



WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

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Chief, SEF Construction; Supervisor, SEF Construction

Kurt Flierl, PE

PM, SEF Construction

Lance Parve, MS, PG & Roberta Oldenburg, BS

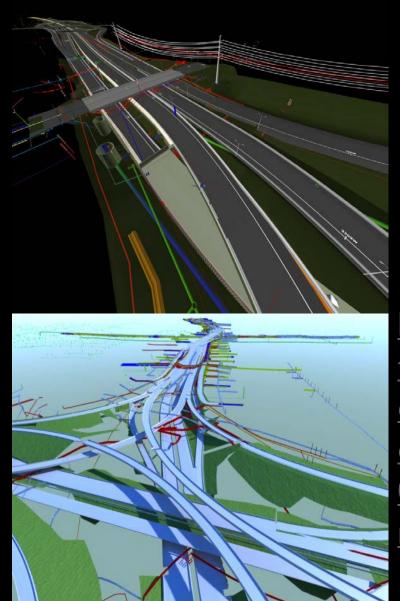
Sr. Project Engineer/CAD-BIM-GIS Coordinator, SEF Design; Integrated Construction Coordinator, Mortenson Construction

Dan Kucza, PS & Shane Zodrow, PE, PS

Survey Group Leader, Project Eng-Surveyor, Kapur & Associates

Brady Frederick, PE & Jeremy Craven, PE

VP-Operations; VP-Technologies, Edgerton Contractors



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WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

Meeting Agenda: 9:00-10:30 a.m. 08-22-12 @ Zoo IC Bldg

- Intro WisDOT SE Freeways Projects Overview: Luck & Roselle
- I. CIM Concepts, Processes, Benefits, & ROI: Parve
- 2. CIM Technologies, Tools & Data Management: Parve
- Q & A Interactive
- 3. CIM Planning-Integrated Survey & LiDAR Data Collection Applications: Parve
- 4. CIM Design Applications: Parve
- Q & A Interactive
- 5. CIM Construction Applications & 3D-4D Pilot: Mortenson Construction & Parve
- 6. CIM Maintenance & Operations Lifecycle Applications: Parve
- Q & A Interactive





WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

Meeting Agenda: 10:30-12:00 p.m. 08-22-12 @ Zoo IC Bldg

- Break
- 7. CIM Construction Mitchell IC Case Study (2011-12): Flierl Kapur & Associates
- Q &A Interactive
 Edgerton Contractors
- Q &A Interactive
 Mortenson Construction
- 8. CIM Construction Best Practices & Lessons Learned Summary: Flierl
- Q &A Interactive





WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

Meeting Agenda: 1:00-4:00 p.m. 08-22-12 after Lunch

- Construction Site Visit Zoo IC (on-route)
- Construction Site Visit Mitchell IC CD Roads Airport Spur
- Q &A Interactive

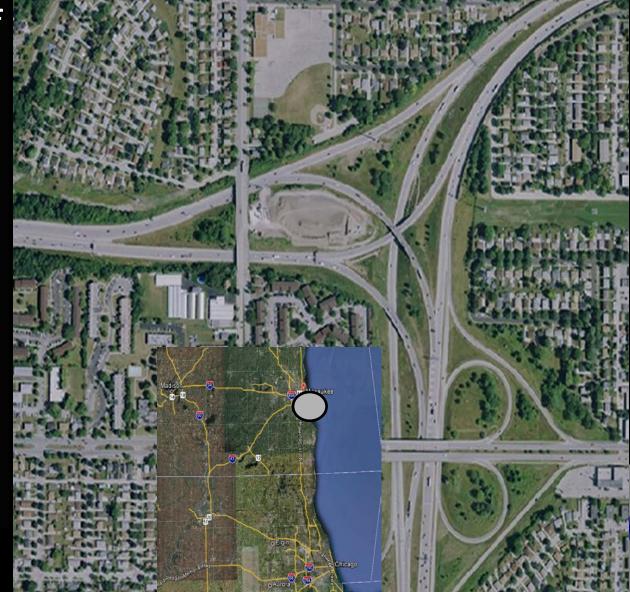




WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

Introduction – Mitchell IC Construction \$162.5 m 2011-12 Project

- \$162.5 m reconstruction of Mitchell IC part of the \$1.9 b I-94 N-S construction
- Handles over 195,000 avg. vehicles per day
- Construction involves 3 tunnels, I3 bridges,
 I system/4 service interchanges (including Airport Spur), 29 retaining walls, 7 noise walls, 4 box culverts, 54 sign structures & numerous utilities
- Temp. roads/structures to accommodate 2 lanes of traffic during construction
- CIM-VDC Pilot Study for Mitchell IC Construction Project







WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

Mitchell IC Construction Project – I-94 N-S Corridor



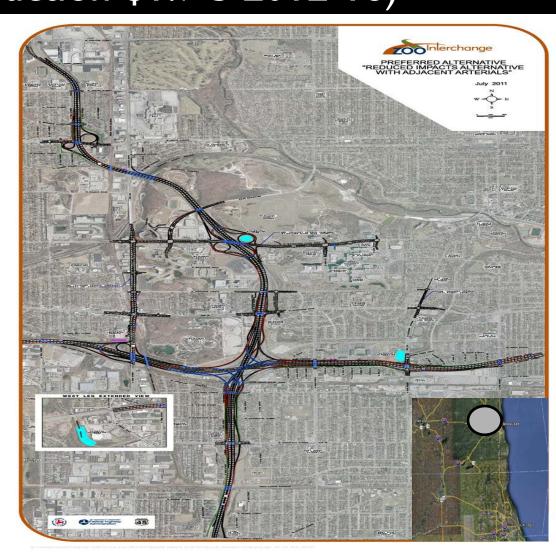




WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Design

Introduction - Zoo IC Design Project (Construction \$1.7 b 2012-18)

- Planning, Surveying & Data Collection (2007-12)
 - (LIDAR Mobile-Static/APS/GPS/TS)
- Environmental Study (02/2012 ROD)
 - (EIS & Preferred Alternative)
- Design (2012-15)
 - (Preliminary/Final Design P, S & E's)
- Construction (2012-18)
 - (Arterials & Freeways)
- Operations/Maintenance
 - (Infrastructure Lifecycle)

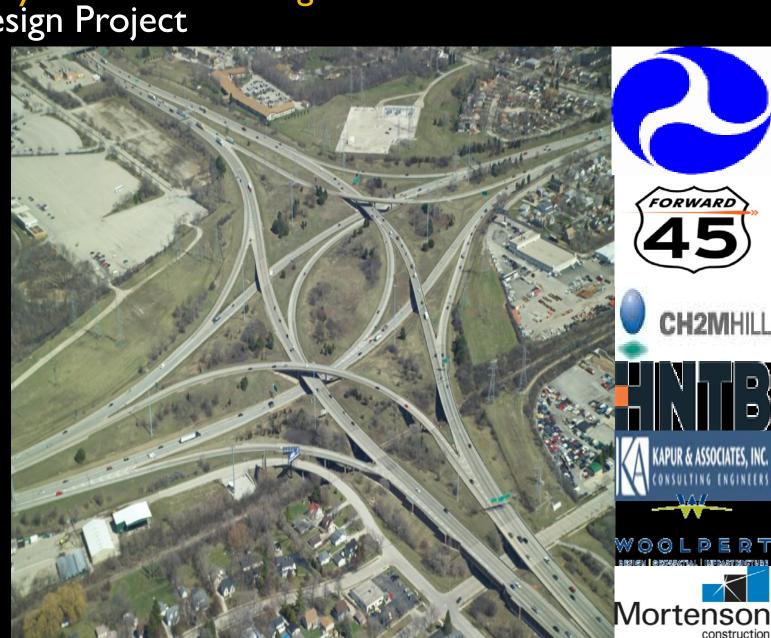






WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Design Zoo IC Design Project

- \$1.7 b reconstruction of Zoo IC-Corridor
- Handles almost 350,000 avg. vehicles per day
- Construction involves 68 bridges including 6 RR structures, I system/7 service interchanges, 108 retaining walls, I5 noise walls, 2 box culverts, I I5 sign structures & numerous utilities
- Temp. roads/structures to accommodate 2 lanes of traffic during construction
- CIM-VDC is being used throughout Zoo IC Design Project





CIM-VDC in Transportation

Discussion Topics



- Where are potential savings & cost avoidance being achieved if at all using CIM-VDC?
- How can construction schedules be streamlined & shortened using model-based tools?
- How do the quality of megaproject PS&E plans improve with model-based delivery?
- What about integrated project delivery (IPD) & WisDOT design-bid-build (DBB) projects as compared to design-build (DB) projects?
- What changes to WisDOT-Consultant workflows are involved including design-reviews construction reviews using model-based delivery for mega-major WisDOT projects?
- What potential investment will be required in workforce training and I.T. infrastructure?
- How can data be collected more accurately & efficiently involving 3D plans production?
- How are these initiatives funded & supported by FHWA & DOT management?
- How will legal issues be handled involving model delivery if provided pre-bid on delivery of P, S & E construction documents?





Concepts, Definitions & Processes

- CIM or Civil Integrated Management is "the collection, organization and managed accessibility to accurate data and information related to a highway facility including planning, environmental, surveying, design, construction, maintenance, asset management and risk assessment."
- FHWA, AASHTO, ARTBA & AGC
- VDC or Virtual Design & Construction is "the use of integrated multidisciplinary performance models of design-construction projects to support explicit and public business objectives."
- Stanford Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE)

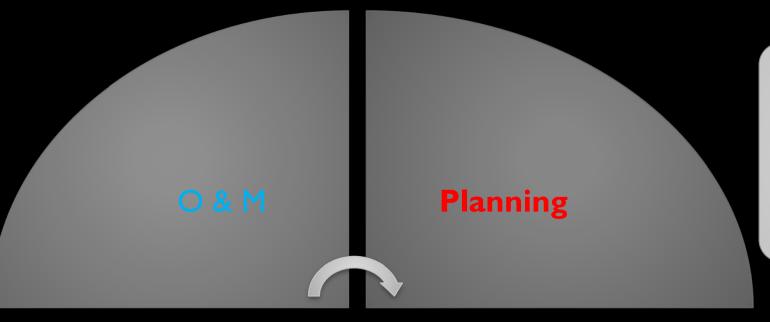




Transportation Facilities – Lifecycle Management

Operations & Maintenance

- Facilities Maintenance
- Asset Management
- Statewide TOC
- Monitoring
- Renovation

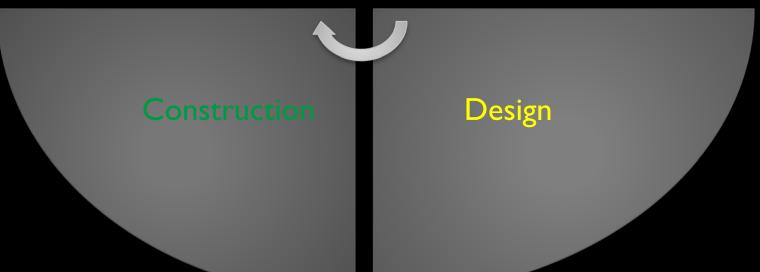


Planning

- Program-Project Initiation
- Finance/Budget
- Environmental Study/Doc/PI
- Survey, Mapping, & D.C.
- Design Alternatives

Construction

- Construction Bid/GC
- DBB/DB/IPD
- Construction /CEC
- RFIs, DINs, CCOs
- As-built Plans



Design

- 30% Preliminary Design
- 60% Design
- Utilities/Geotech/RE/Traffic
- P, S & E Final Design + Model
- Construction/Bid Docs





Concepts, Definitions & Processes

- CIM or Civil Integrated Management is "the collection, organization and managed accessibility to accurate data and information related to a highway facility including planning, environmental, surveying, design, construction, maintenance, asset management and risk
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Concepts, Definitions & Processes

Databases, Processes & Tools

- CiM or Civil Information Model is the digital database for a civil facility from inception to life cycle, suite of software tools & associated set of processes to produce, communicate and analyze design and construction.
- BiM or Building Information Model is a digital database for a architectural facility from inception to life cycle, suite of software tools & associated set of processes to produce, communicate and analyze design and construction.
- The databases, tools & processes use multidisciplinary performance models of design & construction input such as Building or Civil Information Models (3D), CPM Schedules (4D), Cost Estimates (5D) and Specifications (6D) to simulate & validate project objectives.
 - Michael Lingerfelt, AIA

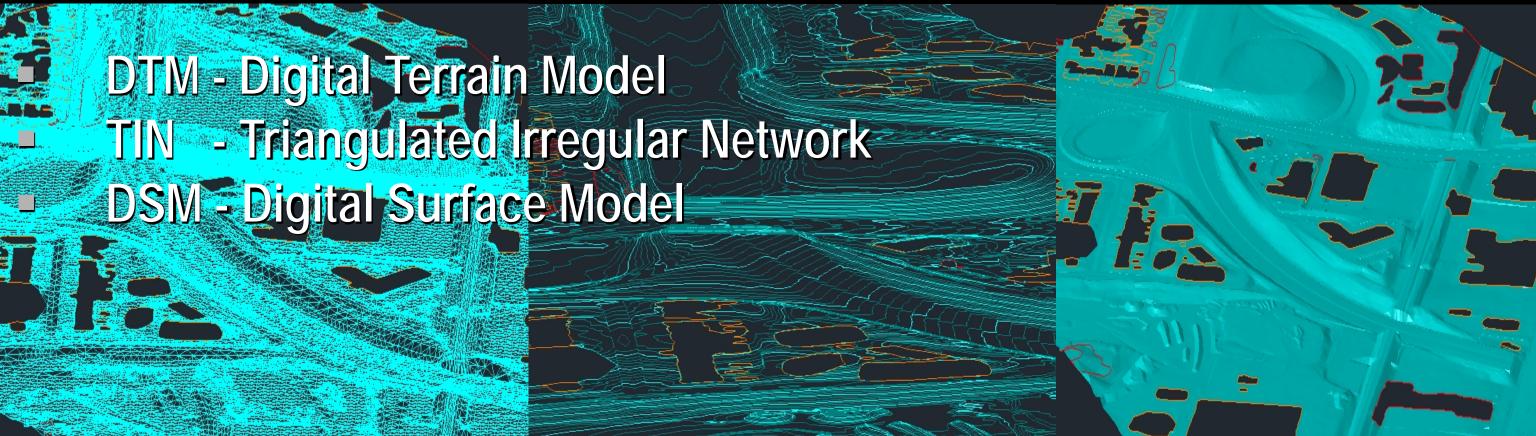




Concepts & Definitions & Processes

Digital Modeling Databases

- CAD 2D-3D Graphical Vector DB + Raster Aerial Orthophoto
- GIS Geospatial Features Mapping DB
- CiM Parametric Objects DB (3D + 4D + 5D +6D)

