

以 BIM 實現 永續循環建築之路

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國立臺灣大學土木工程學系 教授兼系主任

2022.06.20



bsi.



講者簡介

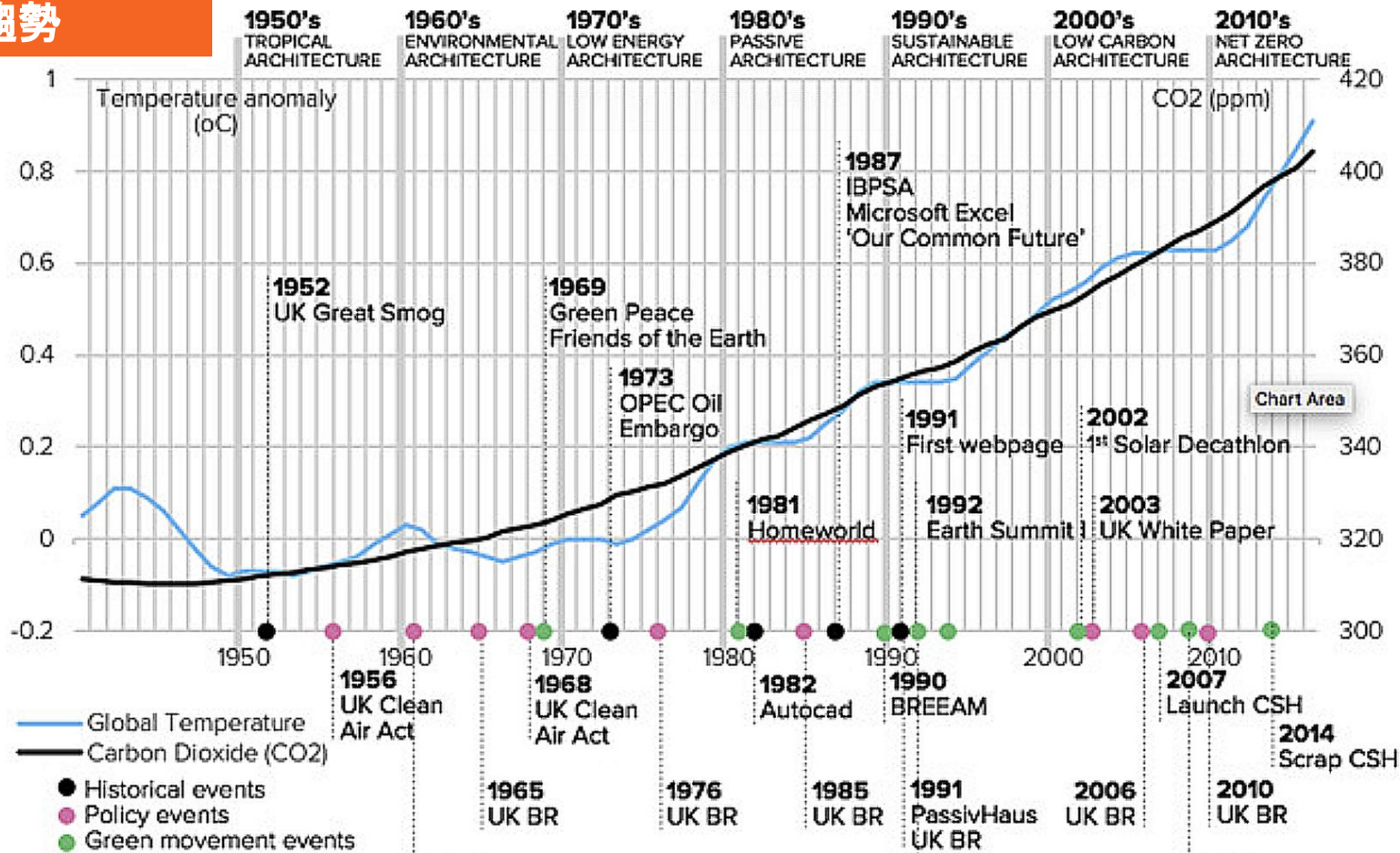


張芸翠
Yuntsui Chang

何謂 永續循環建築？



永續建築趨勢



Source: UKGBC

LEED Credit Categories



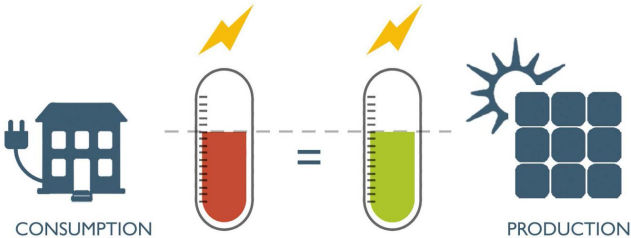
LEEDZero

- Carbon
- Energy
- Water
- Waste

淨零耗能建築面向

Net-Zero Site Energy Building

A building that generates (at least) as much energy as it uses on-site. This is the most common use of the “net-zero” term.



*Energy saving techniques (EST)

- Building envelope design
- Heat storage system
- Lighting design

PART A. PASSIVE STRATEGIES

Building energy demand reduction through architectural design

*Passive sustainable design

- Building geometry
- Natural lighting
- Natural ventilation

*Renewable energy (RE)

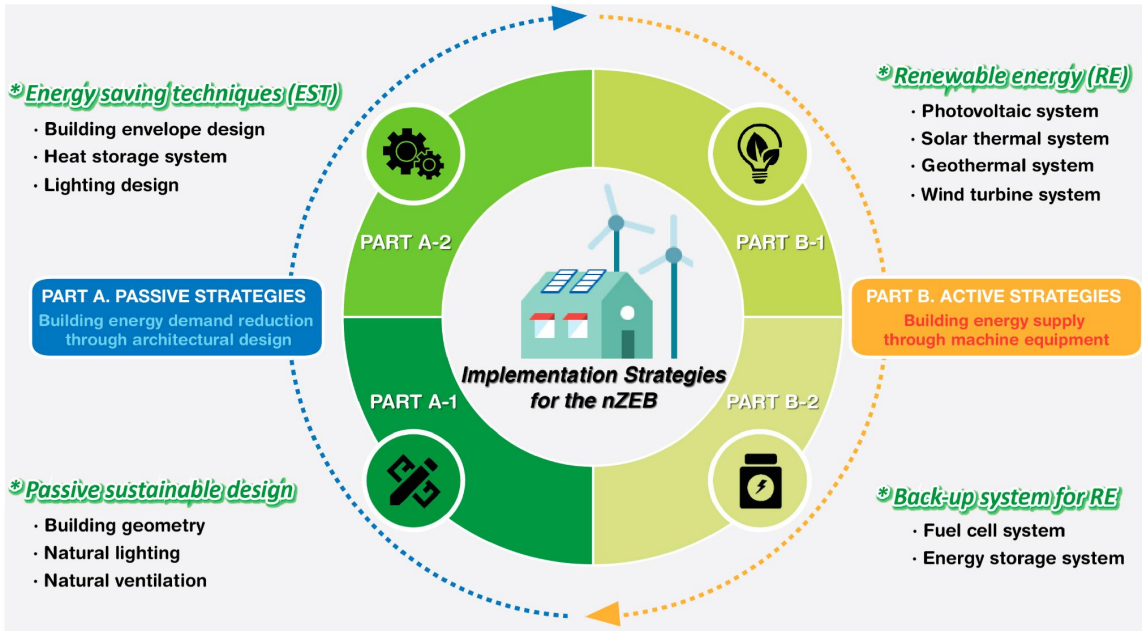
- Photovoltaic system
- Solar thermal system
- Geothermal system
- Wind turbine system

PART B. ACTIVE STRATEGIES

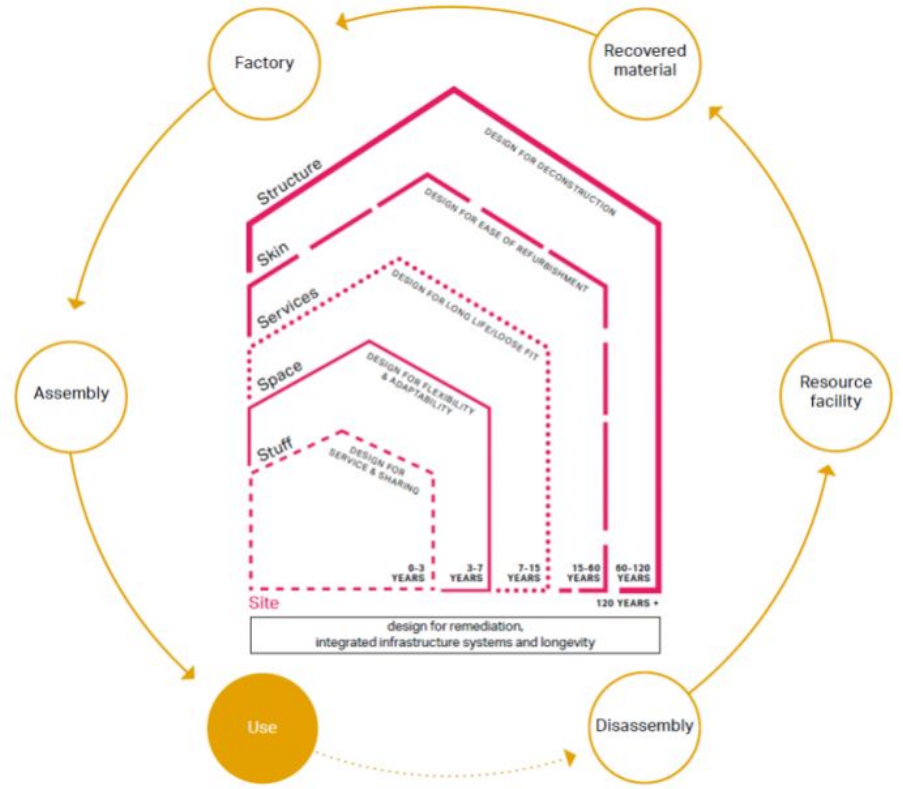
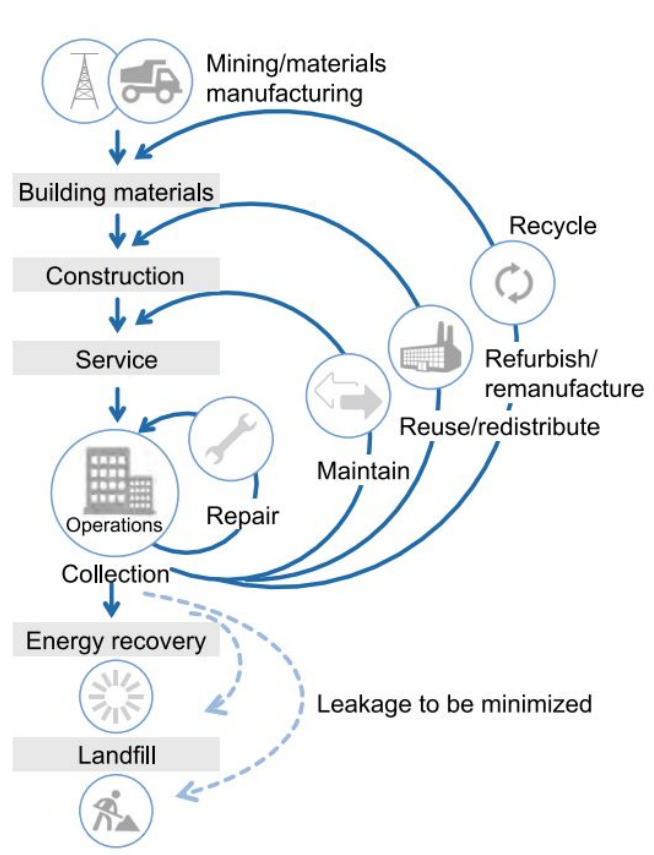
Building energy supply through machine equipment

