CIB BIM / IDDS Seminar November 1, 2013

Deploying IDDS in the U.S.

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Outline

BIM + IPD + Lean + SCI...= IDDS

- Examples of Deploying IDDS in the U.S.
 - Infrastructure, Process Plants, Government Facilities
- Observations
- IDDS + O&M + Optimization
- Delivery of IDDS Practices





Federal Highway Administration Research and Technology

Coordinating, Developing, and Delivering Highway Transportation Innovations



INTELLIGIENT CONSTRUCTION & SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGIES (ICST)

FHWA's Current and Planned Research

Federal Highway Administration Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center

Richard B. Duval, P.E. & Lou Triandafilou, P.E.



October 4, 2013

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How do the ICST research activity classifications and research activities themselves fit with the R&T strategic plan objectives?

- ICST research projects support these Strategic Plan Objectives:
 - Project Delivery Improve the ability of transportation agencies to deliver projects that meet expectations for timeliness, quality and cost.
 - Infrastructure Performance Improve highway condition and performance through increased use of design, materials, construction and maintenance innovations



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<u>Development of National Bridge</u> Information Modeling (BrIM) Standards

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Louis N. Triandafilou, P.E. Office of Infrastructure Research & Development Team Leader – Bridge & Foundation Engineering Team



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Objective



This research is intended to develop, implement, standardize, and demonstrate an efficient and robust digital data exchange protocol (and file format) that could be used to digitally describe bridge engineering information



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Deployment of BrIM Standards



- This work is intended to be "seed" development, with handoff to industry for longterm
- Standards will be open source, with management by consortium
- Schema descriptions will utilize XML





Vision & Bridge Lifecycle (Enterprise) Process Map

Vision of Multi-Year Implementation Roadmap

• Practical Implementation

Information Technology (IT) facilitated interoperability throughout the entire bridge lifecycle

• Model/Modular

Either a (set of bridge industry-specific) model(s) or a integral part of the larger Civil Integrated Management (CIM) (or NIEM?, or IFC(5?), or next-gen transXML, or ...) umbrella



Vision & Bridge Lifecycle (Enterprise) Process Map

Process Map — Streamlined and Improved IT- enabled Managing Method



Portion of Bridge Enterprise Process Map (Chen et al. 2013)

University at Buffalo The State University of New York



THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING



Welcome

Geodesign Summit Europe

September 19–20, 2013 | Herwijnen, Netherlands

Welcome





Modélisation des INformations INteropérables pour les INfrastructures Durables

Christophe CASTAING - EGIS













Modélisation des INformations INteropérable pour les INfrastructures Durables





MAP OF ACTUAL INITIATIVES DEDICATED TO INFRASTRUCTURES



The FIATECH Capital Project Technology Roadmap Vision of the Future



Fully integrated and highly automated project processes coupled with radically advanced technologies across all phases and functions of the project/facility lifecycle

Business Essential



Elements conform all the time All changes are authorized Conformance can be verified

R.Adams, Dominion

Business Challenge



Lots of Tribal Knowledge, Semi-Connected and Disconnected Systems, Manual Processes and yes..... Paper

Observations

Where there are:

- compelling business drivers,
- multiple stakeholders who recognize the need for improved processes,
- commitment to defining increments of capabilities viable for broad deployment,

leaders are applying IDDS and transforming industry practices.

To succeed, it is essential to understand :

- larger business and supply chain context,
- IT landscape and supporting services,
- information needed for commissioning, operations, maintenance and optimization,
- where there are inefficiencies and potential productivity gains that could benefit multiple stakeholders.

Enterprises must assess their internal IDDS readiness level and the IDDS readiness capacity of their potential partners and target markets when planning an IDDS strategy.

There are overlapping and duplicative efforts to build the semantic and services infrastructure for broad adoption of IDDS in the different sectors and regions of the capital facilities industry.

Discussion

CIB could provide unique value by:

developing mechanisms that enable communication and collaboration on cross-cutting challenges and advancements to build the IDDS semantic and services infrastructure.

This could develop into IDDS recommended practices.

Note: The challenges of global coordination and convergence for achieving the aspirations of openINFRA is an excellent example for articulating the institutional and technical challenges.

Should IDDS enable Operations and Optimization?

