



# 48-749 Parametric Modeling

## Lecture 2



Carnegie Mellon University  
School of Architecture

# Lecture 2

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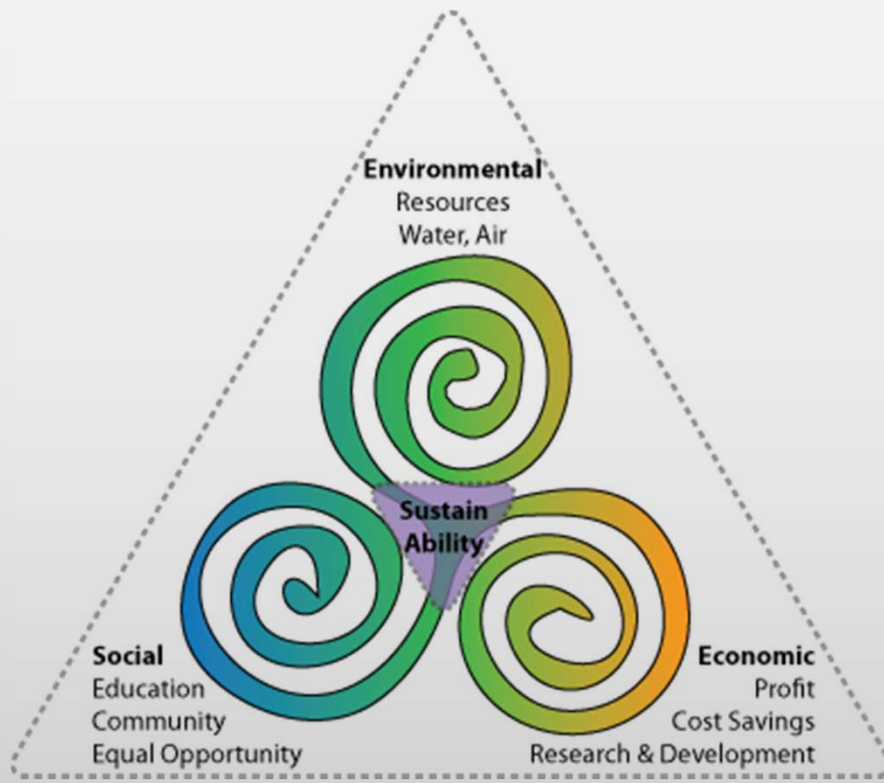
- ▶ Part 1
  - ▶ Sustainability and BIM capabilities
  - ▶ BIM approach with workflow
- ▶ Part 2
  - ▶ Overview of Revit 2011



# Sustainability

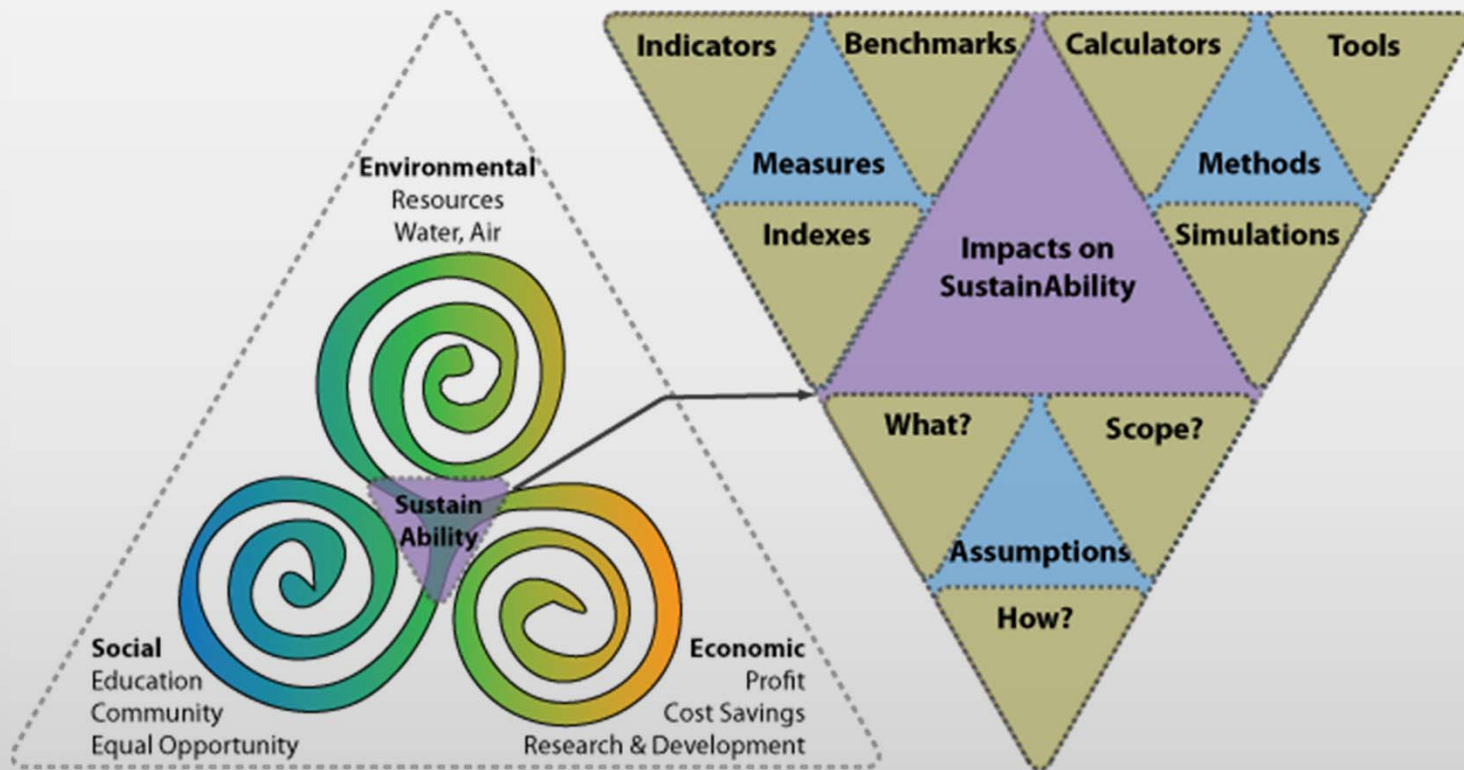
“Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

- *World Commission on the Environment and Development, 1987*



# Sustainability

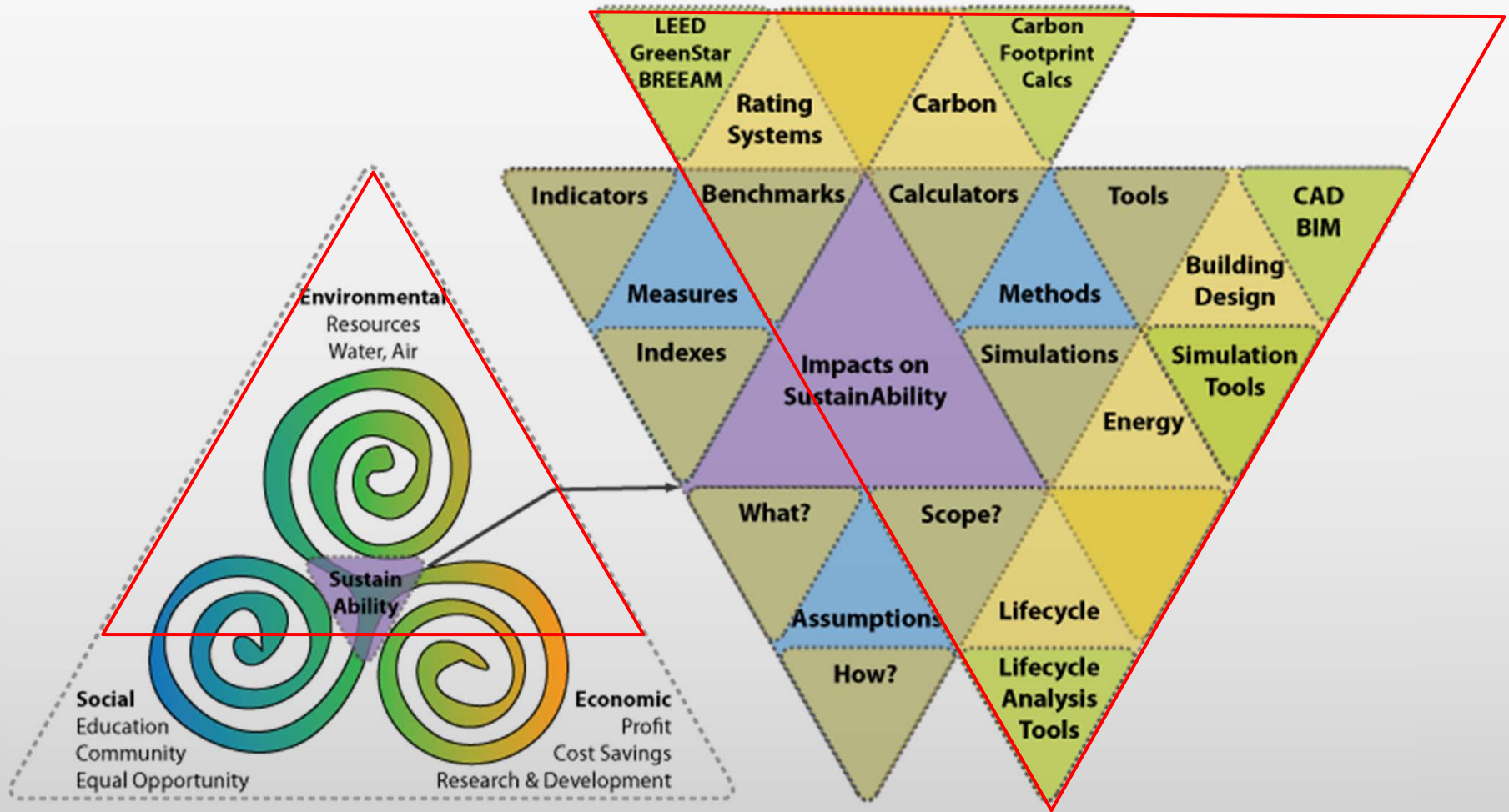
- ▶ There are ways that impacts are measured
- ▶ There is no single way of dealing with the impacts





