

Article

BIM Data Dictionaries for Semantic Classification and Attribution of Geospatial Features in GISs

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Abstract

The integration of building information modeling (BIM) and geographic information systems (GISs) is an important area of research aimed at improving interoperability between these domains. These domains often use different concepts for semantics such that non-interoperable vocabularies; schemas; metamodels for semantics; and, in general, non-interoperable IT architectures are used to publish semantic concepts. This study investigates the use of BIM data dictionaries for semantic classification of vector-based geospatial data in GISs, aiming to enable the use of common dictionaries and concepts to describe objects in both domains. The study addresses a particular problem: the fact that the domains use different metaconcepts to describe conceptual information and have different classification methods. The research focuses on identifying significant standards, comparing their metamodels to find similarities and explore the practical use of BIM data dictionaries for the semantic enrichment of GIS features. As a proof of concept, three approaches for the classification of features are developed and validated through implementation in the QGIS software. The results demonstrate that BIM data dictionaries can be used to semantically enrich geospatial data in GISs, with the buildingSMART Data Dictionary (bSDD) serving as a practical example. The conclusions drawn from the study are that although there are limitations and challenges, the integration of BIM data dictionaries into GISs is possible and beneficial for improving interoperability, particularly when cross-domain concepts are employed.

Keywords: BIM–GIS integration; classification; semantics; metamodel; data dictionary; feature concept dictionary; feature catalog



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1. Introduction

In the fields of architecture, engineering, construction, and operations (AECO), Building Information Modeling (BIM) is widely used as a method, while the geospatial sector—based on Geographic Information Modeling (GIM)—relies on software known as Geographic Information Systems (GISs). To reflect this duality, we will use the terms GIS and BIM in the following to represent the domain, method, and software systems.

1.1. Problem Statement

BIM and GISs commonly describe similar real-world objects, but they use different vocabularies, schemas, and metamodels for semantics [1,2]. Even the geometry is often described and used differently. Semantic metaconcepts (class, attribute, feature, relation, etc.)

provide a means to define the potential semantic content and structure of an information model—the schema. The actually instantiated model represents real-world phenomena with the means and the specific perspective of the semantic schema. In digital design and construction, as well as in GISs, this leads to many aspects of semantic interoperability or mutual misunderstanding when stakeholders from various domains work together. This problem becomes more acute when geospatial information is made widely available for GISs within a spatial data infrastructure (SDI) [3], yet cannot be utilized by computer-aided design (CAD) or BIM software. Similarly, the classification systems and taxonomies of the digitized construction industry (BIM) cannot be used by GISs. For this reason, the concept of semantics must initially be defined in very general terms. In our problem statement, we consider semantics as any alphanumeric, non-geometric and non-graphic information. Semantic information could be stored as a class name, as a classification attribute, as an entity type, as an attribute name, as a key in a key–value pair, or as a label. From an information management perspective, the federation of schema and data itself is not problematic; rather, what is problematic is the storage of redundant semantics. Redundancy comes with the danger of inconsistency at both the schema level and the instance level.

1.2. Scope

The problem of BIM–GIS integration has been the subject of intensive research for years [4], including recent metastudies [5,6]. This study investigates the use of BIM data dictionaries for the semantic annotation of vector-based geospatial data in GISs to facilitate the use of common concepts in BIM and GISs to describe existing and planned phenomena. A data dictionary is a “centralized repository of information about data such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage and format” [7]. It defines the semantic universe of discourse for a specific international or national standard, construction domain, or BIM project. Data dictionaries, such as the buildingSMART Data Dictionary (bSDD) [8], are an emerging technology in the BIM domain. Our approach is a BIM-and-GIS approach, focusing only on the semantic dimension. However, our suggested architecture has a tendency towards a BIM-to-GIS approach, as the BIM data dictionaries are being made usable for GISs (see Figure 1).

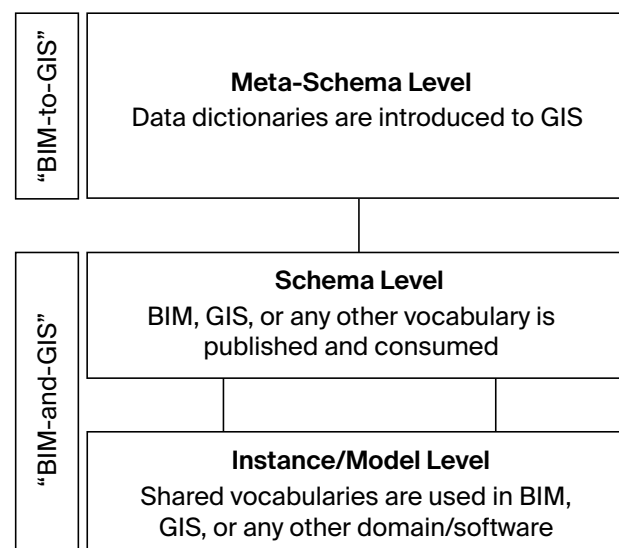


Figure 1. Levels of BIM–GIS interdependence for the presented approach of using BIM data dictionaries in GIS software.

In practical engineering work with BIM and GISs, classification and attribution are the main tools used to assign meaning to objects [9] (pp. 10–15). As shown in Figure 1, this

study uses three metaconcept layers to organize semantics. The instance/model level is a conceptualization of the real-world situation. The schema level provides a vocabulary for the instance/model level, and thus provides a closed “universe of discourse.” The third—and most abstract—metaschema level provides tools to organize the vocabularies of the schema level. The geometric–semantic object models of BIM and GISs provide sub-schemas of geometry to describe the position and shape, but these geometric schemas are beyond the scope of this study. Although this study actually focuses on semantics, the relationship between geometry and semantics must be briefly discussed because of the different handling [10]. Roughly speaking, in GISs, geometry is the primary focus, as features are geometric elements with attached attributes. In BIM, however, semantics is the primary focus, where classified objects are linked to one or many geometric representations. There are different requirements for BIM and GISs:

BIM is a prescriptive and dynamic method that uses a variety of classes and attributes, including those related to physics, design, materials, costs, and responsibilities [11] (p. 32 f.). The semantic information to be managed is volatile. It changes significantly during the project stages of design, construction, and operation. Therefore, it is necessary to add, modify, and delete semantic model information dynamically in BIM models.

The use of GISs is a descriptive and long-term-oriented method for recording, analyzing, managing, and presenting geospatial data [12] (pp. 5–7). It primarily describes existing objects and situations. Geospatial data must be strongly codified because it is used in many different ways and over a long period of time. Compared with BIM, semantic schemas in GISs are more static than dynamic. For example, the CityGML core and CityGML application domain extensions (ADEs) define fixed classes and attributes that rarely change after publication—sometimes extended with generic attributes. In contrast, the IFC schema supports generic extensions with property sets and classification references, which are widely used throughout all BIM project phases.

BIM has become established in planning and construction ([13] (pp. 13–15), [14,15]). At the same time, however, geospatial data, such as data inputted into land administration models, topographic maps, site plans, terrain models, and city models—as well as all demographic, environmental, and infrastructure data—are also required in BIM projects. BIM and GISs are increasingly converging and must be used together [5,16]. Therefore, the integration of BIM and GISs is a multifaceted research topic.

1.3. Research Goals

In the professional practice of BIM–GIS integration, the joint use of semantic information from BIM and GISs is associated with a great deal of effort for conversion or redundant data storage. One reason for this problem is the incompatible standards for metaschemas, schemas, and heterogeneous instances.

The aim of the present proof of concept study was to make data dictionaries practically usable for GIS software, despite the fact that they were originally developed for BIM software (see Figure 2). This allows BIM and geospatial data to use the same terminology for the semantic description; for example, attributing the spatial information for a project with the same terminology as the BIM models is the best way to ensure all parties involved can easily share the data. However, practical implementation in GIS software shows that fundamental software design decisions have to be made at the application level. The software design options affect how newly classified geo-features can be meaningfully serialized and displayed in the GIS software.

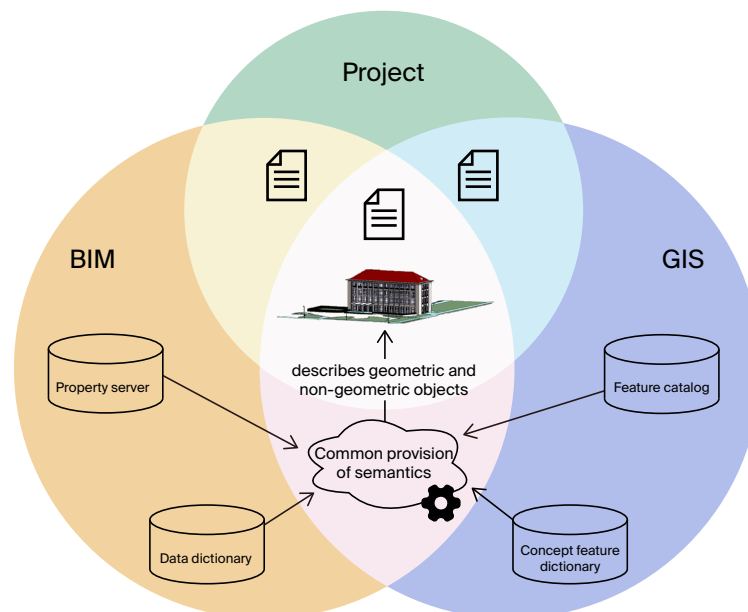


Figure 2. Aim: BIM–GIS integration, with shared semantics from BIM and GIS dictionaries in common projects.

