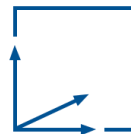


Acquire, Visualize, and Analyze Building Models for Construction Progress Monitoring

Elisa Xiao

30th June 2022



Final: Master Informatics

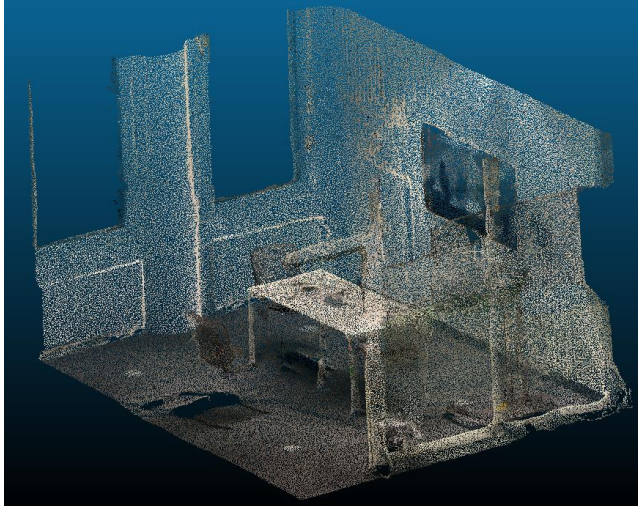
Supervisor: Prof. Gudrun Klinker, Ph.D

Advisors: Linda Rudolph, M.Sc., Dr. Hermann Georg Mayer

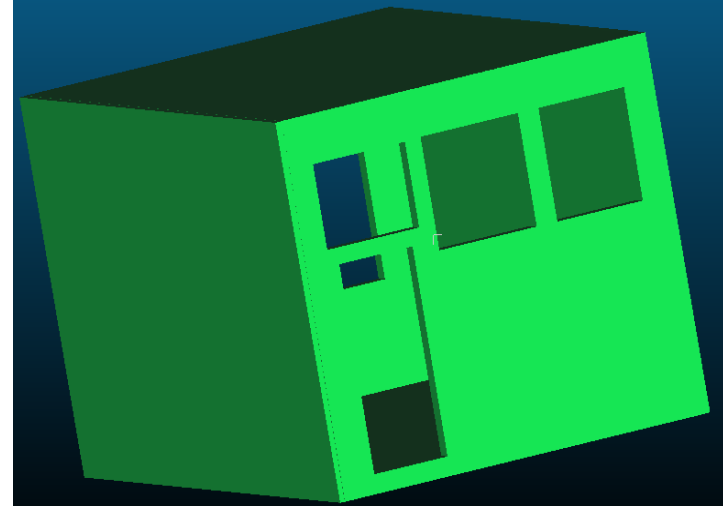
In collaboration with Siemens AG

Motivation

- Monitor **construction state**
- Compare **as-built** state with **as-planned** state
- **Detect deviations** between scan and model
- **Detect errors** at an **early** stage



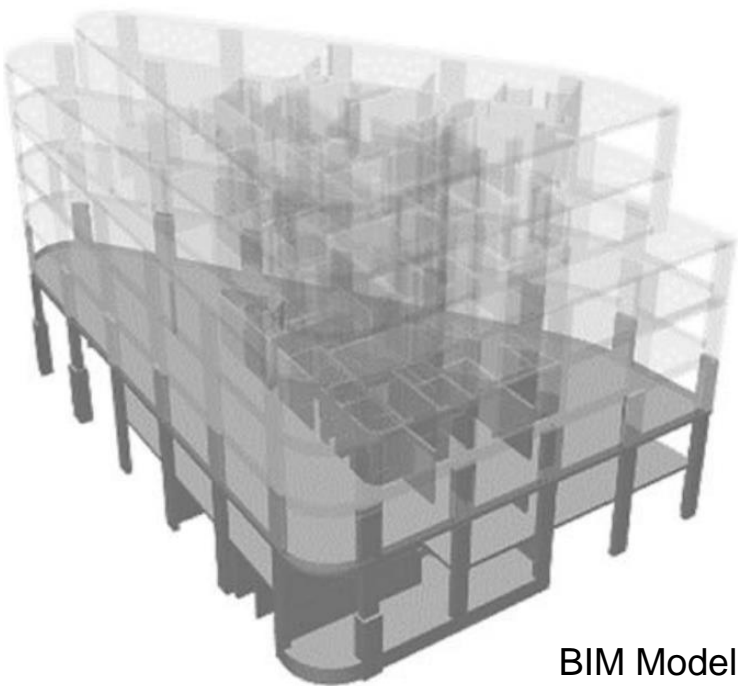
Point Cloud Scan (Office Fragment)



CAD Model of Office

Problem Description – Issues

- **Scale:** Construction areas are often very large
- **Time-consuming** to monitor work progress
- **Missed errors** during construction by manual monitoring



BIM Model and Construction Site [1]

Building Information Modeling (BIM)

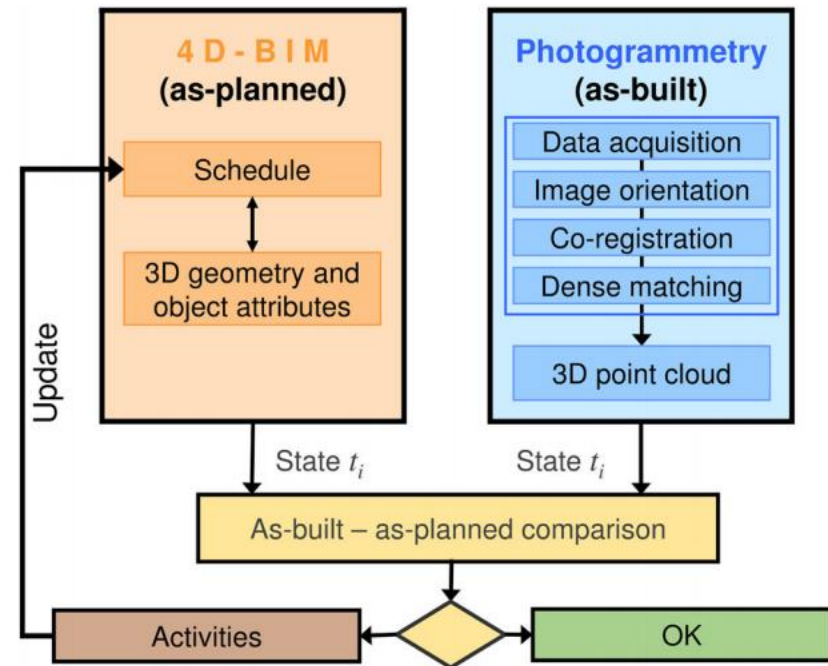
- **Plan** modern **buildings**
- **Show** and **add information** to projects
- Only 3D software (3D BIM)
- **Schedules** and **construction activities** (4D BIM)
- Construction **cost** development (5D BIM)
- Usually saved as Industry Foundation Classes (**IFC**) [2]



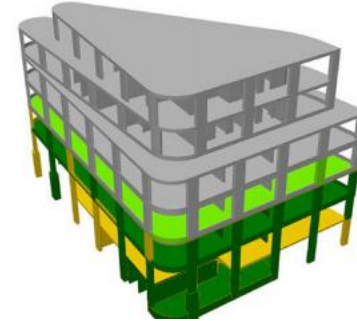
Logo of buildingSMART [2]

Related Work

- **Photogrammetric** surveys
- **BIM** model data
- Compare **schedule** and **built time**
- **Highlight** components



