





Physics for Cultural Heritage

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Food residues can help dating of ancient pottery?



What is the earliest Evidence of a trading gold mine?





These are some of the questions that can be answered by following a scientific approach through archaeometric surveys.



Physics for Cultural Heritage

Why How What

To solve archaeological/conservation problems

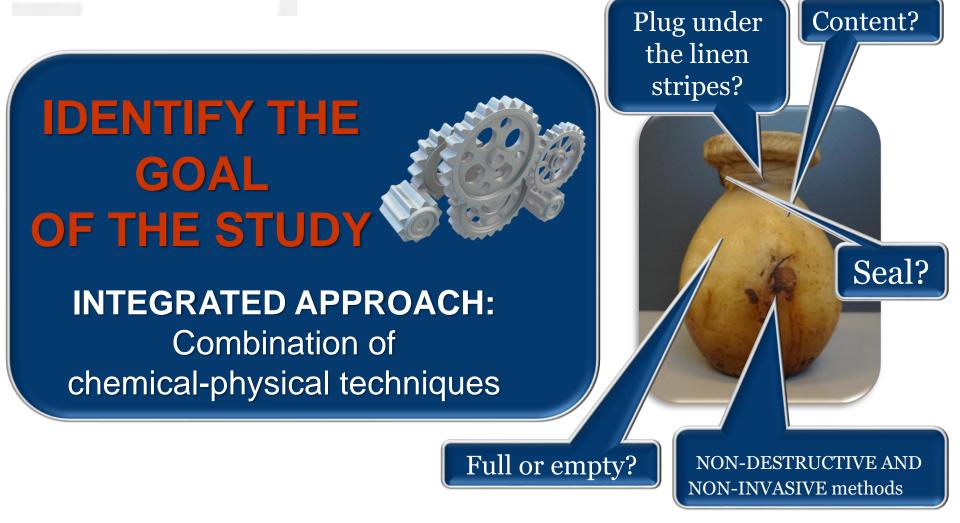
"Archaeometry: the use of science and modern technology in archaeology to examine and interpret archaeological remains" -Collins Dictionary

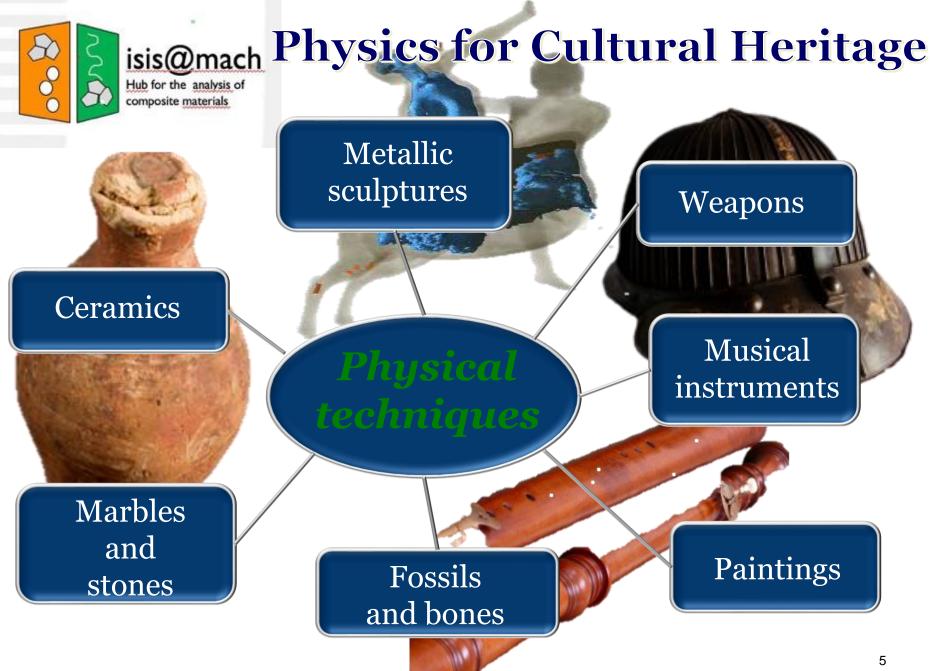
Application of scientific methods and technology to archaeological and conservation studies

Innovative and integrated data analysis approaches have proven to increase the effectiveness of multidisciplinary study campaigns



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Egyptian grave goods of Kha and Merit studied by neutron and gamma techniques



Egyptian grave goods of Kha and Merit

The investigated collection was property of the ancient architect Kha and his wife Merit: it represents the richest and most complete non-royal burial assemblage (1425-1353 BC) housed in a museum outside of Egypt (Turin – Italy)











