ELENCO DOMANDE 1

1. Come può essere utilizzato un rilievo 3D per l'analisi storico-architettonica di un edificio antico/medievale?

2. Cos'è un Virtual Tour e come può contribuire alla fruizione del patrimonio culturale?

3. Great examples of the new era of commodity sensors are: (i) revolutionary optical 3D scanning solutions, such as the Structure Sensor, now available for smart phones and tablets users to be employed in the digitization of objects, interior environments, and artifacts; (ii) low-cost motion tracking technologies, such as the Intel RealSense, embedded in new tablets and laptops that promise to change the way users interact with computers (Intel RealSense 2015)

ELENCO DOMANDE 2

1. Cosa si intende per realtà aumentata? Un esempio possibile di utilizzo in contesto storico.

2. Cos'è il formato DXF e con quale software si gestisce?

3. A Structure Sensor records colored triangular mesh of its surrounding space or objects—located within 2 or 3 meters from the device—in a matter of seconds. It uses an iPad, or smartphone, to process the captured data, render its geometry, and align multiple point of views in real-time (Fig. 1).
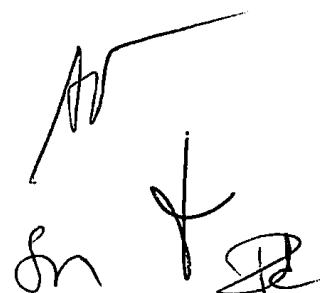
ELENCO DOMANDE 3

1.Stampa 3D per i Beni culturali

2. Che cosa sono l'"Unità stratigrafica" e l'"Unità stratigrafica muraria"?

3. The current revolution of data capture platforms is not solely related to indoor surveys and artifacts scanning. New tools for landscape surveying and built environment 3D mapping are now available. Such new systems combine lightweight Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), uncalibrated cameras, and Image-based 3D Modeling software, posing major challenges to the viability of TLS for what concerns intersite documentation or landscape surveying.

ELENCO DOMANDE 4

1. Rilevare un affresco medievale

2. Cosa è una necropoli "a camera"?

3. The above mentioned survey methods open new horizons for heritage conservation and documentation in a time of decreasing funding for archaeological excavation or cultural heritage preservation. Thus, micro UAS platforms challenge commercial photogrammetry or airborne LiDAR services in relation to intersite surveys.

ELENCO DOMANDE 5

1. A cosa può servire una carta archeologica urbana?

2. Cosa significa renderizzare un oggetto o una architettura?

3. Nonetheless, the main disadvantage of the new 3D capture technologies is that the new 3D scanners mostly rely on depth cameras or electro-optical sensors that still do not work outdoors, or at night, or underperform in scenarios where the subject is overexposed or not evenly lit. Thus, the quality and accuracy of the new 3D digitizers highly depend on environmental conditions such as the temperature, illumination, and reflectivity of the area of interest.

ELENCO DOMANDE 6

1. Cosa è l'"opera cementizia" nell'architettura romana?

2. Cosa è e come funziona il LIDAR?

3. In terms of survey range, the new commodity 3D scanners offer very limited options when compared with time-of-flight or phase comparison TLS technologies. Optical and TLS structured light data capture systems have very limited survey range—usually from 0.5 m to maximum of few meters from the sensor—and present a number of constraints that make them not very feasible for large sites or whole-building surveys (Fig. 3).

ELENCO DOMANDE 7

1. Cosa è una sezione in uno scavo archeologico?

2. Cosa si intende per vettorializzazione?

3. Sequoia is a multiplatform, standalone software that allows to easily reconstruct the surface of large point clouds made of several billions of points. Sequoia is able to convert huge data sets of laser scanning data and particle data to triangular mesh geometry in few minutes (Sequoia 2015).

ELENCO DOMANDE 8

1. Quali sono i principali sistemi di posizionamento satellitari attualmente in uso?

2. Come effettuare il rilievo 3D del Partenone?

3. New scholarship shows the potential of 3D visualization of cultural heritage data on the web using WebGL and SpiderGL (Callieri et al. 2015); as well as custom systems, such as 3DHOP, designed to optimize the online visualization of 3D cultural objects (Potenziani et al. 2014). While cloud computing tools have been used for years in the visualization of 3D cultural data in online virtual environments (Lercari et al. 2011), cloud platforms for 3D data processing and visualization are relatively new.

