



NEXT
GENERATION
INFRASTRUCTURES



3D Spatial Data Infrastructure

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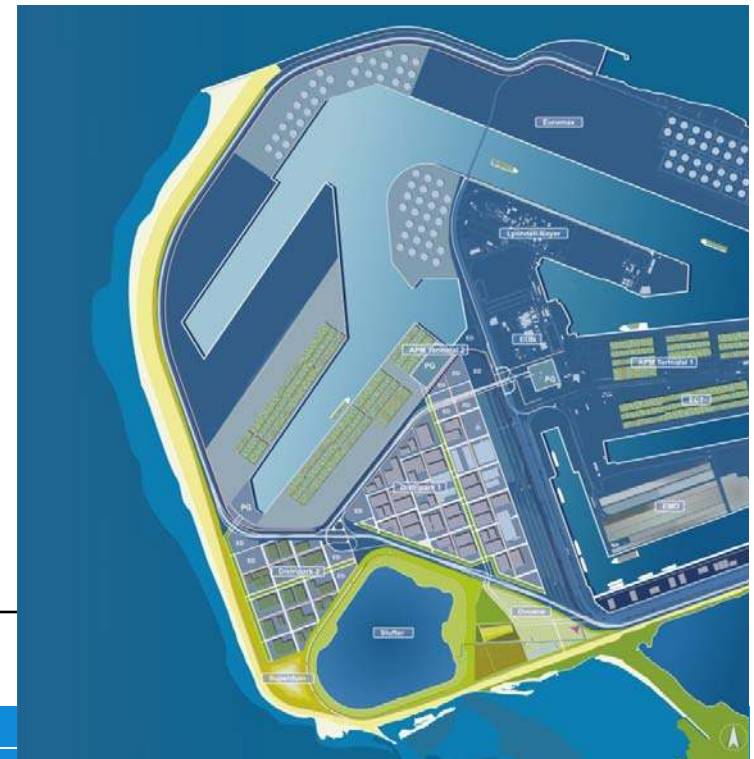
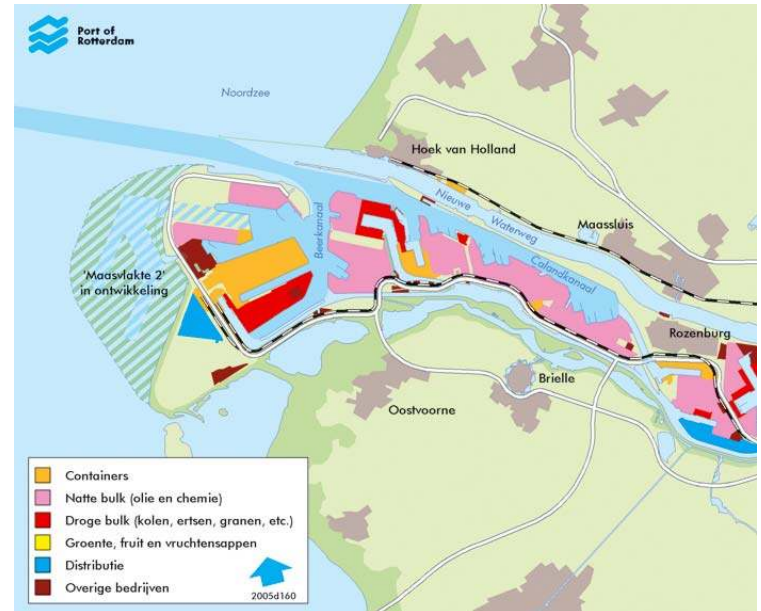
Anne Jan Boersma, Albert Mulder, Port Rotterdam

Sisi Zlatanova, TUDelft

Jacob Beetz, TUE

The Port of Rotterdam

- One of the largest harbours
- Annual throughput 434 million tons
- Distance of 45 km
- Dense populated surrounding area
- Pipes and cables 155 km
- Quays 64 km
- Maasvlakte 2 –extension into the sea