# Sustainability

- ▶ What are we going to consider in building design?



# Sustainability and BIM

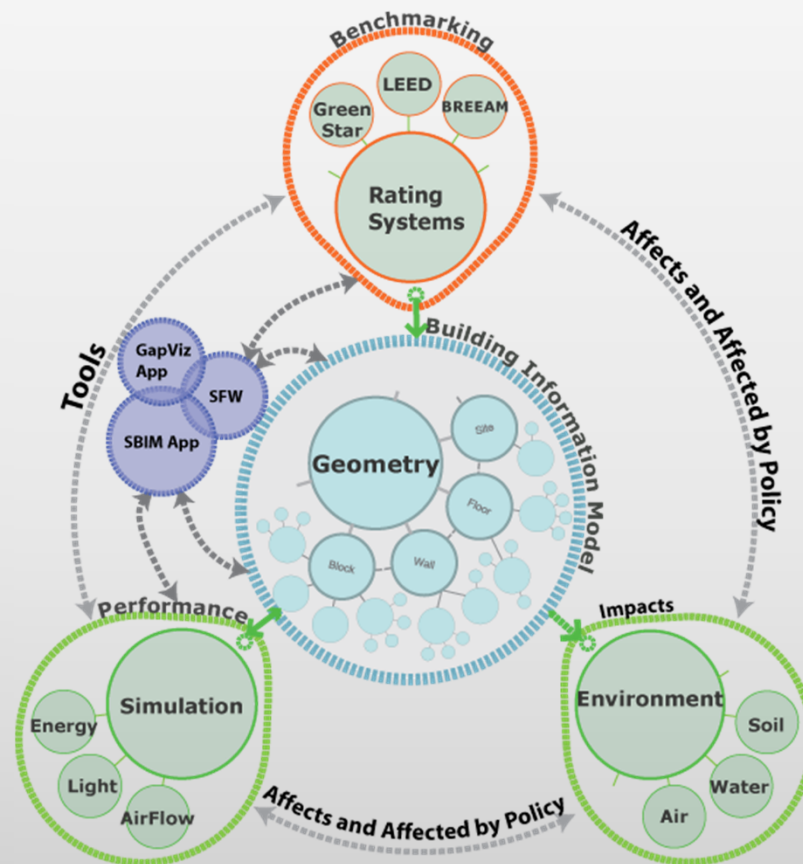
- ▶ bim software have the potential to be used for integrated design approach

- ▶ Building Design Tools

- ▶ CAD
- ▶ BIM
- ▶ Rhino

- ▶ Rating Systems

- ▶ LEED
- ▶ BREEAM
- ▶ Green Star etc.



# Sustainability and BIM

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## Policies

- ▶ Put a price on Carbon
- ▶ Ban the Bulb
- ▶ Net metering, Feed in Tariffs
- ▶ Localize Economies
- ▶ Shift the subsidies
- ▶ Grow trees
- ▶ Tax credits for renewables
- ▶ Profits for efficiency
- ▶ Livable communities



# Sustainability and BIM

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## Technologies

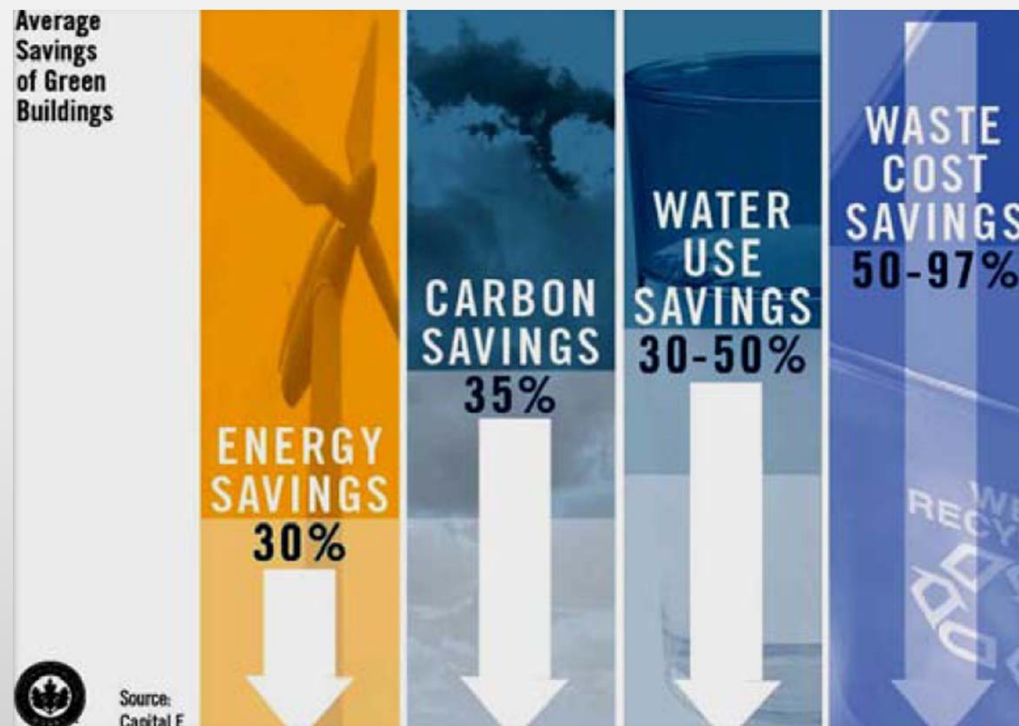
- ▶ Make fuel from waste
- ▶ Plug ins, scooters, bikes, and trains
- ▶ Build smart grids
- ▶ Get efficient systems
- ▶ Tools?



