

Modeling Semantics for Building Deconstruction

Federico Spini¹, Enrico Marino¹, Christian Vadala², Danilo Salvati², Alberto Paoluzzi², Antonio Bottaro³, Michele Vicentino³

¹*Department of Engineering, Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy*

²*Department of Mathematics and Physics, Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy*

³*Geoweb S.p.A., Rome, Italy*

{paoluzzi, vadala, salvati, spini, marino}@ing.uniroma3.it, {abottaro, mvicentino}@geoweb.it

Keywords: Building modeling, BIM, Deconstruction Semantics

Abstract: In this paper we discuss the motivation, the technology, the design and the use-model of a novel web service for quantity surveyors, aiming to exploit virtual and augmented reality methods to implement a “zero waste” model, i.e. a new design paradigm where the waste materials from demolition become resources for reconstruction. The goal of this project is to provide virtual/augmented reality tools through quick modeling of buildings and their fast augmentation with semantic content.

1 INTRODUCTION

This project aims to contribute to a collective response to combating climate change that afflicts our times. In particular, a building life cycle, underpinned by a construction process which envisages natural cycles and is aligned to natural phenomena is the focus of this paper. We propose solutions that serve to close the circle of the building life-cycle, moving away from a traditional linear response with excessively high consumption energy rates (cradle to grave) and towards the reuse of materials in deconstruction/reconstruction (cradle to cradle).

A tendency to move away from the humanization of territories and to reuse already built accommodation or accommodation which has fallen into disuse has become a pressing need in advanced societies. We have to integrate the “zero energy” model (each building has to produce the same amount of energy that it consumes) with the “zero waste” model, i.e. a new design paradigm where the waste materials from demolition become resources for reconstruction (Altamura, 2012).

Building processes and designs have to be renewed to take account of environmental concerns. To reduce the impact of construction projects on the environment, the design needs to take the issue of building materials into consideration. Public administrations need suitable tools for the calculation and the control of reused or disposed materials. The new tools should handle the digital processing of materials throughout

the project, supporting new project requirements such as: Design for Deconstruction, Design for Recycling and Design for Waste.

All restructuring cycles should envisage deconstruction and re-construction steps targeted towards the replacement of materials in order to achieve greater efficiency. The handling of these materials would require appropriate encoding both for the disposal (CER - European Coding of Waste) and for the planning and design of new buildings (BIM — Building Information Modeling). For this reason we need geo-referenced scenes of augmented reality based on fast, easily navigable and measurable 3D modeling.

We already have excellent knowledge about construction costs (from scratch) but little is known about replacement rates (complete selective demolition). A modern selective demolition process requires human intervention, with high insurance costs due to the danger involved for those working in these activities. This latter point demands an alternative to human effort in these process. We suggest that automated robots could replace human effort; these drones could operate in a semantically familiar context and give real-time updates as the reality contextually changes.

We believe, therefore, that there is a big need for modern and easy-to-use modeling frameworks for building deconstruction in the AEC industry, to enable an augmented reality through semantic recognition by computer vision and by photogrammetric precision up to centimetric definition. Such virtual/augmented reality tools require both fast 3D

building modeling and augmentation with semantic content, in order to be controlled in almost real time: this real challenge is also required by the future development of IoT.

In this section we have discussed the motivation of the project described in this paper. The remaining sections are organized as follows. Section 2 introduces a more technical viewpoint about the state of deconstruction topics in Europe and in Italy. Section 3 shortly recalls the methodology and the programming style and environment of our geometric computing approach to virtual and augmented reality. Section 4 describes the client application and its typical use-case. Section 5 illustrates the framework architecture. In the conclusion section we outline the work to be done and provide our forecast about possible developments.

2 DESIGN FOR DECONSTRUCTION AND BIM

2.1 Regulatory framework

Waste management is an issue that in recent decades has become increasingly important, considering its economic, environmental and energy impact. The European Community has defined standards (EU 98/2008, 1357/2014) and goals (qualitative and quantitative) that Member States must comply with through the enactment of national regulations and the definition of economic instruments.

Waste disposal, with direct and indirect costs involved, is enforced by Construction and Demolition activities. In European Waste Code/Classification (CER) [955/2014 EU] waste from the demolition of buildings are identified as class 17 – Construction And Demolition Wastes. This classification allows a correct identification of both the waste generated from adoptable demolition modes, and the waste produced by actions of re-use, recycling or landfilling.

