

Spectroscopic Approach for Characterization of Archaeological Potsherds Excavated from Some Neolithic Sites from Sudan

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Abstract

In this paper multi-spectroscopic techniques for characterization of ancient potsherds excavated from different Neolithic sites (Esh-shaheinab, Kadero and Jebel-Um-Marahi), Sudan were reported. The experimental data inform us to the both elemental and mineralogical composition of the potsherds. Mineralogical composition of ancient pottery has been studied by both FTIR and XRD approaches. Further, studies by Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) to indicate the firing temperature from typical thermal reaction in potsherds samples. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) coupled with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS) was used to study the internal morphology and chemical composition of the pottery. EDS was performed to figure out the elemental composition and the resultants were carried out statistically utilizing the ratio of SiO_2 to Al_2O_3 due to their non-volatile character. However, XRD results Revealed the mineralogical composition of the potsherds the quartz is predominant all over the samples then microcline, illite, muscovite, albite, magnesium aluminum silicon oxides and rutile in different compositions and various firing temperatures of pottery samples were found to be in the 800-1100 °C.

Keywords

FTIR, SEM-EDS, XRD, ED-XRF, TGA

Introduction

Multi-analytical techniques approach is being well recognized in the area of archaeological research to have complete enlightenment [1]. The general purpose is quantitative measurements in solving problems related to assumption the origin of archaeological and arts materials and methodologies, the identification of these materials in re-

spect of human cultural history, and to assistance in preservation and conservation of the artifacts to the future, also they give significant information regarding to the materials and production procedure of archaeological artifacts [2].

Archaeological pottery provides knowledge earned from over several decades to the recent research. Investigation of archaeological pottery has

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Table 1: Description of potsherds samples.

Samples code	Decorative classification	Interior colour	Exterior colour	Sites locations	Period
UMR-01	Decoration arch shaped line	Brown	Brown	N 155863 E 3232921	(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic
UMR-02	Small dotted line	Dark Brown	Dark Brown		(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic
UMR-03	Undecorated polished	Red	Red		(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic
SH-01	Dotted line rocker zigzag	Dark grey	Grey	N 163306 E 03232525	(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic
SH-02	Dotted line	Black	Black		(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic
KDR	Decoration with straight lines	Red	Dark red	N 1554288 E 3255307	(5000-3000 BC) Neolithic

evolved into greater extent significant over the previous century, great information about the daily life and culture were given to the archaeologist, minerals investigation of pottery firmly clarify the sort of clay, firing temperature, kiln atmospheric condition implemented by the potter, so, it is essential to assess mineral composition to answer technological issues of pottery manufacturing [3].

Neolithic in Sudan such as Esh Shaheinab and Geili, and domesticates, principally cattle, were overriding at sites such as Kadero c. 5000e4000 BP, where wild plants were also intensively exploited [4]. Jebel-umm marahi, lies on the west bank of the river Nile, north Khartoum, it's a small flat topped sandstone hill in front of the river north of Sheikh El-Tayib village and north of Shaheinab, the ancient site, principally on the summit of the hill, was first discovered by O.G,S Crawford in 1951 [5], Kadero, is situated north of Khartoum [6]. Further information about our samples and their sites details in Table 1.

Characterization of pottery is carried out frequently by Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy analysis and this technique is usefulness in recognize a variety of materials, structure, bonding and chemical properties of clay mineral [7-10]. Moreover, X-ray diffraction technique (XRD) is most common utilized for quantitative characterization of mineralogical composition, its appropri-

ate method for repetitive quantitative investigation associated to any other only technique, like Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and, chemical analysis and electron microscopy [11]. Moreover, the measurable investigation of convinced minerals and specifically of clay minerals residues as a main challenge as a result of the several chemical compositions, chosen orientation, structural disorder and countless structural variety of clay minerals [12].

SEM-EDS was performed for the investigation of major and minor elements of the fresh-fractured surface of pottery samples. Major and minor elements characterization have been utilized to get the interpretation on the origin place of archaeological pottery. Specifically, it may lead to recognize the source of the clay utilized to pottery production. SEM-EDS techniques are rapid element analysis technique small amount of sample is needed [13]. ED-XRF is accomplished too as co-dependent analysis for elemental analysis. XRF spectrometry is a rapid analysis that can be utilized to all material phase solids, powders of liquids and gases too. Furthermore, it is appropriate over wide range of concentrations (from 1 ppm to 100%), getting elemental range within Sodium and Uranium [14]. Determination of the sort of clay minerals (Calcareous/Non-Calcareous and even if the pottery is high or low refractory) and calculation of firing atmo-

sphere assumed by artisan at the time of production was carried out by chemical investigation on the samples [15].

