

Section IV

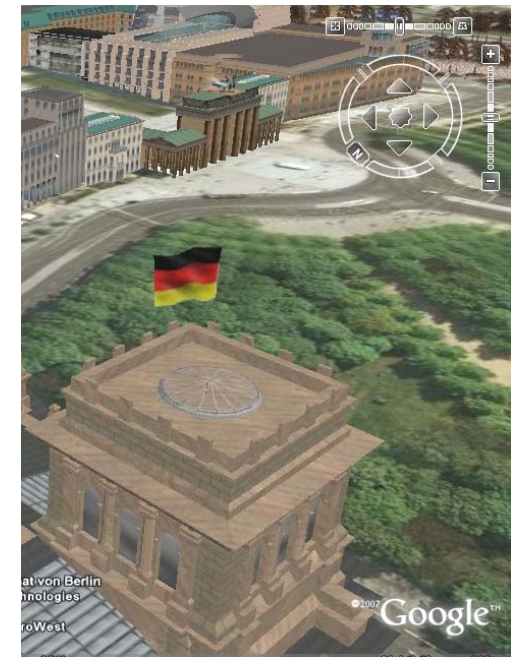
CityGML in Detail – Part 2

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May 2008

EduServ6 Course on CityGML



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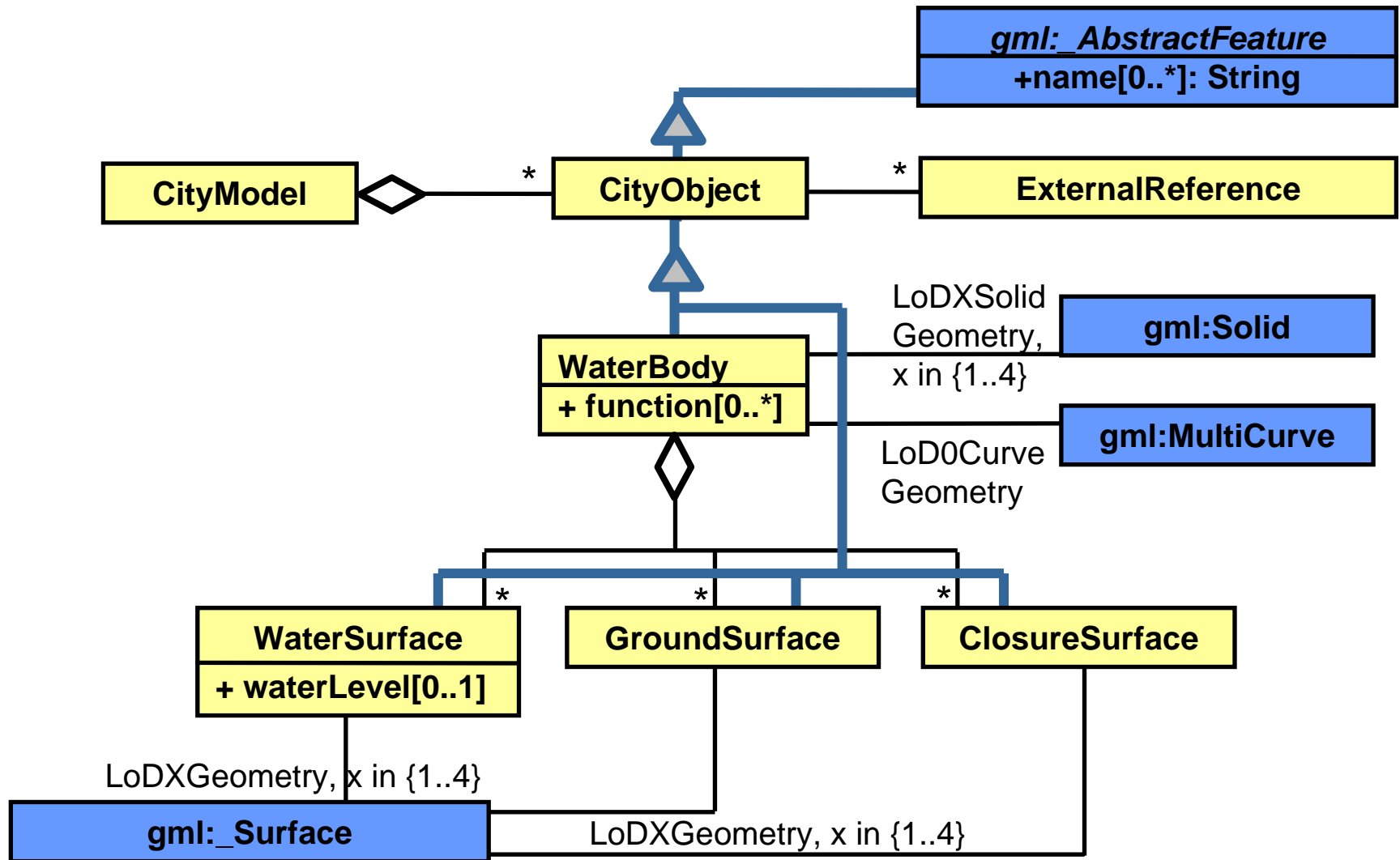
