



## **DEVELOPER PROJECTS**

## TMG Dronity

## What we do?

- Drone and airplane scanning and imaging
- 3D terrestrial laser scanning
- Multispectral data capturing
- Thermal inspections
- Postprocessing of captured data
- Research and development









- How to create a 3D model without original documentation?
- Can the train derail?
- Can new building collapse old tunnel?
- Is something wrong in new tunnel construction?
- Will the dam tear up after refill?
- Can we find a dinosaur underground?
- From small river model to one to one realistic banks
- How can you save 300 000 €?

## **The Locomotive Depot**

How to create a depot model without original documentation?



### The Locomotive Depot

#### What we had to do:

Measuring of depot for real documentation and model creation before reconstruction

#### **Used method:**

Drone photography and terrestrial laser scanning

#### **Outputs:**

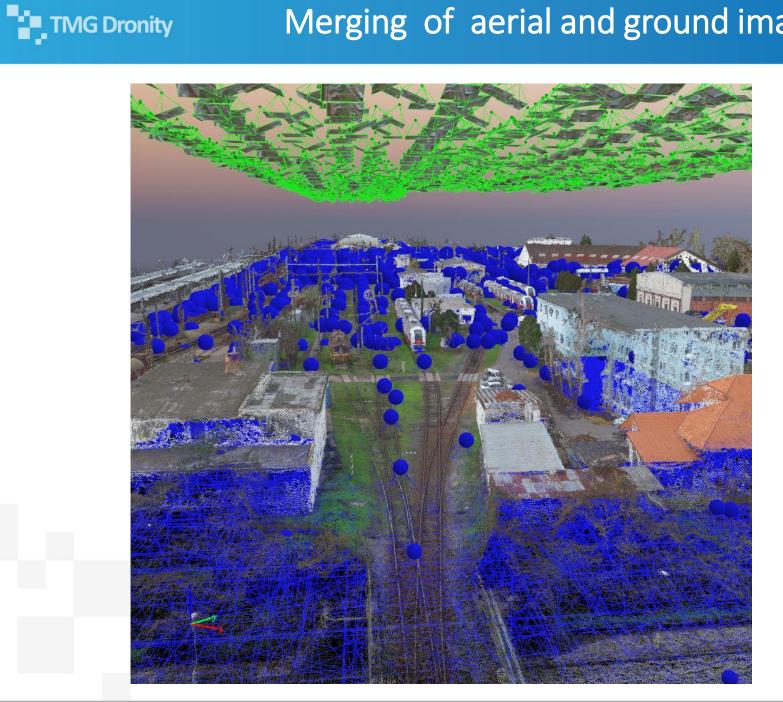
Georeferenced pointcloud, orthoimages, documentation, 3D models

