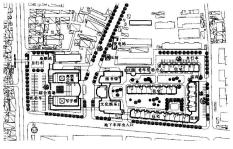
# 描述、求解、优化:图论在建筑策划研究中的应用前景

# 01引言

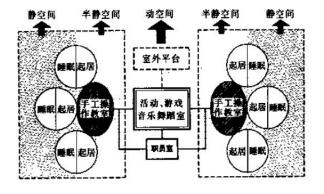
- 1.1 什么是图(Graph)?
- 1.2 图(Graph)可以用来解决现实世界的哪些问题?
- 1.3 为什么将图论与建筑策划结合起来?

# 1.1 什么是图(Graph)?

# 建筑学中与"图"相关的概念



图像 Image

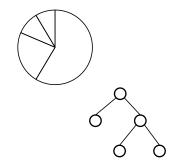




图解 Diagram

图式 Schema

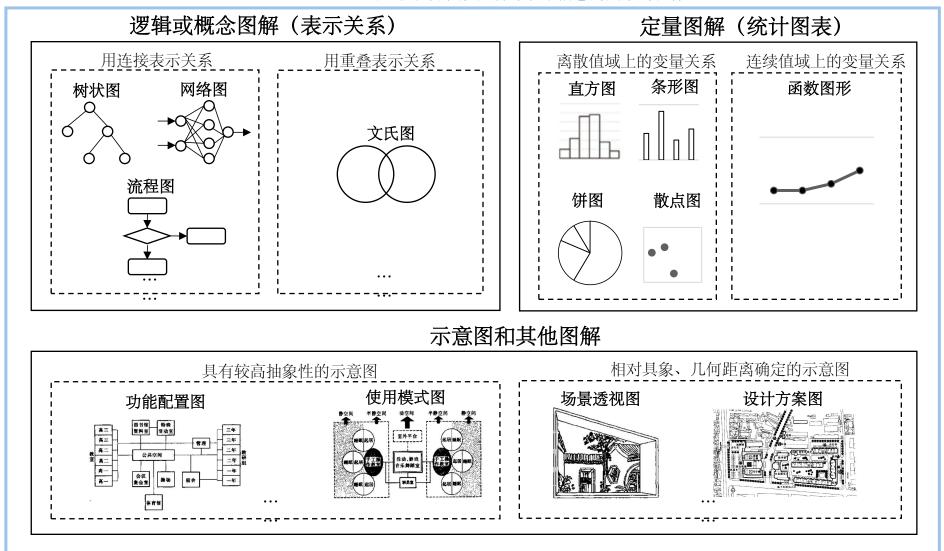




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# 什么是图(Graph)?

**图解 Diagram** 通过可视化方法,用符号表示信息的图形的统称

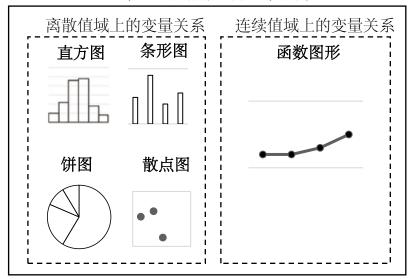


# 1.1 什么是图(Graph)?

# 逻辑或概念图解 (表示关系)

# 

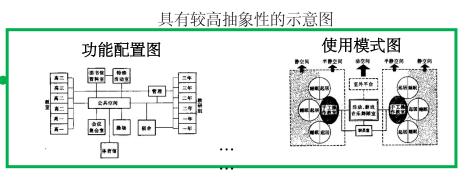
#### 定量图解(统计图表)

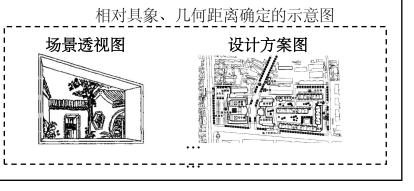


## 示意图和其他图解

#### 图式 Schema

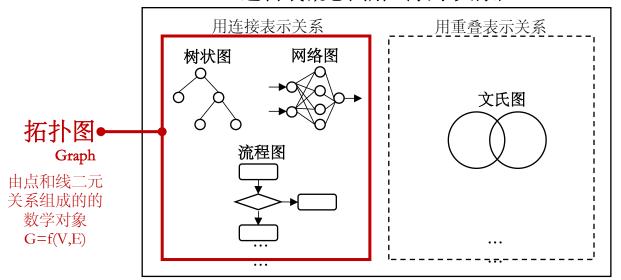
一般是对心理 图式,也即心 理模型、认知 结构的可视化, 具有一定的抽 象性,但并不 一定是纯粹的 逻辑图解



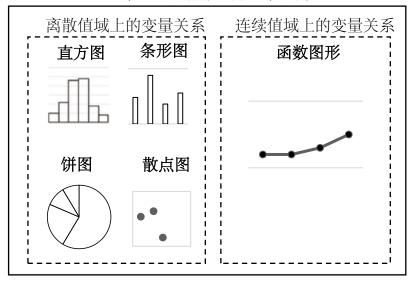


# 1.1 什么是图(Graph)?

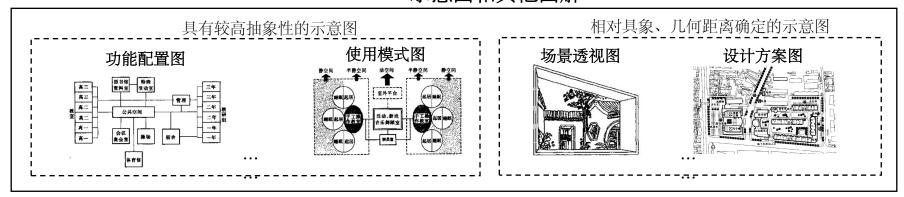
### 逻辑或概念图解 (表示关系)

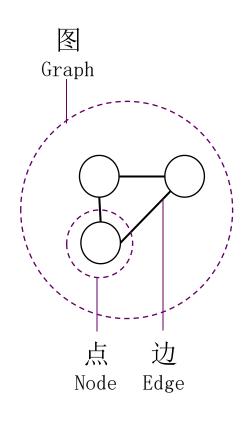


#### 定量图解(统计图表)



### 示意图和其他图解





#### 柯尼斯堡七桥问题

Seven Bridges of Königsberg



小岛与河的两岸有七条桥连接。在所有桥都只能走一遍的前提下,如何才能把这个地方所有的桥都走遍?

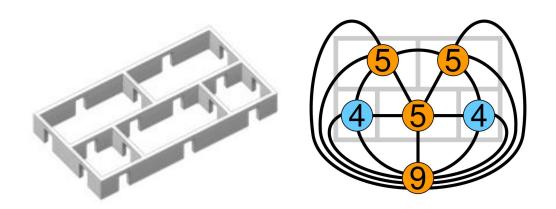
欧拉:对于一个给定的连通图,如果存在超过两个的奇顶点,那么满足要求的路线便不存在了,且在n>0的情况下,有2n个奇顶点的图至少需要n笔画出。

#### Source:

https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9F%AF%E5%B0%BC%E6%96%AF%E5%A0%A1%E4%B8%83%E6%A1%A5%E9%97%AE%E9%A2%98

#### 五房间问题

Five-room puzzle

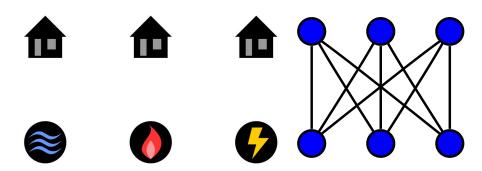


cross each "wall" of the diagram with a continuous line only once

欧拉:对于一个给定的连通图,如果存在超过两个的奇顶点,那么满足要求的路线便不存在了,且在n>0的情况下,有2n个奇顶点的图至少需要n笔画出。

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five-room\_puzzle

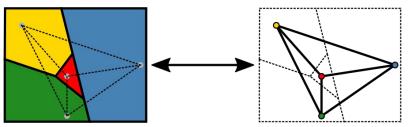
# 三间小屋问题 (three cottages problem) ——平面图 (Planar Graph)



https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E4%B8%89%E9%96%93%E5%B0%8F%E5%B1%8B%E5%95%8F%E9%A1%8C

