

An architectural rendering of a modern building at night. The building features a prominent glass facade and a walkway with a railing. Several people are visible on the walkway. In the foreground, there is a parking lot with a few cars. The background shows a dark sky and some trees.

# Understanding the BIM in NBIMS

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# Dilbert 1994

OUR DEVICE  
CONFORMS TO ALL  
INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDS FOR  
COMMUNICATIONS.



IN OTHER WORDS,  
IT DOESN'T DO  
ANYTHING USEFUL  
AND IT'S NOT YOUR  
FAULT.



IS THERE  
SOMEBODY  
LESS  
EXPERIENCED  
I COULD  
TALK TO?

DO YOU  
HAVE MY  
BOSS'S  
NUMBER?



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S. Adams

4-11

# Formal Definitions Of BIM

- **Wikipedia: The Building Information Model (BIM)** is a set of *information* generated and maintained throughout the lifecycle of a building. Building Information Modeling (BIM) is the process of generating and managing a building information model.
- **NBIMS: BIM** is [intended to be] an open standards based *repository* of information for the facility owner/operator to use and maintain throughout the life-cycle of a facility.
- **IAI Nordic Chapter: BIM** is an object-oriented, AEC-specific ... digital representation of a building to facilitate *[data] exchange* and interoperability of information *in digital format* (Kiviniemi et al., 2007).

# BIM Handbook (Eastman et al. 2008)

**BIM is a modeling technology and associated set of processes to produce, communicate, and analyze *building models* ... characterized by**

- **Building components that are represented with intelligent digital representations ... and can be associated with computable ... attributes and parametric rules.**
- **Components that include data that describe how they behave ...**
- **Consistent and non-redundant data ...**
- **Coordinated data such that all views of the model are represented in a coordinated way.**

# BIM Handbook (Eastman et al. 2008)

## What is *not* BIM technology

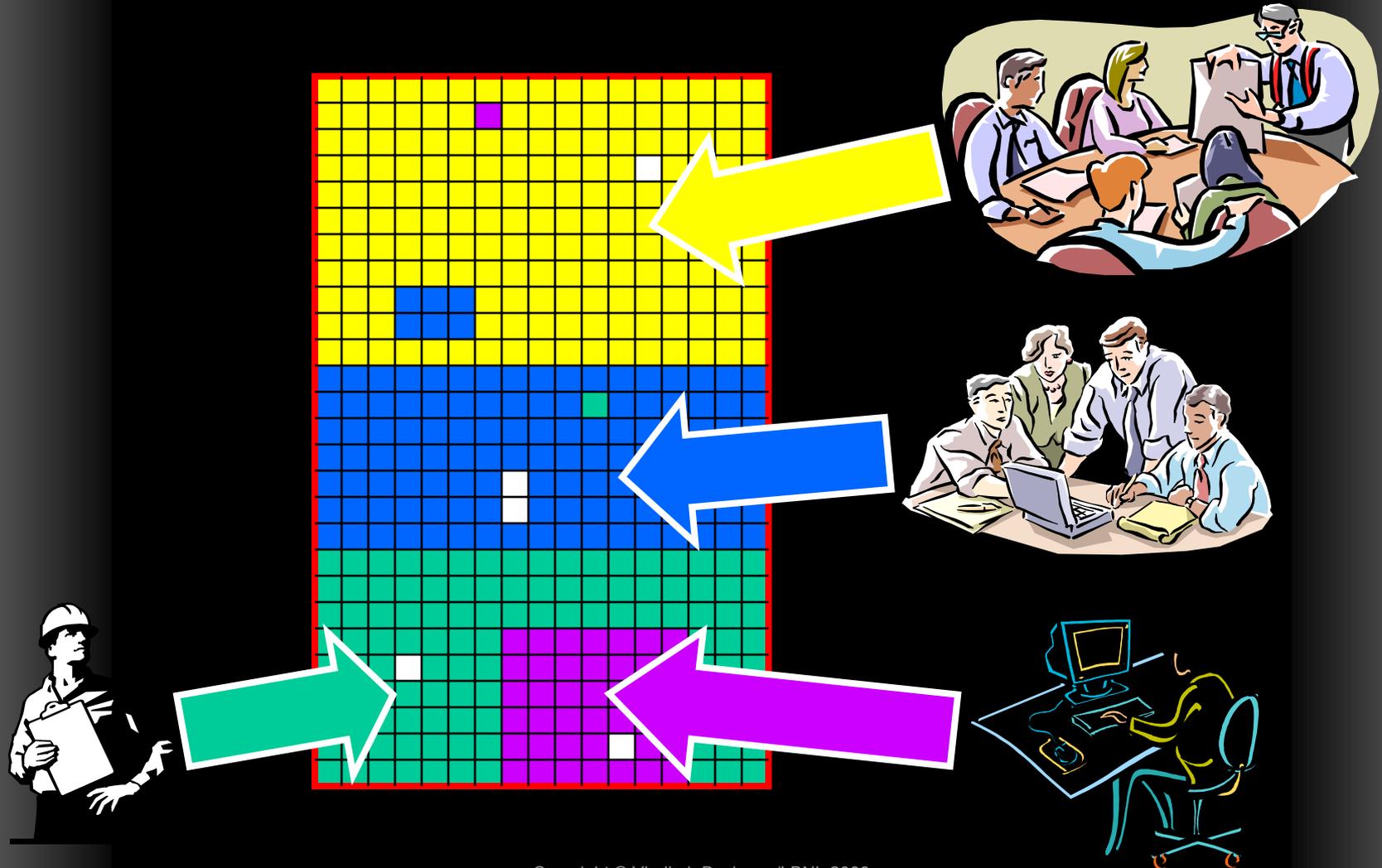
- Models that contain 3D data only and no object attributes.
- Models with no support of behavior [i.e. models that do not utilize parametric intelligence].
- Models that are composed of multiple 2D CAD reference files that must be combined to define the building.
- Models that allow changes ... in one view that are not automatically reflected in other views.

