



HEXAGON

Release guide
2021.1

Release guide

LuciadRIA 2021.1

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About this release

The 2021.1 release of LuciadRIA focuses on helping developers deliver an optimal user experience. It offers realism in 3D visualizations via physically based rendering of materials. Moreover, there is additional support for background data and OGC SE styling, new and improved samples and performance optimizations.

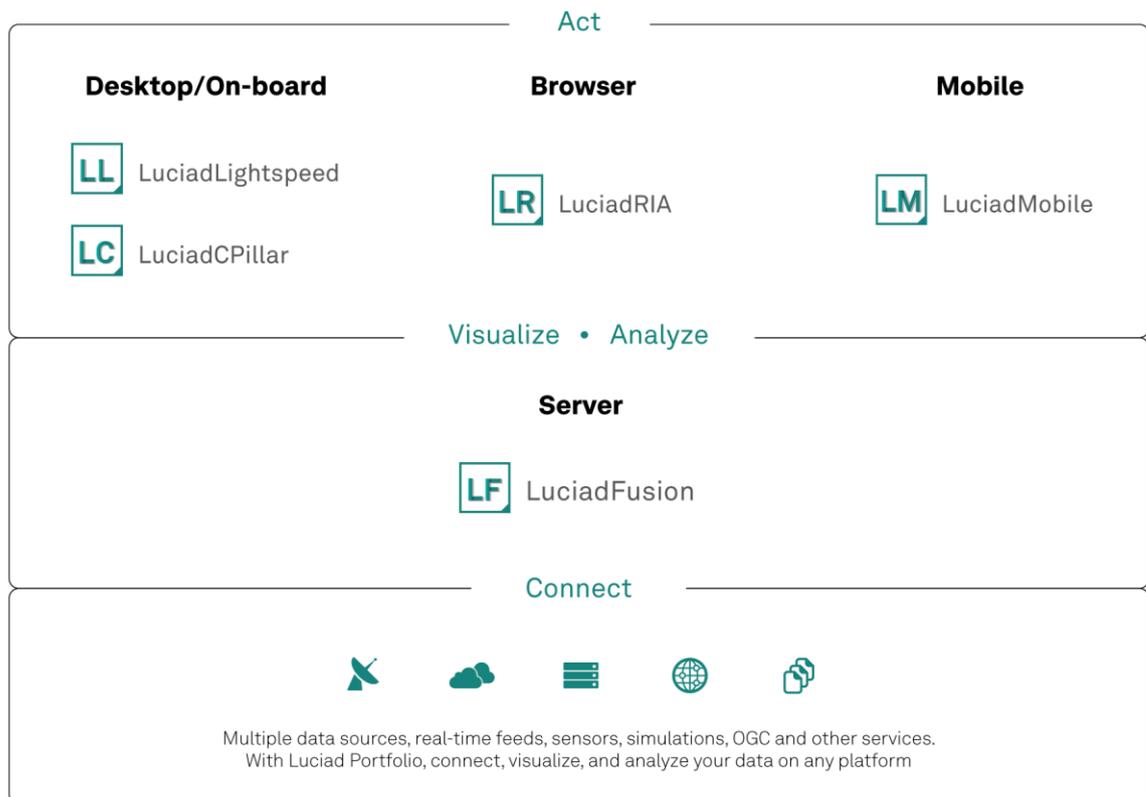


Figure 1: The Luciad Product Portfolio.

Benefits of the new features

Visualize 3D data realistically with physically based rendering

3D data sets have become more and more detailed and now often include texture information. Visualizing the textures of a data set helps users distinguish between objects and makes clear what each object represents. In the absence of textures, this is less clear.

Previous releases of LuciadRIA already added shadow effects and ambient occlusion. These features greatly enhance insight into the geometric structure of objects. There are situations, though, where objects are quite similar in geometry. Factory and building data typically consists of geometrically similar objects, for example. Although those objects may look similar in form, we can still tell them apart through their material properties.

Materials differ visually by how they reflect the light. A metal pipe, for example, will have a lot of reflection, while that is much less so for a sheet of paper. In this release of LuciadRIA, we enriched LuciadRIA with support for a set of materials. The computer graphics term for that is physically based rendering (PBR).