#### 四色问题 (four color theorem)

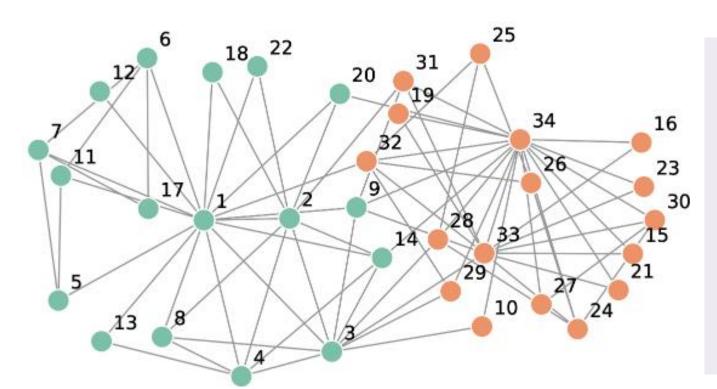
每个无外飞地的地图都可以用不多于四种颜色来染色,而且不会有两个邻接的区域颜色相同。



https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%9B%9B%E8%89%B2%E5%AE%9A%E7%90%86

#### "空手道俱乐部" (Zachary's karate club) ——社区检测

34个节点,78条无向边(34名会员为节点,如果两位会员在俱乐部之外仍保持社交关系,则在节点间增加一条边)



Wayne W. Zachary 从 1970 年到 1972 年对空手道俱乐部的 社交网络进行了为期三年的研究。该网络记录了34名成 员在俱乐部外互动的成对成员之间的联系。

在研究期间,管理员"John A"和教练"Mr. Hi"(化名)之间发生了冲突,导致俱乐部一分为二。一半的成员围绕 Mr. Hi成立了一个新俱乐部;另一部分的成员找到了新的教练或放弃了空手道。

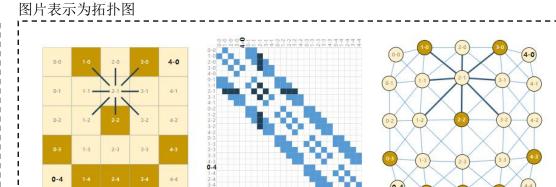
根据收集到的数据, Zachary 正确地将俱乐部的所有成员 (除一名成员) 分配到他们在分裂后实际加入的团体。

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary%27s\_karate\_club

Zachary, W. W. (1977). An Information Flow Model for Conflict and Fission in Small Groups. Journal of Anthropological Research, 33(4), 452-473. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3629752

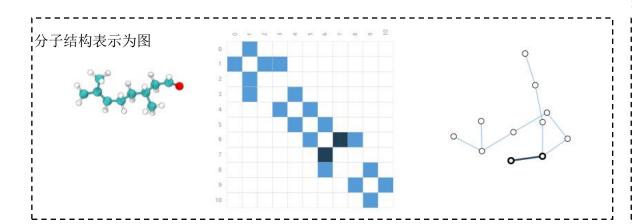
## 文本、图像、结构化数据均可表示为拓扑图,可以服务于现实世界多种问题的解决

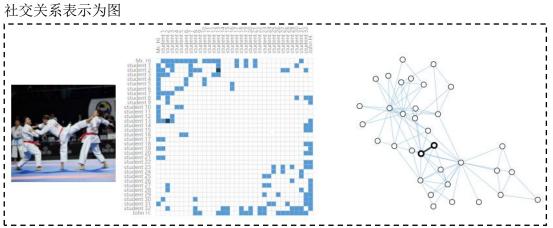
# 文字表示为拓扑图 Graphs → are → all → around → us Graphs are → all → around → us



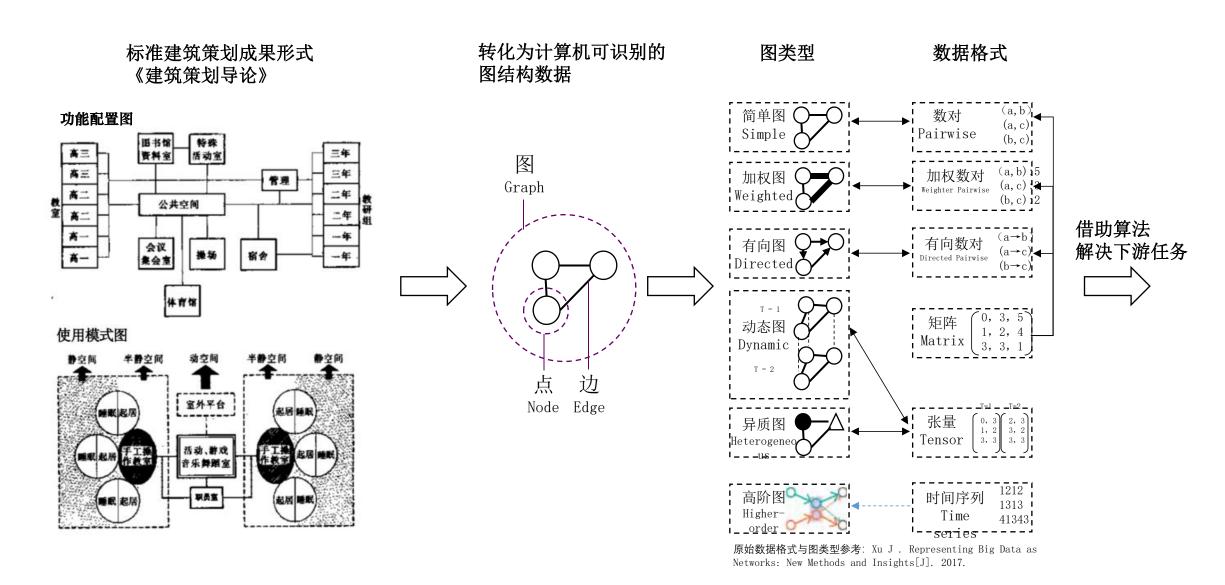
Adjacency Matrix

Image Pixels





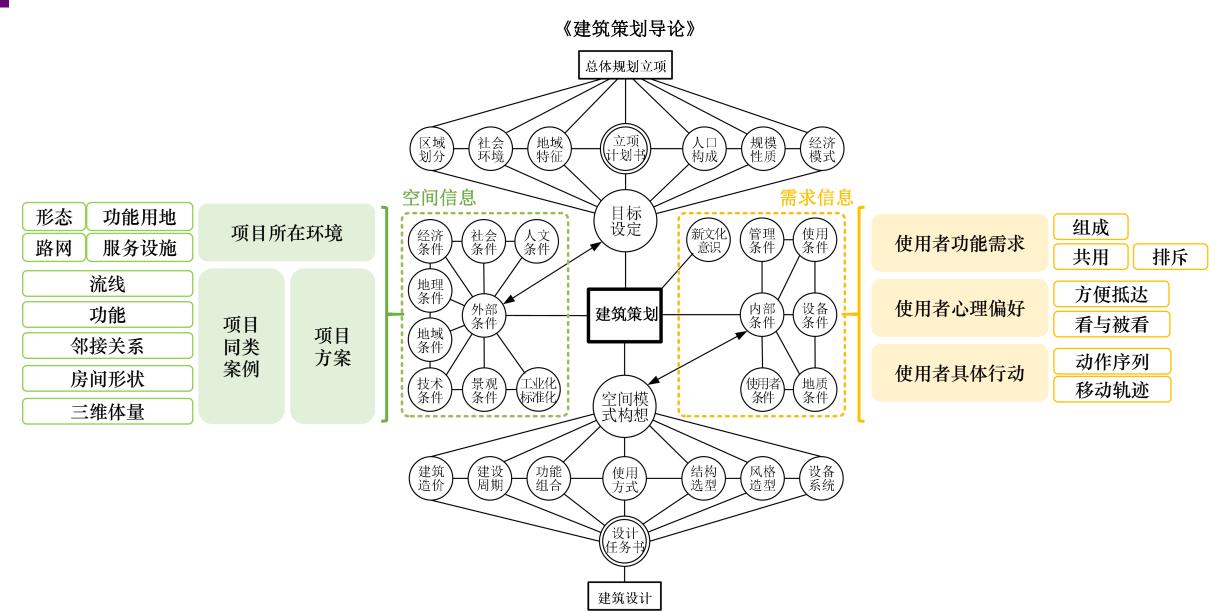
# 1.3 为什么将图论与建筑策划结合起来?



