

Session 1.4

GIS to BIM using Dynamo

Maarten Vroegindeweij, 3BM, Domera

Class Description

GIS to BIM using Dynamo. In this class you will learn how to use Dynamo and Revit to load GIS-data into your BIM-model.

We will have a look at:

1. General Introduction to GIS
2. GIS & BIM
3. Geocoding
4. Coordinate & CRS.
5. Web Map Service/Web Map Tile Service
6. Web Feature Service
7. Direct Download
8. Geo Pointclouds

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About the Speaker:



Maarten Vroegindeweij is a structural engineer and founder of 3BM in Zwijndrecht, the Netherlands. He worked for nearly 3 years as a BIM-manager and structural engineer at dJGA in Rotterdam (Large hospital projects). In 2009 he founded his own consulting engineering company with currently 4 employees. He is working with Revit since 2005. Maarten worked as a Revit consultant and trainer for several leading engineering companies.

In his free time and during his studies he worked as a carpenter and bricklayer. Maarten is a Revit and dynamo addict, author of the GIS2BIM-package and working on some other opensource projects. At dutchrevitblog.blogspot.com he shares topics about, Dynamo, GIS, Revit, wood framing, monuments and woodworking. He is building his own floating home since 2016. In 2018 this resulted in a new company with his brother for building floating homes: www.domera.nl.

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Preface

The class(and handout) is meant for:

- Architects/Engineers
- Not familiar with GIS.
- Some experience with Dynamo
- Want to use GIS-data in their Revit/BIM-model.

We will have a look at a lot of subjects with the aim of practical application in Revit by using Dynamo. So this pretends not to be a complete introduction to GIS or an exhaustive explanation of webservices. It gives enough information so that you can actually directly loading it into your BIM-model using it in your daily life as architect or engineer.

If you are looking for a gentle introduction to GIS have a look at the this site of QGIS:
https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/index.html

1. General Introduction to GIS

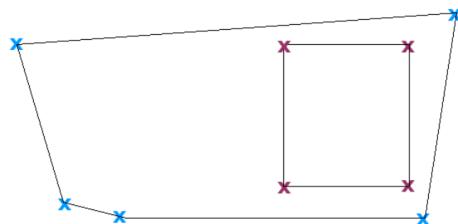
GIS means Geographical Information System. It contains:

- Digital Data
- Computer Hardware
- Computer Software

1.1 GIS data types

The most common GIS data types are:

- **Geographical Vector data.**



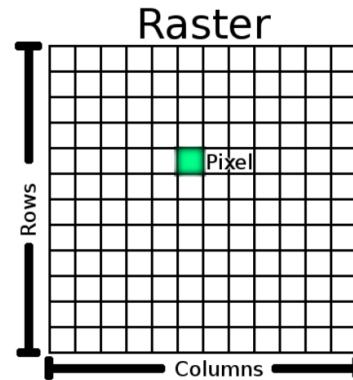
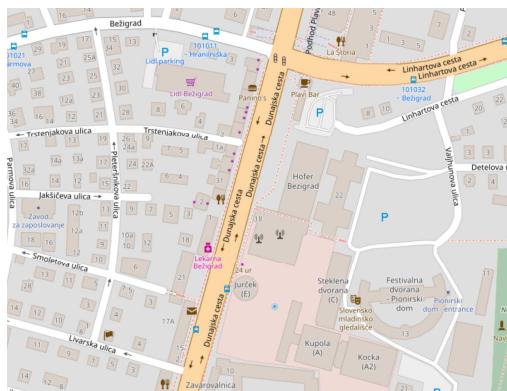
Geographical Vector Data are point, lines, polygons, surfaces, solids etc.

- **Geographical Raster data**

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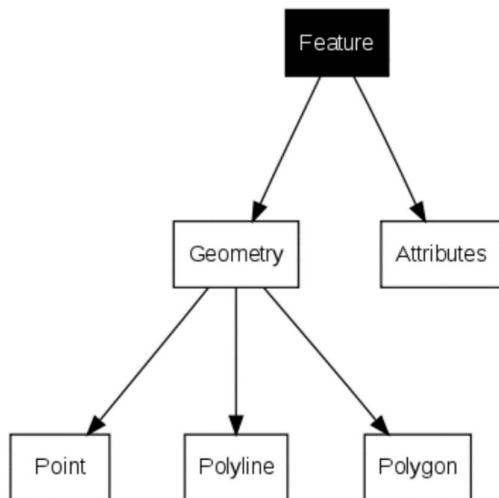


Rasterdata are images. Aerialphotos or rendered maps are examples of this.

- **Non geographical data**

Vector data can contain attribute data.

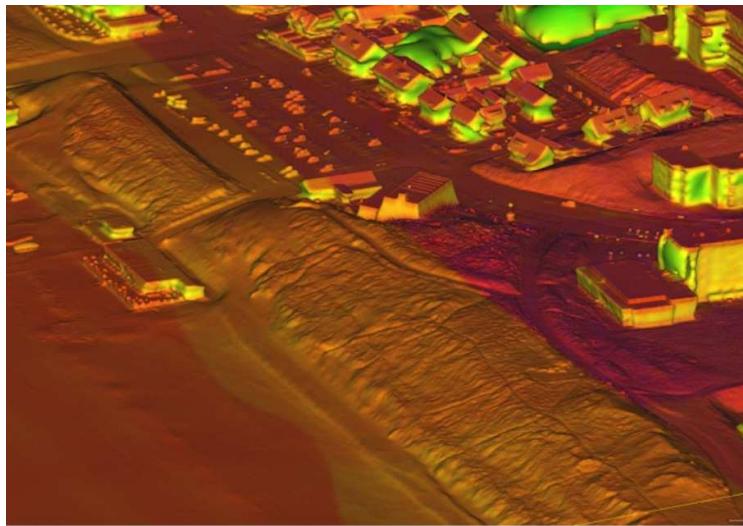
For example a location is a point(vector) with attribute data(streetname, housenumber, place etc.)



- **Lidar**

Lidar is an optical remote sensing technique that uses laser light to sample the surface of the earth. It produces a highly accurate x,y,z measurement.

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- **Sensordata**

Data from sensors is everywhere these days. Soundmeasurements, etcetera. This is also GIS-data.

1.2 GIS wor(l)ds

EPSG WGS84
Foss4G WFS
interpolation Ogc
irregularized Grass
GDAL Spatial
Autodesk GIS
Shapefile Qgis
Inspire ArcGIS PDOK
Mercator Infraworks
Esri Triangular Ogr2ogr CRS
PostGIS

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1.3 GIS editing software

A GIS is generally hosted on a certain type of GIS-server. GIS-information can be edited with different types of software.

We are not going to have a look at the technical side of GIS-servers because that's too much information for here.

Below are some of the most used GIS editing software

- QGIS: very popular open source GIS editing software.
- ArcGIS: most popular GIS editing software and servers.
- BricsCAD Spatial Manager
- GrassGIS: Open source
- Autodesk AutoCAD Map 3D
- Autodesk Infraworks

1.4 Some workflows to load GIS-data into Revit



Dwg →



Export →

Autodesk Desktop Connector
(Link Topography)



Dynamo →

There are quite some workflows to load GIS-data into Revit. In Revit 2019.1 we can link a topography from an Infraworks model into Revit. Other options are using QGIS or ArcGIS to load, analyse and present data. Then export this to Revit.

The workflow is off course very much dependent of the type of project. Some possible workflows.

- 1) Small housing projects(20 houses). The architect takes care of the siteplans and models. So he loads his environment in his BIM-model.
- 2) Big infrastructure project. Infra and civil engineers are around and take care of the site-engineering. The BIM-model are separated.

2.1 The two planets

GIS and BIM are like 2 planets.

GIS	BIM
User defined file and server structure	More and more standardized(although still in progress)
Server based	File based
File & webservices	File based information exchange(this is changing)
Large number of users	Relative small number of users and contributors
Data	Geometry

2.2 GIS to BIM

There has been a lot of talking to integrate GIS and BIM. 10 years ago there are all these articles around of engineers looking for ways to integrate these 2 worlds. Some important innovations are:

- Import IFC-models in ARCGIS-servers.
- Conversionoperations for IFC to CityGML.
- ESRI-connector in Infraworks and Topography link to Revit.
- Exportfunction for ArcGIS to Revit.
- Flux Site Extractor(gone)
- Use Dynamo to load GIS-data into Revit(Landform, ELK, GIS2BIM)



3 Webservices

There are different sort of webservices around which you can use to load GIS-data into Revit. We will have a look at the most important ones.

- **Geocoding:** Geocoding webservices can be used to convert an address to coordinates. Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates into an address.
- **Web Map service(WMS):** This is a standard protocol(from the Open Geospatial Consortium) to download GIS-data in rasterformat.
- **Web Map Tile Service(WMTS)/Tile Map Service(TMS):** This is a standard protocol for downloading Images which are divided in tiles and zoomlevels from a webserver.
- **Web Feature Service(WFS):** This is a standard protocol for downloading vectordata and other data from a webserver.
- **Download:** Another way to collect GIS-data is via direct download. By example to obtain Open Street Maps vector data.
- **ArcGIS REST API:** ArcGIS has his own API for requests for geodata.