The regulatory framework for waste management is far from clear, in particular in the national context. Despite its direct and indirect cost, the landfill is often preferred rather than risking administrative or criminal penalties for failure to comply with unclear rules.

2.2 Proposed approach

Given this cumbersome regulatory framework, our project is promoting the use of simplified IT tools to support the deconstruction. In particular, a quick simplified geometric modeling of the building allows for

integration of a semantic description of component parts and their materials. Virtual/Augmented Reality strongly helps overcome the administrative difficulties, provided the correct identification of the waste produced. This approach will increase the adoption of virtuous actions, namely the recovery and reuse.

In particular, a geometric modeling of the building allows you to identify: (a) cost / income resulting from alternatives of recycling / re-using instead of disposal; (b) the composition and integration of information useful to the planning of construction activities; (c) achievement of the thresholds of reuse / recovery required by the regulations; (d) ability to economically compare different options.

A large corpus of specialized literature exists about BIM for existing buildings. A very interesting review paper, discussing hundreds of references is (Volk et al., 2014). Its abstract tell us that: “While BIM processes are established for new buildings, the majority of existing buildings is not maintained, refurbished or deconstructed with BIM yet. Promising benefits of efficient resource management motivate research to overcome uncertainties of building condition and deficient documentation prevalent in existing buildings.”

Our project *Metior* (from Latin: to *measure* or *estimate*), introduced in this paper, is exactly aiming to overcome such difficulties, via (a) the design and implementation of a *web service* providing a strongly simplified user-interface, designed for quantity surveyors (b) storing a growing database of template plugins for more geometrically complex building parts; (c) using an extensible geometry engine and server based on decades of research; (d) offering flexible semantic additions via specialization of EFC classes associated to building subsystems and parts.

3 SOLID MODELING

The server-based core of the modeling architecture is based on a set of python libraries, including `pyopengl`, `scipy`, `pyplasm` and `larlib`, that provide our current implementation of the LAR (Linear Algebraic Representation) scheme for solid modeling, 3D imaging and mesh representation, and which is briefly described in the following.

3.1 Linear Algebraic Representation

LAR is a general-purpose representation scheme (Di-Carlo et al., 2014) for geometric and solid modeling introduced recently. The domain of the scheme is provided by dimension-independent *cellular complexes*,

while its codomain is that of *sparse matrices*, stored using either the CSR (Compressed Sparse Row) or the CSC (Compressed Sparse Column) `scipy`'s memory format. The LAR polyhedral domain coincides with complexes of connected d -cells, even non-convex and/or including any number of holes.

The very general shape allowed for cells makes the LAR scheme notably appropriate for solid modeling of buildings and their components. E.g., the whole frontage of a construction can be described as a single 3-cell of its solid model. Also, the algebraic foundation of LAR allows not only for fast queries about incidence and adjacency of cells, but also to resolve—via fast SpMV computational kernels—the boundary extraction of any 3D subset of the building model.

It is worth noting that LAR provides a direct management of all subsets of cells and their physical properties through the linear spaces of *chains* induced by the model partitioning, and their dual spaces of *cochains*. The linear operators of *boundary* and *coboundary* between such linear spaces, suitably implemented by sparse matrices, directly provide, depending on the dimension of the mapped spaces, the discrete differential operators of *gradient*, *curl* and *divergence*, while their product gives the *Laplacian*.

3.2 Geometric computing of shape

Our computational environment is strongly oriented towards the most general parametric modeling of component shapes of buildings. This attitude is produced by two Python libraries, that provide a dimension-independent algebraic calculus with shapes (`pyplasm`) and their representation in the LAR scheme (`larlib`).

PLaSM (Paoluzzi et al., 1995), which stands for Programming Language for Solid Modeling (Paoluzzi, 2003), is a geometry-oriented extension of the Backus' FL language (Backus, 1978; Backus et al., 1989). PLaSM is a project developed in the nineties in the framework of the *Building Technologies Project ("PF Edilizia")* of the Italian National Research Council. The `pyplasm` module (2006-) is the C++ porting of PLaSM to Python via SWIG wrapping, providing several operators for fast and concise functional computing of shapes.

