



Notre-Dame de Paris scientific action - CNRS/Ministry of Culture

Towards a cathedral of data & knowledge in heritage science

Livio De Luca, MAP UMR 3495 CNRS/MC

Introduction The restoration of Notre-Dame de Paris: a challenge, an asset



Web3D technologies for the Notre-Dame de Paris scientific action

- **Livio De Luca** (CNRS-MAP) : the role of the Digital Data Working Group in the general scientific action, the potential of co-creation, sharing and semantic annotation of 3D resources in multidisciplinary collaborative studies.
- **Roxane Roussel** (CNRS-MAP): an approach to build a complete digital report of the cathedral (after fire) with the AIOLI 3D annotation platform.
- **Marco Callieri** (CNR-ISTI): the 3DHOP-based visualization and analysis application to interact with specific artifacts (the rib stones).
- **Anaïs Guillem** (LRMH): a collaborative work on the digital-physical anastylosis of the nave arch.
- **Violette Abergel** (CNRS-MAP): multimodal exploration of semantically-enriched data.
- Q&A

Introduction The restoration of Notre-Dame de Paris: a challenge, an asset



Notre-Dame

Fire of 15 April 2019

A new (painful) page on its history

- A challenge

- > a site of global, interdisciplinary, diachronic and heuristic studies
 - The recovery of knowledge about architectural elements and materials before fire;
 - The extraction of information contained in the preserved materials
 - Introduction of new physicochemical proxies to understand the evolution of the climate
 - The coupling of modelling systems for geometric, structural and acoustic studies
 - The capture and the analysis of a common heritage that arouses emotions in society

- An asset

- > a privileged moment for the observation and study
 - Access to materials and technical details
 - Working with a rare past-present-future dialectic

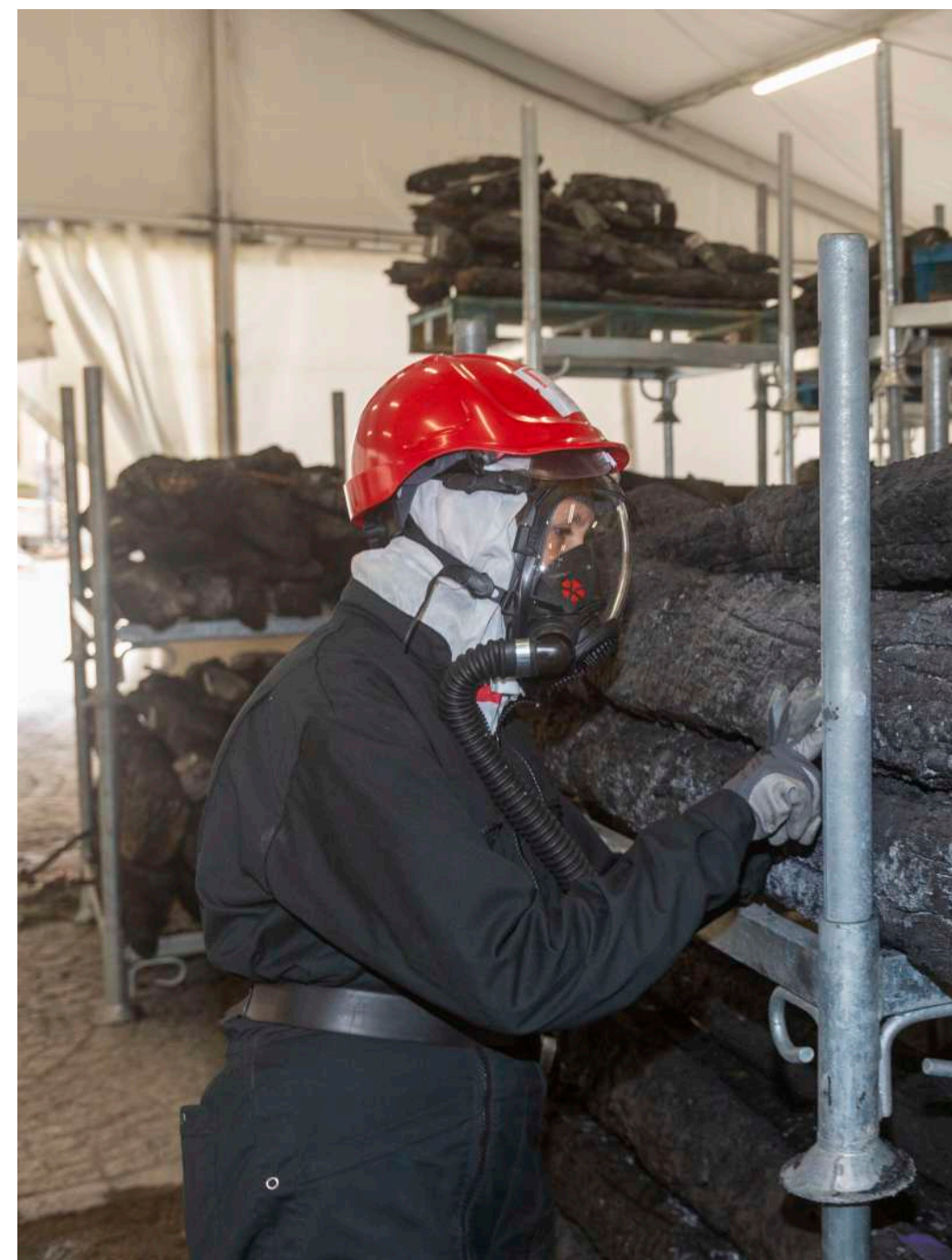
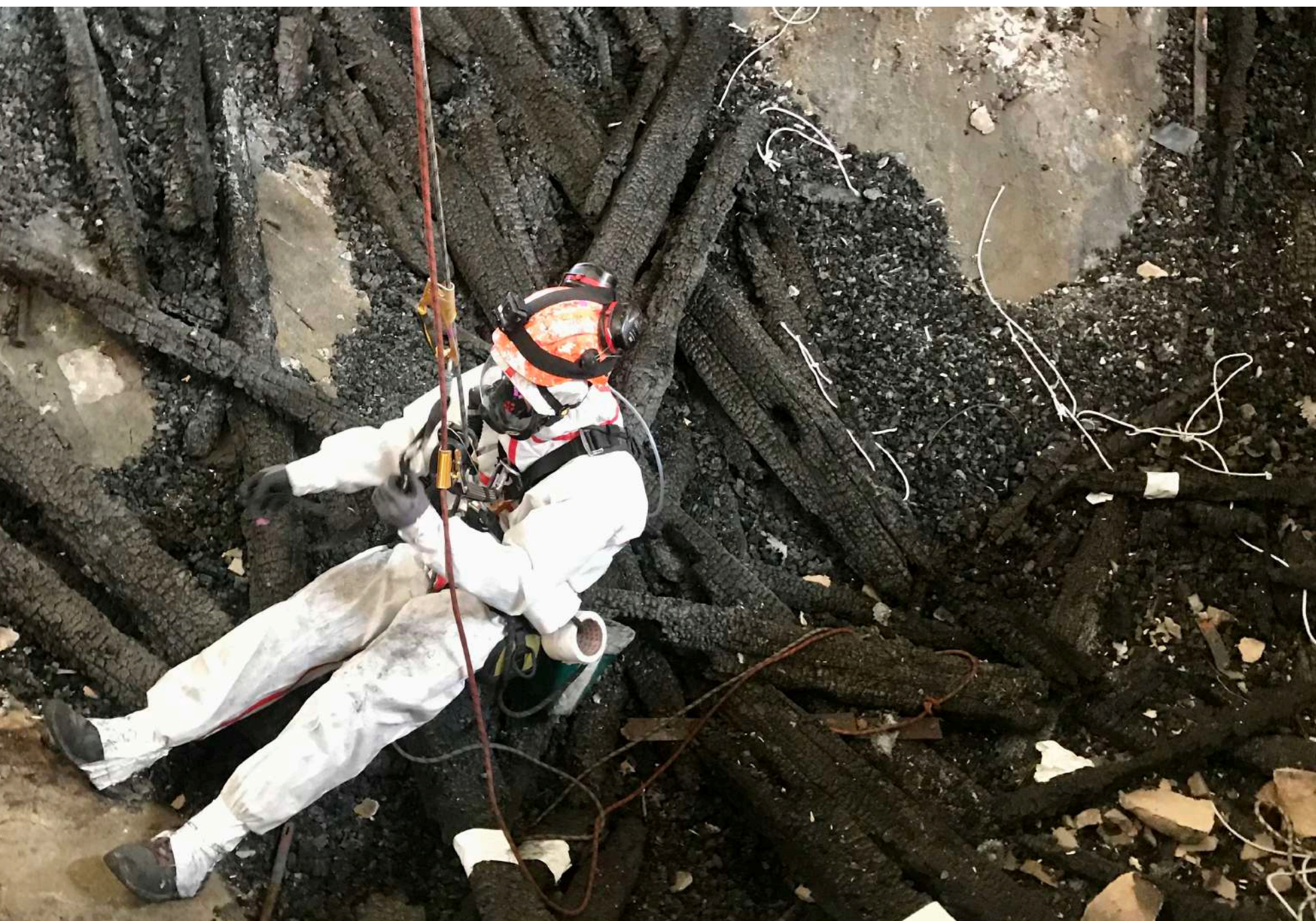
Introduction The restoration of Notre-Dame de Paris: a challenge, an asset

National scientific site “Notre-Dame” coordinated by CNRS and Ministry of Culture

- > 175 research staff , +50 research units, 9 working groups :
- > Wood, Metal, Stone, Glass, Decors, Structure, Acoustics, Heritage Emotions, and Digital Data

A central challenge

- > restauration worksite <> scientific worksite
- > temporalities: urgency of the site <> the long period of research
- > new ways of working on the same object



Background and state of the art in computational modelling and digitisation

“... It is time to introduce what might be called digital humanism, in which archaeologists, anthropologists, architects, historians, philosophers, lawyers, neuroscientists and psychologists work side by side with chemists, physicists and computer scientists to define a new semantics for understanding the complexity of reality...”