*Back-up system for RE

- Fuel cell system
- Energy storage system



循環建築面向



Understanding Carbon



Embodied Carbon

Manufacture, transport and
installation of construction materials

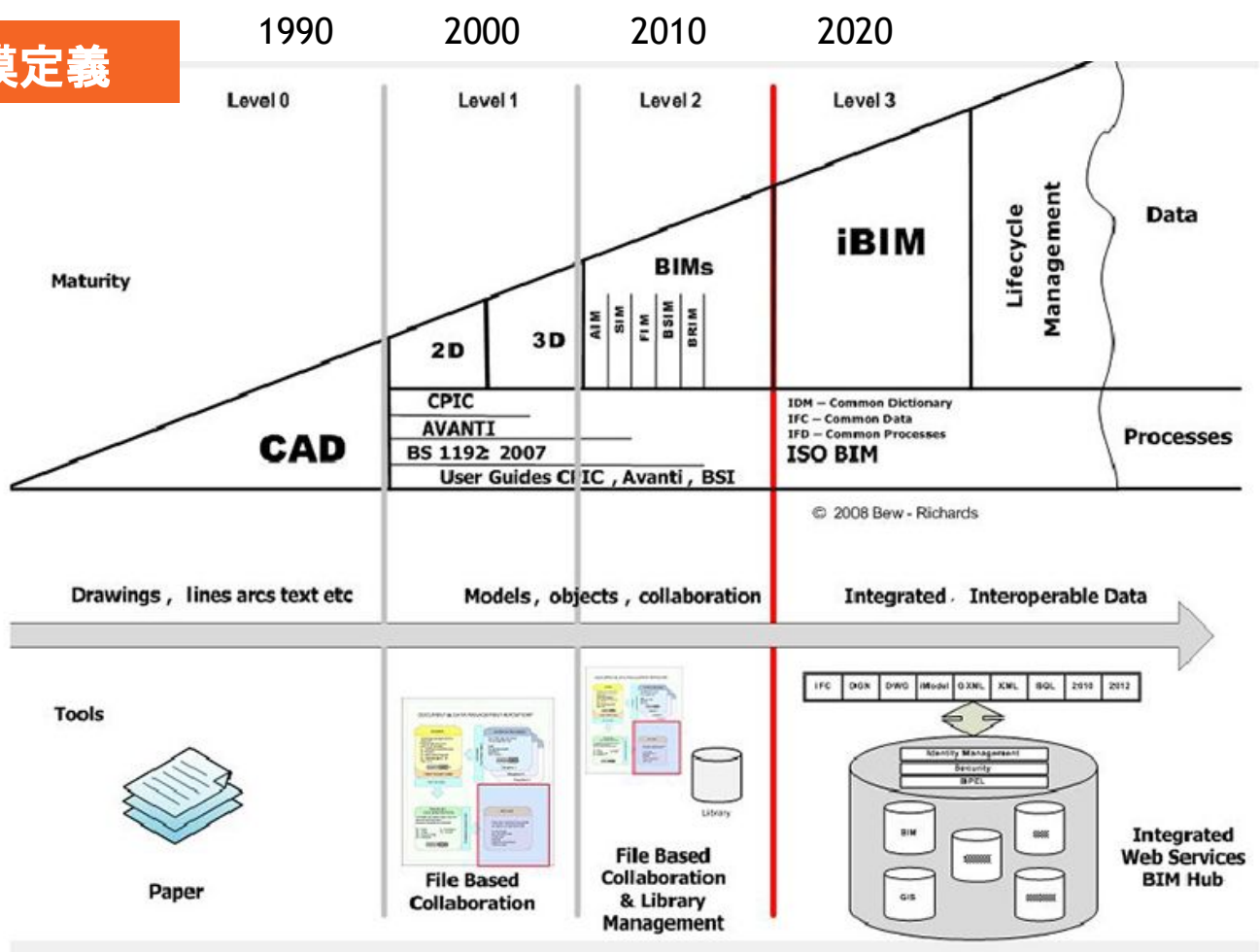
Operational Carbon

Building energy consumption

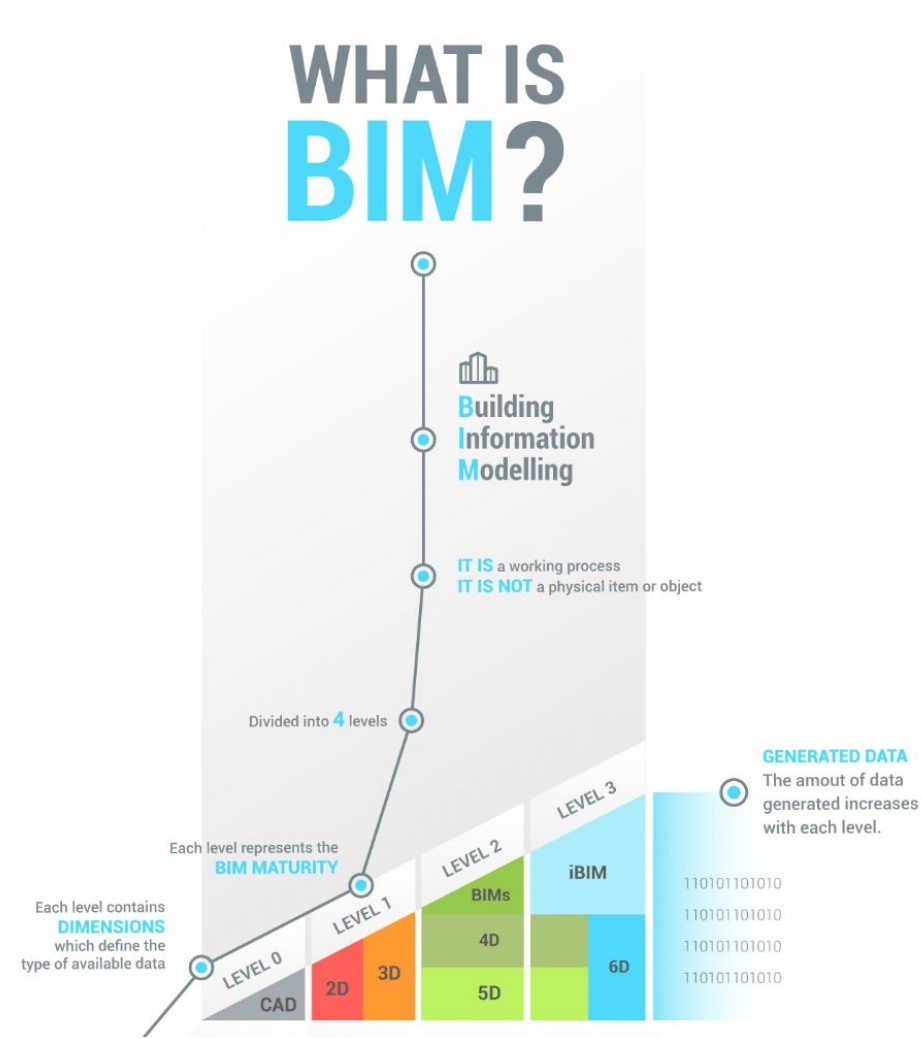
何謂 建築資訊塑模？



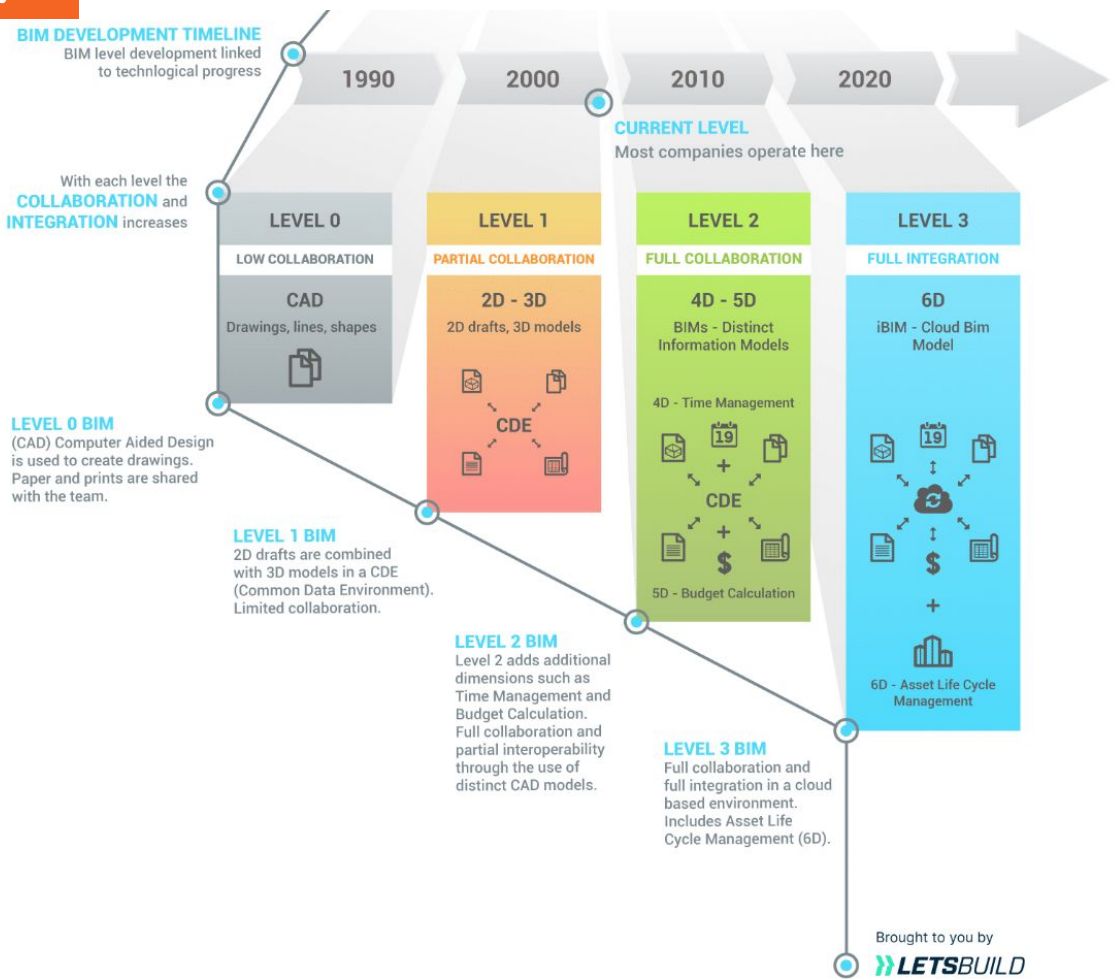
建築資訊塑模定義



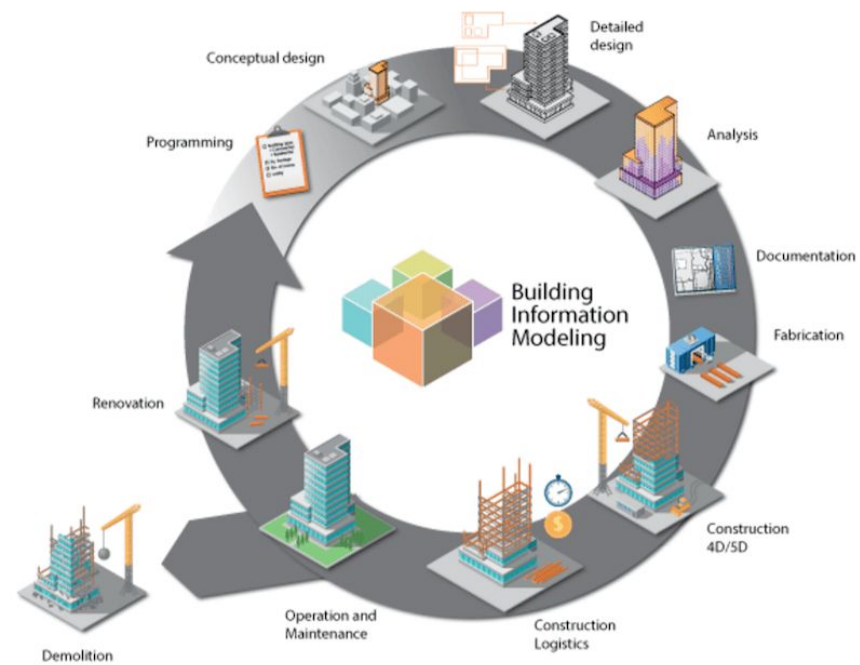
Source: UK GOV



建築資訊塑模定義



建築資訊塑模面向



2D data exchange



BIM interoperability



3D (Model)



3D BIM
GEOMETRY

Gives the stakeholder the insight and tools to more efficiently plan, design, construct, and manage buildings and infrastructure.

4D (Scheduling)



4D BIM
TIME

Improve site planning and scheduling optimization and also increase the preparedness of stakeholders by better communicating the next steps.

5D (Quantity Surveying)



5D BIM
MONEY

Visualize budget analysis and cost estimation for a project, also predicted and actual cost of a project over time.

6D (Sustainability)



6D BIM
SUSTAINABILITY

Help reduce energy consumption in the long run and improve operational management after construction is completed.

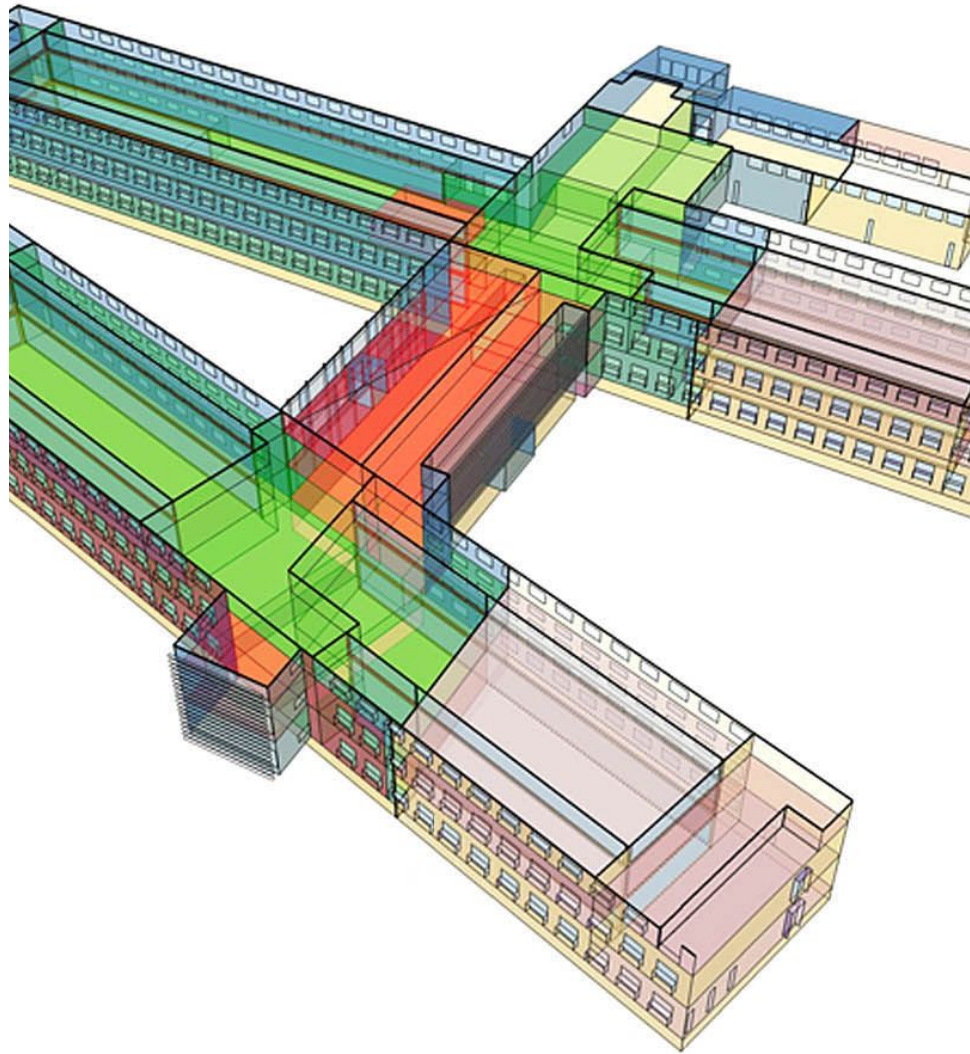
7D (Facility Management)



7D BIM
FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Improves operations and facility management by building owners and managers.