Thermogravimetric analysis is regularly utilized to explore investigated pottery samples, degradation temperatures, amount of absorbed moisture and the proportion of organic and inorganic composition in the archaeological pottery samples; it recognizes one to manage the procedure of firing and show the variation as results of thermal method simultaneously [16].

Statistical approach is usually utilized to determine grouping arrangements of provenance study of the archaeological samples in description of concept of chemical components [17,18].

In this work, seven potsherd samples from Esh-shaheinab, Kadaro and Jebel-Um-Marahi, Neolithic archaeological sites in Sudan, were investigated in order to evaluate consistency between their compositions. For compositional and firing temperature investigation with multi-analytical approach was adopted.

Material and Methods

Samples and sites details

For this study, seven selected samples of potsherd were characterized. Three samples from Esh-Shaheinab named as (SH-01, SH-02 and SH-03), one belongs to Kadero (KDR-01) and three belong to Jebel-Um-Marahi named as (UMR-01, UMR-02

and UMR-03) are shown in Figure 1. The photograph and detailed descriptions of the samples are given in Table 1.

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR)

The spectra of FT-IR were obtained using FT-IR 8400S Shimadzu (Japan) Fourier Transform spectrophotometer with a pyroelectric detector operating in the mid Infrared region ($400\text{-}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$) with a typical resolution of 4.0 cm^{-1} . Small quantities of each sample were prepared by grinding with dried KBr powder and pressing into discs. The fitting of peaks and smoothing were done by IR-solution software in the instrument over the working window $4000\text{-}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive spectrometer (SEM-EDS)

The microphotograph investigations were utilized on an EVO[®] LS 10 scanning electron microscope at 20 KV an accelerating voltage and 1-3 nA a beam current. The sample coated with thin layer of palladium/gold. The extreme magnification in the technique is 1000.0000 times. The elemental analysis was done using the Oxford INCA EDX energy dispersive spectrometer, for the characterization of the X-ray emitted by the sample to examine the elements composition currently identified by SEM.

Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (ED-XRF)

The chemical components of the pottery were



Figure 1: Neolithic pottery samples from Esh-shaheinab (SH-01, SH-02, and SH-03), Kadaro (KDR) and Jebel-Um-Marahi (UMR-01, UMR-02 and UMR-03) archaeological sites.

