

Survey Monitoring – What's Moving?

Kenneth Fronheiser, PLS – KPS Taylor Shepley, PLS – KPS

About Keystone

For 35 years, Keystone Precision Solutions has

provided you with the solutions you need to get

the job done. We offer

training, seminars, rentals, repairs,

and education.

Serving over 55 million people

over 180,000 square miles

in 13 states.

KPS has you covered.



FOUNDED IN 1989



ME

NH

MA

HEADQUARTERED IN ALLENTOWN, PA



40+ EMPLOYEES

We have grown into the premier construction and survey equipment consulting company in the Northeastern United States.

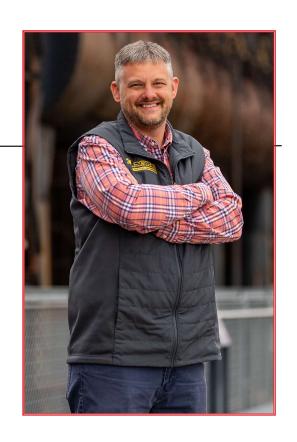




A Little Introduction...

Ken Fronheiser, PLS *Director of Strategic Integration & Technology*

- With Keystone Precision Solutions for 11 Years
- Report to Keystone's Allentown PA office
- Previous experience includes 17 years of survey work both in the field and in the office
- Licensed Surveyor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- Some of my free time I spend watching and coaching baseball. In additional, I really enjoy doing anything outside. Boating, fishing, skiing, etc.



A Little Introduction...

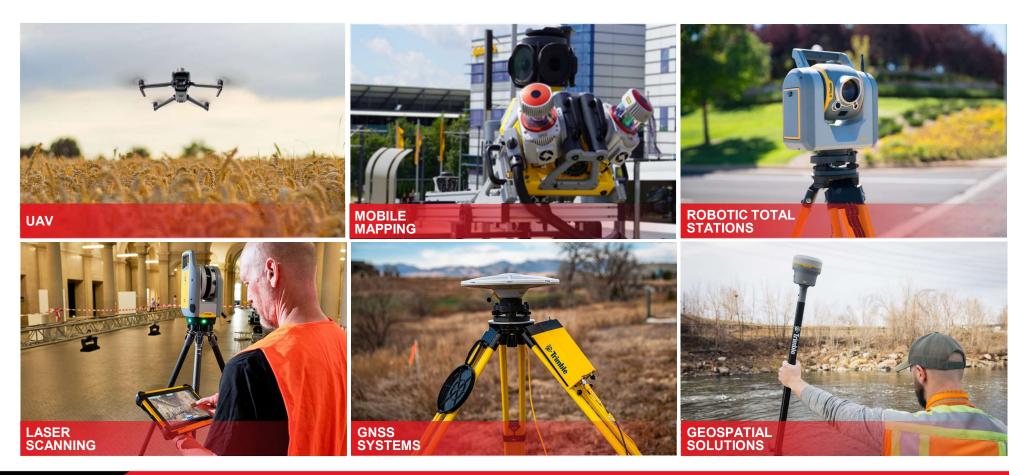
Taylor Shepley, PLS

Technical Sales Consultant

- With Keystone Precision Solutions since February 2025.
- Provides Sales, Support, & Service for UAS, SLAM, Monitoring, & Rail.
- Reports to Keystone's Allentown, PA office.
- A.S. in Surveying Engineering from Penn State.
- Professional Land Surveyor in PA & MD.
- FAA Part 107 Remote Pilot.
- PA State Coordinator for Young Surveyors Network
- Enjoys woodworking and genealogy.



KPS Solutions





What is Monitoring?

By Definition

The repeated or continuous observation, measurement, and recording of positional changes, displacements, or movements of specified points or structures using various technologies including total stations, GNSS, or Geotechnical sensors.





Who's done monitoring before?

What did you monitor...How did you do it?





Monitoring Goals

Why do we monitor?



Confirm whether or not a structure or area is moving



Answer specific questions about structural health

Often times movement is unexpected or the behavior of a structure is unknown.

Engineers may expect a certain behavior, and a good monitoring system can give valuable data to confirm or update models.



Methodologies

How can we monitor? Tools to answer different questions...





- Movement and displacements
- 3D data
- Multiple targets



GNSS

- Movement and displacements
- 3D data
- Single point



Geotechnical

- Many data types
- Surface and subsurface measurements



Semi-automated vs. Fully-automated Monitoring



- Multiple visits to site are preferred
- Sensor is not fixed (e.g. tripod)
- Slow and low risk movement
- Small data sets/local storage



- Automated/remote collection and alarming
- Sensors permanently on site (e.g. pillar)
- Time sensitive movement detection
- Large datasets/local or virtual database

Why Semi-Autonomous Monitoring?

