# CityGML overview

#### Carsten Rönsdorf

Geospatial Standardisation Workshop, Paris, 22 January 2019





#### Real world

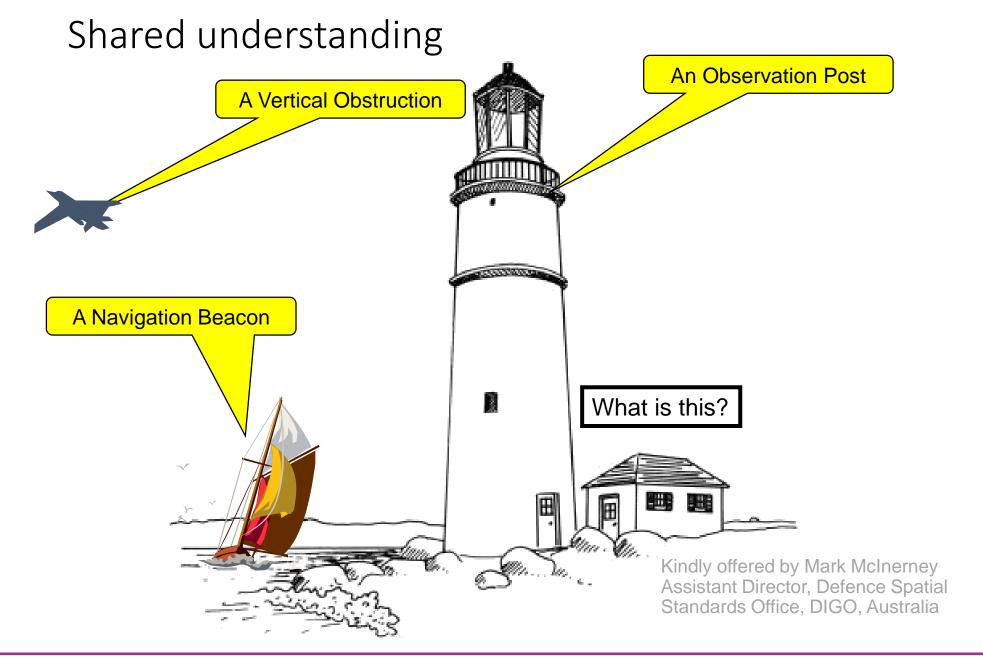


#### Virtual model





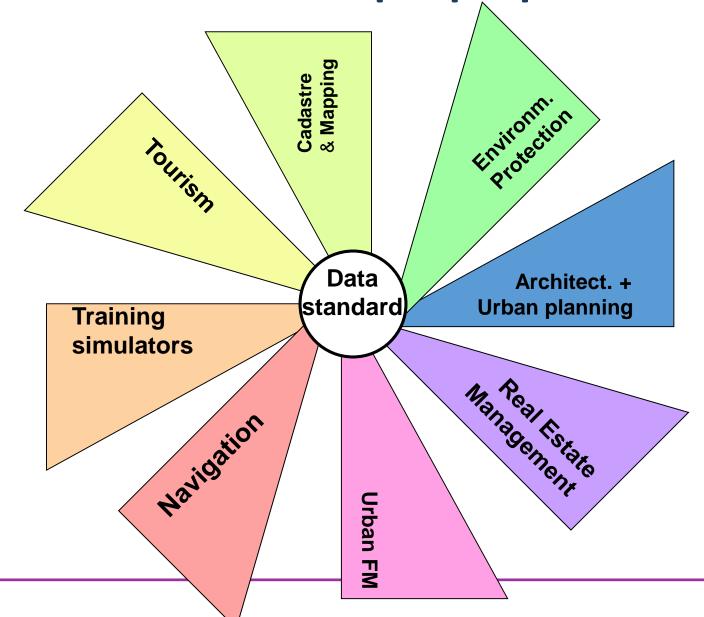








Use foundation data for multiple purposes







#### OGC CityGML 2.0 standard

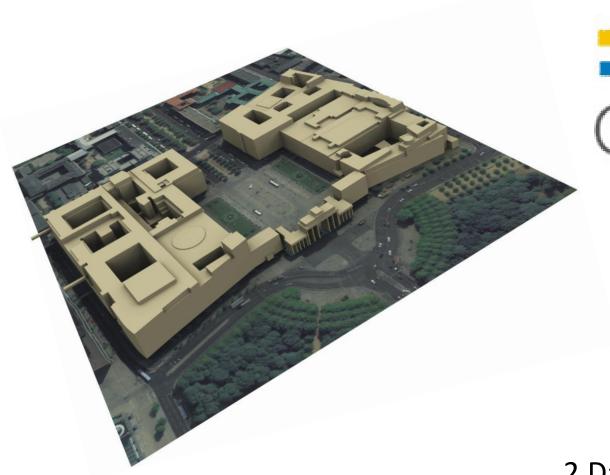




Attribute: Entirely/partially above/below ground









1.Data model

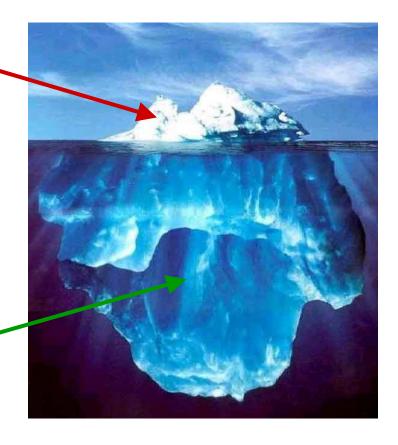
2.Data exchange format





## 3D City modelling

- •...is far more than the **3D visualization** of reality
  - In fact, the geometry and its appearance are only one aspect of an entity
  - Key issue:Semantic modeling



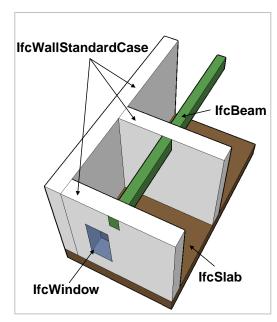
- ► However: 3D city models often seen as being identical with 3D graphics/geometry models of the respective region
  - Google Earth (KML/COLLADA), X3D, 3D PDF, 3D Studio Max, etc.





### Differing Modeling Paradigms

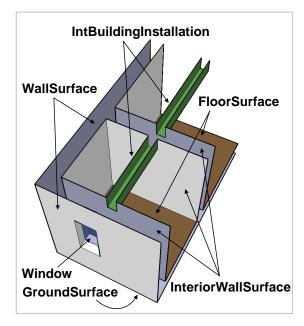
BIM (e.g., IFC)
Constructive Solid Geometry



volumetric, parametric primitives representing the structural components of buildings

3D GIS (e.g., CityGML)

