Community Standards for 3D Preservation (CS3DP)

Forum 1

Feb 5th, 1:45 PM - 5:00 PM

### Presentation Panel on Metadata Standards

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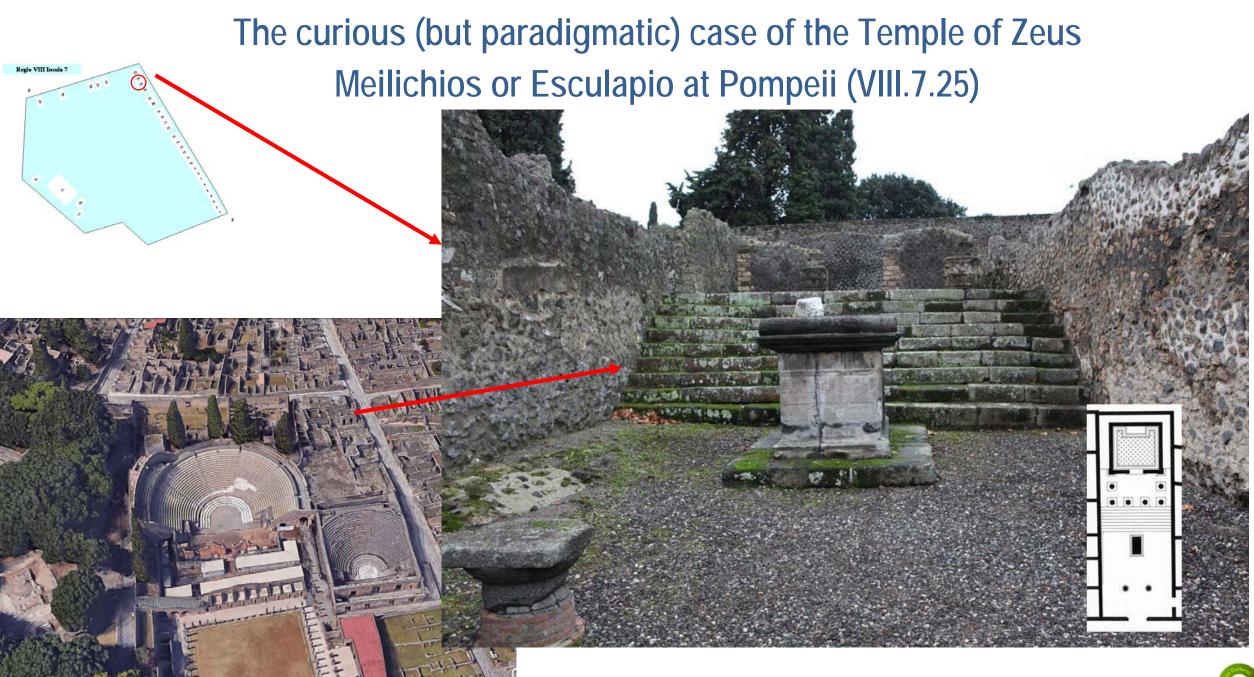




3D Models for Cultural Heritage: from Survey to shared Knowledge,



Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi di Archeologia Università degli Studi di Napoli L'Orientale



### An online model (for sale!)





25 TRU Juy 2012 By Promoti A By Now

News 3D World Sites Video Discover Hermes Hermes Scuola Press Contact

#### Tempio di Esculapio (Giove Meilichio)

None Treasure

2.

Currently the site is off.

The project has been acquired probably by another company involved in Augmented Reality









The original temple

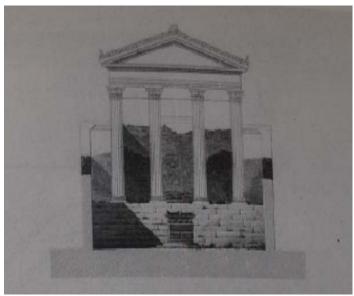
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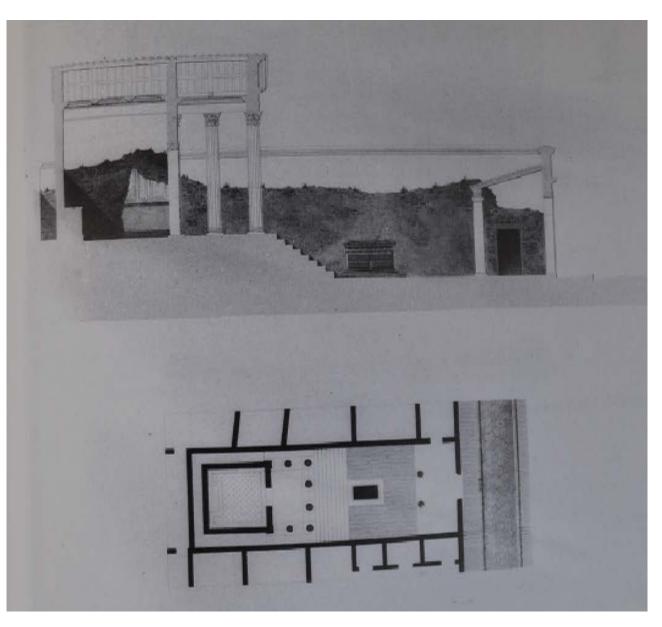
Q & & C

