

thesis2024

Joana Belmiro

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Acknowledgments

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

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[1] 2

1 Abstract

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

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2 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

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3 Creating frames of reference for chert exploitation during the Late Pleistocene in Southwesternmost Iberia

4 Within and Beyond: Chert Procurement Patterns During The Upper Palaeolithic in Southwesternmost Iberia

5 geochemistry

5.1 X-ray diffraction (XRD)

Some text. Some other text. A bit more of text.

5.2 Scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS)

5.3 Portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF)

Call:

```
PCA(X = df_scaled_alg, graph = FALSE)
```

Eigenvalues

	Dim.1	Dim.2	Dim.3	Dim.4	Dim.5	Dim.6	Dim.7
Variance	2.419	1.842	1.009	0.800	0.663	0.151	0.116

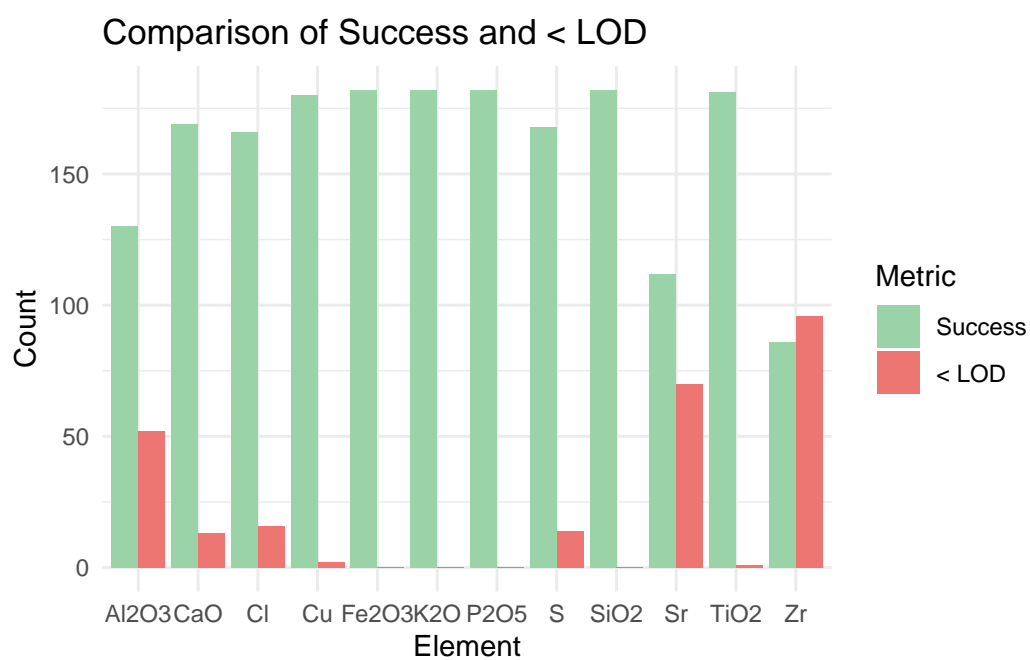


Figure 5.1: A barplot.

