

4 CONFERENZA NAZIONALE

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*BIM e l'evoluzione digitale
nell'industria delle costruzioni*

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IFC Tunnel: uno standard internazionale come guida all'approccio Open BIM aziendale



G.Brino – G.Lucibello

Geodata Engineering

Gabriele Brino_Geotechnical and Tunnel Design Engineer

He has been responsible as head of a design team for the development of infrastructural projects, most of all tunnels excavated in mechanized and conventional methods in different countries. He is interested in the development of the BIM methodology in tunnelling and within Geodata company, according to international standards and recommendations.

Greta Lucibello_BIM Coordinator

She coordinates the development of BIM infrastructural projects, starting from the definition of standards up to the application of the methodology in the different phases of the project.

From 2020, they represent Geodata within the IFC Tunnel group, one of the Infrastructure Room of buildingSMART International.

IFC TUNNEL: The team

Geotechs, C.E. & systems engineers:



National (prescriptive) agencies:



Infrastructures owners:



TRAFIKVERKET



SBB CFF FFS



Research bodies:



RUHR
UNIVERSITÄT
BOCHUM



Technische Universität München

IFC TUNNEL: Planning

Phase 1: Requirements

Scope:

- Geopositioning & geometries
- Soil/rock conditions
- Construction methods
- Systems serving the function

Uses cases (30u)

Requirements refinement (v2)

Phase 2: Specifications (4.3+)

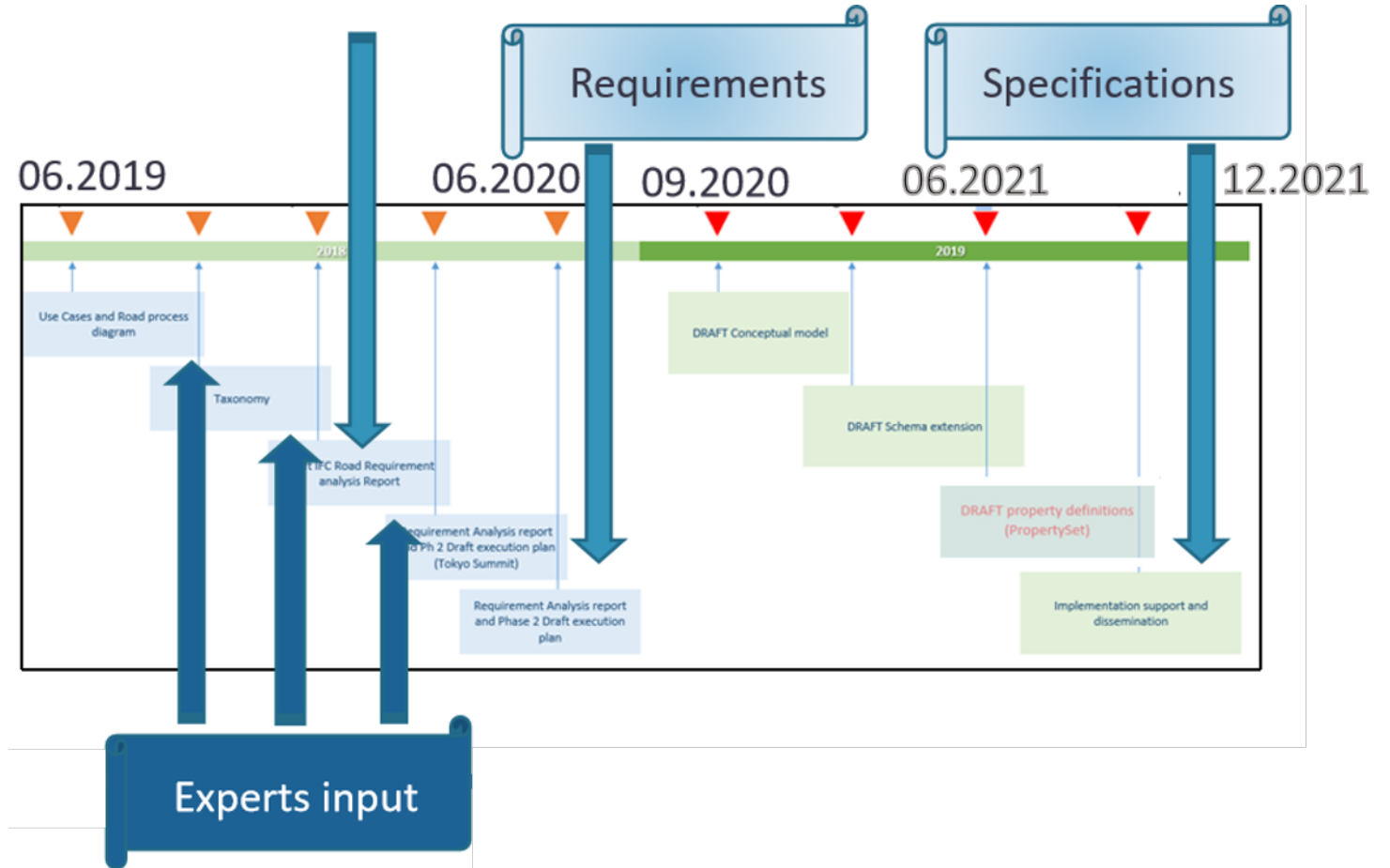
Domains taxonomies (DD)

UML Conceptual model

Xpress schema

HTML documentation

SW implementers support



GEODATA Sectors



TUNG
STRU

Design of underground and geotechnical structures – Design of excavation support/temporary structures – Excavation monitoring and follow-up – BIM record control – BIM design authoring - Digital Fabrication



M&G
INFRA

2D Drawings development – Design assistance - BIM Modeling - BIM developments for infrastructural and multidisciplinary projects - BIM training - Space Management / Tracking



