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Optimising workflows and proposal of a standard in surveying of decorative heritage elements (The Royal Alcazar of Seville, Spain)

This research is the result of two multidisciplinary projects funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities: for the development and evaluation of models of durability and preventive conservation of the plasterwork panels located in The Royal Alcázar of Seville (RAS); and for the optimisation of workflows and proposal of standards in heritage 3D graphic surveys. The development of a durability model in decorative plasterwork panels with marked relief geometries requires, as a previous step, the quantification of the relationship between their spatial and projected areas (established as the Relief Surface Coefficient, RSC), based on accurate three-dimensional models. The main purpose of this coefficient is to provide, from the 2D surface of these elements, a parameter of easy quantification and sufficient accuracy that allows approximation, with a known deviation, of the true cost of the application on these elements of certain

conservation and maintenance treatments. In its procurement, the search for a balance between accuracy, data capture process, and post-processing times has enabled the optimisation of the associated workflows and the adoption of a standard of scan resolution to obtain the RSC with low deviations in relief geometries. In order to obtain a high-precision 3D model of the plasterwork panels analysed, the EinScan Pro 2X Plus handheld multifunctional scanner from the Shining 3D company has been employed, which uses an LED light-emitting source. The preliminary work, carried out in a laboratory on a panel of decorative plasterwork (842x394 mm) and subsequently tested on other decorative plasterwork panels located at RAS, has enabled the exhaustive evaluation and optimisation of settings for the standardisation of surveying parameters and workflows associated with obtaining the RSC coefficient.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Durability model and preventive conservation in the plasterwork of the Palace of Pedro I (Royal Alcazar of Seville)

The Royal Alcazar of Seville (RAS) is a palatial and military complex that results from various cultures and artistic trends throughout history. It integrates a great variety of materials and styles of singular compositional richness in its buildings, thereby earning its inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Among the buildings that make up the RAS, the Mudejar Palace (1356-1366), also known as the Palace of Pedro I, is considered one of the most relevant Mudejar masterpiece on the Iberian Peninsula (Cómez Ramos, 2008). It houses a rich collection of wall cladding from different periods, among which the plasterwork with predominantly geometric motifs, which are repeated over and over again to form large decorative panels on ceilings, walls, and arches (there are more than 2500 m2 of plasterwork distributed on the ground floor of the palace), is of major interest. The plasterwork that decorates the Palace of Pedro I covers a chronology (14th to 20th centuries) and an origin as wide as it is disparate, all presenting an aesthetic inspired by the Islamic period. A

representative sample of typologies is located in the famous Patio de las Doncellas (Calero-Castillo et al., 2016), one of the most important spaces in palace life (Figure 1). The composition of this plasterwork is the result of the combination of four ornamental motifs: vegetation in ataurigues. inspired by acanthus leaves; geometric figures in latticework, forming polygons and stars; Islamic inscriptions, in Kufic and Naskh writing; and heraldic shields from the reign of Pedro I. Although the state of conservation of the plasterwork in the Mudejar Palace is generally good (Blasco López et al., 2012), in recent years there have been occasional detachments in various elements of this plasterwork (Campos de Alvear, 2020) due to the existence of local pathologies (Figure 2), leading to the development of a program of actions for its maintenance, conservation, and restoration. Within the program of actions, a multidisciplinary project is framed whose main objective involves the development and evaluation of durability and preventive conservation models for the plasterwork panels located in the palatial complex of the RAS (Torres-González et al., 2022), financed by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Inno-

1.2. Relief Surface Coefficient (RSC)

vation, and Universities.

The Relief Surface Coefficient (RSC) has been specifically postulated in this project by the authors, since, to the best of our knowledge, no other similar references exist in the literature. This coefficient is established for pseudoplanar spatial geometries, in which one of its dimensions is negligible compared to the other two. It



$RSC = \frac{3D \text{ model area (irregular triangles mesh)}}{\text{orthogonal projection area}}$

Fig. 3 - Relationship between spatial and flat surface of a decorative coating through the RSC coefficient (Authors' own).



Fig. 1 - Patio de las Doncellas. Palace of Pedro I. Real Alcazar of Seville (Authors' own).



Fig. 2 - Pathologies in the plasterwork frieze of the Patio de las Doncellas (Campos de Alvear, 2020, p. 83)



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is defined as the relationship between the spatial area of a decorative wall cladding, obtained from the surface of the irregular triangles mesh that discretise its geometry in a 3D model, and its flat area, the result of projecting the spatial surface on a plane parallel to its two main dimensions (Figure 3).

The calculation of this coefficient is highly useful for scientific reading prior to conservation and maintenance interventions in certain heritage elements in which their geometry is predominantly flat, but which present abundant decorative motifs in relief. A clear example of the contribution of the RSC to the conservation and maintenance of heritage elements is given by the plasterwork that decorates hundreds of metres of wall surfaces or friezes of the Mudejar Palace, in the RAS. Its main purpose is to provide, from the 2D surface of these elements, a parameter of easy quantification and sufficient accuracy that allows approximation, with a known deviation, of the true cost of the application on these elements of certain conservation and maintenance treatments: cleaning of dust and dirt; recovery and fixation of polychromes; removal of moisture stains and vandal graffiti; improvement of cohesion and stabilisation of gypsum; layers of protection, etc.



Fig. 4 - Detail of ornamentation in relief on a carved wooden door in the Palace of Pedro I (RAS) (Authors' own).

In addition to plasterwork, the calculation of the RSC can also be very useful in the preventive conservation of other heritage elements that are richly ornamented with relief motifs: doors and ceilings in carved wood and wall surfaces of ceramic pieces with relief compositions (Figure 4). This coefficient may also be of interest for application in other fields of study, although now there are no references in the literature.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Statement of the problem

This research has been developed within the framework of the project: 'Optimisation of workflows and proposal of standards in heritage 3D graphic surveys' (3D4HERITAGE), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities. Its main objective is to evaluate the optimisation of the workflows associated with the calculation of the RSC in heritage elements endowed with a rich ornamentation in relief. The search for optimisation has been achieved by developing a working procedure that balances the level of deviation (accuracy), with which it is possible to determine the RSC, and the simplification of the necessary data capture-post-processing flows. In this way, the established procedure enables the workflow to be optimised according to the expected level of deviation of the RSC, thereby linking this level with threshold values of certain parameters that are postulated as a standard.

In order to achieve the main objective of this research, it is necessary to start from a hyper-realistic digital model of high accuracy, obtained with non-destructive techniques and respectful of the integrity and nature of the element. To obtain this type of model, there are currently two technical solutions with sufficiently contrasted results: multi-image photogrammetry, based on photographic sequences (SfM, Structure from Motion); and scanners, with laser or LED technology. With relative simplicity, both solutions enable 3D models to be obtained with a sufficient level of detail and accuracy, thereby preserving the integrity and



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security of the digitised element. The benefits and limitations of each technology are widely debated in the literature (Remondino, 2011; Verdiani, 2019). There is a broad consensus that the photorealistic quality of textures is superior in photogrammetric models, which are also associated with a lower cost of technology and longer times in workflows compared to scanners. The latter are attributed a more precise definition in complex geometries and reflective surfaces. However, the true usefulness of each technology really lies in the purpose and conditions of development of the work itself.

The preliminary work carried out in this research confirms that, for the case study analysed, the choice of one or the other technology is not decisive in the levels of deviation associated with the calculation of the RSC. However, the significant reduction in time observed in scanner workflows, particularly in data post-processing, is indeed decisive for the optimisation of the process associated with its calculation.

2.2. Literature review

As stated in the 3D4HERITAGE memory project, which constitutes the framework of this paper, 3D scanning techniques have advanced exponentially in recent years. This rapid evolution has been clearly registered in the different meetings such as "Computer applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA)", "International Conference on Metrology for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (IMEKO)", and "CIPA Heritage Documentation", whose papers focus on 3D digitalisation and have undergone an extraordinary increase in the last decade. Most of these papers are oriented towards the documentation of a heritage artifact by using advanced technology and show the results obtained (Angelo et al., 2022; McPherron et al., 2009). These results are usually outstanding compared to a traditional simplified geometric reconstruction (Selvaggi et al., 2018). Furthermore, many studies can be found that compare different technologies, such as photogrammetry, Lidar, and other kinds of scanners (Cui et al., 2021). However,

it is difficult to find scientific papers where protocols and standards are proposed by experimenting with multiple workflows in order to establish or recommend the ideal procedure to obtain the resolution and accuracy that the purpose of the study demands.

