

# Data Provenance in Photogrammetry Through Documentation Protocols

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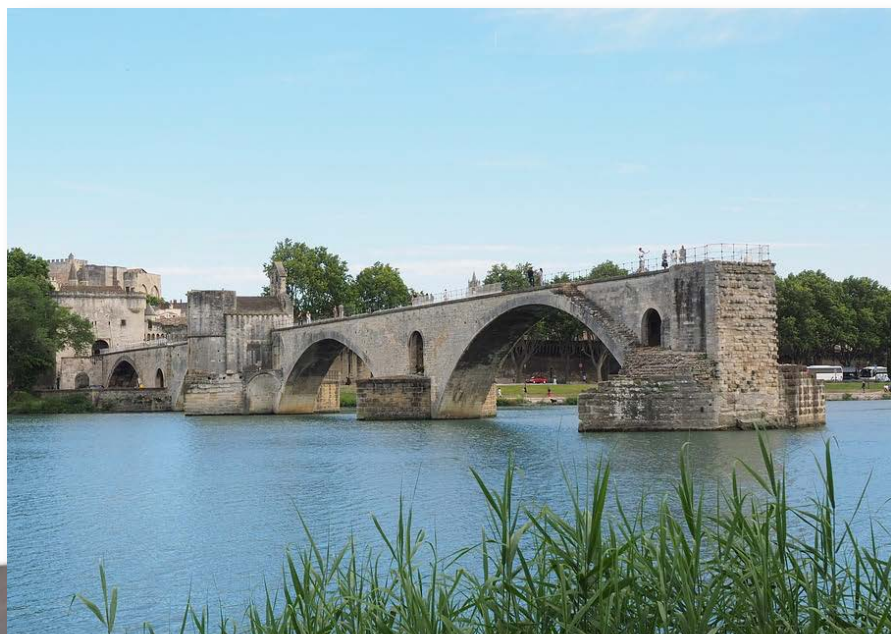
Magdalena R. Calles

**F3K**  
FONDAZIONE  
BRUNO KESSLER

# Data Provenance

*“a record that describes entities and processes involved in producing and delivering or otherwise influencing that resource”*









# London Charter

*“While computer-based visualisation methods are now employed in a wide range of contexts to assist in the research, communication and preservation of cultural heritage, a set of principles is needed that will ensure that digital heritage visualisation is, and is seen to be, at least as intellectually and technically rigorous as longer established cultural heritage research and communication methods.”*

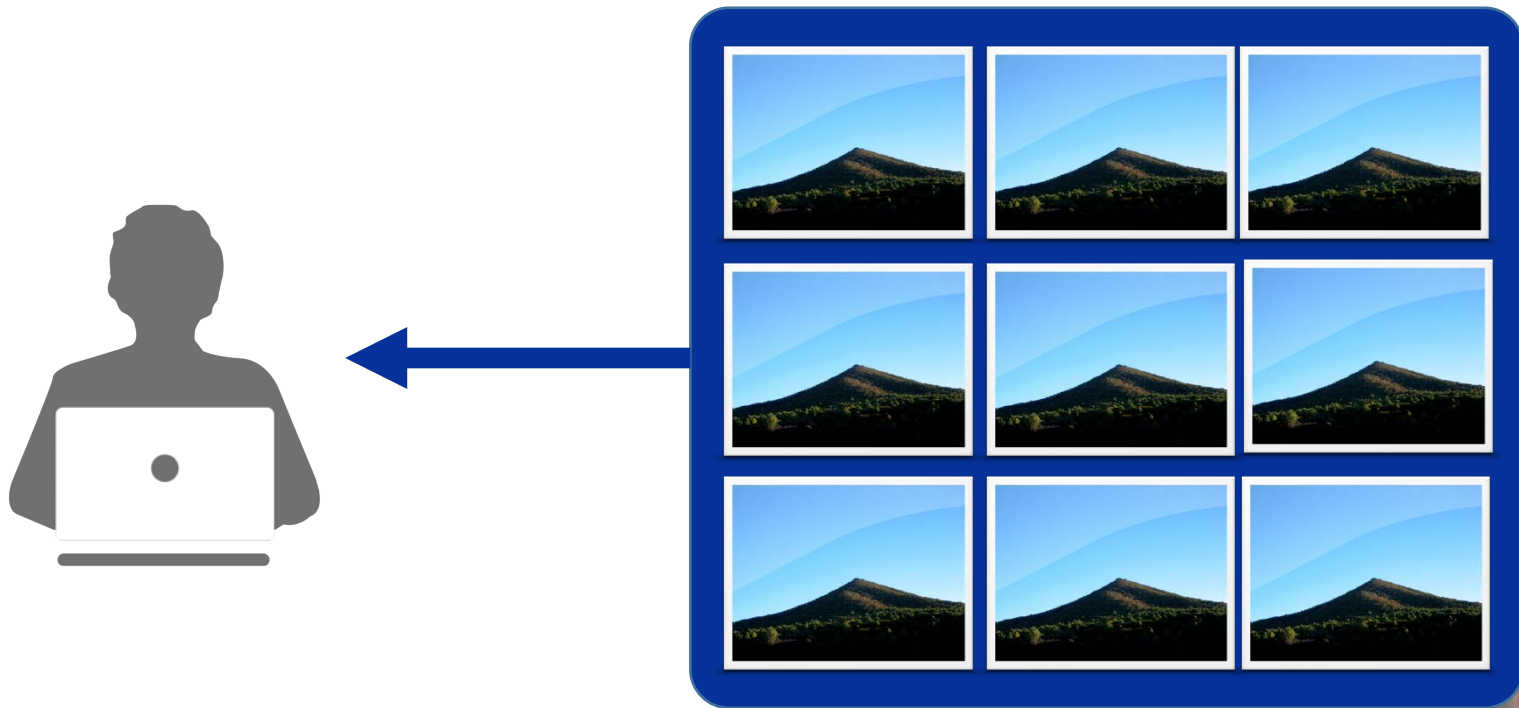


# Provenance

- Agent-centered provenance
- Object-centered provenance
- Process-centered provenance

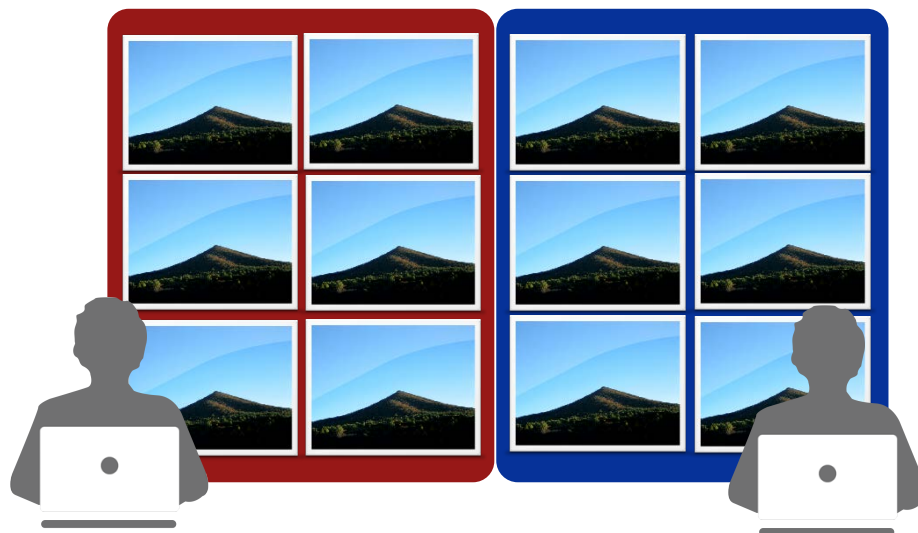


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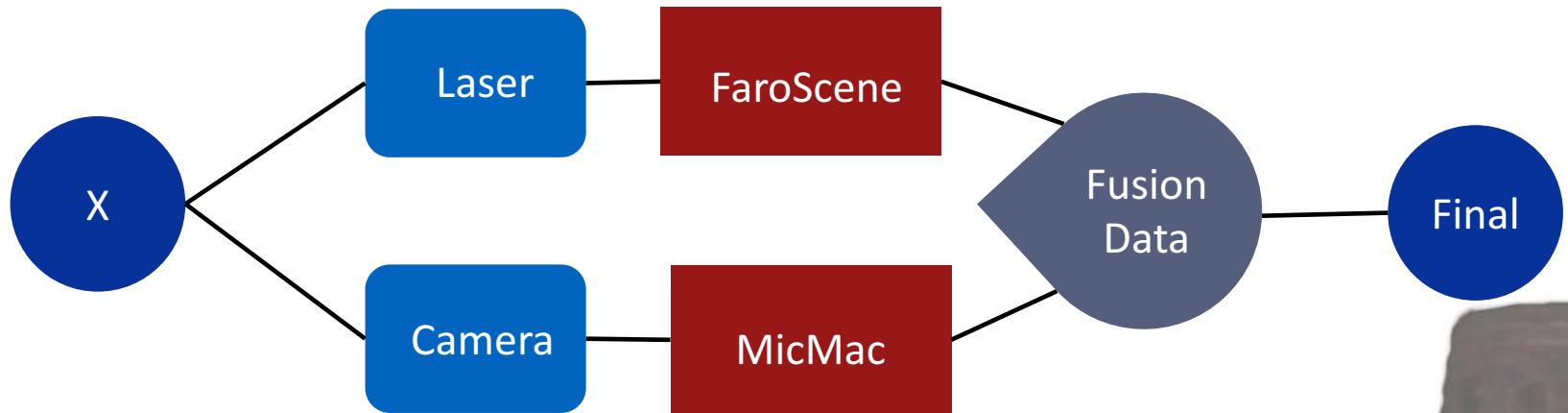