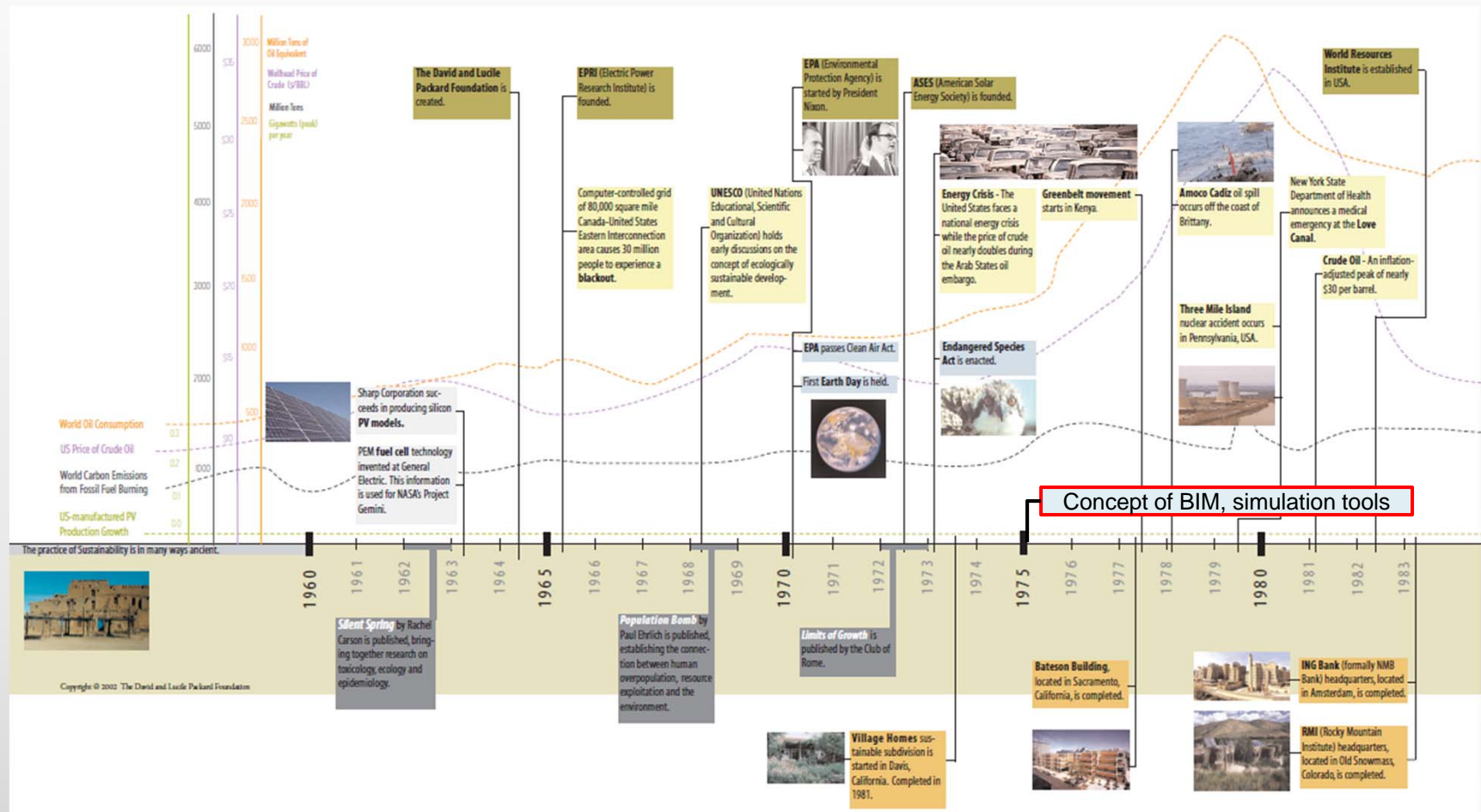
# Sustainability and BIM

Sustainable Building Rating Systems- Tools that examine the performance or expected performance of a 'whole building' and translate that examination into an overall assessment that allows for comparison against other buildings

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) – USGBC

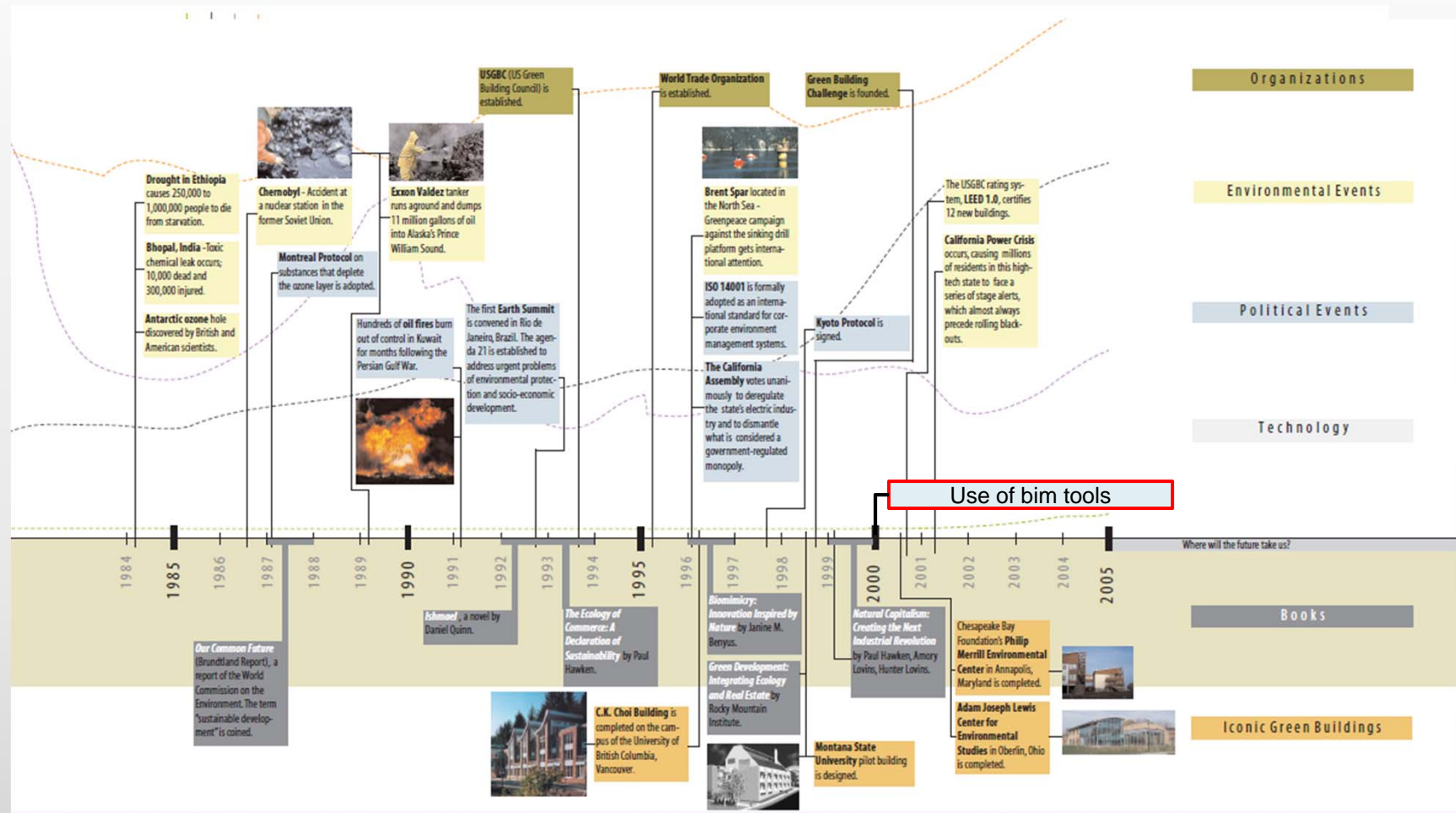


# BIM in the context of sustainability timeline



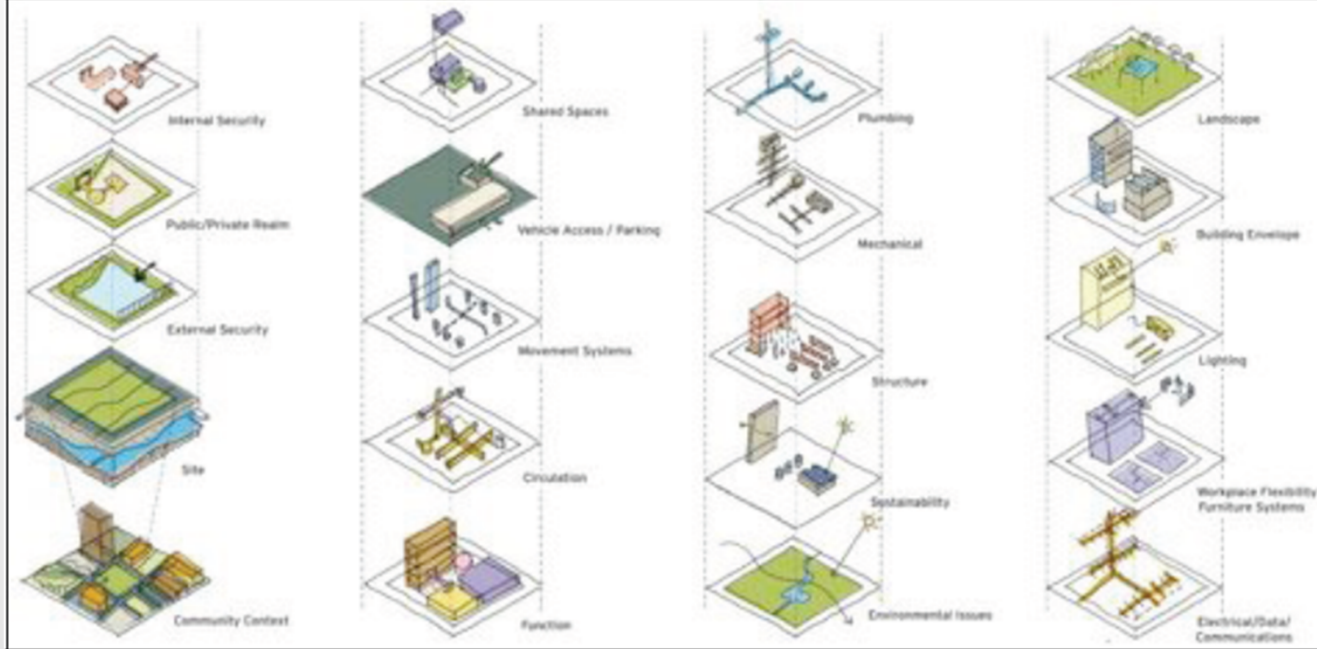


# BIM in the context of sustainability timeline



# BIM in current building practice

## Layers of Design = Integrated Design Strategy



Security (internal/external)

