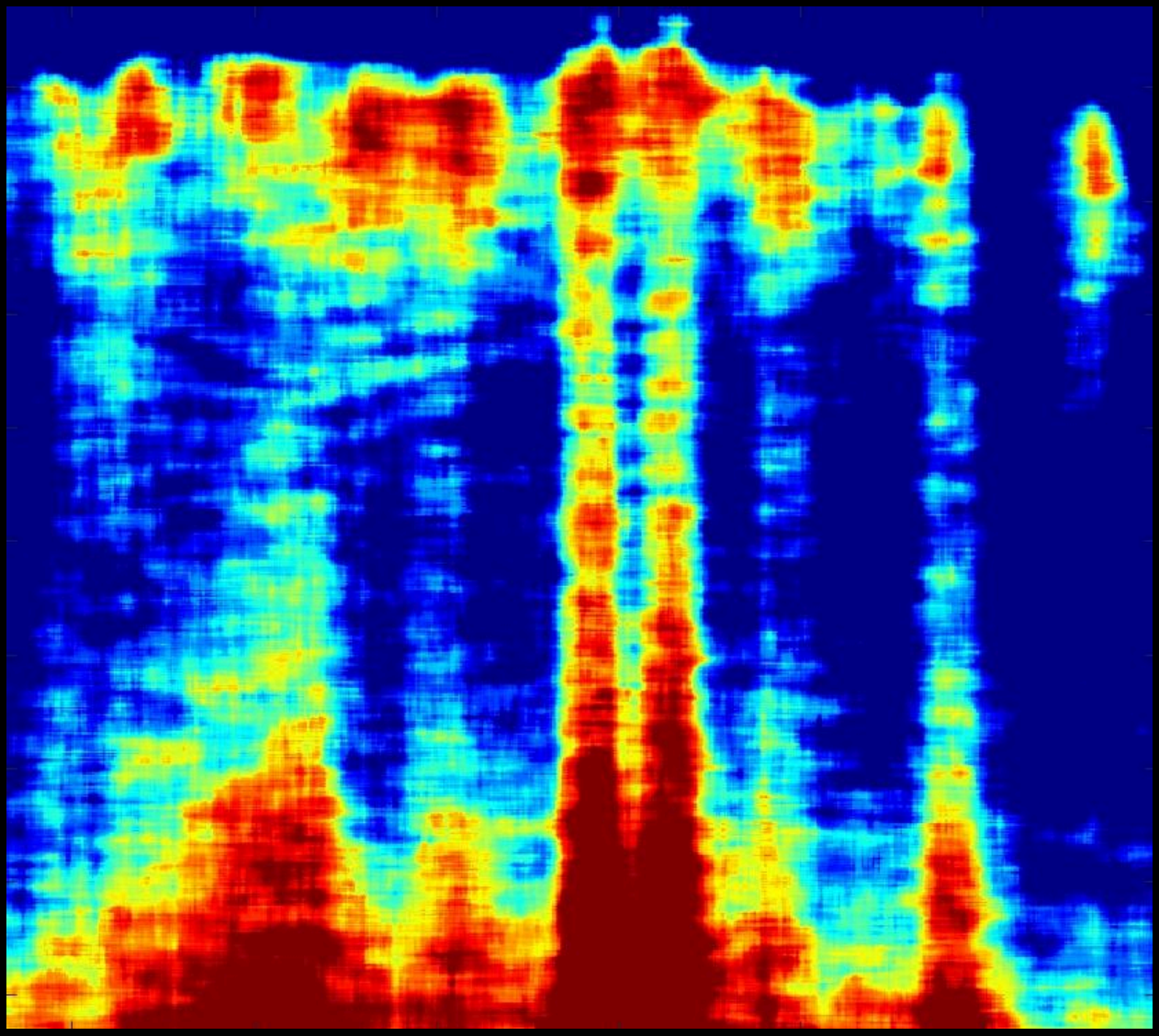

Key Points

- Research suggests the Khafre Project announced a vast underground complex beneath the Giza Pyramids on March 15, 2025, using SAR tomography.
- It seems likely that the discovery includes five multi-level structures, eight cylindrical wells, and two cubic chambers at 648 meters deep, spanning two kilometers.
- The evidence leans toward challenging traditional views of pyramids as tombs, possibly indicating ancient technology, though this is debated.
- Trevor Grassi, an independent researcher, focuses on similar Giza underground studies but has no known direct connection to this announcement.

