



Geospatial, 3D, Visualization and BIM Convergence

...at the intersection

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University Professor
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Technologies
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The plan for today

- The emerging AND converging 3D/BIM world
 - How?
 - What are the technology drivers and emerging technologies?
 - Why?
 - Beyond the “way cool” effect why is 3D (and visualization) going to be pervasive ? How does 3D add value to BIM
 - Why not 3D ?
 - What are the impediments?
 - The value and challenge of being in the middle
 - e.g. NIST study - \$15.8 billion lost to the lack of interoperability - and this is the tip of the iceberg !



At the “intersection” of emerging technologies

- Mapping
 - Terrestrial surveying
 - GIS
 - Remote sensing
 - Photogrammetry
 - Aerial, terrestrial and close range
 - LiDAR, terrestrial scanning
 - Sensor fusion
 - Geodesy
- CAD and BIM
- Computer science
 - Machine vision
 - Databases
 - Computer graphics
- Gaming
 - MMOGs
 - SecondLife
 - FarCry, Worlds of WarCraft
 - Sony Home
- Construction
- Animation



... and at the intersection of professions and business silos

- Creators
 - Architecture
 - Civil engineering
 - Mapping/surveying/GIS etc
 - Gaming developers
 - ... etc
- Consumers
 - Construction management
 - Emergency management
 - Entertainment
 - Asset management
 - Facilities management
 - City management/planning
 -etc



Multiple fields means ...

- **Bad news ...**
 - Multiple vocabularies, confusion about terms
 - “polygon (e.g. GIS or CAD) “scale”
 - Multiple fundamental world views
 - Confusion and conflict
 - Difficult to change “business as usual” for current players
- **Good news**
 - Opportunities for disintermediation
 - Money to be made and savings to be had
 - Entirely new businesses to be created



Interoperability value chain ...

Interoperability

- Ontology
- Semantics
- Standards and specifications

 Leads to interoperable systems

- Software
- Databases

 Leads to seamless

- Design, construction, operations, maintenance, management

 Leads to

- increased efficiency, cost savings, time to objective

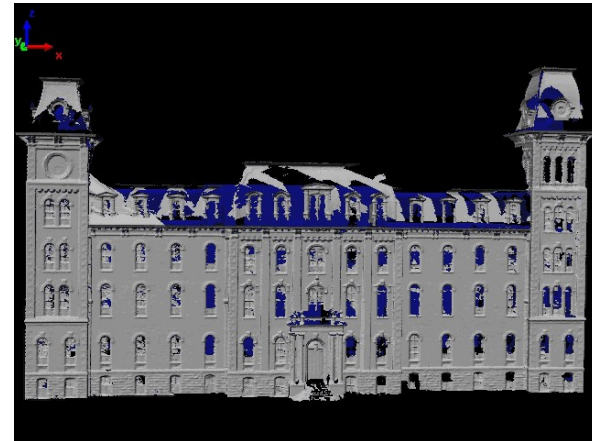
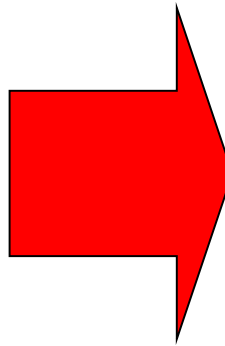


Abstraction

- Mensuration professions move from “real world” to an abstraction of the real world
 - Survey, GIS, photogrammetry, etc..



“real world”

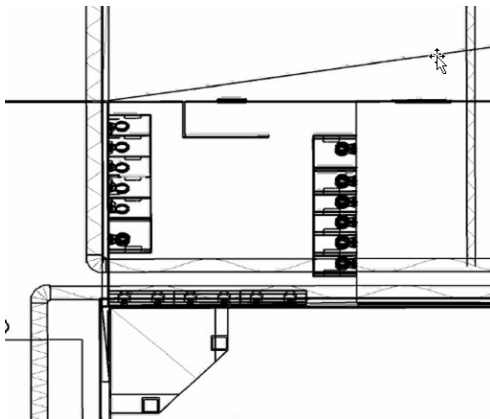


“idea”

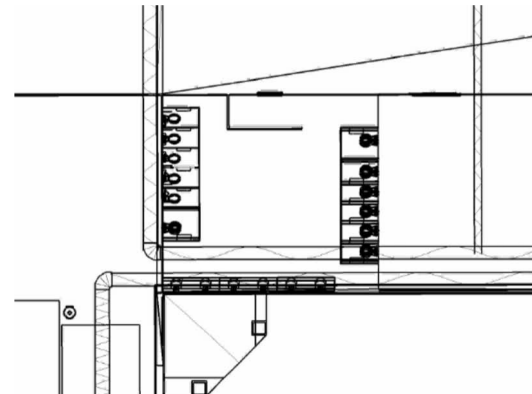
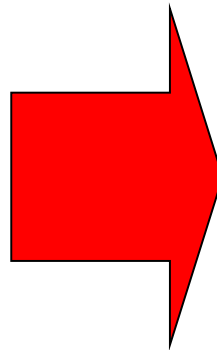


In contrast ...

- Design professionals move from the abstract (an idea) to the real world



“idea”

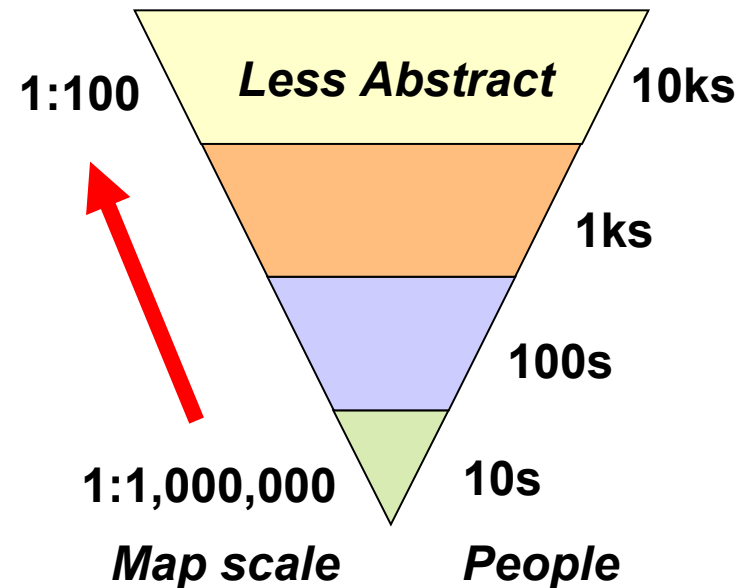


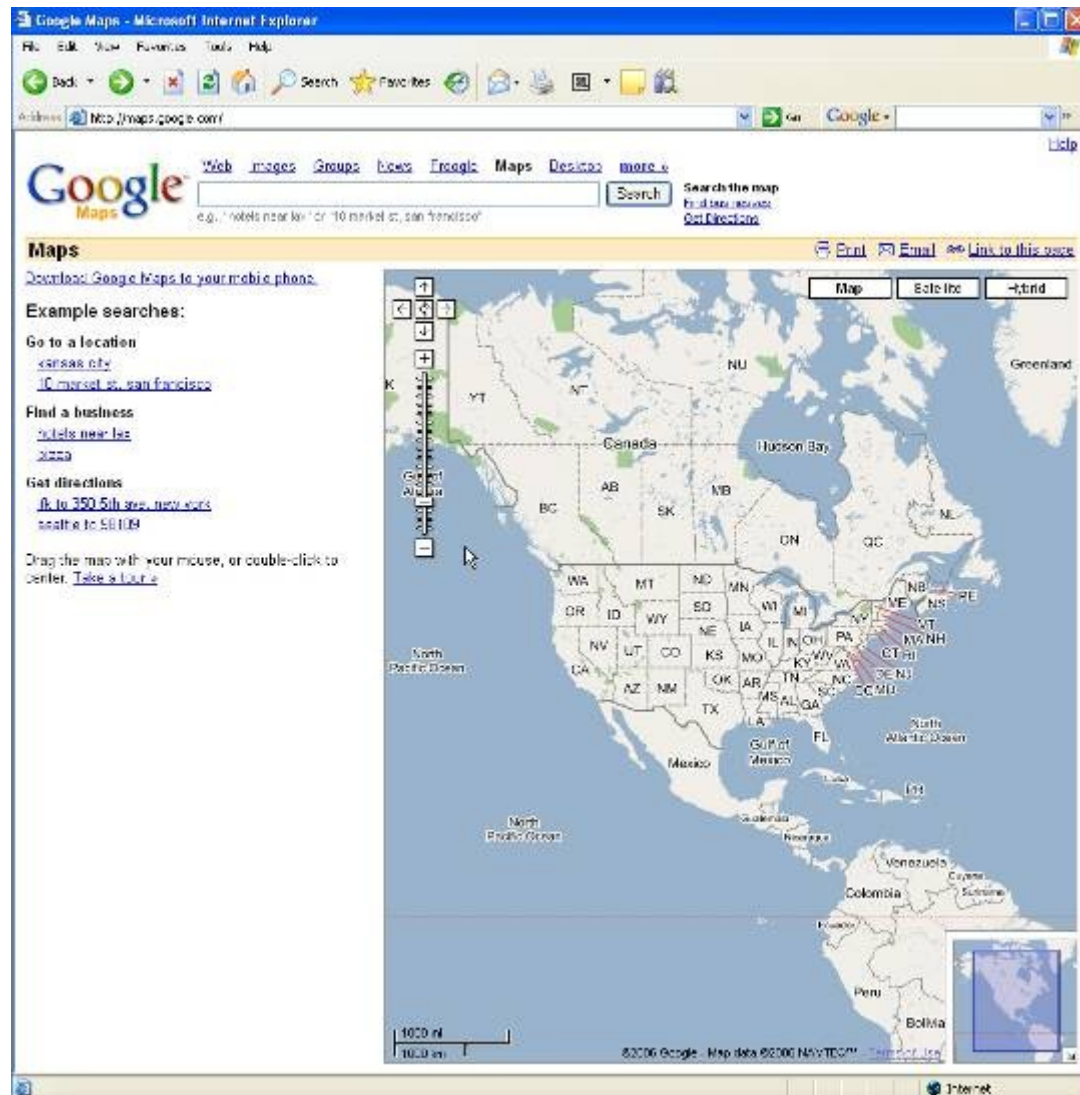
“real world”



“Mapping” and abstraction

- Geospatial and mapping professions think in “map scale” (1:12,000)
 - BTW hardly anyone else does!
- The larger the scale the LESS the abstraction
- Conversion from an abstraction to the “real world” is learned
- The less the abstraction the MORE people understand!!!





maps.google.com



Google
Maps

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common grounds fayetteville AR 72701

Search

Search the map

[Find businesses](#)

[Get Directions](#)

e.g., "hotels near lex" or "110 market st, san francisco"

Maps

Results 1-1 of about 43 for **common grounds** near **Fayetteville, AR 72701**

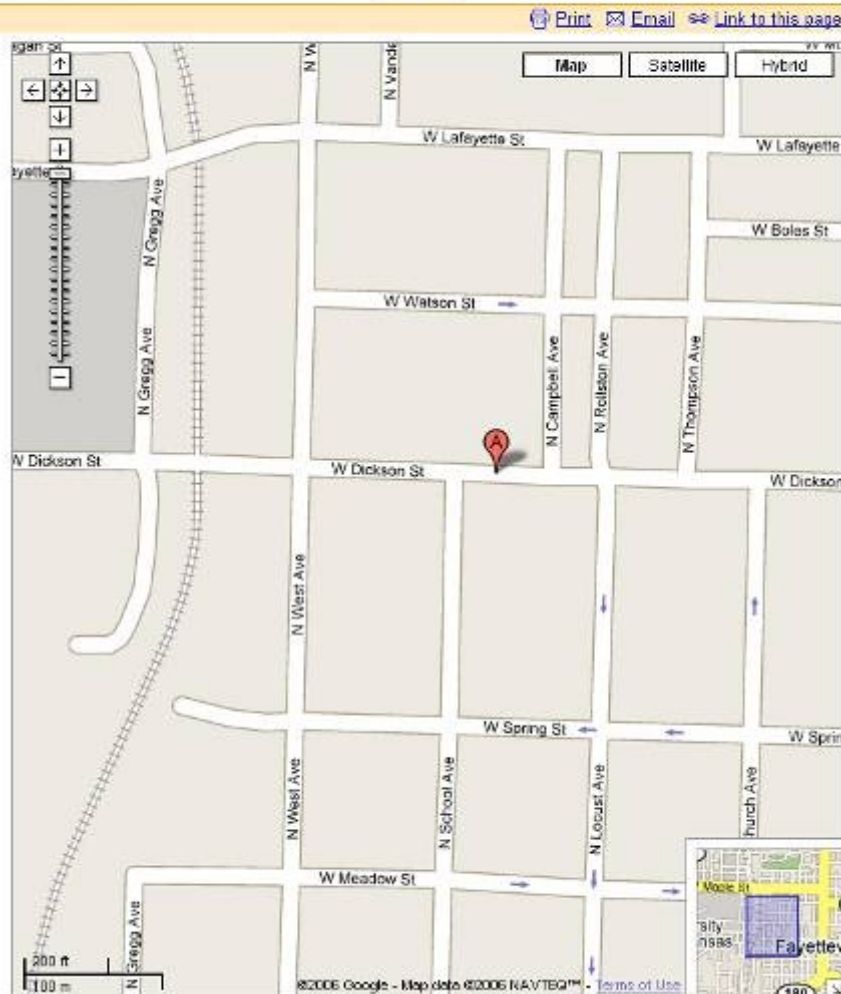
Categories: [Restaurants](#) [Brew Pubs](#)

