

DT for comfort condition and crowd simulation for fire safety and for emergency management

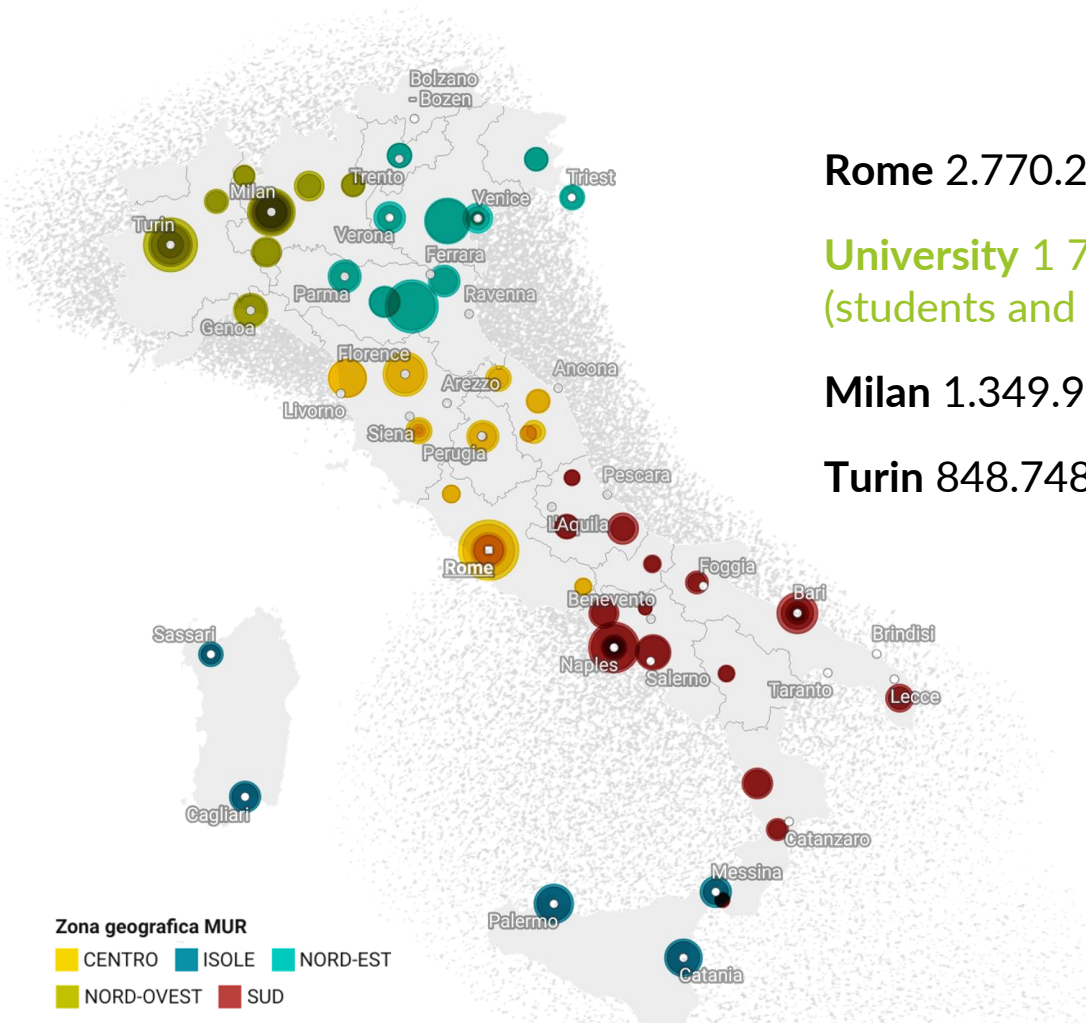
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ORGANIZED BY:



University Asset Management

The management complexity of a city



Rome 2.770.226 citizens

University 1 720 980 «citizens»
(students and staff)

