



BIM FOR FM Utopia vs Reality

Saurabh Gangwar 2019 Project Management Symposium

Agenda

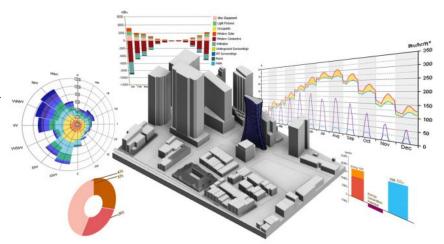
- Building Information Modeling (BIM)
- Facilities Management (FM)
- FM Data Management: The Traditional Way
- FM Data Management: The BIM Way
 - ✓ What?
 - ✓ How?
- Challenges
- Recommendations





Building Information Modeling (BIM)

"Building Information Modeling is a digital representation of physical and functional characteristics of a facility. As such it serves as a shared knowledge resource for information about a facility forming a reliable basis for decisions during its life cycle from inception onward."



-National BIM Standards (NBIMS)



Brief History of BIM

A Quick Timeline

- BIM was first wrote about in 1975
 - ✓ Chuck Eastman, Professor at Georgia Tech Scho
 - ✓ "The Use of Computers Instead of Drawings in Design"
- "Building Information Model" term coined
 1992
 - ✓ Paper by Van Nederveen and Tolman
- Autodesk popularized "BIM" in 2002
 - ✓ White paper titled "Building Information Modeling"

Autodesk Building Industry Solutions

autodesk'

White Paper

Building Information Modeling

Introduction

Building information modeling is Autodesk's strategy for the application of information technology to the building industry. Building information modeling solutions have three characteristics:

- (1) They create and operate on digital databases for collaboration.
- (2) They $manage\ change\ throughout\ those\ databases\ so\ that\ a\ change\ to\ any\ part\ of\ the\ database\ is\ coordinated\ in\ all\ other\ parts.$
- (3) They capture and preserve information for reuse by additional industry-specific applications.

The application of building information modeling solutions results in higher quality work, greater speed and productivity, and lower costs for building industry professionals in the design, construction, and operation of buildings.

This paper discusses how the use of information technology in the industry has led to the idea of building information modeling and the characteristics and benefits of building information modeling solutions.

The Road to Building Information Modeling

In the early 1980s architects began using PC-based CAD. The familiar layer metaphor that originated with pin-bar drafting was easily adapted to the layer-based CAD systems of the day, and within a few years a large percentage of construction documents and shop drawings were plotted from computers rather than being manually drafted on drawing boards.

Slowly technology began to affect the process. DWG files were exchanged with consultants instead of physical underlay drawings. Beyond simple graphics these files communicated information about a building through their layer structure; a rectangle on one layer represented a concrete column, but on another layer a tile pattern on the floor. Electronic file formats originally designed to store only graphics and drive plotters now directly conveyed information about the building that would not appear in the plotted version of the file. The use of CAD files was evolving toward communicating information about a building in ways that a plotted drawing could not.

This evolution continued with the introduction of object-oriented CAD in the early 1990s. Data "objects" in these systems—doors, walls, windows, roofs—stored nongraphical data about a building in a logical structure together with the building graphics. These systems often supported geometrical modeling of the building in three dimensions, thereby automating many of the laborious drafting tasks like laying out building section drawings

www.autodesk.com/buildinginformation



Why BIM?

A foundational, intelligent, modelbased process



Uses 3D
models to
capture,
explore,
and
maintain
consistent
and
coordinated
planning,