- Reduces measurement time in the field using conventional measurement methods
- Simplified in-field reporting
- Smooth transition of field data to office software (T4D/TBC)
- Time-based auto total station measurements
- Define movement thresholds and generate warnings
- Direct data analysis and reporting in the field
- **Ease in transitioning** to automated monitoring.



Semi-Automated Monitoring

System Overview



Data Transfer

Trimble Connect
or manual data transfer



Data Management, Processing, and Reporting Trimble Business Center Monitoring, T4D



Semi Autonomous Monitoring

Field Workflow

- Establish baseline
- Setup instrument
- Establish control Backsight(s), resection
- Create monitoring campaign

of readings

Frequency

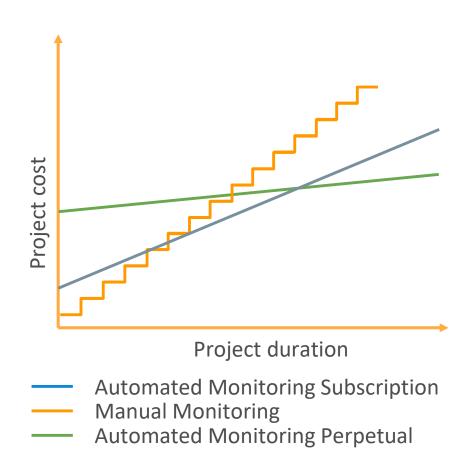
- Field analysis and reporting
- Data export





Why Automated Monitoring?

- Safety of people of infrastructure
- Integration into construction and BIM processes
- Asset utilization with personnel and equipment available for other projects,
- Productivity, increasing efficiency with minimal engagement required.
- Profitability, lowers operational costs and cuts labor expenses
- Scalable, increase/decrease as needed with no downtime.
- **Efficiency**, managing the project from the office with little interaction
- Reliability with higher frequency measurements and earlier warning capabilities



Total Station

Pro's and Con's...

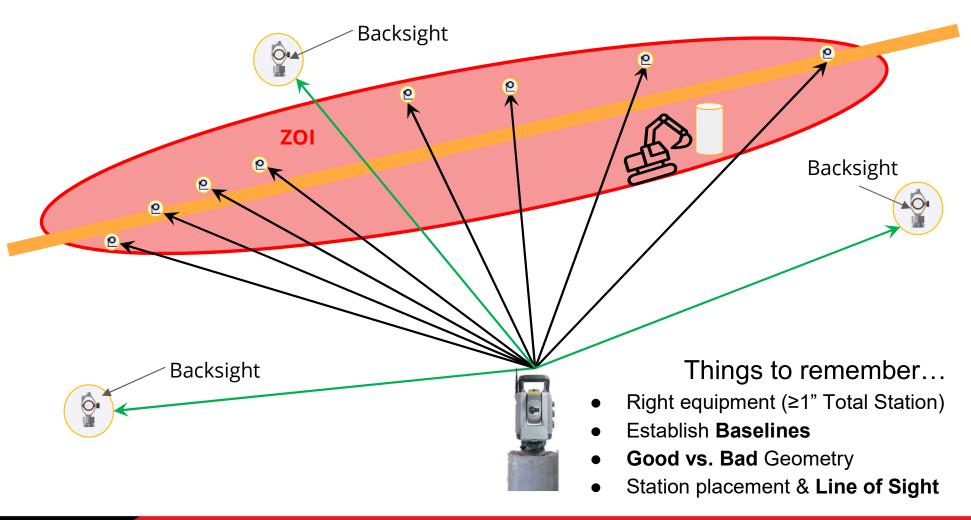
Pro's

- 3D positions
- High precision
- Many targets from a single location
- Familiar for surveyors

Con's

- Limited by line-of-sight
- Site noise
- Relies on stable backsights





GNSS

Pro's and Con's...

