Digital Twin BIM Model for Total Design of Small Buildings



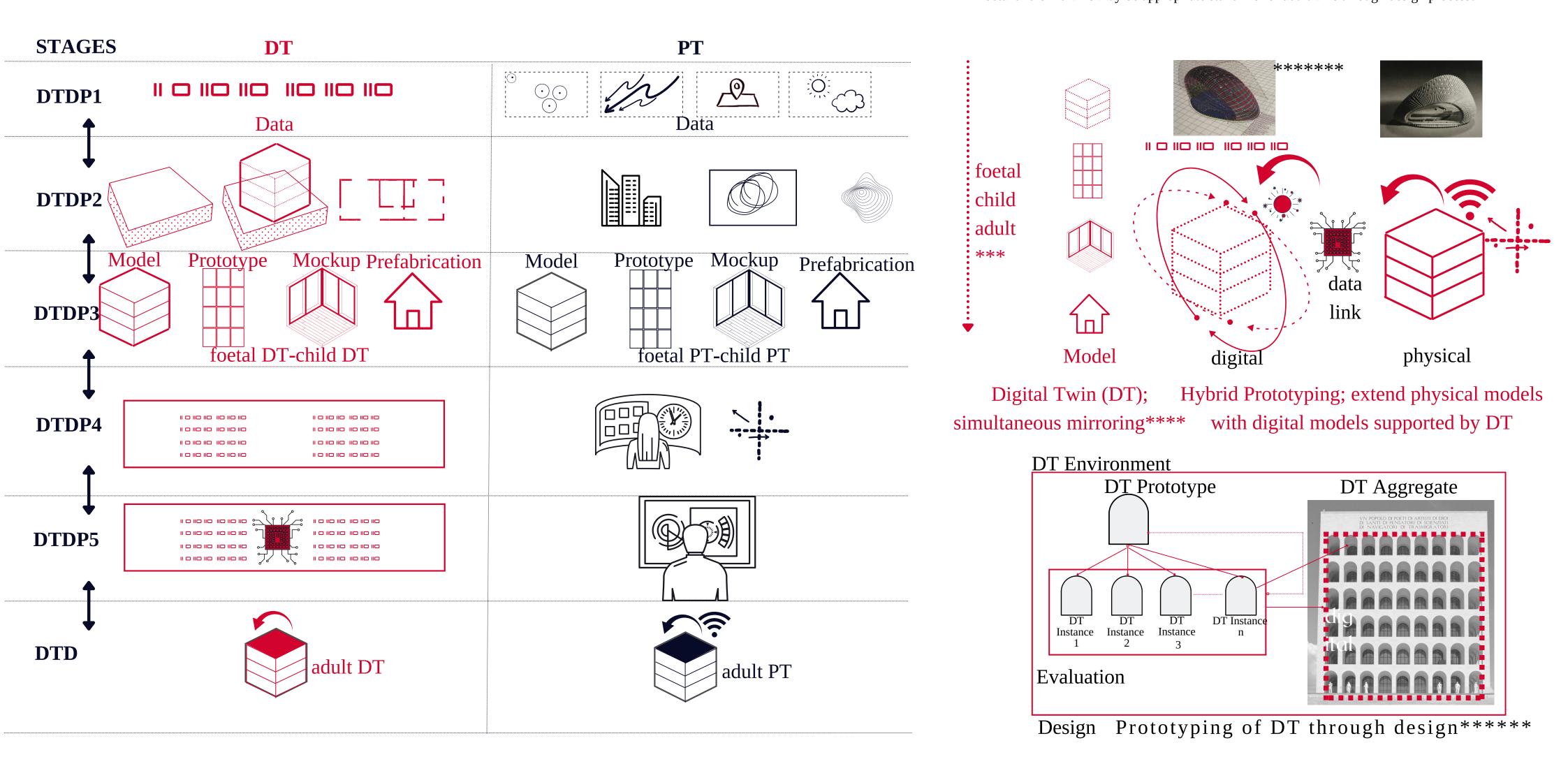
1 Incorporating digital twin technology into the architectural design process

| Objective | Impact | Benefit | Theoretical Gap | Bridging gap | Contribution |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| DT technology in early stages of architectural design process, propose criteria for creating a generic DT of a small building | Past, present and future design scenarios by enablingarchitects to anticipate- solve architectural design problems for optimum results | Facilitating data-driven decision- making in design cycle, enabling exploration of design alternatives within hybrid environments | Limited research on utilizing DTs in design stages before final design**** | Investigating progressive states (foetal, child, and adult stages of DT) and their relationship with design process | Practical understanding and application of DT technology in design process |
| 2 Theoretical foun | dation research frame | ework | | Hypothesis | |

Theoretical foundation research framework

Digital Twin in Design Process (DTDP)****** DT technology development layers** + basic design cycle***

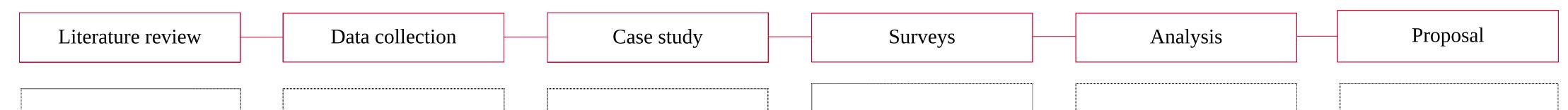
Foetal and child DTs may be appropriate stand-ins for adult DTs through design process?



Theoretical gap research question 3

| Main question | How can DT technology be utilized in design process and its relationship with decision-making during design cycle? | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Sub-questions | Are foetal and child DTs useful for design in process towards adult DT? | |
| - | What are criterias to create a generic DT of a small building? Can designers design a building using a DT: devised scenario? | |
| | What if we already started to use foetal and child physical and digital twins through hybrid prototyping? Hybrid prototyping tools can increase connectivity of digital twin. Many prototypes are produced during design process, but what if adding more sensors makes it smarter? | |
| | | |

Overall research approach and specific methods 4



DT technology and its use in design Identifying gaps, theories, and models related to DTs and design

Gather relevant data sets, including digital models, prototypes, and prefabrications Collect quantitative data from DTs and built environment

Create a DT of a --small building or a --realized part of structural prototyping for experimentation

Conduct surveys with end-users and experts to gather qualitative data Obtain feedback on use of DT technology in design process and decision-making

Analyze collected data sets (quantitative and qualitative) to identify patterns, trends, and correlations

Develop proposals based on analysis results Define criteria for creating a generic digital twin of a --small building

5 Main risks or research challenges

Multidisciplinary Complexity of DT Limited availability of creating a DT related to prototyping in architecture

Strategies to Mitigate Risks

Collaboration with architectural firms for case studies and data collection Use of multiple data collection methods (surveys, interviews) Collaboration with experts from different disciplines



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*Khajavi et al., 2019 **Lu et al., 2020 ***Roozenburg & Eekels, 1995 ****Glaessgen & Stargel, 2012 *****Lim, Stolterman and Tenenberg, 2008 *****Grieves and Vickers, 2017, pp. 94-95; Grieves, 2021, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palazzo_della_Civiltà_Italiana ******Burry and Burry, 2016 *******Emir Isik & Achten, 2022