



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.

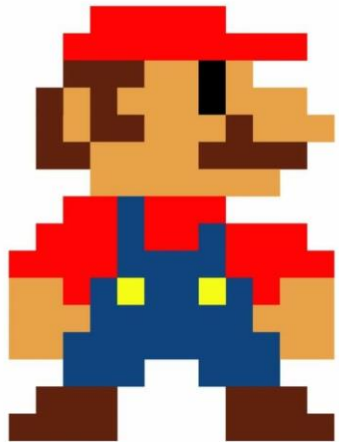
# 3D landmark analyses

Analyses of 3D landmarks and semilandmarks



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Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání

2D is cool but we are living in 3D...



VS.

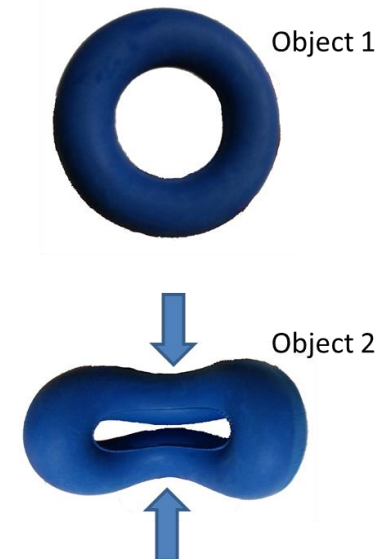
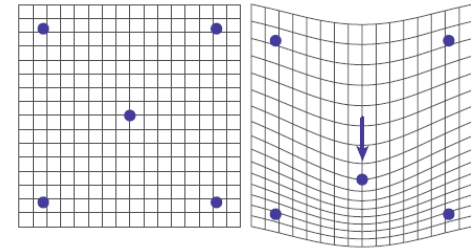


## Sliding semilandmarks in 3D\*

Uses property of **bending energy** of thin-plate spline (quadratic form in the locations of the target landmark structure)

### Analogous to Procrustes analysis

- **Procrustes analysis** - minimises the sum of squares between objects
- **Bending energy** minimises the sum of squares in the complementary feature space of bending

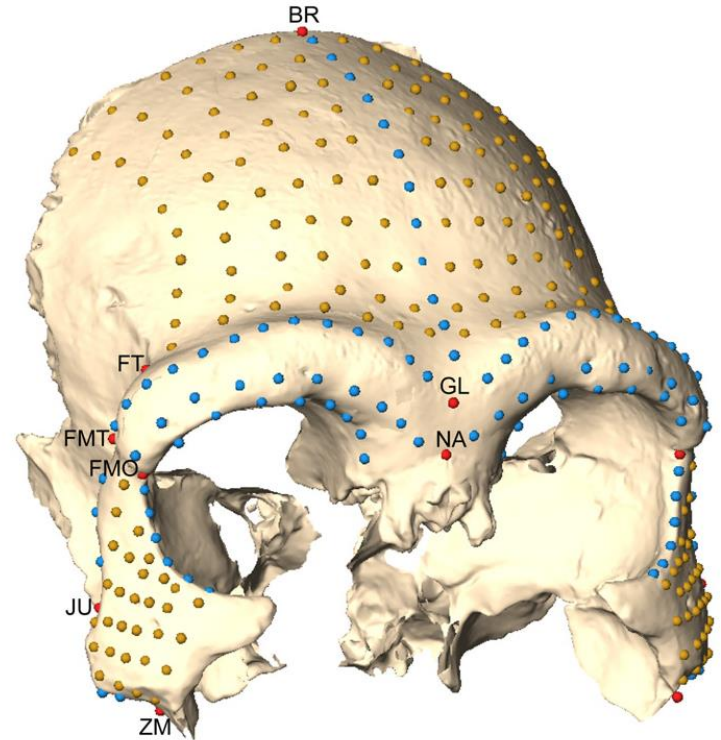


\* Gunz et al., 2005  
Mitteroecker and Gunz, 2009

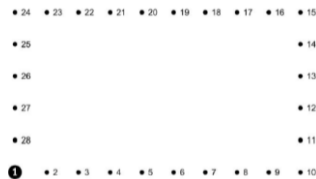
## Sliding semilandmarks in 3D

### Bending energy

- is invariant to translation, scaling and rotation
- can be used for **3D landmarks**, **curves** and **surfaces**



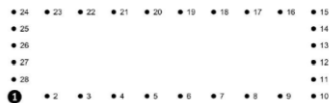
## Why are sliding semilandmarks better than equally spaced points?



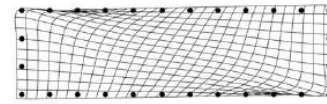
Target



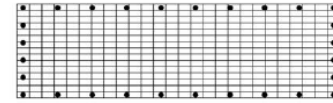
A (equally spaced)



B (bending energy)



A=>Target (equally spaced)

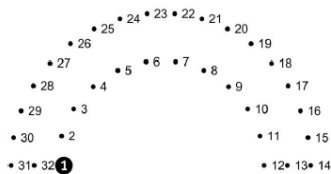


B=>Target (bending energy)

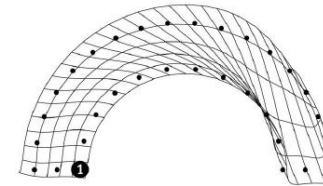
## Why are sliding semilandmarks better than equally spaced points?