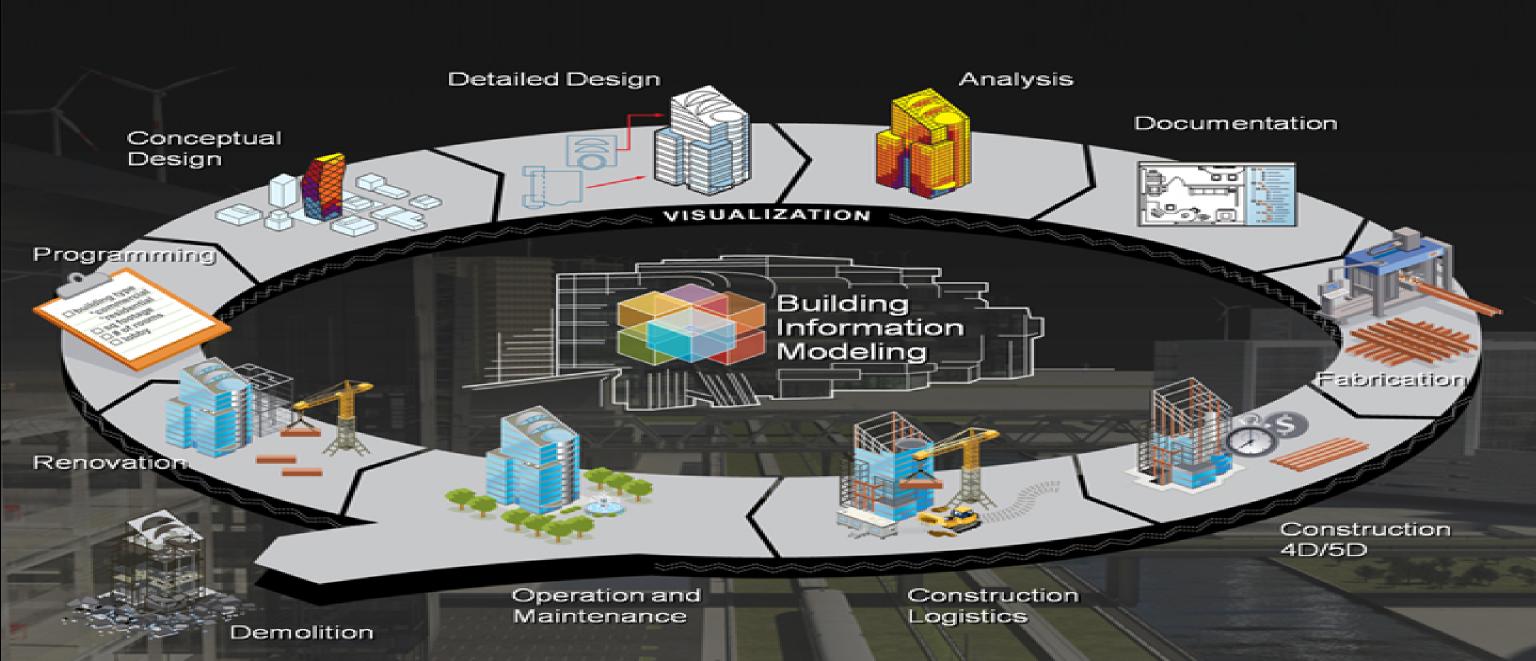




Benefits & ROI





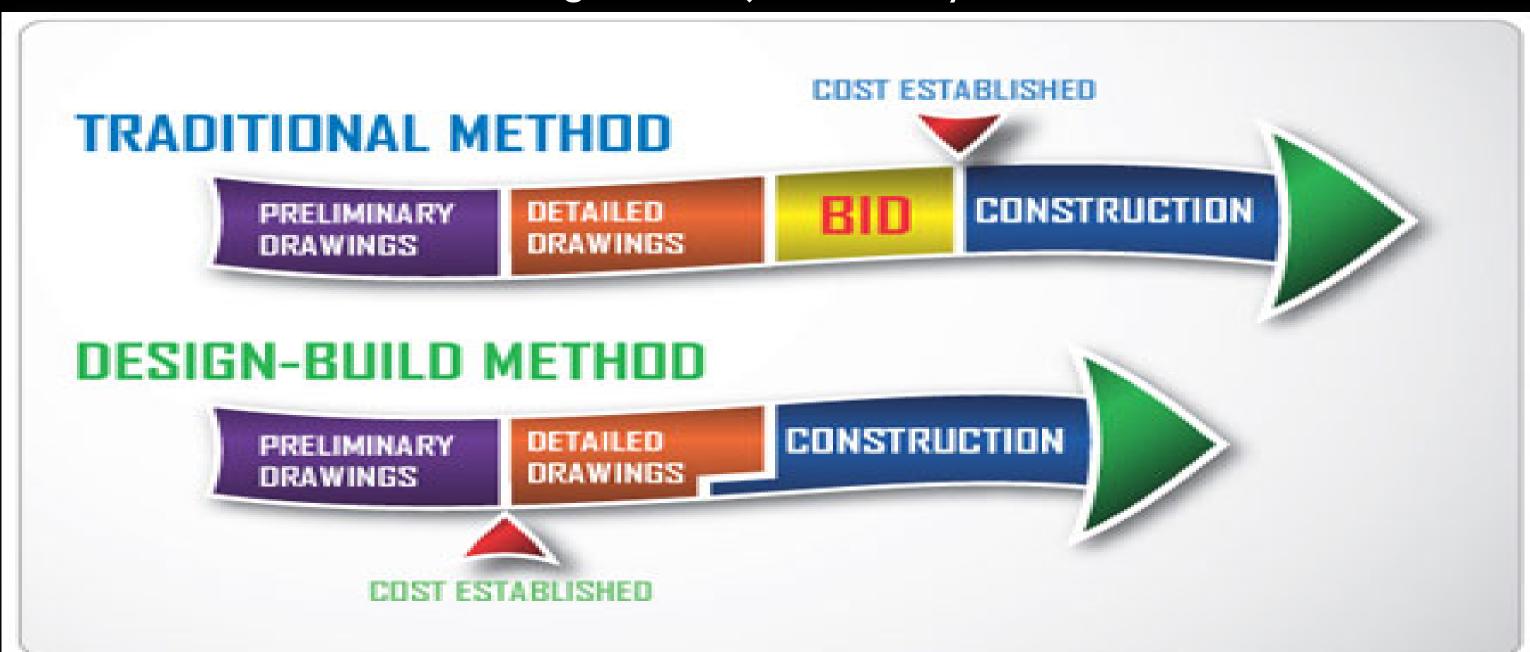




Benefits & ROI



Integrated Project Delivery-IPD

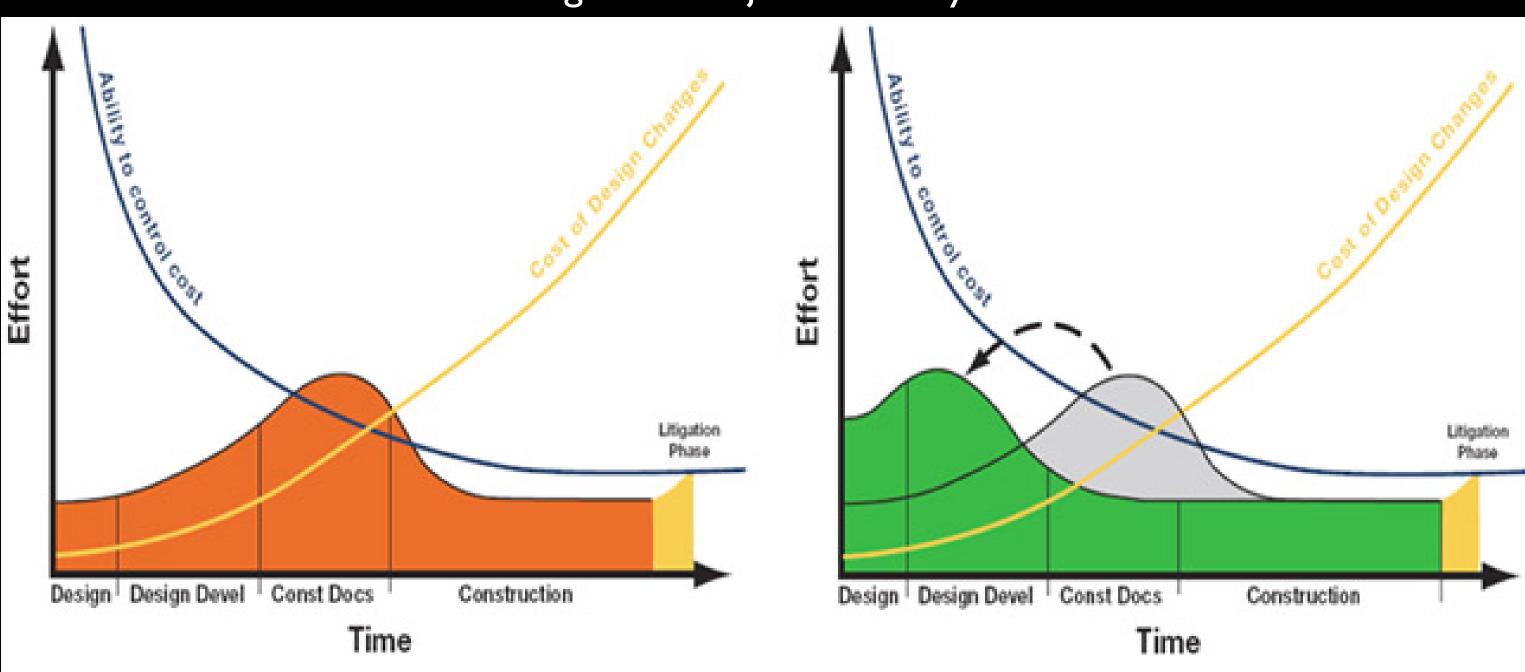




Benefits & ROI







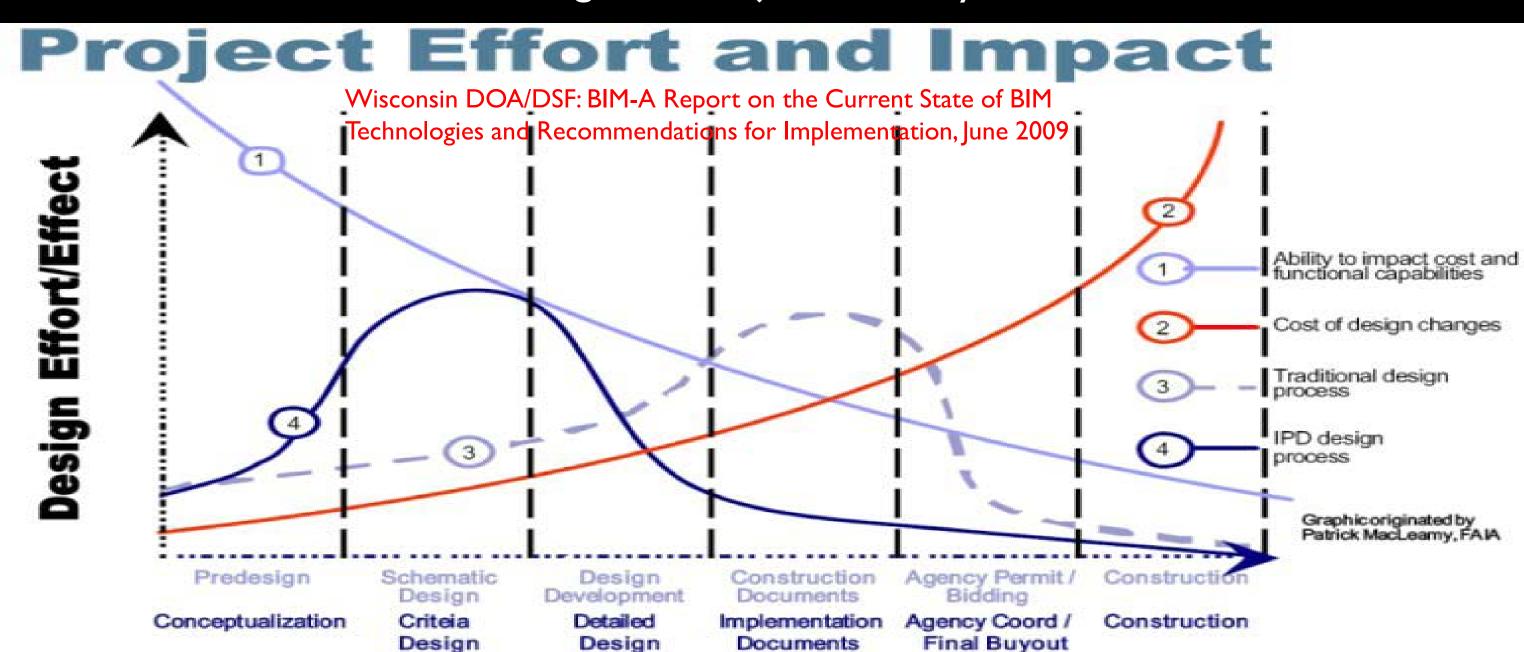


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Benefits, & ROI



Integrated Project Delivery-IPD

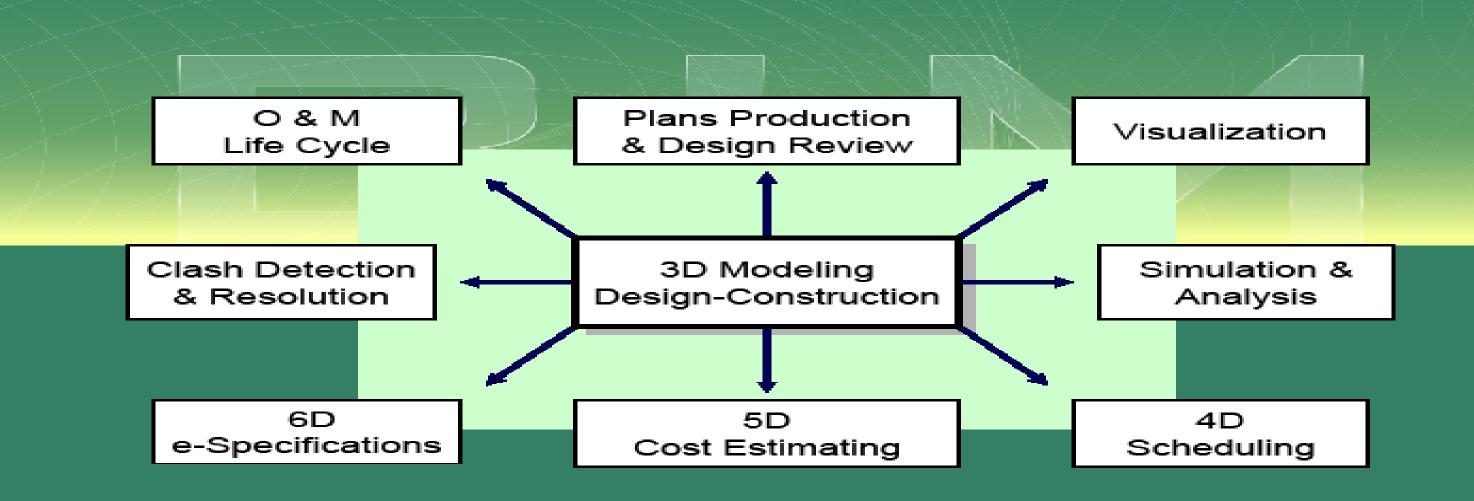




Benefits, & ROI

Benefits of CIM-VDC









Benefits & ROI

Key Best Practices for CIM-VDC

- Design, visualize, analyze and simulate projects "virtually" digitally n a PC first, before constructing in the field
- •Integrate and aggregate multidisciplinary 3D accurate data
- Consider reshaping current processes and workflows to CIM-VDC as "the way we do it" may be less efficient and not leverage emerging cutting—edge technologies
- Find and fix clashes or conflicts earlier in the process (Clash Detection & Resolution)
- Reduce project re-work, risk, cost and schedule
- Increase communication, coordination and collaboration between all project design, ad hoc and construction staffs
- Move to data-centric decisions vs. document-centric defense
- Integrate CAD, GIS, CiM-BiM, Survey, Utility, Geotech, Real Estate & Traffic Databases for Analysis, Visualization, Simulation, Model-based Plans Production and Reporting



CIM-VDC Benefits, ROI & Workflows "To CIM or not to CIM"



- Cost Savings & Cost Avoidance are achieved primarily during the Construction Phase
- Integrated project delivery, 3D D.C. & model-based P, S & E construction document delivery are disruptive to the transportation planning, design & construction process
- Collaboration between DOT planning-design-construction & oversight staffs, consultant designers, GC & subcontractors is required to achieve maximum gains
- Workflow changes require FHWA & DOT management support
- Workflow changes require a significant investment in workforce training
- Workflow & dataflow changes require a significant investment in I.T. & technologies
- Model-based P, S & E construction-bid document delivery requires additional legal front-end & back-end document language (contracts & model disclaimers)



Benefits, & ROI



Opportunities for ROI - CBA of CIM-VDC

RFIs for I-94 Layton CD Project-

Field Issues - \$? for \$81 m project

- RW-Retaining Wall: 19%
- BR-Bridges: 16%
- RD-Roadway: 16%
- NW-Noise Wall: 9%
- WU-Wet Utility: 8%
- SS-Safety/Standards/Specs/Cost Red: 5%
- DU-Dry Utility & EL-Electrical: 4%
- TR-Traffic: 3%
- •DM-Demolition: 0%
- EW-Earthwork: 0%
- GN-General: 22%

DINs for I-94 Layton CD Project-

Field Issues - \$? for \$81 m project

- RW-Retaining Wall: 16%
- WU-Wet Utility: 14%
- RD-Roadway: 13%
- DU-Dry Utility & EL-Electrical: 13%
- BR-Bridges: 10%
- SS-Safety/Standards/Specs/Cost Red: 6%
- NW-Noise Wall: 3%
- TR-Traffic: 3%
- EW-Earthwork: 2%
- DM-Demolition: 0%
- GN-General: 21%



Benefits, & ROI



Opportunities for ROI - CBA of CIM-VDC

RFIs for I-94 Mitchell IC Project-Field Issues - \$? for \$162.5 m project

- BR-Bridges: 23%
- RW-Retaining Wall: 19%
- DU-Dry Utility & EL-Electrical: 16%
- WU-Wet Utility: 13%
- RD-Roadway: 8%
- SS-Safety/Standards/Specs/Cost Red: 4%
- NW-Noise Wall: 2%
- TR-Traffic: 2%
- EW-Earthwork: 2%
- DM-Demolition: 0%
- GN-General: 12%

DINs for I-94 Mitchell IC Project-Field Issues - \$? for \$162.5 m project

- BR-Bridges: 23%
- RW-Retaining Wall: 12%
- WU-Wet Utility: 11%
- DU-Dry Utility & EL-Electrical: 8%
- RD-Roadway: 5%
- TR-Traffic: 5%
- SS-Safety/Standards/Specs/Cost Red: 3%
- EW-Earthwork: 2%
- NW-Noise Wall: 1%
- DM-Demolition: 0%
- GN-General: 29%

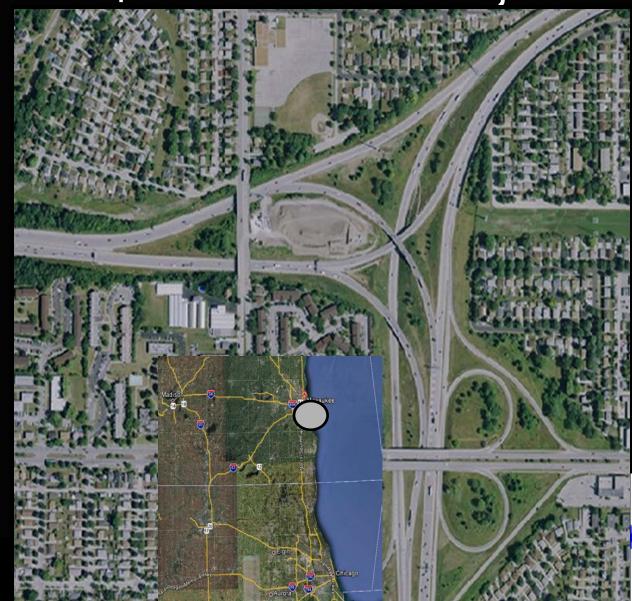




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 bridges, I system/4 service interchanges
 (including Airport Spur), 29/21 retaining
 walls, 7/1 noise walls, 4/2 box culverts, 54/22
 sign structures & numerous utilities
- Temp. roads/structures to accommodate 2 lanes of traffic during construction
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Technologies & Tools



- Hand Rendering
- 2-D CAD (vector graphics) + Images (raster orthophotos)
- 3-D CAD (features/DTM-TIN surfaces/3-D faces) + Images
- Digital Realistic Rendering to 3-D Model (by adding color, texture, lighting, shadow, reflectivity, etc.)
- Photo-Simulation to 3-D Model (by adding photo-editing)
- Digital Animation (moving the 3-D model & images)
- Real-time Simulation (real-time simulation & virtual reality)
- Web, Multi-media & Video





'If I can visualize it, I can understand it."