Back-up Slides

BIM + IDDS

- BIM is transforming engineering and construction.
 - Building Information Modeling / Integrated Design and Delivery Solutions
- Stakeholders are changing their sectors, e.g., structural steel.
- Bridge industry is changing to life cycle delivery.
- Process and power industries know they must transform delivery and operation of future plants.
- Integration of supplier processes, expertise, and systems for optimizing is still largely untapped.
- Synergy of combining manufacturing and construction innovation
 - Common challenges in advancing systems integration, intelligent sensing, control and automation
 - Distributed configuration management of federated information and controls
- BIM + IPD + Lean + SCI...= IDDS

	Near-term Research Priority Long-term Research Priority					
	Mid-term Research Priority					
Target One Develop improved sustainability models & measures	IDDS should enable a more coherent approach to sustainability modelling and achievement, whether at the building or area scale					
	 Expand human behaviour modelling Develop Human Building Interfaces Develop performance & consumption models Develop knowledge-based architectural programme Coherent information flow and reusable knowledge development 					
Target Two Define the Built Environment Information Fabric	An information fabric should be developed which extends to campus/ city scale models to solve emerging infrastructure network problems and facilitate integration of traditionally disparate domains					
	 Support building operations & assets Modelling on installation scale but integration on geographic scale Information systems lifecycle & interoperability Context-based individualised interaction Collaborative project development process & legal framework Presentation of information on construction and use 					
Target Three Improve current practices	IDDS must provide the cohesive element to overcome the obstacles of trying to tackle fundamental change to current practices, particularly by developing improved knowledge management					
	 Further adapt industrial design processes for the product and its manufacture Design, construction & supply chain improvement Technological development Electronic submission & approval systems Facilities & operations management advances 					
Target Four Cultural change & knowledge management and dissemination	It is essential that we capture knowledge and re-use it both in practice and education, so that we can foster improvement at the pace of the fastest, rather than at the pace of the slower majority					
	 Industry/ enterprise business process re-modelling Develop new and expanded collaborative roles/ technologies Develop new pedagogy for integrated design & construction curriculum Types of Knowledge Management needed for technology transfer vs. steady state Dissemination & diffusion model Performance management & measurement 					

The Evolution of IDS

A Historical Perspective (CIB IDS Workshop June 2009)



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Current FHWA Research



Addressing Challenges in Intelligent Construction Systems and Technologies (ICST)

Scope:

The contractor shall address gaps identified for ICST from project development through construction and develop guidance for State highway agencies to assist them in determining how best to use ICST to improve accelerated delivery. The scope of the study covers various types, sizes and scopes of transportation projects using ICST delivered by State highway agencies. The study involves collecting, organizing and analyzing data from various State highway agencies and other facility owners using ICST. Addressing the known gaps in how electronic information/data is shared and used by other parties.



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Current FHWA Research, cont'd

Objectives: Working with States, documenting barriers, and developing guidance.

- Further identify <u>gaps in design procedures, design manuals,</u> <u>applications</u>, etc. for highway agencies <u>to properly generate</u> <u>accurate 3/4/5 D models and electronic data</u> for downstream uses in construction.
- 2. Document <u>ICST success stories and best practices</u>, and best uses for individual technologies.
- 3. Document the types of costs and resources required by industry and agencies for implementation of these technologies, and their associated return on investment.
- 4. Document the ICST challenges in the areas of surveying, utilities, real time verification, and data management
- 5. Provide a <u>technology development plan</u> to address the challenges and opportunities encountered in the project.

- Awarded Contract September 2013 to Transtec Group Inc.

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

Federal Highway Administration Research and Technology

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Purpose and Need

- Many stakeholders in evolution of project have need of same engineering information
- Most information lends itself to digital format
- 3 Levels, with increasing stakeholder interest







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Expected Outcomes



- Widespread interoperability between engineering software platforms is achieved
- Move practice towards digital delivery and receipt of project information
- Supports advanced modeling and analysis and visualization
- Accounting aspects of design are streamlined
- Move away from paper
- More efficient and less errors







Bridge Data Protocols for Interoperability and Life Cycle Management Work-in-Progress

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UB Bridge Information Modeling Research Group Hanjin Hu, P.E., Ph.D. Candidate, LEED Green Assoc. Najaf Ali, Ph.D. Candidate Rohit Srikonda, P.E., MSCE, M.S. Candidate in CSE

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June 2013



Selected Developments in Related Fields

resources/liaisons; mutual interests to varying degrees...

