

UFR

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

Université de Strasbourg

ExaMA WP1 - Vegetation

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June 3, 2024

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



Context

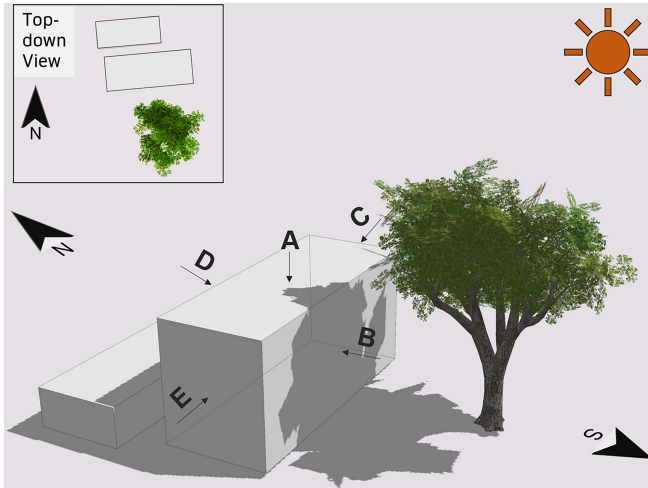


Figure: Tree providing shade to a building[1]

Context

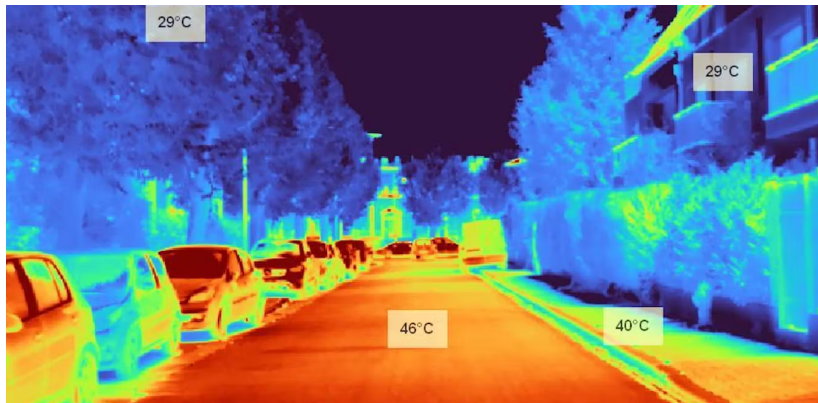


Figure: Thermal image of a street depicting heat distribution[2]

Main goals:

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

Context: Primiray focus

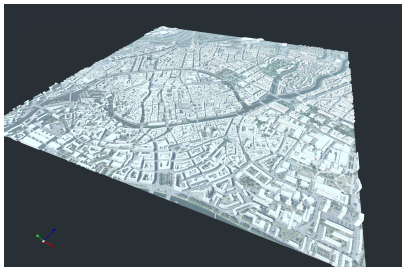


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model (1)

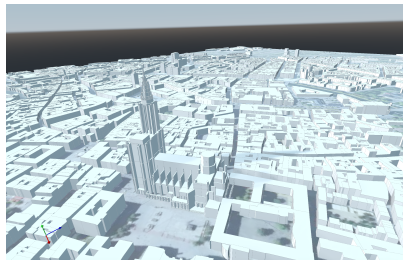


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model (2)

Context: Adaptability

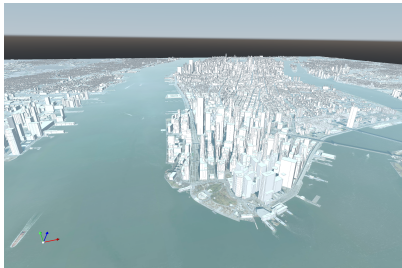


Figure: Manhattan 3D model (1)

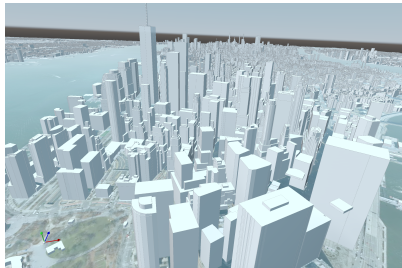
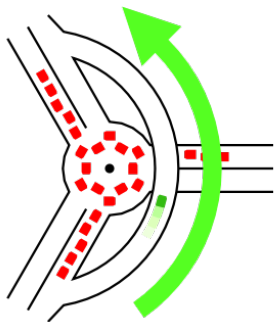


Figure: Manhattan 3D model (2)