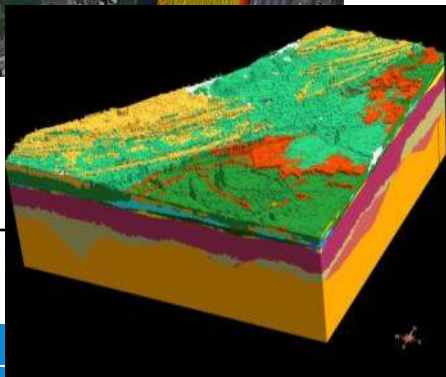
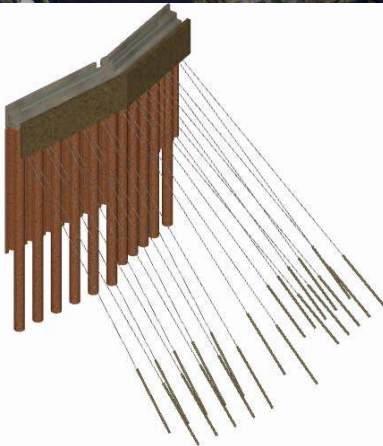
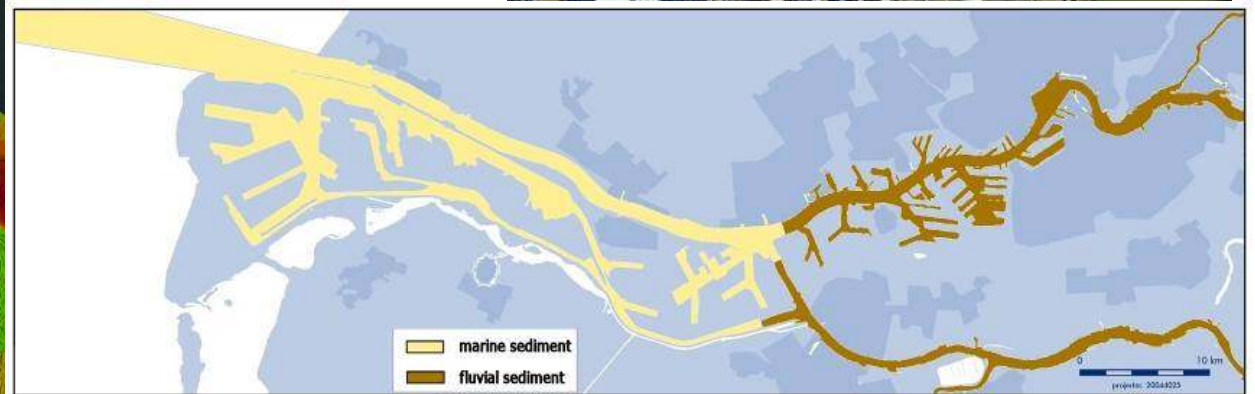
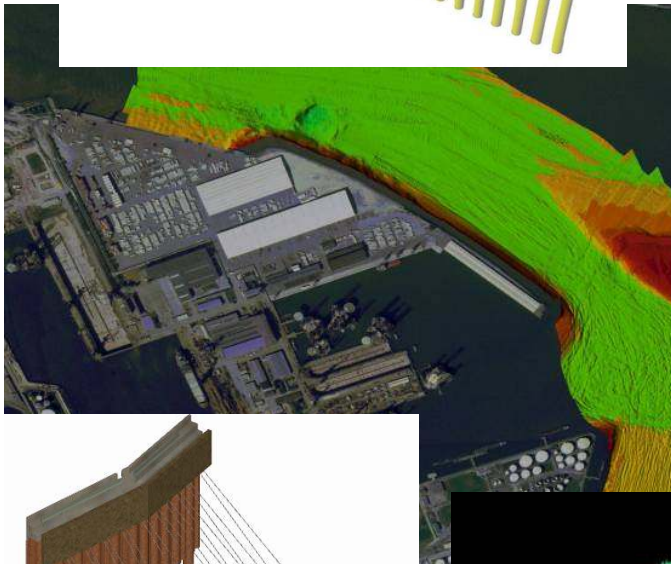
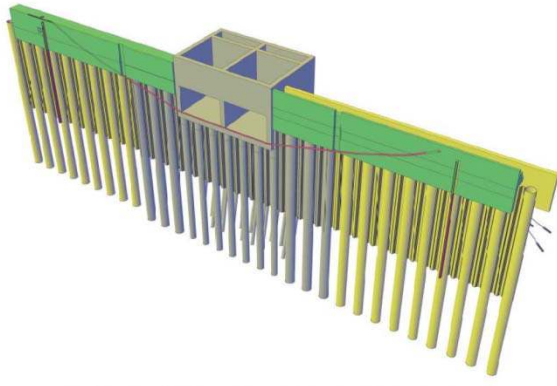
New clients in the harbour area

Port Rotterdam should take into account:

- Various external data (DCMR (environment and safety), Province, Municipality, Stakeholders)
- Underground information: Noise, Nox, CO2...
- Accessibility of the area
- (Im)Possibilities for laying down pipes and cables
- Constructions and adaptations needed for the new clients
- ...