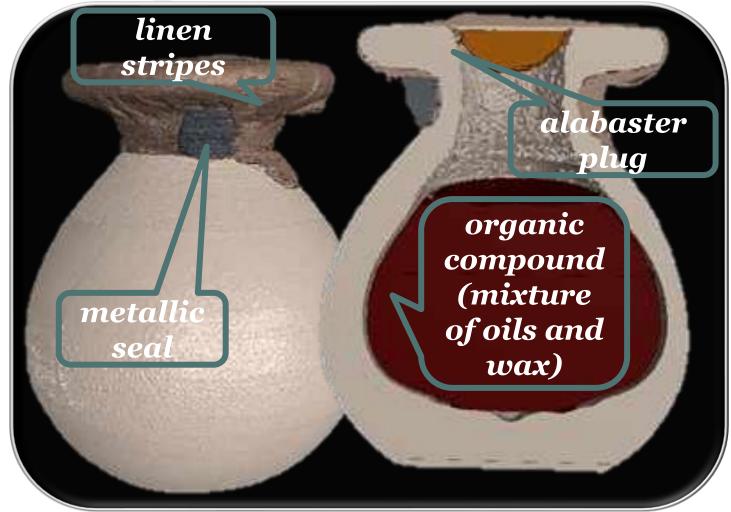




MUSEO STORICO DELLA FISICA E CENTRO STUDI E RICERCHE ENRICO FERMI



Sealed alabaster vases





Sealed ceramic vases



9



isis@mach Hub for the analysis of Successful studies





Burned bones tell us about ancient civilisations



Burned bones tell us about ancient civilisations

An innovative approach to the study of archaeological burned human bones provide archaeologists and anthropologists with unique information on past civilizations (funerary, burial and cooking practices and environmental settings)













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RESEARCH TEAM:

Professor Mauro Rubini (Director of Anthropological Service S.A.B.A.P.-LAZ., Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Foggia University)

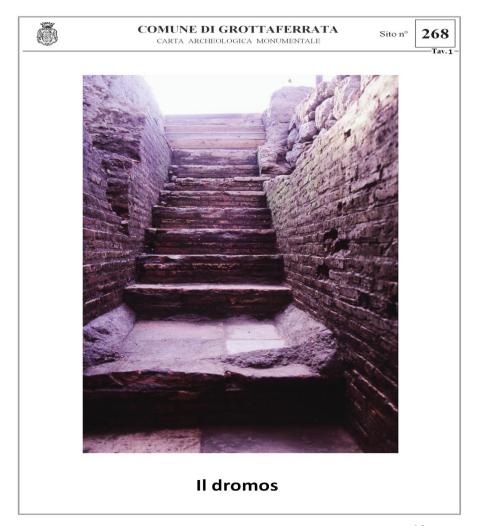
Dr Paola Zaio, Dr. Nunzia Libianchi, Dr. Alessandro Gozzi (Anthropological Service S.A.B.A.P.-LAZ) Dr Giulia Festa (CREF - Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi)

TITLE: "Characterization of Ancient Roman's Aebutia Quarta remains using FTIR, SEM/EDX, XRF and RAMAN spectroscopy"



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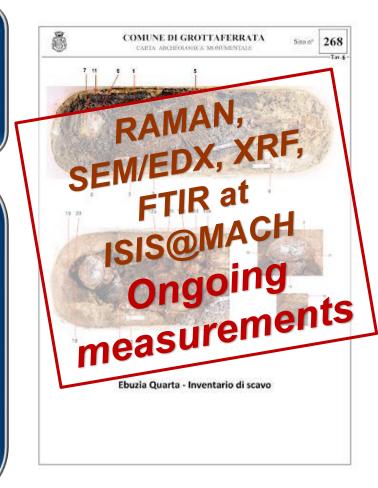
"Hypogeum of the Garlands" is a extraordinary ancient Roman sepulchral site discovered in the spring of 2000 at Grottaferrata (Rome) and **dated back** of I-II century AD. o The chamber hosted **two** sarcophagi (Aebutia Quarta and Carvilius Gemellus) decorated by vegetal garlands that have been preserved intact.





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- O **Problem to solve:** The Aebutia Quarta remains show traces of possible combustion of the bones. Is it "combusted or not"?
- Characterisation of the bone samples to be carried out using RAMAN, SEM/EDX, XRF and FTIR at ISIS@MACH + Inelastic Neutron Scattering investigation using TOSCA beamline at ISIS pulsed muon and neutron source, through the ISIS@MACH neutron gate.







ISIS@MACH Neutron Gate

RESEARCH TEAM:

Prof M Rubini, Dr A Gozzi, Dr N
Libianchi, Dr P Zaio (Anthropological
Service S.A.B.A.P.-LAZ, MIBACT, ITALY)
Dr M Marques, Dr L Batista de
Carvalho (University of Coimbra,
PORTUGAL)

Dr G Festa (CREF - Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi), **ITALY**

Dr S Parker, Dr G Romanelli, (Science and Technology Facilities Council, UNITED KINGDOM)

TITLE: "ISIS@MACH - Inelastic Neutron Scattering investigation of Ancient Roman's Aebutia Quarta human skeletal remains"

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Thank you for your attention

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