

Web-Based Building Information Modeling Data Exchange Standardization Protocols for the Architectural, Engineering, and Construction Industry

Kwame B. O. Amoah

Department of Civil and Architectural & Construction Management, University of Cincinnati, OH, USA

Abstract Building information modeling (BIM) is an interactive technology that aids the effective collaboration between various disciplines in the architectural, engineering, and construction (AEC) industry. The series of methodologies BIM generates helps in managing the requisite building design and project information in an automated format throughout the building lifecycle. However, seamlessly exchanging the properties of BIM applications on a unified platform is a challenge. The aim of this study was to develop a standardized web-based (BIM) platform. A web-based BIM platform is a streamlined diverse system that combines different applications to interact with each other. This study focuses on the perceived problems of exchanging data at a component and itemized level owing to the inefficiencies of inconsistent software. In the first phase, a survey was conducted to thoroughly investigate the methods by which a BIM-based data exchange platform could be used by a firm. The findings identified the need for a unified markup language to exchange datasets for intelligent model objects on an automated platform. In the second phase, the author implemented an extensive markup language (XML) based BIM platform that enabled the exchange of data through web services in real time. This integrated approach promoted vital decisions in the early design and planning phases of projects using rapid information exchange for effective collaboration. The exchange framework system accessed data automatically and seamlessly without the manual effort of a specific project team. The validated model demonstrated an improved standardization process, strengthened project decision-making, boosted communication, and enhanced collaboration across multiple project disciplines.

Keywords Building information modeling, Interoperability, Classification schema, BIM data exchange protocol, BIM standards, Green building XML, IFC schema

1. Introduction

Building information modeling (BIM) currently supports data exchange across the architectural, engineering, construction, and facilities management (AEC-FM) industries through various phases, applications, models, and stakeholder engagement. BIM is an integrated informational process that is vital in enabling the effective planning and control of projects at different levels of the project lifecycle. The integration of geometric representations by BIM significantly contributes to the dynamics of the information documentation and exchange methods among various design models. BIM is a connector and acts as an innovative technology that links two-dimensional (2D) drawings to three-dimensional (3D) models to integrate different phases of the project. BIM data exchange issues

are technical and process-related. Software workflows using various BIM applications encounter technical difficulties. Each stakeholder has different project responsibilities and requires different information levels to meet the project requirements.

In [1], the authors implemented a six-step methodology to support BIM interoperability between the architectural design and structural analysis of AEC-FM projects. The research and development of a new communication platform using BIM and a web-based interface in [2] enabled real-time information updates and interactive visualization of design and construction information. In [3], a systematic methodology of managing asset data flow between building stakeholders throughout the building lifecycle was investigated using the construction operation building information exchange (COBie) standard. In [4], improving the management of information across different stages of a renovation process allowed the interoperable exchange of data among other stakeholders and the development of an innovative BIM-based toolkit.

Cloud-BIM represents a new data storage, exchange, and

* Corresponding author:

amoahkb@ucmail.uc.edu (Kwame B. O. Amoah)

Received: Aug. 29, 2022; Accepted: Oct. 8, 2022; Published: Oct. 21, 2022

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/ijcem>

collaboration paradigm that is potentially a considerable departure from existing industry practices. Cloud-BIM is believed to be the second generation of BIM development and studies suggest that it will produce significant changes across the industry [5]. Data exchange is critical for successfully implementing BIM [6], and data interoperability among cloud services is a crucial enabler of cloud-BIM collaboration [5]. In [7], the authors investigated the current limitations and opportunities of cloud interoperability and outlined a framework for loosely coupled network-based BIM data interoperability. Multidisciplinary project teams can collaborate using BIM software solutions to create, use, and share intelligent 3D digital model information, providing all stakeholders a clearer vision of the project and improving their ability to make faster, more informed decisions. Data exchange standards are essential to help project teams move information from one 3D modeling software application to another without loss of data fidelity and facilitate more efficient workflows and higher quality outcomes [8]. In [9], the authors reviewed the progress of software data exchange in the AEC industry. The first-generation data exchange models focused on building geometry data. The second-generation data exchange programs introduced an extended model to integrate domain-specific performance information. Recently developed third-generation data exchange schemes, such as international foundation class (IFC) and gbXML, possess the potential for wider data coverage throughout the building life cycle. BIM outlines a process to prepare, store, exchange, and share information about design, construction, and operation teams [10]. This collaborative philosophy of BIM is beneficial to all phases of the building lifecycle. For example, in the design and construction phases, BIM simplifies the management of the project schedule, optimization of material transportation and logistics, and minimization of storage requirements by knowing exactly when each building component or asset is constructed and installed.

Currently, there is a lack of standardized information exchange, which hinders the integration of work processes into the current practices of individual AEC-FM firms. This paper first outlines the features of data exchange protocols aligned with relevant existing BIM standards. The research created a neutral-format data content as an end-user guide to support industry practitioners. BIM data exchange protocols allow individual AEC-FM industry stakeholders to share information with project teams.

2. Literature Survey

Different BIM authoring tools, including IFC importing and exporting interfaces, interpret native models to IFC files. This is in contrast to the specifications stipulated by coordination view two and COBie.

Many studies have described interoperability. According to Eastman et al. [11], interoperability is the ability to

flawlessly exchange data between applications to achieve a smooth workflow in which the model's transaction is computerized. This combined data exchange should avoid any possible human error and data repetition and accelerate the reproduction of the model [11]. Others described interoperability as ensuring that the data generated by a BIM authoring tool can be appropriately interpreted by all other tools [12,13]. IEEE STD 610.12 described interoperability as the ability of two or more systems or components to exchange beneficial information [14]. Misconnections or misperceptions among the engaged tools can result in interoperability issues [15]. Interoperability issues between software results in inconsistent and fragmented data that prohibit the automatic flow of information from one tool to another.

Moreover, interoperability should permit two-way improvements and data interchanges for building information. In other words, any modification in one of the tools involved in the interchanging process should stream between programs [16,17]. However, information can flow only in one direction irrespective of the exchange format used [11,16,17]. Considerable efforts have been made to demonstrate the automated checking of an IFC translation processes. One of the validation methods for confirming the IFC mapping processes of IFC interfaces is the global testing and documentation server (GTDS) provided by buildingSMART International (bSI) [18]. The web-based validation and certification program helps software developers evaluate an IFC instance file exported from their IFC interfaces according to CV V2.0 [19]. It also provides a buildingSMART certification to identify an approved and compliant IFC interface. BIM solutions for building infrastructure support various industrial standards and file formats. Examples include extensive markup language (XML), DXF, DWF, ODBC, CIS/2, DWG, LandXML, gbXML SAT, DGN, IFC, PDF, WFS, SHP, SDF, WMS, GML, and LAS, and imager formats, such as MrSID, ECW, TIF, DEM, DTED, PNG, and JPEG2K [20]. Additionally, Autodesk supports published application programming interfaces (APIs) for its software and data exchange mechanisms. Autodesk also support published APIs and data-exchange mechanisms through open software. DWF and DXF are Autodesk's published open-format files. These formats are supported by developer tools that provide straightforward and easy ways to interact with the design information created in Autodesk products and many other vendors [21]. Examples of standards that support Autodesk's delivery by open software include published APIs, namely CIS/2 and CIMSteel Integration Standards/Version 2 plug-ins. CIS/2 is an optimized open standard for structural exchange.