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



Overpass API

Read-only API to query data from
OpenStreetMap



Collaborative free **geographic database**

Software and libraries: Overpass turbo

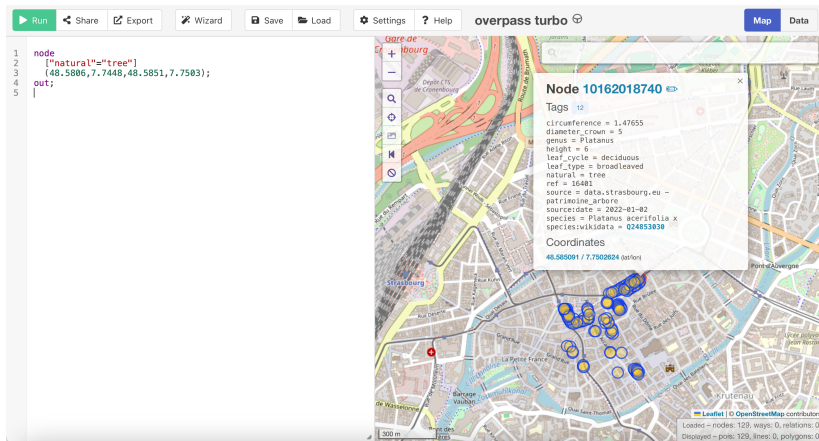
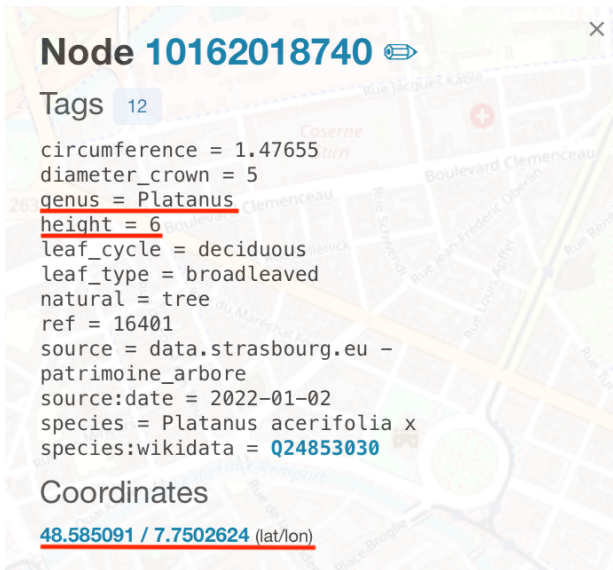


Figure: Query in Overpass turbo interface

Software and libraries: Overpass turbo



The screenshot shows the Overpass Turbo interface with a map of Strasbourg in the background. A node detail panel is open on the left, displaying the following information:

Node 10162018740 

Tags 12

`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`

Coordinates

[48.585091](#) / [7.7502624](#) (lat/lon)



URL transfer library

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
11 std::cout << "Query: " << query << std::endl;
```

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

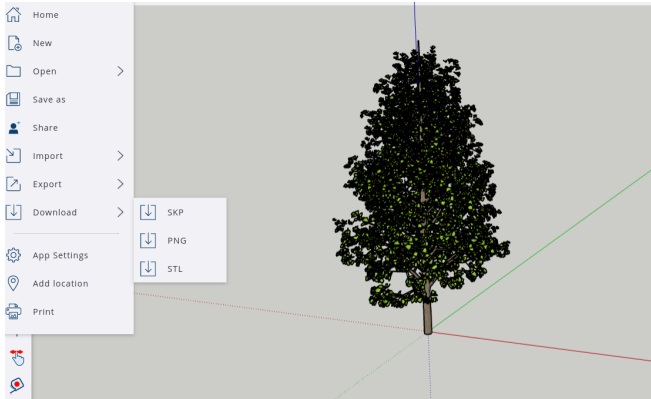


Figure: Mesh of a Ginkgo tree on Sketchup 3D Warehouse

Data acquisition: Base tree models

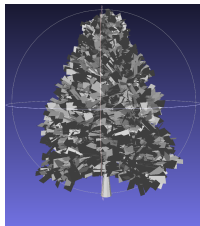


Figure: Abies

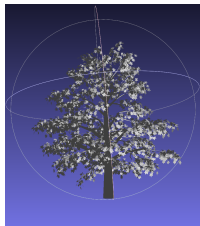


Figure: Acer

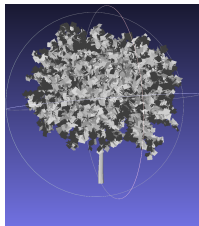


Figure: Aesculus

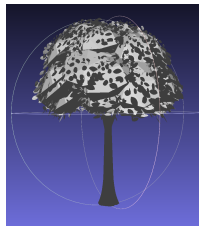


Figure: Catalpa

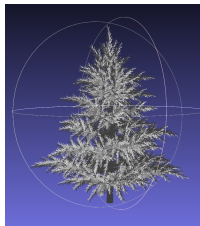


Figure: Cedrus

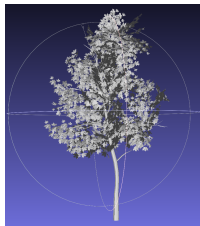


Figure: Liquidanbar

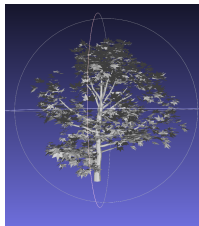


Figure: Platanus

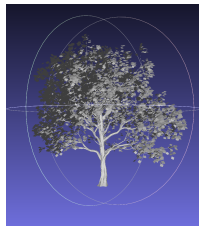
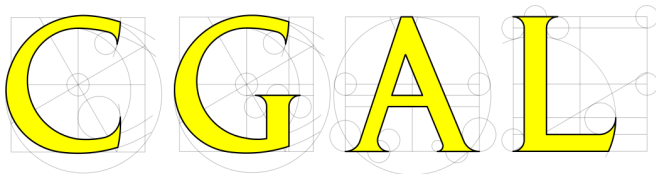


Figure: Quercus

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 }  
22
```

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

Reminder: Delaunay triangulation

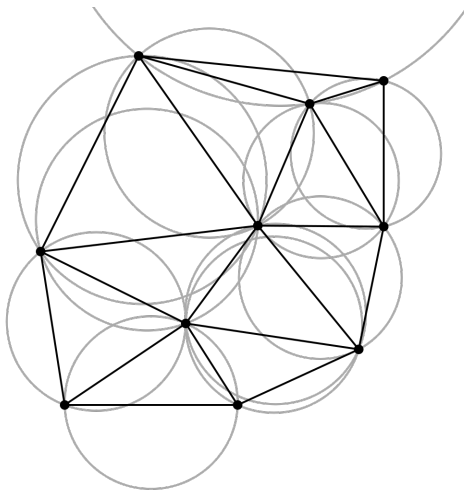


Figure: Delaunay triangulation. The circumcircle of each triangle contains no other point[3]