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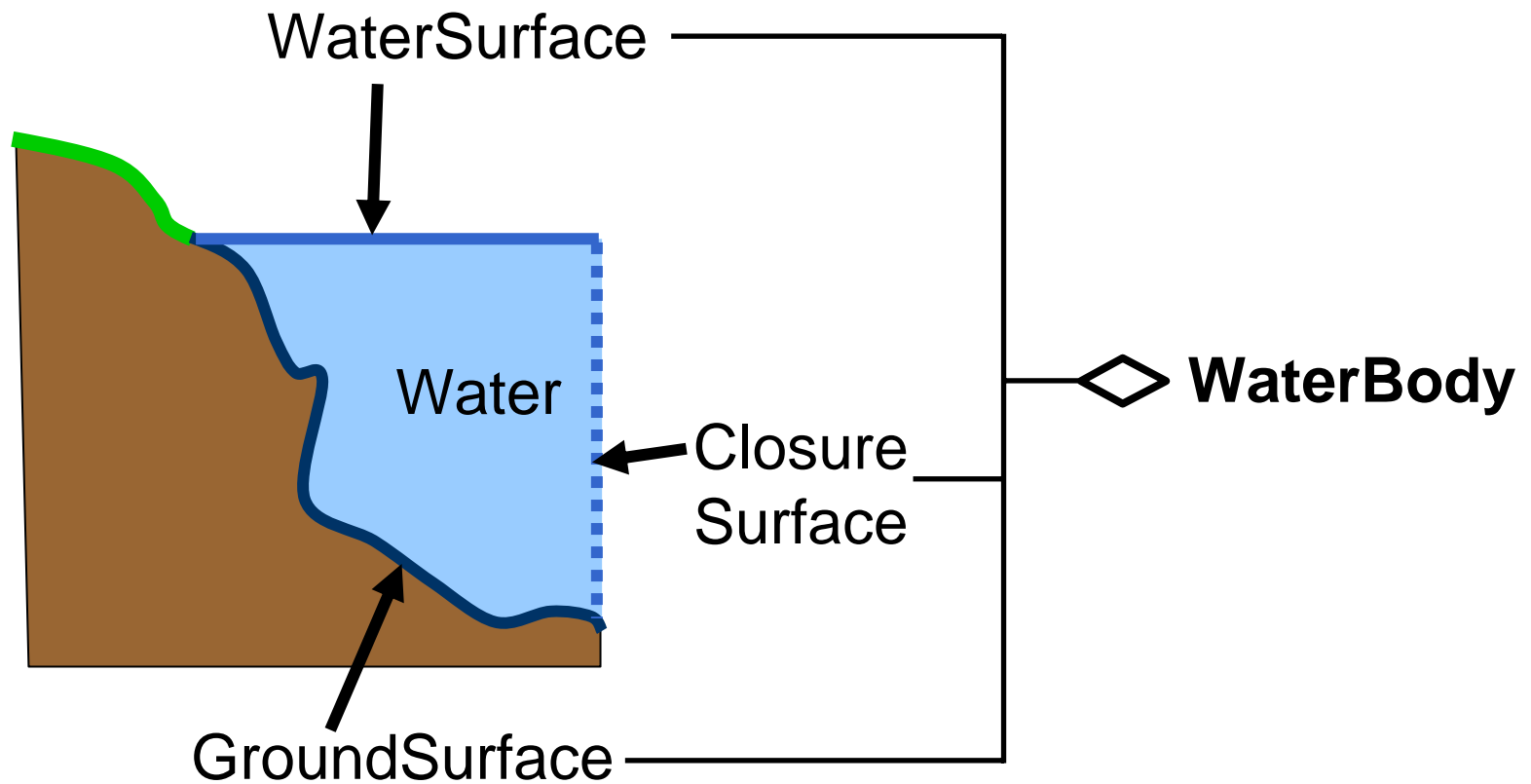
- ▶ Section I
 - Introduction: Urban Information Modelling
 - CityGML Overview and Status
 - OGC Geography Markup Language (GML)
- ▶ Section II
 - Further GML Concepts and Application Modelling
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CityGML

