



Welcome

BIM Fundamentals

By BIMInnovage Solutions



BIM INNOVAGE SOLUTIONS

A BIM PRODUCTION HOUSE



Building Information Modeling

(Introduction)

Purpose:

- Understanding the BIM process, advantages of BIM, common practices and brief understanding on implementation process and BIM dimensions.

Aim:

- Gain the complete edge



01

What is BIM ?



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BIM is NOT !!

BIM is not New
BIM is just 3D modelling
BIM's just a type of software

Building Information Modeling is

BIM is a process we follow to create a digital record and a central source of shared knowledge of an asset from design through construction and into operation.

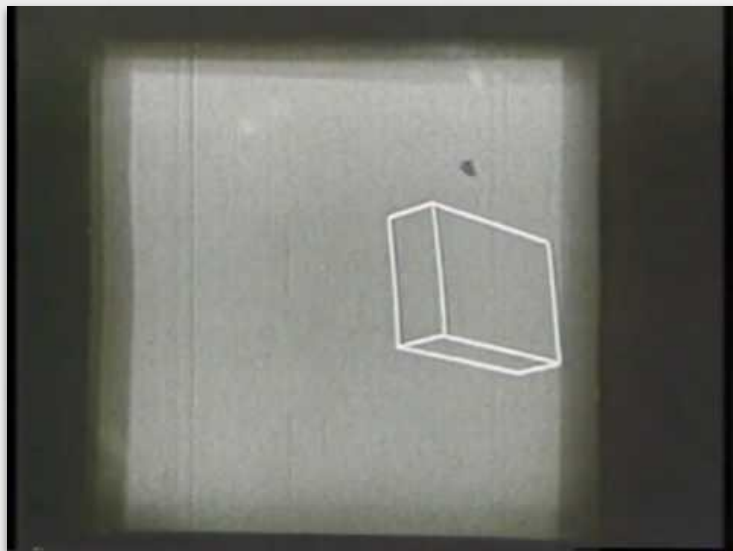
- BIM is more than a 3D visualisation of a project created by some design software.
- The Building Information Model is ALL the data pertaining to a project.
- A graphical representation of the project, which is commonly known as the 3D model.
- A database of information associated with the asset, this could be cost, performance or construction information.

02

Origins Of BIM

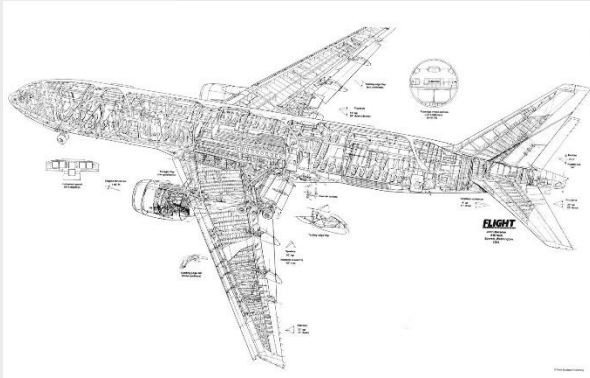
Origins Of BIM

- In 1963 Ivan Sutherland develops SketchPad as a drawing assistant for part of his Ph.D dissertation.
- In 1970 **BIM** concepts was born.



BIM Concept

Aerospace Industry



Build Digitally on the computer!

Adopted in automotive company such as BMW, Porsche, Honda, Audi, Volkswagen, Volvo, Ford etc.

Automobile Industry



Used for car structures-door beams, IP support, bumper beams, roof rails, side rails, body components because CATIA capabilities in Computer Representation of surfaces.

03

Benefits of BIM

Construction Challenges

- Inefficiency
 - Poor coordination
 - Poor value for money
 - Lack of understanding
 - Reluctance to change
 - Lack of Proper Planning.
 - Poor Decision Making.
 - Lack of Mediation.
- Lack of Project Monitoring/ Program Monitoring.
 - Reluctance in adoption of new technology.
 - Lack in Value Engineering adoption.
 - Lack of Integrated Project Delivery.

30% of projects do not meet original program or budget
92% of clients said that designers drawings are typically not sufficient for construction.
37% of materials used in construction become waste.
10% of the cost of a project is typically due to change orders.
38% of carbon emissions are from buildings not cars.

CMAA Owners survey, CMAA Industry Report, Economist Magazine

Benefits Of Using BIM

- 3D coordination.
- Clash detection.
- Construction simulation.
- Cost estimation.
- Building systems analysis.
- Energy analysis.
- Lighting analysis.
- Wind Analysis.
- Mechanical analysis.
- Structural analysis .
- Visualisation / design communication.

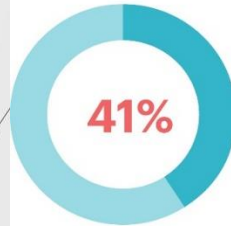
- Building Performance Analysis.
- Asset and a central source of a shared Knowledge
- Material Quantity Take-off
- BIM allows us to show the CLIENT the END USER and all STAKEHOLDERS to look around the building before it has been built.
- With a VIRTUAL MODEL you can run scenarios.
- Iron out problems before you build – Try Before you buy.

Benefits Of Using BIM

CONTRACTORS CITING BIM BENEFIT AS AMONG TOP THREE FOR THEIR COMPANY

Source: McGraw Hill Construction, 2013

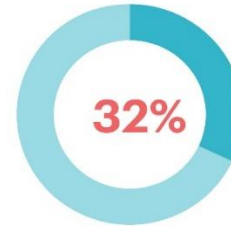
REDUCED ERRORS
AND OMISSIONS



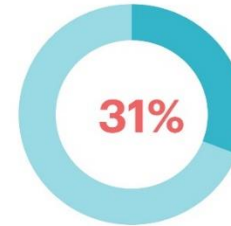
COLLABORATING WITH
OWNERS/DESIGN FIRMS



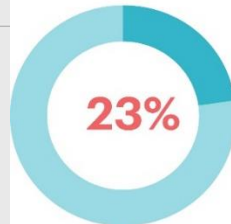
ENHANCING YOUR
ORGANIZATION'S IMAGE



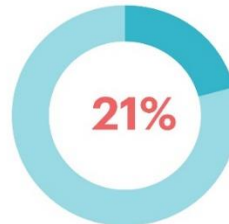
REDUCING REWORK



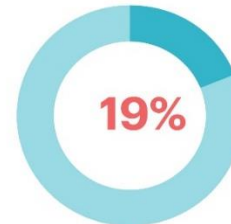
REDUCED
CONSTRUCTION COST



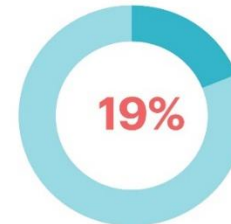
BETTER COST
CONTROL/PREDICTABILITY



REDUCING OVERALL
PROJECT DURATION



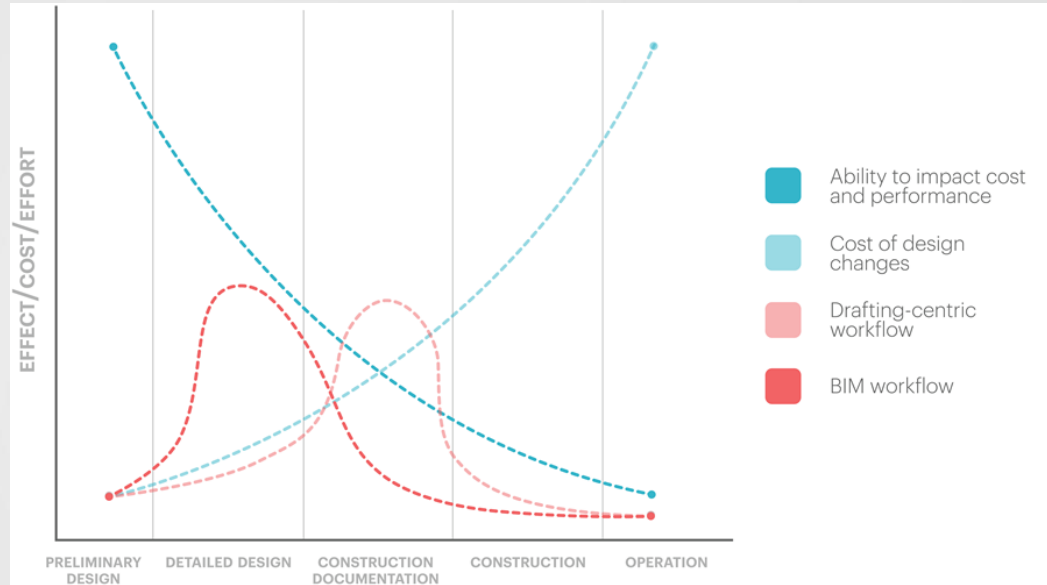
MARKETING NEW BUSINESS



When to Implement BIM?

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By dynamically connecting design, analysis, and documentation in a BIM workflow, most of the effort in a design project is shifted back into the detailed design phase when the ability to impact project performance is high and the cost of making design changes is low



BIM Schools?