3. Methodology

The research methods involved the development of a blend of various approaches in two main phases. The

planned phases were obtained from a series of structured survey questionnaires aimed at a focused group in the industry and a case study. In the initial phase of the study, an extensive literature review was conducted to investigate web-based data exchange possibilities, challenges concerning data exchange formats in BIM software, and methods by which an automated exchange platform may transform information sharing among the project teams using various applications. The literature review phase identified several questions to support the survey. The online poll targeted 120 respondents representing different industry professionals and companies (45 US firms and 15 Canadian companies), 20 general contractors (GCs), 15 owners/owners' reps, and 25 site supervisors. The other aspect of the survey was centered on direct (face-to-face, emails, phone calls) interviews with subject-matter experts (construction/project managers) in the United States. Forty experts responded to this survey. The objective of this phase was to identify the benefits and investigate the drawbacks of a BIM-based data exchange platform.

The initial part of the questionnaire focused on information extracted from the primary survey and experts' opinions. This phase investigated how a standardized BIM-based data-exchange platform could be used by a project team.

The case study involved a simulated project test and analyzed BIM-based XML using imported/exported and interoperability plug-ins, which exchanged data between different applications through a web-platform in real-time.

By conducting this exercise, the author underscored the capabilities of BIM XML and identified how the process could be integrated with the concept of exchanging data concurrently between different applications using BIM-based web services.

The goal of the final phase was to test the information-exchange capabilities of the automated BIM-based exchange platform prototype using the XML schema definition (XSD) features of BIM-based XML. The author tested the service from an end user's perspective to determine whether the research's key objective was realized: to develop a standardized data exchange platform framework that would promote an essential decision-making process for information sharing across project teams (throughout the project life cycle). Based on the survey response, Autodesk Revit 2022 was used to develop, demonstrate, and validate the case study.

3.1. BIM Data Sets Identification

Based on the survey on different data exchange standards and use case documentation, a set of equipment types and building envelopes were selected for this study, which are listed in Table 1.

The selected materials support the generation of neutral-format data content and COBie spreadsheet development. The building components listed in Table 1 were determined based on their prominence and function. In addition, a wealth of operation and maintenance data is available from manufacturers' information.

Table 1. Selected building component

Equipment type	Function	Importance
Air handler	Regulate and circulate air as part of a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system.	Prevalent in all residential and commercial facilities. A significant amount of data is available.
Boilers	For use in various processes or heating applications, including water heating, and central heating.	Prevalent in a majority of commercial facilities. Serves several purposes and a significant amount of data available.
Chillers-absorption (absorption liquid chillers)	Use heat to drive the refrigeration cycle. They produce chilled water while consuming just a small amount of electricity to run the pumps on the unit.	Popular in large commercial facilities. A significant amount of data available.
Condensing Unit	Used in air conditioning systems. Has a heat exchanger section to cool down and condense incoming refrigerant vapor into liquid.	Part of all HVAC and refrigeration systems. A significant amount of data is available
Airside economizers	Allows a cooling system to supply outdoor air to reduce or eliminate the need for mechanical cooling when using cold water.	Frequently used to reduce air conditioning costs. A significant amount of data available.
Roof	Steel truss-insulation on metal deck (EPDM) roofing system.	Protection from extreme temperatures.
Walls	Exterior brick + CMU block walls system: - 8" CMU block wall with 3-part stucco (R-7.5); - 1 1/2" rigid insulation (R-5/inch); - 1 5/8" metal. stud. furring 24" o.c.; - 5/8" gyp board.	Blocks the weather with systems that insulate, shed water, and repel moisture and air infiltration.
Windows	Double low-E glazed windows.	Facilitates the entry of natural light indoors.
Floors	Steel bar joist 14": vinyl composition tile (VCT) on concrete.	Block the weather with systems that insulate, shed water, and repel moisture and air infiltration.

Table 2. Data exchange module and standards

Standard	Format	Level of relevance	
		High	Low
IFC	Provides a framework for organizations to produce interoperable software to exchange information on building objects and processes to create a language that can be shared among the building discipline		
XML	Set of rules for designing text formats to structure information. XML supports data transactions between different software applications, leading to a better way to communicate information.		
gbXML	gbXML is the most widely supported data format for the exchange of building information between BIM/CAD and energy performance applications.		
LandXML	XML file format for civil engineering design and survey measurement data, intended for the transfer of engineering design data, long-term data archiving, and electronic design submission.		
CIBSE-product data template (PDTs)	PDTs are the source of consistent data used in the management of the constructed asset, allowing facilities managers to find the information they require for the operation and maintenance of the facility in a structured and standardized format, improving the efficiency and productivity of the FM process, and supporting automation in the management of asset information.		
COBie	Supports the sharing of data among facility management tools, such as BIM authoring tools, computerized maintenance management system (CMMS), and computer-aided facility management (CAFM) software. The standard eliminates the need to re-collect data, and it reduces the number of inconsistencies between similar data sets used for different purposes within a facility management organization.		
IFC	Describes what kind of information is exchanged by providing a mechanism that allows the creation of unique internet facing deployment (IFD) identifications (IDs), to connect information from existing databases to IFC data models.		
OmniClass	Frameworks for classification of information. A guidance document that establishes common concepts used in building information exchange.		
NIBS – National BIM Guide for Owners	Serves as a shared knowledge resource for information about a facility, forming a reliable basis for decisions making during the life cycle of a facility from inception onward.		

3.2. Data Exchange Process

Owing to the requirement of sharing and transferring BIM data/models between authoring software and performance evaluation tools, 3D models must be interpreted and used in various applications in a straightforward manner. The key challenge in data exchange is the data manipulation between various BIM-based software and the interoperability issues owing to data loss. The exchange protocols identified include gbXML, IFC, open database connectivity, and COBie [22–29]. In addition to completely customizable parameters and other limited computations, extensible parameters can be created and assigned to Revit elements using programming languages such as C# and the Revit API [30]. The extensible parameters can be used for automating the evaluation process. According to Wong et al. [31], building objects can be tagged with features such as “reusable” to automatically retrieve details to access the criteria within Revit. Table 2 lists a summary of different standard data exchange formats and the level of relevance for each type of format related to this research.

The level of relevancy indicates the likelihood that the data exchange format is used by one or more BIM software applications. For example, BIM authoring software such as Revit and ArchiCAD can convert BIM models into COBie, XML schemes, IFC, and DWG. This information is used in the subsequent task to investigate the mapping of equipment properties to the appropriate data exchange standards and documents.

3.3. Spreadsheet Documentation Development

The development of a spreadsheet template containing the fundamental properties and features identified in Table 1 was vital for this study. The materials constituted a significant part in the development of BIM toolkit data and exchange process for the end user. The purpose was to create a searchable “rational link” from the selected building component and an added field to develop an essential visual macro. This was to automate the searching and gathering of group objects (with their associated key properties) in an Excel spreadsheet and populate the data on specific equipment or building envelope types. This automated process expedites the retrieval of the current-work data for the asset management use case. Moreover, it also benefits other use cases such as those pertinent to future equipment design and selection activities. Figure 1 shows the process of creating the new building component templates, as described in the following steps:

- I. Add a column field in the data element worksheets that contains a list of relevant building components.
- II. Create a blank building component template spreadsheet (e.g., an Air Handling Unit template).
- III. Specify the equipment/envelope data type as the keyword and search the data element worksheet (in the newly created field) to find the data groups that apply to the building component type. This is achieved by executing the basic visual macro.