On top of the Scipy/`Pyplasm` stack we started (2012), using literate programming methods, to build a set of software modules, named `larlib`, and using the LAR scheme. This library provides the computation of topological queries and physical properties of meshes and complexes, including integration of polynomials over the boundary of any chain of cells, using fast algebraic methods with sparse matrices. For in-

teractive visualization it relies on the `pyplasm` viewer, based on OpenGL. A porting of the most engaging parts of `larlib` to *Julia*, the last-generation programming language for scientific computing (Bezanson et al., 2014) started very recently, with the purpose of taking advantage of the great computational efficiency and parallelism of Julia in more demanding applications.

3.3 Plugin server framework

Our building deconstruction framework has a web-based client-server architecture, discussed in Section 5. *Metior*, the web client application, is illustrated in Section 4. The server-side of the framework, discussed in this section, is a plugin server written in Python, which capitalizes on the stack of geometric programming tools described above.

The Metior user quickly develops a 3D hierarchical assembly of different parts of the building envelope, as well as the horizontal and vertical partitions, using very simple 2D drawing tools. The more geometrically complex parts of the construction are conversely set up by user picking from context-based boards of predefined plugin templates, that are Python scripts generating solids models which are interactively dimensioned, partly by using 2D drawing tools, partly by user's numeric input from keyboard.

Of course, our list of *plugin templates* embraces most of building parts that are not manageable for quick shape input via 2D interaction. In particular, the picking boards include templates for planar concrete frames, spatial building frames, building foundations, roofs and stairs of different types, attics and dormers, fireplaces and fitted wardrobes, shower cabins and sanitary equipments, doors and windows, etc.

It is worth noting that, by virtue of the great expressiveness of the PLaSM operators and its functional style of programming, using first-class curried functions and dimension-independent geometry, the development of a new plugin template is very easy even for non-experienced programmers, and usually requires a tiny amount of time and code, that may range between 4-8 hours, and between 10-100 lines of Python/`pyplasm` code.

Two important points to remark are the following: (a) the expressive power of a geometric language is greatly empowered by currying, i.e. by the technique of translating the evaluation of a function that takes multiple arguments (or a tuple of arguments) into evaluating a sequence of functions, each with a single argument; (b) Python/`pyplasm` are currently used even to teach (geometric) programming to K12 students (). Most of plugin templates currently used

by Metior were developed in class by the students of the graphics course taught by one of the authors.

4 DECONSTRUCTION APP FOR SURVEYORS

Una decostruzione efficiente ed improntata al massimo riuso dei materiali, deve essere necessariamente supportata da una corretta metodologia che guida l'utente verso una pianificazione e stima dei costi del processo. Verrà presentata di seguito la metodologia individuata e un'applicazione software che ne rappresenti l'implementazione. In particolare questo software focalizza la propria attenzione sulla determinazione dei costi di demolizione, smaltimento e trasporto dei materiali.

Nella stesura della metodologia sono state prese in considerazione software analoghi come SMART-Waste (Hurley, 2002). Questo, permette di ricavare le stime delle quantità dei materiali fornendo una descrizione della tipologia di edificio e della zona in cui è stato costruito. Grazie a queste informazioni, vengono automaticamente riempiti dei moduli che forniscono una rappresentazione aggregata dei dati di interesse. Il nostro approccio alla decostruzione, prevede invece una modellazione geometrica e semantica delle sue componenti. Infatti, il panorama edilizio italiano, è eterogeneo ed è quindi necessaria una modellazione di dettaglio per poter ricavare informazioni sufficiente precise.

Il vantaggio della nostra metodologia consiste anche nella possibilità di perseguire un approccio *iterativo-incrementale*, in cui ad ogni fase di modellazione può seguire una fase di validazione dei costi parziali ottenuti. Il risultato può essere eventualmente raffinato ciclando su tale processo. Di conseguenza, il software è stato pensato in modo da agevolare tale metodologia incoraggiando una modellazione che preveda diverse fasi.

