

## *Od pixelů ke znalostem*

*Automatizace popisu archeologických fotografií  
pomocí počítačového vidění*

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# Motivation and objectives

- **Manual processing** of archaeological archives is a tedious, time consuming, and **challenging task** prone to human errors and inconsistencies...
- This makes it a prime candidate for **automation**.
- Archives of **ARUP & ARUB** hold around:
  - **ca. 140k** documents, ie. **~1.5m** pages
  - **ca. 500k** of various photographs
- **Improve/enhance** metadata in the  Archaeological map of the Czech Republic and  **ARIADNE** services.



(Images: Archive of the Institute of Archaeology, Czech Acad. Sci, Brno)



# Distant viewing

*“The process of distant viewing applies computer-vision algorithms to automatically interpret a layer of meaning within images through the creation of structured annotations.”*

Arnold & Tilton 2023: Distant Viewing. Computational Exploration of Digital Images. p. 25

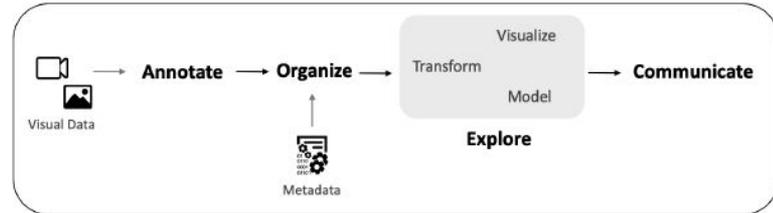
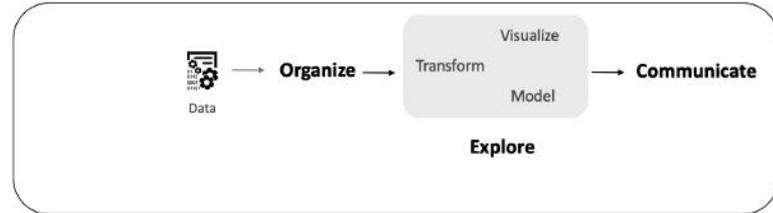
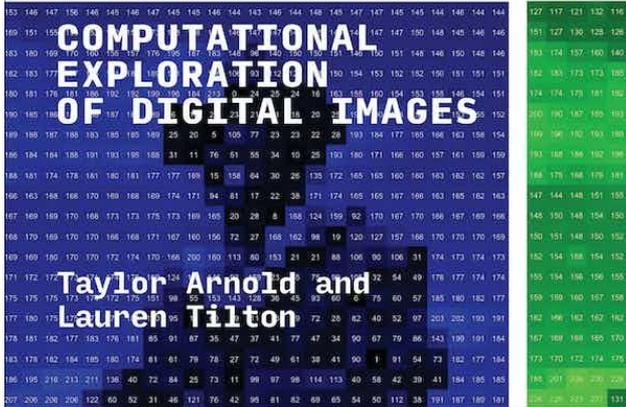
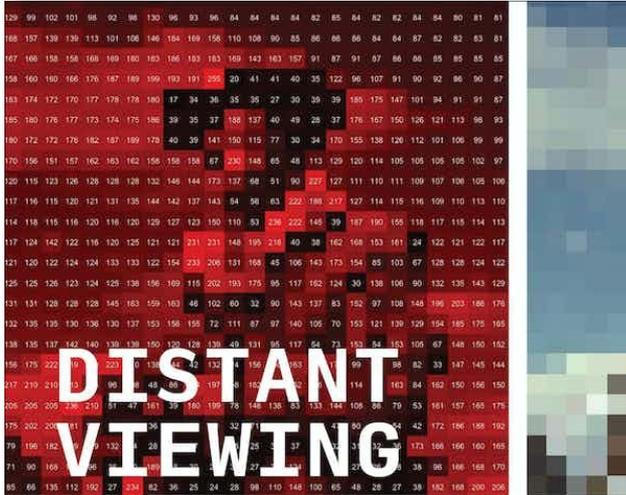
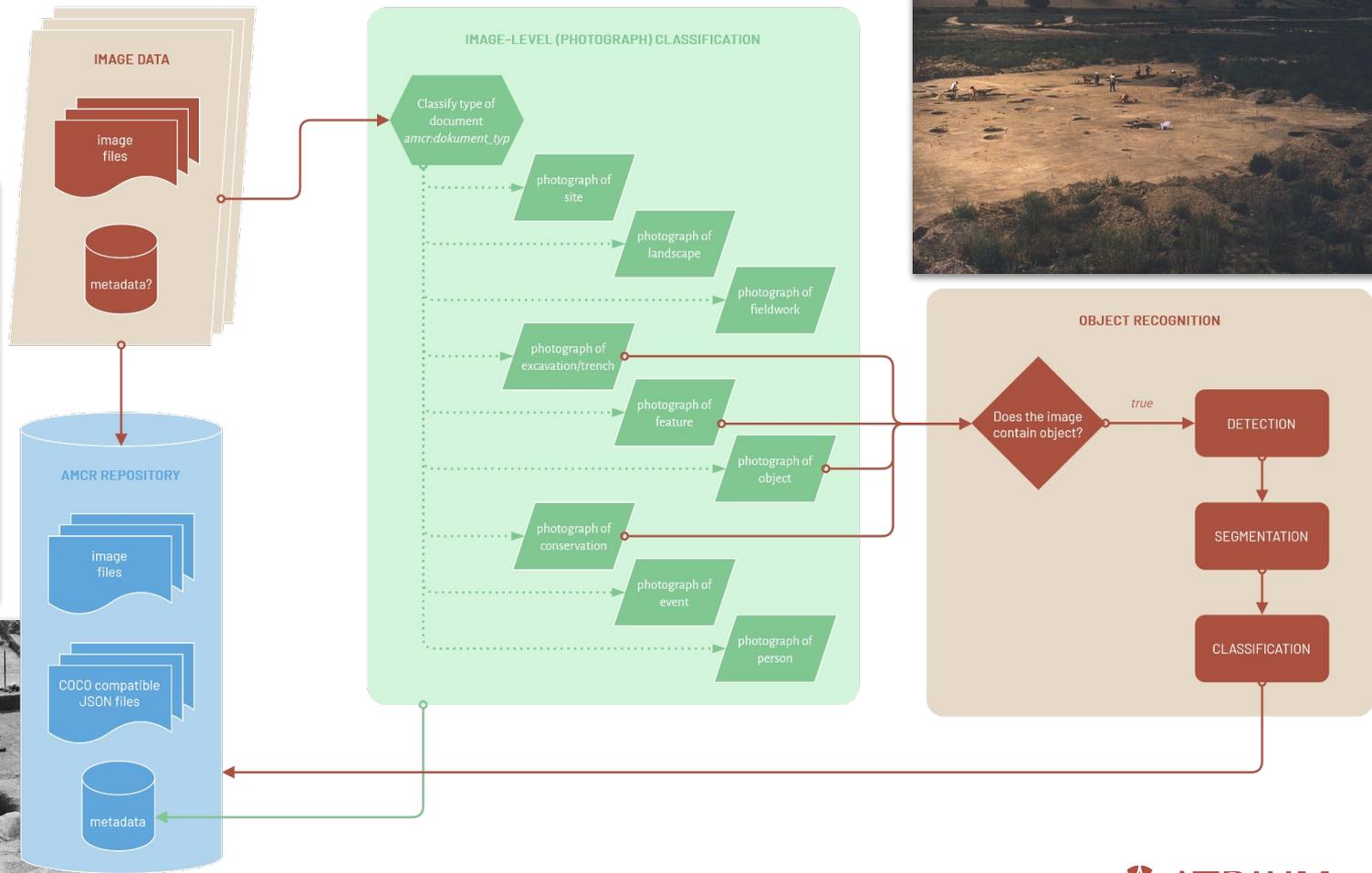
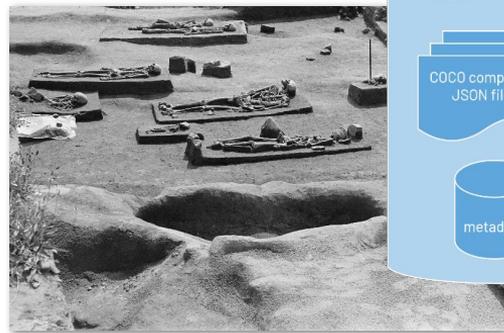


Fig 2.1, p 35

Pipeline for Distant Viewing

# Workflow



# Datasets /1

## Photographs of finds

- AMCR-PAS
  - >7.5k finds, ~10k photographs
- “Lovec pokladů” (“Treasure hunter”)
  - >300k finds
  - photographs by metal detectorists
  - quality varies greatly
- Portable Antiquities Scheme
  - >750k finds (with images)
- Montelius dataset
  - includes drawings and images scanned from published resources



