

City and Land Information Modeling

Ing. Federico Eugeni, PhD Student Università degli Studi dell'Aquila





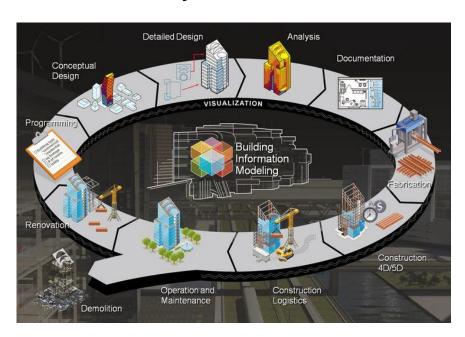
PARTNER





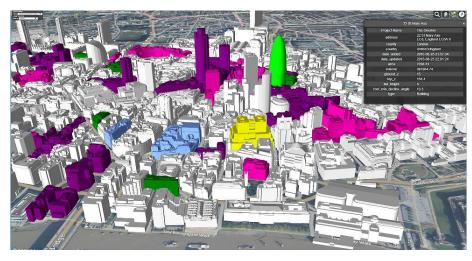
Building Information Modeling → City Information Modeling

ISO 19650:2019 defines BIM as: Use of a shared digital representation of a built asset to facilitate design, construction and operation processes to form a reliable basis for decisions.





Use of a shared 3D digital representation of a city asset to facilitate design, assessment and management processes and form a reliable basis for decision-making.



The information base of the CIM is the 3D GIS, in which the information concerns all 3D surfaces.

The three-dimensional elements representing constructions (buildings, infrastructures, etc.) are <u>connected to their BIM</u> parameterisation.

In the transition from BIM to CIM it is important that **BIM information is geo-referenced**.

The CIM is first a **knowledge tool of the city**, but the research experience of the University of L'Aquila is directing CIM also to these 3 uses:

City DESIGN

Urban Design, Cost Evaluation, Design Management, etc.

City Information Modeling <u>uses</u>

City Design ASSESSMENT

Urban Performance Assessment, Urban Environmental Assessment, Urban Risk Assessment, etc.

City MANAGEMENT

Evacuation planning and management, emergency management, safety, mobility, etc.

Information from BIM models also contributes to these uses.

City Information Modeling data sources

3D base MAP (3d GIS at the City Scale)

BIM Model (replaces the GIS volume of the constructions)

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS (specific scientific research on the city)

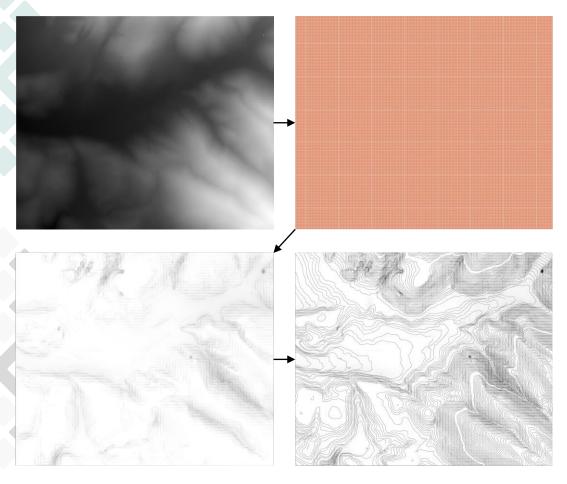
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA (e.g. linked to individual constructions)

SATELLITE DATA

SENSORS - REAL TIME DATA

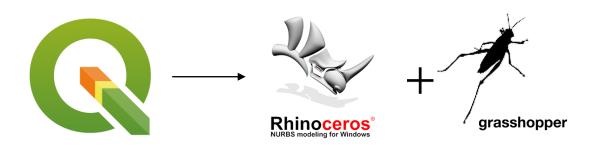
URBAN DESIGN and **URBAN PLANNING** (design data)

City Information Modeling



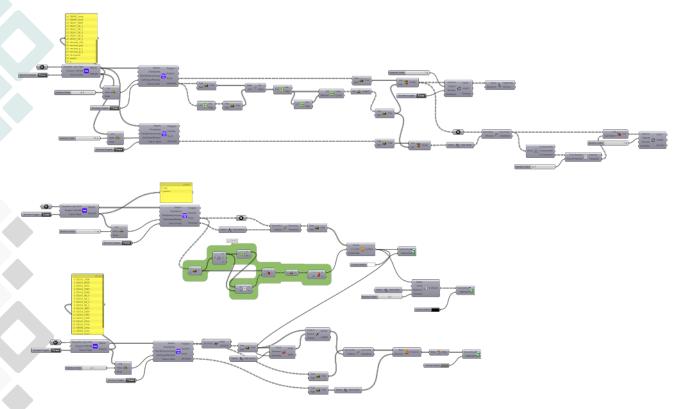
From Digital Terrain Model (DTM) to 3D model

Workflow: from Geographic data (QGIS) to NURBS Surfaces (Rhinoceros + Grasshopper)