Examples of data



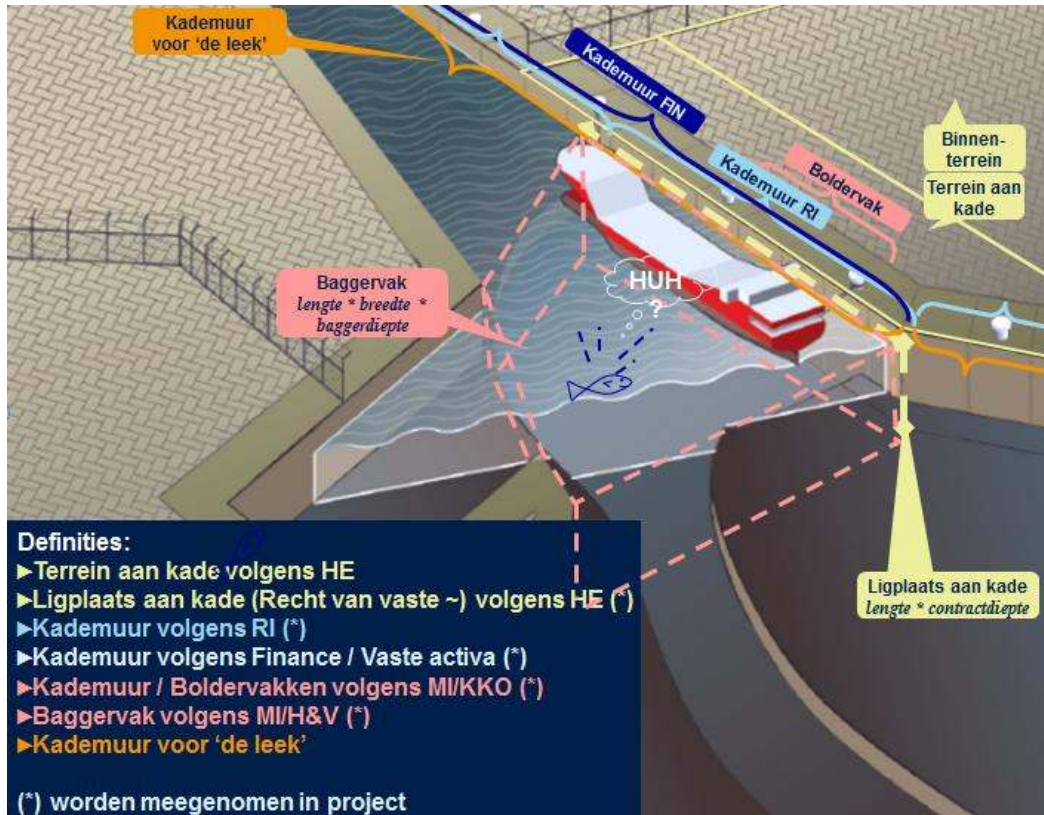
The problem

Complex processes. Variety of data!

- Many different object descriptions and representations (above, through and below the surface)
- Different dimensionality (2D/3D and time)
- Many systems for management of data
- Exchange of data using proprietary file formats
- Increased use of BIM models (for new designs)