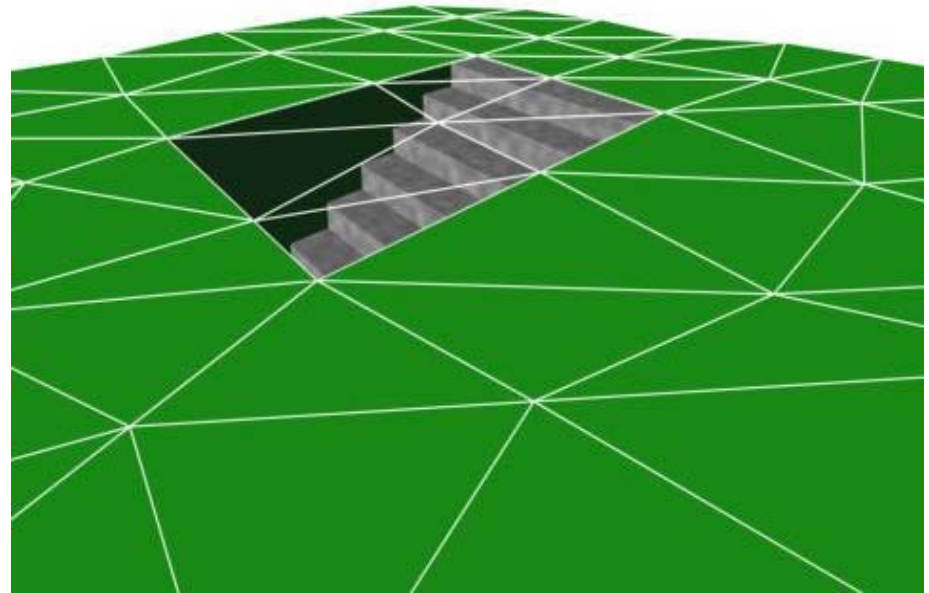
Details





„Seal open 3D objects“

- ▶ in order to be able to compute their volumes



Feature type **CityObjectGroup**

- ▶ has **arbitrary CityObjects** as members

CityObjectGroup is a CityObject

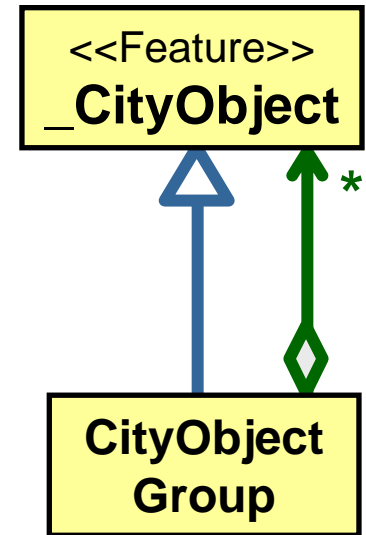
- ▶ can become again member of another group
- ▶ every member can denote its role in a group

usable for **user-defined aggregations**

- ▶ e.g. results of classifications or selection

usable also to **group** CityObjects **wrt.** some **function or area**, e.g.

- ▶ city districts, building storeys, or evacuation areas



Implicit geometries (Prototypic shapes)

- ▶ Shape of a 3D object in local coordinates
- ▶ Instancing at anchor points (+ further transformations)

Surface Materials

- ▶ Colors, Textures (adopted from X3D & COLLADA)
- ▶ Appearance information can be assigned to any surface

Both are concepts used in scene graphs

- ▶ directly transformable to VRML, X3D, U3D etc.
- ▶ however **only simple & limited extensions**
- ▶ tailored to the demand of 3D city models
- ▶ easy to support by exporting / importing applications

3D city models often contain large numbers of geoobjects of identical shape but at different locations

- ▶ Examples: trees, traffic lights, street lamps, benches, etc.