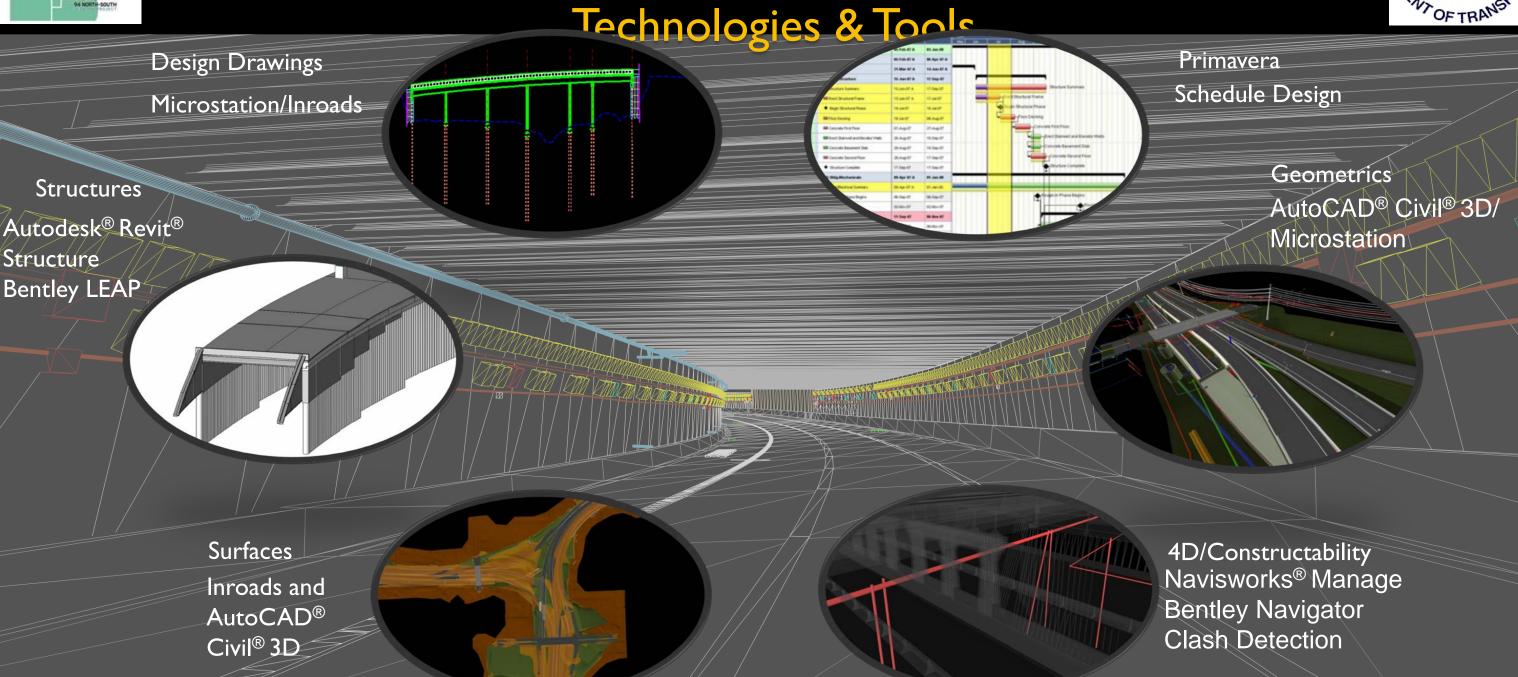
Albert Einstein













Technologies & Tools

CiM-BiM Tools







Technologies & Tools







- Open vs Proprietory DBes
 - Bentley Inroads, & Autodesk Civil 3D
 - Analysis & Data Management vs. Graphics & Features
- Interoperability Export & Import
 - LandXML
 - GIS (ESRI ArcView)
 - Traffic (VISSIM vs Paramics)
 - Bentley Inroads, & Autodesk C3D
- Standards & Protocols















Benefits & ROI



To CIM or not to CIM?

LOCATION ON THE CURVE FOR VDC



- Typ. Young
- Many Ideas
- -INVESTMENT





- Revolutionary
- First To Implement Win
- -INVESTMENT



- Evolutionary
- Focus on Biz. Efficiency
- -INVESTMENT



Love Tech. Failures



- New only after 50%
- Only When I Must
- -COST

YOU MUST KNOW WHERE:

- YOU?
- *COMPANY OWNERS?
- MIDDLE MANAGEMENT?
- •STAFF?
- •CLIENTS?
- •TORNADO?













Benefits & ROI



Use CIM-VDC multi-disciplinary performance models to:

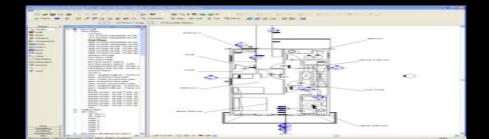
...support business objectives...

...simulate and validate objectives...

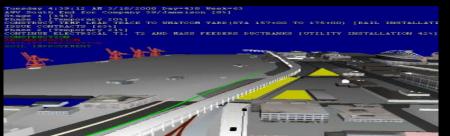
...add value to project...

Factors to Determine What CiM-BiM Tools are Used

- Project Objectives, Goals & Scope
- Project Schedule
- Project Budget
- In-house Knowledge & Experience
- Costs-Benefits-ROI







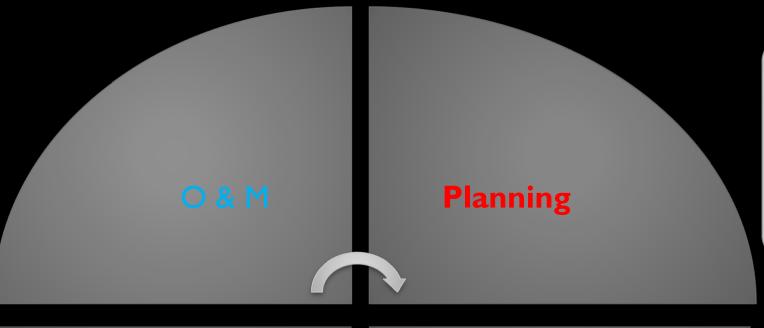




Transportation Facilities — Planning Applications

Operations & Maintenance

- Facilities Maintenance
- Asset Management
- Statewide TOC
- Monitoring
- Renovation

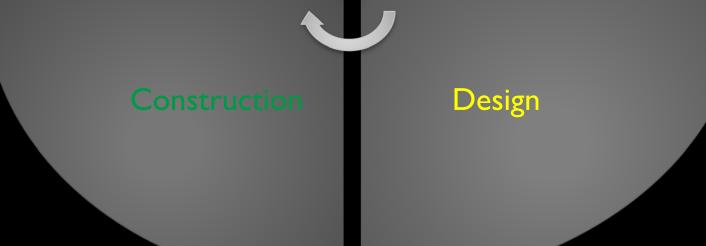


Planning

- Program-Project Initiation
- Finance/Budget
- Environmental Study/Doc/PI
- Survey, Mapping, & D.C.
- Design Alternatives

Construction

- Construction Bid/GC
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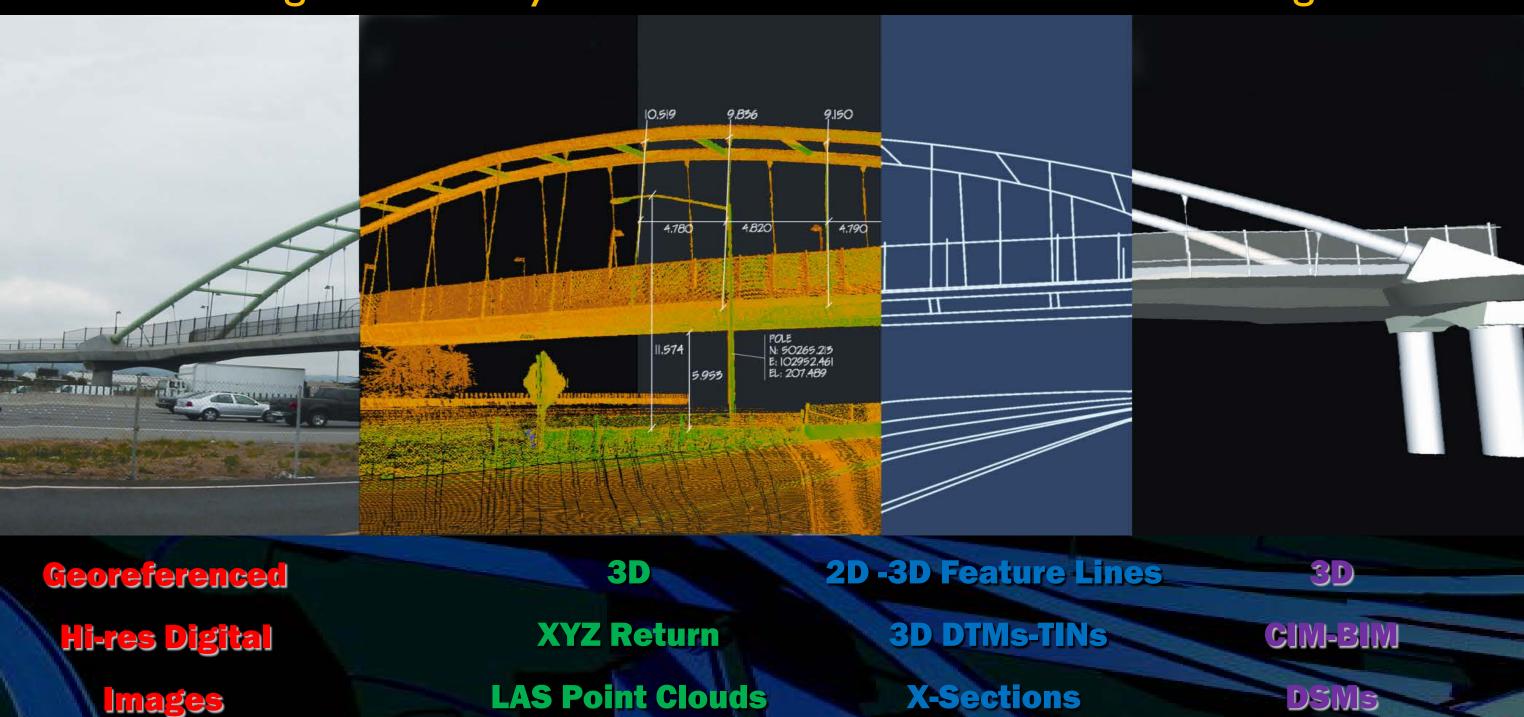
Design

- 30% Preliminary Design
- 60% Design
- Utilities/Geotech/RE/Traffic
- P, S & E Final Design + Model
- Construction/Bid Docs





Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning





OF TRANSPORT

Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning









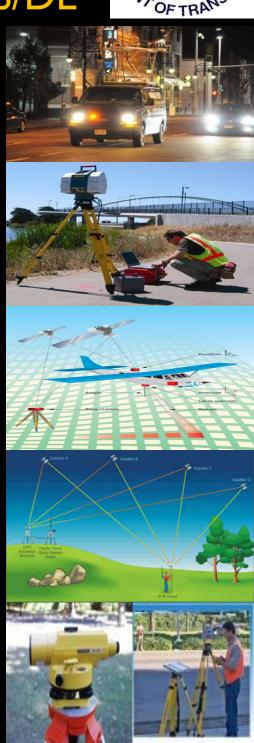
LiDAR Point Cloud courtesy of WisDOT, CH2MHill, HNTB, Kapur & Associates and Woolpert





Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL

- LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) Laser an optical remote sensing technology measuring scattered light and time delay to determine distance to an object or surface using reflected laser pulses
- Mobile Laser Survey (MLS) Terrestrial LiDAR
- Static Laser Survey (SLS) Terrestrial LiDAR
- Aerial Laser Survey (ALS) Fixed Wing, Helicopter, UAV
- Aerial Photogrammetric Survey (APS) Fixed Wing
- Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK GPS)
 - -WisCORS (Continuing Operating Ref. Station) & Base Station(s)
- Conventional Survey TS & DL Servo or Robotic Total Station (TS)
 & Differential Leveling (DL)







Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL

Comparison of Typical Survey Accuracies



- ± 6" Vertical Accuracy (Low and Slow) (0.3'-0.5')
- Low Altitude Helicopter Photogrammetry
 - ± 1"-2" Vertical Accuracy (Lower and Slower) (0.1'-0.2')
- Mobile LiDAR Laser Scanning (with Differential Leveled HATs)
 - $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ "-I" Vertical Accuracy (0.06'-0.08')
- RTK GPS (WisCORS) (Supplemental GPS)
 - $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ " I" Vertical Accuracy (0.06'-0.08')
- Static LiDAR Laser Scanning
 - $^{\circ}$ ± $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ " Vertical Accuracy (0.02'-0.05')
- Total Station & Differential Leveling
 - $\leq \pm \frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ " Vertical Accuracy (0.02'-0.05')







Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning

- ◆ Planning/Mapping Level Data
 - Done without benefit of ground control (≅0.2′±)
 with good satellite visibility
 - Done without benefit of ground control (≅1.0′±)
 with poor satellite visibility
- ◆ Design Level Data
 - Done with benefit of ground control
 - $\approx 0.06' 0.10' \pm using Mobile Mapping System (2σ)$
 - <0.06' using Tripod Mounted Scanners (2σ)</p>





Integrated Survey – Photogrammetry (APS)

Every 100' of altitude for aircraft = 0.01'+/- vertical accuracy



1" = 83' photo scale

0.05' vertical accuracy

1" = 166' photo scale 0.12-0.30' vertical accuracy





Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL



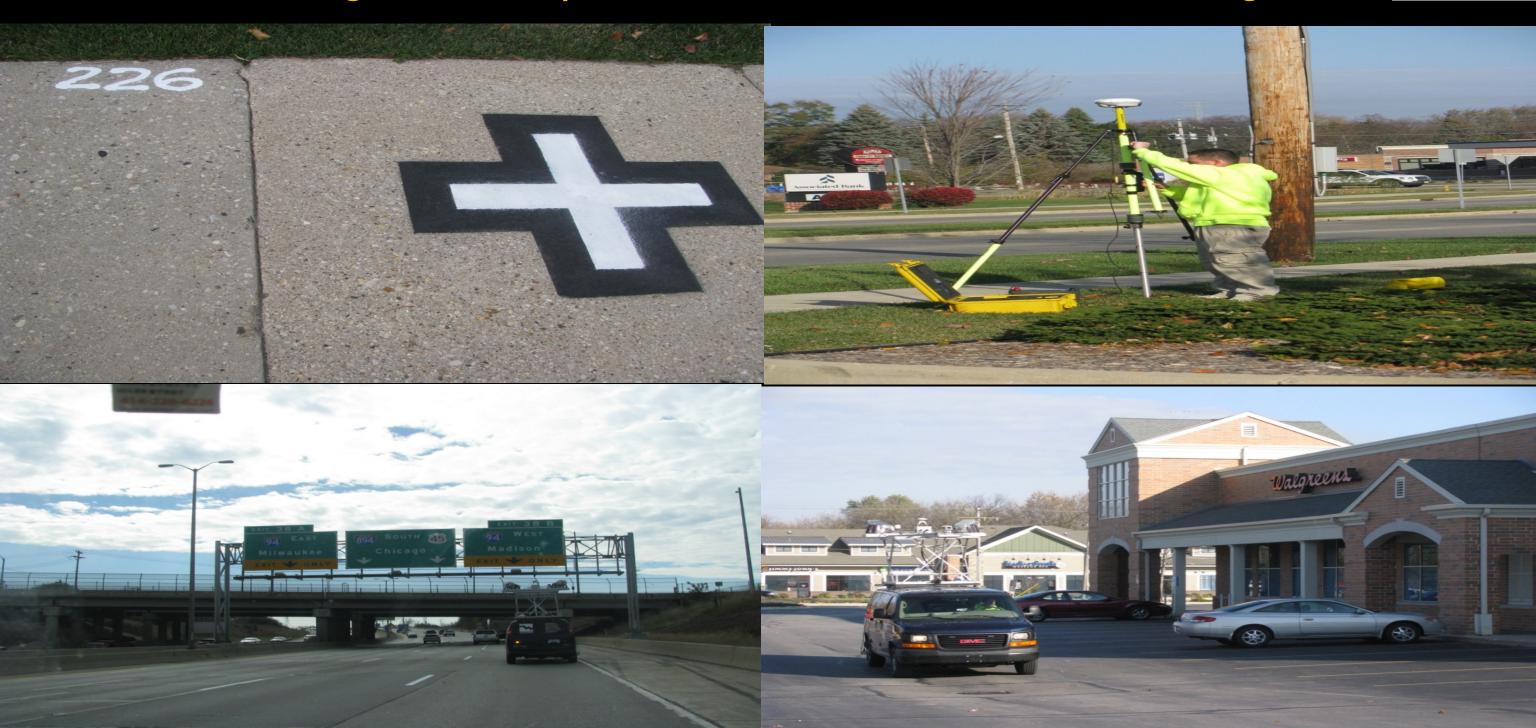
- Collect data at design-level accuracies rapidly for corridor planning, design, in-progress construction, as-builts, assets mgmt/operations/maintenance
- Increase safety/reduce work zone accidents
- Shorten projects lifecycle
- Just-in-time features/surfaces extraction
- Deliver higher quality products/2D to 3D
- Improve multi-disciplinary coordination/collaboration
- Provide higher quality service
- Deliver 3D data tied to 3D-4D-5D intelligent BIM models/schedules, costs and specs
- Save \$ for WisDOT/FHWA/Taxpayer







Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning







Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection in Planning

- LiDAR, and similarly, RADAR, both have ability to image an object only as small, or detailed, as the wavelength itself.
- A small object detectable by RADAR is the size of a quarter.
- A small object detectable by LiDAR is at nano technology size.
- Both technologies actively transmit pulses of waves (ultraviolet, visible or near infrared for LiDAR or radio, TV, or microwave for RADAR).
- Transmitted pulses of waves bounce off objects in their paths and portions of these waves return to the instrument.
- Portions of pulses returned by various LiDAR scanners range from one, through multiple, to practically unlimited.
- Single pulse LiDAR is good for hard surfaces and multiple pulse penetrates vegetation.

