

Transport Digital Twin



Patient Digital Twin



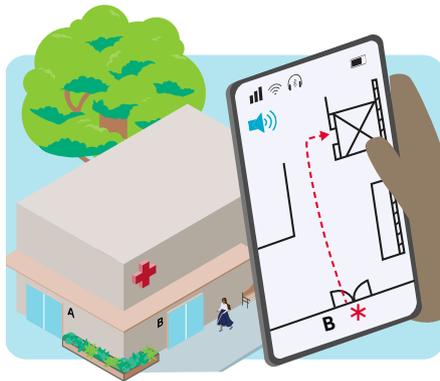
Building Digital Twin



An app helps Suhani navigate and get where she wants to go. It gets dynamic (live) data from the connected digital twins, giving her a seamless experience and up-to-date information, even as conditions around her change.



Suhani navigates from her home to her appointment at the eye hospital, using an accessible smartphone app which is connected to the **TDT**. Live data lets Suhani know that her usual exit from King's Cross is out of service, and the app guides her through an alternative exit she is not familiar with.



The hospital has access to the **PDT**, which shows that Suhani has macular degeneration. Integrated with the **hospital building's BDT**, the app knows to lead Suhani to a step-free entrance and directs her to the 3rd floor reception, bypassing the ground floor reception.



The hospital has access to Suhani's medical data in her **PDT**, and recognises that a scan is required before seeing the clinician. Linking with the hospital's **BDT**, the app leads her to an automated scanning station, providing her with verbal instructions. The scan is automatically run through an AI diagnostic system, and attached to her **PDT** for the clinician to refer to.



There has been a delay in appointment time and a change of room. The app (linked to the **BDT**) notifies Suhani. With its help, she navigates to the hospital canteen and toilet to get refreshed before heading to the new location.



Suhani needs to find the pharmacy post-appointment. However, she forgets the verbal instructions given to her on the way, and becomes lost inside the hospital. Using the app, she signals for assistance, and a staff member locates her via the app's link to the **BDT**. Her medicine is already waiting for her at the pharmacy, as her **PDT** is linked to the hospital's patient administrative system.



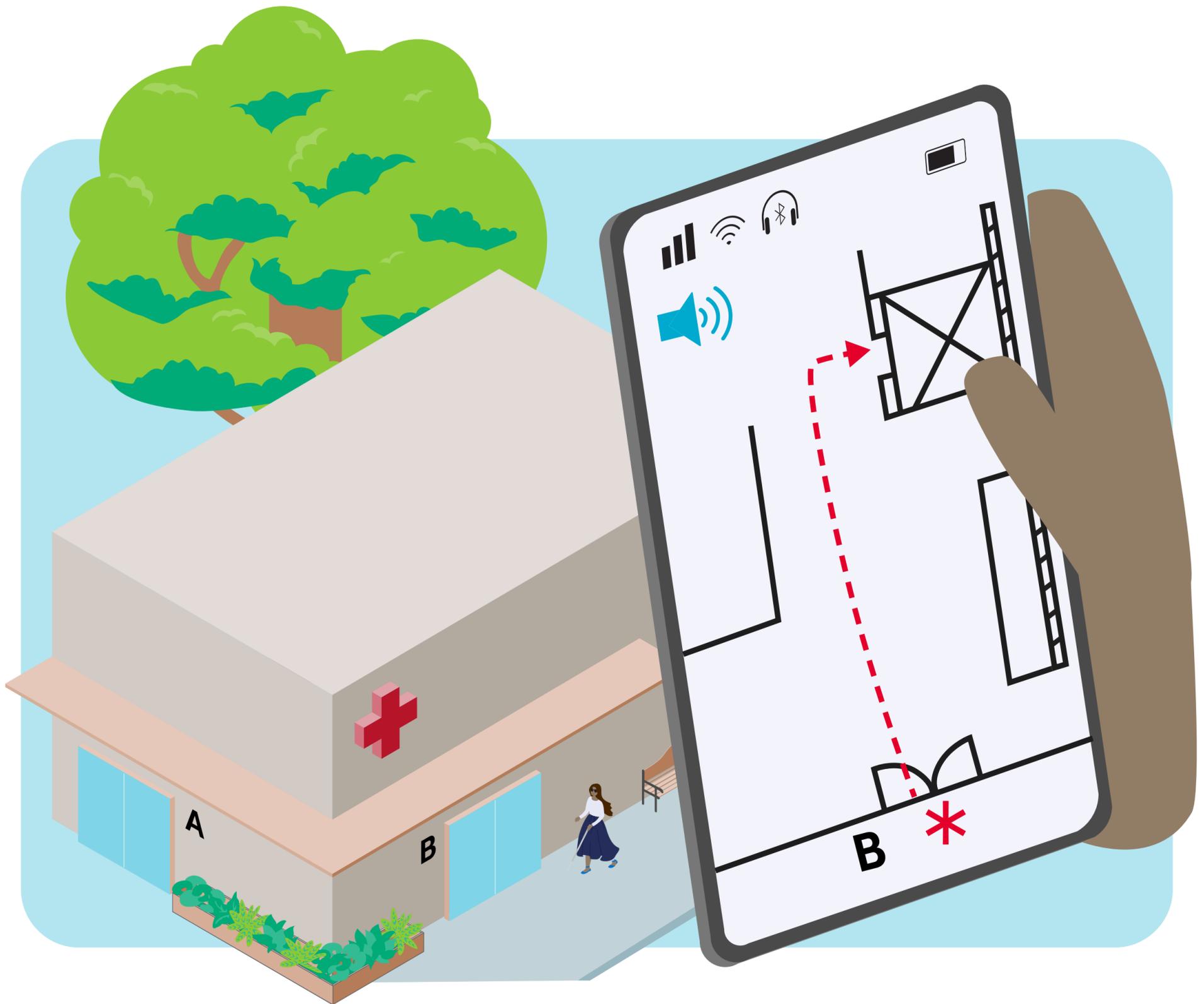
Suhani is ready to navigate home. On the way, the **TDT** shows two extremely crowded trains arriving at King's Cross. The app recognises this, and provides dynamic routing to Suhani to avoid the crowds and the possible collision hazards.

# 1



Suhani navigates from her home to her appointment at the eye hospital, using an accessible smartphone app which is connected to the TDT. Live data lets Suhani know that her usual exit from King's Cross is out of service, and the app guides her through an alternative exit she is not familiar with.

# 2



The hospital has access to the PDT, which shows that Suhani has macular degeneration. Integrated with the hospital building's BDT, the app knows to lead Suhani to a step-free entrance and directs her to the 3rd floor reception, bypassing the ground floor reception.

# 3



The hospital has access to Suhani's medical data in her PDT, and recognises that a scan is required before seeing the clinician. Linking with the hospital's DT, the app leads her to an automated scanning station, providing her with verbal instructions. The scan is automatically run through an AI diagnostic system, and attached to her PDT for the clinician to refer to.



There has been a delay in appointment time and a change of room. The app (linked to the BDT) notifies Suhani. With its help, she navigates to the hospital canteen and toilet to get refreshed before heading to the new location.

# 5



Suhani needs to find the pharmacy post-appointment. However, she forgets the verbal instructions given to her on the way, and becomes lost inside the hospital. Using the app, she signals for assistance, and a staff member locates her via the app's link to the building's internal DT. Her medicine is already waiting for her at the pharmacy, as her PDT is linked to the hospital's patient administrative system.



Suhani is ready to navigate home. On the way, the TDT shows two extremely crowded trains arriving at King's Cross. The app recognises this, and provides dynamic routing to Suhani to avoid the crowds and the possible collision hazards.