

Snap4City Digital Twin meeting European CityVerse action

Conferenza Nazionale di Geomatica e Informazione Geografica

#ASITA2024

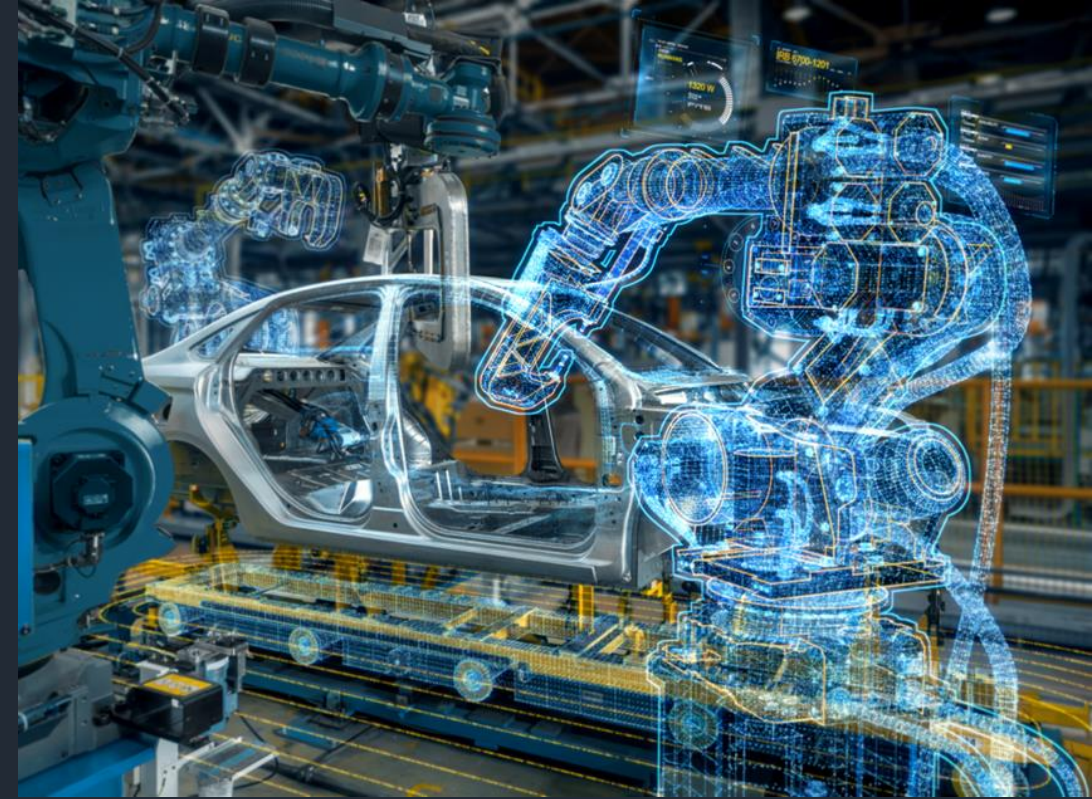
Padova, 9-13 dicembre 2024

P. Zamperlin, P. Bellini, G. Pantaleo, L. A.
Ipsaro Palesi, P. Nesi, M. Fanfani, E. Collini
Università degli Studi di Firenze

Michael Grieves, *Digital Twin: Manufacturing Excellence through Virtual Factory Replication*, 2014

Grieves considered the replication of the virtual factory as a push toward manufacturing excellence and thus actually contributed to the spread of the use of this metaphor in production engineering.

In this context, a digital twin is understood to be a mirror image of a physical process that can reproduce or simulate its operation, while it is developing in parallel with the physical process itself.



Very quickly this concept has adapted to other areas of design that are not strictly manufacturing until it has extended, with a significant leap in scale, to the design and management of more complex portions of space, from single buildings to entire cities.

The leap in scale involves an increase in the complexity of factors and variables to be considered to create a copy of reality and the processes that occur in it.

The concept is now used to characterize various digital simulation models that develop parallel to real-time processes concerning physical, social, and economic systems.

Digital Twin of a Cancer Patient and Tumor

This example of a digital twin demonstrates the dynamic bidirectional interaction between the real world patient and digital twin to inform clinical decisions regarding interventions including treatments and clinical assessments, which in turn informs the digital twin.

REAL WORLD PATIENT

The patient and the tumor from which data is gathered using various clinical assessments to inform the digital twin.

VVUQ

Verification, validation, and uncertainty quantification

As the patient and tumor are constantly evolving and the data collection can also change over time, VVUQ must occur continually for digital twins.

Uncertainty quantification needs to be addressed for all aspects of the digital twin, including the patient's data, modeling and simulation, and decision making.

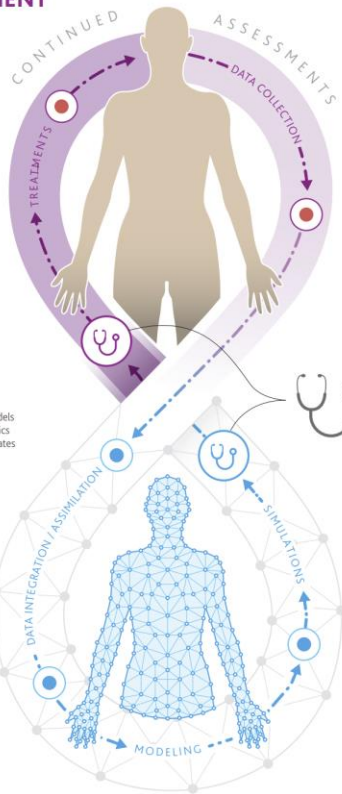
DIGITAL TWIN

The virtual representation comprised of models describing temporal and spatial characteristics of the patient and tumor with dynamic updates using data from the real world patient.



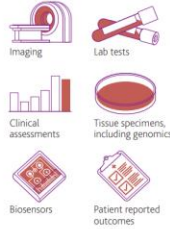
Modeling

Models spanning a range of fidelities and resolutions may be utilized and potentially integrated together. As new observed data are acquired, the data are assimilated and the models are calibrated, updated, and estimated.