4.1 Fasi della progettazione

Creazione progetto: La prima fase della modellazione consiste nella descrizione dell'edificio, in modo da fornire indizi fondamentali per una corretta attribuzione della semantica alle componenti. In particolare sono state identificate come caratteristiche fondamentali l'*età presunta*, lo *stile di costruzione*, lo *storico delle destinazioni d'uso* e la *geolocalizzazione*. L'età presunta e lo stile di costruzione

permettono di determinare informazioni sui materiali utilizzati; lo storico delle destinazioni d'uso permette di ricostruire le note di pericolosità degli elementi da smaltire – ad esempio ci possiamo aspettare elementi pericolosi in un'azienda chimica – la geolocalizzazione consente infine di ricavare gli impianti di riciclaggio più vicini al sito.

Modellazione edificio: Durante questa fase l'utente descrive il fabbricato utilizzando alcune tipologie di elementi. Per prima cosa viene definito lo *scheletro dell'edificio* (struttura portante), ovvero l'insieme delle travi e dei pilastri. Su di esso vengono poi costruiti i *muri* (partizioni interne), su cui vengono posizionati gli *infissi* (comunicazioni orizzontali). I *solai* e i *pavimenti* (chiusure orizzontali), invece, sono automaticamente generati a partire dalla topologia dello scheletro e dei muri. Infine, vengono collocati vari elementi come *scale*, *ascensori* (comunicazioni verticali) e *tetti* (chiusure orizzontali) terminando quindi la fase di modellazione dell'edificio.

Attribuzione della semantica: In questa fase agli elementi precedentemente inseriti, si attribuisce della semantica mediante *annotazioni*. Vengono definiti i materiali costituenti, che possono essere uno o più ed in particolare si definisce la densità. Ai fini dello smaltimento, è necessario attribuire uno o più codici CER (*QUI CI VA UN LINK AL PARAGRAFO DOVE SONO SPIEGATI I CER?*) ed il grado di pericolosità. Viene inoltre assegnato un attributo che fa riferimento al cronoprogramma di smaltimento delle componenti del fabbricato.



Figure 1: Interfaccia grafica per l'attribuzione di semantica ad un oggetto della modellazione

Visualizzazione in realtà aumentata: Completate le

fasi di modellazione e attribuzione della semantica, si può validare l'intero modello immersendolo all'interno di una *point cloud* precedentemente ottenuta. (*QUI CI VA UN LINK AL PARAGRAFO DOVE SONO SPIEGATI I CER?*). In questo modo si può verificare l'aderenza del modello alla realtà, ripercorrendo eventualmente i passi precedenti se il risultato non è ancora soddisfacente.



Figure 2: A model inside a point cloud

4.2 Risultati finali

Terminate le fasi del workflow e validata la geometria del modello, l'applicazione fornisce una stima del costo di demolizione. Questo rappresenta l'output desiderato dall'utente in quanto permette di capire se le decisione prese sono corrette o conveniente dal punto di vista economico ed ambientale. Questo report finale si compone da quattro documenti:

- Una stima dei volumi dei materiali di ogni singolo componente, ricavata a partire dalle geometrie definite in fase di modellazione con opportuni calcoli di integrazione.
- Una stima dei costi di demolizione, smaltimento e recupero. Partendo dai volumi, si determinano le masse grazie alle proprietà dei materiali, mentre conoscendo i CER e quindi la modalità di smaltimento, si stimano i costi del conferimento in discarica.
- Una stima dei costi di trasporto necessari per trasferire i materiali dal sito di demolizione alla discarica. Per fare questo si tiene conto della posizione geografica del modello calcolando i percorsi stradali più convenienti.
- Un stima dei tempi previsti per la demolizione completa del fabbricato, collocati su un diagramma di Gantt. Per fare questo si utilizza l'informazione del cronoprogramma attribuito durante la fase di attribuzione della semantica.

5 DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

Workflow and requirements described in the previous section have been received in *Metior*, a prototypal application serving as proof of concept. With the aim of maximize accessibility for surveyors, it is strongly web based and runs in all modern browsers. It is built using React by Facebook and an MVC design pattern with *unidirectional data flow* (Abramov, 2016): it ensures the best code maintainability and debuggability by centralizing access to the application state to a single controller.

5.1 UI & UX

The web application presents itself as a simplified CAD, the UI comprises three main areas of interaction: *toolbar*, *canvas* and *sidebar*, as shown by Figure 4.

