

# ERCIM NEWS

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Special theme:

ICT for

Cultural Heritage

## Also in this issue:

### *Keynote*

ICT and Cultural Heritage: Research,  
Innovation and Policy  
by *Khalil Rouhana*

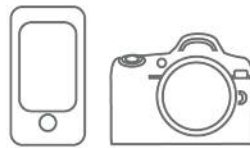
### *Joint ERCIM Actions*

University of Cyprus joins ERCIM

### *Research and Innovation*

Three-Dimensional Reconstruction  
of a Nanoparticle at Atomic Resolution  
by *Joost Batenburg and Sandra van Aert*

Before the city tour the user can plan his/her trip using the VISITO Tuscany database



During the tour the user can get detailed information about what he/she is watching by means of a photo

After the tour, the user can access the pictures and the itinerary he/she followed through advanced mode of interaction based on 3D display

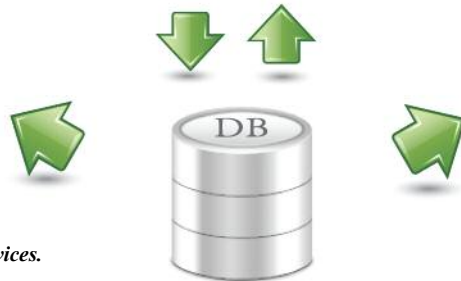


Figure 2: The VISITO Tuscany project services.

Landmark recognition is performed using local features and kNN based classification algorithms. We defined a new approach that relies on a revision of the single label kNN classification algorithm. More specifically, we propose an algorithm that first assigns a label to each local feature of an image query. The label of the image is then assigned on the basis of the labels and confidences assigned to its local features. In other words, our kNN approach is based on the similarity among the local features of the query image and the ones in the training set

rather than similarity among whole images.

The VISITO Tuscany project is funded by the Tuscan Region and is coordinated by ISTI-CNR. The consortium includes three ISTI-CNR laboratories (Networked Multimedia Information Systems, Visual Computing and High Performance Computing), the security laboratory of IIT-CNR, and three private companies: Alinari24Ore, Hyperborea, and 3Logic MK. We thank the municipalities of Florence, Pisa, and San Gimignano for providing us

with all authorizations to build the demonstrator.

**Links:**

- [1] <http://www.visitotuscany.it>
- [2] <https://market.android.com/details?id=it.visitotuscany>
- [3] <http://www.google.com/mobile/goggles>

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## National Gallery in Prague

by Stanislav Mikeš, Michal Haindl and Radek Holub

**Scientists at Institute of Information Theory and Automation (UTIA), Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic have developed a detailed virtual model of the Department of Modern Art of the National Gallery in Prague. This impressive seven-storey building holds the gallery's collection of contemporary images, drawings and statues as well as several temporary exhibitions. This virtual model serves as a comprehensive 3D information system with navigation support for visitors and as an interactive tool for exhibition designers and curators. Within the comfort of their own home, visitors can experience an animated online thematic visit to their selected works of art and also print a map with a proposed personalized route.**

While navigation in real world, ie traveling to a specific target location, often poses a challenging and only partially-understood problem, especially in unknown environment, navigation in a virtual reality (VR) environment is even more difficult due to many missing real world cues. A major problem for users of virtual environments is maintaining knowledge of their location and orientation while they move through the space because perceptual judgements are biased within a virtual environment.

The proposed solution for navigation in this huge gallery building, which has seven exhibition floors and two large exhibition halls in the ground floor, is based on the graph structure. One's actual position in a complex virtual scene is depicted as a highlighted point in an overlaid transparent map of the building floor plan. This basic navigation graph structure is constructed semi-automatically and it is subsequently locally changed by the exhibition editor which places new exhibition panels into

the building interior and thus locally changes the navigation route structure. The optimal navigation route is automatically generated using graph algorithms and user defined constraints. For example, we assume that a visitor will never walk closer than half a metre to the walls, will pass through each exit in its centre and larger spaces are covered with walking loops with a minimum diameter of one metre, etc. Each floor plan is then supplemented with a preset route graph structure based on the basic