Reminder: Delaunay and Voronoi

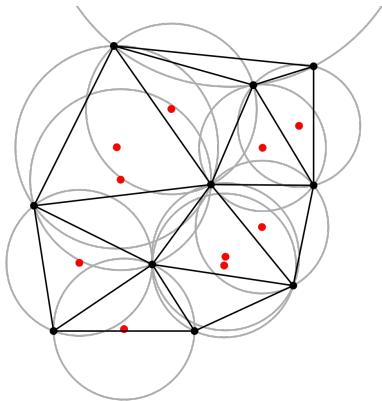


Figure: Delaunay triangulation with the centers of the circumcircles[3]

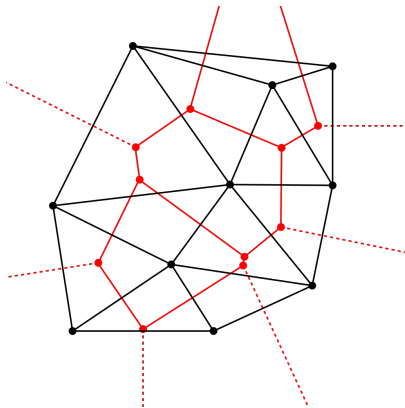


Figure: The dual of the Delaunay triangulation, the Voronoi diagram[3]

Tree modeling: Alpha Wrapping



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

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

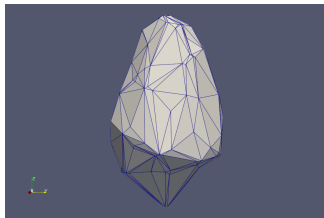


Figure: Ginkgo lod0

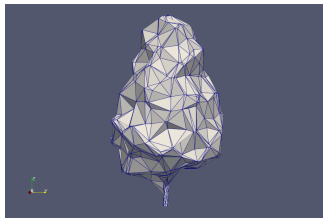


Figure: Ginkgo lod1

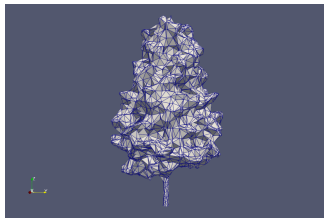


Figure: Ginkgo lod2

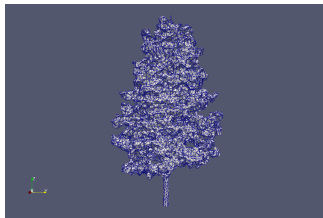


Figure: Ginkgo lod3

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

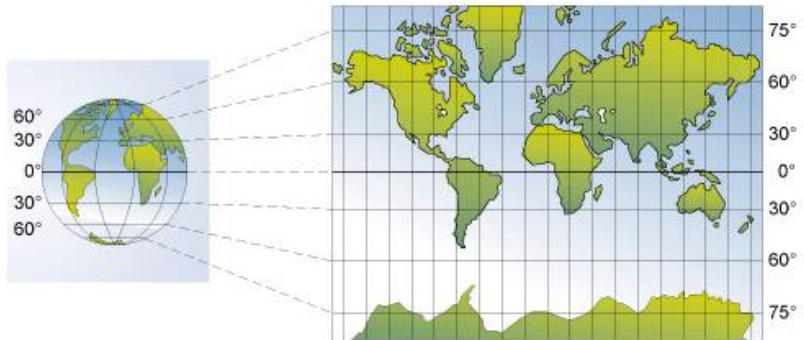


Figure: Mercator's projection[5]

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

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

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

,where λ_0 is the center of the map

Tree modeling: Mercator's projection

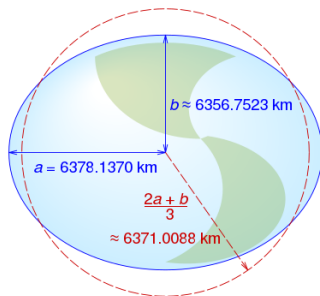


Figure: Earth as an ellipsoid[6]

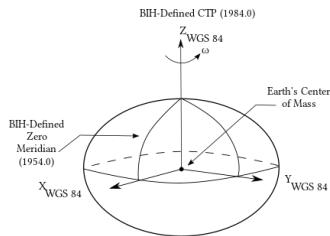


Figure 1.1 WGS 84 Reference Frame

Figure: WGS 84 reference frame[6]