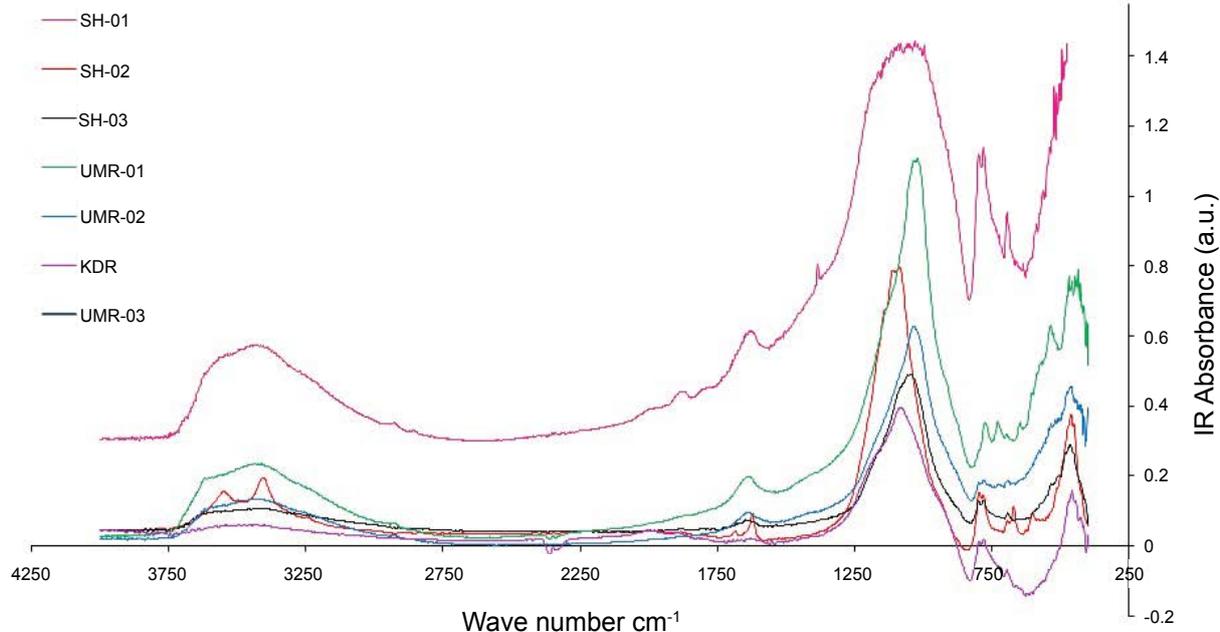


Figure 2: FT-IR spectra of UMR-01, UMR-02, UMR-03, SH-01, SH-02, SH-03, KDR, potsherds samples.

characterized by X-ray fluorescence spectrometer the X-Supreme 8000 (Oxford). The spectrometer coupled with X-ray tube, Si detector with a high-energy resolution. Small quantity of samples was finely powdered by agate mortar. The determination was performed on homogenized powder samples. The software is X-Supreme Software Package.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) were performed with PT1000 Thermogravimetric LINSEIS with thermal advantage software. The experiment was performed by heating the samples up to 950 °C with heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ under high purity atmosphere.

X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD)

X-ray diffraction analysis for mineralogical composition of potsherds samples, was performed by EXPERT-PRO diffractometer system, the Goniometer: PW3050/60 (Theta/theta); using XPERT data collector, operating with Cu K α ($\lambda=1.54060$ Å). The diffraction patterns were recognized at 2 θ angle, in the range between 3-70° with step size [$^{\circ}2\theta$] = 0.0200 at a scan step time 0.5 s. The measuring temperature 25 °C, the generator sitting 40 mA, 50 KV. The X'Pert HighScore software was carried out for diffraction data interpretation. the mineral structural models from the primary reference Smith Zolensky, Dep Geol Science, Penn State Univ, University Park, PA, USA, ICCD Grant-in-Aid (1979).

Unit cell Meager, E, Can Minerals, 17,77, (1979).

Results and Discussion

Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectral analysis

FT-IR spectral absorption bands and its vibrational assignments are utilized to recognize enough characterize of the clay/non-clay mineral composition of the particular potsherd samples [Figure 2](#). FT-IR has been performed to identification of the mineralogical composition and its vibrational sitting apart by comparing the noticed frequencies with available literature. The spectra were reported meanwhile the absorption bands and their vibrational assignments are performed in [Table 2](#). The major bands around 1035 cm⁻¹ directs the obliteration of octahedral sheet enlightening that the samples were fired in the range (700-800 °C) [[14](#)], the existence of albeit 470 cm⁻¹ reveal feldspar a group of minerals in the pottery samples and quartz (775 cm⁻¹) were performed from the IR absorption spectra [[19,20](#)].

The observed absorption bands around 3430 and 1637 cm⁻¹ were distinguishing to adsorbed water molecule the OH stretching and H-O-H bending respectively that is noticed in majority of the natural silicates [[14](#)]. The wave number at around 3620 cm⁻¹ has been assign to the inner hydroxyls (UMR-01) and (UMR-03) samples [[20](#)]. Through firing, the clay minerals lattice structures regularly disappear-

Table 2: Observed FT-IR absorption frequencies (cm^{-1}) and relative intensities of ancient archaeological pottery fragments.

FT-IR absorption bands in wave numbers (cm^{-1}) with relative intensities							Tentative vibrational assignments
SH-01	SH-02	SH-03	KDR-01	UMR-01	UMR-02	UMR-03	
				3620 VW		3618 VW	OH Stretching, Crystalline hydroxyl
3446 M	3450 M	3433 S	3415 VS	3436 M	3411 M	3402 W	O-H str. of adsorbed water
1645 W	1641 W	1631 W	1629 VW	1633 M	1647 W	1627 VW	Bending of water
			1465 VW				H-O-H stretching of adsorbed water
1041 VS	1041 VS	1081 VS	1080 VS	1018 VS	1033 VS	1035 VS	Si-O Str. of clay minerals
786 M	788 M	779 W	777 W	775 W	777 VW	781 VW	Si-O str. of clay minerals
			797		796 VW		Si-O of quartz
				727 W	727 VW		C-O str. Calcite
686 VW	688 VW		694 VW	694 VW	692 VW	696 VW	Si-O bending of quartz
642 VW				646 VW			Al-O-Si str. of feldspar
				538 W	518 VW	538 VW	Fe-O bend of Hematite
470 S	451 M	451 M	457 W	468 VW	460 W	468 W	Si-O-Si bending of silicates

VS: Very strong; S: Strong; M: Medium; W: Weak; VW: Very weak.