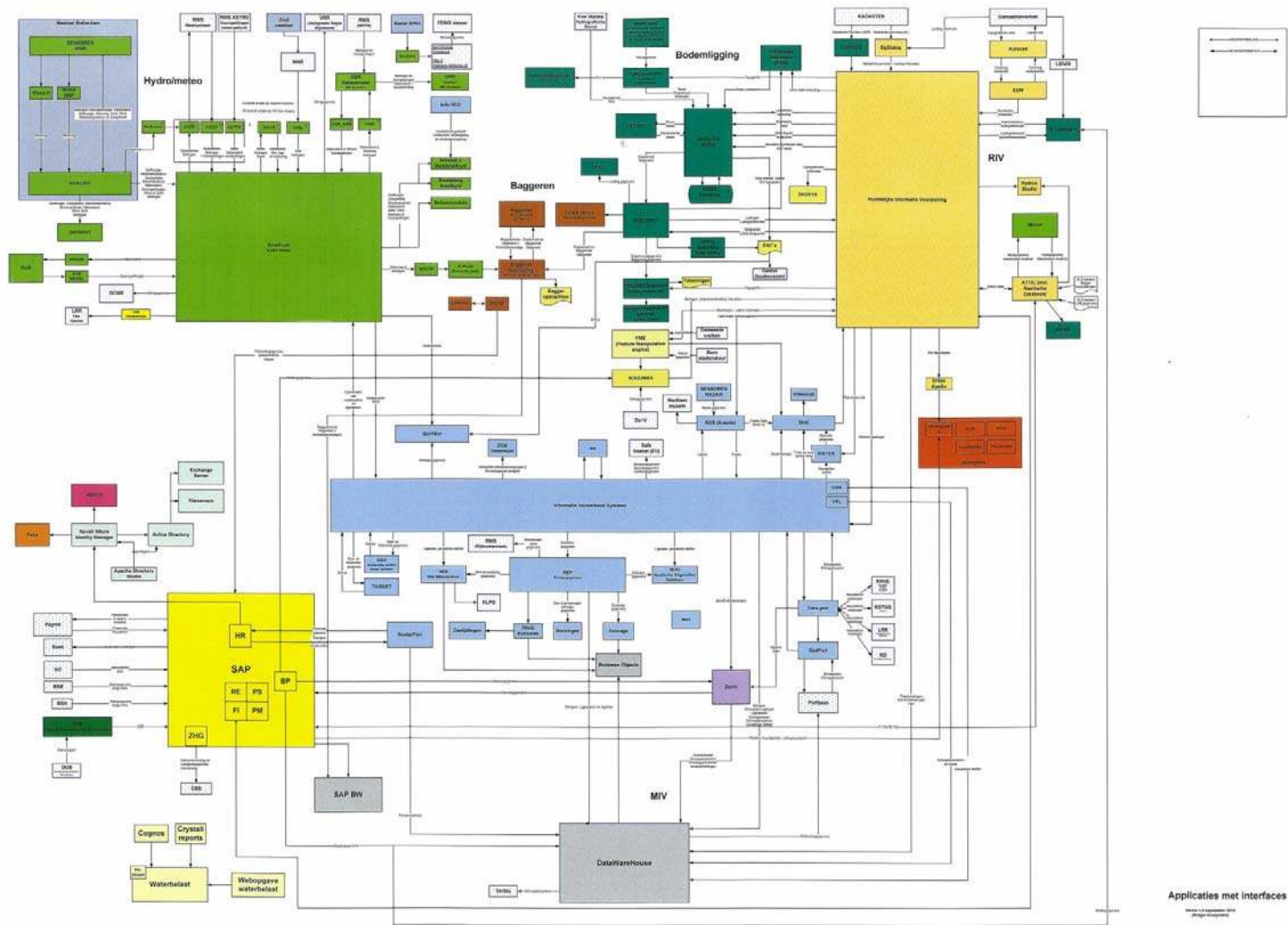
Example: quays



- One object in reality gets 7 different representation in the different systems



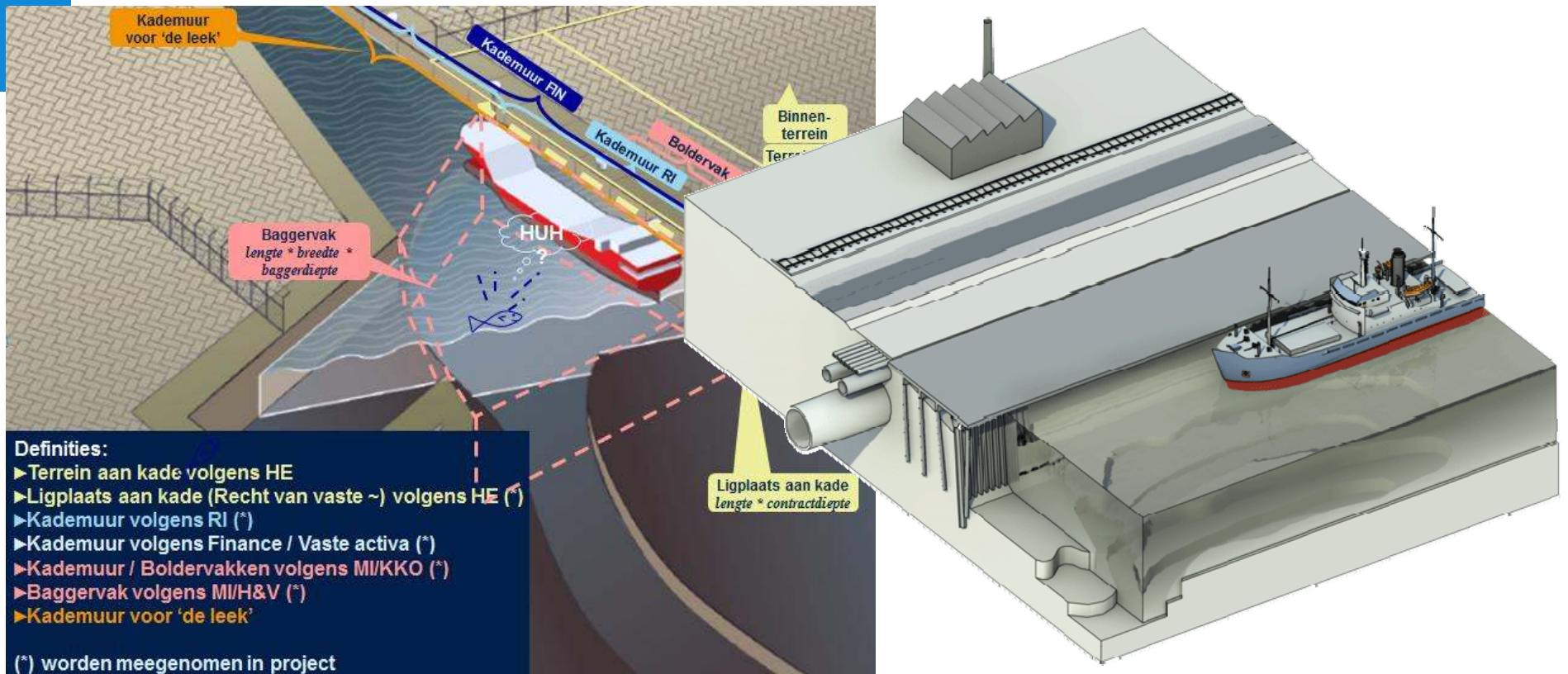
Information Management is complex



Physical models!



From 2D to 3D



Research questions 1 / 2

Which 3D SII is most appropriate for Port of Rotterdam to be able to face urgent data management needs?

- Which objects (features) are relevant? (semantics, geometry, topology, appearance, LOD);
- What kind of data structure is most appropriate to maintain the objects, their properties and relationships;
- What kind of mapping technology between different models should be utilised: syntax and structure vs. semantics (ontology);



Research questions 2/2

Which 3D SII is most appropriate for Port of Rotterdam to be able to face urgent data management needs?

- Which standard for exchange of information should be used: GML, CityGML, BIM (IFC), IMxxx;
- Which system architecture should be utilised: NORA, OGC web services, RESTful vs. SOAP;
- What visualisation approaches should be followed: thin clients vs. front-end application, mobile vs. desktop environment.



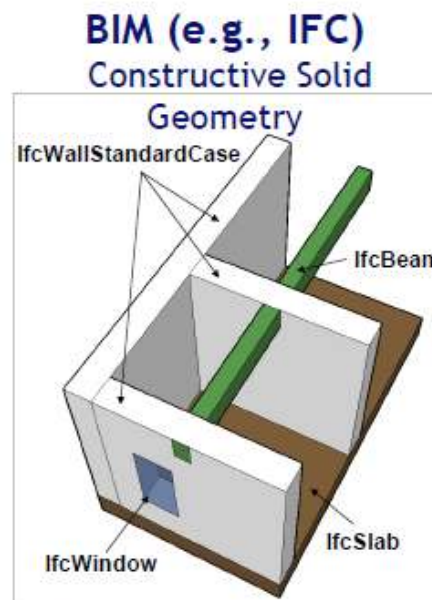
Use case 1 quays

- Focus on:
 - integration of BIM and GIS
 - 3D Profiles 3D Clip

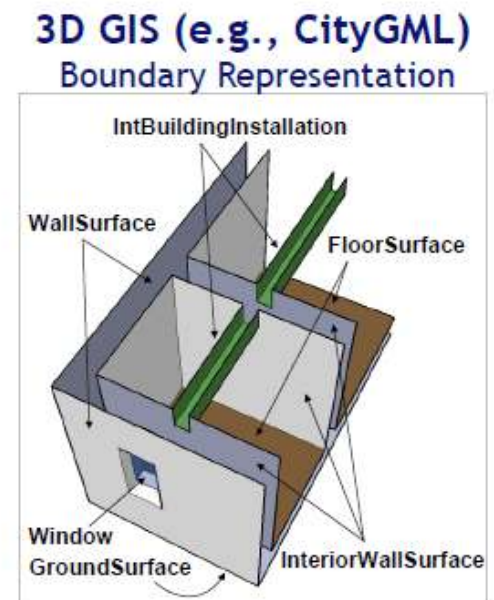


IFC vs CityGML-IMGeo

- Which one IFC or CityGML (which concept)
- Make agreements on formal mappings, so that conversion is done in the same way