Community context

Transportation systems

Circulation

Function

Plumbing

Structure

Electrical

Sustainability

Environmental  
issues

Landscape

Envelope

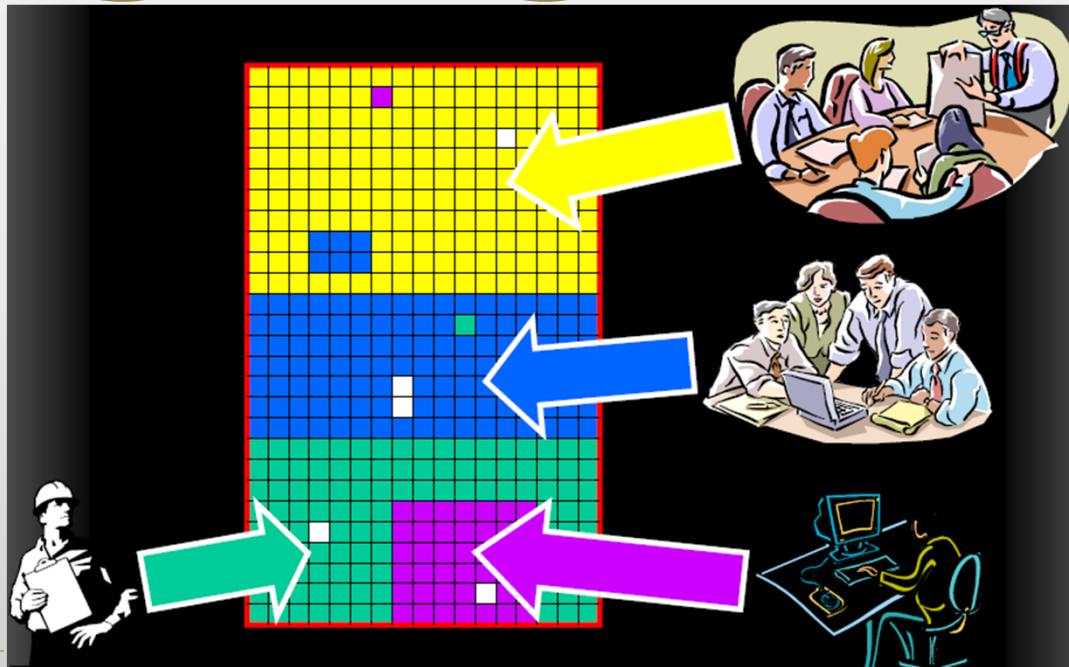
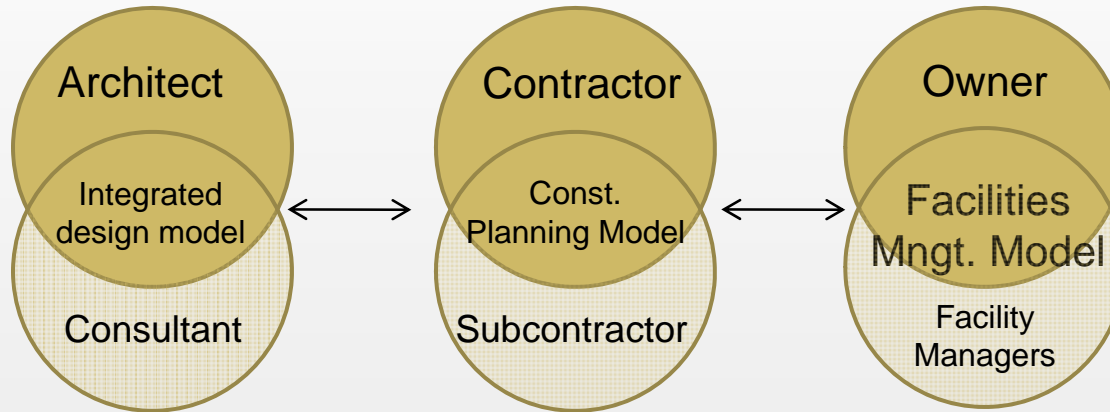
Lighting

