行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

科技設施工程之設計階段決策流程評估模式(III) 研究成果報告(精簡版)

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行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

摘要

營建工程之興建過程包括規劃與設計階段,當在概念及可行性研究(先期規劃)階段時,業主往往只能提供一個初步概念或者若干需求,如何將這些概念與需求轉化成具體文字或圖表,據以擬定設計準則,以作為建築師競圖之基礎,是此階段中極為重要之課題。在進入到綜合規劃階段時,設計者依據設計準則,提出數個方案,如何系統化的評估出符合業主需求之適當方案,以匡列專案工程的預算則是此階段的主要問題。當到初步與細部設計階段時,如何逐漸地將細微的需求,詳細且有系統地納入設計圖說,以利最後產出施工標所需之招標文件則是重點。在實務現況中,上述規劃設計階段涉及需求問題的處理方式主要是透過會議討論並多僅仰賴於經驗,缺少有系統的流程或方法來協助管理,故而經常造成對於業主需求的分析與決策無法掌控,進而延誤工程進展。若是涉及到科技設施工程,需求更加繁多且複雜,將使得上述問題之解決更加困難。

本研究主要目的為建構一個支援決策的流程評估模式,在規劃設計階段執行過程中,協助評估其需求是否具體化於各種設計產出中。本研究藉由實際案例的專家訪談及文獻回顧瞭解各階段實務現況中所面臨的需求整合、需求轉化及決策等問題;利用品質機能展開法、資料流程圖等方法,系統化建構出決策流程評估模式;最後並以電腦化呈現,並藉由科技設施實際案例進行測試。

另,本計畫亦曾針對一科技設施工程在規劃設計階段的延遲結果進行分析,最後 研擬出設計延遲與四個設計流程構面(需求與規範、組織決策與預算、專案控管與審查 以及設計執行與協調)間的相互影響(支配)關係,以利降低專案設計延遲的發生。此部 分之研究成果亦研擬出 17 個評估準則,並運用決策試驗與實驗評估法來建構影響設計 延遲的網路關聯圖。

關鍵詞:規劃設計階段、科技設施工程、品質機能展開法、資料流程圖、設計延遲、滿意度重要度分析、決策試驗與實驗評估法

Abstract

Constructing a facility includes planning and design phases. From the viewpoint of project management team, materializing the project owner's needs/requirements into concrete design guidelines is crucial to selecting a capable architect/engineer (A/E) during the conceptual planning and feasibility study phase. Systematically evaluating the design alternatives proposed by the A/E is a major task in the planning phase. Finally, a design review of the selected design alternatives is the focus in the (preliminary and detailed) design phase. In practice, ensuring whether or not the owner's needs are met frequently is to conduct numerous review meetings and is highly experienced-based. Without a systematic

model to step-by-step advice the project management team to take appropriate management actions in the planning and design phases, the deliverables generated in each phase frequently cannot satisfy the owner's requirements. This practical problem is particularly highlighted for a high-tech facility construction project which involves much complicated owner's needs and requirements.

The main objective of this research is to develop a process-based evaluation model for supporting the planning and design phase for high-tech facility construction projects. In conducting this research, expert interviews and literature review are used to further understand the problems. Then, the research applies quality function deployment and data flow diagram to build up the model. Eventually, the model is tested using a real-world high-tech facility construction project.

Additionally, this research also investigates the relationships between the design delays and four design-process-related aspects for a high-tech facility construction project. The four design-process-related aspects are user aspect (owner needs and specifications), decision-maker aspect (decision making process and budgets), project management aspect (control and review), and A/E aspect (execution and coordination). Seventeen evaluation criteria under the four aspects are also identified according to several expert interviews and extensive literature review. Then DEMATEL technique is applied to develop network relationships of the delays and criteria. Knowing the relationships between the delays and the aspects should help management to appropriate actions.

Keywords: planning and design phases, high-tech facility construction, quality function deployment, data flow diagram, design delays, satisfaction-importance analysis, DEMATEL technique

1. 前言

營建專案工程之執行可分為概念及可行性研究(conceptual and feasibility study)、綜合規劃(schematic design)、初步設計階段 (preliminary design)、細部設計階段 (detailed design)、發包施工階段與驗收完工階段,其中,概念及可行性研究、綜合規劃、初步設計以及細部設計等屬於專案計畫的規劃設計階段(project planning and design phases)。對於管理一件工程專案的業主執行者(如建廠小組或工程組)、協助業主之顧問或營建管理顧問公司而言,在這規劃設計各階段的過程中,需求不斷地被討論、確認,甚至推翻已完成部份而重覆規劃設計的工作。

就目前實務狀況而言,整個設計結果的成敗與進度之掌控,大多僅仰賴於建築師團隊之經驗,惟建築師主要仍是從設計本身的角度出發,重視的是空間量體的安排、景觀的感受、法規的檢討。業主的使用者不斷地提出想法或需求,或者無法適當的表達(或認為建築師本來就應該顧慮到)需求,需求經常是無法收斂或沒有被明確的表達出來,最後經常發生設計不當(甚至錯誤)無法滿足業主需求外,設計進度落後,更重要的

是整個規劃設計階段是在混亂無章法中執行。故對於業主執行者、協助業主之顧問或 營建管理顧問公司而言,必須要能在一有系統或有步驟管理的方式下,在概念及可行 性研究階段,能完整的將業主的需求具體表達,以作為設計師競圖之設計準則;在綜 合規劃階段,能有效地協助業主選出適當的設計方案;在設計階段,將逐步地將細步 需求完整的表達在設計圖說中,並發展成施工招標文件。

本研究主要目的為建立一個整合規劃設計階段之以流程為基礎的決策支援評估模式(a process evaluation model to support decision makings in the planning and design phases of construction projects),依據概念及可行性研究階段、綜合規劃階段及設計階段執行時所應考量之不同重點,有步驟地,有層次地(由大綱進入細節),協助業主評估其需求(包括功能或空間等),整合提供給於建築師,使其能具體落實於各種設計產物中;又因有步驟地執行,故能主動地掌控設計之進展,最後能有利設計進度之管控。

2. 文獻回顧

本節回顧主要包括:科技設施工程之特性、工程生命週期之定義、及設計管理,以 協助了解過往研究之優缺點,進而更加確立本研究之研究範圍、研究問題與研究方法。

2.1 科技設施之特性

科技設施的工程複雜度以及投入的資金遠比傳統工程高,為了提早投入營運,工程 興建時間總被業主期待能夠越短越好,為達成縮短工期之目標,除了以傳統方法如增加 人力、機具等趕工方式加速施工效率,採用快捷施工法(Fast-track)這種設計與施工並 行的施工法也是目前常用之方法【王維志等人,2001】。透過工作重疊的方式亦相對提 高對設計管理之要求,若設計者和管理者無法清楚掌控業主需求,所造成的損失亦比傳 統工程更嚴重。

