

UFR

de **mathématique**
et d'**informatique**



Université de Strasbourg

ExaMA WP1 - Vegetation

Giulio CARPI LAPI, Pierre-Antoine SENGER

June 3, 2024

Introduction

- Part of the **HiDALGO2** project
- Specifically **Urban Building Model** use case
- Project conducted within **Cemosis - IRMA**
- Supervised by **Pierre Alliez** and **Vincent Chabannes**



Context

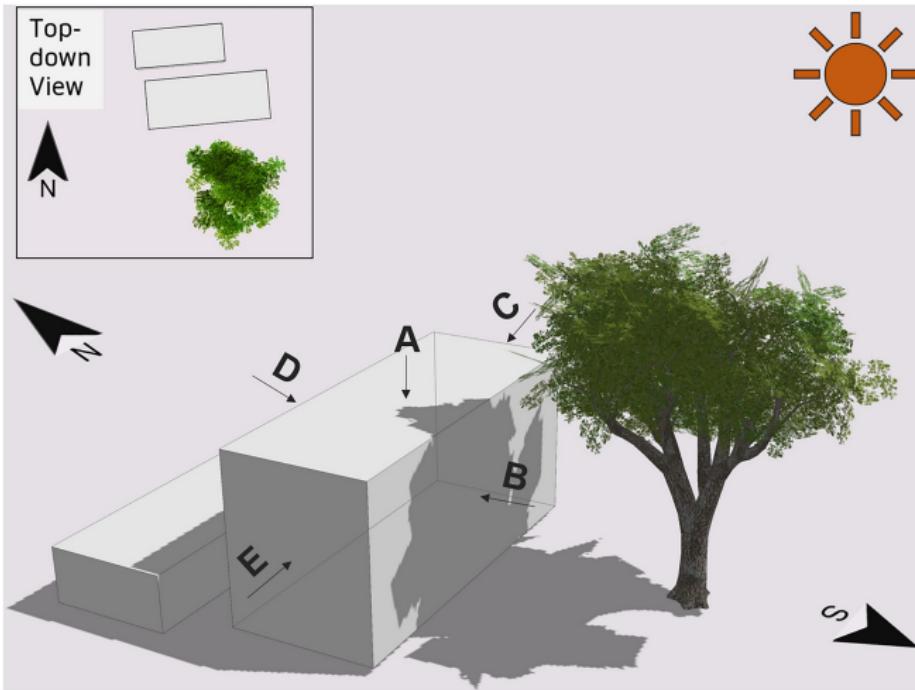


Figure: Tree providing shade to a building[1]

Context

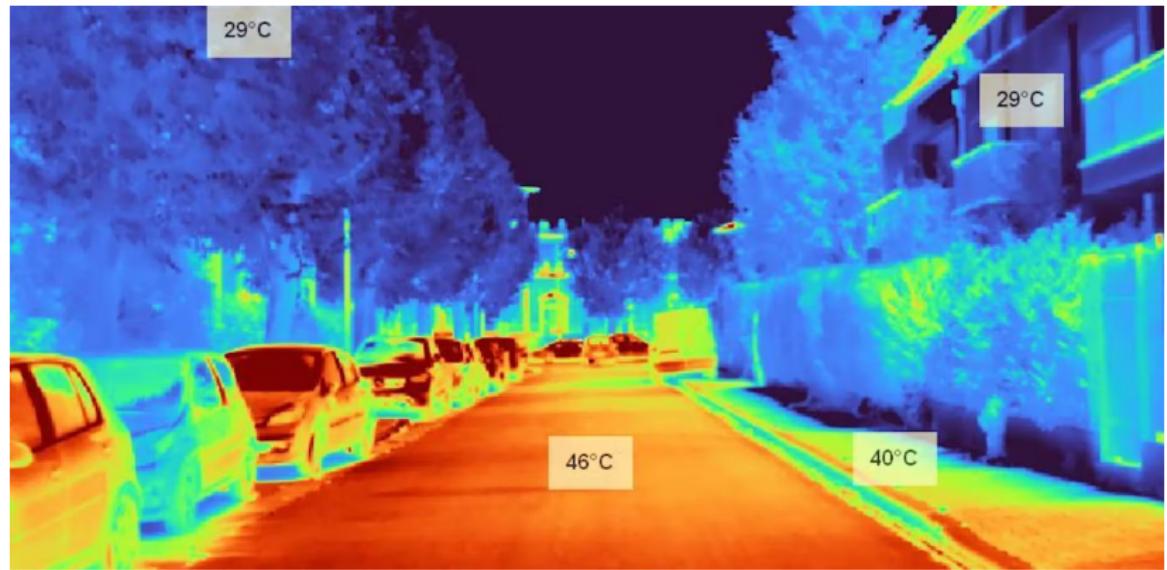


Figure: Thermal image of a street depicting heat distribution[2]

Main goals:

- Integrate **trees** into **3D geometric models** of **urban environments**
- Improve the **accuracy** of **thermal** and **energy simulations**

Context: Primiray focus



Figure: Strasbourg 3D model (1)



Figure: Strasbourg 3D model (2)

Context: Adaptability

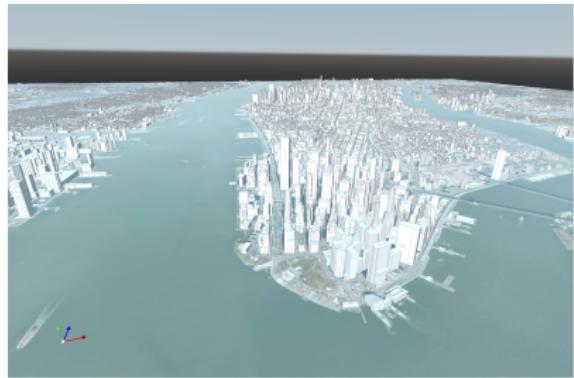


Figure: Manhattan 3D model (1)

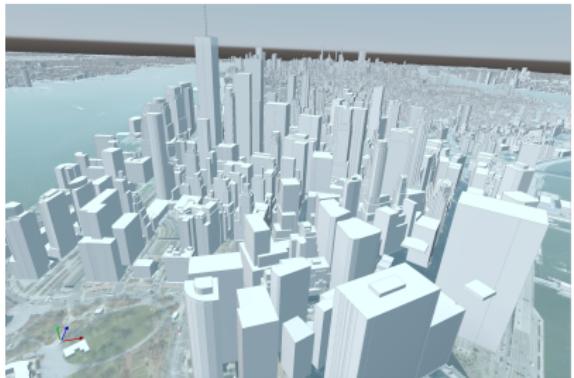
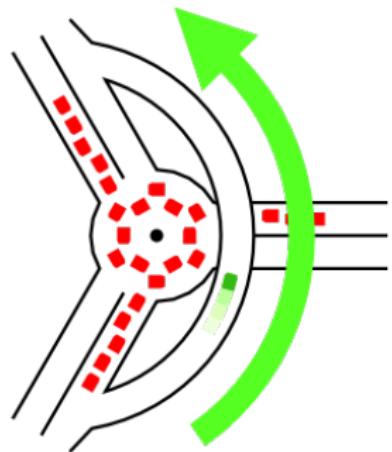


Figure: Manhattan 3D model (2)

Objectives

- **Extracting tree data from OpenStreetMap**
- **Generating 3D tree models using CGAL**
- **Integrating tree models in the terrain mesh**
- **Optimizing computational efficiency**

Software and libraries: Overpass API



Overpass API

Read-only API to query data from
OpenStreetMap

Software and libraries: OpenStreetMap



Collaborative free **geographic database**

Sofware and libraries: Overpass turbo

The screenshot shows the Overpass Turbo interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** Buttons for Run, Share, Export, Wizard, Save, Load, Settings, Help, and a search bar containing "overpass turbo".
- Left Panel:** A code editor window displaying the following Overpass query:

```
1 node
2   ["natural"="tree"]
3   (48.5886,7.7448,48.5851,7.7503);
4 out;
```
- Map View:** An OpenStreetMap map of Strasbourg, France, centered around the Gare de Strasbourg. A red dot marks the query location. Numerous blue circles of varying sizes are scattered across the map, representing the results of the tree search.
- Info Box (Node 10162018740):** A modal window showing details for a specific tree node:
 - Tags:** circumference = 1.47655, diameter_crown = 5, genus = Platanus, height = 6, leaf_subtype = deciduous, leaf_type = broadleaved, natural = tree, ref = 16481, source = data.strasbourg.eu - patrimoine_arbre, sourcedate = 2022-01-02, species = Platanus acerifolia x, species:wikidata = Q24853030
 - Coordinates:** 48.585091 / 7.7502624 (lat/lng)
- Bottom Status Bar:** Information about the loaded data: Loaded – nodes: 129, ways: 0, relations: 0; Displayed – pois: 129, lines: 0, polygons: 0.

Figure: Query in Overpass turbo interface

Sofware and libraries: Overpass turbo

The screenshot shows a map of Strasbourg, France, with a specific tree node highlighted. The node's ID is 10162018740. The node has the following tags:

- circumference = 1.47655
- diameter_crown = 5
- genus = Platanus
- height = 6
- leaf_cycle = deciduous
- leaf_type = broadleaved
- natural = tree
- ref = 16401
- source = data.strasbourg.eu - patrimoine_arbore
- source:date = 2022-01-02
- species = Platanus acerifolia x
- species:wikidata = [Q24853030](#)

The coordinates for the node are listed as 48.585091 / 7.7502624 (lat/lon).

