

HNPS2021





Advanced XRF Tools and Methodologies for the Revisualization of Vanished Ancient Polychrome

E.Eleftheriou¹, C.Caliri^{2,3}, P.Romano², K.Tsampa¹, S.Sotiropoulou⁴ and A. G. Karydas^{1,2}

¹Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, NCSR "Demokritos", 153 10 Athens, Greece

²Instituto di Scienze per il Patrimonio Culturale-CNR, 95125 Catania, Italy

³Laboratori Nazionali del Sud-INFN, 95123 Catania, Italy

⁴IESL-FORTH – Hellas, P.O. Box 1527, GR-711 10 Heraklion, Greece

evalftheriou@gmail.com

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge support of this work by the project CALIBRA/EYIE (MIS 5002799), implemented under Action "Reinforcement of the Research and Innovation Infrastructures," funded by the Operational Programme "Comparativeness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (NSRF 2014-2020) and co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund), and the INSTAP project entitled: "The Technology of Early Cycladic Marble" which provided also partial funding support.

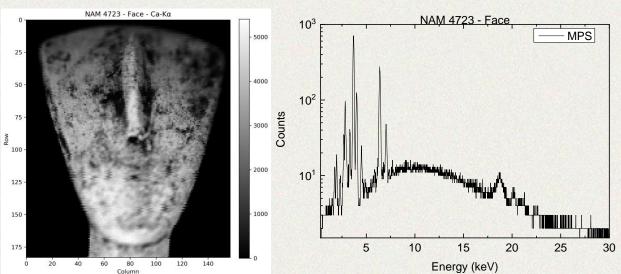
Introduction

Aim of the study

- □ investigation of the existence of patterned polychrome through the identification of traces of remaining pigments on Early Cycladic marble figurines and vessels belonging to the collection of the National Archeological Museum (NAM) and the Museum of Cycladic Art (MCA
 □ characterization the pigments' chemical composition
- enaracterization the pigments enemical composition

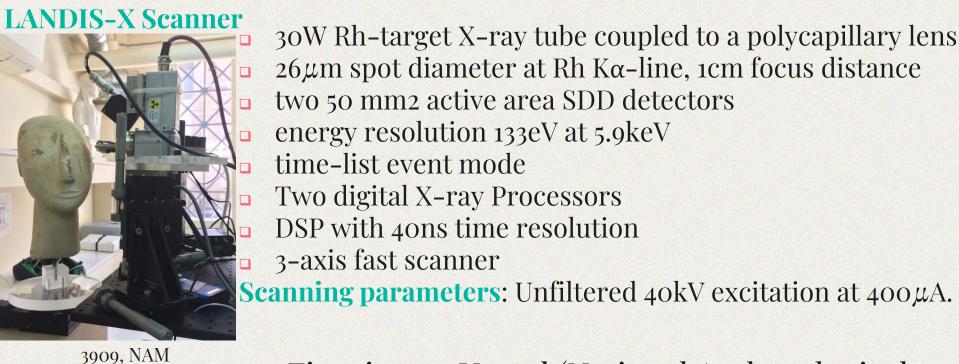
Background: The MA-XRF (macro-XRF) Imaging Technique

- non-invasive technique, providing detailed mapping of the elemental distribution in cultural heritage artifacts
- offers the capability of visualizing the distribution of chemical elements on the entire surface in images of easy understanding and interpretation