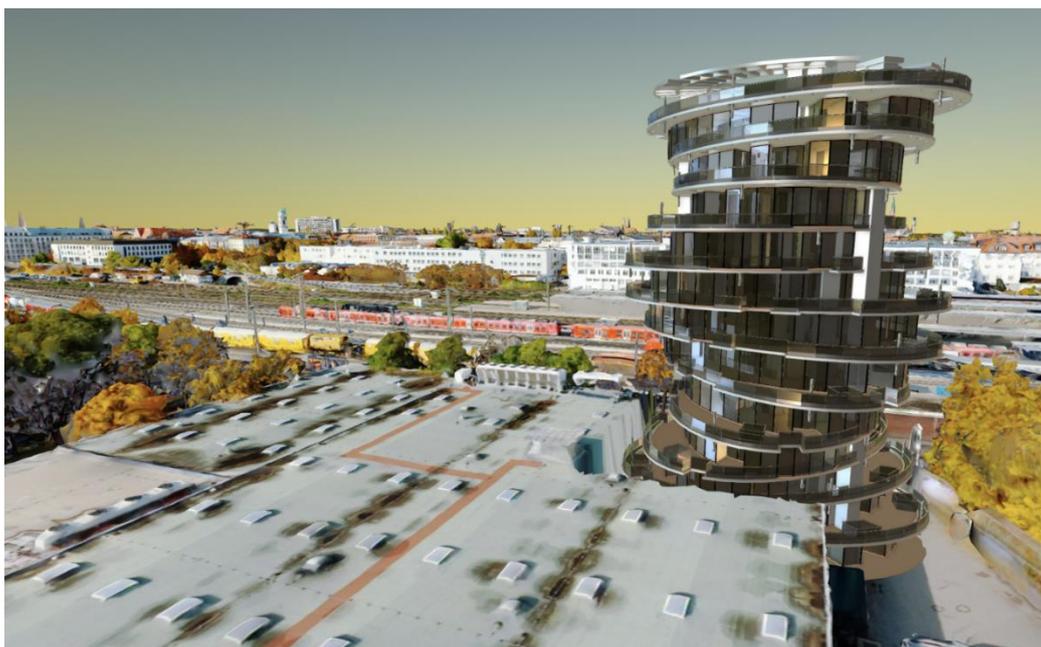
If 3D objects offer information on their material, such as metallic-ness and roughness, the LuciadRIA rendering components will pick it up. To create realistic reflection effects, LuciadRIA supports environment maps.

PBR support is available for 3D icons in GLTF format and 3D tiles data containing material information.

Sample code to get you started

The LuciadRIA sample “Monitoring building information” has been extended to include PBR support.

Moreover, the LuciadRIA documentation offers additional information on enabling PBR. Specifically, you can now find information and examples in the how-to guides “Visualizing 3D icons,” “Styling mesh data” and “Configuring WebGL Map effects”.



