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A Proposed Toolkit for Designing and Assessing Asset Information Requirements

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Case Study





- Social Housing Organisation adopting BIM
- BIM guidelines and industry templates
- Information quality assessment methodologies
- Proposed toolkit for supporting non-BIM experts in developing asset information requirements

BIM Need

Manage 26,700 properties

Asset maintenance key area of business

 Priority to ensure detailed asset information captured early in development process for ordering stock to ensure effective maintenance and management of assets

- Asset data stored and used across 2 systems...
- £19.9 million spent on repairs and maintenance in 2015-2016





PAS1192:2 Document Framework

Employer's Information Requirements (EIR)

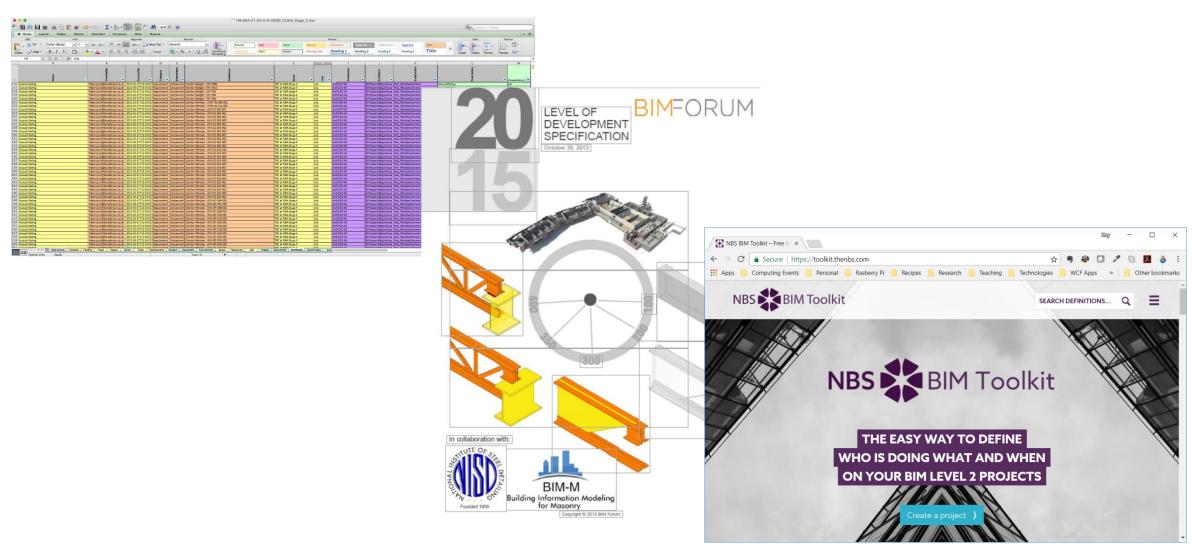
Pre-Contract BIM Execution Plan (BEP)

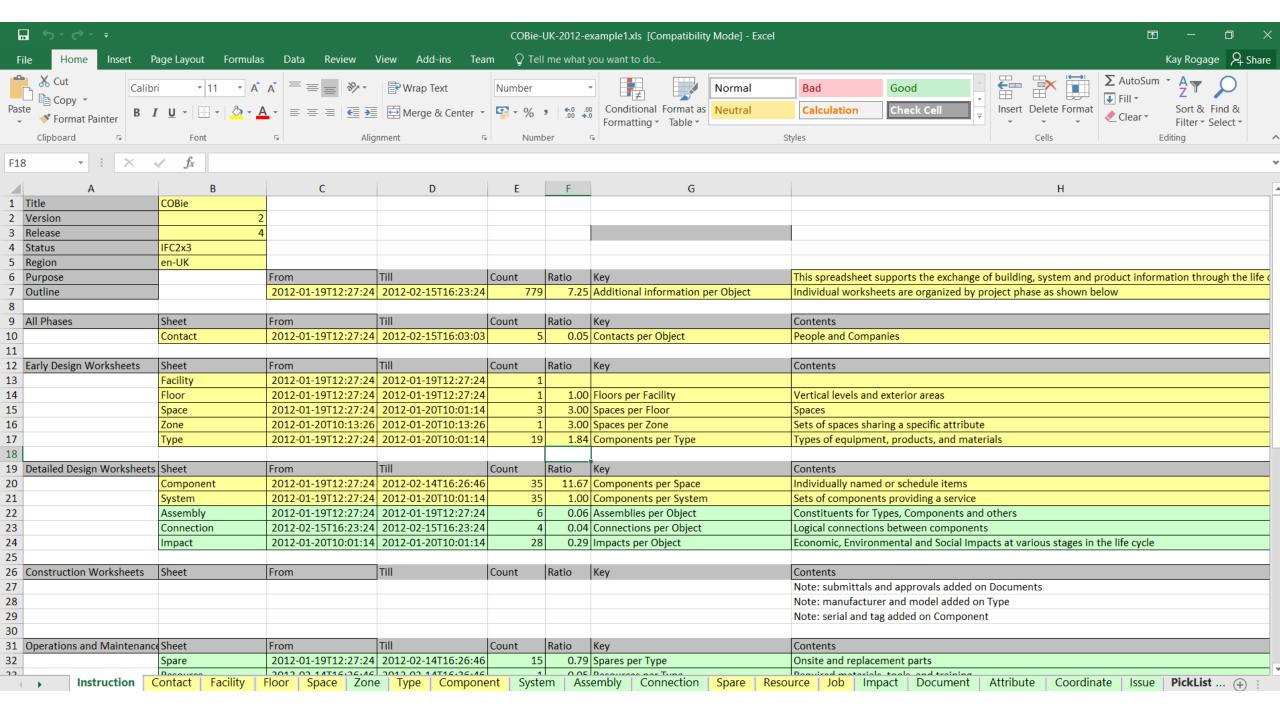
Post Contract BIM Execution Plan (BEP)