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

Tree modeling: affine transformation

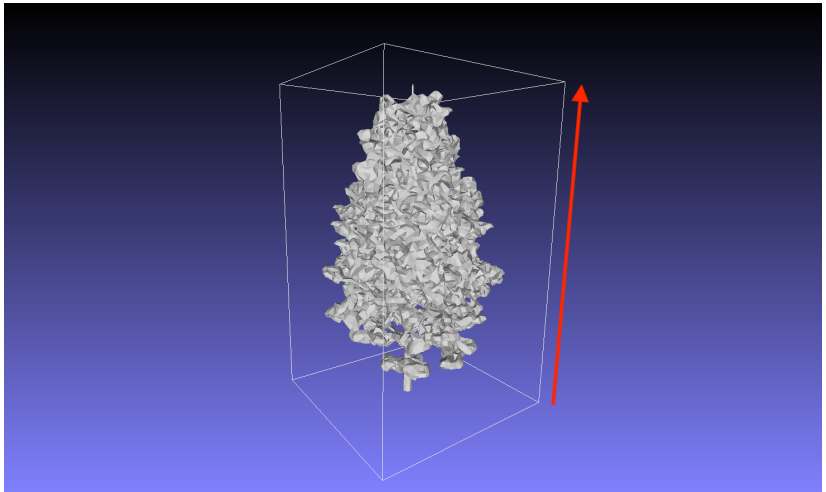


Figure: Ginkgo tree bounding box

Tree modeling: affine transformation

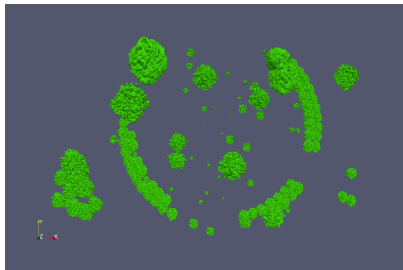


Figure: Republic square with LOD 3 trees.

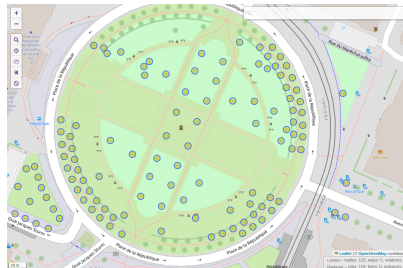


Figure: Republic square trees from Overpass turbo[7]