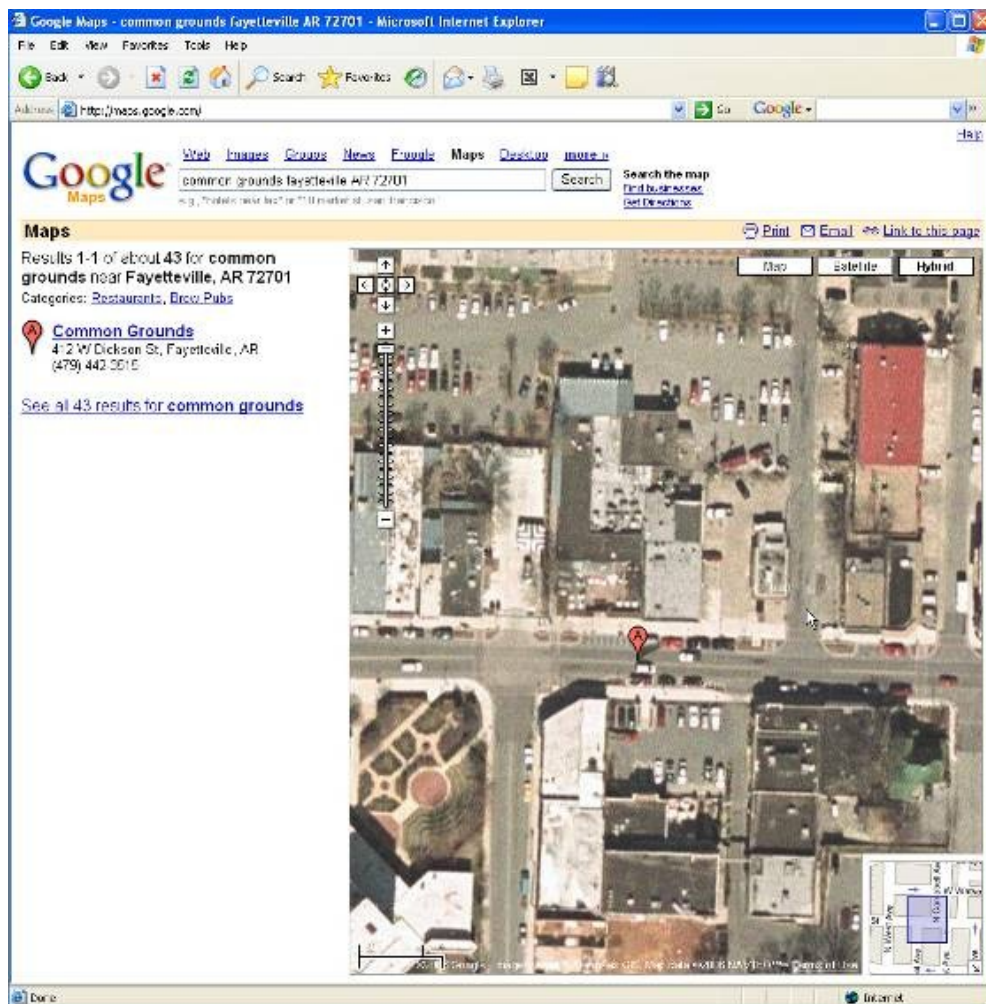


Common Grounds

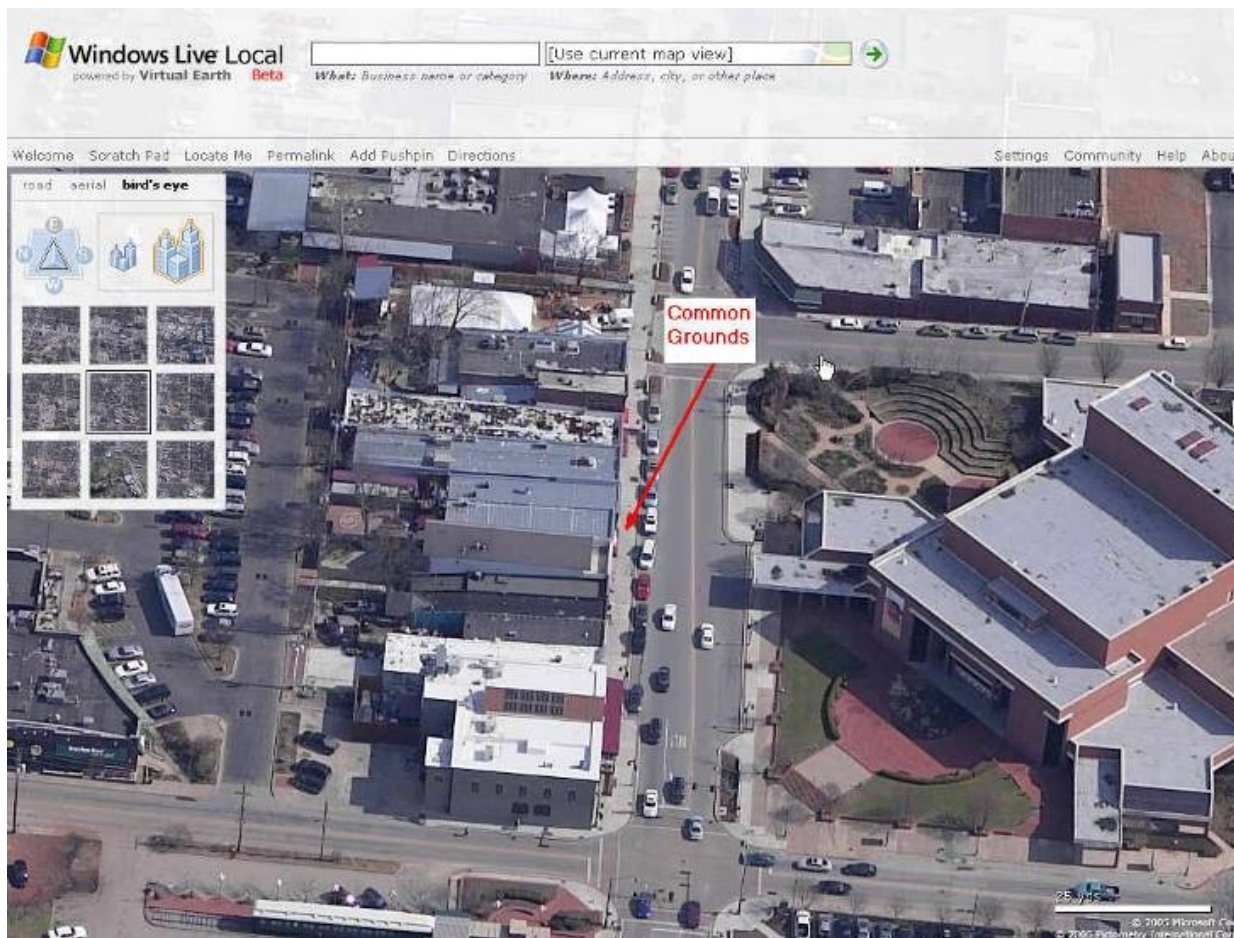
412 W Dickson St, Fayetteville, AR
(479) 442-3515

[See all 43 results for common grounds](#)





Digital Globe imagery originally acquired by City of Fayetteville



Oblique photography

Less abstract than
orthos...

live.local.com
Pictometry

Picotmetry imagery initially acquired by NW Arkansas Imagery Consortium



Verisimilitude vs scale

- Verisimilitude - the level of visual reality in a visualization -- “how real is it?”
- No ready relationship between some measure of verisimilitude and the image
- Terms coming into practice
 - Level of detail
 - related to but different from “scale”



Level of Detail

- Thomas Kolbe and Gerhard Groger
 - Institute for Cartography and Geoinformation Univ. of Bonn
- David Colleen et al Planet 9 (www.planet9.com)
- Basic concerns in 3D graphics – speed!
 - Number of polygons!
 - Use of texture



Multi-scale modelling: 5 level of details

- LOD 0 – Regional model
 - 2.5D Digital Terrain Model
- LOD 1 – City / Site model
 - “block model” w/o roof structures
- LOD 2 – City / Site model
 - textured, differentiated roof structures
- LOD 3 – City / Site model
 - detailed architecture model
- LOD 4 – Interior model
 - “walkable” architecture models





Item	DCD0	DCD1	DCD2	DCD3	DCD4
Texture Resolution	1m.	50cm.	25cm.	10cm.	5cm.
Building Detail	10m.	5m.	1m.	50cm.	10cm.
Street Detail	Flat	Curbs	Curbs	Curbs	Curbs & Cuts
Landscaping Detail					
Trees	Bill-board	x-trees	x-trees	x-trees with Trunk	Poly-gonal
Shrubs			Scrim	x-Bush	xxx
Topo Features			Slight	xxx	xxx
Pathways			Major	All	All w/ Curbs
Fountains		Bill-board	Bill-board with Base	Poly-gonal	Poly-gonal
Statues		Bill-board	Bill-board with Base	Poly-gonal	Poly-gonal
Walls & Steps		Basic	with Ramps	with Ramps	with Steps
Street Furniture Detail					
Traffic Signs			Yes	Yes	Yes
Traffic Signals		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street Signs		Gen-eric	Read-able	Read-able	Read-able
Waste Receptacles				Yes	Yes
Benches				Yes	Yes



