BIM and social cultural parameters

Introduction

A challenging task for applying the architectural translation theory is finding a common ground to compare the Topogenetical (aesthetic, ethic and logical values) and Chronotopical (spatial and temporal values) parameters from different buildings. Apart from the categorical values at a chronotopical level (space and time) there is little common ground to compare, and even there those spatial and temporal parameters are building specific in their final form.

A Topogenetical-chronotopical building analysis uncovers the nature of architecture beyond the almighty shape. Concepts like poetics, logic, and ethics start to become comparable, but the quantification of them is still something to be explored.

A way to help the researcher to navigate the amount of variables coming from a TCA (Topogenetical chronotopical analysis) would be to give a summary of those variables in a plan or a schematic view. A comparative and graphical representation of the analysts. Here is when BIM starts to play the important role of parameter manipulation and display giving the researcher the ability to compare and modify large amounts of data within a 3D architectural model (see Figure 1).

Hypotheses

The use of BIM is an easy and dynamic way to include quantifiable socio cultural values into an architectural TCA. Those values can be scheduled in a simple numerical way to show the elements of the translation between buildings. By finding the similarities between two translated buildings under a numerical formula it is possible to propose a universal method to quantify architectural values. In a similar way it would be possible to map a translation process by identifying nodes of activity according to the parameters, or manipulating them to experiment variations of the same translation.

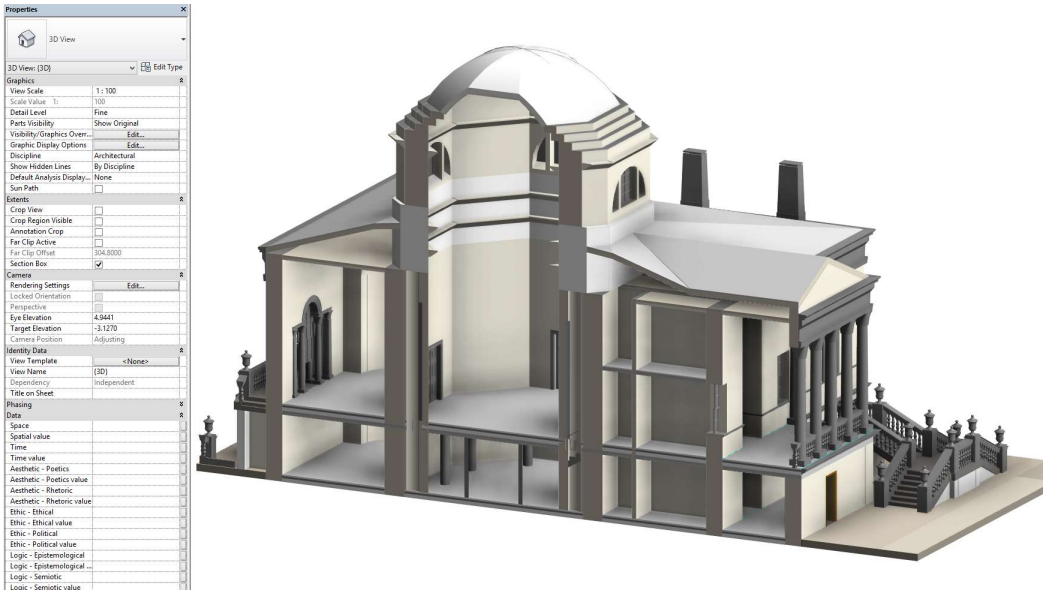

Figure 1