



Univerzita Hradec Králové
Filozofická fakulta

E-learningový kurz

Modern quantitative methods
and shape analysis in archaeology



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

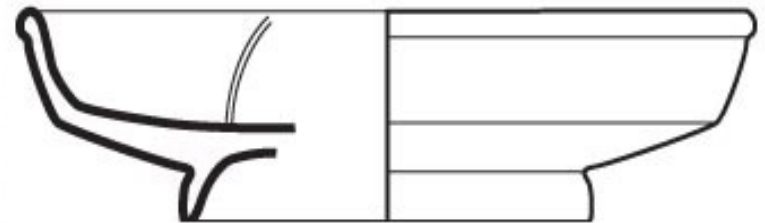
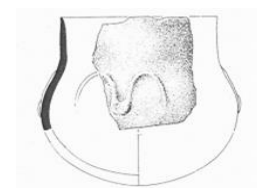
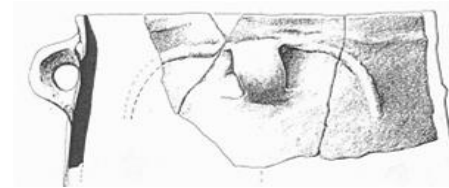
Tento materiál vznikl v rámci realizace projektu
Strategický rozvoj Univerzity Hradec Králové,
reg. č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16_015/0002427.

Automatic drawing of archaeological artefacts

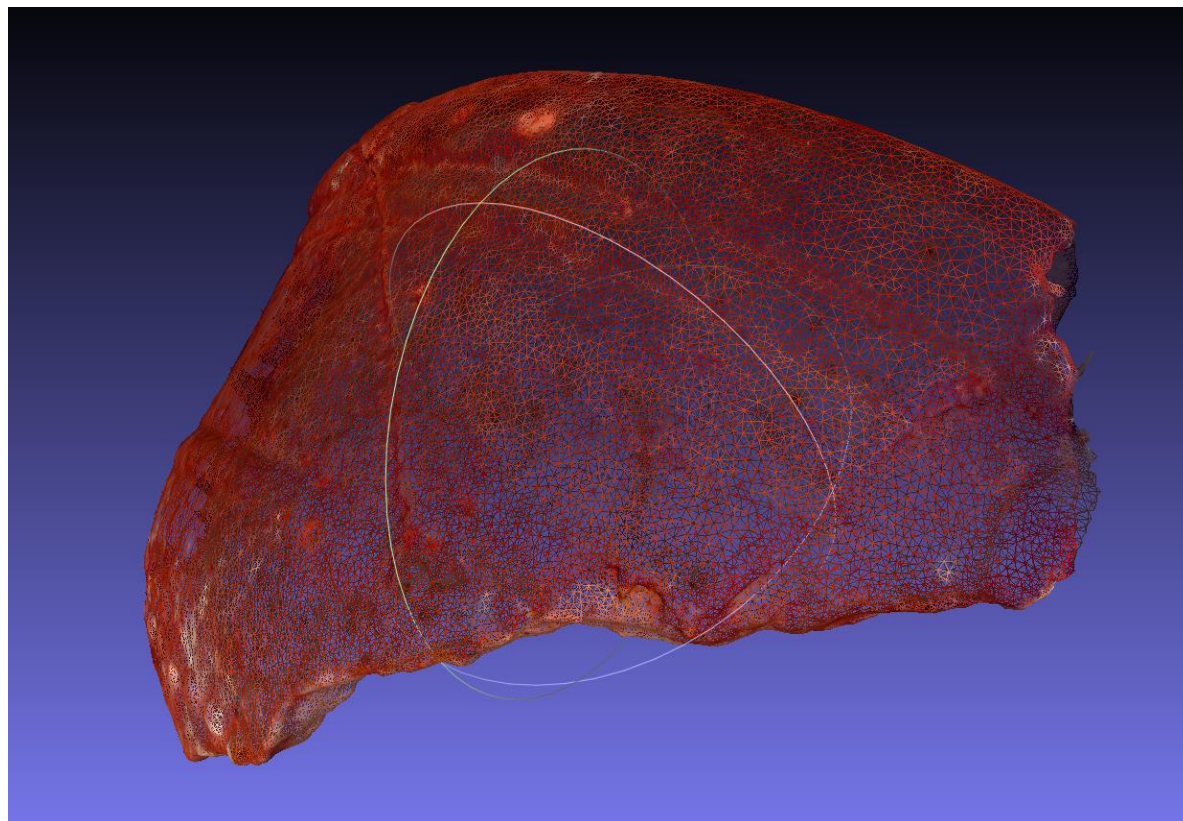
Methods and tools for (semi-)automatic drawing
of archaeological pottery



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Time consuming (30-90 min)
Thousands of individuals

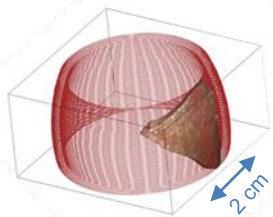


How to find a rotational axis?

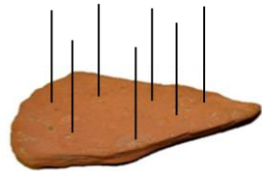
The ancient problem

All normal vectors on its surface pass through the axis
 All horizontal planes intersecting the fragment form circles whose centers lie on the axis
 All fragment profiles projected to one plane occupy the same location

Limitations



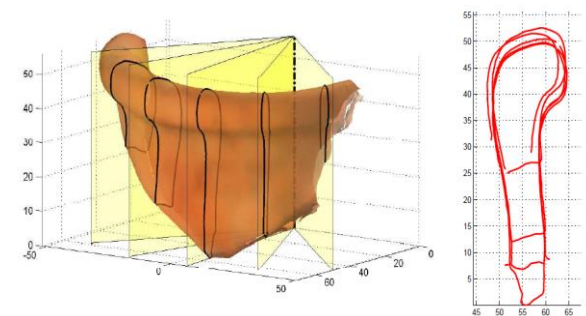
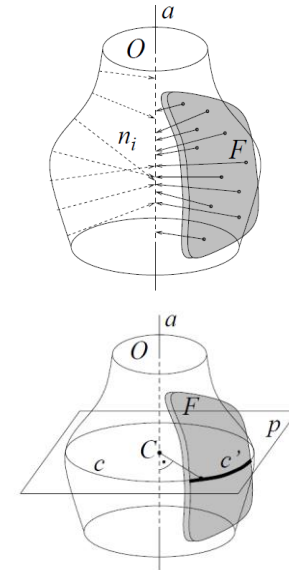
size(?)
sector angle



flat



spherical

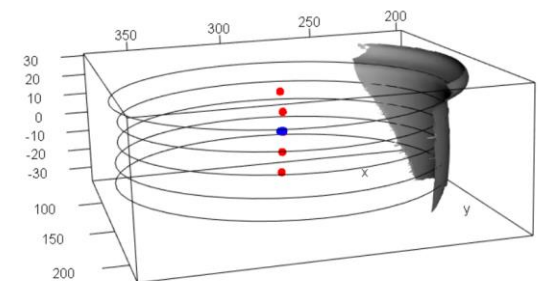
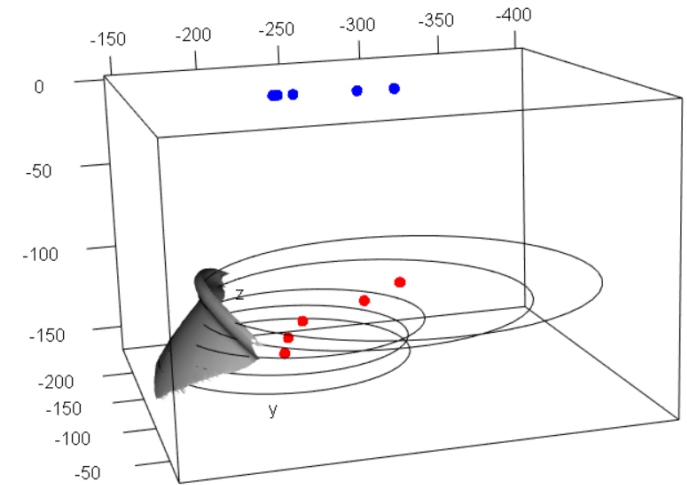


Optimisation problem

Searching for parameters of fragment translation and rotation which minimize the output of some function

For example the **variance of the circle centers**:

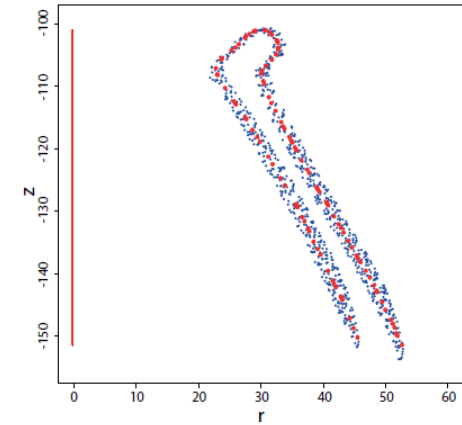
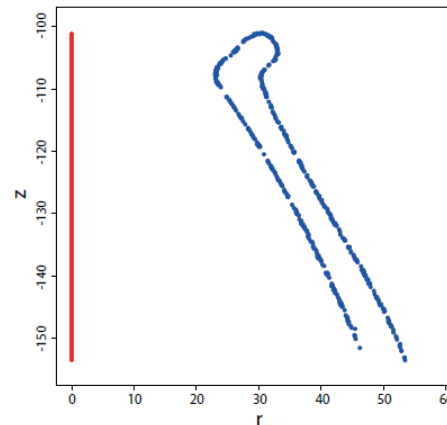
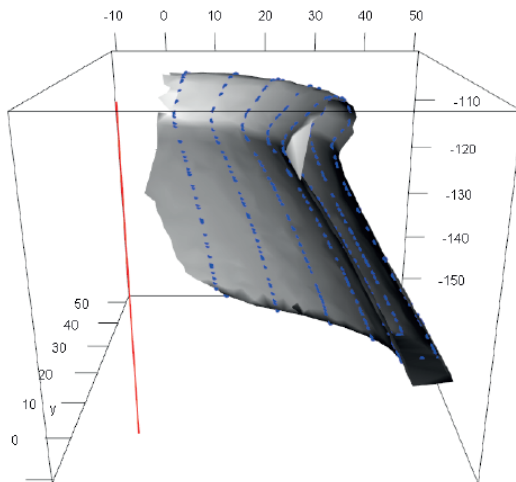
$$\min_{\varphi, \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k w_i (c_{x_i} - \bar{c}_x) + \sum_{i=1}^k w_i (c_{y_i} - \bar{c}_y) \right] \right)$$