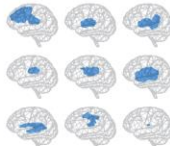
Clinical assessments

Data are collected in many ways.



Human and digital twin interaction

Utilizing the simulated predictions and related uncertainties, the clinician and patient can make informed clinical-decisions around treatment and also the clinical assessments, which affect the data informing the digital twin.



Simulations & predictions

Simulations of potential treatments can generate predictions of outcome and in turn can be optimized to determine the most favorable treatment options.

A matter of scale

Destination Earth System

DestinE will allow users to access thematic information, services, models, scenarios, simulations, forecasts and visualisations. The main components of the DestinE system are:



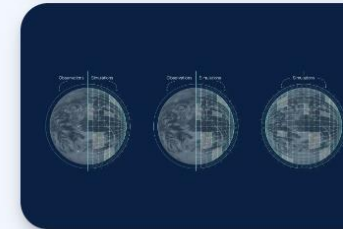
DestinE Platform

The platform will provide evidence-based decision-making tools, applications and services, based on an open, flexible, and secure cloud-based computing infrastructure.



Data Lake

The data lake will bring together data from ESA, EUMETSAT, ECMWF as well as from Copernicus, and many other diverse sources, with new data from the Digital Twins. It will allow discovery and data access as well as big data processing in the cloud.



Digital Twins and Digital Twin Engine

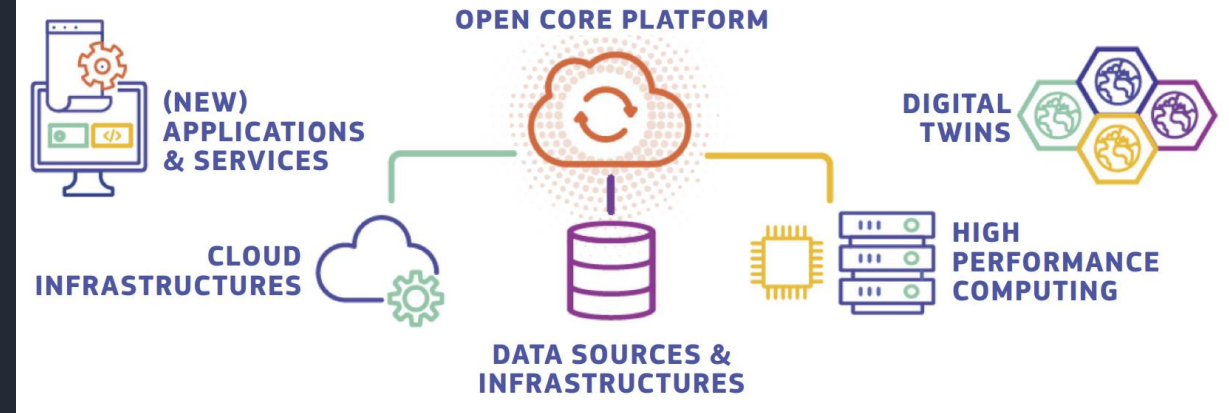
DestinE is creating several digital replicas covering different aspects of the Earth system and based on state-of-the-art simulations and observations. ECMWF is implementing the Digital Twin Engine, the complex software and data services needed for Earth System digital replicas, as well as the first two digital twins, Climate Change Adaptation, which will provide multidecadal simulations, and the Weather-induced Extremes twin, with both high-resolution forecasts and on-demand simulations.



This information is from *Foundational Research Gaps and Future Directions for Digital Twins* available online at www.nationalacademies.org/digital-twins. Copyright by the National Academy of Sciences. All rights reserved.

NATIONAL ACADEMIES Sciences Engineering Medicine

DestinE



Earth replication based on digital modeling aims to be a breakthrough in terms of accuracy, detail, access to information, speed, and interactivity

Plus: European HPC computers and AI capacity

Focus: climate change, natural hazards, extreme events, marine, and urban ecosystems (socio-economic impacts and risk mitigation)

Objectives:

- to produce accurate, interactive, and dynamic simulations of the Earth system
- to improve predictive capabilities (water, renewable energy, and food management; risk mitigation)
- to support decision-making and implementation processes

→ Europe chooses DT as a key tool in the green transition (A key component of the **European Strategy for data**)

The DS4SSCC Blueprint

Part of the **European Data Space for Smart Communities (DS4SSCC-DEP) initiative**, is a comprehensive framework designed to develop a unified, secure, and scalable data space for smart and sustainable cities and communities across Europe.

Co-funded by the Digital Europe program, this initiative brings together municipalities, private organizations, and academic institutions to promote the **European Green Deal and Sustainable Development Goals**. It focuses on advancing innovative data-sharing and governance practices to drive sustainable urban development



i) **Multi-Stakeholder Governance Scheme:** Establishes core principles, defines roles and responsibilities, and sets governance structures and legal frameworks to ensure secure and reliable data transactions within the data space ecosystem.

ii) **Technical Blueprint:** Provides a catalog of specifications and a reference architecture model for building the necessary technical infrastructure. It promotes data sharing and stakeholders' trust by recommending standards, technologies, and clear governance mechanisms.

iii) **Roadmap and Action Plan:** Outlines a strategic approach to developing a pan-European data space for smart communities, focusing on middleware service solutions to enable data sharing and management. This phase also involves refining the blueprint based on insights from local pilot projects.

The CityVerse initiative

Key component of the European Commission's Digital Decade Policy Program 2030.

CityVerse aims to promote collaborative investments in knowledge and funding across Europe, to advance digital infrastructure and technological capabilities to support the development of digital twins across Europe, according to the EU's digital transformation goals.

Minimal Interoperability Mechanisms (MIMs):

technical specifications developed under the Living-in.EU initiative to promote **interoperability** across European cities and communities

This approach prevents vendor lock-in, fosters innovation, and supports the development of smart cities by ensuring that diverse systems can communicate and collaborate effectively.