GEO

Geological and Geotechnical modelling - Geological and geotechnical Analysis - Monitoring - Geological factual data analysis



SYS

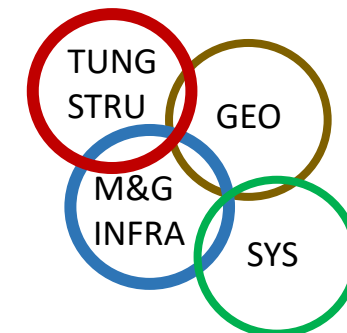
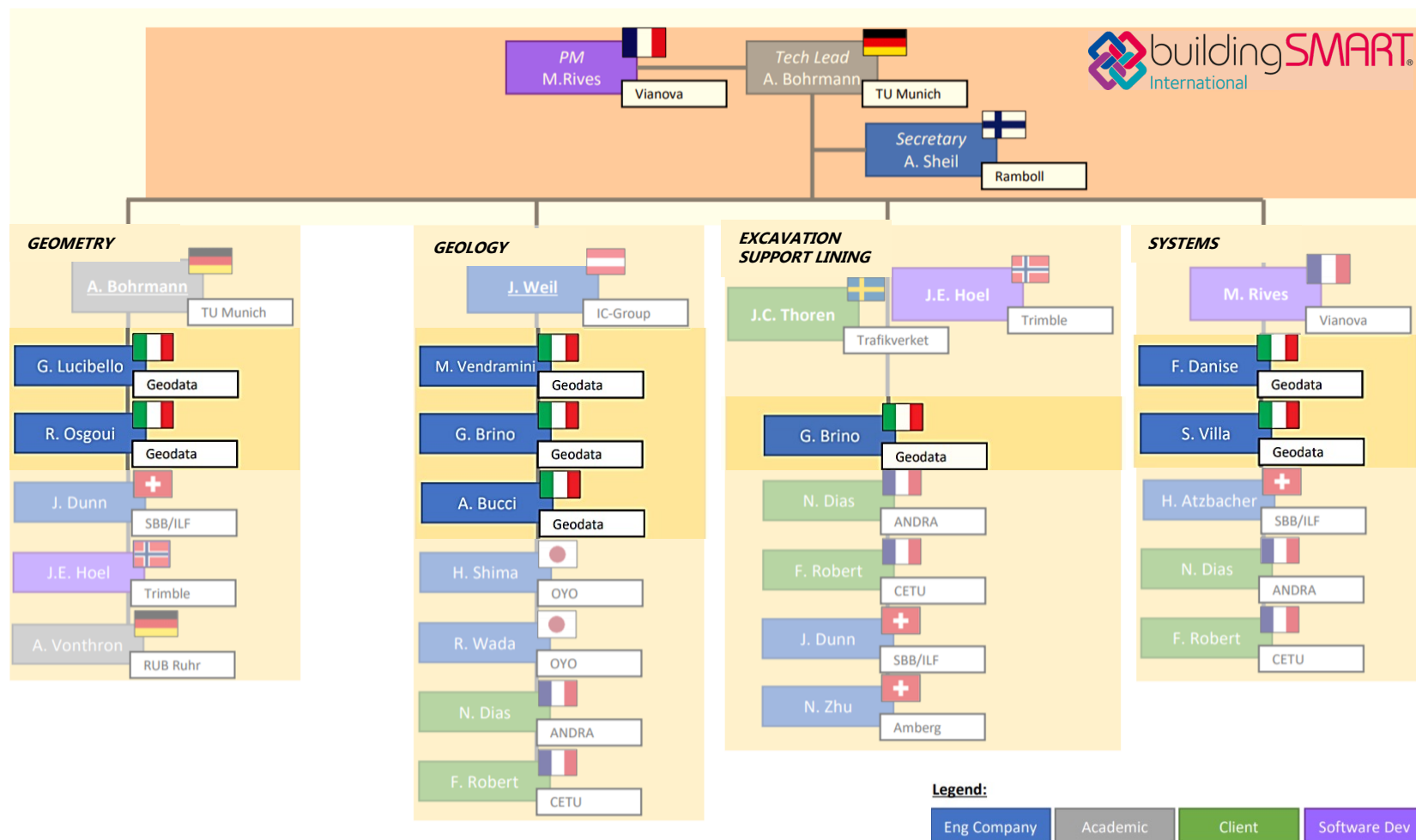
Design of electro-mechanical installations M&E - Design of rail system installations – System integration



CMS

Construction Supervision and Management – Health and Safety Management Design and Follow up – BOQ – O&M Integration – Contract and Claim Management – Constructability Review - Contractual and Technical specification preparation

