

# BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING

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BME/BUTE – Faculty of Architecture  
Department of construction technology and  
management

*István Vidovszky PhD*

CM 2  
Building Project Management

**1. definitions**

**2. history**

**3. regulations**

**4. principals**

**5. work with BIM in CM**

# 1 COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT

## 4. Project Integration Management

- 4.1 Project Plan Development
- 4.2 Project Plan Execution
- 4.3 Integrated Change Control

## 7. Project Cost Management

- 7.1 Resource Planning
- 7.2 Cost Estimating
- 7.3 Cost Budgeting
- 7.4 Cost Control

## 10. Project Communications Management

- 10.1 Communications Planning
- 10.2 Information Distribution
- 10.3 Performance Reporting
- 10.4 Administrative Closure

## 5. Project Scope Management

- 5.1 Initiation
- 5.2 Scope Planning
- 5.3 Scope Definition
- 5.4 Scope Verification
- 5.5 Scope Change Control

## 8. Project Quality Management

- 8.1 Quality Planning
- 8.2 Quality Assurance
- 8.3 Quality Control

## 11. Project Risk Management

- 11.1 Risk Management Planning
- 11.2 Risk Identification
- 11.3 Qualitative Risk Analysis
- 11.4 Quantitative Risk Analysis
- 11.5 Risk Response Planning
- 11.6 Risk Monitoring and Control

## 6. Project Time Management

- 6.1 Activity Definition
- 6.2 Activity Sequencing
- 6.3 Activity Duration Estimating
- 6.4 Schedule Development
- 6.5 Schedule Control

## 9. Project Human Resource Management

- 9.1 Organizational Planning
- 9.2 Staff Acquisition
- 9.3 Team Development

## 12. Project Procurement Management

- 12.1 Procurement Planning
- 12.2 Solicitation Planning
- 12.3 Solicitation
- 12.4 Source Selection
- 12.5 Contract Administration
- 12.6 Contract Closeout

Building Information Modelling is a **process** of storing and managing **information** (physical and functional characteristics of a building or a structure) with the help of a **3D virtual model** during the **planning**, the implementation of a **construction** project and during the operation, and the **maintenance** of a building.



certain building PM tasks on digital platform

**BIM**

Building Information Modeling

**BAM**

Building Assembly Modeling

**BOOM**

Building Operation (and) Optimization Modeling

1970 the first idea – concept of BIM

mid. 80-ies - the term: building model (as we use today)

