

BIM and Waste Management

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BIM FM


BIM FM

UNFULFILLED POTENTIAL

CAPEX

OPEX






2.2 billion tonnes
waste generated
per year

99% of products
disposed of
within 6 months

Landfill Gas:
60% CO_2
40% CH_4

O_3 Impact:
 $\text{CH}_4 = 25 \times \text{CO}_2$



118 Buildings with
different purposes
(accommodation,
catering,
education)

Over 20,000
people (students
and staff)

Aprox. 280 tons of
waste per year
(general +
recyclable)

BIM Bin

A hand is shown interacting with a digital interface. The interface features a row of icons, including a person icon, which the hand is touching. In the background, the text 'BIM Bin' is visible on a screen, along with a logo that says 'PRINTEC'.

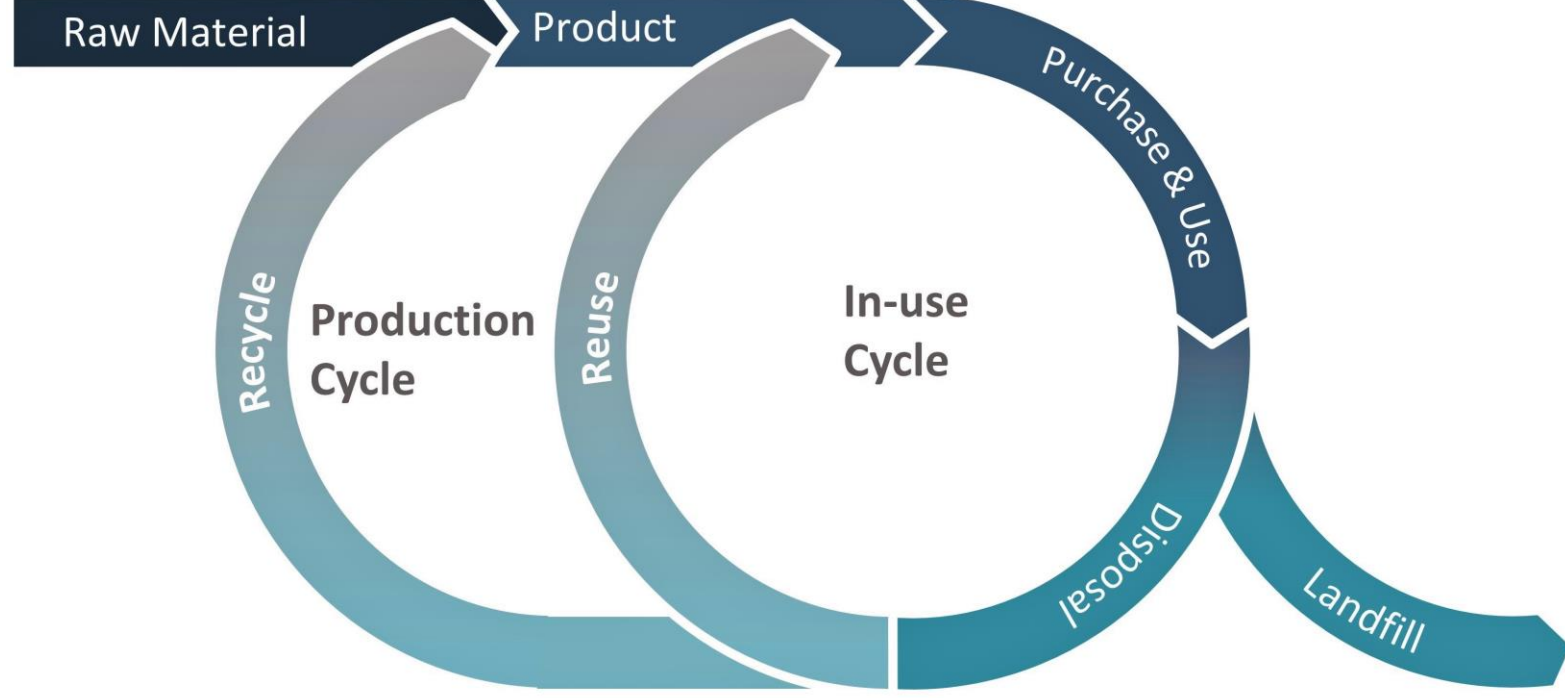
**Improve the
efficiency of waste
management**

**Improve collection
Reduce generation
of waste**

WASTE MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

PHYSICAL RESOURCE RECOVERY

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR



The background is a dark blue field filled with abstract, glowing elements. On the left side, there are several interlocking gears of different sizes and colors, including yellow, orange, and green. A network of thin, light blue lines with small circular nodes at the intersections, resembling a circuit board or a data network, spans the entire background. Some lines are thicker and more prominent, creating a sense of depth and connectivity.

INFORMATION MODELLING

Flows of People

Flows of Waste

Flows of Service

Building Geometry

INFORMATION PROTOCOLS

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Year</i>
00	EIR, BIMSmart Template	2013
01	EIR, Large Higher Education Facility - UK	2016
02	EIR, Medium Local Government - UK	2016
03	EIR, Medium Local Government - UK	2016
04	EIR, Large Higher Education Facility - UK	2016
05	EIR, Large Government Department - UK	2016
06	BEP, Large Higher Education Facility - UK	2016
07	BEP, Large Government Department - UK	2016
08	BEP, Large Higher Education Facility – UK	2016

Table 1: EIR & BEP Research Sample Profile



Construction Bias

BIM & FM ‘Illiteracy’

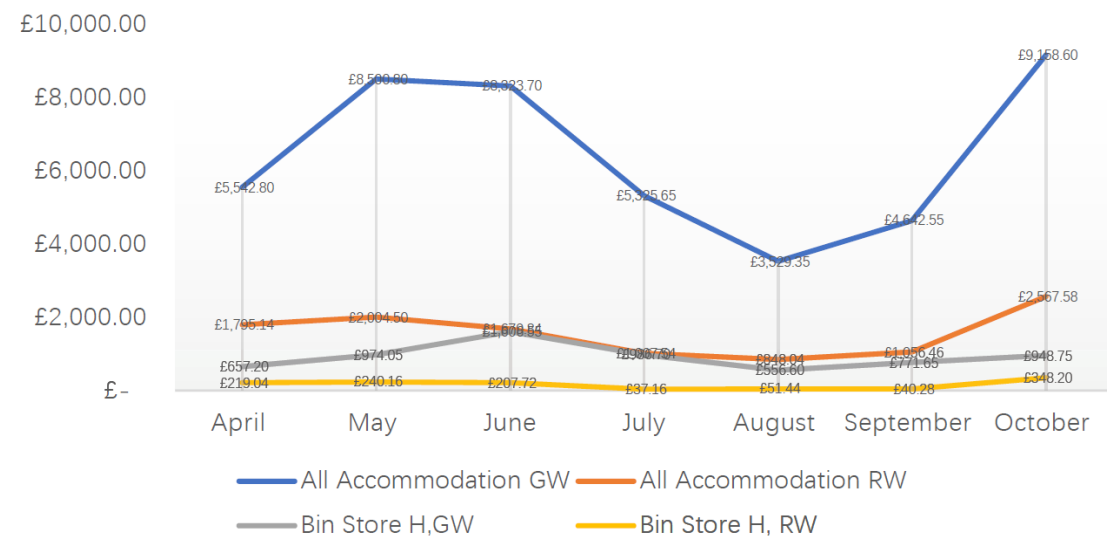
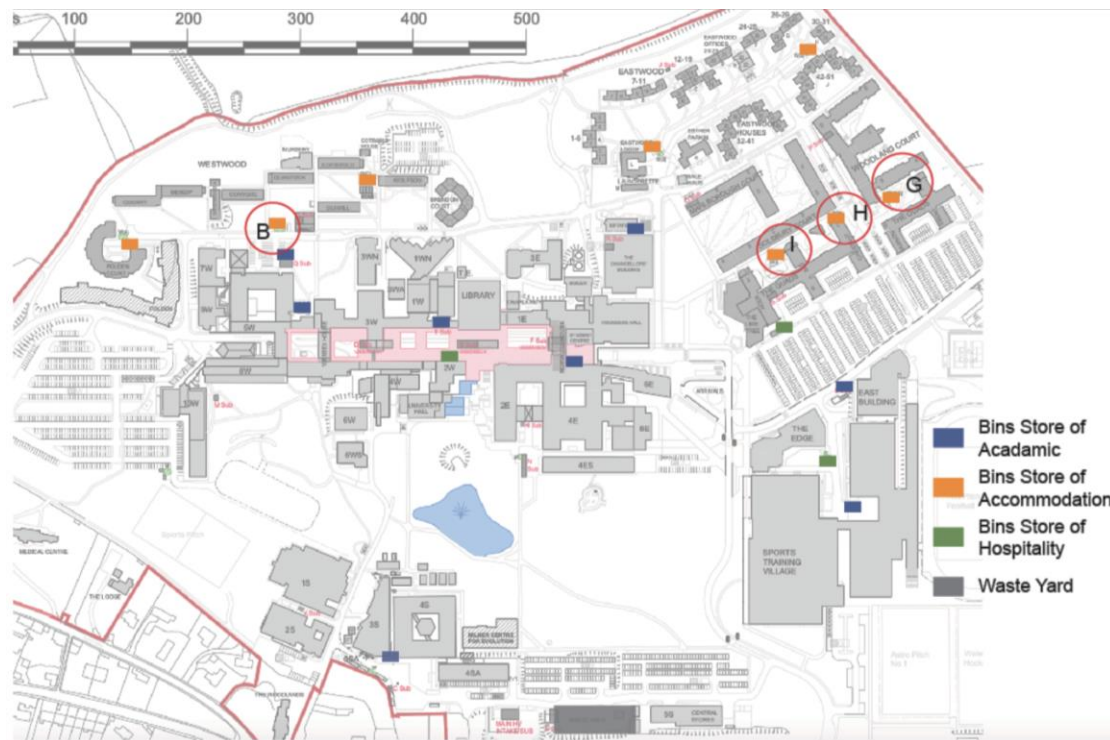
Fragmentation

