



L'Intelligenza Artificiale per il Medioevo: Ricognizione dei documenti antichi tramite riconoscimento appearance-based

A cura della SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHIVISTICA E BIBLIOGRAFICA DELLE
MARCHE – SAB MAR

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Stefano Leardi, *Direttore ASMI*



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+ Ego dero stabit ramoni. rff
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+ In die noie... (The text on this page is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and damage to the parchment. It appears to be a continuation of a legal document or a similar text.)

+ In fine manu... (The text on this page is also very faint and illegible, appearing to be a list of names or a continuation of the document.)



The logo for InterPARES Trust AI is displayed against a background of a globe with glowing blue and yellow lines representing data connections. The text 'InterPARES Trust AI' is rendered in a 3D, blocky font. 'Inter' and 'Trust' are in blue, 'PARES' is in green, and 'AI' is in orange.

InterPARES Trust AI

A long story ... with more than 80 partners worldwide

Archival science + Data Science & AI

InterPARES Trust AI ("I Trust AI") international research partnership, aims to (1) identify and develop specific AI technologies to address critical records and archives challenges; (2) determine the benefits and risks of employing AI technologies on records and archives; (3) ensure that archival concepts and principles inform the development of responsible AI; and (4) validate outcomes through a conglomerate of case studies and demonstrations.

L'alleanza tra AI e Archivistica

Trusted Data Forever: Is AI the Answer?

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Abstract

Archival institutions and programs worldwide work to ensure that the records of governments, organizations, communities, and individuals are preserved for future generations as cultural heritage, as sources of rights, and as vehicles for holding the past accountable and to inform the future. This commitment is guaranteed through the adoption of strategic and technical measures for the long-term preservation of digital assets in any medium and form — textual, visual, or aural. Public and private archives are the largest providers of data big and small in the world and collectively host yottabytes of trusted data, to be preserved forever. Several aspects of retention and preservation, arrangement and description, management and administrations, and access and use are still open to improvement. In particular, recent advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) open the discussion as to whether AI can support the ongoing availability and accessibility of trustworthy public records. This paper presents preliminary results of the InterPARES Trust AI ("I Trust AI") international research partnership, which aims to (1) identify and develop specific AI technologies to address critical records and archives challenges; (2) determine the benefits and risks of employing AI technologies on records and archives; (3) ensure that archival concepts and principles inform the development of responsible AI; and (4) validate outcomes through a conglomerate of case studies and demonstrations.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Archives, Trustworthiness

L'alleanza tra AI e Archivistica

«Long before big data as an idea had been invented, archives already measured their collections in kilometers of files and folders»

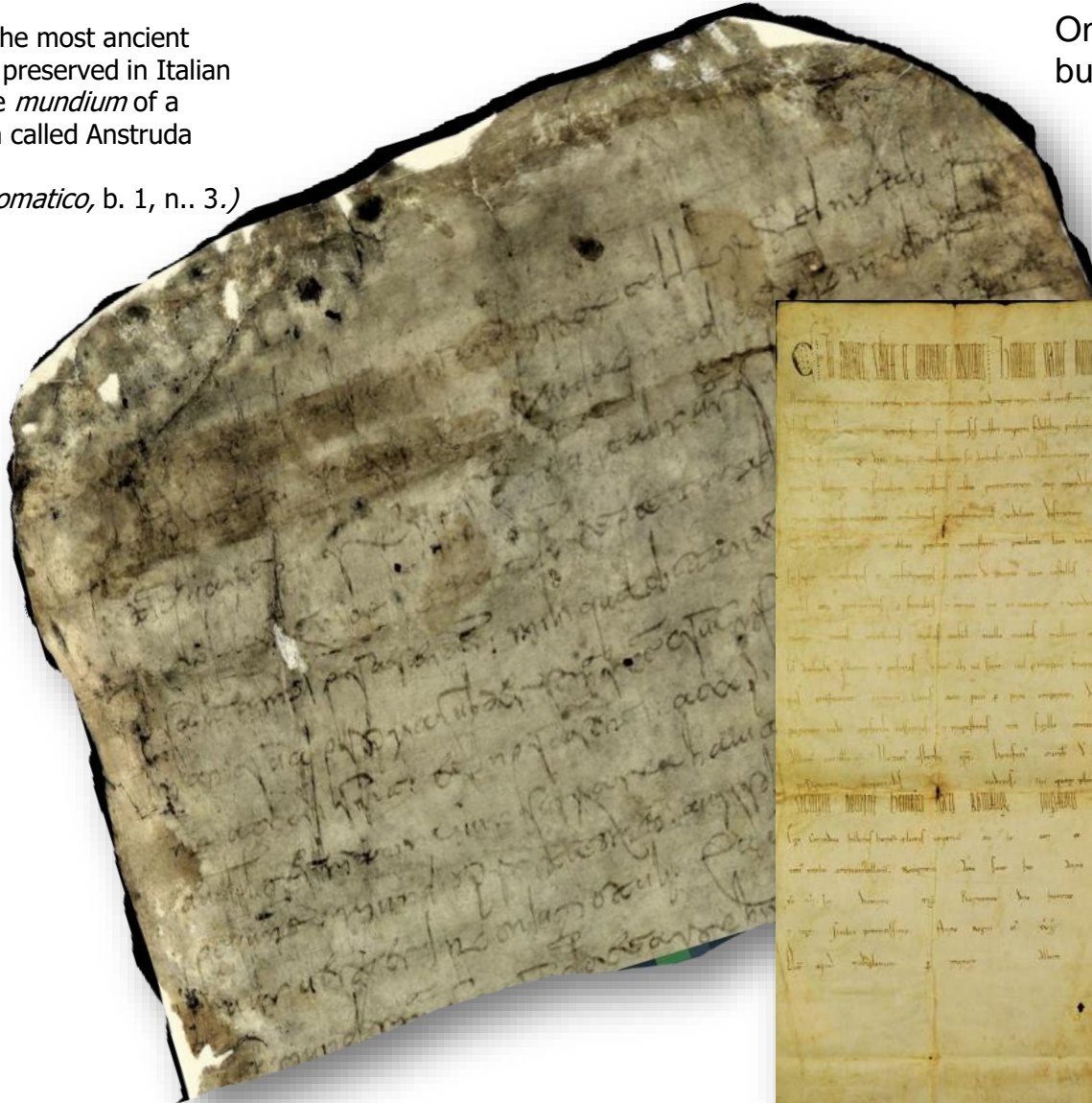
Giovanni Colavizza, Tobias Blanke, Charles Jeurgens, and Julia Noordegraaf. 2021. Archives and AI: An Overview of Current Debates and Future Perspectives. J. Comput. Cult. Herit. 15, 1, Article 4 (December 2021)

| Digitalised Heritage Data | Size |
|--|-------------|
| Fondo Ufficio italiano brevetti e marchi, Trademarks series: volumes with trademark registrations | 30 TB |
| Official collection of laws and decrees | 15 TB |
| Fund A5G (First World War): files with various documents (reports, reports, correspondence) | 1 TB |
| Special collections (documents declassified under the Renzi and Prodi Directives): reports, reports, circulars | 2 TB |
| Judgments of military courts | 3 TB |
| Various photographic funds | 2 TB |
| Digitised study room inventories | 15 TB |
| National Archives of the US | 1323 TB |