MIMs aim to create a flexible, standardized foundation for data exchange, driving local digital transformation and contributing to broader sustainability goals, efficiency, and innovation across Europe.

Snap4City Digital Twin solution

Framework developed by the DISIT Lab of the University of Florence, Snap4City is an officially certificated platform of **EOSC (European Open Science Cloud Marketplace)** and Gold Member of **FIWARE** and an officially recognized FIWARE platform.

Snap4City complies with protocols, such as **NGSI (Next Generation Service Interface)**, for robust interaction with various IoT connections, applications, and dashboards.

It supports multiple other protocols, including **JSON, MQTT, Lightweight M2M, LoraWAN, OPC, SigFOX**, and more, enabling versatile data integration and communication.

OPERATION AND PLAN - CONTROL ROOMS - DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS - WHAT-IF ANALYSIS - OPTIMIZATION - APPLICATIONS

HORIZONTAL AI PLATFORM



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT



SMART ENERGY AND SMART BUILDING



ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT



CITY USER'S SERVICES AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT



- DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT AND METHODOLOGY
- VISUAL PROGRAMMING, ML, AI, HPC
- TRAINING COURSES
- LIVING LABS
- GUI CUSTOM STYLES
- FULL APPLICATIONS, DASHBOARDS AND VIEWS
- MOBILE APPS



VISUAL ANALYTICS - SYNOPTICS - GRAPHICAL WIDGETS - ANALYTICS - BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE - SIMULATIONS



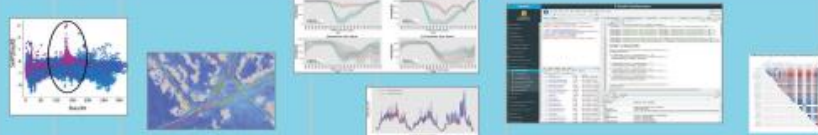
DASHBOARDS, WIDGETS
TEMPLATES

PREDICTION - ANOMALY DETECTION - CLUSTERING - ROUTING - SENTIMENT NLP - TRAFFIC FLOW - PEOPLE FLOWS - SDG
15 MIN CITY INDEX - KPI - HEATMAPS - ORIGIN DESTINATION - ETC...

API - MICROSERVICES - GIS - BPM
VIDEO - REPORTS - MAPS - 3D ...



EXPERT SYSTEM, KNOWLEDGE BASE
SEMANTIC REASONING
SMART DATA MODEL
IOT DEVICE MODELS, STORAGE



BIG DATA ANALYTICS, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
EXPLAINABLE AI, MACHINE LEARNING, GENERATIVE AI
OPERATIVE RESEARCH, STATISTICS



VISUAL PROGRAMMING, ADAPTERS
DATA FLOWS, WORKFLOWS
PARALLEL DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING
DATA DRIVEN



FULL INTEROPERABILITY, ANY: DATA, BROKERS, NETWORKS AND VERTICALS



Snap4City and

DS4SSCC (European Data Space for Smart Communities)

- Interoperable Data Spaces
- Sustainability and Innovation
- Governance and Technical Infrastructure
- Pilot Projects and Innovation
- Middleware Services for Data Sharing

CityVerse

- Open-source and Interoperable Platform
- Comprehensive IoT Integration
- Support for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Digital Twin Technology
- Training and Development Support

MIMs Requirements

MIM	Subject	Name	Status	Snap4City
MIM1	Context	OASC MIM1: Context Information Management	Governance	Fully compliant, NGSI V2 and LD
MIM2	Data Models	OASC MIM2: Shared Data Models	Governance	Fully compliant. Devices can be directly deployed using Smart Data Models, custom data models, and Snap4City IoT Device Models. Reference ontologies are available. By default, it is provided with Km4City ontology based on several standard vocabularies (SAREF, OTN, SSN, FOAF, etc.). Other ontologies can be added to the Knowledge Base.
MIM3	Contracts	OASC MIM3: Ecosystem Transactions Management	Capability	Secure by design, GDPR compliant, passed PENTest, Vulnerability test, etc. And devices and transactions can be tracked by Blockchain.
MIM4	Trust	OASC MIM4: Personal Data Management	Capability	Secure by design, GDPR compliant. Personal and public data can be managed.
MIM5	Transparency	OASC MIM5: Fair Artificial Intelligence	Capability	Possibility to develop ML/AI/XAI including Explainability modules that are GDPR compliant. Able to enforce verification to be fair, and replicable, etc. according to AI-Act, etc.
MIM6	Security	OASC MIM6: Security management	Work item	Snap4City is secure by design, is GDPR compliant, passed PENTest, Vulnerability test, etc.
MIM7	Places	OASC MIM7: Geospatial information management	Capability	Ability to manage 2D and 3D data at local and global scales integrated. It accepts multiple formats and protocols for delivering 2D/3D elements, for example, OCG, WFS, WMS, etc., and entities in NGSI.
MIM8	Indicators	OASC MIM8: Ecosystem indicator management	Work item	Several indicators already available: 15 Min City Index, SUMP/PUMS, SUMI, SDG, etc.
MIM9	Analytics	OASC MIM9: Data Analytics Management	Work item	Full support for Data Analytic Management. DA processes include statistics, ML, AI, XAI, operating research, simulations, etc., and can be developed in Python, RStudio, or other languages, exploiting MLOps, NVIDIA boards, or other accelerators, and containers.
MIM10	Resources	OASC MIM10: Resource Impact Assessment	Work item	Full support for monitoring resource consumption and performing impact assessment.

