

Passive documentstion on the examples works carried in the 3D Scan Lab at the Institute of Archaeology, Univeristy of Warsaw

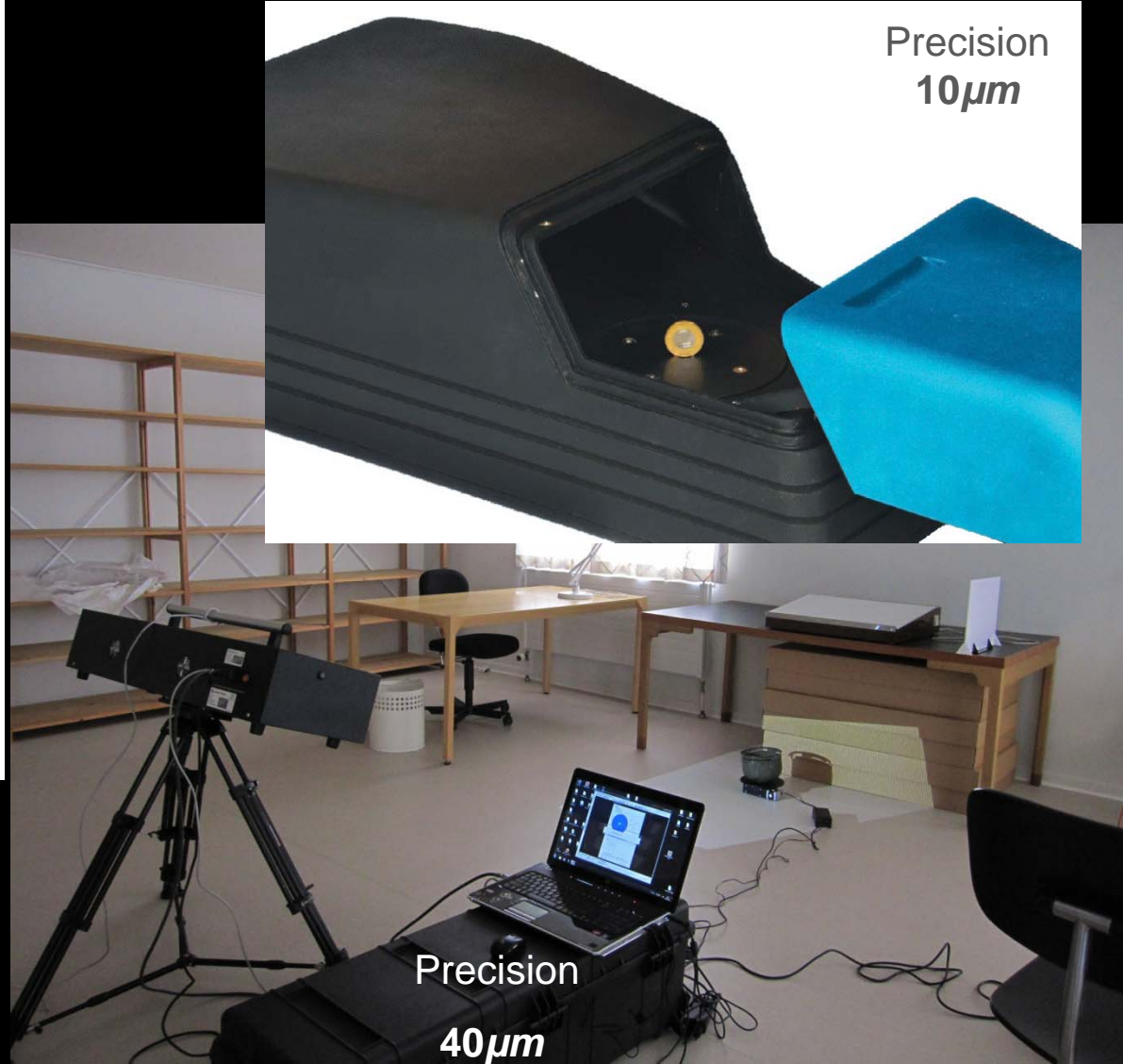
Marta Bura,
Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw,
3D Scan Lab, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Janusz Janowski,
3D Scan Lab, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Laser Scanner Leica C 10



Scanner white light
Smarttech ScanBright



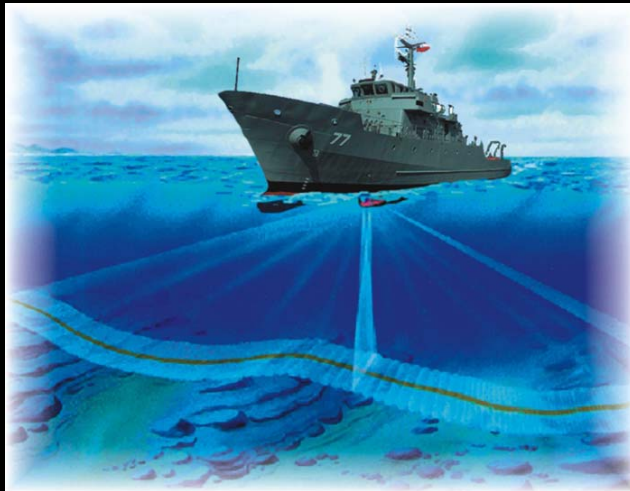
SLS - Satellite Laser Scanning

ALS - Airborne Laser Scanning

TLS - Terrestrial Laser Scanning

MLS - Mobile Laser Scanning

Bathymetric Scanning



“Passive documentation” based on the scanning and storing of raw unprocessed clouds of points in all forms of depositories.

Once acquired, the cloud of points can be processed in the future by other, more capable means, and the documentation can be prepared when required.

It can be the object of various forms of processing or morphing, the creativity of the scientist being the only limit.

The process of modifying clouds of points is long and time-consuming.

It is estimated, that the mere scanning, that is the acquisition of the point cloud; constitutes about 10-20% of the entire work necessary for standard documentation.

Cloud of the points – castle Hammershus - Bornholm research of Institute of Archaeology UW

To documentation means to acquire a picture,
as precise and neutral as possible, of a given item,
with all its attributes.