Optimisation problem

Searching for parameters of fragment translation and rotation which minimize the output of some function

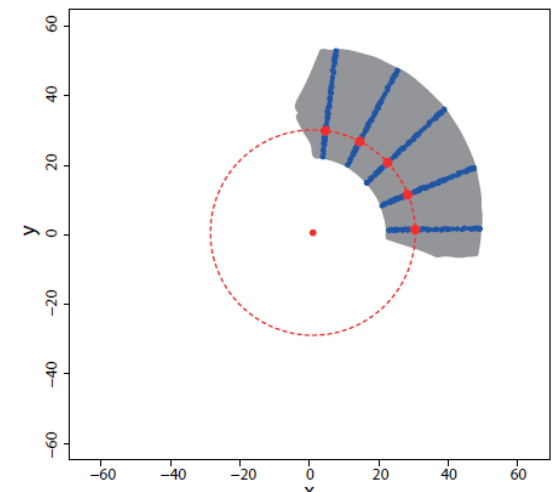
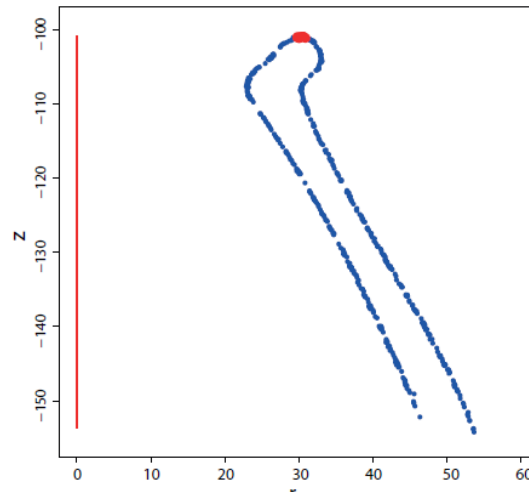
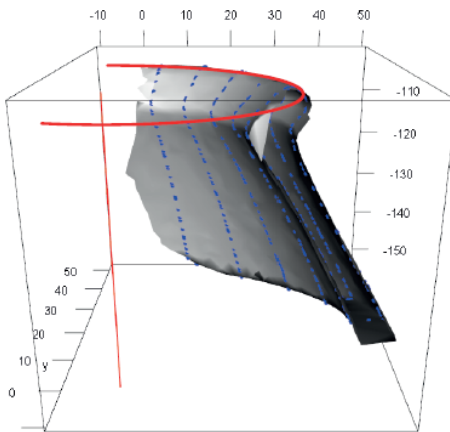
For example the **distance of points from the referential profile**



Optimisation problem

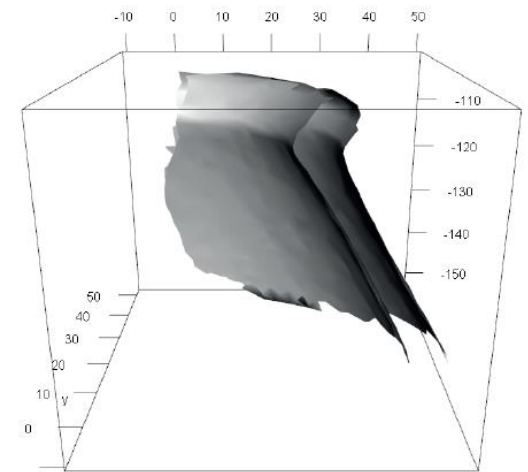
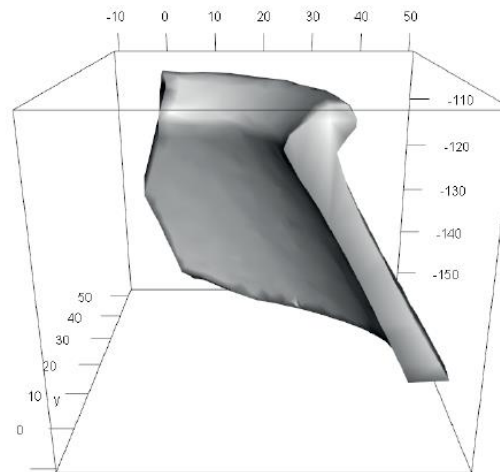
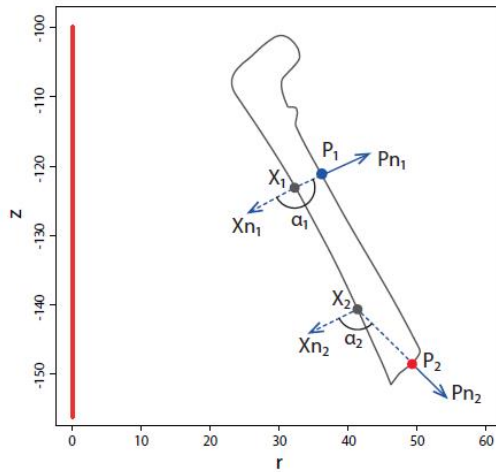
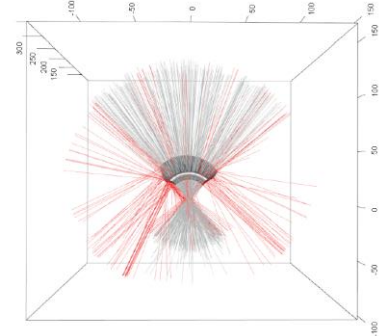
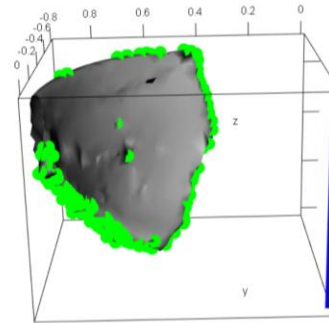
Searching for parameters of fragment translation and rotation which minimize the output of some function

For example the **distance of rim points from the horizontal plane**

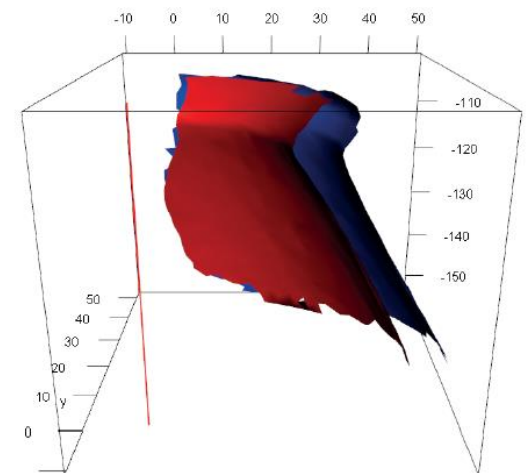
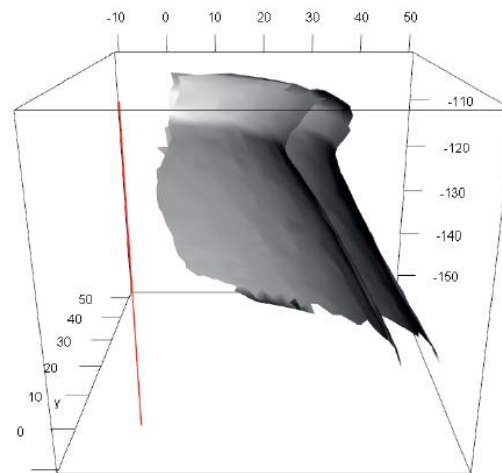
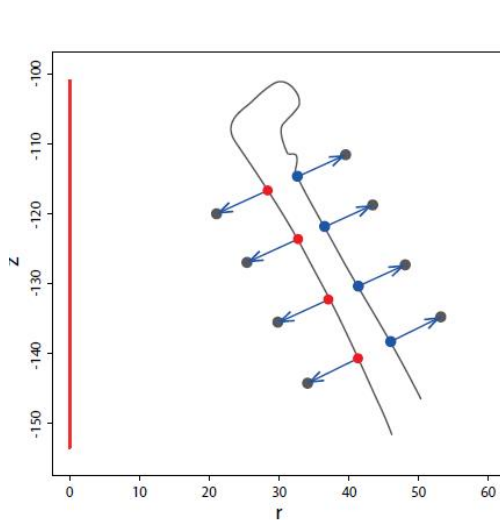


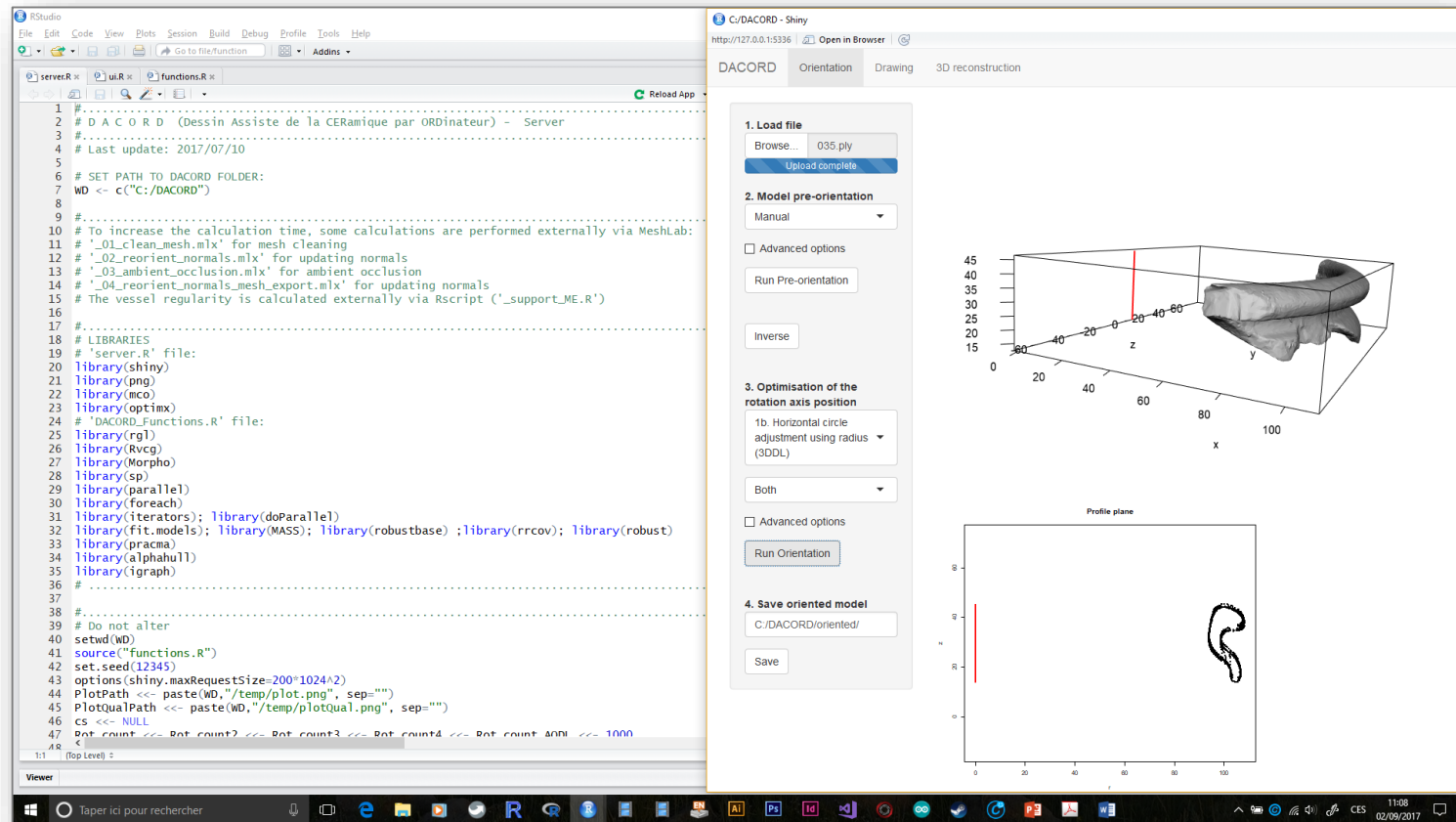
How to eliminate breakings?