Milan 1.349.930 citizens

Turin 848.748 citizens



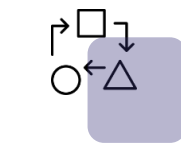
Diffused and heterogeneous buildings



Siloed and vertical management, fragmented information




Large and varied catchment area





Multitude of activities, actors and disjointed processes


Mappa: BIMGroup • Fonte: MUR - Open Data • Creato con Datawrapper


Interoperability and information value

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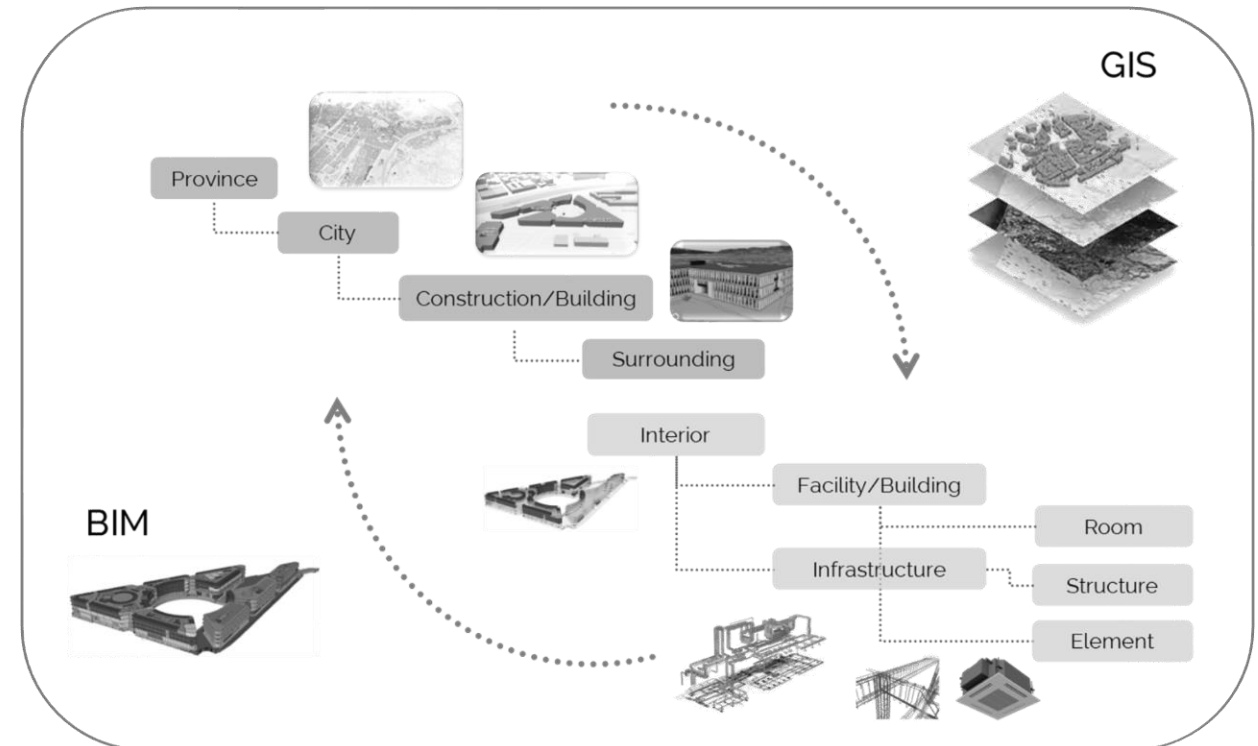
Continuos data flow throughout the lifecycle, efficient information exchanges
- 

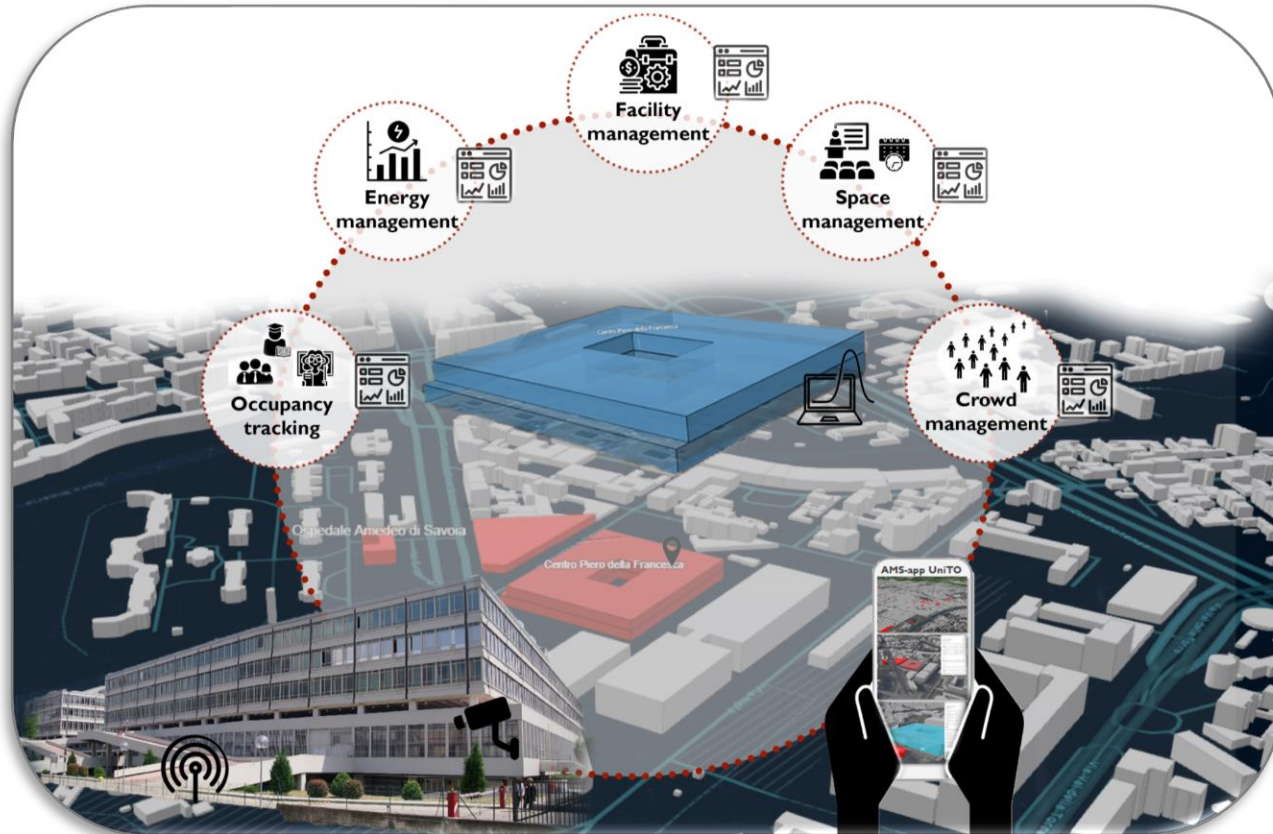
More effective workflows, structured and automatable processes
- 

