

Modélisation 3D des environnements urbains au service de la géosimulation

Igor Agbossou

ThéMA, UMR 6049 CNRS – Université Marie et Louis Pasteur, Besançon, France

igor.agbossou@umlp.fr

Contexte scientifique & opérationnel

Problématiques d'aménagement du territoire

Prospectives urbaines

Comment construire des villes durables et résilientes ?

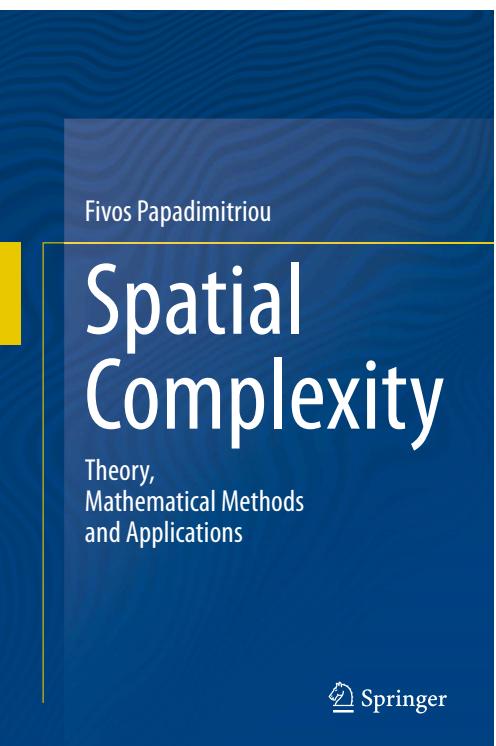
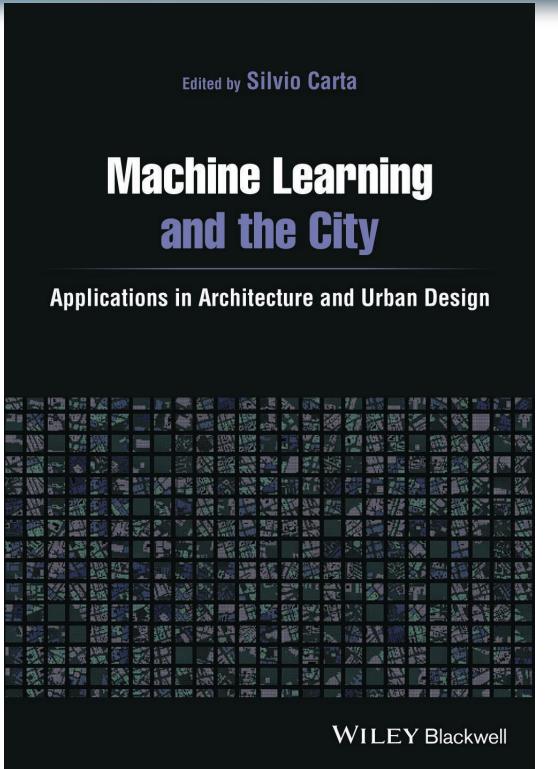
Comment améliorer le cadre de vie bâti tout en minimisant la surconsommation d'espace ?

Comment concilier la géométrie 3D, le temps et la sémantique des objets/agents spatiaux ?

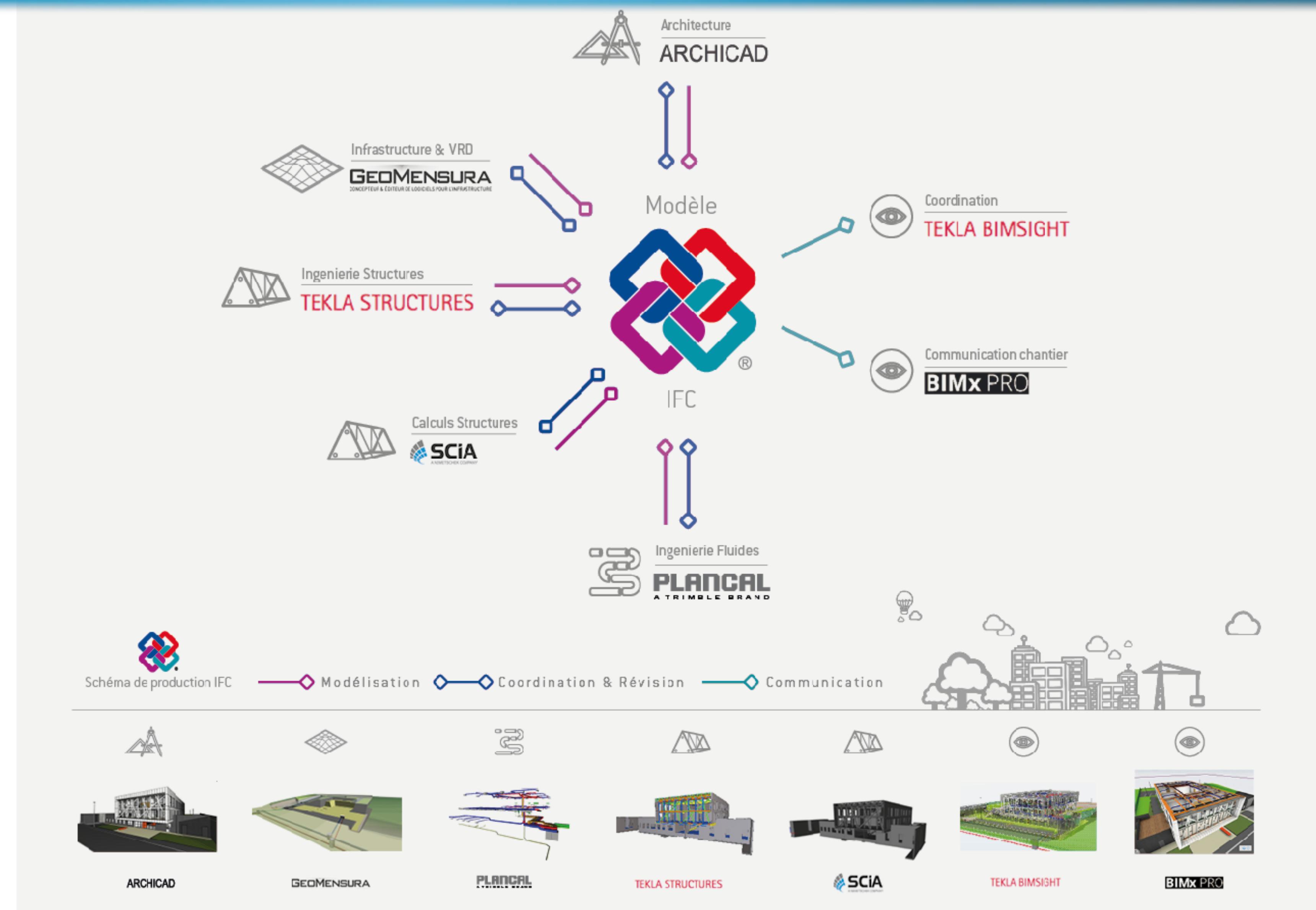
Comment rendre plus « smart » les maquettes numériques urbaines ?

