RAVA3PRO - MEP

Finnish national requirements for MEP IFC models

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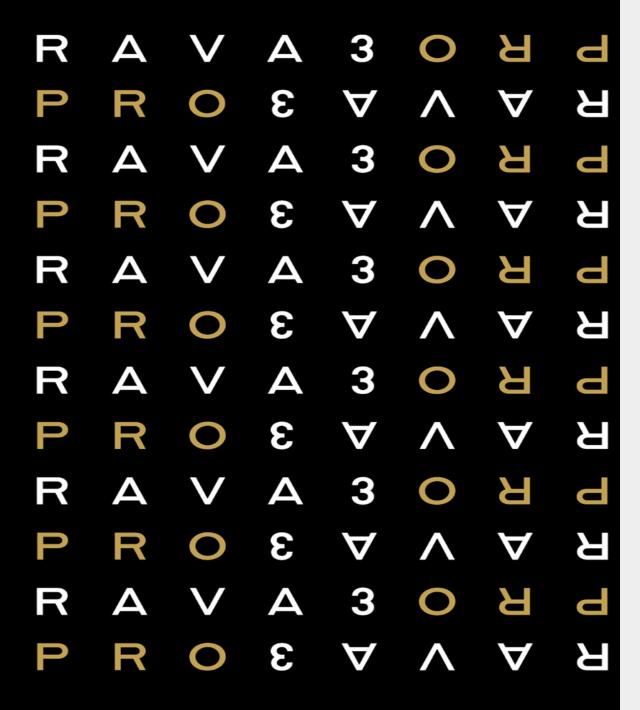
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My areas of responsibility are the development of MEP design environments and the transfer of designer information using IFC data models. I am pleased to have been able to participate in the development of the national standardization method for the identification of IFC building objects and systems in the RAVA3Pro development project, where my area of responsibility is MEP.

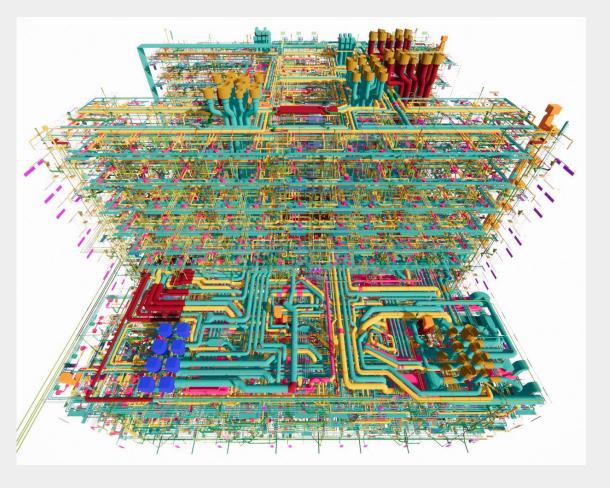


Granlund specializes in the real estate and construction sectors. Granlund is the Finnish market leader in MEP design and have over 1.000 customers and partners in more than 30 countries. Granlund is also part of Integrated Hospital Design Alliance Group and has over two million square meters of designed hospital space, and over 180 hospital designers. Granlund is also pioneer for Digital Twin development and using BIM in FM. Granlund has also Granlund Manager software for FM.

- 1. Current situation of MEP IFC models
- 2. Nomenclatures for MEP objects
- 3. Nomenclatures for MEP system types
- 4. Property sets / Properties based on MEP object and system type nomenclatures
- 5. Interpretations of regulations and scalable inspection rules for building permits
 - Based on national MEP requirements (nomenclatures and property sets)
- 6. Results
 - HVAC IFC model example
 - buildingSMART Data Dictionary HVAC system type example
- 7. Summary



1. Current situation of MEP IFC models



- Modeling is done widely and the geometry of the models is at a good level.
- The data is not nationally standardized and cannot be trusted.
 - Different companies/designers produce IFC models with different data structure and data content.
- Objects or system types are not recognizable on a larger scale.
- Separate requirements for data may be set for each project.
- In general, IFC models are not comparable.

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What should be done?

Sets requirements for the information structure and information content of the designer's data.

- Objects/devices must be clearly identifiable.
- System types must be clearly identifiable.
- The data structure must be standardized for the data defined by the designer.