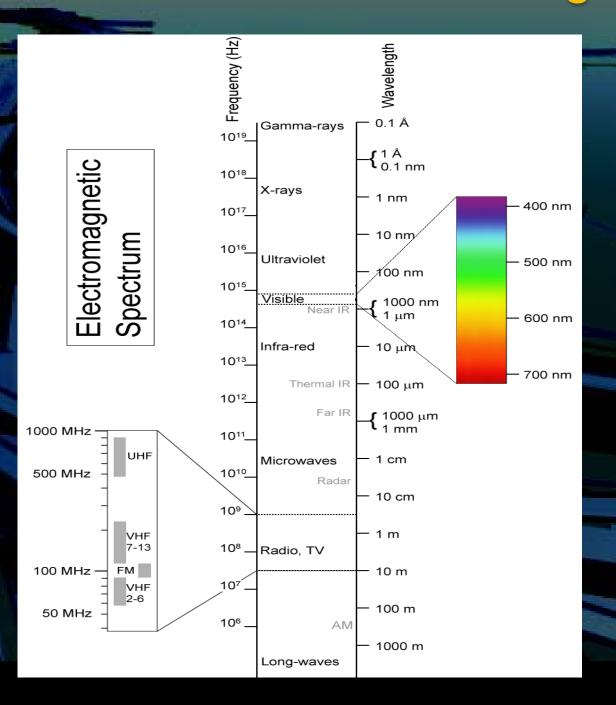




Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection in Planning

+LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) wavelengths encompass the ultraviolet, visible and near infrared range of the electromagnetic spectrum at range from 10^{-6} m (μ m) to 10^{-9} m (nm).

+RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging) wavelengths range from cm's to 100 m.



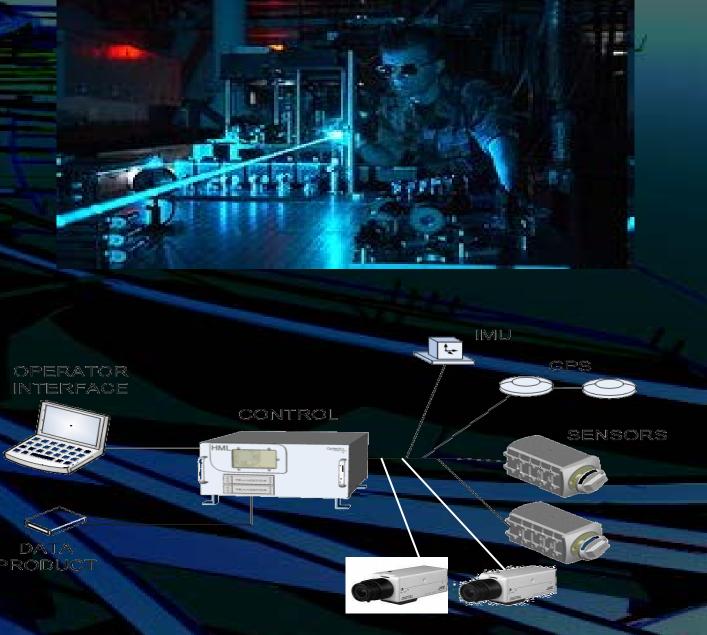


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Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection in Planning

 LASER- Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation – a continuous beam of highly focused light

 LiDAR systems consist of lasers, mirrors, scanners, photodetectors, receivers, and a position and orientation system (GNSS, IMU)





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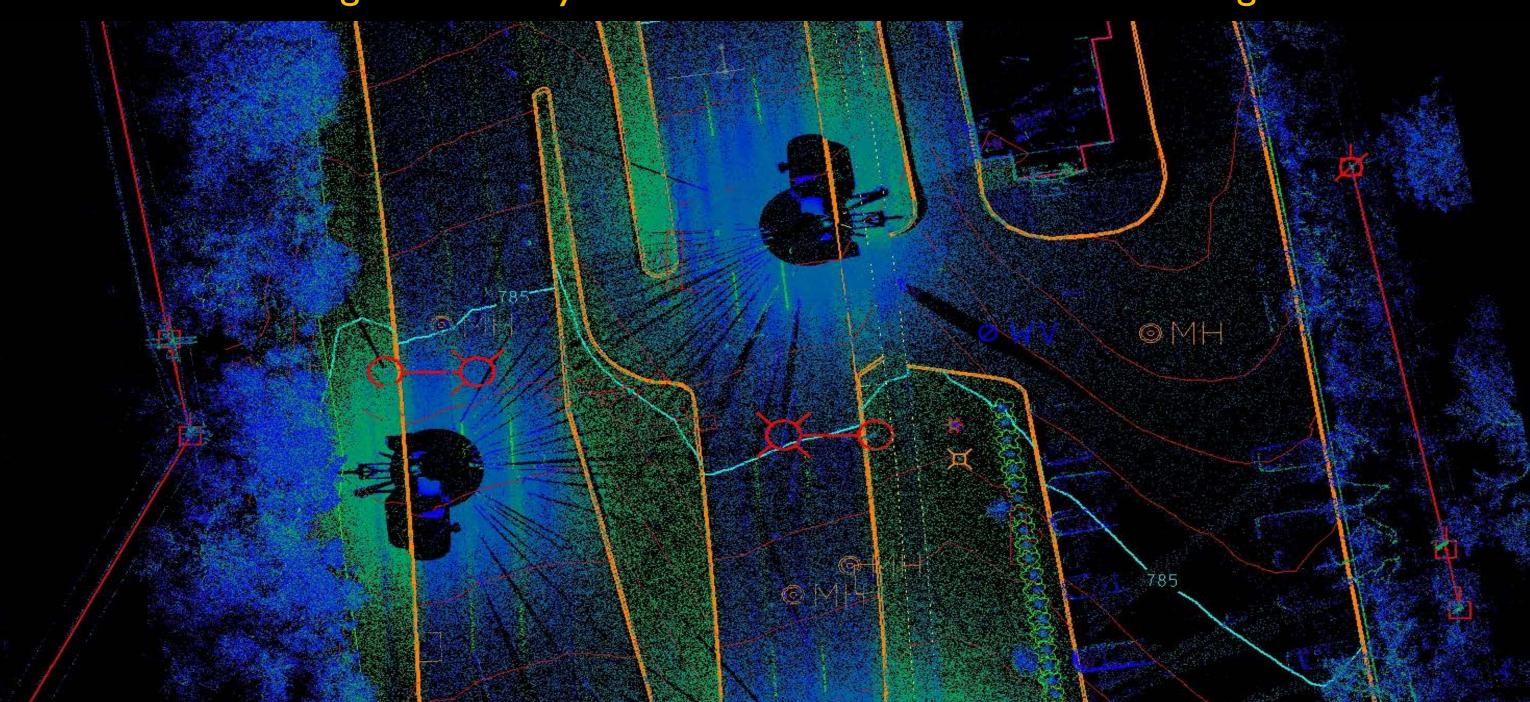
Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL







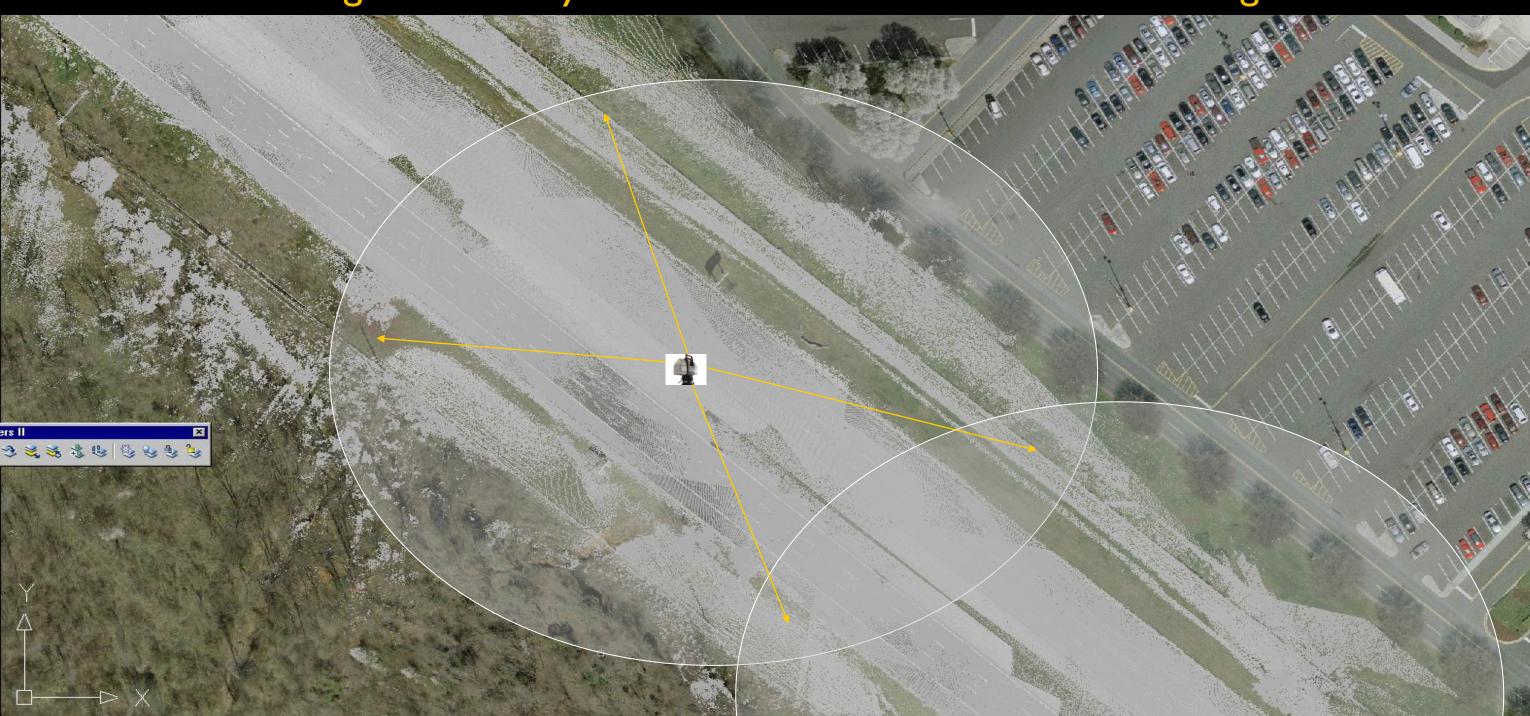
Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning







Integrated Survey with LiDAR Data Collection - Planning





Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL

Integrated Survey + LiDAR Data Collection - Typical Workflow

- Project Planning/Scheduling LiDAR Mobile/Static/Airborne, Season,
 Weather and Trajectories-Mobile/Airborne or Setups-Static
- Control Survey RTK GPS (X,Y,Z) and Differentially Leveled (Z) Survey High Accuracy Targets (HATs) or Vertical Targets
- Data Acquistion Using LiDAR Hardware-specific Collection SW
- Data Adjustment Using LiDAR SW
 Calculate Smoothed, Best Estimated Trajectory (SBET)-Mobile
 Create Initial LAS File
 - Edge Match Data
 - Geometrically Constrain Point Cloud (PC) Data to Ground Control Colorize Point Cloud
 - Transform Point Cloud to Project Coordinate System
- Data Classification PC including Bare Earth Ground Points Using LiDAR SW
- Mapping Point and Line Feature Extraction including Break Lines with QA/QC X-sections Using Mapping SW with Calibrated Digital Images
- Mapping DTM Surface Model from Bare Earth Ground Points and Break Lines Using LiDAR SW
- Viewing Viewing, Measuring & QA/QC









Integrated Survey - Mobile/Static/Aerial LiDAR/APS/RTK GPS/TS/DL

- Two-mile Test Section of Urban Arterial (STH100)
- Pairs of Targets every 1,000 ft (500 ft when needed)
- Check Sections every 4,000 ft
- Targets controlled horizontally via RTK GPS and vertically via Conventional Surveying Methodologies

| Results on surfaces: | Hard | Soft |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Uncontrolled check sections: | 0.82' (Ισ) v | 0.75' (Ισ) v |
| Check sections tied to ground: | 0.09' (Iσ) v | 0.11' (Iσ) v |
| Check sections tied & matched: | 0.025' (Ισ) v | 0.10' (Iσ) v |





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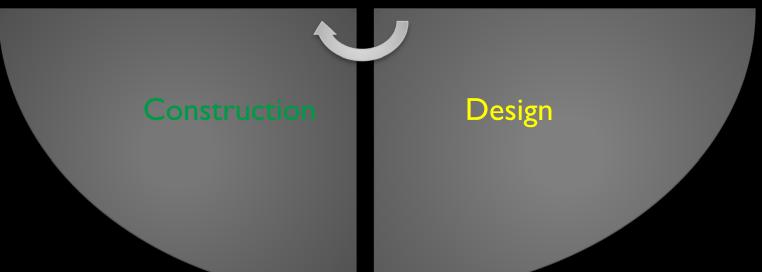
O & M Planning

Planning

- Program-Project Initiation
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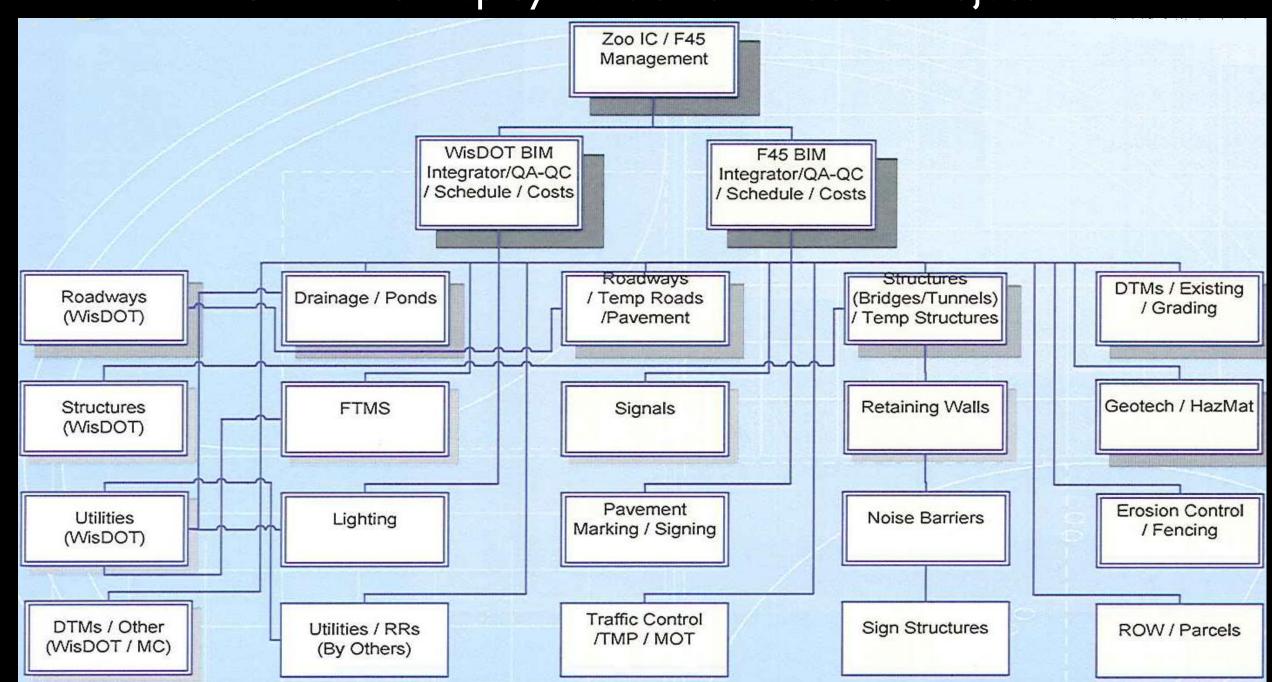
Design Applications - Workflows

CIM-VDC Deployment on the Zoo IC Project Level of Detail (LOD) is value-added for BxP

| BIM Execution Plan: Zoo IC Project 1060-33-01 Design Task Assignment Matrix: 2012-2017 Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | Study / Existing / D. C. | 30% P. D. | 60% P. D. | 90% P. S. & E. | P. S. & E. | Schedule / Costs / Pre-Contract | Construction | - | |
| Roadways / Temp. Roads / Pavement | | (E) | P | P | P | | P | P | | |
| Structures / Temp. Structures | | (E) | P | P | P | P | P | P | | |
| DTMs / Grading | | (E) | P | P | P | P | P | P | | |
| Drainage / Ponds | 1 | (E) | P | P | P | P | P | P | | |
| FTMS | | (E) | | | P | P | P | P | | |
| Lighting | | (E) | | | P | P | P | P | | |
| Utilities / RRs (By Others) | | (E) | | | | P | P | P | | |
| Signals | | (E) | | | P | P | P | P | | |
| Pavement Marking / Signing | | | | | | P | P | P | | |
| Traffic Control / TMP / MOT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erosion Control / Fencing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsurface Geotech / HazMat | | (E) | P | | P | P | P | P | | |
| ROW/Parcels | [] | E | | P | P | P | P | P | | |
| Schedule | | | | | S | S | S | S | | |
| Costs | | | | | | © | (c) | (c) | | |











Design Applications - Workflows

Design-Construction Oversight/Coordination Multi-disciplinary Integration/Collaboration

Clash Detection, Analysis, Simulation & Visualization (Navisworks / Navigator)

Clash Analysis /Resolution (Navisworks / Navigator / CAD) (RFIs/DINs/CCOs)

Existing & Proposed 3-D Models (C3D or MS In-roads/Geopak/LandXML to CAD & Revit) + 4-D Construction Scheduling Tasks (Primavera/Microsoft Project Schedules to Navisworks/Navigator)

Roadways/Structures/Misc.

