An MEP Engineer's Guide to Dynamo

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Class summary

People often associate Dynamo software with designing complex parametric geometry; but Dynamo software is not just a tool for creating funky shapes, it's a whiz at processing all kinds of data. This class will demonstrate various examples of how Dynamo software has been applied to common MEP (mechanical, electrical, and plumbing) engineering tasks to make them more efficient or more accurate. We will cover linking Revit Space naming utility information to Revit software families, using Dynamo software as an engine for MEP calculations, using Dynamo software to give you visual feedback on how hard equipment is being asked to work in your design, and using Microsoft Excel as a source of data for much of the above. You also needn't worry if you are completely new to Dynamo software (most MEP folk will be), as we will cover enough basics to get you going before we dive into the advanced stuff.



Key learning objectives

At the end of this class, you will:

- Know enough about Dynamo to get started on your own scripts
- Learn how to pull data from Excel into Revit via Dynamo to inform calculations
- Learn how to use Dynamo as an engine for performing MEP calculations such as determining heating loads or flow rates
- Learn how to link Revit Space information to Revit families for use in calculations

A little info about me ...

- Joined Arup in 2005
- BIM Development Manager, based in London
- MEP by background (mainly M)
- IEng professionally qualified Engineer
- Recently finished an MSc in BIM and Integrated Design
- 2 x Autodesk Revit Gunslinger
- General technology nerd

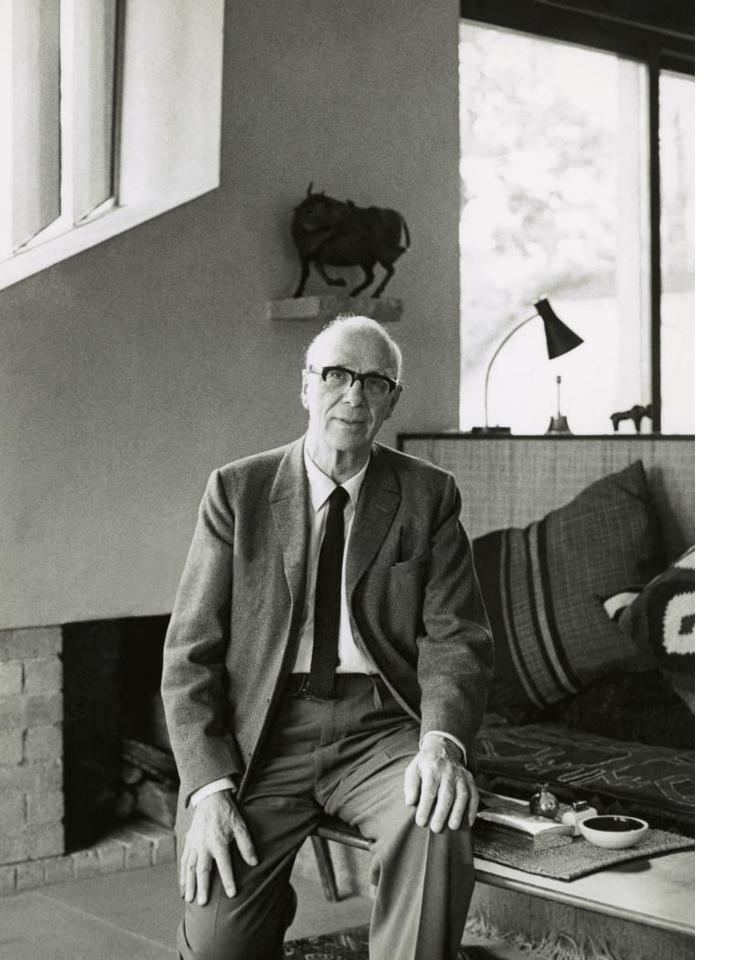


A little info about me ...

- Joined Arup in 2011
- Mechanical Engineer, based in London
- Experience on mission critical, healthcare, commercial and custodial projects.
- BIM Project of the Year for UK Government Project (HMYOI Cookham Wood)
- Specialised in implementation of BIM as a design tool for engineers.







Arup's creative spark and intellectual independence has been there from the very beginning. These shared values, like the firm's name, are essentially derived from the beliefs and convictions of the firm's founder, the engineer and philosopher, Sir Ove Arup.

ARUP

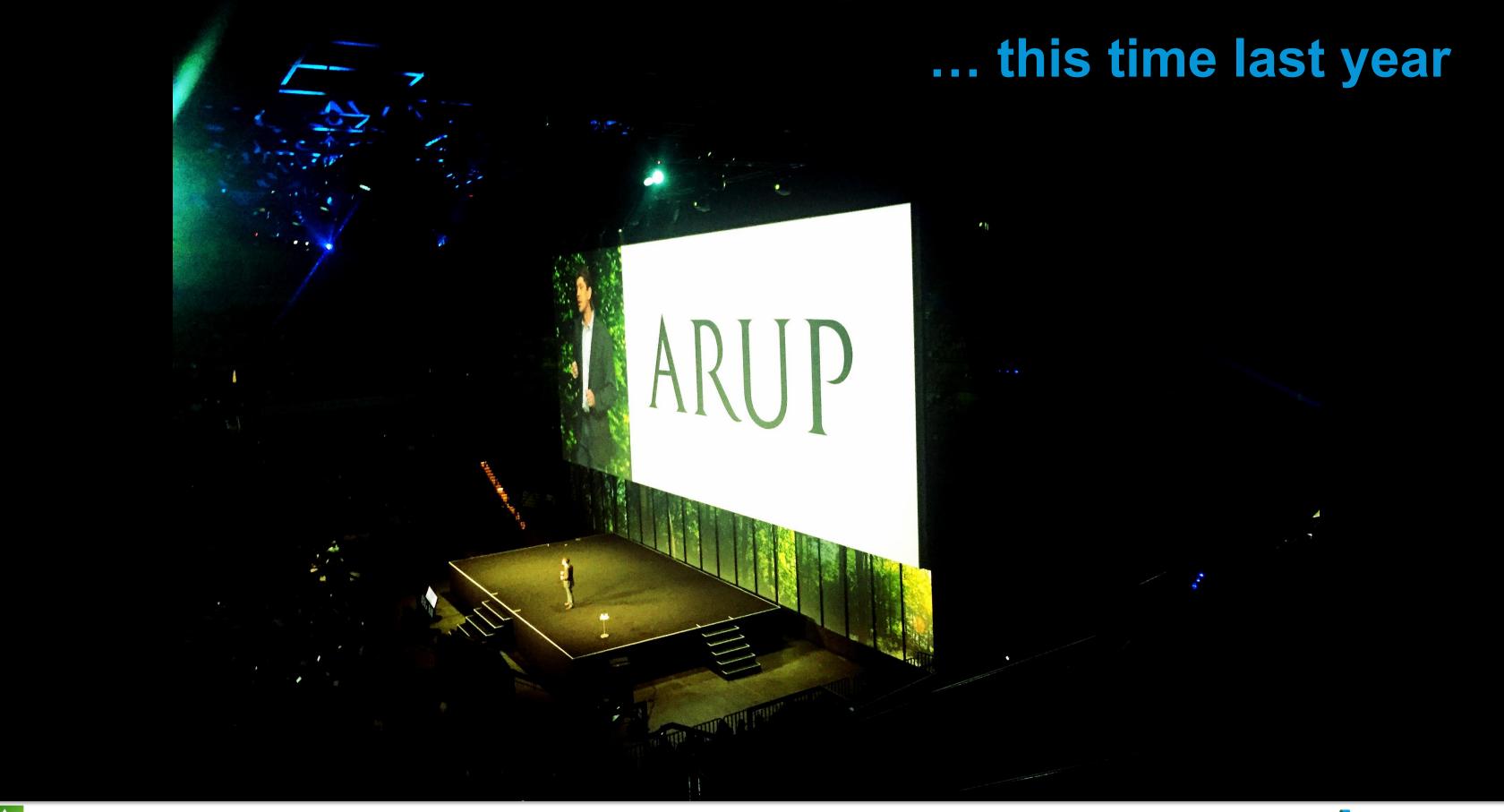








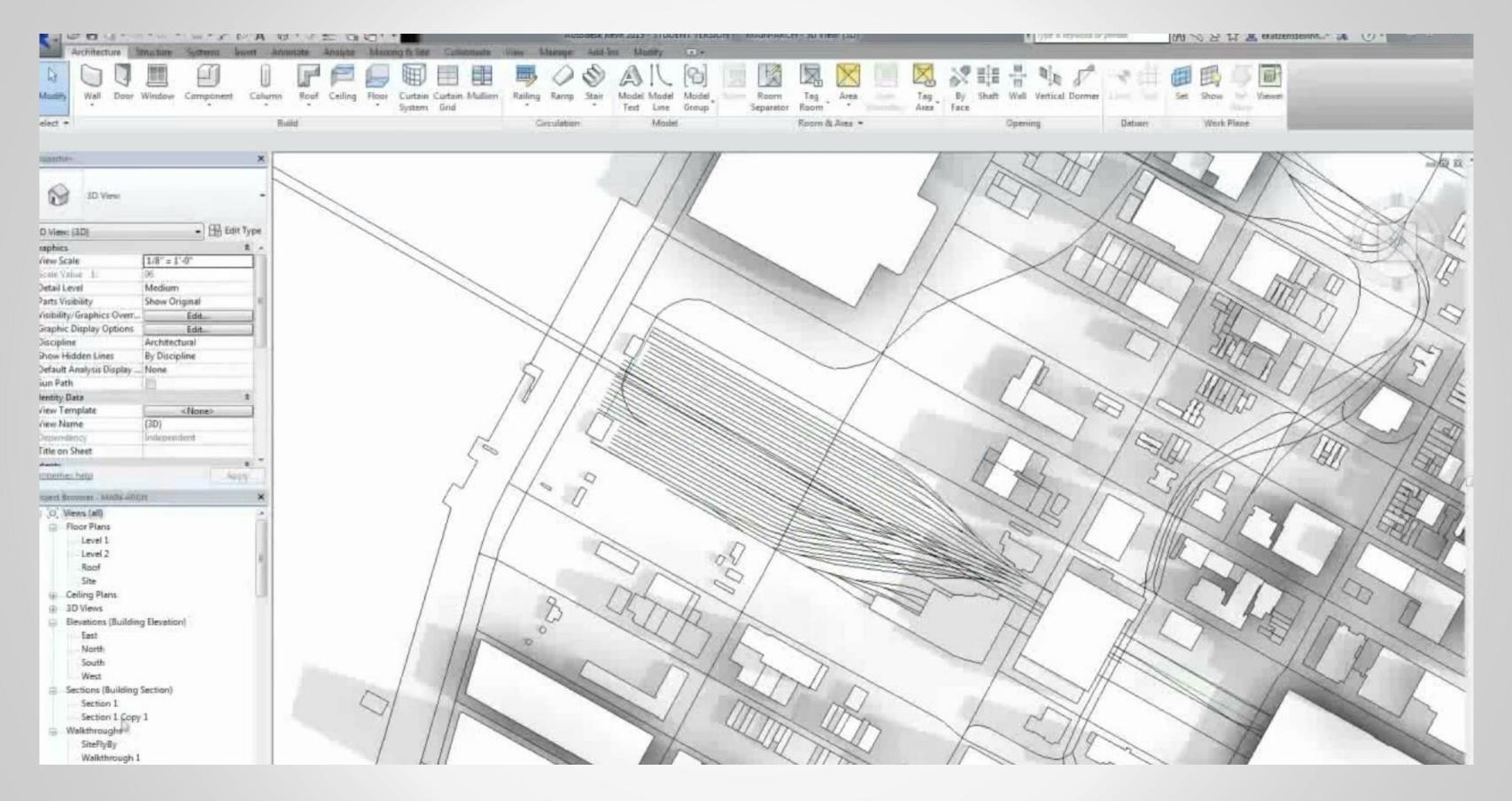




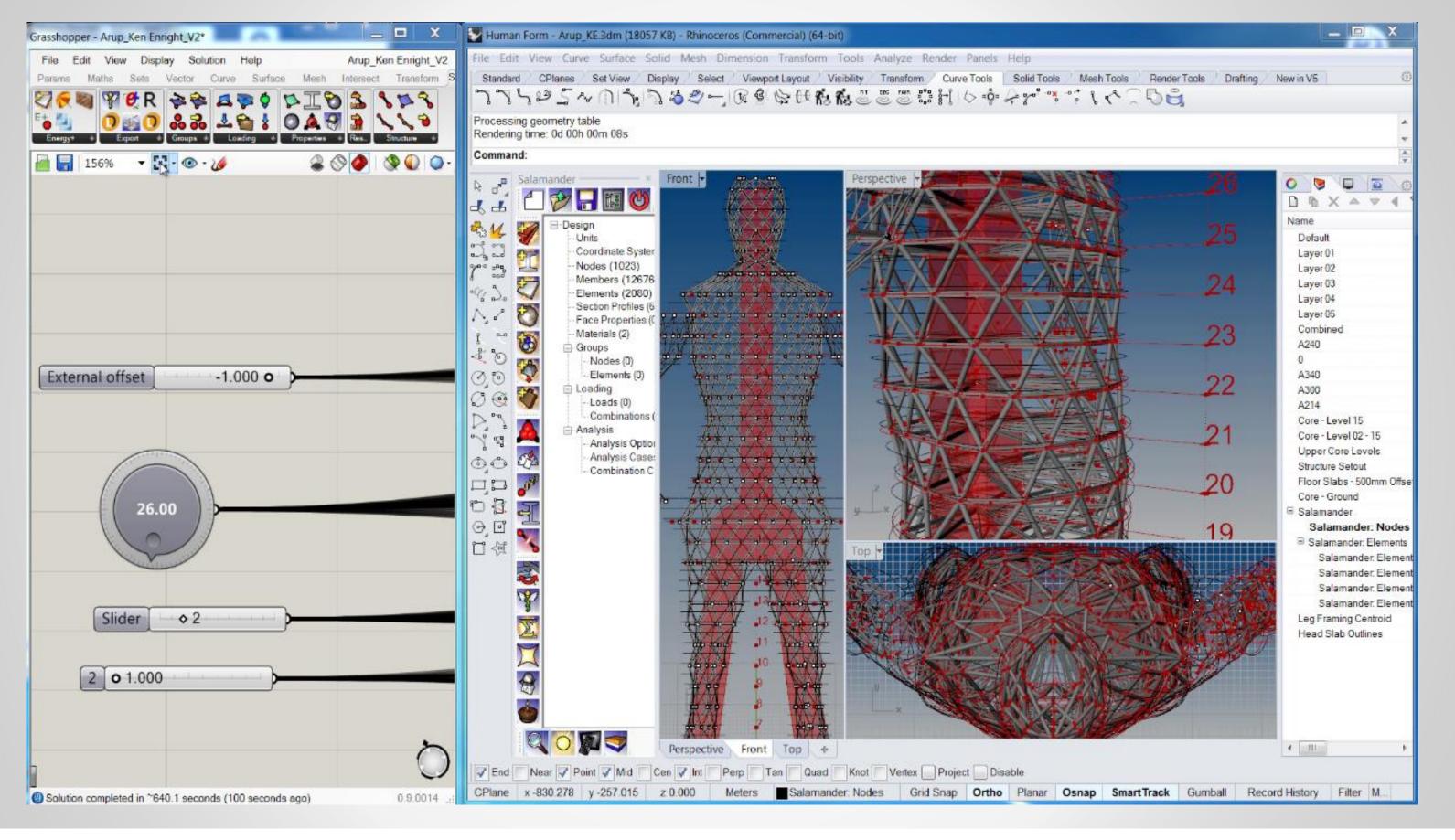


What is Dynamo and How does it work?

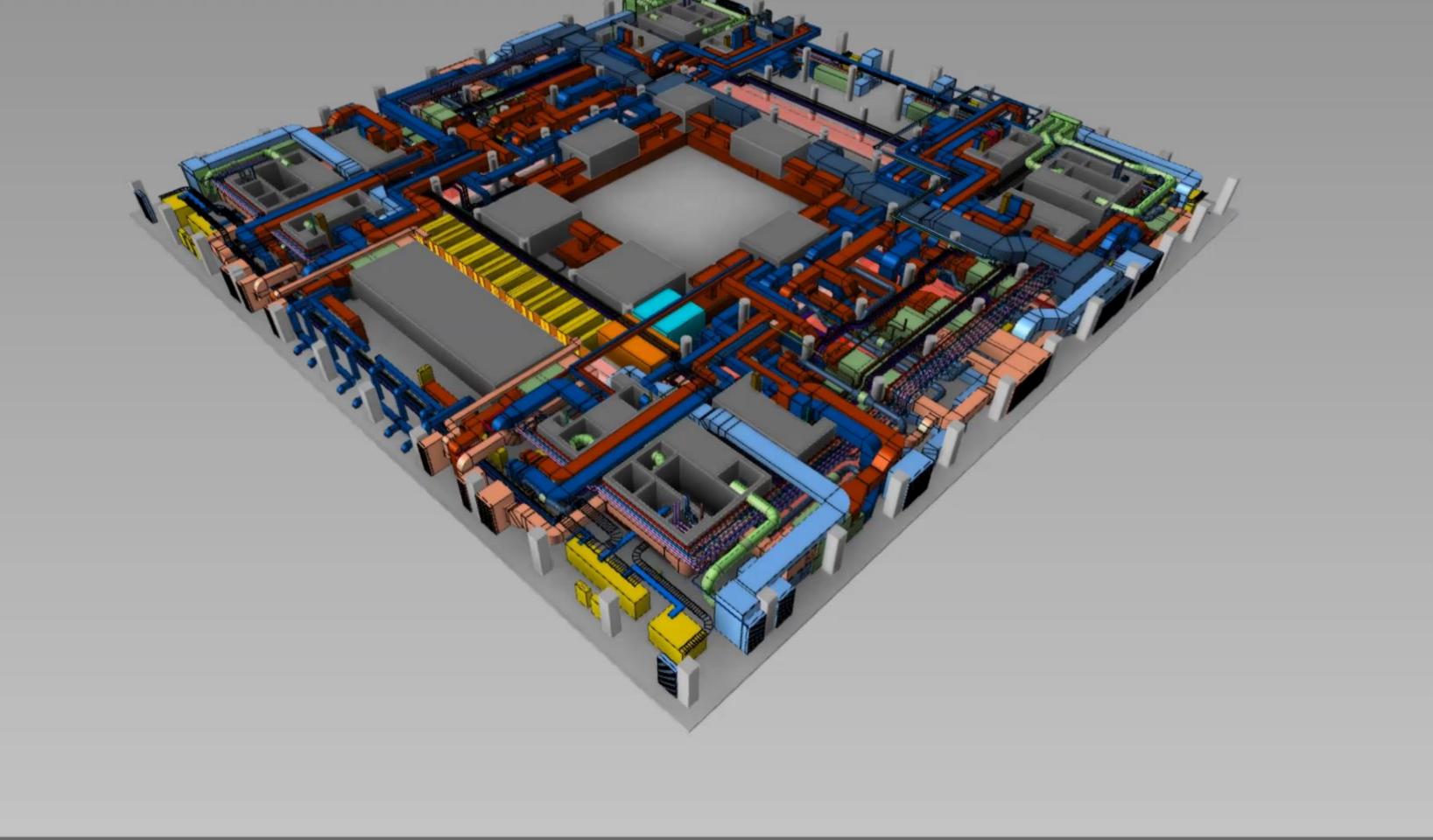


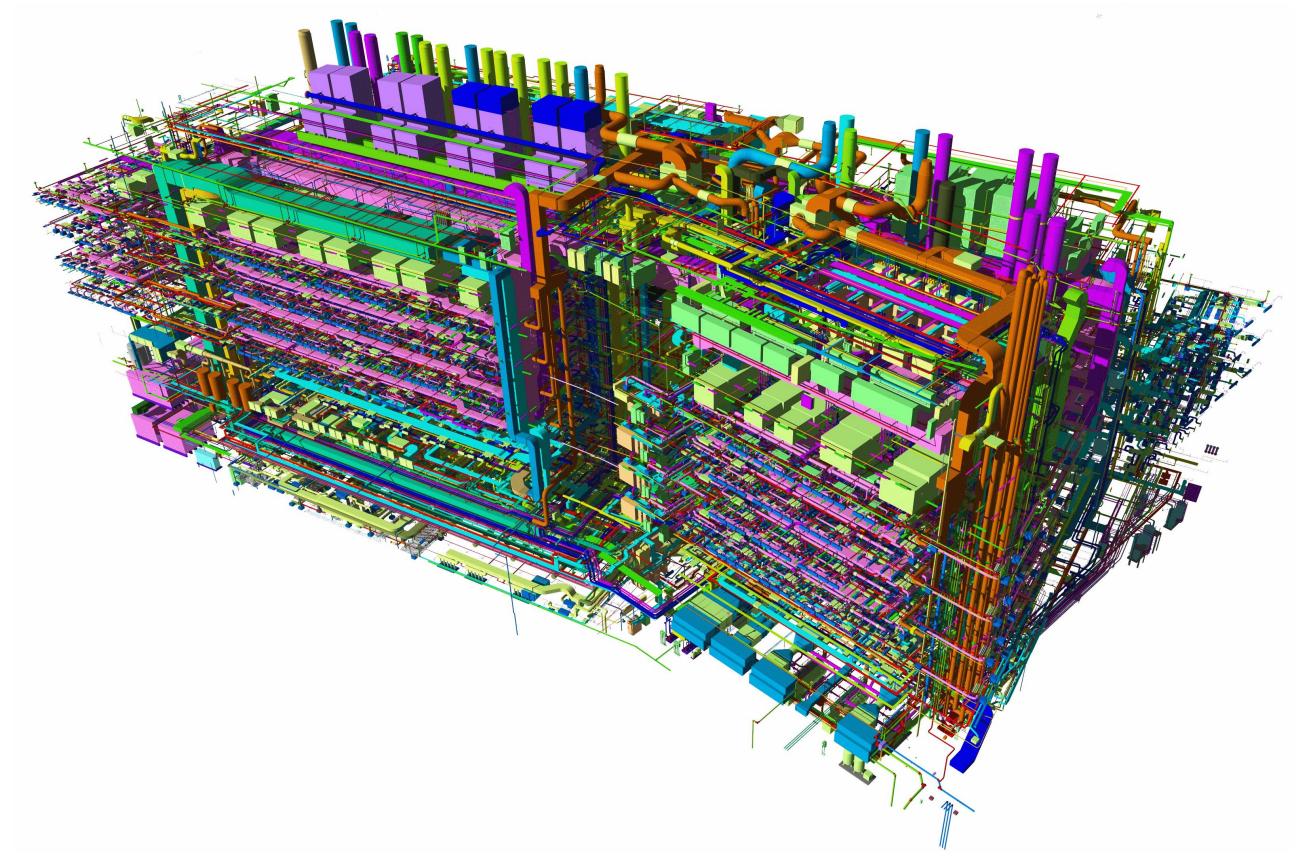


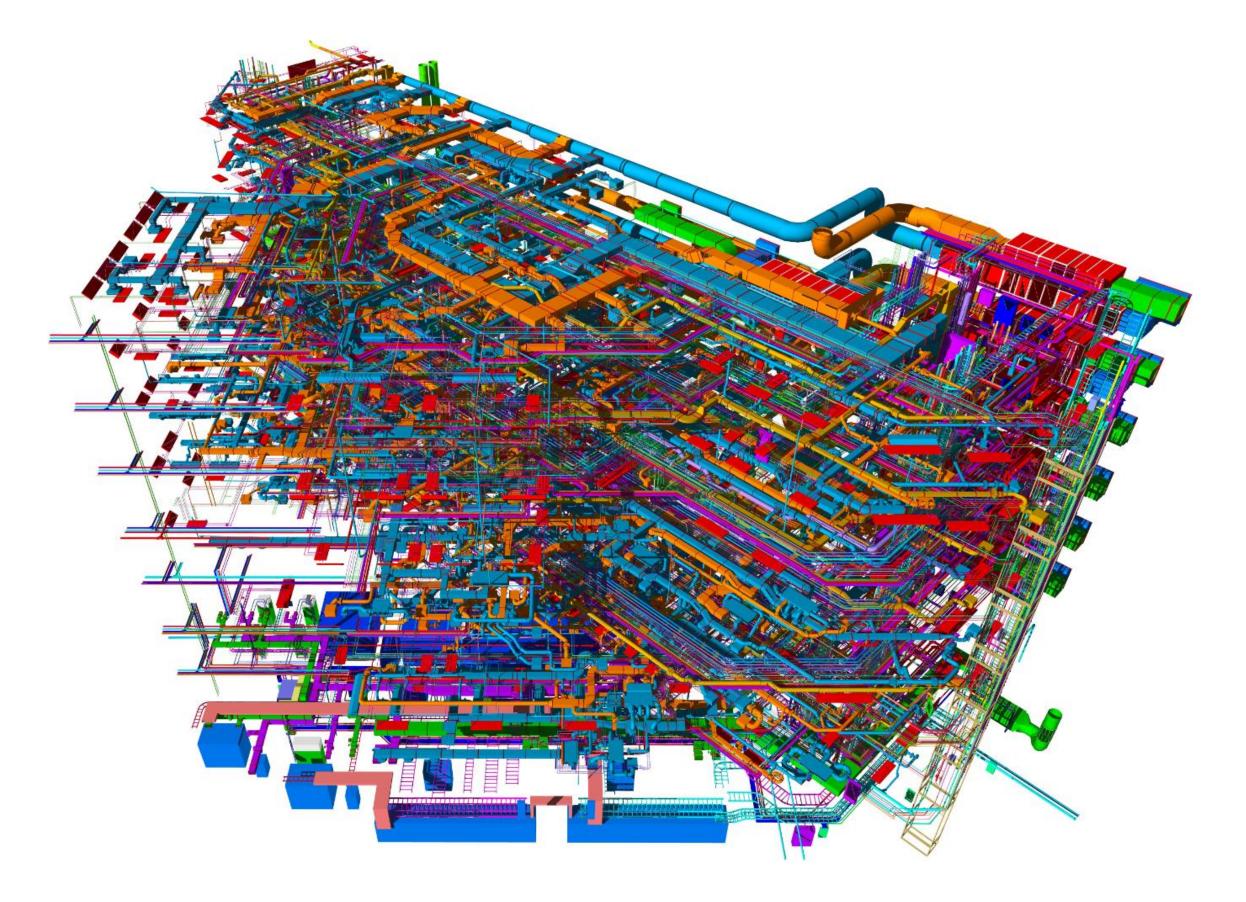


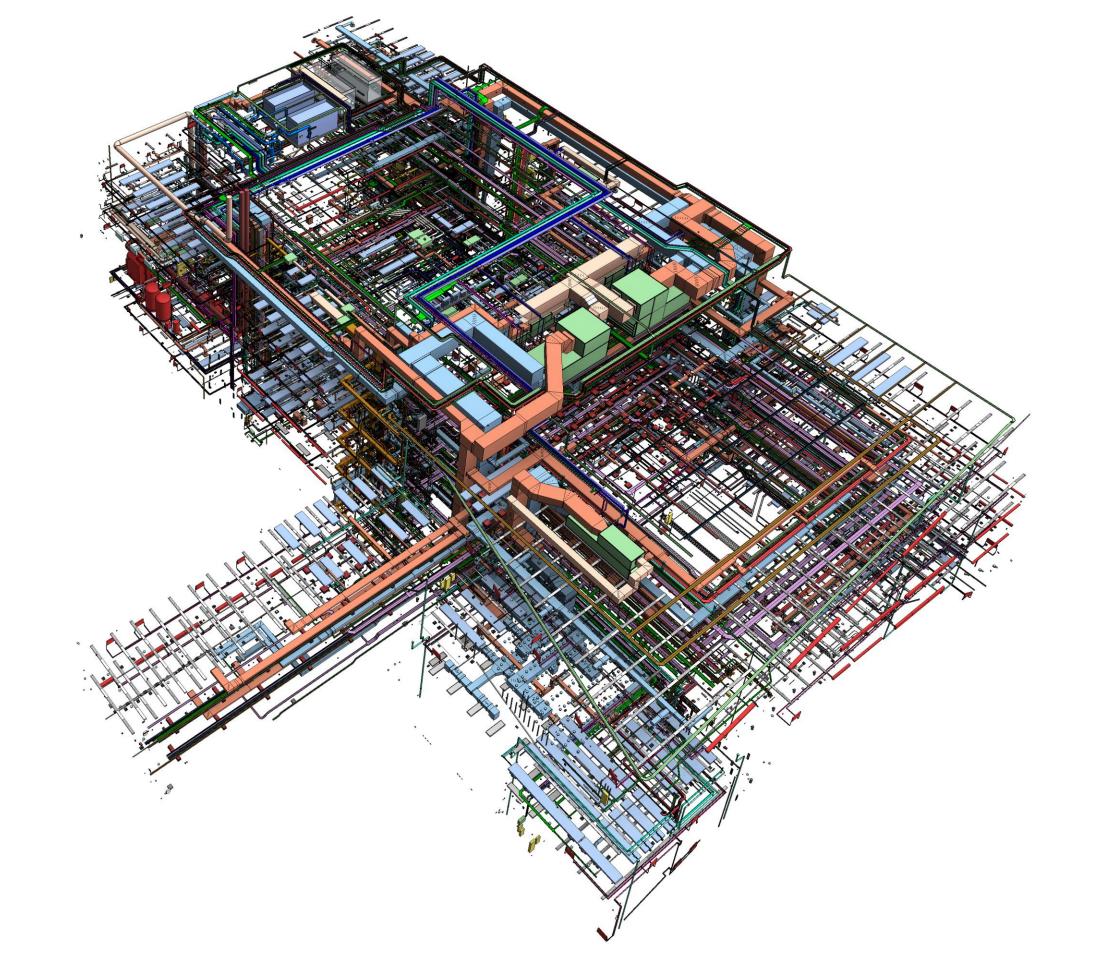


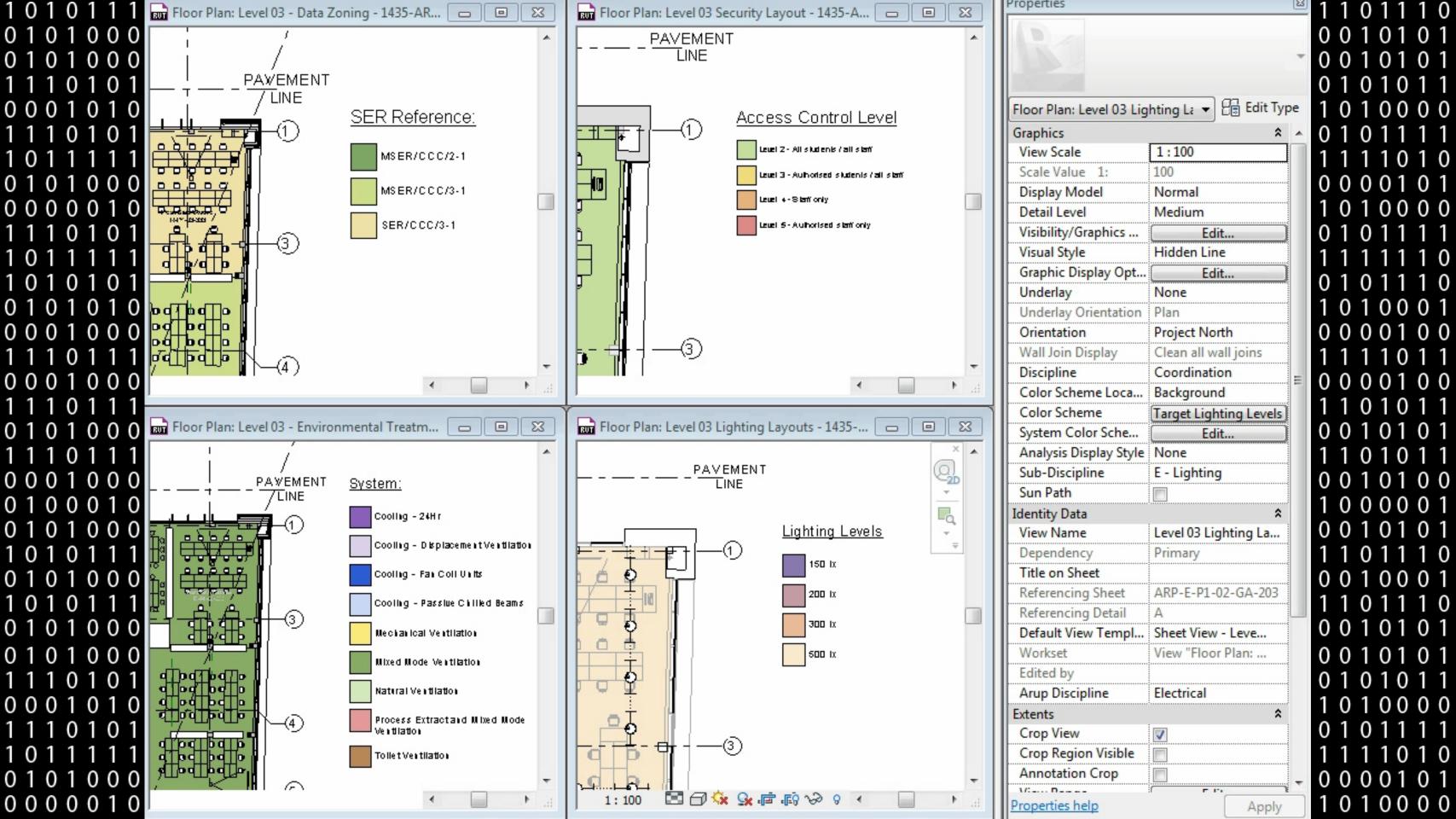








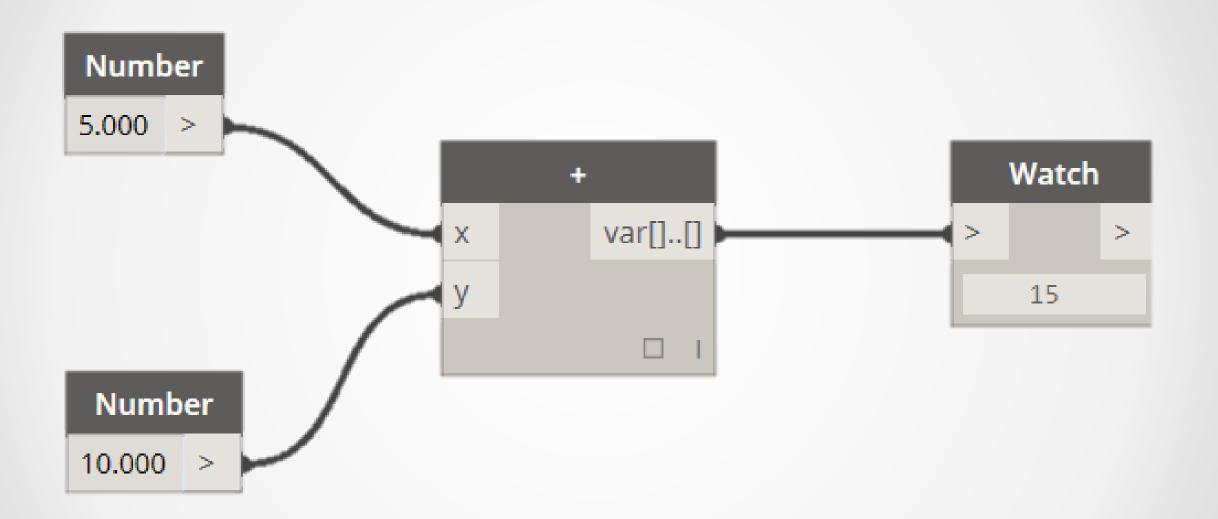




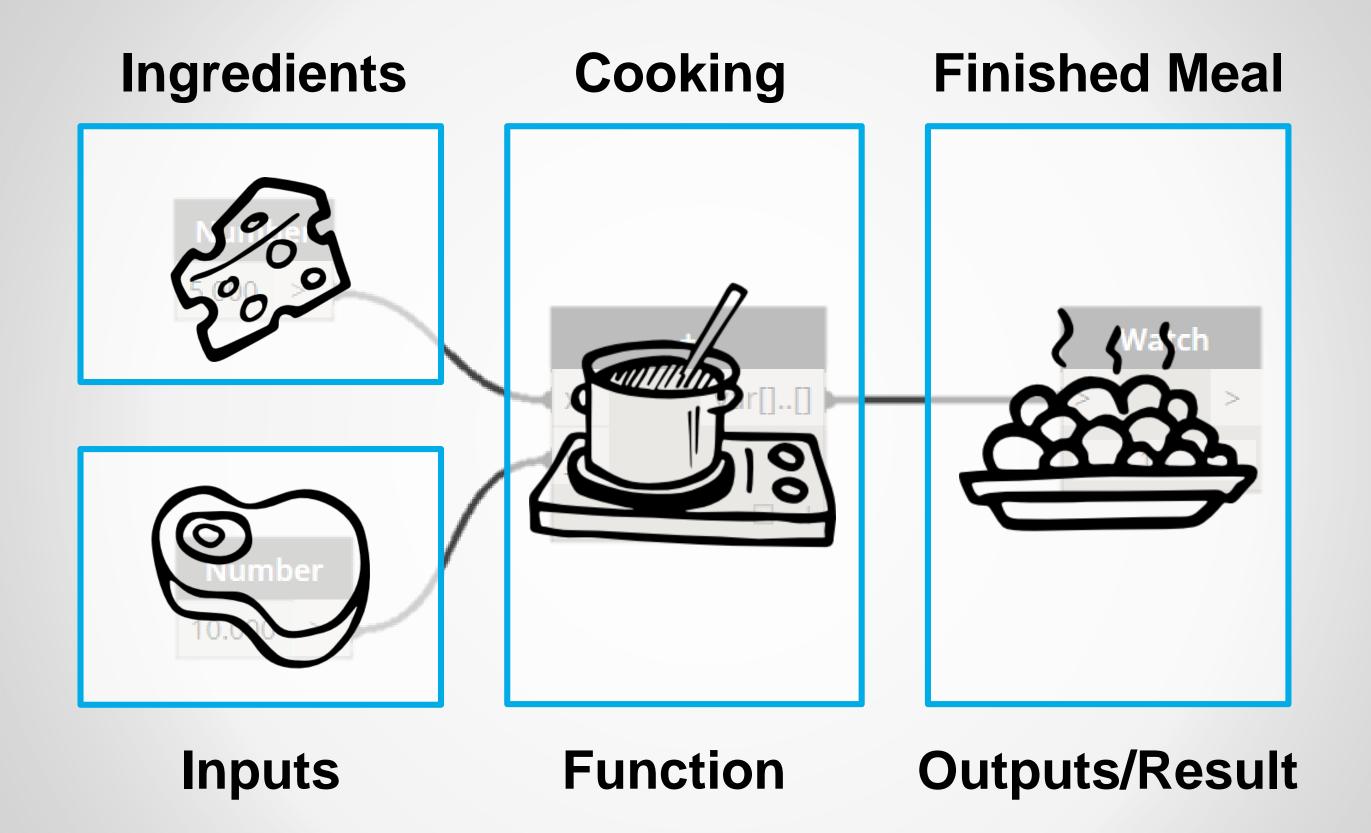
Efficiency Quality Reduced Risk

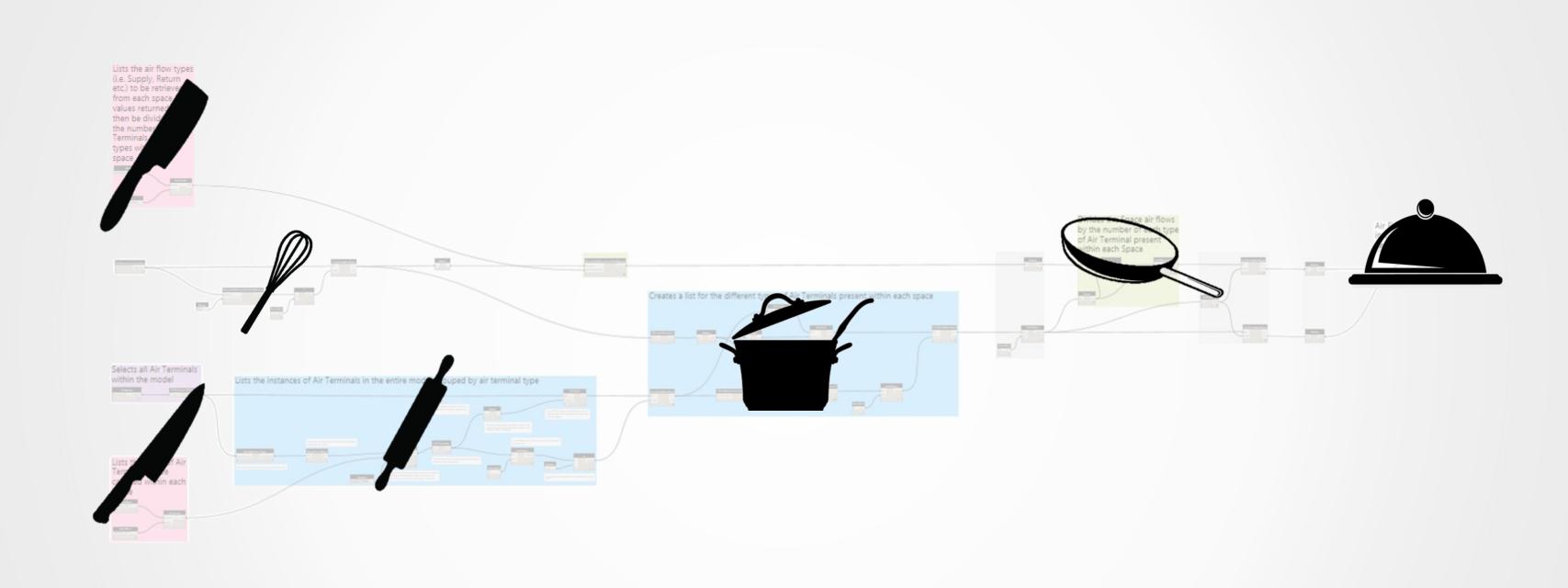
"Reduce the effort to do the usual / necessary and increase the time to be creative"

Tristram Carfrae Global BIM strategy











Today's Menu...

