

This study was part of the TailorCrete Project¹ including the contribution of scientists, architects, contractors, and structural engineers. Although the focal point has been on the interaction between structural engineers and other actors, a need for generalisation on a higher level has emerged. The main contribution of the project partners turned out to be the case study example used for the automated routine design methodology. The case was a double curved wall constructed in Valencia, Spain.

2 Creative space, communication technology and team integration

The researcher Tatum [5] highlights the importance of technical support activities that involve all actors in order to ensure an effective construction process. However, to expand the traditional concept of construction engineering the activities need to include integration and innovation, as well as making the pre-construction activities more prominent. Although his research early pointed out the benefits of automating the design and building activities, this goal has not yet been reached [6].

The information that is communicated among the actors and the possibility of integration depend on the level on which the integration is made. The researcher Moum [7] defines three hierarchical project levels: macro-, meso- and micro-level in order to represent different social constructions. The macro-level incorporates all participants of a construction project: architects, engineers, contractors and users. This conglomerate of stakeholders with separate interests and expectations is boiled down to a design team with the mandate to uncovering the mutually beneficial expectations of the stakeholders (meso-level). Finally, Moum defines the micro-level as the collaborative space between the architect and the engineer. This framework has then been applied to a number of projects in order to study their level of integration, the impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on the progress of these projects, as well as highlighting the non-technical parameters influencing integration. Moum's study focused on the micro-level and concluded that if the understanding of aims and intentions were shared and the skills of the ICT software were substantial, the collaboration and integration of architects and engineers would progress. In addition, her results highlighted the fact that soft non-technical parameters, such as an architect's sources of inspiration, are easily punctuated by the introduction of ICT and that these parameters must be better understood in order to attain a successful implementation and use of ICT [7].

The introduction and adoption of new technologies have been proven difficult to manage and not fast enough. In [8,9] strategies for the adoption of new technologies are considered necessary and the adoption of new technology depends on four drivers: competitive advantage, process problems, technology opportunity and external requirements. In their study, they conclude

that if these four factors were to increase, the rate of adoption would increase as well [8,9]. However, the factors are client- and top-management dependent, which may lead to implications of social integration on the micro-level that are not easily predictable. In addition, the potential opportunities and pitfalls of such integration have been studied in a series of eleven case studies [10].

The results of [7] point out that the integration of the architect and the engineer implies that the traditional domains of these professionals overlap. Such overlapping domains were further addressed by Mora and co-workers at the University of Quebec [11] who concluded that improved engineering feedback would be required early in the design process, which may be achieved by an improved collaboration between the architect and the engineer. Increased feedback would require overlapping domains that constitute a space in which the engineer can lay out a structural system in an architectural context [11]. In addition, the work of the engineer and its quality is highly dependent on the amount, quality and type of information the architect provides.

Mora [11] laid out the representation of the information into separate domains in the form of two types of entities: functional and physical. Functional entities refer to what the object is intended accomplish, whereas physical entities make up the structural components providing the function. The architectural domain was concluded to consist of purely functional entities describing the intentions of the architect complemented by the physical entities represented by the structural domain [11]. Consequently, the engineer should have the opportunity to smoothly transition from the physical structural representation to the functional, a transition that would depend on the need for high quality information [7].

According to Mora [11] the overlapping of domains should be strictly carried out during the early stage of the design process, defined as the "conceptual stage". Mora defines building design process by three stages: conceptual design, preliminary design and detailed design. Krish [12] chose a more general definition of the design process but addressed the conceptual stage as an "early stage of design". In seeking a definition of this flexible and creative stage of the design process, Verhagen [13] chose to name it the "innovative design stage" as opposed to the "routine design stage".

In conclusion, these research results highlight the fact that if the routine design activities were to a higher degree automated, together with innovative tools and processes, the innovative stage might become decisive. This conclusion is important in order to reach an optimal solution that might create a larger solution space, as well as narrowing the problem space early during the process (Figure 2).

2.1 Main methodologies for social integration of meso-level collaboration

Three main methodologies have been studied in order to identify the principles of integrated design: computer-aided design, knowledge-based engineering and generative design.

