

VISUALIZING THE SMART CITY –3D SPATIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

GEOSMART ASIA- 30 SEP, 2015



Agenda

- AAM
- What is a Smart City?
- Data Acquisition
- 3D Modelling
- Benefits
- Questions



AAM is a Geospatial Services company specialising in the collection, analysis, presentation and delivery of geospatial information. Our depth of resources provides the flexibility to adapt our methods to specific project needs. We then help our clients manipulate it, analyse it, and profit from it.

Dedicated provider of Geospatial Services

- ~500 staff, Multiple Offices
- Aerial Photography and LiDAR
- Unmanned Airborne Solutions
- GIS and Web Mapping
- 3D GIS and Visualisation
- High-Definition Surveying and Monitoring
- Land, Engineering and Industrial Survey

Offices in Malaysia, Africa, India, Singapore, New Zealand & Australia



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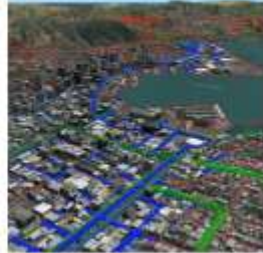
What is a Smart City?

- Multi-purpose 3D Spatial Infrastructure

Greenfields Planning



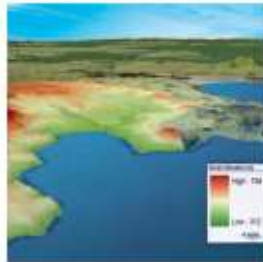
Infrastructure



Land Cover



Terrain Analysis



Tourism



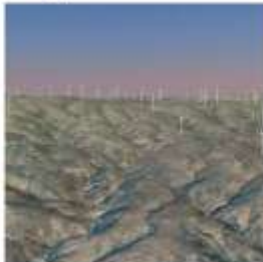
Natural Environment



Population Distribution



Energy

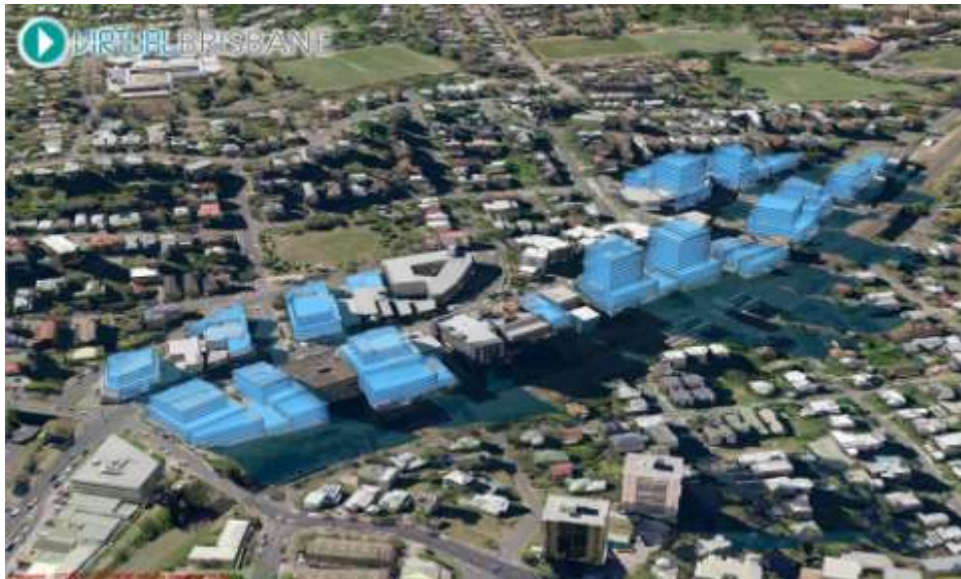


Soil Suitability



What is a Smart City?

- Concept planning



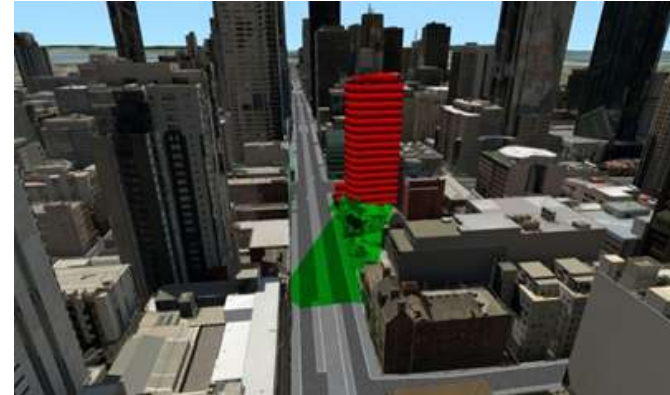
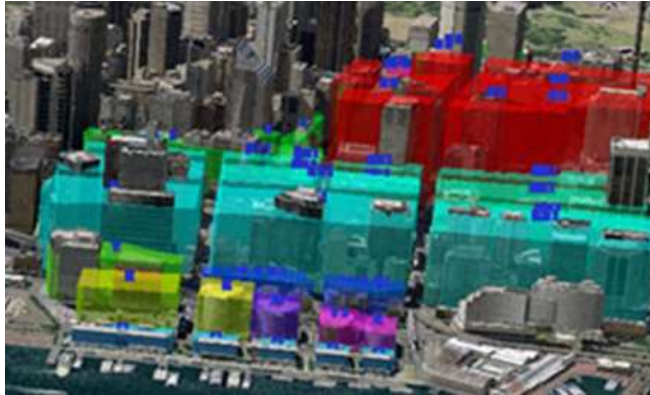
What is a Smart City?

- Master planning



What is a Smart City?

- Planning 3D GIS Tools



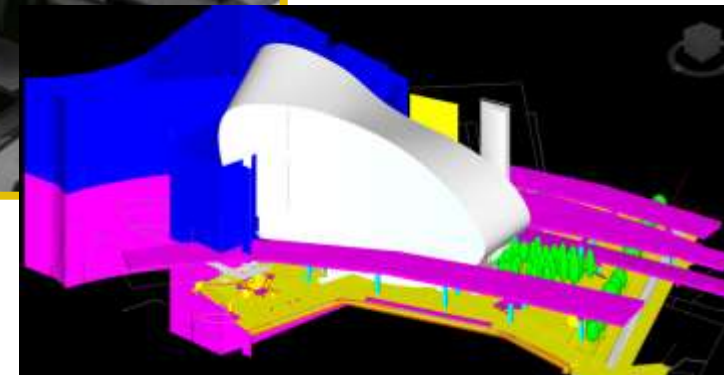
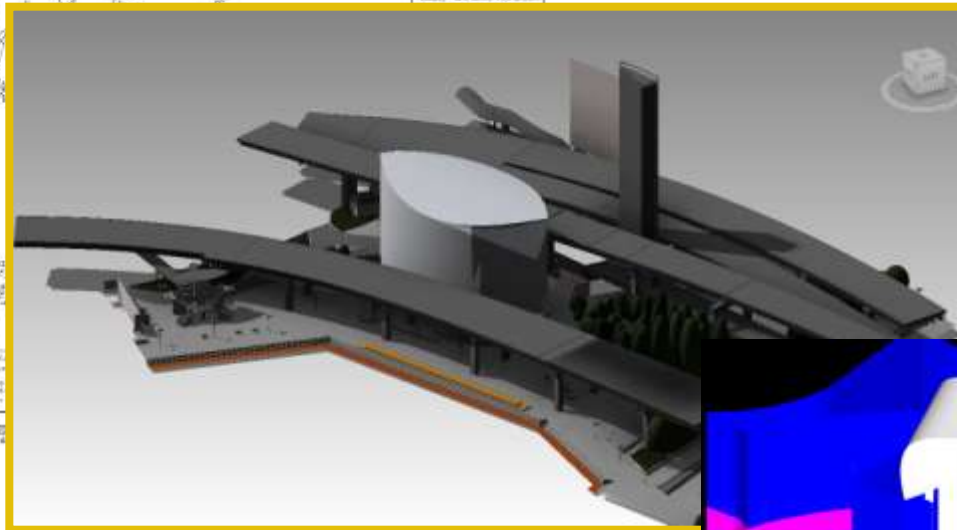
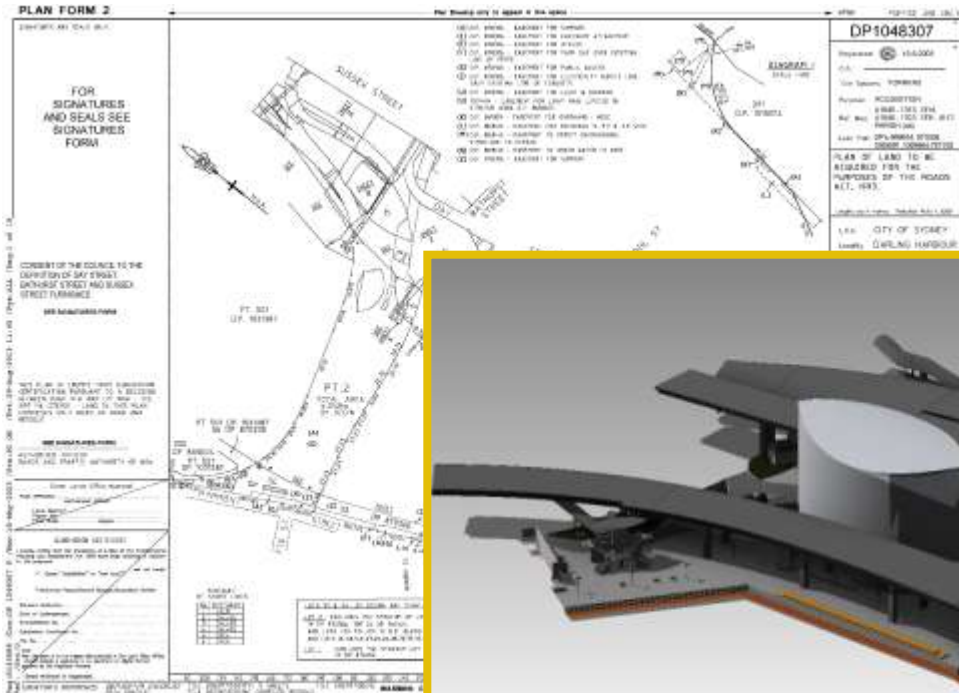
What is a Smart City?