Minute OM Information

Source: Comlay, J. & Codinhoto, R. (2017) Facilities Management: Granularity of Information for a Digital Information Platform. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Futures (ICSF) Bahrain 2017



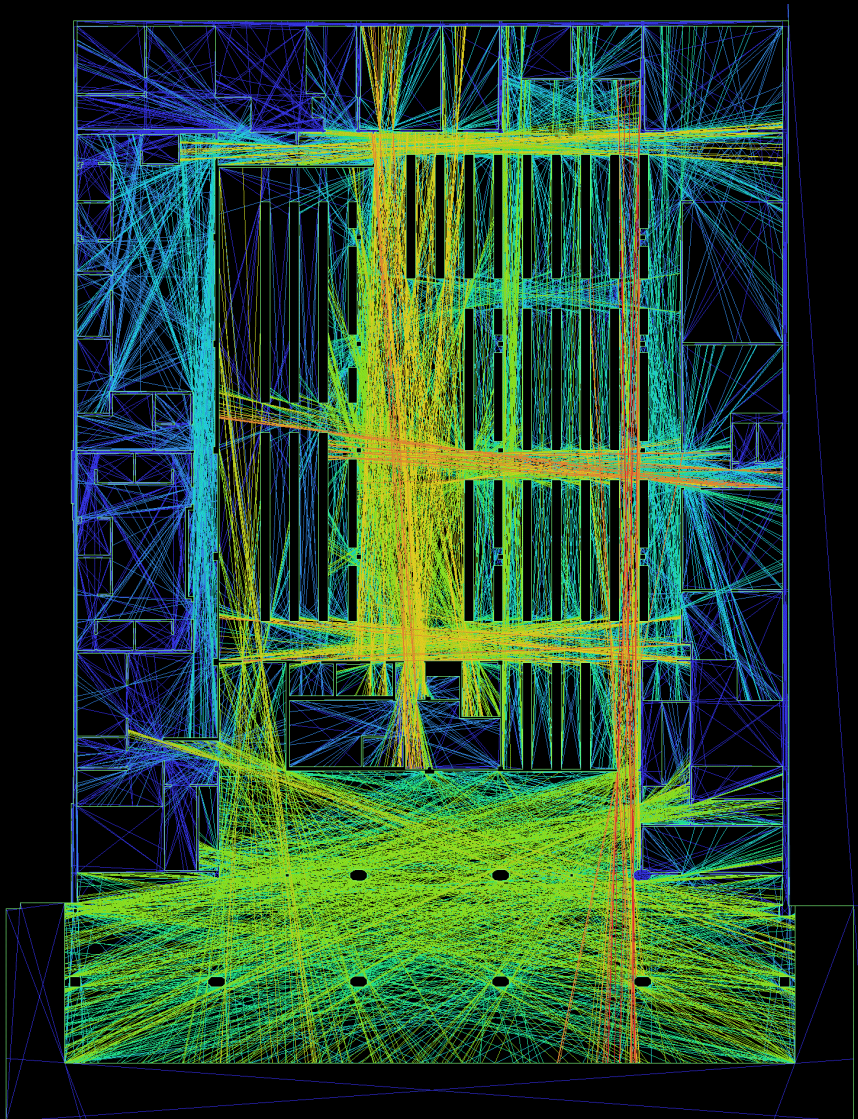
WASTE Data



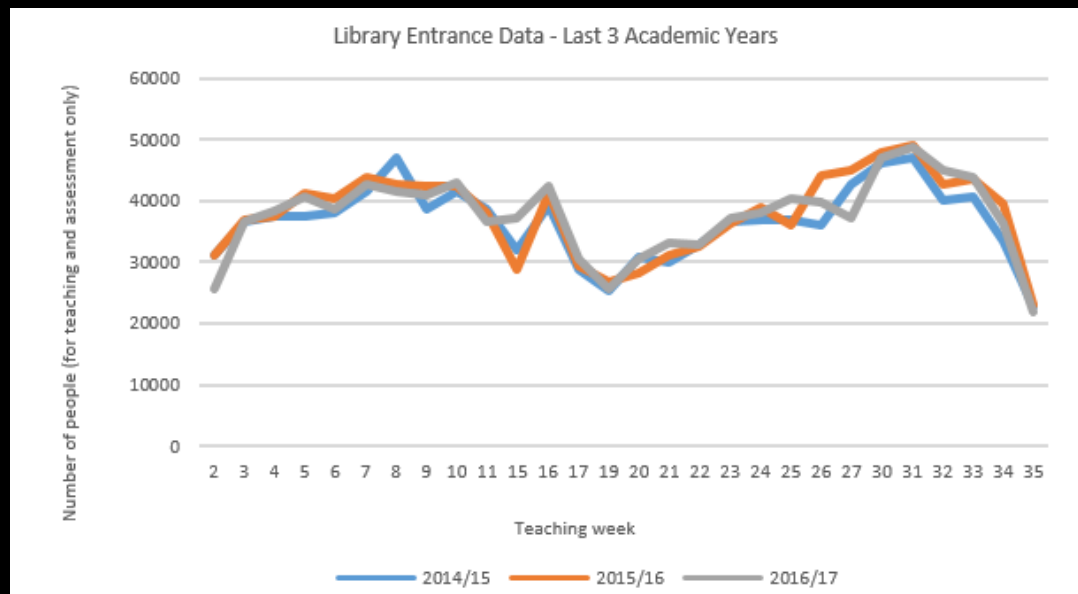
Waste Costs

A photograph of a modern, multi-story building with a glass and steel facade. The building has a unique design, featuring a large, dark, angular structure on top that resembles the mast and rigging of a ship. The building is illuminated from within, showing interior spaces. The sky is overcast and grey. A semi-transparent dark brown horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text.