# Object-centered provenance



# Process-centered provenance

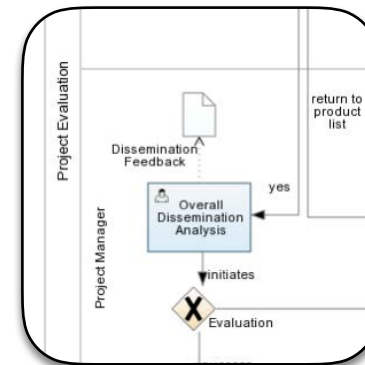
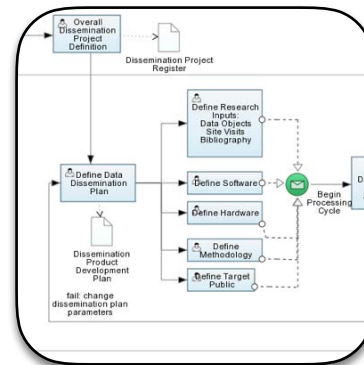
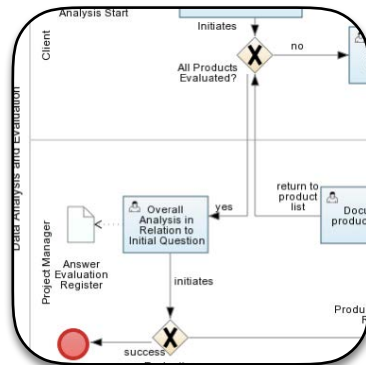
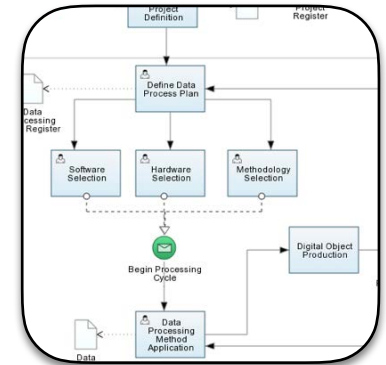
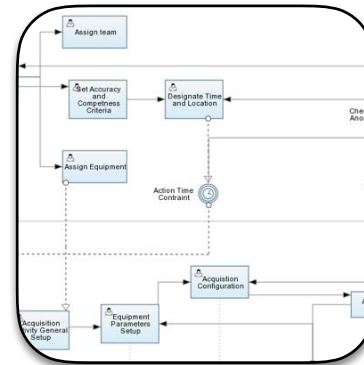
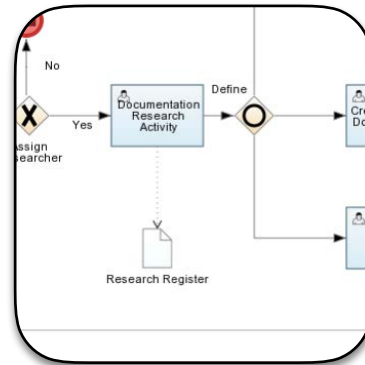
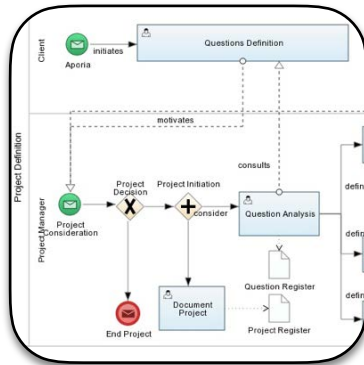


# LITERATURE

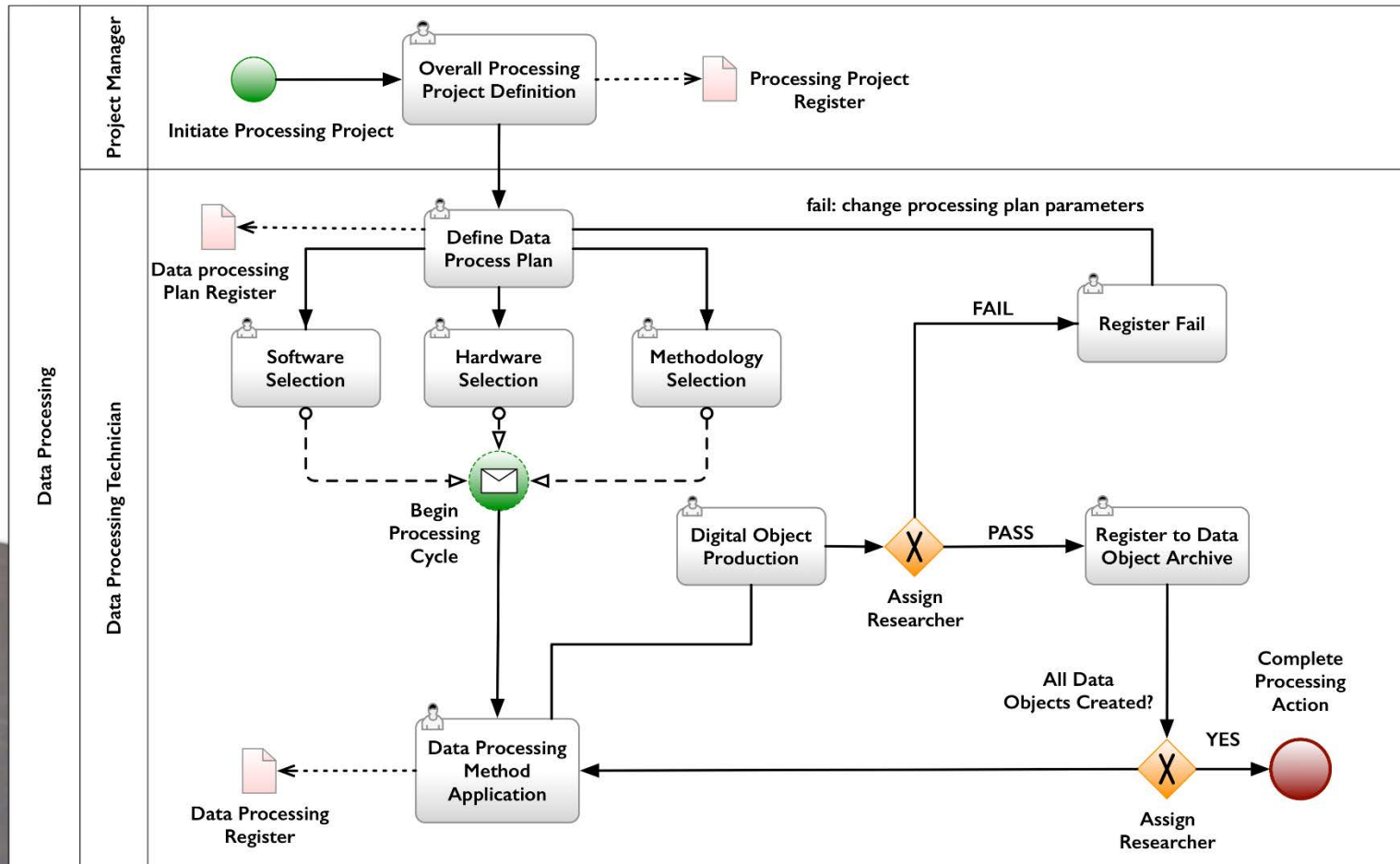
- TAPEnADe (**T**ools and **A**cquisition **P**rotocols for **E**nhancing **A**rtifacts **D**ocumentation)
- CARARE
- STARC Metadata Schema



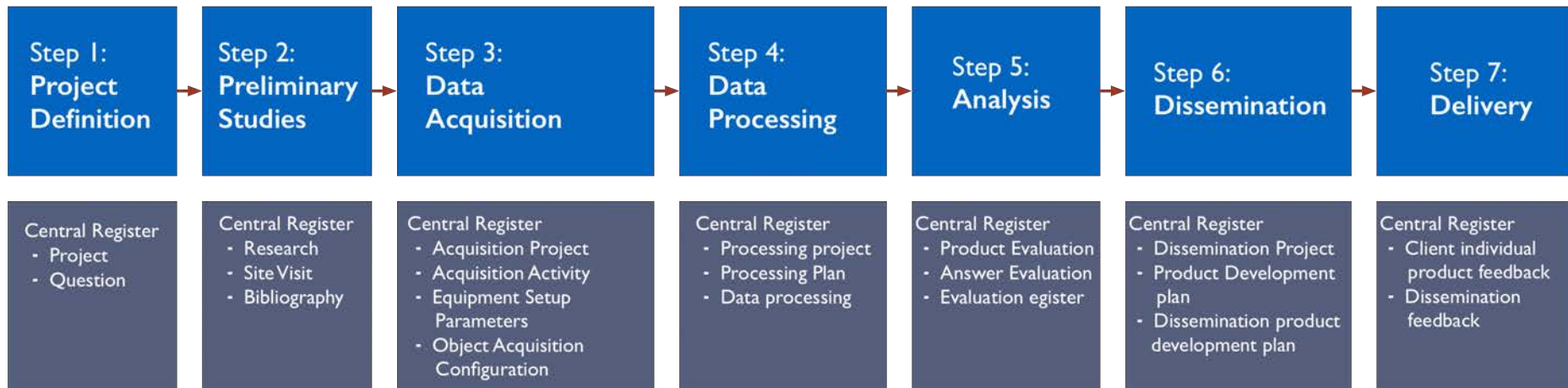
# Business Process Modelling Notation



# Business Process Modelling Notation



# Steps

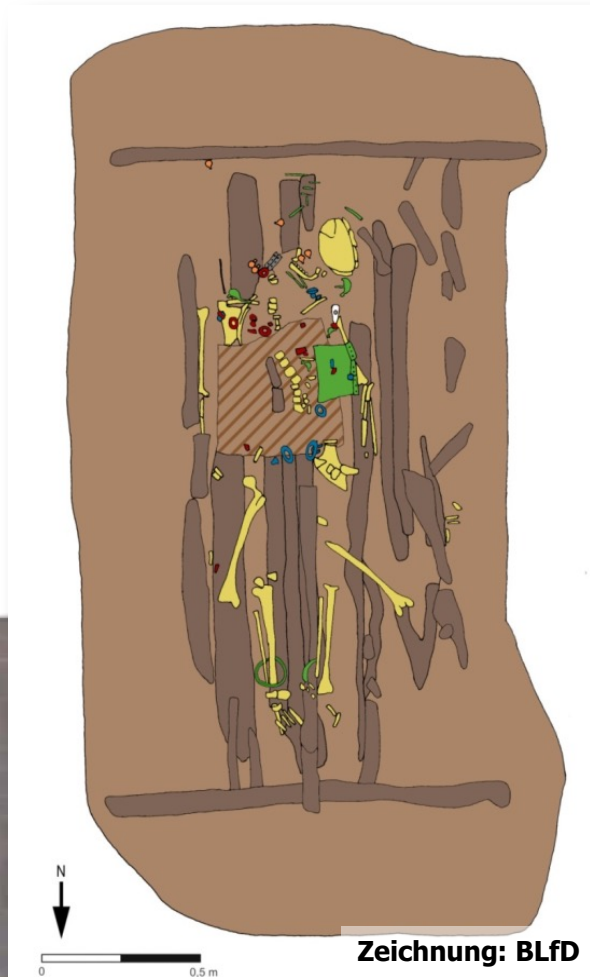




# Ilmendorf & Buonconsiglio



# Ilmendorf



Hallstatt is a pre-Roman period from the 8th to 6th centuries BC during which the Hallstatt culture dominated Central Europe north of the Alps. In Ilmendorf, a Bavarian village 80km north of Munich, women tombs have been discovered out of a mine. The excavation was done by the firm KANT, Ingolstadt (Germany). Two blocks have been rescued. The Computed Tomography (CT) analysis done by Britt Nowak-Böck from the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (BLfD) has shown some exciting elements: bronze belt, bronze pins, glass rings, etc. Since then, the Archäologische Staatssammlung München has been in charge of the uncovering and the conservation of the blocks.