IV. The component template created in Step 2 is populated with the data retrieved in Step 3. The procedure described above was applied to create the template and populate the template with the data on the selected building component types (Table 1).

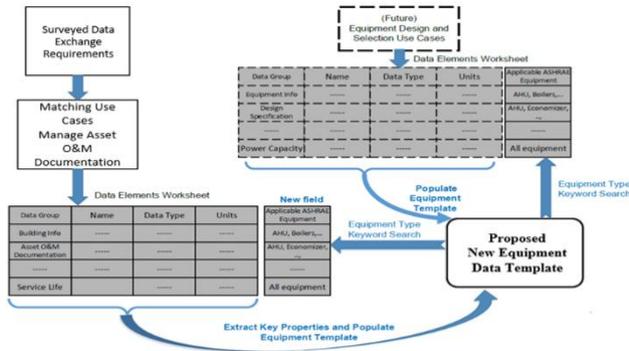


Figure 1. Example process of automating the creation of new building /equipment templates

3.4. Adding Classification Scheme to the Spreadsheet

Table 2 lists the referenced BIM data exchange standards that were used to add a developed classification scheme to the new material data template to support the mapping of building components, such as the COBie template worksheets and CIBSE product data templates (PDTs); the focus of this section was to support this study. The objective was to review the standard properties as part of the data exchange references to harmonize the mapping between the identified building components and the BIM data exchange standards. For example, a specific equipment maintenance property was mapped to the generic properties of the COBie spreadsheet. Figure 2 shows the mapping of equipment properties from the identified data template to the COBie specification and CIBSE PDTs (based on the classification scheme).

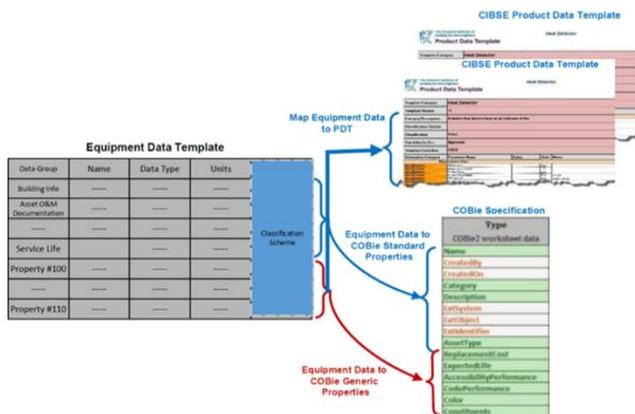


Figure 2. Conceptual classification scheme for mapping equipment properties to COBie and CIBSE PDTs

3.5. Neutral Format Schema and Content Document Creation

XML and JavaScript object notation (JSON) are the two most common human-readable formats used for data

exchange on the World Wide Web (W3) today. Neither is superior to the other because each is better suited for different use cases. However, the author chose the XML format to create the standard schema and content based on the spreadsheet template and data content worksheets for the following reasons:

- XML can communicate mixed content, that is, its strings contain standard markups that provide flexibility in data mapping.
- World-Wide Web consortium (W3C) recommends the XML standard because of its association with powerful capabilities, such as extensibility, flexibility, reusability, maintainability, and generic, robust syntax for developing specialized markup languages.
- XML is a vendor-neutral platform and language; hence, it is well suited for satisfying multidisciplinary data content requirements.
- The name, attributes, and content model of an XML element are closely related to the class name, properties, and composition association in many use-case documentation.

3.6. Revit Application Interface (APIs)

The Autodesk Revit API allows developers and users to expand an application’s capacity by writing a program or script that adds new functionality to the software. The Revit API authorizes programmers to change BIM elements directly or access data indirectly to perform specialized tasks. The use of the Revit API improves the capacity of workflows and creates building designs through the process outlined as follows:

- Creates add-ins to automate respective tasks in the Autodesk Revit user interface
- Extracts project data for analysis reports
- Enforces project design standards by checking for errors automatically
- Imports external data to create new elements or parameter values
- Integrates other applications, including analysis applications into Revit products
- Enables Autodesk Revit project documentation automatically.

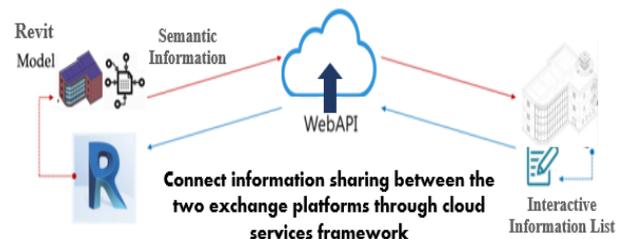


Figure 3. Cloud service framework (WebAPI) of visual model views

The Web API provides an enabling environment for developing hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) services to access user entities such as browsers and tables [32]. The function of the Web API reduces the computational load for

instantly updating the BIM model information for integrated platform users. Figure 3 shows the transmission process between the Revit model information and the unified integrated platform. The model data was uploaded to the cloud space in real-time, and the model information in the cloud was automatically captured during the programming integration phase.

3.6.1. Programming and Development Options

The Revit .NET API [33] allows users to program any .NET compliant languages, including VB.NET, C#, and managed C++. Software development toolkits (SDK) provide extensive .NET code samples and documentation to use the Revit API in Autodesk Revit Architecture / MEP / Structure. The Revit API supports in-process dynamic-link library (DLL) and Microsoft's implementation of a shared library. The two types of DLLs, "External Commands and Applications," support the creation of the Autodesk Revit API.

4. Discussion and Survey Results Analysis

A collaborative BIM working environment (archetype) system for automatically creating the data (shared) model exchange framework was developed and implemented in Autodesk Revit. It utilized the Revit API in C# programming to demonstrate the proposed methodology. Figure 4 shows a collaborative data-sharing environment between the user and the archetype system. The collaborative approach defines a system's ability to communicate, re-use, and share data efficiently without loss, errors, or misinterpretation. This method allows the sharing of information among all project team members. To facilitate a smooth collaboration, each team controls the release of information and data available for project-wide formal access through a shared exchange platform. All these files are accessible from a central location (an exchange platform) in the project folder structure for each team member.



Figure 4. A collaborative platform for a data sharing environment between the user and archetype system

4.1. Validation

To validate and verify the developed framework, a fully assembled collection of design views within the BIM domain

was created. An automated BIM framework was developed to integrate practical material standardization and spreadsheet classification into a BIM platform for data-sharing planning. A novel information-based method, shown in Figure 5, was developed and incorporated with BIM, and the proposed seamless data exchange methodology was realized. The process was accelerated by exporting views in the form of output files for assembly and enhancing graphics using 2D detailing tools within the Autodesk Revit environment. Whenever BIM data were referenced in the project, the project teams ensured that the latest validated data information was accessed directly from the project's shared platform. The input material, system types, and data exchange preference outcomes were inspected to confirm that the automated framework system was competent in supporting the seamless data exchange process.

