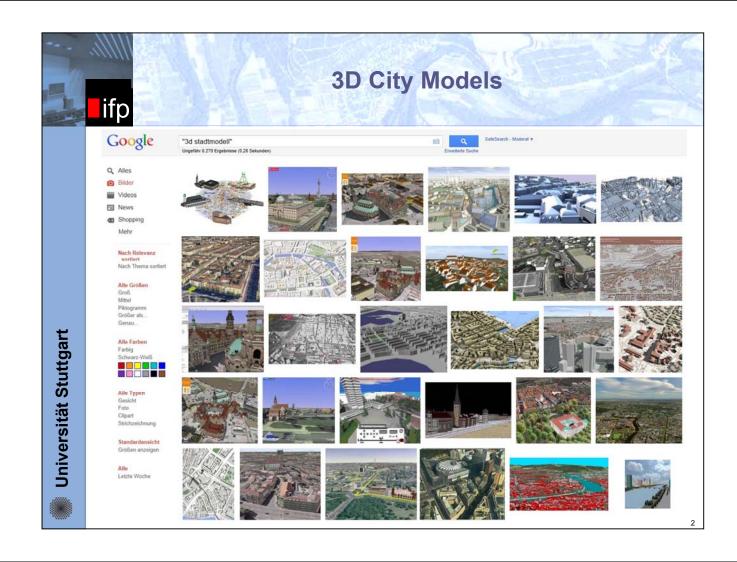


Towards Complete LOD3 Models – Automatic Interpretation of Building Structures

Susanne Becker Institut für Photogrammetrie Universität Stuttgart

53. Photogrammetric Week, Stuttgart, 5.9.2011

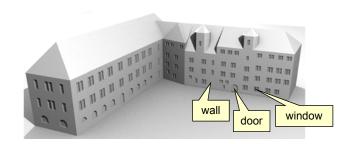




Universität Stuttgart

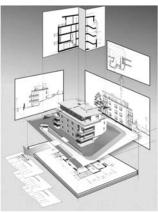
3D City Models

- Detailed facade models
 - Explicit facade geometry
 - Semantic information



New Applications

- Computer graphics, virtual reality
- Detailed urban planning
- 3D navigation
- Environmental simulations
- Energetic calculations
- Finite Elemental Analysis
- Building Information Models (BIM)



© 4Projects

3

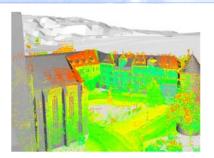


Data and Quality

- Terrestrial LiDAR data from static or mobile laser scanning
 - Continuous improvement of data quality (e.g. accuracy, density)

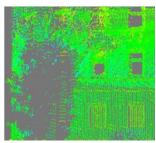


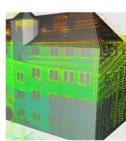
- Partial occlusions due to obstacles
- Different number of scan periods
- Oblique viewing angles

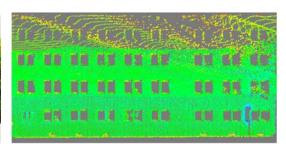


⇒ Variation in resolution Variation in coverage





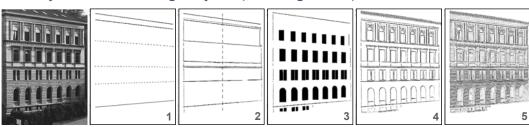






Principles in Architecture

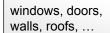
- Architectural structuring
 - Overlay of several design layers (Breitling, 1982)



Horizontal and vertical structuring (Gestalt laws)



Functional and abstract elements (Burden, 2000)





form, colour, texture, ...

5



Principles in Architecture

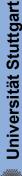








- Window as key element of the facade design
 - Form and design of the window
 - Window size
 - Ratio of solid to void
 - Arrangement of windows
 - Symmetry
- Criteria for the style of a building:
 - Set of form elements, the repertoire (alphabet)
 - System of relationships and rules (syntax)



