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# Photometric recording and modelling of the “Plan of St. Gall”

INTERDISCIPLINE PROJECT WORK

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## **Abstract**

The start of the painting of the Plan of Saint Gall was in 16xx and afterwards, new parts were added. Due to the lifetime and the painting the plan gets some “injuries”. To detect traces of the past, the Plan was recorded with the best measurement system nowadays, the Minidome, which allows to measure with mm-submillitre resolution and in 2.5D.

To substract some information from the Plan, firstly, the patches recording have to be stitched together. This steps have to be done because the portable Minidome can only record patches of a size of  $x \times x$  cm and the Plan has a totally size of  $x$  m. For the extracting of research features, ideas have to build up which should work on an old, crumbled plan. These detected features will be afterwards analysed from plan experts. To prepare information for the experts, the plan was stitched together with Photoshop because all other program reached their limits with the given 1.5 TB dataset. The key point in this step was to get the transform parameters for each patch. After a lot of tries, Finally, a self-written C++ script solved the program. The second challenge, extracting research features like needle holes and scratches, can be only solved with manual detecting because the crumbled old plan destroyed all the genius, theoretical ideas for detecting. For examples, the made assumption that needle holes should be round and have some height differences are logical, but the circle matching program gave a lots of more possible circles which lays in wrinkled regions.

## **Acknowledgements**

We would like to sincerely thank Professor Schindler, because he made possible an extraordinary project that brought together our acquired technical knowledge and a cultural asset. In addition, for the simple, but still very good care. Furthermore, we sincerely thank the whole Stiftsbibliothek of St. Gall, who received us a very warm welcome and a great confidence to work with the unique plan. Very big help was the Abbey librarian Cornel x, who made all the impossible things possible, and Silvio y, who was always available for our questions and made the whole measuring process possible. Finally, we thank the Belgium team from Leuven, Vincent e and c.c, who made the recording with their brought minidome.



# Contents

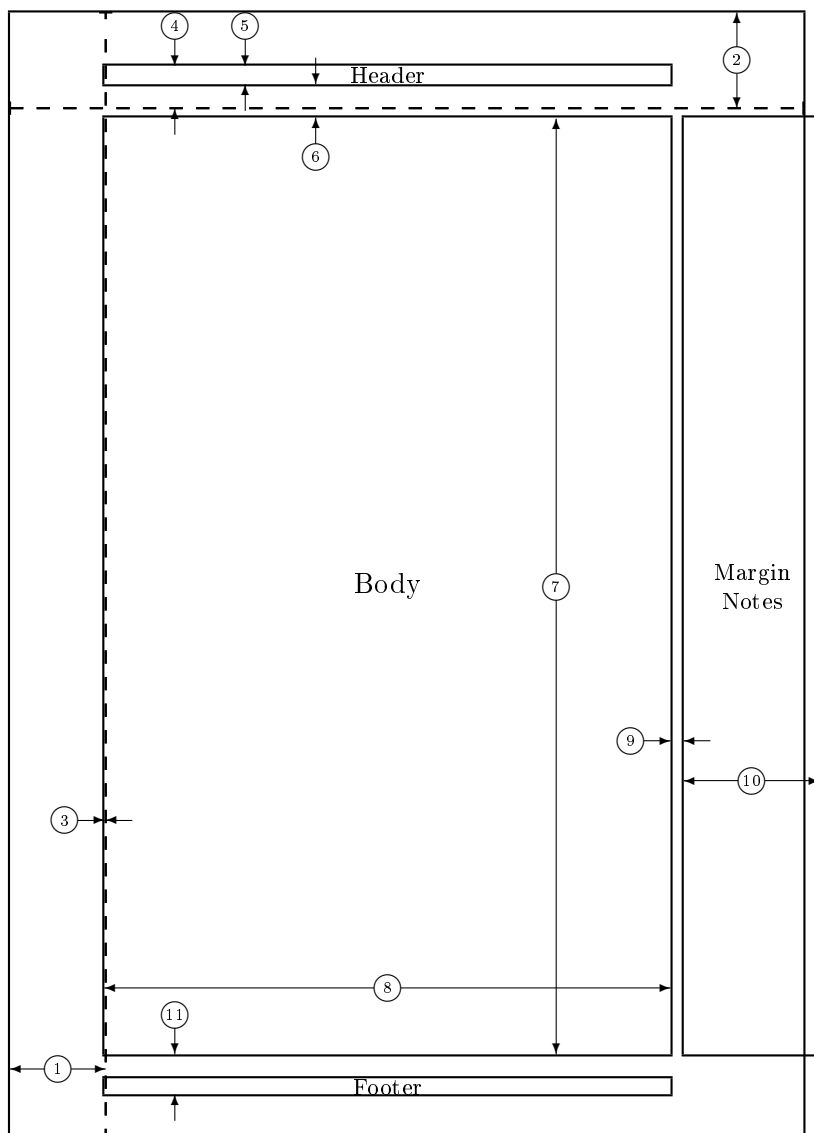
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Measurement</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Setup . . . . .	5
2.2 Data . . . . .	5
2.3 Influences and Accuracy . . . . .	5
<b>3 Minidome</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Shape of Shading . . . . .	6
<b>4 Stitiching</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5 Feature detection</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1 Needle holes . . . . .	8
5.1.1 Scientific Approach . . . . .	8
5.1.2 Reality . . . . .	8
5.2 Bulges . . . . .	8
5.3 Scratches . . . . .	8
5.4 Flick paper . . . . .	8
5.5 Writing . . . . .	8
5.6 Drawing Lines . . . . .	8
5.7 Smudges . . . . .	8
<b>6 Conclusion</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7 Outlook</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>A Appendix</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>B Declartion of Origin</b>	<b>11</b>

