Broadening the Perspective of Technology in Architectural Practice

October 19, 2012 | Stanford, CA Stanford University Center for Integrated Facility Engineering

KEYNOTE

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Director, Center for Integrated Facility Engineering

Stanford University



Broadening the Perspective of Technology in Architectural Practice is registered with AIA CES.

Online + Components: **TAP101912W**Stanford CIFE Live Event: **TAP101912S**Questions? Contact tap@aia.org

Broadening the Perspective of Technology in Architectural Practice



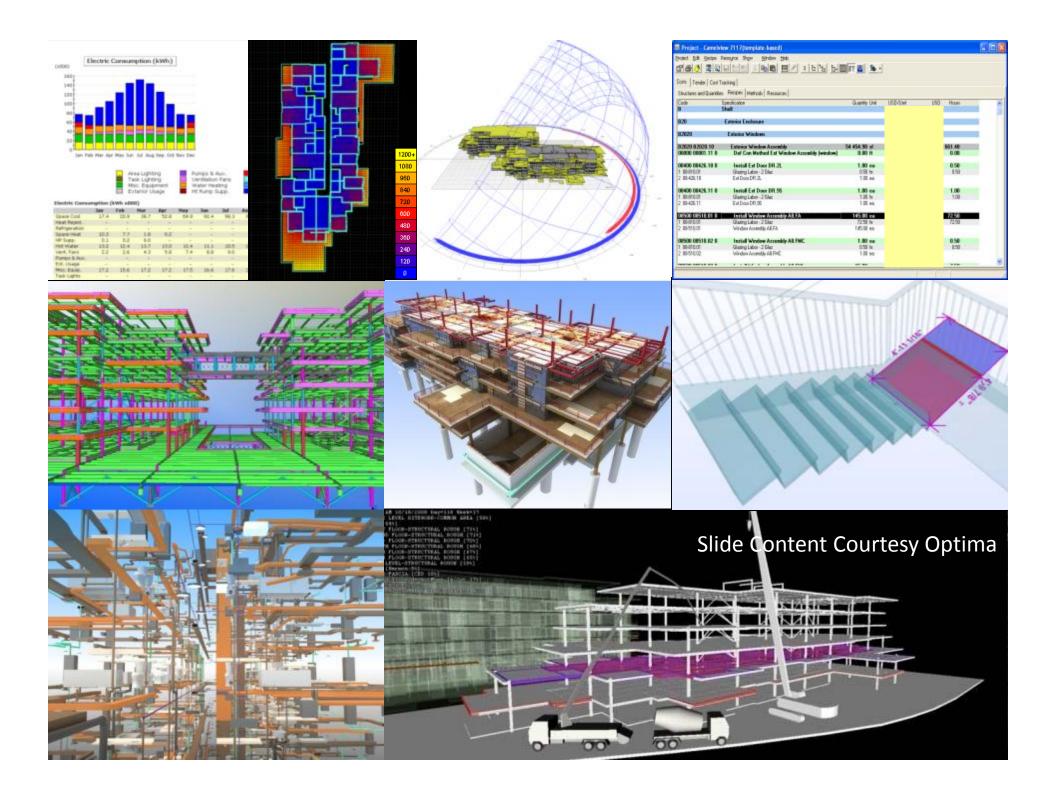
Martin Fischer

Professor, Civil and Environmental Engineering and (by courtesy) Computer Science Director, Center for Integrated Facility Engineering (CIFE) Stanford University

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Additional Roles:

- Senior Fellow, Precourt Institute for Energy
- Lead, Building Energy Efficiency Research, Precourt Energy Efficiency Center (PEEC)
- Affiliated Faculty, Woods Institute for the Environment
- Affiliated Faculty, Emmett Interdisciplinary Program in Environment and Resources (E-IPER)
- Foreign Member, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences



VDC practice is becoming mainstream: What is creating the next chasm?



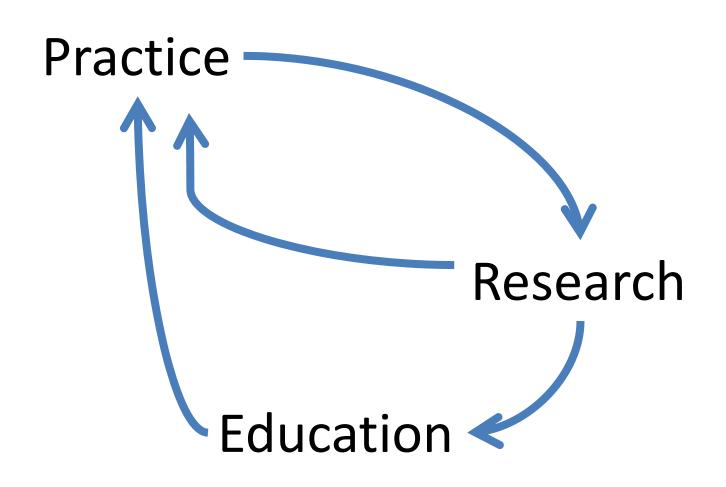
CIFE Development and Background

- 100% funded by industry
 - Building owners
 - Design and construction companies
 - Software and hardware vendors
- 1988-2000
 - Building Information Modeling (BIM)
- 2000-2010
 - Virtual Design and Construction (VDC)
- 2010+
 - Integrated Facility Engineering
 - Breakthrough performance





The CIFE community (industry, academia) invents the next practice together



How much do you want to earn per hour?

More than 11.9 cents?

1 hour of computing in the cloud costs 12 cents.

What can you do with 3.5 Million data points per day for a building? (Y2E2 Building Stanford)

Or 500 Million data points per day for a campus? (Microsoft Puget Sound)

Global trends that will affect the AEC industry dramatically

- Computing is (almost) free
- Computing is mobile
- Data are abundant
- "What you see is what you get" is today's good practice
- Projects must be economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable
- The world is flat

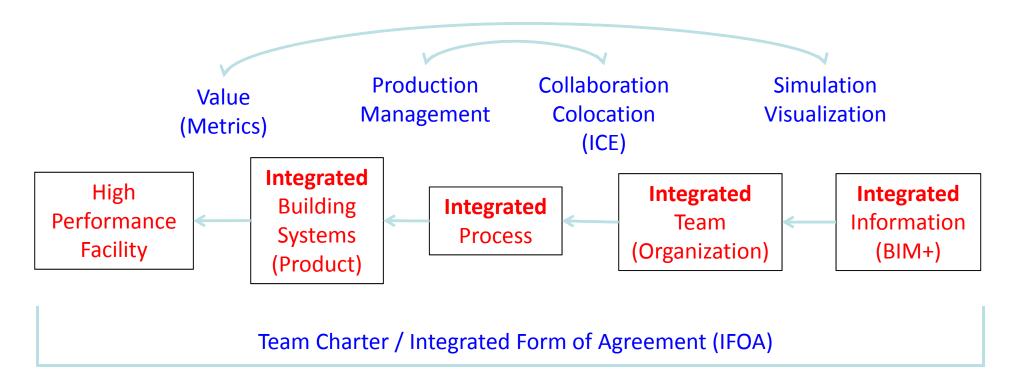
> All this is normal for today's high school students

Project teams must deliver a highperforming building with high reliability. Such a building ...