- Higher employability
- Higher Pay
- Helps you produce drawings more efficiently
- Allows you to access various visualization and analysis tools
- Easy collaboration in group work
- Clash detection
- Less duplication of work



Central source of a shared Knowledge

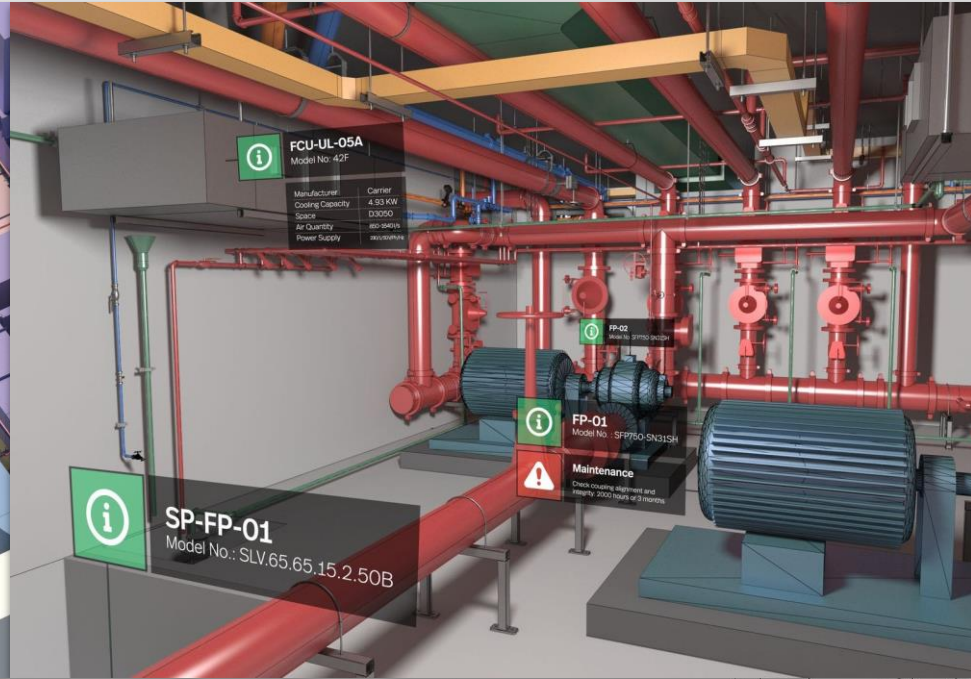
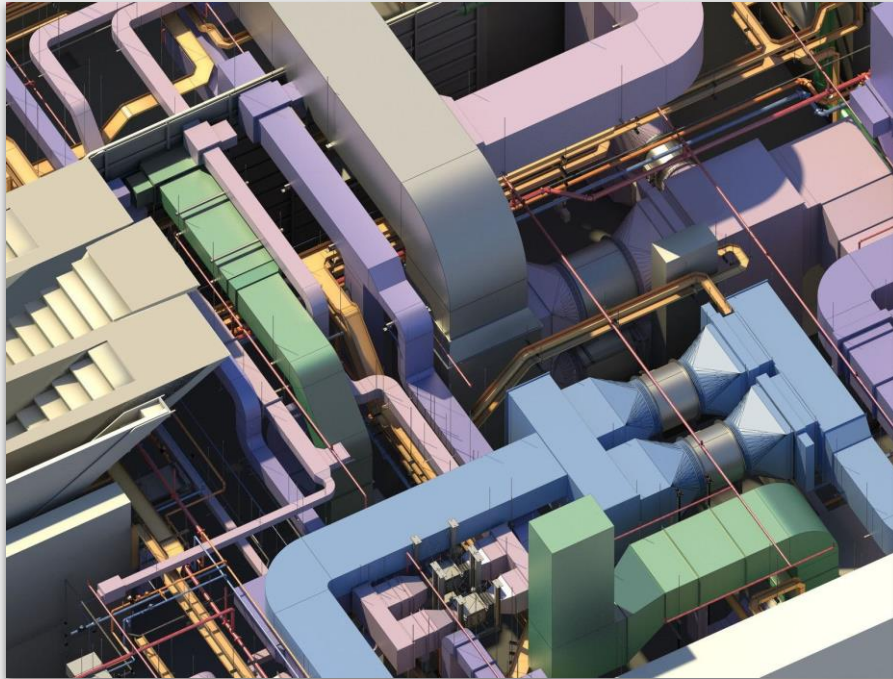


3D Visualization

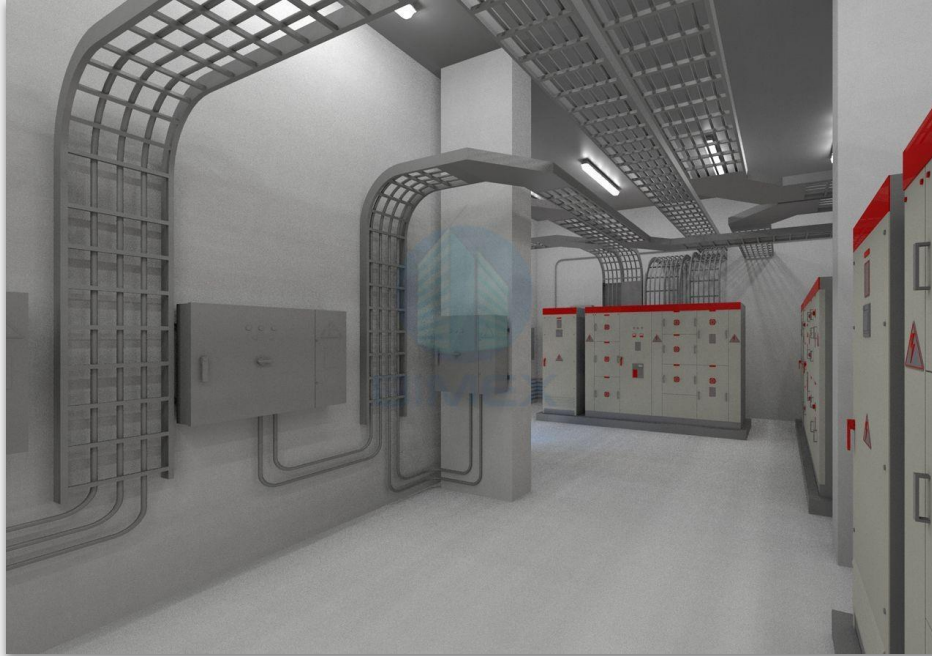
BIM's inherent 3D-rendering of the project views, which help understanding of what the project is all about, and how sophisticated the work is.



3D Visualization



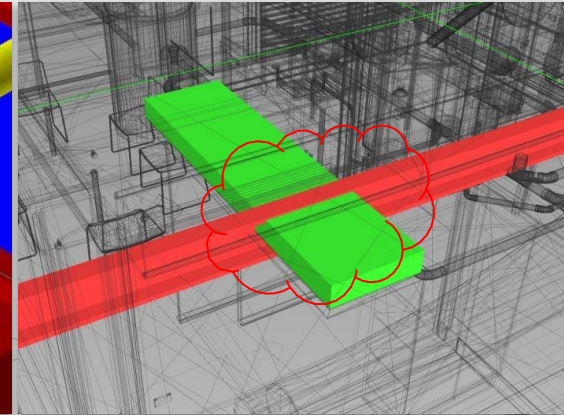
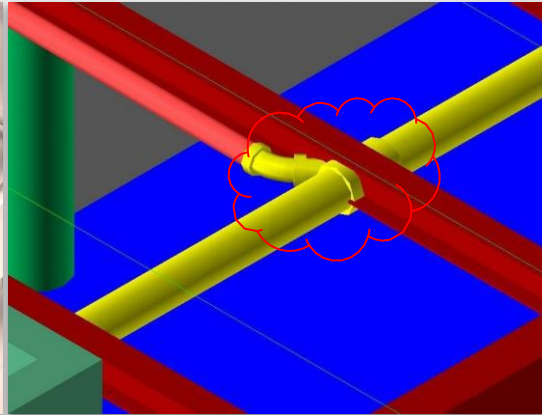
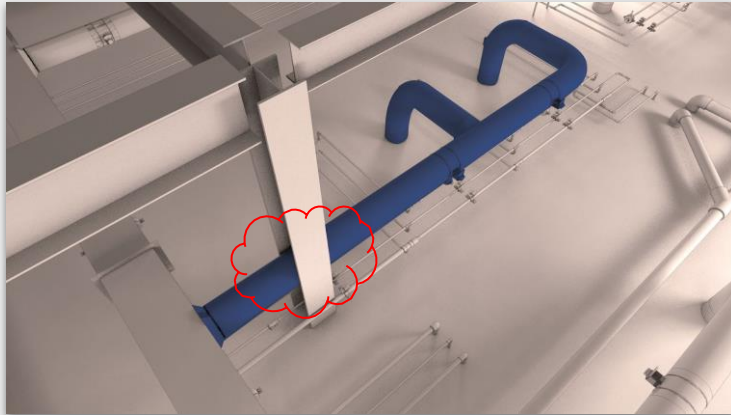
3D Visualization