This work analyzes whether concepts similar to BIM property servers or data dictionaries exist in GISs and how they can be used for the semantic enrichment of geospatial data. The focus in this research is on metamodels. Specific dictionaries and application schemas are not discussed. In particular, there are many publications on the mapping of IFC and CityGML schemas, and thus, these formats are only mentioned as examples in this paper. Developments in the area of the Semantic Web in BIM and GISs are frequently used in the literature to transport semantic information [17–19]. However, these approaches are rather academic and have not yet become widely accepted in practice. Instead, we focus on established technologies; in particular, we focus on how information can be added to GISs through classifications according to the methodology commonly used in BIM. Classification refers to the assignment of objects to classes from external classification systems, e.g., assigning a building to the class “Office building” from the bSDD [20]. Attribution describes the assignment of attributes and values from data dictionaries, e.g., adding “Number of Storeys = 13”. Since the buildingSMART Data Dictionary (bSDD) is the only dictionary known and used worldwide in BIM, the focus is on the use of the bSDD for classification and attribution in GIS. However, it is ensured that other dictionaries can also be used with the developed GIS classification approaches. For this reason, this study only addresses the essential metaconcepts of classification and attribution. The use of advanced metaconcepts, such as relationships, value ranges, and enumerations is not within the scope of this study. The practical implementation is illustrated using QGIS [21], a free and open-source GIS software used here as a representative test environment for demonstrating the proposed workflow in GISs.

The question of whether BIM data dictionaries and property servers can be used with GIS software needs to be investigated via the following research questions:

- How do the semantic metamodels differ between the BIM and GIS standards? Which standards and technologies from the GIS domain are comparable with BIM data dictionaries?
- What are the differences between the system architectures used to publish semantics in the BIM and GIS application domains?
- How can BIM data dictionaries be practically used for the semantic enrichment of geospatial data?

- Can the semantics from data dictionaries (especially multiple classification) be transferred to GISs without loss?

First, in Section 2, existing approaches to semantic BIM–GIS integration (Section 2.1) and classification (Section 2.2), as well as data dictionaries and property servers (Section 2.3), are presented. Afterwards, in Section 3, metamodels are compared (Section 3.1), and GIS data sources and their structures (Section 3.2) are described, alongside the limitations of GIS software (Section 3.3). Then, different approaches for the classification of geospatial features with data dictionaries (Sections 3.4.1–3.4.3) are developed and subsequently implemented and validated (Sections 4.1–4.3), with examples (Section 4.4) in Section 4. The results are presented in Section 4.5. Finally, in Section 5, a summary of the research (Section 5.1) is given, followed by a discussion of the research’s limitations (Section 5.2) and future research directions (Section 5.3).

2. Related Work

The integration of BIM and GISs has been an area of intense research for years. We first focus on work that deals with semantics and present different approaches that have already been researched. We then review the classification approaches in BIM and GISs and present standards from both domains that are relevant to semantics.

2.1. BIM–GIS Integration

One approach to transferring BIM semantics to GISs is to map between data schemas. In particular, the mapping between Industry Foundation Classes (IFCs) and City Geography Markup Language (CityGML) schemas is being investigated in research [22,23]. Such mapping can also be carried out with the ontologies of the schemas and the technologies of the Semantic Web [17,24,25]. A typical approach is to convert building models (IFCs) and geospatial data (Geography Markup Language (GML), CityGML) into the Resource Description Framework (RDF). A link ontology is then added to the construction and geospatial ontologies in Web Ontology Language (OWL) format. The conversion to RDF can either be the final goal for common queries on the data [18,26–28], or it can be used as an intermediate step to finally convert the data into the other format with the help of queries [25].

Another approach entails the extension of the CityGML schema by an Application Domain Extension (ADE) [4,29]. With the ADE concept, the CityGML schema can be extended, for example, by adding new concepts or extending existing concepts with additional attributes. IFC elements and attributes can be added to CityGML data.

Jetlund et al. [30] describe a more general approach where they use the abstract concepts of IFCs and ISO/TC 211 standards to increase interoperability. They converted the IFC EXPRESS schema to Unified Modeling Language (UML) and created a common UML model with GIS schemas that already exist as part of a UML. The UML model links and harmonizes concepts from different domains. Implementation schemas for BIM and GISs can be derived from the common UML schema and implemented in the corresponding specialist software. This means that no data conversion is required, as information from BIM, for example, can be entered directly into GIS software.

Other approaches aim to store and link all BIM and GIS files within containers [31,32]. No file conversion is required for this, but the reading software must be able to interpret multiple file types and links stored in a separate schema.

Many approaches aim to convert BIM data into geospatial data by processing the geometry together with the associated semantics [4,23,29,33].

While these approaches advance BIM–GIS integration, they face common limitations: Schema mappings and Semantic Web conversions are time-consuming and expert-

dependent, and can result in semantic loss due to incompatible vocabularies. ADEs and UML harmonization requires custom schema extensions, limiting reusability, while container-focused methods avoid conversions but lack true semantic interoperability across domains. To date, no research papers have been published on the semantic annotation of geospatial data using data dictionaries. However, ref. [34] recommend using external classification systems and harmonizing terms for this purpose.

2.2. Classification

Upon searching the available literature, we could not identify a single work that deals with general classification concepts for geospatial information in GISs comparable with data dictionaries in BIM. However, there are different concepts of classification in both domains, and thus, these concepts will be compared with each other.

In the domain of geospatial data, classification is defined as an “abstract representation of real-world phenomena using classifiers” (ISO 19144-1, p. 7) [35]. The construction industry defines classification as the “process of assigning objects to classes according to criteria” (ISO 22274, p. 3) [20]. While classification is seen as the result of a process in GISs, in AECO, it is a process itself. We can infer that the term classification is somehow differently used in BIM and GISs. Therefore, we first explain how the terms are commonly used in both fields and, second, which standards are relevant.

The structure of geospatial data is defined by the ISO 19100 series (Geographic Information) of standards and the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC). Semantics are also a topic in many standards, as semantics are always associated with one or more geometries. Geometries (points, lines, and polygons) are classified and assigned additional attributes according to a static and sometimes complex data schema. This type of classification and attribution is typical of geospatial vector data, which adhere to the generic feature model [36] (pp. 161–166). Alternatively, geometries can be classified by assigning single geometries to a semantic group (a class), which is the typical approach for raster data [37] (see Figure 3). In this paper, we focus on the first method: using geospatial vector data according to a semantic schema.

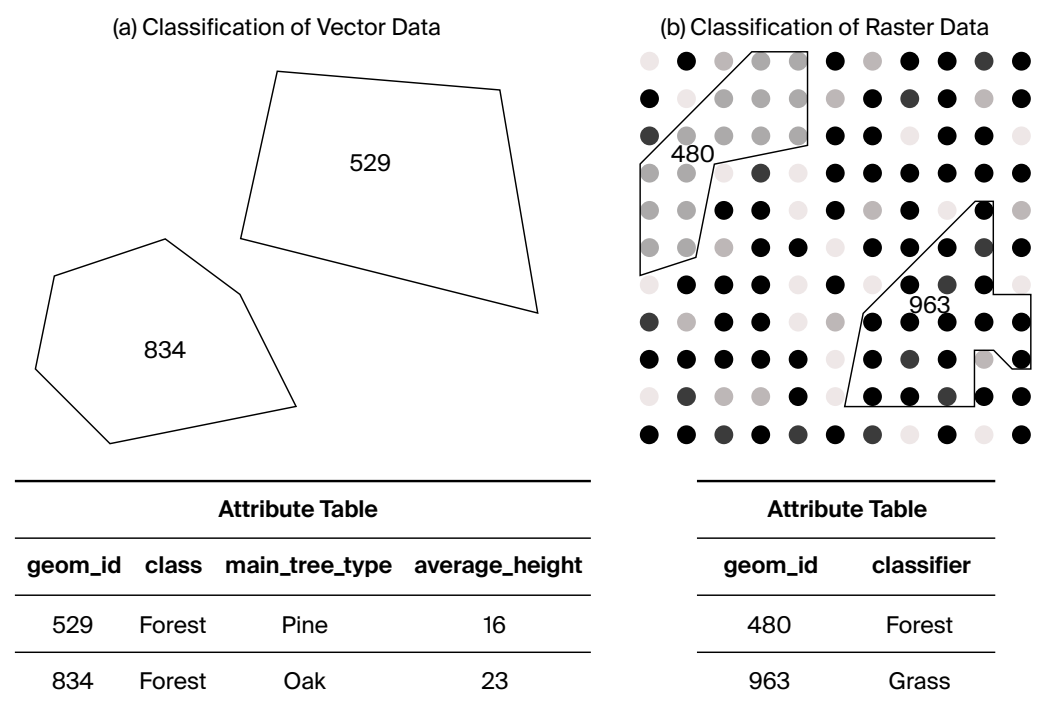


Figure 3. Classification (a) in the sense of a schematic extension of geometric elements (vector data) or (b) in the sense of grouping (raster data).