ELENCO DOMANDE 9

1. Differenze tra necropoli a inumazione e a cremazione e metodi di rilievo.

2. I principali strumenti CAD per l'archeologia.

3. To overcome this issue, the expansion of TLS data processing in the cloud would need more support from the research community; national and international institutions for heritage preservation should also provide local communities, local heritage institutions, and educational or not for profit organizations with new opportunities for making cultural data processing and sharing freely available in the cloud.

ELENCO DOMANDE 10

1. Quali sono i contenitori fittili "da trasporto" e come possono essere modellati in 3D?

2. I formati di gestione più diffusi per le immagini raster.

3. Annual calibration, warranty extensions, software and equipment updates entails additional maintenance costs to the operation of a TLS unit. For instance, a 3-year Standard Warranty Plan for a FARO Focus3D S120 unit, including annual laser scanner certification/calibration, parts, labor, and return shipping charges, costs a little more than ten thousand U.S. dollars (FARO Warranty department 2015).

ELENCO DOMANDE 11

1. Come eseguire il rilievo di una moneta antica?

2. Metodi e strumenti per divulgare le conoscenze in una chiesa medievale.

3. This integrated approach proved feasible to document building features as well as entire built structures, such as the Lihyanite "lion tombs', specifically monumental tombs carved in the city's cliff faces using a construction style comparable to the one employed in the Nabatean capital of Petra. The combination of different survey methods allowed a team of scholars from UC San Diego and King Saud University to exploit the advantages of the three survey technologies that were utilized.

ELENCO DOMANDE 12

1. Metodi e strumenti per divulgare le conoscenze in un Parco archeologico.

2. Quale è la differenza tra un DTM e un DSM?

3. This chapter discussed novel methods and techniques for data capture, processing, and visualization of archaeological, cultural, and natural heritage data. The goal was to illustrate the state of the art of Terrestrial Laser Scanning as of 2015 as well as to analyze advantages and disadvantages of the usage of laser-based metric survey techniques for heritage conservation, analysis, interpretation, processing, and visualization.

ELENCO DOMANDE 13

1. Il rilievo 3D di resti osteologici

2. Dal rilievo di dettaglio alla divulgazione: passaggi tecnici e concettuali

3. Smaller scan angle ranges, minimizing returns lost to vegetation are likewise considered desirable, with the exception of mountainous landscapes or areas of steep-sided valleys or canyons, where a larger scan angle might help avoid occluded areas. The number of returns per pulse is perhaps less crucial as modern instrumentation generally support the minimum of four returns per pulse recommended for archaeological surveys.

ELENCO DOMANDE 14

1. Cosa è un Parco Archeologico secondo il codice dei Beni Culturali?

2. Funzionamento di uno scanner a luce strutturata

3. Outside of these environments, the algorithms implemented in industry standard software packages including Terrascan and LAStools, and in the open source MCC-Lidar will produce terrain models of sufficient quality to support archaeological interpretation and to be the basis for a survey project. Projects receiving pre-classified data from larger industry providers will likely be working with the results of the modified Axelsson algorithm (Axelsson 1999) implemented in Terrascan, the dominant software package for companies in the business of ALS data acquisition.

ELENCO DOMANDE 15

1. Cosa è una carta archeologica urbana e come si realizza?

2. Perchè si alleggerisce/semplifica una nuvola di punti?

3. At its core the problem with visualizations is that while producing 16 different renderings of each part of the landscape is relatively simple and may be automated, looking through sixteen different visualizations for each chunk of landscape is not feasible for most projects. Somehow, an individual interpreter or team must select a basic subset of all possible visualizations with which they will work for each project.

ELENCO DOMANDE 16

1. Cosa è un villaggio palafitticolo e come si rileva?

2. Come si esegue un rilievo fotogrammetrico tramite drone?

3. Low, dense vegetation masking both the detail of surface topography and any low standing structures e.g. field boundary walls is a longstanding problem in ALS-driven archaeological landscape studies. Two problems converge in situations where the ground cover is dominated by low scrub. First, at the moment of data collection very few returns will reach the ground and return to the sensor, as energy is scattered by the complex canopy structure of this vegetation.