Software and libraries: cURL



Data acquisition: The query

```
1 #include <curl/curl.h>
2
3 curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL,
4                  "http://overpass-api.de/api/interpreter");
5
6 // Set the Overpass query with the bounding box
7 std::string query =
8 "[out:json]; (node(" + bbox + ")[\"natural\"]="tree"]);";
9     out;";
10 std::cout << "Query: " << query << std::endl;
11
```

Data acquisition: .json output

```
1  {
2      "type": "node",
3      "id": 10162018740,
4      "lat": 48.5850910,
5      "lon": 7.7502624,
6      "tags": {
7          "circumference": "1.47655",
8          "diameter_crown": "5",
9          "genus": "Platanus",
10         "height": "6",
11         "leaf_cycle": "deciduous",
12         "leaf_type": "broadleaved",
13         "natural": "tree",
14         "ref": "16401",
15         "source": "data.strasbourg.eu - patrimoine_arbore",
16         "source:date": "2022-01-02",
17         "species": "Platanus acerifolia x",
18         "species:wikidata": "Q24853030"
19     }
20 }
```

Data acquisition: Base tree models

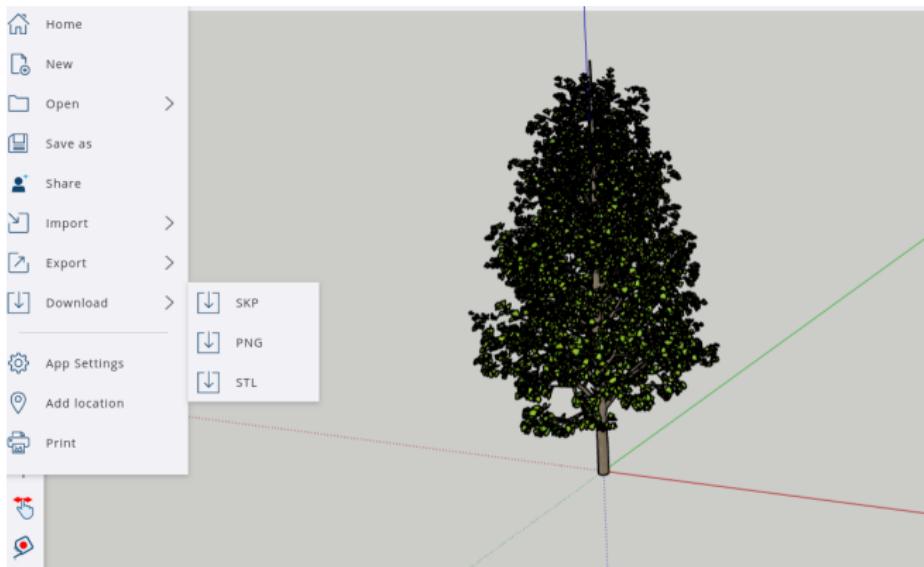


Figure: Mesh of a Ginkgo tree on Sketchup 3D Warehouse

Data acquisition: Base tree models

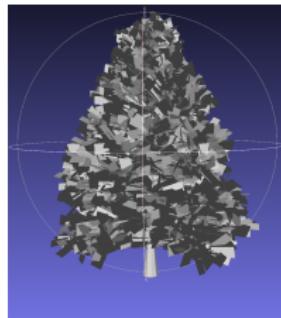


Figure: *Abies*

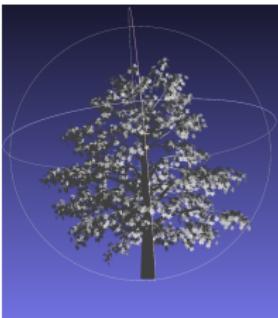


Figure: *Acer*

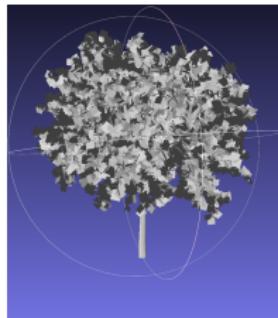


Figure: *Aesculus*



Figure: *Catalpa*

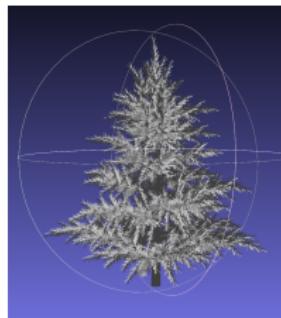


Figure: *Cedrus*

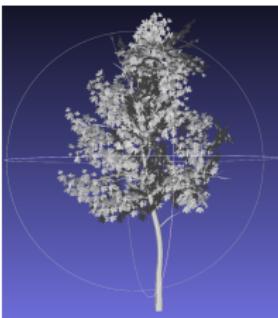


Figure: *Liquidanbar*



Figure: *Platanus*

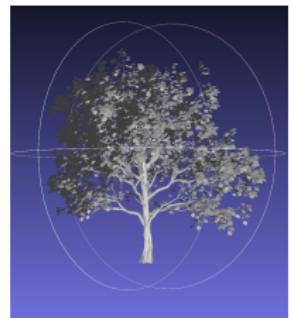
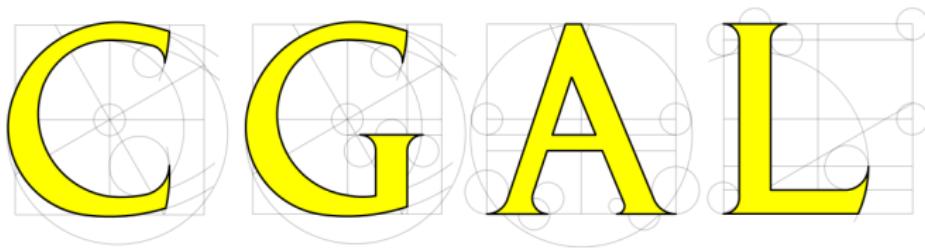


Figure: *Quercus*

Data acquisition: Tree library

```
1  {
2      "known_genus": [ "Abies",
3                         "Acer",
4                         "Aesculus",
5                         ... ],
6      "cedrus_like": [ "Chaemacyparis",
7                         "Cupressus",
8                         ... ],
9      "acer_like": [ "Fadus",
10                     "Metasequoia",
11                     "Sequoiadendron",
12                     ... ],
13      "liquidambar_like": [ "Liriodendron",
14                             "Pyrus",
15                             "Alnus",
16                             ... ],
17      "quercus_like": [ "Corylus",
18                         "Carya",
19                         "Fagus",
20                         ... ]
21  }
```

Software and libraries: CGAL



Open source software library for **computational
geometry algorithms**

Reminder: Delaunay triangulation

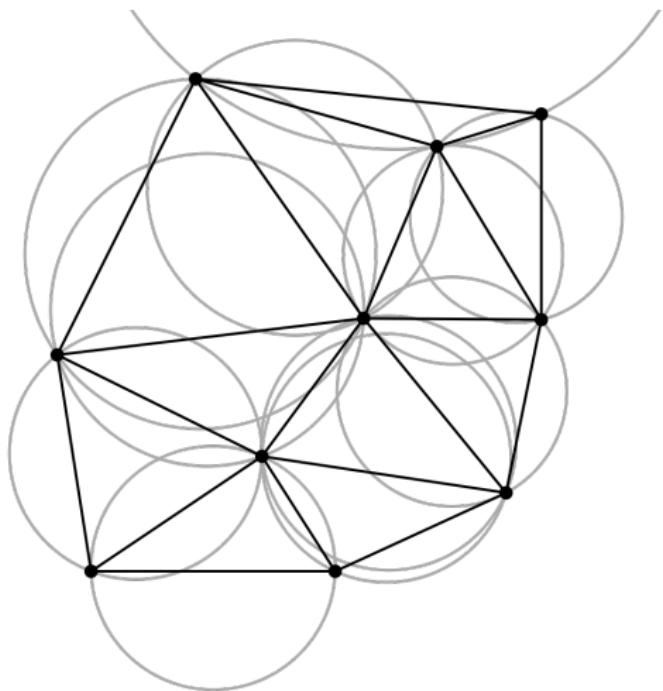


Figure: Delaunay triangulation. The circumcircle of each triangle contains no other point[3]

Reminder: Delaunay and Voronoi

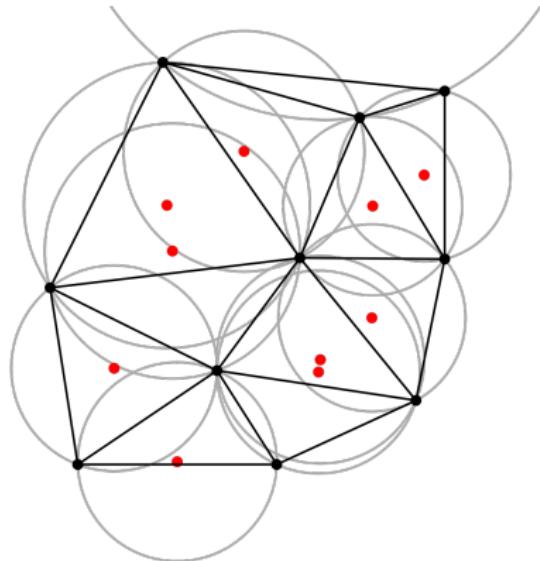


Figure: Delaunay triangulation with the centers of the circumcircles[3]

