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### Multimodel-based exploration of the building design space and its uncertainty

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- 1. Multimodel method: motivation and usage
- 2. Extension of Multimodel method for BIM design space exploration
- 3. Integration of uncertainty in BIM information space
- 4. Simulation and collection of computed metrics



- Multimodel:
  - Initially developed in German research project "Mefisto" (2009-2012), further development since then:
    - buildingSMART "MMC Project"
    - DIN-SPEC 91350
    - ISO/NP 21597 (Information Container for Data Drop)
  - Proposes a method and a data exchange model for integrating and linking together information from different engineering domains
  - Offers a exchangeable project data resource for enabling and easing collaboration in building design and construction.
  - Integrate heterogeneous and domain-specific data into a common data exchange model while maintaining native data formats.



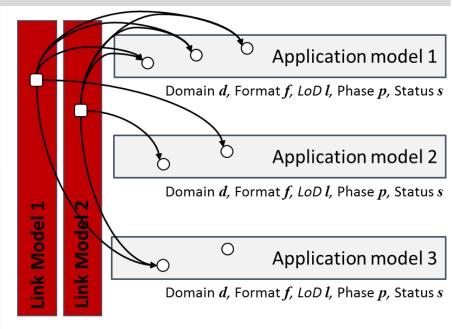
- Goals of this work:
  - Enabling building design optimization with regard to several criteria reflecting different engineering domains.
  - Integrate different heterogeneous information from different application domains for the sake of a energy-efficient building design
  - Allow for making and modelling several changes in this information
  - Support uncertainty analysis of different building design options
  - In one single simulation request, simulates n (1 to hundreds) different building design options



#### Multimodel = set of m application models and n link models + annotations as metadata.

- Application Model
  - Embedded or referenced
  - Multiple files and formats (IFC, GaebXML, CSV, etc.)
- Link Model
  - links.xml
  - LinkModel.xsd
- Multimodel metadata
  - mulitimodel.xml
  - MultiModel.xsd
- Container
  - Contain all data mentionned above (e.g. as zip file)

