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Multi-method (XRF, FTIR, TGA) analysis of ancient bricks from Karabalgasun: A preliminary study

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Abstract: Ancient ceramic artefacts attracted the attention of scientists as being a chronological indicator within the archaeological context; however, they can also provide information about the technology and provenance. A series of brick samples from an ancient nomadic town at Karabalgasun (Mongolia) have been analyzed using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and thermogravimetric (TG) analysis in order to obtain information on the performance of the kilns used and on the technological skills of ancient pot-ters.

Keywords: RHX dating; clay ceramic; FTIR; XRF; TGA; mass-gain; mass-loss;

INTRODUCTION

Ceramic architectural materials, such as bricks and tiles, provide valuable information about their history; the analysis of clay brick unearthed in archaeological sites reveals information about the place and date of manufacture, provenance and production technology, which helps to understand the socio-economic and political aspects of ancient societies [1].

Karabalgasun or Ordu Balik (740-840 AD) lies on the left bank of Orkhon River, approximately 35 km north-northwest of the former Mongolian capital of Karakorum [2]. As one of the ancient sites in Mongolia, the early Uighur capital of Karabalgasun was the largest medieval city in Eastern Central Asia. The size of Karabalgasun would measure at least 32 square kilometers on its surface.

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The archaeological work concentrated at first on questions of the development of the city, as well as on the research on the internal division and the function of different urban districts.

Among the most abundant artefacts retrieved from these sites are fired bricks, which are up to 32.2mm x 26.5 mm x 5.3 mm in measurement. The effects of firing on a given raw clay have been subject to numerous analyses, most of which focus on the mineralogical changes. Archaeometry is widely used for characterizing the thermal, mineralogical, spectroscopic aspects of ancient artefacts [3],[4], especially Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy has proved to be an optical technique that can be used for characterizing a wide range of minerals

[5],[6],[7]. The firing temperatures of ancient ceramics are of interest because they provide information on the performance of the kilns used in their manufacture and on the technological skills [8]. The assessment can be obtained by combining mineral identification and thermal analysis techniques.

The aim of this work, which is the first archaeometric study made on bricks unearthed in Karabalgasun, is to undertake a multi-analytical study of bricks using the spectroscopic (XRF, FTIR) and thermo-analytical (TGA) techniques to provide information about the mineralogical composition and the firing temperature of production technology of ancient bricks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling and analytical methods

Site and samples: Karabalgasun has been studied since the late 19th century and W.Radloff of the Russian Orkhon expedition drew the first topographical map of the city in 1891 [9]. In 2007, the archaeological survey by the Mongolian-German Orkhon expedition (MONDOREX) of the Archaeological Institute of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS) and the German Archaeological Institute (KAAC) Bonn, Germany performed an airborne laserscan and created a topographical map of the entire site [10]. The areas excavated

by the German-Mongolian project are Manichaeic temple area (HB1), palace or temple complex (HB2), building within the inner city (HB3) and site outside the city (HB4), which are shown in Figure 1. Architectural ceramics, such as wall bricks and pavement bricks, were unearthed from two different sites HB2 and HB4 in Karabalgasun. The bricks had different color, ranging from grey to red brown, and also the sizes were different, around 32.2 mmx 26.5 mm, but all of them had an identical thickness around 5 to 6 mm (Figure 1, Table 1).

Table 1. Samples studied in this work

Area #	Sample description	
HB2 site	HB-2;H-1, 2017	Brick, grey, 18.5mm x 9.9mm x 5.3mm
	HB-2;H-2, 2017	Brick, brown, 15.5 mm x 10mm x 5.5mm
	HB-2;H-3, 2017	PC77-86,96;87,97/72-B9073: Brick, red brown, 32.2mm x 26.5 mm x 5.3mm
HB4 site	HB-4-1, 2017, (ND68-81)/(13-B9503)	Brick, brown, size: 19.5mm x 15.5 mm x 5.5mm
	HB-4-2, 2017, (ND67-36)/(14-B9506)	Brick O15, dark grey, 14.5mm x 9.8mm x 6mm

