

A Data Workflow Approach for Pedagogical Sensitization to the BIM Concept

Dr. Mohamed-Anis GALLAS
Ar. Gregorio SAURA LORENTE
Faculty of Architecture and Urban planning (Architecture Design Lab)
University of Mons (Belgium)



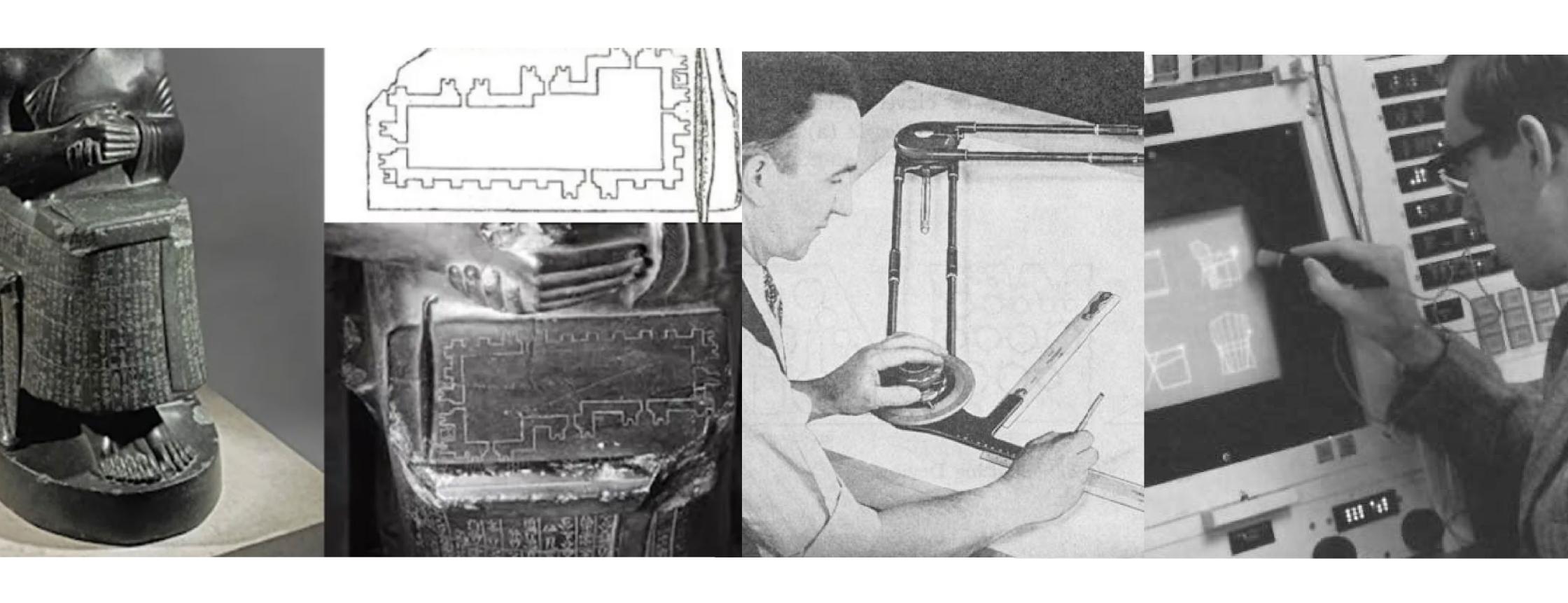


Research Context

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From CAD to semantic modeling

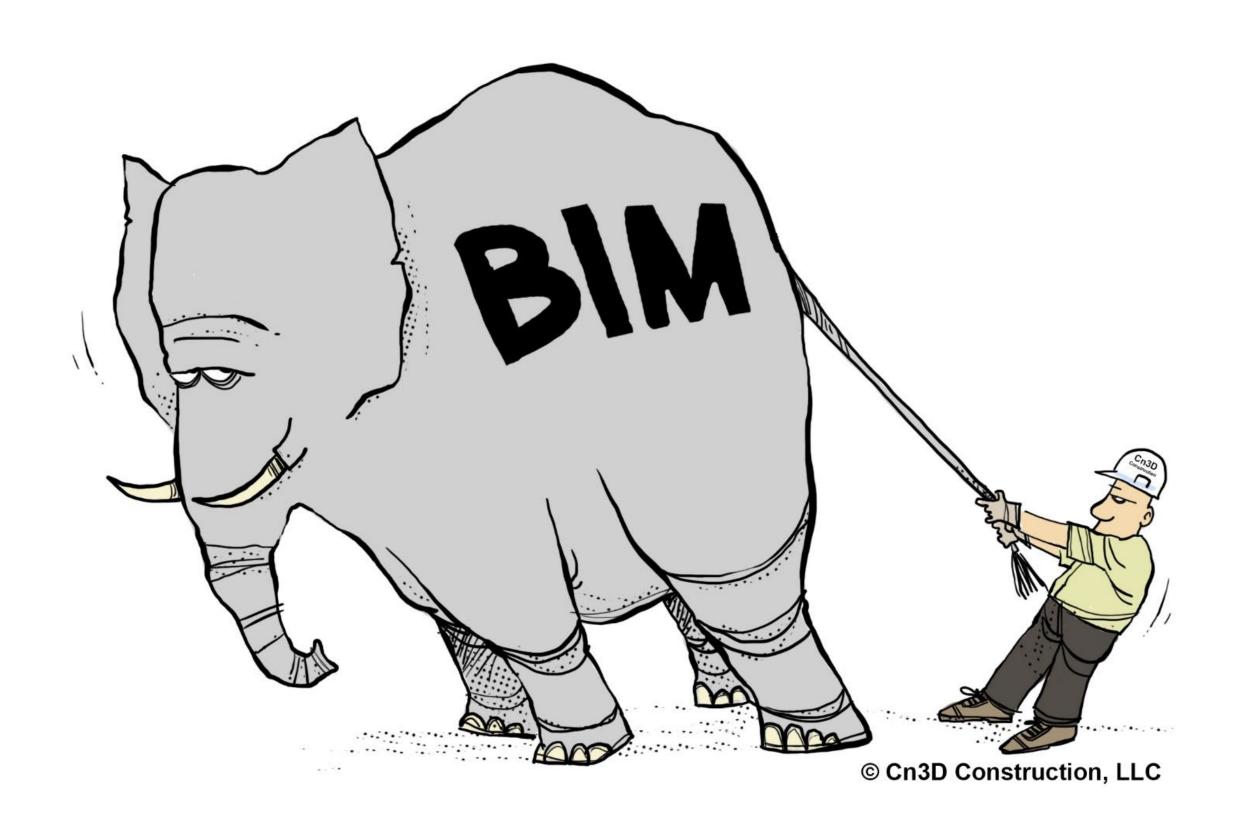
- History of architectural practice : different representation tools but the same rules
- Difficulties to implement semantic dimension using conventional processes



