

Communities at Work: The Making of Çatalhöyük

Edited by
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Colour figures for Chapter 7. Digital Çatalhöyük: a cyber-archaeological approach

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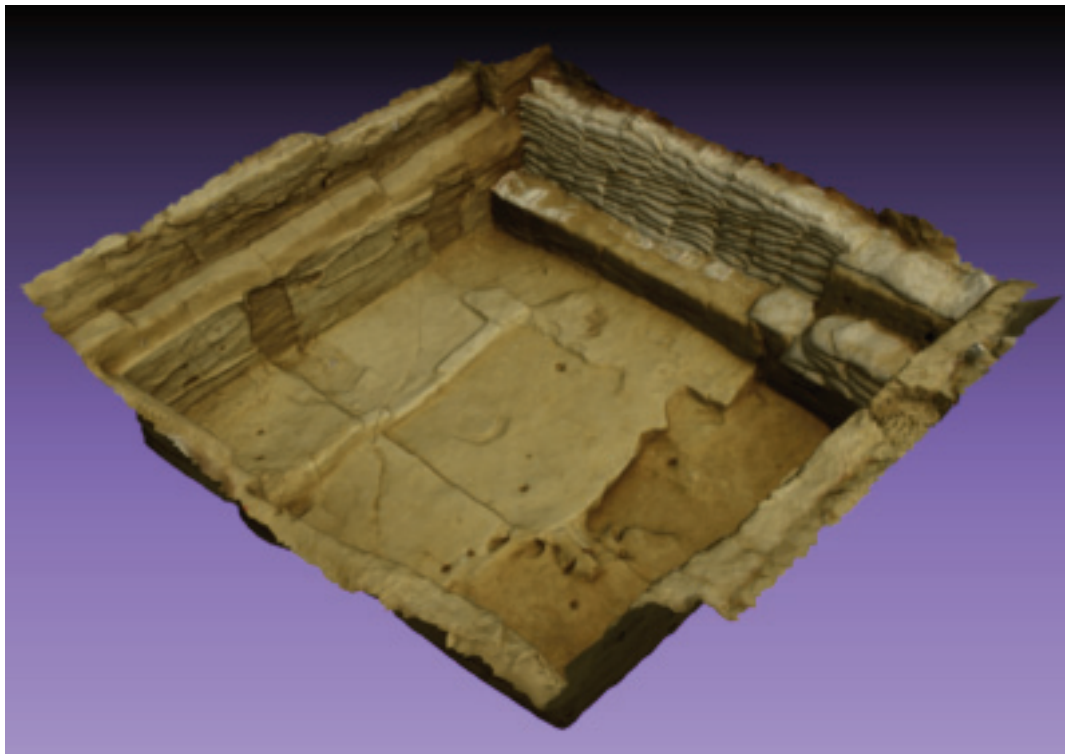


Figure 7.1. 3D visualisation of B.89 by digital photogrammetry.

