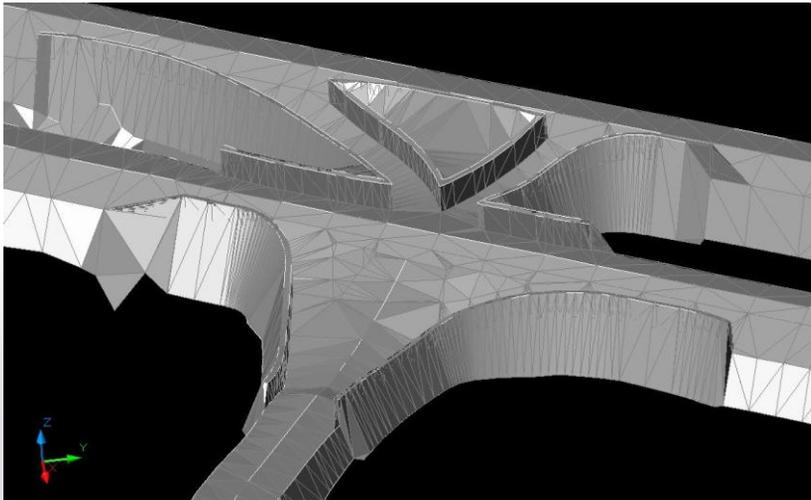




Finished Surface

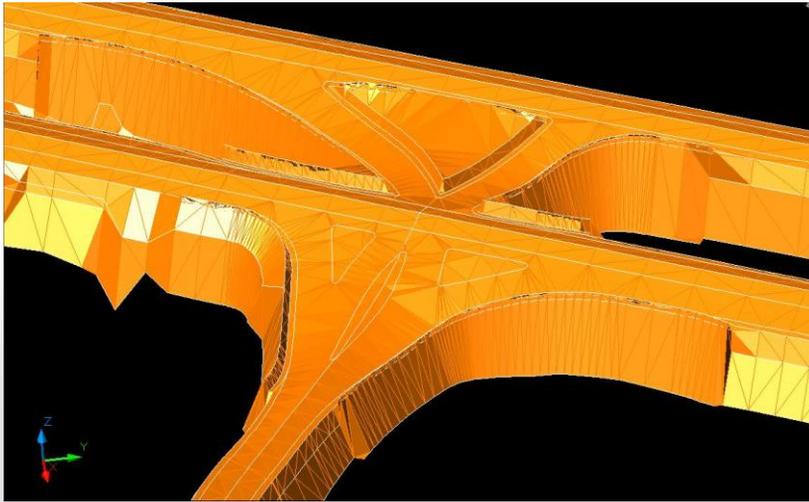


Sub Grade Surface

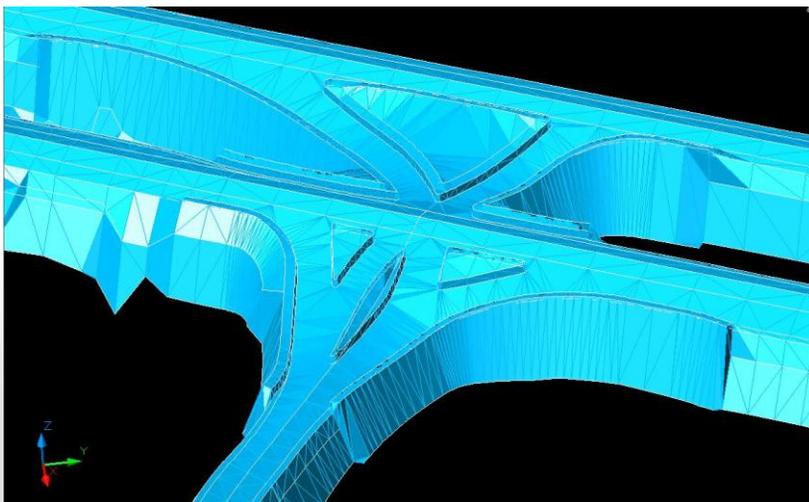




Sub Base Surface



Finished Surface





Opportunity 5: 3D vs 2D Resurfacing

SAVINGS:

- Less milling material removal
- String-line avoidance
 - Setting and repairing string-line: **\$2/ft**
 - Driving around string-lines
- Asphalt savings
 - **\$ 2,800** per mm per km
 - **\$15,500** per 1/100th ft per mile



CIM Opportunities in Design

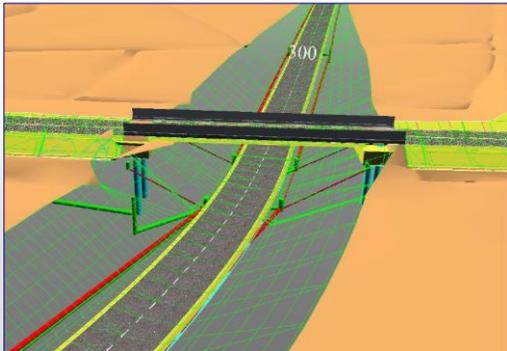
1. Re-digitization and Re-measurement Cycles
2. “a” Design → “the” Design
3. 2D Design → 3D (4D, 5D) Design
4. Final Design → Construction Design
5. 2D milling → 3D re-surfacing