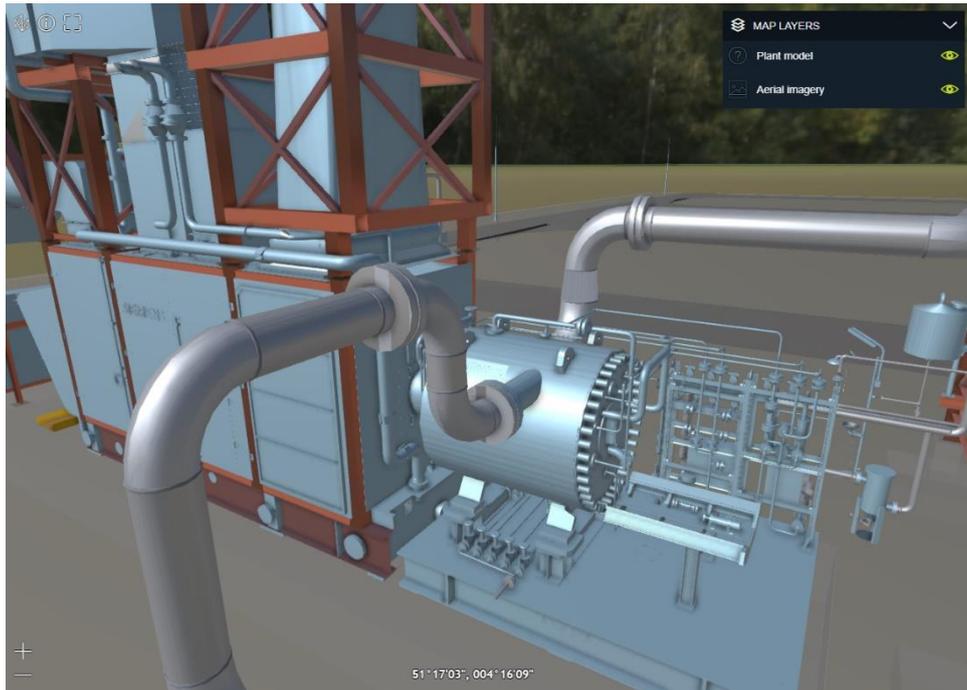


Figure 2: Some examples of the use of PBR showing material properties.

Consume optimized 3D tiles for best performance

3D tiles is an OGC community standard and a popular exchange format for 3D information. A typical example of data that is very suitable for exchange in the 3D tiles format is 3D city models. Despite the efficiency that comes from the tiled and multi-leveled nature of the data, there are still cases where the amount of data becomes a bottleneck. Data compression can solve that problem. For 3D tiles, LuciadRIA supports both geometry compression and texture compression.

Support for the glTF Draco extension

Google's Draco is a popular library for compressing geometry during the encoding of a 3D payload into the glTF format. LuciadRIA now consumes 3D tiles data sets that were compressed with Draco. Note that one of the systems capable of generating Draco-compressed 3D tiles is LuciadFusion.

LuciadRIA also supports glTF 3D icons that were created using Draco compression.

Support for WebP texture compression within glTF

For textures, another Google solution typically used is the WebP image format. LuciadRIA now supports 3D tiles data sets including textures that were compressed into the WebP image format.

If LuciadRIA has access to a 3D tiles data stream that does use Draco and WebP compression, the transmission of the data speeds up, because the data is smaller. LuciadRIA can rapidly decode the compressed geometries and textures, so in comparison to 3D tiles without this geometry and texture compression, there will be a noticeable performance improvement.

The FAQ article "Which glTF version is supported and what are the limitations?" has been extended to reflect the supported glTF options and highlights.

Enrich your application with detailed background data

Operational data becomes more relevant when shown in context. For that, you need detailed background data. There are various providers of such imagery data, and LuciadRIA already offered connectors for WMS and WMTS to connect to OGC-compliant data services. Next to that, LuciadRIA offers default connectors for dedicated services like Bing¹ or Google Maps². With this release, we enriched our set of connectors with a HERE Maps³ connector. We also offer guidance on how to connect to OpenStreetMap⁴ data that is offered not through OGC services, but through OpenStreetMap tile servers.

Add OpenStreetMap background data

OpenStreetMap data and derived data sets like OpenSeaMap can be delivered as OSM tile service. These services adhere to the tile URL pattern `http(s)://baseUrl/{z}/{x}/{y}.png`. The LuciadRIA API already offers a connector for this type of pattern via the `UriTileSetModel`. The LuciadRIA documentation now includes a how-to article.

Remember that you can also encounter services that offer OpenStreetMap data through the OGC WMS and WMTS protocols. If that fits your system architecture better, you can also serve OpenStreetMap tile data as OGC WMS or WMTS services through LuciadFusion.