Figure 4 shows the relationships between the ISO standards of the 19100 series relevant for classification. All of them refer to ISO 19101 (Reference Model: Part 1: Fundamentals) [38], which sets the fundamentals for all schemas. Describing a dataset with application schemas gives geospatial data a classification and predefined attributes. The creation of an application schema is defined in the ISO 19109 (Rules for Application Schema) [39] standard. This standard also contains the conceptual model, called the General Feature Model, which describes the creation and use of concepts. An application schema is described using feature types, which can be predefined in feature catalogs. Feature catalogs, standardized in ISO 19110 (Methodology for Feature Cataloguing) [40], are a collection of feature-type definitions (such as class, attribute, and association) for a particular domain. The content of feature concept dictionaries, standardized in ISO 19126 (Feature Concept Dictionaries and Registers) [41], can be used to define feature types by reusing or extending concepts, but this is rare. Feature concept dictionaries are collections of independent concepts such as classes, attributes, relationships, and data types.

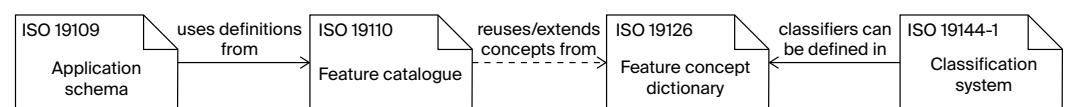


Figure 4. Relationships between relevant GIS standards for the classification of objects.

However, the term classification can also be understood in a completely different way: the classification of a dataset by dividing the geometries into predefined categories (supervised classification) or categories determined by an algorithm (unsupervised classification) is based on existing attributes. One example is the classification of satellite images into land usage categories. This type of classification is defined in the ISO 19144-1 (Classification Systems—Part 1: Classification System Structure) [35] standard. There are hierarchical and non-hierarchical classification systems, where classes within a level must be mutually exclusive. Hierarchical classification systems can have multiple levels, but each class should be used only once. Predefined concepts from the feature concept dictionaries defined in ISO 19126 can be used for classification. The problem with this rather static classification method is that the number of possible classes is limited, and no classes can be added by further classifications. Multiple classification (wherein a feature belongs to many classes) is only possible with a hierarchical classification system, where each hierarchy level is considered a self-contained classification.

The OGC has recently recognized the need for a “Vocabulary Service Standard” to “simplify how vocabularies are shared, managed, and used across diverse systems” [42]. However, this standard is still in the early stages of development, and therefore could not be used for this study, aiming towards a practical solution for geospatial data in BIM projects.

Unlike GISs, BIM focuses primarily on semantics, and classification is always available due to the respective data structure [43] (p. 157). However, to overcome the diversity of semantic (and geometric) concepts of native BIM/CAD software systems, the open IFC schema was developed by buildingSMART International and standardized as ISO 16739 (Industry Foundation Classes (IFC) for Data Sharing in the Construction and Facility Management Industries) [44] for the exchange of built asset models. The IFC schema is object-oriented; classes are hierarchically structured (to support polymorphism) and can contain additional information as attributes or be linked to each other via relationships. The one or many geometric representations are linked to class instances via the concept *IfcProductDefinitionShape*. In addition to the build in entity-classes (*IfcWindow*) and entity-types (*IfcWindowTypeEnum*), IFC has the ability to specify generic classifications using the concept *IfcClassification* and *IfcClassificationReference*. The *IfcClassification* entity is used to specify the reference to an external classification system. *IfcClassification-*

Reference can be used to refer to a specific class within an external classification system to classify an entity with it. The concept of *IfcPropertySets* offer the generic attribution of arbitrary entities. This means that multiple classifications can be attached to a digital representation of a built asset and transferred between authoring software in a standardized way. However, “standardized way” here only means that the IFC application schema provides a standardized but semantically undefined structure. The content—i.e., the vocabulary used—is not defined by either *IfcClassificationReference* or *IfcPropertySet*. Figure 5 illustrates how external semantics, referenced by a URI, are generically used to describe the semantics of BIM objects.

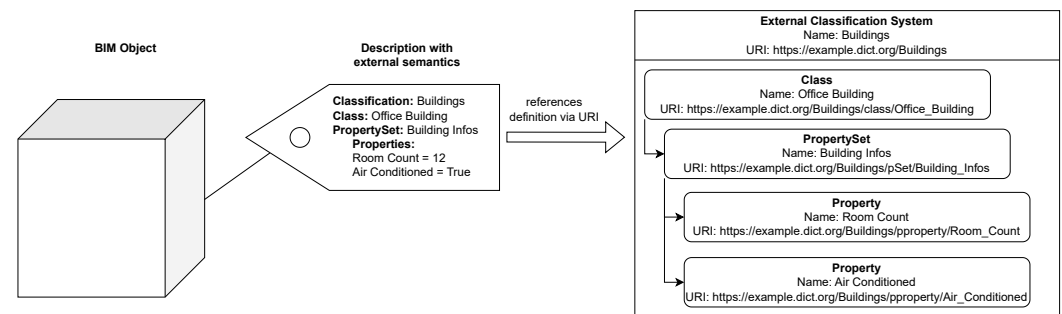


Figure 5. External classification and attribution of objects in BIM.

This study focuses on the generic semantics, using *IfcClassificationReference* and *IfcPropertySets*, because in the AECO domain, classification is not only possible according to the data schema but also according to external classification systems, such as Uniclass 2015 [45], OmniClass [46], and ETIM [47]. Ref.[34] also “suggest that the national building standard should conform to international standards and, if possible, include a classification system.” Therefore, when classification is mentioned in the following sections, we are always referring to the BIM method of classification. Classification methods from GISs are not considered.

2.3. BIM Data Dictionaries and Property Server

The concept of generic classes and attributes in an application schema is very useful. However, all stakeholders within a project should still use the same terms for the same things. Data dictionaries and property servers were developed to ensure semantic homogeneity outside the schema. They are becoming increasingly common in BIM. The two terms are not always clearly distinguished from each other in the academic literature and professional work. From our point of view, the term data dictionary includes property servers.

Data dictionaries are used nationally and internationally to manage and publish data catalogs. They provide a common language and vocabulary that allows different stakeholders to effectively communicate and exchange information throughout the life cycle of a construction project [48]. Data dictionaries serve as a standardized and structured repository of concepts that provide the meaning, properties, and relationships to define elements in BIM models [48]. They are managed in multiple languages and represent the lowest common set of classes, characteristics, and relationships in the international understanding of the concepts abstracted from the national property servers.

Property servers are used primarily at the national level (sometimes only in the national language) to define and harmonize classes, properties, and relationships and then make them available as a machine-readable and standardized data catalog. In addition, value ranges, units, dependencies, and other country-specific information can be defined in property servers. It is important to note that the concepts do not provide values. For

a description of how data catalogs are created and managed in a property server, see Clemen et al. [49]. Examples of property servers include the Austrian freeBIM property server [50] and the property module of the German BIM Portal [51]. The buildingSMART Data Dictionary (bSDD) [52] is the only internationally used data dictionary to date and is described in more detail below. In addition to dictionaries, other classification systems, such as tables and ontologies, are used in the construction industry [53] (pp. 160–164).

The bSDD provides both the technology and a collection of classification systems. These classification systems describe the definitions of concepts such as classes and attributes and the relationships between them. The semantic concepts published in the bSDD are multilingual and can be used internationally via unique identifiers. The classification systems are uniformly structured according to the standards ISO 12006-3 (Building Construction—Organization of Information about Construction Works: Part 3: Framework for Object-Oriented Information) [54], ISO 23386 (Building Information Modelling and Other Digital Processes Used in Construction Methodology to Describe, Author and Maintain Properties in Interconnected Data Dictionaries) [7], and ISO 23387 (Building Information Modelling (BIM) Data Templates for Construction Objects Used in the Life Cycle of Built Assets: Concepts and Principles) [55]. ISO 12006-3 defines a language-independent information model for the development of dictionaries for object-oriented information exchange in construction. ISO 23386 defines metadata that should be used to describe all concepts in dictionaries so that they are comparable and can be used consistently by software applications. ISO 23387 defines the basic structure for data templates to achieve barrier-free information exchange through standardized structures. Figure 6 summarizes the contribution of standards to the development and use of data dictionaries.

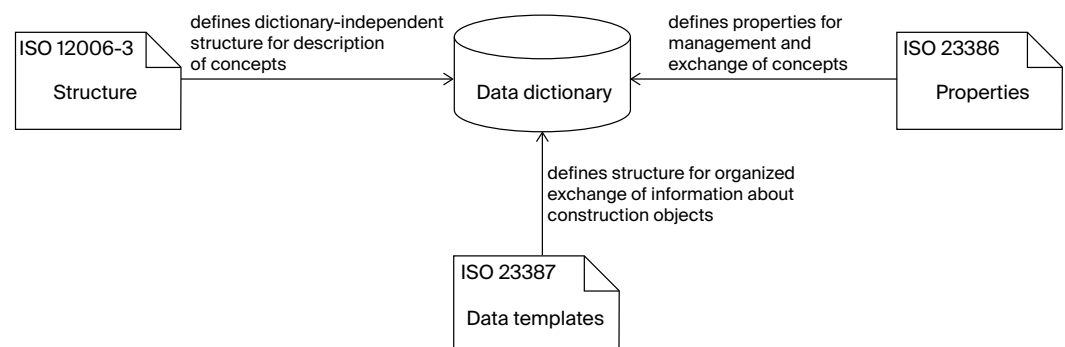


Figure 6. Relationships between relevant BIM standards for the management of concepts in data dictionaries.

