



Laser Light on Gothic Architecture

by Marie-Caroline Rondeau

The advent of Gothic art in the 12th century marked the start of an extraordinary architectural adventure in the Middle Ages. Cities in France – and then throughout Europe – vied to build the most perfect image of Heaven on earth. The master builders of Gothic architecture conquered hitherto unknown heights with feats of technical bravado, as astonishing today as they must have been then, but left no hints, other than those hidden in the buildings themselves, as to what their process of design might have been. Traditional means of understand-

ing Gothic structural design using modeling are fraught with conceptual and technical challenges. Andrew Tallon, Professor at Vassar College (New York) and specialist in Gothic architecture, adopted 3D laser scanning technology to circumvent these problems – to read the stories of the builders directly in the stone and mortar of the buildings, with millimeter precision.

Structural models have been used since the 1960s to explore the questions that art historians have long asked about Gothic buildings. However, the lack of precise methods of measurement, the assumptions necessary to create a workable model and the lack of





documentary evidence have rendered their conclusions too divergent. The invisible forces affecting the walls have inspired multiple theories based as much on intuition as on material evidence. It seemed time to tell the story of Gothic buildings anew.

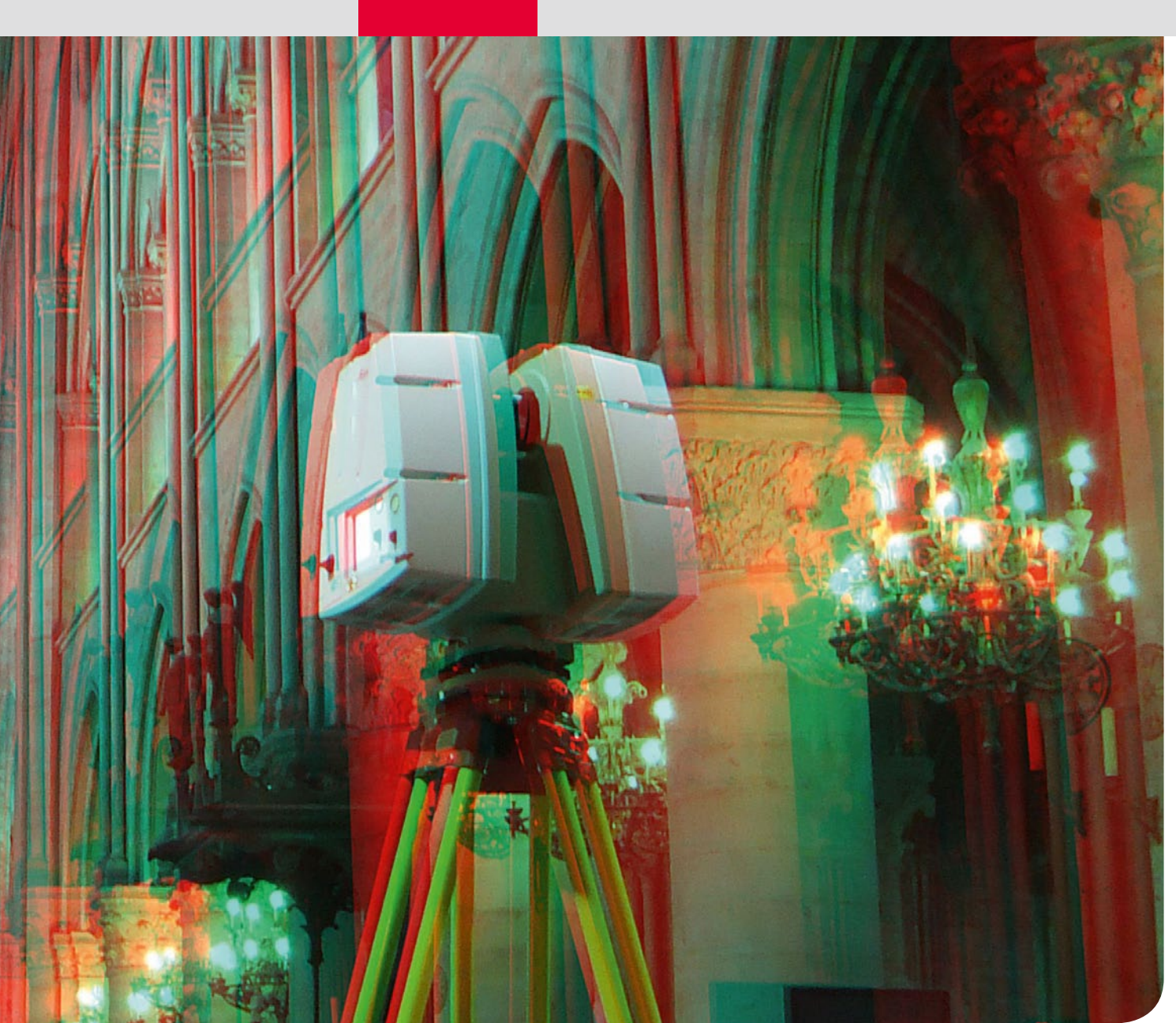
Revealing Invisible Forces

In trying to achieve this goal, Andrew Tallon sought funding from the Samuel Kress Foundation to undertake a large-scale laser survey at the cathedral of Bourges in 2008. By creating a highly accurate spatial map of the building it became possible to examine, in the finest detail, every unintended departure from rectilinearity. Gothic buildings, like most buildings, were constructed along the plumb-line. The parts of the building that are no longer plumb were thrust out of line by the combined forces of the vaults, arches

and wind – direct evidence of invisible forces working on the walls. By quantifying these movements using 3D laser scanning, with a precision of several millimeters, it has become possible to speak with confidence about what has actually happened in the building, and what decisions were made by the builders during construction to tame these unwanted deformations. Evidence from the cathedral of Bourges, for example, reveals that its builders actively struggled to keep the piers in perfect alignment by adjusting the position of subsequent layers of masonry; they eventually resorted to installing iron ties, hidden above the vaults, to arrest the tendency of the vaults to push the building out of plumb.

Evolving Technology

Andrew Tallon's interest in 3D laser scanning tech-



nology goes back to 2001 when his dissertation director, Columbia University Professor of Art History Stephen Murray, teamed up with Peter Allen, Professor of Computer Science at Columbia, to produce the first laser scan of Beauvais Cathedral using one of the first Cyrax laser scanners. Nearly 10 years later, Tallon, assisted by Paul Blaer, a colleague of Allen's, used one of the first Leica ScanStation C10s available in France to produce a high-density scan of the cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris in the context of a documentary that aired in Europe on the television station Arte in 2011. After having seen the data that other 3D laser scanners produce, Andrew Tallon is convinced of the superiority of the C10 in terms of long range and accuracy. The question of speed is also of critical importance. The cathedral in Paris is visited by approximately 13 million visitors per year