¹ <https://www.bing.com/maps>

² <https://www.google.com/maps>

³ <https://www.here.com/platform/map-data>

⁴ <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

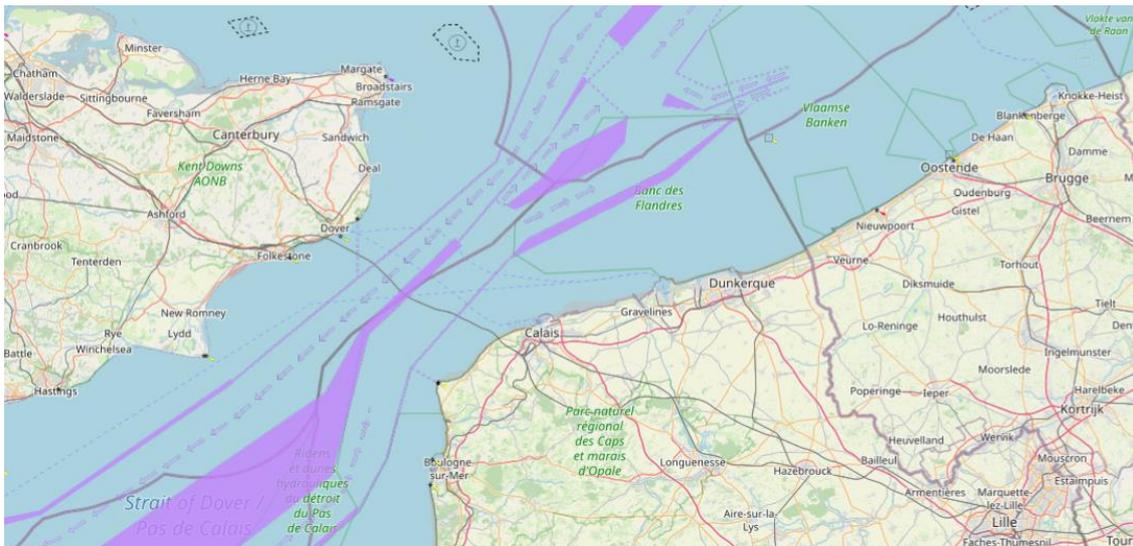


Figure 3: An illustration of OpenStreetMap data (containing roads) and OpenSeaMap data for the sea charts.

Sample code to get you started

The how-to article “How to visualize imagery from OpenStreetMap tile servers” explains in a few steps how to add OpenStreetMap data to your LuciadRIA map view.

 GETTING STARTED
DOCUMENTATION
SAMPLES
API REFERENCE
RELEASE NOTES
PREREQUISITES
CONTACT

[LuciadRIA](#) / [Models](#) / [Handling raster data](#) / [How to visualize imagery from OpenStreetMap tile servers](#)

How to visualize imagery from OpenStreetMap tile servers

This article describes how to load and visualize worldwide OpenStreetMap imagery data in LuciadRIA. You access such data through OpenStreetMap tile servers that adhere to the tile URL pattern `http(s)://baseurl/{z}/{x}/{y}.png`. In that pattern, `z`, `x`, and `y` refer to zoom level, tile column, and tile row respectively. For an overview of available servers, see http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Tile_servers. You can apply the principles used in this article to other tile servers adhering to a similar tile URL pattern.



Next to OpenStreetMap tile servers, you can also encounter OGC-based WMS and WMTS servers on the Internet that offer OpenStreetMap data. The OGC web services articles for [WMS](#) and [WMTS](#) explain how to load and visualize data from such servers.

Visualizing OpenStreetMap raster tiles on a map requires two steps:

1. Create a `UrlTileSetModel` that applies the OpenStreetMap raster tiles settings.
2. Use a `RasterTileSetLayer` to visualize the model.

```

1 // Create a model that applies the OpenStreetMap raster tiles' settings, including:
2 // - the URL pattern consisting of baseUrl/{tileLevel}/{tileColumn}/{inverse tileRow}.png
3 // - a Web Mercator projection
4 // - a single top-level tile
5 const webMercatorReference = getReference("EPSG:3857");
6 const model = new UrlTileSetModel({
7   baseUrl: "https://a.tile.openstreetmap.org/{z}/{x}/{-y}.png",
8   bounds: createBounds(webMercatorReference, [-20037508.3427892, 2 * 20037508.3427892, -20037508.3427892, 2 *
9     20037508.3427892]),
10  level0Columns: 1,
11  level0Rows: 1,
12  reference: webMercatorReference
13 });
14 // Create a layer for the model.
15 const layer = new RasterTileSetLayer(model, {
16   label: "OpenStreetMap"
17 });
                
```

Figure 4: A dedicated how-to article has been added explaining how to add OpenStreetMap data to your LuciadRIA map view.

