



Sustainable Design & BIM Technology

BY

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03/09/2018

Green building basics ?

Sustainability can be defined as the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource efficient throughout a building's life cycle. That life cycle respectfully analyzes and integrates site selection through design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction. The practice expands and also complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort.¹

- INITIAL COST
- LIFE CYCLE COST
- PAY BACK TIME

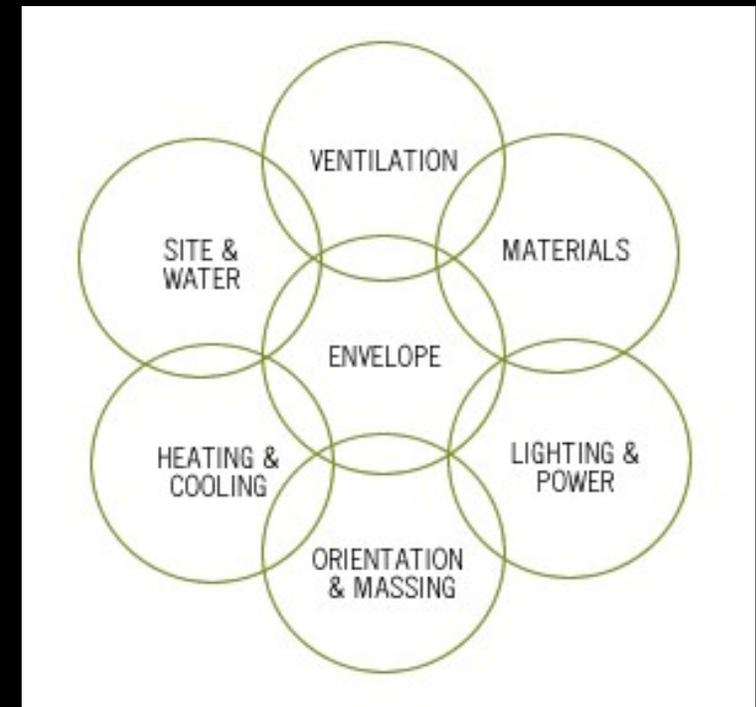
Impacts of Buildings and Construction

Commercial construction requires the greatest quantity of resources in the building industry. While this study looks at green building across several product types within construction, the impacts from commercial construction in the United States include:

- 72% of electricity consumption²
- 39% of energy use³
- 38% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions⁴
- 40% of raw materials use⁵
- 30% of waste output (136 million tons annually)⁶
- 14% of potable water consumption⁷

So sustainability isn't energy reduction only

- Materials
- Energy
- Water
- Construction
- Hvac
- System
- Site
- Comfort
- Infrastructure