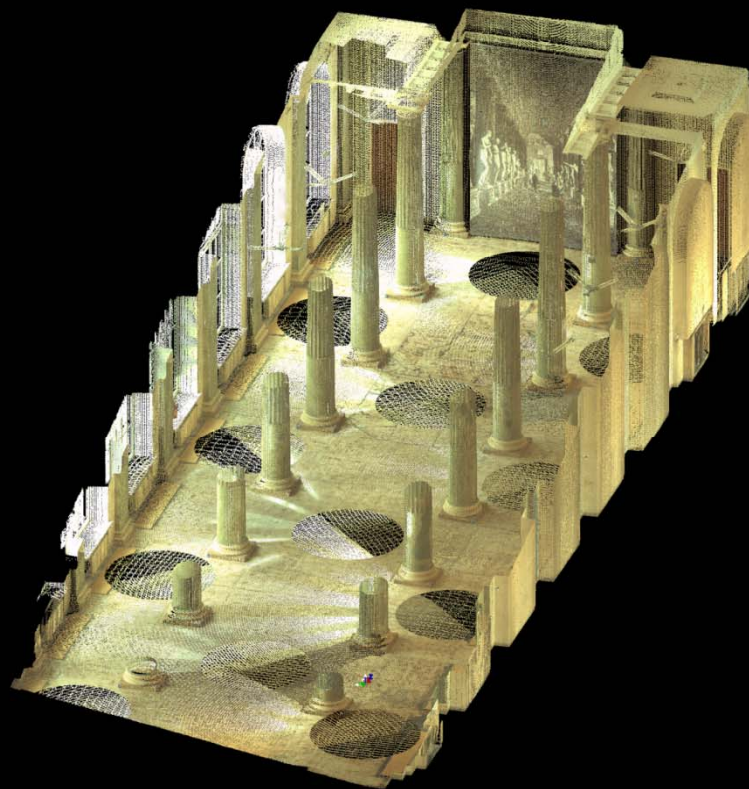
Józef Piłsudzki astronomic observatory on Pop Iwan mountain,
Czarnohora, Ukraine.

The laser scanner allows generating an orthoscan on any surface of the object.

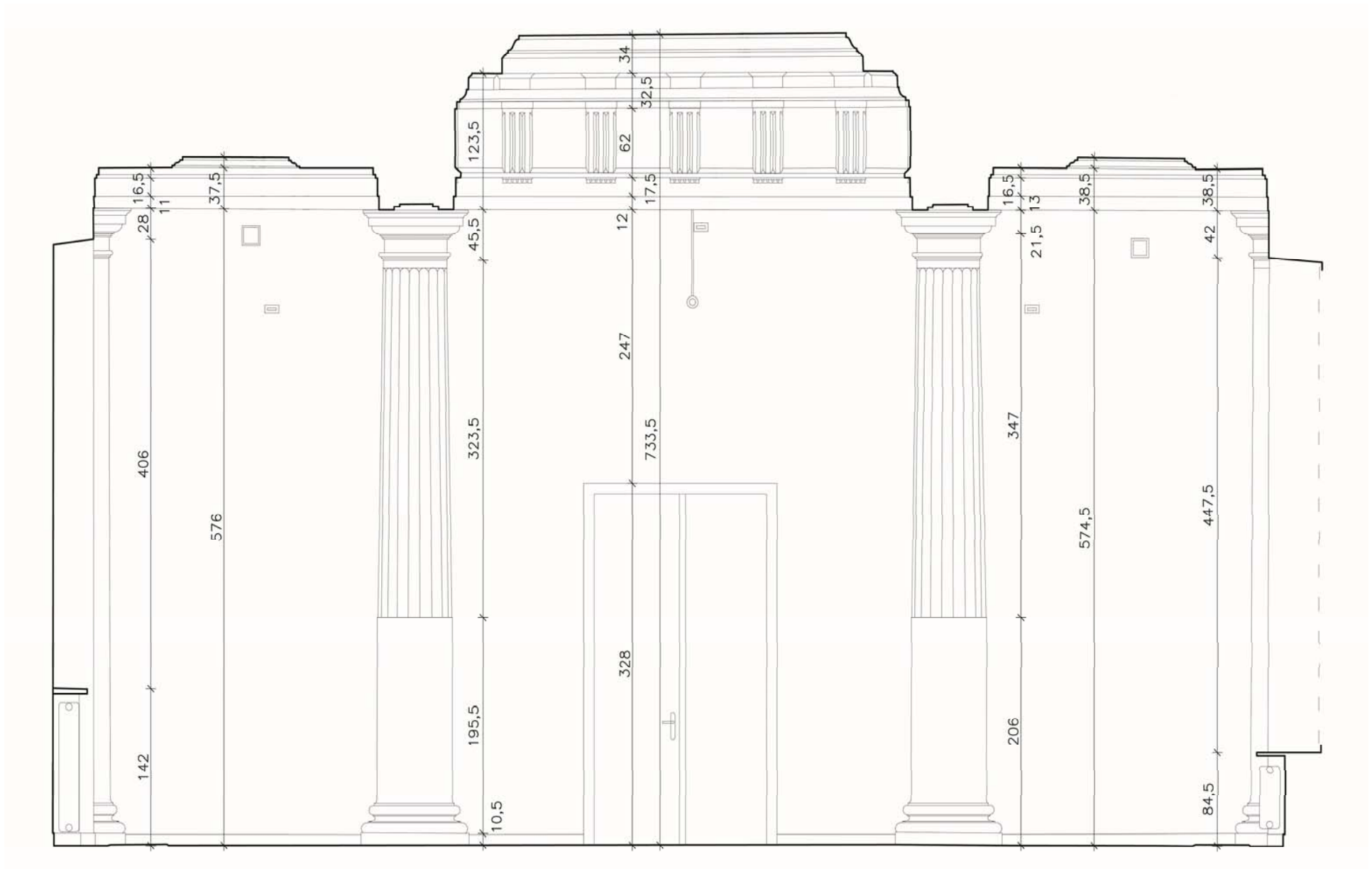


Column Hall, University of Warsaw.