2.2 工程生命週期之定義

國內新興公共工程各階段計畫及經費估算作業流程如圖1所示,亦即工程生命週期主要分為:規劃階段、設計階段、發包施工階段、完工驗收階段【工程會,2001】【王翰翔,2003】。其中,規劃階段細分為先期規劃(即概念與可行性研究)與綜合規劃階段,設計階段又可細分為初步設計階段及細部設計階段。

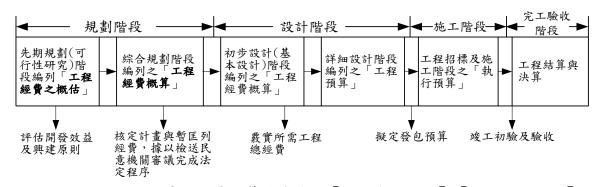


圖 1、工程各階段計畫及經費估算作業流程【工程會,2001】【王翰翔,2003】

- (1)概念及可行性研究階段 在此階段(即工程會之先期規劃),設計單位(例如受委託的顧問公司)經常需面對十分籠統且不清楚 (ill-defined)的設計想法【莫國箴,2003】。設計單位除必須將自己在機能、美感和含意中的理念,透過一些表示的方法 (presentations)明確的表示出來,亦必須將暫時設計成果,拿來與業主作雙向的意見交換,換言之,此階段之工作主要為如何明確的且清楚的將業主需求轉換成提供設計者設計之準則。
- (2)綜合規劃階段 經選定建築師(設計單位)後,便進入綜合規劃階段,之後建築師須依據現行法規、及其既有之設計理念和專業知識與對現有計畫之了解等,利用資訊去發展出一符合業主需要之新計畫案,且這計畫案需包含有計畫之初步預算和一般性之空間規劃與安排【Baldwin et al., 1999】【Rivard and Fenves, 2000】。換言之,此階段之主要工作內容為設計者配合確定計畫之執行,並提供數個設計執行方案供業主選擇,待業主選定最適方案,設計者需依此方案完成設計成熟度 30%之圖說,用以編列「工程經費之概算」【工程會,2001】【王翰翔,2003】。設計者在規劃階段須將業主之需求項目,具體而明確的呈現,以作為設計的依據。然而業主對於需求項目的表達,往往是一連串的語意描述詞,如光線要明亮,而且需求項目之重要性及其相關性亦無法明確的表示。此外,一個完整的設計方案是由眾多的設計要素構成,而各設計要素又可分為不同的選項。因此有必要建立能將業主需求項目系統明確地呈現,而且得以尋求最佳設計組合的工程設計決策模式【陳惠娟,2004】。
- (3)設計階段 進入初步與細部設計階段,必須完成並確定各部份之設計,包括空間造型設計、平面、立面、剖面、施工圖等設計;並編製特定條款、招標文件,藉以編列「工程預算」或擬定發包預算【工程會,2001】。然而,在設計階段更需要明確了解其所需要進行的設計作業項目、關係與可能完成時間,目的在確保後續工作與工程進行不會因詳細設計延誤而延遲。

2.3 設計管理

設計管理是指計劃開始前依合約時程與資源,擬訂工作計畫與執行設計進度管理,使設計工作提前完成,有餘裕可以進行品質檢驗的工作【戴期甦、何純平,2000】。已有越來越多的研究指出設計管理之重要性【Luh et al., 1999】【Chang, 2001】【Austin et al., 1999】【Austin et al., 2000】【Wang and Dzeng, 2005】【Wang et al., 2006】【王思琳,2005】,有些研究係針對設計流程(design process)進行討論,目的在透過合理之設計流程管控,使設計排程管理更有效率。例如,Sanvido and Norton (1994)提出一建築物設計過程之模型,該模型指出透過對設計項目的確認與安排、設計資源流向和設計產物的掌控等方式可確保一設計案的成功,一設計案的發展乃因資料流和資訊流的傳遞。

又,例如在考慮設計循環特性和資訊間的從屬關係後,Austin 等人 (1999 與 2000) 建立一分析設計計畫技術(Analytical Design Planning Technique; ADePT)來建構一建築 物之設計計畫。ADePT 的核心為利用關係矩陣去分析設計流程之循環過程,這個模型 能夠將資訊從屬關係予以分級。

過往研究利用數種不同工具,如資訊模式 (information modeling methods)、最佳化 (optimization)、數據結構矩陣 (data structure matrix)和電腦模擬 (simulation)電腦工具等,研究發展出數種評估模式以利業主掌控規劃設計階段所具有之各種特性 (例如資訊從屬、設計循環的次數和合作環境等),以利改善設計管理作業。換言之,特別針對科技設施工程,並建立一以業主執行者為主之決策流程評估模式之研究是不足的。

3. 研究方法

本研究所運用之研究方法包括:資料流程圖、品質機能展開方法、決策試驗與實驗評估法(DEMATEL),分述如下。

3.1 資料流程圖

本研究使用資料流程圖來系統化表達規劃設計階段的過程、資料數據流與資料數據儲存。資料流程圖(Data Flow Diagram, DFD)為透過一個功能過程的相互作用與邏輯性的資料來描述一個系統的運作流程,並利用圖表來確認、瞭解運作流程中的衝突與多餘處,可說是一個幫助模式化的有利工具【Kim,1992】。DFD方法直觀易懂,使用者可以方便地得到系統的邏輯模型和物理模型,故其為對建立模式的一種有利工具【呂翊民,2003】。表達DFD的圖形符號分為圓圈、長方形、兩條槓(兩邊開口長方形)以及箭頭等四類,如圖2。圖中,圓圈代表資料輸入與輸出的處理或轉換流程(process);長方形代表資料的目的地或來源(Terminator);兩條槓代表一個資料儲存與提供的地方(Store);箭頭代表資料流動的方向(Flow)。

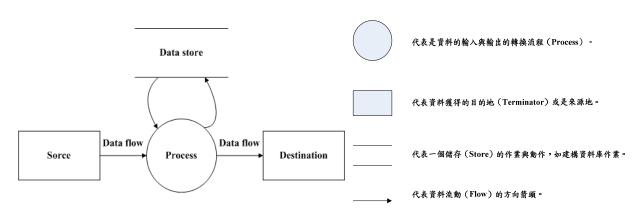


圖 2、資料流程圖的符號

3.2 品質機能展開方法

品質機能展開(Quality Function Deployment, QFD)是一套將顧客需求融入產品設計發展的一種結構方法【Hauser and Clausing, 1988】【Ahmed et al, 2003】【Eldin and Hikle, 2003】。品質機能展開為一系統化之方法,能將業主的需求透過品質屋的轉化成為設計要素,如圖 3 為品質機能展開的概念圖。

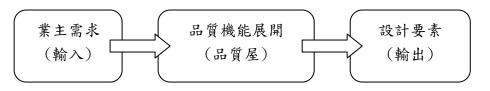


圖 3、品質機能展開的概念圖【陳惠娟,2004】

3.3 決策試驗與實驗評估法

根據林家立等人【2009】的研究指出,決策試驗與實驗評估法(DEMATEL)是由日內瓦 Battelle 紀念協會(Battelle Memorial Institute of Geneva)於 1972~1976 年間為了科學與人類事務計畫(Science and Human Affairs Program)所發展出來的方法,是用來解決複雜糾結的問題,決策試驗與實驗評估法可以提升對於特殊問題的瞭解、糾結問題的群組以及藉由層級結構來提供識別可行方案。