Tree modeling: affine transformation

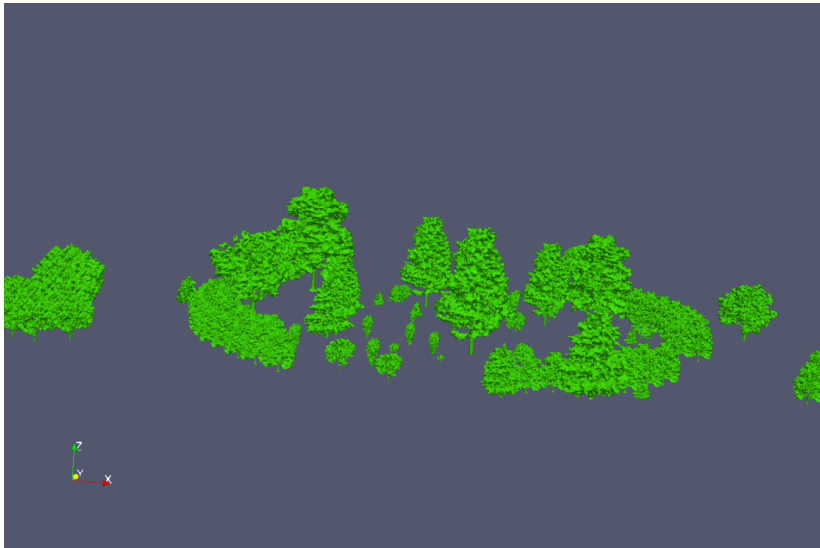


Figure: Side view of Republic square with LOD 3 trees

Tree modeling: model integration

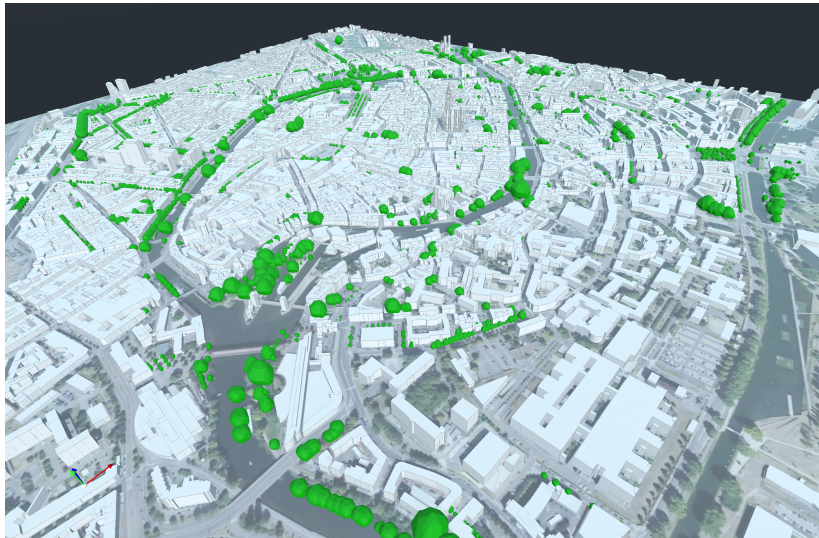


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model with LOD 0 trees

Tree modeling: model integration

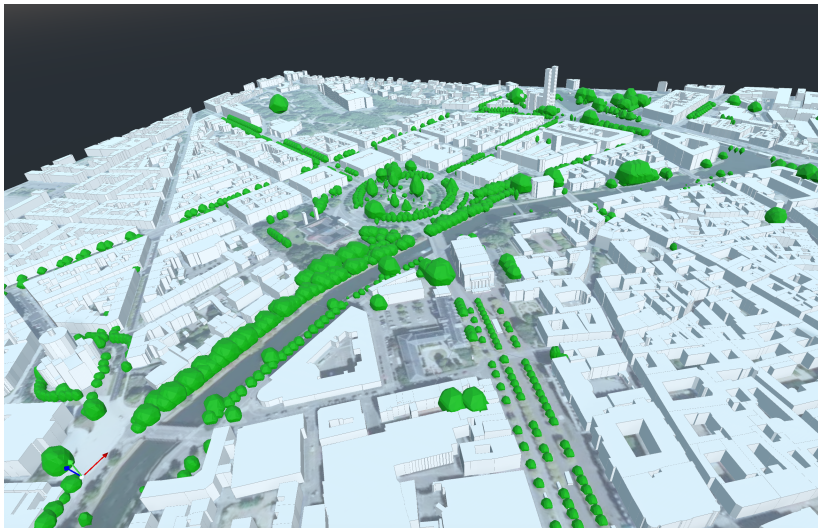


Figure: Strasbourg 3D model with LOD 0 trees

Benchmark

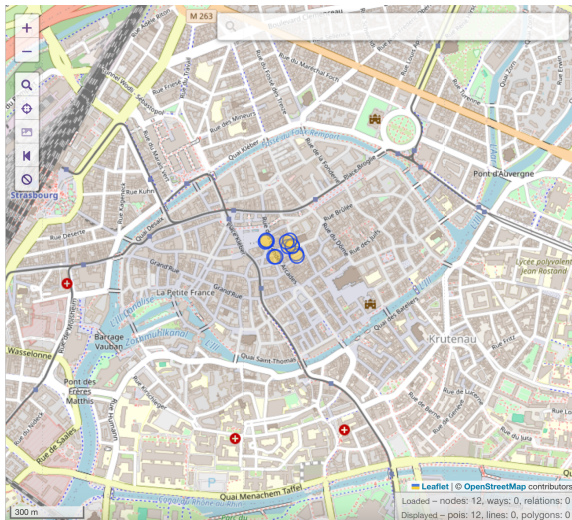


Figure: Bounding Box 1: 153.7 m², 12 trees

Benchmark

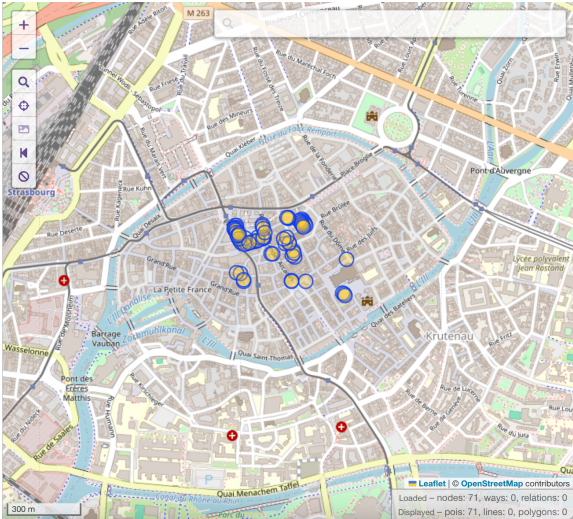


Figure: Bounding Box 2: 384.0 m², 71 trees

Benchmark

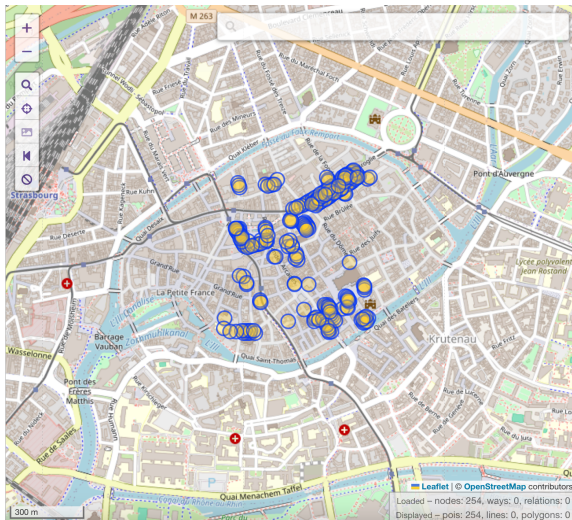


Figure: Bounding Box 3: 626.1 m², 254 trees

Benchmark

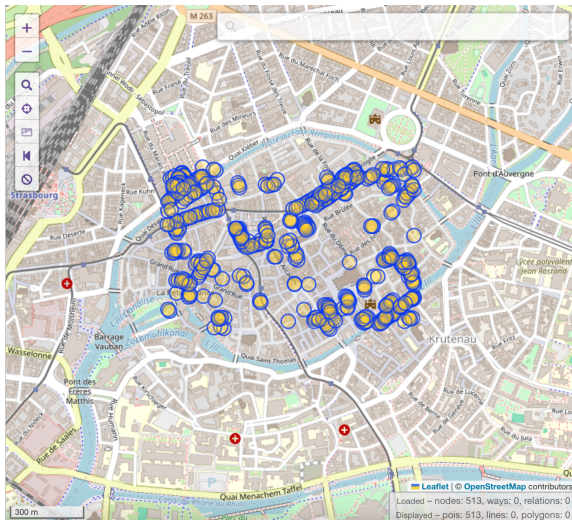
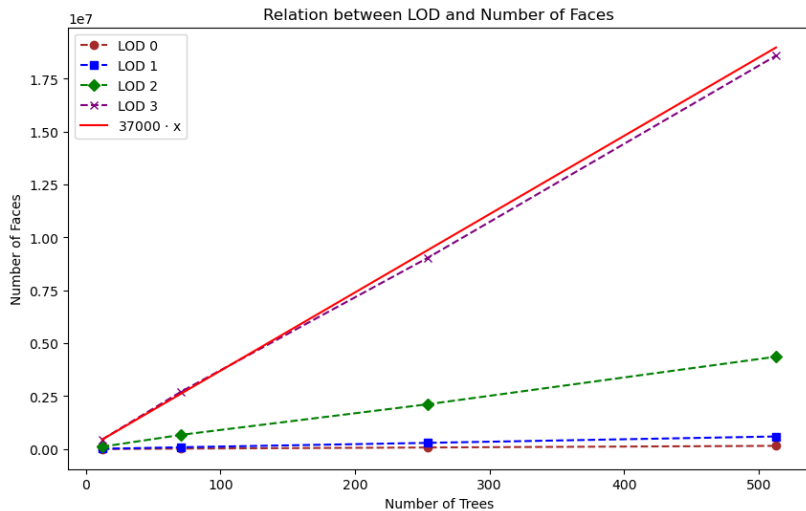