• 31 • 30 • 29 • 28 • 27 • 26 • 25 • 24 • 23 • 22 • 21 • 20 • 19 • 18 • 17  
 • 32  
 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • 10 • 11 • 12 • 13 • 14 • 15

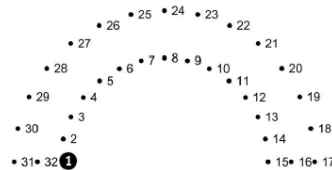
Target



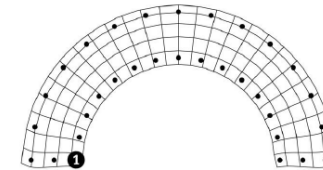
A (equally spaced)



A=>Target (equally spaced)



B (bending energy)

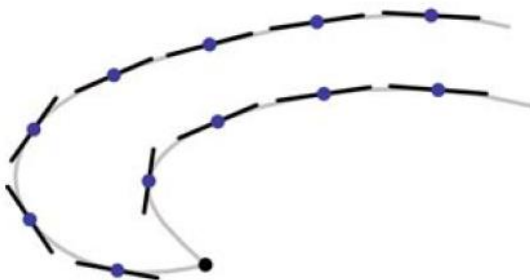
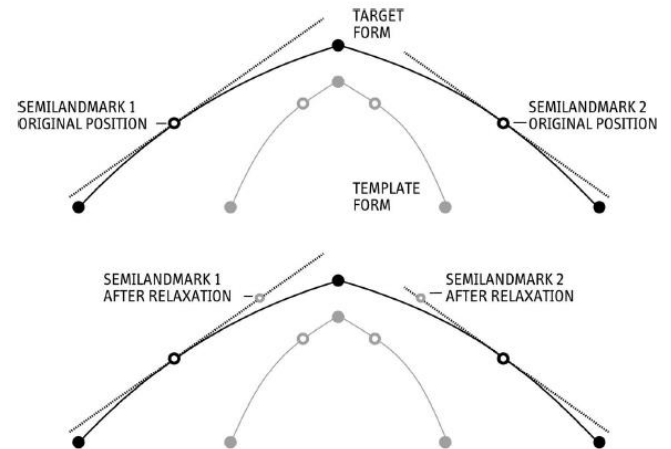


B=>Target (bending energy)

## Principles

- (1) We have Template form and Target form
  - Template is the reference (on what we align)
  - Target is the form whose landmarks we want to align
- (2) Semilandmark on Target slides along its tangent till its distance is with corresponding semilandmark on Template is minimal

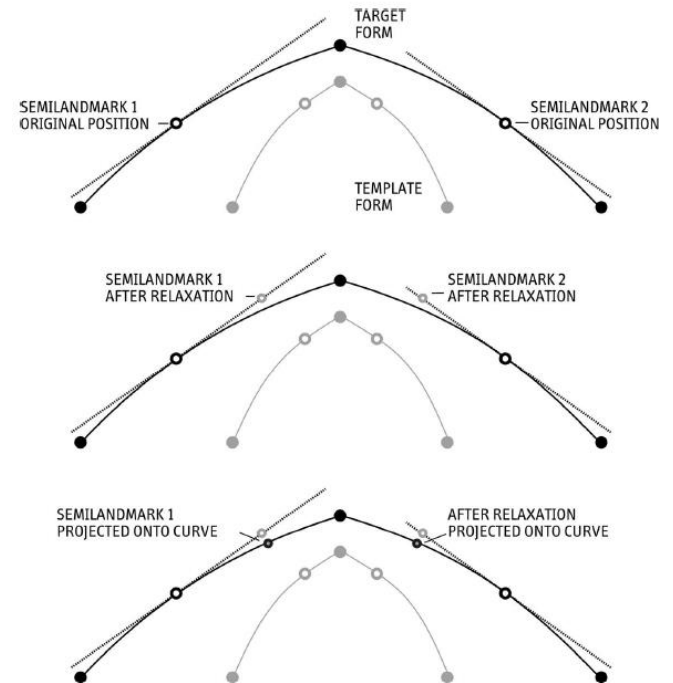
But landmark is no longer on the curve (!)





## Principles

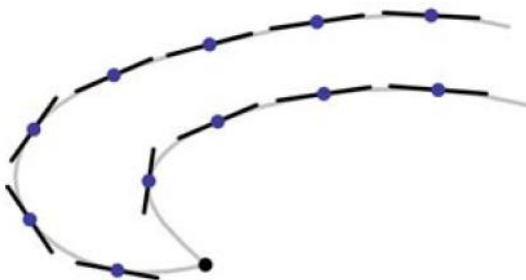
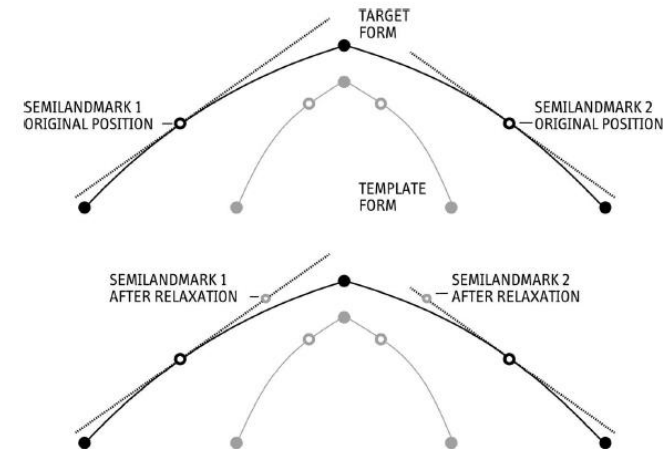
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- (2) Semilandmark on Target slides along its tangent till its distance is with corresponding semilandmark on Template is minimal
- (3) Semilandmark is projected onto a curve



## Basic algorithm (analogous to GPA)

- (1) Calculate tangents for each semilandmark.
- (2) Relax all specimens against the first specimen.
- (3) Compute the Procrustes average configuration (=new template).
- (4) Calculate new tangents.
- (5) Relax all specimens against Procrustes average of step (3).
- (6) *Iterate (3) to (5) until convergence.*

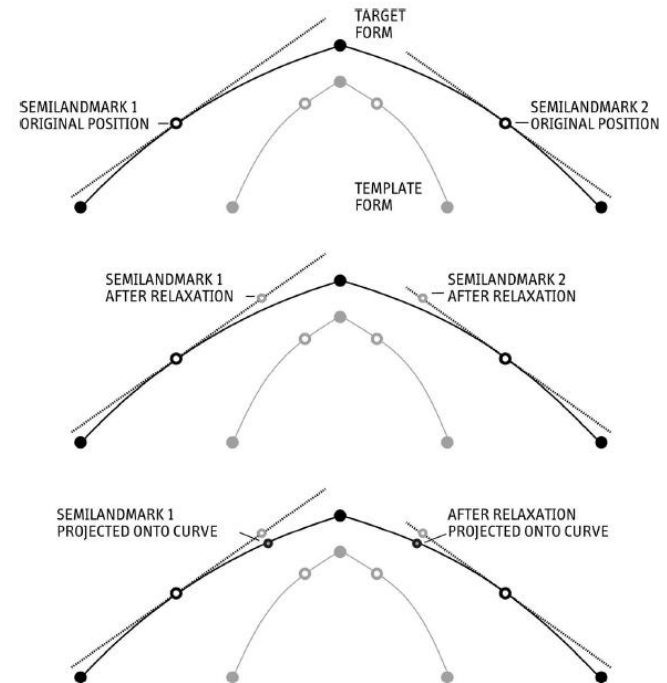
But landmark is no longer on the curve (!)



