



# Semantic City Models

## - creation, use and examples

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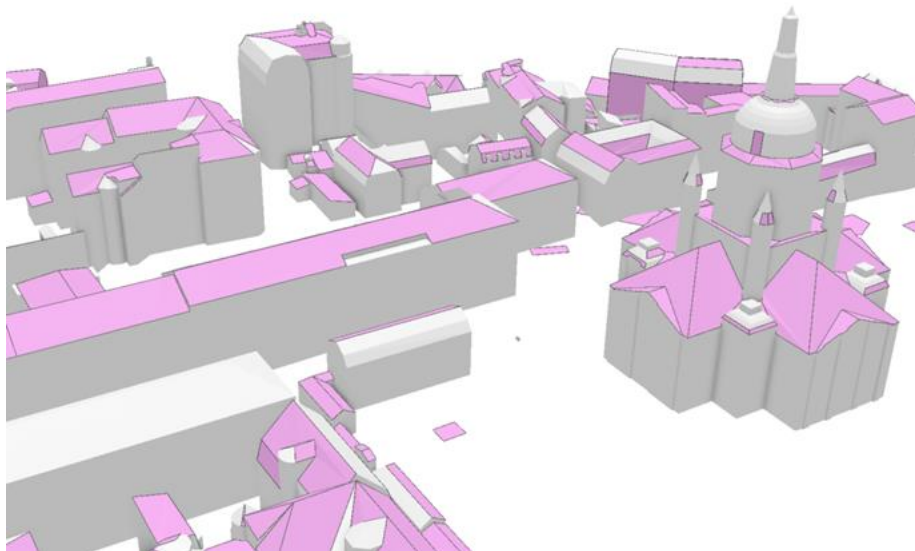
## Learning outcomes

At the end of this lecture, the learner is expected to be able to:

- Explain the semantic part of the city models and differences compared to graphical 3D models
- Summarize the main steps of semantic model creation
- Name examples of existing models as well as of their possible applications

## What is Semantic City Model?

Model with distinguished objects representing real-world things: the houses, streets, trees and others

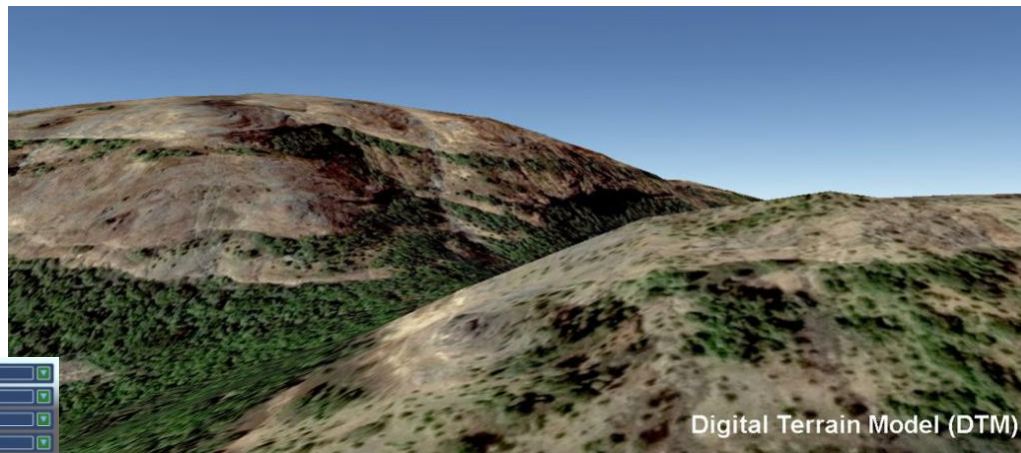


Up: from Helsinki3D\_Kalasatama\_Digital\_Twins  
<https://www.hel.fi/en/decision-making/information-on-helsinki/maps-and-geospatial-data/helsinki-3d>

Left: semantic city model of Stockholm  
Downloaded from: [Dataportalen \(stockholm.se\)](https://dataportalen.stockholm.se)

## Objects in the Semantic Models

- Natural objects – digital terrain model, vegetation, water bodies...



Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

Digital Terrain Model, DTM; source: [digital-terrain-model-dtm-1024x569.jpg \(1024x569\)](https://pigeonis.in/digital-terrain-model-dtm-1024x569.jpg) (pigeonis.in)

- Man-made objects – houses, bridges, street furniture...
- All objects can have attributes

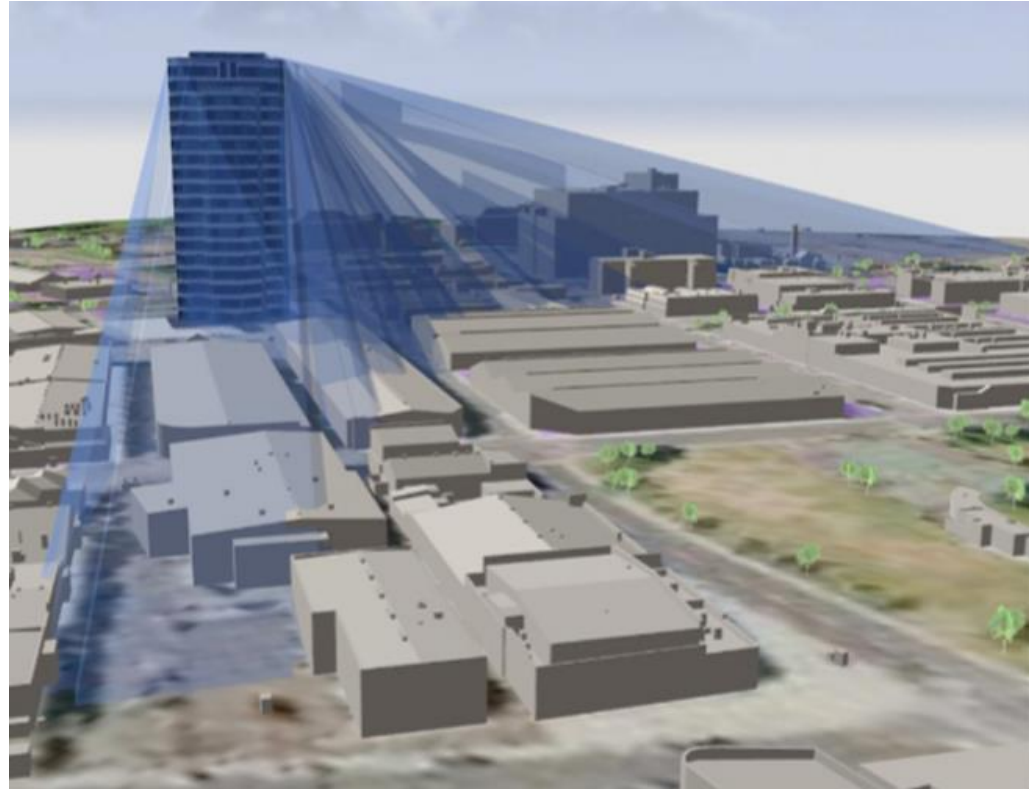


Man-made objects and vegetation; source: Biljecki et al (2015)  
Applications of 3D City Models: State of the Art Review



## Creation of City Models I

- 3D models – successor of 2D maps
- Possible to increased computation capacity
- World is 3D – 3D models more realistic than 2D
- Certain analyses not possible in 2D, e.g. shadow-cast or air-pollution



Shadow-cast analysis, 3D necessary for it, from: Applications of 3D City Models: State of the Art Review

## Creation of City Models II

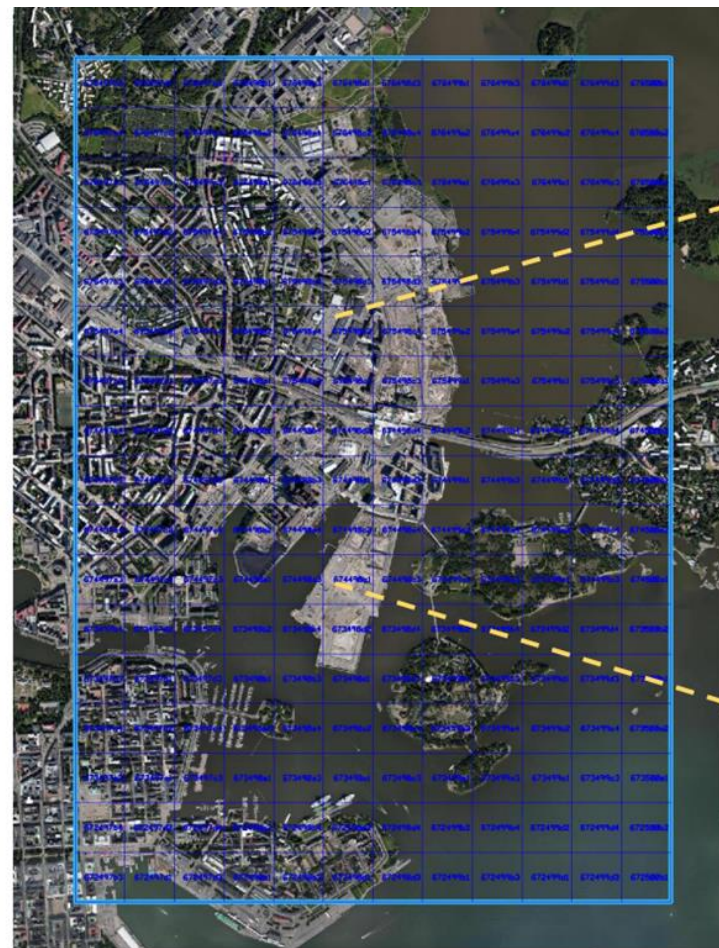
Combination of:

- aerial images (photogrammetry)
- point-clouds (LiDAR)
- 2D data (cadastres)

Data put together by specialised software

Followed by control and manual adjustment

Tiling of aerial images in Helsinki city model, from: The Kalasatama Digital Twins Project



## 3D City from Aerial Photos I

- 2D images from different viewpoints
- Partly overlapping
- Automatically bind together and triangulated



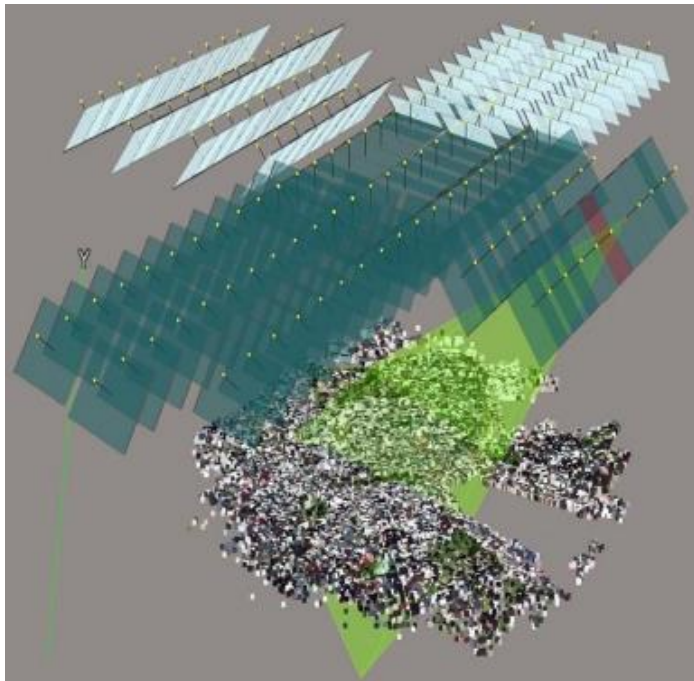
Vertical and oblique aerial photography (up)  
and tilling into mesh 250x250 meters (right)

Source: The Kalasatama Digital Twins Project. The final  
report of the KIRA-digi pilot project, 2019



## 3D City from Aerial Photos II

- Binding together by finding common features in the overlapping images (down)



- Ground control points (right)

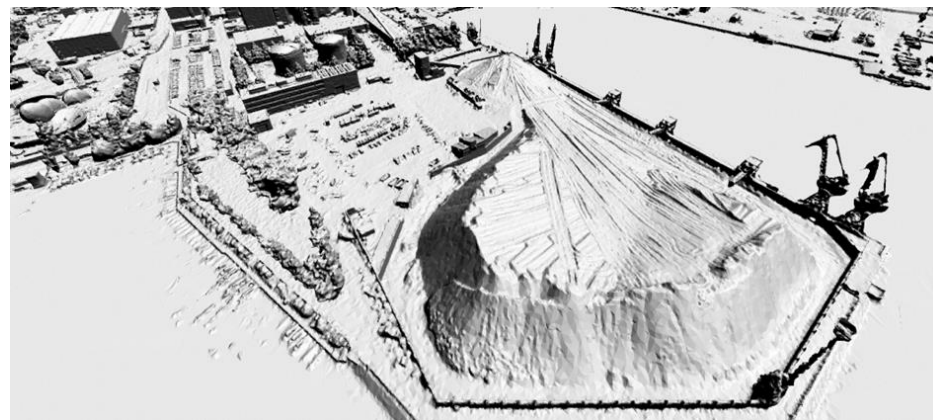
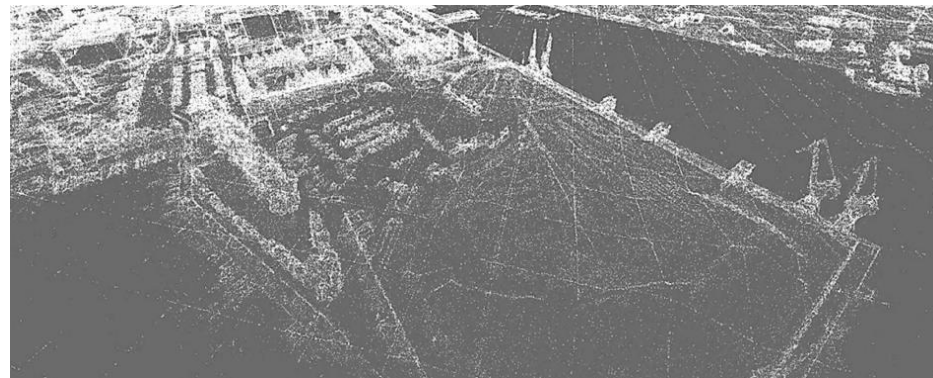
Source: The Kalasatama Digital Twins Project. The final report of the KIRA-digi pilot project, 2019



