



3D Documentation

Andres Uueni Conservation Centre KANUT

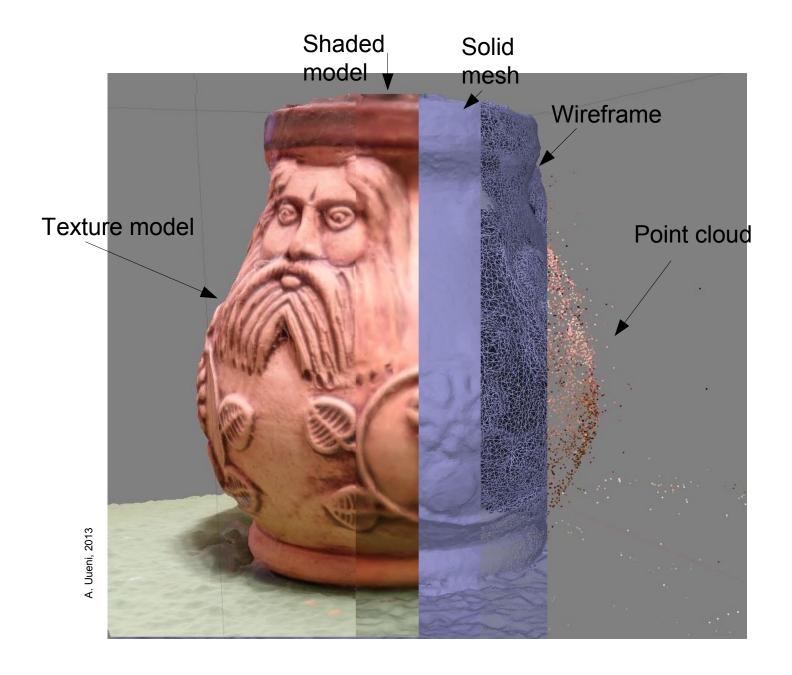
> Helsinki 2013

 The surveying of our heritage estate is a crucial part of our role in caring for it

 'Metric survey' - describes the application of precise, reliable and repeatable methods of measurement for cultural heritage documentation [English Heritage]

Cultural Heritage (CH) Survey

- A method to meet the needs of research, analysis and conservation must consider the value of measurement in the record
- Object survey, data processing (different sources, resolution +etc.)
- 3D model management and preservation for futher solutions
- Visualisation and presentation
- Indexing and searching
- Output dissemination different purposes different solutions (educational, tourism, scientific, defence, entertainment)



3D documentation

- Interdisciplinary
- Accessible
- Practical
- Efficient

links between 2D and 3D files integration with several resources files for CNC or 3D printing

Survey methods

- Appropriate technique it is essential to understand its performance, the precision expected and the resources available
- Purpose of usage (Cataloguing and documentation, Public outreach and education, Historical studies, Experimental architectural and urban history)
- , but ...

No simple formula which survey technique might be most appropriate

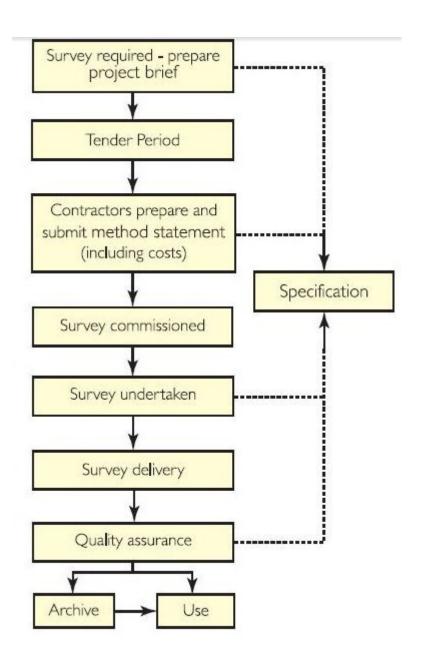
$$\begin{cases} m_{X_{\text{flat}}} = \sqrt{\frac{m_{X_G}^2 + (\sin \omega)^2 m_l^2 + (l\cos \omega)^2 m_\omega^2}{+ (\sin \kappa)^2 m_d^2 + (d\cos \kappa)^2 m_\kappa^2}} \\ + (\sin \kappa)^2 m_d^2 + (d\cos \kappa)^2 m_\kappa^2 \end{cases} + (l\cos \omega \cos \alpha)^2 m_\ell^2 + (l\sin \omega \sin \alpha)^2 m_\omega^2} \\ + (l\cos \omega \cos \alpha)^2 m_\alpha^2 + (\cos \kappa)^2 m_d^2 \end{cases}$$