Borrmann et al. [1, 3]



Construction Monitoring with 4D Model and Point Cloud [1]

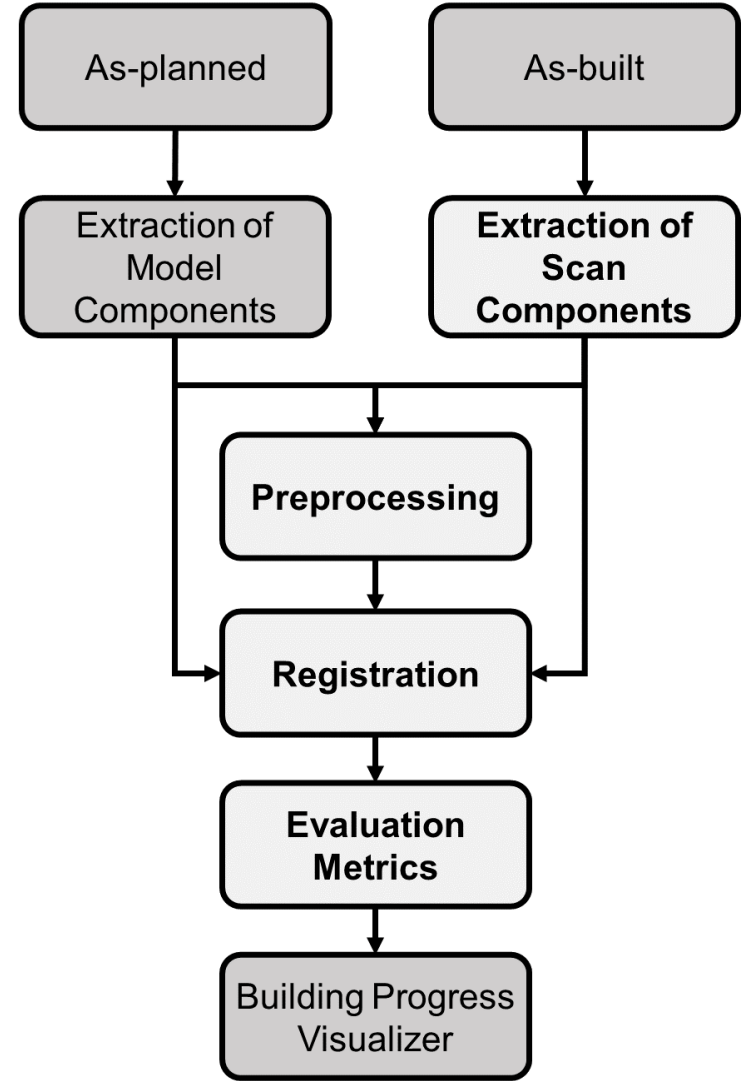
Goals of this Thesis

- **As-built vs. as-planned** comparison
- **Verify** that planned **structural elements** are correctly built

- **Identify** and **extract elements** in scan and model
- **Align** scan and model point clouds (Registration)
- **Evaluate** and **Visualize** results

Approach

- **Research** for algorithms
- **Prototype**
- **Evaluate** sample datasets



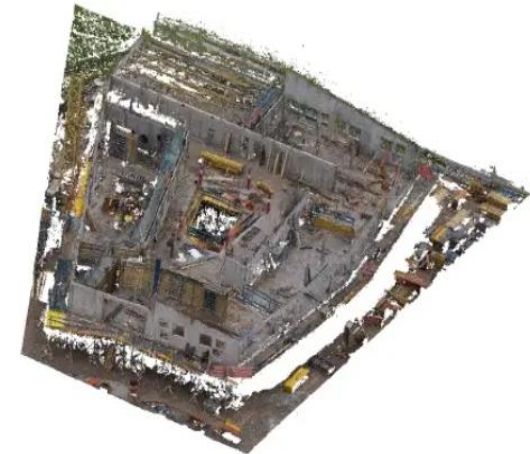
Architecture of the Prototype

Implementation – Datasets

- Apple hand-held **LiDAR** sensor data
- S3DIS scan
- **Laser Scans** and **Photogrammetric** data
- Datasets:
 - Model: IFC Models
 - Scan: Point Clouds
 - A) Unclean B) Clean
 - C) Scaled D) Unscaled



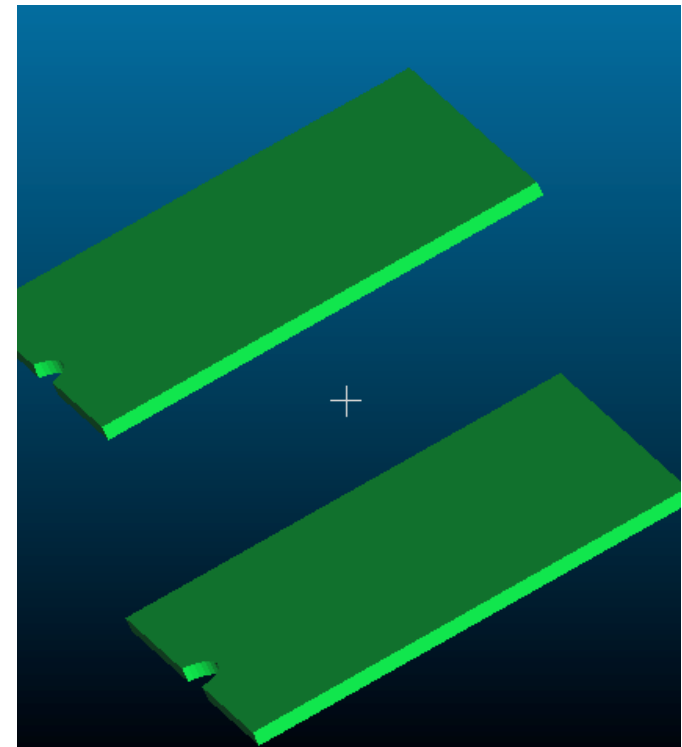
LiDAR Office Scan



Construction Site Scan [3]

Implementation – Extraction of Model Components

- Input: IFC file
 1. Choose **IFC element type** to be **extracted**
 2. Convert elements to **vertices** and **faces**
 3. Save elements as **mesh**
- Output: IFC elements as mesh