Flexibility

Communications



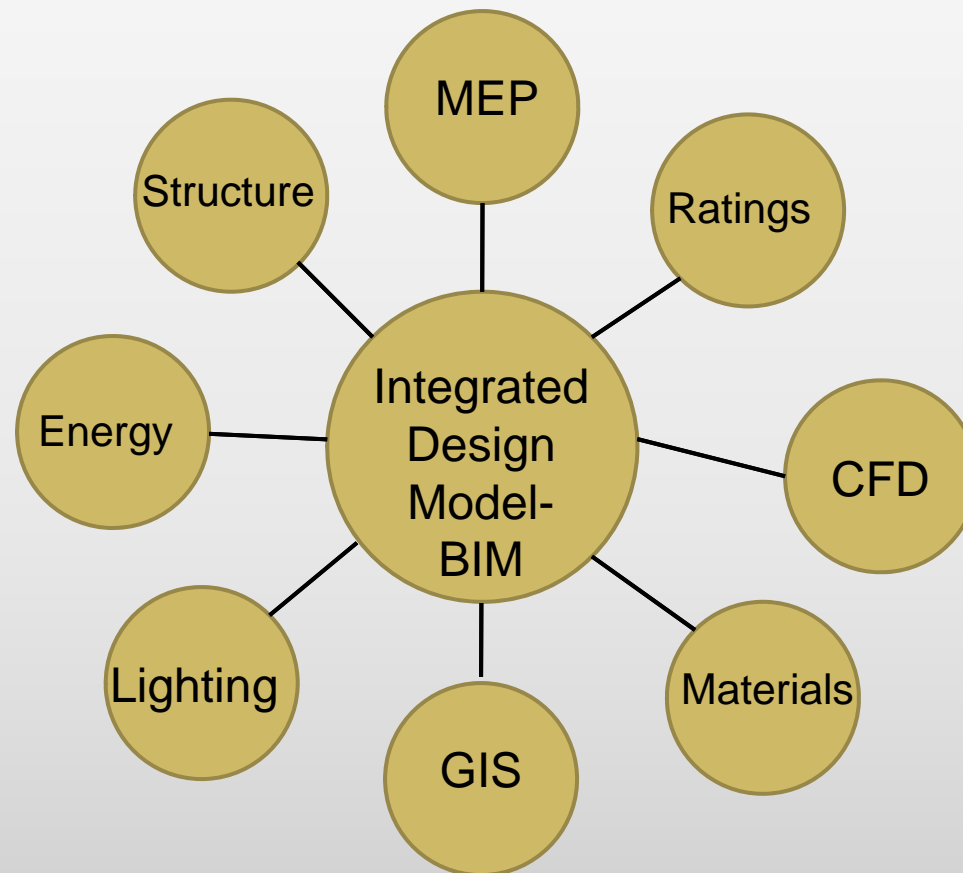
# BIM and integrated design



# BIM and integrated design

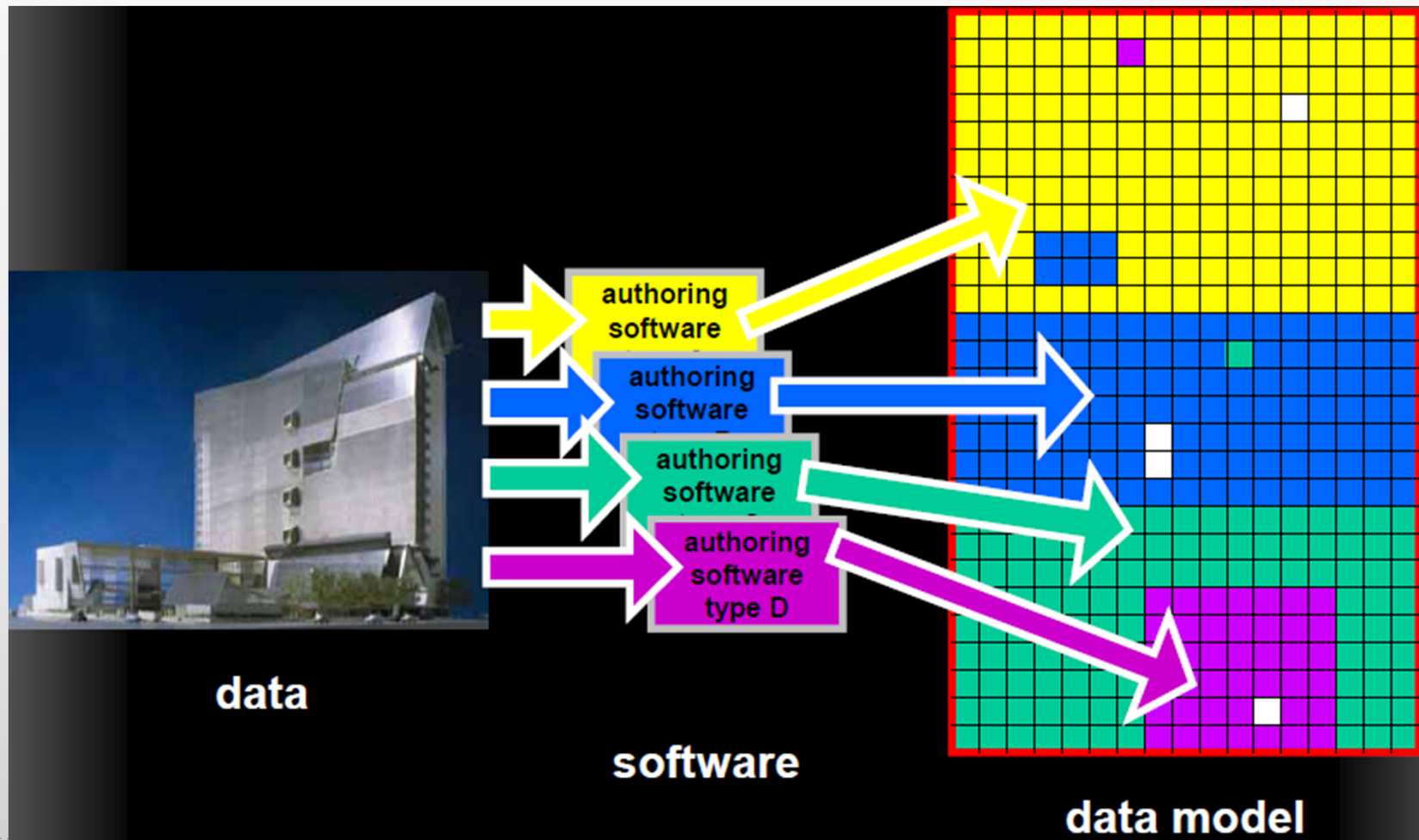
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- ▶ A BIM based method, is an integrated design model



# BIM and integrated design

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# Ranges of BIM Capabilities

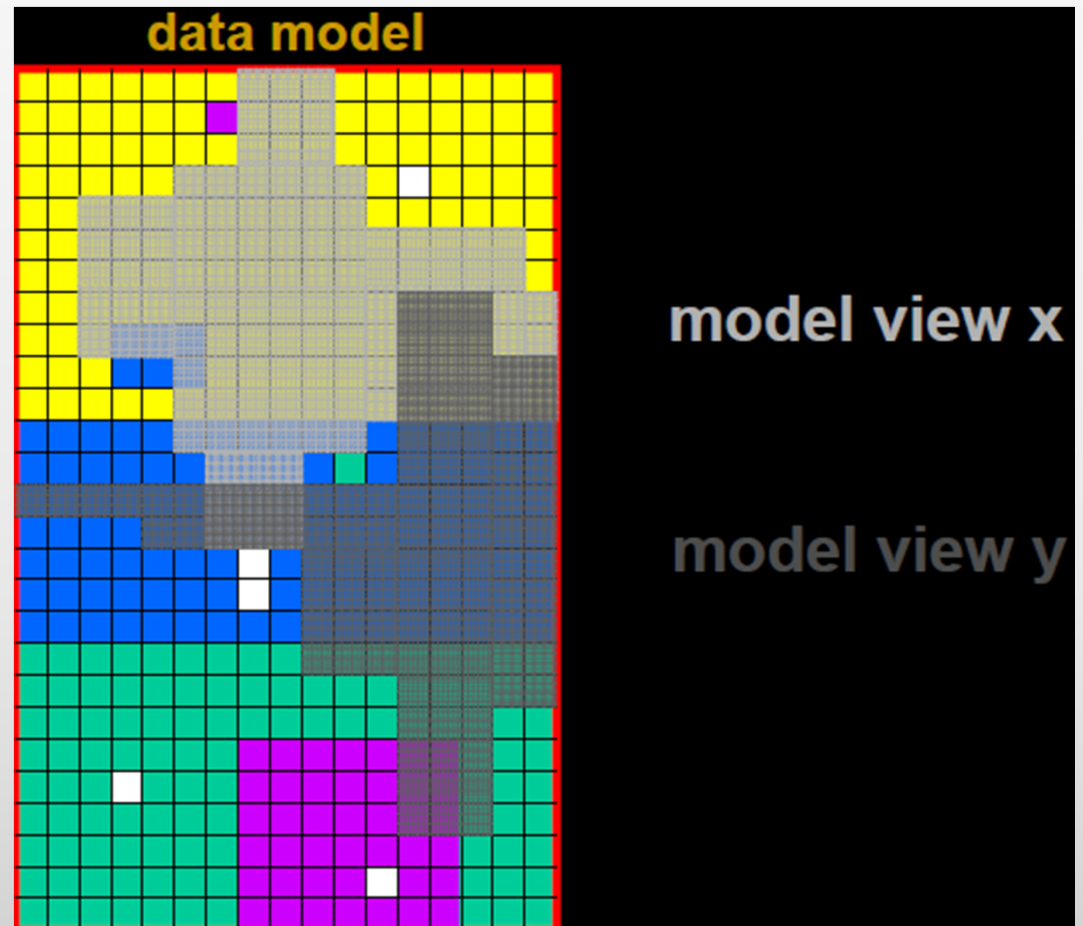
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- ▶ BIM creates integrated documents
- ▶ Design phase visualization
- ▶ BIM creates a database of the virtual building
- ▶ Sustainable strategies
  - ▶ Solar studies for orientation and calculating roof area for solar panels and
  - ▶ Recycled content by adding custom variables and materials
  - ▶ Water harvesting and consumption by using external databases
- ▶ Construction planning
- ▶ Post occupancy and facilities management



# BIM Capabilities and views

- ▶ A database-driven building information model can be used to:
- ▶ Export model geometry
- ▶ Count
- ▶ Sort
- ▶ Calculate
- ▶ Communicate



# BIM within the design workflow

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- ▶ A good design process includes
  - ▶ Listening
  - ▶ Researching
  - ▶ Designing
  - ▶ Building
  - ▶ Occupying
  - ▶ Learning
- ▶ Our goal is to create a methodology for sustainable solutions



## Design workflow (traditional)

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- ▶ Using BIM is a change from the traditional design process
  - ▶ It is by nature iterative
  - ▶ It is not particularly inclusive
  - ▶ Narrow field of specialists work in relative isolation
  - ▶ The cyclical process tend to be centered on
    - ▶ Cost
    - ▶ Functionality and
    - ▶ Aesthetics
    - ▶ Architectural solutions are layered with mechanical, structural and electrical rather being integrated
    - ▶ Not towards wider implications of design



## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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- ▶ Sustainable design approach requires changes
- ▶ Collaboration between disciplines and focus on process
- ▶ Requires a green design methodology–Order of operations
- ▶ Holistic thinking by key decision makers





## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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- ▶ The *order of operations* is important for achieving sustainable goals
  - ▶ Example
  - ▶  $(4+4) \times 3 + (10-7) = 27$
  - ▶ Many different incorrect answers can appear
  - ▶  $4 \times 3 = 12 + 4 = 16 - 7 = 9 + 10 = 19$



## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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### Order of operations

- ▶ Understand climate and place
- ▶ Reduce Loads
- ▶ Use Free Energy
- ▶ Use most efficient technology possible



## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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### Example

For solar panel installation- first costs 25-30k

Order of operations make dramatic changes

First examine climate and best place to position solar panels

Look at homes electrical loads and reduce them- change lights with cfl, replace refrigerator and water heater- first cost 4k

Use free energy- sun and natural ventilation and shading

Required amount for solar panels 10-12K

A net reduction 9-16k



## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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### Example

The book – Natural Capitalism, provides another example- people retrofitting lights and air conditioner should retrofit the lights first so that would reduce the load for the air conditioner. If the opposite were done more would be paid for cooling capacity, which would make it less efficient and more expensive.