Starter

Populate a Model with Data from Excel

Main

Use that data for Calculations

Dessert

Link the Space calculations to Families for further analysis

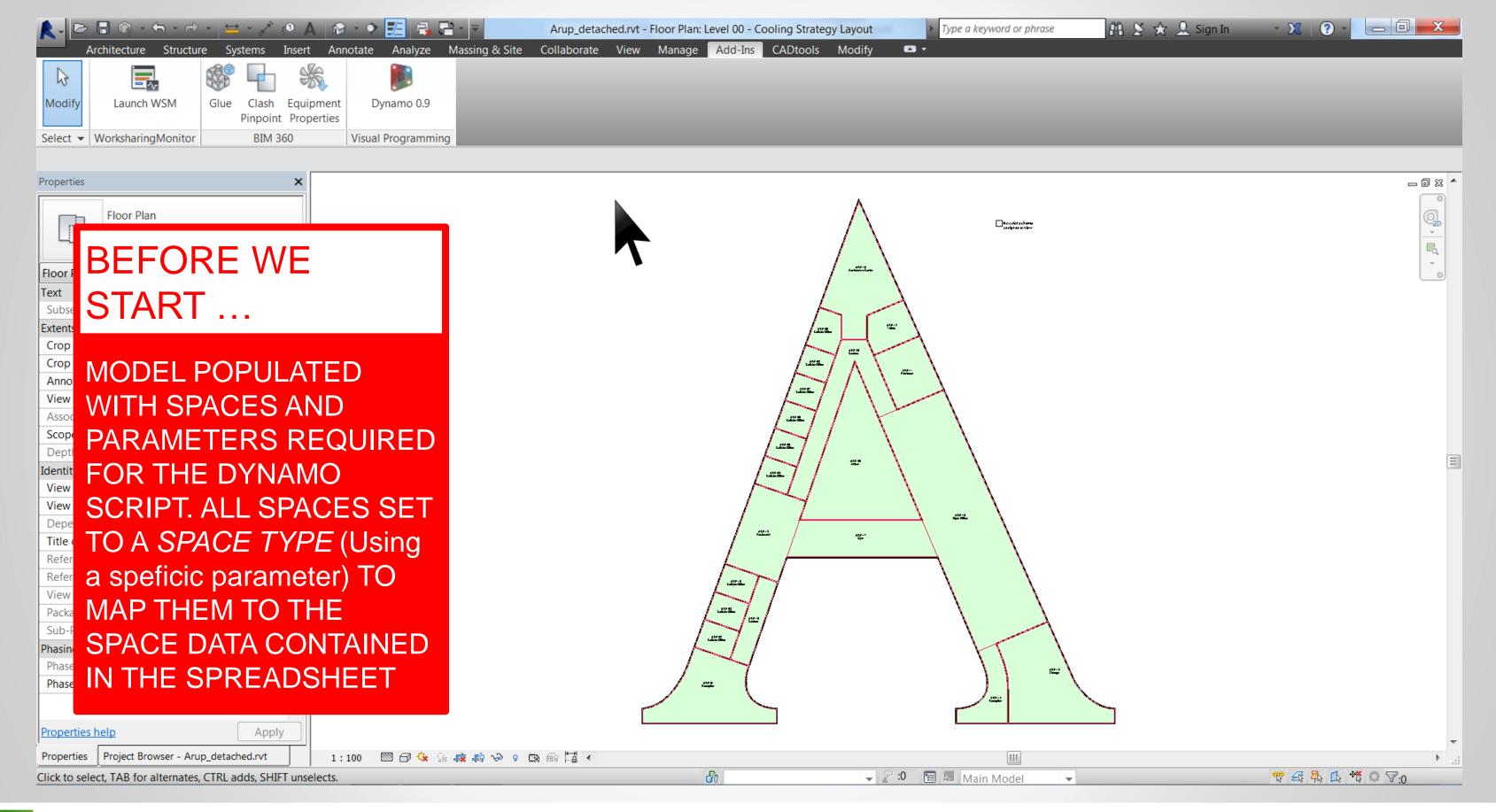




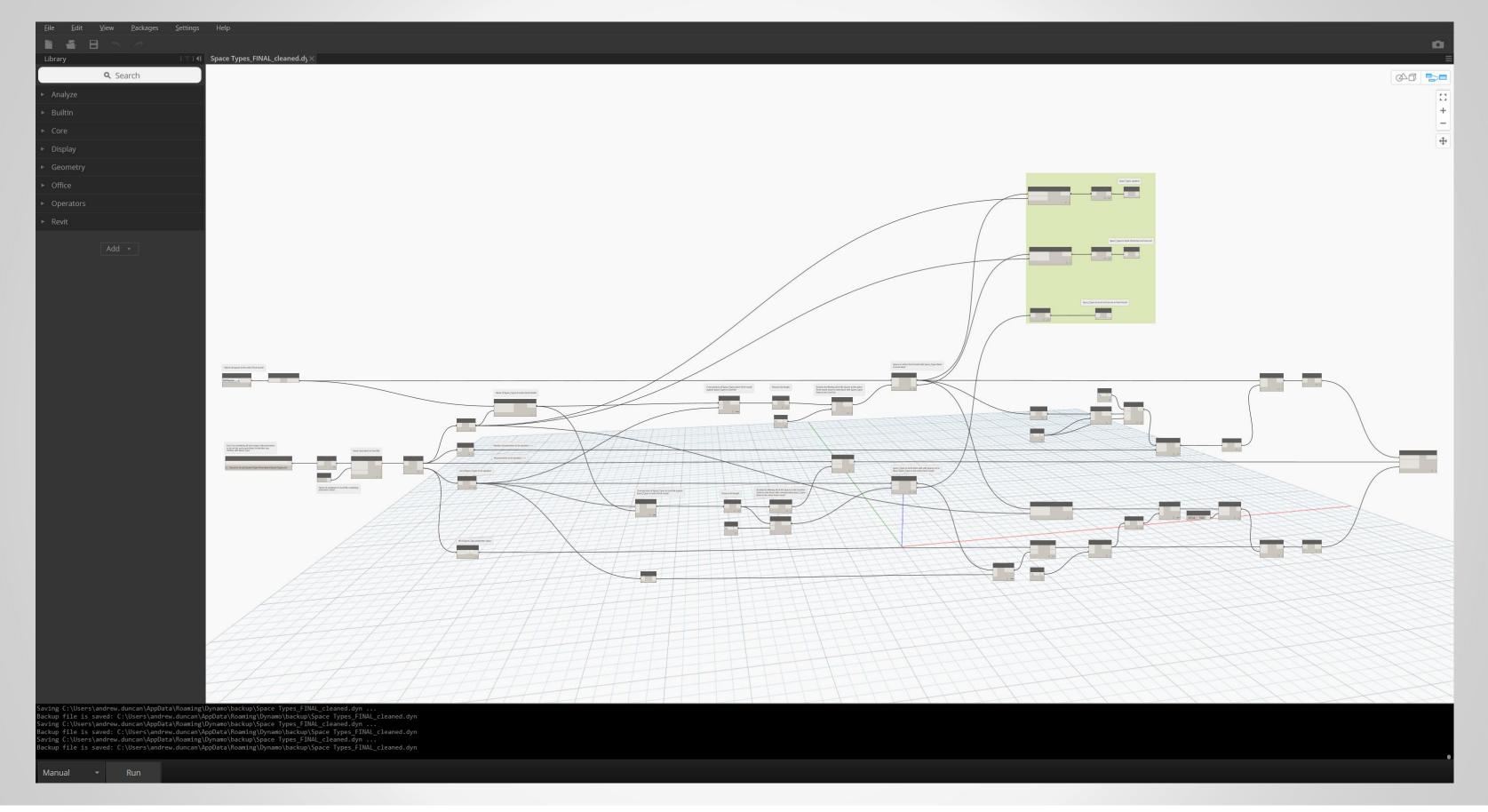


Pushing Excel data into Revit Spaces using Dynamo

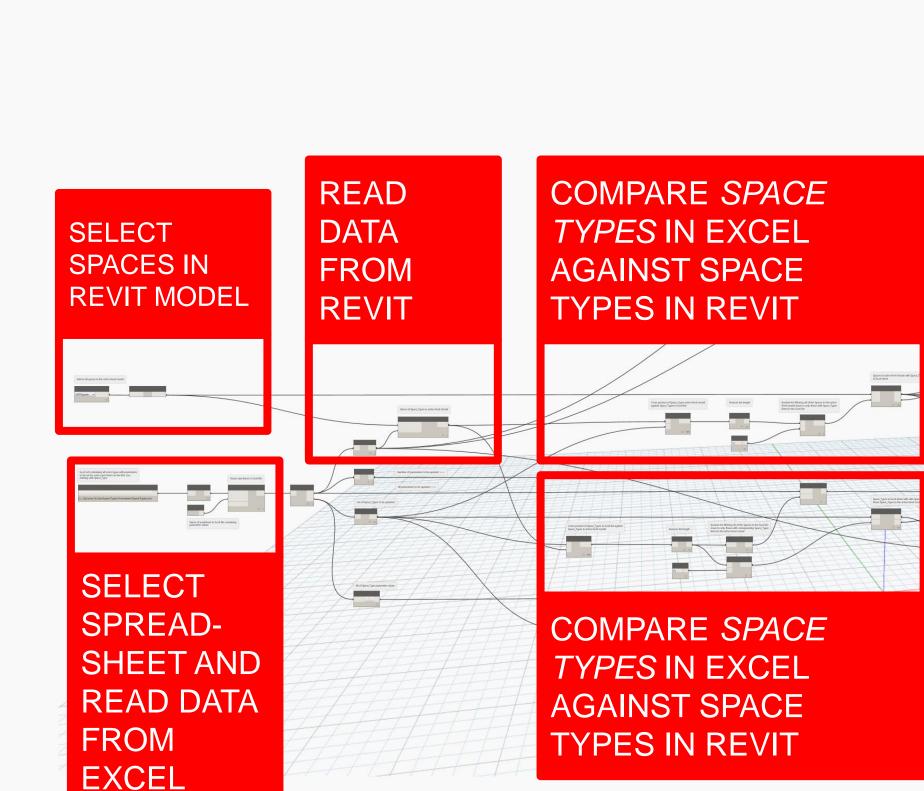




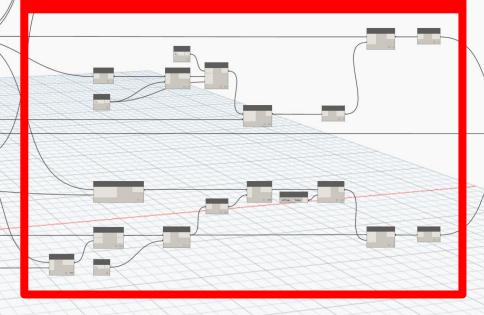








FORMATS ALL OF THE
DATA IN FOR SPACE
TYPES FOUND TO BE
PRESENT IN BOTH REVIT
AND IN EXCEL INTO THE
NECESSARY STRUCTURE
TO UPDATE THE REVIT
MODEL



UPDATES THE

SPACE

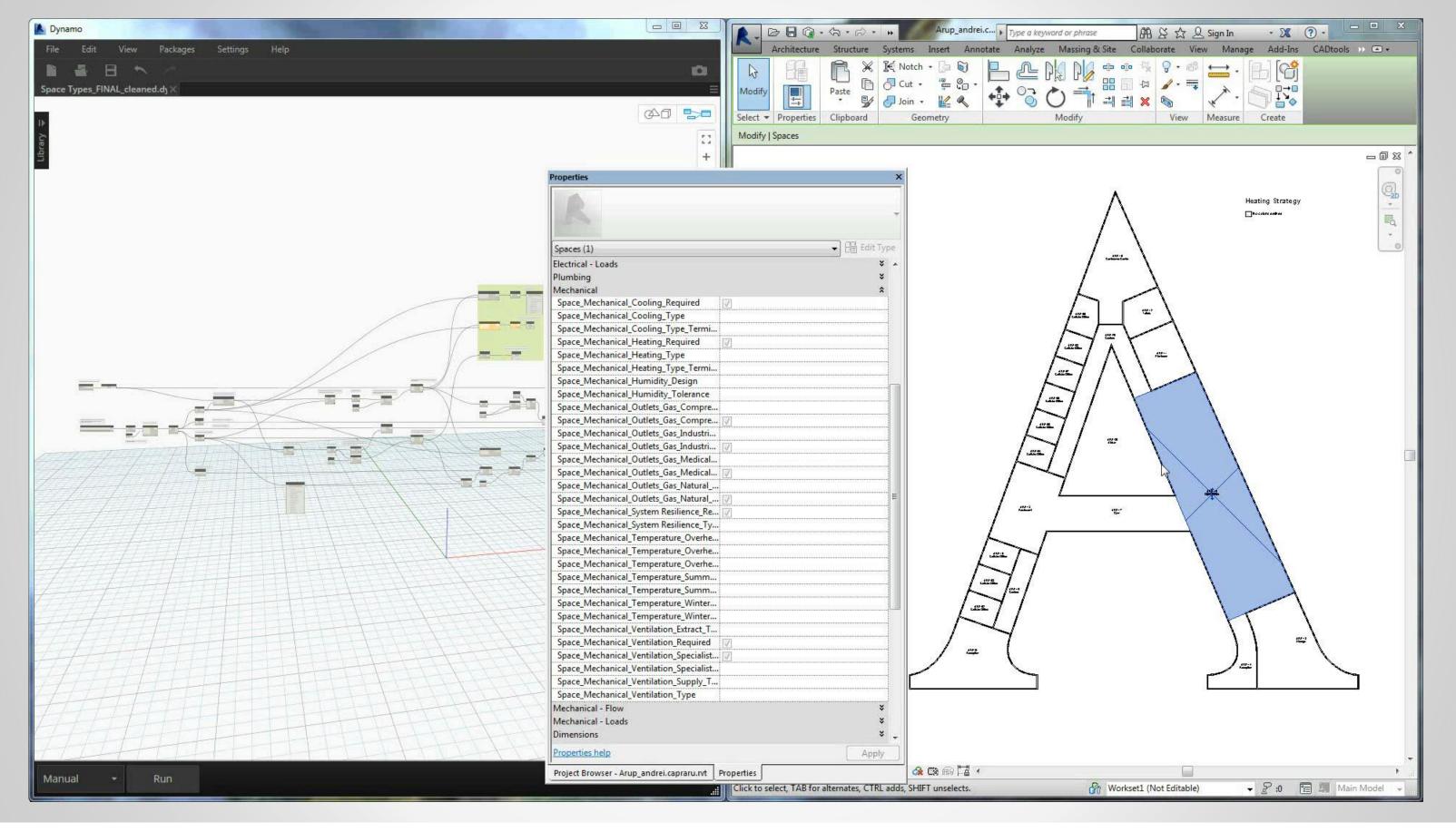
REVIT

MODEL

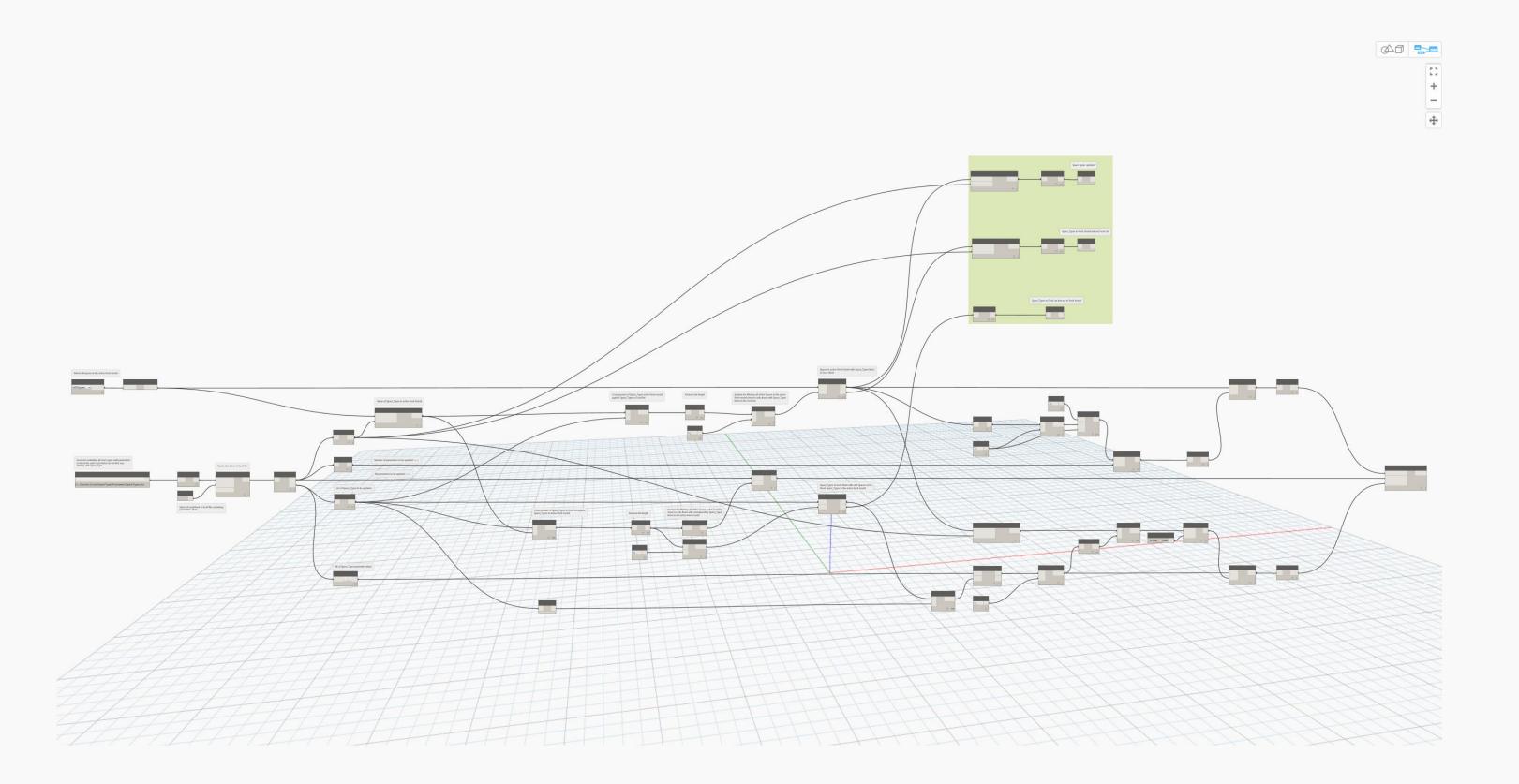
PARAMS IN

A6 -

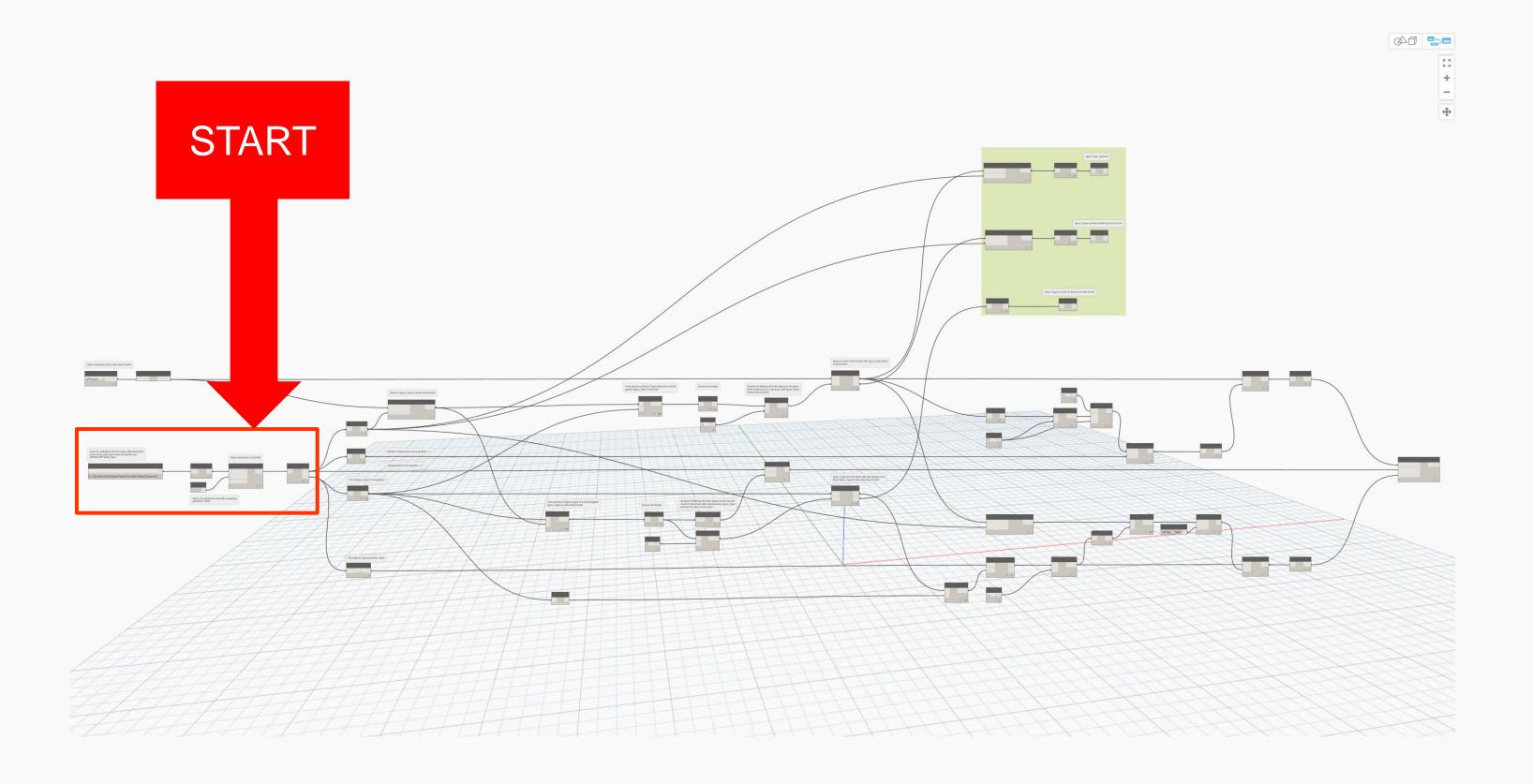




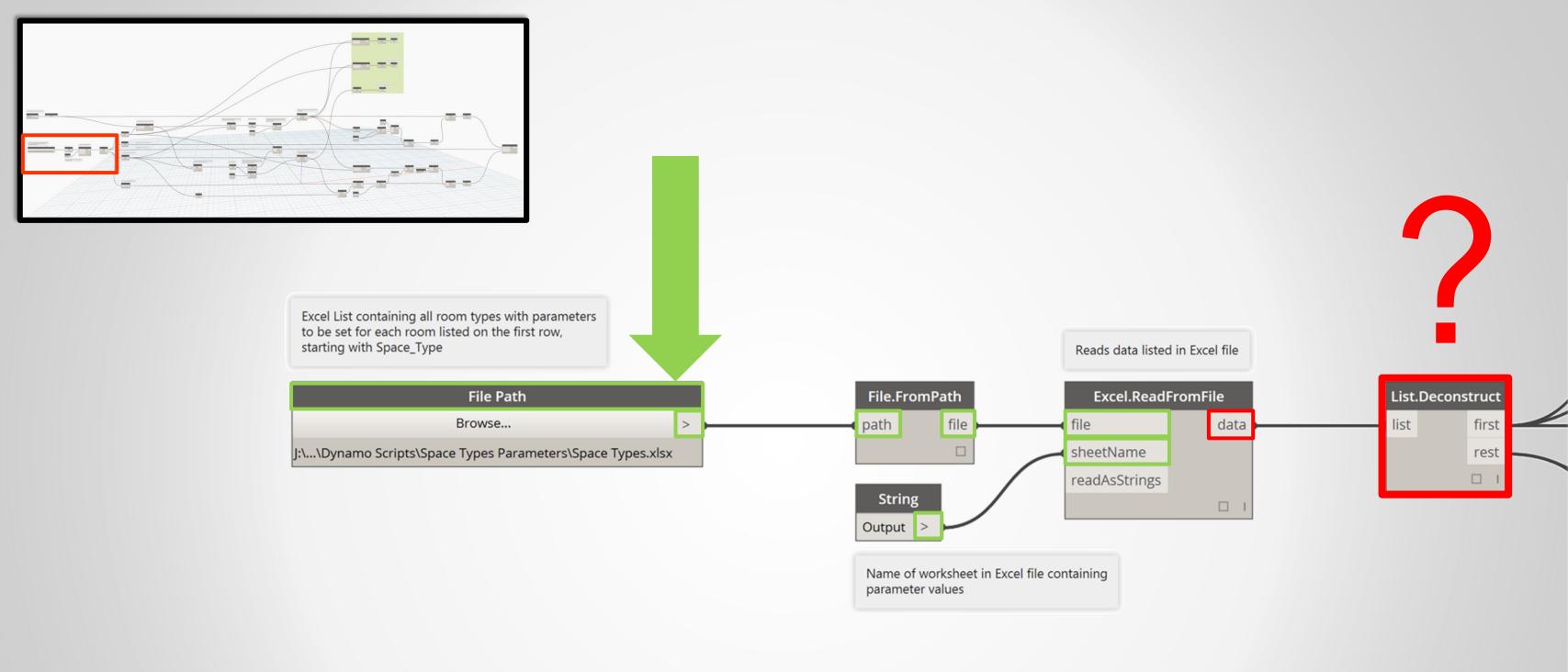










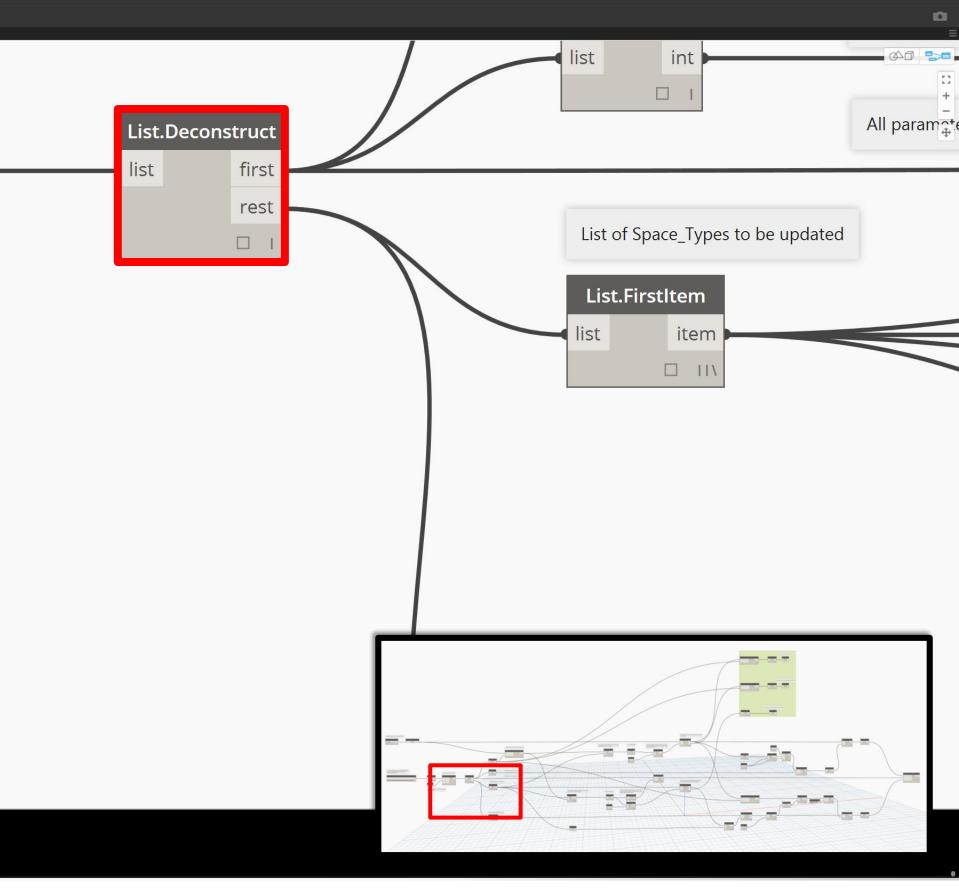


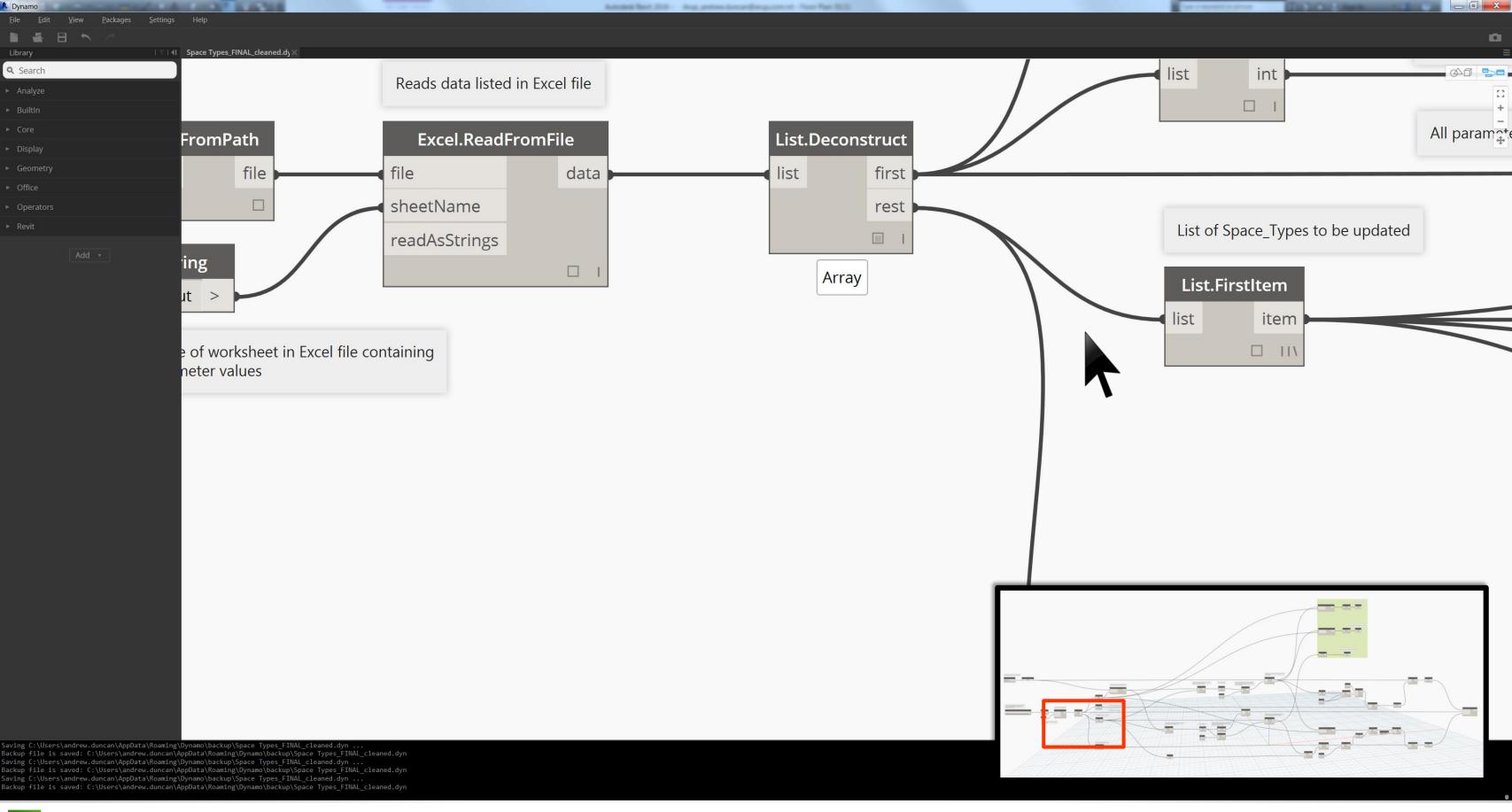


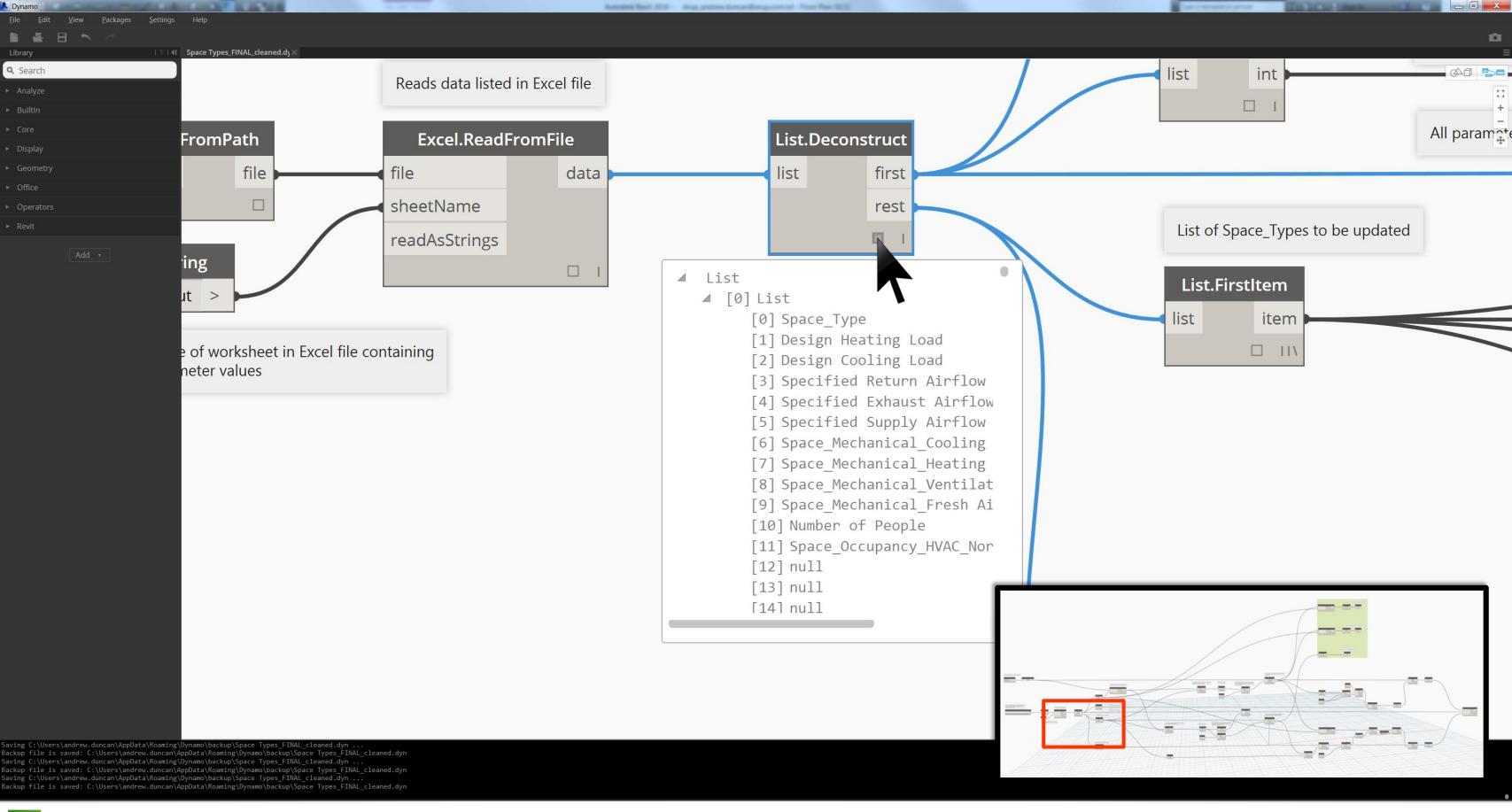




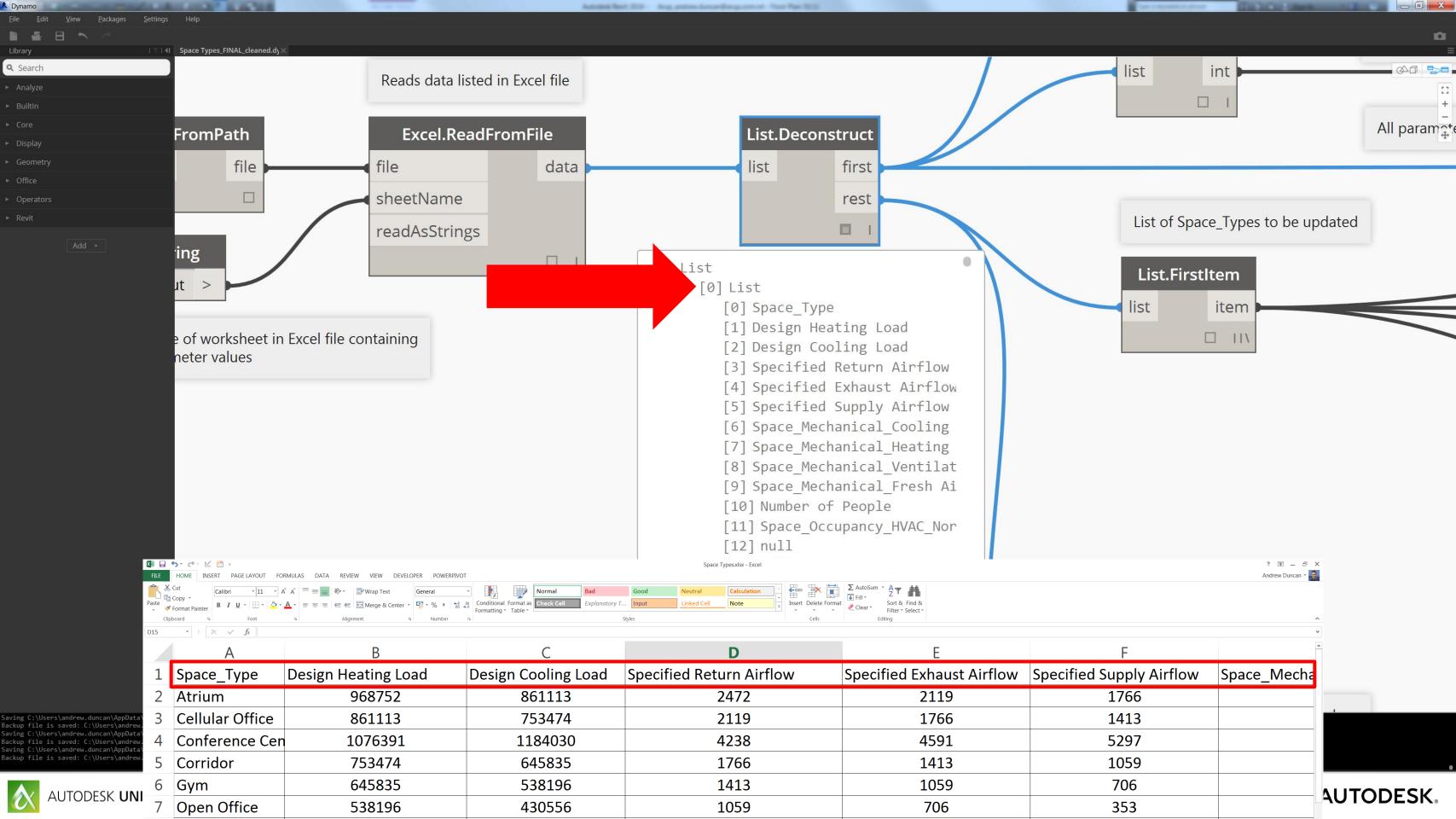
Separates a list into two new lists, one showing just the first item in the original list and one for all of the other items