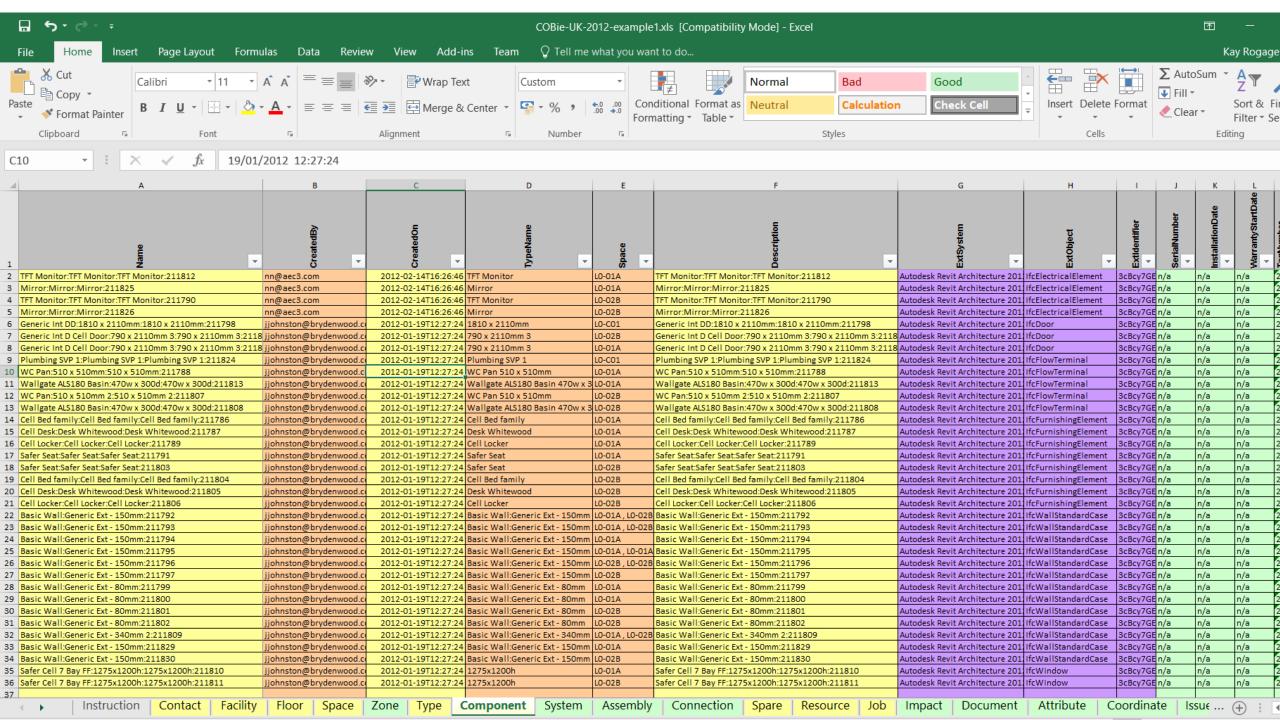
Master Information Delivery Plan (MIDP)



Industry Templates







BIM Forum Level of Development Specification

B2010 - Exterior Walls

Solid wall construction that is composite in nature; in other words, multiple layers of materials to form an overall assembly.