Boundary Representation

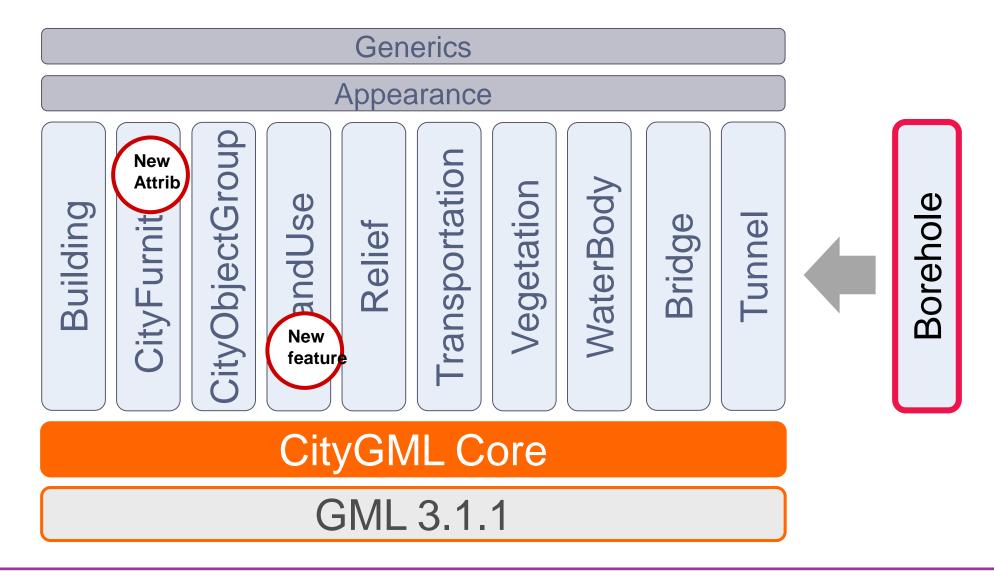


Accumulation of observable surfaces of topographic features





#### CityGML modules

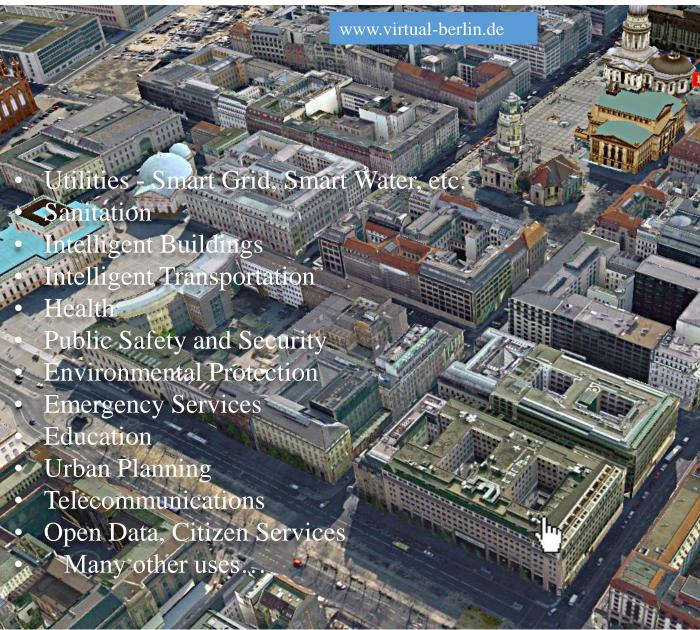






### OGC Focus – 3D Urban Models







### Projecting Heating Demand Through Refurbishment

- Generation of building refurbishment scenario
  - defined by an energy standard goal
  - o defined by specific refurbishment measures
  - defined by new U-values (thermal library)

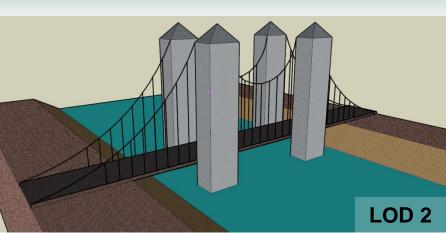


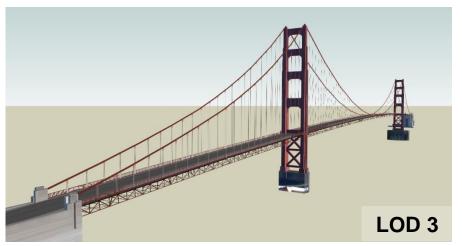




#### Examples for Bridges in LODs 1-4







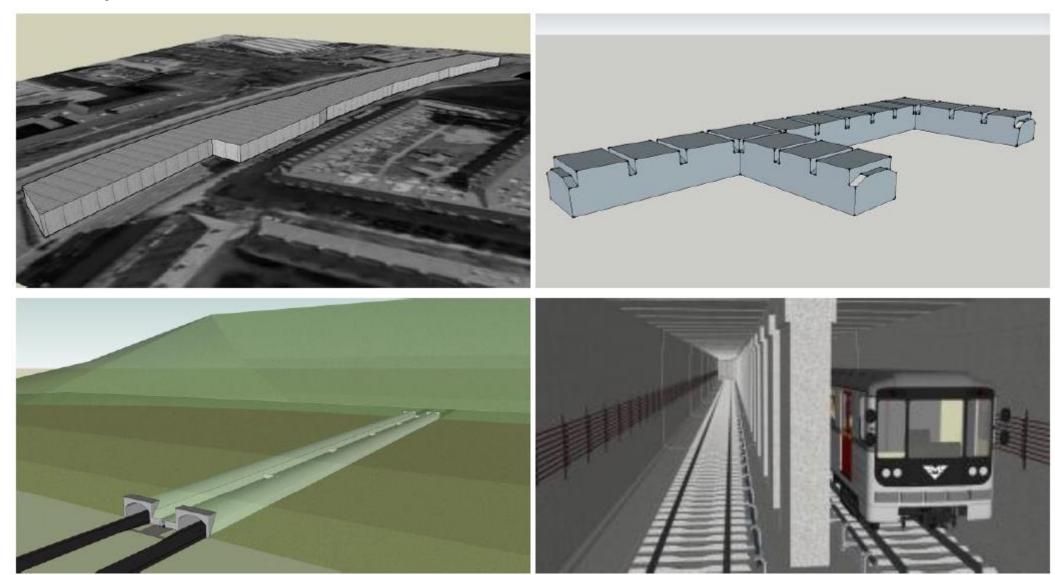


Models source: Google 3D Warehouse





#### Examples for Tunnels in LODs 1-4







## CityGML

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