Convention Method

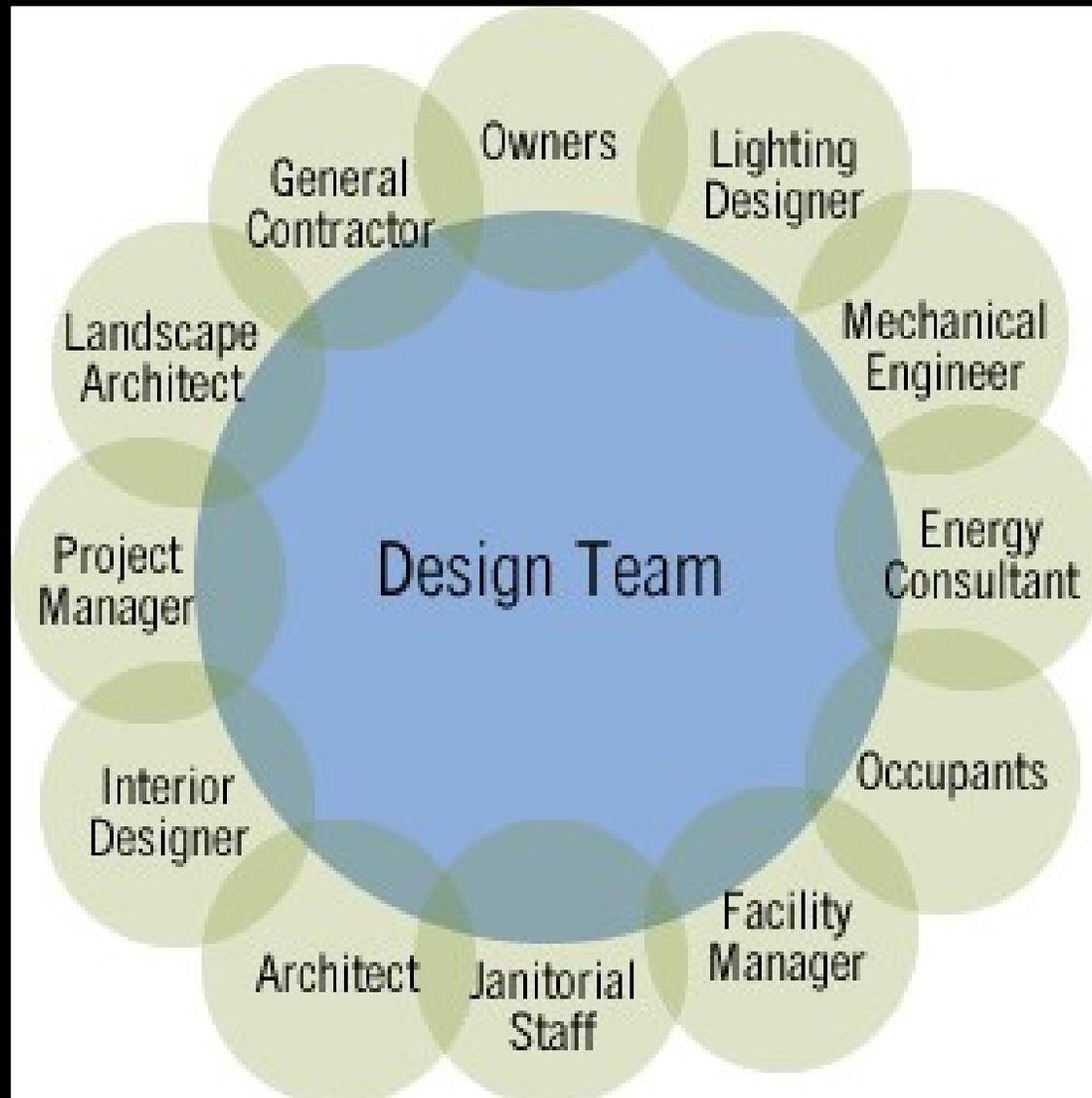
- WASTING TIME
- OVER COST
- NO FACILITY
- NO ACCURATE CALAULATION
- CLASH



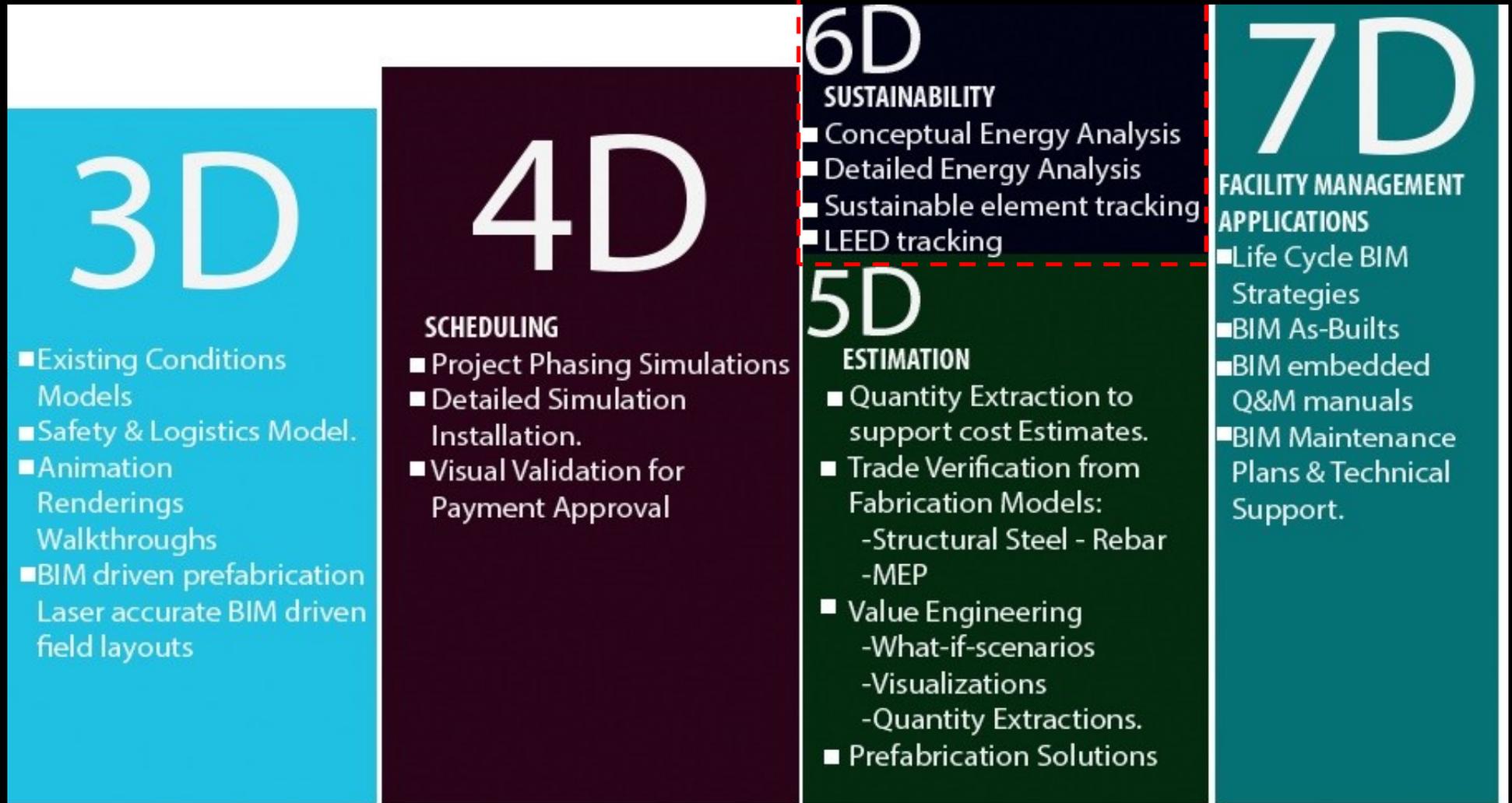
Integrated Method



Integrated Method = **BIM**



BIM DEMINSIONS

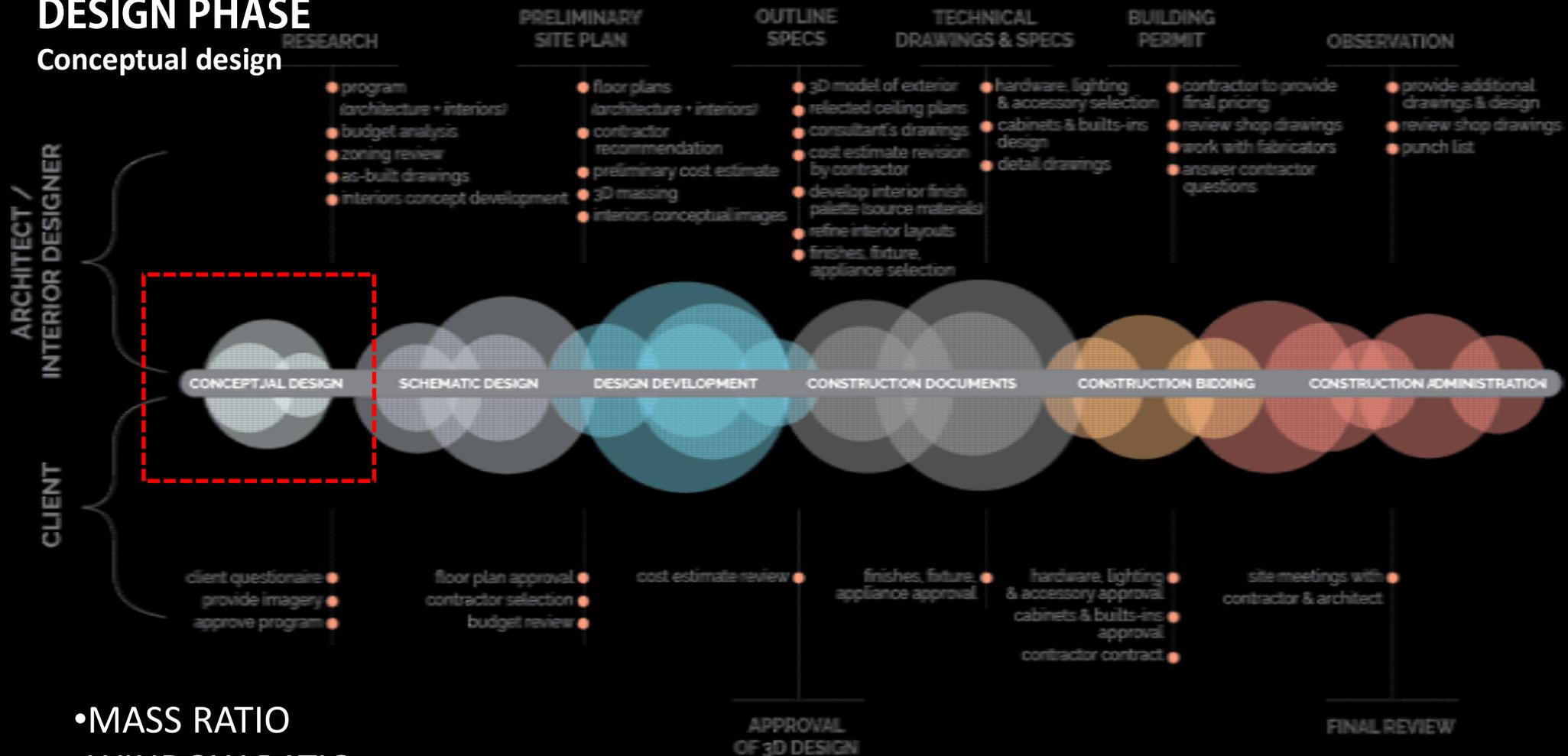


- Conceptual Energy Analysis
- Detailed Energy Analysis

- Sustainable Energy element Tracking
- Leed Tracking

DESIGN PHASE

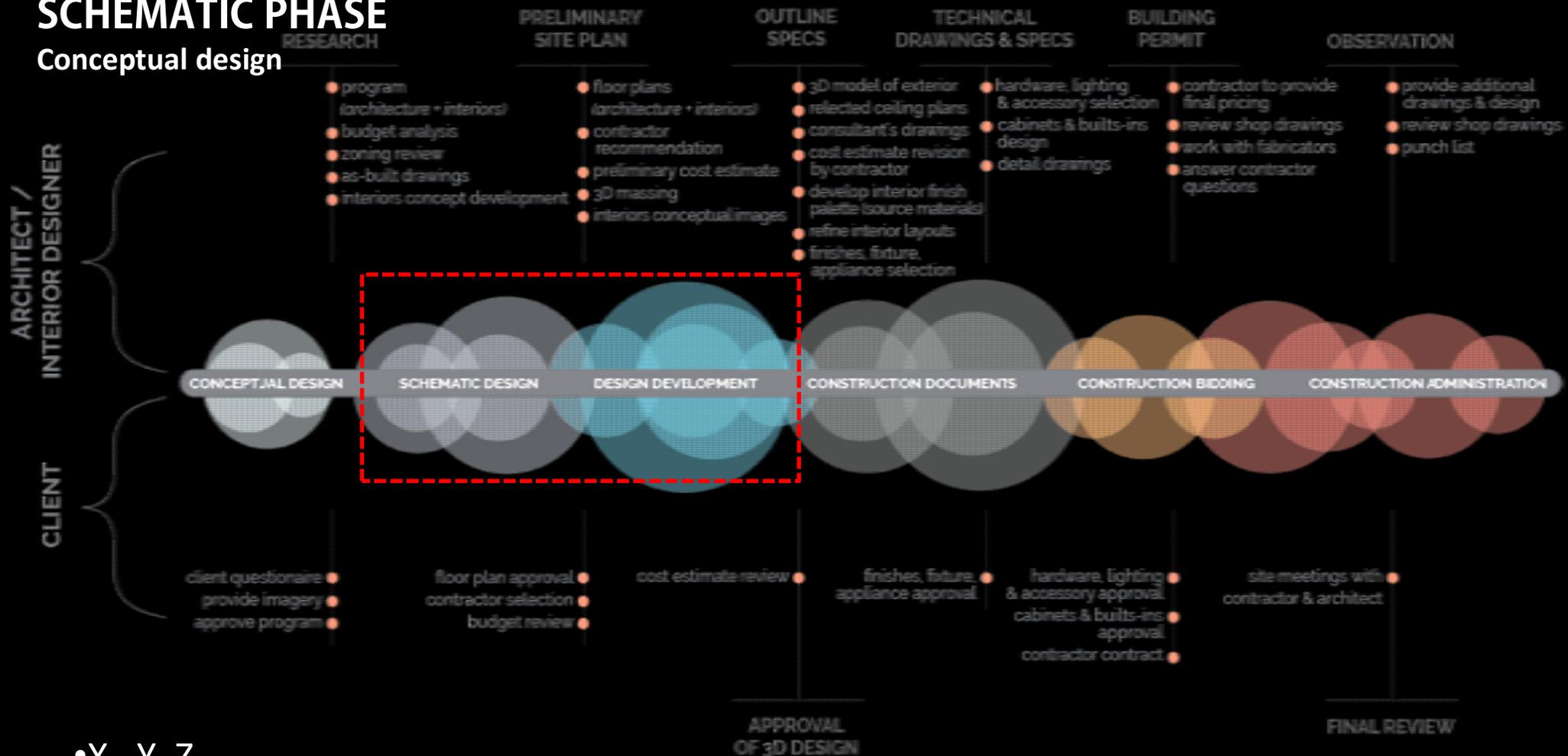
Conceptual design



- MASS RATIO
- WINDOW RATIO
- BASICS MATERIAL
- ATRUIM OR NOT
- PREFABRICATED CONCRETET OR NOT

SCHEMATIC PHASE

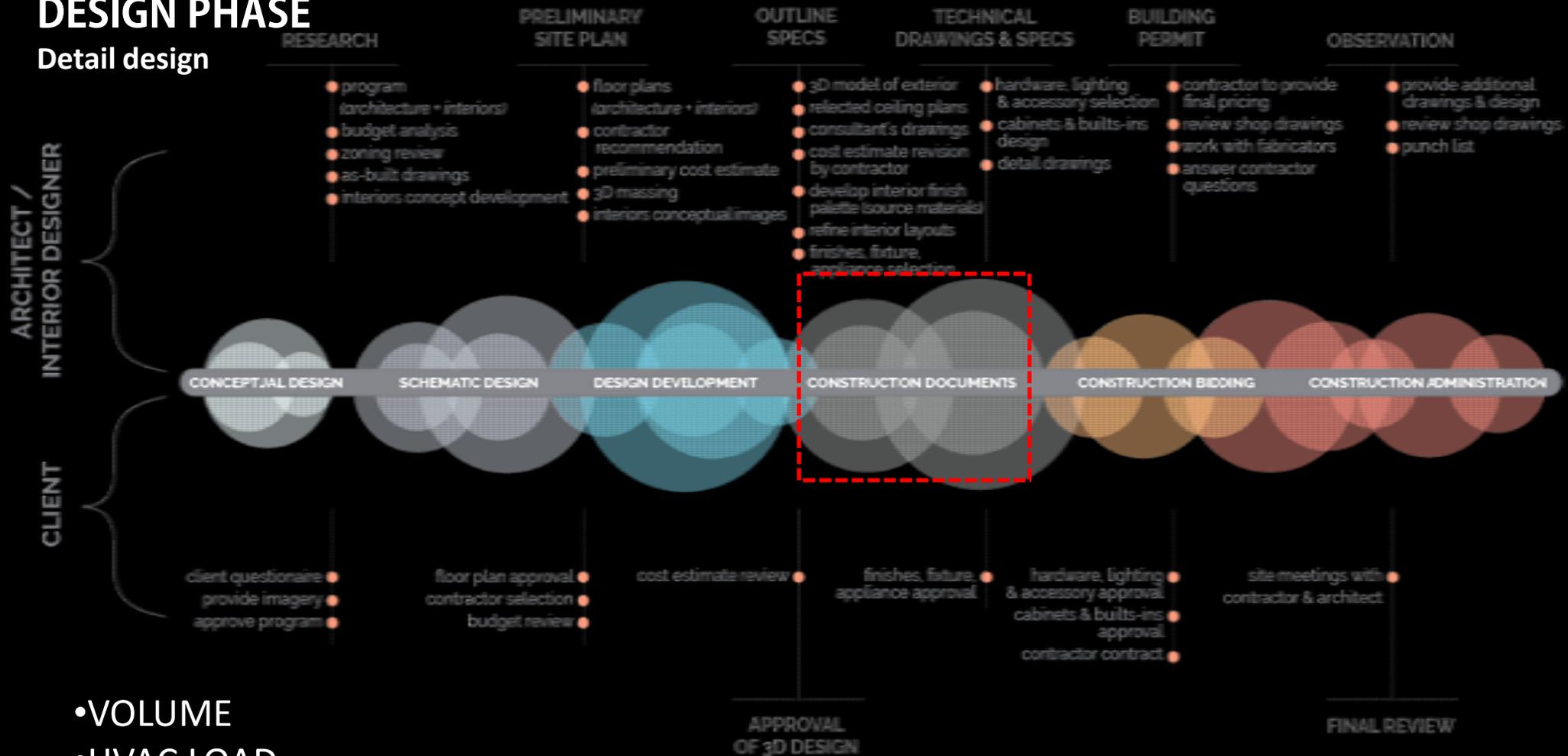
Conceptual design



- X, Y, Z
- MATERIAL LAYER S
- SYSTEM INSTALATION
- ROOF

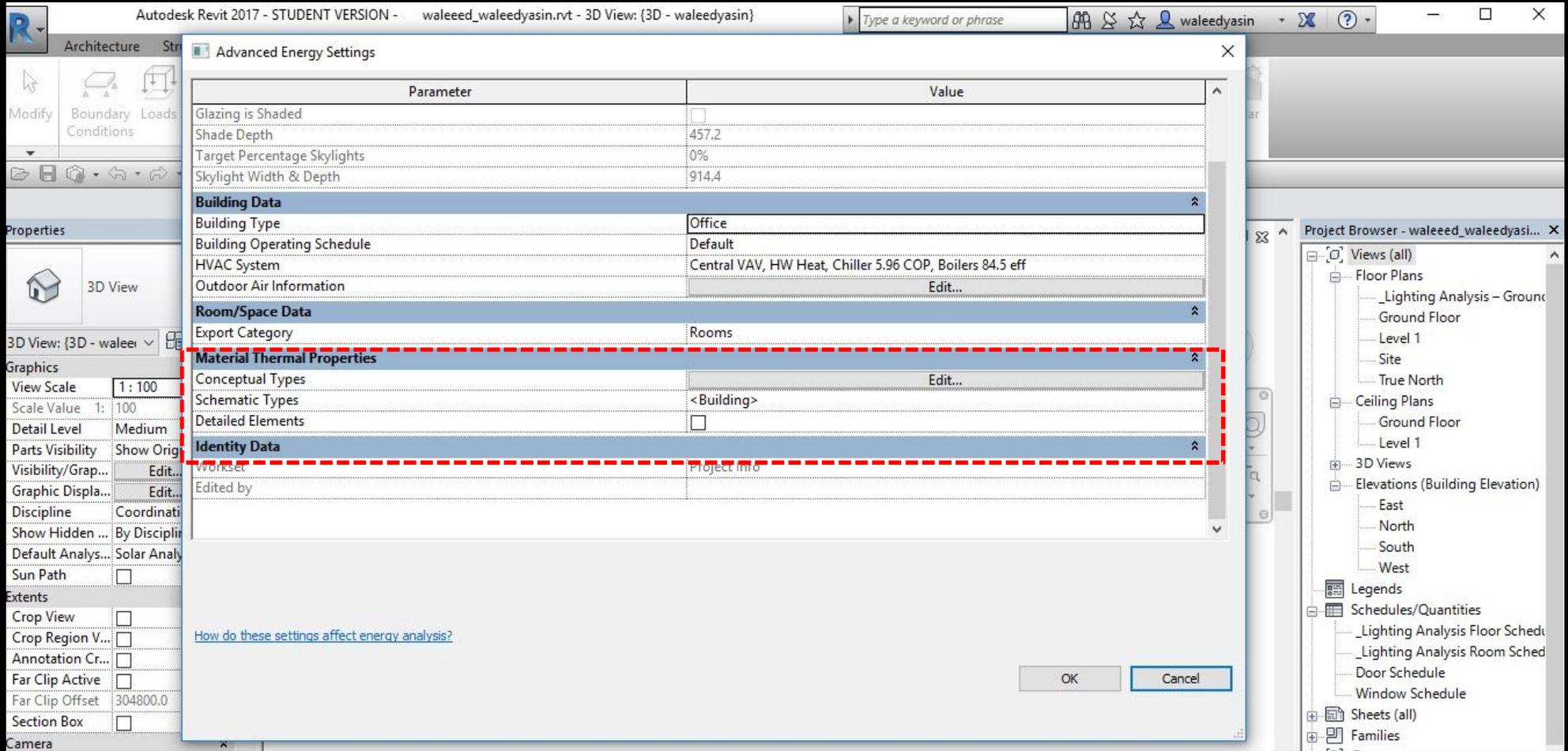
DESIGN PHASE

Detail design



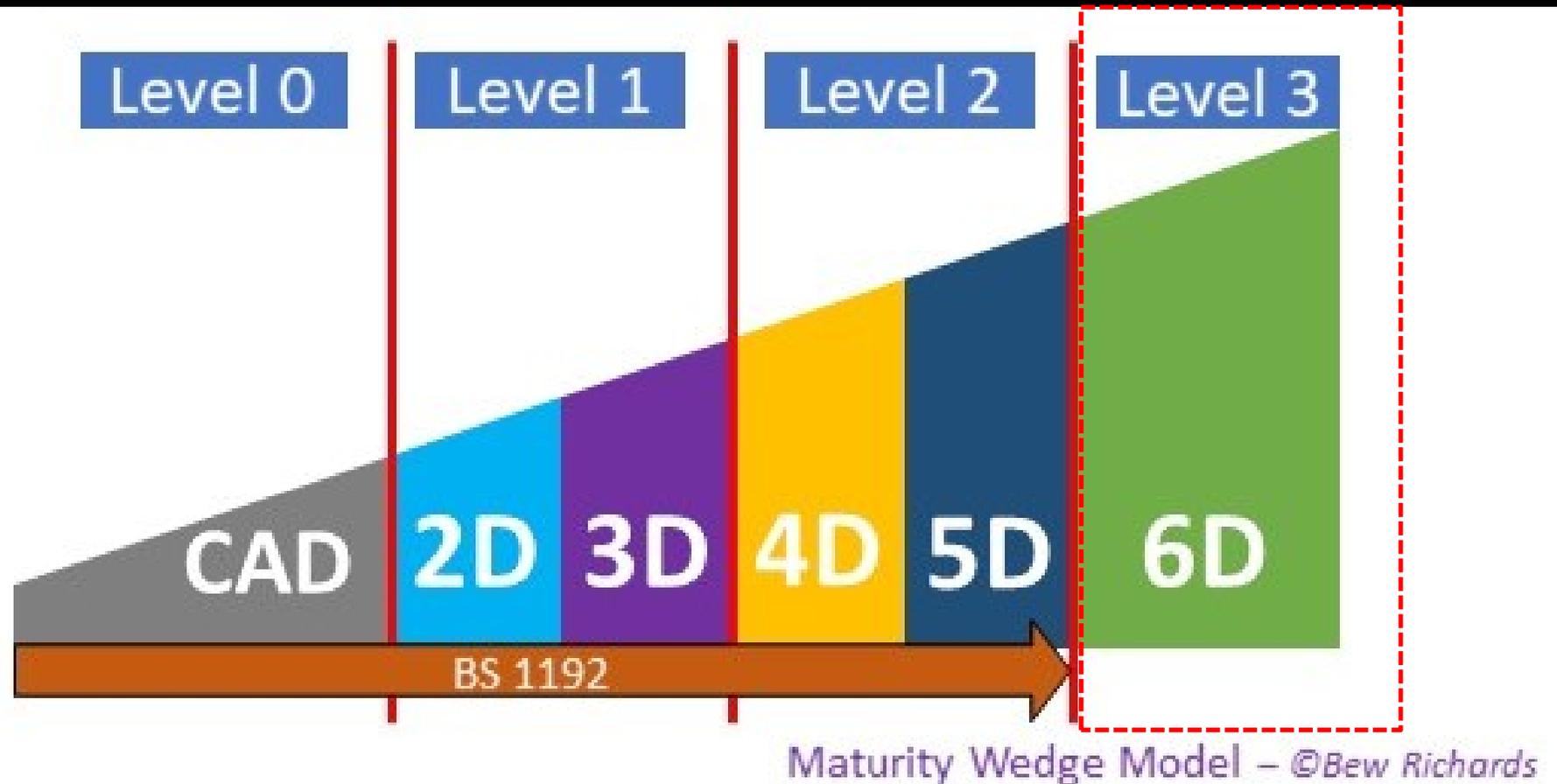