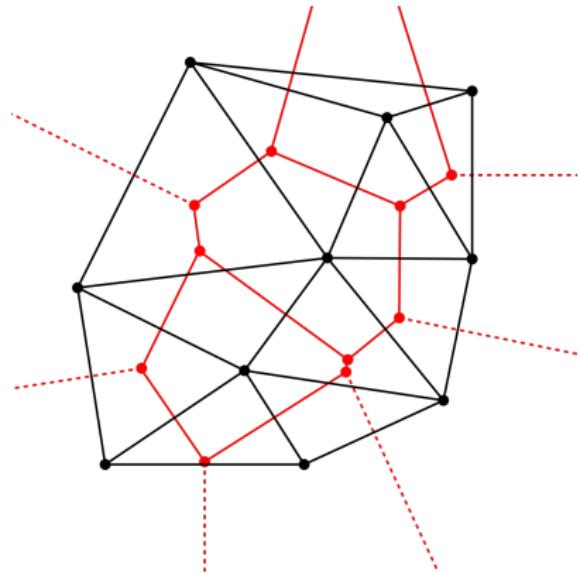


Figure: The dual of the Delaunay triangulation, the Voronoi diagram[3]

Tree modeling: Alpha Wrapping



Figure: Different LOD of the Alpha Wrapping of a bike[4]

Tree modeling: Alpha Wrapping

Input:

- 3D model with possible defects

Output:

- Water-tight mesh
- No self-intersections
- Strictly enclosing the input
- Well shaped triangles

Tree modeling: Alpha Wrapping



Figure: Alpha Wrapping in 2D with Offset and different Alpha parameters

Tree modeling: Alpha Wrapping

video link

Tree modeling: wrapping base tree

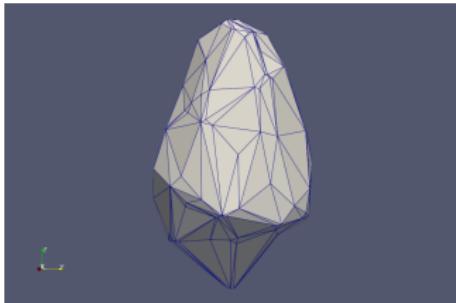


Figure: Ginkgo lod0

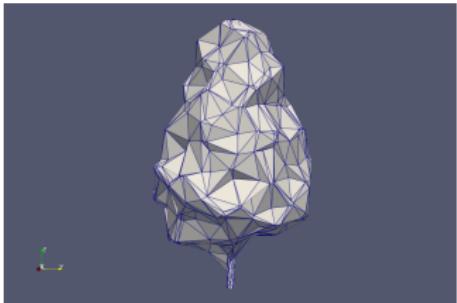


Figure: Ginkgo lod1

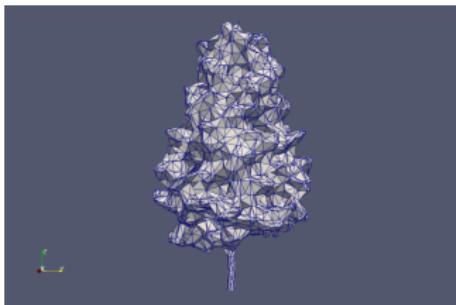


Figure: Ginkgo lod2

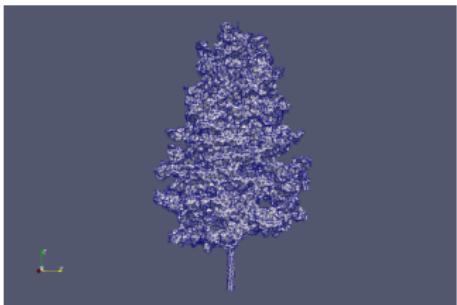


Figure: Ginkgo lod3

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

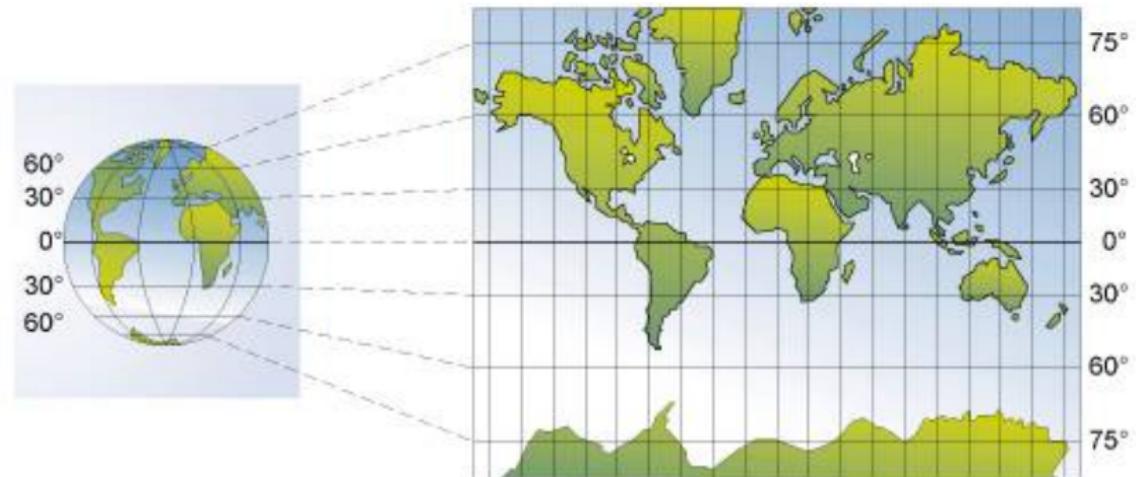


Figure: Mercator's projection[5]

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

$$A(\text{latitude, longitude}) = A(\phi, \lambda),$$

projection \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda - \lambda_0 \\ y = \ln(\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2})) \end{cases}$$
 (1)

, where λ_0 is the center of the map

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

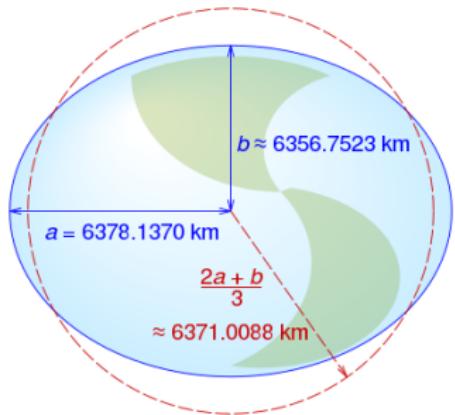


Figure: Earth as an ellipsoid[6]

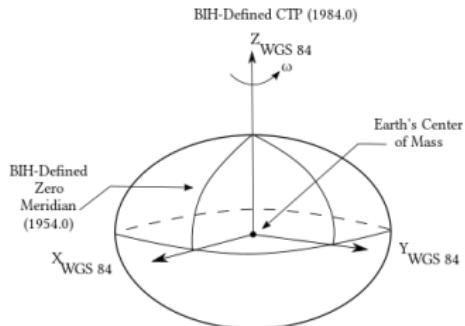


Figure 1.1 WGS 84 Reference Frame

Figure: WGS 84 reference frame[6]

WGS84toCartesian.hpp \implies **GPS to Cartesian**

Tree modeling: affine transformation

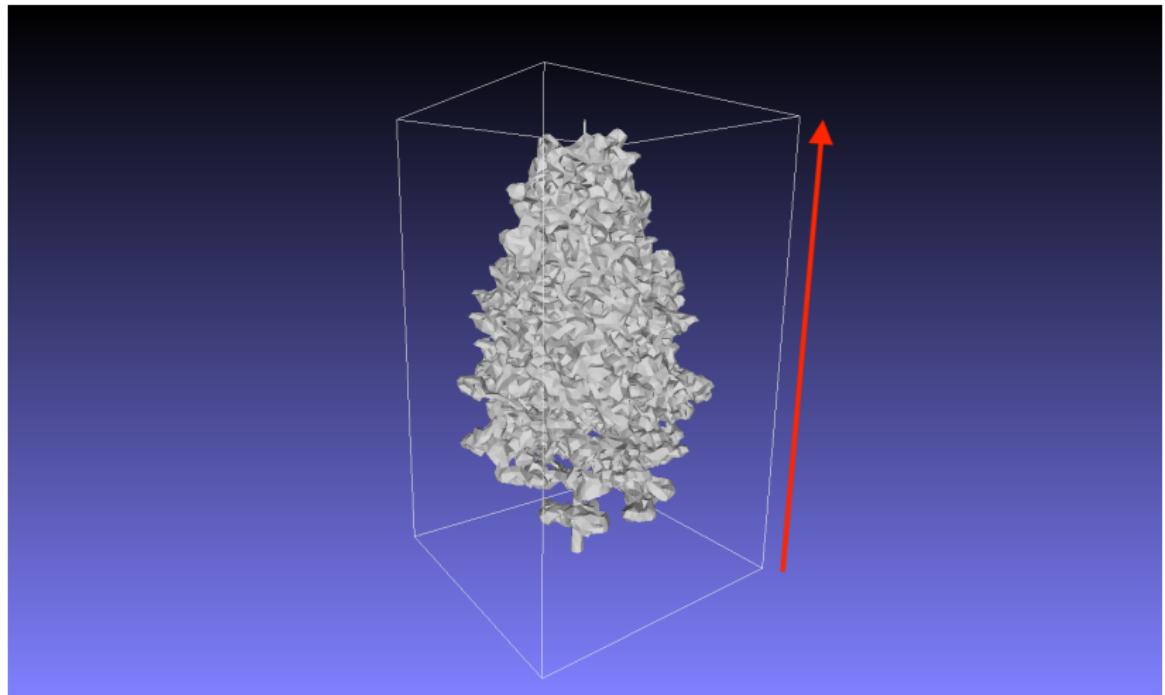


Figure: Ginkgo tree bounding box

Tree modeling: affine transformation

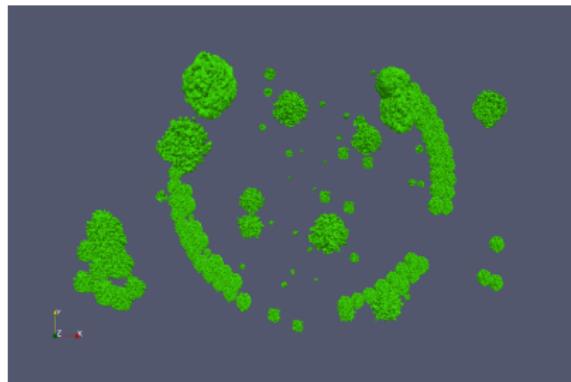


Figure: Republic square with LOD 3 trees.