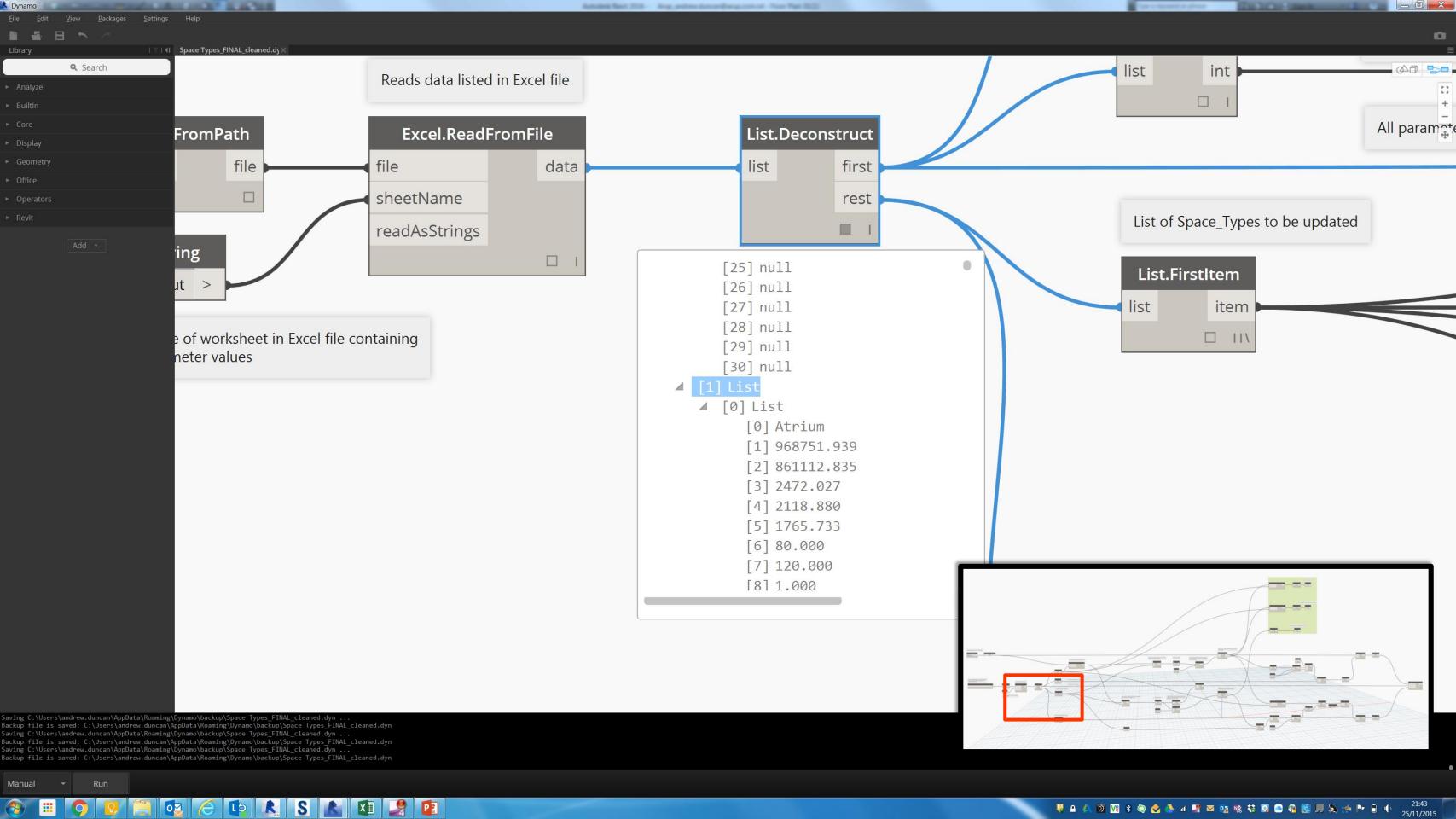


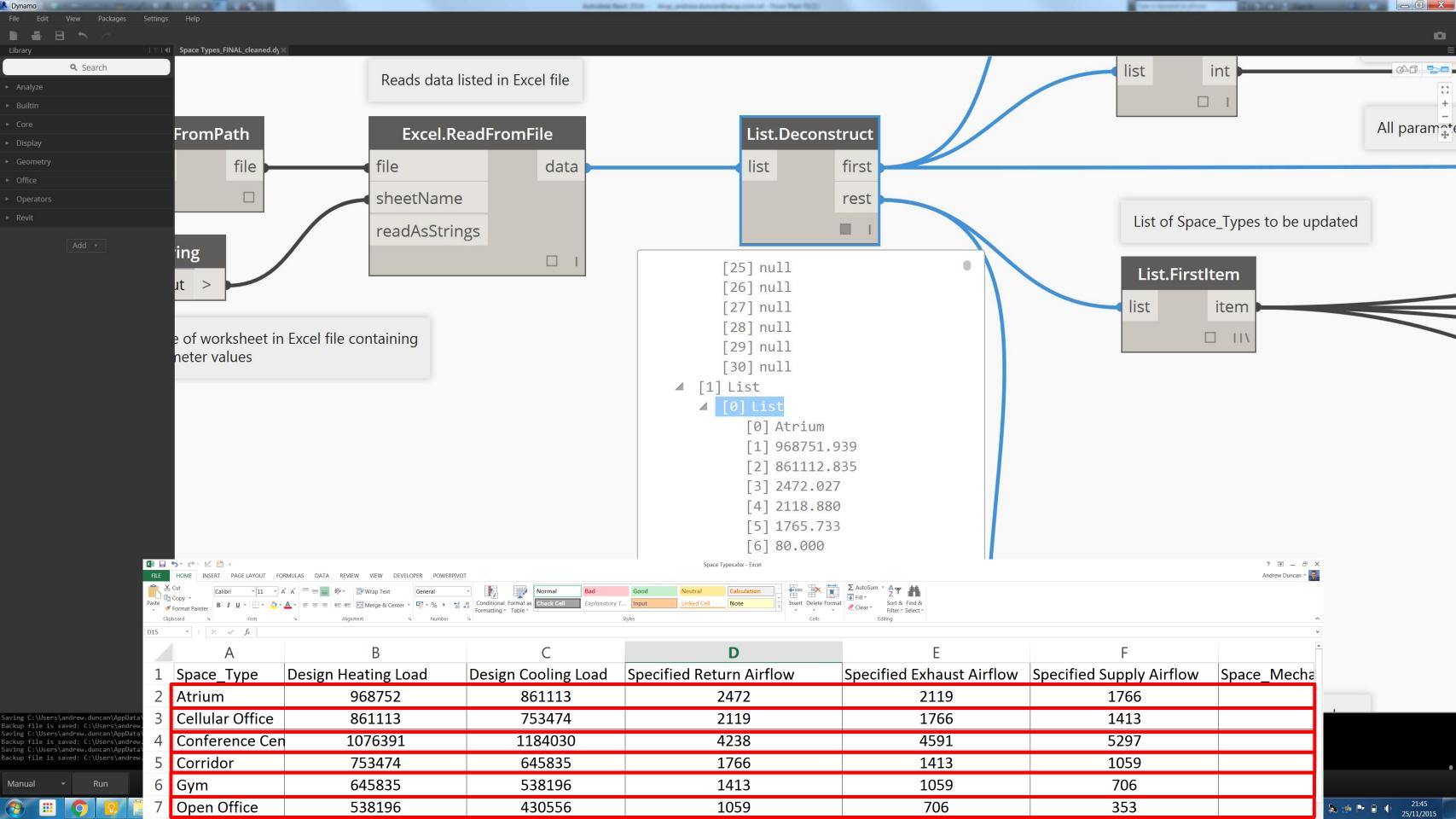








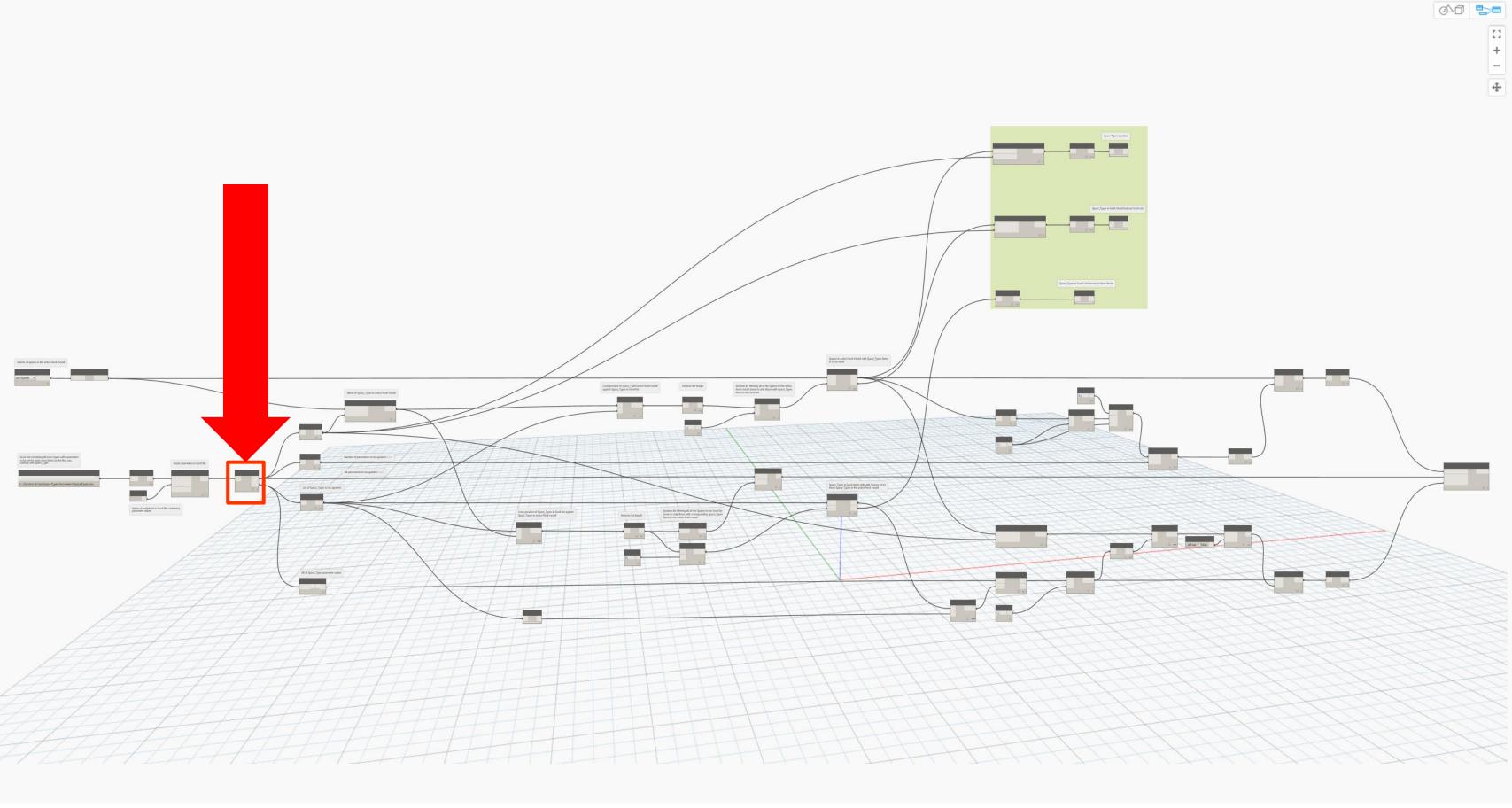




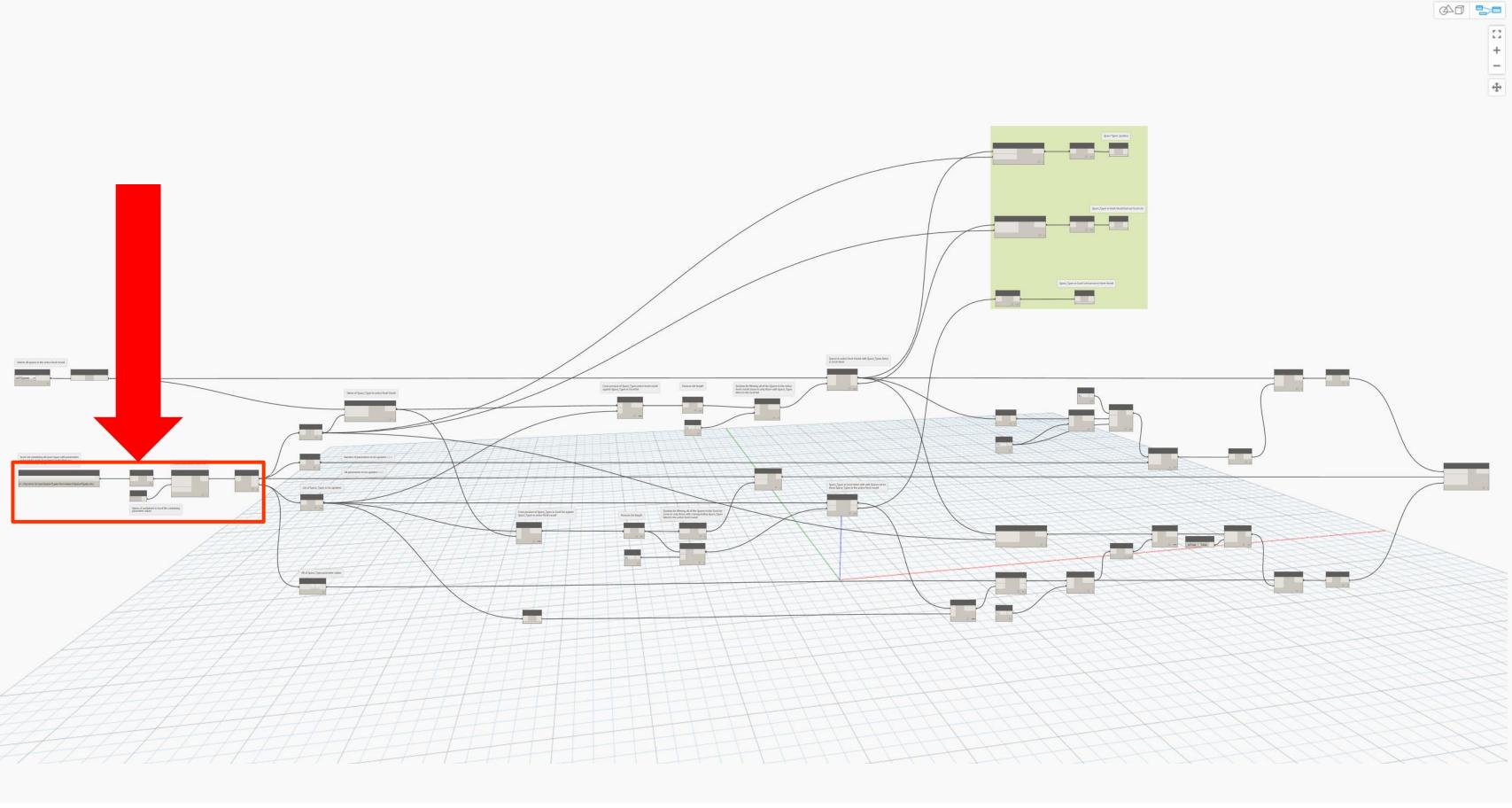
Why is this so important?





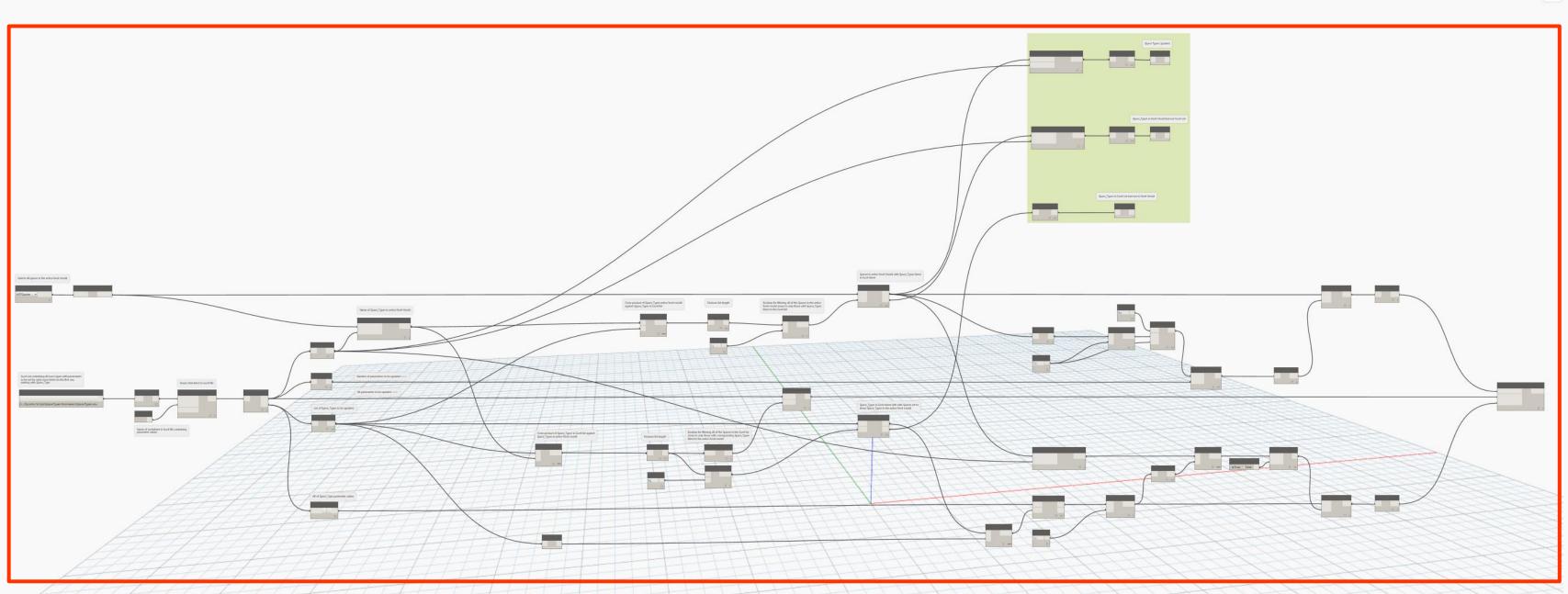








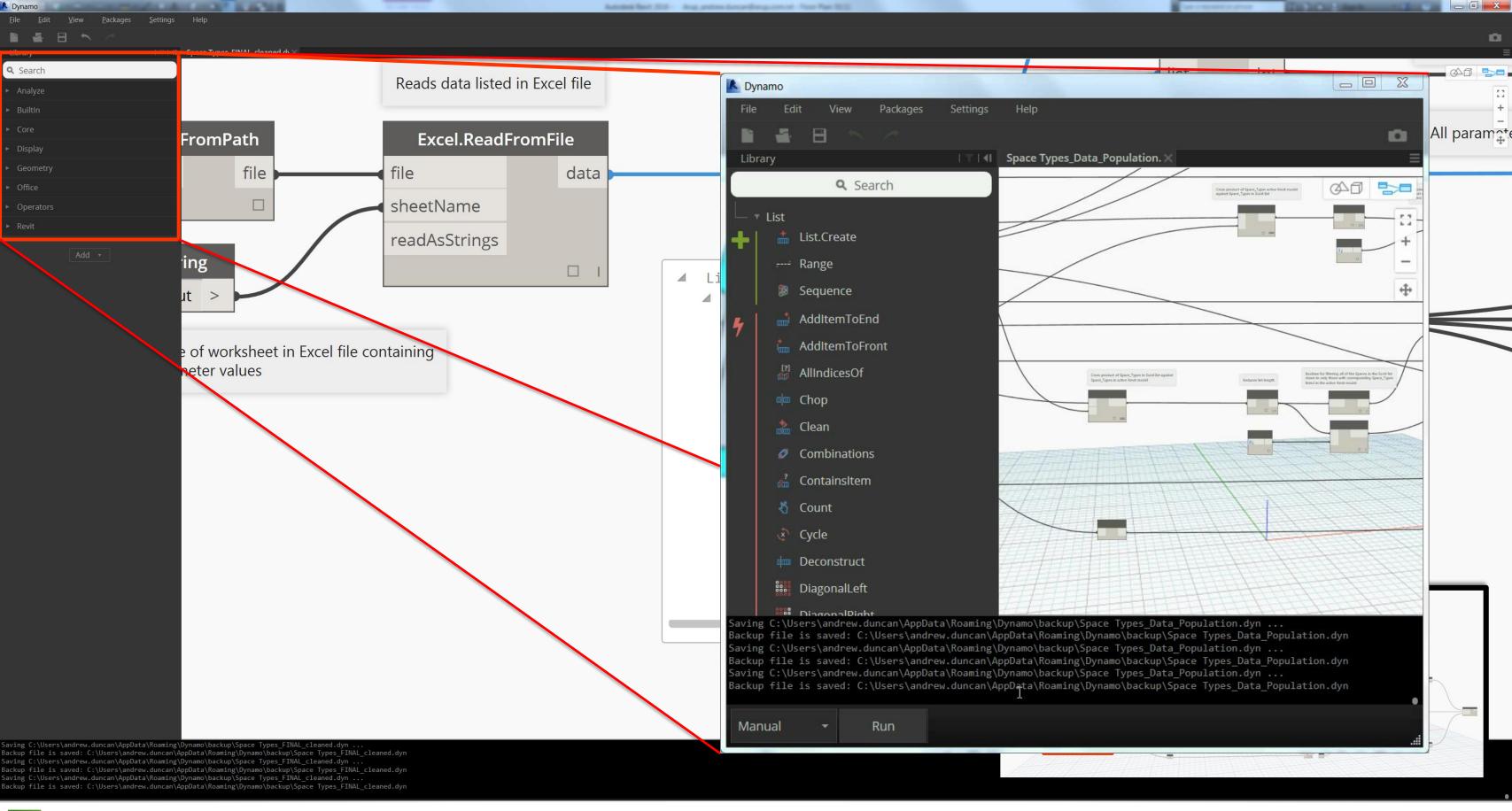




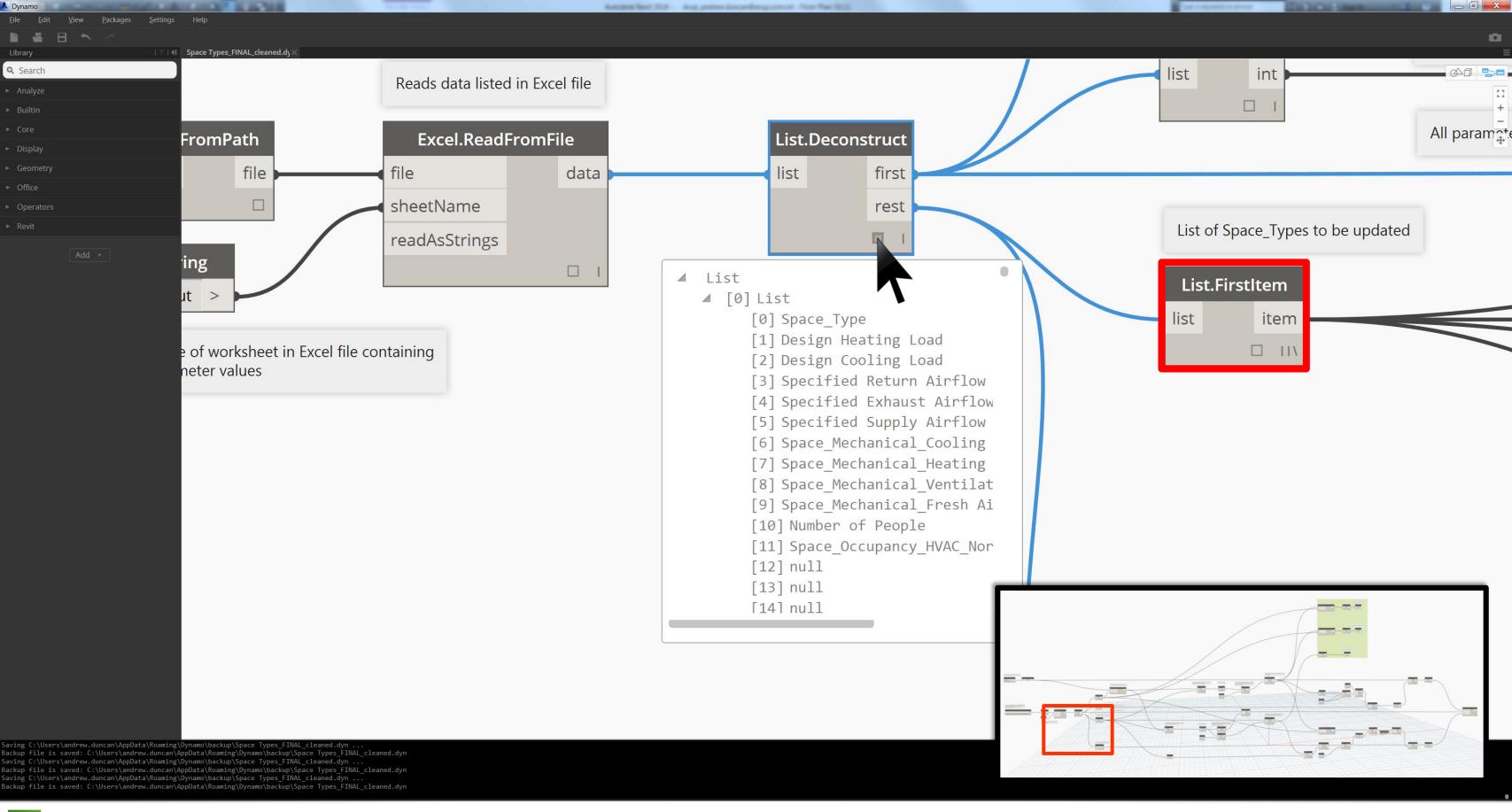
Data passes through the WHOLE graph in LISTS...