DEMATEL 的計算步驟包括:計算初始平均矩陣、計算直接影響矩陣、計算間接影響矩陣、算總影響矩陣、進行結構關聯分析。細節可詳林家立等人【2009】或林岳樺等人【2009】。

4. 模式之建立

本研究參考公有建築物作業手冊,並依據三件國內國家科技設施工程之執行經驗,以階層式的方式研擬一套整體規劃設計階段流程評估模式,如圖4與圖5分別為此模式的階層1與階層2的各設計階段主要控管作業與產出文件(deliverables)。表1-~表4分別為各設計階段之各細項設計控管作業內容之說明。

此流程模式的建構作法為:透過設計作業的流程化,將此階段所應進行的工作內容、依據(政府程序或建築法令規定等)、工作重點目標、與執行的方式(如召開內部會議或邀請專家審查等)彙整納入電腦表單(computerized check list)之內。

另外,在概念及可行性研究階段,本研究以品質機能展開法為基礎,建立了需求引導評估流程(詳【林芳如,2007】【林芳如與王維志,2008】);以資料流程圖為基礎,建構了需求整合流程(詳【李青樺,2007】【林青樺等人,2008】);也建立了應考量之設計準則項目(詳【林芳如,2007】)。至於在整個規劃設計階段,運用決策試驗與實驗評估法來建構影響設計延遲的網路關聯圖(詳【林家立等人,2009】【Lin et al., 2010】)。

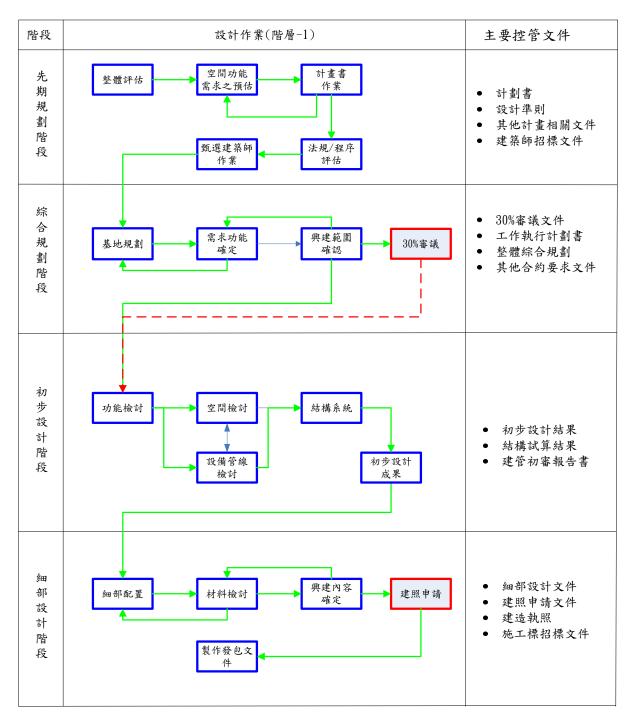


圖 4、設計階段流程評估模式 - 階層 1

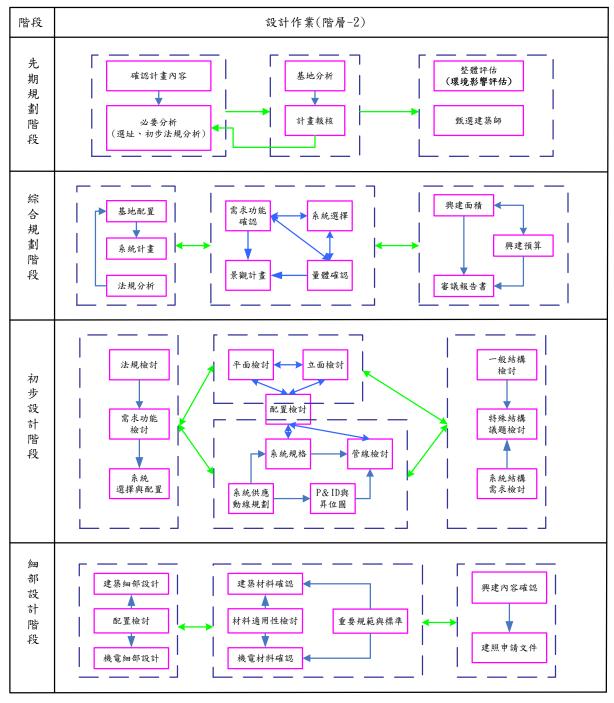


圖 5、設計階段流程評估模式 - 階層 2

表 1、概念及可行性研究階段之各細項作業內容

工作大綱	細項作業內容
整體評估	● 進行基地及周圍環境分析-檢討水文氣象資料、土壤地質地形(含地
	質鑽探)、生態環境、自然文化景觀、現有公用設施、土地使用現況、
	其他等
	● 進行工程計畫內容-工程規模決定、主要工作項目及實施期程制定
	● 總經費需求上限決定作業-依單位面積成本概估法計算
	● 建造方式選擇
	● 建築位置初步決定作業
法規 / 程序評	● 瞭解相關法規規定-區域計畫、都市計畫及建築法令對基地使用之規
估	定-確認使用分區、建蔽率、容積率、是否合乎規定
	● 地理環境影響評估、山坡地開發許可及都市設計審議,土地取得辦理
	作業等
	● 原有地上物及地下物之處理作業
空間功能需求之	● 檢討總樓地板面積及用途說明、各房間面積及相關位置等
預估	● 室內外空間之用途及需求量預估(含各類空間面積及總樓地板面積)
	作業
計畫書作業	● 彙整基地現況使用說明、位置圖、初步配置圖、公共設施及周邊現況
	說明等文件
	● 制定整體評估計畫書作業
	● 提交業主需求計畫書作業
	● 制定先期規劃計畫進度表作業
	● 制定其他文件
甄選建築師作業	

表 2、綜合規劃階段之各細項作業內容

工作大綱	細項作業內容
基地規劃	● 工程內容;施工佈置;主要項目施工方法;
	● 預定實施進度;估價基準;
	● 法令分析-檢討建築、都計法令
興建範圍確認	● 各主要成本項目之編估說明-成本計畫-按公共建設工程經費估算編列
	手冊辦理 (或按中央政府總預算編制作業手冊辦裡)

表 2、綜合規劃階段之各細項作業內容(續)

工作大綱	細項作業內容
需求功能確定	● 檢討材料、色彩計畫
	● 查閱初步配置圖-檢討建築物規模及位置
	● 查閱初步平面圖-檢討配置、動線計畫
	● 查閱初步立面圖-檢討層高、動線計畫
	● 查閱初步剖面圖-檢討層高、動線計畫
	● 制定景觀計畫
	● 依各審查圖說檢討主要內外裝修配置
	● 基礎、結構系統規劃作業-檢討基礎方式、跨距、構架方式、材料、
	部材尺寸
	● 設備系統規劃書制定-檢討各設備系統設備空間
30%審議文件	● 審議文件之製作

