

# The CHeLabS System:

## Methodological Approach

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# IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

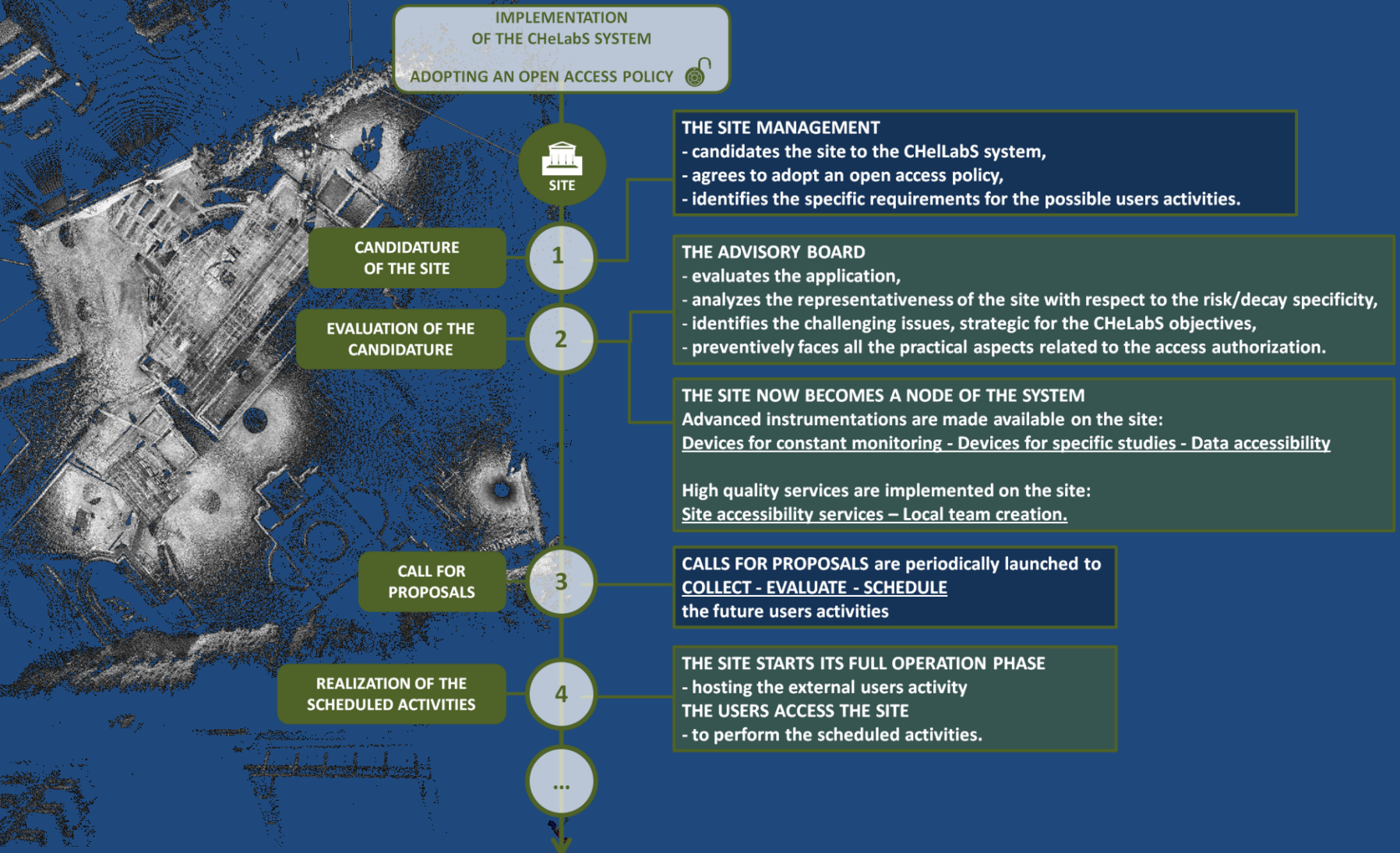
What happens when a site of significant heritage interest becomes a node of the CHeLabS system?

Let us analyze how the implementation of the CHeLabS system is accomplished in a heritage site. This site can be characterized by specific risk/decay problems and a number of challenging issues.

***SITE SPECIFIC RISK/DECAY PROBLEMS:*** Each heritage site is characterized by specific hazards and by a number of decay processes, affecting those assets which need to be preserved.

***CHALLENGING ISSUES:*** some challenging issues may be present, for instance in the comprehension of the characteristic hazard, in the evolution of the decay processes, or in the risks management. These issues require the enhancement of the current knowledge, as well as the development of innovative technologies, and the implementation of new approaches for preventive conservation actions.

The implementation of the CHeLabS system on a specific site is accomplished through the following phases:





The implementation of the CHeLabS system on a specific site is accomplished through the following phases:

REALIZATION OF THE  
SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

4

**THE SITE STARTS ITS FULL OPERATION PHASE**

- hosting the external users activity
- THE USERS ACCESS THE SITE
- to perform the scheduled activities.