# Datasets /2

## Photographs of **fieldwork**

- ARUP digital photographs of fieldwork collection
  - >60k photographs
- ARUP & ARUB archival photographs
  - ~300k photographs
  - various scenes, fieldwork, people, finds, sites etc.
  - a lot of legacy b/w photographs

(Images: [Digital Archive of the Archaeological Map of the Czech Republic](#))



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## Automatic Image Annotation Workflow

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### Steps to fine-tune pre-trained image recognition model for domain-specific applications

This workflow outlines a process for fine-tuning a pre-trained image recognition model to enhance its ability to recognize specific object categories that are underrepresented or entirely absent in its original training dataset. The primary goal is to create a lightweight machine learning (ML) model capable of annotating images using terms from domain-specific controlled vocabularies. This facilitates more accurate and consistent image annotation in specialized contexts.



The workflow serves the dual purpose of improving the model's performance on domain-specific data and streamlining the image annotation process. By iteratively combining manual annotation, automated annotation using the fine-tuned model, and model re-training, the workflow supports efficient creation of

<https://marketplace.sshopencloud.eu/workflow/G6ck4w>

### Details

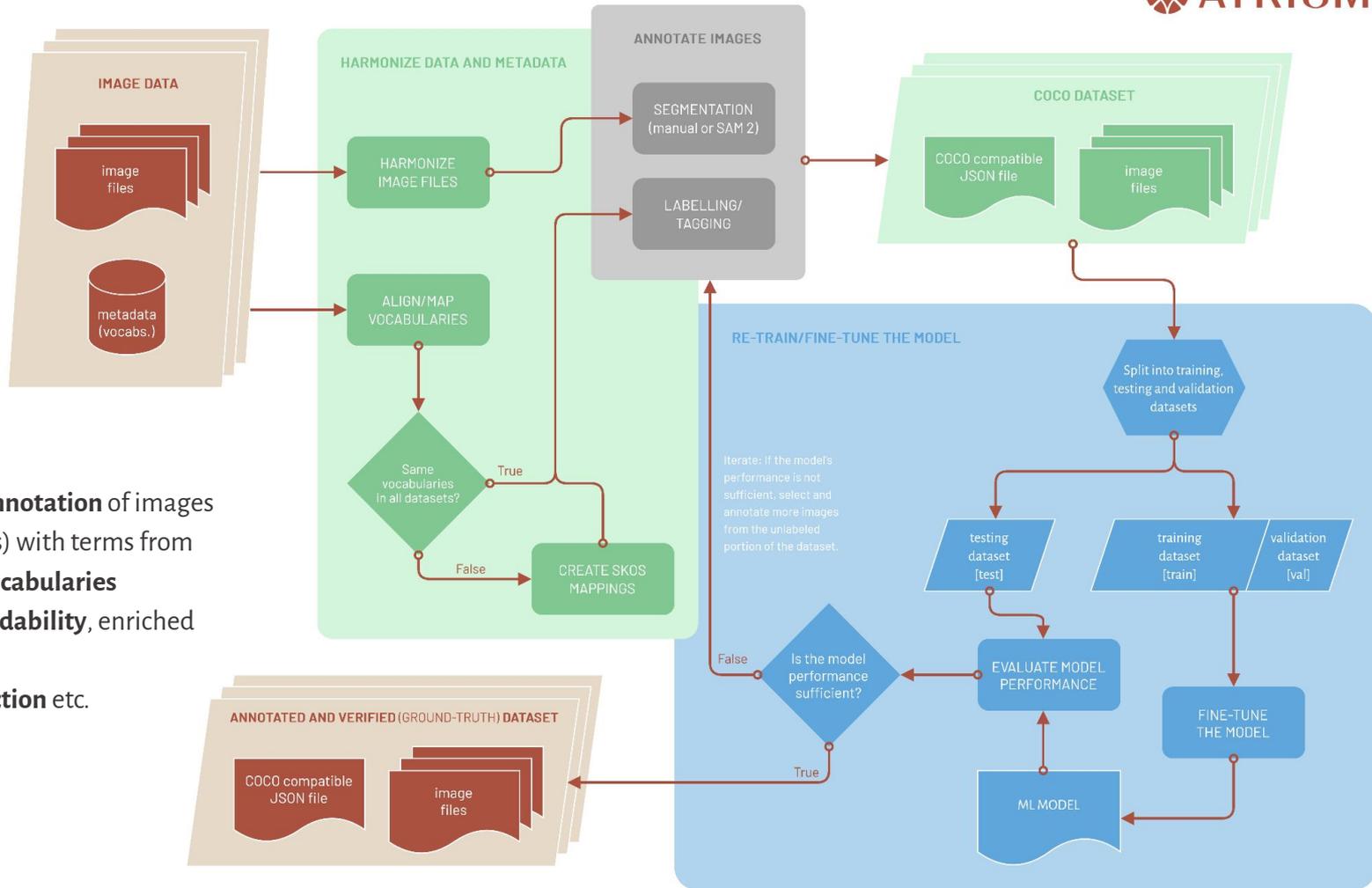
#### ACCESS

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#### CATEGORISATION

[Activity](#) [Annotating](#) [Segmenting](#) [Tagging](#) [Editing](#) [Machine Learning](#) [Pattern Recognition](#) [Storing](#)

# Training workflow



## Goals:

- **Automatic annotation** of images (photographs) with terms from **controlled vocabularies**
- Enhanced **findability**, enriched **metadata**
