

Roots BIM LLC





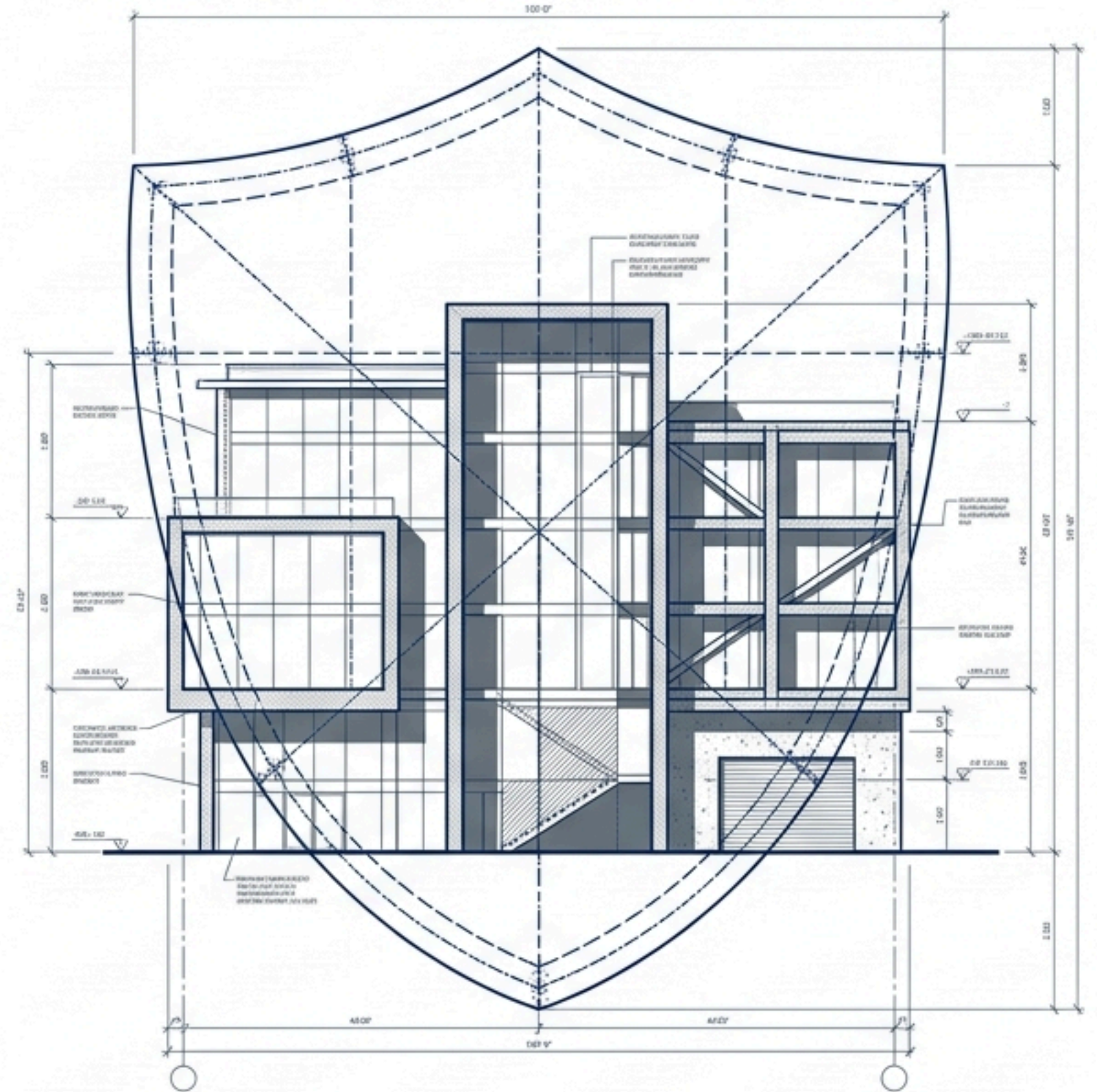
We Cannot Predict Every Extreme. We Must Design the Response.



August consistently brings peak summer temperatures, severe storms, and hurricane activity, placing intense stress on infrastructure.



While architects and engineers cannot predict every unforeseen event, they can design structures capable of responding intelligently.



Resilience begins inside the BIM environment, where buildings are digitally challenged under hypothetical failure scenarios long before facing real-world risks.

Risk Factors:



1. Impact (Vehicle/Debris)



2. Blast or Accidental Loading



3. Structural Deterioration / Corrosion



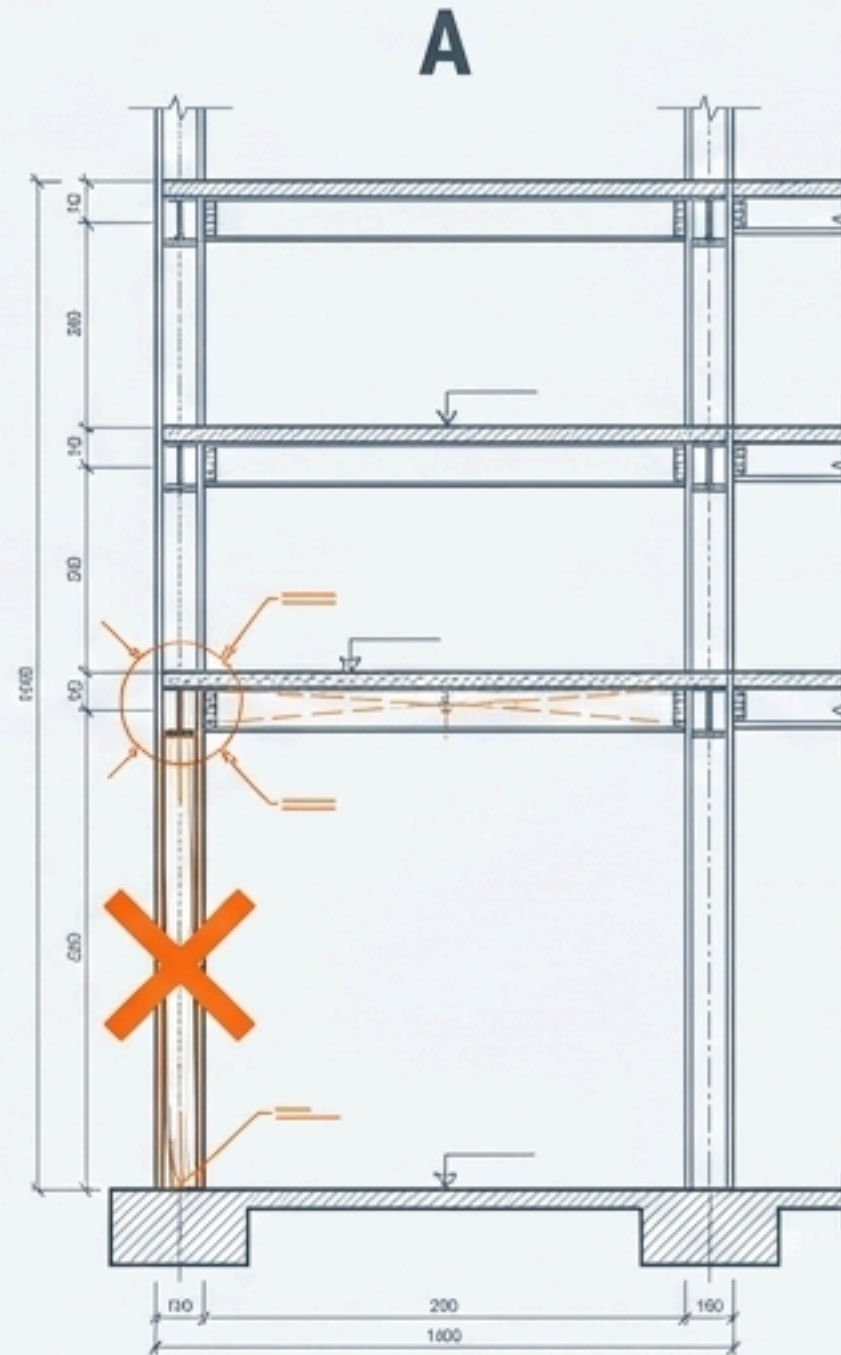
4. Construction-Stage Failures



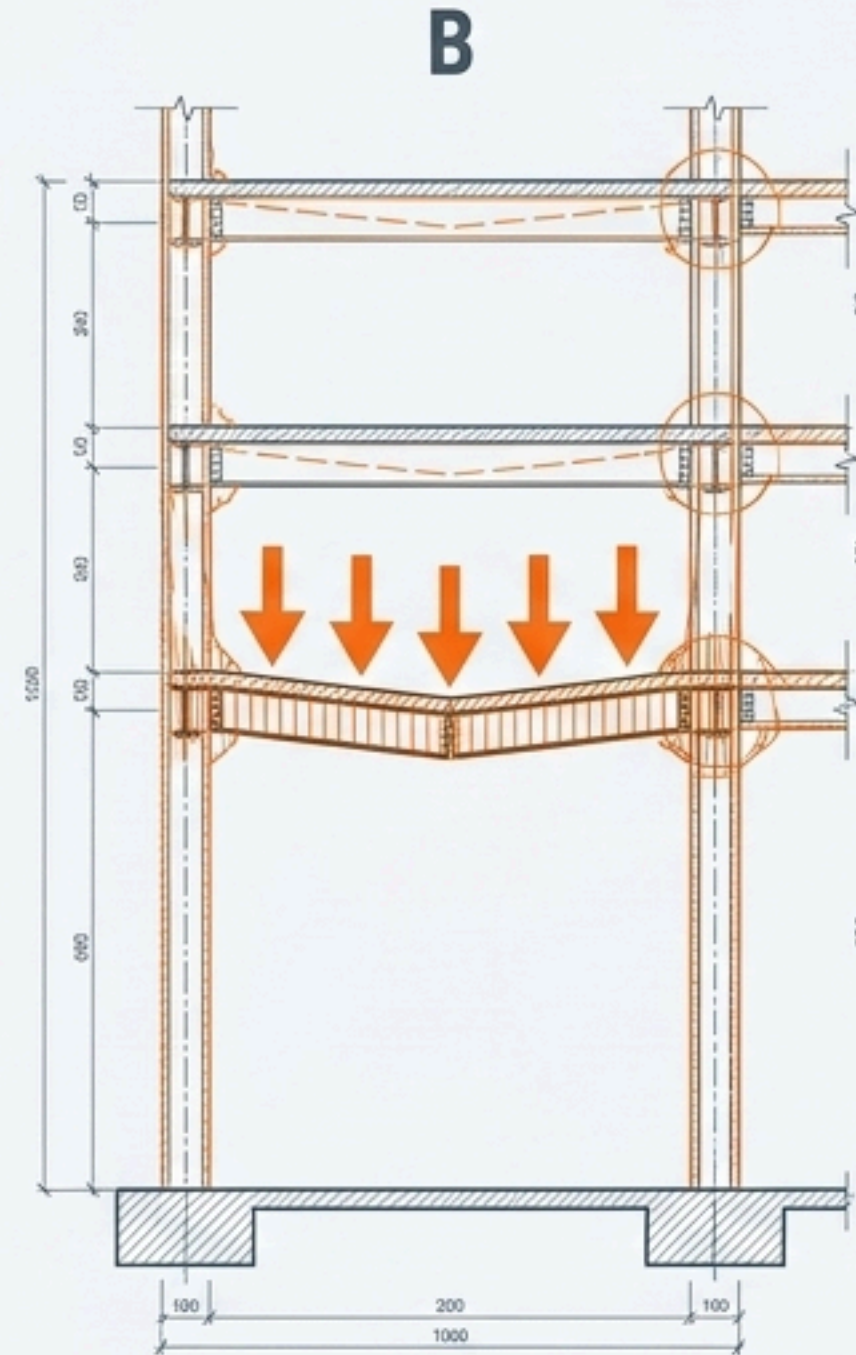
5. Extreme Weather Conditions

The Mechanics of Progressive Collapse

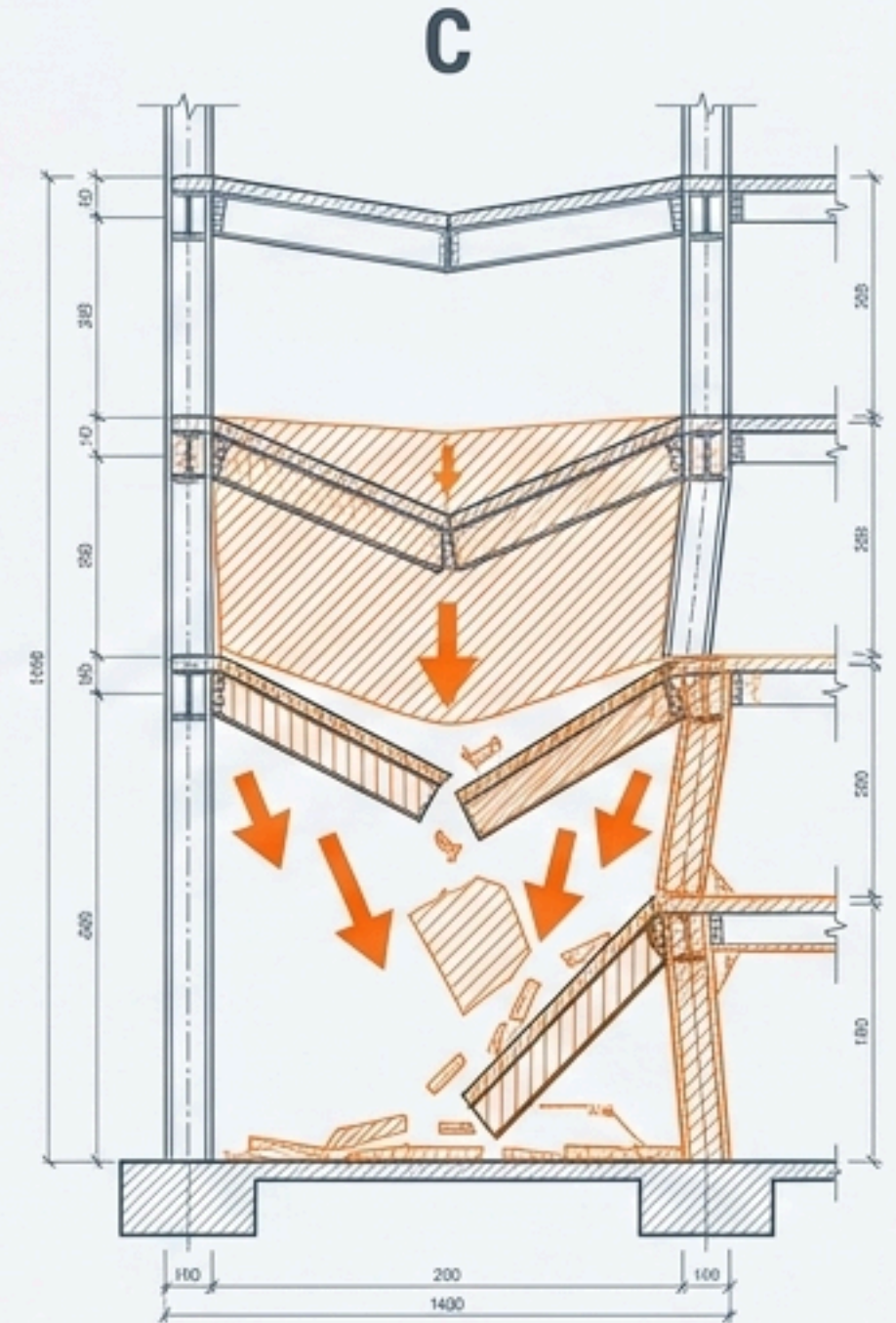
Definition: A chain reaction of subsequent failures triggered by a single structural component, resulting in disproportionate damage relative to the initial event.



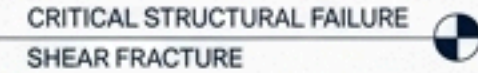
Step A: The Trigger



Step B: The Transfer



Step C: The Chain Reaction



If one structural element fails, what happens next?

FROM STATIC STRENGTH TO DYNAMIC SYSTEM RESILIENCE

CORE PHILOSOPHY

PRIMARY FOCUS

METHODOLOGY

TRADITIONAL ANALYSIS

Evaluate if individual members can resist anticipated static loads.

Isolated member strength.

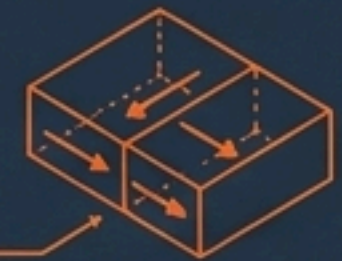
Numerical calculations and isolated analytical models.

ROOTS BIM APPROACH

Evaluate how the entire system behaves when a member suddenly disappears.

Structural redundancy and alternative load pathways.