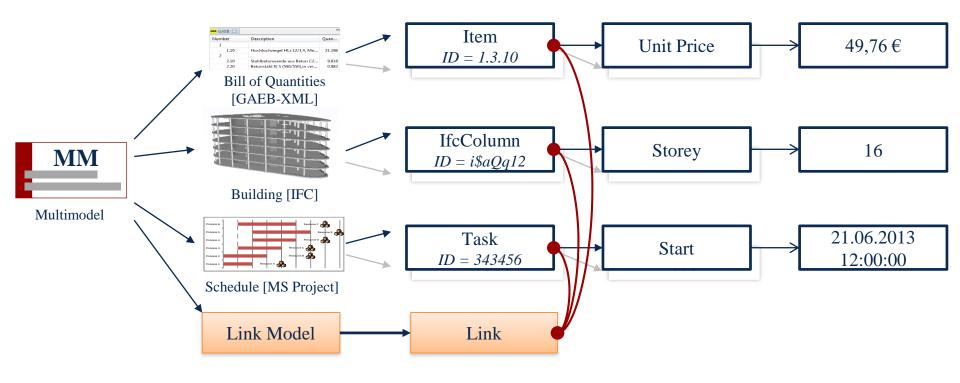
#### **Multimodel Container (MMC)**



Domain d, Format f, LoD l, Phase p, Status s



# Example of Multimodel for construction planning

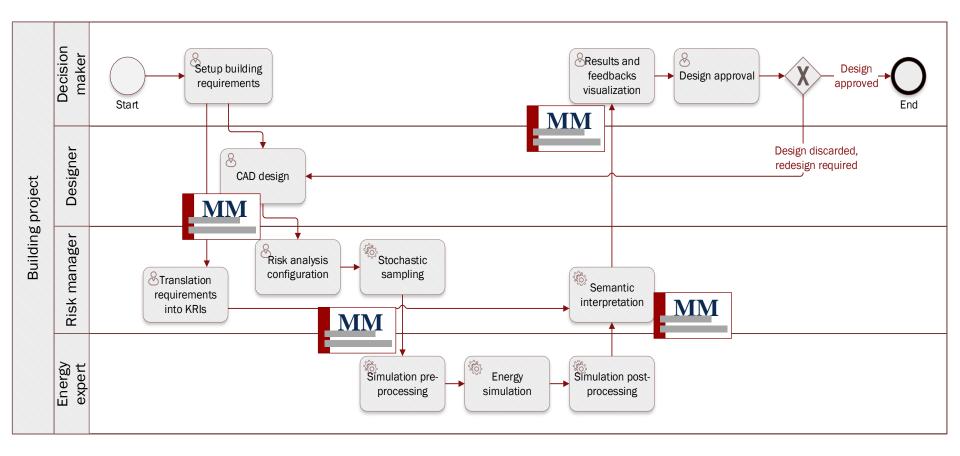


Multimodel:

Explicit, neutral & ID-based links between the application model's elements



Simplified BPMN diagram of a design workflow focusing on building energy





# Extension of MM for support of different design solutions and uncertainty analysis

Alternatives (IFC model)	Ar	chitecture	Energy System			
		Variants		Variants		
Alternative-1 (original state)	Variant Type-1	WWR	Variant Type-4	Heating system		
ZUBLIN TEAMS WORK	Variant-1.1	35%	Variant-4.1	District heating		
TEAMS WORK	Variant-1.2	50%	Variant-4.2	Natural Gas		
			Variant-4.3	Solar heating		
	Variant Type-2	Orientation				
	Variant-2.1	0°				
	Variant-2.2	180°	-			
	Variant Type-3	Fassade/Shell				
	Variant-3.1	Heavy				
	Variant-3.2	Lightweight				
Alternative-2 (increased size)	Variant Type-1	WWR	Variant Type-4	Heating system		
ZUBLIN	Variant-1.1	35%	Variant-4.1	District heating		
TEAMS WORK	Variant-1.2	50%	Variant-4.2	Natural Gas		
			Variant-4.3	Solar heating		
	Variant Type-2	Orientation				
	Variant-2.1	0°				
	Variant-2.2	180°				
	3	1				
	Variant Type-3	Fassade/Shell				
	Variant-3.1	Heavy				
	Variant-3.2	Lightweight				
Ŷ						
Alternative-3 (changed position)	Variant Type-1	WWR	Variant Type-4	Heating system		
ZUBLIN TEAMS WORK	Variant-1.1	35%	Variant-4.1	District heating		
TEAMS WORK	Variant-1.2	50%	Variant-4.2	Natural Gas		
			Variant-4.3	Solar heating		
	Variant Type-2	Orientation				
	Variant-2.1	0°				
	Variant-2.2	180°				
	Variant Type-3	Fassade/Shell				
	Variant-3.1	Heavy				
	Variant-3.2	Lightweight				
*						
odel as central product mode	Data fron	n other applicatio	on models: <b>pr</b>	oduct templates,		

### **3** levels of Multimodel data variations:

- Design alternatives:
  - one IFC model each
- Design variants:

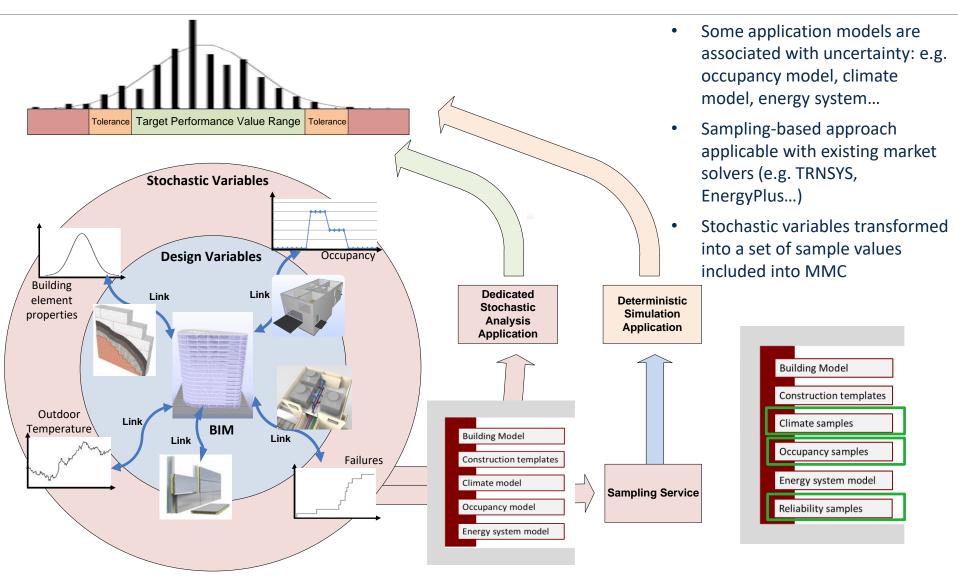
- Based on design alternatives
- one Link Model each