PHASE 1: GEODATA Contribution



PHASE 1: Use Cases

 Geotechnics

 Design

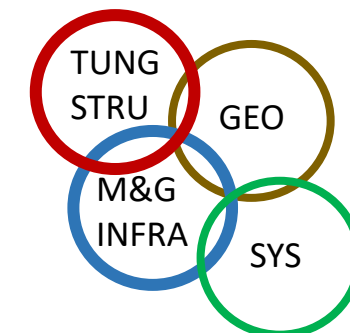
 Simulation & sequencing

 Tender

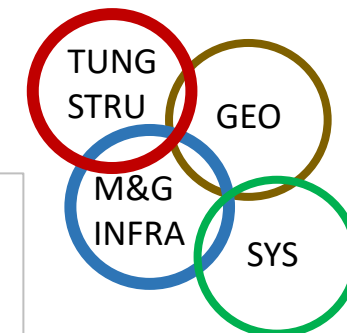
 Construction & monitoring

 Handover

1 – Initial state modelling	High Priority
2a – Geologic modelling	High Priority
2b – Geotechnical modelling for design	High Priority
2c – Geotechnical modelling for construction	High Priority
3 – Exchange of alignment and major road/railway parameters	High Priority
4a – Technical visualization	High Priority
4b – Realistic Visualization	Low Priority
4b – Safety visualisation	Low Priority
5 – Design coordination	High Priority
6a – Design to design w. reference models	High Priority
6b – Design to design w. full model logic	Out of Scope
7 – Structural & geomechanical analysis	Low Priority
8 – Air flow simulation	Low Priority
9 – Standards compliance	Low Priority
10 – Quantity take-off	High Priority
11 – Construction sequencing	High Priority
12a – Design to tender: Construction Model	High Priority
12b – Design to tender: Geotechnical Model	High Priority
13 – Design to construction – DONE	High Priority
14 – Prefabrication	Low Priority
15a – Progress monitoring	High Priority
15b – Geological monitoring – DONE	High Priority
15c – Scanning during construction	Low Priority
15d – Quantity determination for billing / payment	High Priority
16 – Machine guidance & control	Low Priority
17 – Damages recording	Low Priority
18 – Settlement monitoring	Low Priority
19 – Handover to GIS	High Priority
20 – Handover to AM	High Priority



PHASE 1: Use Cases



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Use Case 17: Damages recording

Purpose
Damages control is done during construction, at acceptance of works and during operation. It aims at recording the damages affecting the quality of the structure during construction and operation.

- In case of mechanized excavation: damages to segments (due to casting, demolding, overturning, preliminary and final storage, transportation, installation, grouting and operational life), to gaskets (improper installation, damage during installation, gap, offset) and other accessories;
- In case of conventional excavation: damages to temporary support during excavation, to waterproofing systems (water ingress, cracks, deformations, drainage, waterproofing failure, etc.)

Such conditions usually could arise from a combination of adverse ground and ground conditions (i.e., high overburden, rockburst events, swelling and creep behaviour, high water level, etc.), or from technological aspects (i.e., realization, installation, curing,...)

During the operation, with time, these deformations in the lining can be considered not only for the road/train tunnels or hydraulic galleries from geometrical, structural and esthetic view. These aspects are more driven by observation (surveys), as well as by measurement (cracks width, clearance,...)

Three actions are required in the framework of quality plan for damage control and management, considered in any phase, with information that would have to be recorded:

- traceability and data record:** location and time history recording (for precast elements, presence of an identification label)
- inspection:** identification, type, location, description of damages (quantitative and qualitative)
- acceptance/repair works:** analysis of causes and selection of mitigation measures and actions performed

Figure 1: Example of damage data recording and integration with GIS, courtesy Geodata

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Status: Draft-for Review
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Figure 2: Example of damage data recording and integration with BIM, courtesy Geodata

The IFC exchange scenario has to take into account:

- BIM as-designed application to field application
- Field application to BIM as-built application

In IFC, component-specific condition information has to be transported, including a high-level description of damages and geotechnical conditions, documentation (photos, survey forms);

Figure 3: Example of tool for damage data recording on-site by a mobile phone app, courtesy Geodata

Where no fine-grained components are available, linear referencing along the tunnel is required for localization of damages.

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Figure 4: Example of damage data collection with pictures, courtesy Geodata

Requirements for IFC-Tunnel:

- Tunnel itself at different stages (initial – state 0 and through operational lifecycle)
- Terrain
- Information related to construction process
- Geophysical property and deformation of lining and surrounding ground
- Links to UC7, 8b, 15b, 18

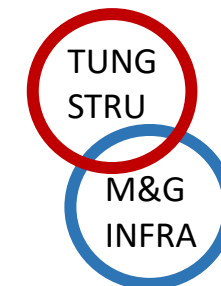
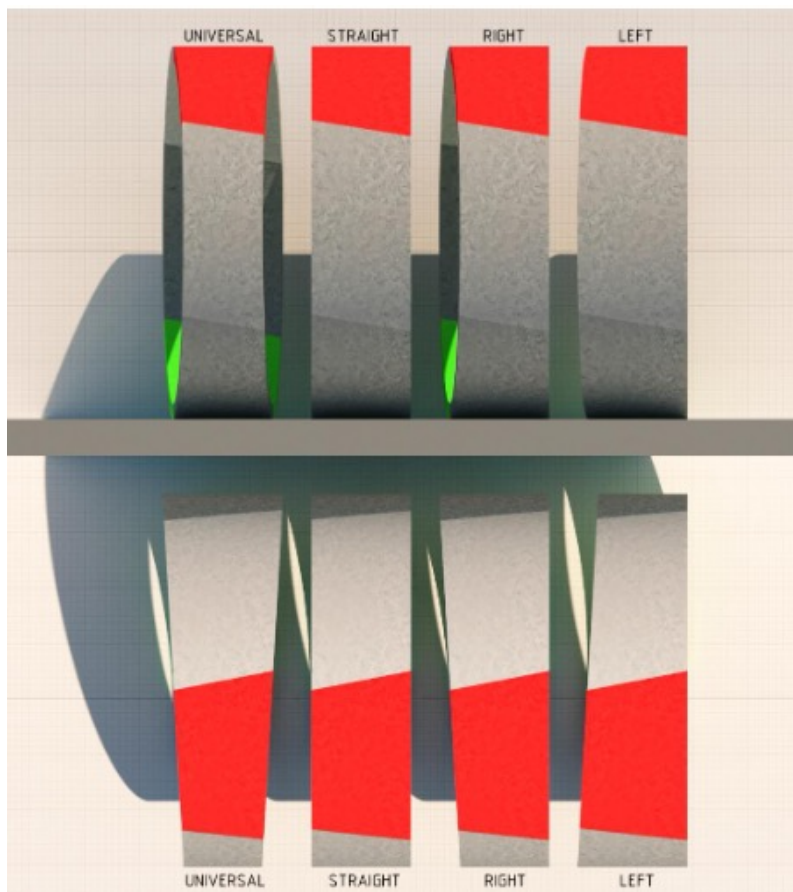
Coordinate Systems: Whereas some BIM software provide 1:1 modeling, BIM for Infrastructure solutions and professional GIS systems operate in projected coordinate system. Thus, a transformation might be necessary, and all required parameters must be provided by the IFC format.