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2. Nomenclatures for MEP objects

T-LVI-03	PUTKISTOLAITTEET	
T-LVI-03-01	VENTTIILIT - ESISÄÄDETTÄVÄT	
T-LVI-03-01-001	Linjasäätöventtiili	LSV
T-LVI-03-01-002	Patteriventtiili	TV
T-LVI-03-01-999	MUU - Venttiilit - esisäädettävät	ei tunnusta
T-LVI-03-02	VENTTIILIT - TOIMILAITTEELLISET	
T-LVI-03-02-001	Moottoriventtiili	FV
T-LVI-03-02-002	Magneettiventtiili	MV
T-LVI-03-02-003	Paineensäätöventtiili - moduloiva	PSVM
T-LVI-03-02-999	MUU - Venttiilit - toimilaitteellliset	ei tunnusta
T-LVI-03-03	VENTTIILIT	
T-LVI-03-03-001	Sulkuventtiili	SV
T-LVI-03-03-002	Sulkuventtiili - pääsulku	SVPS
T-LVI-03-03-003	Huoltosulkuventtiili	HSV
T-LVI-03-03-004	Varoventtiili	VV
T-LVI-03-03-005	Paineensäätöventtiili	PSV
T-LVI-03-03-006	Ylivirtausventtiili	YVV
T-LVI-03-03-007	Vakiopaineventtiili	VPV
T-LVI-03-03-008	Yksisuuntaventtiili	YSV
T-LVI-03-03-009	Sekoitusventtiili	SEV
T-LVI-03-03-010	Tyhjöventtiili	TYHV
T-LVI-03-03-011	Höyryventtiili	HV
T-LVI-03-03-012	Paisuntaventtiili	PVE
T-LVI-03-03-013	Uimuriventtiili	UIV
T-LVI-03-03-014	Venttiiliasema - modulaarinen	VAM
T-LVI-03-03-015	Energiaventtiili	EV
T-LVI-03-03-016	Aluelaukaisuventtiili	ALV

- Each object from the MEP model must be able to be identified in a standardized way.
- The recognizability of objects is solved by the national list of common names.
- The Common name feature tells you in clear Finnish, in terms understood by all construction professionals, what each object represents.
- It is worth standardizing the common abbreviations for the objects at the same time, because they are used a lot in plans.
- Generic name level is a requirement. The hierarchy is only to facilitate the work of the information feeder.
- The coverage of IFC entities and enumerations is weak for this purpose (7%).

2. Nomenclatures for MEP objects 2/2

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ISO 16739-1:2018

(LIVE EXAMPLE) Nomenclature: HVAC objects

HVAC-OBJECT

CODE (level 1) GROUP CODE (level 2) SUBGROUP CODE (level 3) COMMON NAME ABBREVIATION

T-LVI-05	VIEMÄRIPUTKISTOLAITTEET	
T-LVI-05-01	KAIVOT JA SÄILIÖT	
T-LVI-05-01-001	Lattiakaivo	LK
T-LVI-05-01-002	Kuivakaivo	KLK
T-LVI-05-01-003	Sadevesikattokaivo	SVKK
T-LVI-05-01-004	Parvekekaivo	PAK
T-LVI-05-01-005	Kurakaivo	KUKA
T-LVI-05-01-006	Jätevesikaivo	JVK
T-LVI-05-01-007	Jäteveden tarkastuskaivo	JVTK
T-LVI-05-01-008	Tarkastusputki	TP
T-LVI-05-01-009	Sadevesikaivo	SVK
T-LVI-05-01-010	Sadeveden tarkastuskaivo	SVTK
T-LVI-05-01-011	Perusvesikaivo	PVK
T-LVI-05-01-012	Näytteenottokaivo	NOK
T-LVI-05-01-013	Sulkuventtiilikaivo	SVKV

IFC 4 ADD2 TC1

not definable	not definable	not definable	STUS
not definable	not definable	not definable	UNNIS
IFC Entity	IFC Object Type	IFC Enumeration	리

not definable	not definable	not definable	
not definable	not definable	not definable	
IfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	FLOORWASTE	NO
lfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	FLOORWASTE	NO
lfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	ROOFDRAIN	YES
IfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	FLOORWASTE	NO
IfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	FLOORWASTE	NO
lfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	MANHOLE	NO
IfcDistributionChamberElement	IfcDistributionChamberElementType	INSPECTIONCHAMBER	NO
IfcDistributionChamberElement	IfcDistributionChamberElementType	INSPECTIONCHAMBER	NO
IfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	MANHOLE	NO
IfcDistributionChamberElement	IfcDistributionChamberElementType	INSPECTIONCHAMBER	NO
IfcWasteTerminal	IfcWasteTerminalType	MANHOLE	NO
IfcDistributionChamberElement	IfcDistributionChamberElementType	INSPECTIONCHAMBER	NO
IfcDistributionChamberElement	IfcDistributionChamberElementType	VALVECHAMBER	YES