#### **Conditions:**

Big area, in full operation, inside of a city, short time for measurement

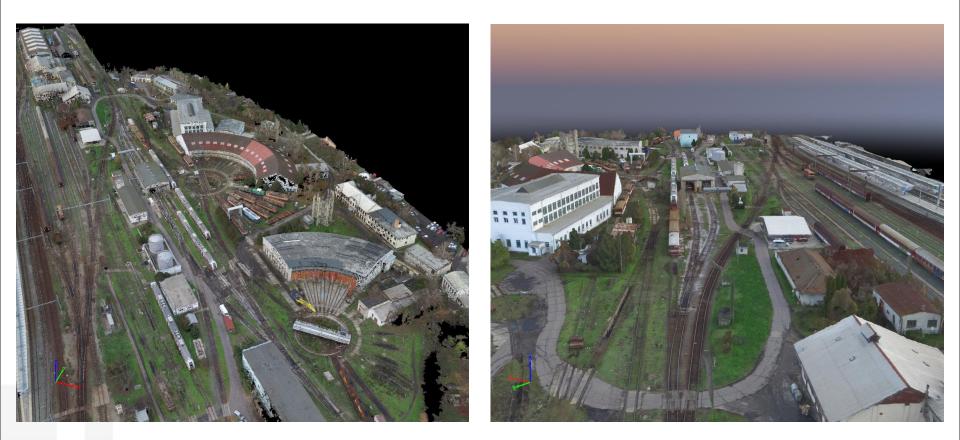


## Merging of aerial and ground images





## 3D model from drone images



#### Pointcloud

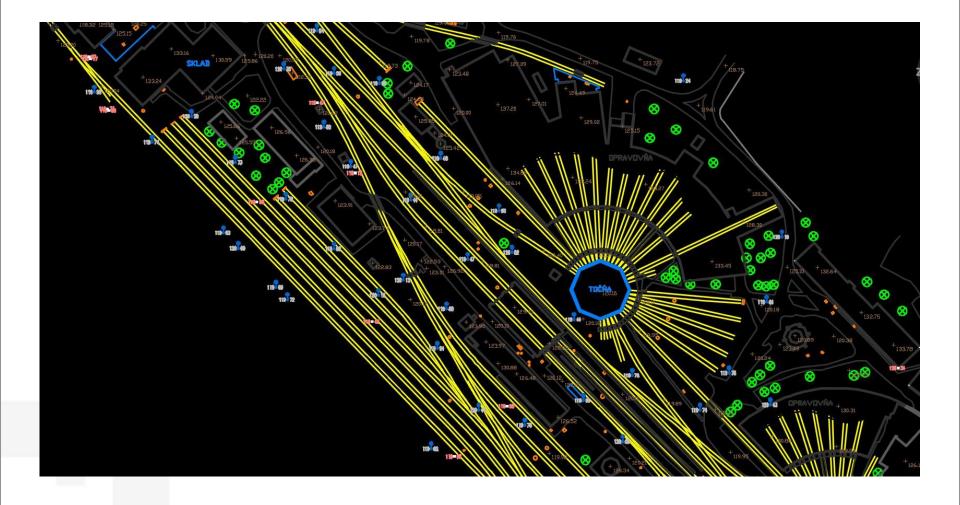
Mesh



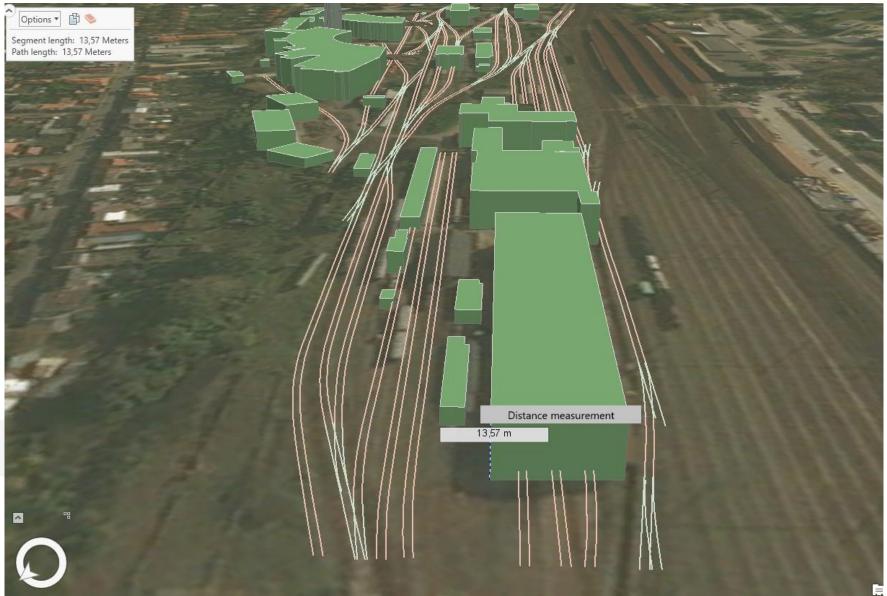
## Orthomosaic





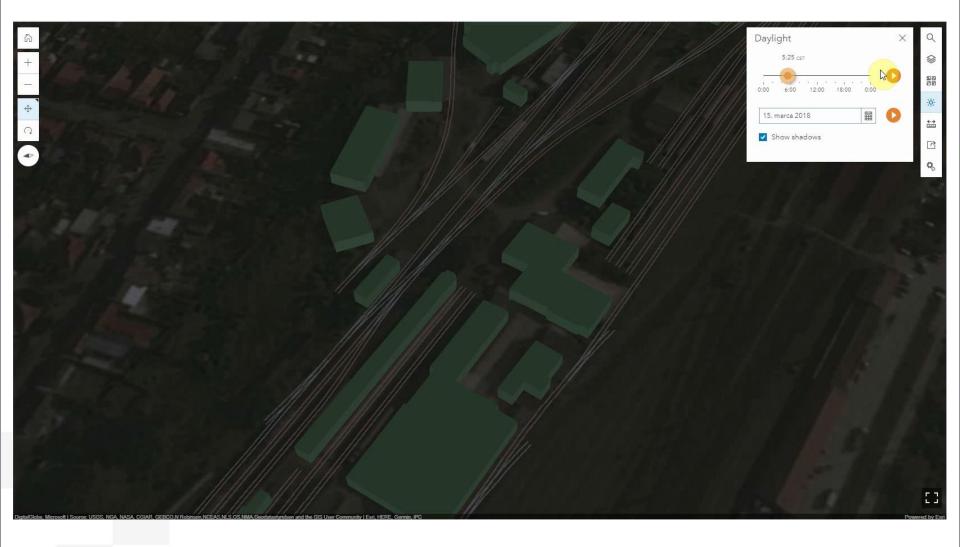


#### Urbanistic model – distance, area and volume TMG Dronity measurements





## Building's lighting system design - video



## **TMG Dronity** Revitalization of the depot - realistic photo



## TMG Dronity Revitalization of the depot - future condition





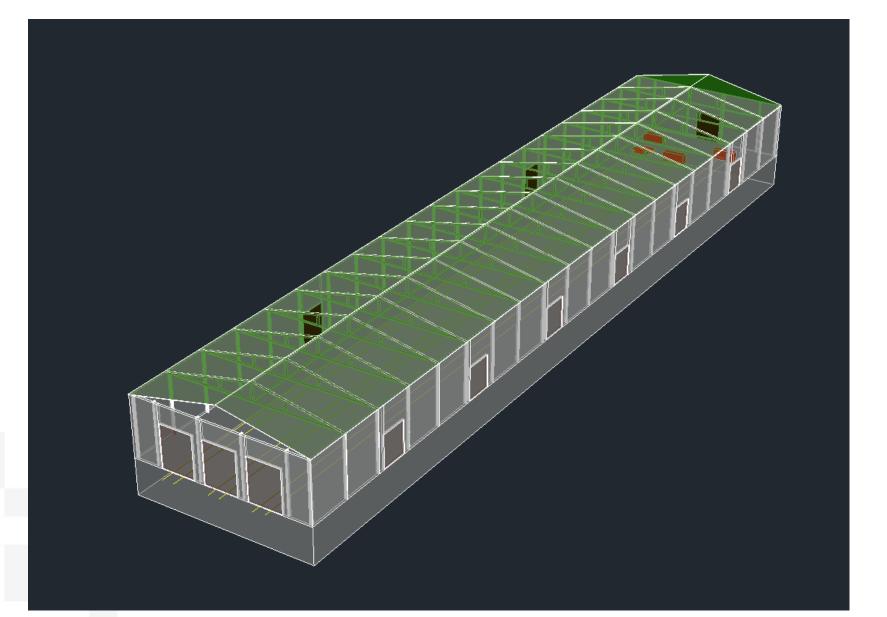


## 3D model of building - pointcloud



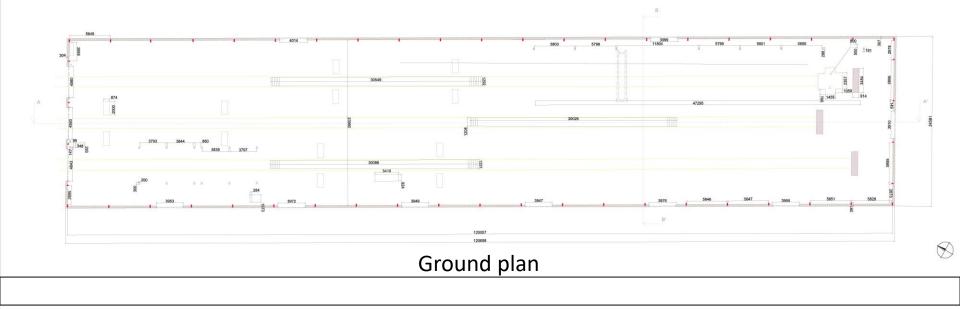


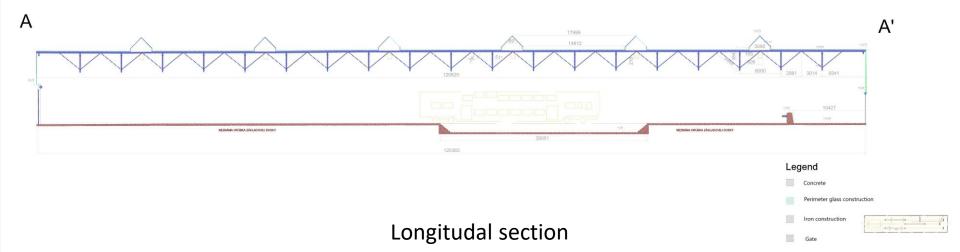
## BIM model of building



## Ground plan and longitudal section of building

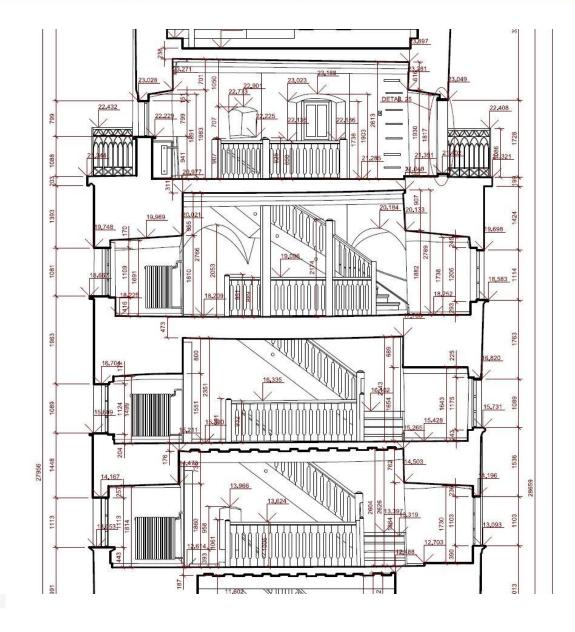








## Cross section of building







- Basic geodetic outputs
- New documentation of the depot
- 3D model of the depot
- Revitalization study of the depot

## The Train Rails

## Can the train derail?



## The Train Rails

#### What we had to do:

Find out the shape and direction of railways and its embankment

#### **Used method:**

Drone photography

#### **Outputs:**

Georeferenced pointcloud, orthoimages, documentation, cross sections

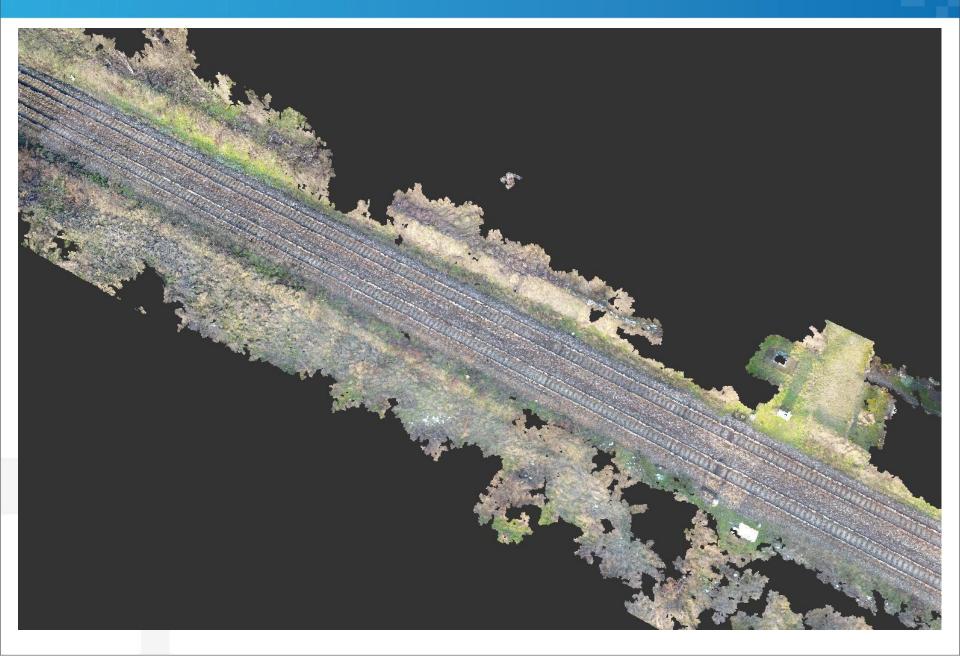
#### **Conditions:**

Long area (8 km), in full operation, cold conditions (0°C), short time for processing