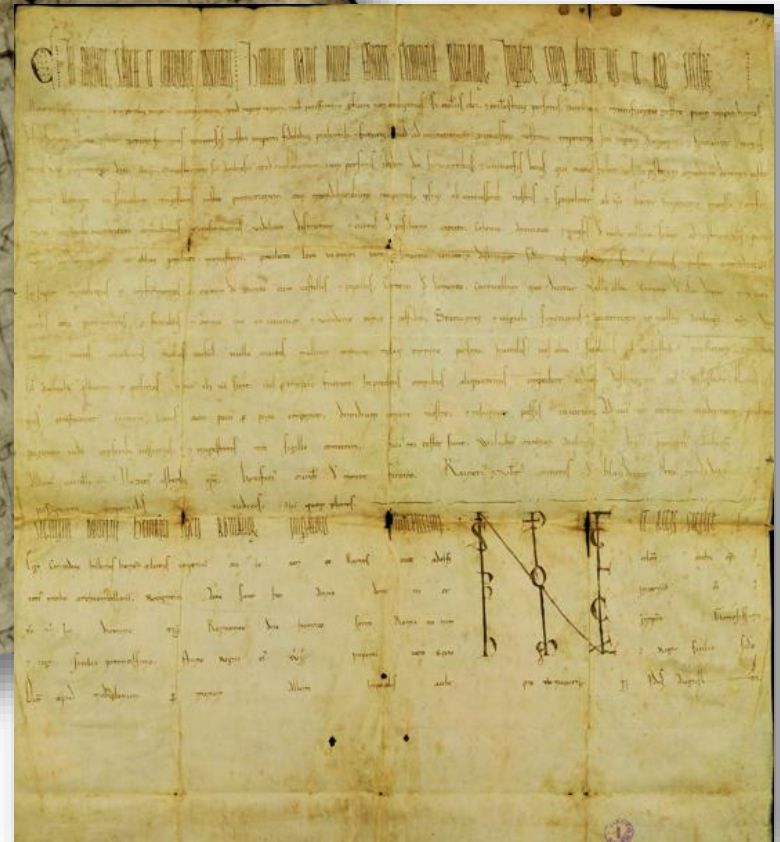
Interpares Survey 2022

Ancient parchments

The beginning of the most ancient original document preserved in Italian State Archives: the *mundium* of a Longobard woman called Anstruda dated 13 may 721
(ASMi, *Museo diplomatico*, b. 1, n.. 3.)



One example of a papal bull and an imperial charter



...reliqua relictis p[ro]p[ri]etarij ab ip[s]o d[omi]no ...
...p[ro]p[ri]etarij amone ab ip[s]o d[omi]no ...
...p[ro]p[ri]etarij amone ab ip[s]o d[omi]no ...

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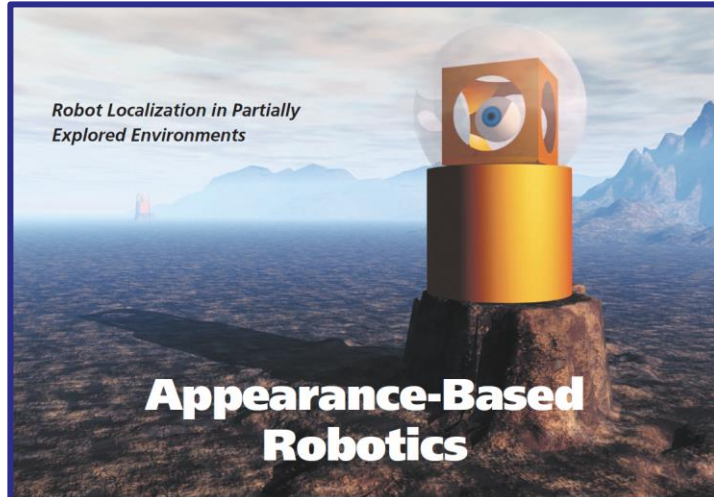
...p[ro]p[ri]etarij amone ab ip[s]o d[omi]no ...
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Metodi Appearance-Based



Robot localization has been recognized as one of the most fundamental problems in mobile robotics. Localization can be defined as the problem of determining the position of a robot. More precisely, the aim of localization is to estimate the position of a robot in its environment, given local sensorial data. This information is essential for a broad range of mobile robot tasks; in particular, the robot behavior may depend on its position.

This article presents a novel and efficient metric for appearance-based robot localization. This metric is integrated in a framework that uses a partially observable Markov decision process (POMDP) [8] as position evaluator, thus allowing good results even in partially explored environments and in highly perceptually aliased indoor scenarios.

Odometric sensors play a critical role to solve the localization problem in wheeled robots, as they provide information about robot movements. Unfortunately, these sensors are noisy and accumulate errors over time. Starting from a known position, they are accurate enough for local movements but are not suitable for long-term localization, and several techniques, using different sensor modalities, have

been proposed to permit robot self-localization. In this article, we shall only consider self-localization by means of vision [5], [6].

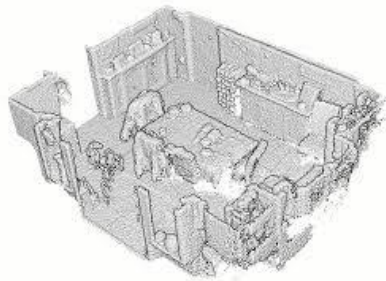
The extraction of visual features for positioning is not an easy task, due to the amount of information provided by visual sensing in the robot's environment. A preliminary task becomes the selection, or better, the learning of an appropriate set of visual features (often referred to as landmarks) to be used for the navigational task [10]. Another difficulty of a vision-based self-localization process is to solve the matching between the observations provided by the robot's sensors and the landmarks themselves [12]. This problem could be considerably simplified if a robot's pose (localization prediction) is given a priori. On the contrary, without prediction, the absolute matching is quite difficult because the observations are not error-free.

Only recently, appearance-based (or view-based) approaches have been proposed [1], [9], [13], [18]. An appearance-based approach provides qualitative measurements of the position of the robot, thus monitoring the progress of the overall mission. Once certain relevant positions are attained, other navigation

BY PRIMO ZINGARETTI AND EMANUELE FRONTONI



Metodi Appearance-Based



| | Task | Leading Methods |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| CV | Semantic Segmentation | HRNet-OCR Efficient-Net-L2 ResNeSt-269 VMVF |
| | Image Classification | FixEfficientNet BiT-L Wide-ResNet-101 Branching CNN |
| | Object Detection | Efficient-Det-D7x Rodeo Patch Refinement IterDet |
| NLP | Sentiment Analysis | BERT T5-3B NB-weighted-BON + dv-cosine |
| | Language Modeling | Megatron-LM GPT-3 GPT-2 |
| | Text Classification | XLNet USE_T + CNN SGC |
| | Question Answering | T5-11B SA-Net on Albert TANDA-RoBERTa |
| | Machine Translation | Efficient-Det-D7x Rodeo Patch Refinement IterDet |
| RS | Recommender System | Bayesian time SVD++ // flipped w/ Ordered Probit Reg EASE H+Vamp Gated |
| SR | Speech Recognition | ContextNet + Noisy Student ResNet + BiLSTMs LiGRU Large-10h-LV-60k |

