

q-bot

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0. Agenda



- Introduction to Q-Bot
- Surveys
- 3D surveying system
- Case studies
- Client perspective – L&Q

1. Introduction to Q-Bot



1. Introduction to Q-Bot

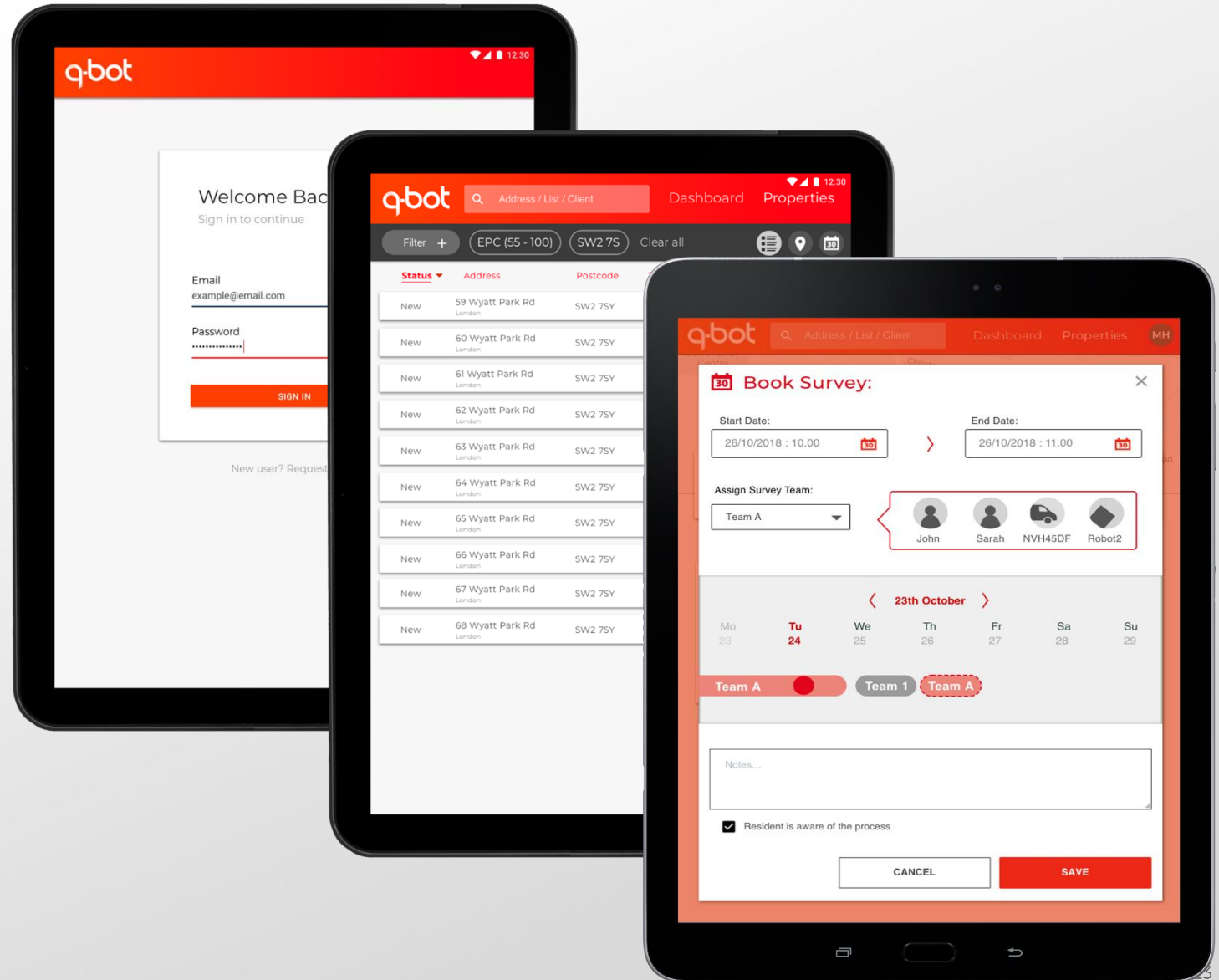


Management system:

Integrate with a property database: The system integrates with asset management systems and a nationwide property registers to filter and prioritise work.

Identify properties and plan work: The app allows properties to be identified that need a stock condition survey.

Book a survey or install: Work is booked into the schedule can be linked to communication systems.



