

Comparison Between Three Different Methods for the Palaeointensity Determination

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A collection of Egyptian ceramics has been investigated using Microwave technique (Walton et al., 1993), Shaw's (Rolph and Shaw, 1985) and the classic Thellier double heating technique (Thellier and Thellier, 1959). This collection represents 10 well-dated ages covering the period 2759 BC to 550 AD. The ages of the samples were determined with great accuracy by the well-documented Egyptian history and the archaeological foreign missions that excavate in the sites. Two to six samples were used for the palaeointensity determination. An acceptable agreement was found between the results of Thellier's and Shaw's paleointensity methods. The Microwave technique results show lower values with respect to the Thellier's and Shaw's by about 10

A collection of Egyptian ceramics has been investigated using Microwave technique (Walton et al., 1993), Shaw's (Rolph and Shaw, 1985) and the classic Thellier double heating technique (Thellier and Thellier, 1959). This collection represents 10 well-dated ages covering the period 2759 BC to 550 AD. The ages of the samples were determined with great accuracy by the well-documented Egyptian history and the archaeological foreign missions that excavate in the sites. The rock magnetic properties such as Curie temperature and hysteresis loops of these samples indicated that the main magnetic carrier is magnetite. Two to six samples were used for the palaeointensity determination. An acceptable agreement was found between the results of Thellier's and Shaw's paleointensity methods. The Microwave technique results show lower values with respect to the Thellier's and Shaw's by about 10