- VOLUME
- HVAC LOAD
- THERMAL COMFORT
- EUI
- HEAT TRANSFER
- DOCUMENTATION

REVIT PRACTICE



- CONCEPTUAL TYPES
- SCHEMATIC TYPES
- DETAILED ELEMENT

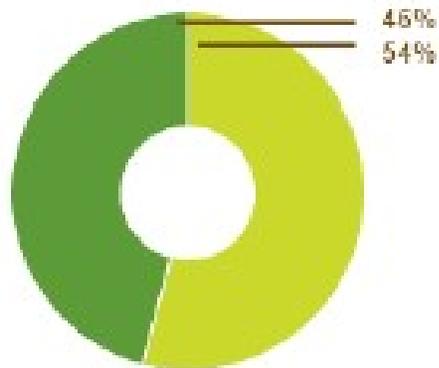
LEVEL OF BIM



- WE NEED LANGUAGE TO TRANSFER DATA TO OTHER SOFTWARE

Concept of environmental Calculation

ENERGY CONSUMPTION HVAC LOAD THERMAL COMFORT



Electricity	54%	\$6,483	45,113	kWh
Fuel	46%	\$1,512	137,873	MJ
		<u>\$7,995</u>		

Location:	cairo
Weather Station:	53159
Outdoor Temperature:	Max: 36°C/Min: -24°C
Floor Area:	287 m ²
Exterior Wall Area:	89 m ²
Average Lighting Power:	9.88 W / m ²
People:	11 people
Exterior Window Ratio:	2.83
Electrical Cost:	\$0.14 / kWh
Fuel Cost:	\$1.16 / Therm

Electricity EUI:	283 kWh / sm / yr
Fuel EUI:	1,078 MJ / sm / yr
Total EUI:	2,097 MJ / sm / yr

