
Connecting the Dots between Building Information Modeling, Ontologies and Systems Engineering: Why and What for?

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01 Introduction

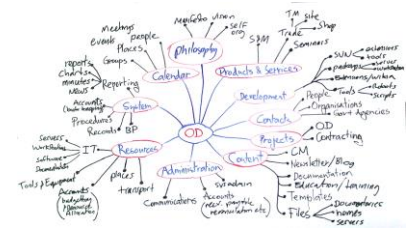
02 Methodology for the literature review

03 Bibliometric Analysis

04 BIM, ontologies, and systems engineering outcomes

05 Conclusion

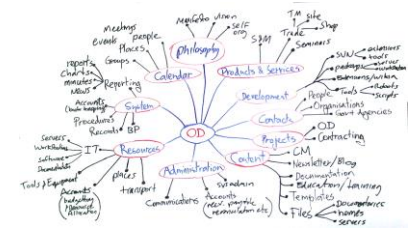
- The construction sector is characterized by its **economic and social relevance worldwide**, consuming large volumes of goods and services, absorbing unskilled labor, and involving a production chain with **diverse stakeholders**, which implies a considerable degree of **uncertainty and complexity**. So, it's necessary to **develop ontologies and to adopt systems engineering views to improve the management of the complexity in projects**.
- "The need for adopting a **system-of-systems approach for the development of BIM in the construction sector** has been established for instance in (Cerovsek 2011)."
- We got curious about research that would combine **Systems Engineering + Ontologies + BIM**.
- **Project delivery phase**: need for designing a **meta-information-model (MIM)** to be adopted by each actor according to its specific needs (WEF, 2016).



- **Ontologies + systems engineering:** methodological framework for designing a **MIM** that construction companies could adopt and implement in their activities to benefit from, and contribute to, the overall **BIM process in construction projects**.
- Construction sector is not identified as a **significant contributor to this research effort**.

The objective of this article is to:

“Present a literature review carried out to evaluate to which extent ontologies have been used in the implementation of BIM, in a framework offered by systems engineering.”



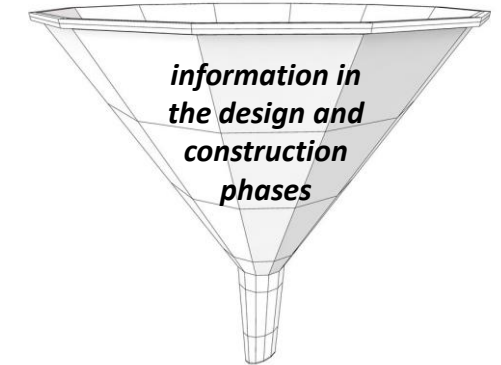
SSF - Systematic Search Flow (Ferenhof & Fernandes 2016), which is composed of **4 phases and 8 activities**.

- **Phase 1 - Definition of the research protocol:** 4 databases were interrogated using the 3 keywords “BIM” AND “systems engineering” AND “ontology” with no restriction for the publication date.

The final portfolio is composed of **22 articles**, all are listed in the article appendix.

- **Phase 2 – Analysis;**
- **Phase 3 - Synthesis:** **knowledge matrix** (Ferenhof & Fernandes 2016) to extract and organize the data from the analysis of the articles.
- **Phase 4 - Writing.**

