- **4.0 A.O.B.**

Modeling Economically

- Minimize geometric detail that will be invisible at the chosen output scale. The necessary level of detail in a given model can often be conveyed to a team in terms of a commonly understood drawing scale, such "Provide detail to a ¼" level of detail" or some other commonly employed measure of scale. As much as possible, leverage the project team's understanding of typical 2D drawing conventions to invest the correct level of complexity into the model.
- Until wall, roof, window and door type construction are determined, use the generic versions of these elements which incorporate less geometry. Unless material use or other types of analysis will be applied to the model, consider that a generic wall may be sufficient for some projects or project areas.
- Consistent customer practice is to break up a large model into multiple files of about 200 MB for 64-bit Revit, and 160 MB for 32-bit, and link together the resulting project files. This procedure works best if the user can work on one file while the other links are unloaded for a majority of the time. Engineering consumers of architectural models may have to maintain one or more constantly loaded links, which may affect model size estimation and thresholds for those disciplines.
- When creating detail views, model hatches with filled regions not lines.
- Limit joined geometry to necessities.
- Remove unneeded area schemes.

AUTODESK.

FILE SIZE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.0 A.O.B.

Memory

Installed RAM

- Minimum RAM is 4 GB but 16GB is recommended. Larger, more complex models will make use of more RAM.
- The quantity of RAM available to Revit is partially dependent on the Windows operating system environment.
- The amount of local machine RAM required is approximately 20 times the size of your compacted central project file. Inadequate RAM can significantly hurt model performance.
- Revit rendering now operates in a separate process and could benefit from memory available beyond the limits accessible by the Revit application itself.
- Memory specifications vary, but higher speed low latency dual channel RAM can yield significant performance benefits.

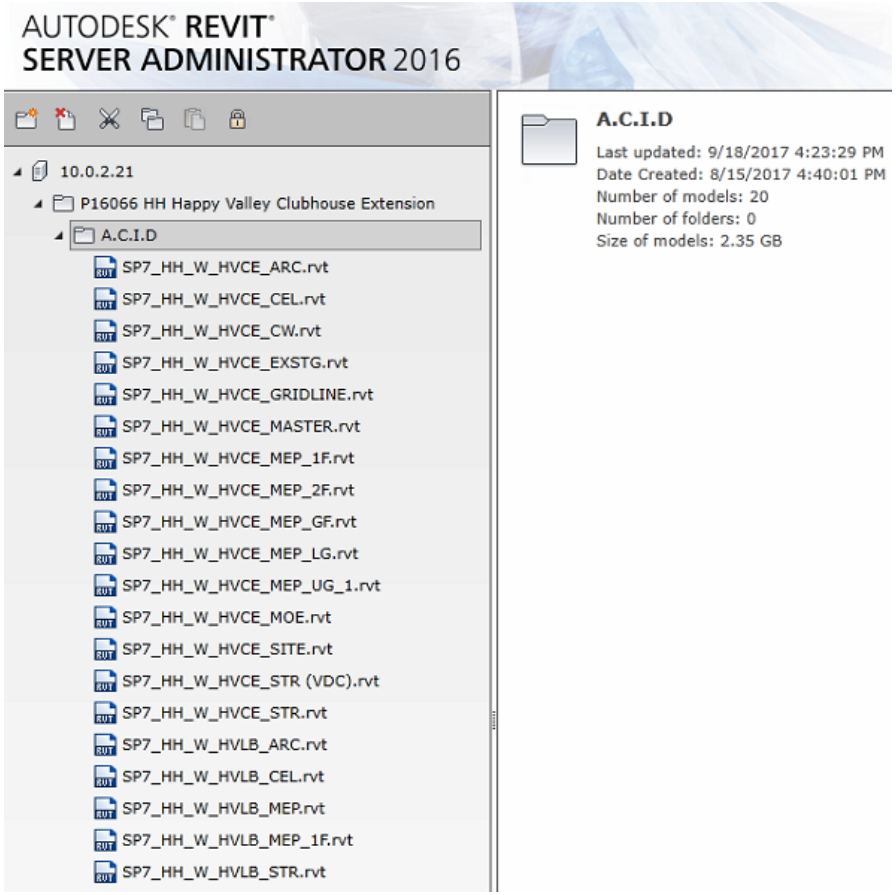
Management

Revit maintains model data in memory and hard disk caches to increase performance against repeated data access. As a consequence of extended model manipulation, Revit performance may benefit from an application restart, especially before triggering the following memory-intensive tasks:

- Printing
- Rendering
- Exporting

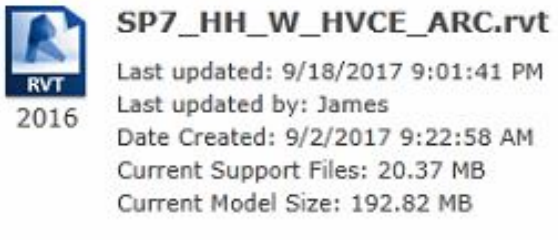
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS

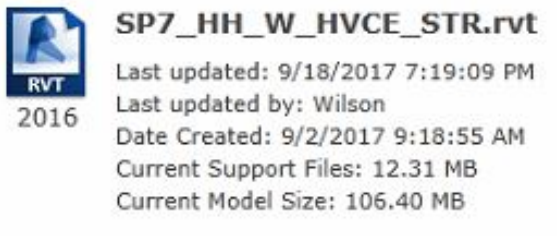
- 4.0 A.O.B.

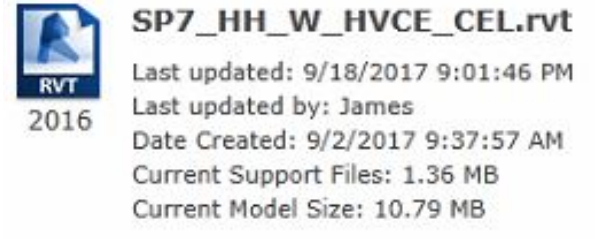


FILE SIZE LIST

- 4.0 A.O.B.

