



HEXAGON

Release guide
2022.0

Release guide

LuciadCPillar 2022.0

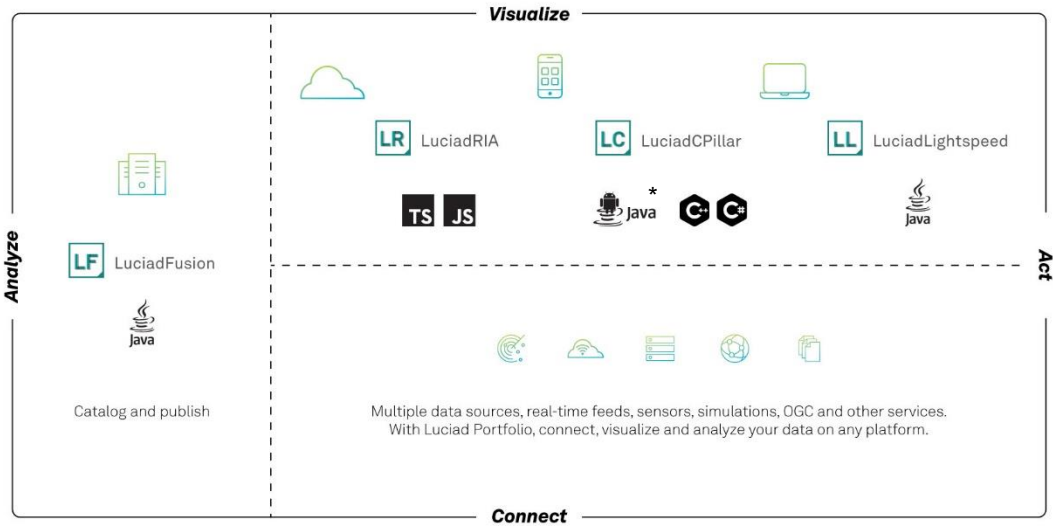
8 July 2022

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About this release

The 2022.0 release of LuciadCPillar focuses on fast and robust integration of highly accurate 3D reality meshes and point clouds. The new features allow users to stream point clouds to explore the world at sub-cm accuracy and 3D meshes to discover the world digitally.



**LuciadCPillar's support for Java for Android is currently in an alpha version. If you're interested in this feature, please contact product.management.luciad.gsp@hexagon.com*

Figure 1: The Luciad Product Portfolio

Benefits of the new features

Support for true 3D data

LuciadCPillar exploits graphics hardware to achieve high visual and analytical performance. This capability is now being put to good use for the integration of the immense amount of data offered as point clouds and 3D reality meshes. The format of choice is 3D Tiles, an OGC community standard that can encode both point cloud and 3D meshes datasets. Your data does not have to reside on a server; LuciadCPillar can also directly connect to OGC 3D Tiles datasets that reside on your SSD drive. You can combine 3D data with any other data source in LuciadCPillar.

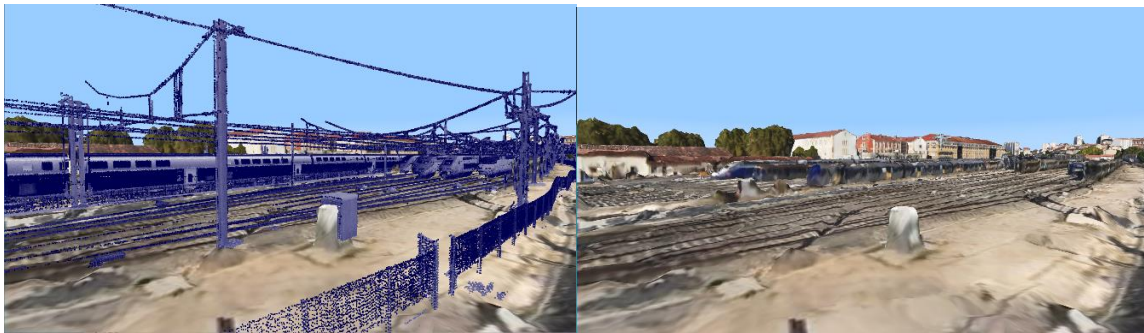


Figure 2: Stream point clouds (left) and 3D meshes (right) to LuciadCPillar

Stream point clouds to explore the world at sub-cm accuracy

By their nature, point clouds are very detailed representations of reality. Nowadays, point cloud data sets are often the product of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technologies, although they may also be constructed from an imagery set. LiDAR remote sensing technology is getting increasingly popular, driven both by technological advancement and applicability in a variety of domains. Today, mobile capturing systems offer lightweight but powerful high-resolution laser sensors. They allow rapid scanning of the environment in a cost-effective way. Those environment scans lead to massive point cloud data collections with billions and even trillions of points.