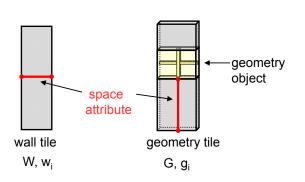
Formal Grammar

Formal Grammars

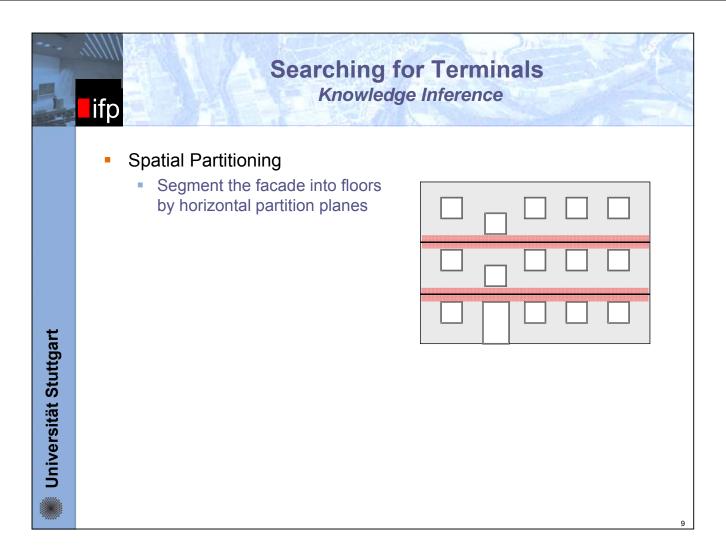
- Non-terminals V
- Terminals T
- Production rules P
 - id: $lc < pred > rc : cond \rightarrow succ : prob$
- Axiom F (non-terminal defining the starting point)

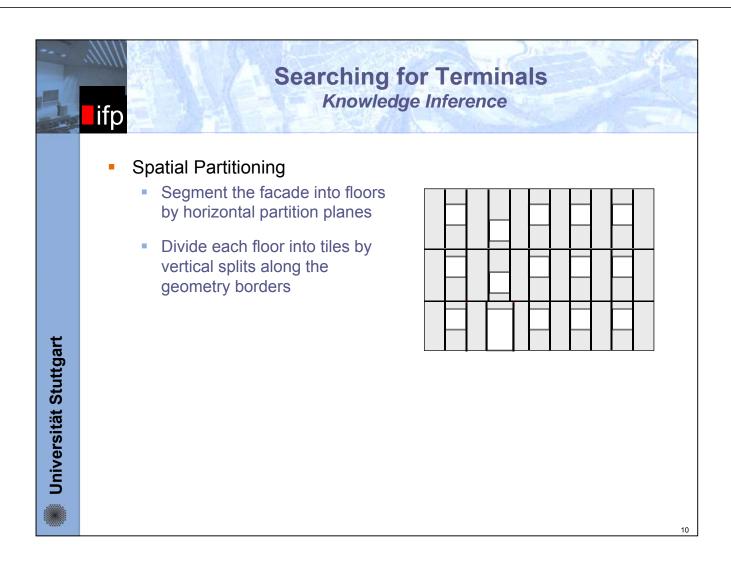
Facade Grammar

- V, T ... basic facade parts
- F ... empty facade polygon
- P ... split rules, instantiation rules



Combined Knowledge Propagation Algorithm Cell Decomposition Knowledge Inference **Knowledge Propagation** Top-down prediction Extraction and modelling of Detection of facade geometries from repetitive features for completion terrestrial LiDAR data and structures Generation of Inference of rules synthetic facades **Universität Stuttgart** Facade data driven knowledge based





Universität Stuttgart

Searching for Terminals

Knowledge Inference

Spatial Partitioning

- Segment the facade into floors by horizontal partition planes
- Divide each floor into tiles by vertical splits along the geometry borders
- Wall tiles, geometry tiles
- Classification of the tiles

w ₁	g ₁	W ₁	g ₂	w ₁	9 ₁	w ₁	g ₁	W ₁	9 ₁	W ₁
W ₁	9 ₁	w ₁	g ₂	W ₁	9 ₁	w ₁	9 ₁	W ₁	g ₁	W ₁
W ₁	g ₁	w ₁	g ₃	w ₂	91	W ₁	9 ₁	W ₁	9 ₁	W ₁









.

