



Exploring the 3D BAG

What is it and to what extent can it be automatically created with open data

E.J. Heeres

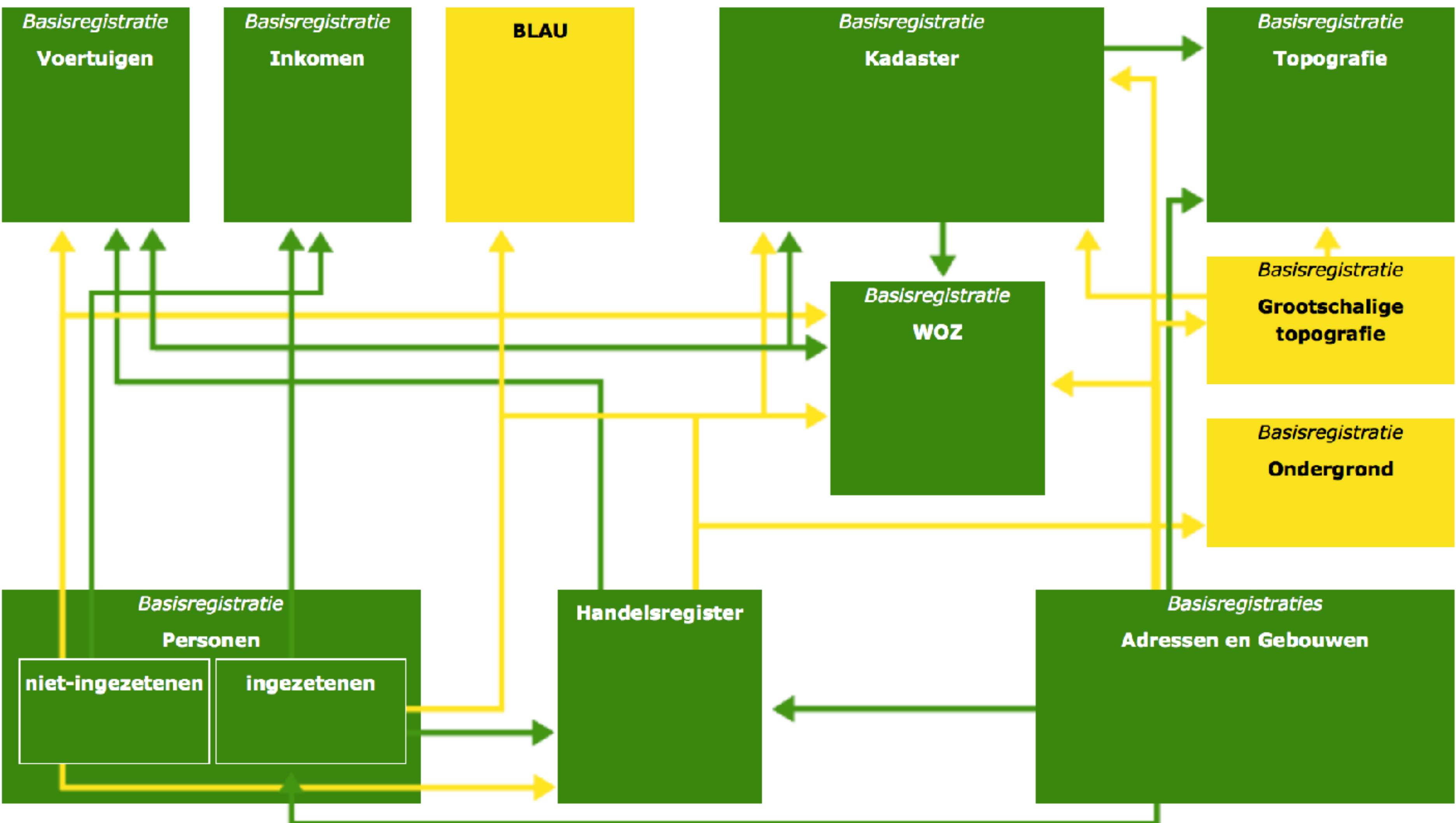
Supervisors: Jantien Stoter & Hugo Ledoux

Introduction

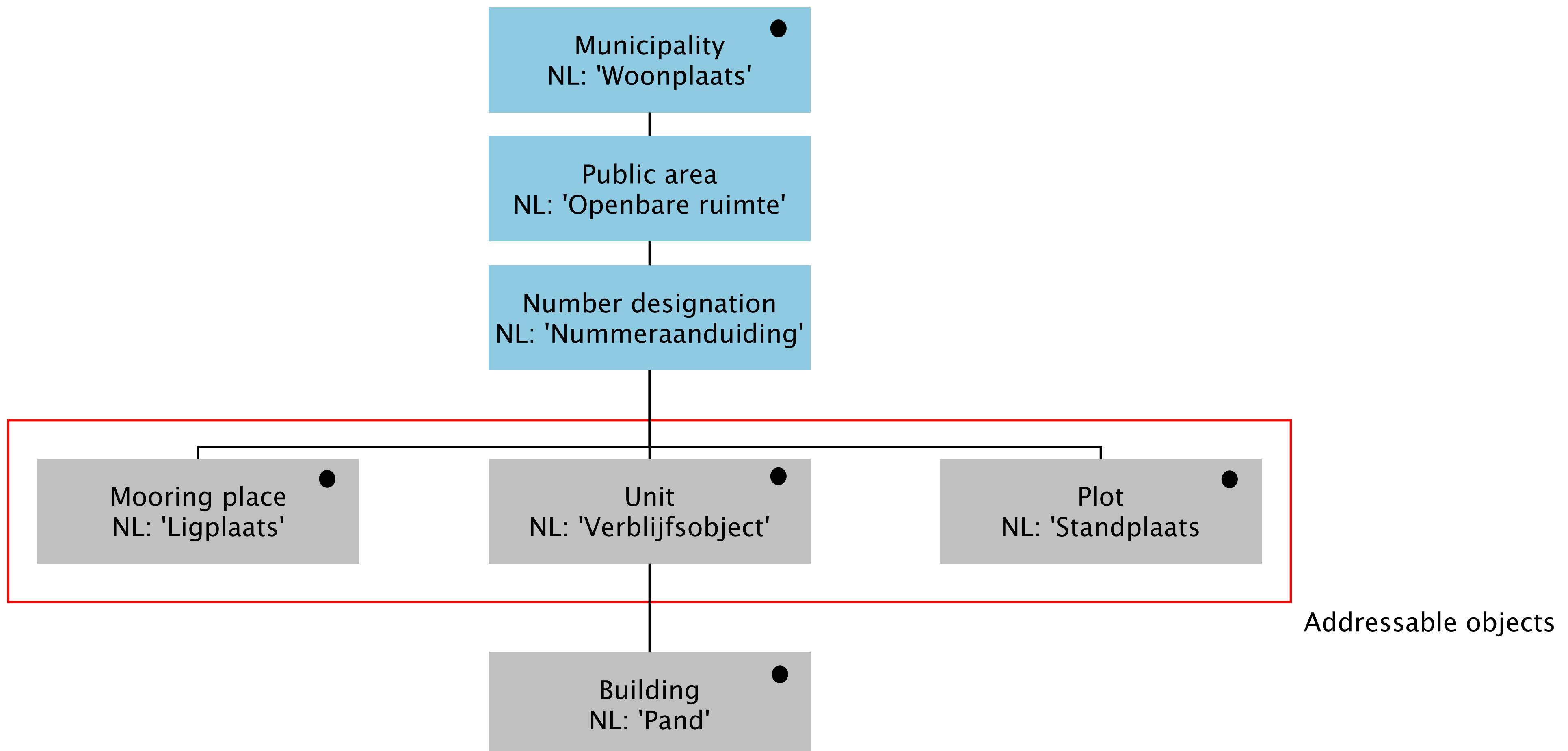
- The BAG
- Proposed model for the 3D BAG
- Methodology for creating a 3D BAG
- Implementation & Results
- Conclusions & Future work

The BAG

System of key registers



Relationship





Building

ID: 0518100000299505

Status: Pand in gebruik

Bouwjaar: 1926

Unit

ID: 0518010000734741
Status: Verblijfsobject in gebruik
Gebruiksdoel: woonfunctie
Oppervlakte: 95 m²
....



Usage of BAG geometries

- Visualization - Real estate, municipalities
- Determine acces routes - Emergency services
- Appreciation of real estate - Tax, real estate
- Analyses - Consultancy, geo-companies





Solution: move to 3D

- Solves uncertainties
- Emergency response
- Detect fraud (tax authorities)
- More detailed predictions (noise, flood, etc.)

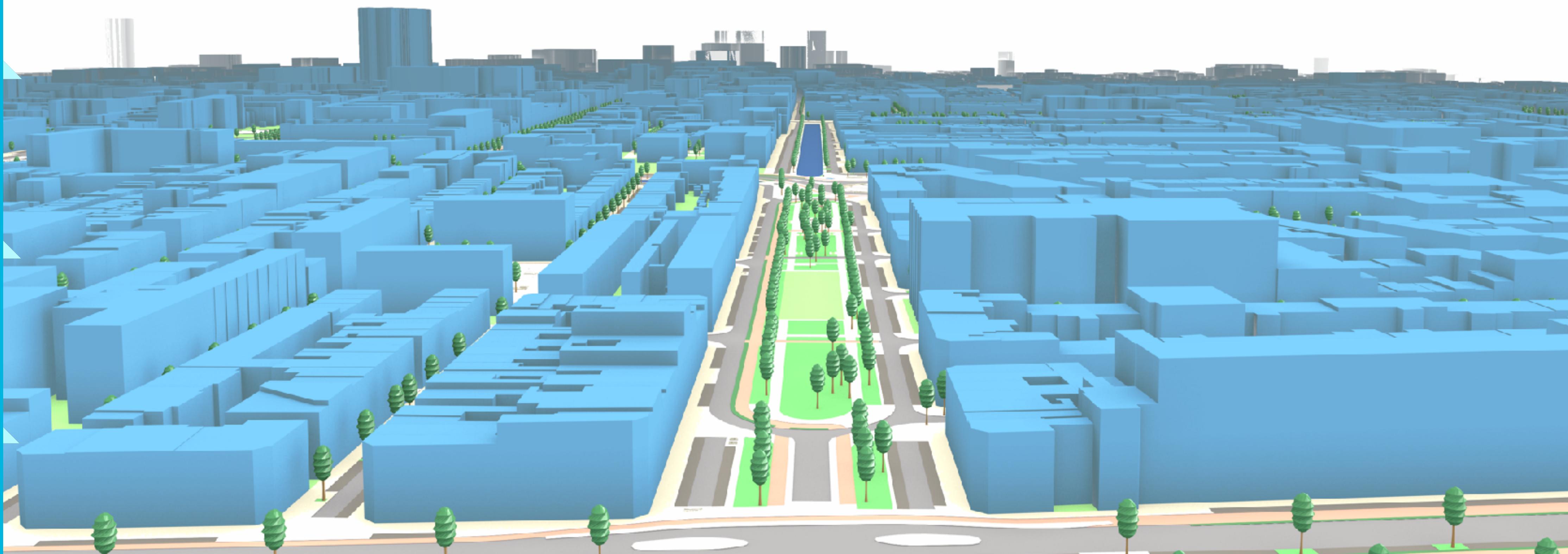
Research Question

“How to define the 3D BAG and to what extent can the current available open data be used to create 3D geometries of the BAG units?”

Proposed model

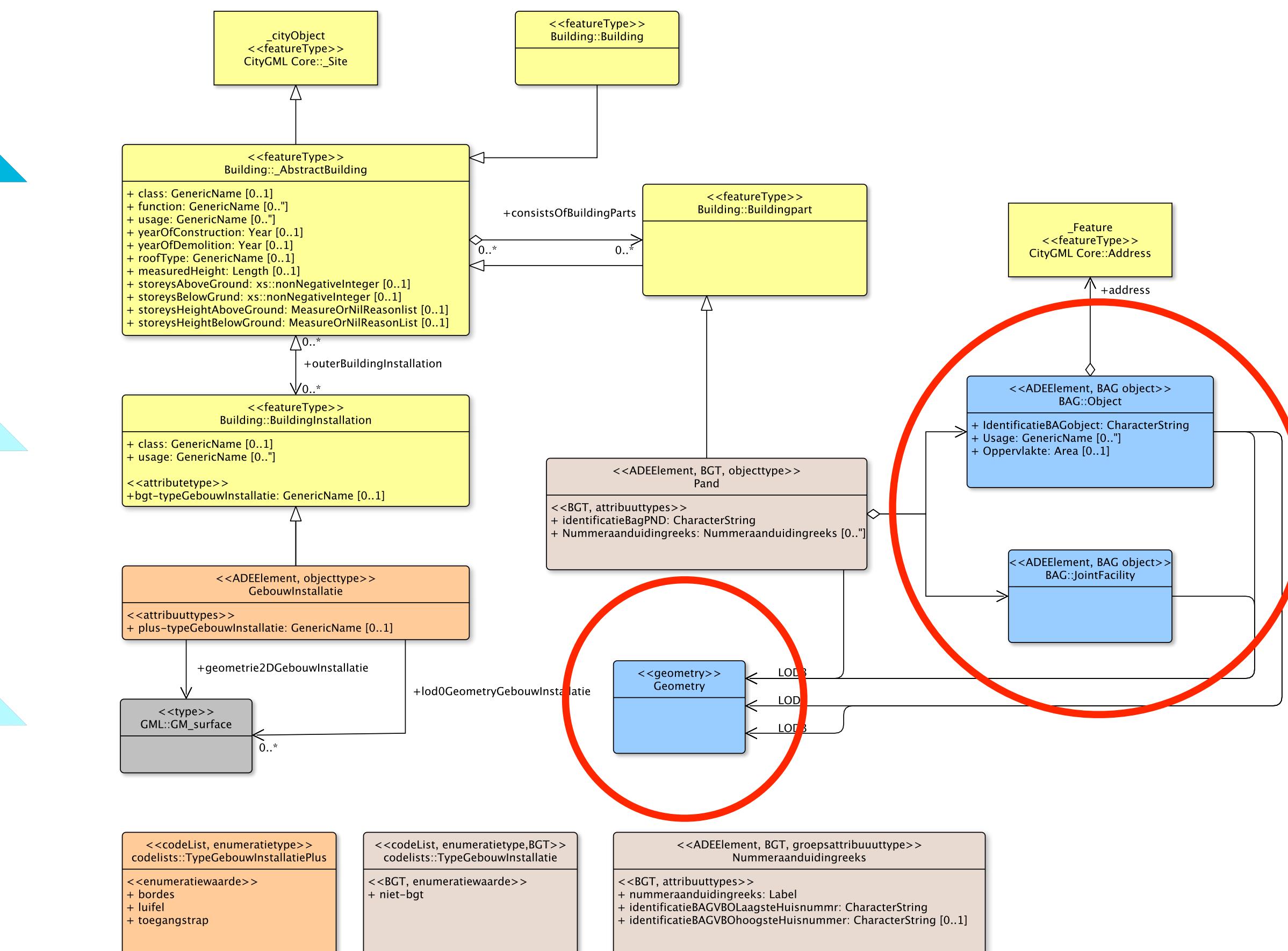
Proposed model

Combined model with geometry
from the key registers with spatial data (BGT-BAG)



CityGML IMGEO

Proposed model

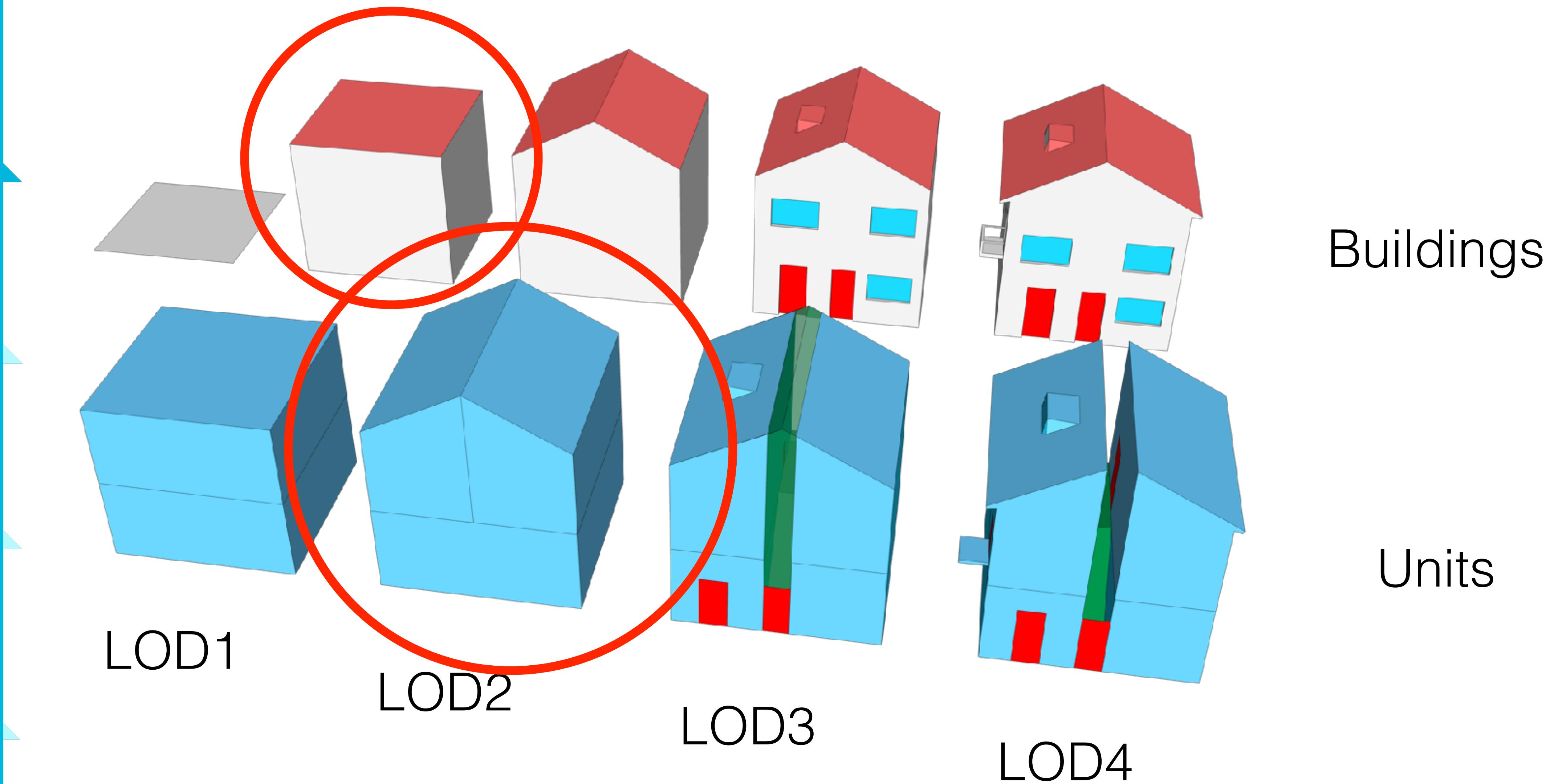


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        <gml:lowerCorner>442643.729326 111697.159106 8.893558</gml:lowerCorner>
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    </bldg:Building>
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Level of detail concept