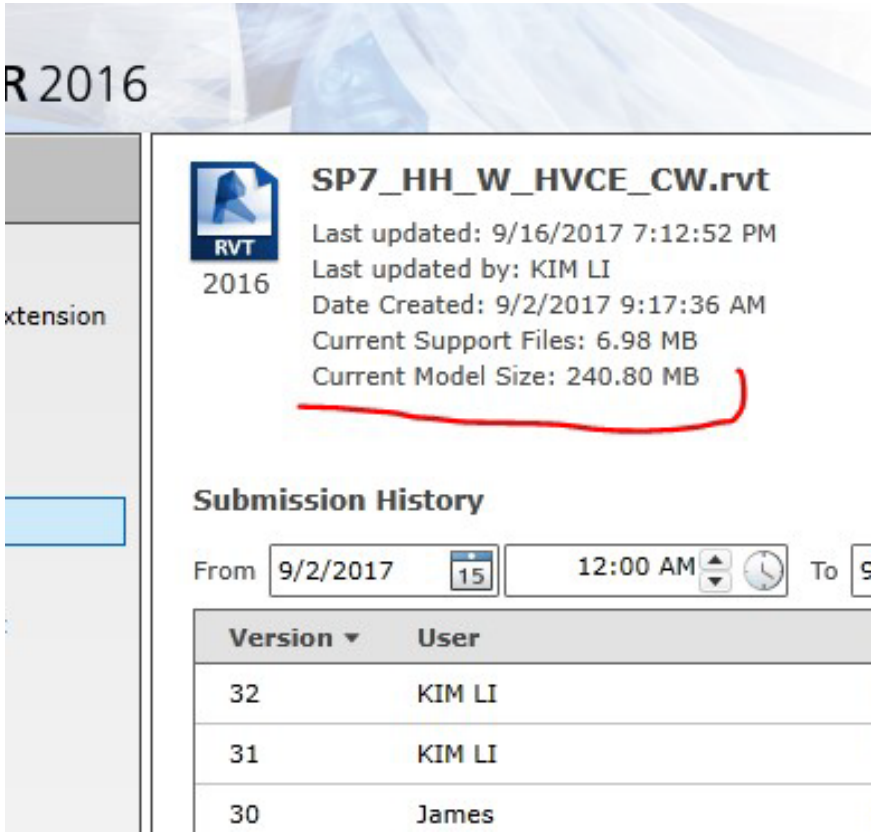


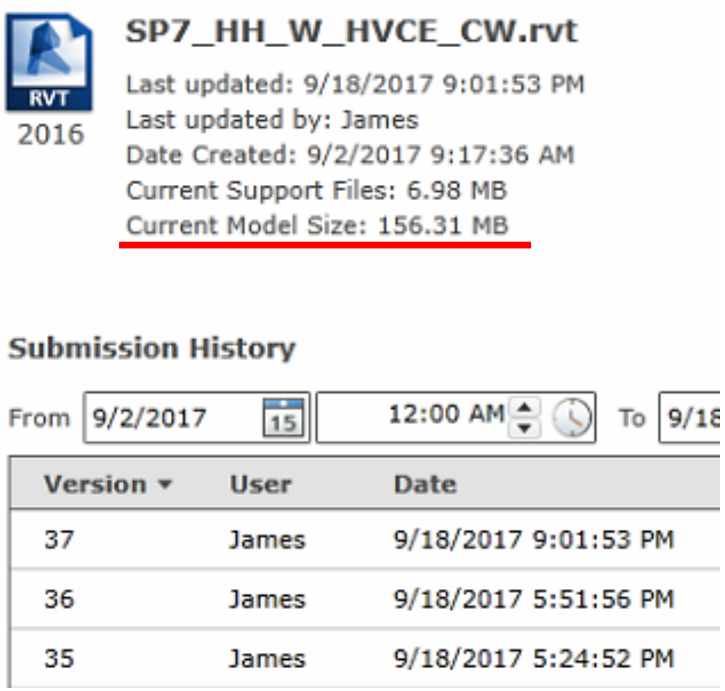




FILE SIZE LIST

- 4.0 A.O.B.