BIM如何實現 永續建築？



BIM for Sustainability Analyses

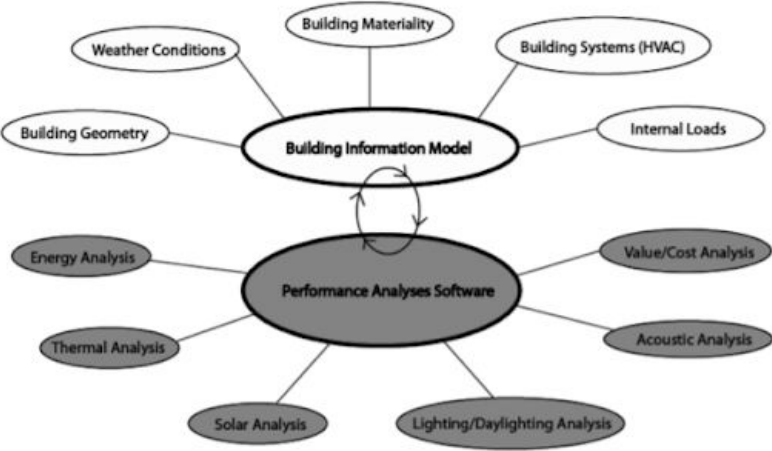
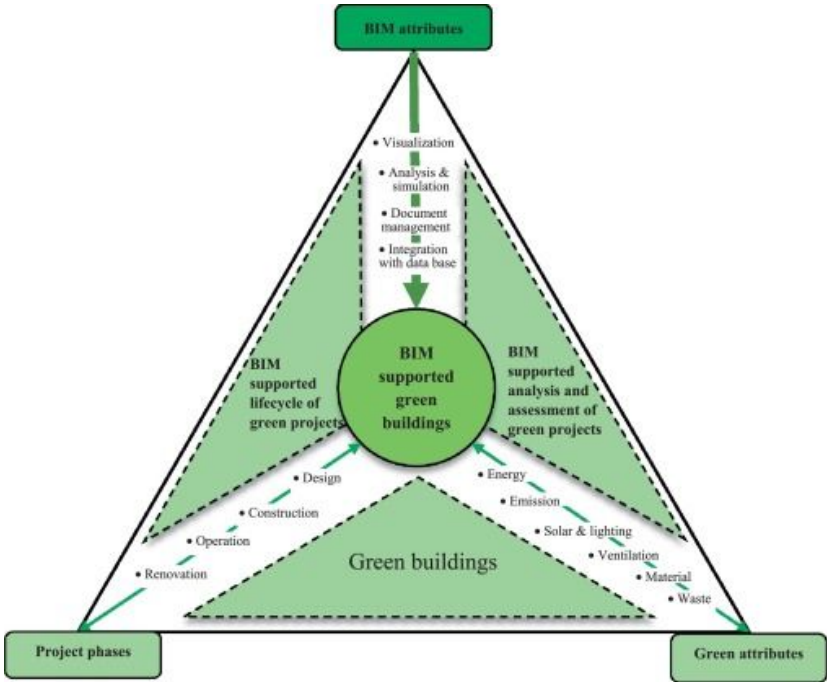
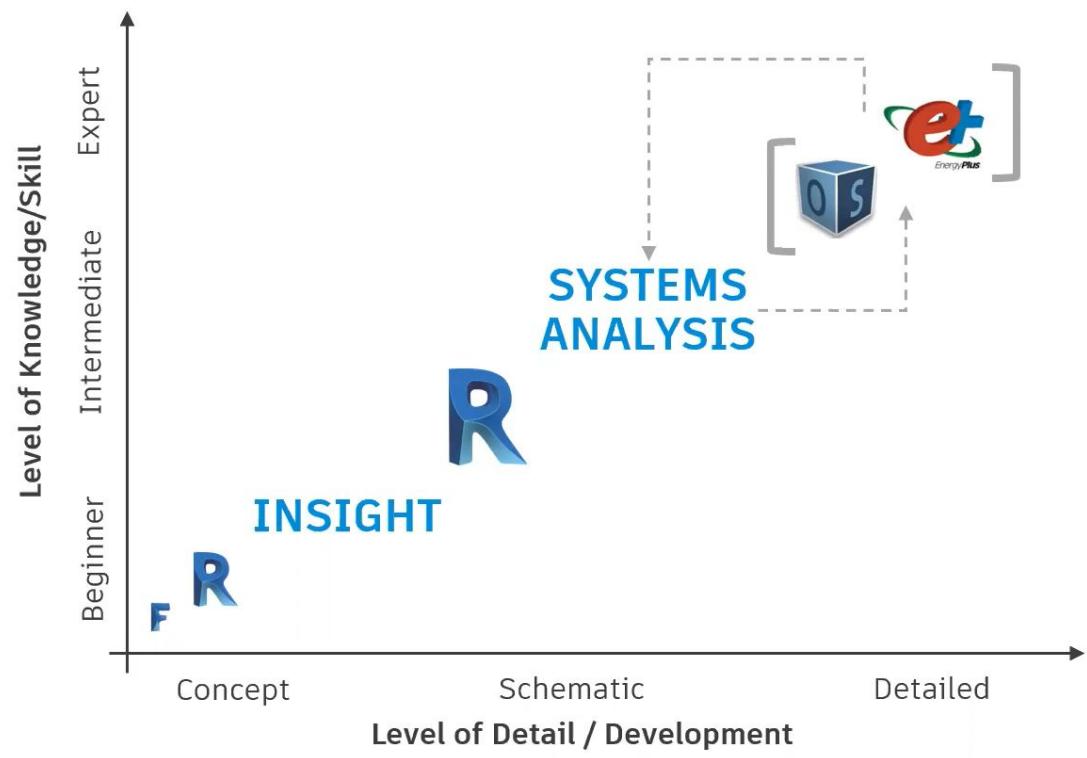
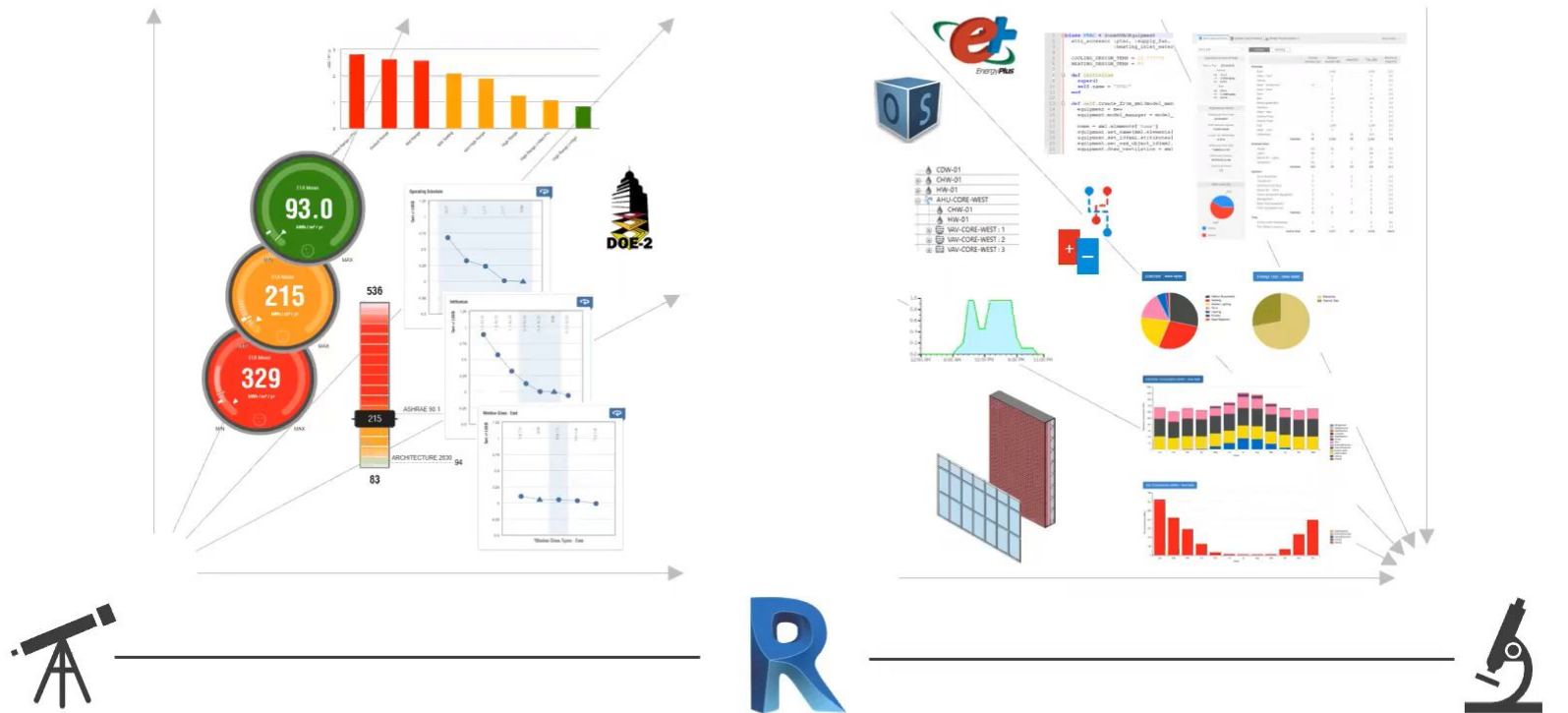


Figure 1. Typical information flow in BIM-based building performance (or sustainability) analyses.