## Example of Helsinki model

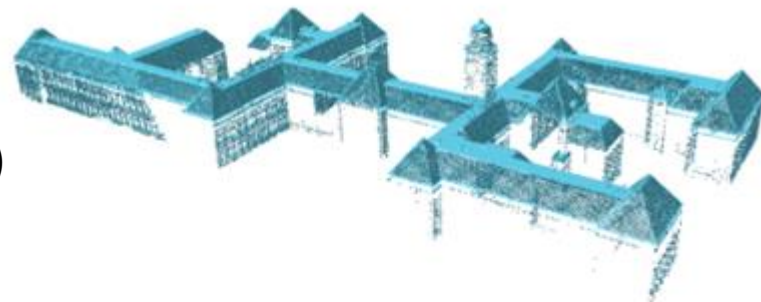
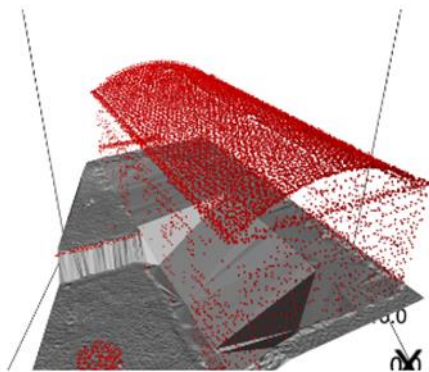
Three steps in creation:

- 1) point-cloud from aerial-images (right up)
- 2) mesh model without visible triangles (right down)
- 3) final photorealistic model (left down)

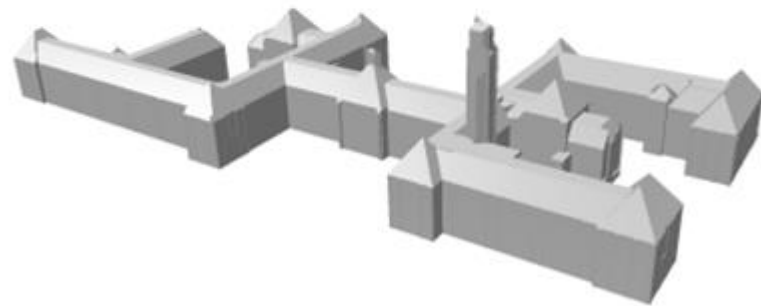


## 3D city from laser scanning I

- Mesh-models even from point-clouds
- (right (a) a point-cloud, (b) reconstructed building)
- Can be photorealistic (down)
- Smaller areas, more details (vs. aerial images)



(a)



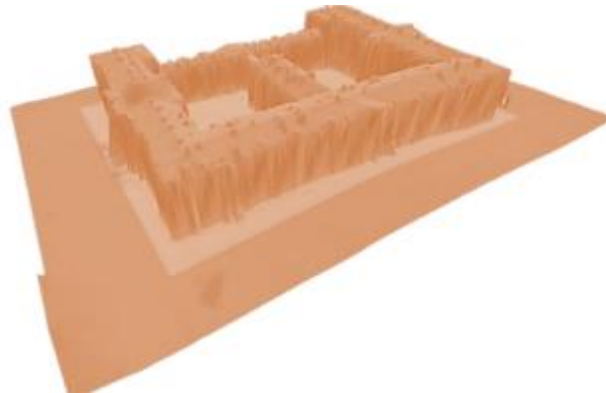
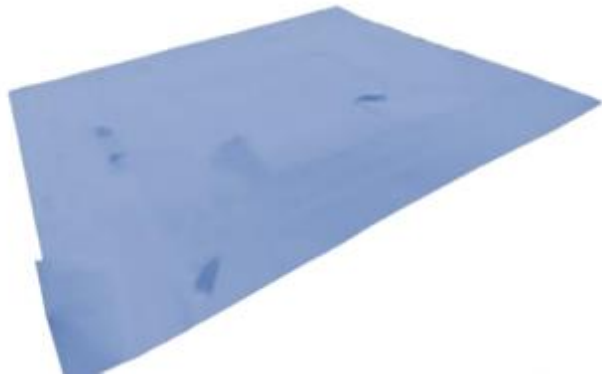
(b)

