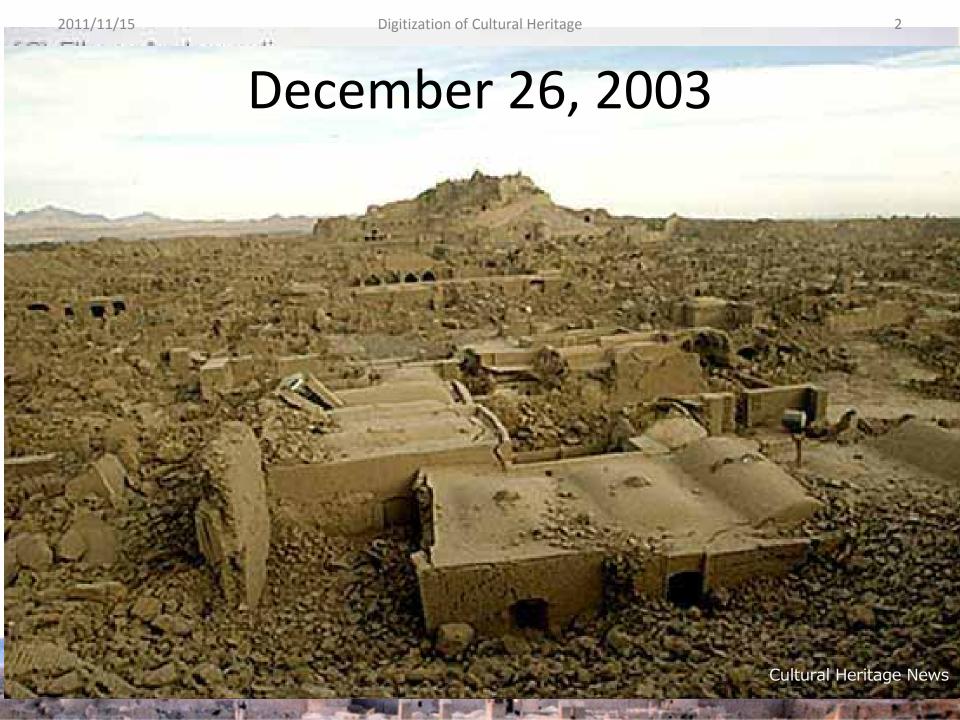
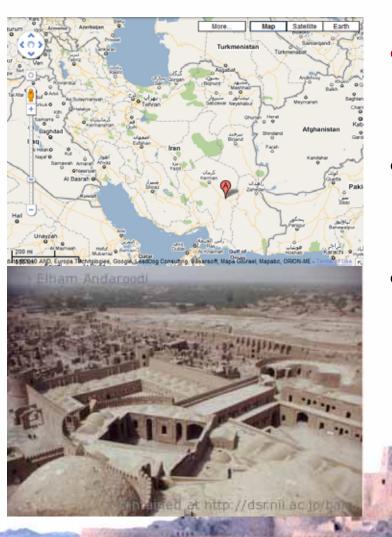
Post-Disaster 3D Modeling of a Collapsed City: Citadel of Bam, Iran

Asanobu Kitamoto	National Institute of Informatics
Elham Andaroodi	University of Tehran
Mohammad Reza Matini	University of Yazd
Kinji Ono	National Institute of Informatics

http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/bam/



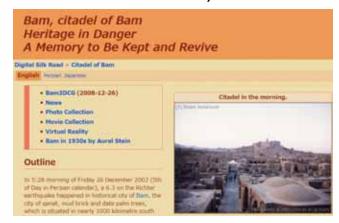
Citadel of Bam



- One of the biggest mud brick complex in the world.
- Most of the citadel was collapsed by the quake.
- One year later, "Bam and its Cultural Landscape" was inscribed on the list of World Heritage in Danger.

