

Lifecycle of a 3D Heavy Civil Construction Model From the Office to the Field and Back

CO6498

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Class summary



The use of 3D models on a construction site and the workflow that starts at bidding and goes through construction and final as-builts, all from the perspective of a contractor. Professional presenters will share both field and office experiences while displaying project examples. We will discuss importing PDFs, importing CAD files for bidding, using contractor surveying to support 3D models, using AutoCAD Civil 3D software to build excavation models for quantification and automated machine guidance (AMG), modeling to determine means and methods, using the model for collaborative design with owners and subcontractors, using AMG for increased safety, and utilizing the 3D model in the field for layout and the collection of additional as-built data. Other areas we will cover include using clash in Navisworks project review software, decreasing turnaround time on change orders and requests for information, gaining safety benefits, developing fabrication plans from the models, and performing stockpile modeling using an unmanned aerial vehicle.

Who are we and what do we do?



Brian K. Smith
Director of Technology

Oversees IT, GPS & BIM
18 Years in Civil Construction
Hydroelectric
Water/Wastewater
Roads, Bridges
Instructor at Washington Engineering Institute



Sam Kloes aka Satellite Whisper
GPS / Survey Manager

Oversees GPS, Survey and AMG Program
14 Years in Civil Construction
Water / Wastewater / Heavy Civil
Instructor at Washington Engineering Institute
NCCER certified instructor

Key learning objectives

- How we build heavy civil construction models with the available data
- Identify effective practices used to create heavy civil quantity takeoff models
- Alternative methods of data procurement to supplement what is provided
- How AMG is used from 3D heavy civil construction models
- The benefits of using 3D models and data from the office to the field and back



Building 3D Models for Construction



When building a model the level of detail and accuracy is determined by the individual task, available data, and resource allocation.

Areas we use 3D models:

- Quantity Takeoffs
- Planning
- Construction Ready Model
- Rework
- As Builts

We start with a process we have coined
Forensic Plan Reading



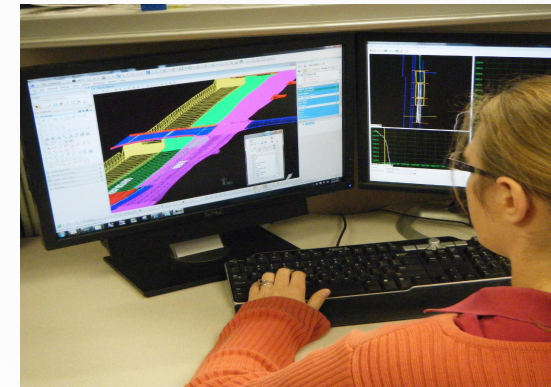
From the Office to the Field Workflow



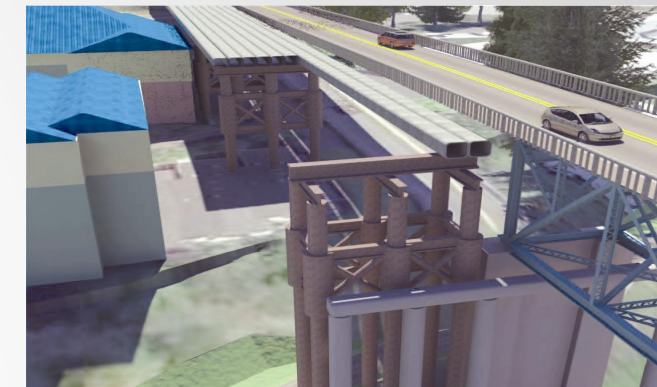
Analyze Data



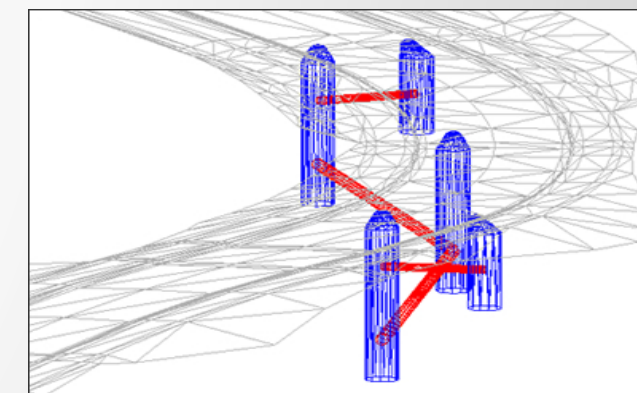
Meet with Project Managers



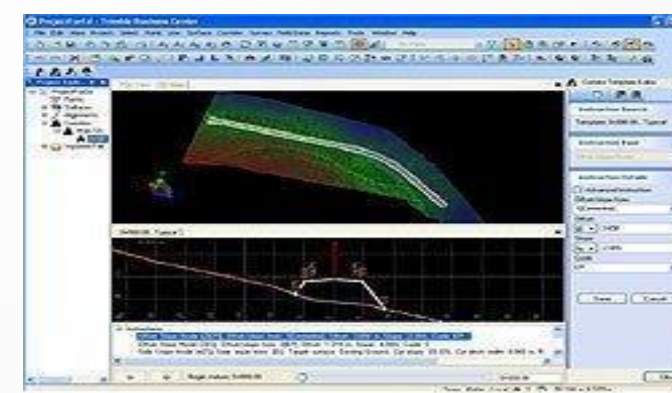
Supplement/
recreate data



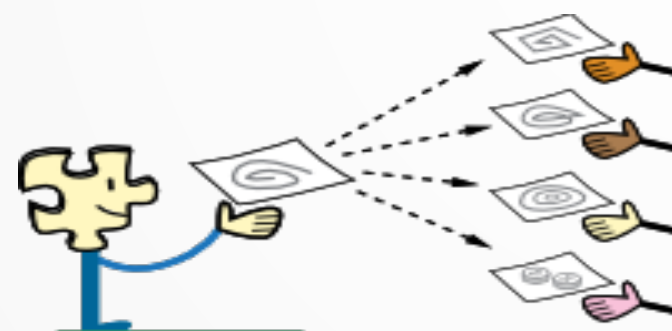
Review Means &
Methods



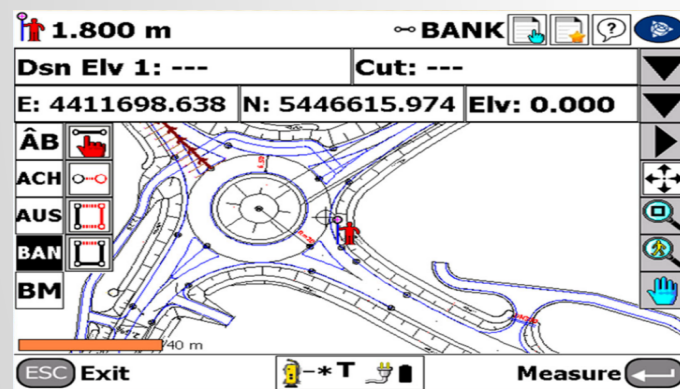
Create Grading &
Utility Models



Review & Back-
check Models



Share models with
Engineering and
Subcontractors



Migrate Data to
the Field

What Data is Typically Shared and When?

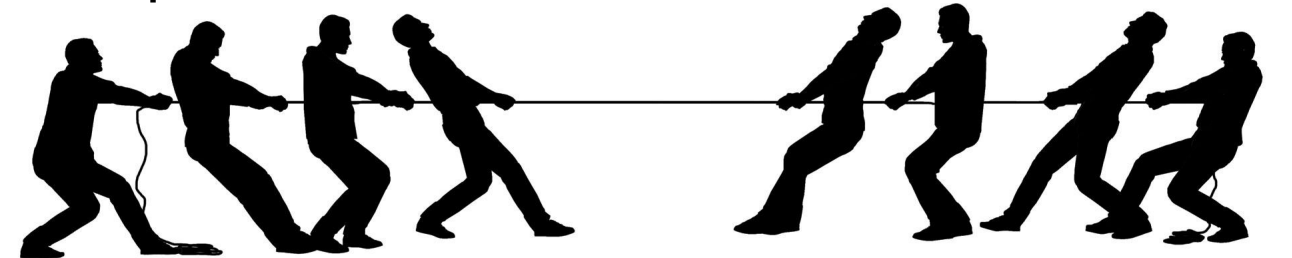
Typical Electronic Data Shared

Pre Bid

- PDF's of Plans and Specifications (at minimum for all projects)
- Electronic CAD files are rarely offered and even when requested, not shared

Post Award

- PDF's of Plans and Specifications
- Electronic CAD and design data are received for most contracts
- 3D Models (very few)
- Sharing of information is greatly increased, but still reserved

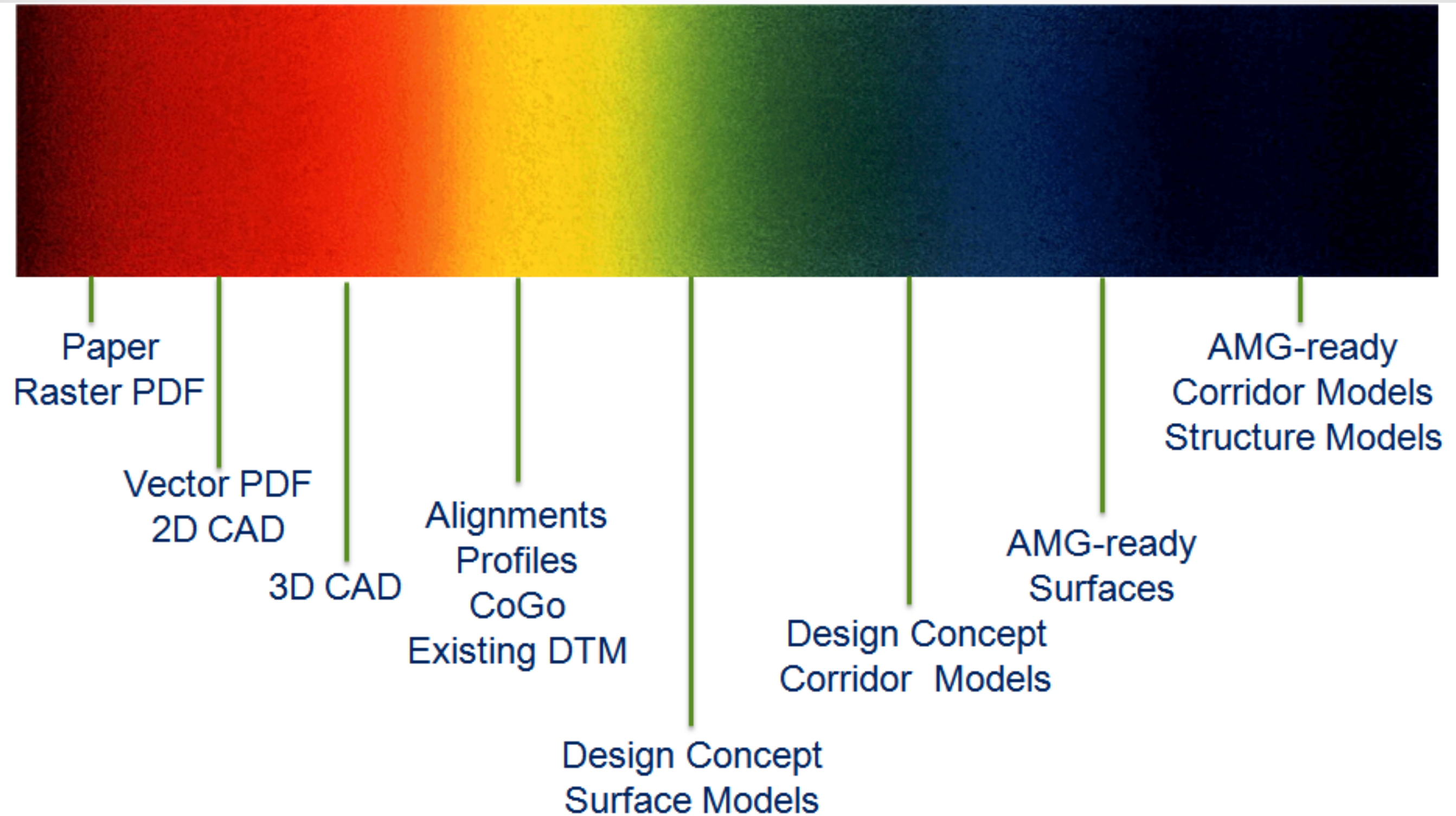


Private, Design Build, RFP, and Negotiated Contracts

- PDF's of Plans and Specifications
- Electronic CAD and design data are received for most contracts
- 3D Models
- Sharing of information is more free flowing and collaborative