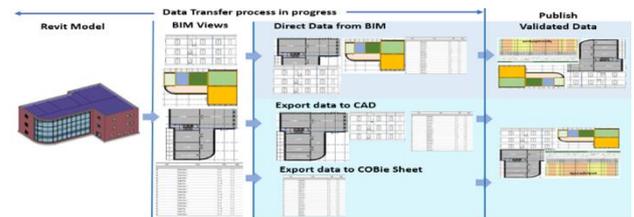


Figure 5. Collection of views sheets within BIM domain for data sharing through standardized platform

4.2. The Use Case

An office building was selected as a case study to test the developed standard. The building shown in Figure 6 consisted of a three-story office, exterior CMU bricks, curtain wall, truss, insulated metal deck (EPDM) roof, single glazed low-E windows, steel bar joist 14"-VCT on concrete, and a precast concrete slab basement. The building model was initially developed using the Autodesk Revit 2022. Various Revit plugins were introduced, including BIM interoperability tools. COBie and the product data template (with an additional introduction of the XML/gbXML export function directly from Autodesk Revit) were enabled using an API and C#. The developed model (incorporated fully with the selected components from Table 1) was launched in Revit to produce the required data exchange protocol. The objective was to ensure that industry-wide practitioners and project teams accessed standardized error-free data that were shared seamlessly.

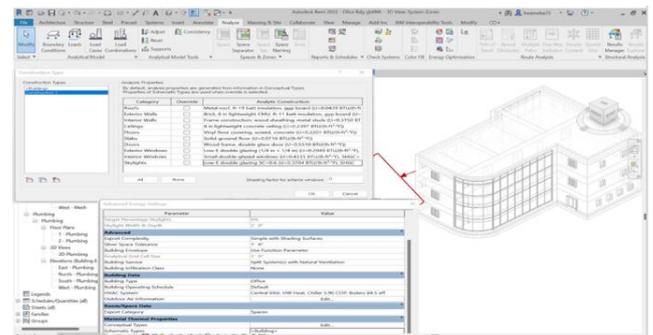


Figure 6. The linked model showing the components in Table 1

The exchange framework system accessed data automatically and seamlessly without the manual effort of a specific project team. The outputs of the automated framework system included a BIM-enabled standardized data exchange protocol showing COBie/PDT streamlined data exchange collaboration, the generated gbXML data sharing procedure, and IFC data extraction/exchange. These data were generated automatically by clicking on the corresponding Revit plugins.

4.2.1. COBie/PDT Schema Development & Data Sharing Process

To effectively implement COBie, the author set up a hypothetical project with contact information, configured project parameters, modified the objects associated with COBie elements to support the COBie requirements, and subsequently exported the data from the Web in COBie format. The author used a case study (Figure 7) to demonstrate the (1) setup, (2) modification, and (3) export processes. There were two approaches to generate COBie data automatically using Autodesk Revit, (1) export IFC or IFC XML from Revit, convert it to an XML file, and subsequently convert it back to an Excel file (Figure 7); (2) create a COBie file directly from Autodesk Revit through the BIM interoperability tool plugin.

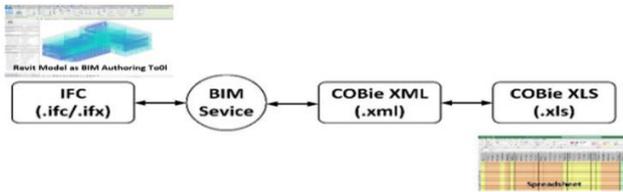


Figure 7. IFC-COBie, data exchange process [33]

The COBie template-setup process involved creating and managing contract records for an individual project team. The modification included organizing revenue rooms and spaces into COBie zones. The identified elements listed in Table 1 were exported to COBie to ensure that the information within the Revit model confirmed the COBie requirements, including automatically populating the required COBie fields, transferring data to appropriate COBie fields, and providing adequately formatted information. Figure 8 shows the project setup and the BIM-based configuration of the COBie worksheets. At this stage, the selection of the COBie component was subject to the relevance and error-free status of each property. The information in the COBie worksheet was defined in terms of design, construction, and post-construction, based on the project data characteristics and the owner’s requirements. Moon et al. [34] indicated that maintenance executed either directly or indirectly in the operation phase was as crucial as that in the design and construction phases. Figure 9 shows the organization and structure of the COBie worksheet configuration employed in this study. The equipment and building envelopes listed in Table 1 were added to the COBie templates during the design and construction phases. The

systems were allocated to “zones” and “spaces” with the required component. The layout processes indicated in Figures 8 and 9 defined the development system that allowed the developed COBie sheets to be assigned as digitized information in a BIM-based domain. Direct input into the BIM (Revit) domain was an important step to transfer and use the report prepared from the design construction stage up to the operation stage.

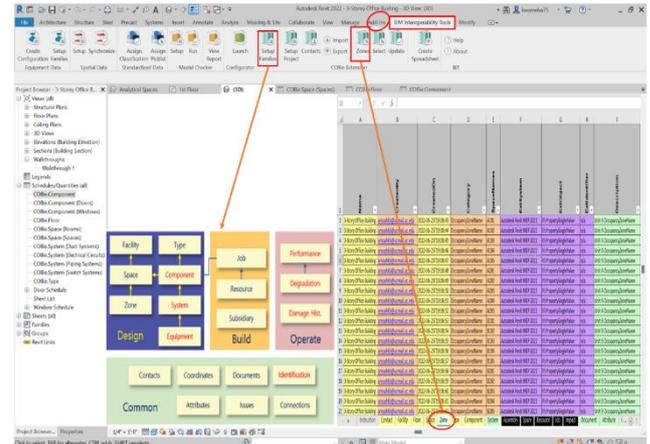


Figure 8. Project setup and configuration of data exchange BIM-based COBie worksheet

The Revit 2022 interface was compatible with an add-on that allowed objects to be displayed in IFC view. Therefore, this research proposed an approach to convert data into properties, permitting imputed COBie data to be displayed in the IFC viewer. The defined method for extracting the COBie data was to include them in the IFC while converting a BIM model to IFC in a Revit domain. The IFC method used in this study was based on the IFC2 X 3 version. This section assumed that the data were input as described.

