

Radiocarbon Dating

李賢珠 · 黃振周 · 白現朱

Hyeon Ju Leigh, Jin Ju Hwang and Hyun Ju Paek

ABSTRACT

It is very important to determine the age of the Cultural Properties in archeology. In about 1950, W.F. Libby and a team of scientists at the University of Chicago developed the Radiocarbon Dating technique. Radiocarbon(^{14}C) Dating is probably one of the most widely used and best known absolute dating methods. Radiocarbon ages are conventionally specified to the year 1950. This year is 0 BP year. BP is the initial of Before Present. The ^{14}C within an organism is continually decaying into stable carbon isotopes. When ^{14}C decays, it emits a β particle with an energy content of 156 KeV and becomes ^{14}N . Only the β particle is detected by Liquid Scintillation Counting. ^{14}C has a half life of 5730 years. It has been used to date samples as old as 50,000 years. Radiocarbon determinations can be obtained on organic material : wood, charcoal, shell, etc.

The results of radiocarbon dating using Benzene Synthesizer and Liquid Scintillation Counter are KCP539 $4030 \pm 60\text{BP}$ year, KCP540 $3980 \pm 60\text{BP}$ year, KCP575 4870 ± 50 , KCP576 $100 \pm 50\text{BP}$ year, KCP577 $130 \pm 50\text{BP}$ yea and KCP578 $210 \pm 70\text{BP}$ year.