- Weather



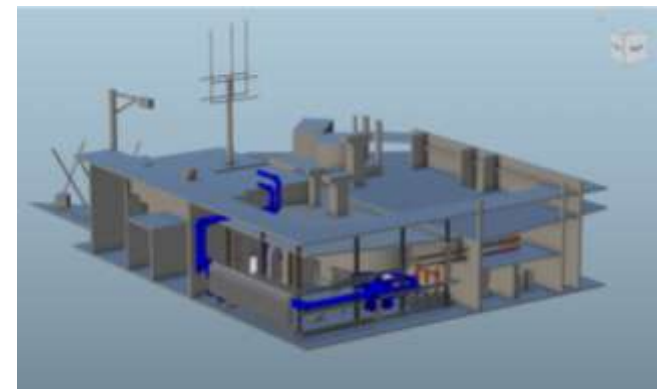
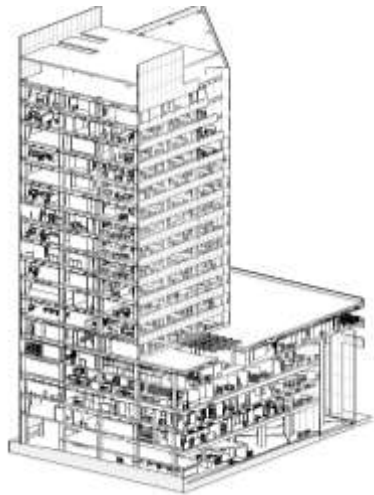
What is a Smart City?

- 3D Cadastre



What is a Smart City?

- Smart Buildings inside Smart Cities



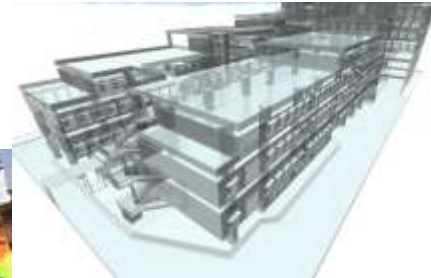
...geospatial data are the building blocks of a Smart City.

A virtual 3D City Model supports a Creative, Knowledgeable, Sustainable, and Connected Intelligent Virtual EcoCity which allows you to interact with Smart City outputs

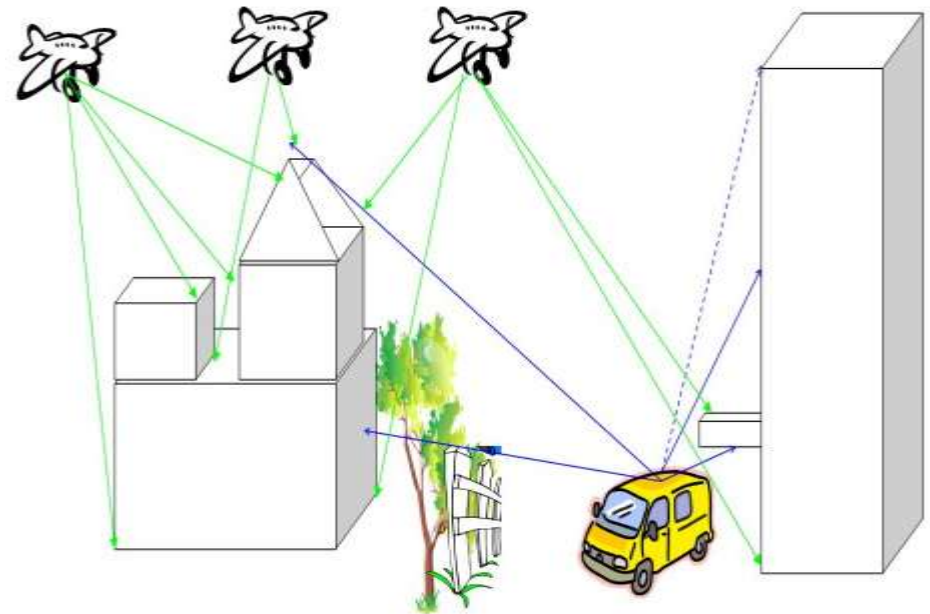


From Metres To Millimetres

1. Satellites
2. Aircraft
3. UAVs (drones)
4. Vehicles
5. Existing plans
6. Inside buildings
7. Field Survey.



- Aerial Survey
 - LiDAR Sensors
 - Terrain and all above ground features including, building, trees, powerlines and other structures
 - Oblique camera sensor
 - Quality nadir for high resolution orthophotos
 - Oblique photos for building modelling and realistic texturing
- Terrestrial Survey
 - MLS Sensors
 - Detailed road and street scape features
 - 360 degree Cameras
 - Feature extraction & realistic texturing



AVIATION PLATFORMS – LIDAR AND IMAGERY



applying the right platform to every project



LIDAR & IMAGERY –DIFFERENT PLATFORMS



High vehicles preferred



Boats



Rail Vehicles

Tripods

Trolleys

Quad bikes

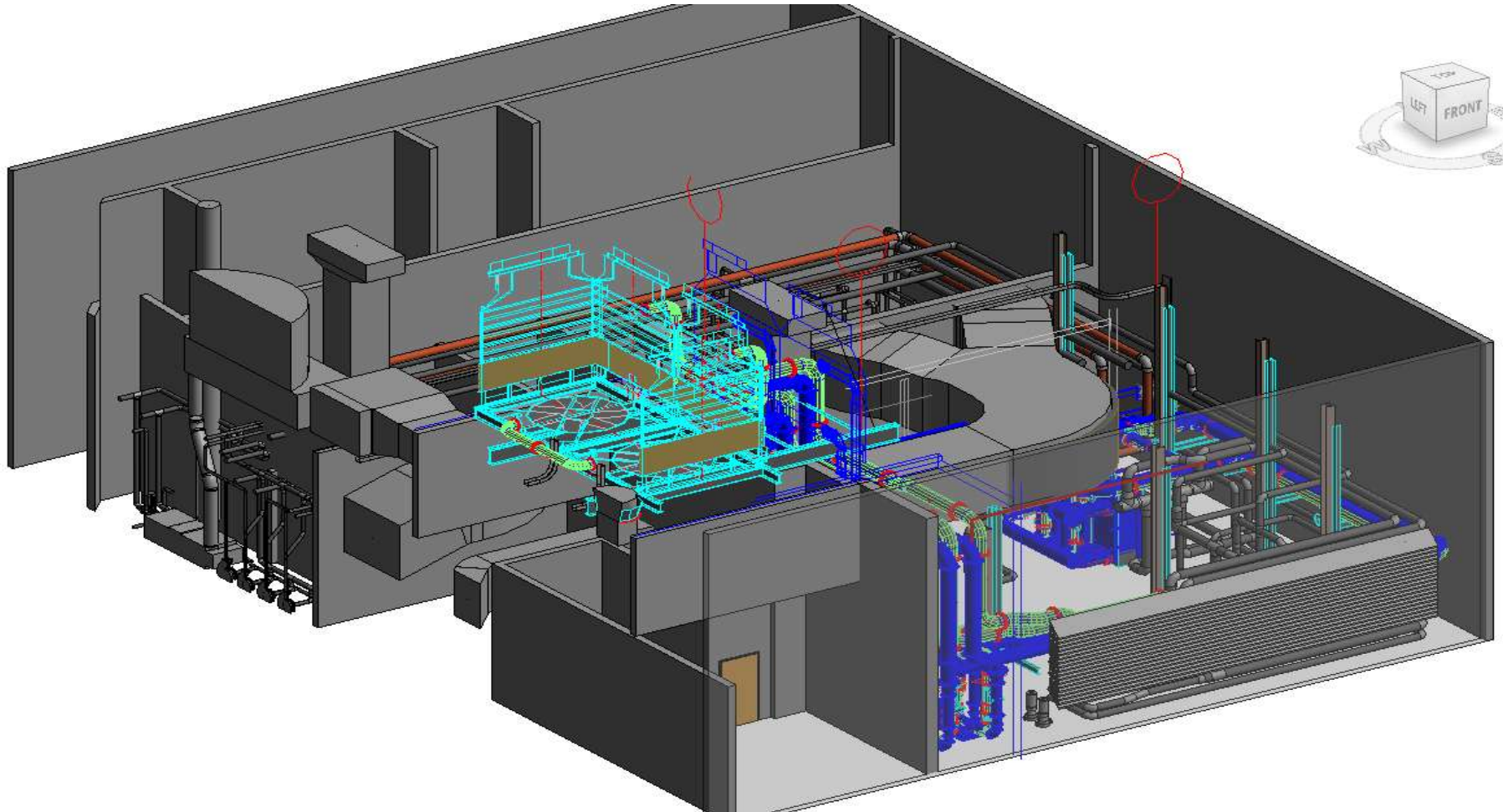
or even handheld



LIDAR – INSIDE



to support Building Information Models (BIMs)



LIDAR – INSIDE



to support Building Information Models (BIMs)



IMAGERY: VERTICAL

Satellite ,aerial and UAV photography
for land use and accurate terrain definition



0.8m pixel (satellite)



0.25m pixel (camera)



0.06m pixel (camera)

IMAGERY: OBLIQUE



DATA ACQUISITION

Aerial versus Terrestrial Cityscape Capture

1. Aerial Capture provides:
 1. *Greater access to more building facades*
 2. *Greater efficiency in data capture*
 3. *Definition of rooflines*
 4. *More perspectives on more facades*
 5. *Required perspective for more planning purposes*

2. But is limited by:
 1. *Shadows*
 2. *Building awnings*
 3. *Vegetation*
 4. *Urban canyon.*

DATA ACQUISITION

Aerial versus Terrestrial Cityscape Capture

1. Terrestrial Capture provides:
 1. *Clearer access to prominent facades*
 2. *Higher resolution*

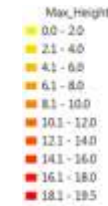
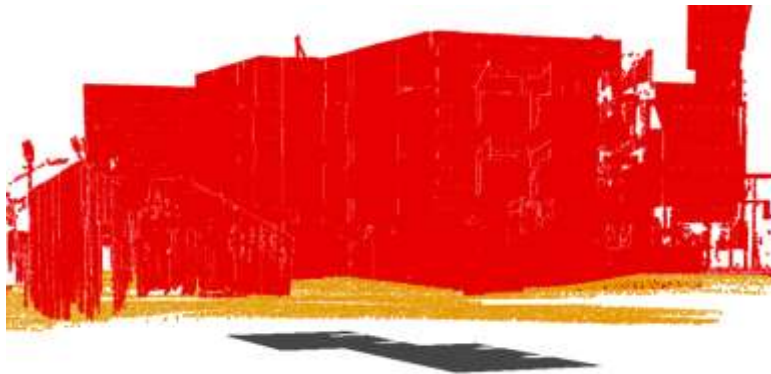
2. But is limited by:
 1. *Facades accessible by vehicle or on foot*
 2. *Poor building geometry definition (other than streetscape)*
 3. *Building awnings*
 4. *Vegetation*
 5. *Less efficiency in data capture over large areas*
 6. *traffic.*