# The graphical documentation and a filological reconstruction of the sacred building

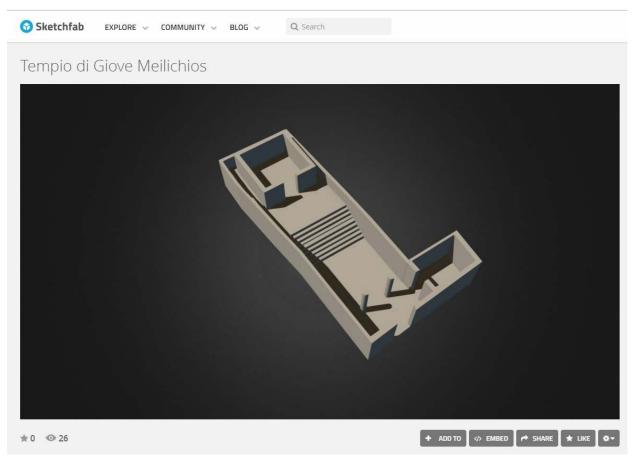


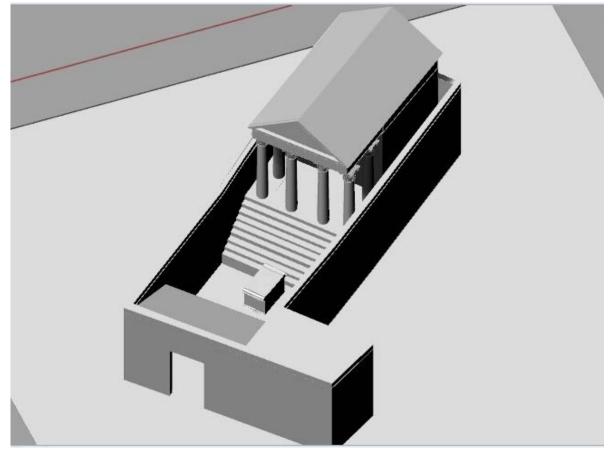


F. Mazois, Les Ruines De Pompéi, 1838. Paris D. Russo, Il Tempio di Zeus Meilichio a Pompei, Napoli 1991



### Our 3D reconstruction on sketchfab



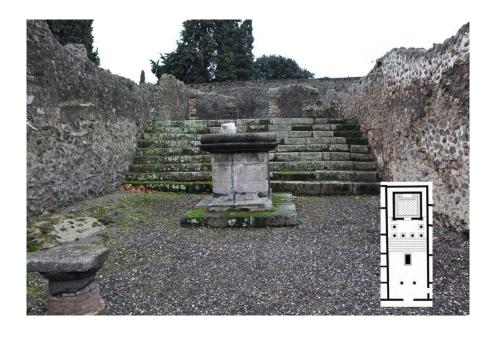


Description	Model information			
Size		22kB	Vertices	684
Source format		.obj	Rigged	No

Metadata

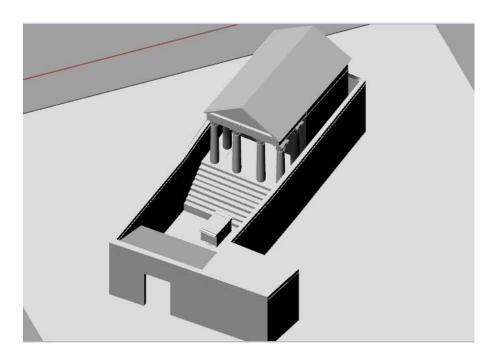


# Which is the model scientifically correct?









We need good metadata!



# A digital resource/asset/record: a terminological and conceptual clarification











Material object



Digital surrogate

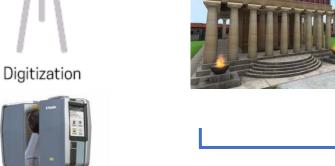


Digital Replica/Copy/Reproduction



The physical object





The digital object





### The London Charter (2008) (http://www.londoncharter.org)

- Numerous 3D initiatives underlined the importance of ensuring both that computer-based visualisation methods are applied with <u>scholarly rigour</u>, and that the outcomes of research that include computer-based visualisation should accurately convey to users the status of the knowledge that they represent, such as <u>distinctions between evidence and hypothesis</u>, and between <u>different levels of probability</u>.
- the Charter aims to enhance the rigour with which computer-based visualisation methods and outcomes are used and evaluated in heritage contexts, thereby promoting understanding and recognition of such methods and outcomes. The Charter defines principles for the use of computer-based visualisation methods in relation to intellectual integrity, reliability, documentation, sustainability and access.

#### **Principle 4: Documentation**

Sufficient information should be documented and disseminated to allow computer-based visualisation methods and outcomes to be understood and evaluated in relation to the contexts and purposes for which they are deployed.