3.1 Geocoding

A very popular geocoding service is the Google API.

Google API

A practical example is:

<https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/xml?address=Dunajska%20cesta+18+Ljubljana+Slovenia&key=>

```
https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/
xml?
address=Dunajska%20cesta
+18
+Ljubljana
+Slovenia
&key=
```

%20 is used for a space.

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 https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/xml?address=Dunajska%20cesta+18+Ljubljana+Slovenia&key=

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<GeocodeResponse>
  <status>OK</status>
  <result>
    <type>street_address</type>
    <formatted_address>Dunajska cesta 18, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia</formatted_address>
    <address_component>
      <long_name>18</long_name>
      <short_name>18</short_name>
      <type>street_number</type>
    </address_component>
    <address_component>
      <long_name>Dunajska cesta</long_name>
      <short_name>Dunajska cesta</short_name>
      <type>route</type>
    </address_component>
    <address_component>
      <long_name>Ljubljana</long_name>
      <short_name>Ljubljana</short_name>
      <type>postal_town</type>
    </address_component>
    <address_component>
      <long_name>Slovenia</long_name>
      <short_name>SI</short_name>
      <type>country</type>
      <type>political</type>
    </address_component>
    <address_component>
      <long_name>1000</long_name>
      <short_name>1000</short_name>
      <type>postal_code</type>
    </address_component>
    <geometry>
      <location>
        <lat>46.0618906</lat>
        <lng>14.5081528</lng>
      </location>
      <location_type>ROOFTOP</location_type>
      <viewport>
        <southwest>
          <lat>46.0605416</lat>
          <lng>14.5068038</lng>
        </southwest>
      </viewport>
    </geometry>
  </result>
</GeocodeResponse>
```

Google gives us an answer in xml. In Dynamo we can get the value of lat and lng.

Nominatim API

Another option is the API of Open Street Maps: Nominatim API.

<https://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/search/>

Dunajska%20cesta

%20

18

%20

Ljubljana

%20

Slovenia

?format=xml

&addressdetails=1

&limit=1

&polygon_svg=1

The result is:

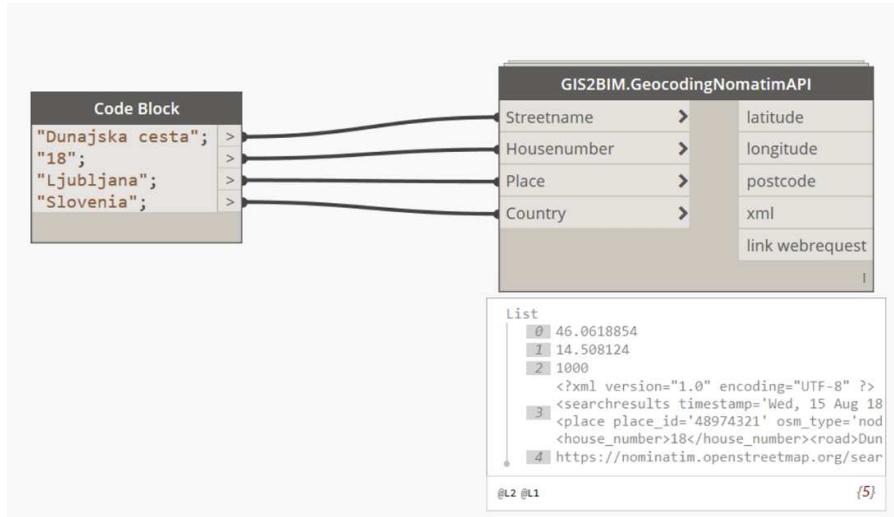
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```
https://nominatim.openstreetmap.org/search.php?&q=Dunajska+cesta+18+Ljubljana+Slovenia&addressdetails=1&polygon_svg=1&exclude_place_ids=48974321&format=xml&accept-language=en-NL&exclude_place_ids=48974321&timestamp=Wed, 15 Aug 18 20:05:39 +0000&osm_id=3788670827&osm_type=node&place_id=48974321&house_number=18&road=Dunajska cesta&neighbourhood=Župančičeva Jama&suburb=Bežigrad&city=Ljubljana&county=Upravna enota Ljubljana&state_district=Osrednjeslovenska&postcode=1000&country=Slovenia&country_code=si</place></searchresults>
```

The Dynamopackage GIS2BIM has a node for this:



4 Coordinate Reference Systems(CRS)

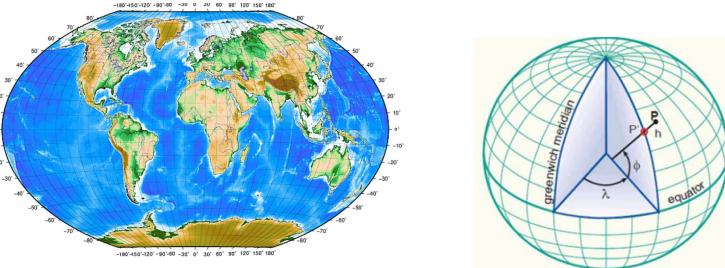
A spatial reference system (SRS) or coordinate reference system (CRS) is a coordinate-based local, regional or global system used to locate geographical entities. A spatial reference system defines a specific map projection, as well as transformations between different spatial reference systems (Wikipedia)

Every CRS has a projection, projected bounds and other information.

Most important Map Projections

Geographical CRS(sphere, Latitude, Longitude)

Example: WGS-84 is most used CRS all over the world.



Projected(flat plane, X,Y)

Example: Slovenia Grid(EPSG 3911) is the local Slovenian grid.



Mercator: Global Map Projection

Example: Pseudo-Mercator(EPSG 3857) is very much used for web mapping applications.(Google Maps, OSM, Bing Maps, ESRI)



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EPSG

The EPSG(European Petroleum Survey Group) has a database with more then 13000 Coordinate Reference Systems all over te world. Every CRS has a code and a lot of information about the specific CRS. www.epsg.io/

Most used in WGS-84(EPSG:4326)

EPSG:4326

Geodetic coordinate system

WGS 84 -- WGS84 - World Geodetic System 1984, used in GPS

[Transform coordinates](#)

[Get position on a map](#)



Attributes

Unit: degree (supplier to define representation)

Scope: Horizontal component of 3D system. Used by the GPS satellite navigation system and for NATO military geodetic surveying.

Geodetic CRS: WGS 84

Area of use: World.

Datum: World Geodetic System 1984

Coordinate system: Ellipsoidal 2D CS. Axes: latitude, longitude.

Ellipsoid: WGS 84

Orientations: north, east. UoM: degree

Prime meridian: Greenwich

Data source: OGP

Information source: EPSG. See 3D CRS for original information source.

Revision date: 2007-08-27

Covered area



Center coordinates

0.0000000 0.0000000

WGS84 bounds:

-180.0 -90.0
180.0 90.0

World.

To transform coordinates from one CRS to another is very easy using the free epsg converter:

Transform coordinates

Online convertor for lat & long coordinates, geodetic datums and projected systems

Input coordinate system

EPSG:4326 WGS 84 [Change](#)

Input coordinates

Longitude: 14°30'30.532"

[Change](#)

Format: D°M'S"

Latitude: 46°3'42.322"

[Transform](#)

[Swap ↘](#)

[Show position on a map](#)

Unit: degree (supplier to define representation)
Area of use: World.
Accuracy: Unknown

[More details](#)

Output coordinate system

EPSG:3912 MGI 1901 / Slovene National Grid [Change](#)

Output coordinates

X: 462343.73

Y: 102076.23

[Show position on a map](#)

Unit: metre
Area of use: Slovenia - onshore and offshore.
Accuracy: 5 m

[More details](#)

