

Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Measuring Techniques

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Project: As-built survey for BIM



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Semantic homogenization: Consistent CAD layers in all files. **Digitalization** and georeferencing analog and raster data.

Survey: Tacheometry and laser scanning for outside areas



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What is **NOT** a BIM? [Eastman, p.19]

- Models that contain 3D data only and (or few) object attributes.
- Models with no support of **behavior**. (no parametric intelligence)
- Models that are composed of multiple 2D CAD reference files that must be combined to define the building.
- Models that allow changes to dimensions in one view that are not **automatically reflected** in other views.

Eastmann et.al., BIM Handbook: A Guide to Building Information Modeling for Owners, Managers, Designers, Engineers and Contractors, 2nd Edition, 2011



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CAD vs. BIM: Impact on as-built surveying

Project: As-built survey for BIM – Step 2



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- 1. Semantics
- 2. Geometry
- 3. Technical Project Management



Semantic Modeling (product model)

Working Method:

- identification and specification of new types (e.g. doors, windows)
- data acquisition includes semantics (columns, beam)
- with BIM, CAD-"drawing" becomes real modeling.



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CAD vs. BIM - Impact on as-built surveying

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Parametric Object Modeling

- **Rule based** control (e.g. windows must not overlap each other)
- Semantic object definition is strictly linked to geometry with the set of parameters.

Working Method:

- 1. Specification of object type
- 2. Enter **measured dimensions** and specify topological relations (graphically)
- 3. Conflicts are reported immediately. Model is always consistent.



Drawback: Geometric variations are not easy to model. Better use CAD for historic buildings.



Technical Project Management



Goal

- consistent model
- automatically updated views

Way of working

- check-in surveying results
- check-out for stake-out and model update (changes)

Prerequisites

- nonredundant object modelling
- associated data and rules



- 1. Tacheometry
- 2. Laser scanning (point cloud)
- 3. Laser scanning (registered scan view)



- 1. Polar Survey with point codes
 - Consistent spatial reference
 - Code (Window, Wall, Fence,...)
- 2. Constraints and Fitting
 - planar (points in plane)
 - rectangular (wall-ceiling, wall-wall)

3. Derivation of building element parameters

- Directly measured or
- COGO / CAD pick off
- 4. CAD to BIM
 - Sematics from layer
 - Object geometry frompoints and lines



 ! BIM-site model imports point coordinates directly and generates DTM.

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Laser scanning - point cloud (1/4)



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BIM and Measuring Techniques



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- 3. Laser scanning (registered scan view)

(Software: VirtuSurv by kubit)



Laser scanning - registered scan view





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Laser scanning - registered scan view



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Conclusion



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- BIM will **not replace CAD.** But BIM is getting very important, also for as-built surveys.
- Real BIM:
 - object oriented product model
 - parametric modeling
 - shared product model
- Conventional CAD-**surveying techniques** are to be adapted to the BIM-method.

Contact



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