Proposed model

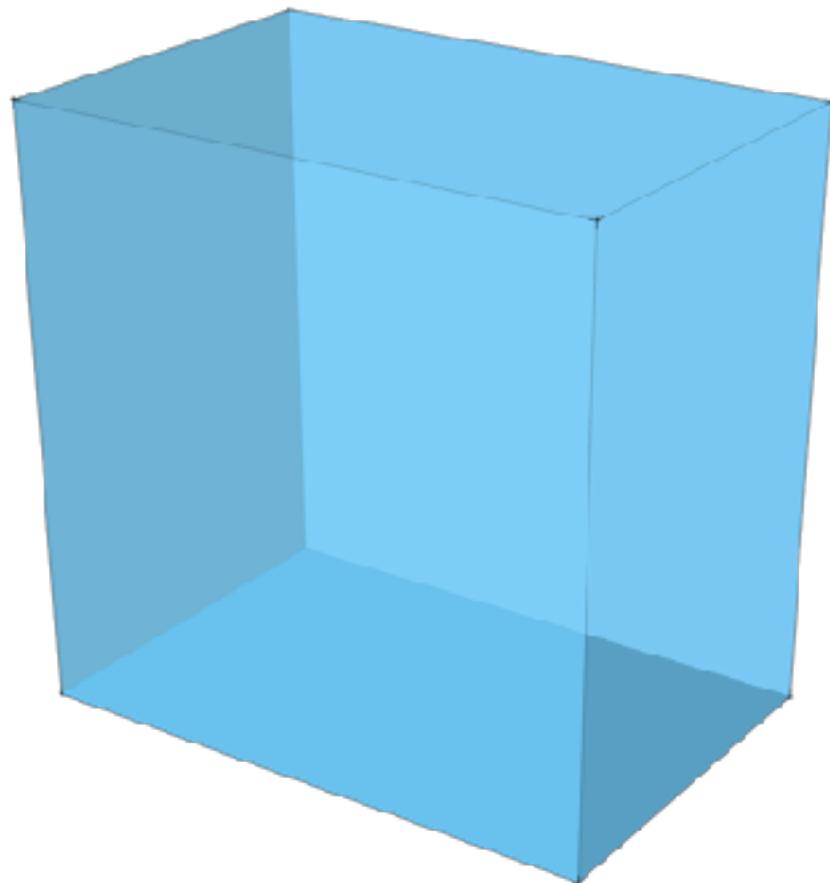


Methodology

My methodology for creating a 3D BAG

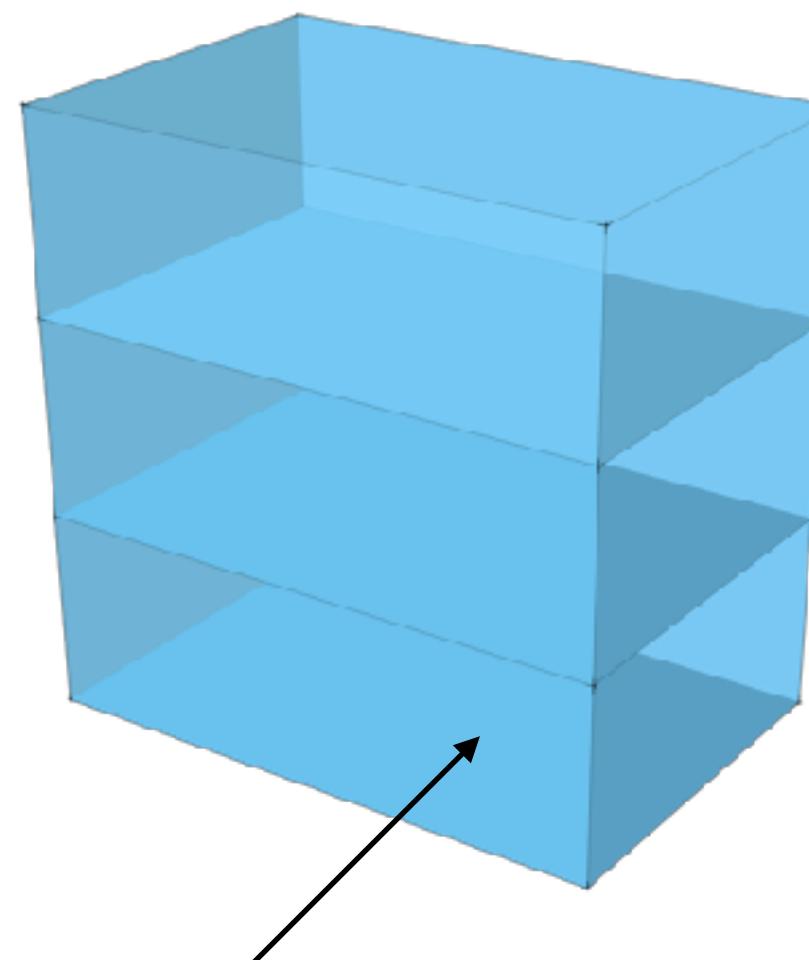
Methodology

Location and Height



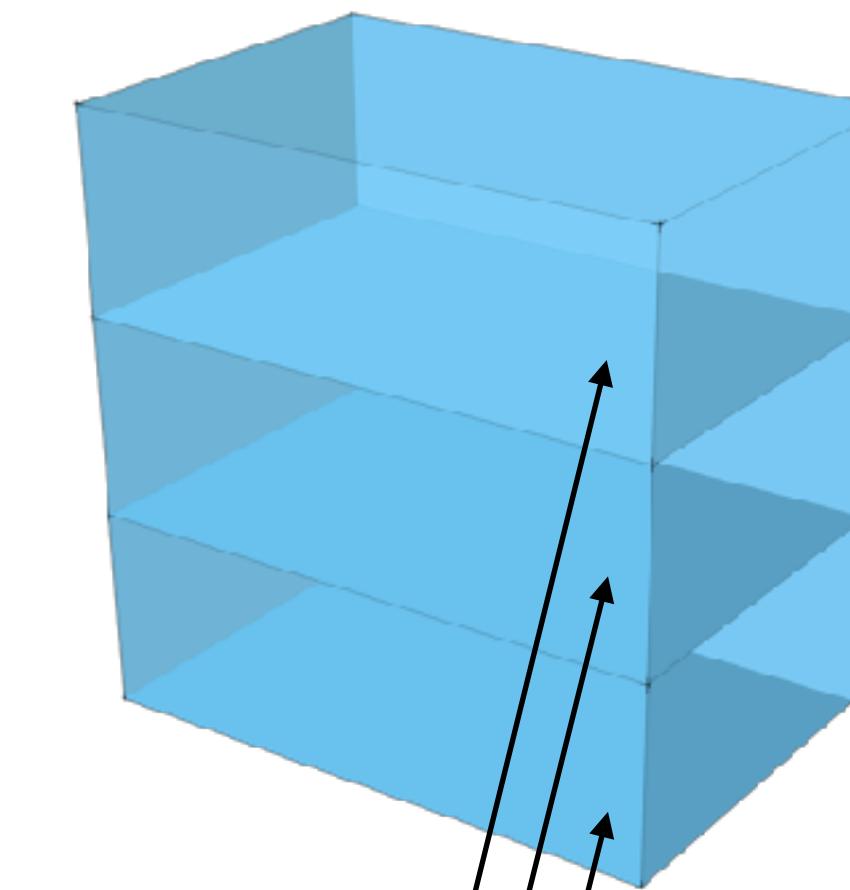
Area: polygon (m²) * storeys

Calculate Storeys



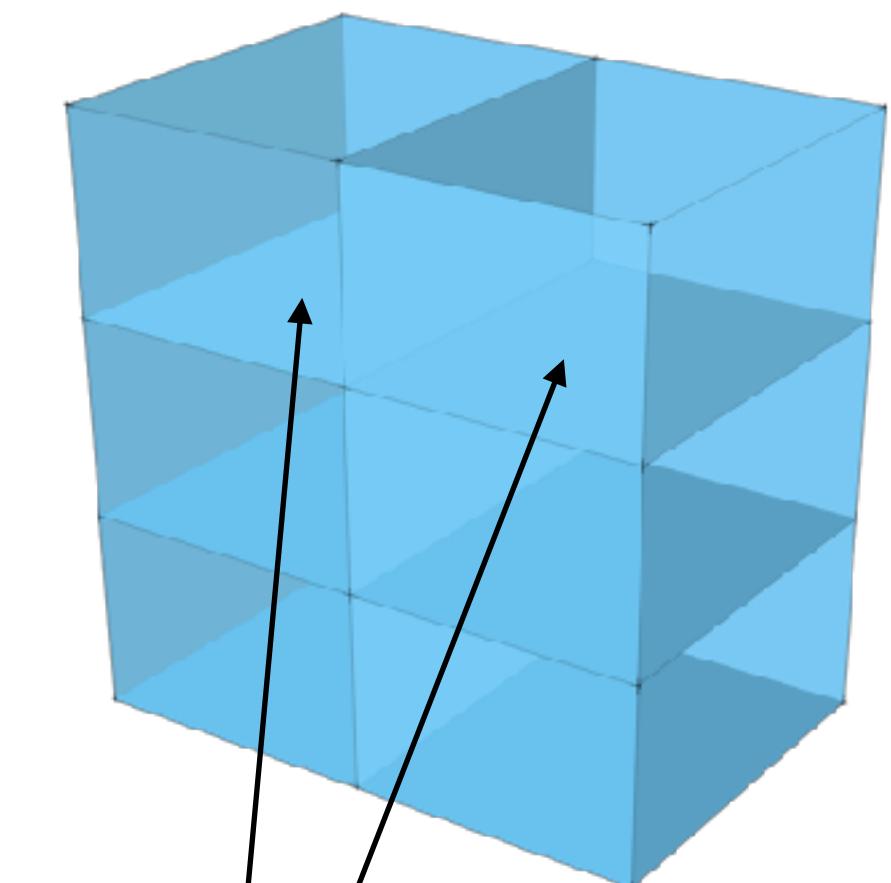
Unit 1: ratio * area
Unit 2: ratio * area
Unit 3: ratio * area
Unit 4: ratio * area
Unit 5: ratio * area
Unit 6: ratio * area

Place Units



Unit 1: 1/2 storey
Unit 2: 1/2 storey

Divide Storeys

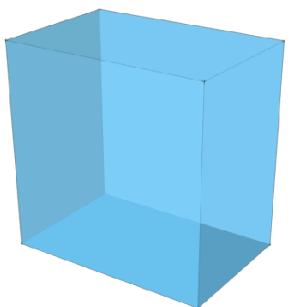


Underground: BGT (1.1)

Methodology

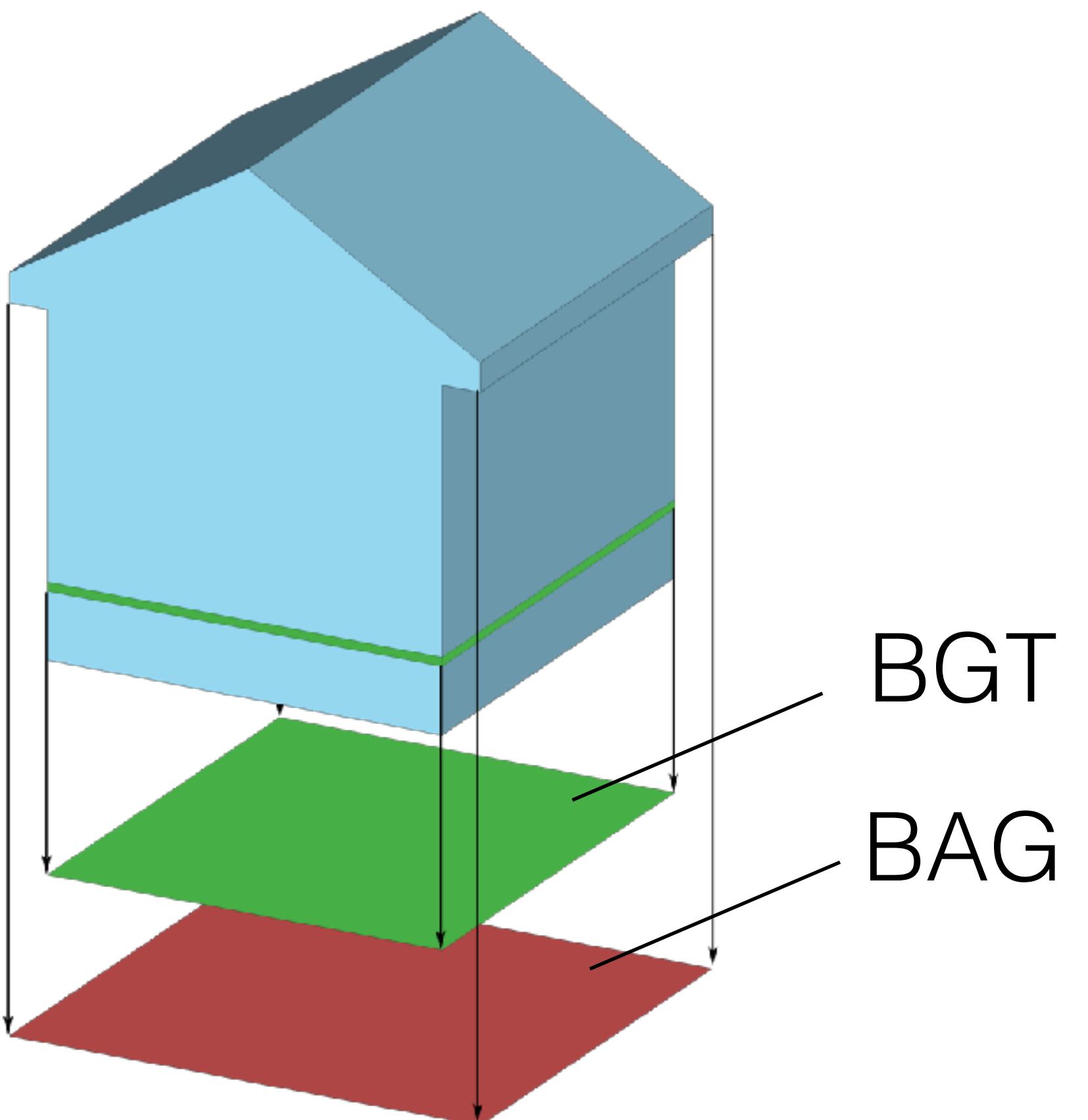


BAG ID

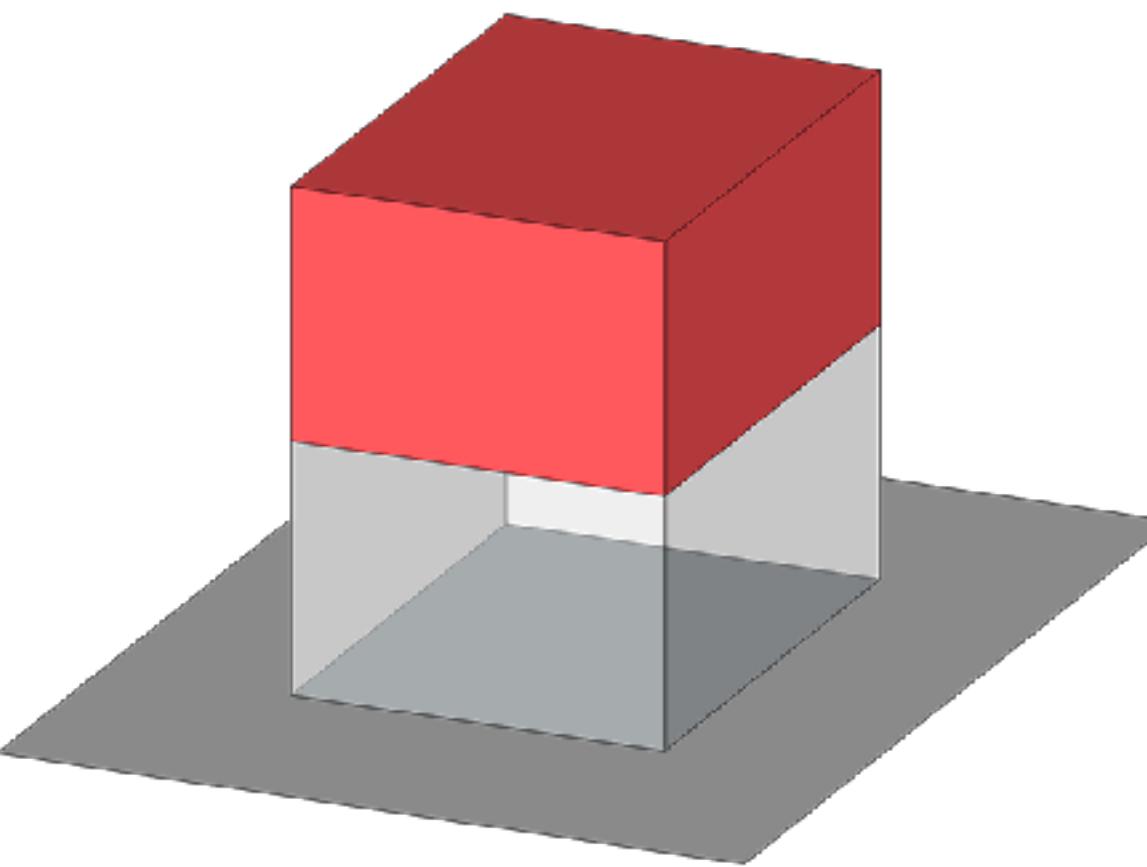


Underground: BGT (1.2)

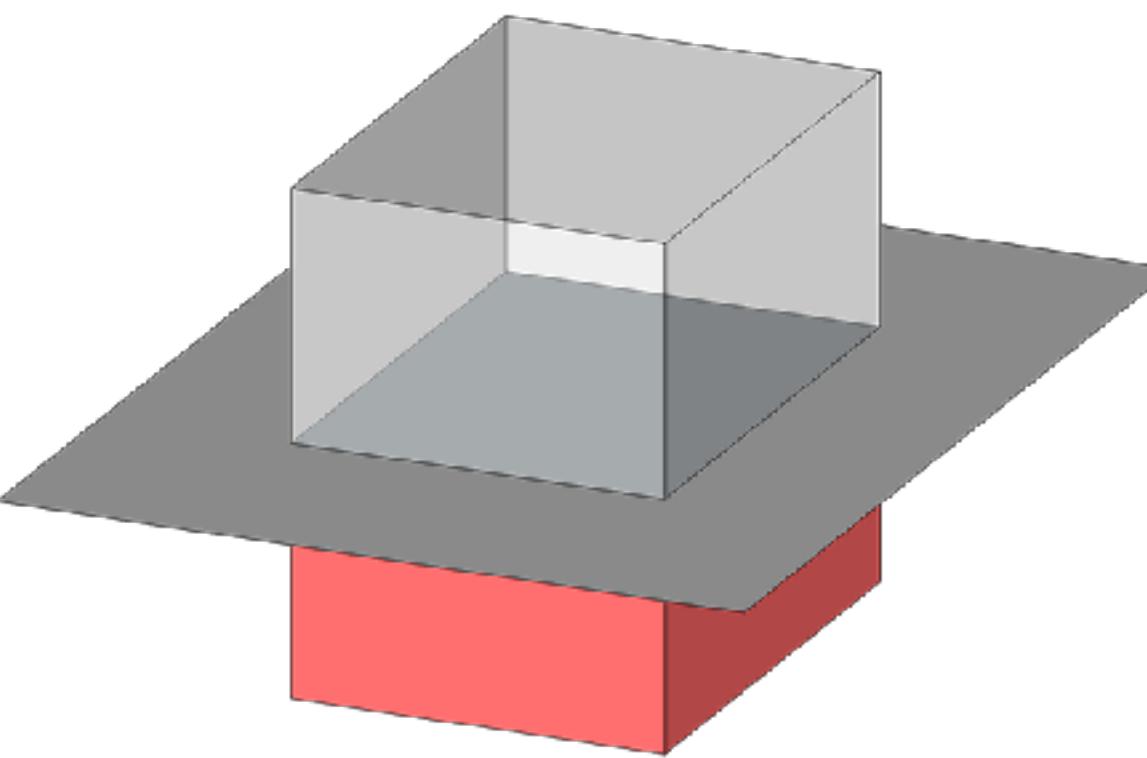
Methodology



BGT
BAG



Above?



Under?

