

Digitalisation of the construction sector in Europe and application of Scan-to-BIM in AEC

The construction sector has a crucial role in the economy, contributing to over 9% of the European GDP¹. However, it is one of the **least digitized sectors in** the EU. The level of maturity and the application of digital solutions is uneven in Europe among member states, different technologies and also different phases of the construction process. Nevertheless, it is growing steadily thanks to the push from the industry and policymakers^{2,3}. For example, research has shown that among data acquisition technologies, 3D scanning is being increasingly used as well as the drones. In contrast, regarding digital information, Building Information Modelling (BIM) is more and more used in AEC sector (Architecture, Engineering, Construction) mainly thanks to the policymakers that have put in place BIM requirements in public procurement processes⁴. However, BIM is still mainly used during the design phase of large and complex projects, and less during construction management, while its market adoption remains moderate. In 2020, only 29% of construction companies used BIM while 61% had never used it⁵.

3D scanning is the process of creating a 3D model of a building by scanning it from all possible angles⁶. This is an automatic technique for the acquisition of spatial data. Examples include photogrammetry and laser scanning. Digital photogrammetry works by capturing images and turning these images into 3D point clouds. Laser scanners use multiple points of amplified light to measure distances from the scanner to its target. Laser scanning **enables the measurement of millions of spatial points per second**, creating a point cloud that can be used to generate the BIM. Photogrammetry allows taking digital photos of the building and, through specific software, obtaining reliable information to generate the BIM.

BIM is the holistic process of creating and managing information for a built asset. It integrates structured and multi-disciplinary data to produce a digital representation of an asset across its lifecycle⁷. BIM is a

2



¹ <u>https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/construction_en</u>

https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/44789/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native#: ~:text=The%20construction%20sector%20has%20a,the%20push%20from%20the%20policymakers ³ https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/3ae8a41e-4b82-4150-968c-1fc73d1e2f61 en

⁴ <u>https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/38281</u>

⁵ <u>https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/3ae8a41e-4b82-4150-968c-</u> <u>1fc73d1e2f61_en</u>

⁶ <u>https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/38281</u>

⁷ <u>https://www.autodesk.com/solutions/aec/bim</u>

strategic enabler, improving decision making for both buildings and public infrastructure assets across their entire lifecycle. It still applies mainly to new constructions; however, more and more **BIM supports the renovation, refurbishment and maintenance of the built environment** – the largest share of the sector⁸.

The INPERSO project aims to foster the uptake of the application of scanning technologies and BIM throughout the entire Design and Constriction (D&C) process. Photogrammetry is used as a 3D scanning technology for the spatial data acquisition of the **two Demo Cases**: a multifamily building in Valencia (Spain) and a heritage monastery complex in Velp (The Netherlands). From the point cloud generated from the 3D scanning, the BIM models are built and can be used by the pilots and technology providers for the design of the renovation processes.

In INPERSO, a step forward is taken in the combination of different technologies to speed up data collection and modelling processes. In fact, <u>R2M</u> is developing a **semi-automatic Scan-To-BIM concept tool** as part of the SCAAI task. SCAAI stands for Scan-to-BIM with AI capabilities. It allows the fast assembly of a preliminary BIM model based on a scanned 3D point cloud. This Scan-To-BIM approach consists of i) a methodology for scanning the building by using the latest scanning technologies and creating the BIM model; and ii) a web platform that makes use of innovative technologies (AI, Machine learning and Computer Vision) to process an input point cloud obtained from a 3D scan and automatic generation of BIM files, which can later be enriched by manual input. These BIM files can be downloaded or automatically uploaded to the INPERSO Platform.

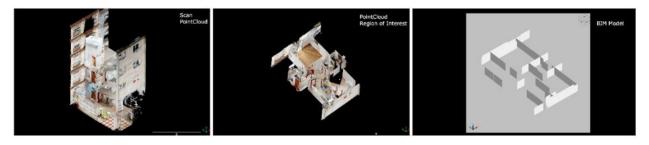


Figure 1: Application of automatic Scan-To-BIM tool in the Spanish Demo Case. The first and second images represent the point clouds of the Demo Case and of the Region of Interest (one apartment). The third image represents the preliminary BIM model of the Region of Interest.

⁸ <u>https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/3ae8a41e-4b82-4150-968c-1fc73d1e2f61_en</u>



Project funded by Schweizerische Eidgenor Confederatione Svizzera Confederazione Svizzera

About the project

Project Title: INdustrialised and PErsonalised Renovation for Sustainable sOcietiesProject ID: 101069820 | Start date: 1/7/2022 | Project duration: 48 Months



naturally intelligent ventilation

For additional information please contact

Project Coordinator:

ITAINNOVA | Carlos Bernad | cbernad@itainnova.es

Communication Manager:

MIRTEC | Minos Eleftheriou | m.eleftheriou@mirtec.gr

Follow us

he sun keeps on r





Project funded by