International standards, such as ISO-5178, ISO-1101, and ECMA-363, are extremely useful for the setting of syntax and semantics but no ISO standards yet define those workflows and accuracy that are necessary for explicit purposes such as our RSC.

The European Commission's Expert Group on Digital Cultural Heritage and Europeana has developed a list of "Basic principles and tips for 3D digitisation of tangible cultural heritage" that determines the minimum quality needed, by identifying the different versions and formats needed for the different use cases targeted, planning for long-term preservation of all data acquired, and following standards and best practices. Among these practices lie Item 8: "Use the right equipment. methods and workflows", but it is so general that it states "There is no one-size-fits-all method for 3D digitisation. The equipment, methods and workflows that are used vary according to the type of cultural heritage (objects, monuments, buildings, sites) being digitised, the project's purpose, environment, and other factors" (European Comission, 2020)

Additionally, the European Commission published in 2022 the "Study on quality in 3D digitisation of tangible cultural heritage" which is a useful and interesting report. However, it states that "There is no generally accepted standard for specifying the detail and accuracy requirements for geometric recordings of tangible objects" (European Comission, 2022)

Nevertheless, several interesting studies have been published that suppose an interesting advance with the aim of building a highly detailed 3D model capable of penetrating as deeply as possible into incisions where the comparison is fundamental in order to understand which technique is the best one in term of accuracy (Chiara et al., 2019). An experience with artifacts that have sim-

ilar difficulties due to their profuse concavity was carried out to build the 3D replica of the bas-relief of Giovanni da Legnano in Bologna (Bitelli et al... 2022), but no standards were proposed therein. In other sorts of artifacts, but with a similar purpose, in order to ascertain the suitability of the accuracy obtained, researchers from the INTROSPECT project (Introspection of the archaeological material culture in the digital era) used a wide spectrum of non-destructive photogrammetry, computed tomography (CT), micro-computed tomography (u-CT), and metallographic and digital microscopy. They also adapted uses of data processing tools according to the needs of archaeologists by combining 3D modelling, cloud-of-points /mesh processing and photogrammetry software (Barreau et al., 2022).

As a conclusion regarding related research publications, recent papers have highlighted the growing significance of utilising high-resolution digital 3D data and the immense potential of Geomatics in diverse multidisciplinary applications. These developments are undeniably intriguing and promising. Due to the ongoing technological advances in both hardware and software, it is challenging to determine the most suitable solutions for specific cases. Several of the examples mentioned, although relatively recent, can now be approached using alternative tools. Nevertheless, the acquisition and processing technologies have reached a level of maturity that enables their broader implementation, by employing various integrated approaches and individual methods (Girelli et al., 2022; Rodríguez Navarro et al., 2022).

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Digitising a 3D model from a handheld scanner: EinScan Pro 2X Plus

In order to obtain the 3D model of the plasterwork surfaces analysed herein, the EinScan Pro 2X Plus handheld multifunctional scanner from the Shining 3D company has been used focused on industrial applications in reverse engineering and manufacturing (Figure 5). This scanner, with



its reduced weight (1.13kg), is designed for scanning small and medium-sized objects. The scanning process takes place by emitting a pattern on the object that uses an LED light-emitting source, used in short-range scanners to lower their cost



Fig. 5 - EinScan Pro 2X Plus handheld scanner from Shining 3D company (Authors' own).

compared to medium and long-range scanners which use laser light as a higher power-emitting source. The optimal scanning distance to the object is set by the manufacturer at 510 ± 100 mm; within this range, the effective scanning area ranges from 208x136 to 312x204 mm2. The default working mode (Handheld Rapid scan mode) provides fast scans (30 fps and 1,500,000 points/s) with an acceptable level of resolution (configurable between 0.25 and 3.00 mm) and accuracy (up to 0.1 mm under optimal conditions). In this mode, the alignment of the different clouds of points can be carried out either from the geometry of the object or by using targets and markers. Optionally, in this working mode, it is possible to incorporate a camera (Color Pack) to capture textures. In this ca clouds of points

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Fig. 6 - Composition and digitalization of the plasterwork panel selected in the Palace of Pedro I (RAS) (Authors' own).

on the EinScan Pro 2X Plus

scanner (Authors' own).

Rapid scan mode allows scans under three possible operating modes: Classic, which scans at a speed of 15 fps and at the configured resolution; Lightning, which scans at a speed of 30 fps with 1 mm resolution and, once the scan is complete, achieves the selected resolution by interpolation; and Lightning+Refine, which scans at a speed of 30 fps with 1 mm resolution and, once the scan is finished, enables the final resolution to be selected by retopology. These last two modes of op-

ise, i from	t is also possible the texture of th	to al e obje	ign the ect. The		gy. mese ta	st two modes of op-
	Operation		Scan speed	Point distance	Scan accuracy	
	mode	fps	million points/sec	(mm)	up to (mm)	
	Classic	15				
	Lightning	30	1.5	0.25 to 3.00	0.10	
	Lightning+Refine	30				Table 1 - Scanning modes

0.20 to 3.00

0.24

1.1

< 0.5 sec (single scan)

20

eration are designed to optimise the consumption of hardware resources and to increase scanning speed.

Furthermore, the EinScan Pro 2X Plus incorporates two additional scanning modes (Handheld HD scan mode and Fixed scan mode with turntable) that require optional accessories (HD pack and Industrial pack, respectively) for use. In Handheld HD mode, the scanning speed decreases (20 fps and 1,100,000 points/s), somewhat improving the resolution (configurable between 0.20 and 3.00 mm) and accuracy (up to 0.05 mm under optimal conditions). In this mode, it is only possible to align the clouds of points by using targets and markers (with a minimum of four visible simultaneously). The Fixed scan mode, reserved for small objects, provides the best level of accuracy (0.04 mm) at a fixed resolution of 0.24 mm (Table 1). In this mode, the clouds are aligned through the markers incorporated in the rotary table on which the object must be placed.

http://disegnarecon.univag.it

Fixed with turntable

Scan

mode

Handheld Rapid

Handheld HD

0.05



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Finally, EinScan Pro 2X Plus has its own software interface (EXScan Pro) for device management (status and calibration), control of the entire scanning process (pattern contrast level, distance, and scan resolution) and elementary post-processing of the data (cleaning, editing, and triangulation of the cloud of points, as well as closing gaps in the mesh of the model), which enables the results to be exported in a wide range of formats: STL, OBJ, PLY, 3MF, ASC, and P3.

3.2. Case studies: plasterwork surfaces from the Palace of Pedro I in the RAS and prefabricated plasterwork panels in the laboratory

The search for a standard in the determination of the RSC has been developed on a typology of plasterwork that decorates the walls of the entrance hall and the "Patio de las Doncellas" of the Palace of Pedro I in the RAS, which takes advantage of the opportunity provided by the research project 'Development and assessment of models for the durability and preventive conservation and



Fig. 7 - Composition and digitalization of the prefabricated plasterwork panel analyzed in laboratory (Authors' own).

of historical plasterwork from the decorative elements of the Roval Alcázar of Seville'. funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities of Spain. Specifically, as a case study, a nineteenth-century plasterwork panel (known as imitation Granada) has been selected, located in the entrance hall to the palace, for its favourable location and accessibility for the necessary work to be carried out. This work is highly constrained throughout the enclosure due to the height at which the plasterwork panels are located and the intensity of tourist visits to the RAS. This plasterwork presents ornamental motifs in relief that configure a pattern repeated on all these plasterwork panels based on three themes: the geometric shapes in latticework; the Kufic and Naskh script; and plant elements in atauriques (Figure 6).

