

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED DATABASE FOR 4D/VR CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to report on the development of an integrated database to act as an information resource base for 4D/VR construction process simulation. A comprehensive database was designed, implemented and populated with the School of Health Construction Project (A six million pounds, three story development at the university of Teesside campus). The database is composed of a core database of building components which is in turn, integrated with a CAD package (AUTOCAD 2000), a Project Management Package (MS Project) and Graphical User Interfaces.

The core database was designed using Standard Classification Methods (Uniclass). One of the benefits of using the Uniclass method, a part from providing standards for structuring building information, is that it provides a media for integrating PBS (Product Breakdown Structure) with WBS (Work Breakdown Structure). This is an important aspect for delivering a meaningful 4D model.

Integrated interfaces between MS Access Database, AutoCAD Drawings and MS Project Schedules were developed and implemented. Furthermore, the British Standards of layering convention (BS 1192-5) was adapted and implemented and justification for this is given in the part 2 of this document.

The database was populated with detailed 2D drawings (whole building and M&E), schedules of work and resources of the School of Health Project.. This paper is also addressing object definition, structuring the data, and establishing the relationships and dependencies within the data set, the WBS and building objects as well as modelling the building in 3D in order to capture the essential space- and time-critical attributes of tasks. Practical application of database throughout the construction process has been highlighted and discussed.

KEYWORDS

Integrated Database, 3D Modelling, Virtual Reality

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to report on the development of an integrated database to act as an information resource base for 4D/VR construction process simulation. This development is part of a substantial research project, The Virtual Construction Site: A Decision Support System for Construction Planning (The VIRCON project). The aim of the VIRCON project is to develop tools, which can add greater intelligence to the construction planning process. There are two principal lines of development:

- To build on work on *4D planning* where the process is visualised by building the 3D product model through time according to the critical path network.
- To build on work on the spatial configuration of the constructed product by applying those analytic principles to space use on site during construction – what we have dubbed *critical space analysis (CSA)*.

In order to achieve the above, a comprehensive database was designed, implemented and populated with the School of Health Construction Project (A eight million pounds, three story development at the University of Teesside campus). The database which is the main deliverables of the VIRCON project, is being used as the base for the development of 4D/VR and Critical Space Analysis models (North, et al 2001) and the experimental work of the VIRCON project. The VIRCON database is composed of a core database of building components which are in turn, integrated with a CAD package (AutoCAD 2000), a Project Management Package (MS Project) and Graphical User Interfaces.

The core database was designed using Standard Classification Methods (Uniclass). Uniclass is a new classification scheme for the construction industry and follows the international work set out by ISO Technical report 14177. One of the benefits of using the Uniclass method, a part from providing standards for structuring building information, is that it provides a media for integrating PBS (Product Breakdown Structure) with WBS (Work Breakdown Structure). This is an important aspect for delivering a meaningful 4D model.

The remainder of the paper discusses the concept, development and population of the database.

2. DATABASE CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE

Construction data and information of the project were captured from many sources including: main contractor, sub-contractors, and the engineering team. Interviews and brain storming sessions were followed to identify missing information and strategies for the project information. Substantial efforts were exerted to restructure and compile the data. A well-structured database was finally established and progressively populated.

2.1 Database Concept

The database was developed based on the “relational database concept” and implemented using MS Access 97. The rationale for opting to relational database rather than object-oriented one are:

- To speed-up the development process and produce VIRCON tools fairly early in the research project.
- Wide diffusion.
- To standardise on the use of MS and propriety software and to ease the problem of integration between different software applications.
- The research team (Technical meeting of VIRCON, 3rd/July/2000) decided that developing/using a standard object library (IFCs) was not part of VIRCON requirement. No working software appeared to have been produced with IFC/ISO STEP. The project should not be chasing a moving target in some other research projects and there was a need to arrive at a relatively straightforward solution based on existing software.
- Support of data manipulation (DML).
- Underwood et al. (2000) indicated that a relational database (flat structure) is more suited for product data compared with OODBMSs. Furthermore, relational databases are more widely used in industry than OODBMSs and possess a Structured Query Language (SQL) that enables complex searches to be carried out.
- According to Barry (1996), the many-to-many relationships, in fact, can be created in the relational schema. This is possible by introducing an *intersection entity* or, in other words, separating or *normalising* the data

into many tables and using *join* to combine those data. It is indicated that the technique of *join* can affect the performance of the RDBMSs. This performance problem occurs because multiple tables with some matching key information are being accessed to combine data from all the tables by matching that key information. The more tables needed, the more joins are needed, and the slower the process becomes.

- Based on Silberschatz et al. (1997), a new alternative in developing *object-relational databases* is currently available and has been adapted in this VIRCON project. The object-relational data models enables extension from the relational data model by providing a richer type system including object orientation, and adding structures to relational query languages, such as SQL to deal with the added data types. Incorporating SQL query language in the MS Access allows *nested relations* to be created and eliminates necessity of having all attributes in *atomic* domains. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be indivisible units.
- To an extent, there are two new languages that have been proposed to extend the relational model with powerful object-oriented features. These two languages are: (1) XSQL which is a research language, and (2) Illustra which is the commercial version of the Postgres database system, developed at the University of California at Berkeley. The extended type systems allow attributes of tuples to have complex types. Since object-relational database systems provide a convenient migration path for users of relational databases who wish to use object-oriented features, the VIRCON database can be further implemented, if needed, using this new option.

As the prime objective of developing the database is to experiment with time critical and space critical tasks and to use the database as an information hub for the School of Health, SQL and API (Application Programming Interface) are fit for purpose at this stage of development. It is the intention of the team to keep the option open on the development Objects Models and indeed the overall database design and classification is based on objects modelling methodologies.

2.2 Database Structure

Preliminarily, building elements and components were being identified, classified and structured using standard classification methods (Uniclass and ISO STEP). The main output of this task was the class diagram as shown in Figure 1. A typical class diagram model is composed of:

- Class objects' name and grouping, attributes and methods (development of Product Breakdown Structure, PBS);
- Inheritance and aggregated relationships between and among the classes and objects.