Pergamene antiche

**Cosa vale la pena di «capire»
meglio dei documenti
antichi?**

Forme

Signa

Posizione dei testi

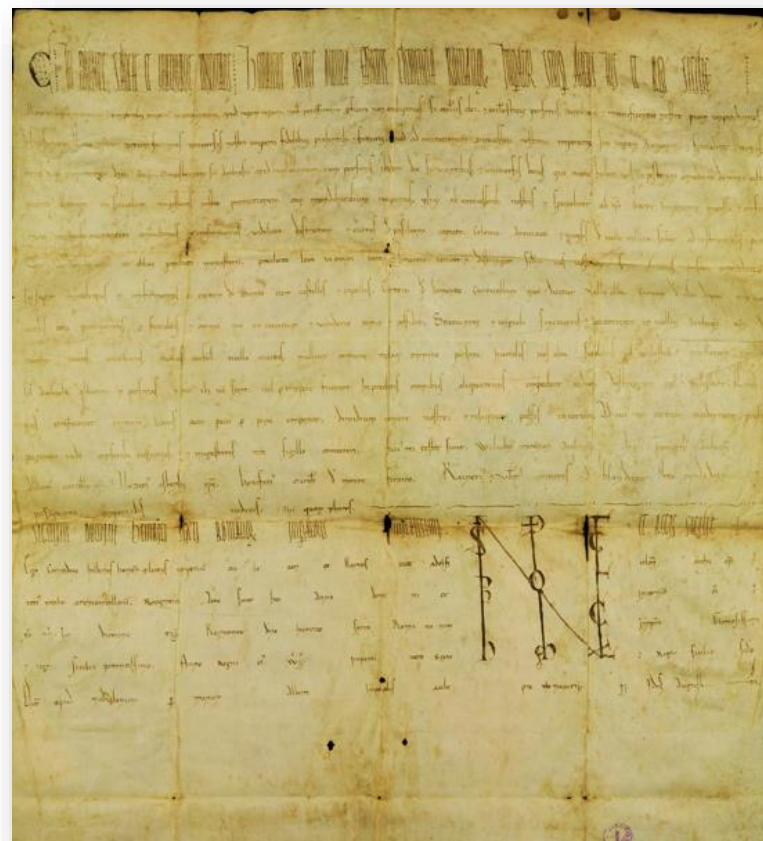
Difetti e parti mancanti

Stile di scrittura / Abbreviazioni

Firme

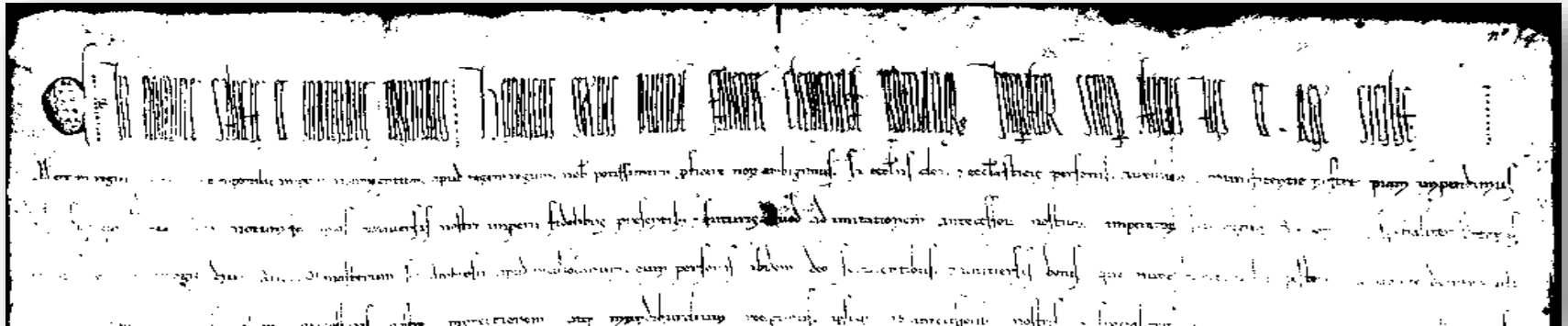
Note (anche sul retro)

Come possiamo analizzare
queste caratteristiche ?



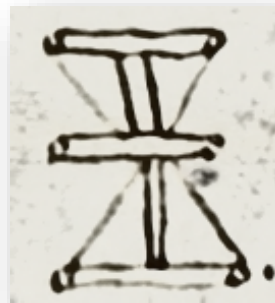
PERGANET Percorsi di Ricerca

- Benché studiati e redatti a partire dal XVIII secolo, questi ampi materiali non sono mai stati indagati in modo sistematico al fine di individuare caratteristiche comuni ricorrenti in gruppi omogenei di documenti.
-
- L'elaborazione automatica di un gran numero di documenti scansionati può portare a nuove comprensioni di questioni trasversali generali, non legate a un singolo fondo.



PERGANET II Signum

- Il signum o segno notarile è un marchio disegnato specifico e personale utilizzato da un singolo notaio nel protocollo e prima della sua firma.
- Identificare il signum significa che ogni notaio può essere riconosciuto e rintracciato in una serie praticamente infinita di documenti.
- L'IA contribuirà sia a creare una biblioteca di signa: una matricola virtuale dei notai e una base per indagare le loro caratteristiche meno visibili.



Una matricola notarile prima del 1350 d.C.



Una matricola notarile prima del 1350 d.C.

- Uno degli obiettivi del progetto è quello di utilizzare l'IA per costruire una Matricola di notai milanesi del XII e XIII secolo (in fasi separate).
- L'esame progressivo di tutti i documenti pergamenacei dell'ASMi porterà ad un elenco completo dei notai e alla loro identificazione.
- Il processo genererà anche un elenco di tutti i documenti sopravvissuti relativi a ogni singolo notaio.



PERGANET Dataset

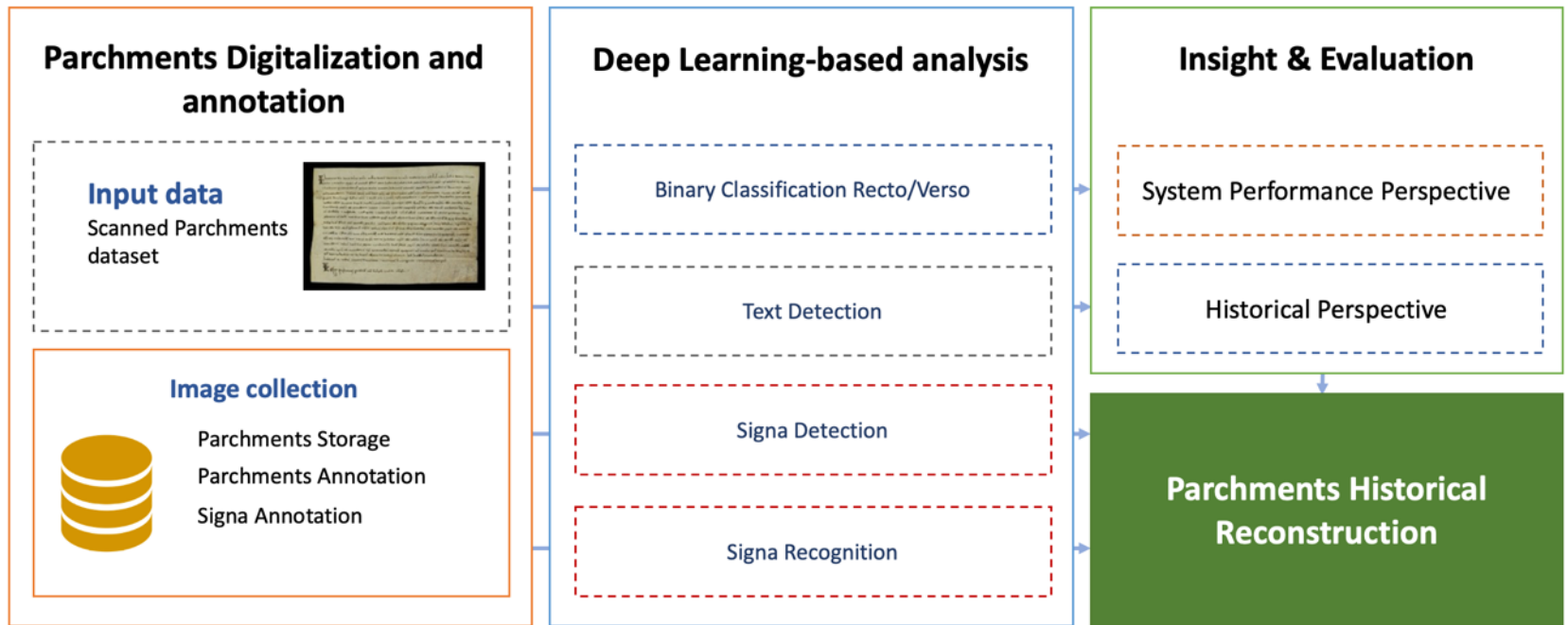
- La raccolta dei dati sta andando avanti e attualmente abbiamo i seguenti archivi che collaborano e raccolgono dati per lo studio:

Archivio di Stato di Milano (220 documenti già elaborati, quasi 1200 scansionati e pronti per essere elaborati)