表 3、初步設計階段之各細項作業內容

工作大綱	細項作業內容
功能檢討	● 法令分析-檢討建築、消防法令
空間檢討	● 查閱配置圖-依據基本規劃,檢討尺寸
	● 查閱平面圖-依據基本規劃,檢討尺寸
	● 查閱立面圖-依據基本規劃,檢討尺寸
	● 查閱剖面圖-依據基本規劃,檢討尺寸
	● 查閱內外裝修表及裝修材料表-依據基本規劃,檢討材料、色彩
	● 查閱景觀圖-依據基本規劃,檢討尺寸
設備管線檢討	● 設備系統計畫書、系統圖、昇位圖等-依據基本規劃,檢討各設備(含
	污水處理及消防等)系統負荷、設備容量及數量、設備規格、設備空
	間
結構系統檢討	● 基礎、結構系統計畫-依據基本規劃,檢討結構設計條件之整理、初步
	概算
初步設計成果	● 利用各圖說進行土建及各設備系統經費計算作業
	● 建立初步預算書-包括土建及各設備系統之概算詳細表等文件

表 4、細部設計階段之各細項作業內容

工作大綱	細項作業內容
細部配置	● 查閱詳細配置圖-依據基本設計,檢討詳細尺寸
	● 查閱詳細平面圖-依據基本設計,檢討詳細尺寸
	● 查閱詳細立面圖-依據基本設計,檢討詳細尺寸
	● 查閱詳細剖面圖-依據基本設計,檢討詳細尺寸
	● 查閱內外裝修表及裝修材料樣品-依據基本設計,檢討材料、色彩
	● 查閱景觀圖-依據基本設計,檢討詳細尺寸
	● 查閱詳細結構圖、結構計算書-檢討結構詳細尺寸、規格
	● 查閱設備規格、系統圖-檢討各設備設備(含污水處理及消防等)規
	格、尺寸、各設備間之系統整合
	● 查閱建築、結構、各設備系統套合圖-依據建築圖、結構圖及各設備
	系統圖,檢討各系統(建築、結構與各設備)間之空間、管線路徑
材料檢討	● 依照圖說、需求,蒐集主要材料、設備參考廠商表及型錄
	● 依照圖說、需求,決定主要材料、設備廠商
興建內容確定	● 面積檢討
	● 預算檢討
	● 發包內容確認
建照申請	● 送審文件確認
	● 預審
製作發包文件	● 制定施工說明書-依公共工程施工綱要規範,檢討施工及材料規範
	● 查閱建築物維護管理手冊
	● 制定工程預定進度表
	● 制定施工預算書-依公共工程施工綱要規範與細目編碼及公共工程經
	費電腦估價系統(PCCES),檢討工程內容、項目、數量計算、詳細表、
	單價分析表
	● 設計標單項目、工程契約草案、制定發包文件作業

5. 模式之電腦化

本研究建立一套具有網路平台功能的資訊管理系統,將本研究所發展出之流程模式 (包括工作大綱、細項作業、細項作業執作(管理)方式、配合之表單等),經分類後儲存 至系統資料庫中,再藉由本系統擬開發之相關功能,提供使用者與決策者所需之資訊, 以進行專案計畫的控管功能。整個系統之實際應用如圖 6 所表示。

在系統規劃上,包括五個主要架構,分別為:(1)系統資料庫(Database)、(2)界面處理模組(Interface Module)、(3)文件管控模組(Document Module)、(4)作業模組(Activity Module)以及(5)管理模組(Management Module)。各模組之功能說明如下:

- 系統資料庫 主要功能是儲存專案計畫之相關資料或資訊,在資料部分包括各類文件、作業資料及資源指派等,而在資訊部分則為整理後之時程控管及相關管理資訊等。
- 界面處理模組 在運作上,使用者透過界面處理模組,將相關資料透過網際網路傳遞至系統資料庫儲存,或應用系統開發之相關功能,透過網路傳遞指令,得到所需之資訊。
- 文件管控模組 主要功能為控管專案計畫之各類文件,包括合約相關文件、 設計圖說、會議紀錄及相關公文等,並就這些文件進行分類、整理及連結至 各作業間作為相關確認執行之依據。
- 作業模組 主要之功能在定義各作業之相關參數,包括作業間之邏輯關係、 時程資訊、所需資源與作業所必需之資訊等,透過此功能模組將可進行一般 專案計畫流程管理的作業。
- 管理模組 主要在透過分析整合系統資料庫中的各項資料並配合使用者之輸入指令,整理出必要之管理資訊,如目前專案執行進度、待辦事項、重點追蹤項目及資源分配等,作為輔助管理及決策之用。

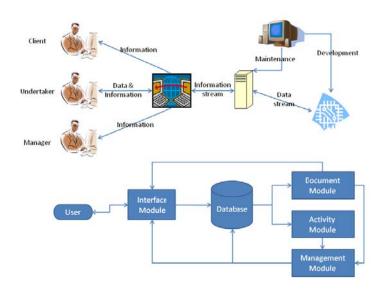


圖 6、系統架構應用圖

模式電腦化的步驟包括:(1)確認系統平台之架構,並以 Data Flow Diagram 進行電腦系統開發設計各流程之分析。(2) 確認系統平台所需之各類資料與資訊與其間的關係後,進行系統資料庫之表單欄位進行設計及正規化(Normalization),並定義各表單及資料間之相對應關係。(3)完成系統資料庫之建立後,接著則是編撰系統之各功能模組並進行各模組間之資料串聯。(4) 最後則是將開發完成之模組連同資料庫佈署至伺服器平台進行測試。

圖7顯示部分功能測試之預覽畫面,包括顯示目前專案執行進度、細部作業狀況以 及目前相關文件清單等。

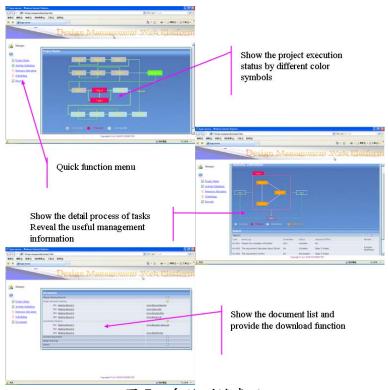


圖7、系統測試畫面

6. 結論與建議

本研究在規劃設計各階段建構一個決策支援流程評估模式,此模式以資料流程圖 (DFD) 方法系統化地建立兩層級的流程步驟,而其中某些步驟將運用特定方法(如品質機能展開;QFD) 來協助評估業主的需求是否落實於各階段之設計產出中(即概念及可行性研究階段的設計準則)。最後,本研究將所提出之決策流程評估模式電腦化,以利實務上之操作。