Existing BIM-GIS integration approaches—from schema mappings to Semantic Web technologies—lack mechanisms for dictionary-based semantic annotation using BIM classification systems (e.g., bSDD) and property servers. Our proof-of-concept implements three practical approaches, introduced in the following sections, via a QGIS plugin prototype, enabling BIM-style classification and attribution with external data dictionaries directly within GIS workflows.

3. Materials and Methods

The bSDD provides its content in a human- and machine-readable form via an Application Programming Interface (API). The API is designed to return single concepts, as well as all concepts of a type. By specifying parameters, the results can be extended with attributes or filtered. Queries can be sent to the data dictionary using HTTP requests. Responses are returned as JSON by default, but other formats can be requested via content negotiation. Software plugins [8] can be used to access classes and attributes from BIM authoring software via the API to classify components. The creation of Information De-

livery Specifications (IDSs) for the exchange of information requirements is also possible with the bSDD. The bSDD API allows software-independent access to the dictionaries and can therefore be implemented in any software. Our goal, therefore, is to use the bSDD dictionaries in GIS as an example. To achieve this, we first compare the metamodels of the different domains. Then, the different data schemas and sources for classification in GIS must be examined, before we discuss the limitations of GIS software. Differences in data schemas and data origin were found to be relevant factors in GIS. Based on this finding, various approaches to classifying and attributing features were identified.

3.1. Comparison of BIM and GIS Metamodels

Basically, both BIM data dictionaries and GIS feature concept dictionaries have the task of defining concepts and making them publicly available for standardized use. Figure 7 illustrates the similarities in the use of concepts in BIM and GIS that need to be further explored for potential cross-use of technologies and concepts. It shows, in principle, how the concepts in BIM and GIS are used to describe instances of real-world objects. The concepts can be used directly to classify instances or to describe fixed data schemas (IFC schema, application schemas) that are used to structure the information.

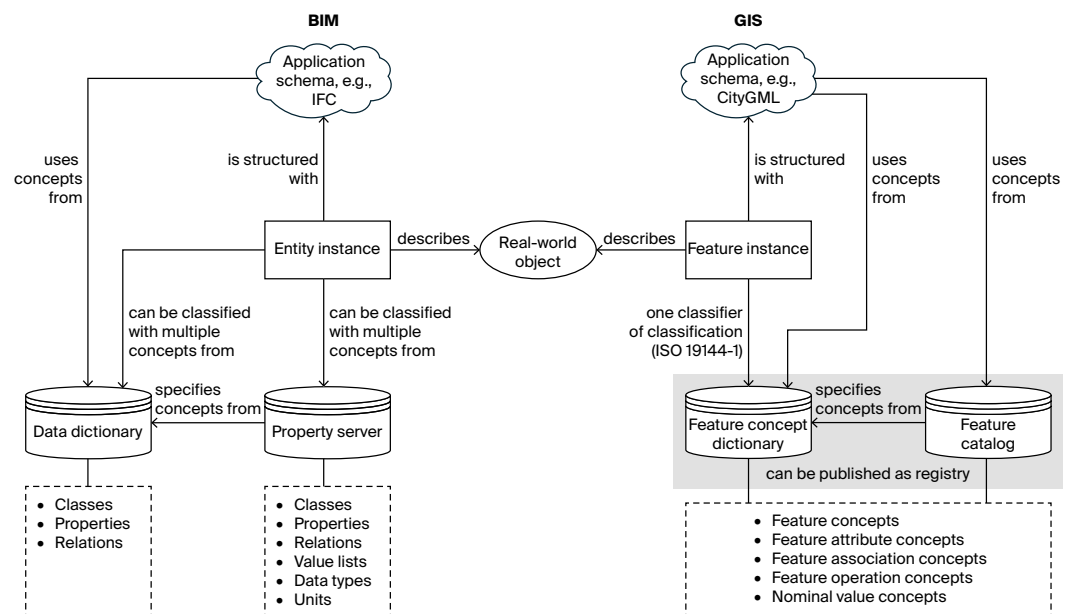


Figure 7. Usage of concepts in BIM and GIS domains.

Feature concept dictionaries are dictionaries that contain definitions and related descriptive information about concepts that can be specified in detail in a feature catalog [41]. They provide the concepts for features, feature attributes, feature associations, feature operations, and nominal values with definitions without contextualizing them through specific relationships or additional features. This can be performed in the feature catalogs by reusing the concepts and definitions from the feature concept dictionaries. The concepts of the feature concept dictionaries and feature catalogs can be provided as registers, which are also specified in ISO 19126.

A data dictionary is defined as a database that contains metadata [54] or as a centralized repository of data about data or data elements [55]. The ISO 12006-3 standard defines a metamodel that serves as a schema for the consistent description of concepts in different dictionaries and for linking to concepts from other dictionaries. The metamodel was specifically standardized for data exchange in the construction industry and is the most widely used for data dictionaries. Therefore, we take an in-depth look at it.

In both BIM and GISs, there is a standard that provides a metamodel for describing concepts. By comparing these metamodels, the same, or similar, metaconcepts can be identified. Table 1 compares some of these metaconcepts.

Table 1. Metaconcepts for dictionaries in GIS (Feature Concept Dictionary) and BIM (Data Dictionary).

Feature Concept Dictionary Schema (ISO 19126)	Data Dictionary Schema(ISO 12006-3)	Comments
CD_Concept	XtdConcept	XtdConcept is abstract
CD_FeatureConcept	XtdSubject	
CD_FeatureAttributeConcept	XtdProperty	
CD_NominalValueConcept	XtdValue	
CD_ConceptRelationship	XtdRelationshipToSubject, XtdRelationshipToProperty	Only partially similar

In addition to these metaconcepts, each metamodel also provides metaconcepts that have no equivalent in the other metamodel. The inheritance and relationships between the metaconcepts are also similar: The concepts CD_FeatureConcept and CD_FeatureAttributeConcept inherit from CD_Concept, and the concepts XtdSubject and XtdProperty inherit from XtdConcept. Drawing relationships between instances of the same metaconcept is possible with both metamodels. The CD_FeatureAttributeConcept can be associated with a single CD_NominalValueConcept or a list as a value. An XtdProperty can also be indirectly linked to XtdValue values via its own metaconcept for lists. The investigation shows that the selected metamodels for dictionaries in BIM and GISs are sufficiently similar to the extent that dictionaries implementing these metamodels can be used in the other domain. As already stated in Section 1.2, the approaches, presented in this paper, consider only the direction of “BIM Data Dictionaries for Semantic Classification and Attribution of Geospatial Features in GIS”. The approach of using GIS feature catalogs within BIM or the approach of combining both into a universal metaschema are not the subject of this study.

3.2. GIS Data Schemas and Data Sources

Metamodels are used as a basis to describe the structure of data in a data schema. In contrast to APIs (e.g., OGC APIs), most GIS application schemas are primarily designed for data exchange, not for data manipulation, particularly GML-based application schemas. These formats are semantically richer but not always fully interpretable by software. Software like QGIS 3.40 and ArcGIS Pro 3.3 can read these schemas but cannot change their structure. The GML standard states that GML, expressed as an XML schema, is used to describe application schemas and to transport and store geospatial information [7]. In GIS software, GML files are split into several layers depending on their content, and the hierarchically organized information is compressed into simple attributes in a table. The structures of the GML schema and the specific information of the application schema are partially lost in the process. Although QGIS can use these schemas to import geospatial data, it cannot add new information according to the schema. When QGIS imports special GML application schemas, it can only export them as simplified, general GML. Exporting special schemas is not natively implemented in QGIS. For example, CityGML is an OGC application schema for the representation of urban 3D features and levels of detail. Unlike generic GML, CityGML is more specialized and is therefore only partially supported by standard GIS software. The main reason for this difficulty is the complexity of XML schemas, which leave a lot of room for interpretation. Each application schema would require its own export. As a workaround, plugins can use external tools, such as 3DCityDB or the Feature Manipulation Engine (FME), to create CityGML files. Similar limitations apply to other file-based formats, such as DXF. CSV data is also not editable, as QGIS interprets it as read-only, since CSV is not a geospatial data format. In contrast, GeoJSON should be considered, as it is widely used in GISs and web applications. It

supports the storage of geometries and additional properties as key–value pairs. However, the fact that QGIS only allows read-only access to some of these formats is not a major problem, as the layers of these formats can be exported to other geospatial data formats in QGIS. For example, it is always possible to export a GeoPackage in which the data and its schemas can be edited. In practice, such editable workflows are better managed in geospatial database management systems (GDBMS), such as PostGIS. These systems allow data and schemas to be managed persistently and relationally. However, any hierarchical structure of the data source is lost as the attribute table created in QGIS is exported to GeoPackage or GDBMSs.