COMMON NAMES TOTAL
CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY IFC
CAN BE IDENTIFIED BY IFC
HIT RATE (IFC versus Actual need)

443 413 30 6,8 %



3. Nomenclatures for MEP system types

-LVI	LVI-JÄRJESTELMÄT	
J-LVI-01	LÄMMITYSJÄRJESTELMÄT	
J-LVI-01-01	Lämmitys - patteri	L
J-LVI-01-02	Lämmitys - ilmanvaihto	LIV
J-LVI-01-03	Lämmitys - lattialämmitys	LL
J-LVI-01-04	Lämmitys - säteilypaneeli	LSP
J-LVI-01-05	Lämmitys - palkki	LP
J-LVI-01-06	Lämmitys - puhallinkonvektori	LPK
J-LVI-01-07	Lämmitys - kaukolämpö	KL
J-LVI-01-08	Lämmitys - aluelämpö	AL
J-LVI-01-09	Lämmitys - siirto	LSI
J-LVI-01-10	Lämmitys - lämpöpumppu	LLP
J-LVI-01-11	Lämmitys - lämmöntalteenotto	LTO
J-LVI-01-12	Lämmitys - kattila	KA
J-LVI-01-13	Lämmitys - sulanapito	LSPT
J-LVI-01-14	Lämmitys - sulatus - ilmanjäähdytin	SIJ
J-LVI-01-15	Lämmitys - aurinkolämpökeräin	LALK
J-LVI-01-99	MUU - Lämmitysjärjestelmät ei tunnusta	
J-LVI-02	YHDISTETYT LÄMMITYS- JA JÄÄHDYTYSJÄRJESTELMÄT	
J-LVI-02-01	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - lattialämmitys ja -viilennys	LJLL
J-LVI-02-02	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - säteilypaneeli	LISP
J-LVI-02-03	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - palkki	LJP
J-LVI-02-04	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - puhallinkonvektori	LJPK
J-LVI-02-05	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - siirto	LISI
J-LVI-02-06	Lämmitys ja jäähdytys - lämpöpumppu	LJLP
J-LVI-02-99	MUU - Yhdistetyt lämmitys- ja jäähdytysjärjestelmät	ei tunnusta
J-LVI-03	KÄYTTÖVESIJÄRJESTELMÄT	
J-LVI-03-01	Käyttövesi - kylmävesi	KV
J-LVI-03-02	Käyttövesi - lämminvesi	LV
J-LVI-03-03	Käyttövesi - lämminkiertovesi	LVK
J-LVI-03-99	MUU - Käyttövesijärjestelmät	ei tunnusta



- The names of the systems cannot be standardized nationally, because they always have project-specific needs.
- With a national listing of permitted values for system types, the recognizability of the systems is resolved.
- It is worth standardizing the common abbreviations for the system types at the same time, because they are used a lot in plans.
- System type name level is a requirement. The hierarchy is only to facilitate the work
 of the information feeder.
- The coverage of IFC entities and enumerations is weak for this purpose (4%).

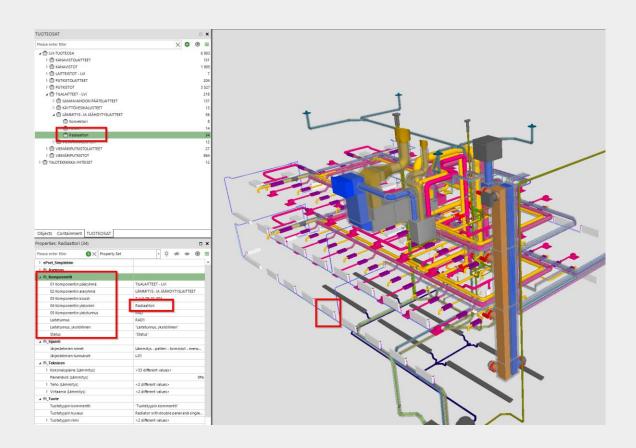
2. Nomenclatures for MEP system types 2/2

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(LIVE EXAMPLE) Nomenclature: HVAC system types