- Aerial Survey is used to generate
 - LOD 0 Accurate Terrain Relief and Digital Surface Model
 - High resolution Orthophoto
 - LOD 1 Building Block Models
 - LOD 2 Building and Bridge Models
 - Waterbodies and Vegetation Models

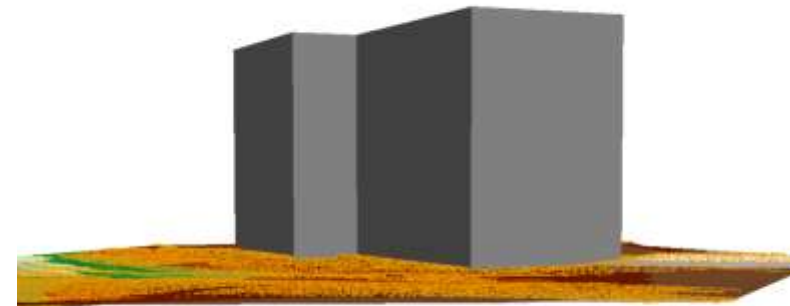
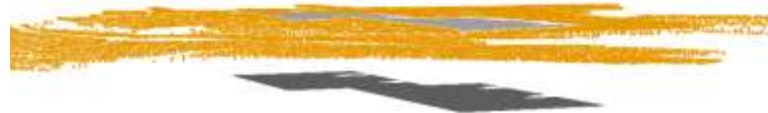


- Terrestrial Survey is used to generate
 - LOD 0 Accurate Terrain Relief Model
 - LOD 1 Directional Road Network
 - LOD 1 and LOD 2 Road, Bridge and Tunnel Models
 - LOD 2 City Furniture Models
 - LOD 3 Building Models

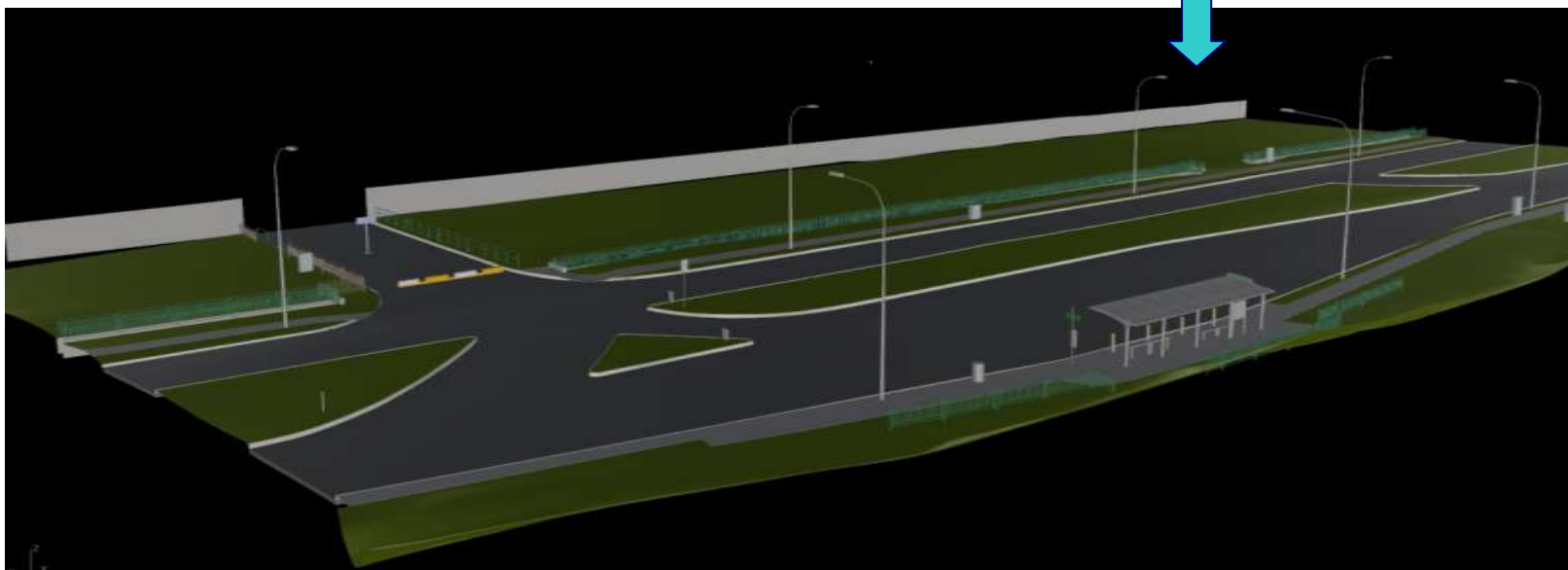
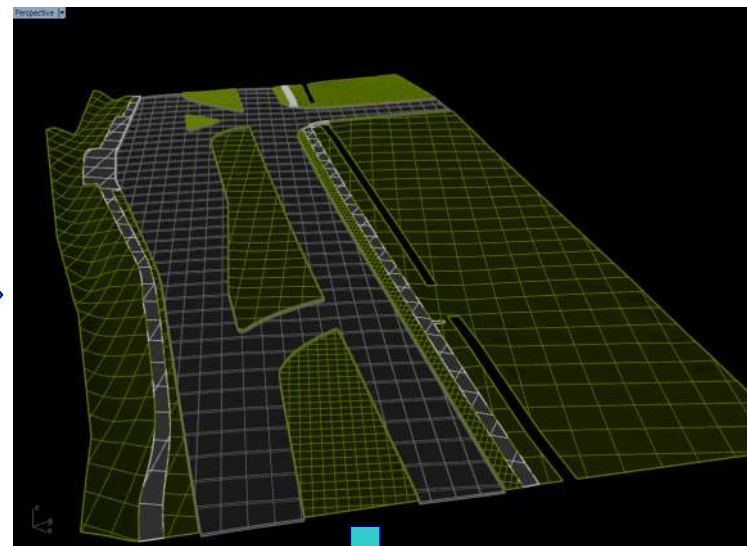
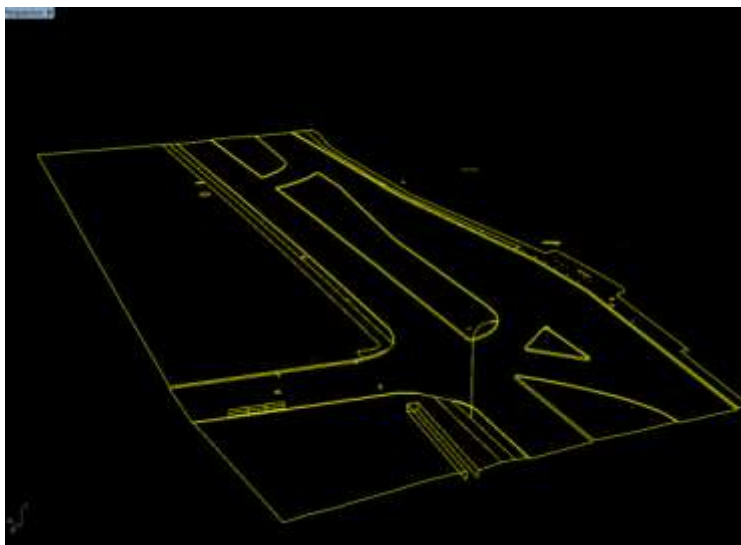
Building Models



FLOOR_MIN	FLOOR_MAX	FLOOR_AREA	GRID_MIN	GRID_MAX	GRID_WIDTH	FLOOR_WIT	FLOOR_N	FLOOR_T	FLOOR_AREA
06.58	87.64	78.528	30.702	81.213	50.511	3.451	20443.14	174428.71	384.9
92.55	107.67	124.847	181.876	191.426	9.55	1.676	219617.676	174428.71	387.362
117.52	84.95	81.483	78.878	78.454	0.424	3.808	203736.083	174428.71	387.362
117.81	110.85	113.443	188.831	198.803	9.972	4.424	203234.71	174428.71	387.362
118.48	117.60	116.728	111.888	112.881	11.273	8.38	218287.482	174428.71	387.362
121.24	74.62	73.487	88.157	78.213	78.878	2.417	208237.182	174428.71	387.362
128.84	118.25	128.463	184.347	194.807	10.46	4.418	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
128.87	111.97	118.808	186.312	196.413	10.101	3.318	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
134.83	188.84	187.477	184.381	194.801	10.42	3.824	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
138.38	72.2	71.952	87.8	88.808	87.808	4.148	218237.182	174428.71	387.362
138.52	138.38	138.141	134.605	144.809	10.204	3.38	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
139.2	138.95	138.381	138.902	148.784	118.882	3.913	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
139.38	188.29	187.811	183.728	194.291	10.563	3.804	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
141.81	118.45	118.46	118.37	118.238	118.489	3.07	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
148.1	117.88	118.768	113.828	113.215	113.148	3.62	218848.008	174428.71	387.362
185.1	186.35	186.788	182.808	193.218	110.41	3.155	218848.008	174428.71	387.362