Comment ... ?

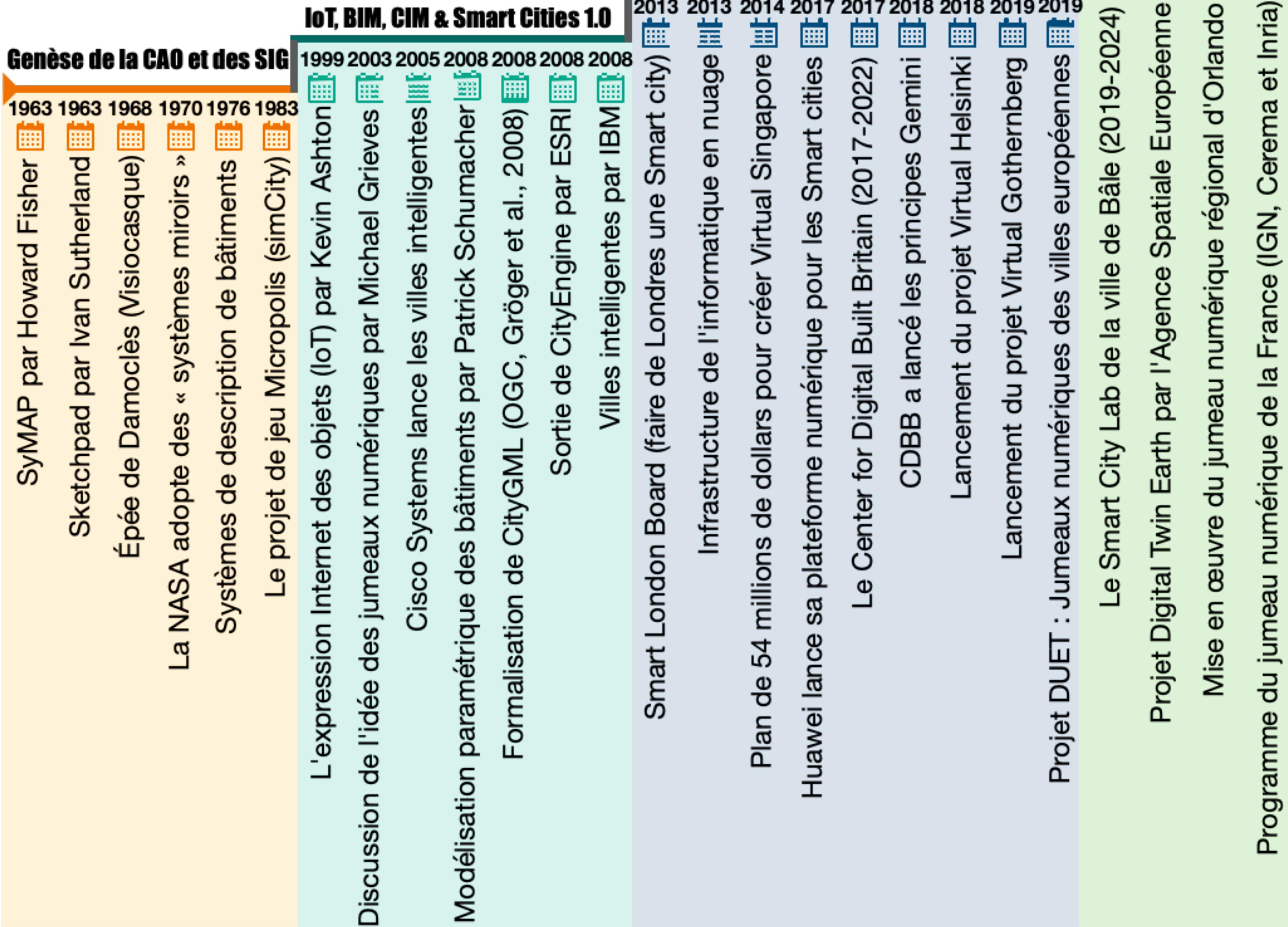
Intégration de l'Internet des objets pour la calculabilité urbaine