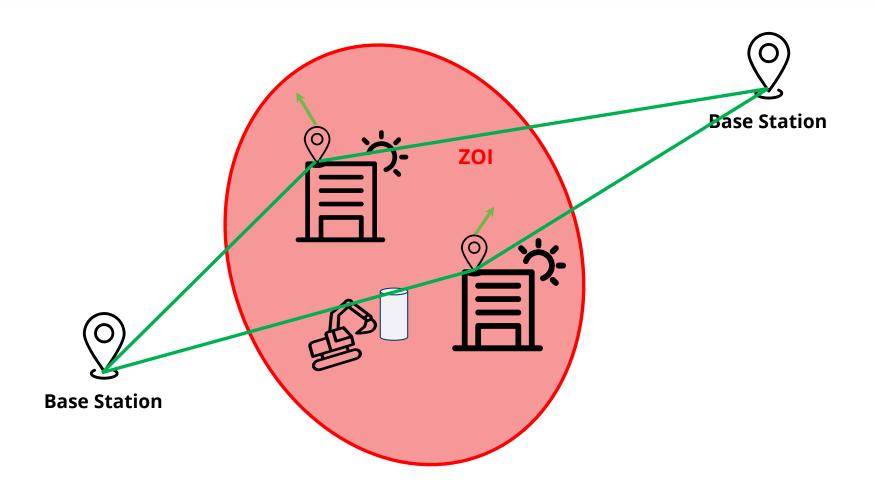
Pro's

- 3D positions
- High precision
- Real-time and post-processed options
- Familiar for surveyors

Con's

- Single-point only
- Requires clear sky-view





Geotechnical Sensors

Pro's and Con's...

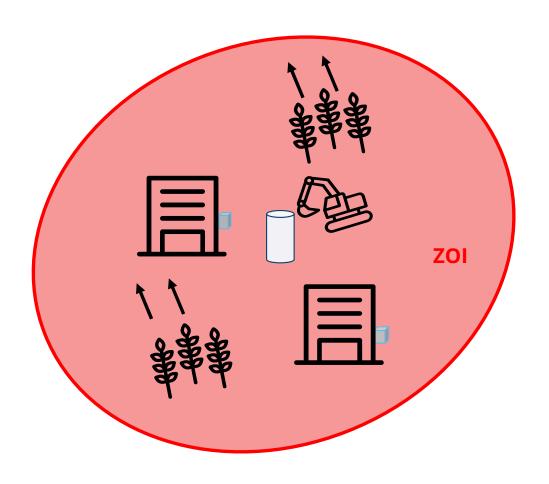
Pro's

- Many types of sensors available
- Easily automate data
- Not limited by line-of-sight

Con's

- No 3D data
- Costly installation (boreholes)
- Data management and conversion







Automated Monitoring

System Overview

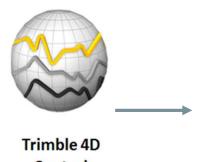
TRIMBLE S SERIES, SETTOP M1, R750, GEOTECHNICAL, ACCESSORIES