See <u>B20</u>	
Generic wall objects separated by type of material (e.g. brick wall vs. terracotta).	
Approximate overall wall thickness represented by a single assembly.	
Layouts and locations still flexible.	
	49 B2010-LOD-200 Exterior Walls
Composite model assembly with specific overall thickness that accounts for veneer, structure, insulation, air space, and interior skin specified for the wall system. (Refer to LOD350 and LOD400 for individually modeled elements)	
Penetrations are modeled to nominal dimensions for major wall openings such as windows, doors, and large mechanical elements.	
Required non-graphic information associated with model elements includes:	
Wall type Materials	50 B2010-LOD-300 Exterior Walls
A composite wall assembly may be considered for LOD350 only if hosted objects such as windows and doors are provided at a minimum of LOD350.	_
Main structural members such as headers and jambs at openings are modeled within the composite assembly.	
	Generic wall objects separated by type of material (e.g. brick wall vs. terracotta). Approximate overall wall thickness represented by a single assembly. Layouts and locations still flexible. Composite model assembly with specific overall thickness that accounts for veneer, structure, insulation, air space, and interior skin specified for the wall system. (Refer to LOD350 and LOD400 for individually modeled elements) Penetrations are modeled to nominal dimensions for major wall openings such as windows, doors, and large mechanical elements. Required non-graphic information associated with model elements includes: • Wall type • Materials A composite wall assembly may be considered for LOD350 only if hosted objects such as windows and doors are provided at a minimum of LOD350. Main structural members such as headers and jambs at

Level of Development Specification Version: 2015

www.bimforum.org/lod

B2020 – Exterior Windows

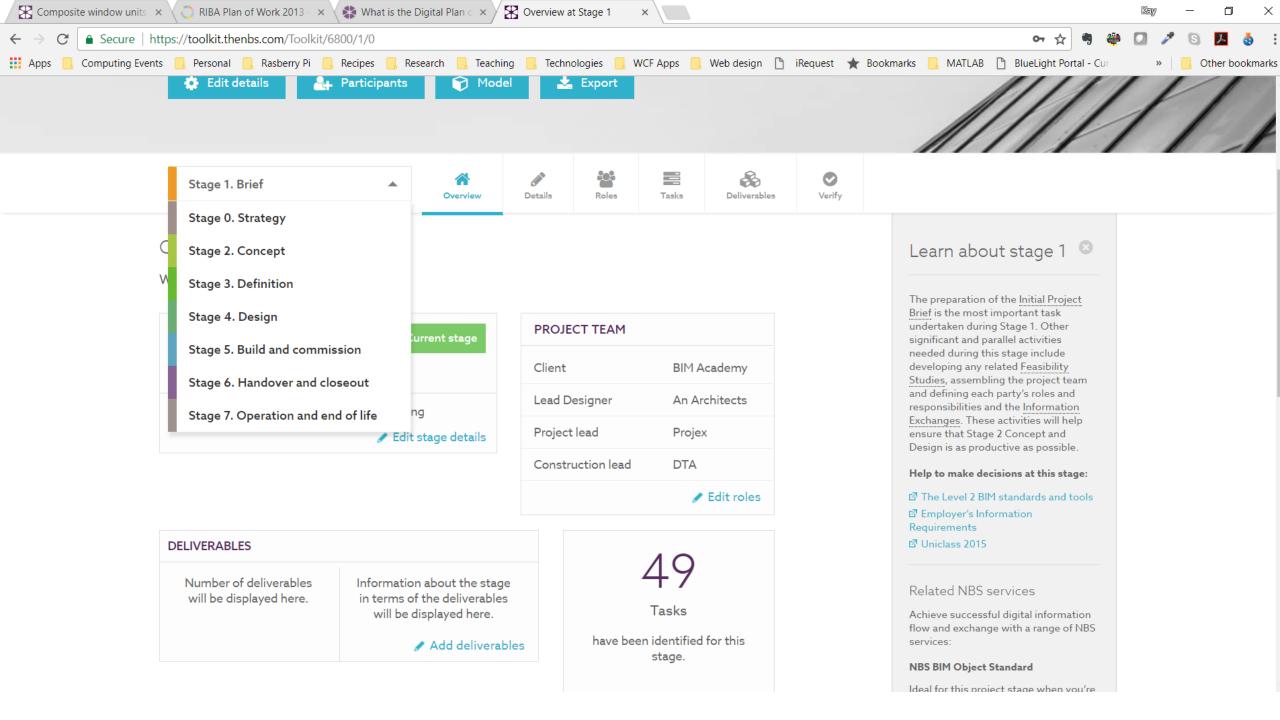
1	00	See <u>B20</u>	
2	00	Windows approximate in terms of location, size, count and type. Units are modeled as a simple, monolithic component; or represented with simple frame and glazing.	
		Nominal unit size is provided.	

