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Development of 4D BIM cost model

Rohit J Mehendale¹

PG. Student (Construction and Management)¹ Department of Civil Engineering¹ Email: rohitmehendale1994@gmail.com¹

Abstract- Building Information Modeling (BIM) is the process of creating and managing 3D building data during its development. This study was conducted on a residential-commercial building which was situated in Nashik. The study aims to develop a 4D BIM cost model and to understands the different aspects of 4D BIM technologies. A thorough literature review was conducted and a case study was taken to develop a 4D BIM cost model using MS Excel. For the development of 4D BIM cost model, several research papers have been studied. From that Autodesk Revit software is used in conjunction with Autodesk AutoCAD for preparation of 3D BIM model. With the help of MS Excel cost model is prepared which is adaptive to ever changing price of raw material. The study indicated that MS Excel can be a promising tool for efficient for developing a cost model. The most significant benefit of MS Excel for development of cost model is that it can be manipulated according to different material selection and the ever-changing market price of it.

Keywords - BIM, BIM cost model.

1. INTRODUCTION

Building information modelling (BIM) is a process involving the generation and management of digital representations of physical and functional characteristics of places. When preparing their cost estimates, estimators typically begin by digitizing the architect's paper drawings, or importing their CAD drawings into a cost estimating package, or doing manual take offs from their drawings[1]. All of these methods introduce the potential for human error and propagate any inaccuracies there may be in the original drawings.

By using a building information model instead of drawings, the take offs, counts, and measurements can be generated directly from the underlying model[2]. Therefore, the information is always consistent with the design. And when a change is made in the design – a smaller window size, for example – the change automatically ripples to all related construction documentation and schedules, as well as all the take offs, counts, and measurements that are used by the estimator.

2. METHODOLOGY

- (1) Collection of necessary drawings from architect & structural designer.
- (2) Development of 3D BIM of the model in Autodesk Revit.
- (3) Collection of the necessary information for the development of cost model from a case study.
- (4) Development of cost model in MS Excel.

3. CASE STUDY IN NASHIK

3.1. Devkinandan Buildcon – morya parashare Heights

Location of building: - "Morya Parashare Heights", P no 62 +57 S.no 891 at Chetana Nagar, Rane Nagar,

near Guru Gobind Singh college, Nashik- 422009, Maharashtra, India.



Fig. 1. Snapshot of google maps location of the site

- (1) Residential & Commercial project.
- (2) 2BHK & 3BHK luxurious flat.
- (3) Basement + ground floor + 7 floor building.
- (4)
- 4. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Data collection

From the case study chosen following information is collected.

Table 1 material cost table

| Material type | Cost | Unit |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| | | |
| Cement | 285 | Bag |
| 20 mm aggregate | 2400 | Brass |
| Steel | 48.5 | Kg |
| Wash sand | 4400 | Brass |
| Crush sand | 3100 | Brass |
| Natural sand | 8000 | Brass |

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| 4" red brick | 4.5 | Piece |
|------------------------|------|-------|
| 6" red brick | 7.3 | Piece |
| 600X600 vitrified Tile | 40 | Sq.ft |
| Neru | 80 | Bag |
| Saint Gobain gypsum | 250 | Bag |
| W window | 310 | Sq.ft |
| W1 window | 310 | Sq.ft |
| V window | 310 | Sq.ft |
| FD door | 160 | Sq.ft |
| FD1 door | 160 | Sq.ft |
| FD2 door | 160 | Sq.ft |
| FD3 door | 160 | Sq.ft |
| D door | 1500 | Nos |
| D1 door | 1500 | Nos |
| D2 door | 1500 | Nos |

| Fig.2. Snapshot of Autodesk Revit BIM model |
|---|

4.2.2 Preparation of programable Excel sheets.

The cost model is developed using MS Excel, in which unit cost of each family in the 3D model is computed using MS Excel and then this Cost data is used to develop cost model in the Autodesk Revit.

As the cost of material is fluctuating through the year, so considering this single a programable sheet is developed for each family in the 3D model which can be tweaked easily just by updating new cost of raw materials in the Excel sheet.

| | | Input table | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|--------|
| unit cost table & mix design details | | | | Total quantity | Ţ | | |
| layer | item | unit | cost/unit | Quantity per 100 Sq.ft | cost of wall | 6450 | INR 4, |
| External | cemet 1 | bag | INR 280.00 | 3.5 | | | |
| Finish layer | Fine Aggregate 1 | CFT | INR 4,400.00 | 0.27 | | | |
| MCJ.II. | cemet 1 | bag | INR 280.00 | 1.5 | | | |
| | Fine Aggregate 1 | CFT | INR 4,400.00 | 0.12 | | | |
| Layer | Brick | per piece | INR 4.50 | 500 | | | |
| Internal | cemet 1 | bag | INR 280.00 | 2 | | | |
| Finish | Fine Aggregate 1 | CFT | INR 4,400.00 | 0.15 | | | |
| Layer | neru | bag | INR 80.00 | 1 | | | |

Fig. 3. Snapshot of brick cost estimation in MS Excel

| Input table | | | | Auto | calculation tab | le | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| unit cost table & mix design details | | | | item | cost in Rs | unit | |
| | item | unit | cost per unit | Quantity per unit | concrete | 1181173 | meter cube |
| | concrete | meter cube | 4150 | 284.62 | reinforcement | 1705971.052 | meter cube |
| | reinforcement | kg | 50 | 34119.42103 | | | |

Fig.4. Snapshot of RCC cost estimation in MS Excel

5. CONCLUSION

By using above tool total estimated cost found to be INR 3,78,85,566.

Table 4 Total cost table

Table 2 labor cost table C ~

| Labour type | Cost | Unit | | |
|------------------------|------|-------|--|--|
| | | | | |
| RCC labour | 125 | Sq.ft | | |
| Brick & plaster labour | 110 | Sq.ft | | |
| Tile labour | 40 | Sq.ft | | |

Table 3 with material cost table

| With material | Cost | Unit | | |
|------------------------|------|-------|--|--|
| | | | | |
| Paint labour | 110 | Sq.ft | | |
| Plumbing labour | 54 | Sq.ft | | |
| Electrical work labour | 80 | Sq.ft | | |
| Supervision charges | 14 | Sq.ft | | |

4.2. Data analysis

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4.2.1 Preparation of 3D BIM model

The 2D Architectural drawings and RCC Drawings help for Preparation of 3D BIM is in Autodesk Revit. The 3D model is made in the Revit by constructing 3D element in the Revit like Column, Wall, slab Beam etc.

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| Cost |
|------------------|
| INR 4,626,337.32 |
| INR 3,571,943.40 |
| INR 2,778,178.20 |
| INR 243,782.59 |
| INR 718,588.95 |
| INR 473,571.81 |
| INR 4,137,173.00 |
| INR 4,081,341.45 |
| INR 3,195,500.00 |
| INR 1,568,700.00 |
| INR 2,324,000.00 |
| INR 4,945,750.00 |
| INR 3,652,000.00 |
| INR 1,162,000.00 |
| INR 406,700.00 |
| INR 3,78,85,566. |
| |

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BIM is very useful from designing to execution of any project and quantifying total project cost is very difficult considering designs changes and changes in market price of raw materials. With the help of BIM software quantity estimation with respect to design changes is very seamless & With the help of MS Excel unit price of raw materials can be easily manipulated according to market rate and total cost of building can be automatically quantified with it.

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