Underground: LIDAR (2.1)

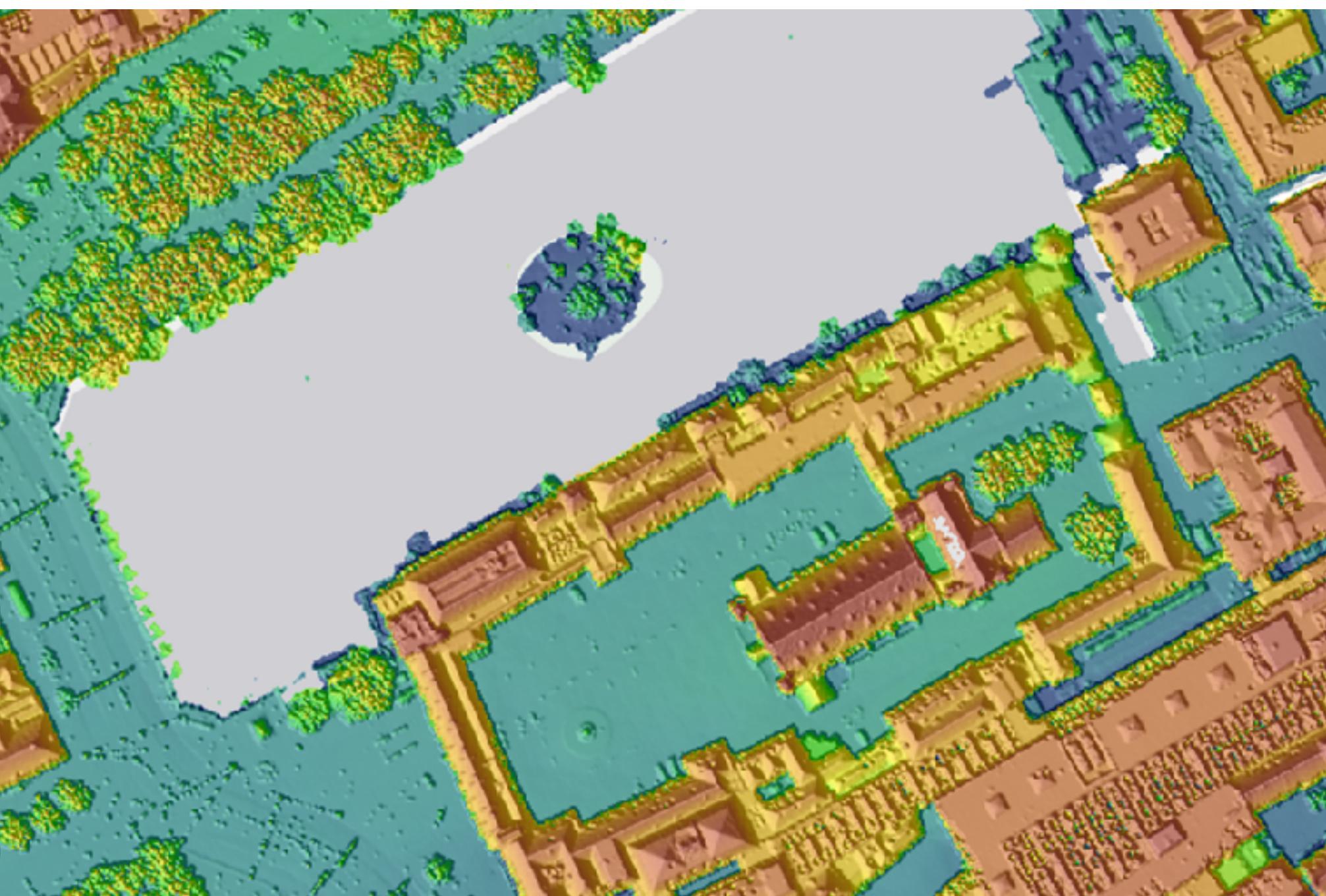
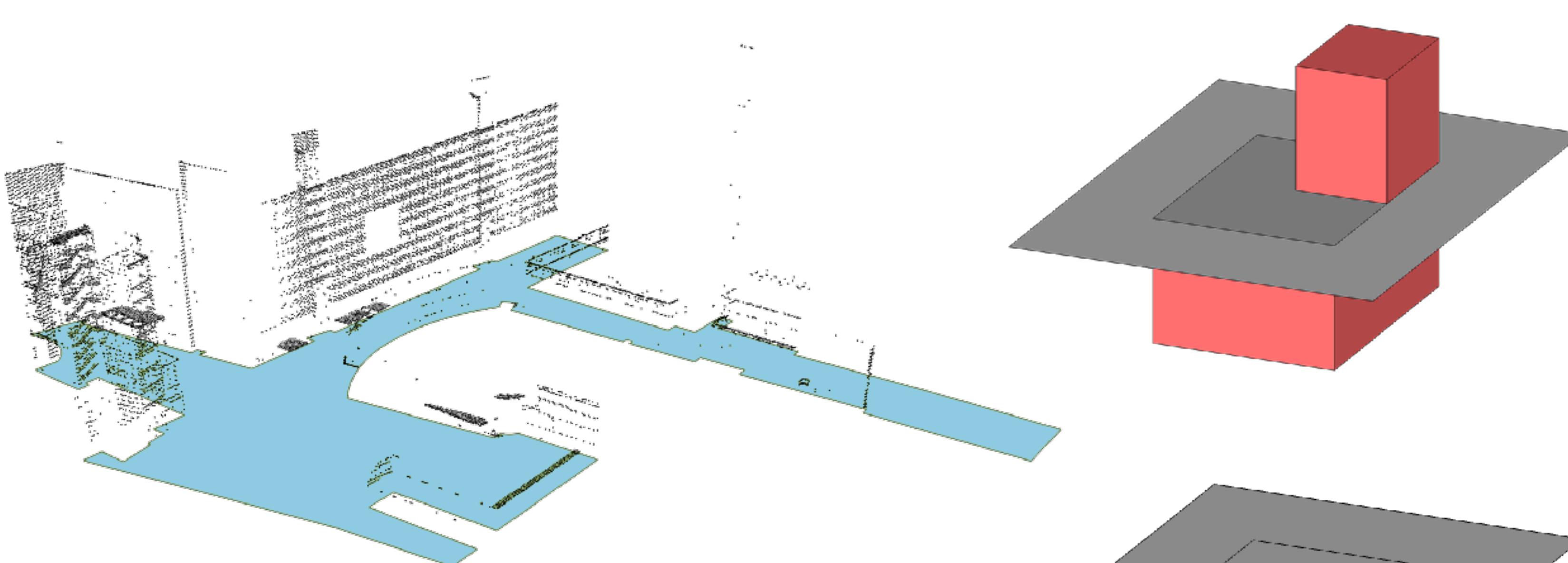


Image from <http://www.ahn.nl/>

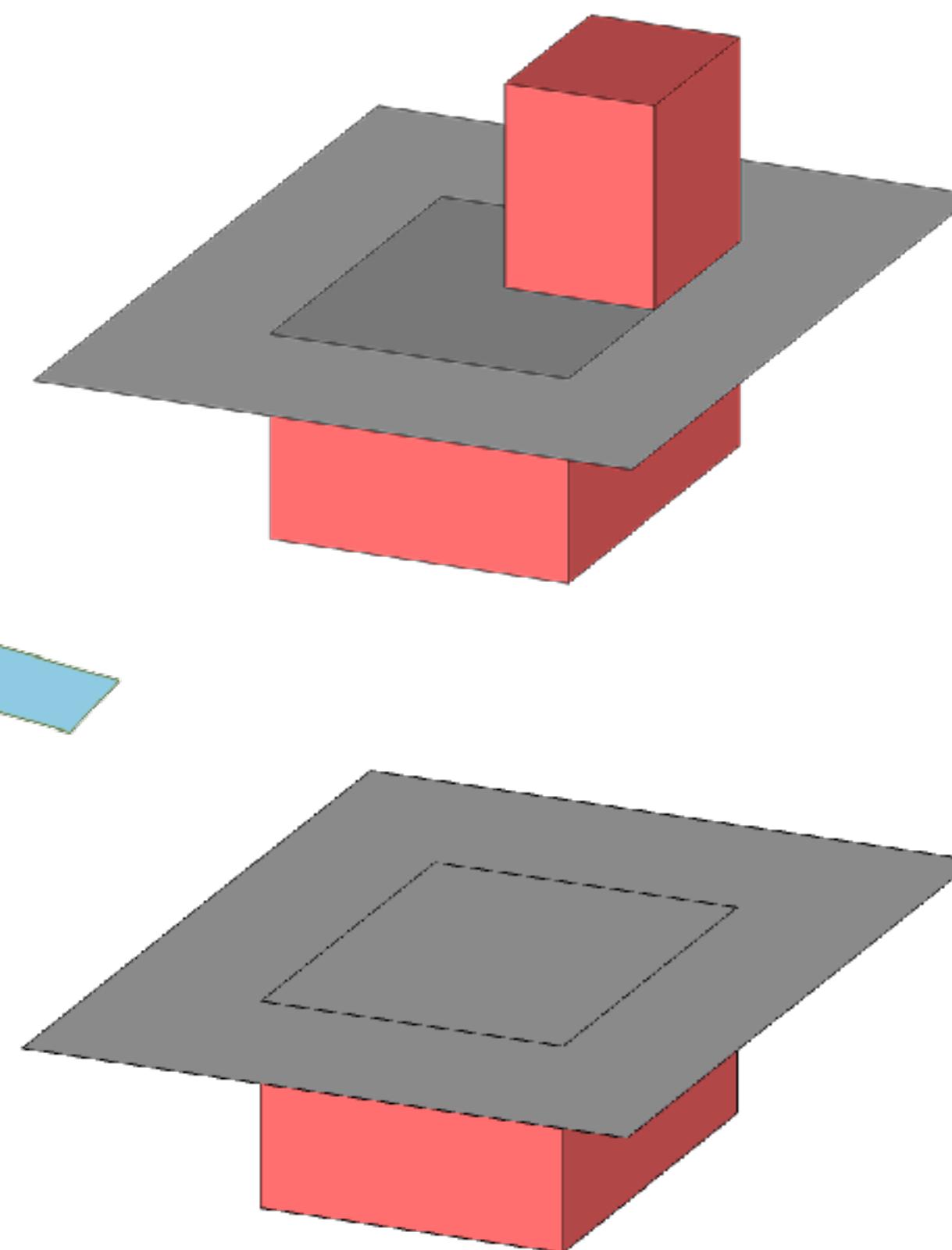
Classification Value (bits 0:4)	Meaning
0	Created, never classified
1	Unclassified ¹
2	Ground
3	Low Vegetation
4	Medium Vegetation
5	High Vegetation
6	Building
7	Low Point (noise)
8	Model Key-point (mass point)
9	Water
10	<i>Reserved for ASPRS Definition</i>
11	<i>Reserved for ASPRS Definition</i>
12	Overlap Points ²
13-31	<i>Reserved for ASPRS Definition</i>

Underground: LIDAR (2.2)

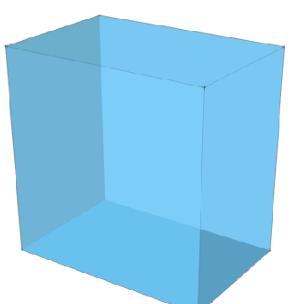
Methodology



Mostly under?



Under?



Number of storeys

Methodology

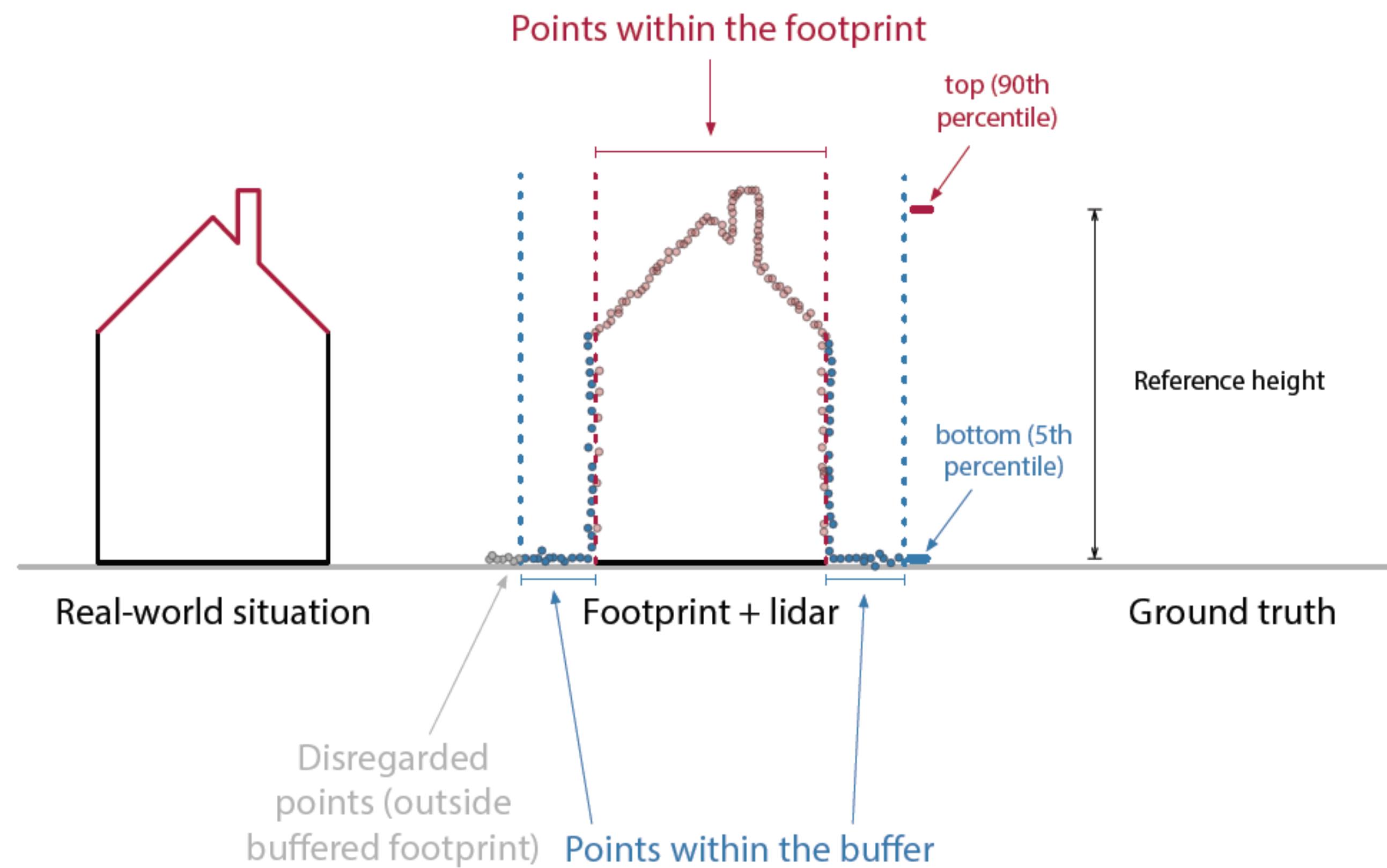
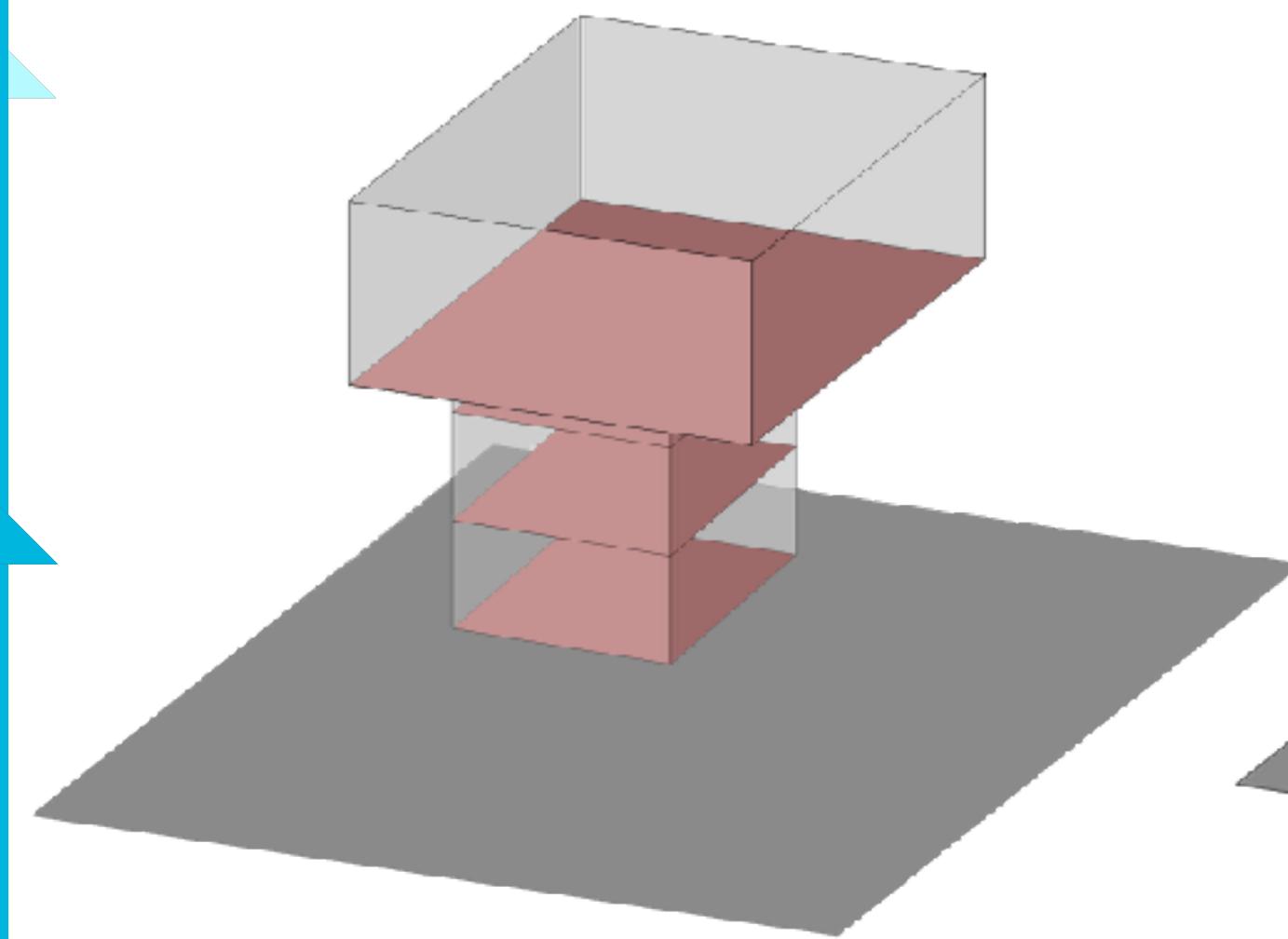


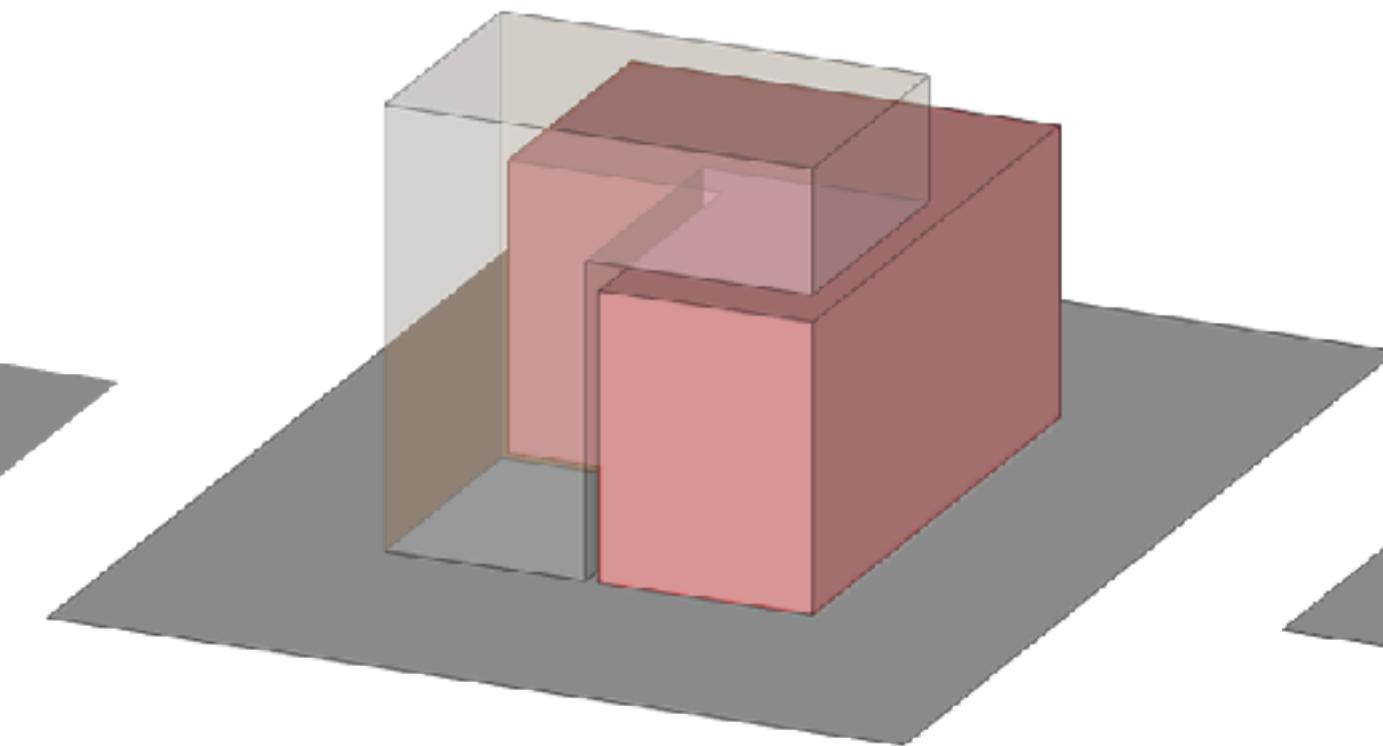
Image by Biljecki, F., Ledoux, H., & Stoter, J. (2017). Generating 3D city models without elevation data. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, Under review

