

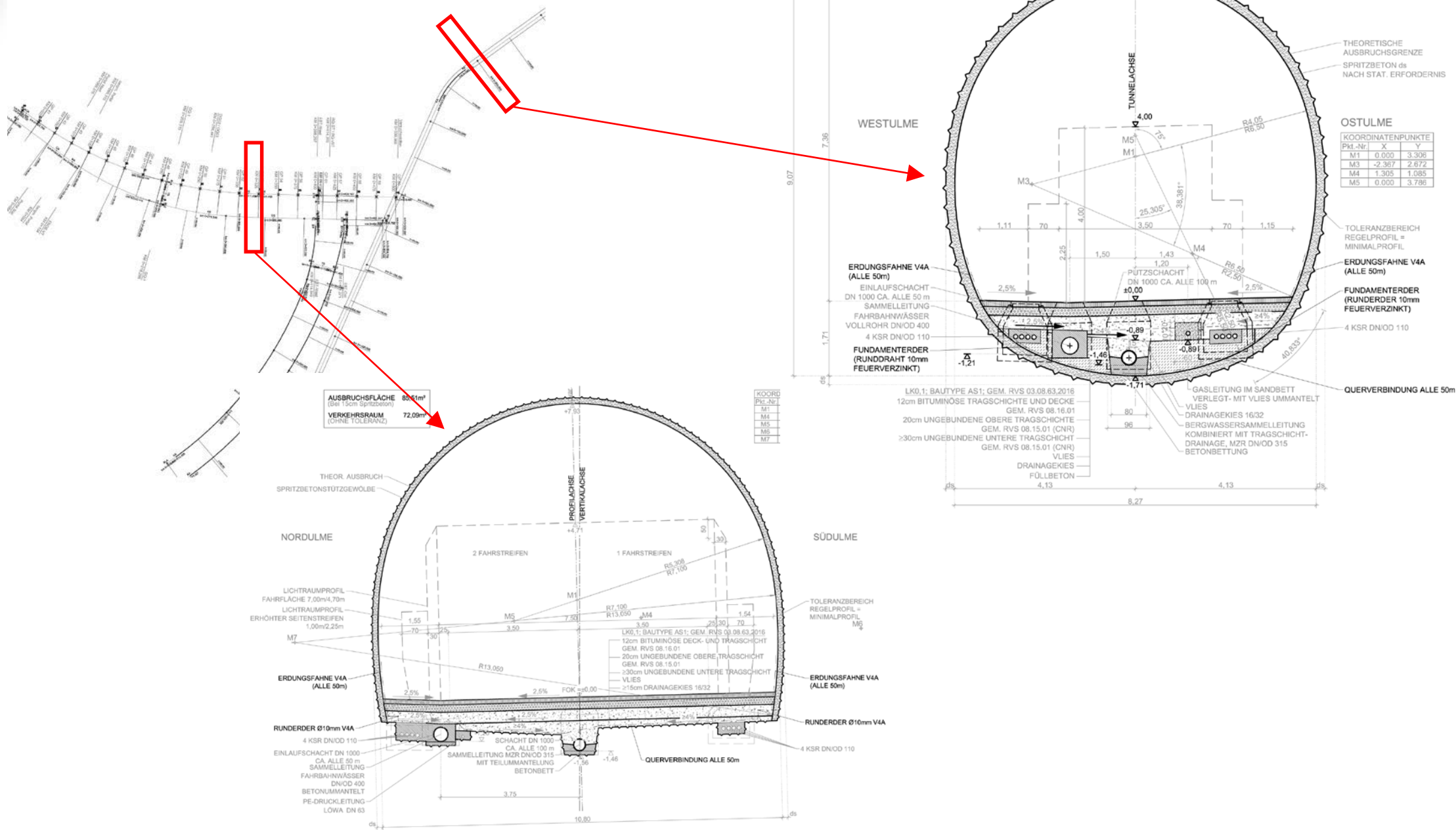
How can digital twin strategies make conventional tunnelling smart?

