# Realising the Foundations of a Higher Dimensional GIS: A Study of Higher Dimensional Spatial Data Models, Data Structures and Operations

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#### What will I do?

- Realise data models, data structures and operations for higher dimensional (>3) spatial data.
- Take advantage of the extensive research done in computer science and computer graphics. Apply it to GIS data, which is special.
- The motivation: integration of other (non spatial) dimensions and treat them as spatial (e.g. time, scale, feature spaces)

#### 2D/3D modelling in GIS

- Top-down approach
- Data models are based on standards
  - By standard bodies: ISO 19107, GML, CityGML, ...
  - By developers or the industry: KML, Shapefiles, ...
- Data structures are ad hoc
- Operations are well defined, based on users' needs

# Limitations of models in GIS

- Limited to 2D/3D
- Lack of a formal (mathematical) definition
- Implementations diverge from standards
- Different implementations yield different results



# Models in computer science and computer graphics

- Bottom-up approach
- Data models defined mathematically (e.g. point set topology)
- Data structures defined mathematically (e.g. algebraic topology and combinatorics)
- Operations are ad hoc

#### Data models in CS/CG

- Decomposition models
- Constructive models
- Boundary models









#### rasters

space subdivision

#### cell decomposition

Decomposition models





Constructive models



#### incidence models



ordered topological models

Boundary models

#### Boundary based models are best

- No need to make data conform to a particular shape (decomposition models)
- Easy to append information to vertices, edges, faces, ...
- Efficient storage
- Good for visualisation
- Options for *n*-D: simplices, polytopes, intermediate





An intuitive representation

#### Data structures in CS/CG

- Fit for *n*-D:
  - Simplex based (incidence model)
  - Quad-edge, facet-edge and cell-tuple (and half-edge)
  - G-maps: from combinatorial maps and v-maps







## Quad-edge, facet-edge and cell-tuple

Quad-edge



## Quad-edge, facet-edge and cell-tuple

Facet-edge



## Quad-edge, facet-edge and cell-tuple

Cell-tuple





**Combinatorial maps** 









2D





3D



3D

*"The realisation of a data model, data structure and the basic algorithms required for the operations in a higher dimensional Geographic Information System"* 

- Study data models and data structures available
- Find out the specific needs of GIS (operations)
- Realisation: creation, implementation, testing
- Visualisation

Phase	Time period	Activities
1	June-October 2011	Initial (broad) literature review Basic implementation of G-maps for GIS data Initial work on a 3D visualiser Research proposal
2	November 2011-February 2012	Continued literature review Define the needed <i>n</i> -d operations Article about bridging computer science/GIS Implement more high-level operations on G-maps Obtain <i>n</i> -d data sets Loading and viewing 3D data in visualiser
3	2012	Focused literature review Test other data structures Comparison of <i>n</i> -d data structures Article about <i>n</i> -d data structures Connect <i>n</i> -d data structure and visualiser Loading and storing <i>n</i> -d data
4	2013	<i>n</i> -d operations for GIS data Investigate database implementation Definition of the data structure to use Visualisation of <i>n</i> -d data
5	2014	Formalisation of the developed ideas
6	2015	Work on dissertation Prepare for PhD defence

Time planning

#### What I've done

- Literature study
- Implementation of G-maps in arbitrary dimensions
- Visualiser