(an average of more than 30,000 people per day): time spent scanning the entire monument (with an area of 4,800m² (5,740yds²) and a total length of 128 meters (140 yards)) had to be reduced to a minimum so as not to disturb both the daily liturgy and the flocks of tourists.

Thanks to advances in technology such as the onboard interface of the Leica ScanStation C10 and sophisticated new functions in the Leica Cyclone software – particularly the advances in cloud to cloud registration – Tallon was able to be far more productive during his latest missions. He explains that he is now able to produce twice as many stations including target referencing with the Leica ScanStation C10 as he had with a Leica HDS3000. For example, he and his team were able to complete the scanning work –



over fifty stations and more than 1 billion textured data points – at Notre-Dame in only 5 days. He looks forward to being able to work with the newest Leica Geosystems laser scanner, the P20, in the context of his research, given its impressive improvements in acquisition speed.

“This type of work simply would not have been possible before the 3D laser scanner. Manual measurement would have required extensive scaffolding and months of work to accomplish – not to mention the inevitable errors due to imprecision,” states Tallon.

Tallon emphasizes that the importance of laser scanning lies well beyond its ability to simply measure. “The consequences of laser scanning,” he says, “are equally far-reaching in terms of representation. A

three-dimensional laser-generated model allows one not only to peer into the building but also to displace it, measure it and, most importantly, immerse oneself in its spatial and structural matrix. Both the structural skeleton and the evidence of its malfunction, the deformation produced by the push and pull of its constituent elements, are made immediately apparent to expert and lay audiences alike – a picture, in this case, well worth a thousand words.” ■

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Specialist in Gothic Architecture

Andrew Tallon joined the faculty at Vassar College (New York, USA) in 2007 where he teaches medieval art and architecture. He is a specialist in Gothic architecture and has published a number of articles on the subject. He is currently writing a book titled *The Structure of Gothic*, which will feature the research undertaken with Leica Geosystems laser scanners. His 3D laser scanning and research were featured in a feature-length documentary produced by Arte, *Les cathédrales dévoilées*, which aired on television in 2011. Most recently, his book on the cathedral of Paris, co-written with Dany Sandron, to be published in the spring of 2013, tells the history of the construction of the building in visual terms. The primary illustrations were created from the laser scans acquired in 2010 and 2012.

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