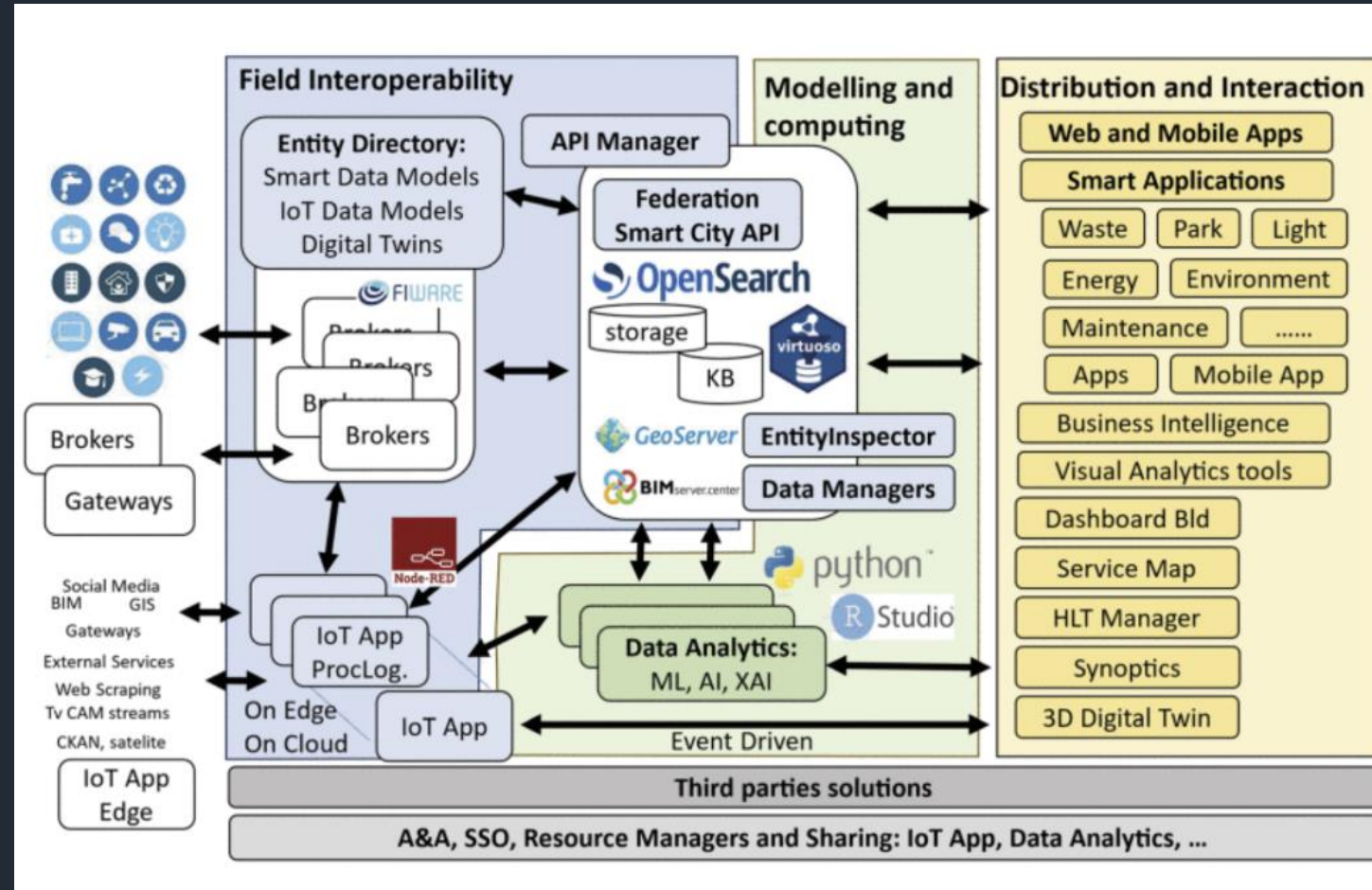
Snap4City architecture

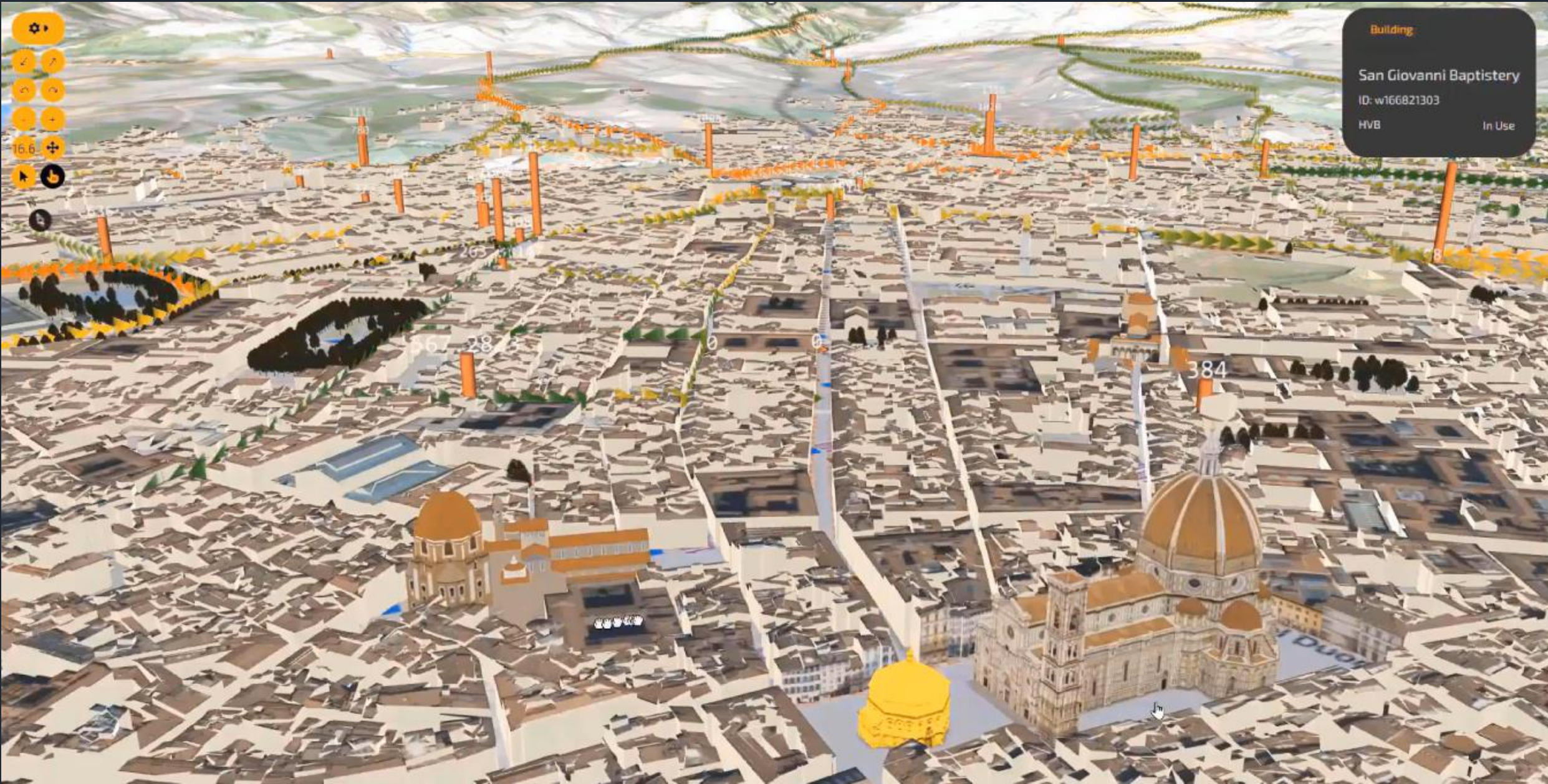
Snap4City ingests real-time and event-driven data streams using IoT brokers, indexed and shadow-stored in an OpenSearch cluster, making them accessible to various consumer processes.

