

Integrated Documentation of Cultural Heritage through 3D imaging and multimedia database

N. Tsirliganis
tnestor@ceti.gr

G. Pavlidis
gpavlid@ceti.gr

A. Koutsoudis
akoutsou@ceti.gr

D. Papadopoulou
dpapa@ceti.gr

A. Tsompanopoulos
tsompano@ceti.gr

K. Stavroglou
kstavrog@ceti.gr

E. Politou
politou@ceti.gr

C. Chamzas
chamzas@ceti.gr

Cultural and Educational Technology Institute, <http://www.ceti.gr>,
58 Tsimiski Str., Xanthi, Greece 67100

Abstract

Recent developments in 3D technologies and measurement instrumentation combined with multimedia databases offer today new possibilities for the integrated and complete description of Cultural Heritage objects. A first attempt is made to develop a database for archaeological ceramic artifacts where in addition to the digitized 2D and 3D image, description, typological characteristics and historical information for each artifact now it will include also point-wise data. As a first example we will include physicochemical data mapped on the surface of the 3D digital image of the object. Thus, the researcher will have at his disposal the entire information regarding the specific artifact. This information will contribute significantly to the comparative study, provenance, determination of weathering, authentication and detection of forgery, inspection of past restorations etc.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Multimedia Database, 3D images, Virtual Reality, VRML

1 Introduction

The advent of new technologies and their applications revolutionized the way information is stored, archived, retrieved and presented. Their impact on the registration, documentation, presentation and ultimately preservation of Cultural Heritage could be enormous. Systematic recording of the physical and chemical characteristics, typological description and historical information of cultural objects led to the first databases, mainly for research purposes.

Digitization of 2D images of the objects improved the stored information (a picture is always worth a thousand words) and made it more appealing even to the public. Physical and chemical characteristics were still interesting only to a limited number of researchers, but the image combined with historical excerpts in the form of a digital catalog became standard in promoting private collections and museums. When catalogs described objects to a

greater extent and went deeper into scientific facts, they were used also for educational purposes and typological research [6,7].

Multimedia brought a new era with virtual worlds. The relatively simple catalogs, enriched with video and graphics, transformed to virtual museums, while multimedia databases offered now a multitude of information. Still, even today, this wealth of information remains to a great extent bound to a 2D world.

However, great advances in 3D technologies offer today new opportunities to record our Cultural Heritage with high precision, in every detail, and present it in an attractive way where the typical “do not touch” caution, has become a bold “please touch and examine”.

Moreover, it is not only the new imaging methods that help in the documentation and preservation of Cultural Heritage. Innovations in instrumentation give today more accurate, point-wise measurements of physicochemical characteristics and mechanical properties of objects. The combination of such measurements and 3D imaging and mapping provide the field for the development of new ways to register and present information that can revolutionize once again the documentation of Cultural Heritage. The documentation now will be integrated and complete since we have the ability to describe, digitally store, and retrieve the object not only macroscopically, but in a point-size fashion that enables the virtual reconstruction of the object in every conceivable detail. The effect that such a reconstruction will have upon scientific research, dissemination of the knowledge and public interest is profound.

A first attempt to this end is done in C.E.T.I. with the collaboration of the Archaeometry Laboratory and the Multimedia Unit for the development of a multimedia database for archaeological ceramics. The database will include detailed 2D and 3D images of archaeological ceramic finds accompanied by morphological descriptions, historical data, and scientific data such as dating measurements, mechanical properties and stoichiometric analysis that —where appropriate and possible— will be mapped on the 3D image. Thus, the user-researcher should be able to examine the object from every aspect avoiding at the

same time to subject the artifact to any further strain. In addition, the entire object will be stored and be available indefinitely in time and space.

The idea is rather revolutionary since presently the majority of the existing databases concerning cultural & historical heritage include only 2D images or drawings of objects and are forced to present several images of different visual aspects in order to provide complete representations.