Parts do not possess information about rotational axis



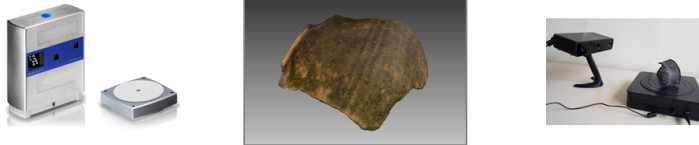
Estimation of the rotational axis can be easier



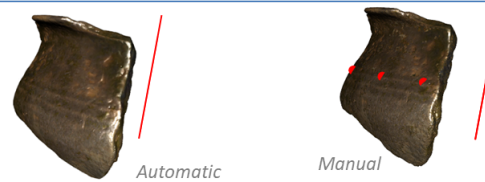


The image shows a screenshot of a computer screen displaying two windows. The left window is RStudio, showing an R script for the DACORD project. The script includes comments about the project's purpose (Dessin Assisté de la Céramique par Ordinateur - Server), the last update date (2017/07/10), and the path to the DACORD folder. It also lists various R libraries used, such as shiny, png, mcmc, optimx, rgl, rvcg, morpho, sp, parallel, foreach, iterators, MASS, robustbase, rrcov, robust, pracma, alphahull, and igraph. The right window is the DACORD-Shiny web application, which has tabs for DACORD, Orientation, Drawing, and 3D reconstruction. The DACORD tab is active, showing a 3D reconstruction of a vessel. The interface includes sections for loading files, model pre-orientation, optimization of rotation axis position, and saving the oriented model. A 3D plot shows the vessel's orientation in a 3D coordinate system (x, y, z). Below the 3D plot is a 'Profile plane' plot showing a 2D cross-section of the vessel.

3D scan



Pre-orientation

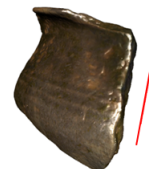


Circle fitting I Circle fitting II Pareto
Profile superimposition Polynomials Rim/Base

Final orientation

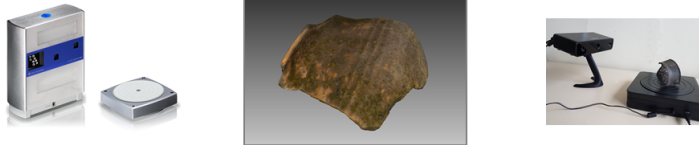


Result



How to perform evaluation?

3D scan



Pre-orientation

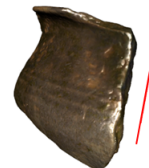


Circle fitting I **Circle fitting II** Pareto
 Profile superimposition Polynomials Rim/Base

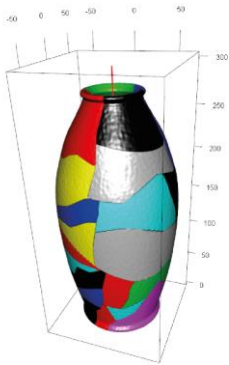
Final orientation



Result



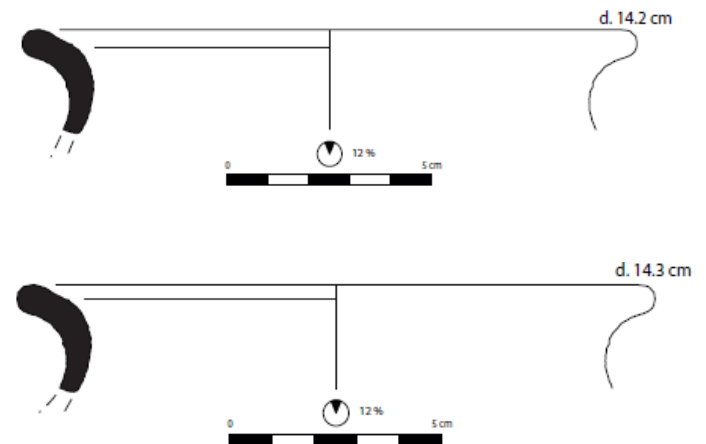
How to perform evaluation?



Synthetic vessel

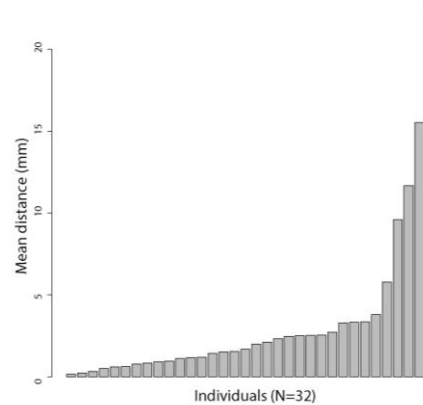
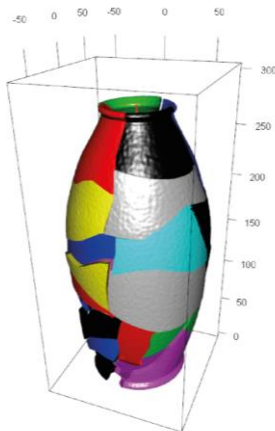
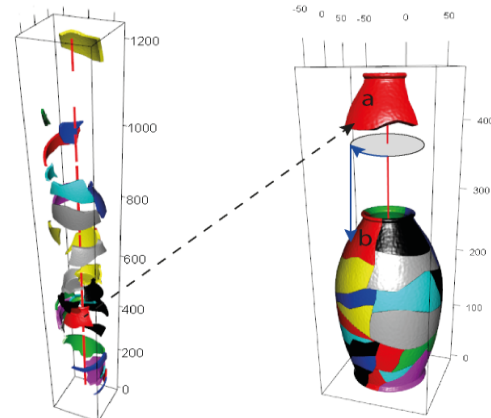
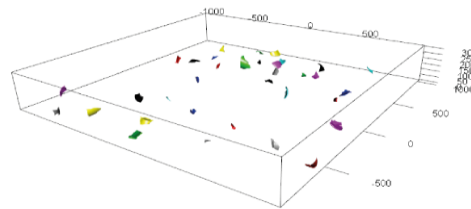
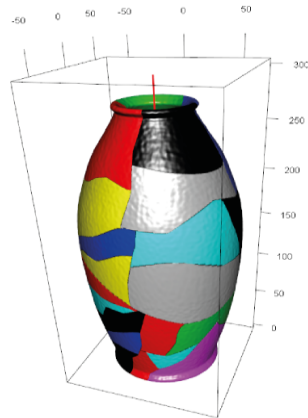


Real-world fragments



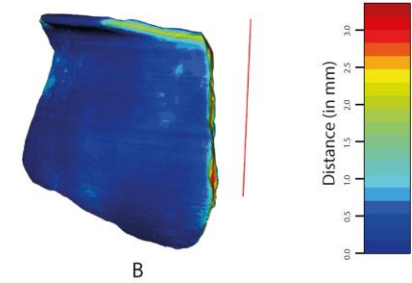
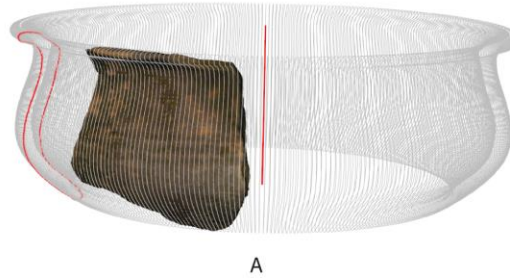
Human vs Human&Machine

How to perform evaluation?