# Information Science Definitions

- **As a noun: *Building Information Model***
  - **An *instance of a populated* data model of buildings that contains multi-disciplinary data specific to a particular building which they describe *unambiguously***
- **As a verb: *Building Information Modeling***
  - **The *act/process of creating* a Building Information Model (BIM – a noun)**
- **Building information modeling is a *process* that requires the availability of**
  - **A *data model* of buildings**
  - **Information *about* a (specific) building**
  - **Software to *populate* the data model with that information**

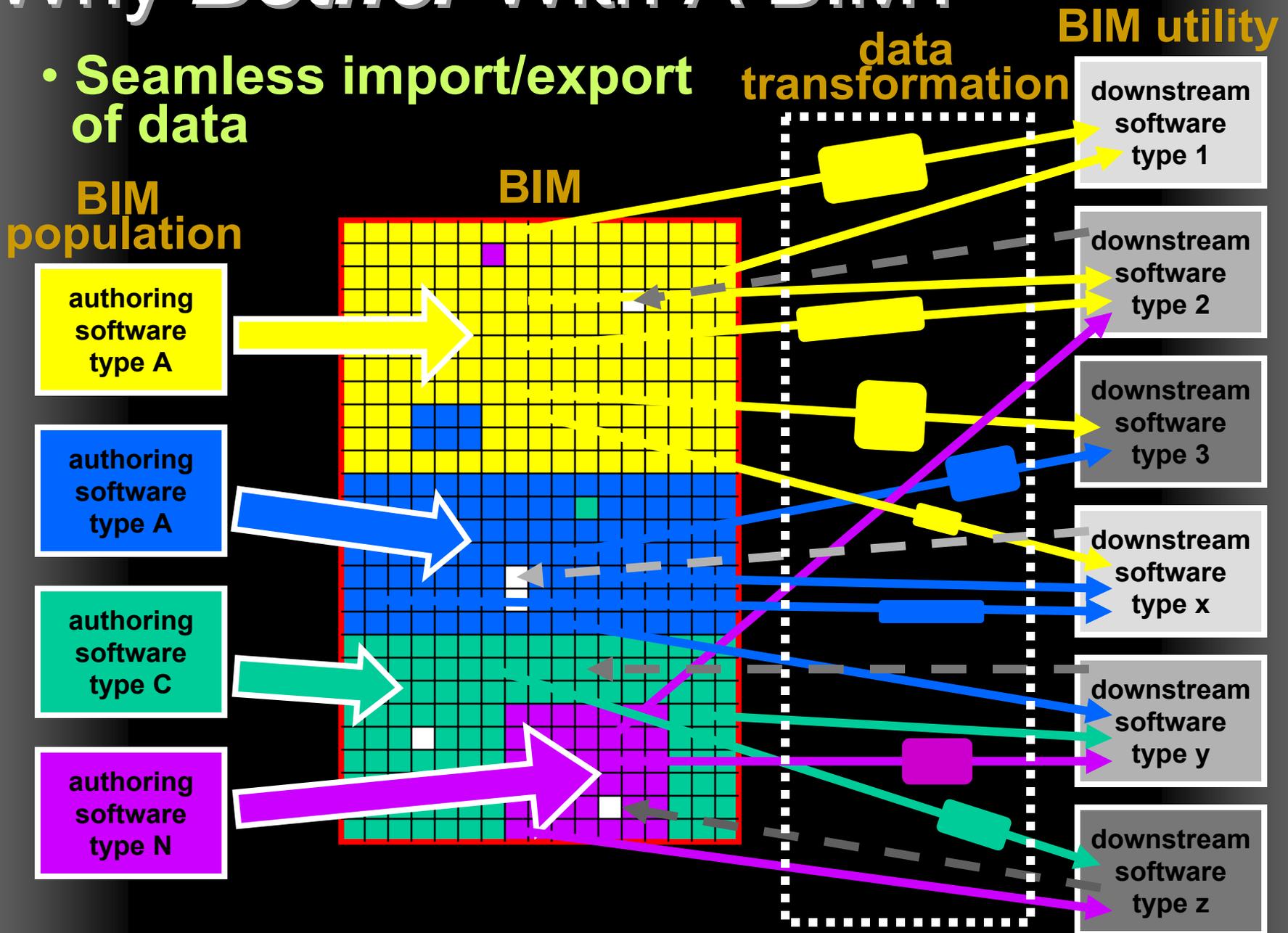
# What *Essentially* Is A BIM?