Among the actions developed in the project, the evaluation of the widely differing states of conservation of these plasterwork panels and of a proposal of treatment for their preventive conservation were carried out. Framed in this last action, the need arose to determine a coefficient (RSC) that would enable the quick and easy quantification of the cost of applying these treatments from the projected 2D surface of the plasterwork panels. It should be borne in mind that, in a plasterwork panel, the effective 3D surface on which the treatments are finally applied is not easy to quantify, due to the abundant ornamental motifs in relief that make up the plasterwork and to their substantial difference from the projected 2D surface of the panel.

Given the limitations of accessibility to the walls located in the RAS, and in order to optimise workflows and establish a possible standard in the determination of the RSC coefficient, the preliminary work and tests are developed in the laboratory on a prefabricated plasterwork panel (842x394 mm) that reproduces the ornamentation motifs used in Islamic plasterwork surfaces (Figure 7).

3.3. Data capture workflow

On the prefabricated plasterwork panel, the exhaustive work of checking the settings in the parameters of the EinScan Pro 2X Plus scanner and in the applied workflows for data capture has been carried out in the laboratory, in order to determine its level of influence in the calculation of the RSC. In this way, reference values and processes have been identified that have enabled a possible working standard to be established for the determination of RSC in objects with relief geometry of similar nature to the geometry of the plasterwork analysed.

Regarding the adjustment parameters of the scanner, the two available handheld scanning modes have been used: *Rapid* and *HD*. The *Fix with turntable* mode, is not suitable for the case study. The *HD* mode, as the handheld scanning mode



Fig. 8 - Digitization process of the plasterwork panel with the scanner, in three levels: Level I (single orthogonal scan sweep 'a'); Level II (double orthogonal scan 'a+b'); Level III (multiple scan sweeps 'a+c+d+e+f') (Authors' own).





with the highest accuracy and resolution, has been employed in order to establish the reference RSC value, which has served as a witness in the comparison of the accuracy of fit of the remaining RSC values obtained by modifying the adjustment of scanner parameters and workflows. Digitalisations in *HD* mode have been carried out at the highest resolution available (0.20 mm) and with the help of targets and markers (which ensure the best possible accuracy). The reference RSC values obtained are: 1.77 for the historical plaster panel (Pedro I Palace, RAS) and 1.34 for the prefabricated plaster panel (laboratory).

In *Rapid* mode, scans have been performed in high (0.25 mm), medium (1 mm), and low-resolution (3 mm) ranges in *Lightning* and *Classic* operating modes. Subsequent to attaining the results, new scans have been carried out in the *Lightning* mode at four intermediate resolutions: 0.50, 0.60, 0.80, and 1.50 mm. All scans in *Rapid* mode have been carried out by aligning the different clouds of points in mixed mode (combining the geometry of the object with targets and markers). Alignment exclusively by geometry has not been possible for the case studies due to the repetition of geometric motifs in the composition of the plasterwork.

Finally, in order to study the optimisation of the workflow according to the number of passes or sweeps made with the scanner on the object, the process of digitising a plasterwork panel has been classified into three possible levels: Level I, in which the digitisation has been carried out by means of a single pass of the object (orthogonal sweep to the object from left to right); Level II, in which the digitisation has been carried out by means of two passes of the object (orthogonal sweep to the object from left to right and vice versa); and Level III, in which the digitisation has been carried out by means of multiple passes of the object (Figure 8), from different angles (one orthogonal sweep to the object from left to right and four oblique sweeps).

3.4. Post-processing workflow. 3D model generation and RSC calculation

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Level of editing	Action of the editing and repair
None	Only noise cleaning in the cloud of points
Basic	noise cleaning in the cloud of points + remove spike + remove small floating parts
Curvature	Basic + automatic filling of holes with curvature mode
Tangent	Basic + automatic filling of holes with tangent mode
Flat	Basic + automatic filling of holes with flat mode

Table 2 - Different levels of editing and mesh repair analysed for RSC calculation (Authors' own).

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The balance between the workflows associated with the post-processing of data and the deviations in the RSC has been established by evaluating the possible influence on its calculation of the algorithms of the generation of 3D meshes and, simultaneously, of the operations of editing and repairing said meshes. To this end, the deviations from the RSC obtained with two different tools have been compared: the native software EXScan Pro; and a witness software (Geomagic Wrap). Finally, five different scenarios have been analysed (Table 2) in terms of their use of the most common

Historical plasterwork panel (Pedro I Palace, RAS) - reference value of RSC: 1.77

Object sweeps	Scan re (n	solution nm)	Scan (minutes	time seconds)	RSC			
	HD	Rapid	HD	Rapid	HD	Rapid	deviation	
Level I (1 sweep)	0.20	0.25	1:05	0:52	0.76	1.14	50.0%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.20	0.25	2:36	1:29	0.94	1.27	35.1%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.20	0.25	10:31	6:40	1.77	1.80	1.7%	

Prefabricated plasterwork panel (laboratory) - reference value of RSC: 1.34

Object sweeps	Scan resolution (mm)		Scan time (minutes:seconds)			RSC	Table 3 - Results of	
	HD	Rapid	HD	Rapid	HD	Rapid	deviation	the scanning modes
Level I (1 sweep)	0.20	0.25	1:44	1:13	1.15	1.32	14.8%	held Rapid obtained o
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.20	0.25	3:30	2:28	1.29	1.36	5.4%	panel and a prefabri
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.20	0.25	7:30	7:05	1.34	1.34	0.0%	(Authors' own).

Table 3 - Results of the comparison between the scanning modes Handheld HD and Handheld Rapid obtained on a historical plasterwork panel and a prefabricated plasterwork panel (Authors' own).

Prefabricated plasterwork panel (laboratory) - reference value of RSC: 1.34

	C een	RSC							
Object sweeps	resolution (mm)	Classic	Reference value deviation	Lightning	Reference value deviation				
Level I (1 sweep)	3.00	1.16	13.6%	1.13	15.5%				
Level II (2 sweeps)	3.00	1.16	13.3%	1.14	14.6%				
Level III (5 sweeps)	3.00	1.07	20.3%	1.11	17.3%				
Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	1.24	7.8%	1.23	8.0%				
Level II (2 sweeps)	1.50	1.25	6.7%	1.23	7.9%				
Level III (5 sweeps)	1.50	1.20	10.4%	1.20	10.1%	Tał			
Level I (1 sweep)	0.25	1.23	8.5%	1.32	1.7%	Cla			
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.25	1.21	9.6%	1.36	-1.4%	tai			
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	1.31	2.2%	1.34	0.0%	(Ai			

able 4 - Comparison of the results between lassic and Lightning operation modes obnined on a prefabricated plasterwork panel Authors' own).



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operations of editing and repair of 3D meshes, in order to establish those that best optimise the calculation of the RSC.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Data capture workflow

The workflow associated with the data capture process for the calculation of the RSC has been evaluated, from hyper-realistic 3D models generated with the EinScan Pro 2X Plus handheld scanner. The results show that it is possible to achieve the optimisation of processes in exchange for small deviations in their calculation. This is possible by choosing the scanning and operation modes, using a standard for scan resolution and the number of passes or sweeps to be made of the object.

Specifically, regarding the scanning mode, the two handheld options (Rapid and HD) available in the scanner utilised have been evaluated. The improvements in accuracy and resolution provided by the Handheld HD scanning mode, compared to the default Handheld Rapid scanning mode, are not decisive in the calculation of the RSC. On the other hand, not only does the use of Handheld HD substantially increase the time taken in the data capture flows, but it also requires targets and markers to be employed (not authorised in all heritage elements), and entails a significant extra cost, since it is necessary to acquire the optional HD Prime module. Table 3 shows that when the object is scanned from different angles (Level III), in the two cases analysed, the relative deviation of the RSC value obtained with the Handheld Rapid scanning mode with respect to the reference RSC value (1.77 and 1.34, respectively) obtained with the Handheld *HD* scanning mode, is less than 2%. In the Handheld Rapid scanning mode, as has been observed in the tests developed in the laboratory (Table 4), the mode of operation does not significantly influence the calculation of the RSC for scans in low or medium resolution. For high-resolution scans (below 1 mm), the Lightning operation mode offers RSC calculation values with