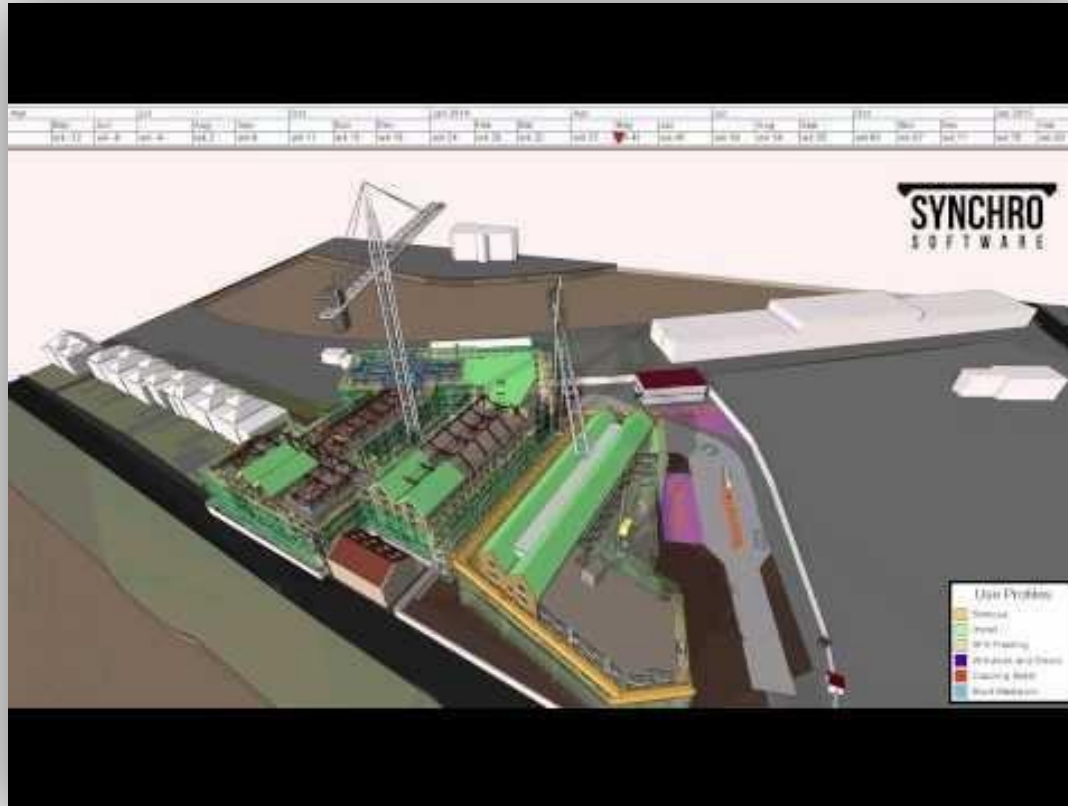
Clash detection

Coordination between the different disciplines leads to.

- Minimize conflicts between all systems.
- Minimize the overall cost of project at the installation and construction stages.



Construction simulation





Remote Access to Project Data



Communication and Knowledge Exchange

2D Data Exchange

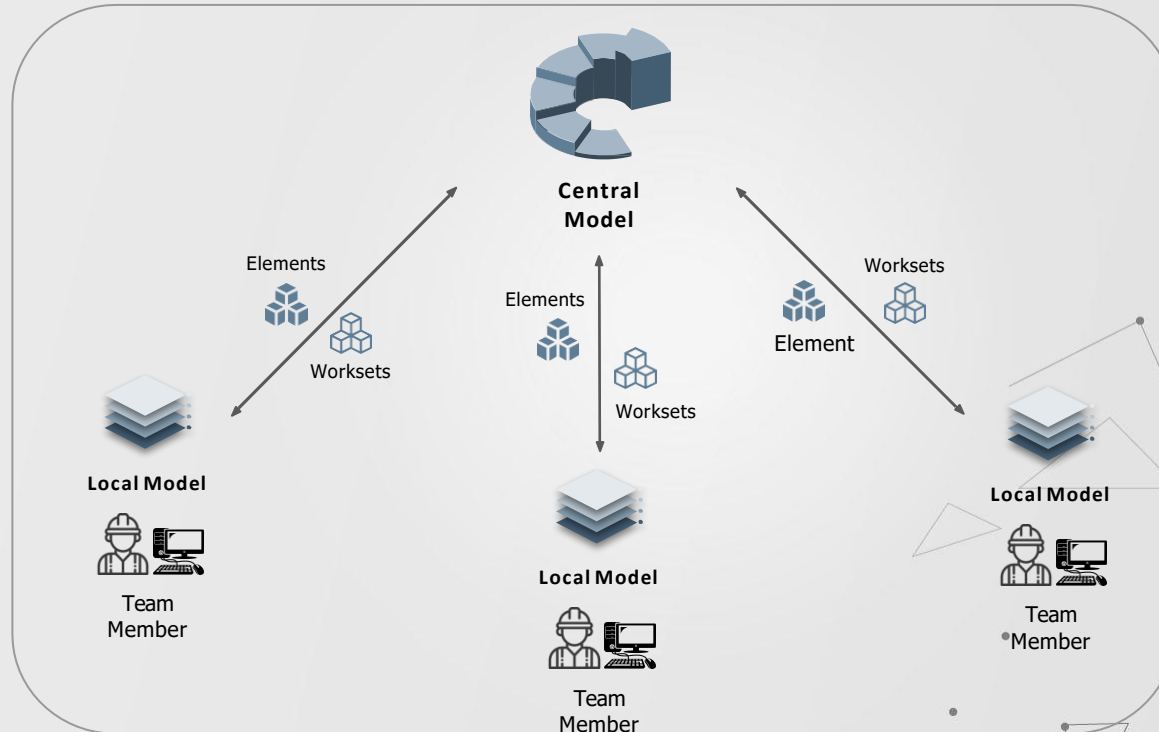


BIM Interoperability



Team Collaboration.

Working Sharing among Team.



Interoperability “Integration”

BIM process provides the ability of two separate systems or software programs to communicate and exchange data with each other.



Building Simulation

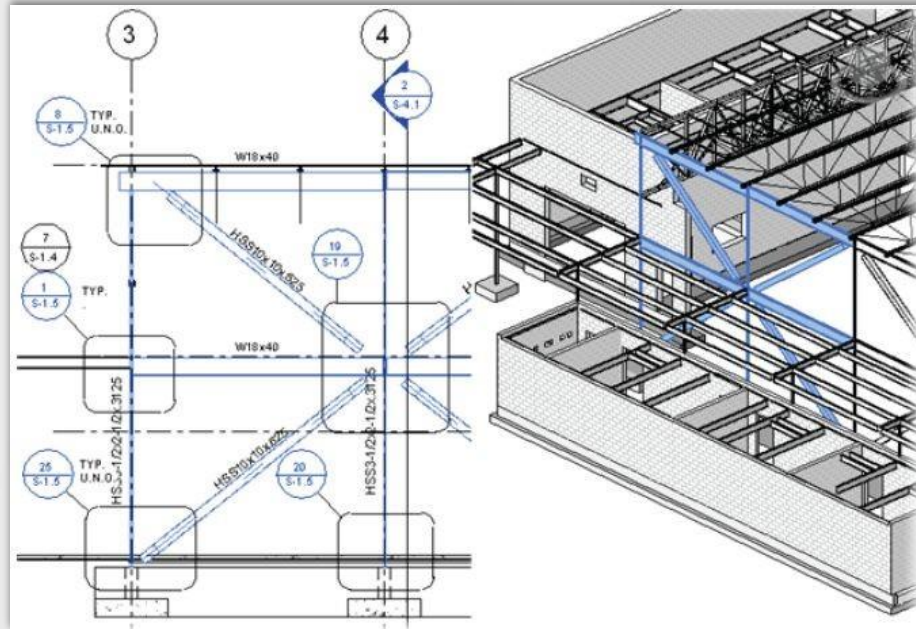
With a VIRTUAL MODEL you can run scenarios.



Bidirectional Associativity.

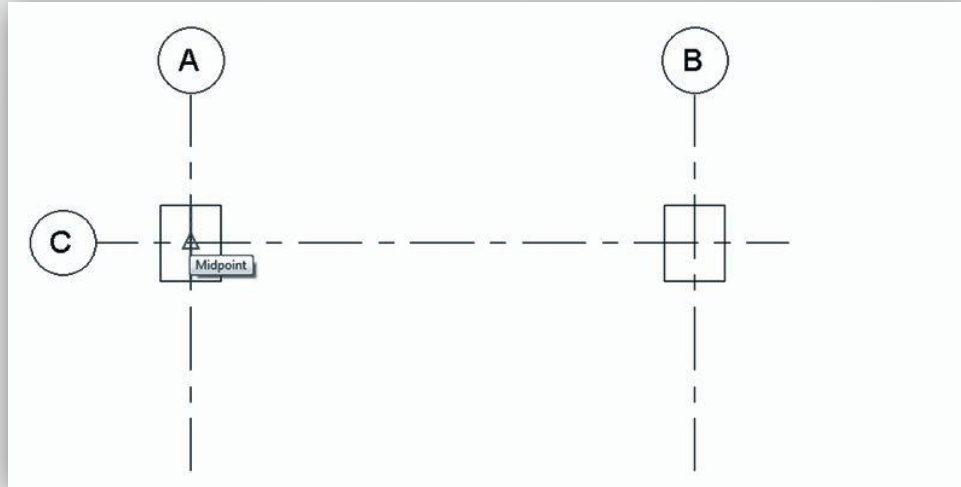
Since data is stored in a central place in a BIM model, any modification to the building design will be automatically replicated in each view, such as floor plans, sections, elevations and also the schedules.

This not only helps in creating the documentation faster, but also provides automatic coordination of different views.