#### **Documentation of Process (Paradata)**

4.6 Documentation of the evaluative, analytical, deductive, interpretative and creative decisions made in the course of computer-based visualisation should be disseminated in such a way that the relationship between research sources, implicit knowledge, explicit reasoning, and visualisation-based outcomes can be understood.





Sevilla Principles (2011) (http://www.sevilleprinciples.com/)

The Sevilla Principles aims at increasing the conditions of applicability of the London Charter in order to improve its implementation specifically in the field of archaeological heritage, including industrial archaeological heritage, simplifying and organising its bases sequentially, while at the same time offering new recommendations taking into account the specific nature of archaeological heritage in relation to cultural heritage.

#### Principle 7: Scientific transparency

All computer-based visualisation must be essentially transparent, i.e. testable by other researchers or professionals, since the validity, and therefore the scope, of the conclusions produced by such visualisation will depend largely on the ability of others to confirm or refute the results obtained.

7.3 The incorporation of metadata and paradata is crucial to ensure scientific transparency of any virtual archaeology project. Paradata and metadata should be clear, concise and easily available. In addition, it should provide as much information as possible. The scientific community should contribute with international standardization of metadata and paradata.



### Provenance

In 3D digitisation of cultural heritage objects provenance covers the technical processes:

- Equipment chosen and the instrument settings
- Light sources
- Any obstacles to digitisation or sources of noise/reflections
- Software choices and settings
- Techniques chosen for meshing, textures, decimation, simplification, alignment etc.

**Technical Process** 

### Paradata

Paradata provides information about the human processes of understanding and interpreting:

- The evidence used to interpret an object and to create a reconstruction
- The methodology used in a research project

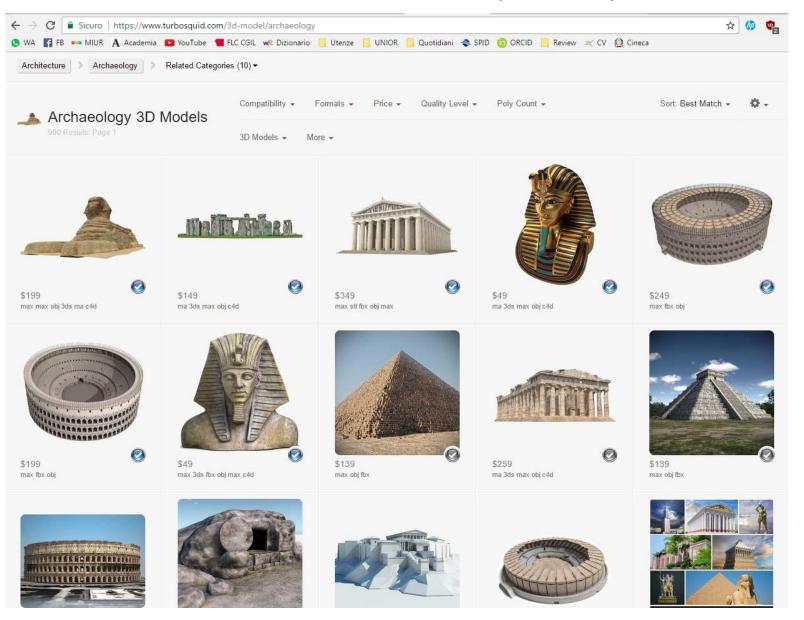
#### Paradata enables

 Alternative interpretations or hypothesis to be presented and linked to the supporting factual evidence