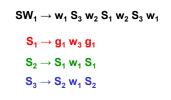


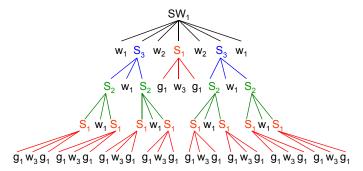
Interrelationship between Terminals Knowledge Inference

Example: first floor Prinzenbau, Schillerplatz, Stuttgart



 $SW_1 \rightarrow w_1 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_1 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1 \; w_2 \; g_1 \; w_3 \; g_1$





Universität Stuttgart

ifp

Inference of Production Rules

Knowledge Inference

- Terminals $T = \{w_1, w_2, ..., g_1, g_2, ...\}$, non-terminals $N = \{W, G, ..., S_1, S_2, ...\}$
- Production rules P={p₁,p₂,...,p₅}:

 - p_2 : $W: c_2 \rightarrow W G W: P(\underline{x}|p_2)$
 - p_3 : $G: c_3 \rightarrow S_i: P(\underline{x}|p_3)$
 - $\qquad \qquad p_4 \colon \ \ \textbf{G} \, \colon \textbf{c}_4 \to \textbf{g}_i \, \colon \textbf{P}(\underline{\textbf{x}}|\textbf{p}_4)$
 - p_5 : $\Re_1 < W > \Re_r : c_5 \rightarrow w_i : P(\underline{x}|p_5)$
 - $\qquad \qquad \textbf{p}_6 \colon \quad \kappa_l^{(n)} < \textbf{W} > \epsilon : \textbf{c}_6 \rightarrow \kappa_{\cdot l}^{(n-1)} : \textbf{P}(\underline{\textbf{x}}|\textbf{p}_6)$

Spatial Partitioning

Structural Inference

Terminal Inference

Structural Inference

13



Combined Knowledge Propagation Algorithm

Cell Decomposition

- Extraction and modelling of facade geometries from terrestrial LiDAR data

Knowledge Inference

- Detection of repetitive features and structures
- Inference of rules

Facade

Knowledge Propagation

- Top-down prediction for completion
- Generation of synthetic facades



data driven

knowledge based

Universität Stuttgart





Production Process

Knowledge Propagation

Generation of synthetic facade structures based on facade grammar

- Production Process
 - Start with axiom ω: F
 - Select non-terminal for substitution
 - Select rule with highest probability
 - Generate tile string by character replacements

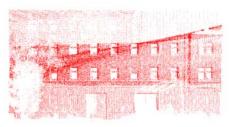
Facade String	Applied rule types			
F	$F \to W$			
W	$W \to W \; G \; W$			
WGW	$G \to g_1$			
$W g_1 W$	$W \to W \; G \; W$			
$W G W g_1 W$	$W \rightarrow w_1$			
$w_1 \stackrel{G}{G} W g_1 W$	$G \to g_2$			
$w_1 g_2 W g_1 W$	$W \rightarrow w_1$			
$w_1 g_2 w_1 g_1 W$	$W \to W \; G \; W$			
$W_1 g_2 W_1 g_1 W G W$				
$w_1 g_2 w_1 g_1 w_1 g_1 w_1$				

45



Grammar-based Completion Knowledge Propagation

- Facades may contain areas where no or little sensor data is available due to scan configuration
- Grammar based completion
 - Grammar inference restricted to dense areas:
 - Generate point-distancemap
 - Determine dense area





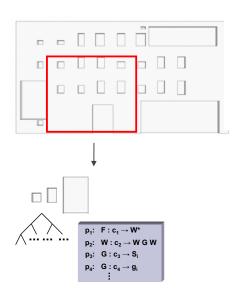




Grammar-based Completion

Knowledge Propagation

- Facades may contain areas where no or little sensor data is available due to scan configuration
- Grammar based completion
 - Grammar inference restricted to dense areas:
 - Generate point-distancemap
 - Determine dense area
 - Use dense area as a mask to select facade geometries for knowledge inference
 - Apply grammar to free areas



47

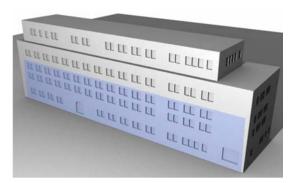


Results Knowledge Propagation

Terrestrial LiDAR data (StreetMapper)