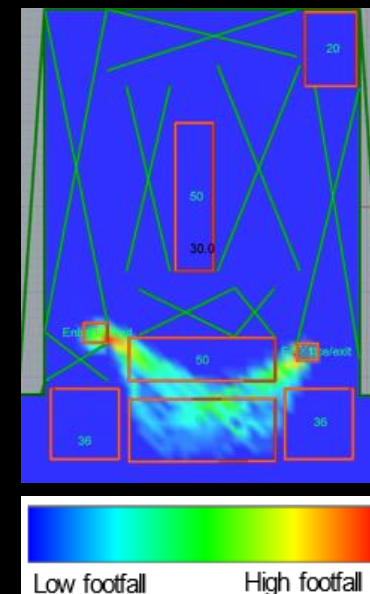
EXPERIMENT ONE: LIBRARY



Space Syntax

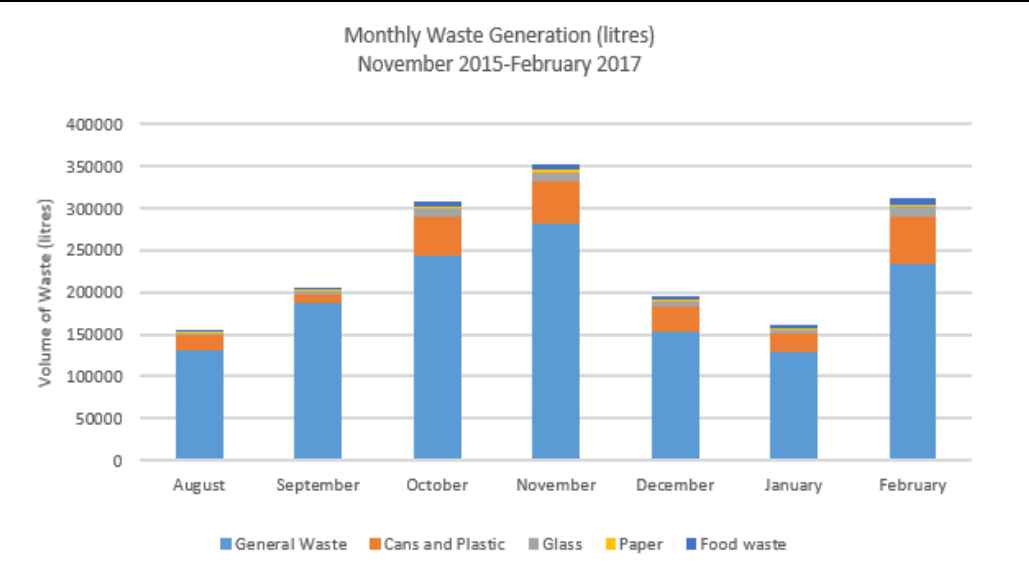


Library occupation variation (population only includes those in the Library for teaching and assessment purposes) (Estates 2017)

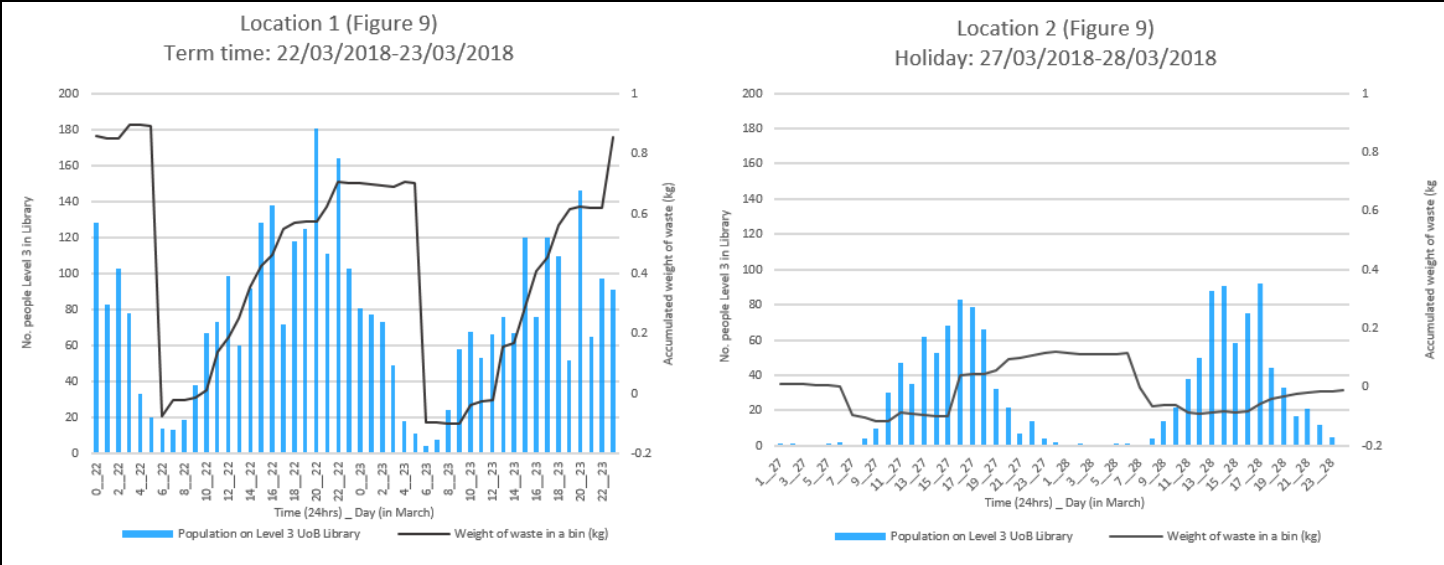


Crowded Footfall Analysis

PEOPLE Data Flow



Monthly waste variation on the UoB campus (not all sources of waste are included in data) (Estates 2017)



Library level 3 population versus weight of waste in bins; term and holiday time

WASTE Data Flow

Definitions

T - Bin period

T1 - Bin that reaches full capacity at every collection

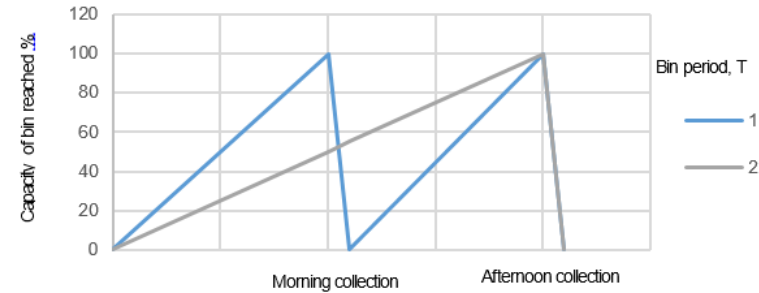
T2 - Bin that reaches full capacity at every other collection

C - Collection regime

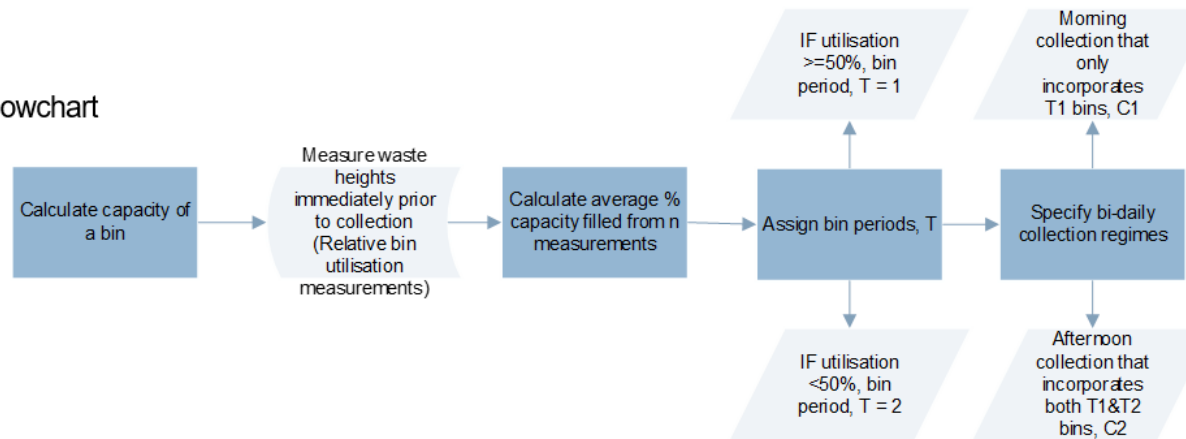
C1 - Collection regime that only includes T1 bins