# Ilmendorf

- The excavation was done by the firm KANT, Ingolstadt (Germany).
- The Archäologische Staatssammlung München has been in charge of the uncovering and the conservation of the blocks, the conservation of the small findings as well as the complete interpretation and analysis of the archaeological site.
- The small findings were spread through the grave and they form an unique collection of more than 80 small pieces: bronze belt, bronze pins, glass rings, etc.
- The two blocks were excavated in the lab. They were formed mainly for the pelvis and different textile and bronze and gold components around it.





# Object FZ\_03



# Object FZ\_03

- Bernstein perle / Amber tower



# Central Repository



Actor



Object



Digital Assets



Equipment



# Step 1 — Project register



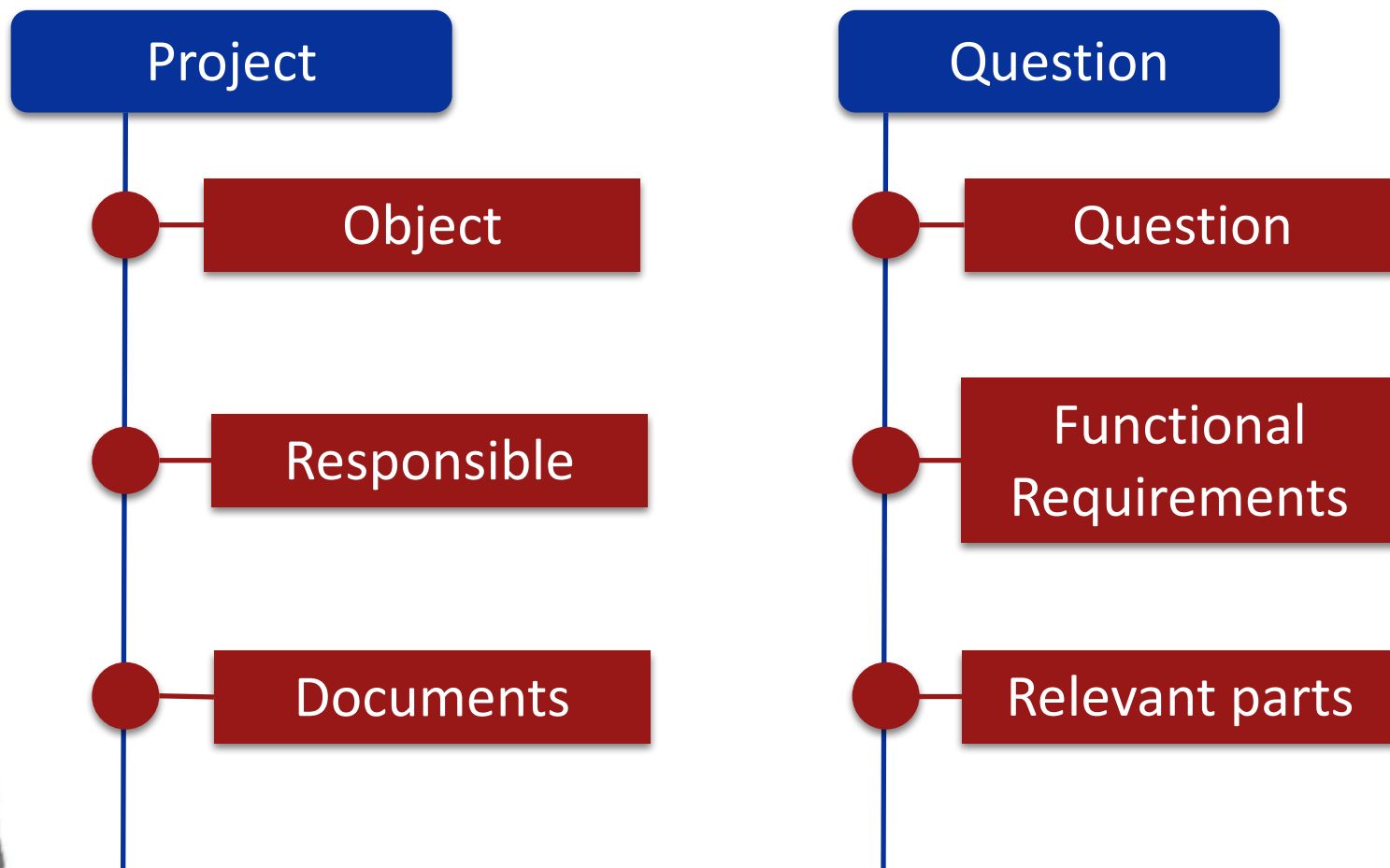
Project



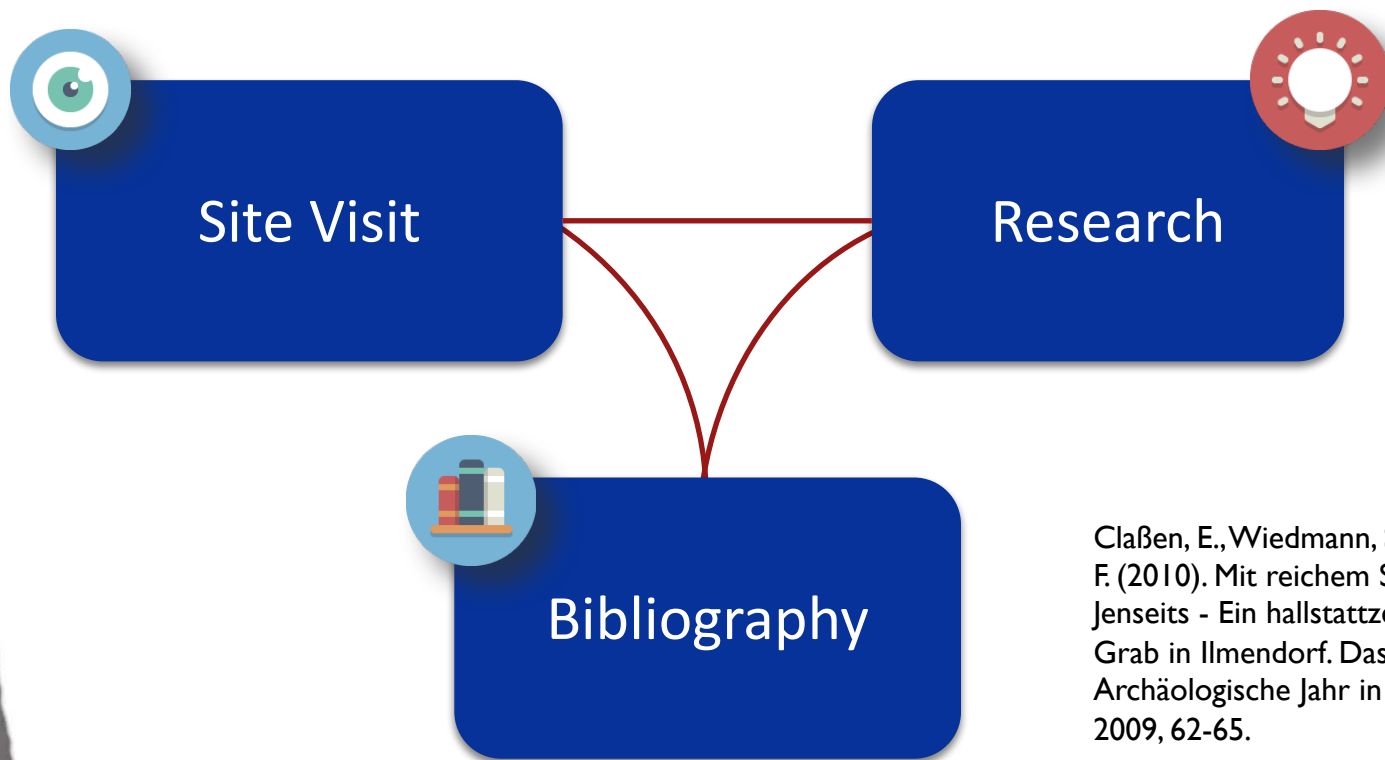
Question



# Step I — Project register

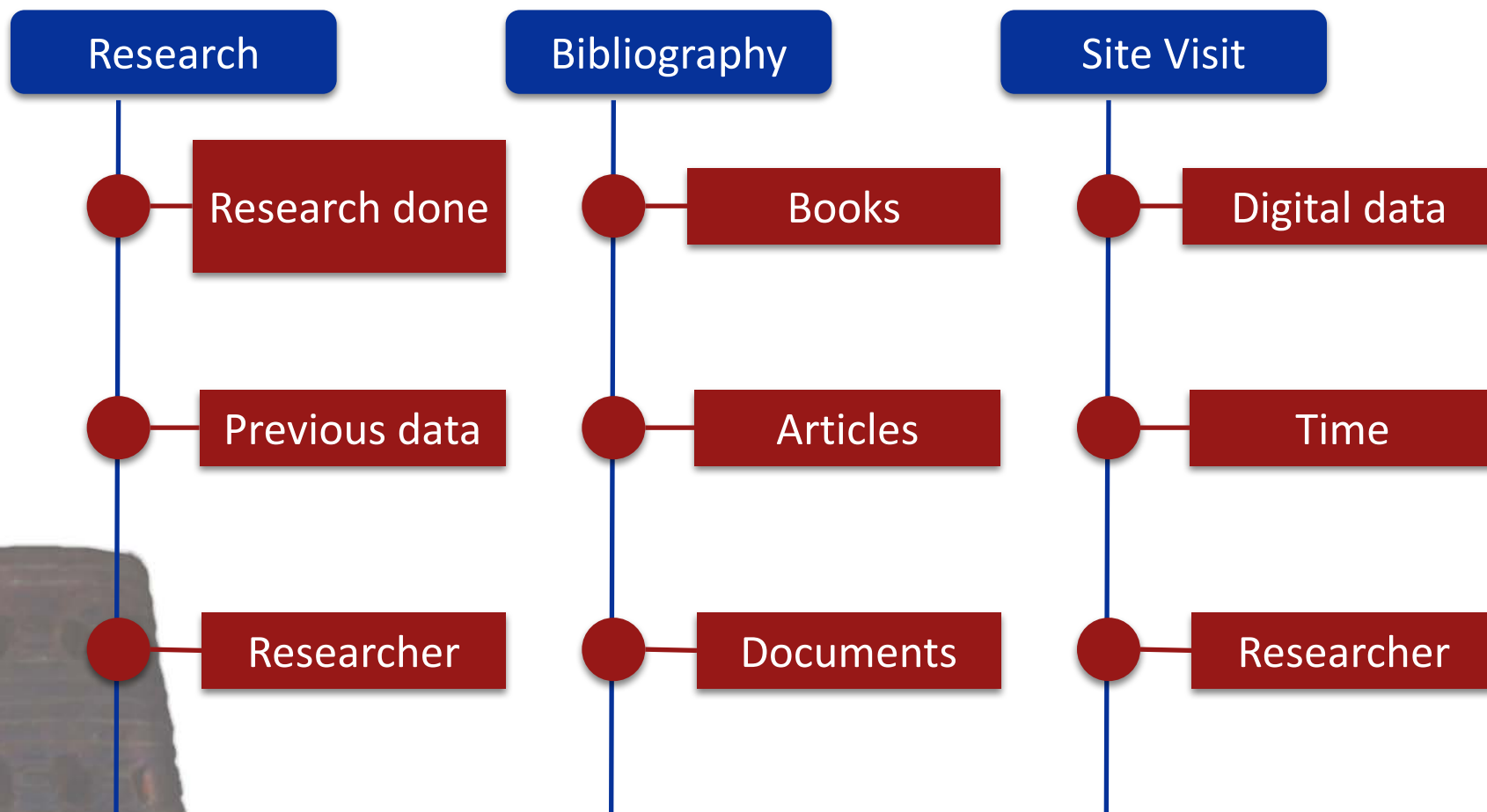


# Step 2 — Preliminary Studies



Claßen, E., Wiedmann, S., & Herzig, F. (2010). Mit reichem Schmuck ins Jenseits - Ein hallstattzeitliches Grab in Ilmendorf. Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 2009, 62-65.