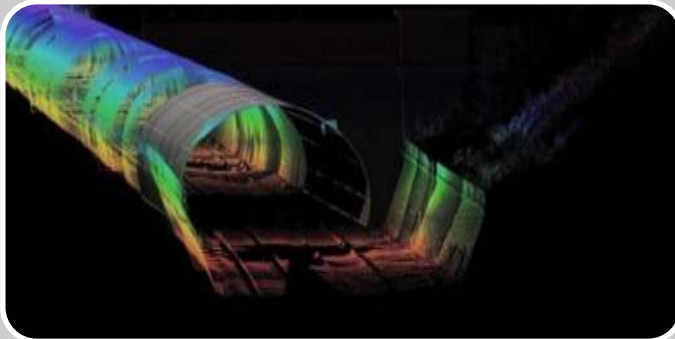


Road LOD2 Models

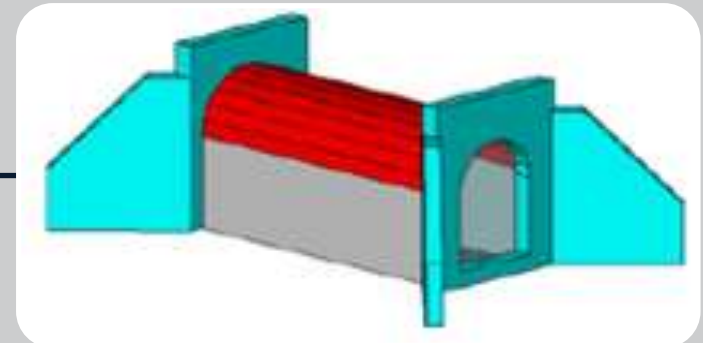


Tunnels LOD 1 / LOD2 Closed Solids

Ground and Non-Ground
Classified Point Cloud

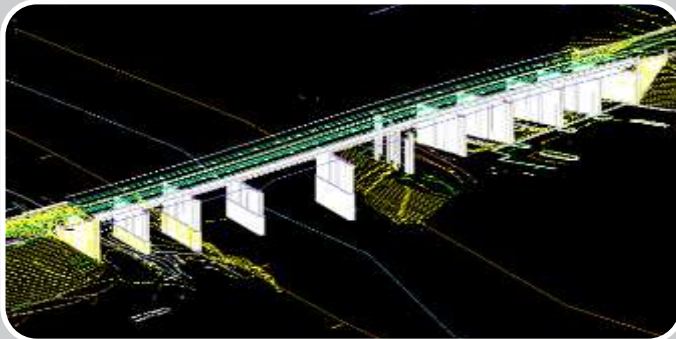


Tunnel Closed Solids

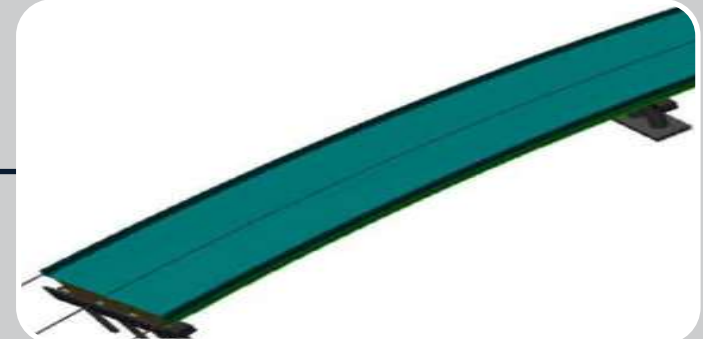


Bridges LOD 1 / LOD2 Closed Solids

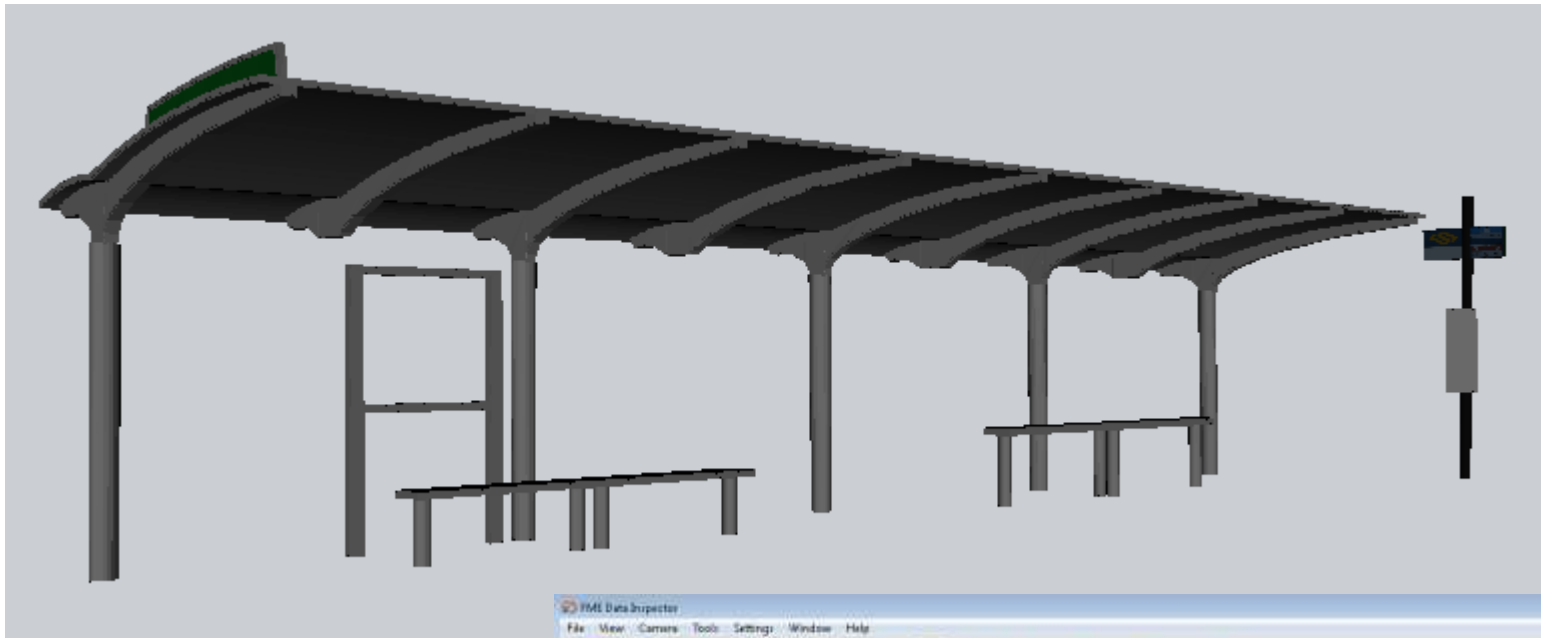
Non-Ground Classified
Point Cloud



Bridges Closed Solid



City Furniture Models



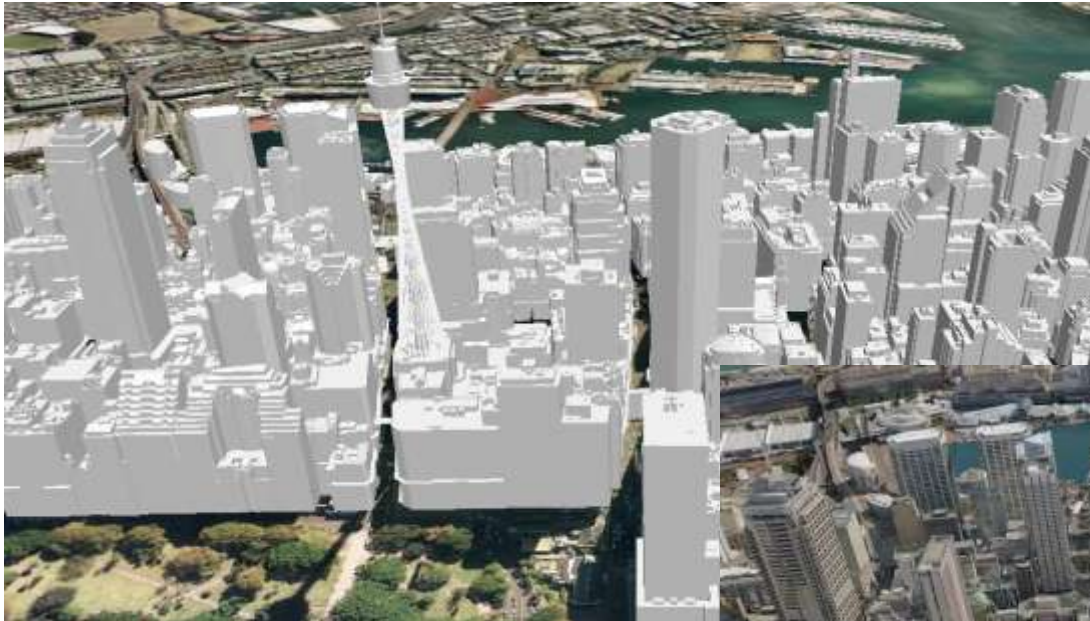
The screenshot shows the BIM Data Inspector interface with the following components:

- Desktop Control:** A tree view showing the project hierarchy: View 1 (5) > City_Furniture_Road_Bus_Stop_1002 | CITY... > CityFurniture (4) > CityModel (1).
- Feature Information:** A table displaying the properties and attributes of the selected feature.

Property	Value
Feature Type	CityFurniture
Coordinate System	EPSG:3143
Dimension	3D
Number of Vertices	3168
Min Extents	26635.76171015, 48018.079125, -1.48364191632889
Max Extents	26623.6484315, 48042.929875, -2.7265082894055882
Attributes (34)	
clygnl_class (encoded utf-16)	1088
clygnl_creationDate (encoded utf-16)	2015-01-09
clygnl_feature_role (encoded utf-16)	cityObjectMember
clygnl_function (encoded utf-16)	1118
clygnl_level_of_detail(0) (encoded utf-16)	2
clygnl_target_uri (encoded utf-16)	http://www.opengis.net/objgnl/cityfurniture/2.0
clygnl_usage (encoded utf-16)	1118
frnc_geometry (string)	frnc_aggregate
frnc_type (string)	frnc_surface
gml_description (encoded utf-16)	Bus Stop model generated from non ground class...
gml_id (encoded utf-16)	SLA_BUS_STOP_3A7A6909-8C70-41AA-84F-98A6A4C...
gml_name (encoded utf-16)	Bus_Stop_Seat_MLS-text

3D Modelling Program – For realism

Automatic harvesting of oblique imagery



Terrestrial Imagery – For realism



Final Derived Models



International Smart City Mapping Standards and Conventions, CityGML, HTML5, WebGL

Futureproof Smart City deployment and provide access to other users functionality

