

Contents

| | |
|--|------|
| Foreword | xi |
| Arto KIVINIEMI | |
| Preface | xiii |
| Christophe CASTAING | |
| Introduction | xix |
| Régine TEULIER and Marie BAGIEU | |
| Chapter 1. Disruptive Technology and Economic Issues . . . | 1 |
| Régine TEULIER and Marie BAGIEU | |
| 1.1. BIM as a disruptive technology | 1 |
| 1.1.1. The concept of disruptive technology | 2 |
| 1.1.2. BIM interpreted as a disruptive technology? | 3 |
| 1.1.3. The characteristics of BIM as a disruptive technology. . . | 4 |
| 1.2. Introduction of BIM in the construction industry: observations from the French construction industry | 7 |
| 1.2.1. The digital effect and the transformation of software and platforms. | 9 |
| 1.2.2. The transformation of all the company's processes. | 10 |
| 1.2.3. The management of the project | 12 |
| 1.2.4. Project portfolio and corporate strategy | 13 |
| 1.2.5. Inter-company cooperation | 14 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 1.3. Economic issues | 15 |
| 1.4. Implementation and diffusion of BIM | 16 |
| 1.5. Measuring BIM maturity | 18 |
| 1.6. Conclusion | 22 |
| 1.7. References. | 23 |

Chapter 2. 3D Engineering and Lifecycle Management of Manufactured Products. 29

Benoît EYNARD, Alexandre DURUPT, Matthieu BRICOGNE and Julien LE DUGOU

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.1. Introduction | 29 |
| 2.2. Digital mock-up | 30 |
| 2.2.1. How to define a digital mock-up | 30 |
| 2.2.2. Views, configurations and versions of a digital mock-up. | 31 |
| 2.3. Integration of the product lifecycle | 33 |
| 2.3.1. Lifecycle management. | 33 |
| 2.3.2. Closed-loop lifecycle management | 35 |
| 2.4. Models, standards and product ontologies. | 37 |
| 2.4.1. Models and product standards | 37 |
| 2.4.2. Product ontologies | 39 |
| 2.5. Multidisciplinary design | 40 |
| 2.6. Systems engineering | 42 |
| 2.7. Agility and digital transformation: the contribution of new collaboration processes | 44 |
| 2.8. References. | 45 |