- Instance of a data model
- populated with data from a particular building

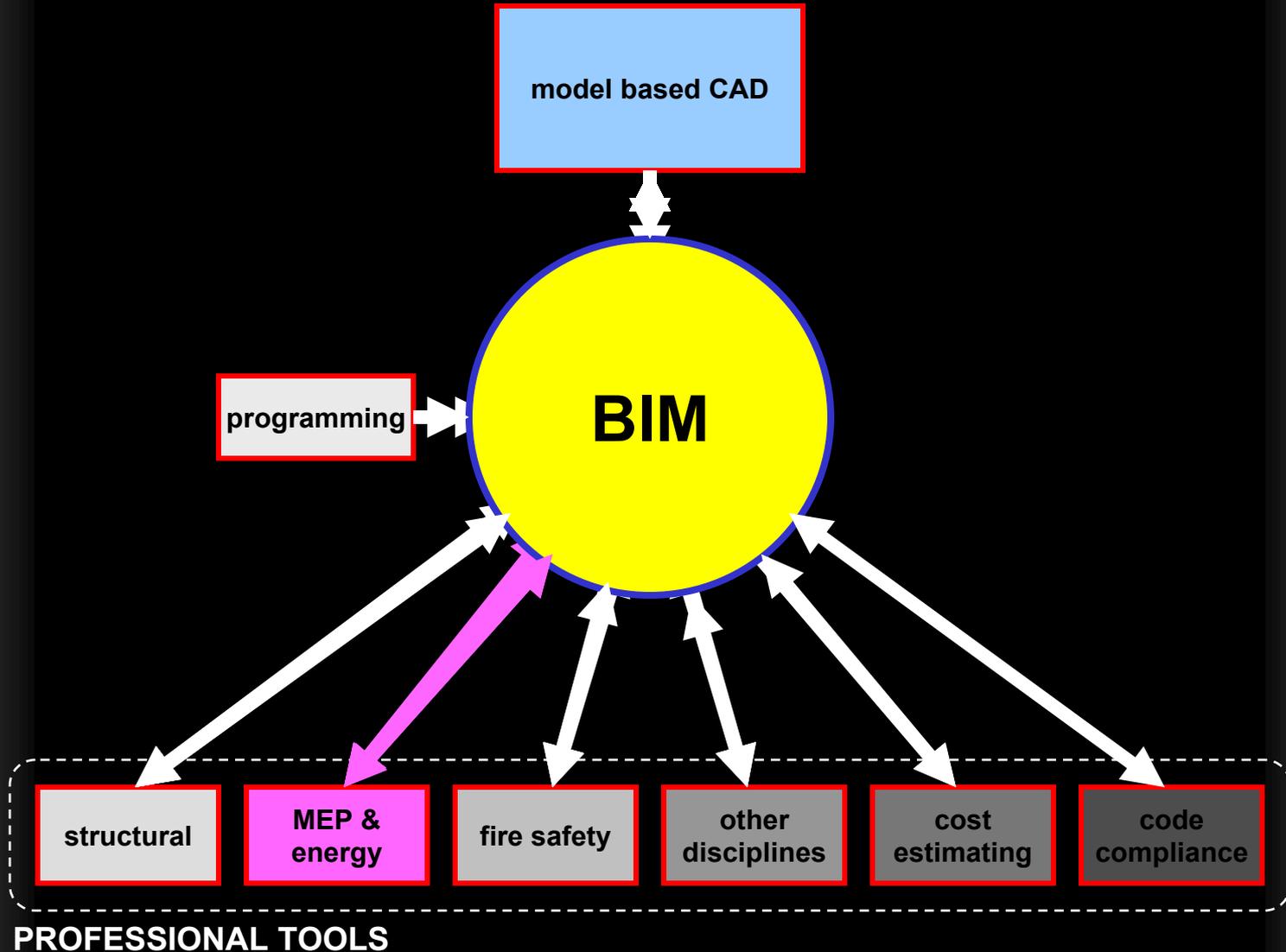


# Why *Bother* With A BIM?

- Seamless import/export of data

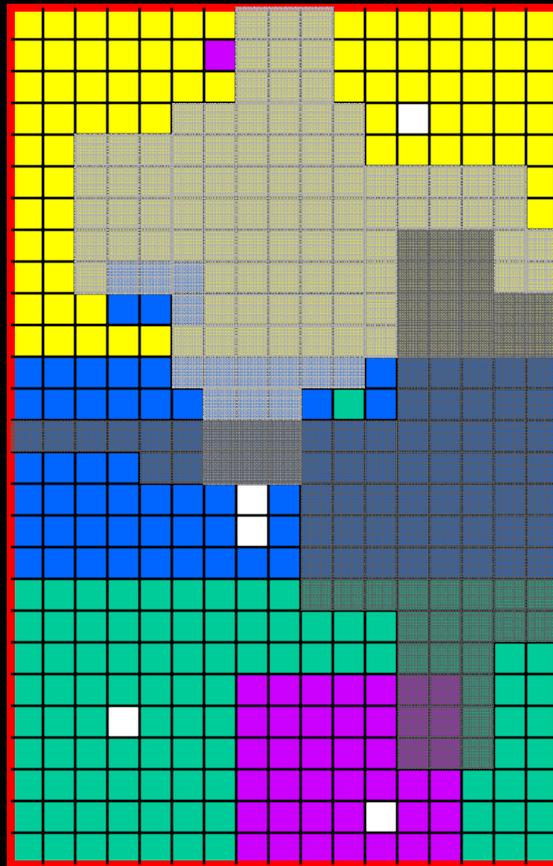


# BIM & Professional Lifecycle Tools



# Views Of Data Model

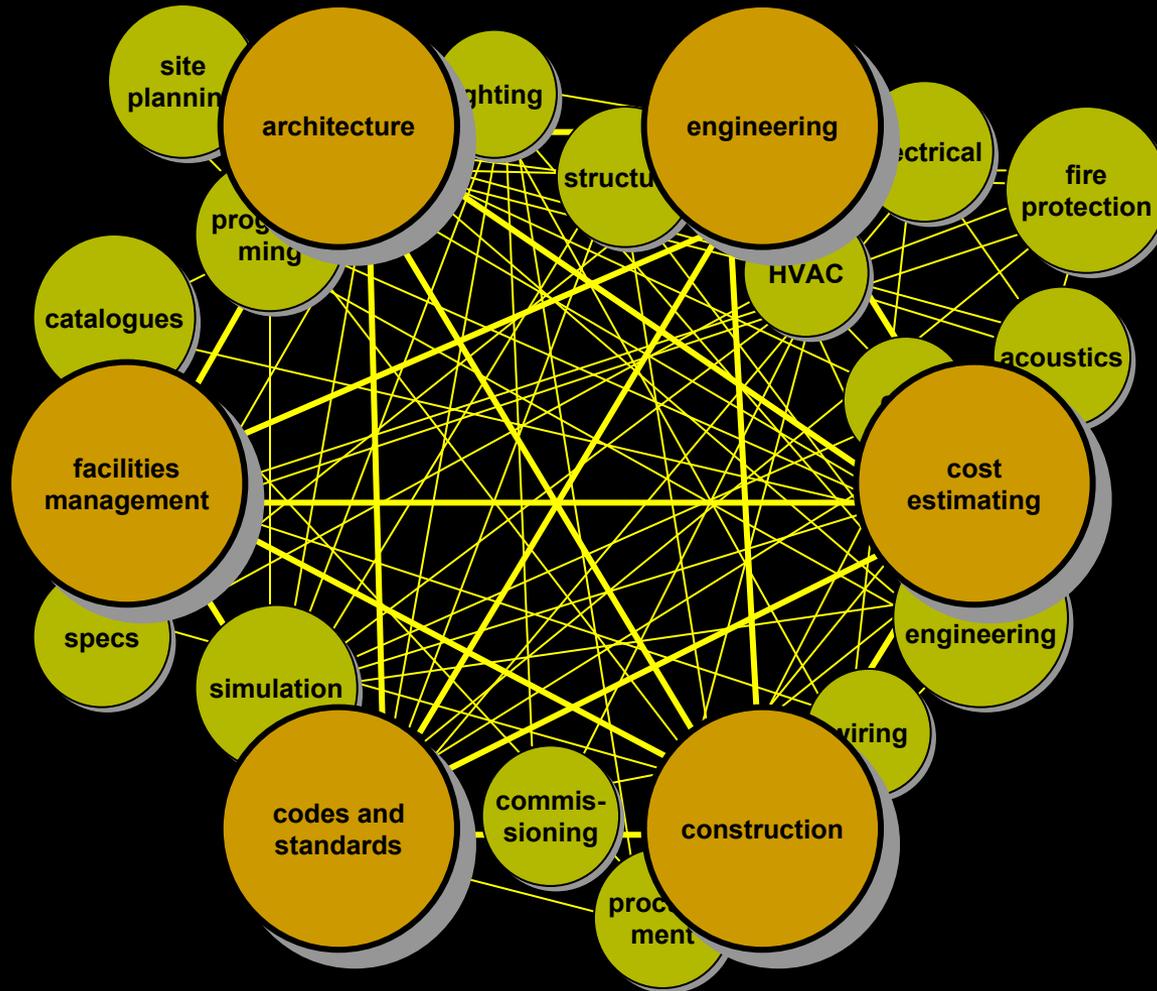
data model



model view x

model view y

# Current Data Exchange Practice

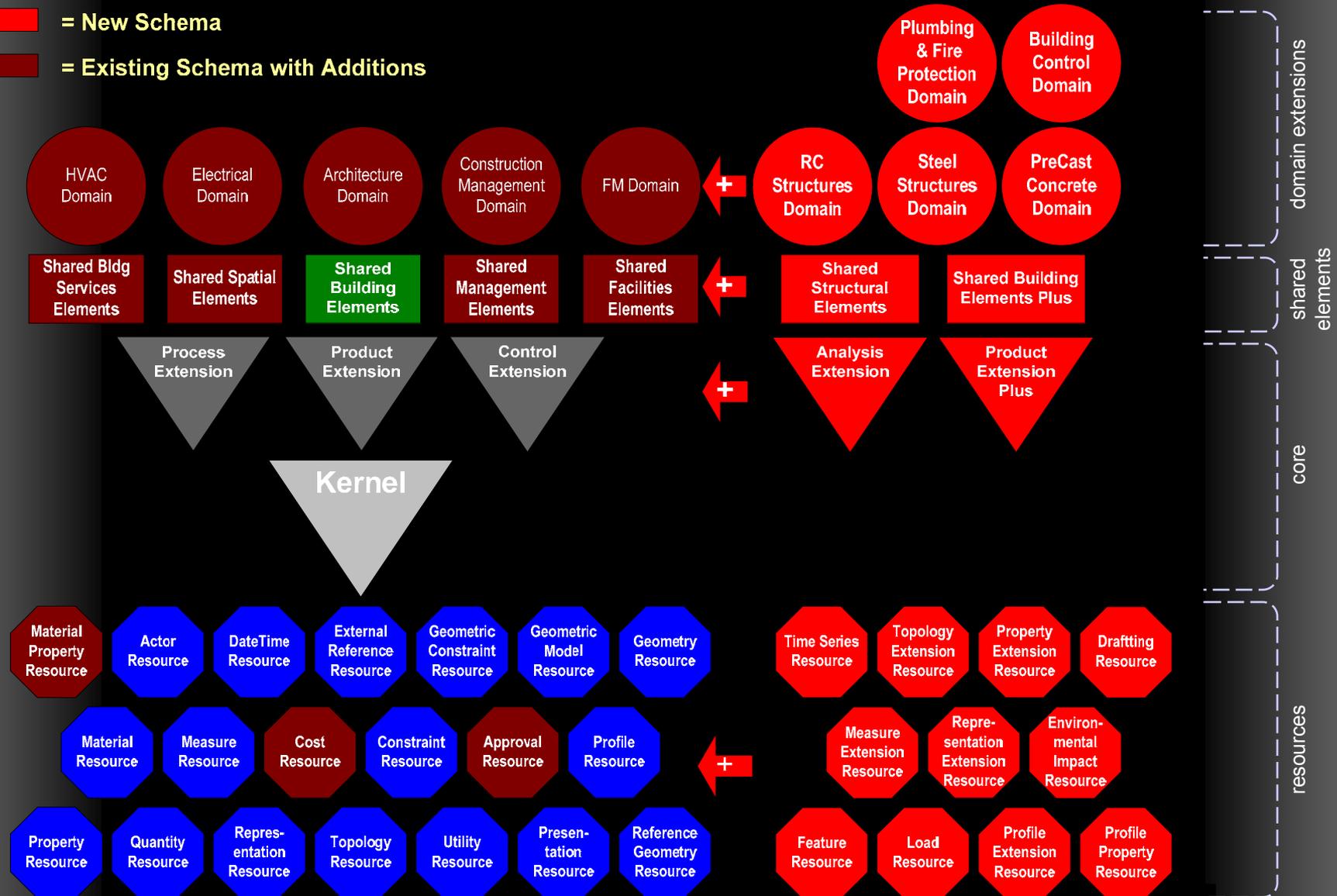


# Data Models Of Buildings

- **Proprietary**
  - Serve as basis for *integrated software tools*
  - Typically *developed by large (CAD) vendors*
  - *Accessible/extensible only by authorization*
  - Typically define only *parts* of the building life cycle
  - Prime example: Autodesk Foundation Classes (AFC)
- **Open**
  - *Freely accessible and extensible*
  - *Comprehensive, define the entire life cycle of buildings*
  - The only example: *IFC (ISO/PAS 16739 status)*
- **Common characteristic/requirement**
  - *Intelligent (i.e. object oriented)*

# IFC Model Architecture

- = New Schema
- = Existing Schema with Additions



# What One Must Know

- **About IFC (or any other data model of buildings)**
  - **End user: *nothing*** – the data model should be totally *transparent*
  - **Software interface developer: *everything***, particularly *everything within the implemented model view*

# BIM Data Transformation

- Import/export of data by “downstream” software almost always necessitates *transformation of data* (data set reduction/simplification, data translation and interpretation)
- Arbitrary, ad-hoc, subjective and ill-informed data transformation are some of the main reasons why “downstream” simulation and analysis results are *unreliable and not reproducible*
- Firm transformation rules, embedded in model view definitions and in middleware, make results *reproducible*

# Data Transformation Rules

- **Rules must be *unambiguous and uniformly interpreted and implemented***
  - **Reproducible *regardless of software*: same original data, same result of transformation**