# () 2 建筑策划研究相关的图表示类型

- 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图?
- 2.2 怎么表示?

# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图?



# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? —— 城市形态

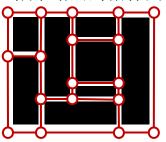
#### 定性描述方法

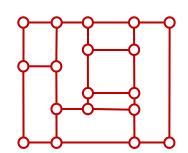
#### 对城市对象进行表示

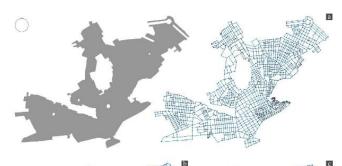
#### 对图性质计算进行量化描述

0.4-

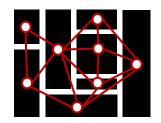
#### 城市路网的拓扑图







拓扑图的点-面对偶图



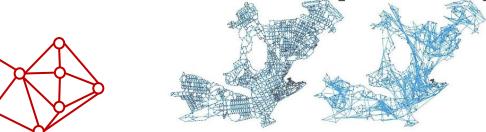
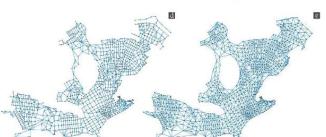
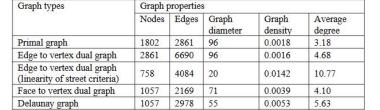


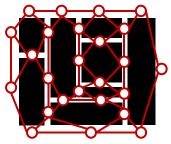
Figure 8: Degree distribution of the graphs.

Table 1: Characteristics of graphs that represent the spatial network of Alicante.





拓扑图的点-边对偶图



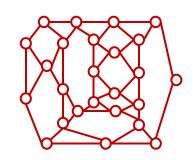


Figure 7: Different graph types of the urban network of Alicante; (a) Primal graph; (b) Edge to vertex dual graph; (c) Edge to vertex dual graph (street linearity criteria); (d) Face to vertex dual graph; (e) Delaunay graph by faces.

AGRYZKOV T,OLIVER JL,TORTOSA L,et al.DIFFERENT
TYPES OF GRAPHS TO MODEL A
CITY[C]//Proceedings
of the 2017 CMEM Conference.Alicante,Spain:WIT
Press,2017:71-82.

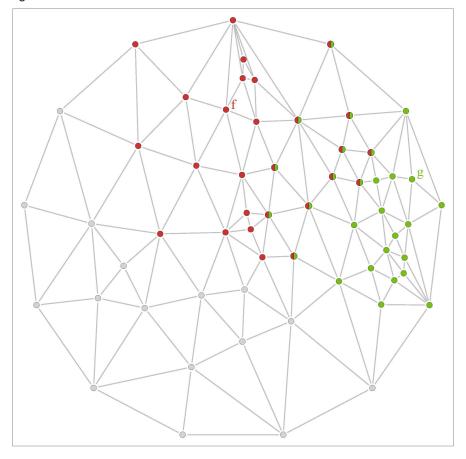
# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? —— 城市功能

# 用地形态 ○ 道路交叉口 S4 6 S8 空间布局 空间布局 S10 S节点选择

ZHENG Y,LIN Y,ZHAO L,et al. Spatial planning of urban communities via deep reinforcement learning[J]. Nature Computational Science, 2023, 3(9):748-762.

#### 服务设施

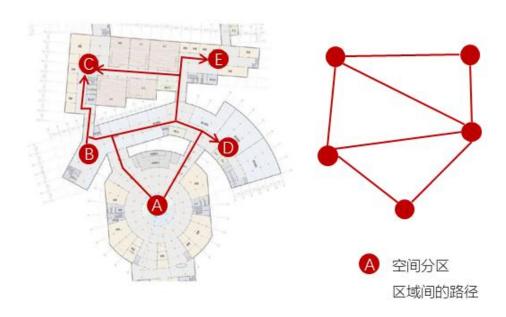
The green (red) nodes reach service g(f) in less than 15 min, while the green—red nodes can access both services in less than 15 min.



BARBIERI L,D'AUTILIA R,MARRONE P,et al.Graph Representation of the 15-Minute City: A Comparison between Rome, London, and Paris[J]. Sustainability, 2023,15(4):3772.

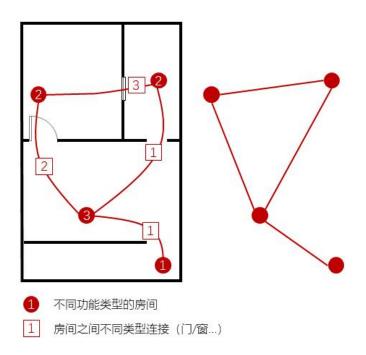
# 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? —— 建筑功能流线关系

#### 流线



季燕福.地下空间步行交通组织的图论算法应用[C]// 中国城市规划学会,重庆市人民政府.活力城乡美好人 居——2019中国城市规划年会论文集(06城市交通规划).中设设计集团股份有限公司,2019:9.

#### 房间连接



EISENSTADT V,BIELSKI J,LANGENHAN C,et al. Autocompletionof Design Data in Semantic Building Models using Link Prediction and Graph Neural Networks[C]//Proceedings of the 40th International Conference on Education and Research in Computer Aided Architectural Design in Europe.Ghent,Belgium:eCAADe,2022:Volume 1. EISENSTADT V,LANGENHAN C,ALTHOFF KD.Generation of Floor Plan Variations with Convolutional Neural Networks

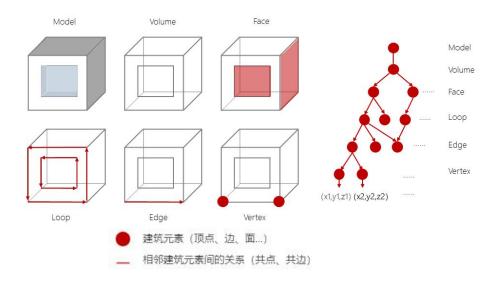
and Case-based Reasoning—An Approach for Unsupervised Adaptation of Room Configurations within a Framework for Support of Early Conceptual Design[C]. Porto: Blucher Design Proceedings, 2019.

EISENSTADT V, BIELSKI J, METE B, et al. Autocompletion of Floor Plans for the Early Design Phase in Architecture: Foundations, Existing Methods, and Research Outlook[C]. Sydney: CAADRIA proceedings, 2022.

ARORA H, BIELSKI J, EISENSTADT V, et al. Consistency Checker: An automatic constraint-based evaluator for housing spatial configurations [C]//Proceedings of the 39th International Conference on Education and Research in Computer Aided Architectural Design in Europe. Novi Sad: eCAADe, 2021.

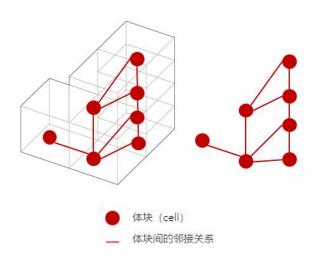
# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? ——三维体量

#### 节点表示形态元素



CHEN H,LI Z,WANG X,et al.A graph– and feature–based building space recognition algorithm for performance simulation in the early design stage[J].Building Simulation,2018,11(2):281–292.