An important example among numerous use cases is the development of smart cities, in which LiDAR can help generate an accurate topography to support urban planning, infrastructure management, environmental protection, public safety, public services, and more.

LuciadCPillar is now capable of loading point clouds. These can be served as OGC 3D tiles or HSPC. LuciadFusion, the server product of the Luciad Portfolio, allows users to discover point cloud data and stream it as 3D tiles to LuciadCPillar.

GPU-based visualization for smooth handling of point cloud data streams

OGC 3D Tiles services automatically expose the available data attributes and their range, as well as the data quality. This ensures an optimal end user experience, with tiles smoothly loaded and refined as users pan and zoom on the map.

The point cloud data can be styled by its color, intensity, and height attributes, or any other exposed numerical attribute. The styling of the points as well as the quality of the data can be modified at

runtime. You can set the size of the points manually, or you can let it adapt automatically to the density of the dataset.



Figure 3: The point cloud data can be styled and combined with any other data source in LuciadCPillar

Stream 3D meshes to explore the world digitally

3D models are widely used in a variety of industries, not the least in the geospatial world. They are either captured through photographic surveying or created in design modeling tools. The highly detailed 3D reality meshes generated to represent a precise real-world environment, such as a building, a bridge, or even an entire city, are becoming increasingly popular sources of 3D models. They are typically massive in size.