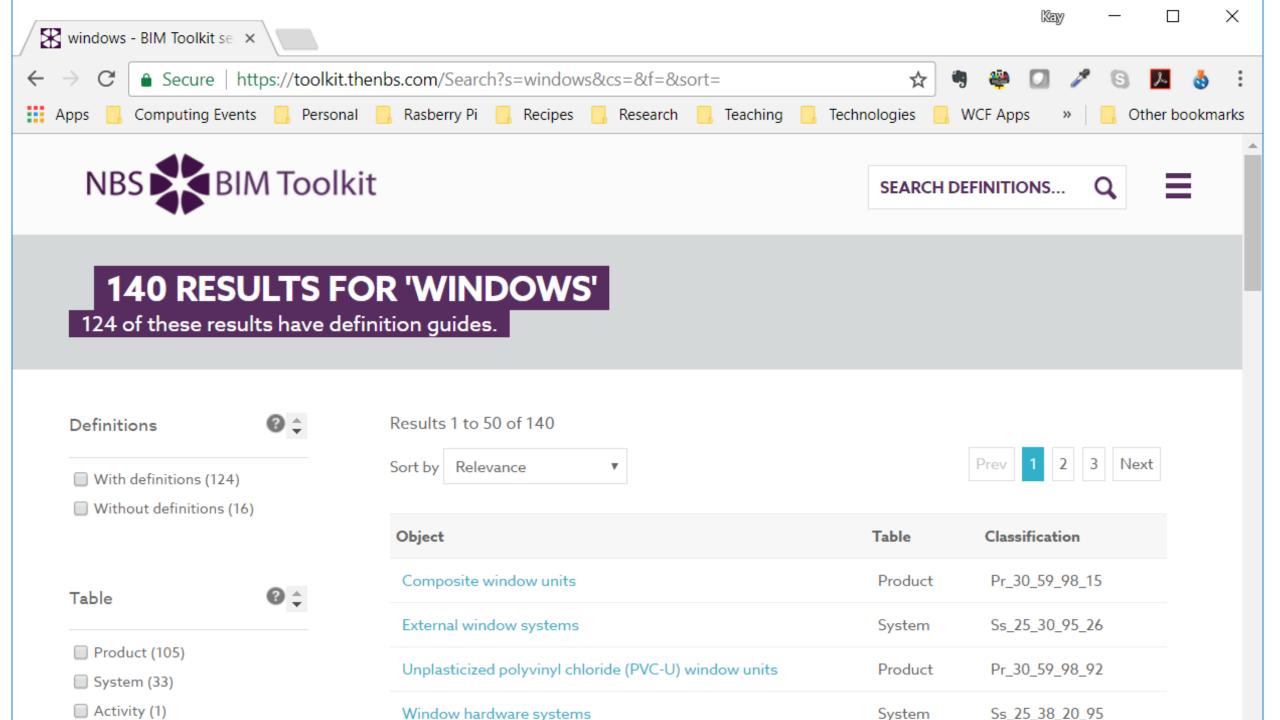
B2020.10 - Exterior Operating Windows

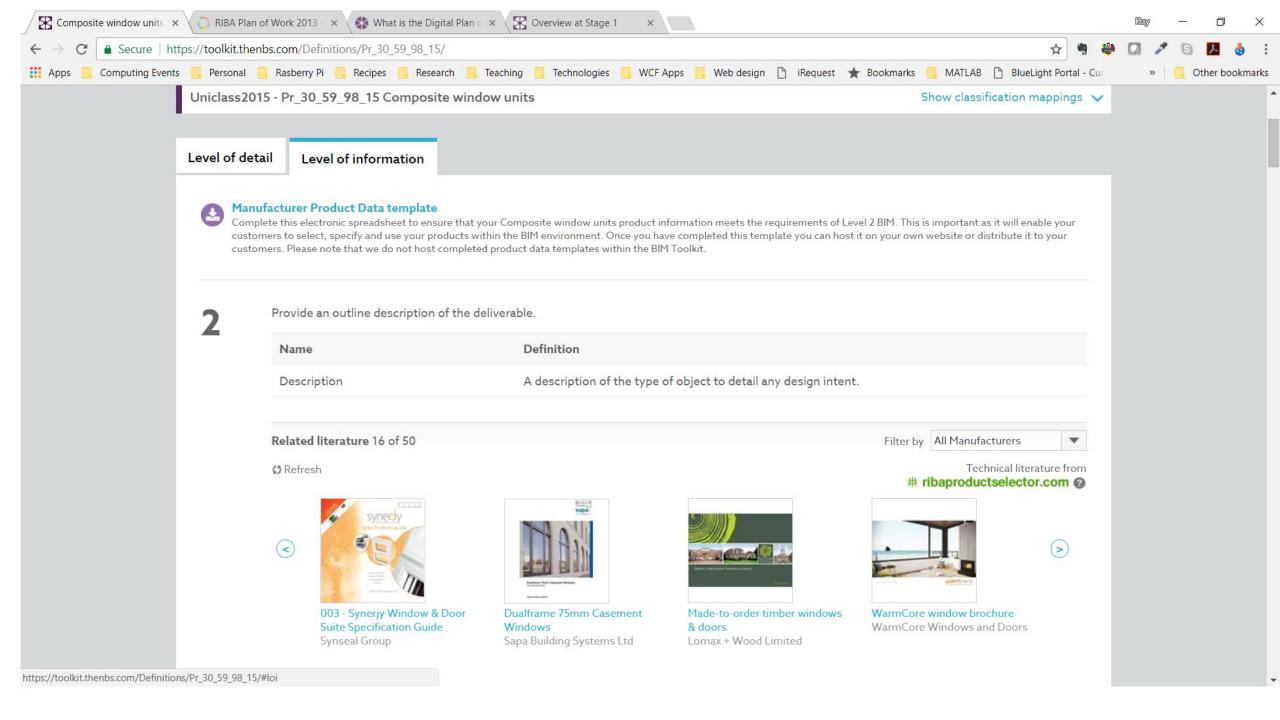
100	See <u>B20</u>
200	See <u>B2020</u>
300	Units are modeled based on specified location and nominal size. Outer geometry of window frame elements and glazing modeled.
	Operation is indicated.
	Required non-graphic information associated with model elements includes:
	 Aesthetic characteristics (finishes, glass types) Performance characteristics (i.e. U-value, wind loading, blast resistance, structural, air, thermal, water, sound) Functionality of the window (fixed, casement, double/single hung, awning/project out, pivot, sliding)
350	Rough opening dimensions
	Attachment method of window to structure
	Embed geometry
400	Frame profiles
	Glazing sub-components (gaskets)
	Attachment components