Project History

December 31, 2003

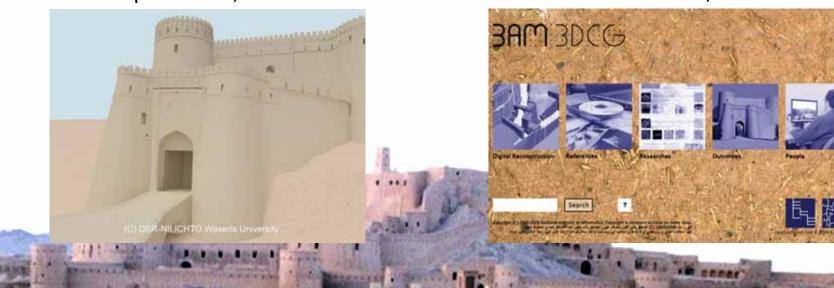


April – June, 2006

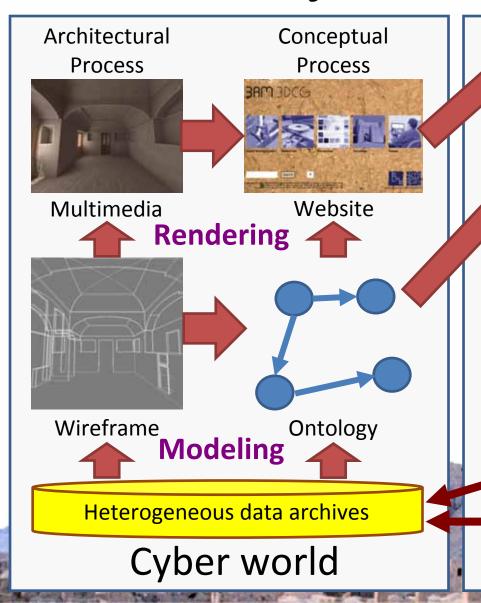


January 2004

December 26, 2008



Project Framework



Museum exhibition

Physical reconstruction

In the future



After the disaster

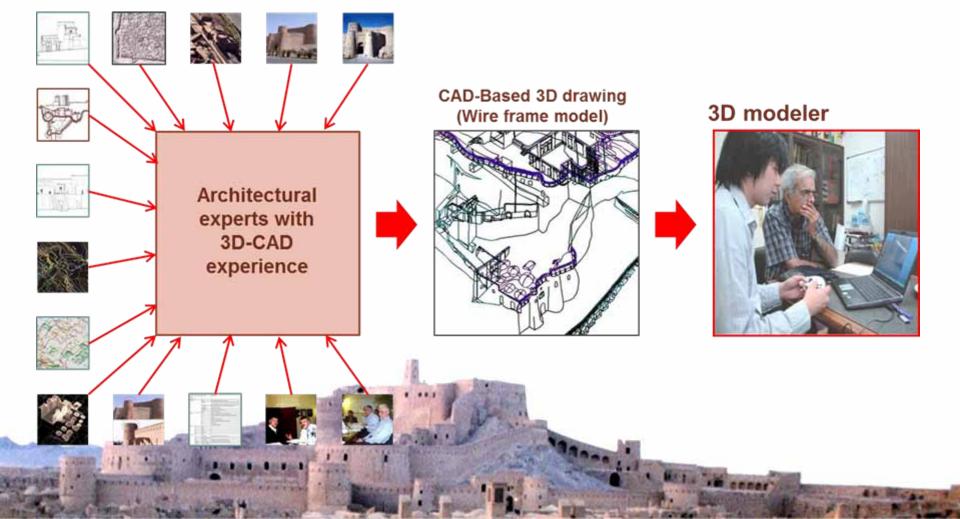
Voluntary data collection

Institutional data collection

Physical world

Integration of Heterogeneous Data

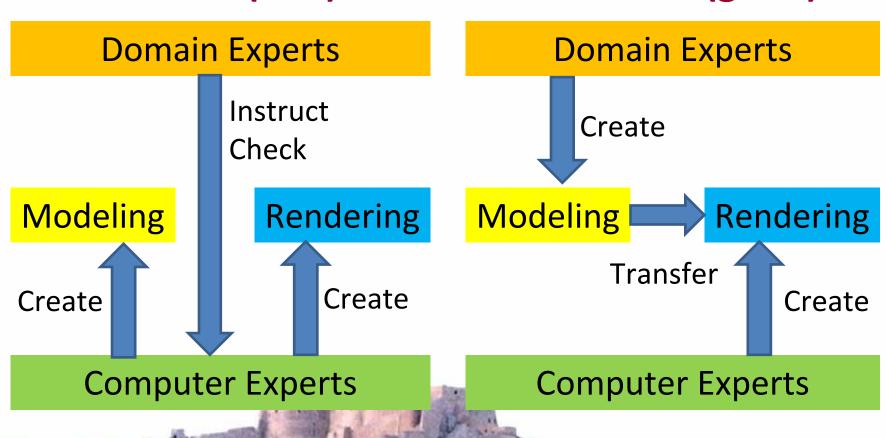
Estimating missing information is a critical problem!



Comparison of Workflow

1st Phase (bad)

2nd Phase (good)



Architectural Modeling and Rendering

Modeling

- Experts should model the structure.
- Model is created by a CAD tool (AutoCAD).
- The output is wireframe models.
- Accuracy is important.

Rendering

- Experts should render the appearance.
- Model is rendered by a 3D CG tool (3ds max).
- The output is multimedia content.
- Appearance is important.

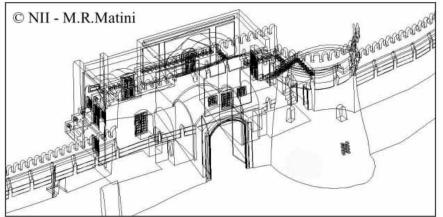
Collaboration of Experts

- Domain experts (e.g. architects) focus on the accuracy of models.
- Computer experts (e.g. CG engineers) focus on the usefulness of systems and outputs.
- Separation of modeling and rendering is more efficient because of the division of roles.
- Similar to the separation of model / view in software engineering (modular design).

