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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

APPLICATIONS OF LASER INDUCED BREAKDOWN SPECTROSCOPY (LIBS) FOR CULTURAL

HERITAGE: A COMPARISON WITH XRF AND PIXE TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

With the aim to establish advantages and limitations of techniques commonly employed for material

characterization of Cultural Heritage objects, we performed comparative measurements by LIBS, X-ray

Fluorescence (XRF) and Particle Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) on four typologies of materials. The samples

include: 1) egg tempera pigments on gypsum ground; 2) oil paints on gypsum ground with light or dark

imprimitura; 3) fragments of decorated glazed ceramic, and 4) ancient Roman coins. The optimal choice of an

analytical instrument depends also on the sample type, its dimensions and transportability, and for these reasons

our measurements involved two types of instruments per technique. The LIBS probing was done by a table-top

instrument (on coins and ceramics) and by a stand-off system at distance of 9.5 m (on pigments). The XRF

measurements involved a laboratory micro-XRF system (on coins) and a portable instrument (on pigments and

ceramics). The PIXE analyses were obtained by TOP-IMPLART accelerator at ENEA Frascati, using a low

energy line that produces the proton beam with adjustable energy between 3-7 MeV (used for the pigments and

ceramics), and by INFN-LABEC system with proton energy of 3 MeV and complemented by Elastic

Backscattering Spectrometry (EBS), for coin samples. Results relevant to quantitative analysis of major sample

constituents, identification of trace components, and stratigraphy are reported and discussed for the examined

typologies of samples.

KEYWORDS: LIBS; XRF; PIXE; cultural heritage; stratigraphy

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