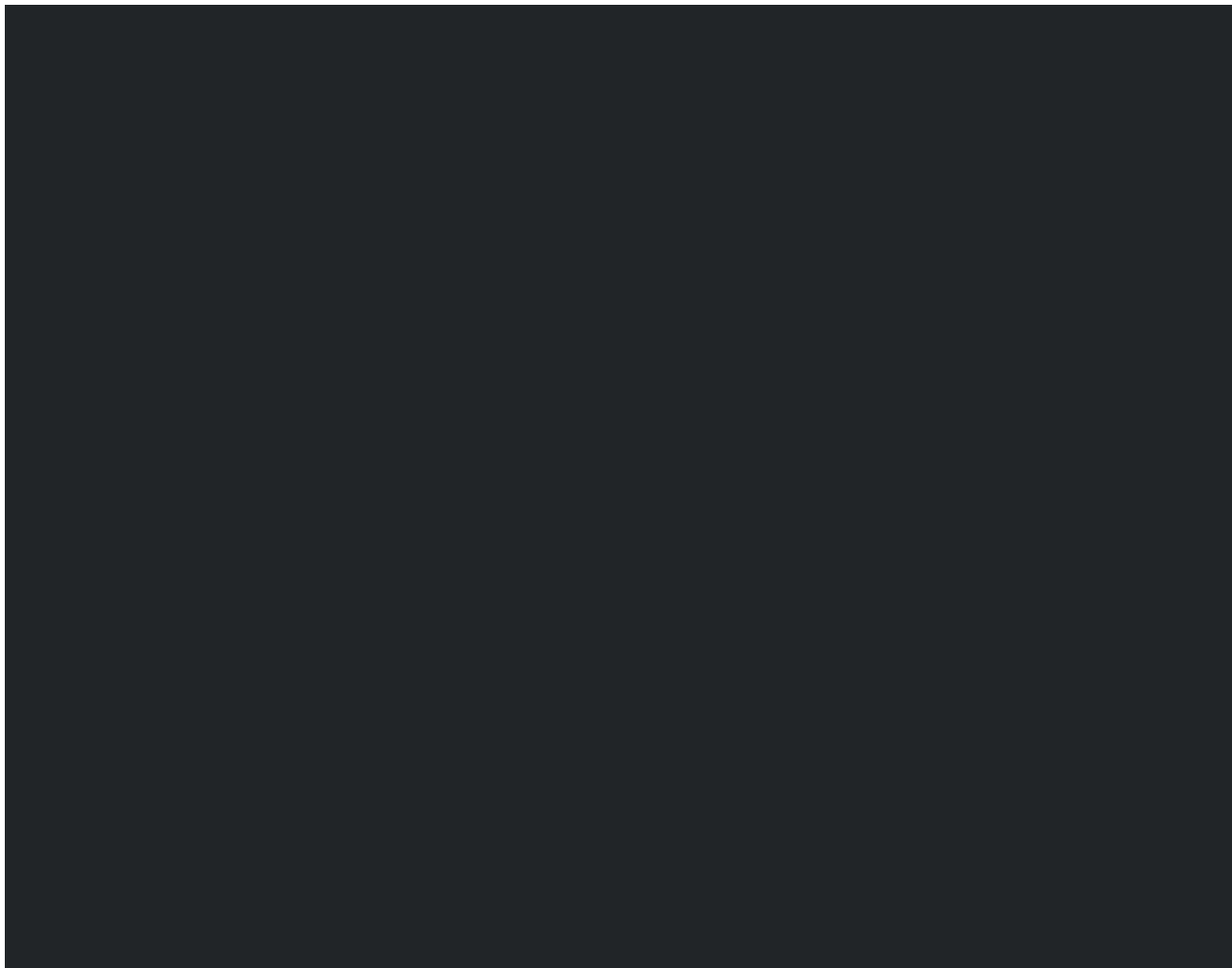
Archivio di Stato di Novara (91 documenti pronti per essere elaborati)

Archivio di Stato di Ascoli Piceno (27 documenti pronti per essere elaborati)