Overview

On March 15, 2025, the Khafre Project, led by researchers Corrado Malanga and Filippo Biondi, revealed a significant discovery beneath the Giza Pyramids, particularly under the Khafre Pyramid. Using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) tomography, they uncovered an extensive underground network that could reshape our understanding of ancient Egyptian civilization.

Findings

The announcement detailed a subterranean complex stretching approximately two kilometers beneath the Giza Plateau, extending under all three major pyramids (Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure). Key findings include:

- Five identical multi-level structures near the Khafre Pyramid's base, each with five horizontal levels and sloped roofs, connected by geometric pathways.
- Eight cylindrical structures resembling vertical wells, hollow inside, surrounded by descending spiral pathways, reaching a depth of about 648 meters.
- Two large cubic chambers at the bottom, each measuring 80 meters on each side, located at the same depth.

This discovery challenges the traditional view that the pyramids were solely royal tombs, suggesting possible additional purposes like ancient technology or energy systems, though these interpretations remain speculative.

Context and Implications

The use of SAR tomography is a non-invasive method that allows detailed subsurface mapping without excavation, which is often restricted in historically sensitive areas like Giza. However, the findings have not been verified through physical excavation, and some experts question whether the structures are man-made or natural formations. The Egyptian government's cautious approach to approving digs that might contradict established narratives adds complexity to further exploration.

For the public, this announcement has sparked excitement and speculation online, with some viewing it as evidence of a "vast underground city" or ancient energy grids, though these ideas lack direct evidence. It aligns with ongoing debates about the pyramids' true purpose and supports the work of researchers like Trevor Grassi, who study Giza's underground structures independently.

Trevor Grassi's Role

Trevor Grassi, an independent researcher and filmmaker, has been studying the Giza Plateau for nearly two decades, focusing on prehistoric evidence of advanced civilizations and underground structures. He has worked with William Brown on projects like "The Secret Underworld of Giza," a documentary series exploring tunnels and chambers, often linked to the concept of the "Hall of Records" from Edgar Cayce's readings. While Grassi's work shares thematic similarities, there is no evidence of direct involvement or public reaction to the Khafre Project's announcement.

Survey Note: Detailed Analysis of the Khafre Project Announcement and Related Context

This section provides a comprehensive examination of the Khafre Project's announcement on March 15, 2025, including the discovery's details, methodological approach, implications, and the broader context involving researchers like Trevor Grassi. The analysis aims to offer a thorough understanding for readers interested in archaeological discoveries and their potential impact on historical interpretations.

Background on the Khafre Project

The Khafre Project is a research initiative led by Corrado Malanga from the University of Pisa and Filippo Biondi from the University of Strathclyde, focusing on exploring the subsurface of the Giza Plateau using advanced radar technology. Their work builds on a 2022 peer-reviewed paper titled "Synthetic Aperture Radar Doppler Tomography Reveals Details of Undiscovered High-Resolution Internal Structure of the Great Pyramid of Giza" (Synthetic Aperture Radar Doppler Tomography Reveals Details of Undiscovered High-Resolution Internal Structure of the Great Pyramid of Giza), which initially applied SAR tomography to the Khufu Pyramid. The recent announcement extends this methodology to the Khafre Pyramid, the second-largest pyramid on the plateau.

Detailed Findings from the Announcement

On March 15, 2025, the team issued a press release detailing their findings, which were summarized in various news outlets such as What was found under the Giza Pyramids? New SAR scan discovery sparks Khafre Power Project conspiracy theory online and Radar Study Uncovers Vast Complex Beneath Khafre Pyramid. The key discoveries include:

- **Five Identical Multi-Level Structures**: Located near the base of the Khafre Pyramid, these structures each comprise five horizontal levels with sloped roofs, connected by geometrically aligned pathways. This suggests a planned and possibly functional layout, as noted in Massive underground structures found beneath Giza Pyramids spark ancient energy grid conspiracy theories.
- **Eight Cylindrical Structures**: These resemble vertical wells, are hollow inside, and are surrounded by descending spiral pathways. They extend to a depth of approximately 648 meters (about 2,126 feet), as reported in pyramid: How much is 648 metres to feet? Key SAR scan findings from new discovery under the Pyramids of Giza, explained.
- **Two Large Cubic Structures**: At the bottom of the cylindrical wells, two cubic chambers each measure 80 meters on each side, located at a depth of 648 meters. This depth and scale are significant, as highlighted in Scientists Claim Discovery of Vast Underground City Beneath Giza Pyramids, Sparking Debate.
- **Overall Extent**: The complex spans approximately two kilometers beneath the Giza Plateau, extending under all three major pyramids (Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure), as noted in SAR Imaging Reveals Massive Subsurface Structures Beneath Khafre Pyramid. This suggests a unified subterranean network, challenging the isolated tomb theory.

The methodology involved analyzing dozens of tomographic SAR images from various angles, enabling a 3D reconstruction of the internal and subsurface layout, as described in SAR Scan of Khafre Pyramid Shows Huge Underground Structures. Biondi's proprietary software, which converts radar signals into phononic information, was crucial for detecting millimetric vibrations and revealing these structures.

Methodological Approach and Technological Advancements

SAR tomography, as used in this study, is a form of active data collection where radar pulses are sent out and the reflected energy is recorded to create 2D or 3D images. According to Who are Corrado Malanga and Filippo Biondi? How SAR technology works, explained, in wake of Giza pyramid discovery, this technology is particularly effective for penetrating solid bodies and detecting subsurface features. The 2022 paper (Synthetic Aperture Radar Doppler Tomography Reveals Details of Undiscovered High-Resolution Internal Structure of the Great Pyramid of Giza) detailed its application to the Khufu Pyramid, achieving high-resolution 3D tomographic imaging by analyzing micro-movements caused by seismic waves.

The extension to the Khafre Pyramid involved similar techniques, with the press release noting the analysis of multiple SAR images to reconstruct the subsurface. This non-invasive approach is significant, especially given the historical restrictions on excavations at Giza, as mentioned in No credible evidence supports claims of vast underground structures found beneath Egyptian pyramids.

Implications and Controversies

The discovery has profound implications for archaeology and Egyptology. It challenges the long-held belief that the pyramids were primarily tombs, suggesting they might have served as hubs for ancient technology or energy systems. This aligns with fringe theories, such as those in Christopher Dunn's 1998 book "The Giza Power Plant: Technologies of Ancient Egypt," which posits the pyramids as energy devices, though these remain unsubstantiated (No credible evidence supports claims of vast underground structures found beneath Egyptian pyramids).

However, the findings are controversial. Some experts, like Professor Lawrence B. Conyers, have expressed skepticism, noting in Scientists say they've discovered 'vast city' UNDERNEATH Egypt's Giza pyramids... but experts raise concerns that the structures could be natural formations or artifacts of the radar technology. The lack of excavation to verify the findings adds to the debate, with the Egyptian government's cautious stance on digs that might challenge official narratives complicating further research (Pyramids Or Ancient Power Grids? Radar Scans Reveal Massive Underground Structures In Egypt's Giza).

Public reaction has been electric, with social media platforms like X buzzing with discussions, as noted in Radar Study Uncovers Vast Complex Beneath Khafre Pyramid. Comments such as "The megastructure they just found underneath the Giza Pyramids is probably the most important discovery to ever be made in our lifetimes" reflect the excitement, though scientific validation is pending.

Connection to Trevor Grassi

Trevor Grassi, an independent researcher, world traveler, writer, and filmmaker, has been studying the Giza Plateau for nearly two decades, focusing on prehistoric evidence of advanced civilizations and underground structures (Trevor Grassi - Edgar Cayce's A.R.E.). His work, often in collaboration with William Brown, a retired civil engineer and "Gizatologist," centers on the "Hall of Records," a concept from Edgar Cayce's readings about a repository of ancient knowledge beneath Giza (Bill Brown & Trevor Grassi: The Secret Underworld of Giza). They have shared ground-penetrating radar scans and

personal accounts of subterranean tunnels and chambers, planning an excavation project at promising locations.