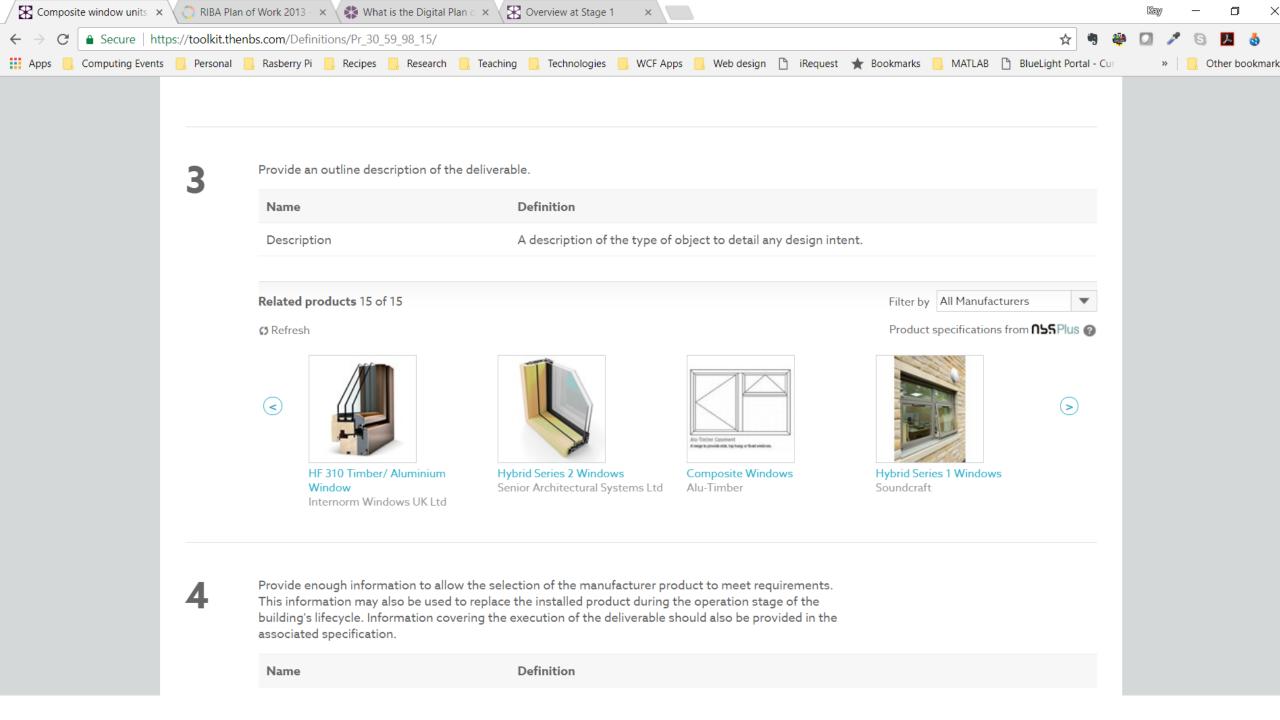
B2020.20 - Exterior Fixed Windows

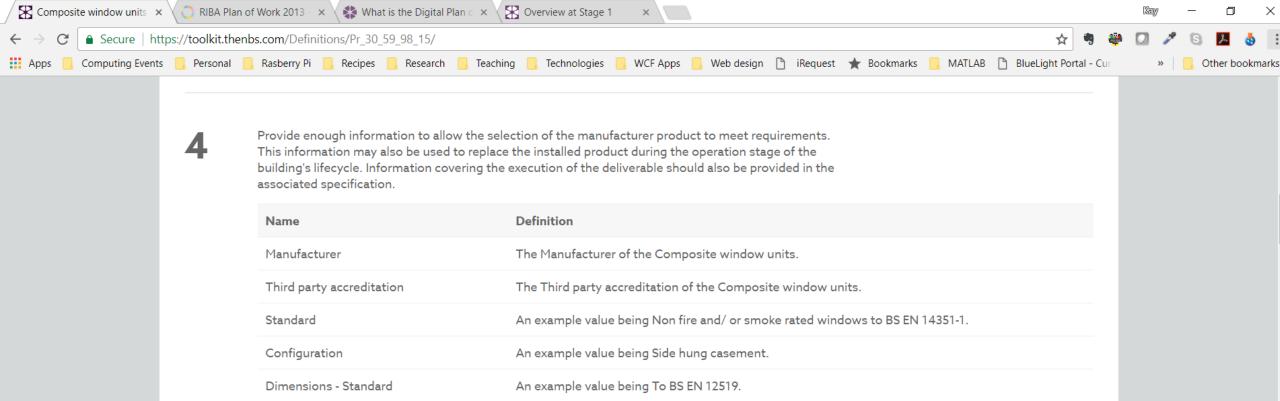
[See <u>B2020.10</u>]











An example value being To BS 6375-1, Class 2.

An example value being To BS 6375-1, Class 3A.

An example value being To BS 6375-1, Class A2.

An example value being In accordance with BS 8213-1.

An example value being BS 6375-2.

Dimensions - Width and height

Operation and strength characteristics -

Operation and strength characteristics -

Load bearing capacity of safety devices

Air permeability

Watertightness

Standard

Requirements

User design standards

Resistance to wind load

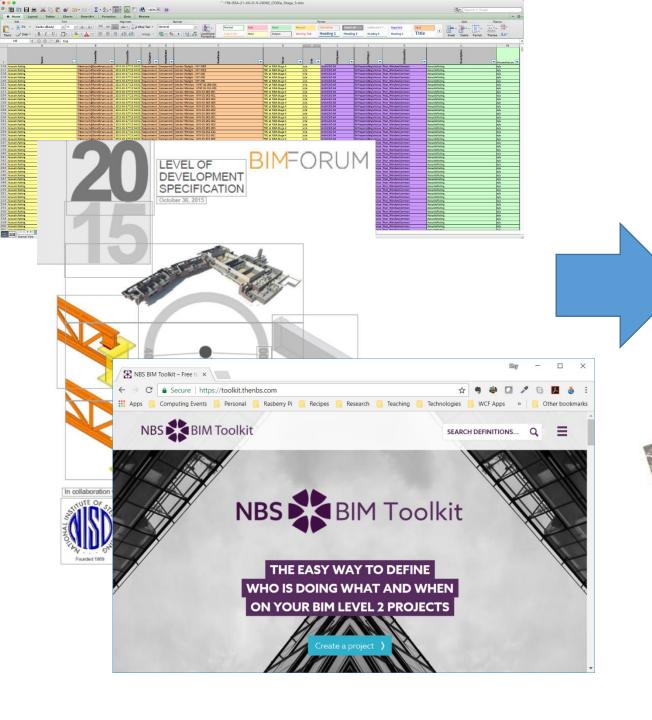
The Dimensions - Width and height of the Composite window units.

The Operation and strength characteristics - Requirements of the Composite window units.

The Load bearing capacity of safety devices of the Composite window units.

You have an EIR with recommended industry guidelines and templates...





Now go and develop your AIR...





Understanding Asset Owner Information Needs

what
information do
we need to
we need to
install, operate,
install, and
replace and
repair an asset?
repair an asset?