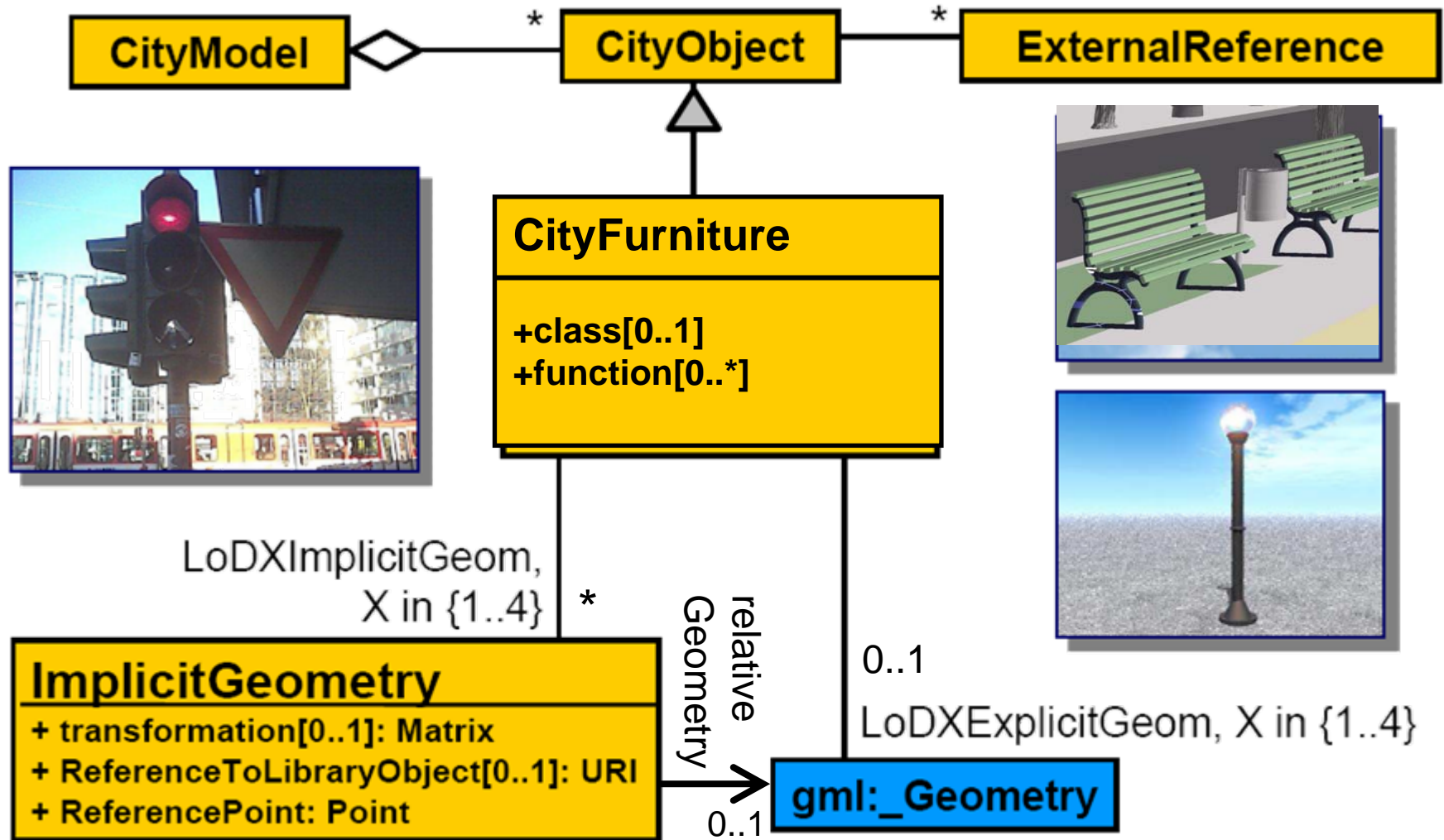
in GML3, all geometries have absolute coordinates

- ▶ every copy / instance would have to be explicitly represented

CityGML: **Implicit Geometries**

- ▶ Separation of shape definition and georeferencing (anchor point + transform.)
- ▶ Comparable to scene graph concepts

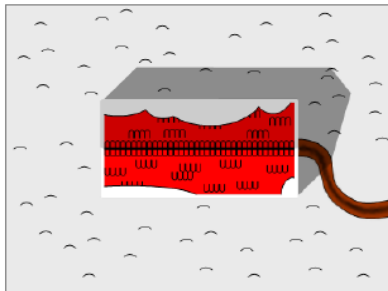
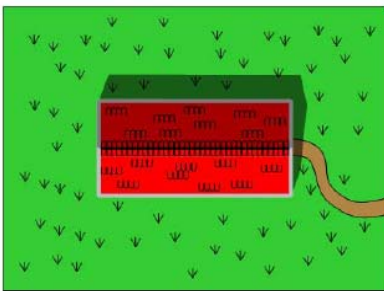