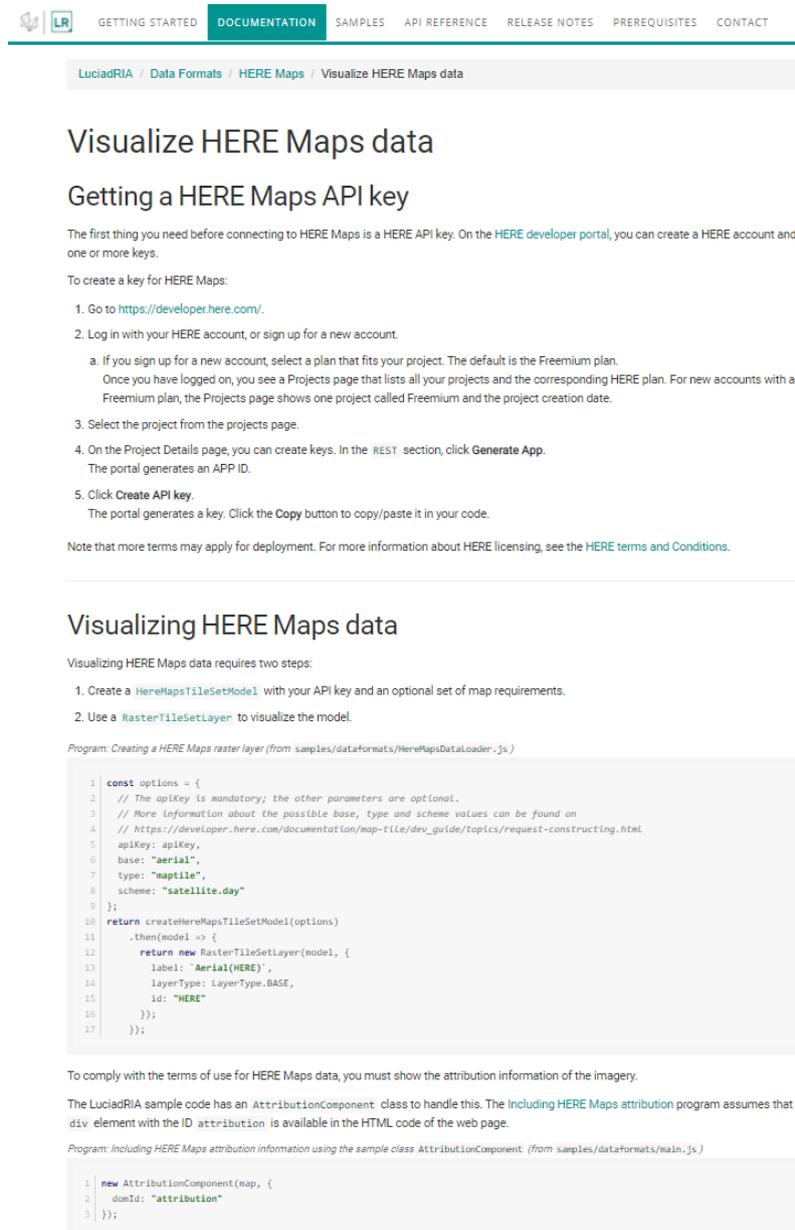
Add HERE Maps background data

HERE Technologies is a popular data provider. LuciadRIA now offers a connector to the HERE map tile API. You can access various types of data, including aerial imagery and traffic information.

LuciadRIA also takes care of the attribution and places it on the map.

Sample code to get you started

LuciadRIA now includes a tutorial, “Visualize HERE Maps data,” in its documentation set. This tutorial guides you through each step, from getting a HERE Maps key through the selection of the right data type, and finishes with visualization in a LuciadRIA map view.



The screenshot shows a web page from the LuciadRIA documentation. The navigation bar includes links for GETTING STARTED, DOCUMENTATION (highlighted), SAMPLES, API REFERENCE, RELEASE NOTES, PREREQUISITES, and CONTACT. The breadcrumb trail is LuciadRIA / Data Formats / HERE Maps / Visualize HERE Maps data. The main heading is "Visualize HERE Maps data" with a sub-heading "Getting a HERE Maps API key". The text explains that a HERE API key is needed and provides a 5-step guide to obtain one. Below this is a section titled "Visualizing HERE Maps data" which describes two steps: creating a `HereMapsTileSetModel` and using a `RasterTileSetLayer`. Two code snippets are provided: one for creating a raster layer and another for including attribution information.

LuciadRIA / Data Formats / HERE Maps / Visualize HERE Maps data

Visualize HERE Maps data

Getting a HERE Maps API key

The first thing you need before connecting to HERE Maps is a HERE API key. On the [HERE developer portal](#), you can create a HERE account and one or more keys.

To create a key for HERE Maps:

1. Go to <https://developer.here.com/>.
2. Log in with your HERE account, or sign up for a new account.
 - a. If you sign up for a new account, select a plan that fits your project. The default is the Freemium plan. Once you have logged on, you see a Projects page that lists all your projects and the corresponding HERE plan. For new accounts with a Freemium plan, the Projects page shows one project called Freemium and the project creation date.
3. Select the project from the projects page.
4. On the Project Details page, you can create keys. In the REST section, click **Generate App**. The portal generates an APP ID.
5. Click **Create API key**. The portal generates a key. Click the **Copy** button to copy/paste it in your code.

