

Architect Co-Pilot

Name: Mingji Han

Problem Statement

Machine Learning uses data to improve computer program performance and solve problems in a data-driven approach. It has been widely used to many areas including self-driving, healthcare and finance. In this project, we studied how machine learning can support tasks in building architecture area.

Applications

Machine learning has many applications in building architecture areas. One possible application is to generate floor plan based on architect's description. Another possible application is to predict the best floor plan given client's preference. Recent rising of large machine learning models also make it possible to assist architects using large language models (LLMs). Architects can use LLMs to summarize the advantages and limitations of the given building designs, get design suggestions based on demand of building, or generate descriptions of floor plan.

Research Areas

Machine learning has been broadly used in building and architecture areas. Here we summarize the research areas in the project.

Floor Plan Generation: One promising application of machine learning in building design is to generate new floor plan. Given the generative machine learning model and the floor plan data, which could be images, the model can generate new floor plan with random input. The floor plan generation can help architects to reduce the time cost of design new floor plan manually. Architects can generate the floor plan then modify the generated plan so they don't need to design the plan from scratch. A recent research work [1] uses Generative Neural Network (GAN) to generate apartment plan, it can generate high quality floor plan with simple random noise. EDU-AI [2] generate classroom layouts by using a two-fold machine learning methods (GAN + Pixel2Pixels). These two research works show that the generative AI could be a powerful tool to floor plan design.

Floor Plan Analysis: Another direction for using machine learning in architecture is using machine learning model to analysis existing floor plans. One practical application is to get the similar floor plans in floor plan library for a given floor plan. DANIEL [3] is a deep learning architecture for floor plan analysis and similarity search query in the given floor plans. DANIEL also create new dataset named ROBIN which has many real world floor plans, which can be used for other data driven applications. A recent survey summarizes the architecture analysis tasks which can be solved using machine learning techniques. Those tasks include object recognitions including wall and door, 3D building model reconstruction from 2D plans, and plan

segmentation. Those tasks mainly use computer vision deep learning models including convolution neural networks and deep linear neural networks.

Performance Assessment. Machine learning models can do predictions, which can be used in architecture management especially performance assessment [5]. One illustrative example is to use deep learning model to do energy consumption prediction [6]. In this way, we can use machine learning model to estimate engine performance without doing complicated modeling and simulation. Another application is predicting building loads using predictive machine learning models, which consider various factors influencing the load including materials, years, layout, area size and weather. Those models can predict the load accurately.

Paper Study: Apartment Floor Plans Generation via Generative Adversarial Networks

This paper summarizes the details process of using GAN to generate apartment floor plans. To begin with, it downloads real world floor plan images, unify the size of those images, and generate the boundary images of floor plan. Then it uses pix2pix GAN network to train the model to generate the images with boundary images as input. The paper reports the training loss curve and procedure. Moreover, this paper trains multiple models with different styles of floor plan categorized by countries. The experiments show that the GAN can generate high quality floor plan images.

Future Directions

One promising direction for machine learning for architecture is to use Large Language Model for tasks in architecture area. The users could be architects. Architects can send user's demand of building to LLM and get the suggestions of construction. Some LLMs support multi-modal input, so it is possible to send floor plans images to LLMs to get the analysis of floor plan.

Another direction is using more advanced generative AI model for floor plan generation. The users could be building designer. Designer could use transformer-based machine learning model to enhance the quality of generated content. Diffusion models can be a more reliable alternative to generative adversarial networks for generating more diverse and stable results.

ChatGPT Paper

Input: write a short paper to summarize machine learning for building design

The following response is generated by ChatGPT 3.5

Title: Machine Learning for Building Design: A Summary

Abstract:

Machine learning has emerged as a transformative tool in the field of building design and construction. This paper provides a concise summary of the key applications, benefits, challenges, and future prospects of machine learning in building design. It highlights the

potential of machine learning to revolutionize the design process, improve energy efficiency, enhance sustainability, and streamline decision-making in the built environment.

Introduction

The field of building design and construction is experiencing a paradigm shift with the integration of machine learning techniques. Machine learning, a subset of artificial intelligence, enables computers to learn and make predictions or decisions based on data, thereby offering numerous advantages for building design. This paper summarizes the role of machine learning in this context.

Applications of Machine Learning in Building Design

Machine learning has a wide range of applications in building design, including:

2.1. Generative Design:

Machine learning algorithms can generate design alternatives based on predefined criteria and user preferences. This automates and accelerates the conceptual design phase.