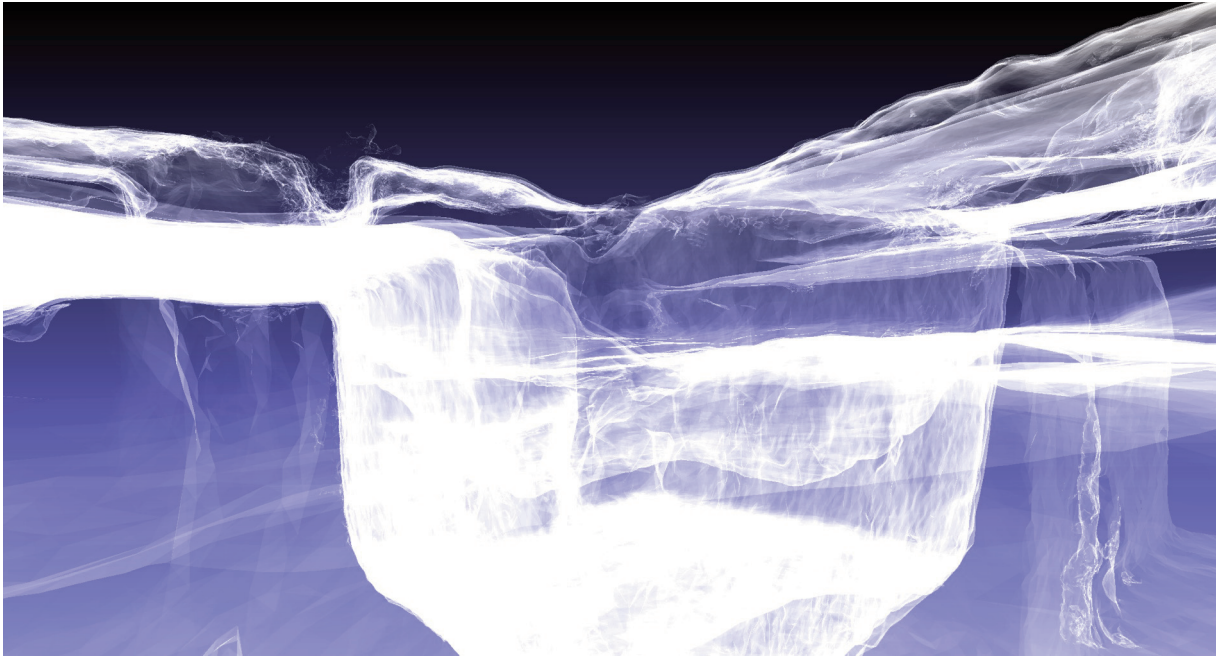


Figure 7.2. X-ray shaded view of a moulded architectural element collapsed in the middle of the stratigraphic infill.

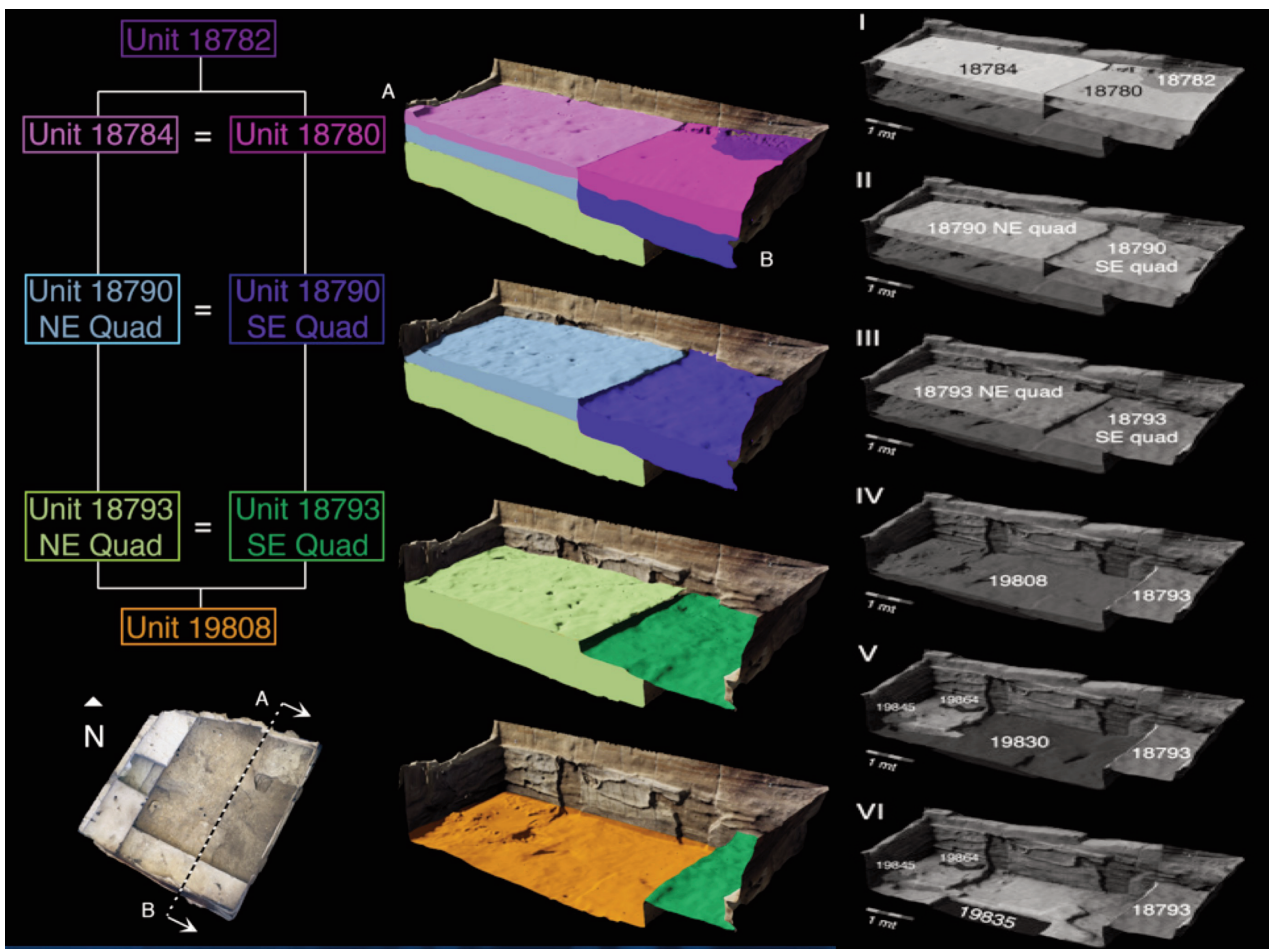


Figure 7.3. Three-dimensional visualisation of the archaeological stratigraphy of B.89 and related Harris matrix.