  - **Agreed upon by industry and software developers**
- **Rules must protect *integrity of data***
- **Rules embedded in code**
  - **No arbitrary manual intervention in data transformation allowed/possible**
  - **Embedded in model views**
  - **Embedded in middleware**

# Types Of “BIM” Software

- **All “BIM” software is model based**
  - Intelligent (object oriented) *itself*, or
  - Has *interfaces* to object oriented data bases
- **BIM authoring tools**
  - Instantiate data model with *authoritative* (original) data that describe a building
  - Usually used in a logical, industry process based *sequence*
  - CAD software examples: Revit, MicroStation, ArchiCAD, Allplan, etc.
  - CAD software example that is *not* a BIM authoring tool: AutoCAD
- **“Downstream” (lifecycle) applications**
  - Software that *imports* data it needs to work from a (partially) populated BIM
  - Software used to support work of *different industry disciplines*
  - Often performs BIM authoring
- **Model validation software**
  - Solibri Model Checker (SMC), Univ. of Karlsruhe’s *IFC Explorer*

# Major BIM Population Issues

- **Data and model validation**
  - Entered data must be *meaningful and unambiguous*
  - BIM must be “*clean*”
- **Software must comply with model views**
  - Software must be capable of *populating all data and data sets* defined by the view(s) it serves (even if some views overlap)
- **Data integrity**
  - All data must come from their *original source*
  - Entered data must be reliable, persistent, consistent and not contradictory
- **Sequence in data and data set instantiation**
  - Given relationships and inheritances defined in the data model, some data and data sets *must* be defined before other (e.g., walls must be defined before windows)
- **Data ownership**
  - Must be defined in contracts and acceptable to all involved
- **BIM access authorization management**
  - Individual and group “write” permissions