2 2 4 22



Provides
greater
project
insight for
cost,
schedule,
and
constructab
ility



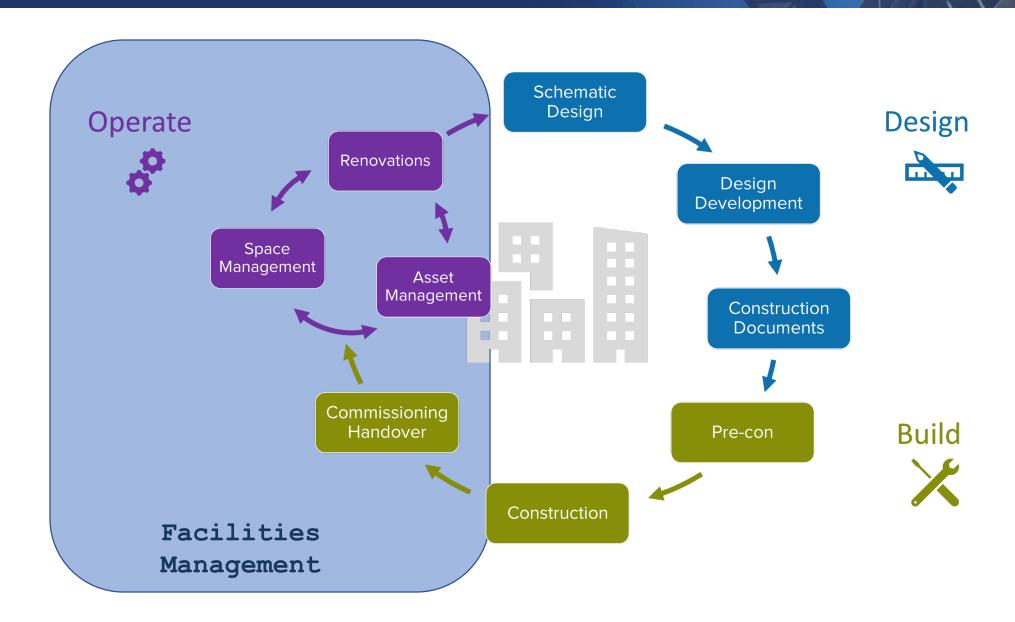
Uses and shares the same consistent data whether you're at your desk or in the field



Enables
prompt
response to
change with
processes
that are
smarter and
faster



Building Lifecycle





Facilities Management (FM)

Operations and Maintenance

- Space Management
- Asset Management
 - ✓ Preventive Maintenance
 - ✓ Work Order Management
- Building Automation Systems
- Renovations





Quiz?

Q1. Which phase of building lifecycle costs the most ?

✓ Operations

Q2. What are two of the most important factors affecting this cost?

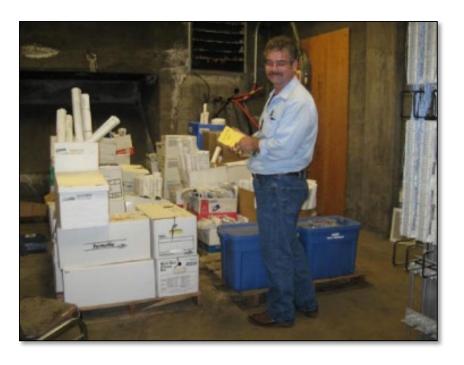
- ✓ Accuracy of FM data
- ✓ Ease of access to FM data



FM Data Collection: The Traditional Way

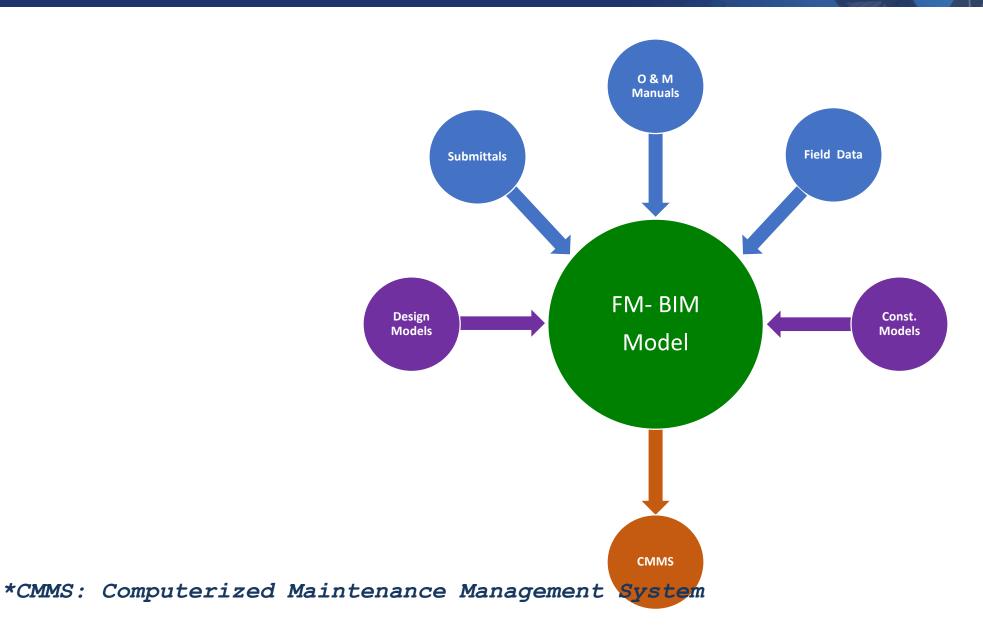
Project Closeout Deliverables

- 2D As Built Drawings
 - √ Hard prints
 - ✓ PDFs
 - ✓ CAD
- O&M Manuals
 - ✓ Hard copy binders
 - ✓ PDFs





FM Data Collection: The BIM Way





But Sometimes...