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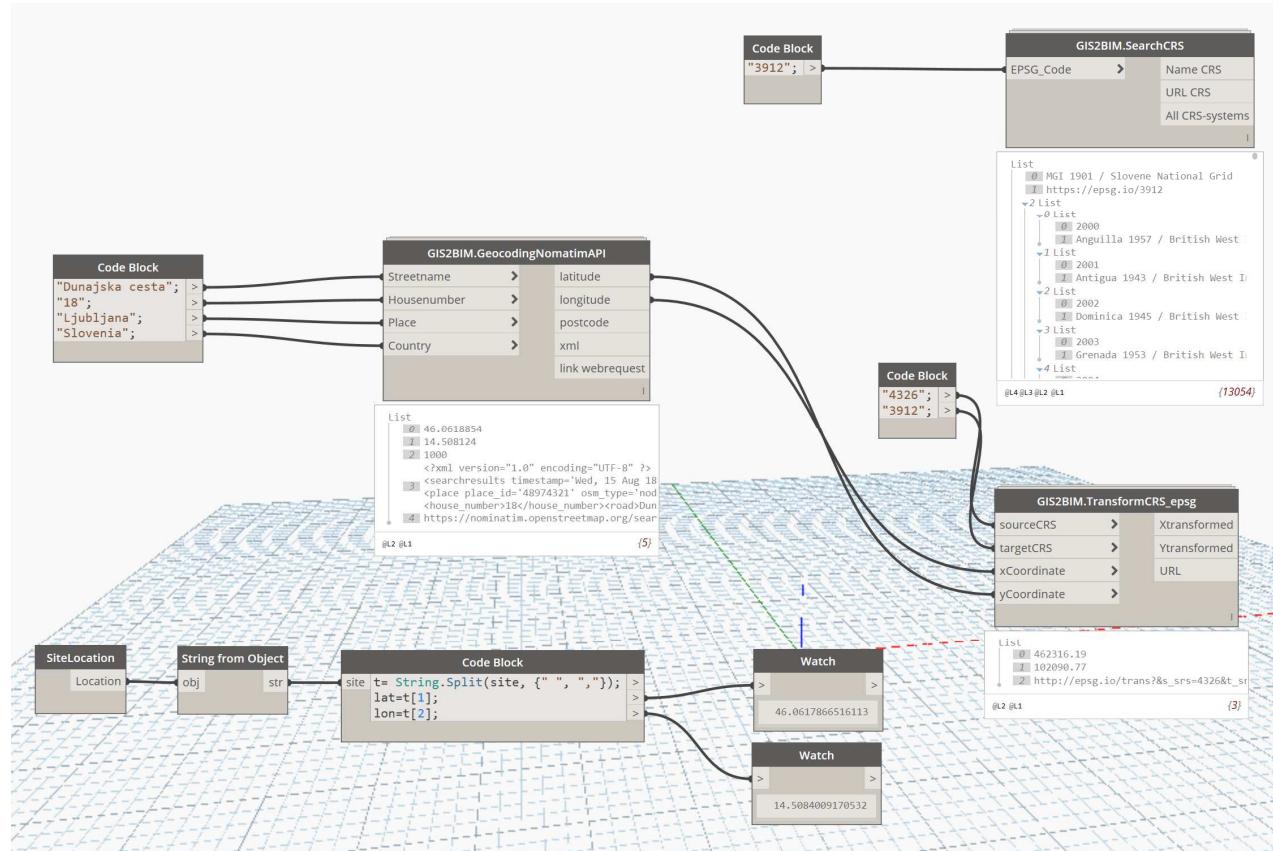


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EPSG.io has also an API. So we put this into a dynamonode.

We put in a WGS-84 coordinate from OSM geocoding or via the Revit Site Location!

You put the coordinate and EPSG-codes in and you get the transformed coordinates!



Boundingbox

When we are going to use WFS/WMS webrequest we need to give a boundingbox. Generally in the format X1,Y1,X2,Y2 for flat projection.

Example: **462116,101891,462516,102291**

Have a look at this webrequest. It's a aerialphoto of where I live. If you change the coordinate in the webrequest with 100 or 200 meter, you see the wms changing:

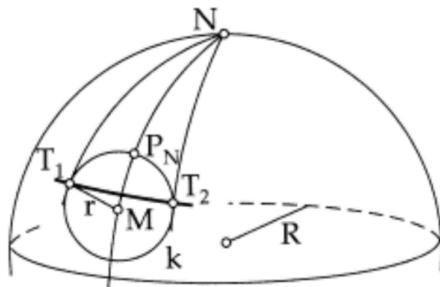
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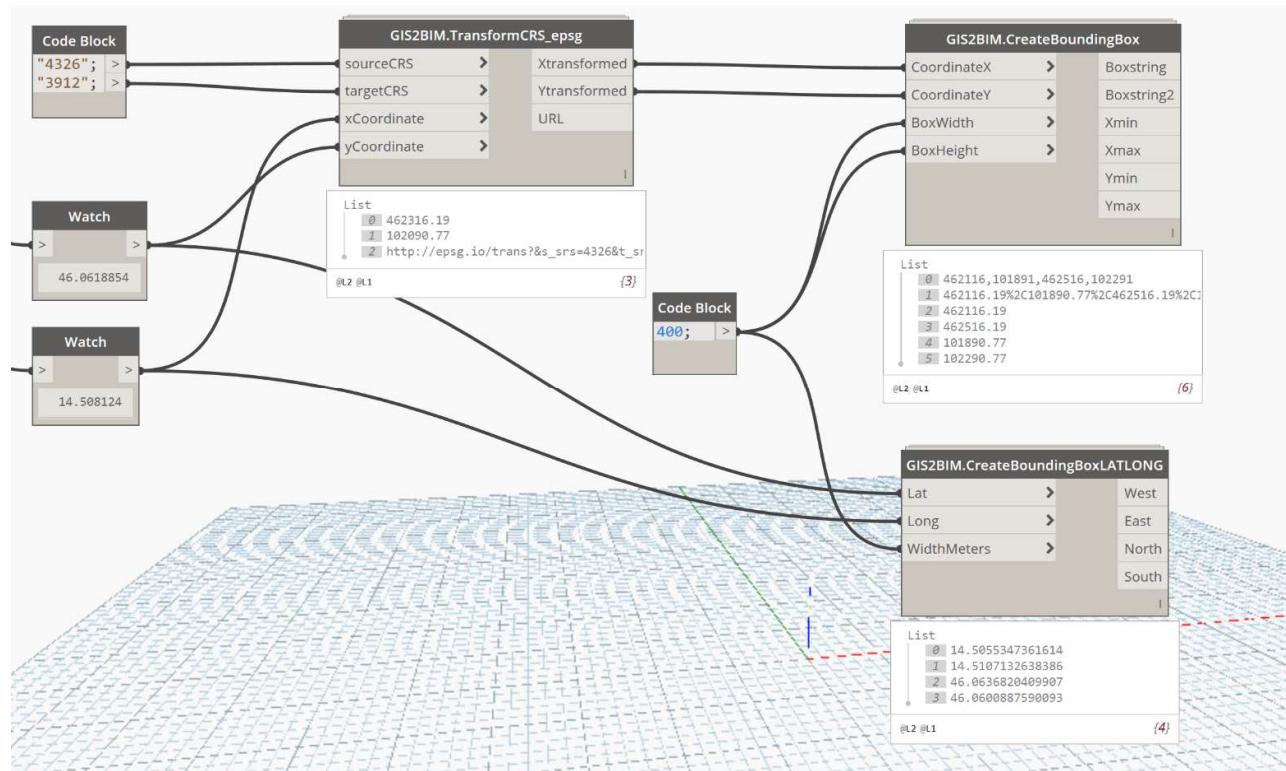
[http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/luchtfoto/rgb/wms?&request=GetMap&VERSION=1.3.0&STYLES=default&layers=2017_ortho25&bbox=106315,425588,106515,425788&wi dth=3000&height=3000&format=image/png&crs=EPSG:28992](http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/luchtfoto/rgb/wms?&request=GetMap&VERSION=1.3.0&STYLES=default&layers=2017_ortho25&bbox=106315,425588,106515,425788&width=3000&height=3000&format=image/png&crs=EPSG:28992)

For WGS-84 boundingboxes we need a piece of code to calculate the LAT/Lon bounds.



For a explanation about this code have a look at:

<http://janmatuschek.de/LatitudeLongitudeBoundingCoordinates>



5 Web Map Service(WMS)

Web Map Service(WMS) is a standard protocol developed by the Open Geospatial Consortium(OGC) in 1999 for serving georeferenced map images over the Internet. These images are typically produced by a map server from data provided by a GIS database(Wikipedia)

Thanks to the INSPIRE program a lot of European countries have webservices in WMS and WFS for the cadastral parcels and other GIS-data. We have a look at the cadastral services of Slovenia:

[https://prostor4.gov.si/ows2-elf-m/elf_cp/ows?service=wms
&request=GetCapabilities](https://prostor4.gov.si/ows2-elf-m/elf_cp/ows?service=wms&request=GetCapabilities)

By opening this link we have a look at the possibilities of this server. We can find out:

- Which layers we can query.
- Which Coordinate Reference System we can use.

And there are a lot of options and parameters. Below an example with comments.