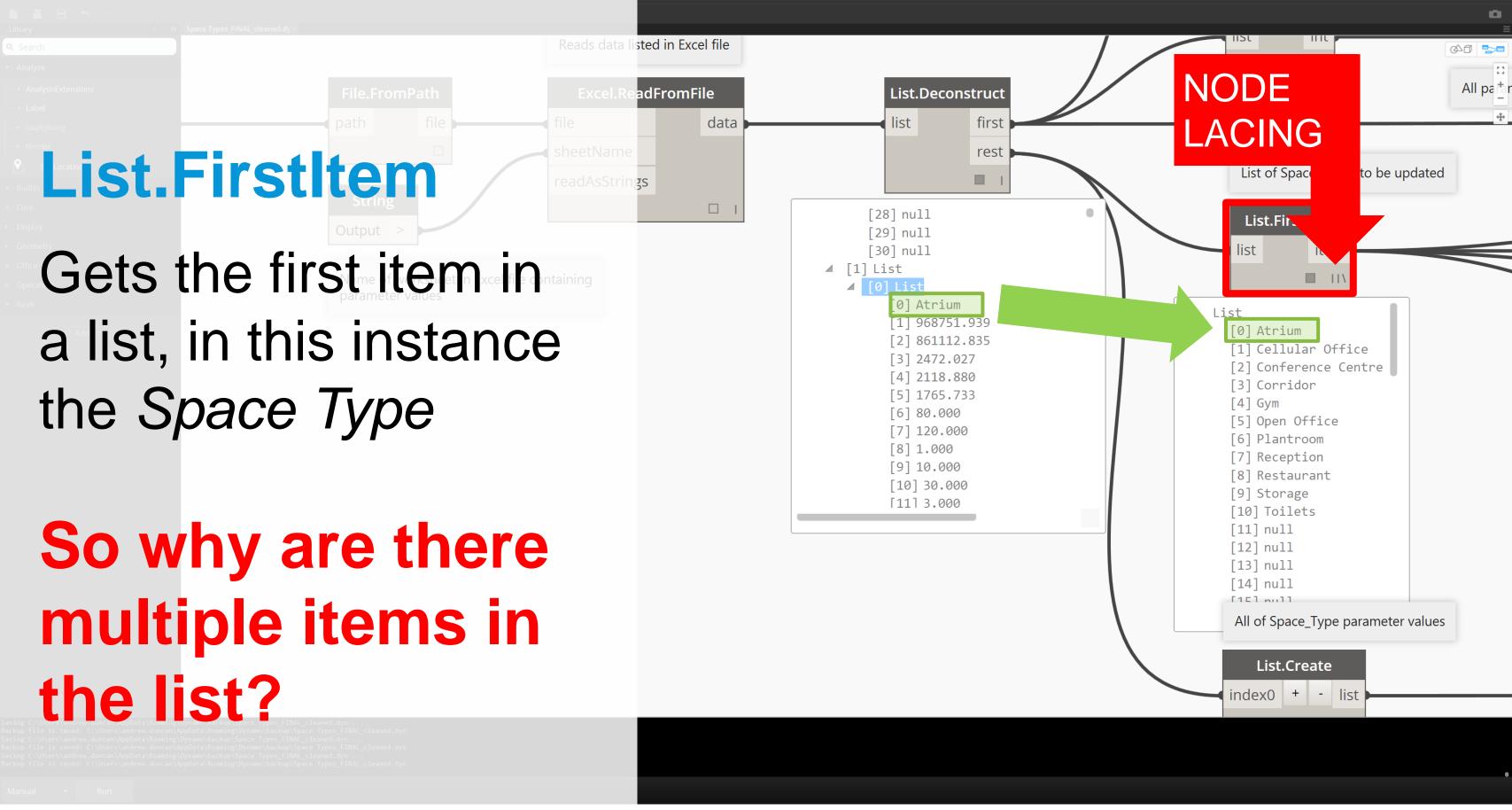






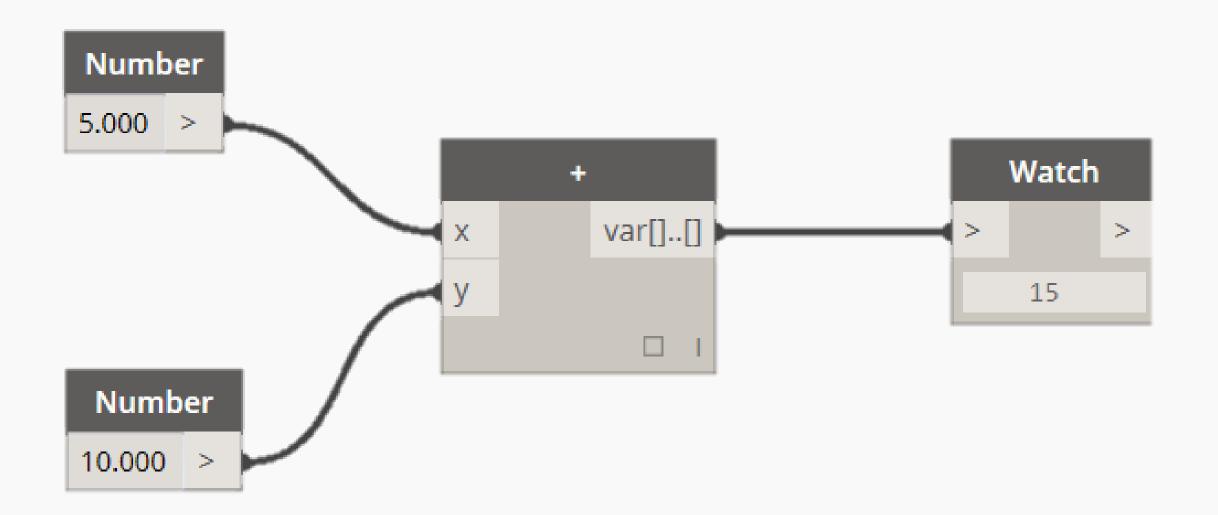




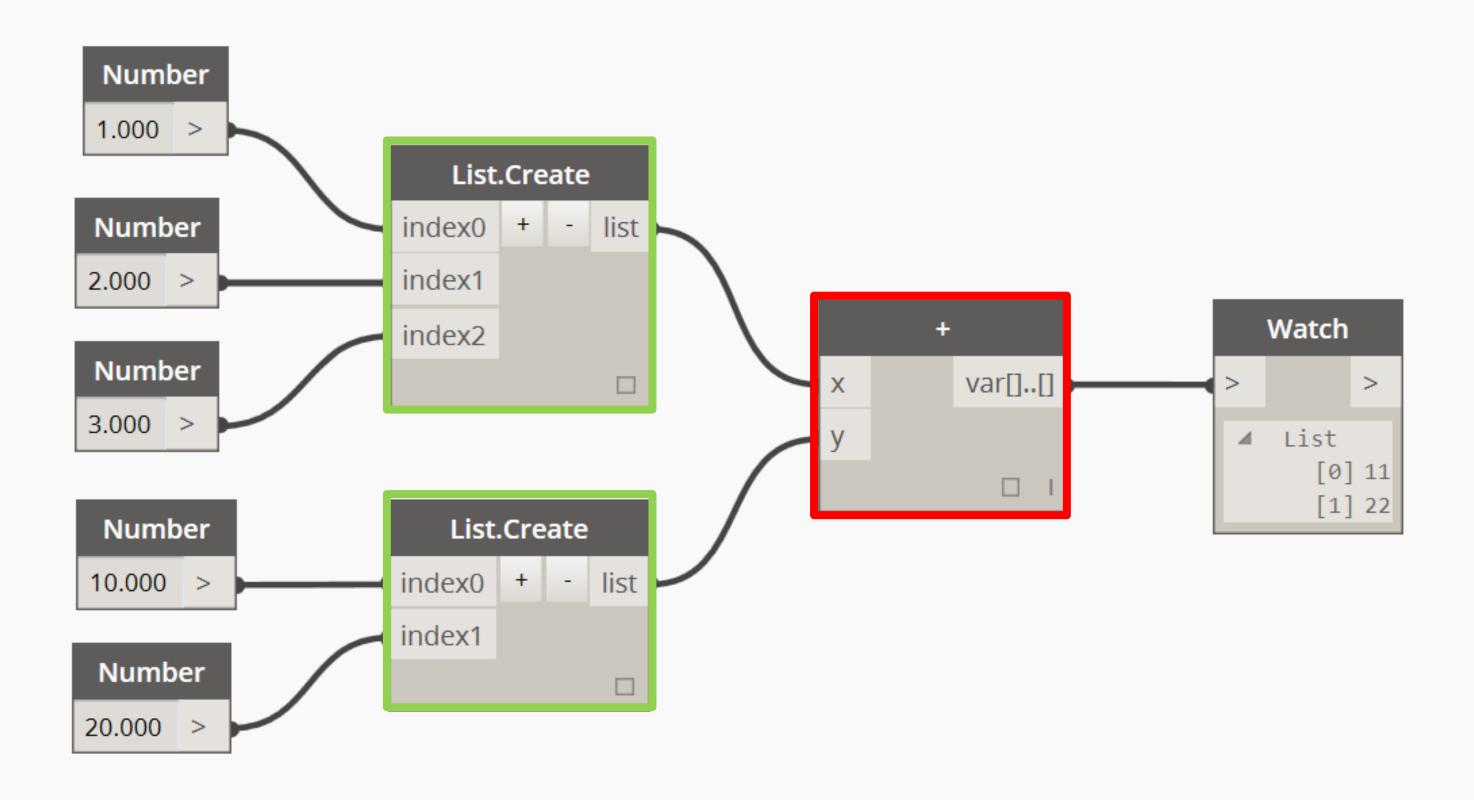




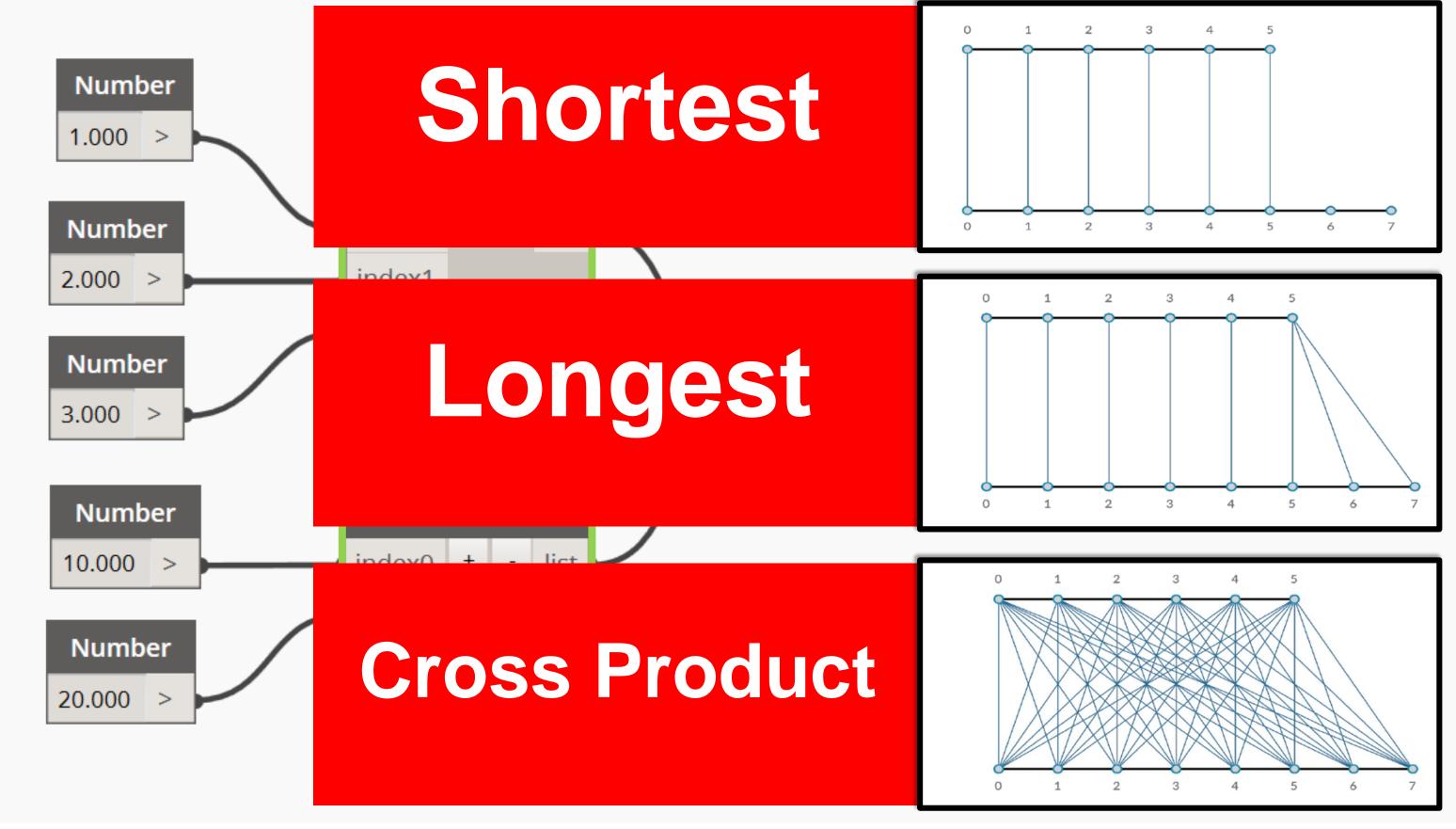




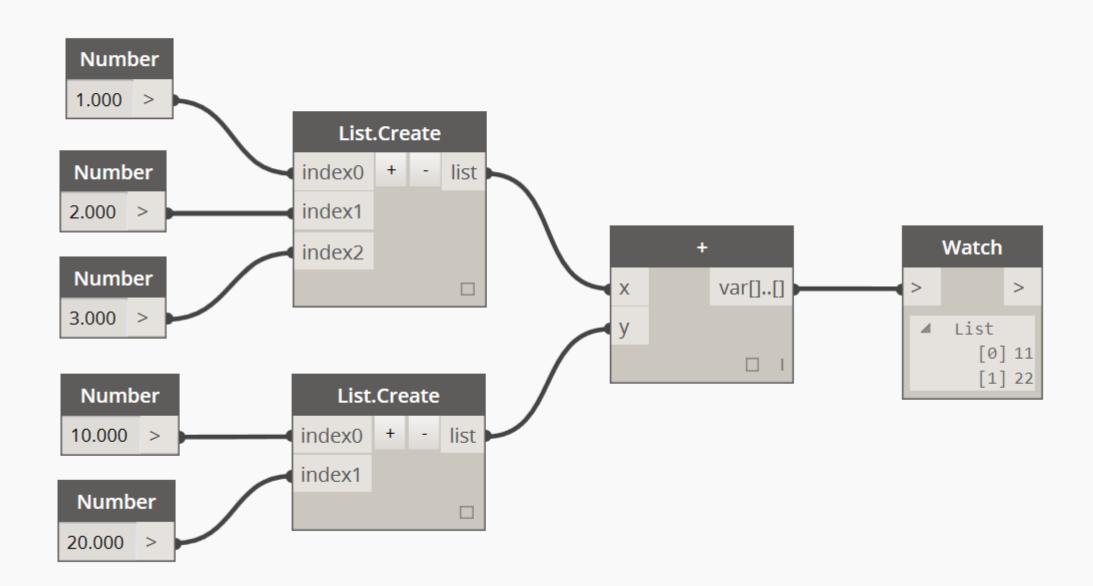




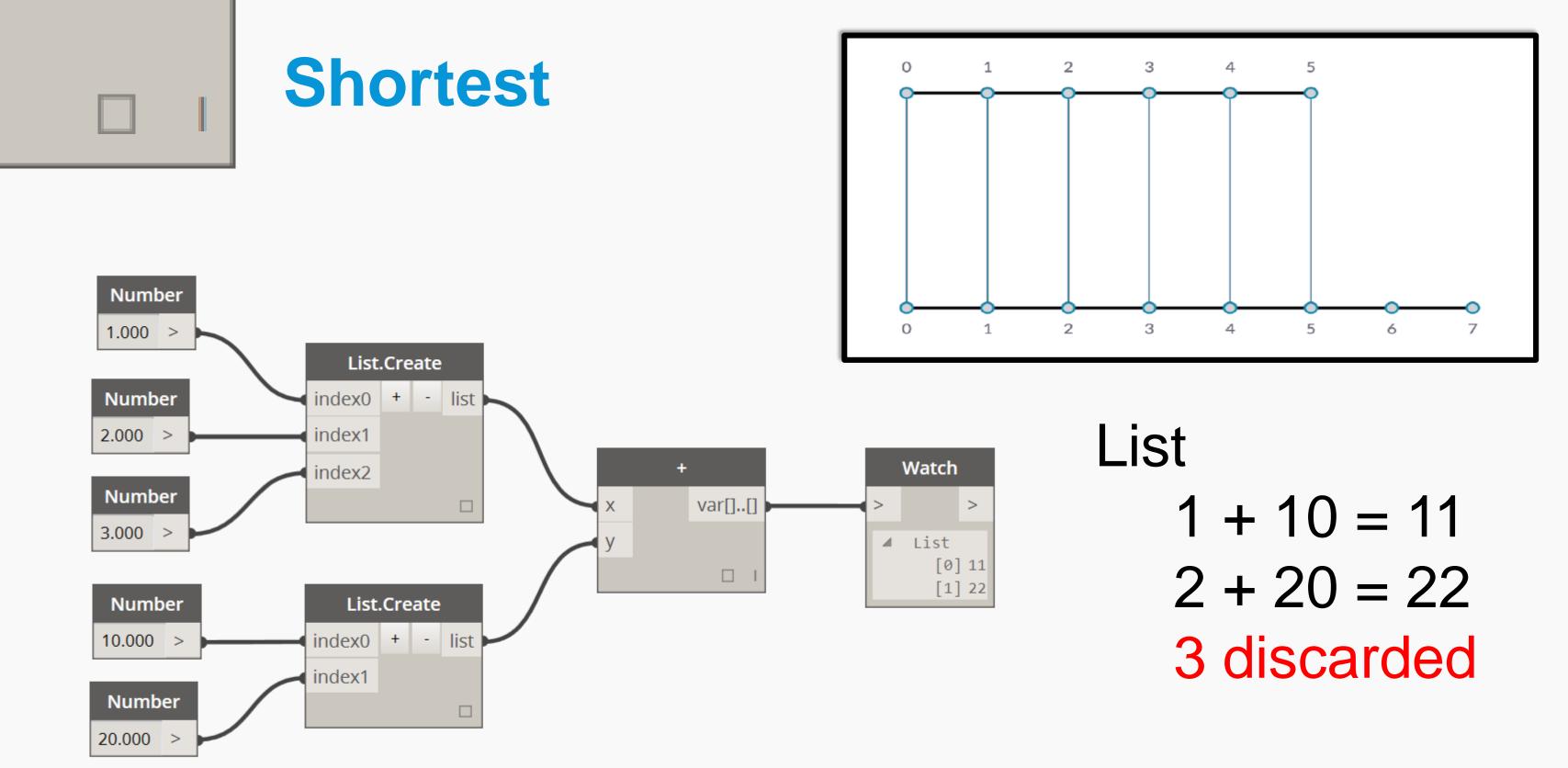




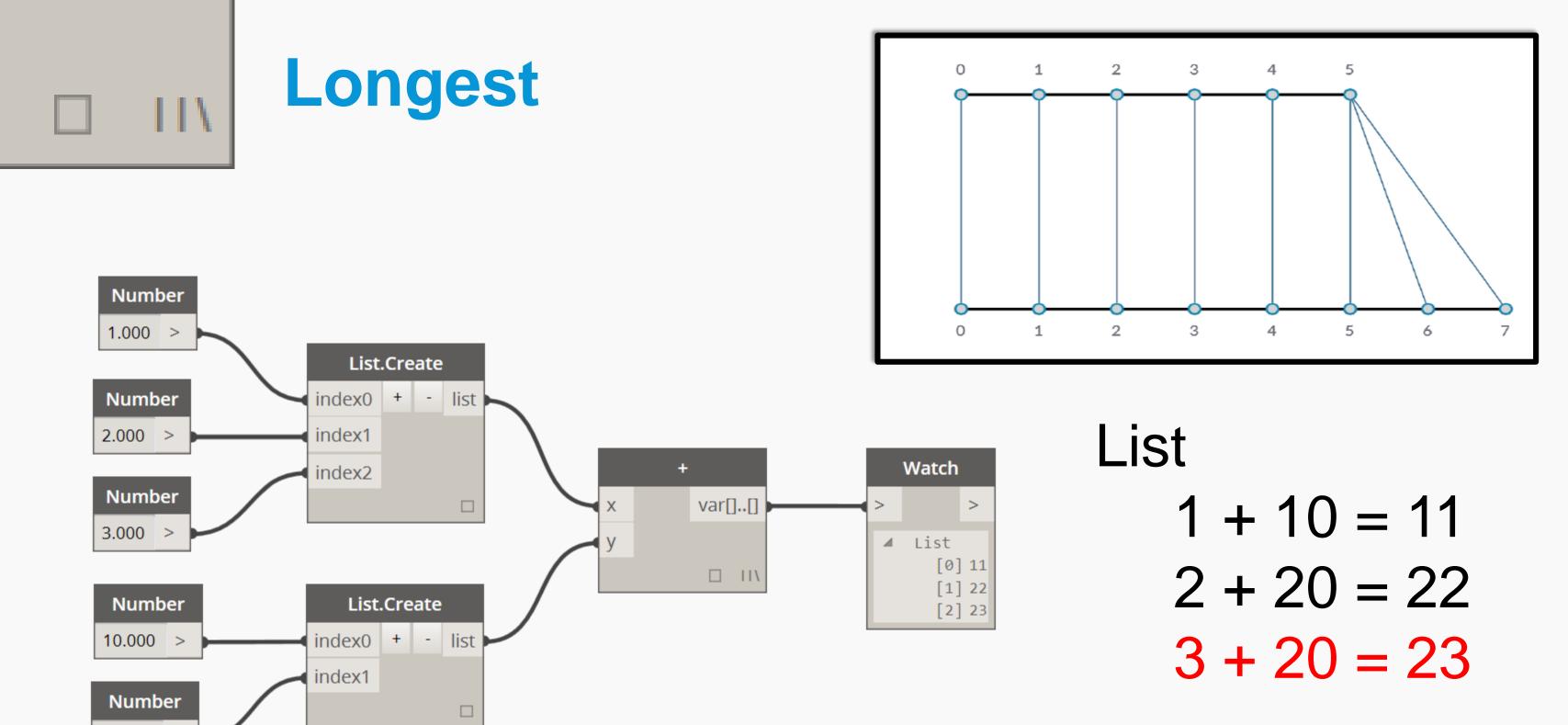










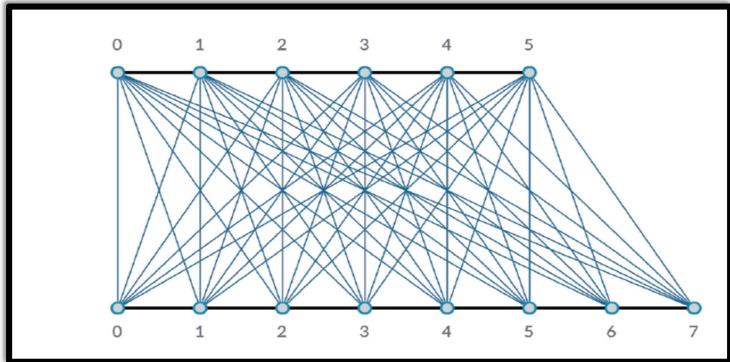


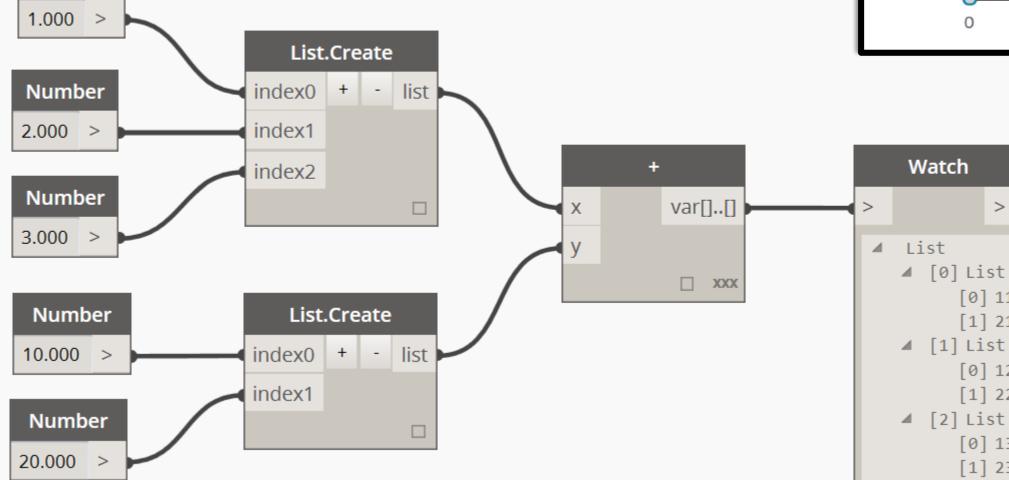
20.000 >



Number

Cross Product





List

[0] 11

[1] 21

[0] 12

[1] 22

[0] 13

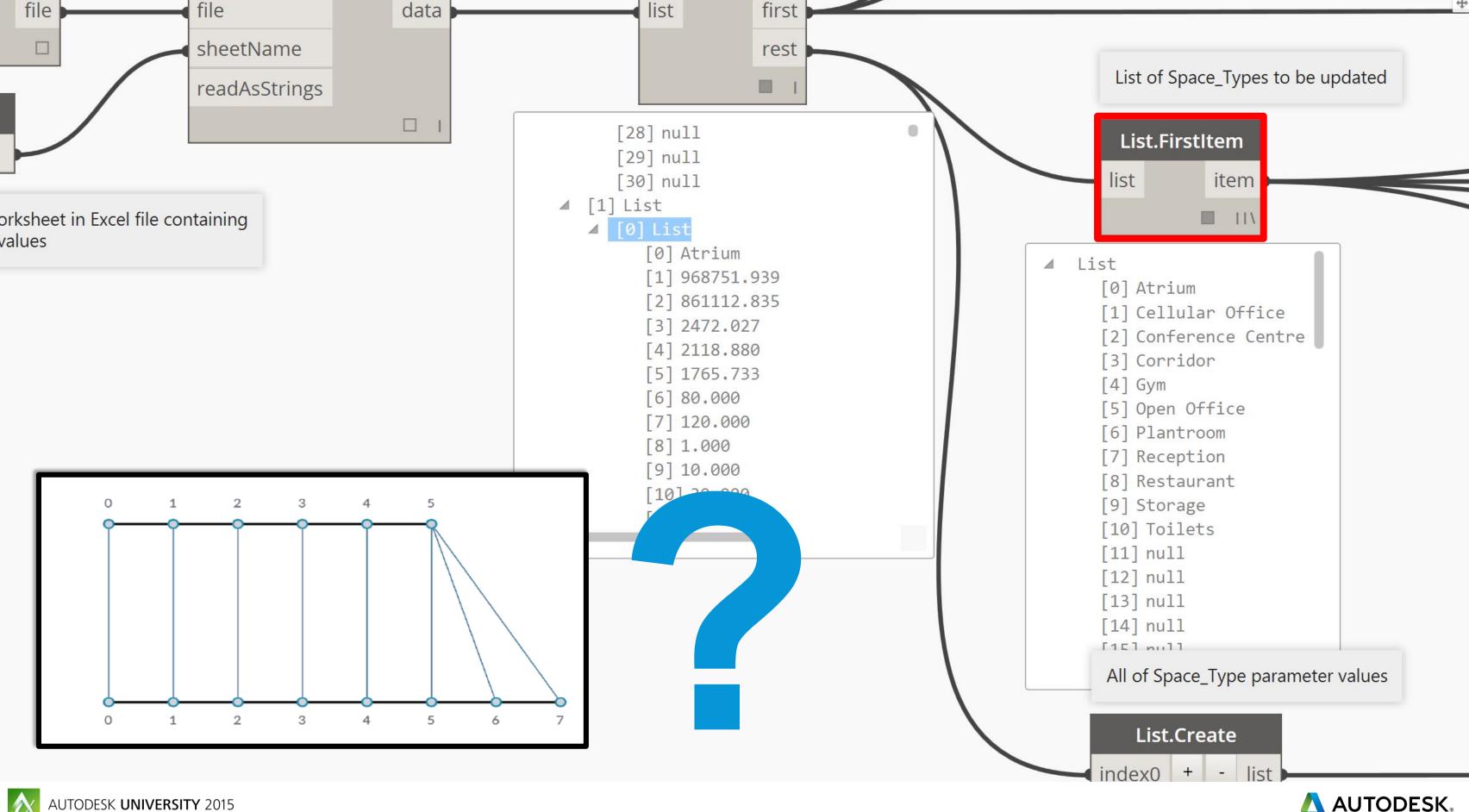
[1] 23

- (0) List 1 + 10 = 111 + 20 = 21
- (1) List 2 + 10 = 122 + 20 = 22
- (2) List 3 + 10 = 133 + 20 = 23

Does that make sense?

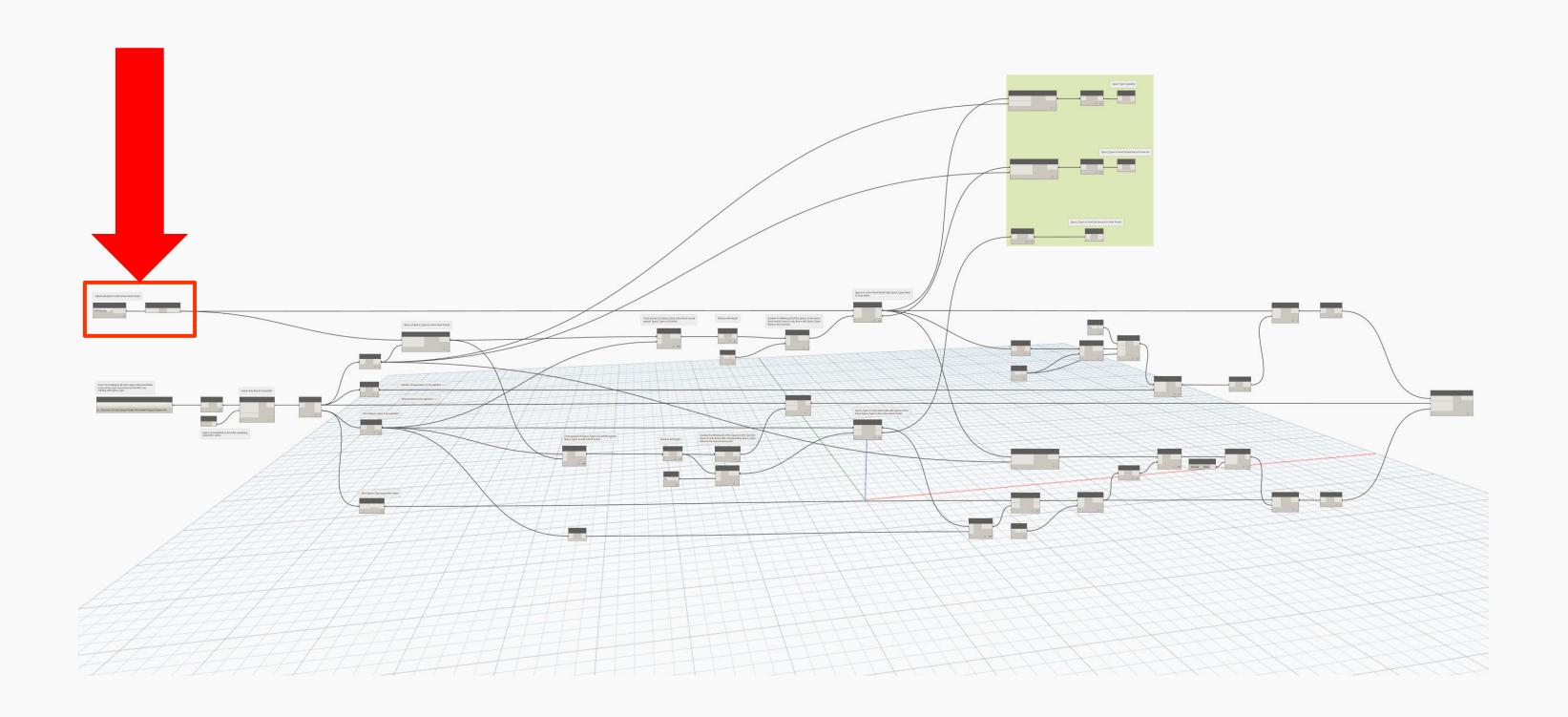
Good, but one of the best ways of working out which to *Lacing* method to use is trial and error (a lot of the time anyway)...



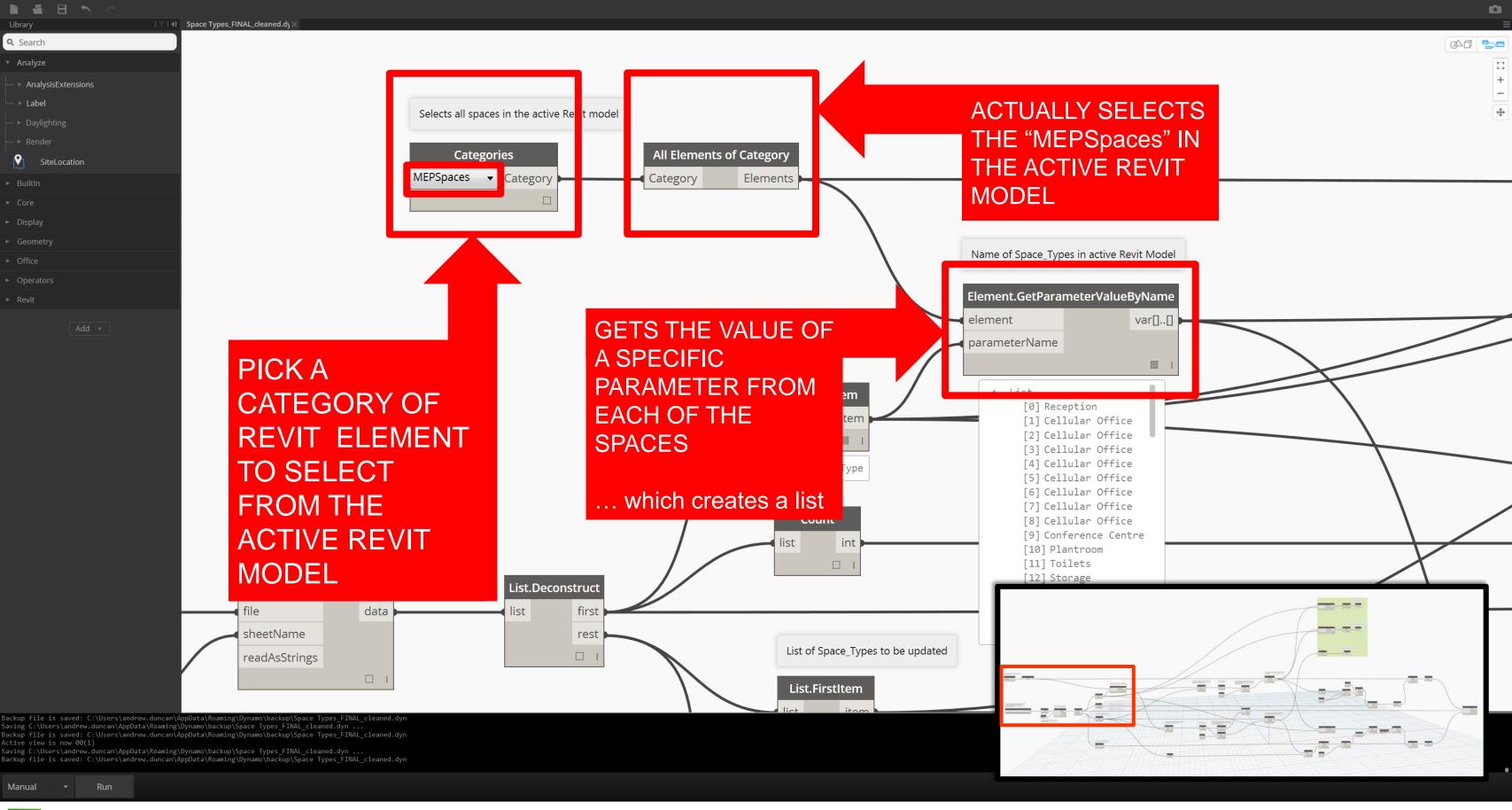


We've talked a lot about data, but what about the model?