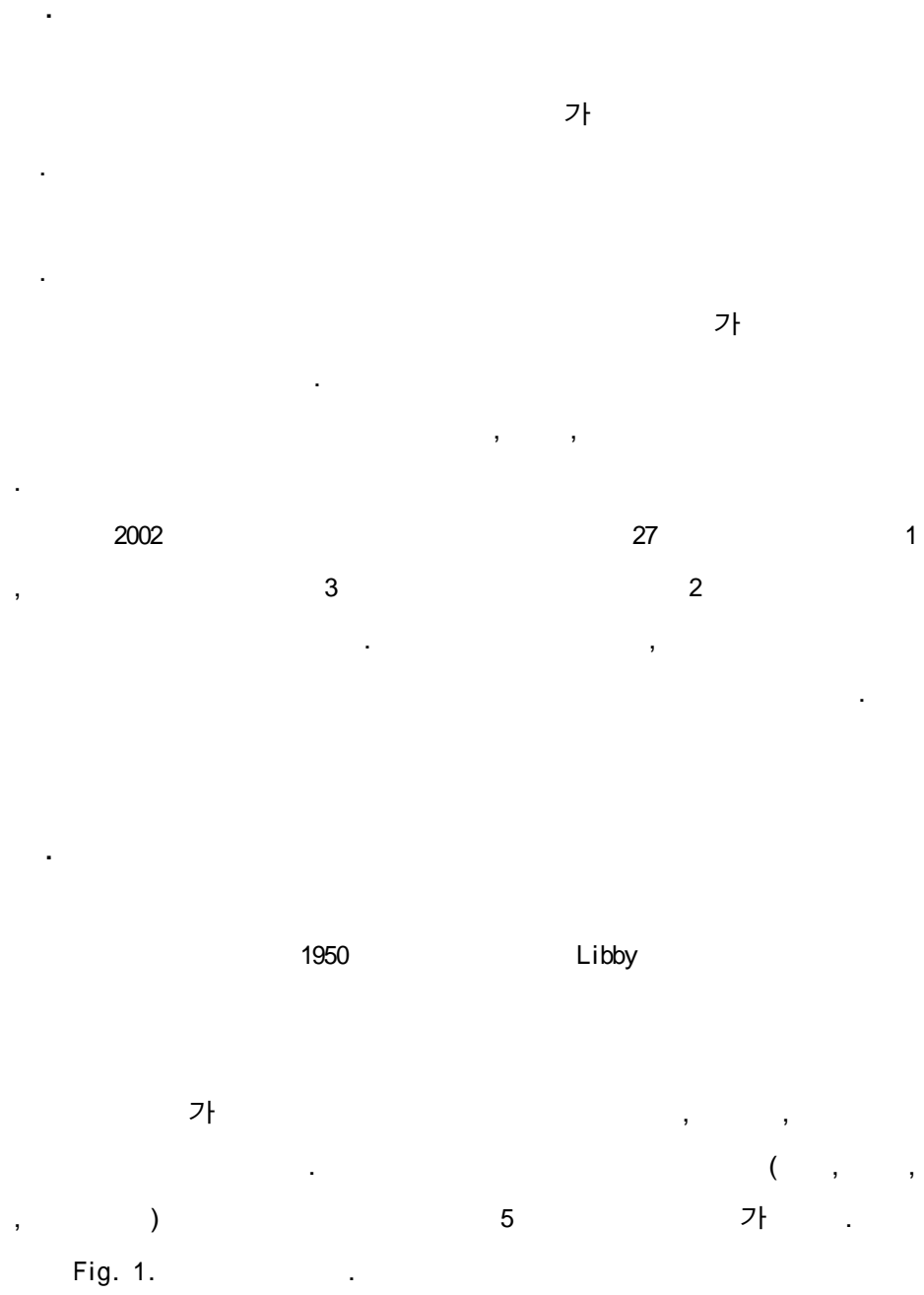


Fig. 1.

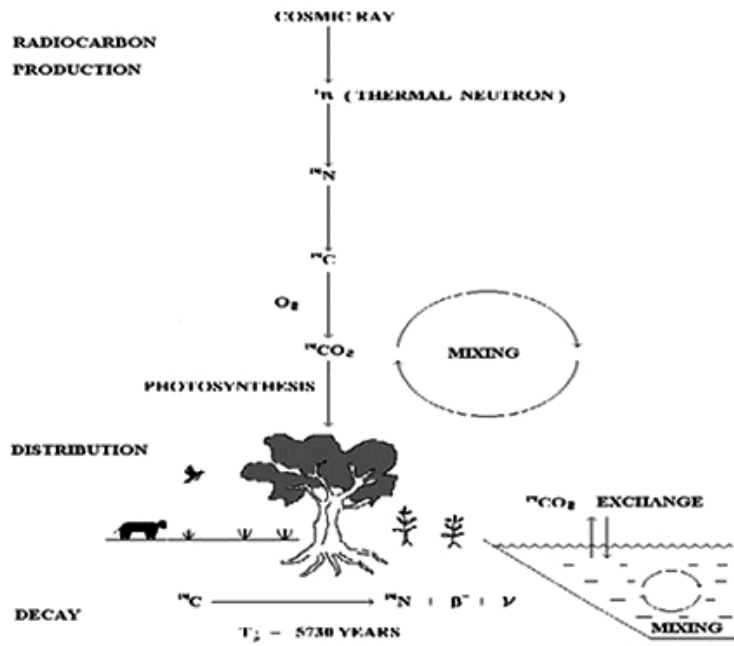


Fig. 1.

(¹⁴C, Radiocarbon)

(cosmic ray)

(¹n, thermal neutron)가

¹⁴N

¹⁴C가



¹⁴C

O₂

¹⁴CO₂

¹⁴CO₂

¹²CO₂

(distribution)

(photosynthesis)

(¹⁴C, Radiocarbon)

가

(¹²C, ¹³C, ¹⁴C)가

가

¹⁴C ¹⁴N + - +

5730

가

¹²C 99%, ¹³C 1%, ¹⁴C 1 × 10⁻

10%

¹⁴C

Table 1.