Note that more terms may apply for deployment. For more information about HERE licensing, see the [HERE terms and Conditions](#).

Visualizing HERE Maps data

Visualizing HERE Maps data requires two steps:

1. Create a `HereMapsTileSetModel` with your API key and an optional set of map requirements.
2. Use a `RasterTileSetLayer` to visualize the model.

Program: Creating a HERE Maps raster layer (from `samples/dataformats/HereMapsDataLoader.js`)

```
1 const options = {
2   // The apiKey is mandatory; the other parameters are optional.
3   // More information about the possible base, type and scheme values can be found on
4   // https://developer.here.com/documentation/map-tile/dev_guide/topics/request-constructing.html
5   apiKey: apiKey,
6   base: "aerial",
7   type: "maptile",
8   scheme: "satellite.day"
9 };
10 return createHereMapsTileSetModel(options)
11   .then(model => {
12     return new RasterTileSetLayer(model, {
13       label: "Aerial(HERE)",
14       layerType: LayerType.BASE,
15       id: "HERE"
16     });
17   });
```

To comply with the terms of use for HERE Maps data, you must show the attribution information of the imagery.

The LuciadRIA sample code has an `AttributionComponent` class to handle this. The [Including HERE Maps attribution](#) program assumes that a `div` element with the ID `attribution` is available in the HTML code of the web page.

Program: Including HERE Maps attribution information using the sample class `AttributionComponent` (from `samples/dataformats/main.js`)

```
1 new AttributionComponent(map, {
2   domId: "attribution"
3 });
```

Figure 5: A tutorial has been added to get you started with adding HERE Maps data to your LuciadRIA map view.

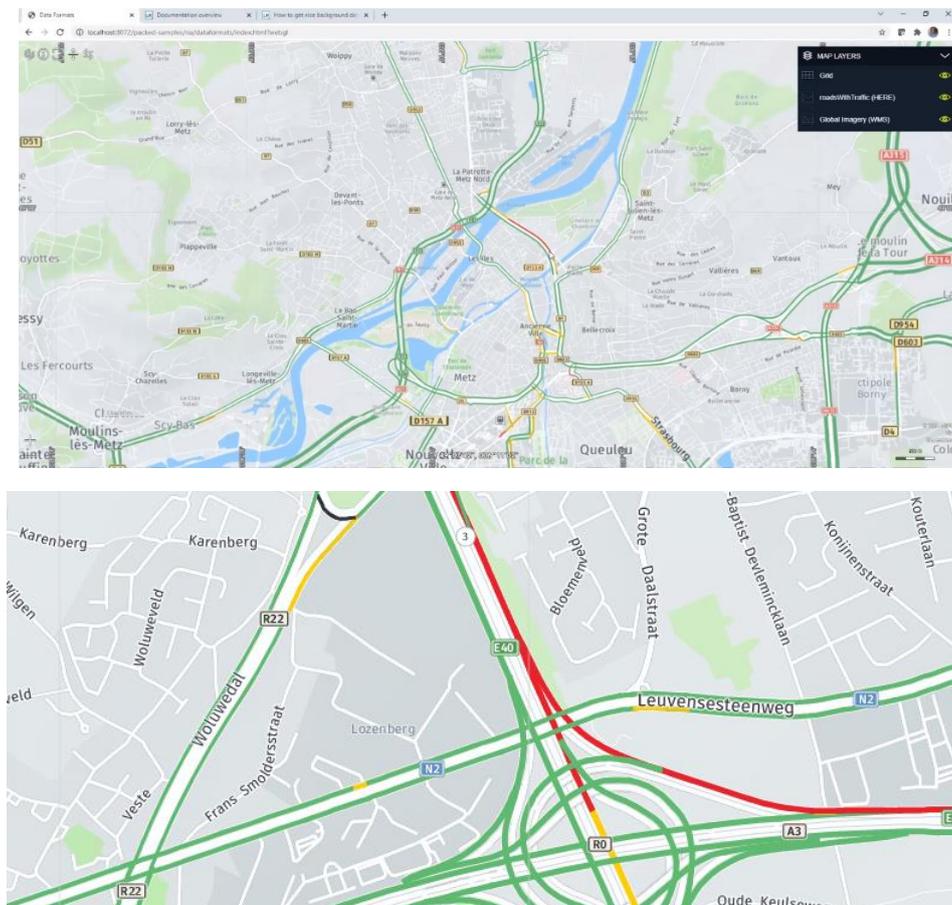


Figure 6: Illustrations of the visualization of HERE Maps data in LuciadRIA, showing roads (top image) and traffic information (bottom image).