經以一科技工程為測試案例,發現所建立的模式能在規劃設計各階段進行中,一步一步的告知業主執行者每一工作的重點與目標,並提供執行時可參考之作法、應注意事項與相關參考表單,故而整個規劃設計階段之進行能充份被有效地管理。惟案例測試過程中也發現由於設計問題的多樣性(包括不同之業主組織、業主文化、設計者能力等),並非所有設計問題可被管控,於是本研究目前所建立之 checklist 未必完整;另外,目前電腦化尚未 user-friendly,此皆建議為後續研究的方向。

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國科會補助專題研究計畫項下出席國際學術會議心得報告 由期99年07月31日

計畫編號	NSC 98-2221-E-009-169-					
計畫名稱	科技設施工程之設計階段決策流程評估模式(III)					
出國人員姓名	王維志	服務機構 國立交通大學土木工程學				
		及職稱	系 / 教授			
會議時間	99年6月25日至	會議地點	斯洛伐克-布拉發提斯拉發			
	99年6月27日		(Bratislava, Slovakia)			
會議名稱	2010 年第 27 屆營建工程自動化與機械化國際會議					
	(The 27 th International Symposium on Automation and					
	Robotics in Construction, ISARC 2010)					
發表論文題目	運用 SIA 與 DEMATEL 技術以決定影響設計延遲之因素					
	(Using SIA and DEMATEL to identify the factors affecting					
	design delays)					
	註: Wang, W. C., Lin, C. L. and Lee, M. T. (2010), "Using					
	SIA and DEMATEL to identify the factors affecting design					
	delays," Proceedings of the 27 th International Symposium on					
	Automation and Robotics in Construction (ISARC 2010),					
	25-27 June, Bratisl	ava, Slovakia	a. (NSC98-2221-E-009-169)			

The 27th International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction (ISARC 2010)

Bratislava, Slovakia, 25-27 June, 2010

王維志 國立交通大學土木系

一、參加會議經過

2010年第27屆營建工程自動化與機械化國際會議(ISARC, International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction)是由國際工程自動化與機械化協會(The International Association for Automation and Robotics in Construction, I.A.A.R.C.)所主辦。從1984年開始,ISARC就在全球各地舉辦,本次會議從2010年6月25日至6月27日在斯洛伐克的布拉發提斯拉發(Bratislava, Slovakia)舉辦。

ISARC 國際研討會每年均吸引許多營建專家、學者與會參與發表及討論。本次研討會除地主國之外,參與學者專家來自世界各國,包括德國、美國、英國、芬蘭、西班牙、荷蘭、台灣、義大利、印度、捷克、韓國、澳洲、加拿大、日本等國家。本次 ISARC 會議主要內容包括(1)主要演說(keynote speech)與(2)論文發表。主要演說包括加拿大 Carl Haas 教授的「An international perspective on technology and productivity in construction」以及 IAARC 的主席 Ronie Novon 教授所發表的「How can monitoring and control be automated」。

論文發表則分兩個場地依序進行,主要分為自動化與機械人之運用(automation and robotics application)、機械人科技(Robot technology)、自動化資料之搜索與監控(Automated data acquisition and monitoring)、資訊與計算科技(Information and computational technology)、管理方面(Management and social issues)以及自動化之歷史(Robotics history)。研討會大會之照片如圖 1。



圖 1 研討會大會現場

二、與會心得

本人所發表之論文(運用 SIA 與 DEMATEL 技術以決定影響設計延遲之因素, using SIA and DEMATEL to identify the factors affecting design delays) 於 6 月 26 日上午 10:45 至 11:00 進行。報告過程極為順利,當場並有美國學者提問,並也回應得宜。圖 2 與圖 3 為本人於現場報告的情況。



圖 2 論文發表情形-1



圖3 論文發表情形-2

此次研討會所發表之論文摘要如下:本研究主要乃因專案設計延遲往往會導致工程 竣工時程的延宕,也會造成相關資源投入的虛耗,因此找出專案延遲的原因一直是專案 設計參與者所關注的,本研究試圖從設施使用、預算決策、專案管理與設計執行四個專 案設計流程主體來進行分析,找出彼此的相互關聯關係,倘若能夠釐清專案設計流程之間的相互影響(支配)關係就可以有效降低專案設計延遲的發生,本研究透過專家訪談與文獻回顧整理出使用需求與規範、組織決策與預算、專案控管與審查以及設計執行與協調之四個構面與 17 個評估準則,並運用決策試驗與實驗評估法來建構設計延遲的網路關聯圖,研究發現組織決策與預算是主要的影響專案設計遲延的構面。詳細內容可參考發表之全文。

(英文摘要如下: Design delays can adversely affect the total completion time of a construction project. Factors affecting the delays of design duration are complicated and interrelated. This study proposes a methodology to support identify key driving factors affecting design delays and sieve out the initiating delay factors for improvement. The core of the methodology is to integrate a "satisfied importance analysis" and a "decision making trial and evaluation laboratory technique". A real-world design project in Taiwan is applied to examine the benefits of the methodology. In this case study, four first-level delay factors and 17 second-level delay sub-factors are defined. The "organization's decision makings and budget constraints" is identified as the key driving factor causing design delays in this case project. Top management of the case project appreciates the application results.)

本次參加 ISARC 會議,台灣約有 10 多位教授與博士生出席參與,人數應算不少,對於增加台灣在國際上的能見度應有所助益。由於個人過去幾年曾參與此會議多次,與一些國外學者熟識,此次亦有機會見到舊識,並做交流,就學術研究本身而言,此次參與國際研討會在某種程度上瞭解國外類似研究的進展,應有助益。另,整體上,也發現其實台灣在營建管理上之研究並不會落後國際的,且台灣應有一些經驗值得提供給國外參考。當然,積極持續對外宣傳(包括在期刊與研討會上發表)應會是好的作法。

三、攜回資料名稱及內容

本次會議攜回會議論文集一本(記載此次研討會的所有發表文章之全文)、會議的議程表(記載此次研討會的議程和時間)一本以及會議發表論文的光碟片。

四、其他

明(2011)年 ISARC 國際研討會預定於韓國漢城舉行。

USING SIA AND DEMATEL TO IDENTIFY THE FACTORS AFFECTING DESIGN DELAYS

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Abstract

Design delays can adversely affect the total completion time of a construction project. Factors affecting the delays of design duration are complicated and interrelated. This study proposes a methodology to support identify key driving factors affecting design delays and sieve out the initiating delay factors for improvement. The core of the methodology is to integrate a "satisfied importance analysis" and a "decision making trial and evaluation laboratory technique". A real-world design project in Taiwan is applied to examine the benefits of the methodology. In this case study, four first-level delay factors and 17 second-level delay subfactors are defined. The "organization's decision makings and budget constraints" is identified as the key driving factor causing design delays in this case project. Top management of the case project appreciates the application results.

KEYWORDS: design delays, satisfied importance analysis (SIA), decision making trial and evaluation laboratory technique (DEMATEL), influence-relations (IR) map

INTRODUCTION

The design of a facility includes conceptual design, schematic design and detailed design. During the conceptual and schematic design phases, a prime designer (architect / engineer or A/E) seeks to incorporate information from a wide range of disciplines; represent candidate solutions, and generate new states from the current ones based on the available information to meet the owner's requirements. In the detailed design phase, the design deliverables must be met to prevent future construction work from being delayed.