Fig. 11 DCD0 – Virtual Palo Alto™



Fig. 12 DCD1 – Virtual Washington DC™



Fig. 13 DCD2 – Virtual San Diego™



Fig. 14 DCD3 – Virtual San Francisco®

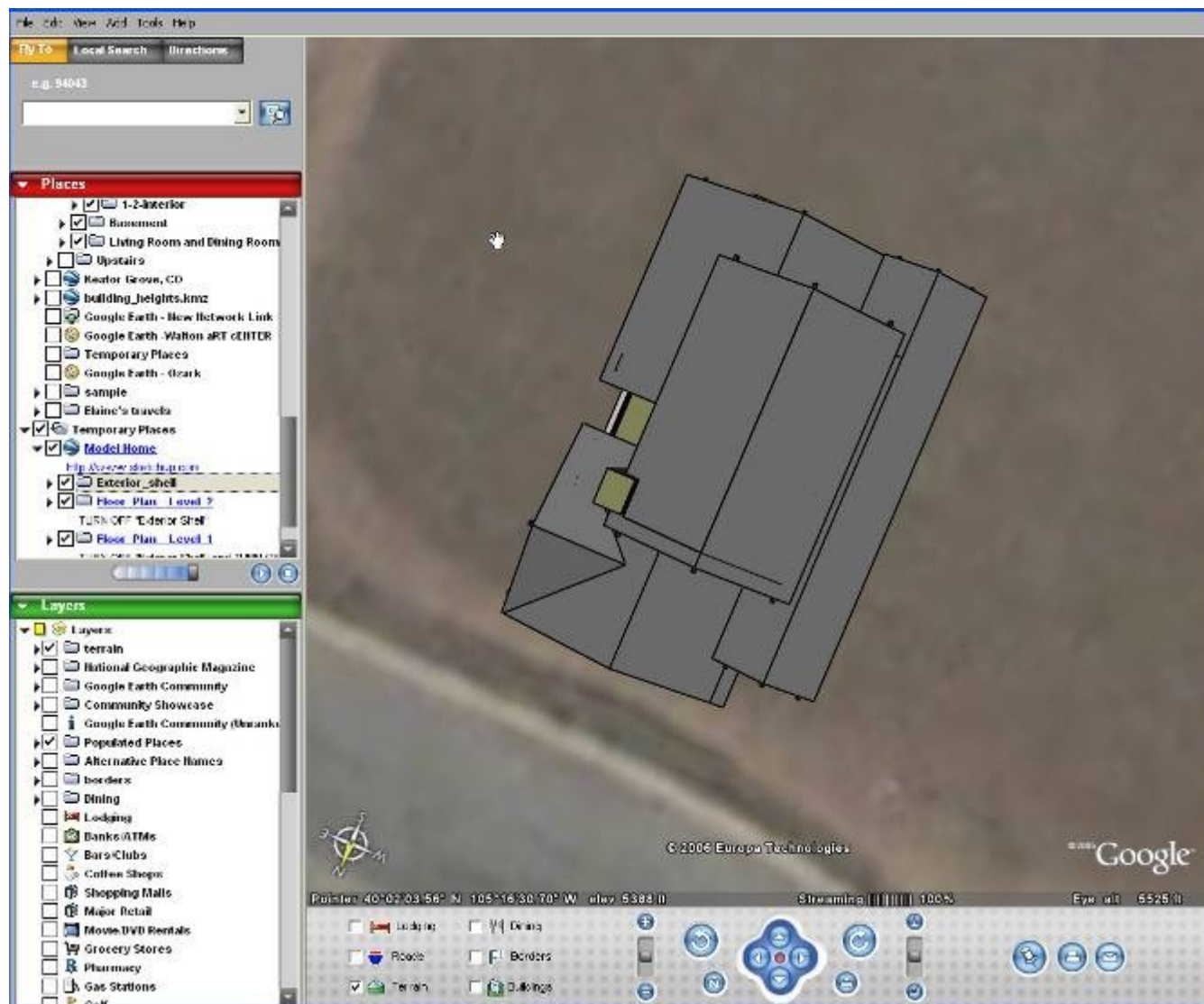


Fig. 15 DCD4 – Virtual Oakland™

BUILDING HIGH RESOLUTION CITY MODELS.... EVOLVING STANDARDS

17 David Colleen et al IMAGE 2005 Conference

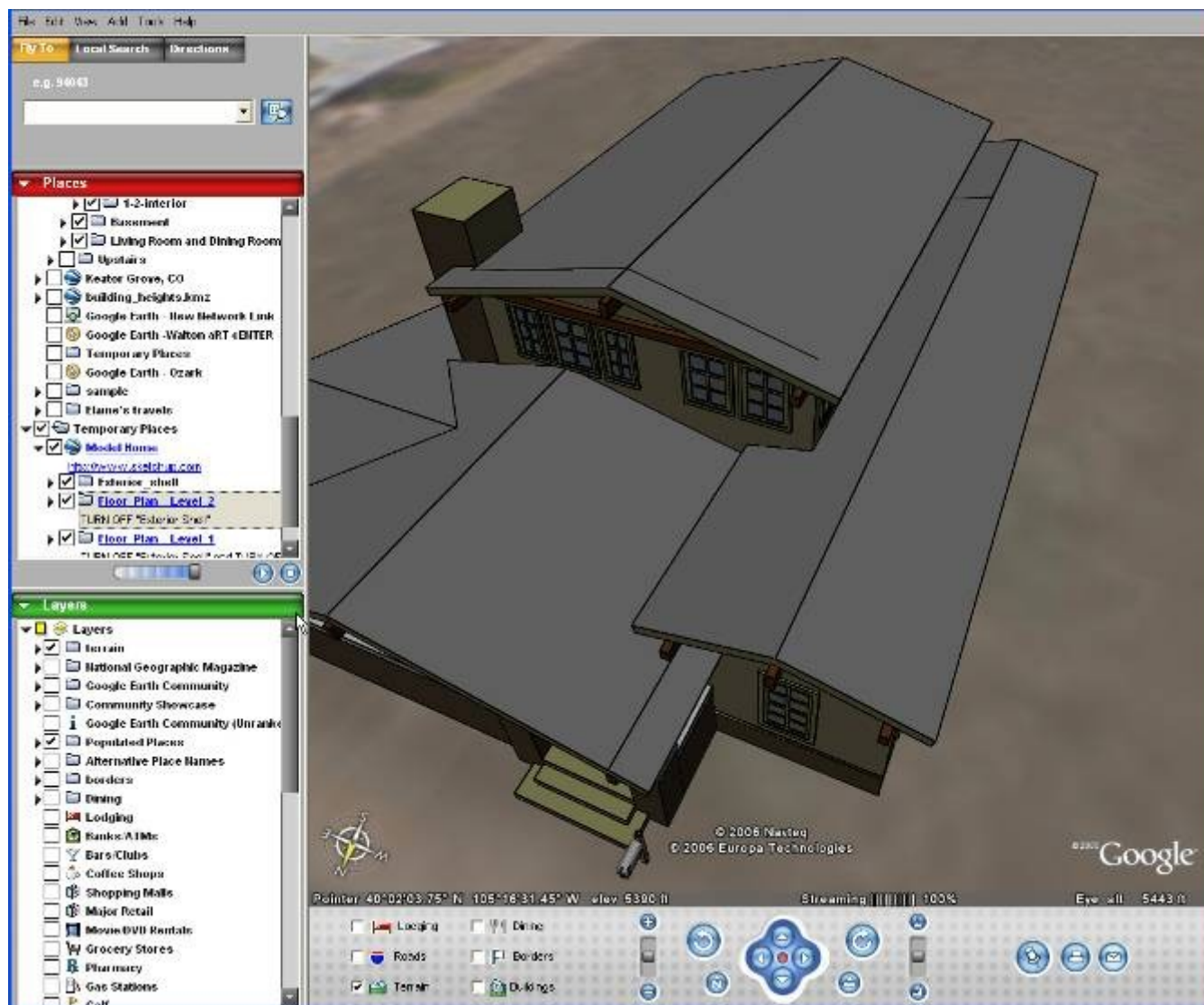






Sketchup to
Google Earth

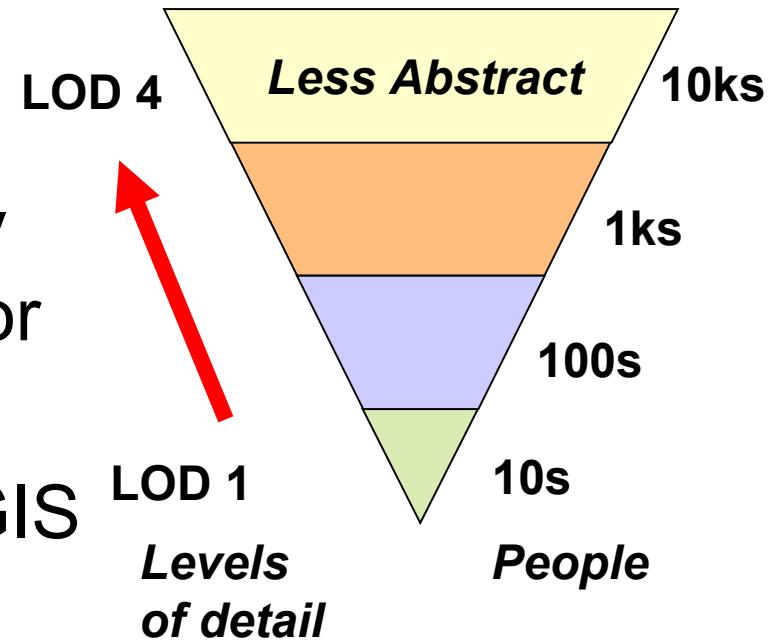
www.sketchup.com





More LOD = more interest

- Accuracy “versus” verisimilitude
 - Requirement for accuracy contradicts requirement for verisimilitude
 - More polygons (CAD or GIS types)
 - more accuracy
 - less performance





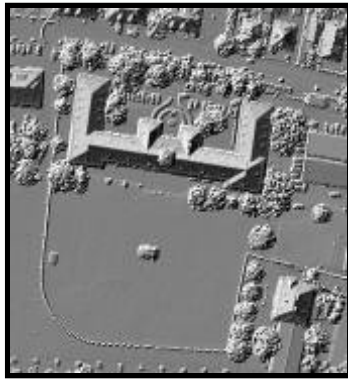
Design professionals

- Increasing verisimilitude
- Plans that are “understood” but only by limited number of professionals
- 3D visualizations that are understood by many