Figure 1: National Gallery in Prague virtual model.

building structure. Single corridors, lifts and staircases are represented as graph edges, while doors, branching or turning points are graph vertices. This initial graph structure which represents initialization of navigation routes can be generated semi-automatically based on the floor plans. Narrow corridors have single graph edges while wider corridors or halls can have several graph loops. This automatically proposed graph structure (primary graph) can be interactively edited using the exhibition editor. Superfluous edges or vertices can be removed while new edges and vertices can be added. Single edges or vertices can also be shifted to other positions and vertices can be supplemented with additional attributes such as emergency exits, lifts, staircases and doors.

The virtual National Gallery model allows virtual exhibitions to be built interactively using our exhibition editor. The editor was devised for exhibition architects to support and speed up their

exhibitions proposals. The editor loads a requested floor plan and allows insertion of single exhibition panels and specification of their parameters such as single dimensions, colour and covering material. Single paintings from the gallery database are subsequently set out on these exhibition panels and other supplementary data can be attached, for example information about a painter in the corresponding pop-up window. When the exhibition editing is ready, it is exported into the VRML building model and can be immediately checked in the browser either walking around or in the generated walk-through movies.

Generation of a path based on parameters provided by the user is performed automatically in a module that considers the ground plan of a 3D scene as a labelled graph. The labels represent various kinds of information such as accessibility of a particular location for disabled people. Single edge attribute also encompasses physical length, thus it is possible to estimate the real time

needed to walk a specified route in the real National Gallery of Prague as well as the time needed for an exhibition sightseeing tour. This navigation route is subsequently used for generation of a movie that represents the virtual walkthrough. This walkthrough can be demonstrated using avatars or simulating the viewpoint of a visitor. Visitors can watch not only an animated thematic visit to their selected works of art from home over internet, but also print a map with a proposed personalized route. It is also possible to print the floor plan with the suggested route highlighted. If disabled or wheel chair access is required, the generated route will avoid staircases, instead taking a slightly longer route via the lift.

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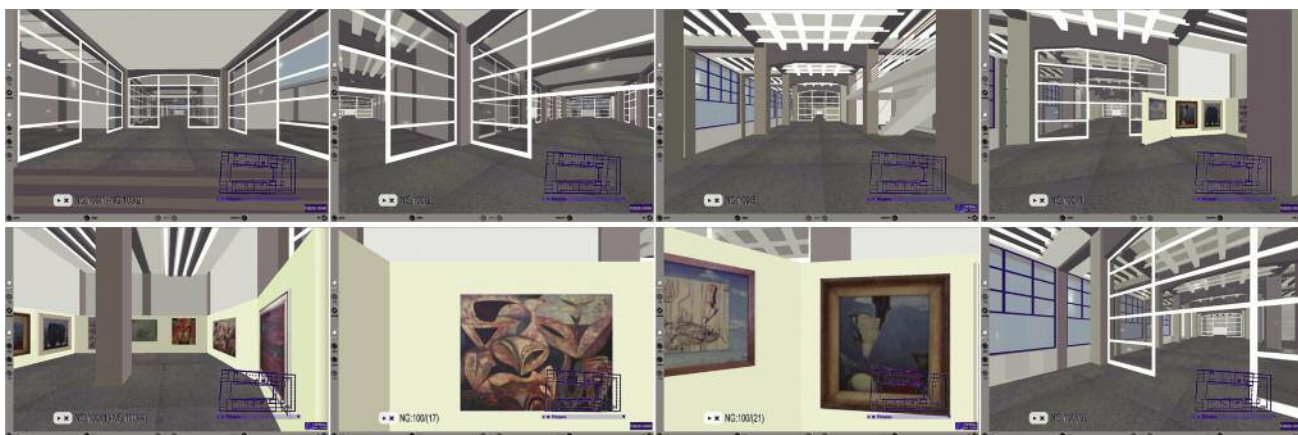


Figure 2: Selected navigation frames (2,5,11,25 top, 27,32,38,42 bottom) around a virtual exhibition.



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