## Extended algorithm

- (1) Calculate tangents for each semilandmark.
- (2) Relax all specimens against the first specimen.
- (3) Replace each slid semilandmark by its nearest point on the (curving) surface.
- (4) Compute the Procrustes average configuration.
- (5) Calculate new tangents.
- (6) Relax against Procrustes consensus of step (4).
- (7) Replace each slid semilandmark by its nearest point on the surface.
- (8) *Iterate steps (4) to (7) until convergence.*

Should be used on shapes with sharp curvatures



## How many semilandmarks?

- More is better
- BUT should represent a geometric form
- e.g. for the human neurocranial 150-200 semilandmarks

## Initial data can be

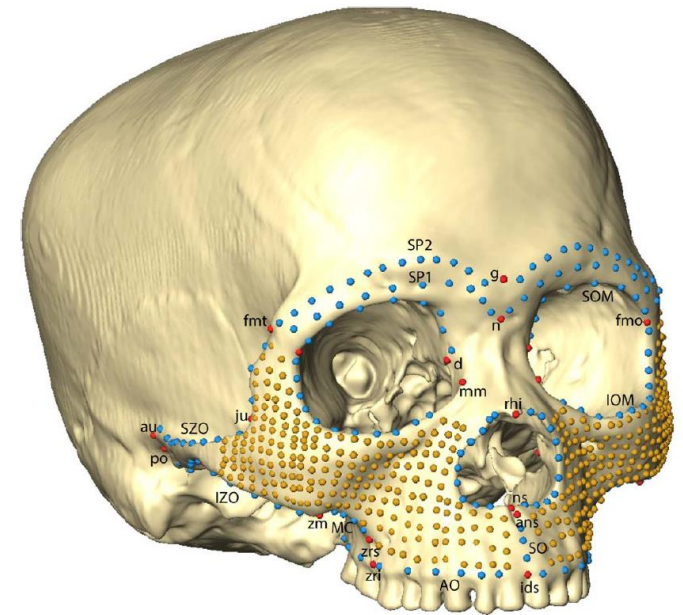
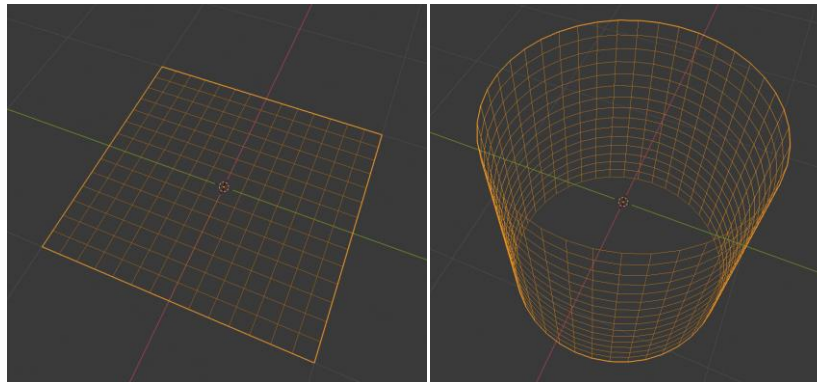
- Discrete landmark points
- Discretely sampled curve/surface
- Volume image data (voxels)

## Curves in three dimensions

- The same as in 2D
- Usually points equidistantly spaced along outline arcs

## Surfaces

- For planes and cylinders there exists equally spaced points, for other surfaces only approximations (!)



## Surfaces procedure

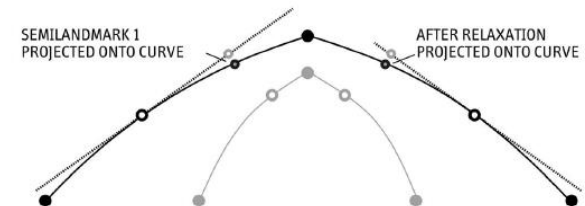
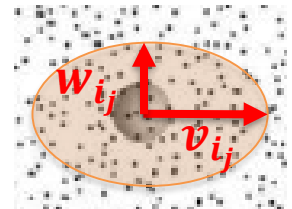
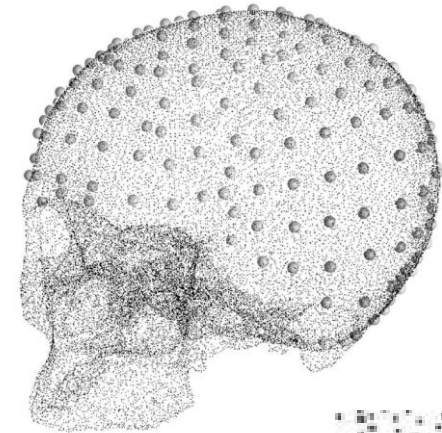
### (1) Build reference/template

- Begin with huge number of points
- Make a mesh of fewer points by thinning the redundant point cloud (points should be more dense near ridges of the surface)

### (2) Warp reference to the landmark configuration of another specimen

- (A) Points nearest to the warped mesh are taken as a starting positions of the semilandmarks
- (B) Resting surface points are used for sliding algorithm
  - 2 dominant eigenvectors of their variation in small neighborhoods around semilandmarks are used to specify the vectors  $v_{ij}$ ,  $w_{ij}$  of the tangent planes along which they slide
  - The slid semilandmark can be projected down to the original surface according to the quadric approximation of the surface perpendicular to this best-fitting plane