ELENCO DOMANDE 17

1. Come eseguire il rilievo di un affresco romano o medievale?

2. Come funziona uno scanner laser a scala architettonica?

3. The archaeologists in the field with the SLAM Project face a very different situation. Because of the extremely difficult conditions on the ground, dominated by relatively young tropical forest, rugged and steeply sloping terrain, and boulder fields and unusual geological formations due to recent volcanic activity, ALS visualizations first and foremost were used to target on-the-ground survey.

ELENCO DOMANDE 18

1. Quali sono le parti diagnostiche di un manufatto fittile archeologico "da mensa"?

2. Differenze tra uno scanner laser ed uno scanner a luce strutturata

3. In the European context, where topographic survey has the longest history, we may divide traditional interest in archaeological topography into three areas: monumental earthworks, e.g. mounds, barrows, ring-forts; extensive organized features i.e. field boundaries; and standing monuments e.g. ruined cities and estates (as an instructive example, see Collis 2013).

ELENCO DOMANDE 19

1. Cosa è un contenitore in "terra sigillata"?

2. Caratteristiche e differenze dei software più usati per realizzare Virtual Tour

3. The advent of ALS for archaeological projects studying the phenomenon of urbanism in now heavily forested regions of Central and South America and Southeast Asia has resulted in a substantially improved understanding of the structure of these cities. Notably, survey results show that 'diffuse' urban areas are more extensive than previously thought.

ELENCO DOMANDE 20

1. L'età romana imperiale in cronologia assoluta

2. Software open-source e commerciali per realizzare una carta archeologica urbana

3. Reflecting on more than a decade of increasing research activity, the greatest impacts of ALS are that by allowing archaeologists to more efficiently survey expansive regions obscured by woodland or scrub vegetation, ALS has reintegrated these areas into research based on regional survey data, and by opening forests to systematic study it has reinvigorated lines of research focused explicitly on archaeology in woodlands.

ELENCO DOMANDE 21

1. Cosa si intende per extended matrix nelle ricostruzioni di realtà archeologiche?

2. Calibrazione di uno scanner a luce strutturata

3. The overarching question of the larger research project involves the potential to combine multidimensional datasets from multiple sensors to produce an effectively fused above and below ground dataset. Drawing on historical archaeological data, GPR, TLS point cloud, and Total Station datasets, this paper focuses on the methods and results of the digital data fusion.

ELENCO DOMANDE 22

1. Metodi e strumenti per rilevare una grande architettura medievale

2. Cosa è e come funziona una stazione totale?

3. Applying advanced acquisition and processing techniques can not only map the spatial extent of buried features precisely in three-dimensions, but potentially can determine specific material properties of subsurface features such as stone, earth or brick. When these types of analysis are incorporated within a historical framework, ideas about the past can be tested and studied in ways not possible before

ELENCO DOMANDE 23

1. Cosa è una pianta di fase in uno scavo archeologico?

2. Come integrare un rilievo laser scanner e un rilievo fotografico?

3. The ground penetrating radar data is processed using GSSI Radan 7 software to normalize surface, velocity, and other standard corrections. After examining in the profile, an area of interest emerge indicating the road/gully feature previously discussed. These areas are then isolated by depth and are exported in the three dimensional formatting of xyz.

ELENCO DOMANDE 24

1. Bolli su laterizi: analisi autoptica e metodi di rilievo ad alta risoluzione

2. Software open-source per il trattamento delle nuvole di punti

3. The resulting orthophotos and the DEM analysis complement the archaeological finds of the site of El Manantial in the Montecristi province. They highlight the slight changes in soil patterns and topography, and reveal the existence of levelled mounds. The technique shows great potential for fast and precise recording of archaeological sites in difficult terrain. Digital reconstruction could provide answers how a village was spatially structured and organized at its time of occupation.

ELENCO DOMANDE 25

1. Esperienze di valorizzazione dei Beni Culturali in ambito archeologico tramite divulgazione digitale in Italia o in Europa

2. Descrivere la pipeline di analisi dati in una procedura Structure from Motion (SfM)

3. The recording opportunities of multi-copters, oriented through an internal GPS, the possibility to change the camera angle, and precise acquisition of pictures and videos due to gimbal mounted cameras, is rapidly replacing traditional and more static methods for archaeological recording, such as kites and balloons, or pole-photography.