Sensors based on the project requirements

Power and communication

TRIMBLE 4D CONTROL



Control

Configuration, Storage and Data Management

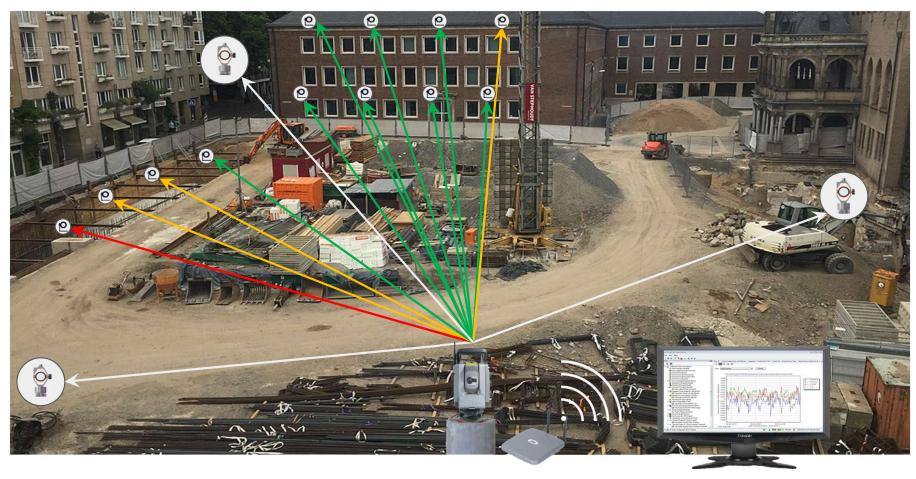


Trimble 4D Web

Visualization, Reporting and Alarming

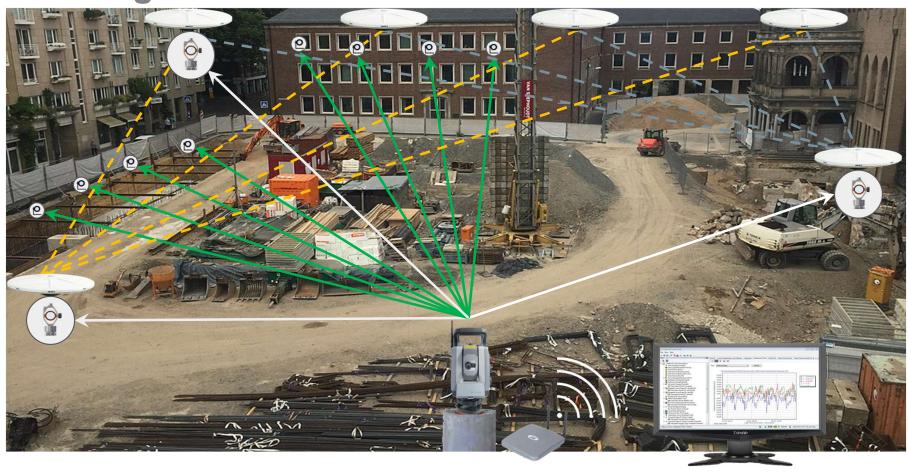


Total Station



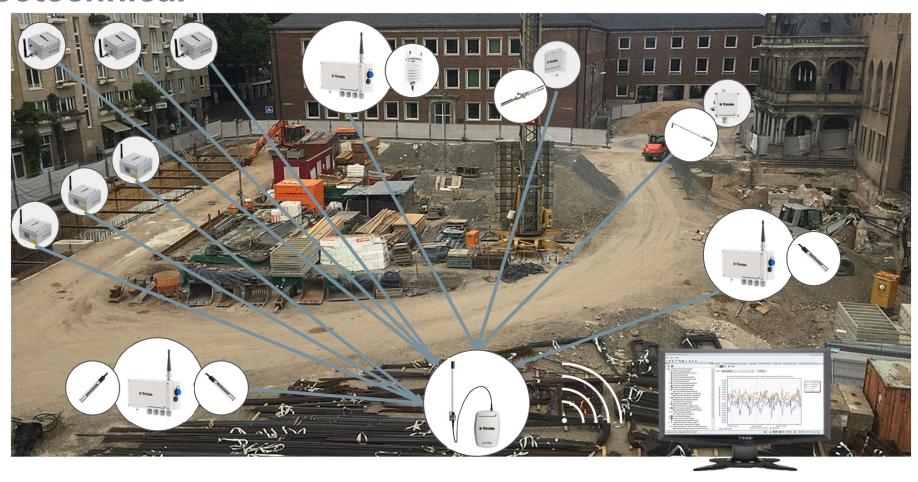


GNSS/Integrated





Geotechnical









Applications

Where can we do monitoring?

Transportation/ Infrastructure

- Road
- Rail
- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Towers
- Viaducts
- Subsurface Utilities

Buildings and Structures

- Foundations
- Retaining Walls
- New construction
- Excavation and shoring
- Renovation
- Historical Sites

Landslides and Natural Hazards

- Landfills
- Landslides
- Flood control structures
- Engineered Slopes

Dams and Mines

- Open pit mines and quarries
- Concrete dams
- Earthen dams
- Reservoirs



Buildings and Structures

- New building construction: excavation and structural monitoring
- New building construction next to existing structures (landmark building monitoring)
- During renovation or structural repairs
- Major structural concerns identified (sinking foundation, major cracking identified, etc.



Transportation and Infrastructure

- Construction on or near existing structures
- Boring or tunneling under roadway/ railway
- In-tunnel monitoring during and after construction
- Post-inspection bridge monitoring



Landfills and Natural Hazards

- Landfill slope movement and settlement
- Existing landslide movement
- Post natural disaster slope monitoring (flood, fire, earthquake)
- Flood mitigation structure monitoring (dams, levees, etc)

Dams and Mines

- Mine pit stability
- Tailings dam monitoring
- Underground mine monitoring
- Environmental monitoring



Applications

Which sensors are best?

Total Station

- Railway and linear infrastructure
- Excavation
- Landslides/Landfills
- Mining and Dams