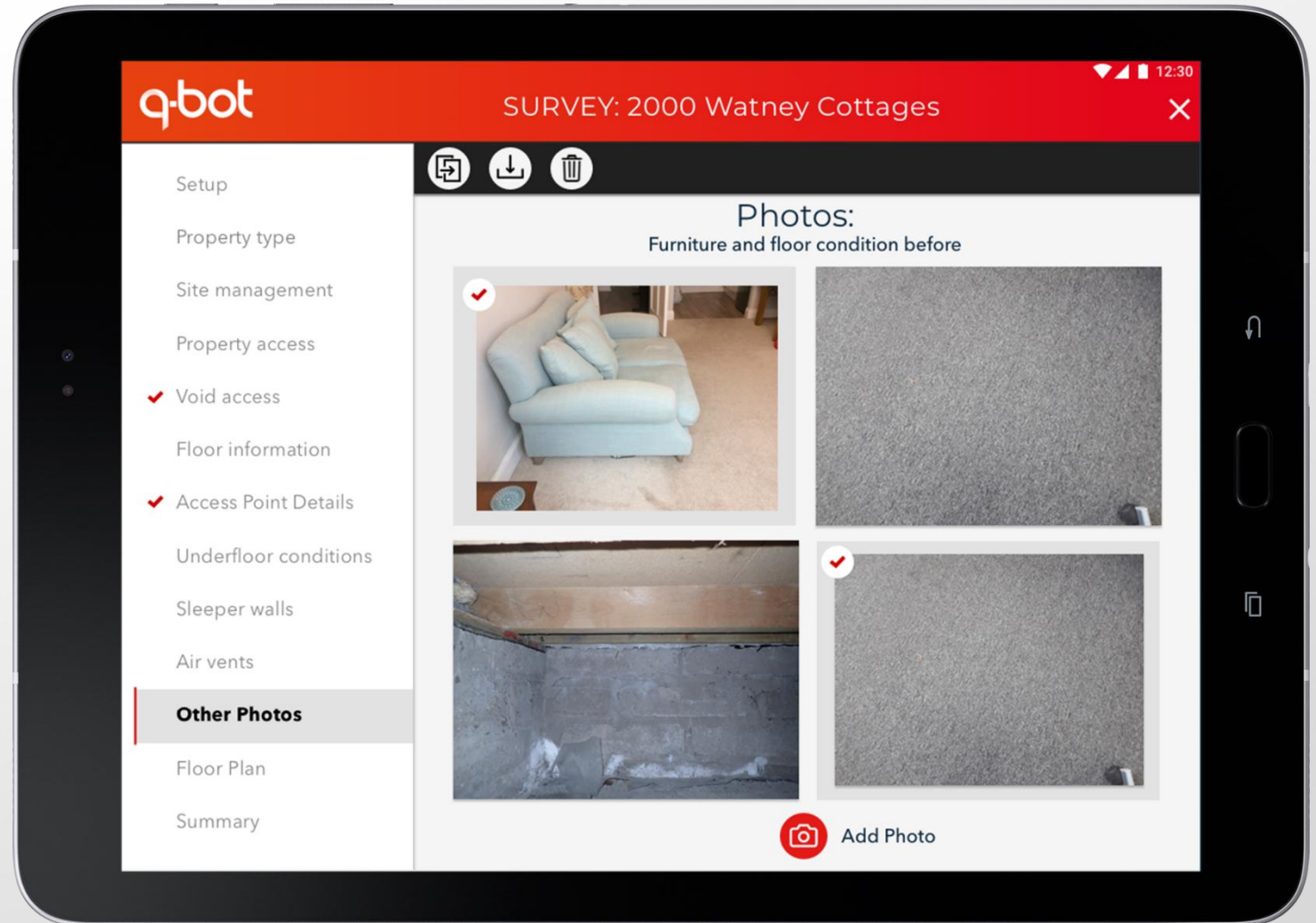
1. Introduction to Q-Bot



Surveys:

Survey form: An easily customised survey form allows property specific information to be captured including photos and floorplans.

Preparation of estimates: The cost and impact of different options to maintain or upgrade the property can be calculated.



1. Introduction to Q-Bot

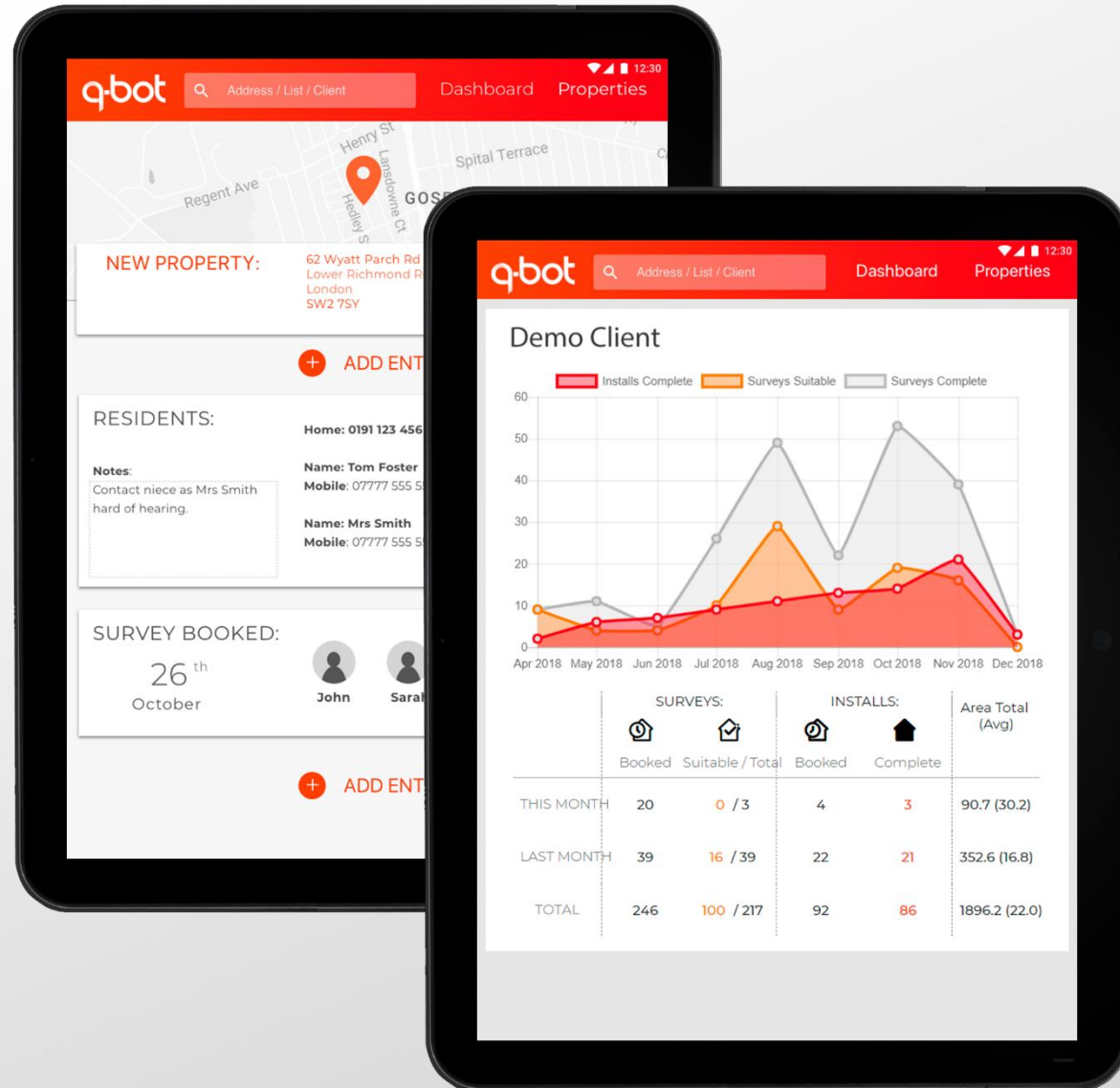


Manage outputs:

Compliance checks: The installation can easily be checked by an independent team to ensure compliance.

Performance Tracking: KPIs for each installation team and customer can be reviewed to track progress.

Integration with 3rd Party Systems: Information can be exported and shared with third party systems.



Challenges when managing property assets:

- A lack of confidence in the data.
- Low fidelity, high cost.
- Poor integration with business processes.
- Reactive decision making.
- The wrong intervention is selected.