- Multi-Scale Modelling [Level of Detail]
 - From landscape to interior model



LOD 0 – Regional model



LOD 3 – Detailed architecture



LOD 1 – City model



LOD 4 – Interior Model



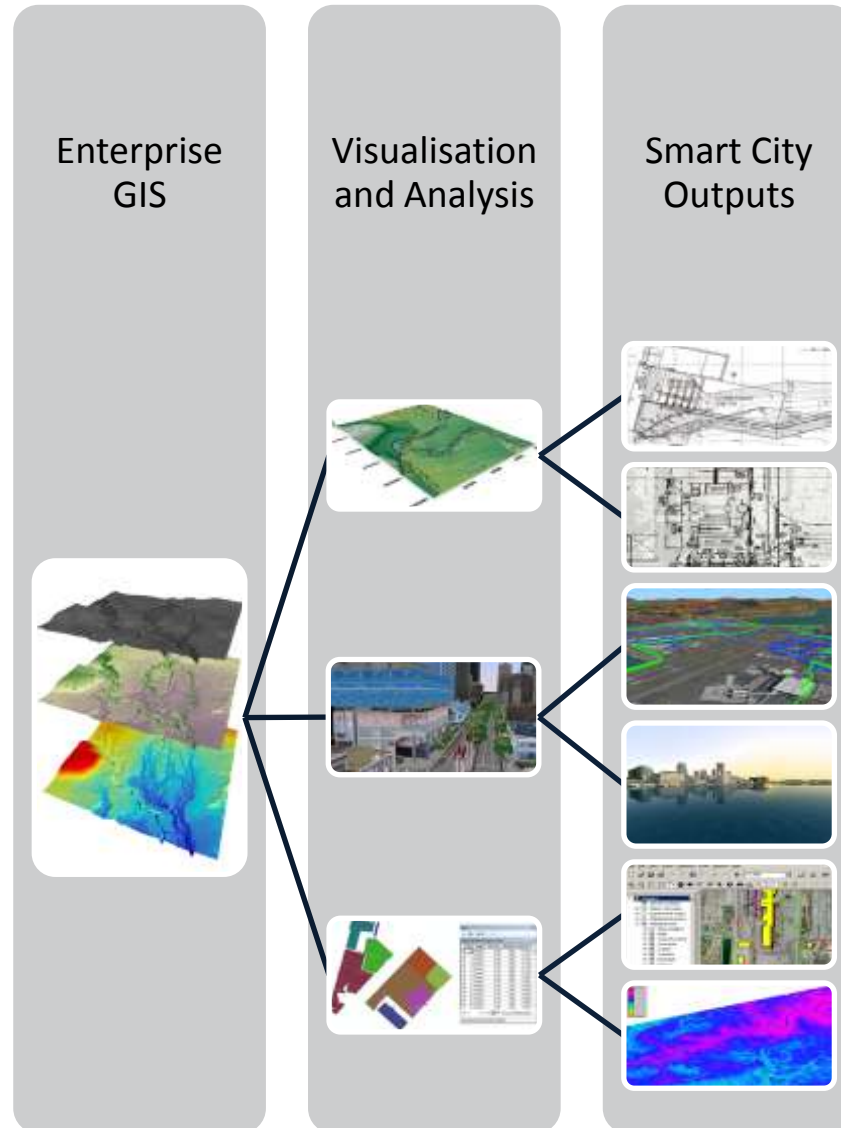
LOD 2 – City model with roof structure



FS 542572

3D Spatial Data Infrastructure

Hosted or Local

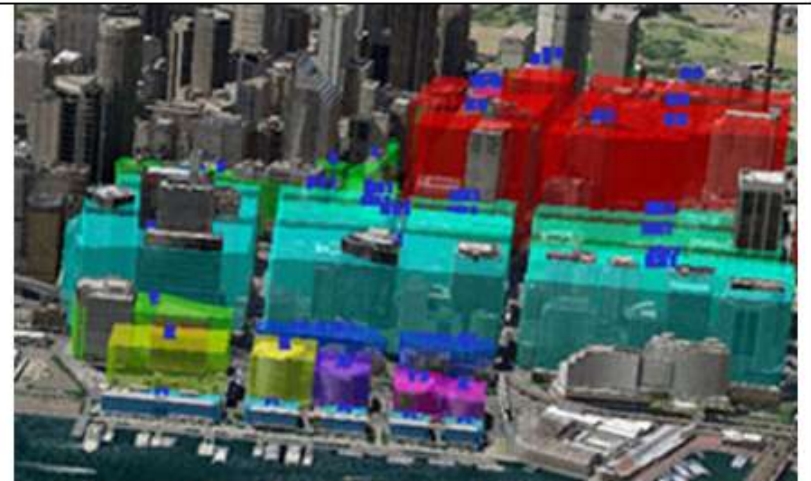


K2Vi – AAM’s 3D Visualisation and Analysis Software

Functionality and Benefits



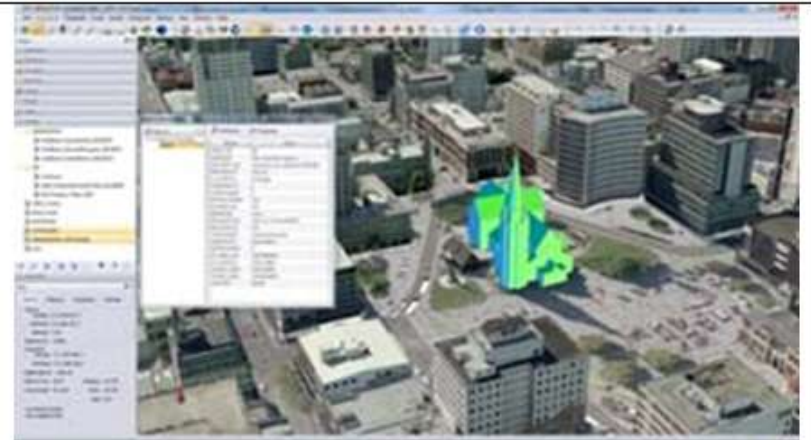
Viewing on workstation, web or kiosk



Overlay 3D planning envelopes



Overlay 2D planning schemes

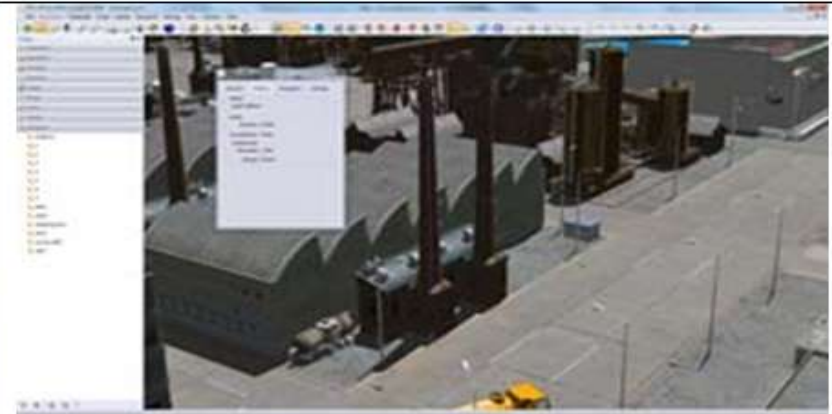


Interrogate building attributes from internal or external source (eg. ArcGIS)

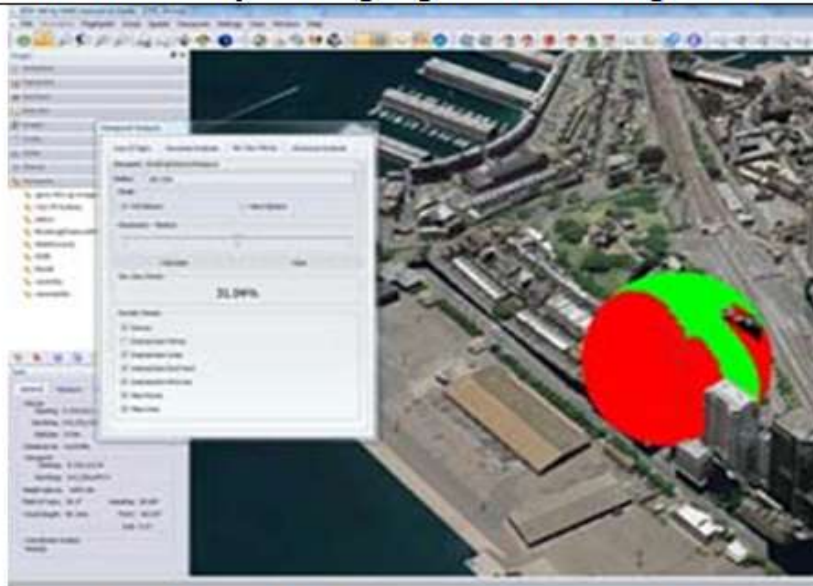
Functionality and Benefits



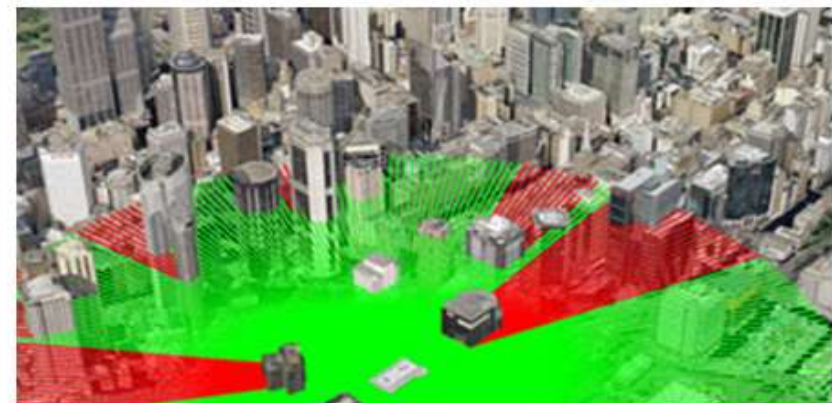
Shadow analysis of proposed developments