Geometry:
Particular attention must be paid to the interface with GIS systems. For surveys, information about geometry could be transferred through identification numbers or volumetric representations. In case a laser scanner survey for cracks recognition, points-clouds could be included.

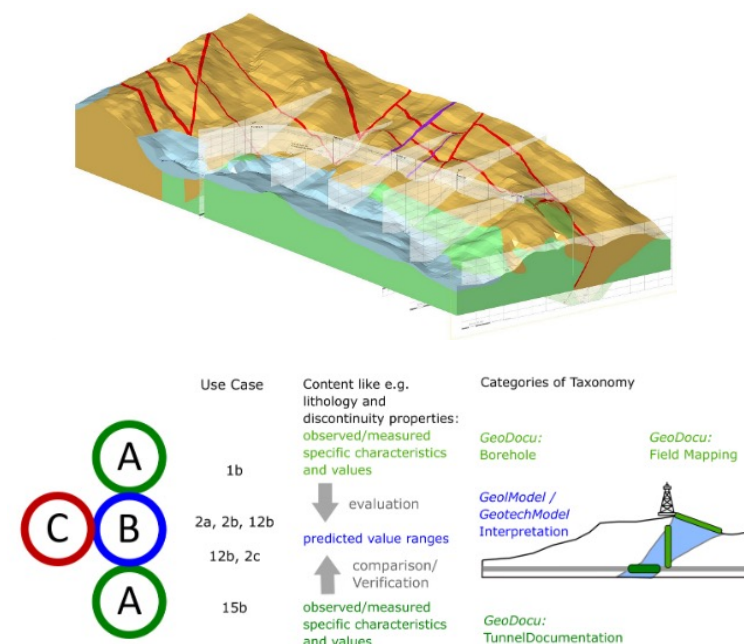
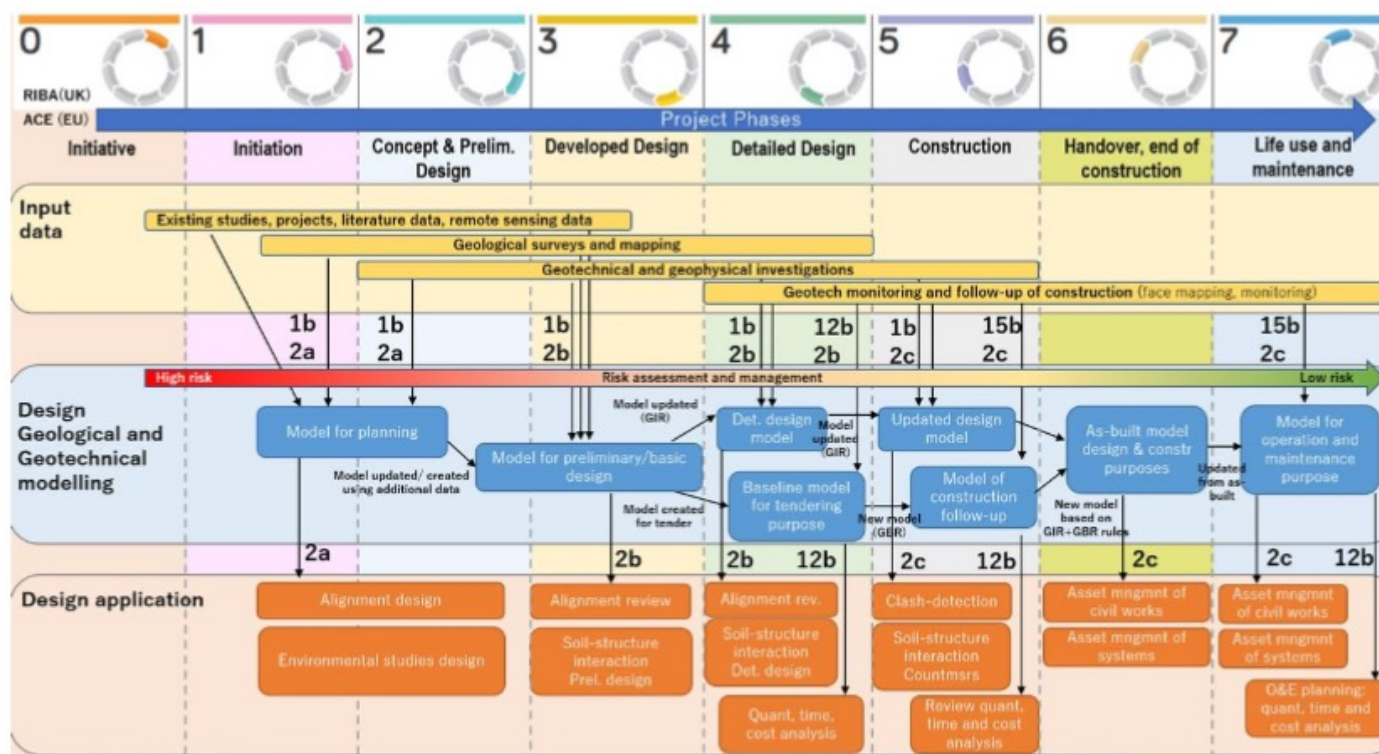
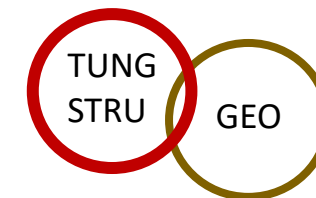
Semantics:
All existing entities must be described with appropriate semantics. Information to be exchanged is well defined by rigid forms, whose information must be structured for sharing. Link to documentation in other format must be supported (photos, videos)