Opening ceremony of the first G20 Culture Ministers' Meeting, July 29, 2021

Combining Data and Knowledge to Explore the Complexity of Reality

A semantic gap

Advances in Digitisation : massive but scattered production of digital resources of cultural heritage objects
How to move from the massive production of raw-data to massive production of semantically-enriched data ?

A memory gap

Advances in knowledge engineering for aggregating, interconnecting and explore heterogenous data.
Beyond metadata and paradata and ontologies : how to consider subjective human decisions, non-explicit research protocols, highly individualised skills ?

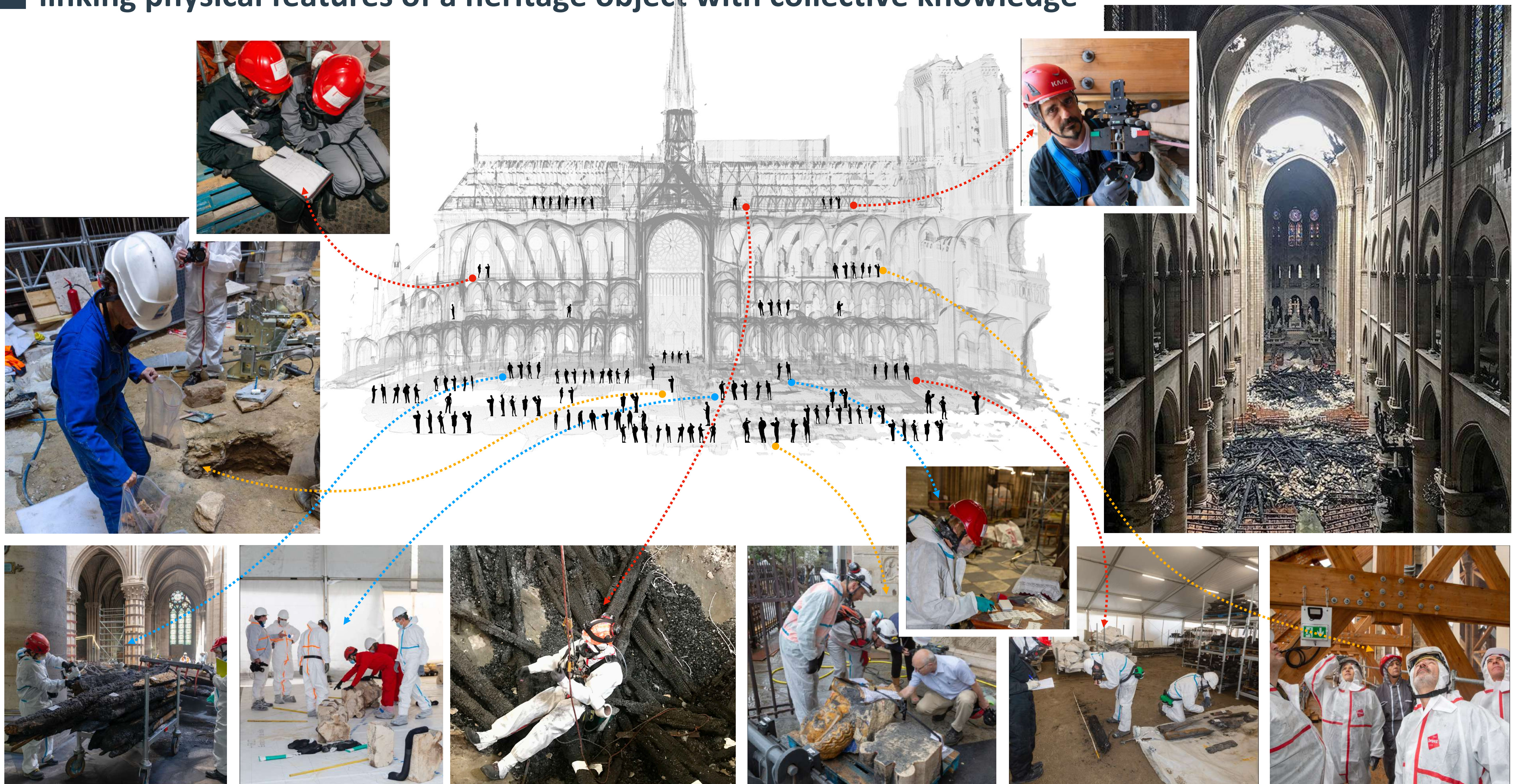
A data correlation gap

Advances in aggregating multi-thematic observations on the multi-dimensional representations. *How to build autonomous mechanisms for correlating data between dimensions and observations ?*

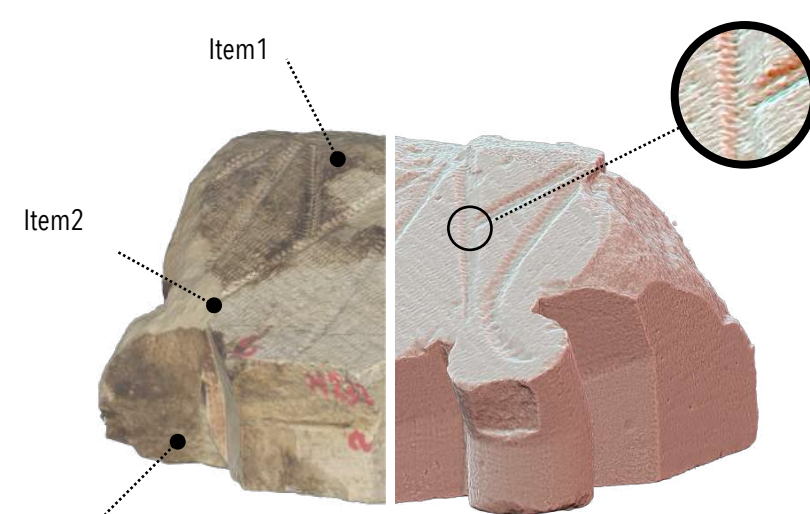
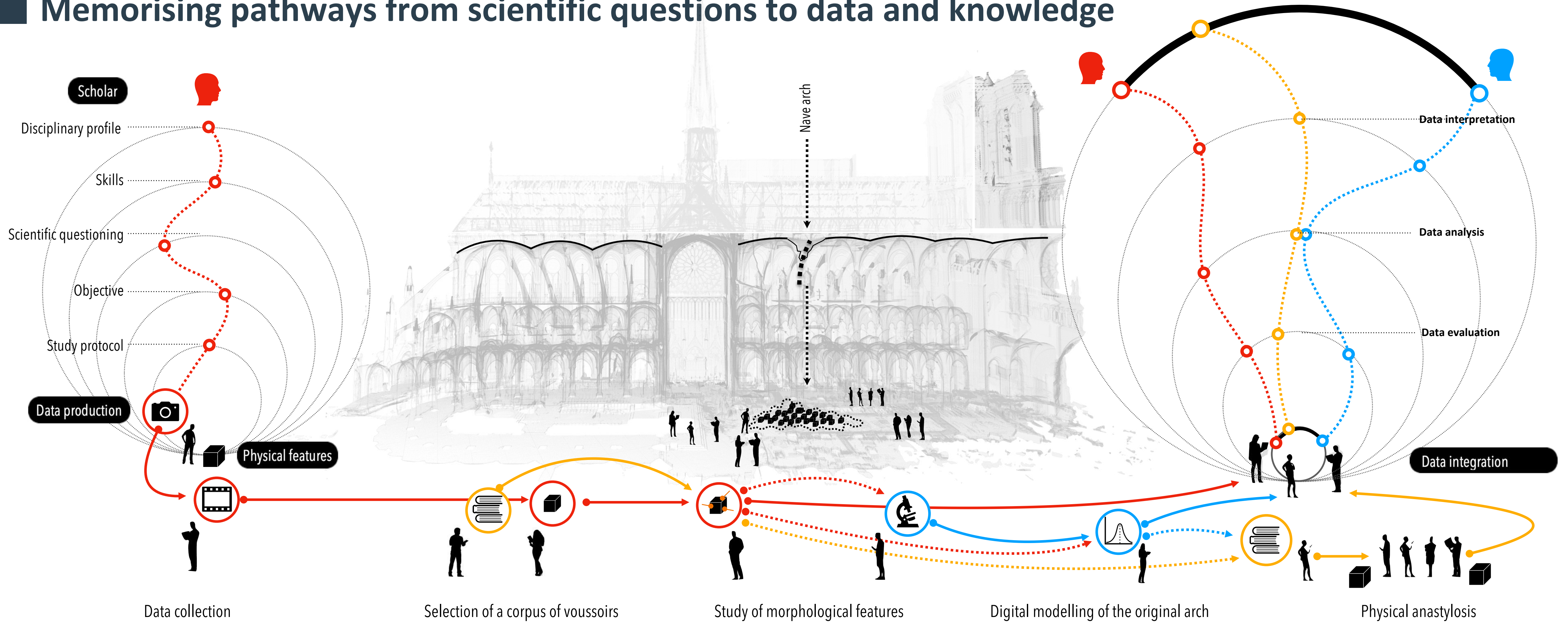
A technological gap