Part of the request	Comments
https://prostor4.gov.si/ows2-elf-m/elf_cp/ows?	The GIS-server of the Slovenian Cadastre for the ELF-project
service=wms	The service we use(WMS)
&request=GetMap	The request: GetMap
&VERSION=1.3.0	The version of the WMS
&STYLES=CP.CadastralParcel.ELFCadastre	The style of the image
&layers=CP.CadastralParcel	The name of the layer
&bbox= 462116,101891,462516,102291	This is the left bottom corner and right top corner of the boundingbox of the requested area in the coordinates of the local CRS.
&width=3000	Width of the image in pixels
&height=3000	Height of the image in pixels
&format=image/png	Format of the request. Some options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image/gif • Image/geotiff • Application/pdf

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&crs=EPSG:3912

The EPSG-code of the used Coordinate Reference System

https://prostor4.gov.si/ows2-elf-m/elf_cp/ows?service=wms&request=GetMap&VERSION=1.3.0&STYLES=CP.CadastralParcel.ELFCadastre&layers=CP.CadastralParcel&bbox=462116,101891,462516,102291&width=3000&height=3000&format=image/png&crs=EPSG:3912

And the result:

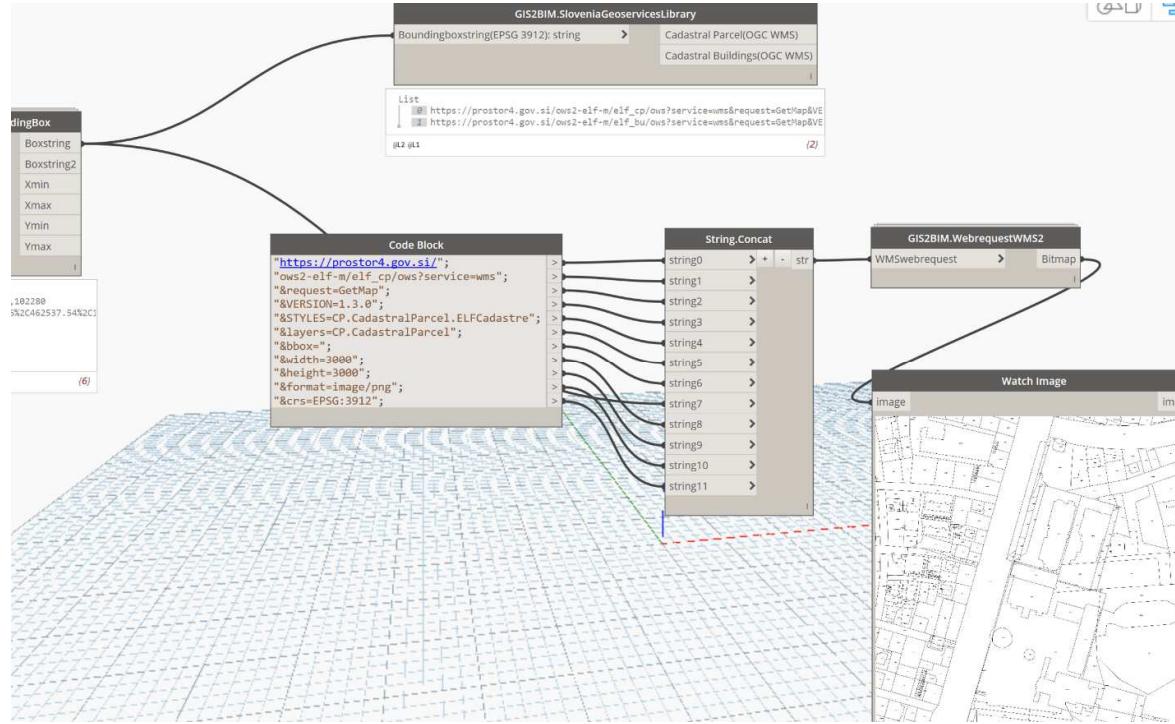


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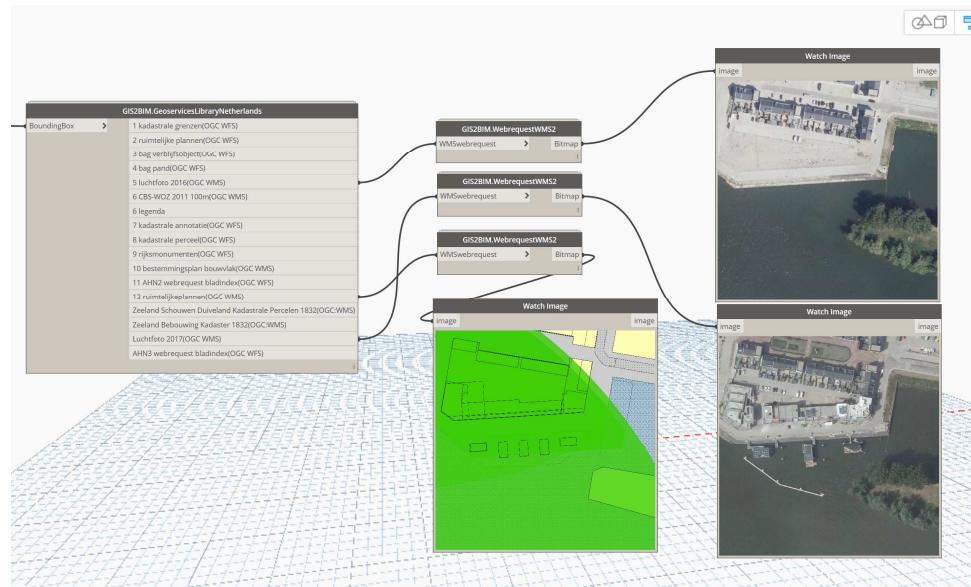


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Within the GIS2BIM Dynamopackage we use the **webrequestWMS2** node to get the image into Dynamo.



There are loads of WMS-servers around. In the Netherlands by example we have an aerialphoto of the country of every year. So you can follow the building progress in some parts of the county:



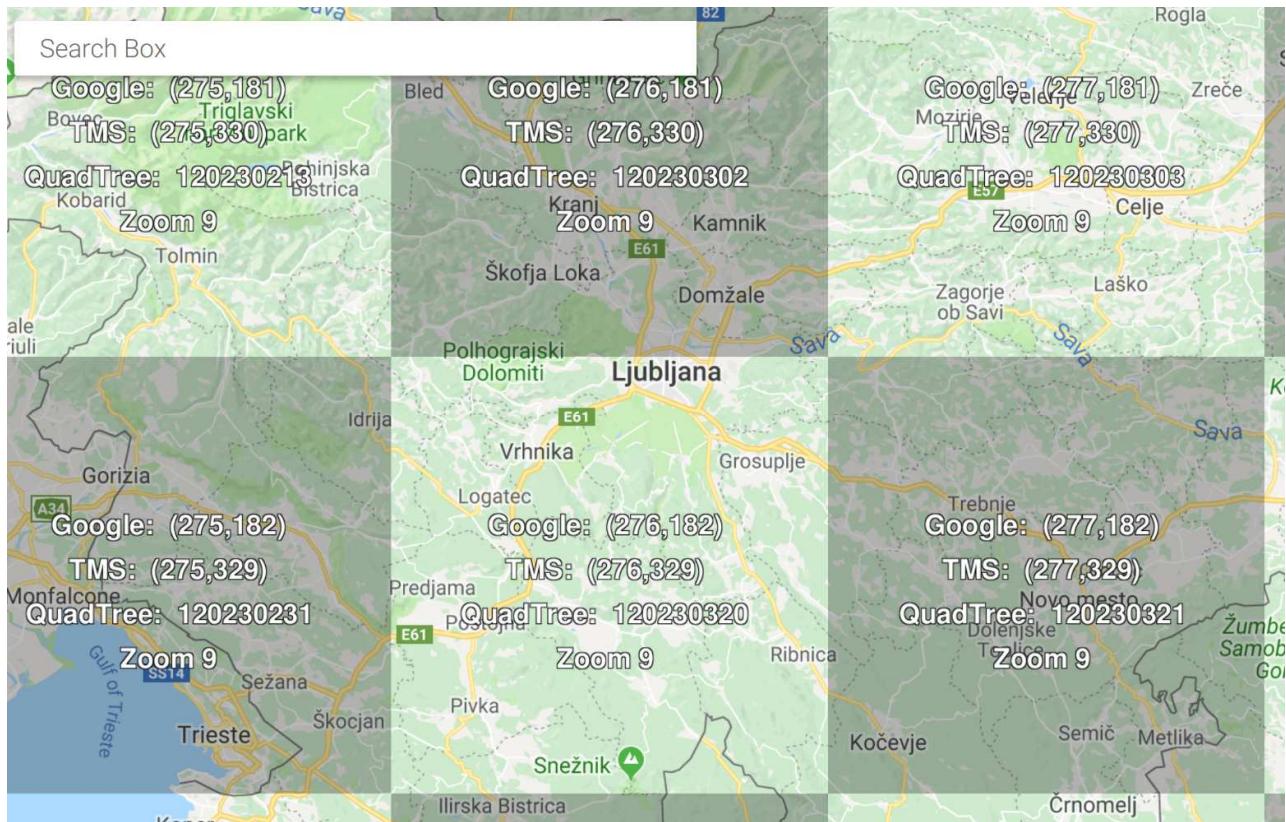
5.2 Web Map Tile Service(WMTS/TMS)

A Web Map Tile Service (WMTS) is a standard protocol for serving pre-rendered or run-time computed georeferenced map tiles over the Internet.(Wikipedia)

A Map is divided in tiles. Each Tile has a zoomlevel, number in x and y, latitude and longitude value(or another CRS).

On the website of mptiler there is this map which gives you a good view of the how this works and CPythoncode pieces to use in your code.

www.maptiles.org/google-maps-coordinates-tile-bounds-projection/



There are multiple methods for the calculation of the tilenumbers. From WGS-84 to a tilnumber you can use the pythoncode below.

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```
R Edit Python Script...
1 import sys
2 sys.path.append("C:\Program Files (x86)\IronPython 2.7\Lib")
3 import math
4
5 lat_deg = IN[0]
6 lon_deg = IN[1]
7 zoom = IN[2]
8
9 lat_rad = math.radians(lat_deg)
10 n = 2.0 ** zoom
11 xtile = int((lon_deg + 180.0) / 360.0 * n)
12 ytile = int((1.0 - math.log(math.tan(lat_rad) + (1 / math.cos(lat_rad))) / math.pi) / 2.0 * n)
13
14 OUT = xtile, ytile
15
```

Accept Changes Cancel

We can have a look at a certain google tile:

<https://mt1.google.com/vt/lyrs=s&x=566538&y=372790&z=20>



In Dynamo we create a piece of code to calculate all these tilenumbers and use .net framework to download and merge this al together to one image.

```
R Edit Python Script...
1 import clr
2 clr.AddReference("System.Drawing")
3 clr.AddReference("System")
4 From System.Drawing import Image
5 From System.Drawing import Bitmap
6 From System.Drawing import Graphics
7 From System.Drawing.Imaging import ImageFormat
8 From System.Net import WebRequest
9 urls= IN[0]
10
11 bitmaps = []
12 for i in urls:
13     request = WebRequest.Create(i)
14     request.Accept = "text/html"
15     request.UserAgent = "Mozilla/5.0"
16     response = request.GetResponse()
17     bitmaps.append(Image.FromStream(response.GetResponseStream()))
18
19 OUT = bitmaps
20
```

Accept Changes Cancel

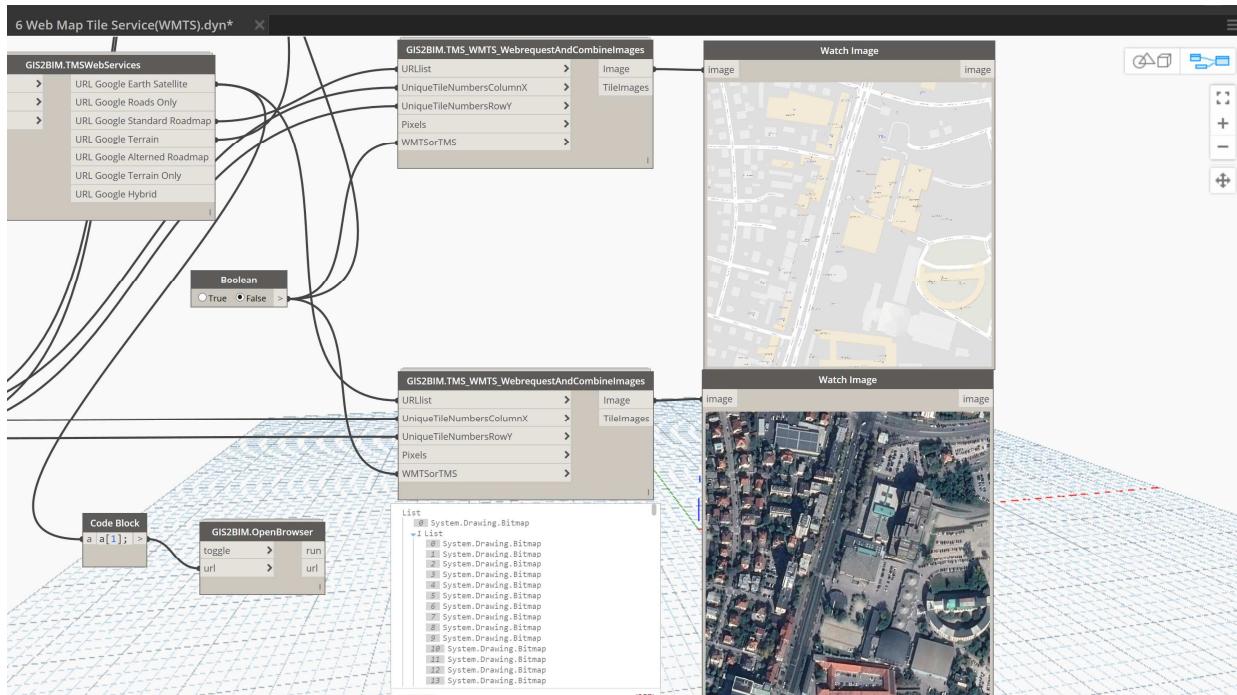

```
R Edit Python Script...
37 LPy=[]
38 n=0
39 for i in y:
40     LPy.append(n*pixels)
41     n+=1
42
43 LPx2=[]
44 n=len(LPy)
45 for i in LPx:
46     LPx2.append([i]*n)
47
48 LPx3=[]
49 for sublist in LPx2:
50     for item in sublist:
51         LPx3.append(item)
52
53 LPy2=[]
54 m=len(LPy)
55 for i in LPx:
56     LPy2.append(LPy)
57
58 LPy3=[]
59 for sublist in LPy2:
60     for item in sublist:
61         LPy3.append(item)
62
63 LPy4=reversed(LPy3)
64
65 if TMS_WMTS:
66     for i,j,k in zip(bitmaps,LPy3,LPx3):
67         g.DrawImage(i,j,k)
68     else:
69         for i,j,k in zip(bitmaps,LPx3,LPy4):
70             g.DrawImage(i,j,k)
71     img = Bitmap(512,512,g)
72
73 OUT = img
74
```

Accept Changes Cancel

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The result is a large image from a list of tiles.

You can also use this for downloading large images from google earth on the highest zoomlevel. We used it to plot a part of the City of Dordrecht of 2 by 2 km.



6 Web Feature Service(WFS)

In computing, the Open Geospatial Consortium Web Feature Service (WFS) Interface Standard provides an interface allowing requests for geographical features across the web using platform-independent calls.(Wikipedia)

With GetCapabilities we can see the features of the WFS-server.

[https://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/wfs?
&request=GetCapabilities](https://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/wfs?&request=GetCapabilities)

```

http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/schemas/inspire_dls/1.0/inspire_dls.xsd" updateSequence="1913">
-<ows:ServiceIdentification>
  <ows:Title>Kadastrale Kaart</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>
    Overzicht van de ligging van de kadastrale percelen in Nederland. Fungeert als schakel tussen terrein en registratie, vervult v
    waarvan de gebruiker eigen informatie kan vastleggen en presenteren.
  <ows:Abstract>
  <ows:Keywords>
    <ows:Keyword>Kadaster</ows:Keyword>
  <ows:Keywords>
  <ows:ServiceType>WFS</ows:ServiceType>
  <ows:ServiceTypeVersion>2.0.0</ows:ServiceTypeVersion>
  <ows:Fees>NONE</ows:Fees>
  <ows:AccessConstraints>
  <ows:ServiceIdentification>
+ <ows:ServiceProvider></ows:ServiceProvider>
++ <ows:OperationsMetadata></ows:OperationsMetadata>
--<FeatureTypeList>
--<FeatureType>
  <Name>kadastralekaartv3:annotatie</Name>
  <Title>annotatie</Title>
  <Abstract>
    Het op geografische wijze verschaffen van inzicht in de indeling, vorm en ligging van de kadastrale percelen, fungeert als
    referentiefunctie, een ondergrond ten opzichte waarvan de gebruiker eigen informatie kan vastleggen en presenteren.
  <Abstract>
  <ows:Keywords>
    <ows:Keyword>Kadastrale percelen</ows:Keyword>
    <ows:Keyword>infoMapAccessService</ows:Keyword>
  <ows:Keywords>
  <DefaultCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992</DefaultCRS>
  <OtherCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3035</OtherCRS>
  <OtherCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3038</OtherCRS>
  <OtherCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3039</OtherCRS>
  <OtherCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3040</OtherCRS>
  <OtherCRS>urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::3041</OtherCRS>

```

Important:

- Operations:
 - GetFeature
 - OutputFormat
- Featuretype
 - Parcels
 - Annotation

We can construct a webrequest based on the same principle as the WMS-webrequest

1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



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Part of the request	Comments
<code>http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/</code>	The GIS-server of the Dutch Cadastre
<code>Wfs?</code>	The service we use(WFS)
<code>&request= GetFeature</code>	The request: GetFeature
<code>&VERSION=2.0.0</code>	The version of the WFS
<code>&typeName= kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens</code>	The name of the layer
<code>&bbox= 106236,425489,106636,425889</code>	This is the left bottom corner and right top corner of the boundingbox of the requested area
<code>&crs=EPSG:28992</code>	The EPSG-code of the used Coordinate Reference System EPSG:28992 is the dutch national grid

<http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/wfs?&request=GetFeature&typeName=kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens&bbox=106236,425489,106636,425889>

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/2.0 http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/2.0/wfs.xsd http://kadastralekaartv3.geonovum.nl
http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/wfs?service=WFS&version=2.0.0&request=DescribeFeatureType&typeName=kadastralekaartv3%3Akadastralegrens
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2" xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/2.0"
xmlns:kadastralekaartv3="http://kadastralekaartv3.geonovum.nl" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <wfs:member>
    - <kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens gml:id="kadastralegrens.21283704">
      <kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>340382684</kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>
      <kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>2000-03-02T10:19:37.000</kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>
      <kadastralekaartv3:type>Definitief</kadastralekaartv3:type>
      - <kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
        <gml:LineString srsDimension="2" srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992">
          <gml:posList>106210.787 425498.259 106220.376 425494.568 106257.216 425480.386</gml:posList>
        </gml:LineString>
      </kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
    </kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens>
  </wfs:member>
  <wfs:member>
    - <kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens gml:id="kadastralegrens.22370760">
      <kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>340890942</kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>
      <kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>2007-12-14T13:16:08.000</kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>
      <kadastralekaartv3:type>Definitief</kadastralekaartv3:type>
      - <kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
        <gml:LineString srsDimension="2" srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992">
          <gml:posList>106257.539 425520.766 106256.24 425518.484 106253.499 425520.044 106254.797 425522.326 106257.539 425520.766</gml:posList>
        </gml:LineString>
      </kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
    </kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens>
  </wfs:member>
  <wfs:member>
    - <kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens gml:id="kadastralegrens.22380225">
      <kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>341329490</kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>
      <kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>2007-12-14T13:16:08.000</kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>
      <kadastralekaartv3:type>Definitief</kadastralekaartv3:type>
      - <kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
        <gml:LineString srsDimension="2" srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992">
          <gml:posList>106221.91 425510.19 106234.86 425503.87 106244.28 425499.22 106251.86 425495.44 106261.32 425490.79</gml:posList>
        </gml:LineString>
      </kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
    </kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens>
  </wfs:member>
  <wfs:member>
    - <kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens gml:id="kadastralegrens.22395219">
      <kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>340550908</kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>
      <kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>2007-12-14T13:16:08.000</kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>
      <kadastralekaartv3:type>Definitief</kadastralekaartv3:type>
      - <kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
        <gml:LineString srsDimension="2" srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992">
          <gml:posList>106141.474 425685.048 106206.33 425631.67 106246.75 425598.48 106247.53 425594.06 106245.29 425591.06 106245.34 425591</gml:posList>
        </gml:LineString>
      </kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
    </kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens>
  </wfs:member>