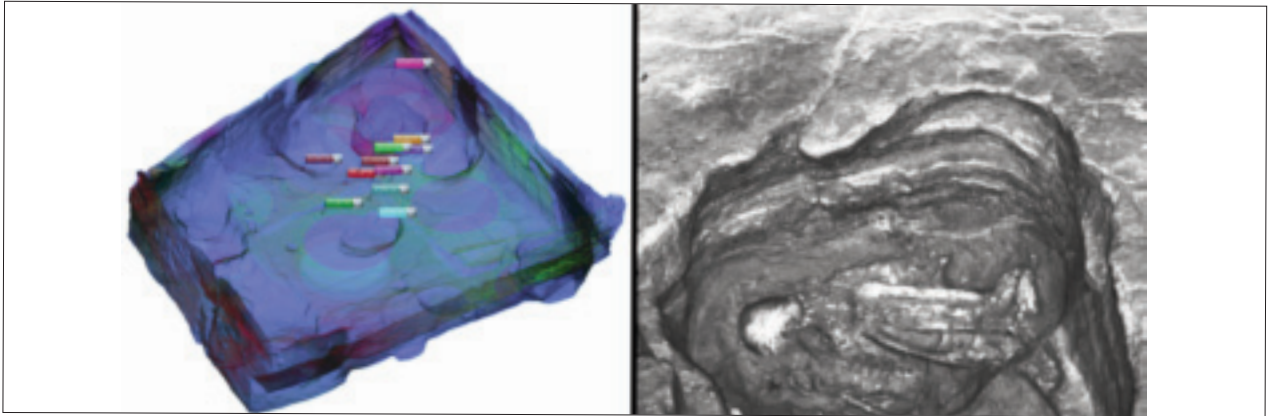


Figure 7.4. (a) All scans of B.89 captured in 2014; (b) Point cloud of skeleton (30928).



Figure 7.5. Terrestrial laser scanning units used at Çatalhöyük between 2010 and 2015, from left to right: Minolta Vivid 910; Trimble GX; Trimble FX; FARO Focus 3D S120.

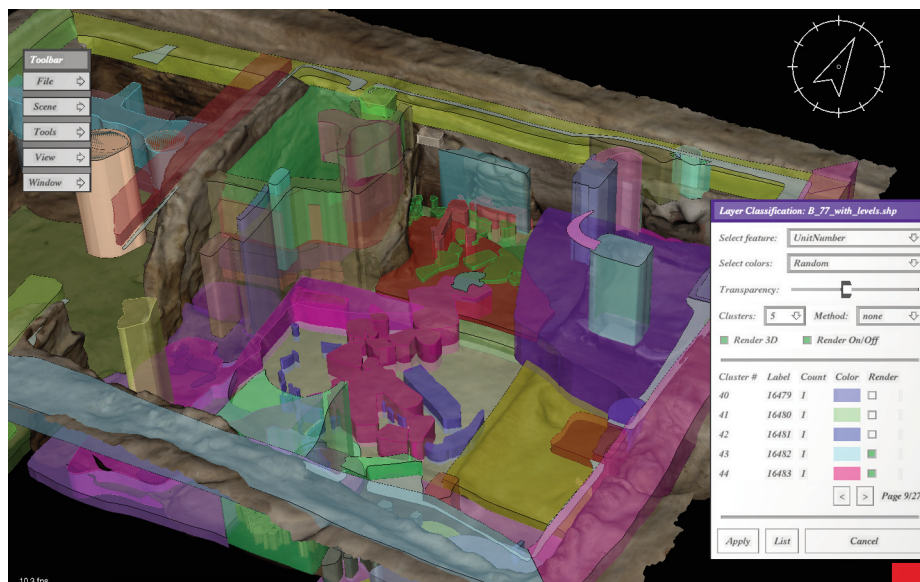


Figure 7.6. Building 77 in the teleimmersive system. Visualisation of different categories of stratigraphic layers and archaeological finds.

