

考古資料 自然科學 應用(II)

- 益山 彌勒寺址 琉璃 製造 流通 -

Application of Science for Interpreting Archaeological Materials(II)

- Production and Flow of Lead Glass from Mireuksa Temple -

I.

II.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(TIMS)

III.

IV.

- 1.
- 2.

V.

5 16

(former)

(modifier)

1,700

700 900

가
가
izer) 가

(stabil

가

5,6,10,11

가

10,11

(lead isotope ratio)

5,11,12

가

17 21

()

35

가

(N13),

, N14W13

. N14W13

()

X-

(EDS)

X-

11 16

(principal component analysis :

PCA)

(group)

(high temperature microscope)

가

(TIMS)^{17,20,21}

가

II.

1.

(2) 35

SEM

EDS

(1:1)

SEM-EDS

Cu (99.99%)

1200, 2400, 4000

1 μm

(paste)

10

3

24

2.

. 1

(calibration file)

. 2

(EPMA)

EDS

X-

(EDS, Kevex Super, USA)가
Japan)

(JEOL JSM - 5910LV,

12,13

3

1

Beam Energy	20 KeV	Beam Current	1.0 nA
Distance	15 mm	Beam Area	60x60 μm^2
Calibration	Cu(99.99%)	Live Time	200 sec

< 1 >

EDS

3.

(Leica, Leitz max 1500,

Germany) 가

. 50

590 , 670 , 700

4. (TIMS)

. 0.05mg

2 3ml 가 150 가

가 . 가 6N 2ml

1N HBr 1ml

(AG1-X8, chloride form, 100-200#) 1N HBr

Re single filament

(Thermal ionization mass spectrometer: TIMS, Model : VG Sector 54-30)

(NBS SRM 981)

(total blank) 1ng

III.

2
(Multivariate analysis)

(群)

N M (N x M)
M N M

2~3

가 unsupervised learning

(PCA : principal component analysis)²²

가

가

가

가

supervised learning

(SLDA : statistical linear discriminant analysis)²²

N M X_{ij} (N x M)

$$X_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} , X_{12}, \dots, X_{1M} \\ , X_{22}, \dots, X_{2M} \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ , X_{N2}, \dots, X_{NM} \end{pmatrix}$$

가

가

x_{ij}

z_{ij}

Autoscaling

(1)

$$z_{ij} = (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{.j}) / s_{.j} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$

$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M$

$Z = (z_{ij})_{N \times M}$

x_{ij}

i

$$y_{ij} = k_1 z_{i1} + k_2 z_{i2} + \dots + k_j z_{ij} + \dots + k_m z_{im} \quad (2)$$

$$y_{ij} = k_1 z_{i1} + k_2 z_{i2} + \dots + k_j z_{ij} + \dots + k_m z_{im} \quad (2)$$

$$[Y] = [K][Z] \quad \text{가} \quad [K] \quad [Z] \quad [Y]$$

$$[R] = [Z]^T [Z] \quad (3)$$

$$[K]^{-1} [R] [K] = \delta_{jk} \quad (4)$$

δ_{jk} : eigenvalue, $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_m$

$$\delta_{jk} : \text{Kronecker delta} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j \neq k \\ 1 & \text{if } j = k \end{cases}$$

$$[R] [K] = \lambda_j [K] \quad (5)$$

IV.

1.