Types of Data Received for Contractors



Types of Data Received for Contractors

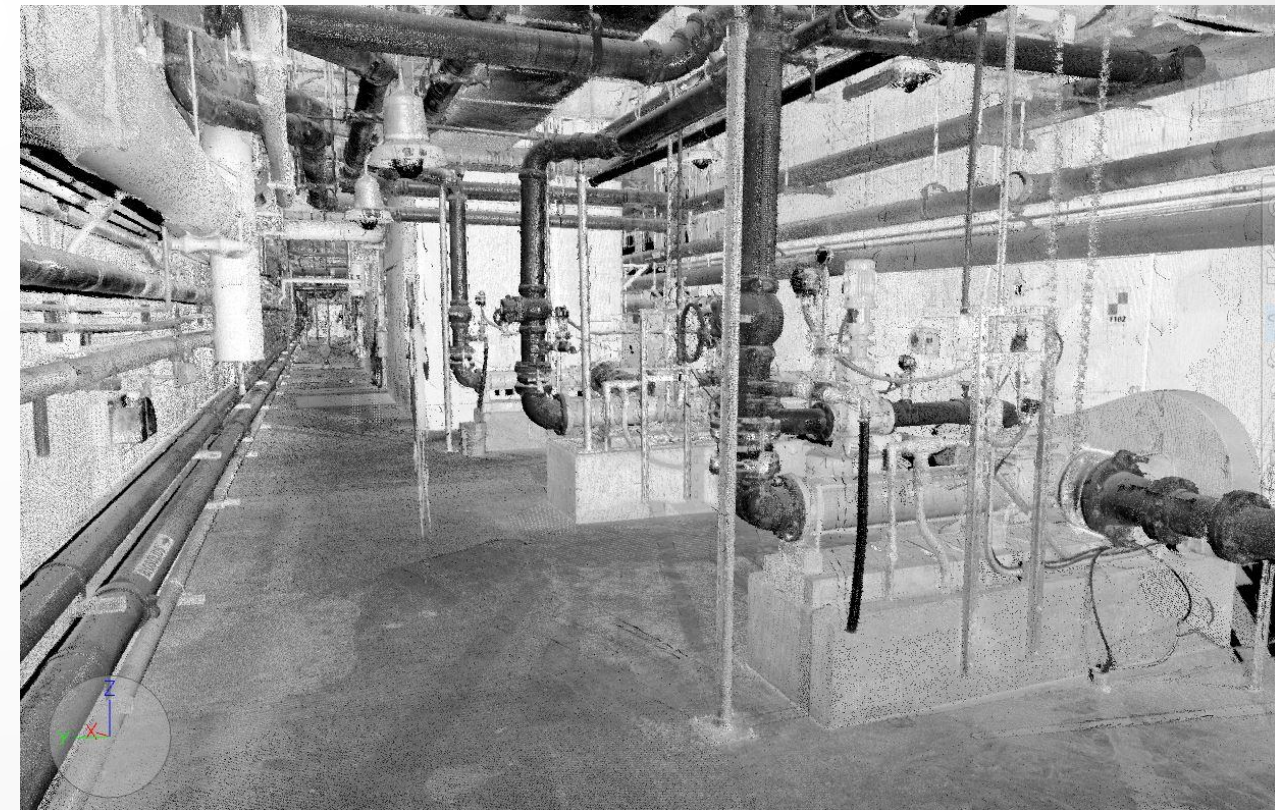
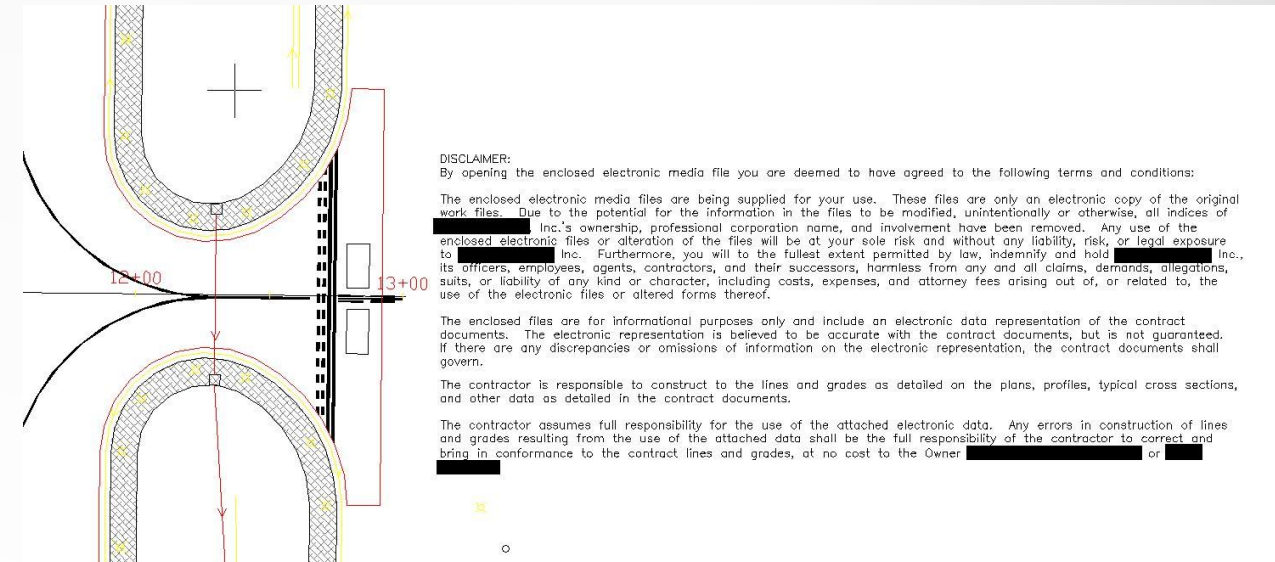
Electronic CAD and Design Data Files

CAD formats (DWG, DGN, DXF, RVT, SHP)

- 2D & 3D files
- 3D polylines
- Surfaces
- Design information (profiles and assemblies)

3D model exchange formats

- XML's (landXML, gbXML)
- DTM, TIN, NED (3D surface files)
- LAS (3D point cloud data)



Types of Data Received for Contractors

For a General Contractor there are mainly two different types of data received.

- PDF's (Raster and Vectorized)
- Electronic CAD and design files

CAD



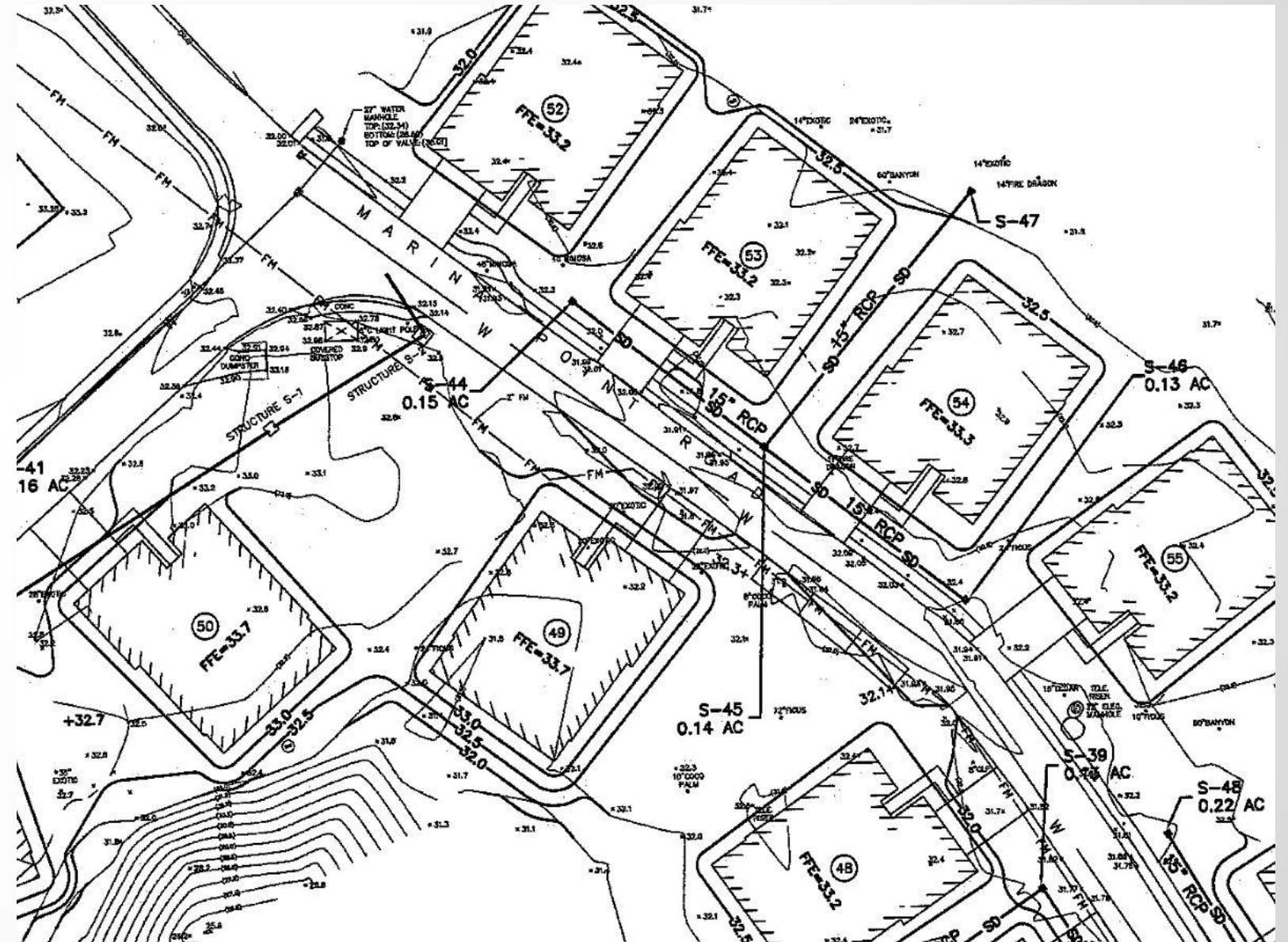
PDF's



Types of Data Received for Contractors

Raster Adobe PDF's

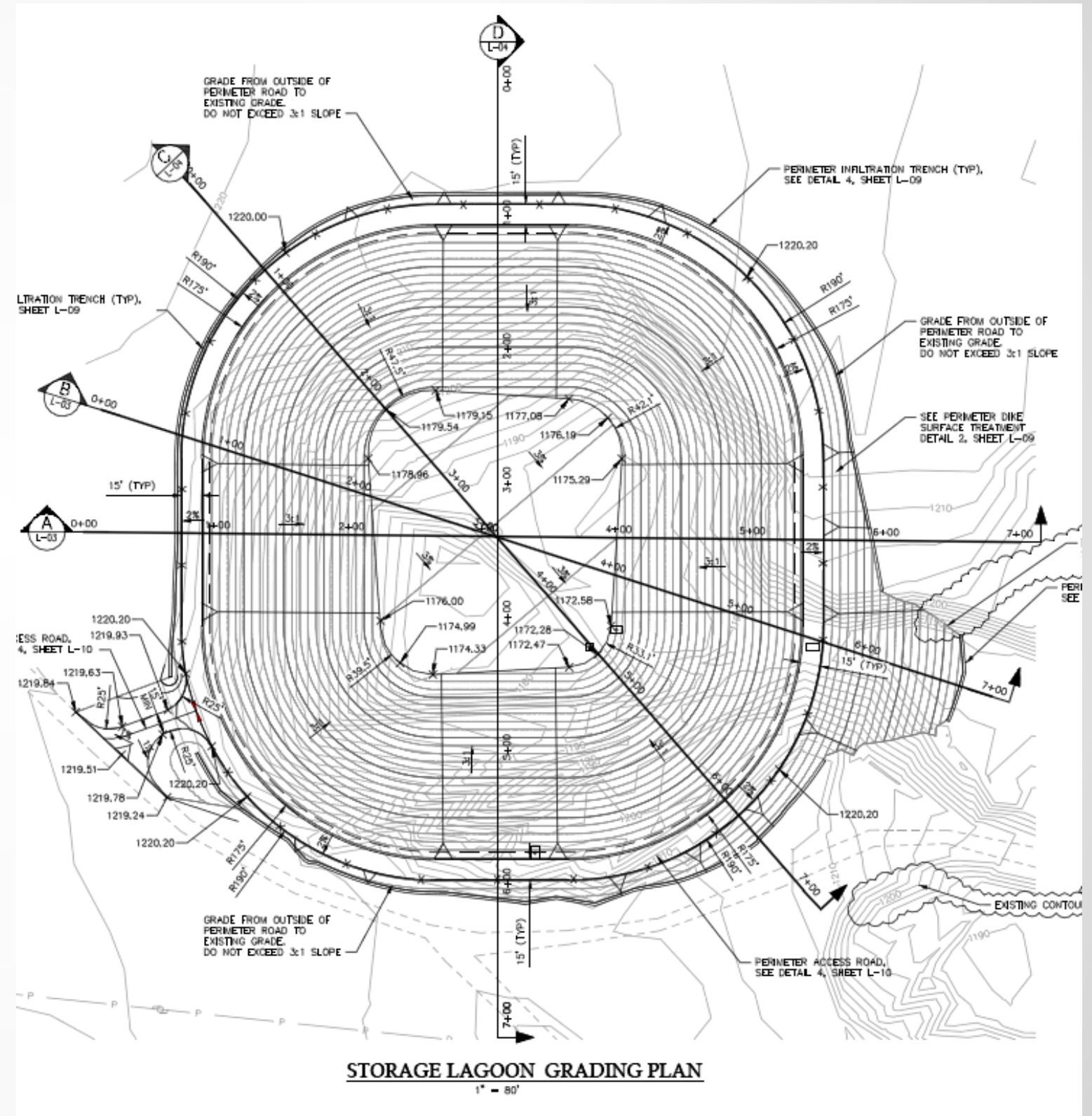
- No tangible electronic data
- Pixelized data
- Must digitize using software to import to CAD
- Lowest quality of data to import
- Typically from scans of plots