However, numerous factors (such as clarity of user needs and timely decisions) can affect the duration performance of the abovementioned design phases. The design delays not only can

postpone the completion time of a construction project, but also they result into a waste of project resources. Unfortunately, identifying the right delay factors may not be easy because these factors are interrelated with each other. Especially, in practice, when delays arise, project participants (such as facility users, decision-makers, project management, and designers) frequently blame with each other and the delays remain.

This research proposes a methodology to identify the key factors affecting design delays and trace the initiating factors which dominate the key factors. Taking corrective actions on those initiating factors should be much effectively in preventing design delays. A real-world facility design project located in northern Taiwan is used as a case study. The following paper is organized as follows: First, the literature on design management is reviewed. Second, the proposed methodology is presented. Third, the case project is described. Fourth, the details of each methodological step are demonstrated using the case project. Finally, the conclusions and future work are provided.

LITERATURE REVIEW ON DESIGN MANAGEMENT

The importance of efficient design management to ensuring the smooth running of a project is being increasingly appreciated (Luh et al., 1999; Austin et al., 2000; Wang et al., 2006). Much research has been undertaken to better control the design process, and thus increase the effectiveness of the management of design duration. For example, Sanvido and Norton (1994) proposed a building design process model and identified the flow of information and knowledge that supports the development of the design. Some researchers have addressed the design process problems in a collaborative environment, including for example, miscommunication among designers and incompatibility of design data caused by changes to the design (Peng 1994, Hegazy et al 2001). So far, little research is related to identifying the key factors causing design delays.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This work proposes a methodology to identify the delay factors and sub-factors for a design project. The steps of this methodology are as follows: (1) Step 1: defining the factors and sub-factors that may affect the performance of design duration. (2) Step 2: using the "satisfied importance analysis (SIA)" to assess the importance degree and satisfaction degree of each factor. A factor results into a delay when it is considered to perform unsatisfactorily. (3) Step 3: applying the "decision making trial and evaluation laboratory technique (DEMATEL)" to construct a cause-effect influence-relations (IR) map between factors. (4) Step 4: Integrating the evaluation results using the SIA and DEMATEL methods. That is, the

SIA indicates the key factors that are highly important and highly unsatisfactory to design delays. Then, DEMATEL traces initiating factors dominating those key factors. (5) Step 5: Further investigating the problematic sub-factors under the initiating factors. (6) Step 6: Improving the identified delay factors and sub-factors.

DESCRIPTION OF CASE PROJECT

The case project is the construction of a high-tech facility located in northern Taiwan. Total floor area is about 53,000 m². The construction budget is approximately \$84.2 million US dollars. The project client established a task force to manage the project throughout the project phases. The research team of this paper has worked closely with this task force. Currently, the project is in the construction phase. Construction duration is 950 calendar days.

FACTORS AFFECTING DESIGN DELAYS

By interviewing with three project engineers and one project manager who are involved in the case project, four first-level delay factors and 17 second-level sub-factors are defined corresponding to four project participants (namely, users, decision-makers, project management, and designers). See Table 1.

Table 1: Factors and sub-factors affecting design delays

Table 1: Factors and sub-ractors affecting design delays					
First-level factors / second-	First-level factors / second-level sub-factors Description				
1. User needs and specification requireme	ents (US)				
1.1 Eagerness of user needs (US1)	Facility users are eager to certain user needs?				
1.2 Clarity of user needs (US2)	Users define their needs clearly?				
1.3 Rigorousness of user needs (US3)	The user needs are too rigorous or difficult to meet?				
1.4 Limitation of regulations (US4)	Governmental regulations may be restricted to meet user needs.				
1.5 Limitation of specifications (US5)	Technical specifications may not be rigorous enough.				
2. Organization's decision makings and b	oudget constraints (OB)				
2.1 DM's decision makings (OB1)	Decisions made by the organization are timely and definitely?				
2.2 DM's supervision ability (OB2)	DM's supervision methods are efficient?				
2.3 Budget availability (OB3)	Project budgets are tight so that DM must prioritize the user needs.				
2.4 DM's resource allocation (OB4)	DM's resource allocation ability is efficient?				
3. Project control and review managemen	at (PM)				
3.1 PM's management model (PM1)	Project control methods are efficient?				
3.2 PM's experience (PM2)	PM's experience and profession are sufficient?				
3.3 PM's communications (PM3)	PM's communications with other parties are efficient?				
3.4 PM's reviews (PM4)	PM's reviews and control of design deliverables are efficient.				
4. Design execution and interface manage	ement (DM)				
4.1 Design ability (DM1)	A/E's experience and design ability are sufficient to efficiently				
	deliver the user needs?				
4.2 Designer's estimations (DM2)	A/E's cost estimation experience and ability is good?				
4.3 Subcontractor management (DM3)	A/E manages the interfaces of design subcontractors effectively?				
4.4 A/E's resource allocation (DM4)	A/E allocates sufficient design people to the jobs?				

APPLYING SIA AND DEMATEL TO THE CASE PROJECT

Collection of input data

The data required to execute the SIA and DEMATEL are a set of questionnaires. 36 experts (engineers, section managers or managers who are involved in this case project) are asked to fill out each questionnaire. Table 2 presents an example of the questionnaire of SIA. Table 3 shows an example of questionnaire for executing DEMATEL. A respondent is asked to indicate the direct influence (or dominance) that he believes a factor exerts on each of the other factors based on an integer scale (ranging from 0 to 4). A high score indicates a belief that improvement in factor i is required to improve factor j. In Table 3, for example, suppose factor i (PCM) has little direct influence on factor j (US), then a score of "1" is given. Additionally, Cronbach's α is used to test the reliability of the data collected from the questionnaires. The test results show that these data are reliable.

Table 2: An example of questionnaire for executing SIA

Factors and sub-factors	Importance degree	Satisfaction degree
1. User needs and specification requirements (US)		_
1.1 Eagerness of user needs (US1)	8	5
1.2 Clarity of user needs (US2)	8	5
1.3 Rigorousness of user needs (US3)	7	5
1.4 Limitation of regulations (US4)	9	4
1.5 Limitation of specifications (US5)	8	8
2. Organization's decision makings and budget const	raints (OB)	
2.1 DM's decision makings (OB1)	8	5
2.2 DM's supervision ability (OB2)	7	5
2.3 Budget availability (OB3)	7	6
2.4 DM's resource allocation (OB4)	7	6
3. Project control and review management (PM)		
3.1 PM's management model (PM1)	9	7
3.2 PM's experience (PM2)	8	8
3.3 PM's communications (PM3)	8	8
3.4 PM's reviews (PM4)	7	8
4. Design execution and interface management (DM))	
4.1 Design ability (DM1)	8	7
4.2 Designer's estimations (DM2)	8	7
4.3 Subcontractor management (DM3)	8	7
4.4 A/E's resource allocation (DM4)	7	6

Note: The scores of importance degree and satisfaction degree range between 10 (highest importance or satisfaction) and 0 (lowest importance or satisfaction).