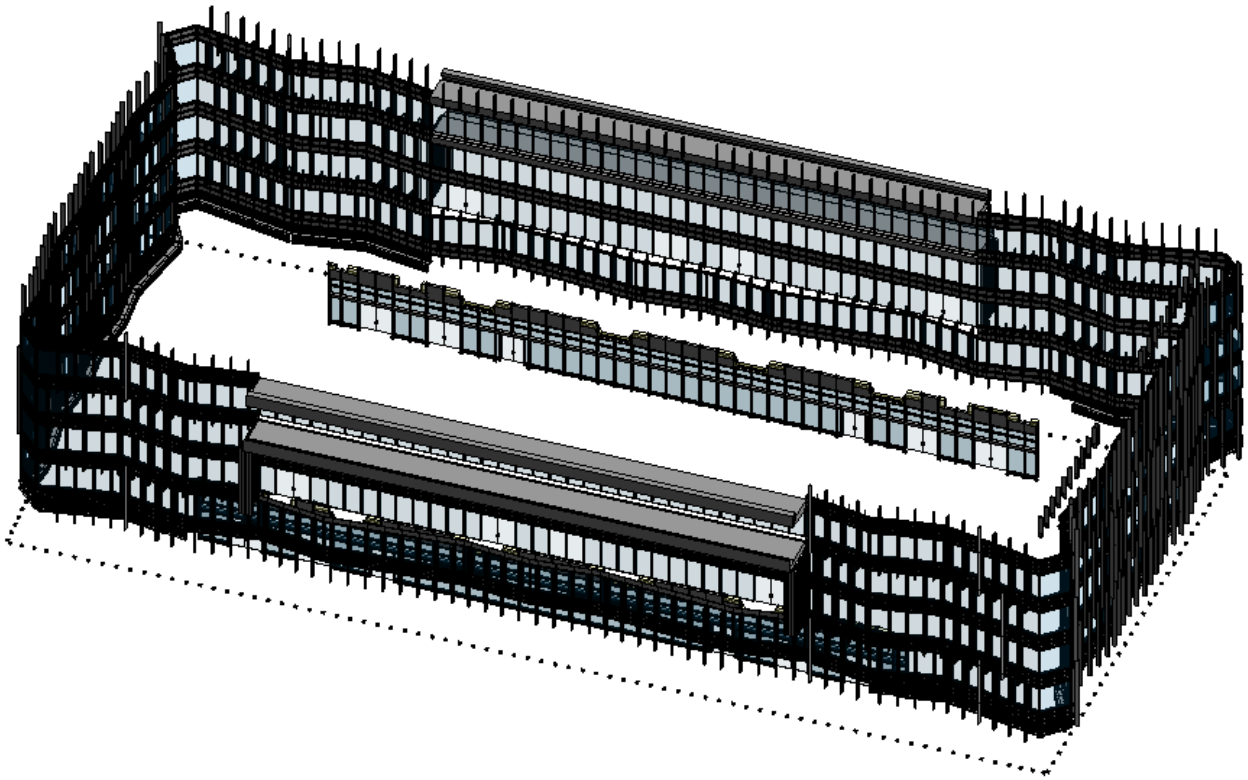


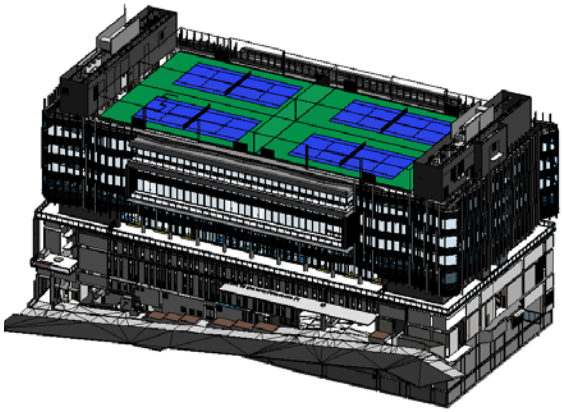
FILE SIZE OPTIMIZATION