¹<http://www.tailorcrete.com/>

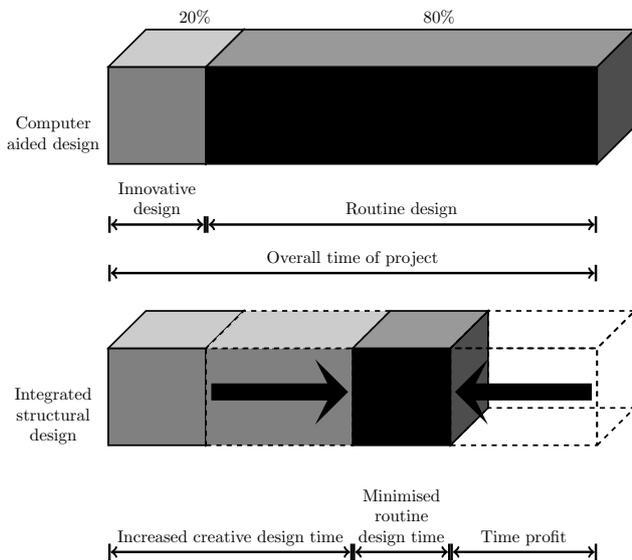


Figure 2. To gain time, all disciplines should strive for an automation of routine tasks, such as reinforcement design of reinforced concrete structures, redrawn from [13].

Computer-aided design (CAD) has become omnipotent. In today’s design projects, the architects and engineers use advanced software and algorithms to investigate a variety of design alternatives. In certain cases computer-aided design makes use of automated routine design tasks, but only few integrate domains, as reported in [14]. On the other hand, there is a continuous growth of the stakeholders requirements. Today, stakeholders demand specific industrialised solutions while quality is maintained. Verhagen and co-researchers [13] have studied mass customisation from the viewpoint of knowledge-based engineering. In the knowledge-based engineering methodology, the overlapping of domains missing in the CAD process are considered to be integrated by a centralised representation of the knowledge [13,15] and [16]. In the construction industry, such central representation of knowledge is referred to as “building information modelling”. The benefit of central representation of knowledge offers improved opportunities for overlapping domains that might generate alternative solutions.

However, the increase of alternative solutions calls for methodologies that are capable of selecting from a number of alternatives. Researchers from Korea [17] proposed a design procedure that focuses on the selection of alternatives and the integration of actors from different disciplines. These researchers concluded that through the integration of actors and systematic modelling of alternatives, the design might be improved and the procedure become more flexible, which would help decision-making [17]. Krish [12] has taken this further, by introducing a practical and generative design method sprung from the development of procedural and parametric design processes. This method focuses on the creative design stage and combines functional and physical entities, enabling specialists to render opinions while computer algorithms perform routine design tasks [12].

2.2 The incompatible purposes of geometrical and numerical representations of disciplines

Representations of structural objects have mainly been used for visualisation and production purposes and have been presented in a form suitable for the communication of abstract and concrete ideas. The task of an architect is to present a model that gives clients an image of the projected idea, whereas the purpose of an engineer is to convert such an image into a structure. In recent years, the use of computer models has been opening the doors to the integration of different disciplines [1,3,17–31].

While, the need for integrating disciplines remains, the integration through computer software has become a hindrance due to the lack of available and adequate computer software, as well as the diverging purposes of the models. In Figures 3 and 4, these diverging purposes are exemplified. The geometrical and functional models are used for the visualisation and division of space, whereas the structural models are used for calculation purposes. In order to visualise an object in the functional space, height, width and depth are needed, while in order to perform calculations in a structural space, the same parameters are included as sectional parameters: i.e. stiffness matrix, moment of inertia and first moment of area.

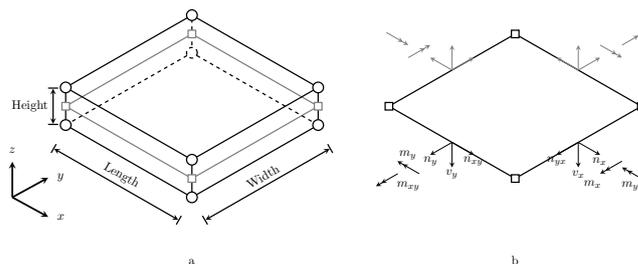


Figure 3. The purpose of a geometrical representation (a) is to divide space and define the functions of a structure, whereas the purpose of the numerical representation (b) is to idealise a structural system and extract stress components that may be used for structural design. The geometrical representation of shell structures is mainly constructed by solids (○) whereas the numerical representation is idealised by shell elements (□) as thin structural elements.