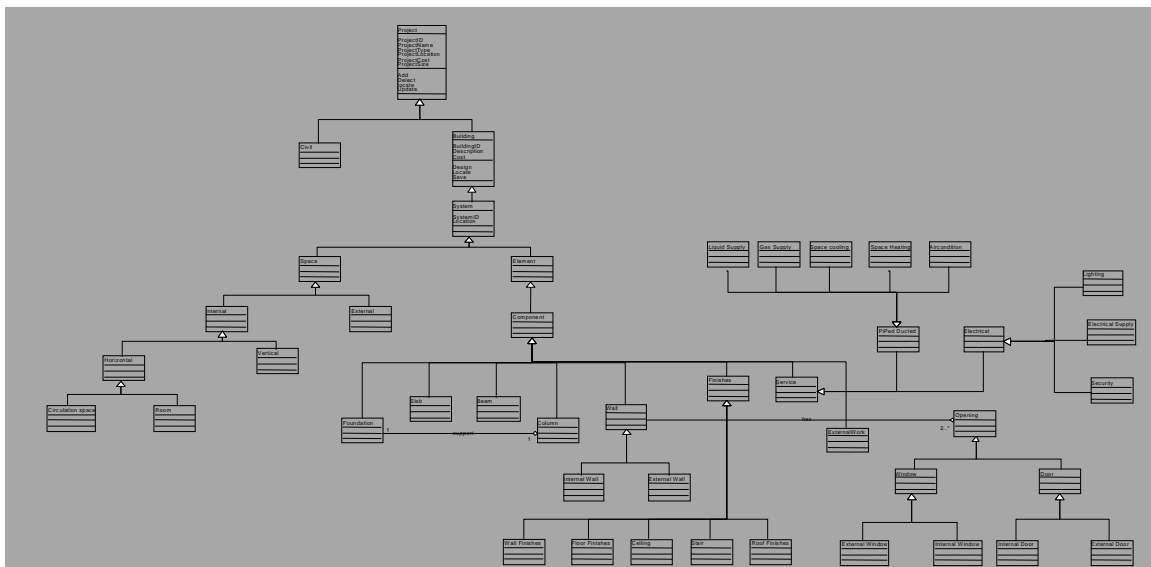


Figure 1: Class Diagram Employing Universal Modelling Language Notation

2.3 Access Physical Class Diagram

Based on the preliminary class diagram, MS Access has been used to deliver the physical diagram at the implementation stage. As shown in Figure 2, Project and Building tables are treated as the centre hub joining variety of product tables on the left-hand side with associated-process on the right-hand side. It is vital to notice that embedding the Uniclass code system in the database structure allows representation of classes and inheritances hence overcomes one of the limitation of relational database against object-oriented database.

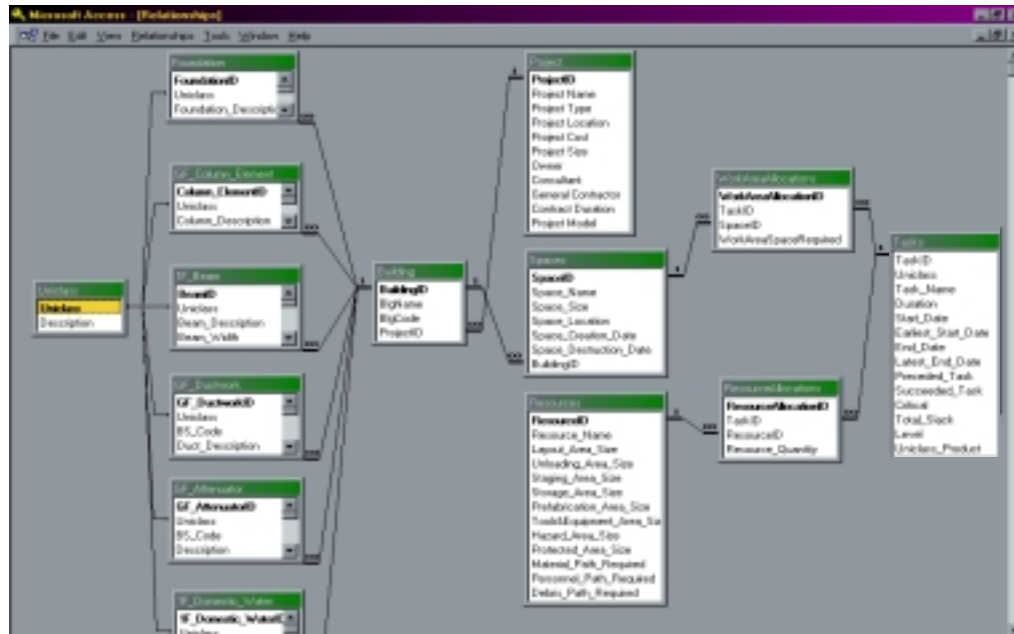


Figure 2: Access Physical Diagram

3. UNICLASS STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Uniclass is a new classification scheme for the construction industry, the full name of which is “Unified Classification for the Construction Industry”. The Construction Industry Project Information Committee (CPIC), representing the four major sponsor organisations (the Construction Confederation, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers), and the Department of the Environment Construction Sponsorship Directorate were responsible for commissioning and steering the project, which was developed by NBS (National Building Specification) Services on behalf of CPIC.