1992 the term BIM

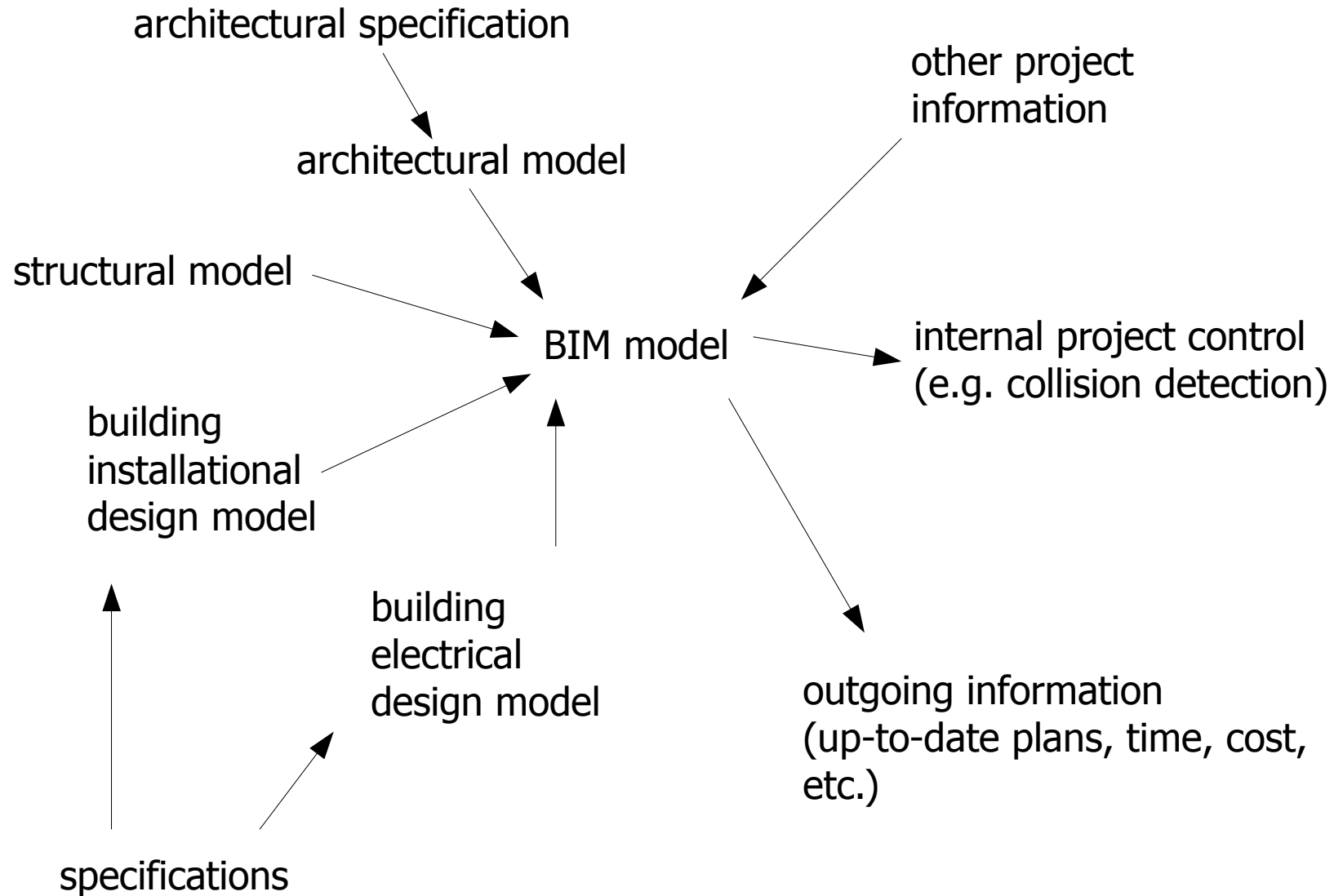
2002 the first applications (Graphisoft, Bentley, Autodesk, etc.)



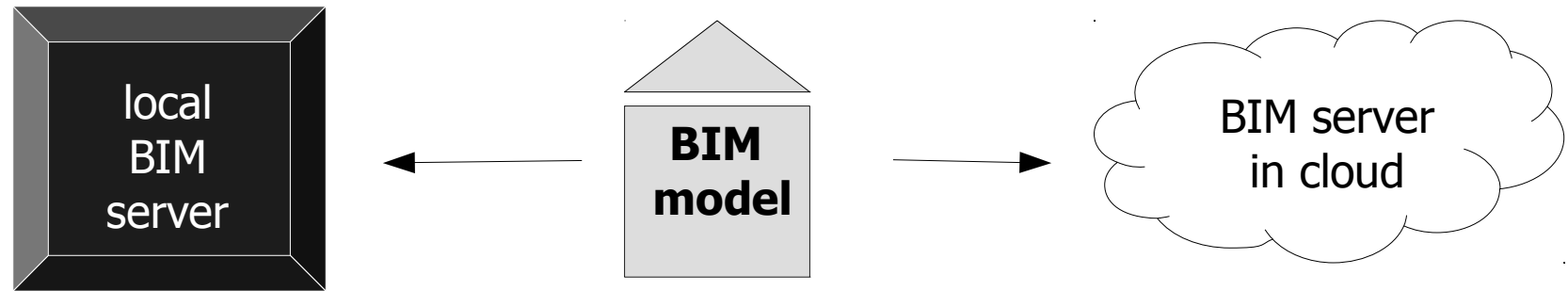
- UK – since 2016 all public procurement architectural project have to BIM based
- Finland
  - since 2001 pilot projects
  - since 2007 IFC-standard virtual model for state investments
- Norway
  - application of BIM is obligatory for all public projects – exception with special allowance only
- Denmark
  - application of BIM is obligatory for all public projects – above 2.7m€ in case of local and regional investments and 670.000€ in case of governmental investments
- Netherlands
  - since 2011 application of BIM is obligatory for all public projects – above 10m€