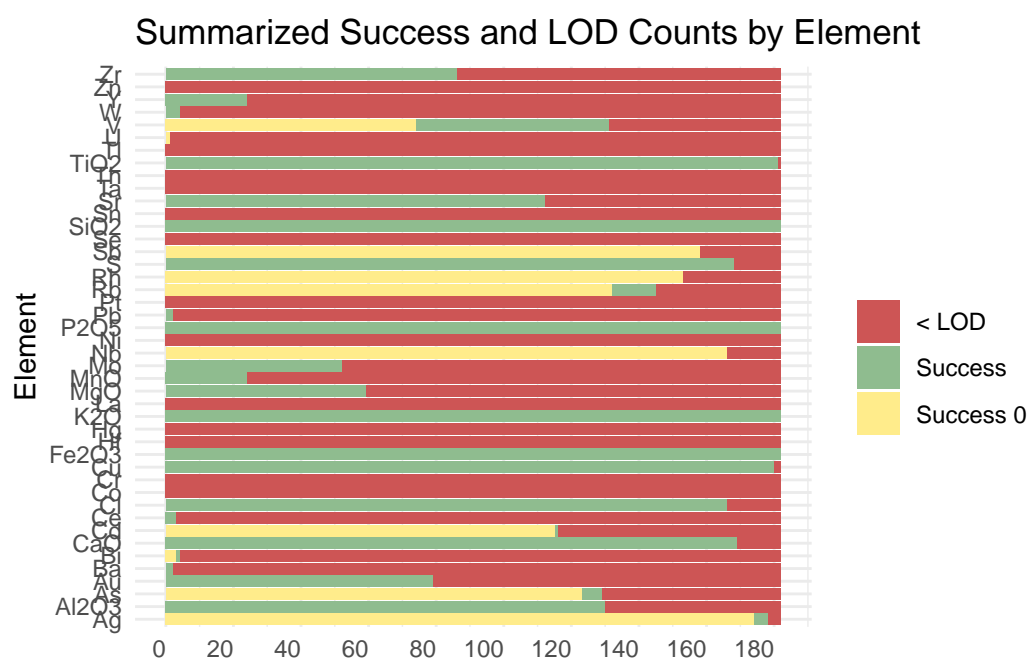


Figure 5.2: A barplot.

% of var.	34.558	26.319	14.408	11.424	9.477	2.154	1.660
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Cumulative % of var.	34.558	60.877	75.284	86.708	96.186	98.340	100.000
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Individuals (the 10 first)

	Dist	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr
LJW	5.517	2.737	4.995	0.246	-1.311	1.504	0.056	2.627	11.035
LJW.1	3.781	3.129	6.527	0.685	-1.509	1.995	0.159	-0.957	1.465
LJW.2	5.036	2.464	4.047	0.239	2.696	6.365	0.287	2.566	10.531
LJW.3	1.616	0.869	0.503	0.289	-1.289	1.455	0.636	-0.092	0.013
LJW.4	6.734	3.205	6.849	0.227	4.295	16.149	0.407	3.622	20.978
LJW.5	3.092	-2.104	2.952	0.463	2.084	3.804	0.455	-0.332	0.176
LJW.6	2.173	1.088	0.789	0.251	-1.751	2.683	0.649	-0.387	0.240
LJW.7	1.942	1.247	1.036	0.412	-1.282	1.440	0.436	-0.305	0.148
LJW.8	3.021	2.064	2.840	0.467	-1.639	2.352	0.294	-0.995	1.582
LJW.9	6.299	4.211	11.824	0.447	3.056	8.174	0.235	-1.359	2.953