#### Stochastic realizations:

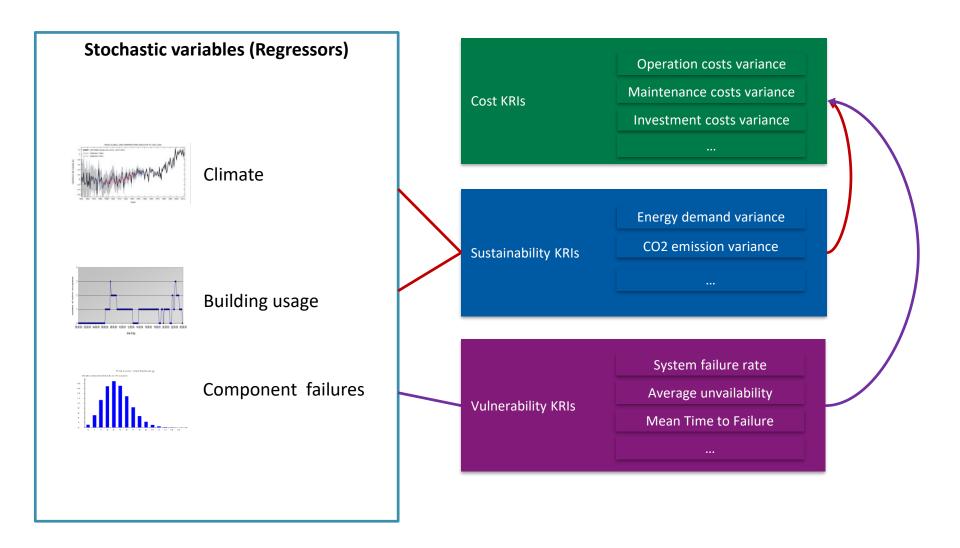
- Based on design variants
- Set of randomly sampled values of some specific variables

10/08/2017











Occupancy modelling for energy simulation:

- Occupants interact with the energy system in two ways, indirectly by emitting heat, and directly by interacting with the energy system or energy relevant appliances (e.g. light switches)
- Foundation for both is the presence of the occupant

Method: 1st order Markov Chain (Richardson et al., 2008)

- Simulates number of present/active occupants per zone
- Differentiates between zone types (e.g. kitchen, bureau, ...) and day types (e.g. weekday, weekend)
- Flexible modelling and fast computation time

#### Sampling service:

Occupancy data (room types and max nb of occupants) preliminary linked with IFC model in MMC

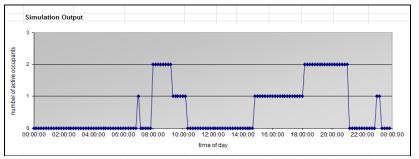
Use of "transition probability matrices"

Generation of samples (time series of occupant numbers)



#### Data generated by sampling for occupancy:

- From each transition matrix, an arbitrary number of samples can be generated
  - Time series representation:



Graphical representation of 1 sample of occupant numbers

#### > Tabular representation for further usage in energy simulation tools:

	Time.stamp	Occupancy.density.1	Occupancy.density.2	Occupancy.density.3	Occupancy.density.4
97	16.000	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.00
98	16.167	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
99	16.333	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
100	16.500	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.00
101	16.667	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.00
102	16.833	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.00
103	17.000	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.00
104	17.167	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.00
105	17.333	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.00
106	17.500	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.10
107	17.667	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.10
108	17.833	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.10
109	18.000	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15
110	18.167	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15
111	18.333	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.10
112	18.500	0.20	0.10	0.25	0.00
113	18.667	0.20	0.10	0.25	0.00
114	18.833	0.20	0.10	0.25	0.00
115	19.000	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.00