- is buildable
- can be operated efficiently
- makes the users of the facility productive
- enhances its environmental and social context

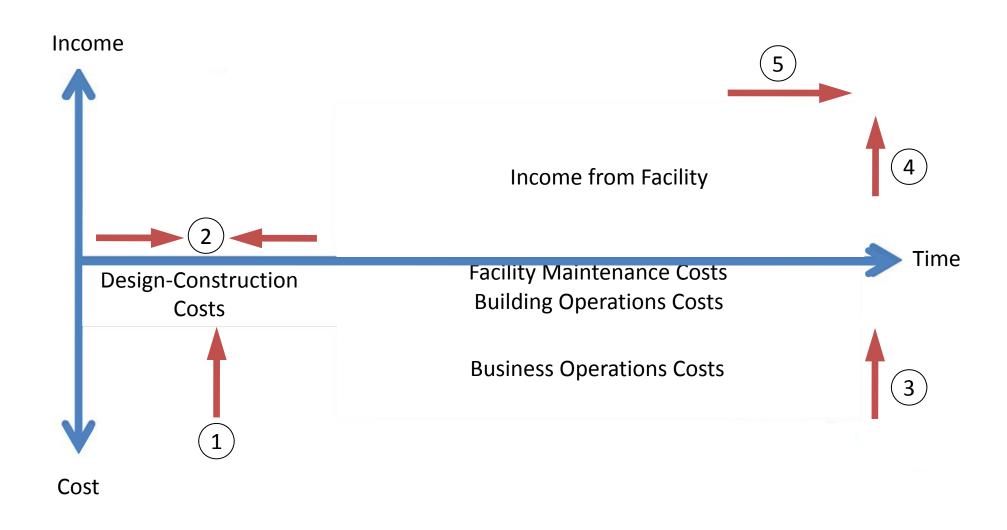
 and contributes to learning how to do it even better next time.

To achieve high-performance facilities, we need a strategy and methods for integration

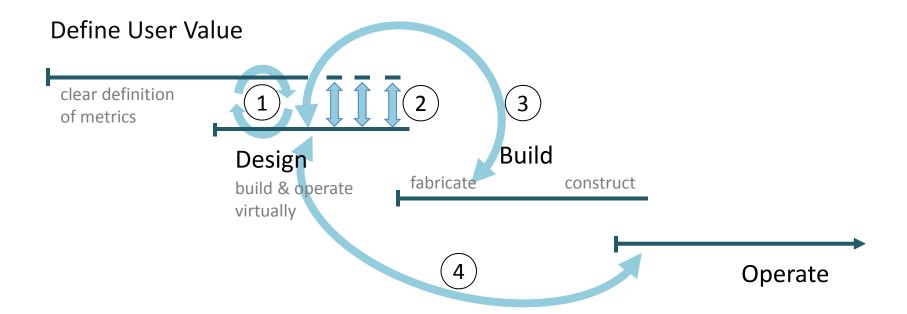


- A facility functions as a whole.
- We must break up a project into clear controllable work assignments.
- How to make sure that the performance of the whole facility does not suffer because of everyone's optimization efforts at the task level?



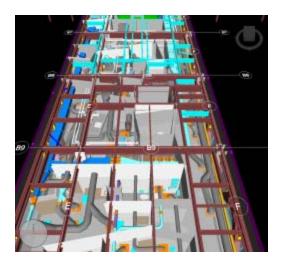


Process Integration

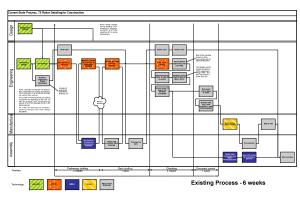


Virtual Design and Construction (VDC)











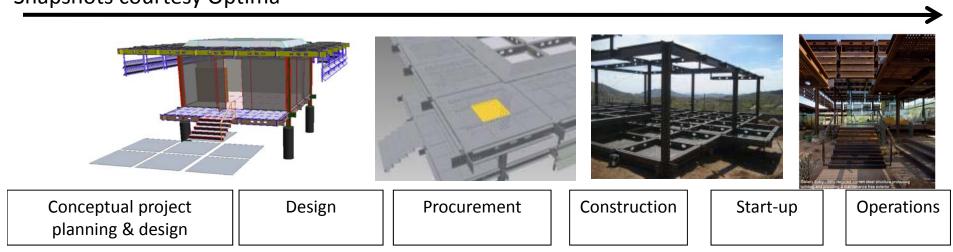


BIM is the first technology that combines data and visualization

Social Interface with Stakeholders



Visualization



Data

Interface with Engineering and Project Control and Management Systems

Visualization - Integration - Automation

3 Levels of BIM

1. Visualization (manual integration)

- Model and visualize all "expensive" elements of the product, organization, and process
- Get input from team members and stakeholders when it matters
- Incrementally enhance project objectives
- Pay for with project funds

2. Integration (computer based)

- Building information models "interoperate" between disciplines and connect to other data sets (cost estimates, schedules, etc.)
- Single data entry
- Requires corporate, multi-project support

3. Automation

- Automated design and (CNC) manufacturing
- Do high-quality work really fast all the time
- Enables breakthrough project performance
- Requires corporate, multi-project support



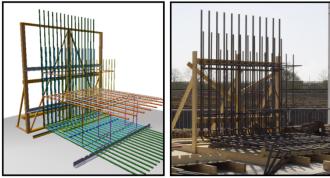


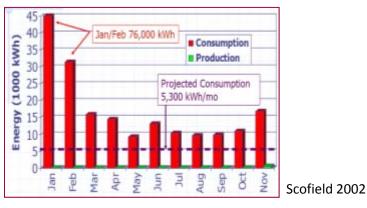
Past → Present → Future

Yesterday's practice:
 YCASWYG
 You can't always see what you get



- Today's practice:
 WYSIWYG
 What you see is what you get
- Next practice:
 WYMIWYG
 What you model is what you get
 performance







PRESENTATION FOR:

2011

BIM VISION, STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION CONF., ABU DHABI| DECEMBER 13-14,



Where Ambitious Owners with Ambitious Projects Need Ambitious GC's to Focus

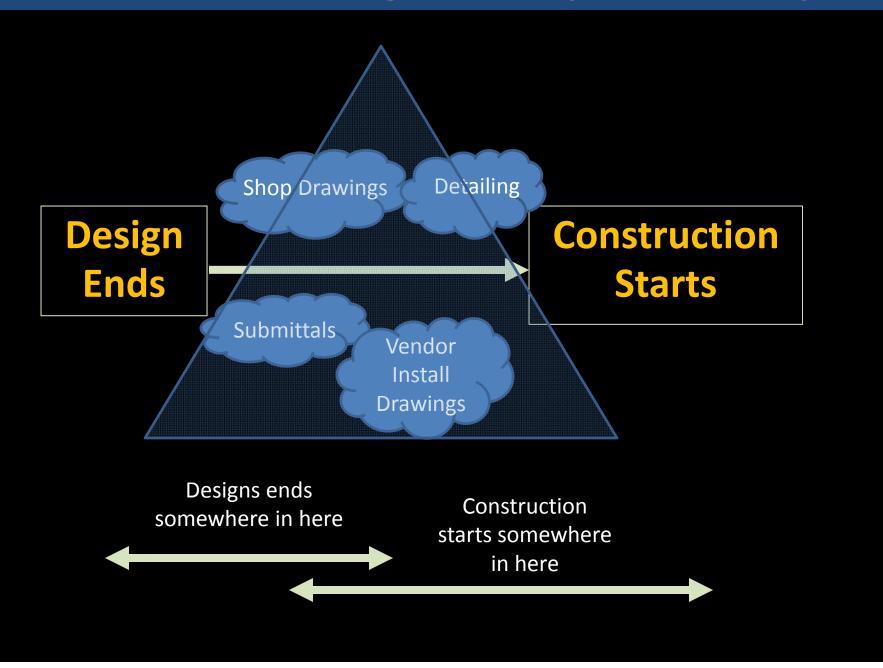
A tentative informed guess about the future of project delivery by

Digby Christian,
Senior Project Manager at Sutter Health
for the
Sutter Health Eden Medical Center Project