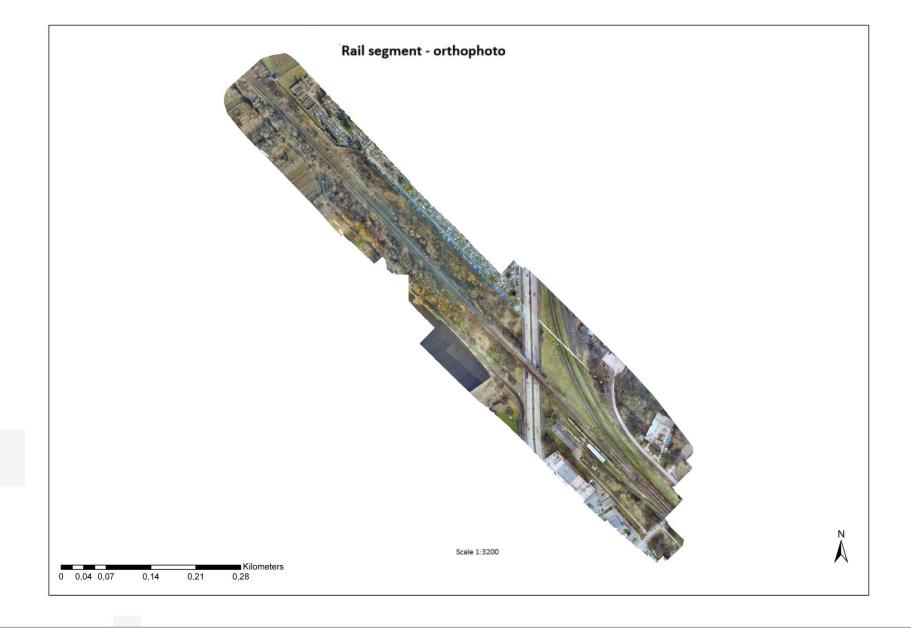


## 3D model - pointcloud





## Drone rail inspection - orthomosaic



### Drone rail inspections - measurements

#### Track course in the 200 m section, tracking of the embankment and gauge

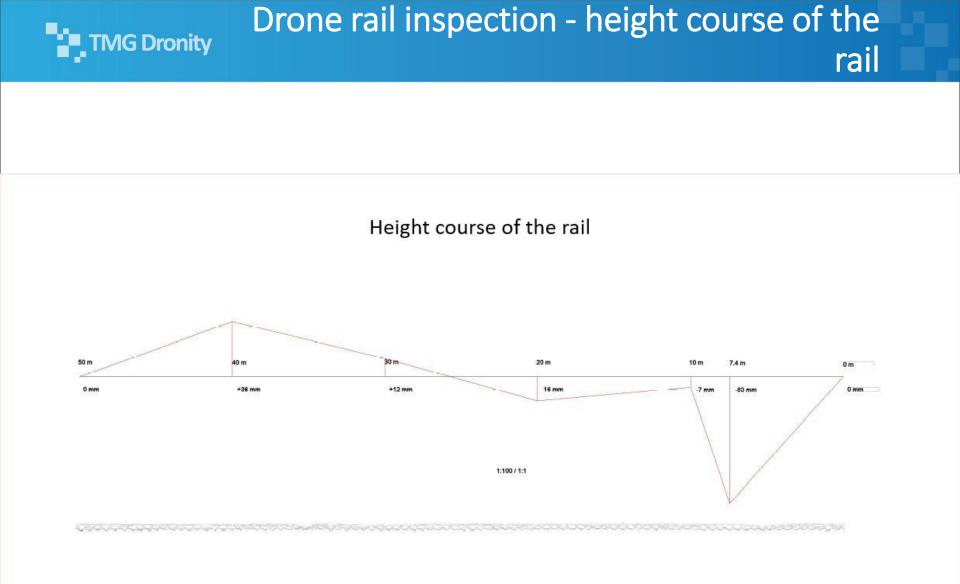


1:100

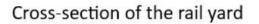


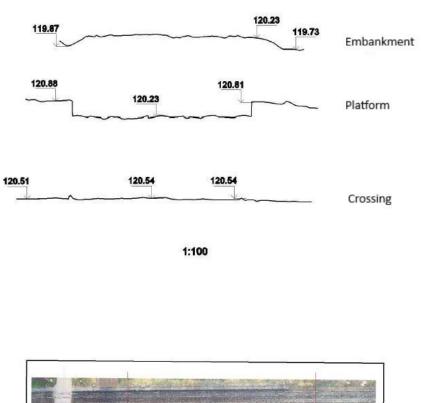
TMG Dronity

- Distance measurements
- Difference between various areas
- Difference between nominal and real values



Drone rail inspection - cross section of the rail yard



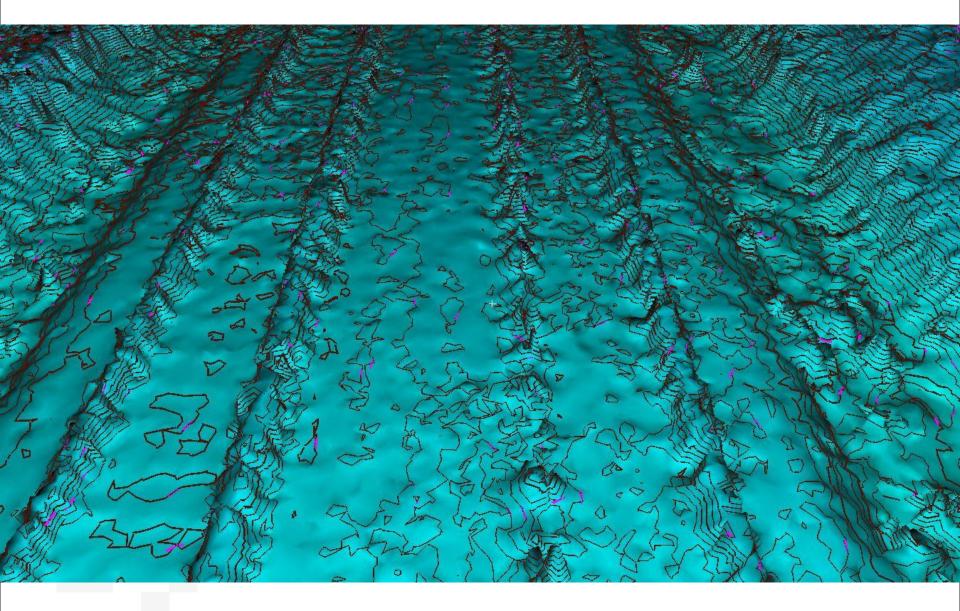


 Different types of environment





## Drone rail inspection - monitoring of the embankments using contours







- Basic geodetic outputs
- Cross section of the rail yard
- Height course of the rails
- Changes of the embankment in time

## **The Tramway Tunnel**

# Can new building collapse old tunnel?

## The Tramway Tunnel

## TMG Dronity

#### What we had to do:

Surveying measurements to find out the condition of the tunnel before new building construction over the tunnel

#### **Used method:**

Scanning using terrestrial scanner and targets

#### Outputs:

Georeferenced pointcloud, orthoimages in lenght of 120 m, cross-sections in needed places