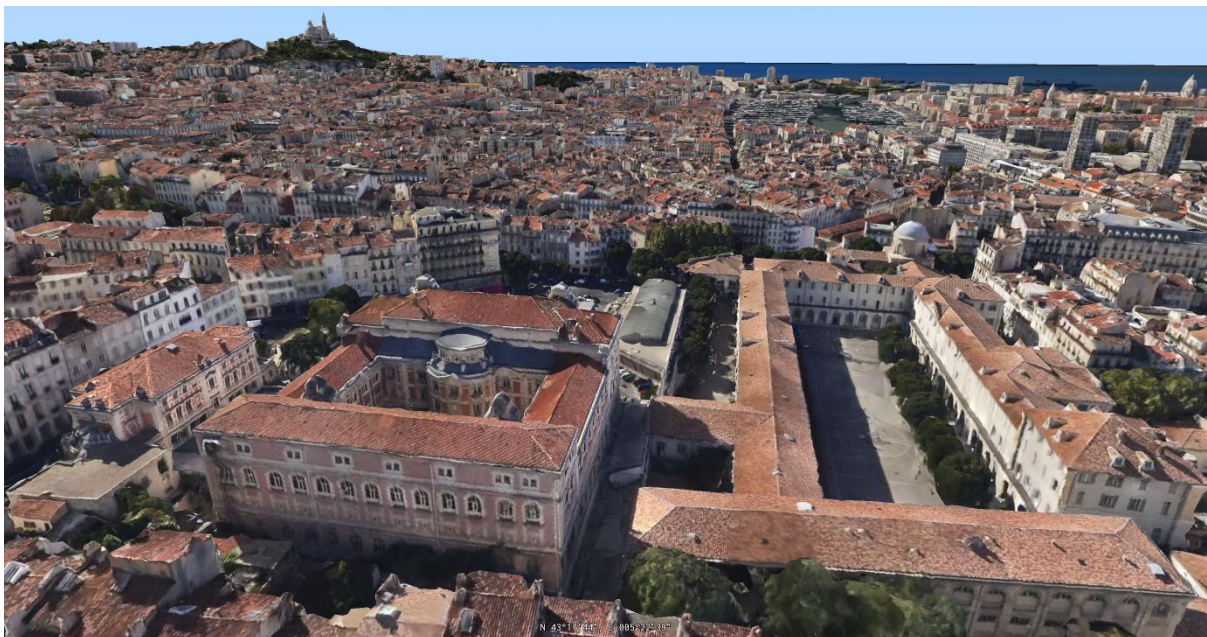


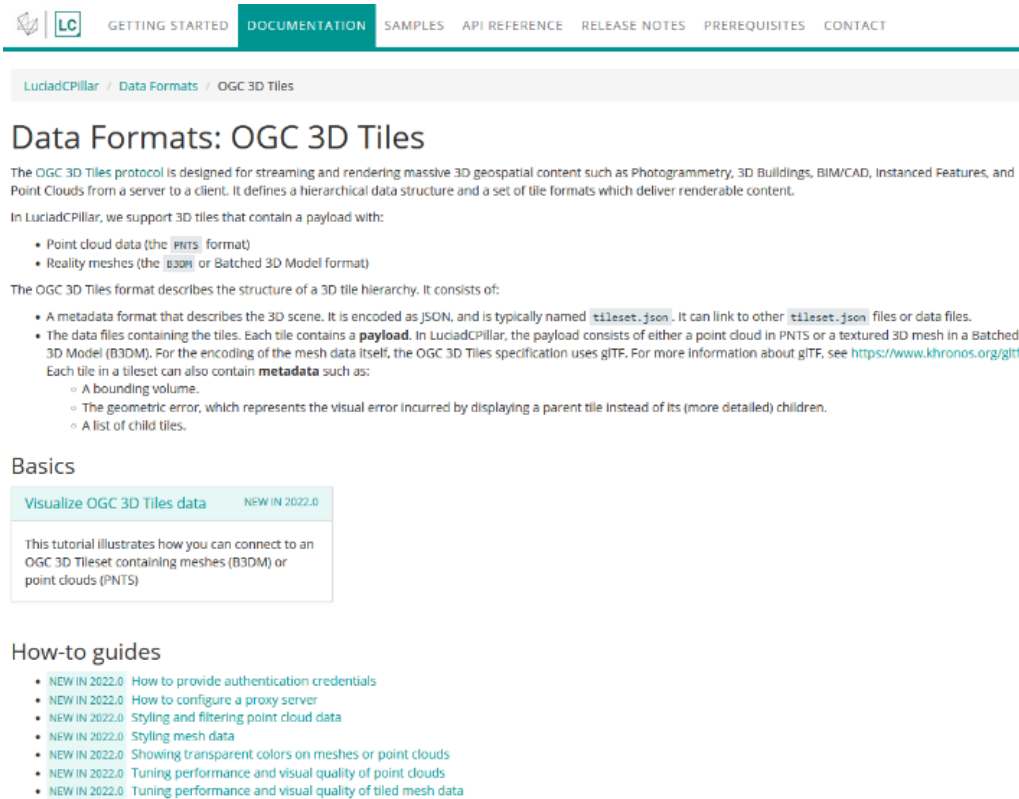
Figure 4: Represent a precise real-world environment with highly detailed 3D reality meshes in LuciadCPillar

Add a new dimension to your map view with true 3D data

LuciadCPillar now allows you to load and integrate 3D reality meshes with other data on your map. The loading and visualization of 3D reality meshes is a ripple-free process, even when multiple files are loaded. Tiles will smoothly fade in and out as users pan and zoom on the map. You can view the meshes in full 3D and seamlessly integrate them with other data sets such as aerial imagery and terrain data to visualize the entire environment.

Smart loading and visualization of 3D mesh data

Streamed reality meshes are supported as a feed of OGC 3D Tiles, a multi-leveled 3D tiled format for 3D mesh data. LuciadFusion, the server product from the Luciad Portfolio, can serve reality meshes as OGC 3D Tiles. LuciadCPillar automatically uses the exposed data structure and quality metadata. 3D Tiles datasets can be styled using embedded meshes or using color expressions.



The screenshot shows the documentation page for OGC 3D Tiles in LuciadCPillar. The navigation bar includes 'GETTING STARTED', 'DOCUMENTATION', 'SAMPLES', 'API REFERENCE', 'RELEASE NOTES', 'PREREQUISITES', and 'CONTACT'. The breadcrumb trail is 'LuciadCPillar / Data Formats / OGC 3D Tiles'. The main heading is 'Data Formats: OGC 3D Tiles'. The text explains that the OGC 3D Tiles protocol is designed for streaming and rendering massive 3D geospatial content. It defines a hierarchical data structure and a set of file formats. In LuciadCPillar, supported 3D tiles contain a payload with:

- Point cloud data (the `PNTS` format)
- Reality meshes (the `B3DM` or Batched 3D Model format)

The OGC 3D Tiles format describes the structure of a 3D tile hierarchy. It consists of:

- A metadata format that describes the 3D scene. It is encoded as JSON, and is typically named `tileset.json`. It can link to other `tileset.json` files or data files.
- The data files containing the tiles. Each tile contains a **payload**. In LuciadCPillar, the payload consists of either a point cloud in PNTS or a textured 3D mesh in a Batched 3D Model (B3DM). For the encoding of the mesh data itself, the OGC 3D Tiles specification uses glTF. For more information about glTF, see <https://www.khronos.org/glTF/>. Each tile in a tileset can also contain **metadata** such as:
 - A bounding volume.
 - The geometric error, which represents the visual error incurred by displaying a parent tile instead of its (more detailed) children.
 - A list of child tiles.

Basics

[Visualize OGC 3D Tiles data](#) NEW IN 2022.0

This tutorial illustrates how you can connect to an OGC 3D Tileset containing meshes (B3DM) or point clouds (PNTS)

How-to guides

- [NEW IN 2022.0 How to provide authentication credentials](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 How to configure a proxy server](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 Styling and filtering point cloud data](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 Styling mesh data](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 Showing transparent colors on meshes or point clouds](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 Tuning performance and visual quality of point clouds](#)
- [NEW IN 2022.0 Tuning performance and visual quality of tiled mesh data](#)

Figure 5: A new sample called 'OGC 3D Tiles' is included in the LuciadCPillar release

Sample code to get you started

Included in the release is a new sample called "OGC 3D Tiles" that illustrates how to use the API to load the data and style and analyze the data in an interactive way. Both a C++ and a C# version of the sample are available.

In addition to the sample, the release comes with a comprehensive set of how-to guides with more details on how to leverage our API for your data visualization needs. The documentation covers:

- Visualizing tiled mesh data
- Visualizing point cloud data
- Loading and visualizing the HSPC data format

Touch support

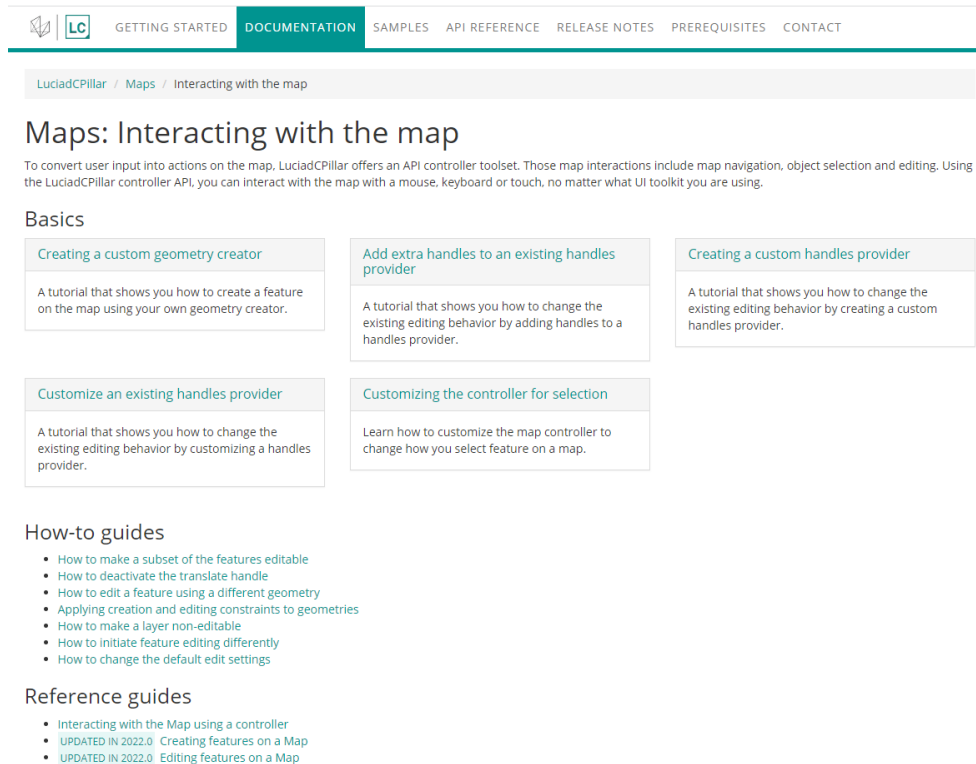
Navigation around maps is easy and intuitive using a computer mouse as a controller. Nevertheless, users occasionally work on tablets or embedded devices that need to be operated via touch interaction. Therefore, LuciadCPillar now supports touch-based controllers for map navigation, selection, and on-screen creation and editing of objects.