Figure: Bounding Box 4: 808.4 m², 513 trees

Benchmark: relation LOD-number of faces



Benchmark: execution time (Part 1)

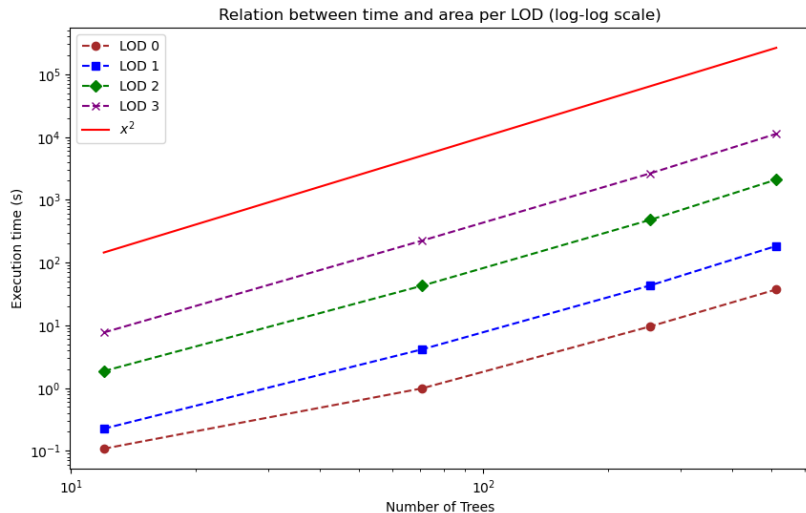


Figure: corefine_and_compute_union

Benchmark: execution time (Part 2)

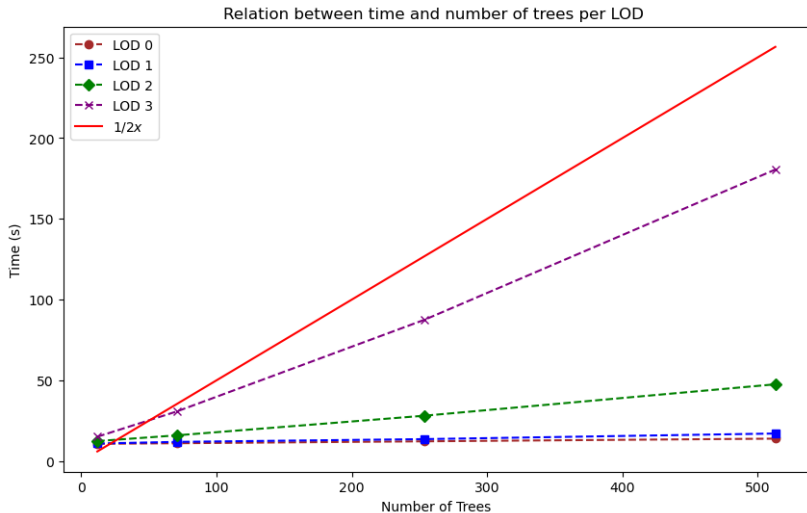


Figure: autorefine_triangle_soup

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

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

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

Prospects: Shading calculations

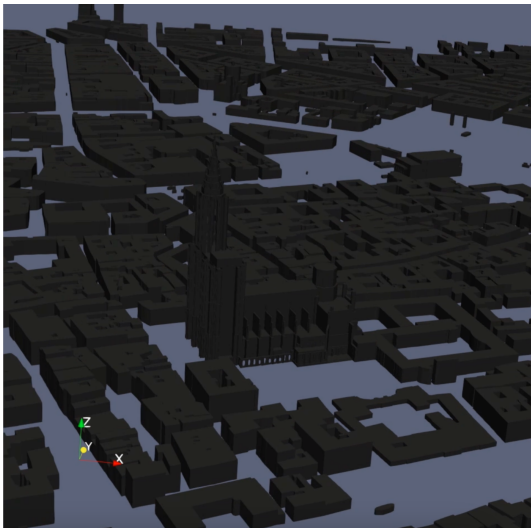


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (1)

Prospects: Shading calculations

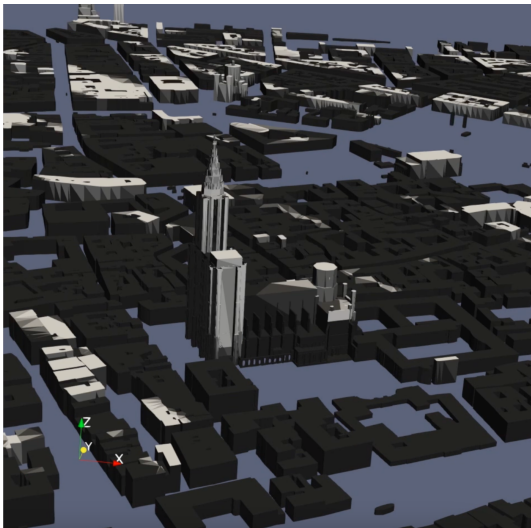


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (2)