3. 3D surveying system



3. 3D surveying system

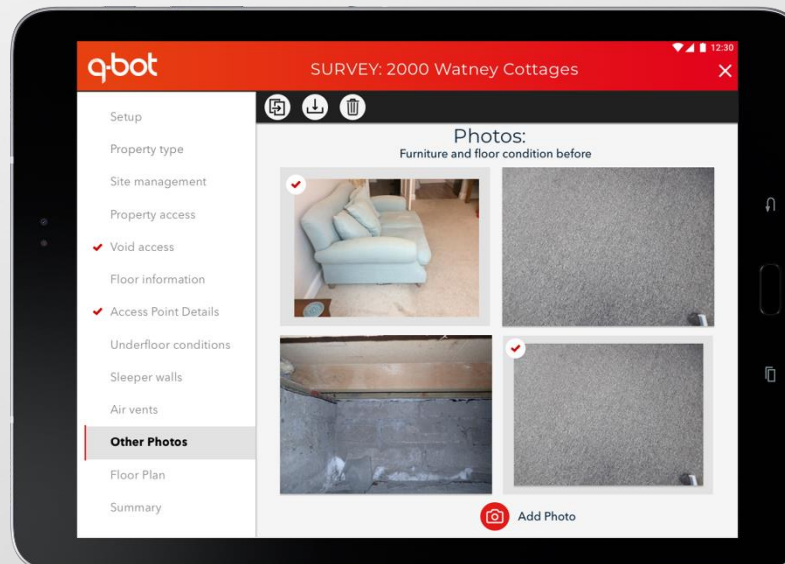
Stage 1 - Scan each room:

The scanner is placed in the middle of the room and linked to the tablet. A scan takes 60 seconds to collect a full 360 capture of the room. This captures a precise 3D point cloud of the room with a thermal reading for each point.

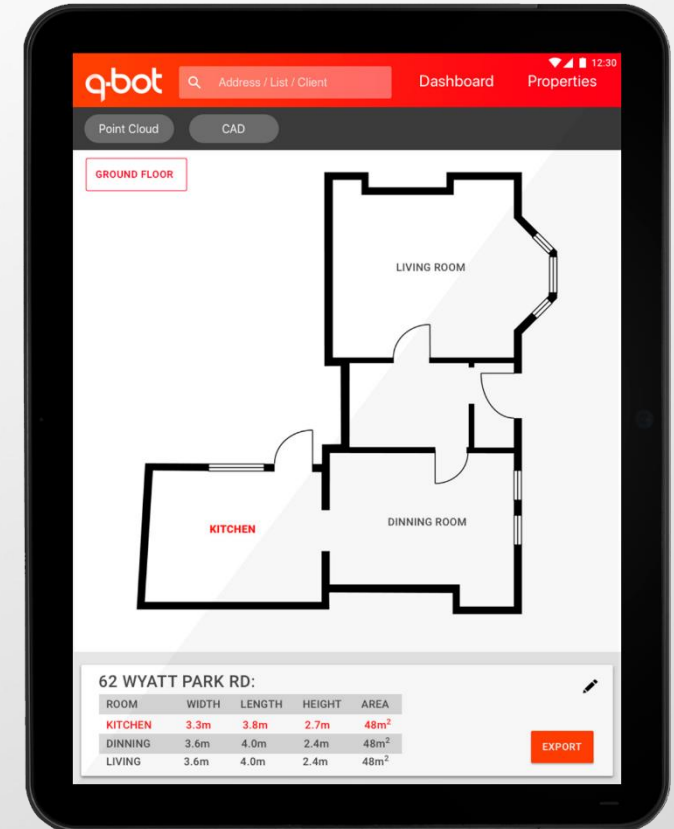
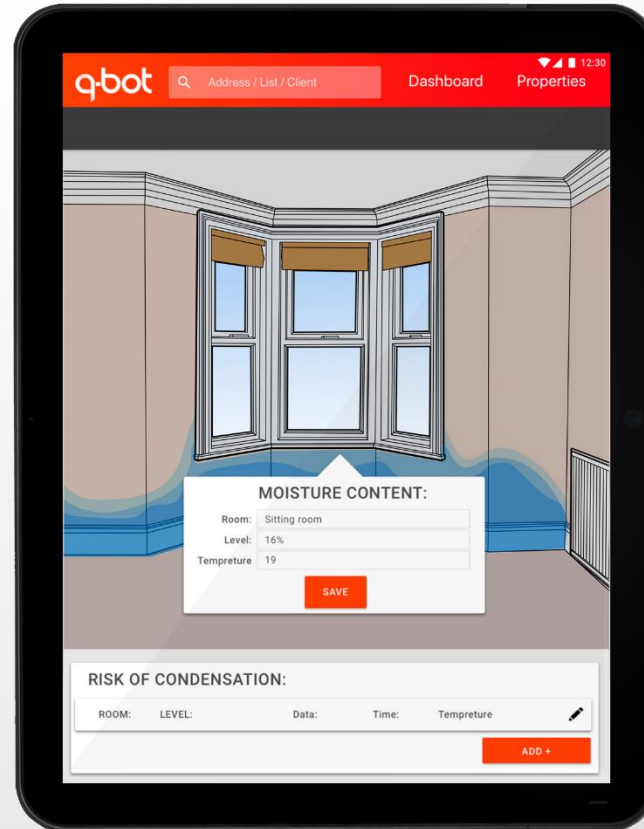
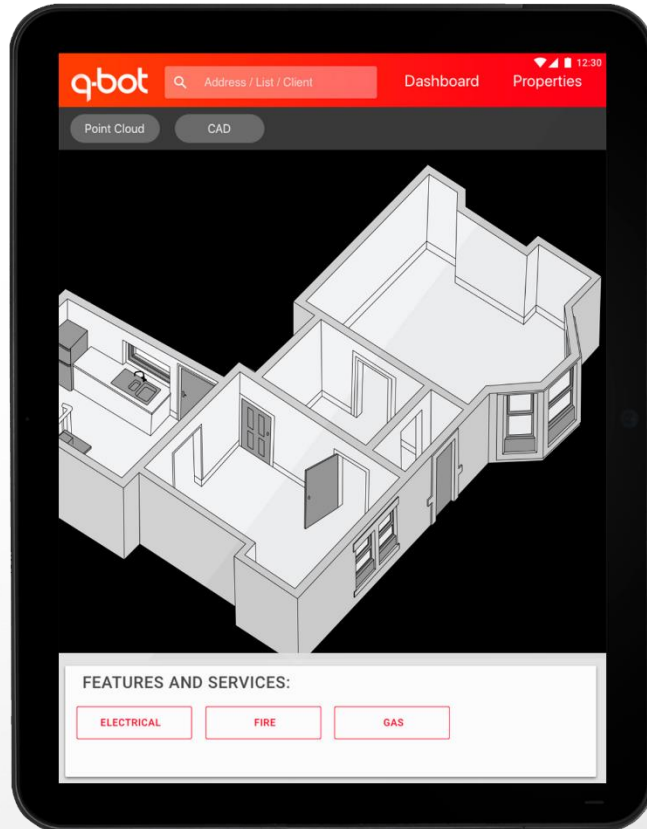


Stage 2 – Capture information:

While the scanner is capturing the dimensions and thermal information the surveyor checks and updates the existing information held about the property. Further questions about the elements of the room can be filled out and associated with a location in the 3D scan.