Architectural Process





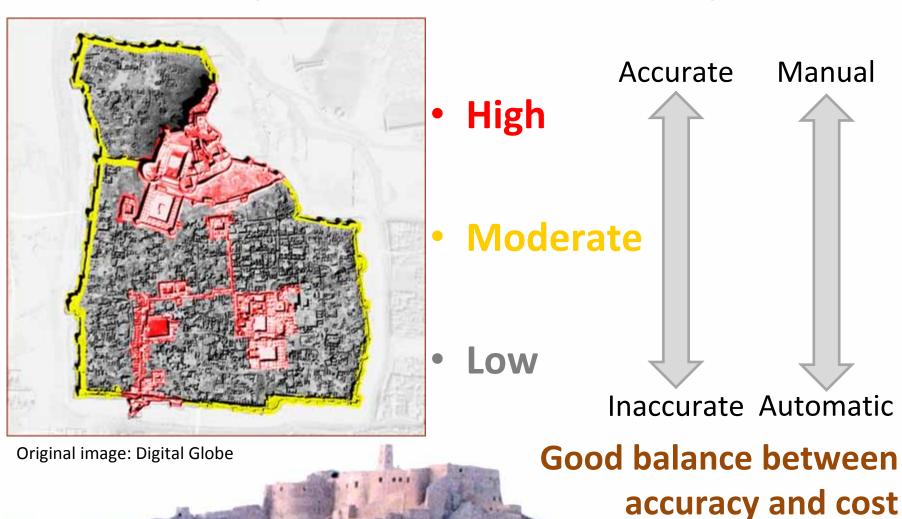


- A 3D model accurate enough for physical reconstruction.
- Accuracy includes

 appropriateness as

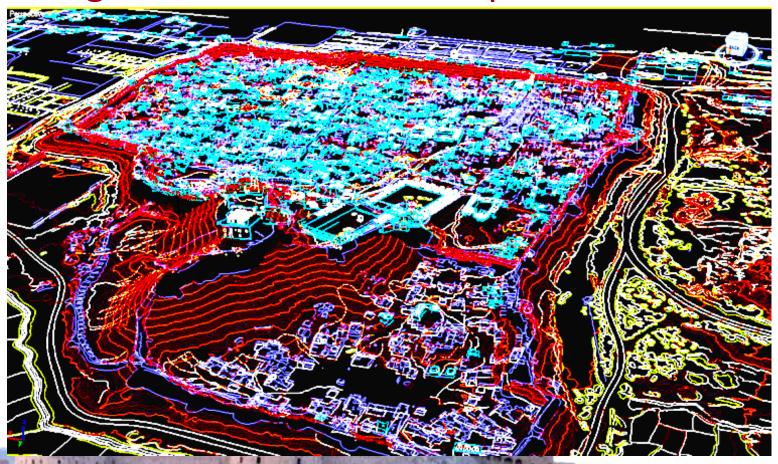
 Persian architecture.
- New data cannot be measured in a post-disaster reconstruction.

Requirement of Accuracy



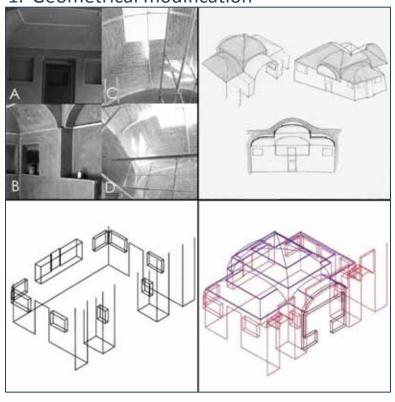
Photogrammetric Map

Rough reference of the shape and location.

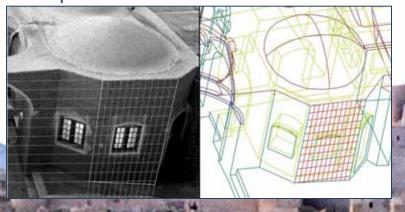


IFCA Project (By Prof. Adle), NCC, ICHHTO

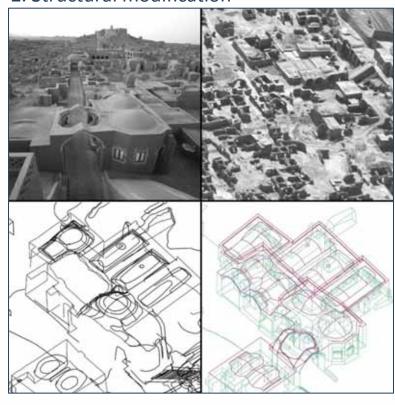