	35	5
2	35	
(PbO-SiO ₂)	70 79%,	20 28%

0.4% , 0.3% , 0.9%

4.4 5.4

1.2mm

21mm

			(mm)		(%)					
					Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	CuO	PbO	Total
1	(N13)		3.5 4.3	4.87	0.33	26.2	0.21	0.50	73.6	100.8
2	"		1.7 2.3	4.85	0.39	24.7	0.13	0.39	74.4	100.0
3	"		4.9 5.8	5.00	0.32	26.6	0.18	0.34	73.0	100.5
4	"		3.8 4.4	4.56	0.34	28.4	0.24	0.41	71.7	101.1
5	"		4.2 4.7	4.77	0.25	26.7	0.15	0.37	73.4	100.8
6	"		2.3 2.7	5.03	0.25	24.4	0.16	0.27	74.9	99.9
7	"		3.3 4.1	4.73	0.32	27.3	0.23	0.21	71.5	99.5
8	"		5.3 5.8	4.72	0.34	27.5	0.11	0.79	70.4	99.1
9	"		4.0 4.8	4.91	0.27	24.7	0.22	0.35	74.3	99.9
10	"		4.0 9.5	4.68	0.23	28.3	0.21	0.27	70.6	99.6
11	"		2.4 3.0	4.84	0.23	26.1	0.23	0.31	74.3	101.2
12	"		3.0 4.3	4.79	0.13	24.6	0.06	0.93	74.4	100.1
13	"		1.2 2.1	4.95	0.26	23.9	0.17	0.31	74.9	99.5
14	"		12.5	4.76	0.14	27.4	0.04	0.09	73.6	101.3
15	"		4.2 4.7	4.77	0.31	26.8	0.23	0.27	73.1	100.7
16	"		15 22	4.85	0.14	24.2	0.19	0.09	76.4	101.0
17	"		4.3 13.6	5.18	0.07	22.9	0.08	0.46	77.7	101.2
18	"		8.2 15.5	4.74	0.09	26.3	0.12	0.23	74.4	101.1
19	"		5.5 8.1	5.37	0.15	19.6	0.17	0.31	79.3	99.5
20	"		2.5 9.2	5.01	0.12	24.1	0.13	0.24	76.3	101.0
21	"		9.2 9.8	4.95	0.04	24.9	0.10	0.21	74.6	99.9
22	"		12.2 14.2	4.85	0.13	26.3	0.21	0.28	73.8	100.7
23	N14W13		7.5 8.2	4.84	0.17	27.1	0.19	0.14	73.5	101.0
24	"		2.8 6.8	4.70	0.06	27.2	0.13	0.20	71.3	98.9
25	"		4.0 7.3	4.88	0.14	26.9	0.15	0.13	73.6	100.9
26	"		8.1 12.0	4.80	0.13	26.3	0.09	0.23	73.3	100.0
27	"		8.1 8.9	4.80	0.10	26.0	0.12	0.23	73.1	99.6
28	"		9.0 15.5	4.57	0.15	27.8	0.26	0.34	72.4	100.9
29	"		12.5 13.0	4.86	0.11	27.6	0.13	0.23	73.0	101.0
30	"		7.8 10.8	4.75	0.34	27.0	0.12	0.24	73.0	100.7
31	"		6.6 7.4	5.09	0.27	25.2	0.15	0.09	73.8	99.5
32	"		12.5 12.7	4.81	0.05	27.1	0.08	0.11	73.1	100.4
33	"		12.8 12.9	4.39	0.08	27.9	0.09	0.21	71.8	100.1
34	"		20.9 21.2	4.92	0.22	25.8	0.10	0.03	73.6	99.7
35	"		13.8 14.8	4.78	0.03	28.0	0.04	0.30	72.4	100.7
35†	"		13.8 14.8	4.78	0.10	26.8	0.04	0.34	72.8	100.0

< 2>

(%)

† : 35

(1) (PCA)

가 35 2

가 .

(PCA) (群)

가 22.

(III.) 가 가

가

3 . 1 2

가 70%

.

1 2

2 . 2

(, , 雫)

1 2 (communalities^雫)

4 . ,

1 가 40% SiO₂, PbO 81.9%,

89.5% , 2 Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ 63.1%, 53.4% . 2

가 가

. , 1 () N14W13

(雫) PbO 73%, SiO₂ 26.5%

() 76%, 24% 2 3% 가

. 2 () Al₂O₃,

Fe₂O₃ 0.27%, 0.17% () N14W13

(雫) .

12,22

5 . 가 0.40

(Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃)가 0.526 ,

(SiO₂, PbO) - 0.914 . 가

가

가

23,24

가

2

[Fe(III)/Fe(II)]가 가

28

	1	2	3	4	5
	1.99	1.51	1.04	0.40	0.06
(%)	39.8	30.2	20.8	8.00	1.20
(%)	39.8	70.0	90.8	98.8	100

< 3>

(%)

			(Communalities)	
	1	2	1	2
Al ₂ O ₃	-0.300	-0.645	17.9	63.1
SiO ₂	-0.641	0.311	81.9	14.6
Fe ₂ O ₃	-0.220	-0.594	9.51	53.4
CuO	-0.037	-0.306	0.20	14.1
PbO	0.670	-0.202	89.5	6.11

< 4>

	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	CuO	PbO
Al ₂ O ₃	1.000				
SiO ₂	0.055	1.000			
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.526	0.033	1.000		
CuO	0.249	-0.100	-0.042	1.000	
PbO	-0.202	-0.914	-0.059	-0.053	1.000

< 5>

(2)

35 2
73.6% 26.1%

590 , 670 700 가 50 3
590 670 가 700
가 670

(3)

가 82 가 204, 206, 207, 208 4가 가
가 204 ^{204}Pb 가
, ^{206}Pb ^{238}U , ^{207}Pb ^{235}U , ^{208}Pb ^{232}Th
(^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , ^{208}Pb) (^{204}Pb)

($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$)

가

35 70% 가
14 6

A B^{20.21} : $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$
3(a) (A) $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 3(b) (

B)

6

3(a) 3(b)