Table 3: Verification stages and firing temperature ranges of represented pottery sherds.

Sample code	CaO %	Clay type	Verification stage	Estimating Firing temperature °C
UMR-01	1.89	NC	IV	750-800
UMR-02	1.89	NC	NV	< 750
UMR-03	2.3	NC	NV	750-800
KDR	1.45	NC	IV	750-800
SH-01	5.04	NC	IV	750-800
SH-02	1.54	NC	NV	750-800
SH-03	1.19	NC	NV	< 750

NC: Non-calcareous; IV: Initial verification; NV: No verification.

ing when the temperature is increased continuously. All samples investigated reveal the absence of band at 915 cm^{-1} indicating that firing temperature was above $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, as approved by Ravisankar, et al. 2011 [19].

The samples (SH-01, SH-02, UMR-01 and UMR-03) have (Si-O) band around 1030 cm^{-1} suggested that the firing temperature was in range of $700\text{-}800 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ as shown in Table 2. These results were in agreement with the results obtained by Farmer [21] and De Benedetto, et al. [22]. Strong absorption band in the region $3402\text{-}3446 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and weak bands in the region about $1629\text{-}1639 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ in all the samples are resulted from adsorbed water [16,23].

It has been reported that the presence of peak at 540 cm^{-1} indicate that the sample contain hematite and that was formed during the time of production [24]. Our samples UMR-01, UMR-02 and UMR-03, are characterized by peak at 538 cm^{-1} that indicate the existence of iron oxides and also that the firing temperature at more than $650 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The hematite in three potsherd samples UMR-01, UMR-02

and UMR-03 were fired in open air or oxidizing atmosphere [19].

Scanning electron microscope coupled with energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) analysis

Scanning electron microscopy has been carried out for identification of the micro-morphology of archaeological pottery and their degree of vitrification for long time. Degree of vitrification commit to which the singular mineral substances in the clay have started to melting and connection to each another [25]. Calcium is one of the most important elements which characterize the physical and chemical properties of soil, two fundamental kinds of clay are calcareous ($\text{CaO} > 6\%$) and as non-calcareous ($\text{CaO} < 6\%$) as shown in Table 3 [16].

Utilizing SEM to investigate archaeological pottery and determine ancient ceramic method. That the existence of Ca as fine grained and constantly distributed spread calcite in clay remarkably result the establishment of vitrification, when calcium existing in the sample, for instance CaCO_3 dissoci-