ELENCO DOMANDE 26

1. Quali sono le parti diagnostiche di un manufatto fittile archeologico della classe "da trasporto"?

2. Gestione di mesh multirisoluzione

3. The use of a fish eye camera lens was seen as a potential problem for photogrammetric recording of slight topographic differences without structural elements for co-recognition. However, processing of the imagery was mastered by the commercial SFM software without any problems and produced an even topographic surface for orthophoto and DEM without major errors.

ELENCO DOMANDE 27

1. Le parti diagnostiche di un manufatto fittile archeologico "da illuminazione"

2. Esecuzione di un rilievo fotogrammetrico

3. However, processing of the imagery was mastered by the commercial SFM software without any problems and produced an even topographic surface for orthophoto and DEM without major errors. Ground control points were measured by total station (see Fig. 8), referenced in a local grid to provide correct slope, orientation and differential height information and were further mapped by handheld GPS for integration into a GIS environment.

ELENCO DOMANDE 28

1. Cosa si intende per mappatura delle fonti documentarie in un modello 3D?

2. Il raddrizzamento fotografico (geometrico ed analitico)

3. The resulting DSM particularly with a seven times exaggerated height factor and its visualization using hill shade enhances the subtle height change in the relatively vegetation free site in high resolution to define and measure the clearly visible mounds. Low vegetation cover has decreased the quality of the results insignificantly; more affected is the quality of the point cloud and resulting DSM by missing photo coverage in the east.

ELENCO DOMANDE 29

1. Principali social networks per la condivisione di dati e informazioni nel campo dei Beni Culturali

2. Tecnologie di stampa 3D

3. More photogrammetric DTM models of different type of sites in various settings, may provide new information on intra-settlement configurations. Slight topographic anomalies, even if further changed by recent human activities, can still be recognized, providing new criteria to identify archaeological sites and distinguish them from non-site areas in the Caribbean, where artefacts may indicate human activity but not particularly a settlement.

ELENCO DOMANDE 30

1. Caratteri di un edificio preistorico e pratiche di rilievo

2. Gestione di layer raster e layer vettoriali

3. Data capture in the field, from pushed and pulled geophysical instruments to laser scanning, and in the air, from low altitude drone photography to the spectacular resolutions obtained with satellite aperture radar, is moving the limits of our observation of the Past, in a spectacular way. Technological advancement, in particular during the last decade, in ways of comprehensive data acquisition, but also in processing, analysis and fusion, allow today to locate and meaningfully study an important part of the archaeological record without extensive excavation.

ELENCO DOMANDE 31

1. L'età del Bronzo: cronologia assoluta e manufatti metallici

2. I software open-source Meshlab e CloudCompare per gestire nuvole di punti

3. It cannot be emphasized enough that there is a need for very smart strategies for the processing, interpretation and archiving of the many types and quantities offield data. While designing new strategies we must also keep our eyes wide open for the many matters of scale and resolution that we have to deal with when surveying large and multi-period sites and landscapes (Johnson and Millett 2012).

ELENCO DOMANDE 32

1. Come cambia lo scenario archeologico-architettonico tra l'età del Ferro e l'età romana in Italia?

2. Rilievo 3D tramite TAC (Tomografia Assiale Computerizzata)

3. At the same time, however, we need to stress that a certain success in this quite traditional field of studying large and complex proto-urban or urban sites, is the result of constant adaptations and flexibility in strategy. The progress made here during the past two decades is a tale of some good results by way extensive application of certain field techniques, but also of trials and patience.

ELENCO DOMANDE 33

1. Principali strumenti di divulgazione editoriale in ambito storico, archeologico e artistico

2. Come usare i rilievi fotogrammetrici per la divulgazione del patrimonio storico-culturale?

3. These huge and complex, diachronic sites, which until then were almost solely approached with archaeological excavations and traditional topographic work, typically centred on the more monumental or visible structures, often also had a well preserved buried patrimony which could now be revealed by ever more sophisticated sensing equipment, especially based on geophysics.