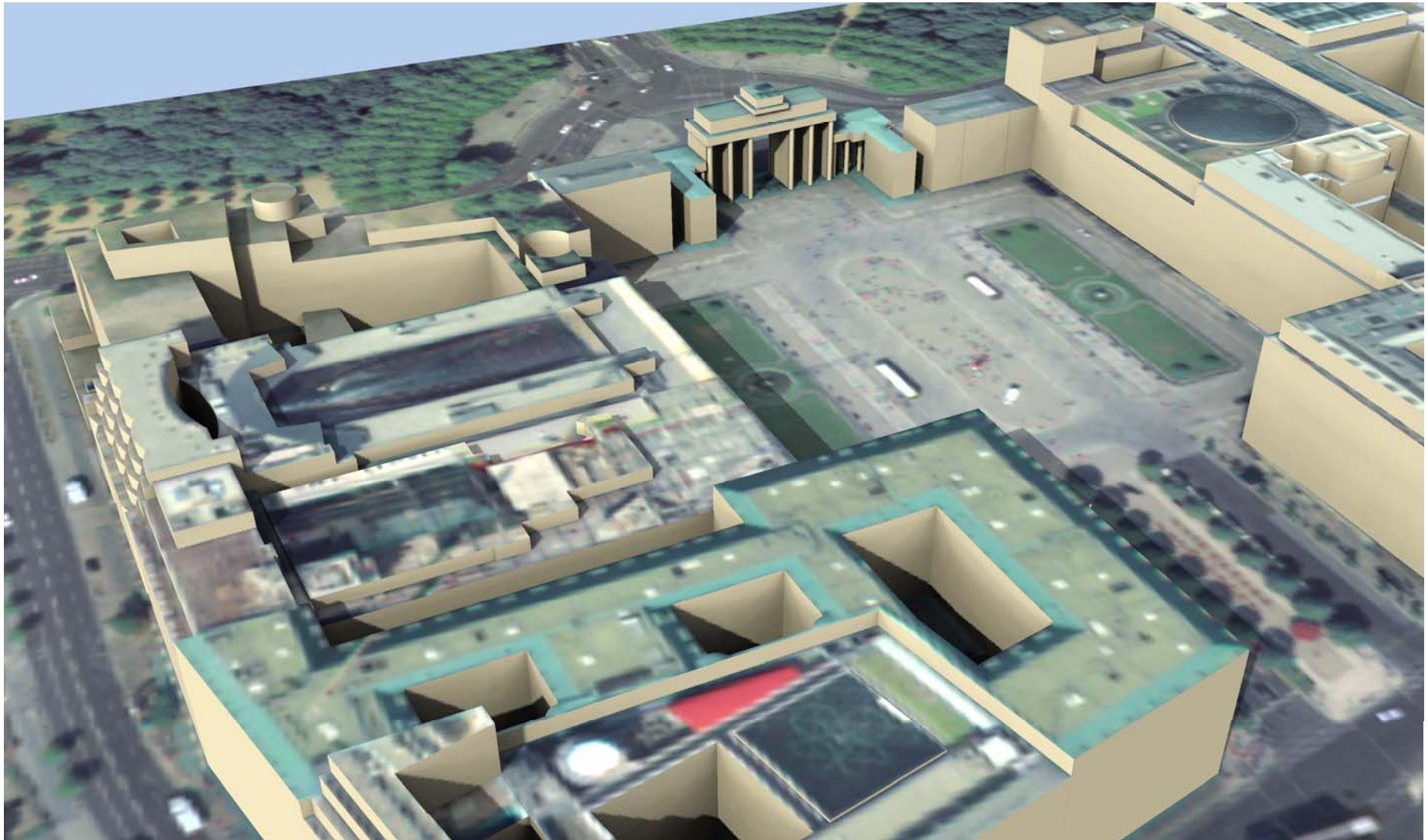


- ▶ explicit texture coordinates
- ▶ georeferenced textures
- ▶ parameterized textures
- ▶ material



- ▶ multiple appearances per object (~ themes)





Georeferenced Photography:

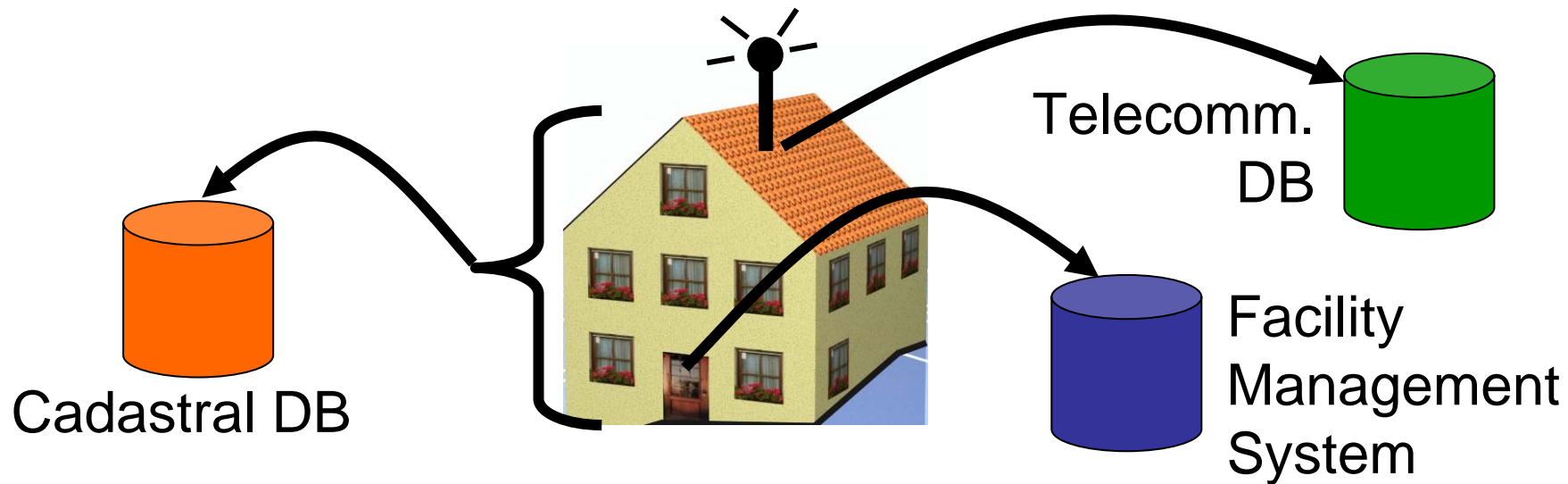


Projected onto 3D surfaces:



using *worldToTexture* parameterization

- ▶ Support for **generalization of 3D data**
 - Generalized objects are linked to the original objects on the larger scale
- ▶ Object **history**
 - Objects may have a lifespan (creation & termination date)
- ▶ Explicit **linking**
 - Every CityGML object can have an arbitrary number of links to external resources (files, objects, database entries)
- ▶ Support for spatial homogenization / integration
 - e.g. **Terrain Intersection Curves** (for integration of 3D objects with the terrain)
- ▶ Representation of **topology**



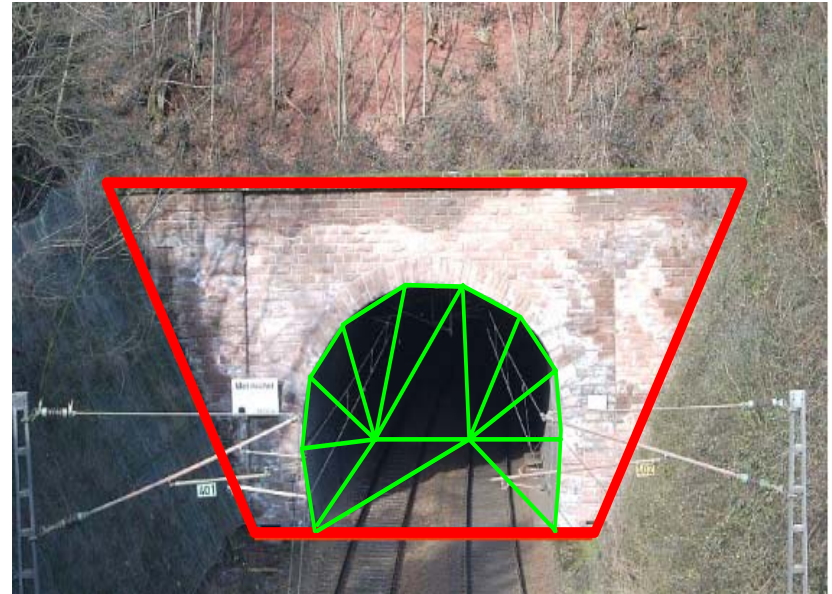
Every object (part) may have **references** to **corresponding objects** from **external resources**

Connection with external information, e.g.:

- ▶ building: link to cadastre, owner's contact information
- ▶ door, antenna: link to facility management systems

„Interface between 3D objects and the terrain“

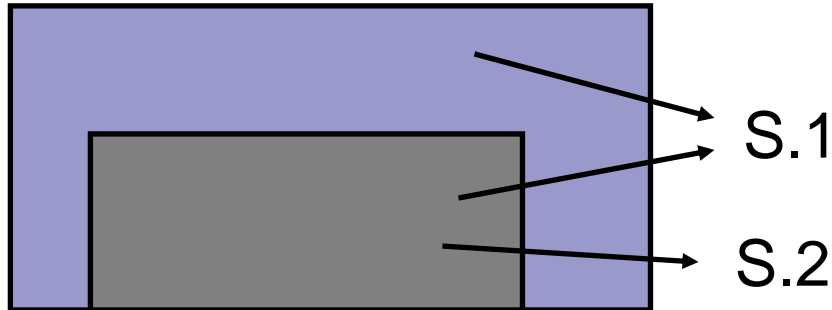
- ▶ ensure matching of object textures with the DTM
- ▶ DTM may be locally warped to fit the TIC



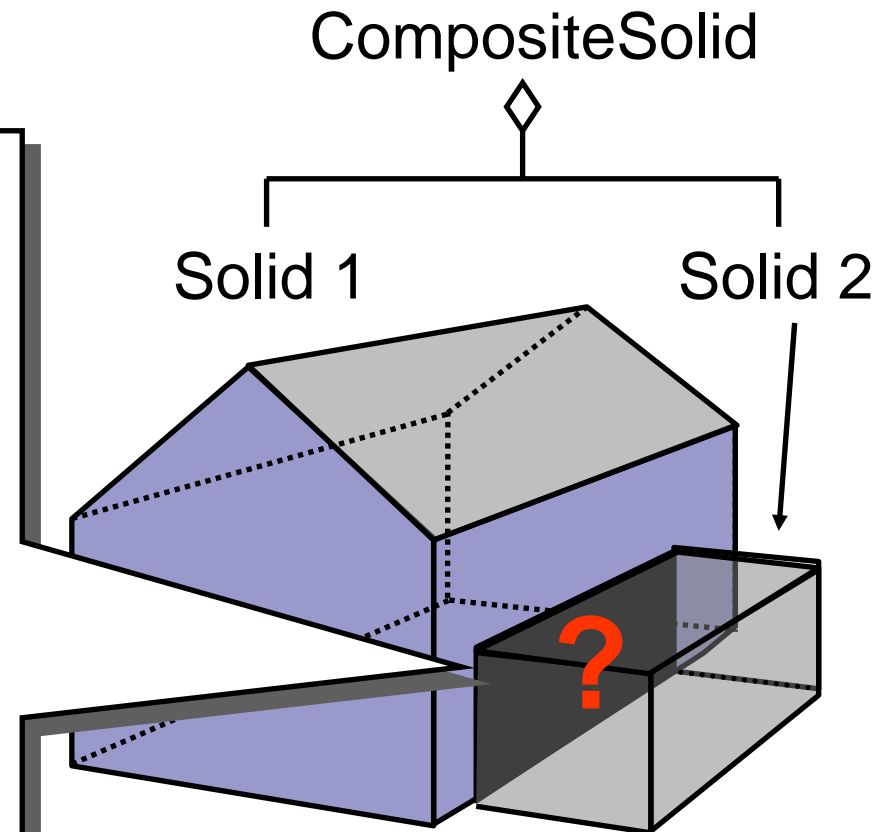
recursive aggregation

→ arbitrary depth

- Wall face should be partitioned into 2 faces



→ explicit topol. connection
- but: goes beyond B-Rep



How to allow for **flexible usage of topology**?

- ▶ until now, most 3D city models do not consider topology
- ▶ need to represent city models with geometry only

Topology model of GML3 sophisticated, but complex

- ▶ would make it necessary to implement 2 options for the representation of spatial properties