								DS ₁	DS ₂
			206/204	207/204	208/204	207/206	208/206		
1 ^a	(no.1)		17.455	15.610	38.817	0.8943	2.2238	2.362	- 0.413
2 ^a	(no.2)		17.376	15.591	38.800	0.8973	2.2330	2.528	- 0.497
3 ^a	(no.3)		17.546	15.716	39.030	0.8957	2.2244	2.514	- 0.069
4 ^a	(no.4)		17.580	15.694	38.992	0.8927	2.2180	2.340	- 0.129
5 ^a	(no.5)		17.872	15.743	39.572	0.8809	2.2141	2.061	- 0.052
6 ^b	(6162)		17.594	15.641	39.001	0.8890	2.2167	2.180	- 0.321
7 ^c	(mr1)		17.436	15.612	38.886	0.8954	2.2302	2.471	- 0.432
8 ^c	(mr2)		17.745	15.655	39.027	0.8822	2.1993	1.814	- 0.238
9 ^c	(mr3)		17.349	15.598	38.841	0.8991	2.2388	2.651	- 0.490
10 ^c	(mr4)		17.454	15.616	38.903	0.8947	2.2289	2.442	- 0.418
11 ^c	(mr5)		17.350	15.606	38.873	0.8995	2.2405	2.690	- 0.471
12 ^c	(mr6)		17.528	15.619	38.910	0.8911	2.2199	2.247	- 0.390
13 ^c	(mr7)		17.443	15.611	39.891	0.8950	2.2296	2.452	- 0.435
14 ^c	(mr8)		17.438	15.614	38.894	0.8954	2.2304	2.476	- 0.427

< 6 >

a, b, c

25, 26, 27

37.5°

가

12.22 :

(SLDA)

134

20

$$DS_{1,j} = - 0.571X_{A,j} + 1.916X_{B,j} - 0.091X_{C,j} + 8.292X_{D,j} + 14.24X_{E,j} - 53.13$$

$$DS_{2,j} = 1.025X_{A,j} + 3.231X_{B,j} - 0.487X_{C,j} + 7.280X_{D,j} + 3.140X_{E,j} - 63.33$$

, $X_{A,j}$, $X_{B,j}$, $X_{C,j}$, $X_{D,j}$, $X_{E,j}$

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$,

$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$

14

6

6

(DS₁, DS₂)

3(c)

3(a) 3(c)

2.

가

가
가
가
가

						(%)				
						Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	CuO	PbO
1 ^a	(1527)		7		?	0.44	25.4	0.19	1.67	70.8
2 ^a	(1529)		7		5.4	0.33	21.9	0.07	0.38	75.6
3 ^a	(1530)		7		5.3	0.70	25.0	0.07	0.42	74.0
4 ^b	(가)		7		?	0.10	26.1	0.11	0.05	74.2
5 ^b	(가)		7		?	0.10	32.5	0.20	0.23	72.8
6 ^b	(가)		7		?	0.10	24.4	0.10	0.05	66.7
7 ^a	(1536)		8		5.3	0.13	23.7	0.97	0.19	72.6
8 ^a	(1537)		8		5.3	0.30	24.8	0.69	0.55	73.6
9 ^a	(1538)		8		5.3	0.31	24.7	1.08	1.44	71.9
10 ^a	(1539)		8		4.4	0.19	32.8	tr	0.35	66.0
11 ^a	(1541)		8		5.3	0.025	28	0.22	0.54	70
12 ^a	(1542)		8		5.1	0.061	28	0.19	0.10	66

< 7> , (%)
a, b 29 30 . tr trace()

() .

29,30,31

7 8

7 가 7

가 가 7 가

8

12 7

22 33% 66 76% 5.3

8

								DS1	DS2
			206/204	207/204	208/204	207/206	208/206		
1 ^a	(1527)		17.082	15.621	38.554	0.9145	2.2570	3.260	-0.381
2 ^{a,b}	(1529)		17.406	15.629	38.930	0.8979	2.2366	2.628	-0.391
3 ^{a,b}	(1530)		17.361	15.620	38.889	0.8997	2.2400	2.704	-0.422
4 ^b	(가)		18.424	15.629	38.591	0.8483	2.0946	-0.356	0.011
5 ^b	(가)		18.413	15.611	39.533	0.8478	2.0927	-0.410	-0.040
6 ^b	(가)		18.122	15.342	38.894	0.84657	2.09104	-0.735	-0.910
7 ^{a,b}	(1536)		18.430	15.621	38.546	0.8476	2.0915	-0.420	-0.002
8 ^{a,b}	(1537)		18.433	15.627	38.567	0.8478	2.0923	-0.399	-0.014
9 ^{a,b}	(1538)		18.423	15.619	38.541	0.8478	2.0920	-0.411	-0.010
10 ^{a,b}	(1539)		18.440	15.628	38.578	0.8475	2.0921	-0.408	0.017
11 ^{a,b}	(1541)		18.426	15.612	38.538	0.8473	2.0915	-0.437	-0.033
12 ^{a,b}	(1542)		18.413	15.607	38.522	0.8476	2.0921	-0.427	-0.051

< 8 >

a, b 29, 31

A B

12 4(a) (c)

4(a) (b) 3 (No. 1 3)

(No. 2, 3)

1

(No. 4 12)

4(c)

7

가 (, ,)

7

가

V.