SPECIFIC STUDIES  
REALIZED BY THE USERS



CONTINUOUS  
MONITORING

1  
MONTH

PROJECT 1

3  
MONTHS

PROJECT 2

6  
MONTHS

PROJECT 3

10  
MONTHS

PROJECT 4

...

USERS

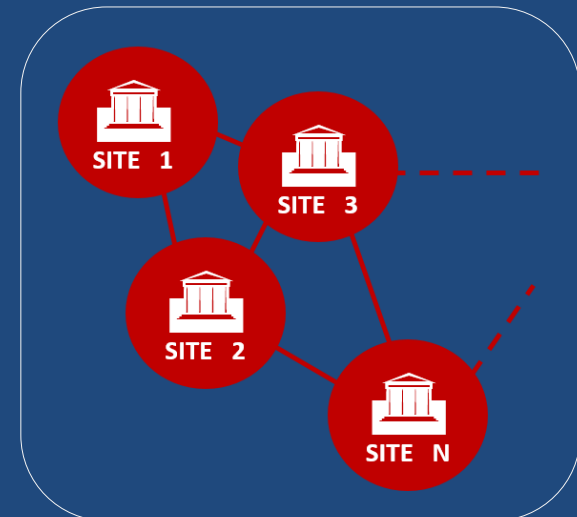
# POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES

On a CHeLabS site, the Local Unit together with the organization, responsible for the safeguard of the heritage site, define the allowed activities and the requirements useful to regulate the accessibility. The users can access: the *heritage asset*, the *state of the art instrumentations*, the *information and datasets*.

## SINGLE SITE



## SISTEM OF SITES





## SINGLE SITE

**KNOWLEDGE:** research on the heritage asset using the instrumentations available onsite

**DIAGNOSTICS/MONITORING:** research on the risk/decay kinetics using the instrumentations available onsite

**TECHNOLOGY:** research on the instrumentations brought by the users, or available onsite, used to study the heritage asset

**COMPARISON:** research on the users' instrumentation, applied to the heritage asset, by means of a comparative analysis using the instrumentations available onsite

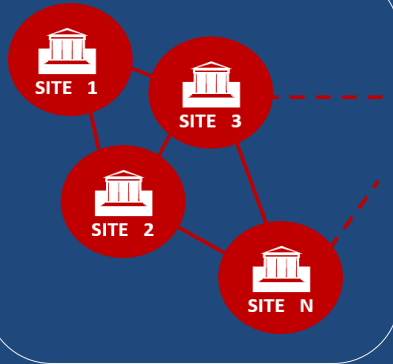
**TRAINING:** professional courses on the study of the heritage asset or on the instrumentations available onsite

**VALIDATION:** validation of innovative technologies or analytical methods developed by the users, employed on the heritage asset, by integrating the results with previous knowledge and datasets.

**PROTOTYPE TESTING:** a prototype of an innovative device or instrumental system becomes part of the instrumentations available onsite, to be tested by a great number of users for the applicability assessment and potential improvements



## SYSTEM OF SITES



**PRACTICES EXCHANGE:** if two or more sites of the system present similar elements, a successful practice developed in one of them can be easily verified on the other ones by simple internal bureaucratic procedures.

*This possibility accelerates the process for the verification and the adoption of good practices, according to the standards established by the authoritative organizations.*

**APPLICABILITY:** if a user needs to undertake an applicability assessment of an innovative method/device by testing it on different artifacts, he can propose to apply the same experimental method on different heritage assets available on different sites.

*This possibility accelerates the time-to-market of new important technologies with a solid background of experimental tests, and their adoption within the conservation practices.*

**PROTOCOLS/STANDARDS:** protocols and new standards can be implemented on a knowledge base, built by integrating the results of the experimentation on different sites.

*This possibility helps the harmonization and the standardization processes.*

# CONCLUSIONS

The CHeLabS is intended to become a sort of distributed laboratory, attracting competencies and generating excellence, built on the Open Access and Sharing culture.

The effectiveness of the CHeLabS model does not depend on the state of the art technologies that, in a specific period of time, are available on the sites. In this way the implementation of the system is continuously renewed with innovative technologies. The adoption of the open access policy on the sites, combined with accessible advanced technologies and data sharing, amplifies and accelerates the knowledge creation process.

The added value of the CHeLabS approach consists in building the proper context that naturally attracts the major experts who face the challenging issues. This triggers innovation processes in the long-term and the achievement of new solutions to still open problems, not necessarily predictable and planned in the implementation phase. This aspect recalls the well known experience of all the large-scale facilities that, in few decades, have strengthened the growth in many research fields.

Today, the bottom-up character of the participated survey is inspired by these same principles, inviting the heritage science community together with the citizens to configure a new scenario that will guide the CHeLabS system in its future operating phase.

**SIMPLIFICATION, SHARING,  
HARMONIZATION, OPEN ACCESS,  
INNOVATION, CENTRALITY OF  
CULTURAL HERITAGE**



**A PLACE FOR SHARING**

<http://chelabs.idasc.cnr.it>

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