Internal brokers utilize Orion Broker NGSI, supporting smart data models, with data retrievable in push or event-driven modes.

Node-RED flows facilitate interoperability with external services like GIS, ITS, TV cam services, CKAN, BIM servers, and social media, with dedicated libraries and microservices for data transformation

Data is stored across multiple systems: a Virtuoso RDF store for Km4City ontology, an OpenSearch cluster for real-time and time-series data, and the Snap4City GeoServer for georeferenced data, supporting analysis of pollutants, temperature, energy, traffic, and population density.





Building

San Giovanni Baptistery

ID: w166821303

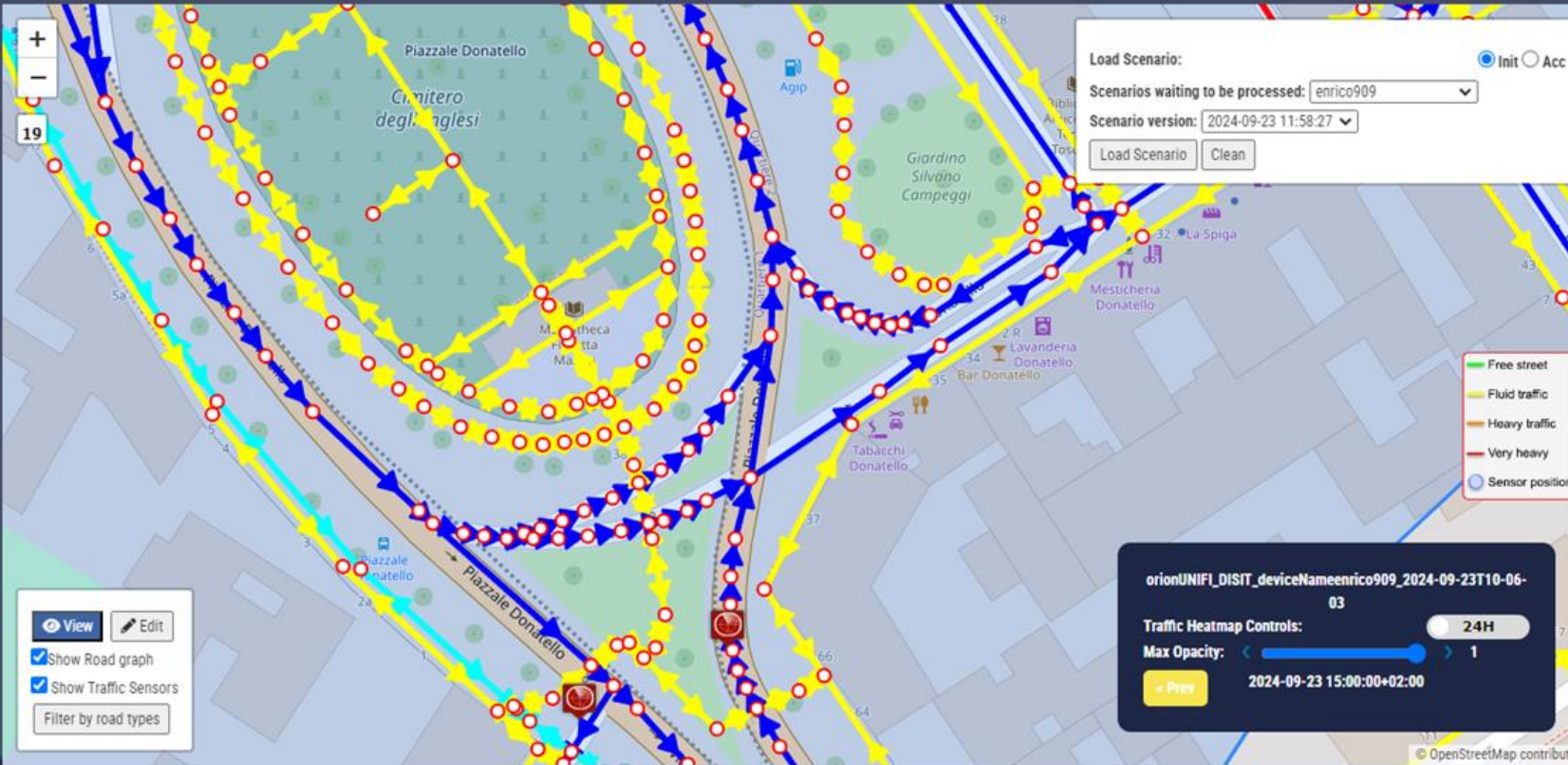
HVB In Use

267 238

384

San Duca

- Scenario Editor
- Points of Interest
- Traffic Sensors
- Air Quality Sensors
- Weather Sensors (OW)
- Bus Stops
- Tram Stops