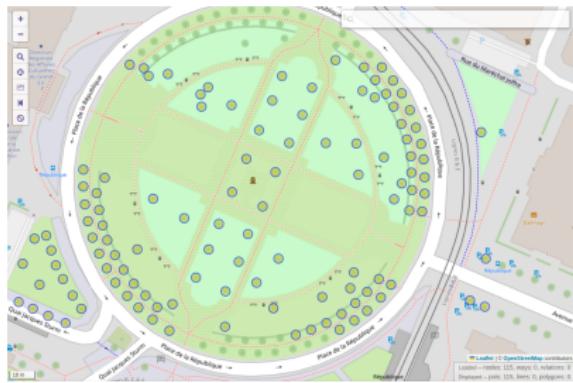


Figure: Republic square trees from Overpass turbo[7]

Tree modeling: affine transformation

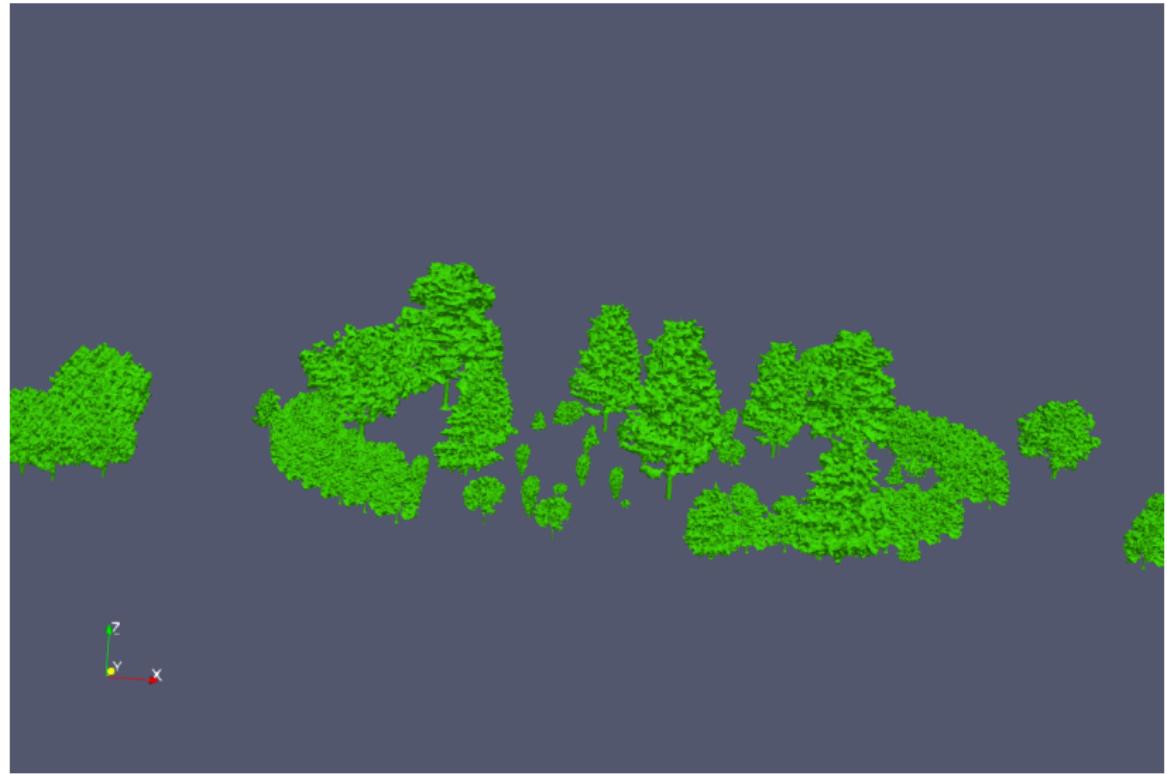


Figure: Side view of Republic square with LOD 3 trees

Tree modeling: model integration

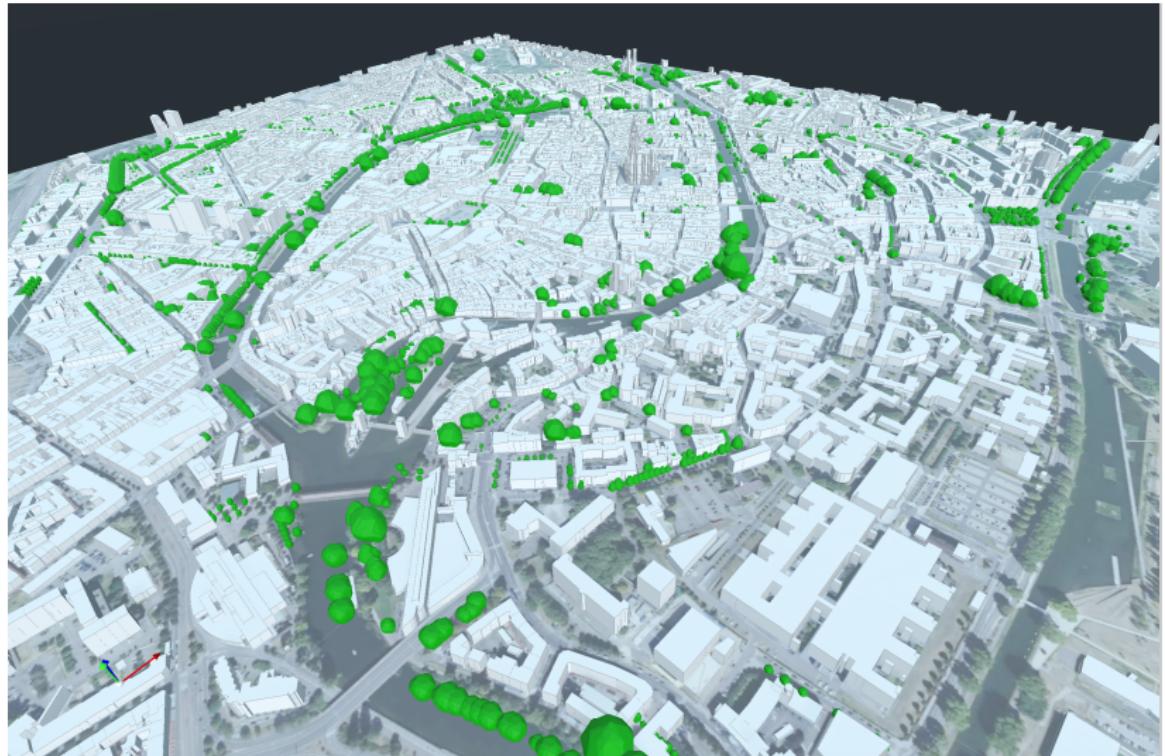


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model with LOD 0 trees

Tree modeling: model integration

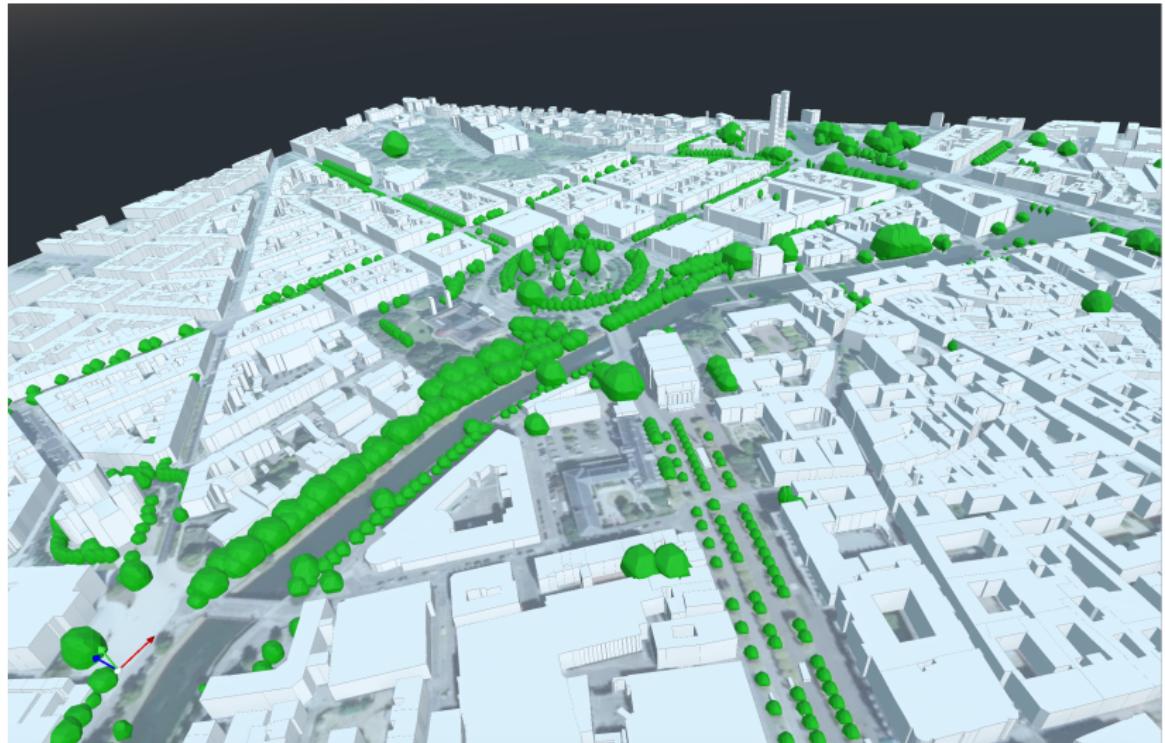


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model with LOD 0 trees