cos2

LJW	0.227	
LJW.1	0.064	
LJW.2	0.260	
LJW.3	0.003	
LJW.4	0.289	
LJW.5	0.012	
LJW.6	0.032	

LJW.7 0.025 |

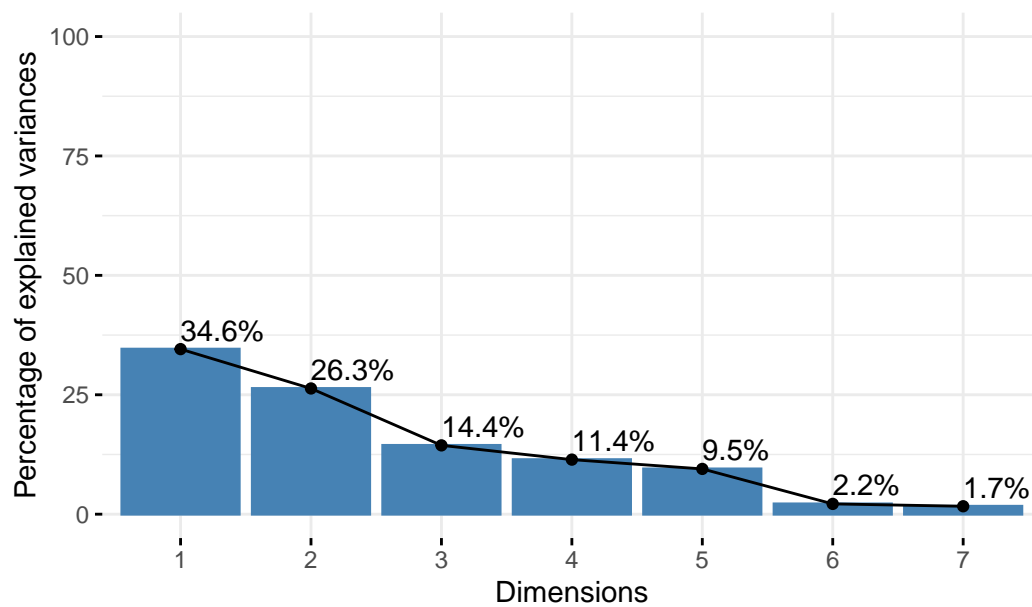
LJW.8 0.108 |

LJW.9 0.047 |

Variables

		Dim.1	ctr	cos2		Dim.2	ctr	cos2		Dim.3	ctr	cos2	
P205		0.805	26.793	0.648		0.490	13.038	0.240		-0.148	2.184	0.022	
S		0.659	17.966	0.435		0.491	13.067	0.241		-0.154	2.358	0.024	
Cl		0.360	5.358	0.130		0.474	12.190	0.225		0.611	37.034	0.374	
K2O		0.667	18.400	0.445		-0.675	24.757	0.456		-0.141	1.971	0.020	
CaO		0.081	0.270	0.007		0.596	19.287	0.355		-0.379	14.249	0.144	
TiO2		0.730	22.056	0.534		-0.530	15.270	0.281		-0.223	4.925	0.050	
Fe2O3		0.471	9.157	0.222		-0.210	2.391	0.044		0.613	37.279	0.376	

Scree plot



Call:

```
PCA(X = df_scaled_nl, graph = FALSE)
```

Eigenvalues

	Dim.1	Dim.2	Dim.3	Dim.4	Dim.5	Dim.6
Variance	2.933	1.713	0.672	0.354	0.249	0.079
% of var.	48.885	28.546	11.197	5.901	4.157	1.314
Cumulative % of var.	48.885	77.431	88.628	94.529	98.686	100.000

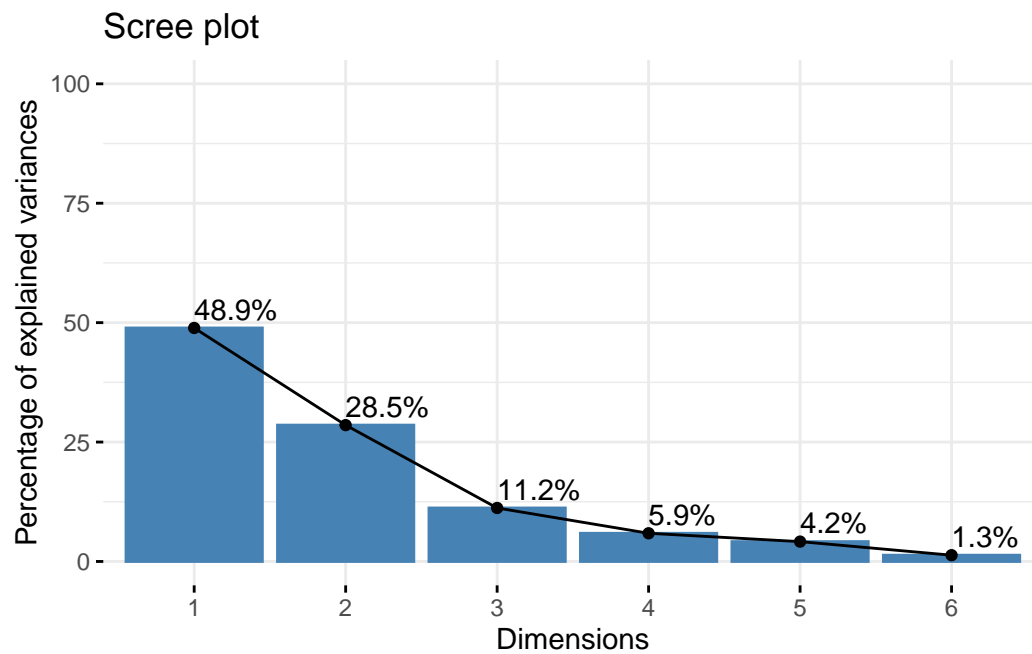
Individuals (the 10 first)