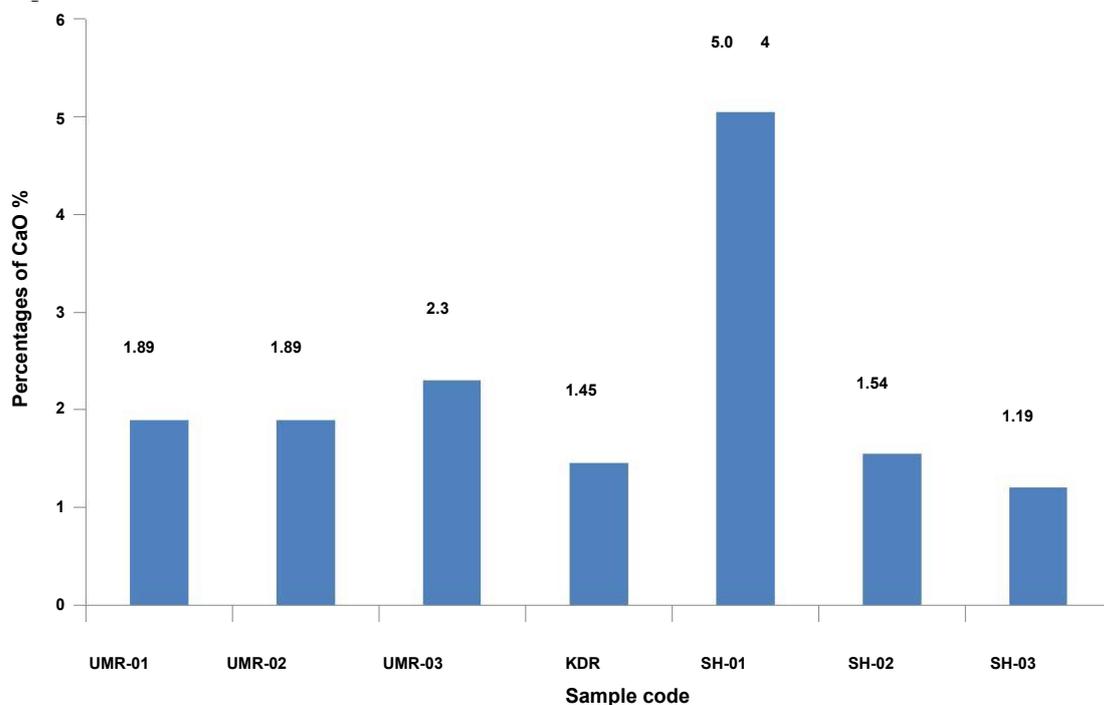


Figure 3: Vitrification of CaO% in the potsherds sample.

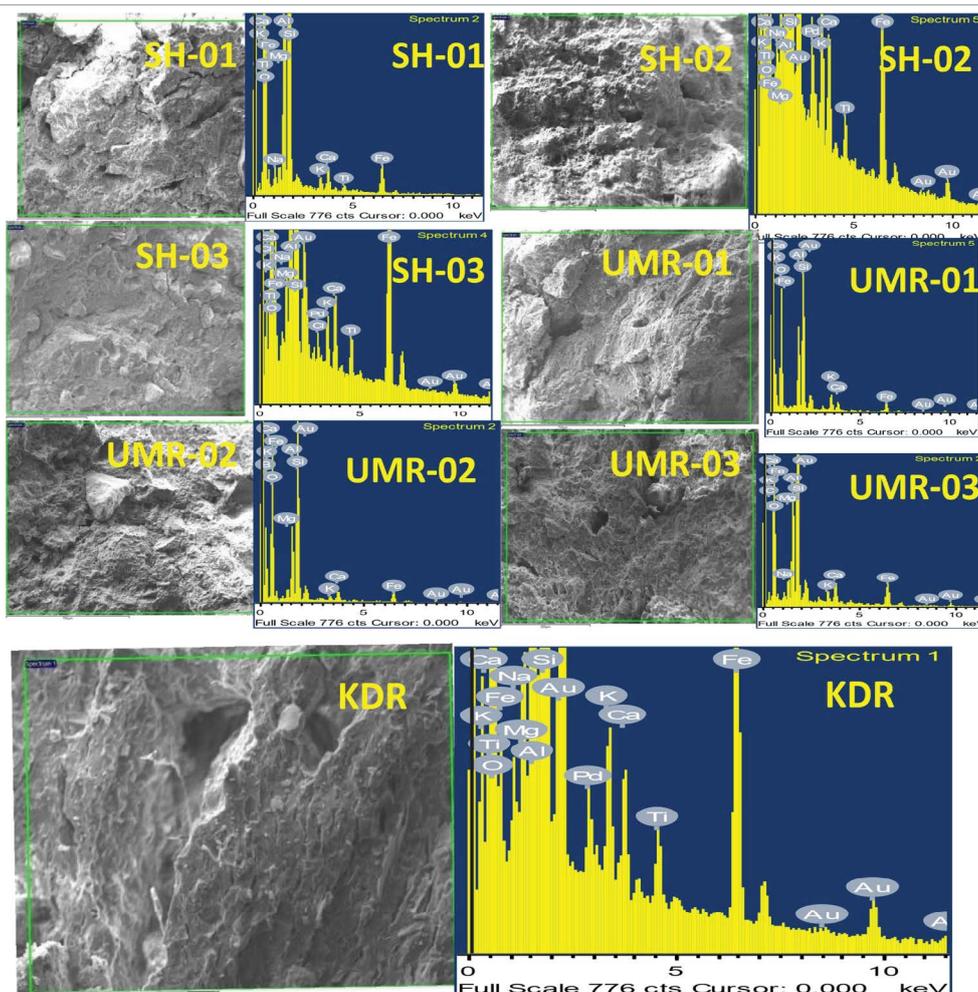


Figure 4: SEM micrographs and EDS spectra of pottery shards: (1) SH-01, (2) SH-02, (3) SH-03, (4) UMR-01, (5) UMR-02, (6) UMR-03, (7) KDR, potsherds samples.

ates into CaO and vitrification sets in about 850 °C. Moreover, the non-calcareous clay fired temperature less than 800 °C will provide no vitrification [16]. Our potsherds also provide no vitrification in received state is confirmation of firing temperature below 800 °C during production by artisans. From EDS results, it is clear that all the samples investigated were non-calcareous (concentration of CaO less than 6%) as shown in Figure 3 [26].