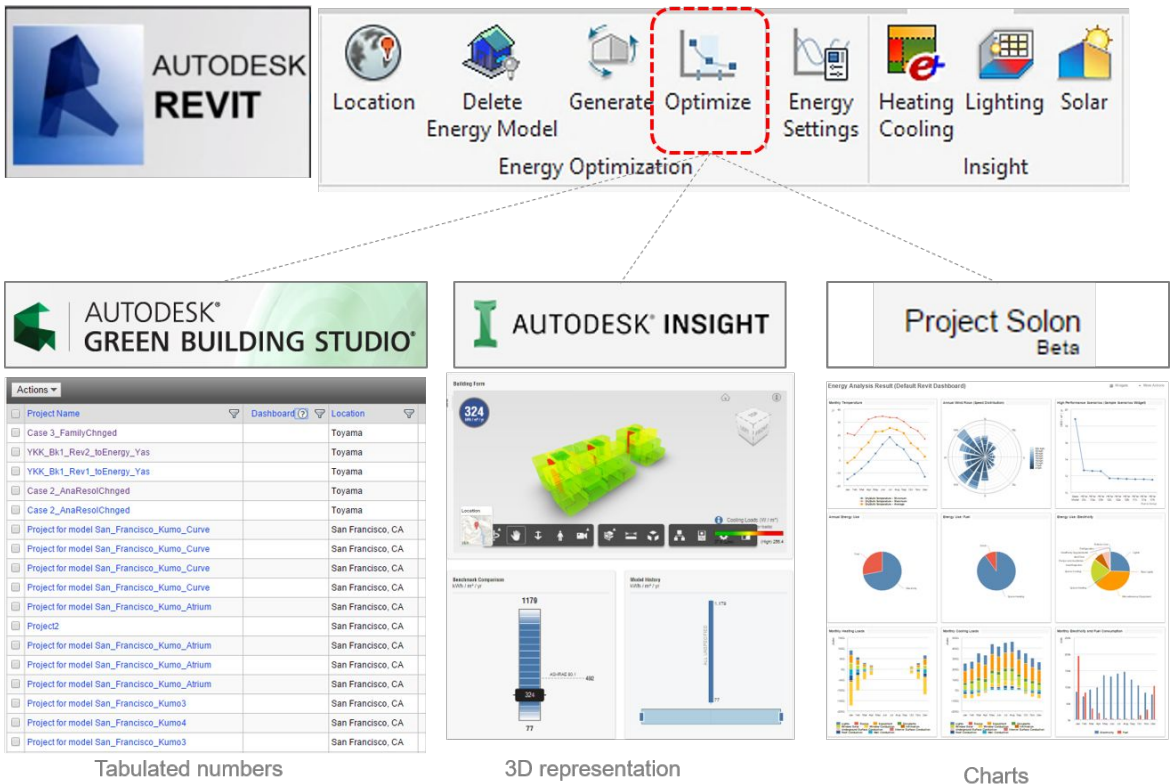


建築能源分析與資訊

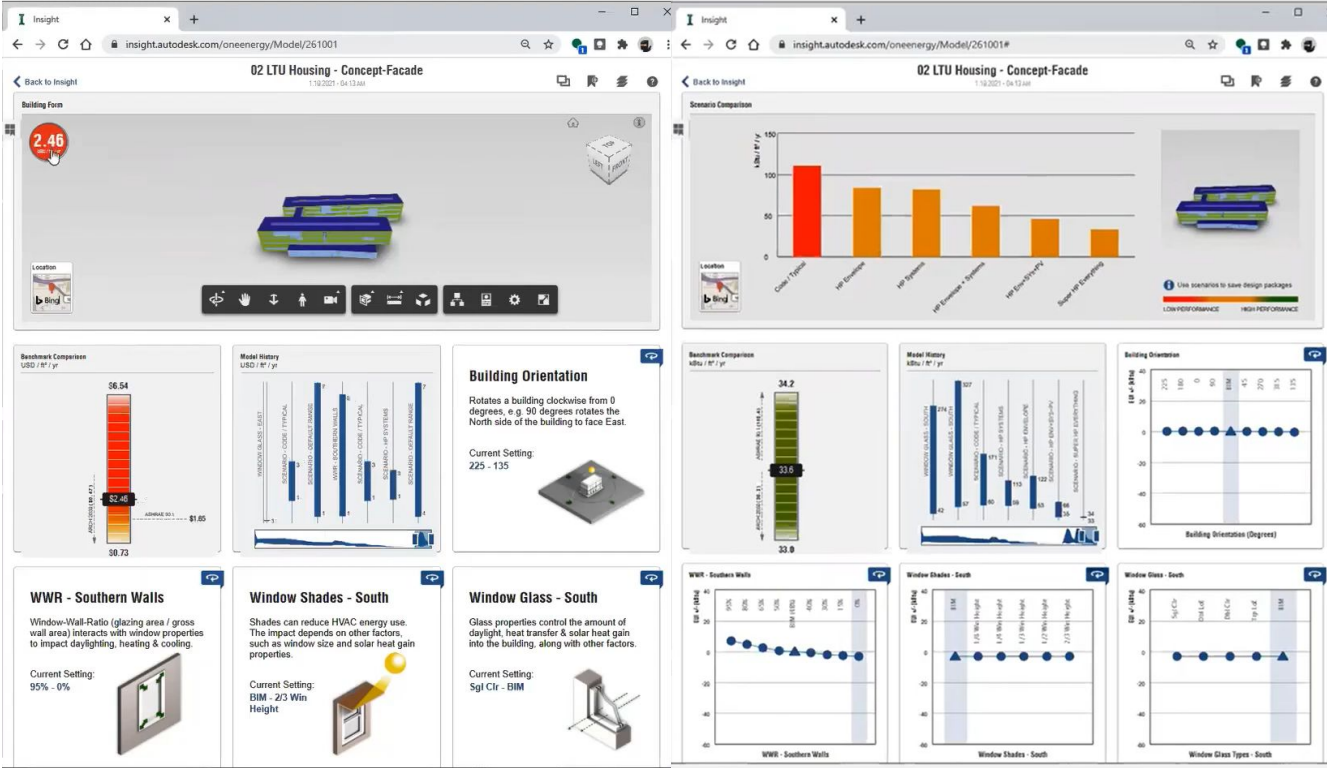


Source: UIIDL Channel

建築能源分析與優化



建築能源分析與優化



Scenario Comparison

kBtu / BTU / yr

Scenario	Value
Base Type	110
W1	85
W2	80
W3	65
W4	55
W5	45

Location

Use scenarios to save design packages

LOW PERFORMANCE

HIGH PERFORMANCE

Benchmark Comparison

kBtu / BTU / yr

34.7

33.6

33.9

APPROXIMATE R-12

APPROXIMATE R-13

Model History

kBtu / BTU / yr

Scenario	Default Range
WINDOW GLASS - TYPICAL	31.5 - 33.5
WINDOW GLASS - TYPICAL	31.5 - 33.5
WINDOW GLASS - TYPICAL	31.5 - 33.5
WINDOW GLASS - TYPICAL	31.5 - 33.5
WINDOW GLASS - TYPICAL	31.5 - 33.5

Building Orientation

Rotates a building clockwise from 0 degrees, e.g. 90 degrees rotates the North side of the building to face East.

Current Setting: 225 - 135

WWR - Southern Walls

Window-Wall-Ratio (glazing area / gross wall area) interacts with window properties to impact daylighting, heating & cooling.

Current Setting: 95% - 0%

Window Shades - South

Shades can reduce HVAC energy use. The impact depends on other factors, such as window size and solar heat gain properties.

Current Setting: BIM - 2/3 Win Height

Window Glass - South

Glass properties control the amount of daylight, heat transfer & solar heat gain into the building, along with other factors.

