

Eastern desert ware: traces of the inhabitants of the eastern desert in Egypt and Sudan during the 4th-6th centuries CE Barnard, H.

Citation

Barnard, H. (2008, June 4). Eastern desert ware: traces of the inhabitants of the eastern desert in Egypt and Sudan during the 4th-6th centuries CE. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12929

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

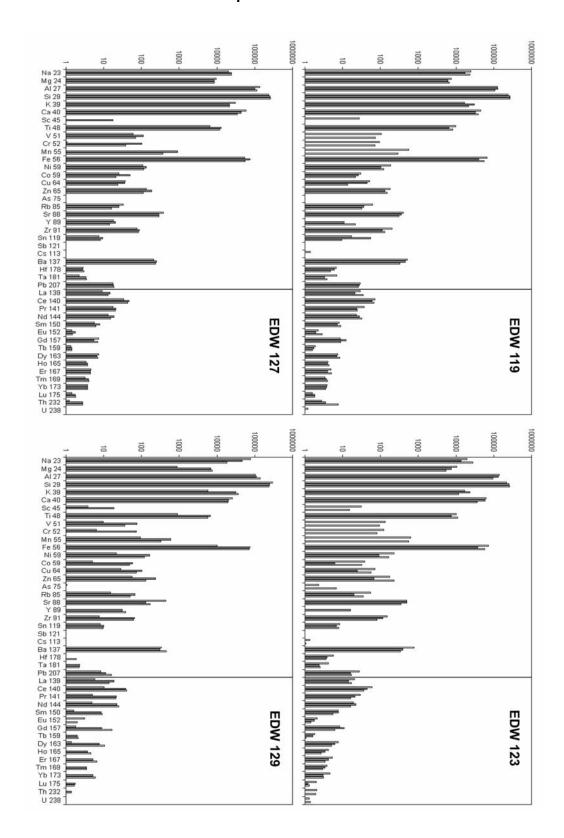
License: License agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the

<u>Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden</u>

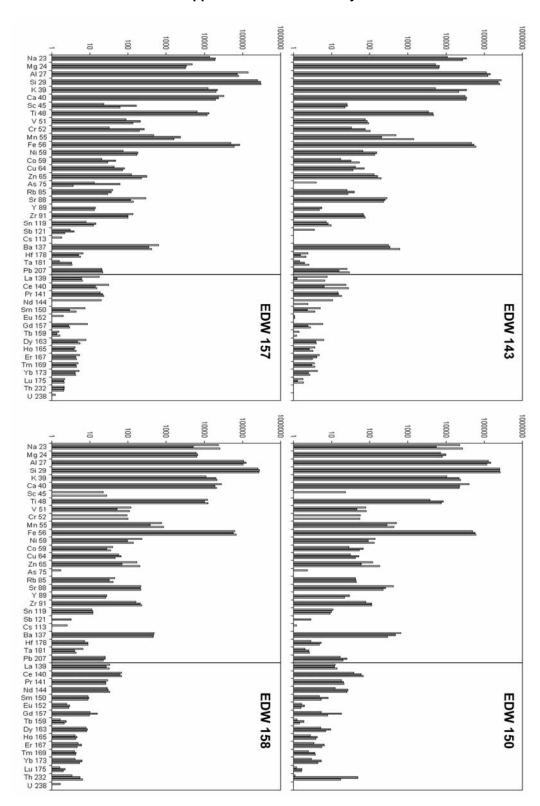
Downloaded from: https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12929

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

APPENDIX NINE Chemical Composition of Selected Sherds



Appendix IX: Geochemistry



Figures 15-1 (on this and the previous page): Chemical composition of EDW 119, 123, 127, 129, 143, 150 (all found at Tabot), 157 (found at Nubt) and 158 (found at Qasr Ibim) as determined by three different measurements using LA-ICP-MS. The elements have been divided into 'lanthanides and actinides' and 'other elements' to facilitate inspection of the data.

Eastern Desert Ware

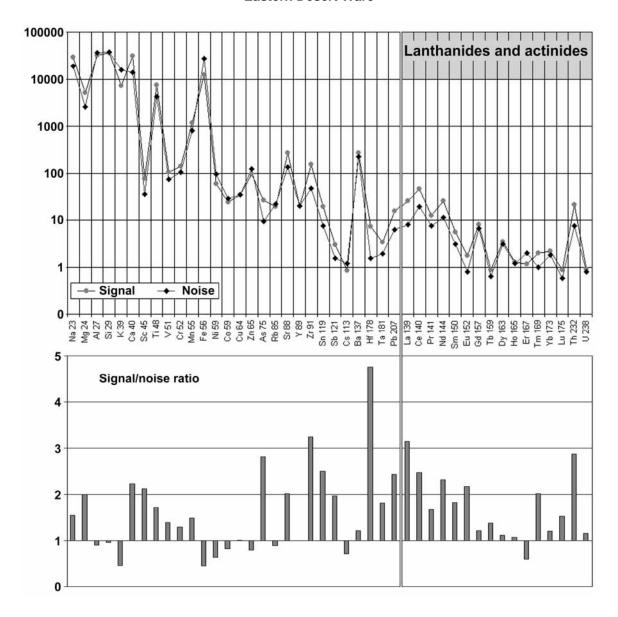


Figure 15-2: Signal and noise of the LA-ICP-MS measurements of Eastern Desert Ware, for each of the 44 measured elements, as inferred from three separate measurements of eight selected sherds (cf. Figure 15-1). 'Signal' is the variance in the eight average readings for each element; 'noise' is the average variance in the three different measurements of the same elements in the same sherd. The elements have been divided into 'lanthanides and actinides' and 'other elements' to facilitate inspection of the data. A signal/noise ratio < 1 signifies uninformative measurements.