CODE (level 1)	SYSTEM DISCIPLINE		not definable	not definable	not definable
CODE (level 2)	SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION		not definable	not definable	not definable
CODE (level 3)	SYSTEM TYPE	Abbrev. (Type)	IFC Entity	IFC Object Type	IFC Enumeration
J-LVI	HVAC SYSTEMS		not definable	not definable	not definable
J-LVI-01	HEATING SYSTEMS		not definable	not definable	not definable
J-LVI-01-01	Heating - Radiator	L	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-02	Heating - Ventilation	LIV	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-03	Heating - Underfloor	LL	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-04	Heating - Panel	LSP	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-05	Heating - Chilled Beam	LP	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-06	Heating - Fan Coil Unit	LPK	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING
J-LVI-01-07	Heating - District Heating	KL	IfcDistributionSystem	no object type for this entity	HEATING

4. Property sets / Properties based on MEP object and system type nomenclatures



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4. Property sets / Properties based on MEP object and system type nomenclatures 1/2

- It is very logical that we define the data structure based on the common names of the objects.
 - (MEP Object nomenclature)
- In some case we need extra definition from system type nomenclature.

Example: Object common name = Pipe

System classification = Domestic hot water

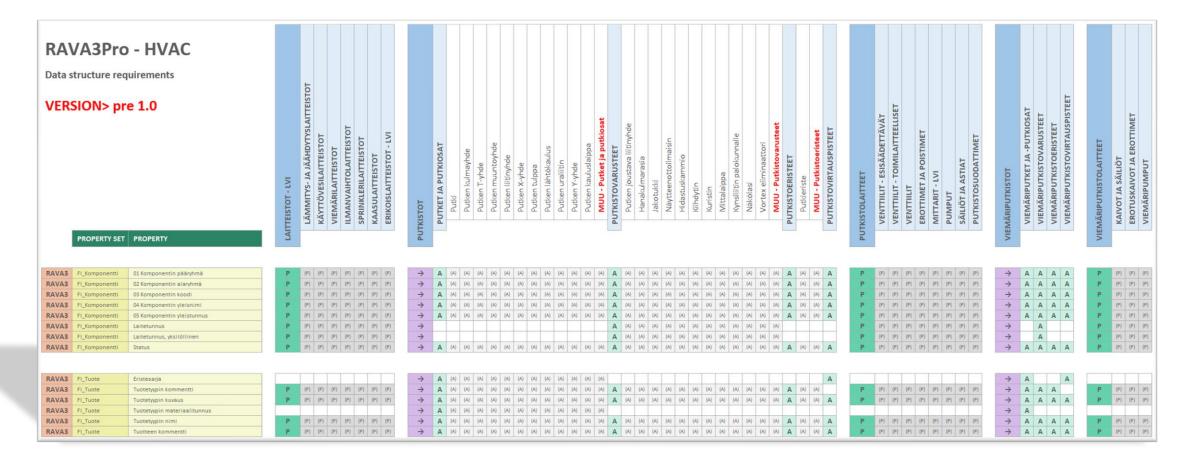
Both are needed when setting requirements for the flow rate of the domestic hot water pipe.

(Must be property for certain types of pipes only)

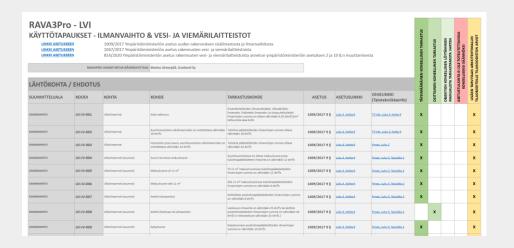
4. Property sets / Properties based on MEP object and system type nomenclatures 2/2

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(LIVE EXAMPLE) HVAC Property Sets / Properties