Display text in world sizes with the extended OGC SE support

In most cases, maps show text in annotations or labels for map data. Points of interest are labeled with a meaningful name, for example, or street names are printed along a street.

Sometimes, though, the map must treat text as a georeferenced object. Runway markings are good examples. You typically need to display those exactly on the runway, and at the correct size, expressed in a real-world unit of measure, like meters. LuciadRIA now supports world-sized text as a feature within an OGC SE style specification.

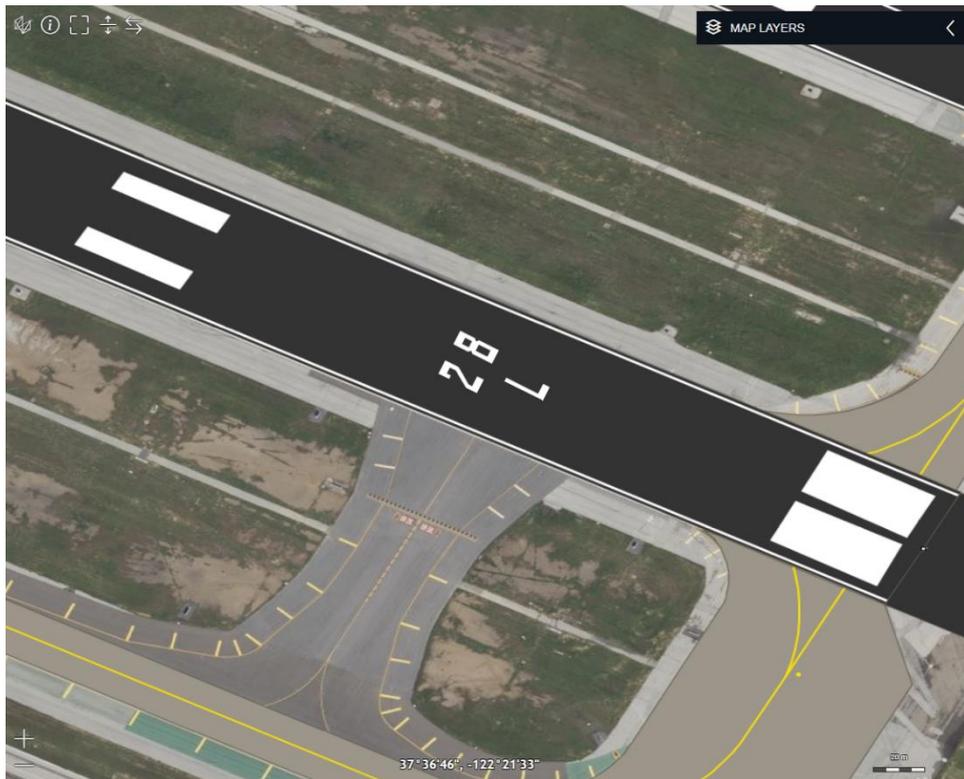


Figure 7: An illustration of world sized text, which is needed to correctly display runway markings.

Additional OGC SE improvements

- When you set the OGC SE vendor option “conflictResolution” to false, LuciadRIA does not enable the automatic label deconfliction algorithm. All labels will be shown, and they will be positioned exactly as specified in the OGC SE description. Typical use cases for this option are cadastral maps and aeronautical charts.
- Through an OGC SE text style, you can now specify a rotation for point-placed labels.
- You can now plug in an IconProvider that maps external graphics defined in an OGC SE to custom images or URLs.

Sample code to get you started

The LuciadRIA sample “Symbology encoding” has been extended with a world-sized text example. The SE style of the “Places” layer renders large cities with a world-sized text label when you zoom in. You can observe this when you zoom in on Los Angeles or San Diego.

