Different perspectives on BIM opportunities

*Use and implementation in the Northern region*

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BIM = ???

• A 3D-drawing; **visualizations in 3D**
  – *Typically for use in design and production*

• Collect, access, reuse, share information; connect (different models); data for analysis

• From planning (pre-production) to the management of the built (operation); **the whole life cycle**
The pattern of levels is similar for all three countries

The differences in levels between trades, within trades, within organizations, ... present a critical challenge
BIM maturity level

0
Paper based
CAD/2D

1
2D/3D

2
3D; connecting
different models/data

3
Same models used by all;
integrating 4D/5D/6D

What about BIM interest?
BIM benefits

• Improve
  Doing what we do better with the support of BIM

• Defined by demand
  Deliver according to the demand and what is payed for

• Investments in technology ”in place”

• Renew
  New methods and new ways of working, new offers, new business models

• Internally defined
  Developed from internal needs, a willingness to try out new possibilities

• Methods and ways of working ”in place”
Improve

- M using digital solutions for stakeholder communication
- Real estate organizations using 3D for client communication
- AE & C using 3D/digital drawings for marketing, and in production
- M reviewing building permit applications

Defined by demand

- C developing “what they have to”
- AE do not develop models according to potential and delivers what the client want (e.g. 2D)

Investments in technology ”in place”

- AE expressing a sector-level need

Renew

Directly

- AE potentially offering analyzes (LCC, LCA)

Indirectly

- M potentially offering new services

Internally defined

- AE striving to be in the fore front
- AE pushing for sector development
- M exploring sector developments

Methods and ways of working ”in place”

- (Internally), in the ”supply-chain”
- “Developments more advanced in other geographical areas”
- Software fit for purpose/usability
Most important for future progress

Driving forces are...
- Trends of development
- Governmental incentives
- Demands (industry and market)
- Expected benefits being realized
  - Access to data
  - Data reliability
  - (Large parts of) lifecycle use
  - Automation and an unbroken flow of information
  - The same work performed with less people to a lower cost in a shorter amount of time with higher quality
  - A real need-based demand

Barriers are...
- What and why
  - Possibilities = ?
  - Advantages = ?
  - Benefit/cost = ?
- To change
  - Attitudes
  - Resources
  - Competencies
  - Different actors with different knowledge, experiences and expectations

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