3. 3D surveying system



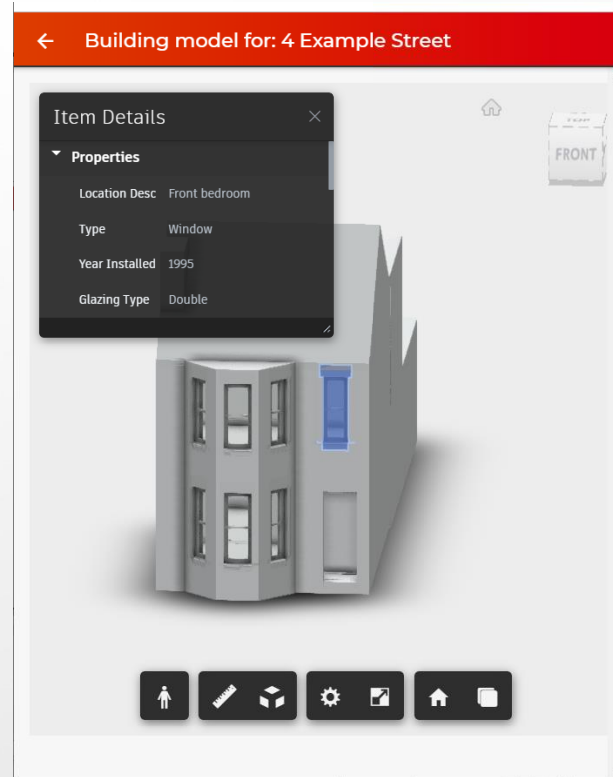
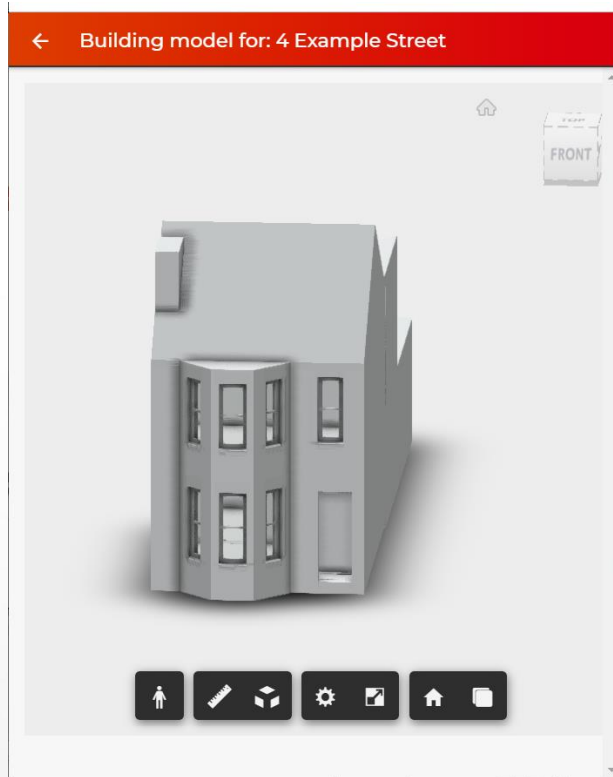
Stage 3 – Process data

The raw data is converted into a simplified 3D model and AI is used to recognize elements of the room. Unnecessary details such as furniture can be removed from the model while services can be categorised and labelled.

Stage 4 – Annotate:

The surveyor can label elements and add further details using the app. Additional data can be overlaid such as the risk of condensation and information can be stored about services.

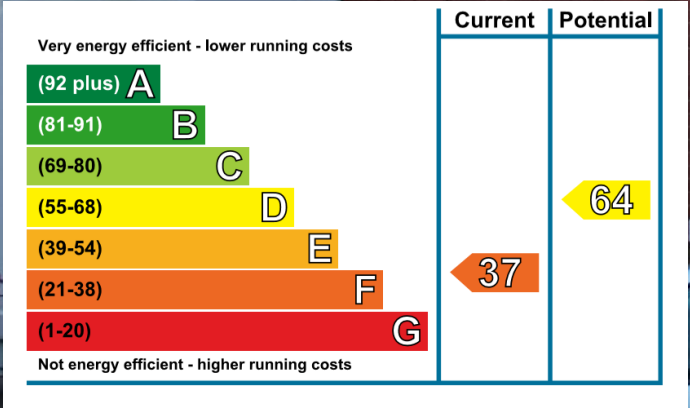
3. 3D surveying system



Stage 5 – Share outputs:

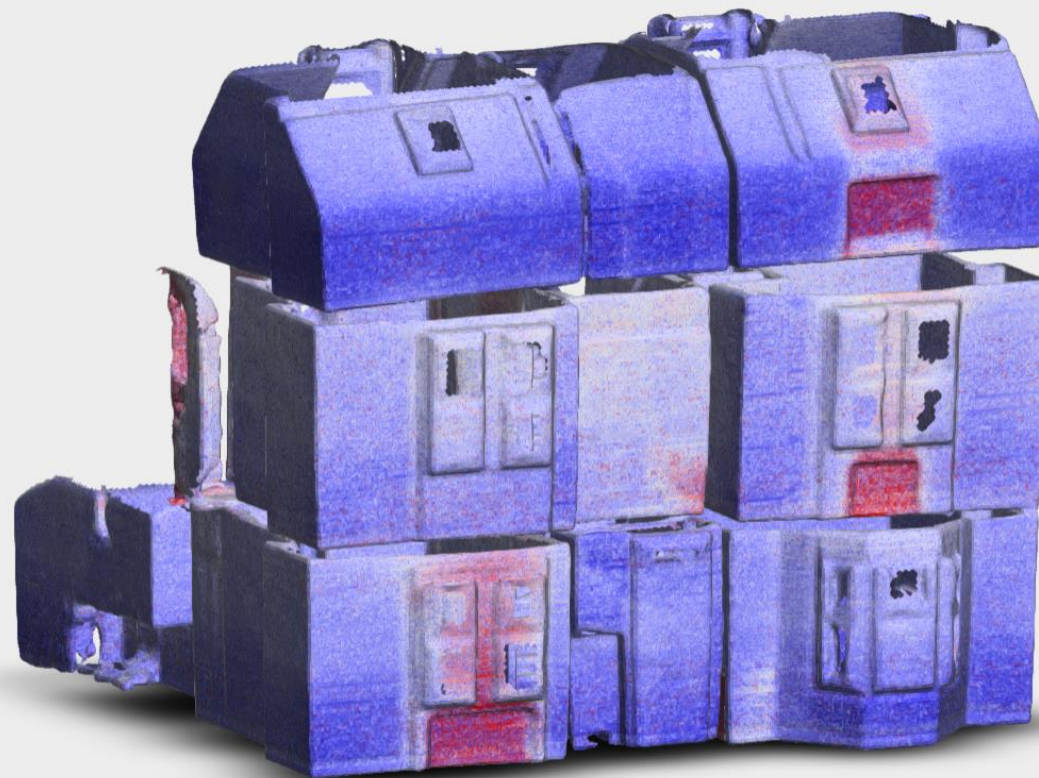
Outputs can be viewed online and imported into 3rd party asset management systems: a 2D floorplan and a simple 3D model; dimensions and areas of key building elements; and, detailed thermal and energy efficiency models.