Table 3: An example of questionnaire for executing DEMATEL

	Factor i	1. US	2. OB	3. PM	4. DM
Factor j		^			
1. US				→ 3'	
2. OB					
3. PM		→ 1			
4. DM					

Note: 0: no influence; 1: little influence; 2: moderate influence; 3: high influence; 4: extremely high influence.

Evaluation of SIA

The input data (i.e., the satisfaction degree and importance degree of each factor and subfactor) collected from the questionnaires will be normalized into the same measuring scales. The results classify the factors into four categories: $(1) \circ (+,+)$ indicates a factor with high satisfaction and high importance, $(2) \bullet (+,-)$ indicates a factor with high satisfaction and low importance, and $(4) \times (-,+)$ indicates a factor with low satisfaction and low importance, and $(4) \times (-,+)$ indicates a factor with low satisfaction and high importance. The fourth category, (-,+), should receive the highest attention. Table 4 presents the evaluation results of SIA for the case study. Additionally, the OB factor falls into the fourth category (high importance, low satisfaction). Hence, the OB factor deserves for improvement immediately. Figure 1 graphically presents the SIA evaluation results.

	Satisfact	ion	Impor	tance	
Eastors	Initial	SS	Initial	CI	(66 61)
Factors	value	, 33	value	SI	(SS, SI)
1. User needs and spec. requirements (US)	6.233	0.217	7.772	-1.209	• (+,-)
2. Org. dec. makings and budget const. (OB)	5.583	-1.415	8.153	1.128	X (-,+)
3. Proj. control and review management (PM)	6.521	0.939	8.035	0.403	0 (+,+)
4. Design exe. and interface management (DM)	6.250	0.259	7.917	-0.322	• (+,-)

Table 4: Satisfaction and importance degrees of factors

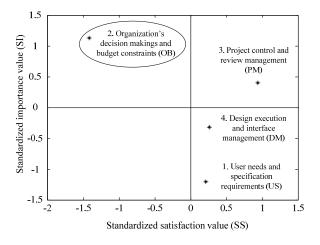


Figure 1: SIA analysis of the factors

Evaluation of DEMATEL

The DEMATEL method was developed for a Science and Human Affairs Program by the Battelle Memorial Institute of Geneva to solve complex and interrelated problems (Gabus and Fontela, 1973; Tzeng et al., 2007; Wu and Lee, 2007; Li, 2009; Lin and Tzeng, 2009). The steps to execute the DEMATEL are (Li 2009; Lin and Tzeng, 2009): (1) finding the average matrix,

(2) calculating the direct influence matrix, (3) calculating the indirect influence matrix, (4) deriving the total influence matrix, and (5) obtaining the influence-relations map.

Step D1: Finding the average matrix

Suppose there are h experts available to solve a complex problem and there are n factors to be considered. The scores given by each expert give a $n \times n$ non-negative answer matrix X, with $1 \le k \le h$. Thus X, X, X, X are the answer matrices for each of the h experts, and each element of X is an integer denoted by x_{ij}^k . The diagonal elements of each answer matrix X are all set to zero. We can then compute the $n \times n$ average matrix X by averaging the X experts score matrices. The X element of average matrix X is denoted by X is denoted by X.

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} x_{ij}^{k} \tag{1}$$

Table 5 displays an average matrix (average matrix A) of the factors.

Table 5: Average matrix **A** of the factors

Factors	US	OB	PM	DM	Sum
1. User needs and spec. requirements (US)	0	3.111	2.972	2.861	8.944
2. Org. dec. makings and budget const. (OB)	3.167	0	3.056	2.750	8.973
3. Proj. control and review management (PM)	2.500	2.361	0	2.861	7.722
4. Design exe. and interface management (DM)	2.583	2.361	2.778	0	7.722
Sum	8.250	7.833	8.806	8.472	

Step D2: Calculating the direct influence matrix

A direct influence matrix D is obtained by normalizing the average matrix A. That is, D = s A, where

$$s = Min\left[\frac{1}{\max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|}, \frac{1}{\max_{1 \le j \le n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|}\right]$$
(2)

Table 6 shows the direct influence matrix **D** for the factors.

Table 6: Direct influence matrix **D** for the factors

Factors	US	OB	PM	DM	Sum
1. US	0.000	0.347	0.331	0.319	0.997
2. OB	0.353	0.000	0.341	0.307	1.000
3. PM	0.279	0.263	0.000	0.319	0.861
4. DM	0.288	0.263	0.310	0.000	0.861
Sum	0.920	0.873	0.982	0.945	

Step D3: Calculating the indirect influence matrix

A continuous decrease of the indirect effects of problems is along the powers of matrix, e.g., D^2 , D^3 ... D^{∞} . This guarantees convergent solutions to the matrix inversion. The indirect influence matrix ID can be obtained based on the values of direct influence matrix D. That is,

$$ID = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} D^{i} = D^{2} (I - D)^{-1}$$
(3)

where I is the identity matrix. Table 7 presents the indirect influence matrix ID for the factors.

Factors	US	OB	PM	DM	Sum
1. US	3.196	2.984	3.283	3.195	12.658
2. OB	3.115	3.083	3.290	3.211	12.699
3. PM	2.783	2.680	2.995	2.836	11.294
4. DM	2.782	2.682	2.924	2.915	11.303
Sum	11 876	11 429	12 492	12 157	

Table 7: Indirect influence matrix ID for the factors

Step D4: Deriving total influence matrix

The total influence matrix *T* is defined as follows:

$$T = D + ID \tag{4}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} D^{i} = D(I - D)^{-1}$$

$$(5)$$

$$T = [t_{ij}], \qquad i, j = 1, 2, ..., n$$
 (6)

Table 8 presents the total influence matrix for the factors. Additionally, suppose d_i denotes the row sum of the *i*-th row of matrix T. Then d_i can represent the sum of direct and indirect influences of factor i on the other factors. If r_j denotes the column sum of the j-th column of matrix T, then r_j indicates the sum of direct and indirect influences that factor j has received from the other factors. Furthermore, when j = i, $d_i + r_i$ provides an index of the strength of influences given and received. If $d_i - r_i$ is positive, then factor i influences other factors more than it is influenced. Conversely, if $d_i - r_i$ is negative, then factor i is influenced by other factors (Tzeng et al., 2007). Table 9 shows the results of d+r and d-r for the factors.