GNSS

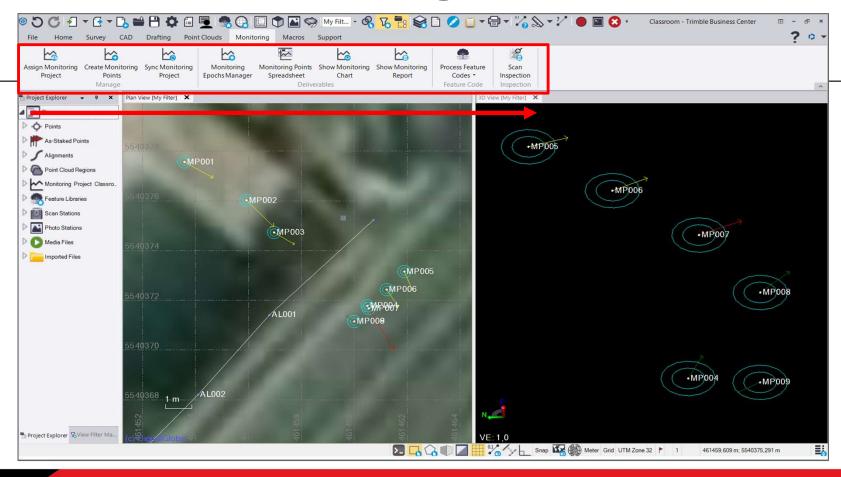
- Dams and bridges
- Regional movement
- Buildings and high risk structures

Geotechnical

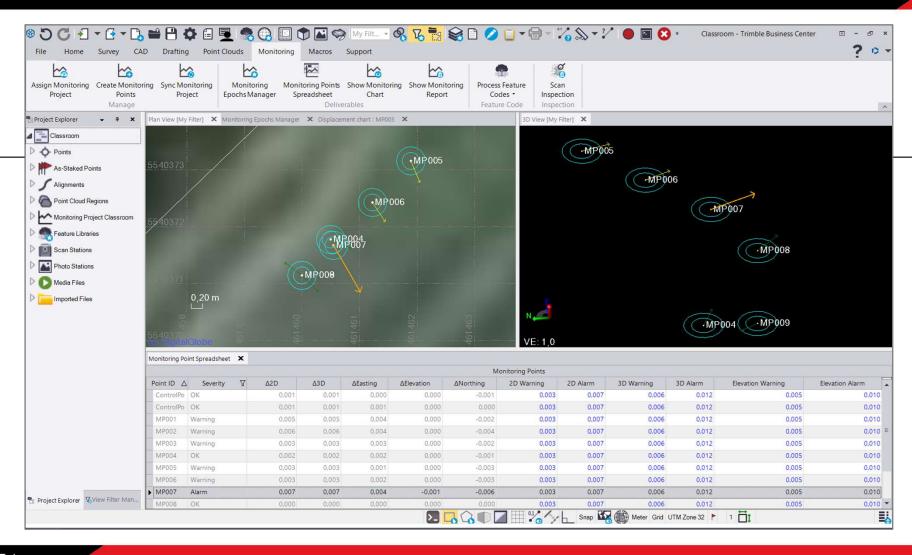
- Tunneling
- Mining
- Dams and bridges
- Subsurface measurements