```

1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



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When we do this webrequest we receive a xml-file with geometrydata as LineString, Points etcetera. An easy way to query this XML is using XPath.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Edit Python Script..". The script content is as follows:

```
1 import clr
2 clr.AddReference('ProtoGeometry')
3 from Autodesk.DesignScript.Geometry import *
4
5 import sys
6 sys.path.append("C:\Program Files (x86)\IronPython 2.7\Lib")
7
8 import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
9 xml = IN[0]
10 xpathlist = IN[1]
11
12 root = ET.fromstring(xml)
13
14 xpathsfound = []
15
16 for i in xpathlist:
17     xpathsfound.append(root.findall(i))
18
19 xpathresult = []
20 for i in range(len(xpathsfound)):
21     xtext = []
22     for j in range(len(xpathsfound[i])):
23         try: xtext.append(xpathsfound[i][j].text)
24         except: xtext.append("_none")
25     xpathresult.append(xtext)
26
27 OUT = xpathresult
```

At the bottom right of the window are two buttons: "Accept Changes" and "Cancel".

In this case we use the following XPathstring:

.//{http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2}posList

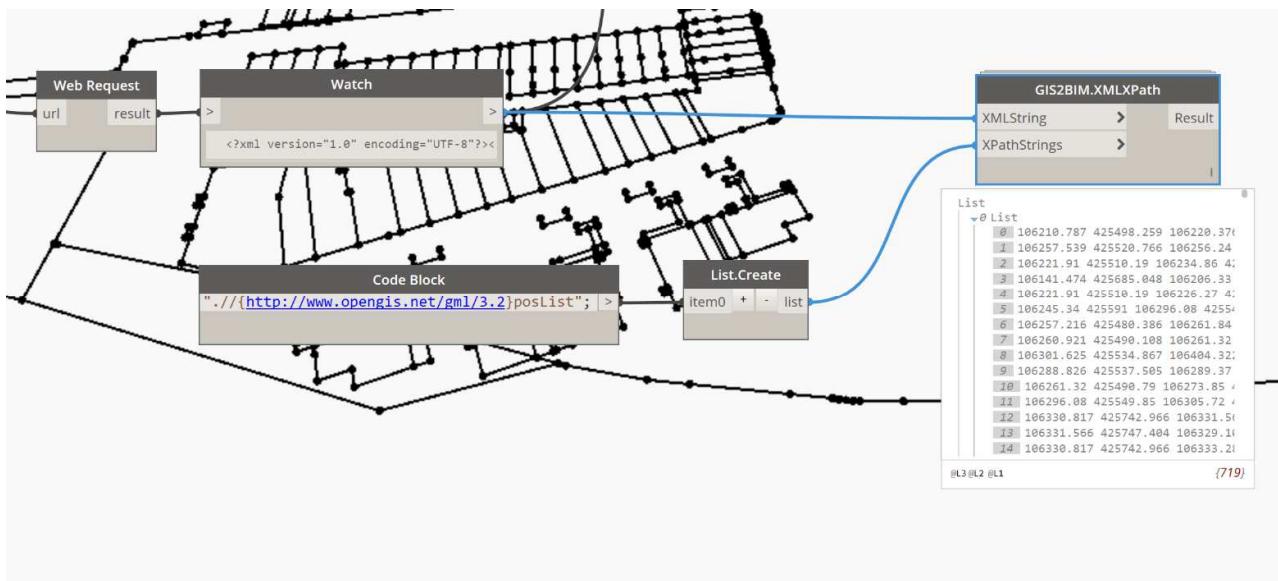
The screenshot shows an XML document structure. A specific element, <gml:posList>, is highlighted with a blue box. The XML structure includes:

- <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
- <wfs:FeatureCollection xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/2.0 http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/2.0/wfs. http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/kadastralekaartv3/wfs? service=WFS&version=2.0.0&request=DescribeFeatureType&typeName=kadastralekaartv3%3Akadastralegrens http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd" timeStamp="2018-09-05T05:11:01.163Z" numberReturned="719" numberTotal="719" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2" xmlns:wfs="http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/2.0" xmlns:kadastralekaartv3="http://kadastralekaartv3.geonovum.nl" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
- <wfs:member>
- <kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens gml:id="kadastralegrens.21283704">
- <kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>340382684</kadastralekaartv3:lokaalID>
- <kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>2000-03-02T10:19:37.000</kadastralekaartv3:logischtijdstipOntstaan>
- <kadastralekaartv3:type>Definitief</kadastralekaartv3:type>
- <kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
- <gml:LineString srsDimension="2" srsName="urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::28992">
- <gml:posList>106210.787 425498.259 106220.376 425494.568 106257.216 425480.386</gml:posList>
- </gml:LineString>
- </kadastralekaartv3:grenslijn>
- </kadastralekaartv3:kadastralegrens>
- </wfs:member>

1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



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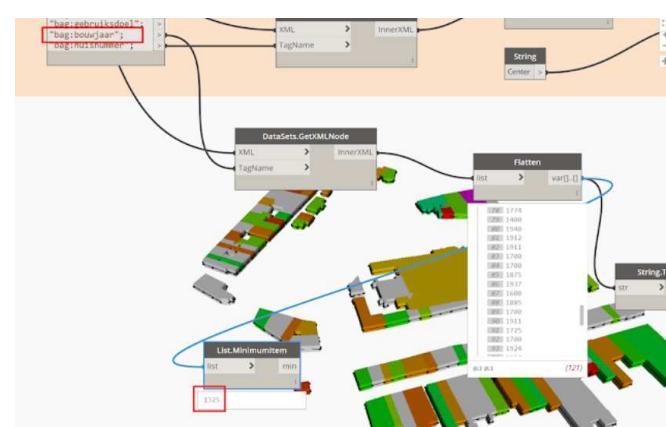
After that you can make a piece of code to:

- Split up the coordinates by space.
- Transform the coordinate to your local project coordinates.

The possibilities of WFS are endless. Because we retrieve geometry and data. We can build 3D-buildings of it.