Texts, Images, Sounds, Videos and 3D representations can technically be merged into collaborative frameworks today. *How to link the collaborative data production to a sustainable balance between human analysis and computational support?*

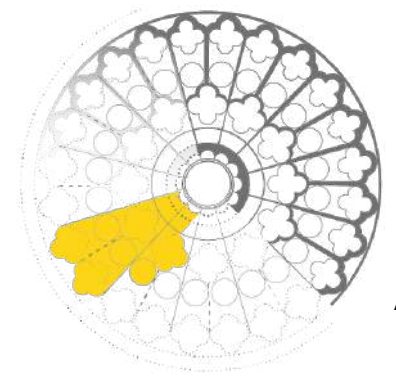
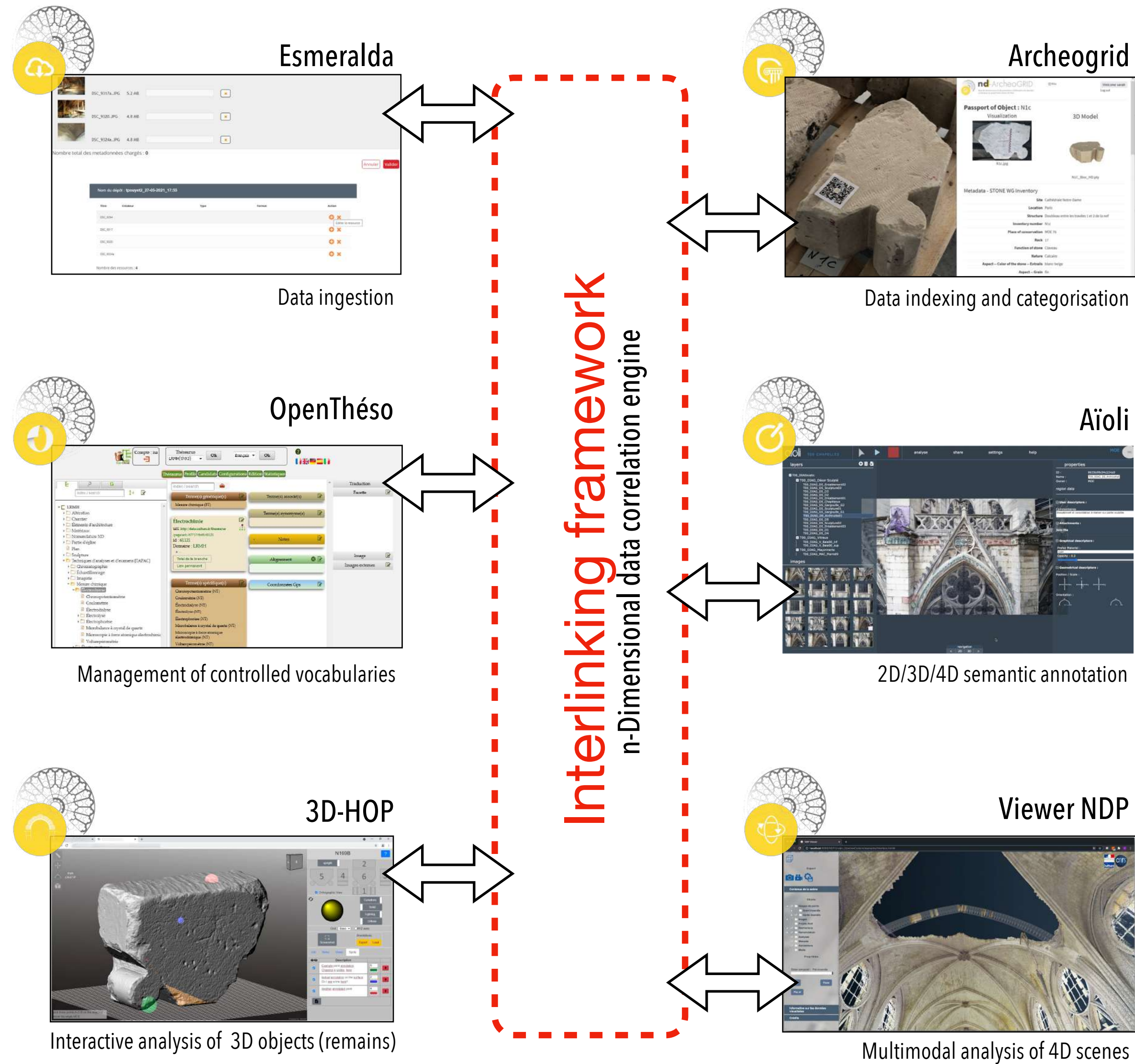
linking physical features of a heritage object with collective knowledge



Memorising pathways from scientific questions to data and knowledge



Technological framework Interlinking software bricks into a open and reusable digital ecosystem



n-dame

A federative initiative

- > software from labs
- > open and reusable
- > fostering interoperability
- > towards new standards

Fully based on Web technologies



Digital resources for experimenting with data curation, analysis and correlation

Before Fire

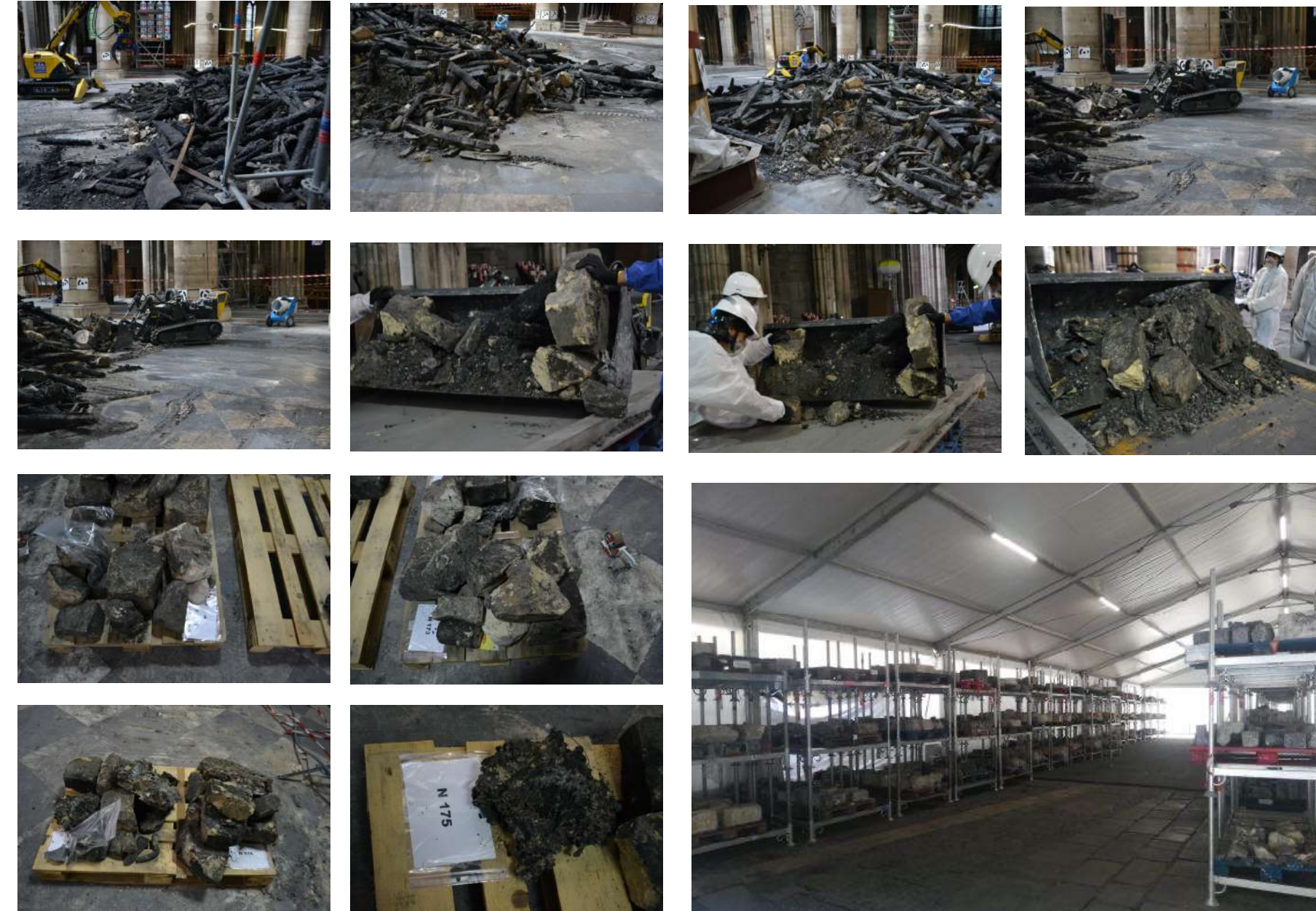
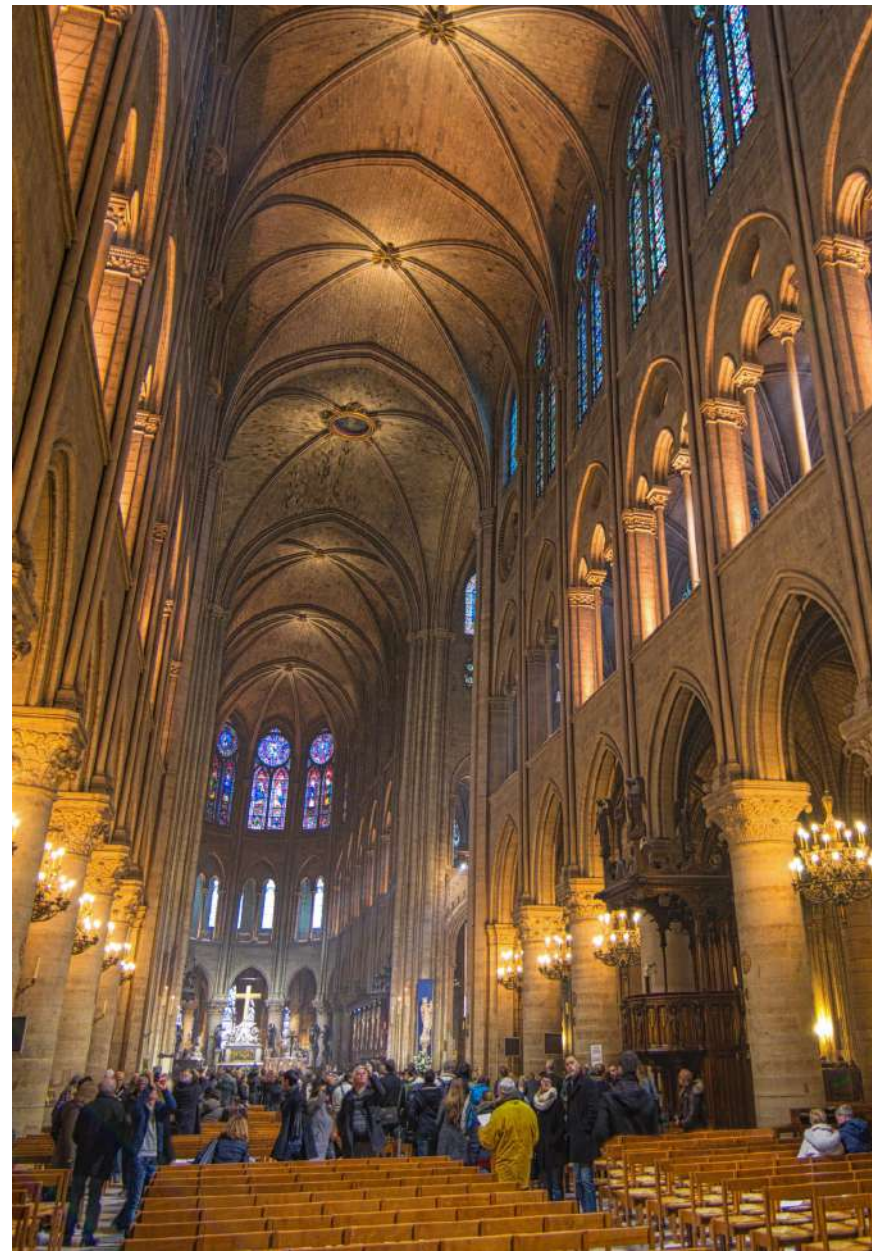
April 15, 2019