	Dist	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr
CPT	1.744	-1.714	1.411	0.967	-0.066	0.004	0.001	-0.142	0.042
CPT.1	1.797	-1.356	0.884	0.570	0.402	0.133	0.050	1.046	2.295
CPT.2	1.426	-1.330	0.850	0.870	-0.353	0.103	0.061	-0.060	0.008
CPT.3	1.825	-1.803	1.561	0.975	-0.070	0.004	0.001	-0.084	0.015
CPT.4	1.815	-1.703	1.393	0.881	-0.332	0.090	0.033	-0.360	0.272
CPT.5	1.224	-0.702	0.237	0.329	-0.651	0.348	0.282	-0.659	0.911
CPT.6	1.542	-1.503	1.085	0.951	-0.100	0.008	0.004	-0.197	0.081
CPT.7	1.883	-1.787	1.534	0.901	-0.216	0.038	0.013	-0.432	0.391
CPT.8	1.592	-1.544	1.145	0.941	0.056	0.003	0.001	0.099	0.020
CPT.9	1.712	-1.523	1.114	0.792	0.441	0.160	0.066	0.475	0.474

	cos2
CPT	0.007
CPT.1	0.339
CPT.2	0.002
CPT.3	0.002
CPT.4	0.039
CPT.5	0.290
CPT.6	0.016
CPT.7	0.053
CPT.8	0.004
CPT.9	0.077

Variables

	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr	cos2
P205	0.668	15.194	0.446	0.591	20.375	0.349	-0.119	2.094	0.014
K20	0.836	23.802	0.698	-0.463	12.504	0.214	-0.073	0.791	0.005
Ti02	0.886	26.789	0.786	-0.370	7.986	0.137	-0.053	0.411	0.003
Fe203	0.844	24.304	0.713	-0.237	3.278	0.056	0.110	1.797	0.012
Cu	0.411	5.761	0.169	0.632	23.299	0.399	0.637	60.406	0.406
S	0.349	4.150	0.122	0.747	32.557	0.558	-0.481	34.501	0.232



Call:

```
PCA(X = df_scaled_comp, graph = FALSE)
```

Eigenvalues

	Dim.1	Dim.2	Dim.3	Dim.4	Dim.5	Dim.6
Variance	2.729	1.753	0.712	0.456	0.247	0.103
% of var.	45.477	29.222	11.871	7.600	4.121	1.709
Cumulative % of var.	45.477	74.699	86.570	94.170	98.291	100.000

Individuals (the 10 first)

Dist	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr
------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----	------	-------	-----

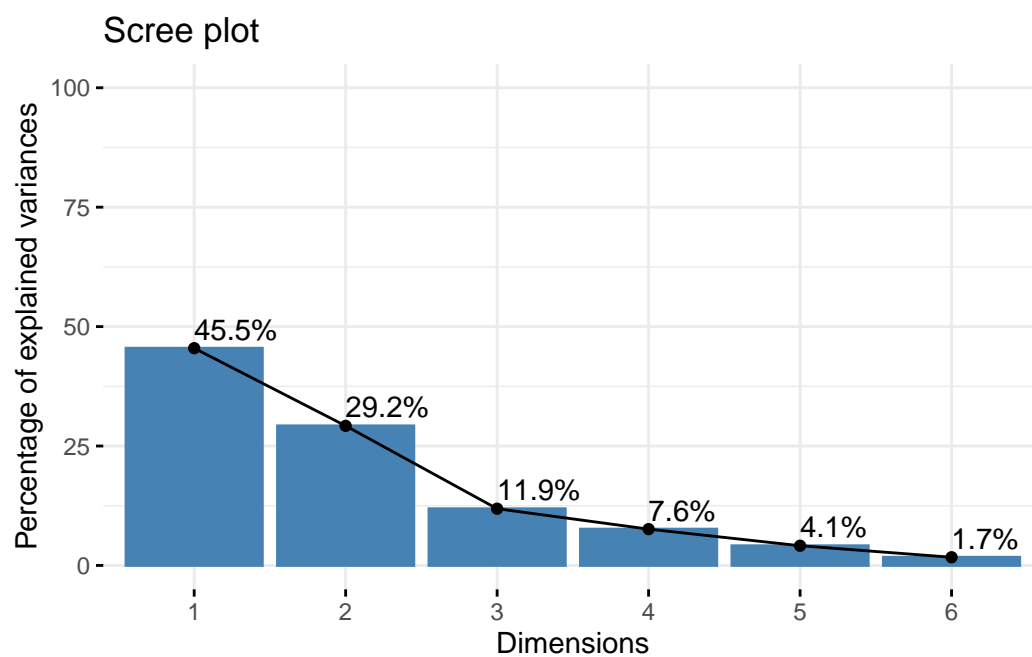
CPT		1.872		-1.795	1.639	0.919		0.369	0.108	0.039		-0.111	0.024
CPT.1		1.907		-1.389	0.982	0.531		0.687	0.374	0.130		0.936	1.710
CPT.2		1.356		-1.275	0.827	0.884		-0.107	0.009	0.006		0.041	0.003
CPT.3		2.000		-1.935	1.907	0.936		0.426	0.144	0.045		-0.116	0.026
CPT.4		1.850		-1.773	1.600	0.918		0.089	0.006	0.002		-0.328	0.209
CPT.5		1.308		-0.359	0.066	0.075		-0.852	0.574	0.424		-0.776	1.174
CPT.6		1.570		-1.502	1.149	0.915		0.237	0.045	0.023		-0.150	0.044
CPT.7		1.991		-1.882	1.802	0.894		0.248	0.049	0.016		-0.399	0.310
CPT.8		1.674		-1.552	1.225	0.860		0.353	0.099	0.044		0.044	0.004
CPT.9		1.986		-1.618	1.333	0.664		0.979	0.759	0.243		0.475	0.440