35

5

1.2mm

21mm

(PbO-SiO₂)

70 79%

20 28%

PbO 73.6%, SiO₂ 26.1%

0.4%

, 0.3%

0.9%

(PCA)

가

()

(, 雫)

가 3%

2%

()

(, 雫)

가

가

[Fe(III)/Fe(II)]가 가

4.4 5.4

670

:

37.5°

():

가 7

가

. 7

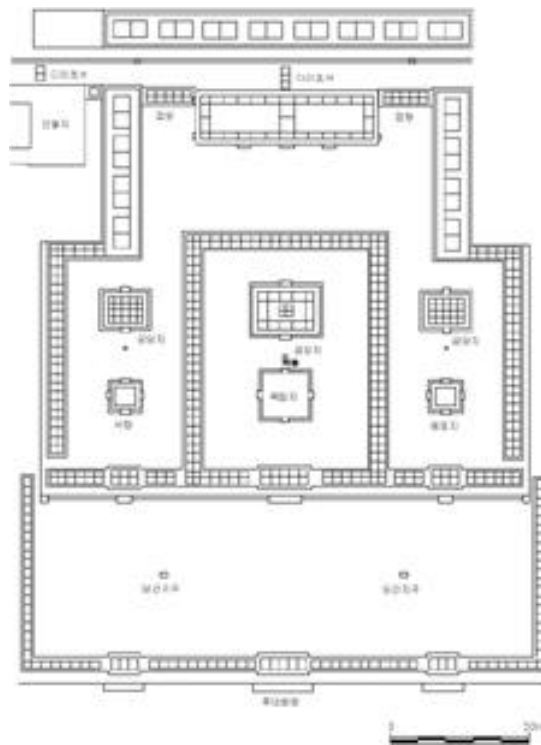
1. 文化財管理局 文化財研究所, 1982, 『彌勒寺址 發掘調査中間略報告』
2. 文化財管理局 文化財研究所, 1989, 『彌勒寺, 遺蹟發掘調査報告書 I』, pp.506-514
3. , 1996, 『彌勒寺, 遺蹟發掘調査報告書 II』
4. , 1997, 『』
5. Zvigoffer, 1980, Archaeological Chemistry, John Wiley & Sons, pp.136-166
6. S. Bowman, 1991, Science and the Past, British Museum Press, pp.37-56
7. , 1989. 『 (I)』, 『古文化』, 34, 韓國大學博物館協會, pp.79-96
8. C Lee, M.Z. Czae, S Kim, and H.T. Kang, 1992, Characterization of Korean Ancient Glass Pieces by Pattern Recognition Method, Journal of the Korean Chemical Society, vol. 36, No. 1, pp.113-124
9. I. Lee, 1991, Analytical Data of Ancient Glasses from Southern Part of Korea, Annual Bulletin of Seoul National University Museum, vol. 3, Seoul National University Museum, pp.79-96
10. Koezuka T, Yamadsaki K. 1995, 『Chemical Compositions of Ancient Glasses Found in Japan - A Historical Survey -』, Glass Archaeometry, Proceedings of XVII International Congress on Glass, Chinese Ceramic Society: Beijing, pp.469-474
11. , 2001. 12, 『』

12. , , , 1999. 9, 「 98 」 『 』 , pp.61 - 74
13. , , , 1998, 「SEM - EDS 」 『 』 , vol. 1, No. 1, pp.23 - 30
14. , , 1998, 「SEM - EDS 」 『 (I - VI) 』 , pp.183 - 192
15. , , 2001. 6, 「武寧王陵出土 琉璃 科學的分析」 『百濟 斯麻王』 - 30 - , pp.209 - 214
16. , 2000, 「 陵寺 』 『 』 8 , , pp.241 - 248
17. Brill, R. H and J. M. Wampler, 1967, American Journal of Archaeology, pp.71
18. Brill, R. H et al, 1974, Recent Advance in Science and Technology of Materials
19. Barnes I. L. et al, 1986, The Technical Examination, Lead Isotope Determinaton and Elemental Analysis of Some Shang and Zhou Dynasty Bronze Vessels 2nd International Conference of BUMA, Ed. Maddin R, pp.21 - 26
20. 馬淵久夫, 平尾良光, 1987, 「東アジア鉛鑛石の鉛同位體比」 『考古學雜誌』73卷, 2號, pp.199 - 245
21. 馬淵久夫, 平尾良光, 1983, 「鉛同位體比法による漢式鏡の研究(二)」 『MUSEUM』, No.382, pp.16 - 26
22. Coomans, D and Massart, D.L. 1979, Multivariate Analysis, Anal. Chi. Am. Acta, vol. 112, pp.97
23. Brill, R.H, Tong S.S.C and Dohrenwend, 1991, Chemical Analyses of Some Early Chinese Glasses , SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN EARLY CHINESE GLASS, Proceedings of The Archaeometry of Glass Sessions of the 1984 International Symposium on Glass, Beijing, September 7, 1984, A Publication of Corning Museum of Glass. pp.31 - 58
24. Lal, B.B, 1987, Glass Technology in Early India , ARCHAOMETRY ON GLASS, XIV International Congress On Glass New Delhi, March 2 - 6, 1986, Indian Ceramic Society, pp.44 - 56