	Scan	Prefa	bricated	Historical		
Object sweeps	rocolution	plas	terwork	plasterwork		
Object sweeps	(mm)	ref. value	of RSC: 1.34	ref. value of RSC: 1.77		
	(1111)	RSC	Deviation	RSC	Deviation	
Level I (1 sweep)	3.00	1.13	15.5%	1.16	34.7%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	3.00	1.14	14.6%	1.26	28.9%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	3.00	1.11	17.3%	1.53	13.3%	
Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	1.23	8.0%	1.13	36.1%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	1.50	1.23	7.9%	1.21	31.4%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	1.50	1.20	10.1%	1.75	1.0%	
Level I (1 sweep)	1.00	1.27	5.4%	1.06	40.1%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	1.00	1.27	5.1%	1.20	32.4%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	1.00	1.25	5.4%	1.79	-1.1%	
Level I (1 sweep)	0.80	1.27	5.3%	1.16	34.7%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.80	1.27	5.1%	1.22	31.2%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.80	1.27	5.5%	1.78	-0.5%	
Level I (1 sweep)	0.60	1.28	4.6%	1.18	33.5%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.60	1.28	4.2%	1.27	28.3%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.60	1.28	4.5%	1.81	-2.5%	
Level I (1 sweep)	0.50	1.31	2.1%	1.18	33.3%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.50	1.32	1.1%	1.24	30.0%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.50	1.30	3.2%	1.79	-1.0%	
Level I (1 sweep)	0.25	1.32	1.7%	1.14	35.5%	
Level II (2 sweeps)	0.25	1.36	-1.4%	1.27	28.0%	
Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	1.34	0.0%	1.80	-1.7%	

Table 5 - RSC values obtained at differentscanning resolutions, in Handheld Rapid+ Lightning mode, for the two plasterworkpanels analysed (Authors' own).

Object sweeps	Standard for scan resolution (mm)	Object reference RSC	Expected deviation
Level I (1 sweep)	1.00	≈ 1.3	< 6%
Level III (5 sweeps)	1.50	≈ 1.8	< 3%

Table 6 - Proposal of a standard for the calculation of RSC in objects with relief geometries (Authors' own).

relative deviations, from the reference RSC (1.34), that are lower than the values obtained in the *Classic* operation mode.

According to the results shown in Table 5, in the Handheld Rapid+Lightning scanning mode, 1 mm can be adopted as the scanning resolution standard to obtain the RSC with deviations not exceeding 6%, in relief geometries with RSC values close to 1.3. Moreover, the level of deviation indicated in the calculation of the RSC associated with this standard is obtained independently of the number

of passes made of the object (see Tables 5 and 6). In the absence of new studies that may confirm this, for relief geometries with RSC values less than 1.3, a resolution standard above 1 mm and/or with deviations in the RSC calculation of less than 6% can be adopted.

According to these results (Table 5), in the Handheld Rapid+Lightning scanning mode, 1.5 mm can also be adopted as the scan resolution standard to obtain the RSC with deviations of less than 3% in relief geometries with RSC values close to 1.8



1.9

Optimizing workflows and proposal of a standard in surveying of decorative heritage elements (The Royal Alcázar of Seville. Spain)

Prefabricated plasterwork panel (laboratory) - reference value of RSC: 1.34

Object sweeps (m) resolution editing RSC to editing to editing value deviation the calculation of the RSC (Authors' own). Level I (sweep) 3.00 None 1.16 - -13.6% Level I (sweep) 3.00 Curvature 1.15 -0.4% -13.8% Level I (sweep) 3.00 Flat 1.15 -0.4% -13.3% Level I (sweep) 3.00 None 1.16 -1 -13.3% Level II (sweep) 3.00 Curvature 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level II (sweep) 3.00 Curvature 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level II (Sweeps) 3.00 Curvature 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level II (Sweeps) 3.00 Curvature 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level II (Sweeps) 3.00 Curvature 1.22 -0.3% -8.3% Level II (Sweeps) 3.00 Tangent 1.22 -0.3% -8.3% Level II (Sweeps) 1.50 Gangent 1.22 -0.3%		Scan	Lovel of		Variance	Reference	Table 7- Int	fluence of the e	diting level of th	ie 3D mesh in
$ \begin{array}{ $	Object sweeps	resolution	editing	RSC	due	value	the calculat	tion of the RSC (Authors' own).	
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Level I (1 sweep) 3.00 Flat 1.15 -0.2% -13.9% Level II (2 sweeps) 3.00 None 1.16 - -13.3% Level II (2 sweeps) 3.00 Basic 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level II (2 sweeps) 3.00 Curvature 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level II (2 sweeps) 3.00 Targent 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level II (2 sweeps) 3.00 Flat 1.16 -0.1% -13.5% Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 Basic 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 Targent 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level II (1 sweep) 1.50 Basic 1.23 -0.5% -8.3% Level II (1 sweep) 1.50 Basic 1.22 -0.9% -6.6% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 Targent 1.25 -0.2% -7.2% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 Targent 1.25 -0.2% -7.2% <t< td=""><td>Level I (1 sweep)</td><td>3.00</td><td>Curvature</td><td>1.15</td><td>-0.4%</td><td>-14.0%</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Level I (1 sweep)	3.00	Curvature	1.15	-0.4%	-14.0%				
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	Level II (2 sweeps)	3.00	Basic	1.16	-0.1%	-13.5%				
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Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 None 1.07 - -20.3% Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 Curvature 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 Tangent 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level III (5 sweeps) 3.00 Flat 1.07 0.0% -20.3% Level II (sweep) 1.50 None 1.24 - -7.8% Level I (1 sweep) 1.50 Basic 1.23 -0.5% -8.3% Level I (1 sweep) 1.50 Tangent 1.22 -0.2% -8.9% Level I (1 sweep) 1.50 Tangent 1.22 -0.7% -8.9% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 None 1.25 - -6.7% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 Tangent 1.25 -0.3% -7.0% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 Basic 1.20 - -10.4% Level II (2 sweeps) 1.50 Basic 1.20 -0.1% -10.5% Level II (1 sweep) 0.25 Tangent 1.20 -0.1% -10.5%	Level II (2 sweeps)	3.00	Flat	1.16	-0.1%	-13.5%				
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$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Level III (5 sweeps)	3.00	Flat	1.07	0.0%	-20.3%				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	None	1.24	-	-7.8%				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	Basic	1.23	-0.5%	-8.3%				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	Curvature	1.21	-1.7%	-9.5%				
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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Level I (1 sweep)	1.50	Flat	1.22	-1.2%	-8.9%				
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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Level II (2 sweeps)	1.50	Basic	1.25	-0.2%	-6.9%				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Level II (2 sweeps)	1.50	Curvature	1.24	-0.5%	-7.2%				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Level II (2 sweeps)	1.50	Tangent	1.25	-0.3%	-7.0%				
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Level II (2 sweeps) 0.25 Flat 1.29 5.9% -3.8% Level I 1.50 375,016 356,573 Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 None 1.31 - -2.2% Level II 1.50 375,776 375,776	Level II (2 sweeps)	0.25	Tangent	1.31	7.0%	-2.6%	Level III	3.00	99,287	95,477
Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 None 1.312.2% Level II 1.50 375,776 375,776	Level II (2 sweeps)	0.25	Flat	1.29	5.9%	-3.8%	Level I	1.50	375,016	356,573
	Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	None	1.31	-	-2.2%	Level II	1.50	375,776	375,776
Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 Basic 1.31 -0.3% -2.4% Level III 1.50 370,073 359,359	Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	Basic	1.31	-0.3%	-2.4%	Level III	1.50	370,073	359,359
Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 Curvature 1.33 1.2% -0.9% Level I 0.25 12,552,382 12,235,274	Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	Curvature	1.33	1.2%	-0.9%	Level I	0.25	12,552,382	12,235,274
Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 Tangent 1.33 1.3% -0.9% Level II 0.25 12,932,009 12,602,506	Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	Tangent	1.33	1.3%	-0.9%	Level II	0.25	12,932,009	12,602,506
Level III (5 sweeps) 0.25 Flat 1.32 1.0% -1.1% Level III 0.25 12,827,372 12,673,498	Level III (5 sweeps)	0.25	Flat	1.32	1.0%	-1.1%	Level III	0.25	12,827,372	12,673,498

(Tables 5 and 6). In this case, the level of deviation indicated in the calculation of the RSC associated with this standard is only obtained by making multiple passes of the object (Level III). The need for a greater number of passes to establish a standard of scanning resolution in this type of geometry is due to the fact that the surface of the object, which is distributed in planes that differ from its main plane of projection, increases as the value of the RSC increases. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a greater number of sweeps for its capture.