Building a Model for Earthwork Takeoff

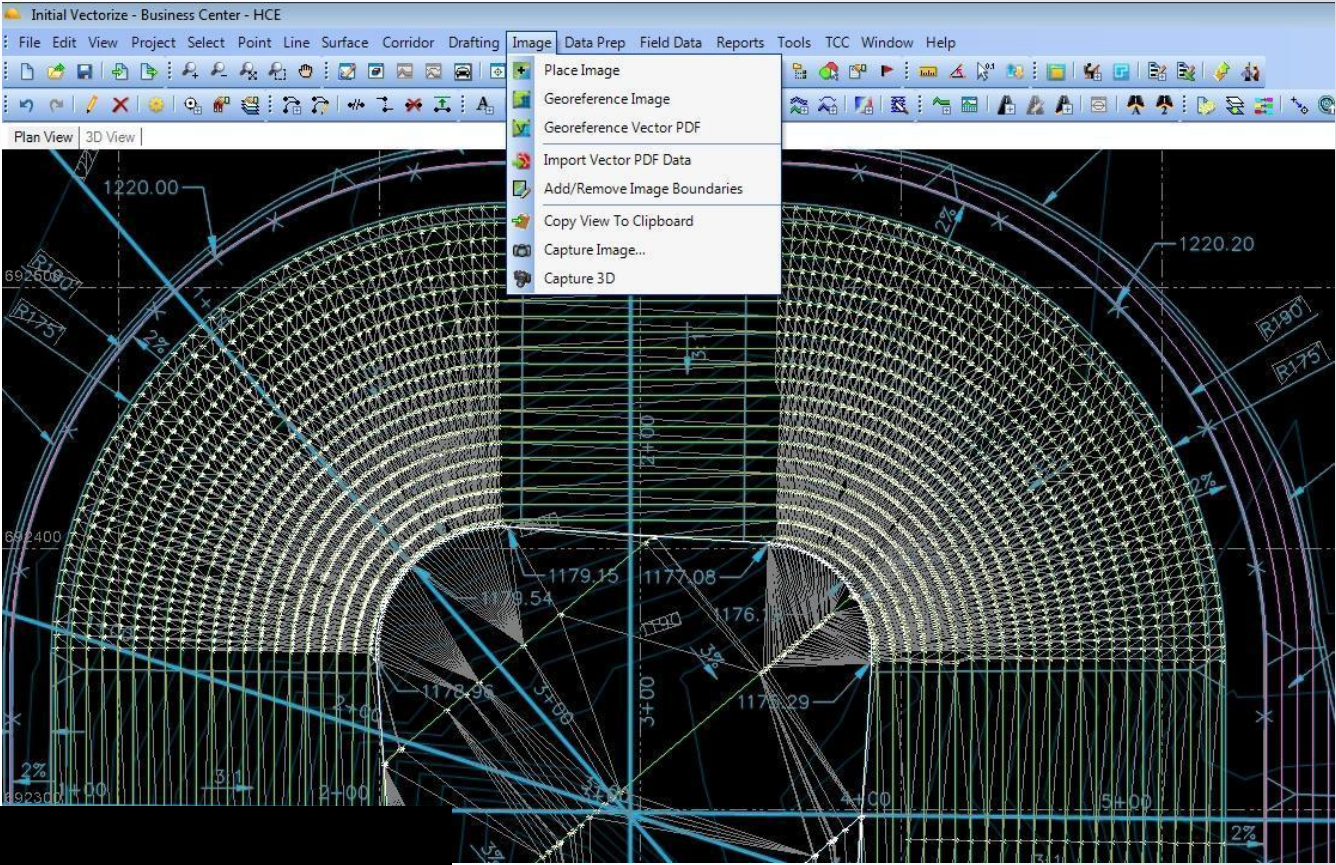
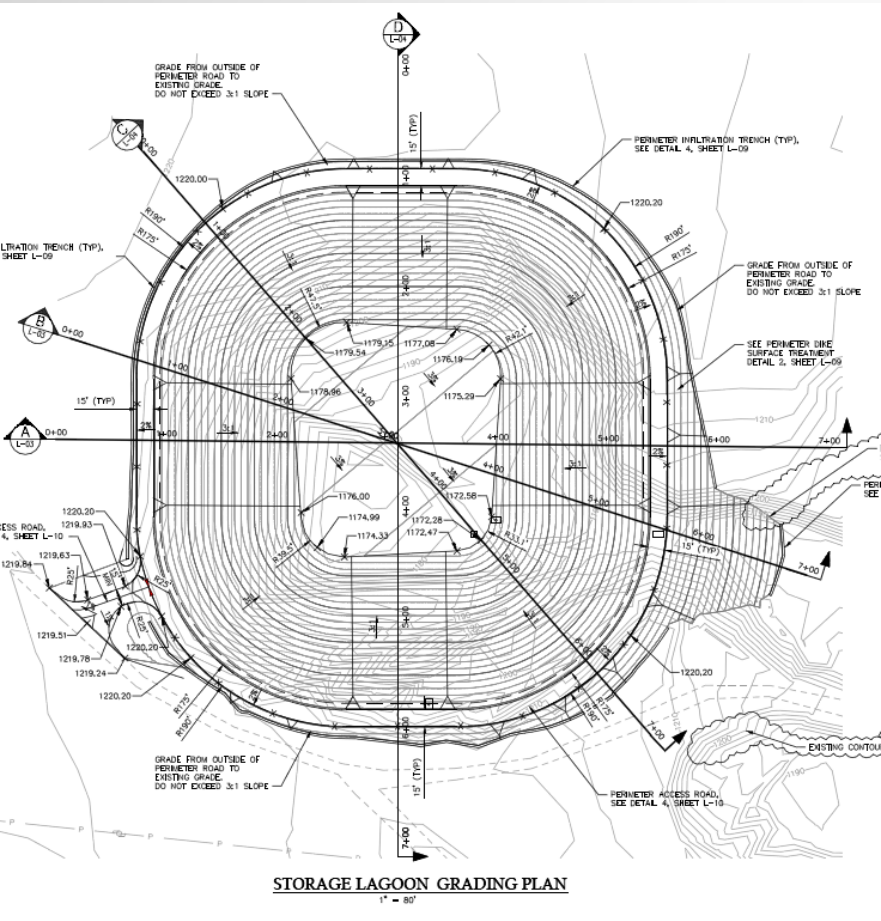
Vectorized Adobe PDF's

- Contains data with numerical values for lines, curves, etc.
- Direct export from design software
- Fastest turnaround to tangible 3D data

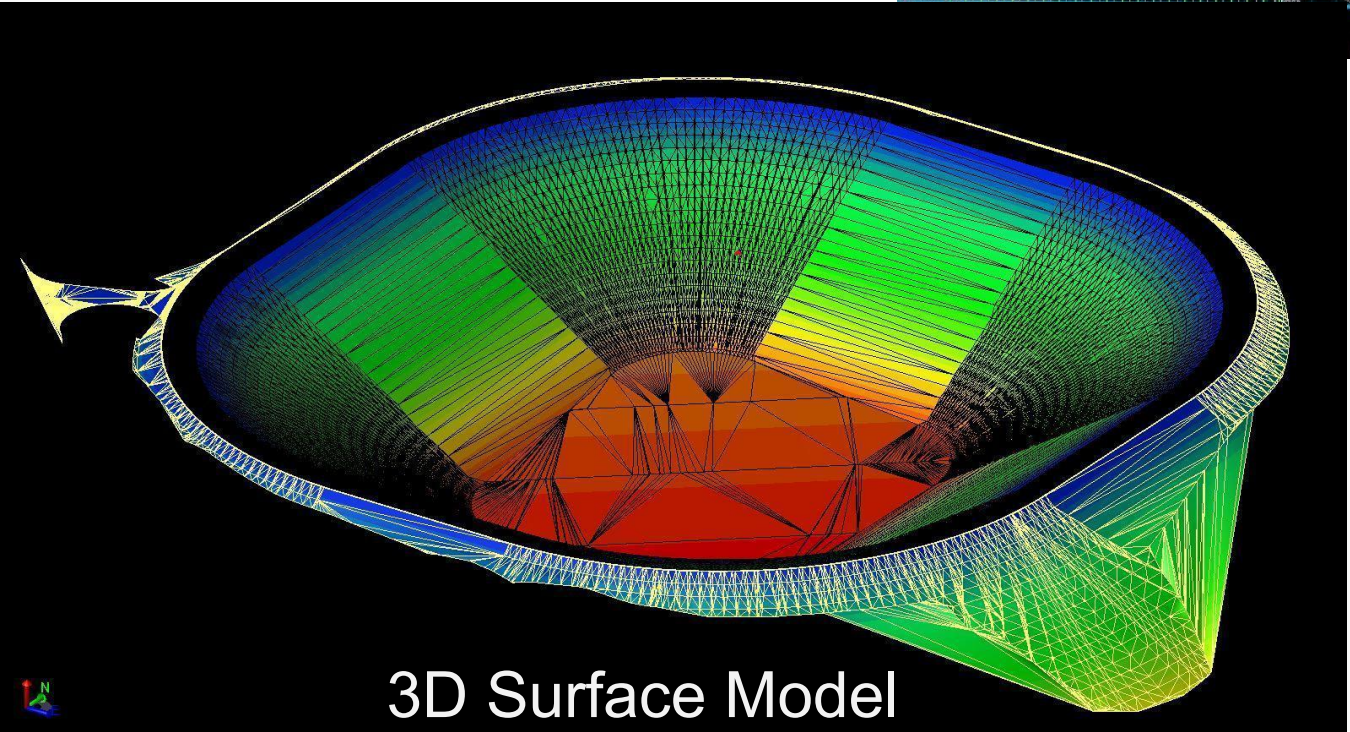


Vectorized PDF Data

TIN Model



Vectorized PDF

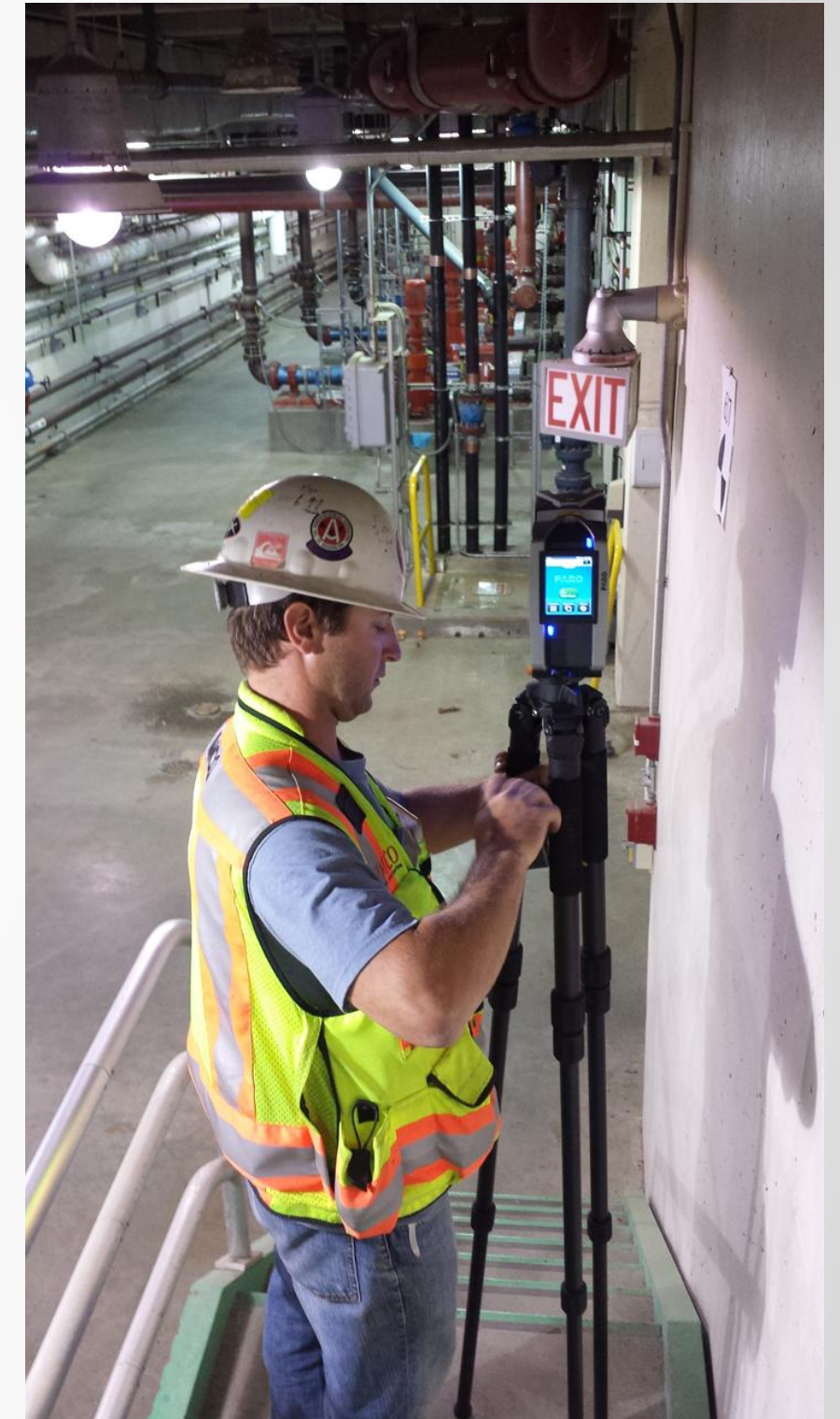


3D Surface Model



Contractor Survey Data to Support 3D Model

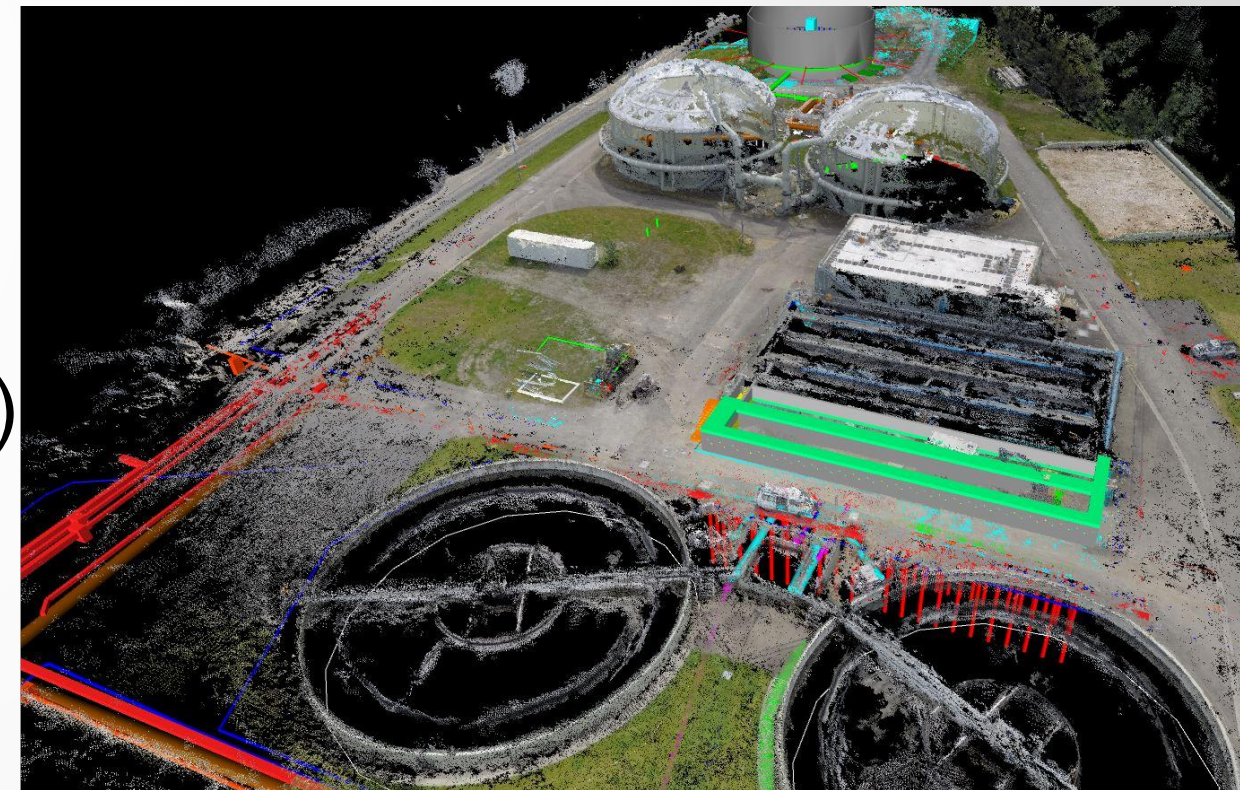
- Collect additional physical data for construction and laydown (GPS/Conventional Survey, Laser Scan, UAV)
- Determine Construction means and methods
- Identify any discrepancies or deficiencies in the Engineered plans
- Improves construction accuracy