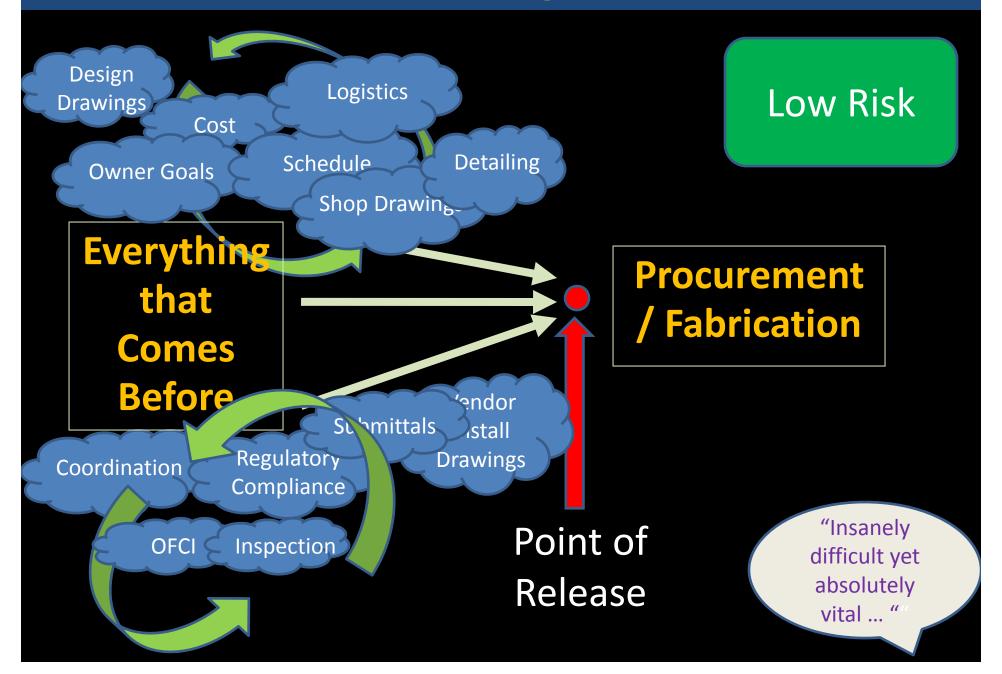


DPR Quarterly Meeting April 25, 2012

2. The Bermuda Triangle of Project Delivery



4. Point-of-Release Strategies

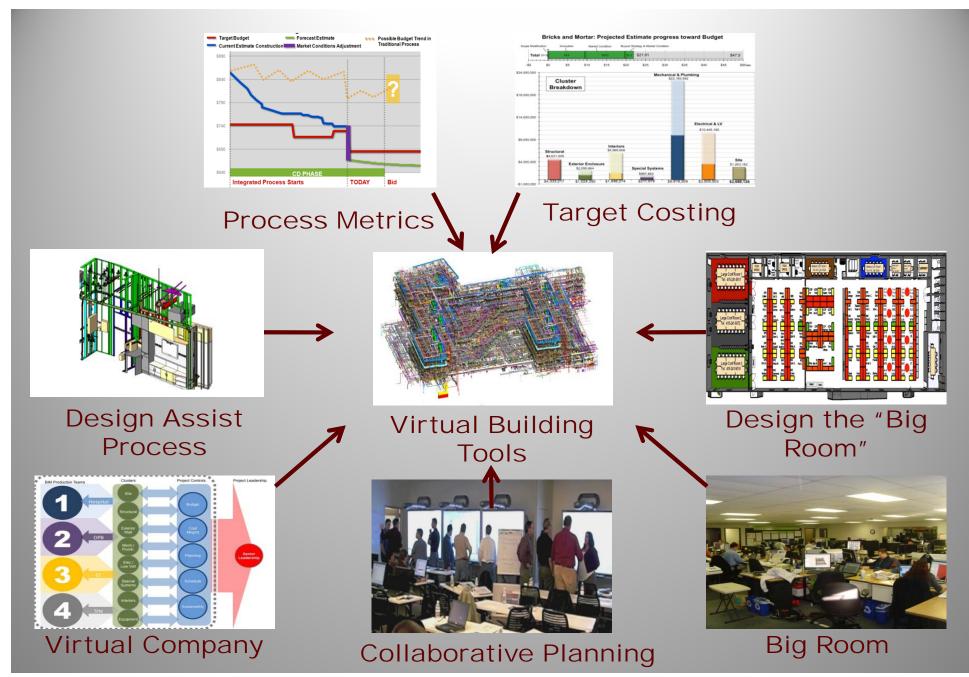


4. Point-of-Release Strategies

You guarantee certainty of scope, budget, and schedule for the owner if you can find a way to release procurement, fabrication and installation with zero risk of rework, fully informed by cost and schedule

5. Conclusion





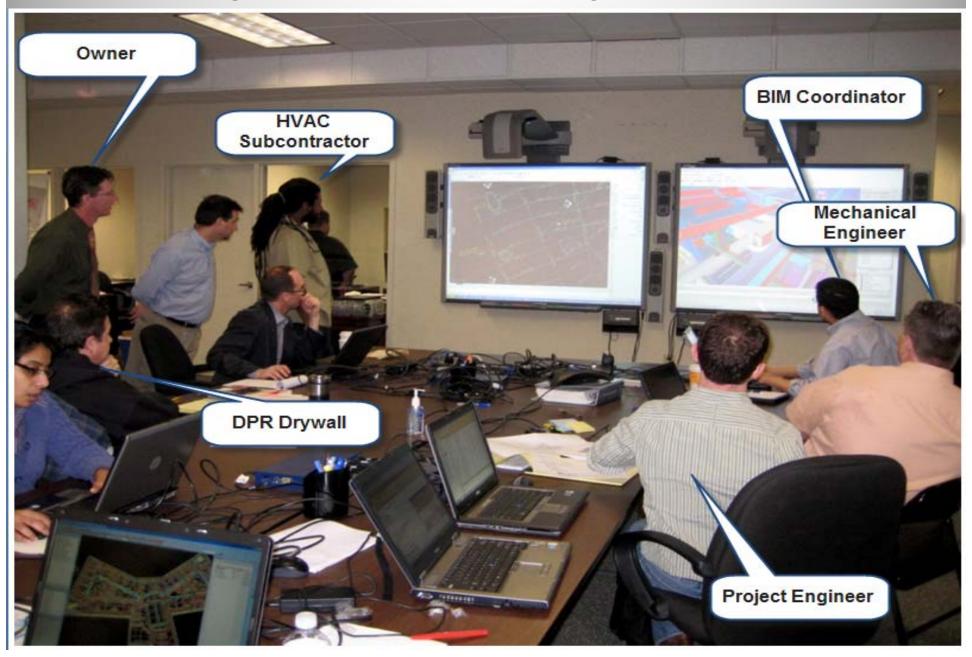
PRESENTATION FOR:



PUBLIC, TRANSPARENT PERFORMANCE METRICS



Team organized to work together with BIM



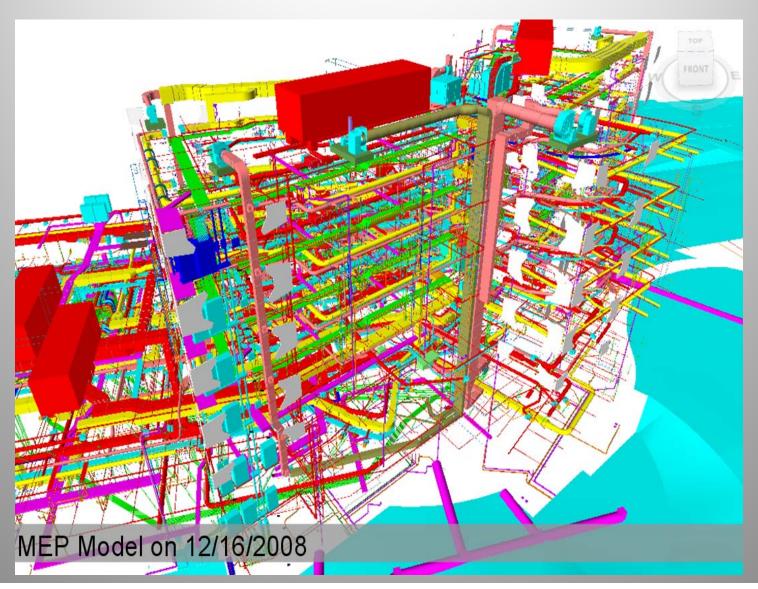
Very Detailed Process Mapping – Every 2 weeks





