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BIM and architectural heritage: towards an operational methodology for the knowledge and the management of Cultural Heritage

BIM e beni architettonici: verso una metodologia operativa per la conoscenza e la gestione del patrimonio culturale

The study aims to answer the growing need for virtuously organize informational apparatuses related to Cultural Heritage. We propose a methodology that integrates multidisciplinary processes of interaction with information aimed at survey, documentation, management, knowledge and enhancement of historic artifacts. It is needed to review and update the procedure of instrumental data acquisition, standardization and structuring of the acquired data in a three-dimensional semantic model as well as the subsequent representability and accessibility of the model and the related database. If the use of Building Information Modeling has in recent years seen a consolidation in the procedures and the identification of standard methods in design process, nevertheless in the field of architectural heritage, the challenge to identify operational methodologies for the conservation, management and process enhancement is still open.

Lo studio intende rispondere alla crescente necessità di organizzare in maniera virtuosa gli apparati informativi relativi al Patrimonio Culturale, attraverso una metodologia che integri processi multidisciplinari di interazione con l’informazione, finalizzati al rilievo, documentazione, gestione, conoscenza e valorizzazione del Bene. È necessario ripercorrere, attualizzandolo, il processo di acquisizione strumentale dell’informazione, di normalizzazione e di strutturazione dei dati acquisti in un modello semantico tridimensionale e la successiva rappresentabilità e la fruibilità del modello e della banca dati associata. Se nel campo della progettazione l’utilizzo del Building Information Modeling ha visto negli ultimi anni un consolidamento nelle procedure e l’individuazione di metodologie standard, nell’ambito dei Beni Culturali, la sfida volta all’individuazione di metodologie operative è ancora aperta.

keywords: Cultural Heritage, Virtual Heritage, Big Data, HBIM, 3D Modeling

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parole chiave: Patrimonio culturale, Patrimonio virtuale, Big Data, HBIM, Modellazione 3D

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INTRODUCTION

Understanding and managing cultural heritage constitute a real objective of knowledge and science. The potential offered by today’s digital technologies, which are useful to this purpose, has opened an international challenge on the ability to identify appropriate operational methods to the different needs of Cultural Heritage domain. The acquisition of instrumental activities must be understood as improvement of data integration processes. That is, to allow the repeatability of processes both on the real object and on the virtual model: this way, the virtual model becomes the scientific basis for the study, the comparison and the integration with the following in-depth analysis.

The realization of an information-cognitive integrated model needs a process of data normalization and organization. This process has to be based on a multidisciplinary approach that takes into account the specificities and needs of the potential users of the system. The implementation of parametric models, interconnected through constraints and rules that guarantee formal, constructive and relational coherence within a single virtual system, is indispensable. It is necessary to fully explore the potential of the various technologies available, both in BIM and in data processing field, which permit us to store, elaborate and represent the heterogeneous data that characterize the architectural organism. For this reason some researchers, from different Italian universities, have created a network that aims to organize virtually information systems related to cultural heritage, and to share the different experiences of theoretical and applied research, which they conducted in recent years. The network also aims to develop a methodology that integrates multidisciplinary processes of interaction with information aimed at survey, documentation, management, knowledge, and therefore, at the enhancement of heritage. In this scenery it is important to highlight two methodological requirements for action:

- Critical and logical summary of data
- Accessibility and data communication can be also classified according to different profiles, from a purely divertive purposes to the most specialized, such as those of operational / procedural nature. [Parrinello, 2012]

Some Open Issues

The idea of bringing together in a unique virtual place all the elements which define the knowledge, “as designed / as-built / as is”, of the cultural heritage (archival documents, documents related to the different measurement campaigns, status and the various types of degradation, the different phases and layers that over time have interested the fabric, etc..) involves a reflection on various issues:

- The distinction between instrument and method
- The need for interaction / integration between digital reproduction techniques and the current methods of cataloging and management of the cultural heritage, provided by the “Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione” is always increasing.