Other improvements

Ability to access the WebGL context for external layer or object integration

Advanced LuciadRIA users and WebGL experts may want to enrich the WebGL view with effects or special content. Examples of such content are animated 3D icons and view-wide weather effects. To this end, the LuciadRIA WebGL view has been extended with a PostRender event. This offers a hook for advanced integrations.

The tutorial “How to add external content to the map: An example with three.js” explains an example of such an integration. Detailed information is available as well in the API documentation of the WebGLMap class.

New API to create a topocentric reference

Topocentric references were already supported and handled correctly in LuciadRIA. In this release, the API has been extended to define custom topocentric references. For more information, see the dedicated tutorial “Topocentric references.”

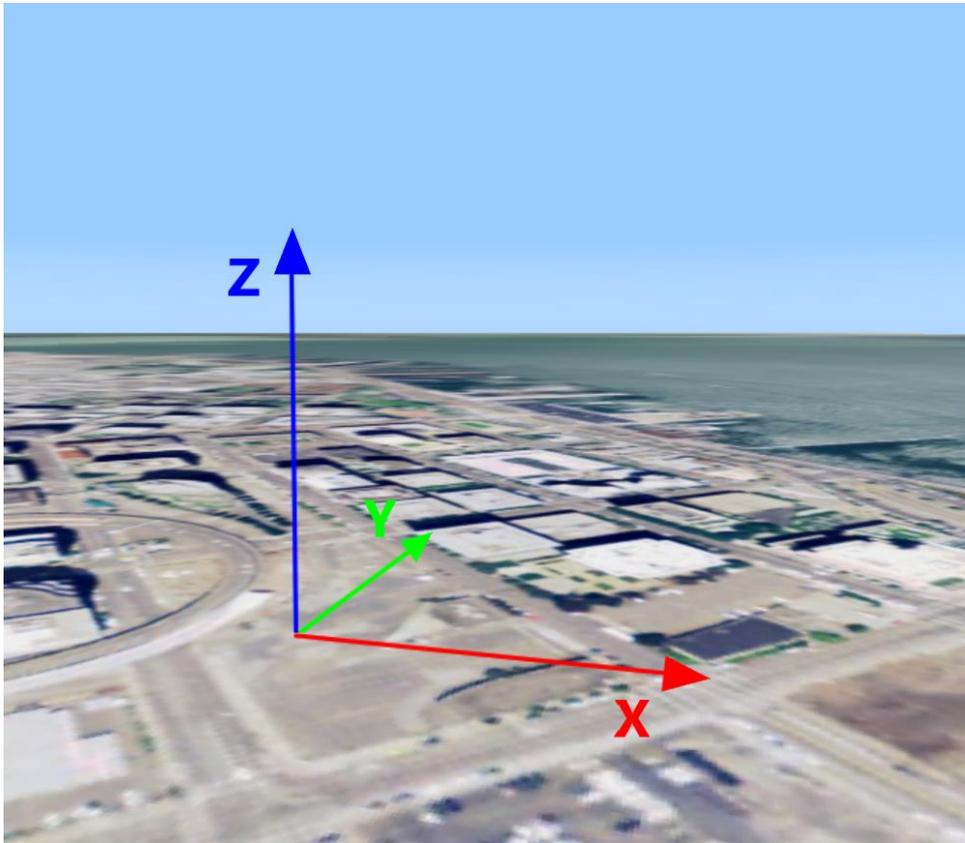


Figure 8: Axes of a topocentric reference. The X axis points east, while the Y axis points north and Z points upwards. The axes are straight lines that don't follow the curvature of the Earth, and the unit of measure is meters.

3D icons with multiple textures

Support for 3D icons to style points now includes GLTF icons with multiple textures.



Figure 9: Visualizing 3D icons with multiple textures.



All samples use React for their UI

The UI components of the LuciadRIA samples have been modified and now use React⁵. LuciadRIA as a product is independent from any UI toolkit. By using React we illustrate the integration with a UI toolkit. React is currently very popular, so the samples will be ready to use for many customers.

The article “Editing, building and running the sample code” now includes a section on the use of React. This includes pointers to components that are common to multiple samples.

Note that we also simplified the set of LuciadRIA samples by removing some samples and integrating their code elsewhere. The following samples are no longer available in the 2021.1 release: *firstsample, googleimage, googlemaps, layercontrol, process, projection, reprojection, rulercontroler*.

⁵ <https://reactjs.org/>



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