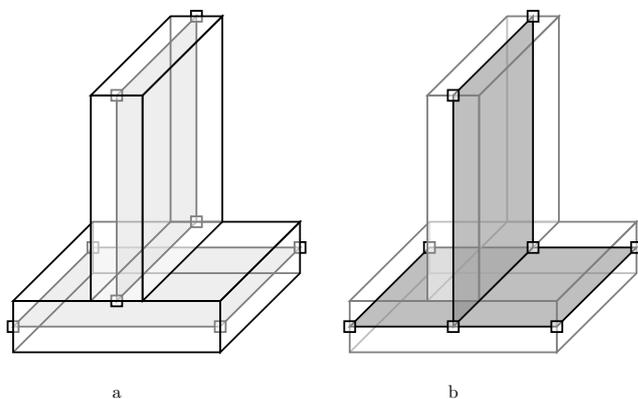


Figure 4. In the structural representation, the lack of physical meaning of objects results in uncoupled elements (b) whereas in reality solids are firmly connected (A). The connection of elements (□) is a necessity for the performance of structural analyses.

2.3 Collaborative working in the construction industry

Changes and unexpected hurdles are commonplace in any project, yet they cause stress and conflict. Collaborative working is generally accepted, including interaction with legislators and governmental authorities to prevent project delay. Generally, a successful collaborative design process requires a combination of factors, including early involvement, a focus on value, the measurement of performance and long-term trusting relationships. Within a collaborative design team, open communication is vital to a successful project. The scientific community [32] has reached a consensus on the fact that “Integrated Project Delivery” is the preferred organisational structure.

Integrated project delivery is based on a team that shares the project contract and, therefore, assumes a joint risk for the project. However, as pointed out by [2], it is not the shared contract in and of itself, but rather the level of devotion to the project goals that is beneficial to the successful completion of the project.

The integration of collaborative tools into any form of multi-discipline project delivery is highly desirable. Researchers at Tongji University [21] suggest a combination of building information modelling and Integrated Project Delivery to create an overall method that upgrades the poor performance of the industry. They highlight the effectiveness of this combination of tools and processes but unfortunately do not complement their proposal with practical implementation [21]. However, these types of initiatives are critical in order to attain a more creative design process.

How can trust be created among team members? And, how can team members become comfortable in their roles and responsibilities? In a study of Tatum [33], construction engineering was identified as a series of activities that includes a productive environment and the transfer of skills. Such construction engineering activities were considered paramount for project success and increase most likely the potential for integration [33].

In this paper, we are proposing linked knowledge to be a key aspect leading to collaborative working. By “linked knowledge”, we refer to the understanding and specific information that link the disciplines in a specific project.

All project delivery methods share the communication of information. Further, all methods underline that project team members should strive to achieve and reach project goals, a task requiring an understanding of the strategic goals of the other disciplines represented on the project team.

If the “understanding” of strategic goals were delivered with project specific “information”, shared knowledge might be created; we propose that understanding and information are specified by linked knowledge of each discipline, respectively.

3 Linking knowledge for collaborative creative thinking

The researcher Johansson [34] at the Chalmers University of Technology has performed an in-depth investigation of the factors that facilitate and hinders the sharing of knowledge across professional boundaries in the construction field. She pointed out that diverging knowledge and poor information-sharing practices were major hurdles. The diverging knowledge was mainly attributed to diverging perspectives and strategic goals, whereas traditional communication vehicles such as project meetings, document circulation and drawings resulted in poor communication practices.

The differing perspectives and diverging strategic goals were mainly attributable to organisational tradition and type of profession. If practitioners were liberated from their organisations and professional mindsets of “how things should be done”, the focus on and willingness to negotiate a solution to common problems immensely increased [34].

In opposition to [34], Sense [35,36] examined how project teams may serve as melting pots for multi-disciplinary knowledge in order to unlock learning cultures and suggested that knowledge creation within a project team should take on the role of an organised project action.

We propose linked knowledge as a solution in order to make knowledge creation into an organised project action in design projects. Linked knowledge implies information and understanding of one’s own discipline need to be communicated to other disciplines. In addition to understanding strategic goals and perspectives (personal and organisational), information that is possible versus impossible to digitise (e.g. reinforcement amount and type versus policy documents) should be identified early on by project team members, preferably in the context of a so-called “individual ideation process” [37]. This linked knowledge is changing with the receiving partner or level, as depicted in Figure 5, in which the proposed knowledge linkage is added to the framework developed by [27].