Complete and updated data, avoid redoundancies (Shared single source of truth)
- 







Easier and timely decisions and interventions
- 

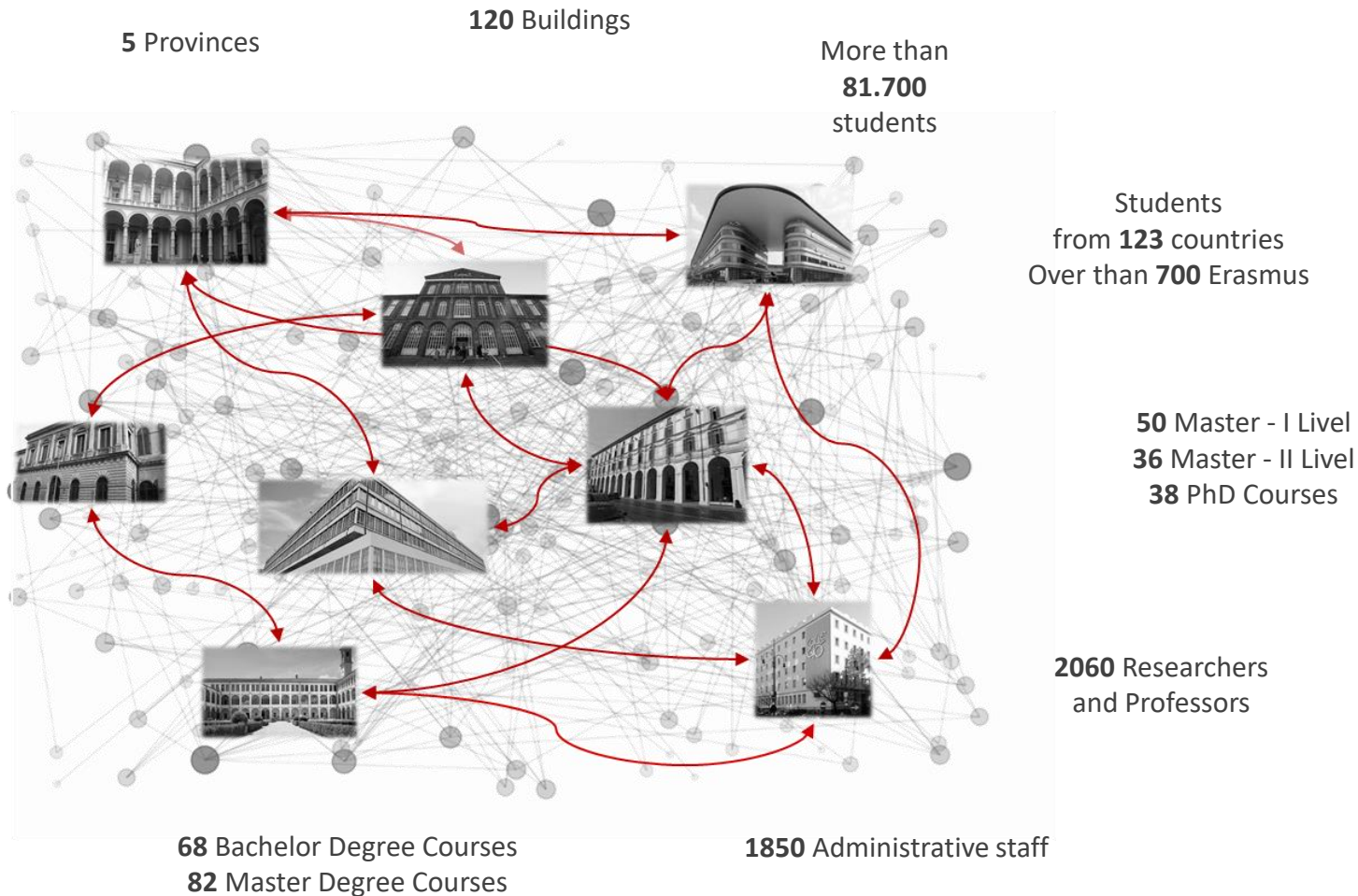
Reduced risks, time and costs planning





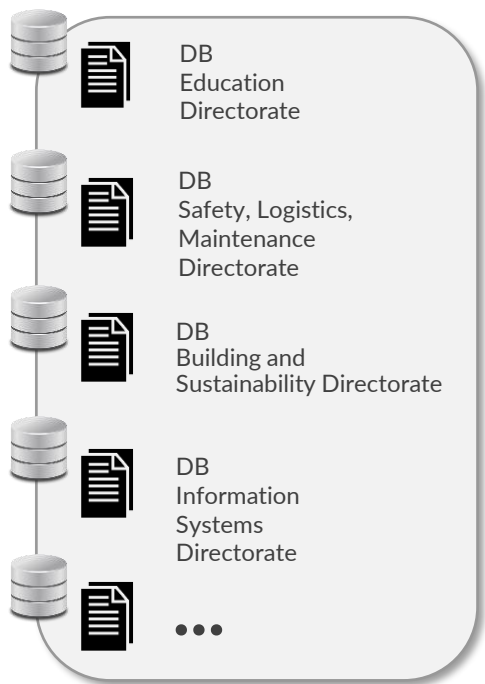
Digital Twins of strategic buildings,
included in the DT of the City of Turin