Alexandra Mazak-Huemer





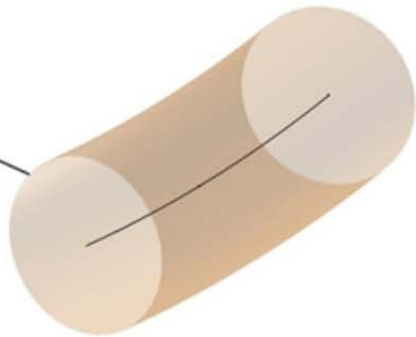
Planning in 2D



Planning in 3D and Simulation in 3D

LoD 2

FullTunnelSpace



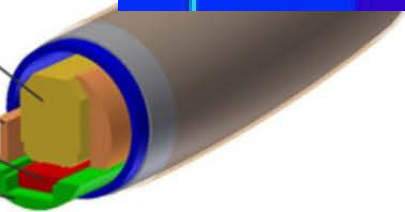
LoD 4

ClearanceSpace

ServiceSpace

TrackSpace

FloorSpace



LoD 3

AnnularGapSpace

LiningSpace

InteriorSpace



LoD 5

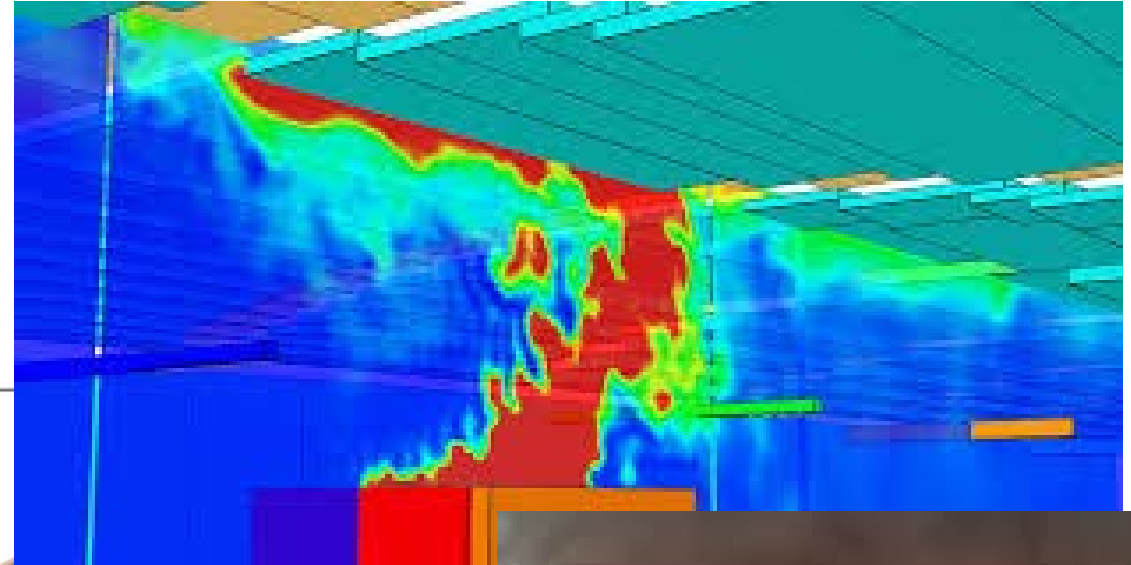
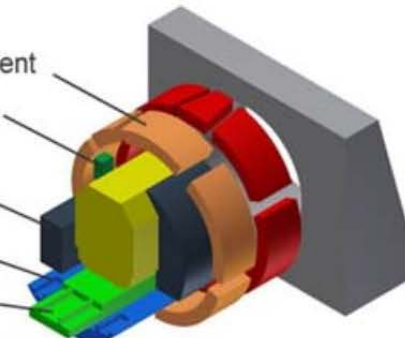
Segment