Remains removal

Identification and inventory

Temporary storage

Scientific study



Data collected from cultural institutions, research laboratories, private companies

- 180 000 photographs (before and after fire, during the restoration)
- 5000 3D point clouds (before and after fire, during the restoration)
- hundreds of technical drawings (before fire)
- dozens of structured 3D models relating to the cathedral's condition before and after the fire,
- 5000 documentary sources (archives, bibliography, iconography) relating to the cathedral's history.

Data produced by the Notre-Dame Scientific action

Materials WG (Stone, Metal, Wood, Glass): bibliography, material analysis, technical surveys, drawings, photographs, ...
Behaviours WG (Structure and Acoustics): material analyses, acoustic acquisitions, mechanical and acoustic simulations, ...
Heritage Emotions WG: Press and web resources, interviews, video documentaries, citizen surveys, ...
Digital Data WG: Multi-scale 3D digitisations (from architecture to remains), 3D reconstructions of hypothetical states, ...

CNRS and the Ministry of Culture charter for the deposit and use of data

All data will be available in open access in accordance with the provisions of the Etalab 2.0 licence from 2024

Methodology Production of on-site/in-lab ready-to-enrich data



- Ad-hoc digitisation devices for comparative morphological analysis

Methodology Production of on-site/in-lab ready-to-enrich data

- Ad-hoc digitisation devices for comparative morphological analysis
- Easy-to-deploy documentation processes



Documentation

Who

Where

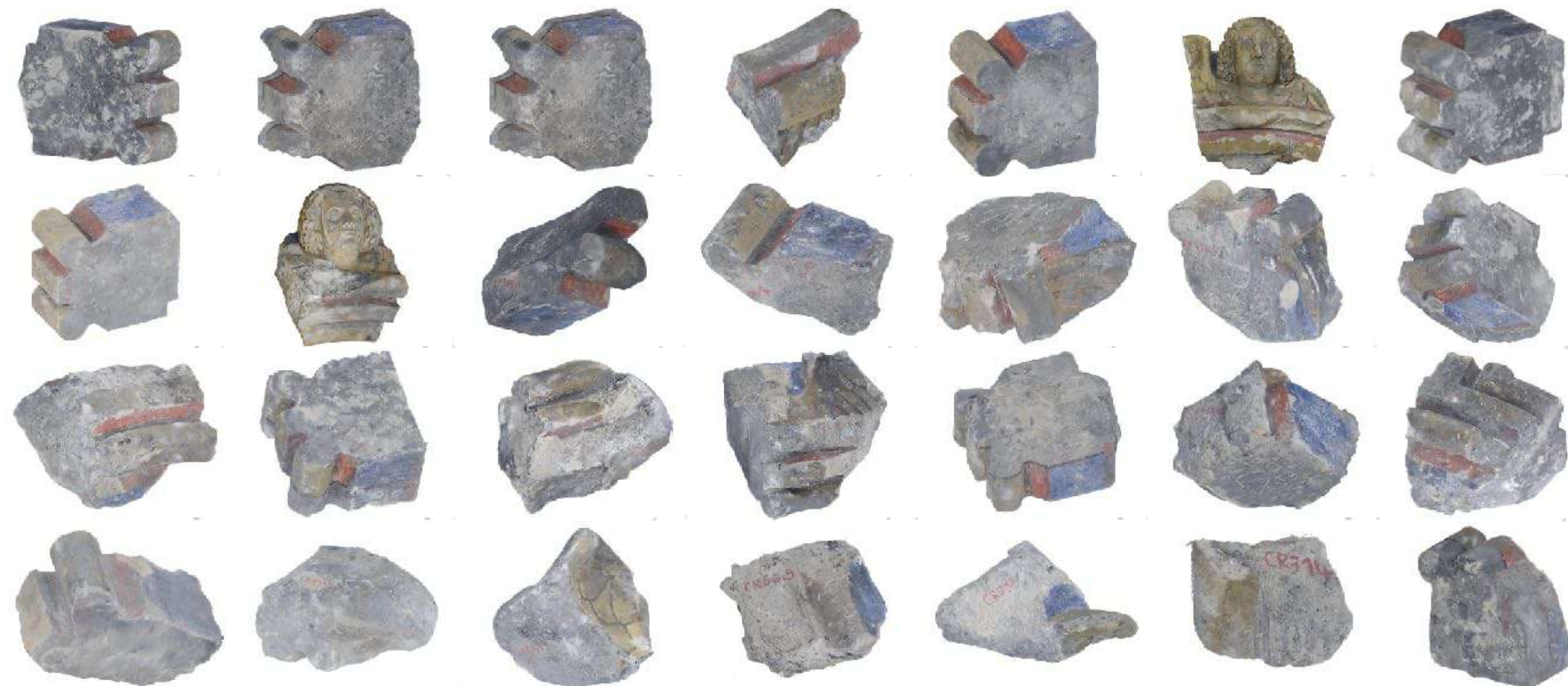
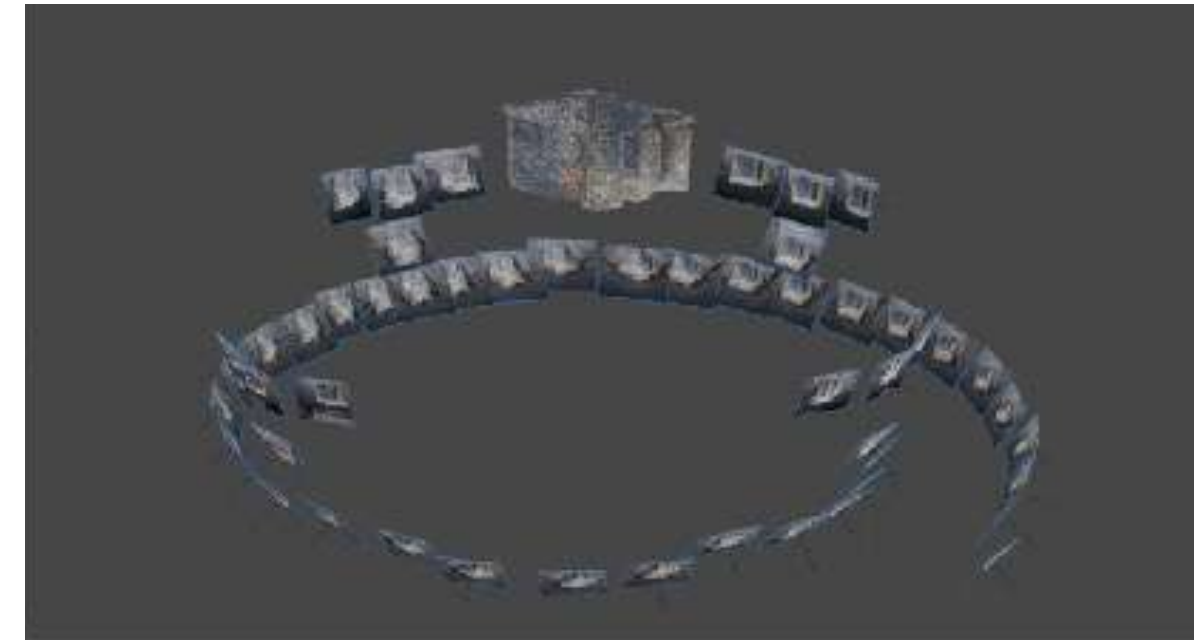
When