C2 - Collection regime that includes all bins

Bin collection periods



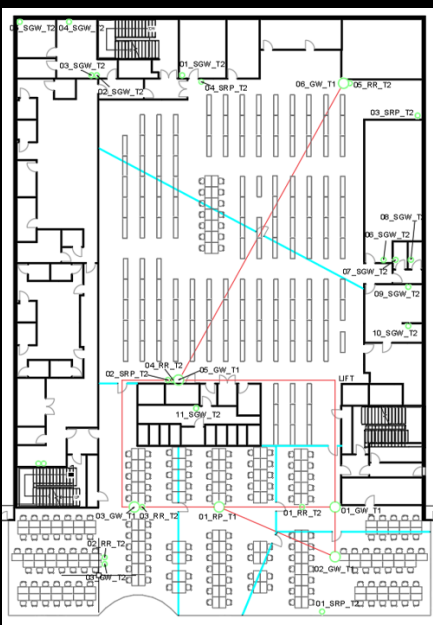
Excel flowchart



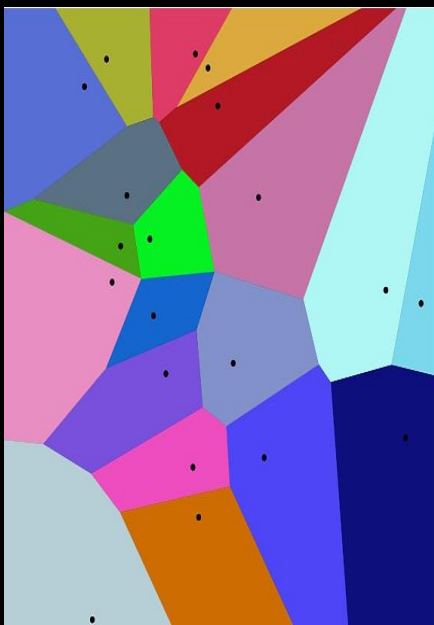
Collection regimes assigned using bin periods

SERVICE Data Flow

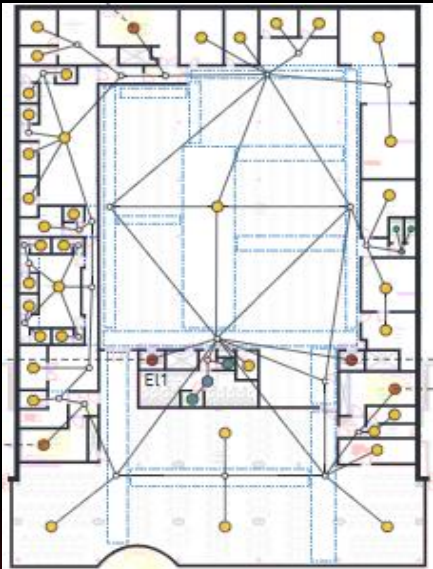
GEOMETRY



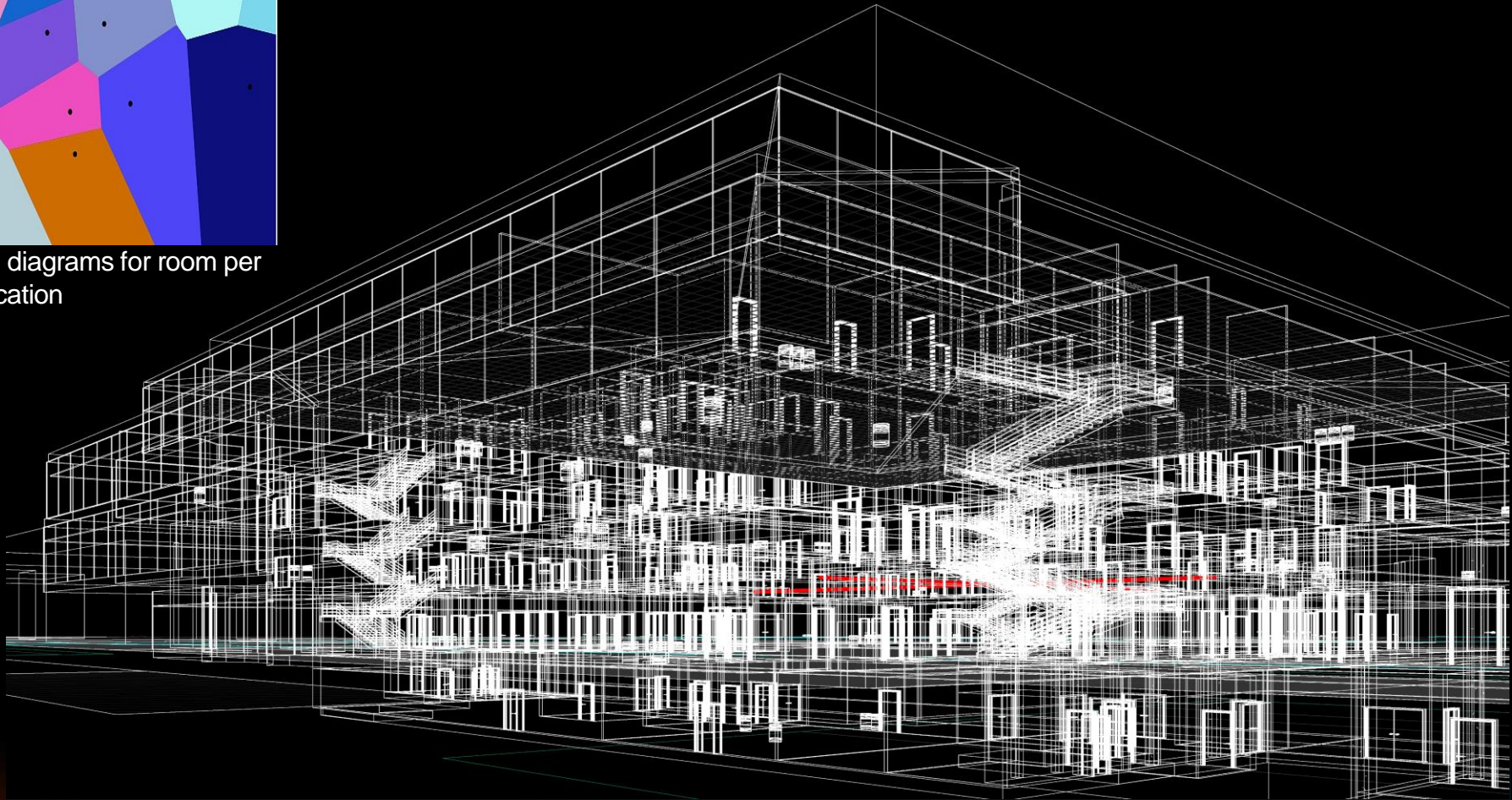
Level 3 C1 collection network visualisation in Gephi setup