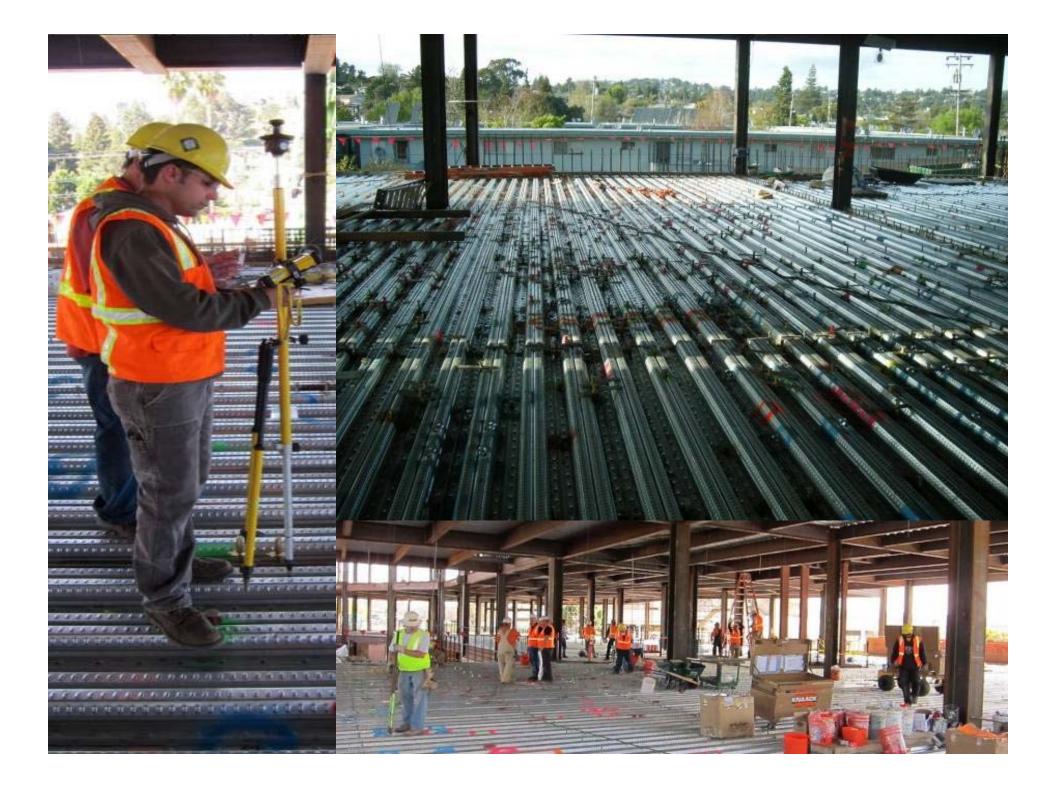


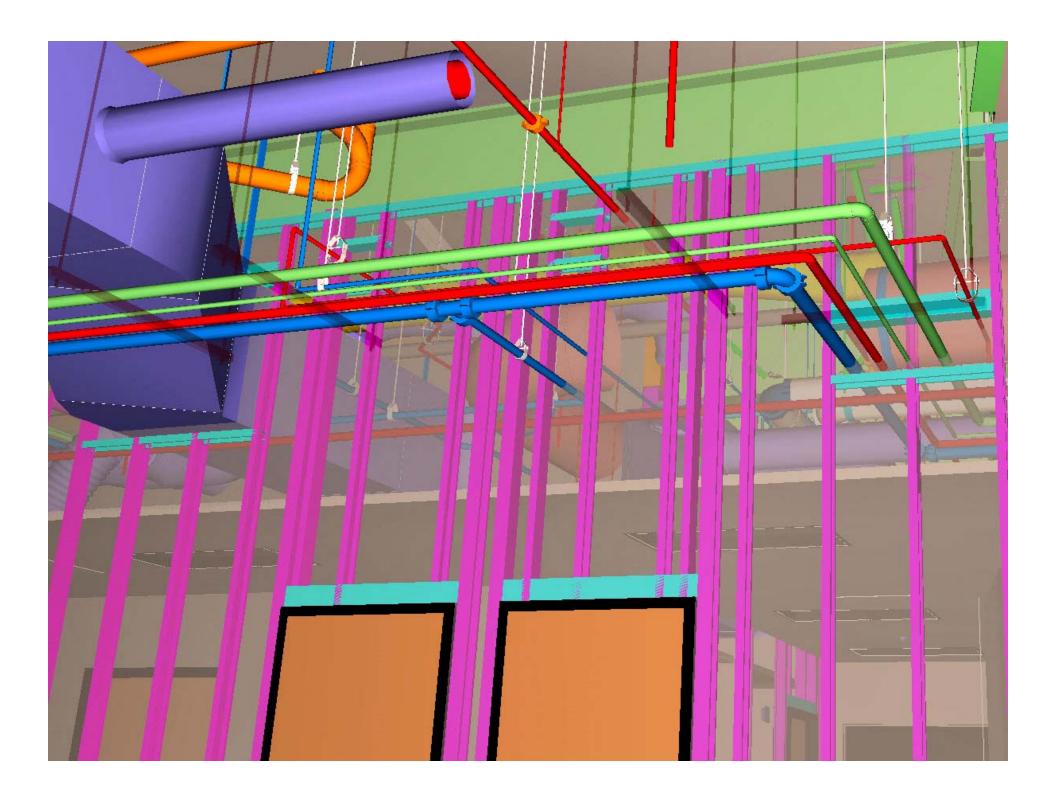
Everything above 1.0 cm was modeled in 3D







