# Light in the cave How to see the invisible !

Technical & Methodologic development of UV light observation and analysis at Grotte aux Points (Gard, France)

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Ministère Culture ommunication





« Les Gorges de l'Ardèche »



![](_page_3_Picture_0.jpeg)

**Points Cave** 

![](_page_3_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_0.jpeg)

**Points Cave** 

![](_page_4_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

Flakes from the painted walls of Points Cave

![](_page_6_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### **Scientific context**

#### **Objectives :**

Identified and caractarized pictorial matters on the cave's walls to compared it with raw material in the archaeological sequence

Méthodologie analytique multi échelle des matières colorantes

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### **First results**

#### **On coloured flakes**

![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

> Observation of silicium coating with micro hummocked shape caracteristics of opale

![](_page_8_Picture_4.jpeg)

hec cases

Net Ar93 Bateriagette

Morphologie anguleuse (Ca)

Trace de dissolution (Ca)

![](_page_8_Picture_5.jpeg)

Plaquette pseudo hexagonale (fe) avec golf de dissolution

![](_page_8_Picture_7.jpeg)

Morphologie mamelonée (Si)

SEM-EDS observation and analysis

#### **First results**

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

Net (NPS) Reading

SEM-EDS observation and analysis

Morphologie mamelonée (Si)

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### How to detect these invisible minerals on the walls without touching or sampling ?

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### How to detect these invisible minerals on the walls without touching or sampling ?

#### > Arbitrary research on google

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

Opale UV fluorescence picture and spectra www.fluomin.org

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

### **Opal identification by UV-fluorescence**

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### > UV fluorescence measurements on Points cave $\mu$ -samples

Fluorescence spectra (266 nm exc., left) and UV-light photographs (280 nm, right top) of Points cave  $\mu$  samples (Quiers et al., under review). Fluorescence spectra of opal in Castanar cave (bottom right, Garcia-Guinea et al., 2013).

![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

# From lab to cave : instrumental methodology

#### LAB EXPERIMENT

#### **IN SITU EXPERIMENT**

![](_page_13_Picture_3.jpeg)

UV-LIF spectrometer – solid phase (MUESLI)

Non destructive Single point or map Emission spectra or decay

Spectral identification

#### **Optical in situ detection**

Camera + 280 nm LED Wall scale UV illumination

![](_page_13_Picture_9.jpeg)

#### In situ spectral validation

![](_page_13_Picture_11.jpeg)

Non destructive, no contact Portable UV-LIF spectrometer – LUCIOL

#### **Optical detection**

**UV-LED** illumination

Photo under binocular Non destructive Rapid larger scale

![](_page_13_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

White light picture of coloured surface of flakes

UV light picture of coloured surface of flakes (278 nm)

Opal contribution of at least 25% of the total fluorescence based on fluorescence spectra (266 nm excitation, Quiers et al., under review))

## From lab to cave : Fluorescence imaging

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

Methods comparison:

- More sensitive detection with UV-LIF method
- BUT good concordance
- Best when opal fluorescence contributes at least to 25% of the total fluorescence signal

Cartography of pixels associated with the presence of opal comparing A and B (no geometric transformation; Quiers et al., under review)

# From lab to cave : Field

experiment

![](_page_16_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_3.jpeg)

Instrumentation for UV photographs

![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

# From lab to cave : Field experiment

- Amorphous Opal type A, film deposition under or at the interface with pigments
- Important spread of opal coating on Points Cave walls, especially on rock art panels.
- Opal formation probably occurred principally before cave flaking period (subsequent to ornamentation)

Ongoing questions:

- Wall cave taphonomy
- Dating (Direct or indirect)
- Geochemical interaction with pigment and rock art conservation

Great Signs Pannel Old surface / interface / Flaked surface

![](_page_20_Picture_9.jpeg)

Photographs of the flaking zone under white and UV light (Quiers et al., under review)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

# luciol

![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)

En collaboration avec

![](_page_21_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Thanks to

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Christian Burlet (Royal Belgium Institut of Natural Sciences)

SpecSolE project

![](_page_22_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_12.jpeg)

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