# Step 1 — Project register



# Step 3 — Acquisition

Acquisition  
Project



Acquisition  
activity



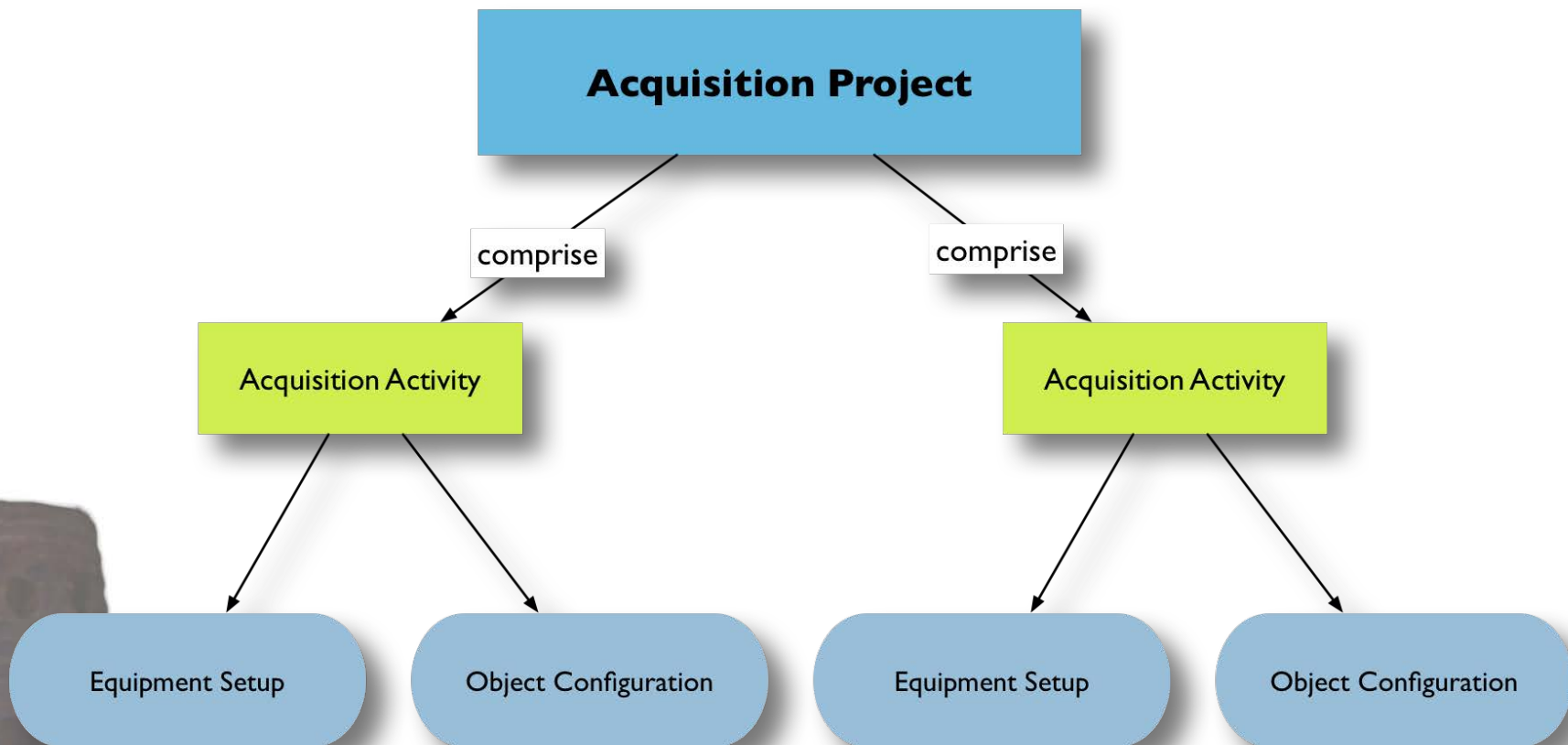
Equipment setup



Object  
Configuration

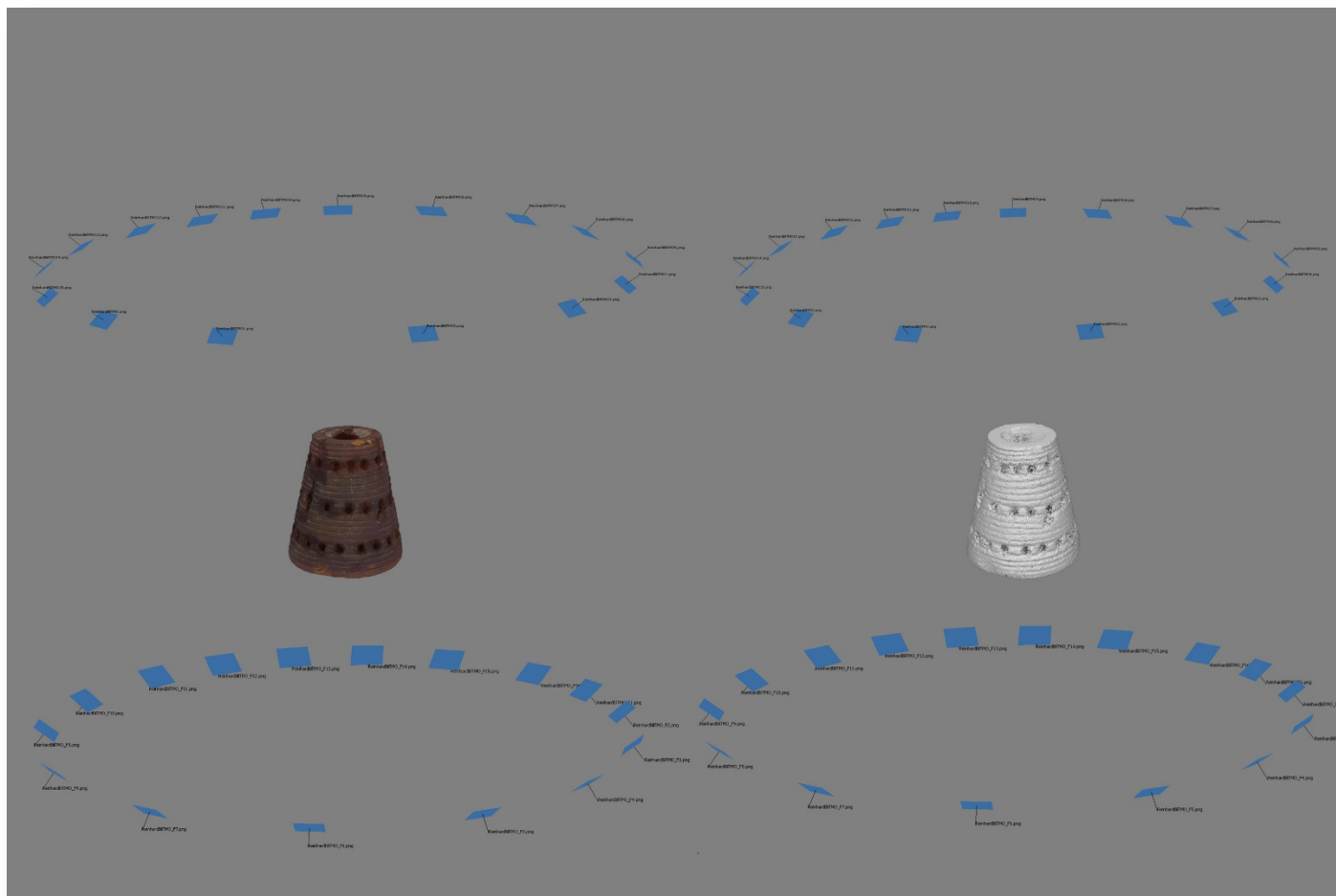


# Step 3 — Acquisition





# Step 3 — Acquisition



# Equipment Setup Parameters

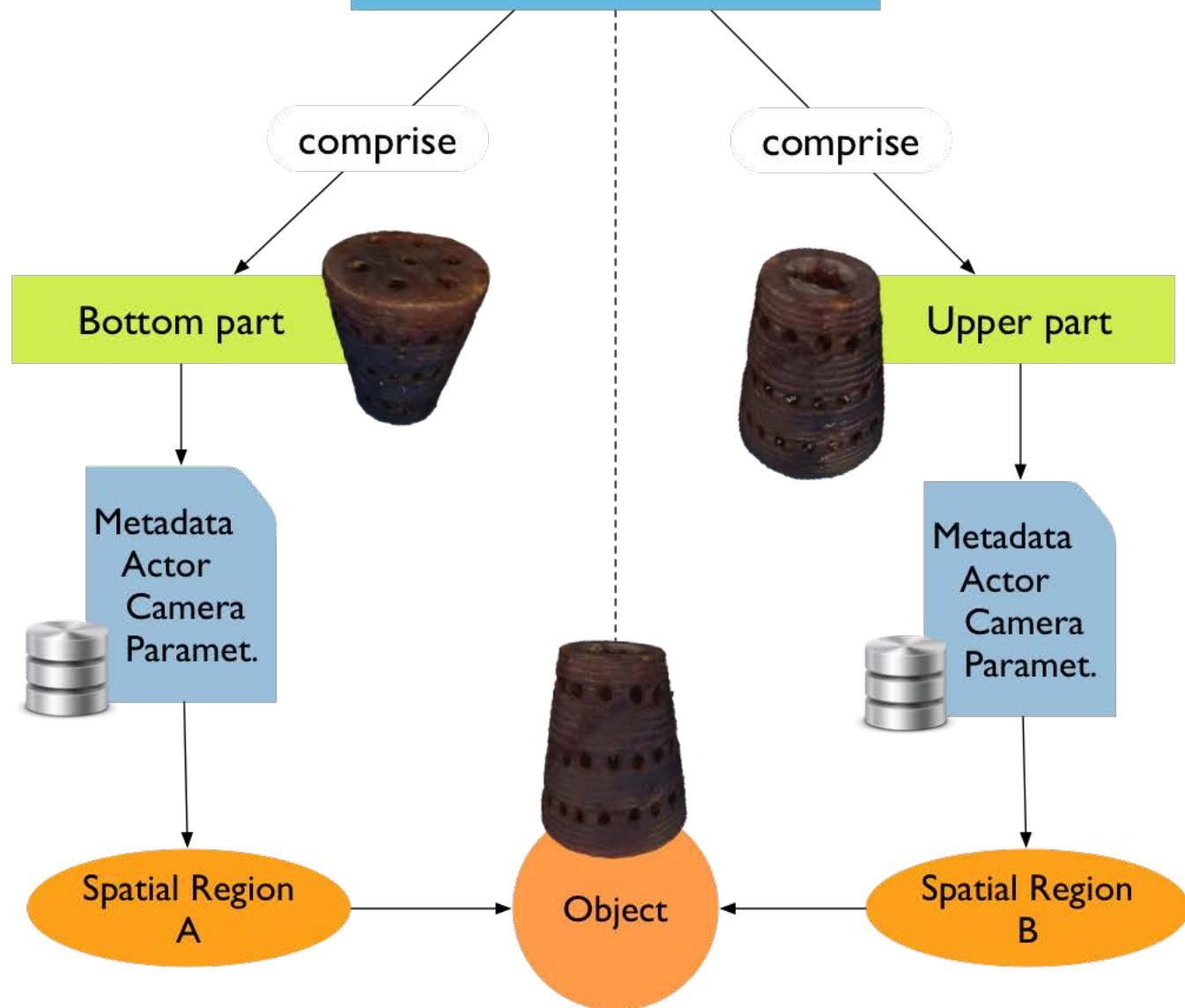
1	Camera	Nikon D800	8	Depth of field	12cm
2	Lens	Nikkor 28	9	Focal Length	28mm
3	ISO	100	10	White balance	YES/Grey Card
4	Shutter mode	Manual	11	Lightmeter	NO
5	Shutter speed	1/3	12	Colour calibration	YES
6	Aperture	14	13	HDR technique	Bracketing
7	Platform	Tripod	14	HDR values	-1EV, 0, +1EV

# Object Acquisition Configuration

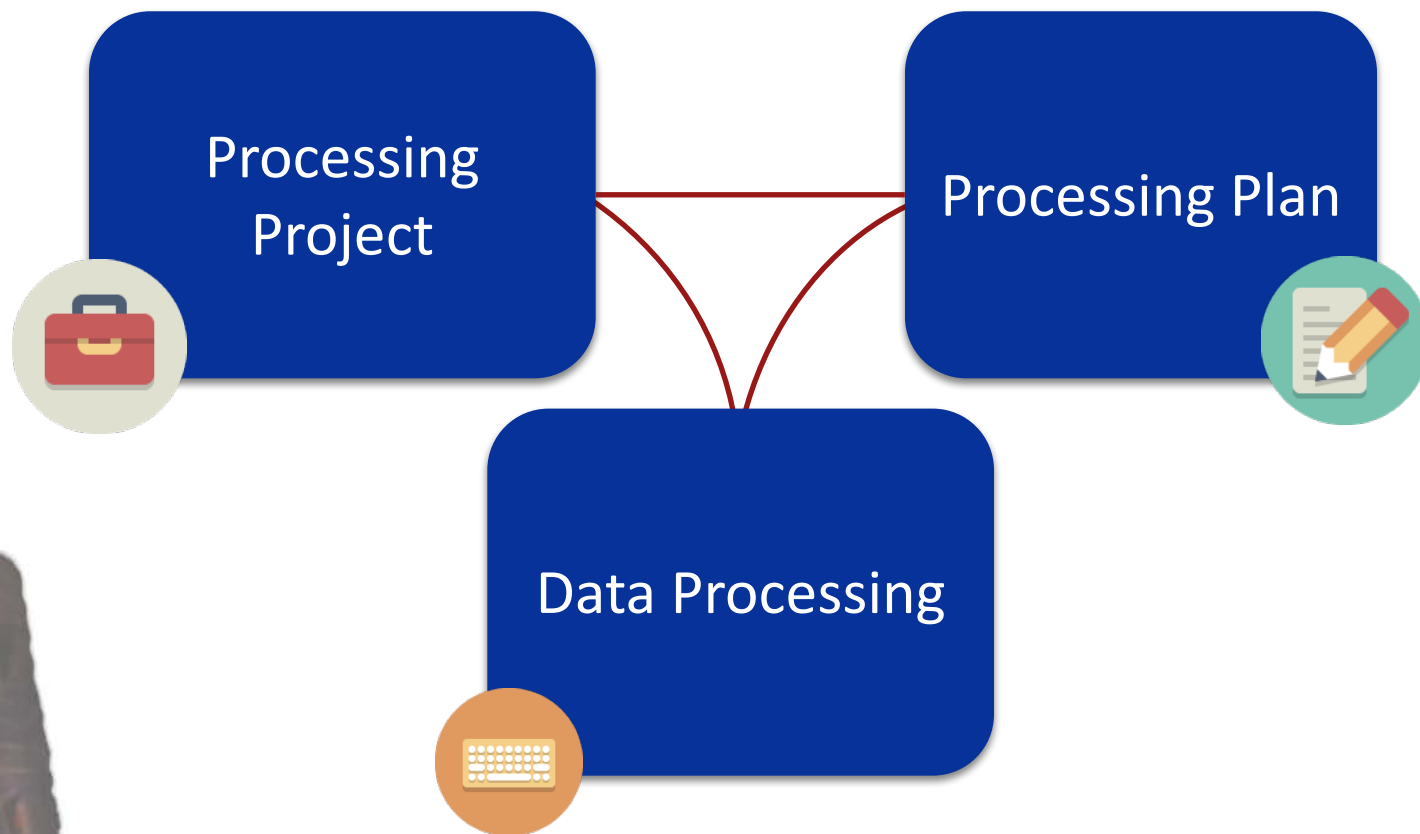
1	Configuration type	Convergent
2	Average GSD	0.06 mm
3	Coverage	80 %
4	Object Distance	33 cm
5	Markers	YES/96
6	Baseline	16 cm