cos2

CPT	0.003	
CPT.1	0.241	
CPT.2	0.001	
CPT.3	0.003	
CPT.4	0.031	
CPT.5	0.352	
CPT.6	0.009	
CPT.7	0.040	
CPT.8	0.001	
CPT.9	0.057	

Variables

		Dim.1	ctr	cos2		Dim.2	ctr	cos2		Dim.3	ctr	cos2	
P205		0.663	16.108	0.440		0.620	21.955	0.385		-0.190	5.080	0.036	
K20		0.712	18.598	0.507		-0.630	22.626	0.397		-0.108	1.653	0.012	
Ti02		0.800	23.482	0.641		-0.491	13.763	0.241		-0.048	0.321	0.002	
Fe203		0.751	20.672	0.564		-0.247	3.491	0.061		0.295	12.221	0.087	
Cu		0.463	7.866	0.215		0.576	18.943	0.332		0.617	53.383	0.380	
S		0.602	13.273	0.362		0.581	19.222	0.337		-0.441	27.342	0.195	



Call:

```
PCA(X = df_scaled_comp2, graph = FALSE)
```

Eigenvalues

	Dim.1	Dim.2	Dim.3	Dim.4	Dim.5	Dim.6
Variance	3.074	1.638	0.687	0.329	0.237	0.035
% of var.	51.229	27.306	11.444	5.478	3.956	0.588
Cumulative % of var.	51.229	78.534	89.978	95.456	99.412	100.000

Individuals (the 10 first)

	Dist	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr
LJW	3.502	1.688	0.997	0.232	-0.419	0.115	0.014	0.306	0.147
LJW.1	1.452	1.128	0.445	0.604	0.594	0.232	0.168	-0.644	0.649
LJW.2	2.521	0.866	0.262	0.118	1.892	2.350	0.563	-1.389	3.020
LJW.3	0.560	0.044	0.001	0.006	-0.390	0.100	0.485	-0.313	0.153
LJW.4	3.148	1.069	0.400	0.115	2.767	5.026	0.773	-0.431	0.290
LJW.5	1.545	-1.026	0.368	0.441	0.339	0.076	0.048	-1.094	1.876
LJW.6	0.899	0.196	0.013	0.048	-0.082	0.004	0.008	-0.832	1.084
LJW.7	1.453	-0.219	0.017	0.023	-0.853	0.478	0.345	0.961	1.445
LJW.8	0.819	0.167	0.010	0.041	-0.546	0.196	0.445	0.524	0.430
LJW.9	6.112	1.021	0.365	0.028	4.521	13.412	0.547	3.411	18.220

cos2

LJW	0.008
LJW.1	0.197
LJW.2	0.303
LJW.3	0.313
LJW.4	0.019

LJW.5 0.502 |

LJW.6 0.857 |

LJW.7 0.437 |

LJW.8 0.410 |

LJW.9 0.311 |

Variables

	Dim.1	ctr	cos2	Dim.2	ctr	cos2	Dim.3	ctr	cos2	
P205	0.646	13.594	0.418	0.600	21.968	0.360	0.160	3.721	0.026	
TiO2	0.921	27.594	0.848	-0.316	6.092	0.100	0.052	0.399	0.003	
K2O	0.889	25.723	0.791	-0.371	8.410	0.138	0.114	1.903	0.013	
Fe2O3	0.886	25.565	0.786	-0.180	1.986	0.033	-0.015	0.035	0.000	
Cu	0.449	6.564	0.202	0.555	18.818	0.308	-0.690	69.388	0.476	
S	0.172	0.960	0.029	0.837	42.727	0.700	0.411	24.554	0.169	