The image of SEM micrographs and EDS spectra of representative potsherd samples are shown in

Figure 4. From EDS investigation, the pottery samples principally have the concentration of Silica (SiO_2), Alumina (Al_2O_3) and Fluxes (K_2O , Fe_2O_3 , CaO , MgO and TiO_2) as the main compositions were recognized in all the samples except MgO in KDR and TiO_2 in both samples UMR-01 and UMR-02, All the potsherds are containing the fluxes greater than 9% and are categorized as low refractory clay [3]. In the present study UMR-02 and SH-03 archaeological pottery investigation reveals that the non-calcareous with low refractory and the lack of smooth

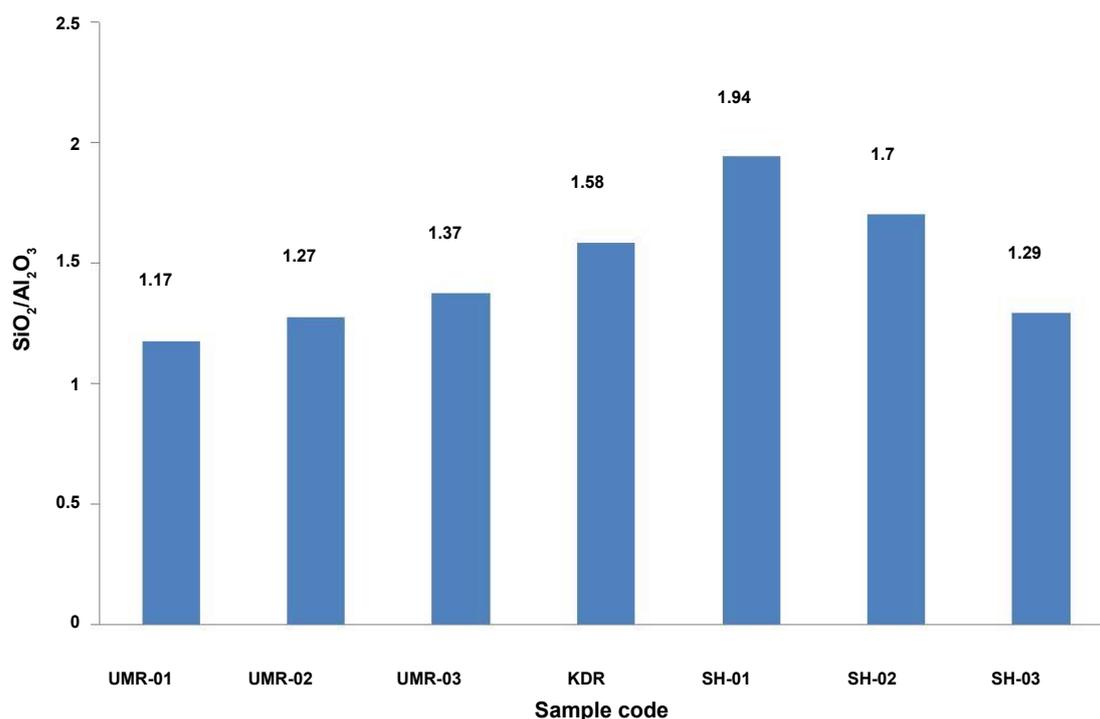


Figure 5: $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ of potsherds samples.

Table 4: Chemical compositions (XRF) of pottery sherds.

Oxides	Concentrations of elemental oxides (%)						
	UMR-01	UMR-02	UMR-03	KDR	SH-01	SH-02	SH-03
SiO_2	56.855	57.388	54.441	58.671	64.952	62.125	53.743
Al_2O_3	20.470	16.207	18.632	16.530	15.221	14.506	17.62
Fe_2O_3	11.406	11.433	15.079	13.136	9.803	11.083	14.154
K_2O	5.179	1.749	1.013	2.711	2.528	1.749	2.196
CaO	3.271	3.867	3.296	2.589	2.902	3.014	4.210
TiO_2	1.309	2.241	1.629	1.919	2.096	3.014	2.017
Mn_2O_3	0.077	0.234	0.153	0.230	0.235	0.218	0.206
MgO	0.765	2.472	2.543	1.848	1.112	1.714	1.819
SO_3	0.329	1.755	1.147	0.739	0.717	1.001	2.014
Na_2O	0.068	0.105	0.180	0.047	0.600	0.204	0.398
P_2O_5	0.156	1.985	1.439	0.0794	0.769	0.502	0.996
Cl	0.284	0.455	0.389	0.298	0.188	0.510	0.546

surface area that are guide of no-vitrification (NV) in the received state, the firing temperature is less than 750 °C, The rest samples are partially smooth surfaced, non-calcareous and low refractory guides the started firing temperature is around 750-800 °C [14] and the results is listed in Table 3.