# Current Status Of “BIM” Software

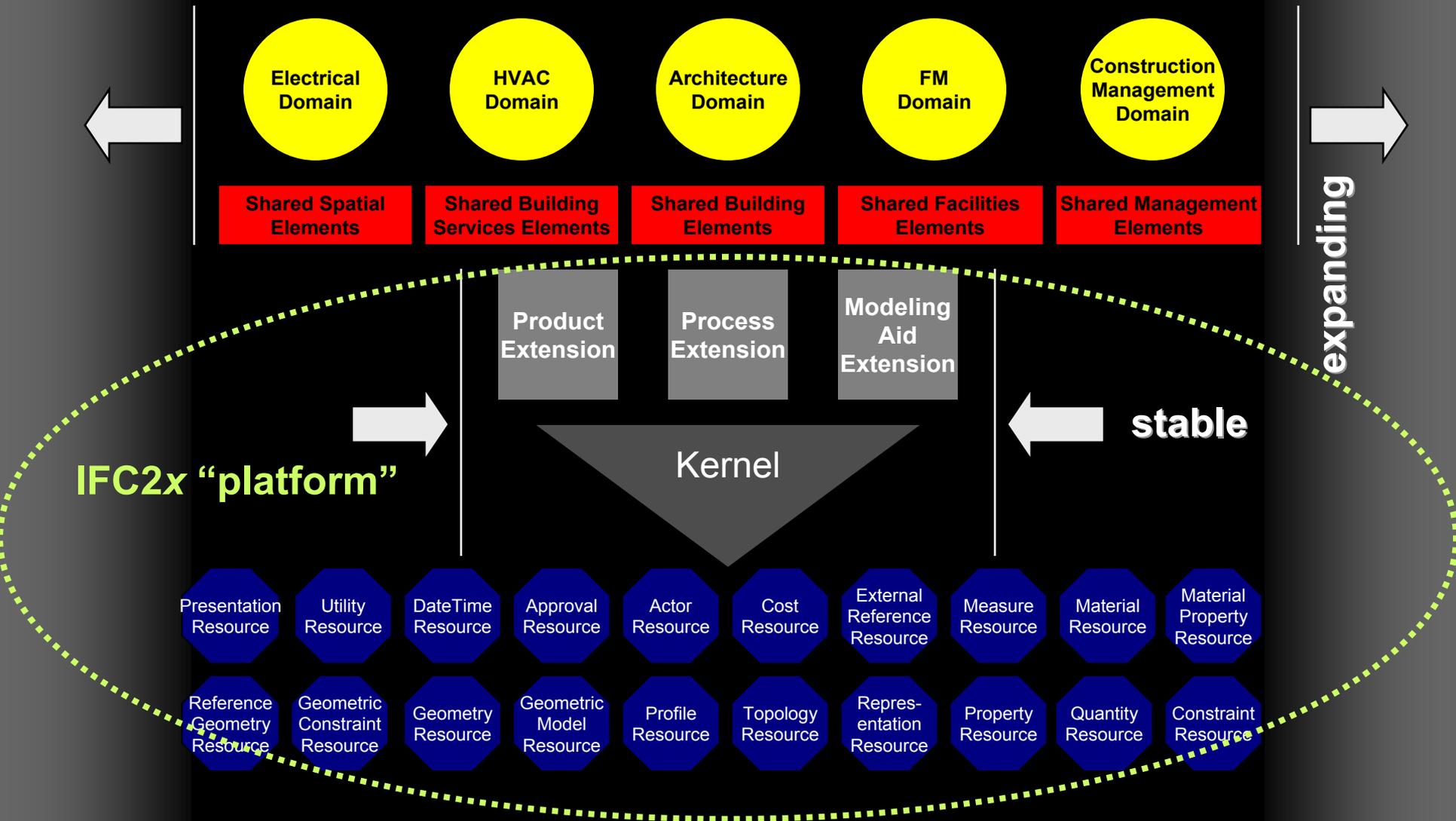
- **Most “BIM” software currently falls way short of end users’ expectations**
  - Limited functionality
  - Immature state of development
  - Full of bugs
  - Not robust
  - Relies too much on (often arbitrary) approximation
- **Most “downstream” (lifecycle) applications are not (yet) interoperable**
- **Software quality and lack of interoperability are critical bottlenecks in AECOO industry wide adoption of BIM**
- **Weak AECOO industry software market does not justify the necessary increases in software development investment**

# What Else One Must Know

- **About “interoperable” software**
  - What interoperable software can *perform the task*
  - With what *other* software can that software *exchange data*
  - How to use that software *competently and effectively*
  - That used data are *valid*
  - There is no substitute for knowledge and understanding – results from “black boxes” may *not* be what one might think they are
- **About all of this**
  - There are *no* shortcuts or “freebees” – you “get what you pay for”

# IFC As ISO/PAS 16739

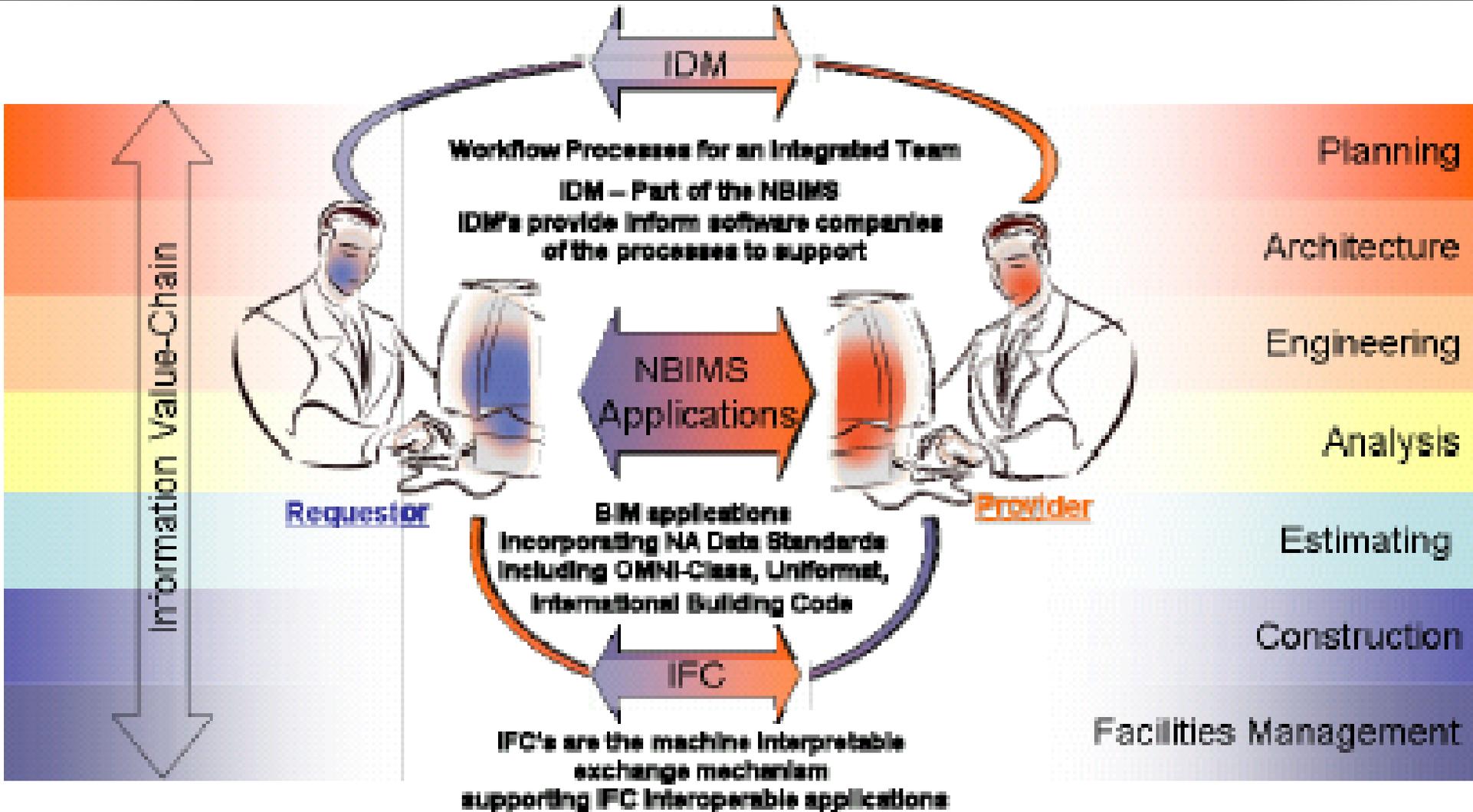
- Formal ISO standard (PAS) as of September 2005