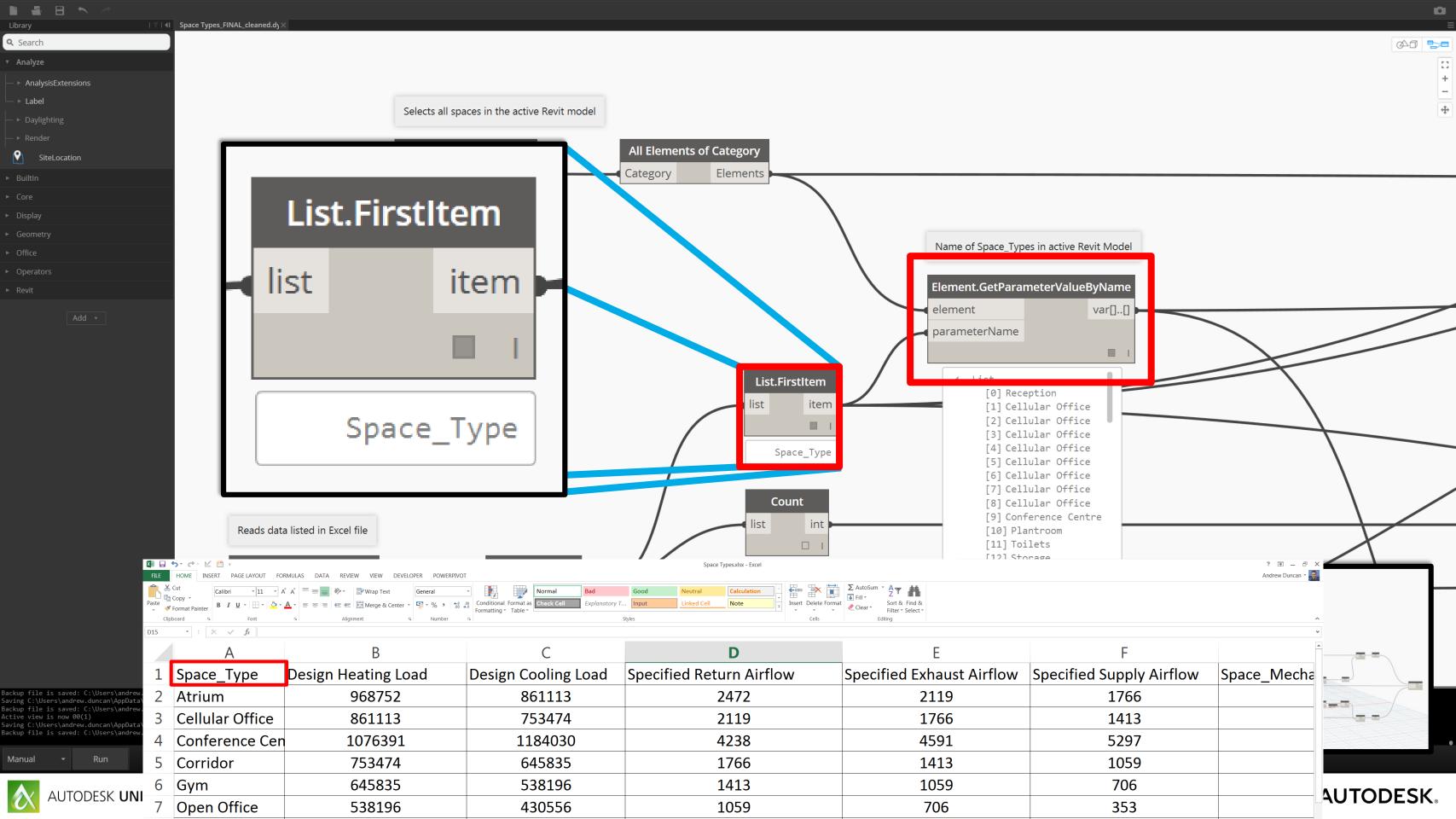


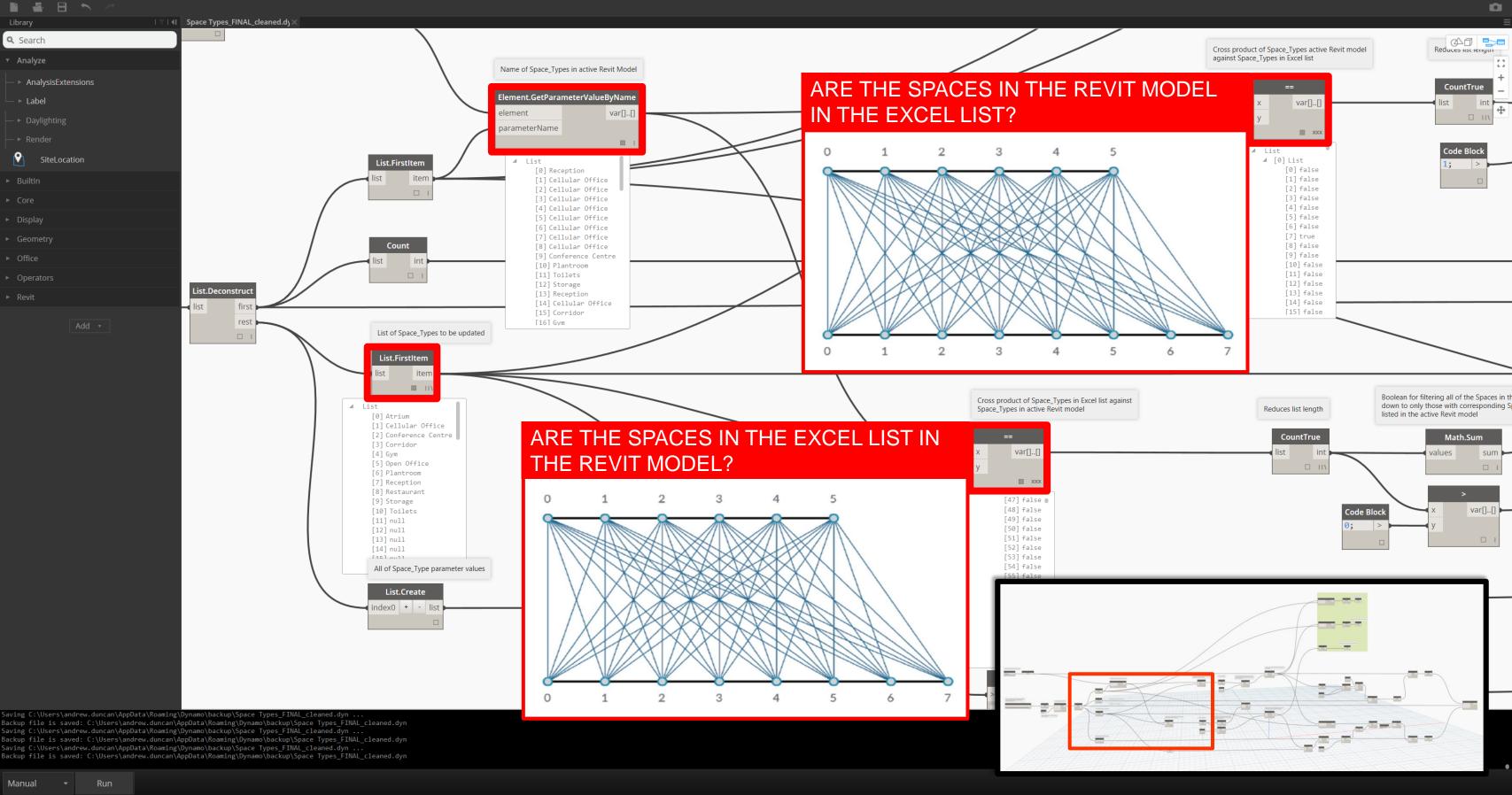






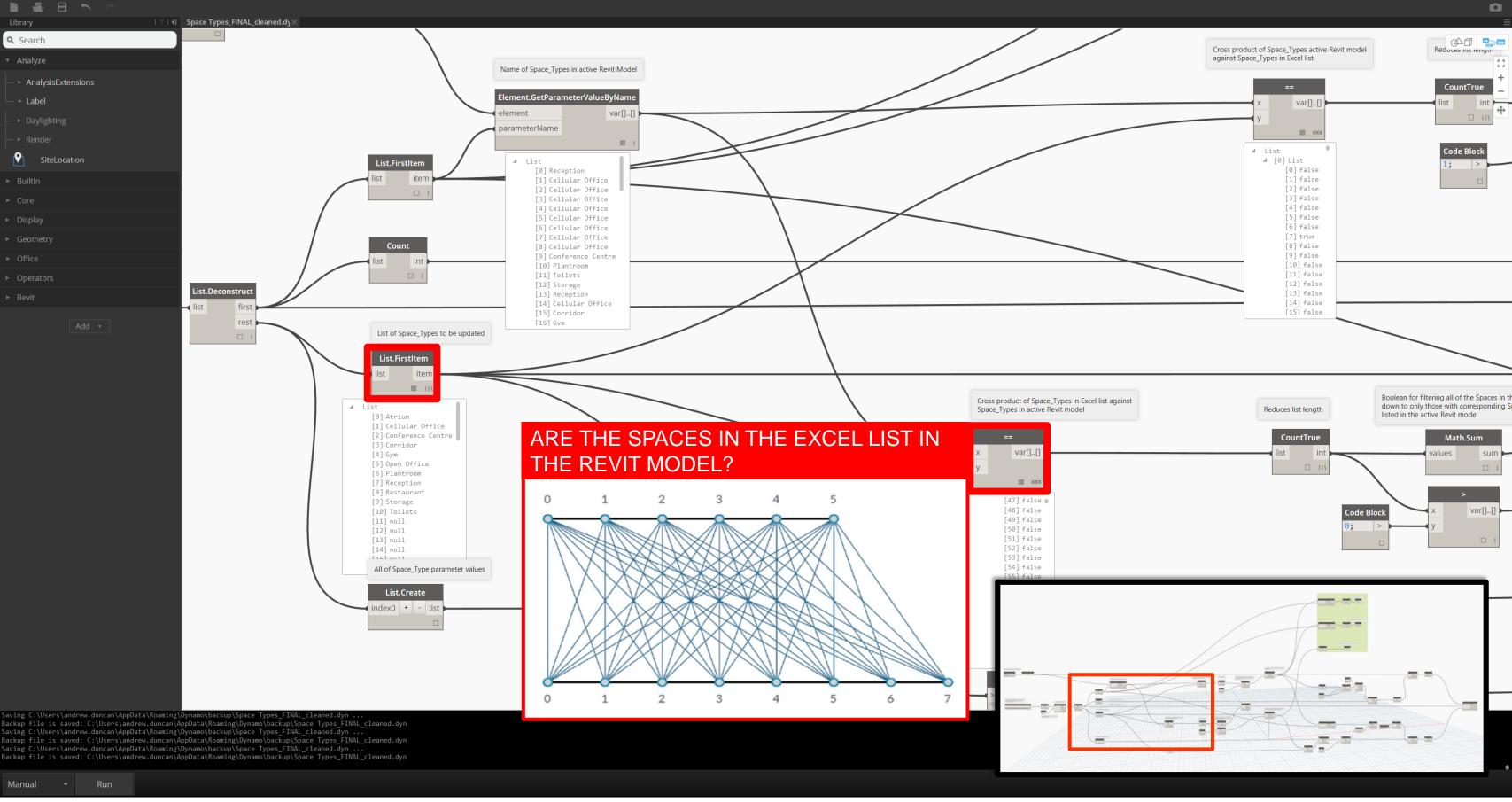


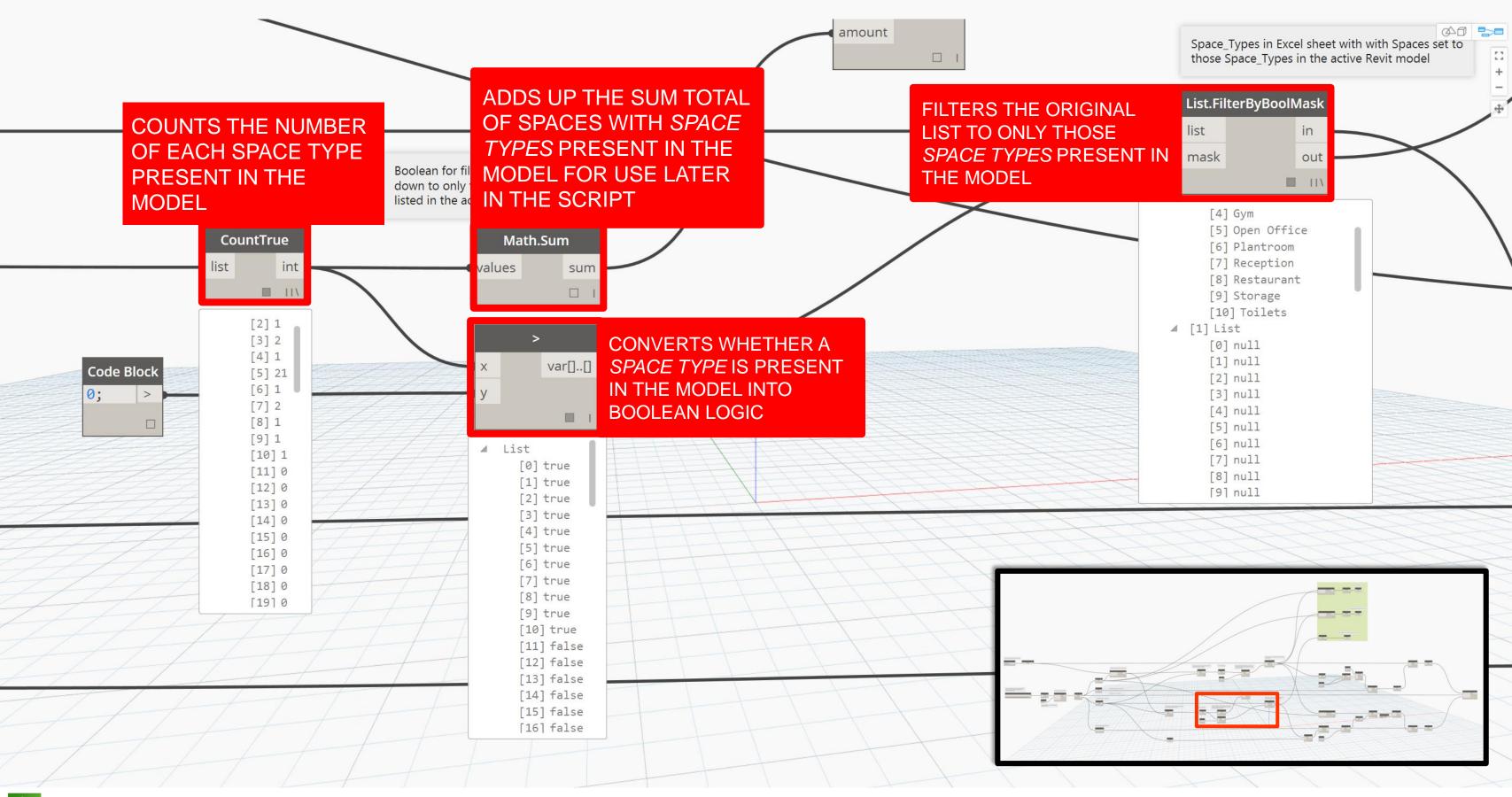


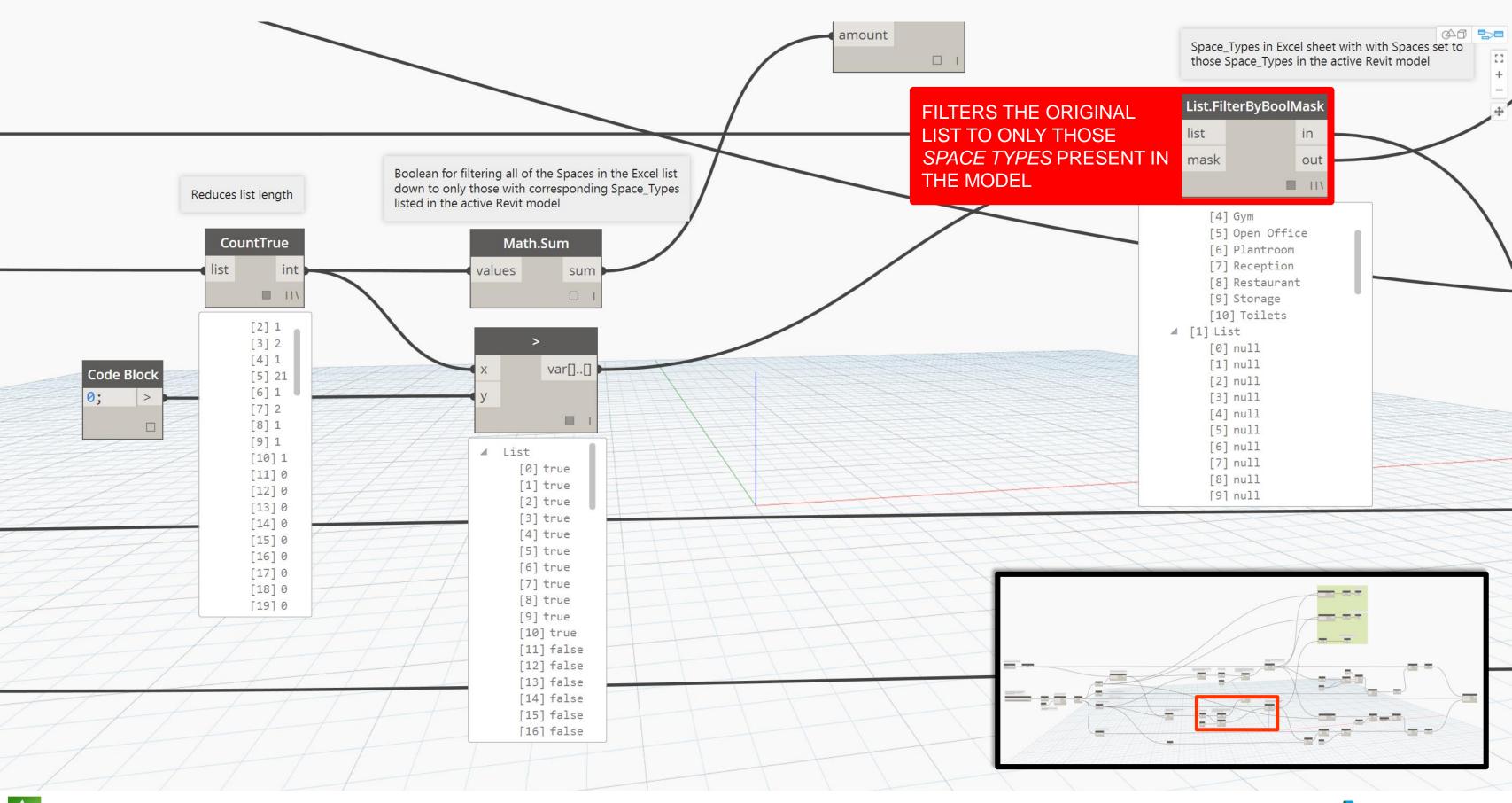


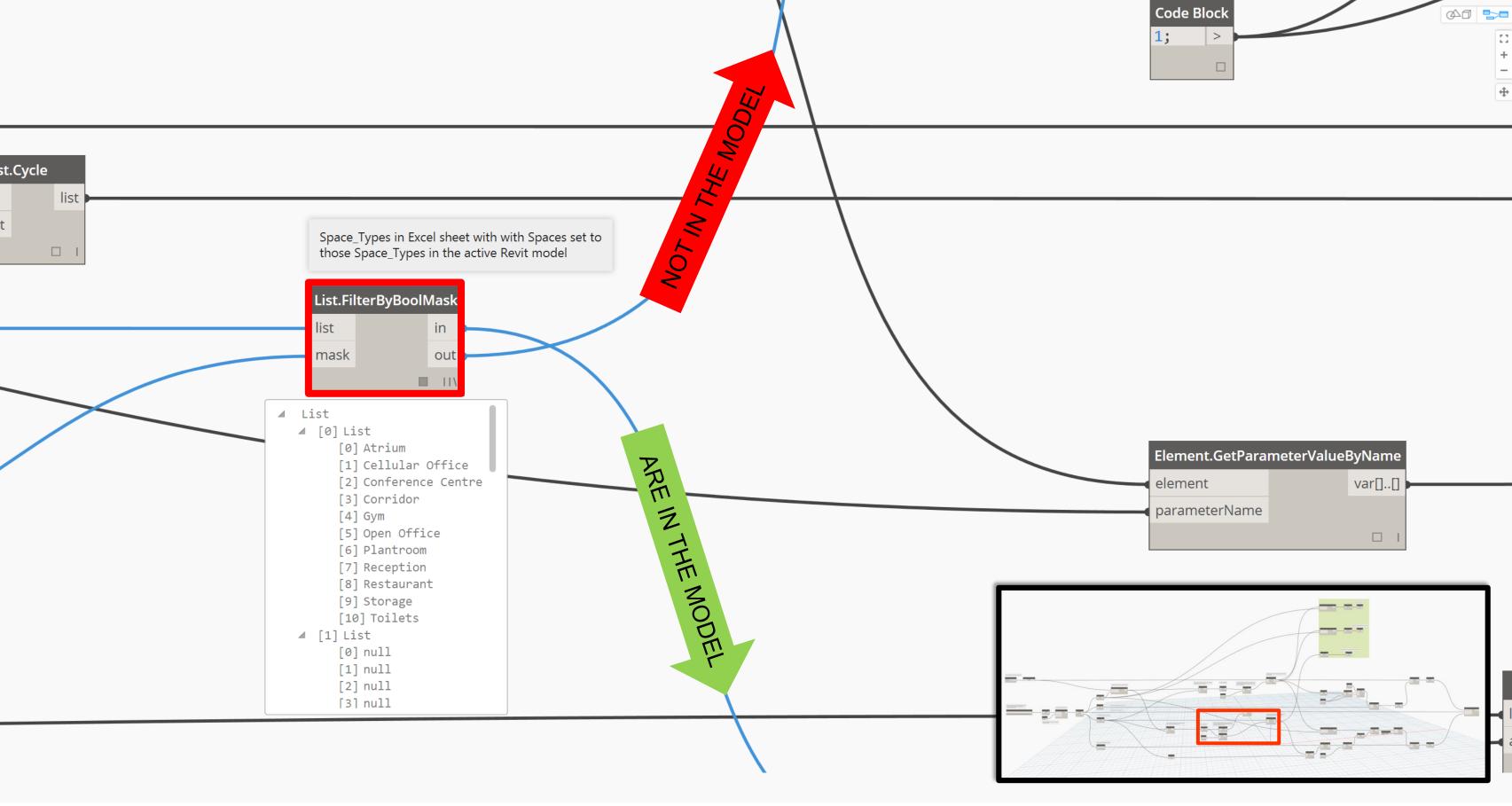




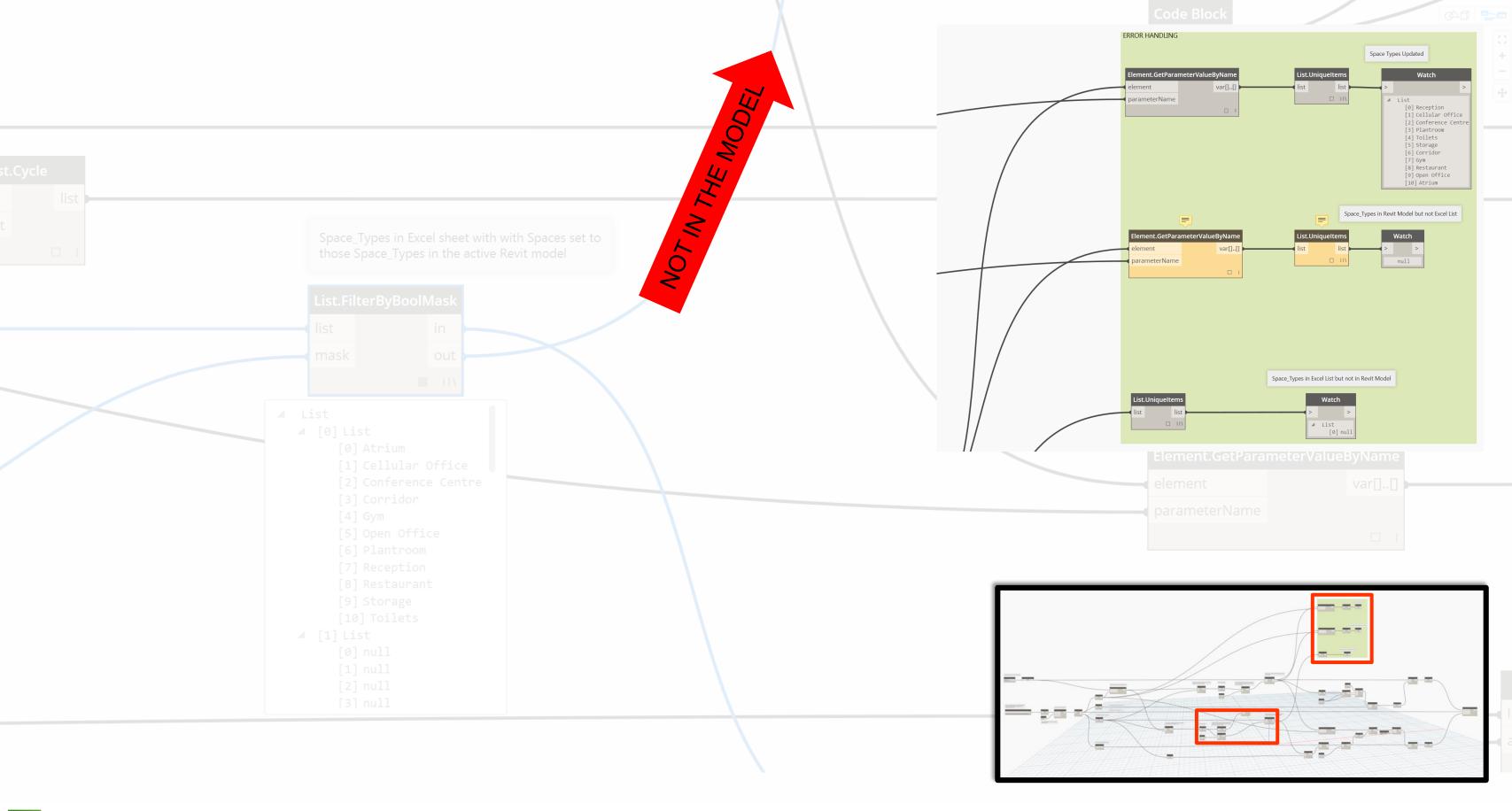




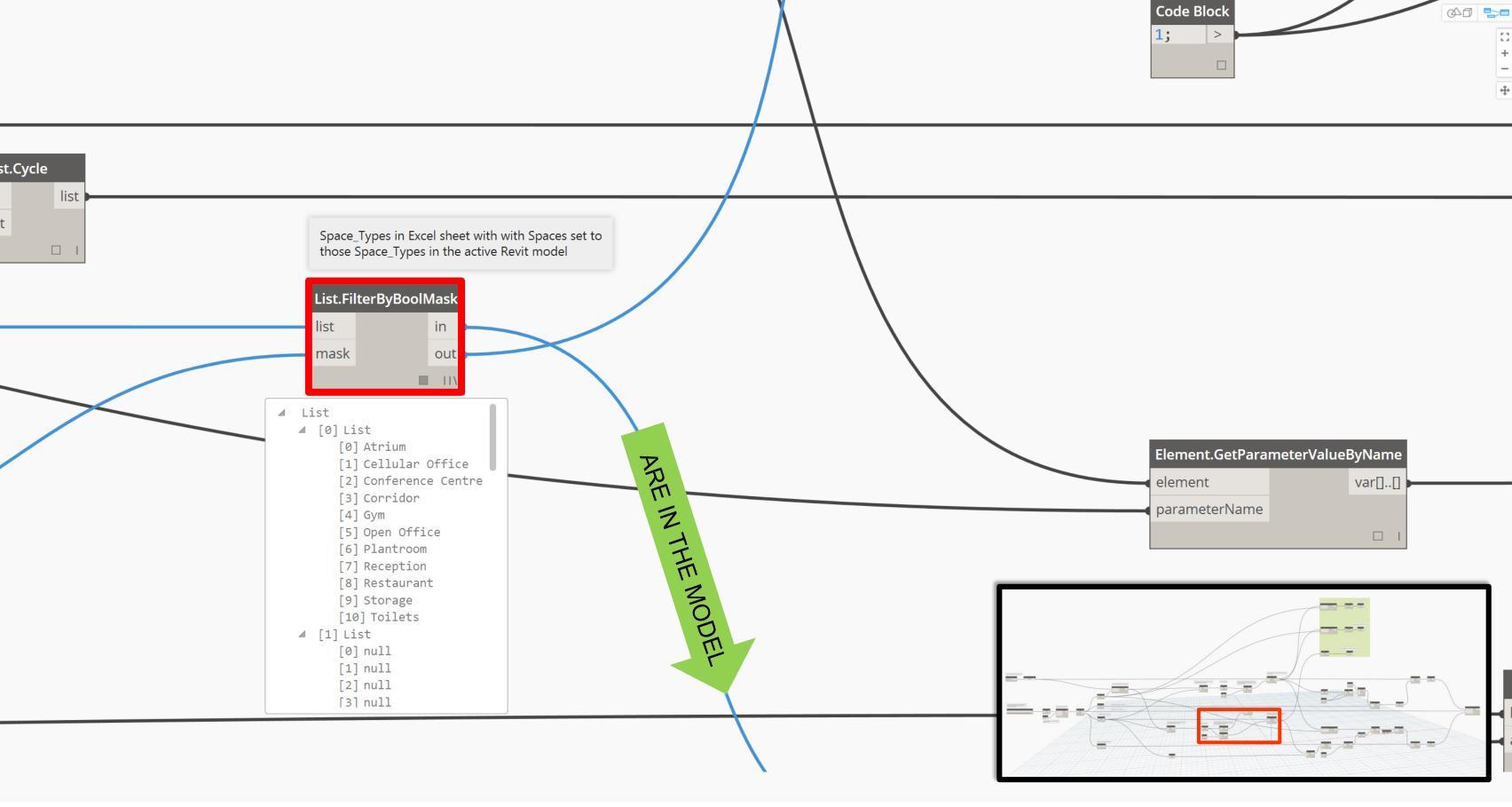




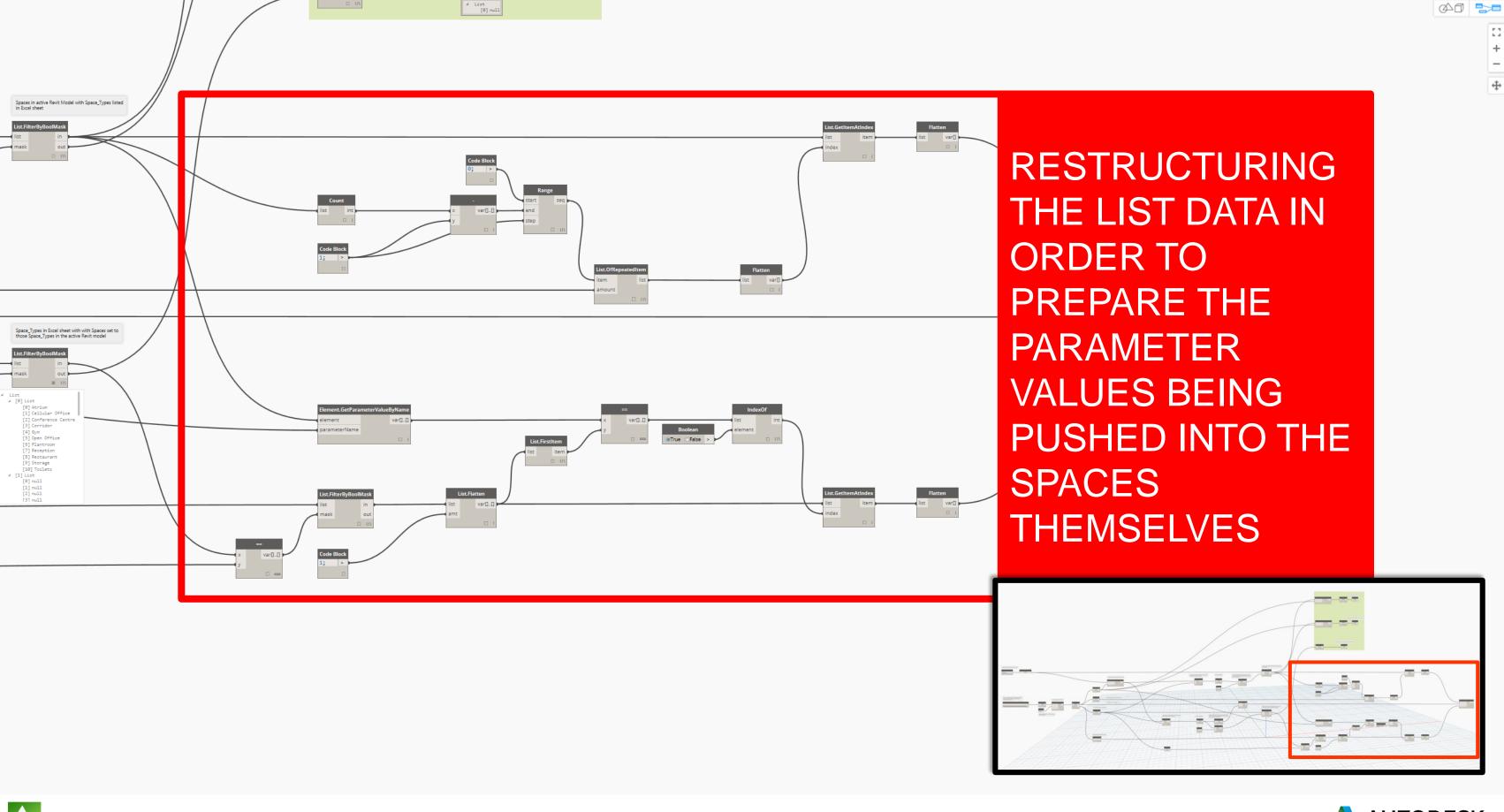




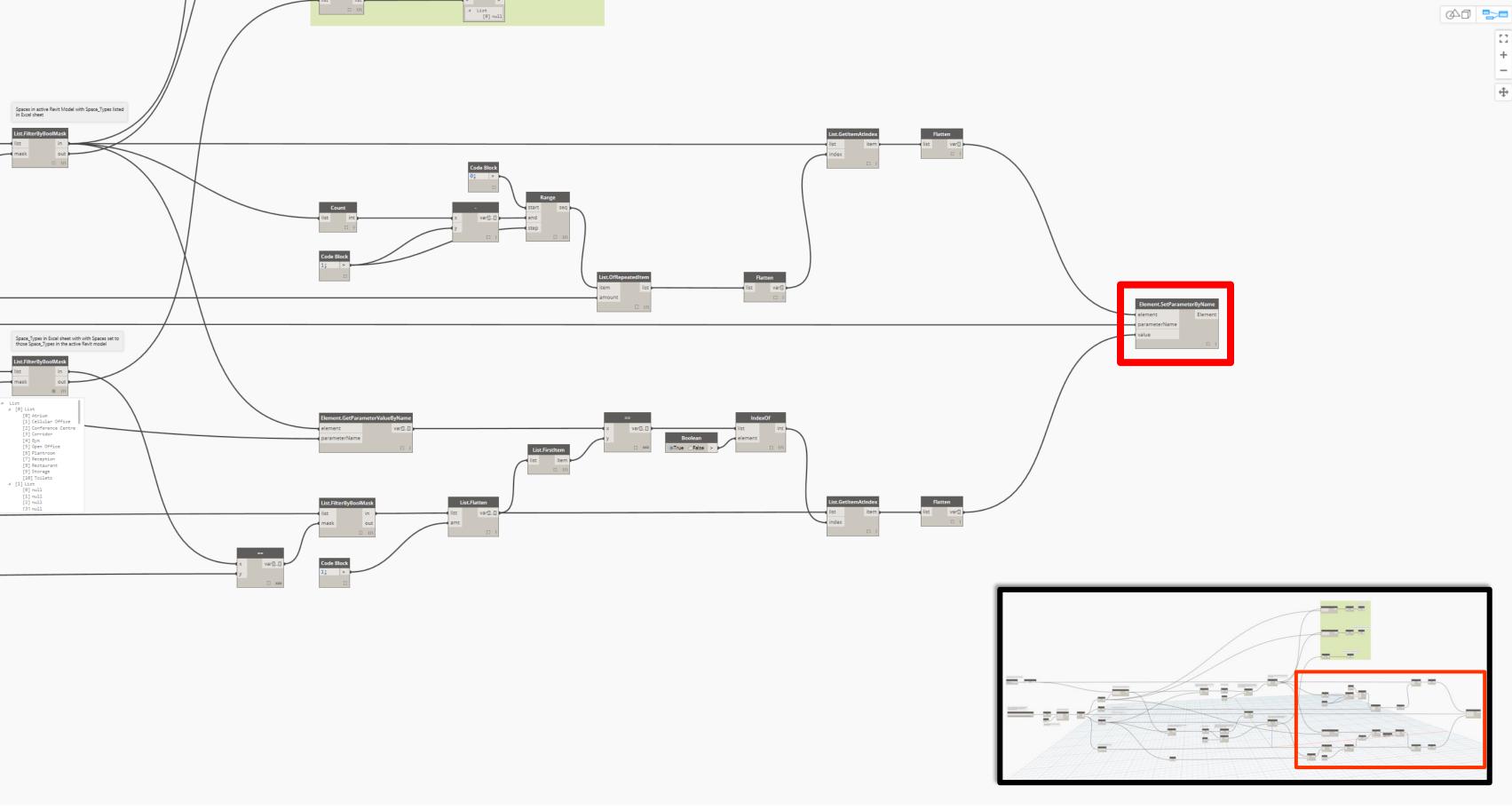




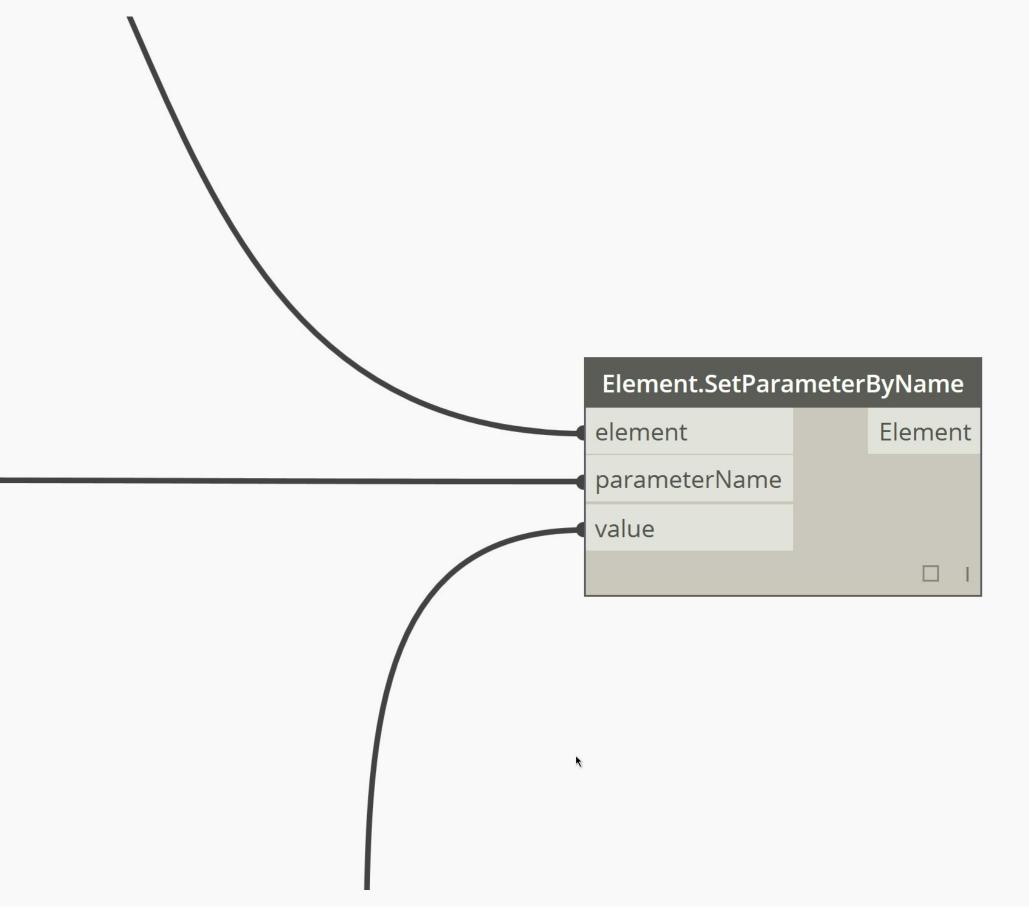


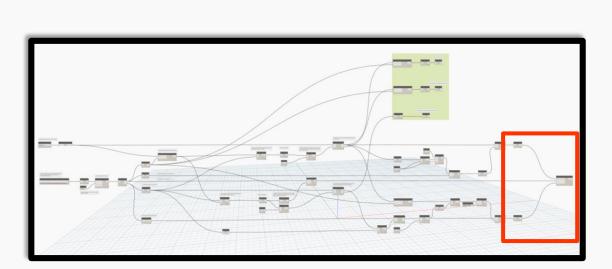






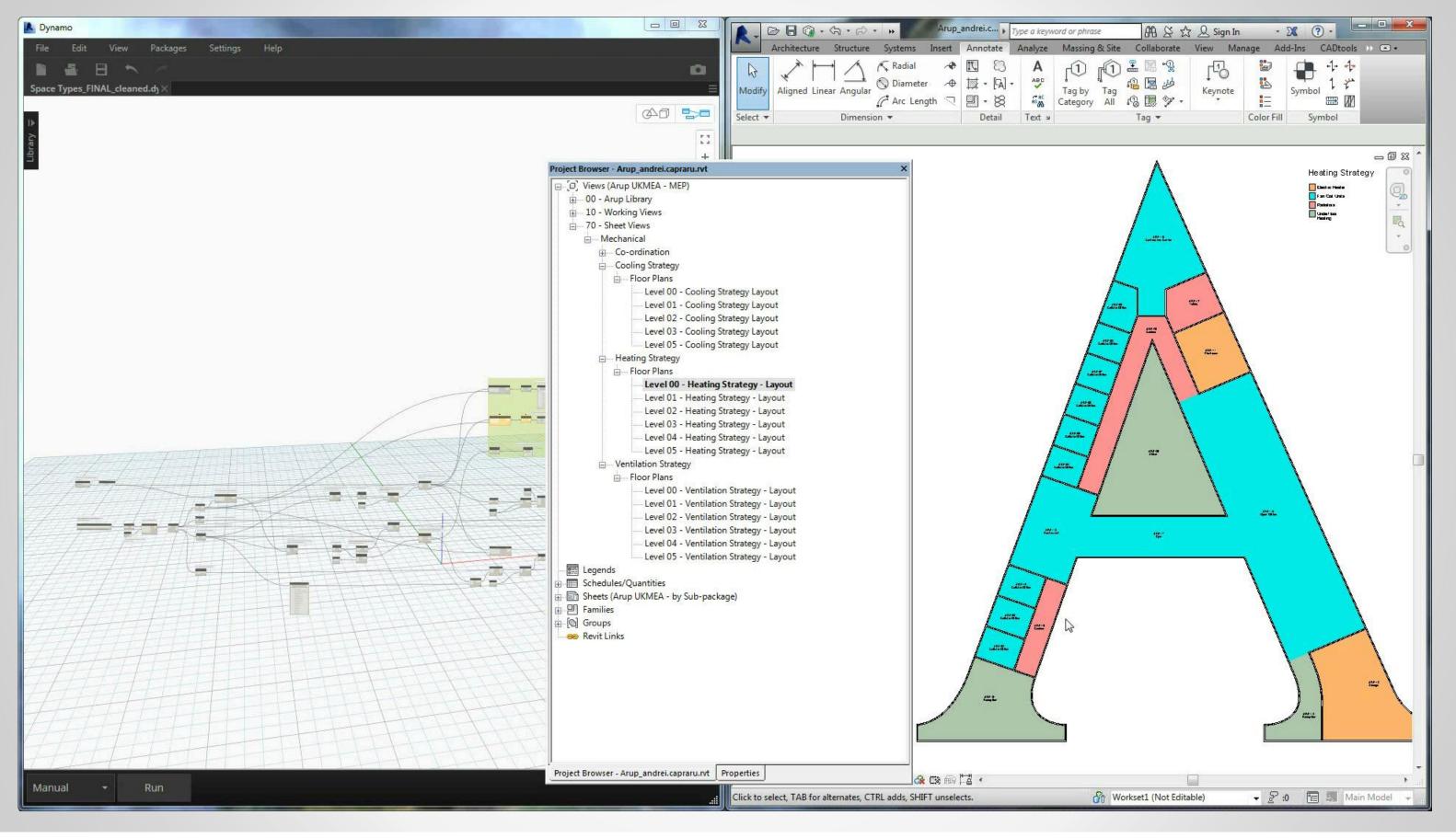




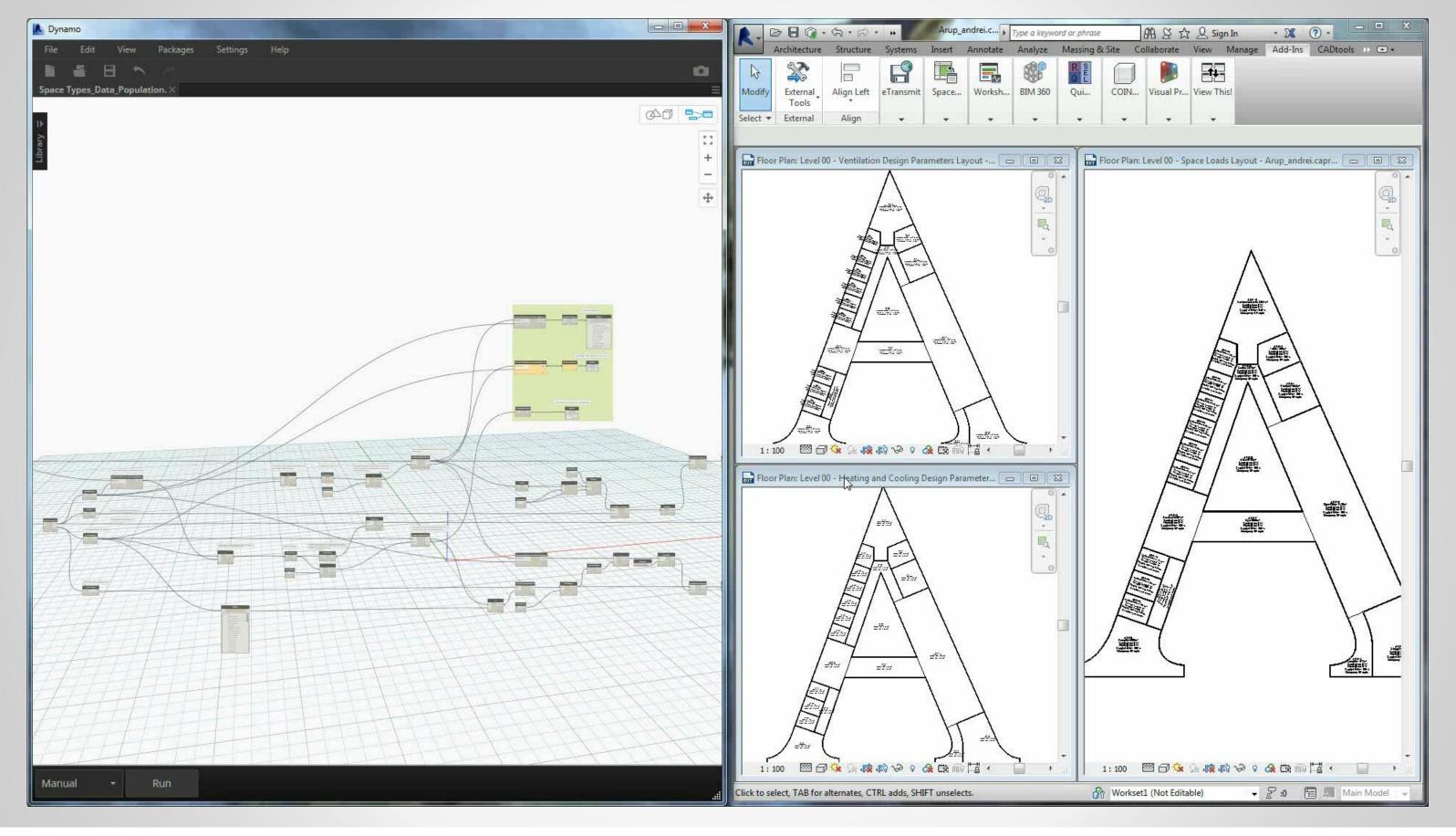




Ø0 **5**



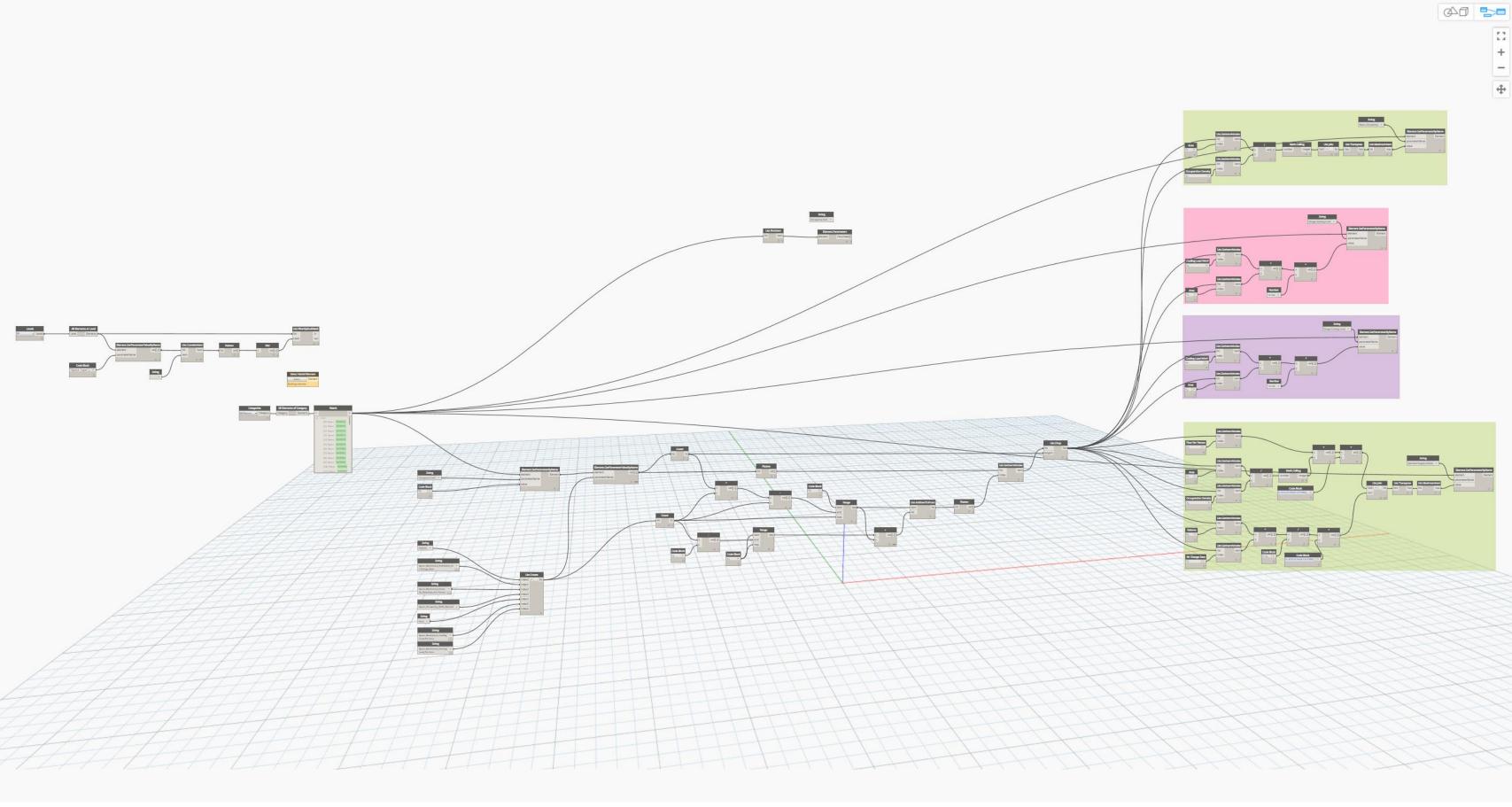