Benchmark



Figure: Bounding Box 1: 153.7 m^2 , 12 trees

Benchmark



Figure: Bounding Box 2: 384.0 m², 71 trees

Benchmark

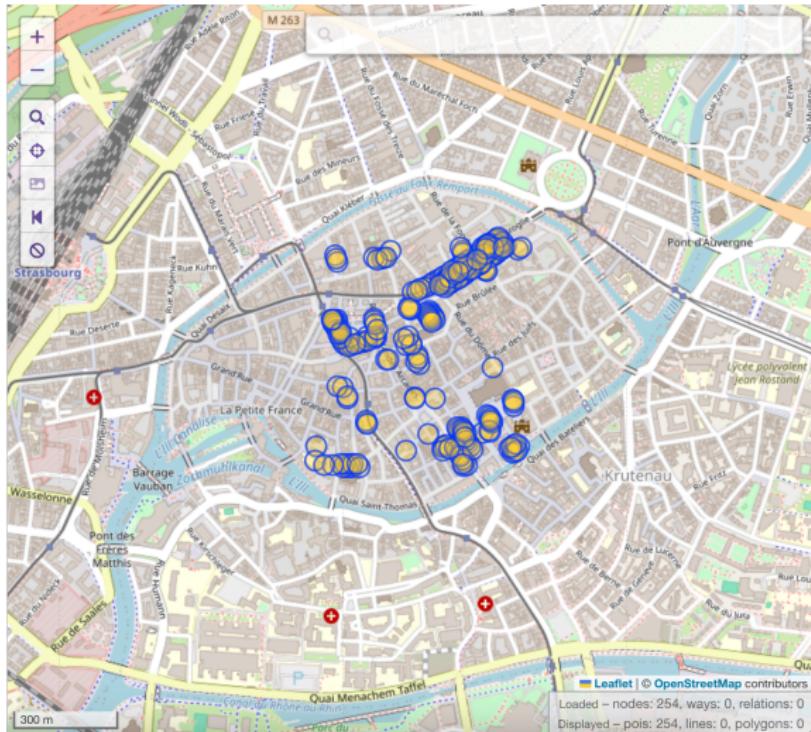


Figure: Bounding Box 3: 626.1 m², 254 trees

Benchmark

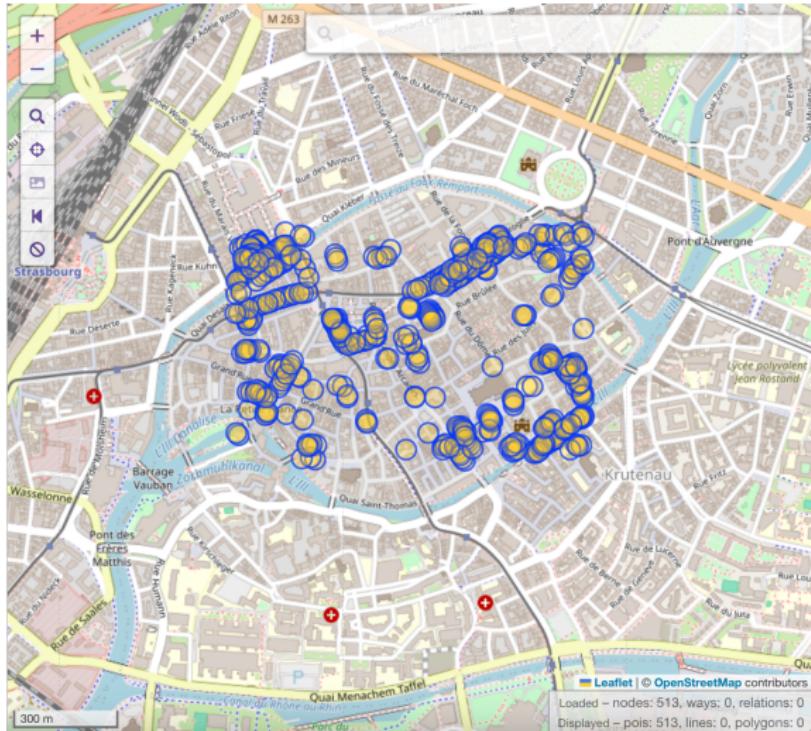
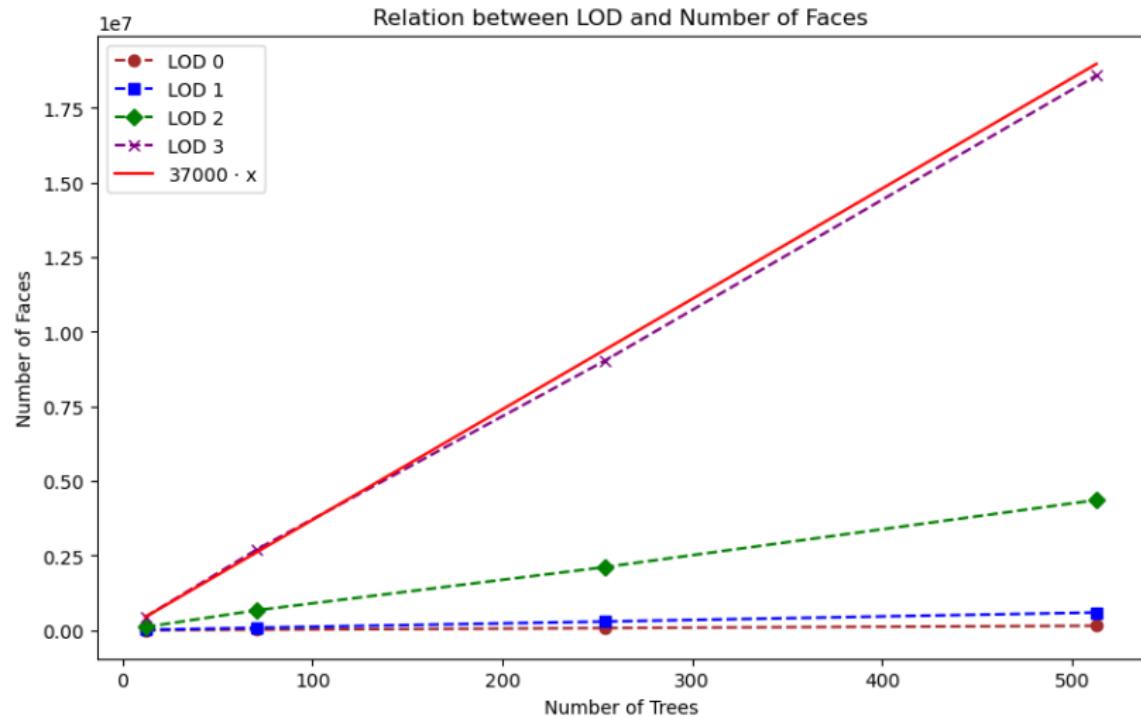


Figure: Bounding Box 4: 808.4 m², 513 trees

Benchmark: relation LOD-number of faces



Benchmark: execution time (Part 1)

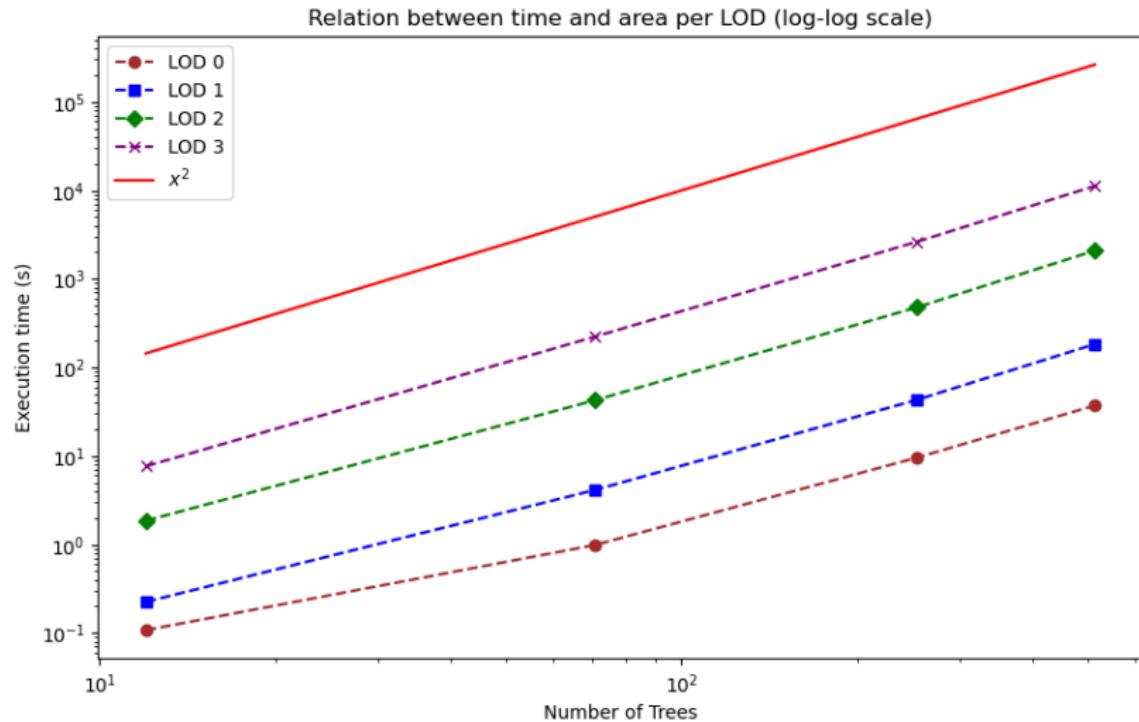


Figure: corefine_and_compute_union

Benchmark: execution time (Part 2)