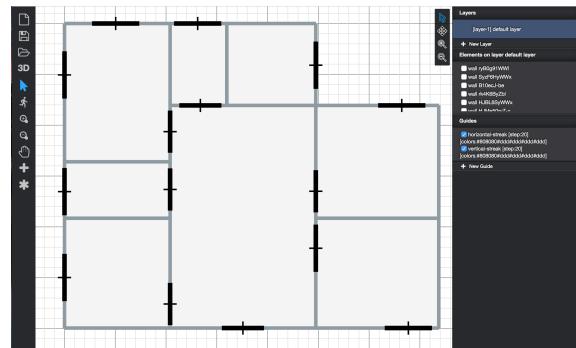


Figure 3: *Metior* user interface



Figure 4: *Metior* user interface

From the *toolbar* the user can access functionalities related to: 1) project life cycle (new, save, load); 2) project editing (show-catalog); 3) view/interaction mode switching (2D, 3D); interaction mode changing (selecting, pan, zoom).

The *canvas* is the area in which the user can interact with actual model data. It supports two different

view and interaction modes: 1) in *2D-mode* model is displayed as a 2D projection from the top, interaction consist of elements insertion, selection and editing (according to specific plugin interaction prototype, see 5.2.2); 2) in *3D-mode* 3D model can be inspected and navigated respectively via trackball or first-person interaction style, while object picking allows for element selection.

The *sidebar* shows properties of the currently selected element. In the properties panel it's possible to view the description of the element, to add/remove metadata and to modify any property. The latter is the interaction that allows the user to associate semantic to each part of the model.

5.2 Plugin-architecture

The application has been designed to provide a small set of core interaction functionalities and to encapsulate the generation logic for architectural components (from the very basic to the most articulated) into specific plugins.

A plugin is a software component that can be seamlessly integrated into the system in order to extends its capabilities. In *Metior*, a plugin represents an architectural element that extends the Building Information Model design. Technically, a plugin represents a *prototype* (namely a “class” in OOP) of a construction element that can be inserted (“instantiated”) into the *canvas*, thus defining a new element, i.e. a new component of the model.

5.2.1 Plugin definition

A plugin is described by the following eight properties: 1) a unique name; 2) a description; 3) a set of metadata; 4) the *occupation type* (one among *linear*, *area* or *volume*); 5) the *placement type* (*inside* or *over*); 6) a set of specific properties mapping the semantic to associate to the plugin; 7) a construction function that returns the 2D representation of the element (in SVG format, to be used in the *2D-mode*); 8) a construction function that returns the 3D representation of the element (in OBJ format, to be used in the *3D-mode*)

5.2.2 Plugins taxonomy

The plugins can be organized according to the *occupation type* and the *placement type*.

In the *occupation type* three different kind of plugins can be identified: *linear*, *area* or *volume* plugins.

The *linear* ones extend in one dimension (unless a radial thickness) (e.g. hydraulic lines, electrical cables). The *area* plugins extend in two dimensions (unless a

linear thickness), (e.g. separation elements). They can be divided into *horizontal area* (e.g. floor and ceil), and *vertical area*, (e.g. walls). The *volume* plugins extend in three dimensions. They can be *fixed volume*, (e.g. a piece of furniture) and *scalable volume*, that can be scaled (proportionally or not), (e.g. pillars, staircases).

The *occupation type* determines a different way to instantiate and to insert the plugins into the canvas. In particular, in *2D-mode*, *linear* plugins are inserted drawing lines by mean of a drag&drop interaction; the *area* plugins are inserted drawing the bounding-box of the element by mean of a drag&drop interaction; the *volume* plugins are inserted picking the position of the element by mean of a point&click interaction, and adjusting their dimensions modifying the bounding-box by drag&drop.

The *placement type* determines if the element can be inserted into the canvas in a specific point occupied or not by other elements.

The *placement type* determines the relationship between a new instance of a plugin and instances of other plugins previously added to the model. The relationship can be of two kind: *inside* or *over*.

Plugins belonging to the *inside* category can be added only inside other element (that can be *linear*, *area* or *volume*); e.g., a “window” is a “volume inside vertical area” element, while an “hydraulic line” is a “linear inside horizontal area” element.

Plugins of the *over* category can be added only over other elements (of any type); e.g., a “pillar” is a “volume over horizontal area” element, while an “electric panel” is a “volume over vertical area” element.

In the design phase, an element that doesn't meet the placement constraints defined by the *placement type* is notified by the system as a visual warning, showing its bounding-box in semi-transparent blinked red color.