- Infrastructure (e.g., IFC-Infra, buildingSMART) ∩ Geospatial (e.g., OGS)
- Steel structures (e.g., AISC, FIATECH & ISO 15926)
- Concrete structures (e.g., ACI for cast-in-place, PCI for precast/prestressed, PTI for post-tensioned, nuclear for their audit trail requirements)
- Geotech (e.g., gINT, DIGGS)
- AASHTO (e.g., TCEED, transXML/NCHRP 20-94, NCHRP 20-83(03), etc)
- Manufacturing (e.g., NIST initiatives, etc) & Construction (e.g., BIMForums)
- Electric Power Plants (e.g., EPRI, etc)
- Emerging Technology Law (e.g., AIA and ConsensusDocs BIM Addenda)
- Application software consortia (existing or perhaps yet to be constituted)
- Markup languages & models (e.g., ISM) for structural/FEM data exchange
- other existing and emerging exchange standards (e.g., COBie, SPie, BIMSie, BPie, ELie, LCie, QTie, WALLie, etc)





Implementation Roadmap

Overview

A range of recent and emerging state-of-art technologies have the potential to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, reliability, cost-effective life cycle management of bridge network in coming decades.



Approach Recommended:

Roberts Leadership and Management Model



Implementation Roadmap

Examples of Roberts Model Elements

Roberts Model Element	Example
Vision	As a result of BrIM-standards based interoperability being implemented, owners dealing with construction claims could quickly access the searchable electronic "audit trail" that is a byproduct of BrIM – enabled processes to quickly assess the merits of claims just as easily as a contractor with suitable access to model data can interrogate it instead of issuing RFI's.
Authorizing Environment	Increasing interconnectedness of pieces of the workflow is increasingly realized by software translators, and the integrative Vision embraced by various stakeholders (owners, designers, contractors, etc.) in the bridge lifecycle in a given owner's jurisdiction
Organizational Capacity	In an owning agency organization and the consulting firms serving them, long standing animosities between previously separated highway design and bridge design squads reduce over time; retooling of CAD technicians and bridge engineers to productively use 3D modeling tools, possibly partially subsidized using MAP-21 funds incentivizing deployment of ABC technologies.
Working Space	Progressive CEO's and managers clearly understand and champion the vision throughout the organization in an energetic and sustained manner to facilitate the migration from initially non-interoperating software operated by a not-fully-IT-savvy workforce to collaboratively influence that agency's next-gen CAD standards and associated workflows to implement Task 12 – generated data exchange standards (or suitable derivative(s) thereof)

COBie

an open-standard for managed assets



AS-BUILT RECORD OF EQUIPMENT AN D MATERIALS

Furnish [one copy] [[] copies] of preliminary record of equipment and materials used on the project [15] [____] days prior to final inspection. This preliminary submittal will be reviewed and returned [2] [____] days after final inspection with Government comments. Submit [Two] [] sets of final record of equipment and materials [10] [] days after final inspection. Key the designations to the related area depicted on the contract drawings. List the following data: RECORD OF DESIGNATED EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS DATA

Description	Specification Section	Manufacturer and Catalog, Model, and Serial Number	Composition and Size	Where Used

HARDWARE SCHEDULE Hardware Quantity Size

Item

Prepare and submit hardware schedule in the following form:

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Reference

Publi-

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Type No.

SPARE PARTS DATA

Submit [two] [] copies of the Spare Parts Data list.

a. Indicate manufacturer's name, part number, nomenclature, and stock level required for maintenance and repair. List those items that may be standard to the normal maintenance of the system.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Submit Preventative Maintenance, Condition Monitoring (Predictive Testing) and Inspection schedules with instructions that state when systems should be retested.

- a. Define the anticipated length of each test, test apparatus, number of personnel identified by responsibility, and a testing validation procedure permitting the record operation capability requirements within the schedule. Provide a signoff blank for the Contractor and Contracting Officer for each test feature; e.g., liter per second, rpm, kilopascal gpm, rpm, psi. Include a remarks column for the testing validation procedure referencing operating limits of time, pressure, temperature, volume, voltage, current, acceleration, velocity, alignment, calibration, adjustments, cleaning, or special system notes. Delineate procedures for preventative maintenance, inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning necessary to minimize corrective maintenance and repair.
- b. Repair requirements must inform operators how to check out. troubleshoot, repair, and replace components of the system. Include electrical and mechanical schematics and diagrams and diagnostic techniques necessary to enable operation and troubleshooting of the system after acceptance.