Chapter 3. Interoperability Through Standards: IFC, Concepts and Methods 51

Pierre BENNING and Claude DUMOULIN

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.1. Introduction | 51 |
| 3.2. OpenBIM and interoperability | 52 |
| 3.2.1. The requirements for exchanges. | 52 |
| 3.2.2. Exchanges between modeling software | 54 |
| 3.2.3. Exchanges between modeling and simulation software | 54 |
| 3.2.4. Exchanges between modeling software and other software | 55 |
| 3.2.5. Visualization software | 55 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.3. The sustainability of the information | 55 |
| 3.3.1. The security of standards | 55 |
| 3.3.2. The storage of digital data | 56 |
| 3.4. The development of IFC, a neutral exchange format | 57 |
| 3.4.1. Principles, concepts and methods | 57 |
| 3.4.2. Open format versus readability | 62 |
| 3.4.3. IFC4 | 62 |
| 3.4.4. Other related formats. | 63 |
| 3.5. The infrastructure domain | 63 |
| 3.5.1. Definitions | 63 |
| 3.5.2. Specificity of the infrastructures | 64 |
| 3.5.3. BIM challenges for infrastructure. | 64 |
| 3.5.4. Comparison with the manufacturing industry | 66 |
| 3.6. IFCs for infrastructure | 66 |
| 3.6.1. Identified areas | 66 |
| 3.6.2. Development methodology. | 67 |
| 3.6.3. Newly built classes. | 68 |
| 3.6.4. Classes under development. | 69 |
| 3.6.5. Perspectives | 69 |
| 3.7. Standards | 71 |
| 3.7.1. IFC standards | 71 |
| 3.7.2. BIM and related standards | 71 |
| 3.8. References. | 72 |
| | |
| Chapter 4. Structuring Information for the Digital Twin | 77 |
| Ana ROXIN, Christophe CASTAING and Charles-Édouard TOLMER | |
| 4.1. Introduction | 77 |
| 4.2. Problem | 78 |
| 4.2.1. Complex systems | 83 |
| 4.2.2. The business issue: “enabling system” and “systems of interest” | 86 |
| 4.2.3. The challenges associated with the modeling of complex systems | 92 |
| 4.3. Conclusion | 93 |
| 4.4. References. | 93 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Chapter 5. Complex Systems Modeling Approaches | 95 |
| Ana ROXIN and Christophe CASTAING | |
| 5.1. Introduction | 95 |
| 5.2. Object model-based approaches | 98 |
| 5.2.1. Model-based architectures and standards | 99 |
| 5.2.2. International standards using this type of modeling | 101 |
| 5.3. Knowledge model-based approaches | 105 |
| 5.3.1. Presentation of the approach and associated standards. | 106 |
| 5.3.2. Discussion | 111 |
| 5.3.3. International standards using this type of modeling | 112 |
| 5.4. Hybrid approaches | 113 |
| 5.5. Conclusion | 115 |
| 5.6. References. | 117 |
| | |
| Chapter 6. Building Information Modeling and Lean Construction. | 121 |
| Lauri KOSKELA, Saeed TALEBI, Algan TEZEL and Patricia TZORTZOPOULOS | |
| 6.1. Introduction | 121 |
| 6.2. Overview on BIM and Lean | 122 |
| 6.2.1. Building information modeling | 122 |
| 6.2.2. Lean | 123 |
| 6.2.3. Relation between BIM and Lean | 125 |
| 6.3. Contributions of BIM to Lean in design, construction and facilities maintenance. | 127 |
| 6.3.1. BIM for Lean in design | 127 |
| 6.3.2. BIM for Lean Construction. | 130 |
| 6.3.3. BIM for Lean facilities management. | 133 |
| 6.4. Lean for BIM. | 135 |
| 6.5. Conclusion | 137 |
| 6.6. References. | 137 |
| | |
| Chapter 7. Building Information Modeling for Existing Buildings – Deconstruction Planning and Management. | 147 |
| Rebekka VOLK | |
| 7.1. Introduction | 147 |
| 7.2. Data generation for BIM use in existing buildings | 149 |
| 7.2.1. Scan-to-BIM methods | 149 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 7.2.2. Other methods | 151 |
| 7.2.3. Standardized denomination of BIM data elements | 151 |
| 7.3. BIM use in deconstruction and EOL building stages | 152 |
| 7.3.1. Definitions | 152 |
| 7.3.2. Benefits and impact of BIM deconstruction use case | 154 |
| 7.3.3. Requirements for BIM deconstruction use case | 155 |
| 7.3.4. State-of-the-art deconstruction planning | 155 |
| 7.4. Conclusion | 160 |
| 7.4.1. Summary | 160 |
| 7.4.2. Outlook | 161 |
| 7.5. References. | 162 |

Chapter 8. BIM, GIS: Complementarity and Convergence

| | |
|--|-----|
| Chapter 8. BIM, GIS: Complementarity and Convergence | 171 |
|--|-----|

Hervé HALBOUT, François ROBIDA and Mojgan A. JADIDI

| | |
|---|-----|
| 8.1. BIM and GIS | 171 |
| 8.1.1. Definitions | 171 |
| 8.1.2. GIS, as a technical and organizational tool | 172 |
| 8.1.3. GIS, a powerful land information management tool | 173 |
| 8.1.4. BIM, a powerful asset management tool | 175 |
| 8.2. BIM and GIS: Complementarity/convergence/digital continuity | 176 |
| 8.2.1. Analogies between GIS and BIM | 176 |
| 8.2.2. Scale complementarity of GIS and BIM. | 177 |
| 8.2.3. Complementarity of (geo)localization | 178 |
| 8.2.4. Data complementarity | 178 |
| 8.3. Convergence of formats | 179 |
| 8.3.1. The emergence of GIS standards and the role of OGC | 179 |
| 8.3.2. OGC standards | 180 |
| 8.3.3. What standards for BIM – GIS convergence? | 182 |
| 8.3.4. OGC – bSI Collaboration | 184 |
| 8.4. BIM and GIS interoperability. | 185 |
| 8.4.1. Digital continuity | 185 |
| 8.4.2. Exchange formats versus interoperability. | 186 |
| 8.4.3. The new collaborative tools | 188 |
| 8.4.4. The evolution of practices and skills | 188 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 8.5. Conclusion and perspectives | 192 |
| 8.6. References. | 193 |
| Glossary | 197 |
| List of Authors | 223 |
| Index | 227 |