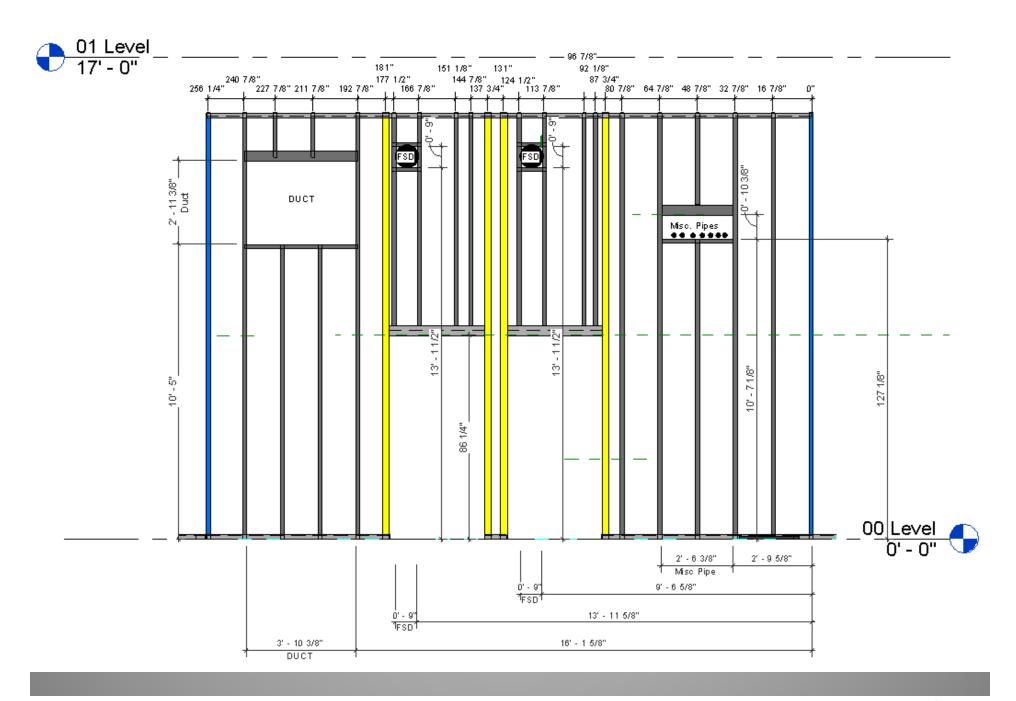






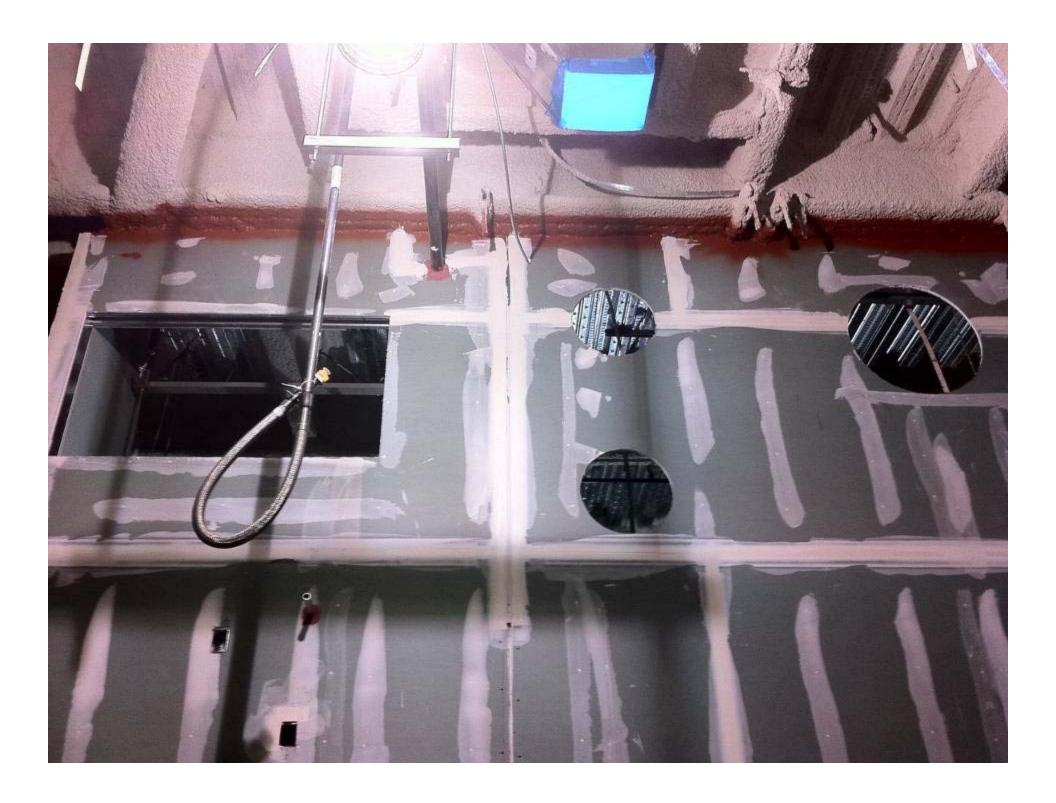




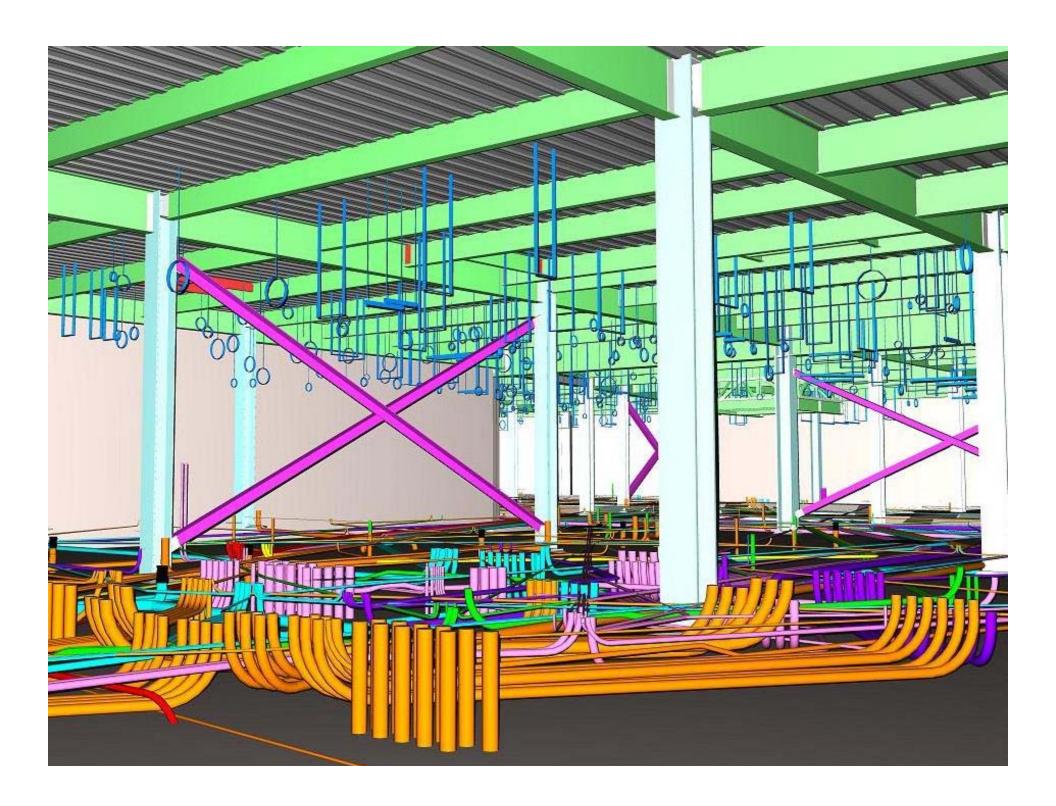


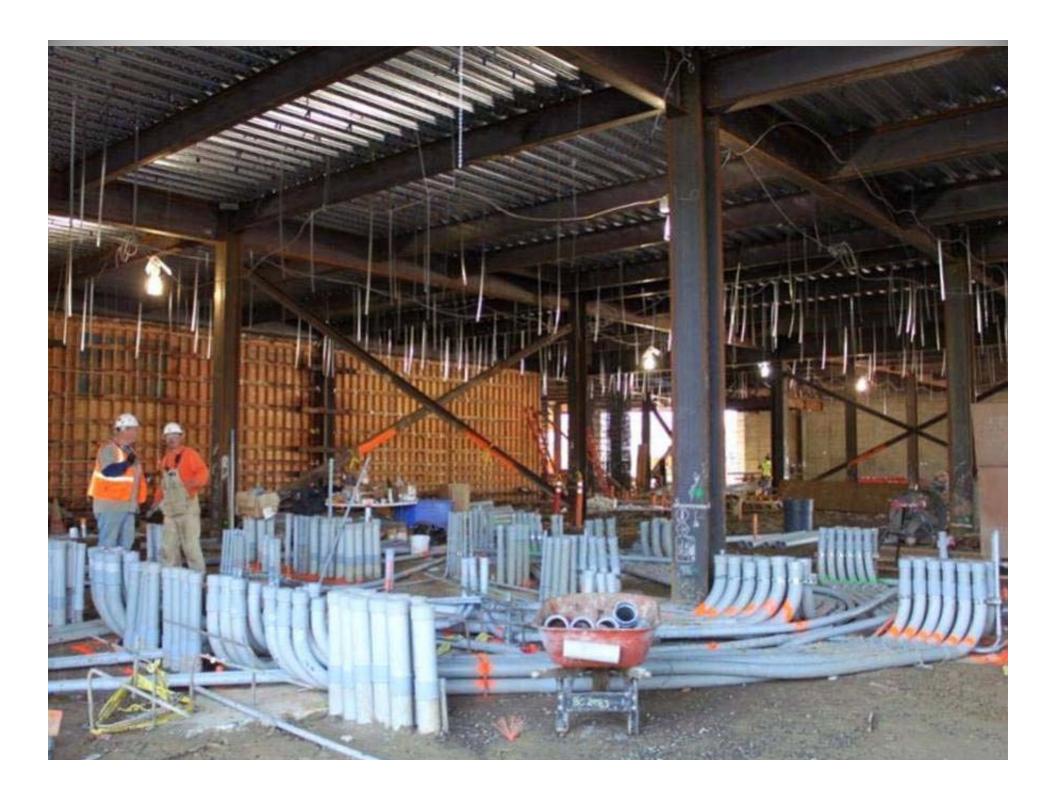
PRESENTATION FOR:

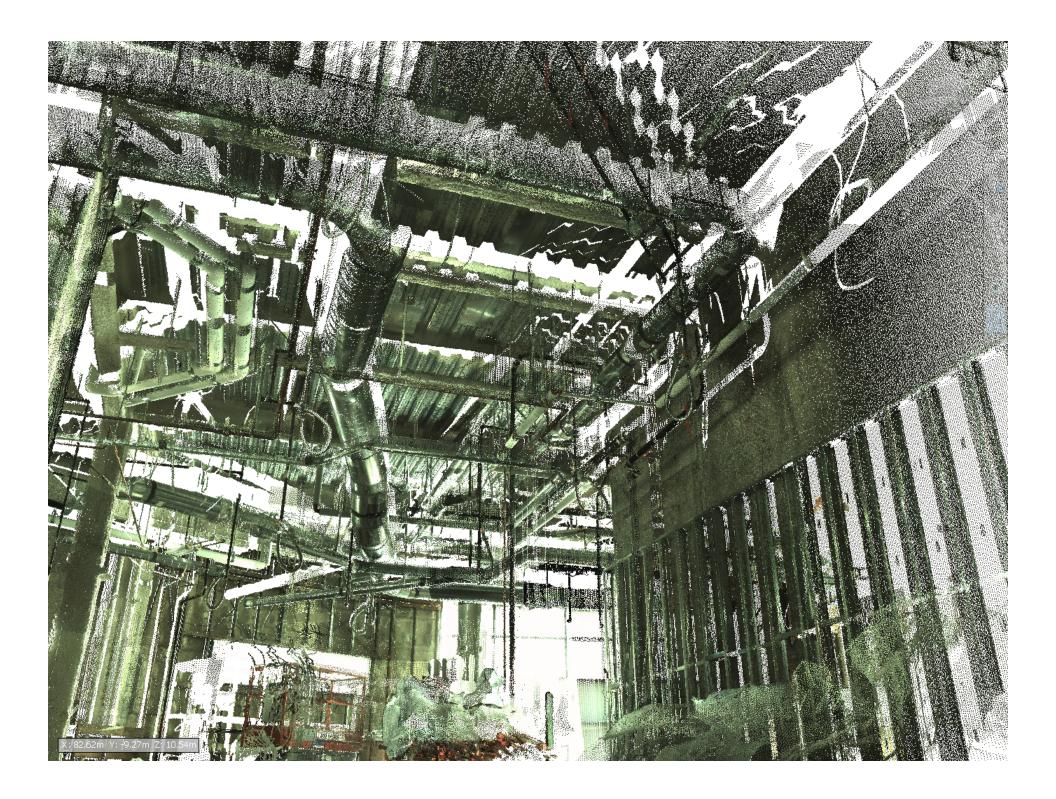














The Business Perspective

"Automated execution of processes changes everything." (Alan Perlis, 1961)

The Scientific Perspective

"Science is knowledge which we understand so well that we can teach it to a computer; and if we don't fully understand something, it is an art to deal with it. Since the notion of an algorithm or a computer program provides us with an extremely useful test for the depth of our knowledge about any given subject, the process of going from an art to a science means that we learn how to automate something."

(Donald Knuth, Computer Programming as an Art, CACM, Dec. 1974)

REDUCING THE COST OF STEEL STRUCTURES USING COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN OPTIMIZATION

FOREST FLAGER / MARTIN FISCHER

DESIGN PROBLEM

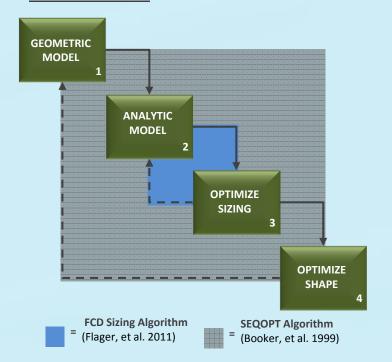
Objective: Minimize steel weight

Constraints: Safety and serviceability

Variables: 1955 size and shape variables

Possible design alternatives: ~ 10²⁴³⁵

BIOPT METHOD



CASE STUDY RESULTS

	convention al design method	FCD (128 cpu) design method
PROCESS		
Design cycle time	4 hrs	3 sec
Alternatives evaluated	39	12,800
Total design time	216 hrs	151 hrs
PRODUCT		
Total steel weight	2,728 met t	2,292 met t
Est. cost saving (USD)	-	\$4 M (-19%)

- Orders of magnitude reduction in design cycle time
- Evaluation of a greater number of design alternatives
- Improved product quality

Case Study: Overseas Housing Development With Lepech/Flager/Basbagill



SCOPE

- (1)Housing buildings
- substructure shell interiors services

OBJECTIVES

- (1)Minimize life-cycle cost
- (2) Minimize carbon footprint

VARIABLES



- (1) Number of buildings: 3 4
- (2) Number of stories: 5 8
- (3) Building footprint: H-shape
- (4) Building orientation: 0-360°

CONSTRAINTS

- (1)Gross Floor Area (GFA): 1,500m²
- (2)Distance to site perimeter: >20m
- (3)Distance between building: >20m