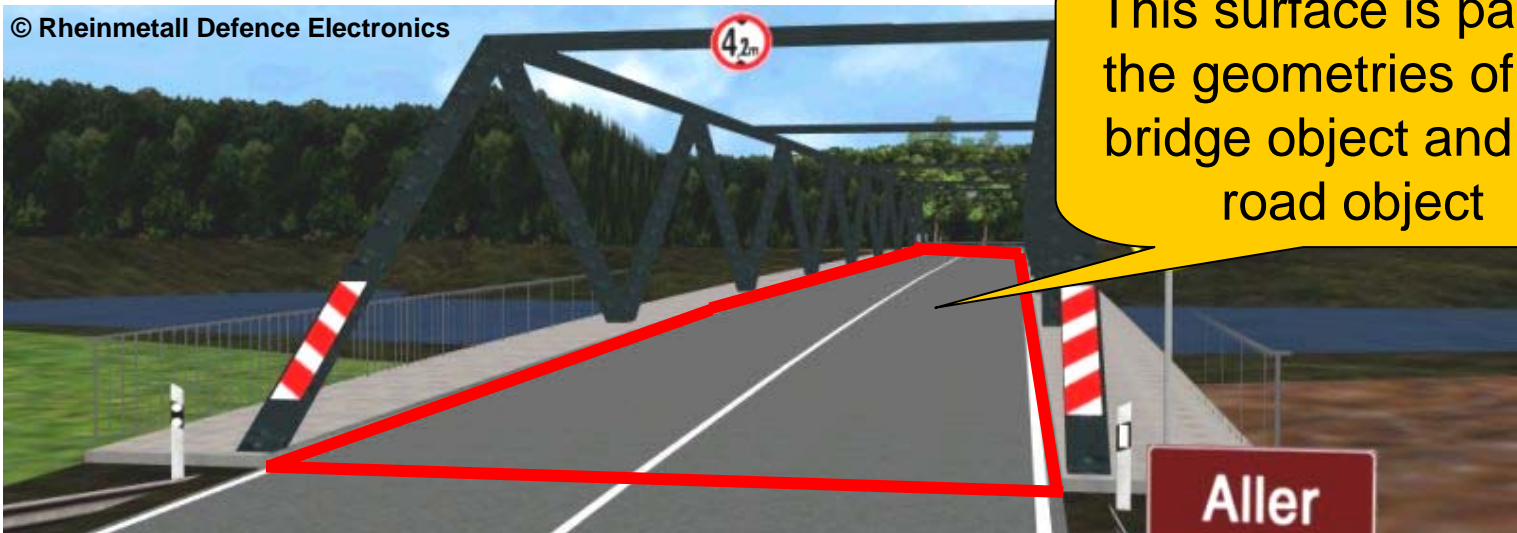
Approach in CityGML:

- ▶ **topological connections** are represented by **Xlinks**
- ▶ GML3 geometries are objects; composites/aggregates can include subgeometries by value or by reference;
- ▶ references express topological relations

Multiple referencing of geometry (components) by distinct geospatial features (from different feature classes)

- ▶ realizes topological, but also semantic relations
- ▶ redundancy free description of space and surfaces possible, thus no overlaps occur

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This surface is part of the geometries of the bridge object and the road object



(Some)

CityGML Implementation Issues

- ▶ **(City)GML files** become **very large** (several GB for bigger cities)
 - file sizes can be effectively reduced by gzip compression ($\approx 10\%$)
 - but: XML validation and processing can be problematic (classical DOM parsing not feasible due to main memory limitations)
 - WFS access might have to be realized in an asynchronous way in order to avoid timeouts
- ▶ **Complex data model**
 - extensive use of OO modeling -> puts **considerable demands on the modelling power** of processing and storage components
 - Aggregation hierarchies: nested objects
 - Specialization hierarchies: inheritance of object properties

► XLinks

- Complex objects can be represented inline, in a self-contained way
- But: **sub-objects may be also distributed** over different files (even Web Services) and only referenced by their parent objects
- GML object referencing employs the XLink standard of the W3C

► Topology

- topological relations are realized by reusing (partial) geometries;
- reuse: referencing the same geometry from different objects
- referencing uses XLinks, referenced geometries need to have IDs

► Geometry Model

- See next slide

- ▶ **3D GML geometries** are represented as **B-Rep** with absolute (world) coordinates (but always **with CRS!**)
 - no scene graph concepts like transformation nodes
 - the CRS is (one) key to the integration of different spatial datasets
- ▶ **No generative modeling** principles like CSG, Sweep Repr.
 - Very few implicit (parametric) shape definitions (e.g. Box, TIN)
- ▶ Reusability of geometry within a dataset is limited
 - However useful to express topological connectivity of different features or semantic relations between them
- ▶ **Advantages** of the GML3 geometry model
 - easy to spatially index and manage within spatial databases and GIS; native support by Oracle, PostGIS, MySQL etc.
 - visualization (transformation to X3D) is immediate