-  Preventive and guided maintenance
-  Real-time performance adaptation
-  Resources use and comfort monitoring
-  Cleaning services optimization based on actual occupancy
-  Real time fault detection and emergency alerts
-  Mobility and routes optimization, rescue guidance

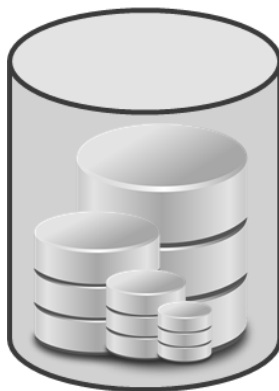


Estimated catchment area: 90'000 people ~ 59° Italian Municipality (7'904 Municipalities in Italy)

Siloed DBs



Unified DBs



- BIM models
- GIS platform
- Business Intelligence

UniTO AMS-app



Digitalized and georeferenced asset

Real-time visualization in a 3D map

Spatial and functional data storage

Data queryable through Web-App

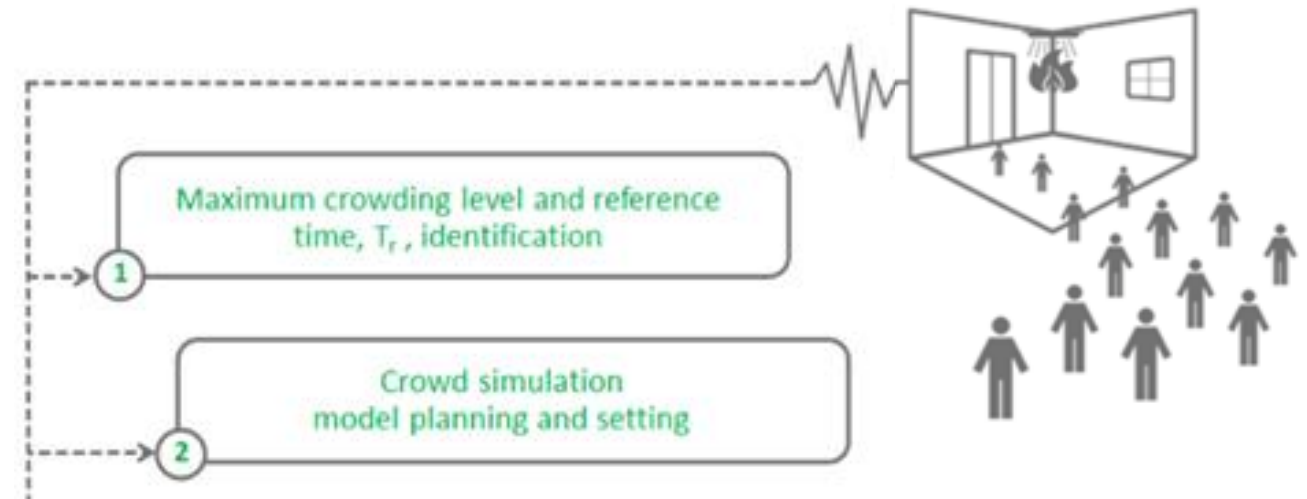
Maximum crowd level: 5 p/smq
Reference escape time T_R
(effectiveness maximum time for the safety
measures required (Italian M.D. 10/03/98))



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Considering the whole building or just relevant portion

Agents able to identify the best escape route according to crowd, behaviours and the least effort principle