Similarly change windows before sizing heating systems for a house



# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum

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- ▶ Studio Daniel Libeskind/David Partnership
- ▶ ARUP
- ▶ M. A. Mortenson
- ▶ Structural Consultants. Inc.
- ▶ Dowco
- ▶ Mil Hi Detailers
- ▶ Zimmerman Metals

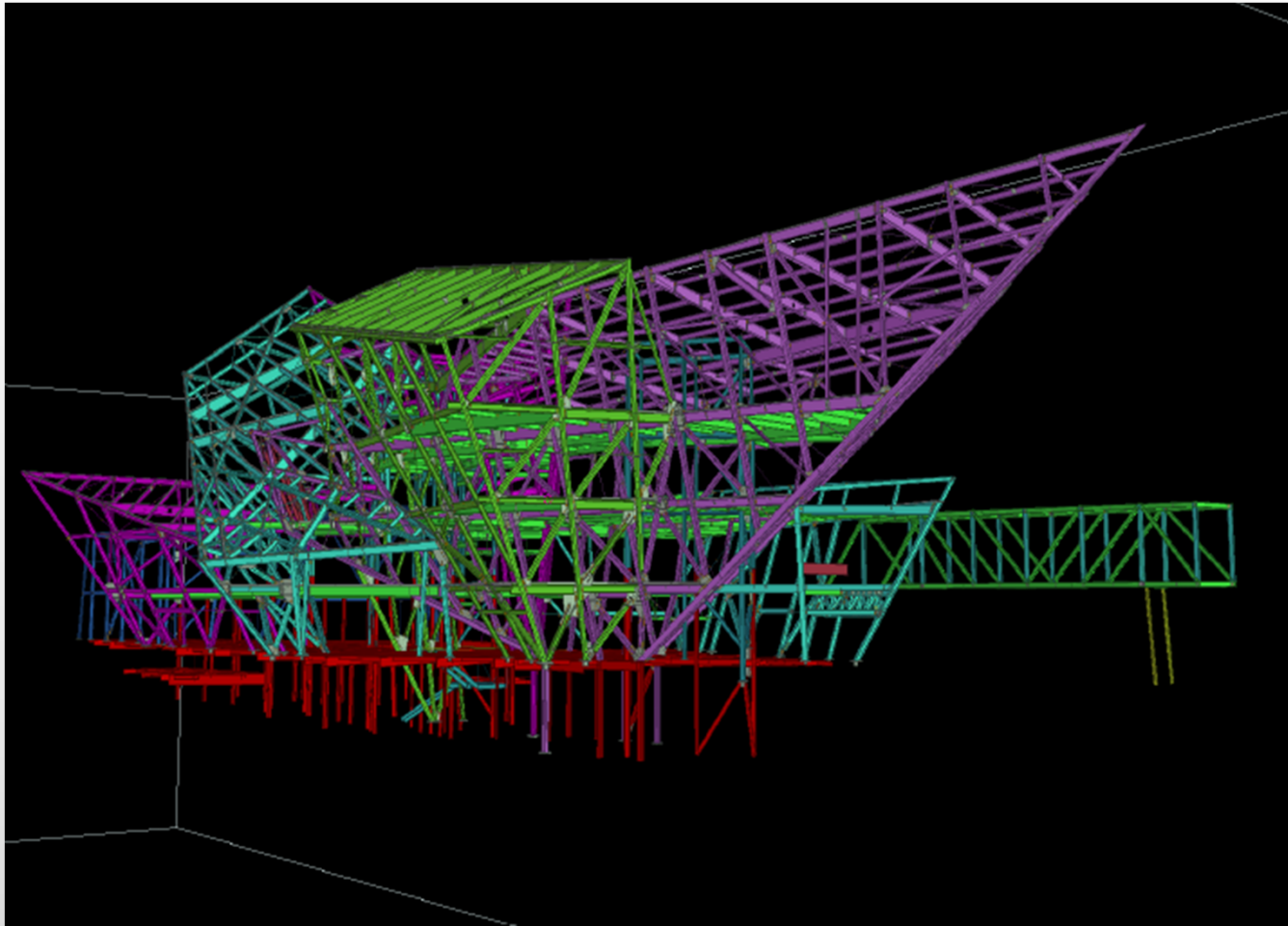


# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum

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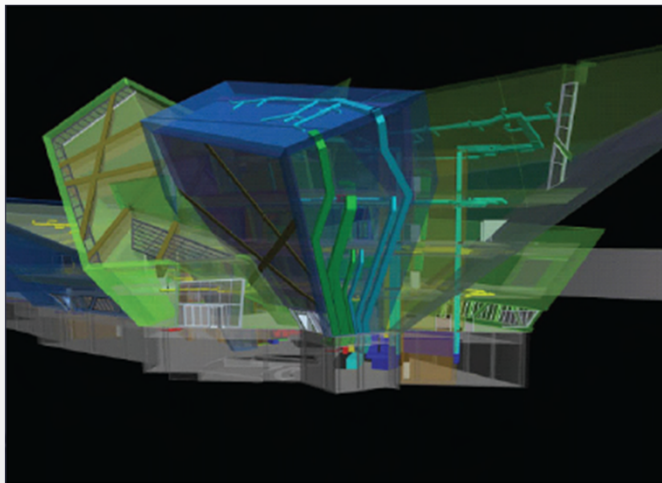


# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum

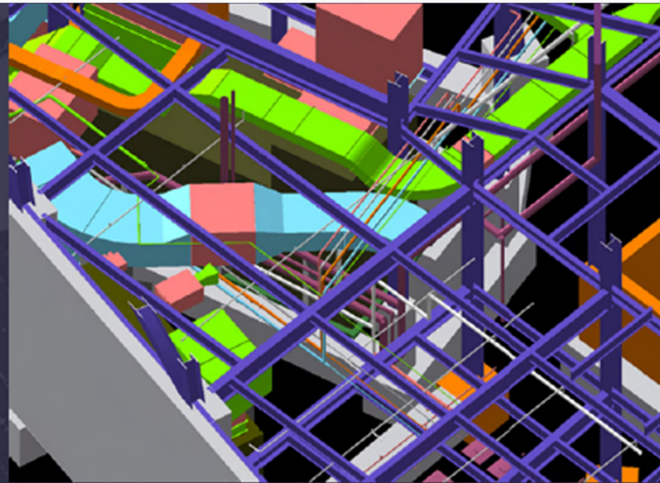




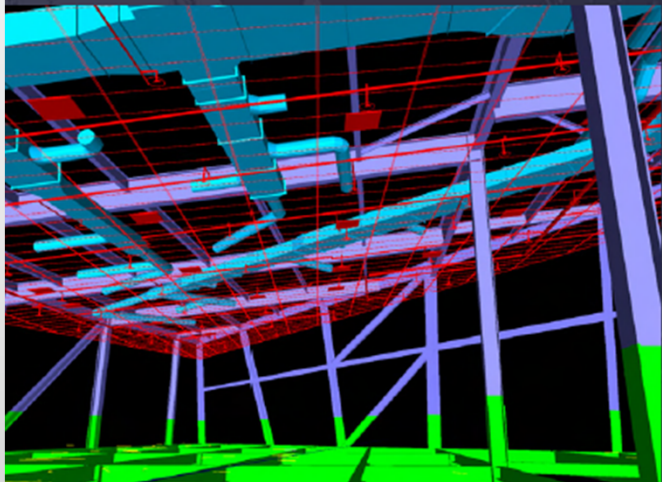
# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum



design model



mep coordination model



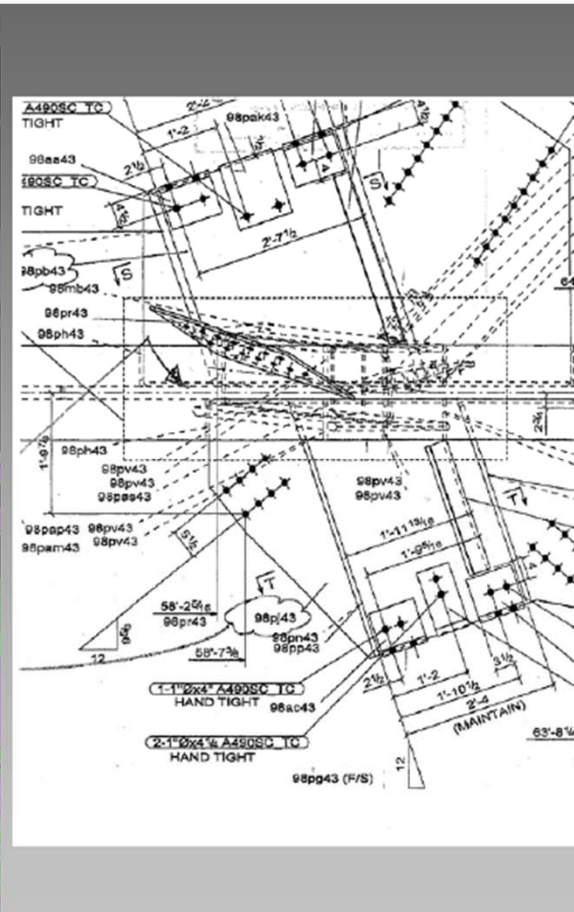
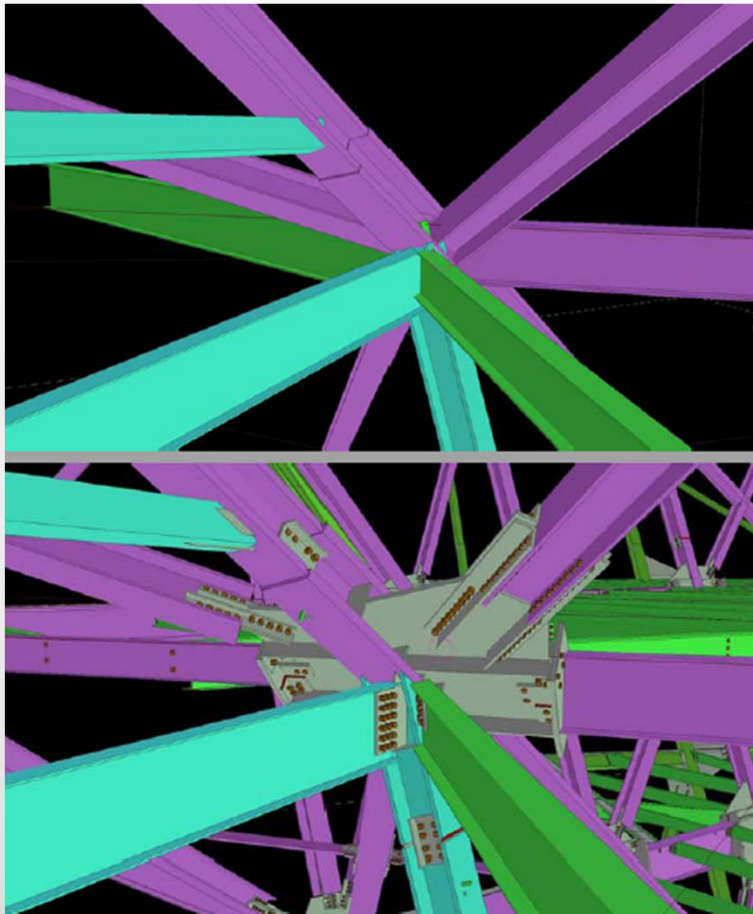
ceiling coordination model



3D model overlaid with actual



# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum



# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum



# BIM: Daniel Libeskind's Denver Art Museum

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- ▶ All subcontractors were required to generate 3D models of their systems
- ▶ Mortenson was paid to make the construction 3D model
- ▶ Returned all contingency fees to client
- ▶ Project is targeted for completion in October, 3 mos. early
- ▶ Libeskind provided a detailed Form-Z model



## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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- ▶ From a building design perspective there are five steps:
- ▶ Optimize the building mass
- ▶ Create good site orientation to maximize north south exposure and limit east west exposure
- ▶ Optimize the use of day lighting and sun shading
- ▶ Optimize the building envelope assembly
- ▶ Optimize the use of carbon free resources such as sun, wind, and rain





# BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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MO Department of Natural Resources

LEED Platinum

Lewis and Clark State  
Building



# BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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Lewis and Clark State Building Solar study before and after proper project orientation to solar south