2 Database

The design of a cultural database requires the solution of several problems that can be divided into three main categories:

- First is the precise definition of the "problem" (theoretical concept), that is
 1. isolation of the various **classes** and **objects** into abstractions and
 2. definition of the **connections** or **relationships** between them.

This is the least technical of the three categories but the most basic one since decisions made in this stage have to be followed through the end.

- Second is the implementation, using one or more of the available tools. Common solution here is the use of the relational database model, which works by defining the various classes into "tables", linked to each other according to the relationships of the classes.
- Finally there is the **user** aspect. The target audience must be defined in terms of their demands and knowledge and the user interface must be friendly enough to help them, although (depending again on their demands) it must be rich in terms of available options so the user can ask different questions to the system.

The designer of a cultural database must consider also the possible limitations imposed either from the data involved or from the database/archiving system used. In the present project the database has to support multimedia content and multilanguage-polytonic text for textual data. Specifically, for the multilanguage-polytonic text requirements the chosen solution was the use of Unicode fonts (although occasional problems are expected since presently, Unicode [8] is not widespread among the users). For enhanced flexibility in database management and data "warehousing" the adopted solution for the multimedia content was to keep them in separate files on disk and include only their filenames with full paths in the database.

When dealing with archaeological objects there are two basic categories of data: cultural and technological. The cultural data comprise external characteristics, such as the type of the object, its dimensions, etc, as well as historical and social information, while the technological data include information related to the chemical, mineralogical and physical properties of the material, archaeological dating information etc.

Figure 1 depicts the standard data entry form used presently. A summary of the characteristics included is given in the following table. Each of the categories has an open list of sub-categories, with each sub-category being an open list of none, one or more elements.

Cultural Data	Technological Data
Object type (lycithos, pithos etc)	Archaeological dating (measurement method, results)
Provenance (e.g. Corinthian)	Chemical content (elemental)
Historical era (e.g. Neolithic)	Mineralogical content (composition)
Morphological characteristics (shape, size, color, decoration etc)	Physical properties (porosity, hardness, plasticity, strength etc)
Present condition (fragments, whole etc)	Surface traits (color, pigments, inks, texture etc)
Restoration – Conservation work	Structure-Microstructure
Excavation data	Other characteristics (e.g. firing temperature, vessel content etc)
Ownership (museum, private collection etc)	Erosion and environmental effects (patina, cracks etc)

3 Presentation of a 3D Cultural Heritage Multimedia Database

A combination of different technologies was recruited in order to achieve the best possible interaction between the user and the archeological artifacts within a three-dimensional environment distributed over a network.

Internet has been acknowledged as one of the most challenging platforms for programming. Java programming language is based on the power of global networks and the idea that the same software should run on many different types of computers and operating systems. A Java application can be easily delivered on the Internet or on any other network. Thus it is considered as a powerful platform to evolve a 'thin client - thick server' application.

3.1 3D Worlds, Virtual Reality and VRML

In the late 1960's and 1970's, research on a number of fronts formed the basis of virtual reality as it appears today (e.g. head-mounted displays [4, 5], projection-based VR [2, 3]). In the mid-1980's, the different technologies that enabled the development of virtual reality converged to create the first true VR systems. The

term “Virtual Reality” was originated at 1989 by Jaron Lanier, the founder of VPL Research, defining it as “a computer generated, interactive, three-dimensional environment in which a person is immersed.” Since then, virtual reality has captured the public imagination and lots of work has been done to explore the possibilities of virtual reality in new areas of application such as medicine, chemistry, scientific visualization.

Virtual reality is more than just interacting with 3D worlds. By offering presence simulation to users as an interface metaphor, it allows operators to perform tasks on remote real worlds, computer generated worlds or any combination of both. The simulated world does not necessarily have to obey natural laws of behaviour. Such a statement makes nearly every area of human activity a candidate for a virtual reality application.