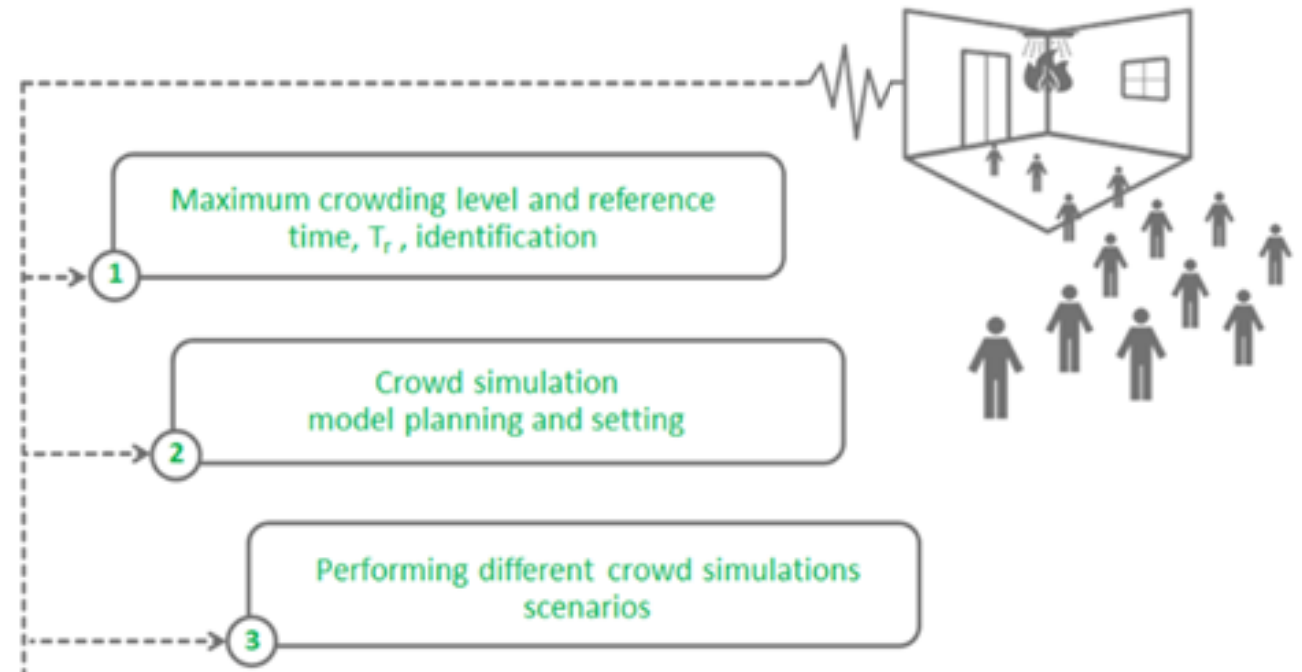


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Performing crowd simulation scenarios with agents triggered to evacuate through any escape route and exits, or introducing hazardous events