- Object **extraction** etc.

# Image data

Image data *come in all shapes and sizes...*

- Transform to a common bitmap format (JPEG)
  - TIFFs might be challenging (transparency, multi-page files etc.)
- 3-channel input expected (RGB)
- Further optimization depends on the model selection...

## Alignment of controlled vocabulary terms

- skos:mappingRelation
  - skos:closeMatch
  - skos:**exactMatch**
  - skos:broadMatch
  - skos:narrowMatch
  - skos:relatedMatch

<https://marketplace.sshopencloud.eu/workflow/vLX6Bd>

```
def process_tiff_image(img: Image.Image) -> Image.Image:
    """Process TIFF images, handling multiple frames and bit depths."""
    # Count frames
    try:
        n_frames = 0
        while True:
            img.seek(n_frames)
            n_frames += 1
    except EOFError:
        pass

    # Return single-frame TIFF as is
    if n_frames <= 1:
        img.seek(0)
        return img

    # Find best frame (with most content)
    best_frame, max_std = 0, 0
    for i in range(n_frames):
        img.seek(i)
        std_dev = sum(abs(px - 128) for px in img.convert('RGB').convert('L').getdata()) / (img.width *
        img.height)
        if std_dev > max_std:
            max_std, best_frame = std_dev, i

    img.seek(best_frame)
    return img
```

```
def convert_image_mode(img: Image.Image) -> Image.Image:
    """Convert image to appropriate mode for JPEG saving."""
    original_mode = img.mode

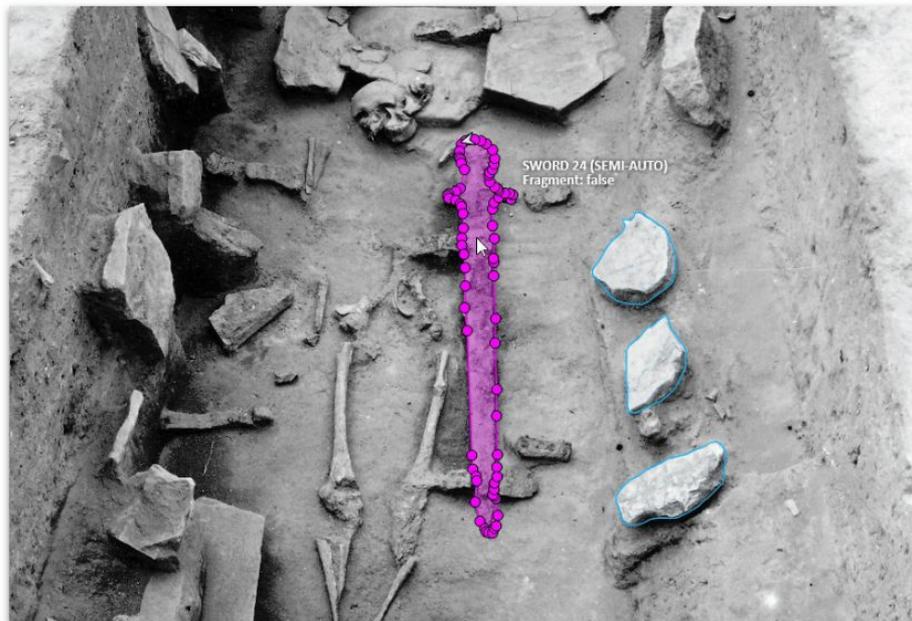
    # Convert based on mode
    if original_mode in ('I;16', 'I'):
        img = img.point(lambda i: i * (255.0 / 65535.0)).convert('L')
    elif original_mode == 'F':
        img = img.convert('RGB')
    elif original_mode == 'P' and 'transparency' in img.info:
        img = img.convert('RGB')
    else:
        img = img.convert('RGB')

    return img
```