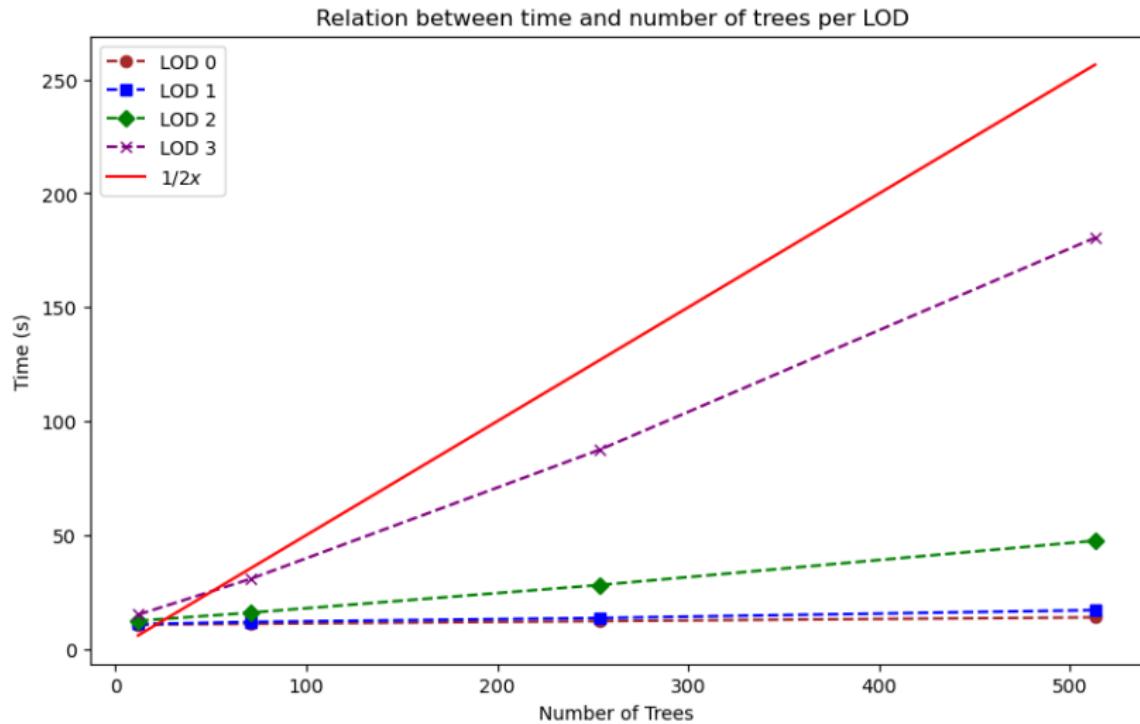


Figure: autorefine_triangle_soup

Prospects

- Account for **seasonal changes** and **leaf fall**
- **Solar masks** and **shading calculations**

Prospects: Leaf fall

- Seasonal leaf changes
- More leaves in **spring/summer** and fewer in **fall/winter**

Prospects: Shading calculations

- Ray tracing and shading simulations with **Feel++**
- **Impact of trees in urban microclimates**

Prospects: Shading calculations

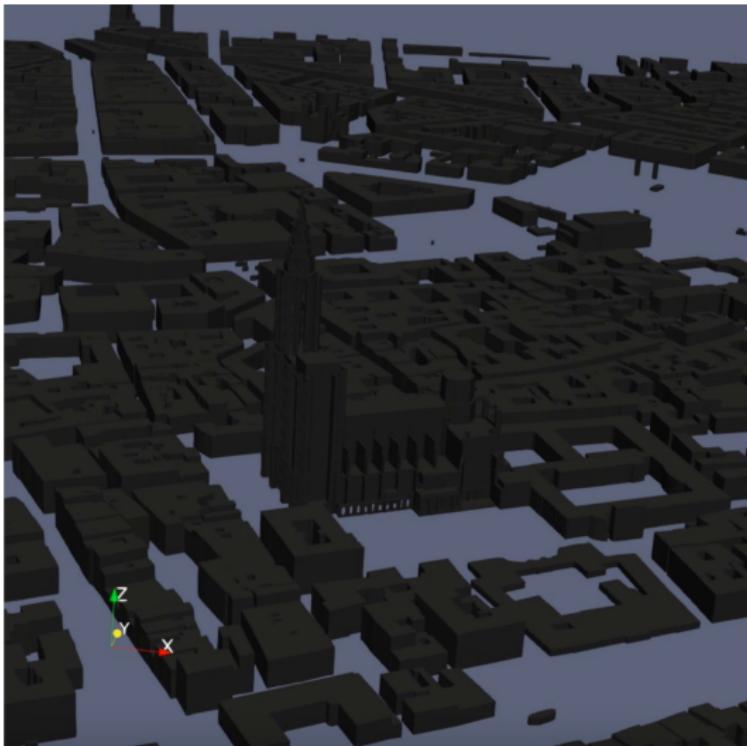


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (1)

Prospects: Shading calculations

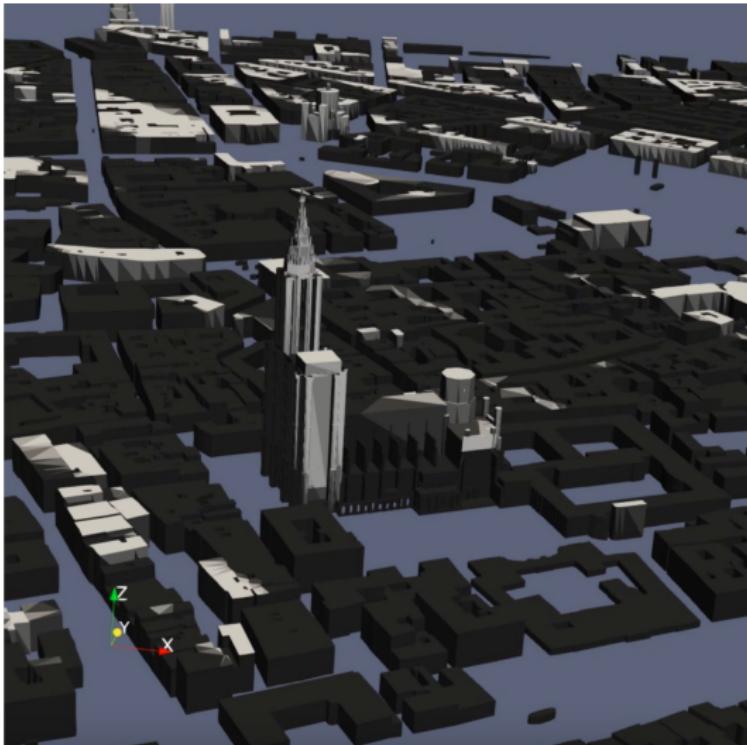


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (2)

Prospects: Shading calculations

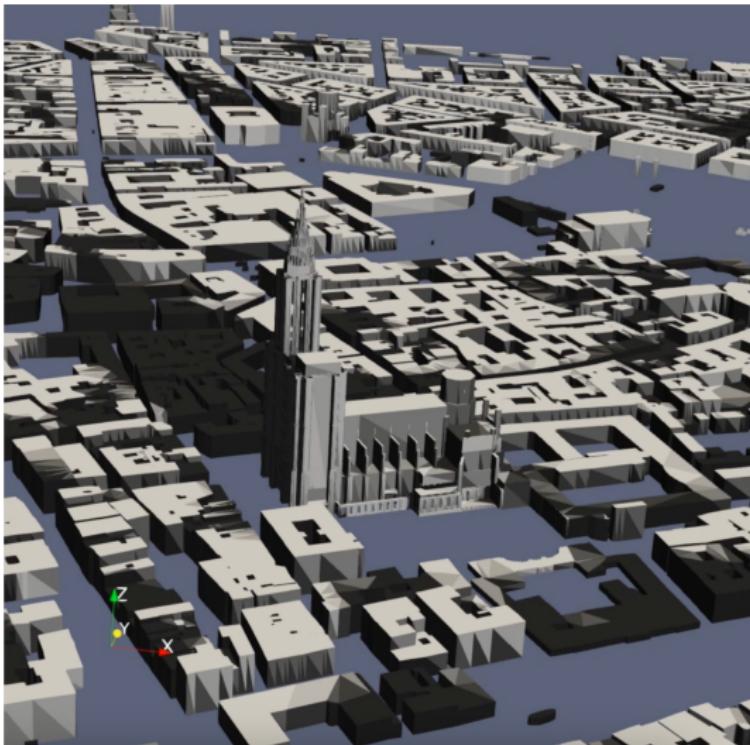


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (3)