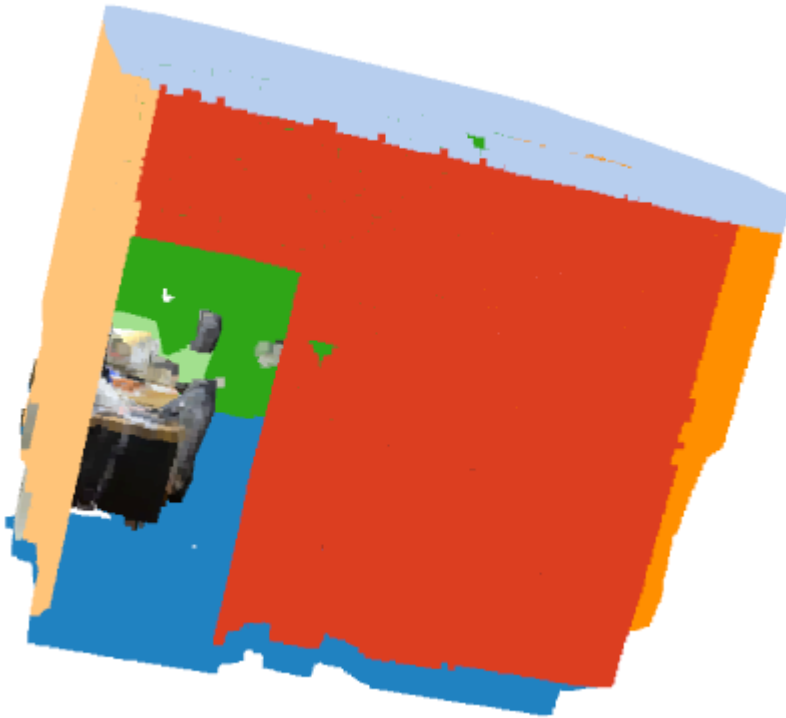


Extracted IFC Slabs as Mesh

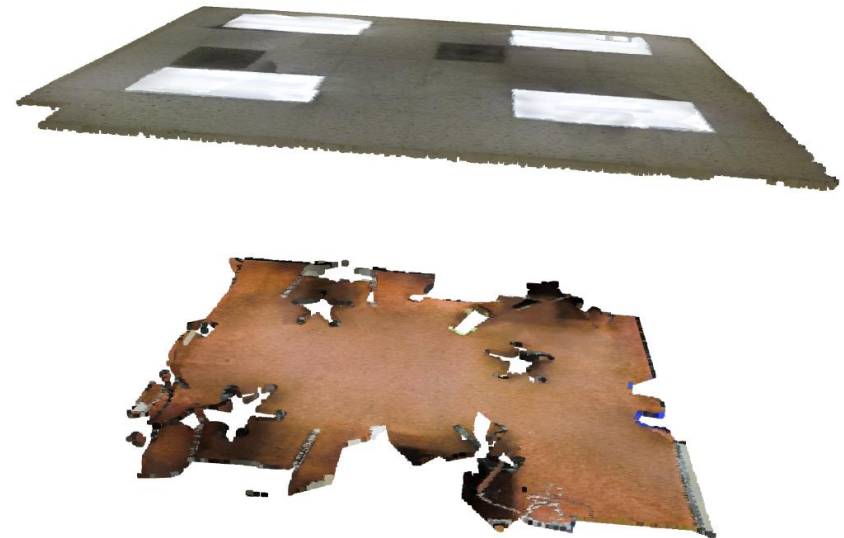
Implementation – Extraction of Scan Components

- Semantic Segmentation:
 - **Detects** and **labels unknown** objects **automatically**
 - Model Architecture: RandLA-Net [5]
 - Dataset: S3DIS [4]
- Plane Segmentation:
 - **Detects largest contiguous** planes of point clouds
 - RANSAC [6]
 - DBSCAN [7]
 - **Manual** assignment of segmented objects

Implementation – Extraction of Scan Components

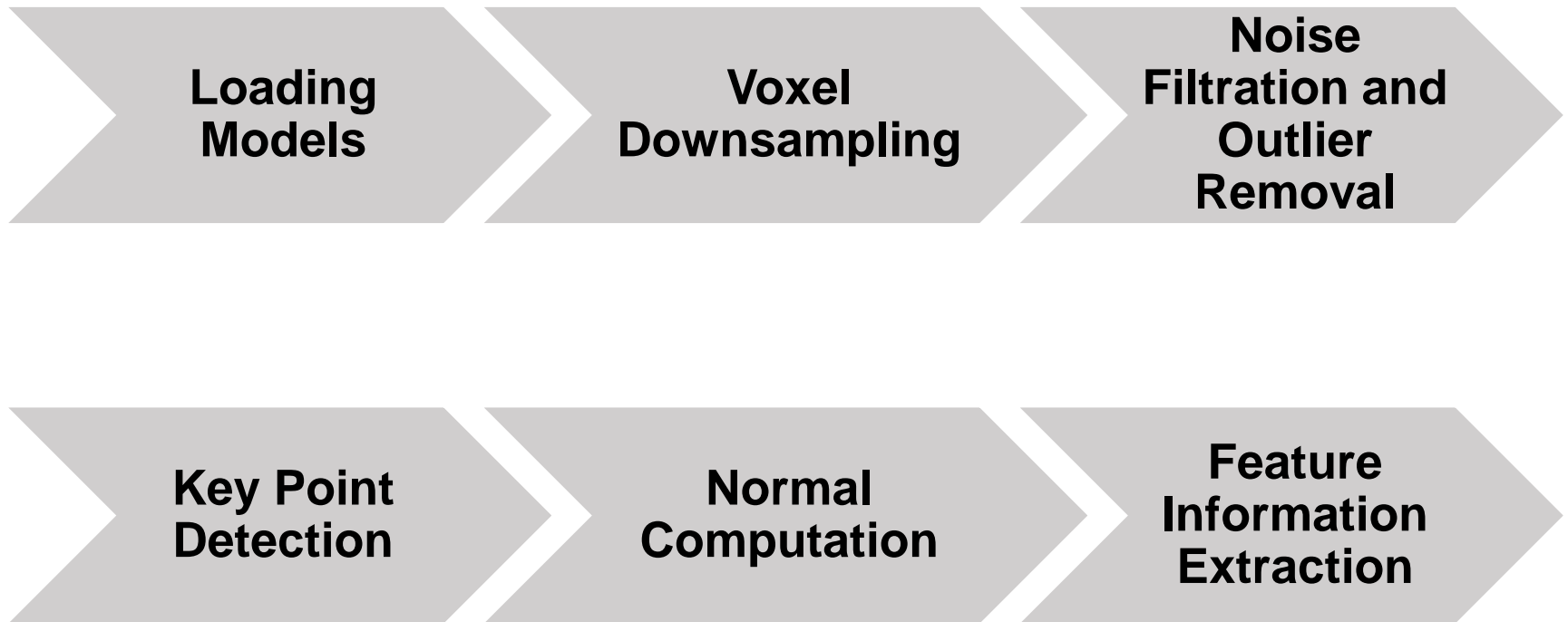


Colorized Plane Segmentation



Semantic segmentation of Ceiling and Floor as Mesh

Implementation – Preprocessing



Implementation – Registration

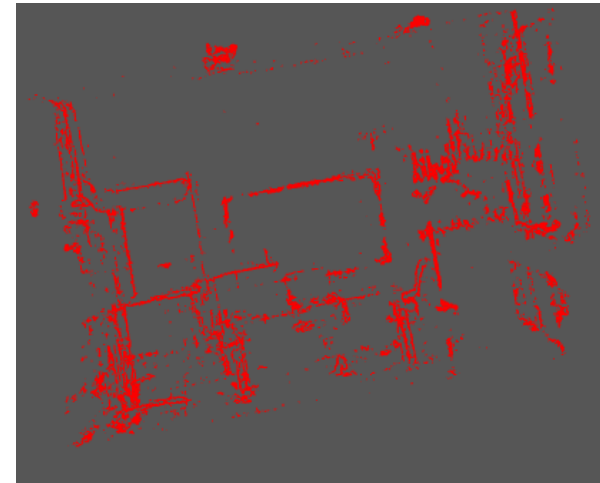
- **Aligning** two point clouds via **transformations**
- **Coarse/Global** Registration
- Initialization and rough alignment of point clouds
- Used algorithms:
 - Fast Global Registration [8] (correctly scaled)
 - Coherent Point Drift (CPD) [9] (not correctly scaled)

Implementation – Registration

- **Local** Registration (ICP) [10] on **Original** Point Cloud Data
- **Local** Registration (ICP) [10] on **Edges** of Point Cloud Data
 - Surface Reconstruction
 - Edge Extraction