(Roads, Bridges, Tunnels, Retaining/Noise Walls, RRs, PM, Storm, Sign Structures, FTMS, Signals, Lighting, Traffic, etc.)

Utilities-UG/AG/OH (Other)

(Sanitary, Water, Electric, Gas, FO, CATV, Telephone, Communication, Fire Protection, Steam, etc.)

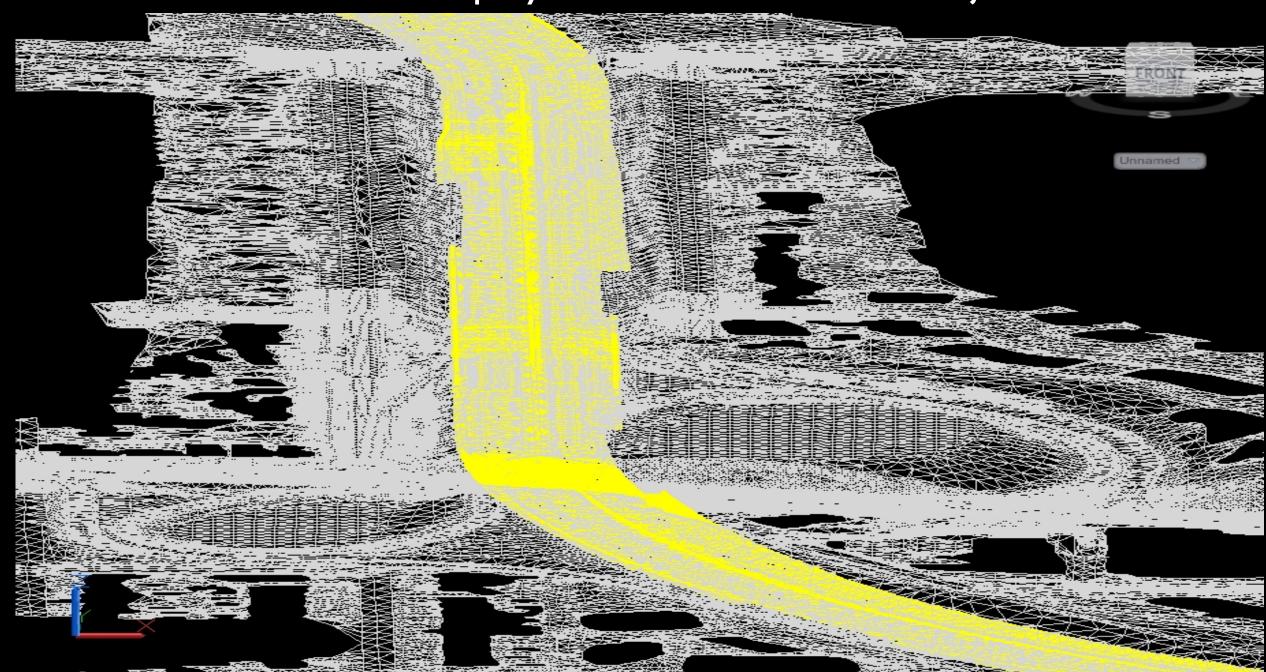
Surfaces/Subsurfaces-DTMs

(LiDAR Mobile/Static/Aerial/RTK GPS/Total Station/Diffeential Leveling Survey, Geotech HazMat), Landscaping, etc.)