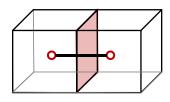
#### 节点表示三维胞体(Cell)

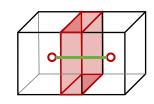


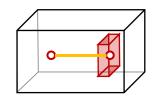
ALYMANI A,MUJICA A,JABI W,et al.Classifying Building and Ground Relationships Using Unsupervised Graph–Level Representation Learning[C]//Gero JS.Design Computing and Cognition'22.Cham:Springer InternationalPublishing,2023:305–320.

# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图?——三维空间关系

#### 节点表示三维空间单元



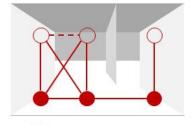


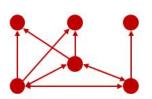


- 三维空间单元
- 邻接
- 穿插
- 一嵌套

XIE X,DING W.An interactive approach for generating spatial architecture layout based on graph theory[J]. Frontiers of Architectural Research,2023,12(4):630–650.

#### 节点表示三维空间位置





可达点

可视点

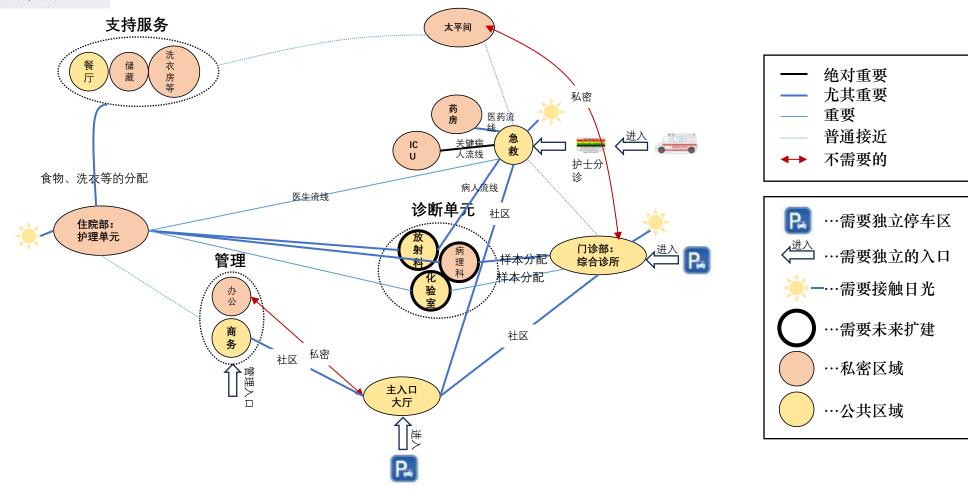
— 可达点-可达点、可达点-可视点间的视线连接

--- 可视点-可视点间的视线连接 (不表示为图)

陆毅,徐蜀辰.基于图论的三维可视性分析及其应用[J]. 时代建筑,2017(5):44-49.

# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? ——功能需求

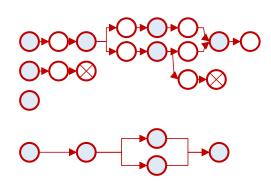
#### 功能组团间的关系



CUBUKCUOGLU C,NOURIAN P,SARIYILDIZ IS,et al. Optimal Design of new Hospitals: A Computational Workflow for Stacking, Zoning, and Routing[J]. Automation in Construction, 2022, 134:104102.

# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图?——具体行动

#### 行动序列

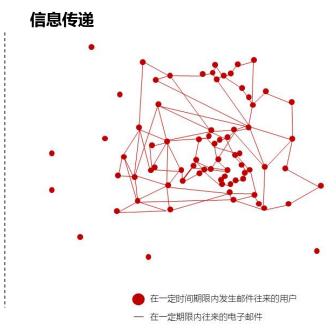


- 建模操作/命令
- 〇 模型物件
- → 行动次序(操作间)/因果关系(操作与物件间)

GAO W,ZHANG X,HUANG W,et al.Command2Vec: Feature Learning of 3D Modeling Behavior Sequence— A Case Study on"Spiral-stair"[C]// YUAN PF,CHAI H,YAN C,et al.Proceedings of the 2021 DigitalFUTURES. Singapore:Springer,2022:45-54.

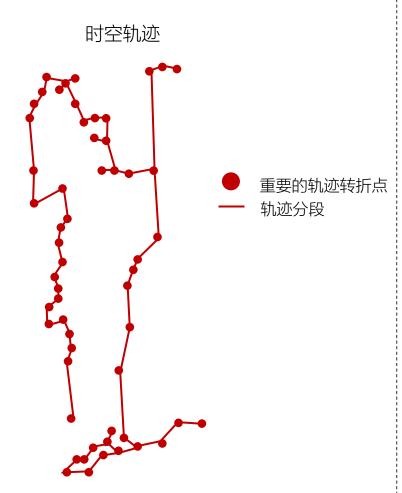
# 

WILLIAMS M,BURRY J,RAO A.Graph mining indoor tracking data for social interaction analysis[C]//2015 IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communication Workshops (PerCom Workshops),St.Louis,MO,USA,2015:2-7.

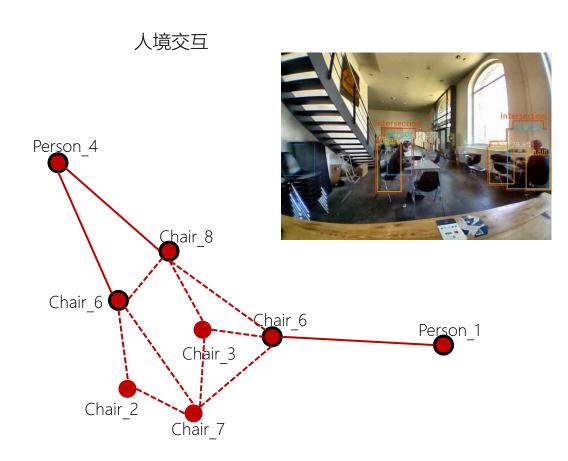


CARMODY D,MAZZARELLO M,SANTI P,et al.The effect of co-location on human communication networks[J]. Nature Computational Science,2022,2(8):494–503.

# 2.1 哪些建筑策划相关的信息可以被表示为图? ——行为-空间信息



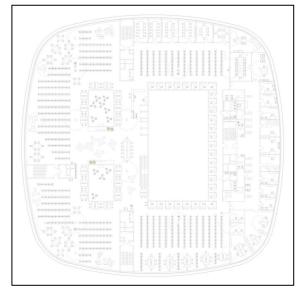
HUANG W,WANG L.Towards big data behavioral analysis:rethinking GPS trajectory mining approaches from geographic,semantic,and quantitative perspectives[J].Architectural Intelligence,2022,1(1):7.



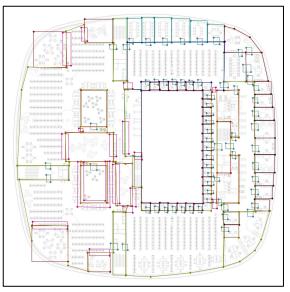
JORGENSEN J,TAMKE M,POULSGAARD KS.Occupancy-informed:Introducing a method for flexible behavioural mapping in architecture using machine vision[C/OL]//Werner LC,Koering D.eCAAde 2020:Anthropologic-Architecture and Fabrication in the Cognitive Age,VOL 2.Brussels:Ecaade-Education & Research Computer Aided Architectural Design Europe,2020:251–258.