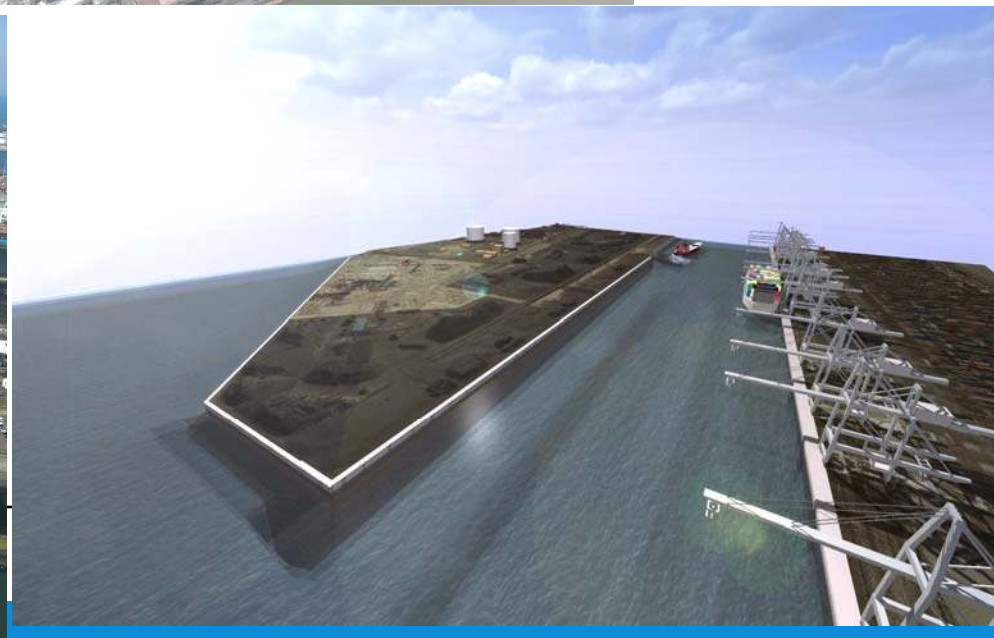
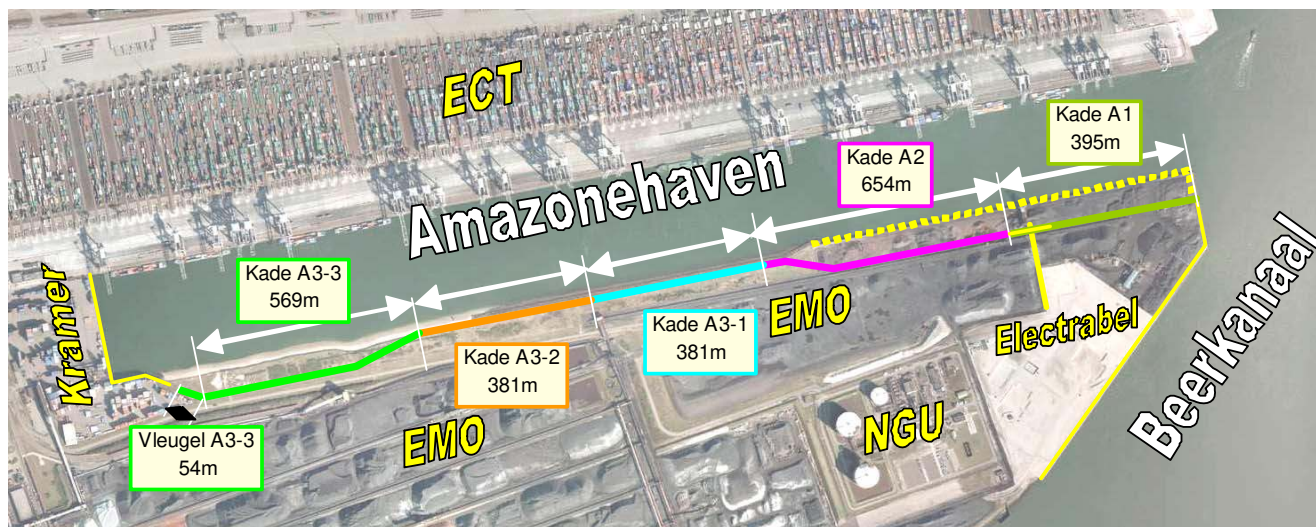
Volumetric, parametric
primitives representing the
structural components of
buildings