Create beautiful maps in 3D or 2D



And visualize data like 'year of construction'

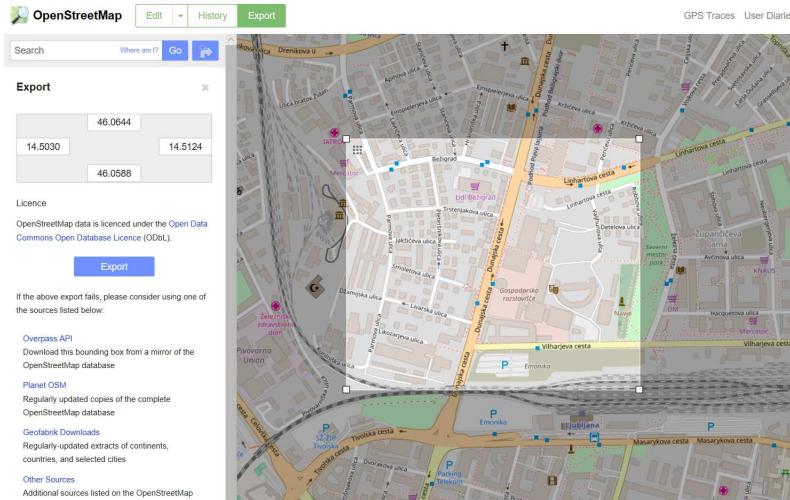
1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



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7 Direct Download

Another way to obtain GIS-data is direct download. As example we use Open Street Maps. You can do this manually via the website of openstreetmaps.org:



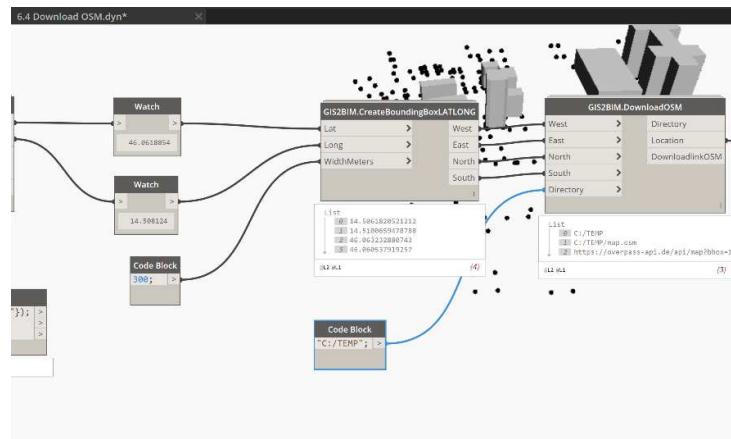
But you can also use the overpass API:

https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Overpass_API

An example is:

<https://overpass-api.de/api/map?bbox=14.5061820521,46.0605379193,14.5100659479,46.0632328807>

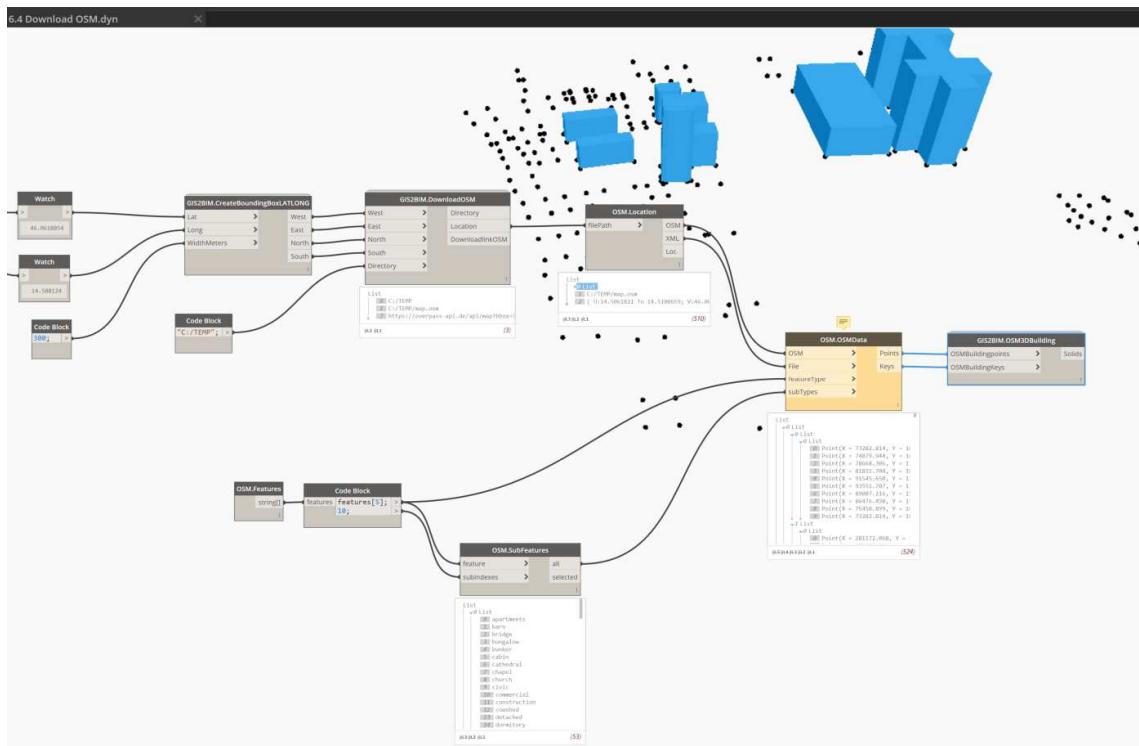
The coordinates are the coordinates of the boundingbox in WGS-84. After the download we can use the ELK-package to obtain the geometry from the downloaded file.



1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



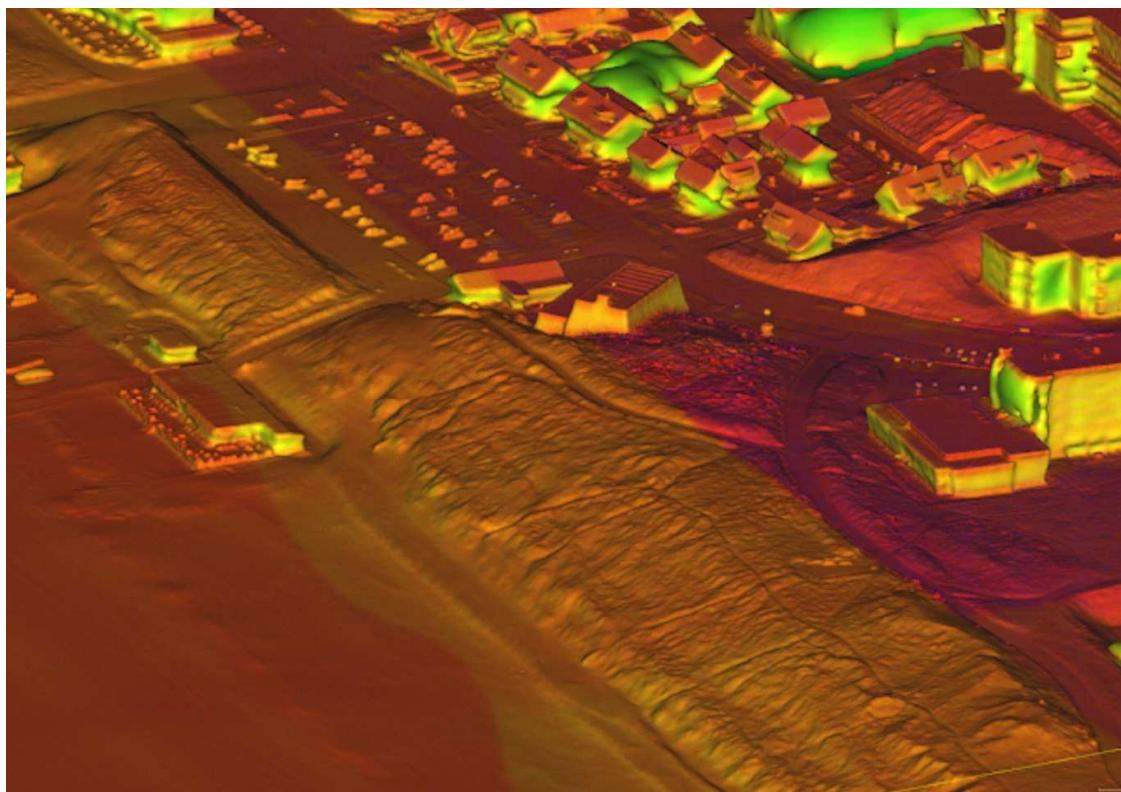
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8 GEO Pointclouds

We see more and more geo pointclouds coming. Many countries provide pointclouds. In Holland this information is available for free.

http://ahn2.pointclouds.nl/#?camera_x=93016.7219189639&camera_y=435101.15833471075&camera_z=655.9781170573956&lookat_x=93016.7219189639&lookat_y=435171.8690140395&lookat_z=585.2674401489025



The country is divided in sections of 5 by 5 km. These pointclouds are quite heavy to load into revit and their coordinates are usually very large. You can modify the pointclouds easily with LASzip. <https://laszip.org/>

We can use this pointclouds on several ways:

- 1) Use Laszip to transform coordinates and crop the pointcloud and link the pointcloud into Revit.
- 2) Mesh a pointcloud with Cloudcompare, Meshlab or other programs. Create a directshape from this mesh in Dynamo.