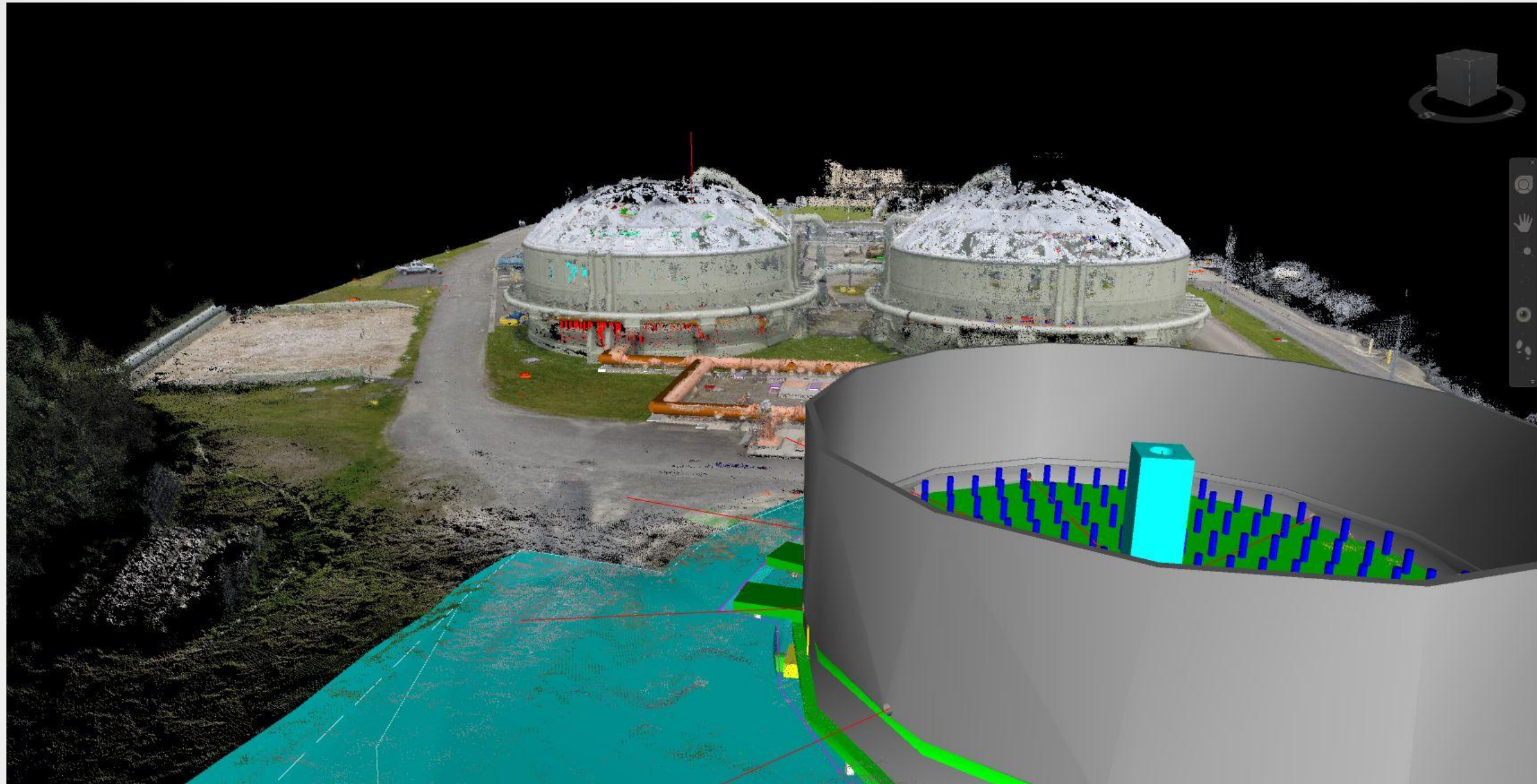
Communication

A 3D Model Simply and Clearly Communicates Revisions & Issues

- Share models and issues with engineers and subcontractors
- Review issues in 3D Design or requested changes
- Meet with Project Managers
- Propose resolution
- Proposed revision made to In-House Drawing
- Send revised drawing with RFI to Design Engineer
- Receive authorization to proceed (faster turn-around)
- Migrate data to Field



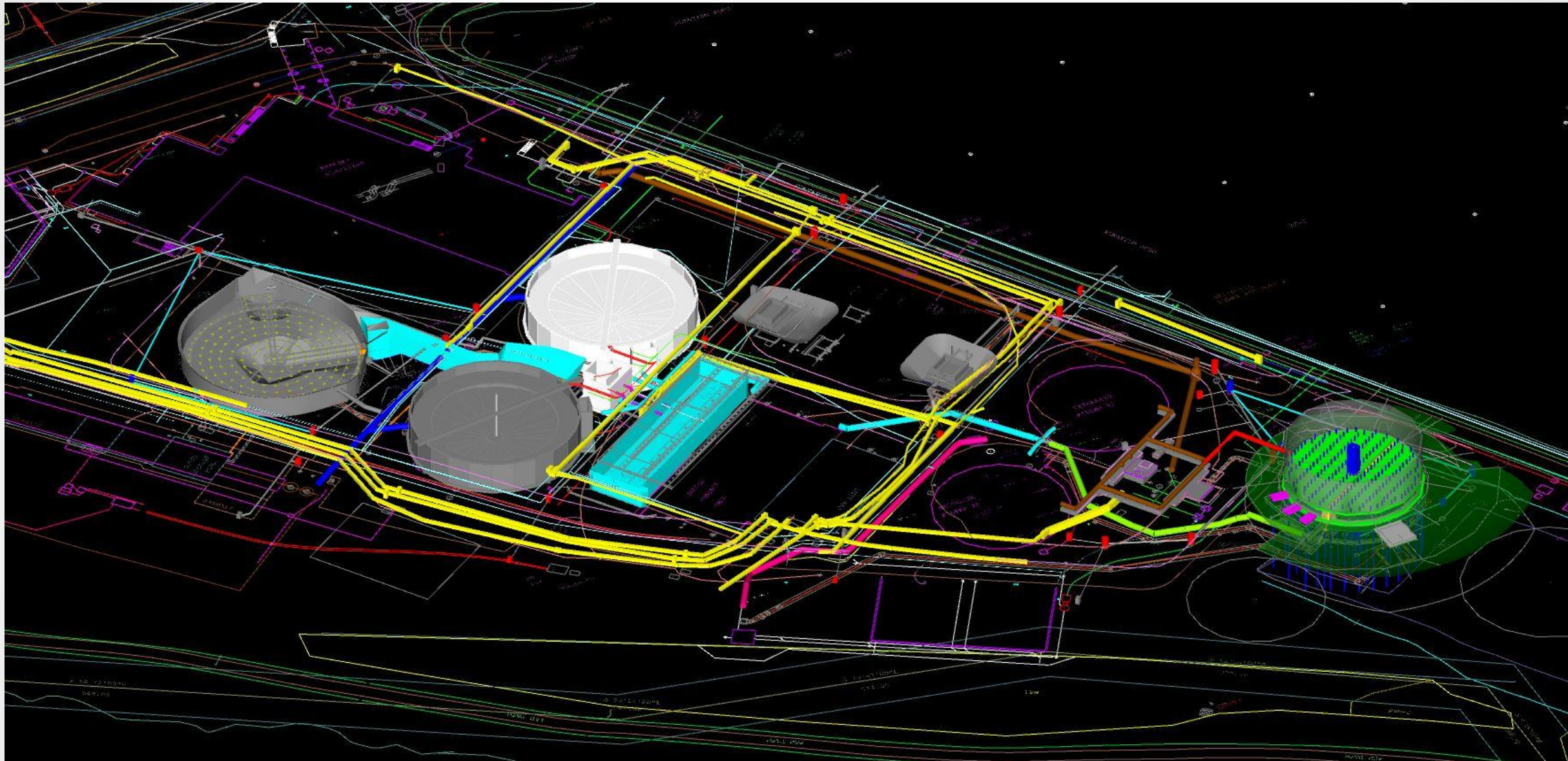
Self Performing BIM in House on Alternative Delivery Projects



- Provides complete project oversight
- Reduces time on RFI's and change orders
- Clearly shows the plans in a non-engineering format
- 4D modeling with P6 for scheduling impacts to project



Modeling Existing and Future Utilities, Structures



- Accurate planning, staging and construction
- Intelligent data is embedded in the model
- Model is used on site with the owner and subcontractor



Taking BIM/CIM to the Field



- Full project stakeless layout for excavation and installation
- Allows for design changes with little down time



3D Modeling of All Aspects Allows for Detailed Means, Methods and Finite Hazard/Clash Anticipation