▪ 2.0 BIM model progress

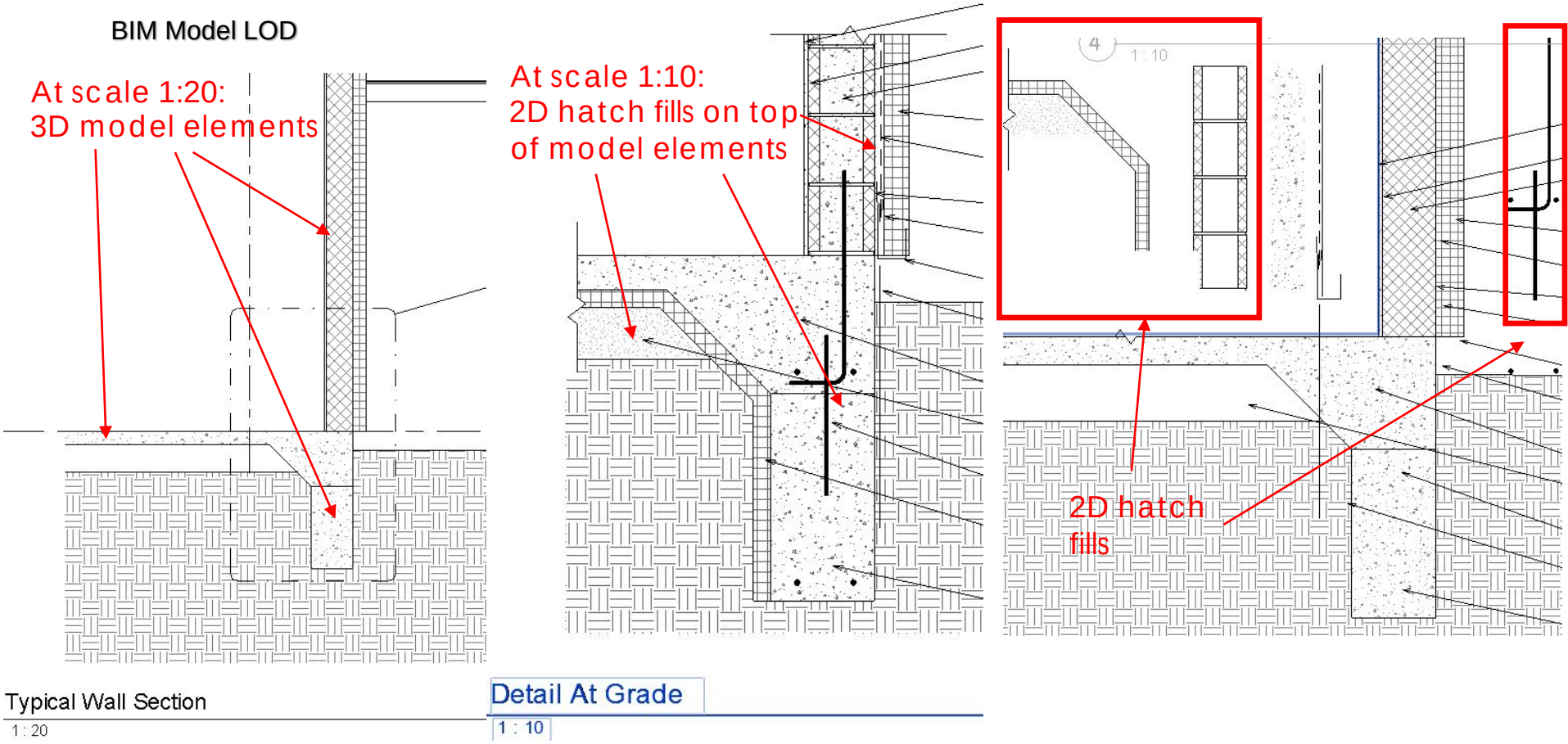
Architectural Model

- Curtain Wall





- **4.0 A.O.B.**