INIT to ACC Compute TFRS Compute KPI Show TFR

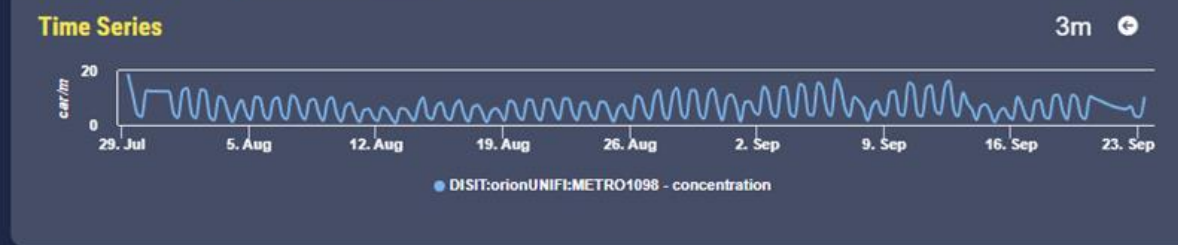
Data Update

enrico909 2024-09-23 12:06:03 (tfr)

2024-09-23T15:00:00+02:00

Calculate KPI

KPI	Value
Total CO2 emissions [ug/m^3]	13.979.071
Total fuel consumed [l]	0.249
Traffic state objective function [#]	3.935
number of vehicles [#]	51.394
total kilometers [km]	3.886
total travel time [s]	314.575



My Profile



Current Scenario: downtown-toron...

CANCEL PAUSE HELP

slow fast
Delay: 450.0 ms

Stats

time: 112.000 s
payload: 5.0 KB
simulate: 12.35 ms
snapshot: 1.68 ms

Vehicle Summary

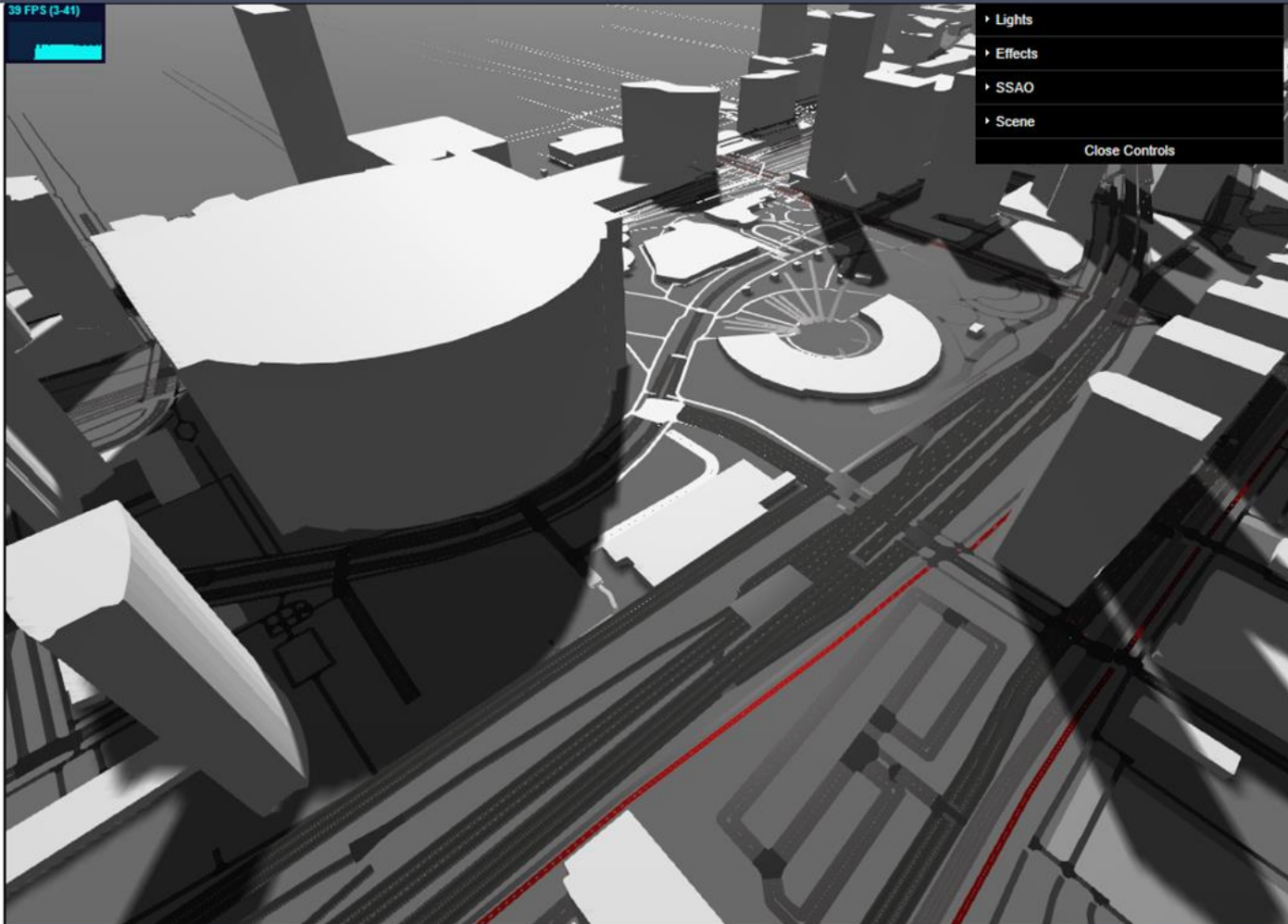
bike(s): 48
car(s): 55
person(s): 5

Quick Find

OSM ID / Lat, Long (float, float) /
X,Y (int, int)