## List of Figures

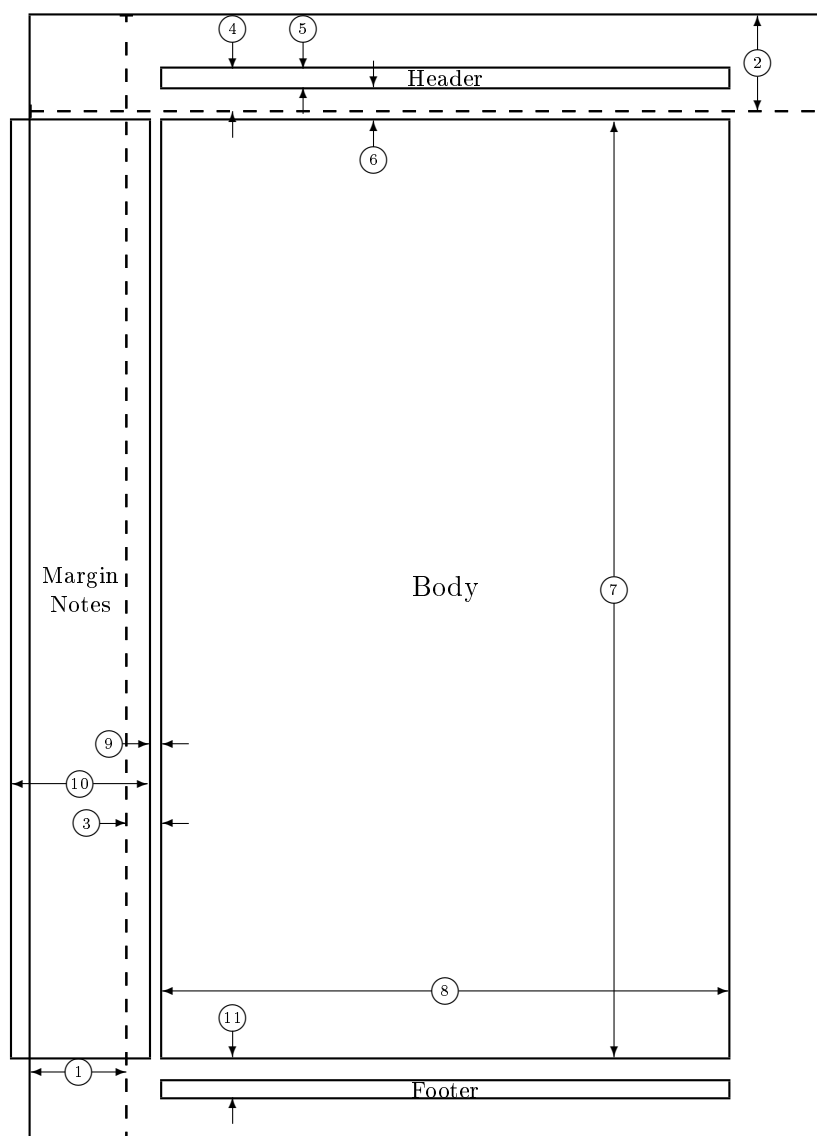
1	Difficult trees to estimate defoliation for . . . . .	2
2	Human estimation of defoliation . . . . .	3
3	Basic structure of a CNN . . . . .	3