Source: 3D Book (left),  
<https://www.rock.estate/blog/a-tour-of-3d-point-cloud-processing> (right)



## 3D city from laser scanning II

DTM – elevation of building footprint  
DSM – building height and roof shape  
2D map – footprint

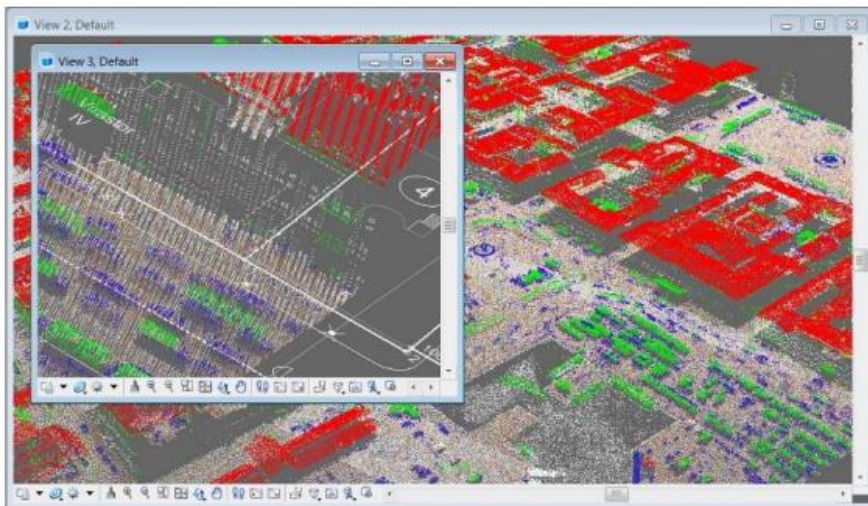
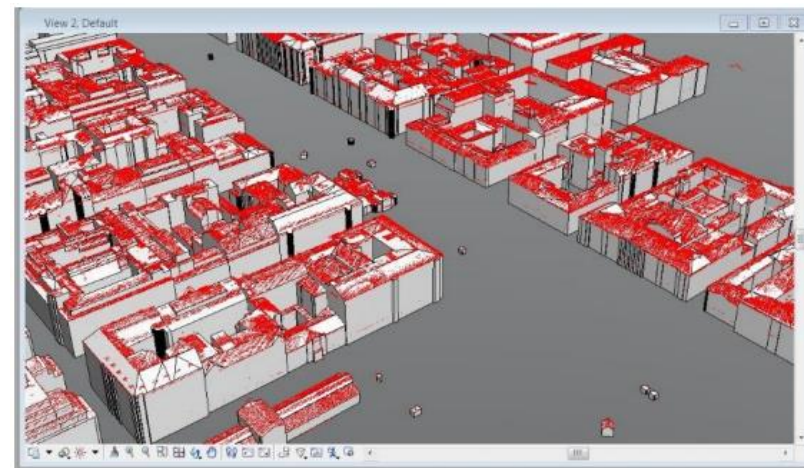


- DTM and DSM – Digital Terrain and Surface model (up)
- Terrain and surface models from one building area (left)



## 3D city from laser scanning III

Base map and point-clouds for an area (down)  
Roof shapes of buildings from the data (right up)  
Geometries of created 3D buildings (right down)



Source: The Kalasatama DT Project

## Final 3D semantic model

- Adding semantic info  
= attributes
- Available e.g. in  
cadastres



Examples of graphical semantic model of  
Stockholm – city center and a residential area

<https://smartstad.stockholm/2020/03/09/over-100-000-byggnader-i-stockholm-som-3d-modeller-i-stadsbyggnadskontorets-nya-databas/>



## Abstraction in 3D models

- Removing unnecessary parts, e.g. interiors
- Semantic models – high abstraction level, unique IDs
- Mesh models – low abstraction, less computer space, faster to create and read, cheaper