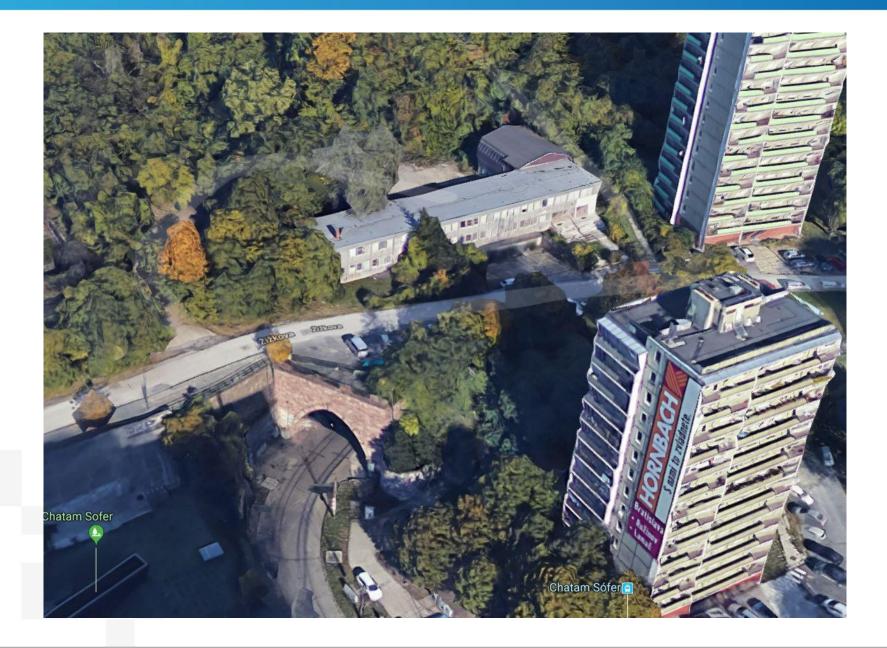
#### **Conditions:**

Night hours (after midnight), cold environment



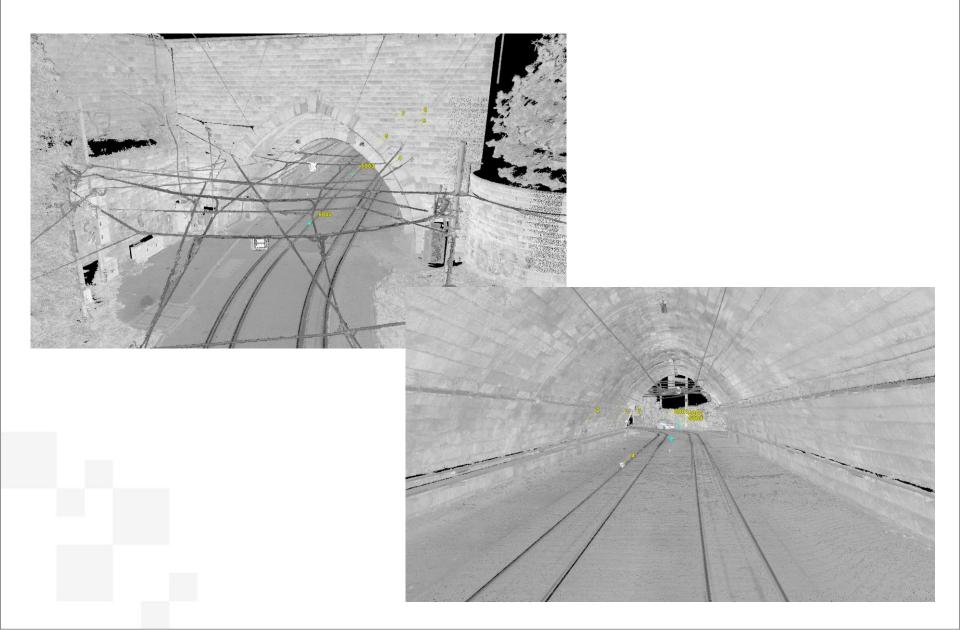


## Old building over the tunnel



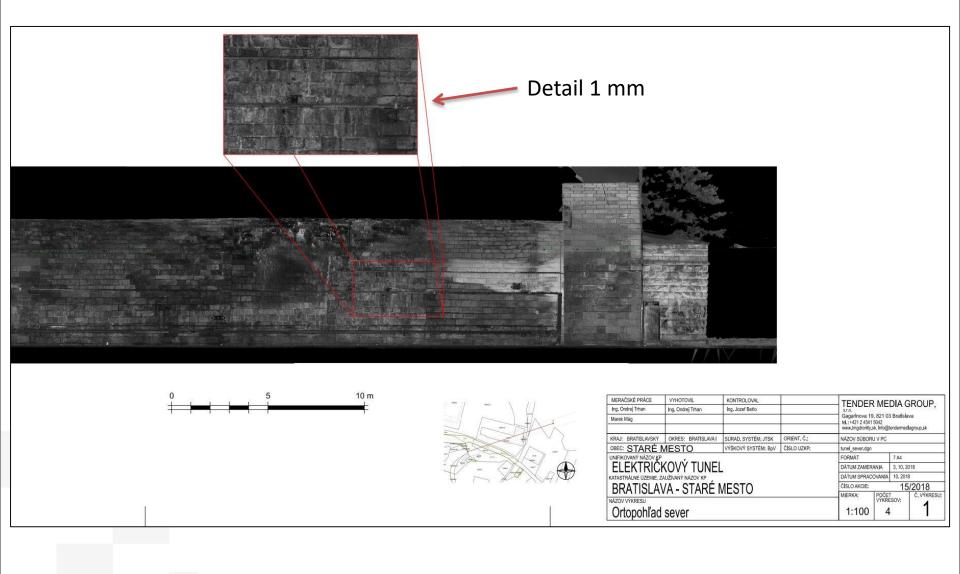


## **Georeferenced Pointcloud**

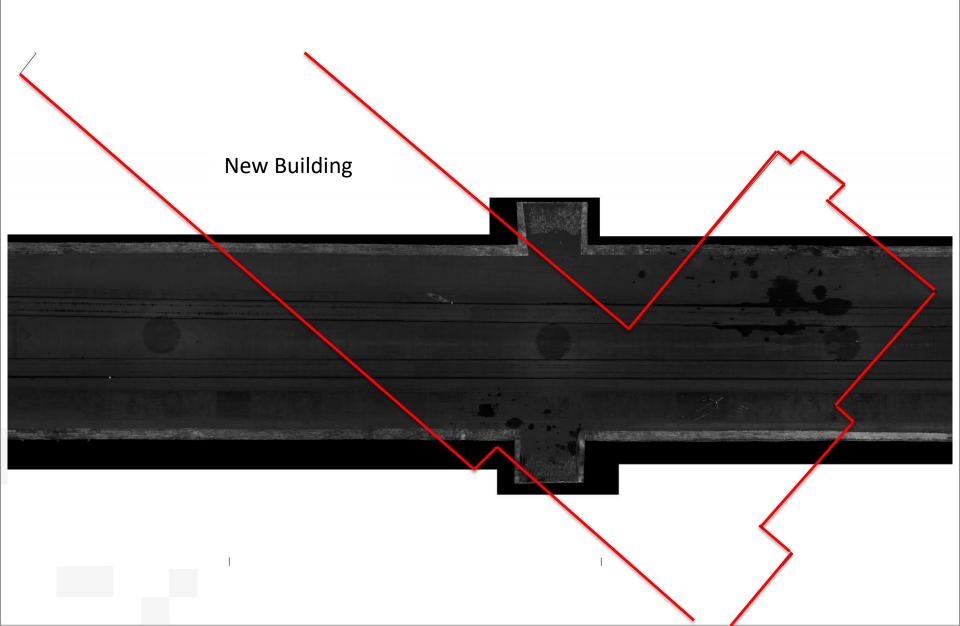




## View of orthoimage

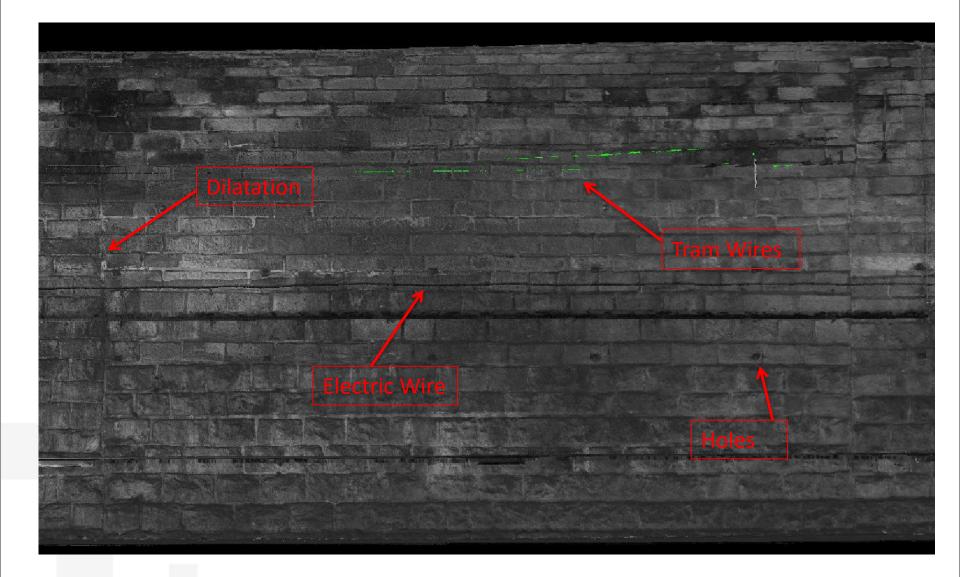


## TMG Dronity Schematic view of new building over tunnel



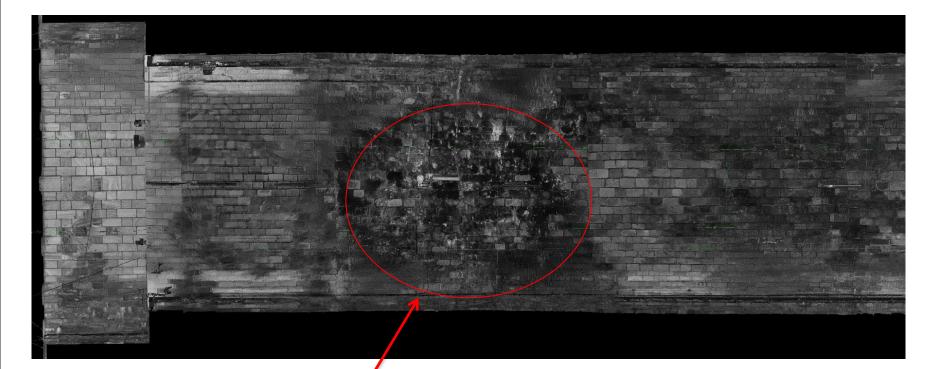


## Visual analysis





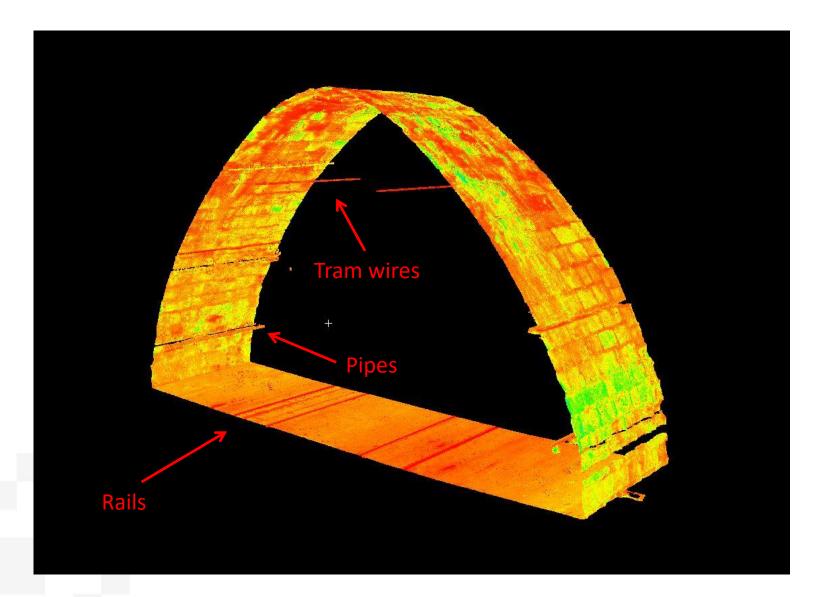
## Visual analysis



#### Propably flooded area

## Object detection in pointcloud









- Basic geodetic outputs
- Cross sections of the tunnel
- Actual state of the tunnel
- Identified tunnel deformations

## The Highway Tunnel and Roads

Is something wrong in new tunnel construction?

## The Highway Tunnel and Roads



#### What we had to do:

Surveying measurements to find out the actual condition of the tunnel and near highway before handover to other builder

#### Used method:

Scanning using terrestrial laser scanner and targets, drone and terestrial photography

#### Outputs:

Georeferenced pointclouds, orthoimages, cross-sections in needed places, damages of the tunnel and pilars, models

#### **Conditions:**

7 445 m of one tunnel tube, over 5 000 m outside measurements (pilars, bridges), hot weather (over 30°C)