Modeling proposed and Shoring



Modeling proposed and Utility Conflicts



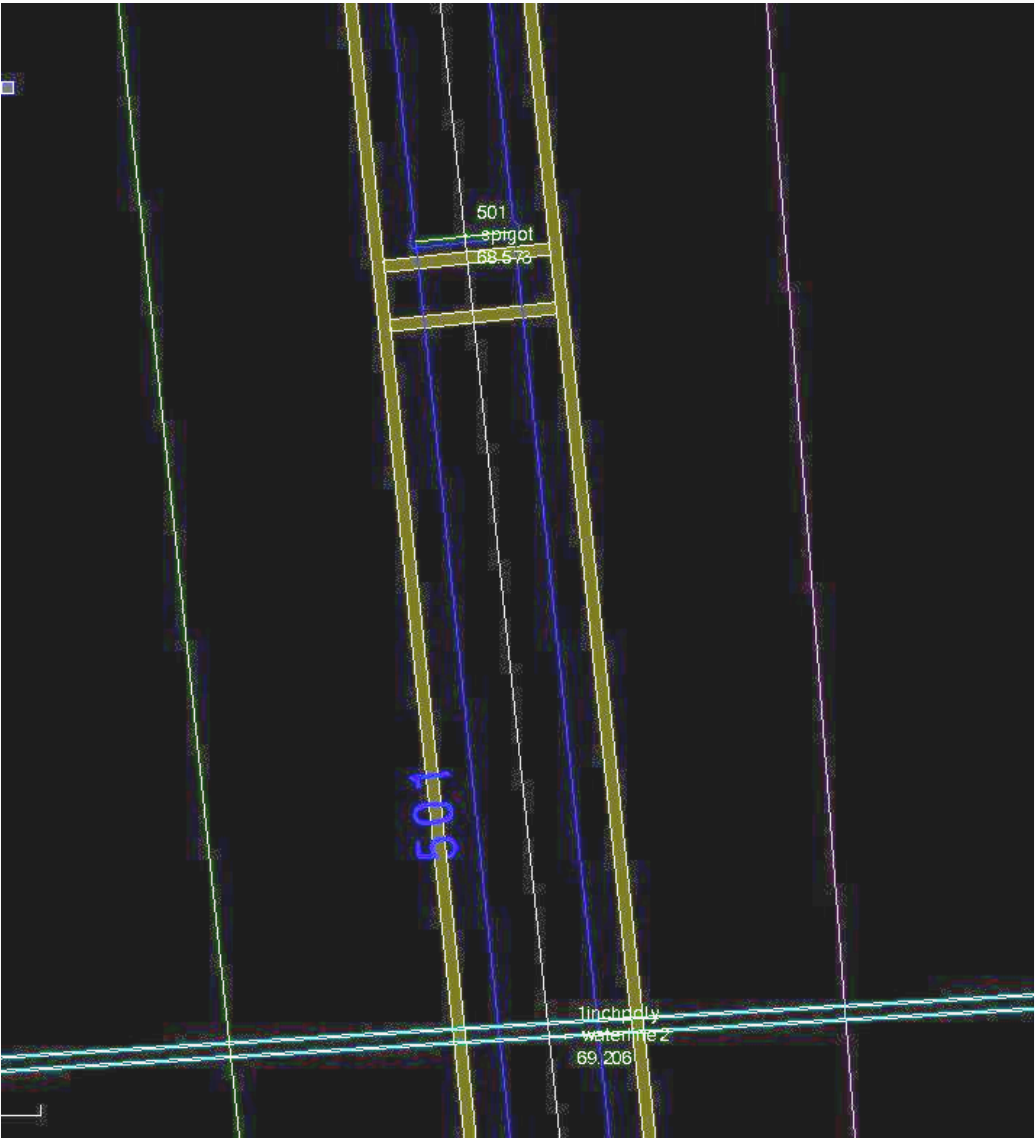
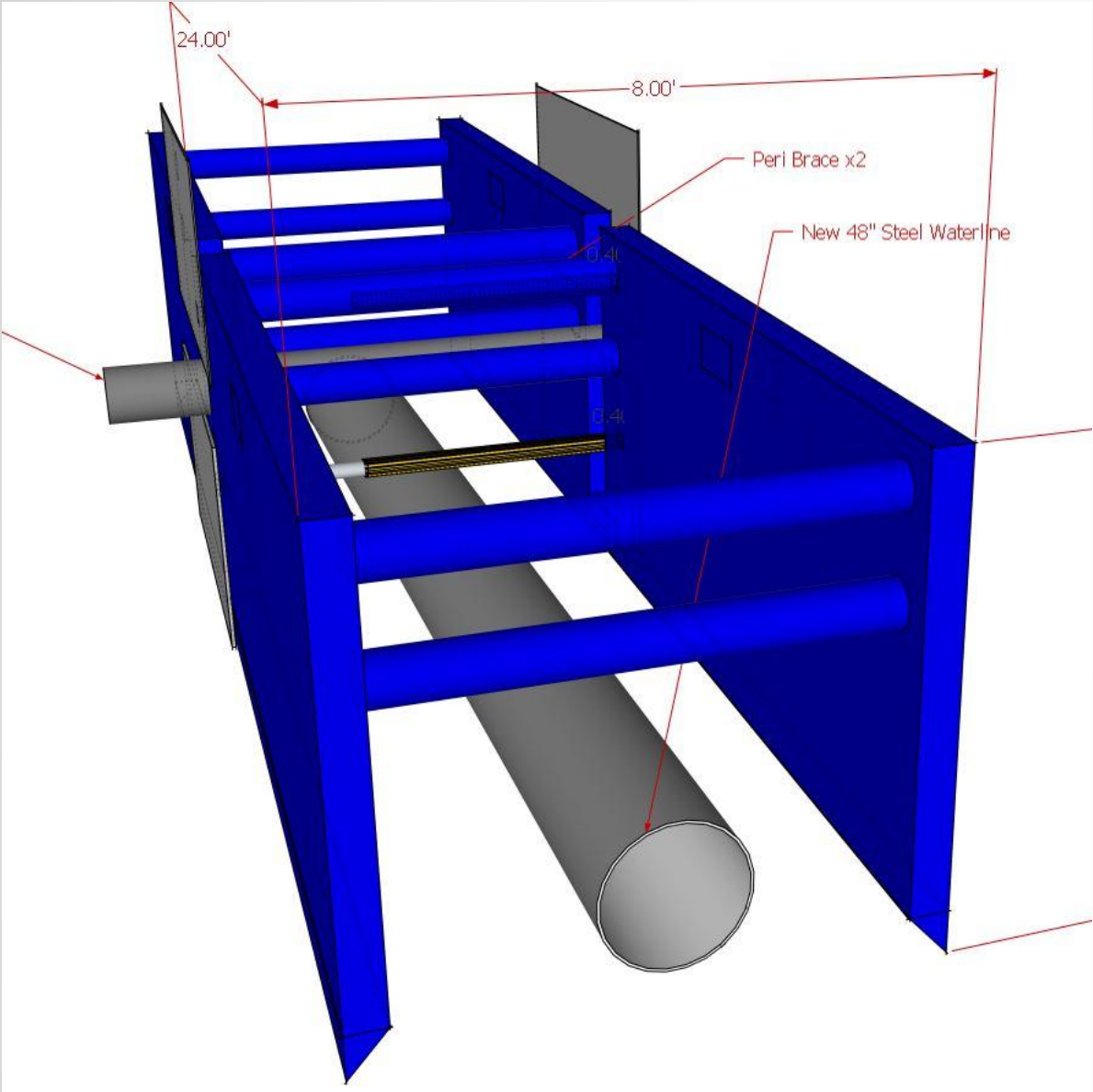
Using 3D Scan Data



Modeling Every Aspect of a Project from Shoring to the Pan Decking Saves Time and Money



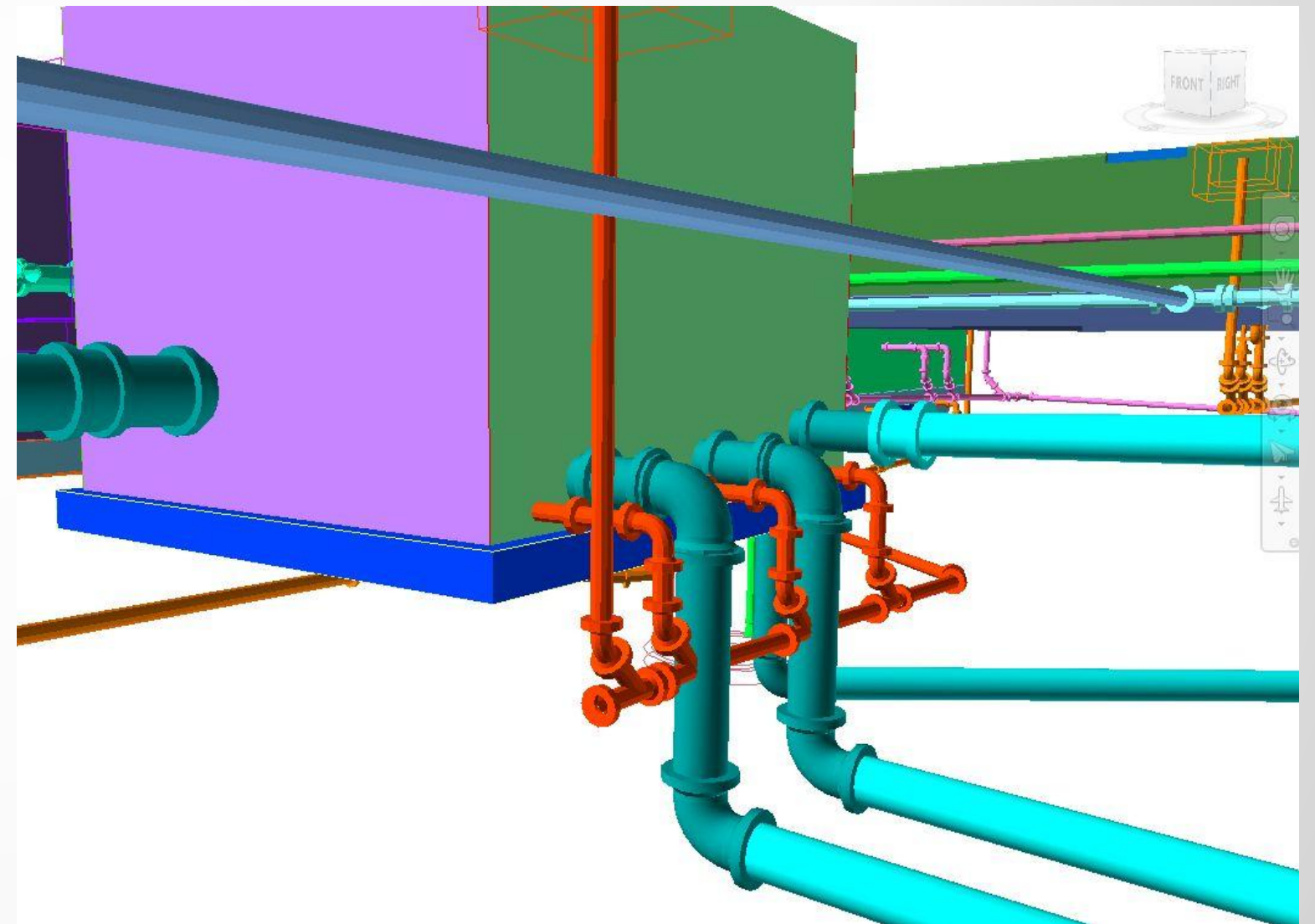
Modeling and Potholing to Develop Means and Methods



Managing Revisions

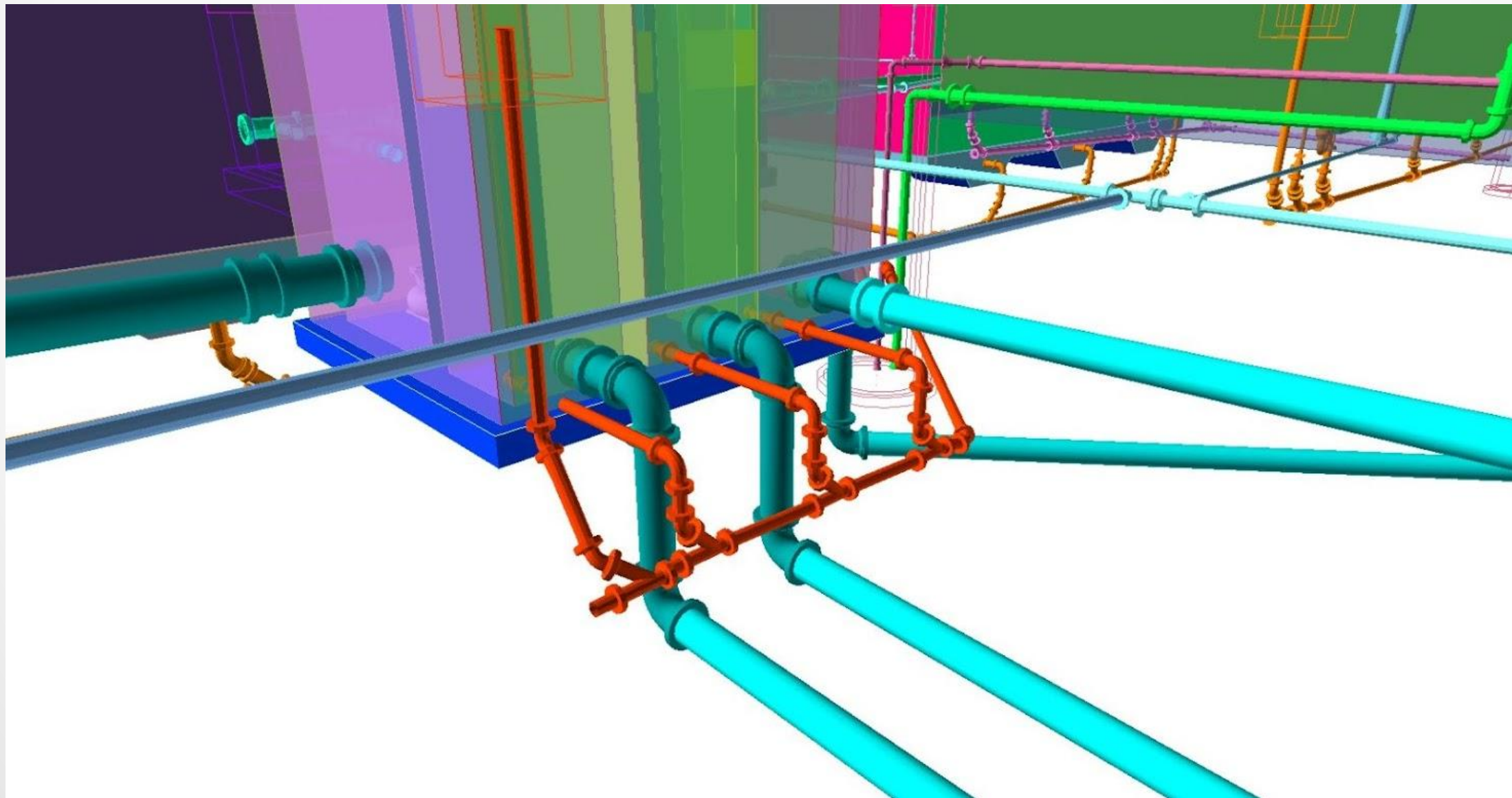
A 3D Model Simply and Clearly Communicates Revisions & Deficiencies

- Share models and changes with engineering and subcontractors
- Review errors in 3D Design or requested changes
- Meet with Project Managers
- Propose resolution
- Migrate data to Field



Managing Revisions

- Revision made In House to Design Drawing
- Sent revised DWG with RFI to Design Engineer
- Received authorization to proceed as proposed within ten minutes of detecting the clash