5.2.3 Plugin specific properties

Each plugin has a set of specific properties of the building elements that it represent. Each property is defined by: 1) a name; 2) a type, such as “number”, “text”, “boolean”, o “custom”, 3) a value.

According to its type, each property value can be inserted in different ways. For example, a boolean property value is set through a checkbox, while a textual property is set through a text box. The system is designed to accept custom kinds of property. To a custom property it is required to define the component of the UI that permit the user to insert its value. For example, a “color” property can be introduced defining a UI component composed by three text boxes (one for each RGB components), while a “length” property

can be introduced defining a UI component composed by a text box for the value and a drop-down menu for the unit of measure.

The specific properties of an element can be edited in the relative panel in the sidebar, once the element is selected in the canvas.

5.3 Plugin Catalog

It is pivotal to provide surveyors with a rich catalog of plugins, to cover all the basic as well as the most advanced modeling requirements. Table 1 reports examples of plugins arranged according to the introduced taxonomy.

	inside	over / free
linear	pipe	electrical-conduit
ver. area	window, door	wall
hor. area	light-panel	ground, ceil
volume	pillar	staircase

Table 1: Plugins example according to taxonomy 5.2.2

5.4 Server-side models generation

Both 3D and 2D model generation has been designed to be asynchronous: the actual result of the invocation of the generation function is not the model itself but rather a *promise* of the expected result. Such a design is important since the computation for model generation may require a while. In the meantime the user must be able to interact with the interface, which in turn must remain responsive. Relying on this architecture, generation of the models can be easily delegated to a server (as shown in Figure 5), thus relieving the client from the burden of onerous computations. The server exposes a REST-like HTTP based JSON API to the client. The plugin spans from the client to the server since the 2D and 3D generation functions (“3Dgf” and “2Dgf” respectively in Figure 5) defined by the plugin are actually executed on the server.

5.5 A plugin example

POTREBBE ESSERE UTILE INSERIRE LA DEFINIZIONE DEL PLUGIN SCALA AD ES-
EMPIO?

6 CONCLUSIONS

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum,

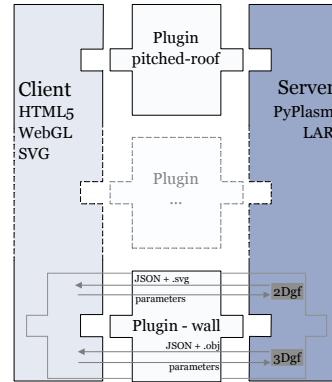


Figure 5: Client/Server architecture for server-side models generation

erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

REFERENCES

- Abramov, D. (2016). Redux: predictable state container for JavaScript apps. <http://redux.js.org/>. Accessed: 2016-11-09.
- Altamura, P. (2012). *Gestione eco-efficace dei materiali da costruzione nel ciclo di vita del fabbricato*. PhD thesis, Sapienza Università di Roma. (in Italian).
- Backus, J. (1978). Can programming be liberated from the von Neumann style?: a functional style and its algebra of programs. *Commun. ACM*, 21(8):613–641.
- Backus, J., Williams, J., Wimmers, E., Lucas, P., and Aiken, A. (1989). FL language manual, parts 1 and 2. Technical report, IBM Research Report.
- Bezanson, J., Edelman, A., Karpinski, S., and Shah, V. B. (2014). Julia: A fresh approach to numerical computing.
- DiCarlo, A., Paoluzzi, A., and Shapiro, V. (2014). Linear algebraic representation for topological structures. *Comput. Aided Des.*, 46:269–274.
- Hurley, J. W. (2002). How to SMARTWaste the Construction Industry. In *10th Symposium Construction Innovation and Global Competitiveness*, Conference Proceedings for the 10th Symposium Construction Innovation and Global Competitiveness.
- Paoluzzi, A. (2003). *Geometric Programming for Computer Aided Design*. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, UK.
- Paoluzzi, A., Pascucci, V., and Vicentino, M. (1995). Geometric programming: a programming approach to geometric design. *ACM Trans. Graph.*, 14(3):266–306.

Volk, R., Stengel, J., and Schultmann, F. (2014). Building Information Modeling (BIM) for existing buildings — Literature review and future needs. *Automation in Construction*, 38:109 – 127.