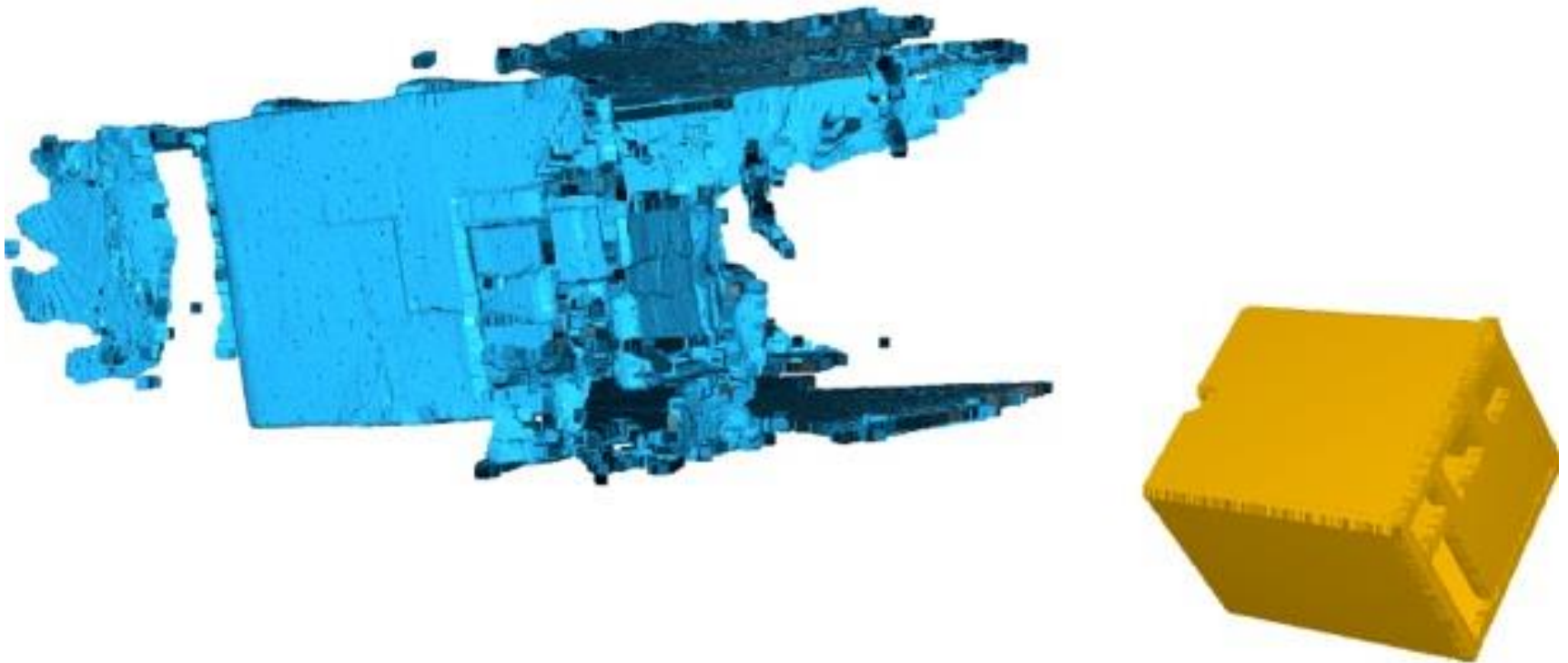


Reconstruction of a Point Cloud as a Mesh



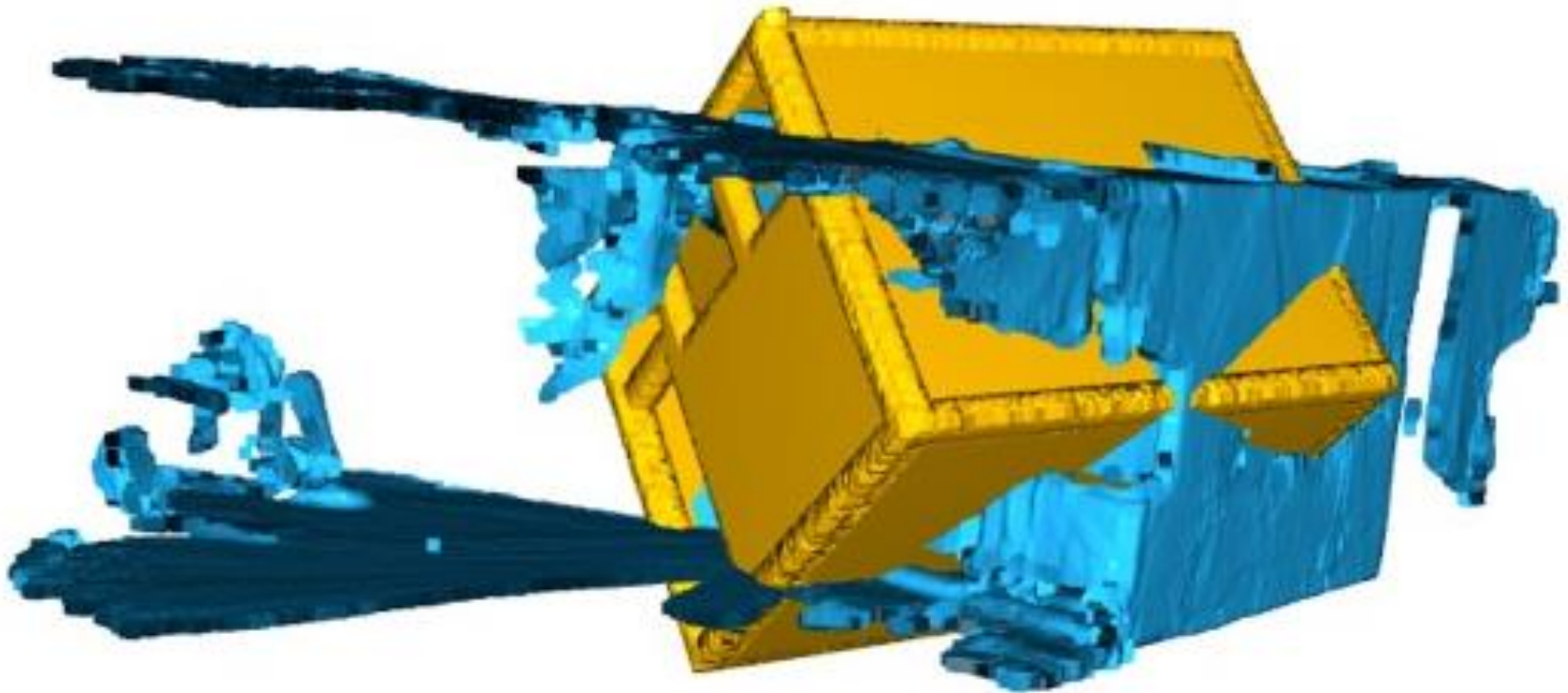
Extracted Edges of the Point Cloud

Implementation – Start Registration