$$m_{Z_{\text{flat}}} = \sqrt{\frac{m_{Z_G}^2 + (\cos \omega \cos \alpha)^2 m_l^2 + (l\sin \omega \cos \alpha)^2 m_\omega^2}{+ (l\cos \omega \sin \alpha)^2 m_\alpha^2}}}$$

$$+ (l\cos \omega \sin \alpha)^2 m_\alpha^2,$$

Accurate 3D Survey Criterias

- Cost
- Material of digitisation subject
- Size of digitisation subject
- Portability of equipment
- Accuracy of the system
- Texture acquisition
- Productivity of the technique
- Skill requirements
- Compliance of produced data with standards



Technology To Capture

- 3D capture technologies
 - Scanning, photogrammetry
- Modelling with 3D software
 - AutoCad, Maya, 3D Studio Max
- Combined models
- Complexity in size and shape
- Morphological complexity
- Diversity of raw materials

Reality-based survey

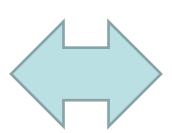
- Neccesary equipment
- Software
- (geo)localisation
 - Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)
 - Inertial Navigation Systems/Inertial Measurement Units (INS/IMU)
 - GIS (geographic information systems) and Web-GIS tools

Digital terrain/surface model (DTM or DSM)

Non-real approach

- Procedural modeling
- Software (3D Studio Max, Maya)

- Digitisation in 3D
- Processing of 3D data
- Storage of 3D data
- Archiving & Management of 3D data
- Replication & Reproduction of 3D data
- Visualisation & Dissemination of 3D data



- Algorithms
- Hardware
- Software

3D laser scanning

- Advantages:
 - Object is REALLY measured
 - No targets on object
 - Quick
 - Precision and accuracy
 - Raw material futher processing
 - Combination of different methods:

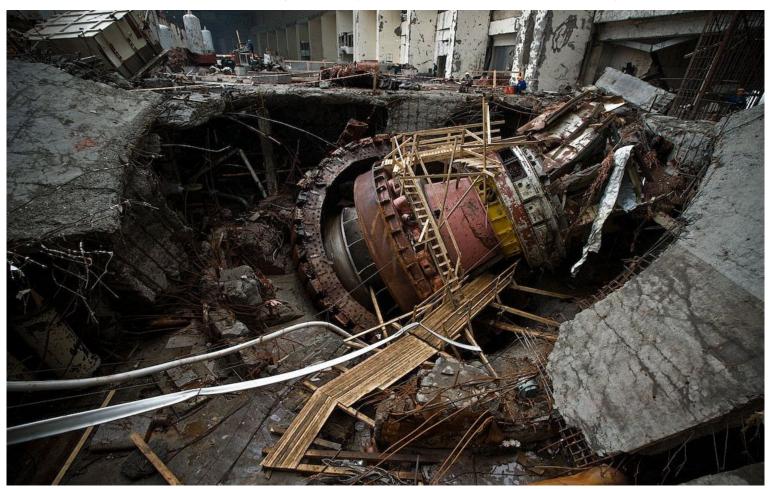
Photogrammetry, Laser scanning, Topographical research, IR, UV, X-ray

3D laser scanning

- Disadvantages:
 - The price of the equipment (rent)
 - Created data size
 - Software price and solutions
 - Modelling from pointcloud is time consuming
 - Know-how accessibility

Better to research & to invest, than...

• Wiki : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayano%E2%80%93Shushenskaya_Dam













SMC PROJECT | smcproject.org.ee

Sustainable Management of Historic Rural Churches in the Baltic Sea Region





Wp4

- Photogrammetry
- UAV photogrammetry
- White light scanning
- Laser scanning

Pöide church

Partners:

Conservation Centre Kanut Geogrupp OÜ 3D Total Ldt.