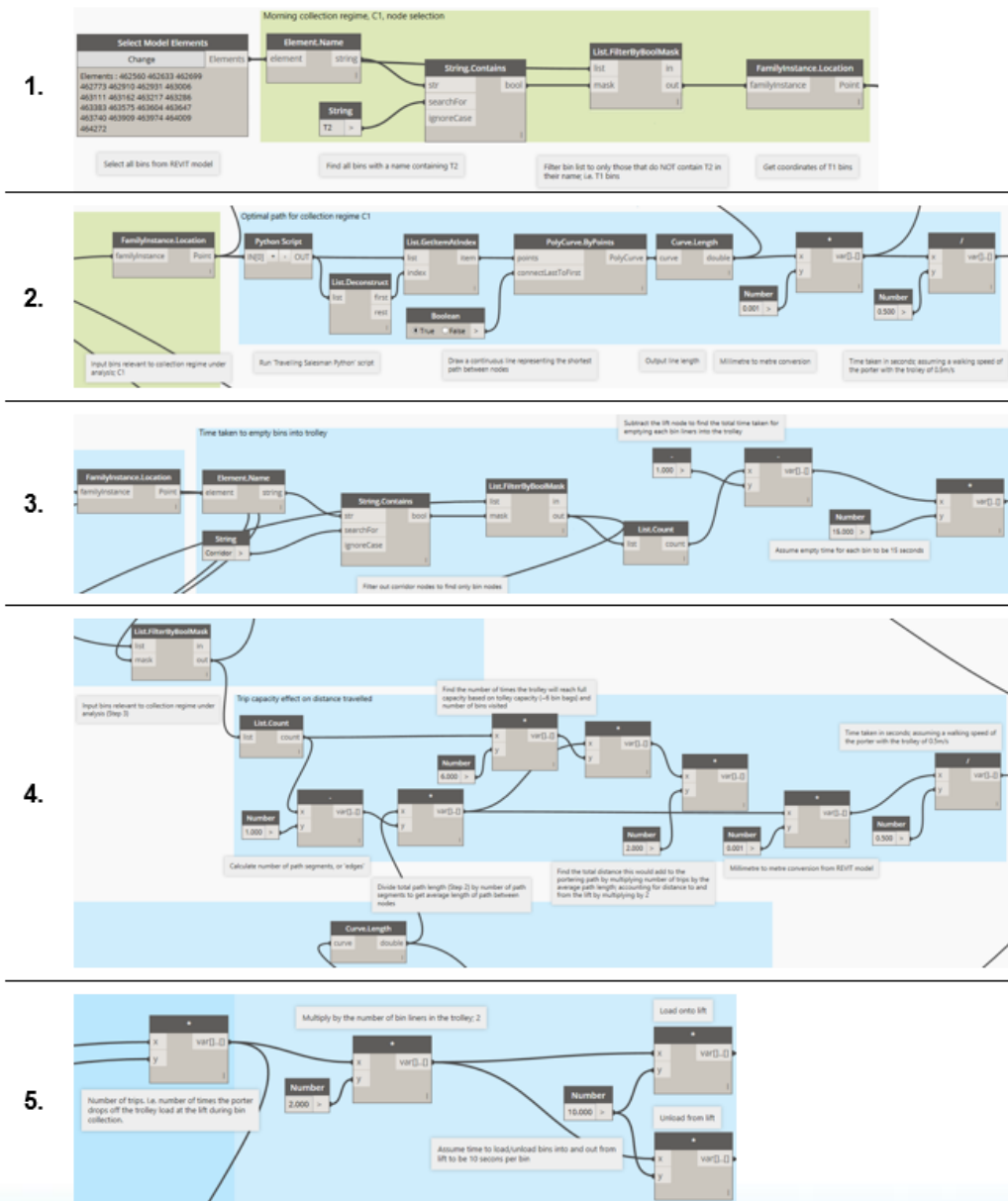
Voronoi diagrams for room per bin allocation



Dijkstra Algorithm for volume and distance



Revit Model LOD 200

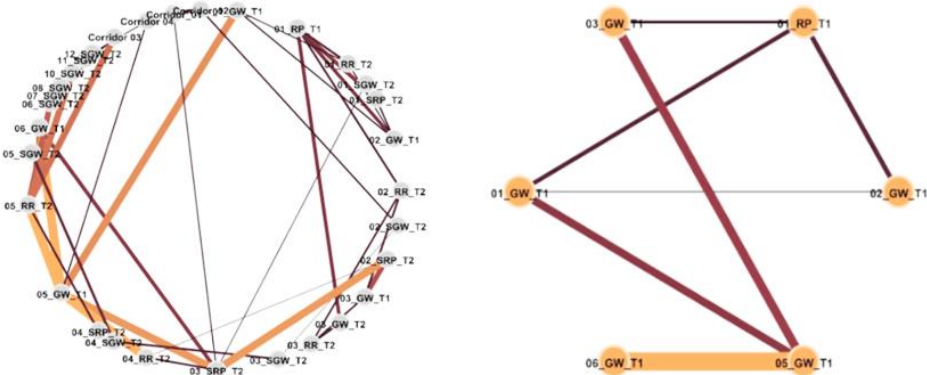


SHORTEST PATH

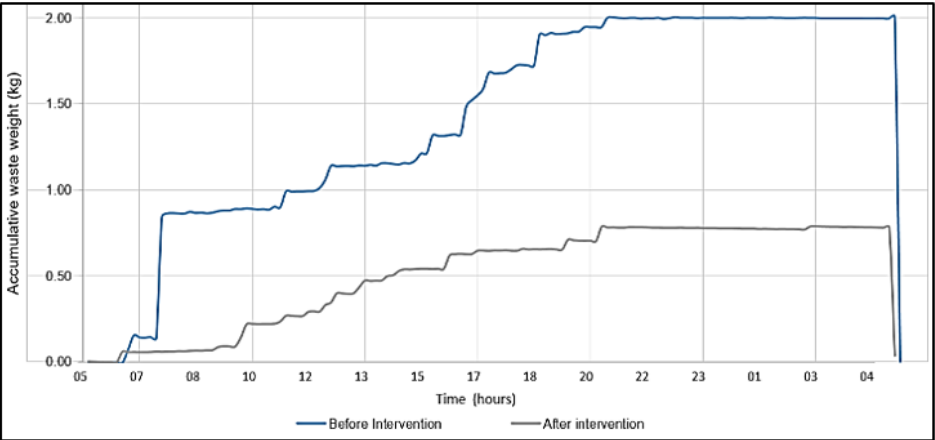
Shortest porter path using the 'Travelling Salesman Problem' algorithm

Network statistic in Gephi	Level 3		Level 2	Level 4	Level 5	Bin collection time in Dynamo	
	C1	C2	C1	C1	C1	Seconds	Seconds per bin
Nodes	5	31	8	8	6		
Edges	7	40	9	10	7		
Av. Degree	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	62%	-77%
Av. Weighted Degree	33	4	36	28	41	-89%	83%
Network Diameter	3	10	4	4	3	97%	-88%
Graph Density	0.47	0.09	0.32	0.36	0.47	-91%	94%
Av. Clustering Coefficient	0.33	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.36	91%	-80%
Modularity	0.24	0.46	0.32	0.24	0.17	4%	47%
Av. Path Length	1.67	4.25	1.96	2.00	1.67	97%	-87%

C1 and C2 bin network visualisation and statistic comparison



Ghephi: Level 3 C2 and C1 bin network



Bin weight before and after the Digital message screen intervention

RESULTS

≈ 16 days per year (1 floor)

≈ 80 days per year (library)