What

How

```
JSON
Event
  Project: "IMAPI"
  WHO
    Group: "MAP-PRISM"
    actors
      0: "Anthony Pamart"
      1: "Adrien Vidal"
      2: "Simon Fargeot"
      3: "Julien Ferrando"
  WHERE
    HeritageObject: "Palais des papes"
    HeritageAsset: "Chapelle Saint-Martial"
    Place: "Avignon"
    GeoRef
      type: "LatLong"
      Lat: 43.95
      Long: 4.81
  WHEN
    Activity: "Acquisition"
    Mission: 1
    TimeStamp
      TimeUnit: "day"
      TypeSpan: "YYYY-MM-DD"
      Date: "2021-03-19"
  WHAT
    Appellation: "LSG_pano"
    Subset: null
    Attribute: "IsReference"
    Location: "Indoor"
    subLocation: null
    ZoneOfInterest
      Scale: "Global"
    OverlapWith
    ObjectOfInterest
      Degradation: true
      DegAppellation: null
      DegType: null
  HOW
    Modality
      Technique: "Lasergammetry"
      subTechnique: "Panoramic"
    SetUp
      Device: "Faro Focus3D"
      Automation: false
      AcquisitionType: "Station"
      Unit: "mm"
      Accuracy: 0.5
      CodedTarget: true
      TargetType: "Sphere"
      GCPs: true
      Measurement: "Telemetric"
  Processing
    Instruction: false
    Software: "Faro Scene"
    Method: "Report file"
    Rename: true
```

Processing pipeline



Methodology Production of on-site/in-lab ready-to-enrich data

The methodology involves the production of on-site/in-lab ready-to-enrich data. This is demonstrated through a series of steps:

- Image Grid:** A grid of small images representing the initial data collection.
- nd-ArcheoGRID Interface:** A screenshot of the web interface showing a list of 934 documents. The interface includes a search bar, a selection tool, and a list of documents with thumbnails.
- Document Detail View:** A detailed view of a specific document (20190509_114045-tzr-N.JPG) showing its metadata and a 'Passport of Object' form. The metadata includes fields for Source File, File Name, File Size, Model, Original, Page Size, Quality, and Length. The 'Passport of Object' form includes fields for Site, Location, Structure, Inventory number, Place of conservation, Rack, Function of stone, Nature, Aspect, Metrology (Length, Width, Intrados height, Extrados height), and Position.
- Physical Object:** A photograph of a stone block with a QR code and a label 'N1c', representing the physical data source.

- Easy-to-deploy documentation processes
- Ad-hoc digitisation devices for comparative morphological analysis
- Fluent ingestion in the digital ecosystem

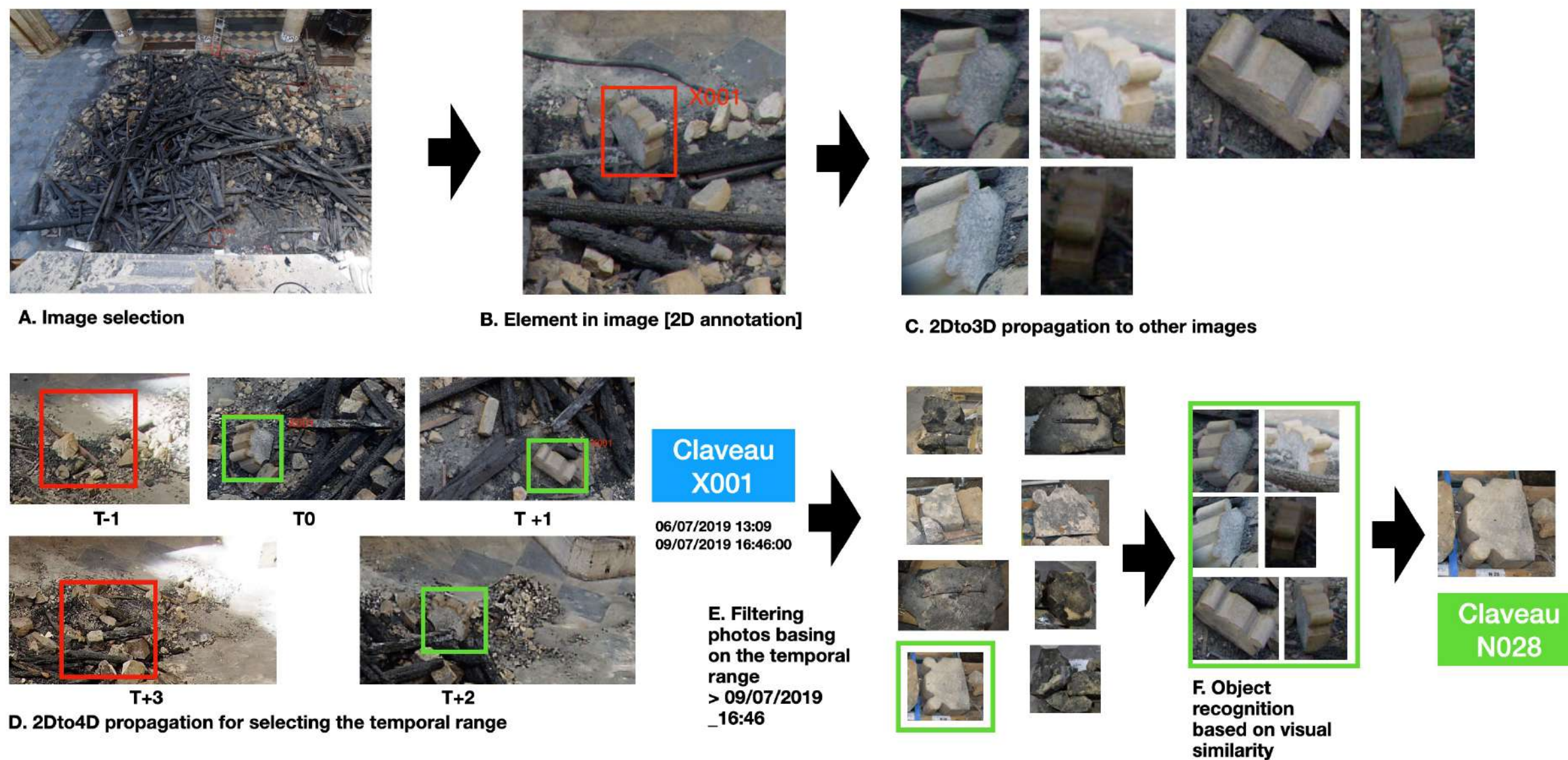
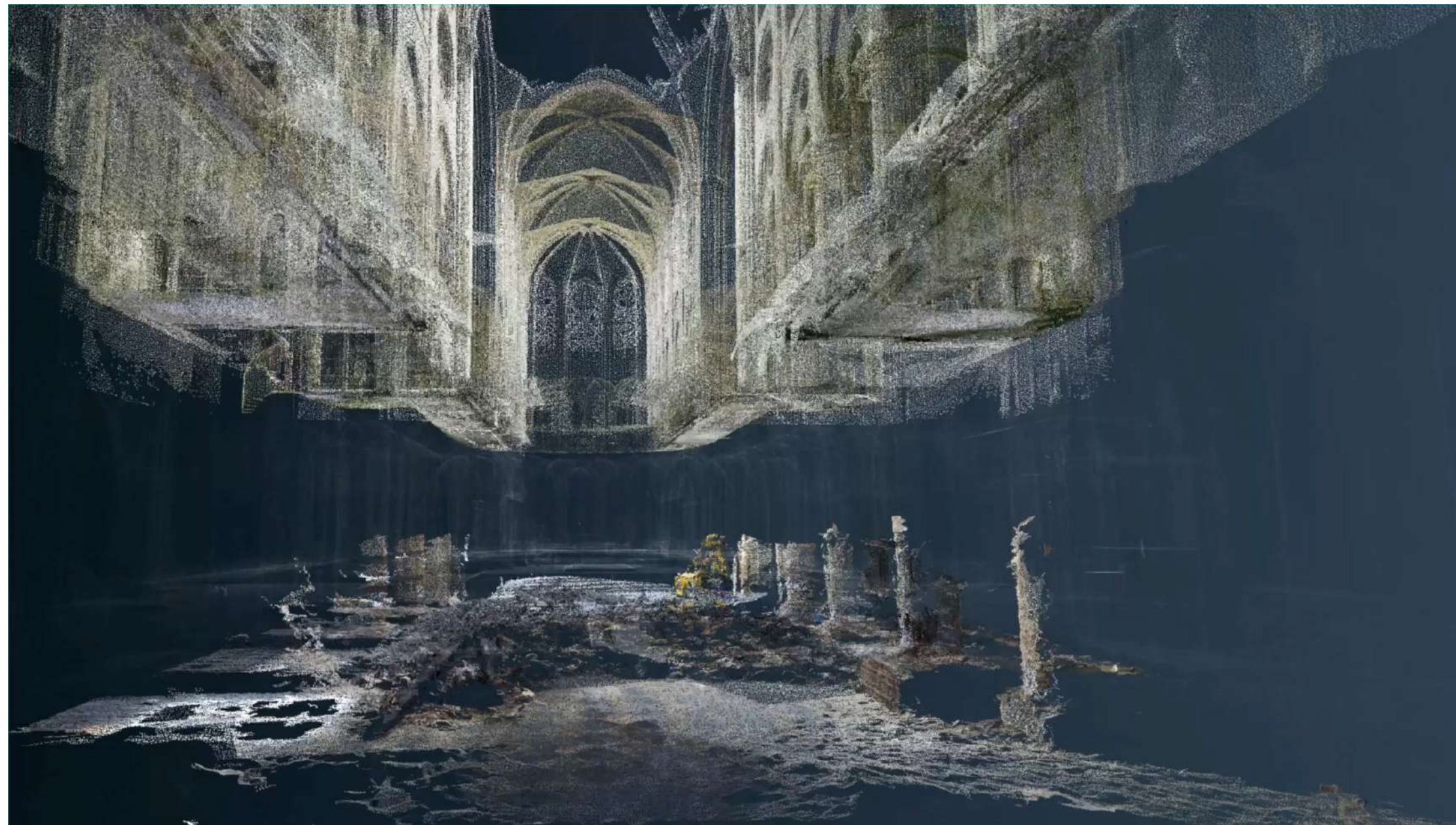
Methodology Spatial and temporal distribution of data streams