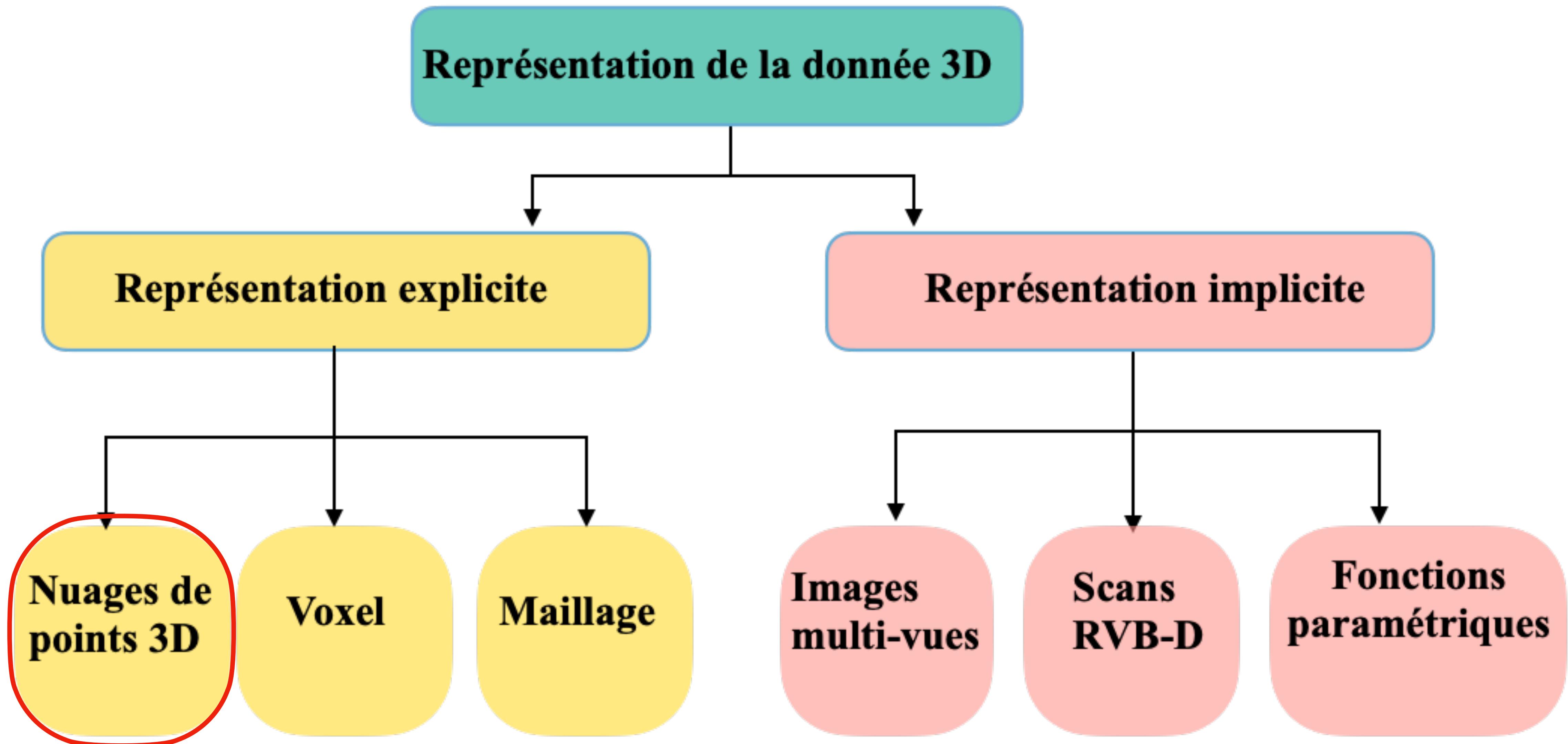
Evolution conceptuelle : de la 3D aux jumeaux numériques



Jumeaux numériques des villes

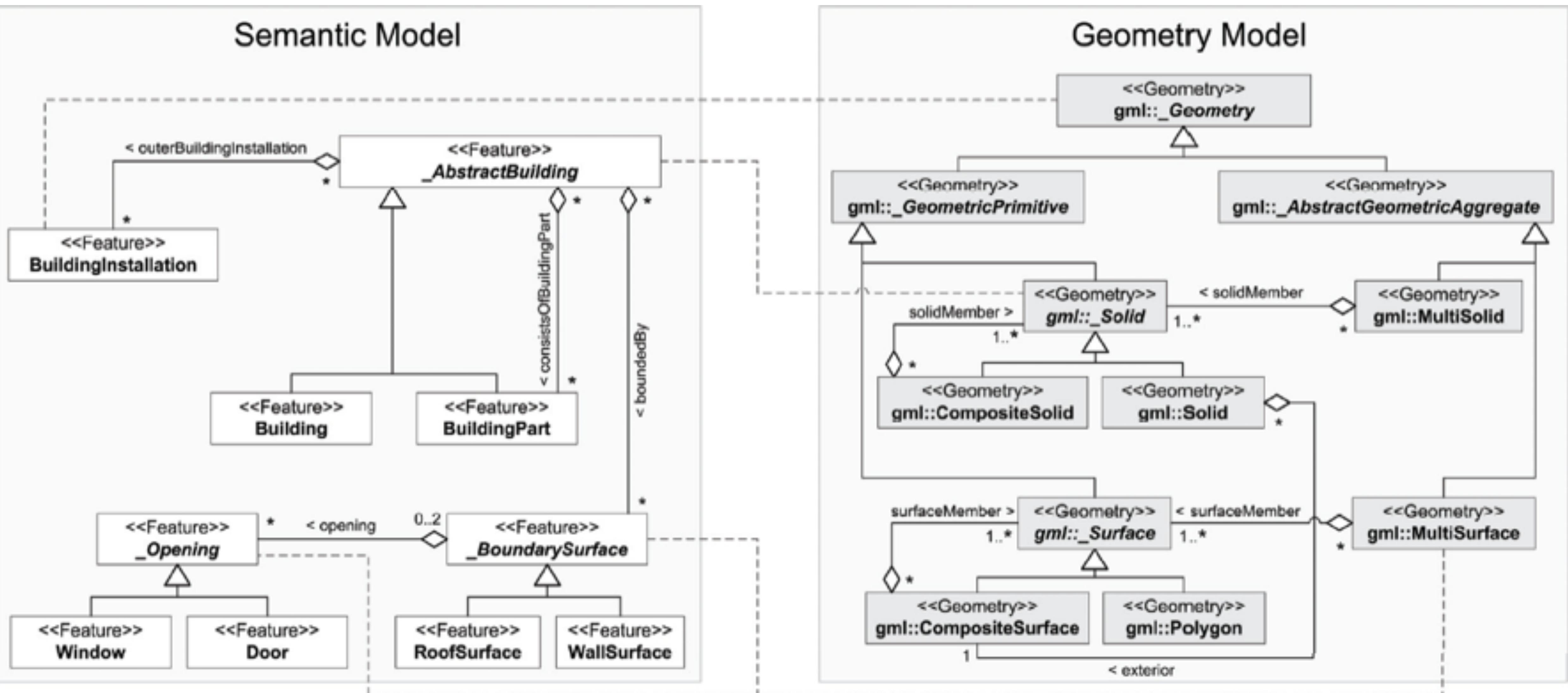


Evolution conceptuelle : de la 3D aux jumeaux numériques



Evolution conceptuelle : de la 3D aux jumeaux numériques

Challenges : Cohérence entre la modélisation sémantique et la représentation géométrie