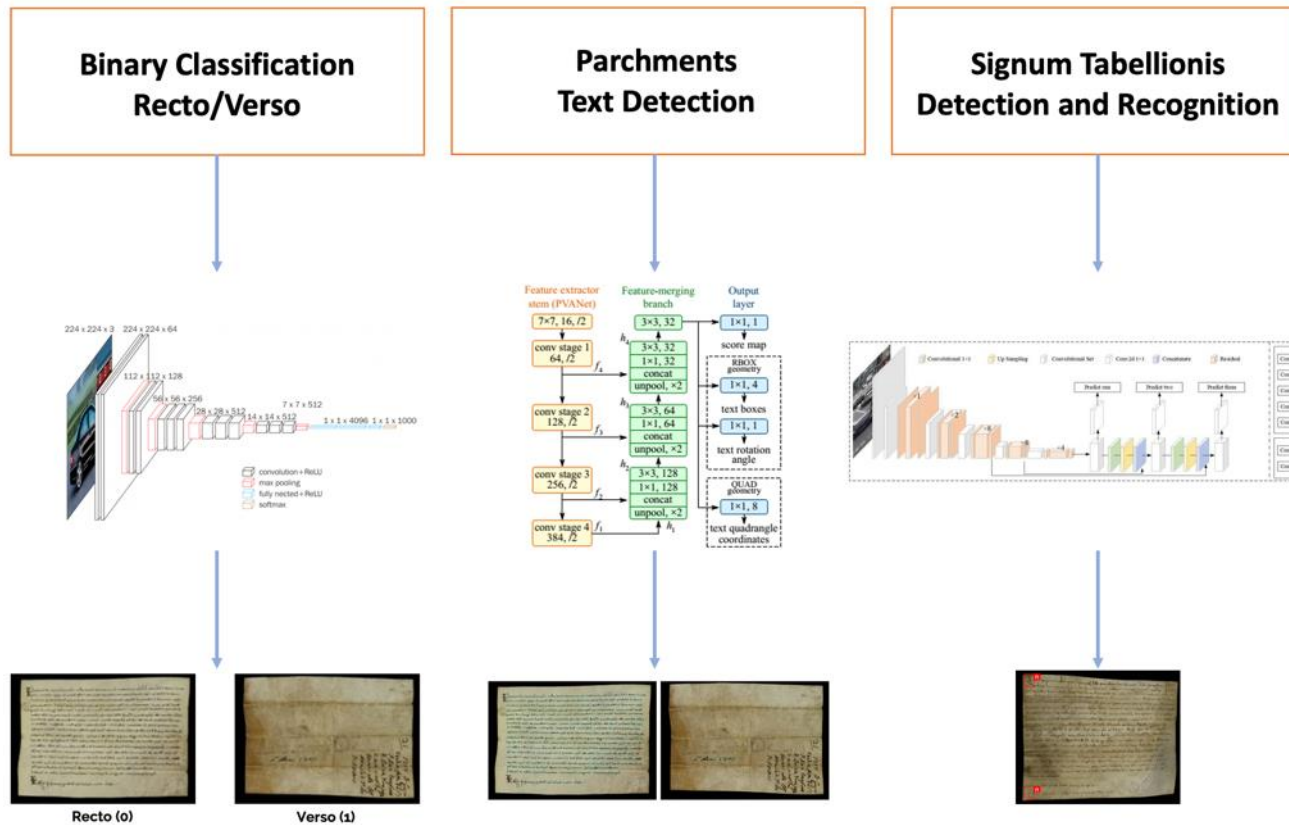
Perganet



PERGANET Datasets



PERGANET DL Pipeline



Binary Classification Recto/Verso

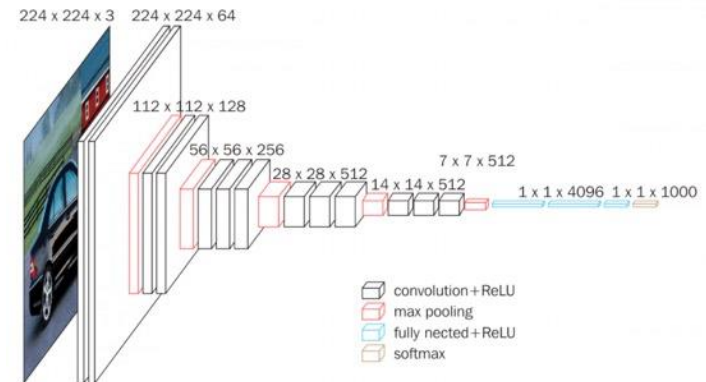
VGG16 DEEP NEURAL NETWORK



Recto



Verso

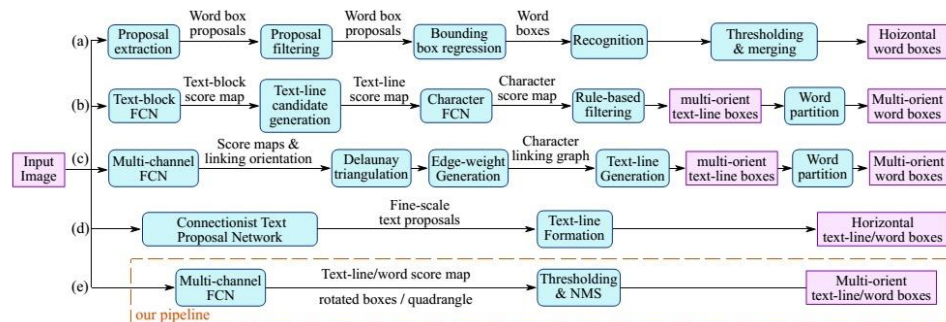
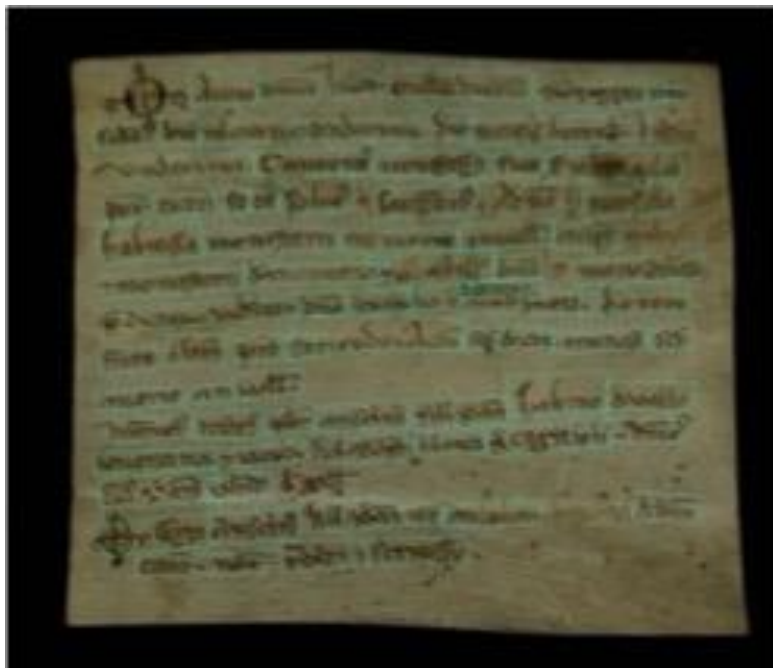


Simonyan, K., & Zisserman, A. (2014). Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556*.

Binary Classification Recto/Verso



Parchments text detection

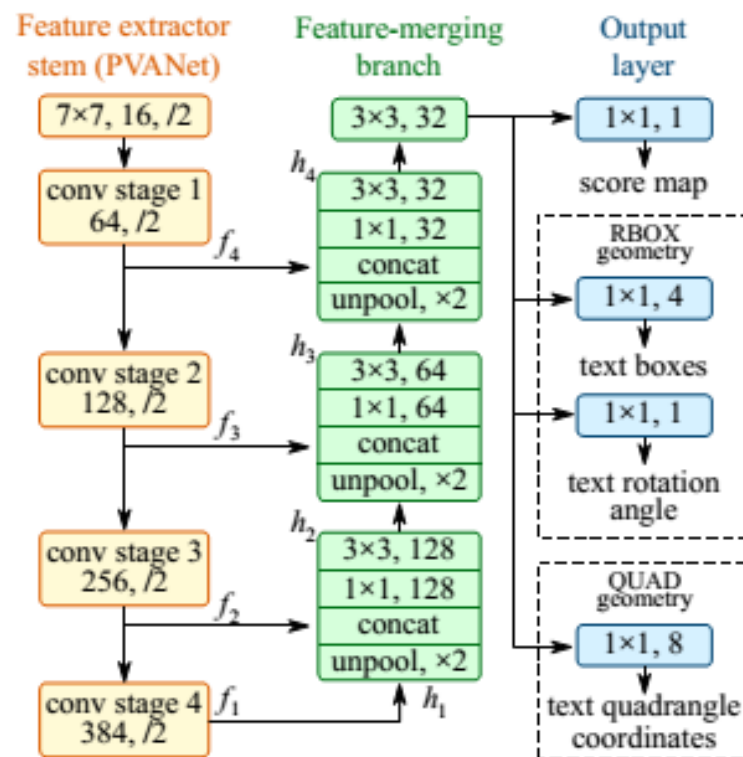


Xinyu Zhou., et all, A. (2017). EAST: An Efficient and Accurate Scene Text Detector. *arXiv:1704.03155v2*.

Parchments text detection

Word detection

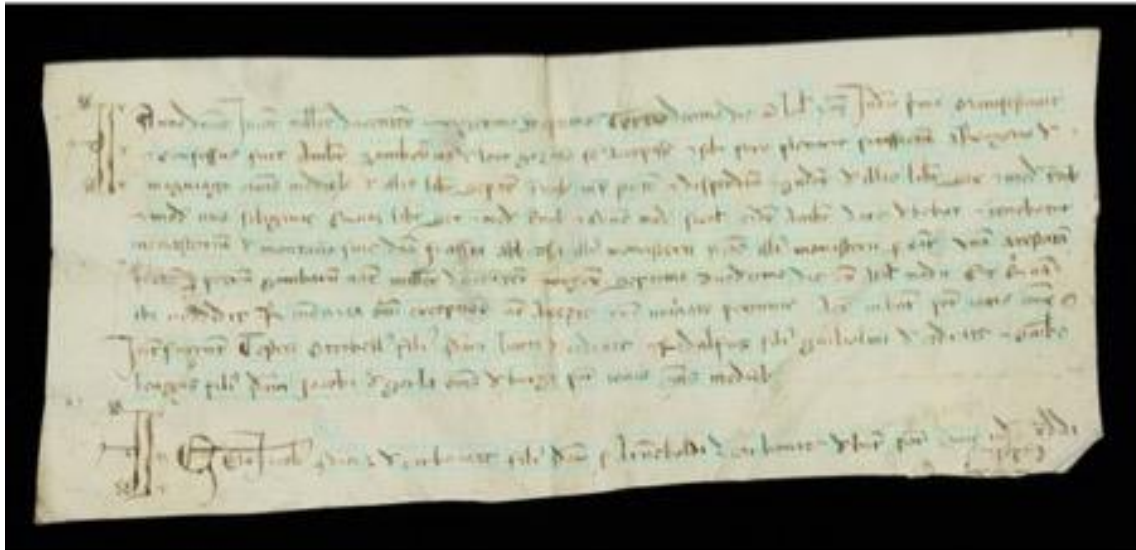
- DNN Model: EAST
- Use of trained model (tested over datasets: ICDAR 2015, MSRA-TD500, COCO-Text)