3.2 Presentation of a Cultural Heritage Multimedia Database using Virtual Reality

One of the most successful applications of VR is in the representation of historical and cultural heritage. The main reason for this success is that in many cases the represented data do no longer exist or are partially destroyed and cannot be viewed in any other way. In addition, the usual photographic (2D) representation often imposes the requirement to present many pictures of an object (taken from a number of different angles) to be able to give viewers a complete description.

In order to implement a system that is able to deliver the virtual reality content of a multimedia database and to use a universal format compatible with most internet browsers, one has no other choice, today, than to adopt VRML [1].

VRML is a well – established solution, with ISO approval and the ability to run in many different Internet browsers. Virtual Reality Modeling Language appears to be even more applicable as its file format is supported by many state of art 3D applications in such a degree where importing and exporting from one application to the other is just a few mouse-clicks away. This file format is fully compatible with the software and hardware C.E.T.I. is using for the acquisition of 3D geometry and surface information from the archeological artifacts.

The innovation of the proposed scheme is that there is no other multimedia database of cultural heritage with 3D data that can be accessed through the internet and also be able to provide with specific object data according to the viewer’s point of view. A block diagram of the proposed system is depicted in figure 2.

The block diagram of the work carried out by the system is depicted in figure 3. The usage of the system can be summarized as a three-stage interaction procedure:

- At a first stage the user is prompted to use the database search engine in order to locate an object or a family of objects matching desired search criteria. The database generates a report of all matching records and prompts the user to select one from the list.
- At a second stage, the user gets specific information concerning the previously selected object and a 3D

representation through the use of VRML language.

- At a third stage, the user interacts with the 3D representation of the object, by turning, zooming, and panning, and by clicking on the surface of the object, while the database reports specific surface information (such as erosion or specific element density and other measurements stored in the database).

More technically, a client implemented within a Java applet is used to forward user’s requests to a server application via a **socket** connection. The server application is responsible for constructing an SQL command, which will be forwarded to the multimedia database server. Once again, the server application will collect the data and forward them back to the applet where they will be presented to the user in a typical 2D environment of **textfields**.

The **External Authoring Interface** (EAI) is the answer to the interactive communication between the VRML world and the Java applet. EAI allows a Java applet to control the contents of the VRML window. Of course this requires that both VRML window and Java applet are embedded in the same .html page. Having those two worlds merged, a powerful platform is resulted. A platform, where high complexity real time 3D graphics coexist with 2D user interface and parallel supported by database connectivity and distributed application issues.

Figure 4 is an illustration of the different technologies involved in the present development. The combination of these technologies gives the ability to the end user to run the client on any Operating System platform. Java is highly supported by Internet browsers and of course VRML plug-ins are freely available over the Internet.

The user interacts with the object by a complete freedom of movements (rotation, zooming, panning etc). Selection of a specific area (region of interest) is done by a simple click on any point of the 3D object. With the EAI, the position of the region of interest is transferred to the client applet. The applet forwards the information in the format of a streamed string to the server. The server is now responsible for querying the database. Results are retrieved from the multimedia database and sent back to the client. Apart from the technological data, the server supplies the client with a filename path, which the client uses to download a more detailed 2D image of the region of interest. This image is also presented to the user (figure 5).

In a second phase, the interface will be enhanced with 2D charts of technological data and its functionality will be improved with full control of the VRML world within the applet (preselected viewpoints, preselected-highlighted regions-of-interest, enhanced navigational interface etc). Furthermore, issues related with 3D data and image compression as well as network security issues currently under investigation will be embodied. Considered technologies include JPEG2000, MPEG4 3D, and future VRML revisions (2002). They are expected to lead in lower volumes of data transmission and higher speeds of interaction which will address the most important network issues related with information retrieval in similar systems.