**90% fragments well oriented
< 3 minutes per object**

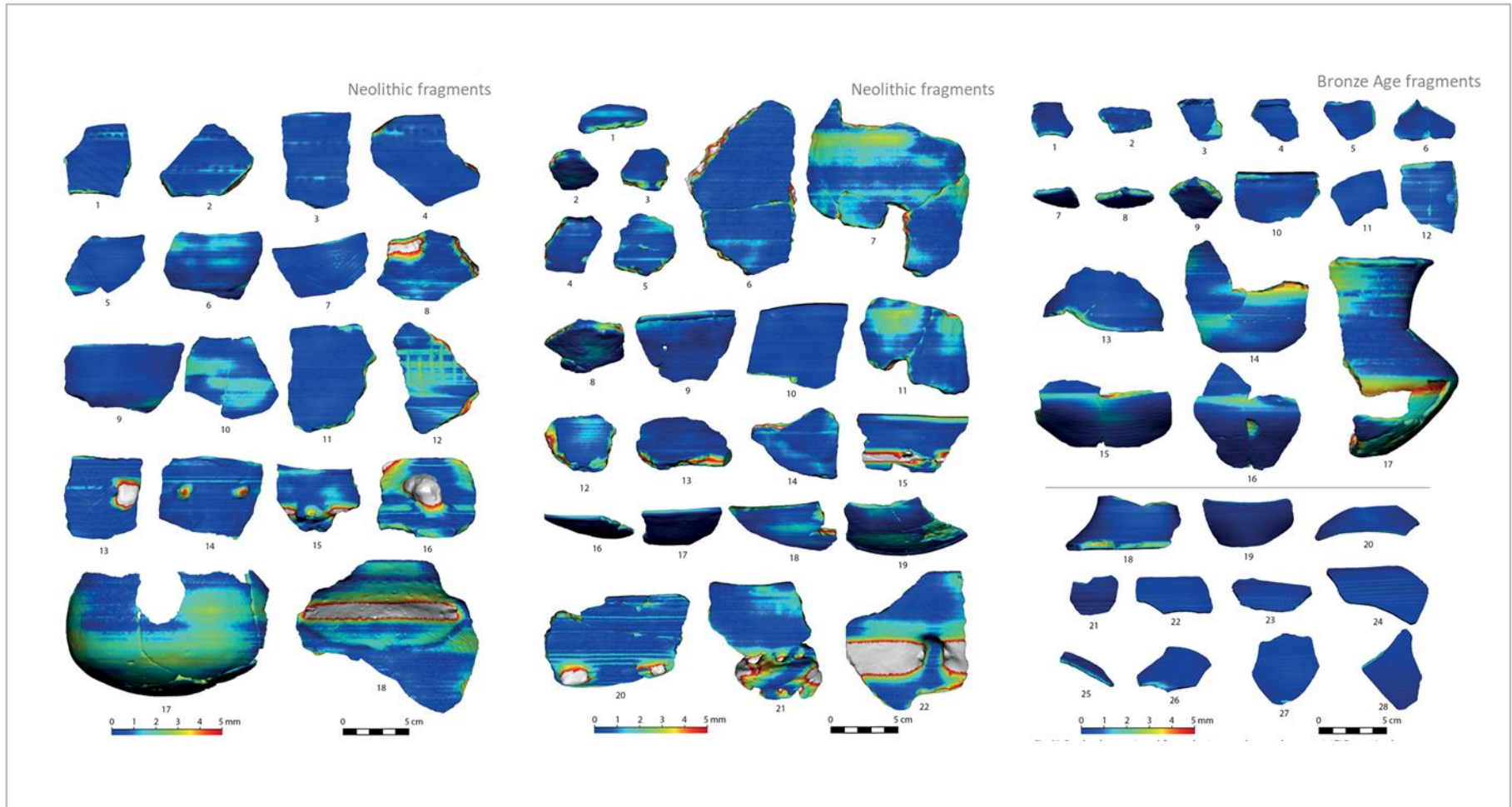
How to perform evaluation?



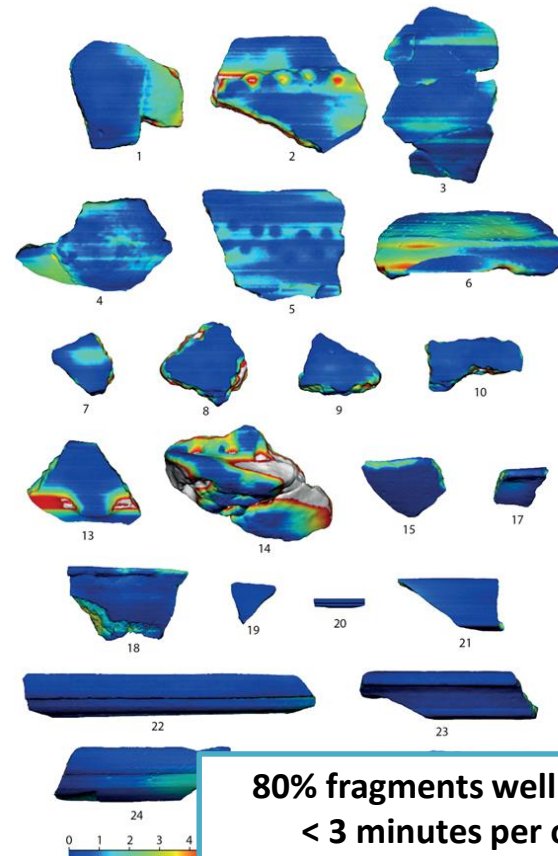
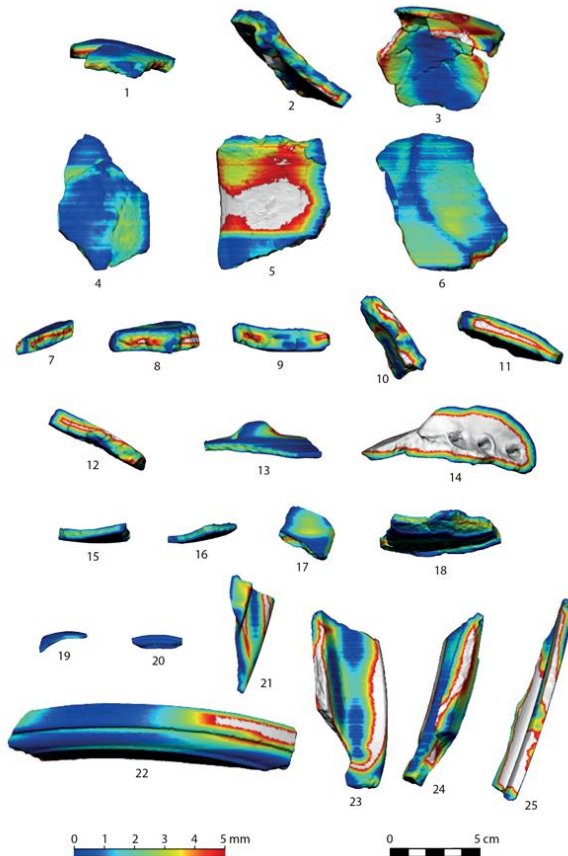
110 fragments tested

Chronology	Total	Site/Source
Neolithic	55	Lodève + Chassey-le-Camp
Bronze Age	26	Charmoy + Burgundy
Roman period	29	Burgundy + Autun

How to perform evaluation?

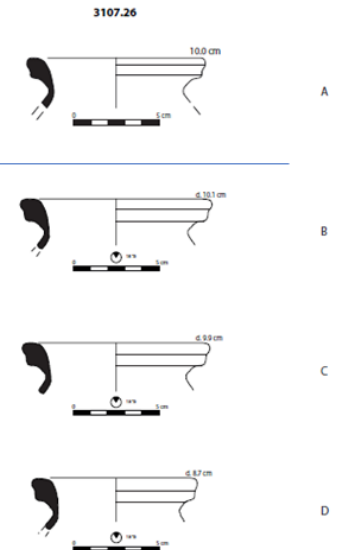
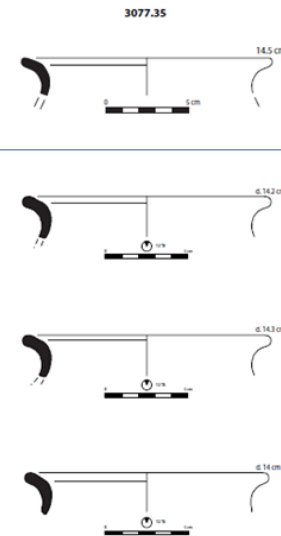
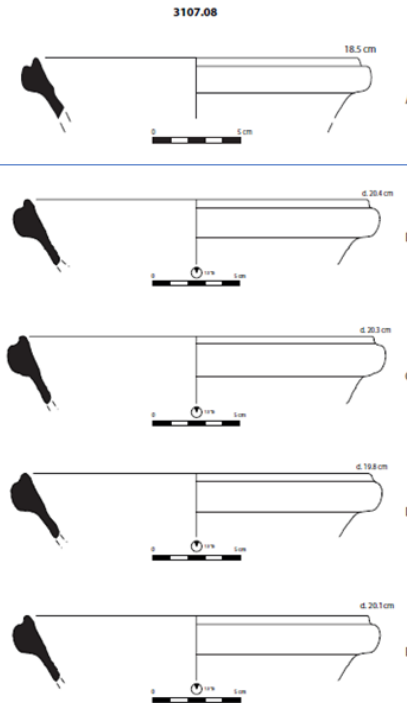
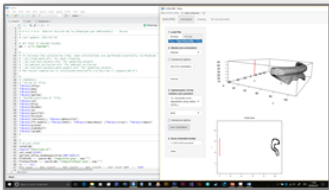


How to perform evaluation?



**80% fragments well oriented
< 3 minutes per object**

How to perform evaluation?

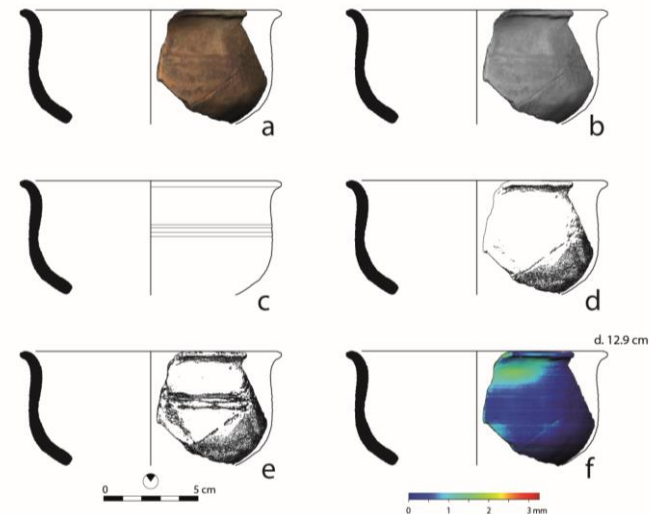


6 fragments

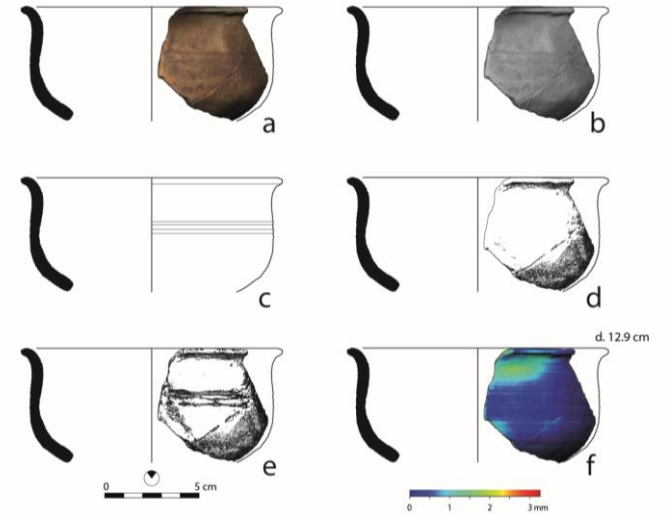
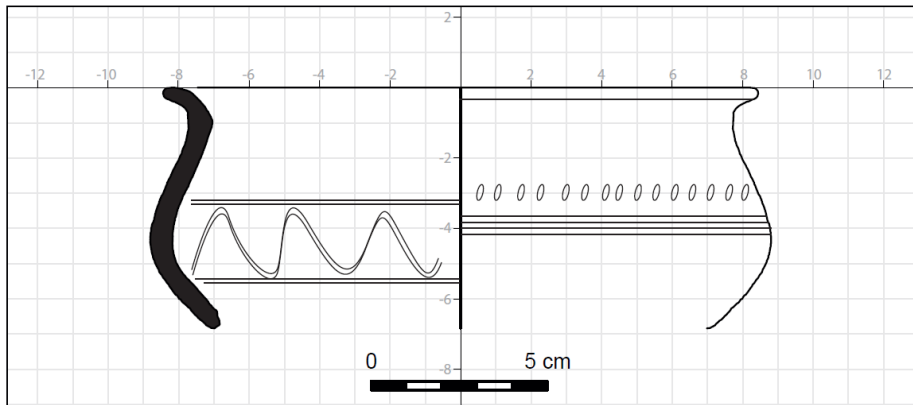
Table 1. Comparison of the Radius of Six Fragments, Determined (i) by an Expert Using Traditional Tools (Radius Expert Column) and (ii) by Four Archaeologists Using Different Procedures of Pre-Orientation and Final Adjustment (R1–4 Columns)