Current Setting: Sgl Ctr - BIM

WWR - Southern Walls

WWR

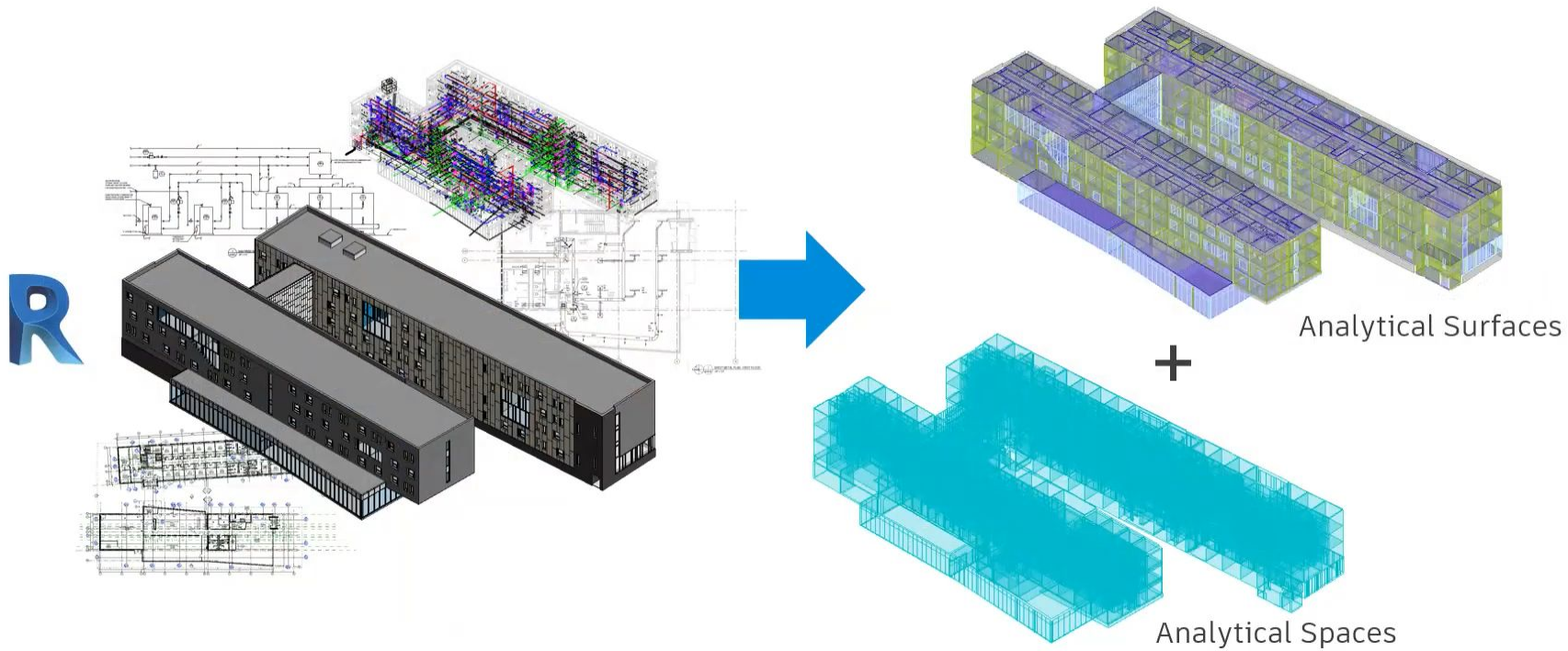
Window Shades - South

Window Shades

Window Glass - South

Window Glass

建築能源分析與管理



Source: UIIDL Channel

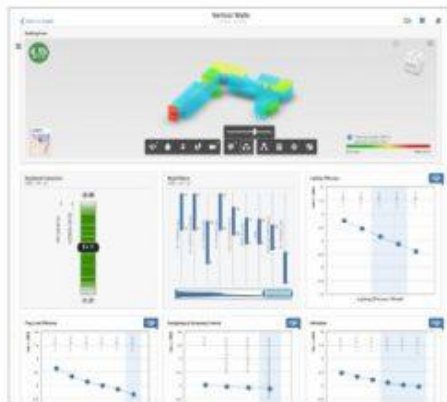
Integrated with Design Environments



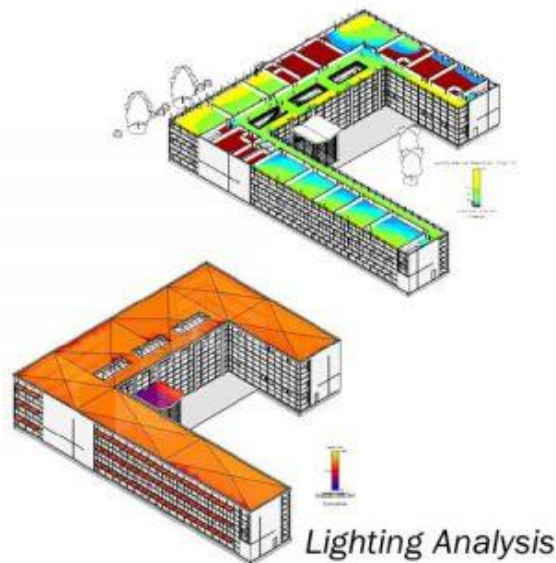
Revit



FormIt 360

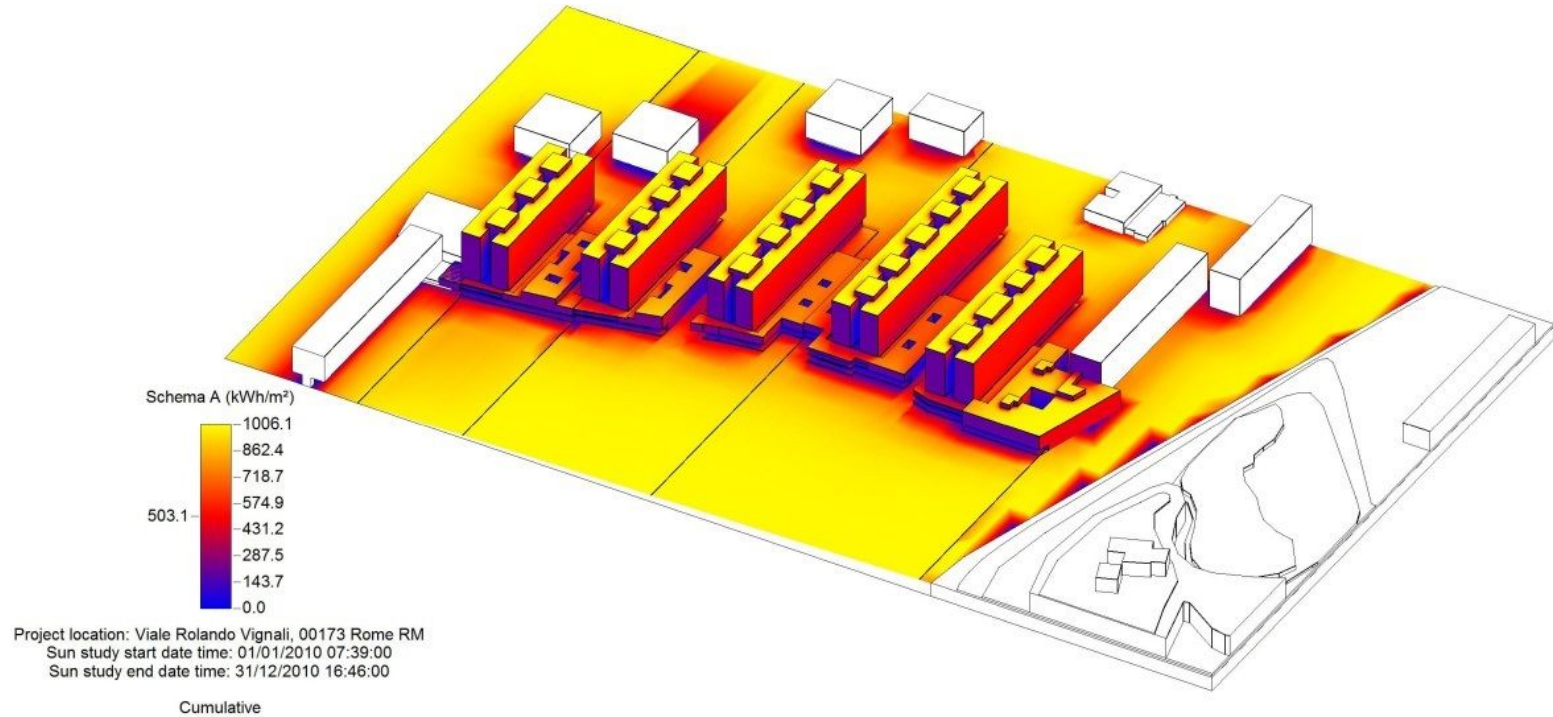


Insight 360

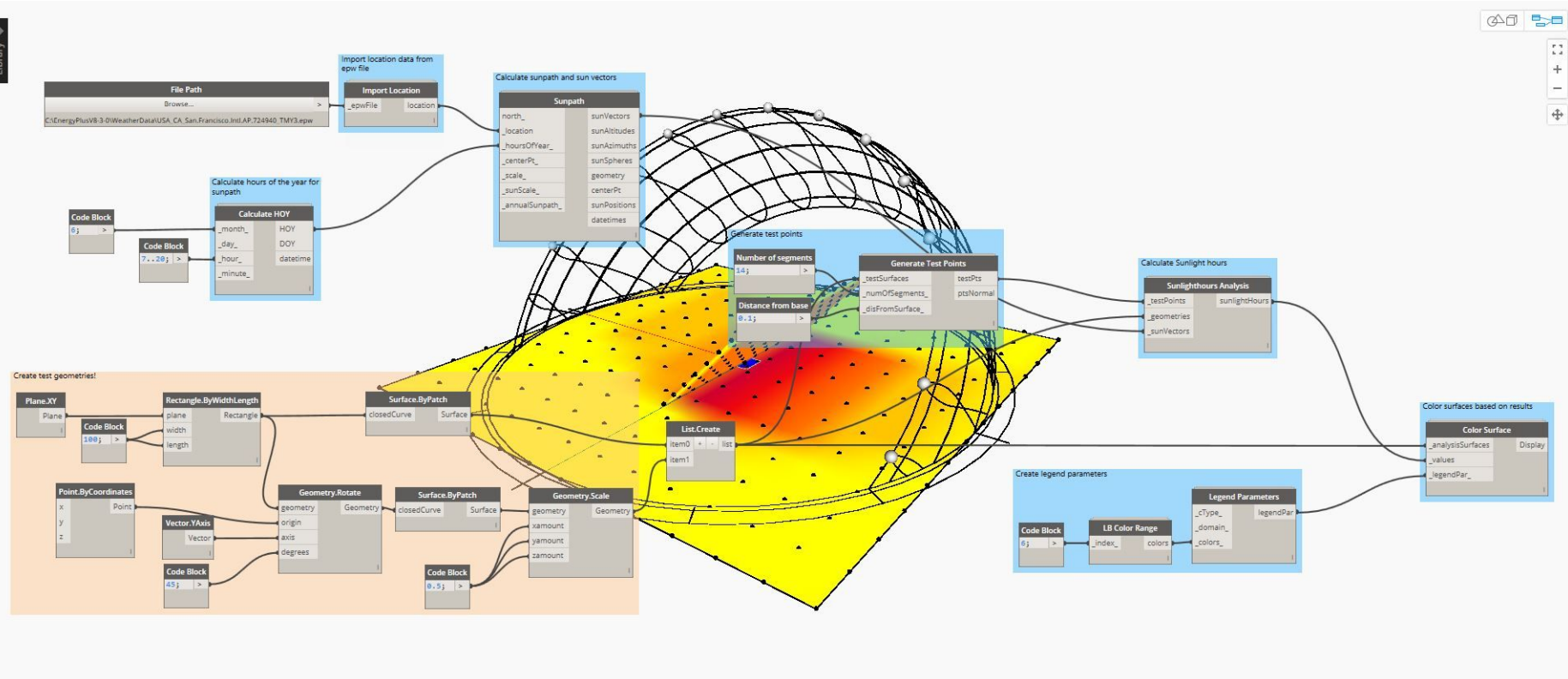


Lighting Analysis

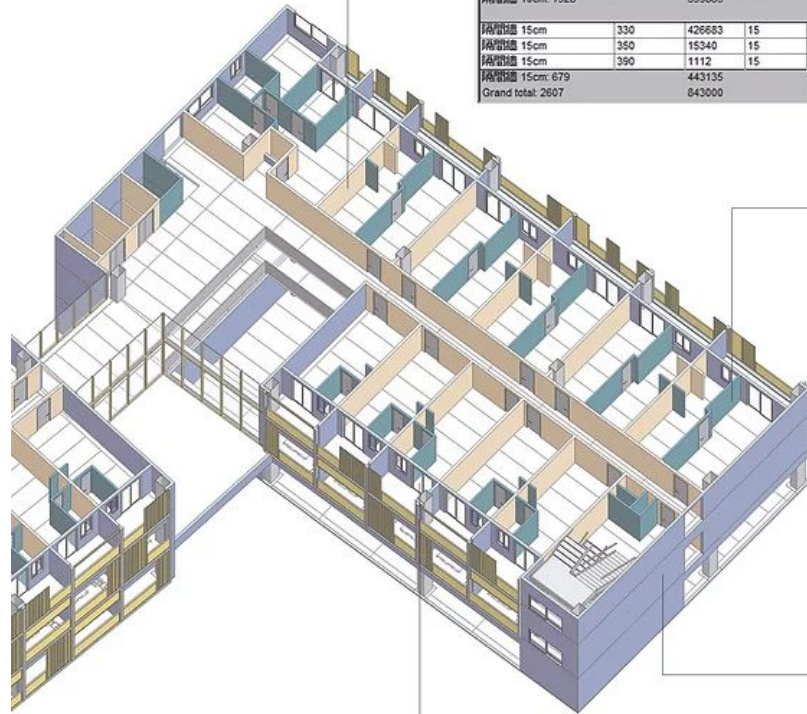
Building Solar Analysis



Building Solar Analysis



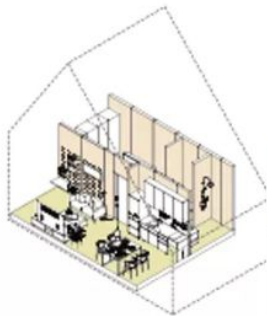
BIM如何實現 循環建築？



<房間清單>					
A 類型	B 高度	C 長度	D 寬度	E 數量	F 面積
隔牆牆面 10cm	320	71890	10	275	1887.66 m²
隔牆牆面 10cm	330	152338	10	813	4341.21 m²
隔牆牆面 10cm	350	175638	10	840	5251.71 m²
