Business

Enea creates the technologies of the new Csi and Ncis

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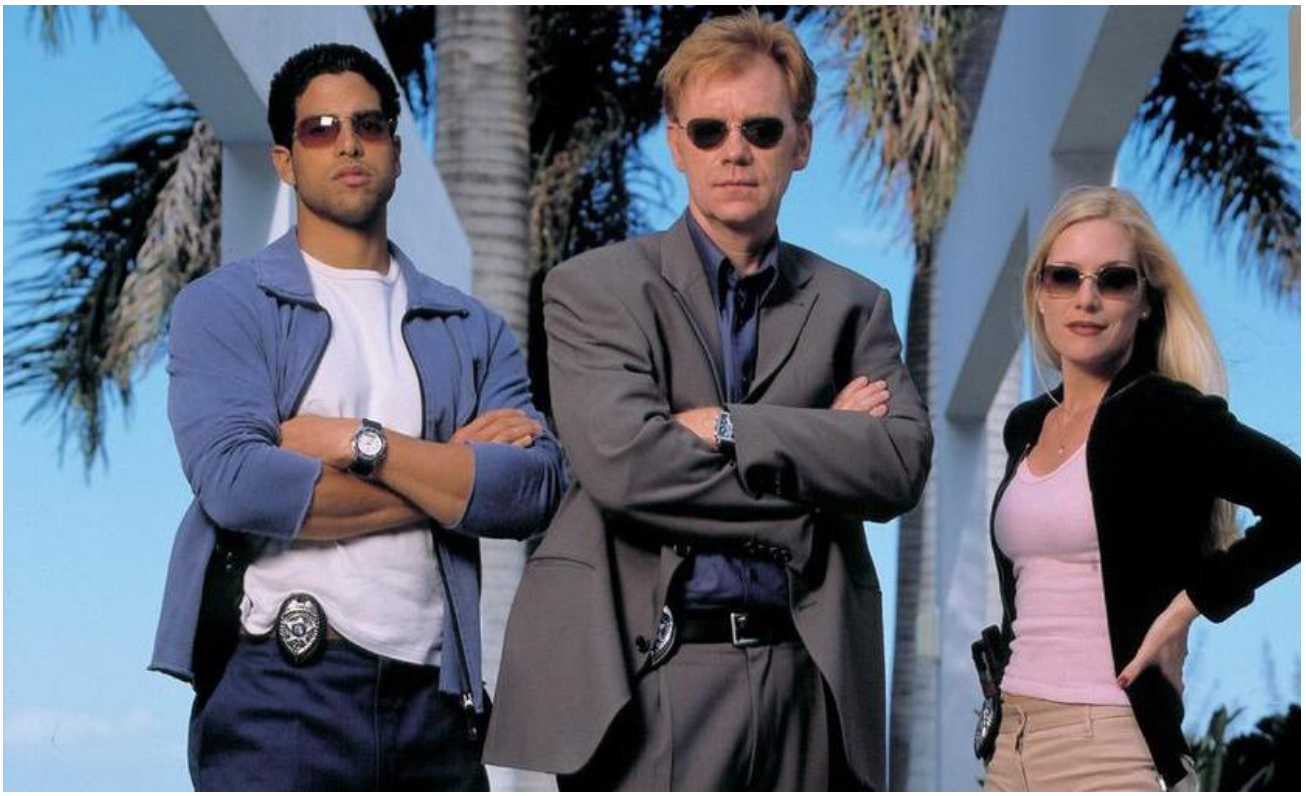

You know the TV series Csi and Ncis, with all their subsidiaries (New York, Miami, New Orleans and s and so forth)? They tell about scientific police investigations in America conducted with the most up- technologies. Now the Italian agency Enea (which studies new technologies, energy and sustainable economic development) is preparing to move beyond the frontiers of super-investigations as leader c European project – true, not for TV. It is about creating networks of hyper-technological sensors and augmented reality techniques to conduct non-destructive, rapid and accurate scientific investigation directly at the crime scene. This is what the RISEN program (Real-time on-site forenSic tracE qualific proposes, which sees the participation of 20 partners from 12 countries, including Italy with ENEA ir role of project coordinator; Ministry of Defence; University of Bergamo; CREO Consortium – Electrc Optical Research Center, based in L'Aquila. The technologies developed within RISEN will be tested b Carabinieri Investigazioni Scientifiche Group (RaCIS).

ENEA will develop four sensors (Raman, LIBS, LIF, Crime light imaging), which will be used to identify and digitally label the traces on which to investigate. Thanks to the network of contactless sensors th be developed, it will be possible to carry out safe, rapid and in-depth investigations directly on the pla where the crime took place, optimizing the detection, identification and interpretation of the traces f This will result in greater security for investigators, in a reduction of time and resources made availal investigations and, above all, in a rapid exchange of information between the police forces of the Eurc countries involved.

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In addition to the sensors, the research team of the ENEA Center in Frascati will develop a 3D investi system (Augmented Crime Scene), which will make it possible to reconstruct the crime scene in a virt version, using augmented reality techniques. In this way, investigators will have a 3D crime scene as r as possible, an 'immersive' environment where they can evaluate hypotheses and conduct very accur investigations, with the location of the traces analyzed by the sensors. All this information will be sto digitally, to be available, at any time. Currently, the artifacts found at crime scenes – for example bloc saliva, explosives, gunpowder, drugs and various fibers – are transported to the laboratory and analy with traditional approaches that take many hours or even days. These innovations could serve invest to eliminate the risks associated with the presence of biological or chemical agents at the crime scen to limit the risk of evidence being contaminated, lost or destroyed ".