### (3) Repeat (2) for every specimen in the dataset



## Surfaces procedure

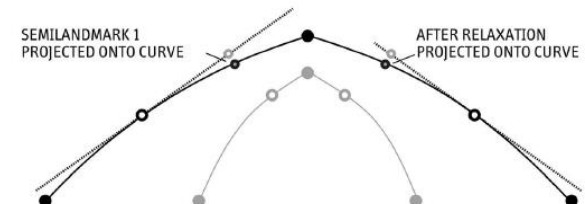
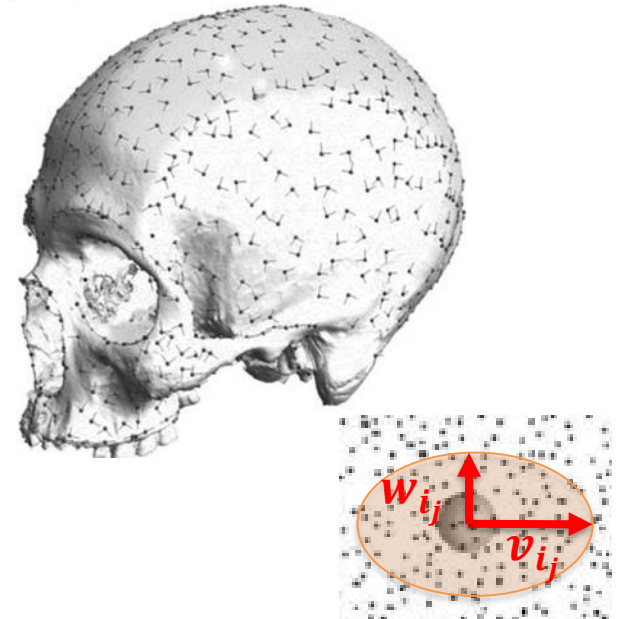
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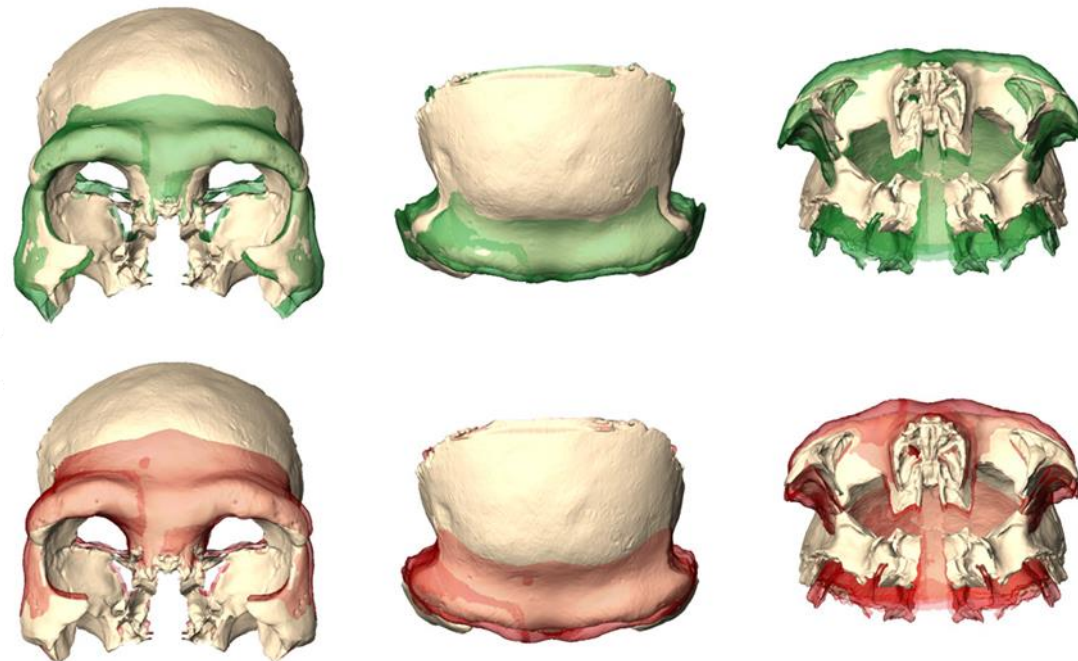
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## Surfaces procedure

### Results of Procrustes superimposition



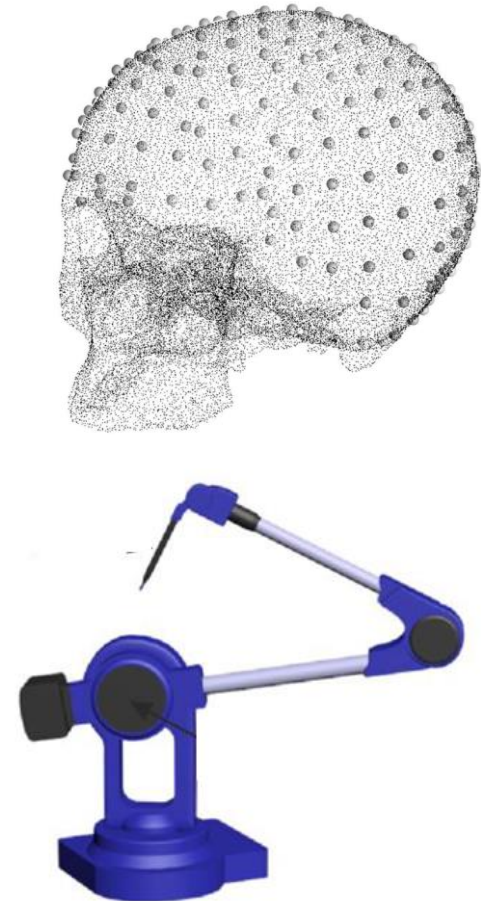


## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Materials and Methods)

