CEN/TC 442/WG6 „Infrastructure“

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Vypracovávání TR CEN/TC 442/WG6 „Infrastructure“

Činnost WG6 se více prolíná s činnostmi dalších WG v rámci TC442, zejména WG7 a WG11. V rámci TC 442 jsem též členem WG 11 kde probíhá tvorba dokumentu “BIM practices for construction works” kde přispívám v částech týkajících se georeferencování, referenčního označování ve vztahu k liniové infrastructure. V rámci WG6 se ustálily práce na TR Guidelines for Long-term Access to and Maintenance of Infrastructure Data

Uvedený dokument se svým obsahem dotýká a duplikuje činnosti v ostatních WG v rámci TC442.

Navrhovaný dokument nereflektuje zásady práce s informacemi (datové šablony/vlastnosti) dle ČSN EN ISO 23387:2021, nereflektuje strukturování dat dle ČSN EN ISO 12006-2:2015 zohledněné v řadě ČSN EN ISO/IEC 81346.

Pro implementaci metody BIM v ČR se jedná o bezpředmětný dokument, mimo jiné i z důvodu nerespektování EU OpenData technologií tak jak jsou popisovány na portále https://dataeuropa.gitlab.io/data-provider-manual/how-to-search/search-for-datasets/

V rámci koncepce BIM se pracuje v souladu s požadavky definovanými portálem data.europa.eu.

Osobní účast na jednání TC 442 hostovaného v pobočce UNI v Miláně, WG6 se prezentovalo pouze upraveným SCOPE NWIP „ISO 8000-BIM: Application of ISO 8000 to the Built Environment“

Scope rozpracovaného TR

CEN/CENELEC TC442 WG 6 focuses on data quality within the context of Building Information Modelling (BIM), which is crucial for ensuring that the digital representations of buildings and infrastructure are reliable and of high quality. Therefore the working group deals with data quality concerning standards like ISO 8000 and others:

1. **Integration of Standards**: They look at integrating various data quality standards, such as ISO 8000, within BIM processes to ensure consistency, accuracy, and completeness in the data used. This involves aligning BIM practices with recognized data quality frameworks to improve interoperability and data management.

2. **Development of Guidelines**: The working group is responsible for developing guidelines and recommendations that help implement data quality standards specifically tailored to the needs of the construction and building industry. This might include creating specific data models and quality checks that align with the digital construction workflow.

3. **Collaboration with Industry Experts**: By collaborating with industry experts, this working group ensures that the guidelines and standards they develop are practical, widely applicable, and beneficial to the stakeholders involved in construction projects.

4. **Focus Areas**: The focus is generally on ensuring data is accurate, comprehensive, and up-to-date across the building lifecycle, from design and construction to operation and maintenance. This helps in reducing errors, enhancing decision-making, and improving the sustainability and efficiency of projects.

5. **Use of Technology**: Leveraging modern technologies such as digital twins, cloud computing, and IoT to enhance data quality management within BIM. This ensures the continuous improvement of data quality and the ability to address emerging challenges in digital construction.

Through these efforts, CEN/CENELEC TC442 WG 6 helps ensure that data quality is maintained at a high standard, thereby supporting better project outcomes and more efficient building management.

This project aims to develop a domain-specific profile of ISO 8000 for use in the built environment, particularly in the context of Building Information Modelling (BIM), environmental and material data, scan-to-BIM workflows, and digital lifecycle integration via Digital Product Passports (DPP) and Asset Administration Shells (AAS).
While ISO 8000 deals with data quality principles, and AAS IEC 63278 focuses on representing and managing digital assets, both can complement each other in industrial and data-driven environments by ensuring that the asset information handled has high-quality data attributes as prescribed by standards like ISO 8000. However, they are not directly part of each other but may be implemented together in comprehensive data and asset management strategies.

The resulting profile will specify how to apply ISO 8000's core data quality principles such as accuracy, completeness, semantic encoding, and provenance to commonly used BIM data structures (e.g., IFC), environmental attributes, and scan-derived digital twins.

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