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WHERE

WHEN

9 – 11 APRIL 2018

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

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FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES COMPLEMENTING SURVEYING AND MODELLING PRACTICE

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Real world model









From background map to structured geo objects

Evolution of Geographic Information in National Mapping











Graphic by Filip Biljecki, TU Delft

HOW DO WE SURVEY?

- OS have been looking to the future of Surveying
 - New surveying equipment
 - Advances in Remote Sensing
 - 3D
 - Point clouds
 - Building and object models







CURRENT TRENDS

- 3D data collection
- Mobile Mapping
- Terrestrial scanners
- UAVs
- Internal data collection
- Smart
- IoT (4D surveying, streaming)
- BIM











MOBILE MAPPING

- Data collection systems that can be mounted on a vehicle such as car or train
- Incorporate lasers and panoramic cameras
- Gives a unique view of the world and can capture data in areas that are hard to access
- 1m measurements/second, > 100m range



Image source: http://www.trimble.com/Imaging/Trimble-MX8.aspx



Ordnance Survey

Image source: http://www.leica-geosystems.co.uk

Leica Pegasus:two Trimble's MX8

MOBILE MAPPING POINT CLOUD



TERRESTRIAL SCANNERS





Tested P40, MS60 and SX10 prototype



INTERNAL DATA COLLECTION







GeoSlam Zeb-Revo

Trimble TIMMS cart

Leica Pegasus:Backpack



UAV

- Capture imagery from restricted areas
- Small area, high value sites not worth flying an aircraft over
- Fly below restricted airspace
- Quick to capture
- Bespoke surveys

Image source: https://www.aibotix.com/en





Aibot X5

POINT CLOUD EXAMPLES





oblique camera point cloud

terrestrial SX10 (prototype) scanner





Pegasus:Two backpack

CHALLENGES

- Point cloud datasets can be massive
 - Terrestrial systems can produce GB, TB or even PB of data
 - Fragmented datasets need to be used alongside other data
- Joining data from different systems requires high quality metadata
 - There may be requirement to analyse point data from certain systems or certain timescales
 - Accuracy information needs to be retained
- Most 'customers' cannot use point cloud data
 - Due to volume of data and skill required to use and analyse, customers often do not want raw point data



MANUAL EXTRACTION

Mobile Mapping can be used to extract:

- Business names
- Street furniture
- Number of floors
- Entrances and exits to buildings

Indoor Survey equipment can be used to extract:

- Assets for Facility Management
- BIM features
- Internal geometry







AUTOMATED EXTRACTION

- Classification
- Automatic extraction of Features
 - Street furniture
 - Road markings
 - Buildings
 - Vegetation







3D DATA – ATTRIBUTED MESHES WITH GIS OVERLAY





3D MODELS - BIM





SUMMARY

- Mobile Mapping systems greatly increase the potential data collection amount providing a new perspective.
- Terrestrial systems provide a high-resolution point cloud fit in with field surveyor program of work
- Internal scanning provides new perspective to mapping
- UAVs are being used more often in both recreational and commercial situations. Strict controls on use, limit potential but are required for safe use
- Need to manage huge volumes of point cloud data
- Data acquisition is changing and workflows need to evolve with it
- 1 in 5 technologies we look at will be used, typically evaluate 5-10 products/technology



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