### Dataset:

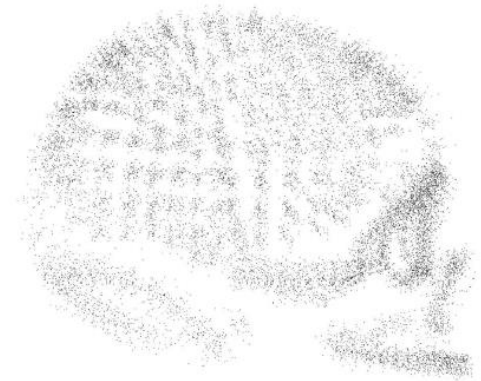
- 52 human crania
- 20 adult M, 20 adult F, 12 subadults
- 435 landmarks:
  - 37 anatomical landmarks
  - 162 semilandmarks on 7 3D curves
  - 236 semilandmarks on surfaces

Acquisition: Microscribe G2X



## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

### Final Procrustes superimposition

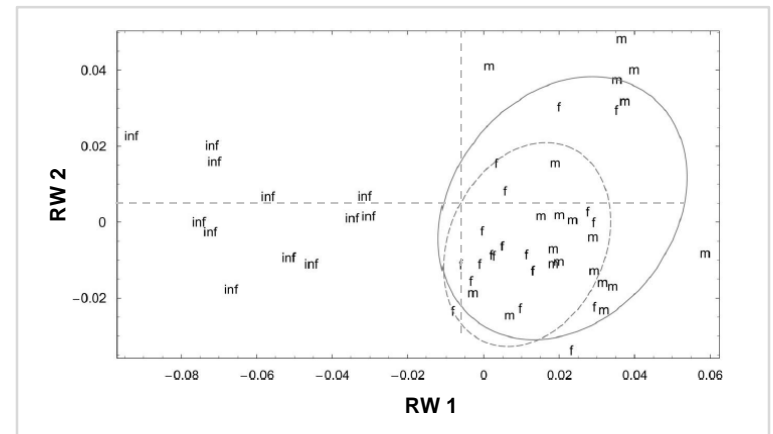


## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

### Final Procrustes superimposition

### Plot of first pair of relative warp (RW)

- 1<sup>st</sup> RW: ontogenetic development (children vs male adults)



## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

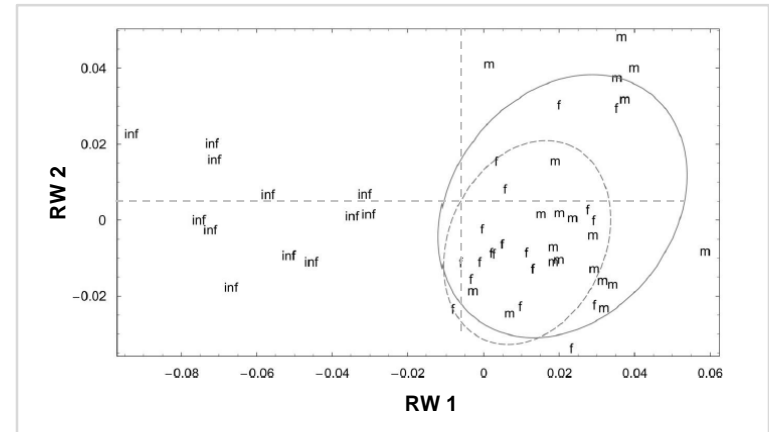
### Final Procrustes superimposition

### Plot of first pair of relative warp (RW)

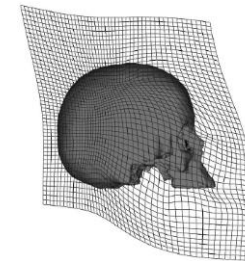
- 1<sup>st</sup> RW: ontogenetic development (children vs male adults)

### Visualisation of 1<sup>st</sup> RW as a thin-plate spline

- Enlargement of the face relative to the neurocranium
- Prognathism
- Axially extension



RW 1

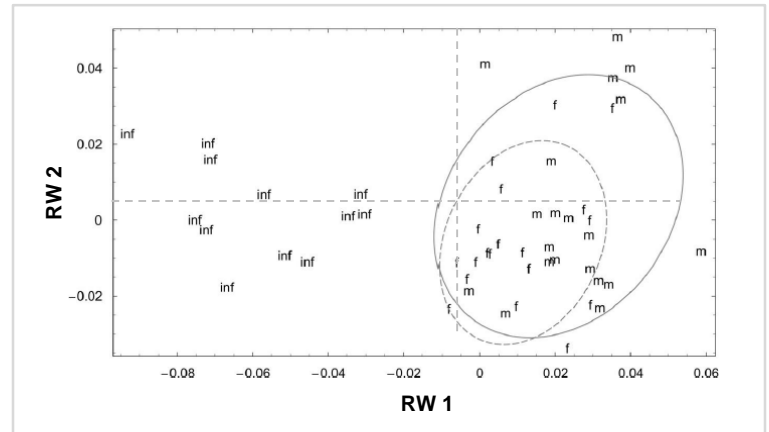


## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

### Final Procrustes superimposition

### Plot of first pair of relative warp (RW)

- 1<sup>st</sup> RW: ontogenetic development (children vs male adults)



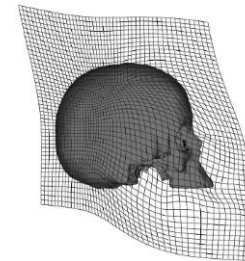
### Visualisation of 1<sup>st</sup> RW as a thin-plate spline

- Enlargement of the face relative to the neurocranium
- Prognathism
- Axially extension