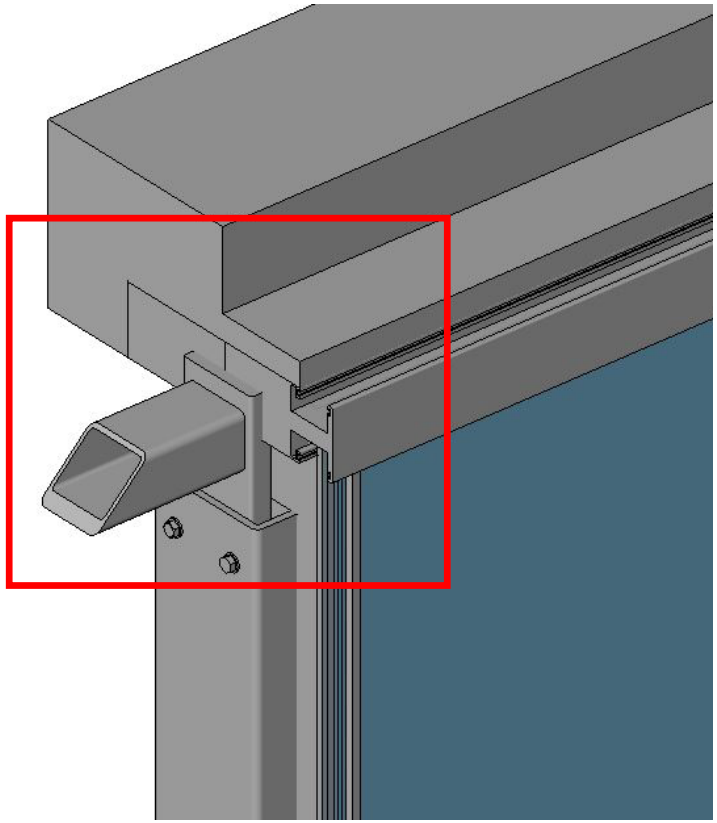


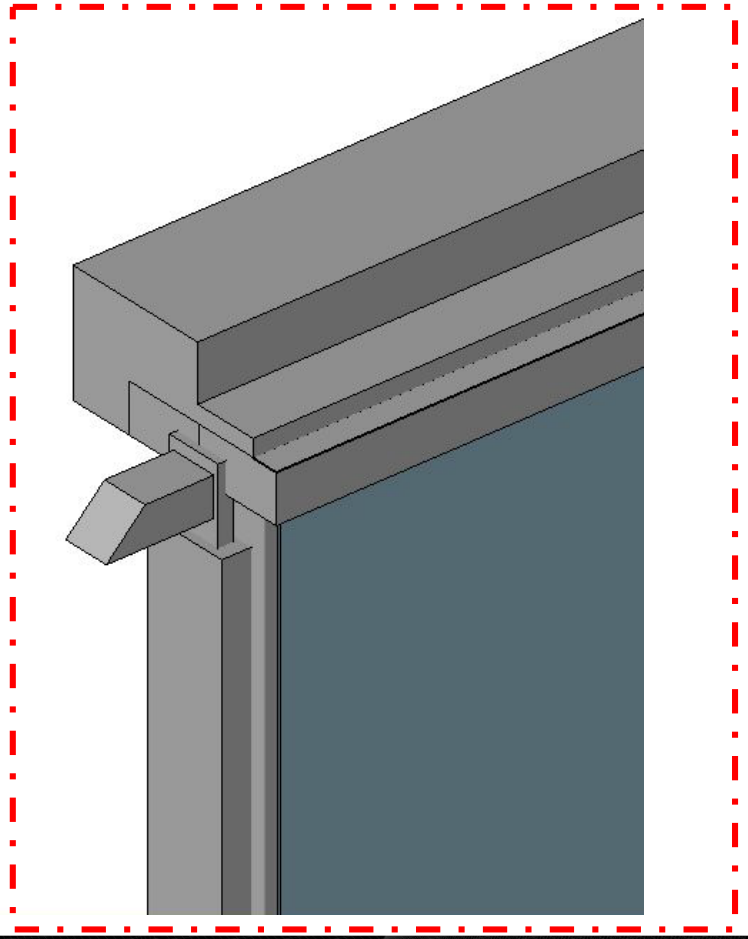
DETAILING METHODOLOGY

▪ 4.0 A.O.B.