Adaptability of 3D Model to Overcome Unforeseen Conditions

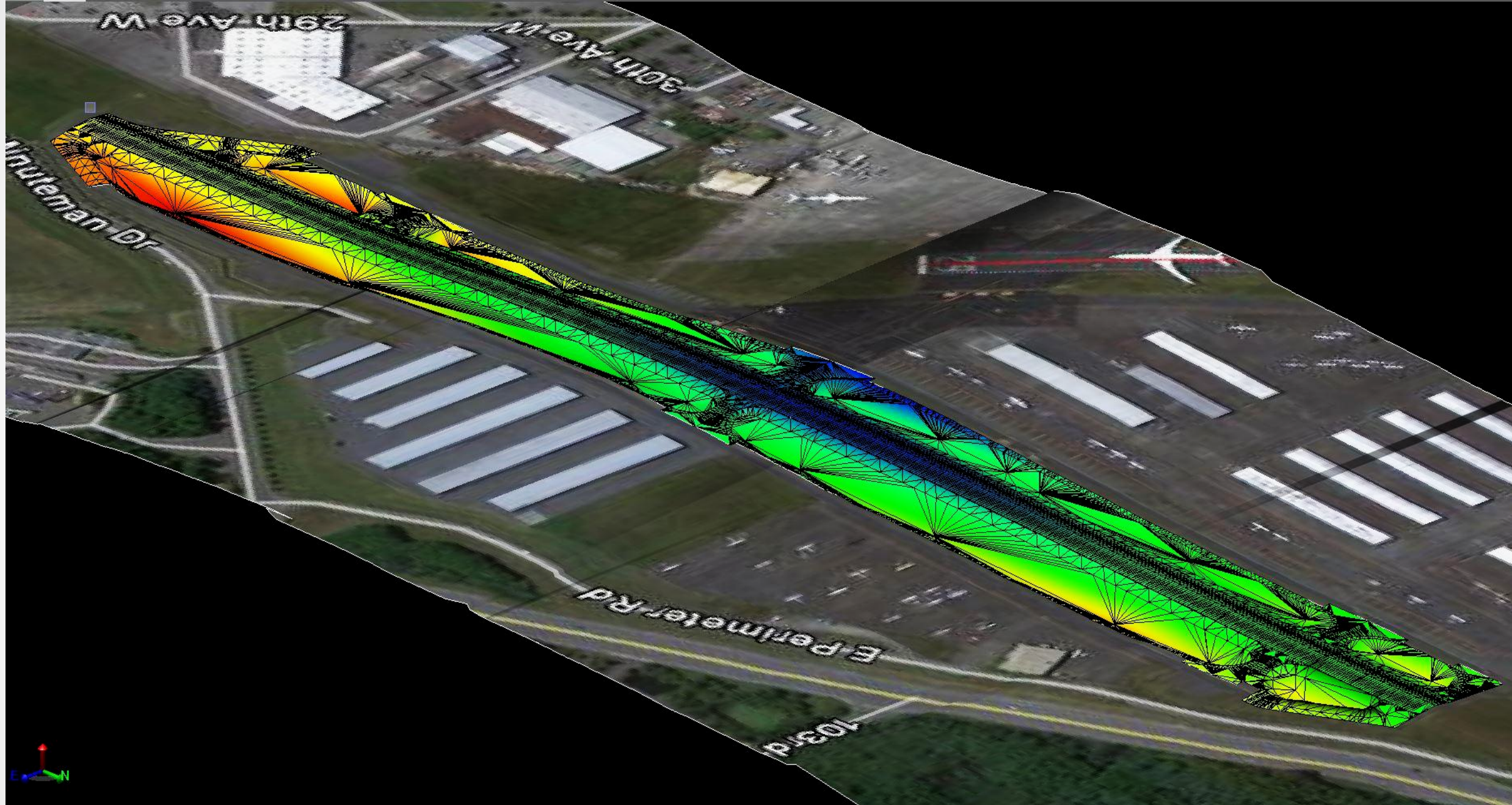
Construction Ready Data

Models have a very high level of accuracy and detail.

They are easily revised in the event of a change of condition or change order directive.



Easily Adapted and Re Exported to the Field for AMG




- Fast turn around with change orders using 3D modeling & full AMG
- 3D modeling allows for owners to see the changes with accurate imagery




This is what a stakeless site looks like.








Easily Adapted and Re Exported to the Field for AMG

Additional Head count		Conventional Way	New Way	Gain
	Foreman	Full Time 24:32 hours	Full Time 11:50 hours	Half time
	Operators (x4)	98:08 hours	47:20 hours	Half time
	Surveyor	18:14 hours	00:54 hours	95 % of time saved
	Worker	18:14 hours	-	1 person less

Accuracy		Conventional Way % in Tolerance of ± 3 cm	New Way % in Tolerance of ± 2 cm
	Subgrade	35%	86%
	Base course	45%	98%

- Reduced layout times
- Increased Accuracy
- Quantifiable Cost Savings

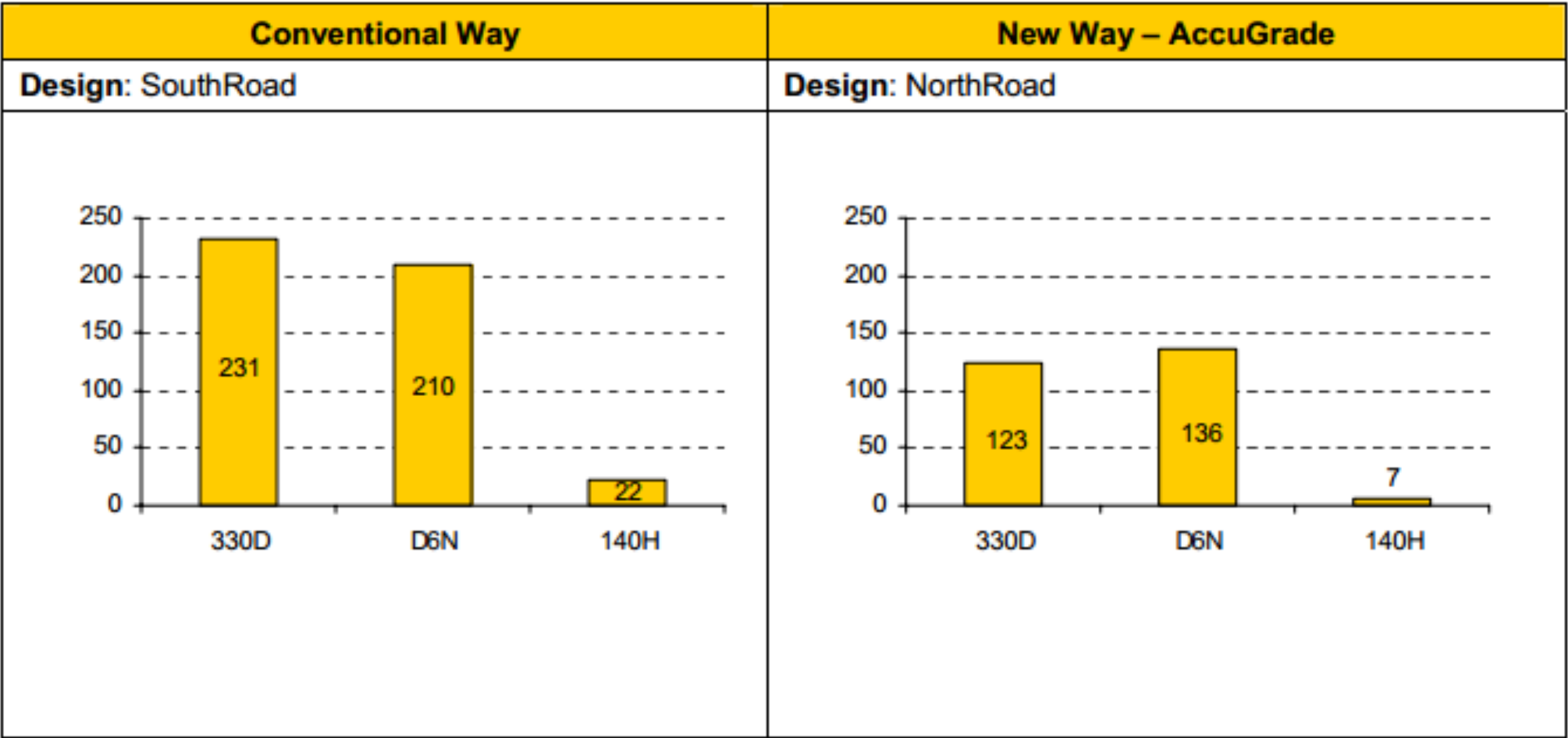
 TIME			Conventional Way	New Way AccuGrade	Productivity Gain
	Staking		07:31	00:54	6:37 hours saved
	Bulk Earthmoving	D6N 330D	04:40 02:23	04:18 01:53	+ 9 % + 27 %
	Subgrade grading	D6N 330D	03:48 02:56	01:28 02:43	+ 159 % + 8 %
	Base Course grading	D6N	02:24	00:53	+ 172 %
	Base course fine grading	140H	01:49	00.32	+ 241%
Total			24:32	11:50	+ 101%



Automated Machine Guidance using 3D models

Minimized Environmental Impact & Decreasing Fuel Costs

3.9 – Fuel consumption



AMG Automated Machine Guidance using 3D models

Improved Safety and Reduced Exposure to Hazards



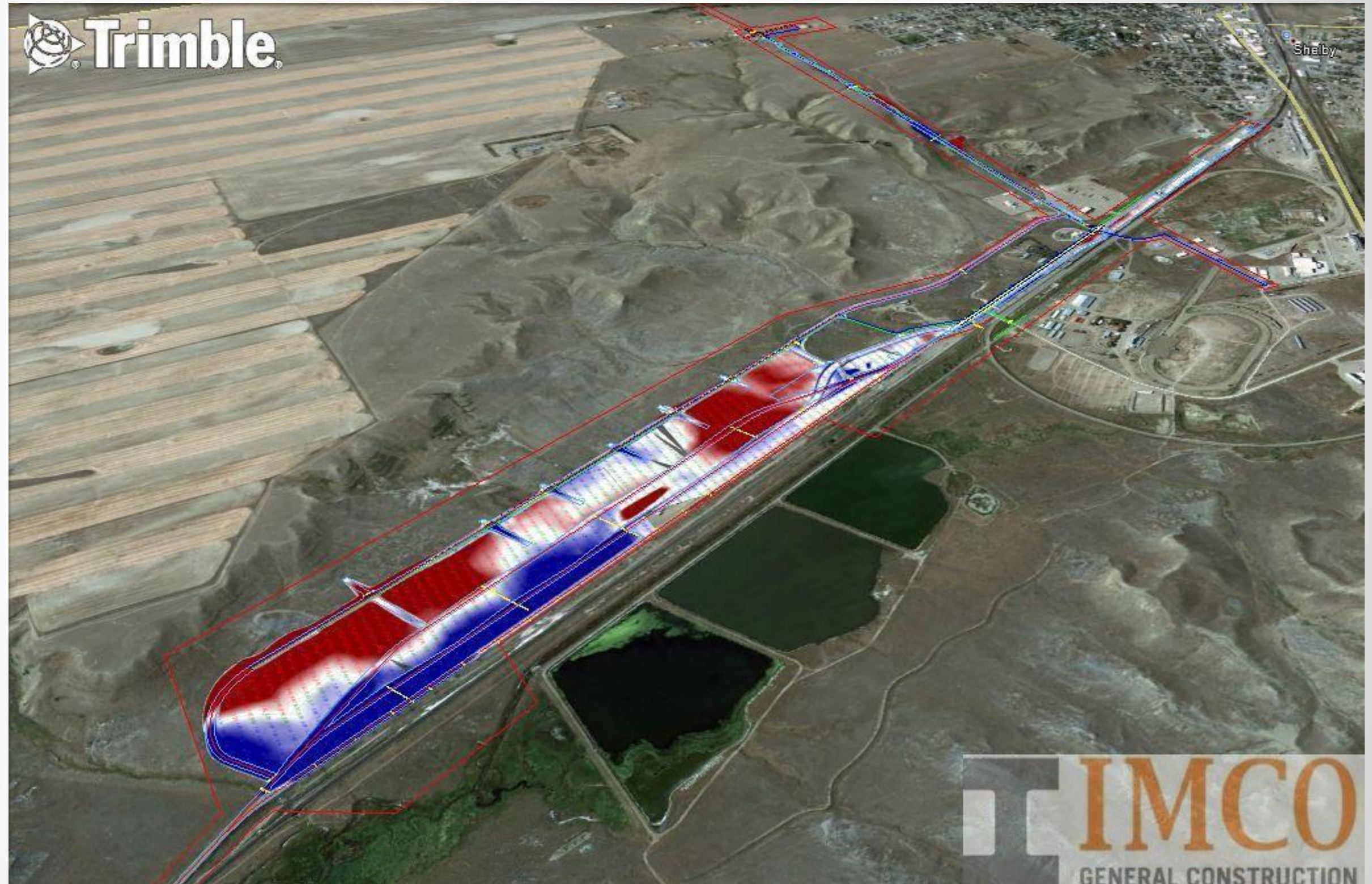
Prefabrication from the 3D Model

- **Faster installation**
- **Complicated connections and parts assembled prior to shut down**
- **Ten minute virtual walk through of team member responsibilities alleviates real world delays**
- **Reduces exposure to risk**

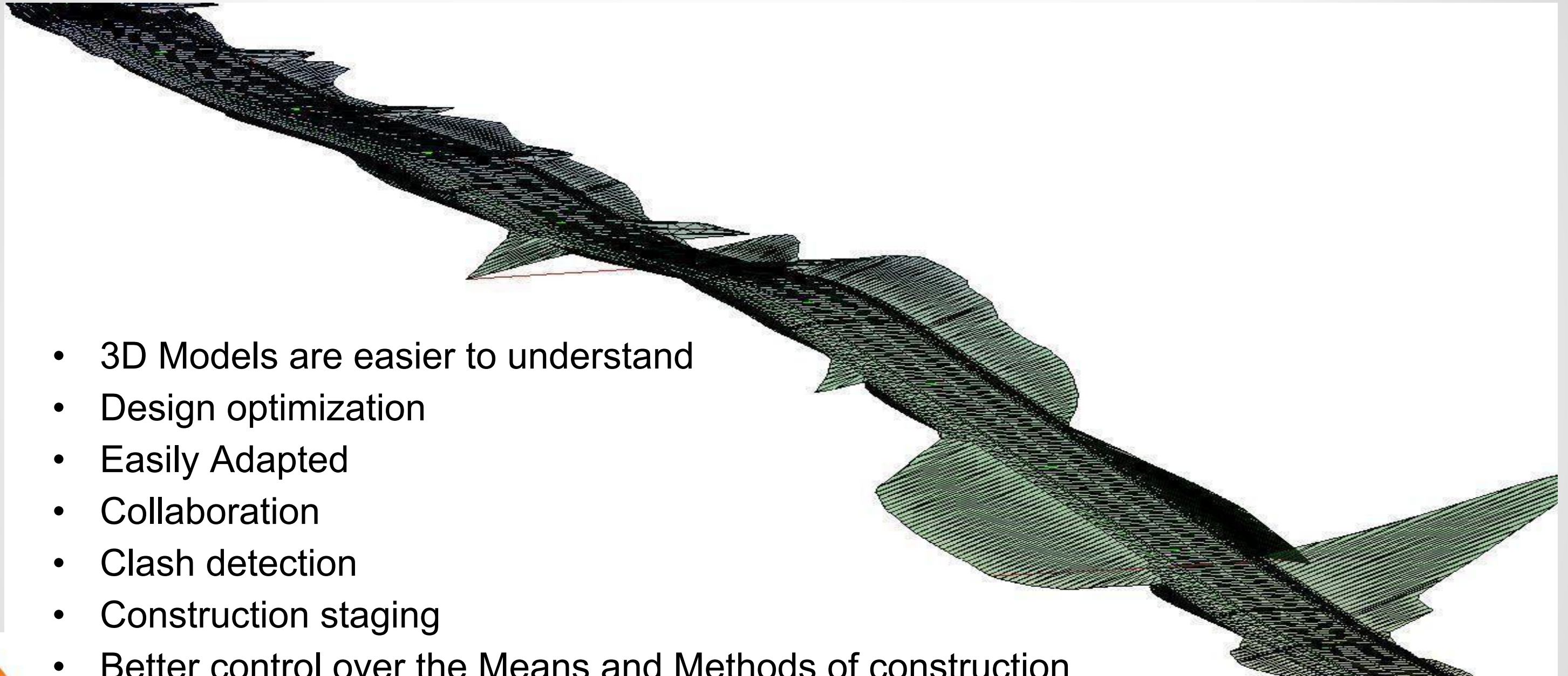


Benefits of Sharing Models with Owners and Stakeholders

100 + Acre Project
Cut, Fill and Utility
Mapping Exported to
Google Earth For
Utilization By Owner and
Project Team



