

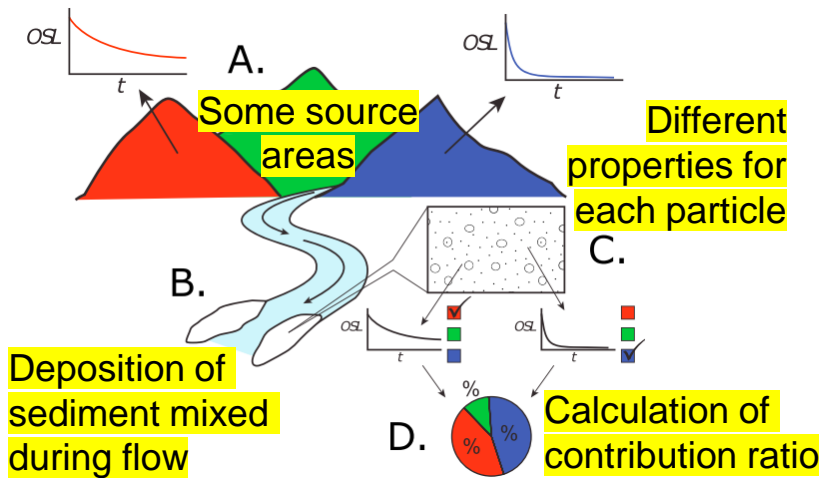
Provenance analysis of muds with luminescence properties

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Objective Developing a new method for deciphering sediment provenance with luminescence properties

Introduction



Luminescence properties

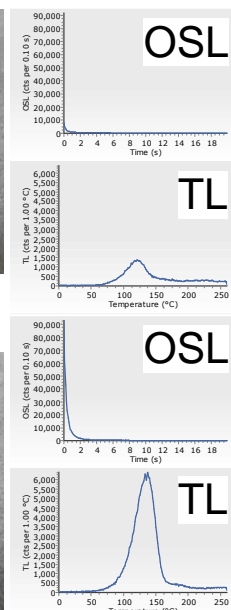
- **Intensity** : measurement counts for OSL, IRSL and TL
- **Sensitivity** : Intensity / weight of an aliquot
- **Component** : signals reflecting differences in luminescence depended on the intensity of the stimulus

Properties of OSL, IRSL and TL depend on **source areas** of the particles.

Fig 1. Overview of our method for provenance analysis (Gray et al., 2019)

Methods

Feldspar and **Quartz** samples of silt (4-11 μm)



10% increments

Artificial mixing

Measurement

(8 aliquots each)



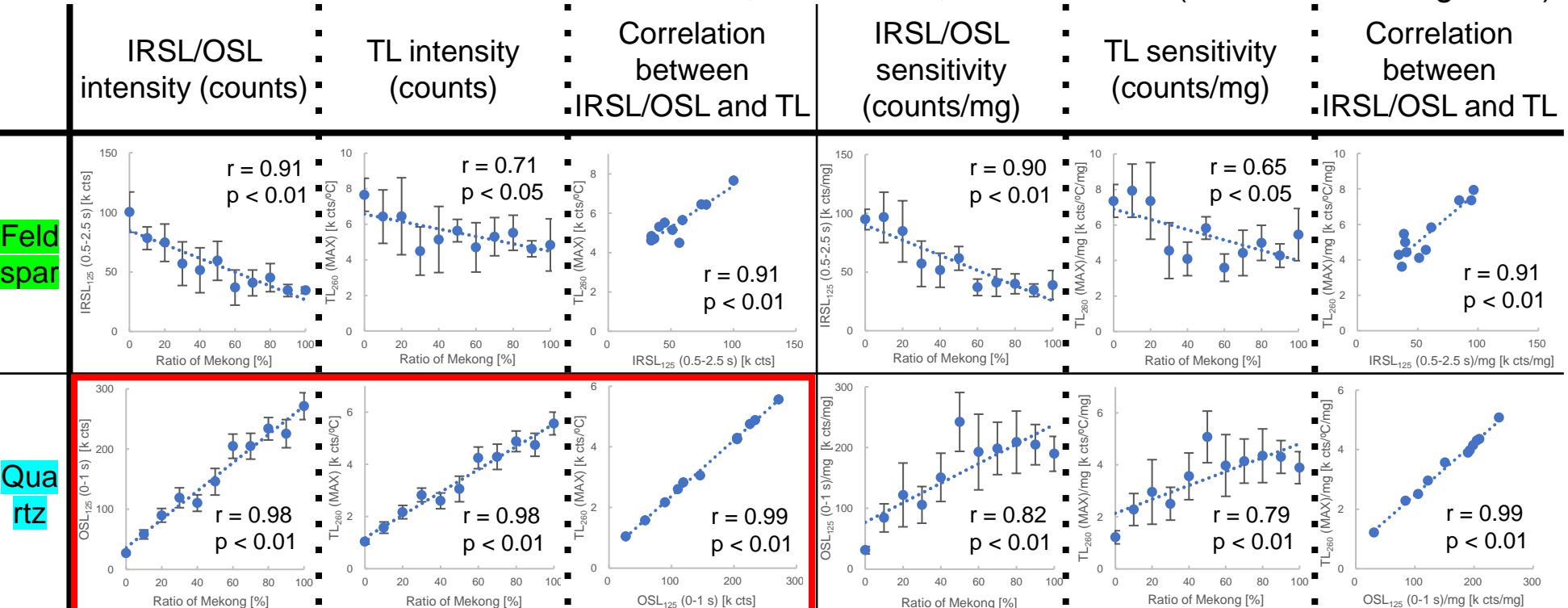
Each aliquot is weighed on an electronic balance. (→ used to calculate sensitivity)

Step	Procedure (Feldspar)
1	Heating until 260°C at 5°C/s (Bleach)
2	IR stimulation for 100 s at 125°C (Bleach)
3	Dose of about 160 Gy
4	Heating until 260°C at 5°C/s (TL)
5	IR stimulation for 100 s at 125°C (IRSL)

Step	Procedure (Quartz)
1	Heating until 260°C at 5°C/s (Bleach)
2	Blue LED stimulation for 20 s at 125°C (Bleach)
3	Dose of about 160 Gy
4	Heating until 260°C at 5°C/s (TL)
5	Blue LED stimulation for 20 s at 125°C (OSL)

Results and Discussion

OSL: 0.5-2.5 s, IRSL: 0-1 s, TL: maximum (subtracted Background)



Correlation: Intensity > Sensitivity
Quartz > Feldspar



The method with **OSL and TL intensity of Quartz** is suitable.