4.2. Post-processing workflow

The workflows associated with the post-processing of the data for the calculation of the RSC have been analysed from hyper-realistic 3D models generated with the EXScan Pro and Geomagic Wrap software tools. The results show that it is possible to achieve the optimisation of processes in exchange for small deviations in their calculation. This is possible by limiting the use of the usual operations of editing and repairing 3D meshes to only those scenarios in which they genuinely lead to improvements and the selection of software tools with algorithms optimised for the generation of 3D meshes.

Not editing the 3D mesh in objects scanned from multiple angles (Level III) provides irrelevant devi-

Table 8- Results of data processing with EXScan Pro (E) and Geomagic Wrap (G) software tools to obtain the RSC (Authors' own).

efabricated plasterwork panel (laboratory) - reference value of RSC: 1.34

	Object sweeps		Number of triangles		Mean area of triangles (mm²)		Number of holes		RSC		Variance
		(mm)	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	
ò	Level I	3.00	99,464	93,531	3.777	3.747	2	1,274	1.13	1.06	-5.7%
	Level II	3.00	100,802	93,464	3.764	3.727	1	1,164	1.14	1.05	-7.0%
	Level III	3.00	99,287	95,477	3.703	3.666	1	754	1.11	1.05	-4.0%
	Level I	1.50	375,016	356,573	1.090	1.088	36	3,417	1.23	1.17	-4.7%
	Level II	1.50	375,776	375,776	1.090	1.020	13	3,536	1.23	1.16	-5.9%
	Level III	1.50	370,073	359,359	1.080	1.077	0	2,231	1.20	1.17	-2.9%
	Level I	0.25	12,552,382	12,235,274	0.035	0.035	4,218	60,857	1.32	1.29	-2.0%
	Level II	0.25	12,932,009	12,602,506	0.035	0.035	2,812	49,038	1.36	1.33	-2.5%
	Level III	0.25	12,827,372	12,673,498	0.035	0.035	1,164	28,661	1.34	1.33	-1.1%



ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

REFERENCES

Optimizing workflows and proposal of a standard in surveying of decorative heritage elements (The Royal Alcázar of Seville, Spain)

ations in the RSC value regardless of the scanning resolution employed (Table 7): Nor is it decisive in scans at low and medium resolution, regardless of the number of scans made to the object, which simplifies and speeds up the workflows associated with its calculation. The removal of spikes, the removal of small floating parts, and the filling of holes only provide substantial improvements in RSC deviation when the object is scanned at high resolution using one or two orthogonal scans [Levels] and []]. The type of gap filling applied (curvature, tangent, and flat) remains irrelevant in the calculation of the RSC.

Finally, the EXScan Pro software offers less deviation than the witness software used (Geomagic Wrap) in the calculation of the RSC from 3D models with unedited meshes (Table 8). Their respective mesh-generation algorithms show deviations of less than 3% in the calculation of the RSC, for scans in high resolution (0.25 mm), and deviations of up to 4% when multiple scans of the object (Level III) are performed at any resolution. The maximum deviation observed between the two algorithms is 7% for a scanning resolution of 3.00 mm and a double pass of the object (Level II). The main difference is that the algorithm used by the EXScan Pro software generates a greater number of triangles in the unedited mesh of the 3D model, thereby leaving fewer gaps than does the algorithm utilised by the Geomagic Wrap software. The average size of the triangles generated by the two algorithms is similar in all the scan resolution ranges analysed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In certain decorative elements of the historical heritage, due to the nature of its predominantly flat geometry and with abundant motifs in relief, the calculation of the RSC coefficient is useful for scientific examination and the real quantification of costs in maintenance, conservation, and restoration interventions.

In the field of research developed herein, it has been possible to establish a balance between the optimisation of the workflows associated with the

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Optimización de flujos de trabajo y propuesta de un estándar en el levantamiento de elementos decorativos patrimoniales (El Real Alcázar de Sevilla, España)

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1. Modelo de durabilidad y conservación preventiva en las yeserías del Palacio de Pedro I (RAS)

El RAS es un complejo palatino y militar fruto de diversas culturas y corrientes artísticas a lo largo de la historia, integrando una gran variedad de estilos de singular riqueza compositiva y de materiales en sus edificios, merecedor de su inclusión en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial de la Humanidad de la UNESCO. Entre los edificios que integran el RAS, el Palacio Mudéjar (1356-1366), también conocido como Palacio de Pedro I, está considerado una de las obras mudéjares de mayor relevancia en la Península Ibérica (Cómez Ramos, 2008). Alberga una rica colección de revestimientos de diferentes épocas, entre los que cobran gran interés las yeserías de motivos predominantemente geométricos, que se repiten una y otra

vez para conformar amplios paños decorativos en techos, paredes y arcos (existen más de 2500 m2 de veserías distribuidos en la planta baja del palacio). Las veserías que decoran el Palacio de Pedro I abarcan una cronología (siglos XIV a XX) y un origen tan amplio como dispar, presentando todas ellas una estética inspirada en el período islámico. Una representativa muestra de tipologías se localiza en el famoso Patio de las Doncellas (Calero-Castillo et al., 2016), uno de los espacios más importantes de la vida palaciega (Fig. 1). La composición de estas yeserías es resultado de la combinación de cuatro motivos ornamentales: vegetación en ataurigues, inspirada en hojas de acanto; figuras geométricas en lacerías, conformando polígonos y estrellas; inscripciones islámicas, en escritura cúfica y nasjí; y escudos heráldicos del reinado de Pedro I.

Aunque el estado de conservación de las yeserías del Palacio Mudéjar es bueno en general (Blas-

co López et al., 2012), en los últimos años se han producido desprendimientos puntuales en diversos elementos de estas yeserías (Campos de Alvear, 2020), debido a la existencia de patologías locales (Fig. 2), dando lugar al desarrollo de un programa de actuaciones para su mantenimiento, conservación y restauración. Dentro del programa de actuaciones se encuadra un proyecto multidisciplinar cuyo principal objetivo es el desarrollo y la evaluación de modelos de durabilidad y conservación preventiva de los paños de yesería localizados en el complejo palatino del RAS (Torres - González et al., 2022), financiado por el Ministerio Español de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades.

1.2. Coeficiente de Superficie en Relieve (RSC)

El coeficiente de superficie en relieve (RSC) ha sido específicamente postulado en este proyecto por los autores, sin que se hayan constatado



referencias previas similares en la literatura. Se establece para geometrías espaciales pseudoplanas, en las que una de sus dimensiones resulta despreciable frente a las otras dos. Se define como la relación existente entre la superficie espacial de un revestimiento decorativo, obtenida a partir de la superficie de los triángulos irregulares que discretizan su geometría en un modelo 3D, y su superficie plana, resultado de proyectar la superficie espacial sobre un plano paralelo a sus dos dimensiones principales (Fig. 3).

El cálculo de este coeficiente resulta de gran utilidad para la lectura científica previa a intervenciones de conservación y mantenimiento en determinados elementos patrimoniales en los que su geometría resulta predominantemente plana, pero que presentan abundantes motivos decorativos en relieve. Un claro ejemplo de la contribución del RSC a la conservación y mantenimiento de elementos patrimoniales lo constituyen las yeserías que decoran, a lo largo de cientos de metros y a modo de paños o frisos, las paredes del Palacio Mudéjar, en el RAS. Su principal propósito es proporcionar, a partir de la superficie 2D de estos elementos, un parámetro de fácil cuantificación y suficiente exactitud que permita aproximar, con una desviación conocida, el verdadero costo de la aplicación sobre estos elementos de determinados tratamientos de conservación y mantenimiento: limpieza de polvo y suciedad; recuperación y fijación de policromías; eliminación de manchas de humedad y pintadas vandálicas; mejora de la cohesión y estabilización del yeso; capas de protección, etc.