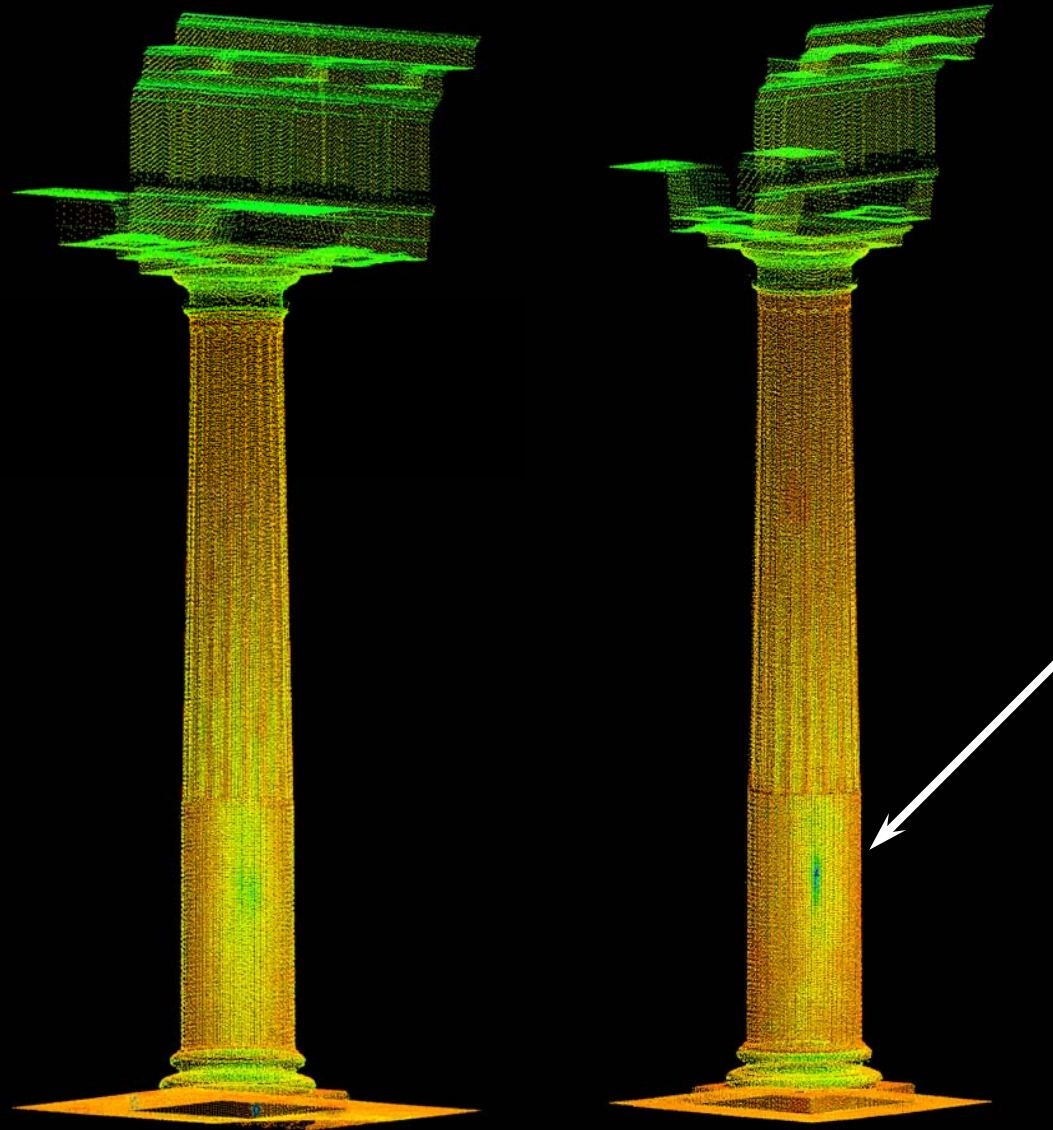
The point cloud was used to elaborate an architectural documentation with a precision up to 1 mm.



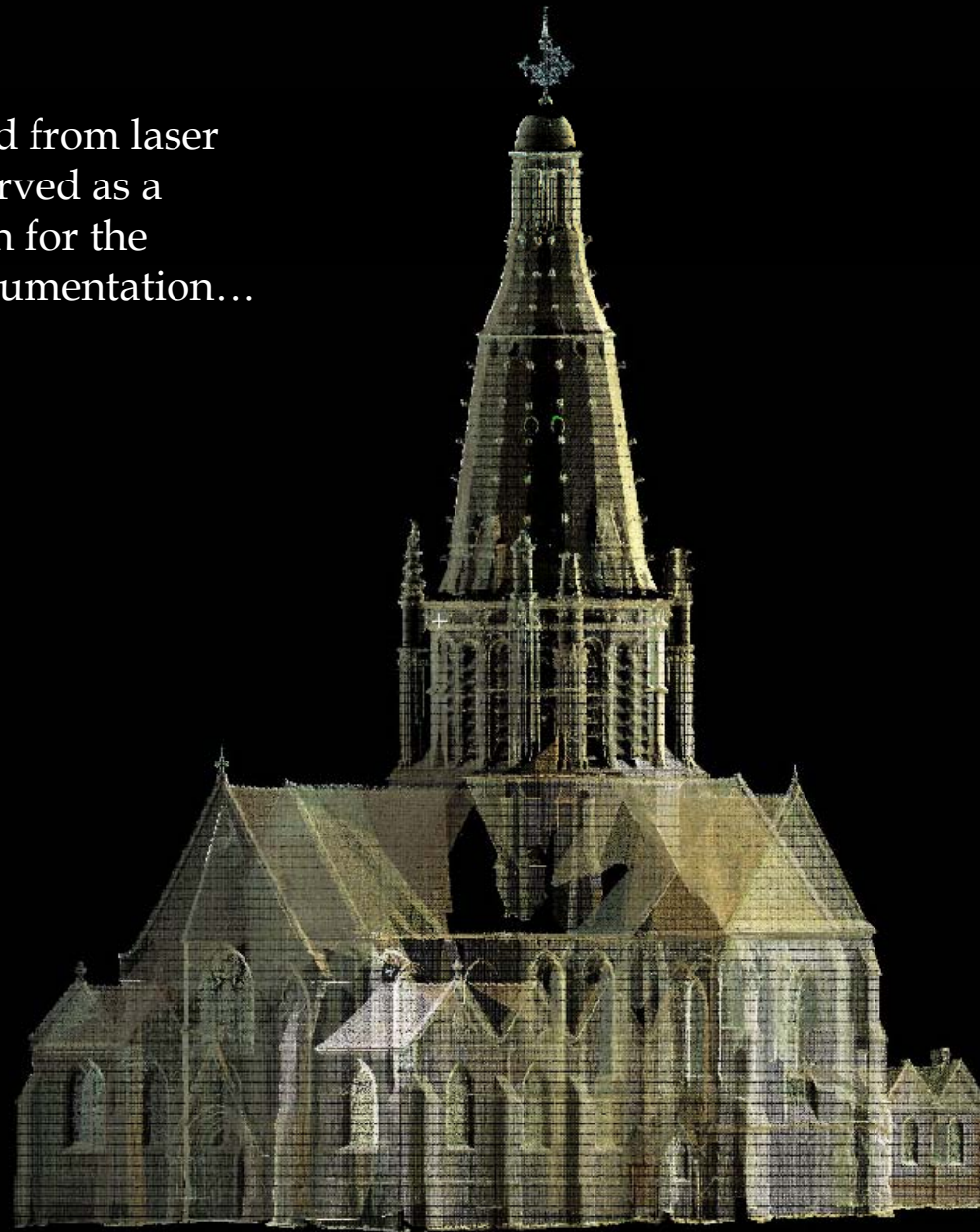
A model created from the point cloud served for acoustic measurements
necessary for the renovation of the interior.