BIM Model LOD

- Curtain Wall



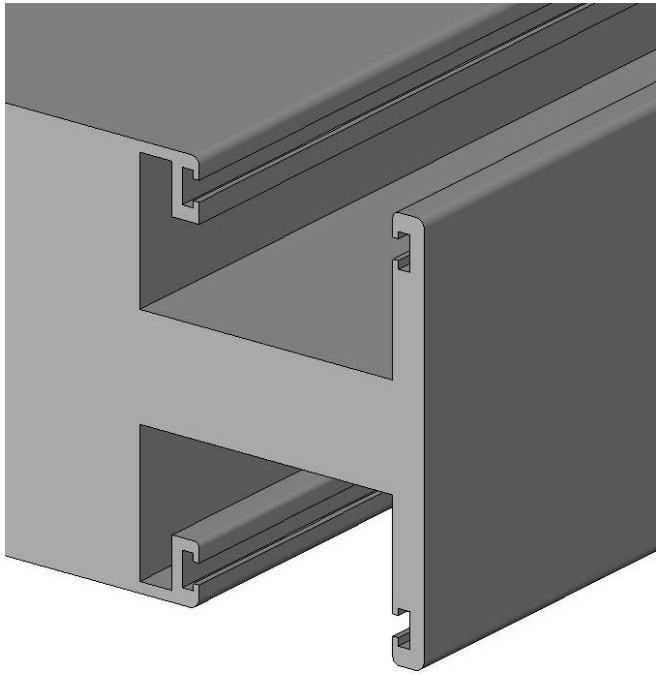


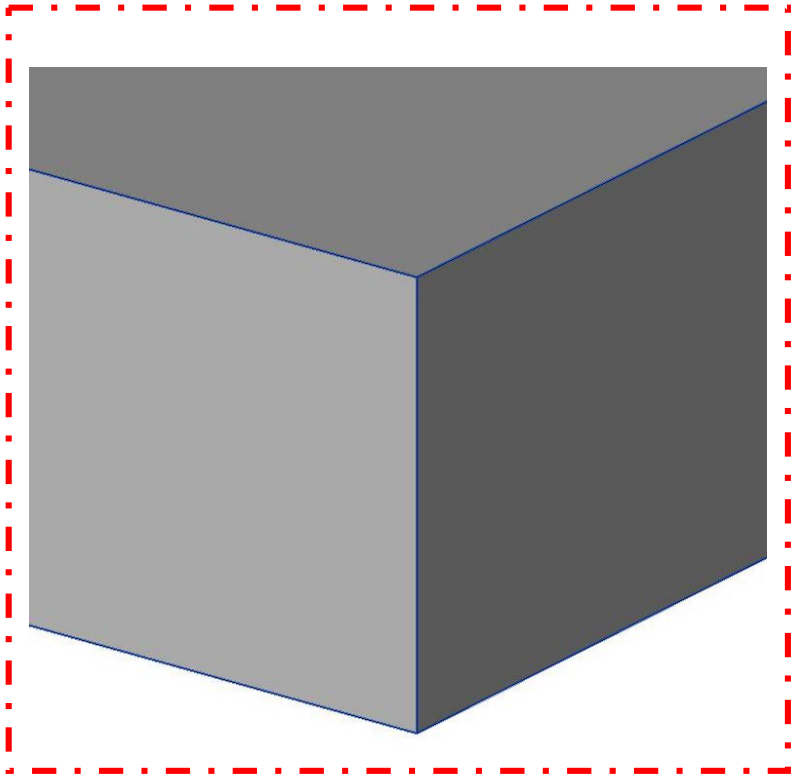
UNITIZED PANEL

▪ 4.0 A.O.B.

BIM Model LOD

- Curtain Wall



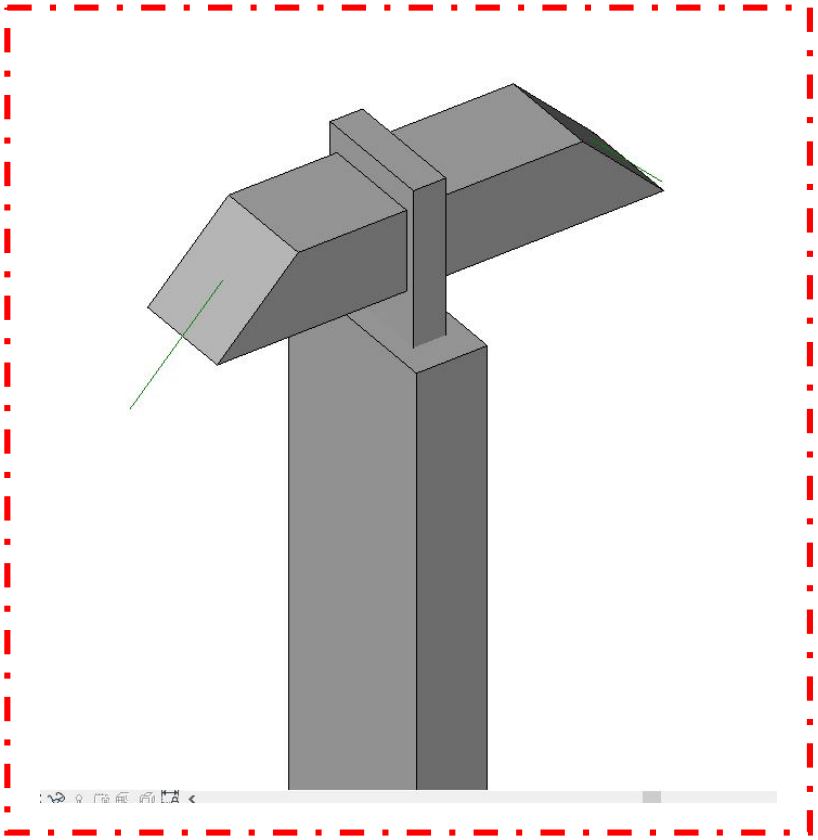


ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION

▪ 4.0 A.O.B.