Prospects: Shading calculations

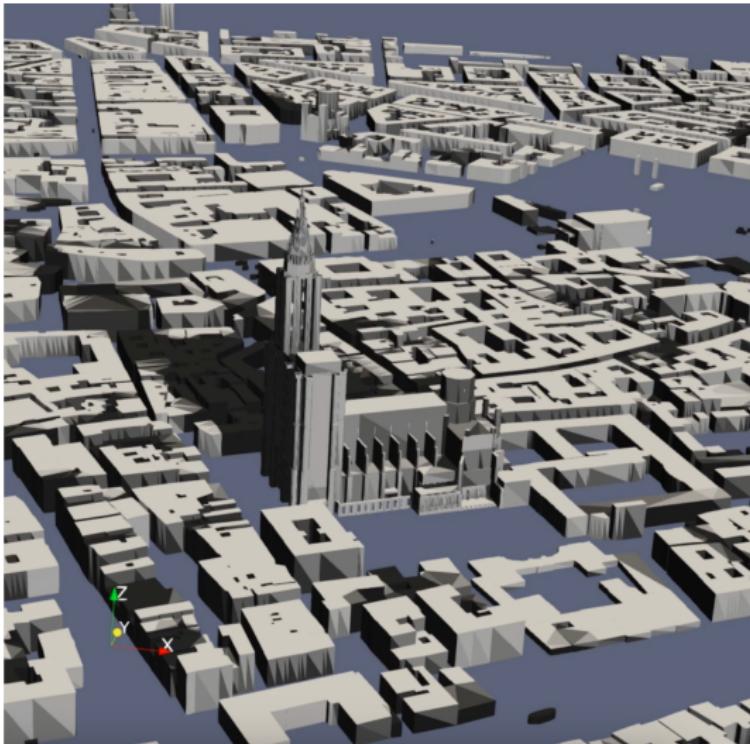


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (4)

Prospects: Shading calculations

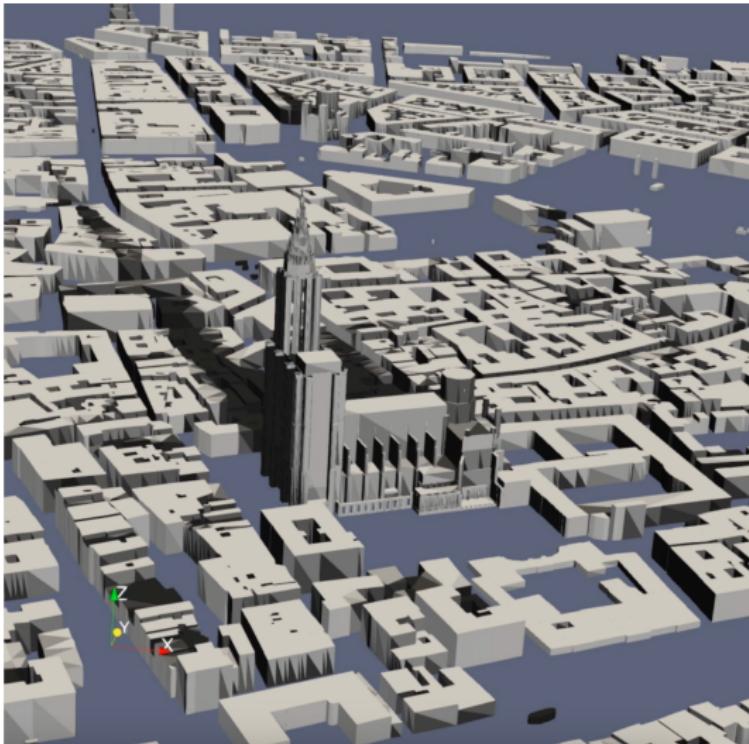


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (5)

Prospects: Shading calculations

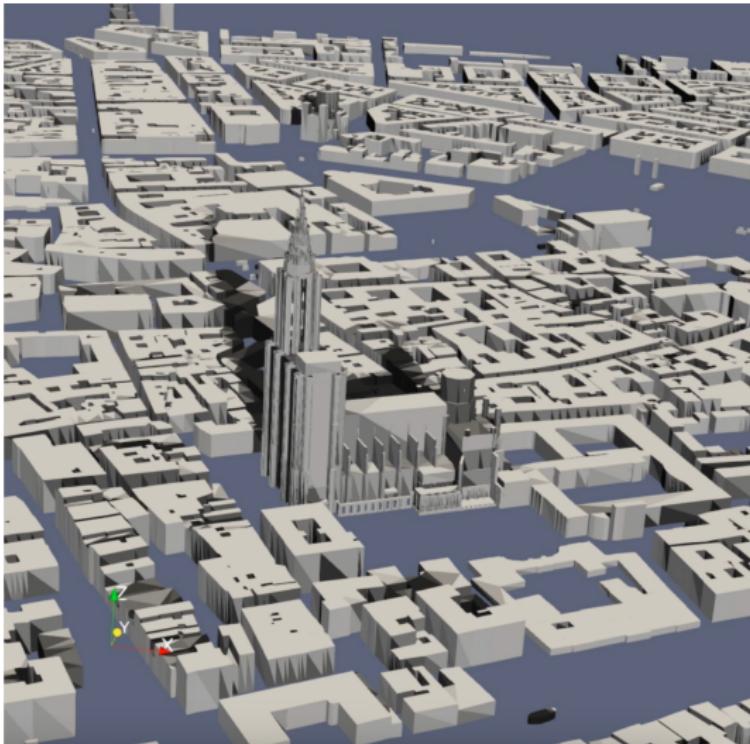


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (6)

Prospects: Shading calculations

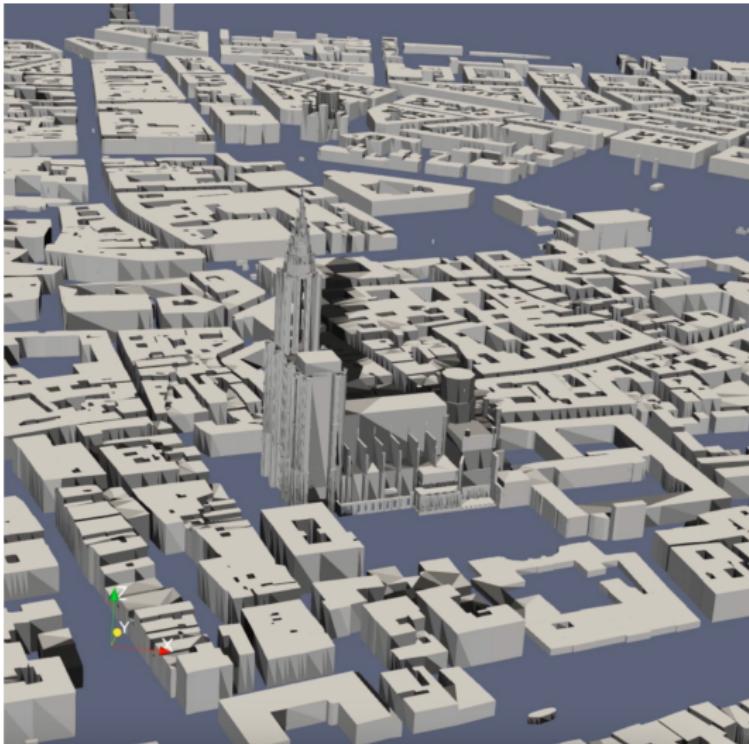


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (7)

Prospects: Shading calculations

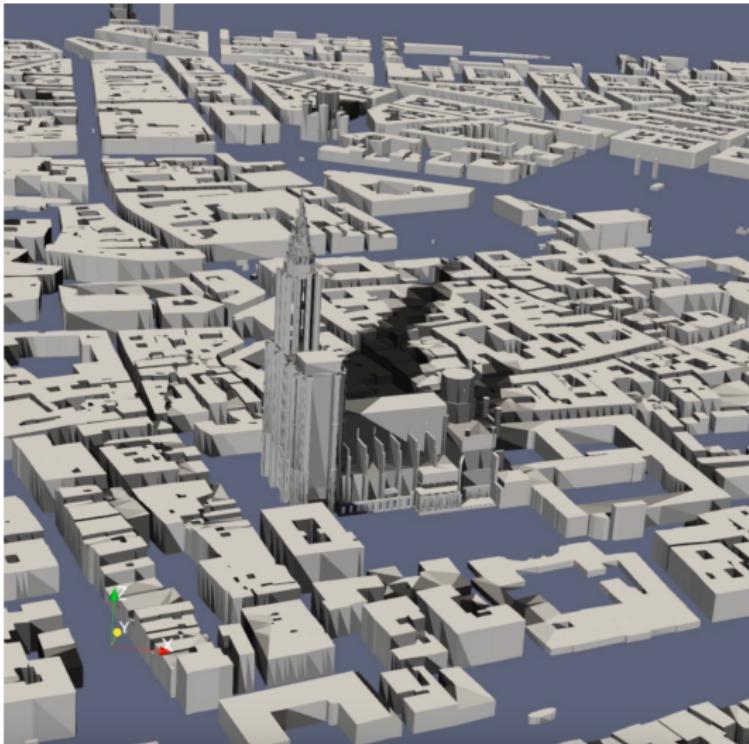


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (8)