3.3. Limitations of GIS Software

Geospatial data is typically collected in separate datasets, meaning that only similar data—such as roads or buildings—are stored in a single repository. To create a map, these datasets need to be combined. This is carried out in GIS editing software, such as QGIS and ArcGIS, by layers. This layer concept adds another level of complexity to the semantic BIM and GIS integration. Within the GIS domain the object-oriented (model driven) metaconcept from the exchange standards and the software-internal, layer-oriented metaconcept must be clearly distinguished. Each layer typically has an attribute table in which each feature has an entry (row). Multiple attribute tables compromise data integrity and layer manageability. If users were to edit only one attribute table in the layer, this could lead to inconsistencies or redundancies with other attribute tables which, in the worst case, could compromise the referential integrity of the tables.

Object-oriented data formats, such as all XML-based formats, can be mapped in GISs despite the table structure because their complexity is reduced and the data is converted [56,57]. When the GIS software converts this hierarchically structured data into a single attribute table, complex hierarchical structures are sometimes compressed into two-dimensional lists, and information is lost. Another drawback is that for most formats, these steps cannot be undone when the layer is exported again. In addition, some file formats do not allow for subsequent editing because they are intended for data exchange only. On the other hand, communication between GIS software and data dictionaries is unproblematic because GISs often use HTTP requests to retrieve information, and data dictionaries have an API that can be used to retrieve concepts via HTTP requests.

These special aspects must be taken into account in the following approaches.

3.4. Developed Approaches

The following sections present three approaches we have developed to classify and attribute GIS features using BIM data dictionaries. These approaches demonstrate two key objectives: First, we enable the BIM-style classification and attribution of features within GIS software, demonstrated by QGIS. Second, we ensure that semantic information from data dictionaries can be persistently stored in standard geospatial data formats. Although file structures are expanded to achieve persistence, our primary focus remains on software integration. This makes BIM methodologies applicable in GIS workflows beyond conversion. The three approaches are “Editing the Attribute Table” (Approach 1), “Extending the GeoPackage” (Approach 2), and “Extending the GML Schema” (Approach 3). First, the three approaches will be explained. Then, in Section 4, the approaches will be validated and discussed.

3.4.1. Editing the Attribute Table (Approach 1)

The first approach uses the ability to edit the attribute table of a layer in a GIS. This approach is only suitable for data sources, such as shapefiles and GeoJSON, that allow one to edit the attributes. The attribute tables are structured in such a way that each attribute

has its own column, and each feature has a row in which the attribute values are stored. For classification and attribution from dictionaries, additional columns can be added to the table where the dictionary, class, and other attributes with values can be stored (Table 2). However, approach 1 causes some problems (see below).

- Attributes that may only be used by one class/feature receive their own column. This results in many empty table cells, and the table becomes very large if there are many different attributes. This also violates the normal forms of relational databases since relationships (1:n and m:n) cannot be represented by a single attribute table and tables could be extended with equivalent attributes. From a practical point of view, layers must be thematically restricted in such a way that all attributes can be assigned an attribute value.
- It carries the risk that users will enter attribute values in rows where the attribute does not belong.
- Multiple classification of features is not possible because only one value is allowed in each cell. This problem can be solved by including the dictionary and class names in the column names for customization. Table 3 shows an example. However, this expands the table with extra columns and “null” values.
- Attribute groups cannot be mapped in GISs, whereas property sets are used extensively in BIM.
- Data integrity is not guaranteed. Having one attribute table per layer leads to high redundancy and often meaningless connections between attributes and features.

Table 2. Simple classification in the attribute table.

Fid	Dictionary	Class	Room Count	Air-Conditioned
254	Buildings	Office Building	12	True

Table 3. Multiple classification in the attribute table (table inverted for better readability).

Attribute	Value
Fid	254
Dictionary Buildings	Buildings
Dictionary Buildings Class Office Building	Office Building
Room Count	12
Air-Conditioned	True
Dictionary Construction	Construction
Dictionary Construction Class Building	Building

3.4.2. Extending the GeoPackage (Approach 2)

The second approach applies only to relational data schemas that allow for multiple and connected tables. In the presented study, this approach was developed specifically for GeoPackage, but it can also be generalized to, for example, a PostgreSQL database. For the BIM data dictionary integration, the database is accessed directly to manipulate it. The GeoPackage can store tables with and without geometry. This approach eliminates the problems of the first approach by using multiple tables to store the added information. The GeoPackage is an SQLite database that must have a specific table schema. However, it can be extended with additional tables and extensions to create an extended GeoPackage. The GeoPackage Related Table Extension [58], defined by OGC as a standard, can be used to map one-to-many or many-to-many relationships between tables. The GeoPackage is therefore suitable for testing whether classification and attribution can be added to the features by creating and linking attribute-only tables. The extension can be used to add

the following table schema in Figure 8. The diagram shows how to add classification and attribution to a table of features. First, the extension must be added with an entry in the “gpkg_extensions” table. The mapping tables are also added here. The relationships are defined in “gpkgext_relations”. All classes used can be entered in the table “classification”, and all attributes and their values added by the classification can be entered in the table “classification_attributes”. The mapping tables define the relationships between the feature and the class or attribute. To eliminate further redundancy, a separate table is also created for the dictionaries, with identical functionality. Approach 2 is easy to use, as the data loaded as layers can usually be converted into GeoPackages in GIS software. However, the problem remains that complex data schemas become simplified when imported into an attribute table.

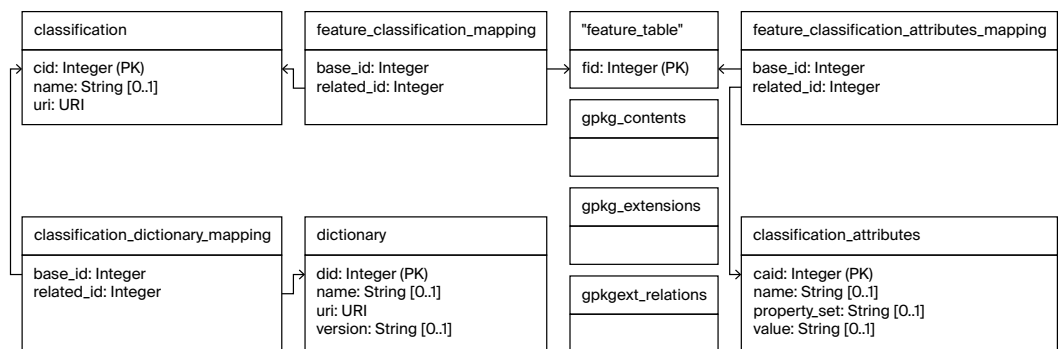


Figure 8. Tables added and modified with the Related Tables Extension in the GeoPackage database.

3.4.3. Extending the GML Schema (Approach 3)

As a third approach, a “Classification” schema extension (see Figure 9) was developed, which allows one to add classification and attribution to features in the GML schema. With the schema, any number of classification instances can be added to each element via “classifications”. Each classification also has a dictionary assigned. Attributes can also be added using “classification_attributes”. The schema extension therefore makes it possible to modify GML files without changing the XML schemas used. It can be added like an extra layer. In GIS software, the concepts of the extension are simplified to simple attribute-value pairs in the attribute table, just like the other approaches 1 and 2.

Approach 3 uses XML, a general-purpose language that, in principle, can also be interpreted by any non-GIS software.

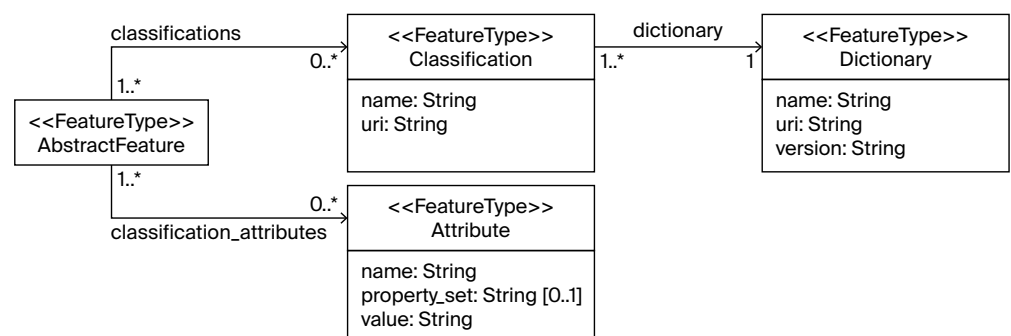


Figure 9. Application schema extension for classification and attribution with BIM data dictionaries.

While the first approach to classification is implemented in the attribute tables of the layers in GIS software, the other two approaches involve manipulating the files themselves. This can be facilitated by the use of GIS software or with editing software appropriate for the file format (e.g., 3DCityDB, FME, text editors).

4. Validation and Results

The validation of the results for the classification of geospatial data according to the BIM methodology is carried out by practical application on datasets in different schemas. The open-source software QGIS was used for the validation tests. For classification, a Python plugin was developed. This plugin allows the user to enrich the features of a layer with classifications and attributes from the bSDD (see Figure 10). The plugin provides the user with the potential BIM vocabularies available in the bSDD, allowing them to select one for the actual classification and attribution. The QGIS Python libraries and the sqlite3 library were used for the implementation. The plugin “Add BIM Data Dictionary Semantics” can be downloaded from the QGIS plugin manager, and the source code is available on GitHub [59]. Figure 11 summarizes the interactions when using the plugin.