### Visualisation of 2<sup>nd</sup> RW

- Cranial width

RW 1



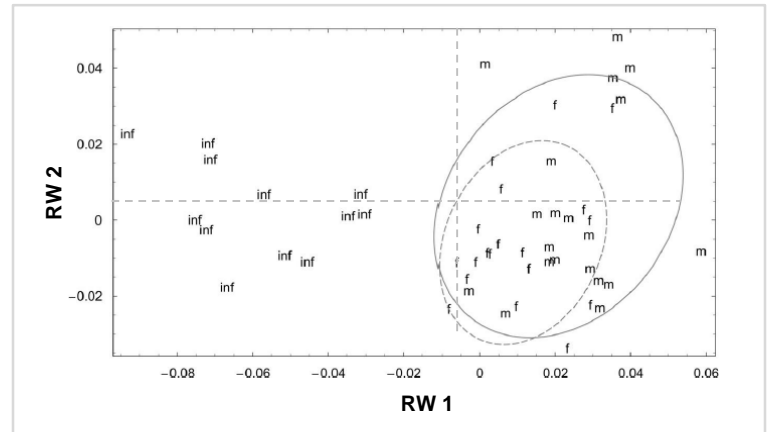
RW 2



## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

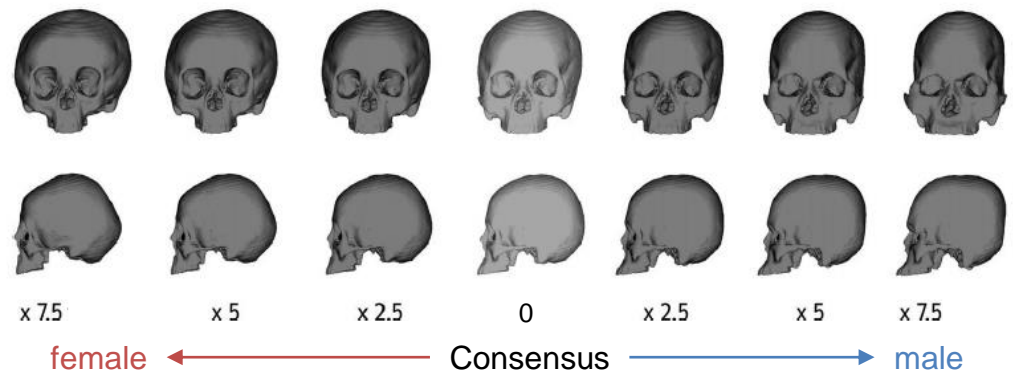
### Difference between males and females

- Procrustes distance used as test statistic
- Monte-Carlo permutation used to assess significance (3.000 permutations)
- $p < 0.04 \Rightarrow$  different



### Visualisation of differences

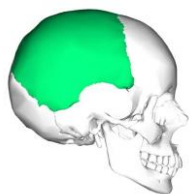
- Females have...
  - more globular skull
  - more rounded orbits
  - thinner upper jaw
  - flatter face
  - "rounded skull"



## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

**Difference between males and females...**  
**... expressed as components of allometry and non-allometry**

- allometry vs non-allometry: difference in parietal bone, zygomatic region, orbits



parietal bone

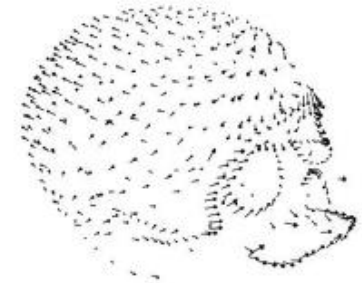


zygomatic region



orbits

Allometry



Rest



female ● male

## Example on cranes used for study of sexual dimorphism (Results)

### Difference between males and females...

#### ... captured by landmarks and semilandmarks

- mostly by landmarks
- but local features by semilandmarks



Sexual dimorphism captured by...



landmarks



semilandmarks

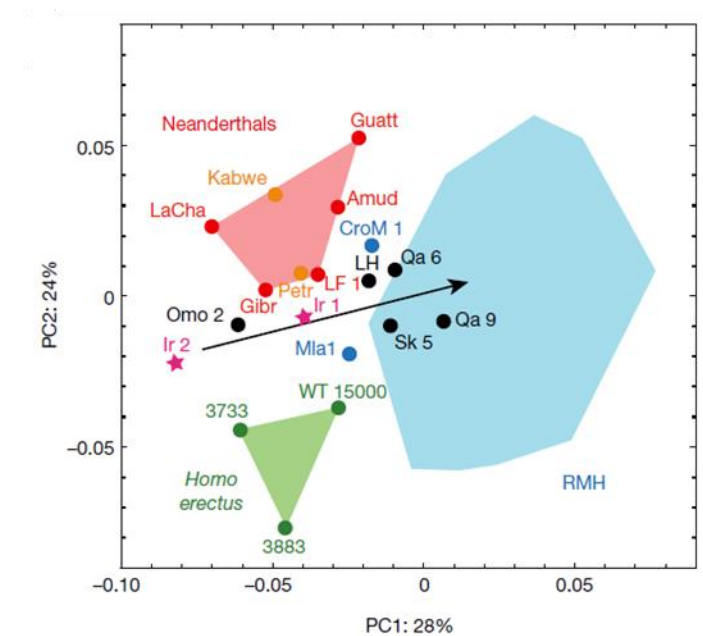
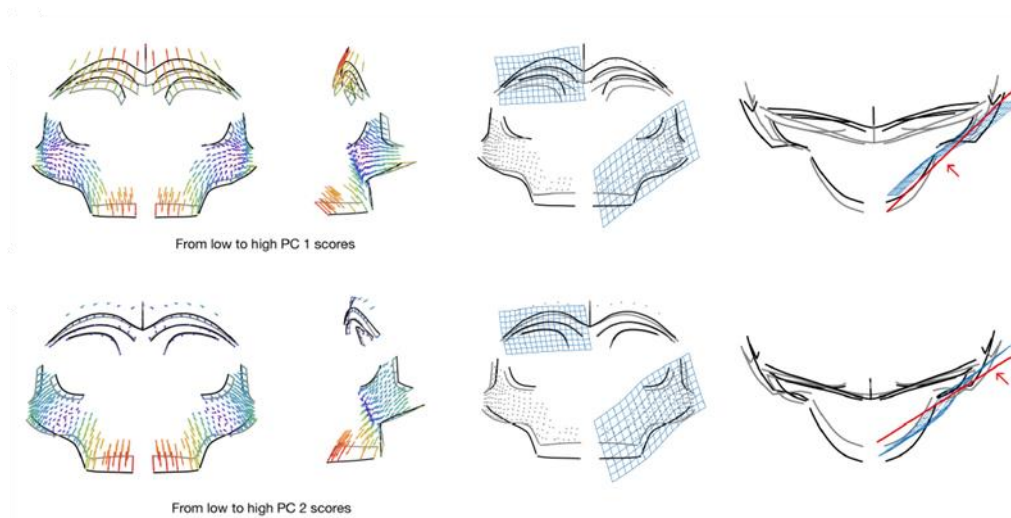
female ————— male