25. , 1991, 『 』, 『 』 1 , pp.1 7
26. Brill, R.H. and Shirahata, H., 1995, PROCEEDING OF XVII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON GLASS, CHINESE CERAMIC SOCIETY : BEIJING, pp.491 496
27. 平尾良光, 2001, 『古代東アジア青銅の流通』 鶴山堂 出版部, pp.63 - 84
28. Mirti, P., David, P., Gulmini, M. and Sagui L, 2001, Glass fragments from the Crypta Balbi in Rome: The composition of eighth - century fragments , Archaeometry, 43, 4, pp.491 502
29. Brill R.H., Yamasaki K, Barnes I.L., Rosman K.J.R and Diaz M, 1979, Lead Isotopes in Some Japanese and Chinese Glasses , ARS ORIENTALIS, vol. 11, Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Dep` t of the History of Art, University of Michigan, pp.87 109
30. 肥塚隆保, 1995, 『古代珪酸 ガラスの研究, - 彌生 奈良時代のガラス材質の變遷 - 』, 『文化財論叢II』, 奈良文化財研究所 40週年, pp.929 967
31. Koezuka Takayasu, 2001, Chemical Composition and Lead Isotope Ratios of Ancient Glasses Found in Japan , Bulletin of the National Museum of Japanese History, vol. 86, pp.233 249



< 1 >



< 1 > 가



a. (N13) (No. 1~15)



b. (No. 16~18)



c. (No. 19~22)

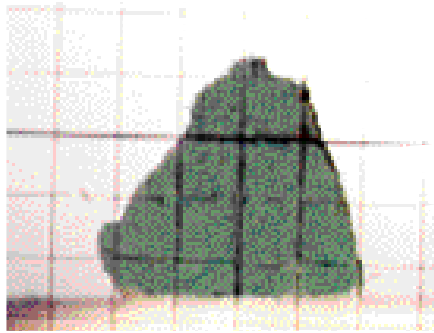


d. N14W13(No. 23~31)

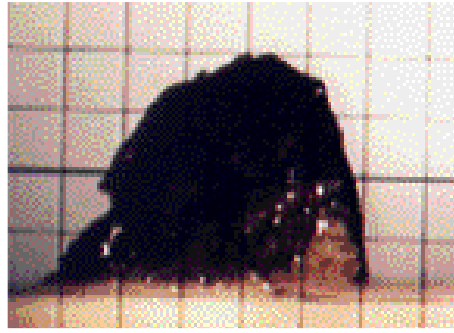


e. N14W13(No. 32~35)