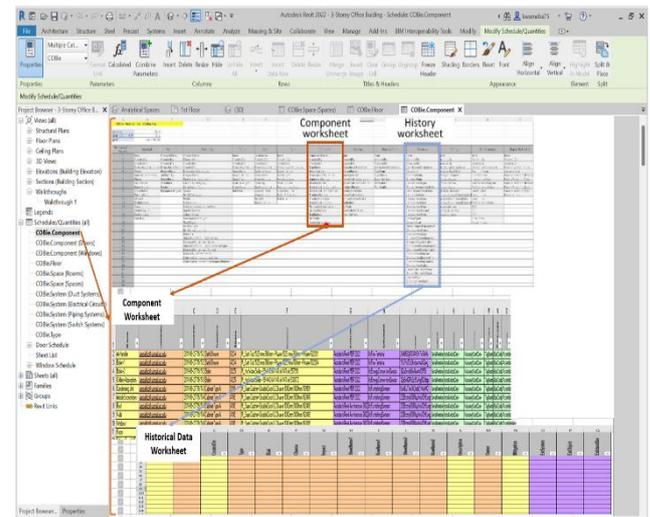


Figure 9. Setup and configuration of data exchange BIM-based COBie schema

Based on the Autodesk Revit Guide (2022), Revit contained four parameters: shared, project, family, and global. A shared parameter was a parameter that was shared

between multiple projects and families. Other parameters required a *.txt file when a shared parameter was created. The parameters were controlled in the project or family environment, according to the described file process. The steps were outlined in Subsection 4.2.1. Generally, defined BIM data were built in a BIM environment in the form of parameters, and COBie data were also positioned and maintained in the condition of a BIM domain and parameters. Additionally, we examined the features of each COBie sheet and ensured that the system naturally received data in connection with the developed parameters. Finally, under export, the COBie worksheets were required to be exported; creating a COBie new sheet was dictated by the phase of the project and whether or not the data needed to be appended to an existing sheet.

4.2.2. The Green Building XML (gbXML) Data Sharing Process

gbXML was developed to enable the transfer of information about a computer aided design (CAD) building [35], making interoperability between the design models and different varieties of engineering analysis tools possible.

gbXML is a deterministic open-source language developed to facilitate information transfer between CAD-based building design files and building energy analysis software tools [36]. The use case (Figure 6) was created using Revit 2022 and the corresponding zones were assigned to the model with a defined core perimeter as a gbXML file. Subsequently, the data inputted in the model were manually added to the generated gbXML file by redefined data-mapping rules, following the contemporary gbXML schema. Although the author covered all the building components listed in Table 1, an essential HVAC (boiler) and a building envelope (exterior wall) system were sufficient to prove the effectiveness of the redefined rules. Figure 10 shows the boiler data and outer wall envelope data in the gbXML file.

```

</Results>
- <Results id="Campus-2306068-1" unit="BTU" startTime="2029-01-01T00:00:00+00:00" resultsType="Energy" timeUnit="Month"
  <Name>Heat Pump Supp.</Name>
  <Description>Energy Utilities - Fuel (all meters) - All Months - Energy By End-Use - Heat Pump Supp.</Description>
  <Value>545345.300</Value> </Surface>
  <Value>483580.800</Value> - <Surface id="aim5261" constructionIdRef="aim0056" surfaceType="ExteriorWall" exposedToSun
  <Value>526129.400</Value> - <AdjacentSpaceId surfaceType="ExteriorWall" spaceIdRef="aim0987"/>
  <Value>492803.700</Value> - <RectangularGeometry>
  <Value>455033.200</Value> <Azimuth>90</Azimuth>
  <Value>410813.200</Value> <Tilt>90</Tilt>
  <Value>409698.900</Value> <Height>1.92592</Height>
  <Value>418965.200</Value> <Width>22.94675</Width>
  <Value>292519.500</Value> - <CartesianPoint>
  <Value>453055.000</Value> <Coordinate>-0.34375000</Coordinate>
  <Value>469747.900</Value> <Coordinate>1.549768996063</Coordinate>
  <Value>526231.200</Value> <Coordinate>13.481479986877</Coordinate>
</Results>
- <Results id="South1-Equip-106-2201006-1" unit="kBtuPerHour" startTime="2029-01-01T00:00:00+00:00"
  <Name>Cooling Capacity</Name>
  <Description>HVAC Systems - Design Parameters - General - Cooling Capacity</Description>
  <Value>4.665</Value>
</Results>
- <Results id="East1-Equip-106-2201008-1" unit="kBtuPerHour" startTime="2029-01-01T00:00:00+00:00"
  <Name>Heating Capacity</Name>
  <Description>HVAC Systems - Design Parameters - General - Heating Capacity</Description>
  <Value>29.730</Value>

```

Figure 10. Boiler data and the exterior walls envelop data in the gbXML file

gbXML supports approximately twenty BIM authoring tools and approximately thirty-five [35] building energy analysis tools [37], and the gbXML file purposely targets thermal and energy-related properties. IFC is comprised of information from design to building operations [38,39]. The gbXML generated a simple implementation and improved interoperability with building energy software

tools. Exporting/sharing gbXML files involved preparing the physical model, defining the building information, and converting data from the BIM model into schemas [40]. We adopted this gbXML conversion process from the interoperability investigation chart used by Chen et al. [40] as shown in Figure 11.

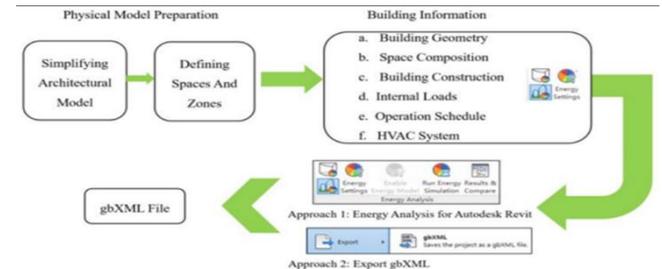


Figure 11. Process of exporting BIM-based information [40]

4.3. Investigating the Use of BIM Software and Standardized Data Exchange Framework

At this stage, the author used an online survey to investigate whether a defined automated data exchange platform through the web supported and advanced a seamless, interoperable BIM-based software solution that could benefit AEC industry stakeholders. The online survey findings were collected from 120 respondents, who were mainly general contractors, owner representatives, site engineers, and superintendents. The objective of the survey was to unravel the benefits and drawbacks of a standardized data-exchange platform to provide easily accessible data sharing among project teams. The survey received feedback from 120 respondents from 205 mail lists. All respondents were well connected and parts of their respective companies' decision-making teams. An average of 75 United States construction companies and 25 Canadian firms, ranging from small, medium, and mega companies were covered. The respondents included general contractors (GCs), architects / designers, civil/structural engineers, construction-related vendor firms, and project managers. The majority of responses came from the GCs/owner's reps, who constituted 25% of the respondents. The architectures / designers constituted 21% of the respondents, civil/structural engineers; 16%, project managers; 19%, construction related vendor firms; 12%, and site superintendents; 7%.

The survey mainly focused on establishing the proportions of structured data exchange platforms used by stakeholders, the benefits and challenges, support from software vendor firms, and the business case for seamless interoperability.

4.3.1. The Survey Results Summary

Concerning the level of BIM usage and its future forecast of growth to develop automated web-based data exchange standards, information management, and applications, the respondents used their respective companies' backgrounds to provide survey feedback. Most respondents thought about the initial cost of purchasing the software instead of life-cycle cost or return on investment (ROI), with a

significant focus on the needs and benefits of the software in their firms. The main question in this section was

Question 1. "What category of software application is used by your company? If other kindly indicate."

This determinant question provided the respondents with a list of 15 software applications and asked them to choose the application their companies used, from the perspectives of GCs and software vendors. The respondents were also given the option of selecting an alternative software application. Figure 12a shows the combined response for the software primarily used. The main applications identified were Autodesk Revit for design and collaboration. Some GCs used other BIM-based software programmes.