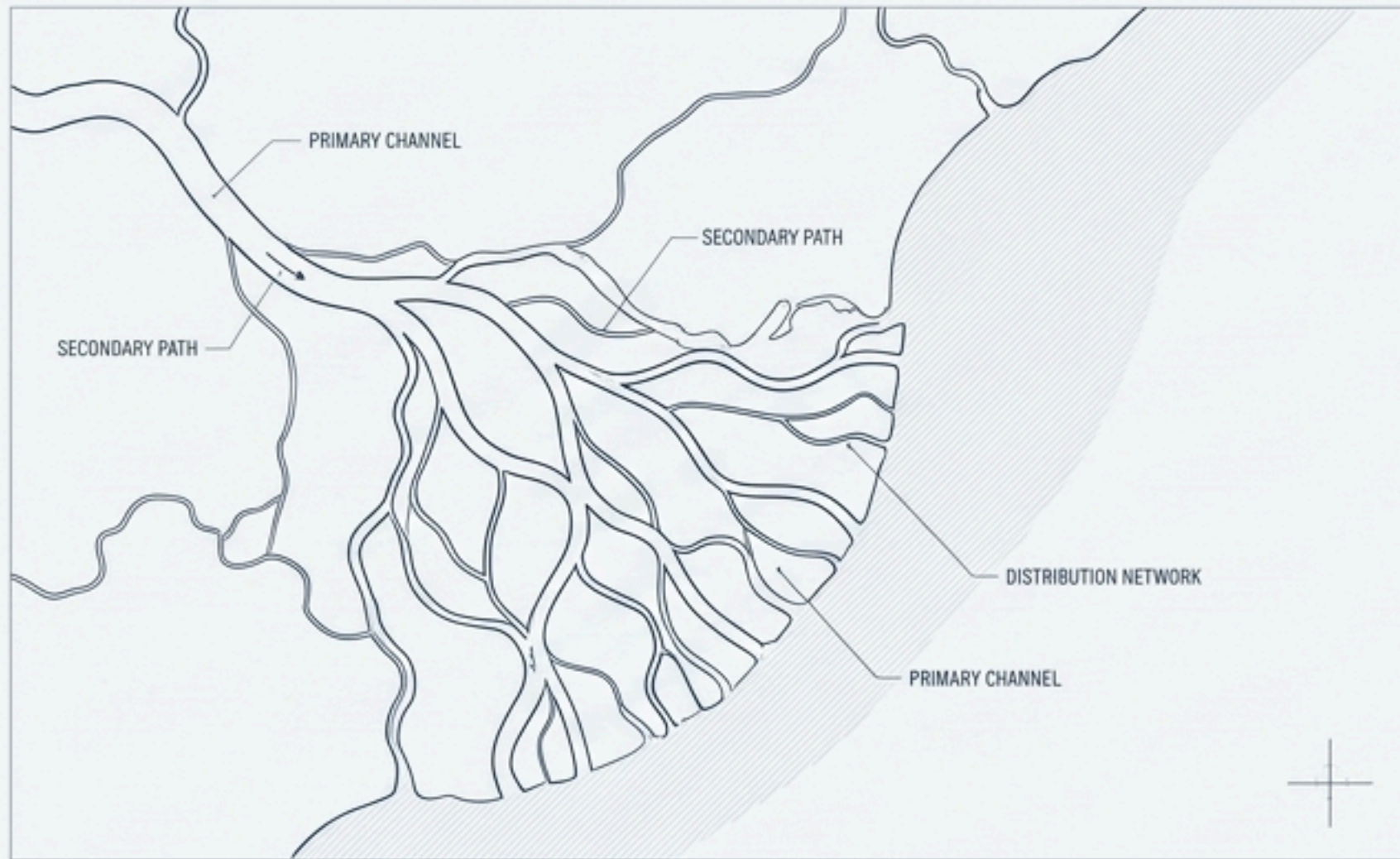
Data-rich structural intelligence platforms visualizing whole-system load transfer.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:
SYSTEM RESILIENCE

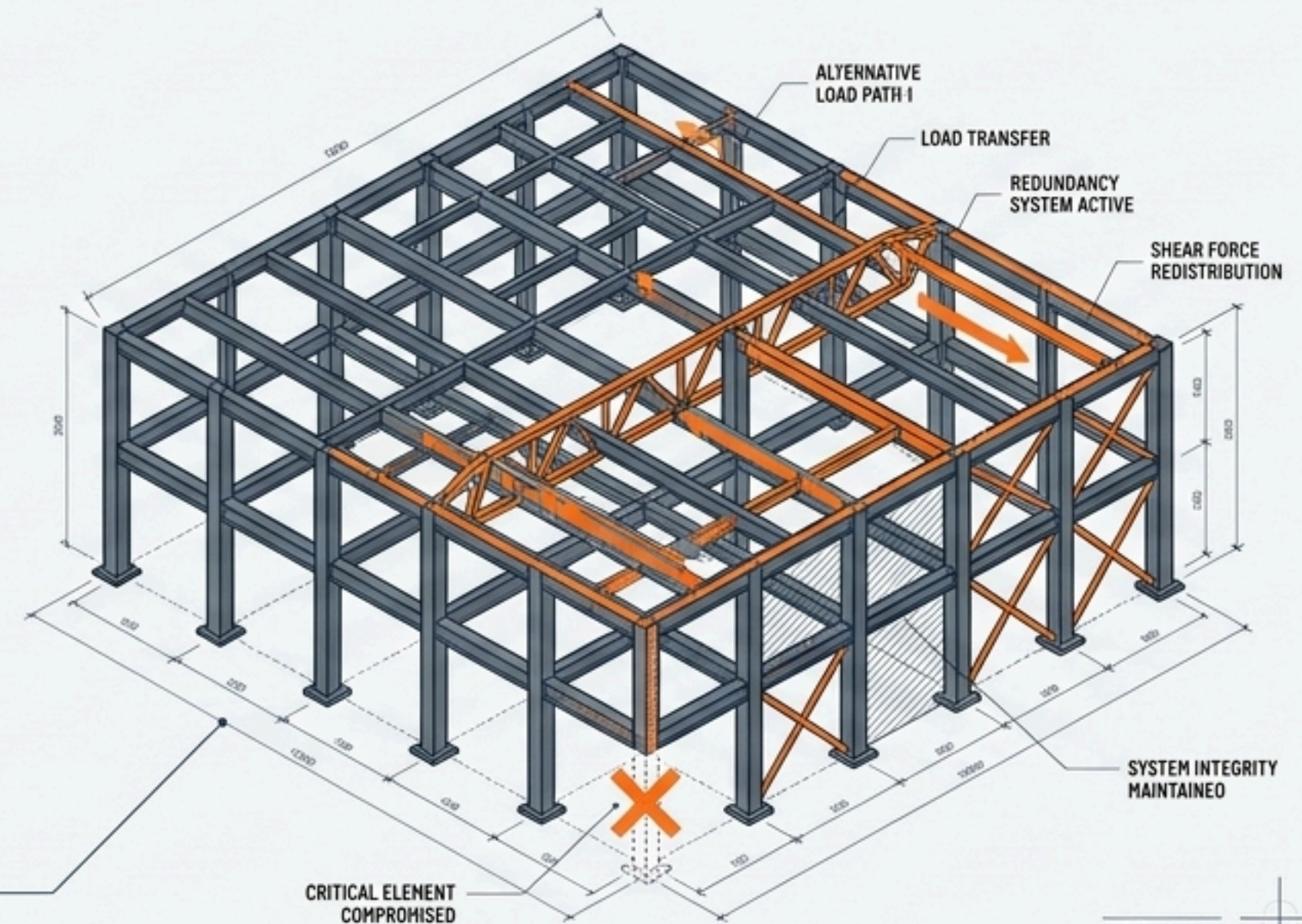
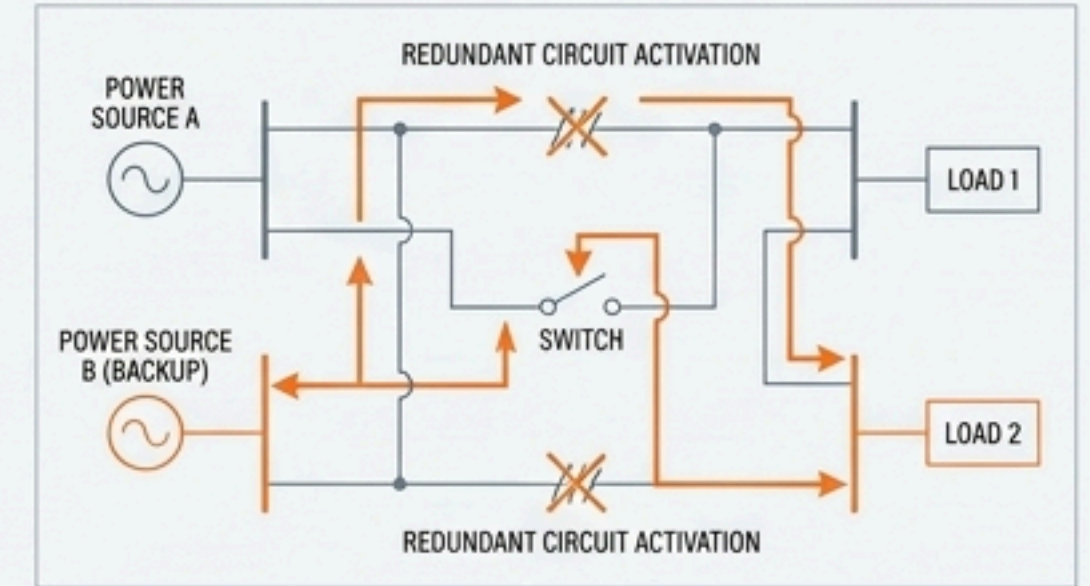
Designing for the Unexpected: The Philosophy of Redundancy

Nature and digital networks rarely rely on a single path for survival. Rivers create multiple channels. Power grids establish backup circuits. Digital networks maintain redundant servers. Modern structures must adopt the same philosophy.



KEY INSIGHT / STRUCTURAL RESILIENCE PRINCIPLE

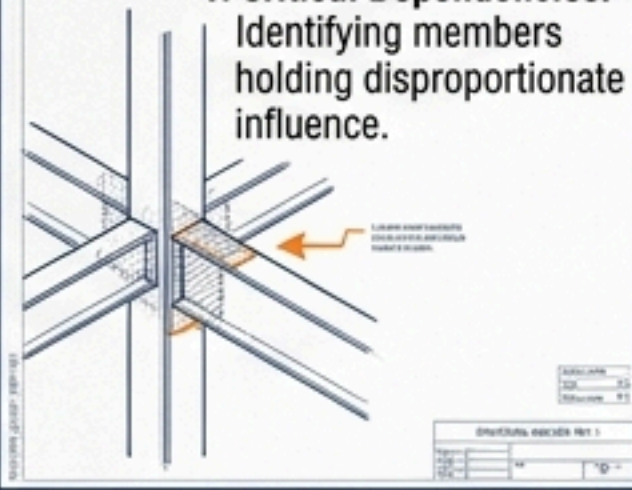
Key Insight: Redundancy modeling ensures alternative structural elements can assume load-carrying responsibilities when primary members are compromised.



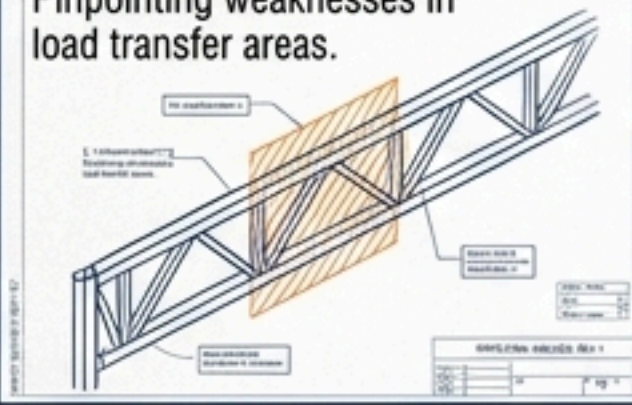
SCALE 1:100

TURNING STATIC GEOMETRY INTO STRUCTURAL INTELLIGENCE

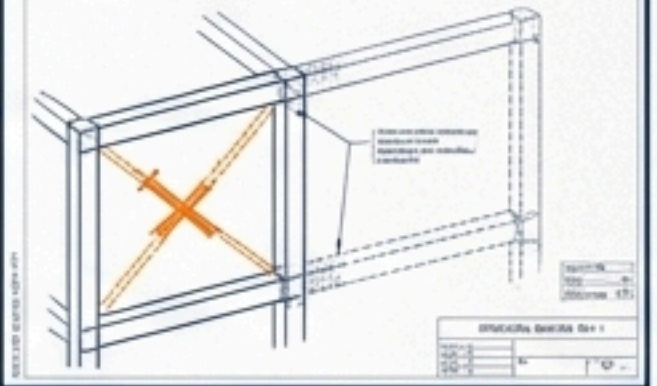
1. Critical Dependencies: Identifying members holding disproportionate influence.



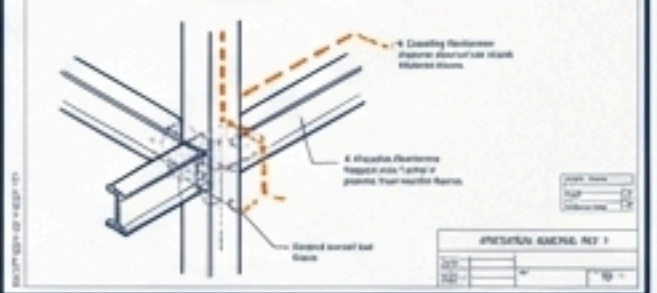
2. Vulnerable Zones: Pinpointing weaknesses in load transfer areas.



3. Redundancy Deficiencies: Highlighting areas lacking alternative load paths.



4. Cascading Mechanisms: Mapping exact routes of potential chain-reaction failures.



5. Resilience Enhancement: Locating precise opportunities for reinforcement.



DETAIL VIEW A
SCALE: 1:30

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: REV. 1

Evaluating System Response in Real-Time

Alternate Routes

Can adjacent beams, slabs, or transfer girders safely redistribute the load?

Reserve Capacity

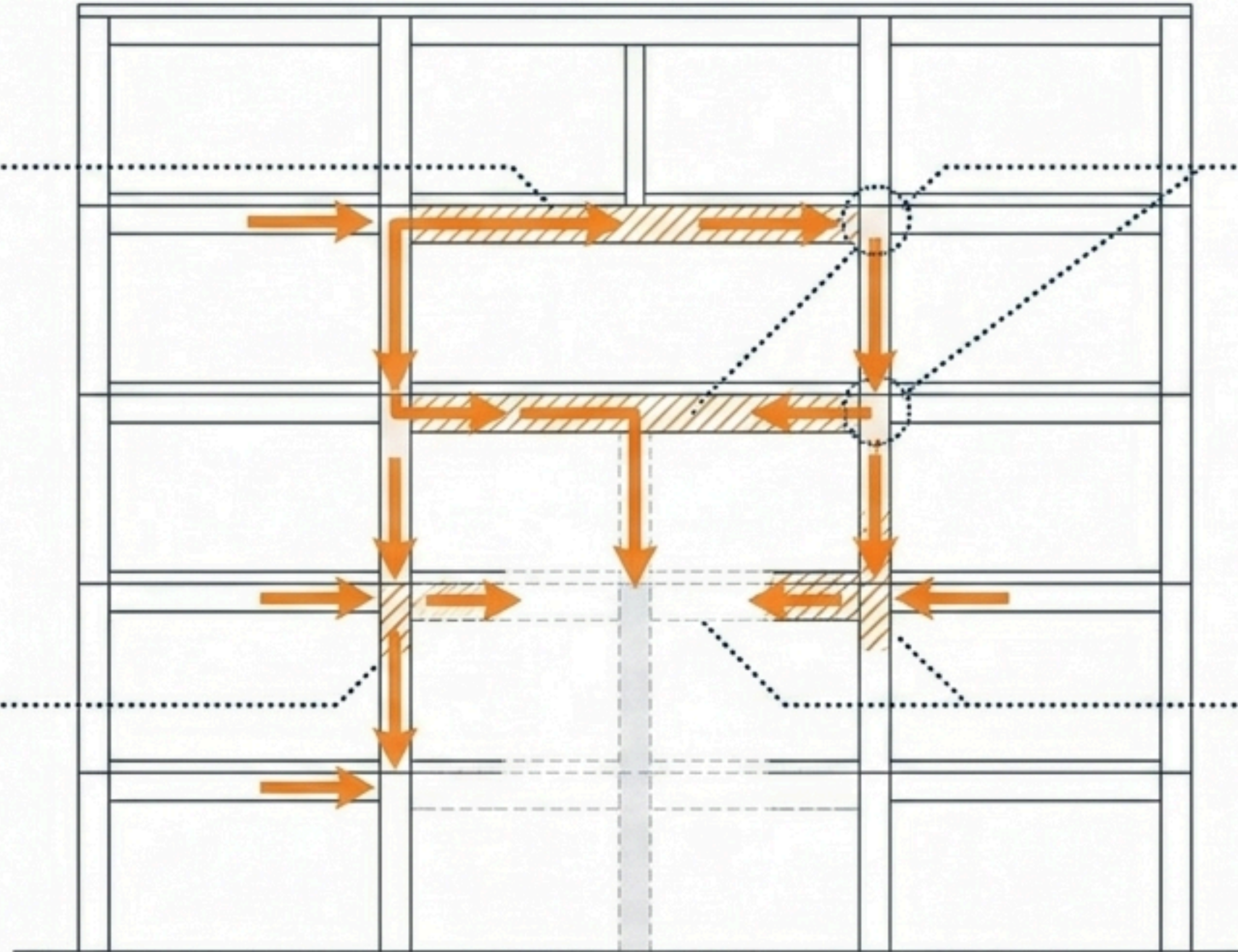
Do neighboring structural members possess sufficient strength to absorb sudden, additional forces?

Critical Nodes

Which components currently act as single points of failure?

Resilience Gaps

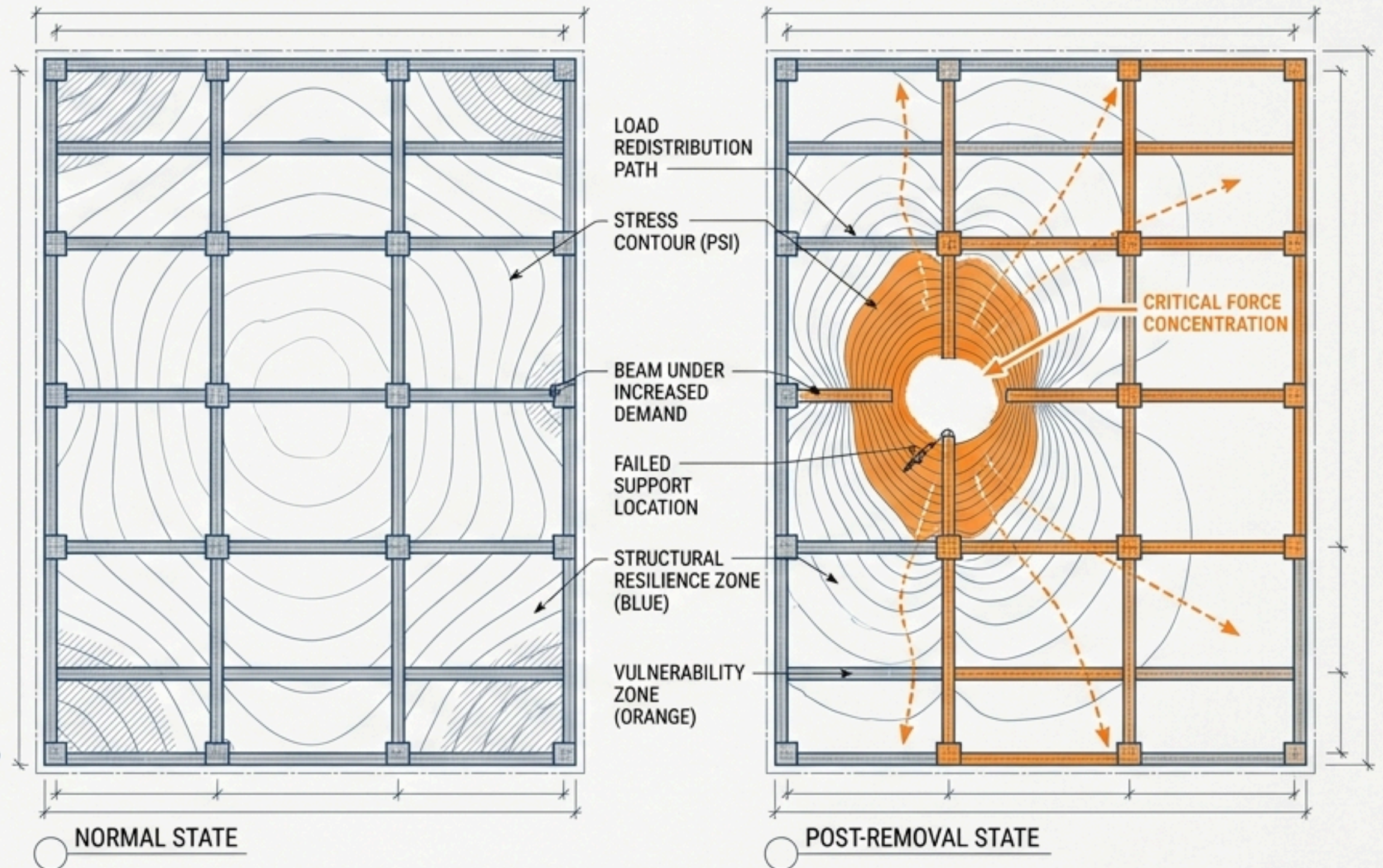
Where must alternative framing strategies or reinforcement be introduced?



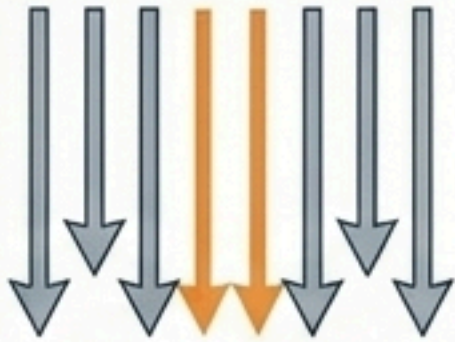
REVEALING THE UNSEEN FORCES

Gravity, lateral forces, and dynamic loads are invisible. BIM-driven load path visualization changes that, turning the model into a dynamic map of force redistribution.

Replaces pages of dense calculations with instant, graphical understanding, allowing engineers, contractors, and owners to see resilience—or vulnerability—unfold.

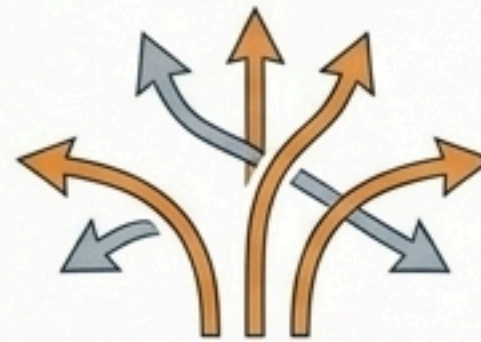


THE ANATOMY OF A LOAD PATH SIMULATION



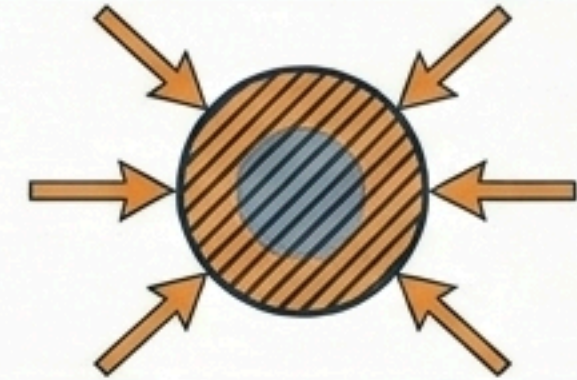
1. Original Trajectories

Baseline load paths under normal conditions.



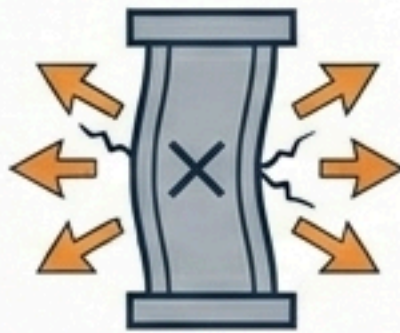
2. Modified Force Flow

Real-time migration of loads post-failure.



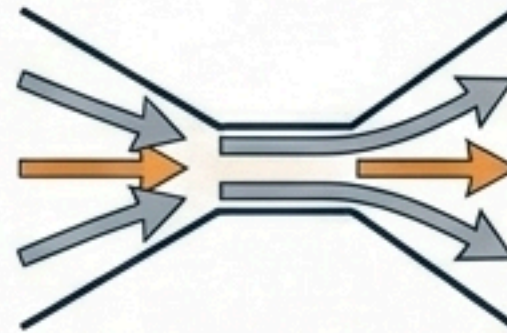
3. Stress Concentrations

Pinpointing high-friction structural zones.



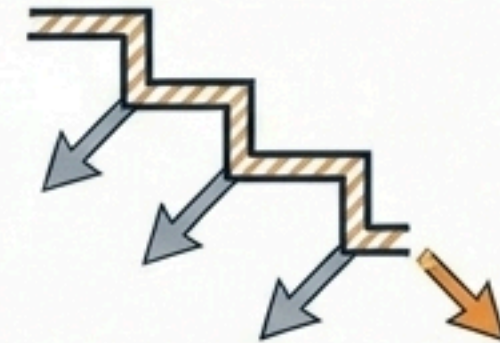
4. Overloaded Members

Identifying elements pushed past yield capacity.



5. Structural Bottlenecks

Mapping narrow channels of force transfer.



6. Propagation Routes

Forecasting the exact path of potential collapse.

THE RESILIENCE MATURITY MODEL

PHASE 1: WITHSTAND (THE PAST)

Static load calculations.
Designing for expected baseline conditions.



PHASE 2: SIMULATE (THE PRESENT)

Roots BIM Redundancy Modeling.
Alternate load path visualization and digital failure testing.

REDUNDANT
LOAD PATHS

AI-POWERED
SENSOR NETWORK

AI-POWERED
SENSOR NETWORK

PHASE 3: ANTICIPATE (THE FUTURE)

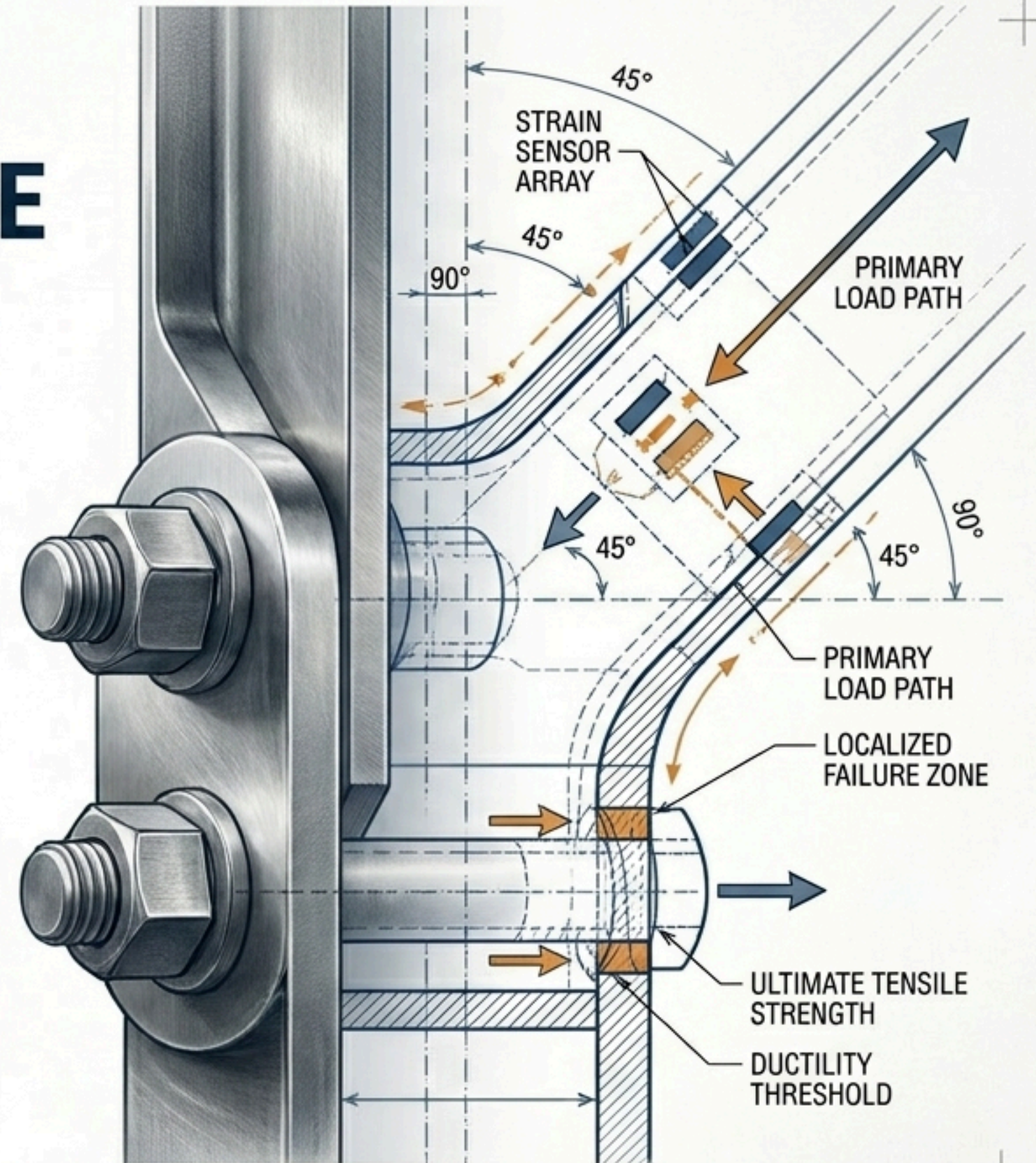
Digital Twin ecosystems.
Integration of real-time structural health sensors, strain tracking, AI anomaly detection, and predictive maintenance algorithms.

Buildings are no longer designed merely to withstand loads.
They are engineered to understand, anticipate, and adapt to them.

THE TRUE MEASURE OF STRUCTURAL INTELLIGENCE

“THE STRONGEST STRUCTURES ARE NOT THOSE THAT NEVER EXPERIENCE FAILURE. THEY ARE THE THE STRUCTURES DESIGNED TO PREVENT TO PREVENT LOCALIZED FAILURES FROM BECOMING CATASTROPHIC EVENTS.”

In the modern built environment, intelligence is not how a building performs under normal conditions—it is how it responds when the unexpected happens.



BUILD RESILIENCE BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Leverage advanced BIM workflows, structural simulation, and digital engineering to identify vulnerabilities and optimize redundancy today.

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Roots BIM LLC — Engineering Structures That Think Beyond Failure.