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Geometry Subgroup

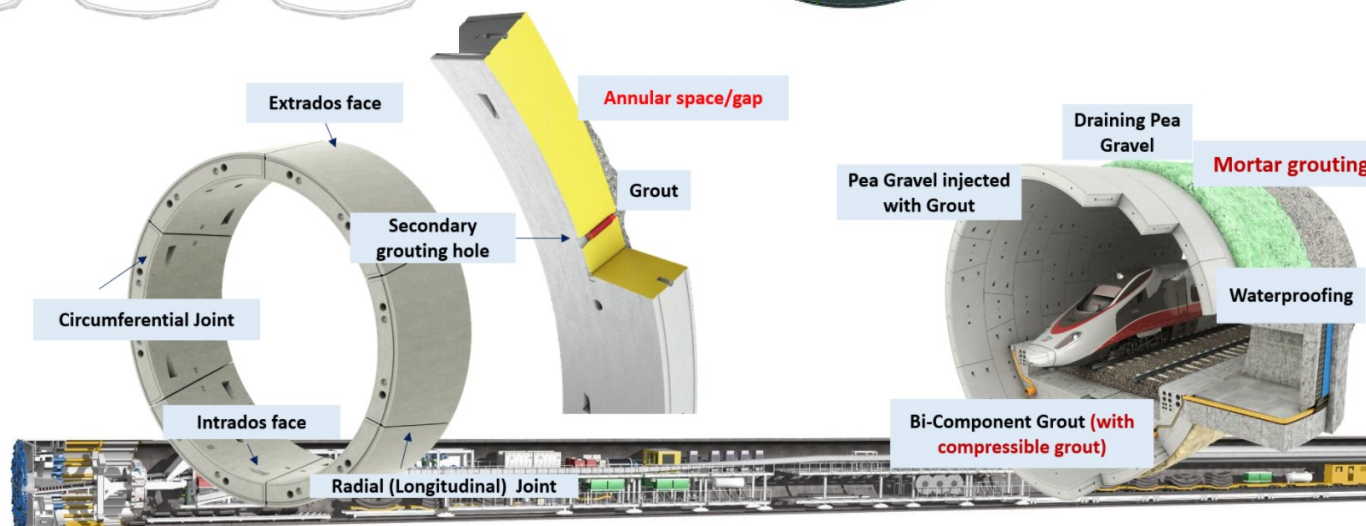
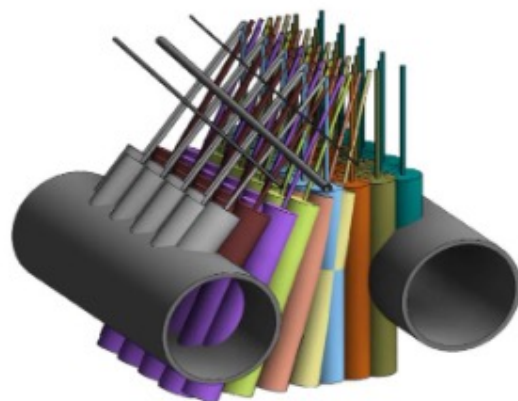
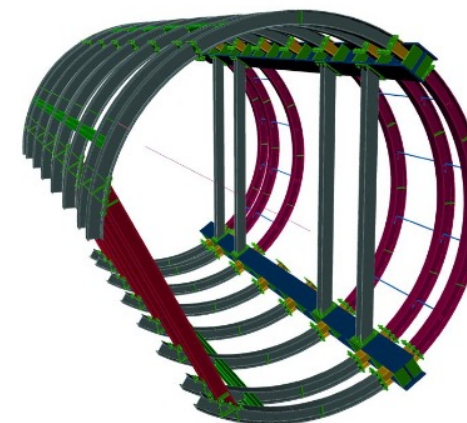
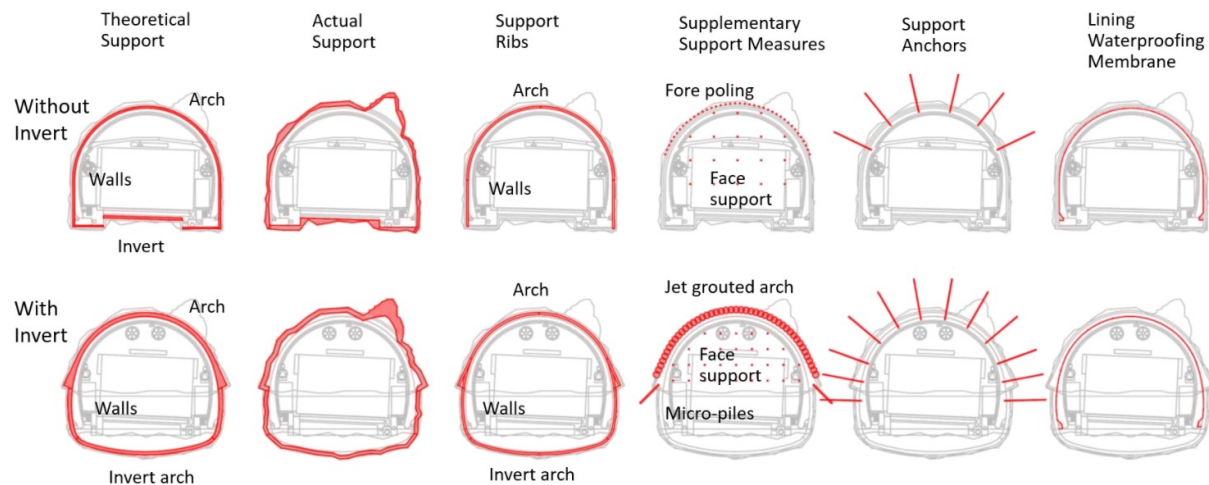
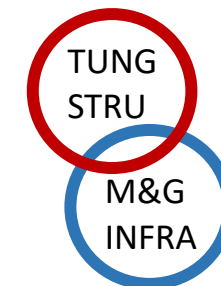