Research Context

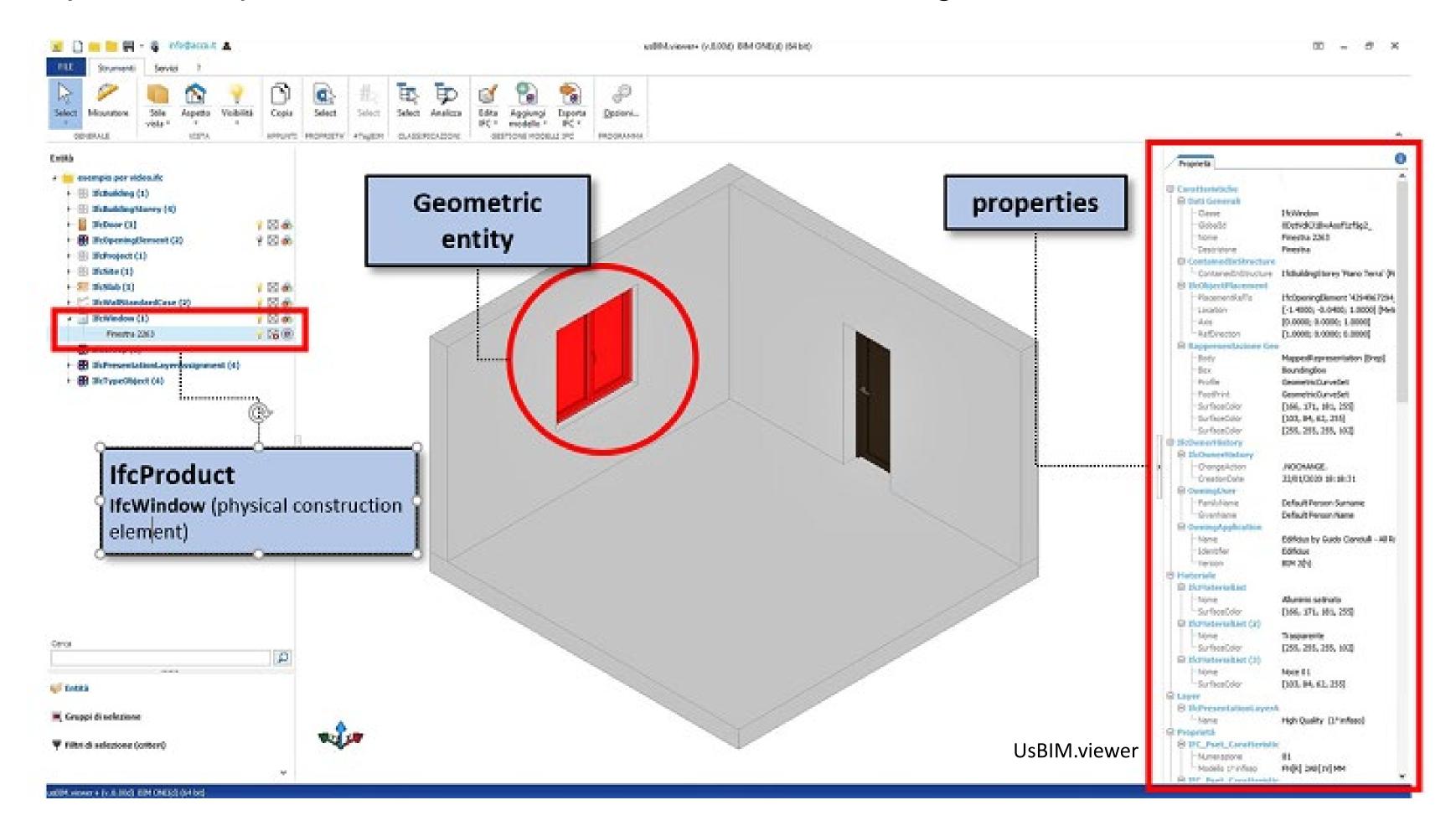
Introduction to BIM methodologies

- BIM = Black Box
- BIM activities ≠ Architectural design activities



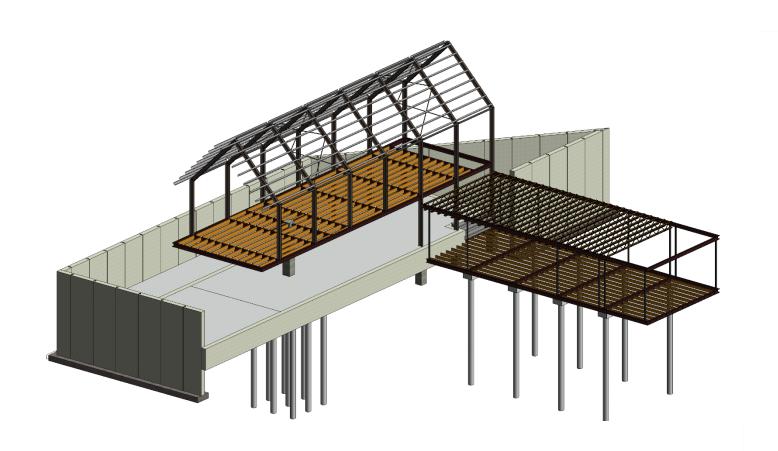
Research Challenges

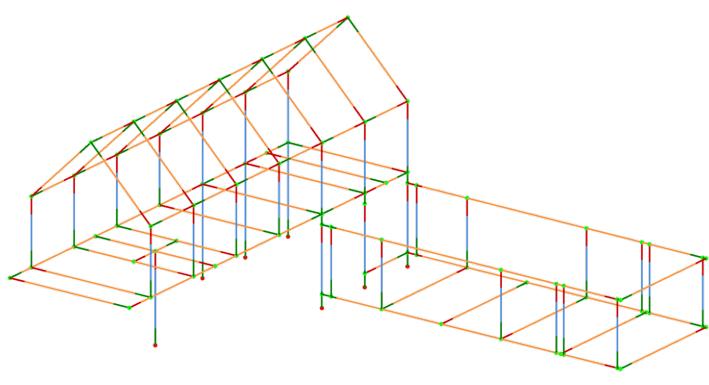
- Make semantic dimension (structure) more reliable (visible) during modeling process
- Propose a simple and accessible tool for students to manage semantic model structure.

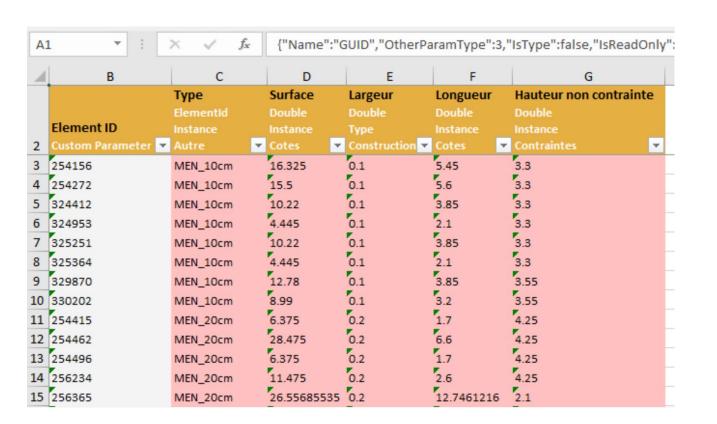


Research Challenges

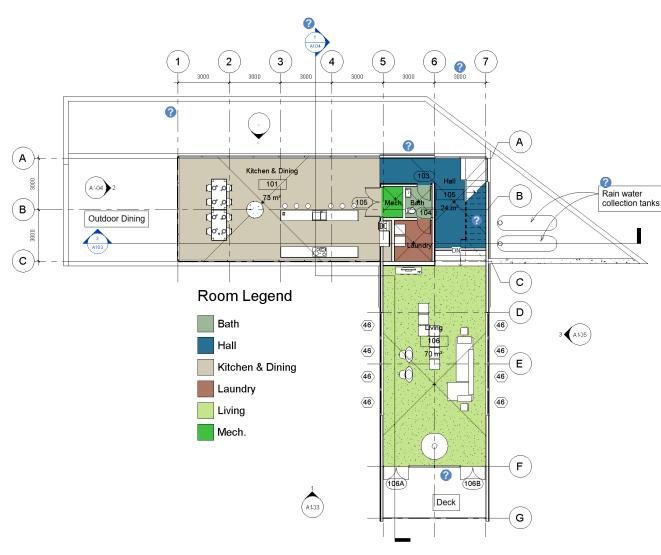
Show to students that semantic dimension is an asset.