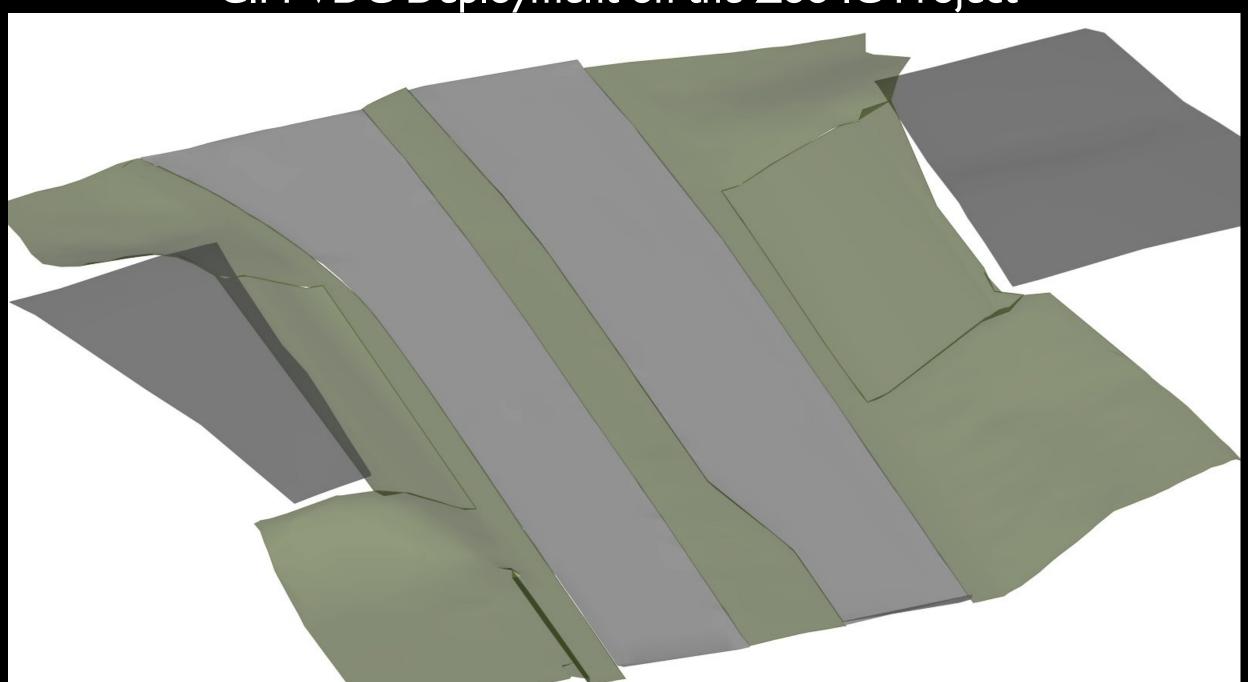


Design Applications



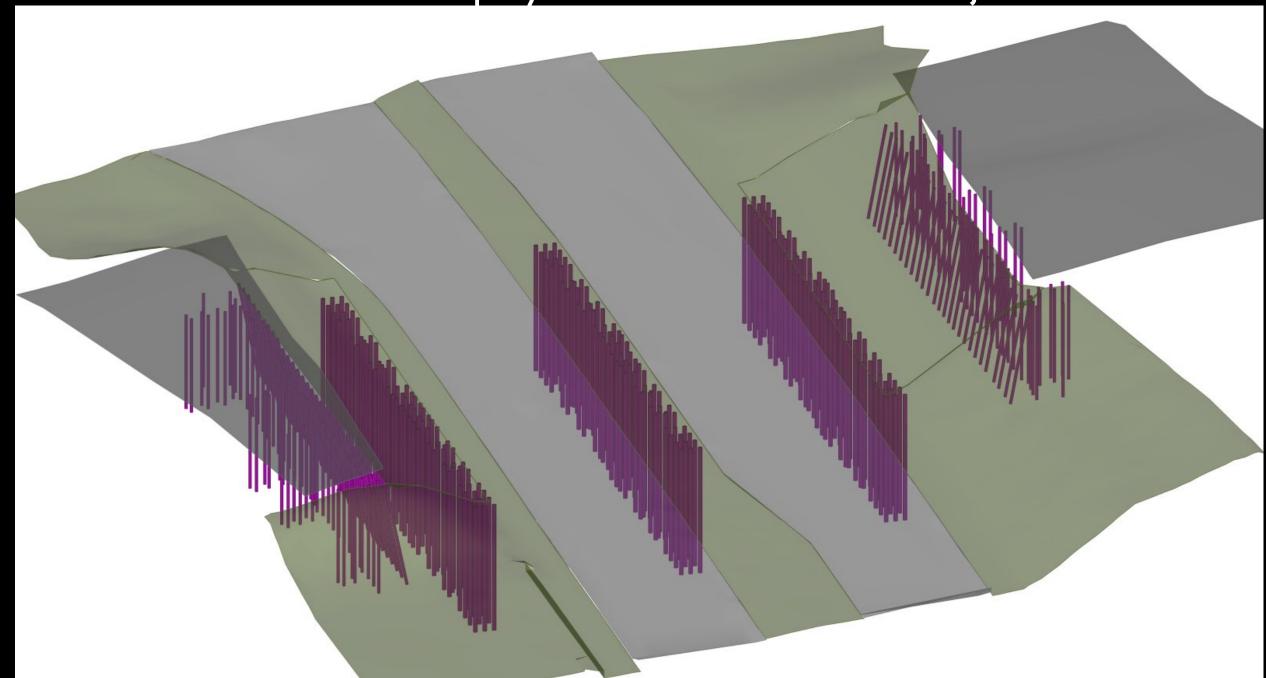






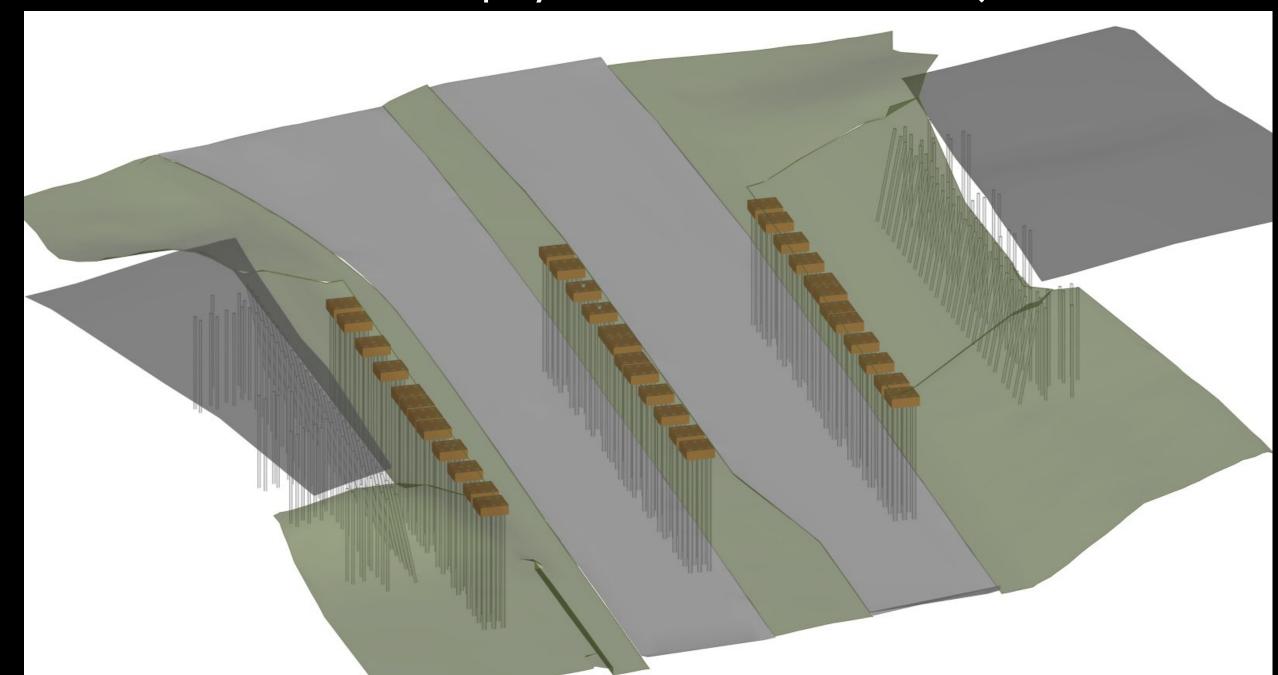












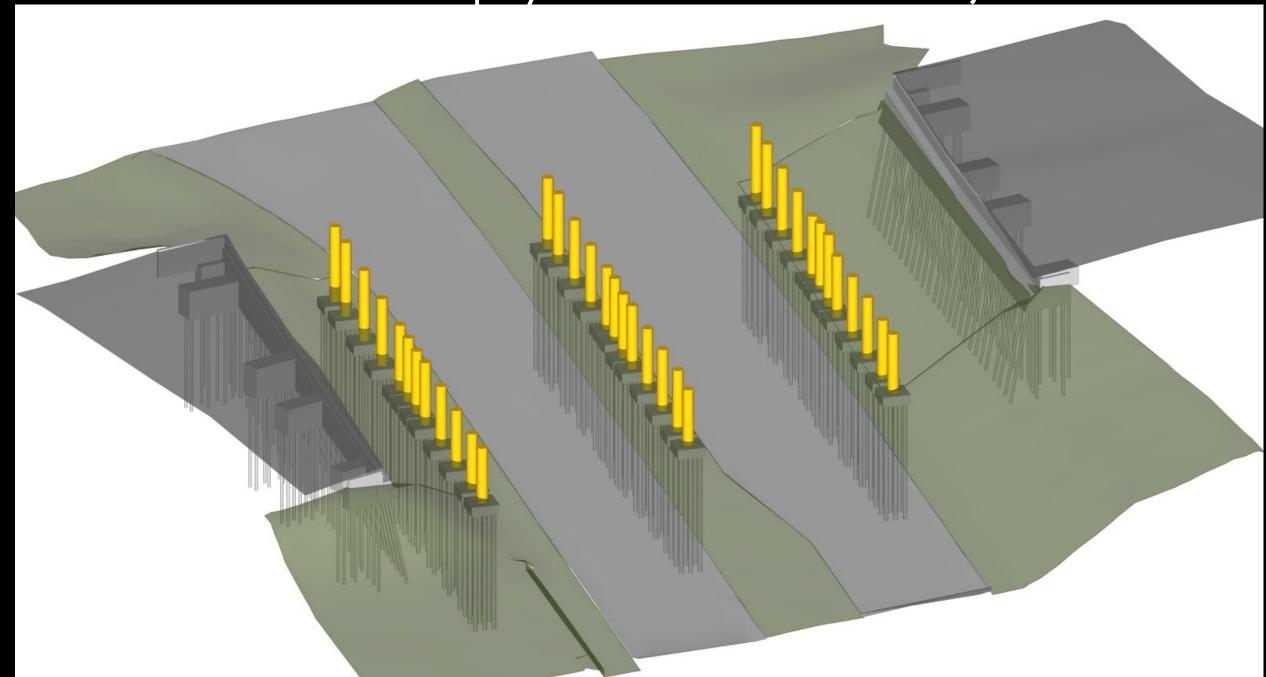






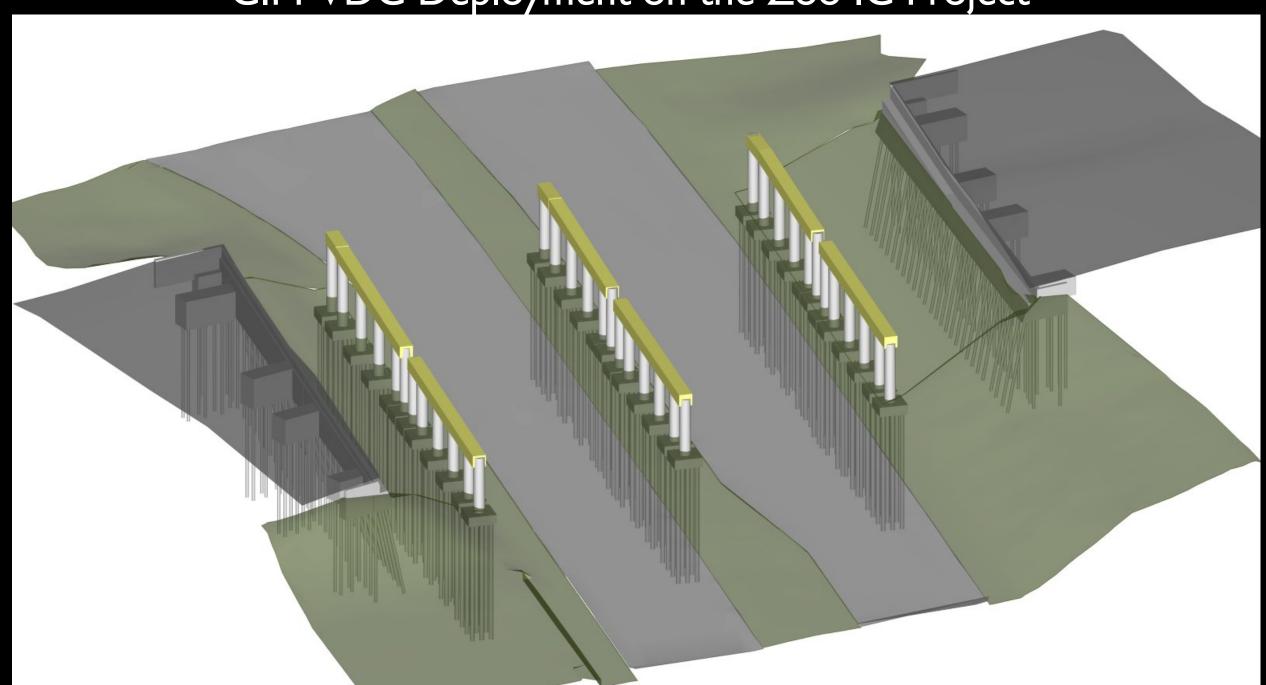






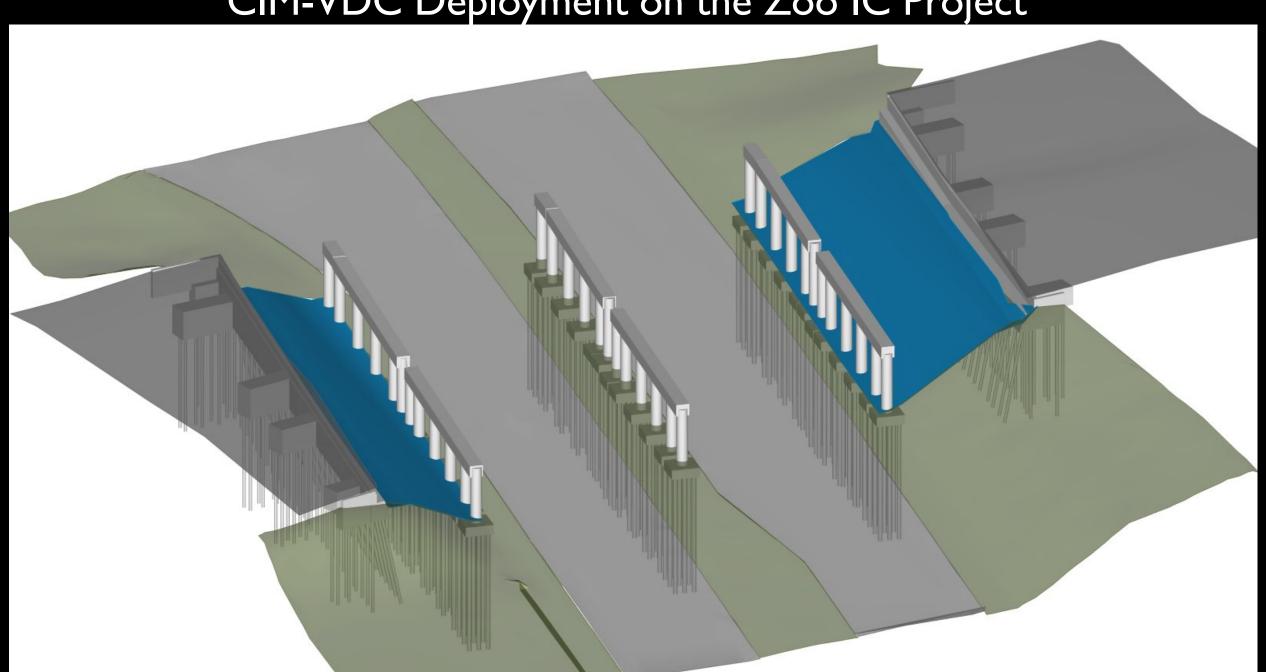










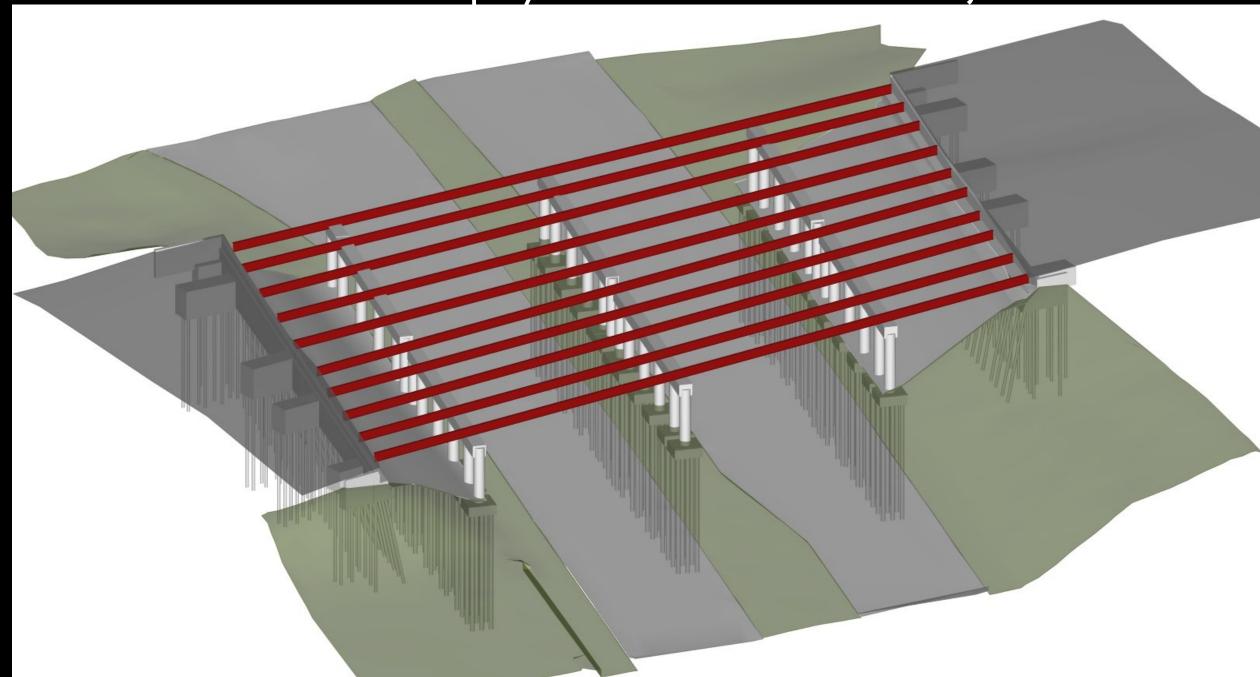






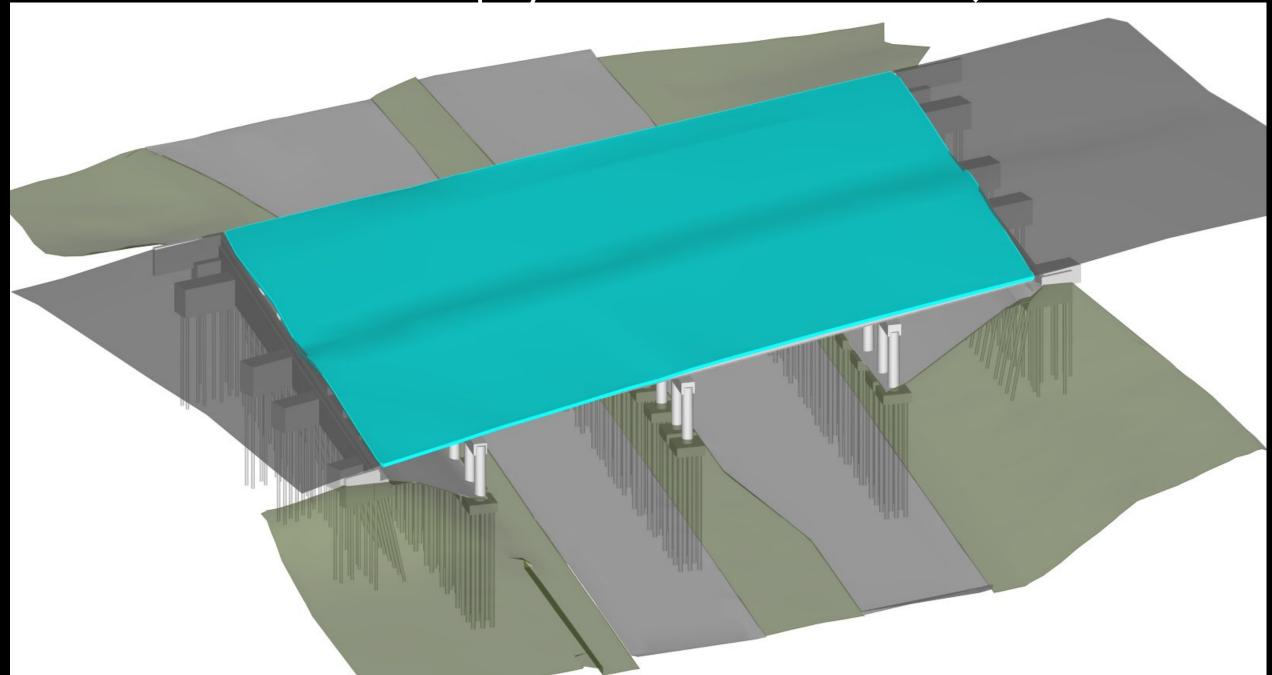


Design Applications



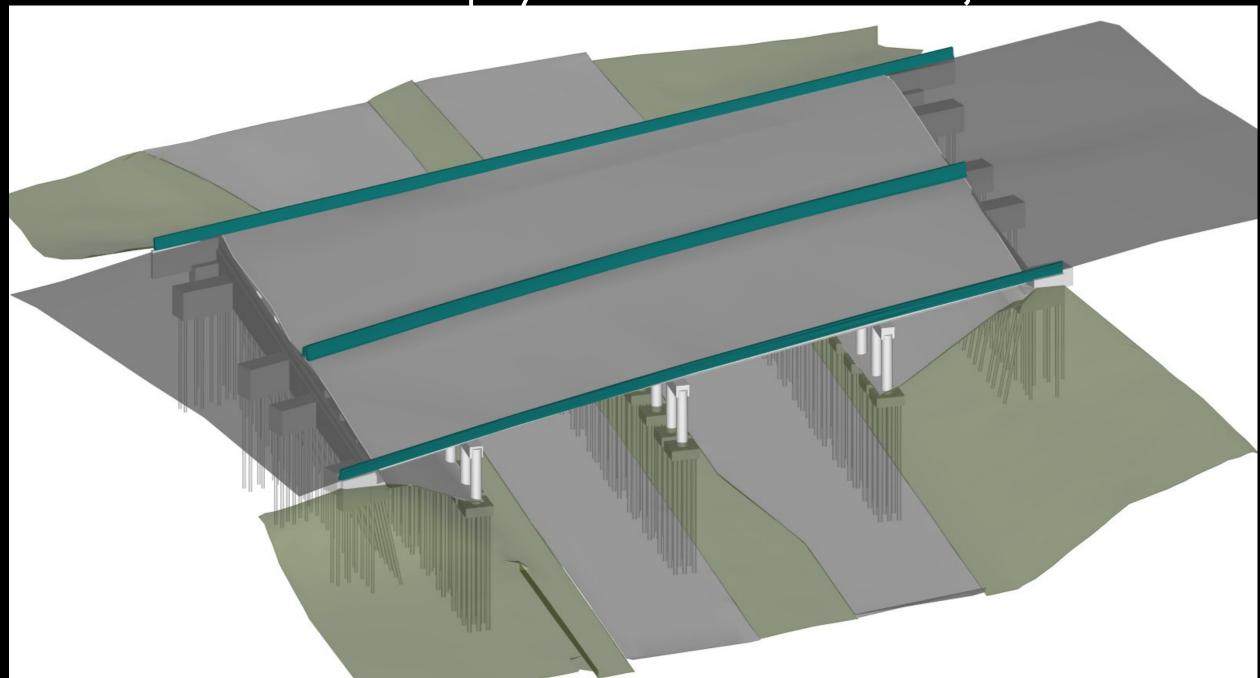






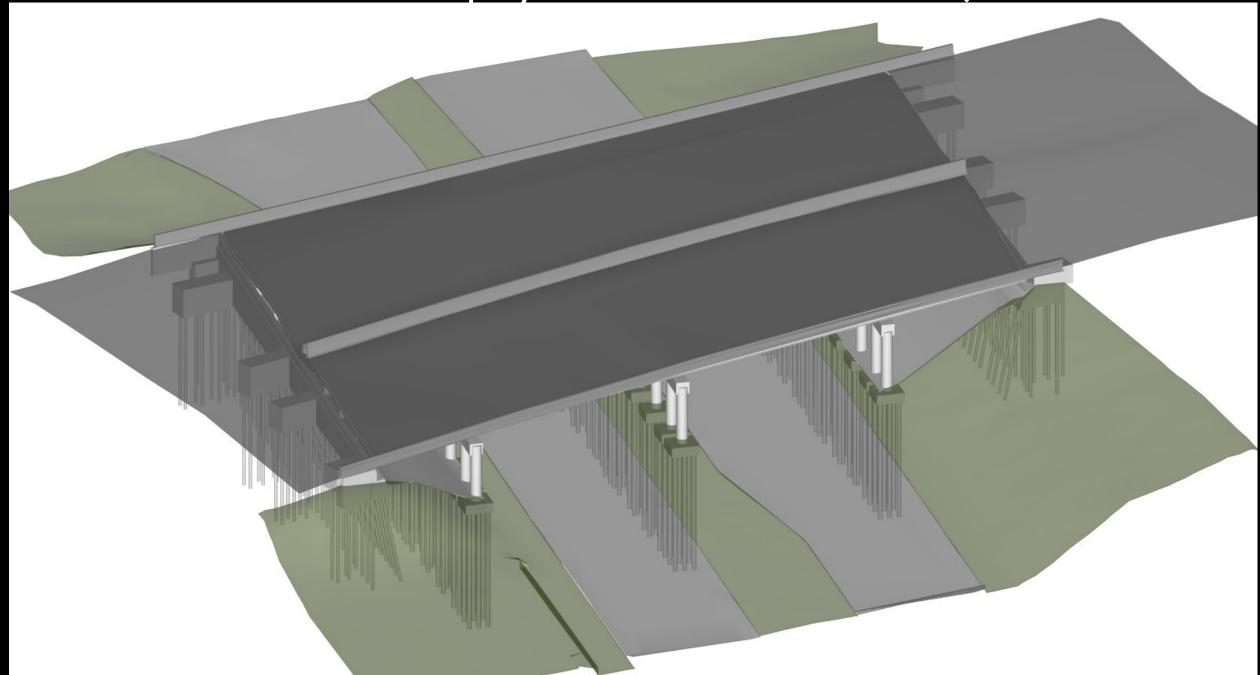






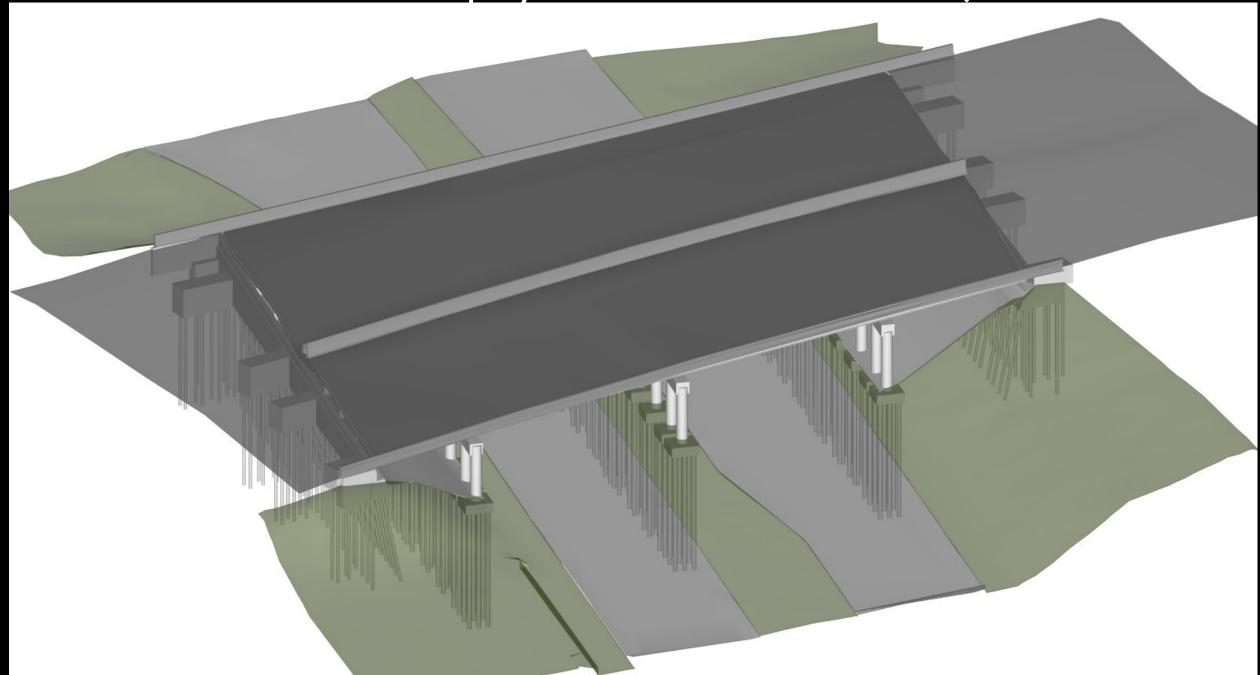








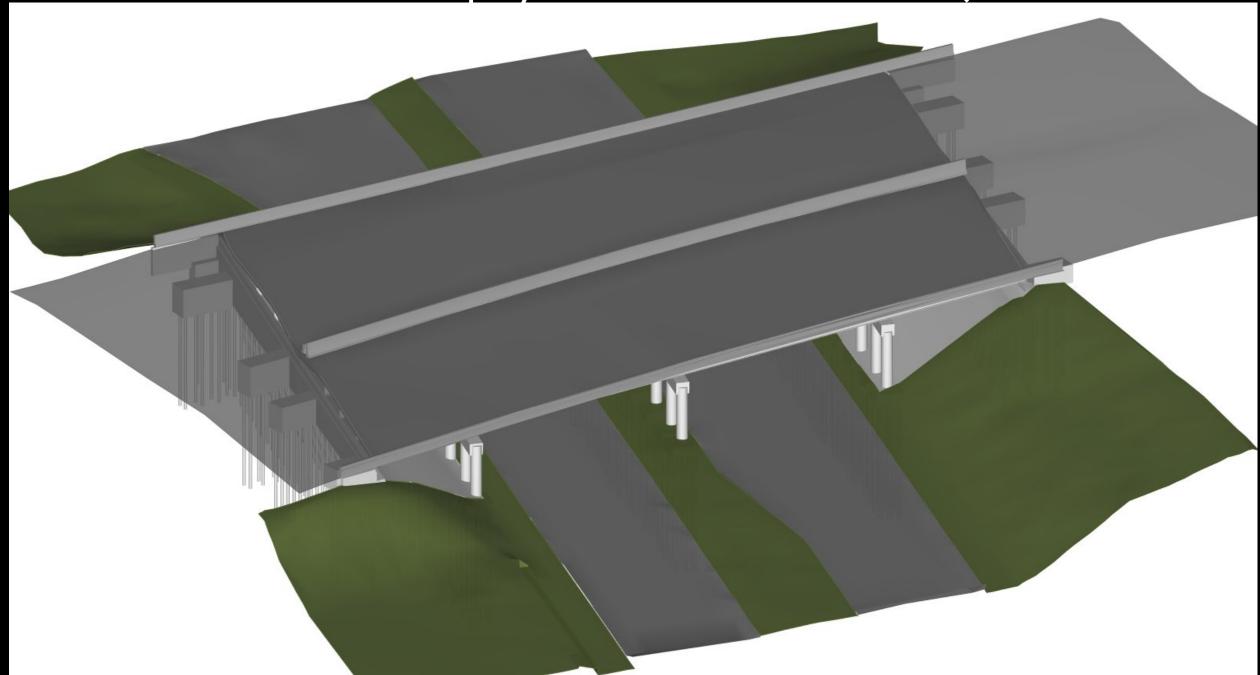








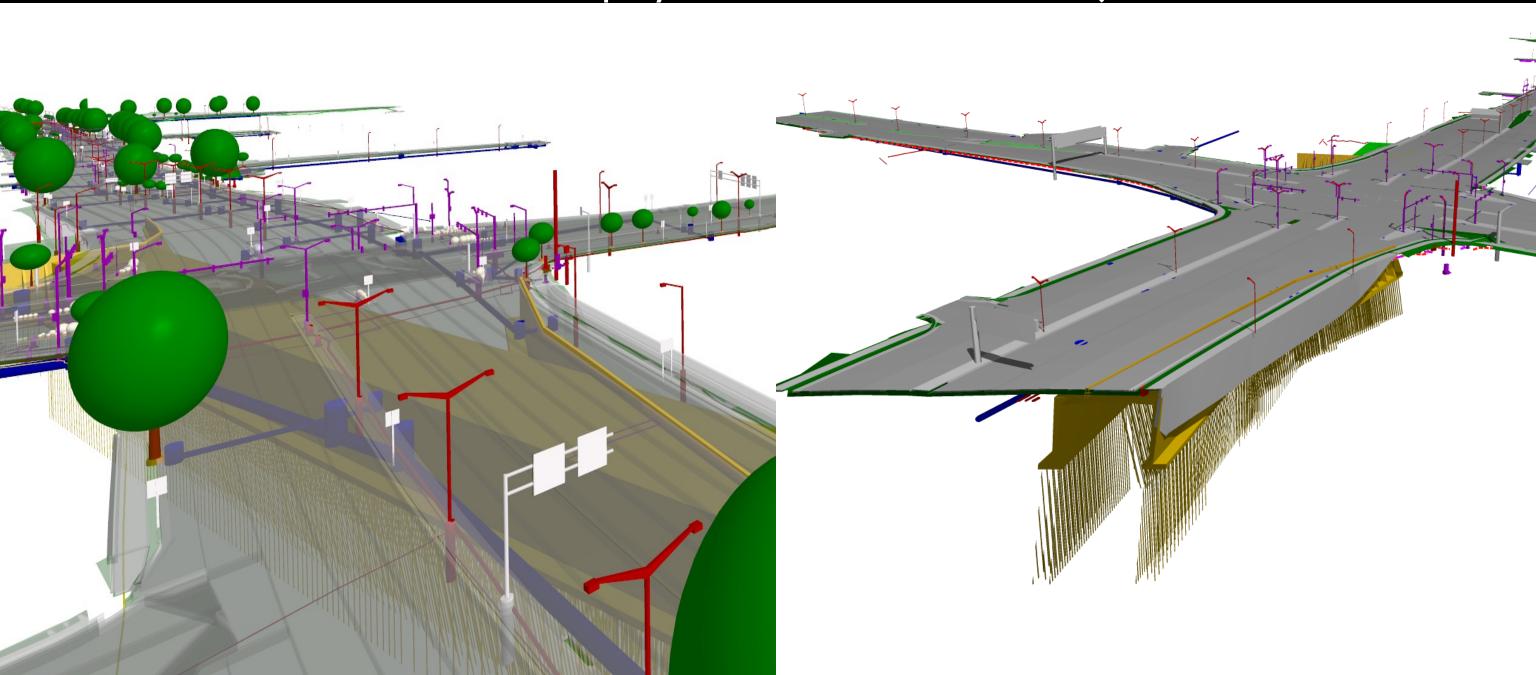
Design Applications







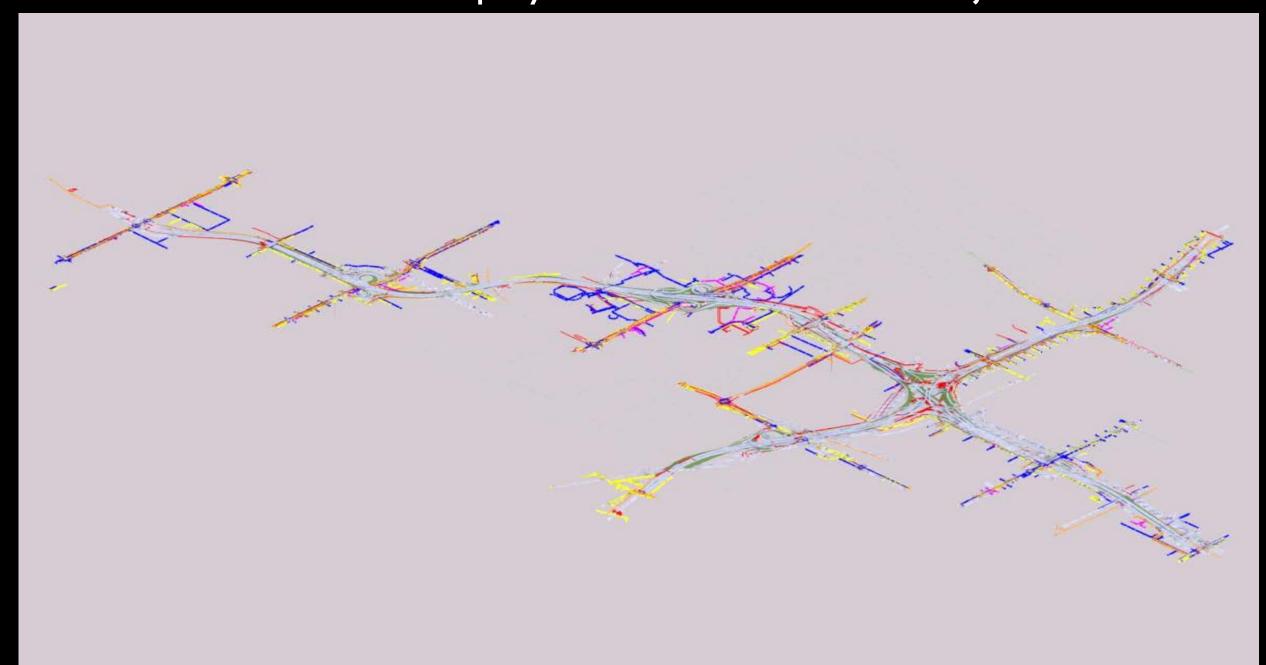
Design Applications





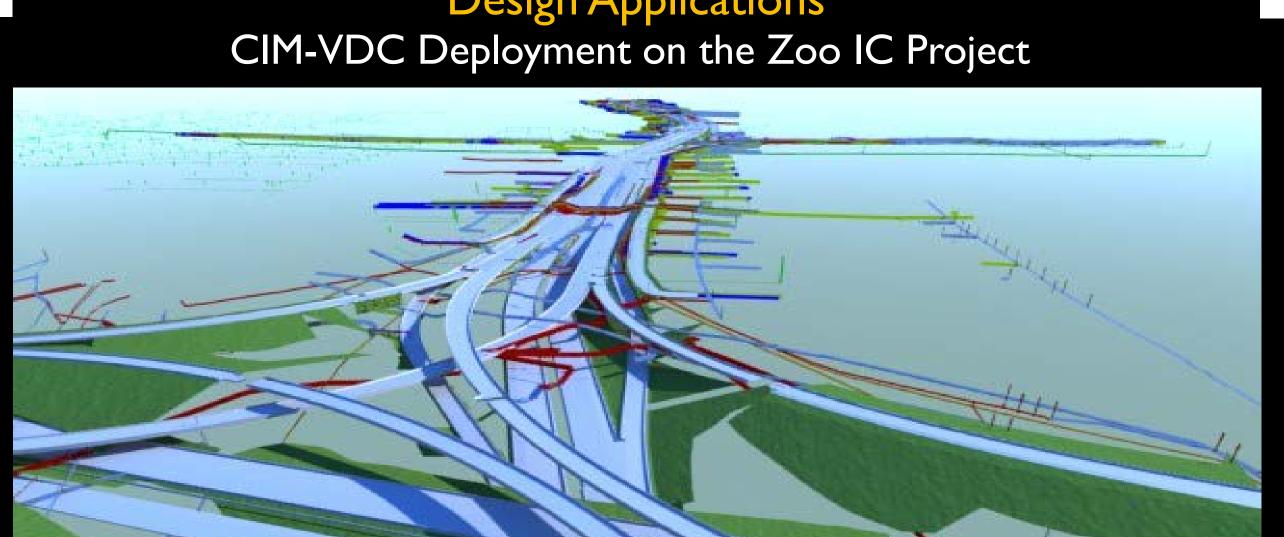


Design Applications





Design Applications







Design Applications







Design Applications







SCONSIN* NOLLY OF TRANSPORT

Design Applications







Transportation Facilities – Construction Applications

Operations & Maintenance

- Facilities Maintenance
- Asset Management
- Statewide TOC
- Monitoring
- Renovation

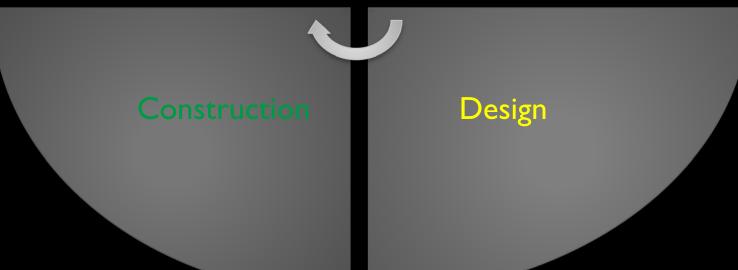
O & M Planning

Planning

- Program-Project Initiation
- Finance/Budget
- Environmental Study/Doc/PI
- Survey, Mapping, & D.C.