Además de las yeserías, el cálculo del RSC también puede resultar de gran utilidad en la conservación preventiva de otros elementos patrimoniales ricamente ornamentados con motivos en relieve -puertas y techos en madera tallada o paños de piezas cerámicas con composiciones en relieve-. Este coeficiente también puede resultar de interés para su aplicación en otros campos de estudio (Fig. 4).

2. ANTECEDENTES

2.1. Establecimiento del problema

Esta investigación se ha desarrollado en el marco del proyecto: 'Optimisation of workflows and proposal of standards in heritage 3D graphic surveys'. financiado por el Ministerio Español de Ciencia. Innovación y Universidades y tiene como principal objetivo evaluar la optimización de los flujos de trabajo asociados al cálculo del RSC en elementos patrimoniales dotados de una rica ornamentación en relieve. La búsqueda de la optimización se ha logrado desarrollando un procedimiento de trabajo que equilibra el nivel de desviación (exactitud) con el que es posible determinar el RSC y la simplificación de los flujos de captura-postproceso de datos necesarios. De esta manera, el procedimiento establecido permite optimizar el flujo de trabajo en función al nivel de desviación esperado del RSC, vinculando este nivel con valores umbrales de determinados parámetros que se postulan como un estándar.

Para lograr el principal objetivo de la presente investigación, resulta necesario partir de un modelo digital hiperrealístico de elevada exactitud, obtenido con técnicas no destructivas y respetuosas con la propia integridad y naturaleza del elemento. Para la obtención de este tipo de modelos, existen en la actualidad dos soluciones técnicas con resultados suficientemente contrastados: la fotogrametría multi-imagen basada en secuencias fotográficas (SfM, Structure from Motion) y los escáneres, con tecnología láser o LED. Ambas soluciones permiten obtener con relativa sencillez modelos 3D con suficiente nivel de detalle y exactitud, preservando la integridad y seguridad del elemento digitalizado. Las bondades y limitaciones de cada tecnología están ampliamente debatidas en la literatura (Remondino, 2011; Verdiani, 2019). Existe un amplio consenso en que la calidad fotorrealística de las texturas es superior en los modelos fotogramétricos, que también se asocian a un menor costo de la tecnología y mayores tiempos en los flujos de trabajo frente a los escáneres. A estos últimos, se les atribuye una definición más precisa en geometrías complejas o superficies reflectantes. No obstante, la verdadera utilidad de

cada tecnología subyace realmente en la finalidad y las condiciones de desarrollo del propio trabajo. Los trabajos preliminares realizados en esta investigación confirman que, para el caso de estudio analizado, el uso de una u otra tecnología no es determinante en los niveles de desviación asociados al cálculo del RSC. Sin embargo, la significativa reducción de tiempos constatada en los flujos de trabajo con escáner, particularmente en el postproceso de datos, resulta determinante para la optimización del proceso asociado a su cálculo. 2.2. Revisión bibliográfica

Tal y como se recoge en la memoria del proyecto 3D4HERITAGE, que constituye el marco de este trabajo, las técnicas de escaneado 3D han avanzado exponencialmente en los últimos años. Esta rápida evolución se ha registrado claramente en las diferentes reunions científicas, tales como, "Computer applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA)", "International Conference on Metrology for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (IMEKO)", y "CIPA Heritage Documentation", cuyos trabajos se centran en la digitalización 3D, publicaciones científicas que han experimentado un incremento extraordinario en la última década. La mayoría de estos trabajos están orientados a la documentación de elementos patrimoniales mediante el uso de tecnología avanzada y muestran los resultados obtenidos (McPherron, et al., 2009; Angelo, et al., 2022). Estos resultados suelen ser sobresalientes en comparación con la reconstrucción geométrica simplificada tradicional (Ilenia Selvaggi et al., 2018). Además, se pueden encontrar muchos estudios que comparan diferentes tecnologías, como la fotogrametría, instrumentos Lidar y otros tipos de escáneres (Cui, et al., 2021). Sin embargo, es habitual encontrar trabajos científicos donde se propongan protocolos y estándares, experimentando con múltiples flujos de trabajo para establecer o recomendar el procedimiento ideal para obtener la resolución y precisión planteada en el objeto de estudio.

Los estándares internacionales, como ISO-5178, ISO-1101 y ECMA-363, son extremadamente útiles para configurar la sintaxis y la semántica,



objeto de un patrón que utiliza una fuente emisora

Optimizing workflows and proposal of a standard in surveying of decorative heritage elements (The Royal Alcázar of Seville, Spain)

pero aún no hav estándares ISO que definan los fluios de trabaio y las precisiones necesarias para propósitos explícitos como nuestro RSC.

El Grupo de Expertos en Patrimonio Cultural Digital de la Comisión Europea y Europeana ha desarrollado una lista de "Principios y consejos básicos para la digitalización 3D del patrimonio cultural tangible" que determina la calidad mínima necesaria, identificando las diferentes versiones y formatos necesarios para los diferentes casos de estudio, planificando la conservación a largo plazo de todos los datos adquiridos y siguiendo los estándares y las buenas prácticas. Entre estas prácticas se encuentra el Punto 8: "Utilizar el equipo, los métodos y los flujos de trabajo adecuados", pero es tan general que establece que "No existe un método único para la digitalización 3D. Los equipos, métodos y flujos de trabajo que se utilizan varían según el tipo de patrimonio cultural (objetos, monumentos, edificios, sitios) que se digitaliza, el propósito del proyecto, el entorno y otros factores" (Grupo de Expertos en Patrimonio Cultural Digital y Europeana, 2020).

En 2022 la Comisión Europea publicó el informe "Study on guality in 3D digitisation of tangible cultural heritage" que aporta importantes avances. Sin embargo, establece que "No existe un estándar generalmente aceptado para especificar los requisitos de precisión y detalle para los registros geométricos de objetos tangibles" (Universidad Tecnológica de Chipre et al., 2022).

No obstante, se han publicado varios estudios interesantes que suponen una significativa aportación con el objetivo de construir modelos 3D muy detallados capaces de penetrar al máximo en incisiones sobre superficies donde la comparación es fundamental para entender qué técnica es la mejor en términos de precisión (Chiara et al., 2019). También se llevó a cabo una experiencia con elementos que presentan dificultades similares debido a su profusa concavidad, consistente en construir la réplica en 3D del bajorrelieve de Giovanni da Legnano en Bolonia (Bitelli et al., 2020), pero tampoco se proponen estándares en la misma. En otro tipo de elementos, pero con una finalidad similar, para comprobar la idoneidad de la

precisión obtenida, los investigadores del proyecto INTROSPECT (Introspección de la cultura material arqueológica en la era digital) utilizaron un amplio espectro de fotogrametría no destructiva, tomografía computarizada (CT), microtomografía computarizada (u-CT) v microscopía metalográfica y digital. También adaptaron los usos de las herramientas de procesamiento de datos de acuerdo con las necesidades de los arqueólogos mediante la combinación de modelado 3D, procesamiento de nube de puntos/malla y software de fotogrametría (Barreau et al., 2022).

Como conclusión, con respecto a las publicaciones de investigación mencionadas, los artículos recientes han destacado la creciente importancia de utilizar datos 3D digitales de alta resolución y el inmenso potencial de la Geomática en diversas aplicaciones multidisciplinares. Estos desarrollos son innegablemente interesantes y prometedores. Debido a los continuos avances tecnológicos tanto en hardware como en software, es difícil determinar las soluciones más adecuadas para casos específicos. De hecho, varios de los ejemplos mencionados, aunque relativamente recientes, ahora pueden abordarse utilizando herramientas alternativas. Sin embargo, las tecnologías de adquisición y procesamiento han alcanzado un nivel de madurez que permite su implementación más amplia, empleando varios enfogues integrados y métodos individuales (Rodríguez Navarro, et al., 2022) (Girelli, et al., 2022).