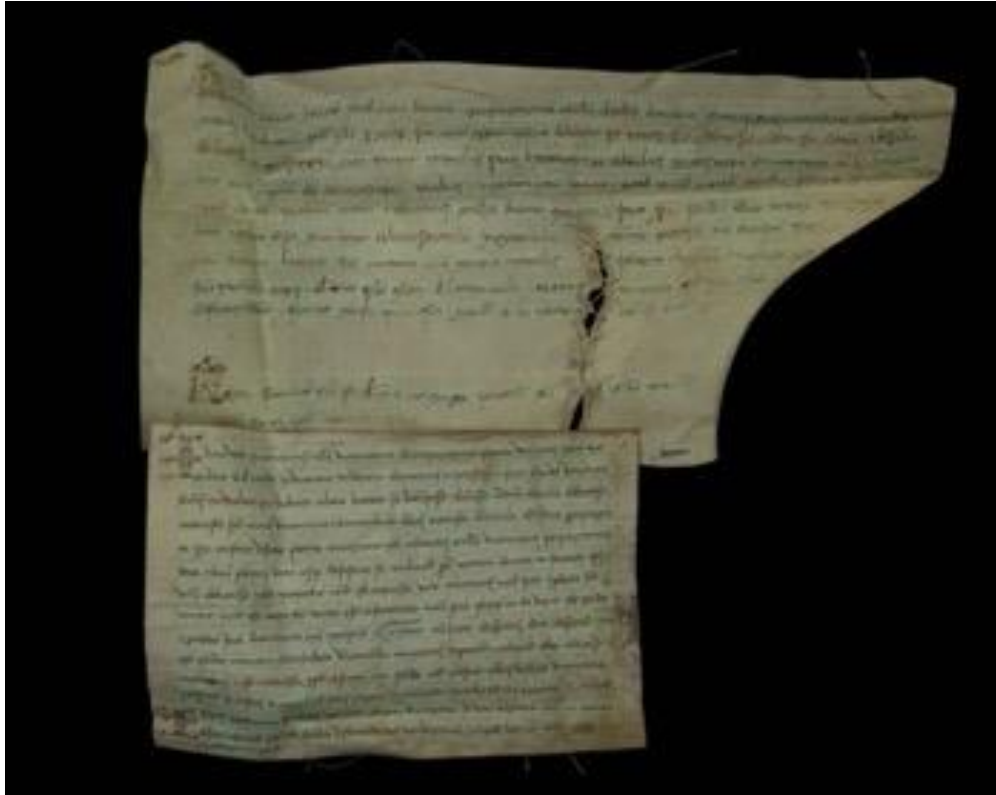
Parchments text detection



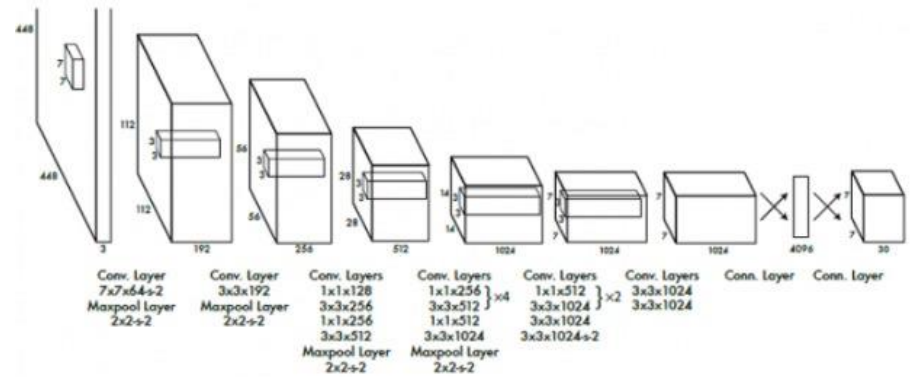
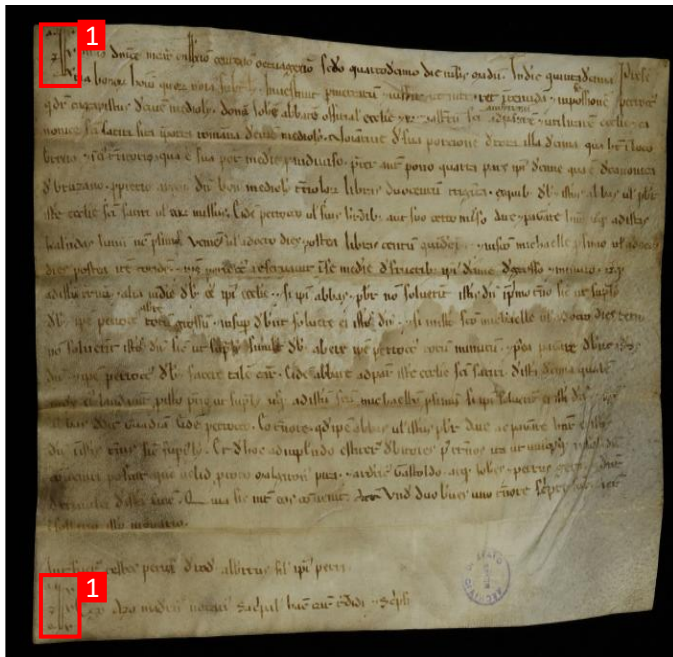
Parchments text detection



Parchments Text Detection



Signa Detection & Recognition

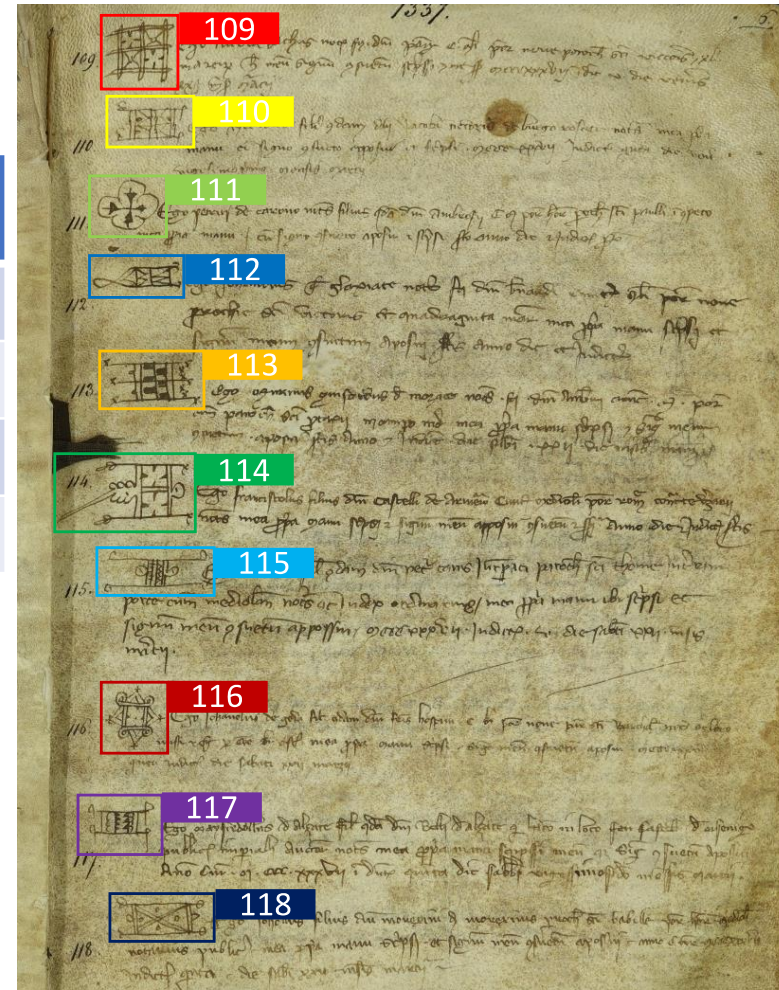


Redmon, J., Divvala, S., Girshick, R., & Farhadi, A. (2016). You only look once: Unified, real-time object detection. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition* (pp. 779-788).

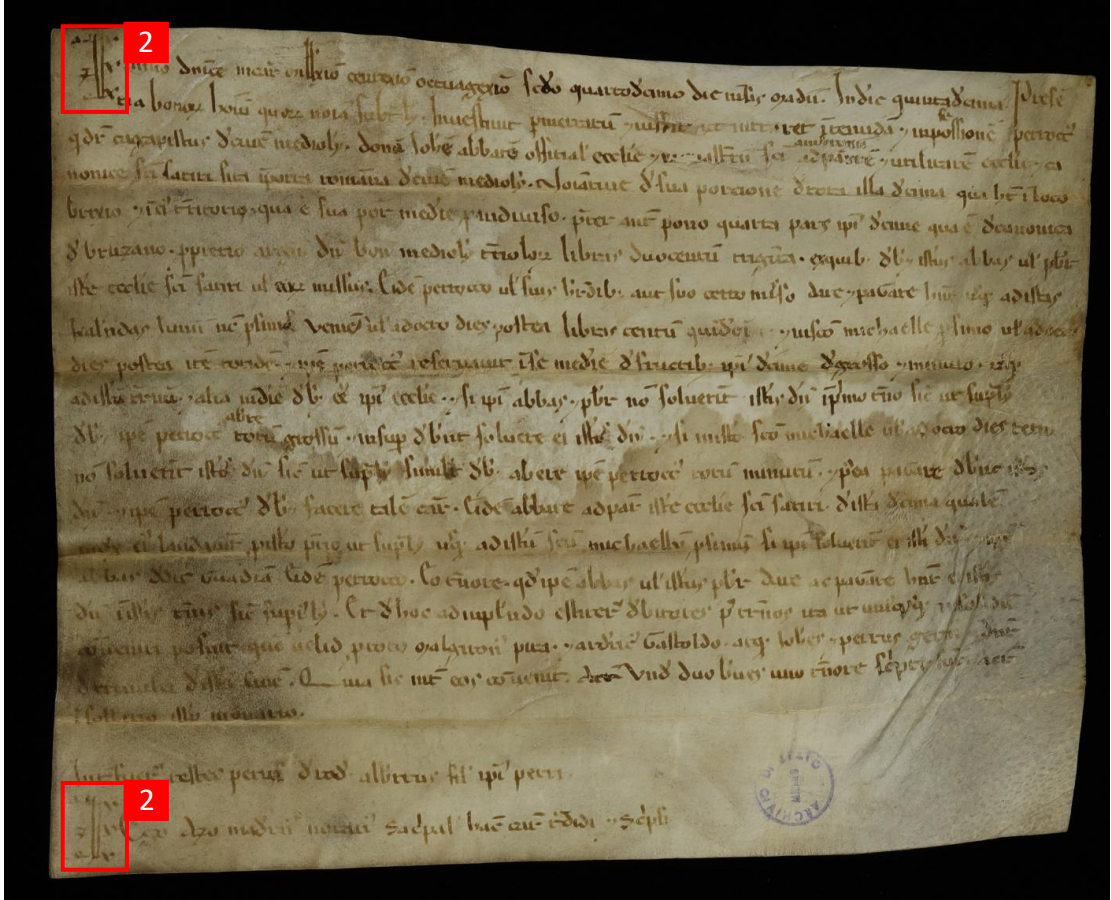
Annotazione matricole notarili

2768 signa

| ID | NAME | HISTORICAL INFORMATION |
|-----|------------|------------------------|
| ... | ... | |
| 109 | notary 109 | |
| 110 | notary 110 | |
| ... | ... | |