3.1 Uniclass Code Structure

Uniclass follows the international framework set out in ISO Technical Report 14177 Classification of information in the construction industry July 1994. Uniclass offers a systematic scheme to structure and integrate product literature and project information. It incorporates: a) EPIC (Electronic Product Information Co-operation), a new system for structuring product data and product literature; and b) CAWS (Common Arrangement of Work Sections for building works), which became widely used through NBS, SMM7 (Standard Method of Measurement, seventh edition), and NES (National Engineering Specification). It is also intended to supersede CI/SfB, which was last revised in 1976.

Uniclass is structured with a faceted classification system such as CI/SfB rather than a hierarchical classification system such as Masterformat. However, often in classifying items in detail, the hierarchical system is partially used within a facet. The general structure of Uniclass facets is grouped into 15 main subjects, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Structure of Uniclass Facets (CPIC, 1997)

Facets		
A – Form of information	F – Spaces	L – Construction products
B – Subject disciplines	G – Elements for buildings	M – Construction aids
C – Management	H – Elements for civil engineering works	N – Properties and characteristics
D – Facilities	J – Work sections for buildings	P – Materials
E – Construction entities	K – Work sections for civil engineering works	Q – UDC

A, B, and C facets in Table 1 are for general summaries concerning information form or management field. D, E, F, G, H, and K facets consist of facilities, spaces, elements, and operations for civil and architectural works. L, M, N, P, and Q facets are useful to classify information concerning construction products, materials, and attributes. The full list of attributes of each facet are available in CPIC, 1997.

3.2 Implementation of Uniclass in the VIRCON Database

According to Kang and Paulson (2000) there may be two methods to apply the Uniclass in building projects. One is the partial classification for specific subjects, such as a work section or an element in a WBS, and the other is the integrated information classification through the life cycle of a project. The four facets, including D, F, G, and J, (from facilities to work sections) can be used for physical objects representing work items in a building project thus facilitates integration of Product Breakdown Structure (PBS) and Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). If the application is expanded into the information generated from the life cycle of a project, the facets of [L, M, P] and [A, B, C, N, Q] are useful for classifying construction aids or materials. Since the VIRCON project focuses in planning stage of a building project, only facet D, F, G, and J are implemented.

The classification items in each facet can be used with the link to the other facets higher than their levels (see figure 3). For example, the code of [D72111 – G26 – F134:G261:G311 - JG10] means structural steel framing works [JG10] of ground floor column [F134:G261:G311] for superstructure frame [G26] in a school of health building facilities [D72111]. The classification items define work gradually according as the items are linked to other facets. Thus, facet J consists of the most detailed operations on which the works are undertaken with resources on construction sites. Finally, D, F, G, and J facets can apply to represent the physical objects according to the work being completed through a project. Fig. 3 shows an example of an integrated PBS and WBS of the School of Health project. It is important to note that: 1- the codes in the first and second levels i.e. [D72111 – G26] represent summary levels; 2- the codes in the third level i.e. [F134:G261:G311] – GF Column represent product, which are stored inside the Uniclass code library in the database; and 3- the codes in the fourth level i.e. [JG10] represent process.

