



Full Utilization of Mobile LiDAR and AI on the City of Edmonton's Valley Line West LRT Expansion Project: Beyond an Alternative to Traditional Survey

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EDMONTON VALLEY LINE WEST LRT EXPANSION

- The Edmonton Valley Line West LRT Expansion project is the second stage of building an urban-style 27 km rail line.
- The line extends between Downtown Edmonton and Lewis Farms (West Edmonton).
- In October 2020, the City selected Marigold Infrastructure Partners as the preferred proponent for the **\$2.61 billion project**.



Source: https://www.railwayage.com/passenger/edmonton-advances-c2-6b-valley-line-west-Irt-extension/



MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVES

- This presentation demonstrates how <u>Mobile LiDAR, AI</u>, and <u>Cloud-Based</u> <u>Data Management</u> resources were used to support the following project activities:
 - Design
 - Construction planning
 - Early works



EFFICIENT DATA COLLECTION USING MOBILE LIDAR TECHNOLOGY

MOBILE LIDAR TECHNOLOGY

- LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) is an optical remote sensing technology which uses near-infrared light rays to collect exact position and intensity information about objects.
- In Mobile Laser Scanning, a data collection truck is mounted with a laser scanning system.
 - The truck captures 360⁰ representation of the road environment while travelling at the road's speed limit.





MOBILE LIDAR POINT CLOUD





- The Project got awarded on the 23rd
- Heavy Snowfall took place on the 29th
- The Project team had 5 days (3 working days) to complete field work:
 - Obtain approval from the CoE
 - Carryout all safety checks
 - Layout 850 ground control points
 - Captured 3D data along the entire 28km corridor (multi-pass).

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Project Award Date

Heavy Snowfall Forecasted



- The corridor was too busy to lay out Ground Control Points (GCP) during the day, thus **only 4 nights** were available to complete the work
- The 850 GCP were laid out at intersections, tie-in locations, and midblock every 100-200m
 - GCP were split into 25% validation, 75% registration





- After laying out the control data, the LiDAR scan was conducted.
- Data was collected using Nektar 3D's Dual-Sensor Leica Pegasus: Two Ultimate Laser Scanning System.
 - Unlike other sensors the unit provides extremely high-resolution data with a mm-level accuracy. This is critical when the data is to be used for design.
 - The dual sensor system minimizes shadowing and helps capture full site details.





- Multiple passes of the corridor were conducted to capture full right of way extents.
- The scan was also conducted at night to avoid high traffic during the day.
- To obtain a colourized scan, high power LED floodlight were mounted onto the truck.
 - Although useful in colourizing the scans, the intensity readings in the data were biased, which had some impacts on the AI classification.













GEOREFERENCING AND **S**CAN **R**EGISTRATION

- After collecting the data, the scan files were processed and tied down using the ground control points.
 - The points were surveyed using the total station equipment.
- This resulted in an accurate scan of the entire project corridor.
- To assess accuracy, it is recommended that a subset of the GCP are NOT used in tie down and are kept for validation.





AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING USING AI AND ML

DATA CLEANING AND CLASSIFICATION

- After tying down the scans, the data was then segmented using AI algorithms.
 - The algorithms use a deep neural network to classify every point within the point cloud into a specific type of object.
 - This helps remove unwanted points (eg: cars, construction equipment, noise...etc) from the point cloud





How the AI brain operates



















VIRTUAL TREE INVENTORY





3D CAD-BASED DOCUMENTATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

EXISTING DESIGN DOCUMENTATION

- The data was then used to generate a full as-built of existing conditions
- The consist of 3D CAD Models of existing conditions including
 - Curb details
 - Sidwalks, Ramps
 - Lip of gutter
 - Building line





EXISTING DESIGN DOCUMENTATION





DIGITAL TWINNING AND CLOUD-BASED DATA MANAGEMENT



DIGITALIZED REGIONS IN CLIENT DASHBOARD

• Full Project Digitalization (2D and 3D)





DIGITALIZED REGIONS IN CLIENT DASHBOARD





- All scan files and CAD design files were linked to 2D polylines in a Cloud-Based GIS Platform.
- This facilitated ease of access to different sections of the project corridor.
- Many activities that would typically require conducting a physical site visits were conducted **virtually**.





- Point Cloud Viewer - Google Chrome

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3D view



2D view



Virtual Measurements of Road Dimensions



Virtual Assessment of Clearances





Virtual Extraction and Assessment of Profiles and Cross Sections



EARLY WORKS

EARLY WORKS (TREE CONFLICT ASSESSMENT)

- The tree data extracted from the LiDAR point cloud and the field survey was used to assess conflicts between existing trees and proposed design
- A fully automated script was written to automatically perform the assessment.





EARLY WORKS (TREE CONFLICT ASSESSMENT)

- The algorithm measures distance from all trees to the design lines and flags trees within a specific distance threshold
- The following figure shows an example of a tree in conflict with proposed rail tracks.



EARLY WORKS (BOREHOLE PLANNING)

- The point cloud was also used to map and visualize borehole drilling locations
 - This helped identify potential conflicts
- Drilling boreholes was required to check the ground conditions, which helps project participants with detailed design.

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List of Borehole Locations Imported into

the GIS Platform



EARLY WORKS (BOREHOLE PLANNING)



Planning Borehole Drilling in the 3D point cloud



Other Work

- Construction Quantity Estimates
 - Using a combination of mobile LiDAR and RTK Drone Technology, the Project team could efficiently assess construction quantities.
- Line of Sight Assessments
 - Assessing sight distance along the corridor is also possible in the 3D point cloud.
- Clearance Assessments
 - Assessing conflicts between LRT vehicles and existing overhead assets.



CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

- This presentation demonstrates how mobile LiDAR scans can be fully utilized beyond being a simple replacement to traditional survey
- Machine learning, AI, geospatial analytics were employed to help in:
 - **Cleaning and processing** the point clouds.
 - Documenting 3rd Party Assets
 - Producing **3D CAD models** of existing conditions for **design**.
 - Facilitating **virtual site visits** in a cloud-based platform.
 - Supporting the projects **early works** including tree inventory and tree conflict assessment and borehole mapping.
- Besides improving the efficiency of project activities, the technology also provided the project team with more details about the project.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



CANADA









Questions ?

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