5. Interpretations of regulations and scalable building permit review rules



5. Interpretations of regulations and scalable building permit review rules 1/2

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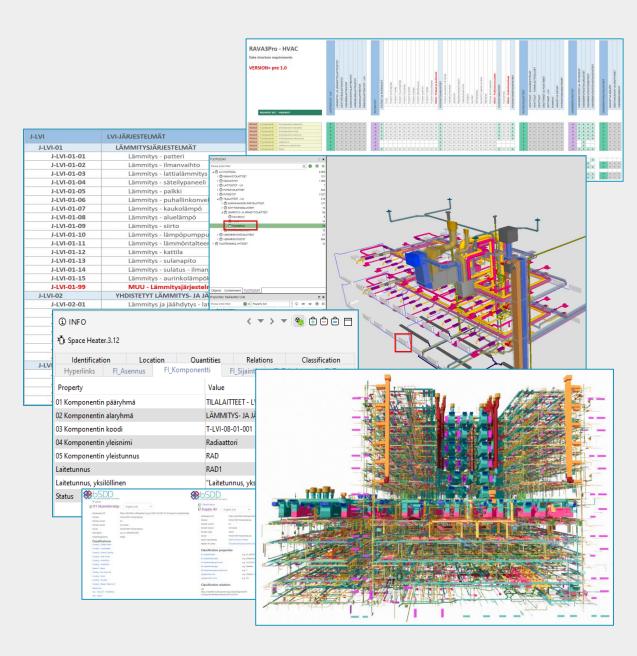
- List of regulations that can be checked from the IFC model.
 - Some are fully checked and some only partially (but still easier to locate from the model)
- List of documented checking and review rules (90 unique use cases).
 - Every common name of objects, system type names and data structure need to match requirements.
 - These can be distributed to the designer in advance.
 - This means that potential problem areas are brought to the fore.
 - Allmost all MEP review rules need also standardized space type values (national nomenclature).

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(EXAMPLE) Use case: Building - Outdoor air at least 0,35 (dm³/s)/m²

- Every HVAC outdoor air terminals (by object nomenclature).
- Volumetric flow from standardized property.
- Architect IFC model spaces, which one of those are "true spaces" (not, for example, gross area spaces). National space type nomenclature needed here.
- 1. Calculate total floor surface area from correct ARCH spaces.
- 2. Calculate total volumetric flow from correct HVAC objects.
- 3. Divide the total airflow by total floor area.
- 4. Compare the result to minimum value (regulation 0,35 (dm³/s)/m²)