The cataloging system, currently in force at national level, provides the use of records that contain technical, documentary or geographical information. These information are linked, in a hierarchical and dynamic structure, to other more specific type of records and digital contents.

An update of the records relative to the architectural heritage and their integration into a parametric virtual model is an essential milestone for the knowledge and the management of architectural heritage itself. Accessibility and data communication can be also classified according to different profiles, from a purely divertive purposes to the most specialized, such as those of operational / procedural nature. [Parrinello, 2012]

- Methodological accuracy of the parametric virtual model

In line with the principles of transparency, communicability and repeatability of the methods and results, the three-dimensional representation of the building must comply with the principles of the Charter of the Architectural Survey [AA. VV., 1999] and the London Charter for digital visualization of cultural heritage [Bernard, 2009].

METHODOLOGY

When you investigate cultural heritage, the phenomenon breaks down into many parts, just like a drop of ink in contact with the water: a key element of the research is the analysis, the aggregation of these parts through the definition of languages representative of reality and the experimentation of technological systems that support these languages, where each sign takes a specific meaning.

Our challenge is to propose a methodology aimed at the realization of a system which is:

- Informative / 3D cognitive, multi-disciplinary, implementable and scalable
- Preparatory to the setting of the design and maintenance activities of Architectural Cultural Heritage
- able to guarantee each kind of data permanence, consultation and implementation;
**Comparative analysis of the different configurations of the Pavilion V designed by Riccardo Morandi: the first realization of 1959, the interventions of 1996 and the restoration works of 2006.**

Thematic drawings applied to structures of coverage and quantitative analysis of the natural lighting after the closure of some skylights. Processing edited by Edward Barberis.

**Figure 1** Comparative analysis of the different configurations of the Pavilion V designed by Riccardo Morandi: the first realization of 1959, the interventions of 1996 and the restoration works of 2006.

**Legend**
- solain “a” h: 35 cm
- solain “b” h: 35 cm
- solain “c” h: 25 cm
- solain “d” h: 25 cm
- solain “e” h: 8 cm
- solain “f” h: 25 cm
- solain “g” h: 45 cm
- solain “h” h: 35 cm
- solain “i” h: 25 cm

**Si mostrano le analisi grafiche e quantitative estratte dal modello parametrico del padiglione V di Torino.**

**Analisi quantitativa**

**Table 1** Comparative analysis of the different configurations of the Pavilion V designed by Riccardo Morandi: the first realization of 1959, the interventions of 1996 and the restoration works of 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipologia</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Latte in cemento - 35 cm</td>
<td>841.92 m²</td>
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<td>b. Latte in cemento - 35 cm</td>
<td>583.06 m²</td>
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<td>h. Latte in cemento - 25 cm</td>
<td>799.99 m²</td>
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<td>i. solain in cemento</td>
<td>428.08 m²</td>
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<td>j. Latte in cemento - 25 cm</td>
<td>545.83 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>k. solain in cemento</td>
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Phase 4. Validation of the integrated model and the interactive data bank linked to it
At this stage we proceed to the analysis and resolution of metadata structural criticalities, testing the infographics system, the validation of the access and interconnection systems with external databases, the development of connections and relation with external data (Big Data).

Phase 5. Communication and Virtual fruition
The last stage involves the representation, sharing and dissemination of the results both in academic and in industry field, as well as the identification of protocols aimed at the repeatability of the scientific process.

The identified steps are the result of the reflections that follow a first experimental action conducted on some case studies selected for different types in order to make heterogeneous and diverse set of applications. The aim, in the long term is the testing of a larger number of types of architectural assets, in order to achieve a methodical and generalized protocol, aimed at the protection of architectural memory, as envisaged in the Charter of the Architectural Survey.