# 2.2 怎么将建筑策划相关的信息表示为图?

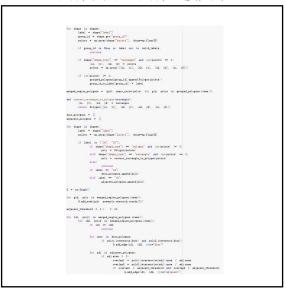
(空间A, 空间B,连接类型)



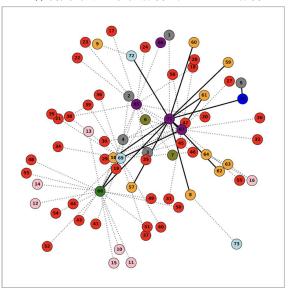
标注空间、连接关系



识别节点、识别连接关系

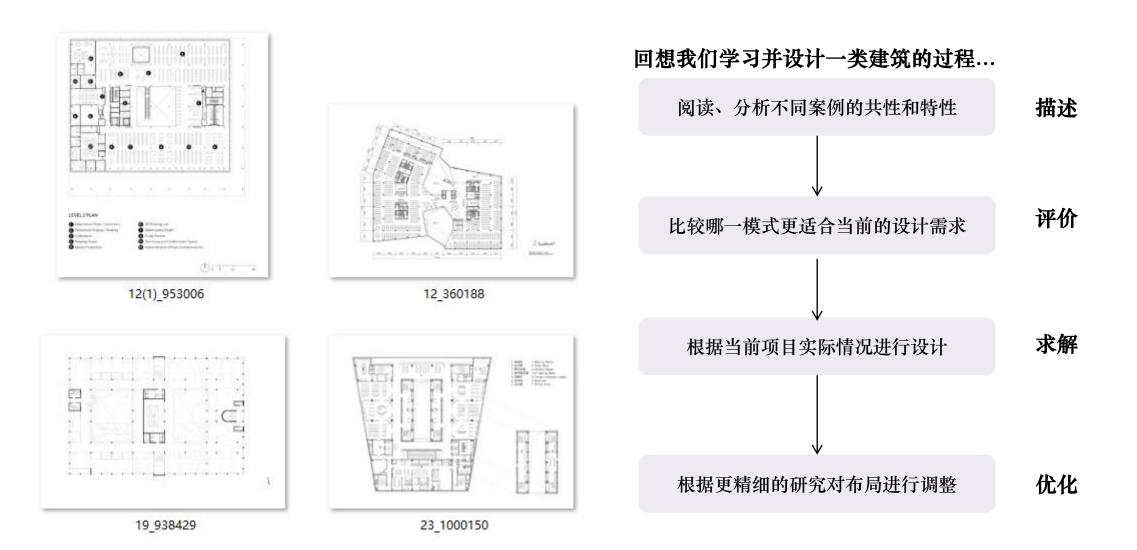


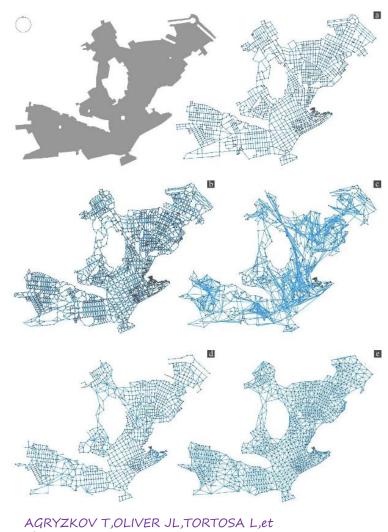
存储节点: 节点属性; 边: 边属性



# ()3 可融合图论的建筑策划环节

- 3.1 图论及相关方法可以有效地帮助解决空间分析中的哪几类问题?
- 3.2 这可以与策划中的哪些环节相衔接?



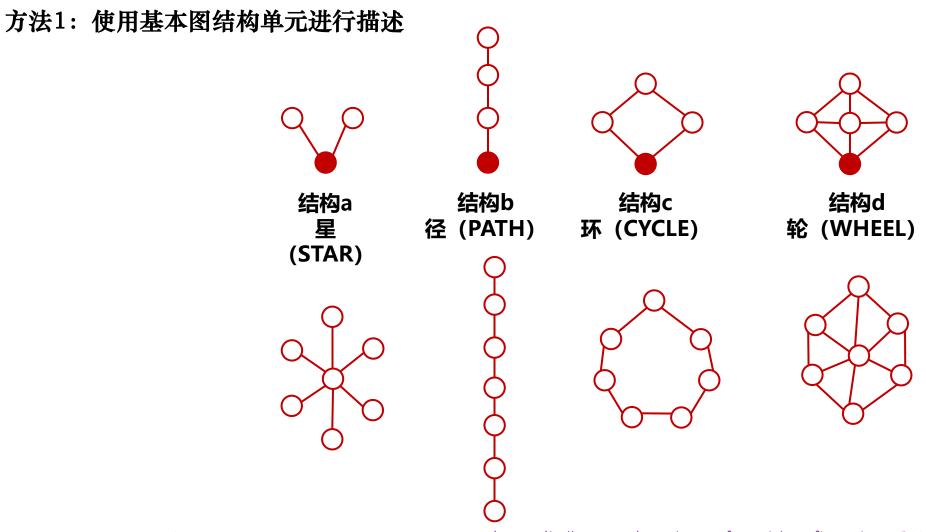


AGRYZKOV T,OLIVER JL,TORTOSA L,et al.DIFFERENT TYPES OF GRAPHS TO MODEL A CITY[C]//Proceedings of the 2017 CMEM Conference.Alicante,Spain:WIT

怎么描述一个城市的空间结构? 能否说出它"就是什么"?

The Image of the City, Kevin Lynch, 1960

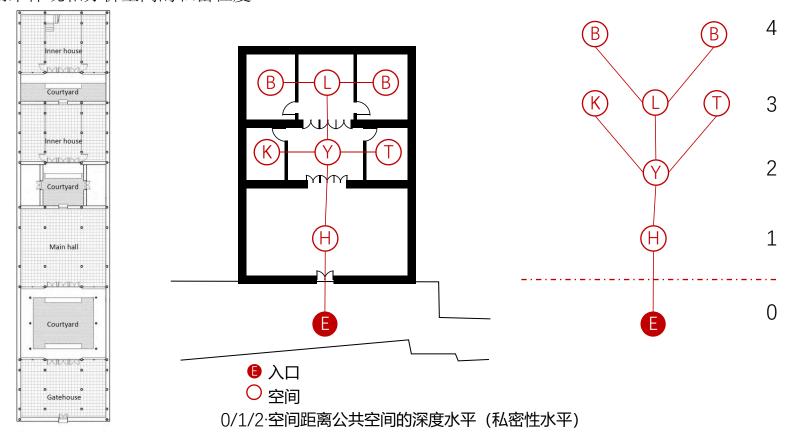
25



HILLIER W.Structure or:Does Space Syntax Need to Radically Extend Its Theory of Spatial Configuration?[C]//Proceedings of the 12th International Space Syntax Symposium. Beijing:Beijing JiaoTong University,2019.

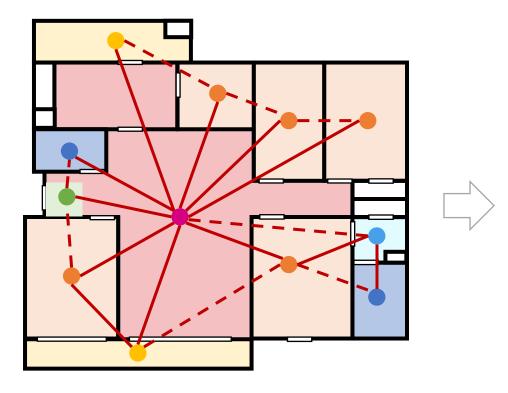
## 方法1变体: 使用特殊类型的图进行描述

合理平面图(Justified Plan Graph)将拓扑图的不同深度呈行列式展开,能够直观地识别空间节点的深度水平,常用来体现和分析空间的私密程度

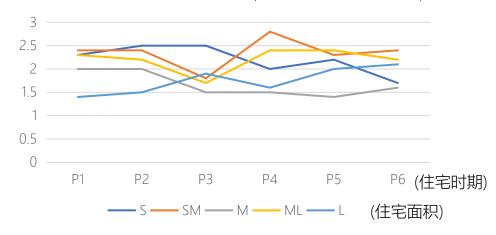


DONG Y,TRISCIOUGLIO M,HAN D.A graphical method of presenting property rights,building types,and residential behaviors: A case study of Xiaoxihu historic area,Nanjing[J].Frontiers of Architectural Research,2022,11(6):1077–1091.