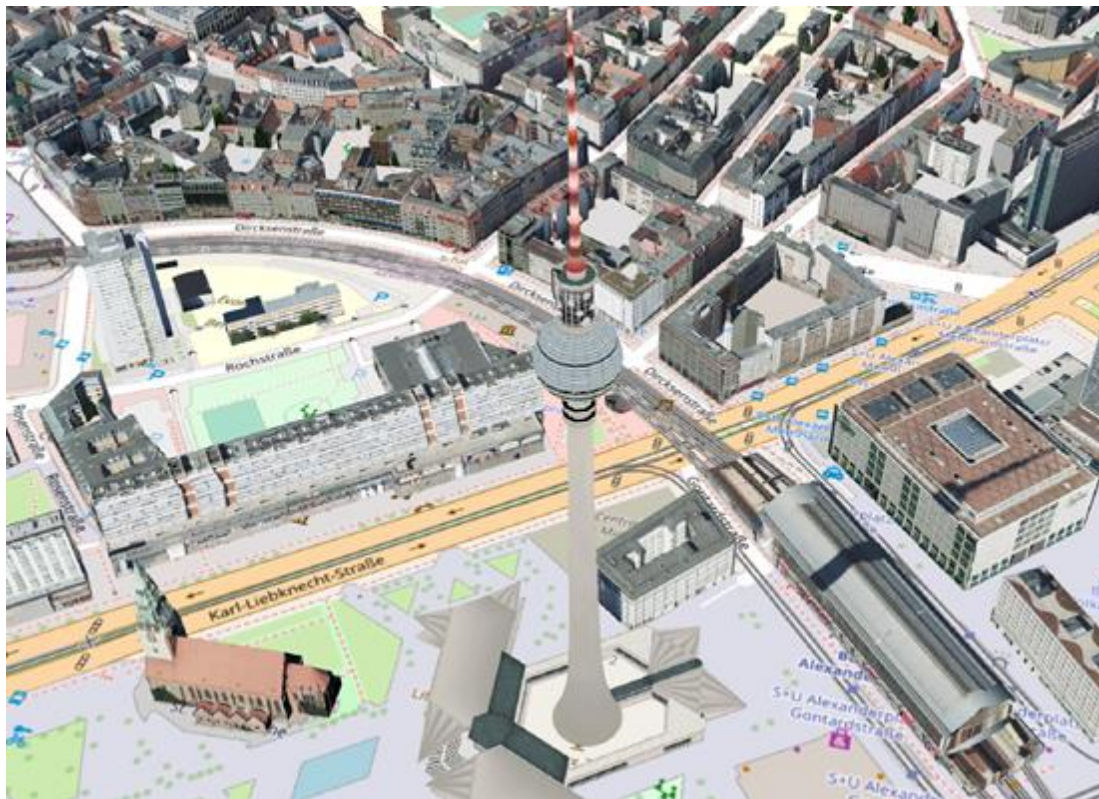


[Helsinki 3D | City of Helsinki](https://www.hel.fi/en/decision-making/information-on-helsinki/maps-and-geospatial-data/helsinki-3d)

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## Examples of 3D city models I

- Semantic models - mainly public sector
- High-graphic models – often commercial, Open Street Map
- 1<sup>st</sup> free model – Berlin 2015



[VisualizationBerlin – 3DCityDB Database](#)



## Examples of 3D city models II

Many cities provide  
3D models to browse

Data itself usually not  
for free to download

Exceptions:

[Cities/regions around  
the world with open  
datasets \(tudelft.nl\)](#)



Semantic model of Zagreb, Croatia

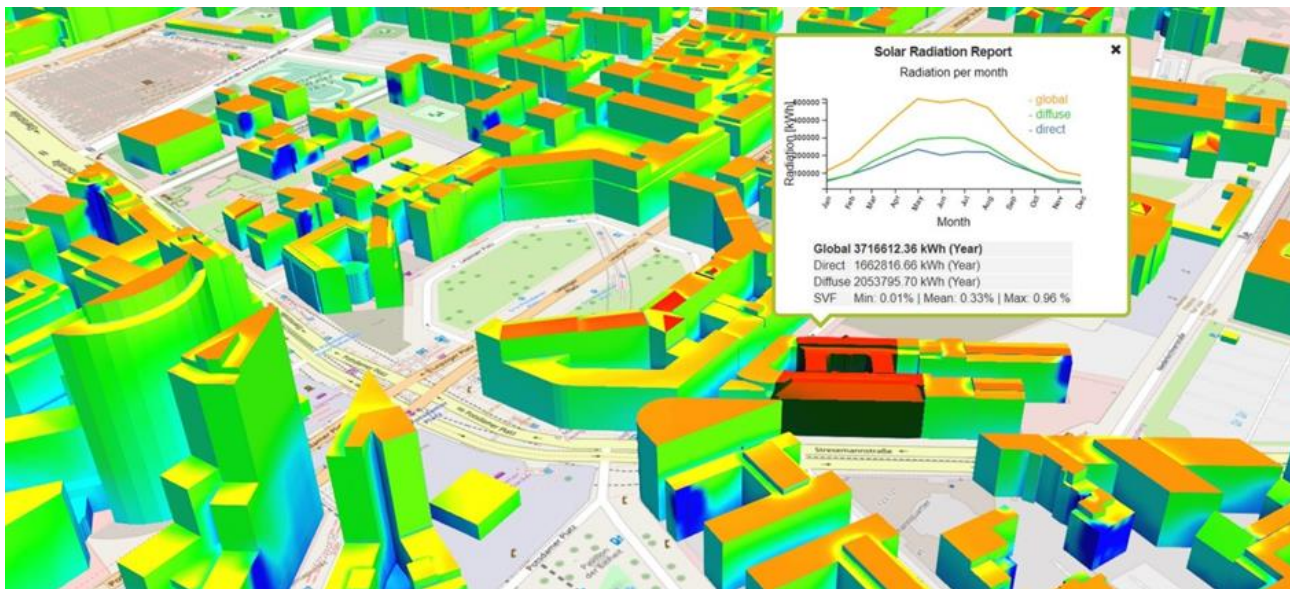
[ZG3D: 3D model Grada Zagreba \(gdi.net\)](#)