Table 1. ¹⁴C

	10 ¹⁸ g	¹³ C* (‰)	¹⁴ C		¹⁴ C dpm(10 ¹⁸)
				dpm**/g	
	0.09	-7	1.087	16.6	1.49
	0.55	-7	1.037	15.9	8.74
	0.08	-25	1.000	15.3	0.12
	~1	-25	~1.000	~15.3	~15
	0.7	-1.5	1.01	15.5	10.9
	34.7	-1.5	0.95	14.5	503
	~0.3	0	0.266	4.07	~1.2
	0.008	-13.5	0.98	15.0	0.12
가	2.7	-13.5	~1	15	40.5
					581

* ¹³C ‰ = [(¹³C/¹²C)_{sample} / (¹³C/¹²C)_{standard} - 1] × 1000

** dpm = disintegrations per minute

15.3 dpm

3

¹⁴C

3 가 .
¹⁴C 1 .

1.

2002 KCP575 27
 1 , KCP576-578 3 KCP539-540
 2 6 .

Table 2. 2002

KCP 575		27 01 7
KCP 576		Tr
KCP 577		Tr
KCP 578		~ 4M
KCP 539		2 Seo Wls pit sample 2.
KCP 540		1 1 2 sample()

(27 1 , 3 2)

2.

가 .
 (, ,)
 , 가

가

가 ,

1 ~ 2%

100

Table 3.

	(g)	(g)	(%)	(g)	*
	50~	40~45	12	5	(ml) 5
	20~30	6	90	5	5
	15~20	9	50	5	5

* 5g 5ml

1

가

2

Table 3.

1

(, ,)

가

()

가
가
가
()
Data Sheet

3. (Pre-treatment Step)

3.1

(, ,)
24 가
4~5 , 5~8% HCl 가 4~5
ROCK RAB powder Aluminum Hoil
5~8% HCl 가 60
, 0.5N NaOH 가

3.2

가

()

3.3

(CaCO₃)

가

(pestle)

(mortar)

Aluminum Hoil



Photo 1.

4. (Benzene Synthesis Step)

가

()

CO₂C₂H₂C₆H₆

4

TASK BENZENE SYNTHESIZER (Athen, GA USA)

4.1 CO₂ Production(Sample CO₂)CO₂ 가 : Oven combustion,

Bomb combustion Wet combustion .

Oven combustion

CO₂O₂ 80cc/min

Bomb combustion(Photo 2.)

27

CO₂CO₂

. Parr Bomb

O₂

300psi . Oven combustion

2g

Wet combustion

CO₂

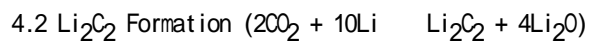
2000mL combustion

generator flask

50% H₃PO₄



Photo 2.
Bomb combustion - Oxygen
Bomb(Parr Bomb)



Li 0.5×6.5 Rod, 11g/1 piece . Li CO_2

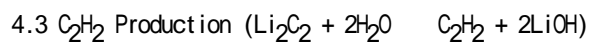
. Li Lithium Reaction Chamber .

Reaction Chamber water hors cooling 800 oven 가

Li . Li 가 CO_2 .

2 가 Lithium

Reaction Chamber 가 .