- USA
  - at General Service Administration (GSA), Wisconsin, Texas states – the application of BIM is obligatory
- Singapur
  - since 2013 for large projects, and since 2015 for small projects the application of BIM is obligatory
  - the allowance process of the authority is shorter in case of using virtual building model
- China
  - ministerial order – up to 2020 90% of the public investments (large and intermediate projects) will be BIM-based





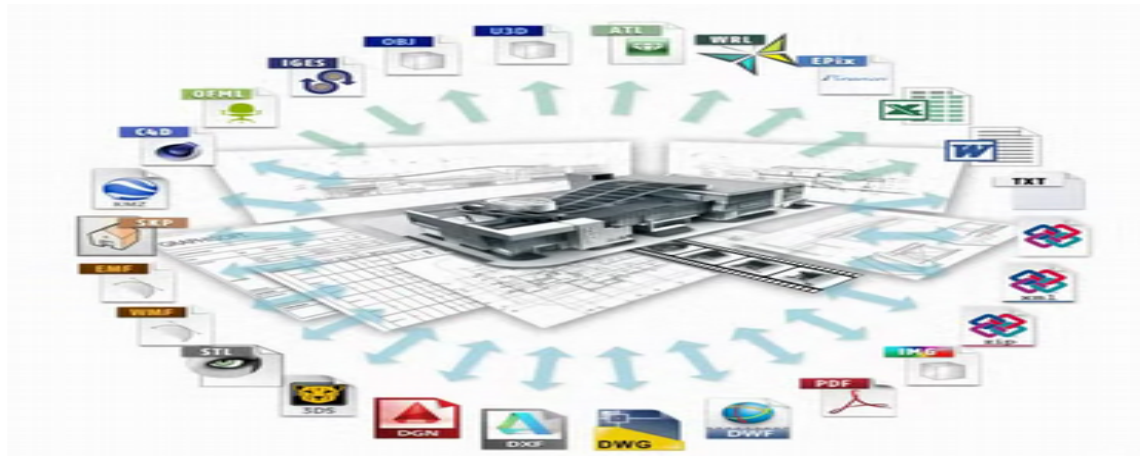




# 1 NEW WAY OF THINKING

No paper-based documentation stored...

No altering project versions...



No contradictory information...

BIM model normally in cloud

# 1 ADVANTAGES OF BIM SYSTEM

- eventual collisions are detected and eliminated
- no altering data sources – one official database for all stakeholders
- no altering versions of documentation – direct access to up-to date data in cloud
- database with an access to only the necessary information
- database with personalised access for each stakeholder

**Open BIM:**

A cooperation in the planning, implementation and maintenance phase of a building, which based on an open standard.

**Closed BIM:**

Working in a system based on the standards of a sole software vendor/developer.

...means also :

- platform/system independence
- open collaboration
- workflow compatibility
- software vendor groups agreed



Industrial Foundation Classes

Supported by 150 softwares worldwide



Open standard in architectural and civil engineering that enables data transfer between the different digital platforms and programs.