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- 4D digitisation devices

Methodology Spatial and temporal distribution of data streams



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- 4D digitisation devices
- Locating items in space-time

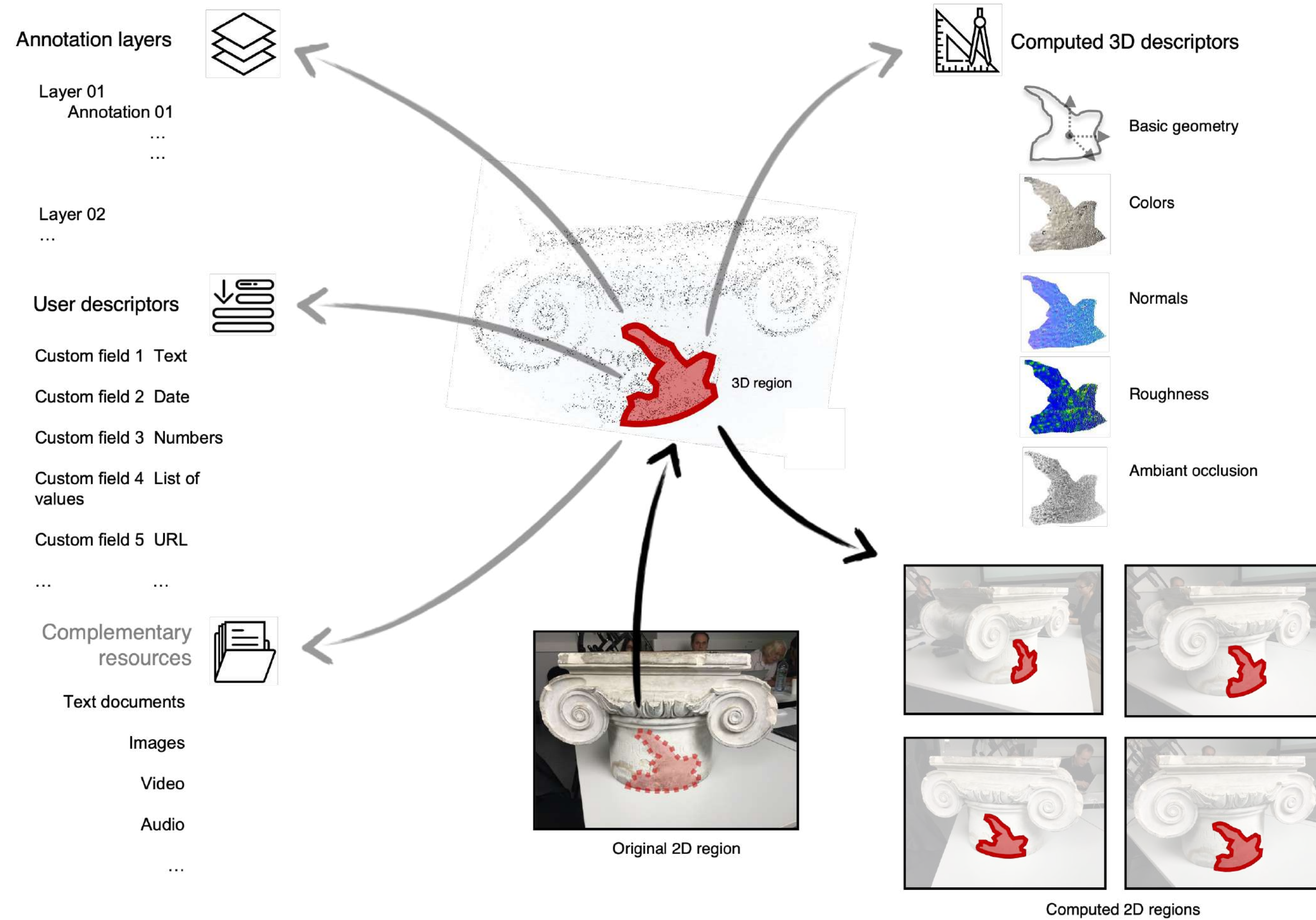
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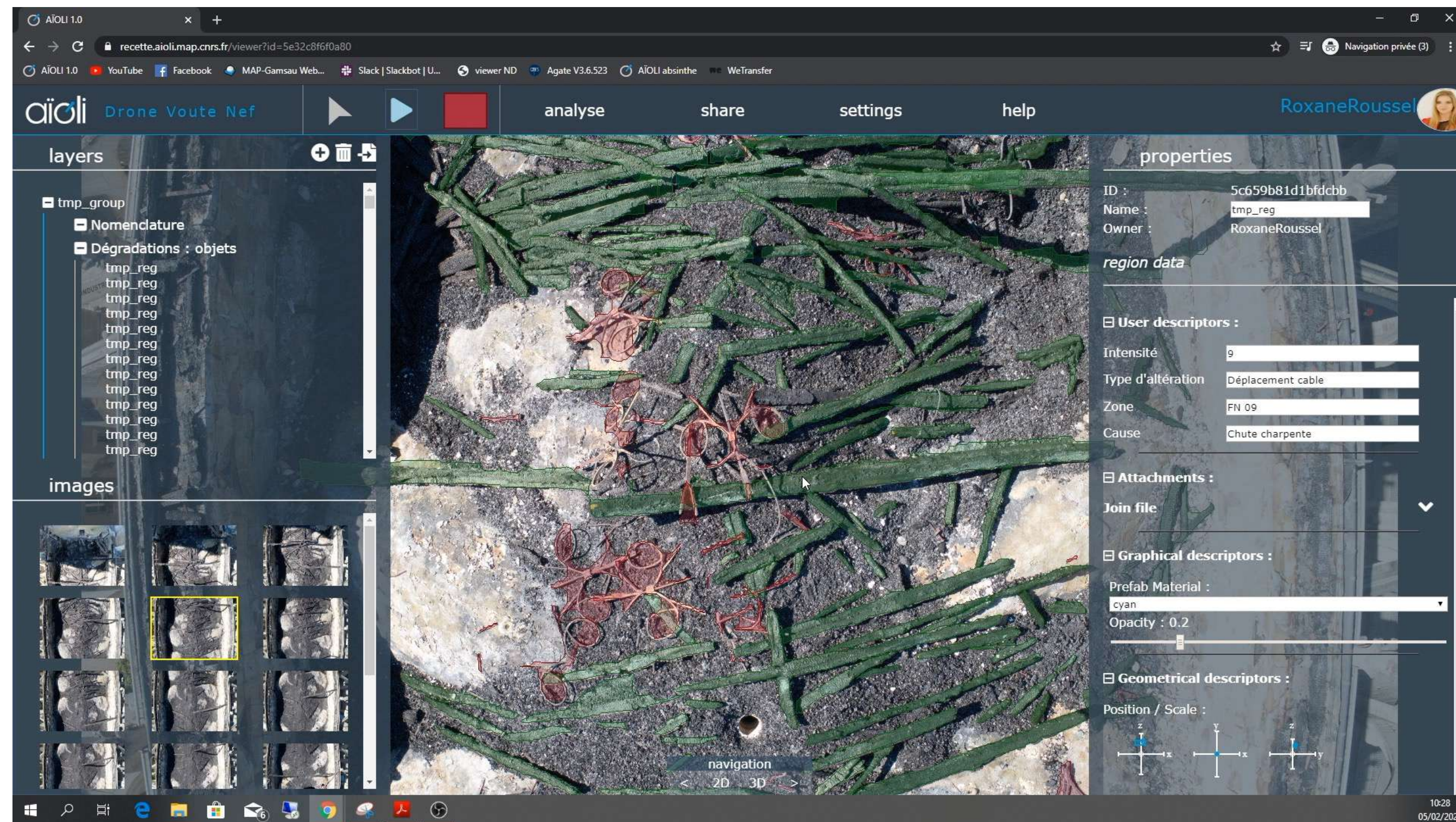
- 4D digitisation devices
- Locating items in space-time
- **manipulation of heterogenous data**