2.2. Energy Efficiency:

Predictive models powered by machine learning can optimize HVAC systems, lighting, and insulation, leading to energy-efficient building designs.

2.3. Structural Analysis:

Machine learning models assist in structural analysis, predicting stress points, load-bearing capacities, and potential structural issues.

2.4. Natural Resource Management:

Machine learning algorithms can optimize water and resource usage, promoting sustainability in building design.

2.5. Cost Estimation:

Accurate cost estimations can be made using historical data and machine learning algorithms, aiding in budgeting and project planning.

Benefits of Machine Learning in Building Design

The incorporation of machine learning into building design offers several key advantages:

3.1. Efficiency:

Automation of repetitive tasks speeds up the design process, reducing the time required for project completion.

3.2. Sustainability:

Machine learning helps identify eco-friendly design choices, leading to environmentally responsible buildings.

3.3. Cost Savings:

Accurate cost estimations and resource management reduce project overruns and save money.

3.4. Improved User Experience:

Designs can be personalized to meet user needs, enhancing overall user satisfaction.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its promise, machine learning in building design faces challenges, including:

4.1. Data Quality:

The quality and quantity of training data can significantly impact the accuracy of machine learning models.

4.2. Interpretability:

Some machine learning models are complex and difficult to interpret, which can be a barrier to adoption in design decisions.

4.3. Integration:

Integrating machine learning into existing design workflows may require changes in practices and tools.

Future Prospects

The future of machine learning in building design is promising. Potential developments include:

5.1. Improved Data Collection:

Advancements in data collection technologies, such as sensors and IoT devices, will provide richer datasets for machine learning.

5.2. Explainable AI:

Researchers are working on making machine learning models more interpretable and transparent, addressing the issue of model opacity.

5.3. Autonomous Design:

Machine learning algorithms may eventually design entire buildings autonomously, further streamlining the design process.

Conclusion

Machine learning is reshaping the field of building design, offering efficiency gains, sustainability improvements, cost savings, and enhanced user experiences. While challenges exist, ongoing research and development efforts are likely to overcome these obstacles, making machine learning an integral part of the future of building design. Architects, engineers, and stakeholders in the construction industry must adapt to this evolving landscape to stay competitive and deliver innovative, sustainable, and cost-effective building designs.

Analysis of ChatGPT Output

The ChatGPT generates a short paper for machine learning for building design. It lists out five directions. Then it concludes the benefits of using machine learning for architecture. More

importantly, it also highlights the limitations which we haven't discussed in our paper. However, the future direction section is too vague.

Conclusion

In this project, we studied machine learning for architecture. Machine learning has many practical applications in architecture design and management. Several directions can be explored in the future including using LLMs in architecture areas.

Paper List

[1] Apartment Floor Plans Generation via Generative Adversarial Networks

[https://scholars.cityu.edu.hk/en/publications/publication\(b380a841-9384-45cb-ae15-c78c81f6bb53\).html](https://scholars.cityu.edu.hk/en/publications/publication(b380a841-9384-45cb-ae15-c78c81f6bb53).html)

[2] EDU-AI: a twofold machine learning model to support classroom layout generation

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/CI-02-2022-0034/full/html>

[3] DANIEL: A Deep Architecture for Automatic Analysis and Retrieval of Building Floor Plans

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8270007?casa_token=IzUS4WI510cAAAAA:xby1RpAOG3p1V9gfoW87osBUBdQ-_uGUBQaASvr9586e5o3PnuMrVZCxSVmpELrjZ6ToXLal

[4] Automatic floor plan analysis and recognition

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0926580522002217?casa_token=ztlStwtflTMAAAAA:c6iTfy8yLOlxj3ihulFmXgpjYzDQZ7VHyS3Pk9w9pZFTt-Dx8mn_-lor07kNlgPZ8vuRIkccA

[5] Building energy consumption prediction for residential buildings using deep learning and other machine learning techniques

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S235271022101264X>

[6] Machine learning applications for building structural design and performance assessment: State-of-the-art review

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352710220334495?casa_token=1w_TaqX6LqYAAAAA:1FnWusOOytAHLZ-gTFaAzVLS6iys2PkwS4Xv4OQCwF2gYgQc5io9DSto3XLIVYT C4V5LlopF7A

[7] A review of machine learning in building load prediction

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261921000209>