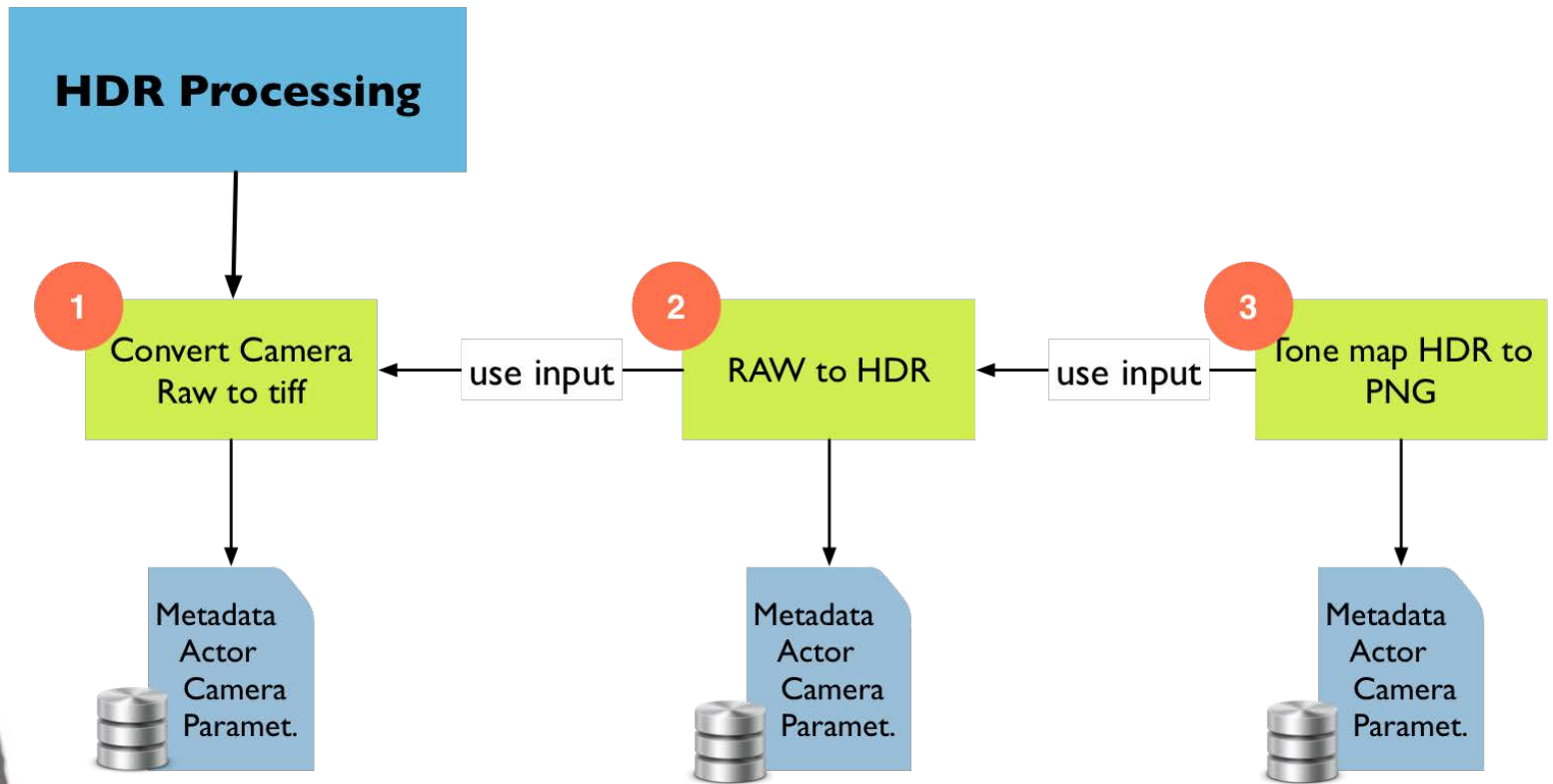
# ACQUISITION



# Step 4 — Processing



# Step 4 — Processing

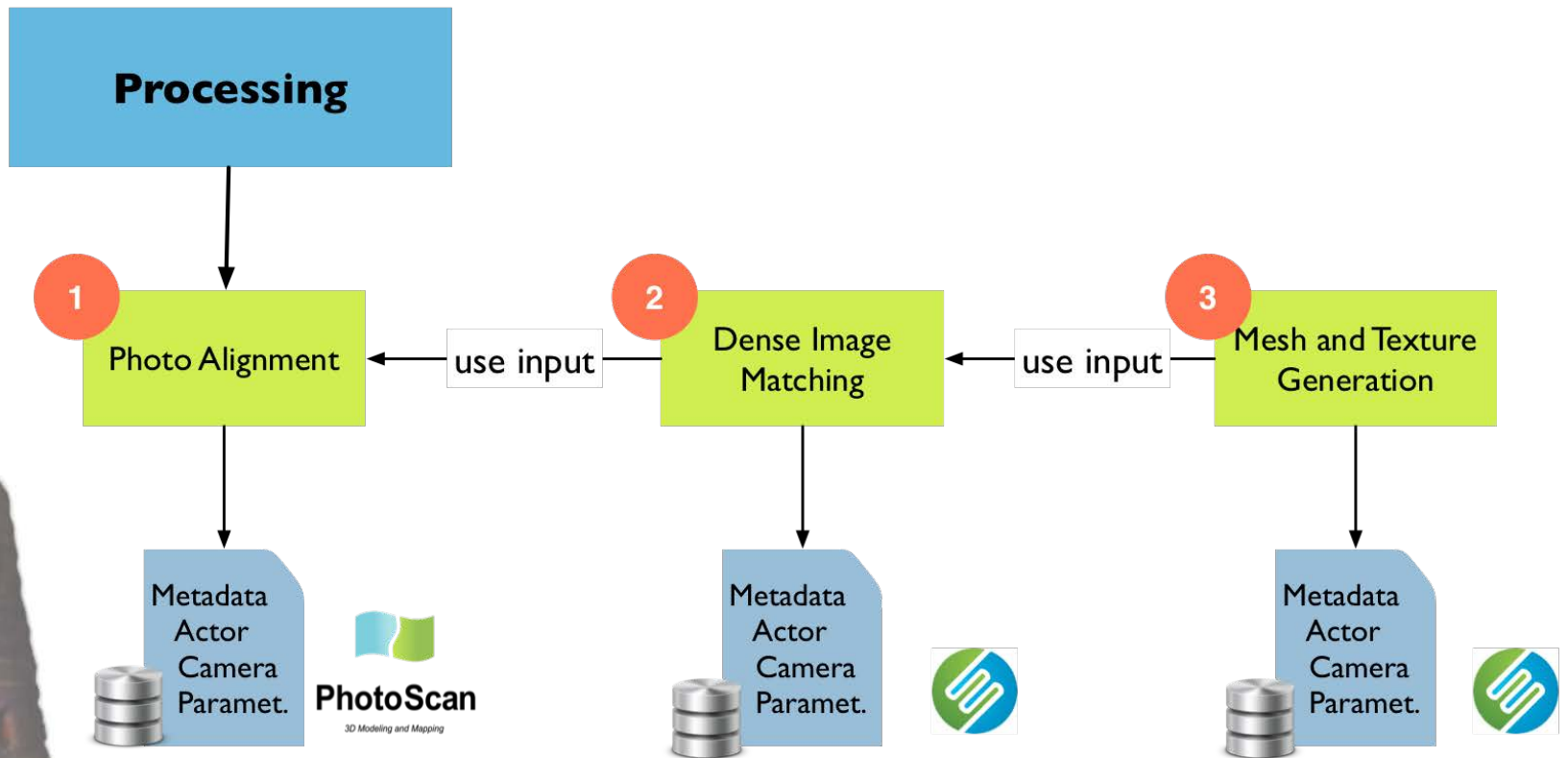




1 Question relation	HDR Tonemapped vs LDR images	7 Technician	Rossella Suma
2 Input	TIFF stack	8 Algorithm Used	BuildHDR Version: 1.0.7
3 Action Date	28/10/15	8 Accuracy Value	32 bit single floating point
4 Type	Image manipulation		
5 Software used	Matlab (HDR toolbox)		
6 Parameters	<p><b>lin_type</b>: the linearization function images are encoded using sRGB</p> <p><b>merge_type</b>: it merges different LDR images in the linear domain using Robertson et al.'s weighting.</p> <p><b>weight_type</b>: Debevec and Malik 97 weight function</p>		