Measurement: linear, areal, slope, aspect



Display sky visibility from nominated point



Conduct line of sight analysis

Functionality and Benefits

Existing Citymodel



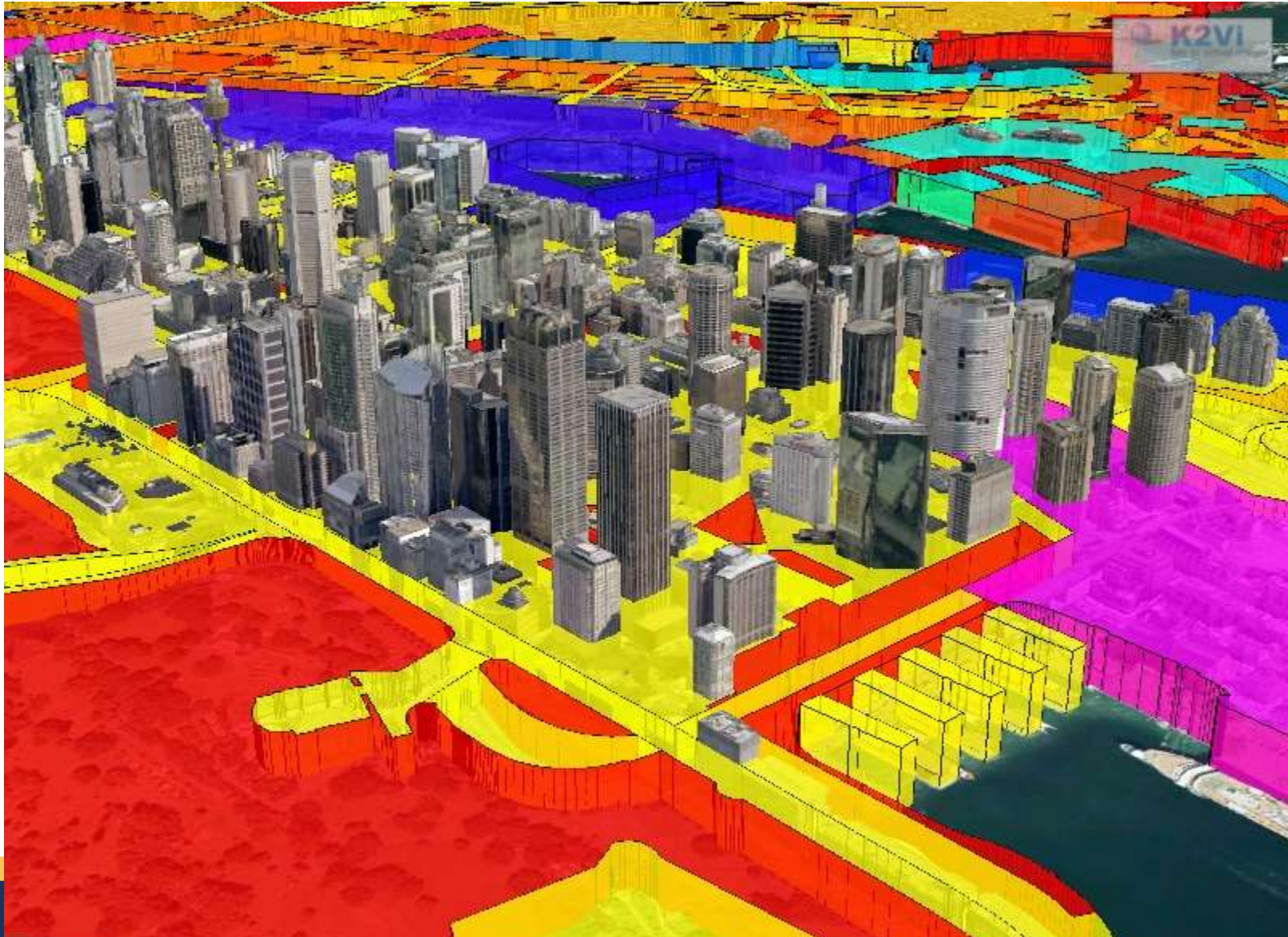
Functionality and Benefits

Traffic Flow: Width denotes quantity



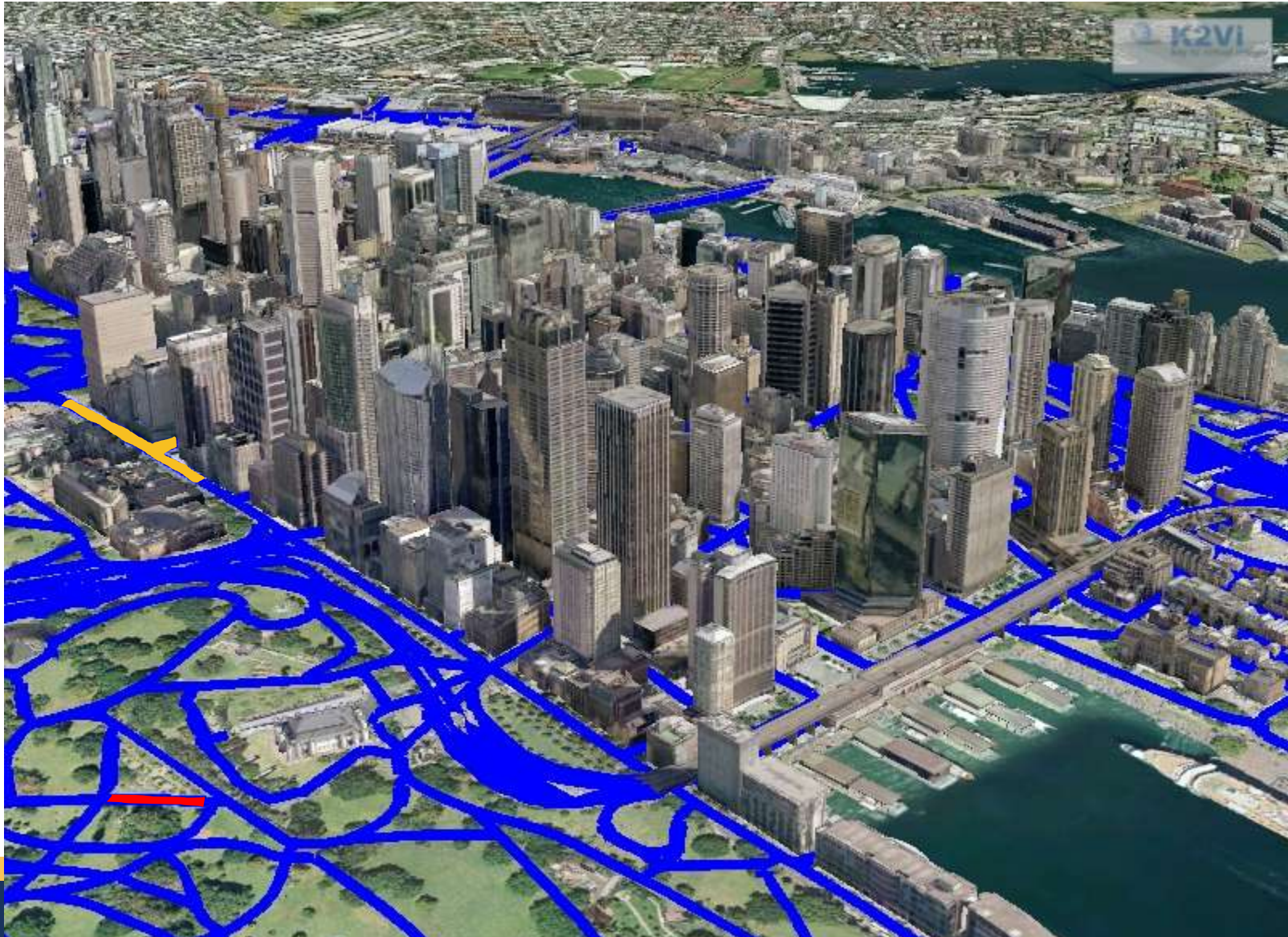
Functionality and Benefits

Security Monitoring Coverage: Colour denotes density



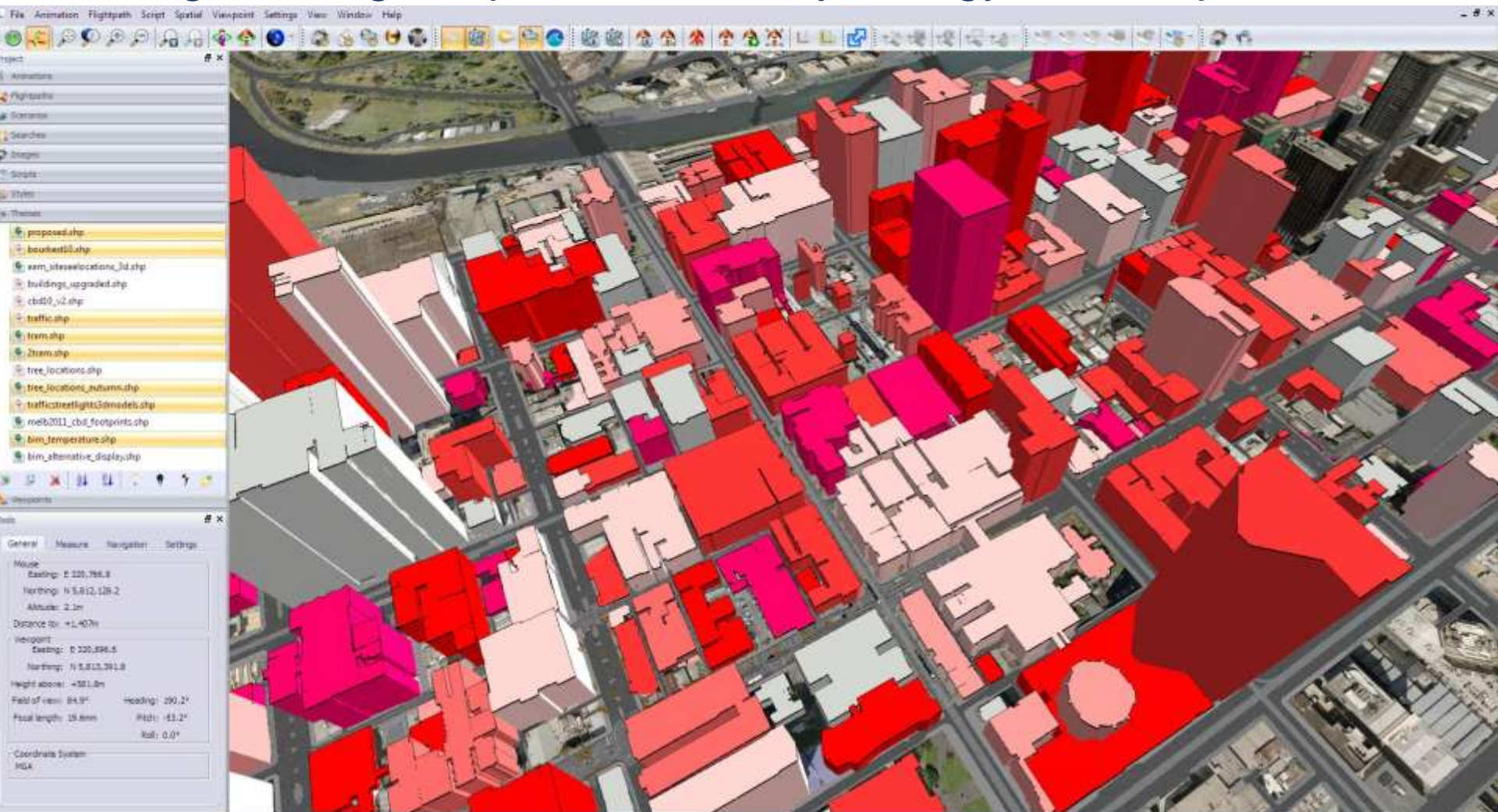
Functionality and Benefits

Realtime monitoring of street lighting



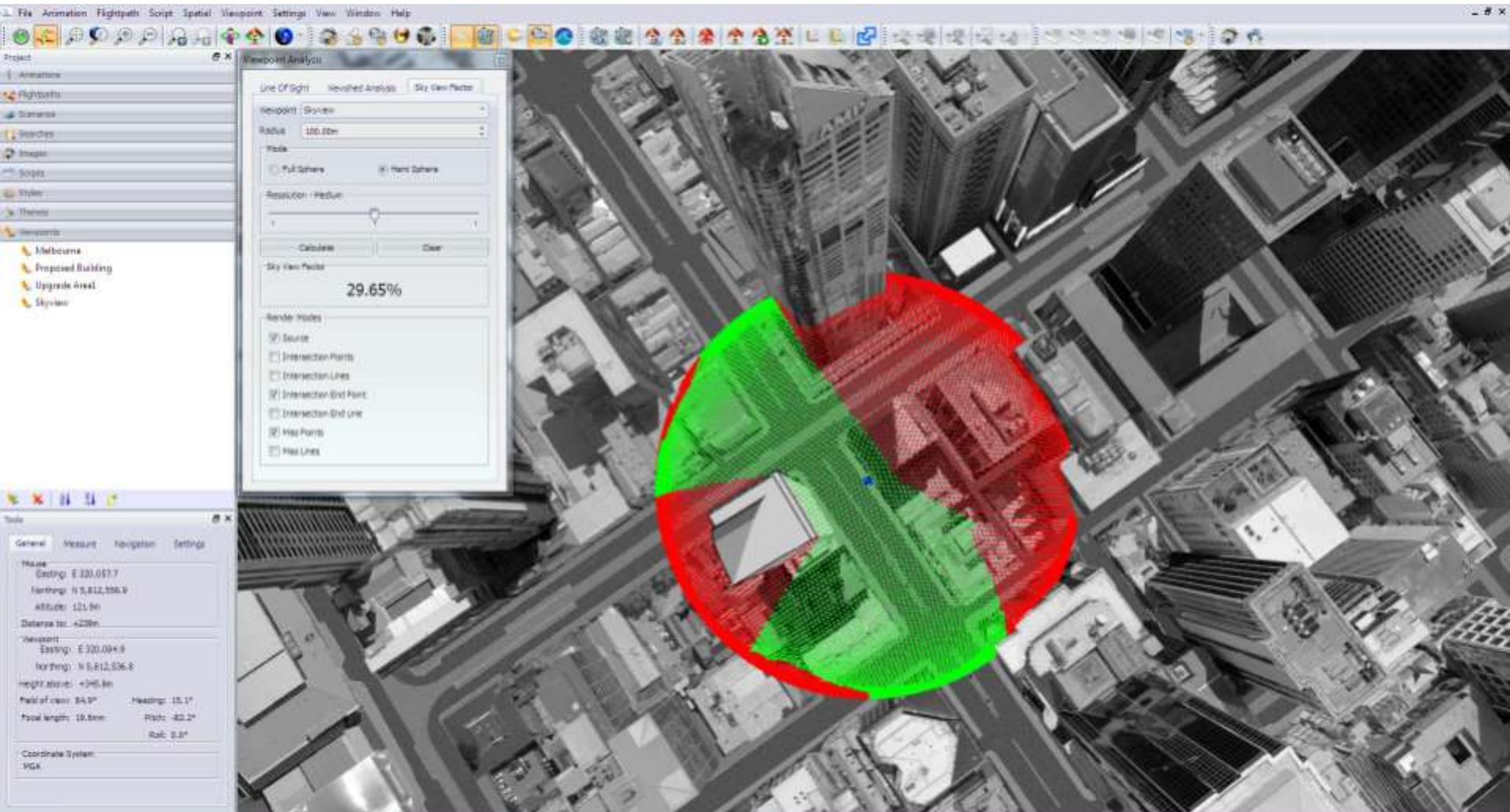
Functionality and Benefits

