

Theme 2 Digital Engineering

Industry Day



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Areas Previously Addressed

- Benefits of digitalization for NZ
 - 10 Recommendations for NZ
- Location standards for utilities in NZ
- Classification mapping automation
- PPE detection on construction sites
- Case studies
 - Common Data Environment for Team Collaboration
 - Quantity Take-Off (QTO) Tool







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Highlighted Projects

- BIMSafe Health & Safety through Building Information Modelling (BIM)
 - Immediate impact across 3 years
- Managing whole-of-life building information
 - Changing behaviour in industry
 - Medium-term software tool development impact
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) approaches to Code Compliance Checking
 - Influencing (local and national) government thinking
 - Longer-term research impact











Project Partners



CANTERBURY





Project Funding Partners





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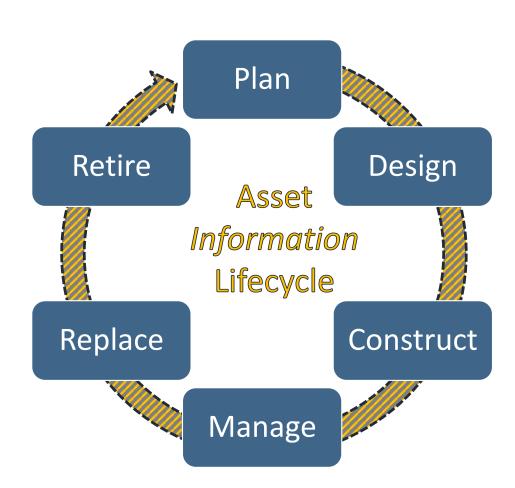




Managing whole-of-life building information

- the Golden Thread

- Difficulties managing information for wholeof-life
 - What is the appropriate Level of Information (LOI)
 - Who provides the information and when
 - Is it quality assured
 - Can it be reused



Benefits from Partnerships

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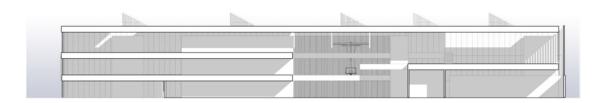
- University of Canterbury as an asset owner
 - Rec centre design
- UoC developed new approaches and understandings
- BIP developed new technology on a real project
- Case studies published for wider industry





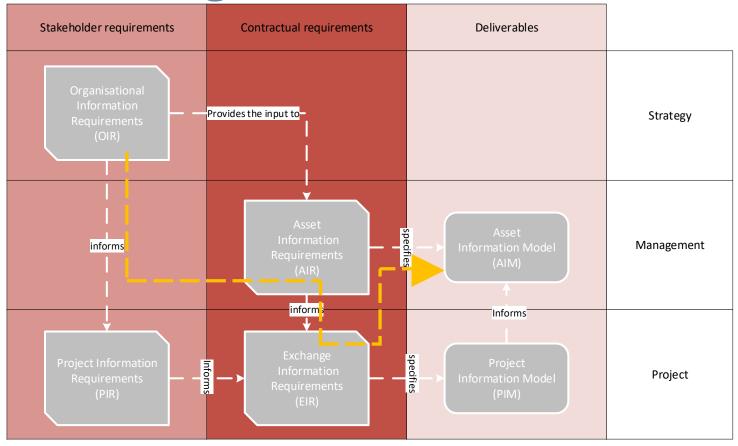








ISO 19650-aligned Digital Information Management for Asset owners & operators



The 'golden thread' of asset information

AIS Tool Benefits

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- Vastly simplified information management
- Standardized procurement of asset information
- Easily replicable process between projects
- Explicit set of information requirements
- Supports automated population of requirements in design software
- Automated schema generation to reduce design costs
- Being tested and further developed by **KiwiRail**



Commercialization Model investigated OPEN PLAN



Digital Asset Owners Forum

- Major asset owners
 - Antarctica NZ, ARA, Auckland Airport, Auckland DHB, Auckland Transport, City Rail Link, Contact Energy, FP Healthcare, Infracom, Kāinga Ora, Kiwirail, Lincoln University, NZDF, NZTA, Transpower, University of Auckland, University of Canterbury, University of Otago, Waitematā DHB, Watercare, Wellington CC
- Re-launched with support from Construction Sector Accord



Artificial Intelligence (AI) approaches to Code Compliance Checking

- Addressing the bottleneck of building consents
- Three major inputs required to automate code compliance checking
 - BIM populated with sufficient quality information
 - Codes and standards in a computable form
 - BCA process (checklist) used to interpret a code
 - Potential for a national set of agreed processes across BCAs
- Around 600 codes and standards are applicable when consenting
 - 15 codes translated into a computable form (NSC project)
- Can we train an Al-system to interpret our codes and standards?