Evolution conceptuelle : de la 3D aux jumeaux numériques

Challenges : Interopérabilité (Formats de données 3D & Outils de modélisation)

		DXF	SHP	VRML	X3D	KML	Collada	IFC	CytiGML	CityJSON	OpenUSDZ
CRITÈRES DE COMPARAISON	Géométrie 3D	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Topologie	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	++	++
	Texture	-	0	++	++	0	++	-	+	-	++
	LoD	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
	Réalité augmentée	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	++
	Sémantique	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	++
	Attributs	-	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	++	++
	XML	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	++	-	-
	JSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	++	++
	Géoréf.	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	++	++

Légende : non supporté (-), support basique (0), supporté (+), supporté et étendu (++)

Méthodologie intégrative : OpenUSD

Solution - PIXAR : OpenUSD



**Urban Built Environment Visual Features
Modeling for 3D GeoSimulation Using USD
Standard Specifications**

Igor Agbossou^(✉)

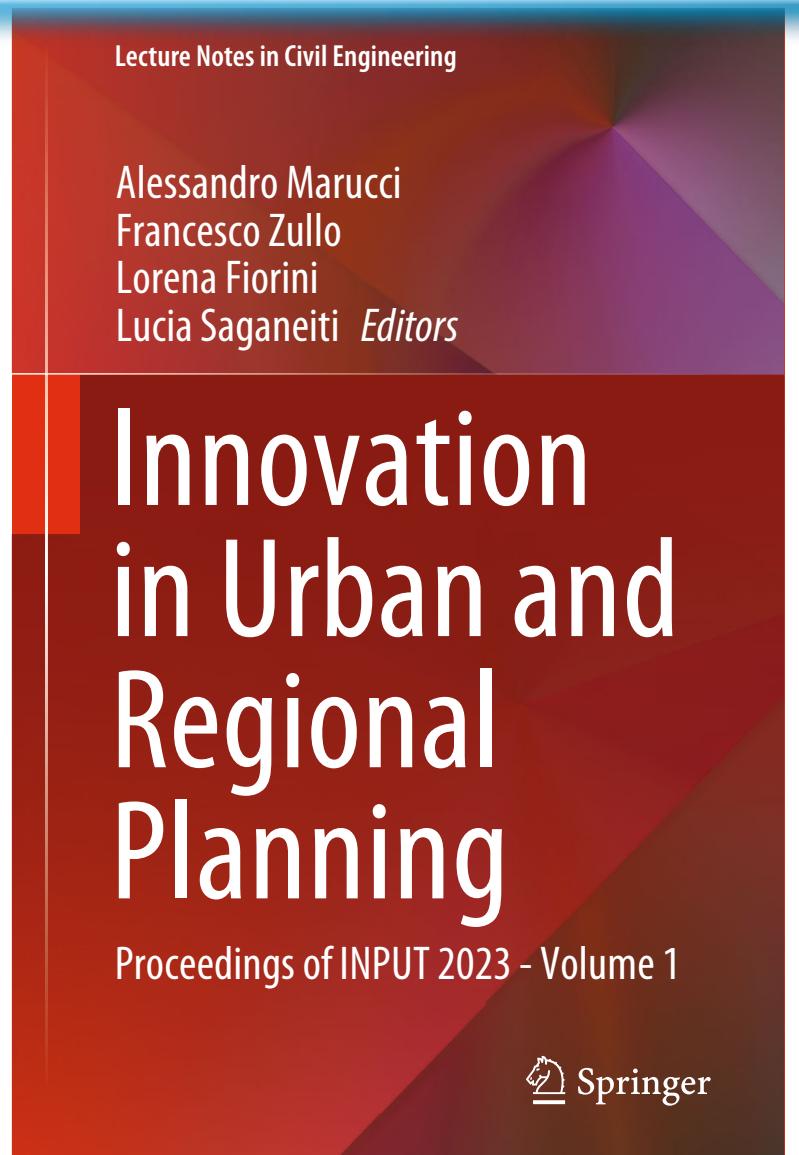
Laboratoire ThéMA, UMR 6049, IUT NFC, Université de Franche-Comté, Belfort, France
igor.acbossou@univ-fcomte.fr

Abstract. Standards and approaches for simulating 3D geographic environments are gaining prominence in city research. Urban built environments, complex systems of interconnected visual features, serve as vital resources for urban planners, architects, and engineers, necessitating accurate modeling. Visual features play a crucial role in the digital twin process, enabling the creation of realistic representations of the built environment. Achieving visually realistic and precise urban 3D models requires effective modeling of visual features, encompassing materials, textures, and lighting. To accomplish this, accurate and up-to-date data is paramount, obtainable through various sources such as photography, satellite imagery, or LiDAR data. The Universal Scene Description (USD) emerges as a potent tool for urban simulation, owing to its capability to represent large-scale 3D models with high geometric and visual fidelity. Developed by Pixar Animation Studios, USD is an open-source technology that offers a standardized approach for representing and exchanging scalable 3D data. This paper explores the motivation of adoption and application of the USD framework for urban 3D simulation, highlighting its advantages and key considerations. It also elucidates the points of convergence between 3D geosimulation and virtual geographic environments, shedding light on the challenges associated with integrating USD with other geospatial data formats. Additionally, the article provides recommendations for optimizing USD workflows in the modeling process of urban 3D simulation. Overall, this article emphasizes the transformative potential of USD in revolutionizing urban digital twin processing. It offers valuable insights for researchers and practitioners interested in harnessing this technology for their own applications.