# Annotation & segmentation

- CVAT (Computer Vision Annotation Tool)  
<https://www.cvat.ai/>
- Make Sense AI  
(<https://www.makesense.ai/>)
- Segment Anything Model (SAM2)  
Semantic segmentation  
<https://ai.meta.com/sam2/>
- Result: **COCO** compatible **JSON**
- Annotation of **AMCR-PAS dataset**
  - **9 762** images, **9 469** annotated (~97 %)
  - **10 749** objects (annotations)
  - speed: ~50 objects per hour

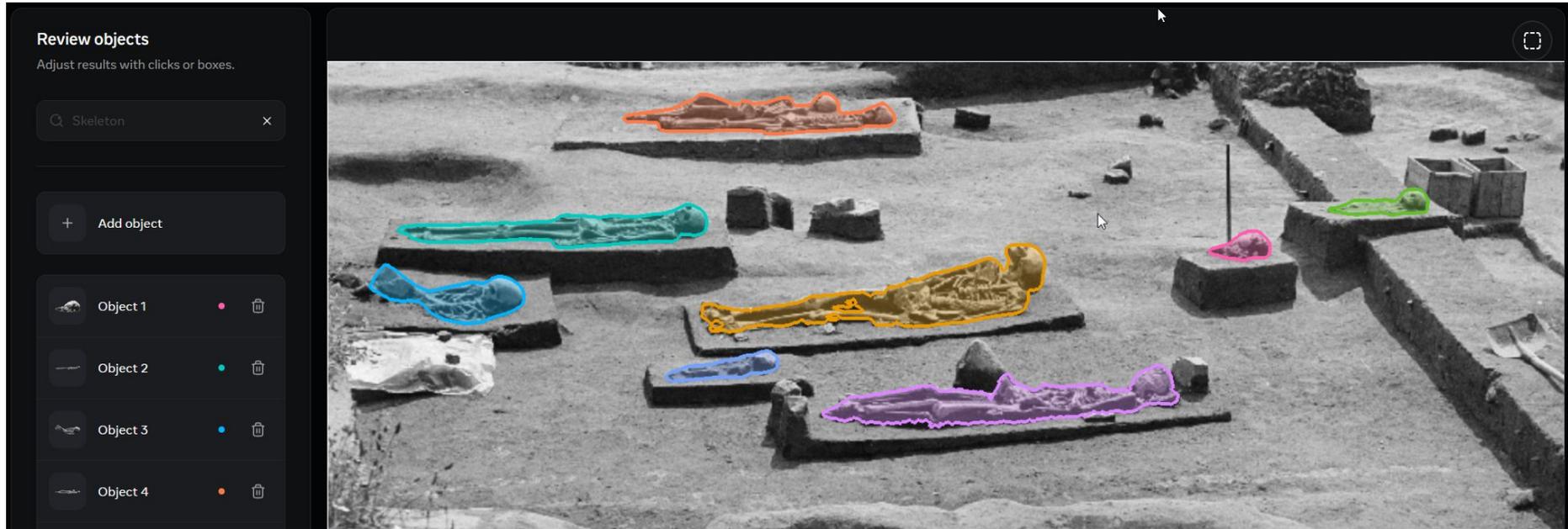
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      717.0,  
      429.0,  
      766.0,  
      382.0,  
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      949.0,  
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      586.0,  
      1041.0,  
    ]  
  }  
]
```



(Image DOIs  
[10.60585/M-FT-110736000](https://doi.org/10.60585/M-FT-110736000) and  