ELENCO DOMANDE 34

1. Quali dati produce una ricerca archeologica sul campo?

2. La fotografia panoramica applicata a manufatti di piccole dimensioni

3. During the last decade, such research has begun to reveal the advantages of intensively integrating a whole range of different non-destructive techniques on urban sites, instead of only applying one method of geophysical prospections. When integrating different non-invasive techniques and especially choosing those suites that are most appropriate for the nature of the town in question, great efficiency could be attained.

ELENCO DOMANDE 35

1. Cosa è l'"opera reticolata" nell'architettura romana?

2. Differenze tra rilievo statico, cinematico e stop-and-go

3. This earlier attention was typically centred on a few monumental or visible intra-mural structures, or on presumed defensive elements. As these abandoned town sites are today mostly devoid of modern habitation and are essentially reduced to agricultural land, they are suited for new investigations of the non-invasive kind. They are ideal for being "scanned" with survey techniques to quite rapidly generate plans of partial, or in some cases, complete townscapes.

ELENCO DOMANDE 36

1. Come eseguire il rilievo di una tela dipinta?

2. Obiettivi decentrabili: funzionamento e applicazioni nella fotografia architettonica.

3. This DTM is needed not only to contextualize better the underground (and above ground) features detected with certain non-invasive prospections, but also to understand the "phenomenology" of complex sites and landscapes. The DTM supports the 2D and 3D mapping and volumetric reconstructions, but also allows spatial analysis with a full understanding of the site and its post-depositional processes.

ELENCO DOMANDE 37

1. Un edificio pubblico di età greca e un edificio pubblico di età romana presentano caratteri strutturali diversi ed esigenze di rilievo diverse. Spiegare quali.

2. Enfatizzazione delle quote: funzionalità e visualizzazione

3. The urban surveys on the chosen western Mediterranean sites, as on some comparable research elsewhere in Europe, have revealed the advantages of intensively integrating a range of different non-destructive techniques. Among the wide array of approaches at hand, active aerial photography of the sites and their surrounding landscape was often chosen as a first approach, as it remains a very potent technique of recovery of the buried evidence of classical town sites.

ELENCO DOMANDE 38

1. Età del Ferro in cronologia assoluta

2. I visori per realtà immersiva: funzionamento e potenzialità nei contesti museali

3. The contribution of a systematic reconnaissance of these large sites lies, therefore, not so much in their initial finding, but more in their full comprehension as an urban landscape, including a first appreciation of their total size, their planned layout (wall circuits, street network, ...), their relation to the general landscape (roads, field systems, ...), their suburban areas, etc.

ELENCO DOMANDE 39

1. Pavimentazioni musive: aspetti artistici e caratterizzazione geometrica

2. Sensori attivi e passivi nel rilievo 3D

3. As with all types of aerial archaeology, reading aerial photographs from an ancient town site does not mean trying to identify only the elements that indicate past human activities related to the urban phase in Antiquity, but involves using all present day landscape features as elements of contrast that help to bring out the residual components of the ancient landscape.

ELENCO DOMANDE 40

1. Chi erano i Fenici e quali testimonianze hanno lasciato nel Mediterraneo?

2. Texturizzazione di mesh

3. As magnetic survey results generally detect most types of archaeological features within Roman urban sites, other geophysical survey techniques were only seldom applied on a large scale, mainly because they were for long more time consuming and hence expensive. However, feature detection through multiple parameters enhances interpretative validity.

ELENCO DOMANDE 41

1. Quali sono i criteri di redazione della documentazione grafica di scavo?

2. Acquisizione fotografica HDR (High Dynamic Range)

3. Nevertheless, a good combination of systematic aerial monitoring of the site since its discovery in 2001, and focussed geophysical sensing by way of crossing total coverage magnetic survey

with electrical resistance tomography as a complementary technique to obtain 3D profiles, with additional geo-archaeological field controls through coring operations and artefact surveys, has proven to be quintessential in mapping and at least partly understanding the complexity of this diachronic site.

ELENCO DOMANDE 42

1. Monete e conii: aspetti archeologici e metodi di rilievo 3D

2. Differenze tra realtà aumentata e realtà virtuale e loro applicazioni in ambito archeologico

3. To appreciate the details of a Roman house and not just understand the size and position of a housing block, means that high resolution GPR and magnetic survey need to join efforts in a well-chosen, and because of time and funding constraints necessarily somewhat smaller survey area.

