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Presentation Panel on Metadata Standards

Andrea d'Andrea  
*University of Naples*

Christina Harlow  
*Stanford University*

Julie Hardesty  
*Indiana University*

Jon Blundell  
*Smithsonian Institution*

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

ANDREA D’ANDREA
Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi di Archeologia
Università degli Studi di Napoli L’Orientale
The curious (but paradigmatic) case of the Temple of Zeus Meilichios or Esulapio at Pompeii (VIII.7.25)
Currently the site is off. The project has been acquired probably by another company involved in Augmented Reality.
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

Tempi di Giove Melichios

Metadata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Model information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>22kB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertices</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source format</td>
<td>.obj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rigged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which is the model scientifically correct?

We need good metadata!
A digital resource/asset/record: a terminological and conceptual clarification

The physical object + Digital surrogate = Digital Replica/Copy/Reproduction

Digitization

The digital object

Digital Reconstruction
Key principles of good metadata for 3D assets


• Numerous 3D initiatives underlined the importance of ensuring both that computer-based visualisation methods are applied with scholarly rigour, 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 distinctions between evidence and hypothesis, and between different levels of probability.

• 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.
Key principles of good metadata for 3D assets


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.
Key principles of good metadata for 3D assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Paradata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 3D digitisation of cultural heritage objects <strong>provenance covers the technical processes:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Paradata provides information about the human processes</strong> of understanding and interpreting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment chosen and the instrument settings</td>
<td>• The evidence used to interpret an object and to create a reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Light sources</td>
<td>• The methodology used in a research project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Any obstacles to digitisation or sources of noise/reflections</td>
<td><strong>Paradata enables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Software choices and settings</td>
<td>• Alternative interpretations or hypothesis to be presented and linked to the supporting factual evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Techniques chosen for meshing, textures, decimation, simplification, alignment etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical Process**

**Human Process**
3D Models online (for sale)

https://www.turbosquid.com/3d-model/archaeology
3D models online (for sale)
3D human being online

Home > Product > Pre-Posed Basics > Basics Free 3D Model

Basics Free 3D Model

New Price €0.00

Our Basics free model. Try out one of our lightweight 3D people.

Package Includes:

Human Alloy Basic Models

Most of the times 3D people need to blend seamlessly into the background of your visualizations.

Human Alloy ‘Basics’ 3D people do just that. They are lightweight, easy to drop in your 3D scene and won’t clog up your computer and at an appropriate price at that.

Software

3Ds Max 2014 + Vray (Simple shader)

SketchUp (Simple shader)

Wavefront .OBJ (Simple shader)

Autodesk .FBX (Simple shader)

Resolution

40K Polygons
Key principles of good metadata for 3D assets

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) Transparency, Training, IPR

A. D’Andrea – Saint Louis - 5th February 2018
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

http://www.3dicons-project.eu/eng/content/download/6569/50672/file/carare-v2.0.4.xsd
Conceptually the 3D-ICONS record is focused on a heritage asset and its relations to digital resources, activities and to collection information.

3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema

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, re-pointing, 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 a 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.
3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema

THE PARTNER HAS ONE OR MULTIPLE 3D DIGITAL MODELS AS REPLICA S OF ONE PHYSICAL OBJECT

HA = the physical object

ACTIVITY = discovery, restoration, change in ownership

DR = image_is_shown_at (landingPage of the physical object)

3d model HIGH Resolution

DR = 3d model of the physical object

HIGH RESOLUTION

is_derivative_of

3d model LOW Resolution

3d Hypothetical Model

is_derivative_of

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING APPROACH TO METADATA CREATION FOR MULTIPLE DERIVATIVES FROM A SINGLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECT
3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema

**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)*
3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema

CARARE 2.0 Schema

Activity

Event Type

Consists Of

Techniques

Methods

Materials

Equipments

Dissemination

Consists Of

Had General Purpose

Had Specific Purpose

Restoration Documentation
3D-ICONS project: the Metadata Schema

CARARE 2.0 Schema

- Activity
- Spatial
- Actors
- Temporal

Happened At
Was Present At
Occurred At

URI

Geonames
Pleiades
FOAF
VIAF
Linked Open Data

Linked Open Data

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

CARARE 2.0 has been mapped on EDM
3D-ICONS project: 3D models published on CISA repository

Statue of Claudio seduto

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 essere parte dell’Augusteum (cd. Basilica), inserita a destra, nell’edificio rettangolare del lato di fondo. La statua di Claudio Seduto faceva pendere con l’altra colossale statua di Augusto (MANN 6040, cat.23) della quale ripropone lo stesso schema iconografico di Giove in trono, seguito con lievi differenze. L’iconografia dell’imperatore assimilato a Zeus, ben si confacea all’immagine dei potere imperiale, supremo e universale, così come sintetizzato dal simbolismo della Gemma Augustea, in cui Augusto in persona e raffigurato nei panni di Giove con il titus 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-archaeological-museum.html
Publication Statement:

Digital Resources
Type: 3D ~ Format: .pdf
Link: http://vast-lab.org/3dicons/data/96
Copyright: Copyright CISA and SopArche Napoli
Access Rights: Restricted Access
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
Declimate command
Techniques:
Export command
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 reconstruction
photo 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 Photoscan Professional Edition 1.0.4
Agisoft Photoscan Professional Edition 1.0.4
Geomagic Studio 2013
Agisoft Photoscan Professional Edition 1.0.4
3D-ICONS: the project repository

3D model of Augusteum at Herculaneum with Quadrifrontal Arch

Metadata
- Description: 3D model of Augusteum at Herculaneum with Quadrifrontal Arch
- Address: Ercolano, Ercolano, Italy
- Coordinates (Lat, Lon): 40.82552, 14.34760
- See it on Europeana:
- Link:
- Landing Page:

Heritage Assets  Digital Resources  Paradata

Activity1  Activity2  Activity3

Metadata
- Name: Acquisition_4
- Description: CAD format data of archaeological plans, profiles and sections of the excavation areas and survey provided by publications and reports
- Purpose: documentation
- Equipment: Rhinoceros 3D
- Actor: Angela Bosco, person, researcher
- Actor: Marco Barbano, person, researcher

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

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3D-ICONS: the project repository

http://3dicons.ceti.gr/index.php
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Andrea D’Andrea
Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi di Archeologia
Università degli Studi di Napoli L’Orientale
dandrea@unior.it