## List of Tables

1	Quantification of errors for the images in Figure 1. . . . .	2
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# 1 Introduction

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"textcite" für in den Fliesstext ergibt "**Dobbertin2005**"

"parencite" für in der Klammer ergibt "(**Dobbertin2005**)"

Neue Linie mit doppelbackslash oder "newline" Befehl oder zwei Absätzen.

"quote": Wie man etwas wörtlich zitieren kann so dass es schön formatiert ist:

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- item one
- item two

und mit weniger Abstand:

- item one
- item two

Italics mit "textit" *dies ist schraeggestellt*

Url einfügen und Footnote mit Accessdatum <https://deephunt.in/the-gan-zoo-79597dc8c347><sup>1</sup>. ■

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"ref" für automatische Verweise welche mit "label" beim Objekt definiert werden. Benam-sung mit prefixen wie: "sec:" (section), "fig:" (figure) tab: (Tabelle) helfen übersicht zu

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<sup>1</sup>accessed: 05.06.2018

behalten.

Beispiel: siehe für weiteres in Section 2.

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"newpage" macht irgendwie auch eine neue Seite...

Beispiel Tabelle und Figuren mit package subcaption

Table 1: Quantification of errors for the images in Figure 1.

Name	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Standard deviation	15.8	16.3	17.4	16.0	15.7	16.5
Smallest defoliation	25	30	35	10	15	20
Highest defoliation	70	75	80	50	60	65