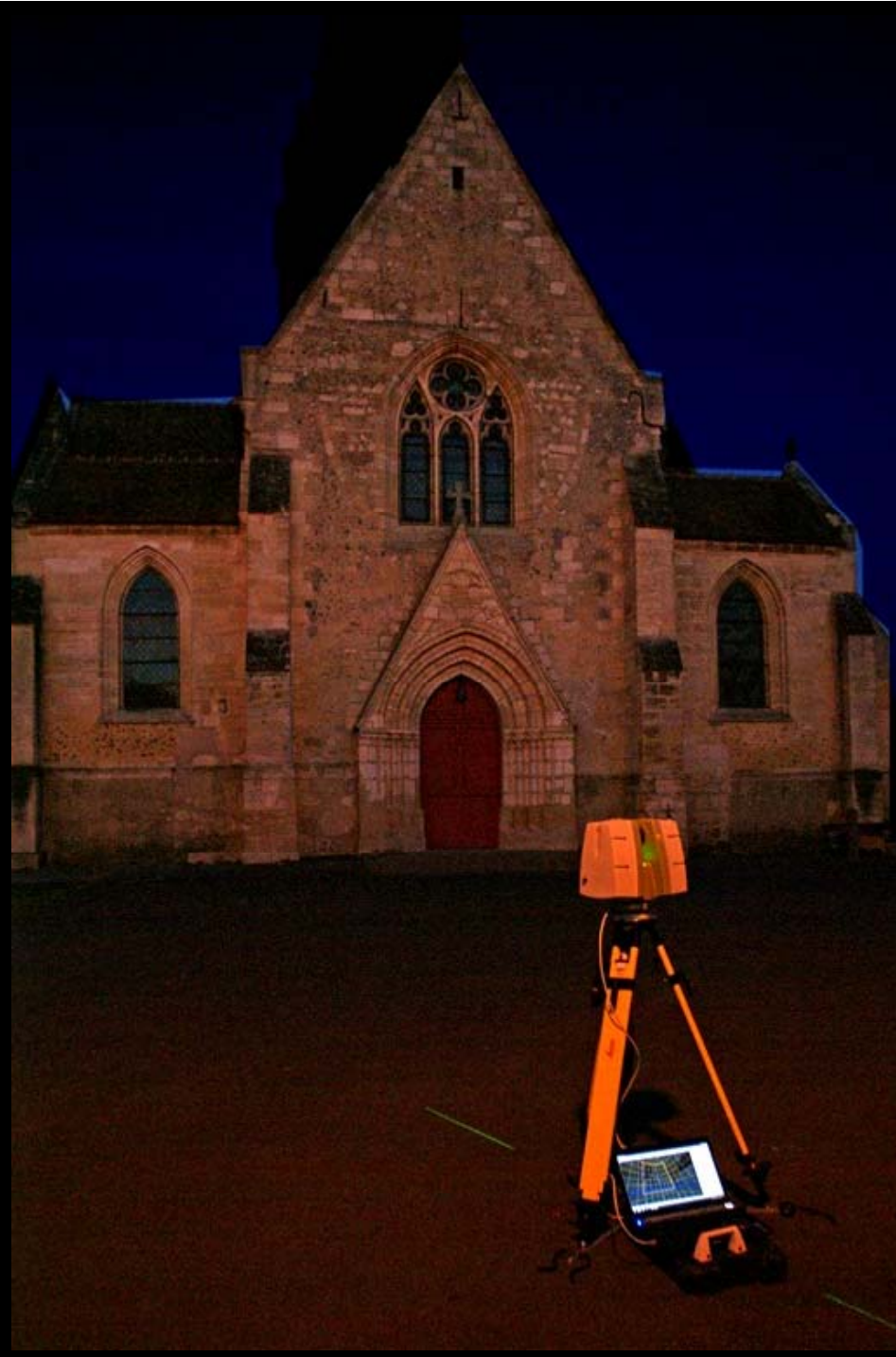


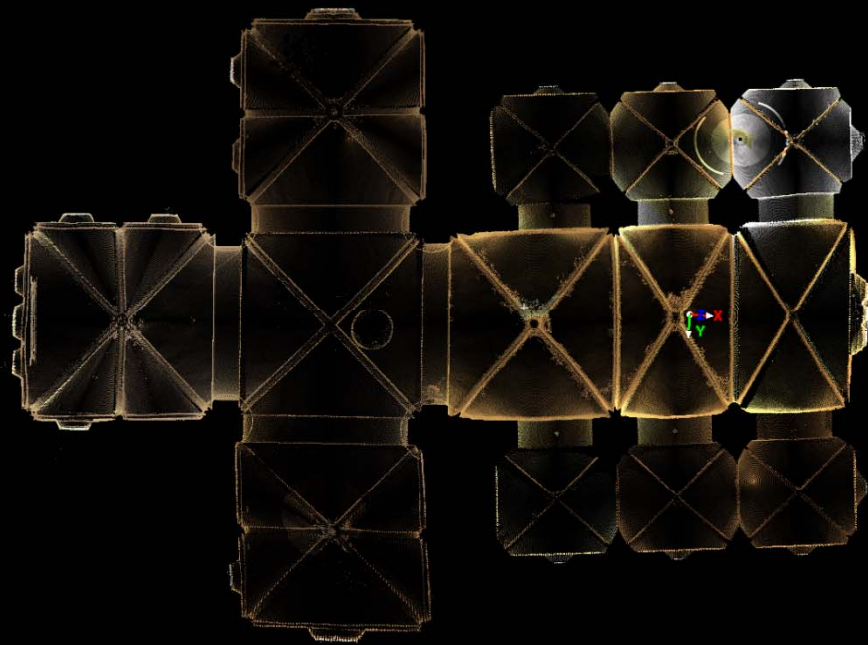
The scanner registered the intensity of reflection on the various surfaces, which allowed us to analyze the state of preservation of the stone columns in the hall.



The point cloud from laser
scanning served as a
preparation for the
architectural documentation...