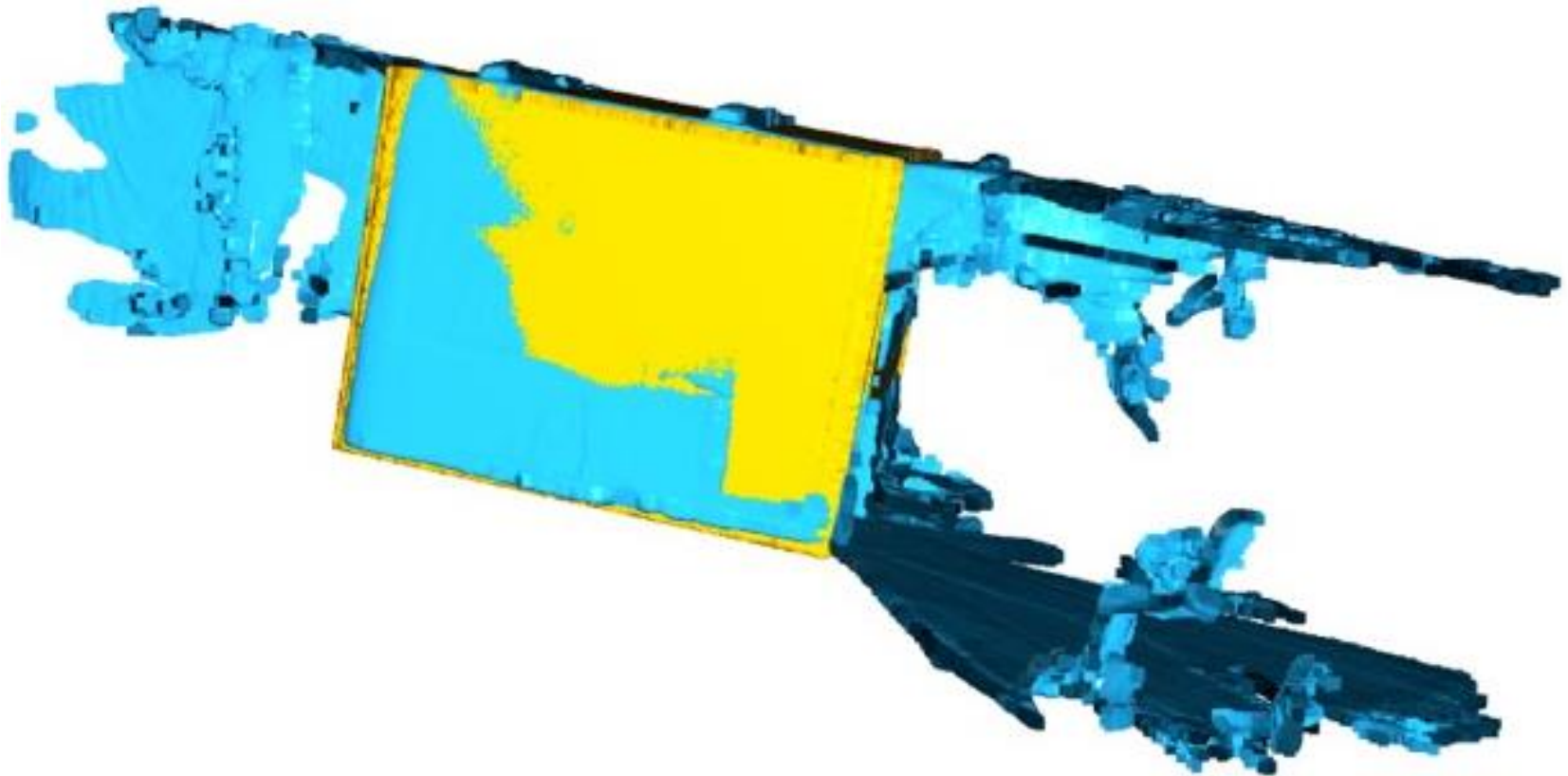
Model and Scan before Registration

Implementation – Global Registration



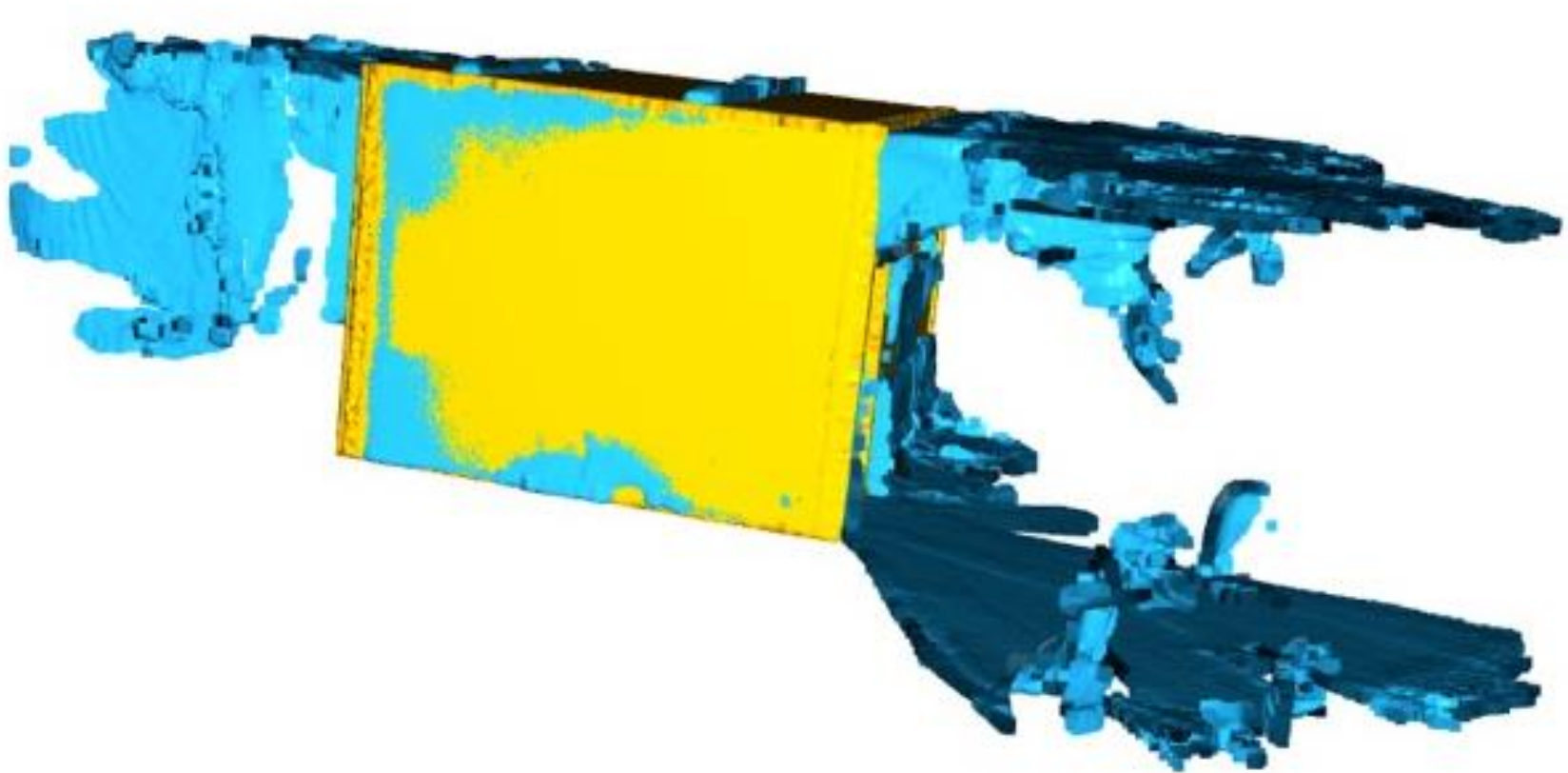
Registration Result after Global Registration