Examples of some mensuration methods

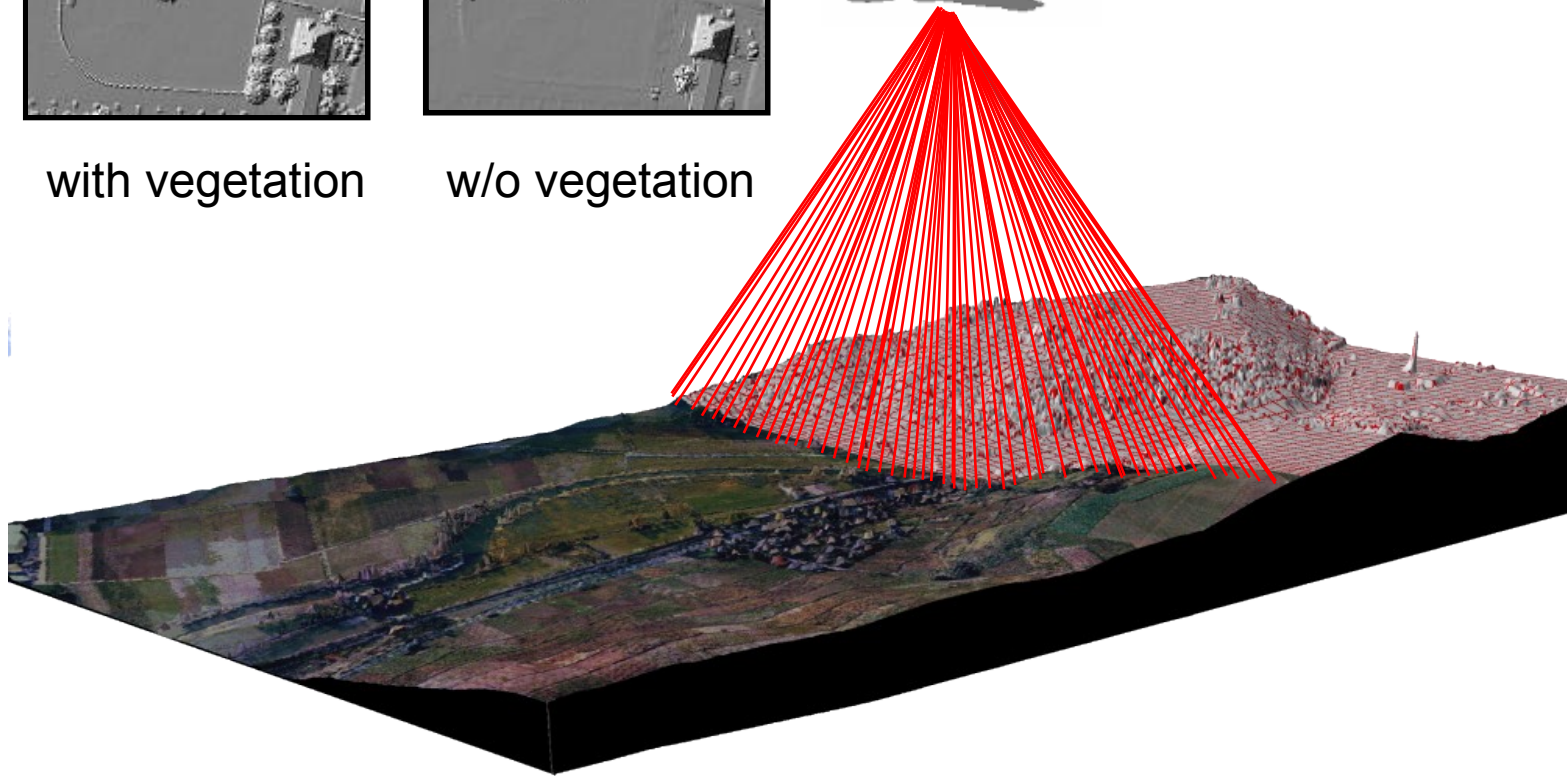


with vegetation

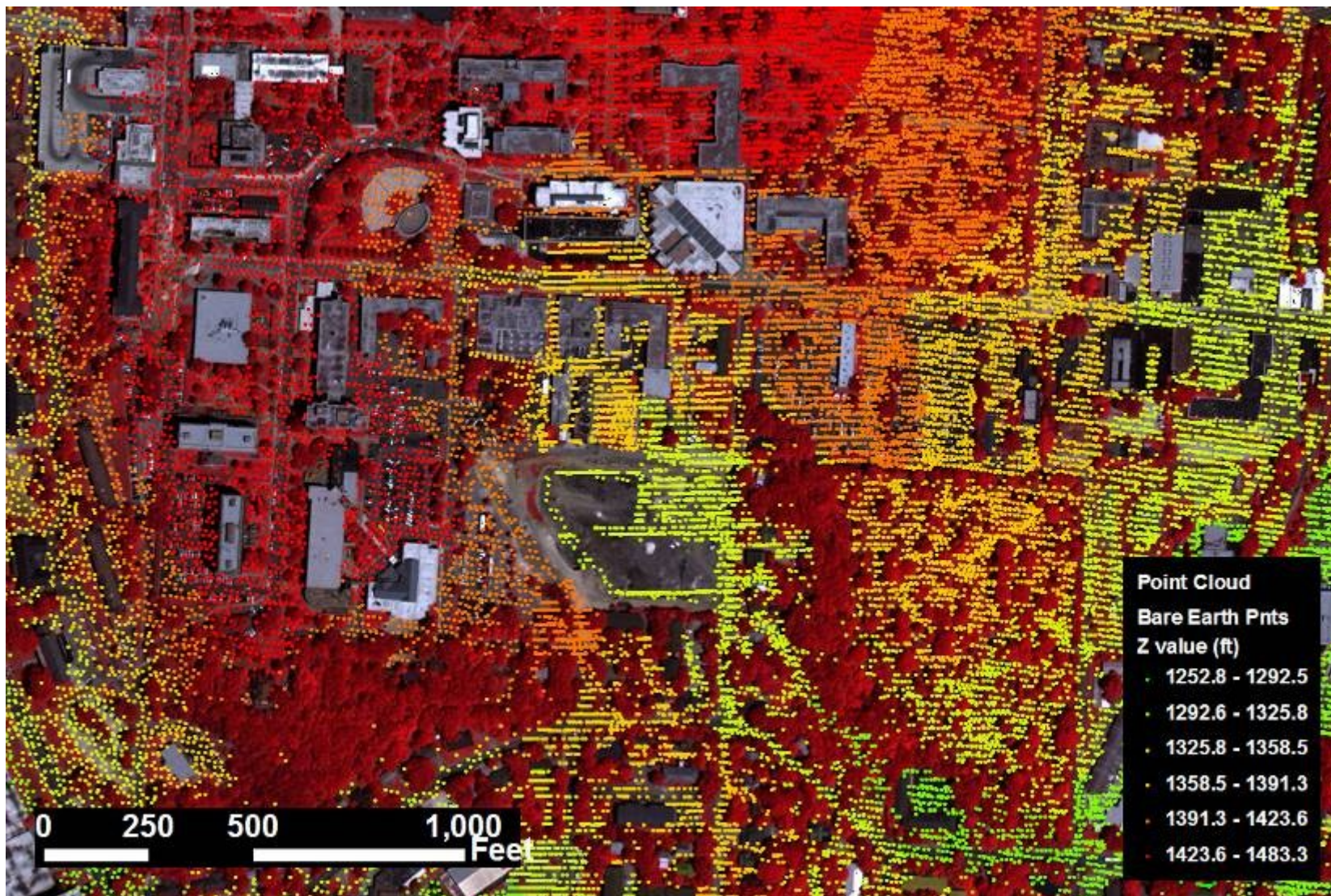


w/o vegetation

**ALS 50 from
Leica Geosystems**



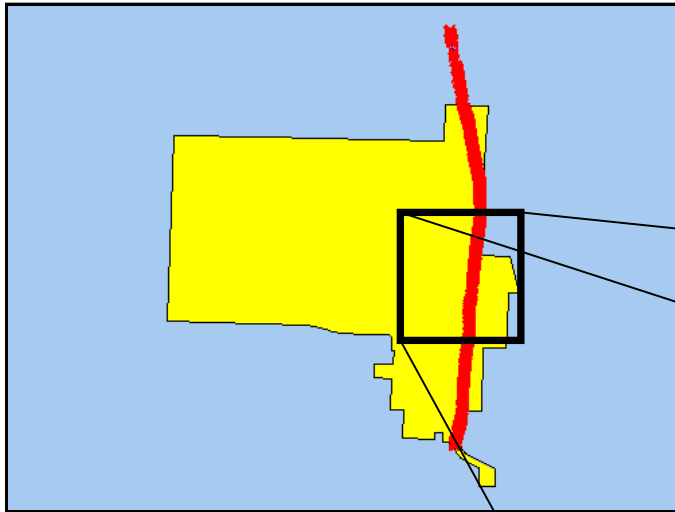
26 Airborne Laser Scanning – fast digital terrain data





Manipulating Airborne LIDAR Returns

- Oracle 10g and 11g Spatial (SDO geometries)
- Enable analytical work with raw data (all returns and breaklines)
- Classification aided by existing vector geometry
 - Coordinate system transformations handled in the database
 - All spatial operators available
- Fast retrieval and aggregation based on combination of geometry and attributes
- SDO_NN (n nearest neighbors) and SDO_WITHIN_DISTANCE operators enable filtering operations



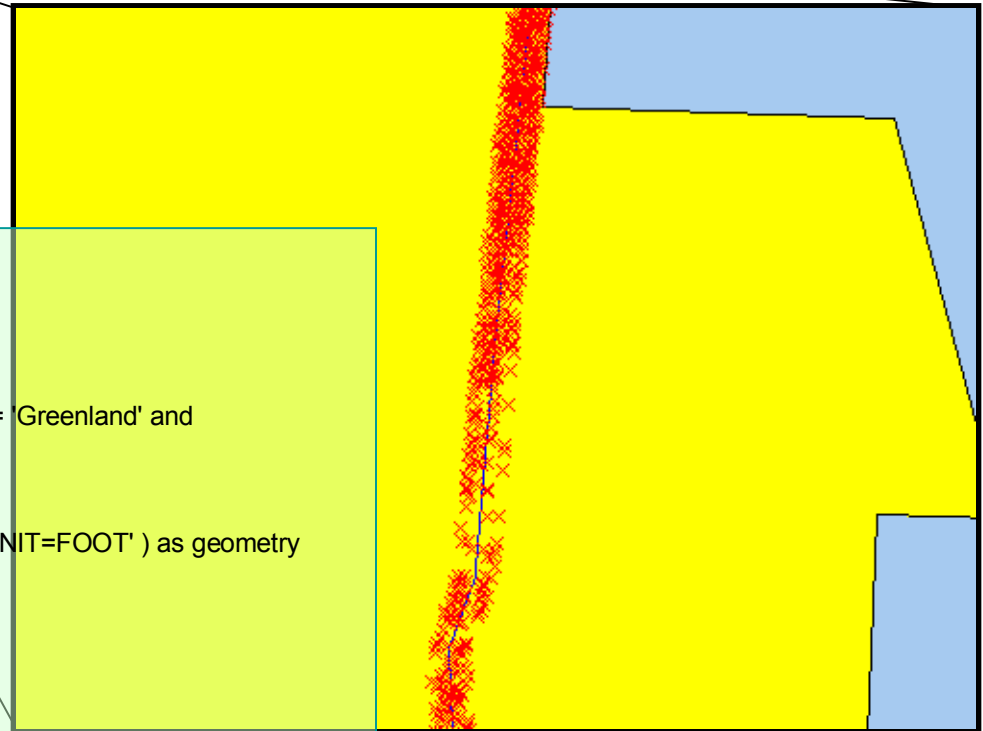
Extract all “surface” returns within 50ft of all railroad tracks through the city of Greenland, AR from data set of 200 million

```
SELECT a.geometry
FROM city_limits2003_ahtd a
WHERE a.city_name = 'Greenland'
```

```
SELECT a.geometry
FROM railroads_tig99 a, city_limits2003_ahtd b WHERE b.city_name = 'Greenland' and
SDO_RELATE(a.geometry,b.geometry,
'mask=ANYINTERACT') = 'TRUE'
```

```
SELECT SDO_CS.TRANSFORM(a.geometry,8265) FROM beaver a,
(SELECT SDO_GEOM.SDO_BUFFER(a.geometry,50.0, 0.0005, 'UNIT=FOOT') as geometry
FROM railroads_tig99 a, city_limits2003_ahtd b
WHERE b.city_name = 'Greenland' and
SDO_ANYINTERACT(a.geometry,b.geometry) = 'TRUE') b WHERE
SDO_ANYINTERACT(a.geometry,b.geometry) = 'TRUE';
```

RETURN COUNT: 4579



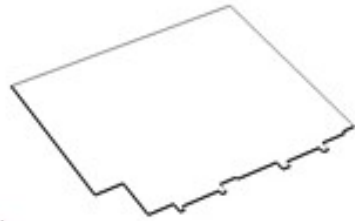


Full return information allows more detailed analysis.

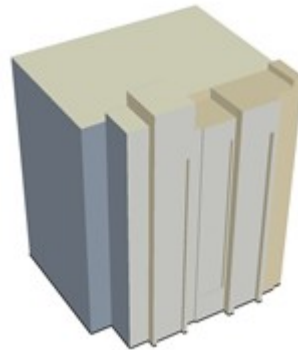
Blue = last returns
Red = first returns

Existing geometries may be used in the classification process.

For example, building heights may be estimated from building returns and surround ground returns.



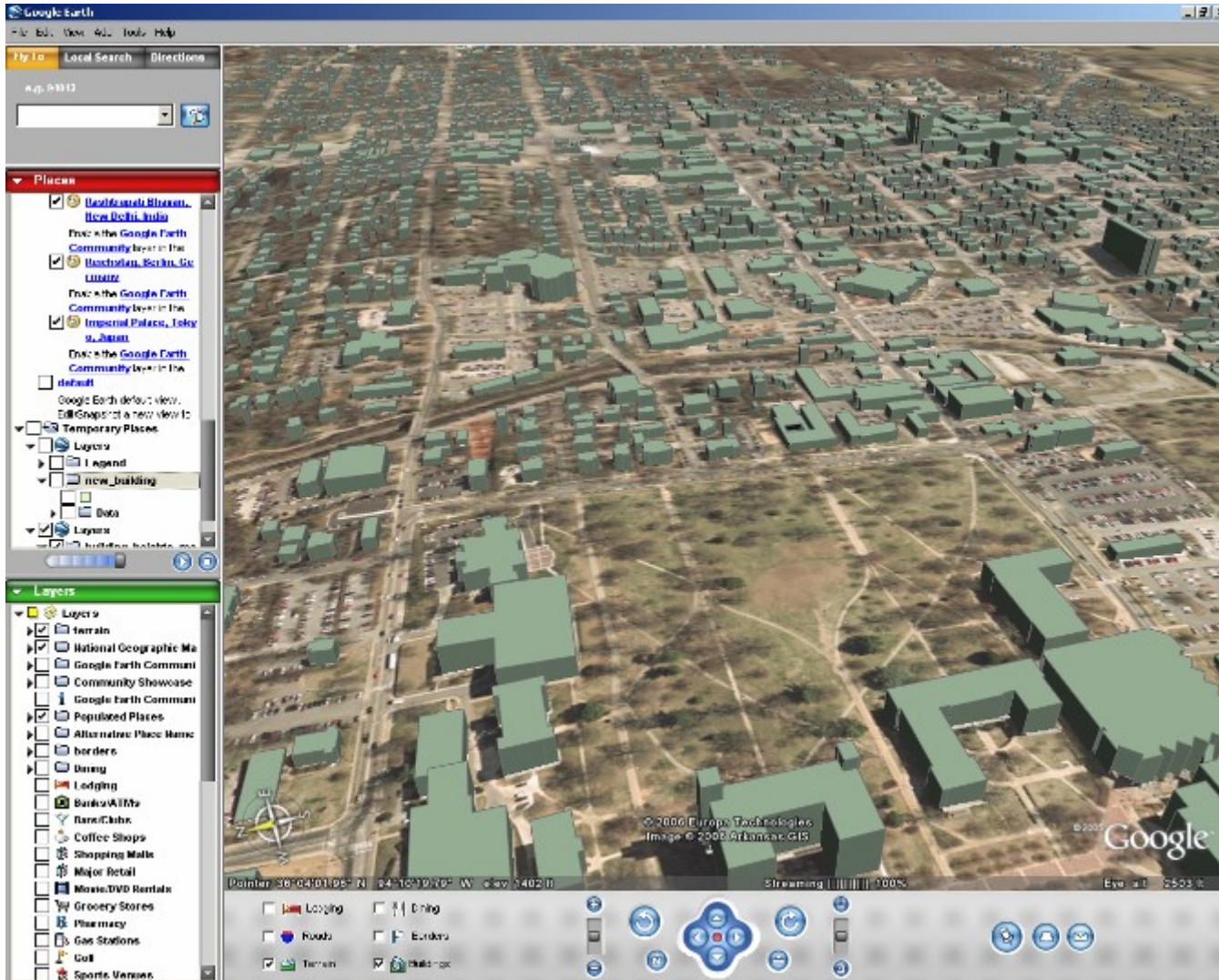
**Start with building foot print from
City of Fayetteville GIS**