Li_2C_2 3 C_2H_2 . P_2O_5

Ascarite C_2H_2

4.4 C₆H₆ Production(3C₂H₂ → C₆H₆)C₂H₂ → C₆H₆

Chromium activated Si-Al Catalyst

Furnace 450 2 oven
 300 2 ~ 3 100
 40 C₂H₂ C₆H₆
 C₆H₆ 100 2

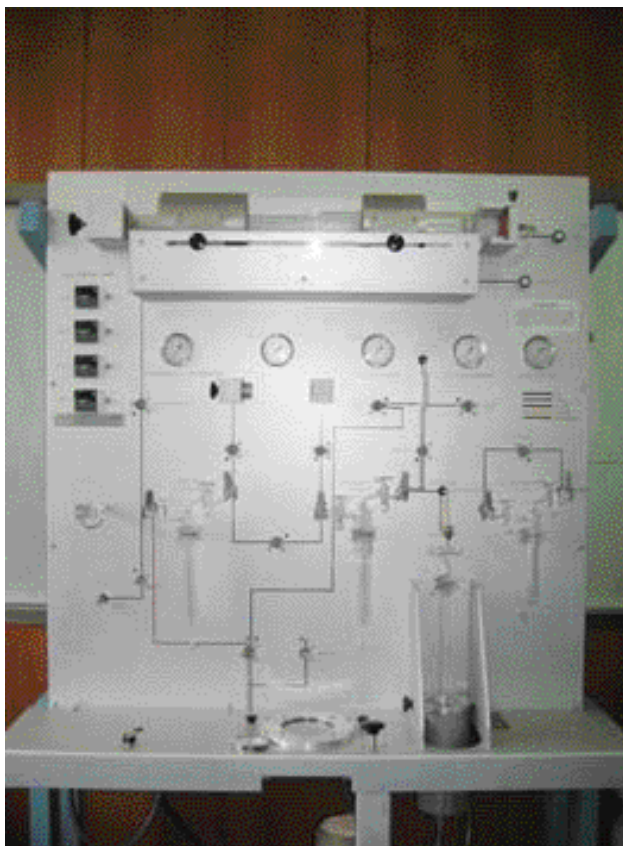


Photo 3.

(Benzene Synthesier)

5. (Liquid Scintillation Counting Step)

^{14}C 가 - ^{14}N

^{14}C $^{14}\text{N} + \text{ } +$

^{14}C 156 KeV .

156 KeV .

(Liquid Scintillation Cocktail Solution)

가

cocktail

internal sample LSC(Liquid Scintillation Counter)

(primary scintillator) PPO(2,5-Diphenyloxazole)

(secondary scintillator) POPOP(1,4-Bis-(5,2-phenyl-oxazolyl)-benzene)

(NIST Oxalate SRM 4990C)

(CO_2) 2700 ^{14}C

FOM(Figure of Merit)

FOM FOM

10.0 ~ 130.0 KeV .

Packard TRI-CARB 2900TR Liquid

Scintillation Analyzer (USA)

. Standard Oxalic acid (NIST SRM

4990C)



Photo 4.
(Liquid Scintillation Counter)

6. (Calibrated Age Step)

^{14}C BP(Before Present) 1950 .

$$t(\text{year}) = 8033 \ln(A_0/A)$$

Libby 5568 .

A_0 (NIST Oxalate SRM4990C) -25‰
0.7459 1950 , A

(isotope fractionation)

^{13}C -25‰ .

^{14}C (BP year) (AD/BC year) .

(Dendrochronology)

(Calibration curve)

. 1985 12

Stuiver Pearson

AD 1950 - BC 20,000

. BP year

1

(Calibrated Age) 2

AD/BC year

(High-precision calibration curve, M.

Stuiver & P.J. Reimer, 1993 REV.3.0.3)

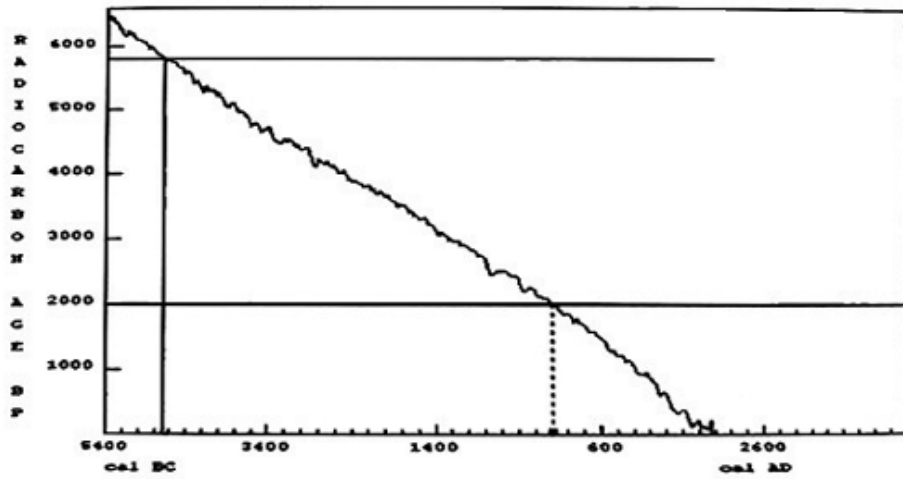
BP year AD/BC year

. Graph 1.