Implementation – First ICP



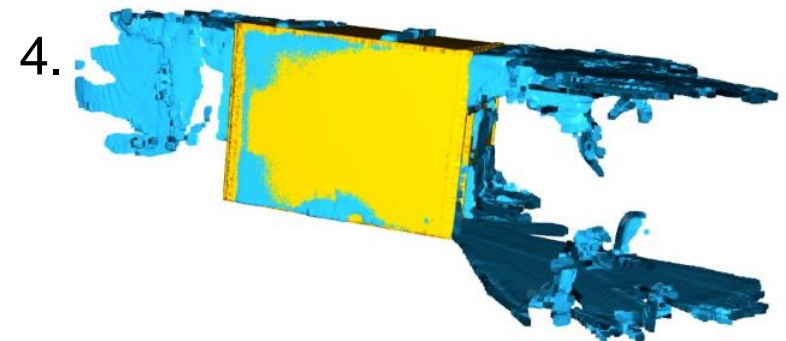
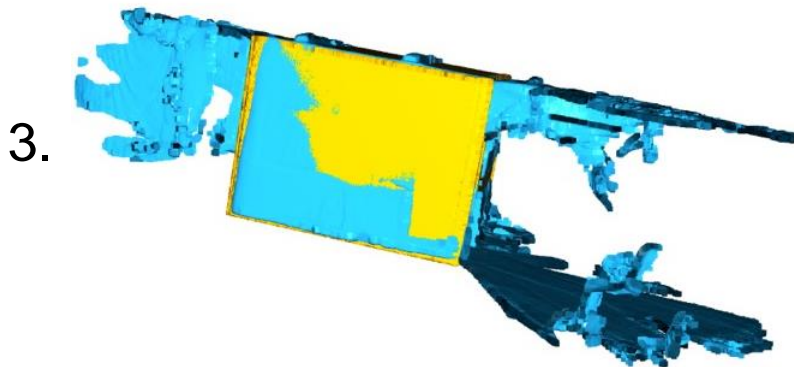
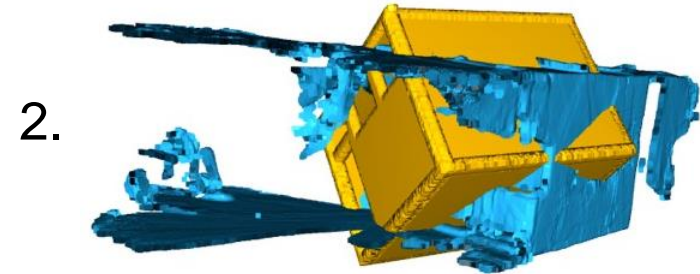
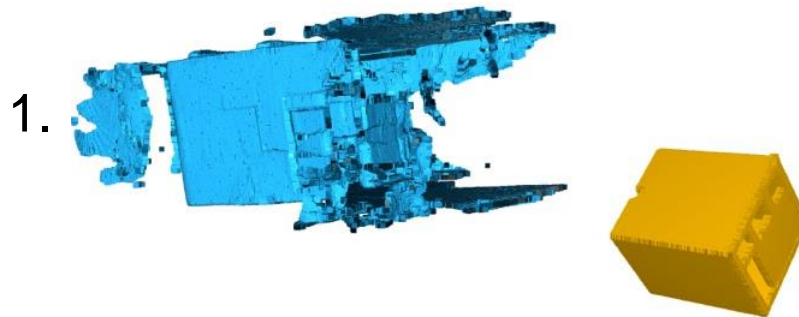
Registration Result after First ICP (Original)

Implementation – Second ICP

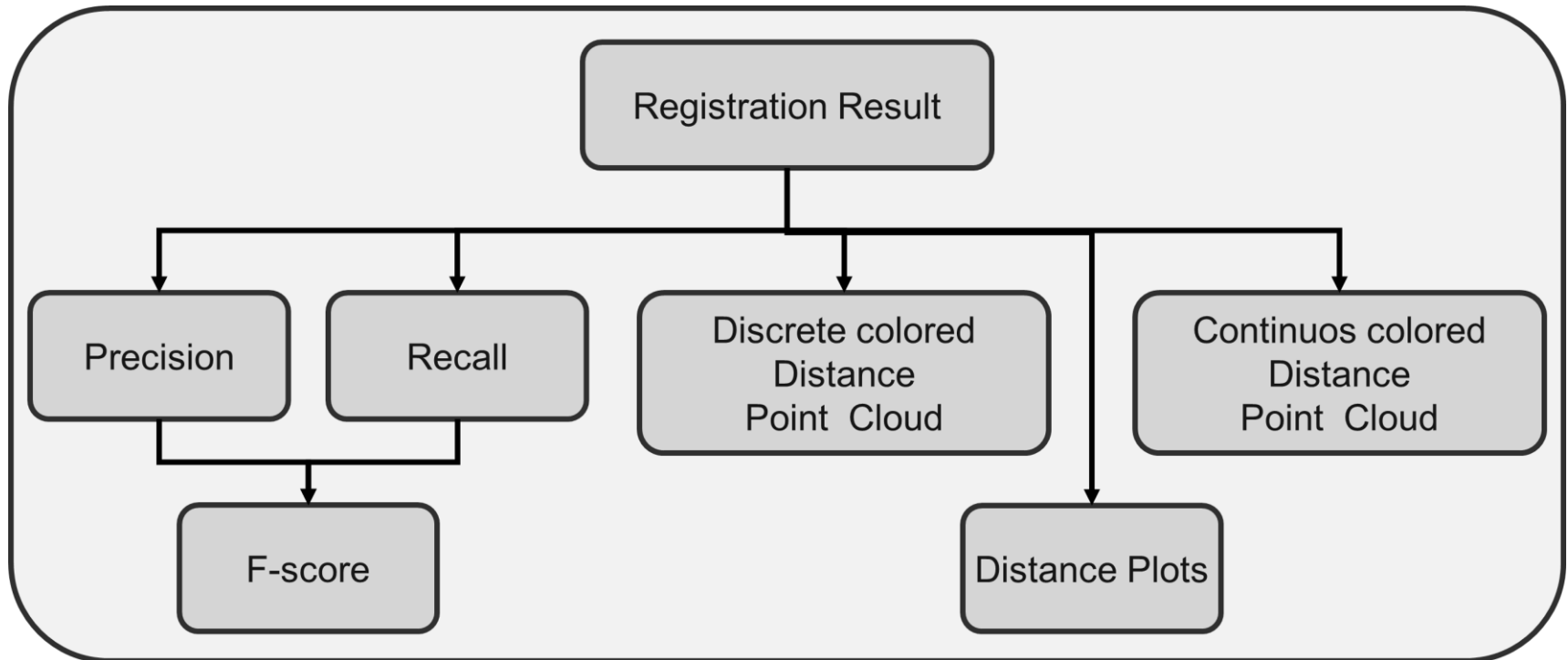


Registration Result after First ICP (Edges)