Accumulation of observable

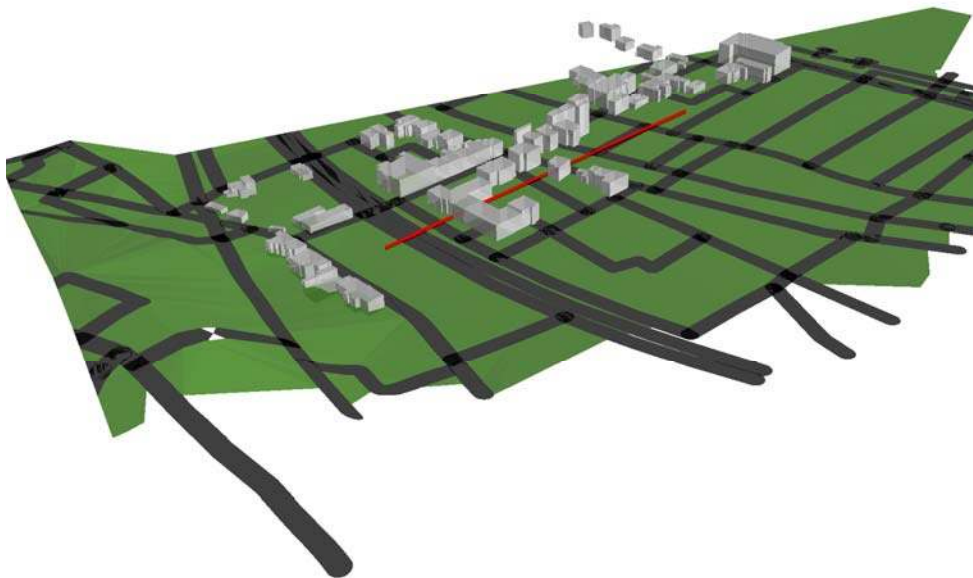
ures
U/e

Amazone Haven

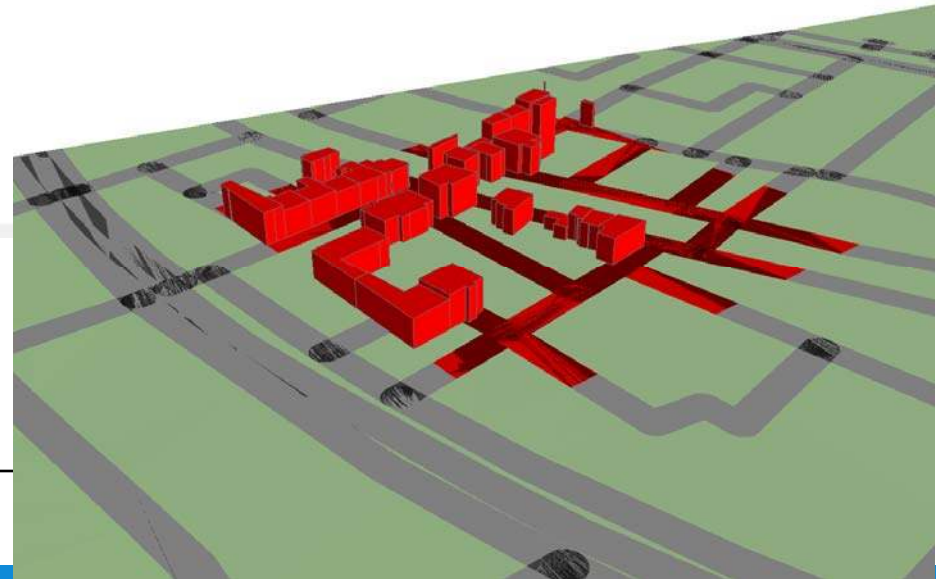
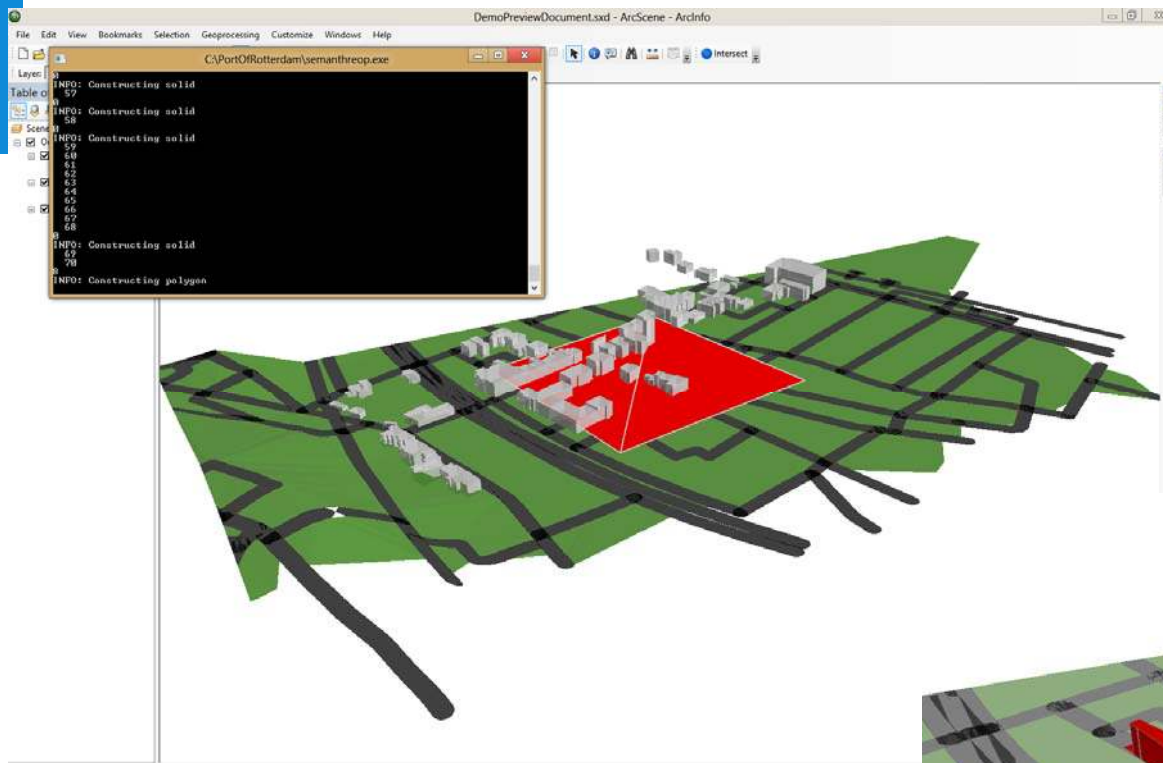