Traffic Light

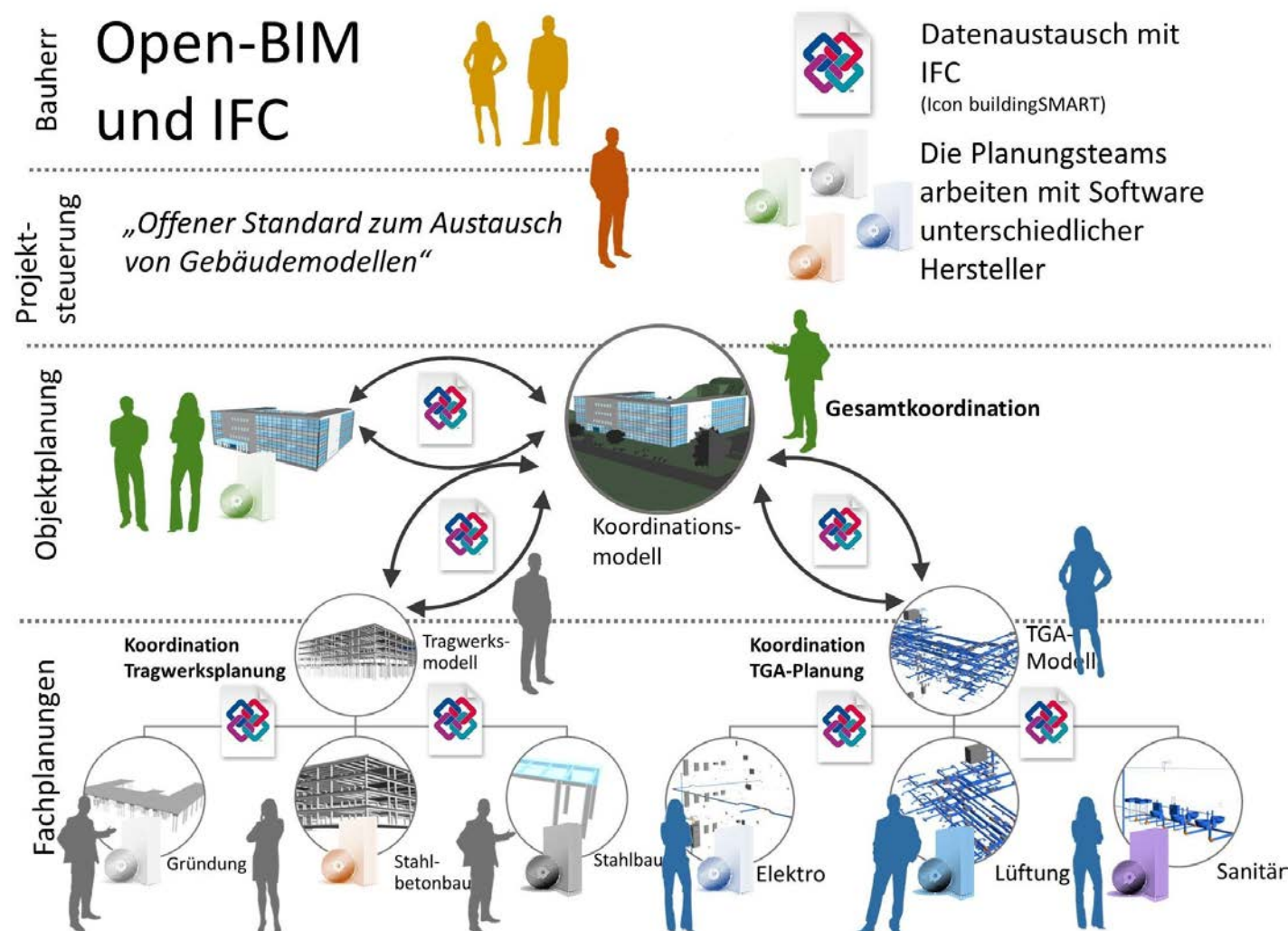
Walkway

Floor Concrete

Trackbed Concrete



The single source of truth vision of BIM