## Applications using semantic 3D models

- Visualisation & city planning (see figure)
- Queried – depends on LoD and depth of semantic information
- Analyses and simulations – provide new semantic information
- Scenario testing



## Analysis of solar radiation



Possibility of many calculations:

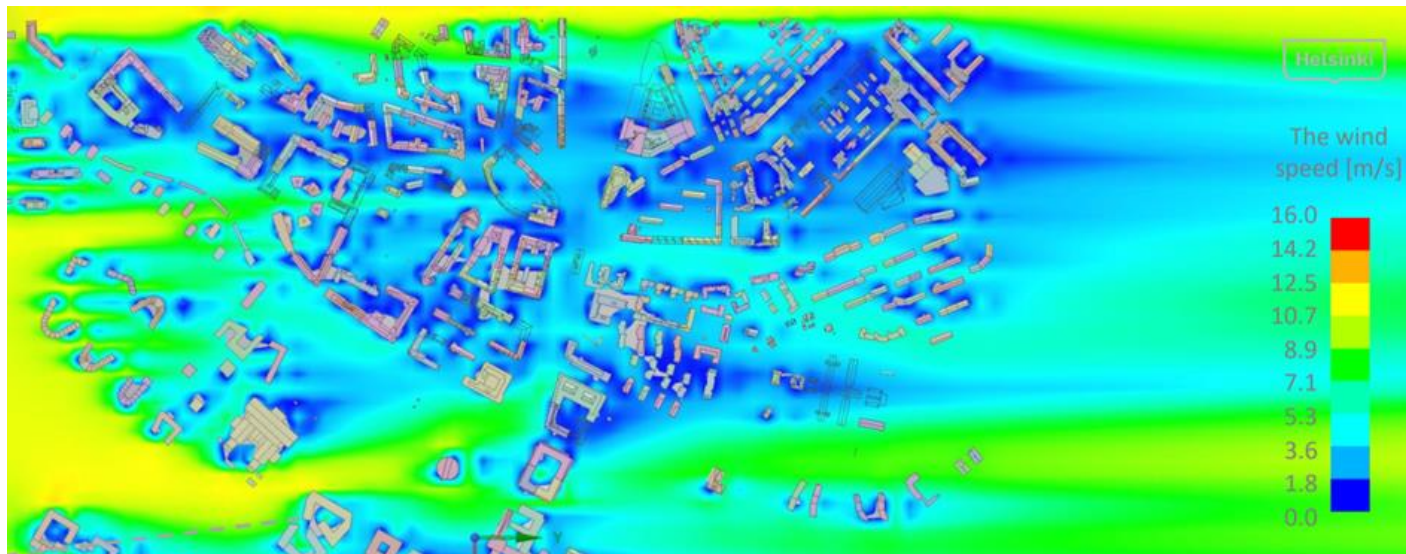
- Solar energy production
- Best roofs for solar-cells
- % of house-consumption covered by solar-energy
- Money spent on electricity

[3d-stadtmodell\\_solarpotenzialanalyse-aspect-ratio-20-9-3.jpg \(2310x1040\) \(vc.systems\)](#)



## Analysis of wind speed

- Slowing of the wind-speed in newly planned neighbourhood
- Estimating thermal-comfort during hot summers
- Spreading of air pollution