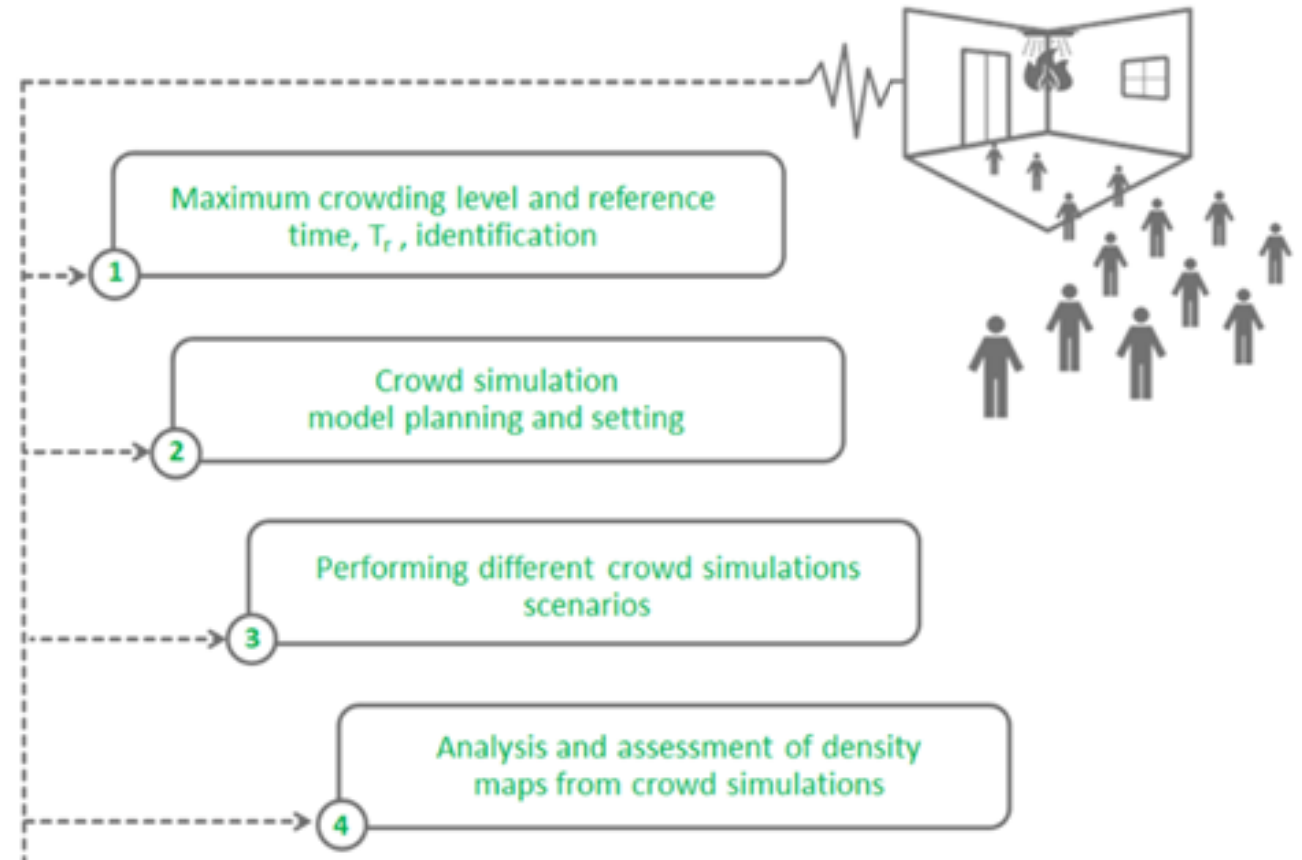
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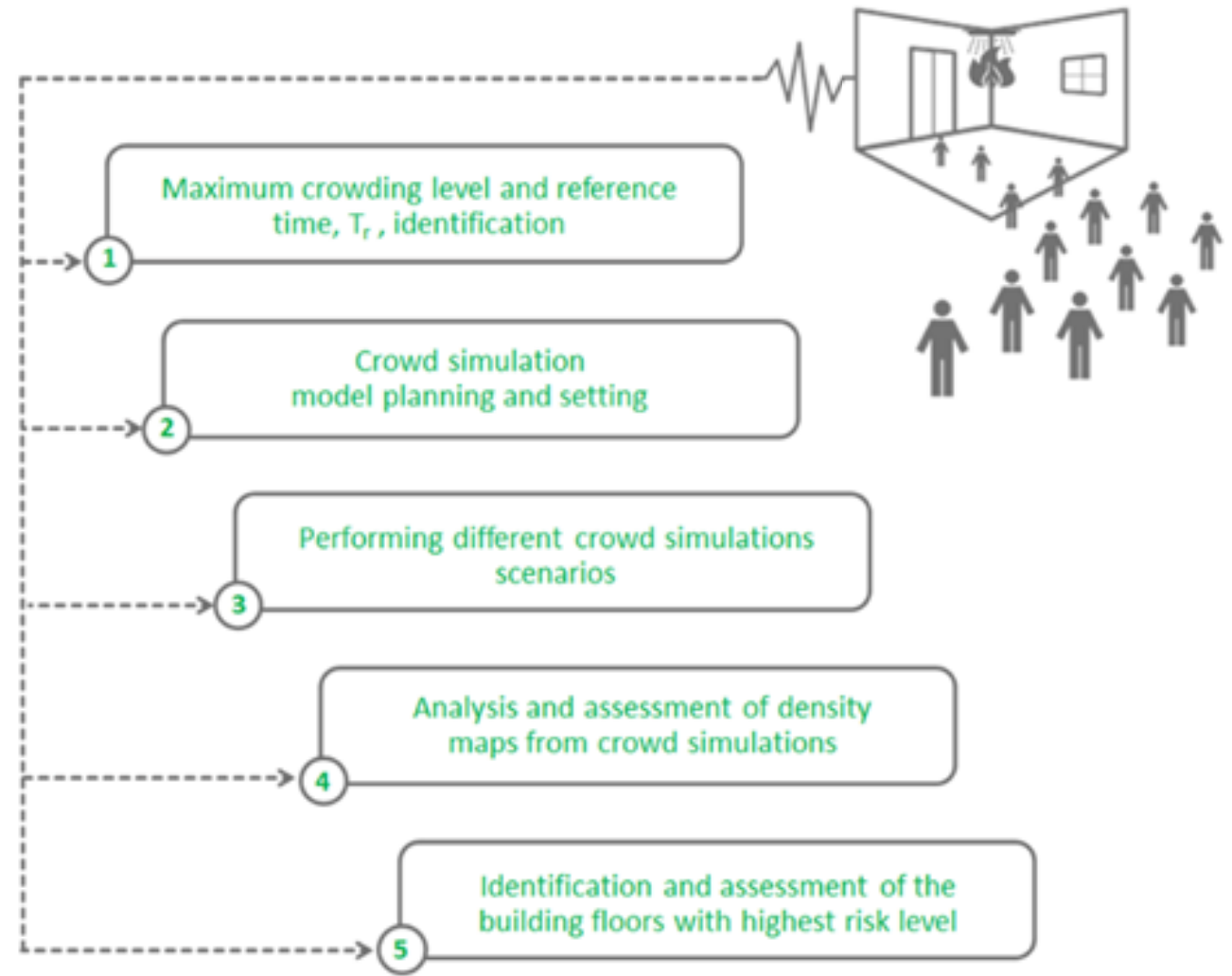
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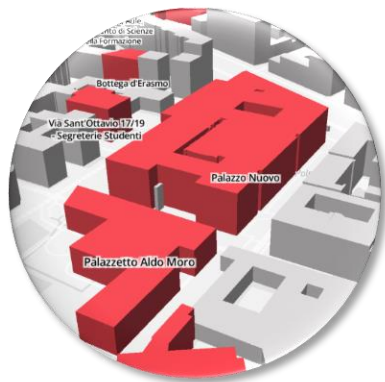
Performing crowd simulation scenarios with agents triggered to evacuate through any escape route and exits, or introducing hazardous events

Density map analysis, it represents the maximum density of moving crowds

Analysis of the building floors with high-risk levels of moving crowds to identify the escape time, T_N (time until the last agent reaches the safe place or the floor exit) **compared to the reference time T_{Rc}**