120 articles



**final portfolio
22 articles**

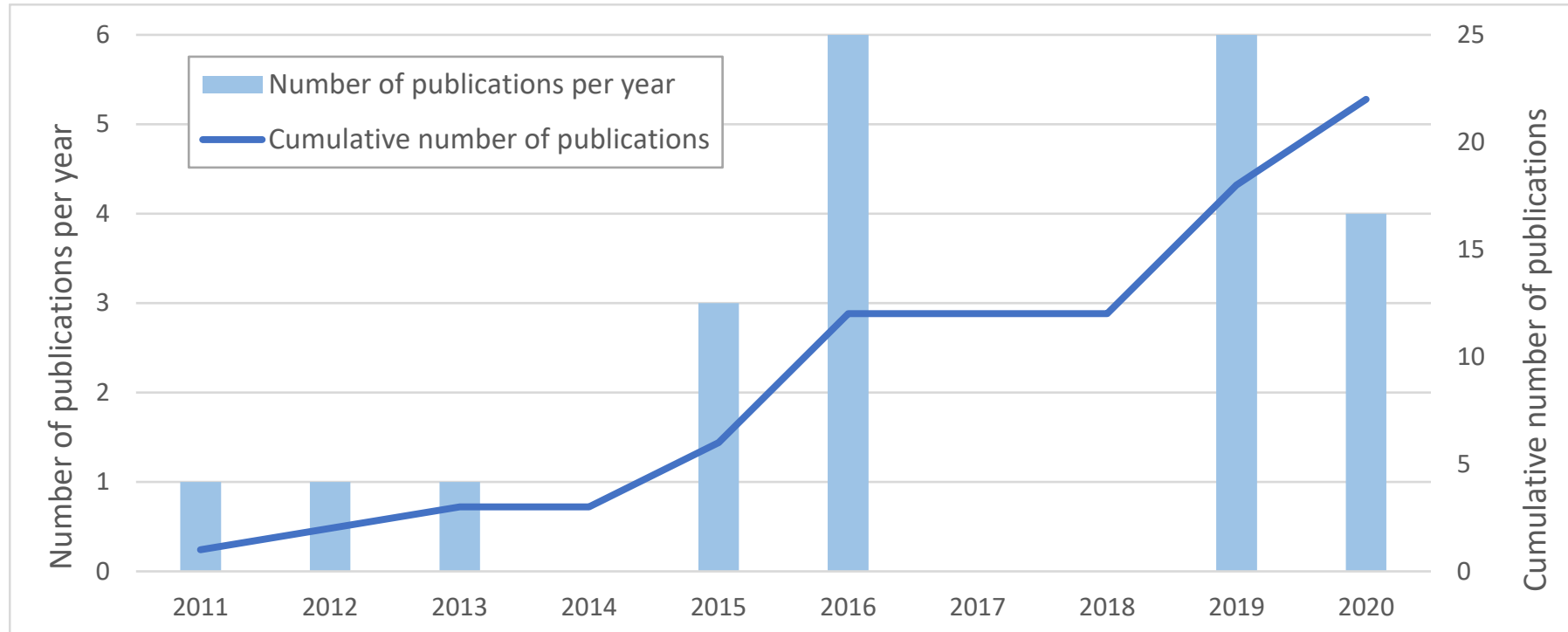


Figure 1. Number of publications per year and cumulative number of publications

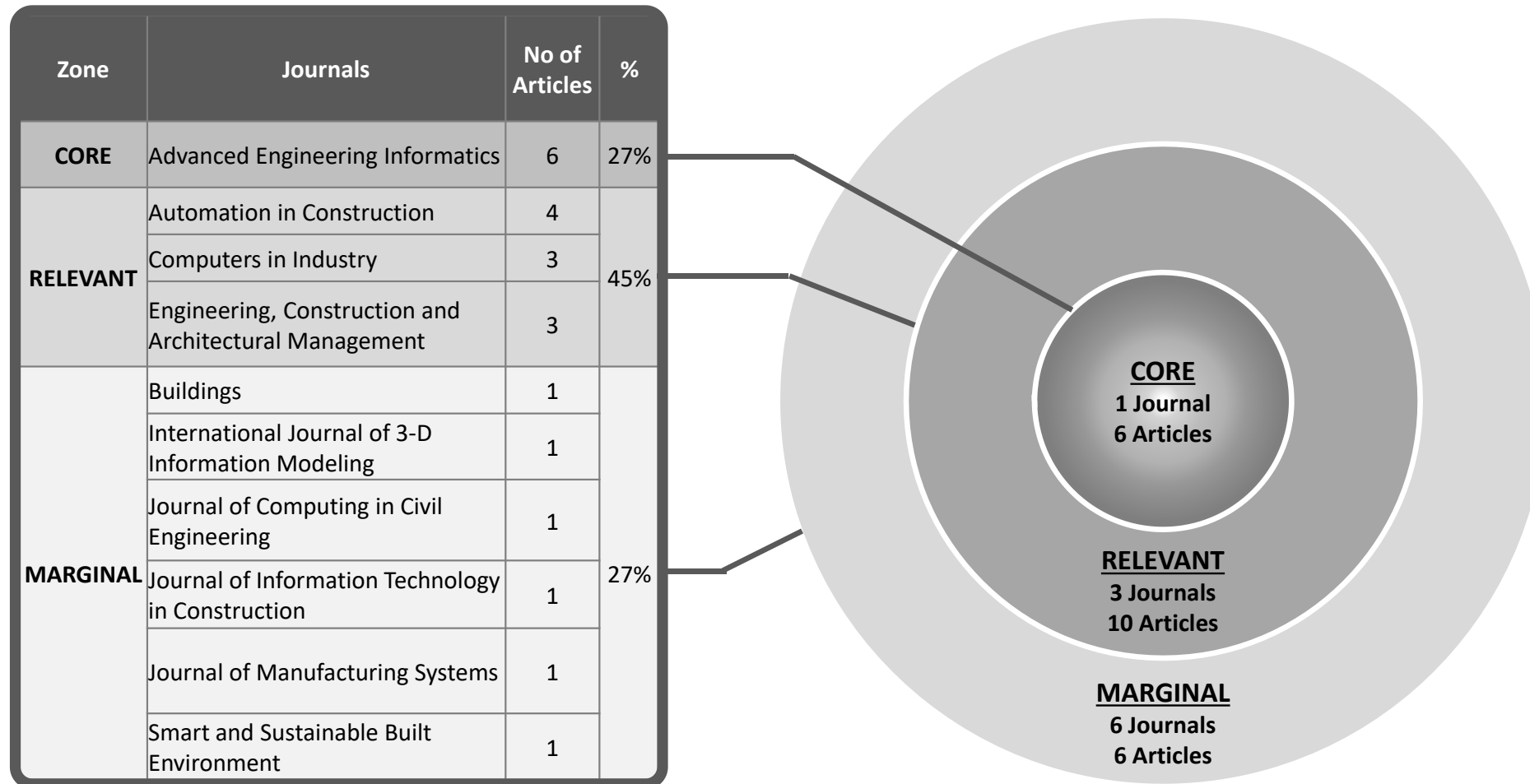


Figure 2. Core, relevant, and marginal journals for the 22 papers selected in this review of the literature

No of Citations	Authors	Year	Title	Published In	Country	Field of Research
145	Tang, S., Shelden, D. R., Eastman, C. M., Pishdad-Bozorgi, P., & Gao, X.	2019	A review of building information modeling (BIM) and the internet of things (IoT) devices integration: Present status and future trends.	Automation in Construction	USA	Literature Review: BIM; Internet of Things (IoT) Device; Sensors; Smart building; Smart City; Smart built environment; Integration;
68	Lee, Y. C., Eastman, C. M., & Solihin, W.	2016	An ontology-based approach for developing data exchange requirements and model views of building information modeling	Advanced Engineering Informatics	USA	BIM data exchange
65	Geyer, P.	2012	Systems modelling for sustainable building design.	Advanced Engineering Informatics	Germany	Sustainable building design
45	Dibley, M. J., Li, H., Miles, J. C., & Rezgui, Y.	2011	Towards intelligent agent based software for building related decision support.	Advanced Engineering Informatics	UK	Multi Agent System ; Facility Management ; BDI (Belief, Desire, Intention) model
29	Hoeber, H., & Alsem, D.	2016	Life-cycle information management using open-standard BIM	Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management	Netherlands	Building life-cycle information