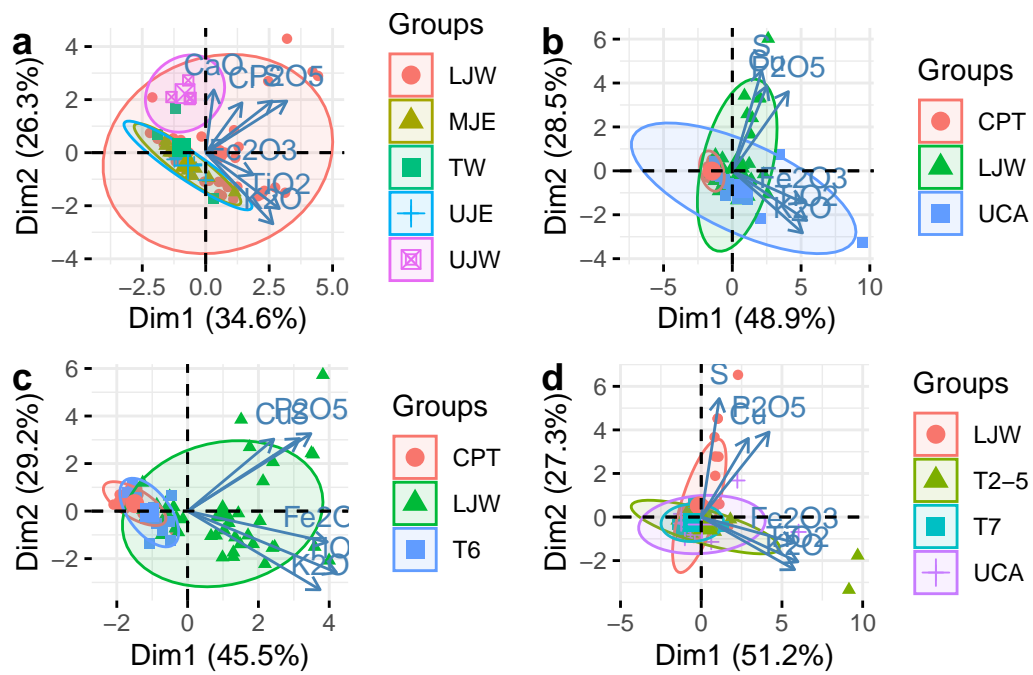
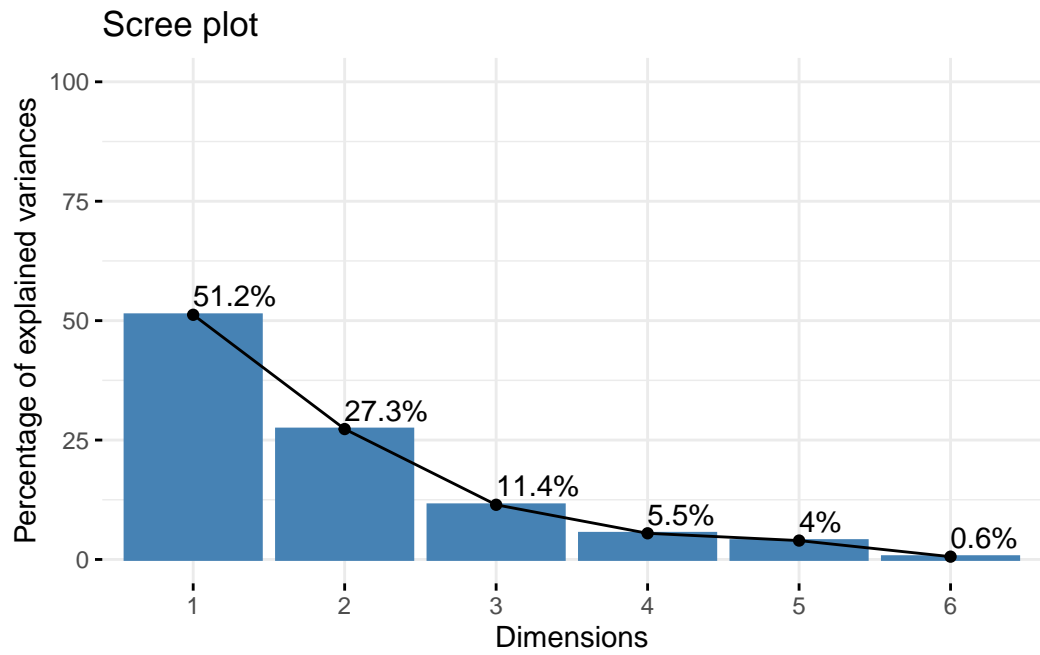