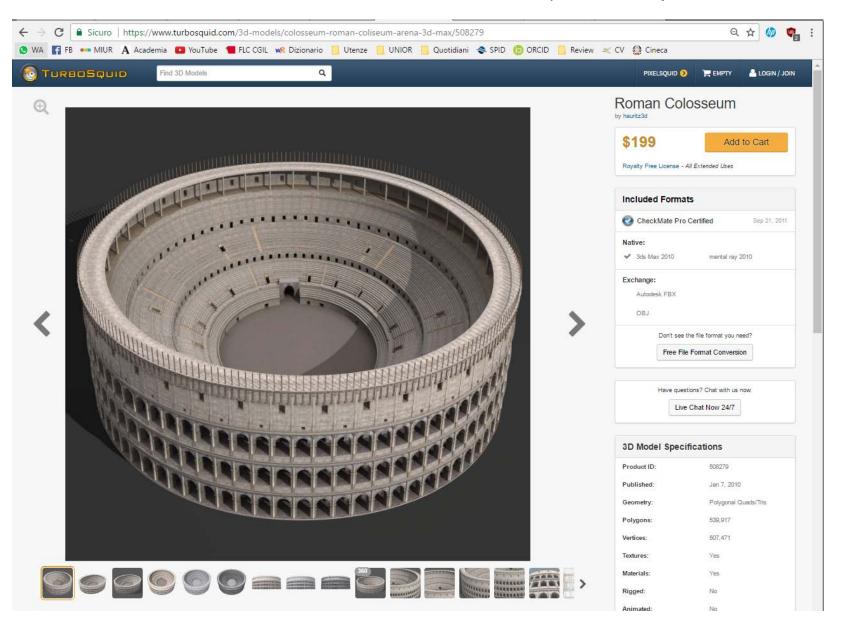
**Human Process** 



### 3D Models online (for sale)



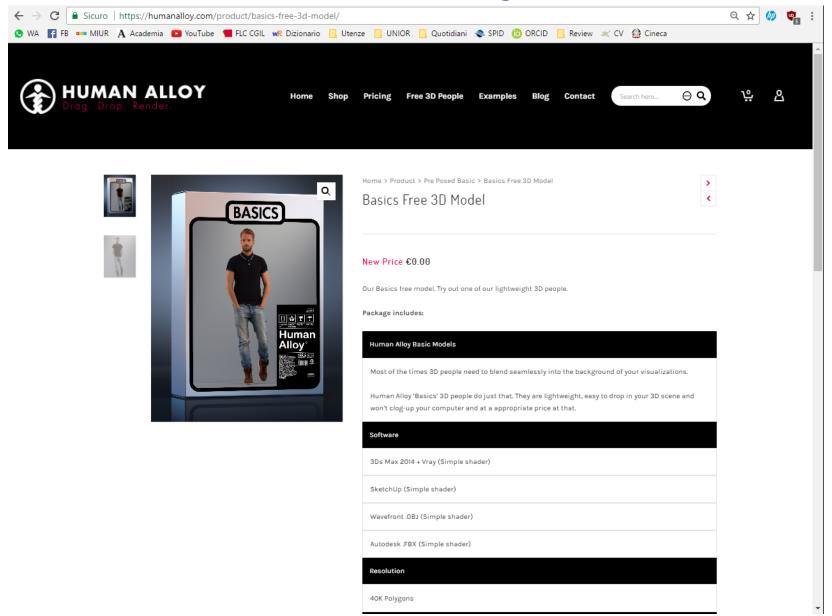
### 3D models online (for sale)



Metadati Resolution IPR format



## 3D human being online





Scientific data cannot be used correctly without information about what they mean, how they were created and in which conditions.

#### Relevant to 3D asset are:

- The instruments, methods and techniques used in both data capture and data processing (Provenance)
- The motivations and rationales behind the 3D record (Paradata)

#### Metadata store information about the life cycle of a 3D object

- Field: keeps track of instrument settings, the condition of the physical object being scanned and the
  objectives of the project
- Lab: keeps track of post processing of the data and provides a record of how evidence has been interpreted
- Access: supports discovery and use of the objects for education, tourism, research
- Preservation: supports long term preservation and allows for re-use of the data

Metadata assure Authenticity, Historical Rigour, Scientific (Intellectual) Trasparency, Training, IPR



## 3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema (CARARE 2)



#### **3D-ICONS** content includes:

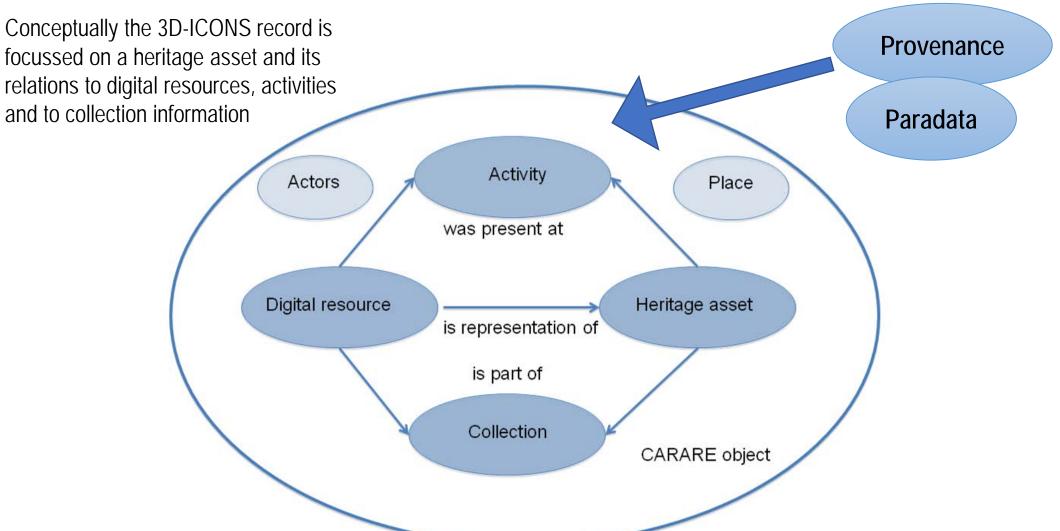
- •Heritage assets (monuments, buildings, landscapes and other real world objects) described in textual metadata with relations to places, events, thumbnails and other digital objects.
- •Real world cultural objects (such as historic drawings and photographs, publications, archive materials) which provide sources of information about the heritage asset.
- •Born-digital resources related to these objects, such as 3D models.
- •Based on previous Metadata Standard (Carare) and Ontology (CIDOC-CRM, CIDOC-CRMdig)

The 3D-ICONS schema is an update of the previous CARARE. You can find it as CARARE 2









Metadata Editor for metadata from scratch





Activity describes events or activities that the monument has taken part in:

**Methods**: the methods used in this specific activity, e.g. open area excavation, sample survey, augering, boring, stratigraphic, restoration, conservation, repointing, photogrammetric survey etc. Use of a controlled vocabulary is recommended. **(PROVENANCE)** 

**Event type:** general classification of the type of event or activity which took place, e.g. survey, archaeological excavation, digitization, rebuilding. Use of a controlled vocabulary is recommended. (PROVENANCE)





To define the digitization process adopted to create the 3D final model we added **some relations** explaining the relations between the Heritage Asset, Digital Resource and the Activity.