 Scanning: 19. June 2012 (13.30-22.30)

• Scans: 114 x 2

Pointcloud cleaning: 1,5 week

• Formats: dxf, obj, x3d, xyz

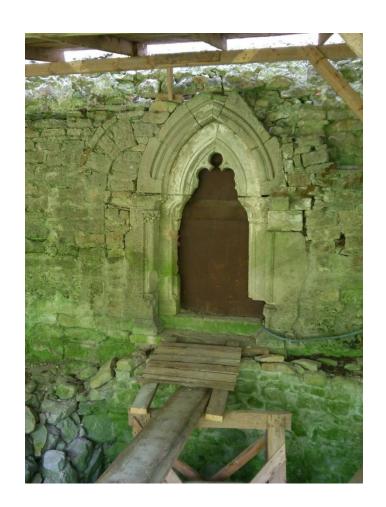
Points: 60M

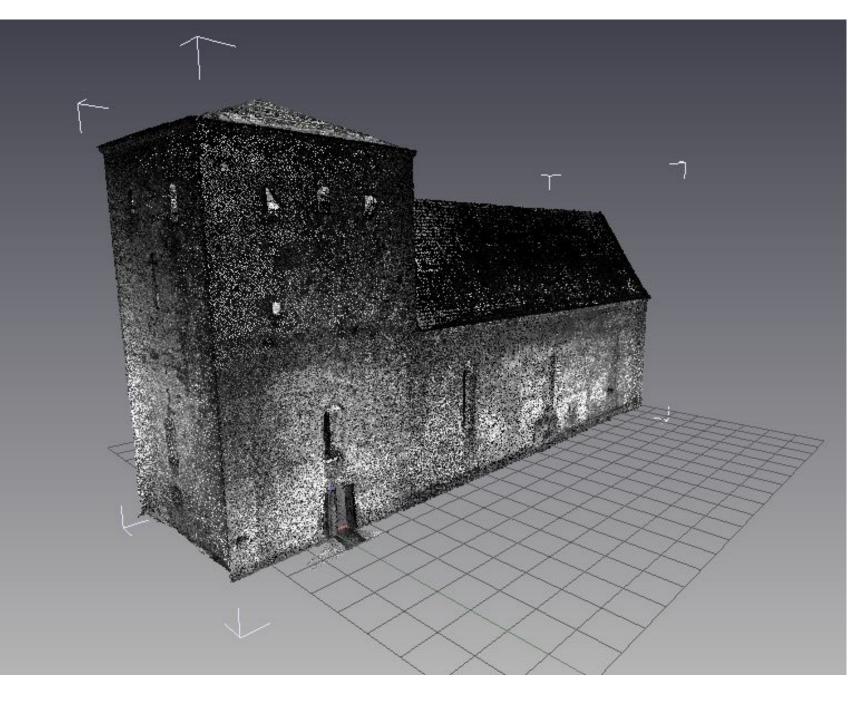
Size: 3Gb



• Simplified pointcloud: 3,1M