4. Case studies

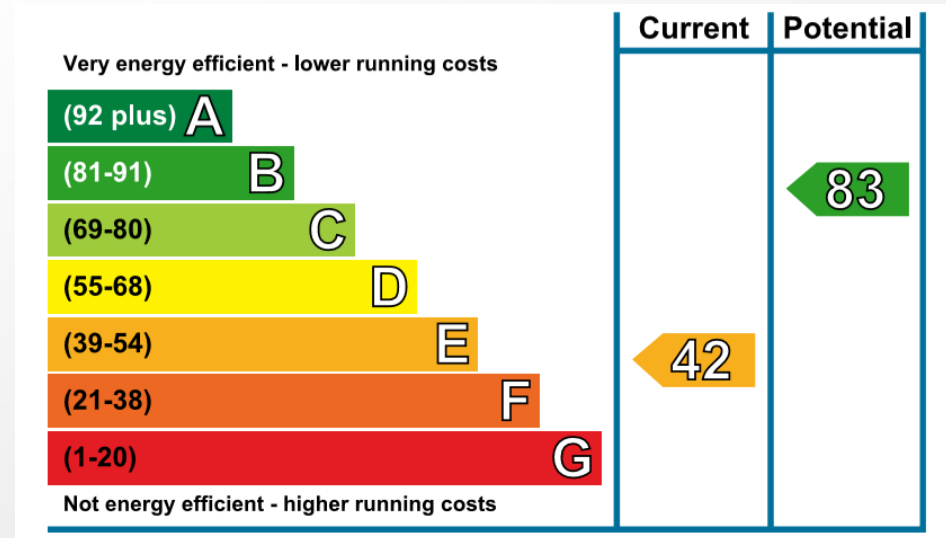




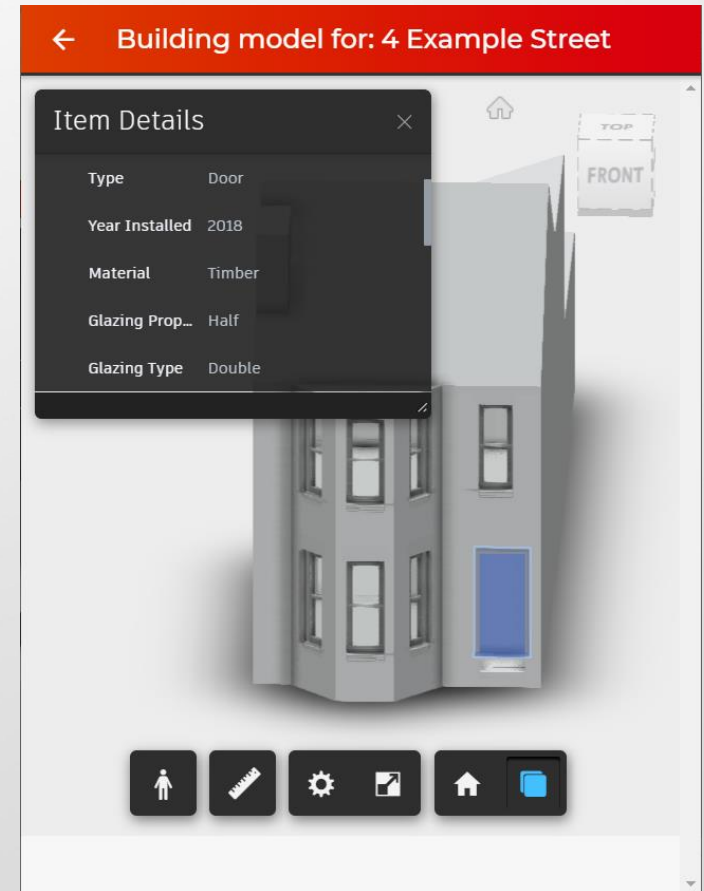
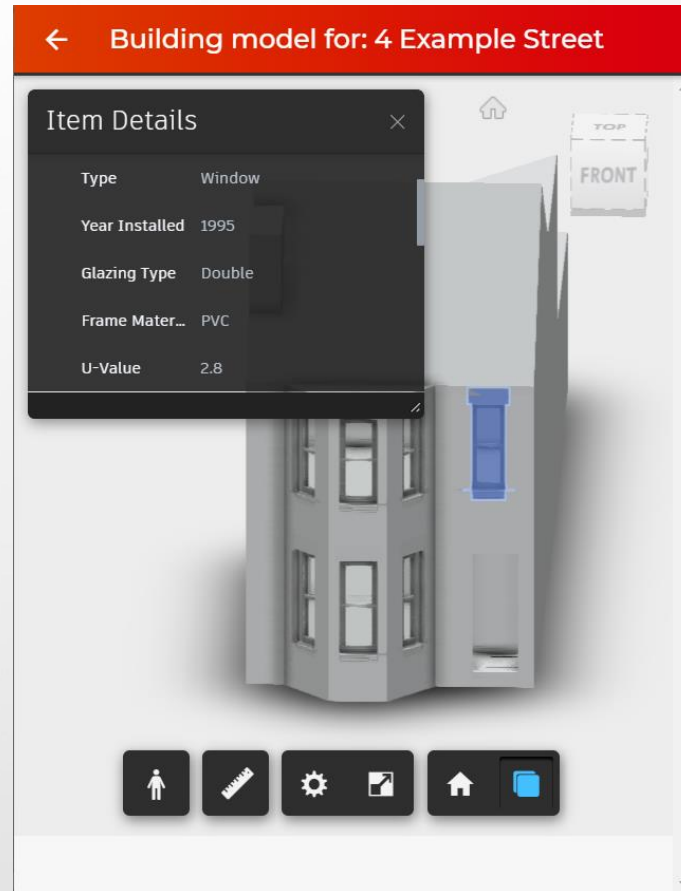
← Building model for: 3 Example Street