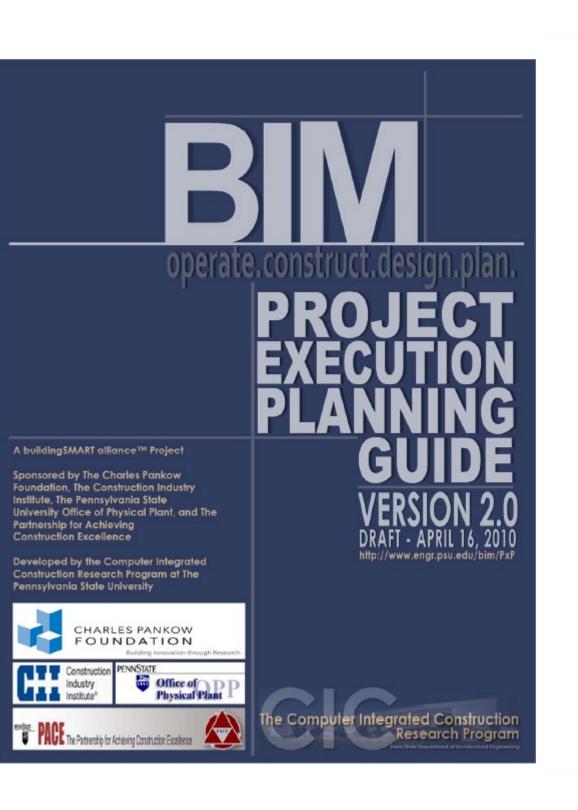




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Research Challenges

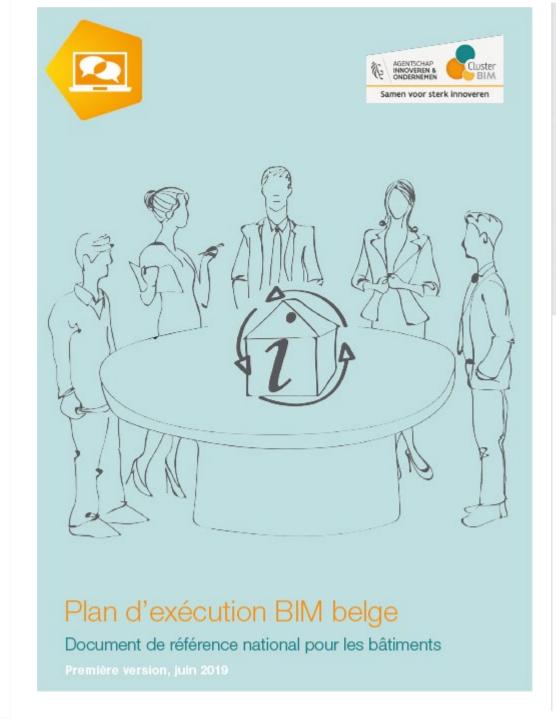
- Flattening the BIM concept
- Assimilate BIM methodologies and make them more reliable





BIM EXECUTION PLAN (BEP)

Annexe du Guide d'Application BIM Luxembourgeois Support à la définition et au cadrage d'un projet BIM

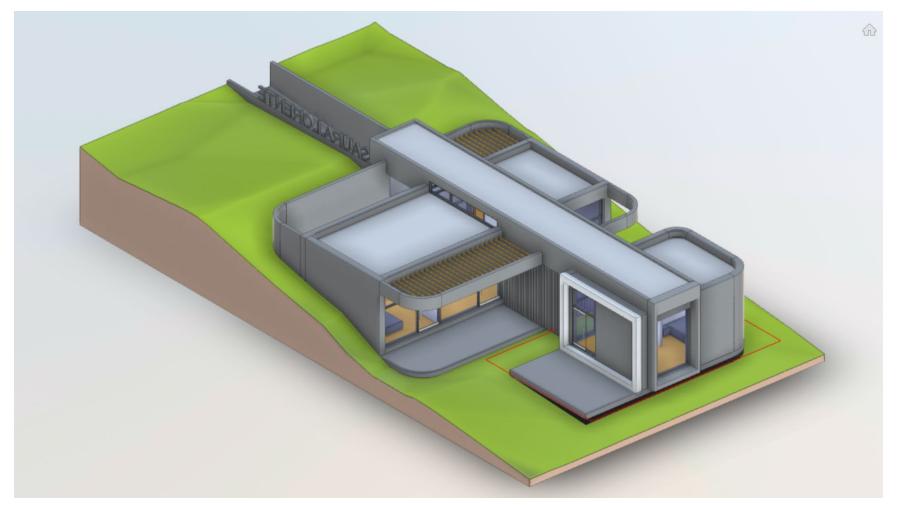


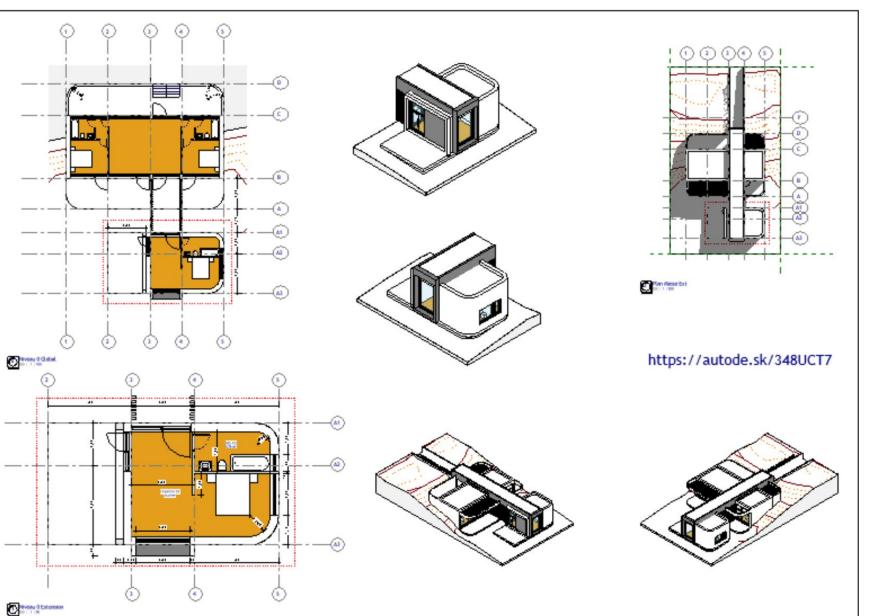


GUIDE D'APPLICATION BIM LUXEMBOURGEOIS - ANNEXE : MODÈLE BEP (V1.0)