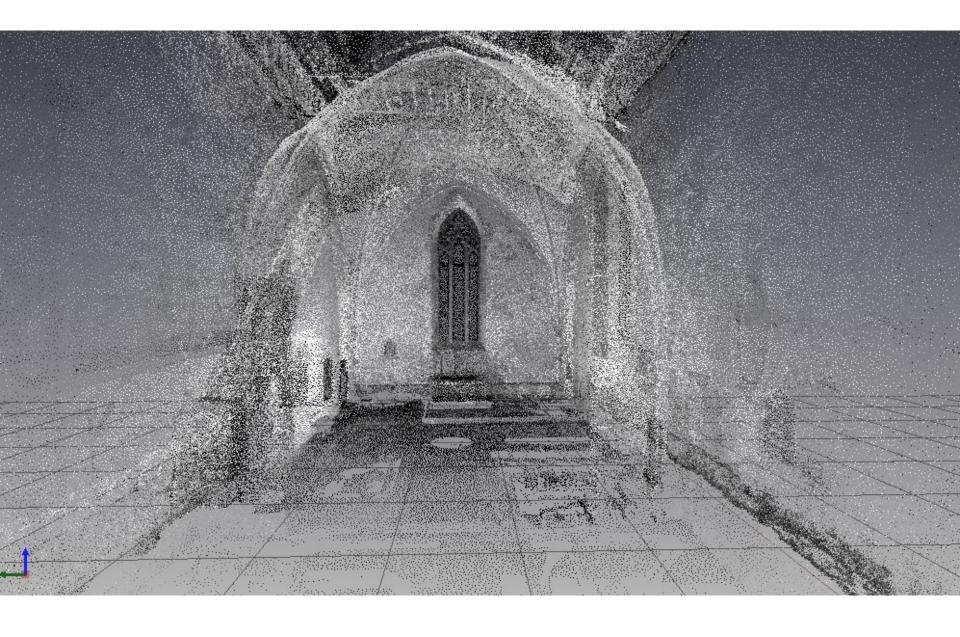
• Size ca: 150Mb











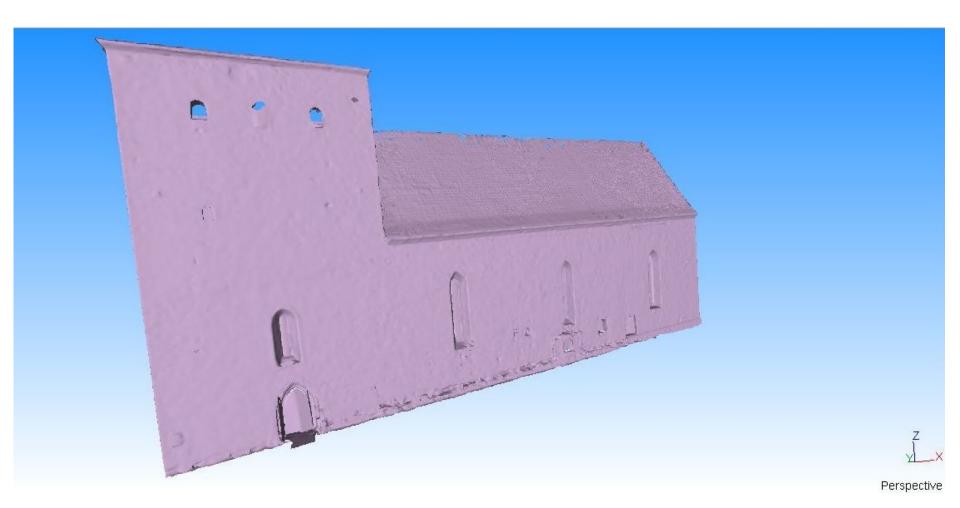
Creating 3D model from simplified pointcloud

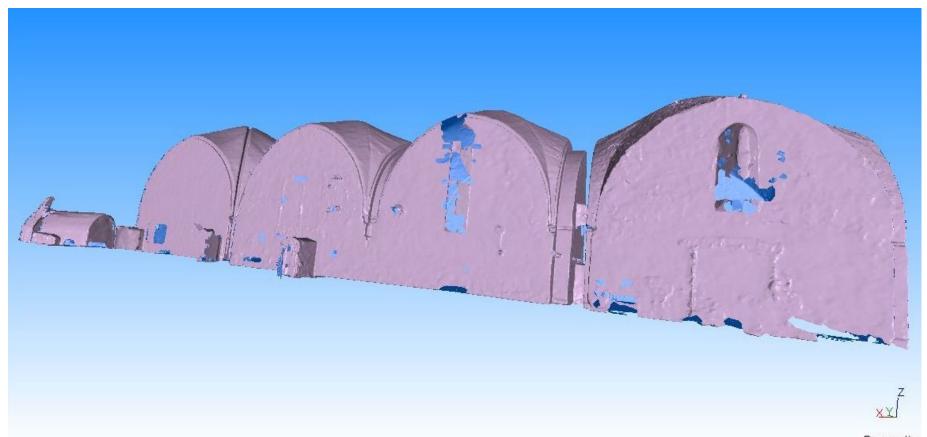
MeshLab

(http://www.meshlab.org/)