Classification Condition				Rebar Weight (kg)					Summary (kg)	
Element Type	Floor	Name	Rebar Type	Rebar Diameter (mm)						
				10	12	16	20	25		
161	Foundation Floor	C100P300	T	7.102	0	0	0	0	119.914	119.916
162		C140P300	T	6.116	0	0	0	0	117.849	123.965
163		C160P300	T	6.886	0	0	0	0	122.551	129.431
164		C180P300	T	96.322	87.157	0	0	0	0	183.479
165		C170P300	T	10.702	0	0	0	0	0	10.702
166		C180P300	T	7.645	0	0	0	0	0	7.645
167		C180P300	T	128.429	110.478	0	0	0	0	238.907
168		C200P300	T	83.326	0	0	0	0	747.252	830.579
169		C300P300	T	24.463	0	0	0	0	0	24.463
170		C400P300	T	13.01	0	0	0	0	207.434	271.243
171		C800P300	T	160.537	0	0	0	0	0	160.537
172		C600P300	T	18.347	0	0	0	0	0	18.347
173		C700P300	T	12.231	0	0	0	0	0	12.231
174		C800P350	T	7.102	0	0	0	0	119.314	126.416
175		C800P350	T	17.696	0	0	0	0	173.805	191.502
176		Col-C2	T	78.231	0	0	0	0	0	78.231
177		Col-C3	T	9.468	0	0	0	0	0	9.468
178		Col-C4	T	9.468	0	0	0	0	110.219	119.688
179	Column	C100P300	T	386.617	0	0	1162.266	0	0	1548.883
180		C100P300	T	17.563	0	0	52.633	0	0	70.216
181		C100P220	T	15.388	0	0	48.736	0	0	64.124
182		C100P220	T	15.388	0	0	0	0	62.242	98.63
183		C100P220	T	16.039	0	39.191	0	0	0	55.13
184		C140P220	T	16.039	0	32.854	0	0	0	51.443
185		C170P300	T	29.814	19.917	0	0	0	0	48.831
186		C180P300	T	29.814	17.468	0	0	0	0	47.282
187		C200P300	T	39.171	0	0	167.962	0	0	207.133
188		C300P300	T	87.913	0	0	0	412.742	500.655	
189	Ground Floor	C400P300	T	39.752	0	0	0	162.785	202.536	
190		C500P300	T	457.942	272.253	0	0	0	0	730.194
191		C600P300	T	91.735	54.451	0	0	0	0	146.186
192		C700P300	T	35.165	0	0	105.266	0	0	140.431

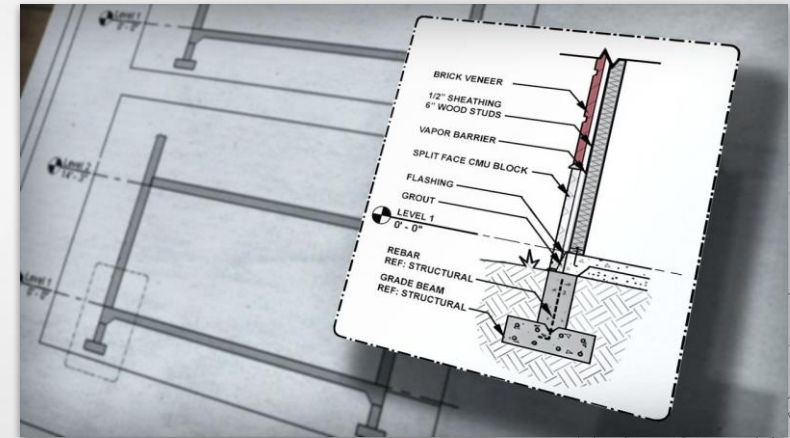
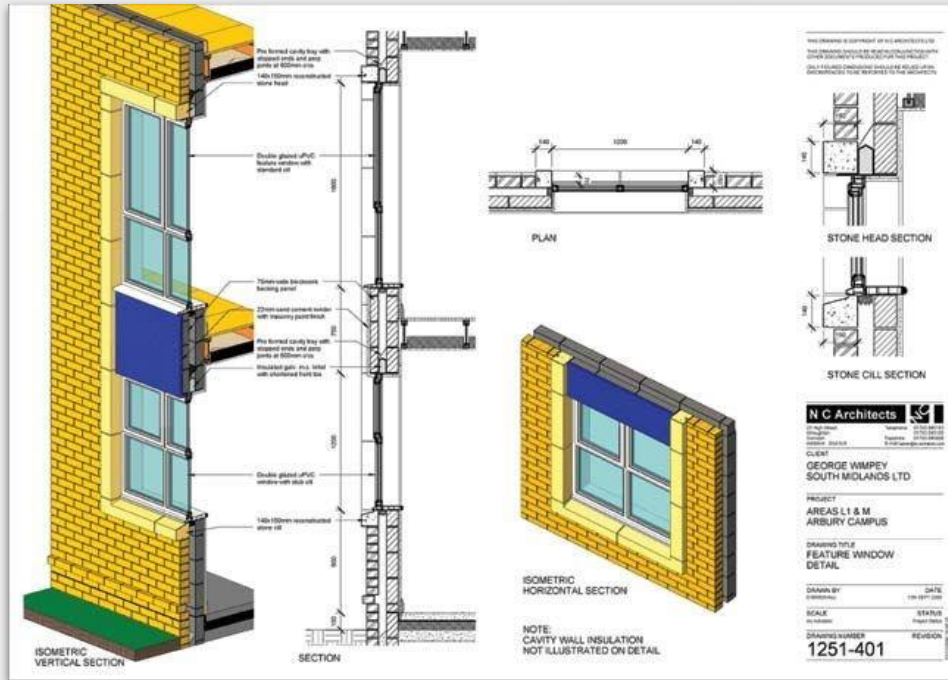
Parametric Relationships.





Detailed Drawings and Sections

BIM based software's takes no time to produce a section from the plan view.





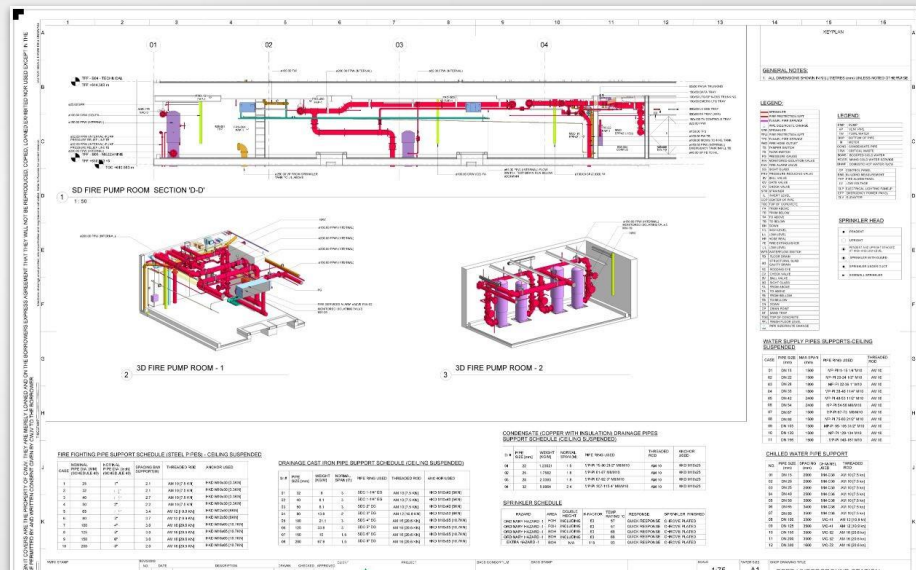
Material Quantity Take-off

Material quantity take-off schedules are automatically extracted from the model and can be exported to excel spreadsheets.

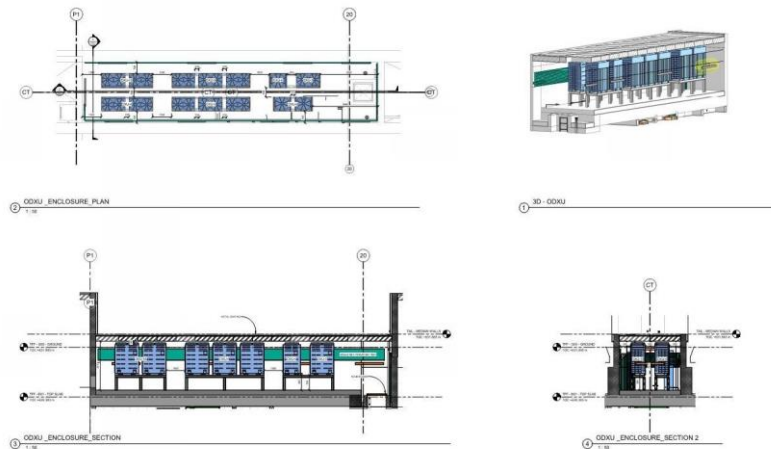
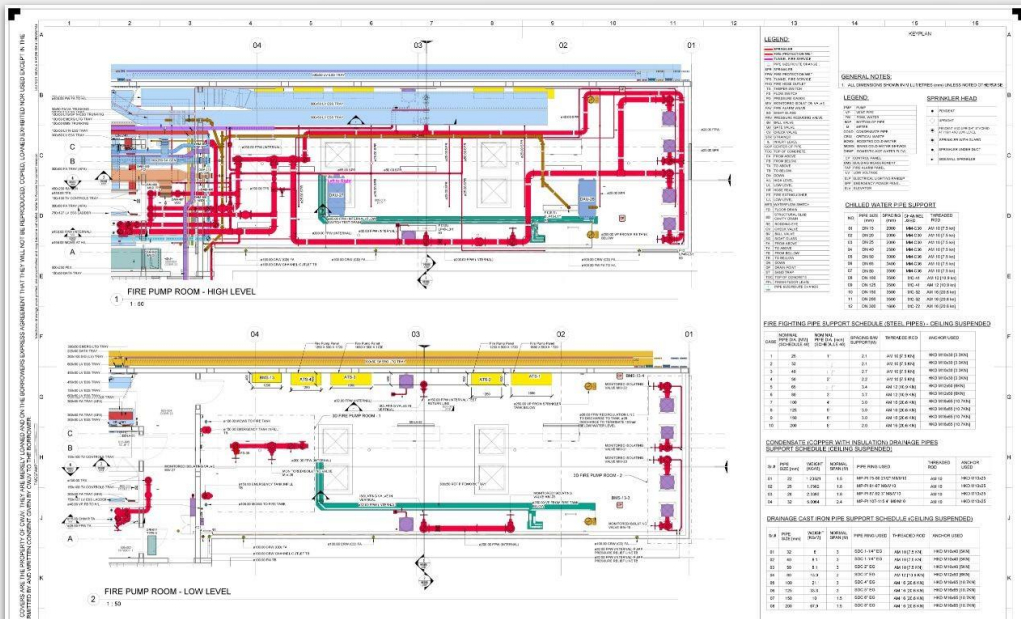
Rebar Schedule (Edit Rebar)										
Project Name: [REDACTED]			Date: 2020-07-17							
Floor: Ground Floor			Total Weight: 2788.287kg							
Ref. #	Type	Dia. (mm)	Shape	Calculation Formula	Formula Description	Cut-off Length (mm)	Qty. (kg)	Rebar Dia. (mm)	C/J Zone	Remarks
Element: 150x500(1199) Position: <1+114.X>+<3-130.X> Rebar Weight of Current Element: 145.754kg										
1	T	10	500x100	2'500*100*24		144	40	30.5	1	number 1 span number 1 span
No.1	T	12	340x4930	5270		527	2	9.35	7	Main bar
No.2	T	16	3675x129	3965		396	5	12.5	16	Main bar
No.3	T	25	249x7938x85	8537		853	7	60.8		Bottom continuous bar
No.4	T	16	1x2094	2094		209	4	9.42		Bottom continuous bar
No.5	T	16	1x4165	4165		416	5	13.1	40	Bottom continuous bar
Element: 150x600(1026) Position: <5+114.8>+<2398>+<7.8>+<2398> Rebar Weight of Current Element: 113.969kg										
1	T	10	150x100	2'500*100*24		154	42	30.8	75	number 1 span number 1 span
No.1	T	12	310x3930	4240		424	2	7.52	9	Top continuous bar
No.2	T	20	249x5856	6105		610	5	30.1	15	Bottom continuous bar
No.3	T	20	1x3080	3080		308	0	15.1	50	Top continuous bar
No.4	T	12	1x3580	3790		379	0	6.73		Top continuous bar
No.5	T	16	1x4248x136	4608		460	8	14.5	47	Bottom continuous bar
Element: 18x137 150x500(1207) Position: <1b-1570.J+149>+<1b-1570.K.74> Rebar Weight of Current Element: 52.623kg										
1	T	10	150x100	2'500*100*24		144	20	17.7	55	number 1 span
No.1	T	12	270x4645	5205		520	5	9.24	2	Top continuous bar