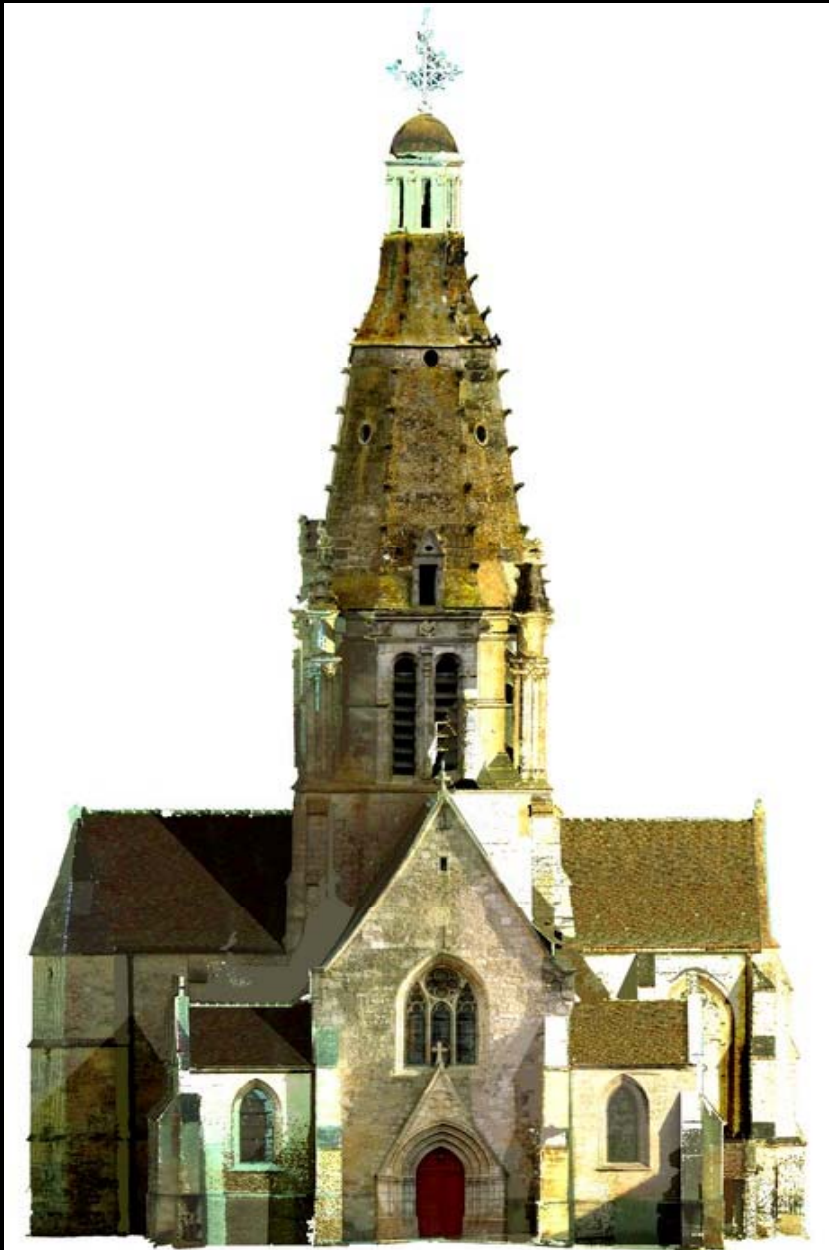








... orthoscans of the façade sections as well as for virtual visiting.



Temple of Sun - Cusco, Peru

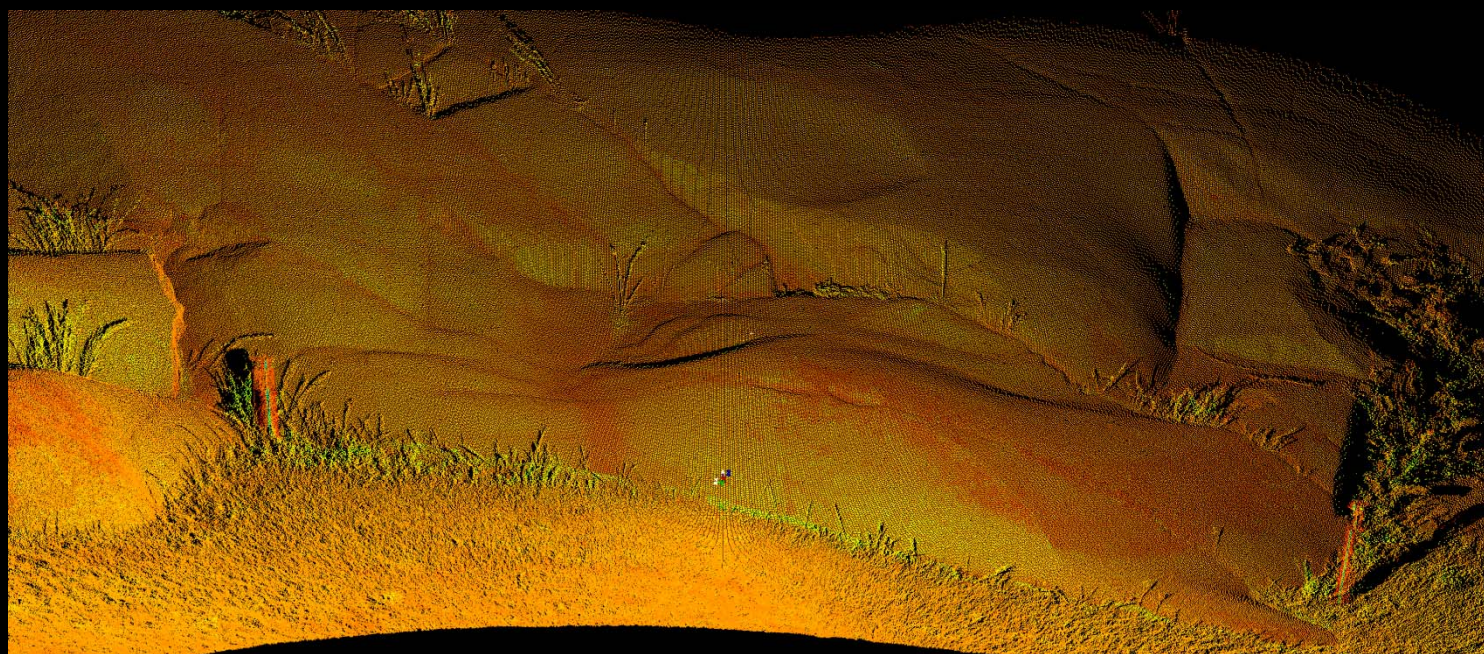
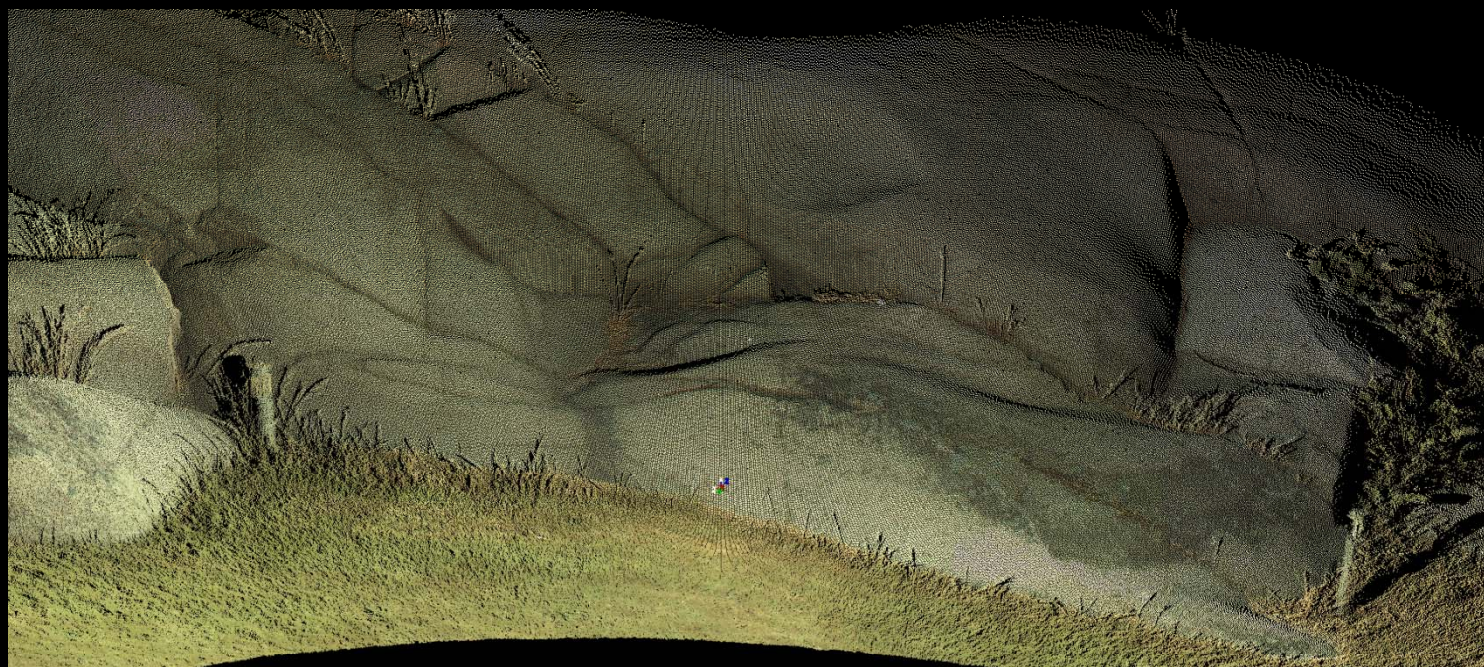


The object has been holistically scanned from the subterranean crypts through the cloisters up to the surface of the roof.