From digital model to digital twin

Digital model

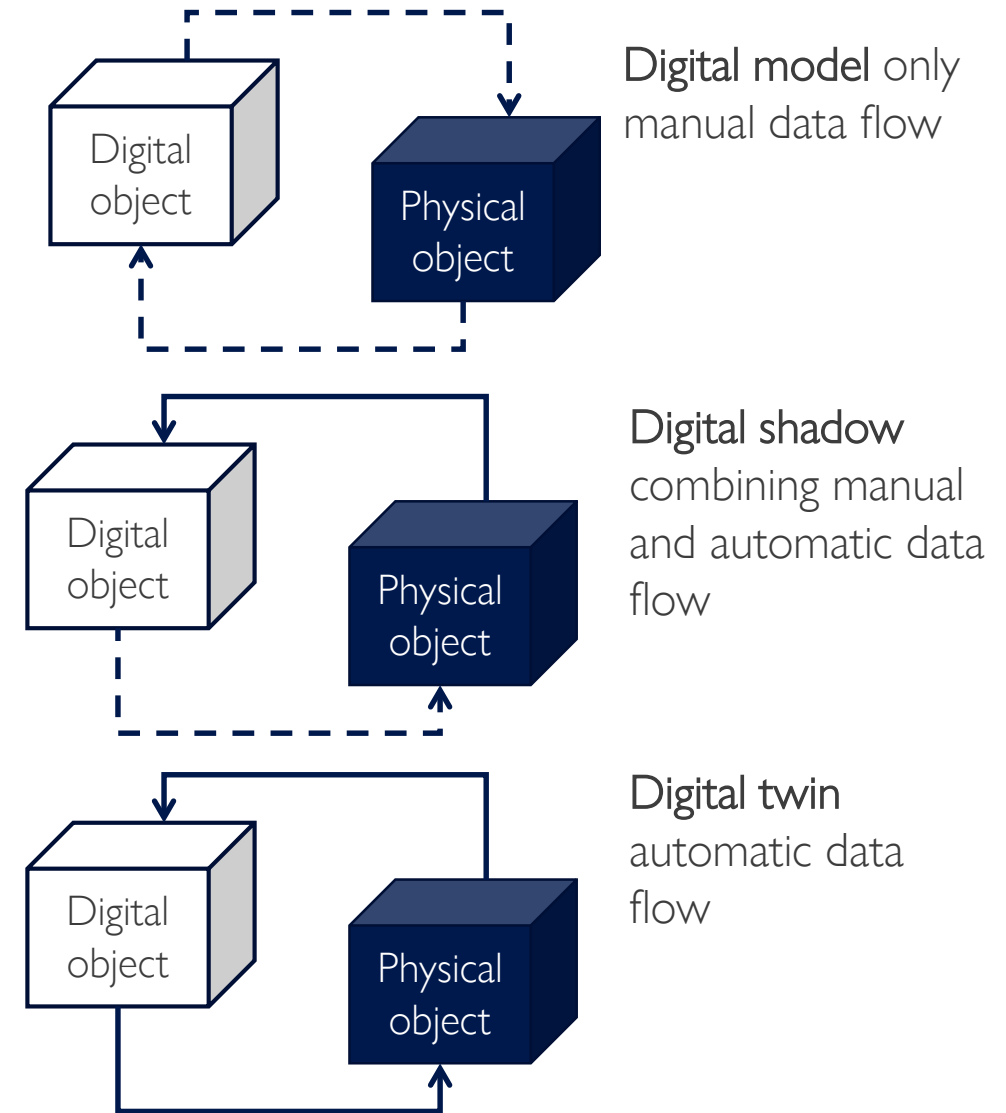
- documentation
- communication
- simulation
- design