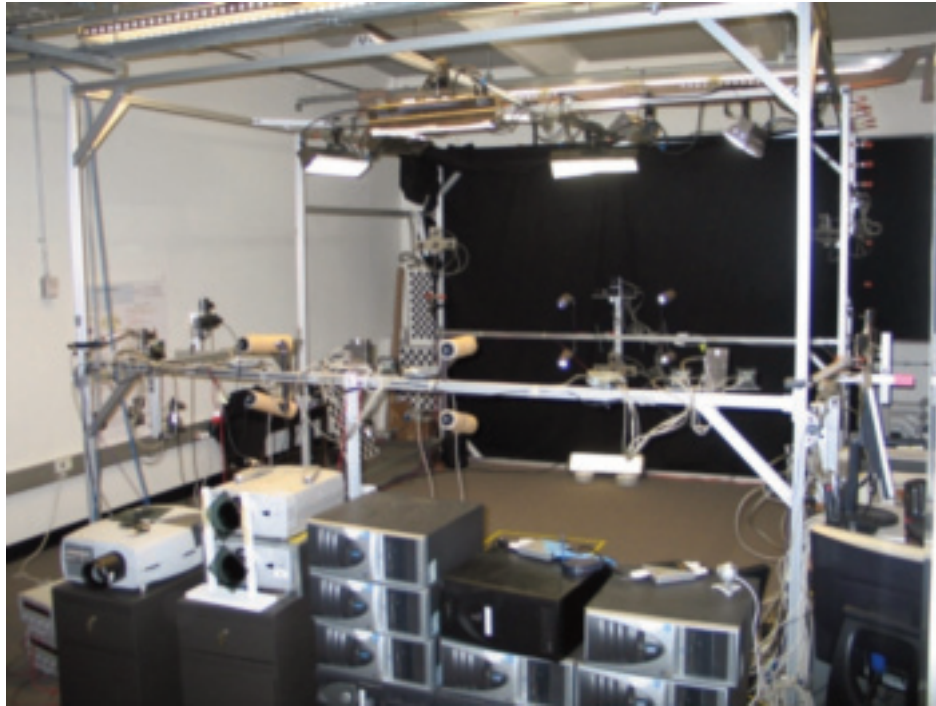


Figure 7.7. The teleimmersive system at the University of California, Berkeley (2015).

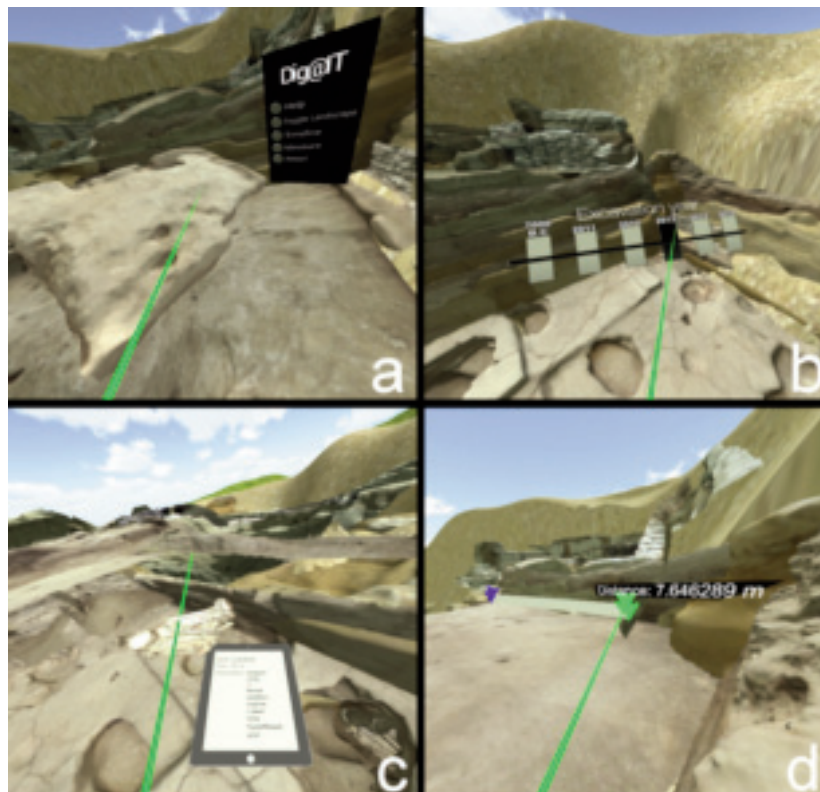


Figure 7.8. Dig@IT. View of (a) in-context menu; (b) timeline; (c) virtual tablet; (d) measuring-tape tool.



Figure 7.9. Virtual-reality session on B.89 in the DiVE (Duke Immersive Virtual Environment).