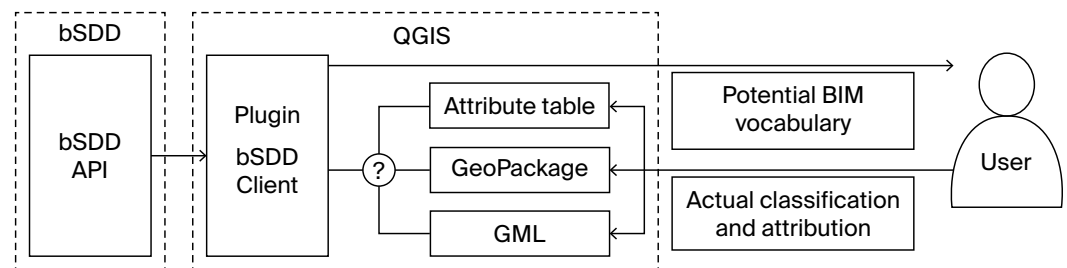


Figure 10. Interaction between user, QGIS, plugin, and bSDD.

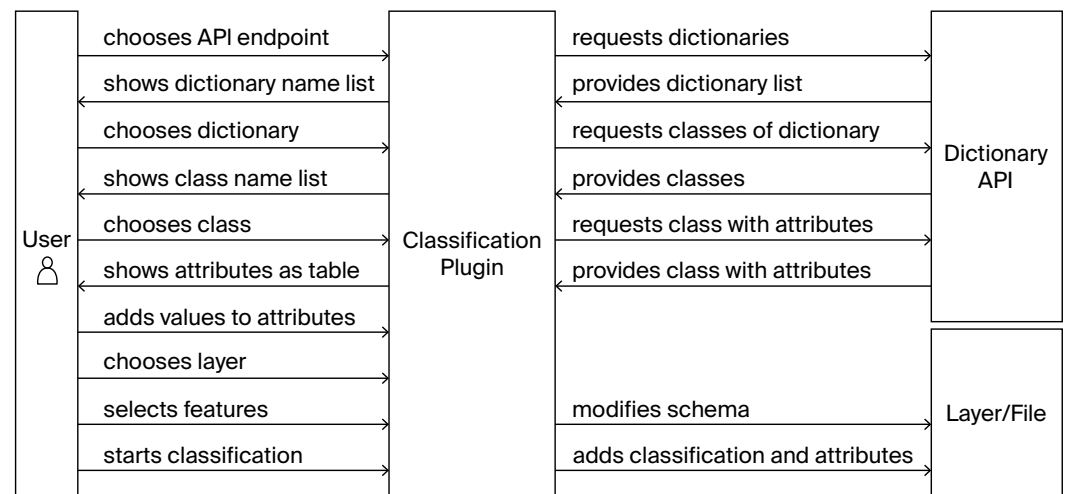


Figure 11. Classification process by interaction between user, plugin, API, and layer or file.

The plugin (see Figure 12) implements a stepwise workflow that can be reproduced by following the same sequence of actions. First, it connects to the bSDD API via its Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and retrieves the available dictionaries as a JSON response through HTTP requests. Then, the user selects a dictionary and, using the same mechanism, a class. If the class has attributes, these are also retrieved and displayed in a table. The user can then assign values to the attributes. In addition, he selects the layer to be classified. Here, it is possible to either classify all geometry objects that are located in this layer or to make a selection that is limited to a certain number of objects. This selection can be made from the map view. Two classification approaches have been implemented. Implementing approach 1 involves editing the rows, columns, and cells of the attribute table of the selected layer. Approach 2 is implemented by executing SQL commands in the GeoPackage’s SQLite database to create tables and add content. The plugin is designed to integrate other data dictionaries or property servers in the future, if they also provide their dictionaries via an API identical to the bSDD API.

Figure 12. Graphical user interface of the classification plugin in QGIS.

4.1. Editing the Attribute Table (Approach 1)

The first approach can be applied to all editable data schemas. In this approach, new columns are added to the attribute table to store the name, Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), and version of the dictionary, as well as the name and URI of a dictionary class for each feature. If attributes exist, they are also created as column names with the value as content. Table 4 summarizes the tested data sources.

Table 4. Investigated data sources for classifying objects in QGIS.

Data Source	Classification According to 1st Approach Possible?	Comments
CityGML	No	Not editable
CSV	No	Not editable
DXF	No	Not editable
GeoJSON	Yes	
GeoPackage	Yes	
GML	No	Not editable
PostGIS	Yes	
Shapefile	Yes	Attributes have a maximum character length of 10 and maximum number of values of 256
WFS-T	No	No change to the data schema possible

As stated in Section 3.2, some datasets cannot be edited because QGIS cannot interpret their data schemas and insert new data into them. XML-based formats can only be exported in generic GML, not in specific application schemas.

Figure 12 shows the user interface of the plugin with a dictionary (ETIM version 10.1) and class (Solar compact installation) already selected. Values have also been added to some attributes (e.g., “With circulation pump” = “True”). The classification will be applied to all selected features in the layer “Buildings”. The result of the classification can be seen in Figure 13.

oar	1001
aend	05.07.2024 00:00:00
oar_klar	Gebaeude
Classification ETIM name	ETIM
Classification ETIM source	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/etim/etim/10.1
Classification ETIM version	10.1
Classification ETIM class Solar compact installation uri	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/etim/etim/10.1/class/EC001112
Classification ETIM class Solar compact installation name	Solar compact installation
Model , type With circulation pump	True
Options Self de-aerating circulating pump	False
Performance Discharge head circulating pump	3,5
Options Volume flow measurement	
Model , type With safety valve	False

Figure 13. Resulting attribute table after the classification by editing the attribute table itself.

Multiple classification from one or multiple data dictionaries is supported by iterative application. Users can select different dictionaries and classes multiple times and apply them to the same features. Each classification adds columns that are prefixed by the dictionary name, as explained in Section 3.4.1. Attributes are prefixed by their property set name. This should minimize naming conflicts between attributes of different classes.

4.2. Extending the GeoPackage (Approach 2)

The second implemented approach is specifically for GeoPackages as data sources. In the plugin interface, the user can also check the box “Classify also the original GeoPackage file” (see Figure 12). The file can then be selected. When the classification is executed, ten new tables (see Figure 8) for dictionaries, classes, attributes, and relationships between them are created in the SQLite database of the GeoPackage using the Related Tables Extension, and the new information is stored in them.

When the classified GeoPackage file is loaded again into QGIS, it consists of not only the geometry layer, but also additional attribute layers with dictionaries, classes, attributes, and relationships. The relationships from features (base_id) to classes and attributes (related_id) are displayed in the mapping tables (see Figure 14).

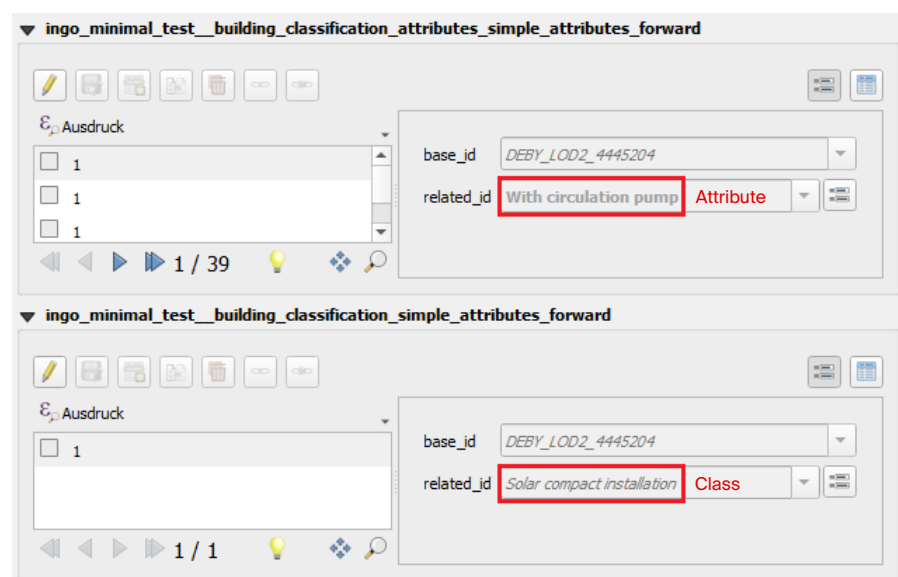


Figure 14. Resulting mapping tables between features and classes/attributes after the classification by extending the GeoPackage.

ArcGIS Pro cannot display the relationships between geometry and classes or attributes because the Related Tables Extension is not implemented in the current version of ArcGIS Pro 3.3 [60].