Example of 4 samples with 10 minute time step and occupancy density (occupant/m<sup>2</sup>)

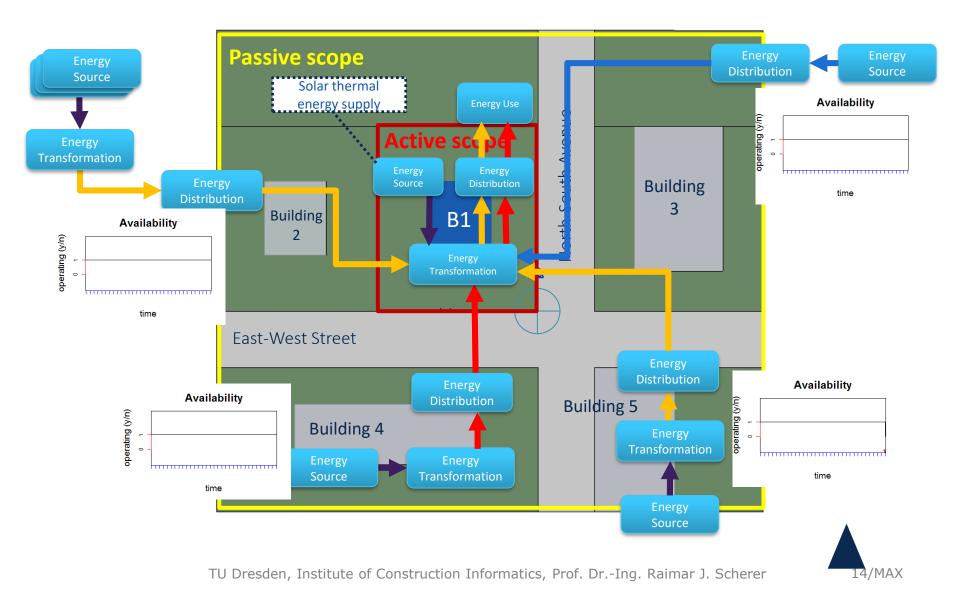


 For enhanced accuracy, the climate data samples are real weather data records from the past that are formatted in the weather data format TRY.

RC IS MI DI HH N W W U T RI RI RI RI RI RI E	WR Windrichtung in 10 m Höhe über Grund       [         WG Windgeschwindigkeit in 10 m Höhe über Grund       [         t Lufttemperatur in 2m Höhe über Grund       [         p Luftdruck in Stationshöhe       [         x Wasserdampfgehalt, Mischungsverhältnis       [         RF Relative Feuchte in 2 m Höhe über Grund       [         W Wetterereignis der aktuellen Stunde       [         D Direkte Sonnenbetrahlungsstärke (horiz. Ebene)       [         D Difuse Sonnenbetrahlungsstärke (horiz. Ebene)       [         IK Information, ob B und oder D Messwert/Rechenwert       A Bestrahlungsstärke d. atm. Wärmestrahlung (horiz. Ebene)								[Ach [°] [m/s [°C] [hPa [g/k [%] [W/n [W/n [W/n [W/n	ایا ایران ای ای ای ایرا ای ا	<pre>{115} {1,2} {112, {128,30,31} {124} ] (08;9) {0;10360;999}  (1100) {099 abwärts gerichtet: positiv abwärts gerichtet: positiv {1;2;3;4;9) abwärts gerichtet: negativ {1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9}</pre>					<ul> <li>Variables:</li> <li>Outdoor temperature</li> <li>Wind speed</li> <li>Wind direction</li> <li>Humidity</li> <li>Solar radiation</li> <li>Etc</li> </ul>				
		IS 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MM 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 0 1	3 1 2 4 5 6 7 7 6	WR 200 160 190 130 170 160 170 180 190 160 170	WG 3.1 2.4 2.2 2.5 2.0 3.0 3.0 5.0 5.0 7.0 6.0	t -3.6 -4.8 -5.8 -5.7 -5.7 -5.0 -5.2 -3.5 -2.7 -0.9 -0.3 1.2	p 969.1 966.6 964.5 963.8 963.0 962.2 961.5 961.0 960.5 959.9 959.2 958.1	x 2.3 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.8 1.6	78 70 62 59 59 46 46	W -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 11 97 106	D IK 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 36 9 75 9 78 9 9 78 9	A 206 204 207 202 216 221 223 249 239 238 249	E -285 -283 -286 -280 -288 -287 -294 -300 -306 -309 -316	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Example of weather data time series in the TRY format. Data for Chemnitz, Germany, retrieved from DWD (Deutscher Wetterdienst)

