

Smart-IVC

Enhanced Visualization of Cities, Through Smart Visual Queries

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Abstract

Web users have to aggregate different data from various sources whenever they are looking for some information on the Internet. Think about the student who is looking for a rented room near her university: she firstly uses a specific website to find the advertisement of a room for rent, she then looks for the address on another website that provides a map service to see if the house is located where she desires.

No such service exists that provides a unique environment in which the user can both visualize a city and interact with its elements. The only technologies available are either not exhaustive or too complex to use.

This thesis introduces Smart-IVC a web application that provides an intuitive interface and prevents the user from jumping from website to website. Through the form of a 3D-environment, this application provides an interactive visualisation of cities in which the user can directly communicate with the elements, executing queries on them. After having clicked on a building in the map, the user is able to get information (coordinates, address, floors etc.) about that construction and also find out what are the various relations between that specific building and the other entities in the city.

Smart-IVC is an application accessible by everyone and that aims to enhance the city visualisation, getting closer to the user needs.

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1 Introduction

Cities nowadays are in constant evolution. They change their structure overtime through the appearance of new elements and the disappearance of old ones, thus they are very unstable and prone to changes. Important changes, might be considered with regard to the deployment and management of all types of infrastructures within cities.

Moreover, cities have a very large impact on the economic and social development of nations: they represent the real foundation where people live, where companies have their business and in which numerous services are provided. Often, a city overview is not available, so decision may be taken without having a big picture of the surrounding environment. This could lead to choices that might have a negative impact on the current city, reducing the efficiency and the life quality of the citizens.

To control these changes, a visualization, which provides a city overview, is required. Such a visualization is considered to be the first step towards what it is called a Smart City. A Smart City can be defined as a city which uses information and communication technologies so that its critical infrastructure as well as its components and public services provided are more interactive, efficient and so that citizens can be made more aware of them.

1.1 Contributions

Smart-IVC aims to solve the problem generated by the static nature of data regarding cities (as mentioned above) through an Interactive 3D-Visualization model. Therefore, the main contributions that Smart-IVC provides are:

- The visualization of a 3D city model. As a use case for this Bachelor Project, the city of Lugano has been taken into account.
- The interactivity that the user has with the entities inside the city: buildings can be clicked in order to receive information about them and in order to receive information between the selected building itself and the rest of the entities in the city.
- The possibility to have a graphical city overview using a very intuitive system of visual queries which produce results that are immediately visible through the highlighting or colouring of the buildings.

1.2 Structure of the report

- **Chapter 2** is about the state of the art. It talks about already existing tools which allow city visualization in a virtual environment. In particular, it focuses on tools that use the Cesium framework comparing and contrasting the existing features with the ones proposed in Smart-IVC.
- **Chapter 3** is the main chapter of the entire report. It shows how Smart-IVC has been developed step by step. The decisions that have been taken and the technologies adopted will be explained and discussed in detail starting from the parsing of the unique .xml file provided by the Comune of Lugano and ending with the final result (i.e., the 3D-visualization of the entire city).
- **Chapter 4** is about showing some use cases of the application. Examples will be illustrated and explained in detail, in order to show the features proposed by Smart-IVC.
- **Chapter 5** is the conclusion of this report. Here, the current limitations of the application will be presented. Finally, the future work and the different paths that Smart-IVC could take will be discussed and analyzed.

2 State of the Art

As explained above, city visualization is a subject undergoing intense study, therefore there can be found new projects about it everyday, on the Internet. Still, the uniqueness of Smart-IVC resides on the fact that it provides, not only a visualization of a city but, above all, it gives the user the possibility to interact with the city itself through a simple system of visual queries.

Before getting into the details with Smart-IVC, the current state of city visualization must be clarified and, since the projects about this topic are so various and so many, in this Chapter, the ones that relate most with the final outcome of this Bachelor Project will be presented.