4.3. Extending the GML Schema (Approach 3)

The third approach involved using the developed application schema to add classification to the GML-based data. This was tested in practice by adding classes and attributes to given CityGML and GML files using a text editor. First, the manipulated files were validated against the XSD schema using XML validators. Then, the extended CityGML and GML files were loaded into QGIS, and the semantic information was examined. Although all of the information is displayed, as shown in Figure 15, the information is no longer unambiguous. For example, the attribute URI of the classification is given without its hierarchy in GML, while the URI of the dictionary is. The hierarchy seems to be added randomly for at least one of the attributes with the same name during the QGIS import. On the other hand, due to the multiple classifications, some attributes may have multiple values, making unique assignment impossible.

externalReference externalObject name	DEBYvAAAA8Hq4G
	Value
externalReference Classifications Classification name	Parking Space
	Landing
	Value
uri	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/accord/ACCORD/1.0/class/ParkingSpace
	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/accord/ACCORD/1.0/class/Landing
	Value
externalReference Classifications Classification Dictionary name	ACCORD
	Classificazione Antincendio
	Value
externalReference Classifications Classification Dictionary uri	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/accord/ACCORD/1.0
	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/acca/ACME/1.2
	Value
version	1
	1,2

Figure 15. Classification in GML (imported in QGIS as an attribute table).

4.4. Use Case: Planning Solar Panels Using the ETIM Catalog

The plugin is tested on the use case of solar panel planning on existing buildings. To ensure seamless information flow between the GIS and BIM domains, attributes used in GISs should align with those later employed in BIM, preventing redundant data entry and inconsistent storage. Using shared data dictionaries facilitates this integration.

The solar potential analysis in GISs involves assessing whether the environmental conditions of a building's roof are suitable for photovoltaic installation. Solar potential analysis uses various geodata sources, including topographic maps, city models, digital elevation models (DEMs), and annual solar position and intensity. City models contain building height, roof geometry, and position information, enabling determination of roof surface slope angles and orientation. The DEM, combined with solar position data, primarily supports shadow analysis by representing the earth's surface, including all structures and vegetation. The data used is made available as open source by the Saxony Energy Portal of the Saxony Energy Agency (SAENA GmbH) as Shapefiles. The analysis results are described in the following section. They include geometries and attributes for each solar potential surface describing expected energy yields, possible number of modules, and CO₂ savings.

Solar potential surfaces serve as the foundation in GISs for determining optimal photovoltaic module placement (see Figure 16a). Module positions are created as geometries and classified and attributed using data dictionaries accessible through the plugin. The ETIM

(Electronic Technical Information Model) catalog, an international standard for technical product classification, provides suitable classifications and is available over the bSDD. The photovoltaic module class contains numerous product-descriptive attributes. Several attributes can be populated directly in GISs by the planner using values from solar potential analysis and GIS planning, including assumed dimensions, nominal power, and efficiency. These values can serve as requirements for product selection. The classified geometries should then be exported in a BIM software-readable format. In this example, the attribute table was edited (approach 1), and an extended GeoPackage was created (approach 2) to store semantic information. Figure 16a shows the ETIM attributes with the property group as a prefix in the attribute table for one feature. However, as most BIM authoring software cannot yet read geometries with semantic annotation in geo formats, the values had to be transferred manually into the BIM authoring software after the geometries were imported as DXF files.

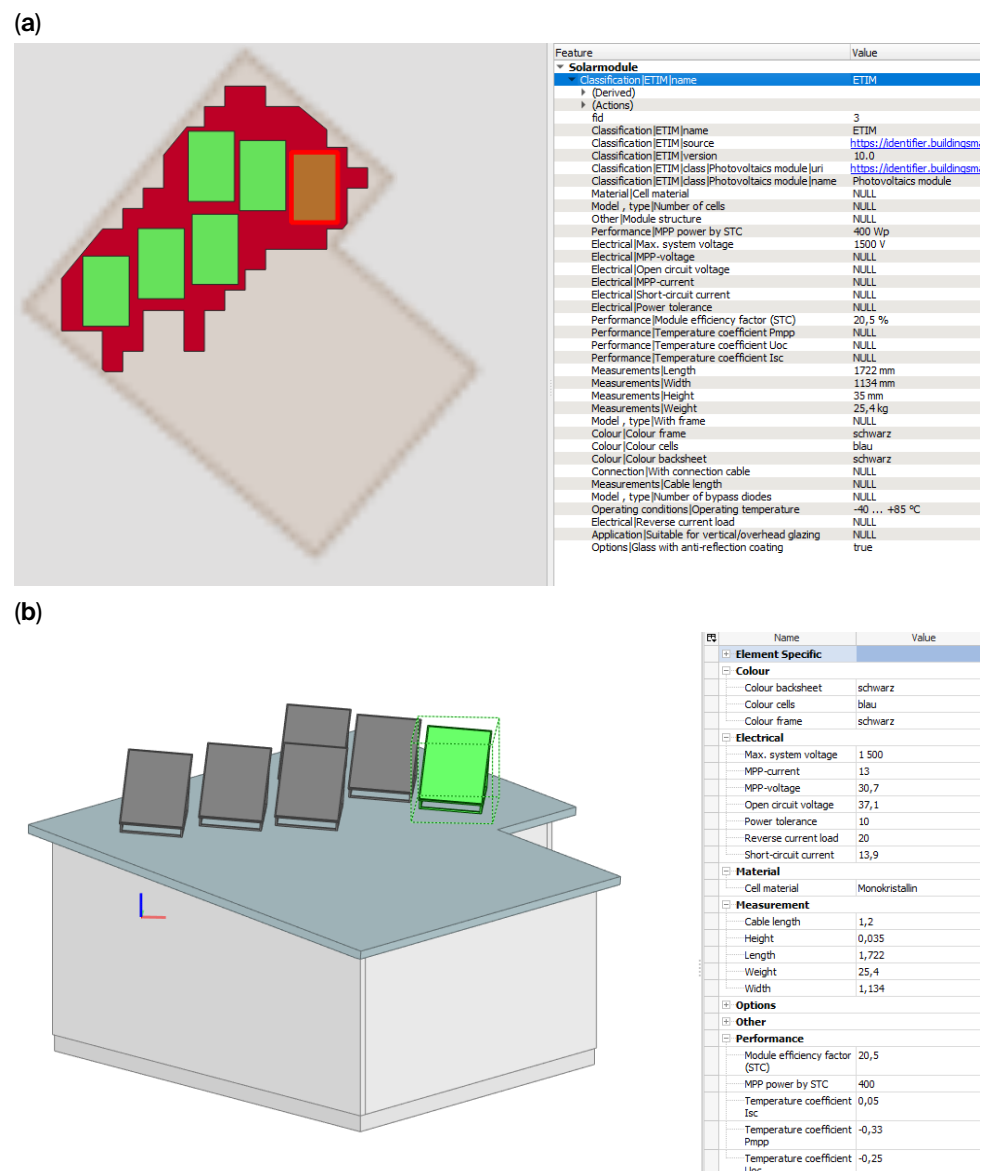


Figure 16. Comparison of solar module planning results in QGIS (a) and IFC Viewer (b), classified and attributed with the same BIM data dictionary. (a) Solar modules (green) first geometrically planned on a roof (background map) with high solar potential surface (red) and then classified and attributed with the ETIM catalog by the plugin; (b) solar modules classified and attributed in BIM software and exported as an IFC file.

BIM planners import the geometries into their BIM software and integrate them with the building model. The attributes can be used to select a suitable product without having to perform a new analysis, saving time and effort. Once displayed on the roof, planners can position photovoltaic modules directly using the geometry and attributes. Subsequently, photovoltaic module objects are classified and attributed using the same plugin and class (see Figure 16b). Existing attribute values are transferred, and missing values are added by the BIM planner through selection of products meeting the requirements. Figure 16b shows some ETIM property groups and attributes with added values. The completed BIM model can then be exported as an IFC file with all information for subsequent processes.

This integrated workflow demonstrates how standardized data dictionaries enable efficient information transfer between GIS and BIM domains, reducing redundancy and ensuring consistency throughout the solar panel planning process for existing buildings.

4.5. Results

Implementing the classification in QGIS using a plugin demonstrates that it is possible to semantically enrich geospatial data with additional classes and attributes in GISs. In addition to GIS dictionaries, dictionaries from the construction industry, such as the bSDD, can be used. Classes and attributes from different dictionaries can also be easily queried by GIS software via the API. The graphical interface with a map allows the user to intuitively select the objects to be classified.

The first approach—the extension of the layer attribute tables in QGIS—is based on the layer principle of the software, and therefore theoretically allows for application to all data formats supported by QGIS. However, in practice, some formats (e.g., CityGML, GML, or WFS-T) are not editable, and therefore, only limited implementation of classification is possible in QGIS. For shapefiles, the length of attribute names is limited to 10 characters, which means that most information cannot be displayed without additional simplification. The practical implementations have shown that adding a new class and new attributes causes the attribute table to grow continuously, creating many empty cells in the table and making it difficult to read. This approach is best suited for features in data schemas that are already stored as tables.

The second approach, developed specifically for use on GeoPackages, performs much better and allows for a more semantically structured representation of the classification. This example shows how classification can be implemented in a schema-compliant manner using an extension of relational databases in a tabular structure. The advantage of this approach is that the classification result is software-independent because it is written directly into the GeoPackage file. This avoids software-specific parsers that might not implement the extension correctly. For example, despite the OGC standardized Related Tables Extension, the GeoPackage with classification cannot be imported correctly into ArcGIS Pro because this extension, unlike others, is not implemented by Esri. In QGIS the GeoPackage will import correctly, but the data will not be editable by QGIS. The additional tables are loaded, and the relationships between features and their classes and attributes work. All in all, using GeoPackage with the Related Tables Extension is a suitable way to semantically enrich geospatial objects and make them available in GIS applications.