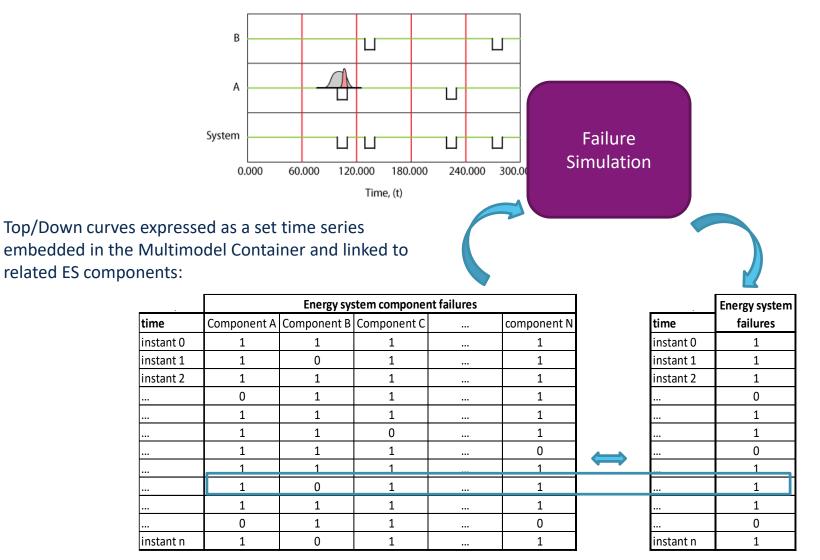


# Application to reliability analysis of energy system





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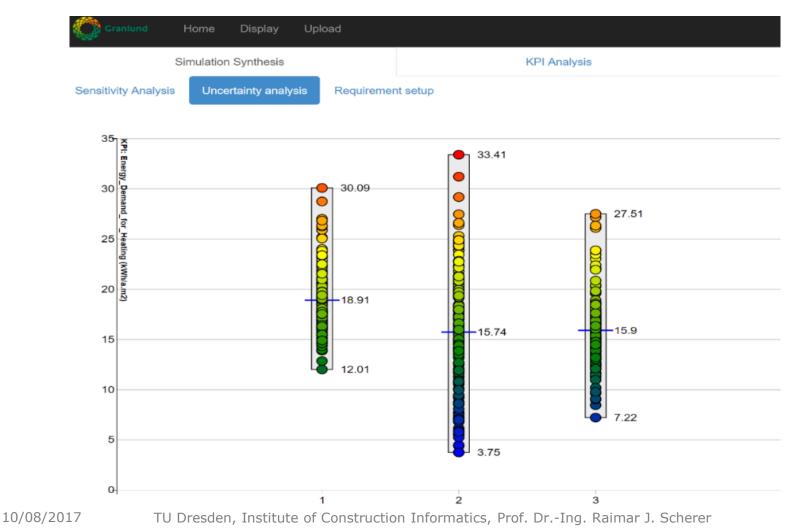
## Data variation model example for energy simulation in early design