The properties reuse those from CIDOC-CRM and in particular from CRMdig

**L1B.was\_digitized\_by** – associates a Heritage Asset with an Activity. It is a sub-property of Was Present At.

**L20F.has\_created** – associates an Activity to an Digital Resource. It is a sub-property of Was Present At.

**L22F.created\_derivative** – defines the reuse of a Digital Resource, created by a digitization process, through multiple different processing phases. It is a sub-property of Is Derivative Of.





#### THE PARTNER HAS ONE OR MULTIPLE 3D DIGITAL MODELS AS REPLICAS OF ONE PHYSICAL OBJECT.

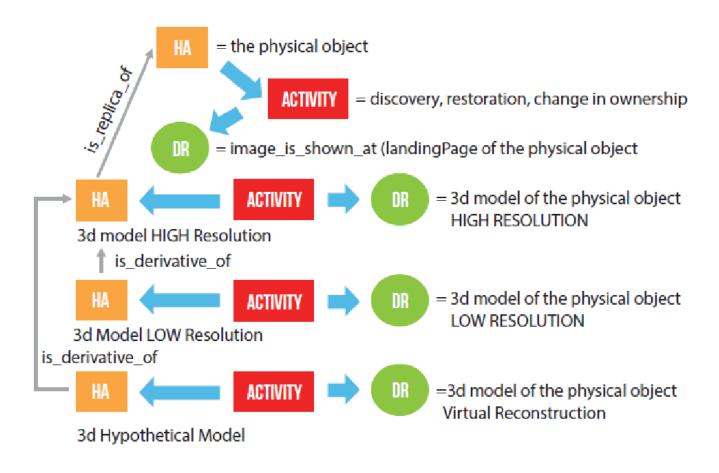


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING APPROACH TO METADATA CREATION FOR MULTIPLE DERIVATIVES FROM A SINGLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECT





### Activity ... (from raw data to final rendering)

**Consists of:** this is a repeating group of elements which allows the specific activity (or activities) that took place during the overall **Event** to be described.

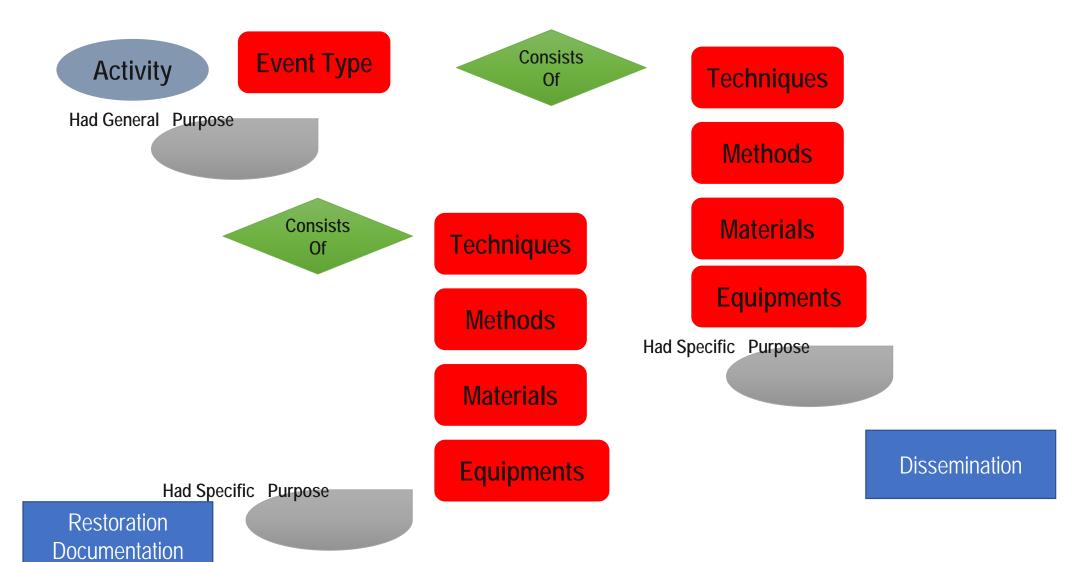
**Had General Purpose**: this is a free text description of the general goal or purpose of an Activity. For example this could include practicing, preparing, monitoring, researching, designing, testing etc. (PARADATA)

**Had Specific Purpose**: a free text note describing the specific goal or purpose of this activity. For example, carrying out 3D data acquisition, restoration of a part of a building, completing a survey, constructing a building, etc. (PARADATA)