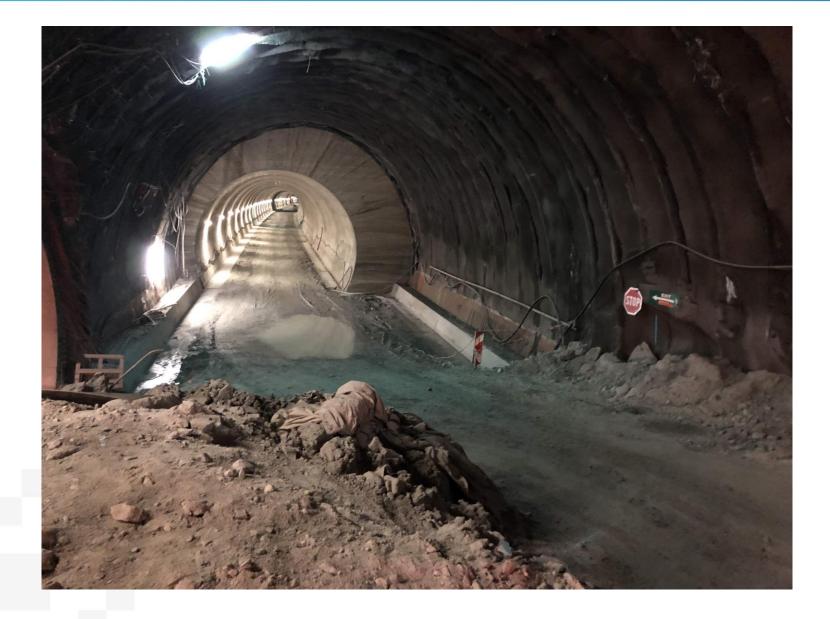
















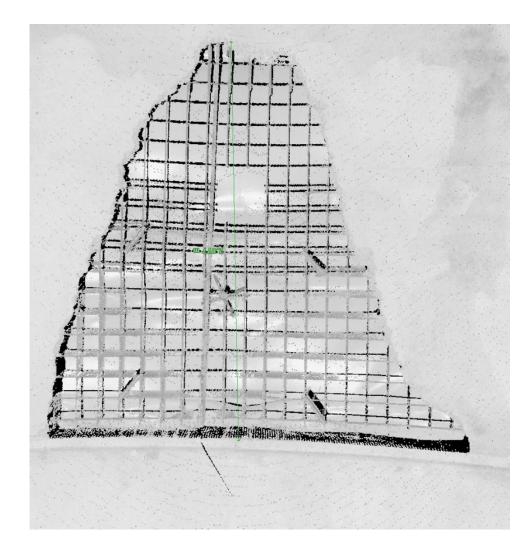
## TMG Dronity Inside deformation detection and localization

- Detection of inside deformations
- Size measurements
- Corect coordinates and localization of deformation



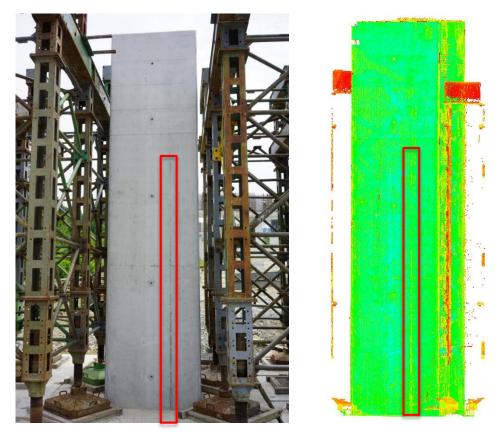
## TMG Dronity Inside deformation detection and localization

- Detection of inside deformations
- Size measurements
- Corect coordinates and localization of deformation





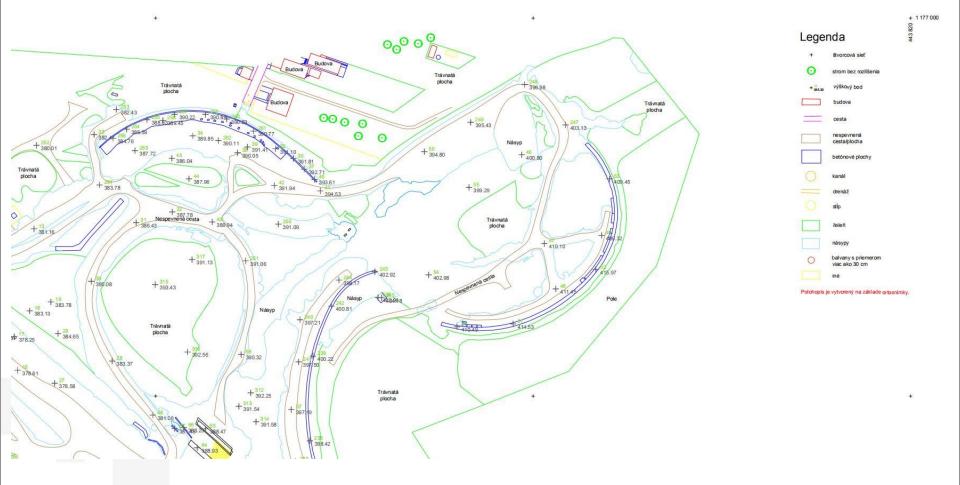
## Outside deformation detection and localization



- Distance measurements
- Different deformations
- Comparision with realistic photos
- Correct localization



#### Topography and altimetry





500 m

## Volume calculation

Úsek 1: Lietavská Lúčka - Višňové časť 2 Výpočet objemu skladovaného materiálu				
		Number	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
	skladovaný materiál	01_02_01	18 082	12 807
		01_02_02	2 215	1 237
		01_02_03	1 780	1 051
	and B series (Lando) netra antica (Lando) netra antica (Lando)	01_02_04	14 178	5 437
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OW	01_02_05	16 140	8 489
		01_02_06	568 443	62 707







- Basic geodetic outputs
- Cross sections of the tunnel
- Actual state of the tunnel
- Identified more than 70 tunnel deformations and 50 pillar deformations

## The Dam

## Will the dam tear up after refill?



### The Dam

#### What we had to do:

Find out tears in the dam wall underground

#### Used method:

Aerial and terrestrial photography, thermal images, geophysical measurements

#### **Outputs:**

Georeferenced pointclouds, orthoimages, cross-sections in needed places, damages of the dam