Keywords: 3D Geosimulation · Visual Feature · Urban Built Environment · Universal Scene Description · Virtual Geographic Environment · Urban Digital Twin

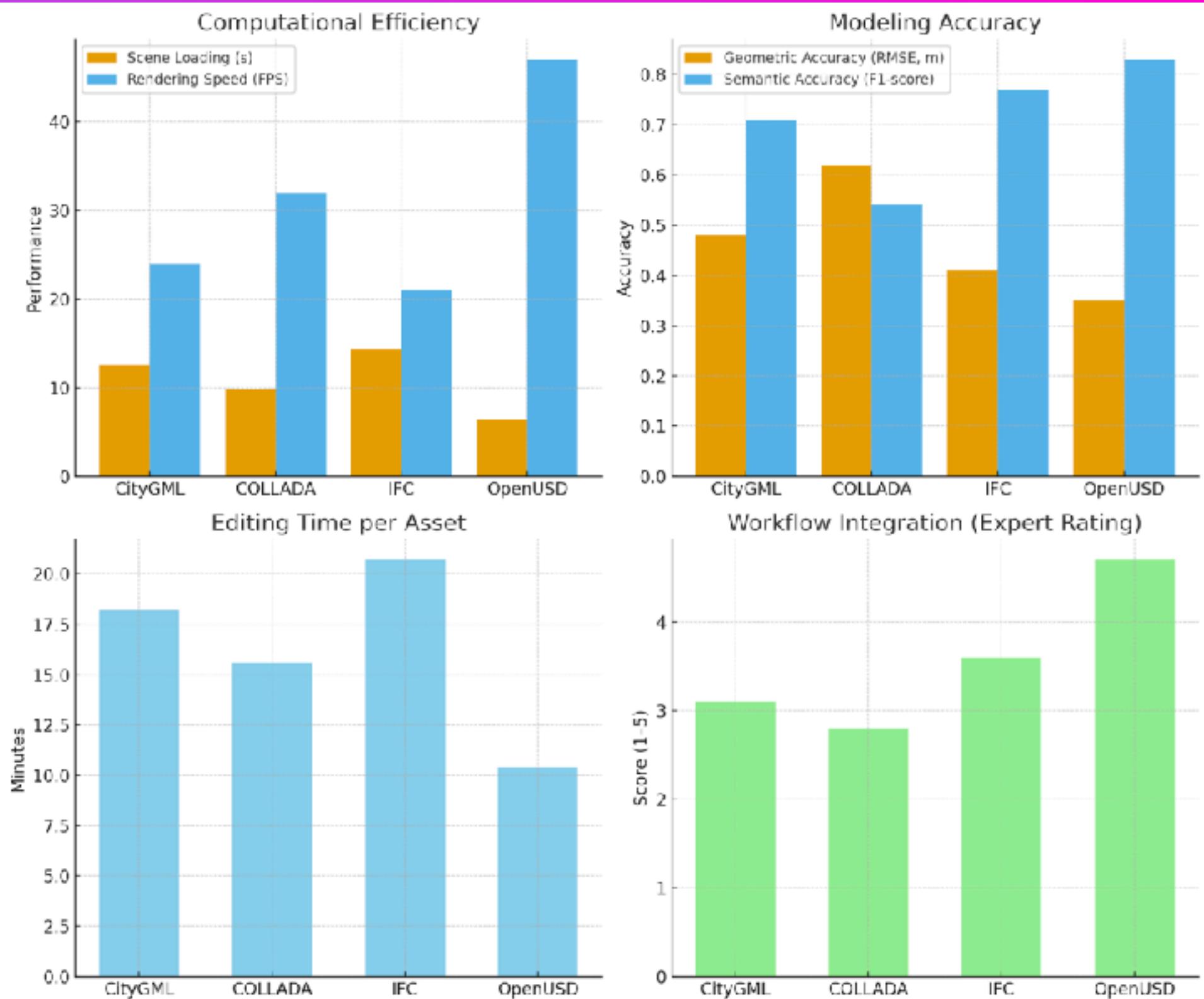
1 Introduction

Visual features play a crucial role in capturing and describing the distinctive characteristics of urban built environments. These visual features serve as vital input for various applications, including photogrammetry, 3D reconstruction, navigation, object recognition, object tracking and urban augmented reality [1, 2]. The significance of adequately