Existing building shapes coloured by energy consumption



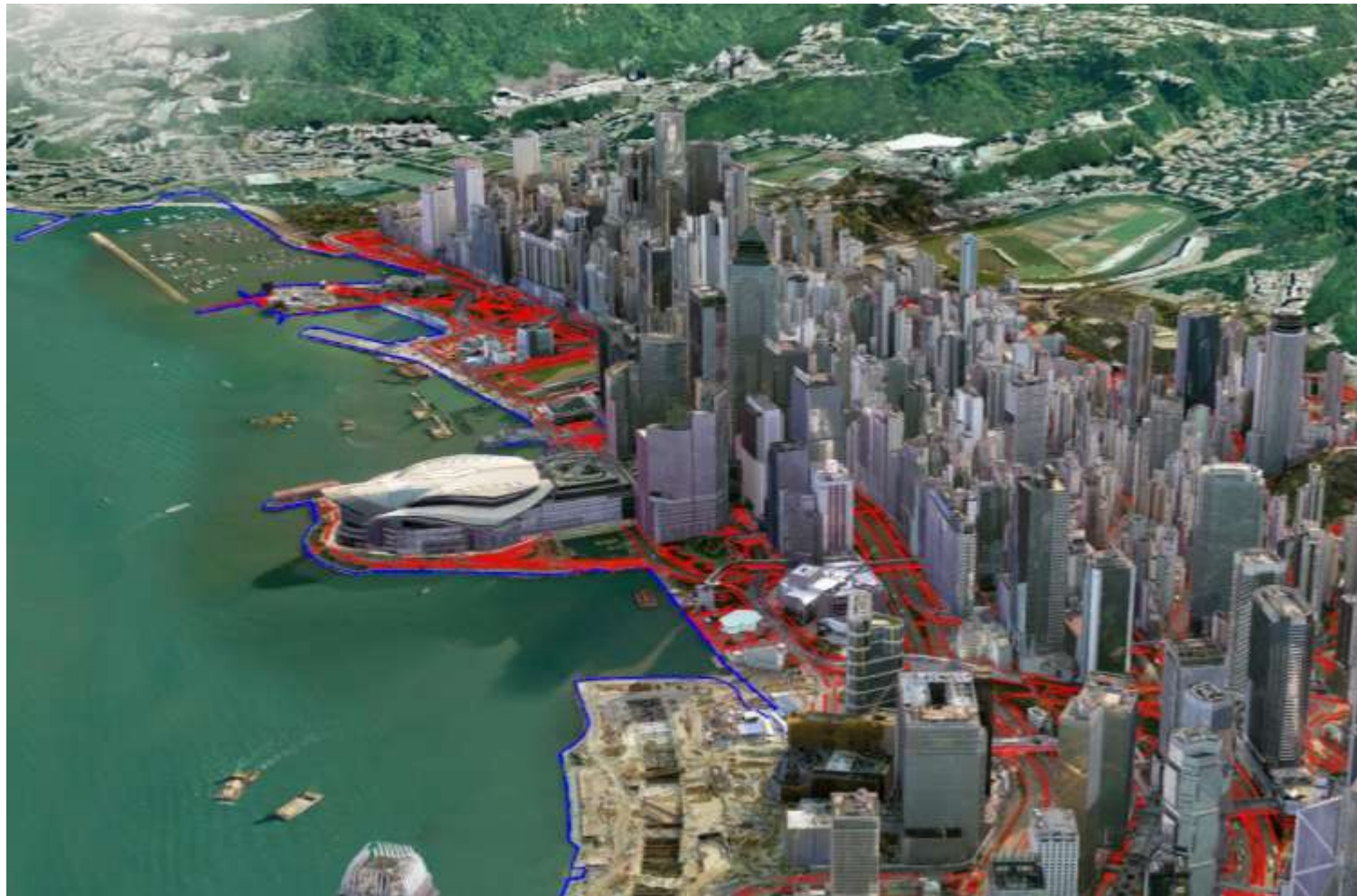
Functionality and Benefits

Computing and visualising solar visibility on specific sensor



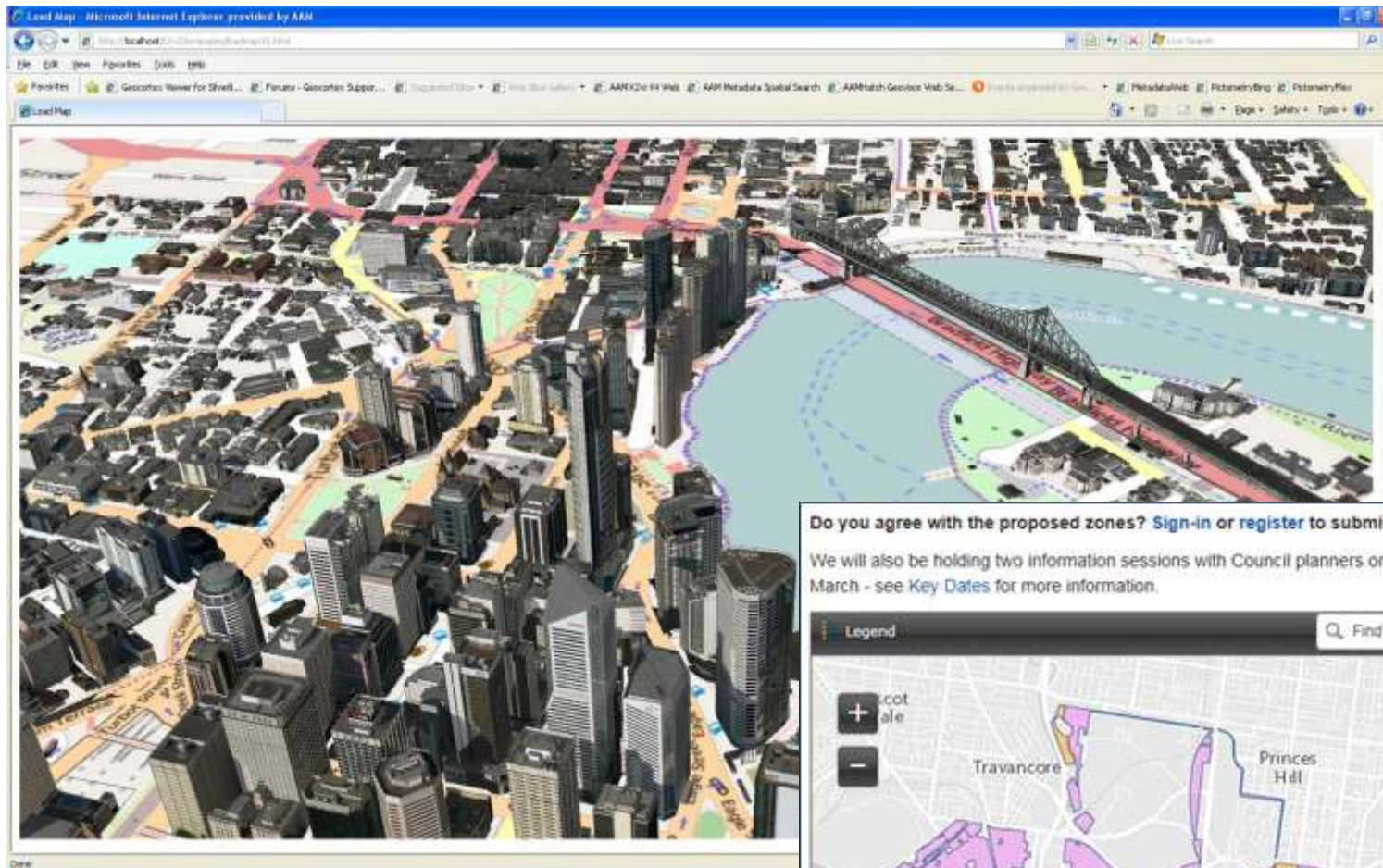
Functionality and Benefits

- Government Authorities - better understand their environment



Functionality and Benefits

- Government Authorities – better communication

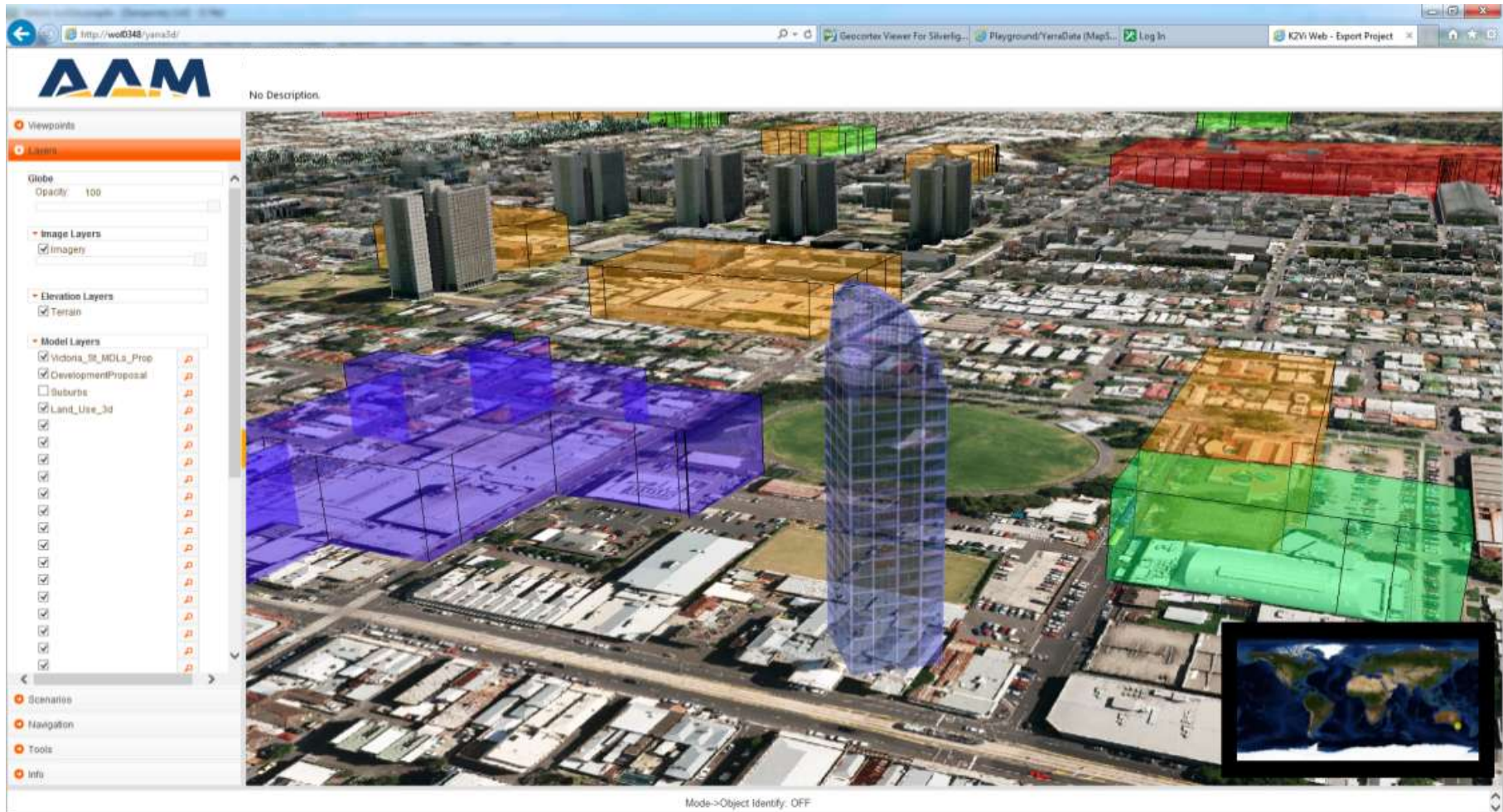


Functionality and Benefits

- Building Authorities – design



- Building Authorities – promote proposed developments via the web



Functionality and Benefits