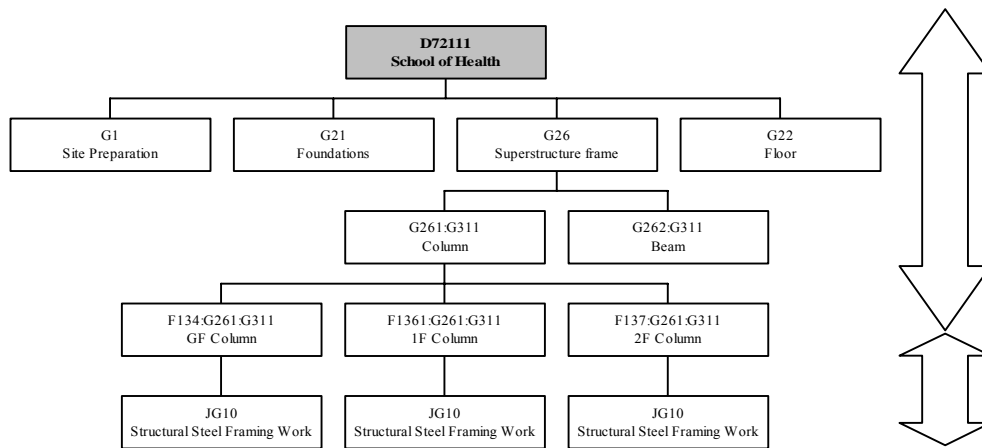


Figure 3: An Example of Integrated PBS and WBS of a Building Project

4. CONNECTING GRAPHICAL COMPONENTS (AUTOCAD 2000) WITH THE DATABASE

One of the main objectives of the project is to establish a dynamic connection between the database and graphical information in AutoCAD drawings of the construction project (refer to VIRCON database diagram). All related drawing information was obtained from VIRCON industrial partners including: main contractor, sub-contractors, and the engineering team. This section briefs the concepts behind establishing connectivity between AutoCAD and the database

4.1 British Standards Layering Convention

Roberts (1998) mentioned in the advanced GNVQ that careful considerations should be taken whenever structuring the CAD model in layers. This is a central CAD principle that associates the ability to manipulate the model elements. Moreover, such a principle allows various project members to communicate and exchange CAD files in a more compatible way. Therefore, representation of drawing management through structuring the information in layers in accordance with the current BS 1192-5 was established.

The British Standards committee advises that a project team should agree the layering and coding used for CAD files. A format with a specific concepts and categories should be used to eliminate the complexity when data are exchanged. It is also possible to use other specific codes only for specific purposes. Coding convention includes a mandatory field and an optional field (see Figure 4). The mandatory field is given in an order of alphabetic and/or alphanumeric attributes as explained in BS 1192-5. The optional field is given in the recommended character codes.

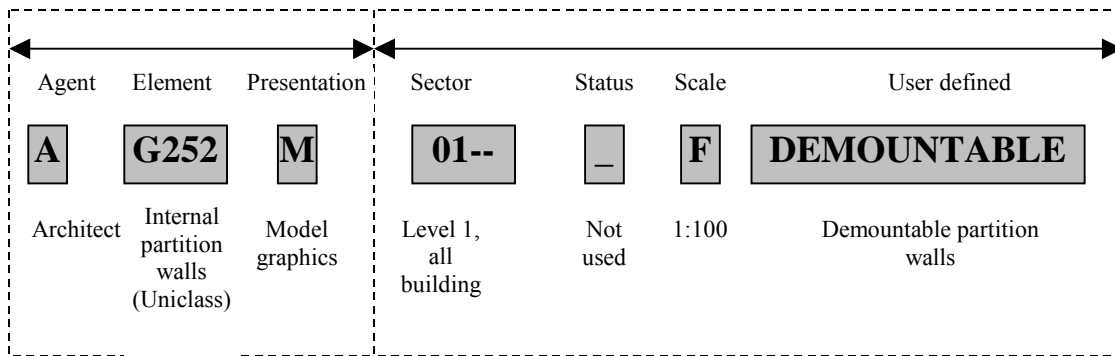


Figure 4: Example of Layer Coding using both Mandatory and Optional Fields

4.2 Dynamic Extraction of CAD Components to the Database

AutoCAD refers to all 2D/3D building components (architectural, mechanical, electrical...etc.) as 'objects' with specific properties. The preparation method for all CAD objects in the drawings was to redraw them as closed 2D/3D polylines. Users are advised to convert simple drawn lines in the CAD drawings into closed polylines. This is an AutoCAD technique so that each object will have a specific area. For example, each universal column is drawn as a closed 2D polyline.