1. Geometrical modification



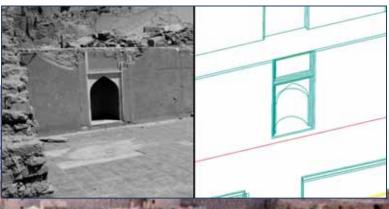
3. Proportional modification



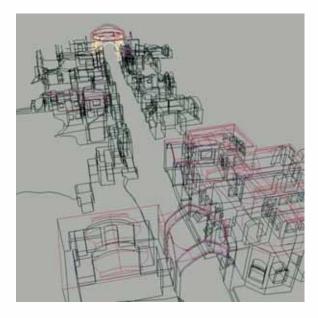
2. Structural modification



4. Details



Rendering of Exterior Space



CAD-based 3D drawing: Dr. M.R. Matini (NII)

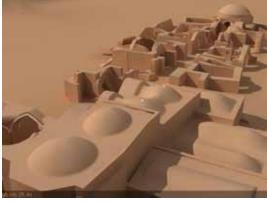


Global Information and Telecommunication Institute (GITI), Waseda University, Tokyo



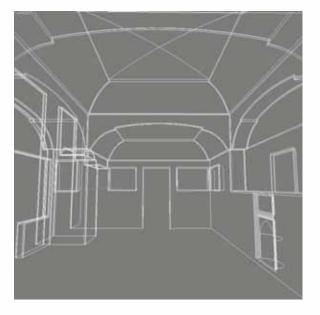








Rendering of Interior Space



CAD-based 3D drawing: Dr. M.R. Matini (NII)