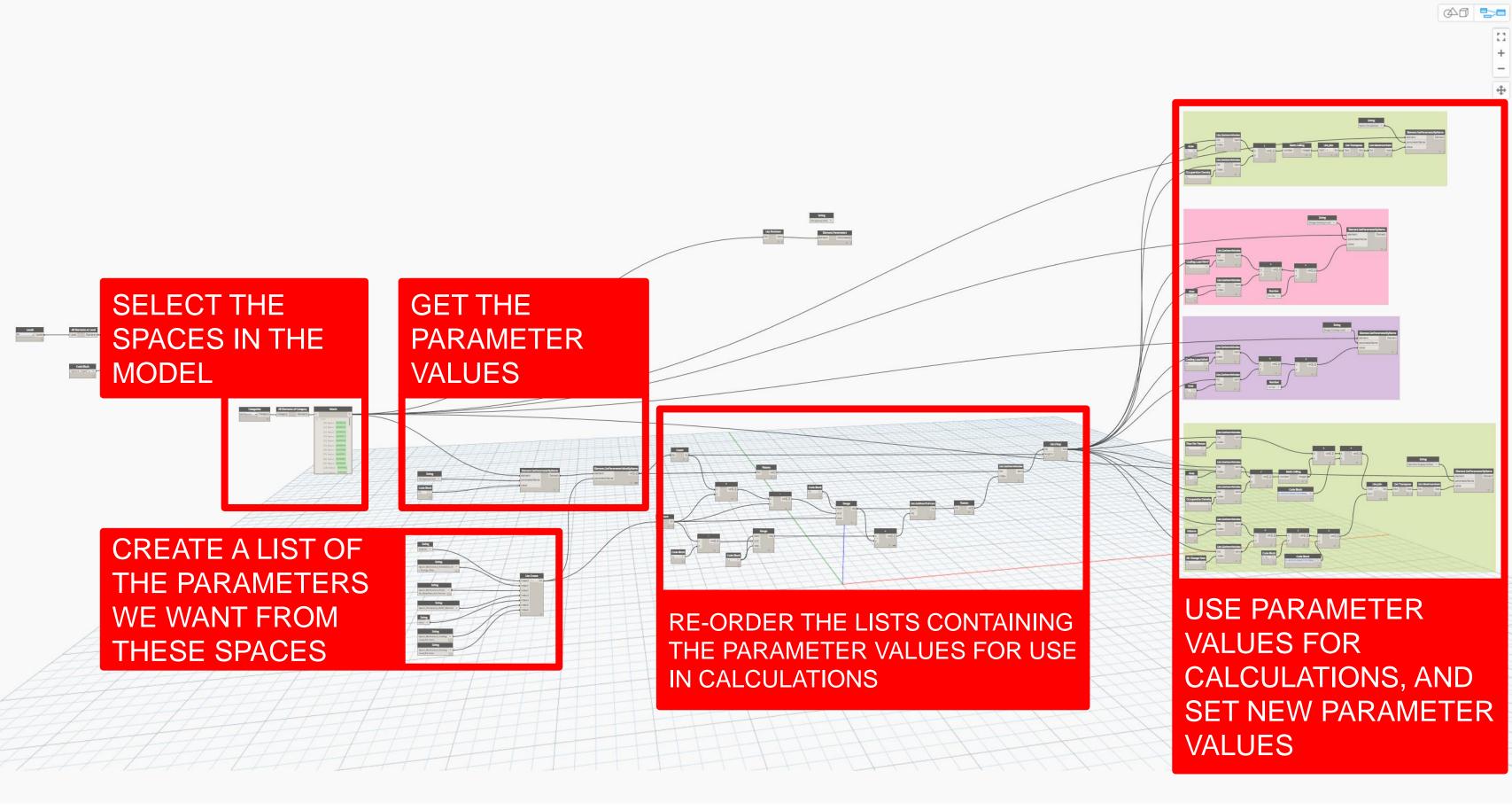




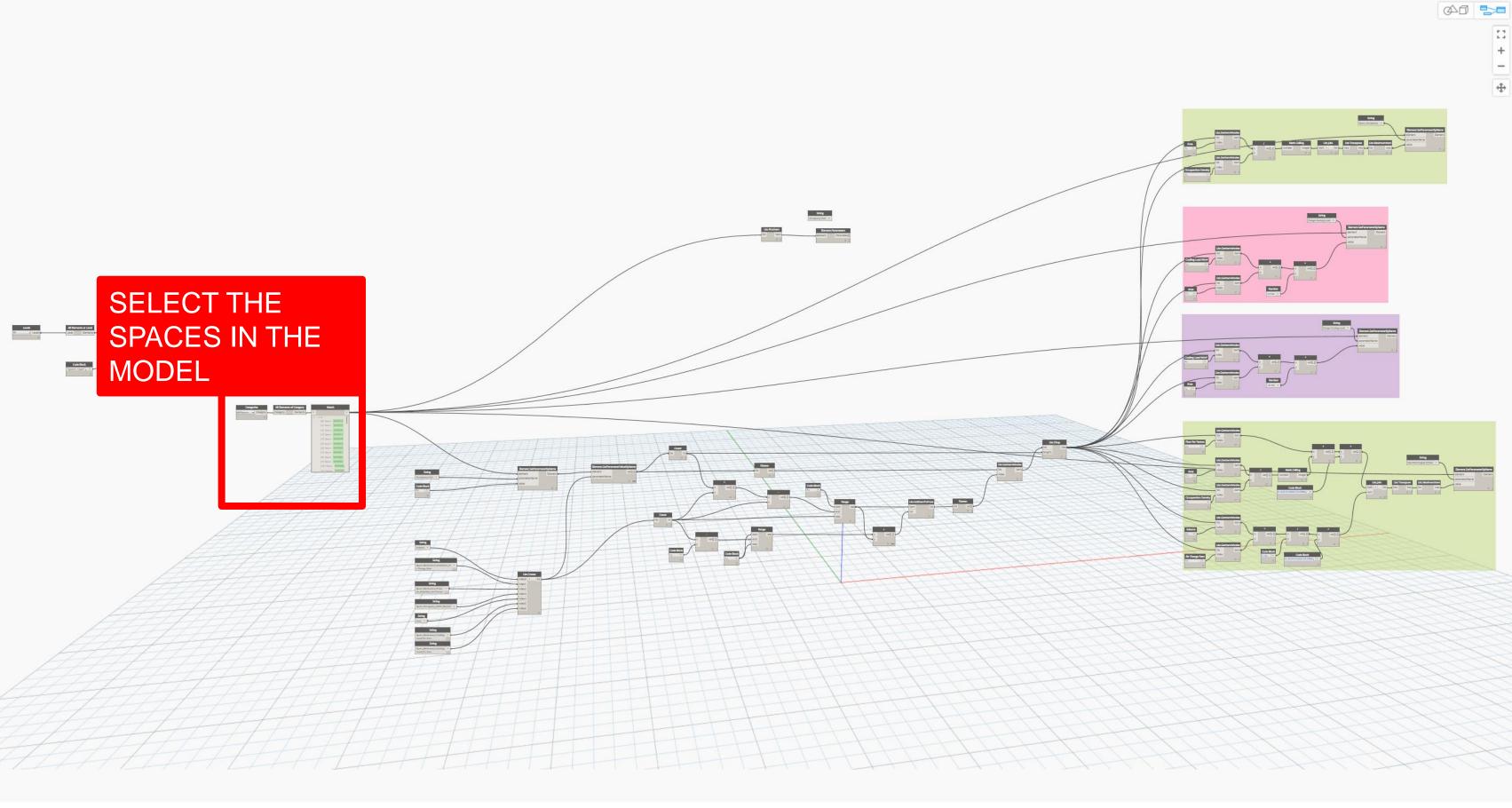
Using Space parameters to inform calculations using Dynamo



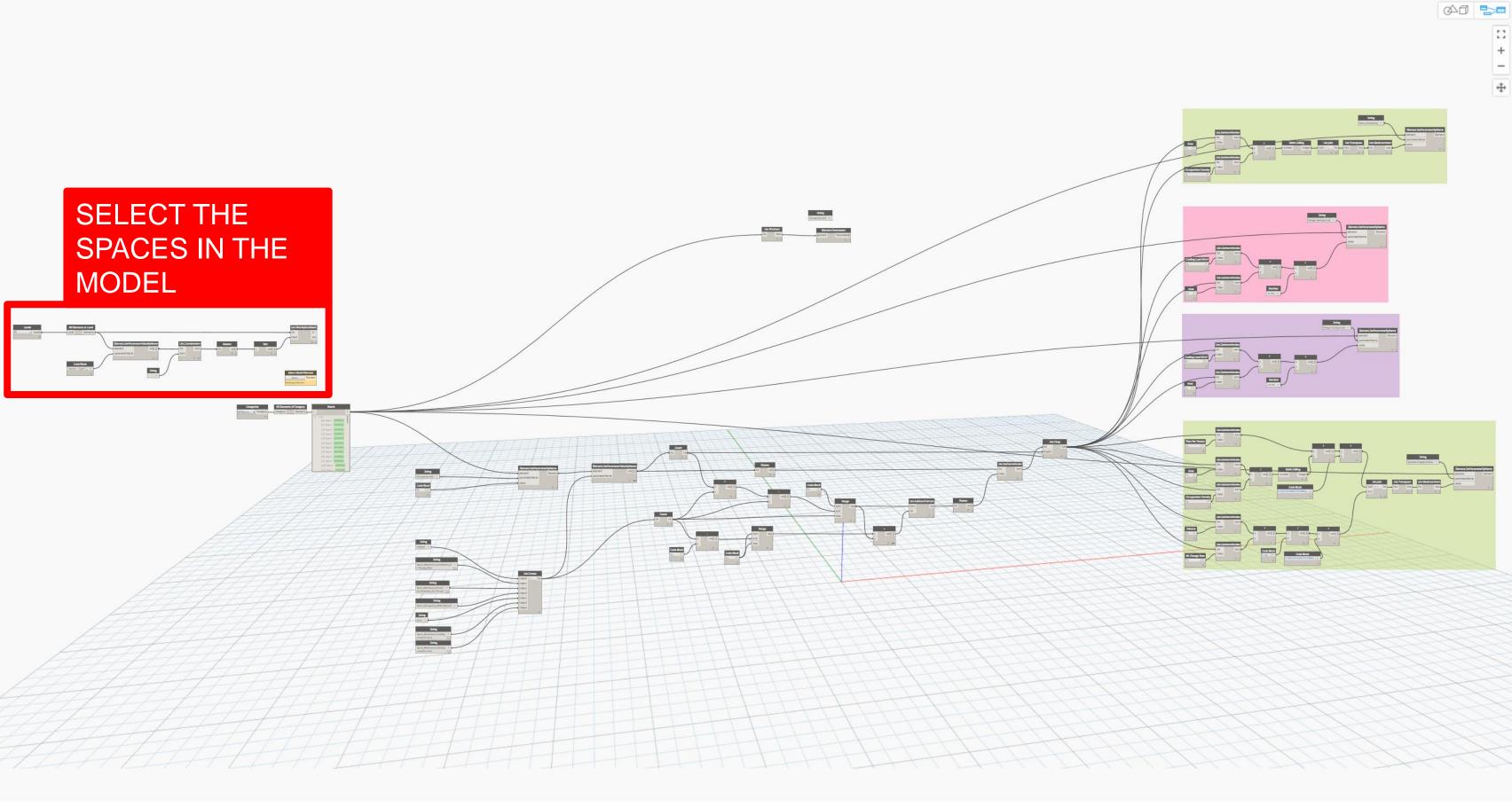




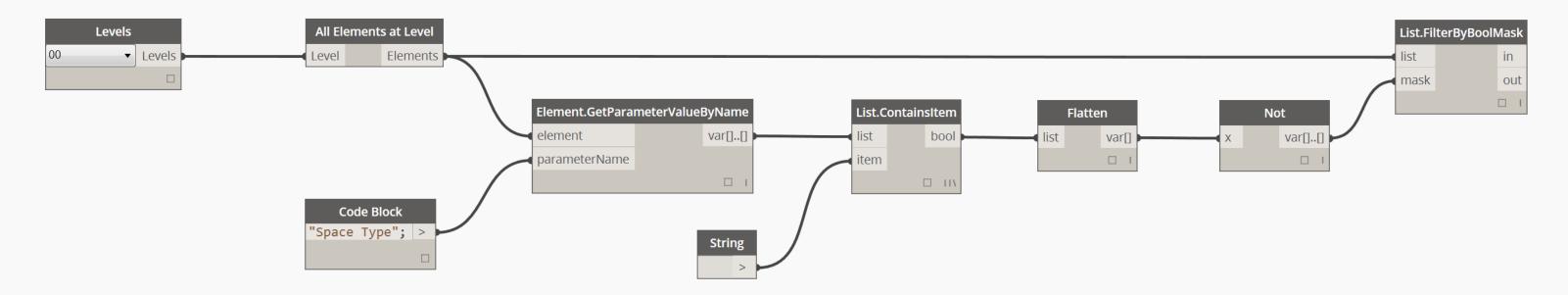




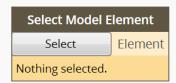


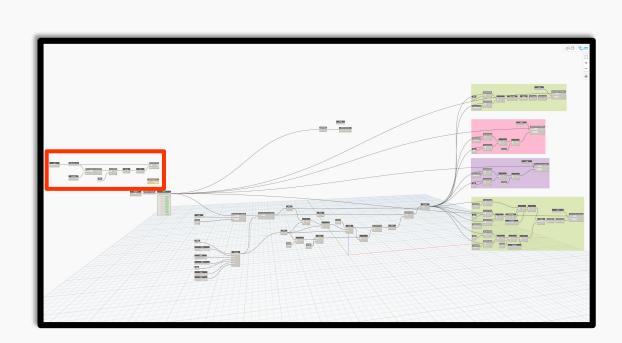


Select Only Spaces for a Given Level



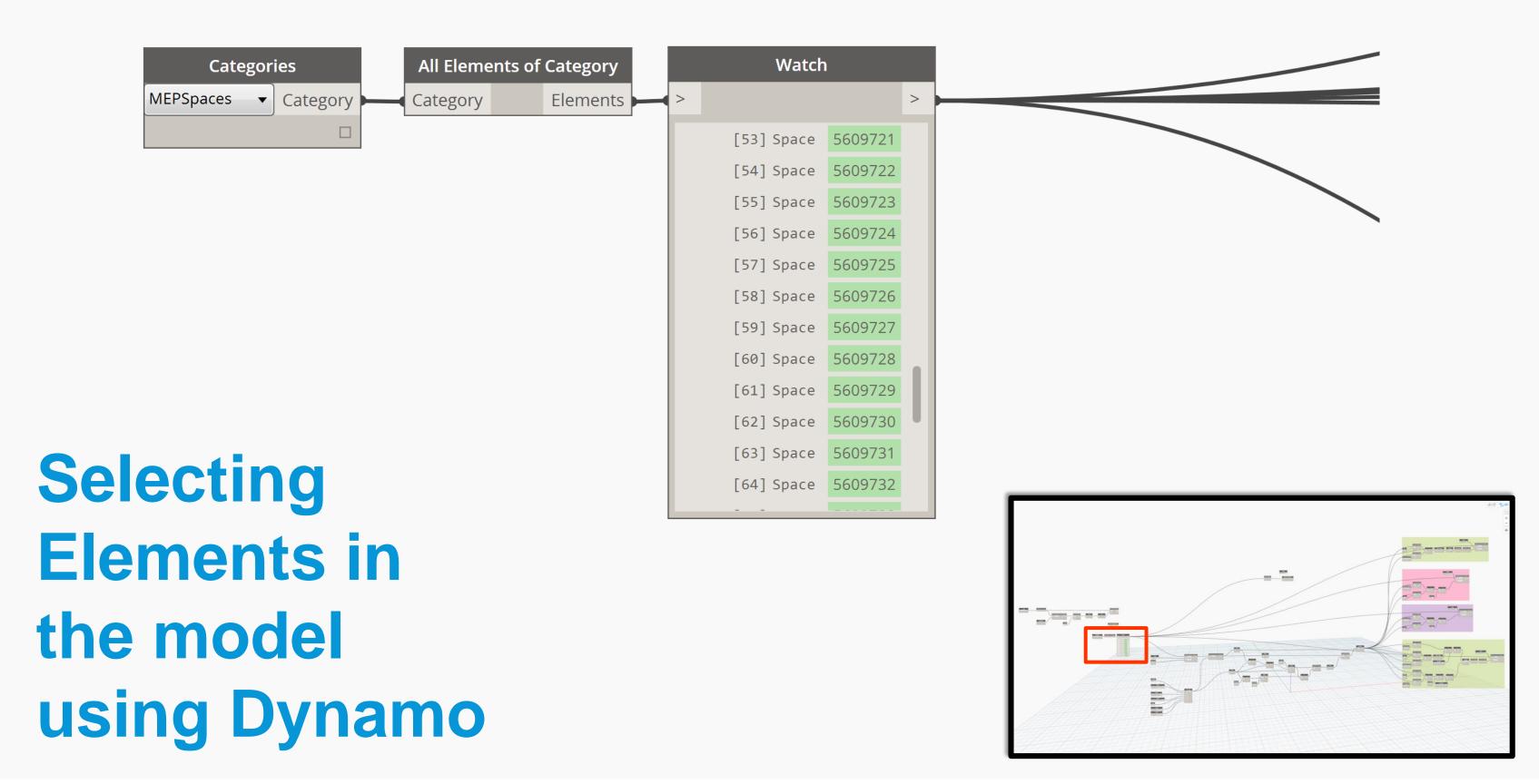
Select Only a Single Space





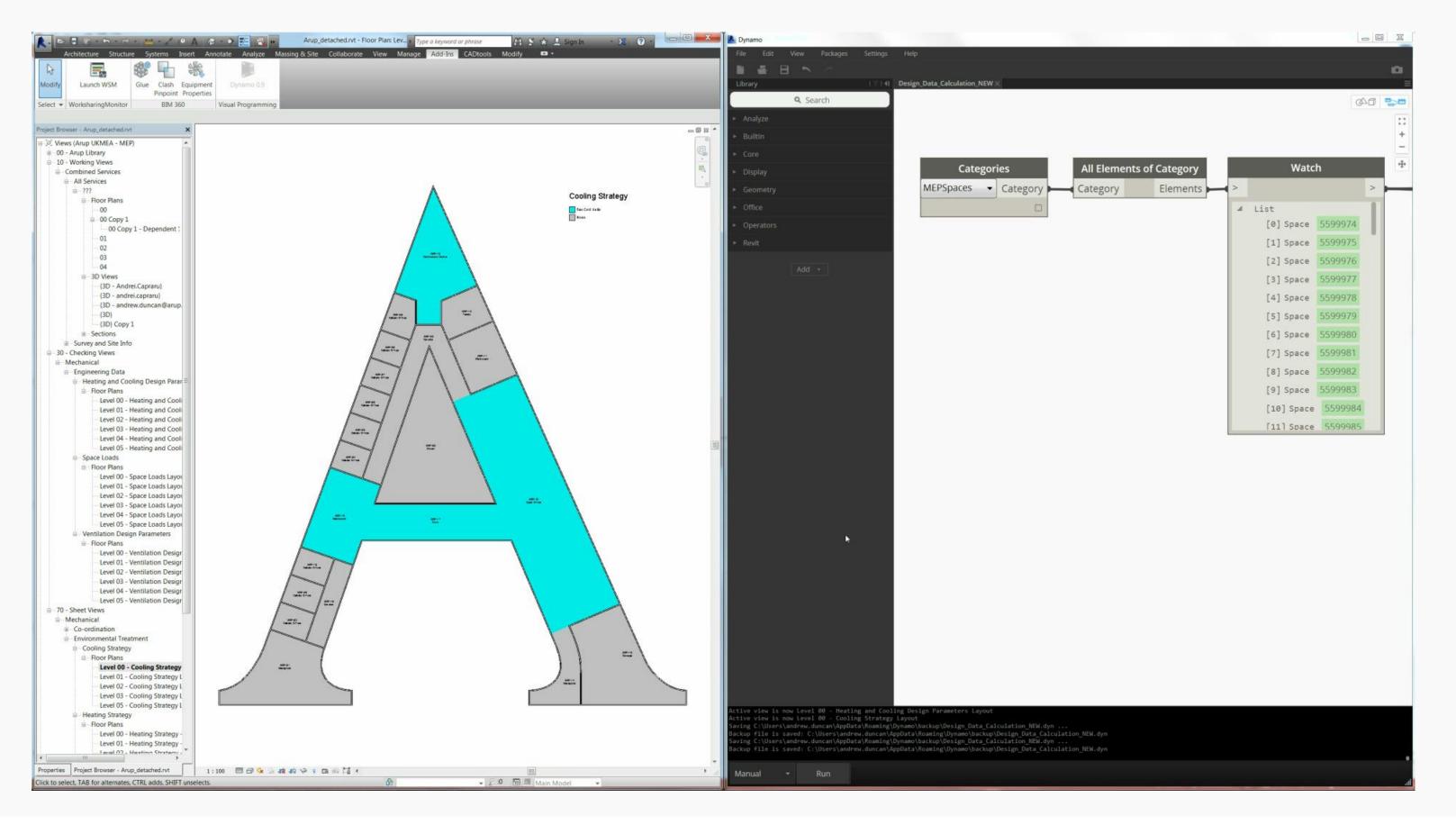




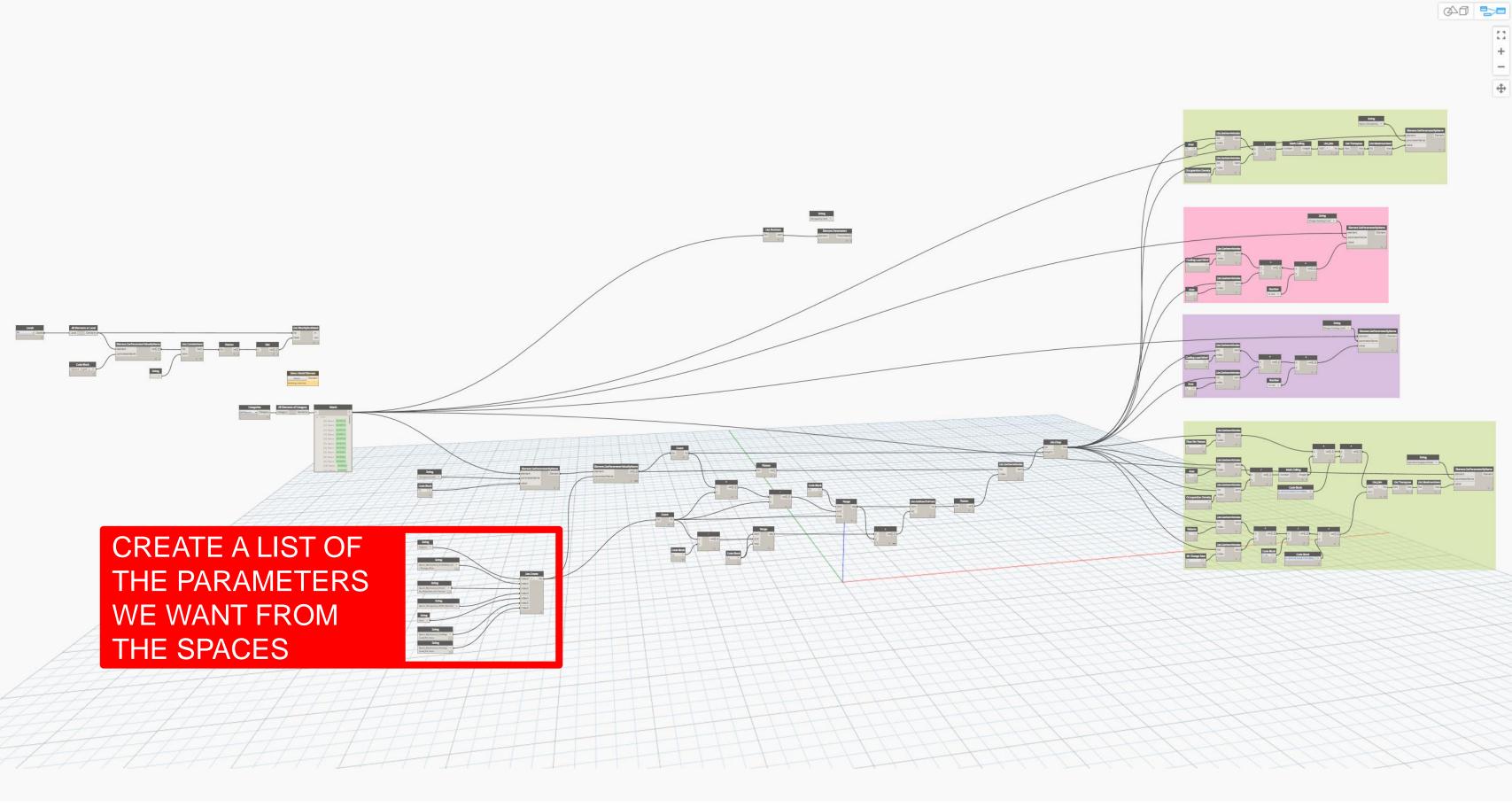


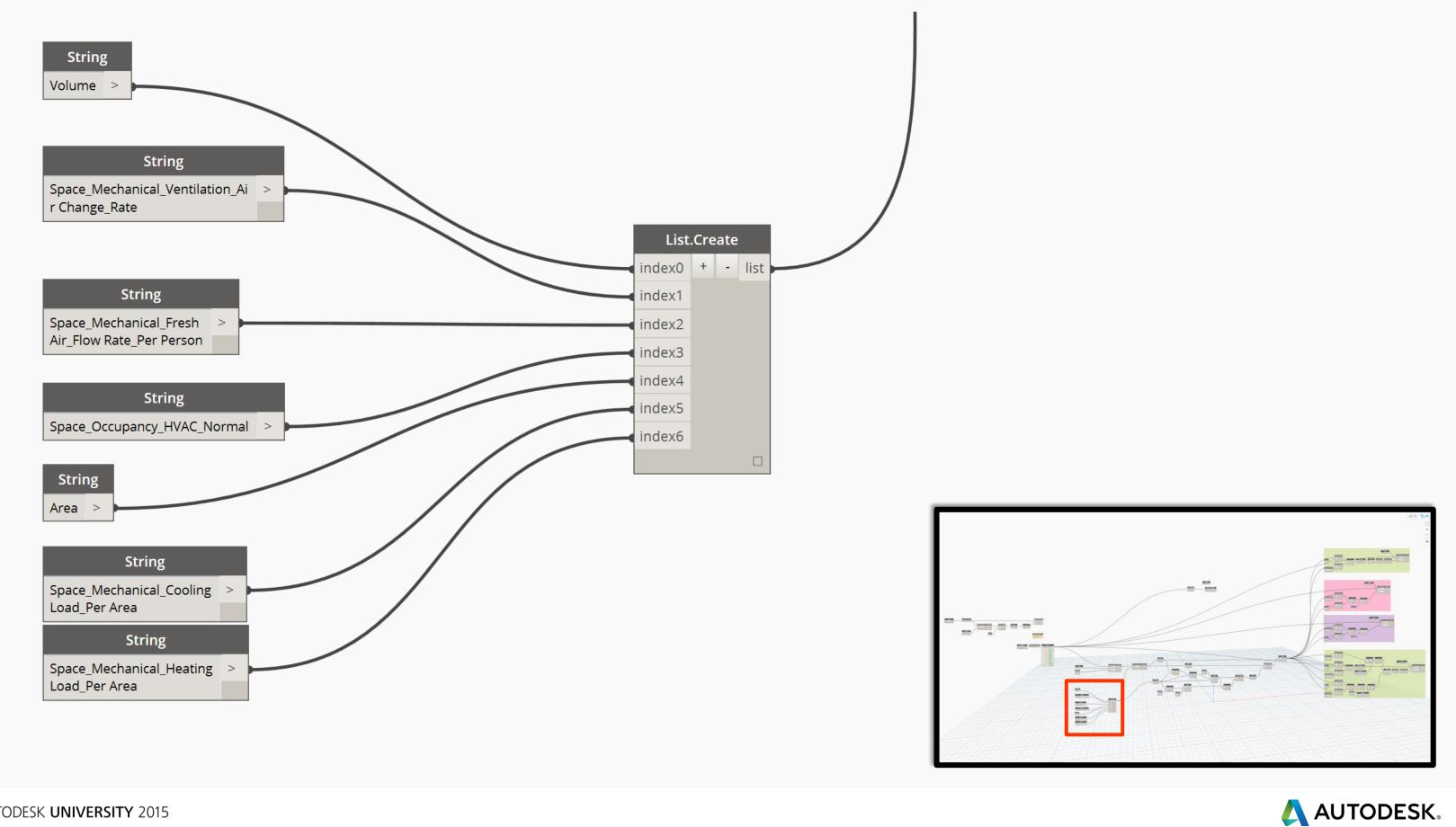


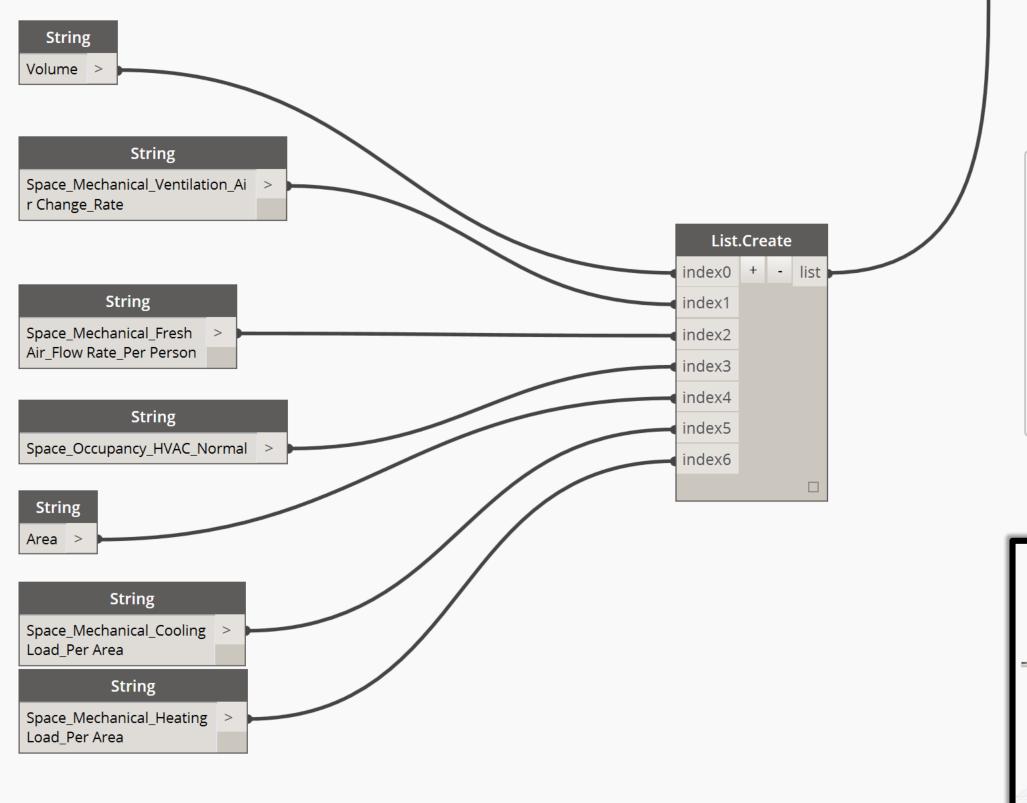












■ List

[0] Volume

[1] Space_Mechanical_Ventilation_A:

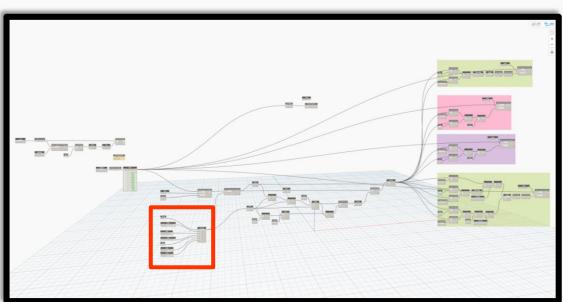
[2] Space_Mechanical_Fresh Air_Flow

[3] Space_Occupancy_HVAC_Normal

[4] Area

[5] Space_Mechanical_Cooling Load_N

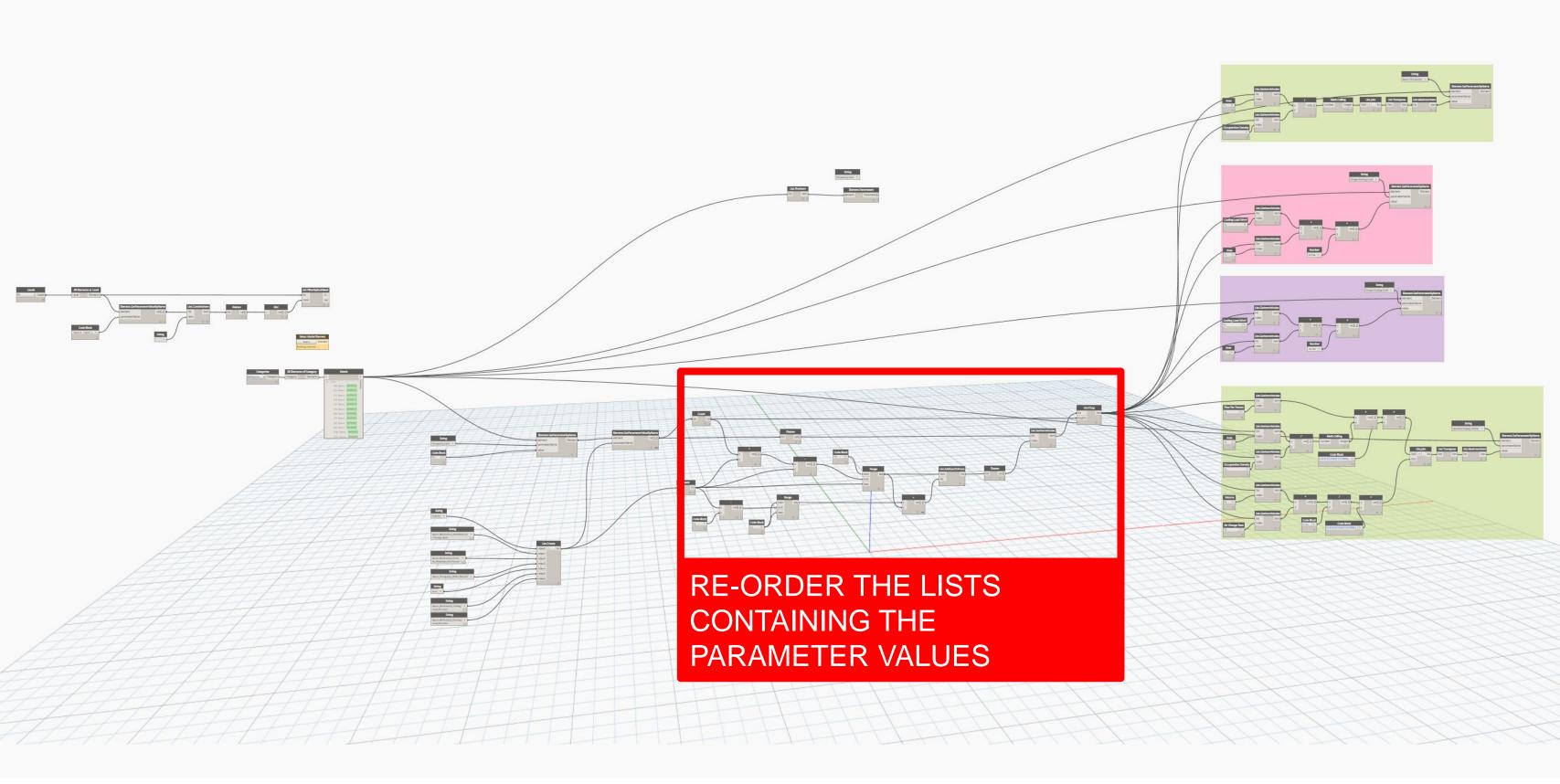
[6] Space_Mechanical_Heating Load_N



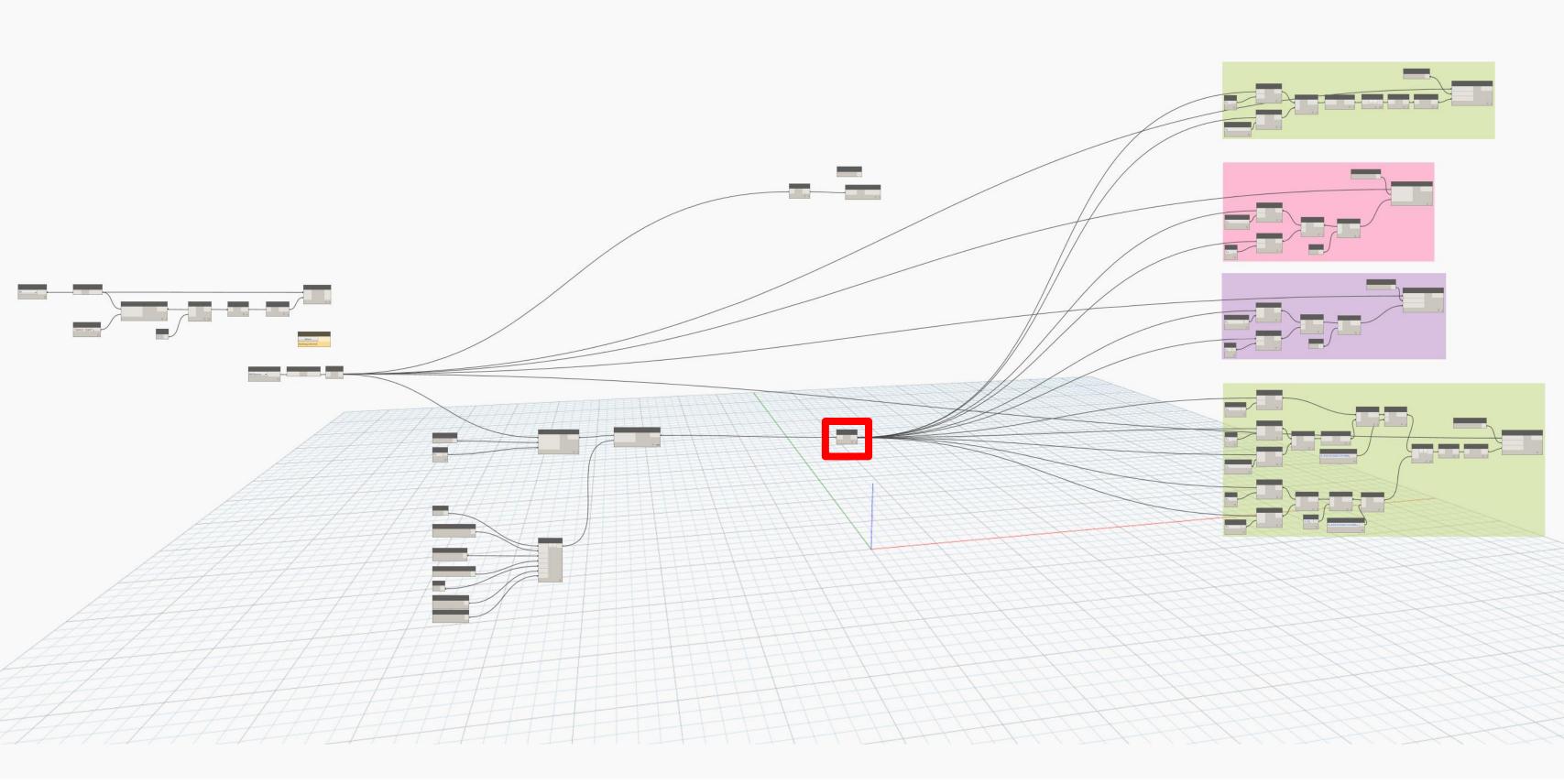








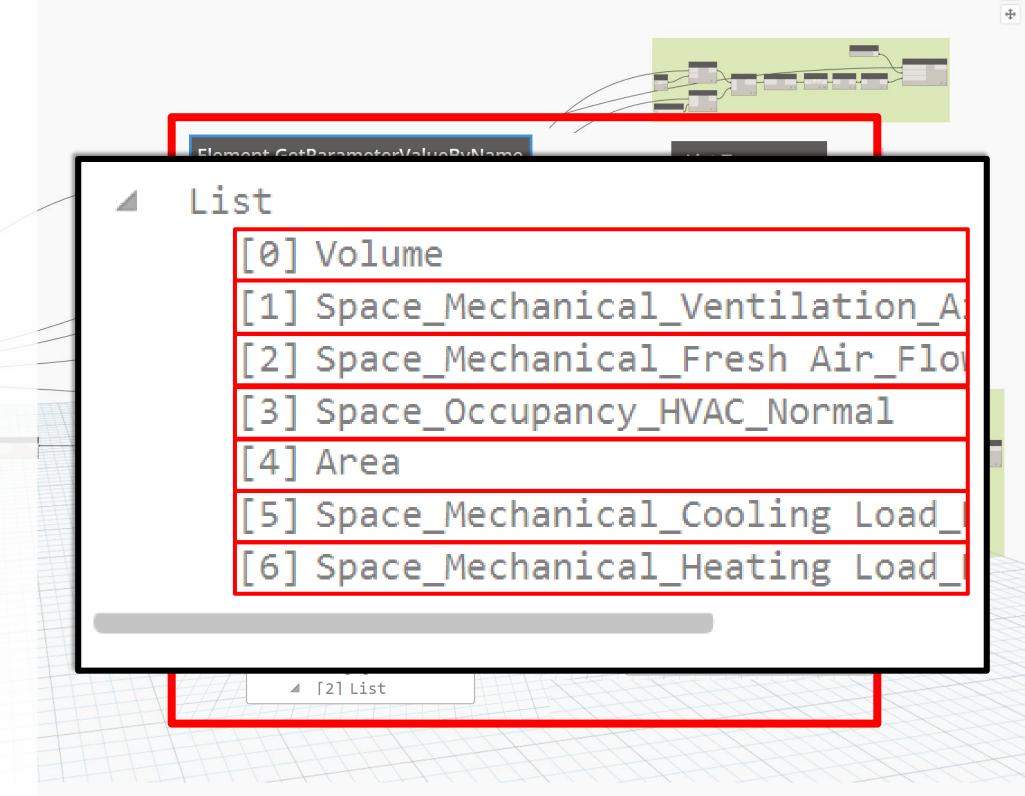






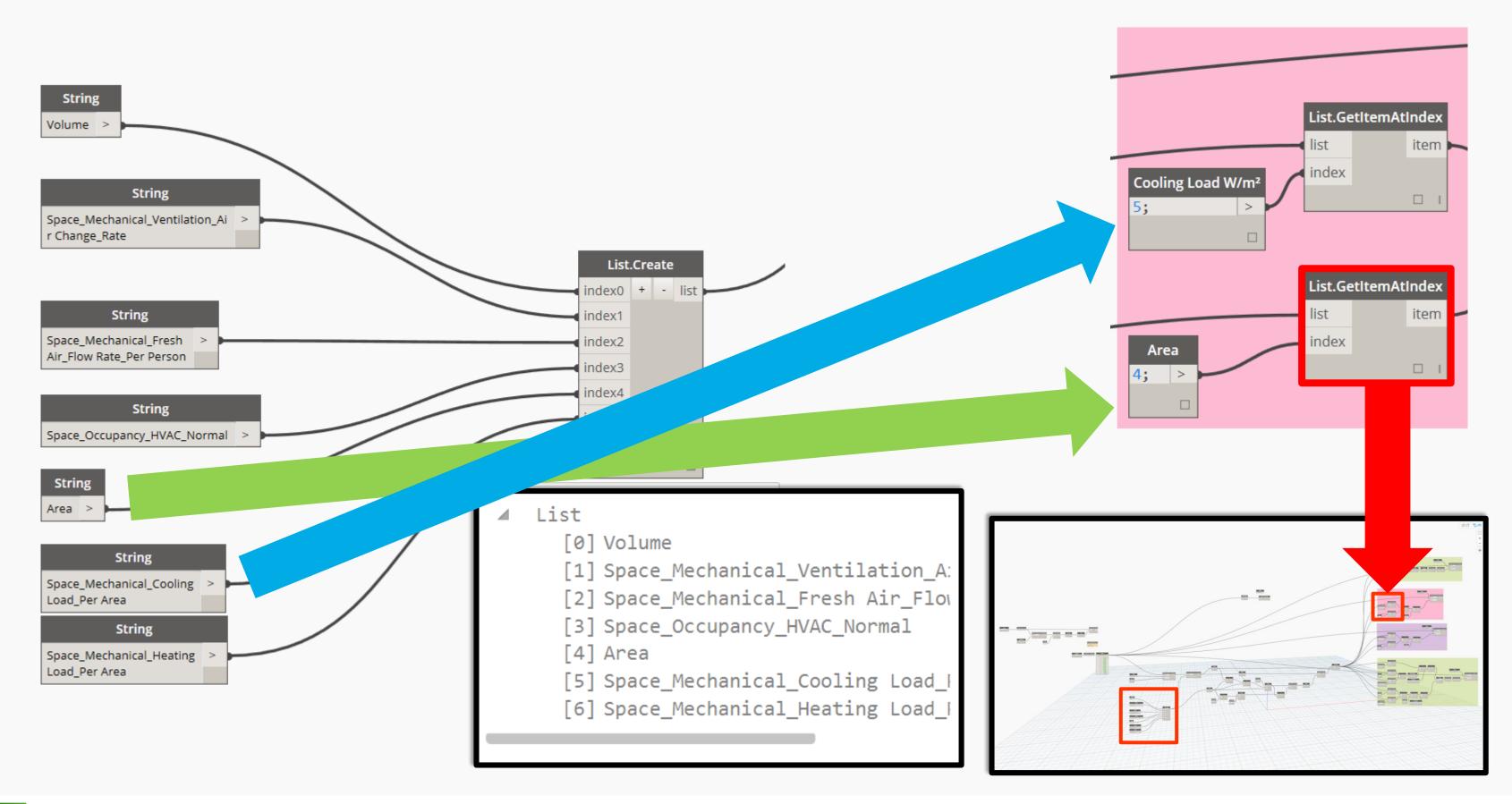
List.Transpose

Rearranges the list structure FROM the parameter values from each space TO groups of like parameter values

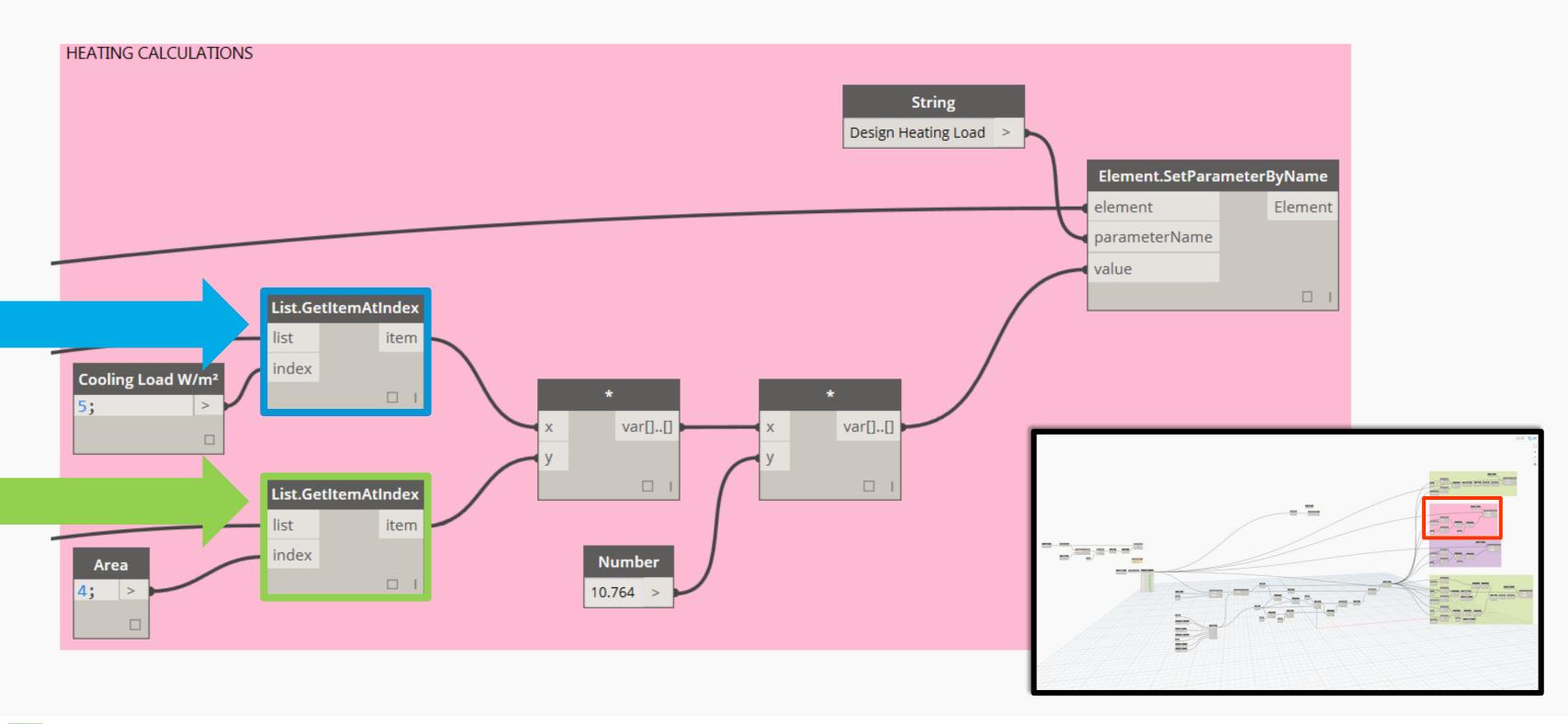






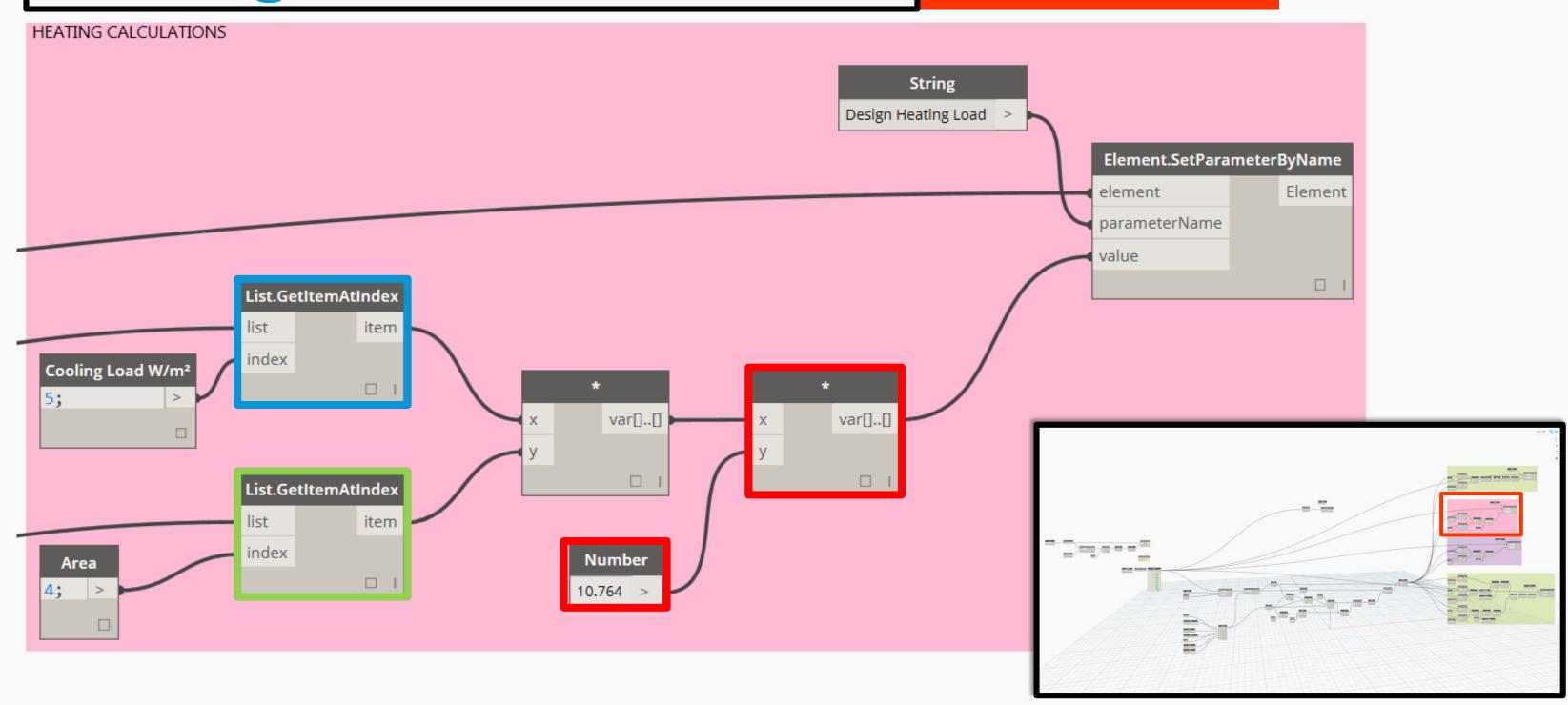




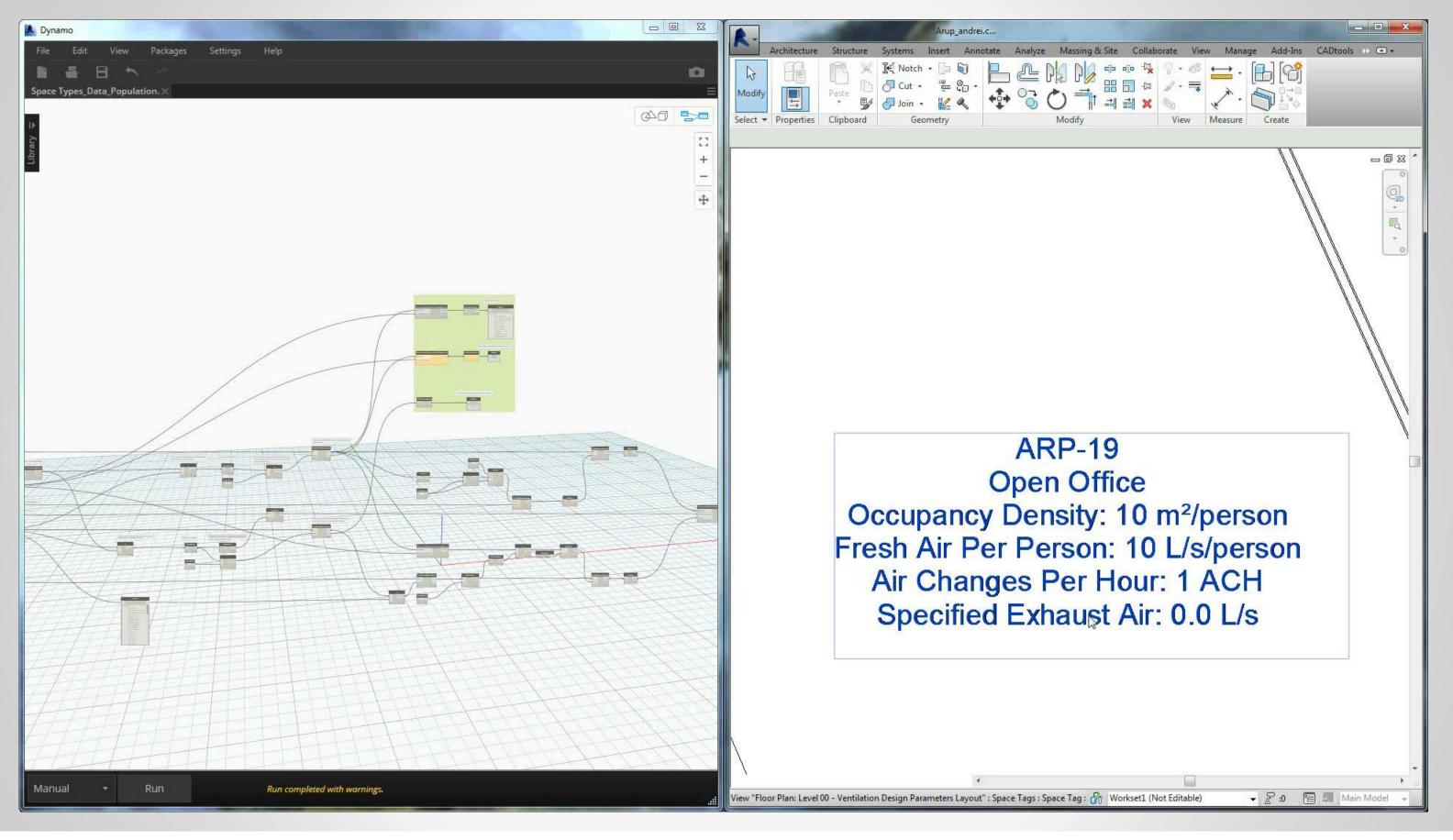




Cooling Load W/m² x Area x 10.764?



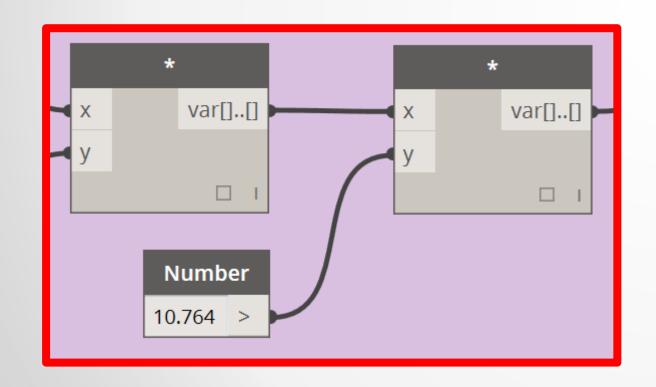


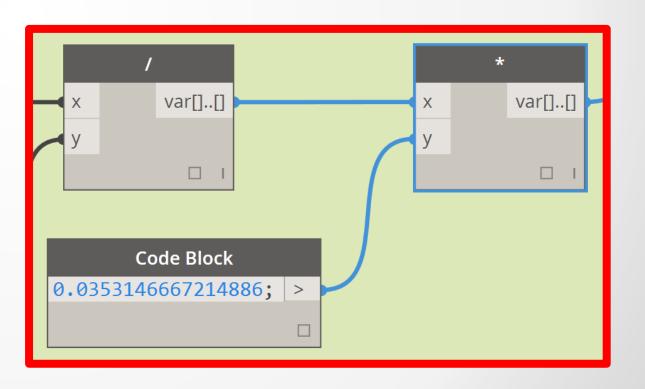


AUTODESK_®

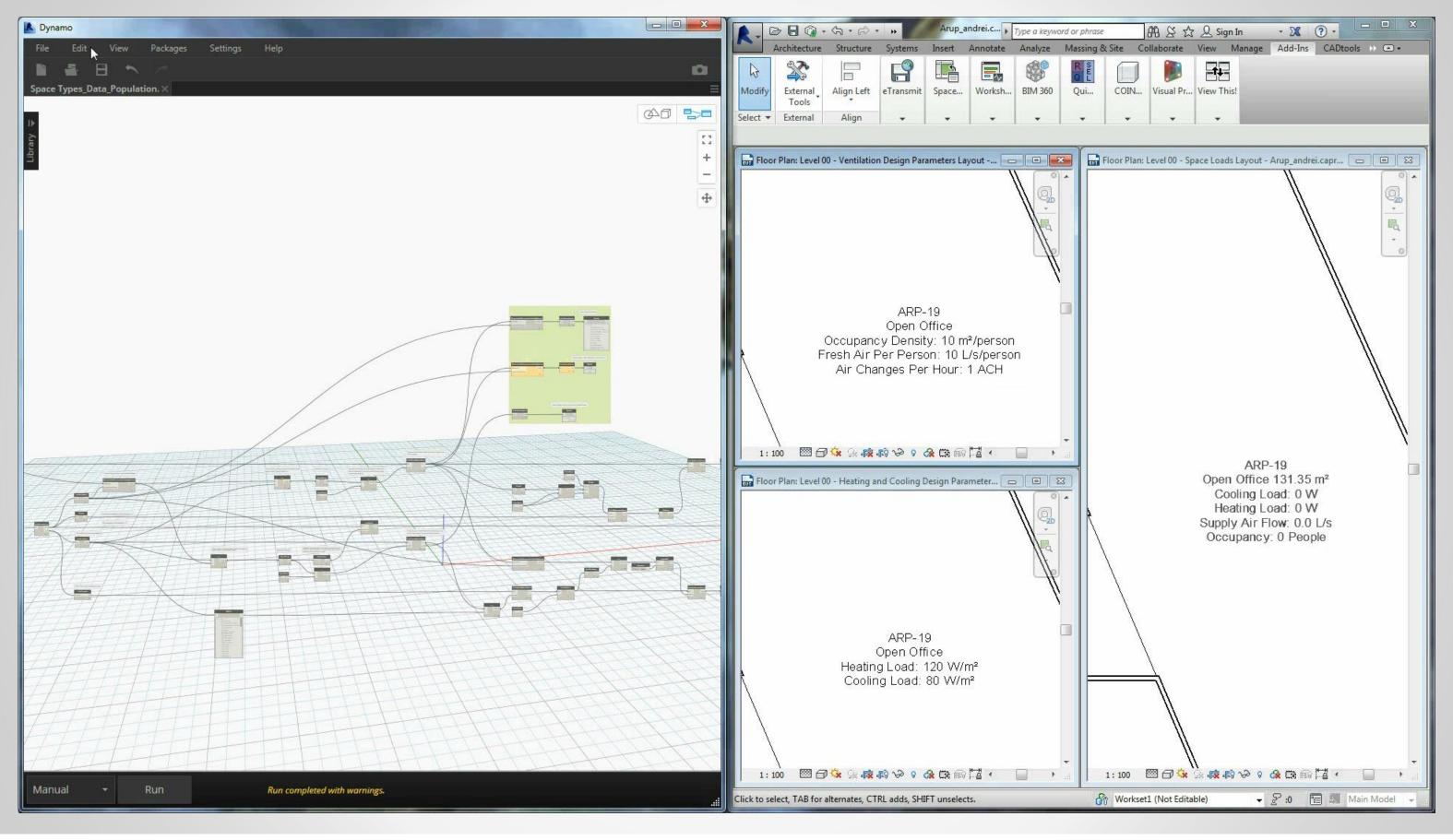
TIP:

Use Code Block instead of Number for greater accuracy when required

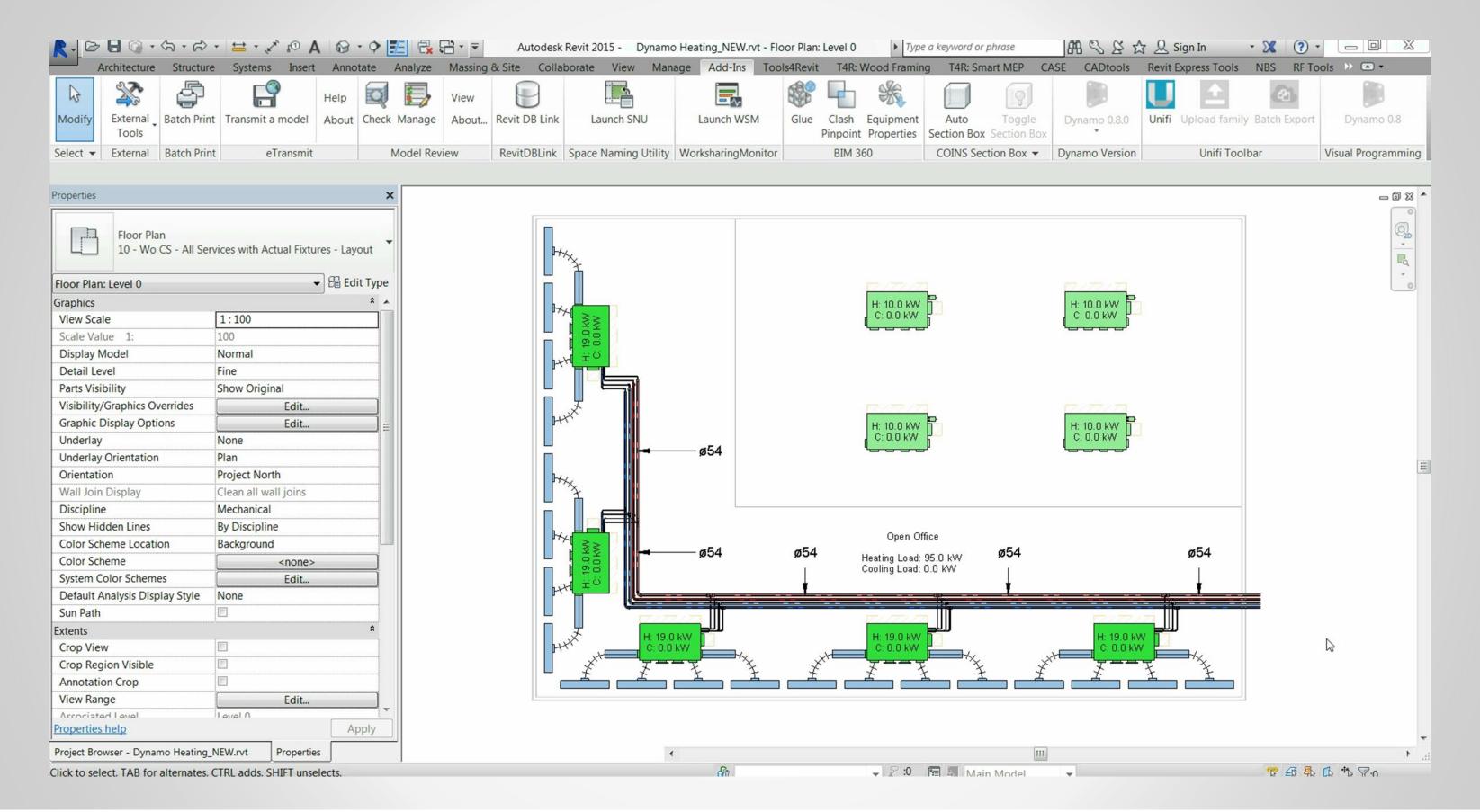








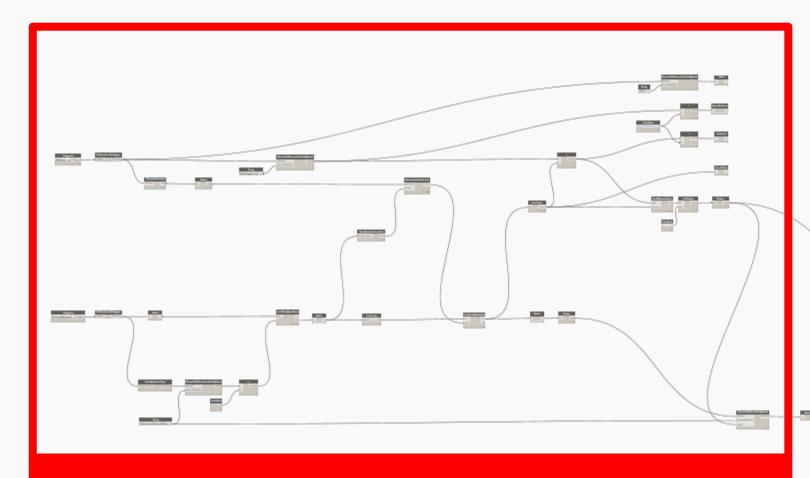






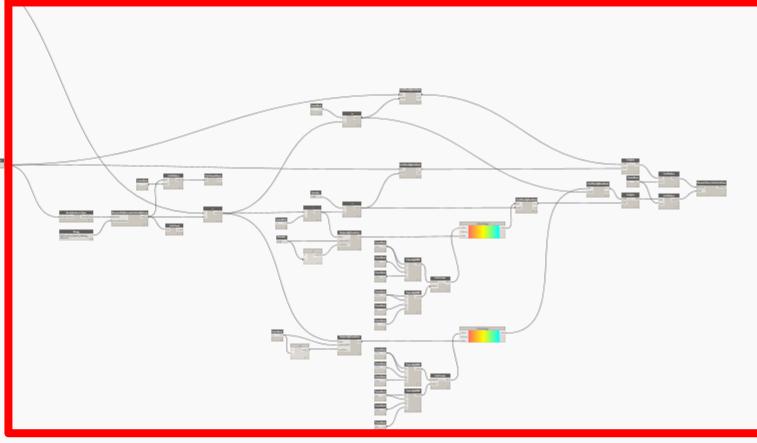
Linking Space parameters to Family Parameters