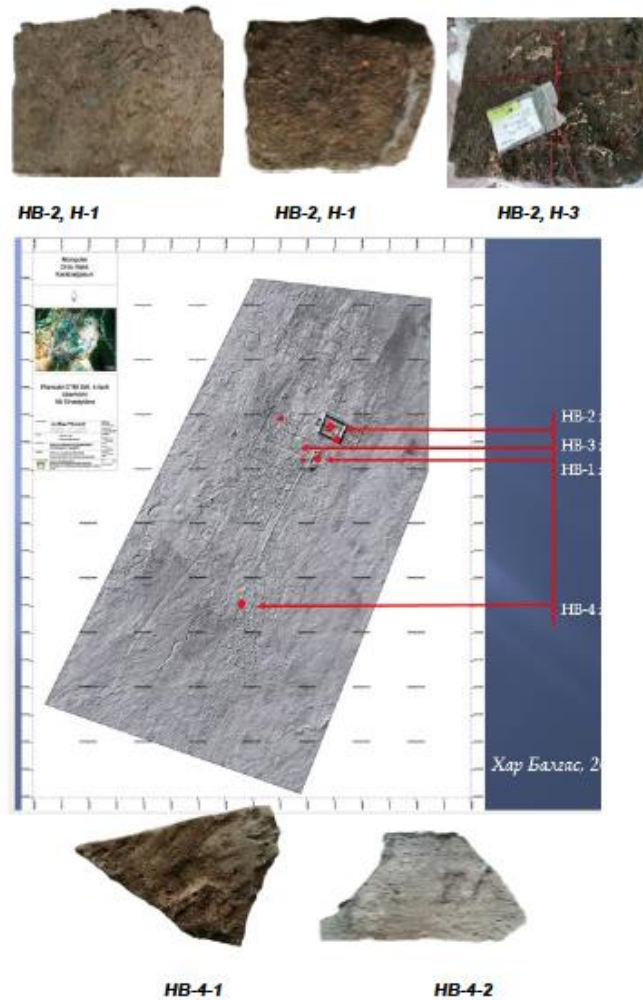


Figure 1. Wall bricks and pavement bricks unearthed from HB2 and HB4 sites in Karabalgasun

XRF is commonly used to identify the chemical/elemental composition of clay ceramics. It has been criticized for the possibility of producing biased data if, for example, unprepared sample of coarse-ware ceramics are analyzed due to matrix inhomogeneity [3]. However, its application on finely pulverized samples from clay brick samples in the present study keeps this problem minimized. The powdered samples were analyzed using a AXIOS –wavelength dispersive spectrometer PAN Analytical with a Rh excitation source (Geological Laboratory).

FTIR provides information on both the organic and inorganic fraction of clays. The FTIR spectra were recorded in the mid-infrared region (400-4000 cm^{-1}) using a Prestige-21 Shimadzu (Japan) spectrometer with a pyro electric detector operating with a resolution of 2 cm^{-1} in transmittance mode. The sample preparation process consisted of grinding the

sample to obtain fine powder, which was then mixed with KBr powder.

TG provides information in three steps of mass loss due to heating: dehydration, dehydroxylation, and calcite decomposition. Finely grounded powder samples were heated at room temperature to 900°C in a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10°C/min for TGA. Thermal analyses were performed by a TGA 2100D instrument and the corresponding software was used in the assessment of the results.

Firing temperature of ancient ceramics

Estimation of ceramic firing temperature has been used in a number of studies focused on the reconstruction of ceramic technology during manufacture [11]. Firing clay objects is an irreversible process, which produces ceramic materials, characterized by new chemical-mineralogical composition and

different physical and microstructural properties. Estimating this parameter generally relies upon changes in the mineral composition, as determined by X-ray diffraction of the ceramics [12], or by Fourier transform spectroscopy [5], as temperature increases. These changes may include the disappearance of minerals, the crystallization and the formation of new mineral phases.

The firing temperature is also estimated using the data obtained from thermal gravimetric measurements on the ceramics, the method that allows one to separate the mass loss of a clay mineral due to dehydration and dehydroxylation, because these two processes occur in different temperature intervals. TGA analysis is then used under the assumption when a ceramic material is analysed by a second heating (e.g. in the laboratory), exothermic reactions are supposed to occur at temperatures higher than the temperature of the first heating due to firing [13]. The visualization of the results of thermogravimetric measurements of ancient ceramics and their

application to the interpretation of potsherds was proposed recently by [14] as a mass-loss diagram to access mild or strong firing conditions.