Rock carvings

Bornholm,
Denmark

Laser scanning
allowed for a
detailed
documentation,
independent of
the lighting
conditions...

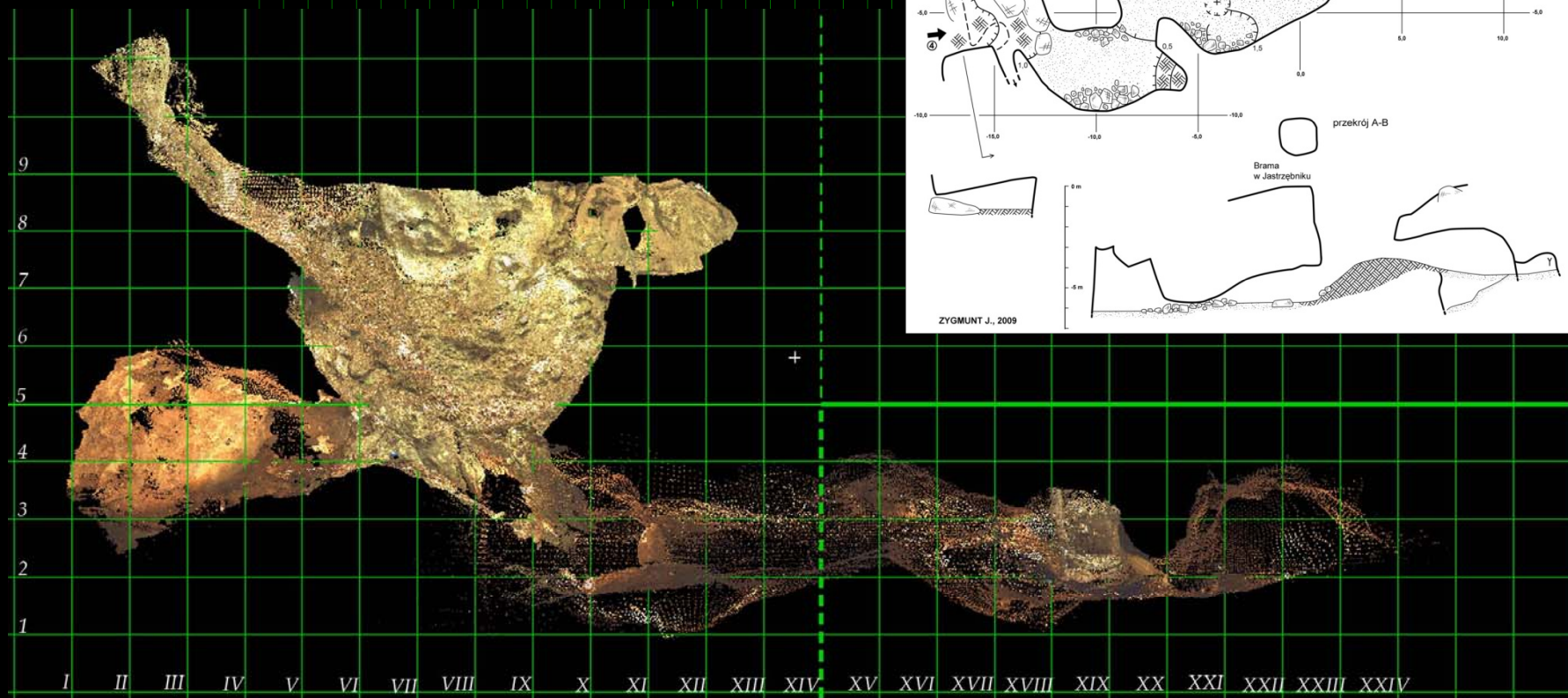
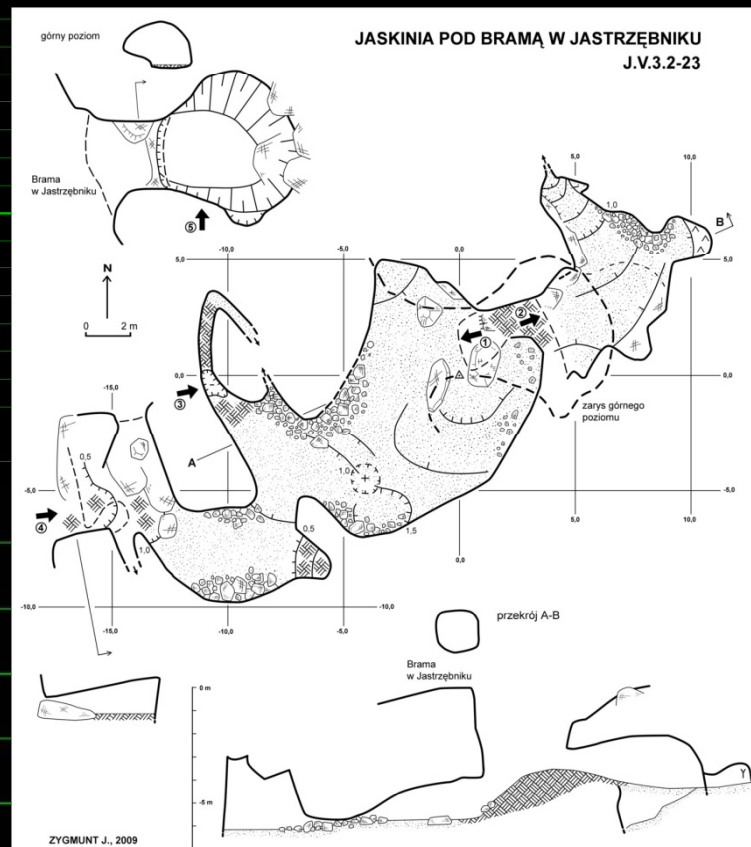
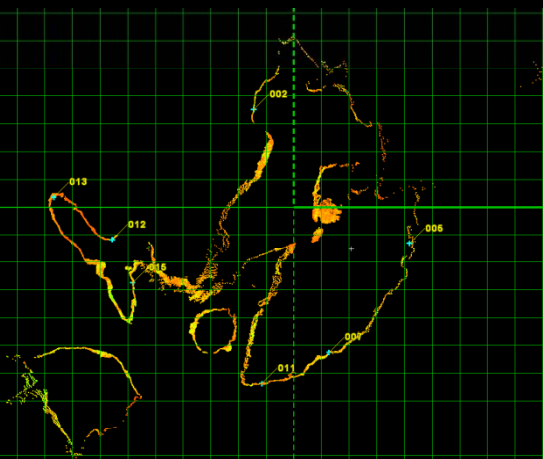