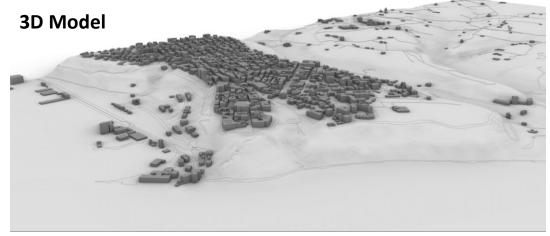




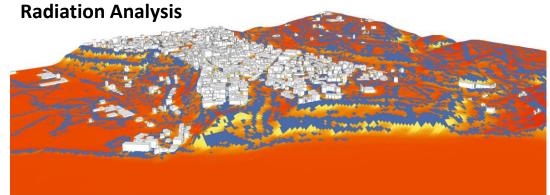
City Information Modeling



Visual scripting in Grasshopper towards automatic 3D modeling







L'Aquila City Information Modeling

Worldview II

- 1. COASTAL Band (400-450 nm)
- 2. BLUE Band (450-510 nm)
- 3. GREEN Band (510-580 nm) Band (585-625 nm)
- 5. RED Band (630-690 nm)
- 6. RED-EDGE Band (705-745 nm)
- 7. NIR1 Band (770-895 nm)
- 8. NIR2 Band (860-1040 nm)

Satellite images

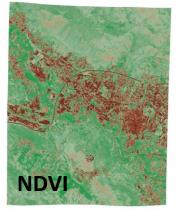


- 1. COASTAL AEROSOL Band (435-451 nm)
- 2. BLUE Band (452-512 nm) - Pancromatico 0,46 metri

Dimensione Pixel:

- 3. GREEN Band (533-590 nm) - Multispettrale 1,84 metri
 - 4. RED Band (636-673 nm)
 - 5. NEAR INFRARED NIR (851-879 nm)
 - 6. SWIR 1 (1566-1651 nm)
 - 7. SWIR 2 (2107-2294 nm)
 - 8. PANCHROMATIC (503-676 nm)

 - 9. CIRRUS (1363-1384 nm)
 - 10. THERMAL INFRARED (TIRS)1 (10600-11190 nm) 11. THERMAL INFRARED (TIRS)2 (11500-12510 nm)

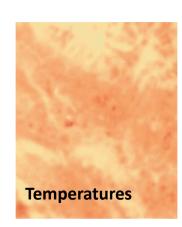












Satellite data

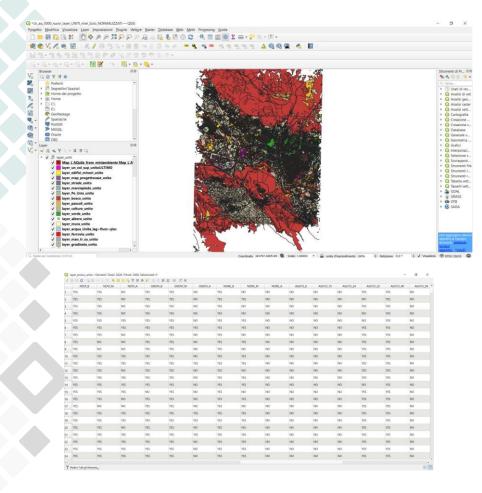
- Pancromatico 15 metri

- Multispettrale 30 metri

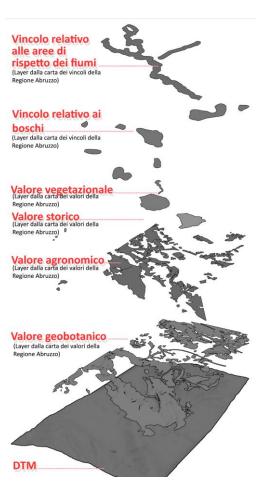
100 metri

- Termico

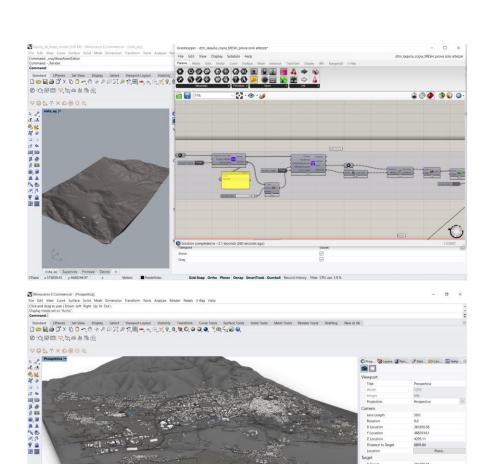
L'Aquila City Information Modeling



Geographic Information System



3D Model + Database



Next Step

As seen in the slides, our research considered only a few uses of CIM and considered only a few data sources. In the next steps we will continue this experimentation in order to realize an integrated BIM/CIM environment.

In another line of research we will also **extend the concept of CIM to the Land**, to constitute **Land Information Modeling**.

City Information Modeling & Land Information Modeling

In addition, we are currently investigating the **potential of Digital TWIN** and **Digital Spatial Knowledge Platforms**.

City Digital Twin & Land Digital Twin



federico.eugeni@graduate.univaq.it