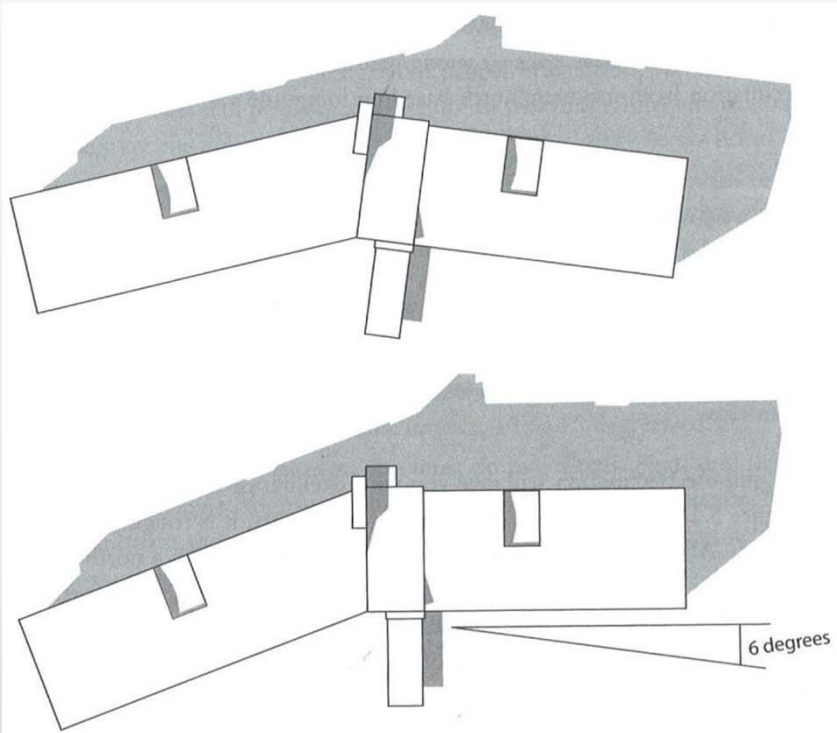


Figure 5.11 The project before and after proper rotation to solar south

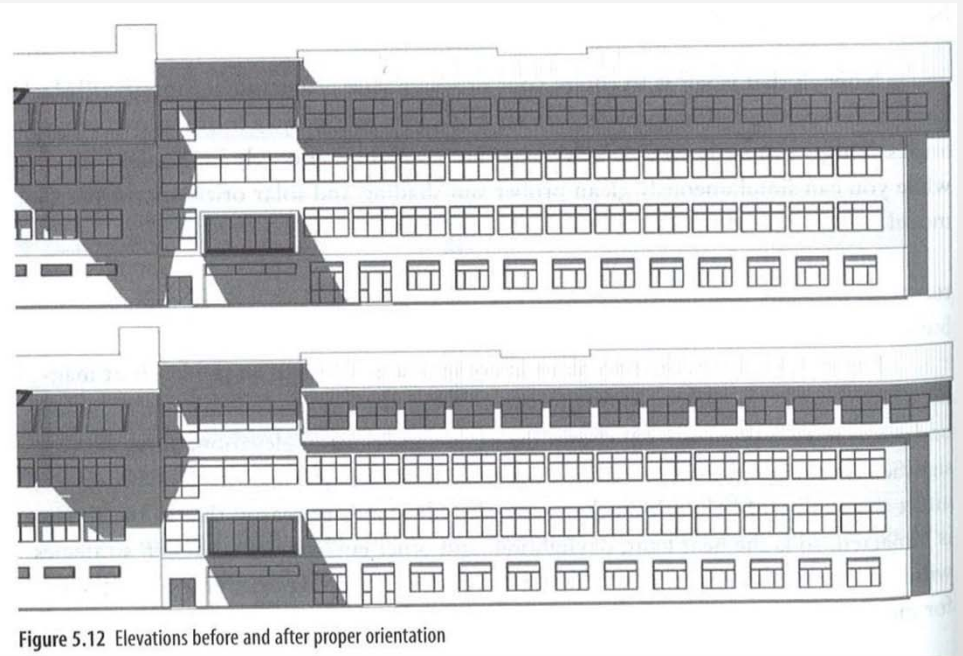


Figure 5.12 Elevations before and after proper orientation



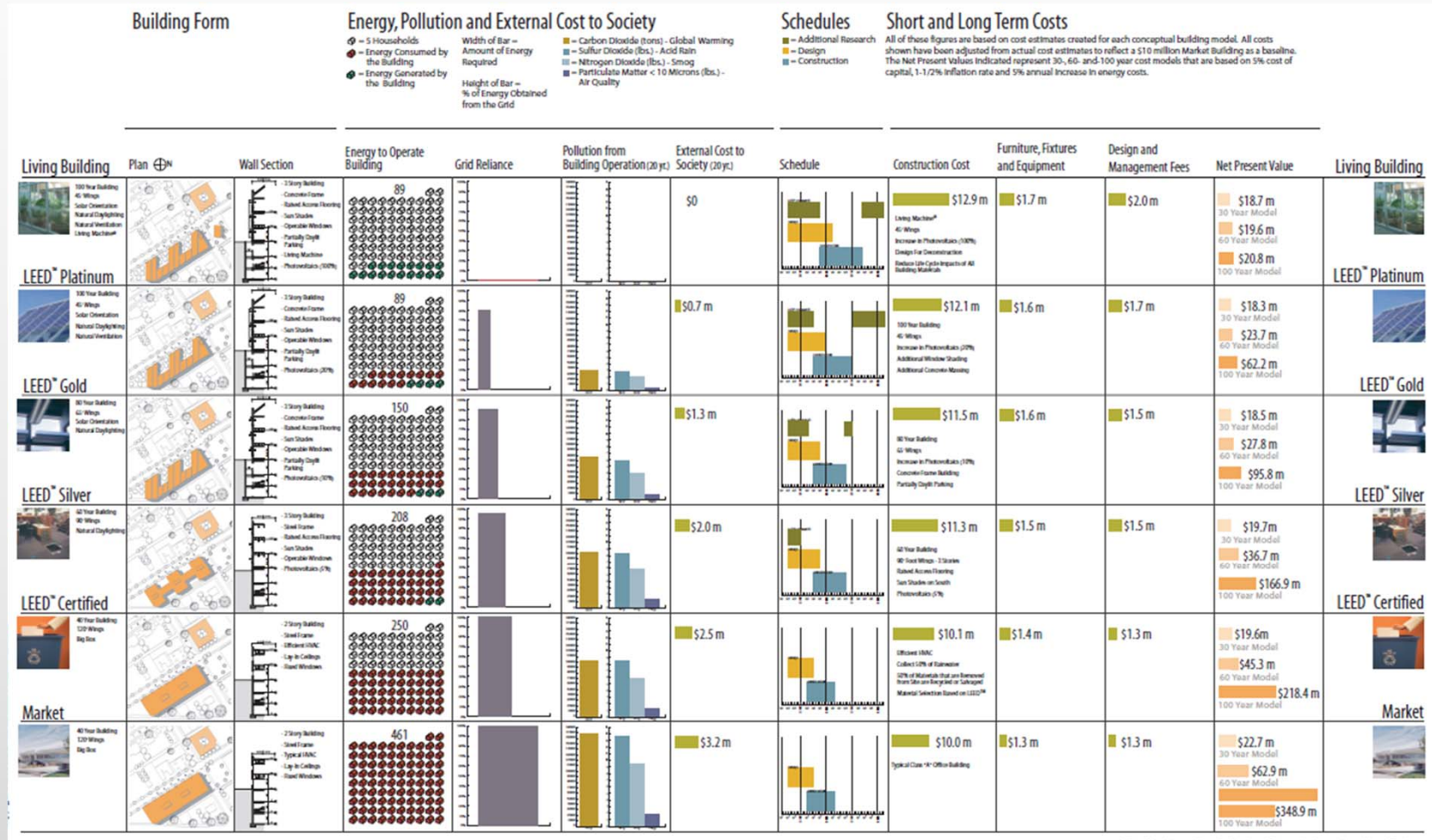
## BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

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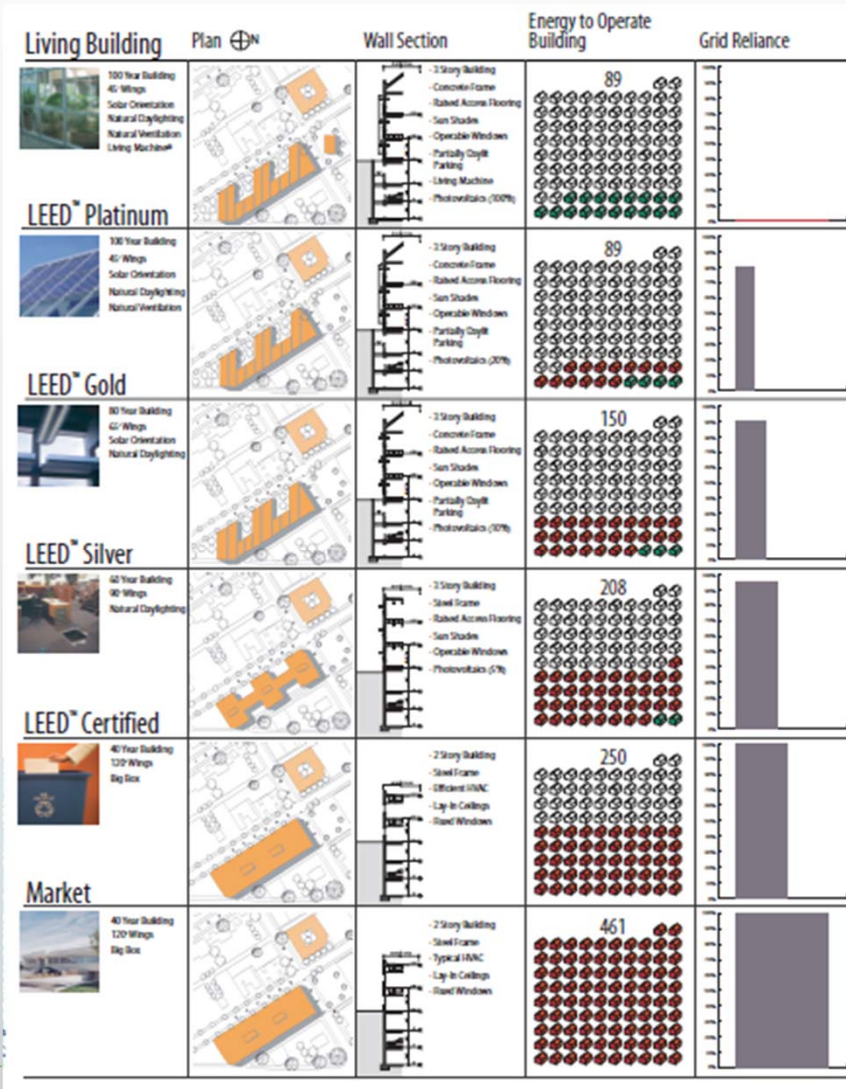


# BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)





# BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)




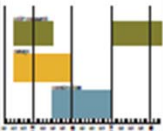

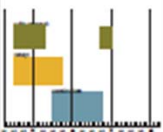

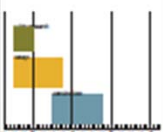

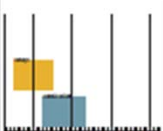

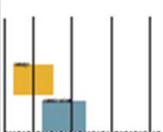

## Energy, Pollution and External

- = 5 Households
- = Energy Consumed by the Building
- = Energy Generated by the Building

Width of Bar =  
Amount of Energy  
Required

Height of Bar =  
% of Energy Obtained  
from the Grid

# BIM within the design workflow (sustainable)

Schedule	Construction Cost	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Design and Management Fees	Net Present Value	Living Building
	<b>\$12.9 m</b> Living Machine® 45 Wings Increase in Photovoltaics (100%) Design for Deconstruction Reduce Life Cycle Impacts of All Building Materials	\$1.7 m	\$2.0 m	\$18.7 m 30 Year Model \$19.6 m 60 Year Model \$20.8 m 100 Year Model	 LEED® Platinum
	<b>\$12.1 m</b> 100 Year Building 45 Wings Increase in Photovoltaics (10%) Additional Window Shading Additional Concrete Massing	\$1.6 m	\$1.7 m	\$18.3 m 30 Year Model \$23.7 m 60 Year Model \$62.2 m 100 Year Model	 LEED® Gold
	<b>\$11.5 m</b> 80 Year Building 45 Wings Increase in Photovoltaics (10%) Concrete Frame Building Partially Daylit Parking	\$1.6 m	\$1.5 m	\$18.5 m 30 Year Model \$27.8 m 60 Year Model \$95.8 m 100 Year Model	 LEED® Silver
	<b>\$11.3 m</b> 60 Year Building 90 Foot Wings - 3 Stories Raised Access Flooring Sun Shades on South Photovoltaics (5%)	\$1.5 m	\$1.5 m	\$19.7 m 30 Year Model \$36.7 m 60 Year Model \$166.9 m 100 Year Model	 LEED® Certified
	<b>\$10.1 m</b> Efficient HBC Collect 50% of Rainwater 50% of Materials that are Removed from Site are Replaced or Salvaged Material Selection Based on LEED®	\$1.4 m	\$1.3 m	\$19.6 m 30 Year Model \$45.3 m 60 Year Model \$218.4 m 100 Year Model	 Market
	<b>\$10.0 m</b> Typical Class 'A' Office Building	\$1.3 m	\$1.3 m	\$22.7 m 30 Year Model \$62.9 m 60 Year Model \$348.9 m 100 Year Model	 Market

## Cost to Society

- = Carbon Dioxide (tons) - Global Warming
- = Sulfur Dioxide (lbs.) - Acid Rain
- = Nitrogen Dioxide (lbs.) - Smog
- = Particulate Matter < 10 Microns (lbs.) - Air Quality

## Schedules

- = Additional Research
- = Design
- = Construction