DESIGN SPACE SIZE

Possible design configurations: 1.46E11

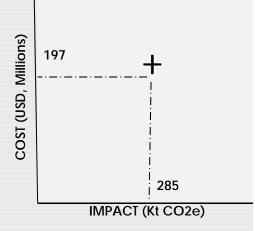
Base Design



Configuration

Number of buildings: 4

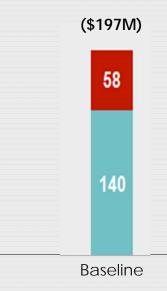
Number of floors: 8

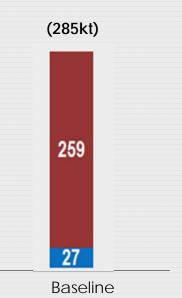


Life-Cycle Performance

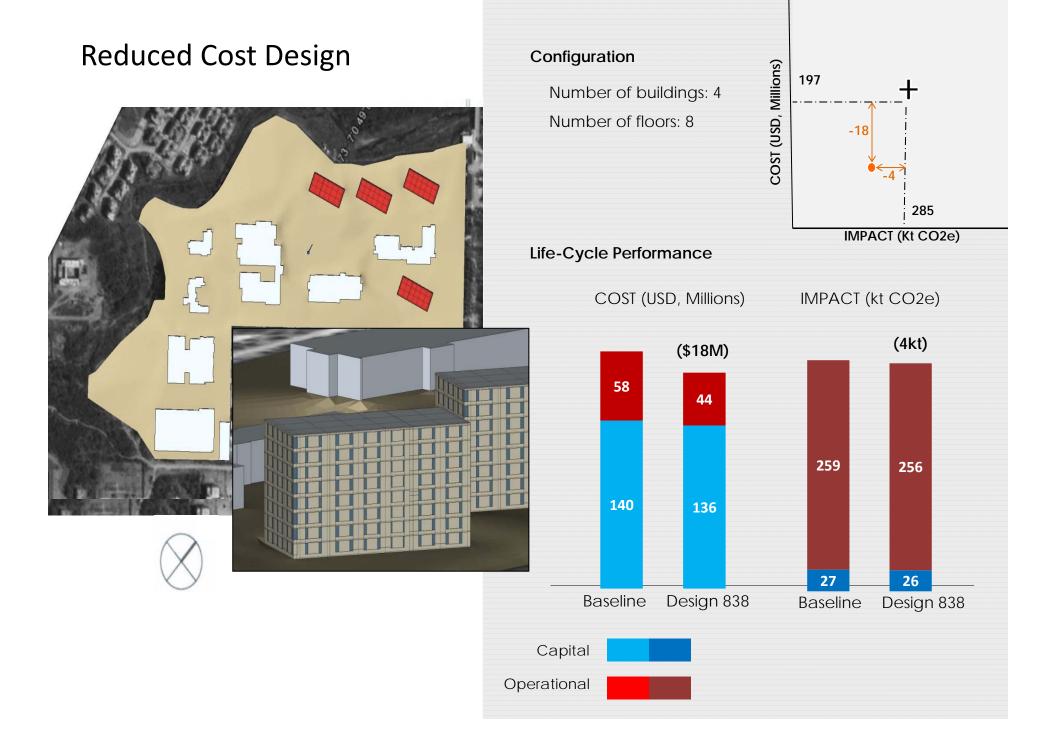
COST (USD, Millions)

IMPACT (kt CO2e)









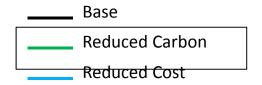
Reduced Carbon Design

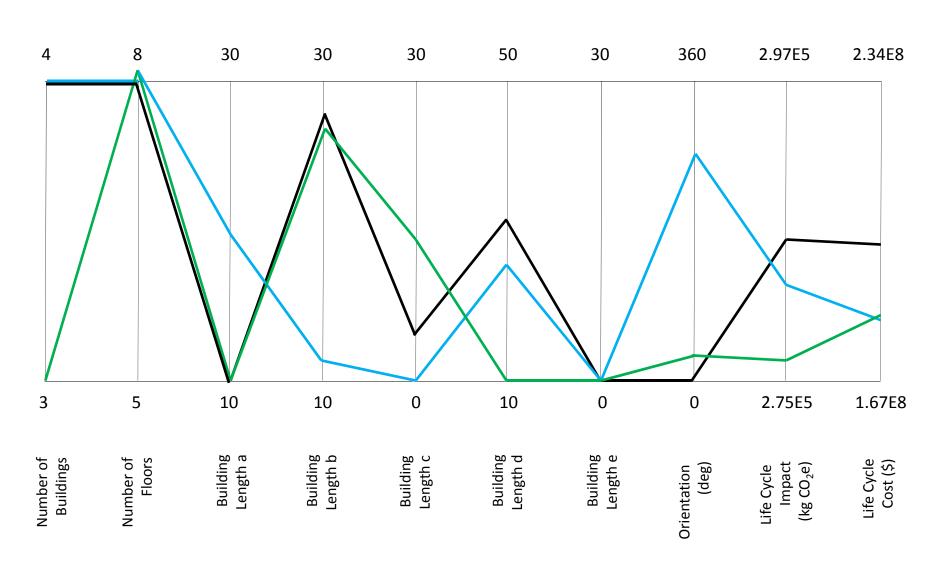


Configuration COST (USD, Millions) 197 Number of buildings: 3 Number of floors: 7 285 IMPACT (Kt CO2e) Life-Cycle Performance COST (USD, Millions) IMPACT (kt CO2e) (8kt) (\$17M) 58 49 259 251 140 132 27 26 Baseline Design1898 Design1898 Baseline Capital