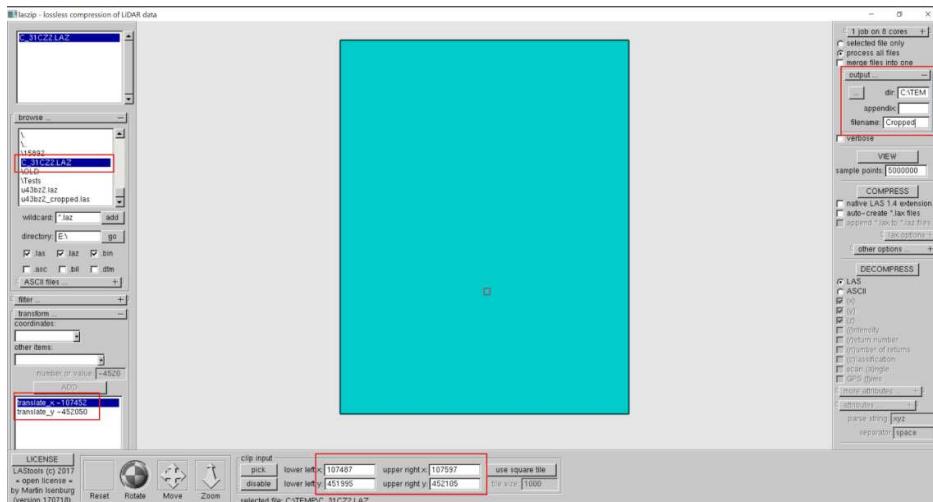
1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



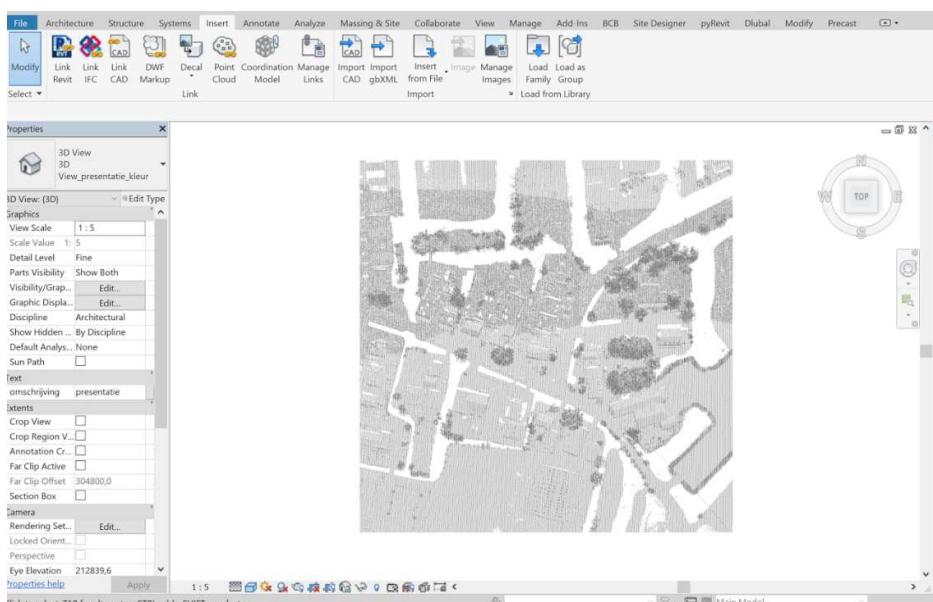
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- 3) Read the heightinformation from a pointcloud and use this to extrude building outlines.
- 4) Convert the pointcloud to dynamopoints and build a toposurface from it.

1 Use Laszip to transform coordinates and crop the pointcloud and link the pointcloud into Revit.

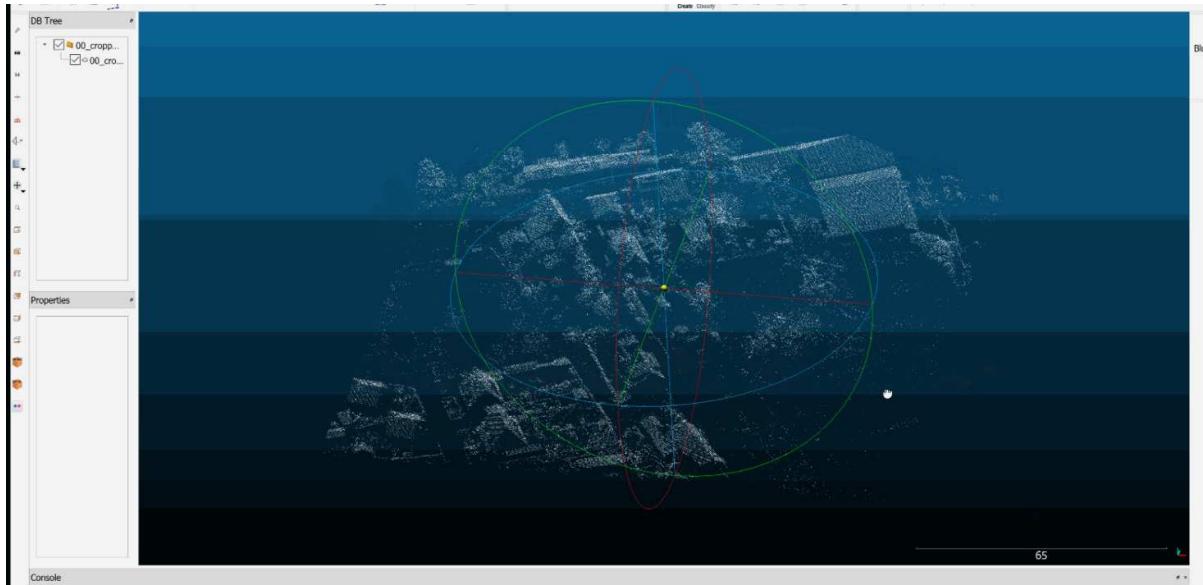


You can use laszip with the GUI or via commandline. Create a LAZ-file.

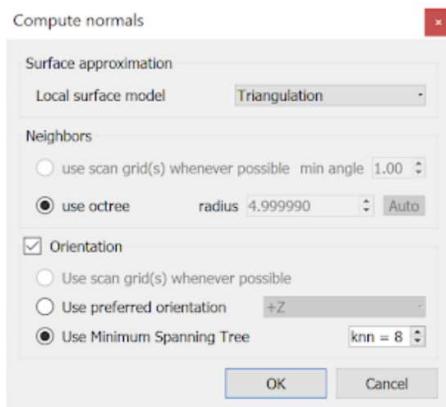


Link the new LAZ-file into Revit.

2. Mesh a pointcloud with Cloudcompare, Meshlab or other programs. Create a directshape from this mesh in Dynamo.



- First crop your pointcloud with laszip.
- Open in Cloudcompare
- Select the pointcloud.
- Choose Compute Normals. Use the settings below.

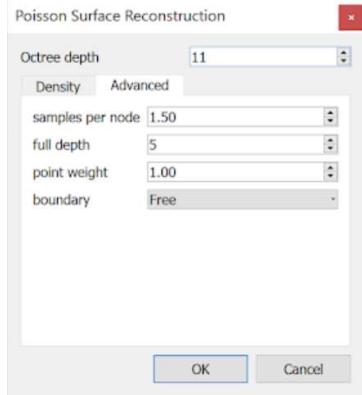


- Use the Poisson Surface Reconstruction for surface reconstruction:

1.4 - GIS to BIM using Dynamo



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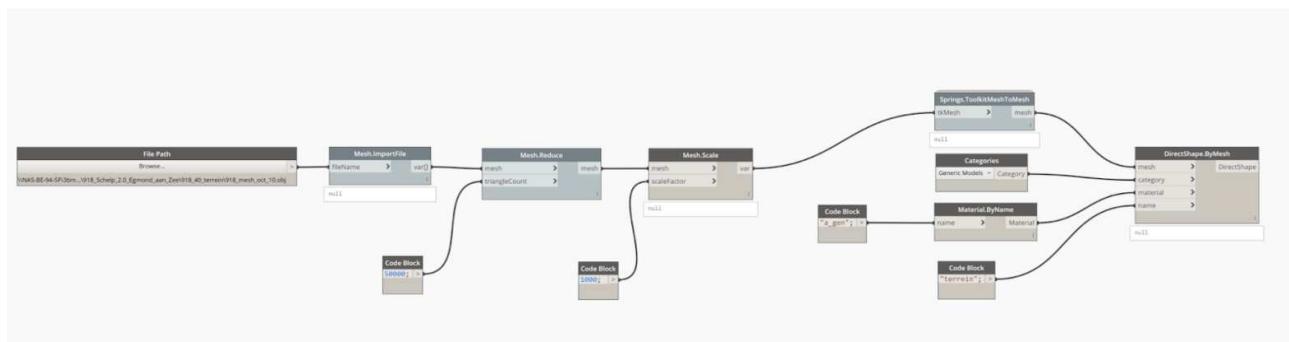
I tried a lot of settings and had a lot of Revit and Dynamo Crashes.

- AHN3-file 3D pointcloud: 1 GB
- Cropped to 500 by 500 meter(laz): 17 MB.
- Poisson Surface Reconstruction in CloudCompare with Octree 9 and save as .obj: 50 MB.
- Poisson Surface Reconstruction in CloudCompare with Octree 10 and save as .obj: 250 MB.
- Import in Dynamo as Mesh and reduce it 200.000-500.000 triangles. When I try more than 500.000 triangles Dynamo is not working anymore on my laptop(Dell XPS 15, 16GB, i7-7700HQ, GTX 1050)

So choose your Octree Depth dependent of the size of your pointcloud.

- Export the mesh as .obj.

Import the mesh in Dynamo.



- Assign a Revitmaterial with the aerialphoto as rendermaterial.
- And load your model into Lumion 3D.

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With results!