- Utilities – stormwater and flood management



Functionality and Benefits

- Transport Authorities – traffic simulation / real time vehicle animation



Functionality and Benefits

- Improved decision making



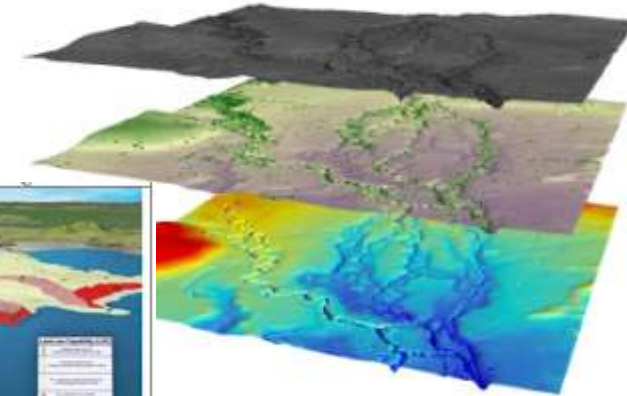
Interaction with transport corridors



Interaction with land categories, eg soil type



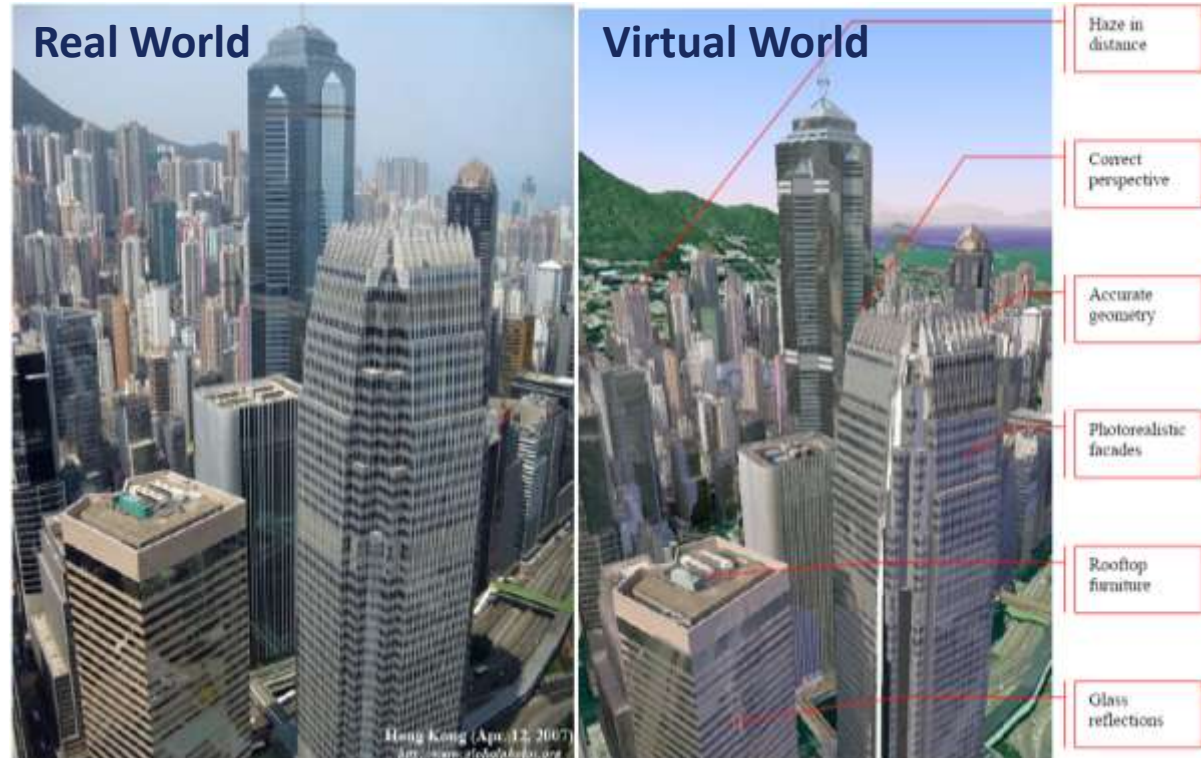
Ability to spatially embed a handheld photo (above left) into the citymodel (above right)



Thankyou



Come and see
AAM in the
exhibition hall



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