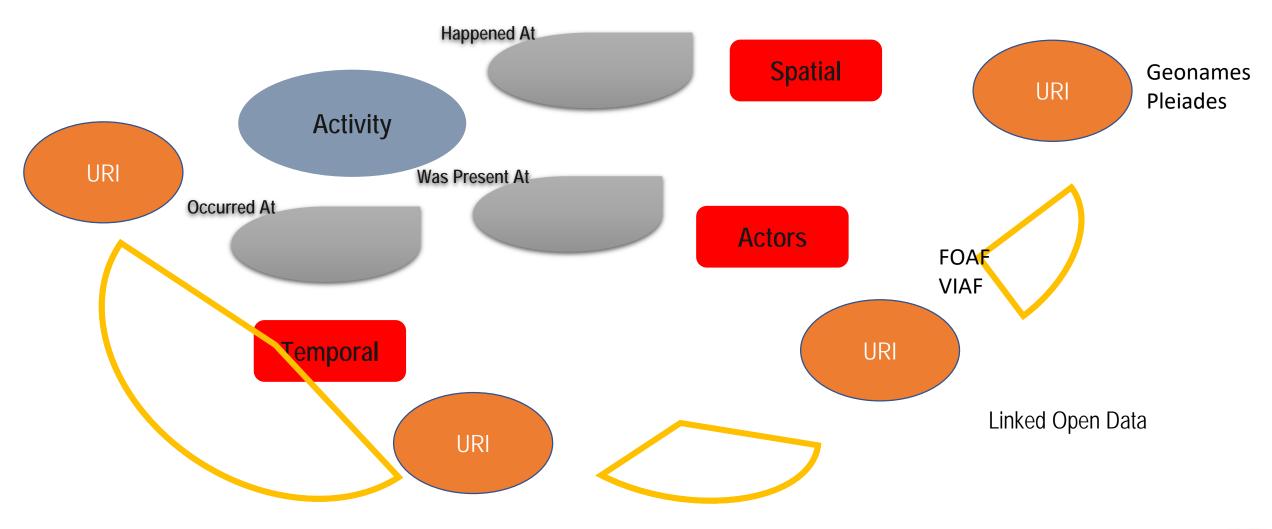


### **CARARE 2.0 Schema**



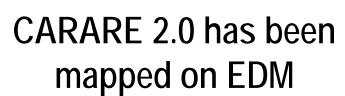


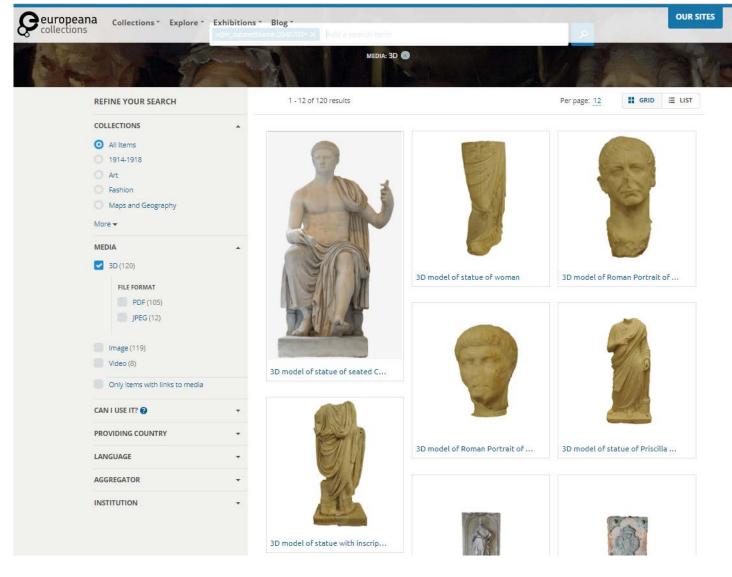
### **CARARE 2.0 Schema**



## 3D-ICONS project: 3D models published on Europeana









# 3D-ICONS project: 3D models published on CISA repository





#### Statue of Claudio seduto



#### Digital Resources

Type: 3D ~ Format: .pdf

Link

http://vast-lab.org/3dicons/data/96

Copyright: Copyright CISA and SopArchNapoli

Access Rights: Restricted Access

#### Heritage Asset

Source: CISA, Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per Archeologia, Italy

#### Metadata Rights:

The Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication (CC0)

#### Asset Description:

Modello 3D della statua di Claudio Seduto (MANN, inv.6056) trovata ad Ercolano. Doveva esser parte dell'Augusteum (cd. Basilica), inserita a destra, nell'esedra rettangolare del lato di fondo. La statua di Claudio Seduto faceva pendant con l'altra colossale statua di Augusto (MANN 6040, cat.23) della quale ripropone lo stesso schema iconografico di Glove in trono, seppure con lievi differenze. L'iconografia dell'imperatore assimilata a Zeus, ben si confaceva all'immagine del potere imperiale, supremo e universale, così come sintetizzato dal simbolismo della Gemma Augustea, in cui Augusto in persona è raffigurato nei panni di Giove e con il lituus degli auguri in mano, segno del potere militare.