ELENCO DOMANDE 43

1. Statuaria classica: aspetti artistici e restauro virtuale

2. Acquisizione e gestione del dato colore

3. In a next step three-dimensional graphics have been employed as a means of recording and exploring data and their interpretation. The obtained models allowed for major understanding of the archaeological evidence in the field, but are considered neither definitive statements of fact, nor wholly imagined products of Virtual Archaeology.
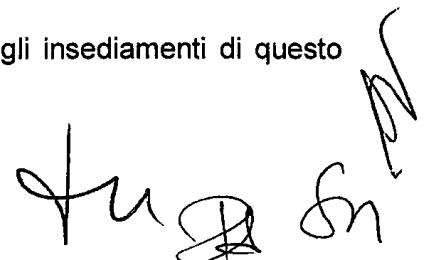
ELENCO DOMANDE 44

1. Analisi del degrado delle superfici di interesse archeologico

2. Compressione delle immagini: il formato jpeg

3. Over time this developed into a more general search for Mycenaean sites, then for sites of all periods from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages, culminating in an appreciation that the locational characteristics of such sites could not be understood without proper attention to environmental and anthropological questions such as coastal change, natural resources, soil fertility, agricultural economy and the social anthropology of the local farming communities, for instance (Cherry 2003).

ELENCO DOMANDE 45

1. Materiali deperibili nelle sepolture pre- e proto- storiche

2. I visori per la realtà immersiva in archeologia

3. This is a focal point: we should never forget that all technologies should be regarded as 'cultural instruments' that are not truly neutral, any more than are the underlying strategies and methodologies that we implement within our research projects.

ELENCO DOMANDE 46

1. Cosa si intende per Altomedioevo e quali caratteristiche hanno gli insediamenti di questo periodo (anche ai fini del rilievo)?

2. L'utilizzo di mire e target con la stazione totale ed il laser scanner

3. Another issue demanding resolution was in their eyes one of theory and interpretation. For a long time most scholars had worked on the assumption that archaeological remains were concentrated in a finite number of locations or 'sites'. Systematic survey work, however, has amply demonstrated that the surface archaeological record is in fact much more widespread than this, including to a large extent the landscape as a whole.

ELENCO DOMANDE 47

1. Linguaggio scientifico e linguaggio divulgativo. Quale rapporto?

2. Rilievo 3D ad alta risoluzione di manufatti lignei

3. This technique improved dramatically in the 1990s but the authentic revolution only came about in came in more recent years with the application of very large-scale geophysical prospection in both landscape and urban contexts. It is interesting to note that the jump in scale was initiated by archaeologists.

ELENCO DOMANDE 48

1. Valorizzazione museale: dall'edificio al singolo reperto

2. Il sistema di posizionamento globale GPS

3. Accepting that the implementation of integrated remote sensing surveys has for the most part benefitted our understanding of abandoned urban contexts, it might be worth asking what has happened in rural contexts. Has the same improvements in technique and strategy had an equal impact in the open countryside?

ELENCO DOMANDE 49

1. I visori per realtà immersiva: potenzialità nella promozione di complessi monumentali

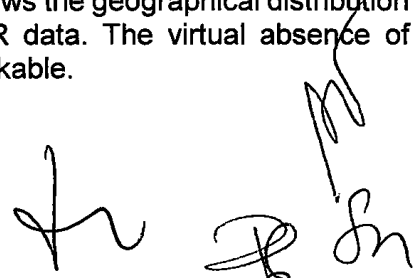2. Il software Blender per applicazioni archeologiche

3. However, despite some obvious progress along these lines we must still acknowledge that there is still a wide gap between the general approach and intensity of research work focused on rural contexts as compared with formerly urban environments. This gap has a direct influence on our understanding of the past and of transformations across time, artificially divorcing city and countryside from one another and obscuring or denying their inherently symbiotic relationship.

ELENCO DOMANDE 50

1. Cartografia storica: estrazione di dati ed informazioni

2. Implementazione in QGis di dati georeferenziati

3. The result shows some interesting trends and some equally obvious limitations in the application of LiDAR technology within archaeology. Figure 3 shows the geographical distribution of 37 published case studies which have made use of LiDAR data. The virtual absence of experience in the Mediterranean area is both obvious and remarkable.