Figure 3. Most cited articles selected in this work based on Google Scholar

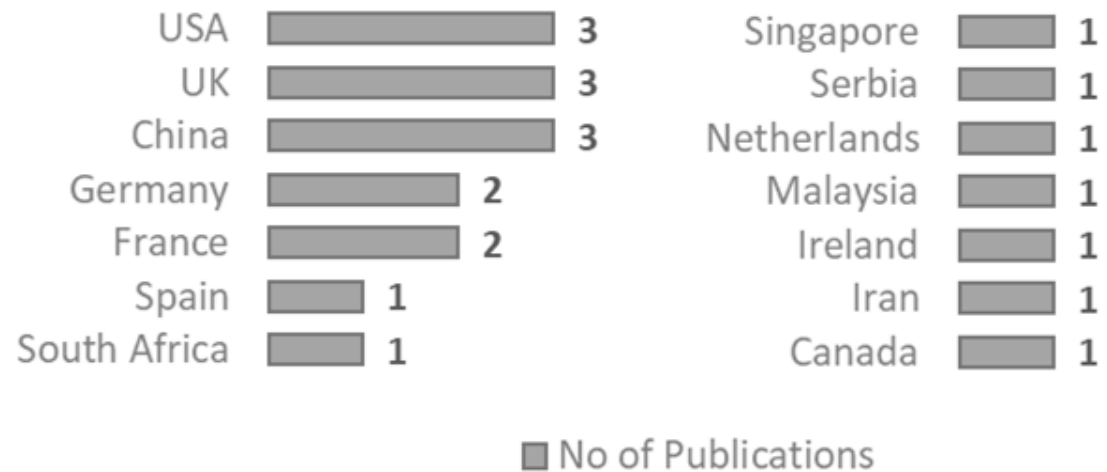
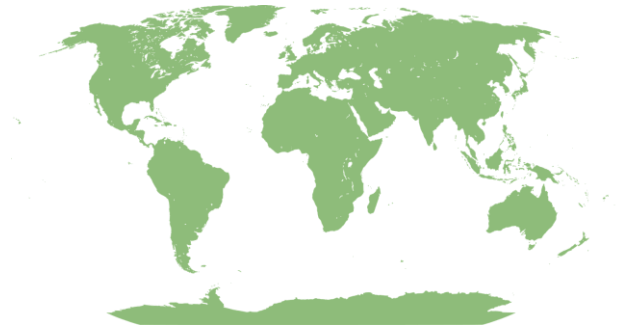


Figure 4. Country of origin of the main authors

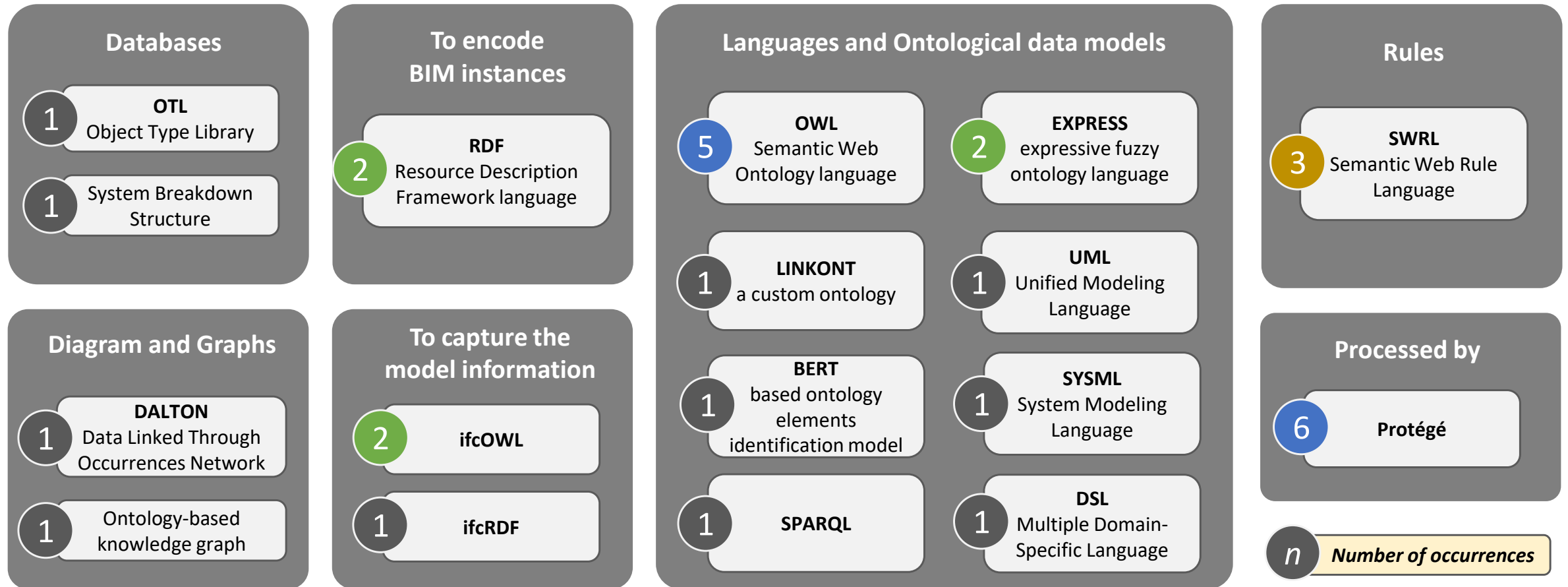


Figure 5. Map and occurrences of the main technological concepts found in the 22 articles analyzed in this work