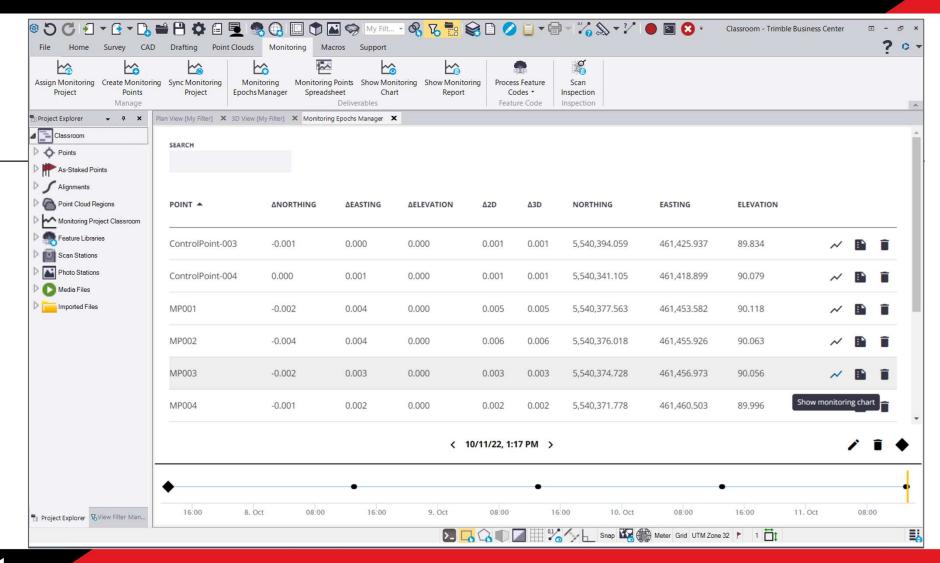
Semi Autonomous Monitoring - TBC



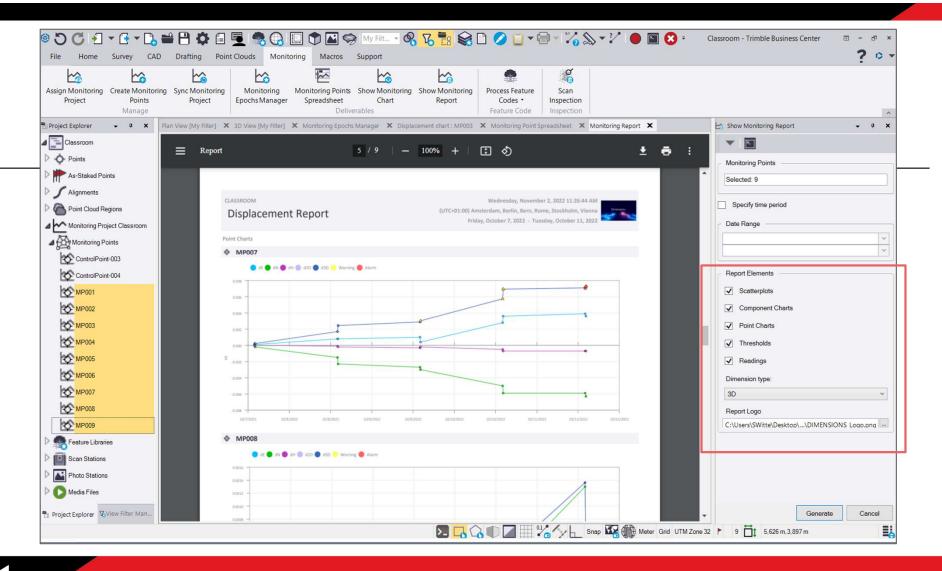






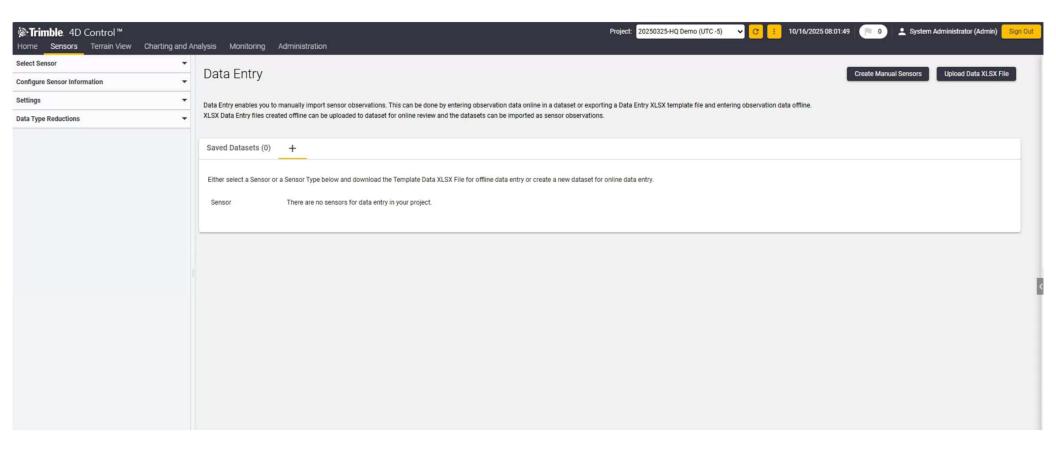