Geology Subgroup

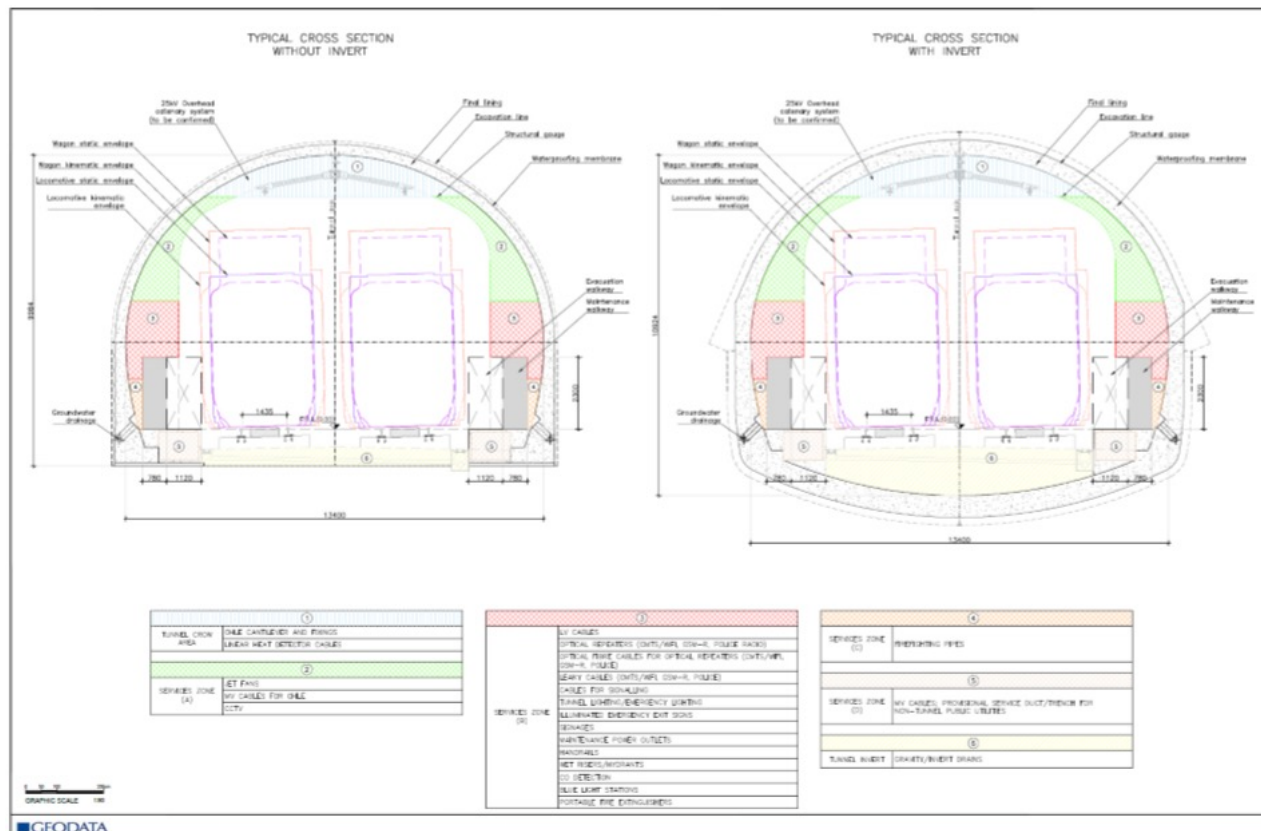


A: Factual Data (inputs, measurements and observations, before and during construction)
B: Interpreted models (geological, but for tunneling mainly geotechnical models)
C: Design solutions, applications and risk assessment based on these interpreted models