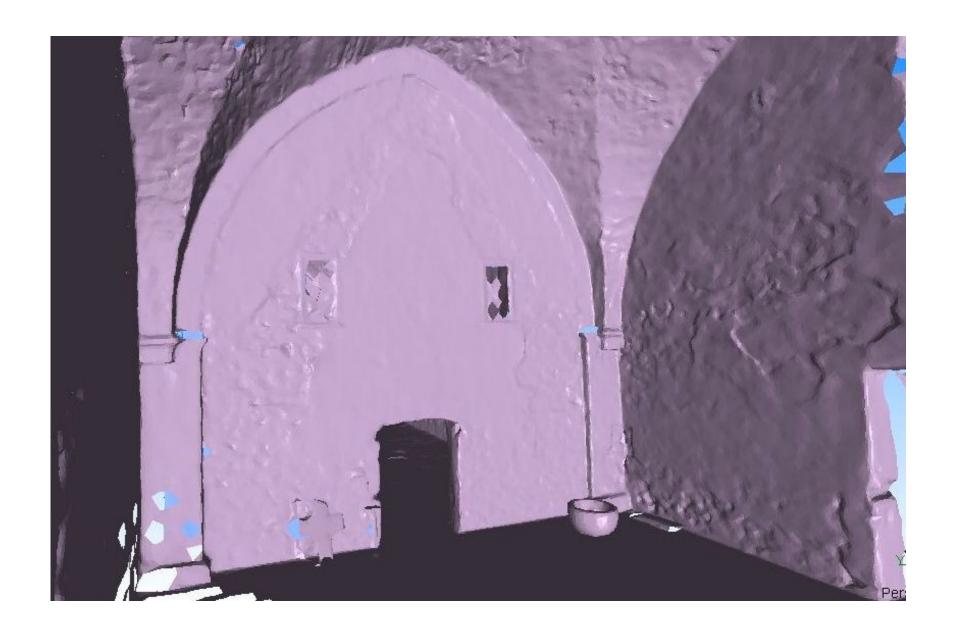
- Wide range of formats
- mesh and processing
- multi-platform (windows 32& 64-bit, linux, os x, iOS, android)
- 3D rendering
- modelling



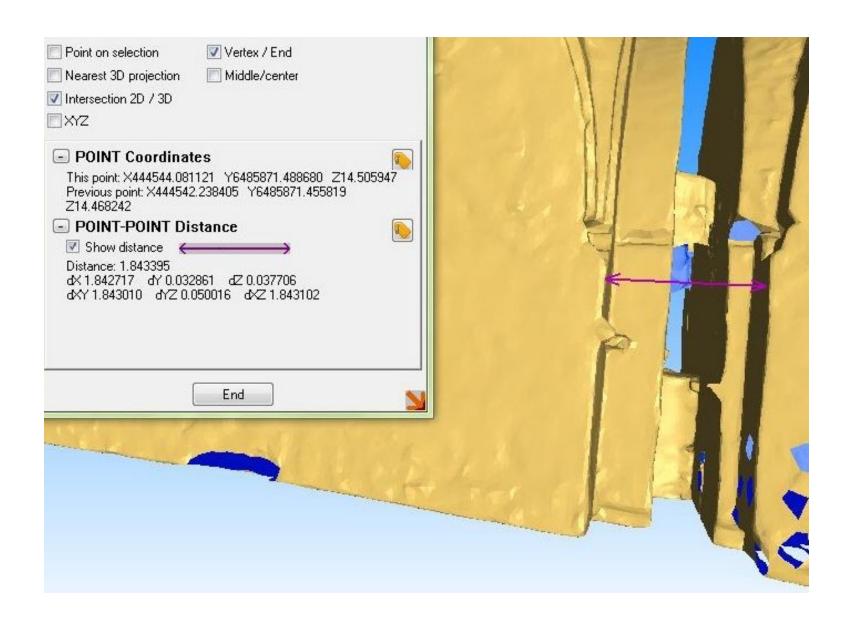




Perspective









Ongoing developments

- Confidence model (cleaned and raw data mixture)
- Using confidence model in Pöide church documentation
 - 4D Tetra, Adobe Acrobat, X3DOM
- Providing public access
- Testing different long-term preservation methods
 - Metadata, version control +etc.