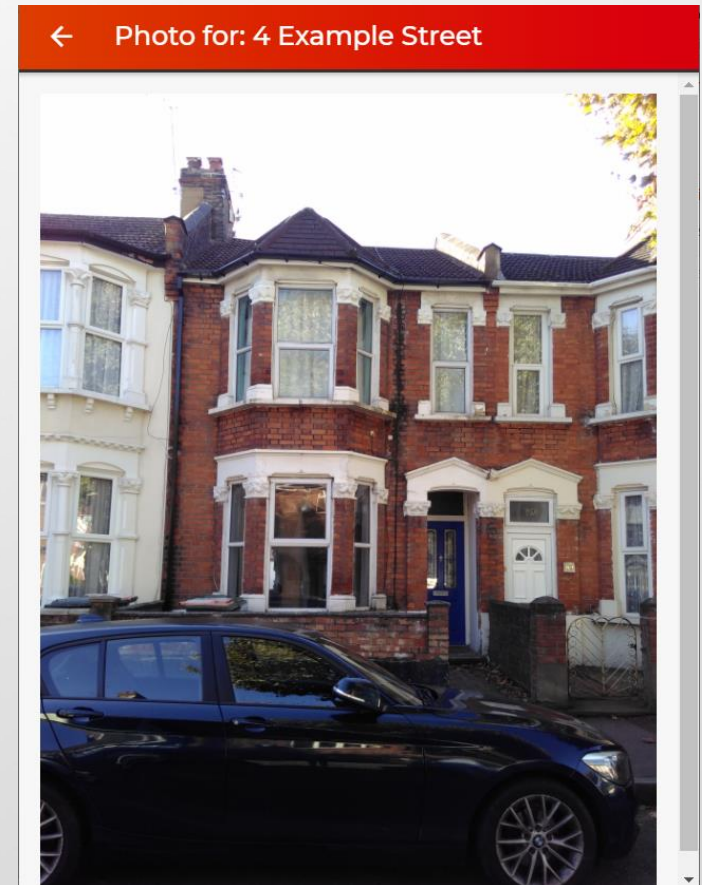
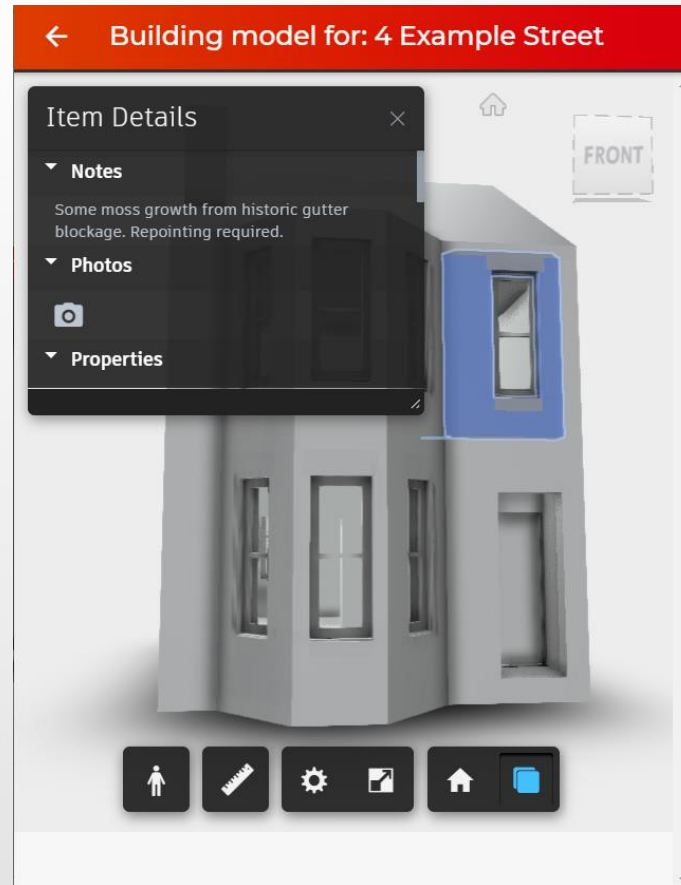
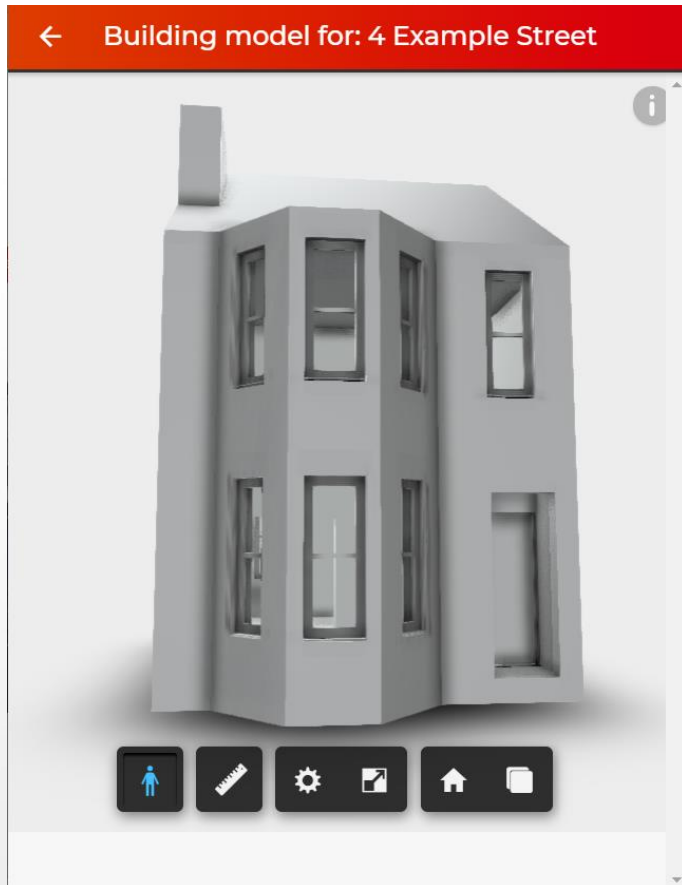
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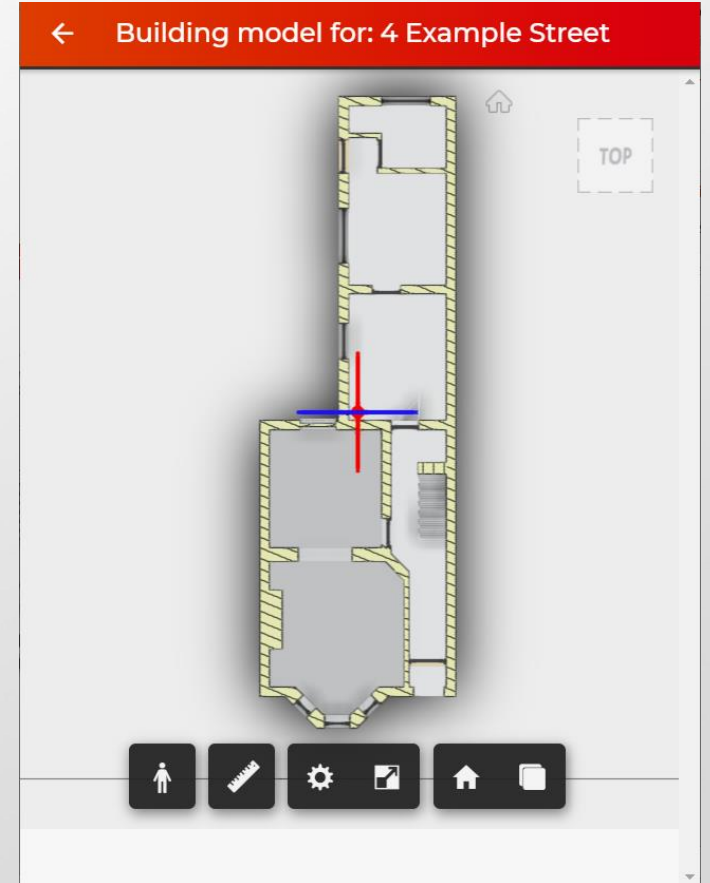
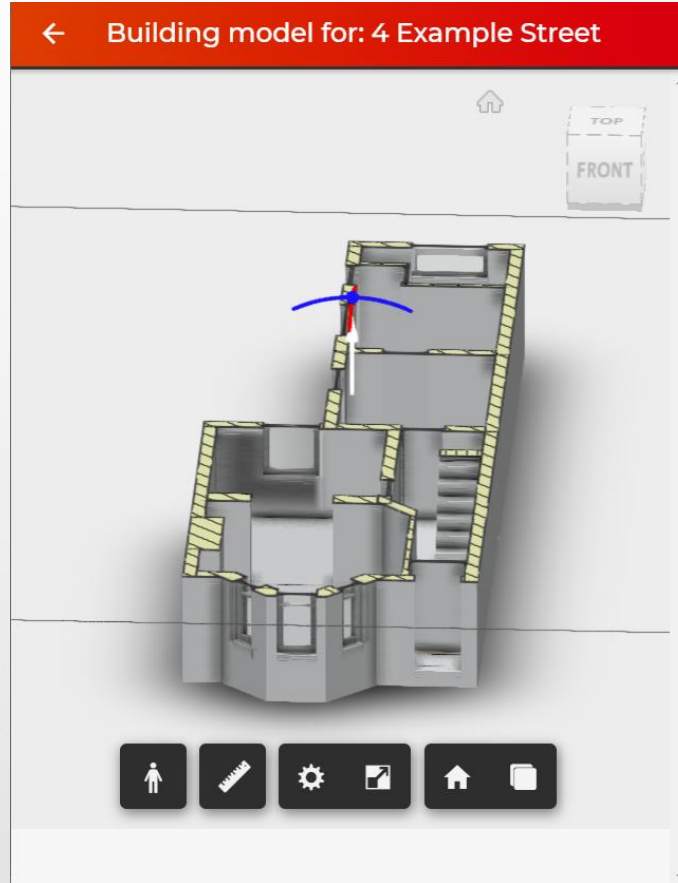