Life before the digital era



Life after the digital era



What is the way forward?

Answer the two key questions

- What FM data do we collect?
- How do we collect FM data?





What FM data do we collect?

Geometry

- ✓ 2D (.pdf or .dwg or hard prints)
- ✓ 3D (.rvt or .dwg or .nwd)

Parametric Data

- ✓ Physical Attributes (properties)
- ✓ Location

Field Data

- ✓ Commissioning
 Data
- ✓ Barcoding/ Asset Tagging

O&M Submittal Data

- ✓ Preventive Maintenance
- ✓ Safety Plans
- ✓ Warranty



How do we collect FM data?

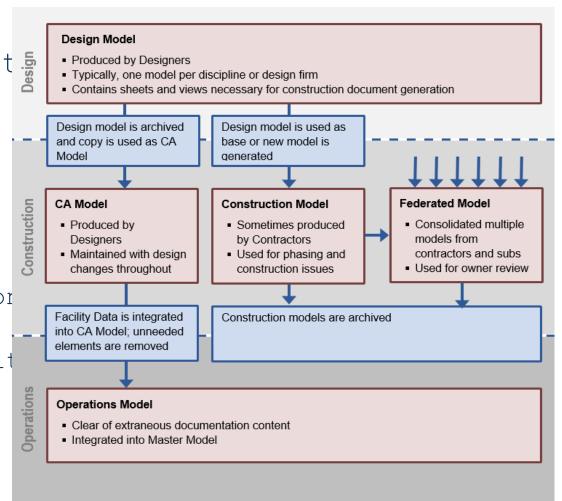
- BIM Authoring Software
- Excel
- COBie
- FM Cloud Software





FM data collection: BIM authoring software

- Management of different data
 - ✓ Great for geometric data
 - ✓ Good for parametric data
 - ✓ Ok for field data
 - \checkmark Not good for submittal data
- Other Considerations
 - ✓ Design Models versus Construction
 - ✓ Final deliverable format (.rvt,
 - ✓ Level of Development for As Built





FM data collection: Excel

- Management of different data types
 - ✓ Not good for geometric data
 - ✓ Great for parametric data
 - ✓ Good for Field Data
 - ✓ Ok for submittal data
- Other Considerations
 - ✓ Customization versus standardization
 - ✓ Responsibilities and data integrity
 - ✓ Example: eOMSI workbook from NAVFAC