A VBA code was written for each layer in the AutoCAD drawing to enable the extraction of objects' properties and write them to the related table in the VIRCON database. For example, walls information drawn in the "A-G251-M-01---_F-INNERLEAF" layer will be extracted to the "GF_External_Wall_InnerLeaf" table of the VIRCON database (refer to the architectural tables and components in section 3). For simplicity, the VBA code records this following information:

- Area which represents the space occupation.
- Centre of the Bounding Box around an object in x, y, and z, which in most cases is the centre of that object.
- The co-ordinates in x, y and z for the top right and the bottom left points of that object bounding box.

- The length, width, depth and height of the building element. This works accurately whenever that element is aligned horizontally and vertically to AutoCAD x, y, and z co-ordinates system.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The objective of this paper is to report on the development of an integrated database to act as an information resource base for 4D/VR construction process simulation. A comprehensive database was introduced and discussed and rational for opting to relational database was introduced and discussed. Figure 5 shows an overall summary processes of the database.

The research team is currently focusing on the development of 4D/VR modelling methodologies using the database as an information hub for the simulation processes.

A 4D prototype simulator is being developed using VBA. The simulator reads information from the VIRCON database and present 4D in AutoCAD2000 environment. Unlike other 4D commercial software, this system has the ability to retrieve information from the VIRCON database and therefore is completely compatible with VIRCON system environment. For the simulation functionality, this system can simulate not only the completed products but also the status of work in progress. It can also take-off and graphically present the occupied spaces (i.e. product area and resource area) as well as space availability in weekly or even daily basis. Since this system is developed in AutoCAD environment, the simulated scenarios (at each period) will be able to be exported to a VRML browser via a translator (see screen capture below). An efficient methodology to convert 3D CAD model to VR model is being explored. A free VR browser called 'DDDoolz4' developed at Eindhoven University is found to be the most appropriate tool since it can directly import 3D CAD model from AutoCAD 2000 without any loss of geometry. This approach therefore eliminates usage of other expensive software and potentially suits the VIRCON goals. Experiments are being conducted with School of Health and figures 6 shows a screen shots of the simulation process.