In addition, there are also other approaches that involve the use of thermal expansion and dilation of regularly shaped samples of ceramics [8]; measuring the magnetic susceptibility on a step-wise re-fired sample; use of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) to follow spectral changes in Fe³⁺ of Mn²⁺ with temperature [15].

Thermoluminescence (TL) method has also been used for the estimation of firing temperature of ceramics in addition to the dating, using optically stimulated luminescence ([16], [17], [18]). These techniques are based on atomic-level changes in the crystal structure of minerals under radiation and stimulation. Using TAC, the intensities of 110°C peak of the pre-dose sensitised quartz after annealing at temperatures from 300 to 750°C in 50°C interval steps [19] were measured.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mineralogical composition using X-ray fluorescence and FTIR

Two representative samples from two different sites were characterized by X-ray fluorescence. As can be seen from Table 2, the presence of quartz (SiO₂) as the main

constituent with content from ~62 to 64% was evidenced for both samples. The presence of aluminosilicates, and muscovite can be derived. Further, the presence of Na₂O suggests the presence of albite (Na-feldspar) and K₂O suggests the presence of K-feldspars.

Table 2. Minerals detected by XRF

No	Sample ID	SiO ₂ %	TiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	ΣFe ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	Na ₂ O %	K ₂ O %	As ppm	Ce Ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm
1	HB-2, H-1, 2017: Brick, grey	64.06	0.843	16.17	5.60	3.67	2.88	3.35	10	71	7	151	52
4	HB-4, 2017: Brick, brown	61.79	0.840	16.21	5.97	4.50	2.60	3.17	20	94	9	98	22

Table 2(continued). Minerals detected by XRF

No	Sample ID	La ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W Ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
1	HB-2, H-1, 2017: Brick, grey	42	37	21	105	15	394	12	<5	91	<8	31	85	318
4	HB-4, 2017: Brick, brown	32	35	25	110	12	414	15	<5	106	<8	29	92	252

As for composition, two types of raw materials can be distinguished, i.e. non-calcareous and calcareous, based on whether CaO content is less or higher than 6%. The Table reveals that the brick samples are non-calcareous. As concerns other metal compounds within the bricks, total iron oxides (hematite, Fe₂O₃ and magnetite, Fe₃O₄) content varied from 5.6 to 5.97%.

FTIR spectra of bricks are shown in Fig.2; the assignments were made in correlation with other references, the slight shifting of the corresponding wave numbers is compared to other references being registered due to use of different infrared methods. In agreement with XRF results, the presence of quartz, as one of

the main constituents of the bricks, is inferable by the appearance of the characteristic absorption bands situated between 1170-1140cm⁻¹ (Si-O asymmetrical stretching modes), 1088-1081cm⁻¹ (Si-O stretching), 797 and 777cm⁻¹ (Si-O symmetrical stretching modes) and at 694cm⁻¹ (Si-O symmetrical bending modes), respectively [5]; [20], detected in all the samples.

The broad absorption band, centered around 3400-3440cm⁻¹, is present in all samples HB2 and HB-4 and is due to O-H stretching mode of the dehydroxylated montmorillonite (smectite) [21]. This is always accompanied by a band around 1640 cm⁻¹ assigned to H-O-H bending of absorbed water.