Fragment number	Sector angle	Radius expert (cm)	R1 (cm)	R2 (cm)	R3 (cm)	R4 (cm)	Range (cm)	sd (cm)
3077.22	9°	10.00	9.55	9.10	9.30	9.20	0.45	0.19
3077.35	12°	7.25	7.10	7.15	7.00	7.00	0.15	0.08
3077.42	7°	12.25	-	12.50	-	12.70	0.20	0.14
3107.08	13°	9.25	10.20	10.15	9.90	10.05	0.30	0.13
3107.25	10°	11.00	11.45	11.80	-	11.75	0.35	0.19
3107.26	18°	5.00	5.05	4.95	4.35	4.35	0.70	0.38

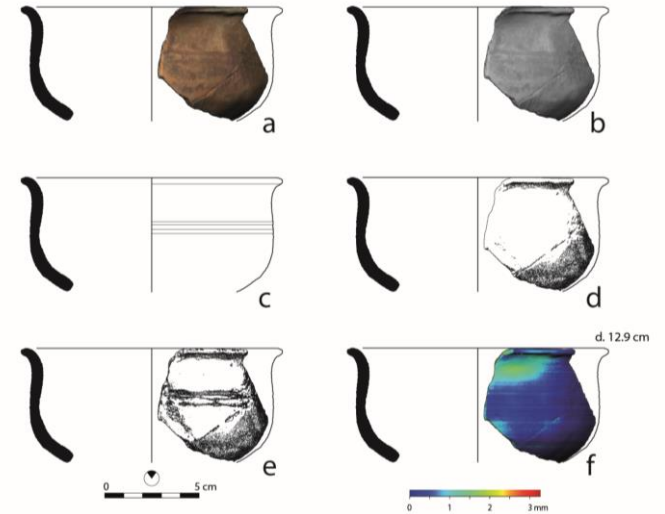
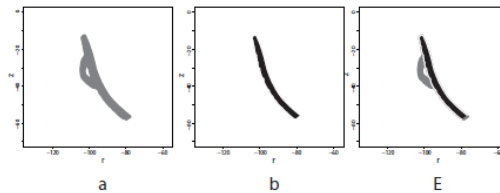
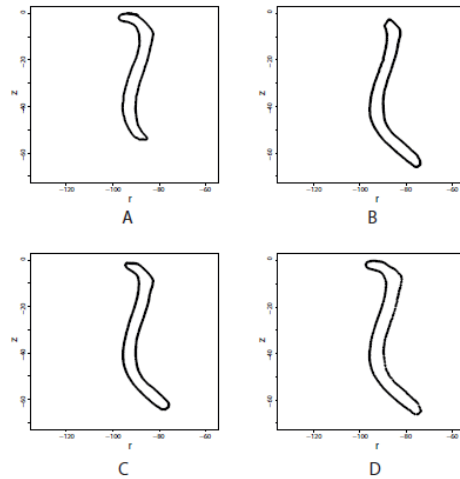
Archaeological illustration



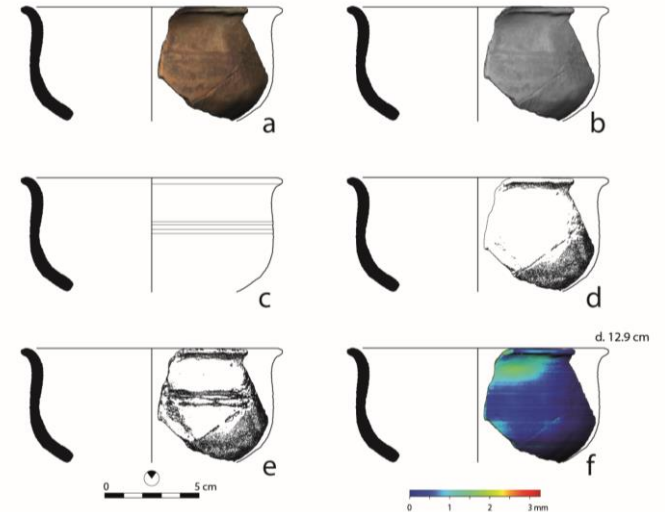
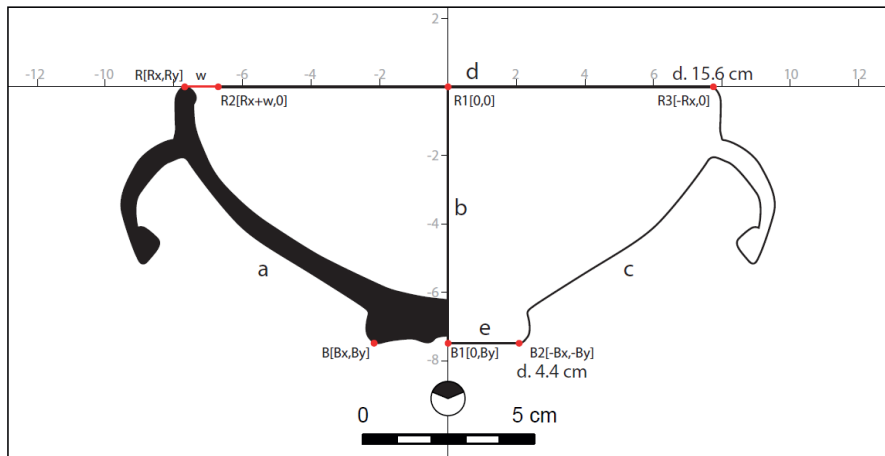
Basics



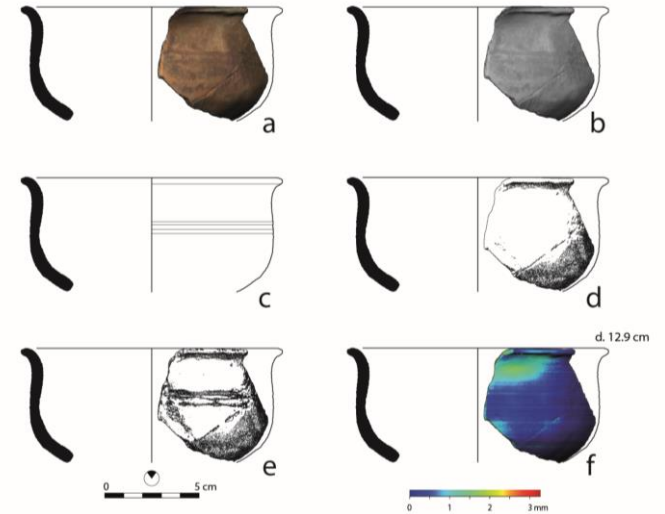
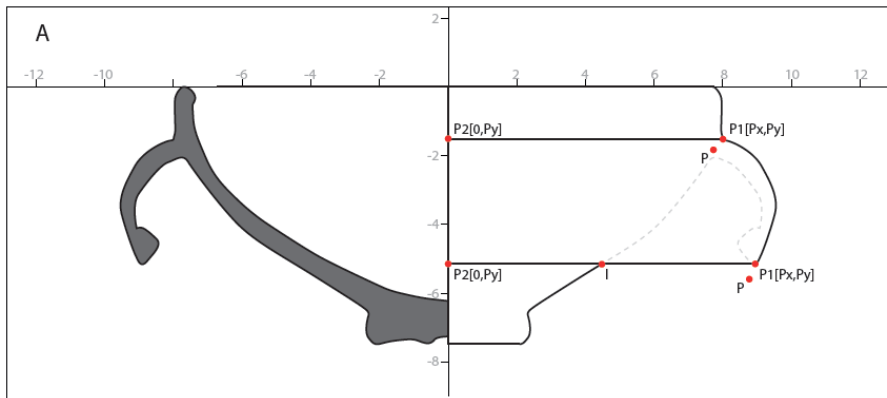
Profile definition



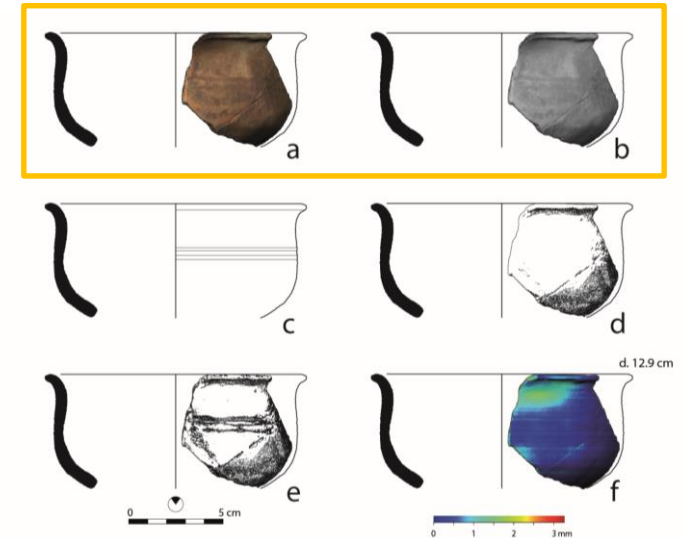
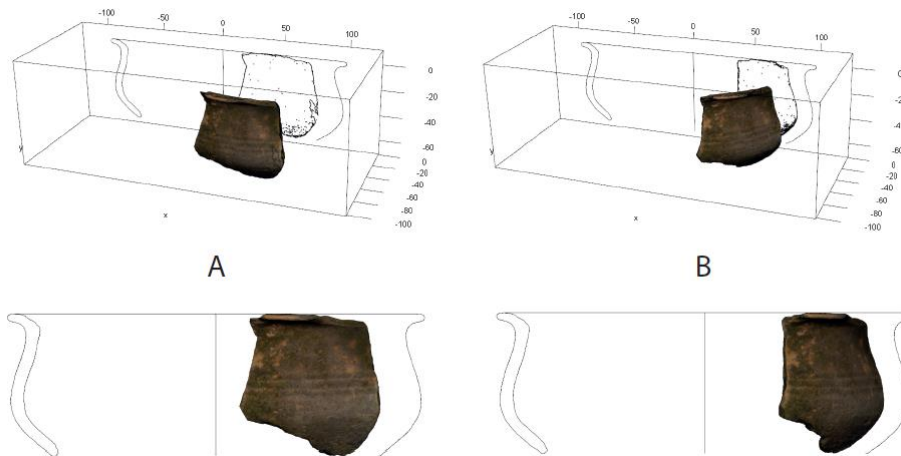
Simple effect of the mirror