Uncertainties

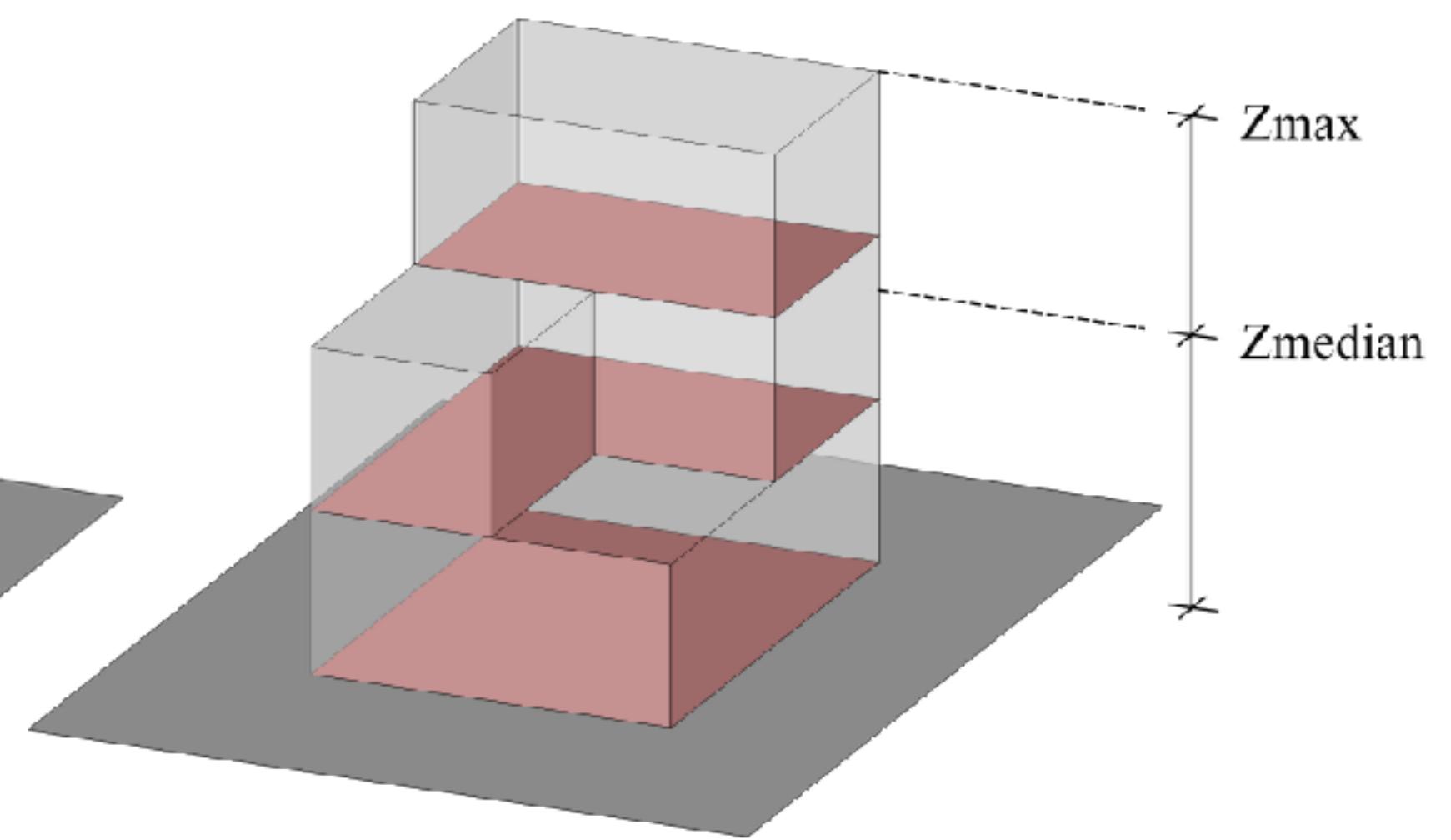
Methodology



BGT/BAG test



Overlap test



$Z_{\text{max}}/Z_{\text{median}}$ test

Divide units over buildings

Methodology

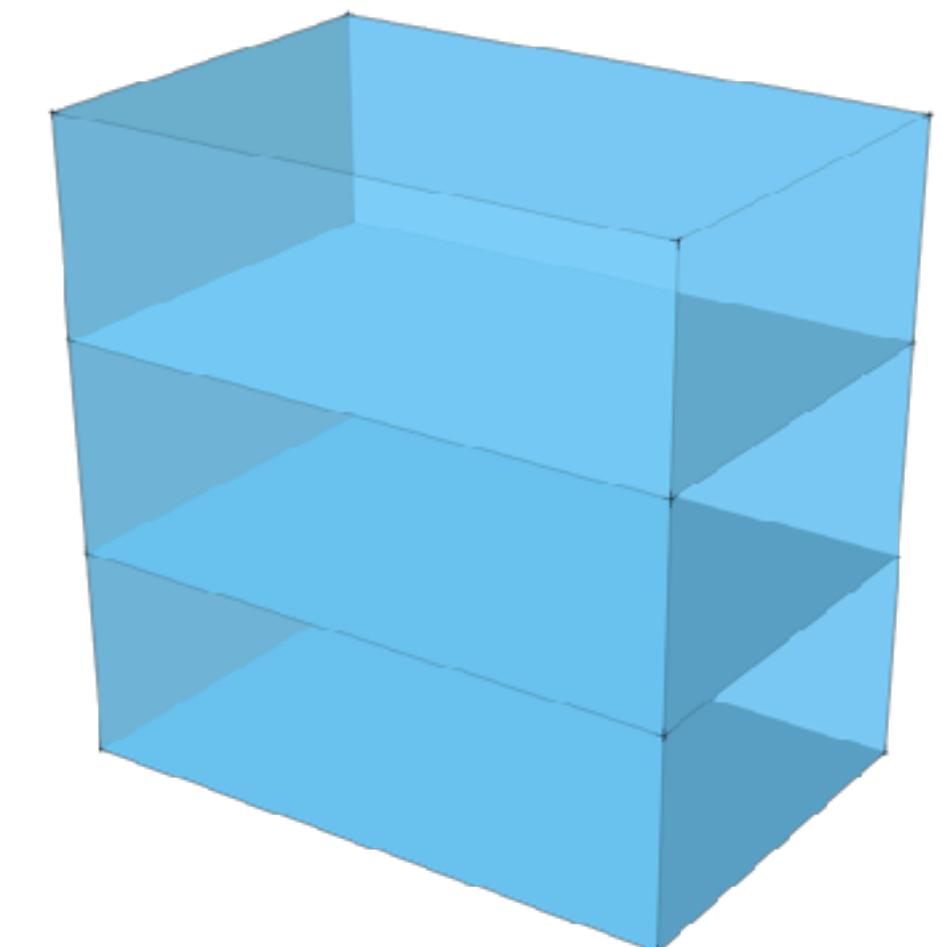
Unit
ID: 0518010000734741
Oppervlakte: 120 m²
Gerelateerd pand: 518100000299505
....

Unit
ID: 518010000600386
Oppervlakte: 240 m²
Gerelateerd pand: 518100000299505
....

$$120/360 * 3 = 1.0$$



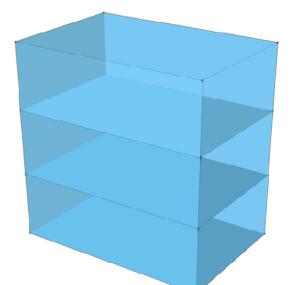
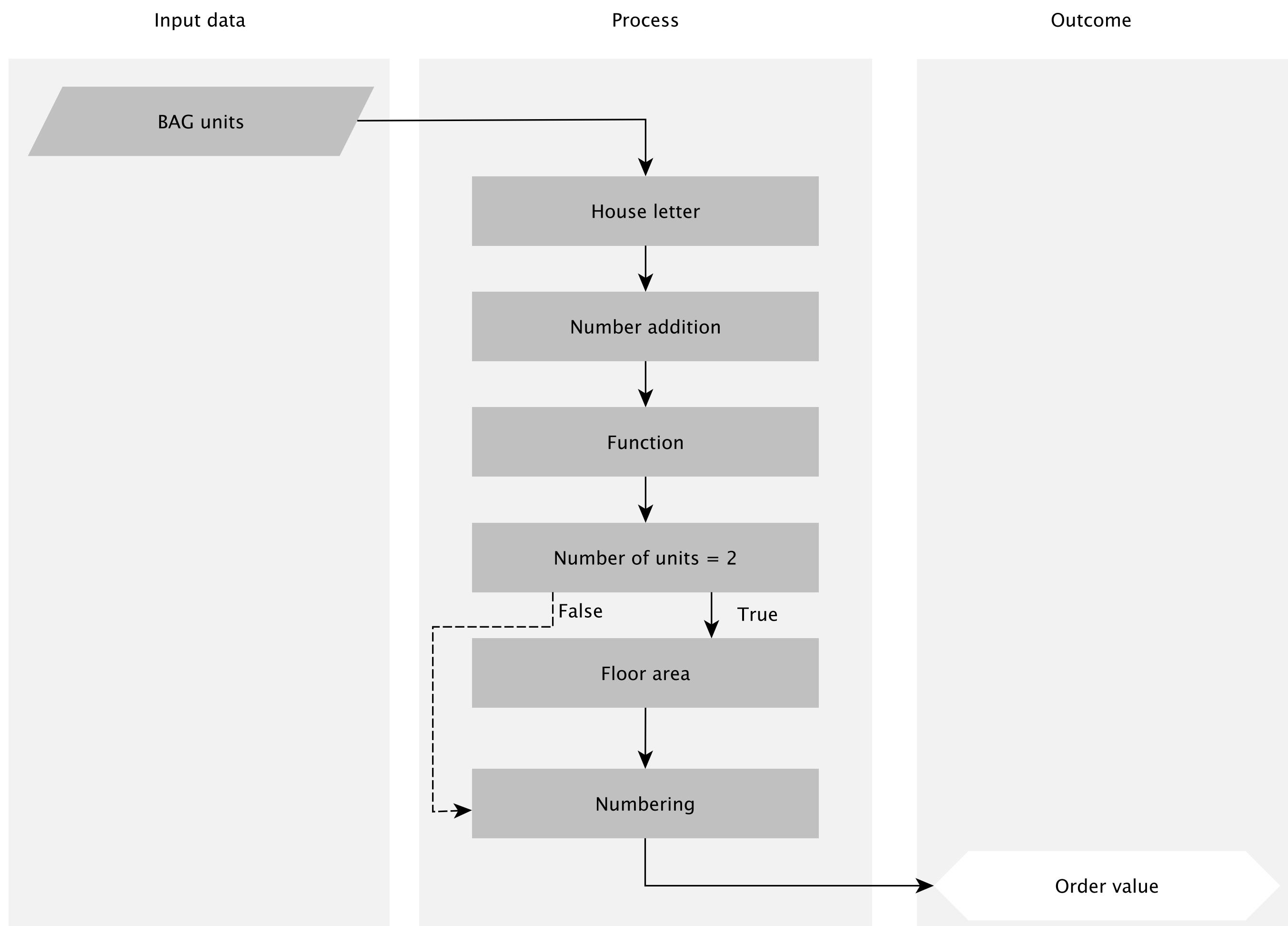
$$240/360 * 3 = 2.0$$



Total gross area: 400 m²

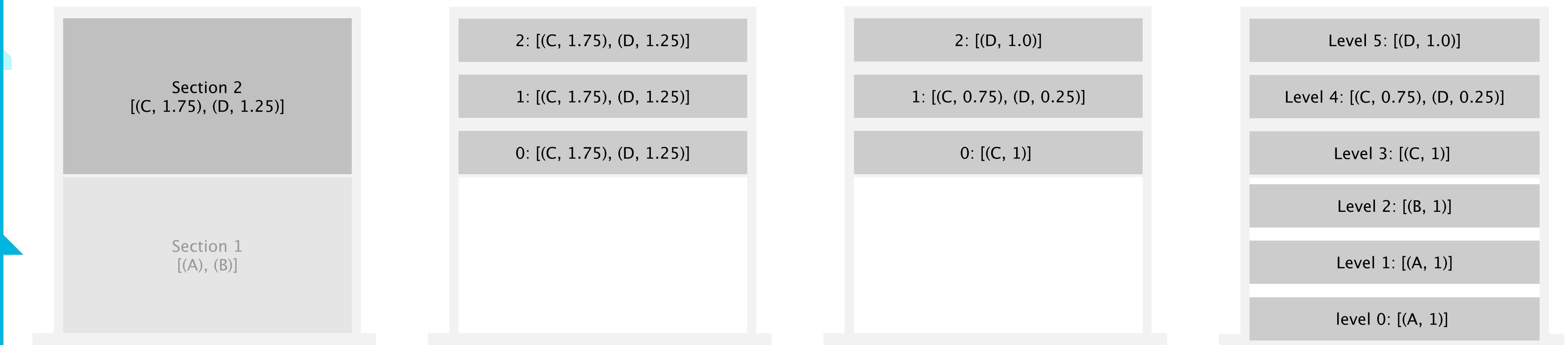
Total nett area: 360 m²

Divide units over storeys (1)



Divide units over storeys (2)

Methodology



Sections

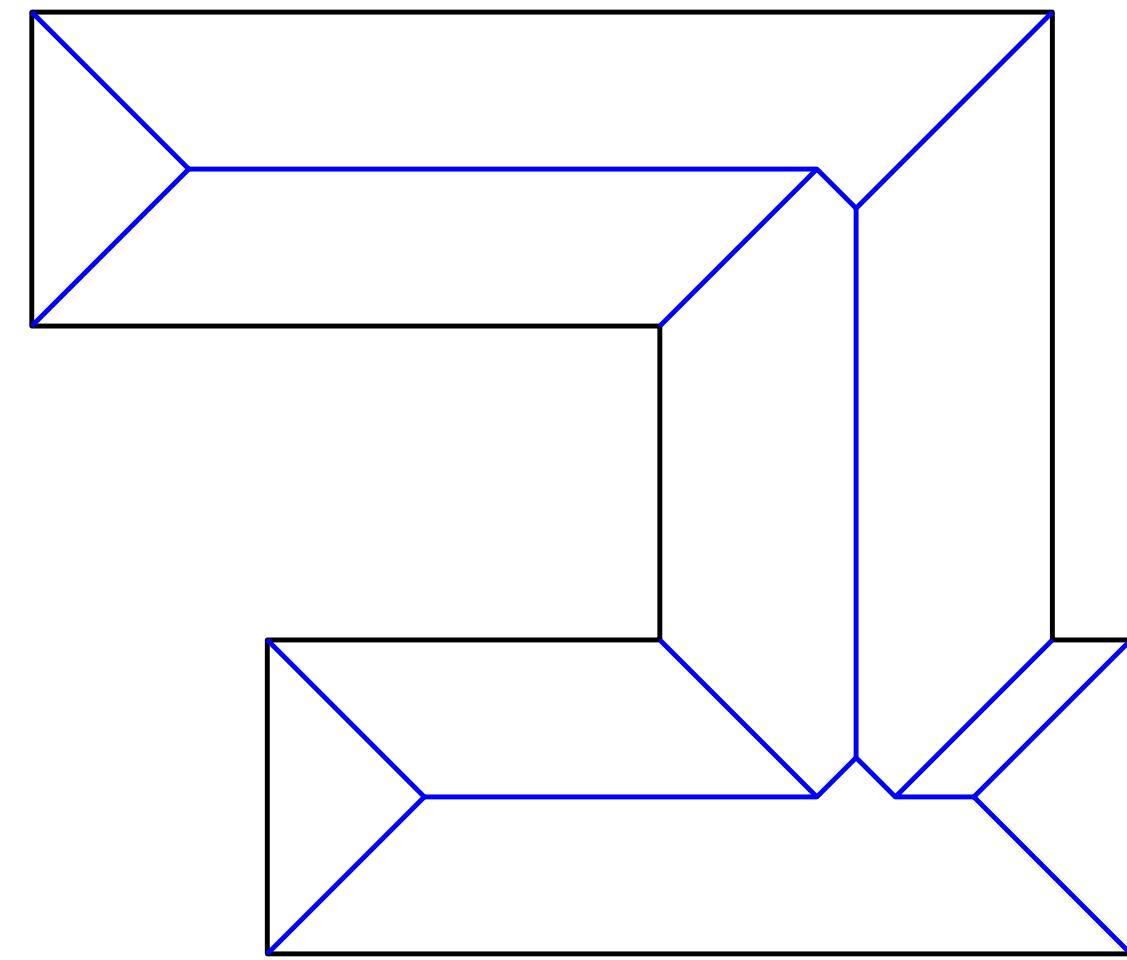
Section-storeys

Set storey

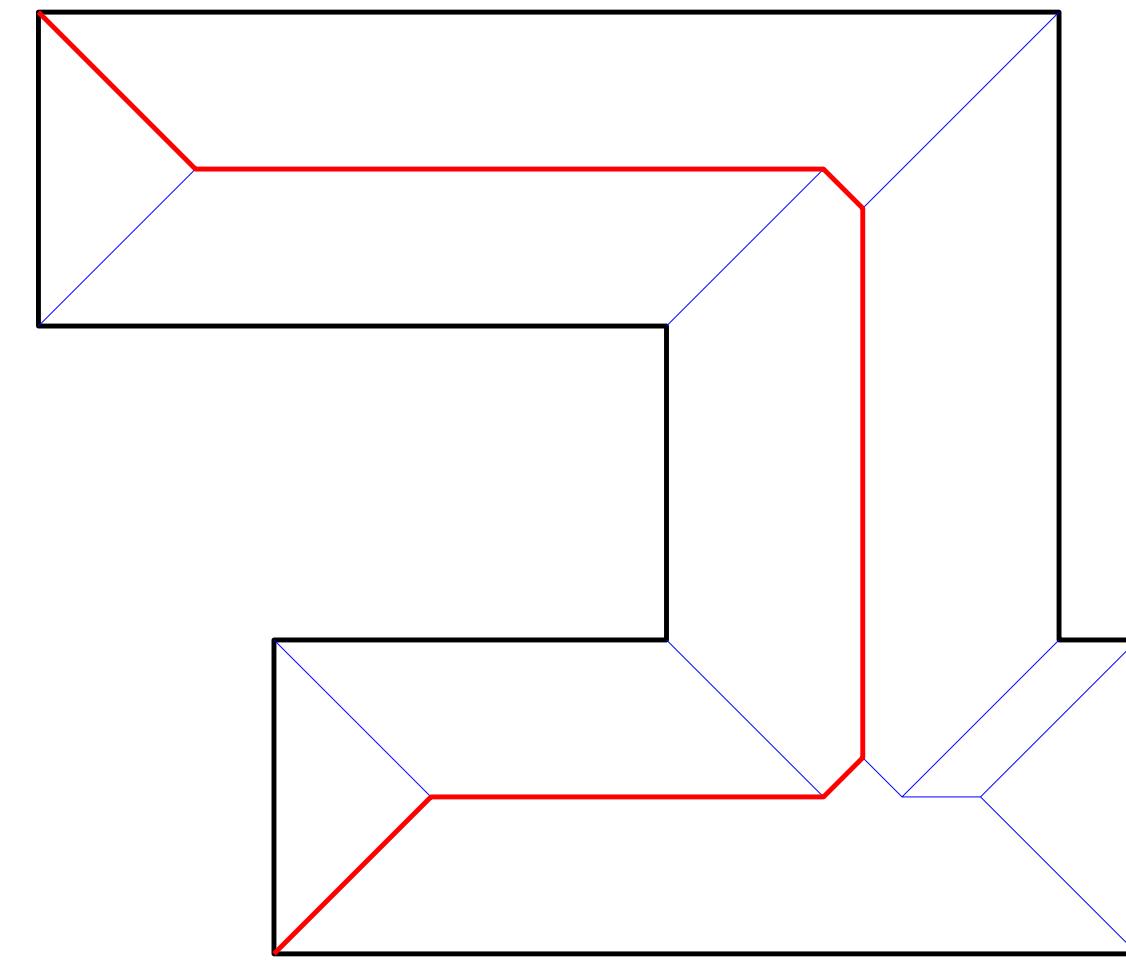
Set floor number

Divide storeys (1)