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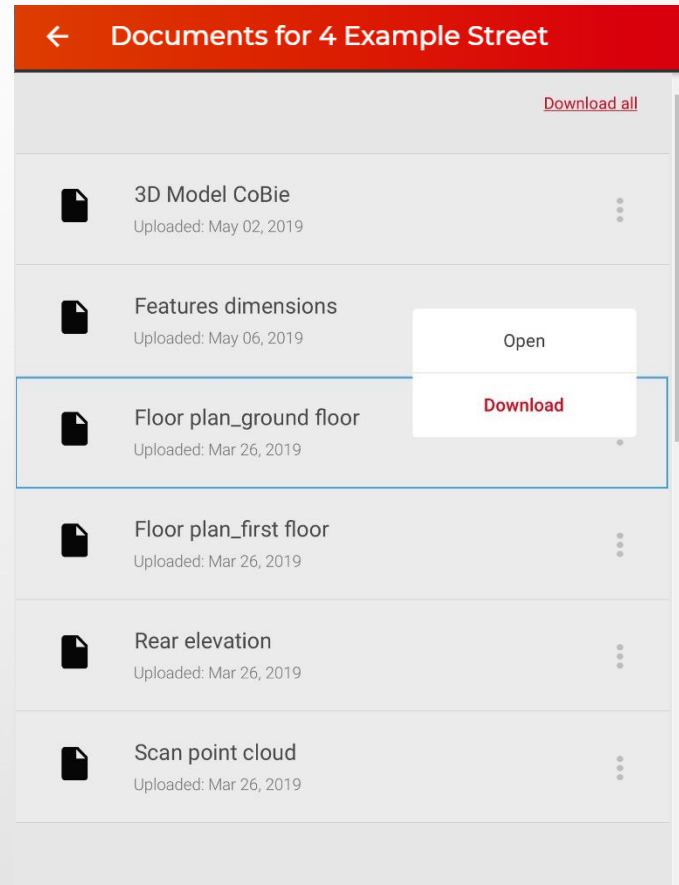
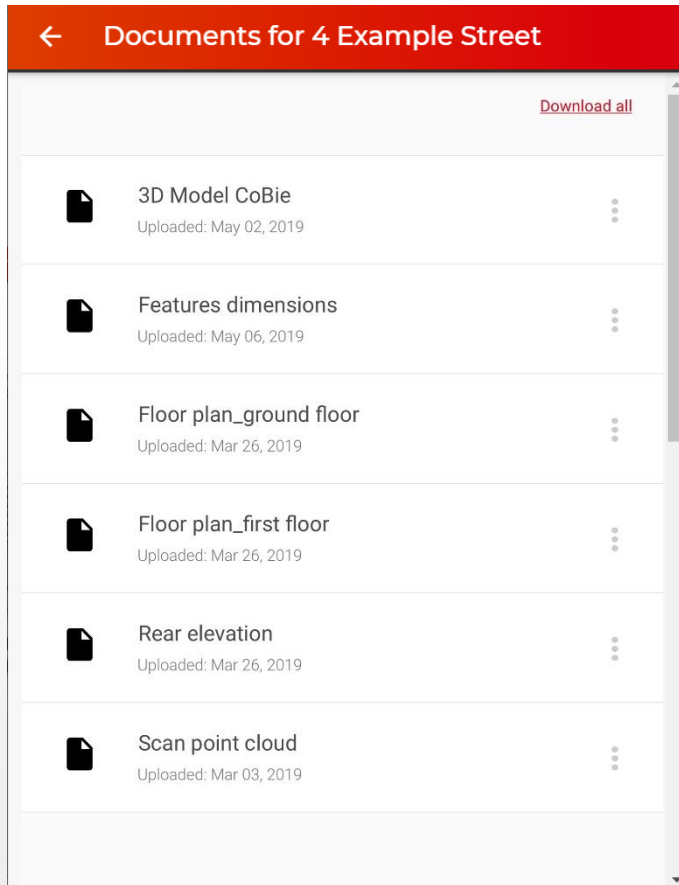
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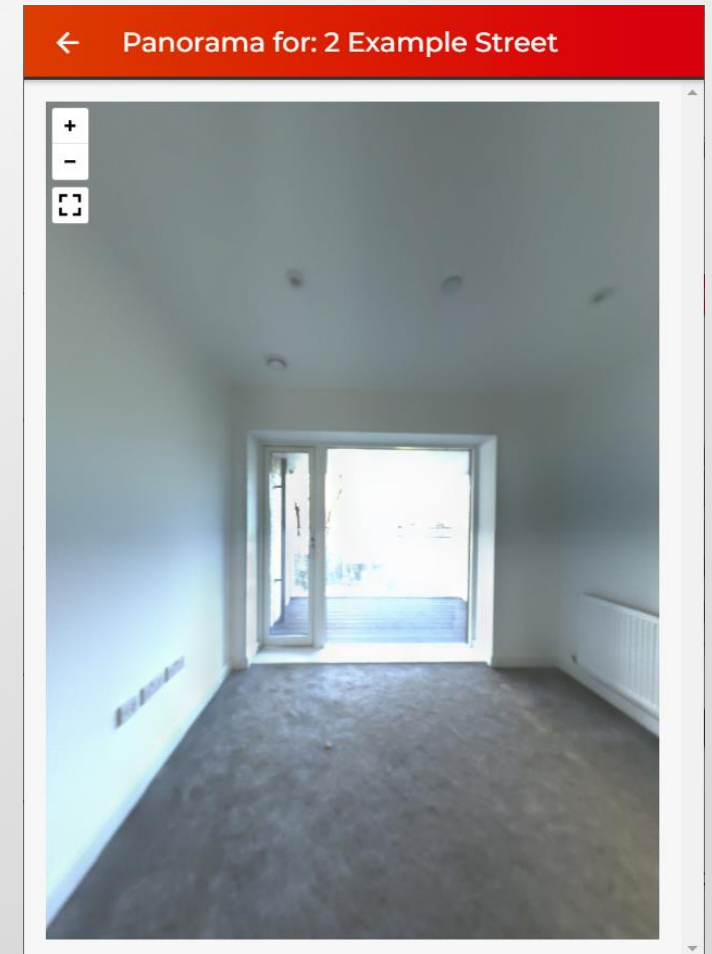