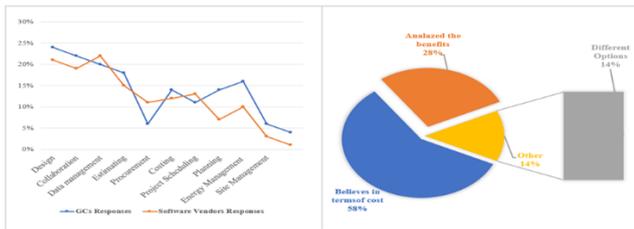


Figure 12. a. Categories of software mostly used in response to the question; b. Management's attitude on new products and products currently available

Figure 12b shows that 58% of the GCs/Owners reps thought of the initial cost, including life-cycle cost. Alternatively, 28% of the respondents preferred to analyze the benefits of the new software for ROI rather than an advancement over a sustained period. The remaining 14% of the respondents chose a substitute option. The GCs agreed with the assertion that the size of the companies was the reason for the low score on using a standardized data-exchange platform in the firms. Nonetheless, the overall sample indicated further investment in web-based automated data exchange technologies in the foreseeable future.

The main question to buttress this assertion was framed **"Would you agree whether or not the high concentration of company size is generally identified as the reason for the structured data exchange platform? Kindly indicate your answer?"** This inclusive, open-ended question explored whether automated data exchange was a vital issue for a low-level exchange data platform. The respondents showed varied responses. Table 3 lists the responses to the statement that the concentration of minor-to-medium size AEC industries was the reason for the low interest in investing in the standardized data exchange platform. The responses to the question reveal that the 52% GCs and 22% software-related vendor viewed this as a reason (30% no opinion). A supporting question entreated the respondents to determine the reason for their responses. Table 3 and Figure 13 show the percent of participants who endorsed each opinion. Figure 14 shows the concept behind the company's low patronage of defined data exchange systems.

The author addressed whether the software development firms develop all-inclusive products and applications for

data interoperability for all sizes of company markets? The survey requested vendor firms to indicate whether they had found small-to medium-sized construction firms as a niche for their software products. The primary response confirmed a 65% assurance that firms would continue to provide software for small/medium construction companies.

Table 3. Company sizes are the reason behind the low developing a structured data exchange platform

Opinion	General contractor	Vendor firms	Overall
Strongly agree	11%	12%	12%
Agree	52%	20%	36%
No opinion	22%	36%	29%
Disagree	13%	28%	27%
Strongly disagree	0%	4%	2%

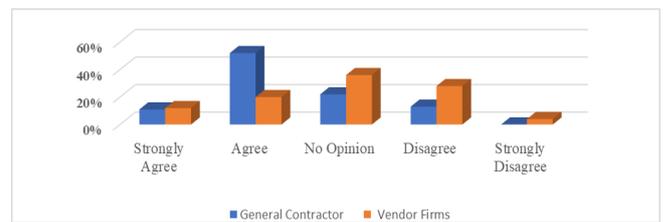


Figure 13. Opinion and response of the GCs and software vendors

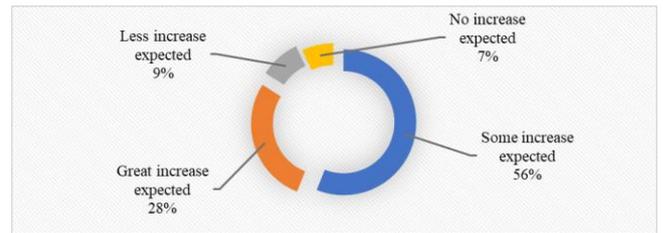


Figure 14. Quantitative analysis of the company's sizes as a reason for low patronage of systemized data exchange protocol

The question of all-inclusive software development was framed as **"How is your firm's involvement in the development of the all-inclusive software application that will support all types of data transfer in a seeable future?"** The question investigated the market's features/spending trend on a seamless data-exchange platform in the future (five years). The resulting capital market expenditure expected by both vendors and firms over the next five years is shown in Figure 14.

The perceived roadblocks that need to be overcome by mini- to mega-size companies before adopting a structured BIM-based data exchange framework is a reality in the AEC industry. The respondents provided diverse opinions about their perceived challenges that prevent most companies from adhering to or adopting a standardized data exchange protocol among team members.

The roadblocks and their corresponding overall rankings are listed in Table 4. Figure 15 shows the interrelationship between the reviews from vendor firms and GCs, as listed in Table 4. From the review, the overall rank for "lack of integration and interoperability of software" was the highest. The GCs expressed a similar opinion: the second option

“companies not possessing adequate software operation capabilities”. The lowest-ranked roadblock was the “disjointed vendor service and commitment.”

Table 4. Summarized roadblocks for adopting a standardized BIM-based platform for the data-exchange protocol

Roadblocks	General contractors	Vendor firms	Overall ranking
Lack of knowledge or awareness.	14	8	11
Companies do not possess adequate software operation capabilities.	11	7	9
Difficulties in attracting expert users.	9	7	7
Lack of dedicated team/employees to be trained.	8	2	5
Concern for total ownership cost	12	4	8
Lack of integration and interoperability of software.	11	13	12
Lack of software application performance.	3	5	4
Disjointed vendor service and commitments.	2	3	2

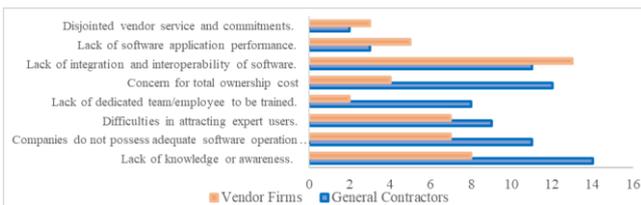


Figure 15. Companies’ involvement in developing the use of data exchange for all-inclusive application in the next five years

4.3.2. Experts Opinion on Advocating for Integrated BIM-Based Data Exchange via Web

This section presents the interviews with 25 subject-matter experts on how to significantly improve value, schedule, cost, and carbon reduction by applying an

integrated data exchange process that can be rapidly shared among project teams through web-based BIM software. Most experts suggested the modification or elimination of the old methods of importing all data into one drive/drop box/desktop system. They supported the idea of a new system based on CAD-BIM integration (with an extended connection through an automated platform) to facilitate automatic linking with other applications. The interview questions centered on the topics such as standard business practice for data exchange, mode of integrated agreement, new technology adoption, the relevance of web-based data exchange, and the value of using an Internet platform for estimating (4D) and scheduling (5D) and building energy performance simulation software. With end-users in mind, the author addressed the critical issue of developing a standardized information exchange format (for systemized building data) that could contribute to information exchange more efficiently throughout the building lifecycle. An ideal solution includes interconnecting diverse applications using an intermediate repository platform that permitted different applications to interoperate and exchange information openly. Figure 16 and Table 5 show the results and interview questions that investigated experts' preferences for advancing and promoting a standardized BIM-based data exchange protocol. Figure 17 shows the distribution of expert opinions on whether open standard exchange processes (IFC or XML) were more transferable.