[10.71928/M-202300087-No0394](https://doi.org/10.71928/M-202300087-No0394))

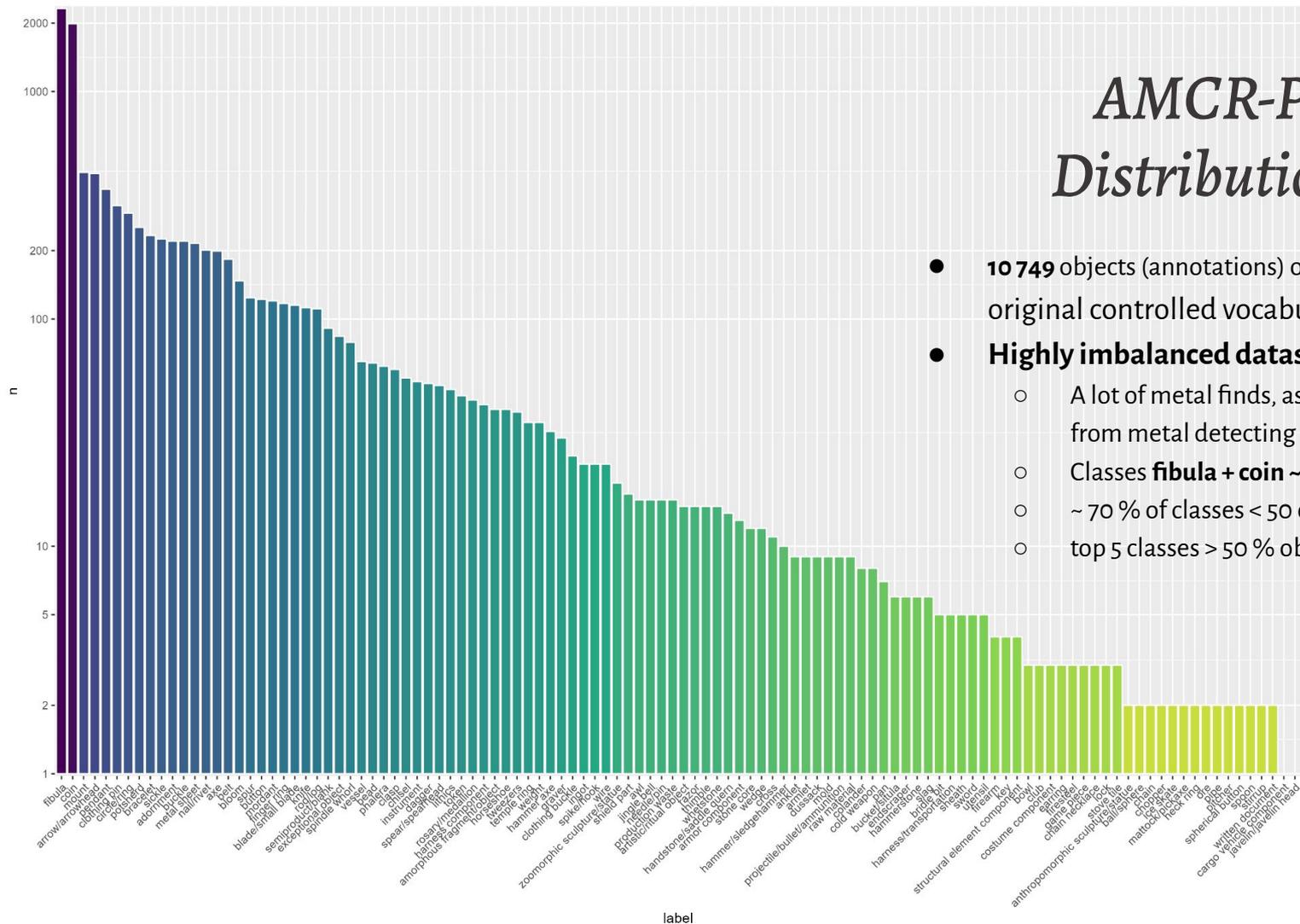
# Sidenote

SAM3 (Segment Anything Model) by Meta (November 2025, <https://ai.meta.com/sam3/>) → text prompt



<https://aidemos.meta.com/segment-anything>

# AMCR-PAS dataset: Distribution of classes



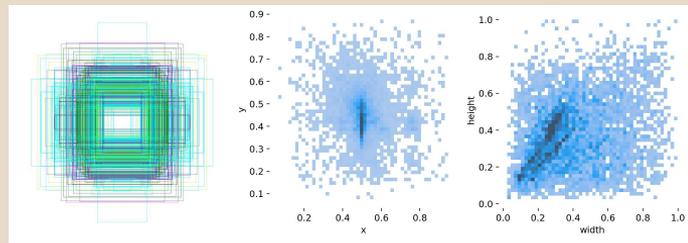
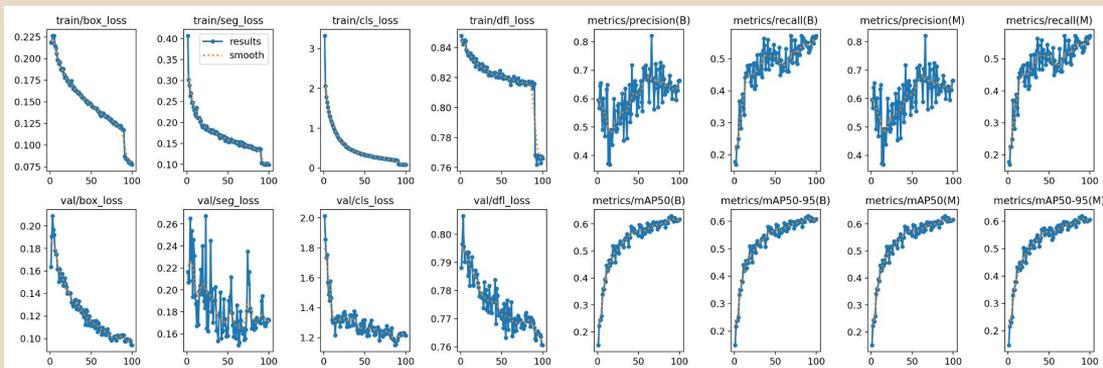
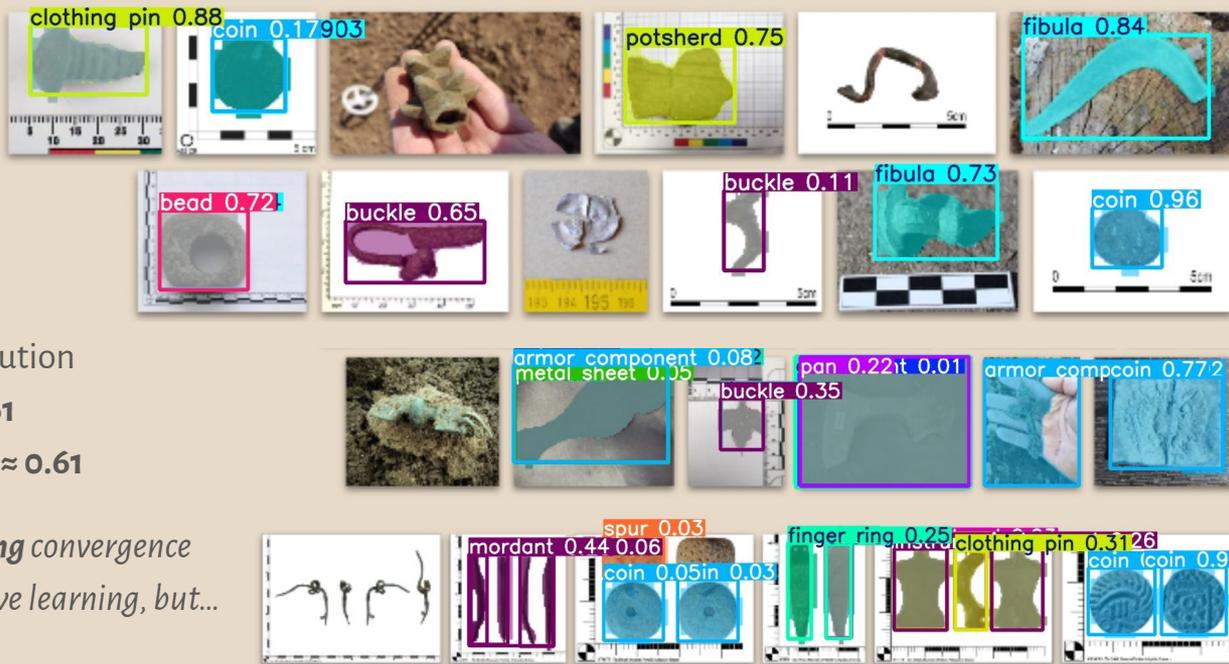
- **10 749** objects (annotations) of **112 classes**, original controlled vocabulary has *207 classes*...
- **Highly imbalanced dataset**
  - A lot of metal finds, as the dataset records finds from metal detecting activities.
  - Classes **fibula + coin** ~ **40 % of the dataset**
  - ~ **70 % of classes** < 50 objects
  - top 5 classes > 50 % objects