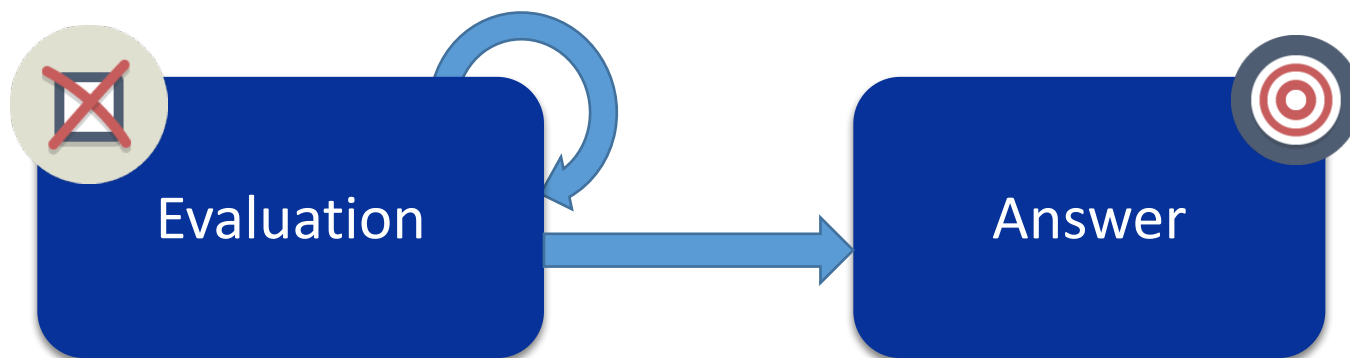


# Step 4 — Processing

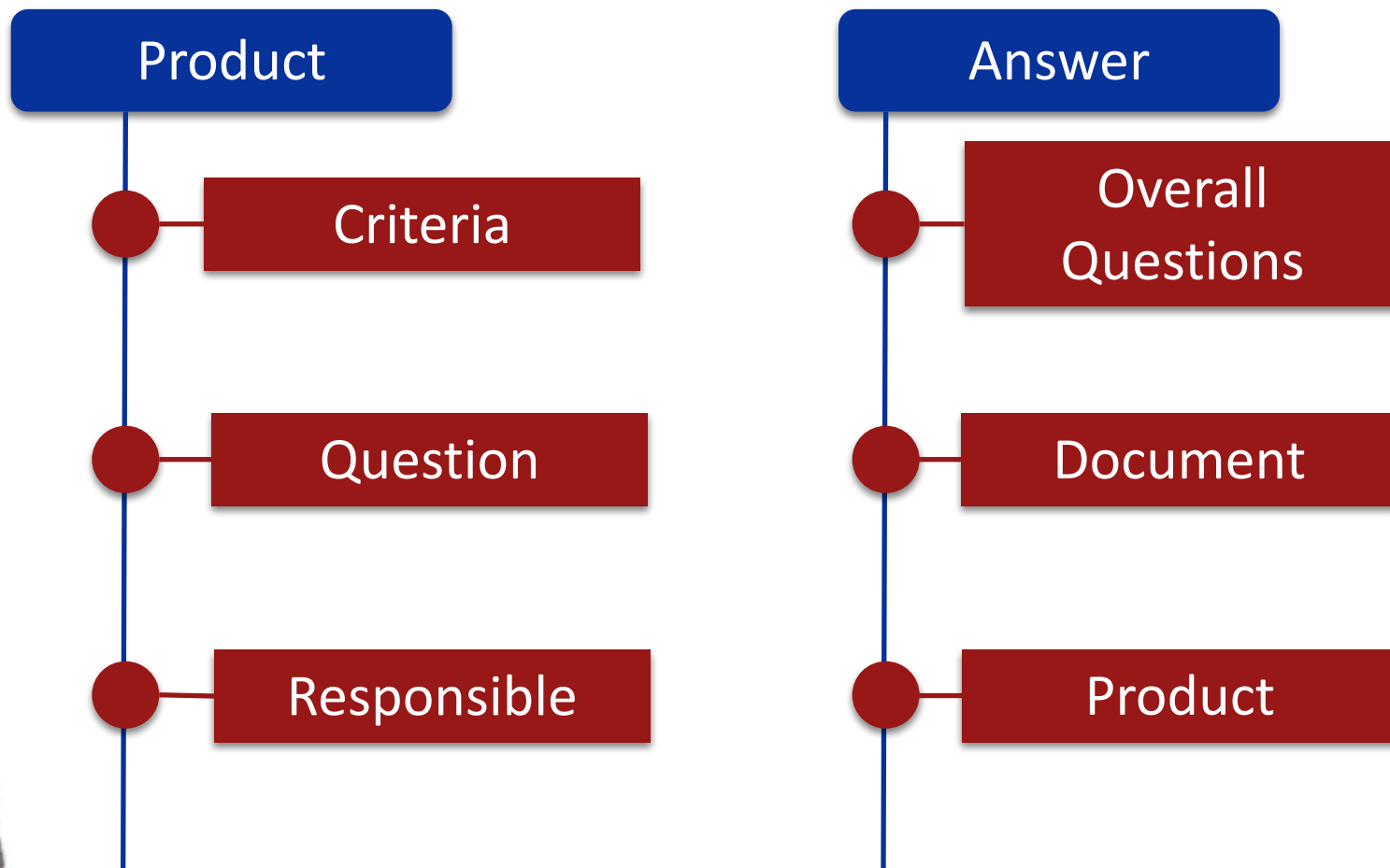




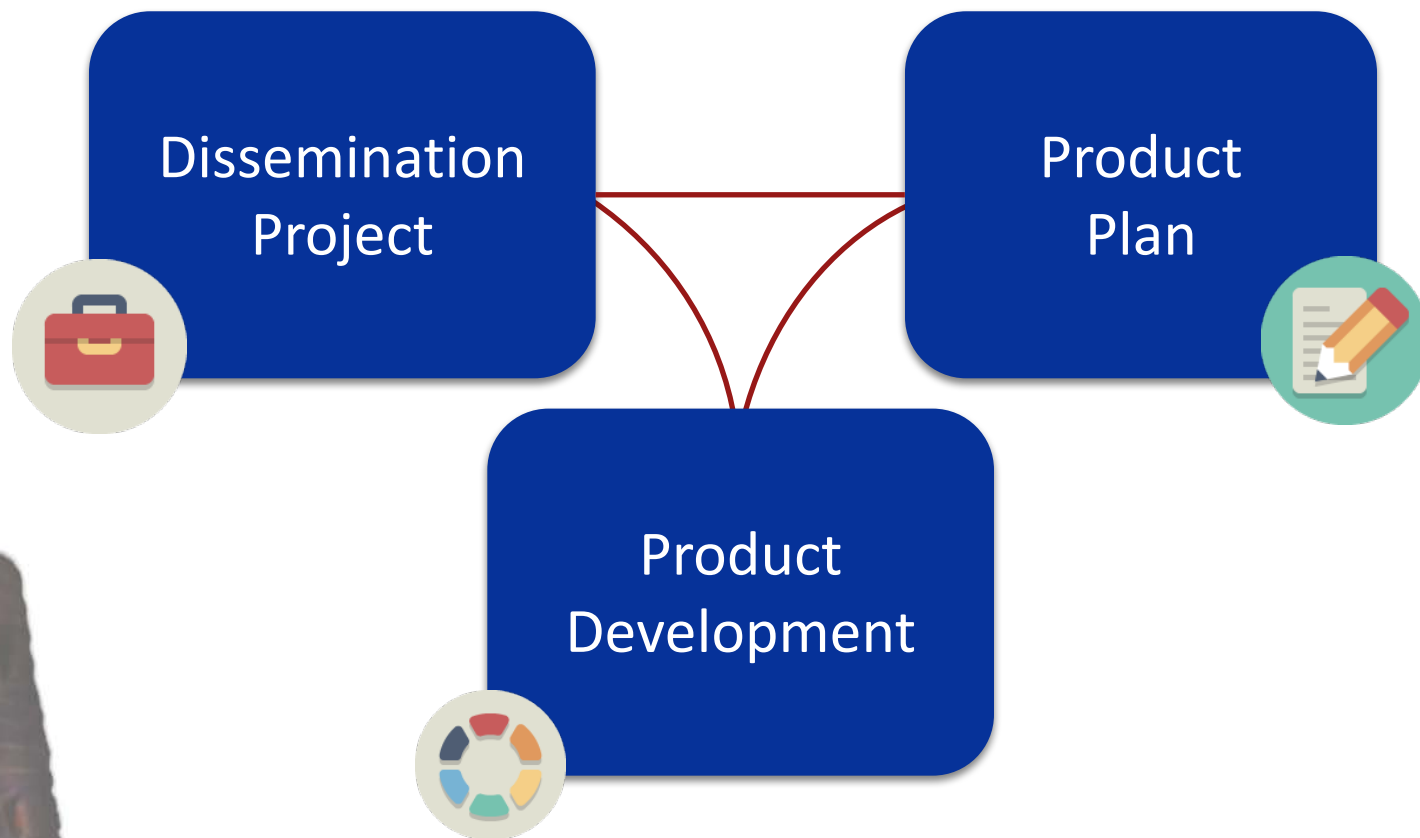
# Step 5 — Analysis



# Step 5 — Analysis



# Step 6 — Dissemination





Texture View

Mesh View

Wireframe View



## Data Object: FZo3 Amber Spindle

This conical bead is made of amber, with multiple holes drilled through the centre. It was probably part of a string of beads worn on the upper body, perhaps as a necklace. The latter statement has no basis in fact, it is merely being used to illustrate the kind of information that could go here.



Texture View

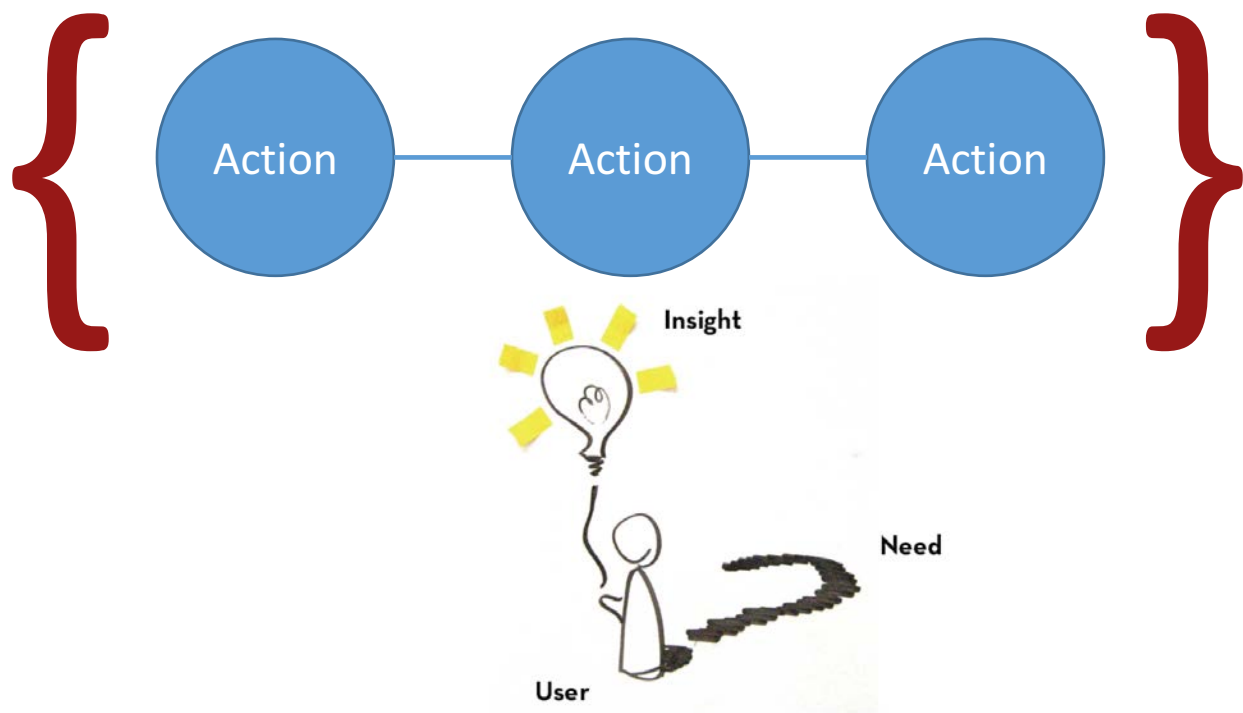
Mesh View

Wireframe View



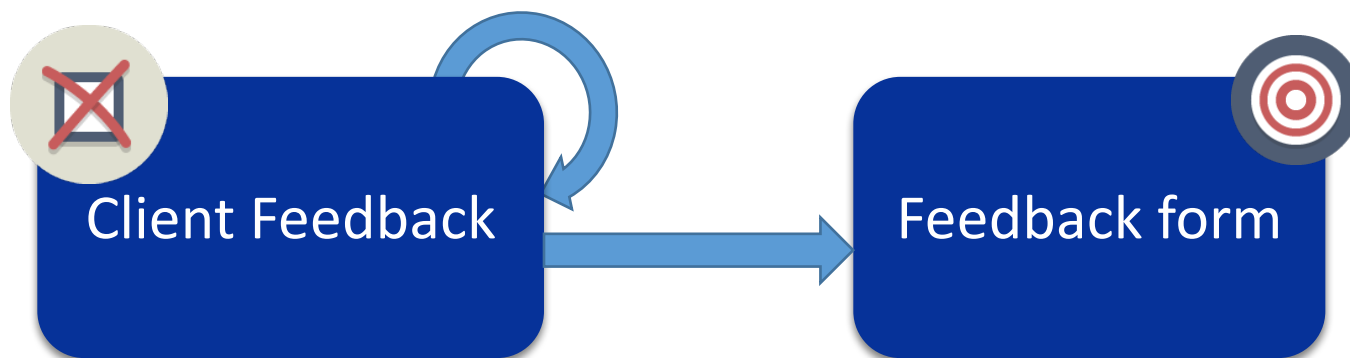