# 方法2: 利用图性质进行描述



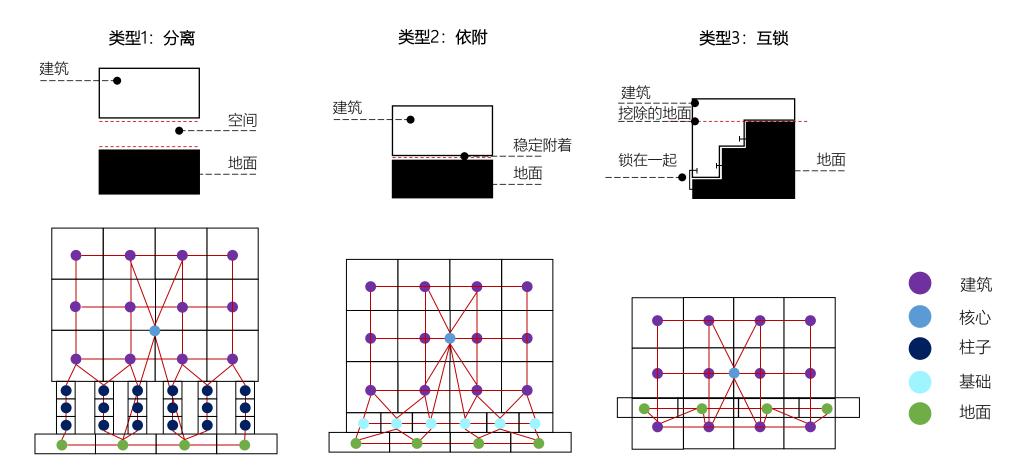
#### 住宅或单个房间的图拓扑特征(度/接近/中介中心性....)



MAENG H,HYUN KH.Data-Driven Analysis of Spatial Patterns through Large-Scale Datasets of Building Floor Plan[C]//GLOBA A,AMEIJDE VAN J,FINGRUT A,KIM N,T.T.S.Lo(eds.).PROJECTIONS-Proceedings of the 26th CAADRIA Conference-Volume 1.Hong Kong:The Chinese University of Hong Kong and Online,2021,301-310.

- 不同功能的房间(走廊也作为房间)
- 房间间的"直接连接"(门短边平行的方向上一定距离的两个点如位于不同的房间,则表示存在直接连接)
- --- 房间间的"间接连接" (房间扩大到超过墙体厚度时重叠的房间)

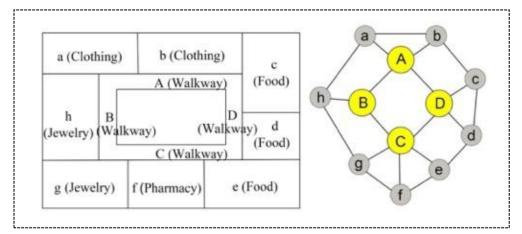
# 方法3:对图进行嵌入等表征,结合聚类、分类等算法得到类别,再进行描述



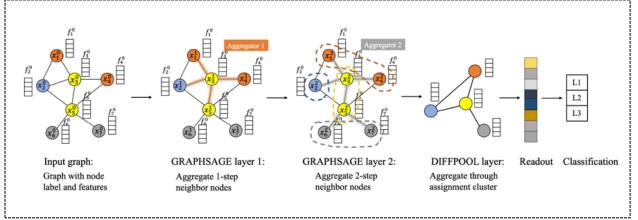
ALYMANI A, MUJICA A, JABI W, et al. Classifying Building and Ground Relationships Using Unsupervised Graph-Level Representation Learning [C]//Gero JS. Design Computing and Cognition '22. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023:305-320.

## 转化为图分类问题加以解决

STEP1: 图表示



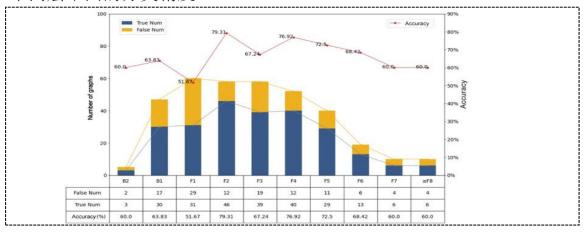
STEP2: 图分类



分类结果

		Predicted label		
	3	Class 0 (popular)	Class 1 (moderate)	Class 2 (unpopular)
True label	Class 0 (popular)	85	29	10
	Class 1 (moderate)	23	78	18
	Class 2 (unpopular)	11	25	80

不同层平面的分类精度



Lijing Yang, Weixin Huang, Representation and assessment of spatial design using a hierarchical graph neural network: Classification of shopping center types, Automation in Construction, Volume 147, 2023, 104727, ISSN 0926-5805, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.autcon.2022.104727.

日本建筑计画学中有应用经典图算法求解的做法,但难以处理房间量多、邻接关系复杂的情况

邻接关系——Hamilton回路(找到外边界回路)——去除交叉边(确保布局是平面的)——通过矩形分割将房间变成长方形

"绘制平面图的过程可以表述为"将所需房间放置在一个平面上,并通过在若干约束条件下操作各种设计变量,找到满足设计目标评价标准的解决案。设计变量包括距离、位置、形状和尺寸。表示房间之间接近程度的变量包括距离相邻、接近等。表示房间之间位置关系的变量包括房间中心坐标、房间与房间之间的相位等。"

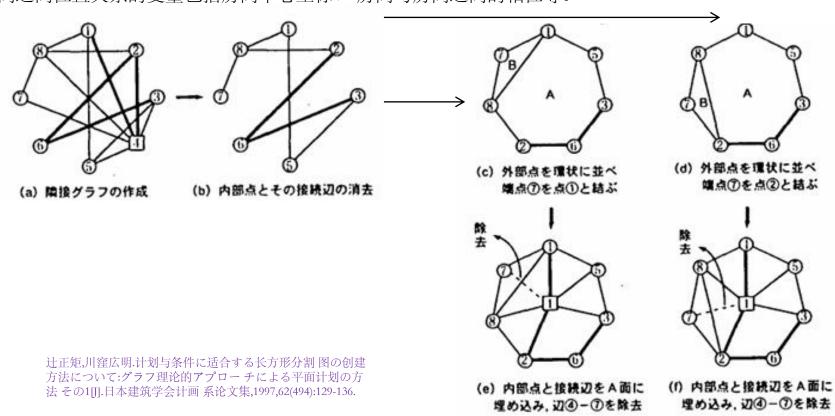
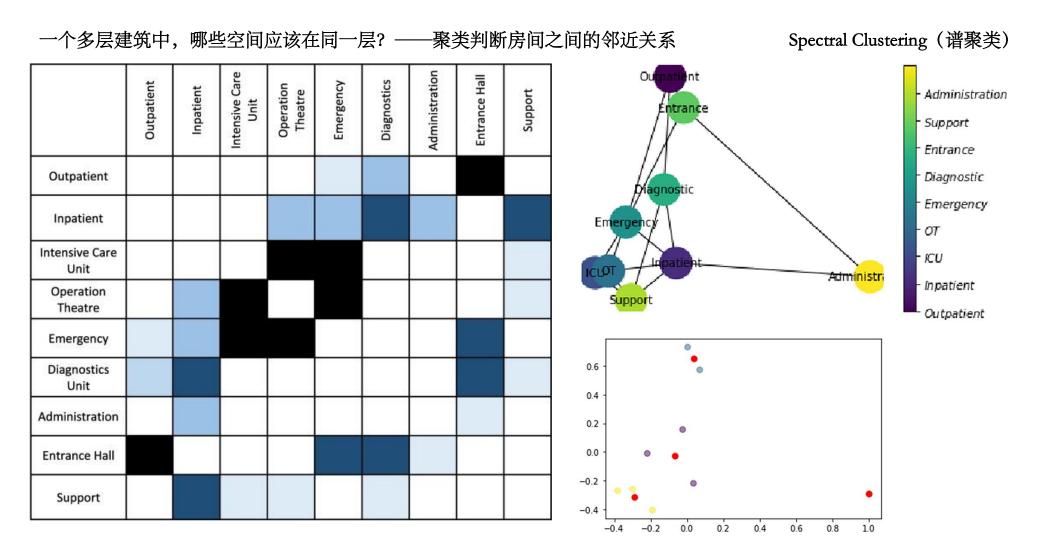


図-6 隣接グラフの平面グラフへの変換



CUBUKCUOGLU C, NOURIAN P, SARIYILDIZ IS, et al. Optimal Design of new Hospitals: A Computational Workflow for Stacking, Zoning, and Routing[J]. Automation in Construction, 2022, 134:104102.