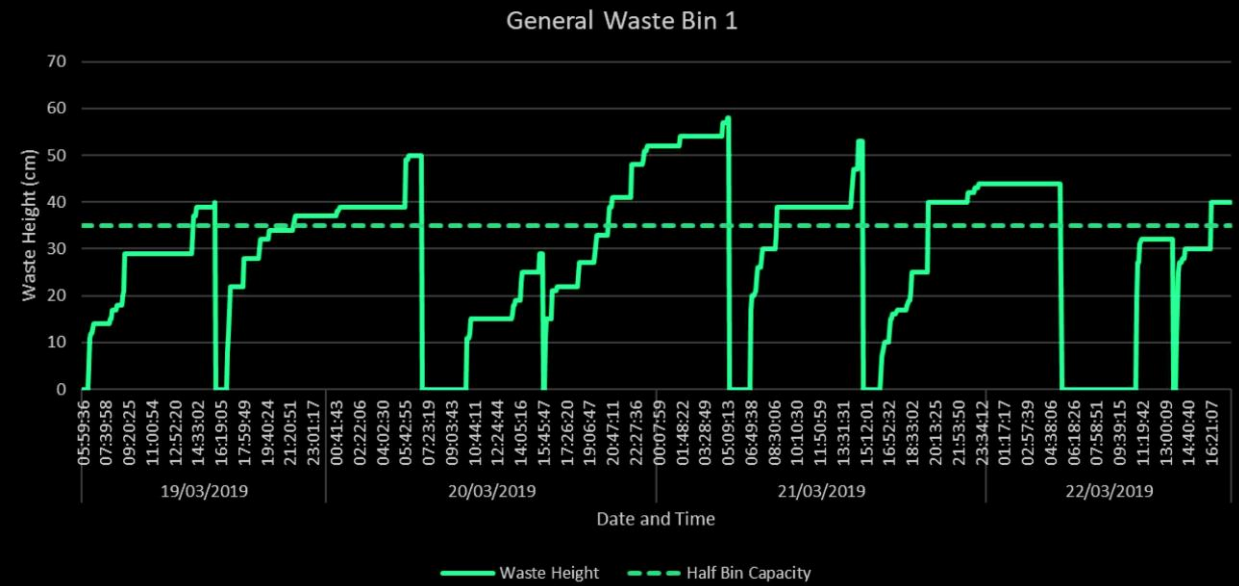
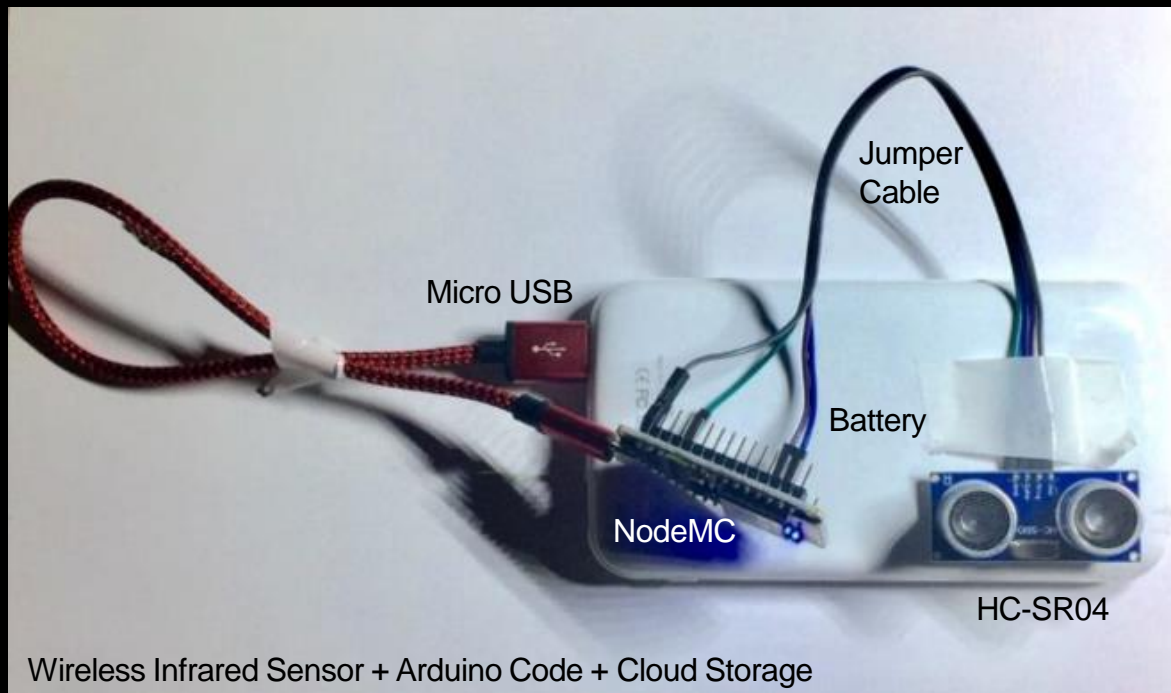
≈ 9.5k days (UoB)

Positive nudge impact

Source: Beecher, O. (2018) Towards a method for reducing the operational costs and environmental impact of Municipal Solid Waste Management Systems through Building Information Modelling and ‘Nudge Theory’-inspired interventions; a case-study approach in the University of Bath Library. Dissertation.

A photograph of a modern, multi-story building with a glass and steel facade. The building has a unique design, featuring a large, dark, angular structure on top that resembles a ship's mast or a modern sculpture. The building is surrounded by trees and other structures in the background. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A semi-transparent dark brown horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text.