隔牆牆面 10cm: 1928		399865		1928	11480.58 m²
隔牆牆面 15cm	330	426683	15	639	13070.45 m²
隔牆牆面 15cm	350	15340	15	38	436.03 m²
隔牆牆面 15cm	390	1112	15	2	41.83 m²
隔牆牆面 15cm: 679		443135		679	13548.32 m²
Grand total: 2607		843000		2607	25028.90 m²

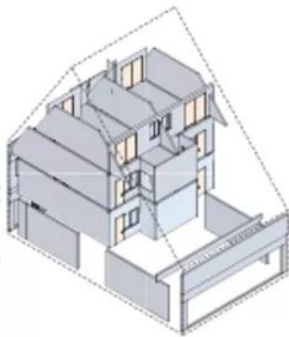
<柱算清單>				
A 類型	B 高度	C 長度	D 數量	E 面積
柱算牆面	260	2767	2	71.37 m²
柱算牆面	270	1575	1	42.53 m²
柱算牆面	330	44148	53	1431.58 m²
柱算牆面	350	12819	20	444.73 m²
柱算牆面: 76		61309	76	1990.20 m²

循環建築與建築構件



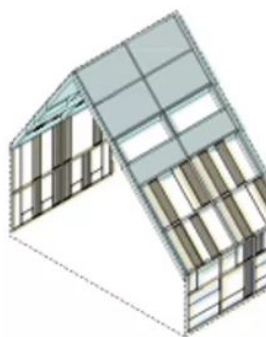
Things

1-10 years



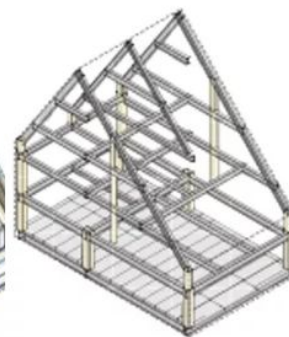
Partition

10-30 years



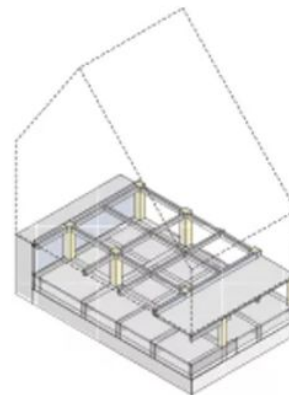
Facade

30-50 years



Structure

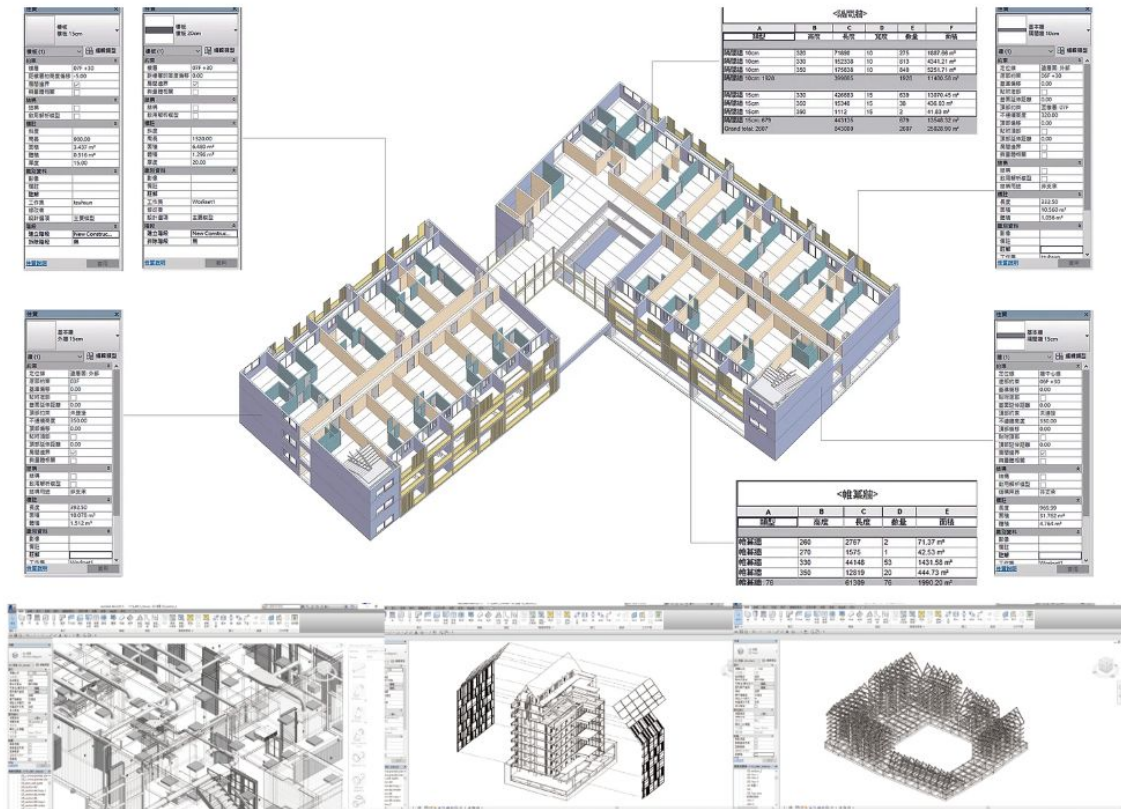
50-100 years



Foundation

100 years

循環建築與建材護照



Source: BaF

System(MEP/HVAC)