Implementation – Overview of the Steps

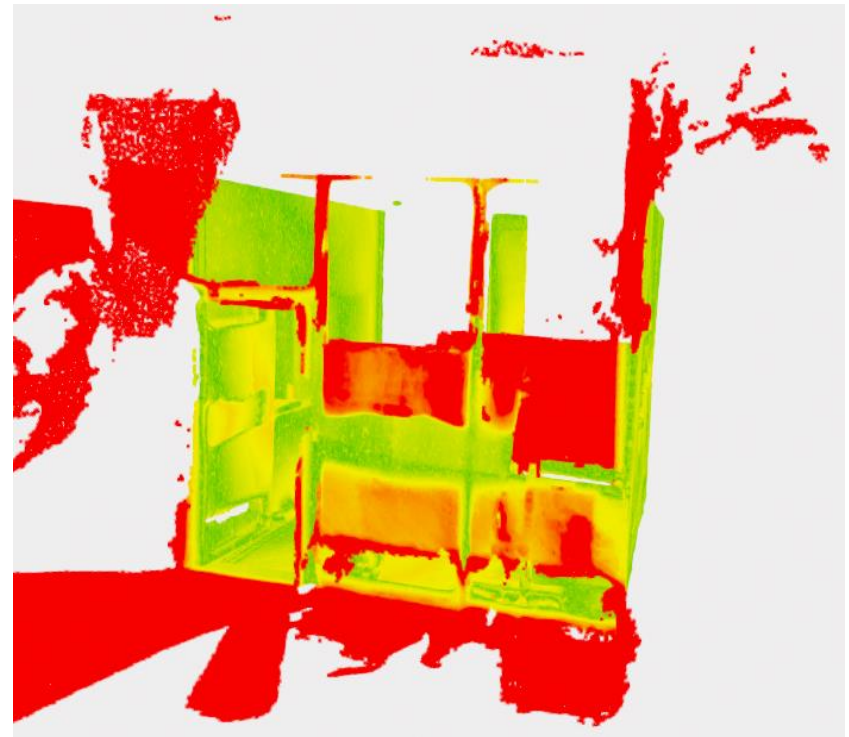


Implementation - Evaluation Metrics



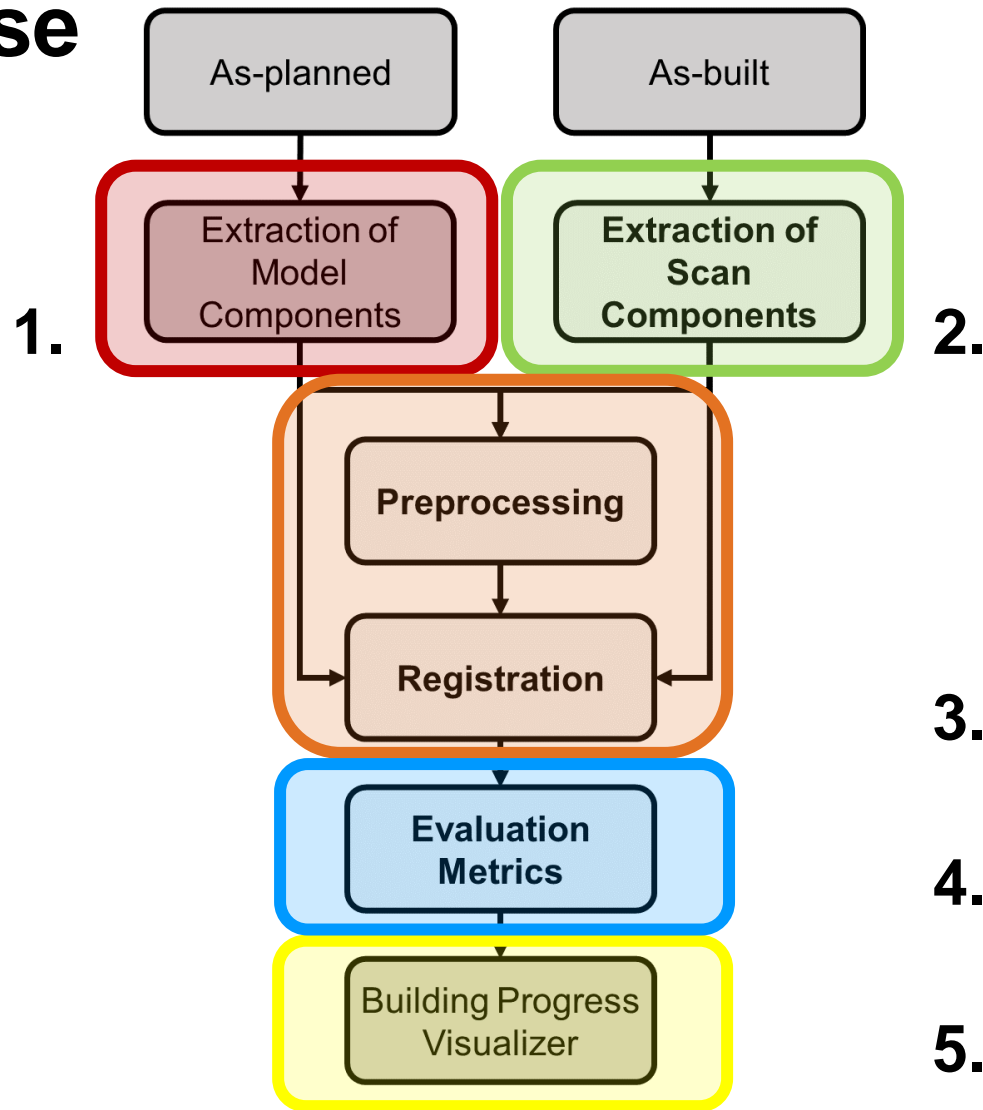
Implementation - Building Progress Visualization

- Visualize **multiple state** comparisons
- Animate building progress
- Filter deviations:
 - **Match** (green)
 - **Small Mismatch** (yellow)
 - **Big Mismatch** (red)