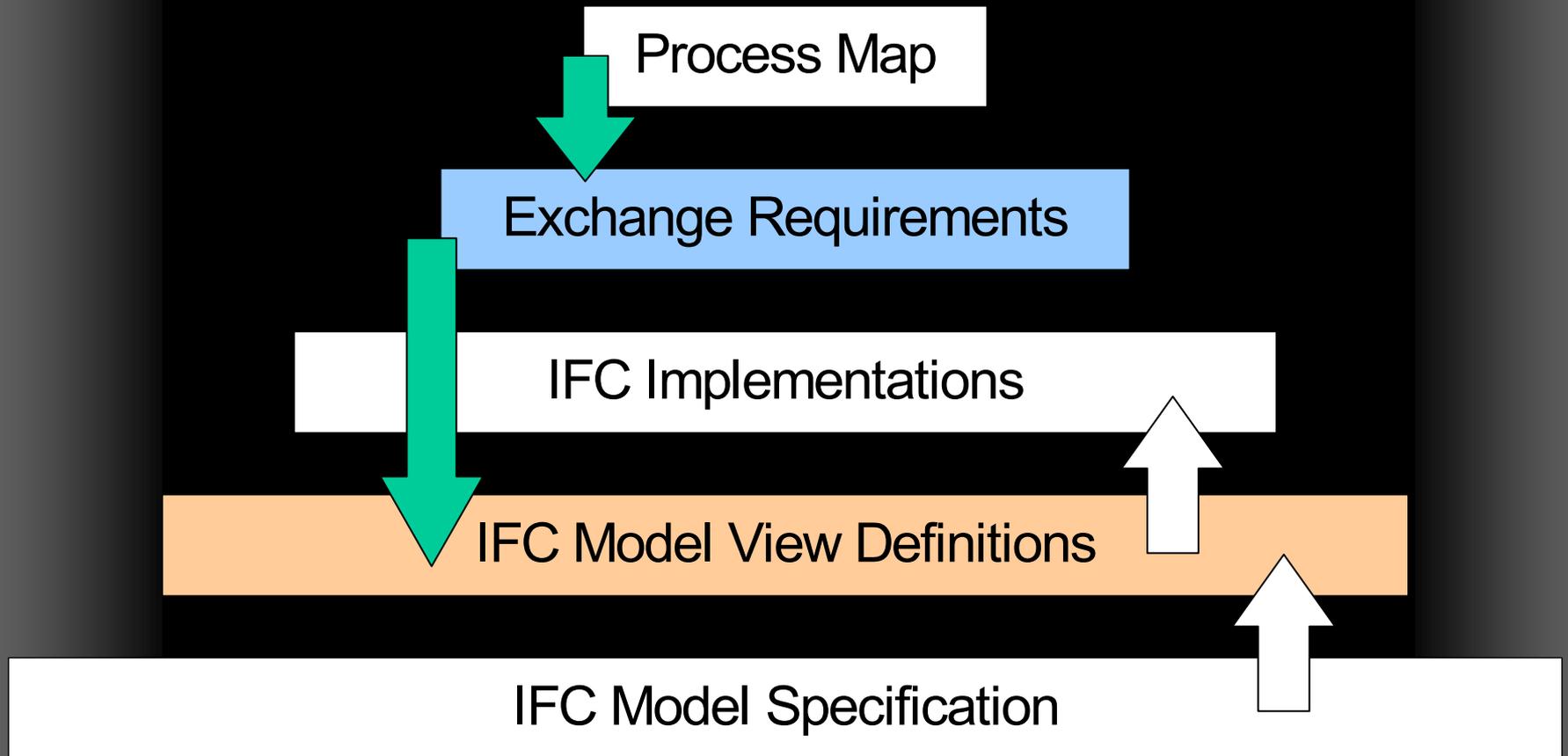
# What Is A National Standard?

- **Google: Technology-related convention as defined by a government or an industry standards body.**
- **Main elements of a national standard**
  - **Definition of standard**
  - **Acceptance of standard**
  - **Implementation of standard**
  - **Compliance with the standard**
  - **Enforcement of standard**
- **A standard supports a given policy and is its reflection**
- **Standard enforcement impacts the judiciary system**