Prospects: Shading calculations

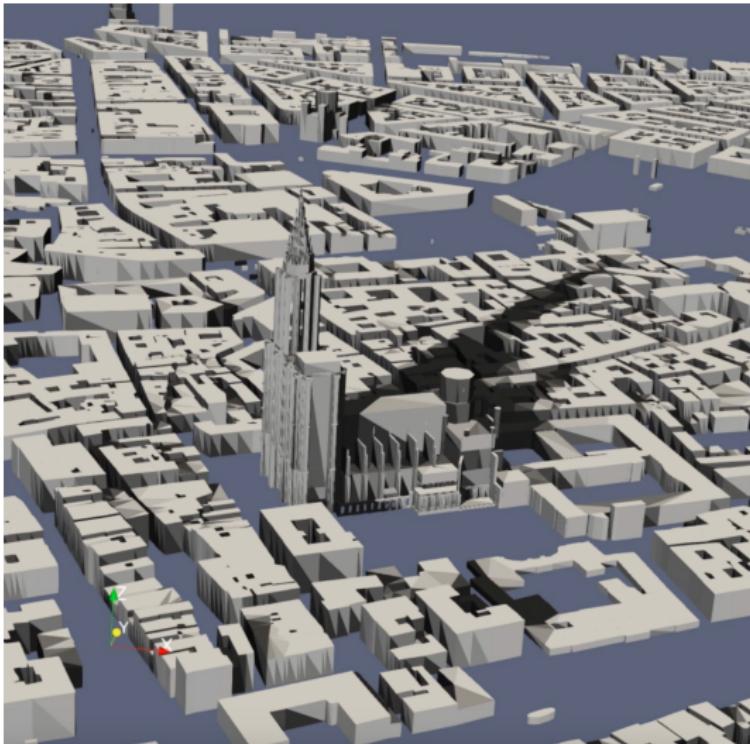


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (9)

Prospects: Shading calculations

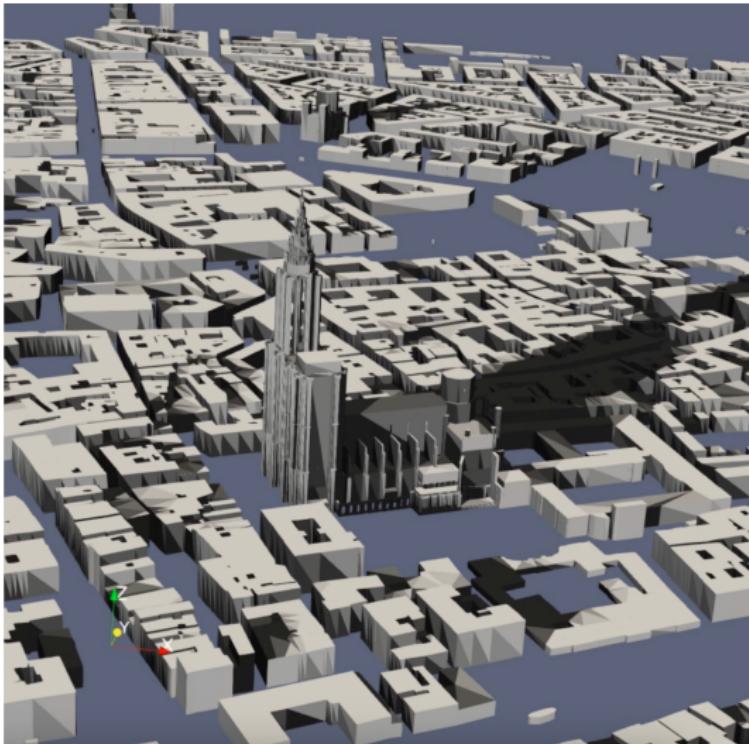


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (10)

Prospects: Shading calculations

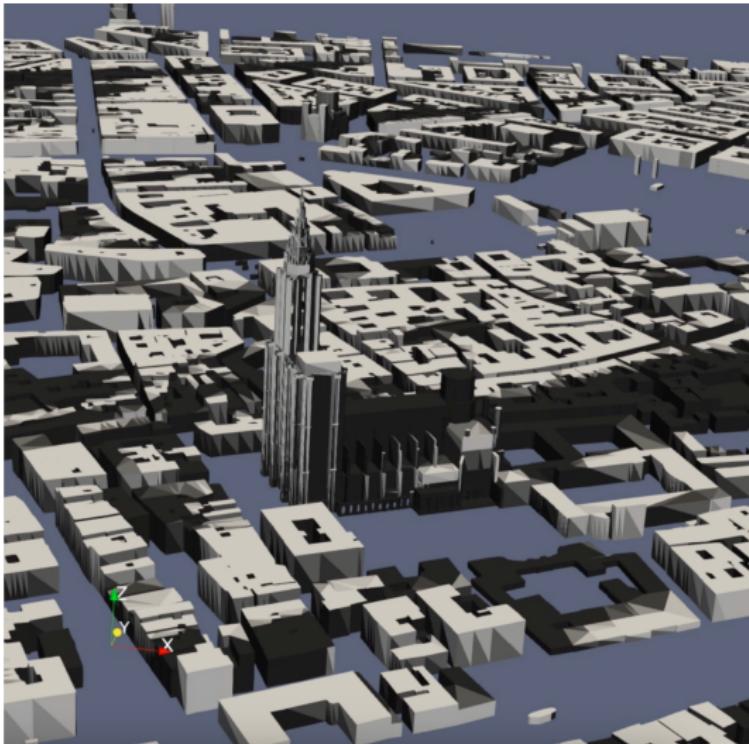


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (11)

Prospects: Shading calculations

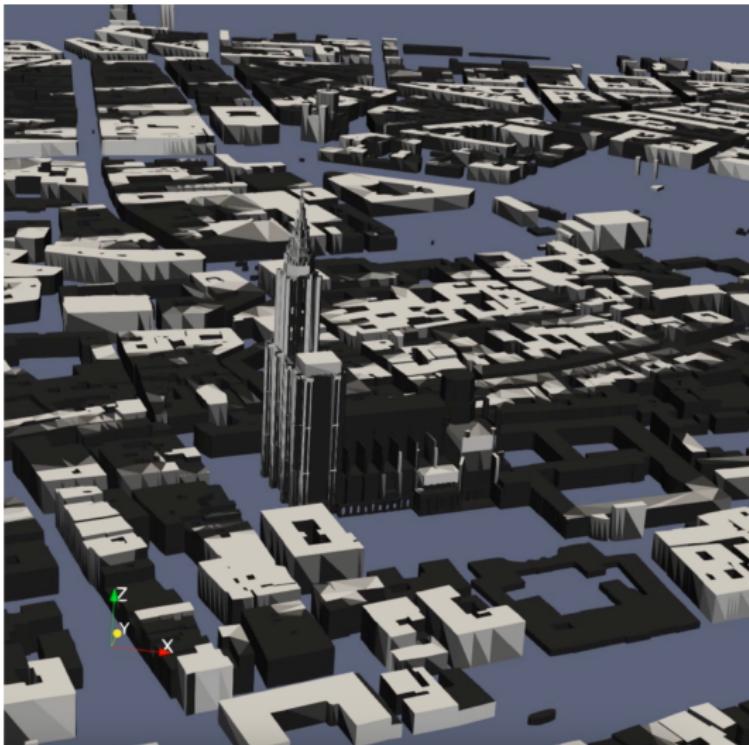


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (12)

Prospects: Shading calculations

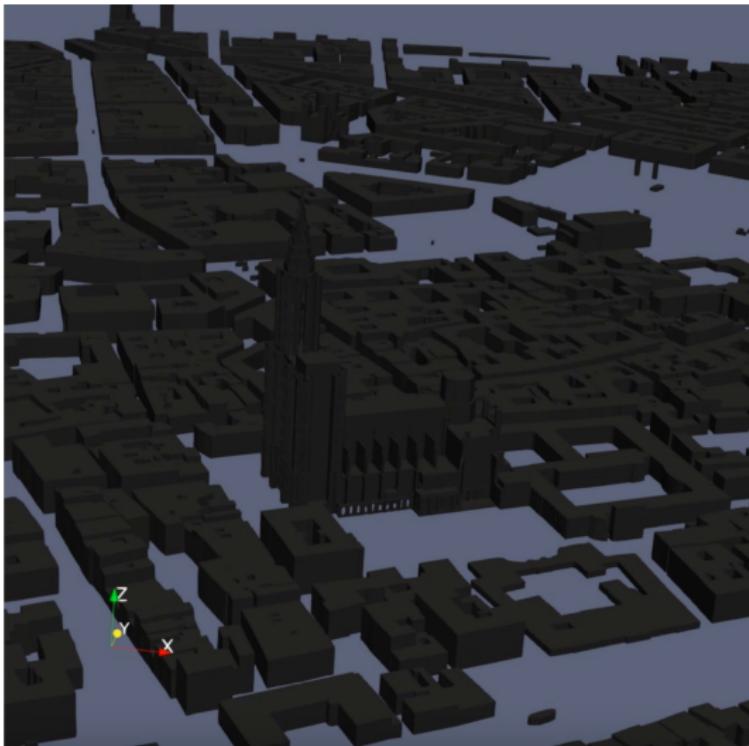


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (13)

Conclusion

- **Tree data** extraction from **OpenStreetMap**
- **3D tree models** generation with **CGAL**
- **Integration** of tree models in the **terrain mesh**
- **Optimization** of **computational efficiency**

ExaMA WP1 - Vegetation:

- Foundation for future urban energy simulations integrating vegetation into the models

The end

Thank you for your attention!



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Combining remote sensing, 3D digital city and spatial regression
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