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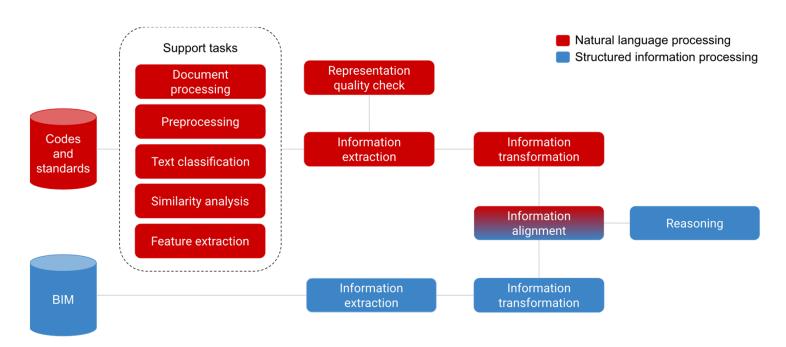
Industry Day Push for Al March 2021

- Identified a low uptake of Al approaches in AECO
- Look to identify and trial test projects
 - Codes and Standards
 - Analysis
 - Identification
 - Quality Assurance





NLP Process for Code Compliance Checking





High Performing Translations

```
1.8.2 Concrete; Chimneys of reinforced concrete, shall comply with the relevant clauses of NZS 3109 for ordinary grade concrete.

Prediction: if(and(expr(fun(is),atom(rel(construction),var(chimney)),data(concrete)),

expr(fun(is),atom(rel(construction),var(chimney)),data(reinforcedConcrete)))),

then(obligation(expr(fun(complyWith),atom(rel(construction),var(chimney)),data(reinforcedConcrete)),

data(nzs_3109_clause_2.1))))

Ground truth: if(and(expr(fun(is),atom(rel(construction),var(chimney)),data(reinforcedConcrete)),

expr(fun(is),atom(rel(grade),var(concrete)),data(ordinary)))),

then(obligation(expr(fun(complyWith),atom(var(chimney)),data(nzs_3109))))
```

}

Building Code Specific Performance

Document	Size ⁺	BLEU*	F1-Score*
Baseline ¹	574 (518/56)	58.8% (6.4)	46.0% (0.5)
B1/AS1	580 (518/62)	52.9% (1.0)	40.7% (1.3)
C/AS2	573 (518/55)	59.4% (1.4)	42.8% (0.6)
Others ²	529 (518/11)	48.2% (9.5)	47.2% (1.4)
G14/VM1 ³	556 (518/38)	65.3% (0.6)	48.2% (1.6)
D1/AS1 ³	528 (518/10)	66.7% (1.0)	49.2% (1.9)
B2/AS13	526 (518/8)	55.9% (8.5)	50.2% (1.9)
E2/AS14	760 (518/242)	58.6% (3.7)	50.8% (0.2)
G15/AS1	539 (518/21)	64.8% (0.4)	52.4% (1.8)
G12/AS2	573 (518/55)	59.5% (4.4)	53.4% (1.6)
E1/AS1	579 (518/61)	61.1% (3.3)	53.8% (0.9)
B1/AS3	578 (518/60)	61.4% (3.1)	54.9% (1.1)
G13/AS1	550 (518/32)	64.1% (2.0)	57.4% (0.6)
G13/AS2	571 (518/53)	67.5% (3.2)	57.6% (1.2)
G12/AS1	570 (518/52)	68.4% (2.5)	59.6% (1.8)
Random ^{4/5}	600 (518/82)	73.9% (2.5)	67.3% (1.2)
Random ⁵ full	760 (684/76)	74.2% (3.7)	71.6% (4.0)

Computable Codes Potential Applicability

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- BCA Consenting
 - ACABIM
 - National Consensus on Interpretation of Codes
- Architects and Engineers pre-consent
 - ACABIM
- Design Tools
 - Bracing Tool (NZS 3604:2011), Central Innovation
 - NZS 4218:2009 calculation method tool
 - ALF 4.0: Thermal Modelling Tool (H1/VM1)
 - Bracing Calculation Sheets (NZS 3604:2011)











In the wings



- Penlink Alliance
 - Expansion of BIMSafe to horizontal infrastructure
 - BIM for the Environment
- Watercare/ Beca
 - Measuring the effectiveness of BIM
- Auckland Airport
 - BIM application areas

















Questions?