Information Systems Methodologies

- Assess Information Quality (IQ) Procuring data that is fit for purpose at the time required
- Number of methodologies developed for over 20 years for assessing IQ: Asset Information Methodology Quality (AIMQ), Complete Data Quality Methodology (CDQM-a), Data Quality Assessment (DQA) etc.
- Zadeh et al. reviewed IQ assessment methodologies and developed a set of criteria specifically for assessing BIM IQ in FM:
 - Completeness all the information is present
 - Value accuracy the information is correct
 - Consistency information is represented consistently across data sets
 - Well-formedness presented in the compliant information format
 - Understandability information is easy to understand and interpret

(Zadeh, P. A., Wang, G., Cavka, H. B., Staub-French, S., & Pottinger, R. (2017). Information quality assessment for facility management. *Advanced Engineering Informatics*, 33, 181-205)

Information Requirements Capture Framework

Information Item	Value	IQ Assessment Criteria
Object	Name of asset	Completeness, Value Accuracy, Consistency, Understandability
Data required	e.g. size, manufacturer, product ref etc	Completeness, Value Accuracy, Consistency, Understandability,
Preferred format	PDF, CSV, ENUM, etc. Practical utility	Well-formedness
Current data	PDF etc	Consistency, Well-formedness
Where captured	APEX, WMS, Health and Safety Manual etc.	Consistency, Well-formedness
Process and format	e.g. manually taken from contractor PDF	Value Accuracy, Consistency, Well-formedness
Additional Data	Any additional data required	Completeness, Value Accuracy
Data importance	Essential, Desirable	Completeness
Classification	e.g. Uniclass, Omniclass etc.	Well-formedness
Etc	•••	

Scenarios

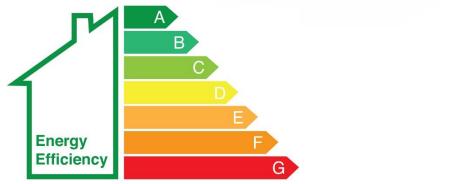
 Window restrictor (single component)