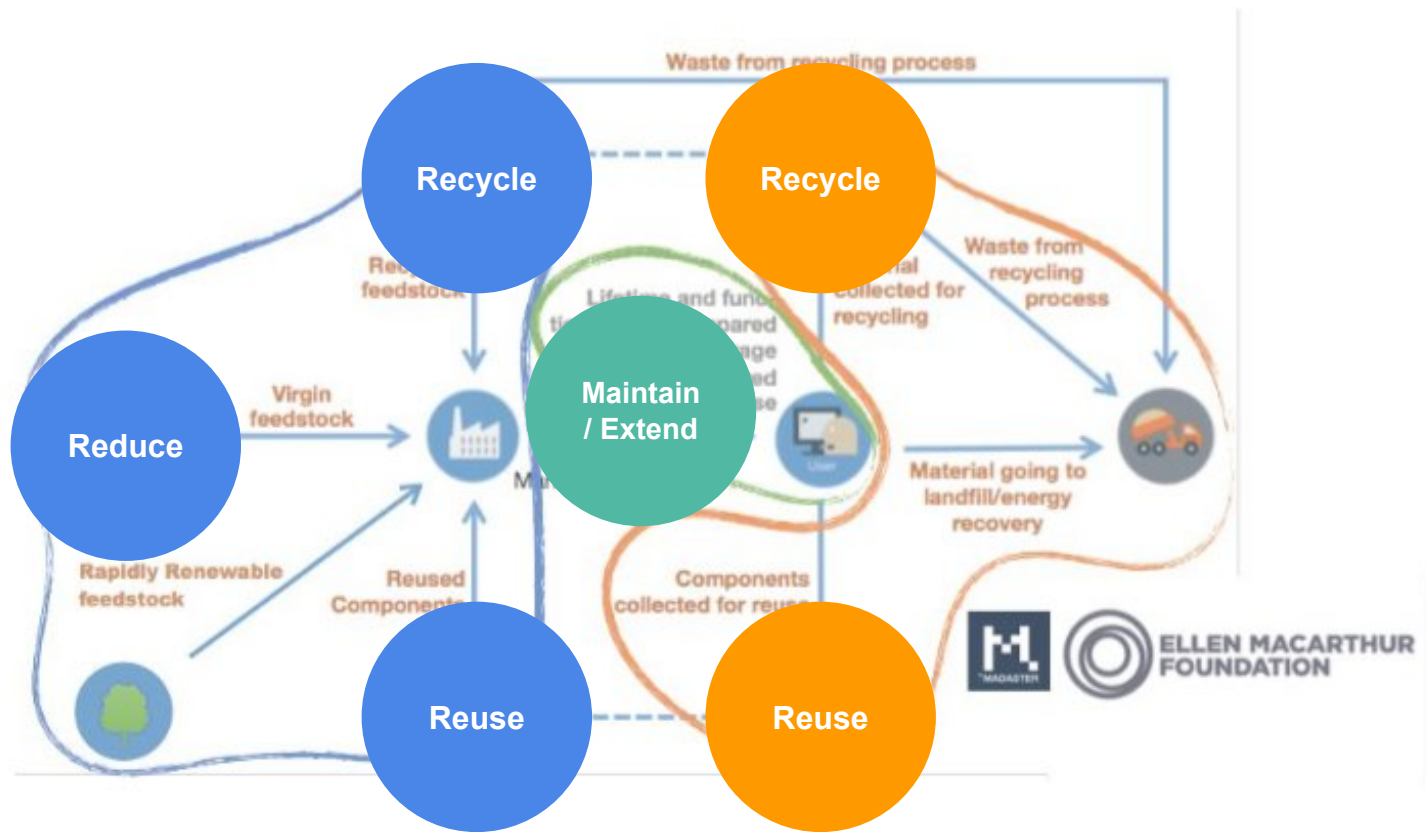
Facade / Partition

Structure

循環建築分析



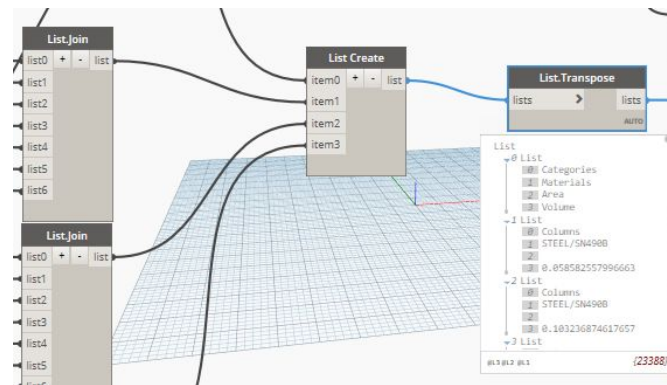
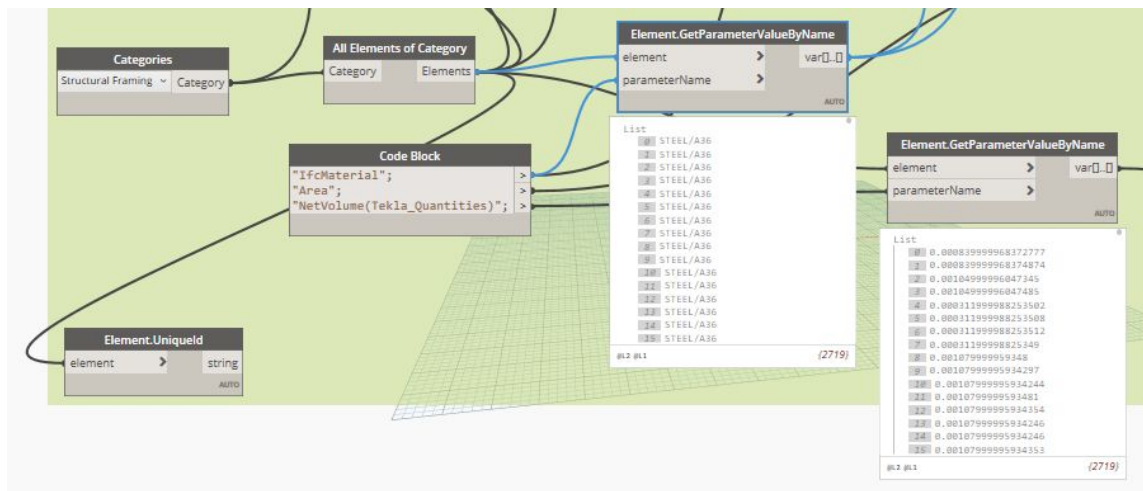
循環建築分析



循環建築分析

1. 從建築模型提取資料

- Retrieve the Material , Volume of each Elements
- Combine information from different Element



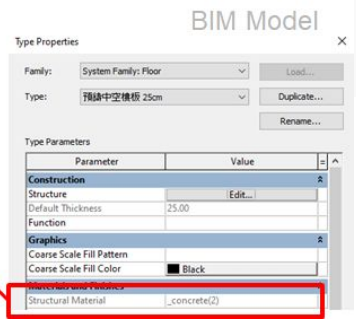
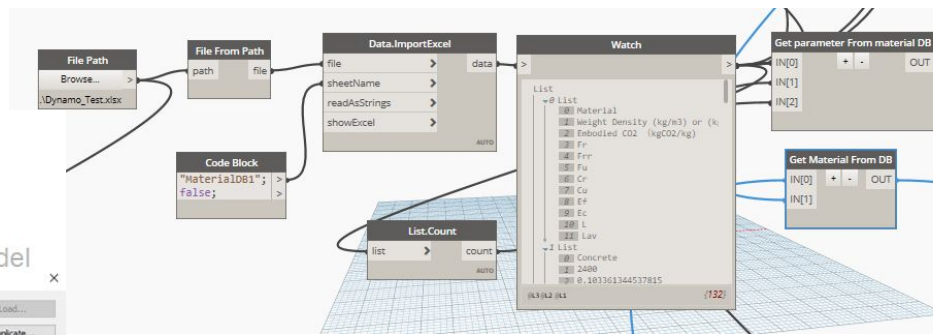
循環建築分析

2. 連結建築模型與建材整合資訊

- Match the name of materials inside the BIM model with data in Excel
- Retrieve the Material Properties from Excel