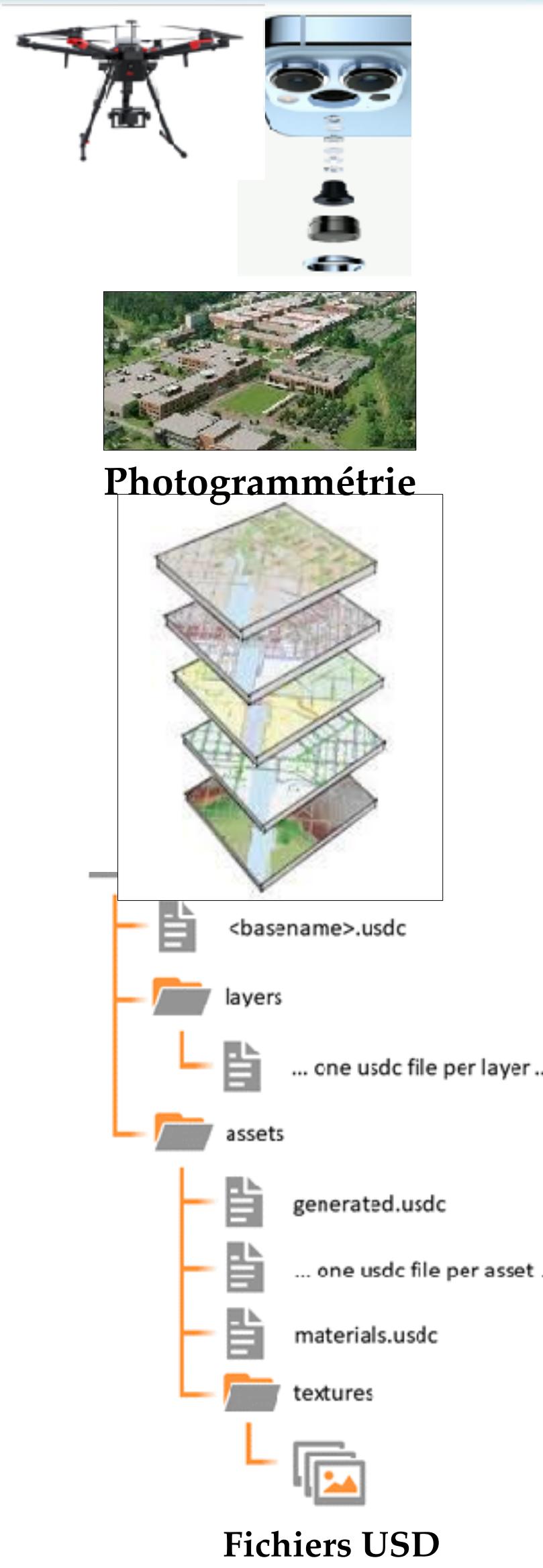


Quelques outils d'implémentation des jumeaux numériques urbains

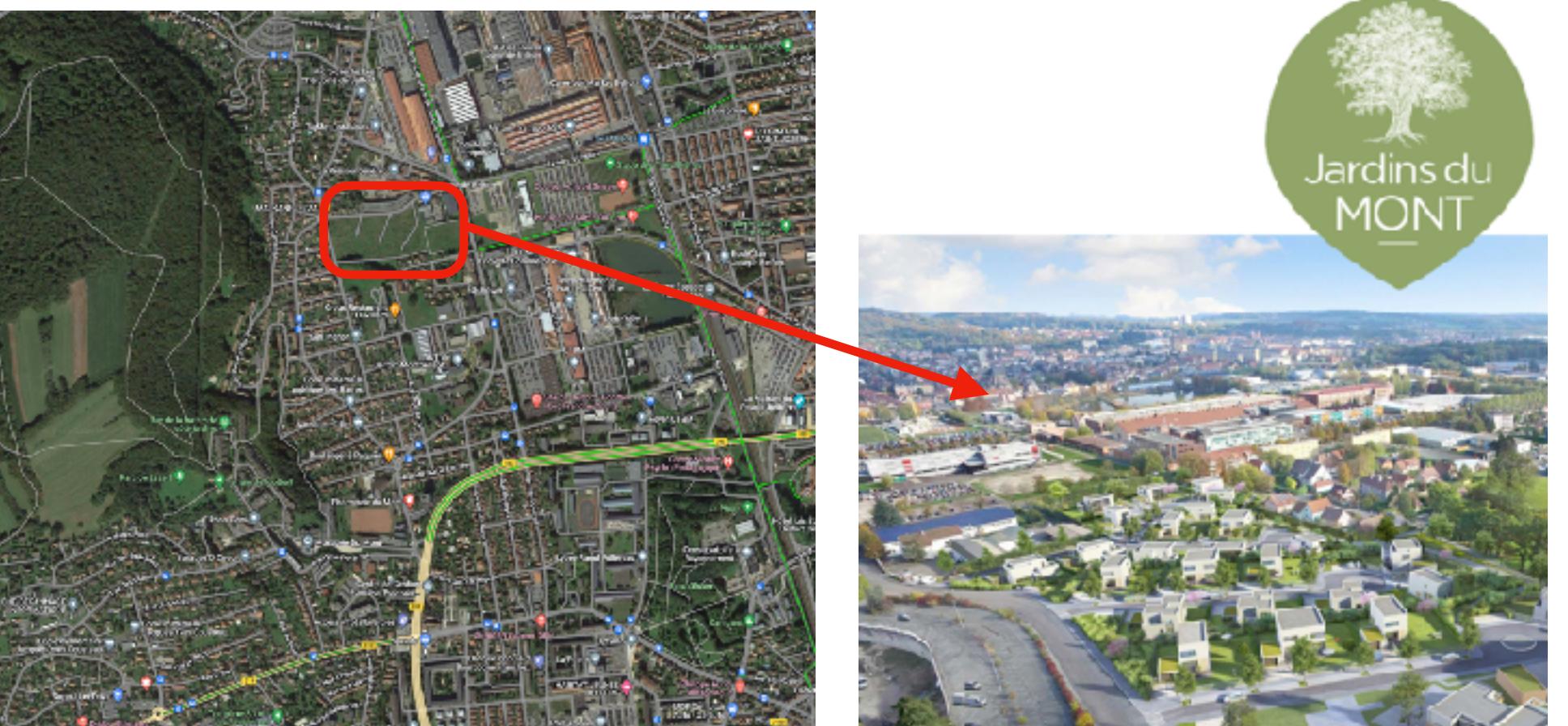
	Fonctionnalités	Sources
QGIS / QuickOSM / Qgis2threejs	SIG, extensions pour OSM et pour prévisualiser et exporter des données spatiales aux formats 3D	https://www.qgis.org/en/site/ https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/QuickOSM/ https://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/Qgis2threejs/
LiDAR HD (IGN) Blender / OpenUSD	Cartographie 3D du sol et du sursol de la France sous forme de nuages de points Modélisation et 3D compatible OpenUSD	https://geoservices.ign.fr/lidarhd https://www.blender.org https://openusd.org/
Visual Studio / Xcode	Environnements de développement intégré pour les langages Python et Swift	https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/ https://developer.apple.com/xcode/
GAMA Platform	Environnement de modélisation et de géosimulation orienté agents	https://gama-platform.org/