Use LiDAR to determine height

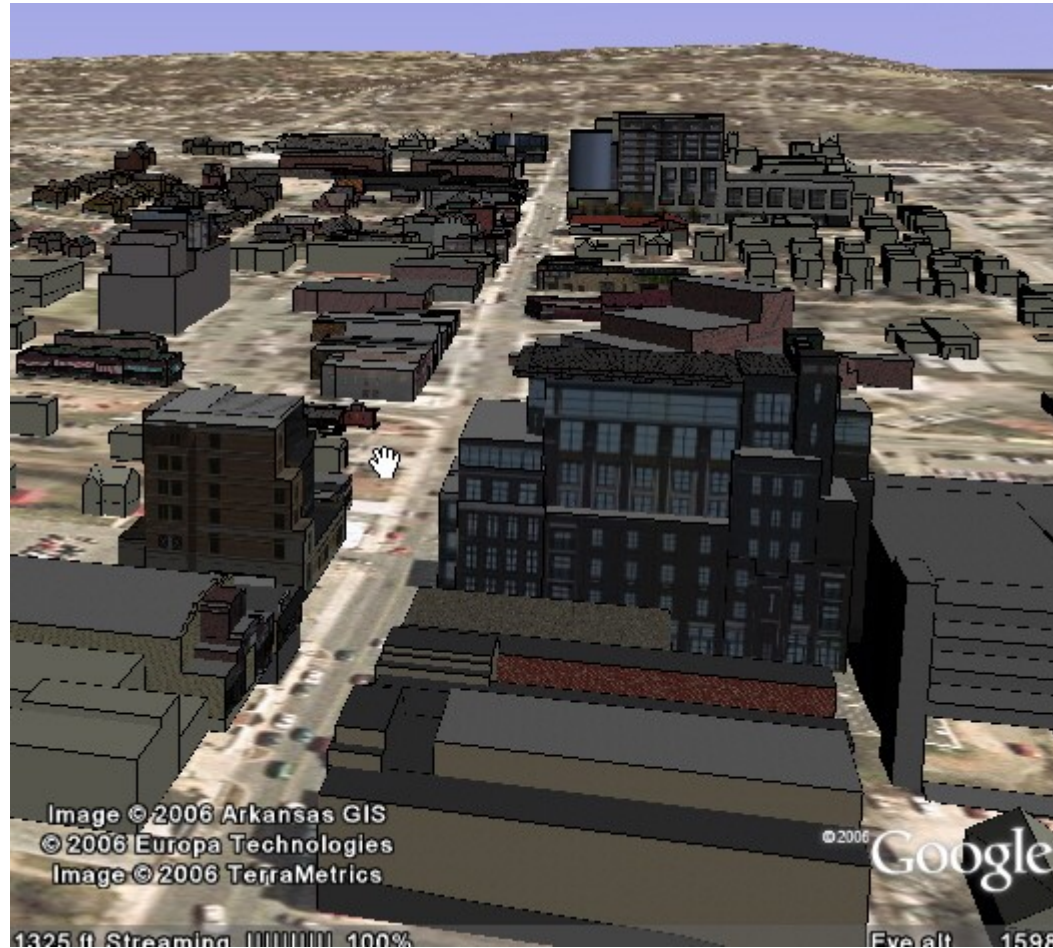


**Apply photo
texture to surfaces**



**Sugar cube
building masses**

***Derived from
LiDAR stored
and retrieved
from Oracle to
GeoMedia
SmartStore
processed to
calculate
building heights.***



www.cast.uark.edu/local/cadis_crate_06 and Google Picks!

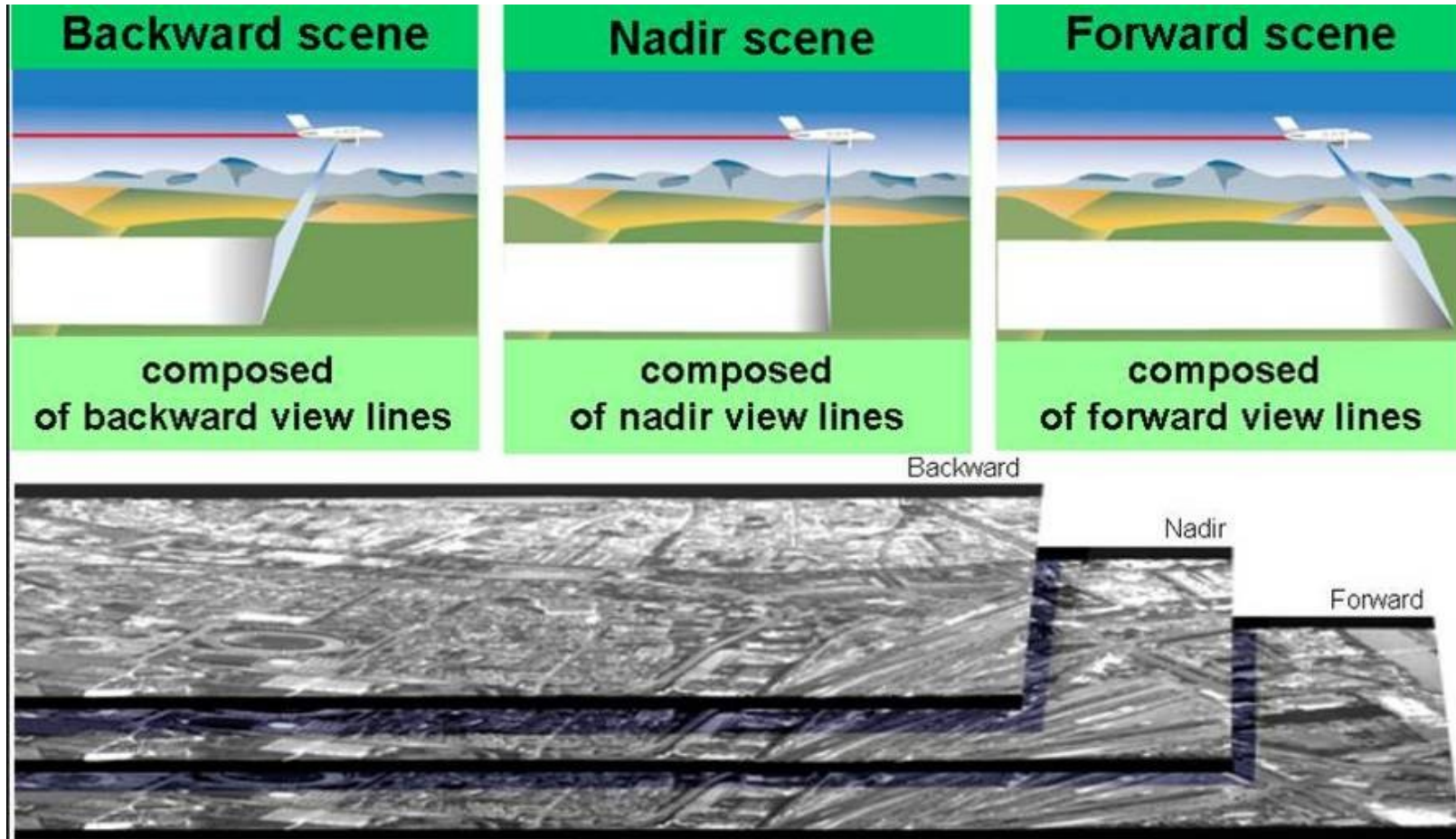


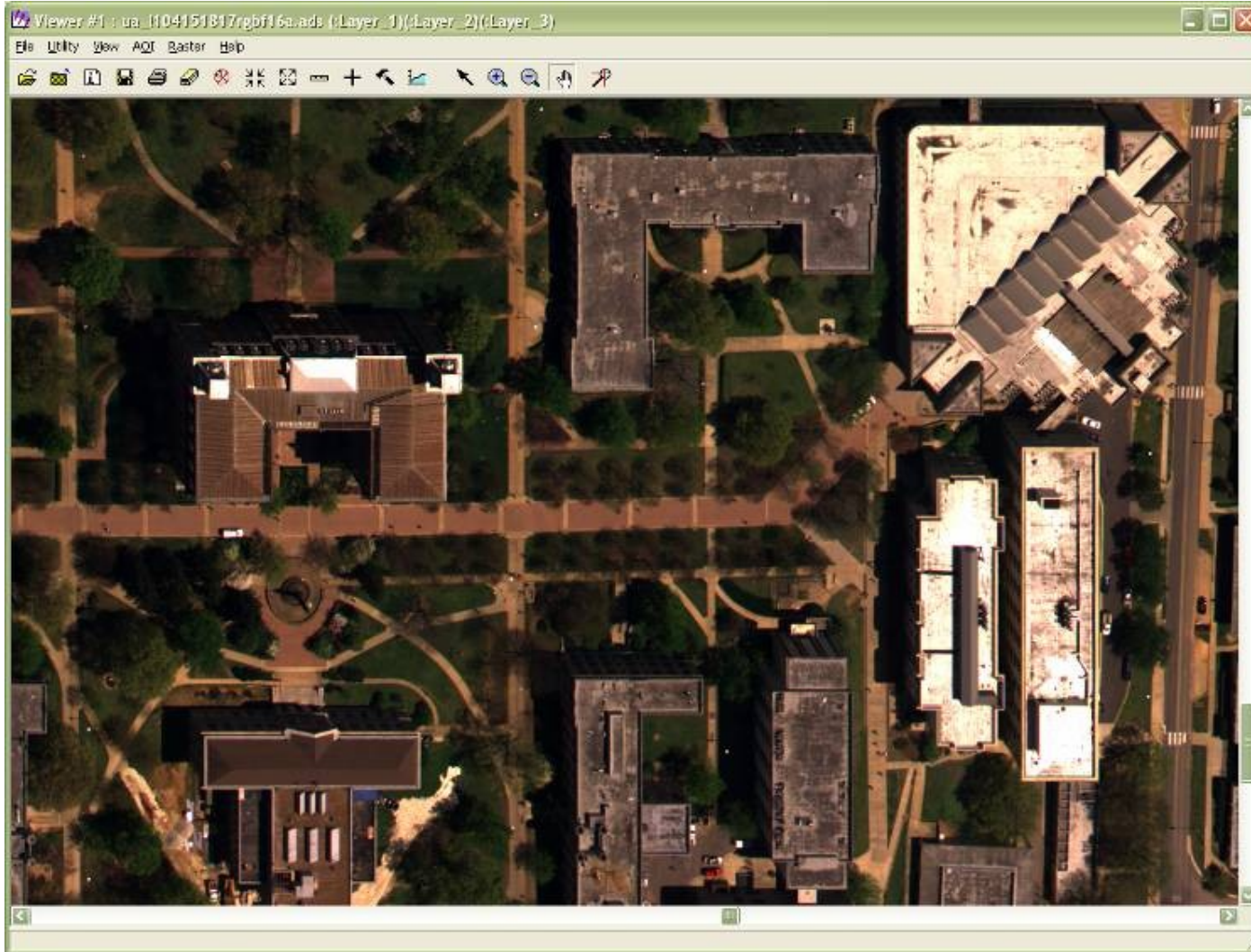
Traditional photogrammetry

- New twist in systems and methods
 - old dogs new tricks
- Not just bare earth
- Point clouds,
- Building footprints
- Building shapes