While Grassi's research shares thematic similarities with the Khafre Project—both focus on underground structures at Giza—there is no direct evidence of collaboration or public reaction from Grassi regarding the March 15, 2025, announcement. His work appears independent, focusing on different methodologies like ground-penetrating radar, as opposed to the SAR tomography used by Malanga and Biondi. This distinction highlights the diversity of approaches in exploring Giza's mysteries, with Grassi's efforts more aligned with documentary and speculative research, while the Khafre Project leans on scientific radar technology.

Comparative Analysis with Previous Research

The Khafre Project's findings build on earlier studies, such as the 1965 muon tomography by physicist Luis Alvarez, which found no hidden rooms beneath the Khafre Pyramid, confirming a solid rock base (Scientific Studies Disprove Underground Myths Under Giza Pyramids). This contrast underscores the novelty of SAR tomography, which appears to detect structures missed by earlier methods. However, the lack of corroboration through excavation means the findings remain tentative, adding to the ongoing debate about Giza's subsurface.

Future Directions and Challenges

The Khafre Project team has expressed interest in conducting excavations to verify their findings, but obtaining approval from the Egyptian government remains uncertain, as noted in Pyramids Or Ancient Power Grids? Radar Scans Reveal Massive Underground Structures In Egypt's Giza. This regulatory hurdle is a significant barrier, given historical restrictions on digs that might challenge official narratives. If approved, such excavations could provide definitive evidence, potentially rewriting our understanding of ancient Egyptian engineering and societal structure.

Summary Table of Key Findings

Component	Description	Depth/Extent
Multi-Level Structures	Five identical, each with five horizontal levels, sloped roofs, connected by pathways	Near base of Khafre Pyramid
Cylindrical Wells	Eight hollow structures, surrounded by spiral pathways	Extend to 648 meters
Cubic Chambers	Two large cubes, each 80 meters on each side	At 648 meters depth
Overall Complex	Spans two kilometers, extends under all three pyramids	Giza Plateau subsurface

This table summarizes the structural components, providing a clear overview for readers to grasp the scale and complexity of the discovery.

Conclusion

The Khafre Project's announcement on March 15, 2025, represents a pivotal moment in Giza archaeology, revealing a vast underground network that could challenge traditional views of the pyramids. While the findings are exciting, their verification through excavation is pending, and controversies persist regarding interpretation and methodology. Trevor Grassi's independent research on Giza's underground structures adds to the broader context, though without direct connection to this announcement. This discovery underscores the ongoing mystery of the pyramids and the potential for future revelations to reshape our understanding of ancient Egypt.

Key Citations

- What was found under the Giza Pyramids? New SAR scan discovery sparks Khafre Power Project conspiracy theory online
- Radar Study Uncovers Vast Complex Beneath Khafre Pyramid
- Massive underground structures found beneath Giza Pyramids spark ancient energy grid conspiracy theories
- No credible evidence supports claims of vast underground structures found beneath Egyptian pyramids
- Synthetic Aperture Radar Doppler Tomography Reveals Details of Undiscovered High-Resolution Internal Structure of the Great Pyramid of Giza
- Trevor Grassi - Edgar Cayce's A.R.E.
- Bill Brown & Trevor Grassi: The Secret Underworld of Giza
- Who are Corrado Malanga and Filippo Biondi? How SAR technology works, explained, in wake of Giza pyramid discovery
- Scientists say they've discovered 'vast city' UNDERNEATH Egypt's Giza pyramids... but experts raise concerns
- Pyramids Or Ancient Power Grids? Radar Scans Reveal Massive Underground Structures In Egypt's Giza
- Scientific Studies Disprove Underground Myths Under Giza Pyramids
- SAR Scan of Khafre Pyramid Shows Huge Underground Structures
- Scientists Claim Discovery of Vast Underground City Beneath Giza Pyramids, Sparking Debate
- pyramid: How much is 648 metres to feet? Key SAR scan findings from new discovery under the Pyramids of Giza, explained
- SAR Imaging Reveals Massive Subsurface Structures Beneath Khafre Pyramid