X-Ray florescence analysis (XRF) and chemometric analysis

The chemical component of clay pottery is powerfully related to the origin of clay and production procedure of pottery [27,28]. The concentration ratios of $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were shown in Figure 5 and the data for all seven samples were given in Table 4 are classified into three groups (UMR-01, UMR-03 and SH-03), the other group is (UMR-02 and KDR) and (SH-01 and SH-02), these results are suggested that they are of slightly consistent in their origin [25] Figure 6.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

The results obtained from TGA investigation of

potsherds are presented in Figure 7. which shown the relative mass loss (%) that took place at typical temperature ranges. The weight loss of the pottery samples Table 5, can be determined as following, the first step ranging from 25 to 100 °C as a result of dehydration, the second step in the range between 400-500 °C the weight loss is due to decomposition of hydroxyls, finally the loss of weight in the range 700-800 °C is because of the decomposition of carbonates, principally calcite [29].

The current analysis potsherds samples of SH-01, SH-02, UMR-02 and UMR-03 have quit similar thermal behavior, in the range between 25-200 °C as a result of dehydration of water, may due to the deletion of hygroscopic water from illite, on the other hand, KDR and UMR-01 samples in the range 350-450 °C are recognized to the oxidation of organic material, principal to a weight loss [17].

Pottery sample SH-03 has dissimilar thermal behavior. As is shown Figure 7, tiny mass loss was ob-

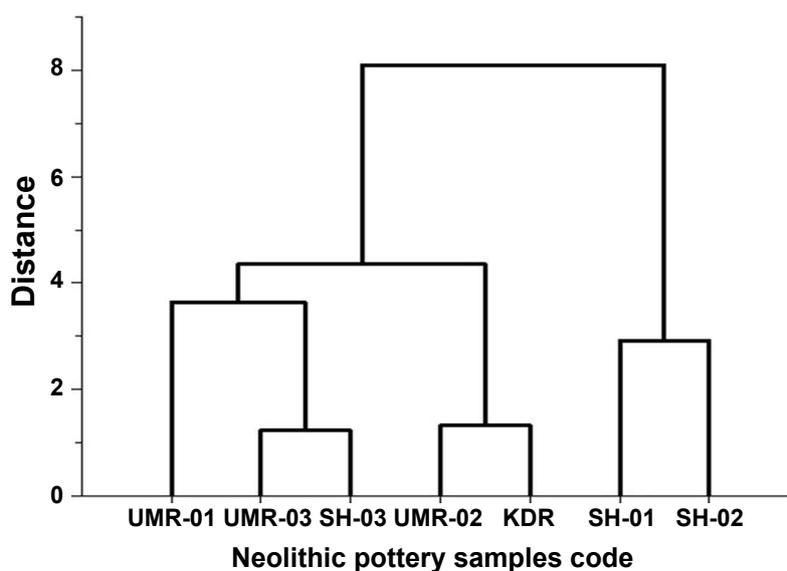


Figure 6: Dendrogram XRF data of $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ of the potsherds samples.

Table 5: Mineral phases obtained by XRD technique.

Minerals	UMR-01	UMR-02	UMR-03	SH-01	SH-02	SH-03	KDR
Quartz	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Albite	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
Microcline	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Mica/Illite	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muscovite	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Illite	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Magnesium Aluminum Silicon Oxides	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Rutile	-	-	-	+	+	-	-

(+: Present; -: absent).

