b3dm 头部

magic: char[4] 4bytes

version: uint32 4bytes

byteLength: uint32 4bytes

featureTableJSONByteLength: uint32 4bytes

featureTableBinaryByteLength: uint32 4bytes

batchTableJSONByteLength: uint32 4bytes

batchTableBinaryByteLength: uint32 4bytes

28 Bytes

b3dm 数据体 size=(b3dm头部.byteLength - 28)bytes

featureTable

JSON头部: ftJSON

大小: b3dmHeader.featureTableJSONByteLength]

二进制数据体: ftBinary

大小:

b3dmHeader.featureTableBinaryByteLength

batchTable[可以没有]

JSON头部: btJSON

大小: b3dmHeader.batchTableJSONByteLength]

二进制数据体: btBinary

大小:

b3dmHeader.batchTableBinaryByteLength

glb

b3dm.body.batchTable

头部: batchTableJSON

大小: b3dm.header.featureTableJSONByteLength

格式之一

batchid { byteOffset + componentType + type } byteOffset: 此id对于btBinary的0字节偏移量

componentType:每个batchid中的值的类型,例如FLOAT占4byte

type:每个batchid的组合类型,例如VEC3有3个值/组

必须是8byte的倍数(64bit),如果不够,用ASCII的空格字符在末尾补齐(0x20, 1byte)

二进制数据体batchTableBinary

大小: b3dm.header.featureTableBinaryByteLength

布局为每个batchid的连续排列; 大小也等于每个batchid的大小之和,见右边例子。

必须是8byte倍数,暂时不确定补齐和偏移量

```
"height": {
    "byteOffset": 0,
    "componentType": "FLOAT",
    "type": "SCALAR"

},
"geographic": {
    "byteOffset": 40,
    "componentType": "DOUBLE",
    "type": "VEC3"
},

batchTableJSON
```

batchTableBinary

H eight 1 value	H eight 2 value
FLOAT 4bytes	FLOAT 4bytes
SCALAR 1个值/组	SCALAR 1个值/组

Height 10 value FLOAT 4bytes SCALAR 1个值/组

batchLength = 10个,总计4bytes*1个值/组*10个=40bytes

```
geographic 1
[value1, value2, value3]
DOUBLE 8bytes
VEC3 3个
```

geographic 10 [value1, value2, value3] DOUBLE 8bytes VEC3 3个

batchLength = 10个,总计8bytes*3个值/组*10个=240bytes

总计 280bytes=40+240=b3dm.header.batchTableBinaryByteLength