At first, some 3D-city-model based on OpenStreetMap data will be presented, as **OSMBuildings**, **F4 Map** and **ViziCities**. Then, the **Cesium framework** will be introduced, since it has been used as a basis for Smart-IVC. At the end, the work done by the **Swiss Geospatial Portal** (still using Cesium), will be analyzed and compared with the application described in this report.

2.1 OpenStreetMap-Based Frameworks

OpenStreetMap, is a project that creates and distributes free geographic data for the world. In the last period, the third dimension has become a growing topic at OSM, so it is now possible to add detailed buildings and a lot of minor objects. Here, some of the frameworks that use this data, will be analyzed.

2.1.1 OSMBuildings

OSMBuildings is an engine for displaying 3D buildings on a web map. It uses information on buildings provided by OpenStreetMap and it renders them on a map layer.

Although in some cases, buildings are very detailed (i.e., in big cities like New York or Berlin), it does only provide a visualization without any kind of interaction.

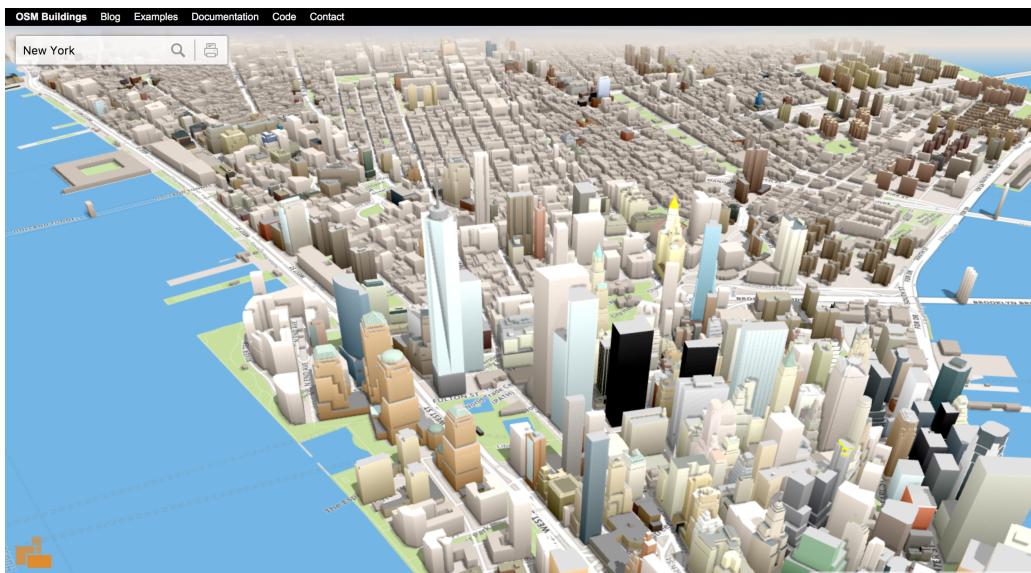


Figure 2.1. A visualization of New York city using OSMBuildings

2.1.2 F4 Map

The F4 Map is an OSM-based 3D map using the WebGL technology. Also this map, uses Open Street Map's buildings but also adds some non-OSM-provided features like trees, cranes and other data.

Some 3D models are used (not based on buildings data in OpenStreetMap) for some specific buildings (e.g. the Eiffel Tower in the example below).