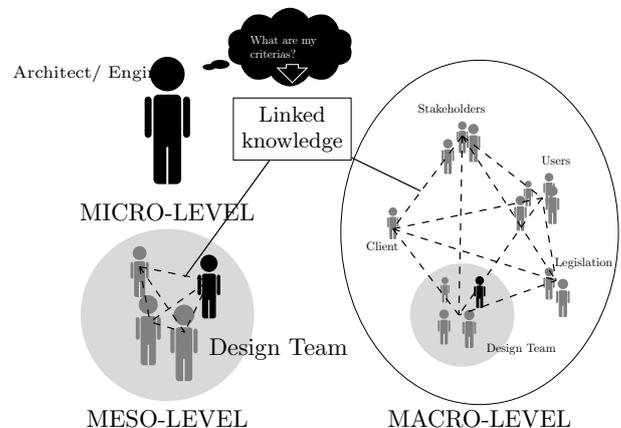


Figure 5. The architect or engineer needs to identify the project specific criteria that form the linking knowledge on meso- and macro-level. The figure is a redraw of the framework of communication developed by [27].

4 Creating space for collaborative creative space

As stated in the previous section and emphasised by [35,36], today's project arrangement offers little room for creative space in success of either length of project time or budget. Except for exceptional circumstances, stakeholders are not keen on giving additional financing for finding optimised solutions. In order to create space, the period, systems, processes and products of a project need to be developed.

Within the TailorCrete Project, researchers, architects, structural engineers and contractors strove to find new industrial technologies for tailor-made concrete structures manufactured at mass customised prices. During the project, architectural free-form concrete structures met industrialised techniques and processes to arrive at such methodologies as digital design, reinforcement, automation technologies in construction and advanced casting techniques.

In the following sections, the aspects as a result of the project are presented.

4.1 Integrated parametric design approach

In any design task, the configuration of the geometrical model depends on the complexity of the structural system that should be numerically analysed. In this project, parametric design is defined as a collaboration between architects and structural engineers by means of key parameters, e.g. column size, slab thickness and wall height.

In the proposed parametric design approach, it is suggested that the architect is responsible for the geometrical model, which should be based on the key parameters provided by the structural engineer.

In Figure 6, three parametric design approaches (**A**, **B**, **C**) are illustrated with increasing complexity of the structural system. The difference in correlating the models between the alternative approaches is caused by the available numerical simplification of the load-carrying system. At the same time, the choice of model depends on the context of the structural member. This complexity shows the importance of integrating the disciplines and of communicating the knowledge linkage.

The approaches are described below and are illustrated in Figure 6.

A The first approach is the most straight-forward in which the geometrical model correlates with the numerical model. In addition to the power of parametric objects, this approach results in a flexible design process by which routine design tasks can be automated to clear space for the innovative stage. Nilsson and Nilsson [38] studied this correlation in the context of linking tools and concluded that an existing compatibility increased flexibility and facilitated communication.

B Should the numerical analysis need to be idealised by shell elements to compute in-plane stresses, there would no longer be a correlation between the geometrical and numerical models. However, the sectional and numerical models still correlate and as

in the first approach, the sectional model has the advantage of being parametric.

As a matter of fact, the skill of modelling the geometrical model was increased together with the need for iterations between the architectural and structural domain, i.e. in the first approach, the numerical connections were defined between structural members of the geometrical model. In this approach, the numerical connection exists in the sectional model, albeit without geometrical meaning. There is no obvious approach by which this task may be automated and more development is called for.

C Normally, there is minor or no integration of domains in today's design project and the approach with no direct correlation between any of the models is the most common. Architects tend to model the geometry by non-parametric volumes followed by engineers who remake these models to include the parameters needed for numerical computations. In this approach, the automation of routine design tasks is minimal. If the numerical computation could be effectively performed by means of solid elements, the geometry might be translated or even meshed in the most common modelling software; however, this is normally not the case. In many practical instances, the numerical models need to be represented by shell elements. If the numerical models were composed of shell elements, the computation of sectional resistance might be automated. An example of automating the computation of needed reinforcement is shown in Section 4.2.

It is tempting to search for a solution outside the three common approaches, **A**, **B**, **C**, by which the numerical analysis would be performed on a solid. However, the complications are still too large to be overcome. An approach that has surfaced lately is the so-called "composed solid elements" (Figure 7) that is based on regular solid elements and is specified through a base element referred to as the middle layer, i.e. the same as a shell element. In this way, the composition represents the thickness of an architectural model. Still, this approach merely represents a post-processing analysis, which makes the automation process cumbersome [39].

4.2 Automated routine design tasks based on parametric design principles

To study the constraints of the most common approach, approach **C**, a fictitious automatised design process was conducted. The designed object was composed of a shelter with a double curved shell mounted on a base plate. The material in both sections was reinforced concrete. To be able to calculate sectional forces, the architectural model needed to be converted to a numerical model, which in the current scenario constitutes a shell structure.

The first of several design iterations is presented below and in Figure 8.