Excavation Support Lining Subgroup



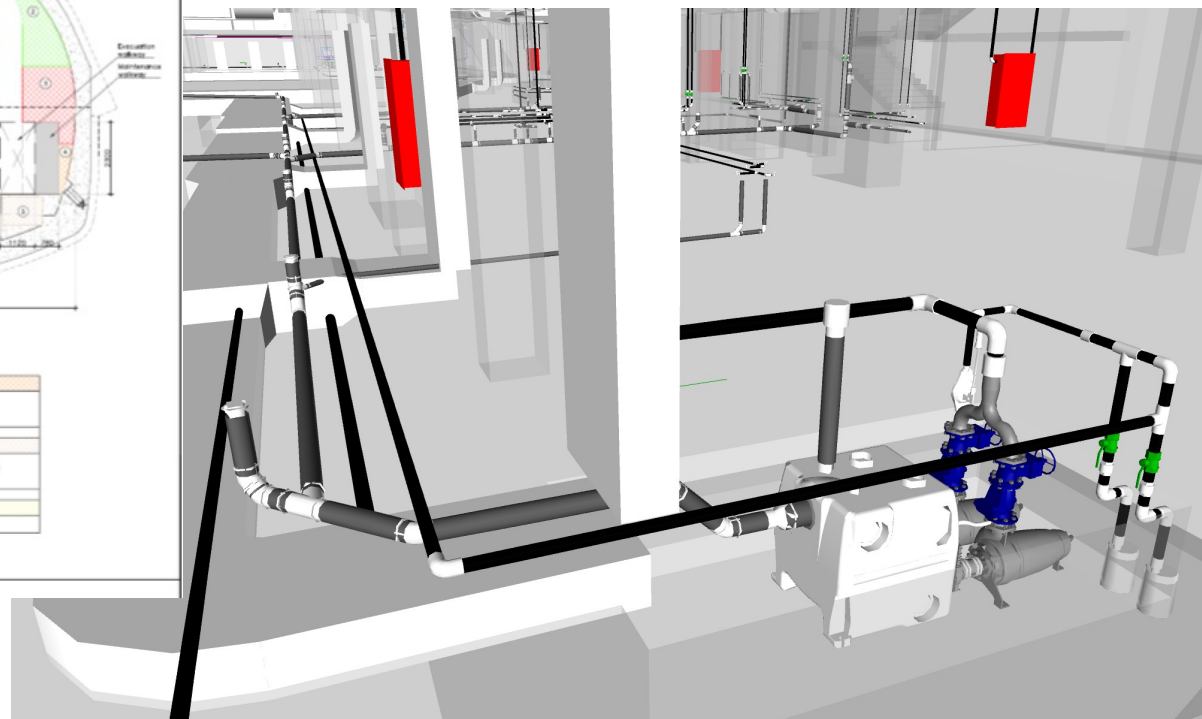
Systems Subgroup



- Ventilation
- Power Supply
- GeoEnergized equipments
- Drainage
- Safety and evacuation
- Fire Protection



SYS



PHASE 1: Requirements Analysis Report

CONTENT

- Tunnel types
- Use cases
- Geometry and Positioning
- Spatial structure / Project structure
- Geology and geotechnics
- Excavation
- Excavation support
- Tunnel subsystems



Reviews

Loading



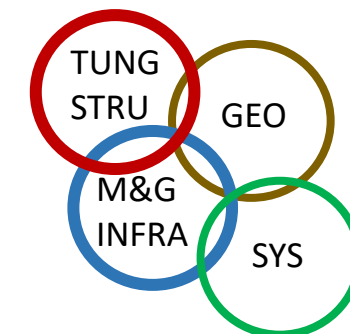
IFC-Tunnel Project

Report WP2: Requirements analysis report (RAR)