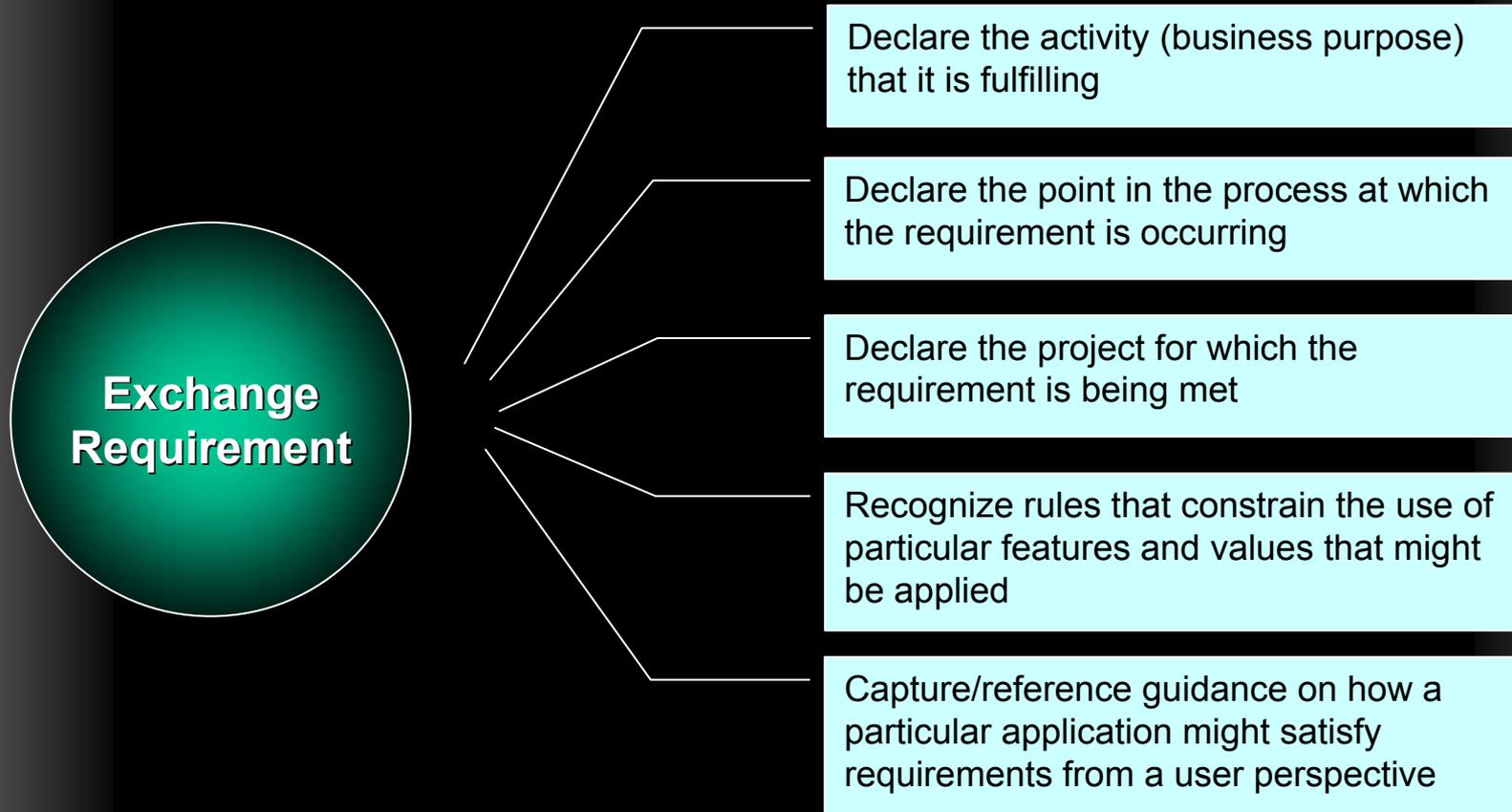
# National BIM Standard Definition



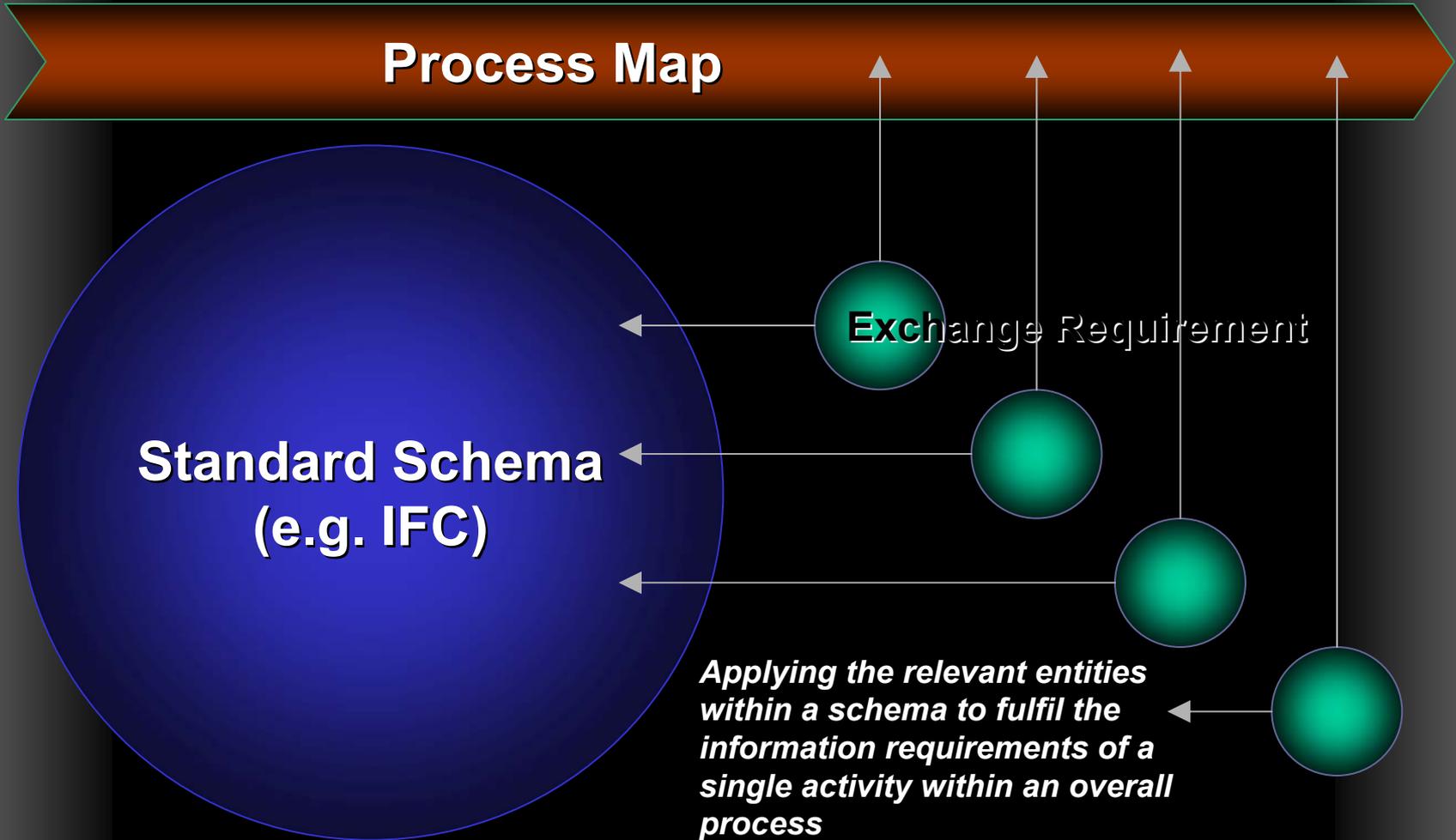
# Creating IFC Based BIM Standard



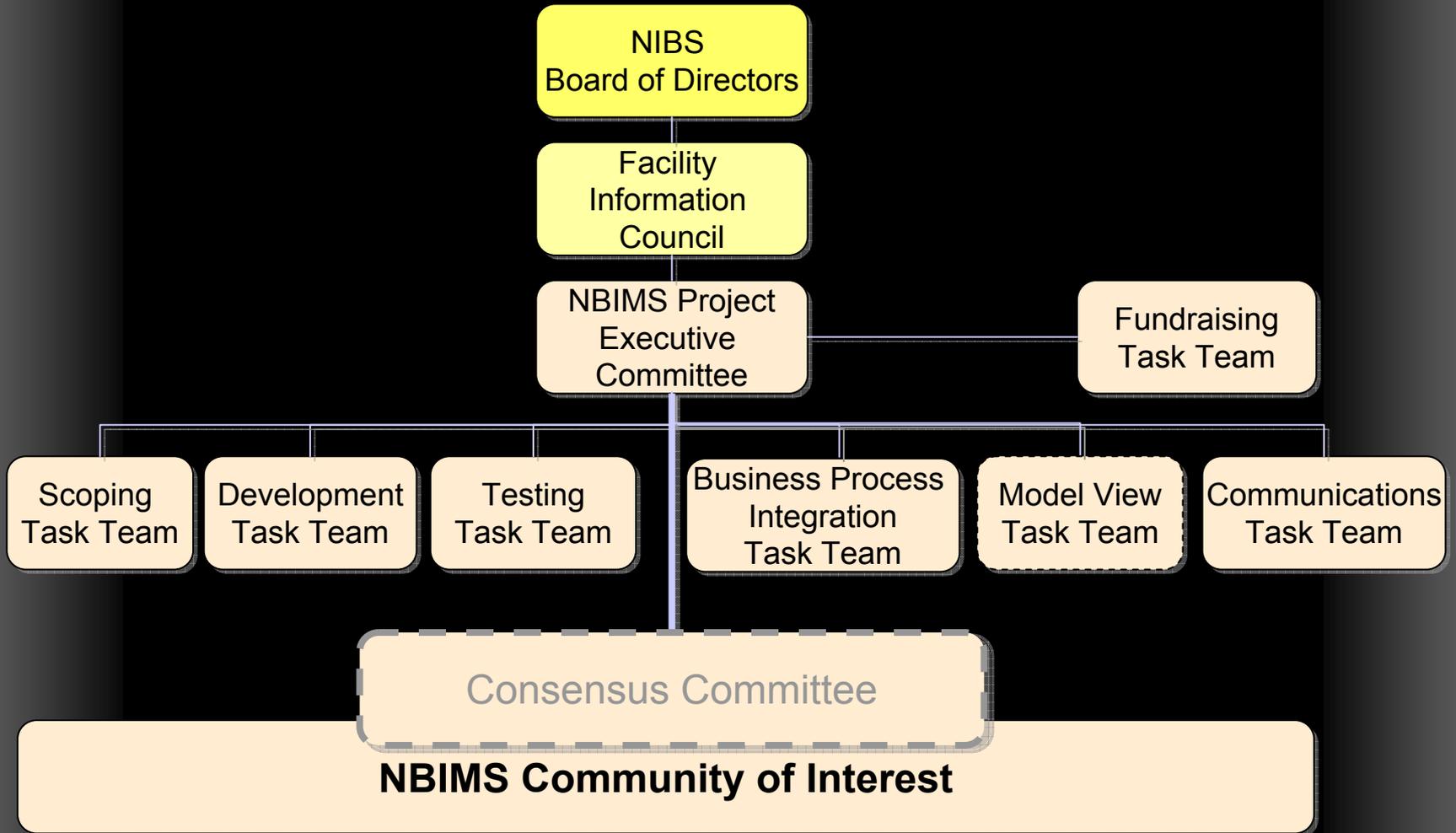
# Delivering Benefit for the User