# Step 6 — Dissemination

## Dissemination Project





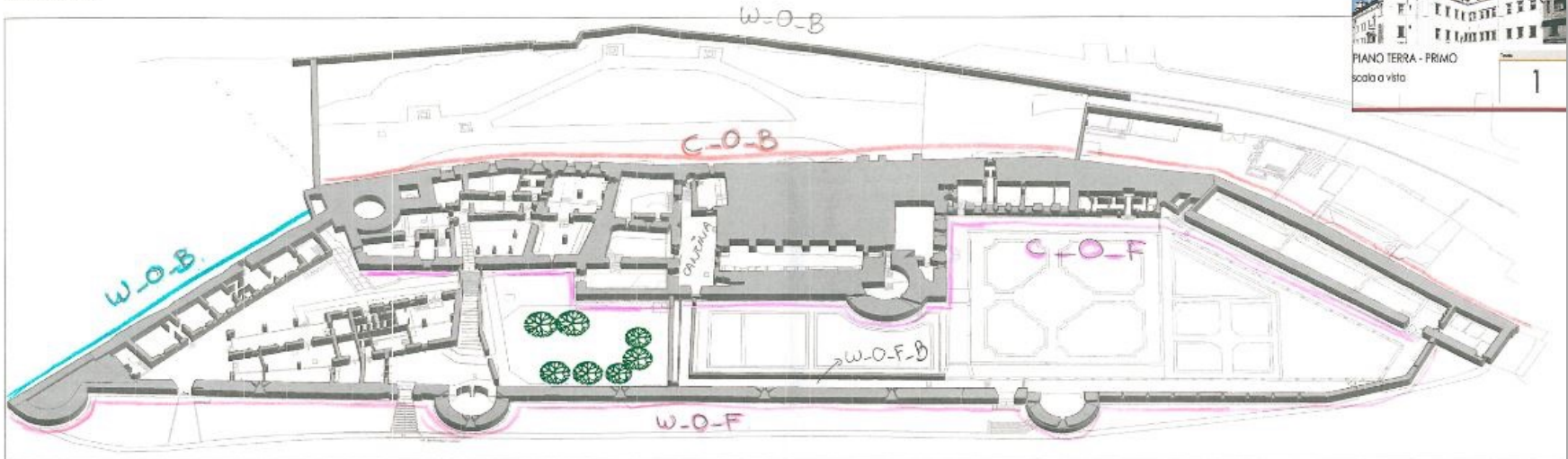
# Step 7 — Conclusion



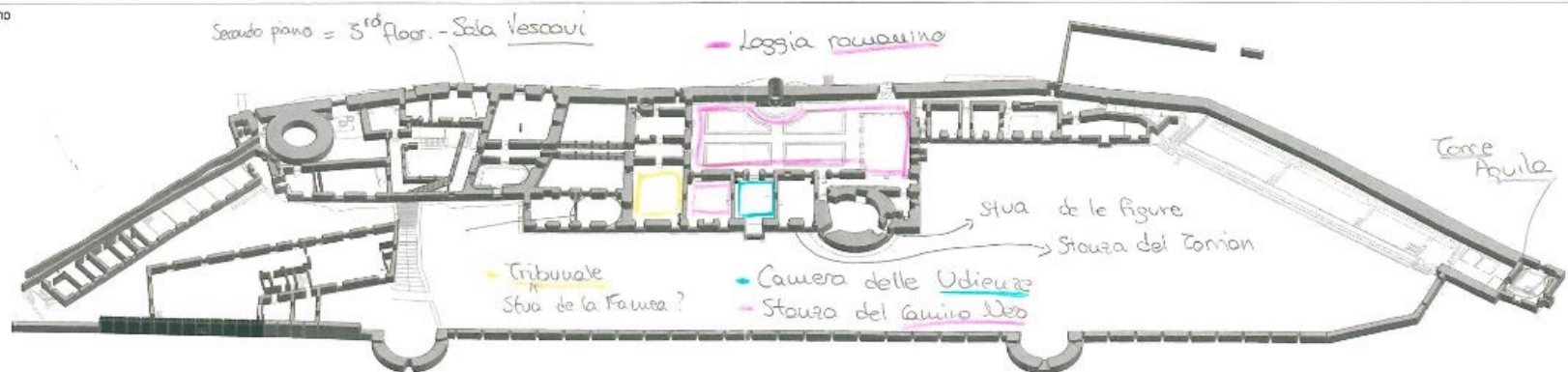


The largest and most important monumental complex of the Trentino - Alto Adige region. It was the residence of the prince-bishops of Trento from the 13th century to the end of the 18th century when it started to be used as a barrack and then as Austrian military headquarter until the end of the First World War. Following its restoration in 1924, it became a National Museum and since 1973 it belongs to the Autonomous Province of Trento. The castle is composed of a series of buildings of different eras, enclosed by walls and positioned slightly higher than the city.

