METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
Investigation and monitoring
Investigation of different materials
Sonic tomography
Ultrasonic tomography
Surface penetrating radar
Inductive electric methods
Ground penetrating radar
Resistivity tomography
Magneto-metry and gravimetry
IR termography
Geophysical software
Visualization of data and results

TOPICS AND LECTURERS
GPR imaging of sites with topography: static correcting for topography and the tilt of the antenna
GPR archeological researches in some ancient churches of Palermo
Atmospheric pollution and its effects on buildings: modelling tools
Visualization and modelling for GPR and electrical imaging data
Resolution of electrical and EM methods in detecting hidden structures: first results
High resolution tomographies on masonry structures in the high sonic-low ultrasonic band
Electric impedance tomography for tree stability assessment
Geoelectrical 3-D tomography and high-resolution GPR on mosaics
Shallow waters marine geophysics for archaeological remains

POETIC TOUCH
According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (750 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodical and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~500 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (~1183 B.C.) said: "After the fall of Troy some Trojans in their escape from the Achaeans arrived in Sicily by boat and as they settled near the border with the Sicilians all together they were named Elymians: their towns were Segesta and Erice." This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchises, by his son Aeneas, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1000 B.C.), Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~50 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. During seven centuries (XIII-XIX) the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castles of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~800 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighborhood: at Motya (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). On the Aegadian Islands — theatre of the decisive naval battle of the first Punic War (~264-241 B.C.) — suggestive neolithic and paleolithic vestiges are still visible: the grottoes of Favignana, the carvings and murals of Levanzo.

Splendid beaches are to be found at San Vito Lo Capo, Scopello, and Cornino, and a wild and rocky coast around Monte Cofano: all at less than one hour’s drive from Erice.

More information about the «Ettore Majorana» Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture can be found on the WWW at the following address:
http://www.ecesm.infn.it