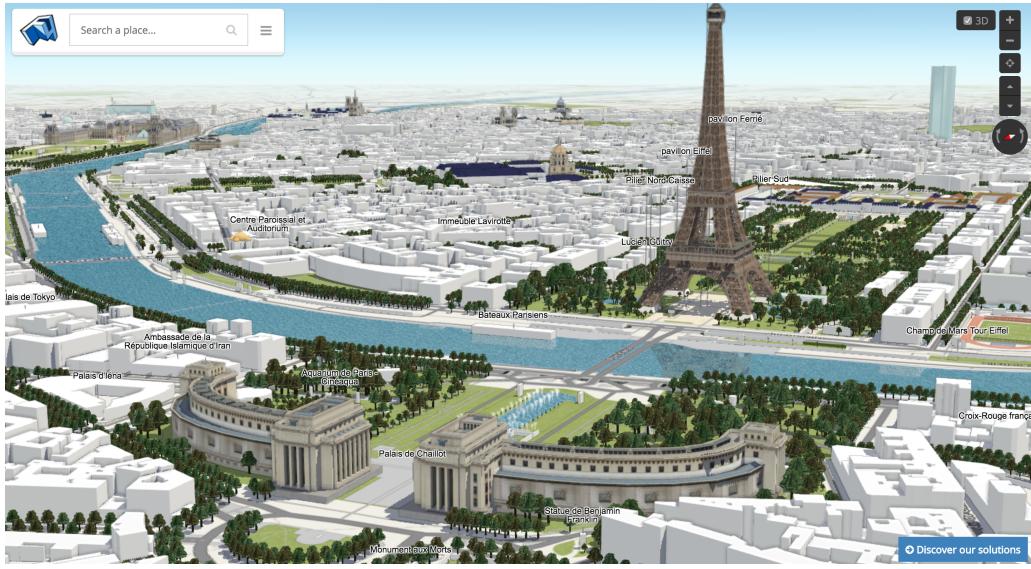


Figure 2.2. A visualization of Paris using F4 Map

Unfortunately, the F4 group does not provide any kind of documentation and this project is not open source.

2.1.3 ViziCities

The third and last map that uses OSM information about buildings is ViziCities, a framework for 3D geospatial visualization in the browser. Its code is available on GitHub since it is an OpenSource project but they are still at version 0.3 of the application.

It lets the developer add some useful information to the map like routes and GeoJSON (i.e., a format for encoding a variety of geographic data structures) but is still very limited and not very prone to interactivity.



Figure 2.3. A visualization of New York city using ViziCities

2.2 Cesium



Figure 2.4. Cesium logo

Cesium is an open-source JavaScript library for world-class 3D globes and maps that is used to create a web-based globe and map for visualizing dynamic data. This framework runs using WebGL, a JavaScript API for rendering 3D graphics within any compatible web browser that allows GPU-accelerated usage of physics and image processing and effects as part of the web page canvas.

The features that Cesium provides are the following:

- **A virtual globe:** a three-dimensional software model or representation of the Earth that provides the user with the ability to freely move around in the virtual environment by changing the viewing angle and position.
- **Different imagery providers:** the possibility to draw and layer high-resolution imagery (maps) from several standard services directly on the virtual globe.



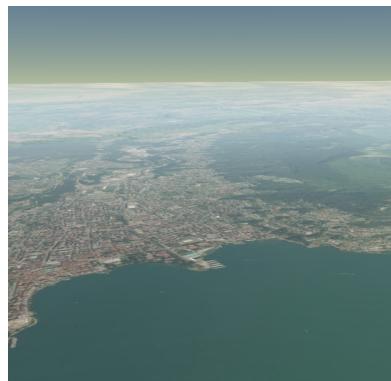
(a) High-resolution, mesh-based terrain provided by Bing



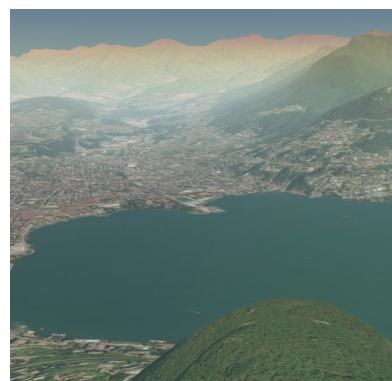
(b) Streets basic imagery provided by Mapbox

Figure 2.5. Example of two imagery providers available on Cesium

- **Different terrain providers:** the possibility to visualize global high-resolution terrain and water effects for oceans, lakes, and rivers but mostly the possibility to represent mountain peaks, valleys, and other terrain features.



(a) The standard WGS84 Ellipsoid



(b) Terrain meshes provided by STK

Figure 2.6. Example of two terrain providers available on Cesium, this shows the benefits of a 3D globe compared to a 2D map.

