

ROBOT CAPTURES FIRST IMAGES OF TEOTIHUACAN TUNNEL

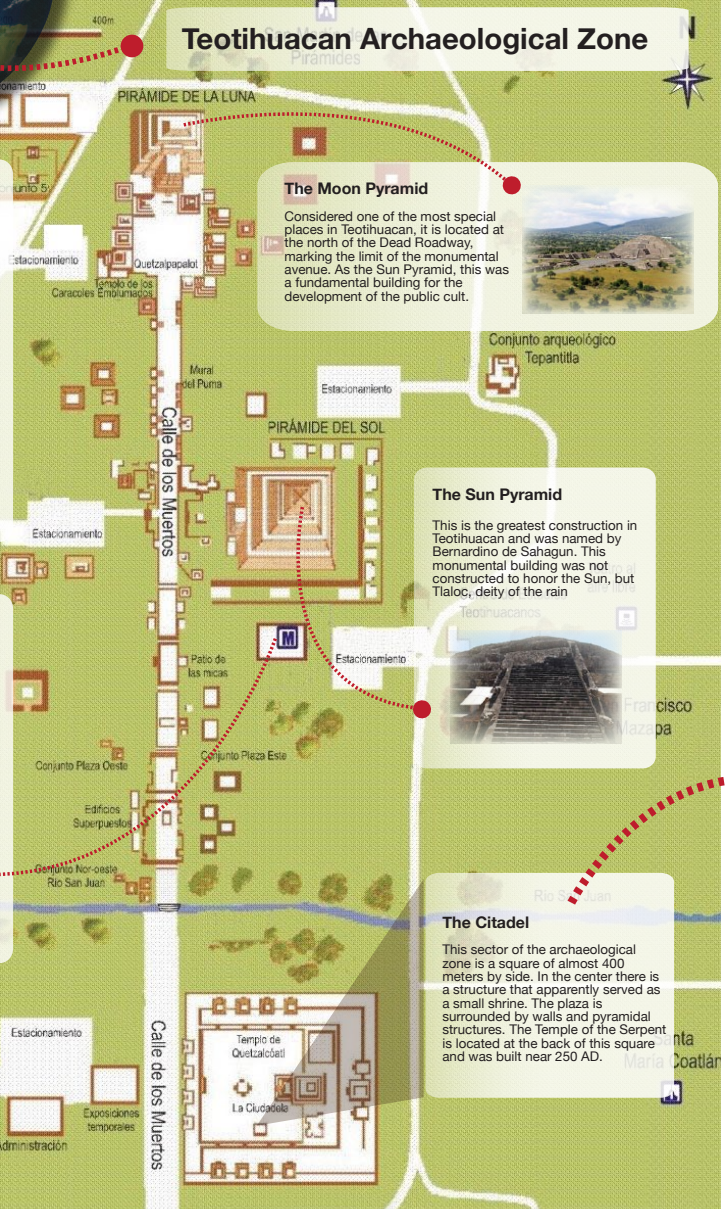
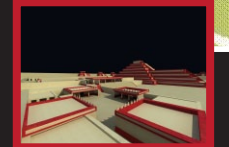
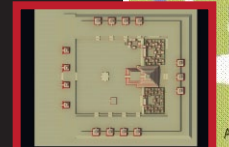
Museum of Teotihuacan Culture (Site Museum)

Its purpose is to conserve in their original place the archaeological pieces and objects, to maintain their cultural integrity. Its thematic reflects who dwelled this valley between 2nd BC and 7th AD centuries, complementing the architecture of the archaeological zone.




"Beatriz de la Fuente" Museum of Teotihuacan Murals

This space was created to show the richness of the artistic production in Teotihuacan. The main objective is to present other face of the ancient city, the one with impressive mural paintings that decorated all the buildings.



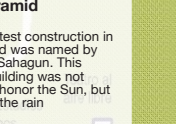
The Moon Pyramid

Considered one of the most special places in Teotihuacan, it is located at the north of the Dead Roadway, marking the limit of the monumental avenue. As the Sun Pyramid, this was a fundamental building for the development of the public cult.



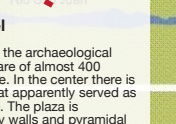
The Sun Pyramid

This is the greatest construction in Teotihuacan and was named by Bernardino de Sahagun. This monumental building was not constructed to honor the Sun, but Tlaloc, deity of the rain.