Data reuse requirements

- Suitable format
- Adequately described
- Available/reusable
- Long-lived file formats
- Significant properties defined
- Metadata standards

Challenges

- Digital rights management
- Clear depiction of uncertainty in 3D reconstructions
- Version control for 3D models
- Effective metadata structures
- Long-term preservation
- Interoperability
- 3D searching
- Application of computational analysis tool
- Organizational structure of a peer-reviewed archive

Version Control for 3D Models

- Version control (revision control/source control) for managing multiple revisions of the same unit of information
- Version control is most commonly used in the software development process to manage repositories of source code under development
- Theoretically can be adapted to any type of electronic document, (CAD)
- 3D models of CH sites
- UNIX 'diff' command

Metadata for 3D CH Data

- List of external sources / files
- Plug-ins/shaders in use
- Layers/components
- Materials
- Audience type of interaction
- Methods and techniques
- Datasets used to create a 3D model

Metadata for 3D CH Data

Adminstrative

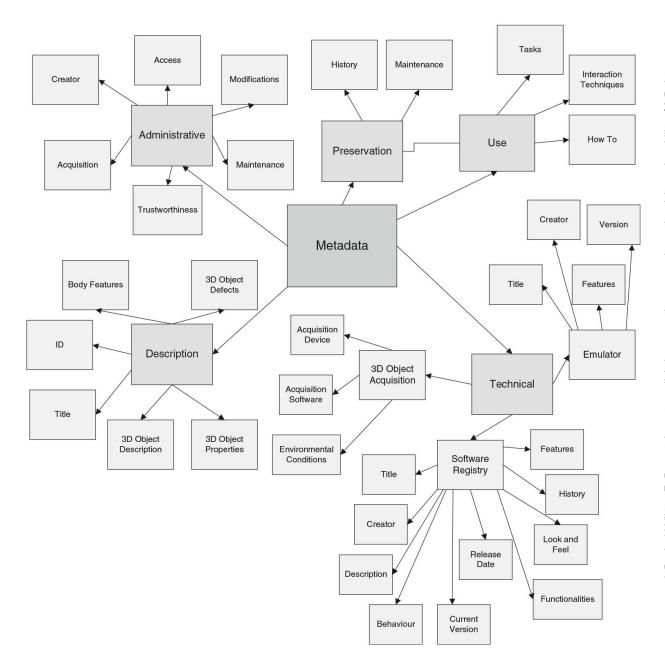
- What are the privacy issues?
- Who can access this object?
- Has the object been modified since its creation?
- How can the content of the object be trusted?

Descriptive

- What does the 3D digital object represent?
- Are there any flaws in the 3D digital object?
- What are the properties of the 3D digital object?
- What are the features of the human body represented in the 3D digital object?

Technical

- How was the (3-D) digital object acquired?
- How many scans (views) of each object are there?
- How were these scans integrated? With what software?
- What is the precision and accuracy of the data?
- What kind of calibration technique was used?
- What kind of modelling technique was used?
- More information:
- http://www.pocos.org/images/training_reading/s_v/JennyMitcham.pdf



J. Doyle, H.Viktor, E. Paquet: Long-term digital preservation: preserving authenticity and usability of 3-D data

3D file formats

- About 170 different 3D file formats in commmon usage
- Open formats (ply, stl, obj, xml based format, 3ds, etc)
 - Subformats (autodesk Collada)
- All are different (depends about format purpose)
 Updating and/or converting = information loss
 Preserving its interactive functionality
- File format registries (PRONOM DROID)

•Projects:

- SMC Project http://smcproject.edu.ee
- CARARE http://www.carare.eu/
- 3D Coform http://www.3d-coform.eu/
- V-MUST http://www.v-must.net/
- CyARK http://archive.cyark.org/
- Protage http://www.ra.ee/protage
- ICOMOS http://www.icomos.org/en/

Kiitos!
Tänan!
Tack!
Thank you!

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