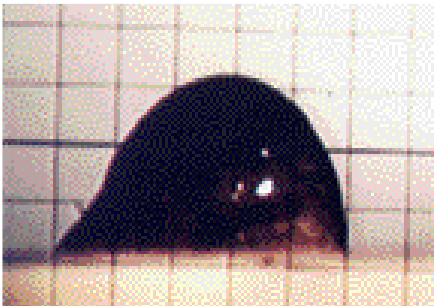
< 2 >



a. 50.C



b. 590.C

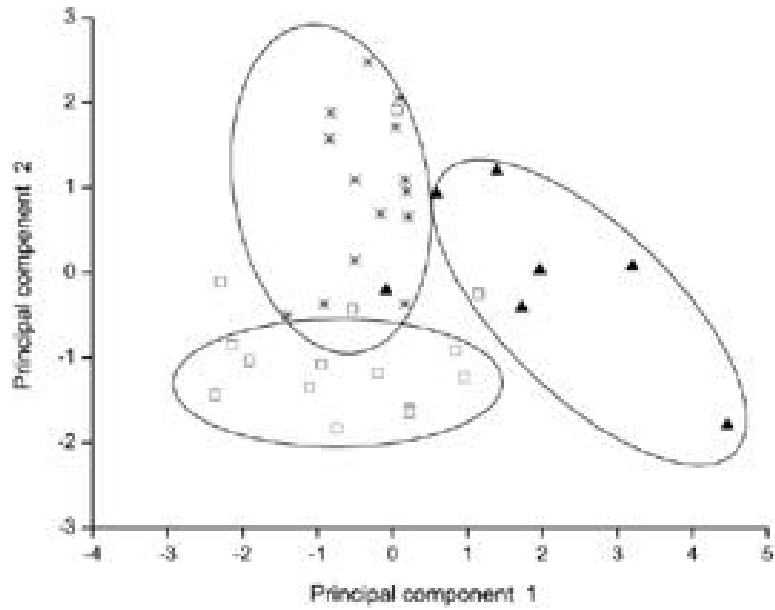


c. 670.C



d. 700.C

< 3>



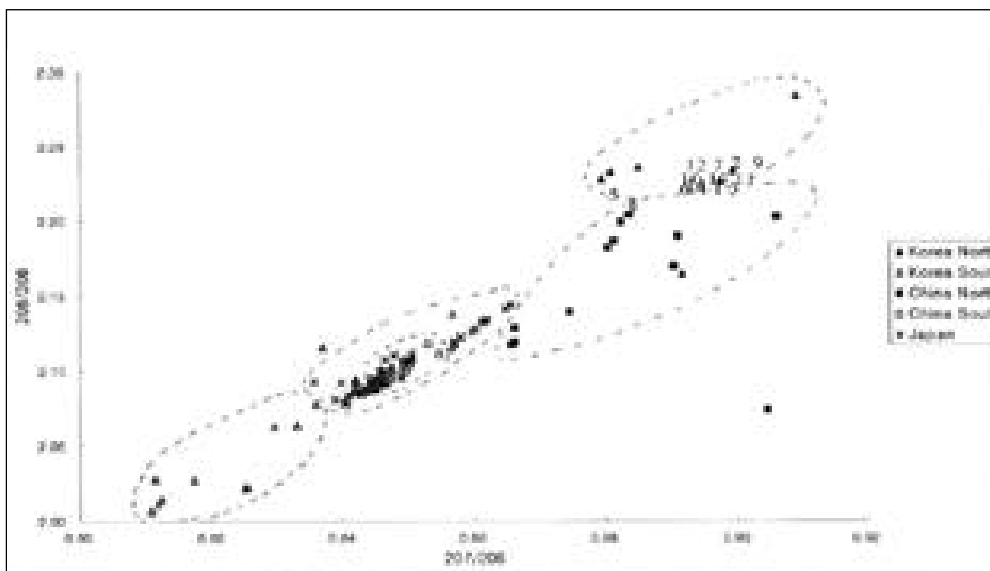
< 2>

(PCA)

;

(;

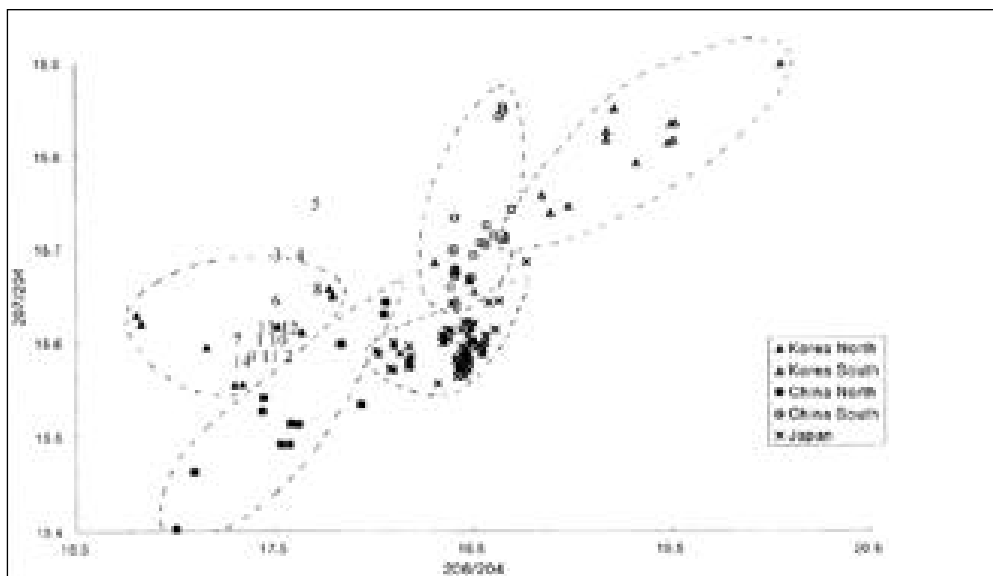
, x; N14W13)



< 3(a)>

14

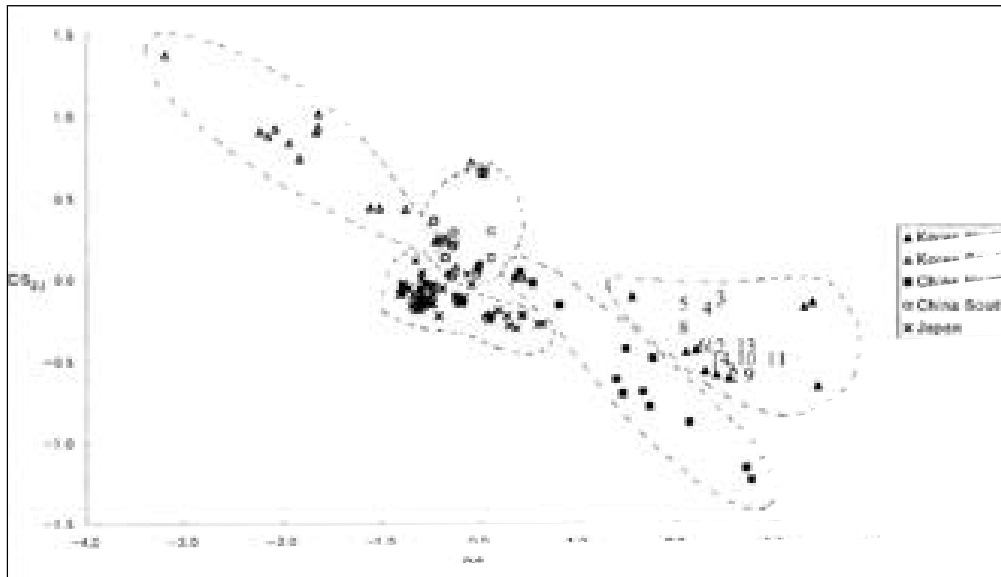
(A).