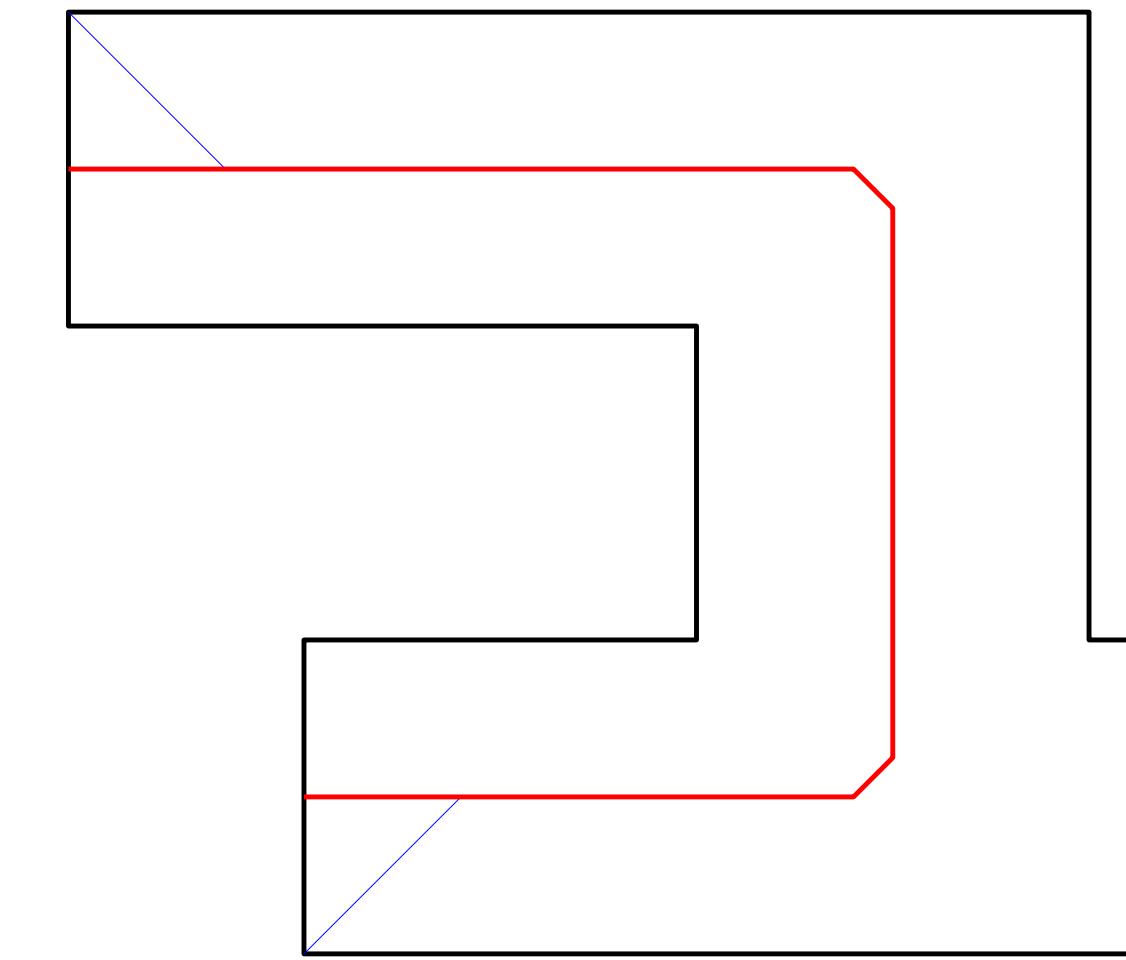
Methodology



Straight Skeleton



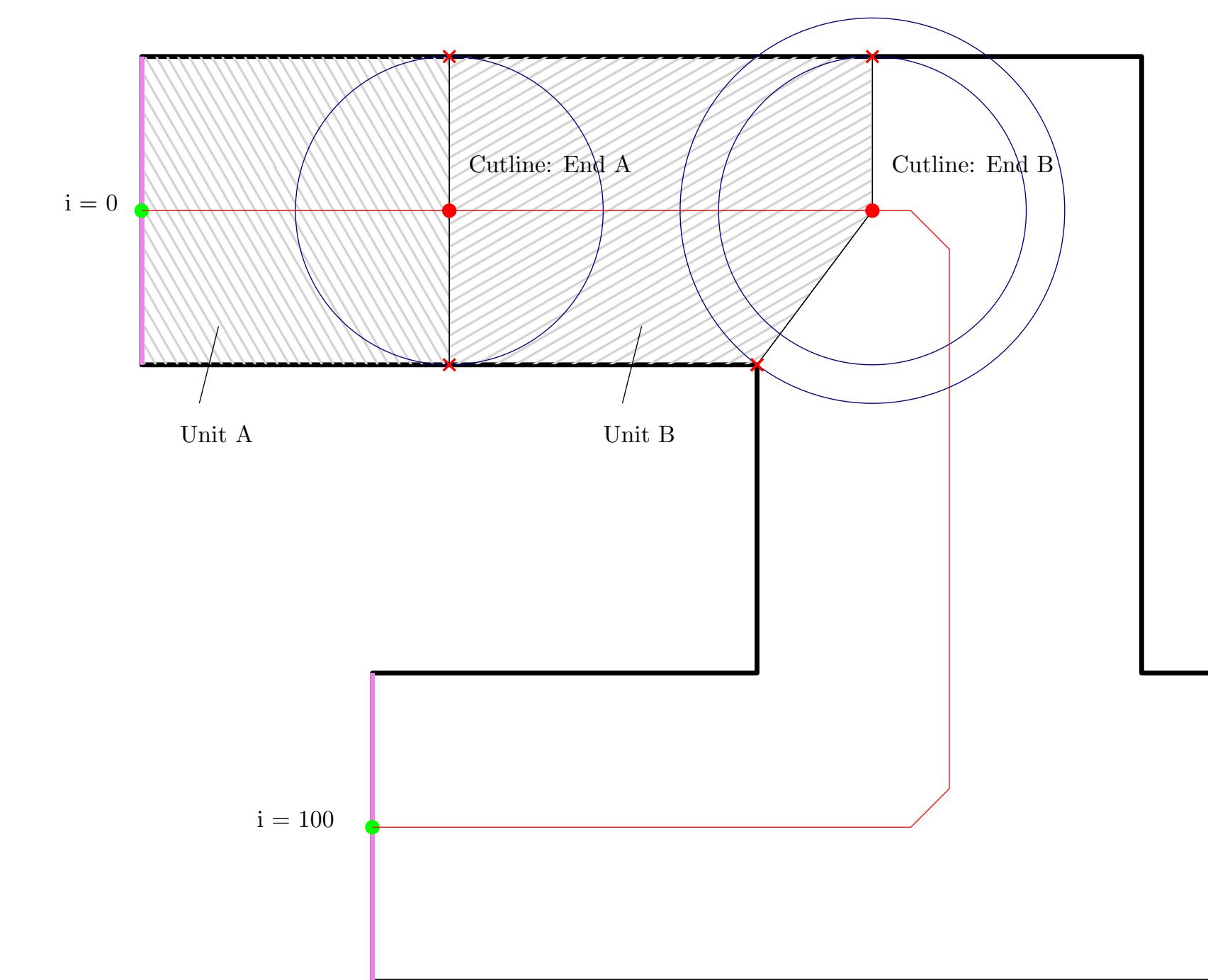
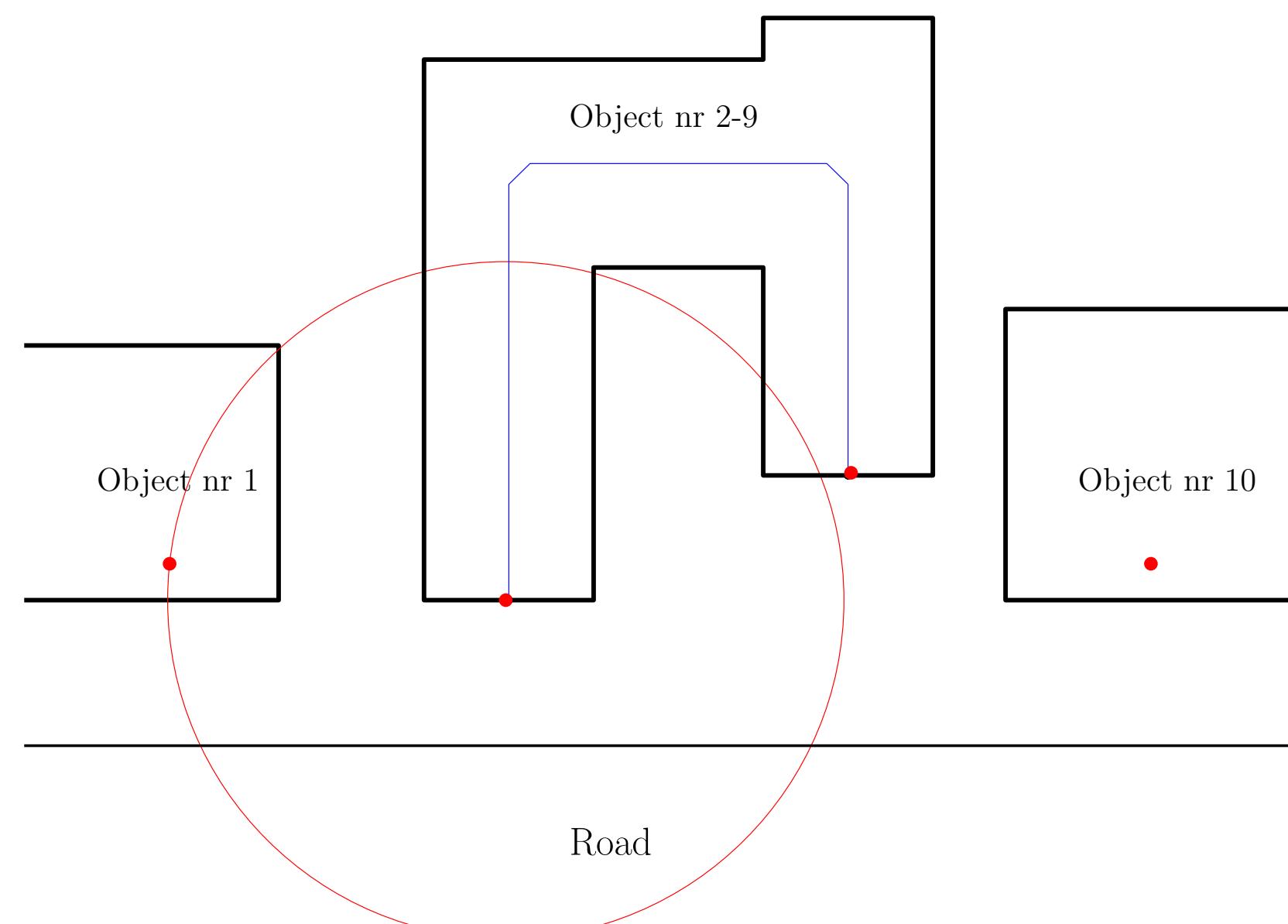
Find longest path



Extend

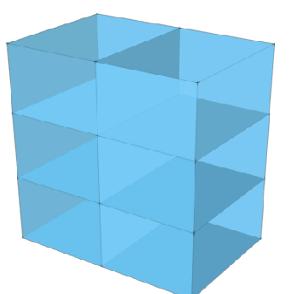
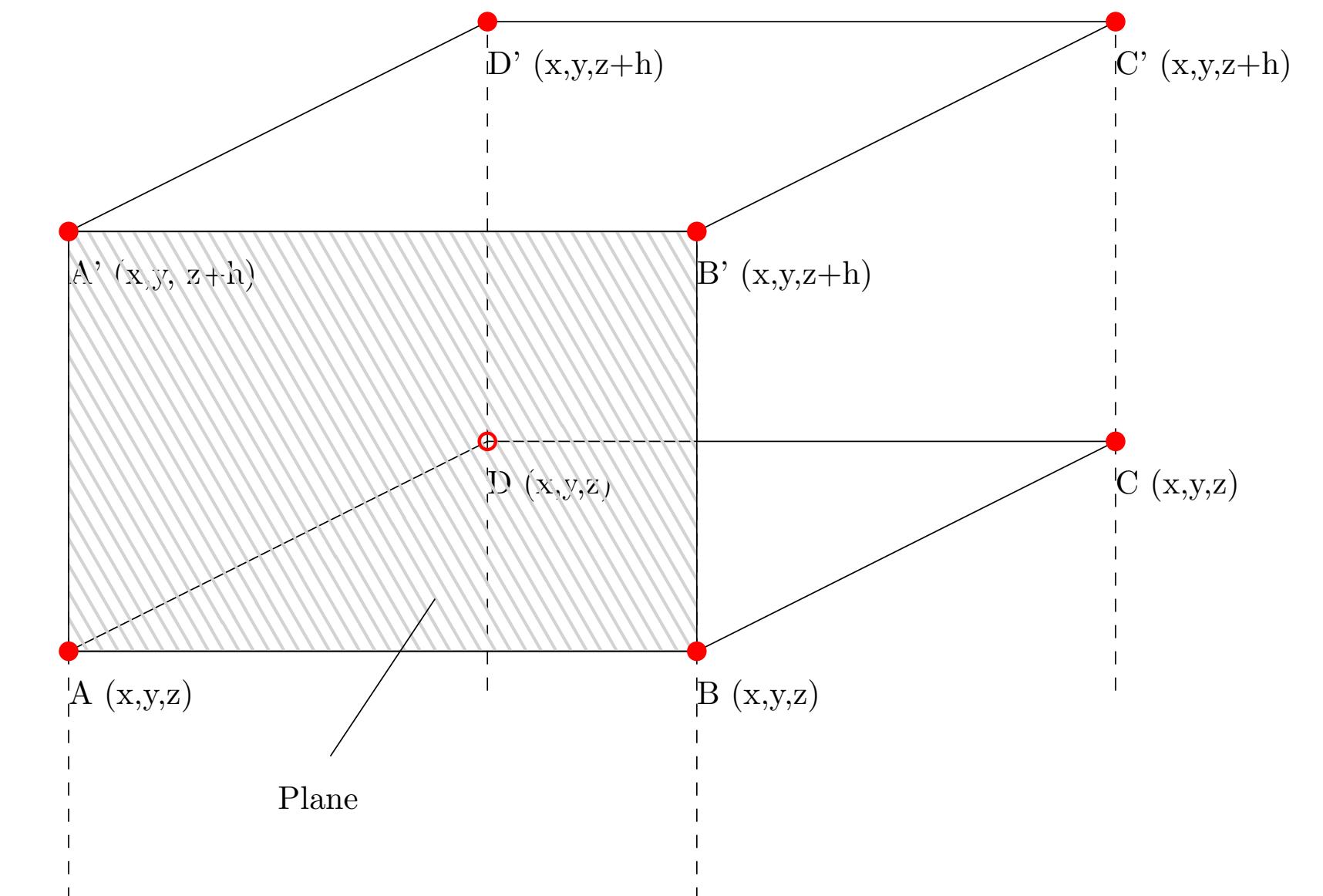
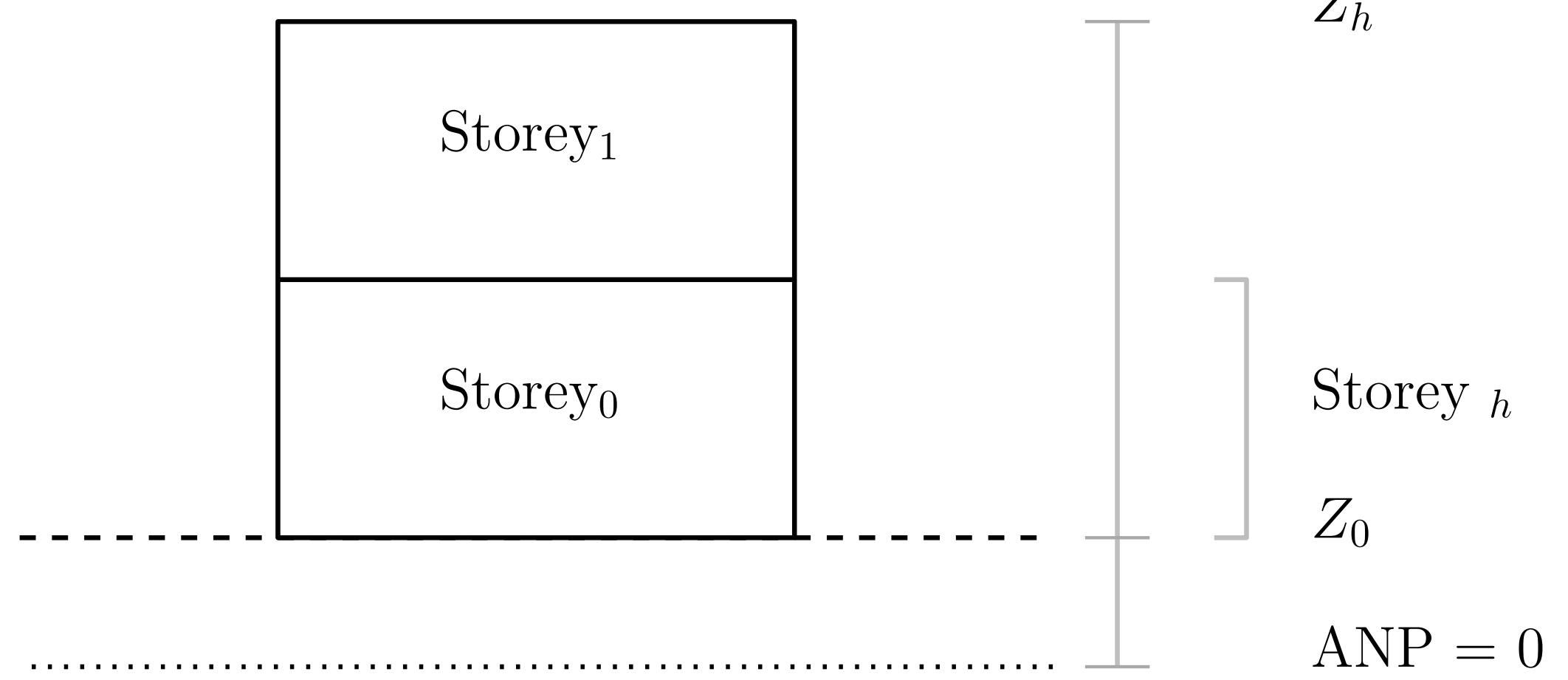
Divide storeys (2)