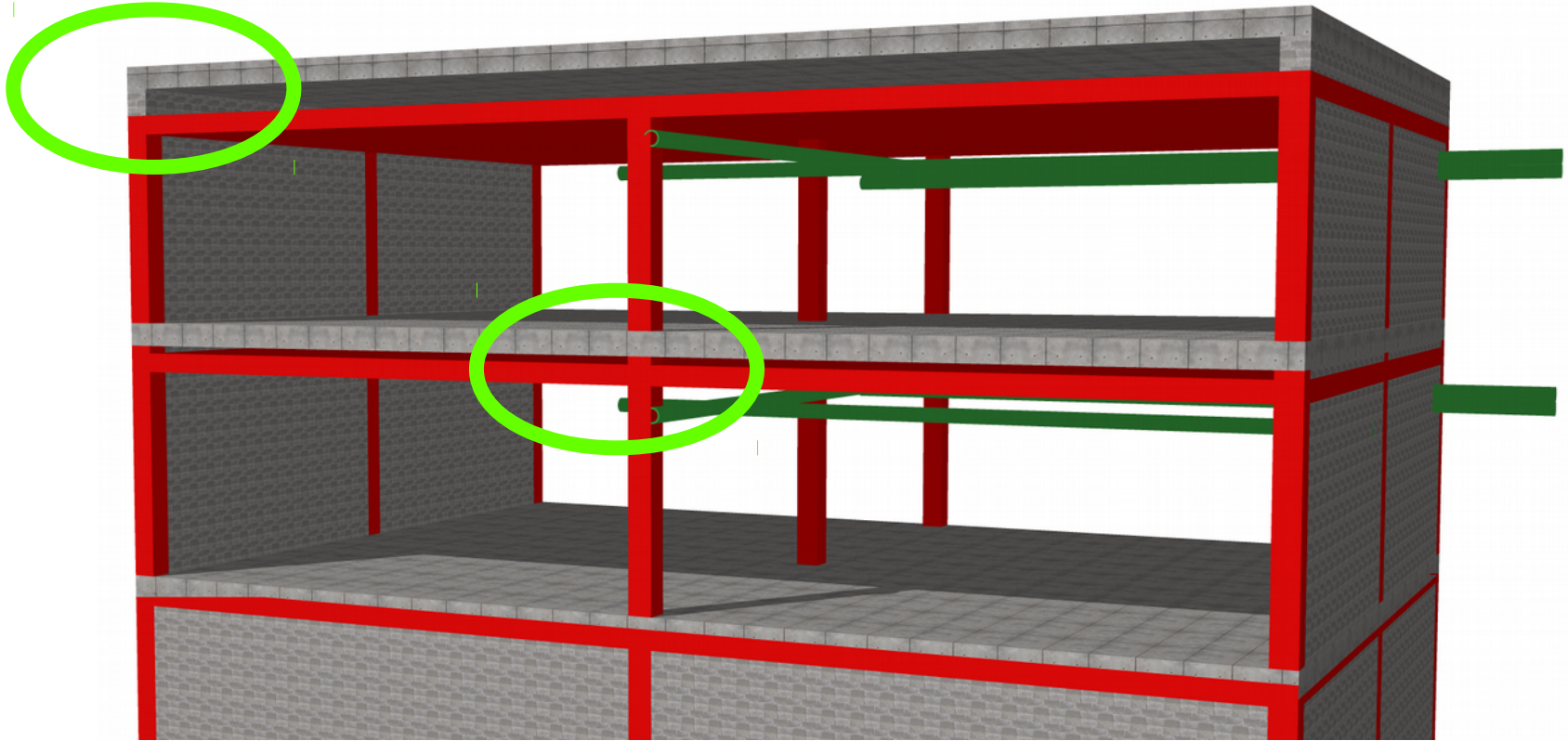


# 1 TASKS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

- the regular upload of the newest version of the models
- regular collision control to avoid problems
- upload detailed information on construction elements
- download information to work with

# 1 COLLISION CONTROL/DETECTION

2 or more models compared...