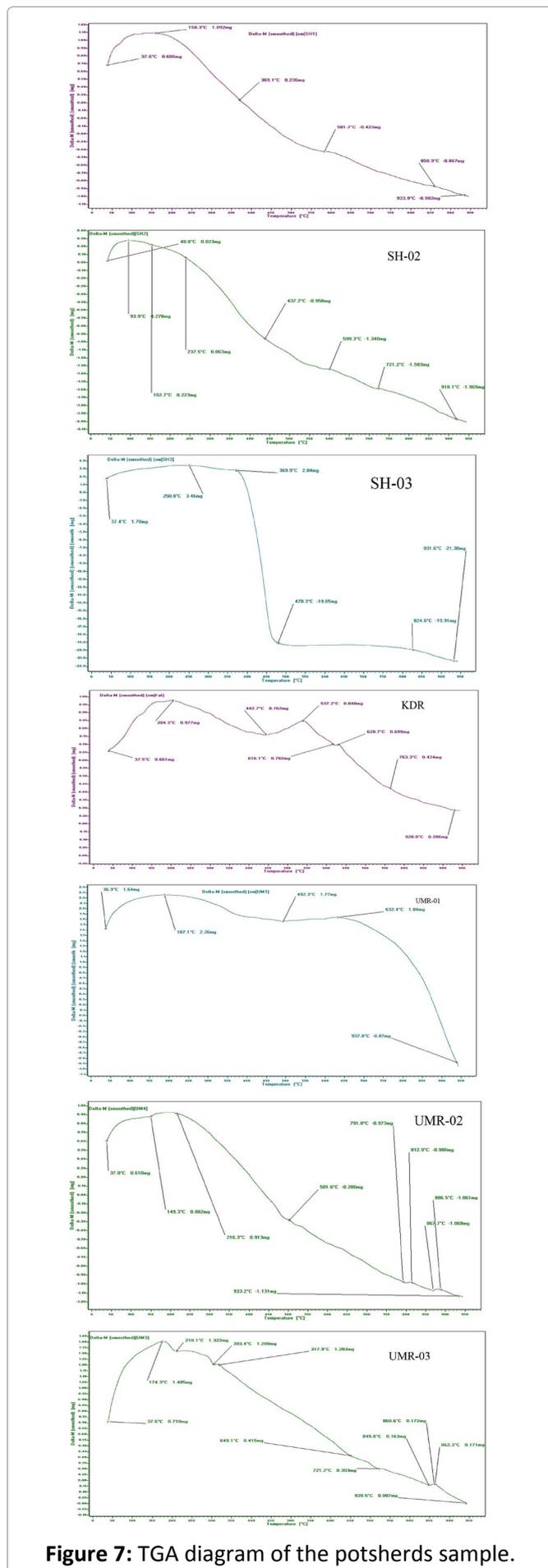


Figure 7: TGA diagram of the potsherds sample.

served among room temperature and 300-400 °C. Such thermal behavior is distinguishing of ceramics sintered in one time at a great temperature [30,31].

X-ray diffraction analysis

Characterization of crystalline minerals was performed utilizing the X-ray diffraction in the received state, and the data is shown in Table 5. the XRD pattern illustration great quantity of quartz and it is controlled and pointed out by the rich presence of this crystalline mineral by individual reflections of (3.343, 3.337, 3.334 and 3.335 Å) with all-out intensity. Moreover, feldspar compounds albite in UMR-02 sample assigned at (3.746, 3.479, 3.179, 2.940, 2.519, 2.234 Å), microcline in the UMR-01, SH-03 (6.477, 3.822, 3.699, 3.593, 3.482 Å), Muscovite (9.915, 9.898, 4.466, 3.74 Å), illite (9.898, 3.286 Å) recognized as essential reflections in the majority of the samples. However, from mineralogical viewpoint the main features of the potsherds SH-01, SH-02 is rutile in their composition are quite similar and most possibly they were prepared from the same clay origin and firing situation; Moreover, containing rutile which phase of titanium oxide mostly changes into rutile which is a mineral enclosing 70% of titanium oxide between 800 and 1100° [32]. The composition of the potsherd samples hold quartz, muscovite and microcline among the feldspars but do not hold calcite, the presence microcline suggests that shards were possibly fired at round 700 °C [22,33]. However, the samples showed muscovite/illite in their composition, this shows are interrelated with FT-IR study for instance, the band (727 cm⁻¹) in the UMR-01 and UMR-02 is related to the presence of muscovite in the potsherd samples [14,22], illite/muscovite might show a firing temperature within range of 800-900 °C primarily due to the decomposition temperature of the illite structure [34]. The Figure 8 shows the XRD diffractogram of samples.

Conclusion

Mineralogical composition of the potsherds carried out by XRD analysis and FT-IR spectroscopy, that conclude the potsherd have various minerals composition, quartz, microcline, muscovite, illite, albite, rutile, manganese fluoride and magnesium aluminum silicon oxide, that revealed the potsherd have different source of production. XRF and SEM-EDX characterization are estimated the sort of the clay, all sample are non-calcareous origin. Therefore, low refractory and no vitrification (NV) in (UMR-02 and SH-03) samples and initial vitrification

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