Previous experiences of semantic modeling results (from students' job evaluations and surveys)

- The complexity to understand what is a "model" or "data" for architecture bachelor students
- Model is often resumed to its 3D representation
- The difficulty to understand the link between model's objects and the hierarchy between them during modeling activities
- The use of complex semantic modeling tool to generate unstructured 3D geometric models (representations)





Semantic dimension integration

 Propose a graph base strategy to initiate students to semantic dimension

Focus on data managed by the model and not generated 2D and 3D representations:

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Elements;

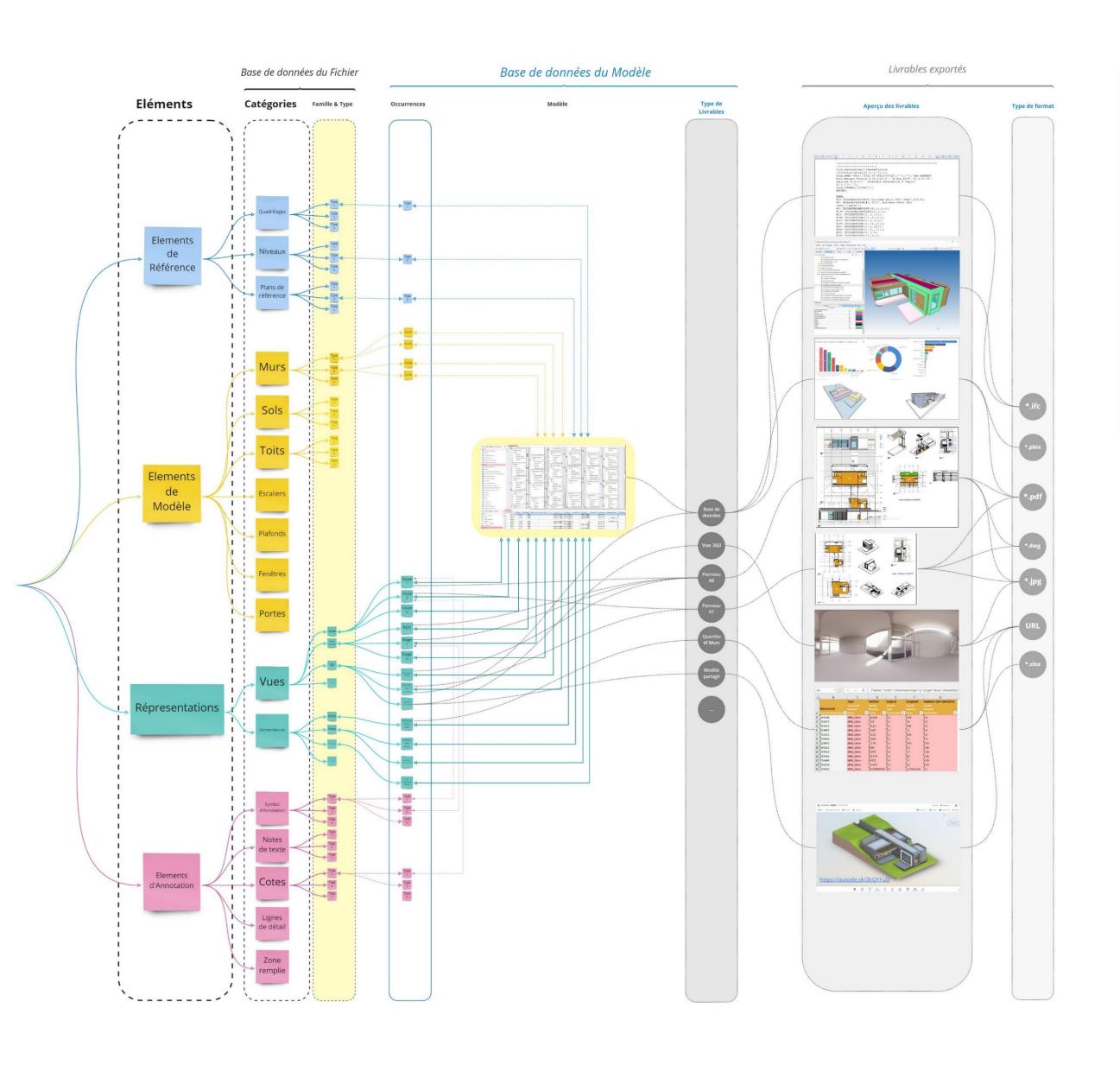
Categories;

Types;

Instances;

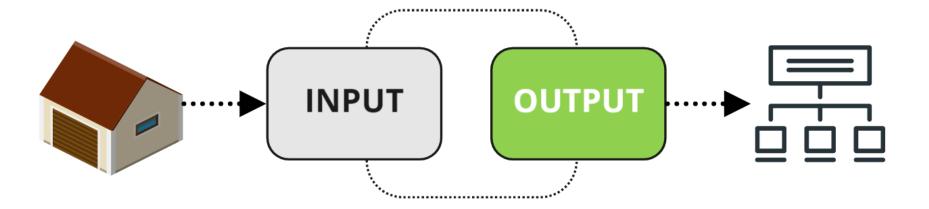
Links...

 Create links between model structure and tool interface.