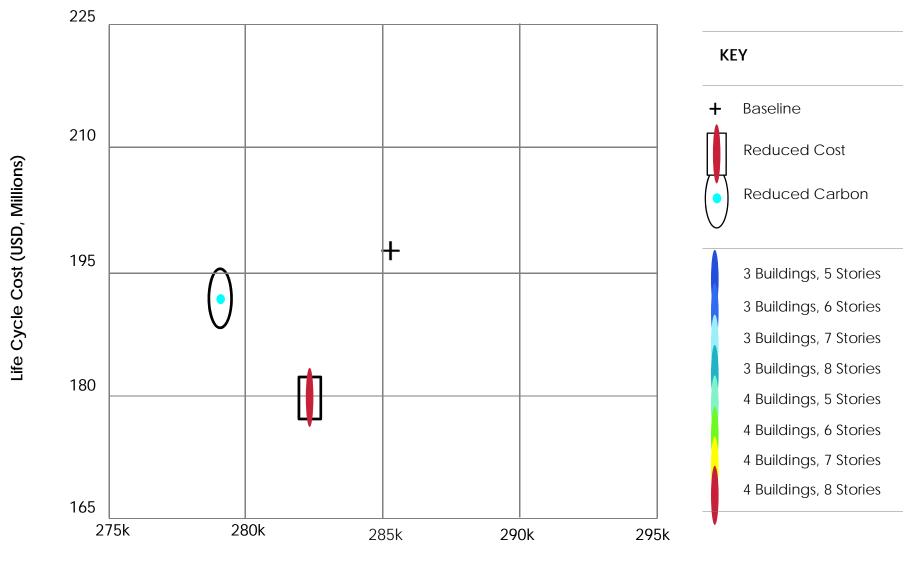
Operational

Parallel Coordinates Plot: 3 Designs



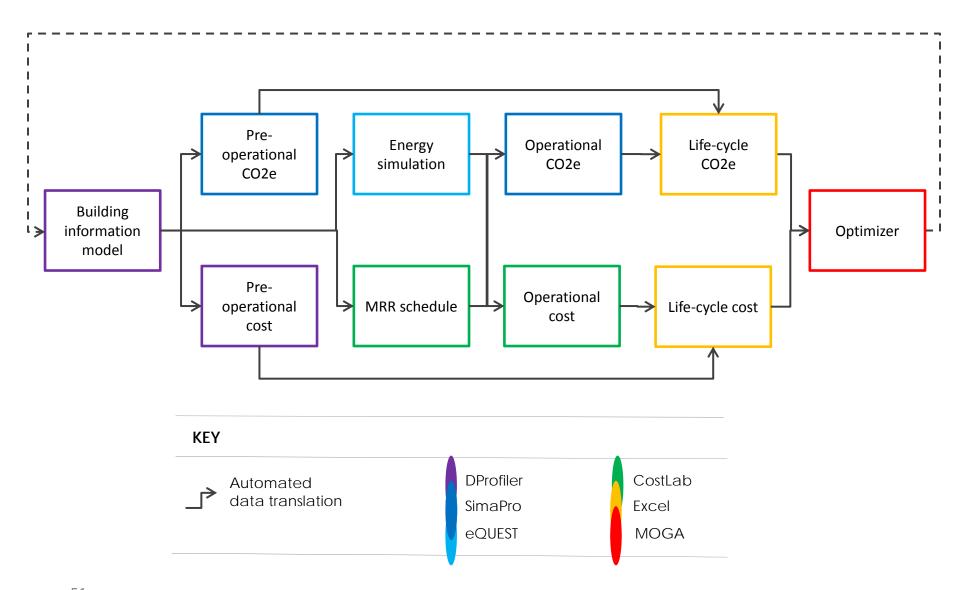


Life-Cycle Cost vs. Carbon Footprint: 3 Designs

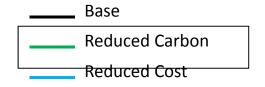


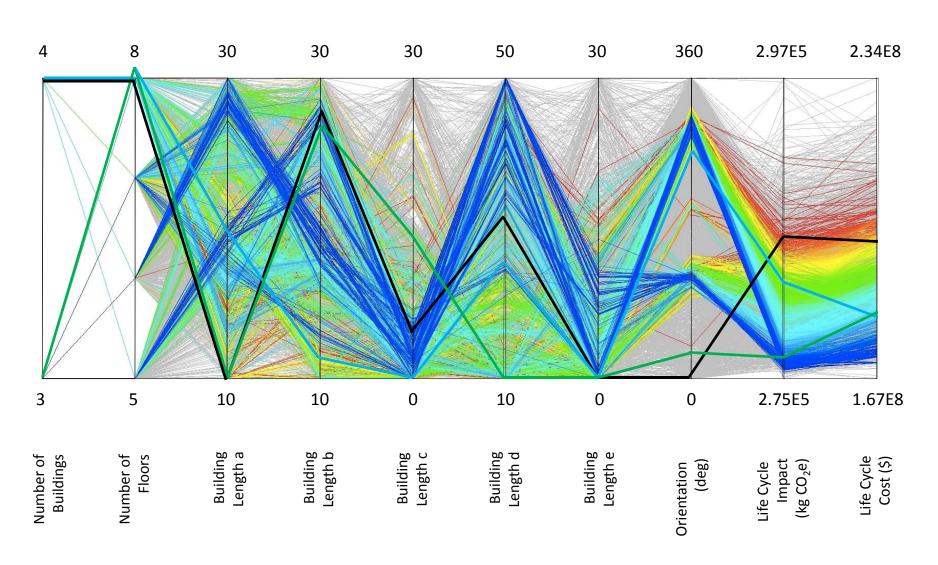
Carbon Footprint (met tons CO₂e)

MDO Design Method

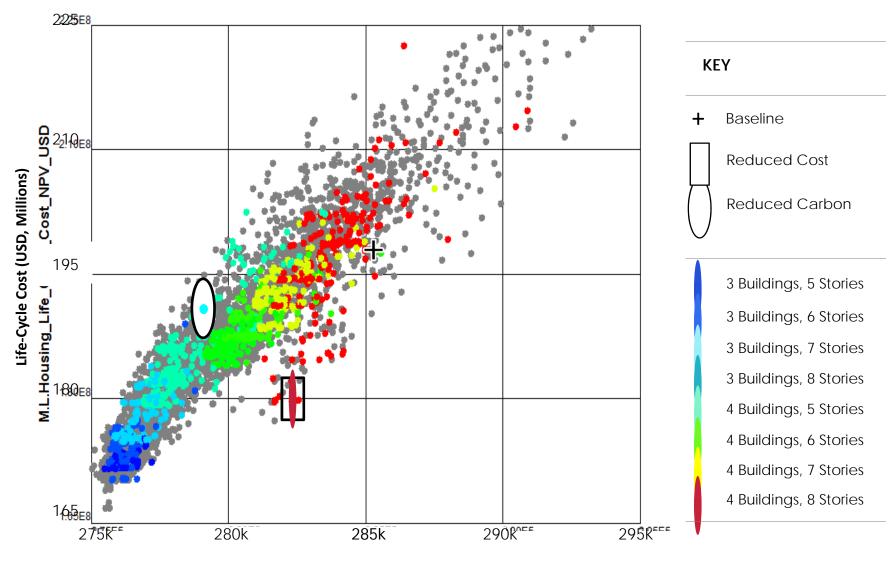


Parallel Coordinates Plot: 3 Designs





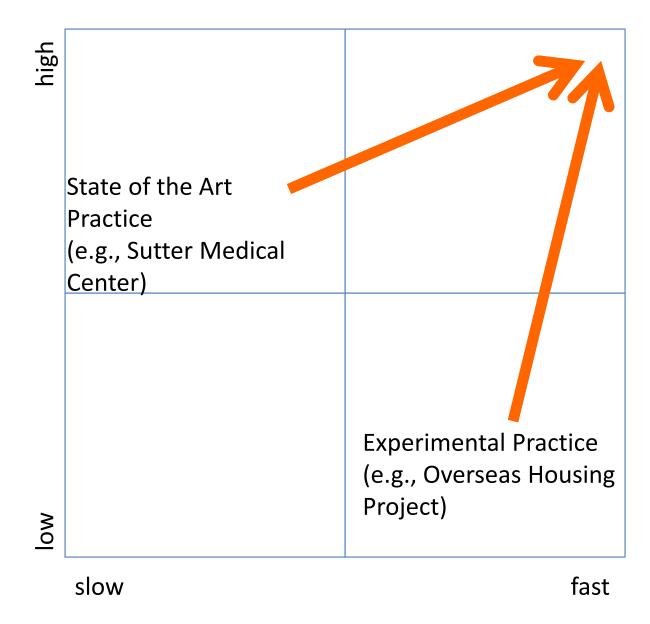
Results: Life-Cycle Cost vs. Carbon Footprint



Carbon Footprint (met tons CO₂e)

Comparing Performance of Conventional Design Process with MDO (Multi-disciplinary Optimization)

	Conventional	MDO
Set-up time	60 hrs	140 hrs
Design cycle time	34 hrs	11 sec
Alternatives evaluated	3	21,360
Total design time	162 hrs	210 hrs
Life-cycle cost savings (USD)	-	\$27 M
Carbon footprint reduction (CO ₂ e)	-	10 kt

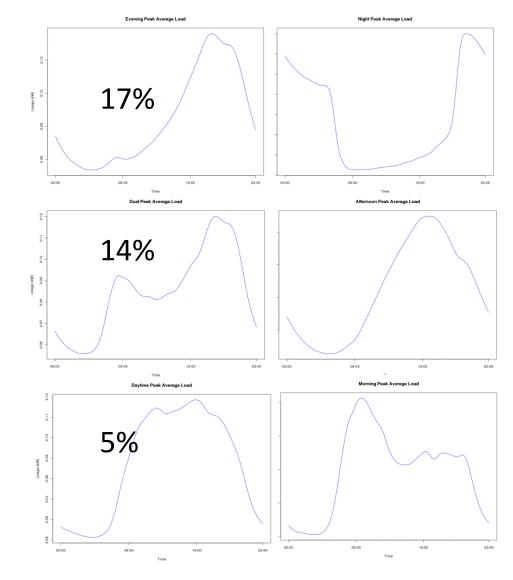


Speed of Analysis for an Alternative

Smart meters show energy consumption of households (homes + occupants)



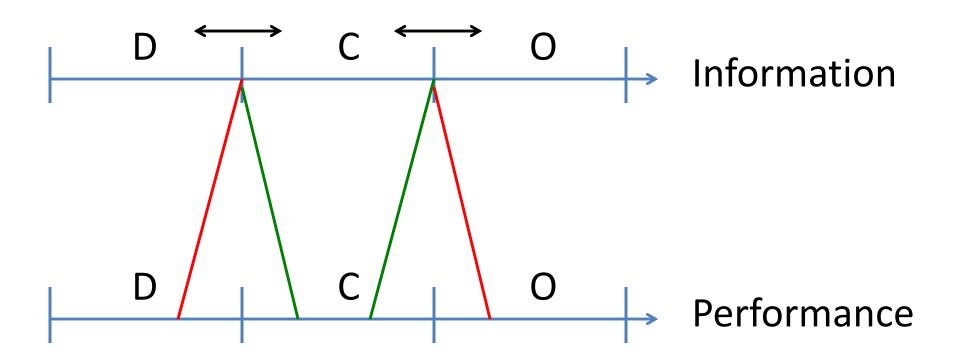
- Climate zones 12 and 13
- 8,337 households
- 43 weekdays
- (June-July, 2011)



Brian Smith, Jeff Wong and Ram Rajagopal,

A Simple Way to Use Interval Data to Segment Residential Customers by Energy Usage for Program Targeting

Who will "guarantee" what?



I have made all my generals out of mud.

Napoleon

