



Delft University of Technology

3D data for urban issues

Stoter, Jantien; Dukai, Balázs

DOI

[10.7480/spool.2018.2.2096](https://doi.org/10.7480/spool.2018.2.2096)

Publication date

2018

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Spool. Journal of Architecture and the Built Environment

Citation (APA)

Stoter, J., & Dukai, B. (2018). 3D data for urban issues. *Spool. Journal of Architecture and the Built Environment*, 5(2: Expo #1), Article 2096. <https://doi.org/10.7480/spool.2018.2.2096>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

SPOOL

ABOUT ▾ ISSUES ▾

Home / Archives / Vol 5 No 2-: Expo #1 / 3D Data for Urban Issues

3D Data for Urban Issues

 **Jantien Stoter**

 TU Delft

 **Balázs Dukai**

 TU Delft

ABSTRACT

Different urban issues urgently request up-to-date, valid, accurate, suitable, error virtual copy of cities, landscape, and buildings enables to continuously monitor w scenarios through simulation. These simulations help address issues like flooding, islands. Methods are developed to reconstruct, validate, and disseminate virtual 3 in open-source software, such as PolyFit, MVStudio, 3dfier, and Val3dity. The resu is structured and tailored for specific uses.

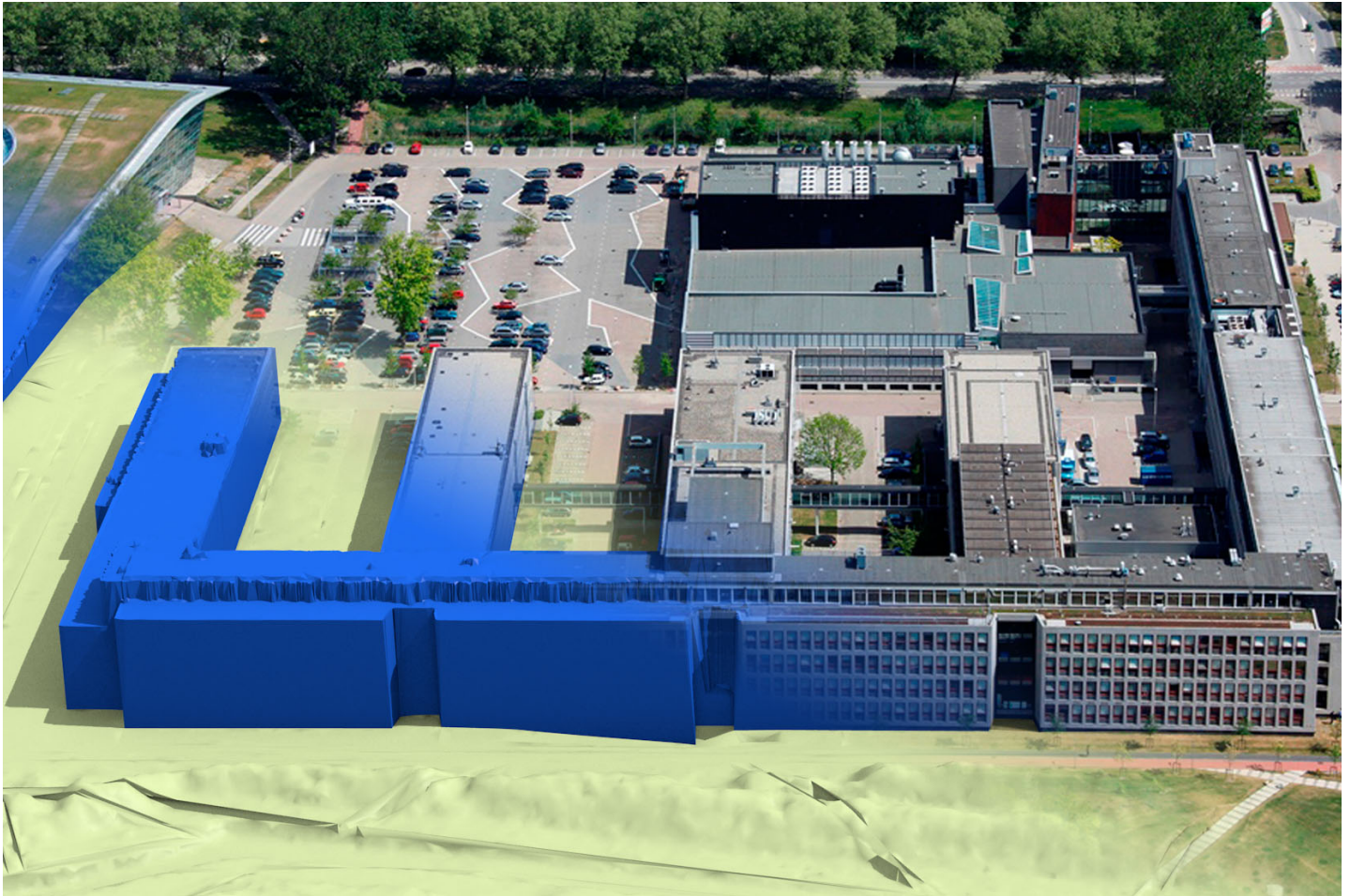


Figure 1: Representing our living environment as 3D virtual models.

With the growth of cities and technological advancements, our living environment is becoming complex. Often our intuition and experience prove to be insufficient when trying to understand phenomena in this realm. Systems that help to model our surroundings augment the human and provide the much-needed details about a complex environment. At the 3D geoinformation research group we see ourselves as enablers, working on information-rich models of our living environment by domain experts for making informed decisions. Therefore, our work is subtle, in fact it is barely noticeable, providing the basis for the decisions that shape our future.

In the research of our [3D geoinformation research group](#), we focus on creating 3D, digital representations and models of our surroundings. There is a surprising amount of knowledge and work involved in this process and we aim to cover the whole flow from data generation, through data management, dissemination and use in urban applications. These applications urgently request up-to-date, error-free 3D data. A dynamic, virtual copy of cities, landscape, and buildings enables to continuously monitor what is happening in reality and evaluate different scenarios through [simulation](#). Such help address issues like flooding, noise pollution, air pollution, and urban heat islands. Therefore, we develop methods to reconstruct, validate, and disseminate virtual 3D models.

The resulting methods are implemented in open-source software with permissive licensing. We

users from industry and government and try to release software that will be useful to them. mainly focused on features that are not available in commercial software. Some of the examples are [PolyFit](#), [MVStudio](#), [3dfier](#), and [Val3dity](#). With these tools the users can create semantic rich 3D models that are structured and tailored for their application.

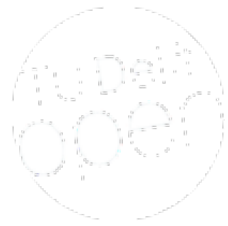
In an ideal world 3D environmental data would be high quality, easily accessible and usable by professionals without specific data management skills. In the meantime we continue our work at the intersection of industry, government and academia, and keep developing methods that hope towards this future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 677312 UMnD).



PUBLISHER



MAKE A SUBMISSION