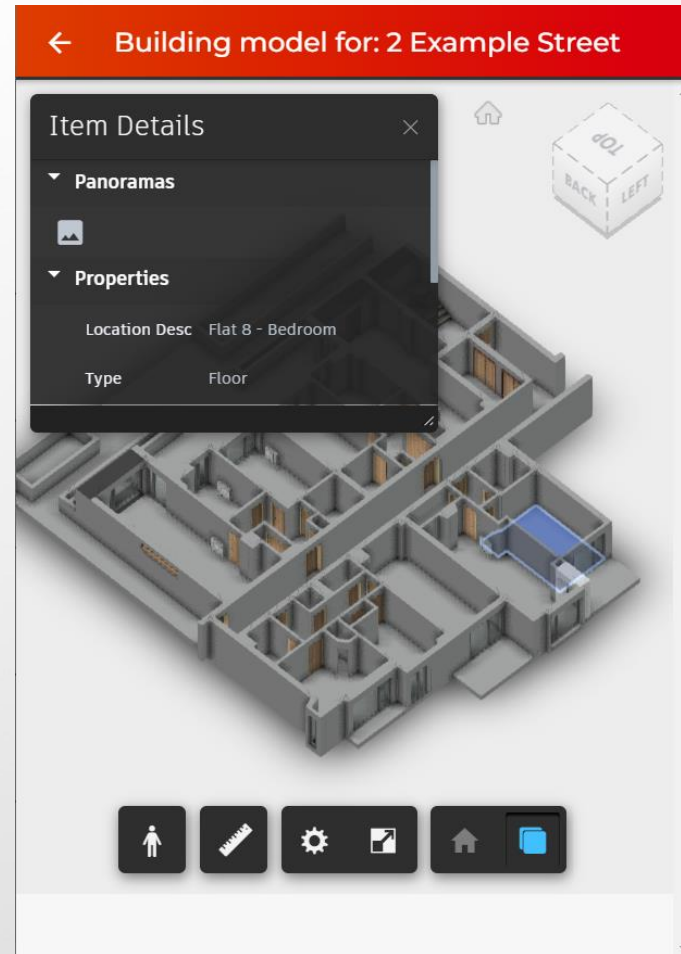
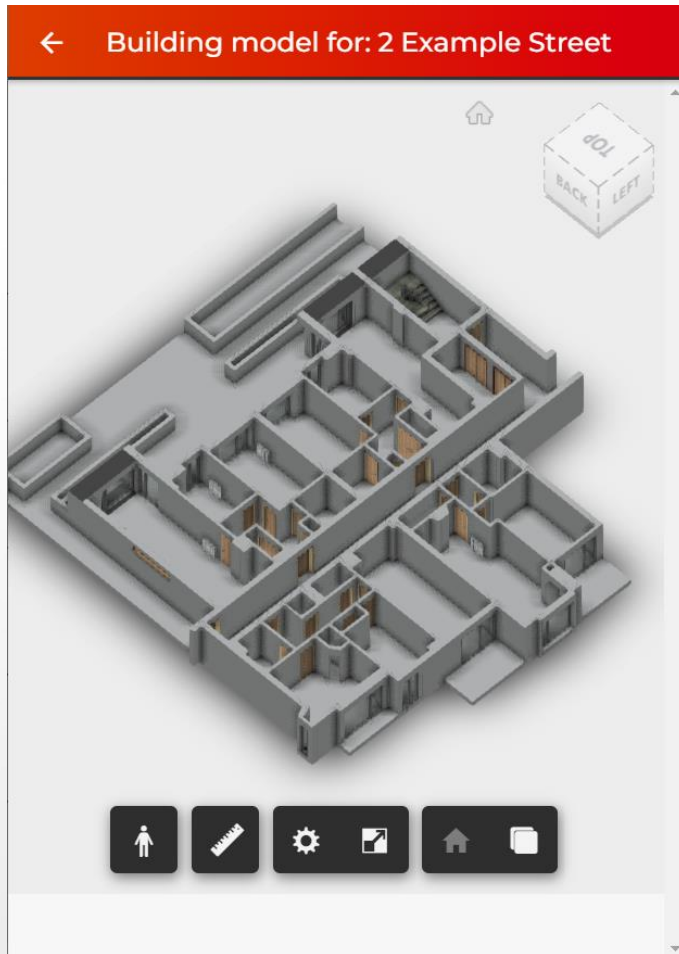




4.

Case studies





← Building model for: 1 Example Street





L&Q

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