- Design Alternatives

Construction

- Construction Bid/GC
- DBB/DB/IPD
- Construction /CEC
- RFIs, DINs, CCOs
- As-built Plans



Design

- 30% Preliminary Design
- 60% Design
- Utilities/Geotech/RE/Traffic
- P, S & E Final Design + Model
- Construction/Bid Docs





Construction Applications

CIM-VDC Pilot Deployment on the Mitchell IC Project

How is a 4,572 P, S & E construction bid document converted and transformed it into a 3D Model?...

...and 2,677 schedule tasks added?

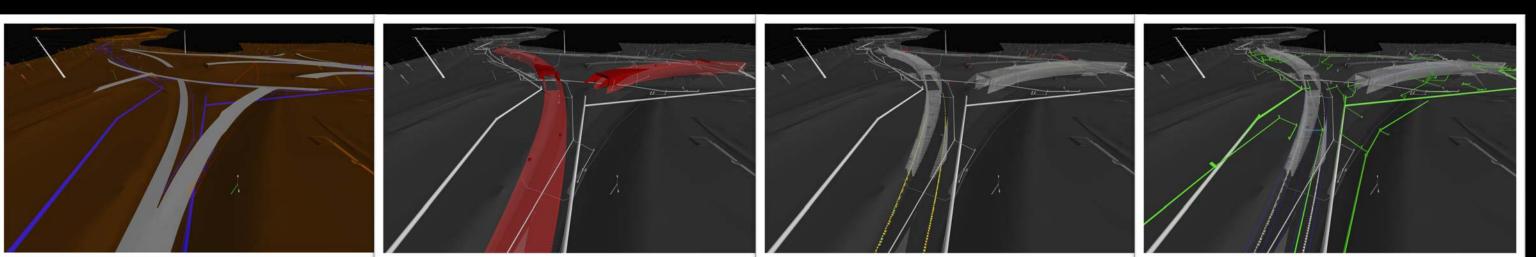




Construction Applications

CIM-VDC Pilot Deployment on the Mitchell IC Project

- 3D Modeling was deployed "brute force" after design was completed
- P, S & E construction documents 4,572 plan sheets
- 4D Schedule involved design sequencing of construction phases
- 2,677 tasks in CPM Schedule



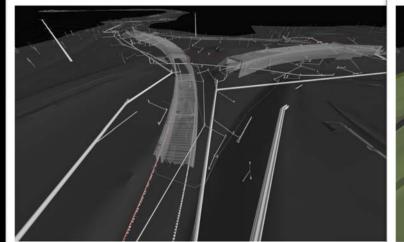


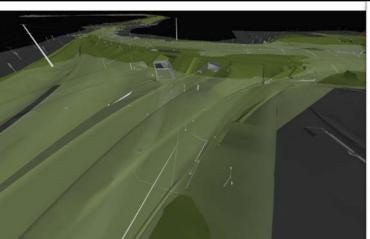


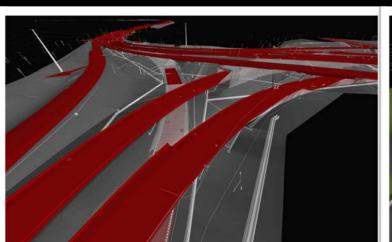
Construction Applications

CIM-VDC Pilot Deployment on the Mitchell IC Project

- Tunnel Structures (3) modeled in Revit
- Utilities modeled in C3D
- 3D model compiled in Navisworks
- Clash detection generated in Navisworks
- Visualization of 3D model in Navisworks
- 4D design constructability schedule simulated in Navisworks