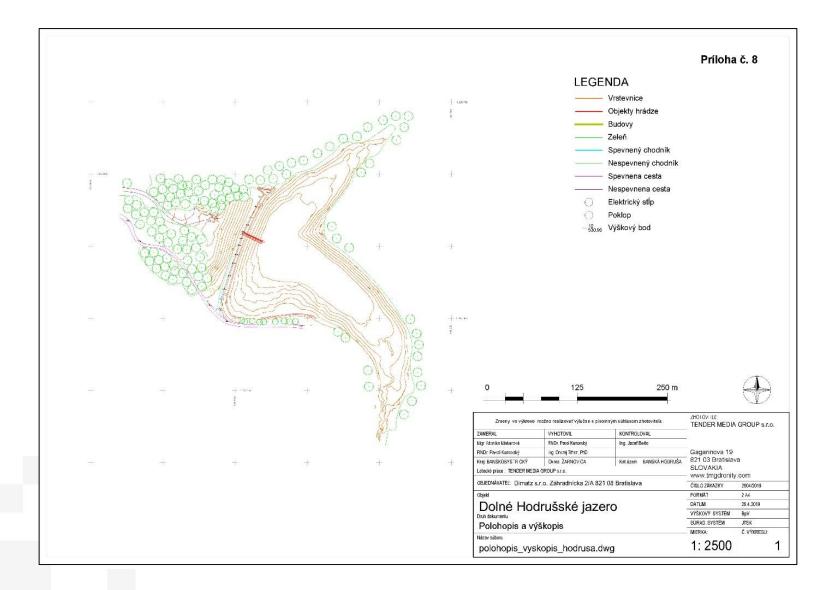
#### **Conditions:**

Forrest, small space for landing, camping area, windy and rainy weather



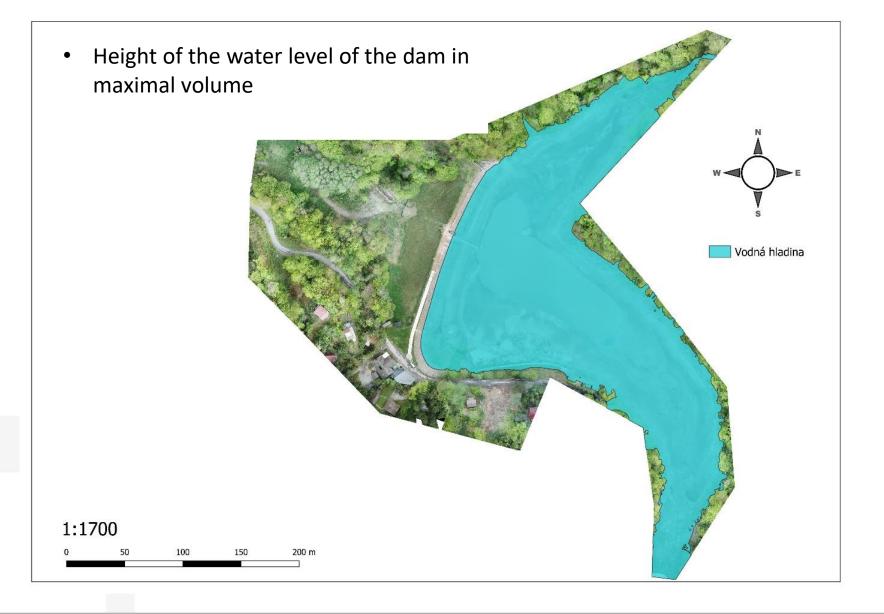
## TMG Dronity

### Topography and altimetry of the dam

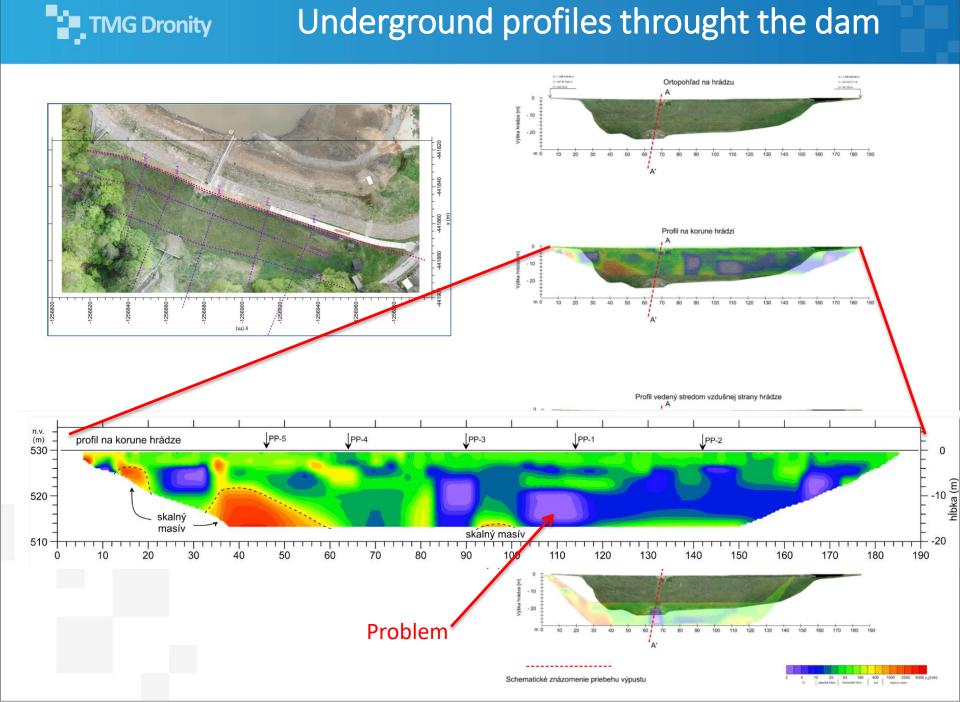




#### The Dam refill

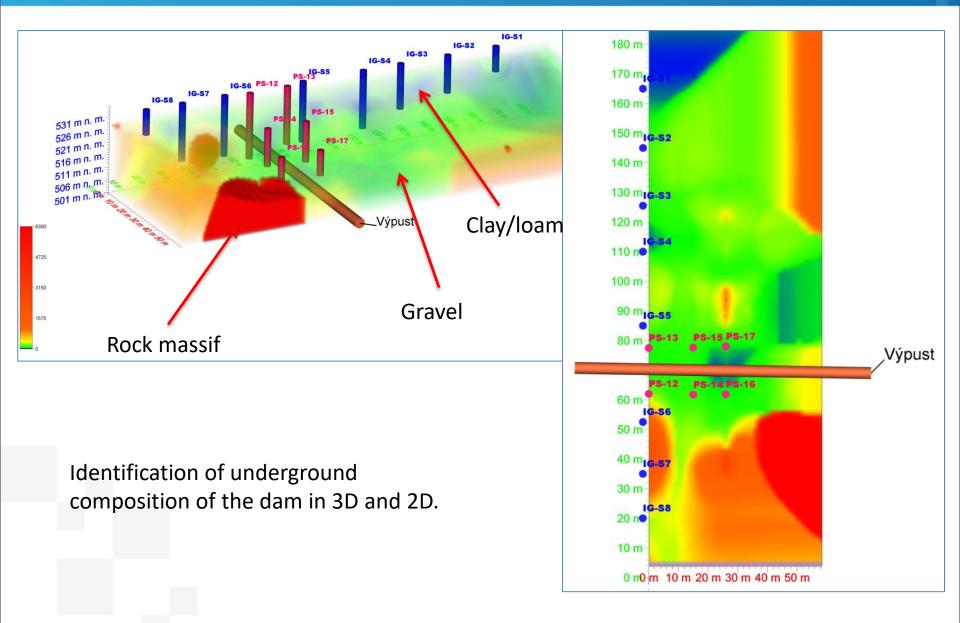


#### Underground profiles throught the dam

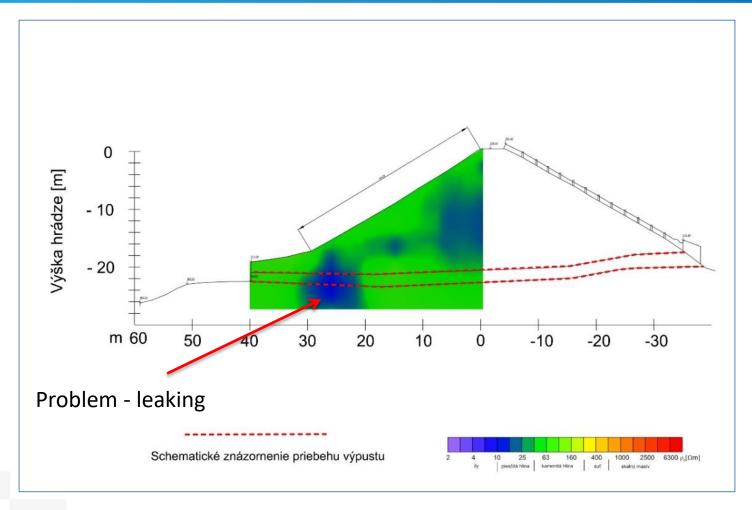




#### Inside of the dam



#### Cross section throught the dam



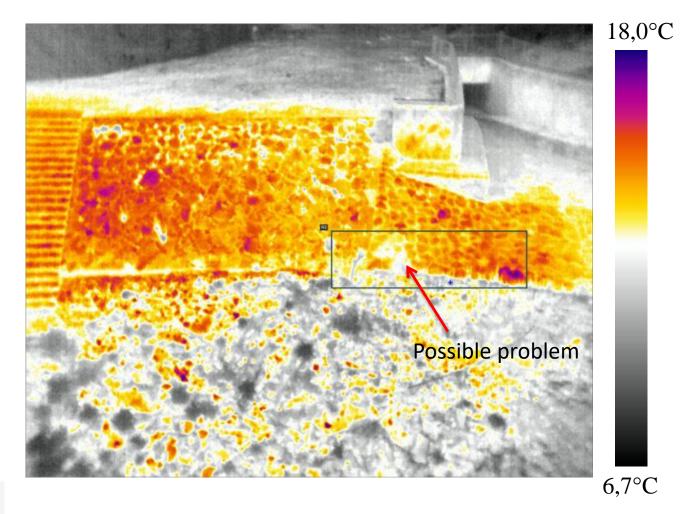
Ъ.

**TMG Dronity** 

- Material identification of the dam
- Scematic representation of the output







• Thermal inspection of potentional leaks





- Basic geodetic outputs
- Thermal images
- Localization of posssible tears in the dam
- Underground composition of the dam

## Geophysical Measurements

# Can we find a dinosaur underground?

#### **Geophysical Measurements**



**TMG Dronity** 

Find out underground objects before building construction

#### **Used method:**

Drone photography, geophysical measurements

#### **Outputs:**

Georeferenced orthoimage, crosssections in needed places, underground geophysical enronment

#### **Conditions:**

Inside of a city, construction place, no-fly zone, high constructions





#### Situation on the locality



According to the customer's requirements, the task of measurement was to assess:

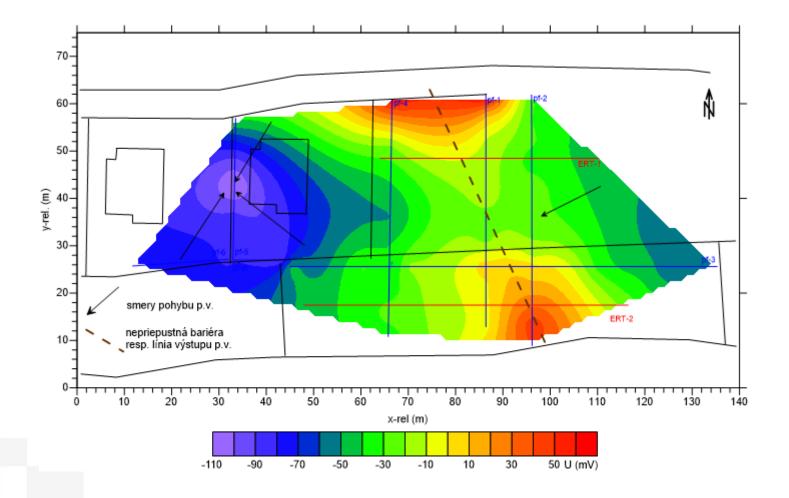
1. Ground condition in the area of planned construction