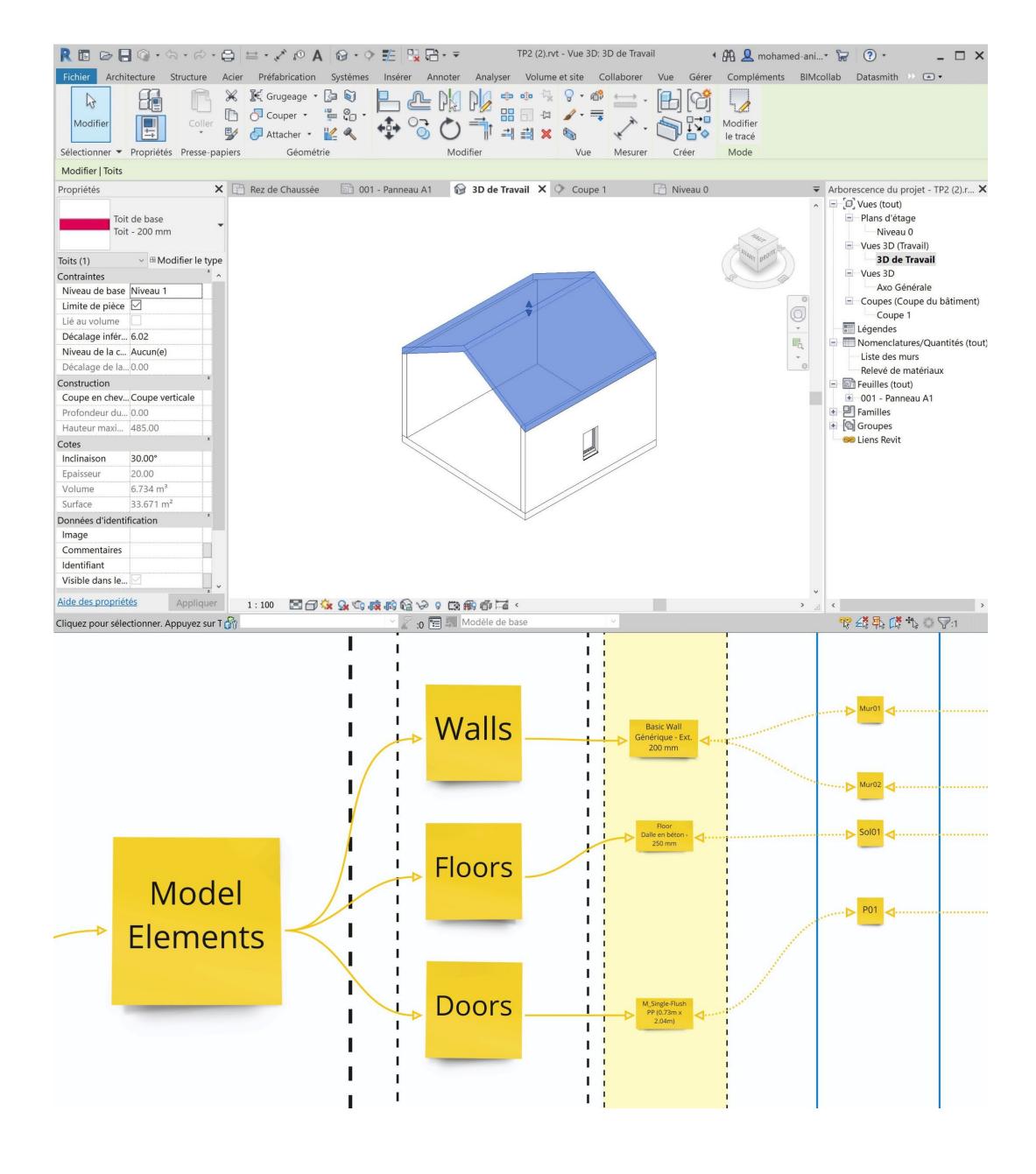


Semantic dimension integration

Starting the pedagogical process by a reverse engineering (analyze) exercise
 :

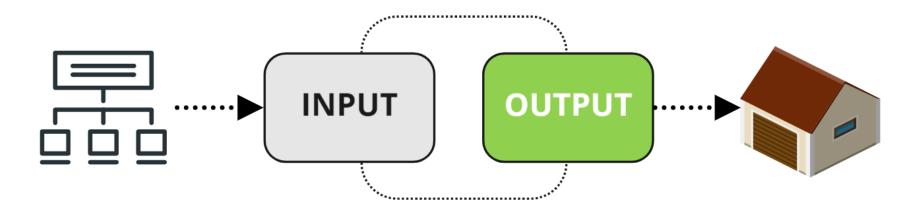


Activity: fill in the graph with information from the Revit model

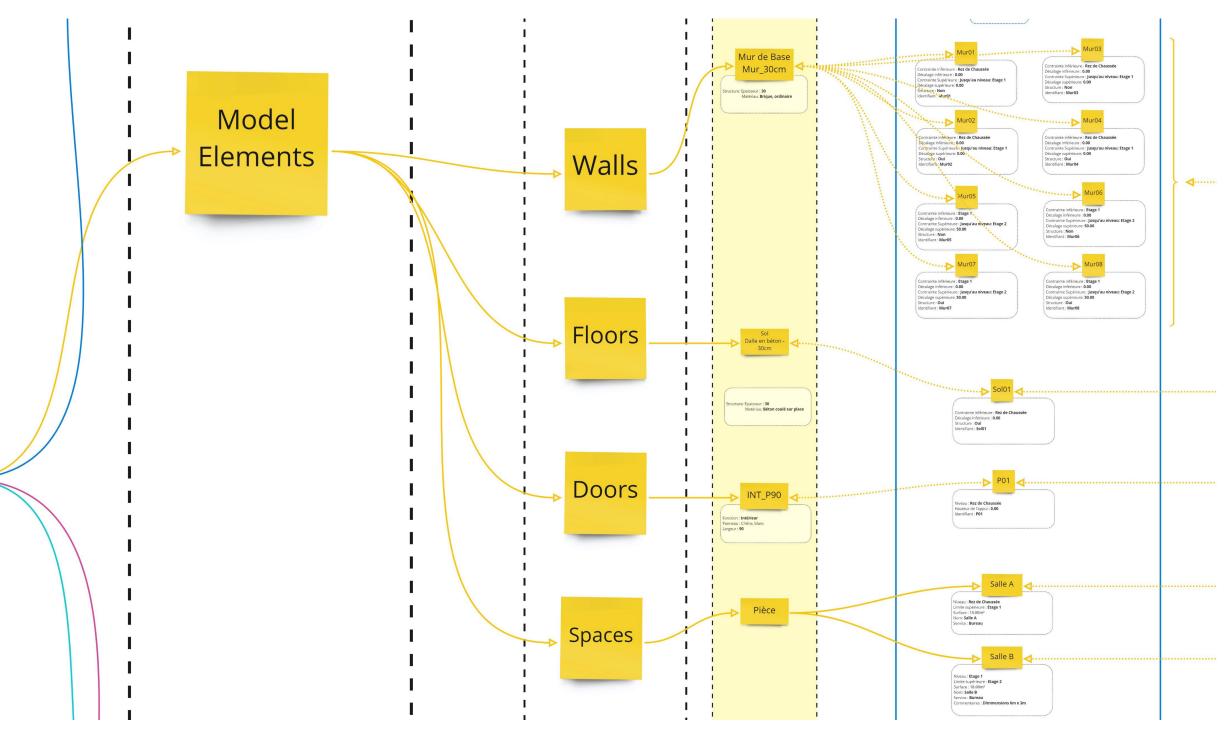


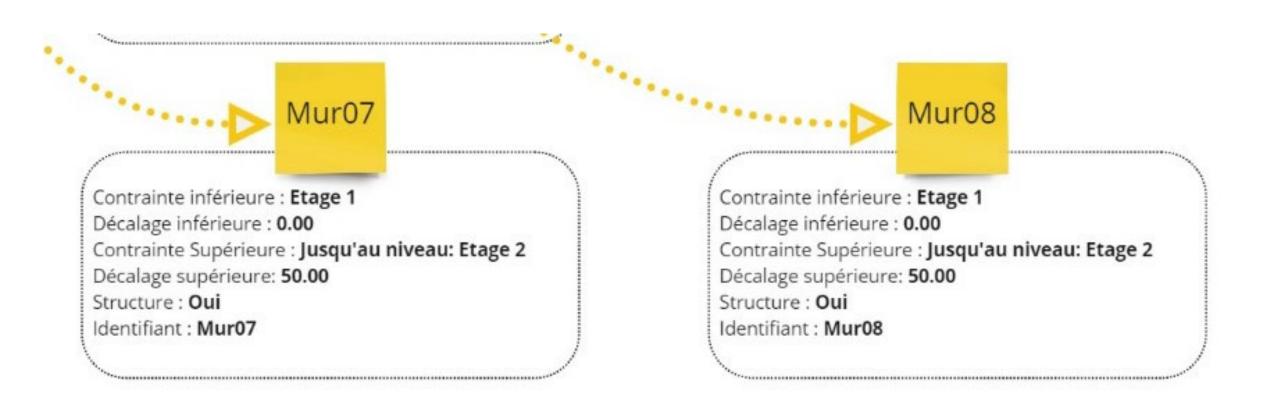
Semantic dimension integration

 Ending the process by a modeling activity from a graph (not 2D/3D representation



> Activity: Create a Revit Model from the graph information.