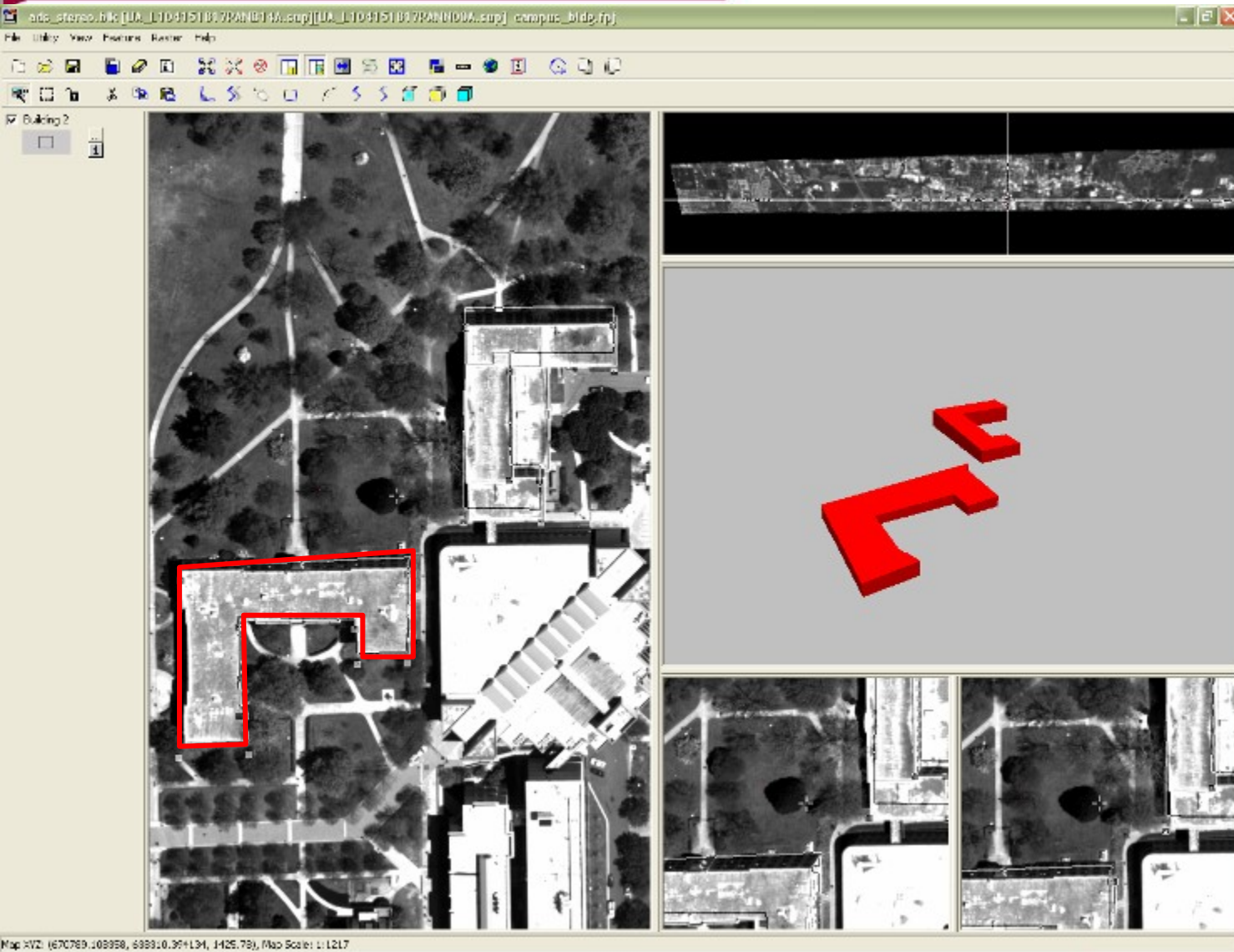
Leica ADS 40 - Seven bands



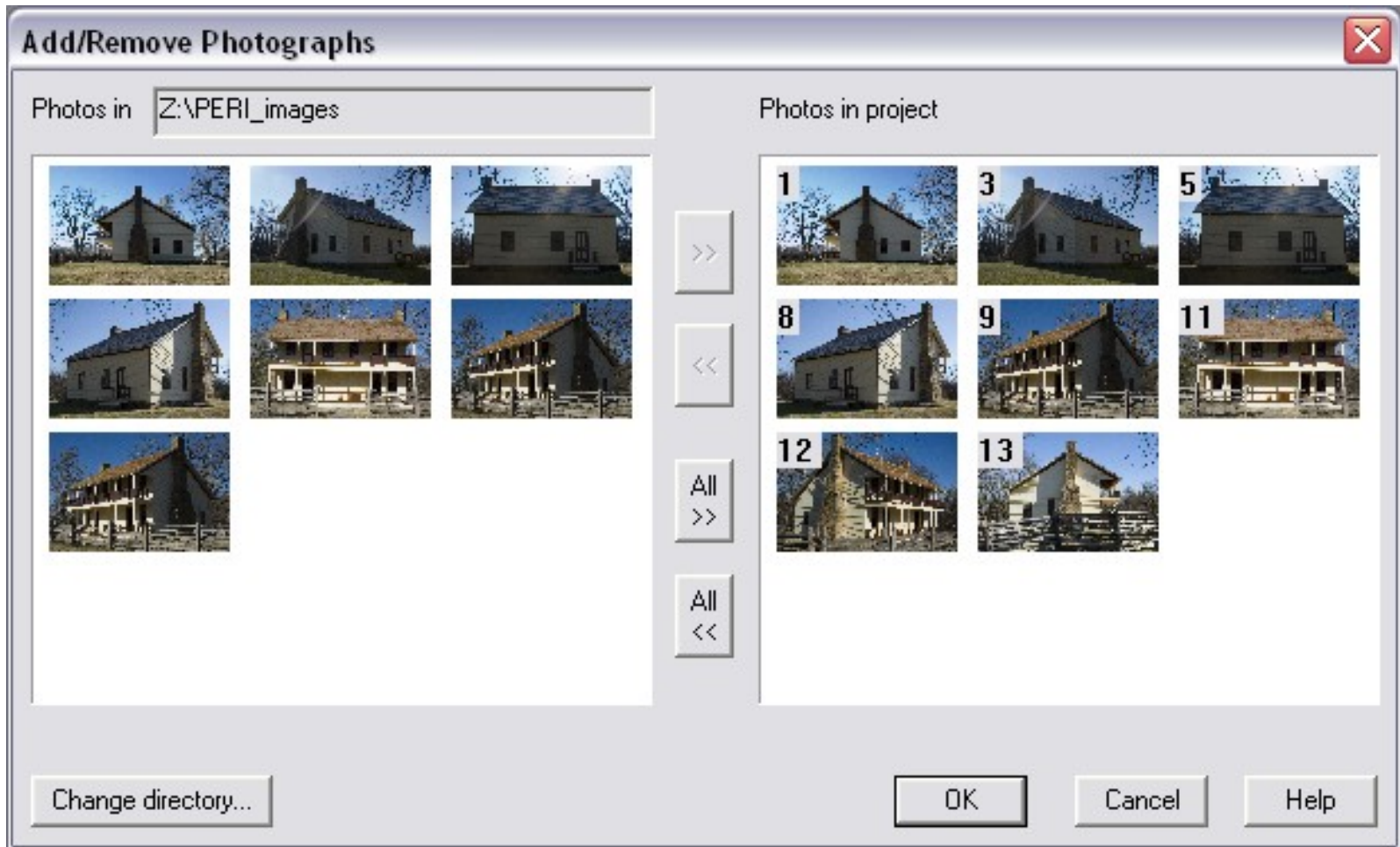


**U of A
Campus**

**6 inch
pixel
RGB
also near-IR**



**Processing
Via Leica
G-Pro, LPS
and
Stereo Analyst**

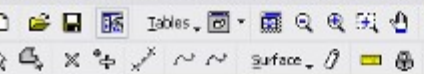


PhotoModeler (www.photomodeler.com)




PhotoModeler Pro: Elkhorn.pmr









File Edit Marking Referencing Project Window Options Help

Tables  Default White

Source photo 9 Destination photo 11

Photo Control  Marked Photos Projected Photos Settings

All Photos >> Select All Open

1  3  5  8  9  11  12  13 

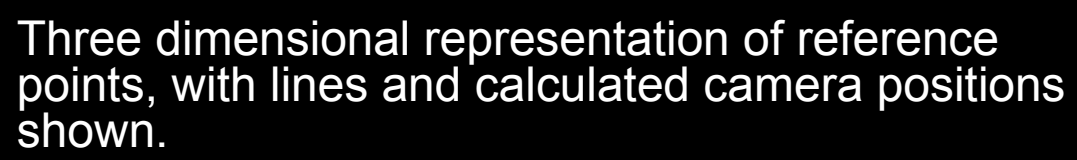
Reference: 9 (1:1) : North West : oriented

Photo: 11 (1:1) : North : oriented

Object Point: id:332, brightness:1.000%, on photos used: 9 unused: none.

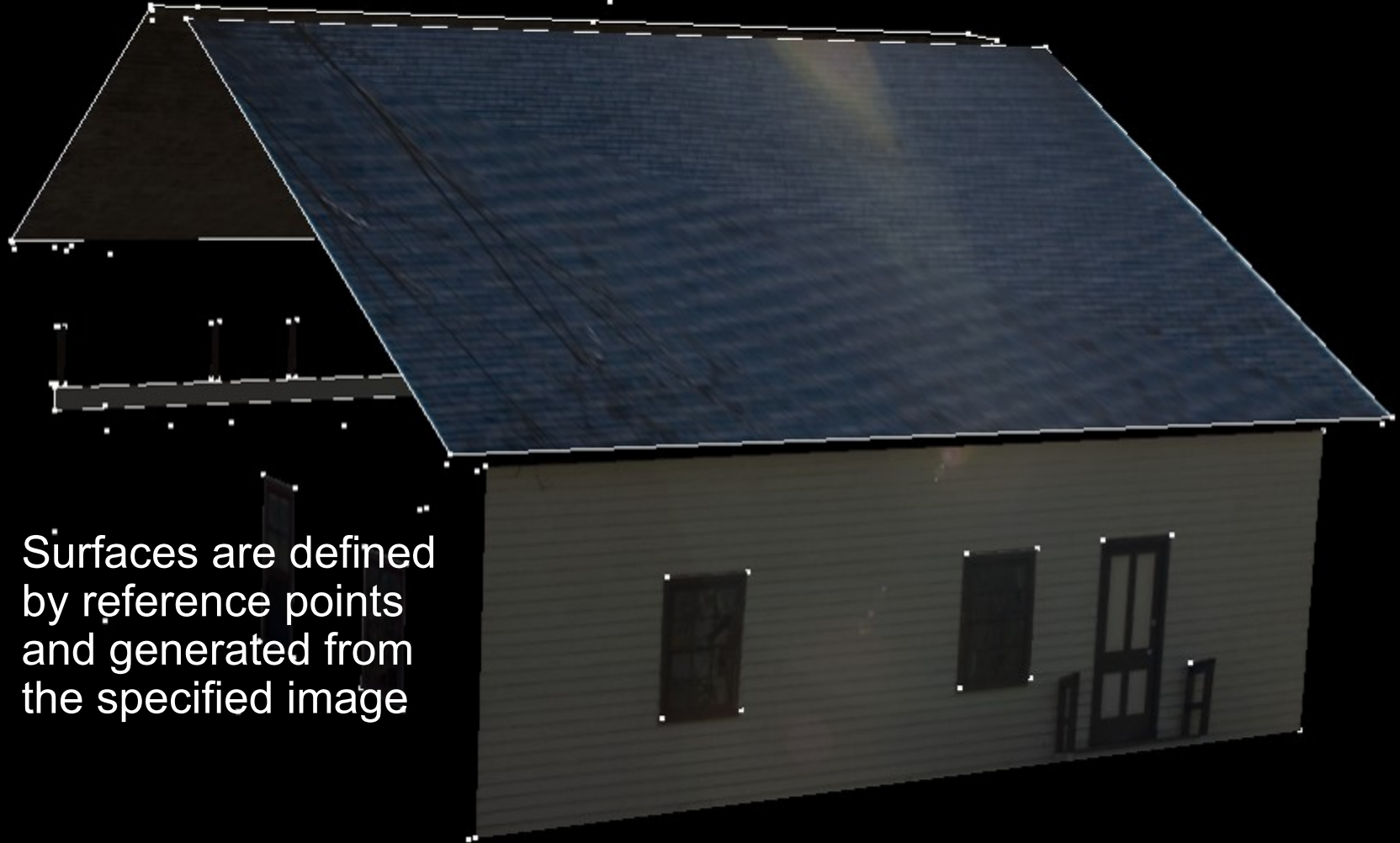
[Point Reference] In the destination photo, select an existing point that matches the highlighted one or mark a new point to form the reference.

PhotoModeler calculates the position of additional reference points as indicated by an epipolar line once enough reference points are selected and the photographs are oriented in respect to each other