# Training

YOLO v11 seg., 100 epochs, PyTorch

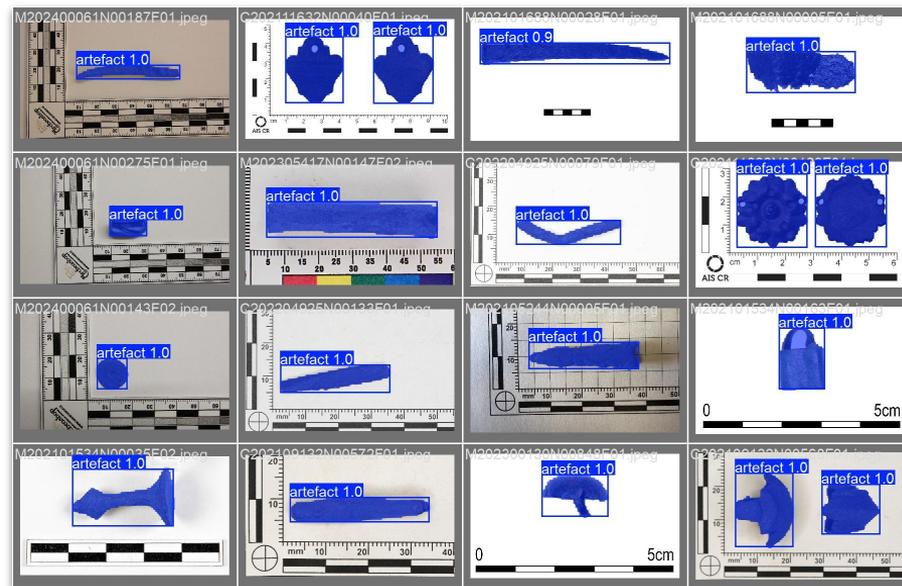
- Best results with **340x340px** resolution
- Detection (BBox) **mAP<sub>50-95</sub> ≈ 0.61**
- Segmentation (mask) **mAP<sub>50-95</sub> ≈ 0.61**

Pilot training sessions demonstrate **promising** convergence with steady loss reduction, indicating effective learning, but...  
the dataset is highly **imbalanced!**



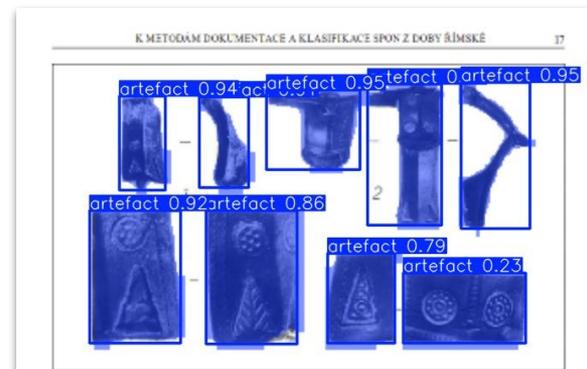
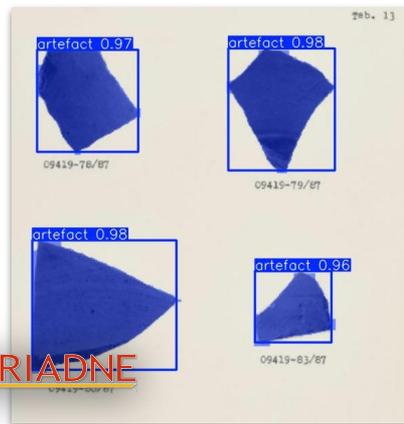
# Next steps...

- **Continue annotation** of the datasets
  - ML models help with further annotations
  - *Ground-truth* datasets **grow**
- Deal with **imbalance** in the datasets
  - Data augmentation strategies/synthetic data
  - Class-aware sampling
- Cope with **variability** of angles and viewpoints
  - A fibula viewed from a *side* and from *top* looks very differently...
- *proceed, iterate...*



## Planned results:

- *Workflow* – already published ✓  
<https://marketplace.sshopencloud.eu/workflow/G6ck4w>
- *Data processing 'pipeline'* in  Archaeological map of the Czech Republic
- *Datasets* – published at the end of the project?
- *Code* – utilities for dataset curation etc., soon?
- *Enriched metadata* in  Archaeological map of the Czech Republic and  ARIADNE



Obč. 4. 1. Ryšing, Haderšev DE (paral. A. 30); Villemougant, Ranghling DE (A. 30); Pella Coast 979

\* oběky, línky je nutné některé části sporné rozlišit. V některých případech lze spory určit ještě detailněji, např. u obě stran zachycených pokud jsou zakřivené, např. línkami, geometrií, vlnitostí, přesností. Také

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