Methodology Multi-layered 3D semantic annotation



- Easy-to-deploy documentation processes
- Ad-hoc digitisation devices for comparative morphological analysis
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- 4D digitisation devices
- Locating items in space-time
- manipulation of heterogenous data
- **Experimenting with reality-based 2D/3D annotation**

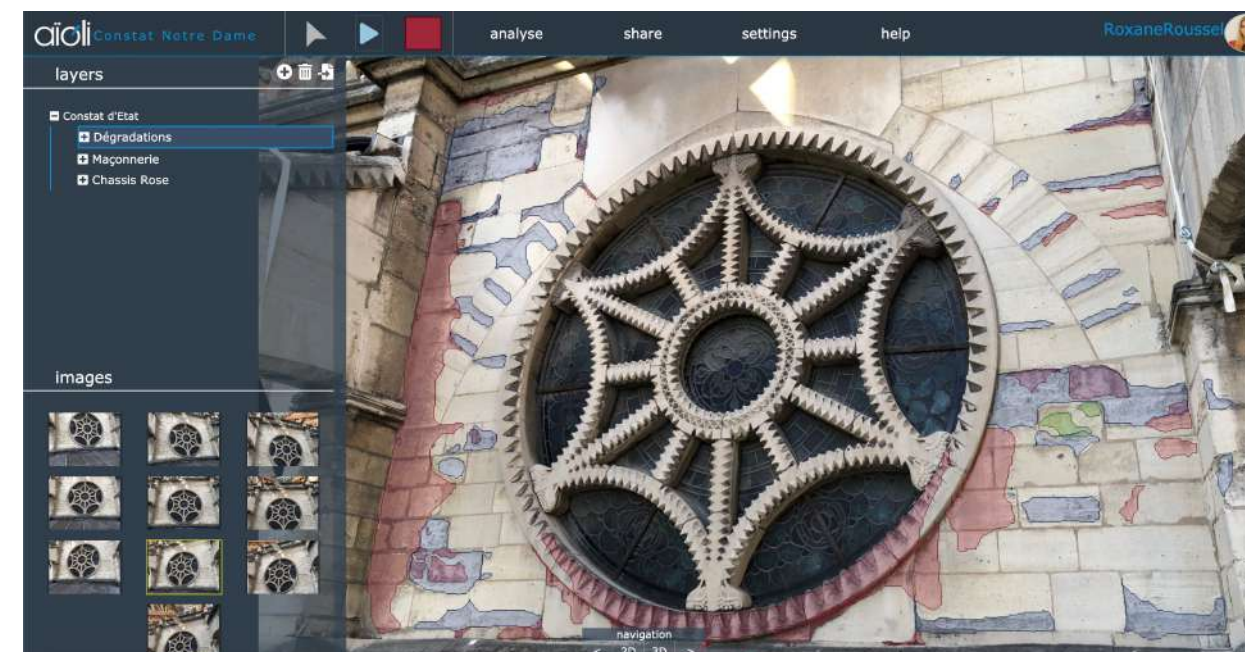
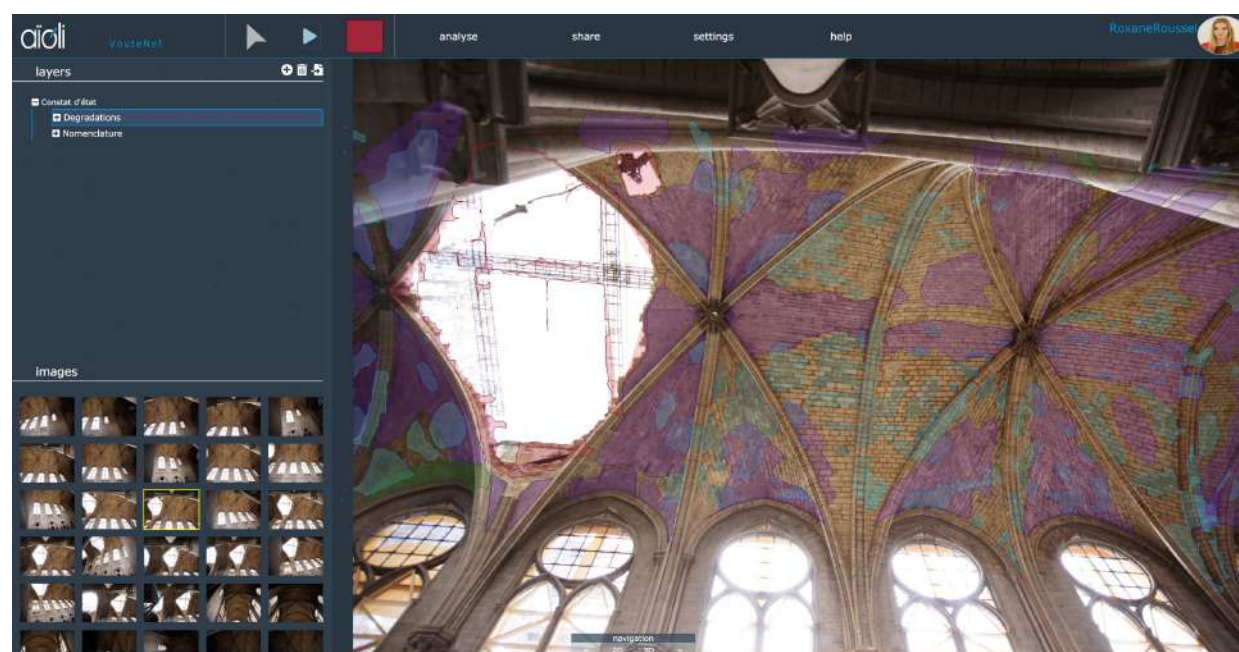
Methodology Multi-layered 3D semantic annotation



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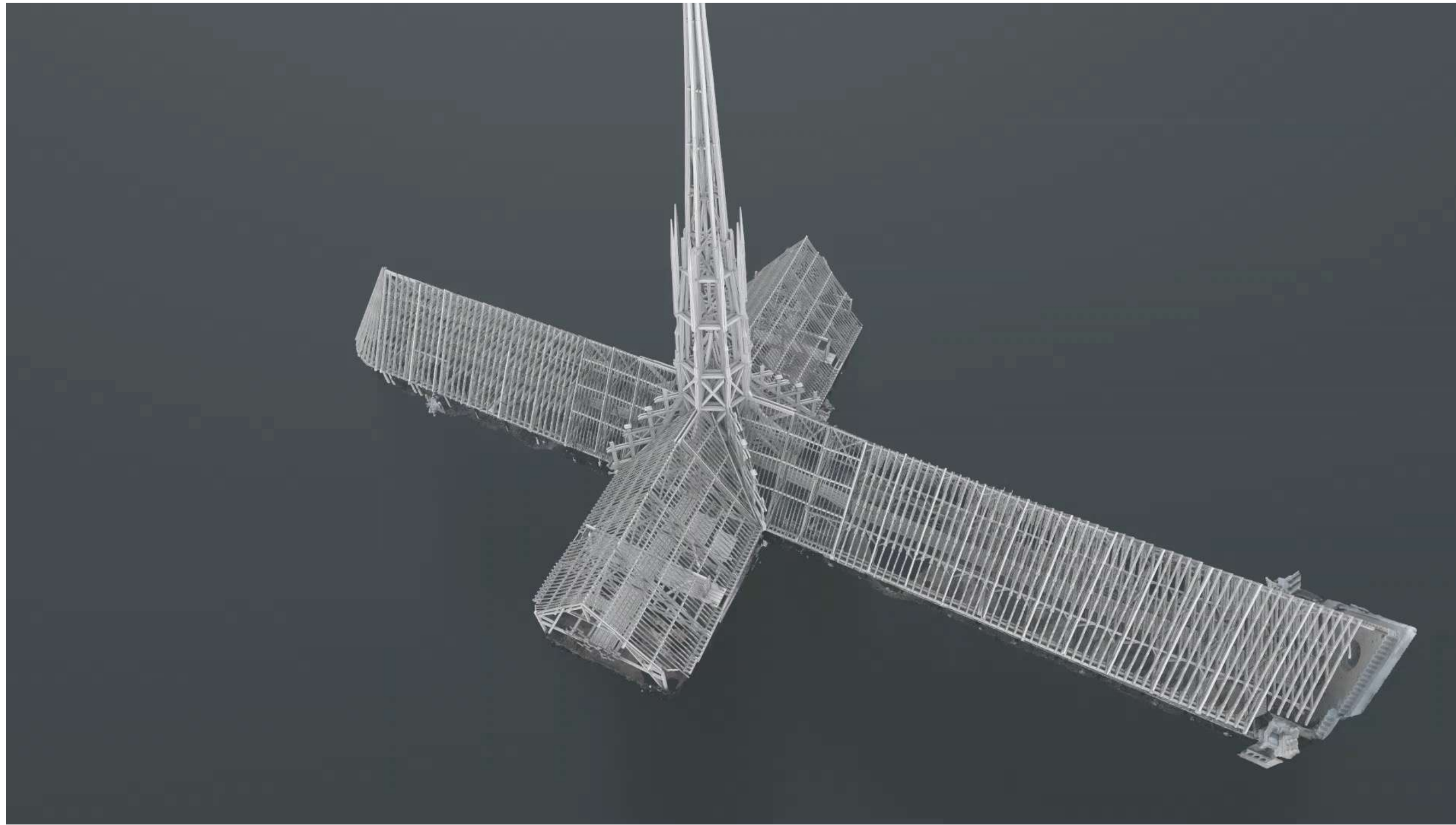
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- Experimenting with collaborative 2D/3D annotation