Virtuous Feedback Loop

- Error Detection
- Value Engineering
- Improved planning

3D Model Design

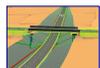




Virtuous Feedback Loop

- Error Detection
- Value Engineering
- Improved planning

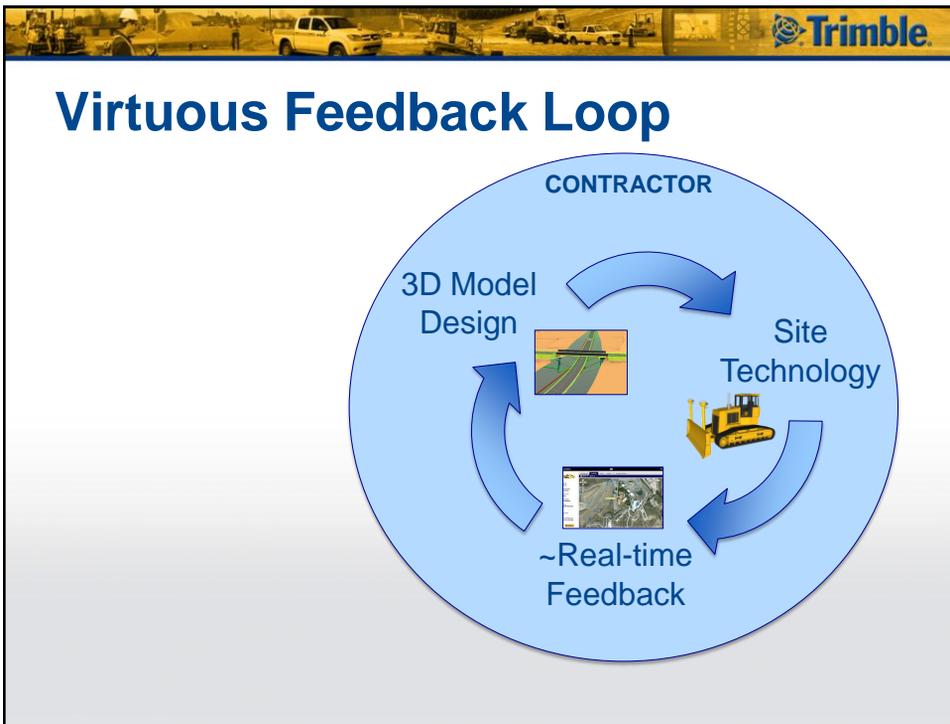
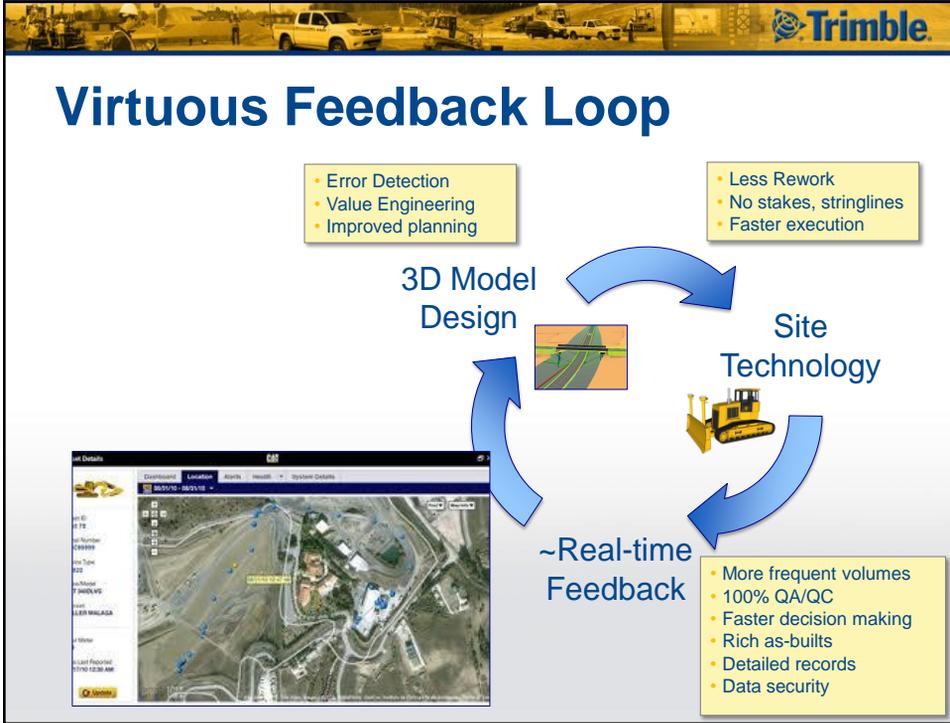
3D Model Design