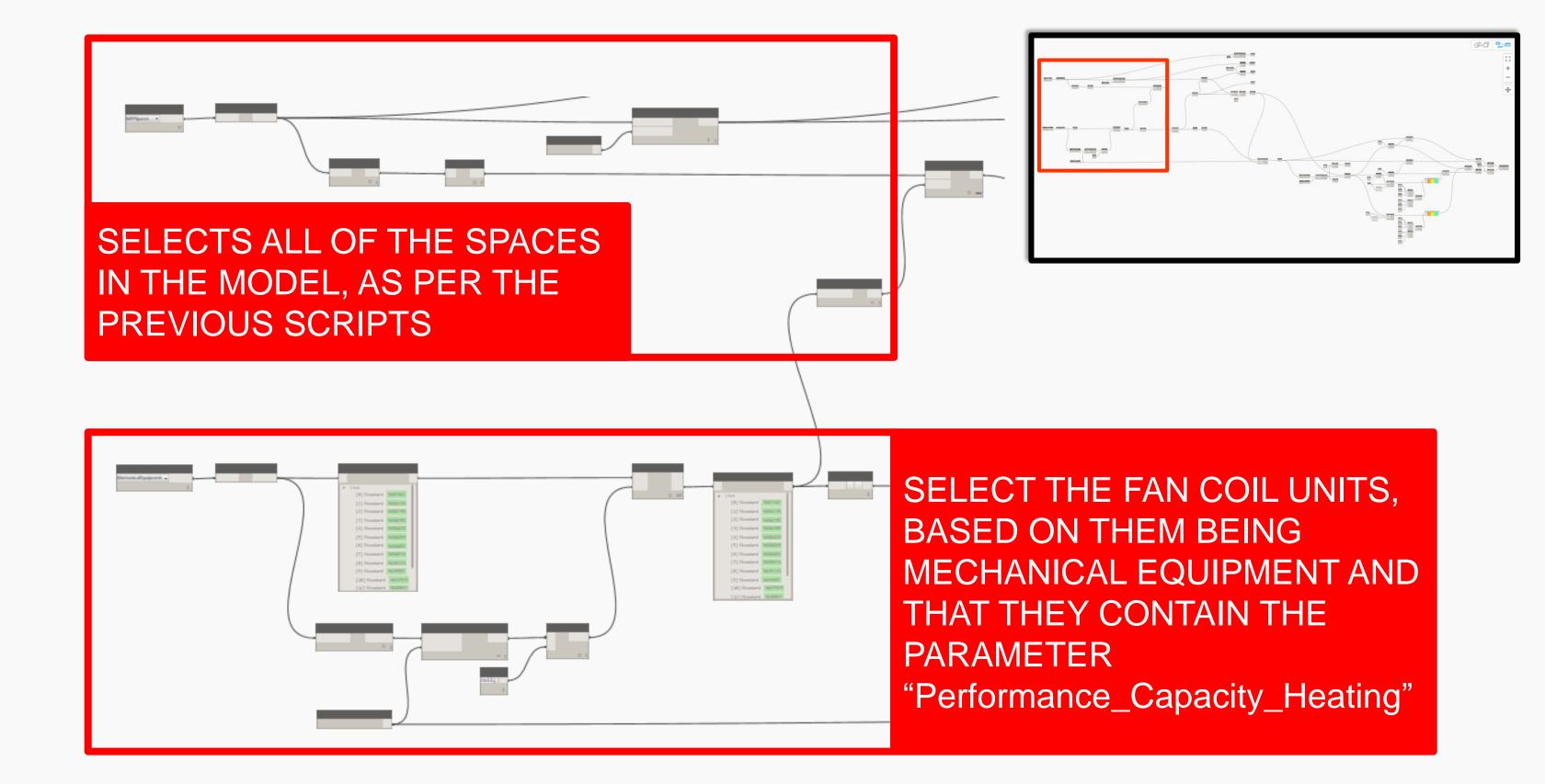


DIVIDE THE HEATING LOAD OF A SPACE OVER THE NUMBER OF PIECES OF EQUIPMENT IN THAT SPACE ABLE TO PROVIDE HEATING

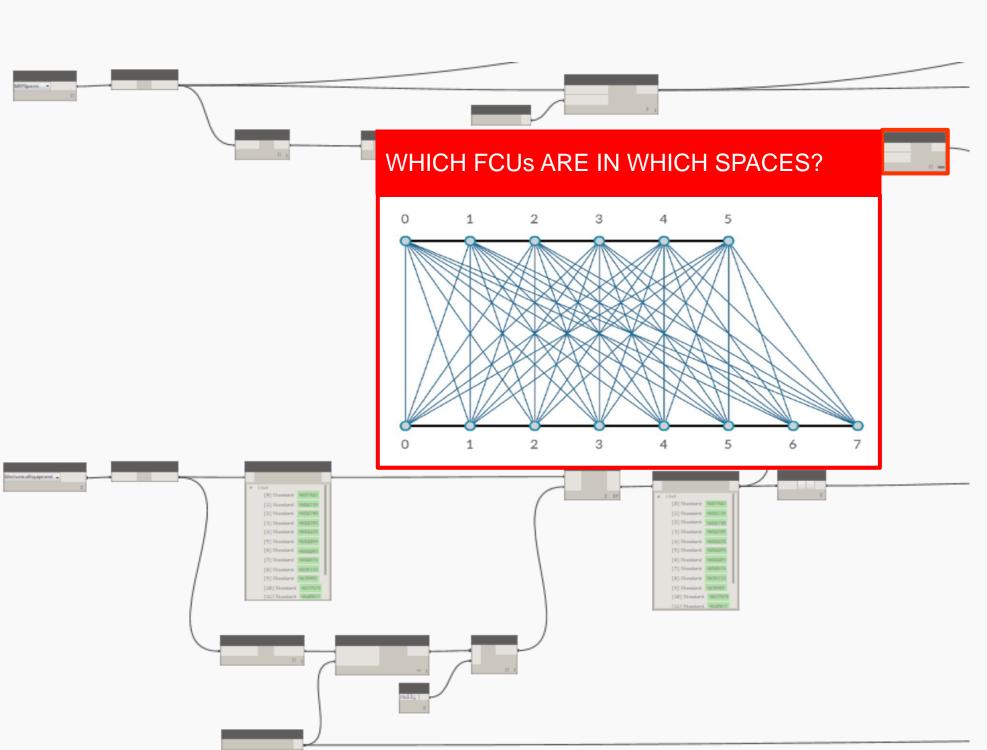
COLOURS IN THE HEATING EQUIPMENT BASED ON HOW HARD IT IS WORKING ACCORDING TO ITS MAXIMUM CAPACITY

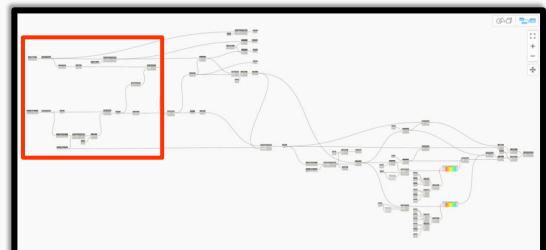




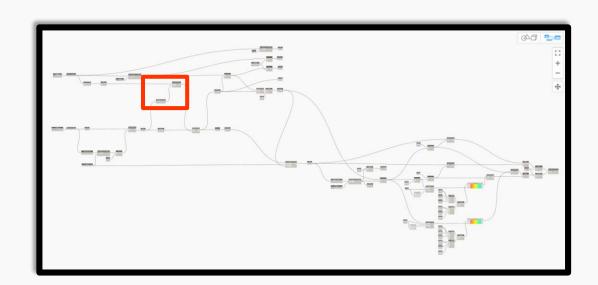








SPACES Element.Geometry Flatten **Geometry.DoesIntersect** element var[] list var[] geometry bool entity **XXX** List ■ [0] List [0] Solid FamilyInstance.Location [13] false • [0] Solid [1] Solid [14] false familyInstance Point [2] Solid [0] Solid [3] Solid [0] true ⊿ [2] List [4] Solid [1] false [0] Solid [5] Solid **⊿** List [2] false ⊿ [3] List [6] Solid [0] Point(X = -71411.378, Y = 11820 [3] false [7] Solid [0] Solid [1] Point(X = -70547.910, Y = 1417[4] false [4] List [8] Solid [2] Point(X = -69684.442, Y = 1651[5] false [0] Solid [9] Solid [3] Point(X = -66317.763, Y = 2566[6] false 4 [5] List [10] Solid [4] Point(X = -65454.295, Y = 2801! [7] false [11] Solid [0] Solid [5] Point(X = -64590.827, Y = 3036) [8] false [6] List [12] Solid [6] Point(X = -63727.358, Y = 3270) [9] false [13] Solid [0] Solid [7] Point(X = -62863.890, Y = 3505! [10] false [7] List [14] Solid [8] Point(X = -54036.800, Y = 2710[11] false [15] Solid [0] Solid [9] Point(X = -48679.939, Y = 1434) [12] false ■ [8] List [16] Solid [10] Point(X = -45486.456, Y = 151] [13] false [11] Point(X = -47790.006, Y = 203[14] false [12] Point(X = -50093.556, Y = 254! [13] Point(X = -52397.106, Y = 3060[14] Point(X = -51490.932, Y = 208**FCUs**



SPACES Element.Geometry Geometry.DoesIntersect Flatten list bool element var[] var[] geometry entity ■ XXX FamilyInstance.Location ■ [0] List [0] Solid [13] false • [0] Solid [1] Solid familyInstance Point [2] Solid [3] Solid [0] Solid WHAT'S WRONG 4 [2] List [4] Solid [1] false [0] Solid [5] Solid List [2] false [6] Solid [0] Point(X = -71411.378, Y = 11820 [3] false [7] Solid [0] Solid [1] Point(X = -70547.910, Y = 1417) WITH THIS? [4] false 4 [4] List [8] Solid [2] Point(X = -69684.442, Y = 16519)[5] false [0] Solid [9] Solid [3] Point(X = -66317.763, Y = 2566[6] false 4 [5] List [10] Solid [4] Point(X = -65454.295, Y = 2801! [7] false [11] Solid [0] Solid [5] Point(X = -64590.827, Y = 3036) [8] false ■ [6] List [12] Solid [6] Point(X = -63727.358, Y = 3270) [9] false This only give the center [13] Solid [0] Solid [7] Point(X = -62863.890, Y = 3505! [10] false [7] List [14] Solid [8] Point(X = -54036.800, Y = 2710 [11] false [0] Solid [15] Solid [9] Point(X = -48679.939, Y = 1434) [12] false [16] Solid [8] List [10] Point(X = -45486.456, Y = 151] [13] false [11] Point(X = -47790.006, Y = 2030[14] false [12] Point(X = -50093.556, Y = 254! [13] Point(X = -52397.106, Y = 3060

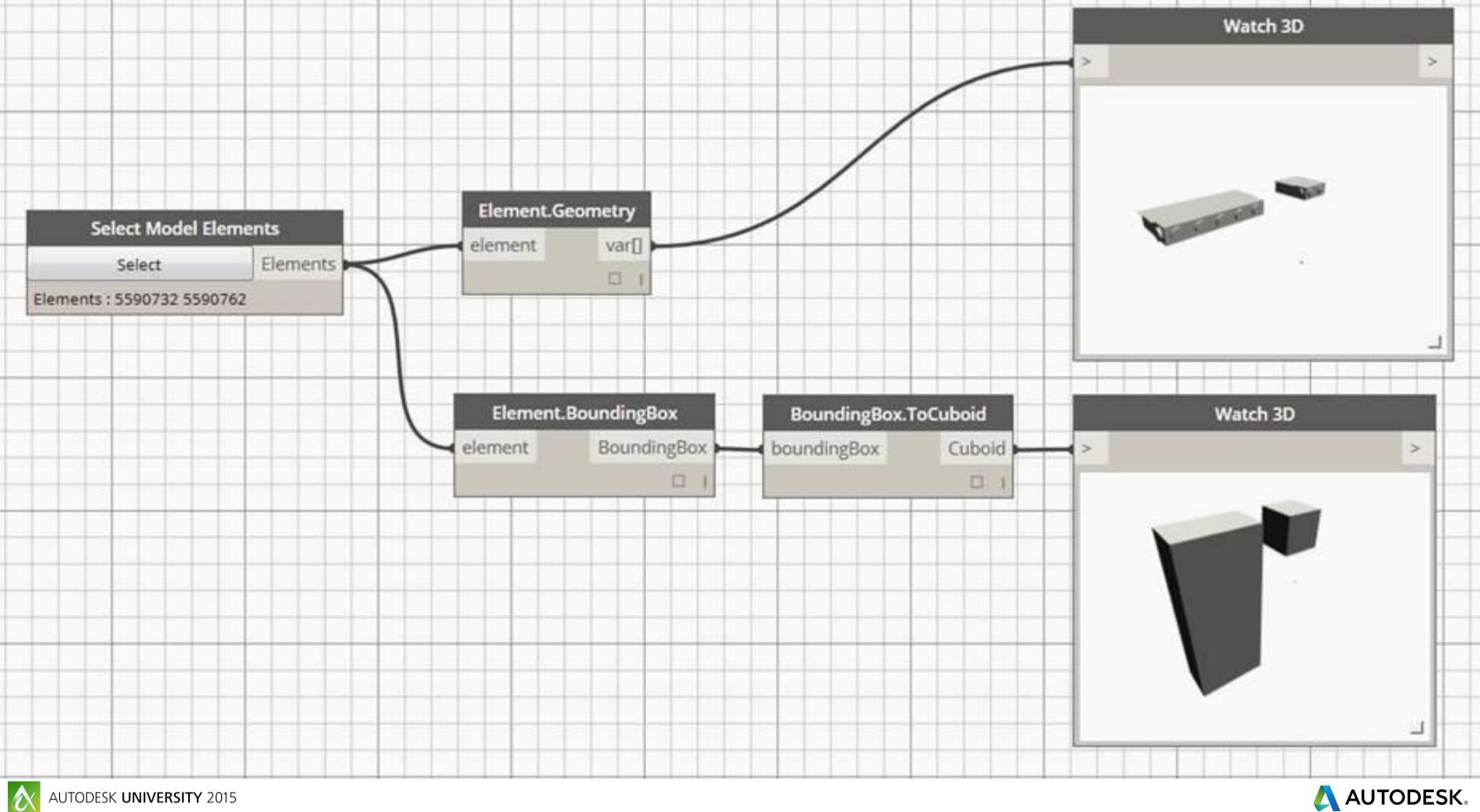
[14] Point(X = -51490.932, Y = 208

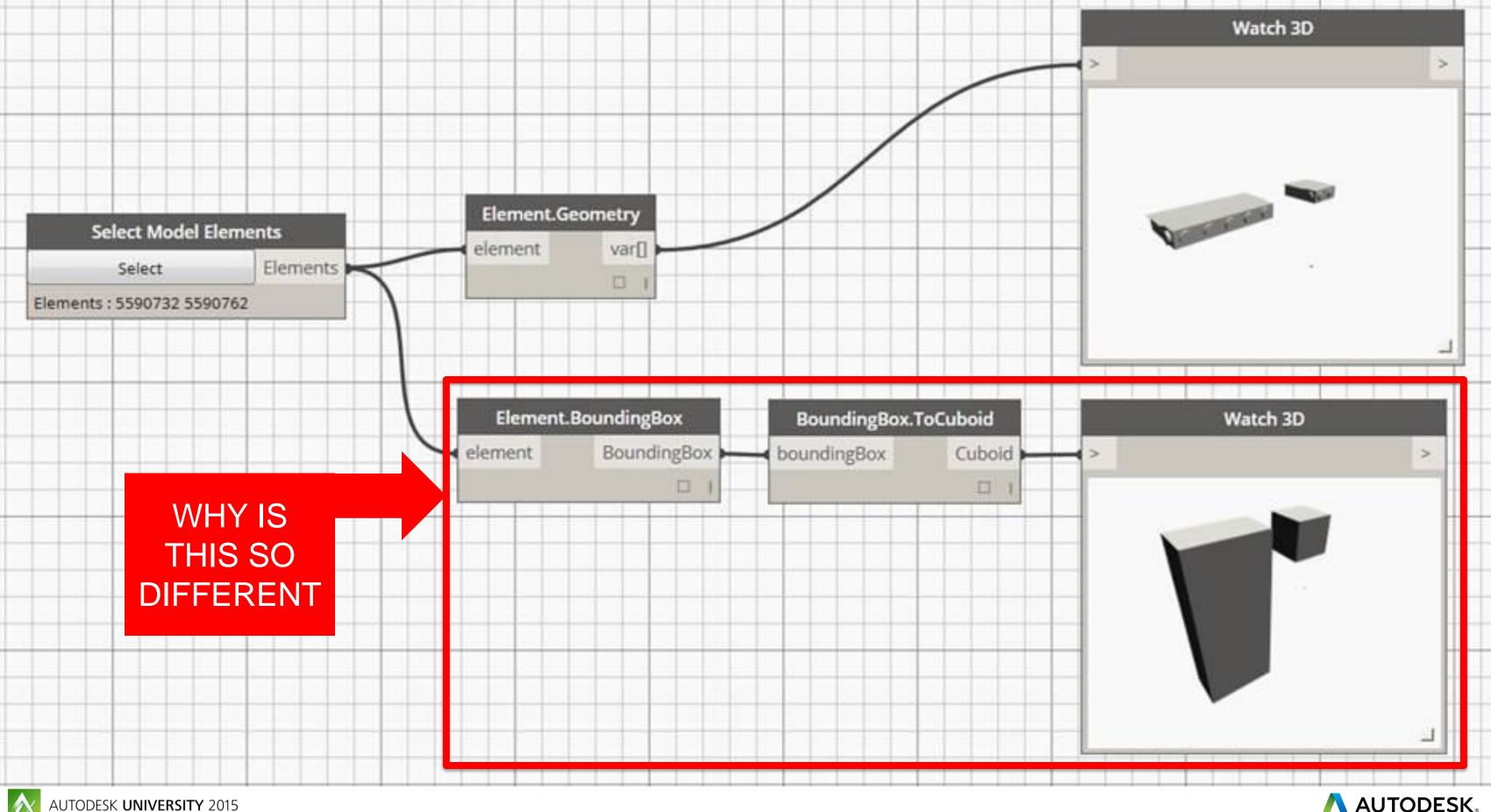
FCUs

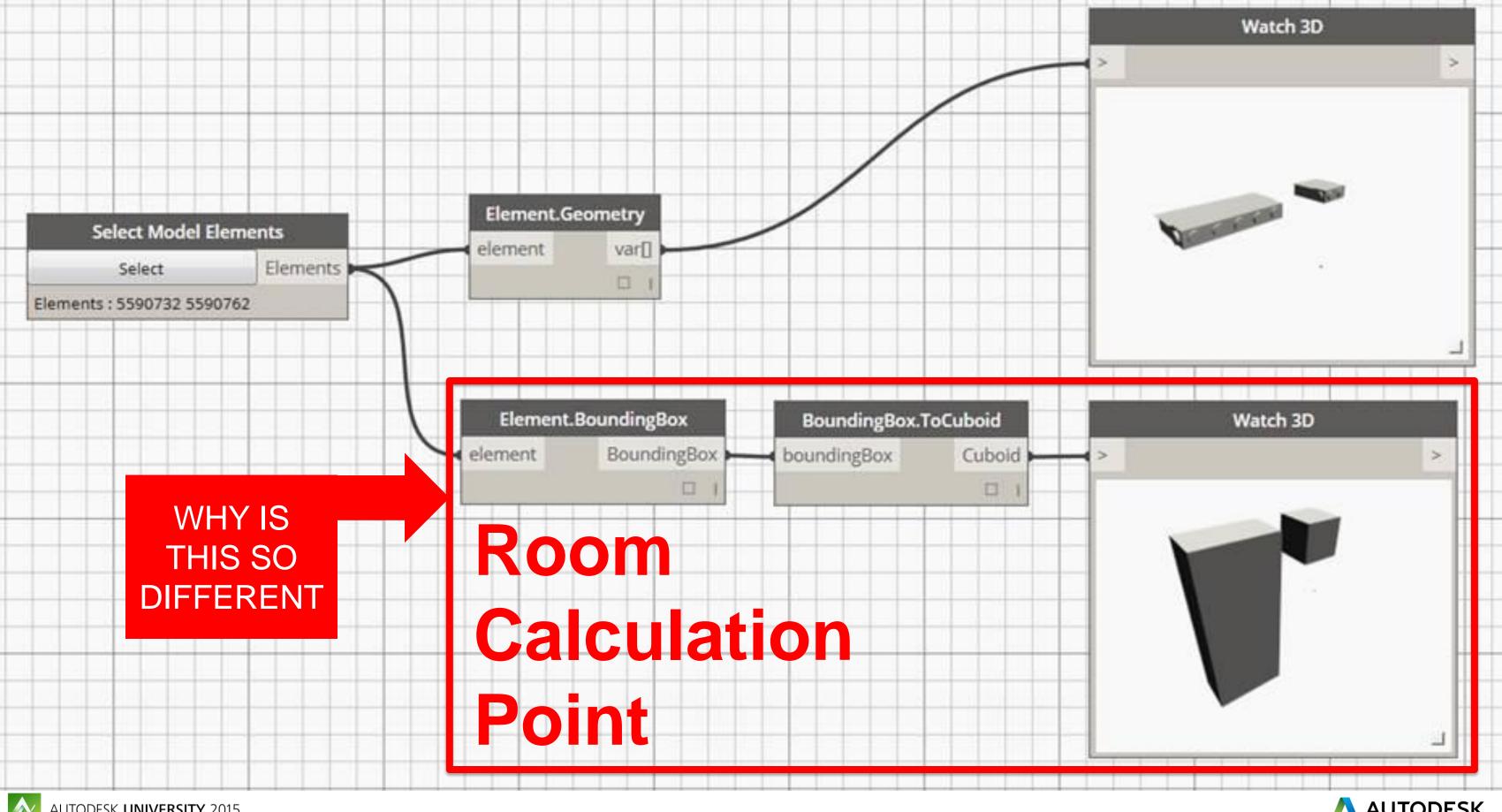
point of a family, which may not be in a space (as the

family may be in a void

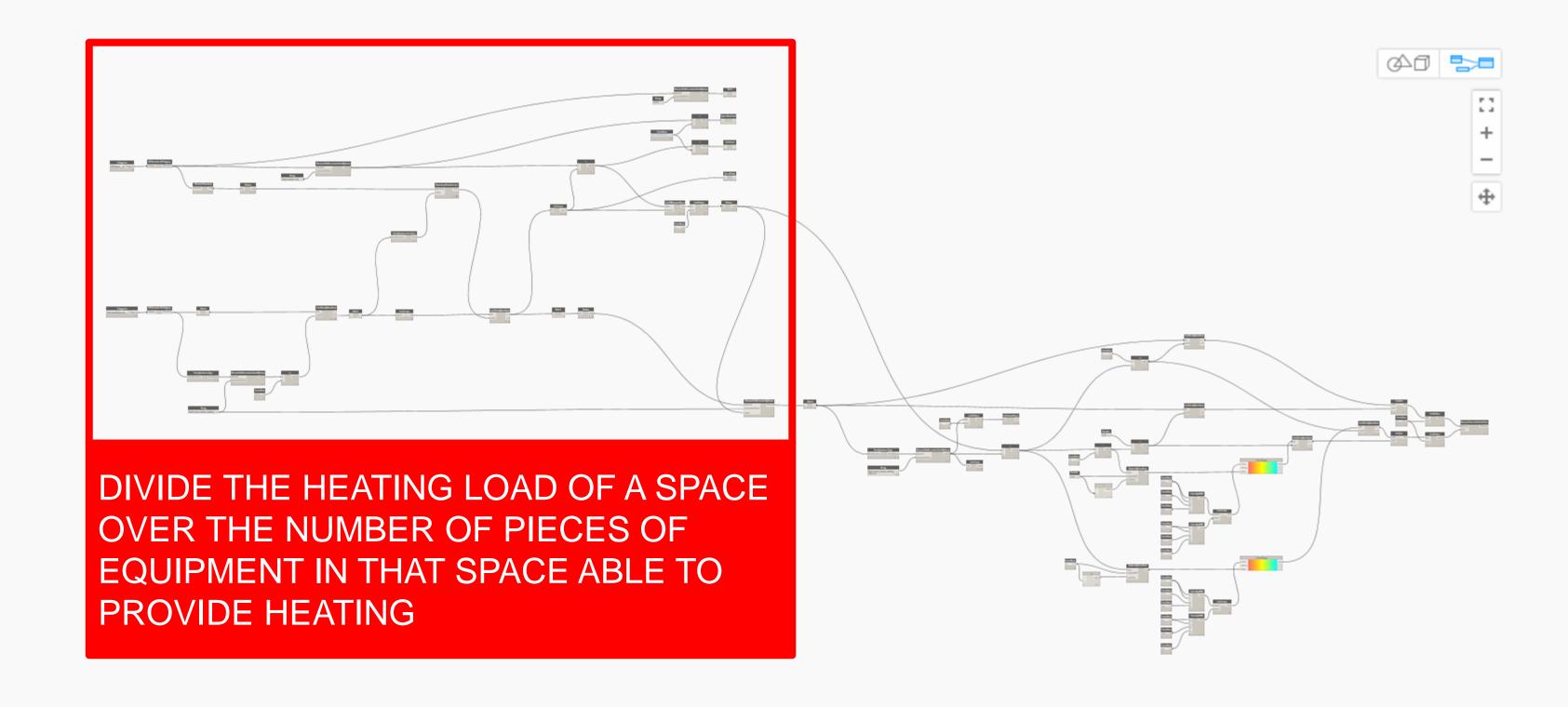
above the space



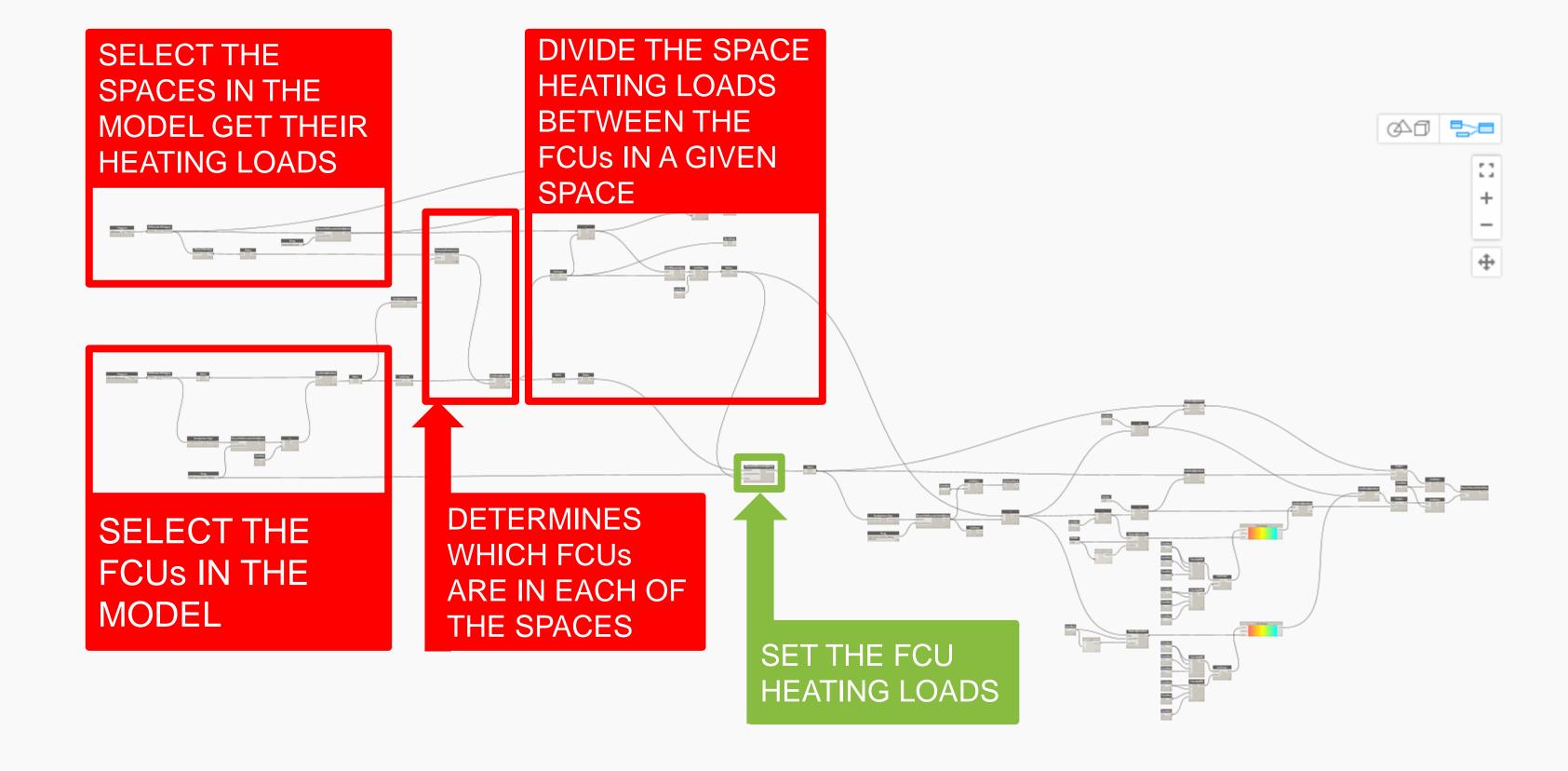




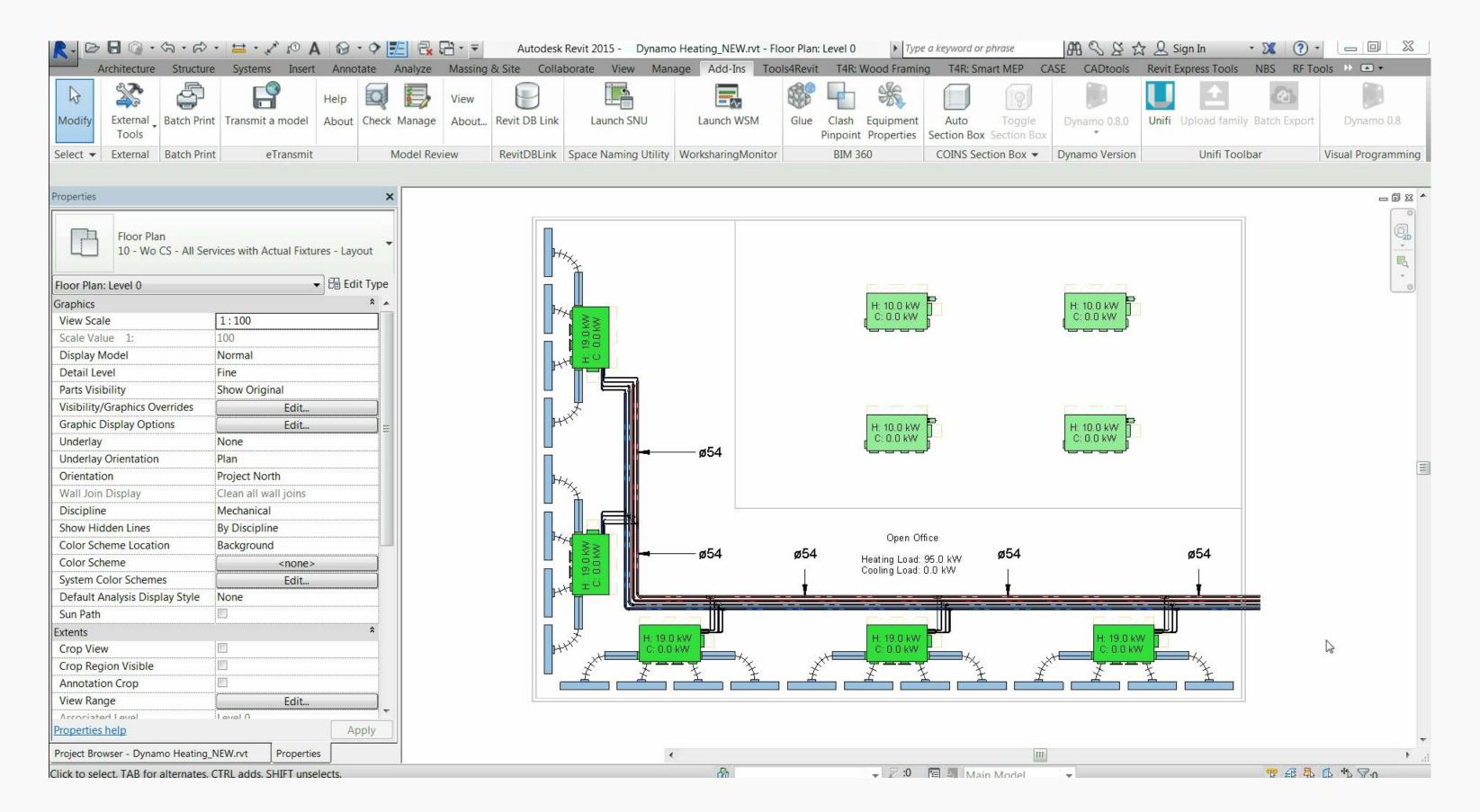














Automating calculations within Families using formulas

See my other class, <u>ES11064 - Creating Smarter Revit MEP Families</u>

TIP: Don't model pipe sizes anymore, just model everything at largest anticipated pipe size (e.g. approximately 50Ø for a FCU system) and let Revit do the pipe sizing for you. This will save you loads of time.



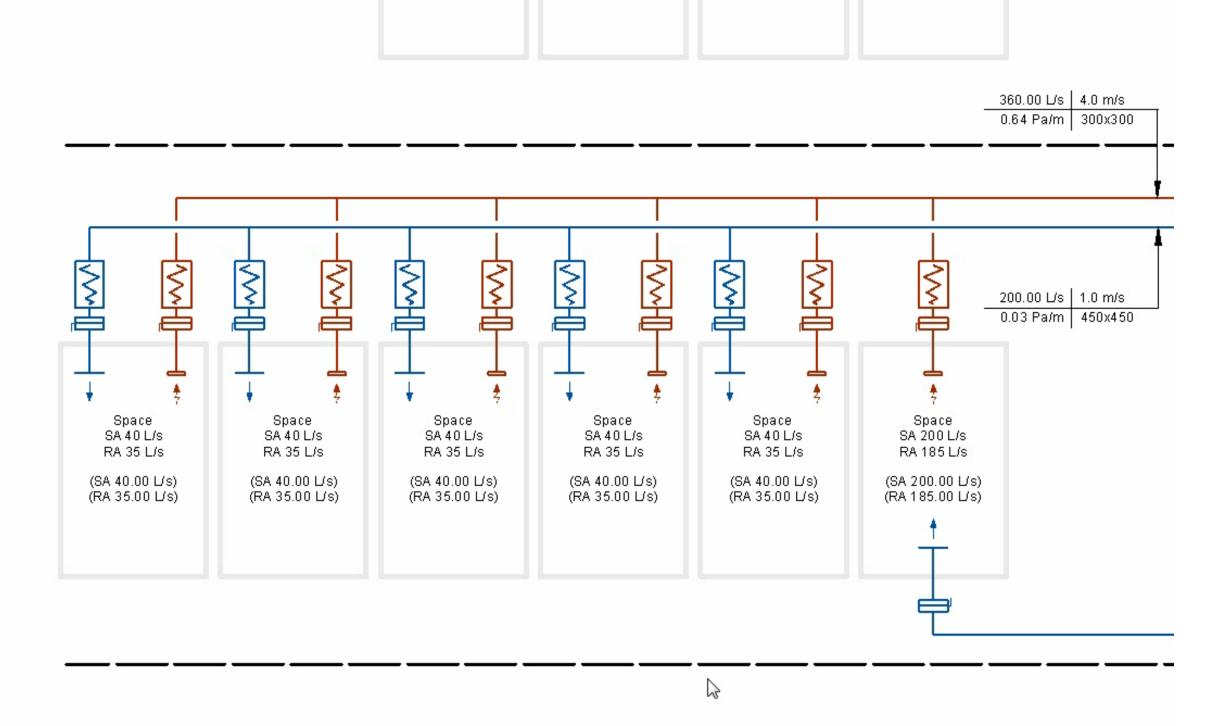
Efficiency Quality Reduced Risk

"Reduce the effort to do the usual / necessary and increase the time to be creative"

Tristram Carfrae Global BIM strategy

... and as an added bonus (come back next year for more)





UNDER CONSTRUCTION

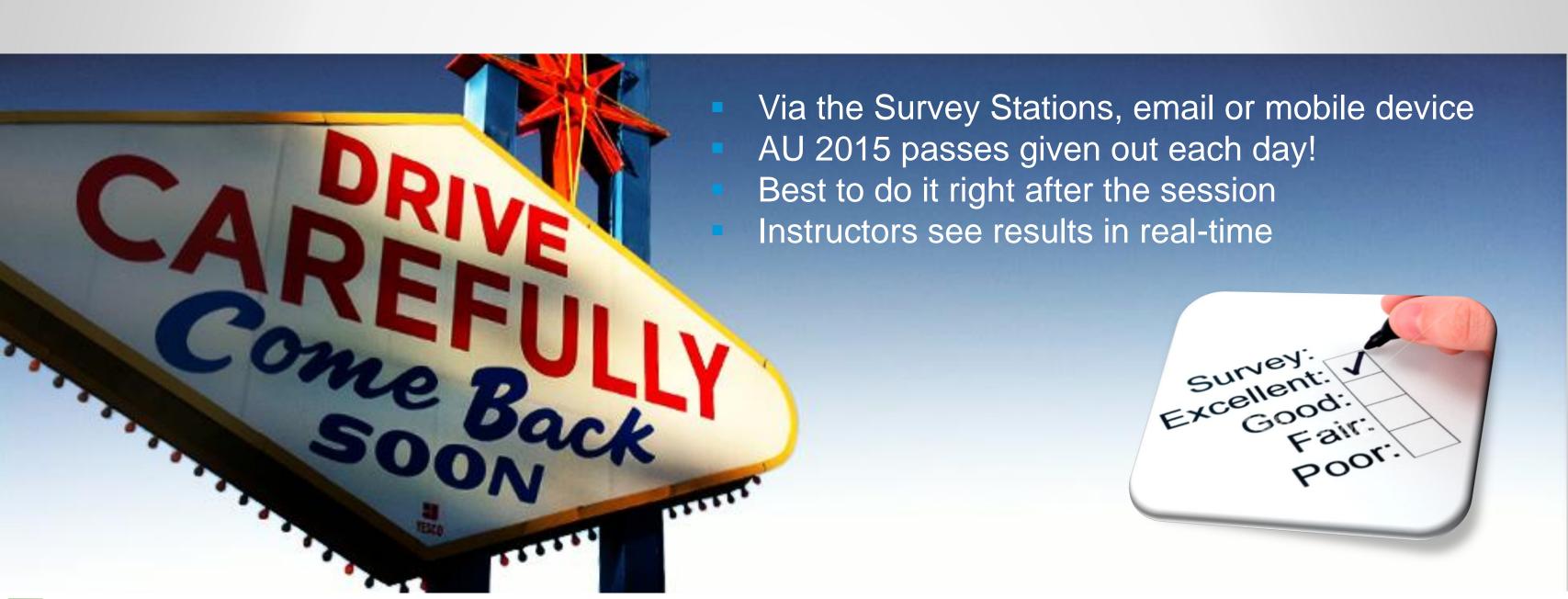
CAUTION

COMING SOON





That's your lot ... Thank you very much for attending!



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