**Other examples...**

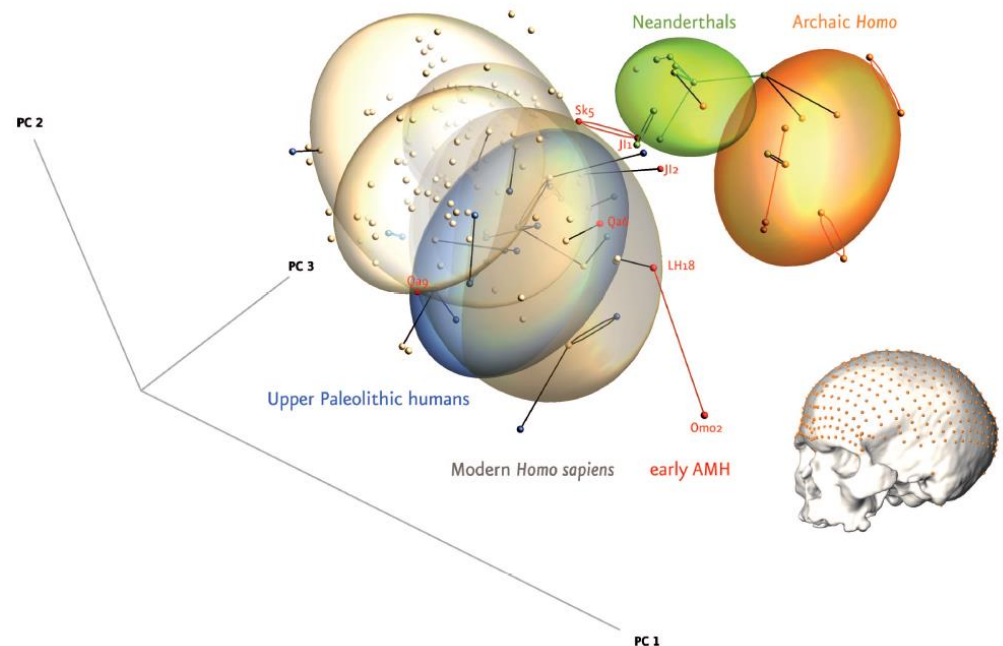
## Other examples...

### ... faces among *Homo* groups



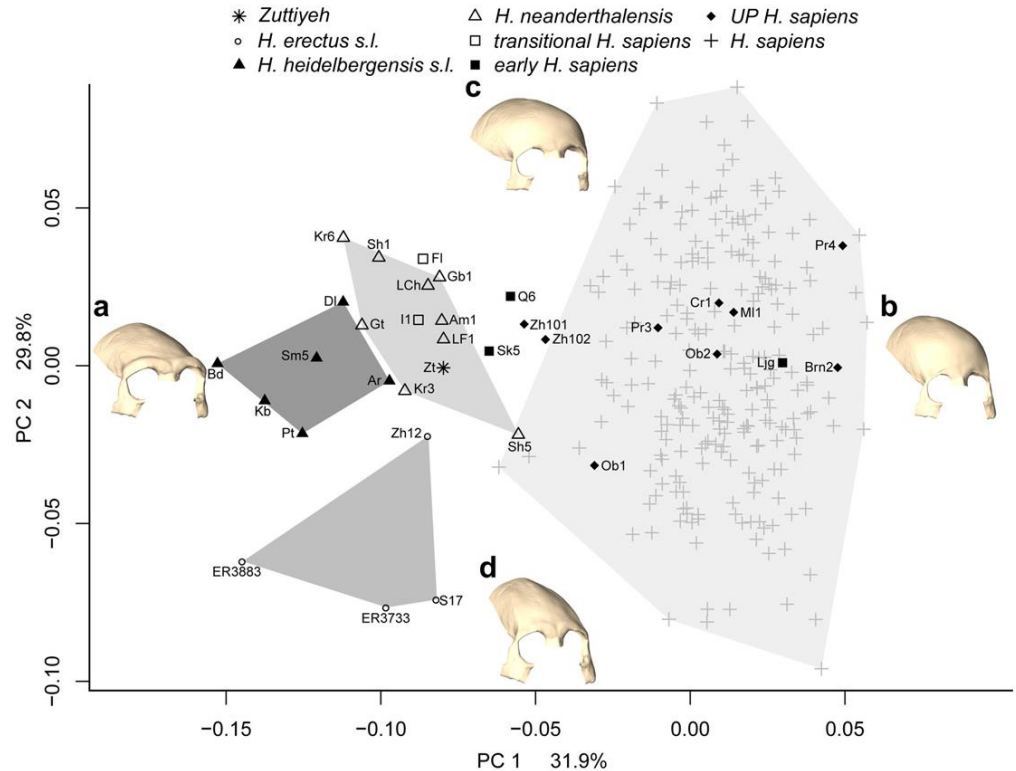
## Other examples...