4 Conclusions

A multimedia database with realistic and interactive 3D representations of objects is under development for archaeological ceramic artifacts. The database contains historical, morphological and analytical data for the recorded artifacts together with their 3D digital images. The researcher/user has access to the entire information related to an artifact and can interact with its 3D representation by turning, zooming, and panning. In addition, the interested user can retrieve specific local surface data (elemental composition, pigment etc) by clicking on the surface of the object, thus taking advantage of the recent developments in measurement instrumentation to provide an integrated and complete documentation of cultural objects. The database makes use of the "thin client-thick server" programming approach, implemented on a Java platform. External Authoring Interface enables communication with the VRML standard in the client side.

References

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General Description	
1. Object Type	
Ceramic plates	Other Type
2. Morphology	
Vase	Statuette
Mold	Signet
Wearing weights	Jewelry
Ceramic plates	Structural objects
Figures	
3. Condition	
Whole - Intact	
4. Preservation	
Description	
5. Historical Era	
Lower Palaeolithic(350 000-100 000)	
6. Place of Fabrication	
7. Ownership	
Museum collection	Private collection
8. Excavation Data	
Place of excavation	
Municipality	Township
Excavation section	Section
Coordinates	Depth
Archaeological board	Date of discovery
Description of the adjacent area	
Technological Data	
1. Dating	
Dating method	Age
2. Mineralogical Content	
3. Microscopic Content	
Grain size	Grain content
4. Firing Characteristics	
Firing temperature	Firing atmosphere
5. Porosity	
6. Hardness	
Scale	Vickers
7. Other Technical Parameters	
Loss of weight	Water absorption capacity
8. Other	
Submit	
Reset	

Figure 1. Data entry form

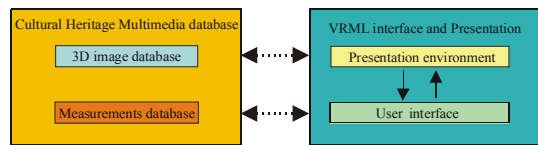


Figure 2. The architecture of the VRML presentation system

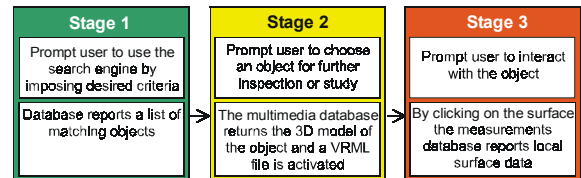


Figure 3. The three-stages system interaction procedure

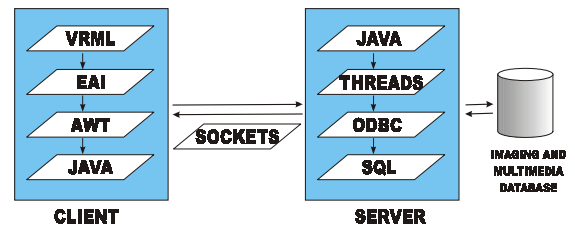


Figure 4. Interaction of different technologies

X axis: 10.48
 Y axis: 46.54
 Z axis: 46.54
 Retrieve SQL
 Connection Status: Connected to Server
Chemical Composition
 SiO₂: 65.37%
 Al₂O₃: 15.44%
 Fe₂O₃: 8.17%
 Na₂O: 0.62%
 K₂O: 1.44%
 CaO: 1.64%
 FeO: null
 TiO₂: 0.88%
 MgO: 3.21%
 MnO: 0.13%
 Cu: 8.60 ppm
 Zn: 10.70 ppm
 Co: 5.89 ppm
 Cr: 18.43 ppm
 Ba: 864 ppm
 Sr: 522 ppm
Porosity: 31%
Region of Interest
 d.jpg
Hardness
 Hardness: 5
 Scale: Mohs
Mineralogical Composition
 Quartz: 8%
 Calcite: 41%
 Dolomite: 5%
 Feldspars: <5%
 Phyllosilicates: 24%
 Organic matter: 20%
Other Technical Parameters
 Loss of weight: 1.76
 Water absorption capacity: 14.75%
Dating
 Determined Age: 500 B.C. (+/- 25)
 Method: Thermoluminescence(TL)

Figure 5. Screenshot of the user interface