US OB PM DM **Factors** Sum 1. US 3.514 3.196 3.331 3.614 13.654 2. OB 3.468 3.083 3.631 3.518 13.700 3. PM 3.062 2.943 2.995 3.155 12.154 4. DM 3.070 2.945 3.234 2.915 12.164 Sum 12.795 12.302 13.474 13.101

Table 8: Total influence matrix T for the factors

	С С	С С	S	C C 1
	Sum of	Sum of	Sum of (columns +	Sum of (columns –
Factors	columns (d)	rows (r)	rows) $(d+r)$	rows) (<i>d-r</i>)
1. US	13.654	12.795	26.449	0.859
2. OB	13.700	12.302	26.002	1.398
3. PM	12.154	13.474	25.627	-1.320
4. DM	12.164	13.101	25.266	-0.937

Table 9: Degree of total influence for the factors

Step D5: Obtaining the influence-relations map

An influence-relations map can be developed using the values of d+r and d-r to be the x axis and y axis, respectively. Figure 2 presents the IR map for the case project. Additionally, a net influence matrix N can also be calculated as follows:

$$N = nt_{ii} = t_{ii} - t_{ii} \tag{7}$$

For example, based on the total influence matrix T for the factors (Table 8), the net influence of the OB factor on the US factor is calculated to be 0.137 (=3.468-3.331).

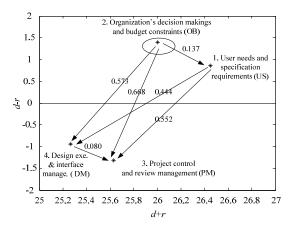


Figure 2: Influence-relations map of the factors

Integration of SIA and DEMATEL

Figure 3 integrates the evaluation results of applying the SIA and DEMATEL methods. The left of the figure (SIA) shows that the "organization's decision makings and budget constraints (OB)" factor has a positive value of importance (i.e., a high influence on the performance of design duration) and a negative value of satisfaction (i.e., unfavorable performance of design duration). That is, the performance of the OB factor requires to be improved immediately. Management then should trace which factor dominates the OB factor from the right of the figure (DEMATEL). The DEMATAL suggests that improving the performance of the OB factor must improve itself because the performance of the OB factor is only dominated by itself.

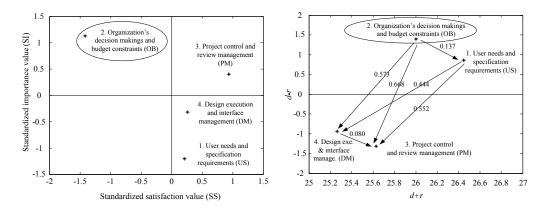


Figure 3: Integration of SIA and DEMATEL for the factors

Tracing to the second-level sub-factors

The next step is to further find out which sub-factors under the OB factor are the most influential factors that cause the design delays. Using the similar steps of SIA and DEMATEL methods, the results found that sub-factors OB1 (DM's decision makings) and OB2 (DM's supervision ability) need to be improved immediately under the OB factor. Figure 4 displays the IR map for the sub-factors under the OB factor.

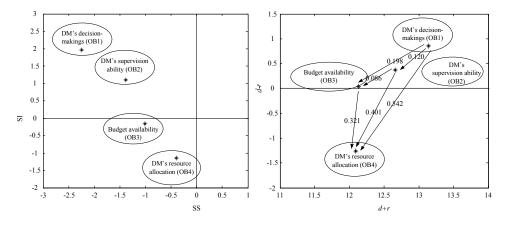


Figure 4: IR map for the sub-factors under the OB factor

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a real design project, this work proposes a methodology to support analyze and solve design delay problems. In the case study, the SIA analysis indicates that the OB factor is the key delay factor. Additionally, suggested by the DEMATEL analysis, improving the performance of the OB factor is to improve itself. Next, using the similar steps of SIA and DEMATEL, the results found that the OB1 and OB2 sub-factors of the OB1 factor must be improved immediately. Top management of the case project appreciates the application results. Future research is to computerize the proposed methodology for expediting the

evaluations such that proper actions can be taken in time for supporting design duration management.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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無研發成果推廣資料

98 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫主持人:王維志 計畫編號:98-2221-E-009-169-

計畫名稱:科技設施工程之設計階段決策流程評估模式(III)

計畫名	稱:科技設施工	-程之設計階段決策	流程評估模	式(III)		T	T
			量化			備註(質化說	
成果項目		實際已達成 數 (被接受 或已發表)	***************************************		單位	明:如數個計畫 列為該期刊之 封面故事 等)	
		期刊論文	0	0	100%		
	外上节	研究報告/技術報告	1	1	100%	篇	
	論文著作	研討會論文	3	3	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%		
	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
	等 不1	已獲得件數	0	0	100%	1+	
國內	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
		權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
	參與計畫人力 (本國籍)	碩士生	4	3	100%	人次	
		博士生	1	2	100%		
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		
	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%		
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%	篇	
		研討會論文	1	1	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%	章/本	
國外	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
	-4-311	已獲得件數	0	0	100%	''	
	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
	4X 1/15	權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
		碩士生	0	0	100%		
	參與計畫人力	博士生	0	0	100%	1 -6	
	(外國籍)	博士後研究員	0	0	100%	人次	
		專任助理	0	0	100%		

一篇投稿國際期刊(審查中): Chia-Li Lin, Wei-Chih Wang, Ming-Tsung Lee, 其他成果 Chu-Hsuan Chung, Jang-Jeng Liu, and Yu-Kun Tsui. (2010) ""Application of SIA and IRM to Evaluate Design Delay Factors in a High-tech Facility 果如辦理學術活動、獲 Design Project,"" Journal of Management in Engineering, ASCE, 得獎項、重要國際合 (NSC98-2221-E-009-169) (in reviewing)

	成果項目	量化	名稱或內容性質簡述
科	測驗工具(含質性與量性)	0	
教	課程/模組	0	
處	電腦及網路系統或工具	0	
計畫	教材	0	
鱼加	舉辦之活動/競賽	0	
	研討會/工作坊	0	
項	電子報、網站	0	
目	計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數	0	

國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估
	■達成目標
	□未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
	□實驗失敗
	□因故實驗中斷
	□其他原因
	説明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形:
	論文:■已發表 □未發表之文稿 □撰寫中 □無
	專利:□已獲得 □申請中 ■無
	技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 ■無
	其他:(以100字為限)
	發表包括 1 篇國際期刊論文(審查中)、1 篇國際研討會論文、3 篇國內研討會論文。其中
	篇論文獲得第13屆營建工程與管理學術研討會之論文佳作獎。
3.	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價
	值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)(以
	500 字為限)
	本研究所建立設計階段之決策流程評估模式,在概念及可行性研究階段,可協助將業主的
	需求整合並且具體的表達出來,寫入設計準則中,作為建築師競圖時的設計參考依據。在
	綜合規劃階段,可協助業主在數個方案中做出最適當的決策,並藉由此模式來協助業主將
	其需求再次詳細確認,且轉化為設計要素,做為後續設計階段之依據。在設計階段,根據
	所選定之方案後,建築師逐漸展開各細節之設計,而在此階段因需求繁多且複雜,故所面
	臨到的需求衝突更是不可計數,藉由所建立的模式來進一步協助確認業主各項需求(包括
	空間、功能等)被適當表達於設計圖說文件中,並可順利備妥施工標之招標文件,進而如
	質如期地掌控整體規畫設計階段之工作。