Figure 5.3: Several pcas

5.4 Methodology

For this experiment, a Bruker portable XRF Titan S1 was used in a laboratory benchtop setup, using battery power (up to 25% battery charge then replaced by a fully charged battery). A validation run was applied on two standard samples provided by Bruker and using the standard calibration. Samples were scanned for 180 seconds each (90 seconds for the first phase for major elements and 90 seconds for the second phase for minor elements), at least once, with several scans applied to samples that showed macroscopic variability (e.g., areas with different colours or translucency). The standard database from Bruker was used, with the Geochem application and Dual Mining method. ** chert samples were scanned, from several sources and chert types, both geological and archaeological. After scanning, the scanned face was measured (thickness and diameter), to guarantee a minimum thickness and size was followed for each sample, since other studies have shown thickness and size may impact the homogeneity of data collection and results (Newlander et al. 2015). All samples, including their thickness and diameter, can be found in table X. For geological samples, fresh, flat surfaces were scanned, avoiding altered faces or cortex; whenever necessary, the samples were prepared by breaking the nodules. The samples were chosen to represent all varieties of chert identified in the Algarve region, in the archaeological record of Vale Boi, but also from other regions such as Central Portugal and South Spain, to allow their comparison and test hypotheses made from macroscopic and petrographic data. For archaeological samples, artefacts were chosen from previously identified types (REF?), focusing on larger and flatter morphologies, with the least degree of surface alterations possible.

The analysis and result reporting protocol was established following previous studies, focusing on the accuracy of obtained data but also the transparency and reproducibility of

the results (Newlander et al. 2015; Johnson et al. 2024). For further reproducibility and replicability, and working towards the goal of open science (Johnson et al. 2024; Marwick 2017), the obtained raw pXRF results can be found online on our online compendium (LINK).

5.5 Results

The pXRF measured several major and minor elements, of which a small amount returned values of 0 or were below the limit of detection ($<LOD$). These were uranium (U), thorium (Th), bismuth (Bi), thallium (Tl), mercury (Hg), platinum (Pt), tantalum (Ta), hafnium (Hf), lanthanum (La), antimony (Sb), Tin (Sn), cadmium (Cd), rhodium (Rh), niobium (Nb), selenium (Se), zinc (Zn), nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co) and chromium (Cr). They were removed from the analysis based on their nonexistence, although they can still be found in the raw pXRF results.

6 From Stone to Tool

7 Discussion and final remarks

References

- Johnson, Kimberly, Colin P. Quinn, Nathan Goodale, and Richard Conrey. 2024. “Best Practices for Publishing pXRF Analyses.” *Advances in Archaeological Practice* 12 (2): 156–62. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aap.2024.6>.
- Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.
- Marwick, Ben. 2017. “Computational Reproducibility in Archaeological Research: Basic Principles and a Case Study of Their Implementation.” *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 24 (2): 424–50. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-015-9272-9>.
- Newlander, Khori, Nathan Goodale, George T. Jones, and David G. Bailey. 2015. “Empirical Study of the Effect of Count Time on the Precision and Accuracy of pXRF Data.” *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 3 (September): 534–48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2015.07.007>.
- Johnson, Kimberly, Colin P. Quinn, Nathan Goodale, and Richard Conrey. 2024. “Best Practices for Publishing pXRF Analyses.” *Advances in Archaeological Practice* 12 (2): 156–62. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aap.2024.6>.

- Knuth, Donald E. 1984. "Literate Programming." *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.
- Marwick, Ben. 2017. "Computational Reproducibility in Archaeological Research: Basic Principles and a Case Study of Their Implementation." *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 24 (2): 424–50. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-015-9272-9>.
- Newlander, Khori, Nathan Goodale, George T. Jones, and David G. Bailey. 2015. "Empirical Study of the Effect of Count Time on the Precision and Accuracy of pXRF Data." *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 3 (September): 534–48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2015.07.007>.

A Supplementary materials 1

Some supplementary materials.