Digital shadow

- state recognition
- runtime monitoring
- conformity checking

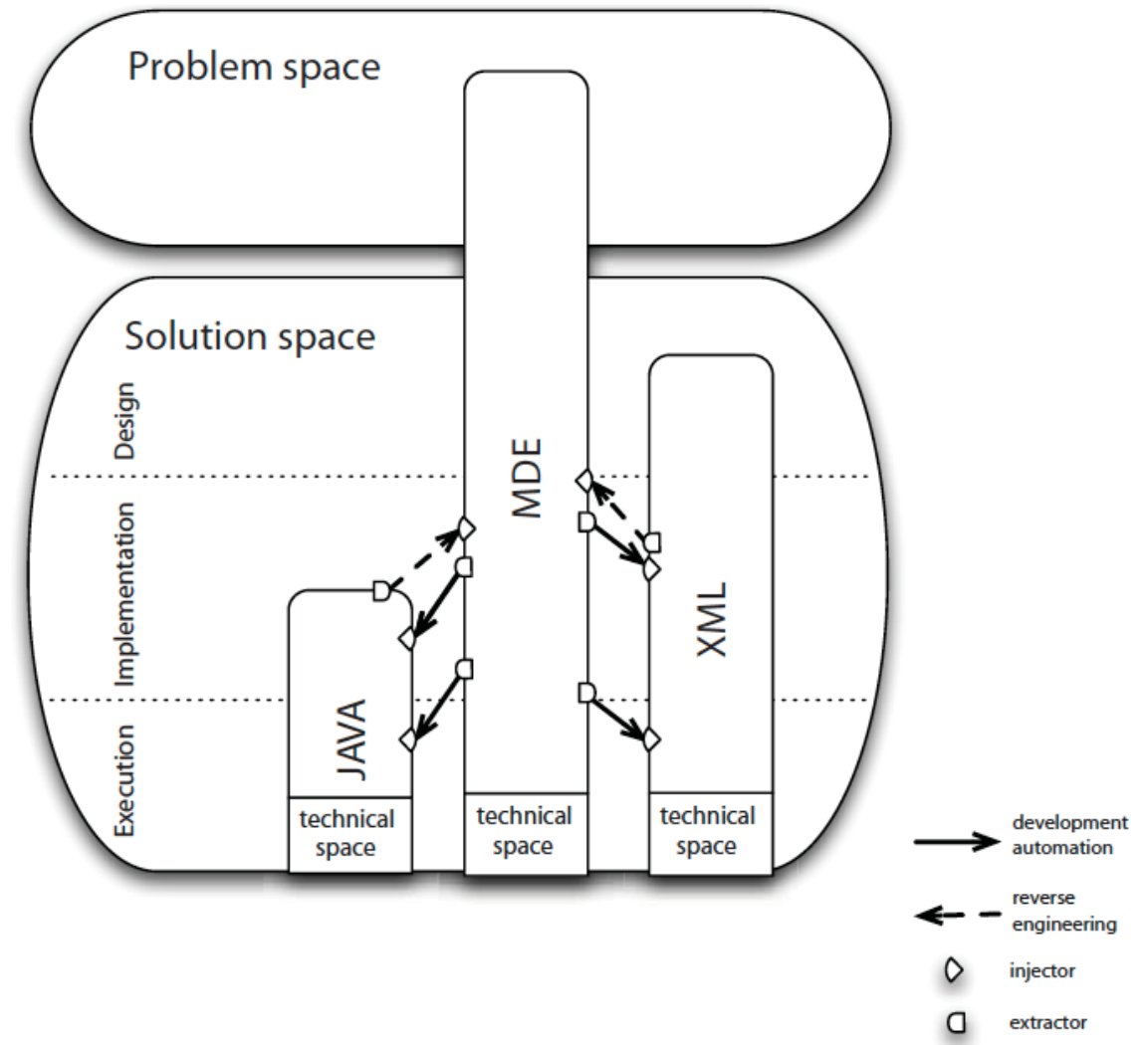
Digital twin

- continuous adaption
- rollback
- autonomous decision making



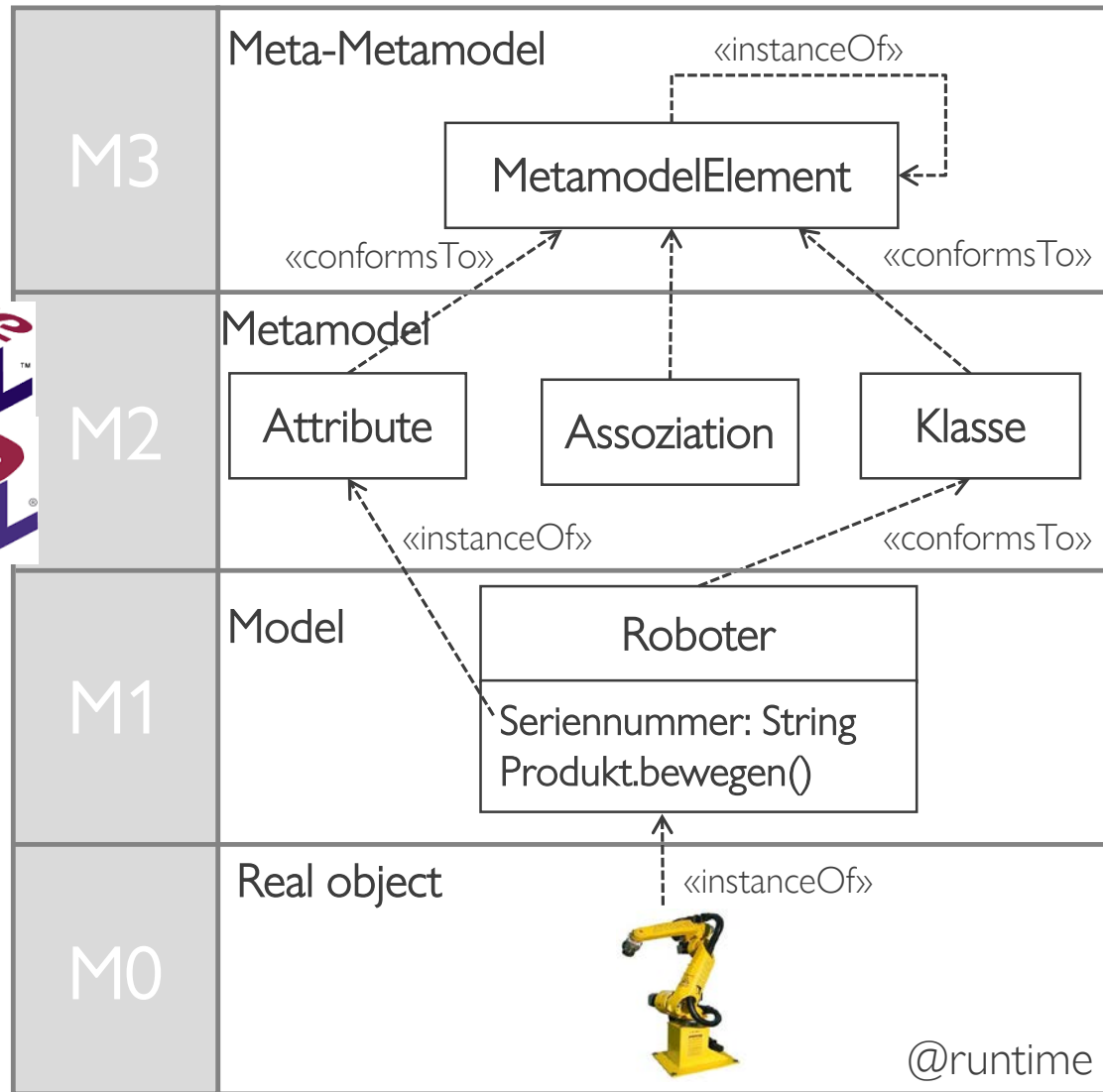
Model-driven software and system development as key

- The **problem space** is defined as the subject area that needs to be studied in order to solve a specific problem.
- The **domain model** is the conceptual model of the problem area (defining the scope).
- **Technical spaces** represent specific working contexts for the specification, implementation as well as deployment of the application.