### ... skulls among *Homo* groups



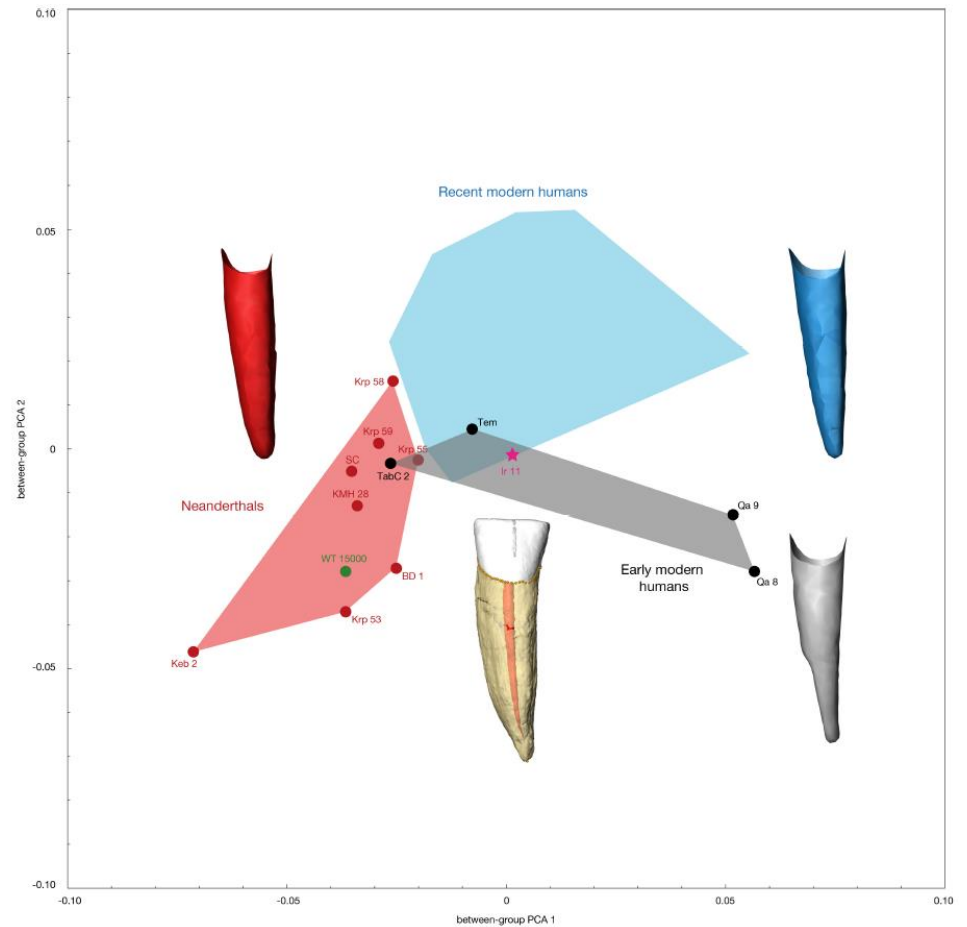
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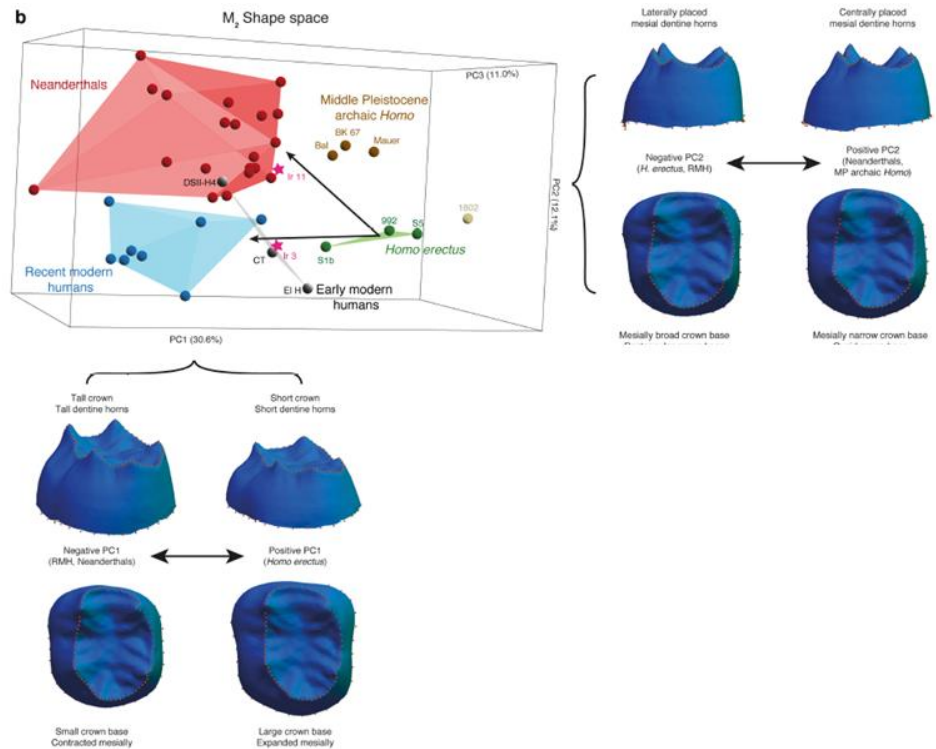
## Other examples...

... roots among *Homo* groups



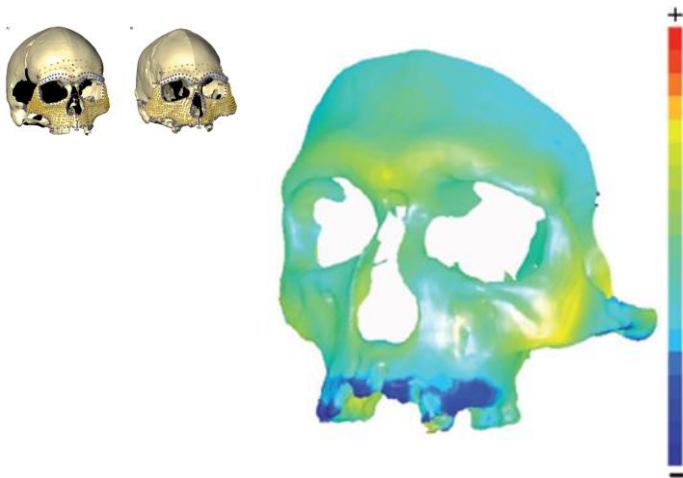
## Other examples...

### ... molars among *Homo* groups



## Other examples...

### ... sexual dimorphism in *Homo* groups



heat map highlighting differences between Oberkassel female and Oberkassel male



superimposition of recent modern human female (in gray) and male (in bone color) mean shape

## References:

- Freidline, S.E., Gunz, P., Hublin, J.-J., 2015. Ontogenetic and static allometry in the human face: Contrasting Khoisan and Inuit: ONTOGENETIC ALLOMETRY OF FACIAL FEATURES. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* 158, 116–131. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.22759>
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- [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
- <http://nazgamestudies.blogspot.com/2015/07/2d-games-have-been-around-since.html>