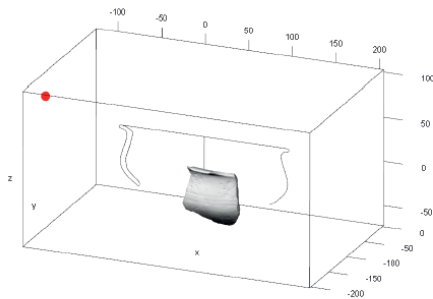
Sometimes some adjustments may be required



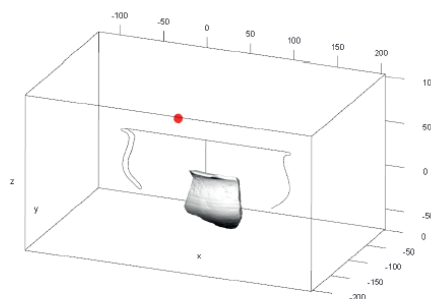
Use of the orthogonal/parallel projection



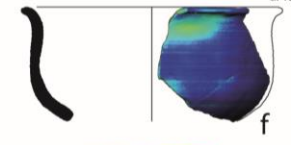
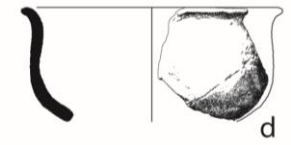
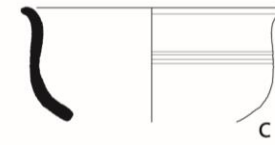
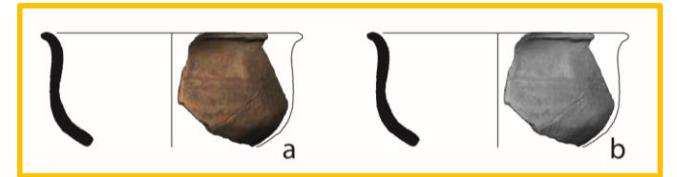
Control of the illumination



A



B



0 5 cm

0 1 2 3 mm

d. 12.9 cm

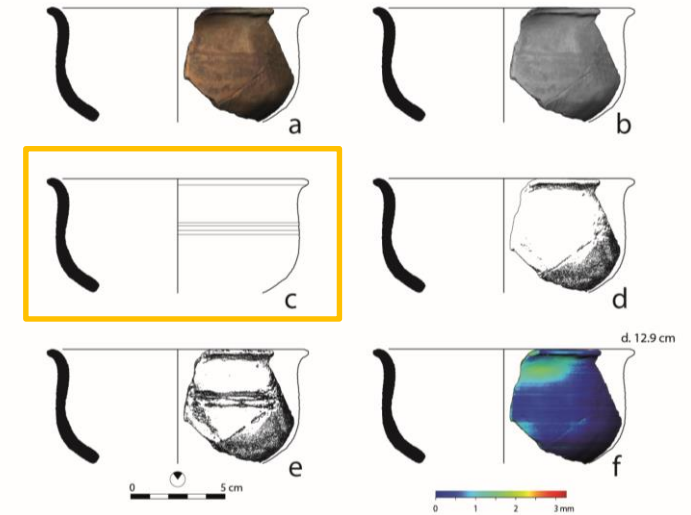
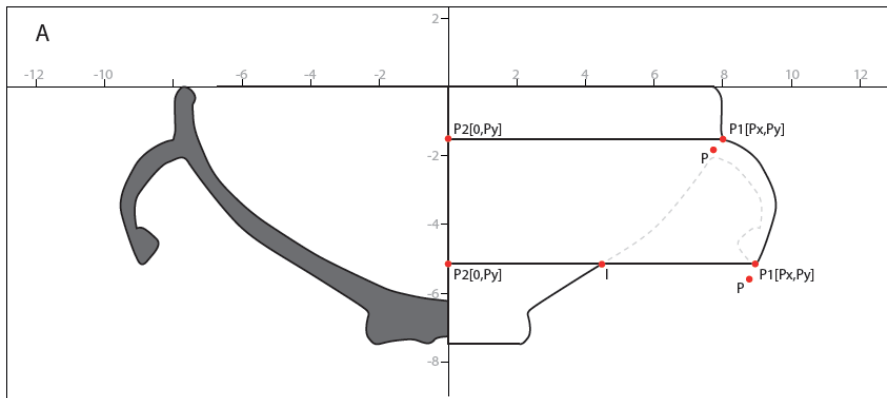


i



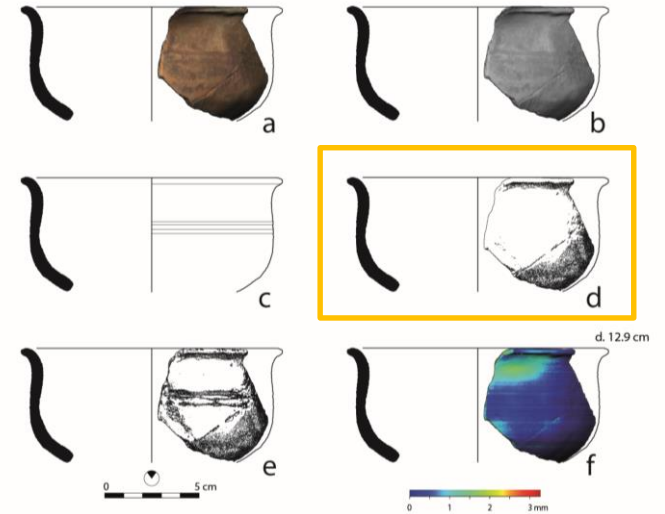
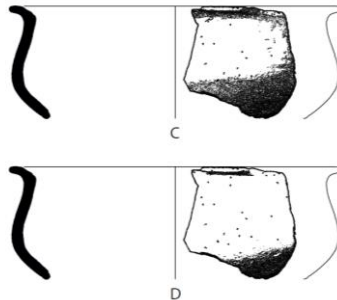
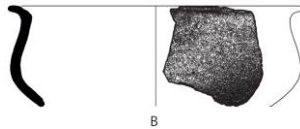
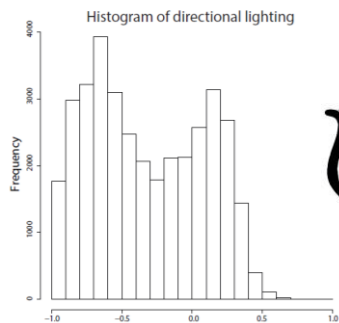
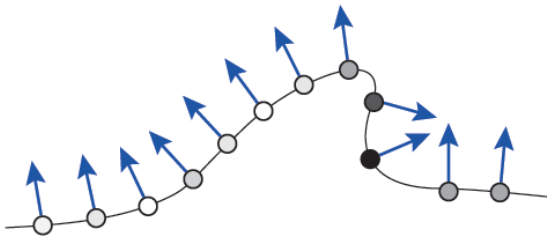
ii

Changes in the curvature or manual clicking



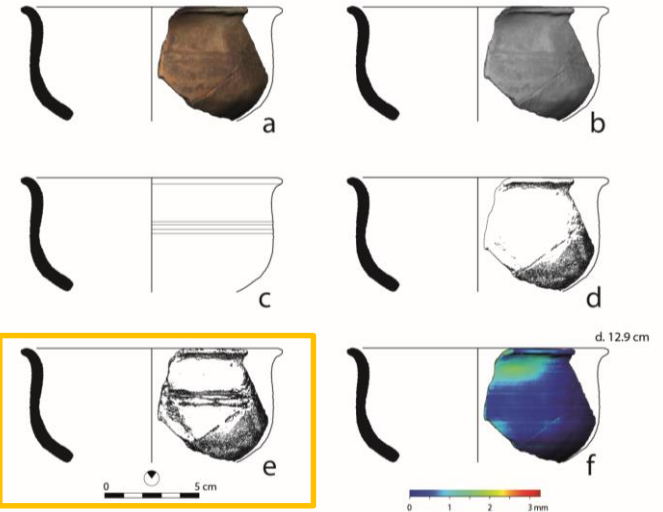
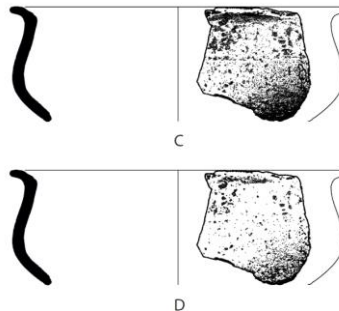
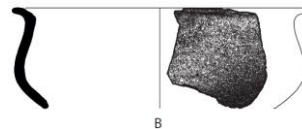
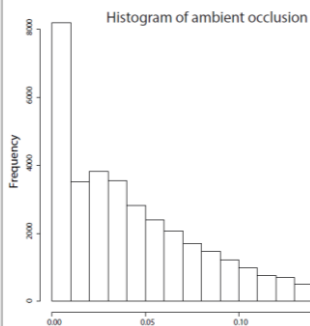
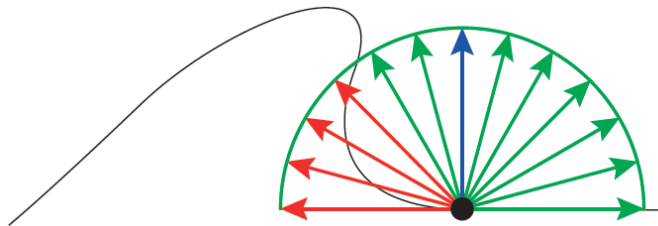
Directional lighting