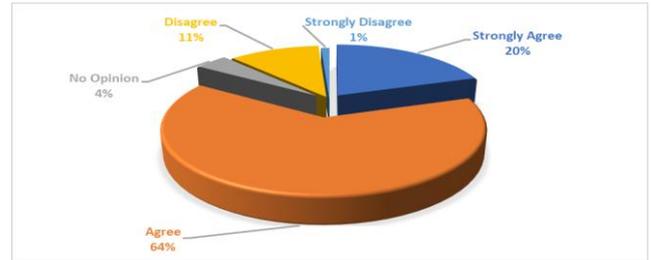


Figure 16. Subject-matter experts’ preferences towards open standard data exchange protocols

Table 5. Advancing BIM-based data exchange standards in the AEC industry

Increasing interoperability standards	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The market is increasingly demanding that open standards be more broadly applied to BIM	20%	64%	4%	11%	1%
Viable software interoperability requires the acceptance of an open data model.	33%	42%	16%	9%	0%
Within a design project, there is little need to share all aspects of the design between project participants.	26%	32%	1%	41%	0%
Multidisciplinary project teams that share tools and information achieve better results than using traditional applications.	19%	65%	9%	7%	0%
With open-sourced BIM, designers can plug into an existing variety of typologies, systems, and subsystems.	14%	44%	34%	8%	0%

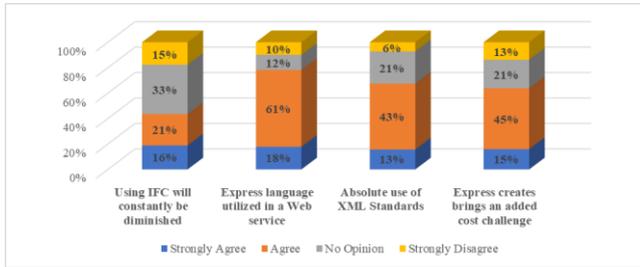


Figure 17. Subject Matter experts' preferences of exchanging open standards (IFC-IFC XML)

4.3.3. Limitations of the Case Study

Autodesk Revit is not equipped with a developed individual XML document web service connection; hence, significant amount of data was lost through the web, such as the data on designing and analyzing the energy efficiency requirement for the building. This exercise had to be conducted separately in the cloud through green building studio (GBS). The 4D and 5D features also required additional plug-ins and IFC to exchange data. A great possibility existed for using web-based services to seamlessly exchange data and presenting the end-user with the ability to activate the information sharing through a defined web application platform. This system permitted the project team to access all the necessary tasks traced to a single interface and exchange the rate of exchanging data between BIM applications. Table 6 lists the advantages and performance standards between the known traditional project stakeholders' collaboration and the novel BIM-based web data exchange process.

5. Conclusions

To embrace interoperability, The AEC industry requires a standardized data exchange structure that is accessible to all disciplines. The importance of a standardized exchange system to advance interoperability was highlighted throughout the survey and discussions were conducted with

subject matter experts on the major challenges faced by the industry. The questionnaire and case study analysis identified a standardized information exchange framework as a mechanism to enable collaboration through W3 technologies. Web-based services supported the service-oriented architecture and geographic information technologies using web feature services and have successfully integrated BIM data. Using BIM and web-based services to support the early design, planning, and execution of tasks provided a structure for allowing multiple project teams and experts to seamlessly and simultaneously access different applications. The shared exchange platform demonstrated in the case study underscored the real-time collaboration and economic benefits of using BIM-based web services.

From the literature, the author selected XML as a markup language designed for learning, writing, and interpreting data efficiently. The web (Internet) method to access relevant BIM data and validate model views was exchanged in separate batches and provided a process for sharing data. Similarly, the IFC-XML and automated equipment information exchange (AEIx) experiments exhibited differences between the schemas and the structures. The AElx schema contained more details than that of IFC-related XML; however, the AElx schema focused only on technical information as compared to that of IFC-XML, which provided information on the entire building. The experts' opinions from the survey favored using XML data schema. This was because it provided adequate integration of web services with BIM. Moreover, the experts agreed on a centralized web-based database as the leading platform for developing standardized exchanging data between systems. The case study identified three main exchange formats: direct links incorporating APIs to extract data, proprietary exchange formats for interfaces purposely developed for a company's applications, and public product versions (IFC, text file, and XML). This advantage allowed the initiation of exchange processes without manually manipulating the source code.

Table 6. Summarized findings of the case study and performance measures

Performance measures	Conventional standalone model data exchange	Web-based BIM system involving the use of XML for data exchange
Strengthened project decision making.	The design/planning collaboration is undertaken through stand-alone applications before being uploaded to the system.	The capability to analyze information at the initial phase through the web enabled each assumption to be reviewed and resolved earlier.
Enhanced interdisciplinary coordination/virtual problem resolution.	Coordination between different disciplines is at a slower pace through the traditional method than web-based BIM.	With access to the project in real-time through the web the potential exists for project team to coordinate on an open platform at every level of the project.
Boost communication and collaboration among project stakeholders.	The traditional methods of using standalone or proprietary data exchange systems have been consistent but new software's lack the technical ability interface without additional plug-ins.	BIM server model allows for open and instant collaboration through the Internet (web services).
Improved standardization process.	Most standalone applications used in the case study was to IFC 4x2 standardization, which streamline the exchanging of documents.	Both BIM and web-based features are based on standards for data interchange. The options for saving and importing data that is standardized are always present.

This study used an experimental case study project to test the interdependence of the data exchange processes. The interoperability experiments were conducted by developing and extracting the COBie via IFC through the Autodesk Revit domain and generating a gbXML file (by redefining the data mapping rules and observing the contemporary gbXML schema procedure). The key contribution of the case study was underlining the ability of the BIM-based standardized data exchange platform to define data in the early stage of a project. However, the results demonstrated typical data exchange challenges, such as varying component types, increasing fill size, model misrepresentation, and property loss. Throughout the survey and case study analysis, it was found that an undefined model presented more interoperability issues. The biggest problem lied in the relationship between the components from the viewpoint of the test indicator. For such data exchange integration challenges, the causes were summarized as follows: (1) data exchange issues such as data loss and misrepresentation existed when software tools imported IFC models created by other software tools. This was a result of semantic differences; (2) the domain-specific software tool correctly demonstrated information from its own domain while information from other disciplines could be lost or misrepresented by software. This was owing to the lack of related knowledge in the internal data schema such as object type and geometric representation.