Methodology



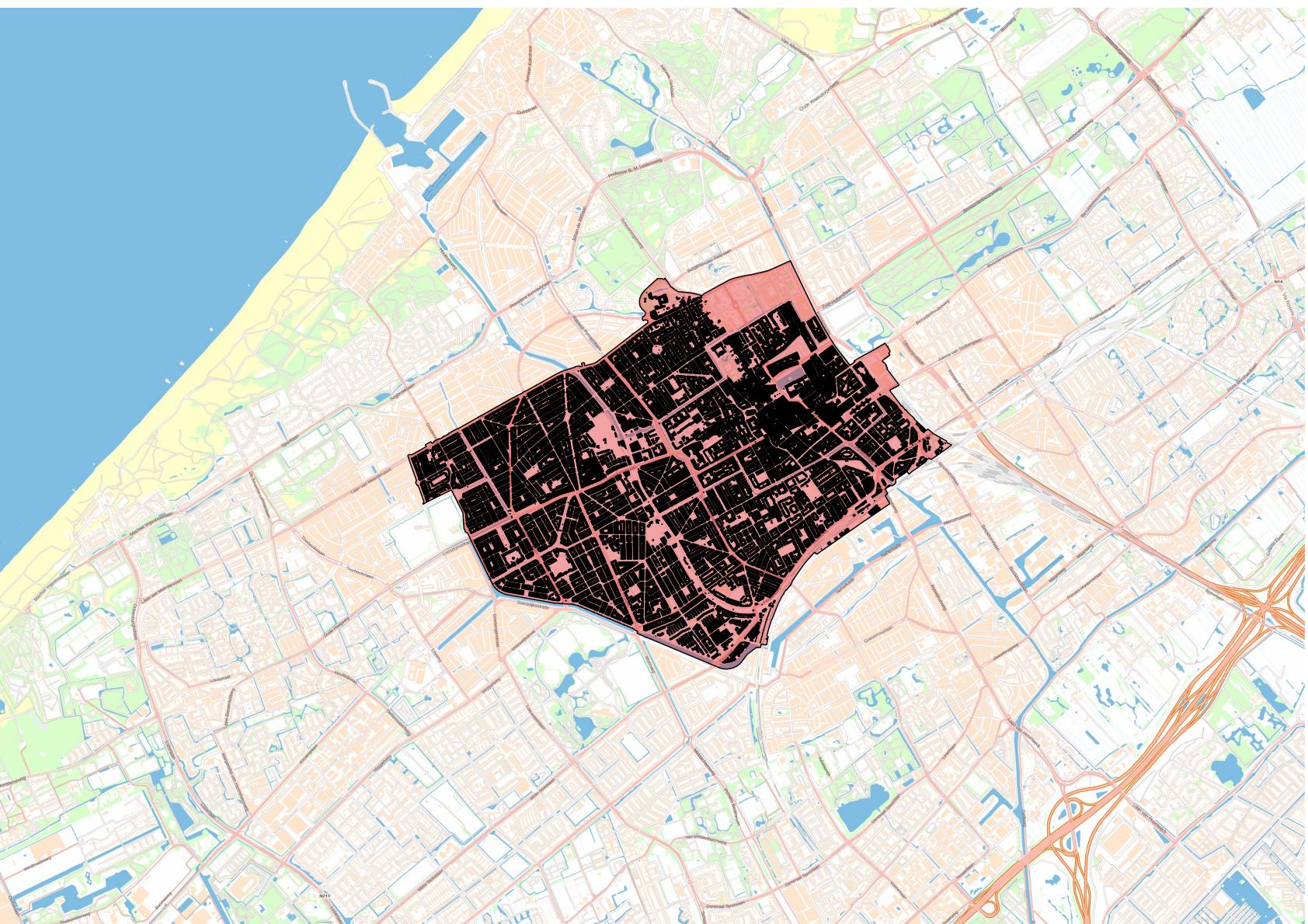
Create 3D

Methodology

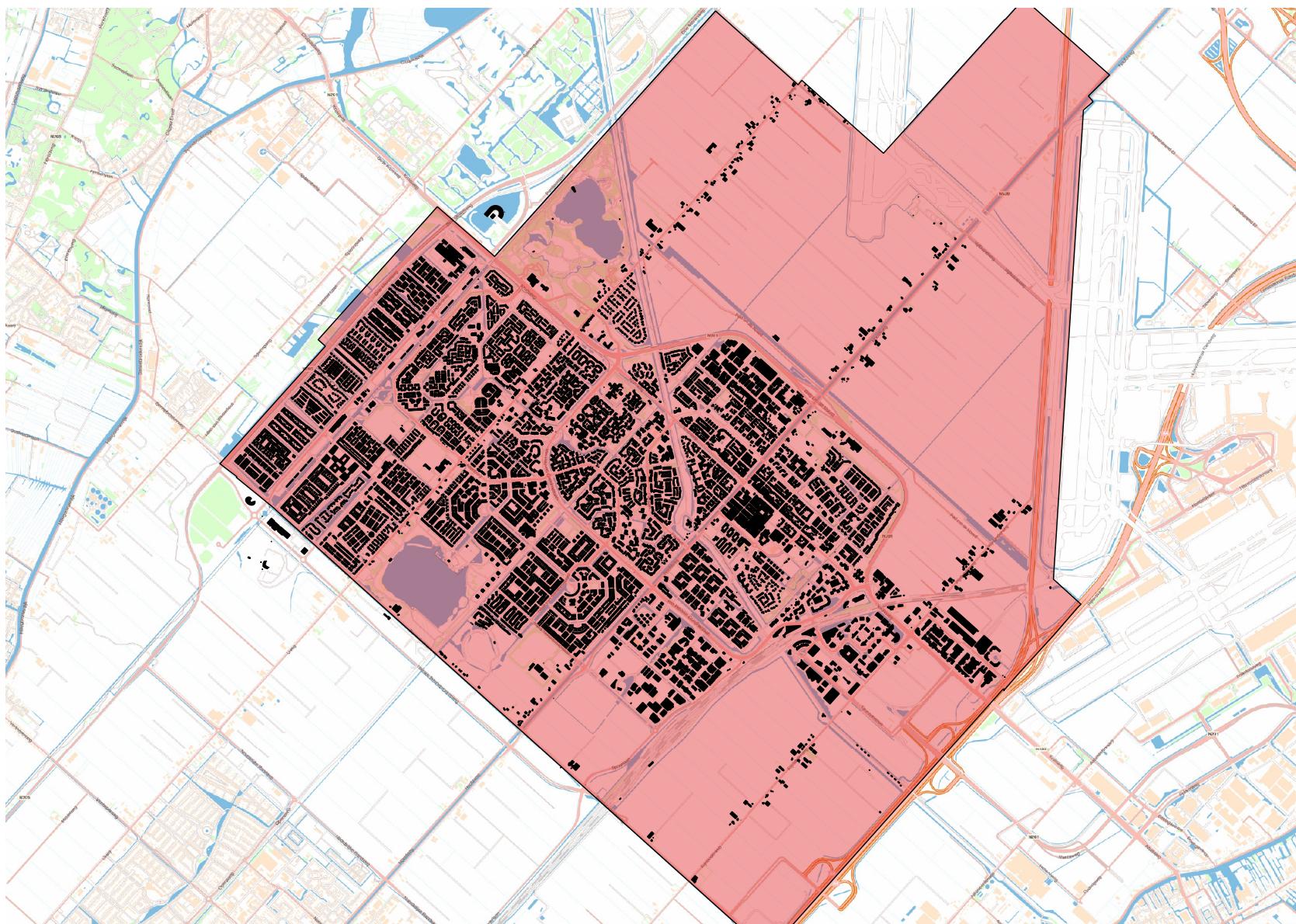


Implementation & Results

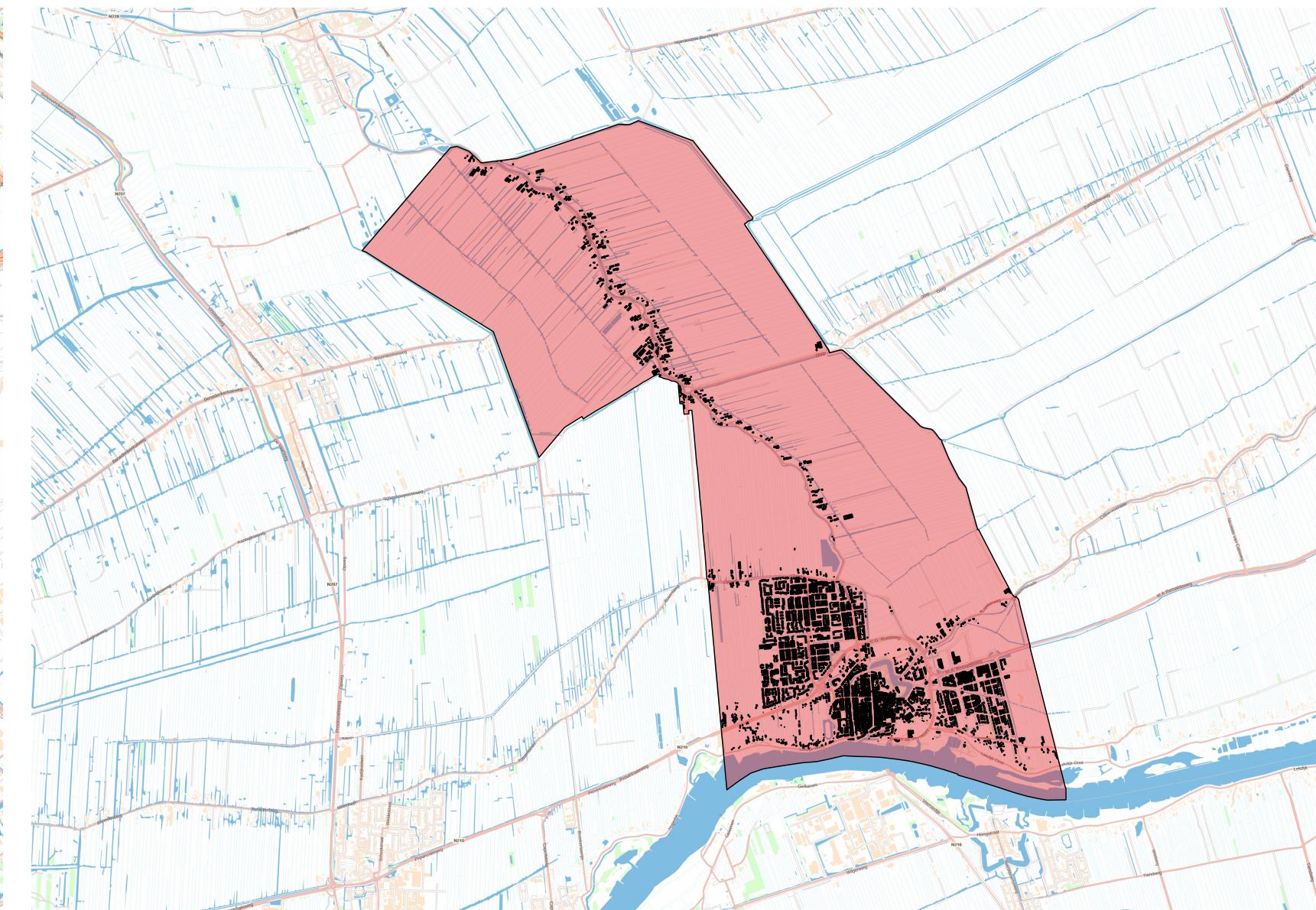
Test areas



Den Haag

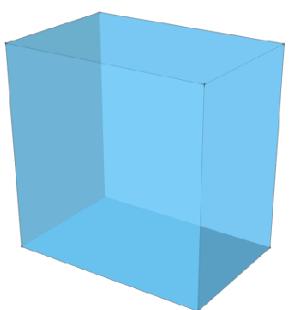
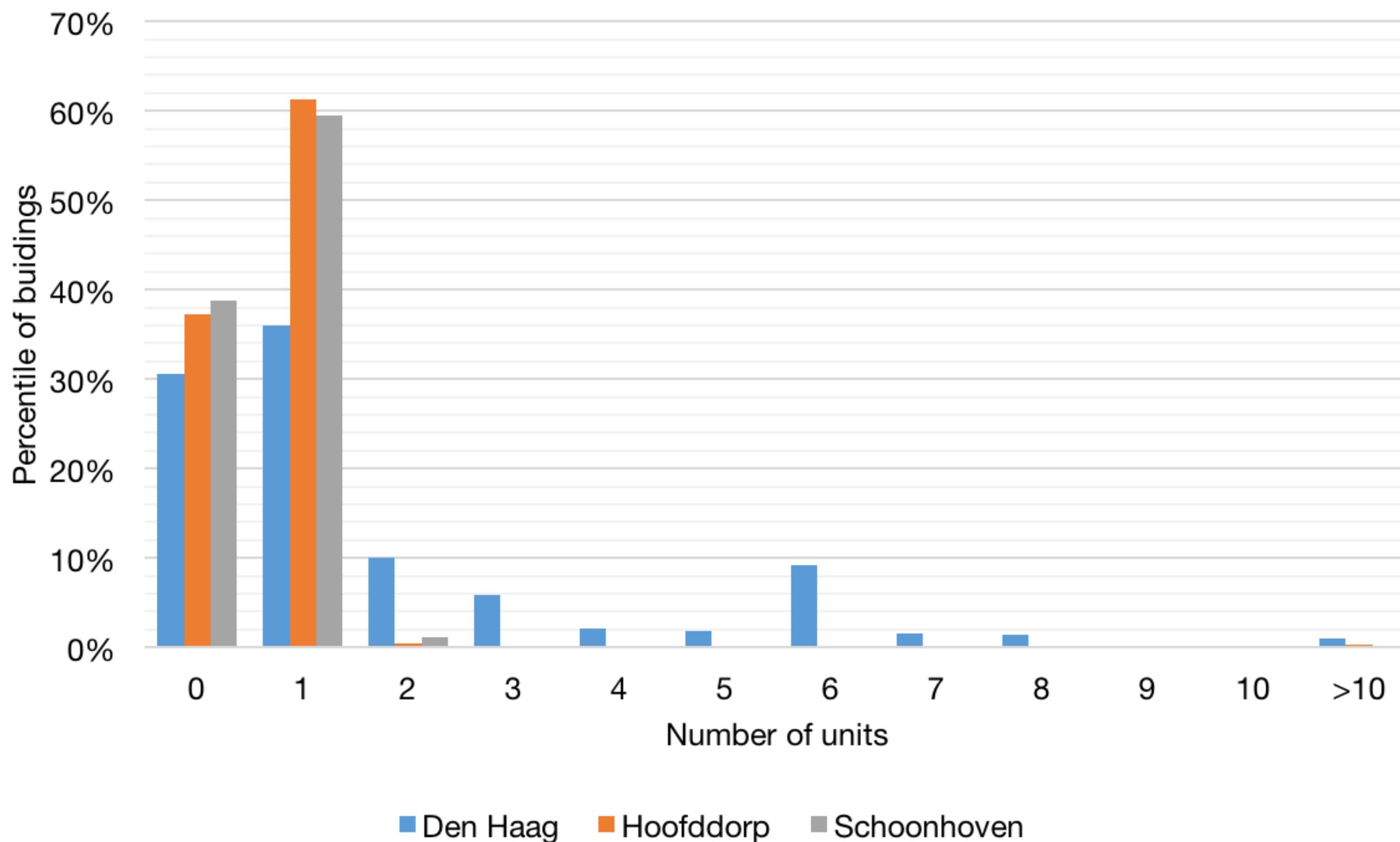


Hoofddorp

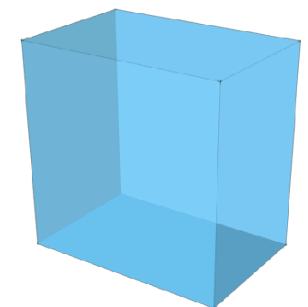
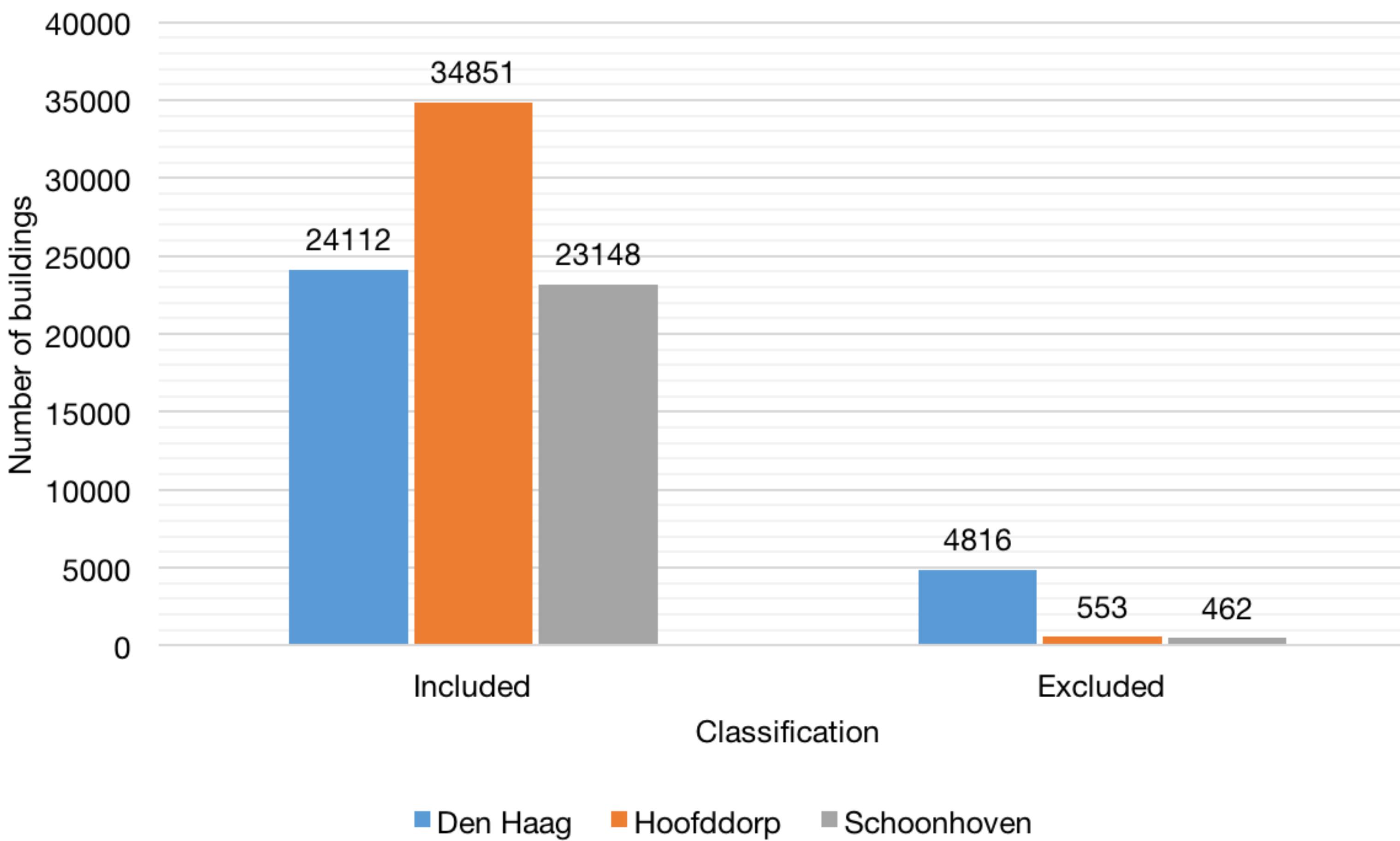