Classification Condition					Quantity			
Floor	Concrete Grade	Entity Type	Name	Section Shape	Volume(m3)	Area of formwork(m2)	Number(pc)	Girth(m)
Foundation Floor	C25	Vertical	C5	Round	0.070	0.754	1	0.942
			C8	Round	0.071	0.801	1	0.942
			C1	Rectangular	0.090	0.693	1	1.300
			C10	Rectangular	0.023	0.325	1	1.300
			C11	Rectangular	0.023	0.325	1	1.300
			C12	Rectangular	0.024	0.400	1	1.000
			C13	Rectangular	0.024	0.400	1	1.000
			C14	L-a	0.086	1.198	1	1.800
			C15	Rectangular	0.050	0.715	1	1.300
			C17	Rectangular	0.030	0.430	1	1.300
			C18	Rectangular	0.044	0.600	1	1.500
			C19	Rectangular	0.049	0.780	1	1.500
			C2	Rectangular	0.067	0.908	1	1.500
			C20	Rectangular	0.044	0.655	1	1.300
			C21	Rectangular	0.052	0.798	1	1.300
			C22	Rectangular	0.044	0.600	1	1.500
			C23	Rectangular	0.044	0.705	1	1.300
			C24	Rectangular	0.036	0.615	1	1.000
			C25	Rectangular	0.060	0.894	1	1.300
			C26	Rectangular	0.036	0.520	1	1.300
			C27	Rectangular	0.041	0.550	1	1.500
			C28	Rectangular	0.120	1.776	1	2.400
			C3	Rectangular	0.056	0.910	1	1.300
			C31	Rectangular	0.289	3.638	1	4.500
			C4	Rectangular	0.036	0.520	1	1.300
			C6	Rectangular	0.053	0.951	1	1.300
			C7	Rectangular	0.073	1.185	1	1.500
			C9	Rectangular	0.028	0.375	1	1.500

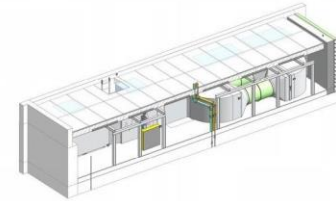
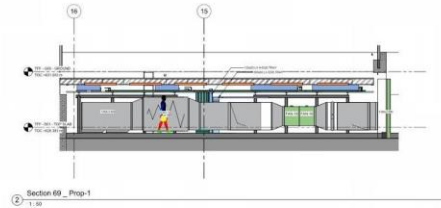
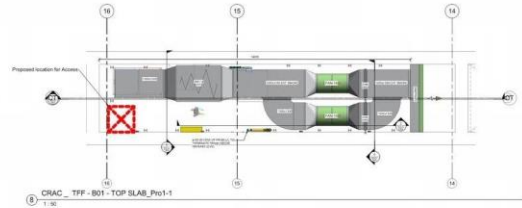
Facilitates the generation of 2D drawings of any part with any level of detail required.



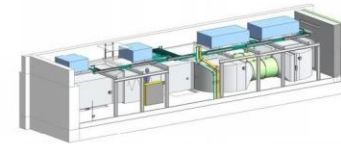
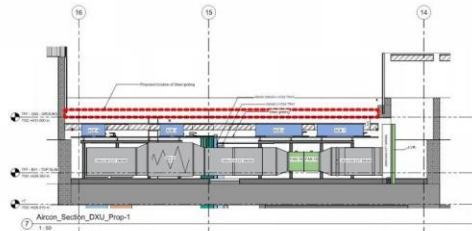
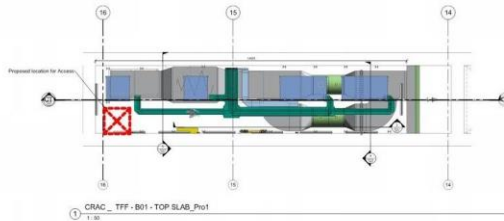
Coordinated Drawings



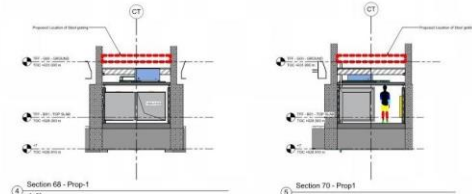
Coordinated Drawings



CRAC Prop-1



CRAC Prop-12



04

BIM Maturity



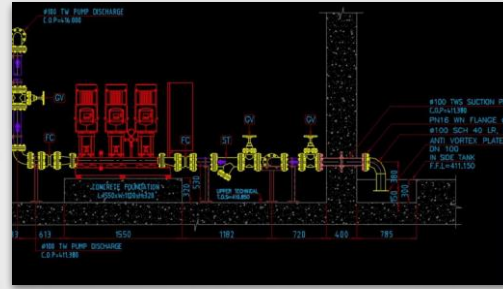
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Evolution of Design Process



Hand Drafting



Computer Aided Drafting
(CAD)



Building Information
Modeling

BIM Maturity

We have always had Building Information Modelled in some way or other.

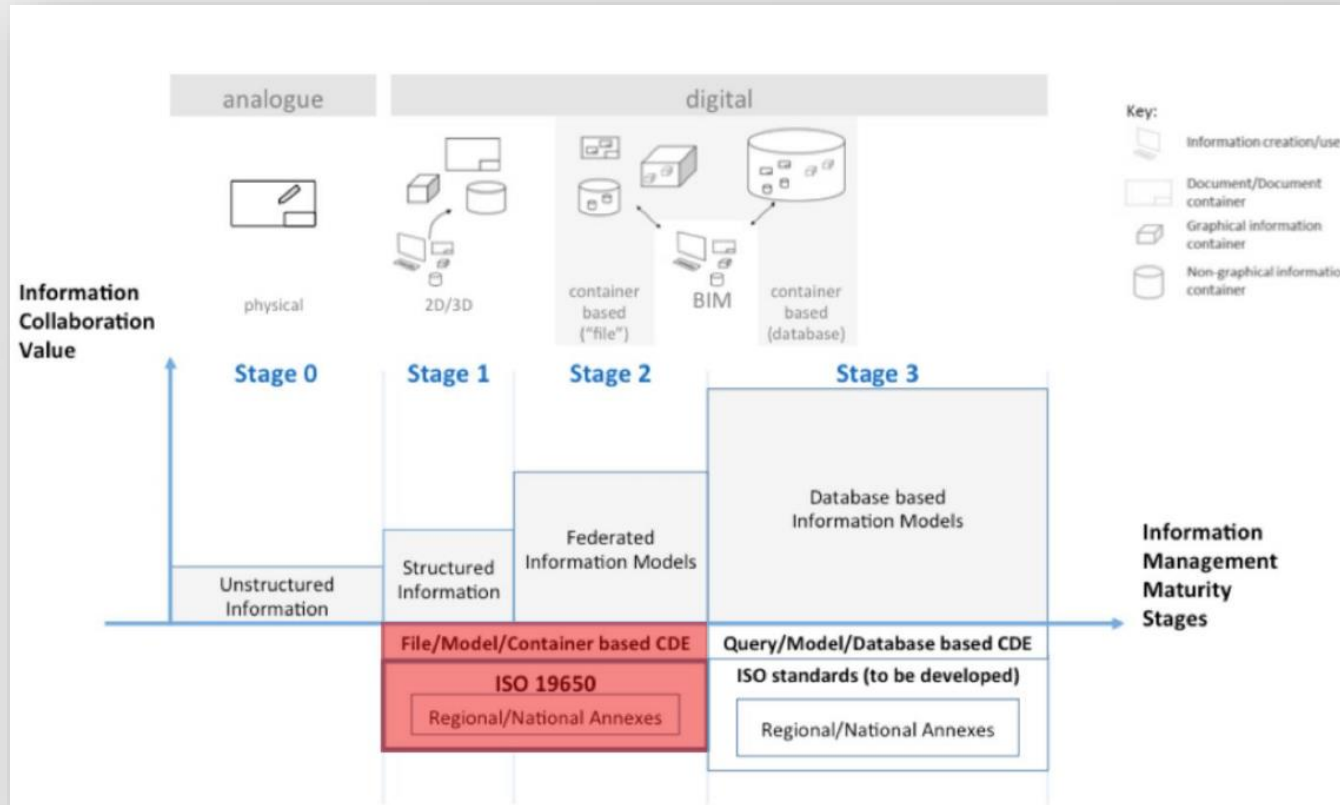


The output from design teams have changed over the years from hand drawn plans and details to the use of computer aided design (CAD). CAD looked to replace drawing boards and improved drawing production.