Analogy in the landscape



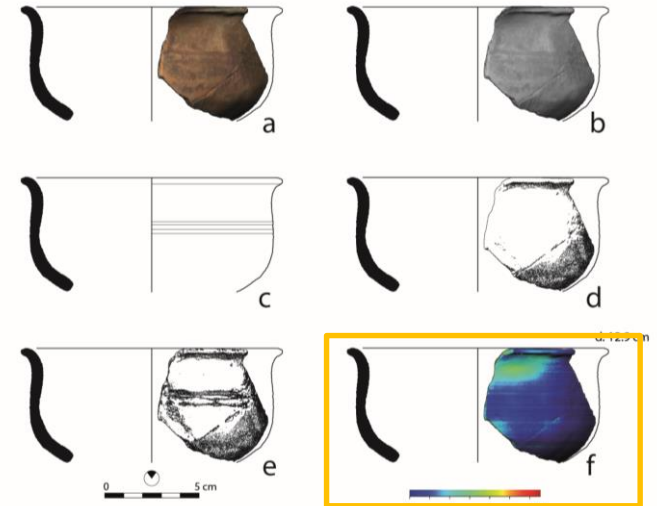
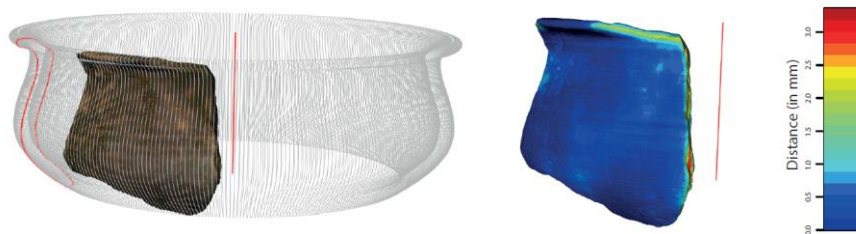
Ambient occlusion

Analogy in the landscape

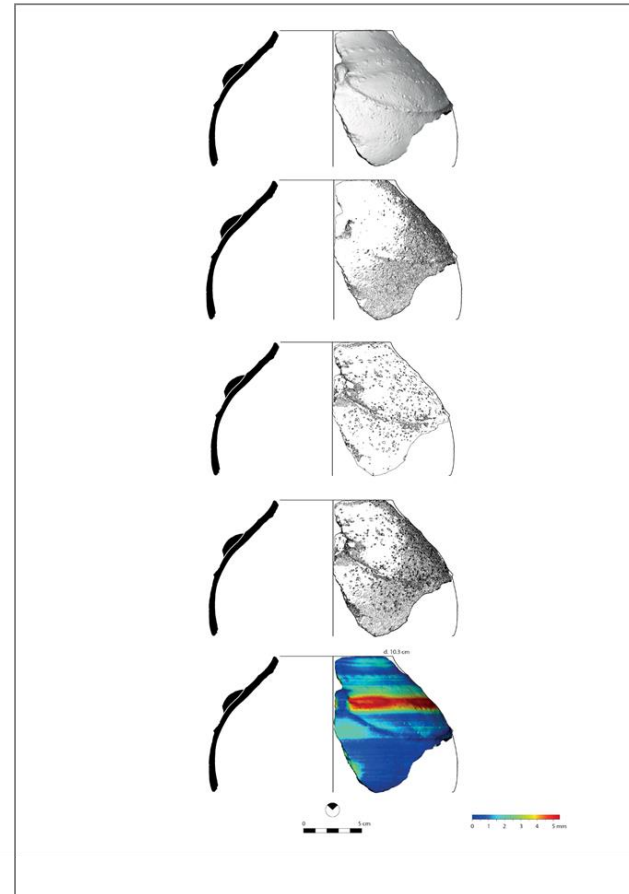
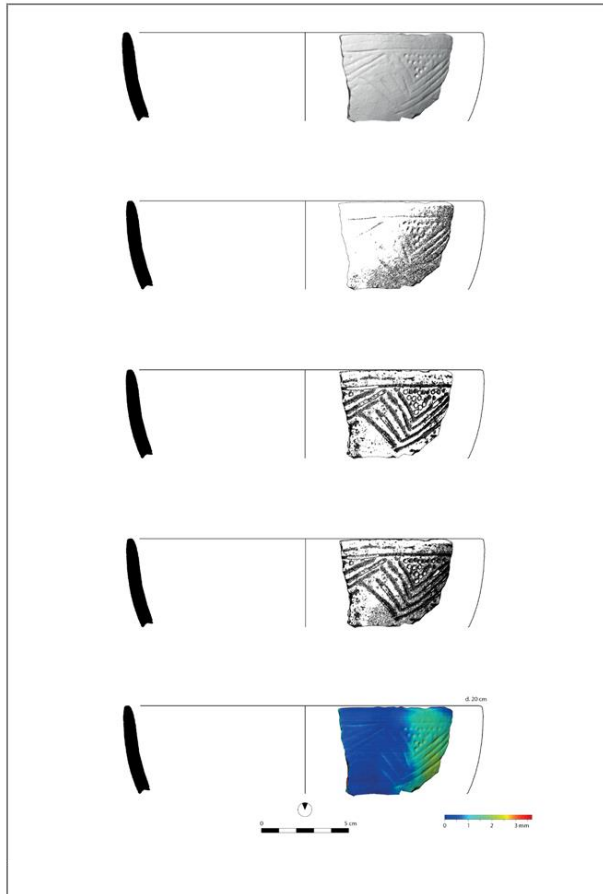


Model symmetry visualisation

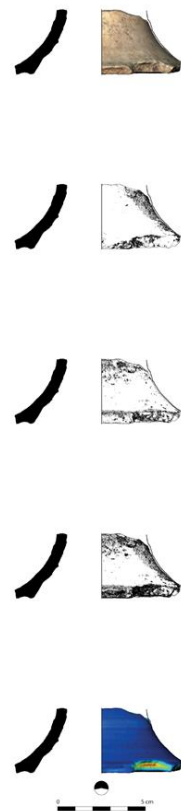
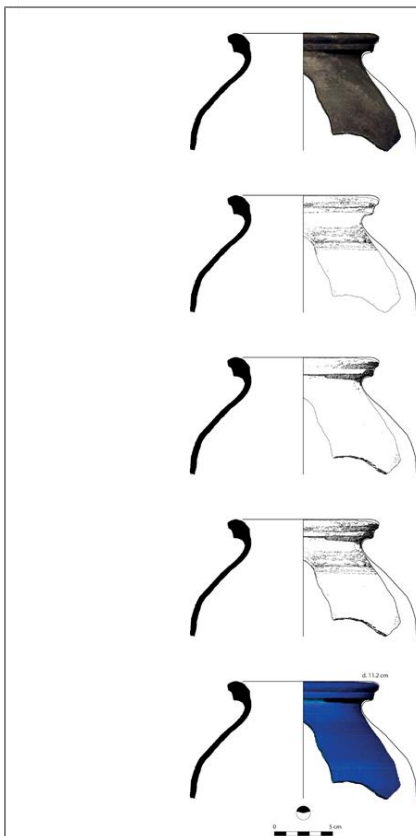
- related to the rotational axis precision
- interest for evaluation of the potter technicity and shape standardisation



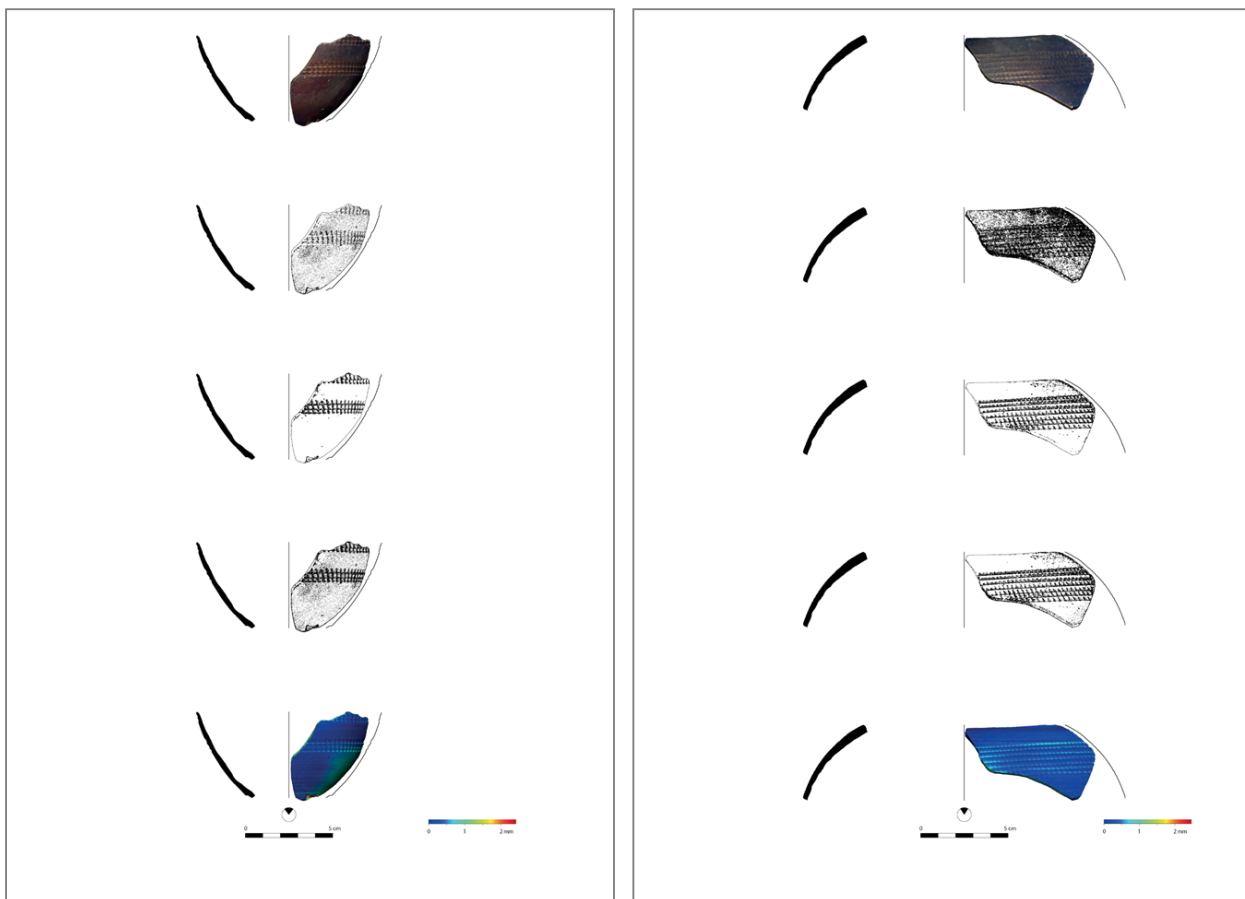
How to perform illustrations?