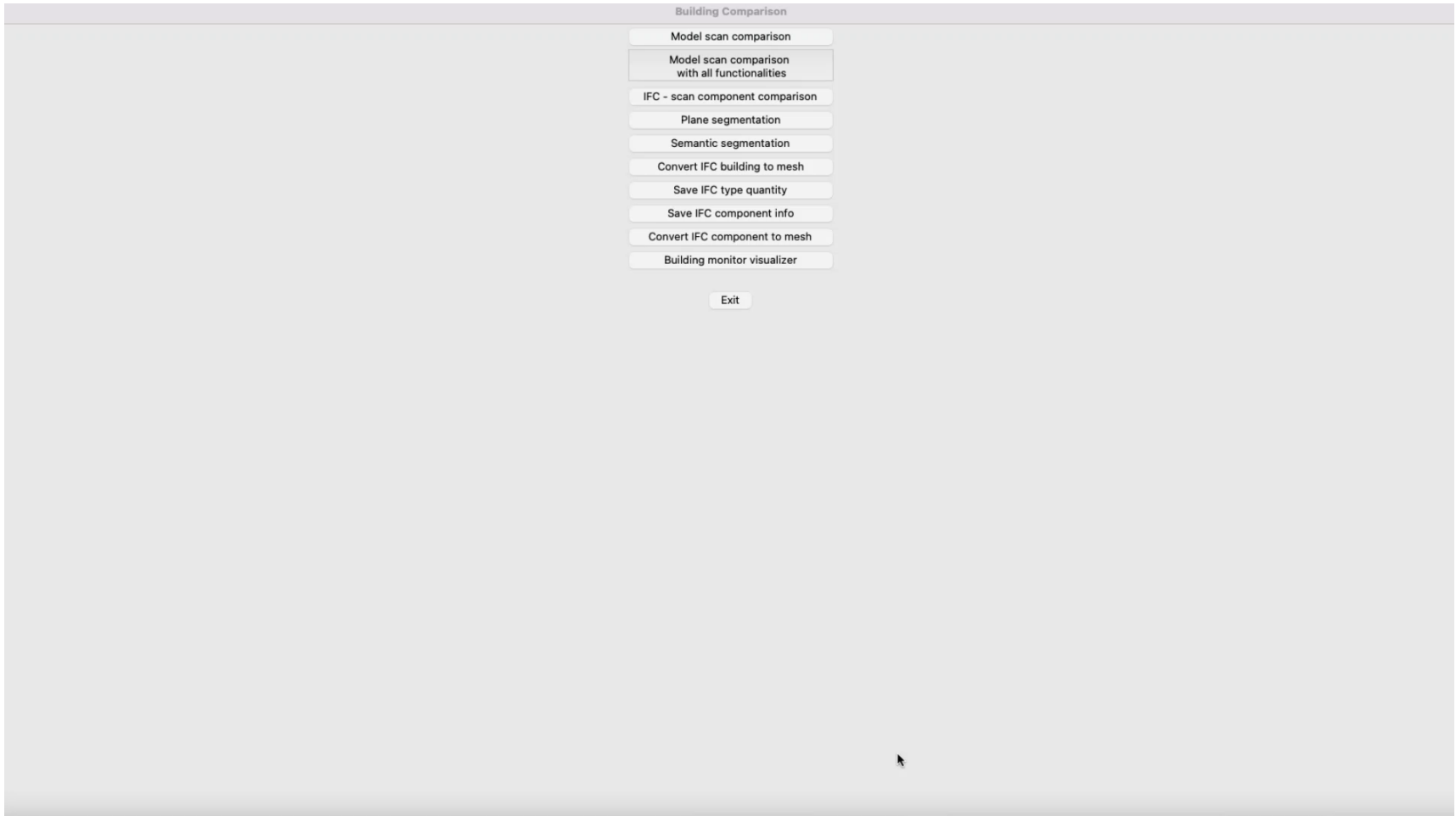


Building Progress Visualizer

Use Case Demo



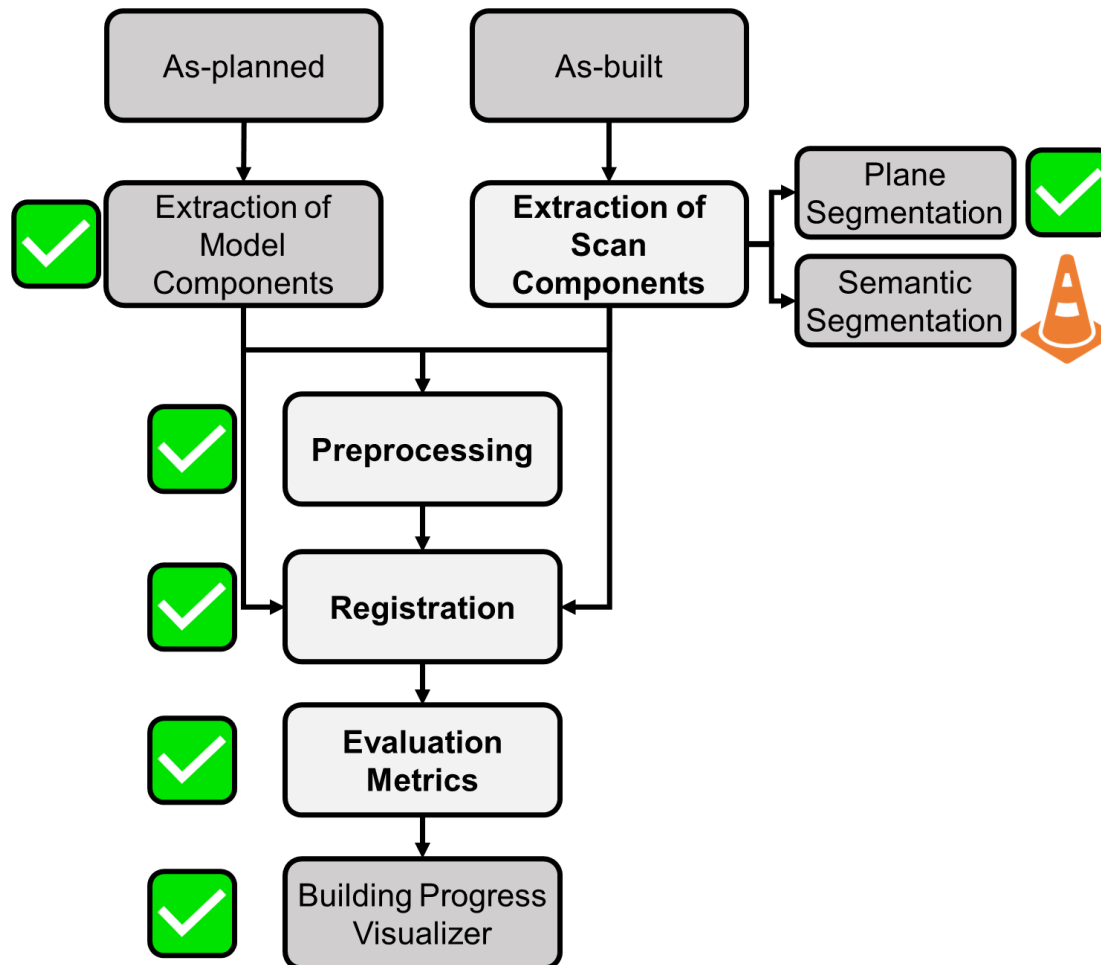
Use Case Demo



Suggested Future Work

- Compare **schedule** time and **actual** construction time
- **Preprocessing** focusing on **photogrammetry** data
- **Dynamic threshold** parameters with **regression**
- **Improve** mesh to point cloud **conversion**
- Improve semantic segmentation:
 - **Longer training time**
 - **Extend dataset**
- Implement **Unity** application
- **Remove dynamic** objects

Conclusion



List of References

1. Borrmann, A. et al. (2017). “Acquisition and Consecutive Registration of Photogrammetric Point Clouds for Construction Progress Monitoring Using a 4D BIM”. In: PFG – Journal of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Geoinformation Science 85, pp. 3–15.
2. buildingSMART (2022). Standards und Standardisierung. <https://www.buildingsmart.de/bim-knowhow/standards-standardisierung>.
3. Borrmann, A et al. (2018). “BIM-Based Progress Monitoring”. In: Building Information Modeling. Ed. by A. Borrmann et al. Springer.
4. Armeni, I. et al. (2016). “3D Semantic Parsing of Large-Scale Indoor Spaces”. In: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition
5. Hu, Q. et al. (2020). “RandLA-Net: Efficient Semantic Segmentation of Large-Scale Point Clouds”. In: Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition.
6. Fischler, M. A. and R. C. Bolles (1981). “Random Sample Consensus: A Paradigm for Model Fitting with Applications to Image Analysis and Automated Cartography”. In: Commun. ACM 24.6, pp. 381–395.
7. Ester, M. et al. (1996). “A Density-Based Algorithm for Discovering Clusters in Large Spatial Databases with Noise”. In: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. KDD’96. Portland, Oregon: AAAI Press, pp. 226–231.
8. Zhou, Q.-Y., J. Park, and V. Koltun (2016). “Fast Global Registration”. In: vol. 9906.
9. Myronenko, A. and X. Song (2010). “Point Set Registration: Coherent Point Drift”. In: IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 32.12, pp. 2262–2275.
10. Besl, P. and N. D. McKay (1992). “A method for registration of 3-D shapes”. In: IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 14.2, pp. 239–256