The use of a separate application schema to classify GML files in the third approach can be easily added through object orientation, but again, the GIS software is the limiting factor in the presentation of the information. Due to the tabular structure in QGIS, multiple classifications and identical attribute names can no longer be uniquely assigned.

In summary, the implementation in QGIS shows that classification of features using BIM data dictionaries is also possible in GIS applications, but there are some limitations.

5. Discussion and Conclusions

In the final section, we summarize the findings, highlight some limitations, and provide an overview of future work.

5.1. Summary

Unlike other BIM-GIS integration approaches, we do not map information from one schema to another or link information together. Instead, we use the respective options to add external classification. This enables the application of semantics from the BIM domain to geo-objects in GISs while maintaining a shared dictionary as the source of terminology for both domains. Our approach is complementary to other integration strategies. It prepares semantically consistent and structured vocabularies for subsequent conversion, linking, or further processing. Thus, the proposed method should be understood as an application-level mechanism for semantic enrichment, rather than a competing interoperability framework. Therefore, Table 5 provides a qualitative positioning of selected interoperability approaches rather than a direct performance comparison since the proposed method can serve as a semantic enrichment component within broader BIM-GIS integration workflows.

Table 5. Qualitative positioning of selected BIM-GIS interoperability approaches.

Approach	Integration Method	Integration Level	Key Strength	Key Limitation
RDF/OWL-based integration	Conversion & Linking	Ontology level	High semantic expressiveness and flexible querying	High conceptual and technical complexity, requires specialized tooling and expertise
IFC–CityGML mapping	Conversion	Schema level	Transforms data between established exchange formats	Requires explicit mapping rules and leads to information loss
ADE-based extensions	Extension	Schema extension level	Preserves the host schema while allowing domain-specific additions	Requires custom schema engineering and software support for the extension
Container-based integration	Linking	File / system level	Preserves source datasets in their native form	Requires software capable of interpreting linked containers
Dictionary-based integration in GIS	Extension	Application level	Supports reusable terminology and machine-readable semantic enrichment within GIS software	Information loss depends on data format, in which the information will be saved

The research questions can be answered as follows:

How do the semantic metamodels differ between the BIM and GIS standards? Which standards and technologies from the GIS domain are comparable with BIM data dictionaries? Investigations have shown that although the metamodels used in dictionaries for the two domains from ISO 19126 and ISO 12006-3 differ, they also have many similarities. The comparison is limited to identifying corresponding metaconcepts and evaluating practical compatibility. It does not determine formal semantic equivalence, establish transformation rules, or align the ontologies of ISO 19126 and ISO 12006-3. The exchange with open data standards relies on geometric–semantic information models in both BIM and GISs. Due to their different requirements and traditions, they use different schemas and metaschemas. However, in BIM, classifications and property sets are also often added as generic attributes to entities, following the vocabulary of data dictionaries. In GISs, classifications are part of a complex static schema, following well-established application schemas.

What are the differences between the system architectures used to publish semantics in the BIM and GIS application domains? Data dictionaries are used in BIM for external classification,

while concept feature dictionaries are used for defining concepts in application schemas. Therefore, BIM dictionaries are more technologically advanced, e.g., in terms of interfaces. GIS dictionaries are usually published as documents rather than databases.

How can BIM data dictionaries be practically used for the semantic enrichment of geospatial data? Our research has shown that it is possible to use BIM data dictionaries in GISs. Our comparison has shown that similar approaches are used to define concepts for classification. Although the dictionary applications for publishing concepts use different metamodels as a structure, it is possible to map most of them to each other. With our approaches, we were able to show how BIM data dictionaries can be implemented in a GIS software environment, such as QGIS, to annotate the geospatial data according to the BIM classification methodology. However, the heterogeneity of data exchange formats and the way that GIS software handles them makes it difficult to use. The lack of object orientation in many geospatial schemas is also a challenge that needs to be addressed. Nevertheless, some data models can be used to represent the semantic classification of geospatial data. The amount of lost information depends on the data format, but display problems in the GIS software are the main cause. Object-oriented formats are able to store classification and attribution without any loss.

Can the semantics from data dictionaries (especially multiple classification) be transferred to GIS without loss? In principle, the semantics can be transferred to GISs without loss. Currently, however, technical implementation leads to information loss, depending on the approach, due to internal data storage. Additionally, not all data formats are suitable for exchanging external classifications.

The development of the plugin for QGIS has shown how cross-domain use of semantic annotation concepts can be implemented through the use of open, standardized interfaces. Although our dictionary-based methodology has been experimentally validated in QGIS, it is platform-agnostic and can be transferred to any extensible GIS software. Plugins and APIs such as those presented here (“Add BIM Data Dictionary Semantics” QGIS Plugin, bSDD API) can help the BIM and GIS domains to grow closer together in the future. In our view, better integration of BIM and geospatial data can only be achieved by using dictionaries of jointly defined concepts. Almost complete interoperability and semantic integration is only possible if semantics are used across domains.

5.2. Limitations on Integration

The research revealed a number of limitations that need to be considered when using BIM data dictionaries for classification in GISs. In practice, there is a lack of conceptual and IT standards and guidelines for jointly managing geodata and building models. This scientific article can only offer an example of what a scalable solution might look like. It also shows that there are challenges in transferring the concept of classification from BIM to the GIS domain. BIM and GISs have different goals, which means that their classification methods cannot be transferred to each other, although they use similar concepts to the dictionaries for classification. Classification in GISs, as shown in BIM, is not yet widely used. GIS software tools are not designed to easily integrate the classification with data dictionaries. This is particularly evident in the layer principle, which compresses geospatial data into flat structures and causes information about relationships between classes and their instances to be lost. Furthermore, although the data schemas used, such as GML and CityGML, are object-oriented, their use in GISs is associated with challenges due to the layer principle. Such object-oriented, hierarchically structured data schemas are well-suited for classification, but GIS software cannot handle their complexity. Thus, these schemas are simplified into tables by the GIS software. Other data schemas, such as shapefiles, do not lose any information when imported into GIS software, but their flat table structure limits

their ability to handle the complexity of classification. It has also been found that some data schemas cannot be edited in GIS software. However, these problems are mainly due to the functionality of the software. Open-source software was used in research because it supports many data formats. Tests with ArcGIS Pro have shown that not as many data schemas can be imported. There are add-ons for importing formats such as GML, but they require an additional license. Proprietary software is therefore even more limited in its functionality. For this reason, the approaches have been implemented and validated only in QGIS.

In general, it has been shown that data schemas in GISs are much more static than in BIM, as evidenced by the limited ability to add semantics. At the persistence level, GeoPackage (database) or GML (file) can be extended to allow for the addition of more complex semantic information than simple attribute–value pairs.

Some software limitations can be overcome by using GIS software only as a tool to manipulate files. For example, the developed QGIS plugin shows how features of a GeoPackage file can be enriched with semantic information from a BIM-specific dictionary more effectively than directly in the QGIS attribute table. This can also be applied to XML-based data formats or GeoJSON. However, the QGIS plugin is still in the academic proof-of-concept stage. Further investigation with professionals is needed to enhance usability, flexibility and robustness.

A key limitation of BIM-GIS integration is the lack of native support for geospatial formats, such as GeoPackage and GeoJSON, in most BIM authoring software. This necessitates split and partly manual transfers of geometries and semantic annotations (e.g., via DXF exports). Broader adoption of these formats in BIM authoring software is essential for cross-domain integration.

5.3. Outlook

The results of this work show that the use of BIM classification systems in GISs is possible, but they also indicate that there are still some problems to be solved. On the one hand, the developed approaches should be implemented and tested in other GIS software. On the other hand, it has been shown that classification works best when GIS software is used only as a tool for manipulating data schemas and geospatial data in files. Therefore, it might make sense to develop a specific desktop software or web tool that is specialized in classification and has multifunctional access to different dictionaries from BIM and GISs. This tool could work independently of the domain, and thus also classify construction-related data. This could enable a comprehensive, semantic classification of building elements, which is desirable for the cross-domain integration of BIM and GISs.

In general, the reverse case should also be investigated, i.e., feature concept dictionaries from GISs should be integrated into BIM to perform classification in BIM.

Another interesting aspect is the extension of the developed QGIS plugin to make the concept feature dictionaries from GISs usable for the classification approaches, in addition to the use of the bSDD as a collection of BIM dictionaries.

To successfully use BIM and GISs in tandem, it is particularly important to be aware of the requirements and technical possibilities in practical engineering. New academic concepts should be presented with the help of examples and demo applications in such a way that the technology can be successfully transferred into practice. Therefore, programmatic implementation is the task of the open-source community or commercial software manufacturers. We have argued that our integration approach “BIM Data Dictionaries for Semantic Classification and Attribution of Geospatial Features in GIS” is complementary, not competitive, with other BIM-GIS integration approaches. Future research could verify this hypothesis and utilize BIM dictionaries for shared ontologies, schema mapping, and link models.

Currently, there are no commonly used data dictionaries. Looking ahead, a common data dictionary that combines concepts from BIM and GISs should be developed.

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