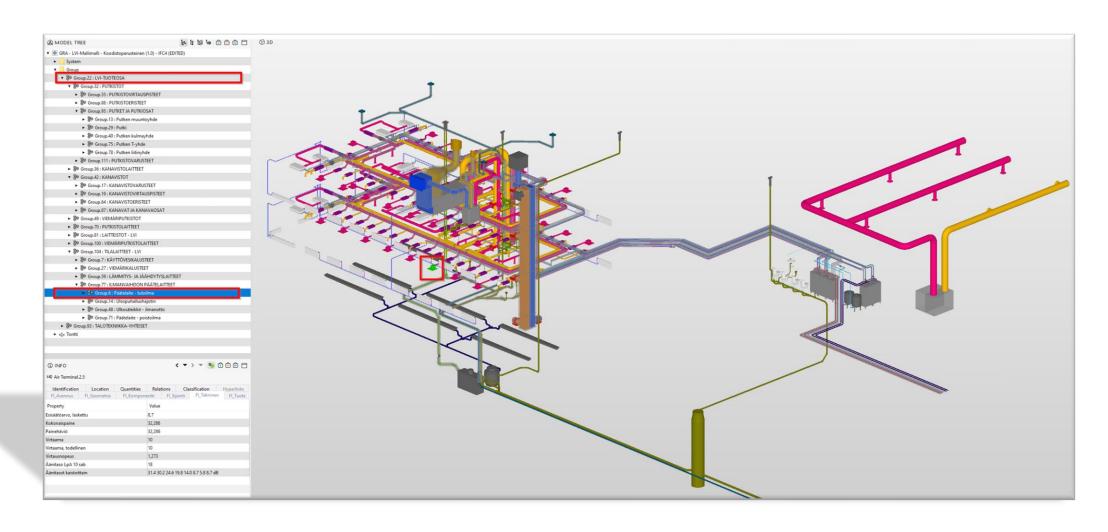
6. Results



2. Results 1/2

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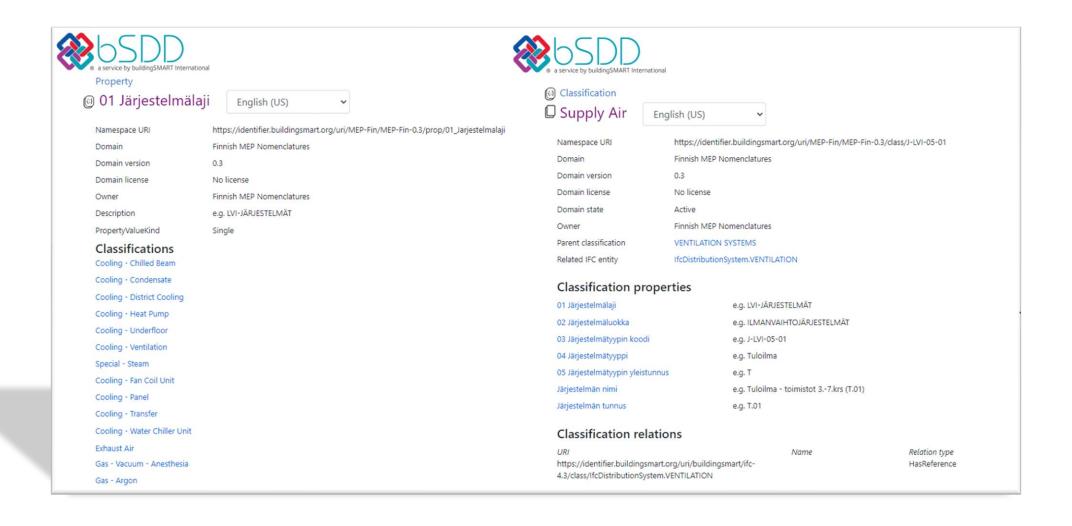
(LIVE EXAMPLE) HVAC IFC model



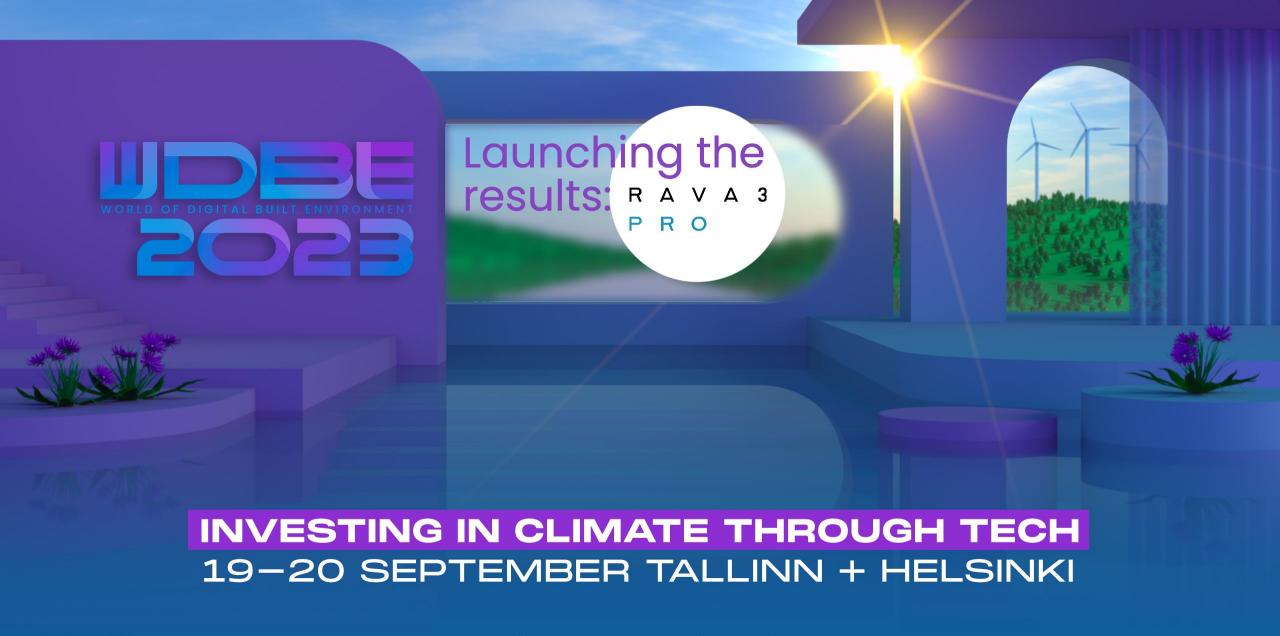
2. Results 2/2

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(LIVE EXAMPLE) bSDD + finnish nomenclatures



- 1. Nationally required MEP nomenclatures of objects and system types.
- 2. Nationally required Property Sets / Properties (based on nomenclatures).
- 3. Property sets / Properties based on MEP object and system type nomenclatures.
- 4. Precisely documented inspection rules (national allocation)
- 5. Centralized platform for sharing requirements (buildingSMART Data Dictionary)



https://kirahub.org/en/wdbe/

Thank you!

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