or piece of equipment will be a new row. Refer to Model & Facility Data Matrix tab for guidance on whice							
AssetNum	Description	Long Description	MASTERSYSTEM Reference values from Mod & Facility Data Matrix tab (MASTERSYSTEM)				
Asset identification used by the KTR to uniquely identify assets or equipment (e.g. FAN001, AHU003)	Primary Asset Name (100 Character Limit)	Additional Relevant Information (e.g. size, capacity, limits, etc) (1000 Character Limit)					
BA2201638	FOUNDATIONS, WALL FOOTINGS		A10 - FOUNDATIONS				
BA2201640	FOUNDATIONS, STRUCTURAL SLAB ON GRADE		A10 - FOUNDATIONS				
BA2201641	BASEMENT WALL CONSTRUCTION		A20 - BASEMENT CONSTRUCTION				
BA2201642	FLOOR CONSTRUCTION, CONCRETE SLAB, PLANK OR		B10 - SUPERSTRUCTURE				
BA2201644	WOOD STRUCTURAL FRAME		B10 - SUPERSTRUCTURE				
BA2201645	STEEL STRUCTURAL FRAME		B10 - SUPERSTRUCTURE				
BA2201643	ROOF CONSTRUCTION, CONCRETE STRUCTURAL FRAI		B10 - SUPERSTRUCTURE				
BA2201646	EXTERIOR WALLS, BRICK		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
BA2201648	EXTERIOR WALLS, VINYL SIDING		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
BA2201647	EXTERIOR WALLS, STUCCO		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
BA2201651	EXTERIOR WINDOWS (BA2201596)		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
WNY212-01	EXTERIOR WINDOWS, ALUMINUM		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
BA2201653	DOORS, EXTERIOR METAL DOORS		B20 - EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE				
BA2201654	ROOF, BUILT UP		B30 - ROOFING				
BA2201657	INTERIOR PARTITIONS - CMU WALLS		C10 - INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
BA2201655	INTERIOR PARTITIONS - FRAMED WALLS		C10 - INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
BA2201660	DOORS, INTERIOR METAL		C10 - INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
BA2201659	DOORS, INTERIOR WOOD		C10 - INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
BA2201661	DOORS, INTERIOR GLAZED		C10 - INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION				
WNY212-02	WALL FINISHES, WALL COVERINGS		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
WNY212-03	WALL FINISHES, TILE		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BA2201667	FLOORING, CARPET		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BA2201666	FLOORING, RESILIENT		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BA2201665	FLOORING, TILE		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BA2201668	CEILING, DRYWALL / GYPSUM BOARD	/	C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BA2201669	CEILING, TILE		C30 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
BAN000003999	PASSENGER ELEVATORS		D10 - CONVEYING				
BAN000003999	PASSENGER ELEVATORS		D10 - CONVEYING				
BANC000020052	PASSENGER ELEVATORS	R ELEVATORS TENSION GEARED D					
CONV001W212	CONVERTER		D30 - HVAC				
CONV002W212	Cooling Generating Systems, Condenser, DX, Air Cooled		D30 - HVAC				
CHIL004W212	CHILLER, RECIP AIR COOLED - ROOF		D30 - HVAC				
COND003W212	CONDENSER, DX, AIR COOLED		D30 - HVAC				

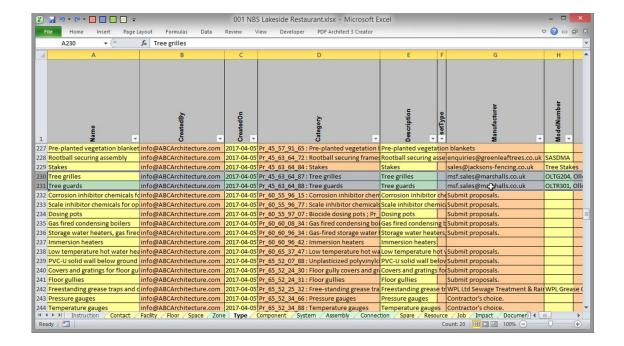


FM data collection: COBie

Construction (to) Operations Building

Information Exchange Management of different data types

- ✓ Not good for geometric data
- ✓ Great for parametric data
- \checkmark Good for Field Data
- ✓ Ok for submittal data
- Other Considerations
 - ✓ COBie becoming the norm for data exchange at construction completion
 - ✓ COBie format is strict and not specific to any one BIM application
 - ✓ Many O&M solutions directly import COBie data
 - ✓ Industry standard so not much



FREE TOOL

Autodesk COBie Extension for Revit





FM data collection: FM Cloud Software

- Management of different data types
 - ✓ Ok for geometric data
 - ✓ Good for parametric data
 - ✓ Great for Field Data
 - ✓ Ok for submittal data
- Other Considerations
 - ✓ Software cost
 - ✓ Software interoperability
 - ✓ Data encryption
 - ✓ Overlapping functionality with other project management software (like punch lists, markups etc.)

ecodomus











FM data collection: comparison

	Geometric Data	Parametric Data	Field Data	Submittal Data
BIM Authoring Software	***			X
Excel	X	***	**	
COBie	X		**	*
FM Cloud Software			***	



Challenges

- Clarity of deliverable What is really desir useful?
- Timing of definition of deliverable
- Authoring ability of software and cross platf.....
 capabilities
- Owner, Designer, General Contractor, Subcontractor understanding
- Data population and integrity process
- As-builts, field conditions, and change order incorporations



Recommendations

- Clearly define deliverables early
- Clearly define assets and attributes early
- Different deliverable types have different leve of effort
- Delivery type will dictate a workflow
- Defining how a deliverable will be used in the end should be discussed in the beginning
- Think about how a deliverable will be used by end users
- Understand how to control the quality of the



Thank You!



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