SEARCH

CAR BIKE TRAIN
TRAM PERSON BUS
LIGHT



- Lights
 - Effects
 - SSAO
 - Scene
- Close Controls

Prepare Simulation

Execute Simulation

KPI Simulation

AlessandroScenario30_20240926095651

Get KPI

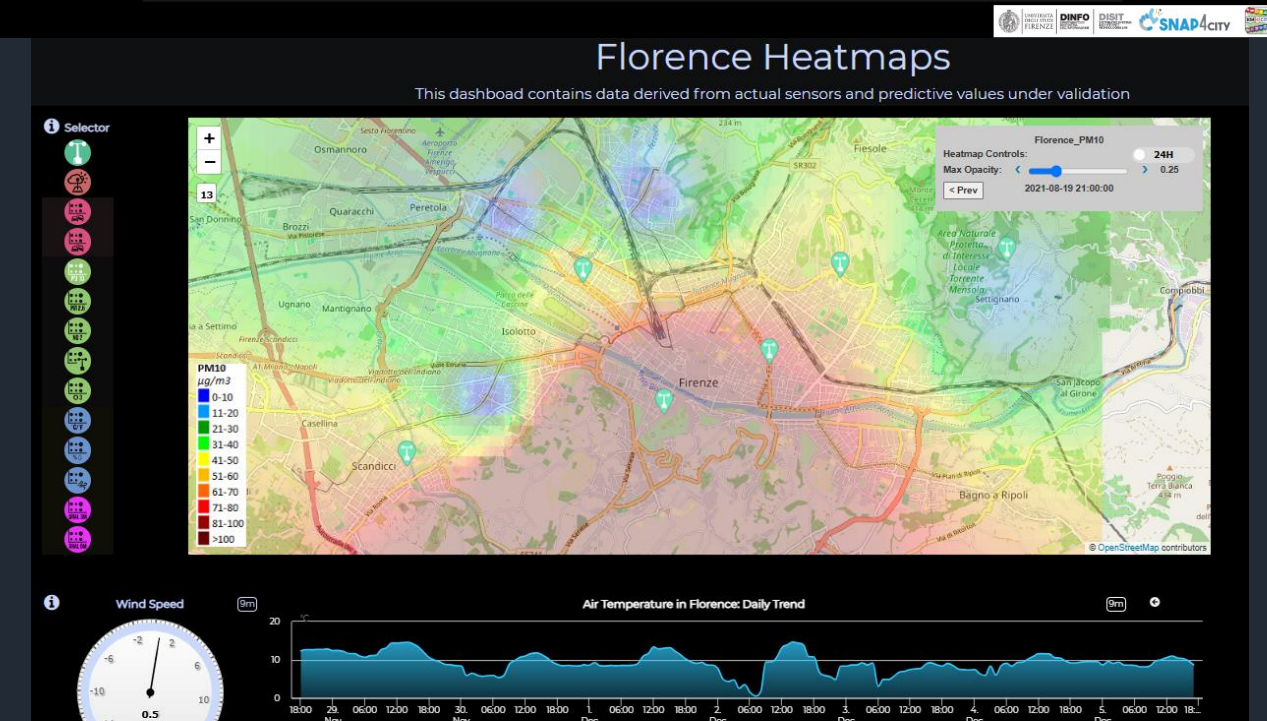
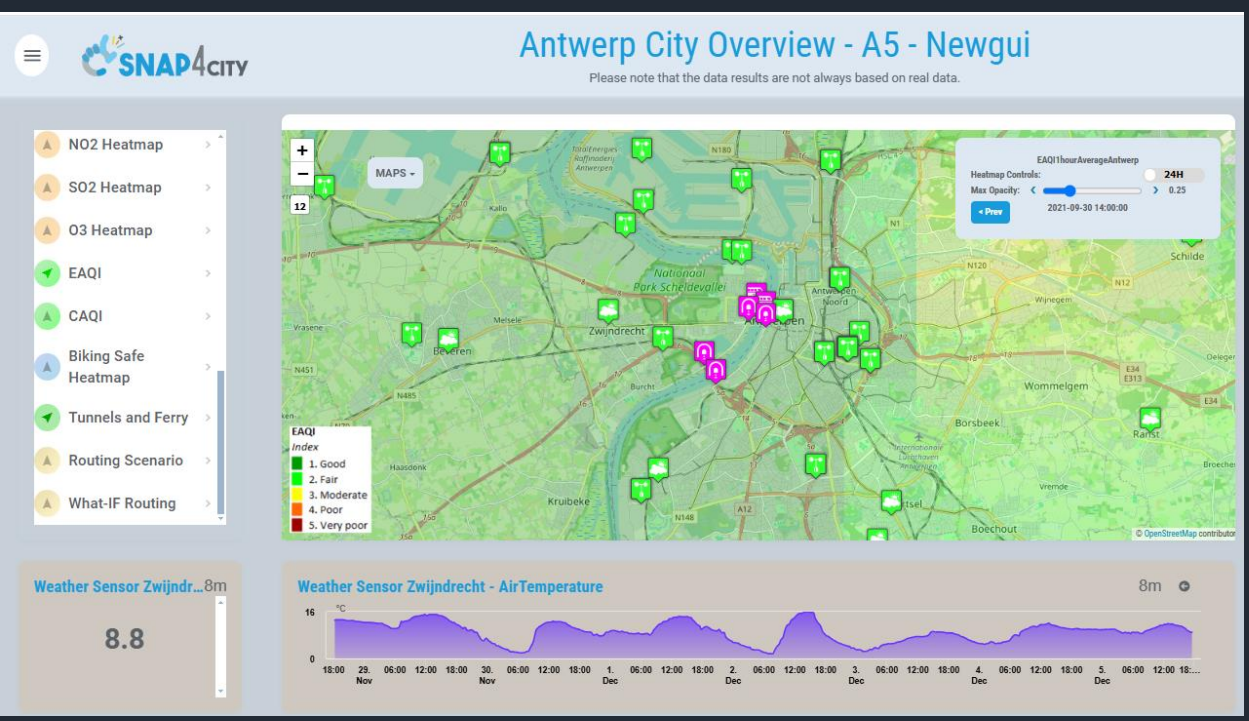
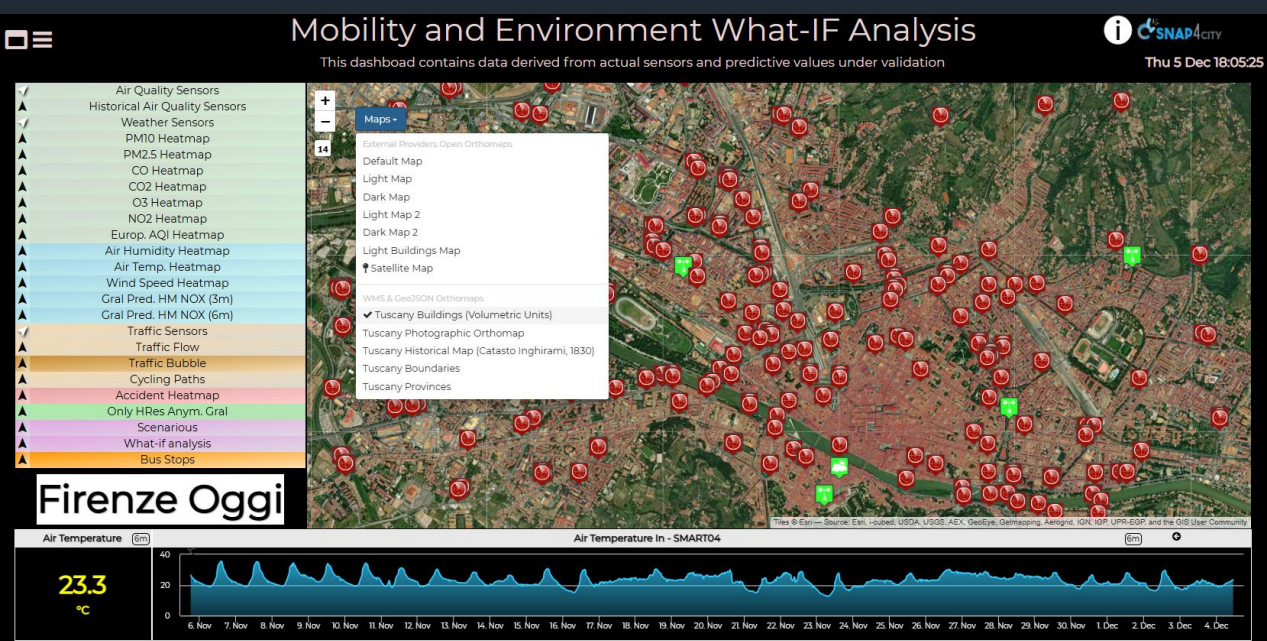
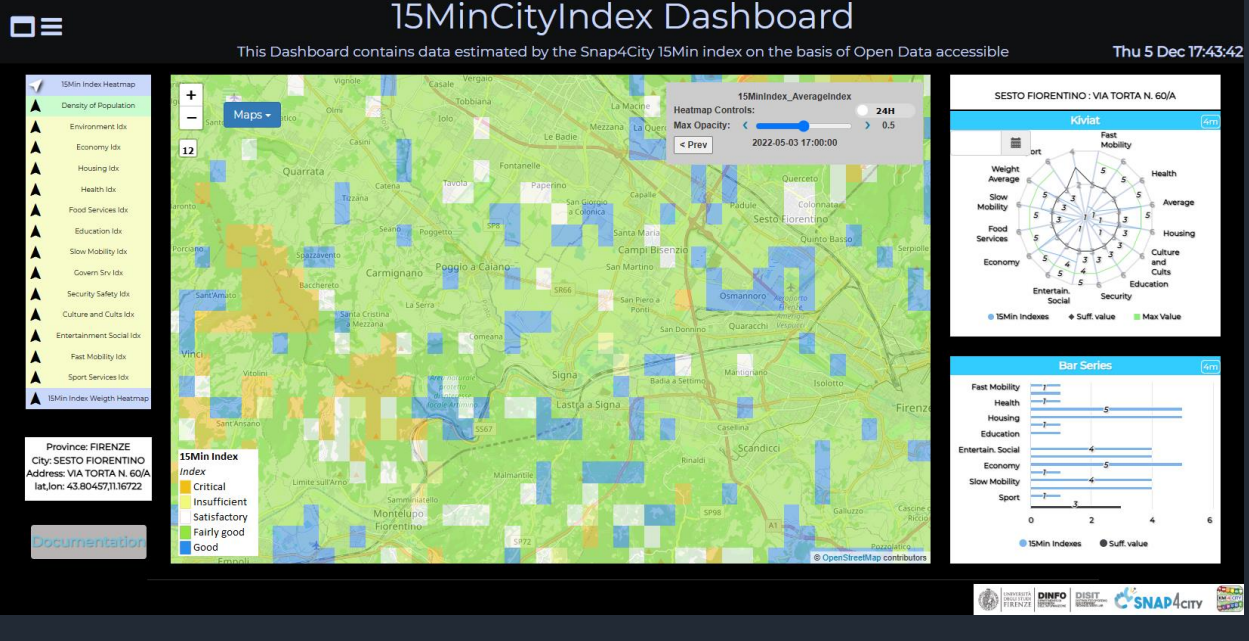
Vehicles in simulation

- car: 1548
- tram: 16

Totals

- Mean Arrival Speed (m/s): 13.723
- Total Duration (s): 1193.980
- Total Time Loss (s): 601.207
- Total Waiting Count (#): 6.177
- Total Waiting Time (s): 63.047

Flow	Arrival Speed (m/s)	Duration (s)	Time Loss (s)	Waiting Count (#)	Waiting Time (s)
flow1	13.634	41.161	25.211	0.036	0.089
flow10	16.611	95.131	58.090	0.404	2.253
flow11	17.330	23.485	12.397	0.000	0.000
flow12	15.420	94.908	60.891	0.980	8.082





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