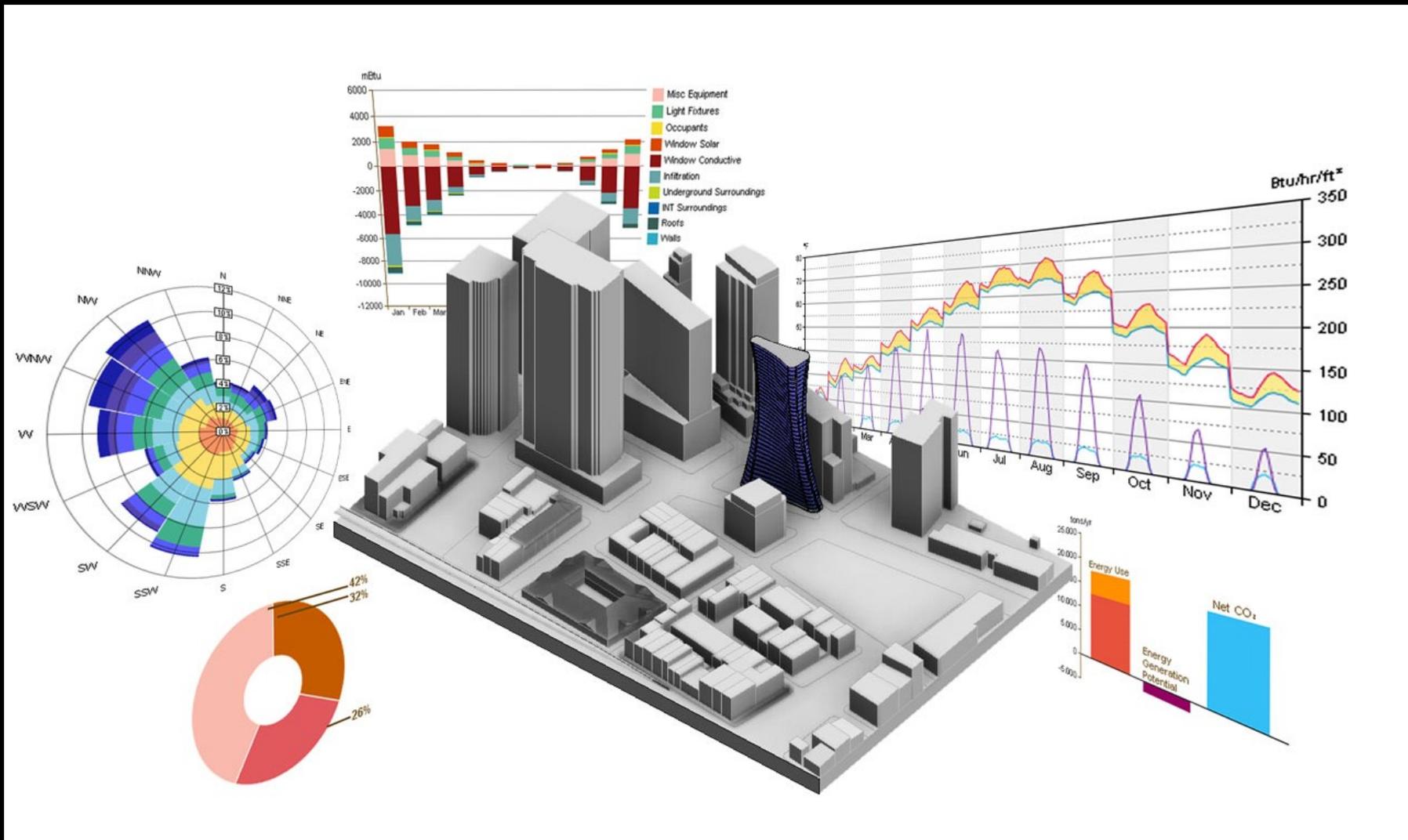
HOW ??

- GBxml
- COBie
- IFC

GREEN BUILDING XML

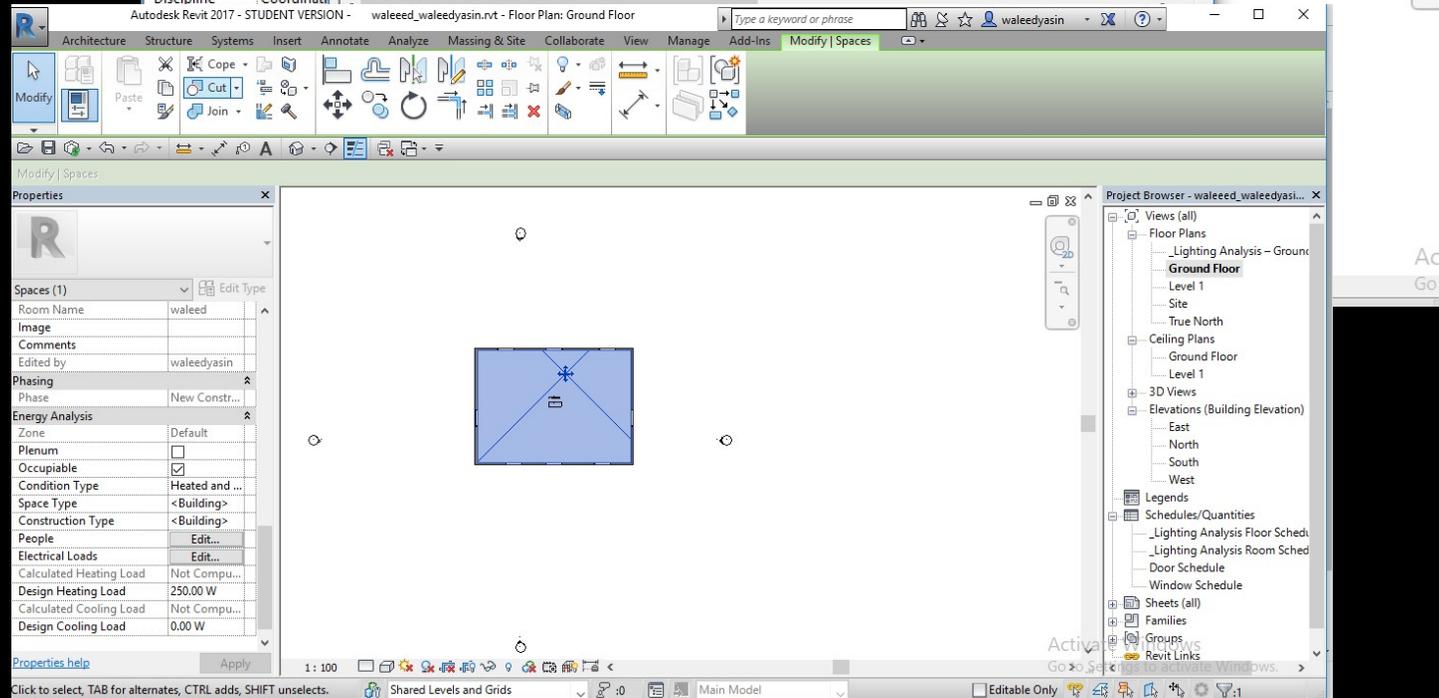
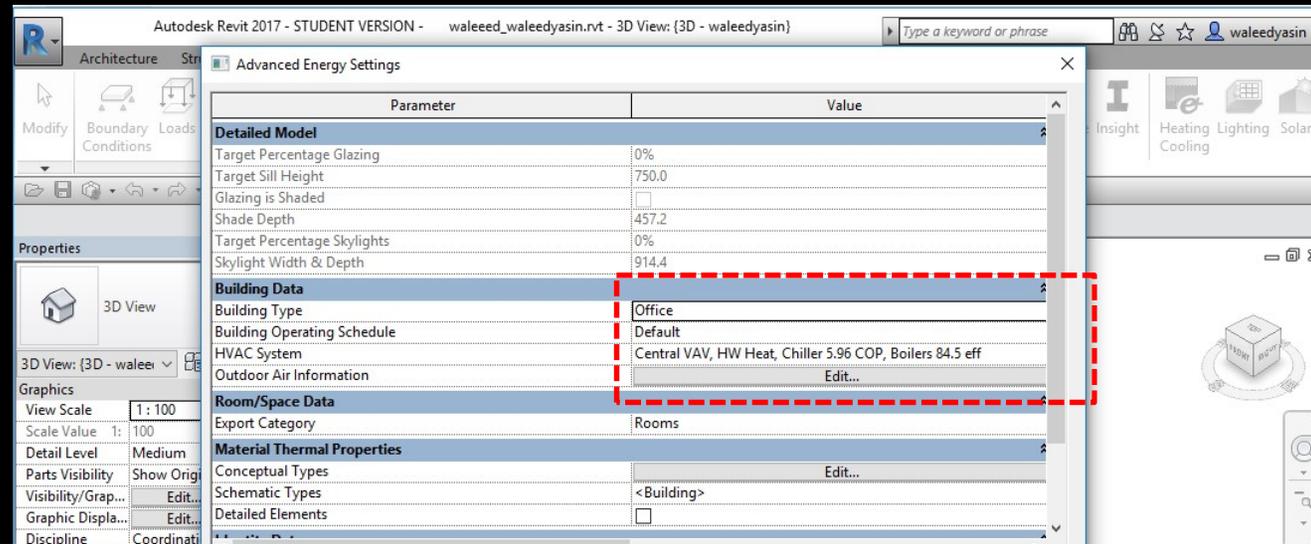
CONSTRUCTION OPERATION BUILDING INFORMATION EXCHANGE

INDUSTRY FOUNDATION CLASS



ENERGY CONSUMPTION - HVAC LOAD - THERMAL COMFORT

- FUNCTION
- OCCUPANCY
- CONSTRUCTION
- LIGHTING
- SCHEDULE
- HVAC SETPOINT
- DEMOSTIC WATER
- MECHANICAL VENTILATION
- NATURAL VENTILATION
- INFILTRATION
- (ACH)

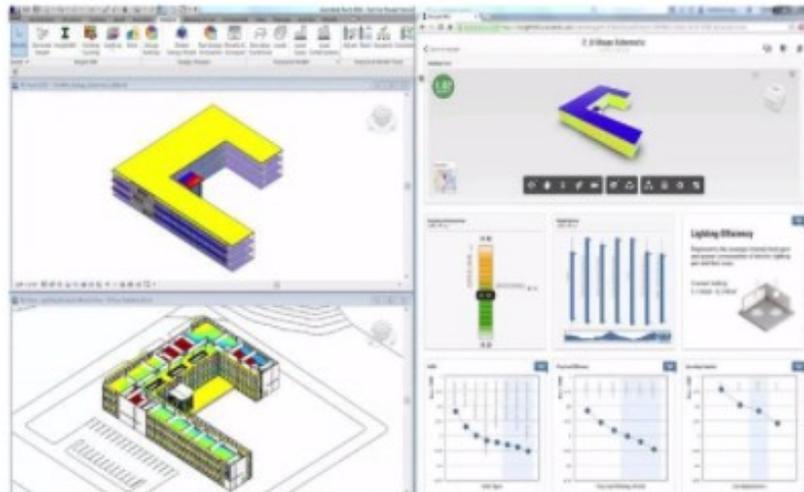


GBxml

What is Green Building XML (gbXML)?

Green Building XML:

“Language” to help minimize human involvement, translation errors, and dramatically increase productivity when transferring building information from one software tool to another

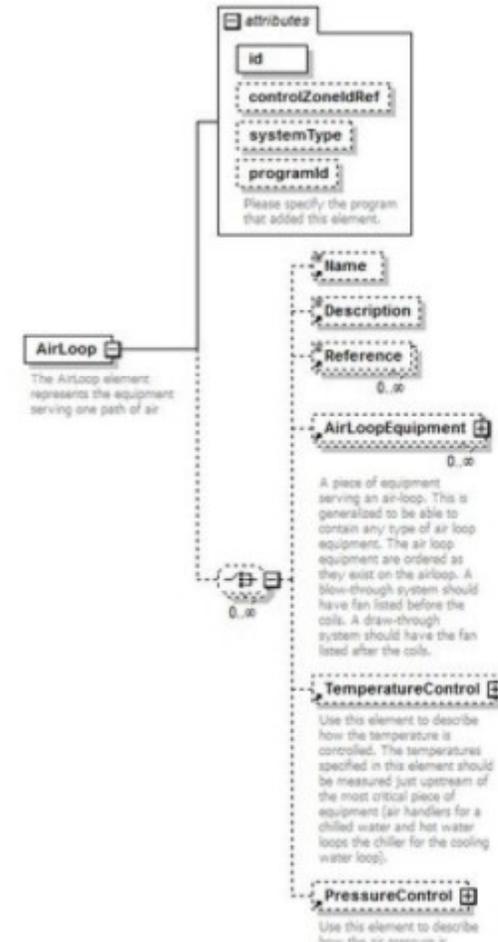


DATA TRANSFER

Click to save a picture to your desktop.

Data Capabilities

- 3D planar polygon geometry
- 2D rectangular polygon geometry
- Space boundaries (1st & 2nd)
- Opaque constructions and materials
- Thermal and emission properties
- Costs including LCA (embodied, first, and future)
- HVAC equipment
- Glazing, shades, and their operation
- Internal and external equipment
- Energy, power, efficiencies, water use, physical characteristics
- Lighting and controls
- Schedules

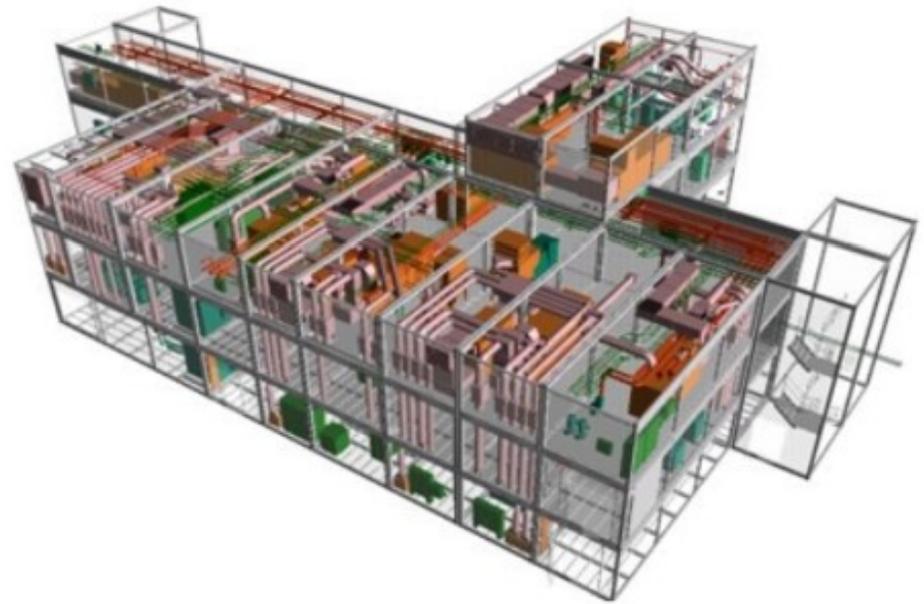


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      <ZipcodeOrPostalCode>00000</ZipcodeOrPostalCode>
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      <Elevation>74.0664</Elevation>
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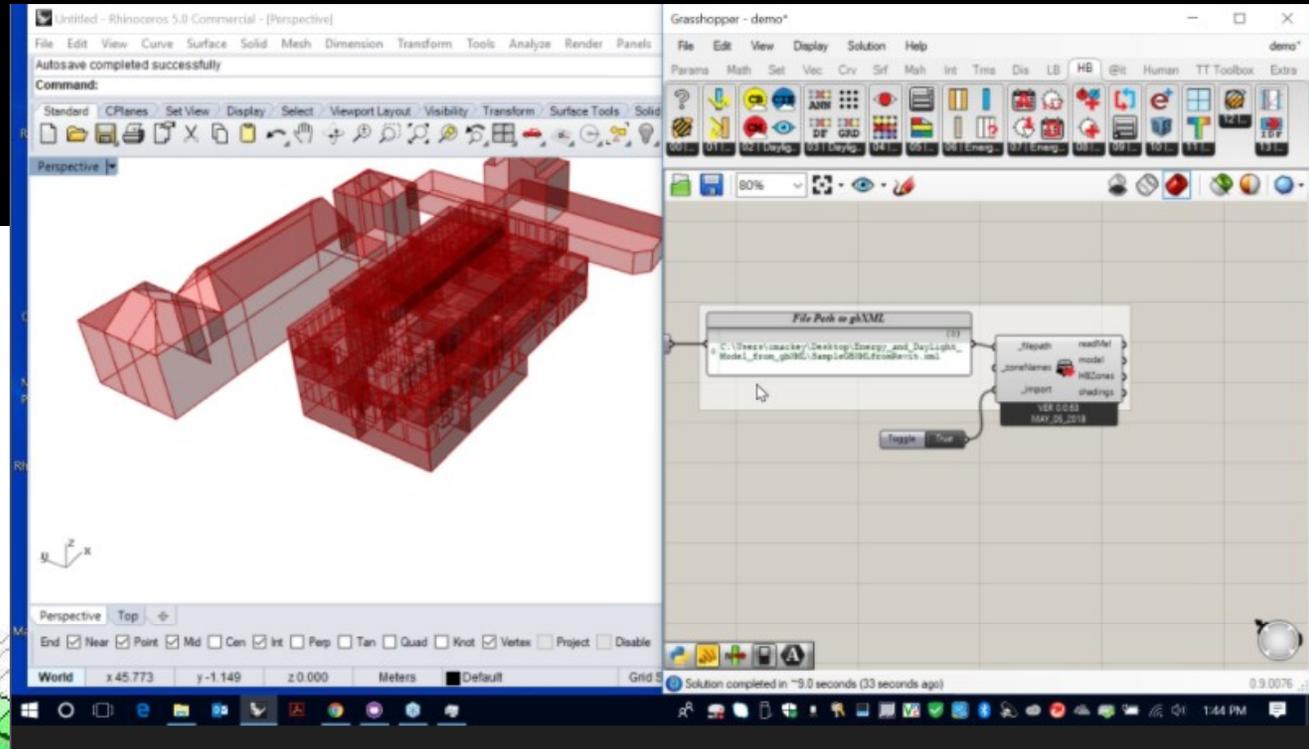
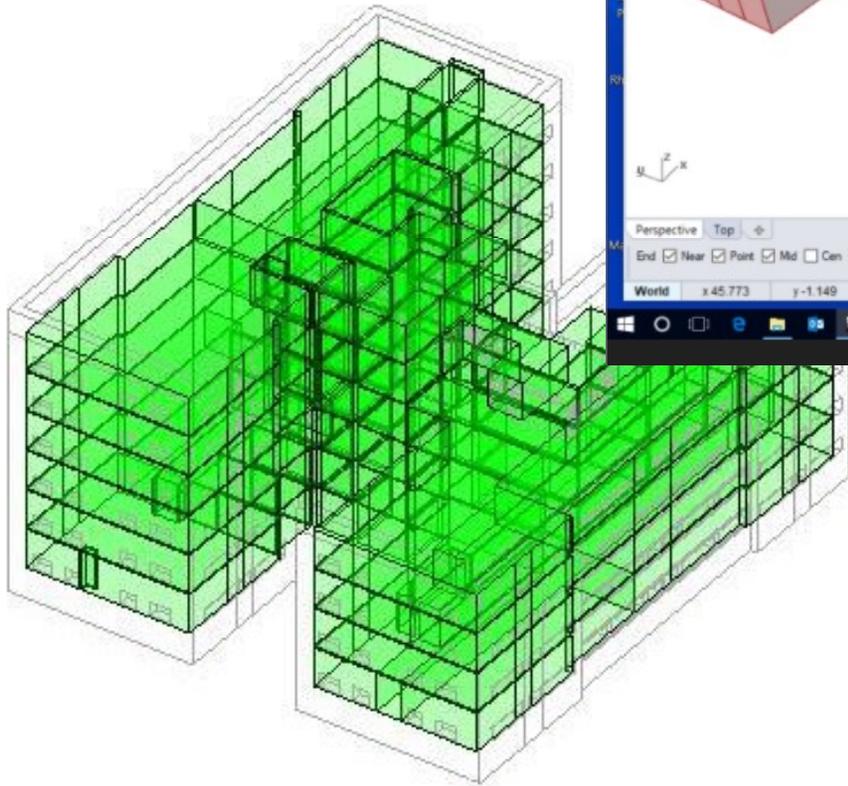
ADVANTAGE OF GBxml

Why gbXML?

- Facilitate the transfer of building information stored in CAD-based BIM to engineering analysis software tools
- All in the name of helping architects, engineers, and energy modelers to design more energy efficient buildings



GBxml to Design Builder



GBxml grasshopper

IMPACT OF 6D

- PROTOCOL
- BXP
- LOD
- BOQ

EXPORT FORMAT

3. Project Scope and Goals

The below Goals are considered the major BIM Goals for the current project phases and can be developed & extended due to project requirements.

PRIORITY (HIGH/ MED/ LOW)	BIM Outcome	GOAL DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL BIM USES
		Eliminate Field Conflicts	

6. Project Deliverables

BIM SUBMITTAL ITEM	FORMAT	NOTES
3D BIM model	RVT&DWG	
3D Coordination Model & Reports	RVT, NWF	
4D Planning Model & Simulation	NWF&AVI	
3D Enriched BIM Model (GIS Data)	RVT&DWG	
5D Cost Model & Analysis reports	NWF	Additional formats may be needed according to required analysis reports
Method Statement Simulation	NWF,AVI & JPEG	
Site Utilization 4D Simulation	NWF&AVI	

1. Planed Models

Model Name	Model Content	Project Stage	Authoring Company	Authoring Company
Architectural Model	All architectural objects, costing data and quantity takeoff	All project stages starting from the schematic design stage (Relevant to project stage LOD)		Autodesk Revit
Structural Model	Structural Stabs, Structural columns, structural framing, retaining and shear walls, foundations, costing data and quantity takeoff			Autodesk Revit
Interior Model	All interior finishes and furniture elements			Autodesk Revit
Mechanical Model	Mechanical systems, equipment and load information			Autodesk Revit
Electrical Model	Electrical systems, equipment and load information			Autodesk Revit
Plumbing Model	Plumbing systems, equipment and load information			Autodesk Revit
Coordination Model	All discipline models			Autodesk Navisworks

1. Software Version

BIM USE	SOFTWARE	VERSION
3D Modeling	Revit	2017
3D Coordination	Revit, NavisWorks	2017
4D Modeling	NavisWorks	2017
Visualization	3DS Max, NavisWorks	2017
Cost Estimation	NavisWorks	2017
Method Statement Simulation	NavisWorks	2017
Site Utilization Planning	Civil 3D, NavisWorks	2017

FACILITY → ECG

DOCUMENTATION → IBEX

Bim role

Designer

Factors of design by mass
surrounding factor
concept
volumetric study
build in revit

Environmental Designer

Massing ratio
Window ratio
Conceptual analysis

Civil

Accessibility
infrastructure
construction (covering - method)
4d simulation for construction
materials

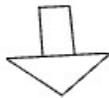
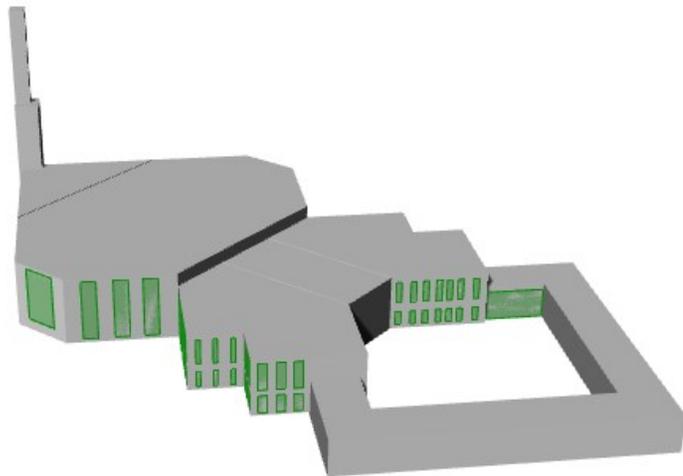
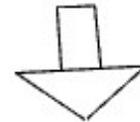
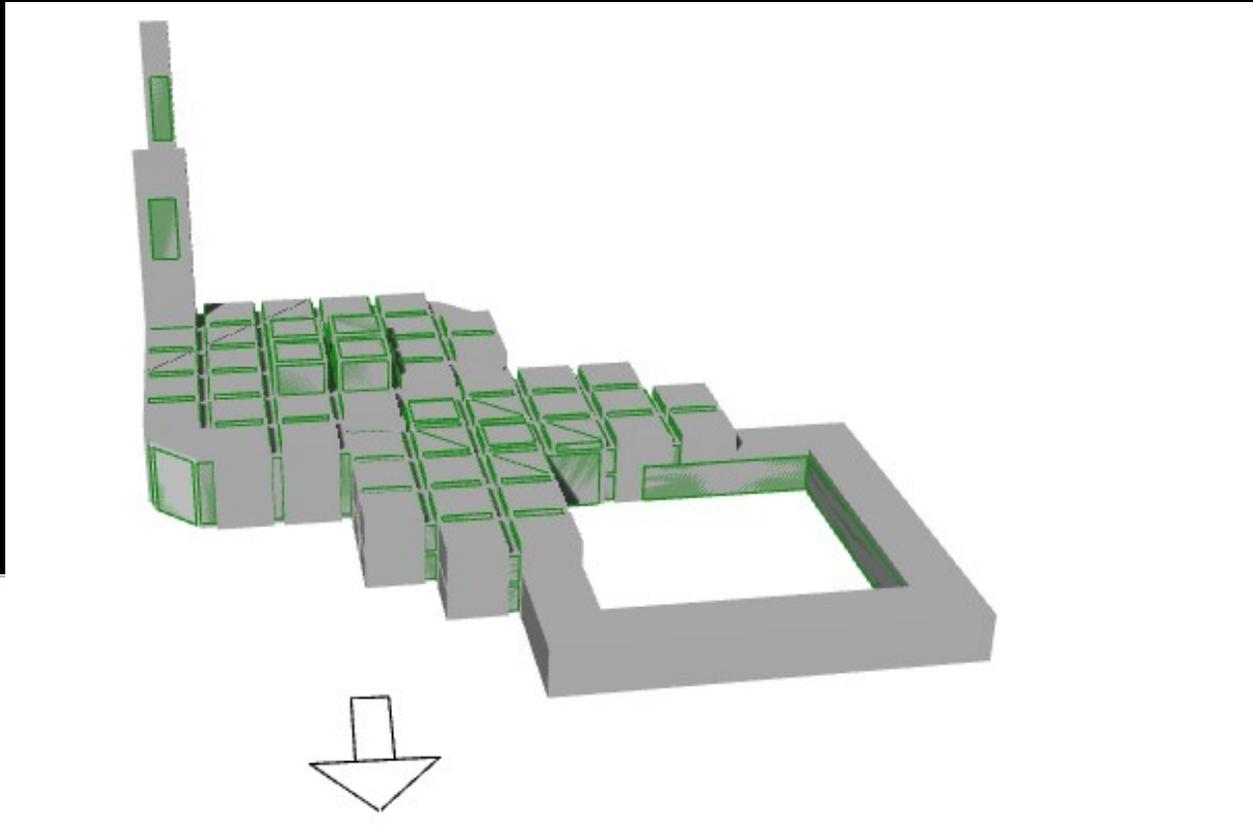
Mep

Lighting calculation
Hvac load
Water
system

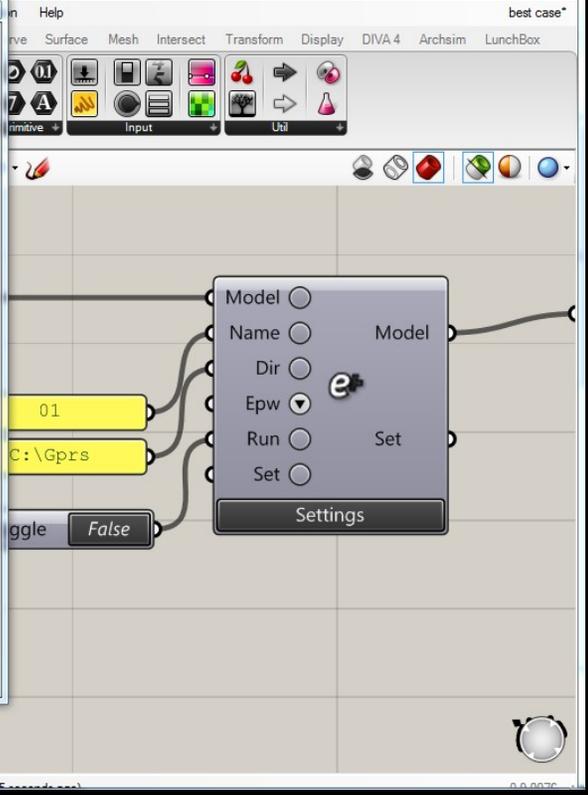
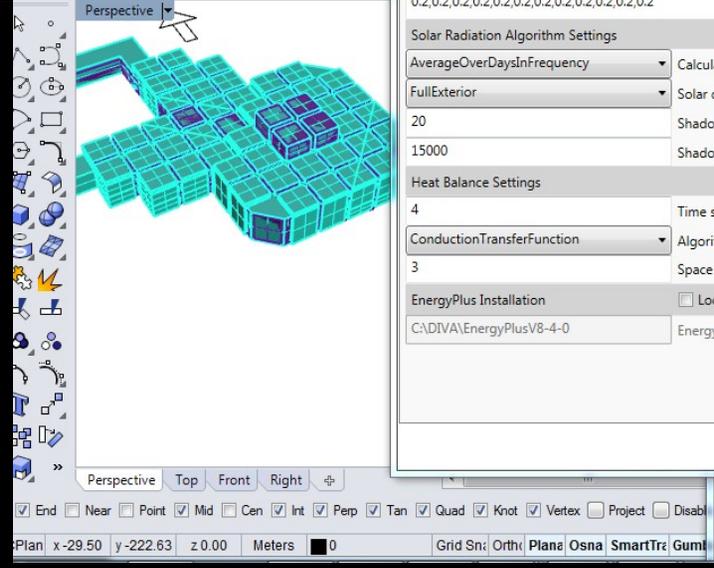
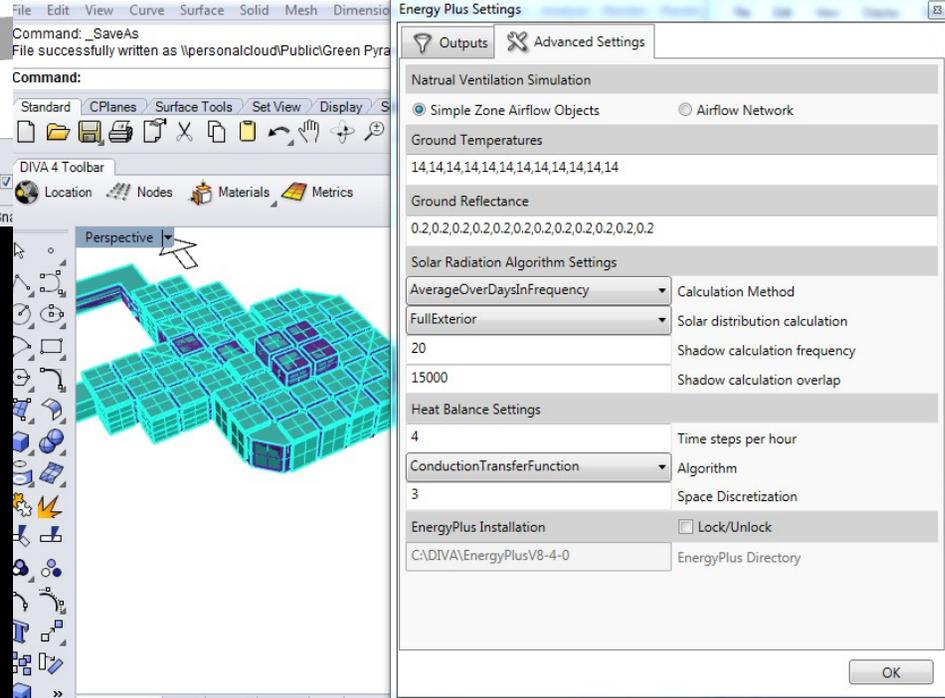
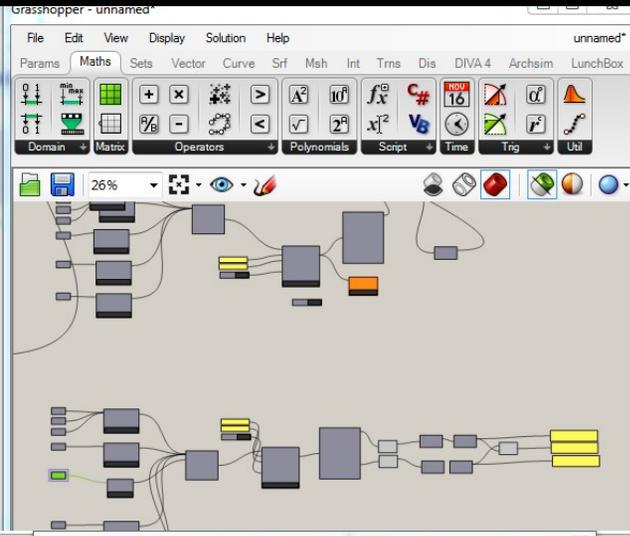
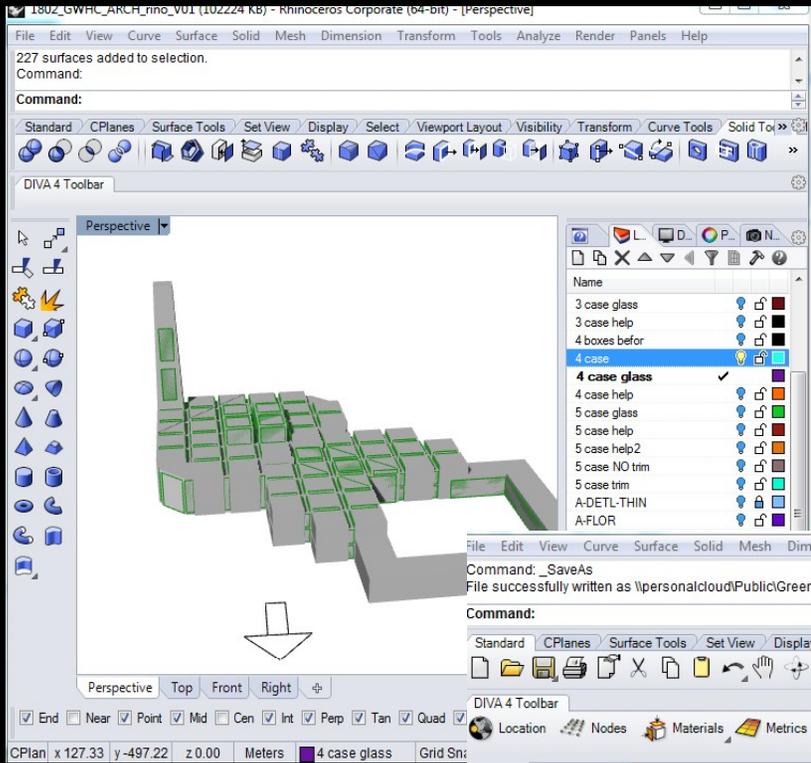
Facility
Documentation

Case Study -1

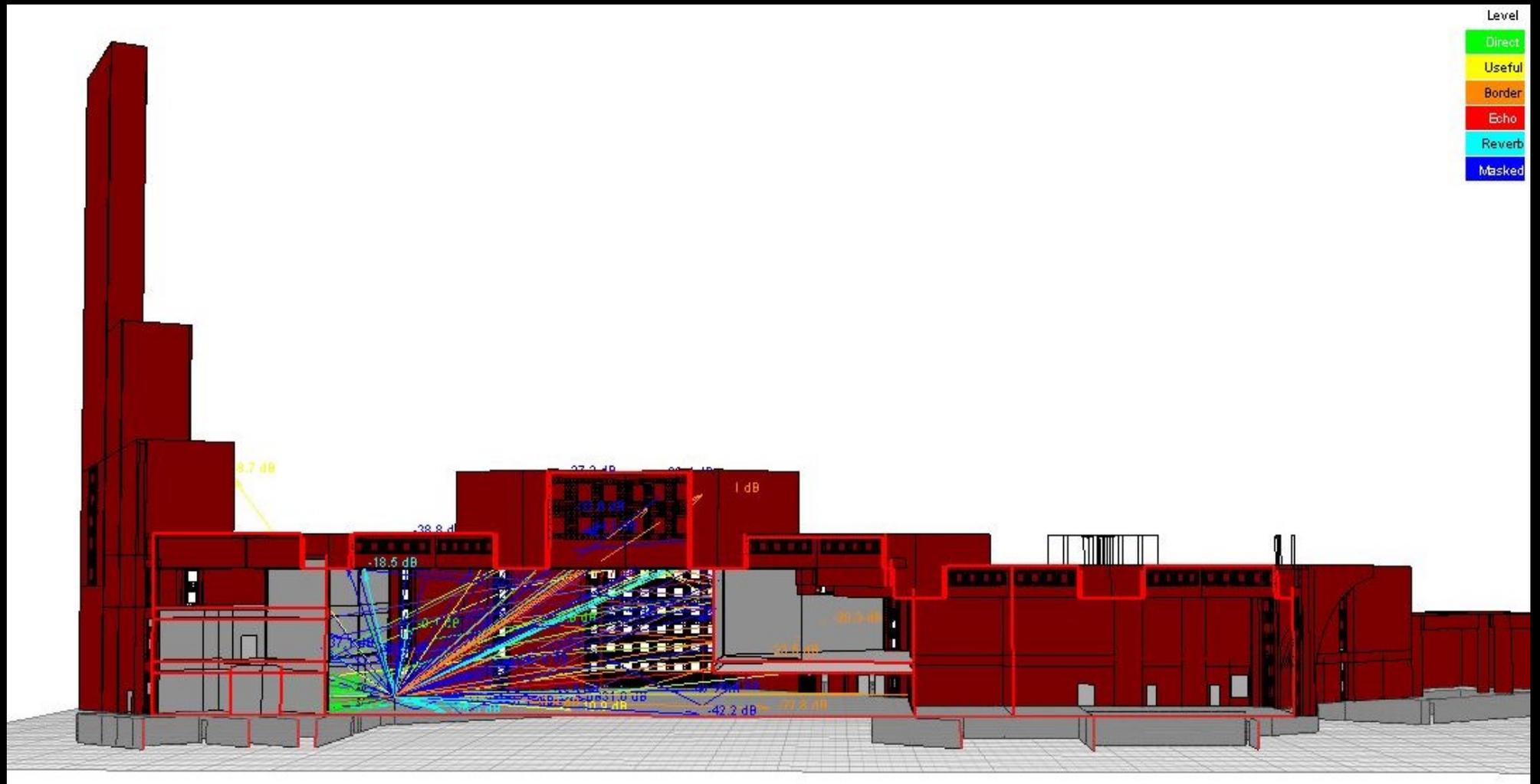
- GPRS MOSQUE
- PROBLEMS
- FOOT PRINT AREA OVER 10 .000MS
- ZONES OVER 50
- MASSING



- BEST PRACTICE
- OLD . REBUILD THE DESIGN IN GRASSHOPPER
- NOW . EXPORT GBxml



Acoustics



Case Study -2

•Petrojet

petrojet building, petrojet, 00-ground floor, 1 11aiã, Partition - 18.691 m2 (00-ground floor, 1000 aaÑÇE ÇaiÑBã)

Layout Construction Openings Outputs CFD

Construction Template
Template Project construction template
Construction
Internal partitions gbXML Basic Wall: INTERIOR - 125 mm Brick -
Sub-Surfaces

Edit construction - gbXML Basic Wall: INTERIOR - 125 mm Brick - aim8084

Constructions Data

Layers Surface properties Image Calculated Cost Condensation analysis

Name gbXML Basic Wall: INTERIOR - 125 mm Brick - aim8084

Source

Category Imported
Region General

Definition

Definition method 1-Layers
Calculation Settings

Layers

Number of layers 3

Outermost layer

Material gbXML Cement plaster - Sand Aggtegat
Thickness (m) 0.0200
Bridged?

Layer 2

Material gbXML Brick, Common: 125 [mm] - aim8
Thickness (m) 0.1250
Bridged?

Innermost layer

Material gbXML Cement plaster - Sand Aggtegat
Thickness (m) 0.0200
Bridged?

Help

Info Data

Construction Layers

Set the number of layers first, then select the material and thickness for each layer.

[Insert layer](#)
[Delete layer](#)

Bridging

You can also add bridging to any layer to model the effect of a relatively more conductive material bridging a less conductive material. For example wooden joists bridging an insulation layer.

Note that bridging effects are NOT used in EnergyPlus, but are used in energy code compliance checks requiring U-values to be calculated according to BS EN ISO 6946.

Energy Code Compliance

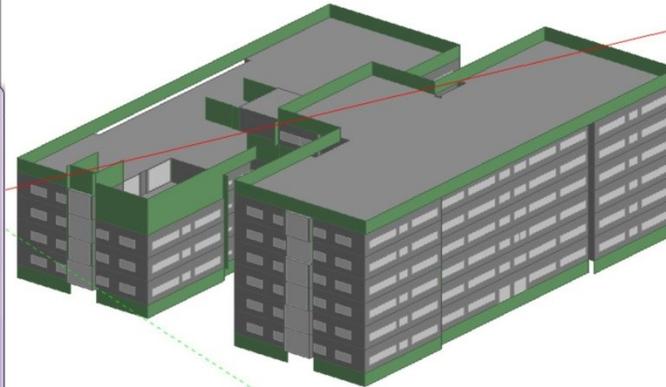
You can calculate the thickness of insulation required to meet the mandatory energy code U-value as set on the Energy Code tab at site level.

This calculation identifies the 'insulation layer' as the layer having the highest r-value and requires that no bridging is used in the construction.

[Set U-Value](#)

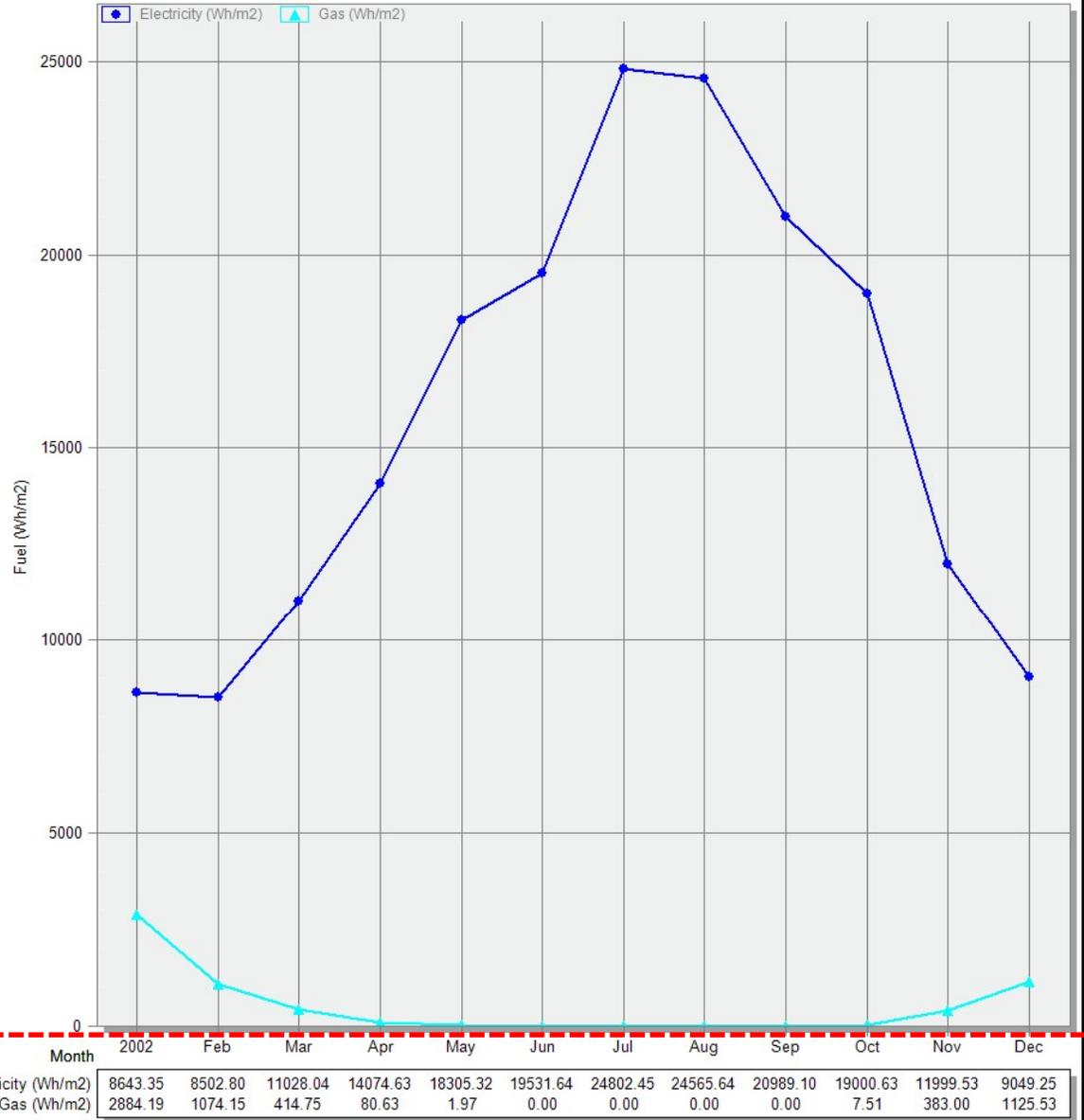
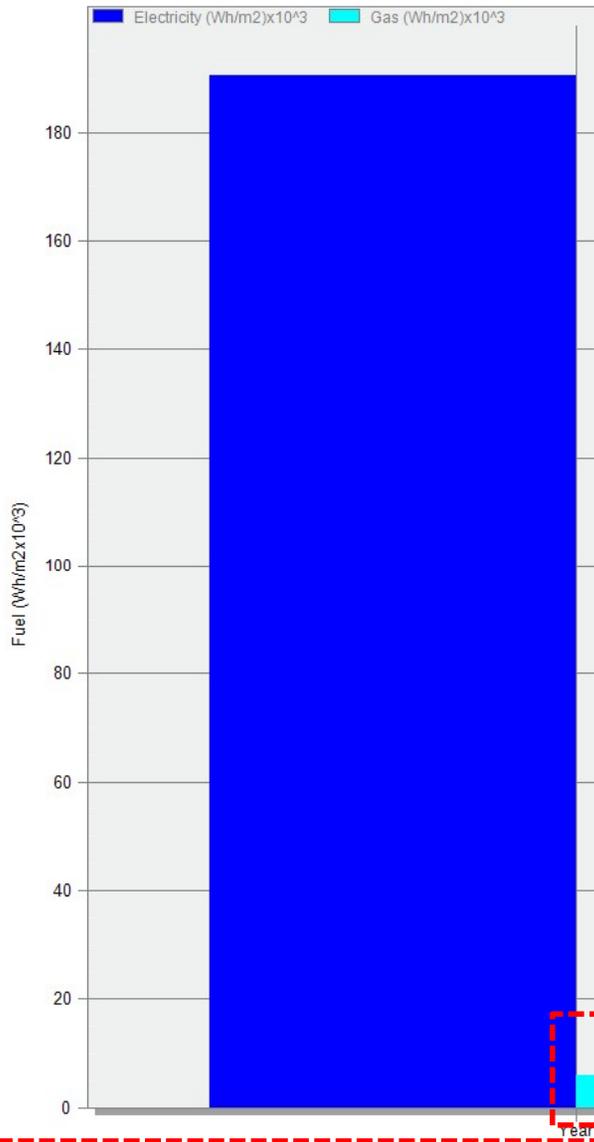
Model data

Insert layer Delete layer Help Cancel OK



EnergyPlus Output

Fuel Totals - petrojet building, petr
1 Jan - 31 Dec, Annual

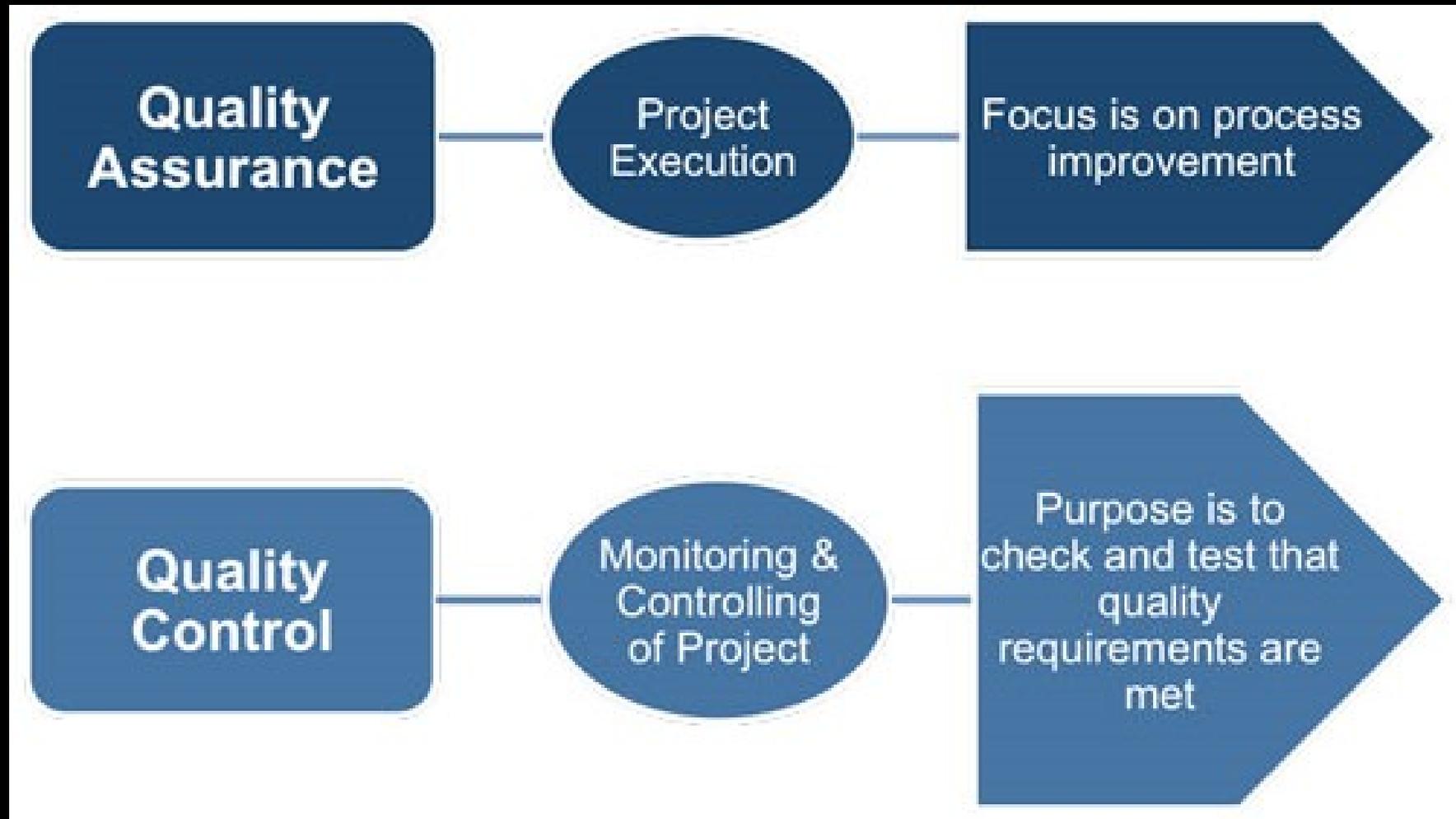


Month	2002	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Electricity (Wh/m2)	8643.35	8502.80	11028.04	14074.63	18305.32	19531.64	24802.45	24565.64	20989.10	19000.63	11999.53	9049.25
Gas (Wh/m2)	2884.19	1074.15	414.75	80.63	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.51	383.00	1125.53

Electricity (Wh/m2)x10 ³	190.49
Gas (Wh/m2)x10 ³	5.97

Quality control & Quality assurance

- ENERGY SIMULATION DEPENDED ON QUALITY CONTROL



MOVING FROM BIM TO FM