3D modelers: Raazahang, University of Tehran, Iran





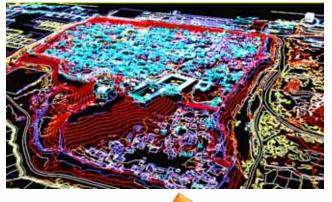




one room of Sistani house

Semi-Automatic Modeling

Photogrammetric Map
IFCA Project (By Prof. Adle), NCC, ICHHTO





Overlay

Photographs
From experts and tourists



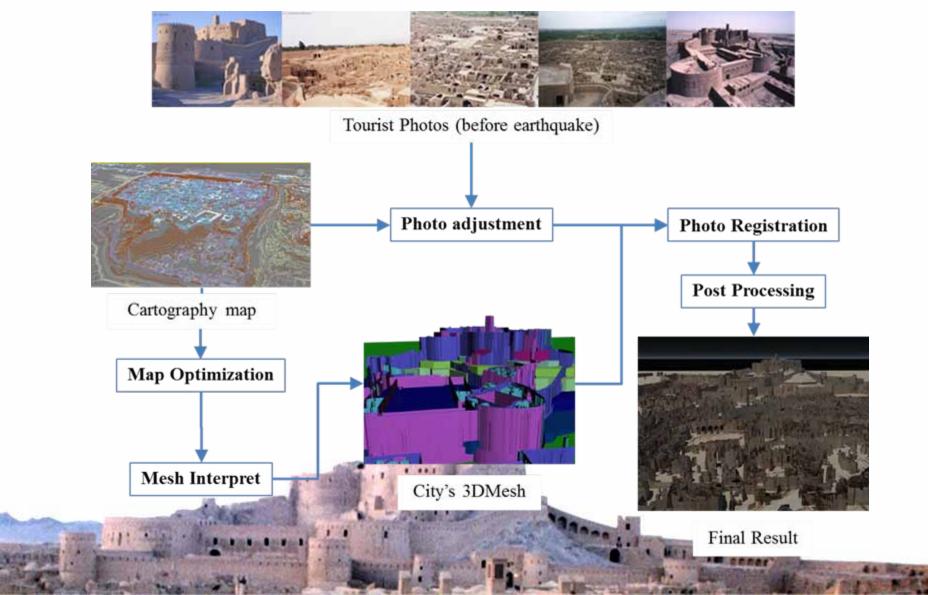
Structure

Texture

Simple 3D Model

Work by Mr. Natchapon Futragoon

Workflow



Automatic Modeling



New data cannot be captured from now!

Laser scanning

Structure from Motion

Image: Wikipedia
Image: Building Rome in a Day

Multiple Images or Videos



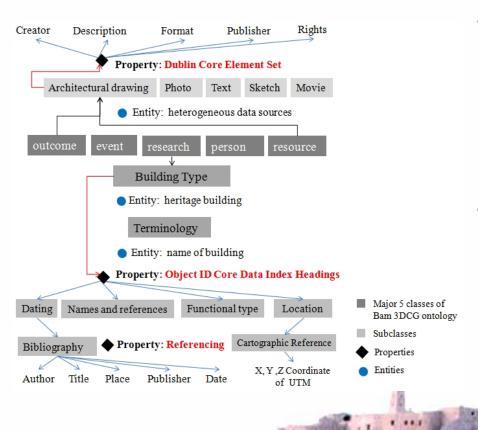
Using point correspondences and projective geometry fails due to the lack of photographs, variety of cameras, and temporal change due to renovation.



7-minute video taken from a helicopter by NHK in 1981 has potential for the automatic reconstruction of a 3D model, but not yet completed.