The Citadel

This sector of the archaeological zone is a square of almost 400 meters by side. In the center there is a structure that apparently served as a small shrine. The plaza is surrounded by walls and pyramidal structures. The Temple of the Serpent is located at the back of this square and was built near 250 AD.



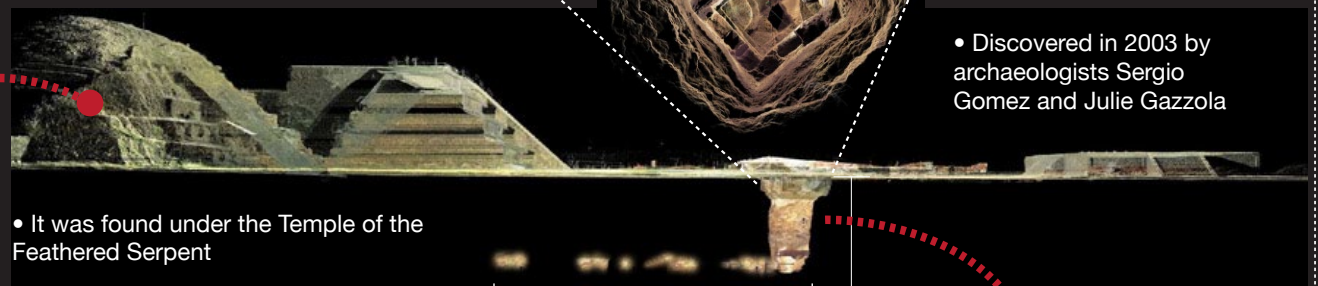
Virtual Models created at FES-Aragon

FES-Aragon, part of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) created reconstructive three-dimensional models in virtual reality; fixed images (perspectives) and virtual visits (moving images) of Teotihuacan Archaeological Zone, where Quetzalcoatl Temple, the Moon Pyramid and the Sun Pyramid stand out.

In 2003, archaeologists located a tunnel under the Feathered Serpent Temple, in Teotihuacan Archaeological Zone, Estado de Mexico. In 2010, a robot captures the first images of the interior.

The robot, Tlaloque 1, reveals that inside the Prehispanic conduct are found "apparently carved rocks of great weight, introduced by Teotihuacan people to close the entrance between 200 and 250 DC".

Sergio Gomez Chavez, director of Tlalocan Project: Underground Road declared that with geo radar technology, 3 chambers were detected, in which the remains of important characters of Teotihuacan might have been buried. Images registered by the robot verify that the passageway is stable enough to allow physical exploration of the 1,800 years old tunnel carved by Teotihuacan people to represent the underworld.



- It was found under the Temple of the Feathered Serpent
- It is nearly 100 meters long and its roof is vaulted

100 meters

- It is 2.5 meters high and 4 meters wide and was filled up by Teotihuacan people 1,800 years ago

14 meters

TLALOQUE I

- Wheeled-robot named after the mythological beings that helped Tlaloc
- The vehicle counts on with 4 wheels, each of them with independent traction
- Two camcorders, one at the front and one at the back
- Its measures are: 30 centimeters width, 50 long and 20 high
- It has its own illumination source
- It transmits images to a monitor located in the exterior
- Designed and built for this project by Hugo Armando Guevara Calva, engineer in Industrial Robotics -IPN



THE TUNNEL

- Discovered in 2003 by archaeologists Sergio Gomez and Julie Gazzola



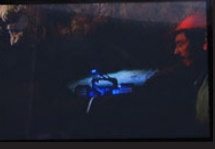
Tlaloque 1 was designed and built specially for this exploration



The Prehispanic conduct was constructed more than 2,000 years ago by Teotihuacan dwellers to represent the underworld



The robot traveled a reduced space of only 25 centimeters height



Images captured by Tlaloque 1 when entering the tunnel located under the Temple of the Feathered Serpent



It was determined by a geo radar devise that the tunnel conducts to 3 chambers



Tlaloque 1 allowed observing the detail of the great carved stones located inside the tunnel



For the first time in Mexico and the Americas, and the second worldwide, a robot participates in archaeological research; 10 years ago a similar devise was used in a tomb in Egypt