Planta piano terra



Planta piano primo



# Exterior

Camera	Type	f	Average distance (m)	Average GSD (mm)
Nikon D750 FX	Full Frame	28	5	1.1
Nikon D3X	Full Frame	28	5	1.1
Nikon D3X	Full Frame	28	20	4.3
Nikon D3X	Full Frame	28	40	<b>8.5</b>
Nikon D3X	Full Frame	60	50	5.0
Nikon D3X	Full Frame	24	5	1.2
Nikon D3100	NO Full Frame	18	25	7.0

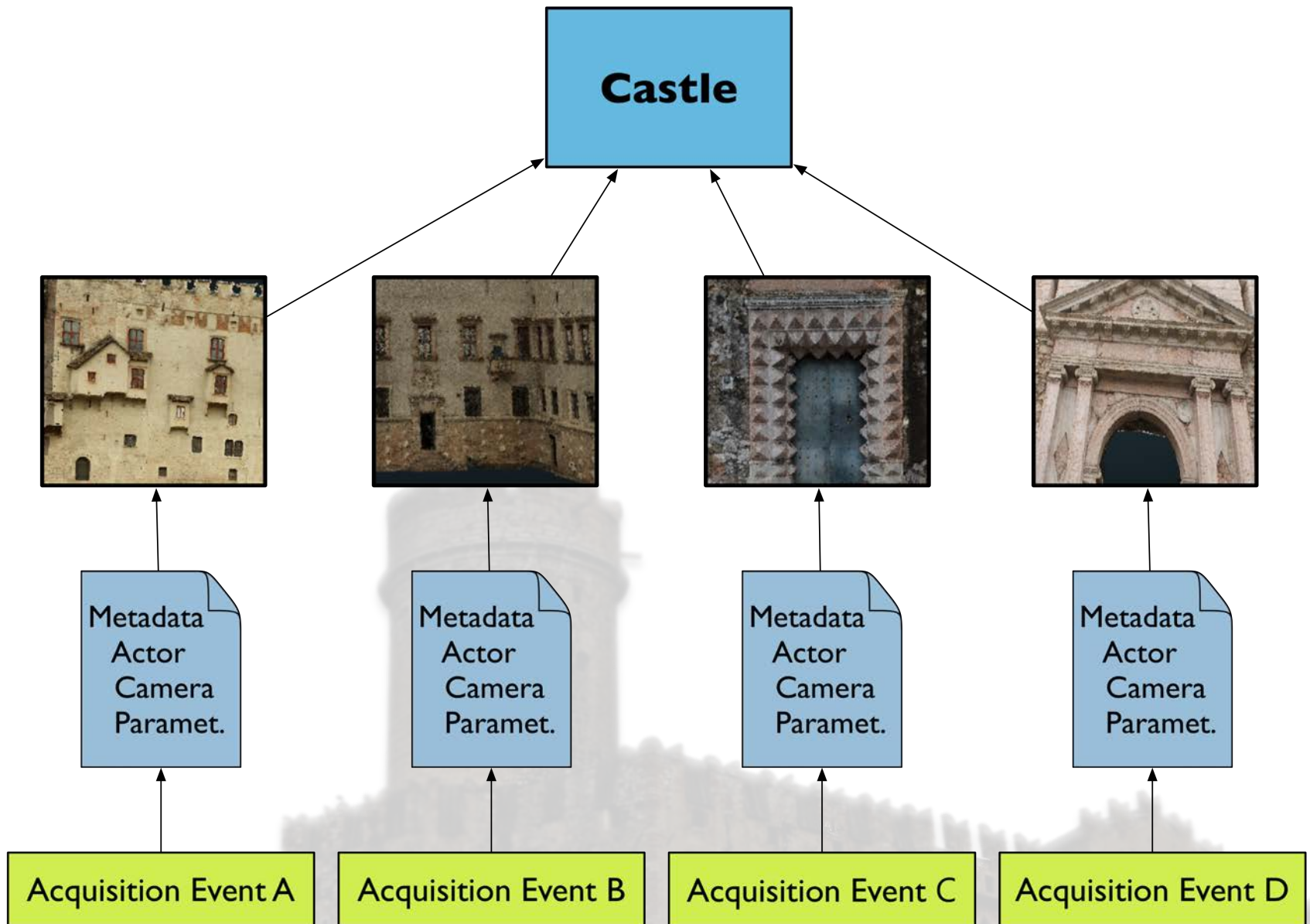
Output GSD: 1cm for the exterior



# Interior

Camera	Type	f	Average distance (m)	Average GSD (mm)
Canon EOS 600D	NO Full Frame	18	5	1.2
Canon EOS 1100D	NO Full Frame	18	5	1.4
Canon EOS 1200D	NO Full Frame	18	5	1.2
Nikon D300	NO Full Frame	18	5	<b>1.5</b>

Output GSD: 5mm for the interior rooms








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## Castello del Buonconsiglio


## Description


The castle was originated from a fortified building was erected in the 13th century next to the city's walls. This first building was called Castelvecchio ("Old Castle"), and was the seat of the Bishopric of Trento from the 13th century onwards to the end of the 18th century. The castle is composed of a series of buildings of different eras, enclosed by a circle of walls in a slightly elevated position above the town. The, as called, Castelvecchio is the oldest and most dominant building of the entire housing development. The Magno Palazzo is the sixteenth expansion in the forms of the Italian Renaissance, wanted by the Prince Bishop and Cardinal Bernardo Clesio (1485-1539), the third part, in the southern end of the complex is the known Eagle tower, which preserves the famous Cycle of the Months, one of the most fascinating pictorial cycles of profane the late Middle Ages. Bishop George of Liechtenstein was the first to enlarge the castle, in the late 14th century, turning it into a well-styled residence. The Castelvecchio was further modified by Johannes Hinderbach, who had the double loggiato and the Gothic entrance gate built. In the first decades of the 16th century, Bishop Bernardo Clesio had a new residence, called Palazzo Magno ("Grand Palace") built in Renaissance style alongside the old castle. The last great addition was the so-called Giunta Albertiana, from the name of Bishop Francesco Alberti Poja (1686), with which the Castelvecchio and the Palazzo Magno were united. The castle remained the seat of the Prince-Bishops until 1803. Used by the Austrians as military barracks and, later, as a jail, it decayed. In the 1920s, when Trento was returned to Italy, it became seat of a National Museum and was restored. Since 1992 it is home to the Provincial Gallery of Art.


Source wikipedia.org

## Elements used

Below a list of the elements used for the reconstruction with relative acquisition metadata


**External Walls**


**Facade**


**Porta dei diamanti**



# Where?

**Home**

Process Analysis

Docs

Applications

About

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## Home

Here we propose an overall workflow with related metadata to track all phases of digital product creation, both to enable data provenance and also to be used to validate the success of the operations from an analytic and production perspective. This approach aims to support the users in defining procedures over the long term for different types of analysis, based on the features and scope required for the digital product by the end user.

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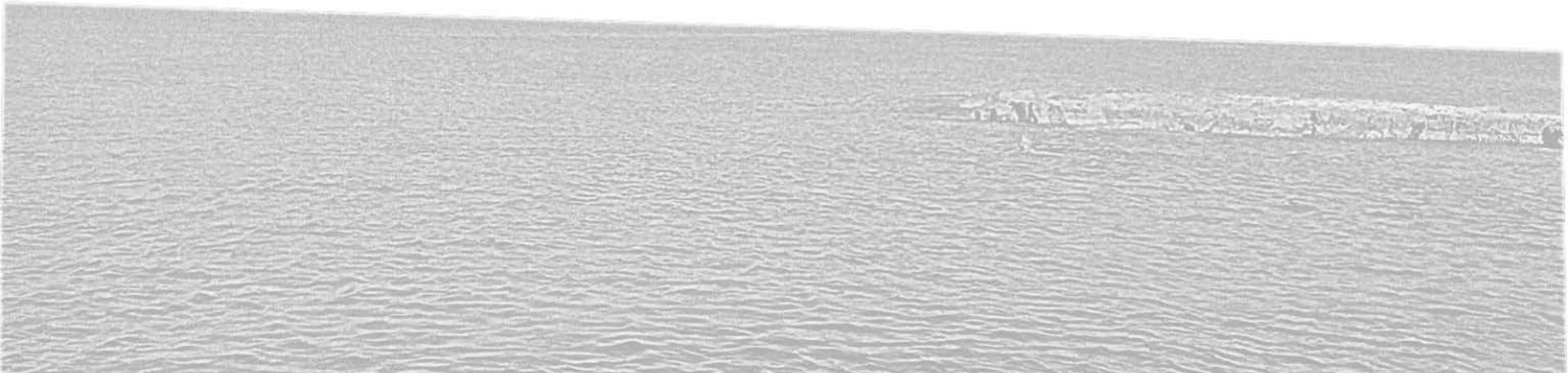
<http://pacs.map.archi.fr>

# Acknowledgments



PROVINCIA  
AUTONOMA DI TRENTO

archäologische  
staatssammlung  
münchen



Carboni, N., et al. "DATA PROVENANCE IN PHOTOGRAMMETRY THROUGH DOCUMENTATION PROTOCOLS." *ISPRS Annals of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* (2016): 57-64.

Ramos, M.M., Bellido, D., Carboni, N., Domajnko, M., Stathopoulou, E.K., Stavropoulou, G., Morabito, D., Remondino, F., 2016: Complex 3D heritage architectures accessible on the web. Proc. 8th Arqueologica 2.0, pp. 426-429

# THANK YOU

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