#### 基于规则的方法:

优:需要设定显式规则,更贴近设计场景,和领域知识更易结合、解释性好;

**难:规则的通用性存在挑战;**算法的效率、计算复杂度有待检验;

例: "阅览区需要有较高的度中心性"

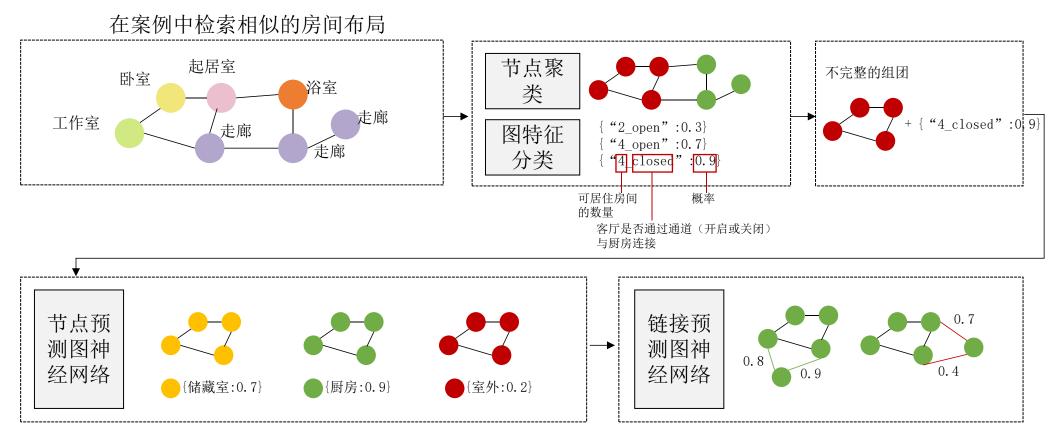
#### 深度学习方法:

优:基于数据自动学习,适用于规则难以显式设定或穷举的复杂问题; 难:结果的解释性难,尽管提供了工具,但难以提炼可理解的设计知识。

例:输入200+图书馆平面拓扑图,通过神经网络训练进行优化

二者结合, 使用深度学习方法, 但根据数据特点和领域知识 设定feature 或 增强结果的可解释性

**逐步连接法:** 找到与当前正在设计的项目拓扑结构最相似的案例进行学习, 对当前设计的下一步(添加、删除、修改房间类型或房间形态)提供建议。

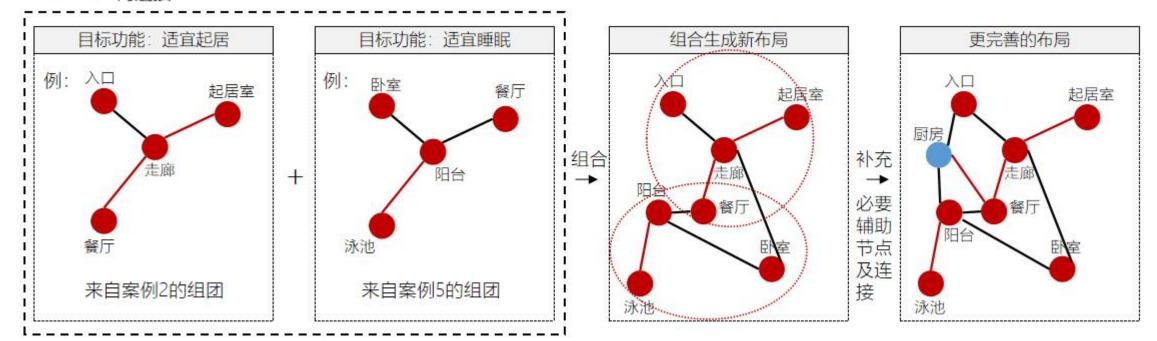


Eisenstadt, Viktor & Bielski, Jessica & Langenhan, Christoph & Althoff, Klaus-Dieter & Dengel, Andreas. (2022). Autocompletion of Design Data in Semantic Building Models using Link Prediction and Graph Neural Networks. 501-510. 10.52842/conf.ecaade.2022.1.501.