EXPERIMENT TWO: LIBRARY



WASTE Data Flow



FIGURE 26: FLOOR 3 GENERAL WASTE HEIGHTS BIN 3



FIGURE 27: FLOOR 3 GENERAL WASTE HEIGHTS BIN 4



Cloud data from Sensors

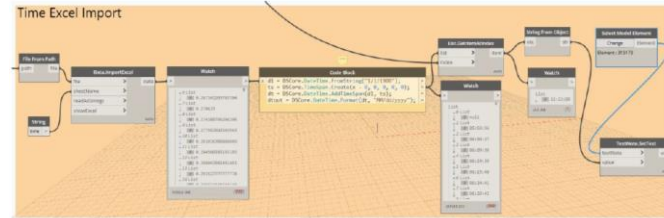


FIGURE 11: EXCEL TO DYNAMO IMPORT - TIME

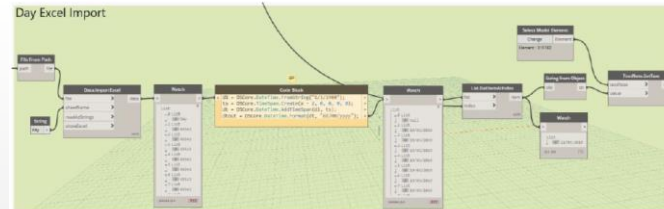


FIGURE 12: EXCEL TO DYNAMO IMPORT - DAY

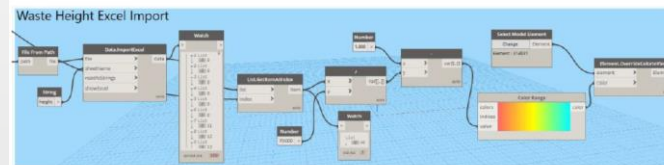


FIGURE 13: EXCEL TO DYNAMO IMPORT - WASTE HEIGHT

'Kambin' Dynamo Code

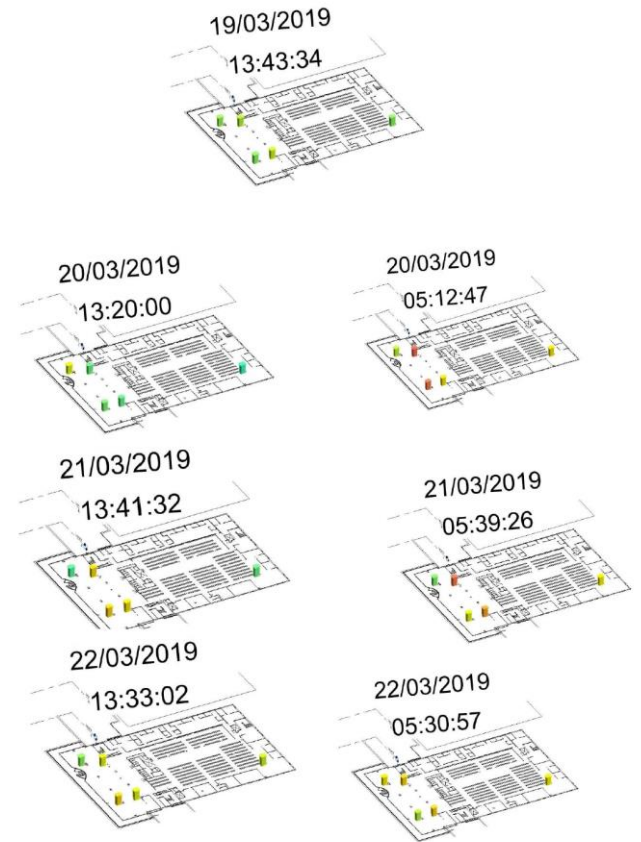
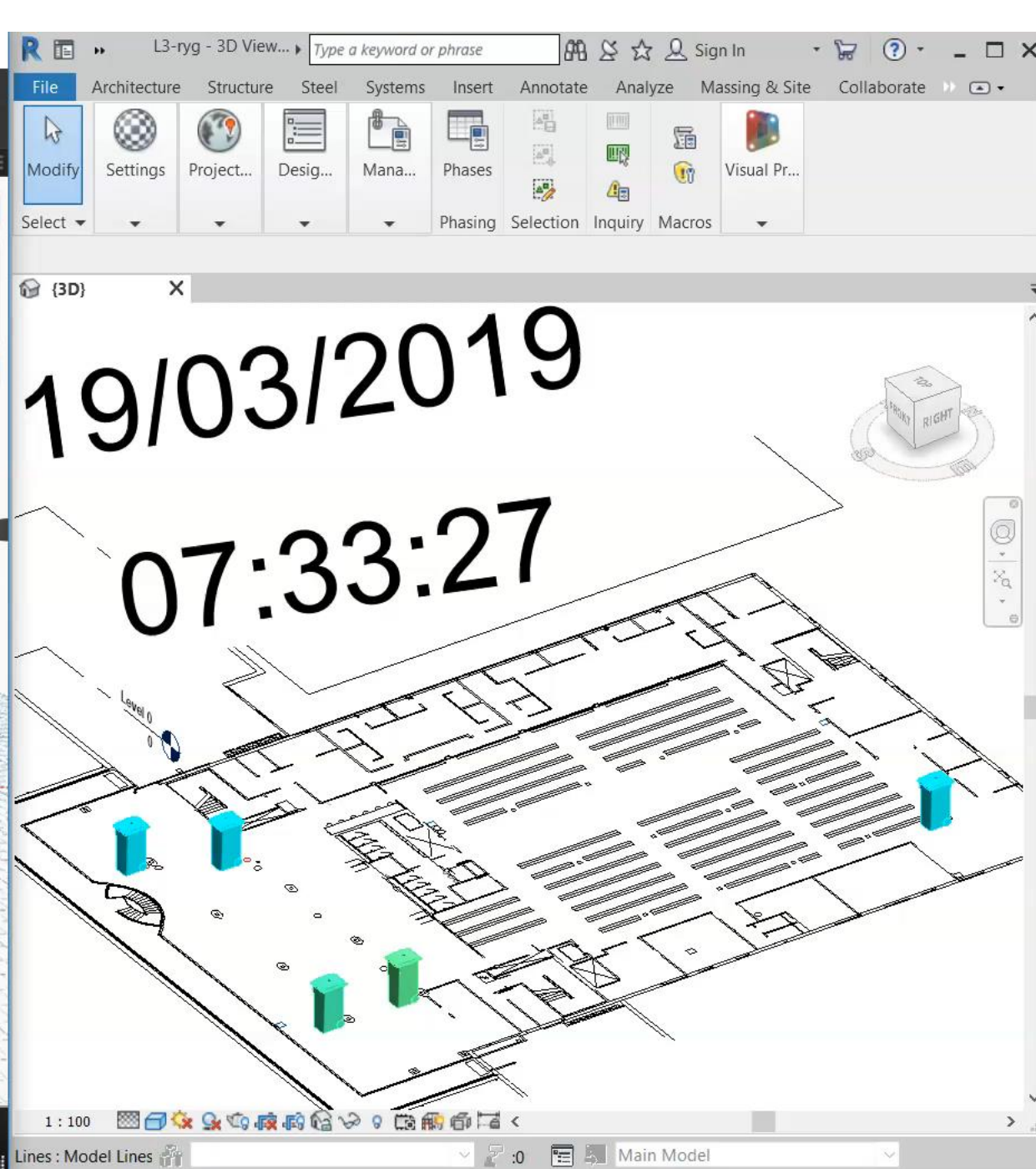
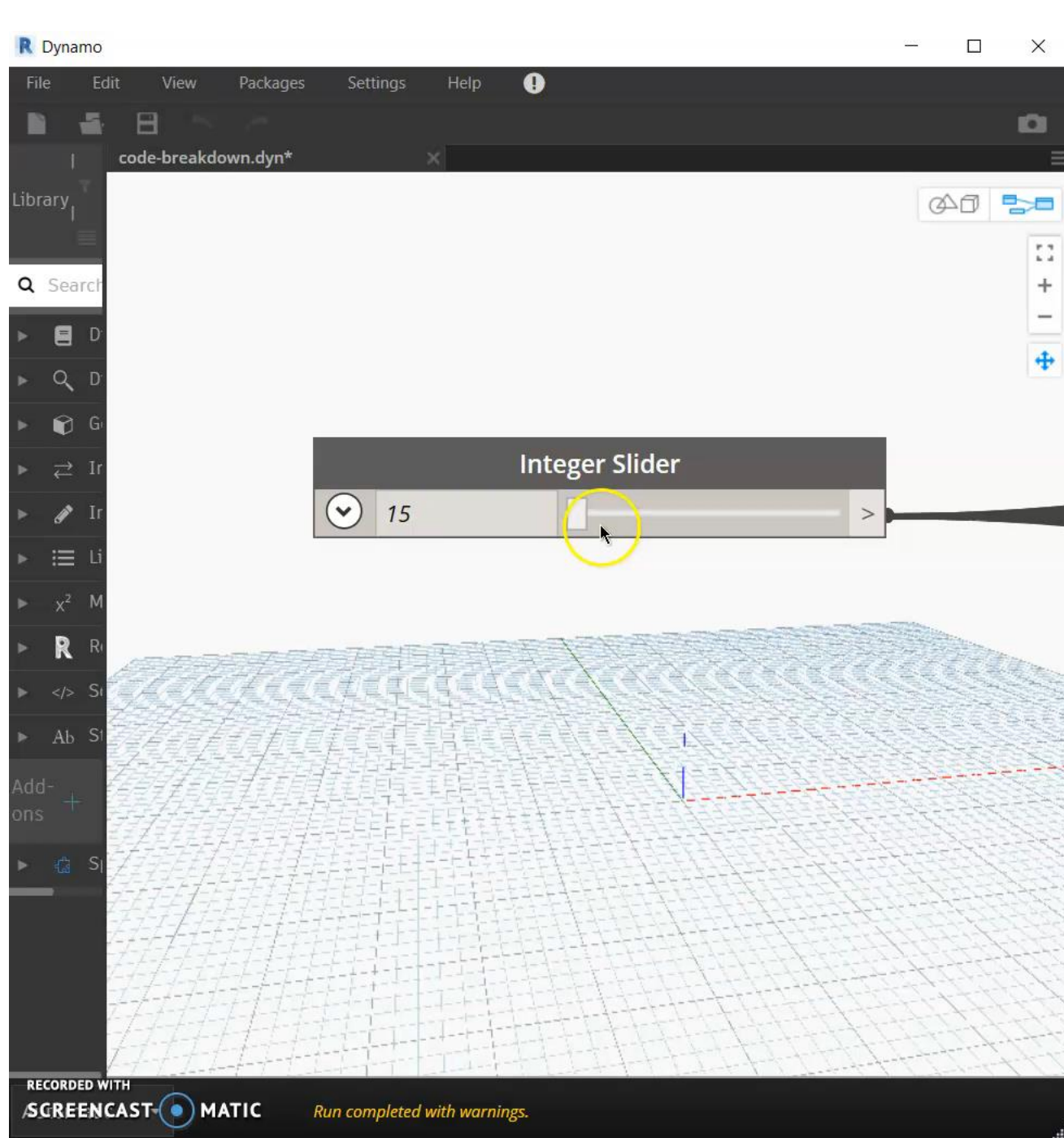
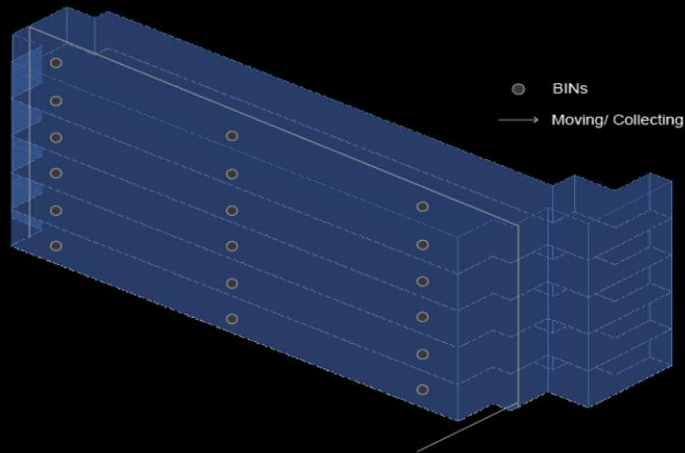