Outcomes



- An interesting integration level of graph representation for modeling activities
- A better assimilation of the concept of data in semantic modeling activities
- A better consideration of model concept as a database and not only a 3D representation

- Lack of comprehension of relationships between model elements
- Lack of self-verification activities (quality tests) of the model reliability during modeling process

Previous experiences

(from job evaluations and surveys)

- Shortage of BIM modeling skills
- Non-equitable tasks in the collaborative process
- Difficulty in understanding modeling objectives
- Problems in translating them to models uses and activities

Présentation de l'équipe BIMSTAR











Adrien DORMAL

BIM Modeleur **BIM Modeleur**

Martin BOUTE Arnaud PIZZIGA

BIM Modeleur

Olivier HONG

Mathieu BUIRETTE



BIM Modeleur









Martin HEUSE

BIM Coordinateur

Clarence GERBOIN

BIM Manager

BIM Manager

Precillia MUSUNGAYI

Celaleddin SARIKAYA

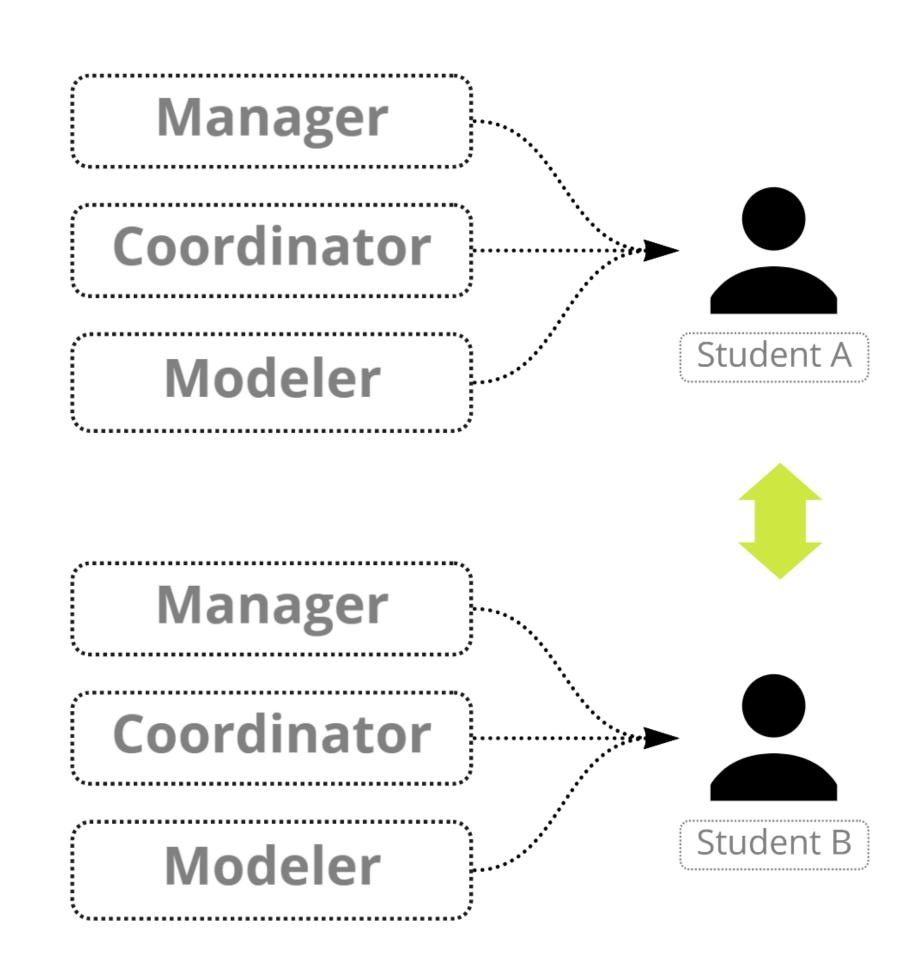
BIM Manager

Experience goals

- Enhance students' participation in all tasks of the BIM collaborative process
- Allow students to validate skills in BIM modeling and collaboration