1. First, an architectural model was created solely for visualisation. The model was represented by Non-

Increasing complexity of correlated models →			
	Approach A	Approach B	Approach C
	Linear element, simple section	Linear element, complex section	Free form structure
Parametric representation			
Sectional representation	E.g.: small sections 	E.g.: large sections 	For a free-form structure, no sectional representation exists
Numerical representation			

Figure 6. Illustration of representation of three examples with increasing correlation of complexity on parametric, sectional, and numerical levels.

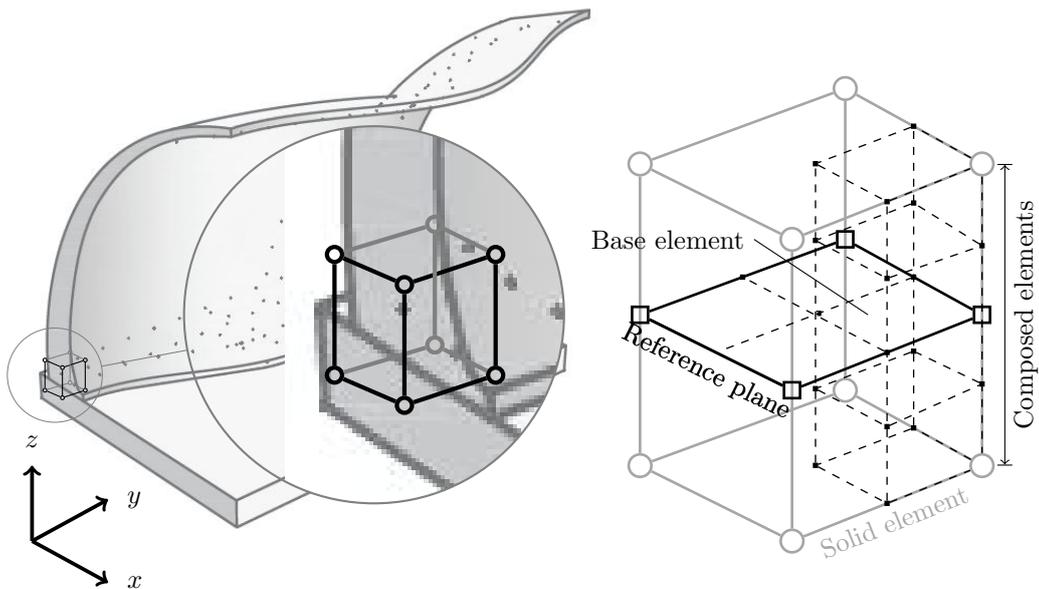


Figure 7. The composed element approach that is available in some finite element software uses the results from a representation of solid elements (o) to generalise moments and forces. The generalisation is made from a composition of elements (·) to a base element of the reference plane (□). Thus, the generalised moments and forces may be considered sectional forces of a shell element.

Uniform Rational B-Spline (NURBS), a very common and widely accepted geometric representation.

2. However, NURBS have no parametric intelligence that may be used for computing the sectional forces. Therefore, a conversion from an architectural to a numerical model was required. This conversion was achieved by making a script (developed in the application-programming interface of the software used).
3. The script generated an input file to the engineering framework holding the mid-surface data of the two shells. This file was imported and meshed to create a model suitable for finite element analysis.
4. The finite element solver computed the sectional forces by means of Linear Finite Element Analysis.
5. The sectional forces were used by an engineer to compute the sectional resistance and the need for reinforcement through a rational design method for conventional reinforcement as presented in [40].
6. The amount of required reinforcement could then be estimated by the number of bars and sent back to the architectural model.
7. The solution could be optimised by several iterations.

In the specific case-study shown in Figure 8, the architectural software Rhino [41] and the finite element solver DIANA [39] were used.

The process of adapting the architectural model to the numerical model identified several contextual conditions related to the load carrying system, e.g. boundary conditions, the connections between structural members and loading conditions:

- The supports were idealised by boundary conditions specific to each case. Depending on the situation, the boundaries could be considered fixed in the vertical direction, but could not be derived from the architectural model.
- In the architectural model, the structural members of the wall were connected, but when the mid-surface of the two shells were extracted, this connection was lost. To obtain a correct response to the numerical computation, these shells must be bound together by rigid connections tying together the corresponding nodes in the two shells so that the response in the two nodes would be the same. However, the idealisation of this connection would entirely depend on the scenario and the load carrying system viewed in Figure 4.
- In most cases, load carrying systems made of concrete must support several types of loads, including environmental, external and restraint loads. These loads can be combined into load combinations supported by a structure. Currently, these load-carrying conditions are not supported in the architectural domain and must thus be applied in the structural domain.