Sample code to get you started

All samples included in the release are now automatically equipped with touch support. The code that wires the touch events from your C++ UI toolkit to the LuciadCPillar API can be found in the Qt Widgets Integration and Qt Quick Integration projects in the C++ samples solution.

Additionally, the Create and Edit sample illustrates how you can use touch input to create and edit vector features on the map.

The articles “Interacting with the Map using a controller,” “Creating Features on the map,” “Editing features on a map,” and “How to integrate the LuciadCPillar map in the Qt framework” also offer information on touch support.



The screenshot shows the LuciadCPillar documentation website. The navigation menu includes: GETTING STARTED, DOCUMENTATION (selected), SAMPLES, API REFERENCE, RELEASE NOTES, PREREQUISITES, and CONTACT. The breadcrumb trail is: LuciadCPillar / Maps / Interacting with the map. The main heading is "Maps: Interacting with the map". Below the heading is a sub-heading "Basics" and a list of six articles:

- Creating a custom geometry creator: A tutorial that shows you how to create a feature on the map using your own geometry creator.
- Add extra handles to an existing handles provider: A tutorial that shows you how to change the existing editing behavior by adding handles to a handles provider.
- Creating a custom handles provider: A tutorial that shows you how to change the existing editing behavior by creating a custom handles provider.
- Customize an existing handles provider: A tutorial that shows you how to change the existing editing behavior by customizing a handles provider.
- Customizing the controller for selection: Learn how to customize the map controller to change how you select feature on a map.

Below the articles are two sections:

- How-to guides:
 - How to make a subset of the features editable
 - How to deactivate the translate handle
 - How to edit a feature using a different geometry
 - Applying creation and editing constraints to geometries
 - How to make a layer non-editable
 - How to initiate feature editing differently
 - How to change the default edit settings
- Reference guides:
 - Interacting with the Map using a controller
 - UPDATED IN 2022.0 Creating features on a Map
 - UPDATED IN 2022.0 Editing features on a Map

Figure 6 Knowledge base articles guide you on map interaction and have been updated to include touch support.

Support for high-resolution displays

LuciadCPillar now fully supports high-pixel density displays, commonly referred to as HiDPI or Retina displays. These displays are supported out-of-the-box, meaning that map features such as icons, line widths, and font sizes are automatically scaled up in response to the DPI scale settings of the host operating system. These settings include a DPI scale factor that can be adjusted in the operating system to change the size of text, applications, and other items.



Sample code to get you started

The Qt Widgets and Qt Quick integration projects in the samples illustrate how you can hook into the Qt UI toolkit to discover DPI and display scale settings and adapt your application.

More information can be found in the “Support high-resolution (HiDPI) displays” reference guide and the “How to integrate the LuciadCPillar map in the Qt framework” article.

Other improvements

- The LuciadCPillar support for OGC GeoPackage has been extended to include TIFF encoded elevation data.
- Starting with this release, the minimal supported OpenGL version is 4.2. LuciadCPillar has also been upgraded from .net 4.6 to 4.7.2. These details have been adjusted in the article “Hardware and software requirements.”
- The generated Visual Studio Solution structure for the sample code now supports multiple targets in the same solution. You can now run a Debug or Release version of the samples without running cmake again.



About Hexagon

Hexagon is a global leader in digital reality solutions, combining sensor, software and autonomous technologies. We are putting data to work to boost efficiency, productivity, quality and safety across industrial, manufacturing, infrastructure, public sector, and mobility applications.

Our technologies are shaping production and people-related ecosystems to become increasingly connected and autonomous — ensuring a scalable, sustainable future.

Hexagon's Safety, Infrastructure & Geospatial division improves the resilience and sustainability of the world's critical services and infrastructure. Our solutions turn complex data about people, places and assets into meaningful information and capabilities for better, faster decision-making in public safety, utilities, defense, transportation and government.

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