3D profiles

- Clipped objects are topologically correct
- Clipped objects inherit the attributes of the original object



3D areas



Use Case 2: pipes and cables

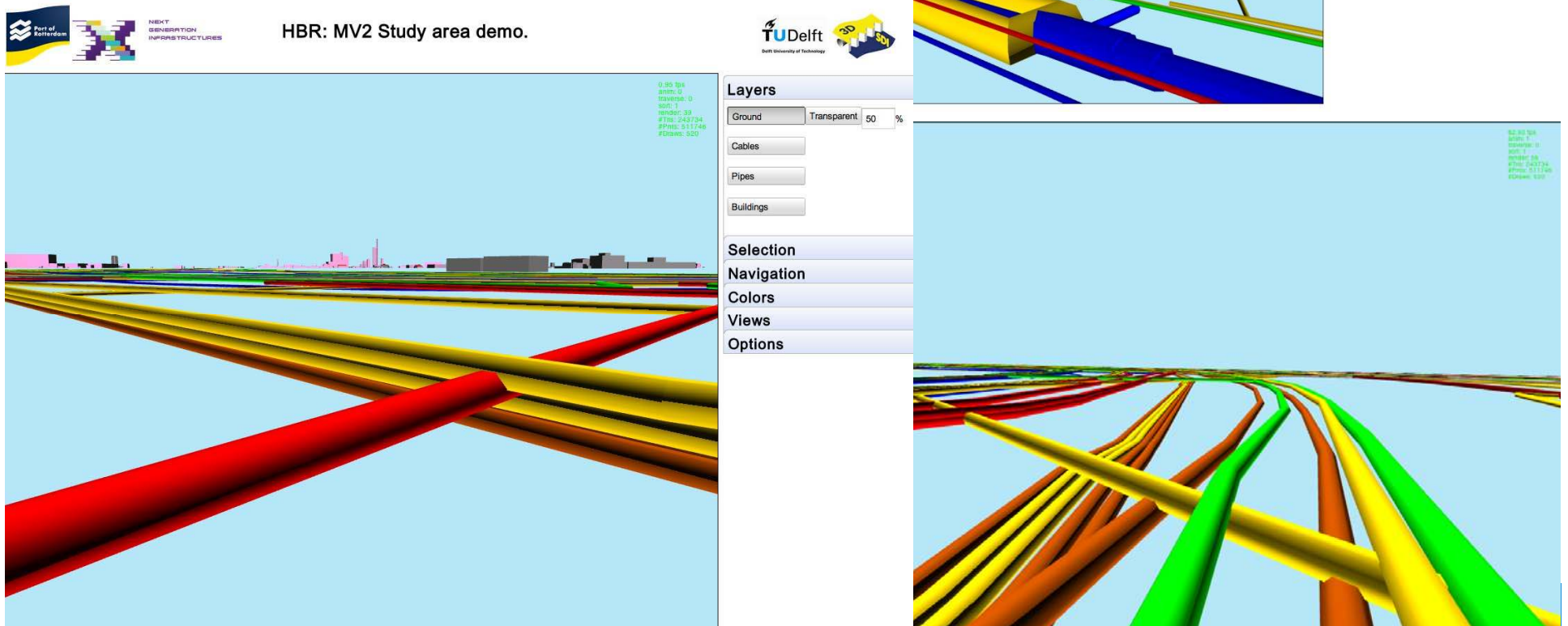
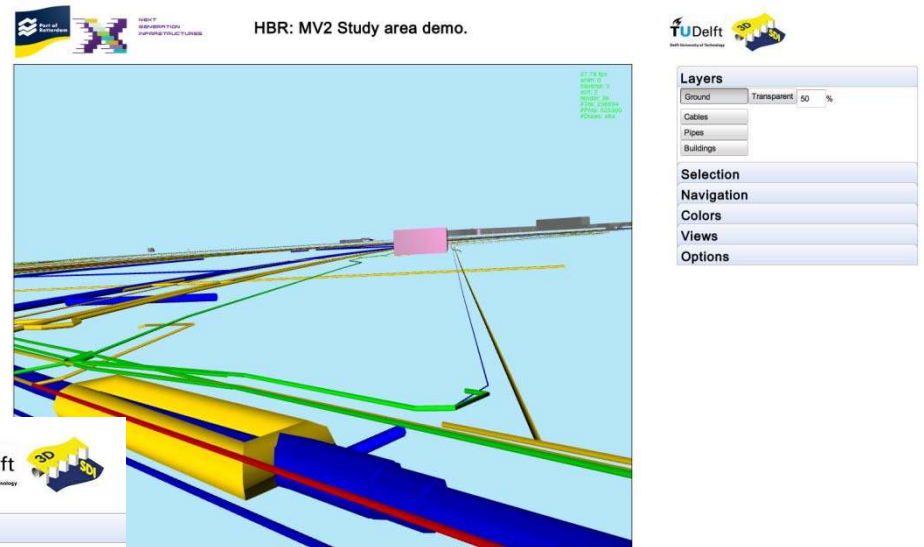
- Visualisation
- Defining free spaces between networks
- Exchange of data