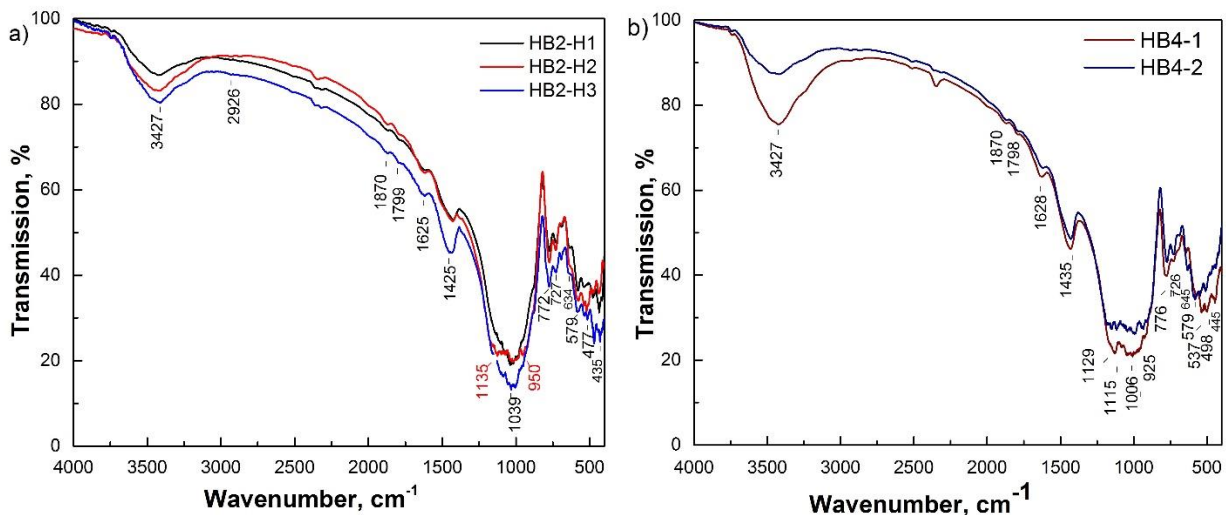


Figure 2. FTIR spectra of bricks from sites a) HB2 and b) HB4 in Karabalgasun

Feldspars were detected: the minerals - albite and orthoclase can be identified by their absorption in the ranges of 1200-900, 800-700 and 650-375 cm⁻¹ [21]. The bands that can be associated with microcline (e.g. 727, 648 and 534 cm⁻¹), albite (e.g.1135, 927 cm⁻¹) and anorthite (1131, 1085, 1008, 920 cm⁻¹) were detected in all samples.

The presence of hematite was evidenced at 537 and 477 cm⁻¹ and magnetite at 575-580 cm⁻¹ for red- colored and grey-colored bricks, respectively [22]. Iron oxides in ceramic body, as hematite and magnetite; provide information about the atmospheric condition during firing: oxidizing and reducing atmosphere, respectively. However, the presence of

hematite in ceramics served as a hint of firing at temperatures higher than 850°C [23].

The absorbance bands at ~1795-1797, 1425-1435 cm⁻¹, and 726 cm⁻¹ are to be attributed to carbonates (CO₃²⁻ stretching and bending modes) [24], which appear in FTIR spectra, confirming that the samples probably contain calcite. Calcite can serve as a diagnostic mineral to estimate the maximum firing temperature; the presence of calcite in FTIR spectra can provide information about raw materials, technological production, and firing temperature [25]. The presence of calcite suggests the processing temperature below 900°C, probably in the range of 850°C [13].

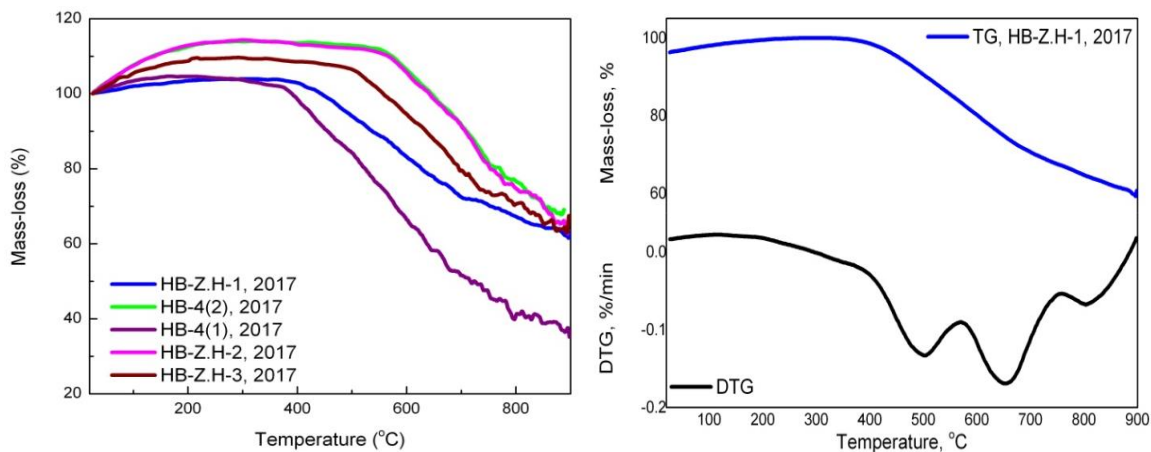
The mineralogical composition of bricks HB2-1 and HB2-2 is very similar and consists of quartz, feldspar, iron oxide, muscovite, montmorillonite. Sample HB2-3 has a higher content of calcite. In contrast, bricks from site HB4 show broader main absorption band.