CAD has more recently developed into 3D modelling design tools, improving the information output and also improving the ability to communicate, graphically the design to project stakeholder.

A Building Information Model is made up of **both graphical and non-graphical data**.

Objects contained in a model – a door being an object, a window, a ceiling and column etc. – can contain non graphical data such as specifications, dimensions and operational information. This graphical and non-graphical data can then be utilised by different project stakeholders.



05

BIM Dimensions



BIM Dimensions

BIM is more than a 3D visualisation

2D

Documentation:

Construction plans, any kind of drawings and graphic representations

3D

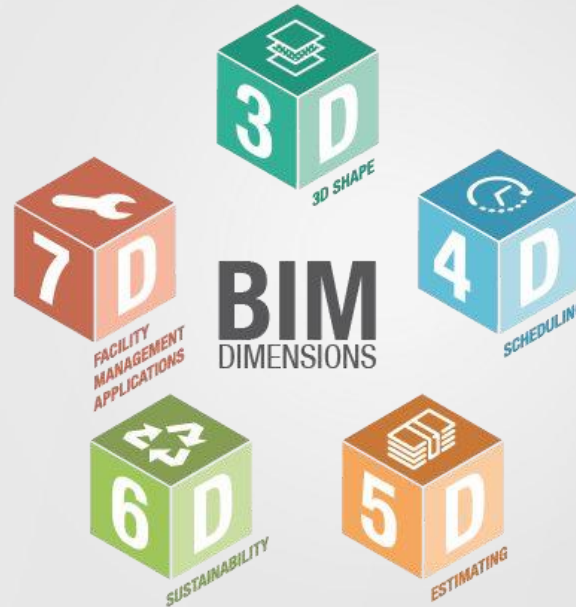
BIM Three-dimensional Model

Visualization of the project
Interdisciplinary coordination
Quantities take off
Workshop drawings

4D

Planning

Construction simulation
Logistics of the execution
Simulation of production processes



Costs control

Estimating expenses / cash flow
Materials flow
Operating Costs

5D

Sustainability

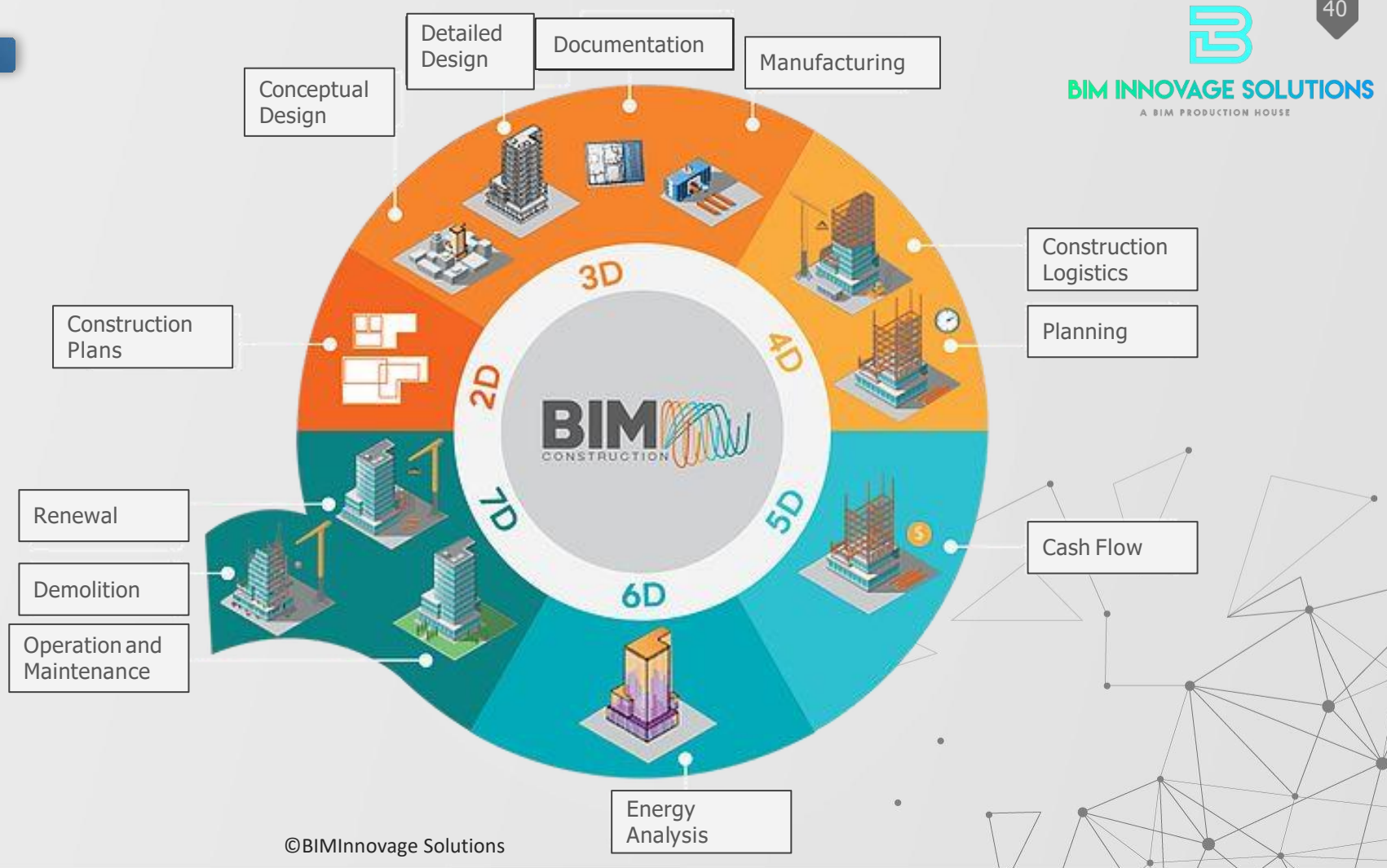
Energy analysis
Climate impact assessment
LEED and RESET monitoring

6D

Operation management

As-Built BIM Model
Operation strategy
And maintenance
Repair or demolition plan

7D



06

BIM Standards



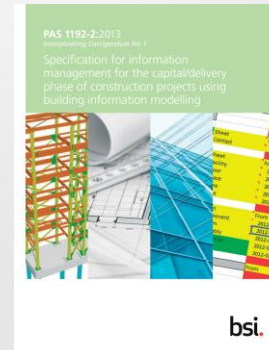
ISO 19650 (in Series from 1 to 5)

- Published British Standard in International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Defining the standards of information management including principles, delivery (construction) phase, operational phase, as well as information exchanging and security of information



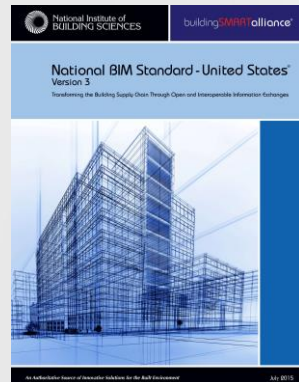
PAS 1192 (in Series from 1 to 6)

- The former version of ISO 19650, commonly recognize as superseded document
- Consist of various fundamental principles on how information management work flow is established.
- Also include the indication of various Level of Information



NBIMS-US V3

- United State National BIM Standards Version 3, an United State national standard
- Addressed various information management concerns including the referencing standards, Omni Class, Information Exchange Standards, as well as practical document samples



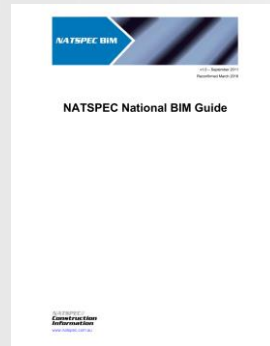
CIC BIM Protocol

- One of the British Guideline established by UK Construction Industry Council
- It defines various terminologies in use within BIM practices
- It also shown certain documentary samples to enable a smooth implementation of BIM by project team



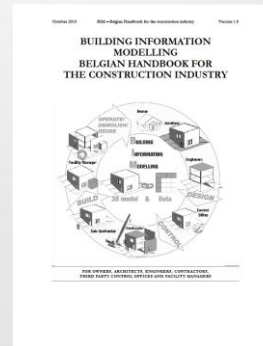
NATSPEC National BIM Guide

- An Australian national BIM guide
- Mainly driven by the definition of BIM workflow
- Indicating various terminology and technology in-use
- Presented as a role model on how BIM information exchange