Provenance: 3D Icons Project

Type: STATUE JULIO-CLAUDIAN

http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300020545 http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300047600

Data Range: 2014 - 2014

Period: http://pleiades.stoa.org/vocabularies/time-periods/roman

Date: Julio-Claudius Age Materials: Marble

Dimension: width and height 80 x 222 centimetres

Location:

National Archaeological Museum

http://www.geonames.org/7303972/naples-national-archaeologicalmuseum.html

Publication Statement:

Geonames

**Pleiades** 

LOD



# 3D-ICONS project: 3D models published on CISA repository



#### Digital Provenance

#### Acquisition

Description:

An amount of photos have been shot from different points of view by Nikon D90 Camera with 18-55mm lens, using an auto focus; average distance camera from the object is 1.50-2 mt with 2 reference distances of 3.5 cm.

Consists Of: carrying out 3D data acquisition

Methods: metric survey

Techniques: structure from motion

Equipment: Manfrotto tripod

#### Post-processing

Description:

Consists Of: 3D pdf production mesh decimation photo rendering

Methods:

the textured 3D model is exported to 3D pdf format

snapshot

Decimate command

Techniques: Export command Reduction mode is tri-

Reduction mode is triangle count image capture and export in jpg format

Equipment:

AgiSoft Photoscan Professional Edition 1.0.4 Geomagic Studio 2013

Geomagic Studio 2013 Meshlab 1.3.2

#### Processing

Description:

the photos alignment has been performed by AgiSoft Photoscan Professional Edition in order to produce a dense points cloud ant to build a textured dense surface model.

Consists Of: texturing mesh noise removal dense surface recostruction photos alignment

Methods:

points triangulation Scale-invariant feature transform approach texture mapping

Techniques:

Feature matching across the photos and solving camera orientation parameters Poisson Surface Reconstruction generic mapping mode and mosaic blending mode

Mesh is cleaned up using the Relax and Remove Spikes command. The remaining errors are fixed through the Mesh Doctor function. The mesh has been exported as an

obj file .

Materials:

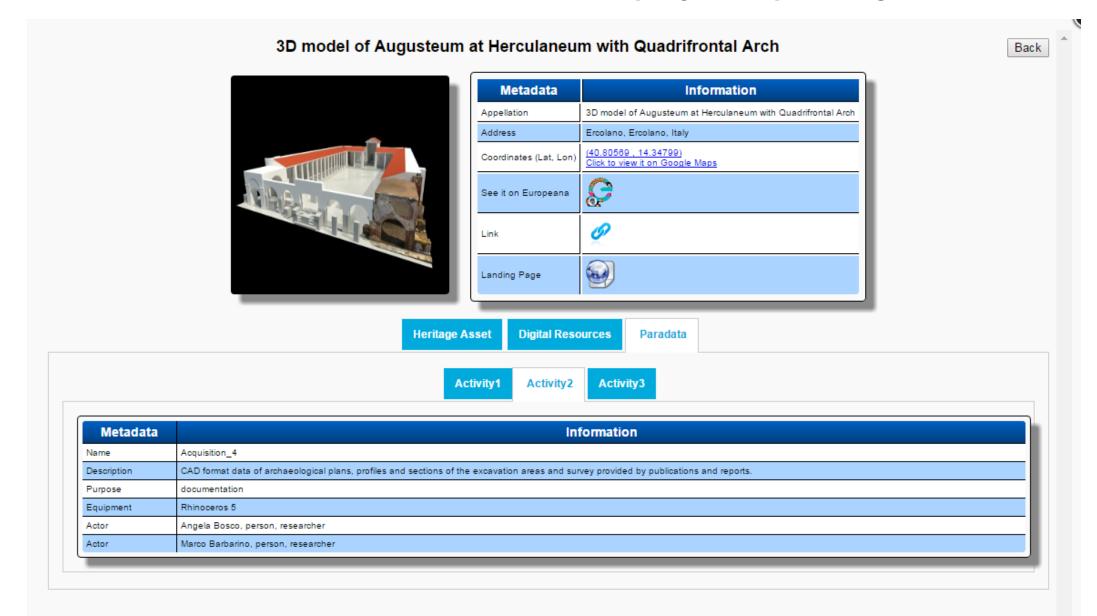
Equipment: Meshlab 1.3.2

AgiSoft PhotoscanProfessional Edition 1.0.4 AgiSoft PhotoscanProfessional Edition 1.0.4 Geomagic Studio 2013