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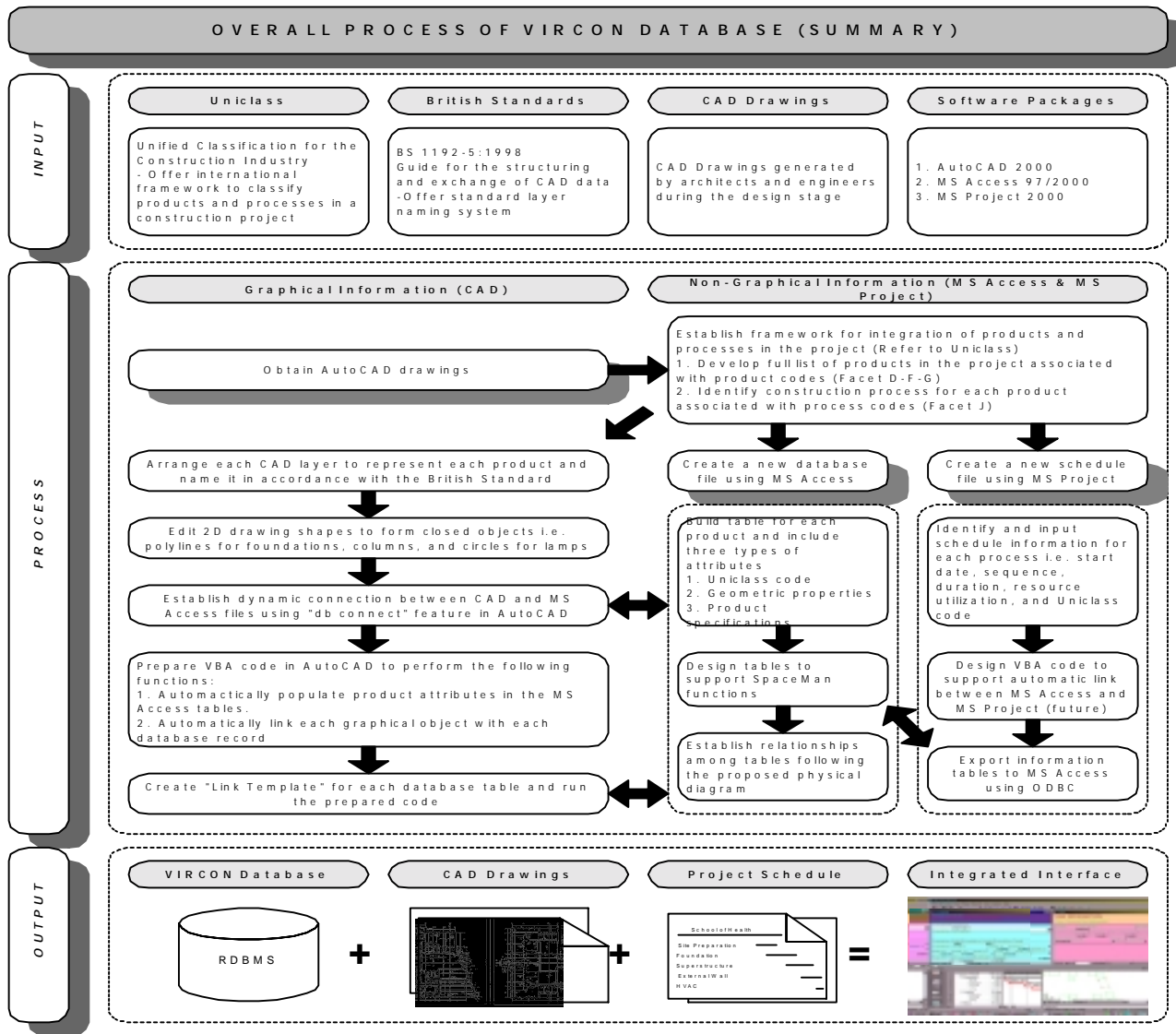


Figure 5: An Overall Summary Of The Database Processes.

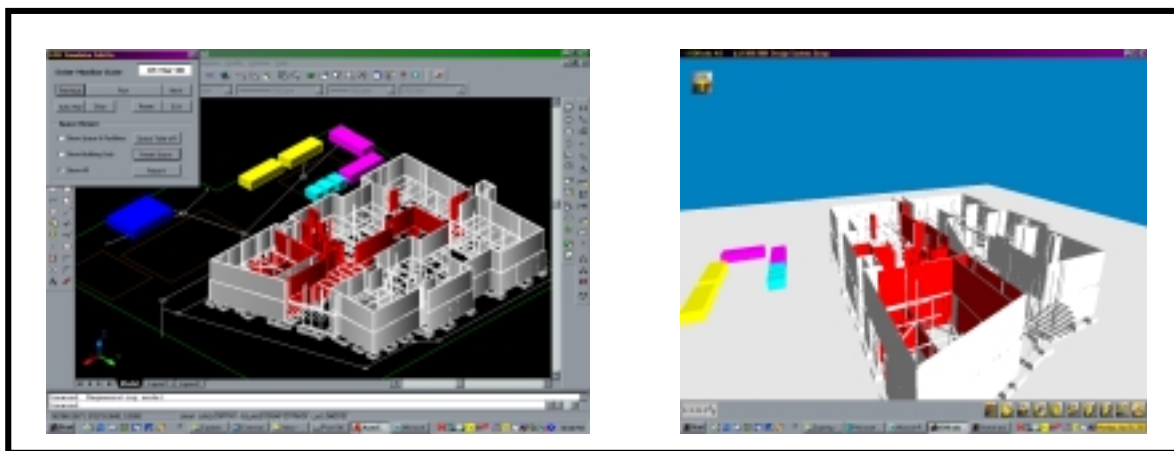


Figure 6: Screen Shoots of the 4D Simulator