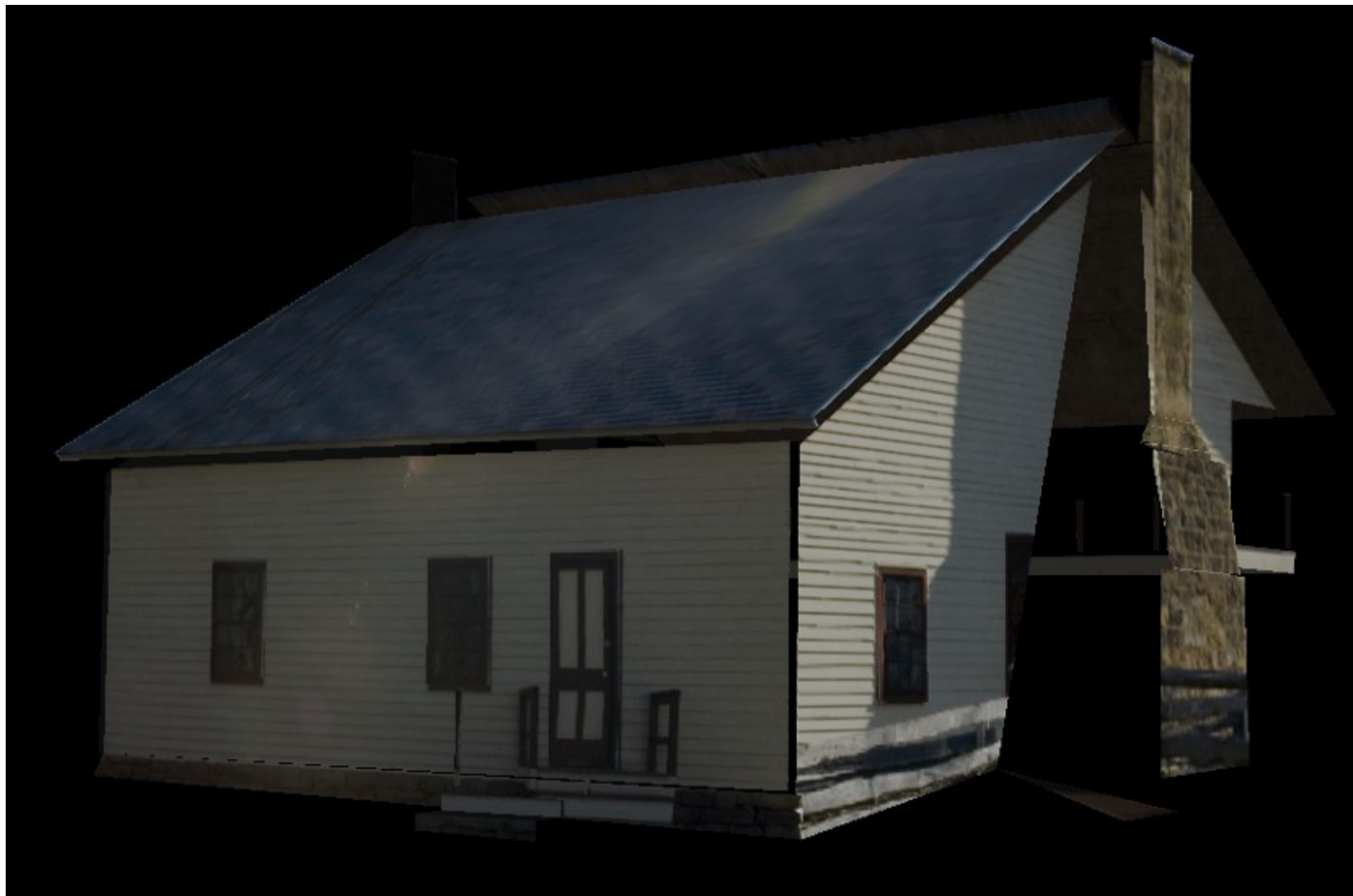




Adding Surfaces



Surfaces are defined by reference points and generated from the specified image





Terrestrial Laser Scanners

- Optech ILRIS 3D
 - A *long-range*, TOF scanner
 - Typical working range: 10 - 350 meters
 - Capable to 850 meters +
 - Modeling accuracy: published 3 - 5 millimeters
 - Achieving 6 mm -- currently being tested further
 - X, Y, Z, I (laser intensity)
- Minolta-Konica Vivid 9i
 - A close range triangulation scanner
 - Typical working range: 0.6-2.5 m
 - Modeling accuracy: published 0.05mm
 - X, Y, Z, **R**, **G**, **B**
- Data compatible with many applications

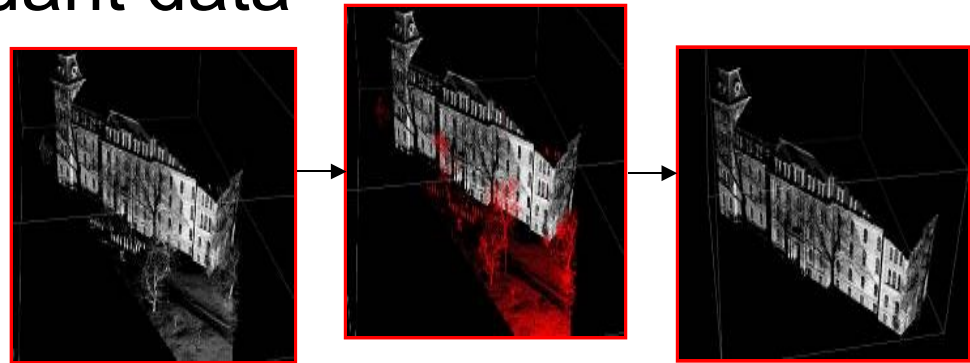




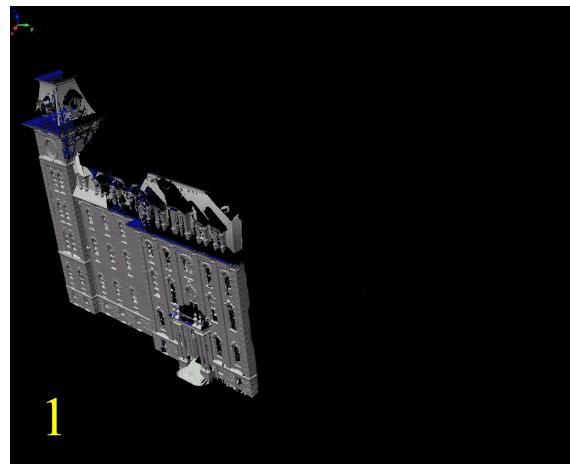


Typical Steps in Data processing

- **Step 1:** Clean scanner data to remove unwanted or redundant data



- **Step 2:** Align Scans





Data resolution

* Notice the different level of architectural detail displayed in the data sets of varied resolutions

2 cm data

Scan time: 2.5 minutes

File Size: 2mb



1 cm data

Scan time: 9 minutes

File Size: 10mb

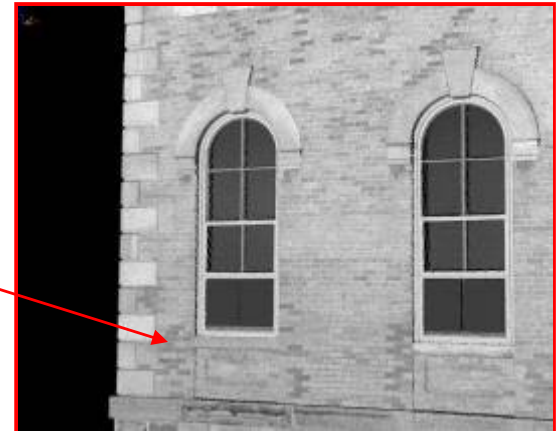


Old Main Data

5 mm data

Scan time: 34.5 minutes

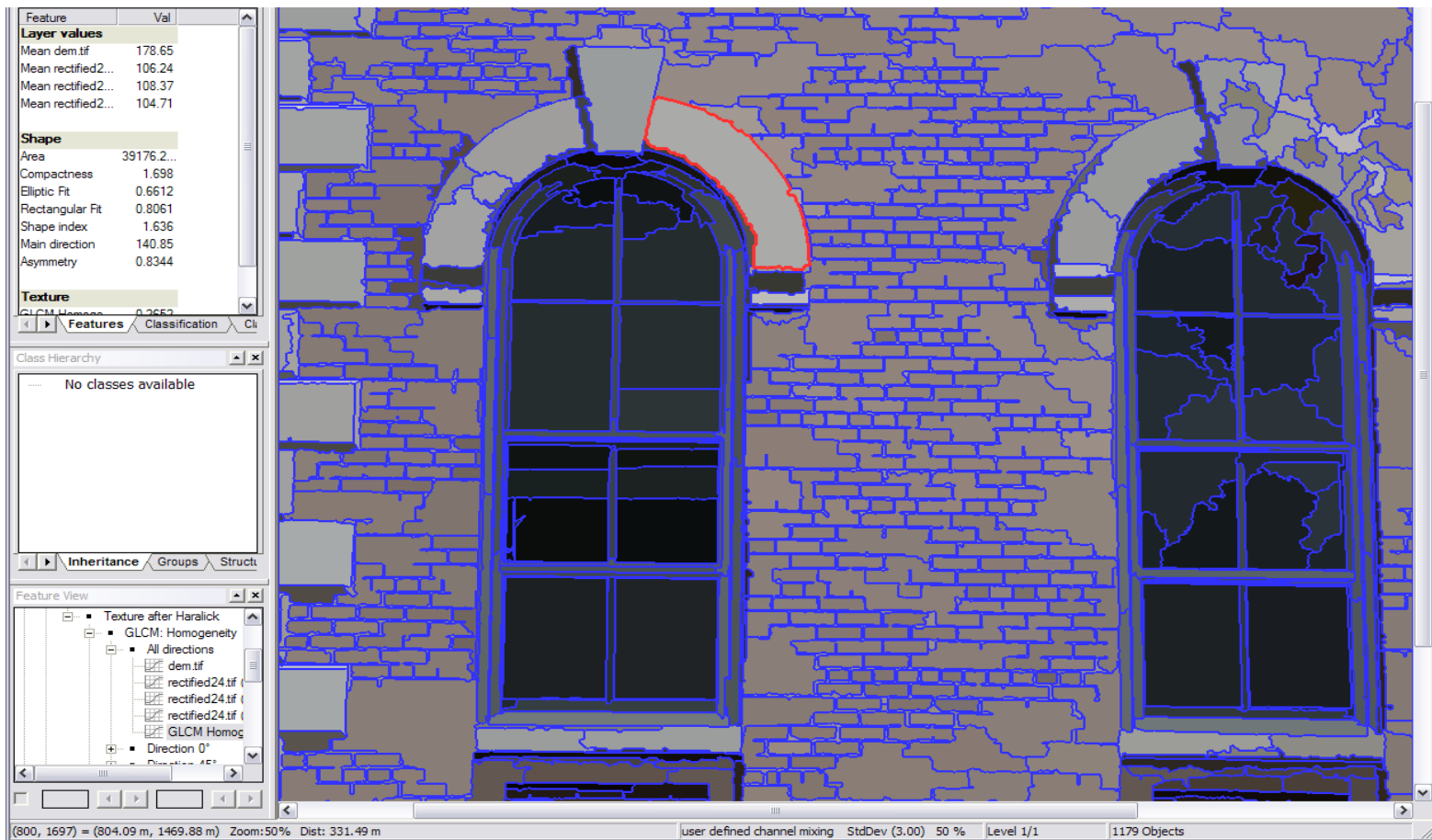
File Size: 44mb



Note the detail of individual bricks in the 5mm dataset



Machine vision and image segmentation





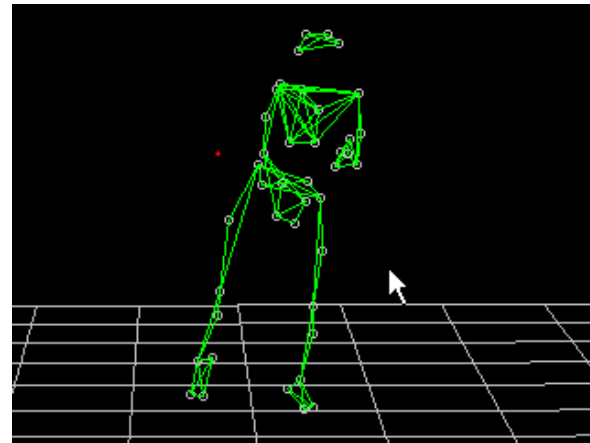
3D design options

- Visualization systems
 - Landscape and nature
 - Virtual Nature Studio, World Construction Set, Vue5, etc.
 - Buildings and structures
 - Bentley, AutoDesk, SketchUp, ArchiCAD etc...
- Animation
 - SoftImage XSI, Maya, Studio 3D Max, Alias, etc...
- Game Engines
 - FarCry, Unreal, Torque, RenderWare many others
- Massive Multiplayer On-line games (MMOGS)



Motion Capture
(aka “real time”
photogrammetry)

Many, many movies





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MAY 1, 2006
COVER STORY

My Virtual Life

A journey into a place in cyberspace where thousands of people have imaginary lives. Some even make a good living. Big advertisers are taking notice.

As I step onto the polished wood floor of the peaceful Chinese country house, a fountain gurgles sully and a light breeze stirs the scarlet curtain in a doorway. Clad in a stylish blue-and-purple dress, Anshe Chung waves me to a low seat at a table set with bowls of white rice and cups of green tea. I'm here to ask her about her booming land development business, which she has built from nothing two years ago to an operation of 17 people around the world today. As we chat, her story sounds like a classic tale of entrepreneurship.

COVER STORY PHOTOS

sas. Companies dominating their markets are aggressive analytics competitors.

Find out why in Tom Davenport's Harvard Business Review article.