1		vxml version="1.0" encoding="ASCII"?>	
2		M:dataVariationModel xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:VM="http://www.cib.tu-dresden.de/DataVariationModel" analysis="uncertainty analysis" domain="energy simula	ion" id="EnergyAA1">
3		<vm:scope id="dc15fa41-c409-4725-a6d0-2e8bddadebac" scale="building"></vm:scope>	
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6		<vm:variationbyuri id="linkvariant2" variableid="855fb49a-3e6a-487b-a117-3796ddf96829">/links/A1V2.xml</vm:variationbyuri>	
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8	ė.	<vm:variant baselinevariantid="f960e9ba-9df8-4358-a045-7c7c94318ca4" sampleindex="1" type="stochastic realization" variantid="f960e9ba-9df8-4358-a045-7c7c94318ca4 sto1"></vm:variant>	
9		<vm:variationbyuri domain="climate" id="aa8dd35e-623e-4523-869c-777894d93cd4" variableid="5200d766-65eb-4a47-ab91-63de27e2d8bf">/models/samples/climate2.dat</vm:variationbyuri>	
0		<pre><vm:variationbyuri domain="occupancy" id="23e4187e-a144-4ad8-944f-084a92e7952d" variableid="f3591cc8-b9e4-47b4-99ad-ed35eccf18bc">/models/samples/occupancy 1 1.dat<!--/WN:variationByURD</pre--></vm:variationbyuri></pre>	>
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2		<vm:variationbyuri domain="occupancy" id="7ff198e6-11af-4936-a13a-aa16935cceb5" variableid="d246431c-87a8-4296-8b14-0b7b0eae7349">/models/samples/occupancy_13_1.dat</vm:variationbyuri> /models/samples/occupancy_13_1.dat/models/samples/occupancy_13_1.dat>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	1>
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4		<pre><vm:variationbyuri domain="occupancy" id="88f7536f-d7ac-465f-ba05-f81113fc977d" variableid="cc388e6e-0ef5-46d0-98a4-75b7c7814e91">/models/samples/occupancy_15_1.dat</vm:variationbyuri></pre>	I>
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16/MAX

### **UNIVERSITAT** Visualization of results from uncertainty analysis

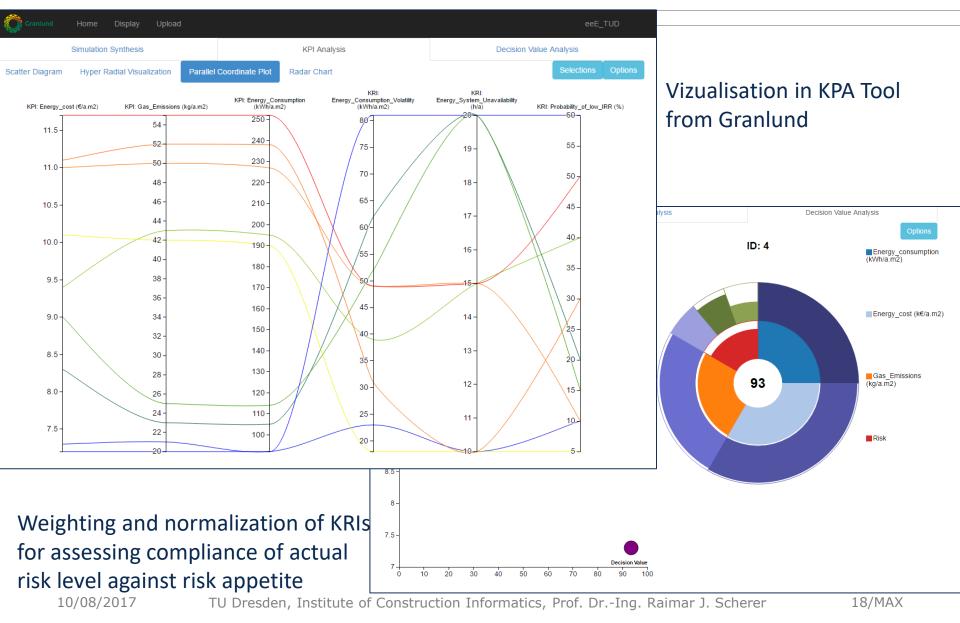
 Visualization of simulation results in term of energy demand for heating by three different design variants (Granlund Optimizer)



17/MAX



### **Risk-aware decision Making**





- Conclusion:
  - multimodel method extended to fasten and facilitate setting and simulation of a large amount of variants and uncertainties in a collaborative building design workflow.
  - Method adapted for assessing uncertainty on the basis of standard simulation tools
  - Generic variation model was developed for describing stochastic realizations of BIM data as well as several types of design alternatives
- Future works:
  - Encompass more simulation domains e.g. structural analysis, reliability analysis, life cycle cost...
  - Apply for sensitivity analysis
  - Couple with cloud-computing technologies



### Thank you for your attention