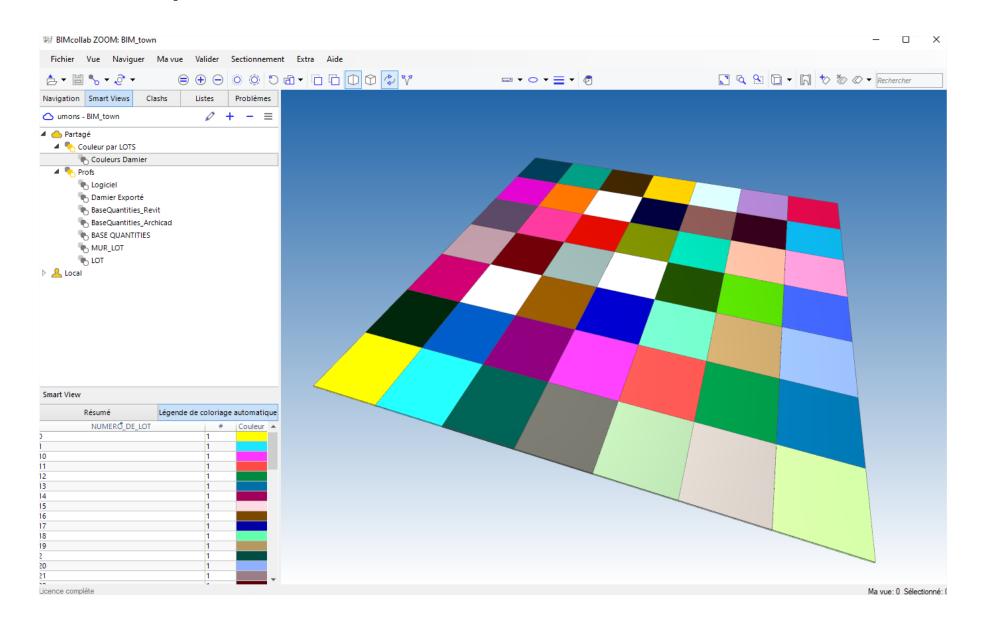
Experience process

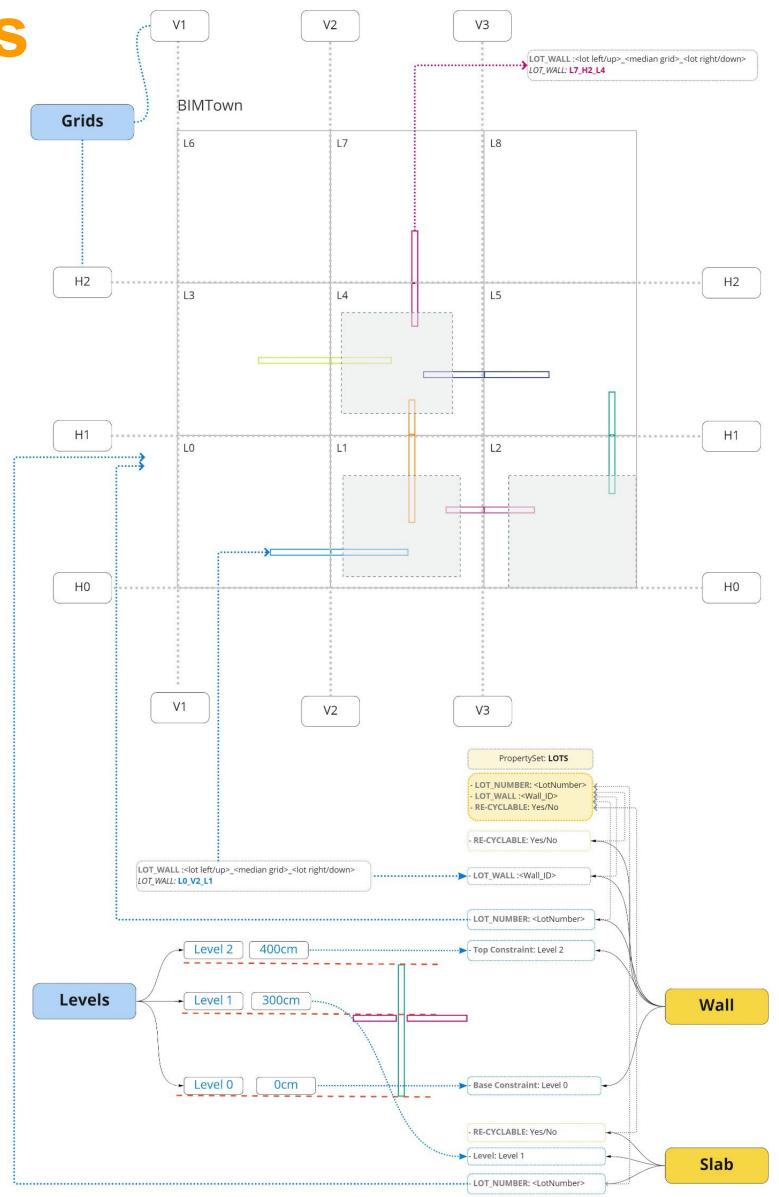
- Gamification of the pedagogical experience
- Create a set of rules that force students to collaborate and verify the quality of their models.



BIMTown: the game rules

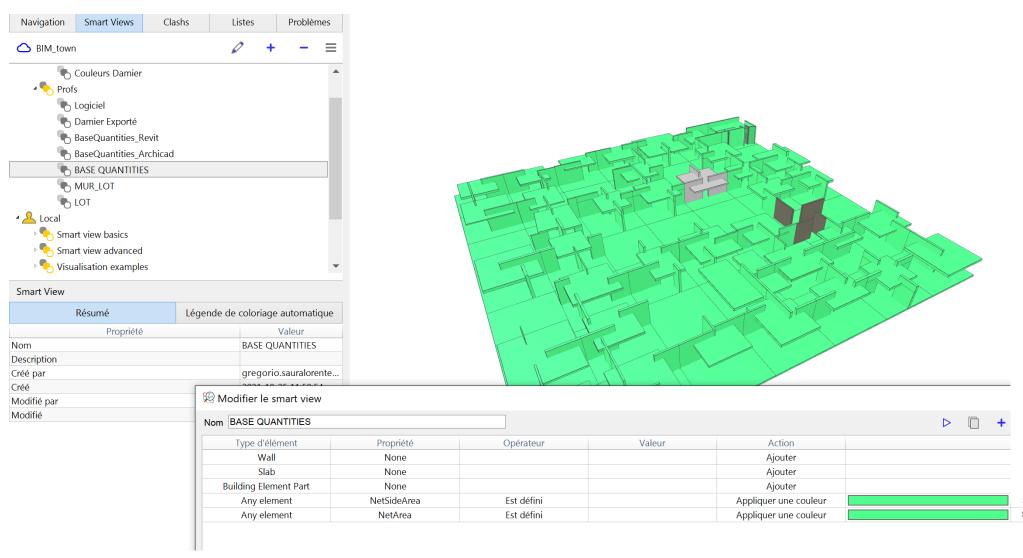
- A virtual Town with 49 parcels shared in an IFC model
- Students should create walls and slabs respecting a naming convention and properties set.
- Students should collaborate with parcel neighbors to respect the rules.