- **Huge number of API provided:** since the uses of Cesium are really various, Cesium provides a very big number of API in order to control every aspect of the web application (i.e., draw every kind of geometry, handle animations, etc...).

The official website of Cesium, also provides a complete documentation, various examples and playgrounds.



Figure 2.7. An example showing a 3D visualization of the city of New York. Using Cesium 3D Tiles Tecnology

2.3 Swiss Geospatial Portal Using 3D Tiles



Figure 2.8. A 3D visualization of the city of Bern in the Swiss Geospatial Portal. Using Cesium 3D Tiles Tecnology

3 Smart-IVC

3.1 Environment and Frameworks

3.2 The first Attempt: Babylon.js

3.3 The final version: Cesium.js

3.4 The Overall Structure

3.5 Server Side

3.5.1 Parser

3.5.2 Cron Jobs

3.6 Client Side

3.6.1 Cesium Framework

4 Use Cases

4.1 Access information

4.2 Visualize the City

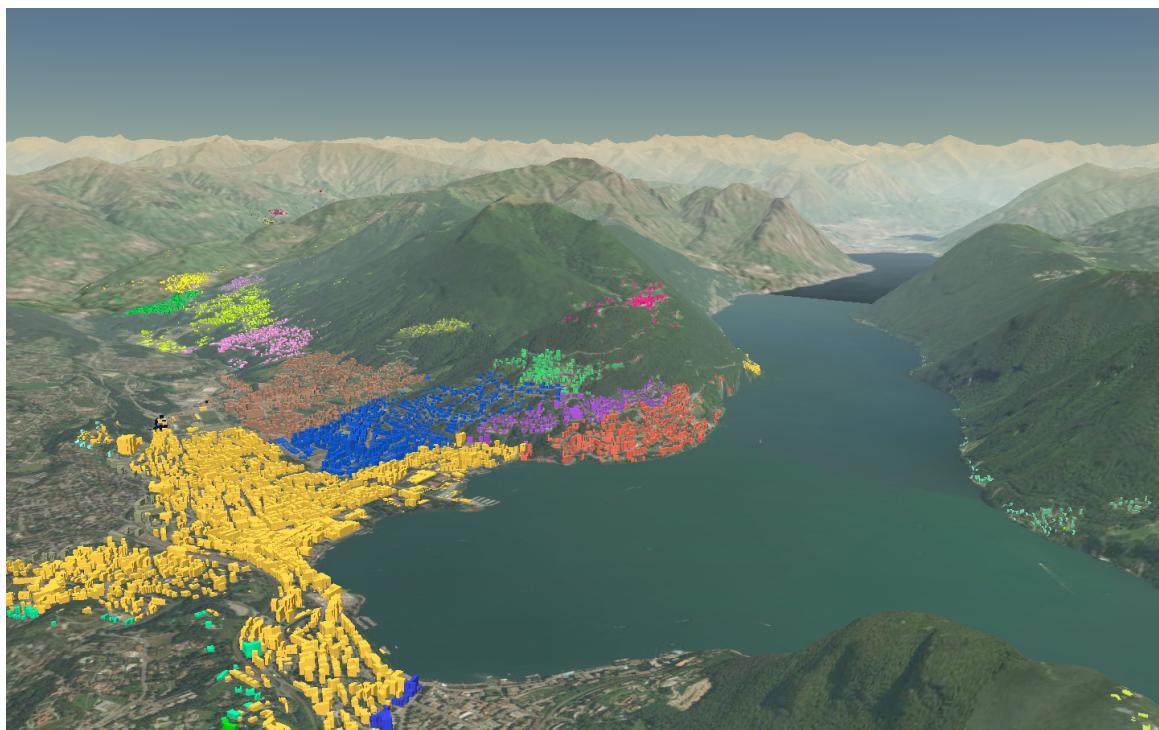


Figure 4.1. A Visualization of the city of Lugano where every suburb is coloured differently

4.3 The Query System

4.3.1 Building Selection

4.3.2 City Gradient Map

5 Conclusions and future work or possible developments

5.1 Summary

5.2 Future Work

References