Material Database in Excel

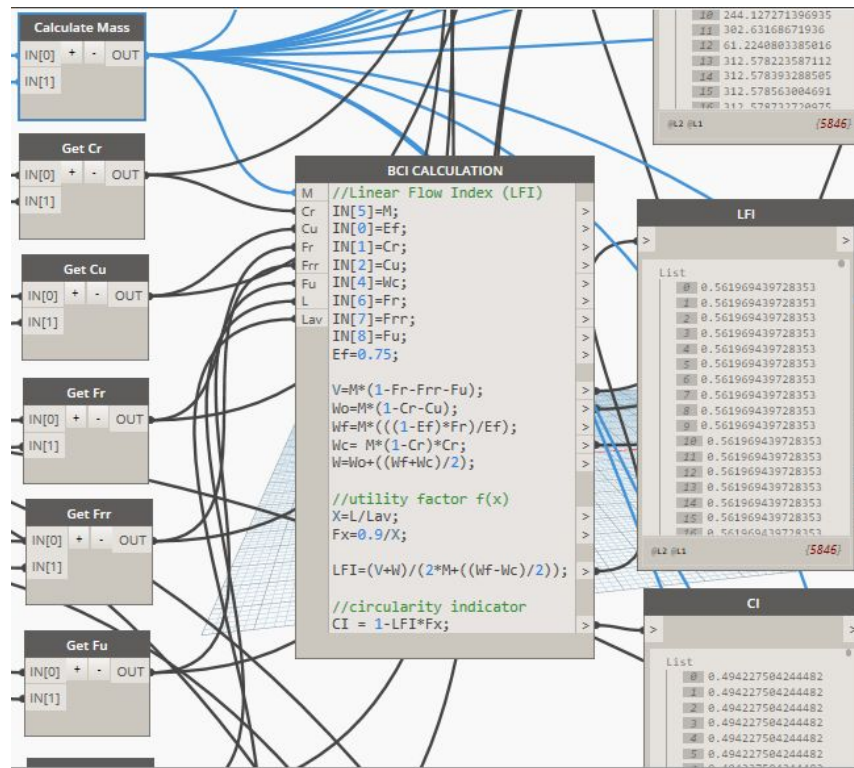
Material	Weight Density (kg/m3)	Embodied CO2 (kgCO2/kg)	Fr	Err	Fu	Cr	Cu	Ef	Ec	L	Lav
Concrete	2400	0.103	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	0.75	1	1	
Steel	7850	2.510	0.9	0	0	0.9	0	0.75	1	1	
Brick	1600	0.205	0	0	0	0	0	0.75	1	1	
Glass	2580	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0.75	1	1	



循環建築分析

3. 計算建築循環度與材料碳排

- Calculate Mass = Volume * Density
- $CI = 1 - LFI * F_x$
- $BCI = \Sigma(CI * Mass) / \Sigma Mass$
- Embodied CO2 = Mass * Specific CO2
 - (kgCO2 = kg * kgCO2/kg)



循環建築分析

Steel Structure

The original design

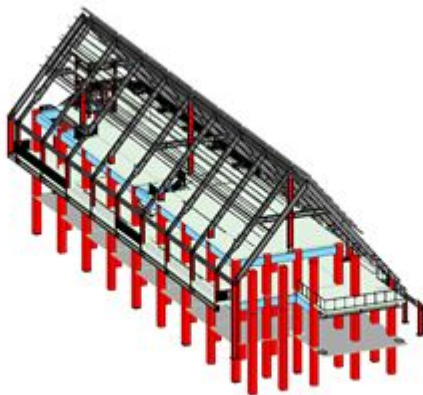
Column size :BOX 500*500 mm
Span of x-axis : 1080 cm
Span of y-axis : 750 cm
Roof: c-shape purlin



RC Structure

Aim on a cheaper option

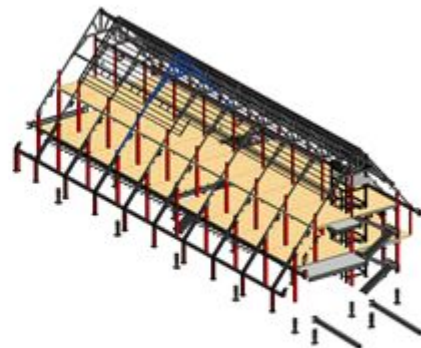
Column size: 900*900 mm
span of x-axis : 1080 cm
span of y-axis : 750 cm
roof: c-shape purlin



Timber Structure

For a more sustainable material

column size: 610*610 mm
span of x-axis : 540 cm
span of y-axis : 750 cm
roof: wood purlin



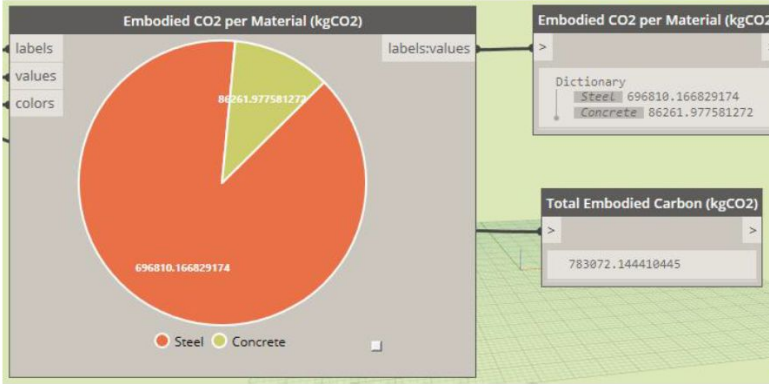
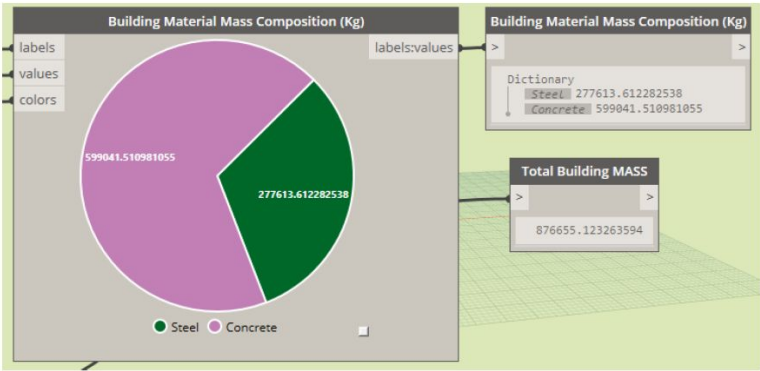
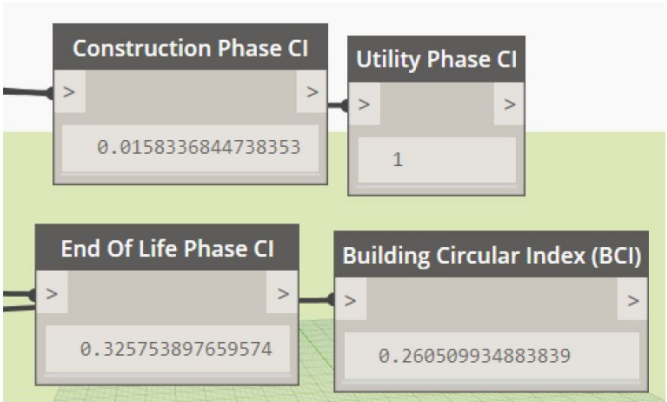
循環建築分析

BCI = 0.26

Building Mass = 877 T

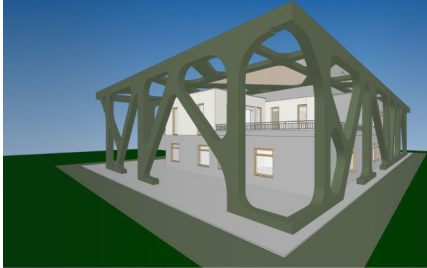
Embodied Carbon = 783 TCO₂

Material	Weight Density (kg/m3) or (kg/m2)	Embodied CO2 (kgCO2/kg)	Fr	Frr	Fu	Cr	Cu	Ef	Ec	L	Lav
Concrete	2400	0.144	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.75	0.75	1	1
Steel	7850	2.510	0.05	0	0	0.94	0	0.75	0.75	1	1



循環城市建構

MATERIALPASS | TRAINING THE ARC



GEBÄUDENAME

Training The Arc

EIGENTÜMER

Trainer Madaster

FIRMENNAME

Madaster Training

VERLAG

Sander Beeks

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGSDATUM

12.11.2020

TRAINING THE ARC | ALLGEMEINE INFORMATION

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Laren

EIGENTÜMER DES PORTFOLIOS

Trainer Madaster

GEBÄUDENAME

Training The Arc

ADRESSEDETAILS

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Postleitzahl: 3439MS Nieuwegein

KATASTERINFORMATIONEN

Katasterbezeichnung

Juliahaas

Katastergrundfläche

7100 m²

Chargennummer

JP500 - D - 2819

Einschränkung des öffentlichen Rechts

Geen

MADASTER-INFORMATIONEN

Klassifizierungsmethode

NL-SfB

Neueste BIM-Informationen

12.11.2020 15:06

Nutzung des Gebäudes

Bürofunktion (Büro >= 1000m²)

Bruttogrundfläche

1800 m²

Lieferdatum

23.01.2019

Datum der letzten Renovierung

-

ETIKETTEN

BREEAM

Good

GPR Score

-

Indikative MPG-Score

0,69 Km²

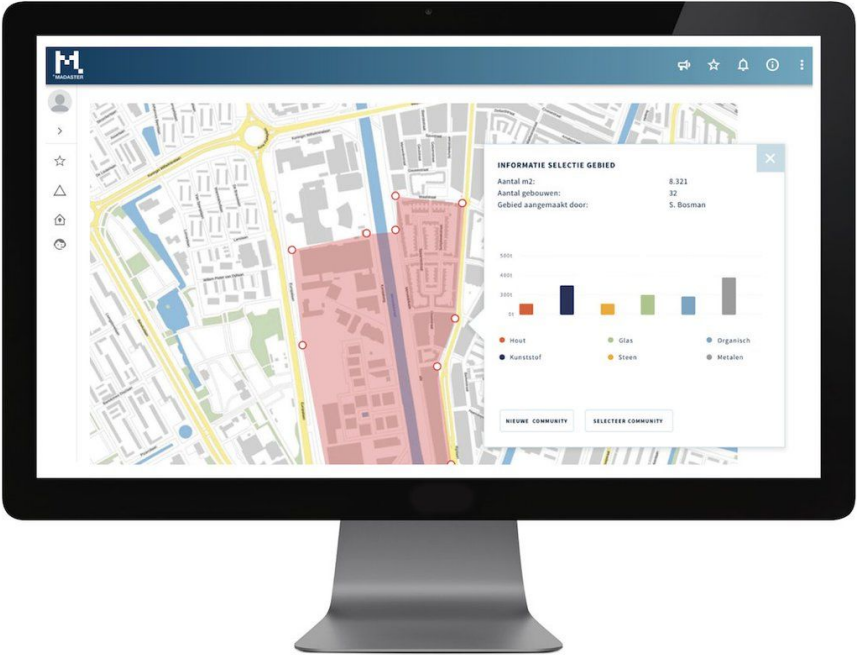
LEED

-

WELL-SCORE

Training The Arc

Seite 2.



結語- 永續 X 生命週期 X BIM

永續與智慧人居環境 – BIM實踐路徑圖
Roadmap for BIM-enabled Digital and Sustainable Transformation in Built Environment



圖表來源：BSI 英國標準協會 2021 年 6 月

感謝聆聽
懇請賜教



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