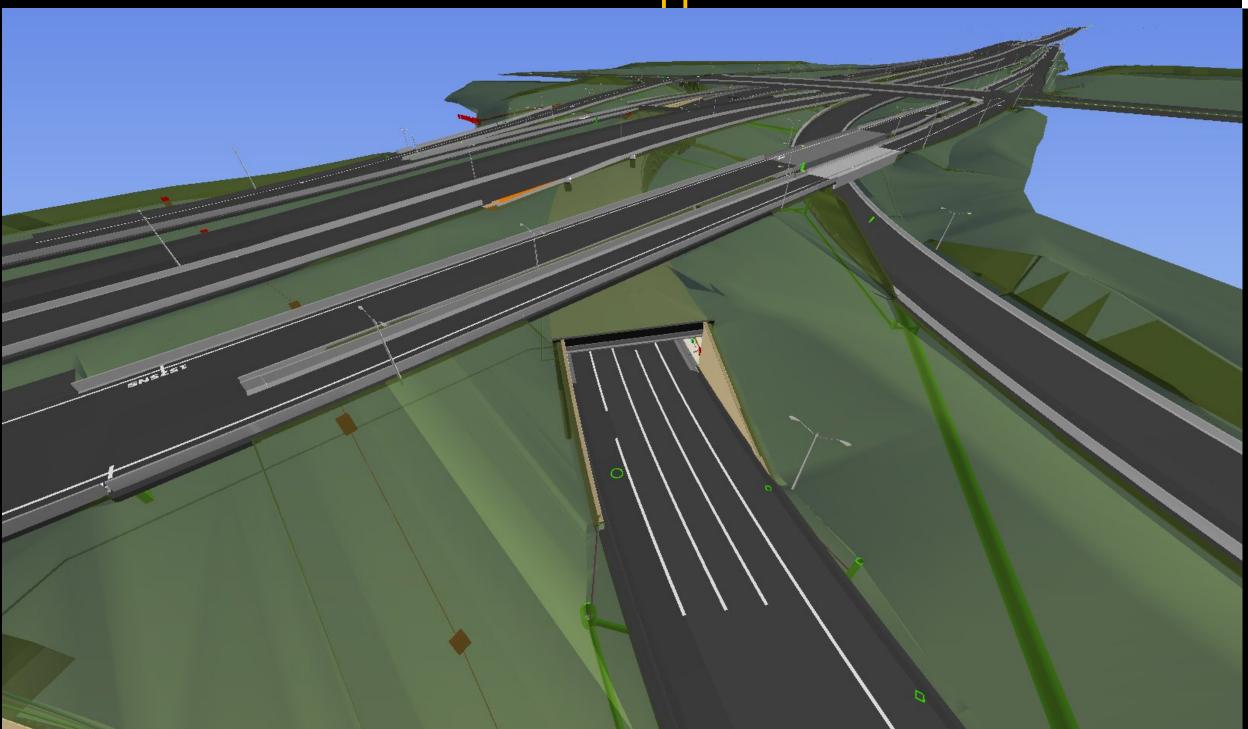








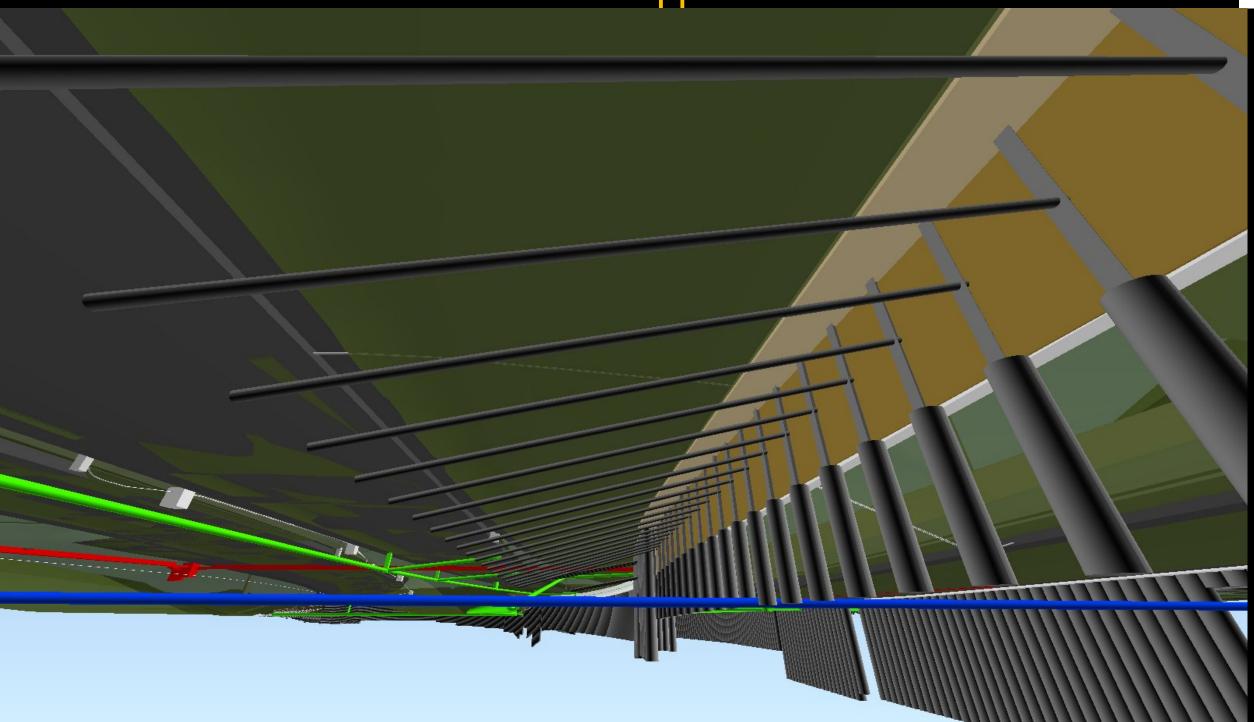






Construction Applications

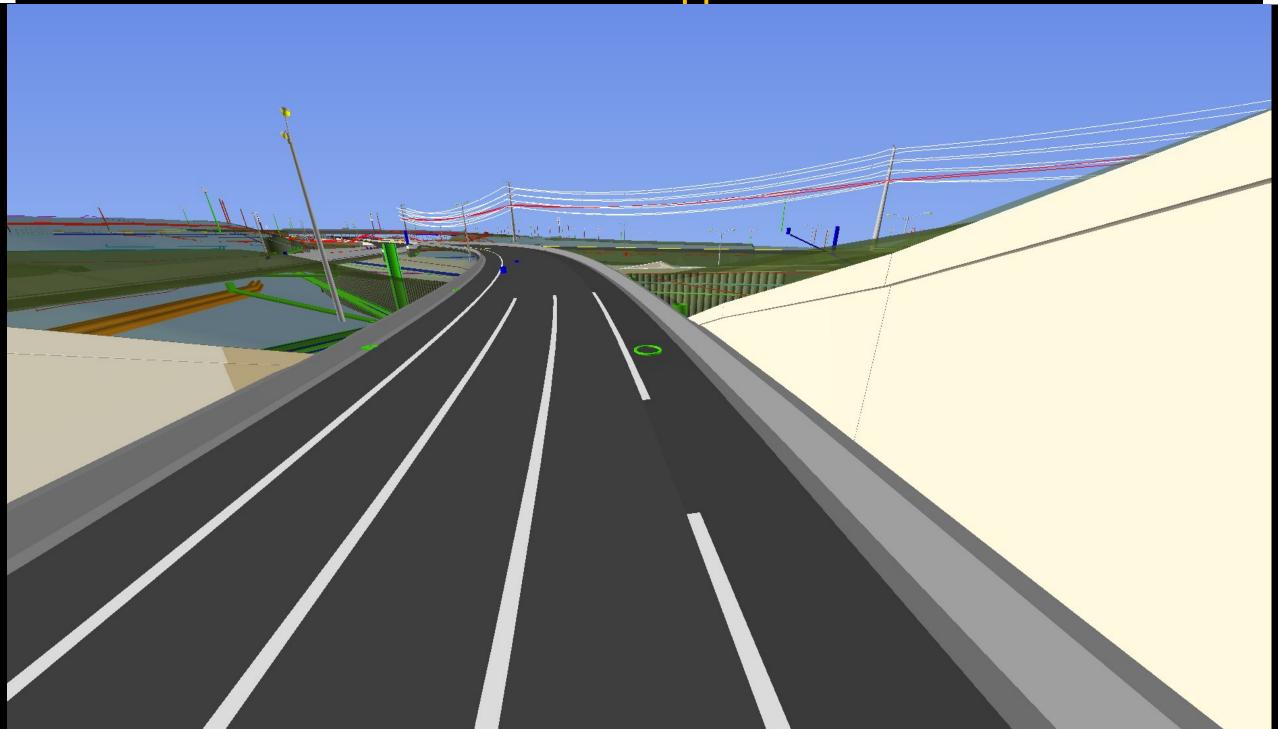








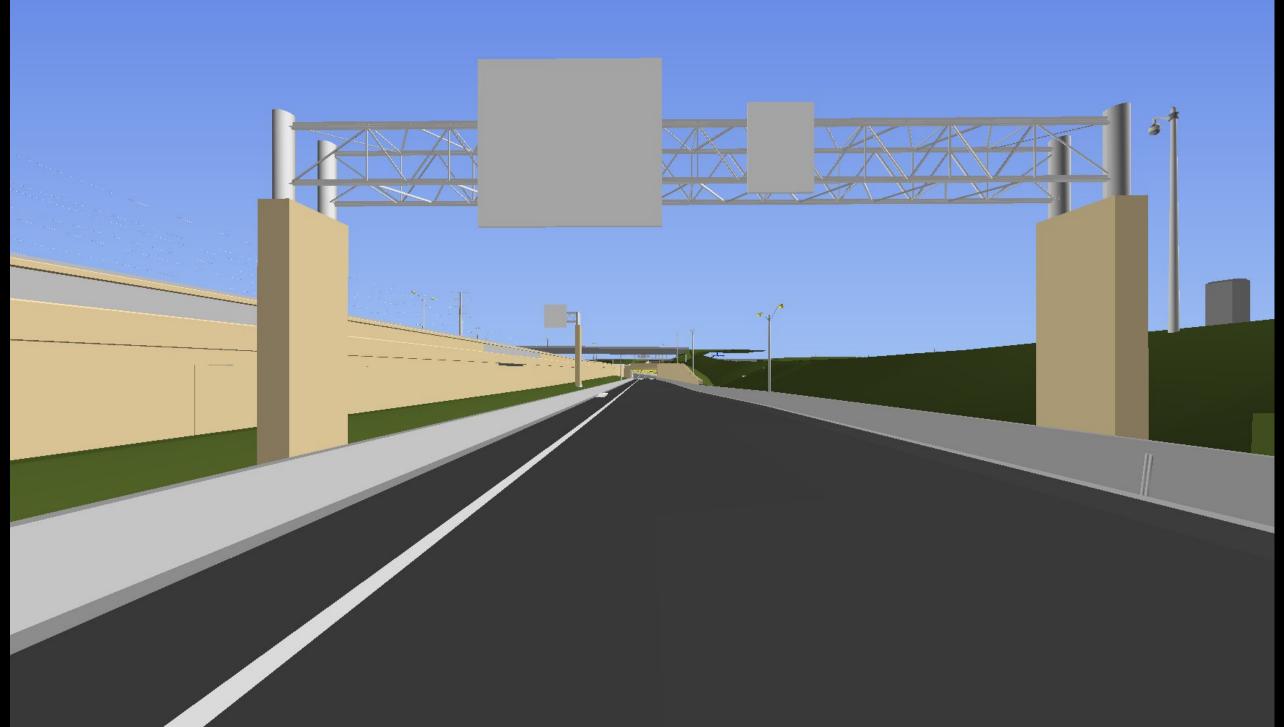


















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194 NS Mitchell Interchance
Mar 26 2011
94N4-1130 - Select Crushed/CABC STA. 511 - 538 [Construct 95%]
N-42-0035 - PM: N-42 Parpet Mounted Noise Barrier 90 day confirmation (Construct 41%)
TA1-1010 -F - Cut/Fill STA 319TA-304TA [Construct 90%]
TA1-1010 - Cut/Fill STA 319TA-304TA [Demolish 90%]
R-397-0015 - R397: Panels & Badkfill (Construct 67%)
94S3-1020 - SS Storm Sewer STA 485-511 [Construct 95%]
SW2-1030 - Select Crushed/CABC STA 298 - 316 [Construct 94%]
R-445-0023 - R445: CIP Concrete Facing STA 309TB+78 - 314TB+28 (Construct 37%)
R-407-0021 - R407: CIP Concrete Facing STA 311+92 - 314+75 (Construct 61%)
R-403-0020 - R404: Andhor Slab/Coping (Construct 80%)
B-827-2526 - B827-2; Concrete Diaphragms (Construct 74%)
B-821-2526 - B821-2: Concrete Diaphragms (Construct 74%)
94S4-1030 - Select Crushed/CABC STA. 511 - 538 (Construct 80%)
B-821-1525 - B821-1; Concrete Diaphragms (Construct 41%)
94S1-1010 - Cut/Fill Stage 2 STA, 436 - 472 [Construct 42%]
94S2-1030 - Select Crushed/CABC STA. 472 - 485 [Construct 54%]
B-832-1140 - B832-1: Structure Excavation Special 118-174 [Demolish 87%]
B-818-0610 - B818: Strip Falsework [Construct 50%]
WS1-2015 -F - Cut/Fill STA 307WS+00 - 316WS+00 [Construct 15%]
WS1-2015 - Cut/Fill STA 307WS+00 - 316WS+00 [Construct 15%]
B-819-0000 - B819: Removals B-40-236 [39%]
B-812-0610 - B812: Strip Falsework [Construct 25%]
R-421-0035 - R421: Lighting [Construct 39%]
B-827-1116 - B827-1: Secant Piles Left 131-102 [Construct 31%]
94S3-1030 - Select Crushed/CABC STA 485-511 [Construct 10%]
94N2-1120 - SS Storm Sewer STA 472-485 [Construct 23%]
S-554-0000 - S554: S-40-554 (Median) Caissons [Construct 11%]
R-389-0055 - R389-1: Staining [Construct 51%]
B-834-0120 - B834: North Abutment Concrete [Construct 6%]
94N1-1100 - Misc Removals STA 436-472 [Construct 8%]
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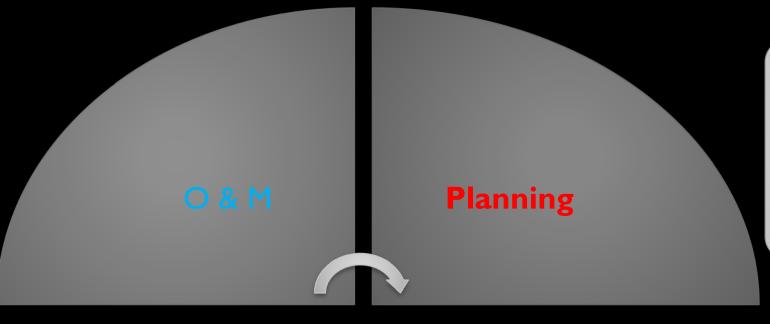




Transportation Facilities – O & M Applications

Operations & Maintenance

- Facilities Maintenance
- Asset Management
- Statewide TOC
- Monitoring
- Renovation

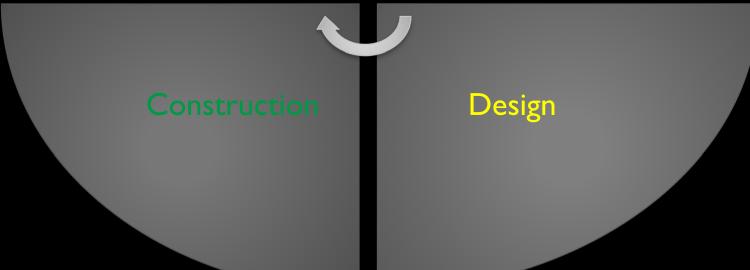


Planning

- Program-Project Initiation
- Finance/Budget
- Environmental Study/Doc/PI
- Survey, Mapping, & D.C.
- Design Alternatives

Construction

- Construction Bid/GC
- DBB/DB/IPD
- Construction /CEC
- RFIs, DINs, CCOs
- As-built Plans



Design

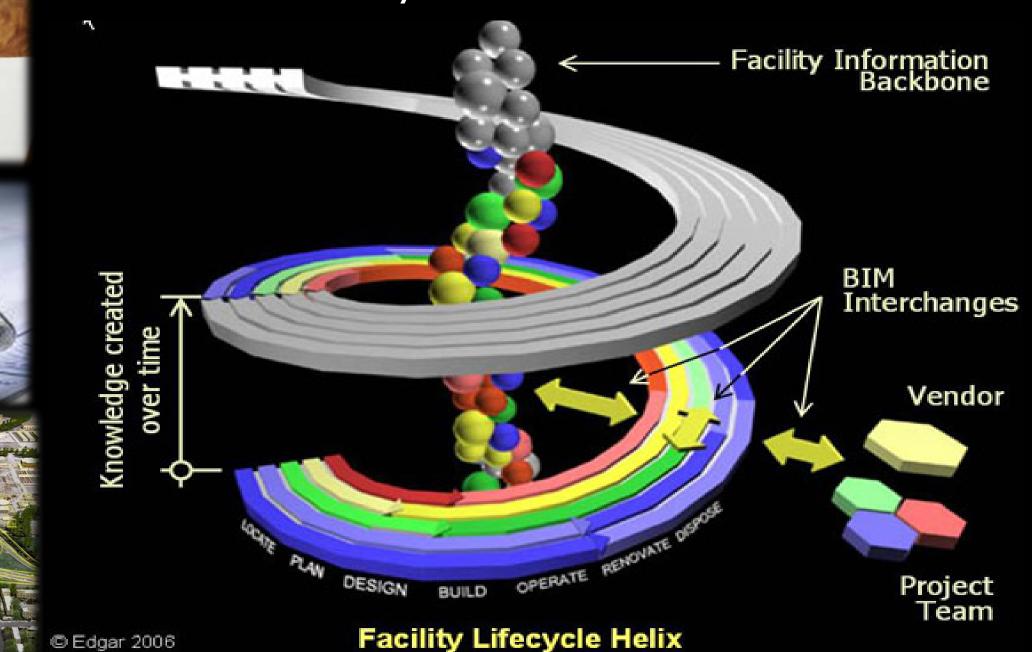
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- 60% Design
- Utilities/Geotech/RE/Traffic
- P, S & E Final Design + Model
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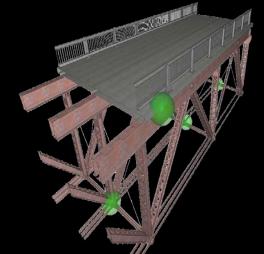
Maintenance & Operations – Lifecycle Applications

Lifecycle FM Information









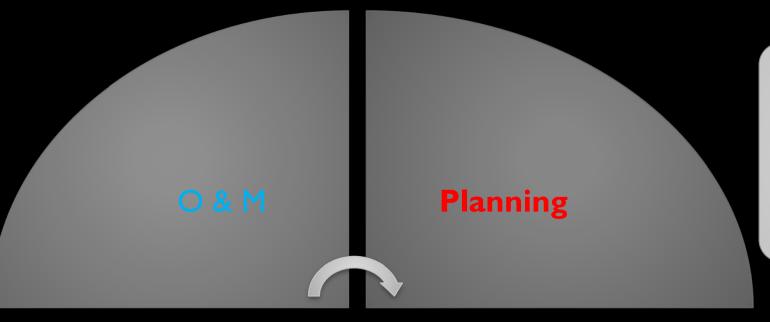




Transportation Facilities – Lifecycle Management

Operations & Maintenance

- Facilities Maintenance
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- Statewide TOC
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- Renovation

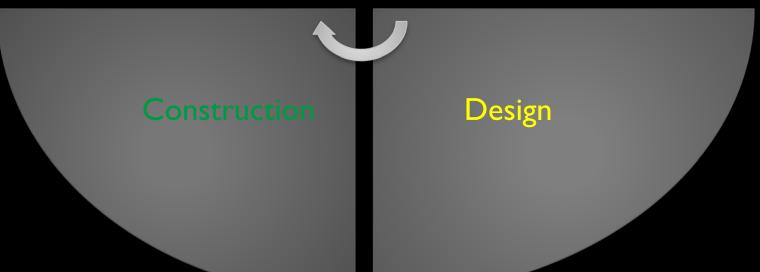


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CIM-Civil Integrated Management: Best Practices and Lessons Learned



WisDOT SE Freeways - Focus on Construction

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