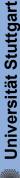
Residential house

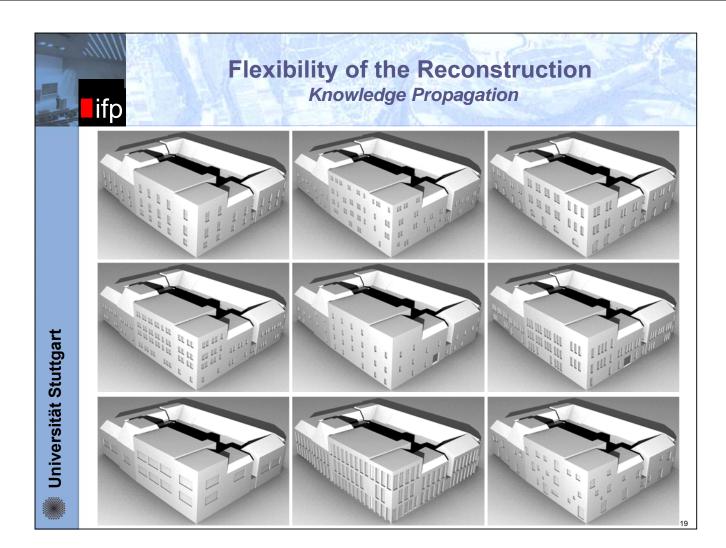


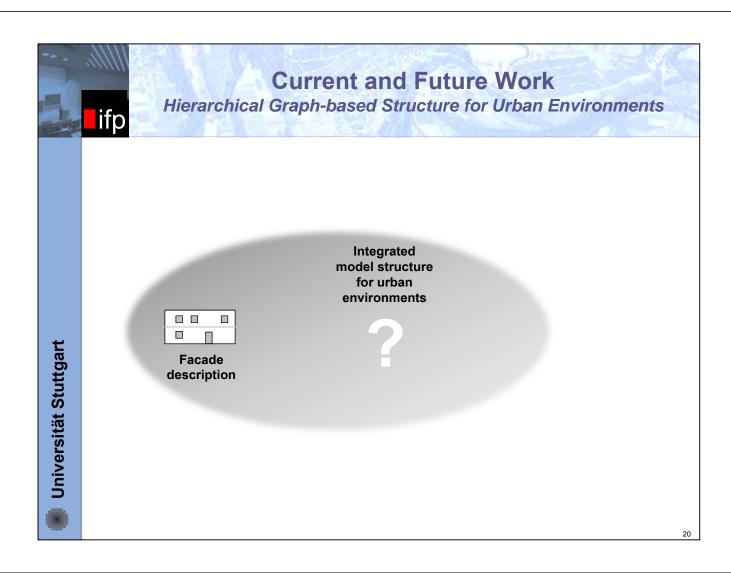
Office building

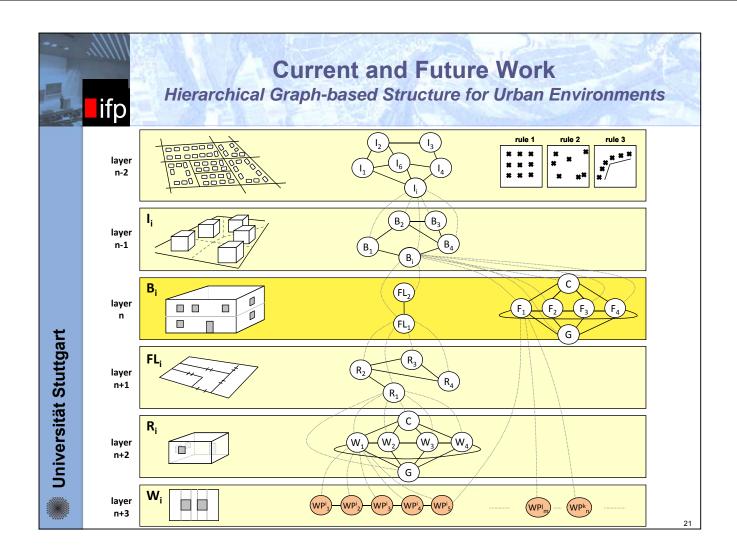


Red House Farm, Newcastle













Conclusions

- Automatic approach for the reconstruction of complete 3D facade models
 - Automatic inference of individual facade grammars representing buildingspecific facade characteristics
 - Generation of **realistic facade structures** even in areas with inaccurate, noisy or incomplete sensor data
 - Robustness against data of heterogeneous quality
 - Synthetic facade structures for facades not covered by any sensor data
- Extension and abstraction of the facade scenario to city models
 - Hierarchical graph-based modelling structure for urban environments
 - Network of geometrical and topological relationships
 - ⇒ facilitates the analysis and preservation of **geometrical consistency**
 - ⇒ allows for the derivation and modelling of higher-order dependencies



Institut für Photogrammetrie

Thank you for your attention!

susanne.becker@ifp.uni-stuttgart.de