BIM Model LOD

- Curtain Wall

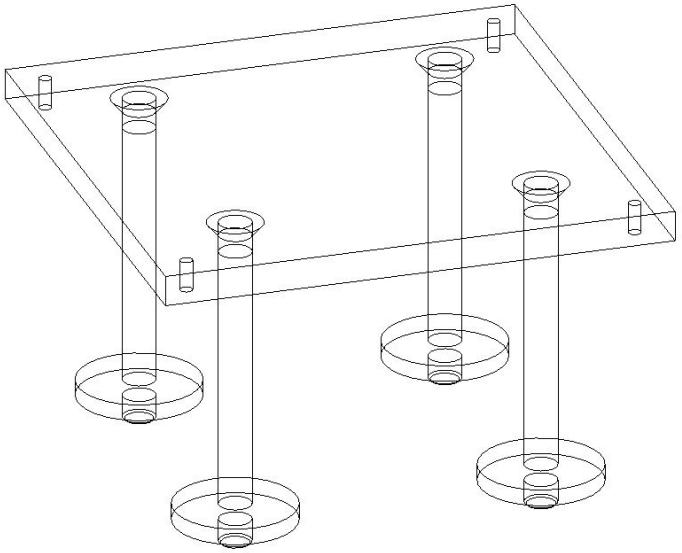


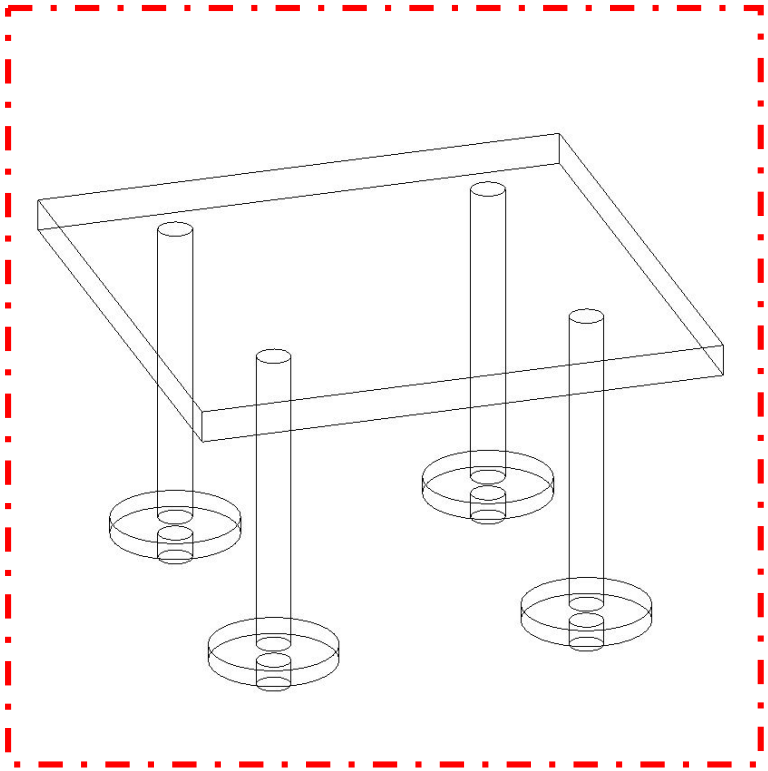
ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION

▪ 4.0 A.O.B.

BIM Model LOD

- Curtain Wall



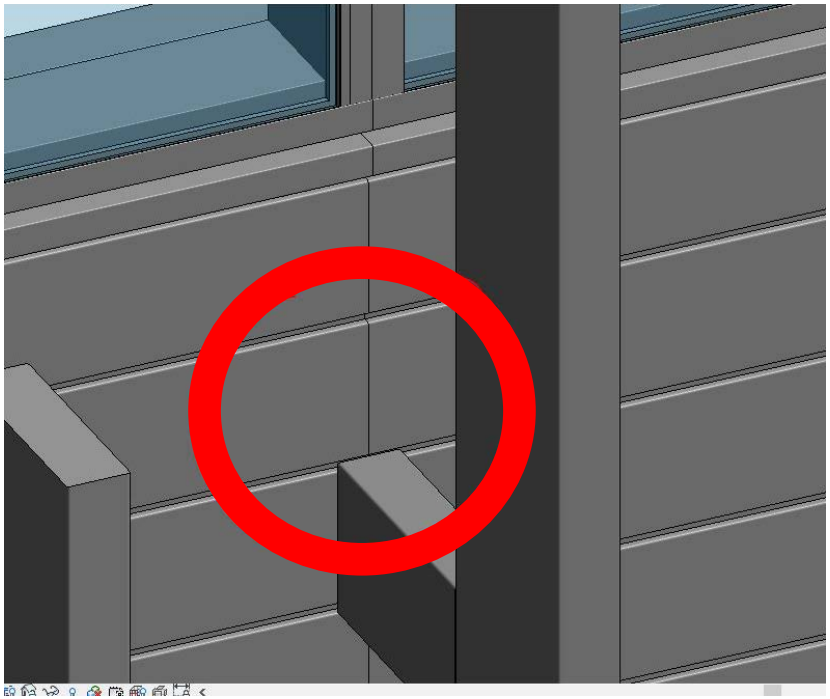


EMBEDMENT

▪ 4.0 A.O.B.

BIM Model LOD

- Curtain Wall



SPANDREL PANEL