Benefits of Sharing Models with Owners & Subcontractors



- 3D Models are easier to understand
- Design optimization
- Easily Adapted
- Collaboration
- Clash detection
- Construction staging
- Better control over the Means and Methods of construction
- Management of expectations



From the Field to the Office Workflow



Procure data during construction in Field



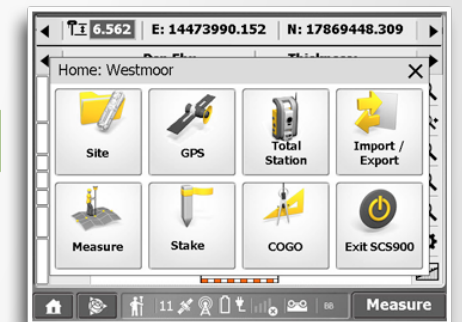
Using GPS and Conventional Survey



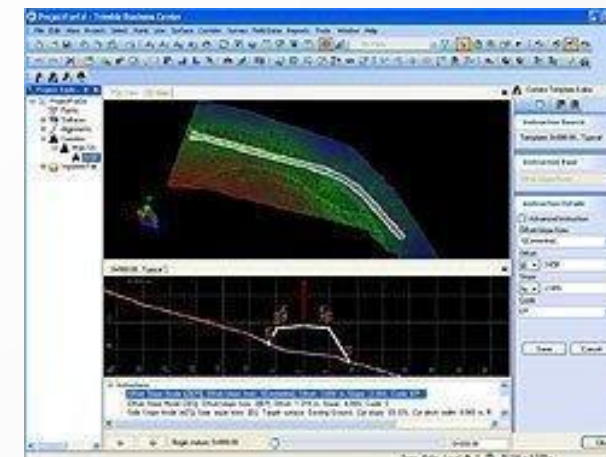
Monitoring



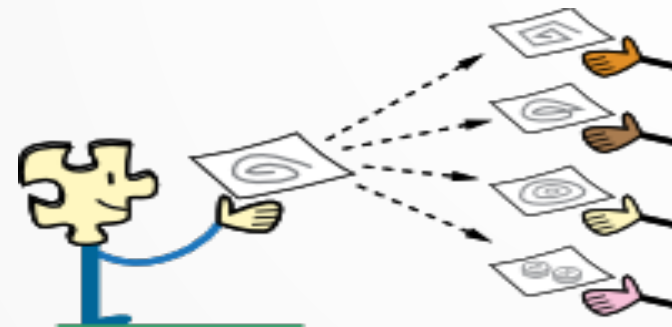
Scanning



Migrate Data to the Office



Review & Back-check As Built data



Share models with Engineers and Subcontractors

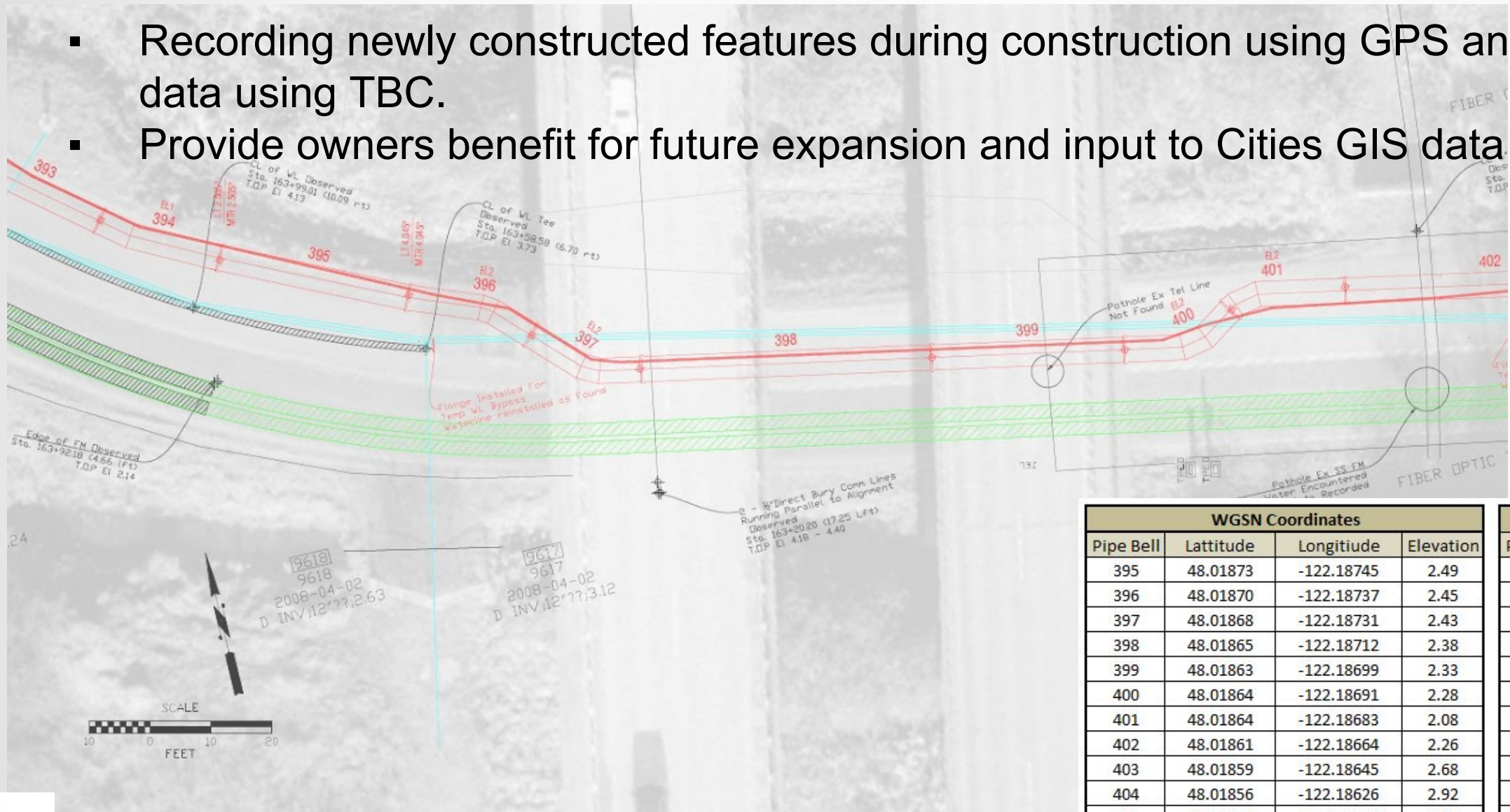


Final Asbuillts
(Electronic CAD &
Data rich files)



Electronic As-Built Data Management and Sharing

- Recording newly constructed features during construction using GPS and managing the data using TBC.
- Provide owners benefit for future expansion and input to Cities GIS data base



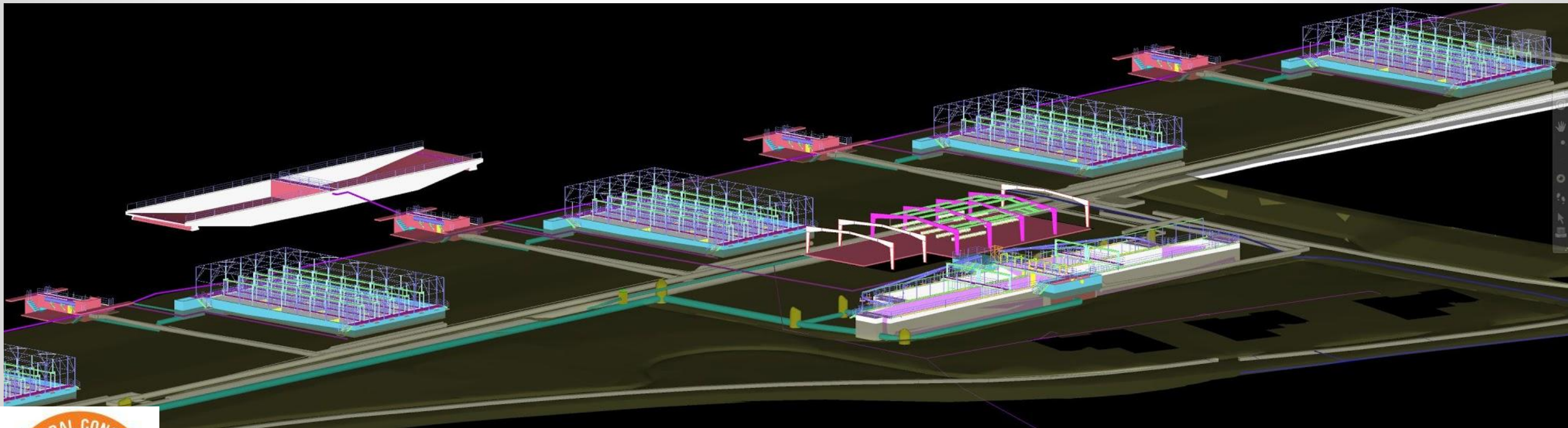
WGSN Coordinates			
Pipe Bell	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation
395	48.01873	-122.18745	2.49
396	48.01870	-122.18737	2.45
397	48.01868	-122.18731	2.43
398	48.01865	-122.18712	2.38
399	48.01863	-122.18699	2.33
400	48.01864	-122.18691	2.28
401	48.01864	-122.18683	2.08
402	48.01861	-122.18664	2.26
403	48.01859	-122.18645	2.68
404	48.01856	-122.18626	2.92
405	48.01853	-122.18607	2.94
406	48.01852	-122.18591	3.25
407	48.01850	-122.18583	3.22
408	48.01850	-122.18575	3.28
409	48.01850	-122.18567	3.33
410	48.01851	-122.18559	3.46
411	48.01853	-122.18552	3.51
412	48.01856	-122.18545	3.48

Local Coordinates			
Pipe Bell	Northing	Easting	Elevation
395	23491.979	9348.757	2.49
396	23480.885	9366.980	2.45
397	23471.423	9382.987	2.43
398	23462.081	9430.129	2.38
399	23455.987	9461.289	2.33
400	23458.324	9479.886	2.28
401	23457.644	9498.922	2.08
402	23448.006	9545.635	2.26
403	23438.570	9592.479	2.68
404	23429.455	9639.489	2.92
405	23419.917	9686.372	2.94
406	23412.876	9725.554	3.25
407	23408.981	9744.748	3.22
408	23407.312	9764.401	3.28
409	23407.362	9783.912	3.33
410	23411.871	9802.885	3.46
411	23419.135	9821.204	3.51
412	23430.422	9836.940	3.48