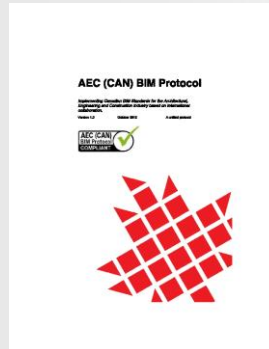
Belgium BIM Handbook

- Handbook for Belgium construction industry on BIM adoption
- Contents are mainly conceptual and principles definition of BIM
- Determining various BIM uses in construction industry
- Defining contents required to be exchanged during various phases of construction



AEC (CAN) BIM Protocol

- A Canada national BIM Protocol
- Defining detail operations of BIM implementation
- Addressed various BIM information exchange concerns
- Detailed expression on file naming convention and detail drawing requirements



HKI BIM Project Specification

- BIM project specification by Hong Kong Institute of BIM
- Indicating various examples of BIM projects processes
- Detailed exploration on various BIM process concerns
- Determined hardware and software specifications
- Specifically determine Level of Developments



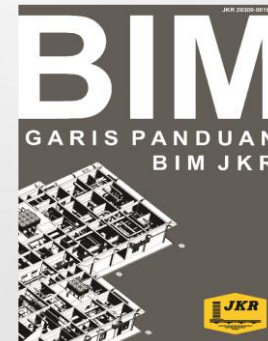
Malaysia BIM Guide

- A Malaysia national BIM guide
- Mainly defining conceptual and principles of BIM application
- Separated into 4 modules
- Fundamentally indicating various BIM conceptual & principles
- 4th Module is an example of BEP



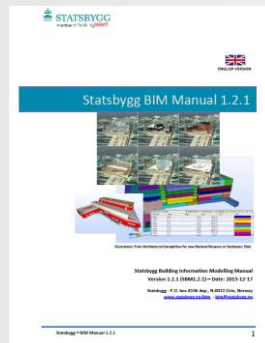
Public Work Department BIM Guide

- A Malaysian government body internal BIM guide
- Indicating various BIM Uses
- Expressed different BIM processes
- Detail elaboration of each BIM Roles and responsibilities



Statsbygg BIM Manual

- National BIM Manual for Norway
- Mainly modelling driven
- Indicating various BIM Uses as in various modelling techniques



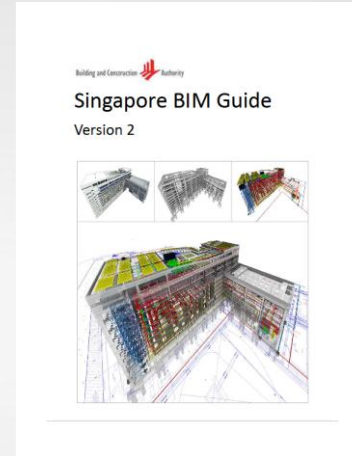
New Zealand BIM Handbook

- A New Zealand national BIM guide
- Mainly defining conceptual and principles of BIM application
- Consist a subsection indicating BIM process flow
- Expressed along the ultimate use of information, operational asset management.



Singapore BIM Guide

- A Singapore national BIM guide
- Indicated various modelling guide for the aid of collaborations
- Determined various deliverables for easier project application
- Explanation for BIM workflows



07

Level Of Development (LOD)





Level Of Development

LOD

Level of Development

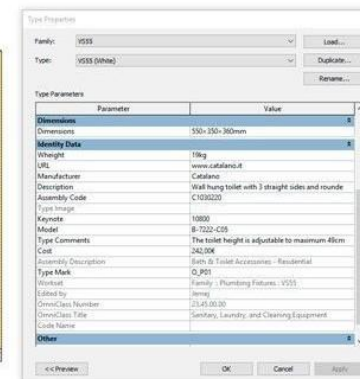
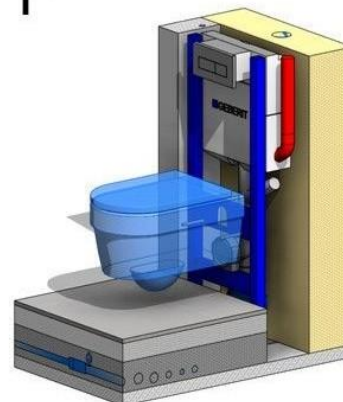
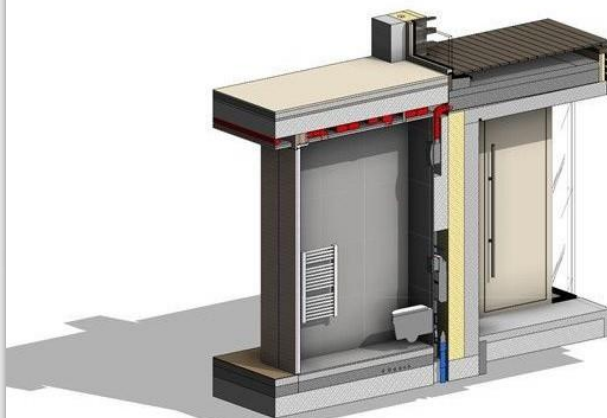
LoD

Level of Detail

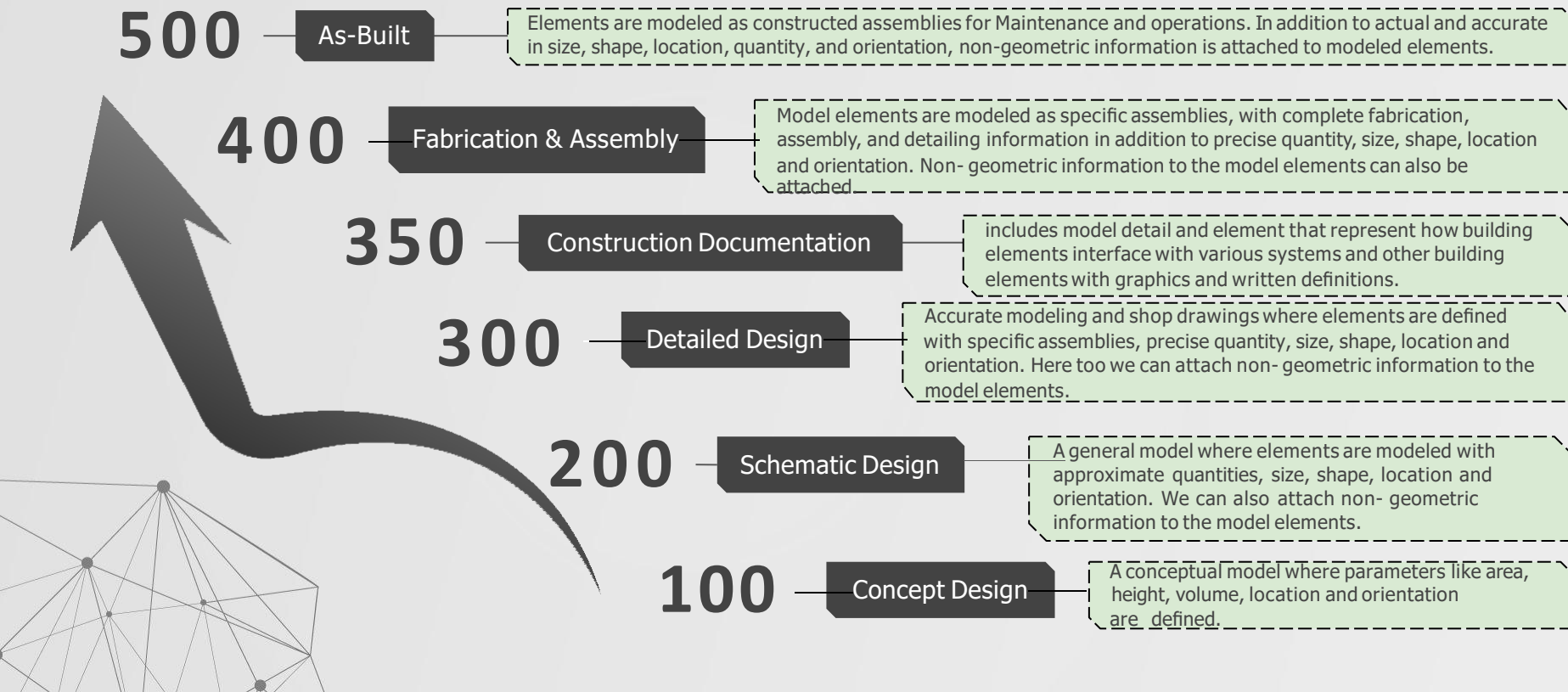
LOI

Level of Information

+



Level Of DeVELOPMENT





Level Of Details

LOD 100


Concept (Presentation)

DESCRIPTION:
Office Chair

Arms, Wheels

WIDTH:
DEPTH:
HEIGHT:
MANUFACTURER:

Herman Miller, Inc.

MODEL:

Mirra

LOD:
100
LOD 200


Design Development

DESCRIPTION:
Office Chair

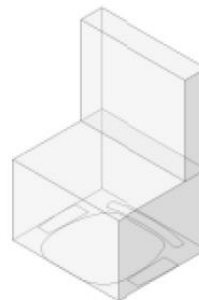
Arms, Wheels

WIDTH:
700
DEPTH:
450
HEIGHT:
1100
MANUFACTURER:

Herman Miller, Inc.

MODEL:

Mirra

LOD:
200
LOD 300


Documentation

DESCRIPTION:
Office Chair
Arms, Wheels
WIDTH:
700
DEPTH:
450
HEIGHT:
1100
MANUFACTURER:

Herman Miller, Inc.