The validation of the integrated model and the Interactive Database (phase 4) is a fundamental step for the purpose of structuring a streamlined workflow that can involve in real time several specialized professionals located remotely. In order to allocate in the BIM model the heterogeneous recordable information at different stages of the process, you must connect the internal database with the applications designed to record this information on site. With this process...
In this way, the information system should record not only the number of access, but also the changes made to the data collection by diversifying the functions available for each user profile/competence. This is feasible by exporting the database, own of BIM models (by definition formed by alphanumeric and graphical components that can be implemented), and their structuring.

The ability to query in a simplified way the wealth of information collected during the construction phase, and then to produce synthetic and comprehensive report of the work, can become a discriminatory factor for the success of the work. This also facilitates the relationship of communication and transparency towards clients and towards all people involved in the construction process.

To make effective the operational aspects of the intervention, it is mandatory to organically focus these components in a complex of geo-alphanumeric models - three-dimensional and parametric, drawn up by the use of methodologies related to building information systems (BIM technologies indeed) and of the relational database management systems (Database management System, DBMS).

This way it is possible to retain and process geometric/dimensional information, as well as normative, performance, estimate, material, management information. In order that the BIM model becomes the center of intervention information system, it will be enriched with additional elements that can keep track of site activities and of the variants that may involve. The integration of BIM/DBMS technologies with mobile type applications can orient the building process towards cloud-based management where a project information is available anytime, anywhere. The above creates the conditions so that specific applications can be developed in the future for a Field Management optimized and simplified.

The creation of an IT platform - streamlined and integrated with the corpus of the database ofBIM systems - is essential to improve communication

between the different actors involved in surveying operations and subsequent intervention; It gains greater knowledge and awareness of the architectural heritage, both in qualitative and in quantitative terms, through unique identification of products and processes, by connecting these to the construction and management information [Bocconcino, Cangialosi, Lo Turco, Serini, 2015]. The integrity and stability of the database, security and data management, in view of a reduction of the loading operation, are fundamental prerequisites for the sustainability of the database.

As for the consultation of BIM data base it is necessary to envision different user profiles, below a possible example: manager - owner of the database, with the task of updating its descriptors, identifying technicians for updating information, checking data quality;
Figure 4 The infographic drawing of Pavilion V. The BIM modeling of the existing condition is the result obtained from the integration of photogrammetric survey, archival research and the processing of the geometries extracted from the point cloud. Processing edited by Edward Barberis.

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surveyor - employees with the task of updating and control, even in situ, the consistency between the models and the as-built condition;

technical operator - in charge of consulting the technical data / updating the formats that need to be validated by the operator who verifies the reliability;

user - generic user of the database

CASE STUDY: PAVILION V OF TORINO ESPOSIZIONI
As already mentioned, the proposed methodology has been applied to some architectural artifacts typologically different between them. In this paper we give a synthesis of the stages that explain BIM approach application to Pavilion V of Torino Esposizioni, designed by Morandi in the late 60’ of XX century.

The process aims to assess critically whether the BIM approach of geometric / relational nature, the most widely used in the optimization of the construction process applied to new construction, can contribute to the knowledge and the enhancement of cultural heritage often overlooked and today involved in dynamic upgrading works.

For modeling the as-built condition of the pavilion we considered the symmetry and the modularity of the building, so we surveyed a span of the building type, through digital photogrammetry techniques [Inzerillo, Santagati, 2013; Galicia, Inzerillo, Santagati, 2015]. The resulting point cloud is the spatial reference for modeling [Parrinello, Picchio, 2013]. The images show a synthesis of selection and measurement process of spatial coordinates with reference to the inclined connecting rods of the pavilion V.

The references have been imported on Autodesk Revit where, in correspondence of 12 altimetric elevations with respect to the floor level and the generatrices silhouettes of the volume of the connecting rods have been identified. A similar process involved the modeling of the roof beams.

At the end of the modeling process we have worked on the installation of a database finalized to collect the different found information. All the reports used for modeling, in fact, have been linked to their virtualized components, associating an image parameter to the different categories of objects. In the case study the elements constituting a span type of pavilion were grouped, to which digital copies of archival documents have been linked.