Project Delivery of Electronic Data to the Owner

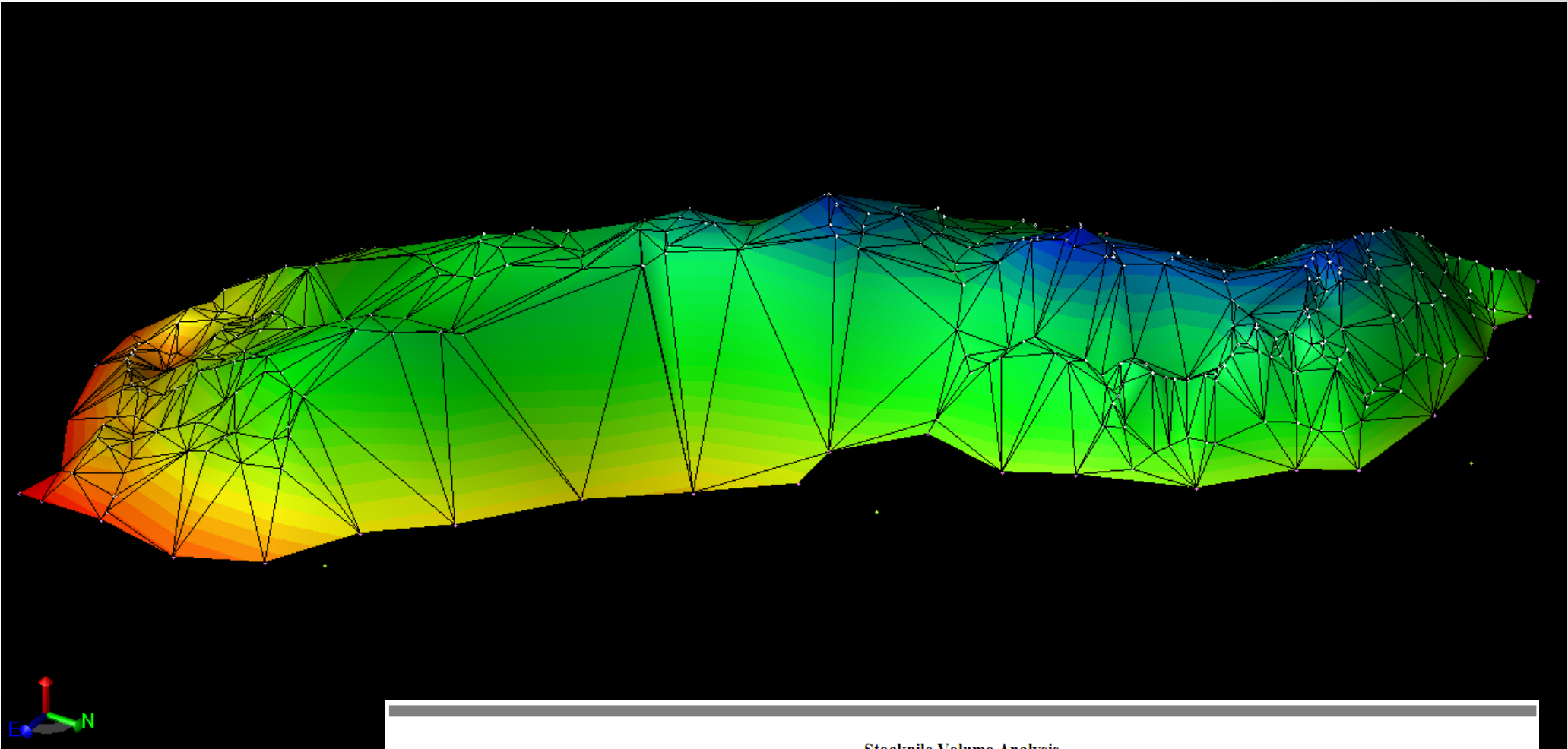
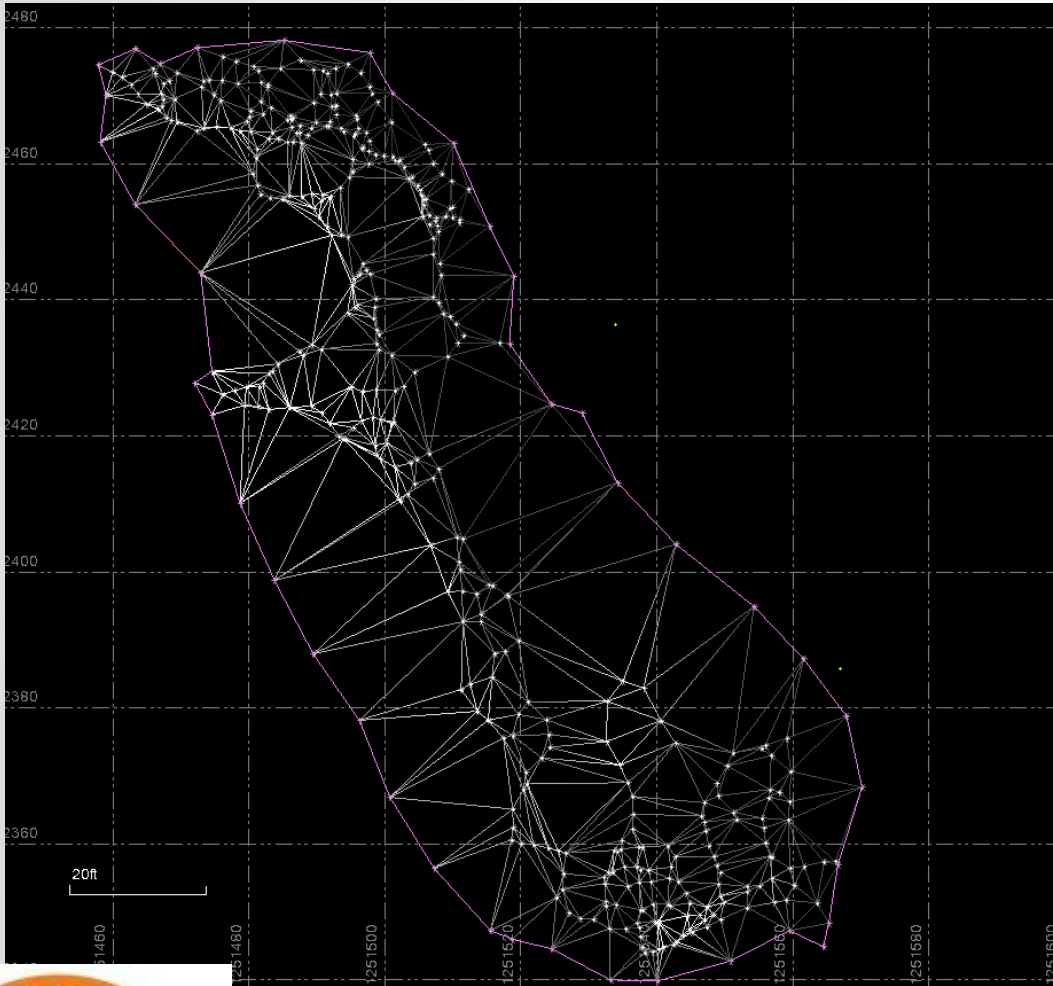
- Recording newly constructed features during construction using GPS and managing the data using TBC.
- Provide owners benefit for future expansion and input to Cities GIS data base



Using New Technologies

UAV Data procurement allows for increased accuracy and reduced processing time.

Conventional Stockpile Topo

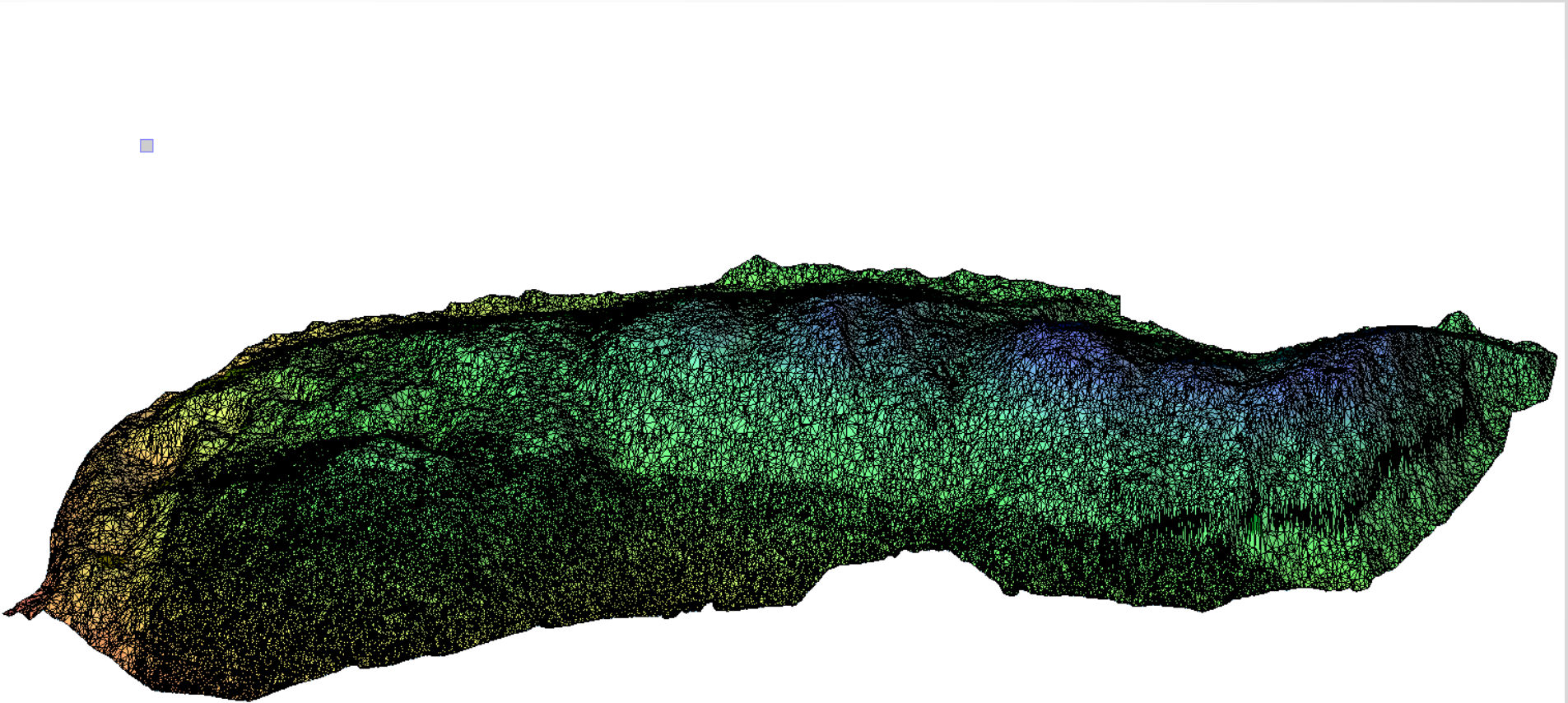
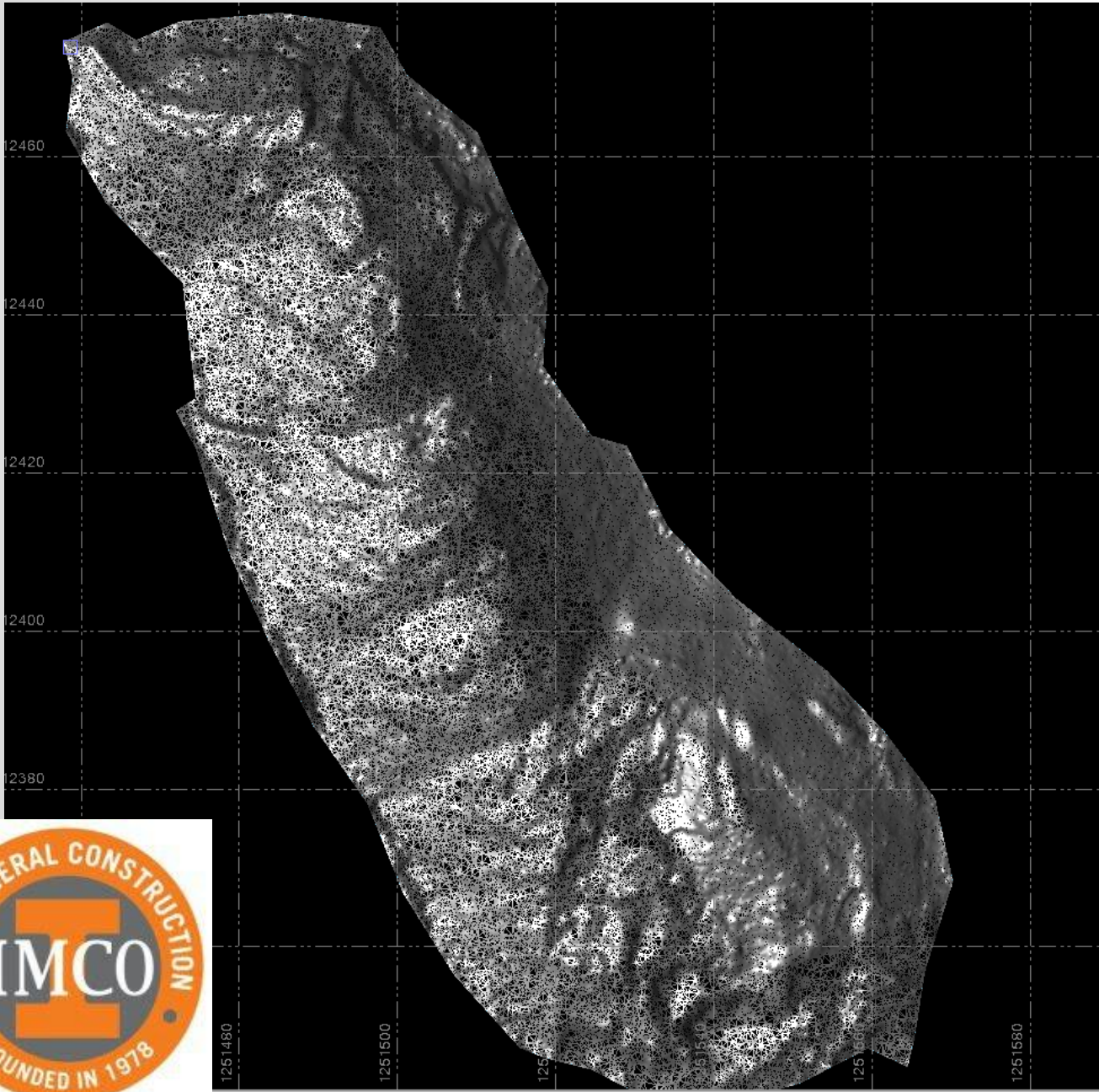


Stockpile Volume Analysis	
Measured stockpile surface compared to estimated foundation surface	
Surfaces	
peat stockpile 04-25-14	Classification: Unclassified
Volumes from Surface Geometry	
Approximate stockpile volume:	1,687.0 yd³



UAV Stockpile Analysis Using Recap

Recap registration of Stockpile



Stockpile Volume Analysis

Measured stockpile surface compared to estimated foundation surface

Surfaces	
stockpile2	Classification: Unclassified
Volumes from Surface Geometry	
Approximate stockpile volume:	1,668.0 yd³



UAV Stockpile Analysis Using Recap

- Recap Registration of Stockpile



Large Scale Photogrammetry Testing for Future Implementation

Difficult Terrain or Inaccessible Area



Accurate Point Cloud of Existing Structures

Inaccessible Area represented through RPV generated point cloud



Don't be Afraid of Data

This is a 5mb hard drive in 1952 being “uploaded”



Contact Information

Thank You! Please feel free to contact either of us directly.

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