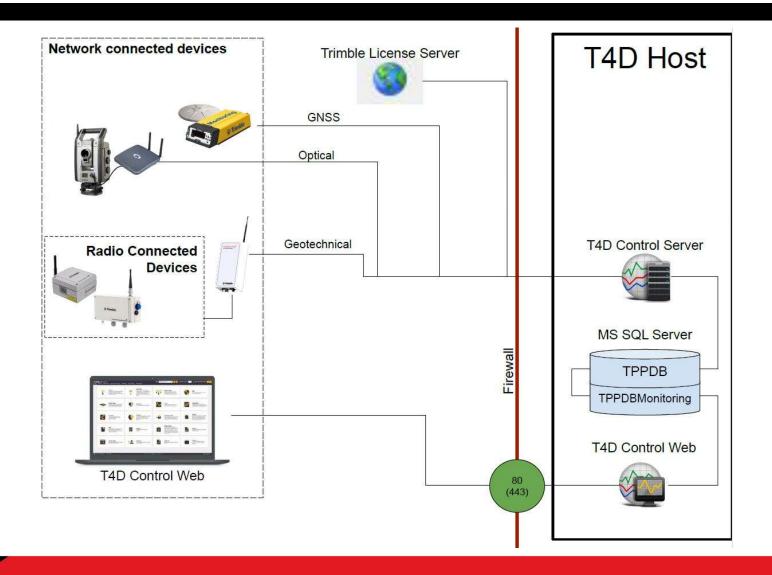


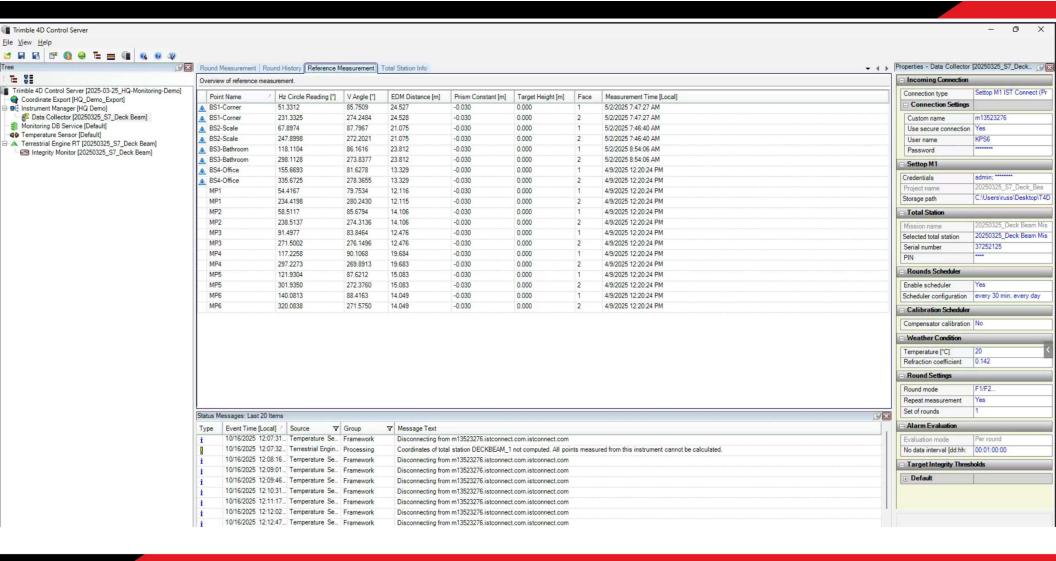


T4D Manual Entry

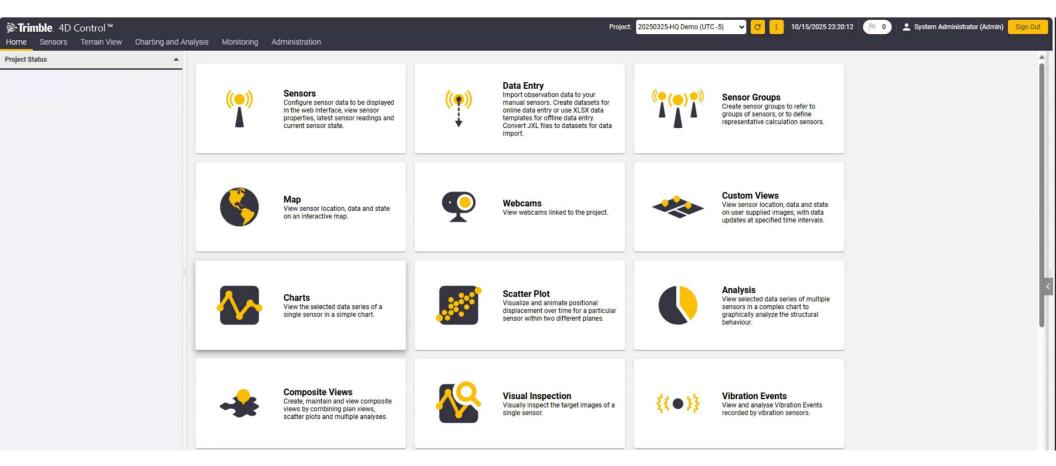


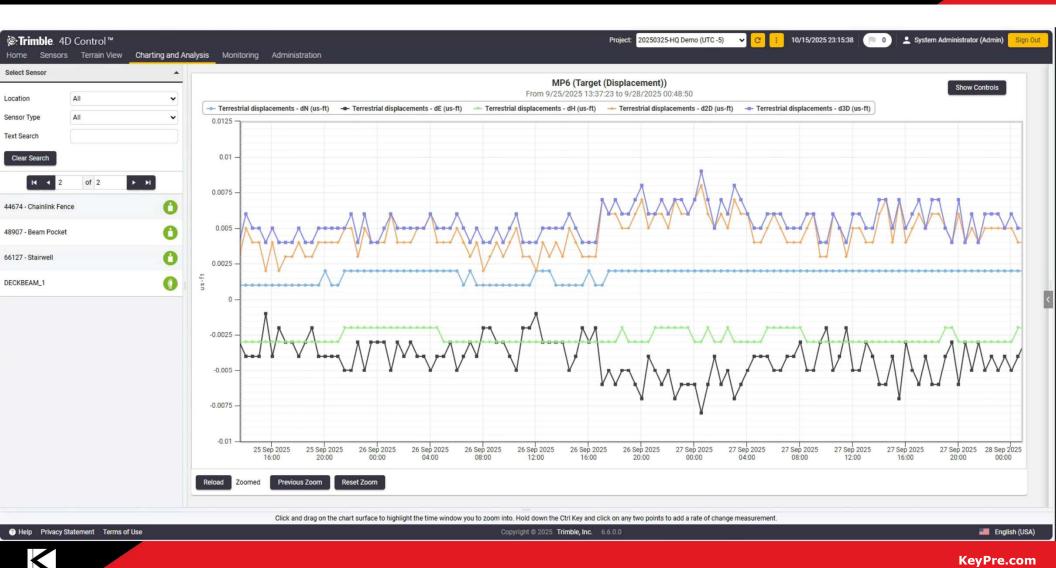