3. MATERIALES Y METODOS

3.1. Digitalización del modelo 3D con escáner de mano: EinScan Pro 2X Plus

Para obtener el modelo 3D de los paños de yesería analizados, hemos usado el escáner multifuncional de mano EinScan Pro 2X Plus (Fig. 5), de la empresa Shining 3D company, enfocado a aplicaciones de uso industrial en ingeniería inversa y fabricación. Este escáner, con un peso reducido (1.13kg), está concebido para el escaneo de objetos de pequeño y mediano tamaño. El proceso de escaneo tiene lugar mediante la emisión sobre el

de luz LED, empleada en los escáneres de corto alcance para abaratar su costo frente a los escáneres de medio y largo alcance que emplean la luz láser como fuente emisora de mayor potencia. La distancia óptima de escaneo al obieto está establecida por el fabricante en 510 ± 100 mm; dentro de este rango el área efectiva de escaneo oscila entre 208x136 y 312x204 mm2. El modo de trabajo por defecto (Handheld Rapid scan mode) proporciona escaneos rápidos (30 fps y 1 500 000 points/s) con un aceptable nivel de resolución (configurable entre 0.25 y 3.00 mm) y exactitud (hasta 0.1mm bajo condiciones óptimas). En este modo la alineación de las diferentes nubes de puntos se puede realizar a partir de la geometría del objeto o mediante el uso de dianas o marcadores. Opcionalmente, en este modo de trabajo es posible incorporar una cámara fotográfica (Color Pack) para la captura de texturas; en este caso también resulta posible alinear las nubes de puntos a partir de la textura del objeto. El modo Rapid scan permite realizar escaneos bajo tres posibles modos de operación: Classic, que escanea a una velocidad de 15 fps y a la resolución configurada; Lightning, que escanea a una velocidad de 30 fps con 1 mm de resolución y, una vez concluido el escaneo, logra la resolución seleccionada por interpolación; Lightning+Refine, que escanea a una velocidad de 30 fps con 1 mm de resolución y, una vez concluido el escaneo, permite seleccionar la resolución final por retopología. Estos dos últimos modos de operación están concebidos para optimizar el consumo de recursos hardware e incrementar la velocidad de escaneo.

Además, el EinScan Pro 2X Plus incorpora dos modos adicionales de escaneo (Handheld HD scan mode y Fixed scan mode with turntable) gue precisan de accesorios opcionales (HD pack e Industrial pack, respectivamente) para su utilización. En el modo Handheld HD la velocidad de escaneo disminuye (20 fps y 1 100 000 points/s), mejorando algo la resolución (configurable entre 0.20 y 3.00 mm) y la exactitud (hasta 0.05 mm bajo condiciones óptimas). En este modo sólo resulta posible alinear las nubes de puntos mediante el uso



de dianas o marcadores (con un mínimo de cuatro visibles simultáneamente). El modo Fixed scan, reservado para objetos de pequeñas dimensiones, proporciona el mejor nivel de exactitud (0.04 mm) a una resolución fija de 0.24 mm (Tabla 1). En este modo, las nubes se alinean a través de los marcadores que incorpora la mesa giratoria sobre la que se debe colocar el objeto.

Por último, EinScan Pro 2X Plus cuenta con una interfaz software propia (EXScan Pro) para la gestión del dispositivo (estado y calibración), el control de todo el proceso de escaneado (nivel de contraste del patrón, distancia y resolución de escaneo) y el postproceso elemental de los datos (limpieza, edición y triangulación de la nube de puntos, así como cierre de huecos en la malla del modelo) que permite exportar los resultados en una amplia gama de formatos: STL, OBJ, PLY, 3MF, ASC y P3.

3.2. Casos de estudio: paños de yesería del Palacio de Pedro I en el RAS y panel de yesería prefabricado en laboratorio

La búsqueda de un estándar en la determinación del RSC se ha desarrollado sobre una tipología de vesería que decora las paredes del hall de entrada y el patio de las Muñecas del Palacio de Pedro I en el RAS, aprovechando la oportunidad brindada por el proyecto de investigación 'Development and assessment of models for the durability and preventive conservation and of historic plasterwork from the decorative elements of the Royal Alcázar of Sevilla', funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities of Spain. En concreto, como caso de estudio, se ha seleccionado un paño de vesería del siglo XIX (conocidas como de imitación granadina), situado en el hall de acceso al palacio, por su favorable ubicación y accesibilidad para llevar a cabo los trabajos necesarios, muy condicionados en todo el recinto por la altura a la que se sitúan las yeserías y el intenso régimen de visitas turísticas del RAS. Estas yeserías presentan motivos ornamentales en relieve configurando un patrón que se repite en todos los paños, basado en tres temáticas: las formas geométricas

en lacerías; la escritura cúfica y nasjí; y elementos vegetales en atauriques (Fig. 6).

Entre las actuaciones desarrolladas en el proyecto, se llevó a cabo la evaluación del estado de conservación (muy dispar) de estos paños de yesería v una propuesta de tratamientos para su conservación preventiva. Encuadrada en esta última actuación, surgió la necesidad de determinar un coeficiente (RSC) que permitiera cuantificar de forma rápida y sencilla, a partir de la superficie 2D proyectada de los paños de yesería, el coste de aplicación de estos tratamientos. Hay que tener en cuenta que en un paño de vesería la superficie 3D efectiva sobre la que finalmente se aplican los tratamientos no resulta fácil de cuantificar. debido a los abundantes motivos ornamentales en relieve que componen las yeserías, y difiere sustancialmente de la superficie 2D proyectada del paño. Al objeto de optimizar los flujos de trabajo y establecer un posible estándar en la determinación del coeficiente RSC, dada las limitaciones de accesibilidad a los paños localizados en el RAS, los trabajos y pruebas preliminares se desarrollaron en laboratorio sobre un paño de yesería prefabricado (842x394 mm) que reproduce los motivos de ornamentación empleados en los paños de yesería islámicas (Fig.7).

3.3. Flujo de trabajo para la captura de datos

Sobre el paño de yesería prefabricado se ha desarrollado en laboratorio una exhaustiva labor de comprobación de ajustes en los parámetros del escáner EinScan Pro 2X Plus y en los flujos de trabajo aplicados para la captura de datos, determinando su nivel de influencia en el cálculo del RSC. De esta manera, han sido identificados valores y procesos de referencia que han permitido establecer un posible estándar de trabajo para la determinación del RSC en objetos con geometría en relieve de similar naturaleza a la geometría de las yeserías analizadas.

Respecto a los parámetros de ajuste del escáner se han empleado los dos modos handheld de escaneo disponibles: Rapid y HD. El modo Fix with turntable, por su naturaleza, no resulta adecuado para el caso de estudio.

El modo HD, por ser el modo handheld de escaneo de mayor exactitud y resolución, se ha utilizado al objeto de establecer el valor RSC de referencia, que ha servido de testigo para comparar la bondad de los restantes valores RSC obtenidos al modificar el ajuste de los parámetros del escáner y los flujos de trabajo. Las digitalizaciones en el modo HD se han llevado a cabo a la mayor resolución disponible (0.20 mm) y con el auxilio de dianas o marcadores (que aseguran la mejor exactitud posible). Los valores RSC de referencia obtenidos son: 1.77 para el panel de yesería histórica (Pedro I Palace, RAS) y 1.34 para el panel prefabricado de yesería (laboratory).

GRANADO-CASTRO - AGUILAR-CAMACHO - BARRERA-VERA

Én el modo Rapid se han realizado escaneos en rangos de alta (0.25 mm), media (1 mm) y baja resolución (3 mm) en los modos de operación Lightning y Classic. Tras los resultados obtenidos, en el modo Lightning se han llevado a cabo nuevos escaneos a cuatro resoluciones intermedias: 0.50, 0.60, 0.80 y 1.50 mm. Todos los escaneos en el modo Rapid se han llevado a cabo alineando las diferentes nubes de puntos en modo mixto (combinando la geometría del objeto con dianas o marcadores). La alineación exclusivamente por geometría no ha sido posible para los casos de estudio, debido a la repetición de motivos geométri-cos en la composición de los paños de yesería. Por último, a fin de estudiar la optimización del

futimo, a fin de estudiar la optimización del flujo de trabajo atendiendo al número de pasadas o barridos realizados con el escáner sobre el objeto, el proceso de digitalización de un paño de yesería se ha clasificado en tres posibles niveles: nivel I, en el que la digitalización se ha realizado mediante una pasada única del objeto (barrido ortogonal al objeto de izquierda a derecha); nivel II, en el que la digitalización se ha realiza mediante dos pasadas del objeto (barrido ortogonal al objeto de izquierda a derecha y viceversa); y nivel III, en el que la digitalización se ha realizado mediante una pasada múltiple del objeto (Fig. 8), desde diferentes ángulos (un barrido ortogonal al objeto de izquierda a derecha y cuatro barridos oblicuos).