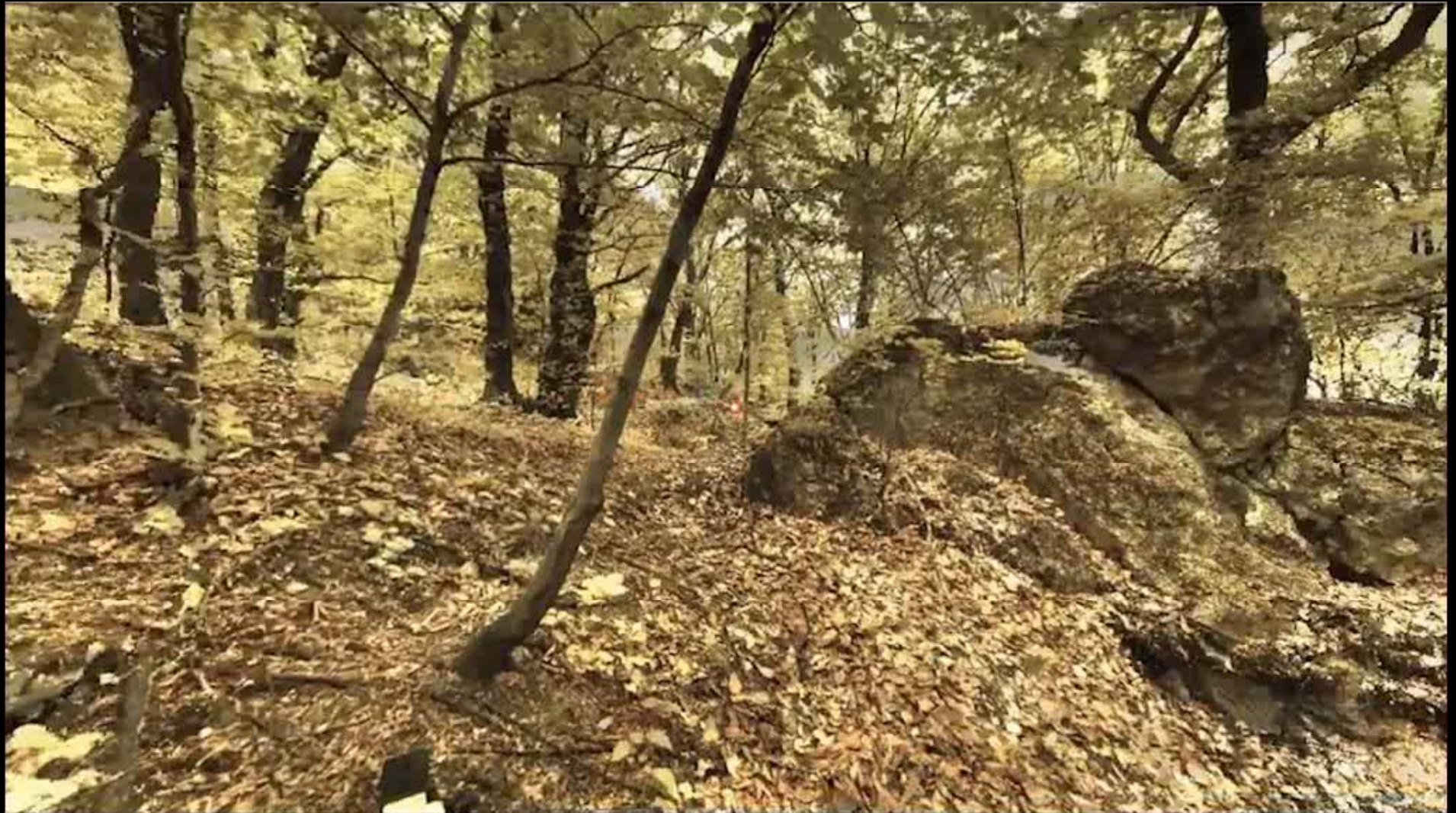
...and also brought material for an objective analysis as to which signs are natural and which made by humans.



Okno-Cave (Brama-Cave), Poland

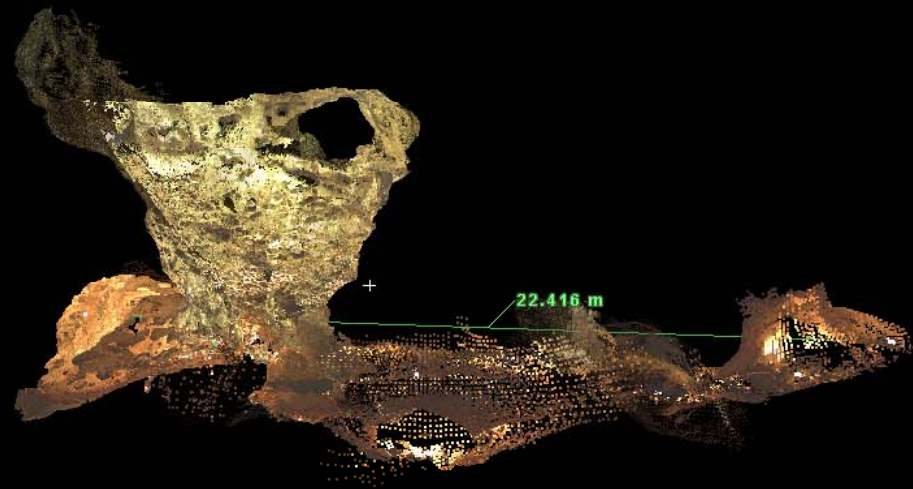
The results are a number of sections and detailed plans of the cave.





Okno-Cave (Brama-Cave), Poland

The point cloud was given additional attributes acquired via GPS RTK. This procedure allowed establishing an extremely accurate grid, used for archaeological fieldwork within the wide, multidisciplinary project Migration Period between Odra and Vistula.



Project scanning of a specific type of roman vessel, exported beyond the frontiers of the Empire, the so called *obliquely fluted cauldrons Eggers 44-49* with a structural light technology, point clouds with a density of up to 40 microns could be acquired.