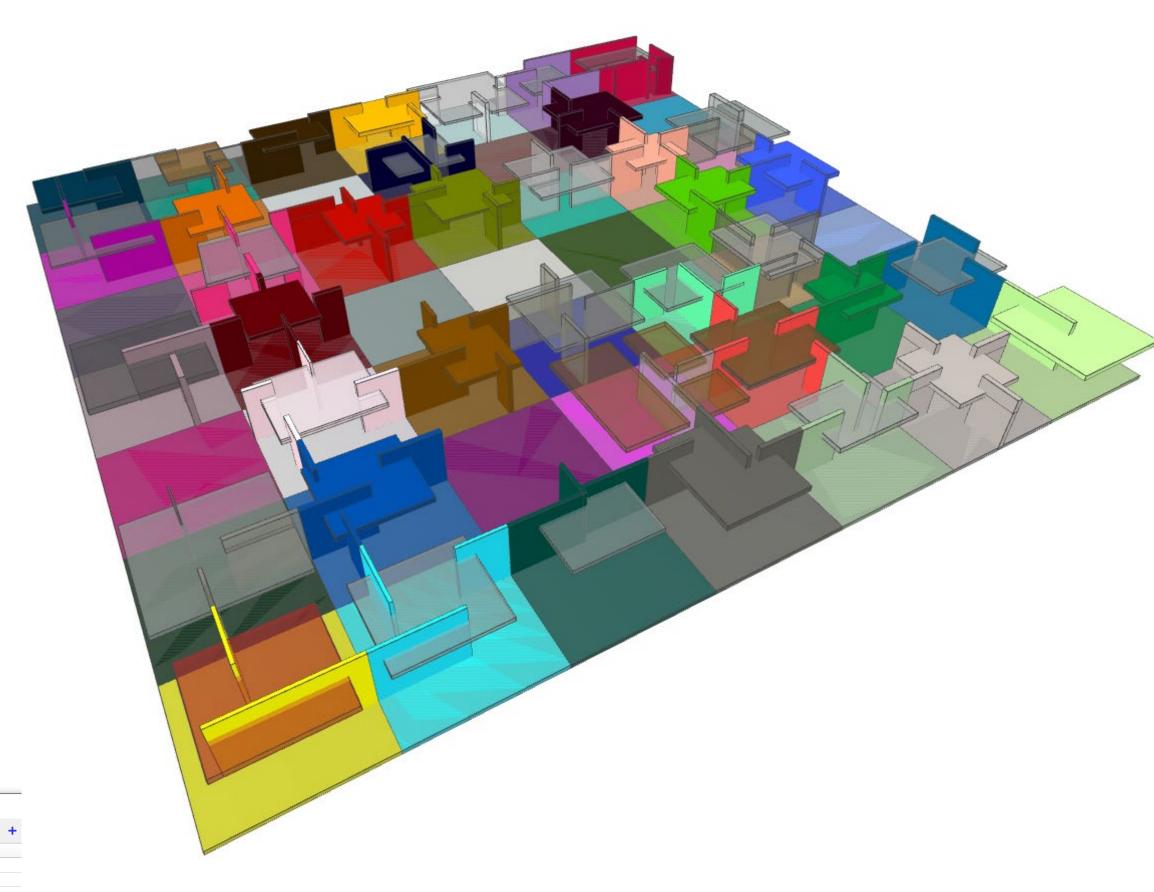




BIMTown: the game results

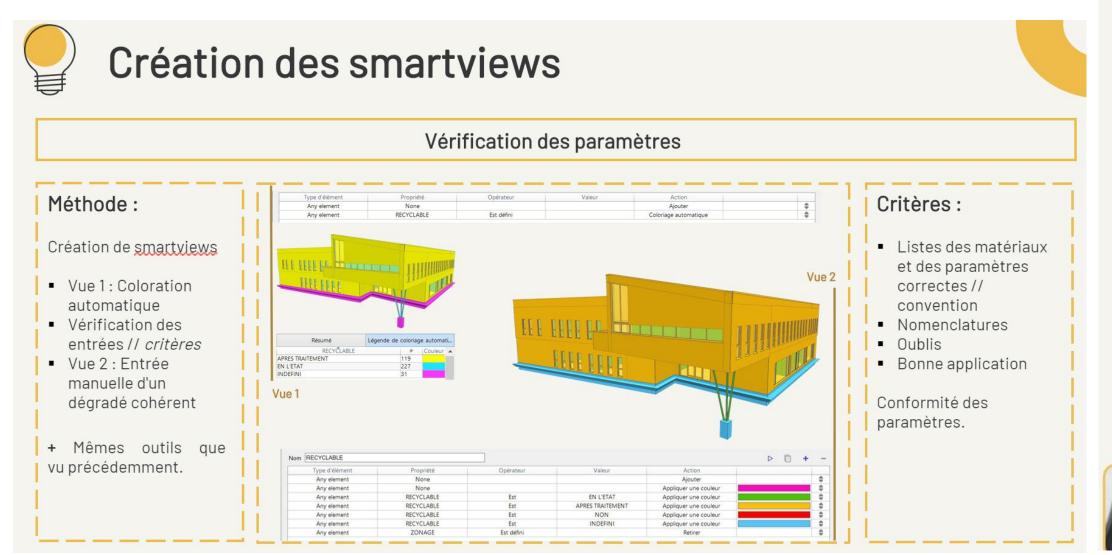
- A virtual town with 49 parcels integrating shared slabs and walls
- The use of smart views functions to verify models' quality and respect of the game rules

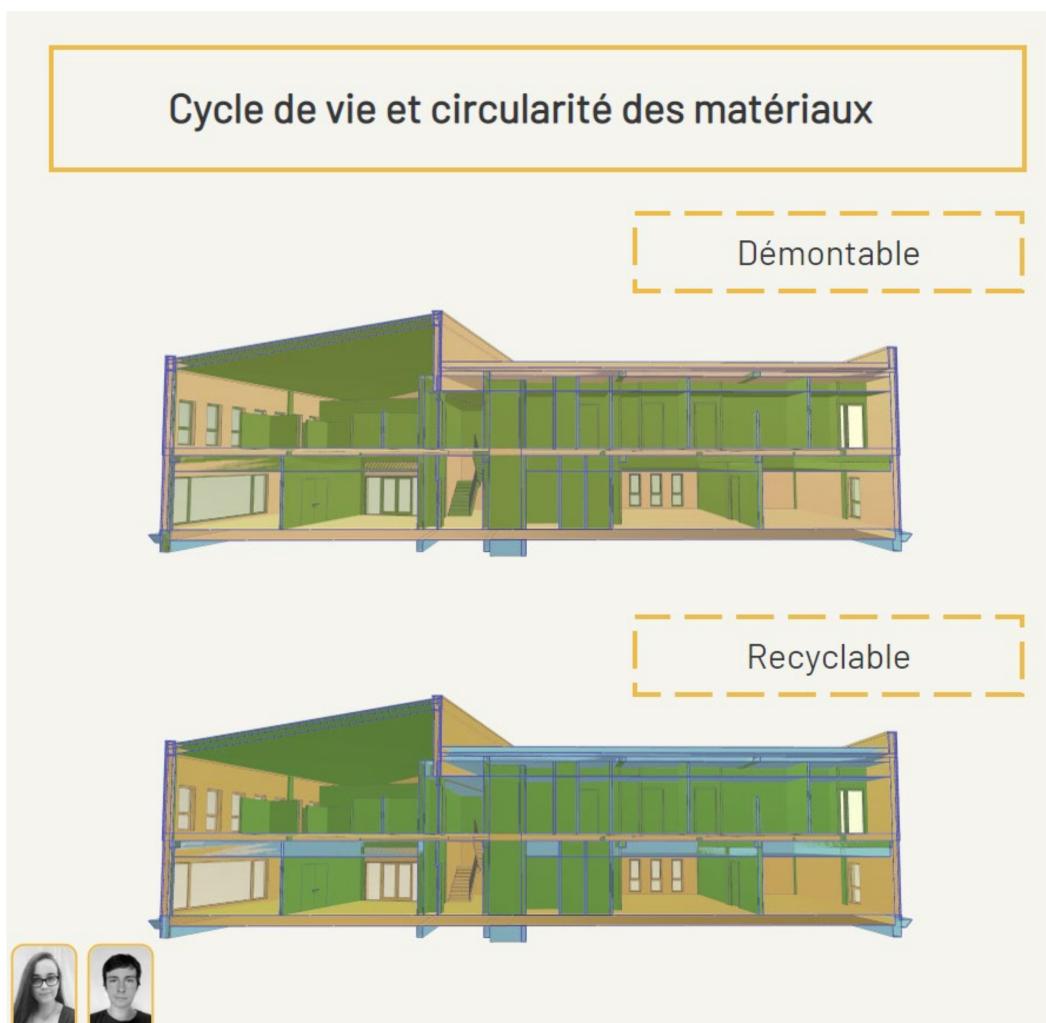




BIMTown impact on BIM modeling activities

- Create a semantic model of an existing building
- The generated model should integrate 2 major goals.







- Enhance collaboration during the BIM modeling process
- A better assimilation of BIM goals

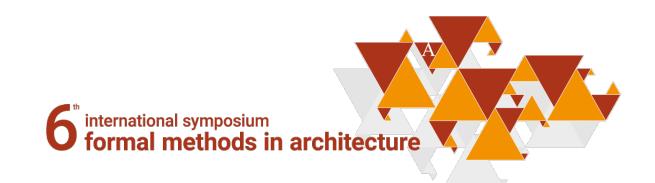
- Weakness in translation of BIM goals to uses and activities
- The need of more gamification (create different levels, challenges and bonuses, etc.).

Limits and Conclusions

Limits and conclusions

The feedbacks from the experiments identified limitations and weaknesses that will be improved during the next sessions.

- There is a clear difference between software learning and model data structure
- Consider semantic dimension as an import layer in architectural models
- Simplify the BIM concept in order to make it more accessible to architectural educational practices
- Create pedagogical use cases to experiment BIM process using non-professional contexts.



Thank you for your attention!

Moitas grazas! Muito obrigado! Muchas gracias!

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