Comparison of MDE and IFC



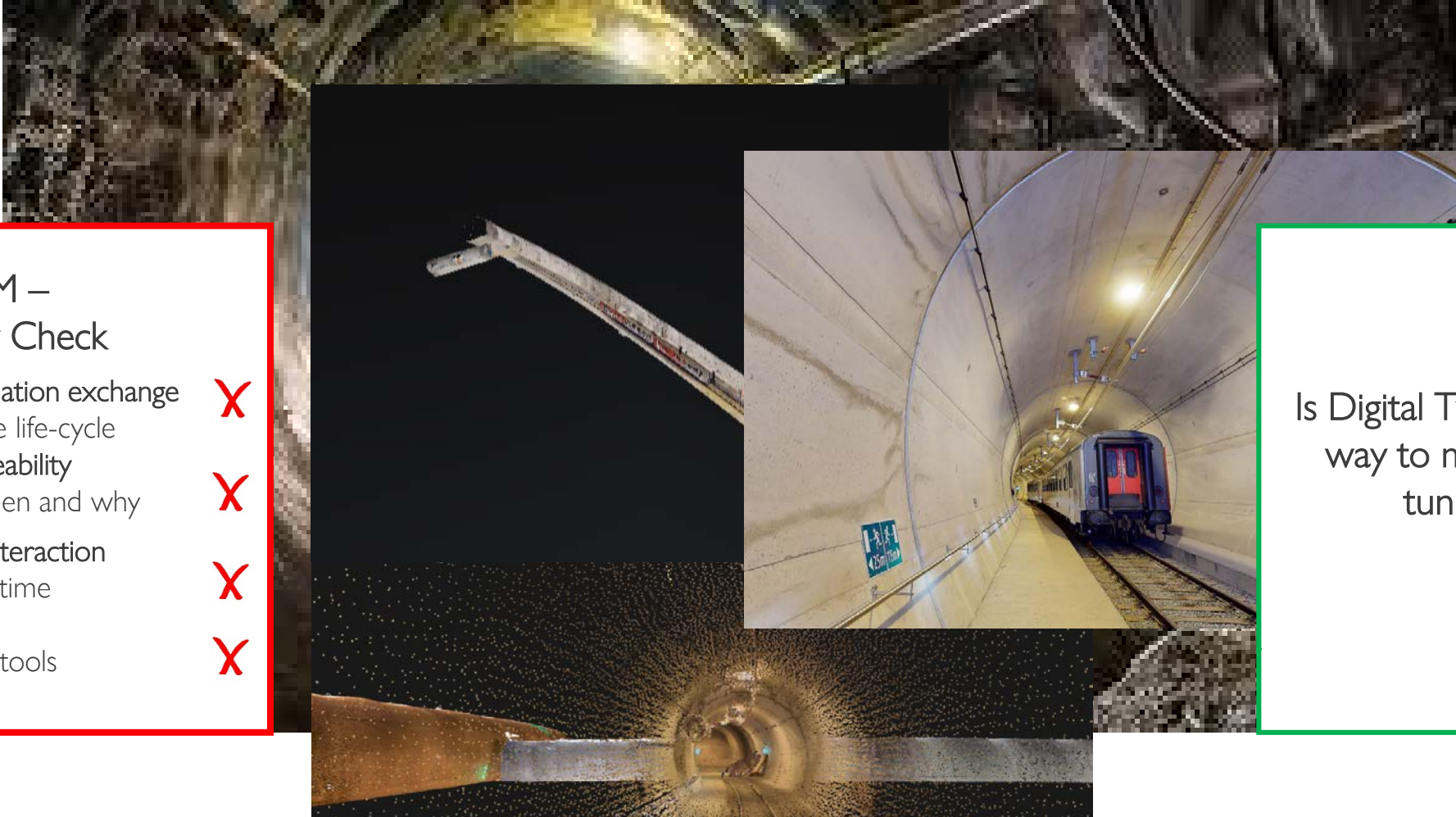
- over 1000 types

- unlimited property and quantity sets

Reality check

BIM – Reality Check

- (1) Seamless information exchange throughout the life-cycle **X**
- (2) Complete traceability who, what, when and why **X**
- (3) Collaboration interaction virtual and runtime **X**
- (4) Data exchange across various tools **X**
- (5) ...



Is Digital Twin Engineering the way to make conventional tunnelling smart