Dystans między punktami

Dystans [mm]:
171,939438787512

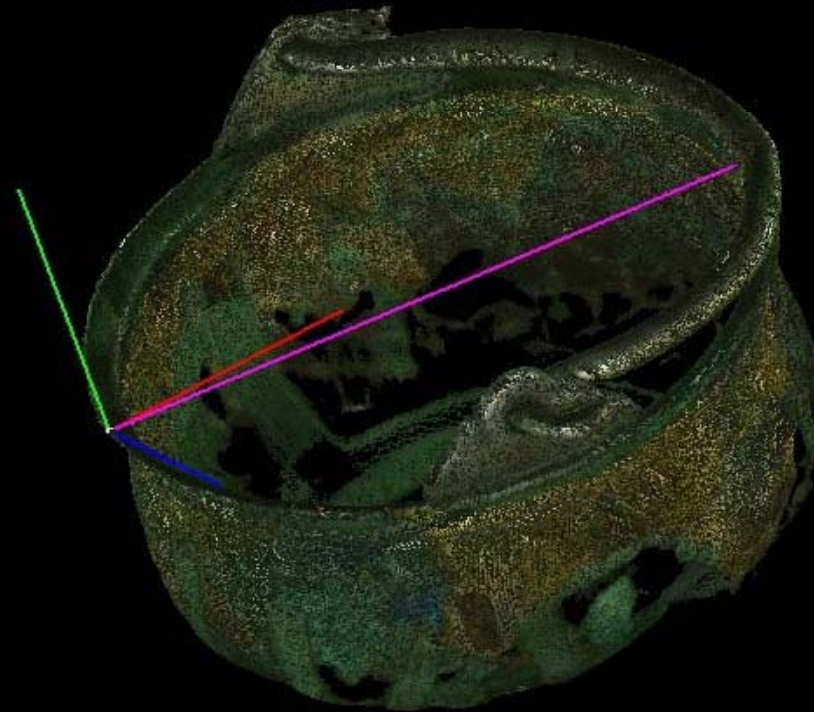
Dystans wzdłuż osi X [mm]:
169,692067728603

Dystans wzdłuż osi Y [mm]:
3,03141955385541

Dystans wzdłuż osi Z [mm]:
27,5423901657879

X	Y	Z
205,5868	123,5288	181,7803

Pomoc Zamknij



Dystans między punktami

Dystans [mm]:
262,153081906066

Dystans wzdłuż osi X [mm]:
247,45698003936

Dystans wzdłuż osi Y [mm]:
30,4322689584766

Dystans wzdłuż osi Z [mm]:
81,0133222913806

X	Y	Z
475,2342	258,2722	181,8510

Pomoc Zamknij



Dystans między punktami

Dystans [mm]:
194,038120668804

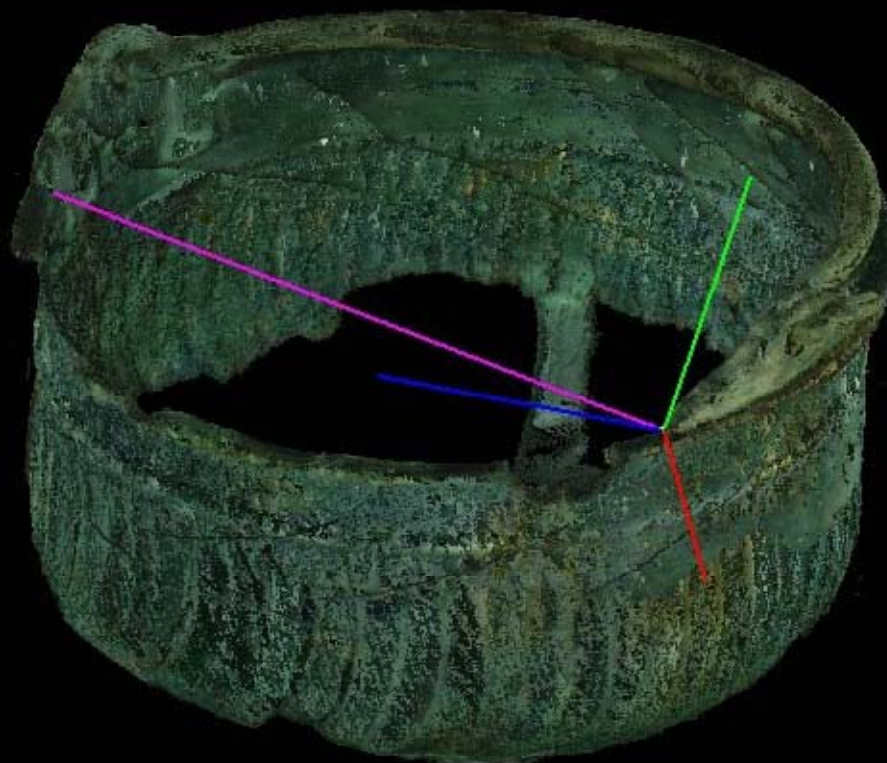
Dystans wzdłuż osi X [mm]:
140,247235714087

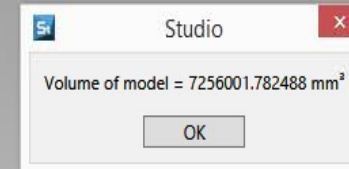
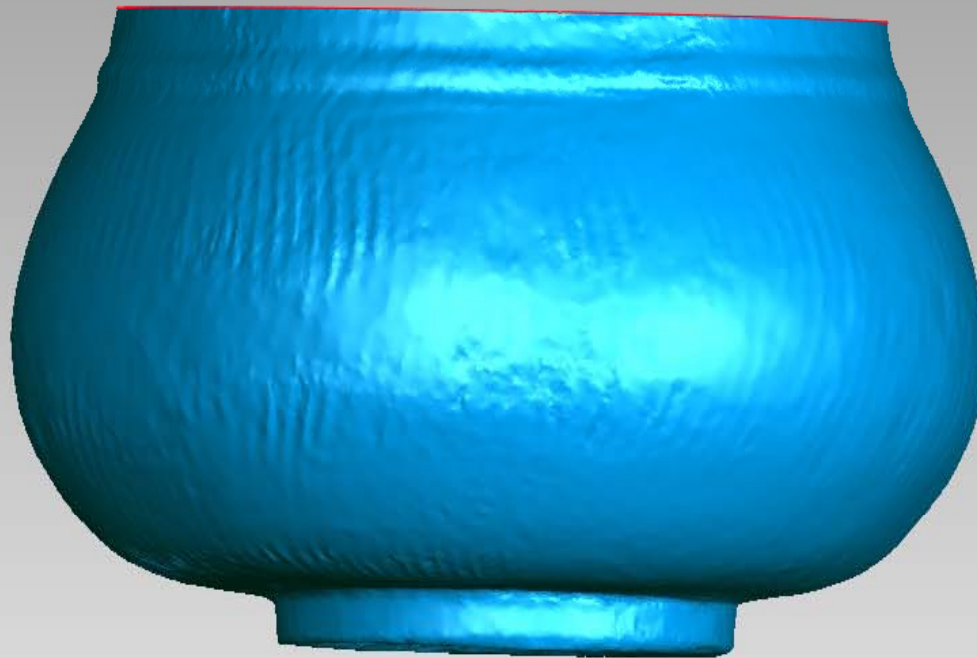
Dystans wzdłuż osi Y [mm]:
40,9716498036155

Dystans wzdłuż osi Z [mm]:
127,682532319846

X	Y	Z
429,152	292,748	129,233

Pomoc Zamknij





Documenting of cauldrons allowed us to carry out a number of analyses in order to reconstruct the production process of these vessels and investigate their shape, size and capacity.

Smarttech

Thank you for your attention

Marta Bura

Janusz Janowski

www.facebook.com/3DScanLabIAUW