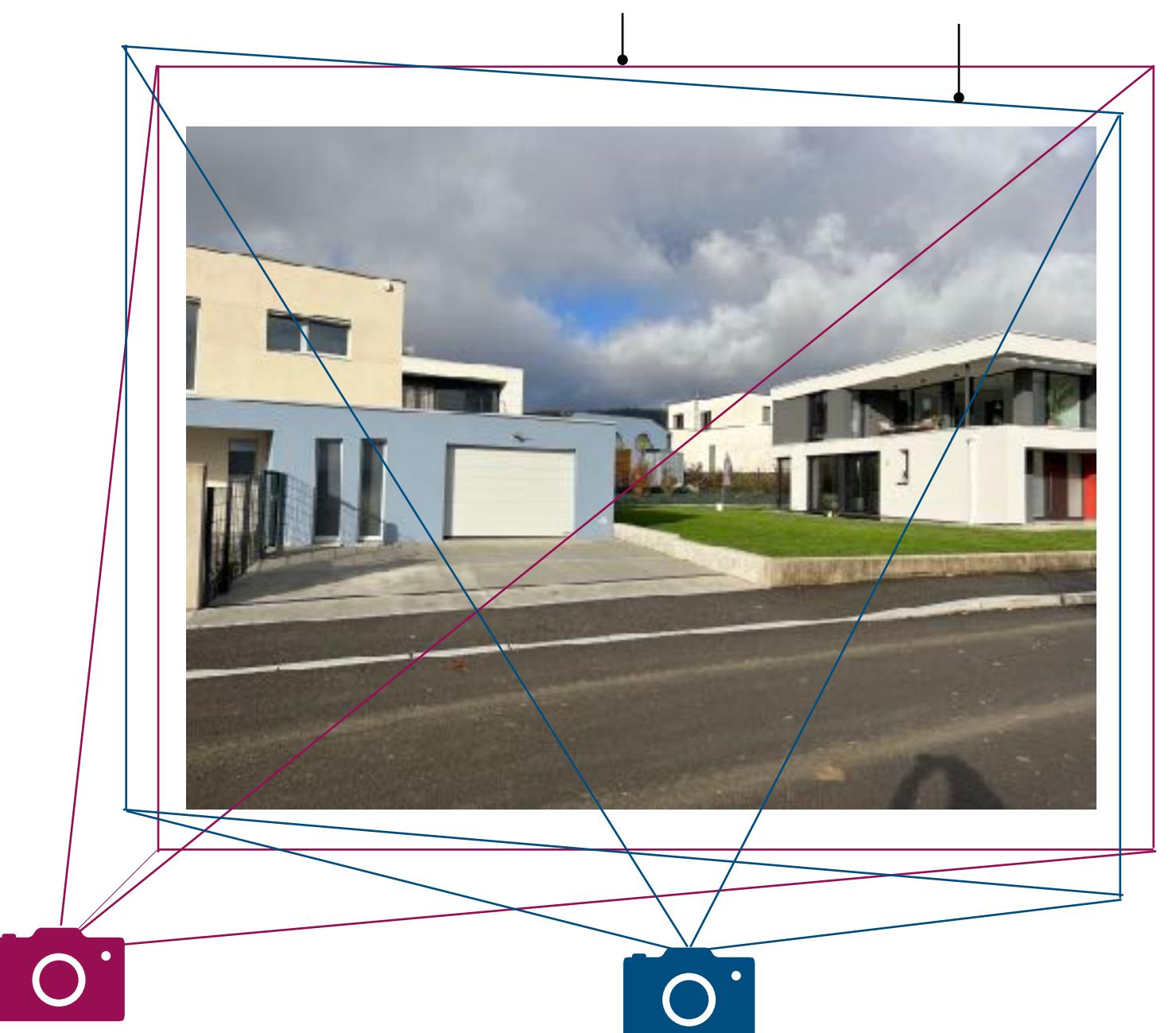
Méthodologie intégrative : OpenUSD



Recherches expérimentales en cours ...