AgiSoft PhotoscanProfessional Edition 1.0.4



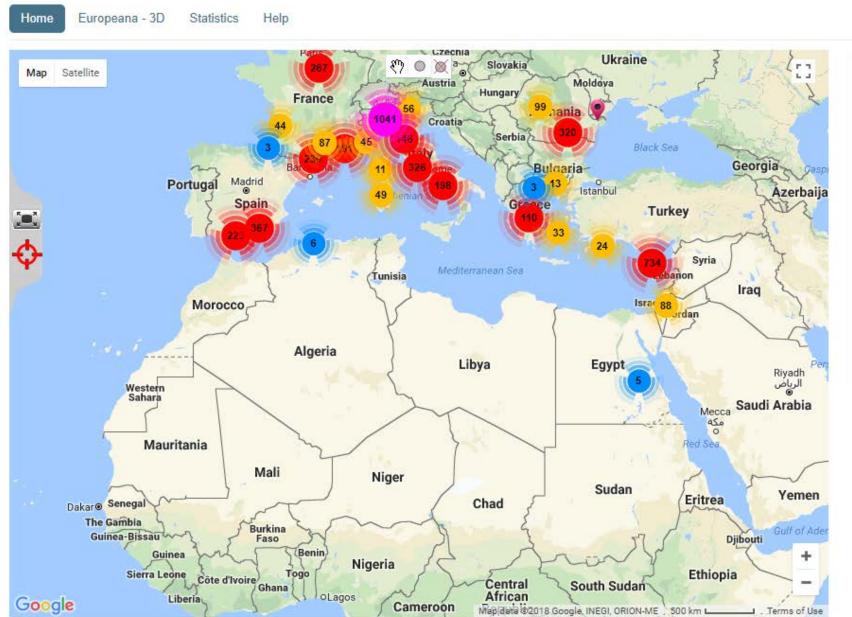


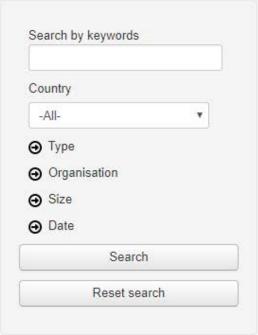










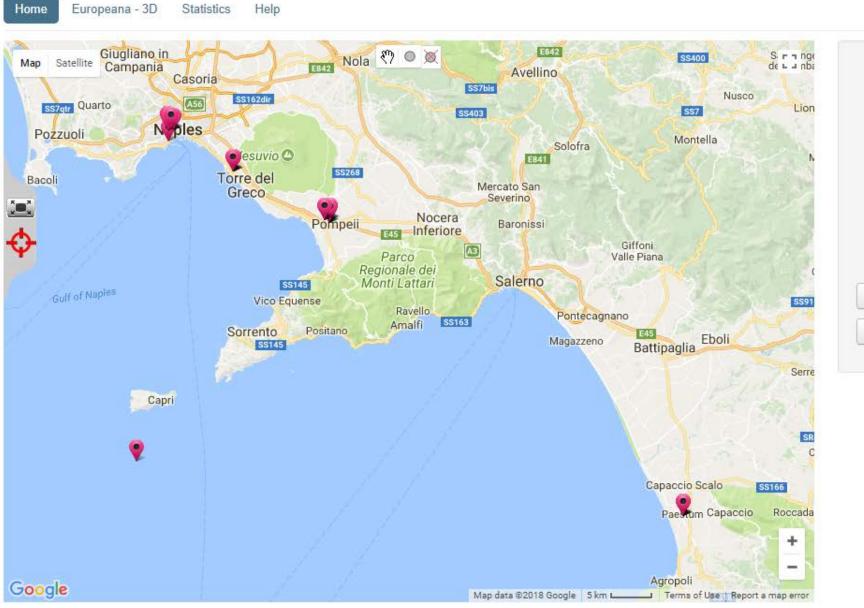


http://3dicons.ceti.gr/index.php







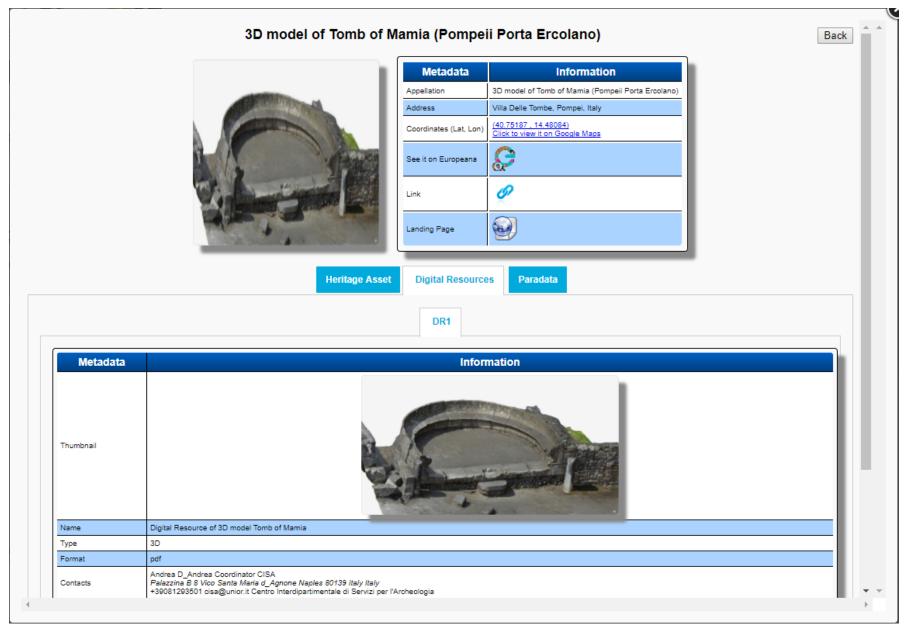


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