4.1 Critical factors for BIM adoption

Sinoh et al. 2020: non-technical factors such as management, leadership, and coordination

Lee et al. 2016: no robust standard for construction semantics and data exchange requirements = information lack of consistency

4.2 Design and pre-construction phase

Perisic et al. 2016: common ontology for illumination simulation

Jiang & Leicht 2016: ontology to support automated constructability BIM in reinforced concrete structural elements

Xu et al. 2016: web ontology for automatic cost estimation

[Sinoh, S. S., Othman, F. & Ibrahim, Z. (2020). Critical success factors for BIM implementation: a Malaysian case study. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*]

[Lee, Y. C., Eastman, C. M. & Solihin, W. (2016). An ontology-based approach for developing data exchange requirements and model views of building information modeling. *Advanced Engineering Informatics*, 30(3), 354-367]

[Perisic, A., Lazic, M. & Perisic, B. (2016). The Extensible Orchestration Framework approach to collaborative design in architectural, urban and construction engineering. *Automation in Construction*, 71, 210-225]

[Jiang, L. & Leicht, R. M. (2016). Supporting automated constructability checking for formwork construction: An ontology. *Journal of Information Technology in Construction (ITcon)*, 21(28), 456-478]

[Xu, S., Liu, K., Tang, L. C. M. & Li, W. (2016). A framework for integrating syntax, semantics and pragmatics for computer-aided professional practice: With application of costing in construction industry. *Computers in Industry*, 83, 28-45]

4.3 Construction phase

Soman et al. 2020: ontology to support look-ahead planning in construction

Das et al 2015: construction supply chain, ontology for material and another for purchase order

4.4 Post-construction phase

Eray et al. 2019: ontology to interface management in an adaptive reuse project.

Fitz et al 2019: cyber-physical systems for structural health monitoring and structural control with metamodeling

Hoeber & Alsem 2016: an information structure model that spreads throughout the entire life cycle of a construction project. BIM is used in this case to store object-based information according to the semantics derived from systems engineering methodology and forming the whole ontology of information.

- [Soman, R. K., Molina-Solana, M. & Whyte, J. K. (2020). Linked-Data based Constraint-Checking (LDCC) to support look-ahead planning in construction. *Automation in Construction*, 120, 103369]
- [Das, M, Cheng, J. C. P. & Law, K. H. (2015). An ontology-based web service framework for construction supply chain collaboration and management. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*]
- [Eray, E., Sanchez, B. & Haas, C. (2019). Usage of interface management system in adaptive reuse of buildings. *Buildings*, 9(5), 105]
- [Fitz, T., Theiler, M. & Smarsly, K. (2019). A metamodel for cyber-physical systems. *Advanced Engineering Informatics*, 41, 100930]
- [Hoeber, H. & Alsem, D. (2016). Life-cycle information management using open-standard BIM. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*]



- This review contributes to highlighting relevant studies in this field in the last ten years.
- Despite the fact that BIM is relatively widely studied, **BIM combined with ontologies and systems engineering** appears as emerging and the main outcomes of this combination so far are summarized.
- **Bibliometric information** has been extracted and the main outcomes have been summarized.
- Outcomes have been found in the design, construction, and operation and maintenance phases with **improved interoperability, enhanced capacities for capturing knowledge, automation of various tasks.**

Acknowledgements

The first two authors take part in a Think Tank dedicated to the digital transformation of construction sites. It gathers researchers from academia (CentraleSupélec, USFC, ESTP) and CTOs from French construction companies under the aegis of the EGF.BTP Union. The fruitful discussions in the frame of this Think Tank are gratefully acknowledged here. The authors also wish to thank the Brazilian National Research Council (CNPq) for the research funding

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Thank you!



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