

Abstract

Pavement Information Modelling (PIM): Best Practice to Build a Digital Repository for Roads Asset Management

Orazio Baglieri ^{1*}, Anna Viola, ¹ Arianna Fonsati ² and Anna Osello²

¹ Politecnico di Torino; Department of Environment, Land and Infrastructure Engineering (DIATI); orazio.baglieri@polito.it, violanna1990@gmail.com

³ Politecnico di Torino, Department of Structural, Building and Geotechnical Engineering (DISEG); anna.fonsati@polito.it, anna.osello@polito.it

* Correspondence: orazio.baglieri@polito.it; Tel.: +39 0110905625

Keywords: BIM; PIM; database

The application of BIM methods and tools play a key role in transportation infrastructure asset management. Road pavements represents one of the main components of the asset which greatly influences safety and quality of service for users. The work presented herein exploited the potentialities of BIM processes and methods for management of road pavement structures. The specific goal was to define best practice for development of a methodological framework for Pavement Information Modelling (PIM). The starting point of the process was the identification of the specific BIM use, as intended by Kreider and Messner [1]. In this case, the BIM use identified concerned the 3rd (3D), 4th (4D) and 5th (5D) dimensions of BIM. The adopted approach had the aim to define the steps to build PIM based on geometrical and structural parameters, to be used as database for different kinds of maintenance strategies. Within this context, the main objectives of the study can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Define the steps to develop a PIM including all the relevant information to be stored for management purpose, from data collection to data restitution,
- 2) Define a best practice for the integration among BIM tools and road pavement management methods in order to obtain a digital repository for predictive maintenance strategies
- 3) Define a planning and cost database for the different technologies and materials involved in the different maintenance strategies.

From a practical point of view, the methodological framework has been divided under three main categories of dealing with data: (i) data collection and input definition, which includes the analysis of available data and the BIM tools to be used to develop specific workflows; (ii) data processing, by dividing the workflows and related tasks in sub-sections for the fulfilment of the previously enounced objectives; (iii) data output, by defining the final result of each workflow.

Citation: Lastname, F.; Lastname, F.; Lastname, F. Title. *Eng. Proc.* **2021**, *3*, x. <https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Published: date

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

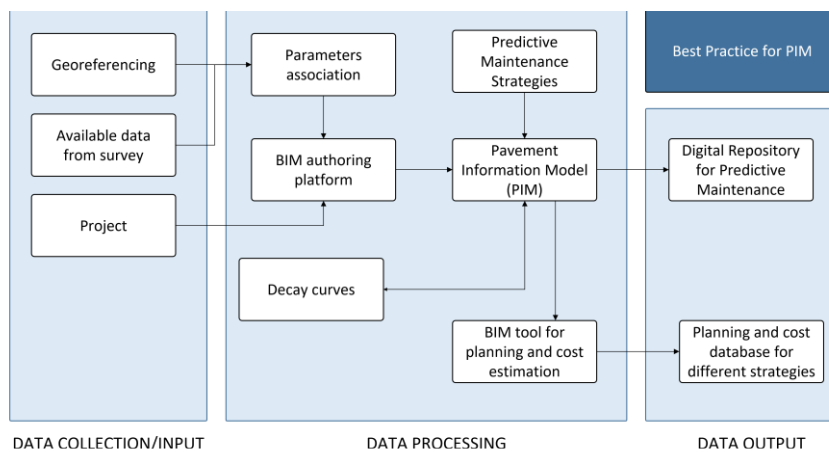


Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Funding: This research received no external funding. **Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable. **Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable. **Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Kreider R.G, Messner J.I. The uses of BIM: Classifying and Selecting BIM Uses. Version 0.9, 2013, The Pennsylvania State University, <http://bim.psu.edu>.



Pavement Information Modelling framework