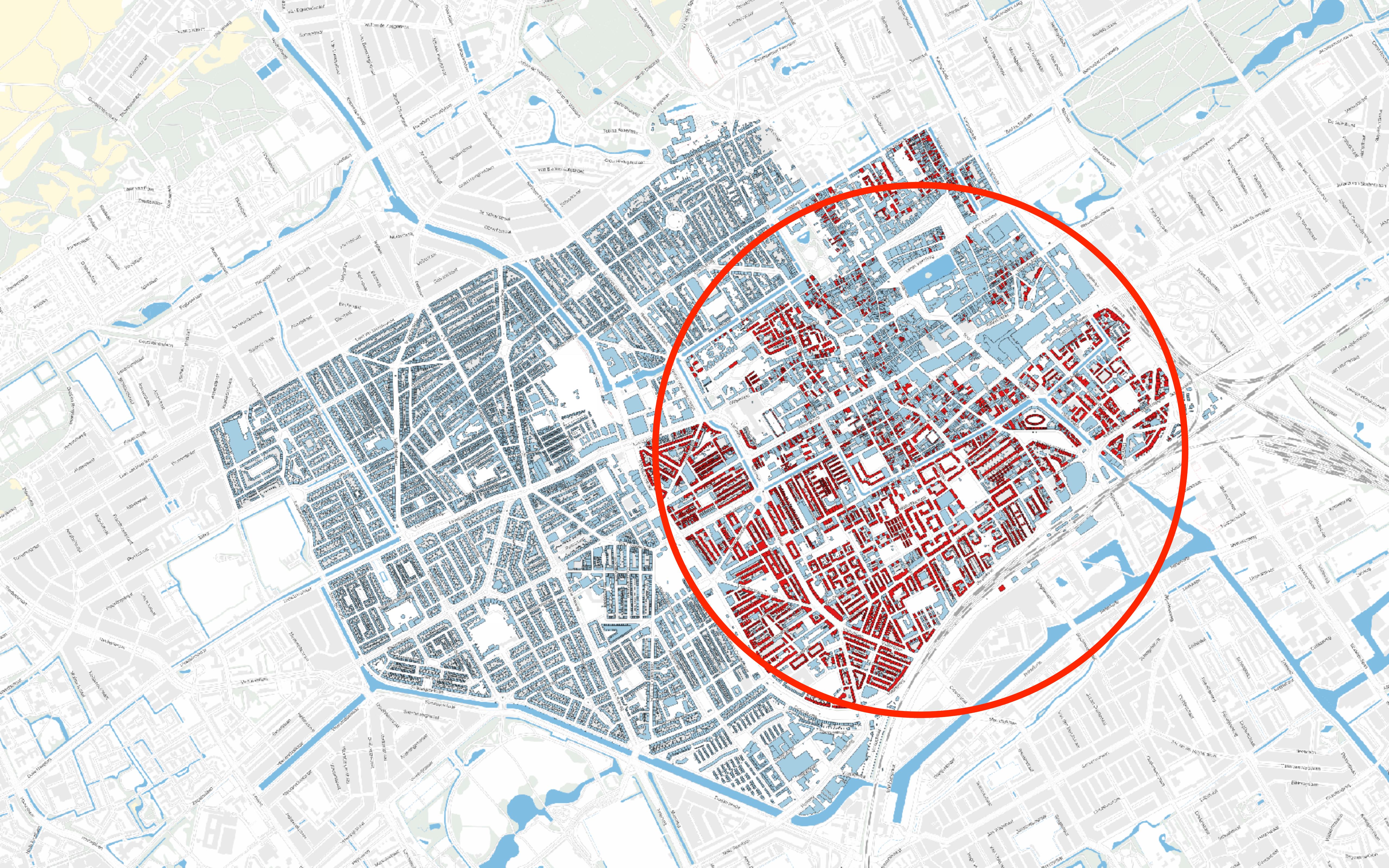
Schoonhoven

Units per building

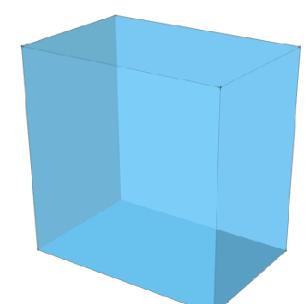
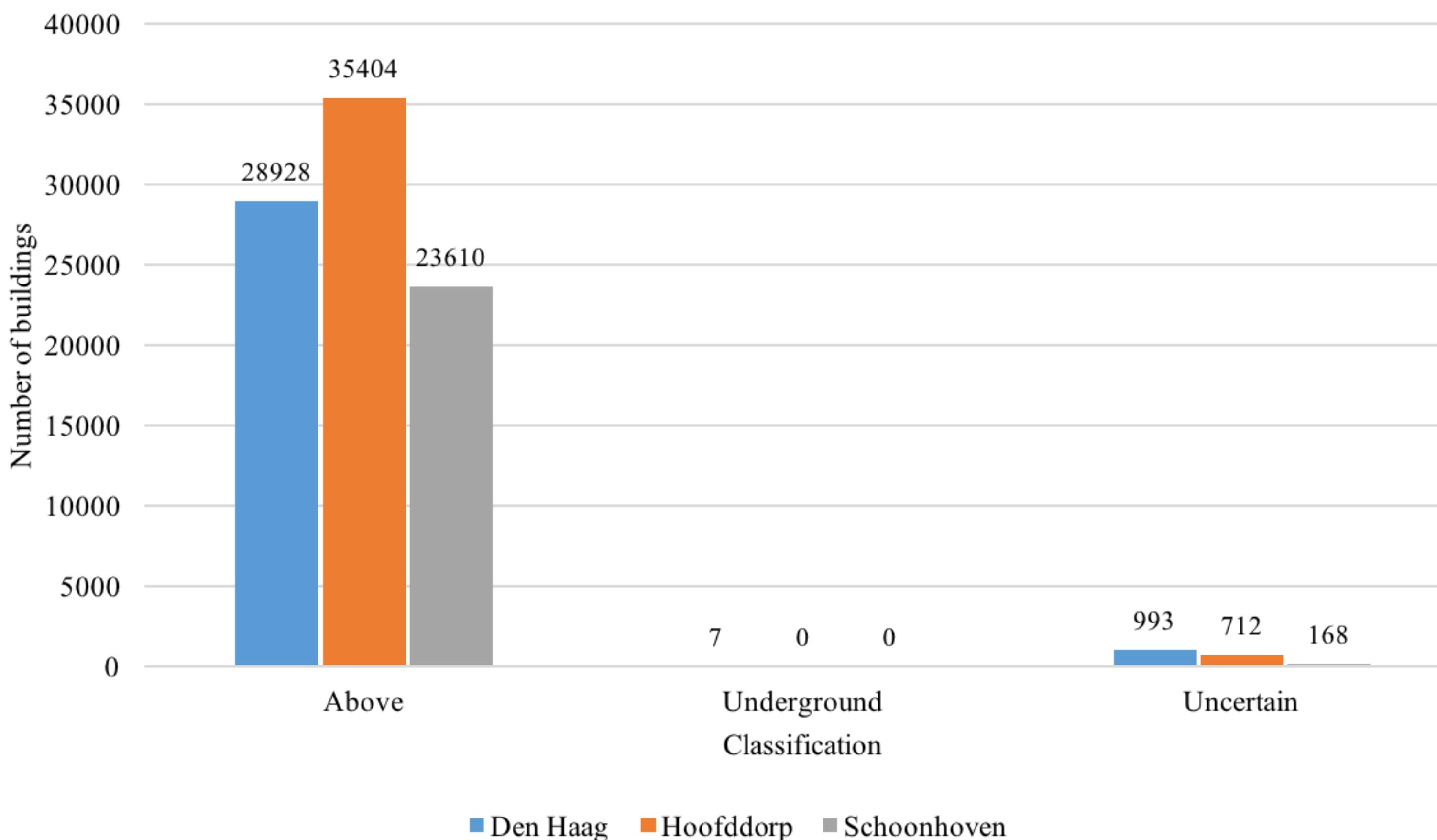


Excluded



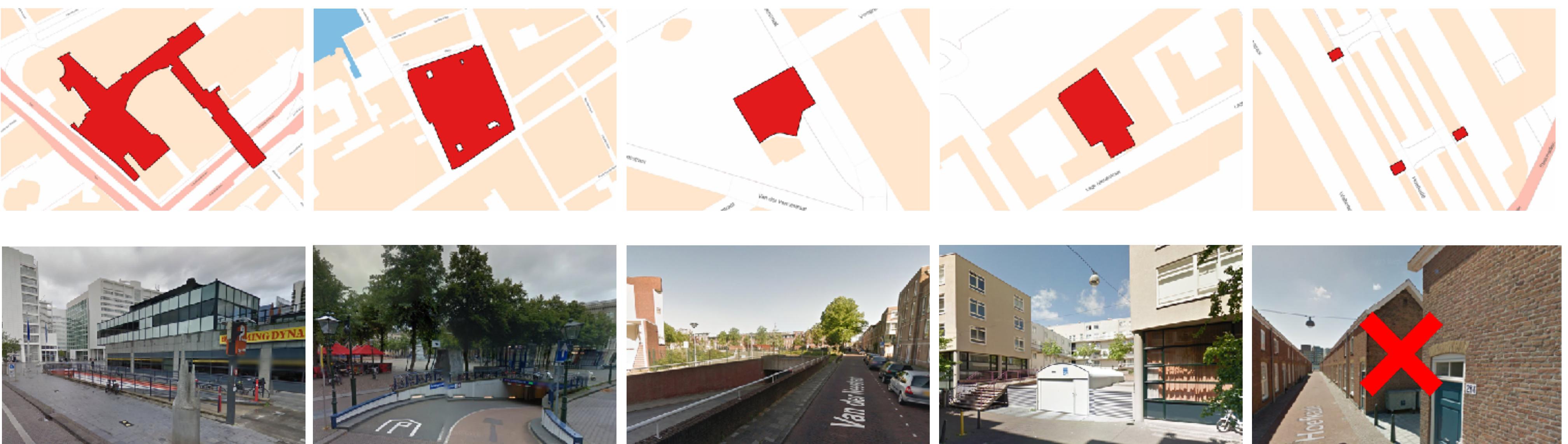


Underground

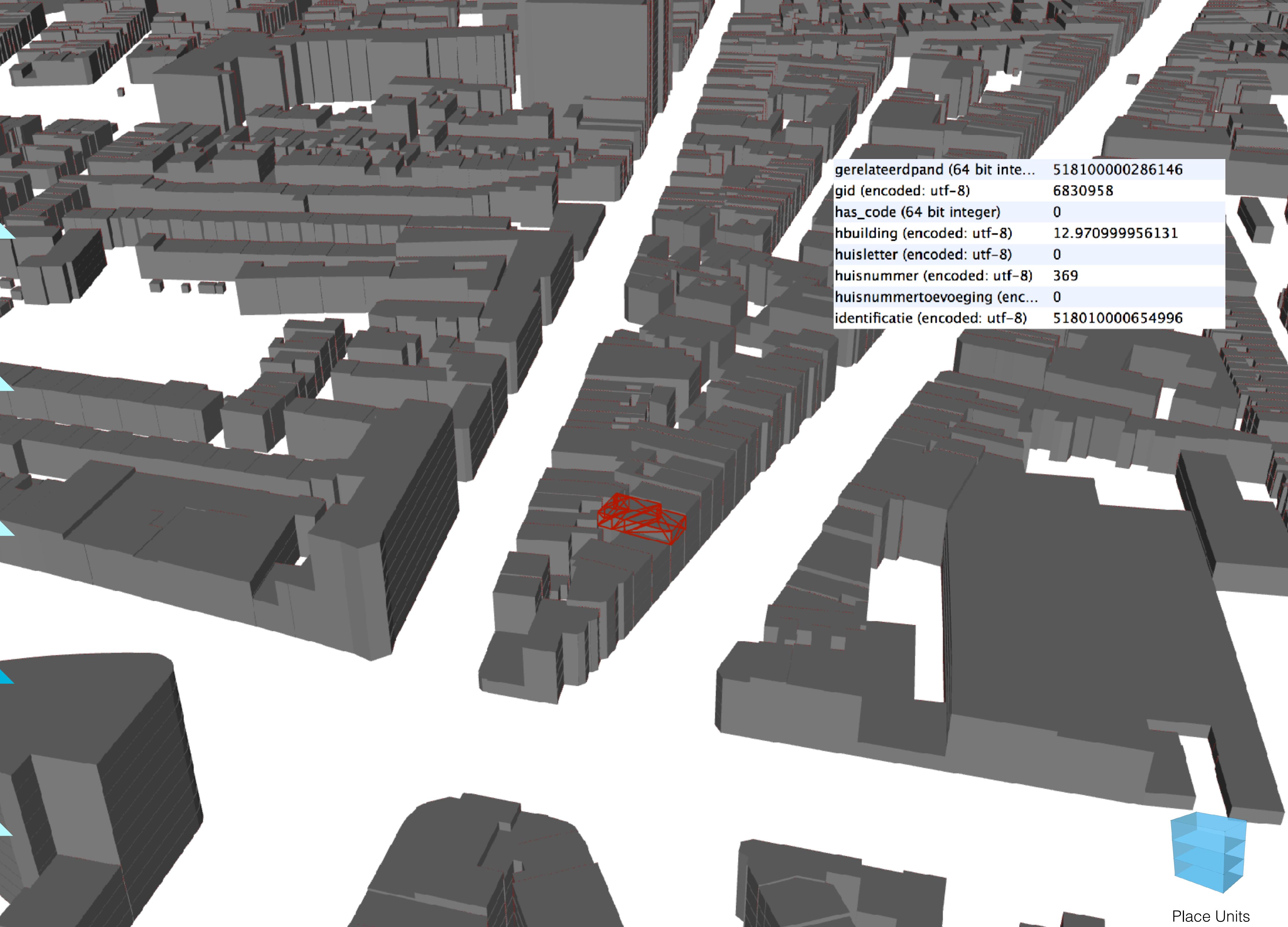


Underground

Implementation & Results

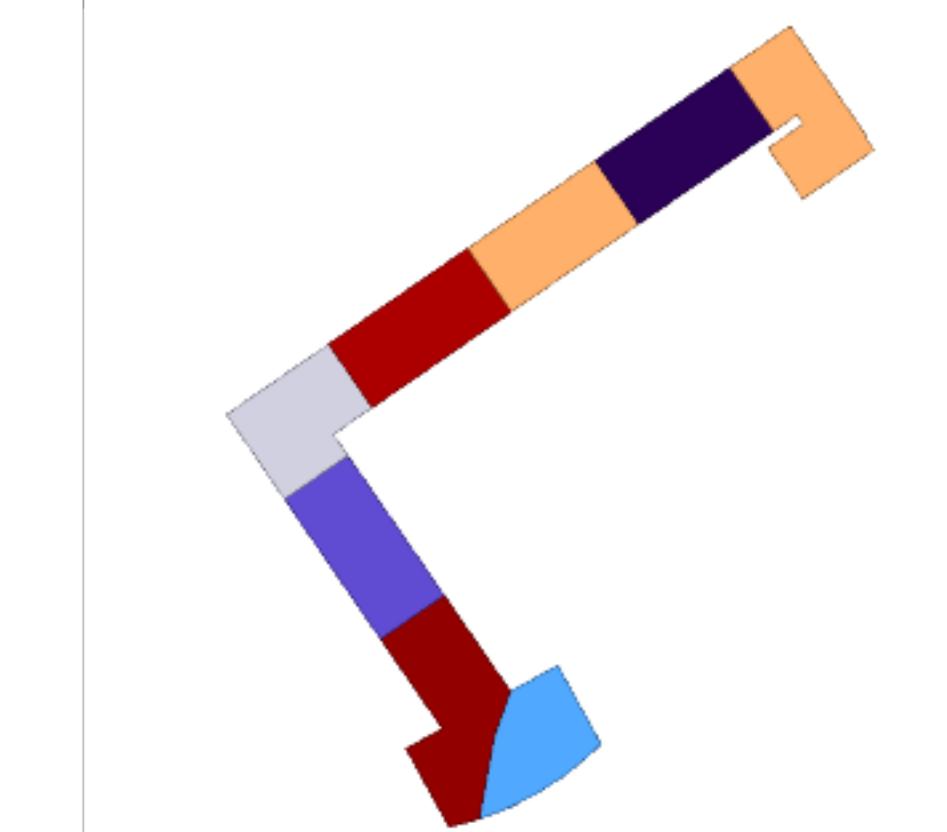
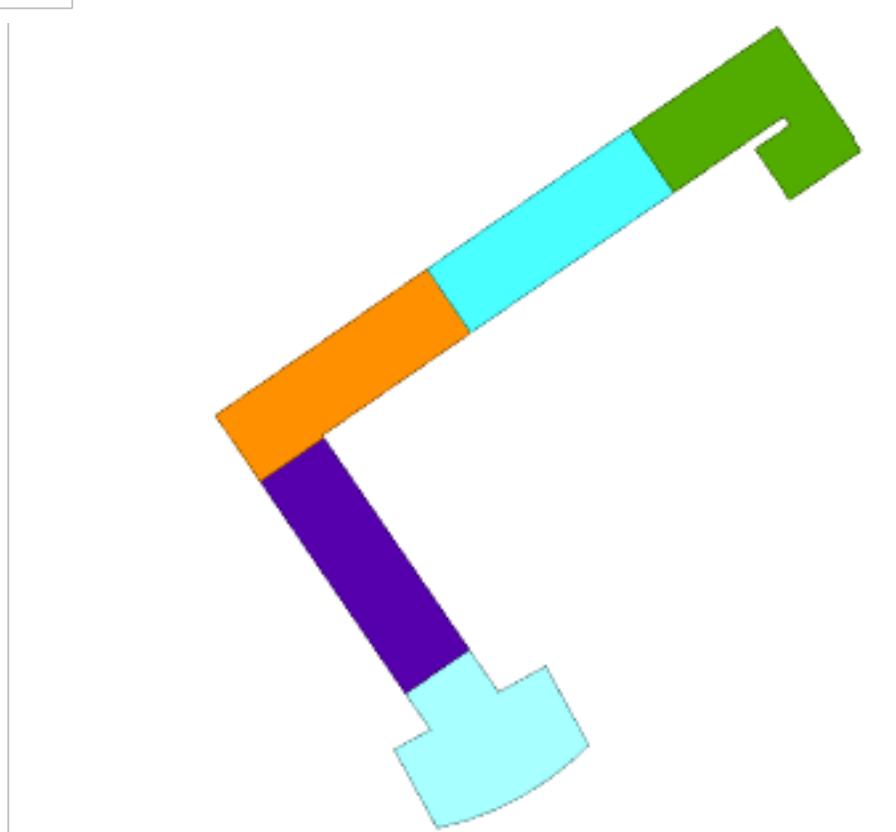
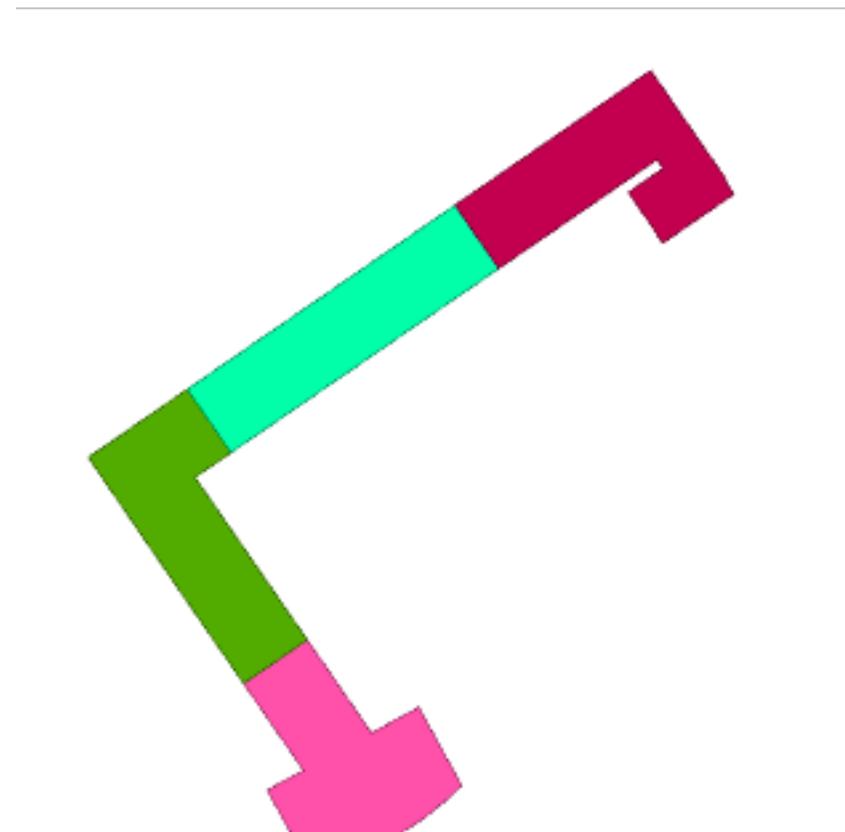
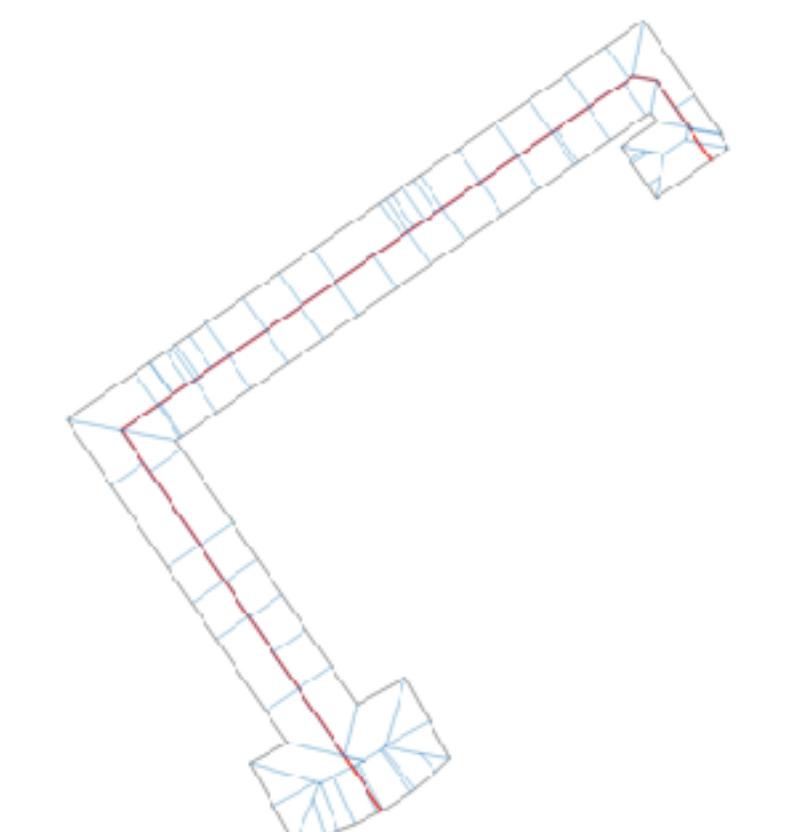
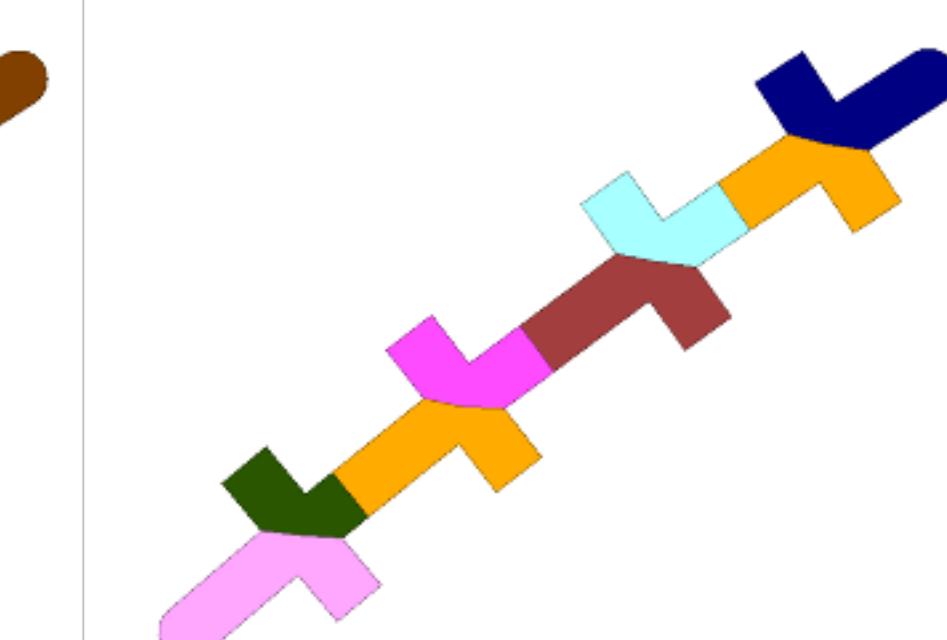
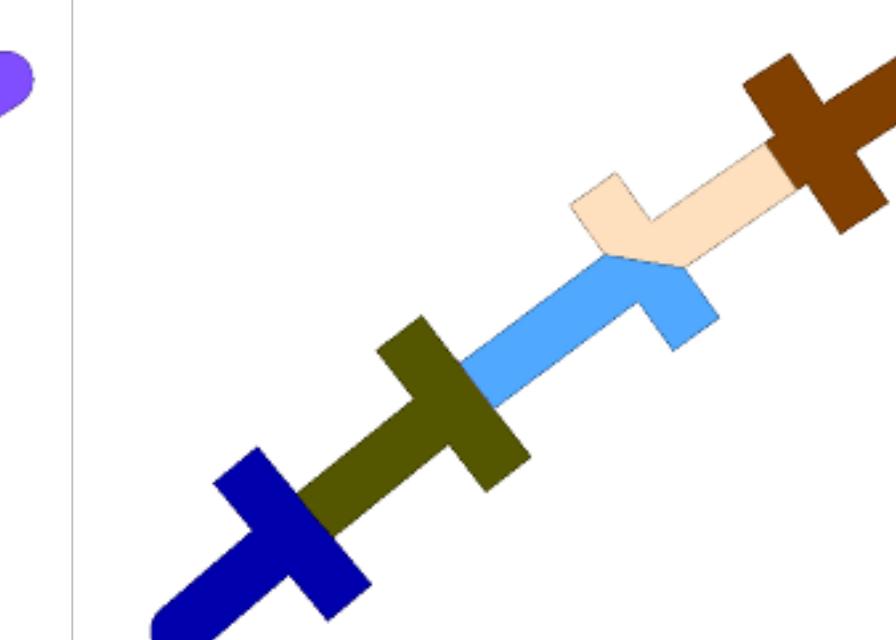
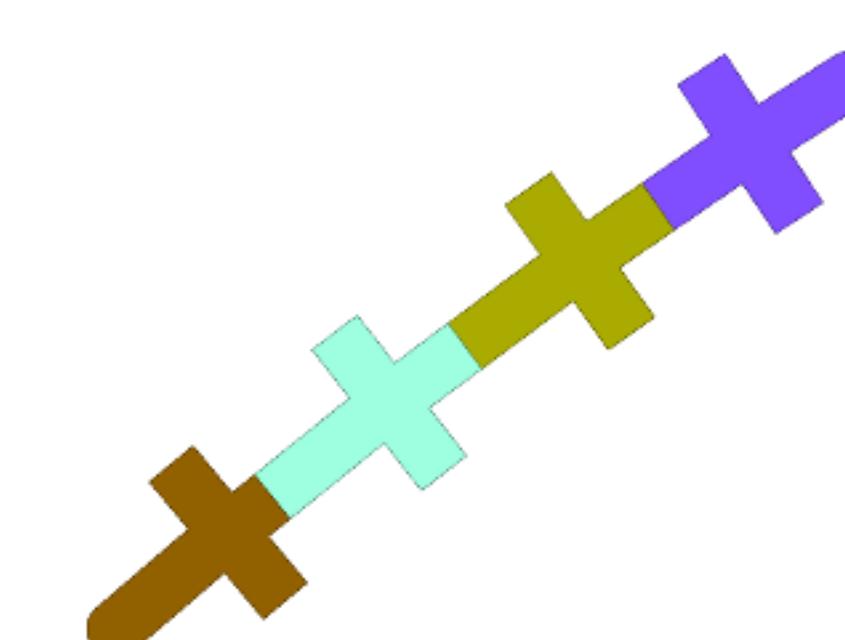
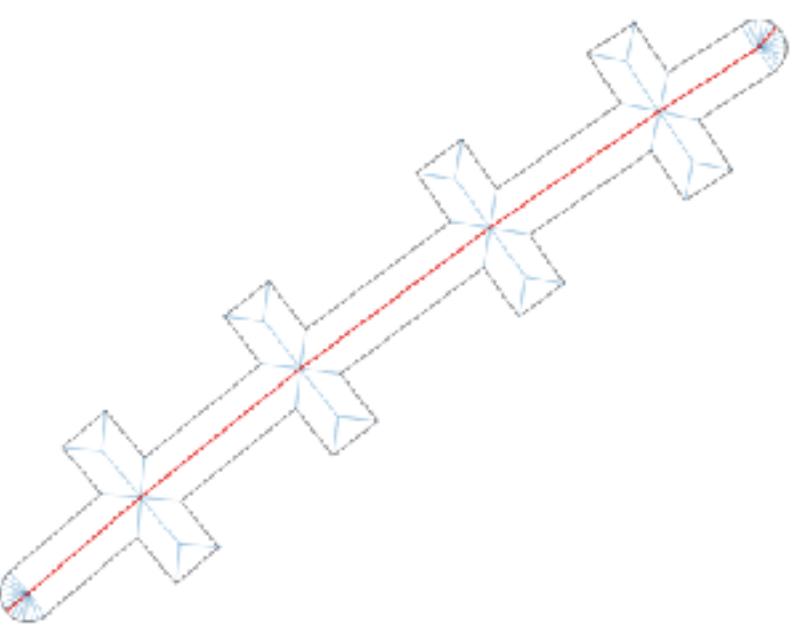