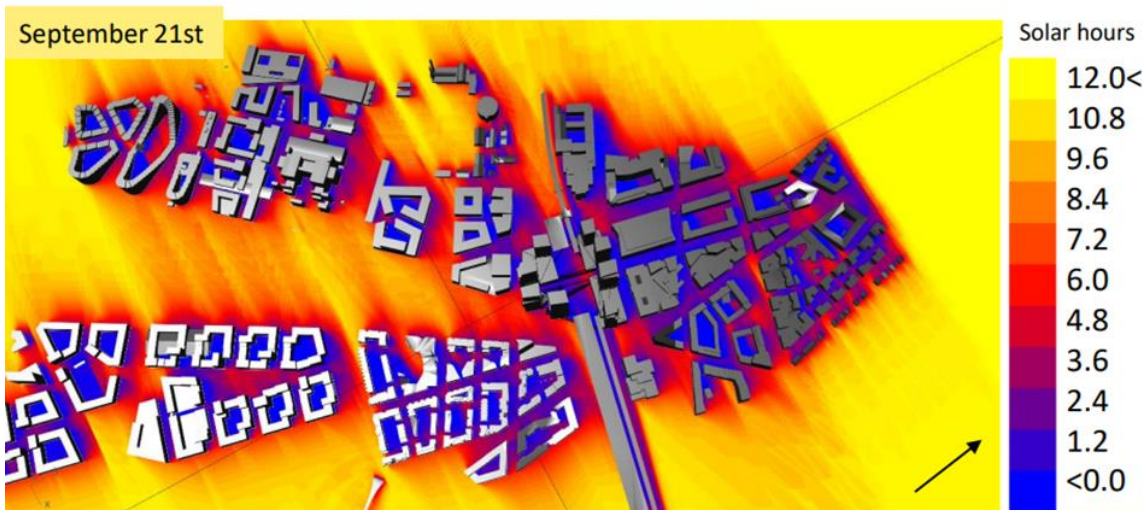
Stimulation of wind intensity on street level in Helsinki  
The wind blows from the left side of the picture in 15m/s  
Source: The Kalasatama DT Project



## Sunshine and shadow analysis

- City planning

September 21st at 16:00

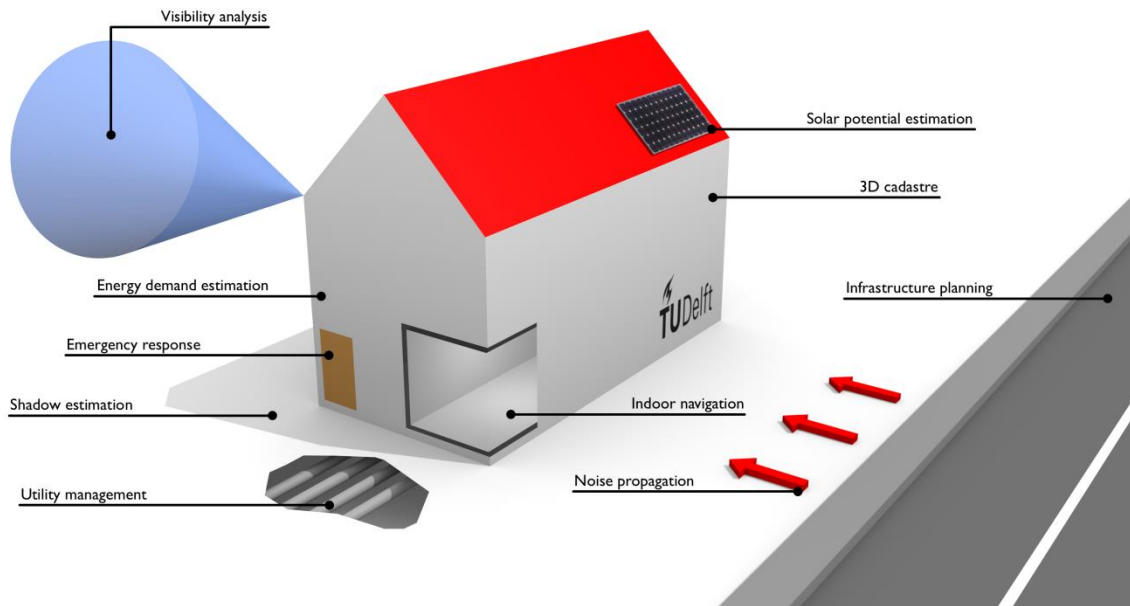


- Sunshine (up) and shadowing by planned-buildings (left) at autumnal equinox
- Similar computations for any time of the year
- Testing building-design and position

Source: The Kalasatama DT Project

## Other applications

- Heavy-rain events and flooding
- Digital Twins, Smart Cities
- Data quality and harmonisation fundamental
- Biljecki et al. (2015):  
Applications of 3D City  
Models: State of the Art  
Review



[Applications of 3D city models | CityJSON](#)

**Thank you for your attention**



<https://birgitproject.eu/>