5 Conclusions

A general industrialised design process must permit a communication overlap between micro-level domains, such as the collaboration between the architect and the structural engineer. In addition, the overlap should be flexible so that a transition is made possible between the two domains. This transition is critical to the structural engineer who must find a physical solution that meets the functional requirements laid out by the architect.

The overlapping domains and flexible transitions will drive the architect to a knowledge-based workflow in which he should lay out the functional system within an engineering context. With the introduction of ICT, the workflow is capable of integrating the output of the architect and the engineer. To make such integration practical, a prerequisite would be a procedurally based process, such as a parametric design process. With a procedural-based process, in which a parametric object represents each physical and functional entity, the prerequisites of the architectural and engineering domains can be derived, respectively and independently. Consequently, ICT tools specific to the separate domains will not affect other domains.

In addition, the design process should aim at increasing the time-space for the innovative stage by using ICT to automate routine design tasks, such as computing the need for reinforcement in a concrete structure.

In this project, three aspects of the integrated design of structures have been identified: the parametric design approach, the time-space dedicated to creativity and linked knowledge. Practical methods have been presented for how to unlock a learning culture in the common design project organisation. These proposed principles identify the fundamental needs for collaborative work between disciplines:

- parametric design - how the software of different disciplines should interact via project-specific key parameters;
- linked knowledge - in order to find key parameters, the information and understanding of the objectives of different disciplines need to be shared among team members;
- creative space - there is neither time nor financial space to share information and understanding. Automation of routine design task is proposed as a measure to increase the creative space in general projects.

The opportunities for linking digitised information from different domains and the parametric structural components contribute to making the parametric design approach beneficial. In certain situations, the correlation between the parametric and structural representation does not exist, which results in a higher demand for technical skills when using ICT software, a solution to which has been presented.

Gathering experts together early in the design process requires an additional investment. Funding that can be motivated by large project budgets. However, ordinary projects normally lack the extra funding needed

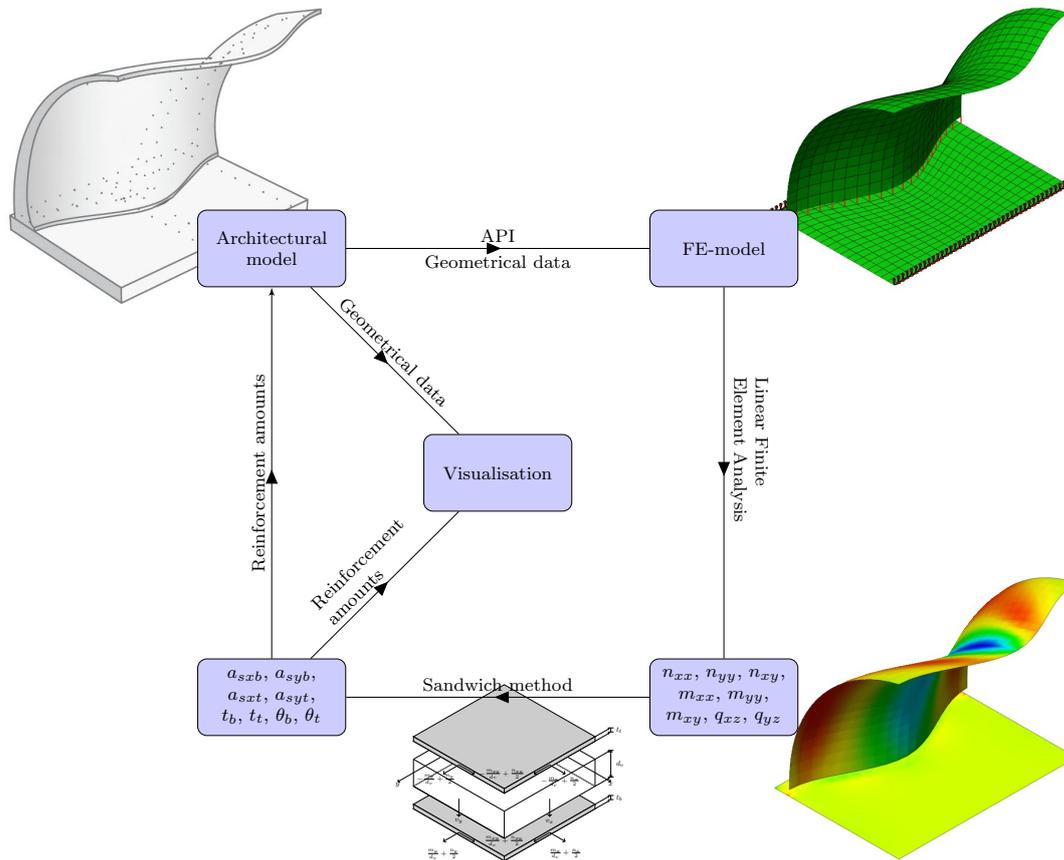


Figure 8. (a) Geometrical representation of shell structure extracted from Rhino, (b) representation after decomposition to shell structure by using a script developed within an application-programming interface and (c) numerical results of stress used for design of reinforcement.