Implementation & Results

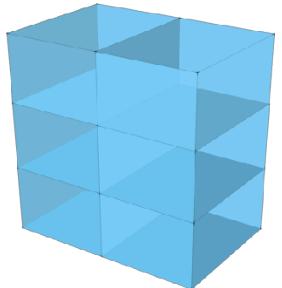


Partitioning

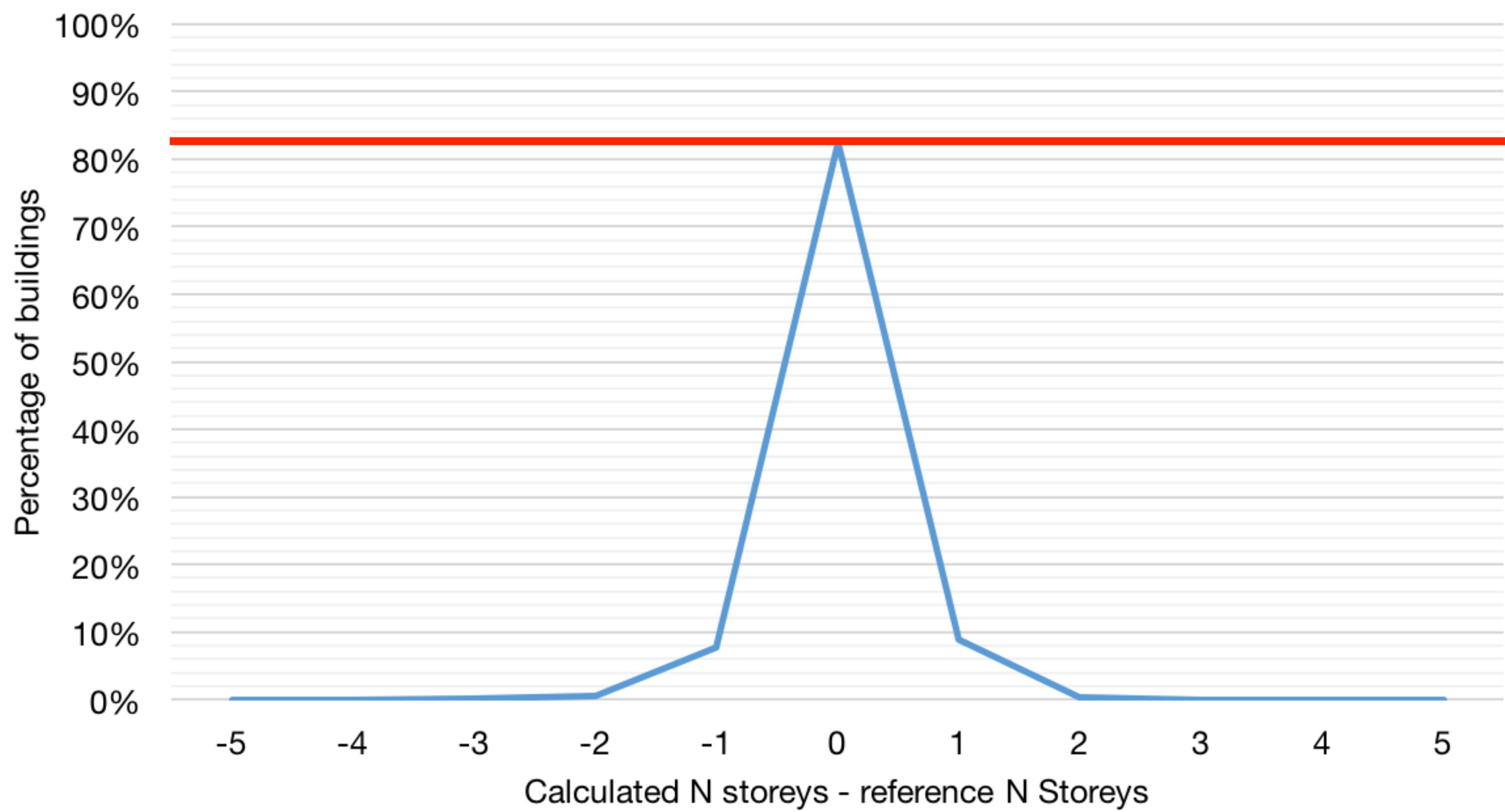
Implementation & Results



BGT & BAG

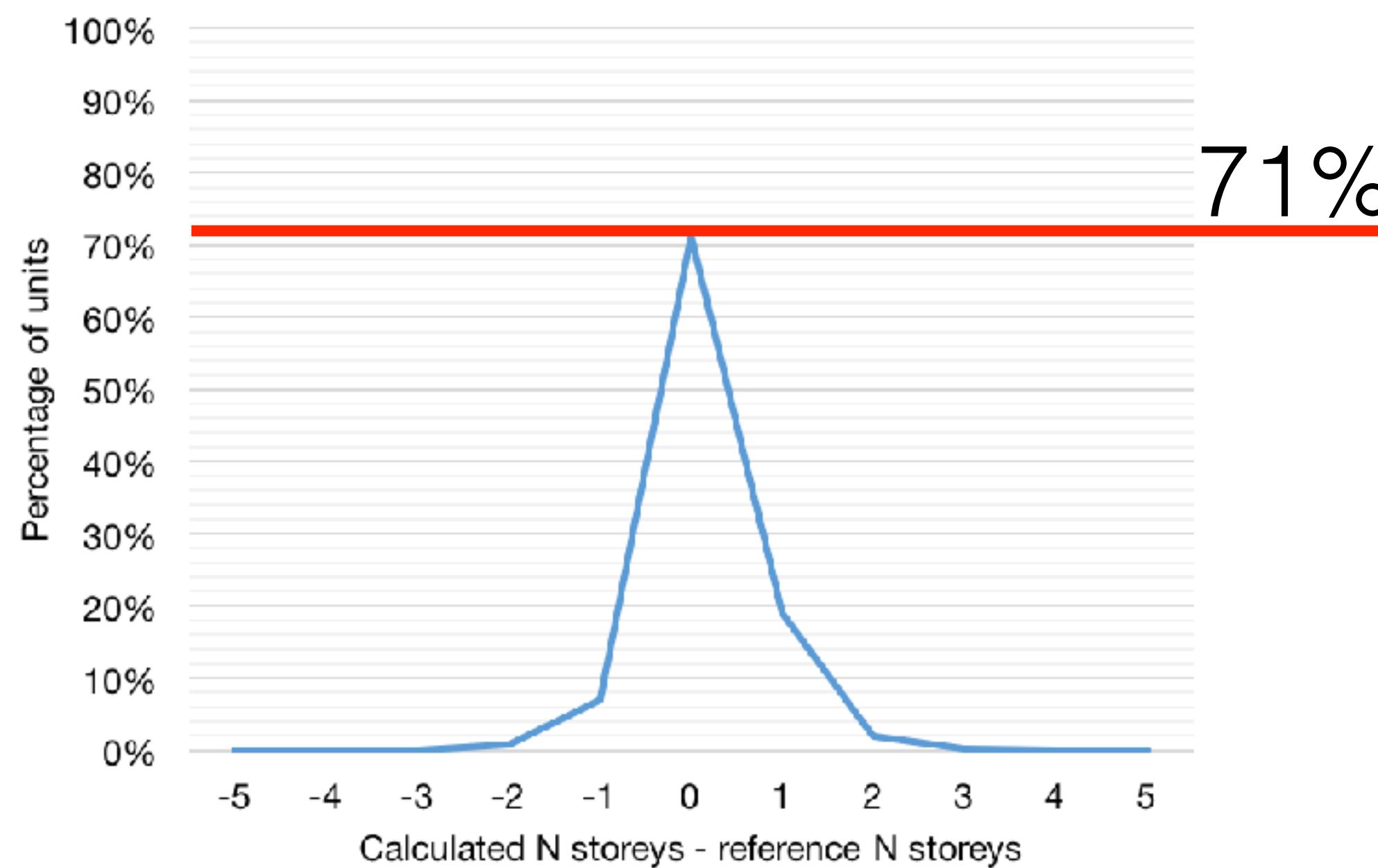


Storeys per building

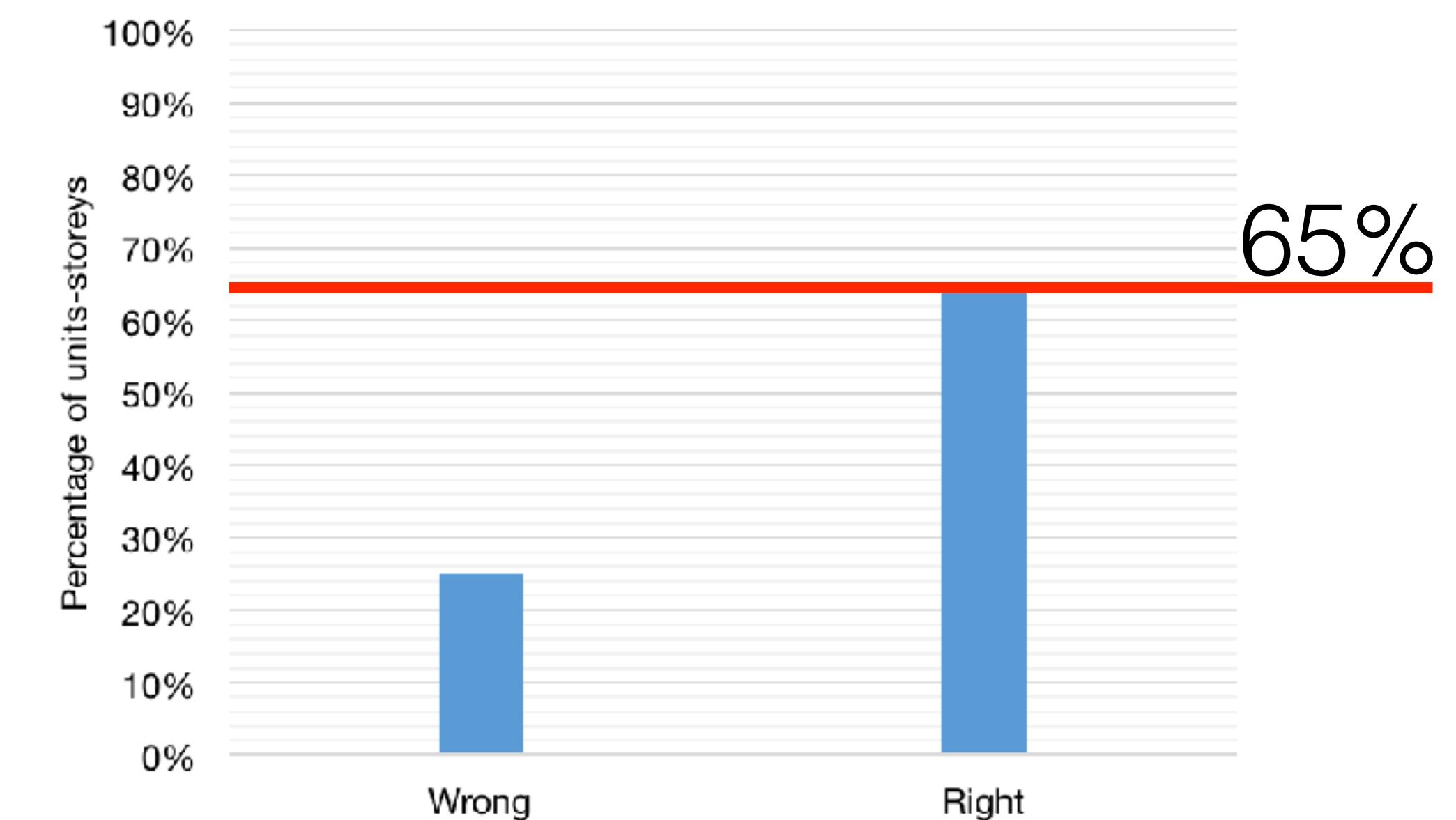


83%

Unit-storeys



71%



65%

Conclusions & Future work

Conclusion

- Proposed a model for the 3D BAG
- A lot of uncertainties in the BAG
- Every step adds new inaccuracies
- Even without interior information it is possible to create an approximate model of the 3D BAG

Future work

- Storey height based on parameters
- Improve level of detail of buildings
- Improve partitioning method
- Combine more data sources

Acknowledgement

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Timo Erinkveld

Patrick Schmidt