Prospects: Shading calculations

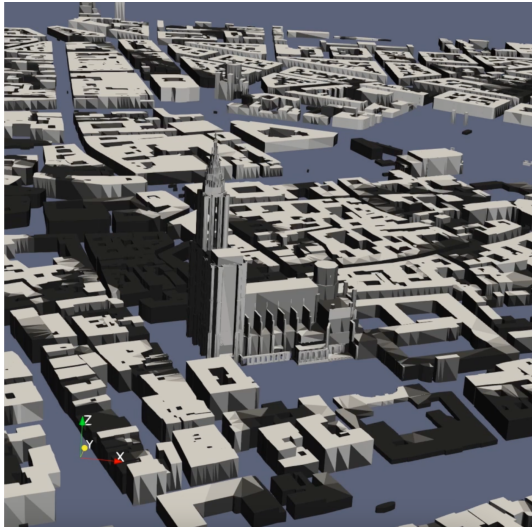


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (3)

Prospects: Shading calculations

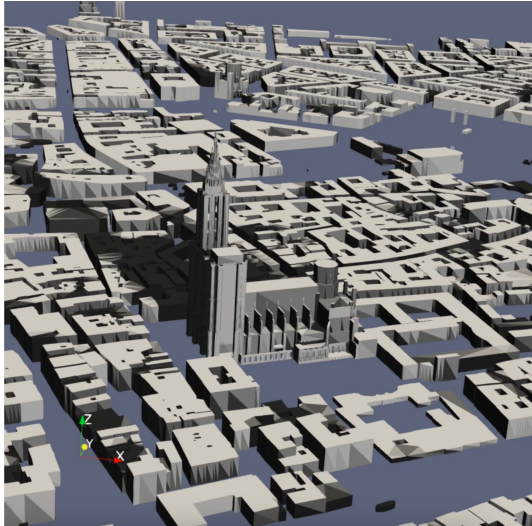


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (4)

Prospects: Shading calculations

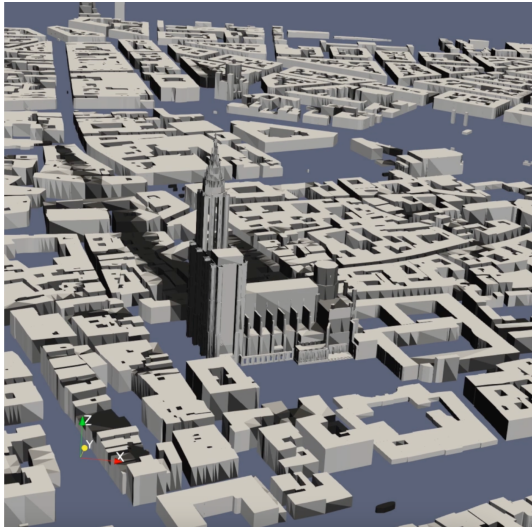


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (5)

Prospects: Shading calculations

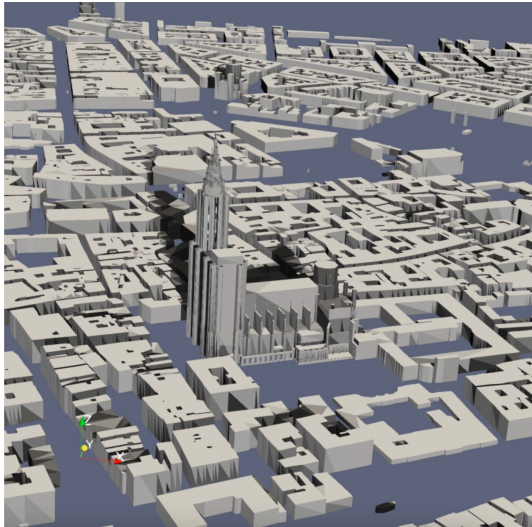


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (6)

Prospects: Shading calculations

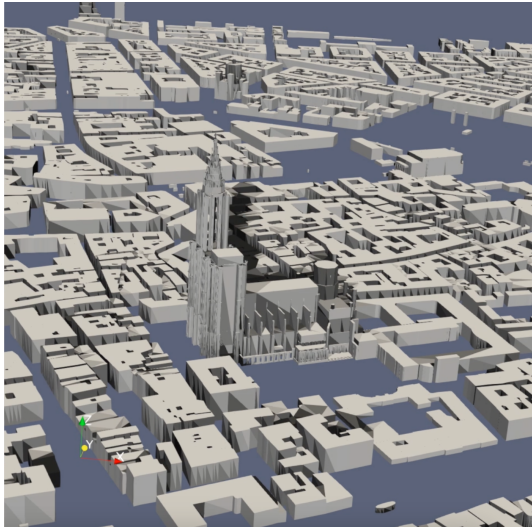


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (7)

Prospects: Shading calculations

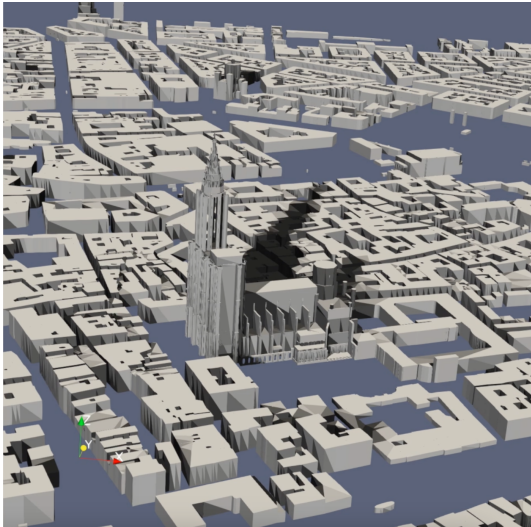


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (8)