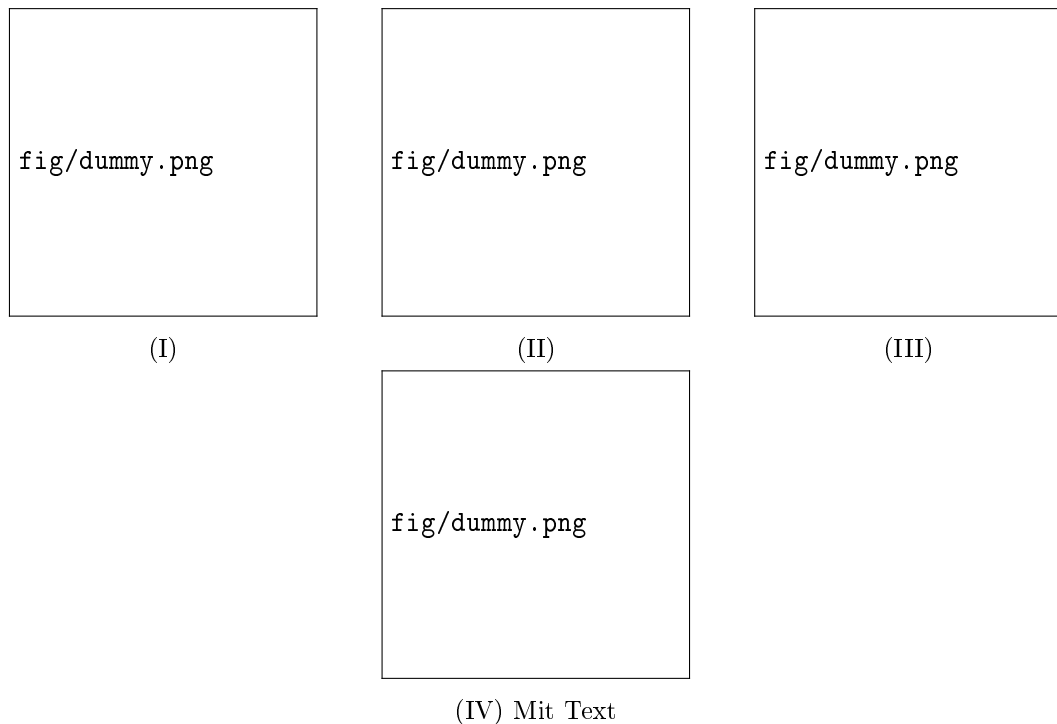
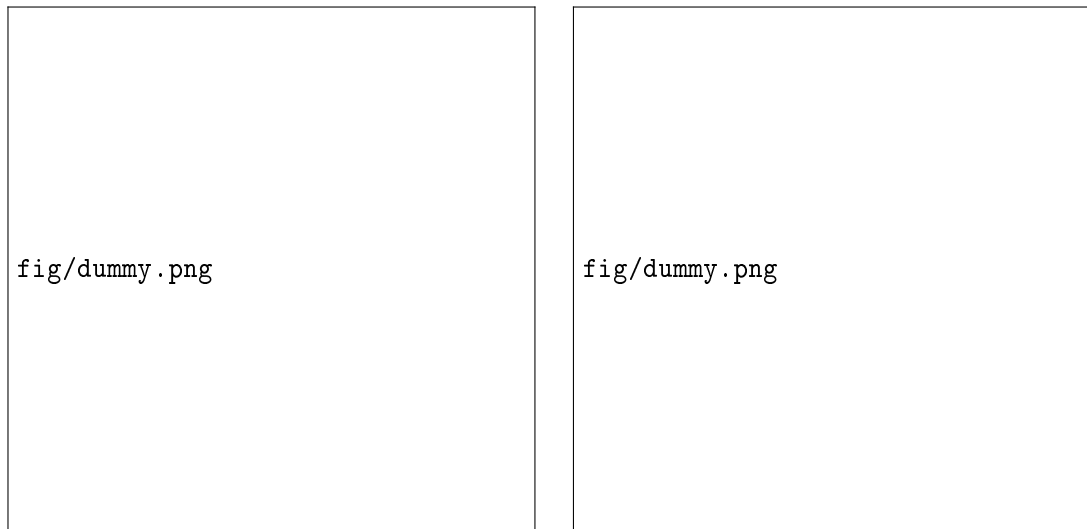


Figure 1: Trees that caused the highest deviations in the estimations.



(I) Error curves showing the accuracy of the different observers.

(II) Distribution of predicted values to ground-truth for my personal estimation.

Figure 2

Zwei Kolonnen nebeneinander mit Formeln:

$$L_i = \|f - y_i\|_2^2 = \sum_j (f_j - (y_i)_j)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$L_i = \|f - y_i\|_1 = \sum_j |f_j - (y_i)_j| \quad (2)$$

Zum Text um Figure umfliessen lassen:

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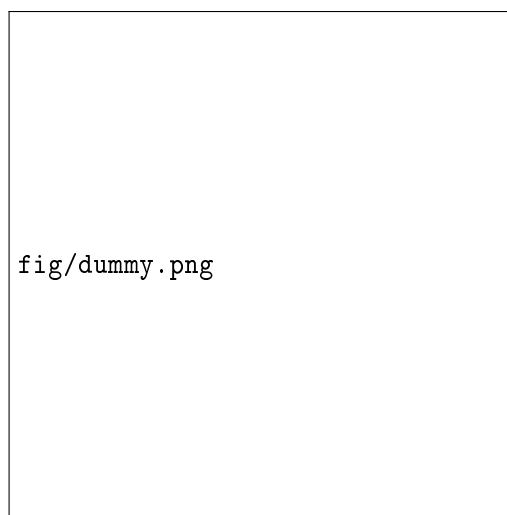


Figure 3: Basic structure of a CNN.(Adapted from: **chollet2017**)

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## 2 Measurement

### 2.1 Setup

### 2.2 Data

### 2.3 Influences and Accuracy

### **3 Minidome**

#### **3.1 Shape of Shading**

## 4 Stitiching

## **5 Feature detection**

### **5.1 Needle holes**

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## 6 Conclusion

Blabla

## 7 Outlook

## A Appendix

Appendix blabla

## B Declaration of Origin