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How Average Hits Six-Year High on Earnings News

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Massive Multi-player On-line Games

e.g. Second Life



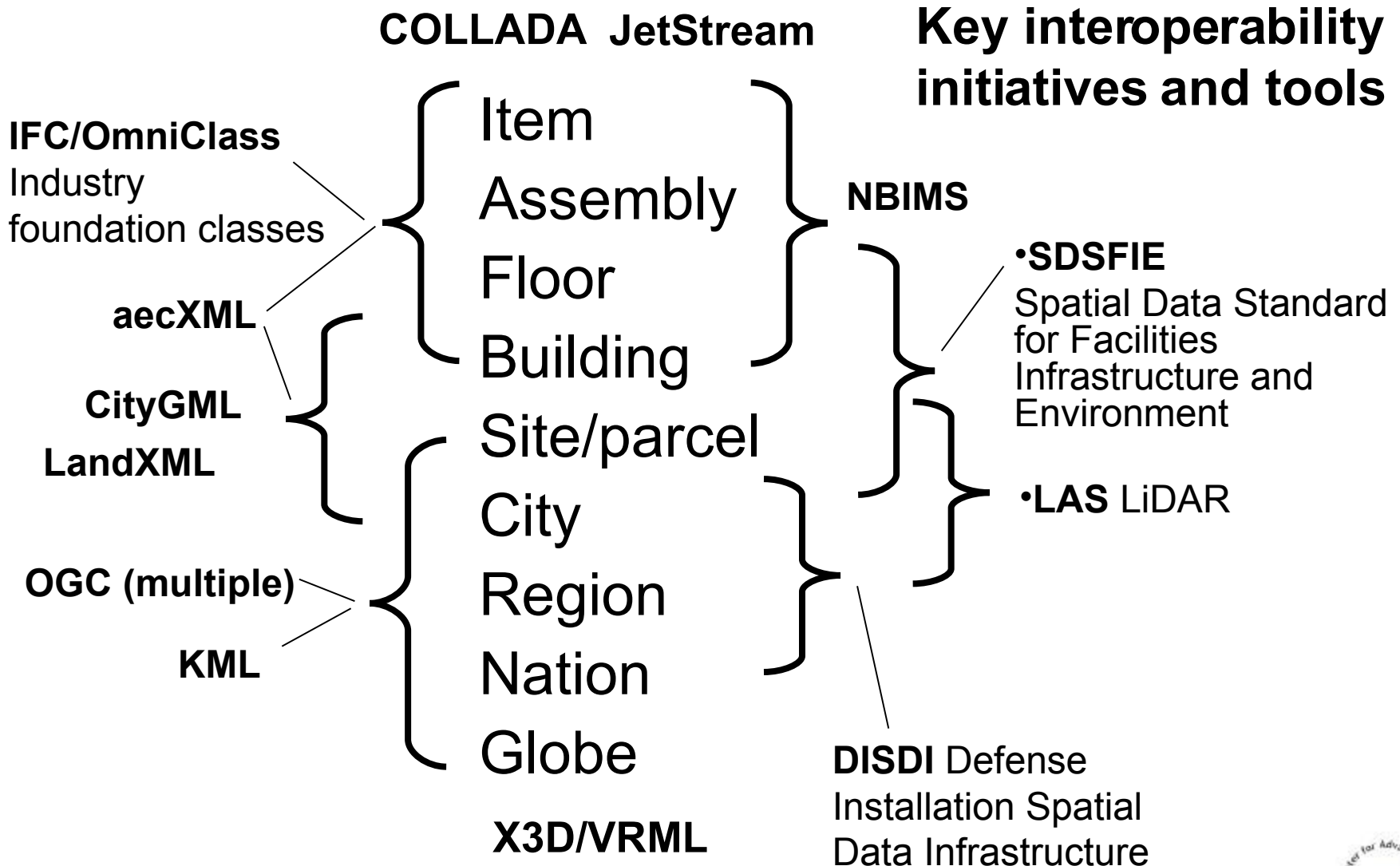


Critical role of interoperable data base

IMHO – An **essential** element of a successful within-enterprise strategy will be using a **database** that:

Natively manages:

- Non-spatial enterprise data
 - Asset information etc,
 - BIM attributes
 - other
 - Spatial vector (aka GIS) data
 - Imagery, texture raster data
 - Point cloud and LiDAR
 - CAD
 - Network
 - Geocoding
- Supports OGC specs
 - WFS. WMS etc.
 - Supports topological operations
 - 2D and **3D**
 - Supports 3d indexing
 - Supports view frustum access
 - Examples
 - Oracle 11g Spatial (all except 3d topological operators)
 - MySQL4.x (many but not 3d)
 - PostGIS 1.2 (many but not 3d)





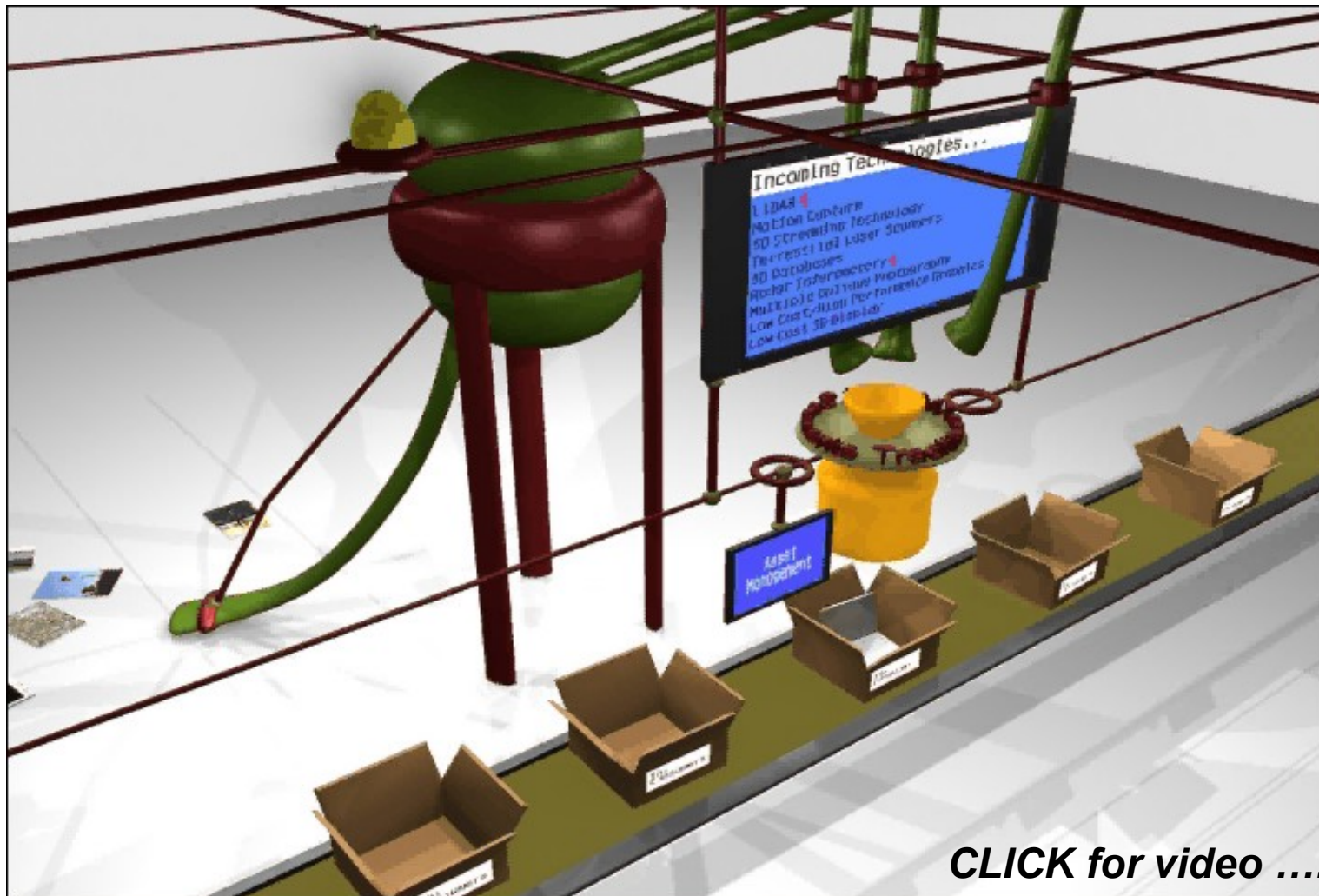
It's exciting but not all is well...

- Interface of multiple disciplines, cultures, ideas...
 - Machine vision, photogrammetry, “traditional GIS,” gaming ...
- No single field is capable
- Isolation (esp. in US) in silos
 - Machine vision researchers not familiar w/ photogrammetry
 - etc.....



US educational systems is **not** designed to prepare students for this brave new world

- Multi-departmental fragmentation is common
 - Machine vision = computer science department
 - Geospatial explorers = geography department
 - Photogrammetry/survey = civil engineering
 - CAD = architecture
 - etc.
- European and Canada (some integration)
 - Geomatics
 - Geoinformation
- Also – a lack of training in standards and interoperability requirements



CLICK for video

magic_final3.avi



Info on standards/specification efforts

OGC (multiple)

- Simple Features, Coverages, Web Mapping, Web Features, etc. www.opengis.org

aecXML

- Specifications for information interoperability that deal with AEC-including design, construction and life-cycle applications-are included in the aecXML structure. www.iai-na.org/technical/faqs.php.

LandXML

- LandXML is an industry-driven XML format intended to facilitate the exchange of data during land planning, land survey and civil-engineering processes www.landxml.org

LAS

- For LIDAR data, the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing-approved LAS format provides for exchange of this critical data type. Information on LAS can be found at www.lasformat.org Work at NIST on terrestrial scanners is underway

CityGML

- CityGML is a comprehensive, multi-scale specification for "city" data that are directly relevant to any 3-D efforts. More detail on this effort can be found at www.citygml.org

SDSFIE

- The Spatial Data Standard for Facilities Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE) is an ANSI standard, <https://tsc.wes.army.mil/products/TSSDS-TSFMS/tssds/projects/sds/default.asp>.

DISDI

- Defense Installation Spatial Data Infrastructure <http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/bei/disdi.htm>

OWS 4

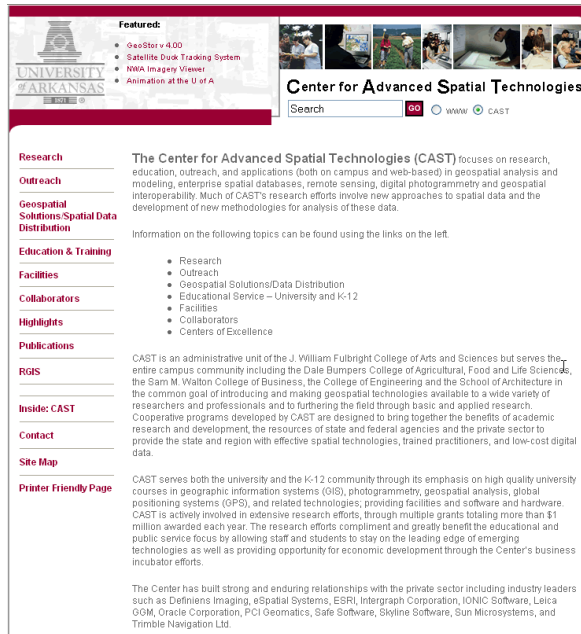
- The current Open Web Services 4 initiative, for example, has a specific component that focuses on CAD/GIS and 3-D interoperability. For more on this, visit the Web at www.opengeospatial.org/initiatives/?iid=199#cad.

NBIMS

- National Building Information Modeling Standard

IFC/OmniClass

- Industry foundation classes

Featured:

- GeoStar v4.00
- Satellite Data Trading System
- NWA Imagery Viewer
- Animation at the U of A

Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies

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The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) focuses on research, education, outreach, and applications (both on campus and web-based) in geospatial analysis and modeling, enterprise spatial databases, remote sensing, digital photogrammetry and geospatial interoperability. Much of CAST's research efforts involve new approaches to spatial data and the development of new methodologies for analysis of these data.

Information on the following topics can be found using the links on the left.

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- Outreach
- Geospatial Solutions/Data Distribution
- Educational Service – University and K-12
- Facilities
- Collaborators
- Centers of Excellence

CAST is an administrative unit of the J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences but serves the entire campus community including the Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food and Life Sciences, the Sam M. Walton College of Business, the College of Engineering and the School of Architecture in the common goal of introducing and making geospatial technologies available to a wide variety of researchers and professionals and to furthering the field through basic and applied research. Cooperative programs developed by CAST are designed to bring together the benefits of academic research and development, the resources of state and federal agencies and the private sector to provide the state and region with effective spatial technologies, trained practitioners, and low-cost digital data.

CAST serves both the university and the K-12 community through its emphasis on high quality university courses in geographic information systems (GIS), photogrammetry, geospatial analysis, global positioning systems (GPS), and related technologies; providing facilities and software and hardware. CAST is actively involved in extensive research efforts, through multiple grants totaling more than \$1 million awarded each year. The research efforts complement and greatly benefit the educational and public service focus by allowing staff and students to stay on the leading edge of emerging technologies as well as providing opportunity for economic development through the Center's business incubator efforts.

The Center has built strong and enduring relationships with the private sector including industry leaders such as Delorme Imaging, aSpatial Systems, ESRI, Intergraph Corporation, IONIC Software, Leica GOM, Oracle Corporation, PCI Geomatics, Safe Software, Skyline Software, Sun Microsystems, and Trimble Navigation Ltd.

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