ELENCO DOMANDE 51

1. Metodi e funzione della visualizzazione dei modelli 3D nei Musei

2. Ambienti software per la realizzazione di Virtual Tour

3. After about 35 years of rigorous research work it could be argued that this region is among the most intensively studied areas within the Mediterranean. However, despite the large amount of information assembled and examined over the years, it is undeniable that many important archaeological questions still remain unresolved.

ELENCO DOMANDE 52

1. Infrastrutture viarie di epoca romana: rilievo di ponti ed arcate

2. Software proprietari per la modellazione 3D?

3. To answer these questions or at least provide a partial response, bearing in mind that the project is still in progress, the following paragraphs and illustrations will present some examples that will shed light on the present impact on our understanding of the area and the overall potential of the holistic approach developed and implemented within this study of a carefully chosen tract of ancient landscapes.

ELENCO DOMANDE 53

1. Laterizi romani: caratteristiche ed estrazione di geometrie

2. PTI (Polynomial Texture Mapping) e gestione della sorgente di luce

3. Nevertheless, the general increase in the 'visibility' of the archaeological evidence can be seen in the fact that these latter methods have so far produced 1886 previously undetected features within the sample transect. However, the aim here is not to make a simple comparison of numbers but rather to show that, taking all sources together, we have already collected a very substantial amount of information.

ELENCO DOMANDE 54

1. Applicazioni GIS in archeologia

2. Realizzazione di fotopiani

3. Moreover, it is interesting to consider the possibility that the field and road systems in the immediate vicinity could be associated with the same cultural context and chronological range. It is noticeable that the parcels within the field system are characterized by a relatively consistent pattern of size, shape and boundary-type.

ELENCO DOMANDE 55

1. Postazioni multimediali per la valorizzazione museale

2. Metodi per la fotografia panoramica immersiva

3. The archaeological data available for interpreting and understanding the past are heavily influenced by many factors, least of which may be the activities of people in the past. Evidence

may be selectively destroyed or preserved by farming practice and settlement patterns, while the methods and sensors that archaeologists use to collect data, and their intellectual frameworks, influence what they see and record.

ELENCO DOMANDE 56

1. Necropoli fenicio-puniche: analisi spaziale delle tombe

2. Cosa è un WFS o Web Features Service?

3. The discussion above has illustrated the roles of geographical factors and survey practice in creating patterning in the archaeological record. To these issues can be added the cognitive aspects of how archaeologists look (but may not see). Returning to the example of the burnt mounds, many field surveyors in Scotland (the author included) have walked past these monuments, failing to see them because they were not part of the observer's mental repertoire of known sites.

ELENCO DOMANDE 57

1. Visualizzazione scientifica di modelli 3D nei Musei

2. Analisi epigrafica: estrazione del segno dal modello 3D

3. The interpretation of the aerial photographic record for Newstead Roman fort in southern Scotland provides a good example of this issue. This site has been a focus for archaeological interest, including extensive excavations, for over 100 years (Hunter and Keppie 2012), and has been extensively documented on aerial photographs since 1945.

ELENCO DOMANDE 58

1. Come usare i rilievi fotogrammetrici in chiave di divulgazione del patrimonio storico-culturale?

2. Acquisizione e gestione di dati Lidar

3. Interested in temporary camps have generally looked at images away from the fort. A third factor is that the large number of aerial photographs of this site, and the complexity of the visible features, requires time to work through systematically. The importance of reflexive practice has been mentioned above, and in illustrating the interplay of experience, knowledge, observation and methodology in creating survey data, this example demonstrates their potential influence on knowledge.

ELENCO DOMANDE 59

1. Struttura e funzionamento di un GIS

2. Rilievo multirisoluzione a scala architettonica

3. The archaeological remains of buildings of potentially early medieval date provide an excellent example, where classifications used in the national database (https://canmore.org. uk/) reflect different sources of information (i.e. aerial reconnaissance and field survey), separating potentially similar buildings into a number of categories.

ELENCO DOMANDE 60

1. I Fenici e le testimonianze che hanno lasciato nel Mediterraneo?

2. I laser scanner a tempo di volo: funzionamento ed utilizzo

3. For the broad topographic and land use reasons already discussed, the cropmark manifestations of such buildings are found only in lowland areas, but upland field survey identified the remains of another set of buildings which are now known to be of early medieval date