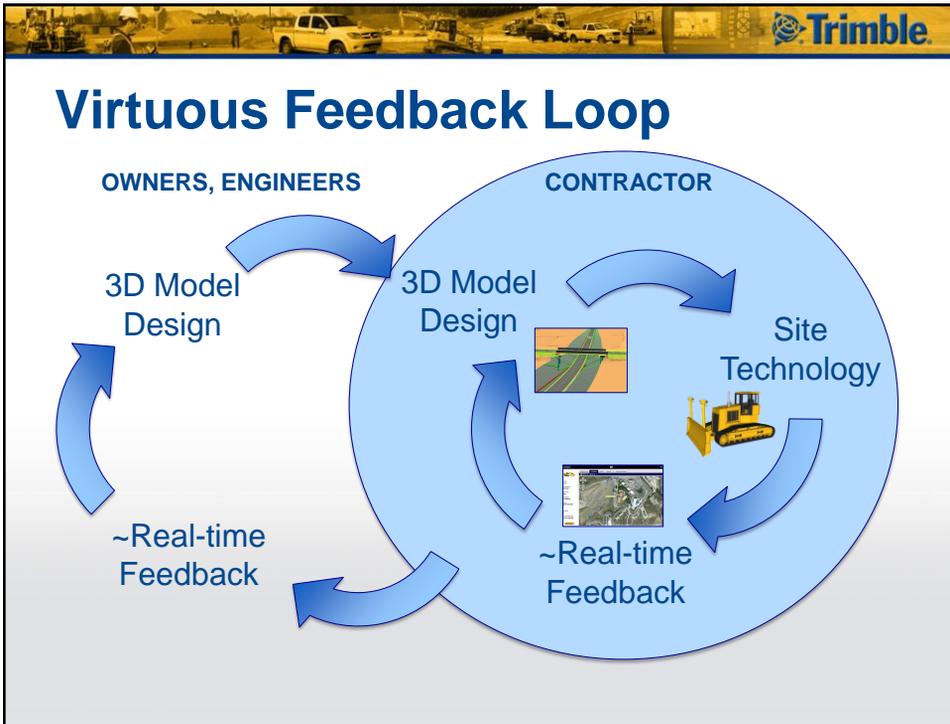
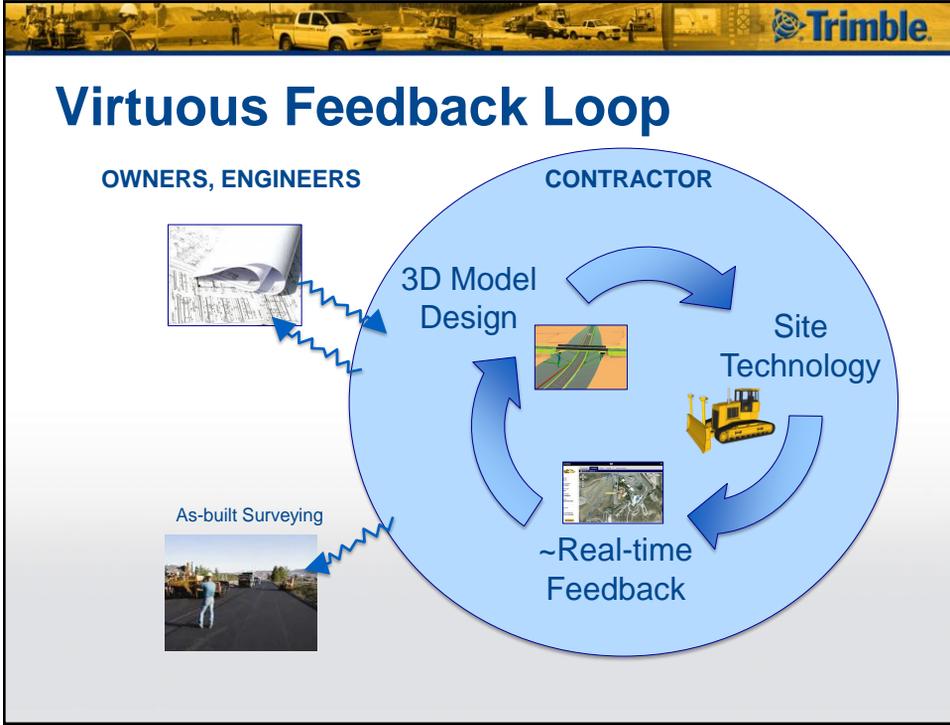


Site Technology

- Less Rework
- No stakes, stringlines
- Faster execution









Why not? Challenges...

- **Workload/cost for doing 3D vs 2D design**
 - Modern dynamic tools make 3D simpler
 - The 3D work is being done *somewhere*, often more than once
 - What is the *total* cost of all the RFIs and change orders?
 - As-built verification is much simpler

- **Liability**
 - 3D design allows for earlier error detection
 - “Minimalist” approach encourages RFI’s and change orders, more exposure
 - Less clarity = more potential disputes
 - Electronic models can be authenticated and time-stamped as well

- **Skill and Certification**
 - The more the Licensed Engineer does, the less the contractor needs to do
 - Modern technology allows for continuous verification and accurate final QA