This operation was repeated for different spans and the main features of the building, such as skylights and services. This implementation allows you to bring together in one virtual place the different processed discovered, often kept in institutions or funds are not always available.

The reworking of the model allows multiple queries and the production of thematic layouts (such as the identification of the different measurement campaigns, the identification of the types of degradation, the time variable control, ...). The ideal continuation of the research work will help to create a sort of maintenance booklet accessible throughout the building life cycle; in addition, this feature, from next transformation of the pavilion, would allow the creation of an intervention certainly more aware and compliant compared to the experience of the pavilion.

The experiments carried out made it possible to hierarchically and semantically organize the complex graphical-numerical apparatus on the studied architectural heritage that can be made available to the general

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public, the scientific community but also of the professionals involved in future project interventions. The database has been structured so as to achieve integrated management of the data which make it possible:

- The interconnection between the computer graphics systems and different databases on the cataloging of archives, historical and iconographic sources and documents of archived projects [Marotta, Abello, De Simone, 2010];
- Referencing of the different layers (we consider possible architectural styles, as well as hypothetical restorations, etc.) that have occurred over time, even for a critical assessment of future remedial action and intervention on the existing;
- The production of reports of thematic graphics, designed to qualify the nature and reliability of the metric dimensional data;
- The production of reports of all the functional features of the model, information needed to verify the efficiency and the development of links, immediate, intuitive, between the as-built condition images, documentation, archival, historic images, diagnostic checks, the nature and type of degradation, the point clouds etc.
- The implementation of database management files remotely, increasing the possibilities of control and completion, even in situ, thus saving time re-release of the data in the back office and implementing the database infographic available for different related operations the facility management disciplines.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The BIM approach capabilities have also sensitized the policy choices taken at the European Parliament: it refers to the approval of the reform of Public Works in July 2014. The adoption of the directive means that the twenty-seven EU Member States may encourage, require or compel the use of BIM.

The countries that first implemented this legislation were England, Denmark, Finland and Norway. This means that in a little while will be binding deliver not only the elaborations on paper, but also georeferenced three-dimensional digital models, drawn up while respecting the norms and conventions derived from professional practice, related to the degree of reliability of the model.

On this issue we would comment one topic more, related to different meaning of the word “measurability”: if the geometric one is undoubtedly resolved and repeatedly mentioned in different documents that fully define the different metric detection operations, the same thing cannot be said for the ontological meaning intended as a quantitative enhancement of the reliability degree of a survey.

More likely the future trials will led to the preparation of the replicable intervention protocols on a large scale, producing faked knowledge phenomena (in the meaning of Karl Popper) evaluating the possibilities of a critical mediation between the Italian law of Public Works and specification of LOD (Level of Detail, intended as degree of reliability of the model for data) and Grade (GRAphic DEtail, as the control of purely architectural contents) by reducing them to the themes of architectural significance, thinking about possible proposals to measure their pertinence [Lo Turco, 2015].

CONCLUSIONS

We agree in declaring that “knowledge is the first stage of conservation” [AA.VV., 1999] and the conducted research corroborates this assumption. The opportunity to set up database in situ, even by less experienced users, significantly reduces the costs (of survey, drawing, design, construction and maintenance) because the data is not duplicated on the various applications and the information is no redundant, since it is a simple query of a shared virtual space. So, this guarantees a repeatability of the scientific process where the variable element is the data, the fixed one is the process. From a more scientific point of view, the application of these principles will allow to address and define a methodology for the knowledge (and the representation) of the Cultural Heritage that makes the virtual reconstruction, the processing and communication of data more transparent. It is therefore proposed a reflection on the infographic drawing, leading to a new form of design, and expanding the frontiers of our discipline. The concept of cultural dimension is thus a greater formal qualification in a permanent relationship between architectural space and information space.
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