MODEL:

Mirra

LOD:
300
LOD 400


Construction

DESCRIPTION:
Office Chair
Arms, Wheels
WIDTH:
685
DEPTH:
430
HEIGHT:
1085
MANUFACTURER:
Herman Miller, Inc
MODEL:
Mirra
LOD:
400
LOD 500


Facilities Management

DESCRIPTION:
Office Chair
Arms, Wheels
WIDTH:
685
DEPTH:
430
HEIGHT:
1085
MANUFACTURER:
Herman Miller, Inc
MODEL:
Mirra
PURCHASE DATE:
01/02/2013

(Only data in red is useable)

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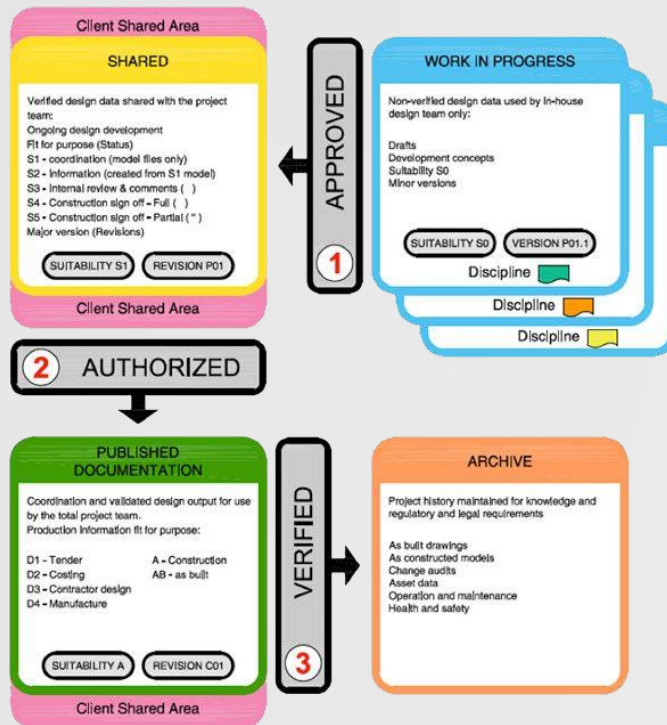
08

Common Data Environment (CDE)



Common Data Environment (CDE)

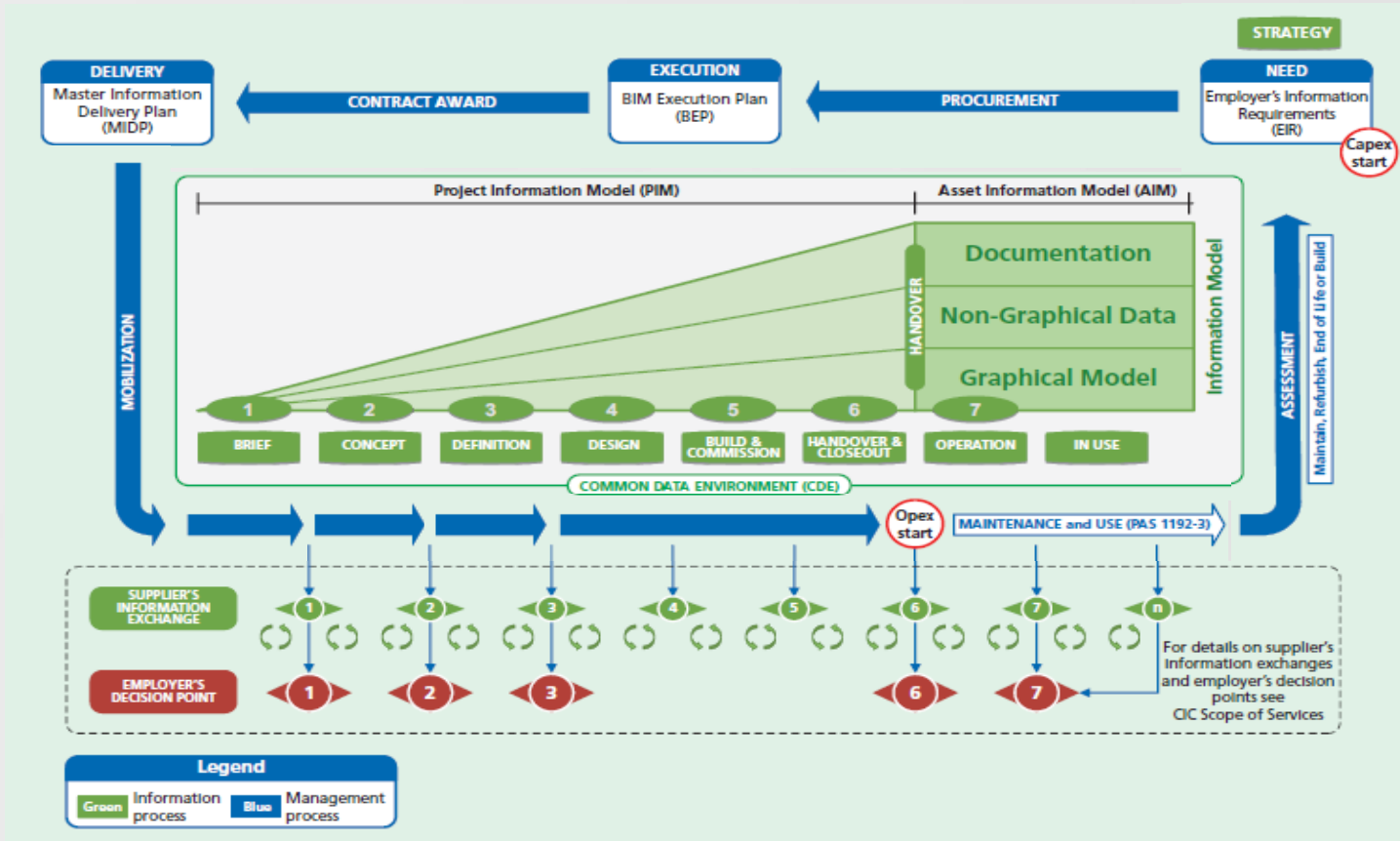
- The CDE is a means of providing a collaborative environment for sharing work and can be implemented in a number of ways. For the development of various forms of collaboration within organizations and across project teams



09

BIM Information/Documents Management.

Information Delivery Cycle –PASS 1192-2



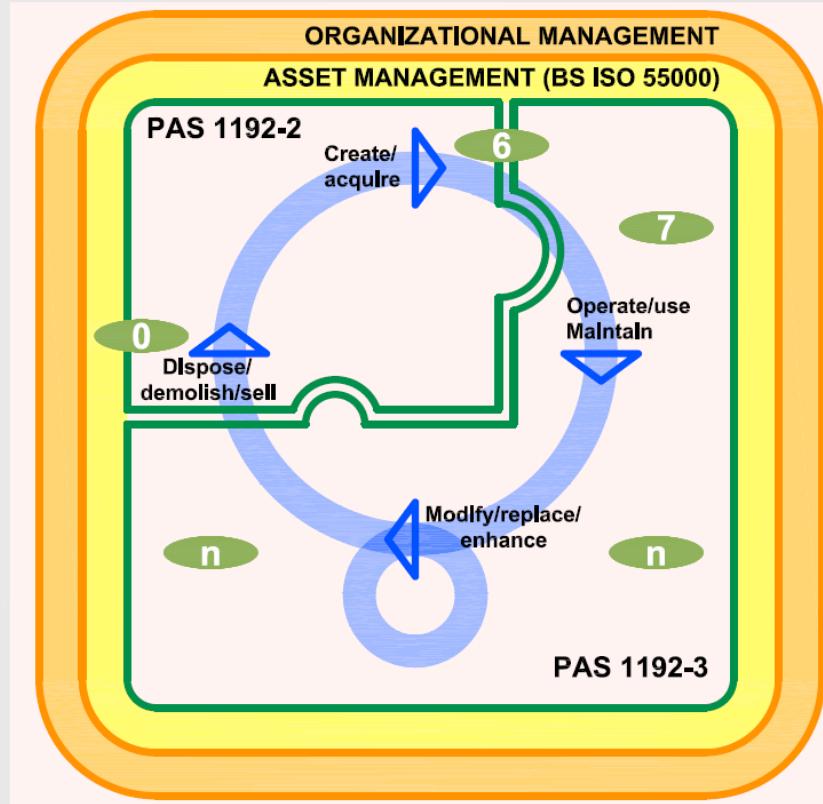
The diagram illustrates the Information Model and Operational Phase (PAS 1192-3). It shows the flow of information and processes across the project lifecycle, from Delivery to Execution.

Information Model: The Information Model is divided into two main sections: Project Information Model (PIM) and Asset Information Model (AIM). The PIM section includes stages 1 through 6, with a 'HANDOVER' process between 6 and 7. The AIM section includes stages 7 and 'n', with processes like 'INHERIT ASSET', 'MAINTENANCE', 'TRANSFER OWNERSHIP', 'MINOR WORKS', 'MAJOR WORKS', 'BREAKDOWN', and 'END OF LIFE'. A 'COMMON DATA ENVIRONMENT (CDE)' is shown below the AIM.

Operational Phase (PAS 1192-3): The Operational Phase is represented by a blue arrow pointing right, with a 'Major works' circle above it. Below the arrow, a dashed box contains 'SUPPLIER'S INFORMATION EXCHANGE' and 'EMPLOYER'S DECISION POINT' sections, showing a sequence of green diamonds (6, 7, n, n, n, n, n) and red diamonds (6, 7).

Legend: Green represents Information Triggers, and Blue represents Management Process.

Relation Between PASS 1192-2 & 3



THANKS!



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