Methods

Macro-XRF Imaging of Cycladic Figurines



3909, NAM

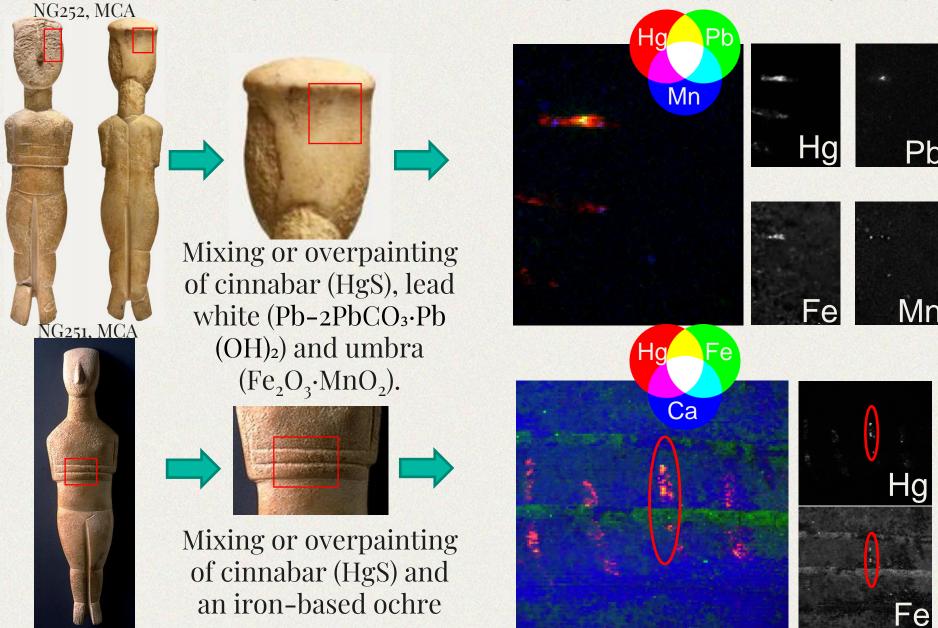
15 artifacts examined in total 5 Figurines, 1 Vessel (National Archaeological Museum)

7 Figurines, 2 Vessels (Museum of Cycladic Art)

Looking for vanished traces of pigments: cinnabar, lead white, iron-based ochres

Results

Evidence of mixing of pigments or forming a paint layer stratigraphy!

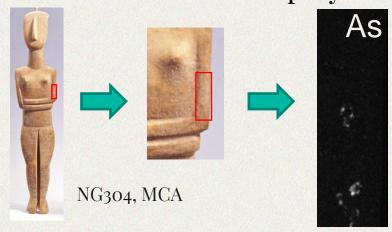


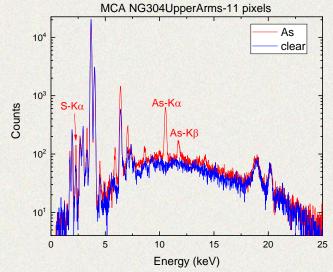
Results

 \square Detection of an arsenic-based pigment; orpiment (As₂S₃) or

realgar (As_4S_4) .

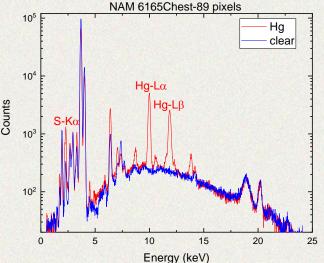
Earliest occurrence in Greek polychrome!



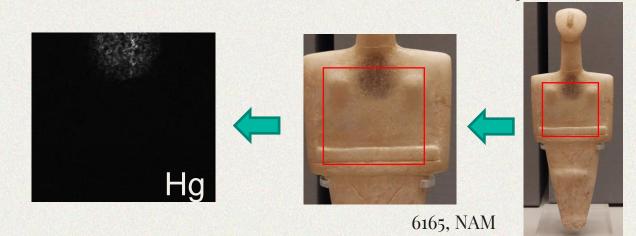


☐ Identification of degraded

cinnabar (HgS).



Phase transition to metacinnabar (α'-HgS)
Conversion into corderoite (Hg₃S₂Cl₂)



Conclusions

- ☐ Pigments identified by MA-XRF imaging of Cycladic Figurines and Vessels:
- Cinnabar (HgS) (6/12 Figurines, 1/3 Vessels)
- Iron-based ochre (Fe_xO_v) (3/12 Figurines, 3/3 Vessels)
- Umbra(Fe₂O₃·MnO₂) (4/12 Figurines, 1/3 Vessels)
- Orpiment (As₂S₃) or Realgar (As₄S₄) (1/12 Figurines)
- Lead white (Pb-2PbCO₃·Pb (OH)₂) (3/12 Figurines, 1/3 Vessels)
- □ Possible identification of organic Murex purple (C₁₆H₈Br₂N₂O₂) (o/12 Figurines, 1/3 Vessels)
- □ Contaminants: Lithopone (BaSO₄·ZnS) (2/12 Figurines)
- ☐ Findings suggest that various pigments (cinnabar, lead white, umbra and iron-based ochre) were not only applied as single paint layers, but also by following a more complex elaboration (mixing or forming a paint layer stratigraphy).

Acknowledgements

- □ Dr. Katia Manteli, curator of the Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities of the National Archaeological Museum
- □Dr. Nikolas Papadimitriou, curator of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art Collections of the Museum of Cycladic Art
- □ Kiki Birtacha, archaeologist