< 3(b)>

14

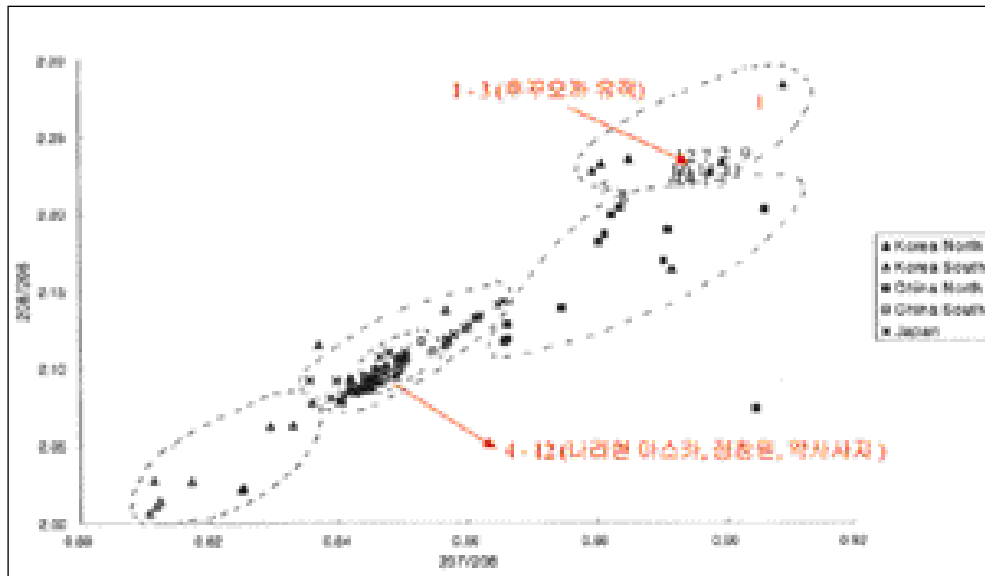
(B)



< 3(c)>

(SLDA)