**组合生成法:** 先对案例进行评分,利用神经网络发现其中潜在的与特定评分属性更相关的局部组团,将高分组团组合为新方案,以实现给定目标下的理想方案生成

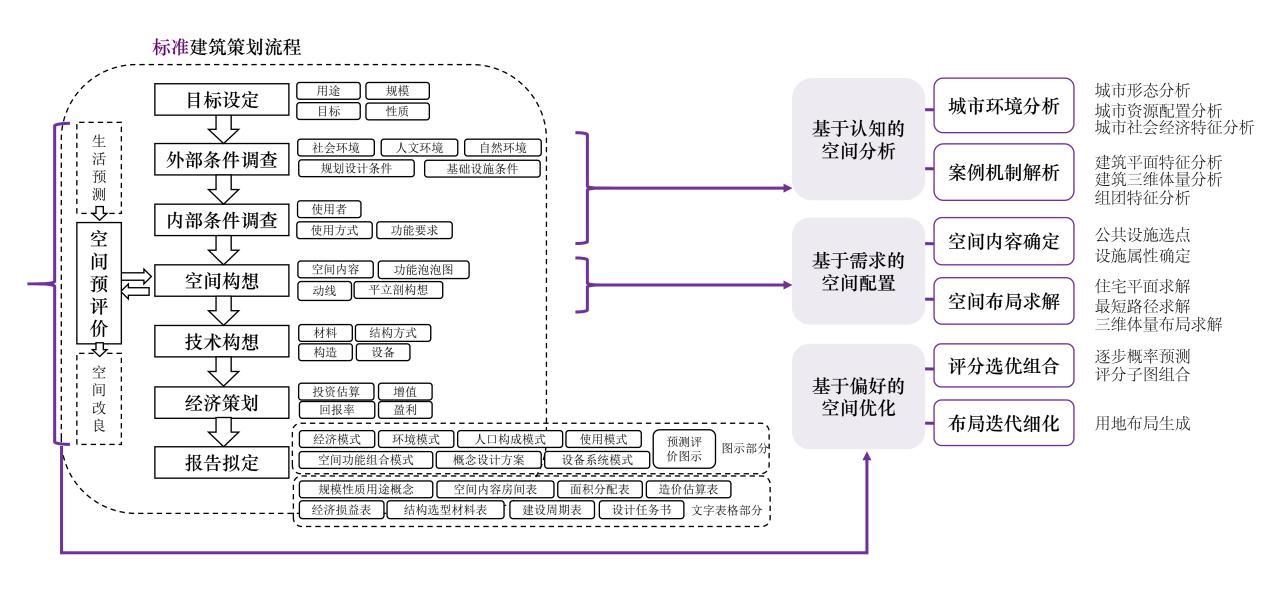
**一** 开放连接

门连接

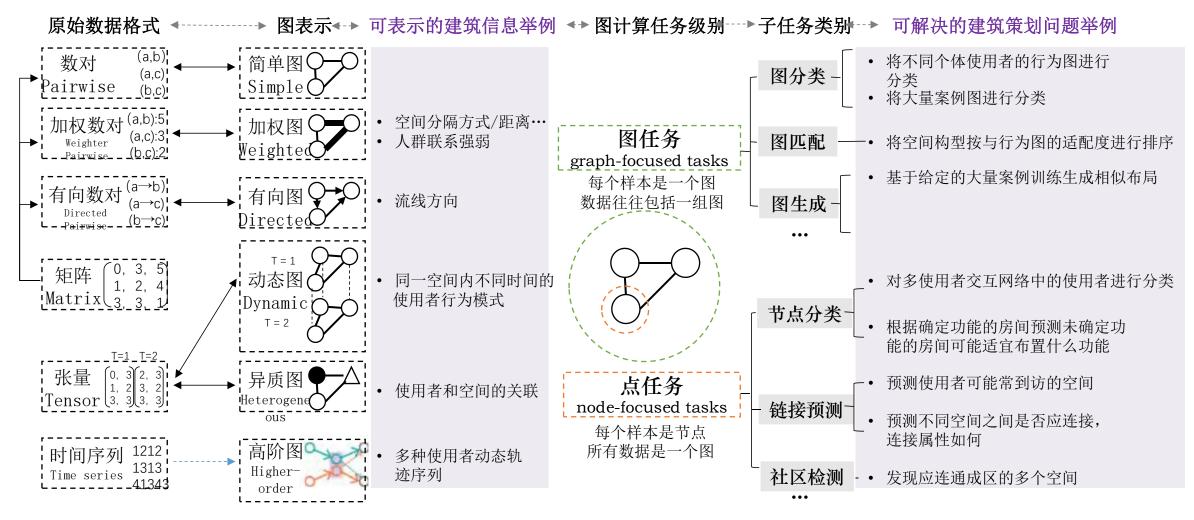


As, I., Pal, S., & Basu, P. (2018). Artificial intelligence in architecture: Generating conceptual design via deep learning. International Journal of Architectural Computing, 16(4), 306–327. https://doi.org/10.1177/1478077118800982

# 3.2 建筑策划中的哪些环节可以融合图论提升解决效果?



# 3.2 建筑策划中的哪些环节可以融合图论提升解决效果?



原始数据格式与图表示参考: Xu J . Representing Big Data as Networks: New Methods and Insights[J]. 2017. 任务级别及子任务类别参考:马耀,王怡琦《图深度学习》

# () 4 融合图论的智能策划框架与前景

- 4.1 融合图论的难点与展望
- 4.2 融合图论进行策划研究和实践时的"思维地图"
- 4.3 进行图论/网络分析的可用工具

# 4.1 融合图论的难点和展望

#### "图"从哪里来? —— 数据的获取和图拓扑表示问题

建筑策划相关的数据中大量数据是非结构化的,如平面图、效果图、任务书文本,需要经过处理才能转化成拓扑图。而转化过程中缺少通用模型,需要设定表示规则,需要借助大量人力进行标注。

#### "图"怎么用、怎么算? —— 图数据的表征问题

图数据结构可以理解为,由节点间的连接关系(邻接矩阵)和节点属性(特征矩阵)存储的结构,但这一同时具有空间关系和特征信息的结构并非可以直接进行运算的,需要经过表示学习转化为高维向量等更易计算的形式,这就需要根据问题特点选择合适的表征方法将图数据进一步结构化(Node2Vec等基于随机游走的图嵌入方法,GraphSAGE等GNN网络等)

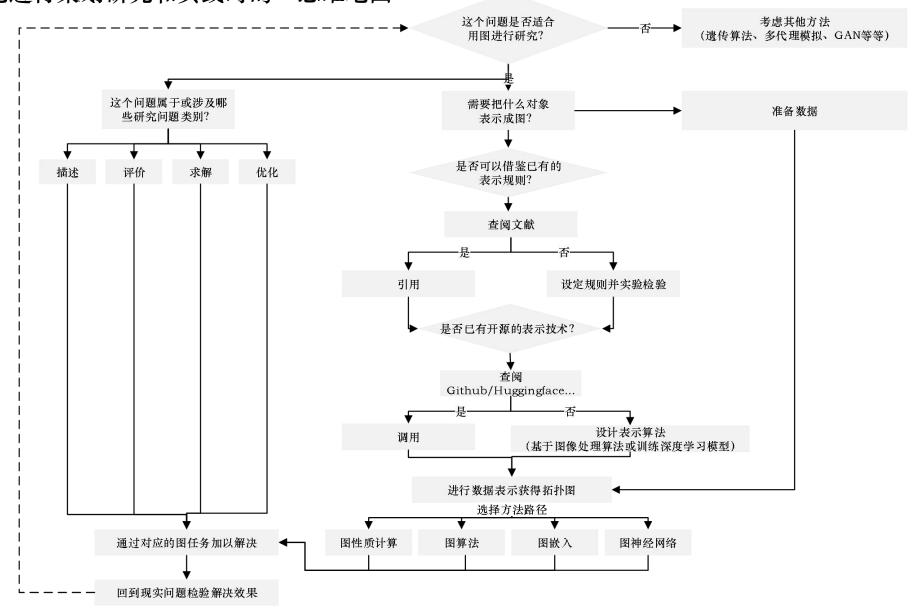
#### 建筑策划问题如何转化为图拓扑问题? —— 特征选择和方法设计

建筑策划和设计是高度复杂的问题,不但影响因素众多,而且推理过程复杂,需要经过具象——抽象——具象的过程。但拓扑图是一种有损的表示,因此哪些实际问题的影响因素要表示为拓扑图的特征、如何表示、如何设计方法求解具体问题,是需要领域知识和技术知识高度结合的。

#### 图论方法解决建筑策划问题的效果如何评价? —— 评价指标和验证方法

设计问题的效果,通常只能由使用者的感受(众包平台) 或 建筑师的专业视角(专家打分)去验证,缺少量化的评估方法。如果和系统的使用后评估理论及方法相结合,有机会实现评价方法的创新。

# 4.2 融合图论进行策划研究和实践时的"思维地图"



# 4.3 进行图论/网络分析的可用工具

图性质、图算法、图嵌入: NetworkX (Python) ,igraph



NetworkX is a Python package for the creation, manipulation, and study of the structure, dynamics, and functions of complex networks.

## Software for complex networks

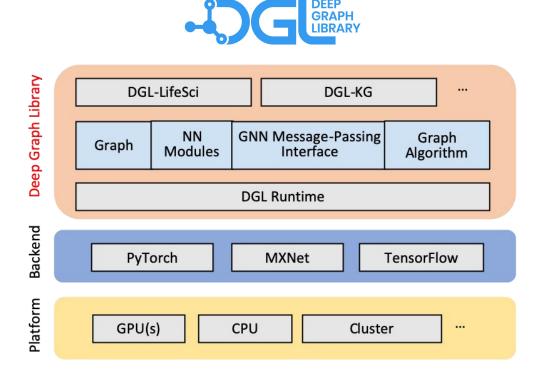
- · Data structures for graphs, digraphs, and multigraphs
- · Many standard graph algorithms
- · Network structure and analysis measures
- · Generators for classic graphs, random graphs, and synthetic networks
- Nodes can be "anything" (e.g., text, images, XML records)
- · Edges can hold arbitrary data (e.g., weights, time-series)
- Open source 3-clause BSD license
- · Well tested with over 90% code coverage
- Additional benefits from Python include fast prototyping, easy to teach, and multiplatform

©2014-2024, NetworkX developers.

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图可视化、图算法: Graphviz(Python), Gephi

图深度学习: Deep Graph Library (Python)



https://github.com/dmlc/dgl?tab=readme-ov-file

https://networkx.org/

期待大家享受图的乐趣,用图去发现经典建筑学中的关联世界。