Shoval et al., [25] identified the shift in the Si-O stretching band to higher wave numbers between 500 and 900°C for kaolinite and a more upward abrupt shift for smectite. The Si-O stretching band location is steady between 600 and 700°C at around 1042 cm⁻¹ but then jumps abruptly to 1090 cm⁻¹ at 800°C and remains very close to this location up to 1000°C. The presence of montmorillonite is also shown by the peaks at 1040-1049 cm⁻¹ [6], and the presence of this band may indicate firing temperature below 900°C for both grey-colored

bricks HB2-3 and HB4-2. Above this temperature montmorillonite dehydroxylates and produces spinel and/or other new mineral phases such as anorthite and mullite [12], which are expected in the analysed samples. The presence of Ca-silicates with peaks at 1131 and 920 cm⁻¹ were anorthite [5]; these are formed from the de-carbonated calcite with fired clay and quartz, respectively, at temperature above 800-850°C. Therefore, for the red brown colored bricks HB2-1, HB2-2 and HB4-1, it suggests that the firing temperature inferred by FTIR probably in the range above 900°C.

TGA results

Thermal analysis is an efficient way of monitoring the mass change versus the increasing temperature. Thermal analysis curves (TGA and DTA) are shown in Fig.3.



**Figure 3. A). Representative thermal analysis curves of five brick samples.
B) DTG curve presentation for sample HB2-1**

According to the thermo-gravimetric approach, the mass loss, due to the thermal process, was determined considering that exothermic reactions occur at temperatures higher than that of the first heating. The thermal transformation from clay to fired ceramics includes: the dehydration of the physically absorbed and interlayer water from the clay, which takes place at 100-250°C [14] or at 100-350°C [26] followed by the dehydroxylation, i.e. exclusion of structural hydroxyls, that occurs usually at higher temperatures. The range between 700 – 900°C is characterized by the decomposition of carbonates, which starts at 650°C and ends at around 800-850°C. At 900-1100°C, the crystalline lattice of clay minerals

is destroyed and new phases such as gehlenite, diopside, anorthite and hematite are formed.

According to Figure 3b, DTA curve shows three endothermic peaks at 500, 650 and 800°C. The endothermic peak at 500°C corresponds to the dehydroxylation, at 650°C dehydroxylation of montmorillonite and 800°C, it can be attributed to the decomposition of calcite.

Only for sample HB4-2, the most important mass-loss occurs around 600°C, therefore it is assumed that the probable firing temperature is around 600°C. For all other samples HB2-1, HB2-2, HB2-3 and HB4-1, the mass-loss starts at temperatures above 900°C, suggesting that the firing reached temperatures over and above 900°C.

CONCLUSIONS

The multi-method approach used in the archaeometric study of the ancient clay brick samples from two different sites at Karabalgasun made it possible to evaluate the composition and estimate the firing conditions of bricks. The obtained FTIR spectra were representative of two different groups; it allows the determination of clay and provides the firing temperature estimation based on the analysis of Si-O peak position. TGA confirmed that the firing temperatures are above 900°C, except for the sample HB4-2.

A further study of raw material fired under controlled laboratory conditions and analyzed using multi-spectroscopic analysis

including XRD, FTIR and SEM-EDX would be necessary.

In addition, the knowledge of the clay, mineral composition and firing temperature can be of value in other scientific investigations of ancient ceramics and kilns, such as thermoluminescence, RHX and magnetic dating.

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