SIGNAGE, INSTALLATION

SIGNAGE PLACEMENT SCHEDULE							
Door/Room Number	Sign Type	Text	Insert(s)	Symbol/Remarks			
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]			

WARRANTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- d. A list for each warranted equipment, item, feature of construction or system indicating:
 - (1) Name of item.
 - Model and serial numbers.
 - (3) Location where installed.
 - (4) Name and phone numbers of manufacturers or suppliers.
 - Names, addresses and telephone numbers of sources of spare parts. (5)
 - (6) Warranties and terms of warranty. Include one-year overall warranty of construction, including the starting date of warranty of construction. Items which have extended warranties must be indicated with separate warranty expiration dates.
 - (7) Cross-reference to warranty certificates as applicable.
 - Starting point and duration of warranty period.
 - (9) Summary of maintenance procedures required to continue the warranty in force.
 - (10) Cross-reference to specific pertinent Operation and Maintenance manuals
 - (11) Organization, names and phone numbers of persons to call for warranty service.
 - (12) Typical response time and repair time expected for various warranted equipment.



http://www.wbdg.org/resources/cobie.php,

http://www.linkedin.com/groups?home=&gid=2638637&trk=anet_ug_hm

http://www.youtube.com/user/BSADemo/videos?view=1



The COBie Guide

Dr. Bill East, PhD, PE, F.ASCE⁴, Danielle Love², Mariangelica Carrasquillo-Mangual²

National Institute of BUILDING SCIENCES

buildingSMARTalliance*

National BIM Standard - United States" Version 2

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DRAFT UFGS-01 79 00 (AUG 2013)

Drafting Activity: USACE

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATION

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PROJECT DELIVERY METHODS FOR

Water & Wastewater Infrastructure Design-Build – and – Construction Management At Risk



Produced by the Water Design-Build Council October 2012



The Water Design-Build Council

Trade organization of national design-build companies that serve the water and wastewater industry

MARKET FOCUS: Water / Wastewater Capital Projects

- Facility expansions / refurbishments
- Treatment process upgrades
- Conveyance / collection
- Residuals management
- Energy efficiency
- Water resources development / maintenance
- Asset management tools & systems

WDBC Mission

- Advocate for the added value and applications of Design-Build and CMAR delivery, specifically in North America
- Defines and develops Design-Build and CMAR best practices for owner planning, procurement and project implementation
- Promotes collaborative relationships between Owners and industry practitioners that create innovation and quality solutions to save time and cost, with less risk for all parties

Water / Wastewater Project Drivers and Objectives

- Services demand <u>schedule/time priority</u>
- Regulatory driven <u>schedule and performance</u> <u>priorities</u>
- Treatment processes <u>innovative solutions</u>
- Reliability and operational flexibility <u>best value</u>
- Lower and predictable O&M cost <u>life cycle cost</u>
- Budget constraints <u>acceptable firm cost</u>
- Community and economic impacts <u>reduced risk</u>

Project Delivery Defined

- A comprehensive process including planning, design, permitting, construction, testing & acceptance and other related services, necessary for executing a capital project
- Fundamental Owner decisions for Project Acquisition







Project Delivery Methods



Design-Build Market Perspective

- Major utilities consider design-build as a standard delivery process
- Active market with many players and team structures
- Major projects are being implemented throughout US and Canada

- Many forms of design-build being applied by owners
 - Progressive design-build
 - Lump sum design-build
 - Design-build-operate
 - Design/CMAR
- Project drivers remain
 - Cost
 - Schedule
 - Risk transfer
 - Performance
 - Single point of accountability

Market Changes



2009 WDBC Owners Survey Data



Owner/Operator Data Requirements



Exciting Times

- Engineering and construction are changing.
- Some sectors are changing industry's integration, automation, agility and profitability, e.g., U.S. steel fabricators.
- Bridge industry is transforming the delivery, operation and maintenance of the U.S. bridge portfolio.
- Process and power industries know they must transform delivery and operation of future plants.
- Integration of supplier processes, expertise and systems for optimizing design, delivery and operations is still largely untapped.

Synergy of combining manufacturing and construction innovation

- Common challenges in advancing systems integration, intelligent sensing, control and automation
- Distributed configuration management of federated information and controls
- IDDS principles are being deployed.