(High-precision calibration curve, M.

Stuiver & P.J. Reimer, 1993 REV.3.0.3)

Graph 1.



(High-precision calibration curve, M. Stuiver & P.J. Reimer, 1993 REV.3.0.3)

Table 4 6.

Table 4. 2

		¹⁴ C-Year (BP-Year)	Calibrated Year (AD/BC Year)
2 Seo Waz pit sample 2.	KCP 539	4030 ± 60	BC 2680 2450 BC
1 1 2 sample()	KCP 540	3980 ± 60	BC 2680 2280 BC

Table 5. 27 1

		¹⁴ C-Year (BP-Year)	Calibrated Year (AD/BC Year)
27 01 7	KCP 575	4870 ± 50	BC 3780 3520 BC

Table 6. 3

		¹⁴ C-Year (BP-Year)	Calibrated Year (AD/BC Year)
Tr	KCP 576	100 ± 50	AD 1680 1940 AD
Tr	KCP 577	130 ± 50	AD 1680 1950 AD
4M	KCP 578	210 ± 70	AD 1520 1955 AD

가

KCP539 4030 ± 60 BP year, KCP540 3980 ± 60 BP year
, 27 KCP575 4870 ± 50 BP year ,
KCP576 100 ± 50 BP year, KCP577 130 ± 50 BP year,
KCP578 210 ± 70 BP year .
(Liquid Scintillation Analysis) (Benzene Synthesis Method)
(calibrated age) (High-precision calibration curve)

1. M. J. Aitken, *Science-based dating in archaeology* (Singapore: Longman archaeology series), 1990, p.56 119, p.141 186.
2. H. A. Polach and S. K. Gupta, *Radiocarbon Dating at ANU, Australia* ANU Printing Service, 1985, p.8 45, p.100 105.
3. H. A. Polach, *Radiocarbon* Vol.129 No.1, 1987, p1 11.
4. R. E. Taylor, *Radiocarbon Dating an Archaeological Perspective*, Academic Press, 1987, p71 75.
5. M. Stuiver and G. W. Pearson, *Radiocarbon* Vol.35 No.1, 1993, p1 33.
6. M. Stuiver and R. Kra, *Radiocarbon* Vol.28 No.2B, Proc. 12th Int. Radiocarbon Conf. 1986.
7. M. Stuiver and H. Polach, *Radiocarbon* Vol.19 No.3, 1977, p355.
8. G. E. Calf and H. A. Polach, *Liquid scintillation counting : Recent development*(New York : Academic Press, 1974), p223 234.
9. H. E. Suess, *Science* Vol.120, 1954, p5 7.
10. H. Barker, *Nature* Vol.172, 1953, p631 632.
11. E. R. Swart, *Experienti* Vol.20, 1964, p47 48.
12. Harold Barker, *Nature* Vol.221, 1969, p49 50.
13. , - H. E. Suess
-, *歷史學報* 68, 1975, p53 55.
14. , -MASCA
-, *韓國史研究* 第15號, 1977, p5 7.
15. H. Craig, *Geochim. et Cosmochim Acts*3, 1953, p53.
16. H. Craig, *Geochim. et Cosmochim Acts*12, 1957, p133.
17. N. Nakai and T. Nakanura, *Mem. Geol. Soc. Japan* 29, 1988, p235.

18. V. A. Nehmi, *Radiocarbon* Vol.22 No.2, 1980, p501.
19. P. M. Grootes, 1987, *Science* 200 (4337), p11.
20. , ¹⁴C 年代測定 合成 液體閃光計測, 1994, p6.
21. , , , 放射性碳素年代測定 高精密補正方法, 1993, p18 20.