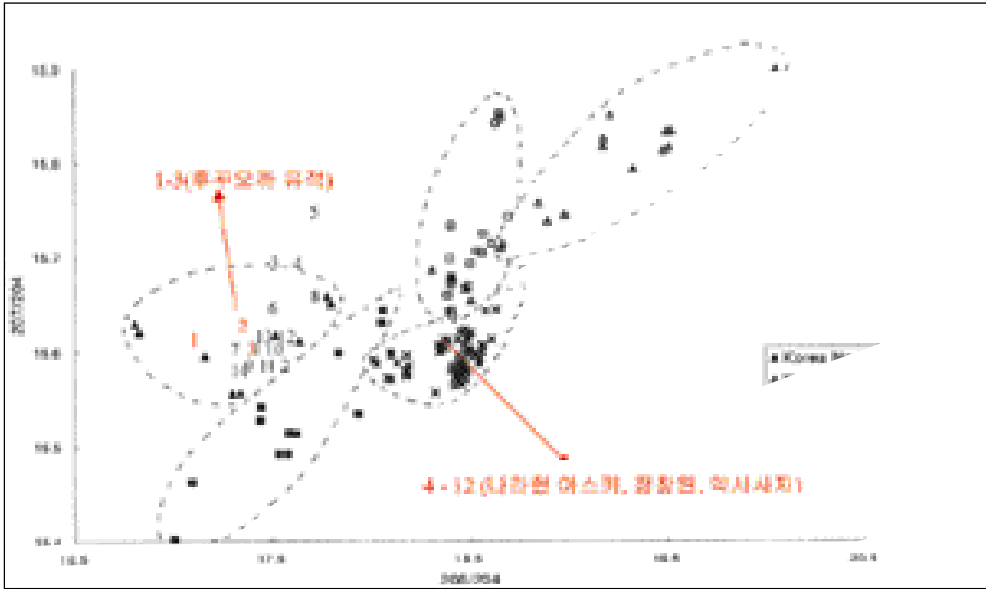
14



< 4(a)>

14

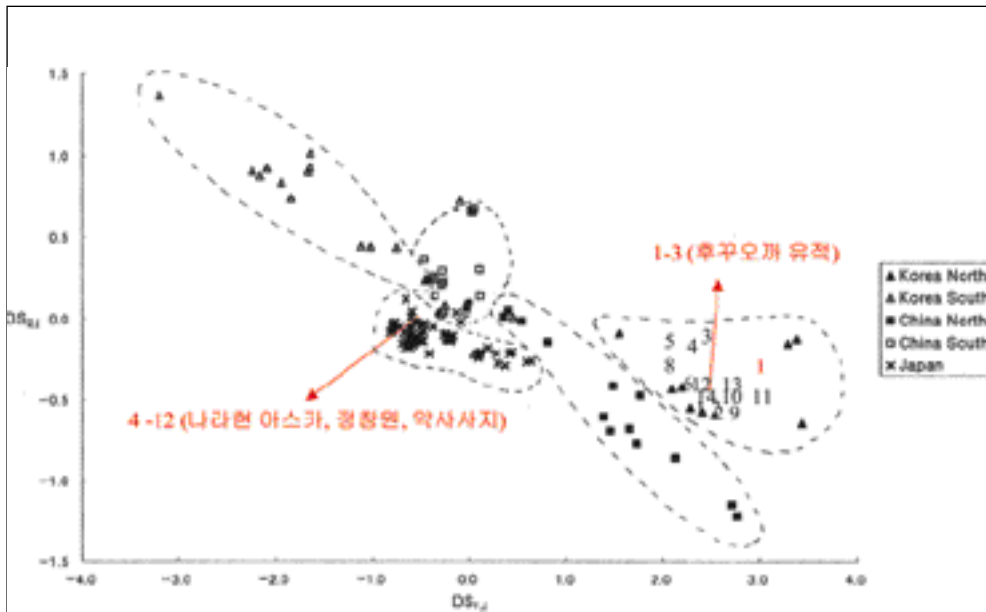
(A)



< 4(b)>

14

(B)



< 4(c)>

(SLDA)

14

Application of Science for Interpreting Archaeological Materials(II)

- Production and Flow of Lead Glass from Mireuksa Temple -

Kang, Hyung-Tae

Department of Conservation Science, National Museum of Korea

Kim, Seong-Bae

Buried Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Properties Administration

Huh, Woo-Young

HO-AM Conservation Institute of Cultural Properties

Kim, Gyu-Ho

Department of Cultural Heritage Conservation Sciences, Kongju National University

Glass pieces excavated from Mireuksa Temple dated 7th century A.D. were characterized by chemical composition, specific gravity and melting point. Lead isotope ratios of lead glasses were also compared with those of lead ore to attribute which lead ore was delivered for making lead glass. It was known that some lead glasses found in Japan were similar with those of Mireuksa Temple as comparing the data of chemical composition and lead isotope ratios.

Characteristics of lead glass from Mireuksa Temple Thirty five glass pieces of Mireuksa Temple were analyzed for five oxides and found that all was lead glass system(PbO-SiO₂) with the range of 70 ~ 79% for PbO and 20 ~ 28% for SiO₂. The concentrations of oxides such as Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ and CuO were below 0.4%, 0.3% and 0.9%, respectively. Principal component analysis(PCA) as a statistical method was carried out to classify glasses with the similarities of chemical concentrations. The result of PCA has shown that three groups of glasses were created according to the excavation positions and two major oxides(PbO and SiO₂) greatly contributed to the dispersion of glasses on principal component 1(PC1) axis and trace element oxides(Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃) for PC2 axis. Most of lead glasses were greenish by the efficacy of iron and copper oxides and some showed yellowish-green. The gravity of lead glasses was about 4.4 ~ 5.4 and estimated melting point was near 670 °C. Lead isotope ratios of glasses were analyzed and found quite close to a lead ore from the Bupyeong mine in Gyeonggi-do.

Comparison with lead glasses found in Japan Lead glasses of Mireuksa Temple were com-

pared with those of Japan on the basis of chemical and physical data. Chemical compositions of Japanese lead glasses dated 7th–8th century A.D. were nearly similar with those of Mireuksa Temple but lead isotope ratios of those were separated into two groups. Three distribution maps of lead ores of Korea, Japan and China with lead isotope ratios were applied for lead glasses found in Japan. The result have shown that the locations of lead glasses from Fukuoka Prefecture coincided with the region of northern part of Korea and similar with those of Mireuksa Temple and lead glasses from Nara Prefecture dated 8th century A.D. were located in the region of Japanese lead ore. This research has demonstrated that lead glasses of Mireuksa Temple conveyed to Miyajidake site, Fukuoka Prefecture around 7th century A.D. and glass melting pots and glass beads excavated from Nara Prefecture confirmed the first use of Japanese lead ore for production of lead glasses from the end of 7th century A.D.