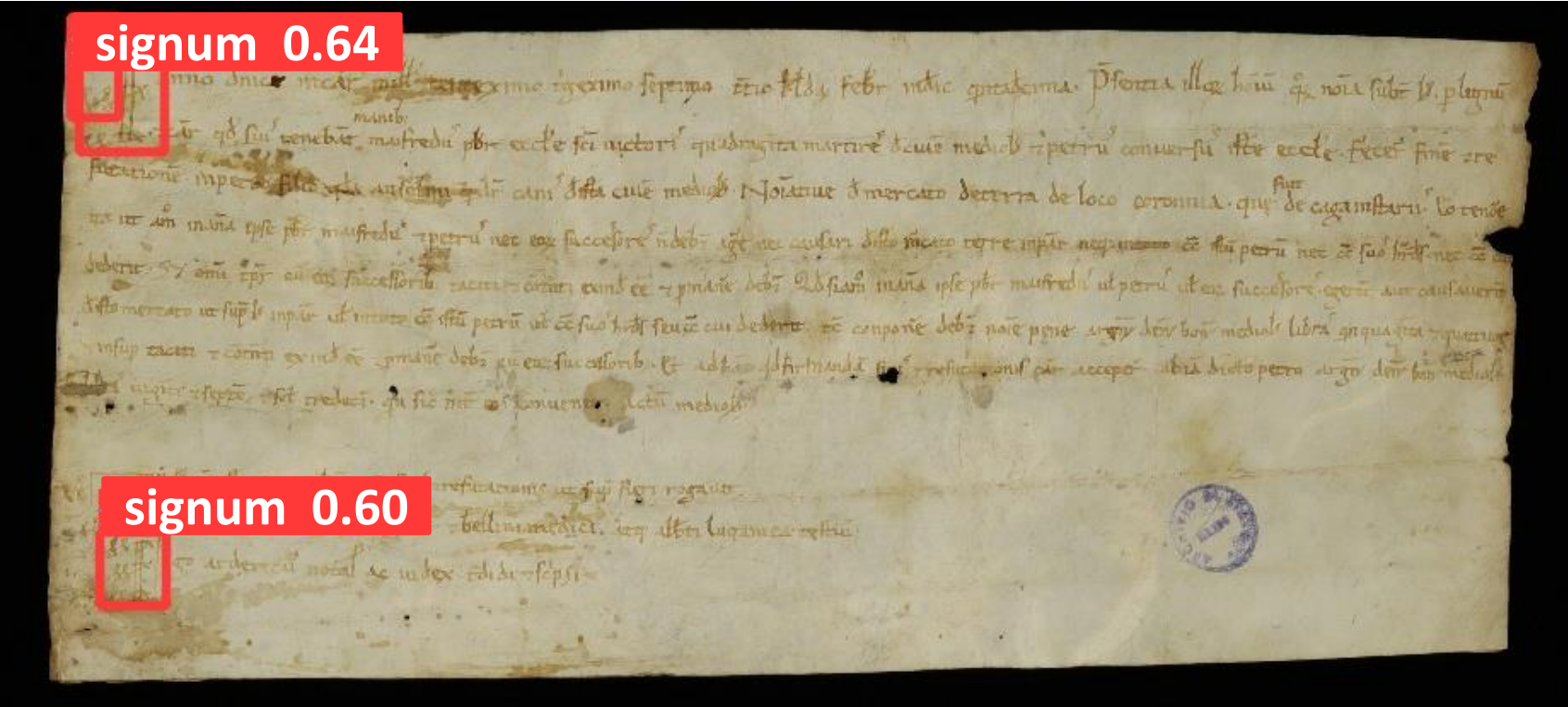


Signa Tabellionis Detection And Recognition: Results



Rilevamento e Riconoscimento dei Signa Tabellionis: Risultati

Per ogni pronostico viene mostrata la classe (signum) e la confidenza



Rilevamento e Riconoscimento dei Signa Tabellionis: Risultati

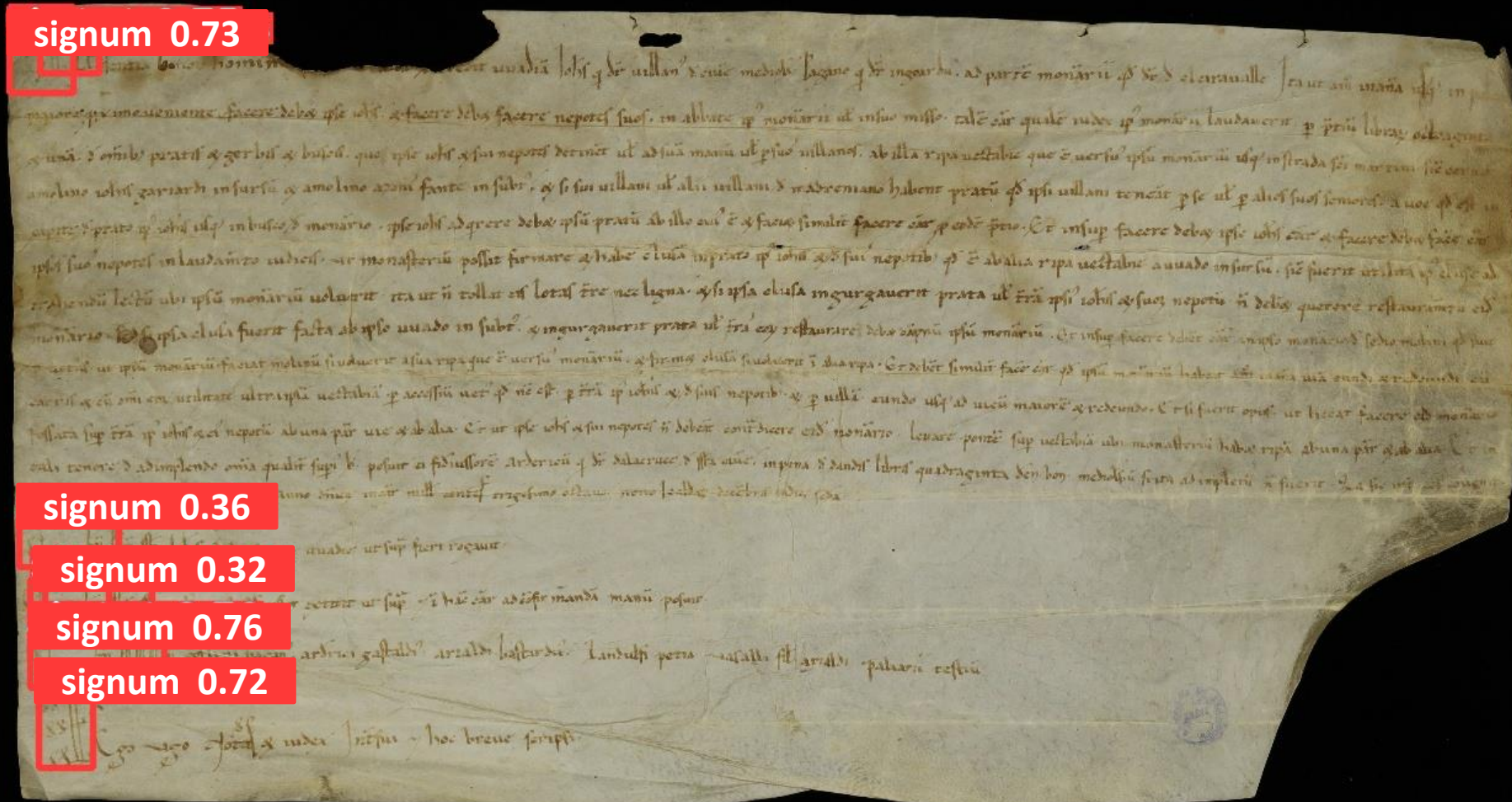
signum 0.73

signum 0.36

signum 0.32

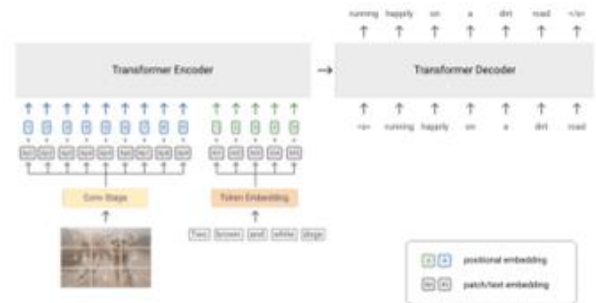
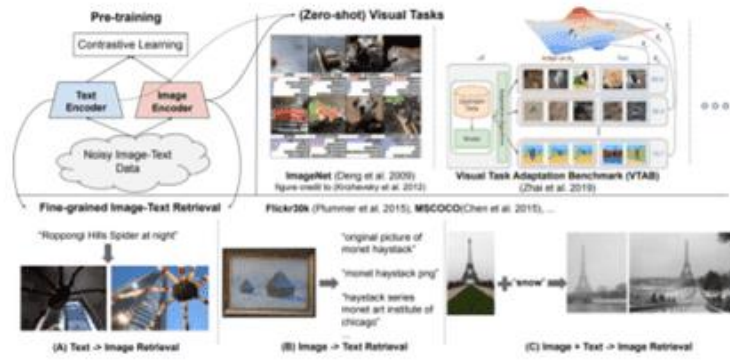
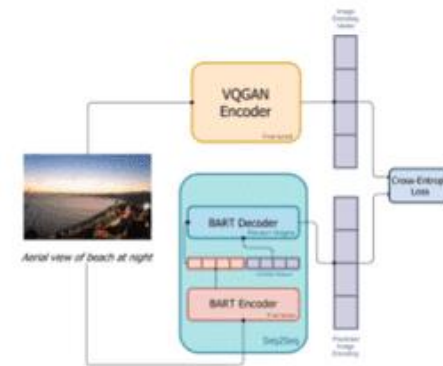
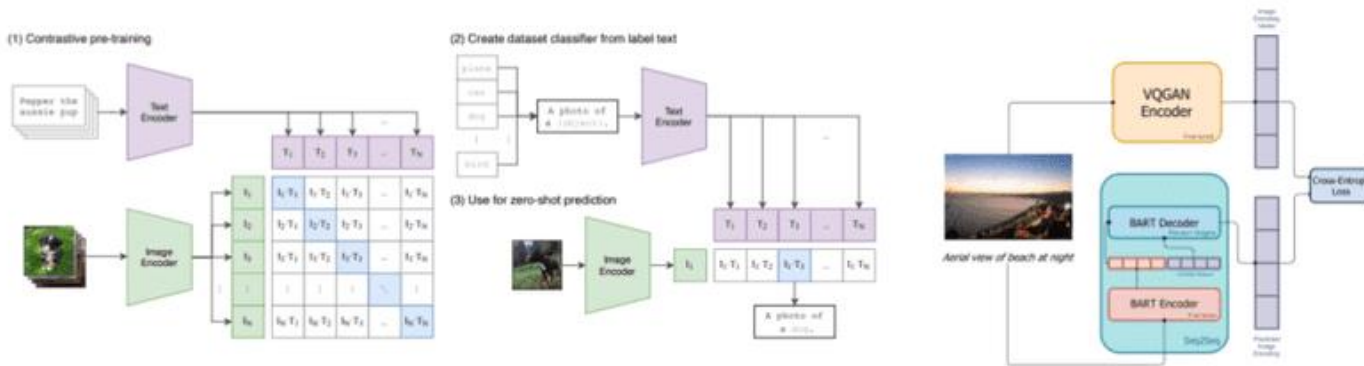
signum 0.76

signum 0.72



PERGANET2 LVLM

Possiamo progettare VLM specializzato per applicazioni Appearance-based in Archivistica ?

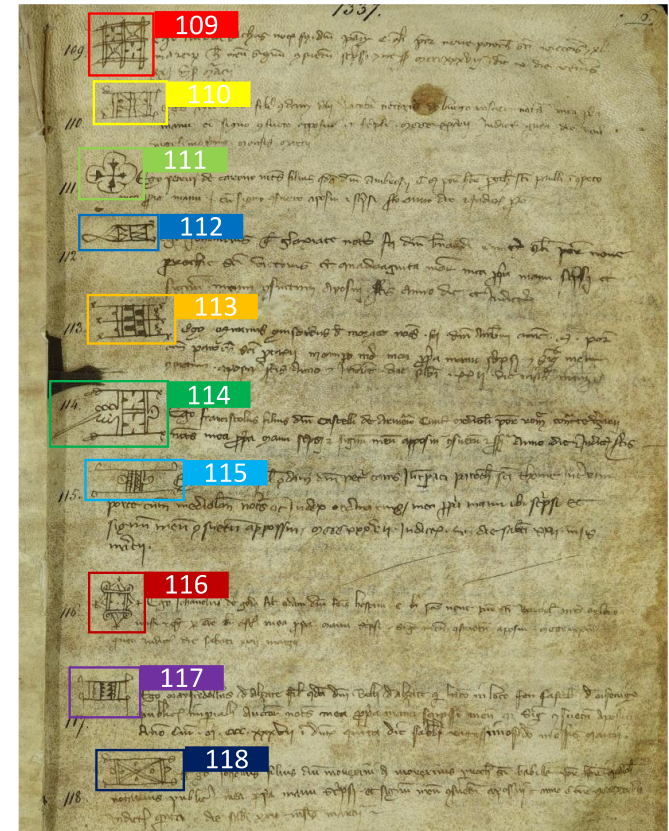


PERGANET2 LVLM

Prompt based approach:

«Detect Signa, percentage of text, and estimated datation on the following parchment»

«The picture reports the signa detection results. Each Notarium ID is reported in the attached table. Percentage of text is 73% Estimated datation is AD 1330»

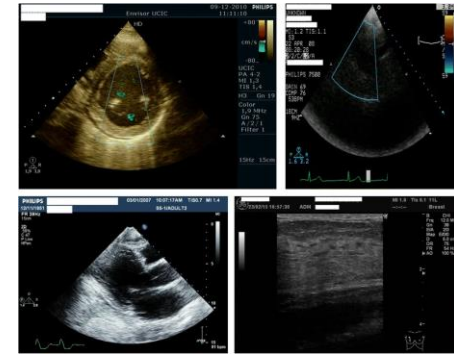


PERGANET2 Ethics by Design



Visione futura

Applicare l'approccio di PERGANET2 agli archivi di immagini Heath e alla segmentazione semantica delle nuvole di punti 3D

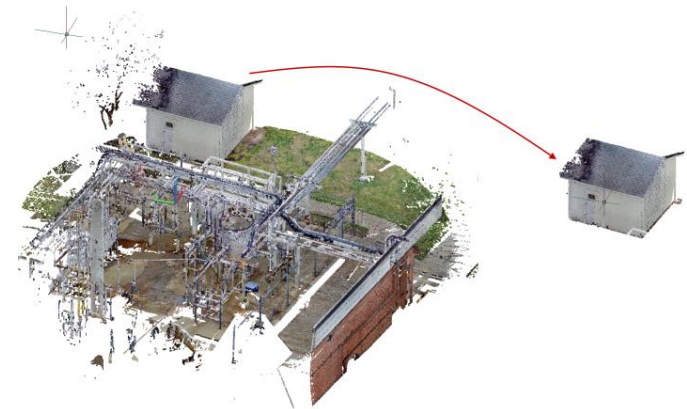


Raccogliere nuovi set di dati AS per approcci basati sull'Appearance



Mantenere la privacy e l'etica fin dalla progettazione allo stesso livello degli sviluppi tecnici.

Migliorare «l'alleanza» tra AI & AS !!



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