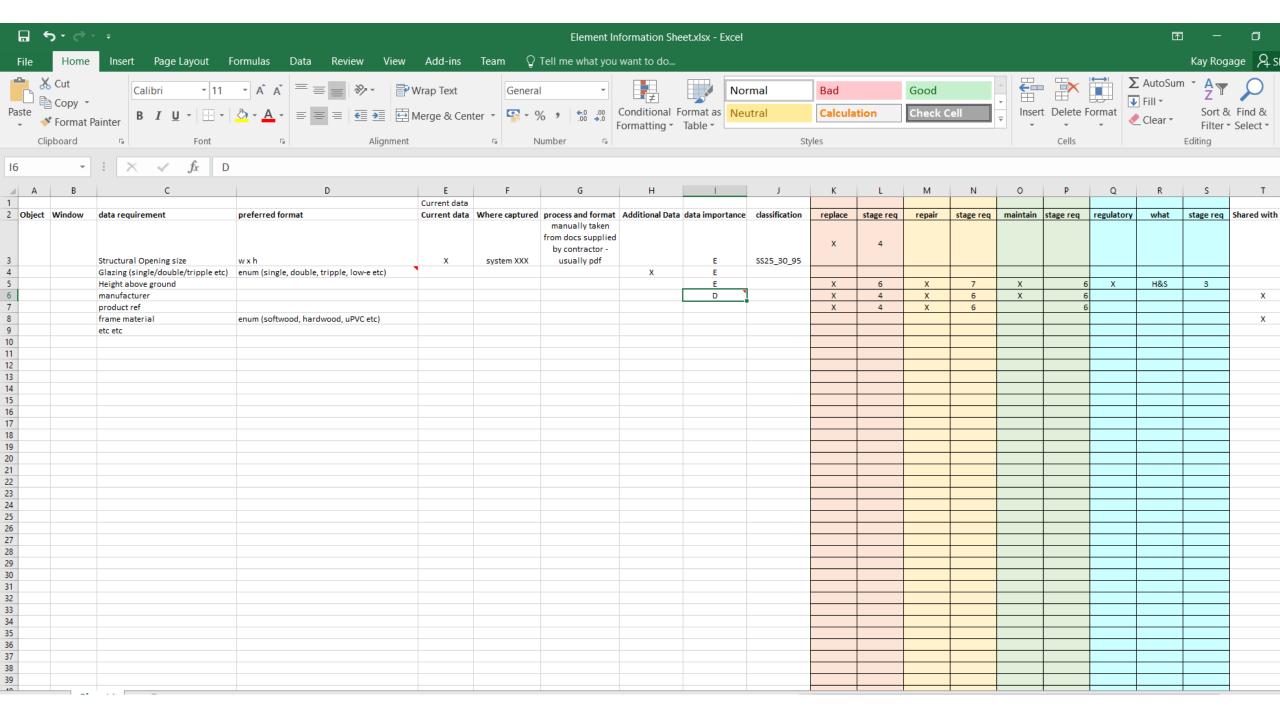


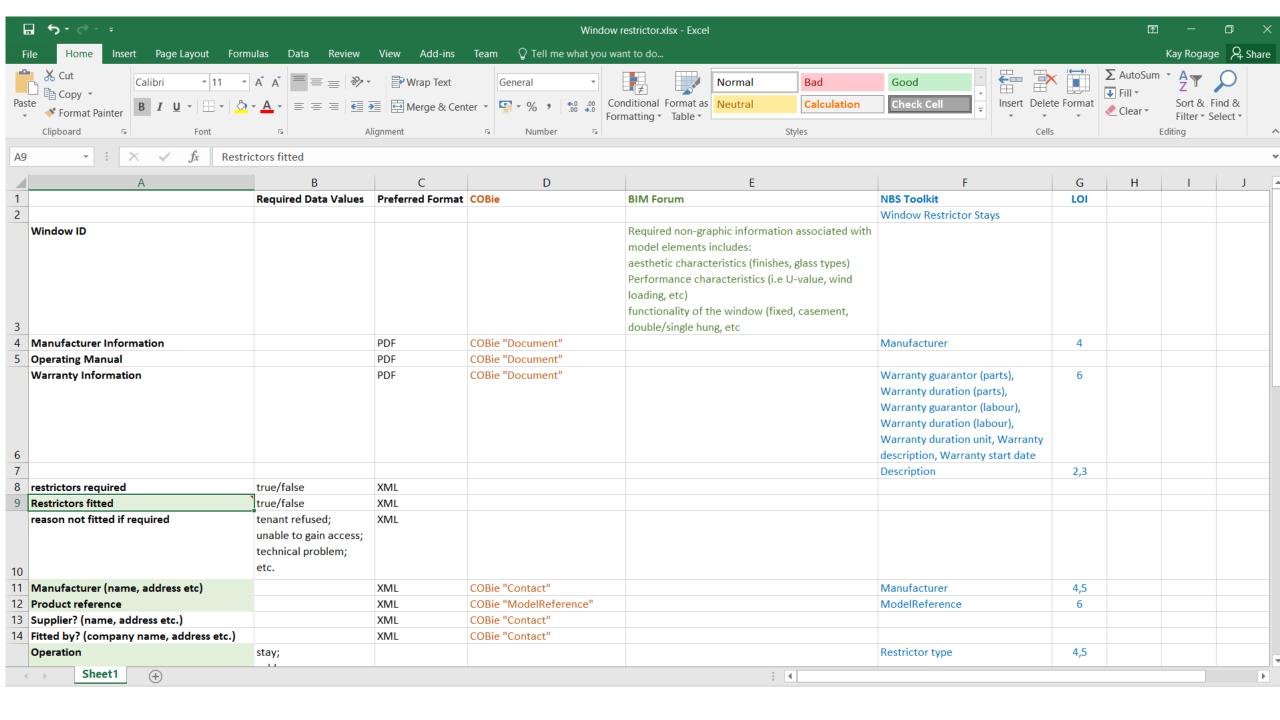
2. Sprinkler system (system comprising multiple components)



3. Energy Performance Certificate (whole building)







Findings

- Industry standard templates:
 - Valuable data-source to test developing information requirements
 - Help to identify information gaps and for developing custom templates from standards
 - Tend to be accepted without adapting them to particular information requirements of asset manager. This may be due to inexperience on the part of the asset manager.
- A standardised questioning process can be adopted to assist in identification of information requirements across concepts (products/components, systems and whole building). The proposed toolkit offers an approach to formalising this process enabling non-BIM experts to begin identifying and defining their information requirements.

Recommendations

- Standard templates are likely to provide the majority of information required elsewhere and are a significant improvement over current practice for many organisations.
- Identify the most critical/valuable asset information required and undertake the toolkit exercise only for the most significant.
- Organisations that procure construction projects on a regular basis have the opportunity to develop and manage their asset information requirements over time. To capture the relative importance of the information and understand the implications of any changes to systems that use the information, a managed AIR should also capture:
 - why information is required
 - which processes it is required to support
 - which stakeholders or systems it is shared with
 - For what purpose

Next Steps

- Current case study to be extended through to completion of the construction and into maintenance cycles to test IQ criteria
- Test with wider concepts such as different spaces or building types e.g. university, factory, hospital etc.
- Metrics should be tested and evaluated against other approaches

And Finally...

- Thanks for listening
- Any questions/recommendations?
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 - @kayrogage
 - https://www.linkedin.com/in/kayrogage/