Status: v1.0 - 2020-07-31

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IFC TUNNEL: Phase 2

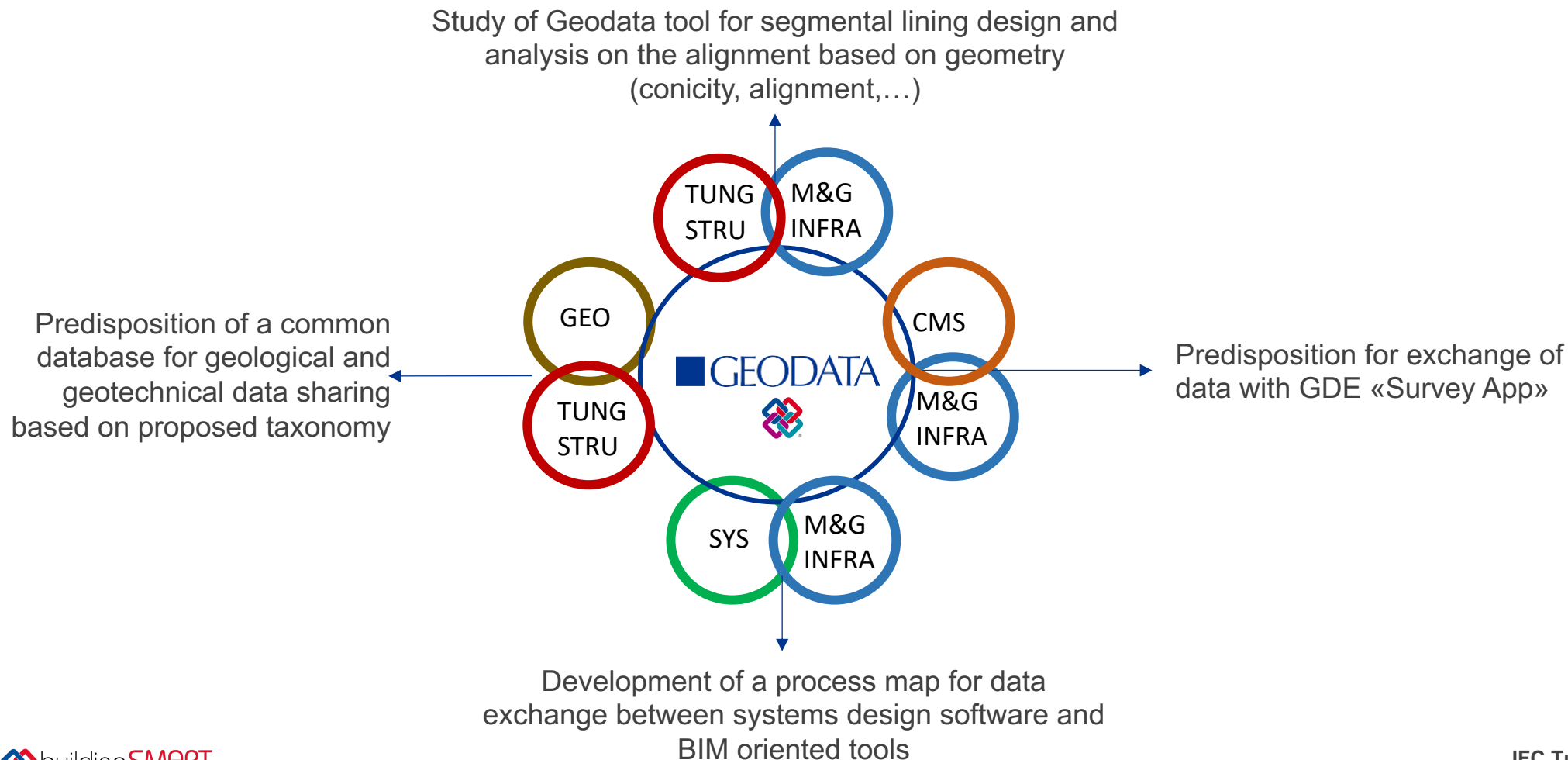


Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Tunnel Equipment Energy			
	Aerial High Voltage	Delivery post of Aerial High Voltage	Technology room Access keeper Réseurvation Aerial High Voltage unit Transformer of Aerial High Voltage/Aerial High Voltage
			Compensator cos PHI Control-Command cabinet
		Artery of Aerial High Voltage	Chanel Draft chamber Cable
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Equipment			
Low Voltage Distribution	Power supply	High tension	Aerial cable High Voltage Counting cell Cell of departure High Voltage Switch cell of High Voltage Remote Control Interface Switches Automatic Switching Power Sources Safety equipment in Low and high Voltage
	Force		Transformer
	Low Energy		Uninterruptible power supply Main low-voltage board Compressed Air Energy Storage
	System	Transformation	Bare copper cable SYT2 UN000 RQ2V CI CRICI Cable path
		Low tension	Lightning device Junction box Laser meter Luminance meter
		Wiring	Staking plot Scabbard if not drowned in concrete
TRACTION	Track		Number of optic fibres - CI or not Switch Grade Output Type of equipment connected to it server redundant - Protocols Type
		Lighting	
		Devices	
		Junction box	
		Sensors	
		Powerway lights	
		Networks	
		Optical Fibre junction box	
		Optical Fibre cable	
		Switch	
		Network Supervisor	
		Centralized Technical Management system / Oversight	
		Programmable logic controllers	

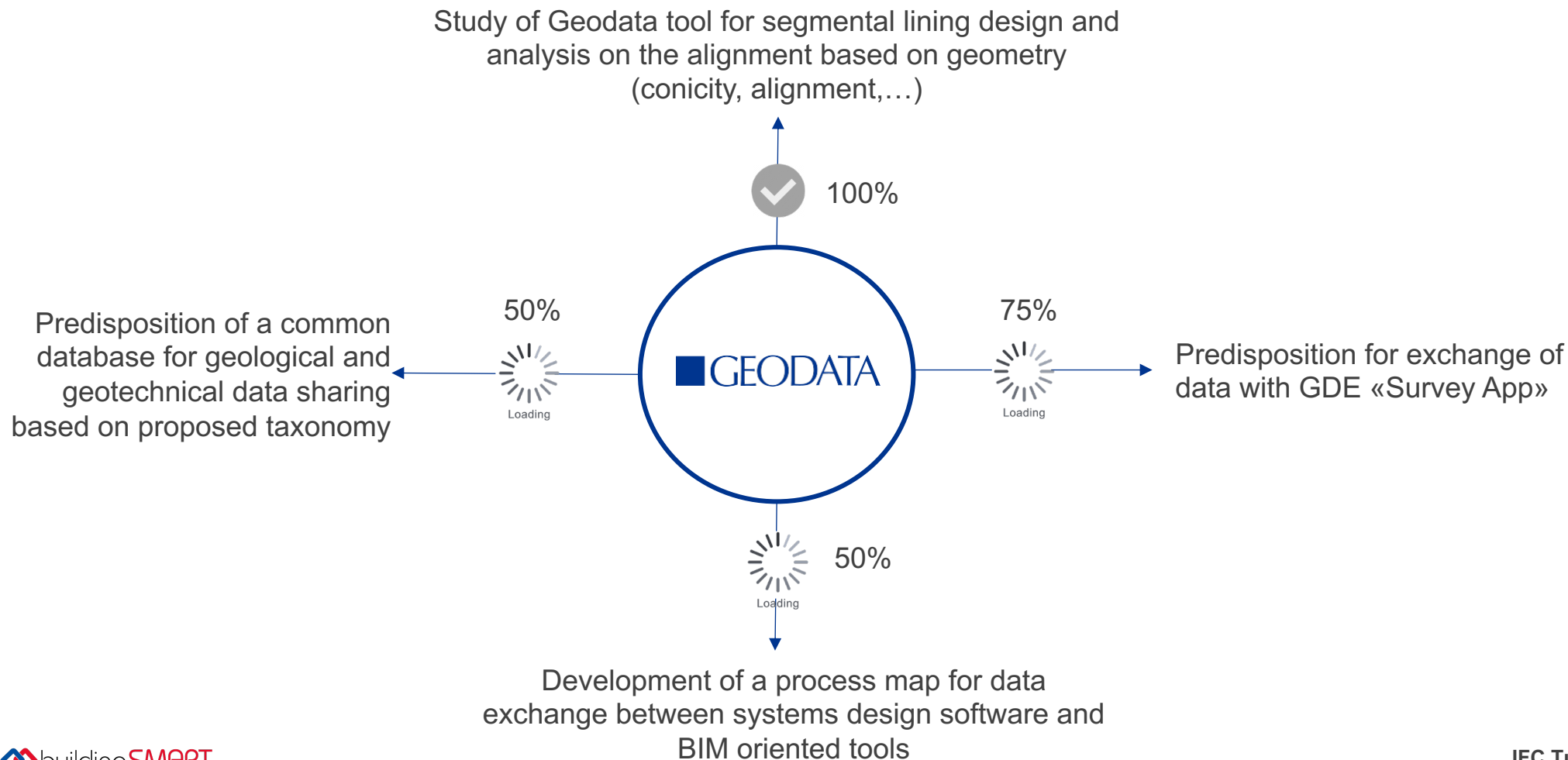
SPECIFICATIONS

- Domain taxonomies
- UML Conceptual model
- Xpress schema
- HTML documentation
- SW implementers support

GEODATA Developments



GEODATA Developments – State of art



Grazie per l'attenzione



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Portatori di Interesse