- Extending the reality-based 3D annotation to hypothetical representations



Methodology Multi-layered 3D semantic annotation



Attribute data: archeological analysis, typologies, material samples



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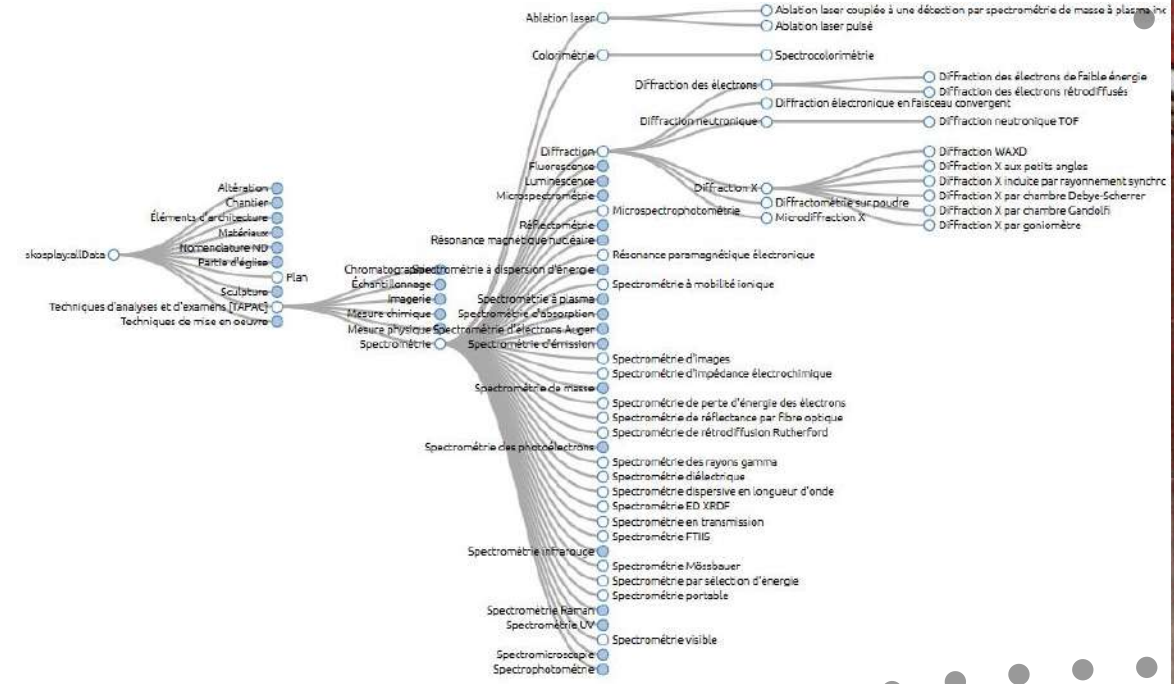
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- **Extending the reality-based 3D annotation to hypothetical representations**

Methodology Tracking the path from raw data to interpretation

User descriptors

- Custom field 1 Text
- Custom field 2 Date
- Custom field 3 Numbers
- Custom field 4 List of values
- Custom field 5 contr. vocabularies



Computed 3D descriptors

Supervised and unsupervised machine learning

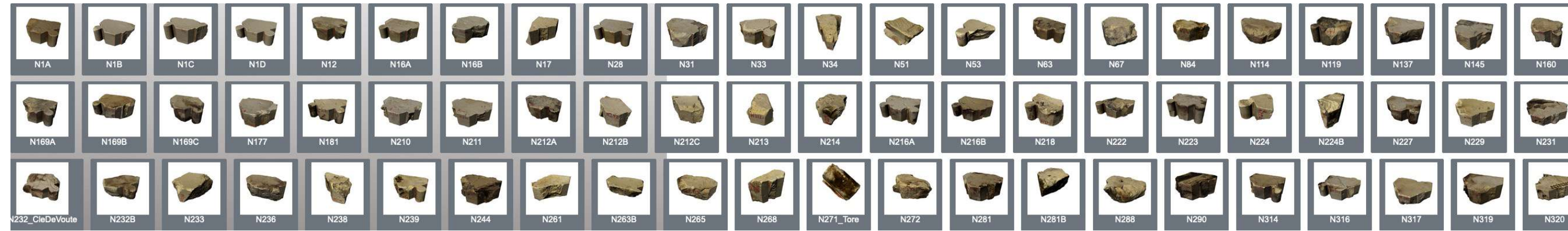
- Basic geometry
- Colors
- Normals
- Roughness
- Ambiant occlusion

Complementary resources

- Text documents
- Images
- Video
- Audio
- ...

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- 4D digitisation devices
- Locating items in space-time
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- Experimenting with collaborative 2D/3D annotation
- Extending the reality-based 3D annotation to hypothetical representations
- Analysing user / computed descriptors

Methodology Tracking the path from raw data to interpretation

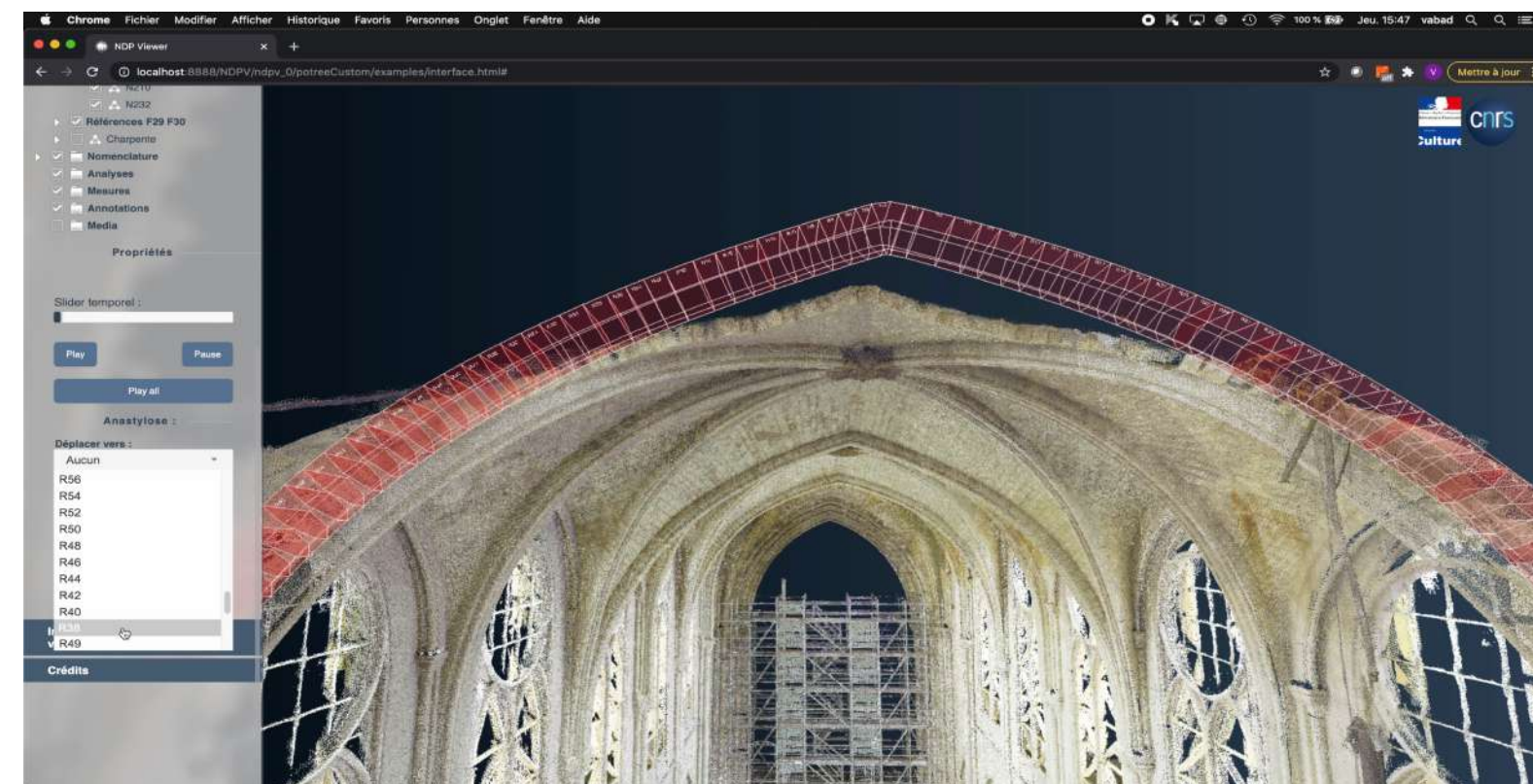


Dimensional attributes

Constructive details

Spatial location of the fall position

Lapidary marks



- Easy-to-deploy documentation processes
- Ad-hoc digitisation devices for comparative morphological analysis
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- 4D digitisation devices
- Locating items in space-time
- manipulation of heterogenous data
- Experimenting with collaborative 2D/3D annotation
- Extending the reality-based 3D annotation to hypothetical representations

- Analysing user / computed descriptors
- Studying links between observation in real and digital spaces

www.notre-dame.science

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