The screenshot displays a GIS application window titled "riv4.bmp - Paint". The main window shows a network visualization of pipes and cables in orange on a white background. The network consists of a central horizontal line with several branches extending upwards and downwards. A scale bar at the bottom of the map indicates a distance of 7 km, with a starting point at 0 and an ending point at 7 km. The coordinates at the bottom of the map are X: 94.188,56 and Y: 446.261,07. The application has a menu bar with options: Bestand, Bewerken, Beeld, Afbeelding, Kleuren, Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main window is divided into several panes. On the left, there is a table titled "RIV; BOTERR in database: RIV01P" with columns: Omschrijving, Bedrijfs- of naam, Locatiennaam, Type aanlegjaar, Bouw- of Locatiecode, Locatie- of havennummers, Locatie, postle, adres, Adres, Telefoon nummer, Bouw-: Onderh. (std.), Eigenaar of beheerder, and Datum. The table contains one row of data: Noordzijde EP, Z, 0000, , , , , , , , , , , 01-01-1900, and SAP. Below the table is a section for "Kenmerkschrijving" with a "Waarde" column. The "Kenmerkschrijving" section contains two rows: "Vaklengte" and "Kadehoogte". On the right side of the main window, there is a "Properties" pane with fields for "Object" (22261770), "Externe code" (HL-N-EW-206-KAD-001-009), "Laag" (1504), "PM boldervak", and "Hoef" (14,99 m). At the bottom of the application, there is a status bar with the text "Record: 111". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications, and the system tray with the date and time (17:33).

Visualisation with WebGL

- Query attributes
- Hide layers
- Adjust transparency

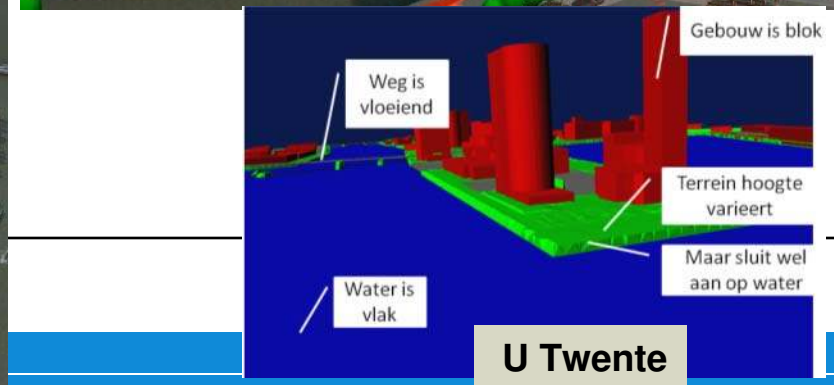
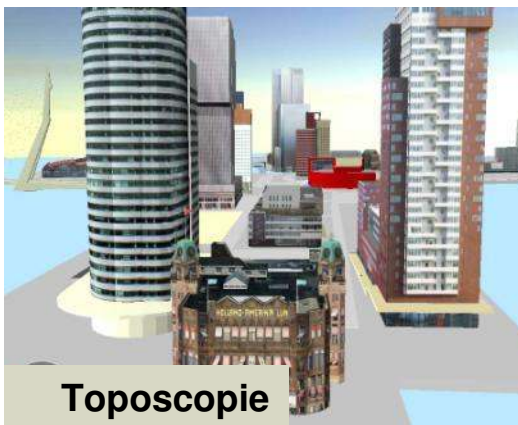
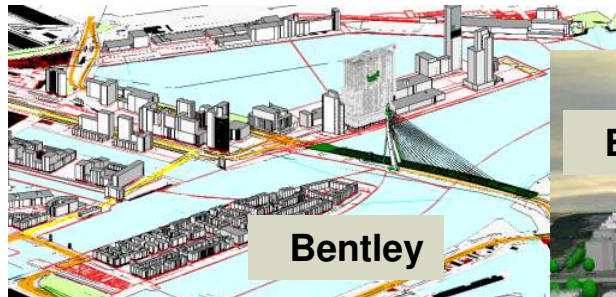
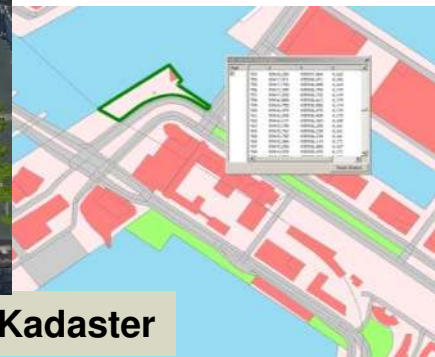
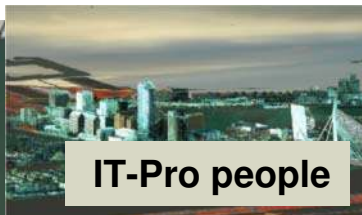


3D developments in the area

- The project is of interest for the whole area
- City of Rotterdam has data in 3D (CityGML LOD1 and LOD2)
- Cables and pipes are 3D (the only 3D registration in NL)
- Stadshavens (giving harbour area to the city of Rotterdam)
- High risk area due to dense mixture of industry and residential area
- ...



City of Rotterdam in 3D





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Thank you for you attention

Follow the developments at:

- <http://maasvlakte2-3dsdi.ddss.nl>