Demonstrator: a complex building



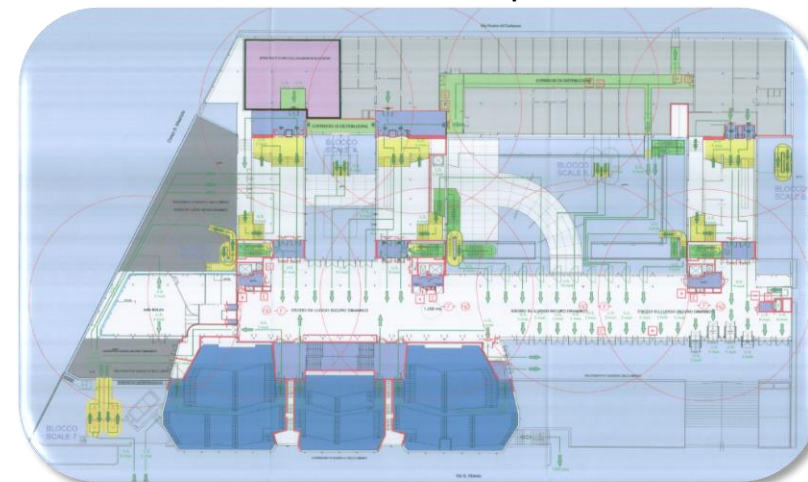
Palazzo Nuovo

- 5 departments, 33 degree courses
- ~ 7'000 sqm, complex geometry
- Numerous and various types of activities
- ~ 23000 students plus administrators, professor and researchers

7 floors above ground
3 basement floors
3 huge classrooms separate from the main body
Net area of almost 7'000 sqm
~ 8'000 seats

Building compliant with the prescriptive standards
for fire and emergency safety measures

Standard floor plan



Definition of Palazzo Nuovo simulation model

- 6 floors above ground, 1'765 users
 - 6 escape routes represented by the stairs
 - Risk: 5 people/sqm
 - Variables definition
Field of view angle, avoidance range and avoidance preference
- User speed as a triangular function of high value (1.75 m/s), medium value (1.35 m/s) and low value (0.8 m/s)
- 2 safe places at ground floor
 - Ground floor excluded as most of the spaces exits lead directly to safe places

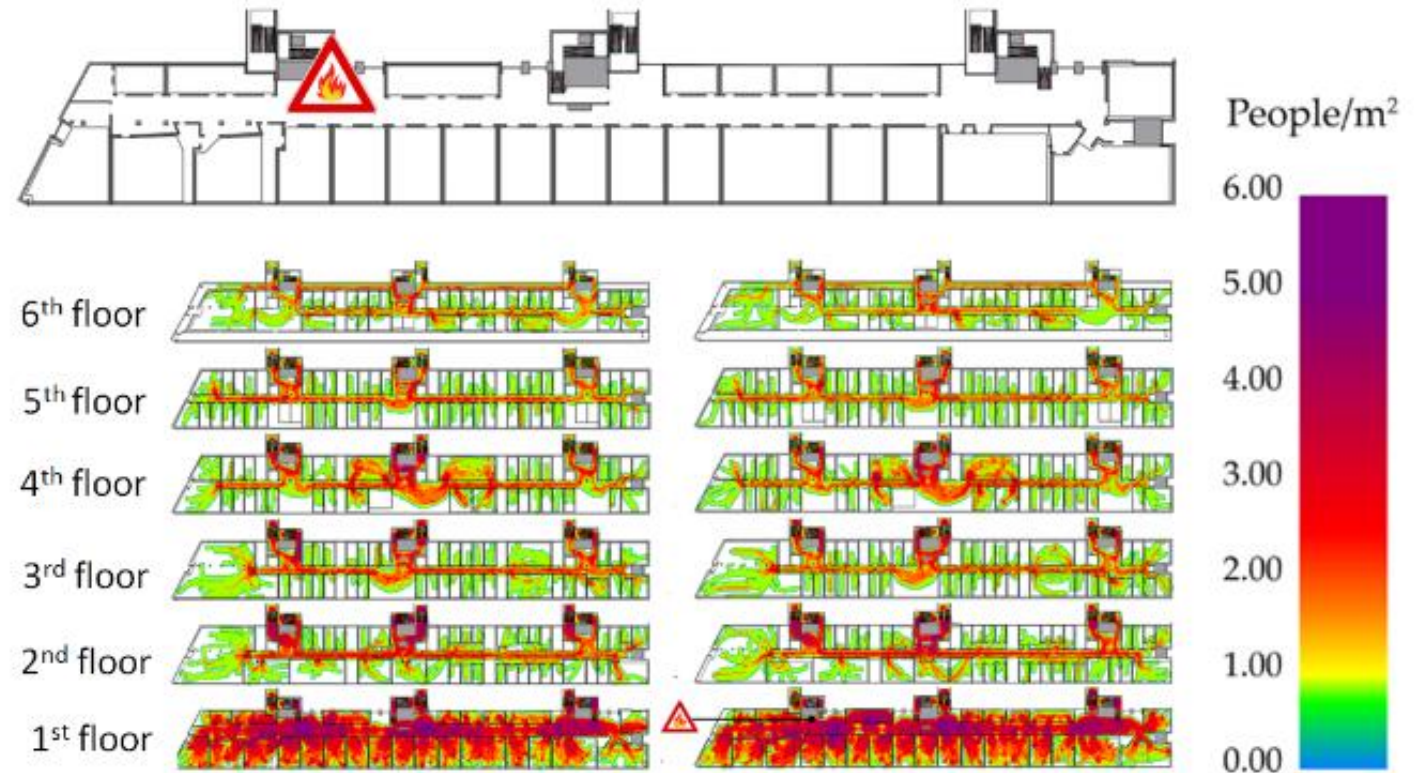


- Demonstrate prescriptive approaches limitations
- Identify the data-set to identify buildings fire risk level through the AMS-app and manage crowd simulations towards a real-time emergency management with DTs



Analysis of the density maps in two scenarios

- **1st scenario**
considering the **entire building section**
- **2nd scenario**
a **hypothised hazardous event on the first floor**, with the greatest number of users.