but make up a major part of the construction industry. It is important to create timesavings for all types of projects and our disciplines should strive to automate repetitive tasks, as illustrated by the reinforcement design example.

It is also important to foster experts to define their linked knowledge, i.e. the mutual information and understanding of strategic goals to make knowledge creation better structured and organised.

6 Acknowledgements

The European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme funded this research under grant agreement NMP2-LA-2009-228663 (TailorCrete). More information on the TailorCrete Project may be found at www.tailorcrete.com.

References

- [1] M Rekola, J Kojima, and T Makelainen. Towards Integrated Design and Delivery Solutions: Pinpointed Challenges of Process Change. *Archit. Eng. Des. Manage. (UK)*, 6(4):264 – 278, 2010.
- [2] Aran McCarthy. Collaborative Project Delivery Better than IPD - Cauffman.pdf. *DesignIntelligence*, 16(6):8 pp. –, 2011.
- [3] R Owen, R Amor, and M Palmer. Challenges for Integrated Design and Delivery Solutions. *Archit. Eng. Des. Manage. (UK)*, 6(4):232–240, 2010.
- [4] Rodrigo Mora, Girma Bitsuamlak, and Miljana Horvat. Integrated life-cycle design of building enclosures. *Building and Environment*, 46(7):1469–1479, July 2011.
- [5] C B Tatum. Building Better : Technical Support for Construction. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 131(1):23–33, 2005.
- [6] JJ Mahoney and C B Tatum. Construction site applications of CAD. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 120(3):617–631, 1994.