2. The movement of groundwater on the planned construction area and in relation to the standing houses

3. The state of the road

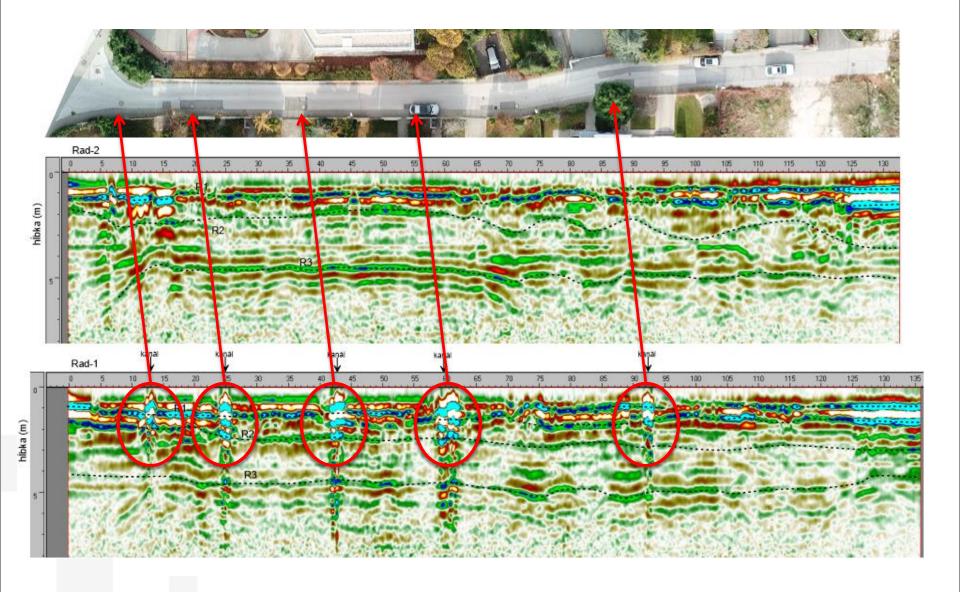


#### Where will water flow?



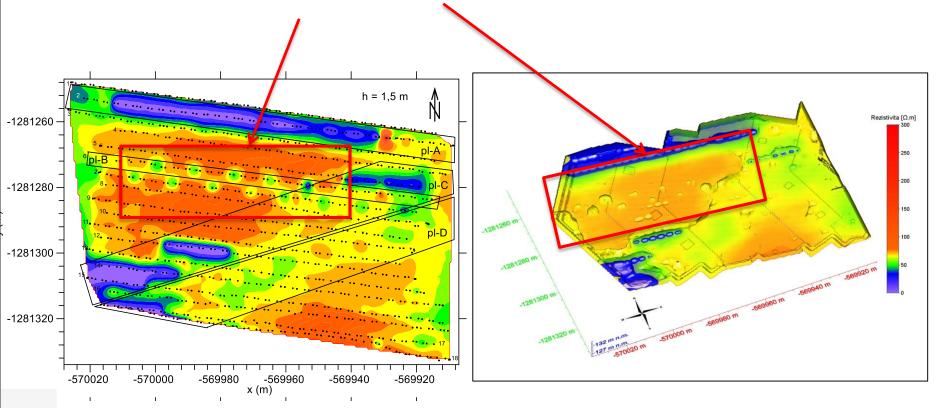


#### Road deffects



## TMG Dronity Models of resistivity and underground objects

• Underground objects detected on the base of resistivity





3D view





- Basic geodetic outputs
- Movement of underground water flow
- Underground road deformations
- Localization of underground objects

## **Special Measurements**

## From river model to one to one realistic banks



#### **Special Measurements**

#### What we had to do:

Scan the model of Danube river before destruction and scale it to realistic model

#### **Used method:**

Laser scanning

#### **Outputs:**

Pointcloud, realistic one to one model

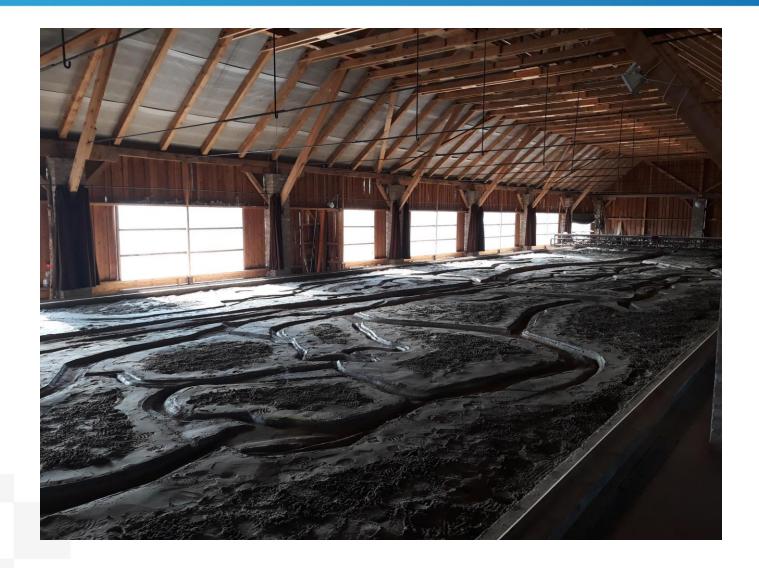
#### **Conditions:**

30 x 10 m model under roof, very sensitive (from clay)



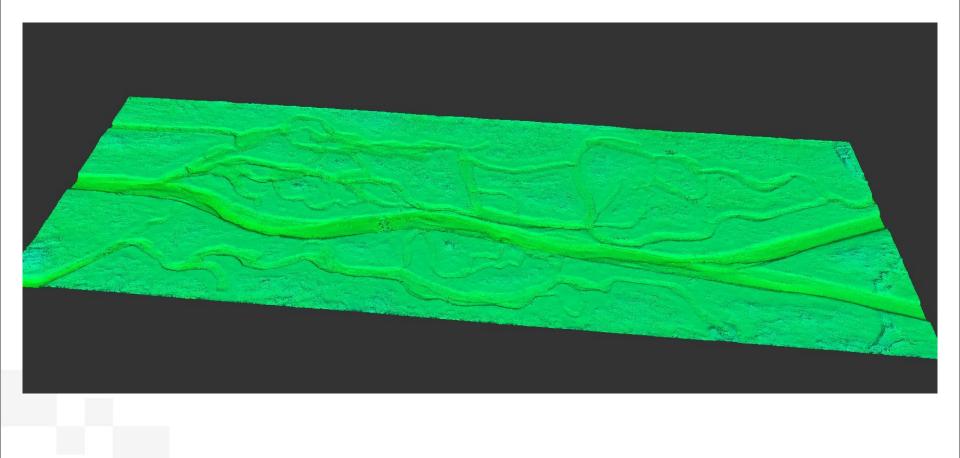


#### **Realistic model**



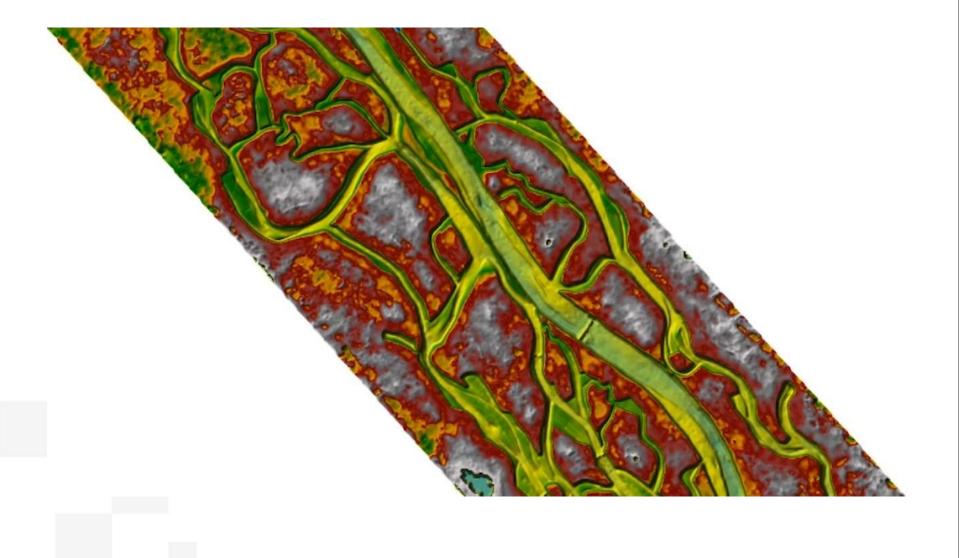


## Scanned pointcloud





## Digital model

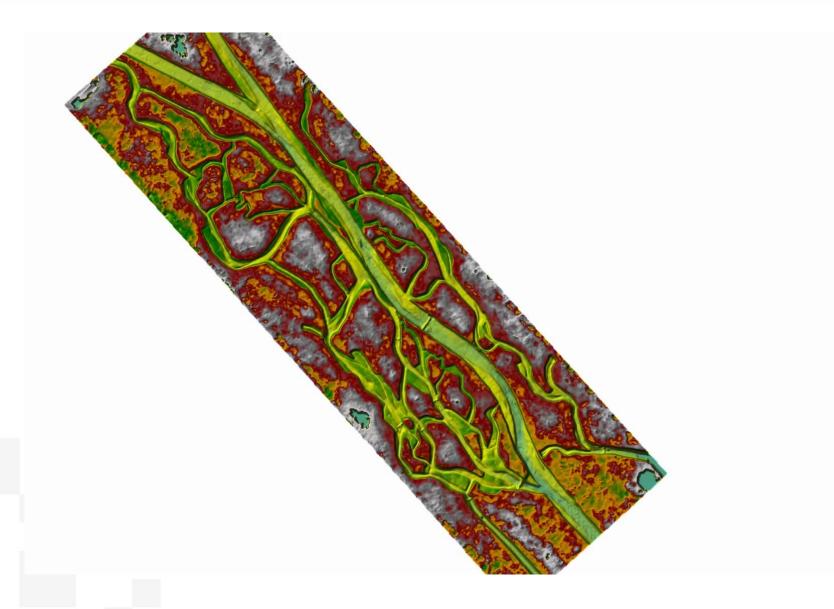
















- Pointcloud of destructed model
- Realistic one to one model of river part
- Visualization of river flow