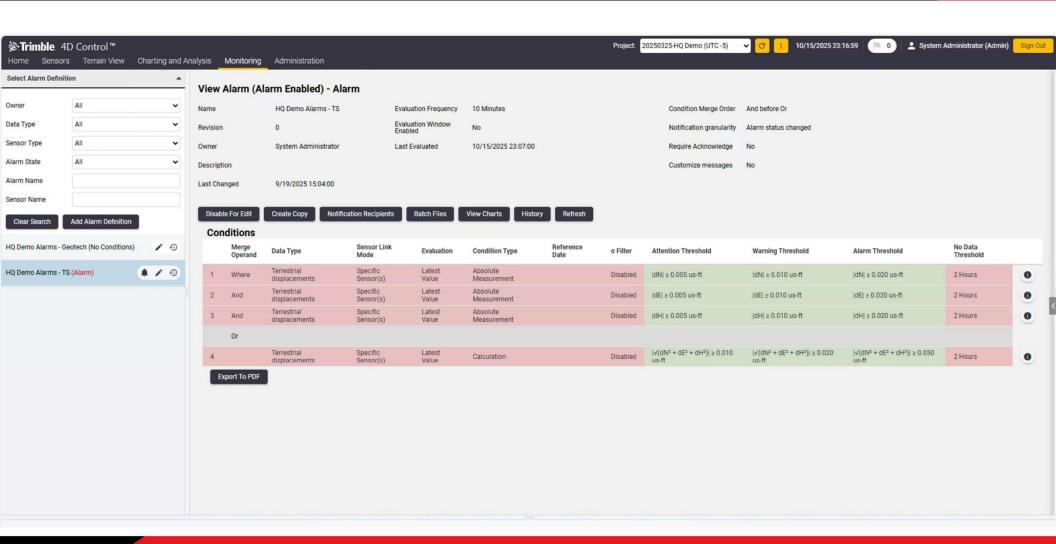




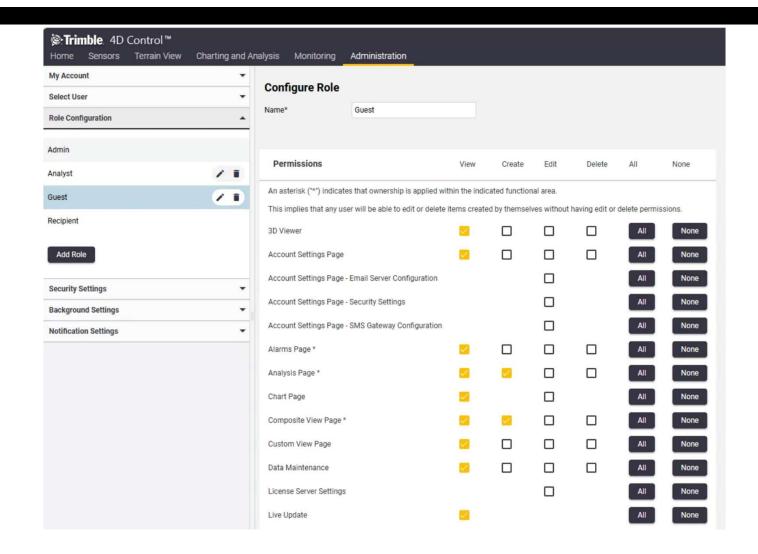














Thank you!



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Creating success through collaboration