FIGURE 35: FLOOR 3 COLOUR OF BINS JUST BEFORE COLLECTION 19/03 - 22/03

Live waste management
on Revit Model

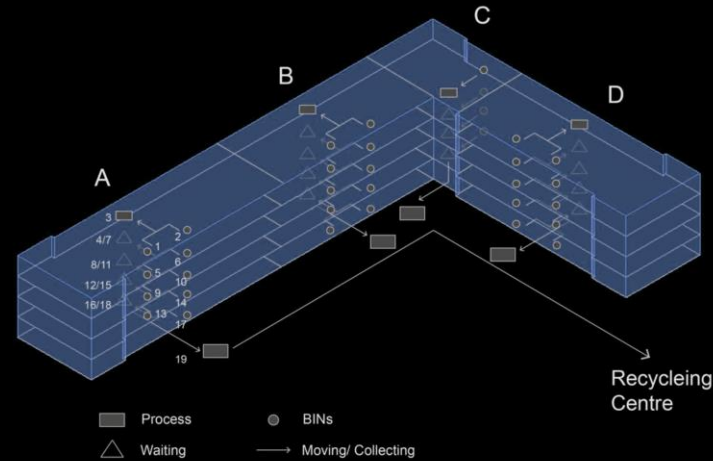


EXPERIMENT THREE: ACCOMODATION



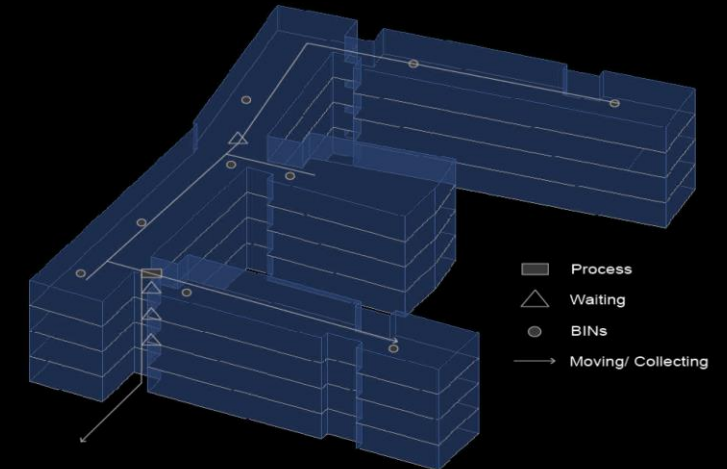
Quarry

≈ 70 hours per year



Marlborough Court

≈ 75 hours per year



Woodland Court

≈ 104 hours per year



Conclusions

Current available information suffice for a waste information model

IoT can increase accuracy of Waste Management System

Significant amount of time can be saved with Waste Collection

A digital system supports reduction of waste generation.

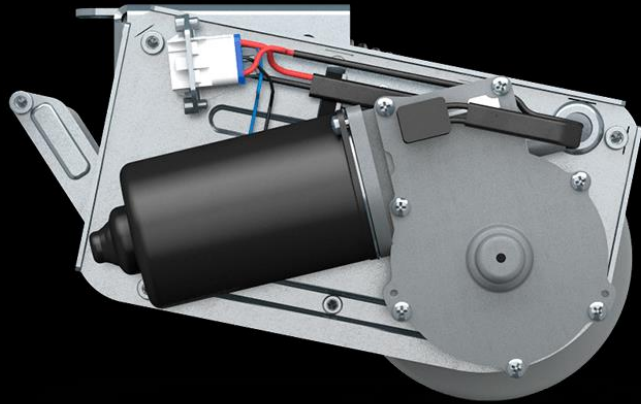
Modelling legacy is major barrier

An aerial photograph of a university campus, showing a mix of academic buildings, green spaces, and surrounding residential areas. A semi-transparent brown banner is overlaid horizontally across the center of the image, serving as a background for the text.

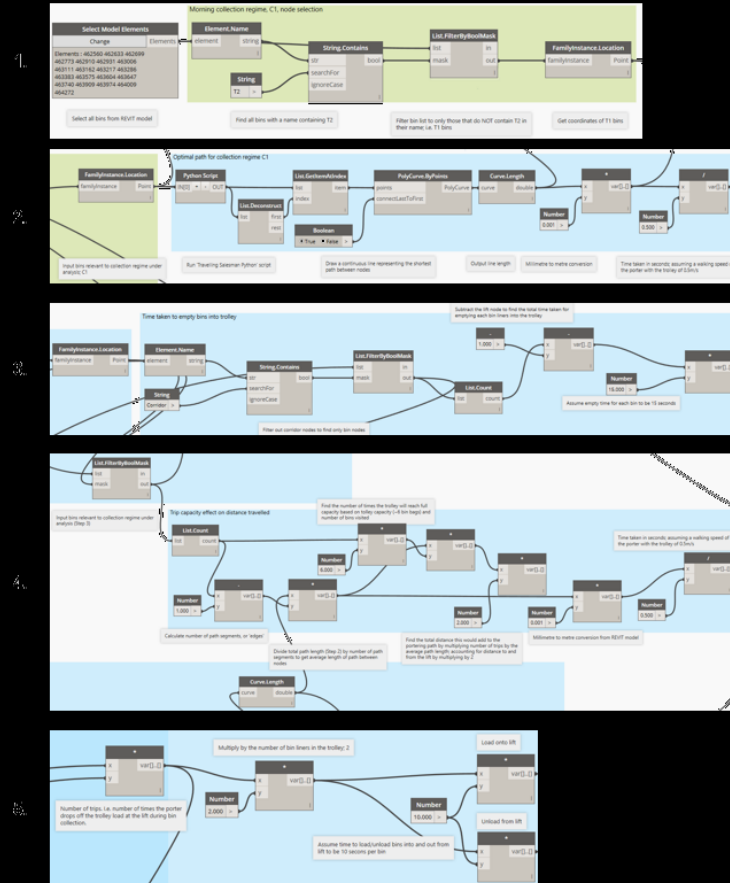
NEXT STEPS



Image Source: <https://www.tente.com/en-gb/product-families/castors/e-drive>



+



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Source: <https://hackaday.com/2017/07/02/a-beverage-cooler-that-comes-to-you/>

Acknowledgements

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- Mr Rongqi Chen (MBD)
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- Mr Peter Phelps – Energy and Environment Managers
- Mr David Stacey – Faculty Librarian
- Mrs Jane Lankenou – Project Coordinator, Waste Services, Environmental Services, Bath & North East Somerset Council

Thank you!!!

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