- [7] Anita Moun. Design team stories: Exploring interdisciplinary use of 3D object models in practice. *Automation in Construction*, 19(5):554–569, 2010.
- [8] P Mitropoulos and C B Tatum. Technology adoption decisions in construction organizations. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 125(October):330–339, 1999.
- [9] P Mitropoulos and C B Tatum. Forces driving adoption of new information technologies. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 126(5):340–348, 2000.
- [10] Hugues Rivard, Thomas Froese, Lloyd M Waugh, Tamer El-diraby, Rodrigo Mora, Heli Torres, and Sohaib Munir Gill. Case studies on the use of information technology in the Canadian construction industry. *ITcon*, 9:19–34, 2004.
- [11] R.a Mora, H.a Rivard, and C.b Bédard. Computer representation to support conceptual structural design within a building architectural context. *Journal of Computing in Civil Engineering*, 20(2):76–87, 2006.
- [12] S Krish. A practical generative design method. *CAD Computer Aided Design*, 43(1):88–100, 2011.
- [13] Wim J C Verhagen, Pablo Bermell-Garcia, Reinier E C van Dijk, and Richard Curran. A critical review of Knowledge-Based Engineering: An identification of research challenges. *Advanced Engineering Informatics*, 26(1):5–15, 2012.
- [14] A Z Sampaio. Geometric modeling of box girder deck for integrated bridge graphical system. *Automation in Construction*, 12(1):55–66, 2003.
- [15] Richard Curran, Wim J.C. Verhagen, Michel J.L. van Tooren, and Ton. H. van der Laan. A multidisciplinary implementation methodology for knowledge based engineering: KNOMAD. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 37(11):7336–7350, November 2010.
- [16] Pablo Bermell-Garcia, Wim J.C. Verhagen, Simon Astwood, Kiran Krishnamurthy, Jean Luc Johnson, Domingo Ruiz, Gary Scott, and Richard Curran. A framework for management of Knowledge-Based Engineering applications as software services: Enabling personalization and codification. *Advanced Engineering Informatics*, 26(2):219–230, April 2012.
- [17] S.-I. Seung-Il Lee, Jun-Seo J.-S. Bae, and Young Sang Cho. Efficiency analysis of Set-based Design with structural building information modeling (S-BIM) on high-rise building structures. *Automation in Construction*, 23:20–32, May 2012.
- [18] M K Parfitt, R J Holland, and R L Solnosky. Results of a pilot multidisciplinary BIM - enhanced integrated project delivery capstone engineering design course in architectural engineering. In *AEI 2013. Building Solutions for Architectural Engineering. Proceedings of the 2013 Architectural Engineering National Conference*, pages 43–52, Reston, VA, USA, 2013.
- [19] Mohamed El-Mekawy. *Integrating BIM and GIS for 3D City Modelling: The Case of IFC and CityGML*. PhD thesis, KTH, 2010.
- [20] Ruben de Laat and Léon van Berlo. Integration of BIM and GIS: The development of the CityGML GeoBIM extension. In *Advances in 3D Geo-Information Sciences*, pages 211–225. Springer, 2011.
- [21] Yang Zhang, Guangbin Wang, and Zhang Yang. Cooperation between building information modeling and integrated project delivery method leads to paradigm shift of AEC industry. In *Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Management and Service Science (MASS)*, pages 4 pp. –, Piscataway, NJ, USA, September 2009. Ieee.
- [22] Pieter Pauwels, Ronald De Meyer, Jan Van Campenhout, Ronald De Meyer, and Jan Van Campenhout. Interoperability for the Design and Construction Industry through Semantic Web Technology. In *SAMT*, pages 143–158, 2010.
- [23] C B Tatum. Integrated construction engineering activities to satisfy challenging project objectives. In *Proceedings of the 2012 Construction Research Congress*, pages 139 – 148, Reston, VA, USA, 2012.
- [24] García Á L Feito F R Domínguez B. Semiautomatic detection of floor topology from CAD architectural drawings. *CAD Computer Aided Design*, 44(5):367–378, 2012.
- [25] Gursans Guven and Esin Ergen. Identification of local information items needed during search and rescue following an earthquake. *Disaster Prevention and Management*, 20(5):458–472, August 2011.
- [26] Milica Pejanović Igor Svetel, Igor Svetel, and Milica Pejanovic. The Role of the Semantic Web for Knowledge Management in the Construction Industry. Technical Report 3, 2010.
- [27] Anita Moun. A framework for exploring the ict impact on the architectural design process. *ITcon*, 11(May):409–425, 2006.
- [28] M.P. Nepal, S Staub-French, J Zhang, M Lawrence, and R Pottinger. Deriving Construction Features from an IFC Model. In *Congrès annuel 2008 de la SCGC CSCE 2008 Annual Conference*, pages 1–11, 2008.
- [29] Andres Cavieres, Russell Gentry, and Tristan Alhaddad. Rich Knowledge Parametric Tools for Concrete Masonry Design Automation of Preliminary Structural Analysis , Detailing and Specifications. In *26th International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction (ISARC)*, pages 544–552, Austin, Texas, United States, 24-27 June, 2009.
- [30] Andres Cavieres, Russell Gentry, and Tristan Alhaddad. Knowledge-based parametric tools for concrete masonry walls: Conceptual design and preliminary structural analysis. *Automation in Construction*, 20(6):716–728, October 2011.
- [31] Ghang Lee, Rafael Sacks, and Charles M. Eastman. Specifying parametric building object behavior (BOB) for a building information modeling system. *Automation in Construction*, 15(6):758–776, November 2006.
- [32] The American Institute of Architects (AIA). Integrated Project Delivery: A Guide. Technical report, American Institute of Architects, Chicago, 2007.
- [33] C B Tatum. Core Elements of Construction Engineering Knowledge for Project and Career Success. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 137(10):745–750, 2011.

- [34] Karin Johansson. *Knowledge Sharing Across Professional Boundaries in Construction: Facilitators and Hindrances*. Licentiate, Chalmers University of Technology, 2012.
- [35] Andrew J Sense. Knowledge Creation Spaces: The Power of Project Teams. In Dimitris Karagiannis and Zhi Jin, editors, *Knowledge Science, Engineering and Management*, volume 5914 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 347–357, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2009. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- [36] Andrew J. Sense. The project workplace for organizational learning development. *International Journal of Project Management*, 29(8):986–993, 2011.
- [37] Yehuda E. Kalay. *Architecture's New Media: Principles, Theories, and Methods of Computer-aided Design*. 2004.
- [38] Martin Nilsson and Martin Svennered. Integrerad arbetsprocess mellan projektör och konstruktör (Integrated workflow between project managers and structural engineers). Master's thesis, Chalmers University of Technology, 2012.
- [39] TNO. *Diana Finite Element Analysis, User's Manual*. Delft, 1998.
- [40] David Fall. *Reinforcement in Tailor-made Concrete Structures*. Licentiate thesis, Chalmers University of Technology, 2011.
- [41] Rhinoceros - Large Projects, 20/11/14.