3.4. Flujo de trabajo para el postprocesado de da-



tos, generación de modelos 3D y cálculo del RSC

El equilibrio entre los flujos de trabajo asociados al postproceso de datos y las desviaciones en el RSC se ha establecido evaluando la posible influencia en su cálculo de los algoritmos de generación de mallas 3D y, simultáneamente, de las operaciones de edición y reparación de estas mallas. Para ello, han sido comparadas las desviaciones del RSC obtenidas con dos herramientas diferentes: el software nativo EXScan Pro y un software testigo (Geomagic Wrap). Por último, han sido analizados cinco escenarios diferentes (tabla 2) de uso de las operaciones más habituales de edición y reparación de mallas 3D, al objeto de establecer aquellos que mejor optimizan el cálculo del RSC.

4. RESULTADOS Y DISCUSIÓN

4.1. Relativos al flujo de trabajo para la captura de datos

Ha sido evaluado el flujo de trabajo asociado al proceso de captura de datos para el cálculo del RSC, a partir de modelos 3D hiperrealistas generados con el escáner de mano EinScan Pro 2X Plus. Los resultados muestran que es posible lograr la optimización de los procesos a cambio de pequeñas desviaciones en su cálculo. Ello es posible mediante la elección de los modos de escaneo y operación, el uso de un estándar para la resolución de escaneo y el número de pasadas o barridos a realizar del objeto.

En concreto, respecto al modo de escaneo han sido evaluadas las dos opciones handheld (Rapid y HD) disponibles en el escáner utilizado. Las mejoras en exactitud y resolución aportadas por el modo de escaneo Handheld HD, respecto al modo de escaneo Handheld Rapid incorporado por defecto, no resultan determinantes en el cálculo del RSC. Como contrapartida, el uso de Handheld HD incrementa sustancialmente los tiempos en los flujos de captura de datos, exige el uso de dianas o marcadores (no autorizado en todos los elementos patrimoniales) y conlleva un sobrecoste significativo, al resultar necesaria la adquisición del módulo opcional HD Prime. La tabla 3 muestra que cuando se escanea el objeto desde diferentes ángulos (nivel III), en los dos casos analizados, la desviación relativa del valor RSC obtenido con el modo de escaneo Handheld Rapid, respecto al valor RSC de referencia (1.77 y 1.34, respectivamente) obtenido con el modo de escaneo Handheld HD, resulta inferior al 2%.

En el modo de escaneo Handheld Rapid, según se ha podido constatar en las pruebas desarrolladas en laboratorio (tabla 4), el modo de operación no influye significativamente en el cálculo del RSC para escaneos en baja o media resolución. Para escaneos en alta resolución (por debajo de 1 mm), el modo de operación Lightning ofrece valores de cálculo del RSC con desviaciones relativas, respecto al RSC de referencia (1.34), inferiores a los valores obtenidos en el modo de operación Classic.

Según los resultados mostrados en la tabla 5, en la modalidad de escaneo Handheld Rapid+Lightning, se puede adoptar 1 mm como estándar de resolución de escaneo para obtener el RSC con desviaciones no superiores al 6%, en geometrías en relieve con valores del RSC próximos a 1.3. Además, el nivel de desviación indicado en el cálculo del RSC asociado a este estándar se obtiene con independencia al número de pasadas realizadas del objeto (ver tablas 5 y 6). Probablemente, a falta de nuevos estudios que así lo confirmen, para geometrías en relieve con valores del RSC inferiores a 1.3, pueda adoptarse un estándar de resolución por encima de 1 mm y/o con desviaciones en el cálculo del RSC inferiores al 6%.

Según estos resultados (tabla 5), en la modalidad de escaneo Handheld Rapid+Lightning, también se puede adoptar 1.5 mm como estándar de resolución de escaneo para obtener el RSC con desviaciones inferiores al 3% en geometrías en relieve con valores del RSC próximo a 1.8 (tablas 5 y 6). En este caso, el nivel de desviación indicado en el cálculo del RSC asociado a este estándar sólo se obtiene realizando múltiples pasadas del objeto (nivel III descrito). La necesidad de un mayor número de pasadas para establecer un estándar de resolución de escaneo en este tipo de geometrías se debe a que la superficie del objeto, distribuida en planos diferentes a su plano principal de proyección, se incrementa conforme aumenta el valor del RSC. Por tanto, resulta necesario realizar un mayor número de barridos para su captura.

4.2. Relativos al flujo de trabajo para el postprocesado de datos

Han sido analizados los flujos de trabajo asociados al postprocesado de los datos para el cálculo del RSC, a partir de modelos 3D hiperrealistas generados con las herramientas software EXScan Pro y Geomagic Wrap. Los resultados muestran que es posible lograr la optimización de los procesos a cambio de pequeñas desviaciones en su cálculo. Ello es posible limitando el uso de las operaciones habituales de edición y reparación de mallas 3D a los escenarios en los que realmente conllevan mejoras y seleccionando herramientas software con algoritmos optimizados para la generación de mallas 3D.

La no edición de la malla 3D en objetos escaneados desde múltiples ángulos (nivel III descrito), proporciona desviaciones irrelevantes en el valor del RSC con independencia de la resolución de escaneo utilizada (tabla 7); tampoco resulta determinante en escaneos a baja y media resolución, con independencia del número de barridos realizados al objeto, lo que permite simplificar y agilizar los flujos de trabajo asociados a su cálculo. Las operaciones de edición de mallas analizadas (eliminar picos, eliminar pequeñas partes flotantes y relleno de aqujeros) sólo proporcionan mejoras sustanciales en la desviación del RSC cuando el objeto es escaneado en alta resolución mediante uno o dos barridos ortogonales (niveles I y II descritos). El tipo de relleno de huecos aplicado (curvature, tangent or flat) es irrelevante para el cálculo del RSC.

Por último, el software EXScan Pro ofrece menor desviación que el software testigo utilizado (Geomagic Wrap) en el cálculo del RSC a partir de modelos 3D con mallas no editadas (tabla 8). Sus respectivos algoritmos de generación de mallas muestran desviaciones inferiores al 3% en el cál-



culo del RSC, para escaneos en alta resolución (0.25 mm), y desviaciones de hasta el 4% cuando se realizan múltiples barridos del objeto (nivel III descrito) a cualquier resolución. La desviación máxima constatada entre ambos algoritmos es del 7% para una resolución de escaneo de 3.00 mm y pasada doble del objeto (nivel II descrito). Se observa, como principal diferencia, que el algoritmo empleado por el software EXScan Pro genera mayor número de triángulos en la malla no editada del modelo 3D, dejando menos huecos que el algoritmo empleado por el software Geomagic Wrap. El tamaño promedio de los triángulos generados por ambos algoritmos es similar en todos los rangos de resolución de escaneo analizados.

5. CONCLUSIONES

En determinados elementos decorativos del patrimonio histórico, debido a la naturaleza de su geometría predominantemente plana y con abundantes motivos en relieve, el cálculo del coeficiente RSC resulta de utilidad para la lectura científica y la cuantificación real de costes en intervenciones de mantenimiento, conservación y restauración.

En el ámbito de la investigación desarrollada, se ha logrado establecer un equilibrio entre la optimización de los flujos de trabajo asociados a la captura y postproceso de datos, mediante su simplificación, y el nivel de desviación esperado (exactitud) con el que es posible determinar este coeficiente.

En relación con los flujos de trabajo asociados al proceso de captura de datos para el cálculo del RSC a partir de modelos 3D hiperrealistas generados con el escáner de mano EinScan Pro 2X Plus, las principales conclusiones alcanzadas son:

- El modo de escaneo Handheld HD no aporta mejoras significativas en exactitud y resolución respecto al modo de escaneo Handheld Rapid e incorpora algunos inconvenientes, tales como, el aumento del tiempo de captura de datos, la necesidad de dianas o marcadores y un sobrecoste significativo al requerir la adquisición del módulo opcional HD Prime.