# Linking IFC With Industry Processes

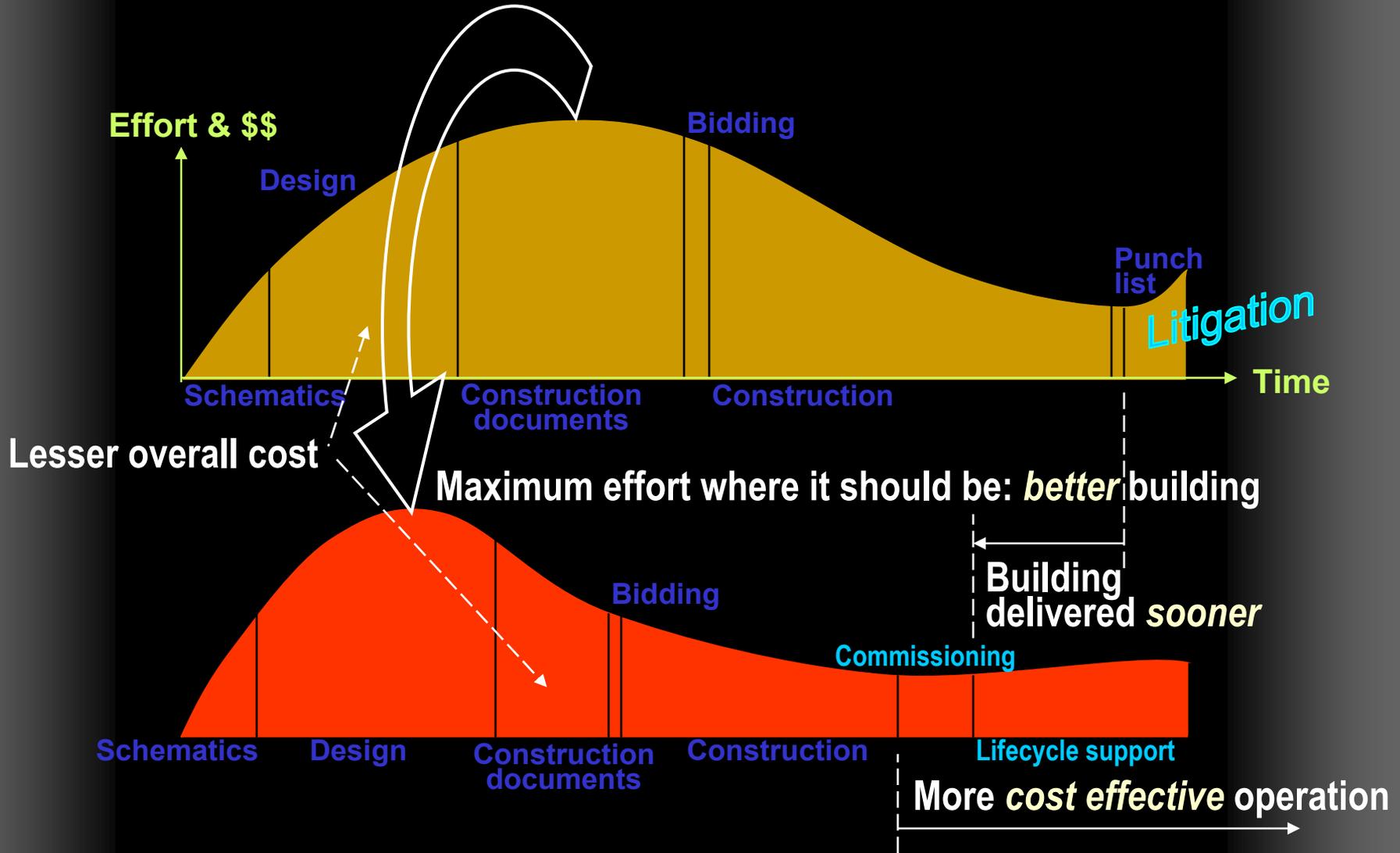


# NBIMS Organization Chart



# NBIMS Impact On AECOO Industry

- **All professional project work**



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