Ideal overlap : 70%



```
#usda 1.0

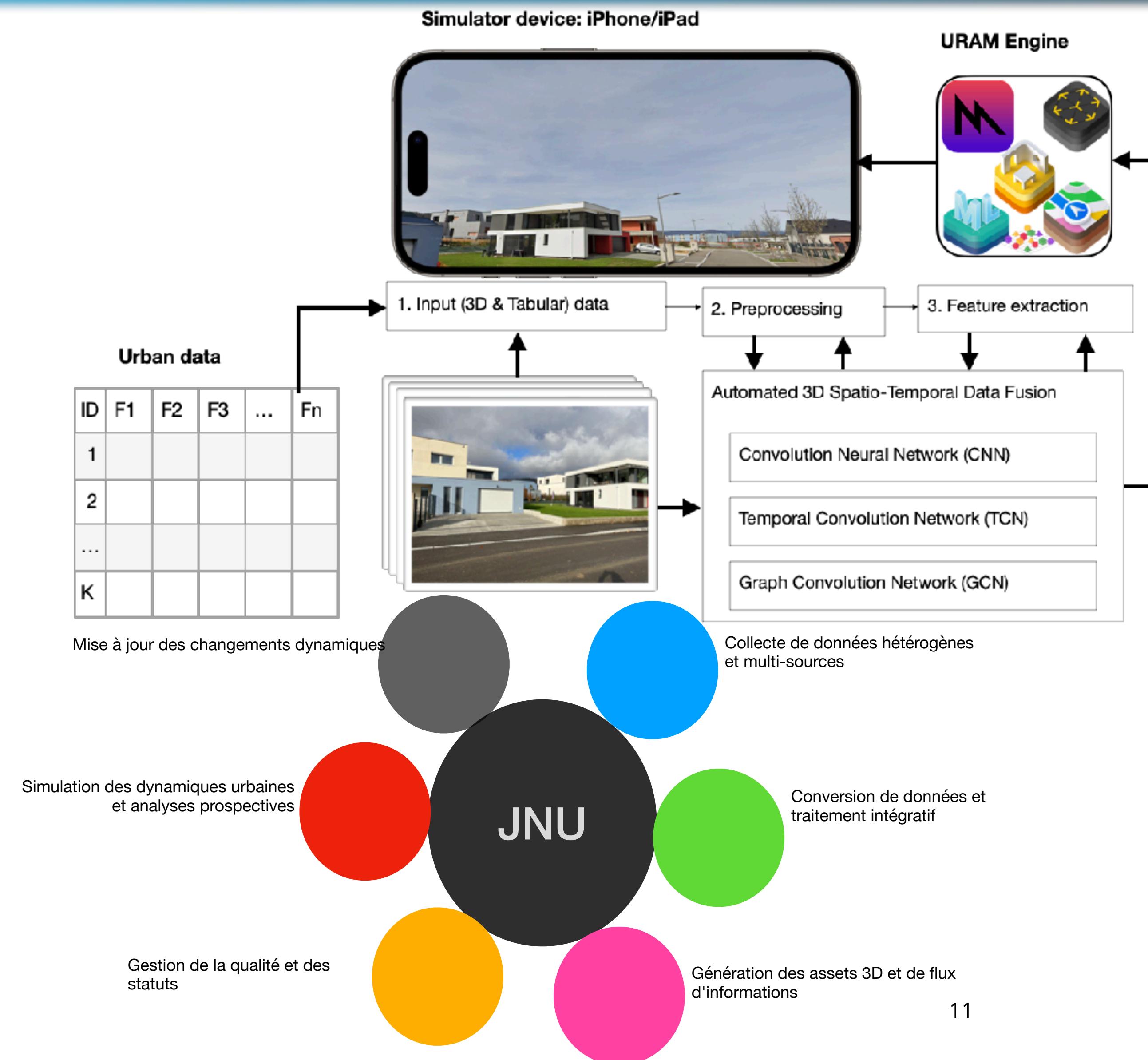
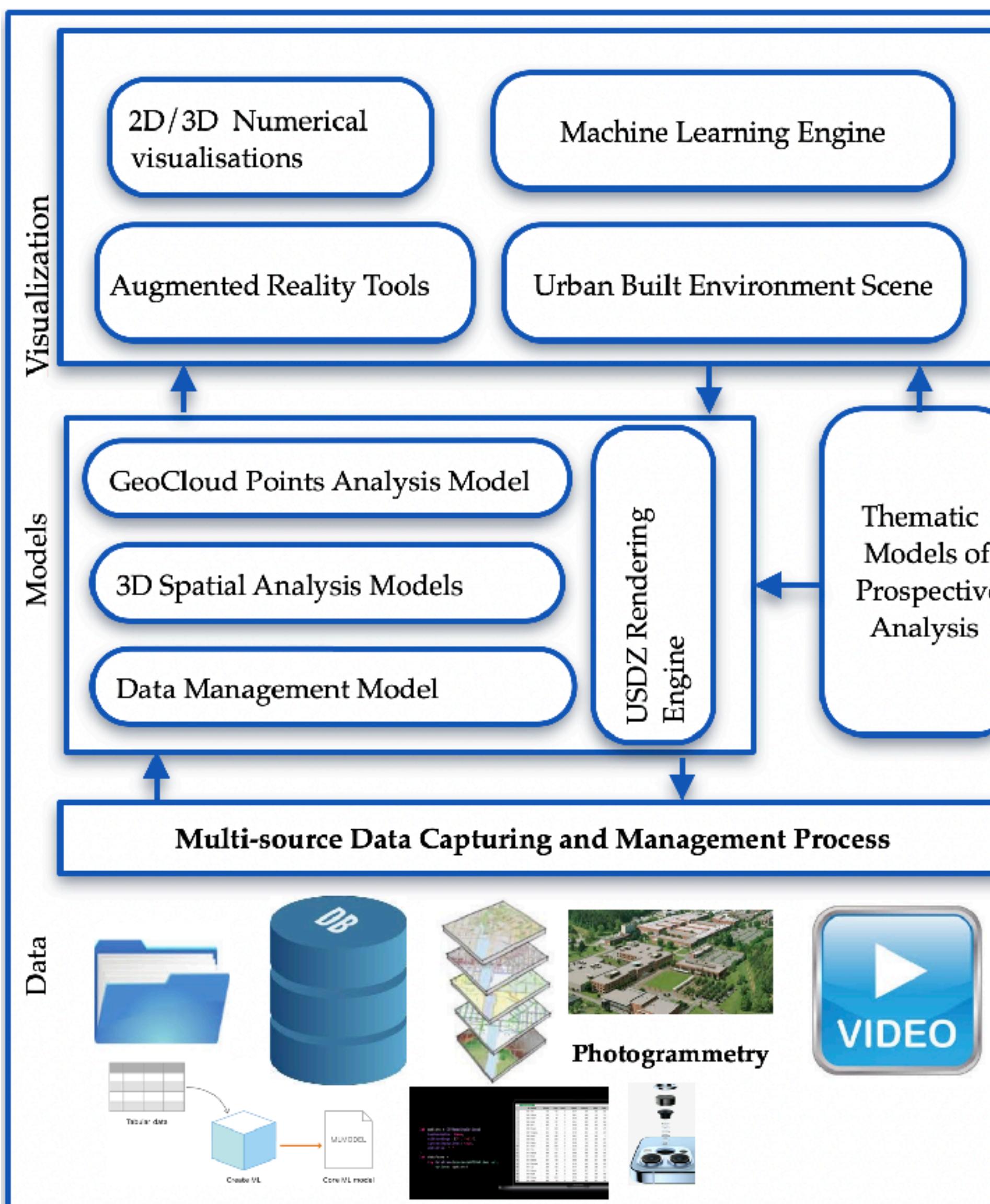
<basename>
  <basename>.usdc
  layers
    ... one usdc file per layer ...
  assets
    generated.usdc
    ... one usdc file per asset ...
    materials.usdc
    textures
      ... one usdc file per texture ...

def Xform "City" {
  def Mesh "Buildings" {
    int[] faceVertexCounts = [4, 4, 4, 4]
    int[] faceVertexIndices = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
    float3[] points = [(0, 0, 0), (10, 0, 0), (10, 10, 0), (0, 10, 0),
                      (0, 10), (10, 0, 10), (10, 10, 10), (0, 10, 10),
                      (0, 0, 20), (10, 0, 20), (10, 10, 20), (0, 10, 20),
                      (0, 0, 30), (10, 0, 30), (10, 10, 30), (0, 10, 30)]
    int[] featureIDs = [0, 1, 2, 3] # Feature IDs for each building
    float[] featureValues = [0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.9] # Feature values for each building
  }

  def Points "Trees" {
    float3[] points = [(5, 0, 0), (0, 0, 5), (5, 0, 10), (10, 0, 5)]
    int[] featureIDs = [0, 1, 2, 3] # Feature IDs for each tree
    float[] featureValues = [0.2, 0.5, 0.3, 0.7] # Feature values for each tree
  }

  def Mesh "Roads" {
    int[] faceVertexCounts = [2, 2, 2]
    int[] faceVertexIndices = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
    float3[] points = [(0, 0, 0), (10, 0, 0), (0, 0, 10), (10, 0, 10), (0, 0, 20), (10, 0, 20),
                      int[] featureIDs = [0, 0, 1] # Feature IDs for each road segment
                      float[] featureValues = [0.8, 0.6, 0.4] # Feature values for each road segment
  }
}
```

Recherches expérimentales en cours ...



Evolution conceptuelle : de la 3D aux jumeaux numériques

DISCUSSION