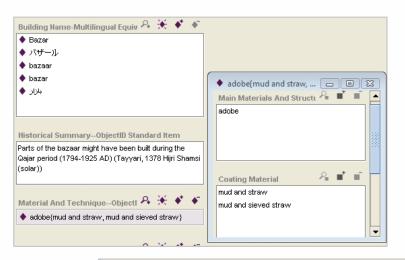


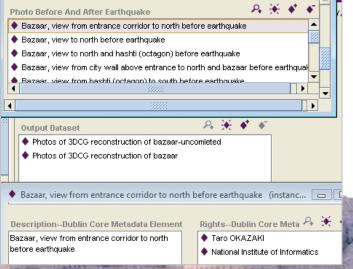
Conceptual Process



- 3D models represent the structure ⇔ conceptual models represent the knowledge.
- Two models are made separately, but could be linked in the future to realize the 3D semantic database of Bam.

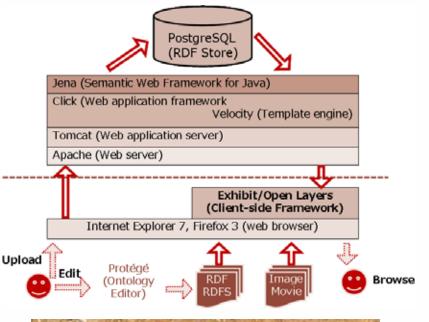
Conceptual Modeling





- Conceptual modeling is about representing relationship of concepts using ontology.
- Multilingual ontology represents typology of buildings.
- Input and output data is annotated with concepts.

Conceptual Rendering



Search

- Conceptual rendering is about storing and visualizing conceptual models.
- Concepts are stored in RDF (Resource Description Framework)
- Website is automatically generated from RDF.

Summary

- Architectural modeling produced a number of 3D models with enough accuracy for virtual and physical reconstruction of the Citadel of Bam.
- Workflow for modeling and rendering is crucial for the efficient generation of multimedia content.
- Conceptual modeling developed Bam3DCG ontology for representing many kids of project-related data.
- Conceptual rendering developed automatic website generation system based on RDF.

Future Work

- Semi-automatic modeling of remaining parts to make the 3D model of the whole city.
- Interactive rendering of 3D models through the Internet (Web) while protecting original 3D models from users.
- Linkage between architectural and conceptual models for the 3D semantic database of Bam.



Last Words for March 11

- Cultural heritage was lost again on March 11.
- Post-disaster reconstruction start suddenly without preparation. How is it possible to be well-prepared for future disasters?
- Short-term response focuses on raising awareness and starting data collection activity.
- Long-term response focuses on reviving memories as the symbol of the community.

Software

- Architectural Modeling
 - Computer-aided design (AutoCAD)
- Architectural Rendering
 - Computer graphics / virtual reality (3ds Max)
- Conceptual Modeling
 - Ontology editor (Protégé)
- Conceptual Rendering
 - Semantic Web framework (Jena)

References

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- Elham ANDAROODI, Asanobu KITAMOTO, "Architectural Heritage Online: Ontology-Driven Website Generation for World Heritage Sites in Danger", Digital Heritage: Proceedings of Euromed 2010 (3rd International Euro-Mediterranean Conference), Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS) 6436, M. Ioannides (Eds.), pp. 277-290, Springer-Verlag, doi:10.1007/978-3-642-16873-4, 2010-11 (Best Paper Award)
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Acknowledgment

3D CG reconstruction of the Citadel of Bam is a collaborative research project between the Digital Silk Road project of NII and Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO); Waseda University, GITI and Prof. Dr. Kawai's Lab; University of Tehran, Prof. Dr. Einifar's Lab, and Razahang Architectural Office. The 3D photogrammetric material is provided to NII by Professor Chahryar ADLE from CNRS and ICHHTO. We thank Mr. Tomohiro Ikezaki for implementing the Bam3DCG website generation system. We also thank students who worked for Bam Project at Dr. Kitamoto's Lab during the NII internship program, namely Tiago da Silva, Natchapon Futragoon, and Xinling Chen.

- Digital Silk Road Project
 - http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/
- Bam Project
 - http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/bam/
- Bam3DCG
 - http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/Bam3DCG/