e.g. architecture  
+ structural design

+ building installation

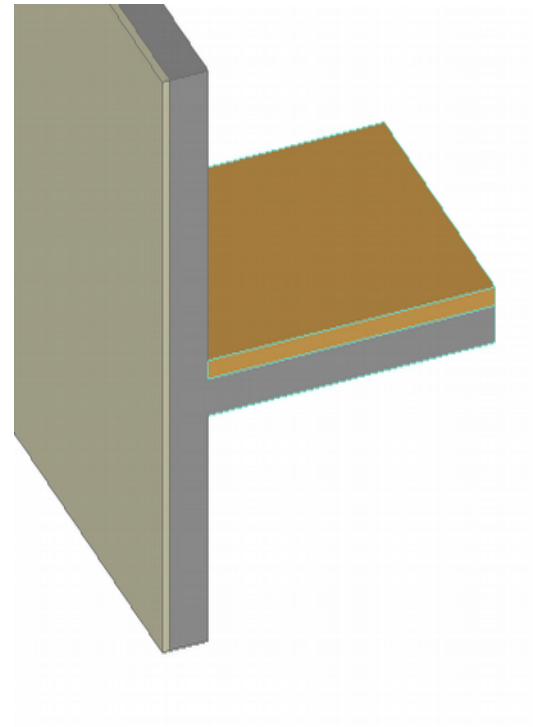
**3D=virtual model**

**4D=BIM related time management**

**5D=BIM related cost management**

# 1 4D Time management in BIM

**High accuracy 3D architectural model**



list of structural items

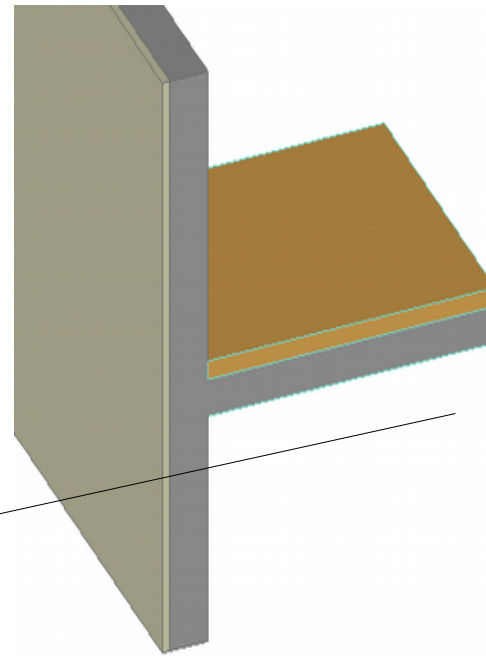
list of activities

Gantt diagram / MPM

+ time norms

# 1 5D Cost management in BIM

**High accuracy 3D architectural model**



+ specification

list of structural items

list of activities

list of materials

time of activities

+ cost norms

+ time norms

+ hourly payment

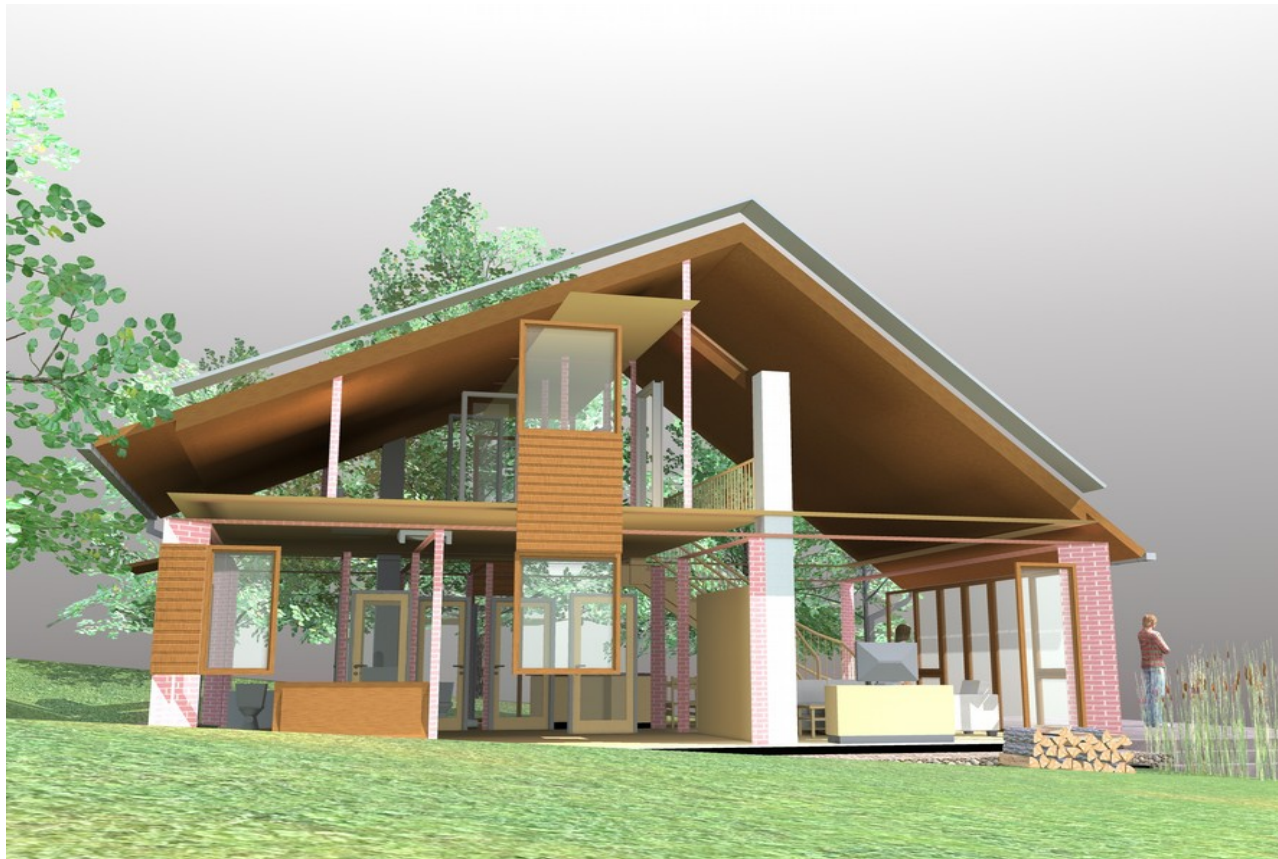
cost of work

+ cost of materials

cost estimation/ calculation

work with BIM

Online databases with predefined BIM objects (geometry + specification)



by  
standards

material providers  
NGO-s etc.

In case of BIM-based projects a person in charge for the information (data) management and the perfect running of all the processes and BIM functions.







***BIM model***

**smart gadget application**



# 1 CONTRACTING WITH BIM SYSTEM

- no paper-based documentation
- no paper based submission
- overlapping project phases