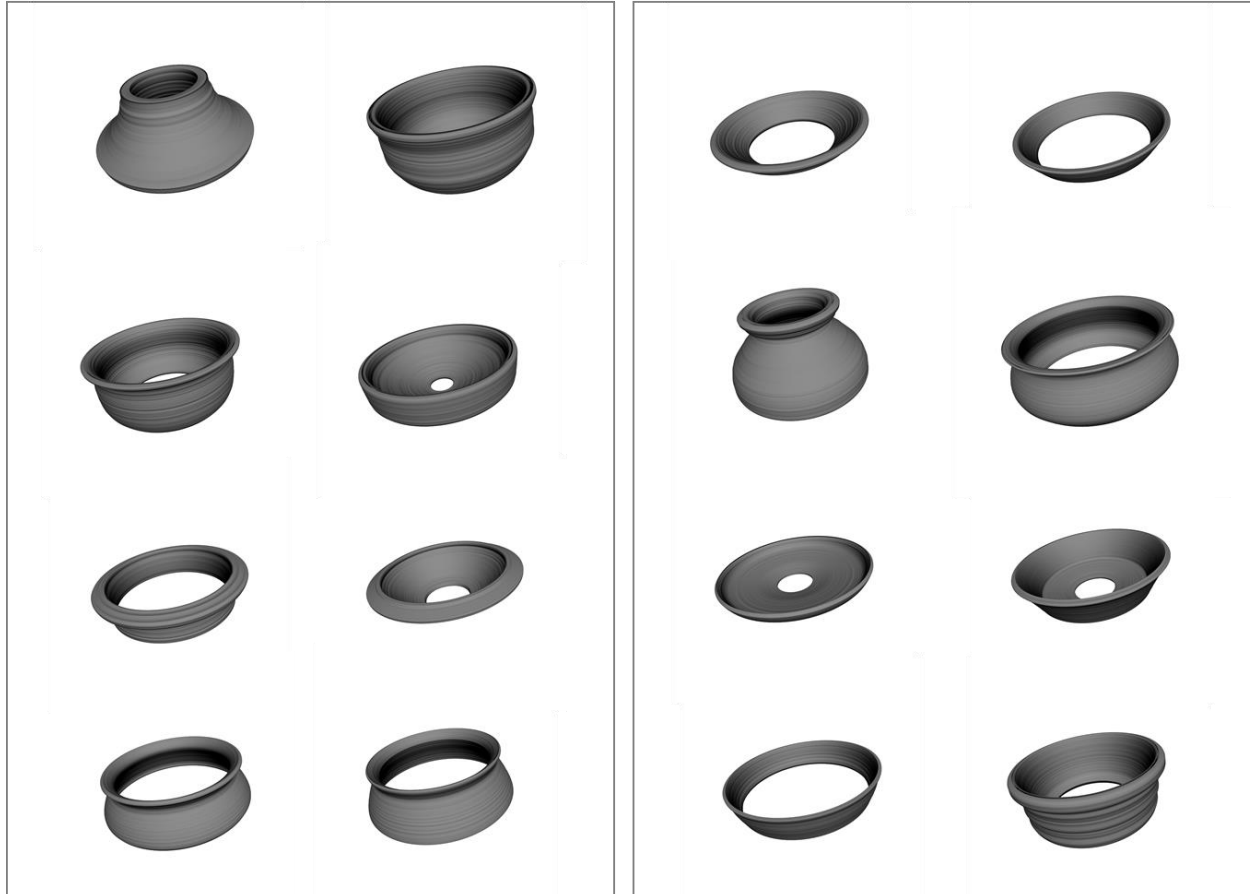
How to perform illustrations?



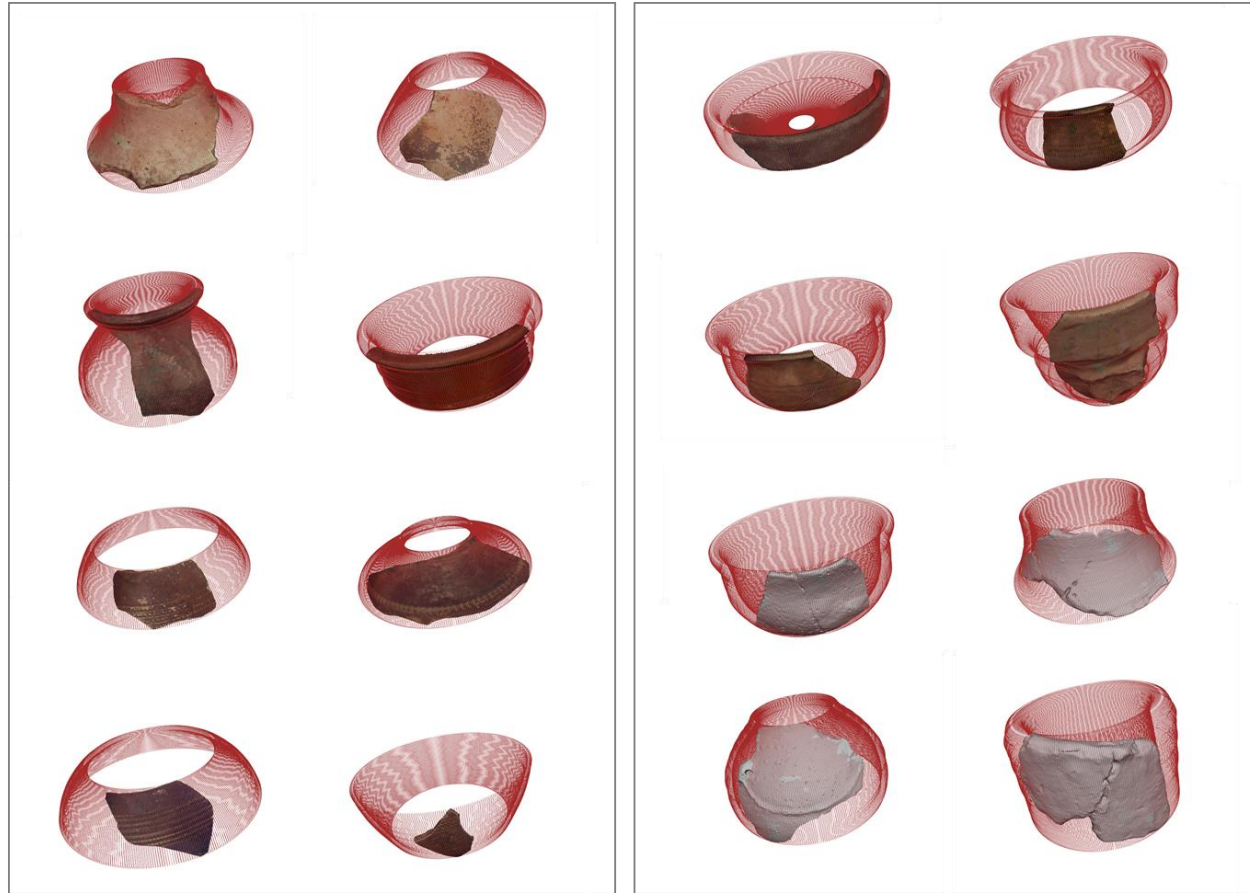
How to perform illustrations?



How to perform illustrations?

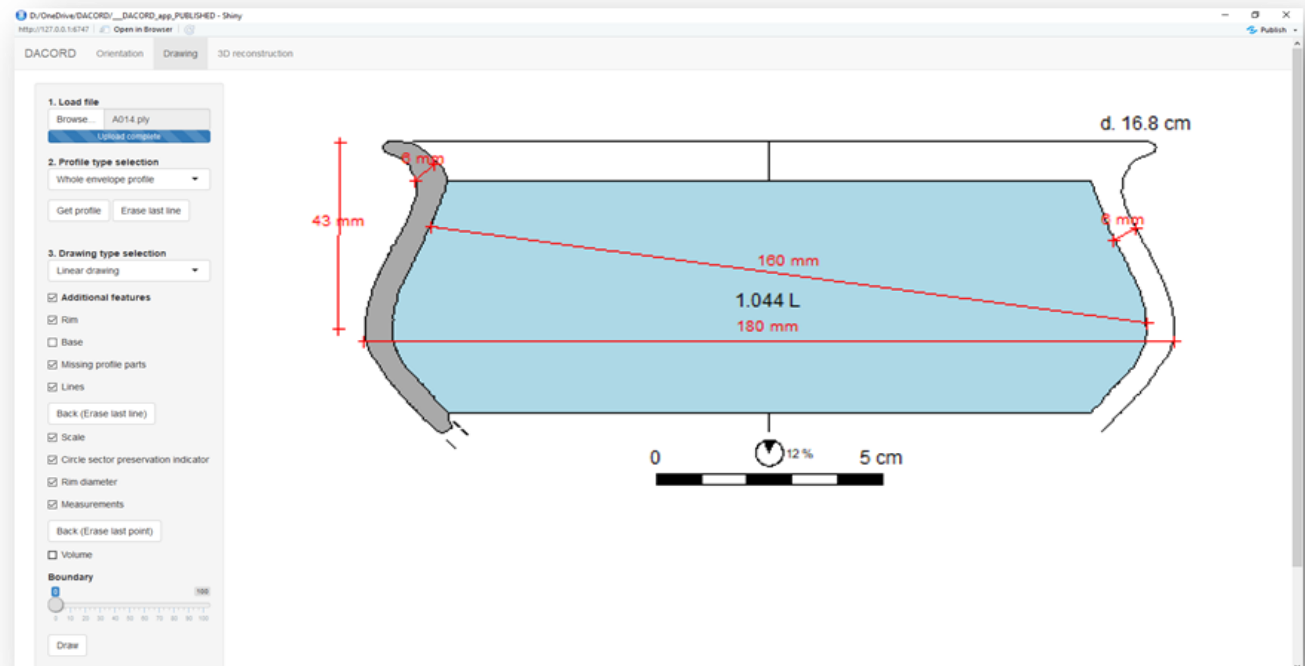


How to perform illustrations?



Analytical features

- estimation of missing parts
- volume estimations
- measures



Not limited only to ceramics



References:

- Monna, F. Wilczek, J., Barral, P., Jébrane, A., Labruère-Chazal, C., Navarro, N., Couette, S., Bolte, J. 2015: Etude Morphométrique de la Céramique celtique. <https://slideplayer.fr/slide/5389225/>
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- Wilczek, J., Monna, F., Jébrane, A., Labruère-Chazal, C., Navarro, N., Couette, S., Chateau Smith, C., 2018. Computer-assisted Orientation and Drawing of Archaeological Pottery. Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage, 11/4, Article 22.