DISCLOSURE

All data, models, and code generated or used during the study appear in the submitted article. The author had no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Ren and J. Zhang (2021), "A new framework to address BIM interoperability in the AEC domain from technical and process dimensions," *Advances in Civil Engineering.*, vol. 2021, Article ID 8824613, 17.
- [2] Schnabel, M. A., 2020, Cutting Edge: 47th International Conference of the Architectural Science Association, pp. 365–374.
- [3] A. Alnaggar and M. Pitt, "Towards a conceptual framework to manage BIM/COBie asset data using a standard project management methodology," *Journal of Facilities Management.*, vol. 17, 2018.
- [4] B. Daniotti, C. M. Bolognesi, S. Lupica Spagnolo, A. Pavan, M. Signorini, S. Ciuffreda, C. Mirarchi, M. N. Lucky, B. Andersson, P. Andersson et al. "An interoperable BIM-based toolkit for efficient renovation in buildings," *Buildings.*, vol. 11, p. 271, 2021.
- [5] J. Wong, X. Wang, H. Li, G. Chan, H. Li, "A review of cloud-based BIM technology in the construction sector," *J Inform Tech Construct.*, vol. 19, pp. 281–291, 2014.
- [6] W. Wu and R. Issa, "Leveraging cloud-BIM for LEED automation," *J Inform Tech Construct.*, vol. 17, pp. 367–384, 2012.
- [7] K. Afsari, C. Eastman, D. Sheldon, "Building information modeling data interoperability for Cloud-based collaboration: Limitations and opportunities," *International Journal of Architectural Computing.*, vol. 15, pp. 187–202, 2012.
- [8] Autodesk white paper (2016), "Improving Building Design Project Collaboration using openBIM Data Exchange Standards".
- [9] L. Sanhudo, N. M. M. Ramos, J. Poças Martins, R. M. S. F. Almeida, E. Barreira, M. L. Simões, and V. Cardoso, "Building information modeling for energy retrofitting – A review," *Renew. Sust. Energ. Rev.*, vol. 89, pp. 249–260, 2018.
- [10] R. Vanlande, C. Nicolle, and C. Cruz, "IFC and building lifecycle management," *Automation in Construction.*, vol. 18, pp. 70–78, 2008.
- [11] C. Eastman, P. Teicholz, R. Sacks, K. Liston, *BIM Handbook: A Guide to Building Information Modelling*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- [12] W. Shen, Q. Hao, H. Mak, J. Neelamkavil, H. Xie, J. Dickinson, R. Thomas, A. Pardasani, H. Xue, "Systems integration and collaboration in architecture, engineering, construction, and facilities management: a review," *Adv. Eng. Inform.*, vol. 24, pp. 196–207, 2010. doi: 10.1016/j.aei.2009.09.00.
- [13] BIEG (2020). BIM Interoperability Expert Group (BIEG) Report. Construction Innovation HUB. [Online]. Available: https://www.cdcb.cam.ac.uk/files/cih_bim_interoperability_expert_group_report_april_2020_final_wm_removed.Pdf.
- [14] Standard 90 Standards Coordinating Committee (1990). IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology (IEEE Std 610.12-1990). New York, NY: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
- [15] Y. N. Bahar, C. Pere, J. Landrieu, and C. Nicolle, "A thermal simulation tool for building and its interoperability through the Building Information Modelling (BIM) platform. Buildings," vol. 3, pp. 380–398, 2013. doi: 10.3390/buildings3020380.
- [16] S. Kumar, "Interoperability between Building Information Models (BIM) and energy analysis programs," University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 2008.
- [17] Moon, H. J., Choi, M. S., Kim, S. K., and Ryu, S. H., 2011, Case studies for the evaluation of interoperability between a BIM-based Architectural model and building performance analysis program., in *Proceedings of Building Simulation 2011: 12th conference of International Building Performance Simulation Association*, Sydney, NSW, 14–16.
- [18] Building SMART. (2010). IFC certification 2.0 workflow CV. <https://standards.buildingsmart.org/documents/bSIIFCCertification2-0WorkflowCV-V2.0Draft1.1.pdf>, Last accessed on 24 August 2020.
- [19] Lee, Y. C. (2015). Rule logic and its validation framework of model view definitions for building information modeling.

<https://smartech.gatech.edu/bitstream/handle/1853/54430/lee-dissertation-2015.pdf?sequence=1&isallowed=y>,
Last accessed on 4 June 2018.

- [20] Divin, N.V. (2020). BIM by using Revit API and Dynamo. A review; AlfaBuild; Volume 14 Article No 1404. doi: 10.34910/ALF.14.4.
- [21] Y.-P. Ma, "Improved Interaction of BIM Models for Historic Buildings with a Game Engine Platform," *Appl. Sci.* 2022., vol. 12, p. 945, 2020.
- [22] Z. Alwan, D. Greenwood, and B. Gledson, "Rapid LEED evaluation performed with BIM based sustainability analysis on a virtual construction project," *Construction Innovation Information Process Management.*, vol. 15, pp. 134–150, 2015.
- [23] S. Azhar, W. A. Carlton, D. Olsen, and I. Ahmad, "Building information modeling for sustainable design and LEED® rating analysis," *Autom. Constr.ation in Construction.*, vol. 20, 217–224, 2011.
- [24] T. Biswas and R. Krishnamurti, "Data sharing for sustainable building assessment," *International Journal of Architectural Computing.*, vol. 10, pp. 555–574, 2012.
- [25] B., Ilhan and H. Yaman, "Green building assessment tool (GBAT) for integrated BIM based design decisions," *Automation in Construction.*, vol. 70, pp. 26–37, 2016.
- [26] F. Jalaei and A. Jrade, "An automated BIM model to conceptually design, analyze, simulate, and assess sustainable building projects," *Journal of Construction Engineering.*, 2014, 21, 2014.
- [27] F. Jalaei and A. Jrade, "Integrating building information modeling (BIM) and LEED system at the conceptual design stage of sustainable buildings," *Sustainable Cities and Society.*, vol. 18, pp. 95–107, 2015.
- [28] S. M. Raffee, M. S. A. Karim, & Z. Hassan, "Building sustainability assessment framework based on building information modelling," *ARNP : Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences.*, vol. 11, pp. 5380–5384, 2016.
- [29] W. Wu and R. R. A. Issa, "Leveraging cloud-BIM for LEED automation," *Electronic Journal of Information Technology in Construction.*, vol. 17, pp. 367–384, 2012.
- [30] T. H. Nguyen, S. H. Toroghi, and F. Jacobs, "Automated green building rating system for building designs. *Journal of Architectural Engineering.*" vol. 22, 2016. <https://doi.org/>.
- [31] J. K.-W. Wong and K.-L. Kuan, "Implementing 'BEAM Plus' for BIM-based sustainability analysis," *Automation in Construction.*, vol. 44, pp. 163–175, 2014.
- [32] Autodesk Revit SDK (2009) <http://usa.autodesk.com/adsk/se rvlet/index?siteID= 123112& id=2484975>.
- [33] William East (2007). <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA4919 32.pdf> Construction Operations Building Information Exchange (COBIE).
- [34] H. S. Moon, J. S. Won, and J. Y. Shin, "Development of IFC Standard for Securing Interoperability of BIM Data for Port Facilities," *J. KIBIM.*, vol. 10, pp. 9–22, 2020.
- [35] Roth, S., (2010). Using Green Building XML (gbXML) for Sustainable Building Design. Retrieved from: <https://geospatial.blogs.com/geospatial/2010/01/using-green-building-xml-gbxml-for-sustainable-building-design.html>.
- [36] Green Building XML (gbXML) Schema Inc. (2018) About gbXML: some background info and the organizations involved. [Online].
- [37] Green Building XML (gbXML) Schema Inc. (2018) Software list: software tools that integrate with gbXML. [Online]. Available: http://www.gbxml.org/Software_Tools_that_Support_GreenBuildingXMLgbXM.
- [38] Green Building XML (gbXML) Schema Inc. (2018) What is the difference between IFC and gbXML? [Online]. Available: <http://community.gbxml.org/forums/topic/what-is-the-difference-between-ifc-and-gbxml>.
- [39] S. Chen, R. Jin, and M. Alam, "Investigation of interoperability between Building Information Modelling (BIM) and Building Energy Simulation (Bes)," *International Review of Applied Sciences and Engineering.*, vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 137–144, 2018.