#### **Wires Measurement**

# How can you save 300 000 €?



#### Wires Measurements

#### What we had to do:

Detection and documentation of electrical wires

#### **Used method:**

Drone photography

#### **Outputs:**

Georeferenced pointclouds, orthoimages, poles passports

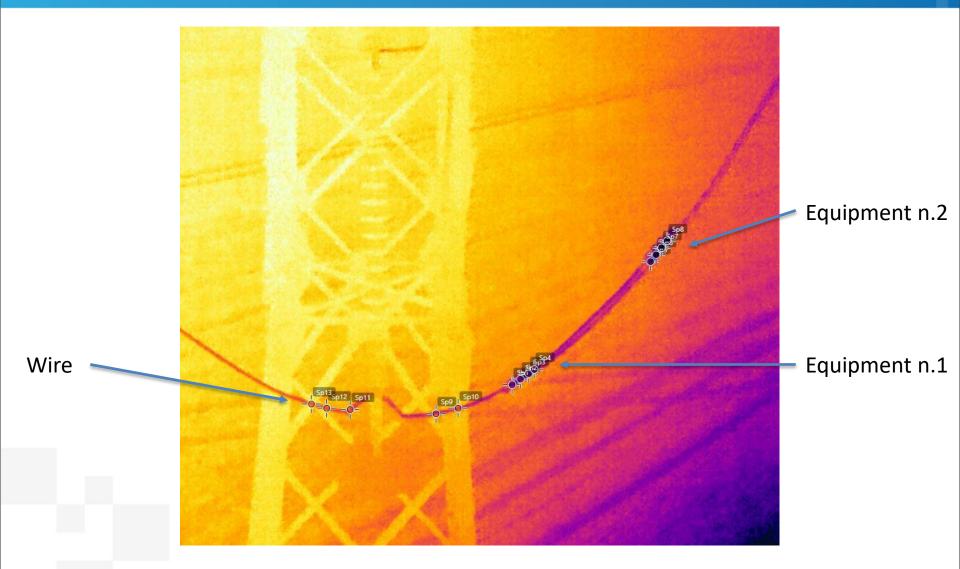
#### **Conditions:**

Near the village, windy, temperature 0°C





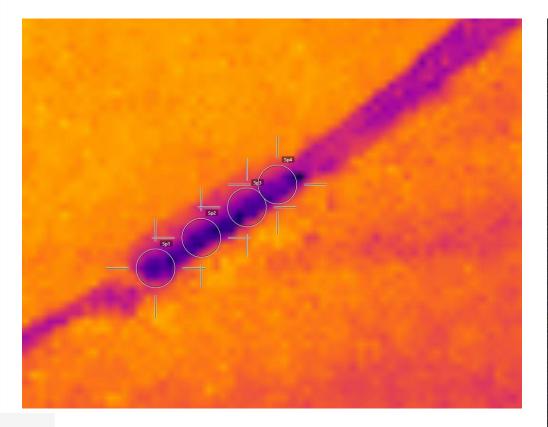
#### Drone thermal photography



Thermal photograph with 2 equipments on the wire, measured 8 points on equipments and 5 points on the wire.



## Equipment n. 2



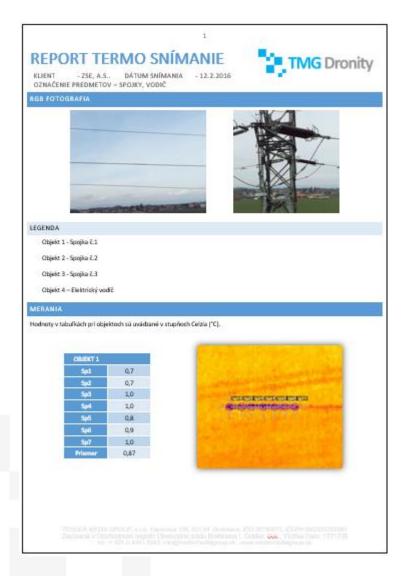
Měření	°C
Sp1	-1,5
Sp2	-1,4
Sp3	-1,4
Sp4	-0,9
Sp5	-2,1
Spб	-2,2
Sp7	-1,5
Sp8	-1,8
Sp9	0,2
Sp10	0,0
Sp11	0,6
Sp12	0,5
Sp13	0,6

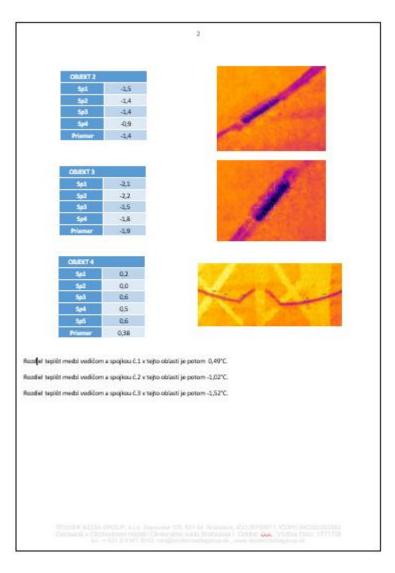
On thermal image of equipment n. 2 are measured points Sp1, Sp2, Sp3 a Sp4.

Its average temperature is -1,4°C.



## Thermal photography reports





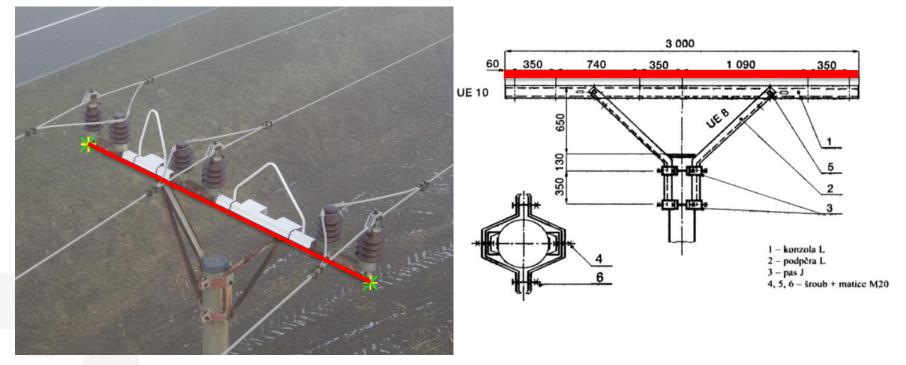


#### Aerial image

#### Technical documentation of the basic control

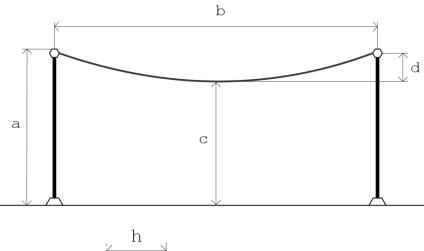
The lenght of the basic consol – **3,02 m** 

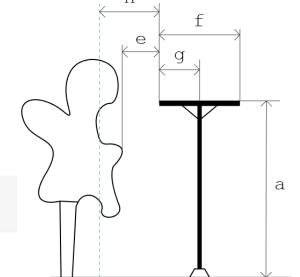
The lenght of the basic consol **– 3 m** 



#### Difference 0,02 m

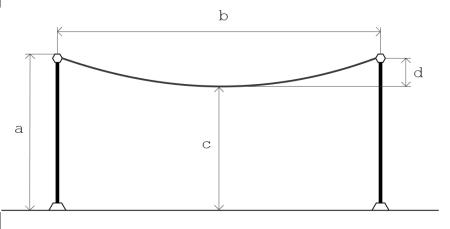
# TMG Dronity Control measurement on high voltage poles

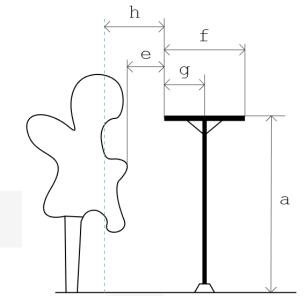




N.	Measurement	Original data [m]	Control measurement [m]	Difference [m]
а	Height of pole 63N	19,30	22,60	+3,30
	Height of pole 64RV	14,50	20,50	+6,00
b	Distance between poles 63N and 64RV	291,00	290,76	-0,24
С	Closes distance of the wire to the ground	-	8,59 10,92 9,02	-
g	Distance between wires	-	6,26 7,87 2,97	-

# TMG Dronity Control measurement on high voltage poles



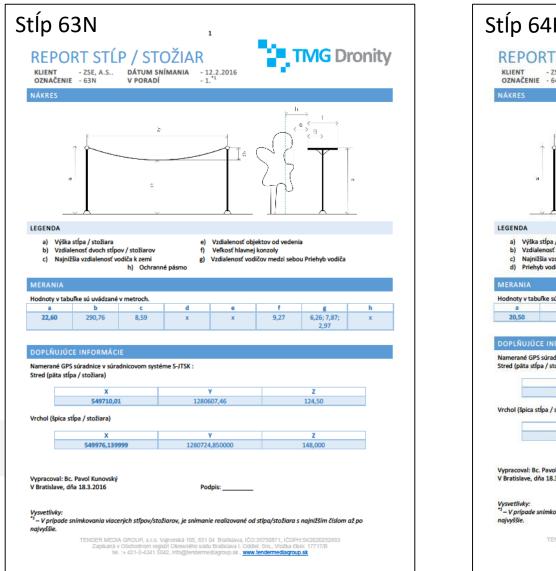


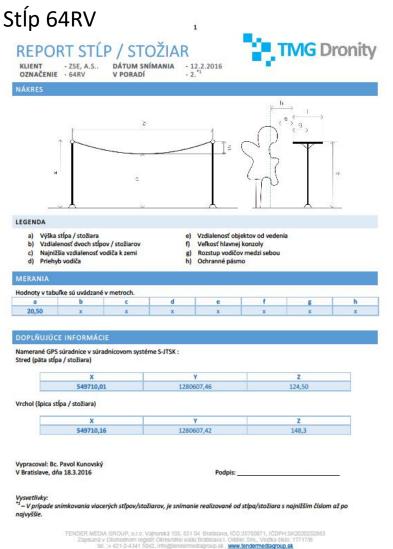
#### **Control** measurements

N.	Measurement	Value [m]	Mistake
а	Height of pole	9.5	NO
b	Distance between poles	109.86	-
с	Height of wire	8.08	-
d	Sag of wire	1.66	-
е	Distance of objects from wires	3.92	YES
f	Size of main console	3.02	0.02
g	Distance between wires	1.48	NO
h	Protection zone	7	YES



#### Reports







#### Control of poles position



Comparison of base and head of the pole

> Base of pole: Correct data



## Base of pole 63 N

# He Un

Head of pole 63 N Head of pole: Uncorrect data



#### Image inspection of the poles



Identification of actual state of the objects (various damages and mistakes)



Without protecting of the pole



With protecting of the pole







- Actual condition of electric poles and wires
- Position coordinates of poles
- Condition of poles parts
- Reports for electric companies and cities



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

# DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS? WE ANSWER TO YOU LATER... IF WE WILL KNOW ;)