different requirements have to be formulated in contracts



continuous fulfilment during project duration

# 1 PROJECT CONTROL IN BIM SYSTEM

- no paper-based documentation
- self-controlling processes supported by the system
- self-acting feedback
- more responsibility in common with other stakeholders

## **BIG BIM**

Using BIM method for building projects harnessing all opportunities which offered by the system – it involves more professions as well.

## **Little BIM**

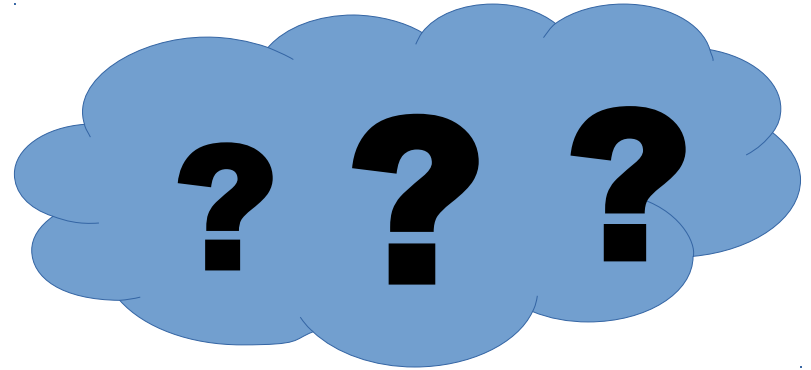
Isolated utilization of BIM functions – the potential of the system is not fully harnessed.

# 1 BIM IN MAINTENANCE AND FM

- regular updating of the model with the information at the time of the implementation
- ongoing application of the existing system – for maintenance and for FM
- using the same model in case of refurbishment

- software version support for 25 years time

- data storing quality



- development of data storing forms

- work with obsolete databases after some decades of break

- large scale buildings
- small scale buildings
- information flow
- database management
- etc.

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