Density maps of crowd simulation of the first scenario

Density maps of crowd simulation of the second scenario

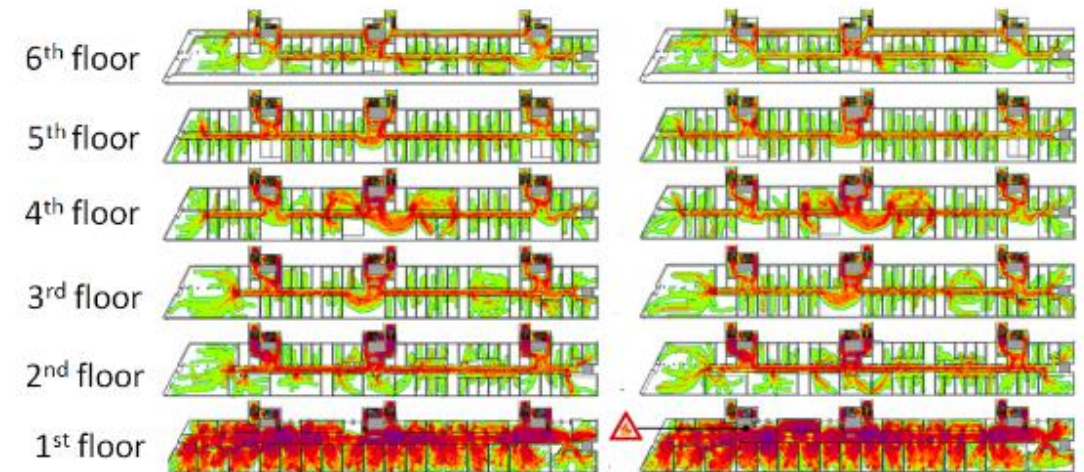
Comparison of the results in the two scenarios

- In the 2nd scenario, non-safe places area with density values over 5 p/smq is **14,23%**, greater than in the 1st scenario
- Analysis of each floor with detected density values over 5 p/sqm in the two scenarios
- T_n is defined for each floor as the time at which the first agent of the floor is triggered by the emergency alarm, ending when the last agent of the floor has reached the fire exit which leads to a safe place or to the protected or external stairs.

$$T_1 = 12 \text{ min } 52 \text{ s} > T_R (1 \text{ min}); 12.86 \text{ time greater than } T_R$$

$$T_2 = 15 \text{ min } 48 \text{ s} > T_R (1 \text{ min}); 15.80 \text{ times greater than } T_R$$

- **Strong negative impact that a hazardous event** can have both on the evacuation and on the occurrence of dangerous phenomena.



The comparison shows $T_2 > T_1$ with T_2 22.79% greater than T_1

Identification of needed information and development of analytic dashboards



Queried BIM model in the AMS-app

- **Set of data for fire emergency management and crowd simulation** (Building fire risk level, T_R , T_n , density values, walking speed, FoV angle, avoidance range, expected occupants, and avoidance preference)
- **Key both for dynamic simulations aimed at mapping the current asset fire-risk level through the AMS-app and defining “fire emergency DTs”**
- **Actual occupation as the first, crucial data, should be provided in real-time through IoT networks**

Future developments



Queried BIM model in the AMS-app

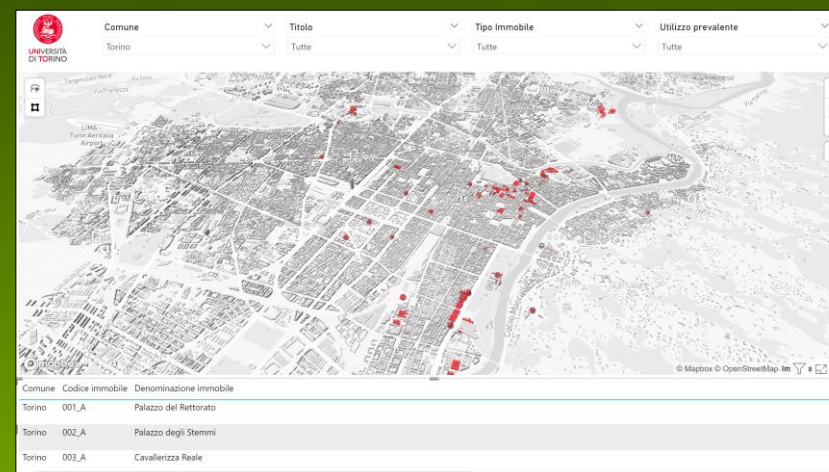
- Replicating the crowd simulation throughout the whole UniTO asset
→ “fire risk map” in the AMS-app
- Investigating AI and VR to enable cognitive features for «Fire emergency DTs»
- Active wayfinding to drive users' evacuation through audio-based systems or lighting signals according to IoT data and actual occupancy
- Users guided through the safes and shortest evacuation routes with paths loaded in the AMS-app
- Rescuers alerted and guided to life in danger or fire breakout point
- Timely and effective interventions and decisions



4CH BUILDING DIGITAL TWIN International Congress

Thanks for the attention

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ORGANIZED BY:

