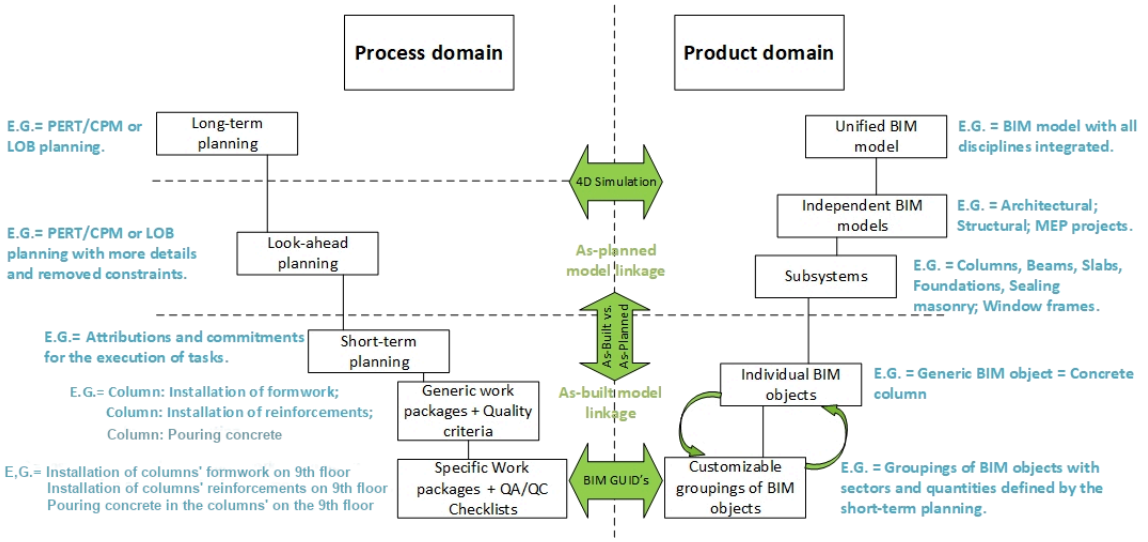
Errata

No artigo “BIM+Lean for integrating production and quality control at the construction site”, com número de DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s1678-86212022000200591>, publicado no periódico Ambiente Construído, 22(2):7-25.

Na página 13, Figure 2:

Onde se via:

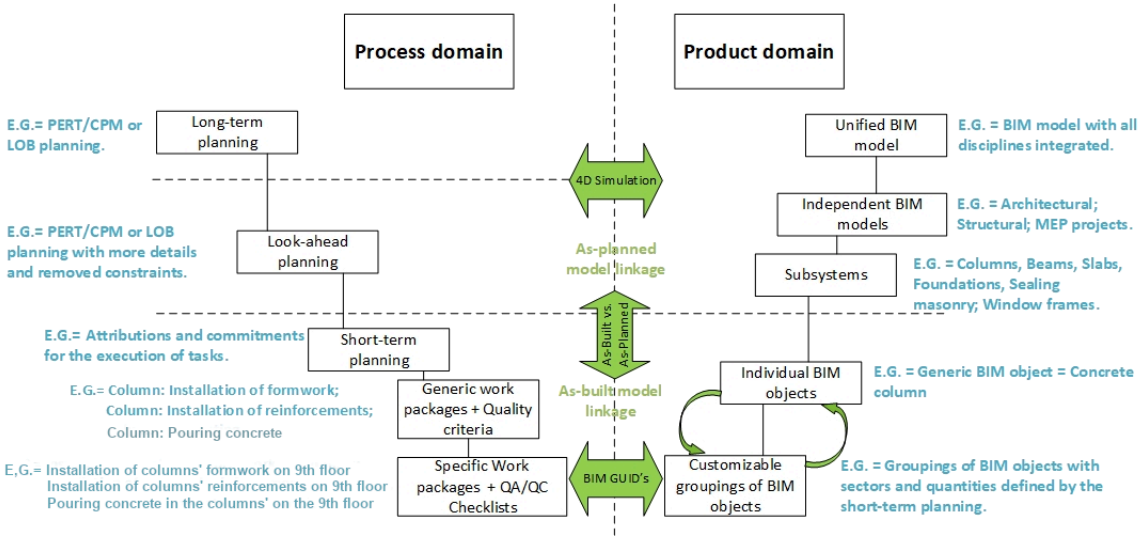


Vê-se:

Criteria	Software applications								
	ArtrA	ConstructSim	Aconex	Visilean	Dalux Field	BIM 360 Plan	BIM 360 Field	BIManywhere	Ipsum Proplanner
Availability for academic purposes	⇩	⇩	⇩	⇧	⇧	⇧	⇧	⇩	⇩
Possibility to connect site collected data to BIM models	⇧	⇧	⇧	⇦	⇧	⇩	⇧	⇧	⇦
Use of BIM as the main data collection interface	⇦	⇦	⇦	⇦	⇧	⇩	⇦	⇧	⇦
Effective integration between production and quality controls	⇧	⇦	⇧	⇩	⇩	⇩	⇧	⇦	⇦
Direct support to the LPS®	⇩	⇧	⇩	⇧	⇩	⇧	⇩	⇩	⇧
Final selection	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Caption	⇧	**Fulfilled criteria**		⇦	**Criteria partially fulfilled**		⇩	**Unfulfilled criteria**	

Na página 15, Table 2:

Onde se via:



Vê-se:

Level	Process	Linking mechanism	Product
Long-term (before construction starts)	Master plan Time span = entire project Frequency: one time Work package: low detail schedule	4D software	Architectural and construction BIM models LOD: 200
Medium-term (during construction)	Look-ahead plan Time span = 4-6 weeks ahead Frequency: ~ 2 weeks Work packages size < ~ 2 weeks Minimum anticipation: 2-4 weeks	4D software	Federated BIM model including MEP LOD: 200 or 300
Short-term (during construction)	Commitment Plan Time span = 1 week ahead Frequency: weekly Work package size < 1 week Minimum anticipation: none	Data exchange based on individual associations between generic work packages and BIM components	Federated BIM model including MEP LOD: 300-400