Prospects: Shading calculations

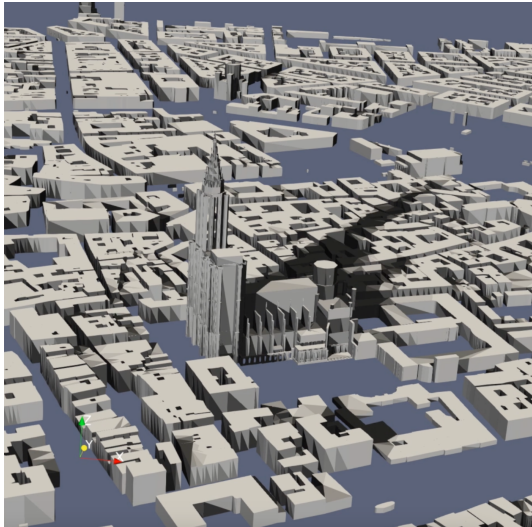


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (9)

Prospects: Shading calculations

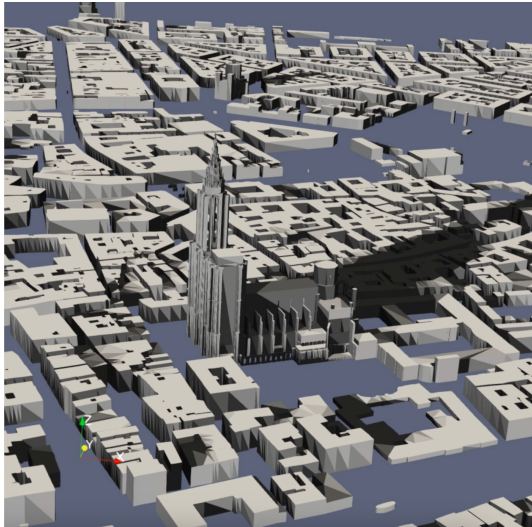


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (10)

Prospects: Shading calculations

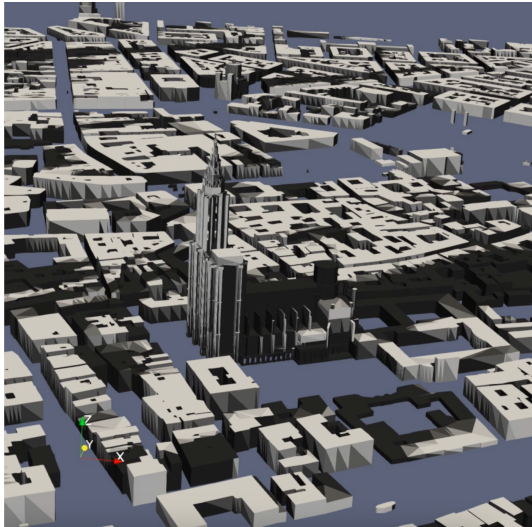


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (11)

Prospects: Shading calculations

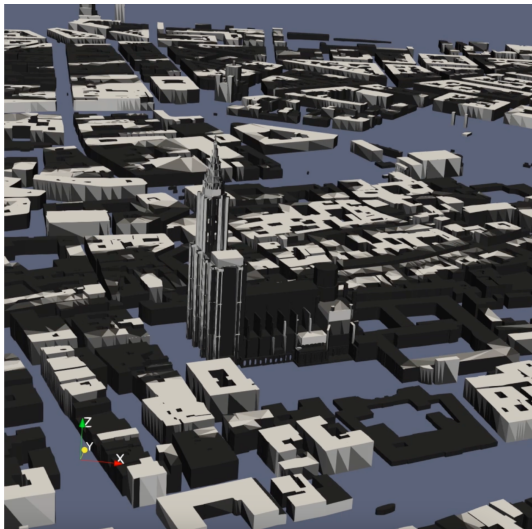


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (12)

Prospects: Shading calculations

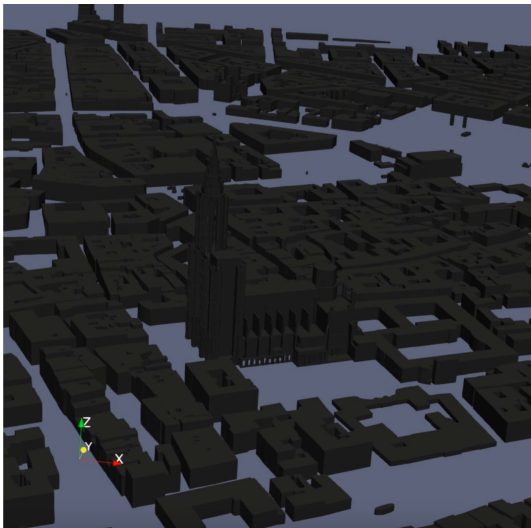


Figure: Shading calculations in urban environments (13)

- **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!



Yujin Park, Jean-Michel Guldmann, Desheng Liu.

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Combining remote sensing, 3D digital city and spatial regression
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https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Overpass_API.



<https://www.openstreetmap.org/help>.



Tania Landes.

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<https://theconversation.com/>

[dou-vient-le-pouvoir-rafraichissant-des-arbres-en-ville-19992023](https://theconversation.com/dou-vient-le-pouvoir-rafraichissant-des-arbres-en-ville-19992023).



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New York City mesh, 2023.



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJoJ7Knm-uA>, 2023.



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2024.



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