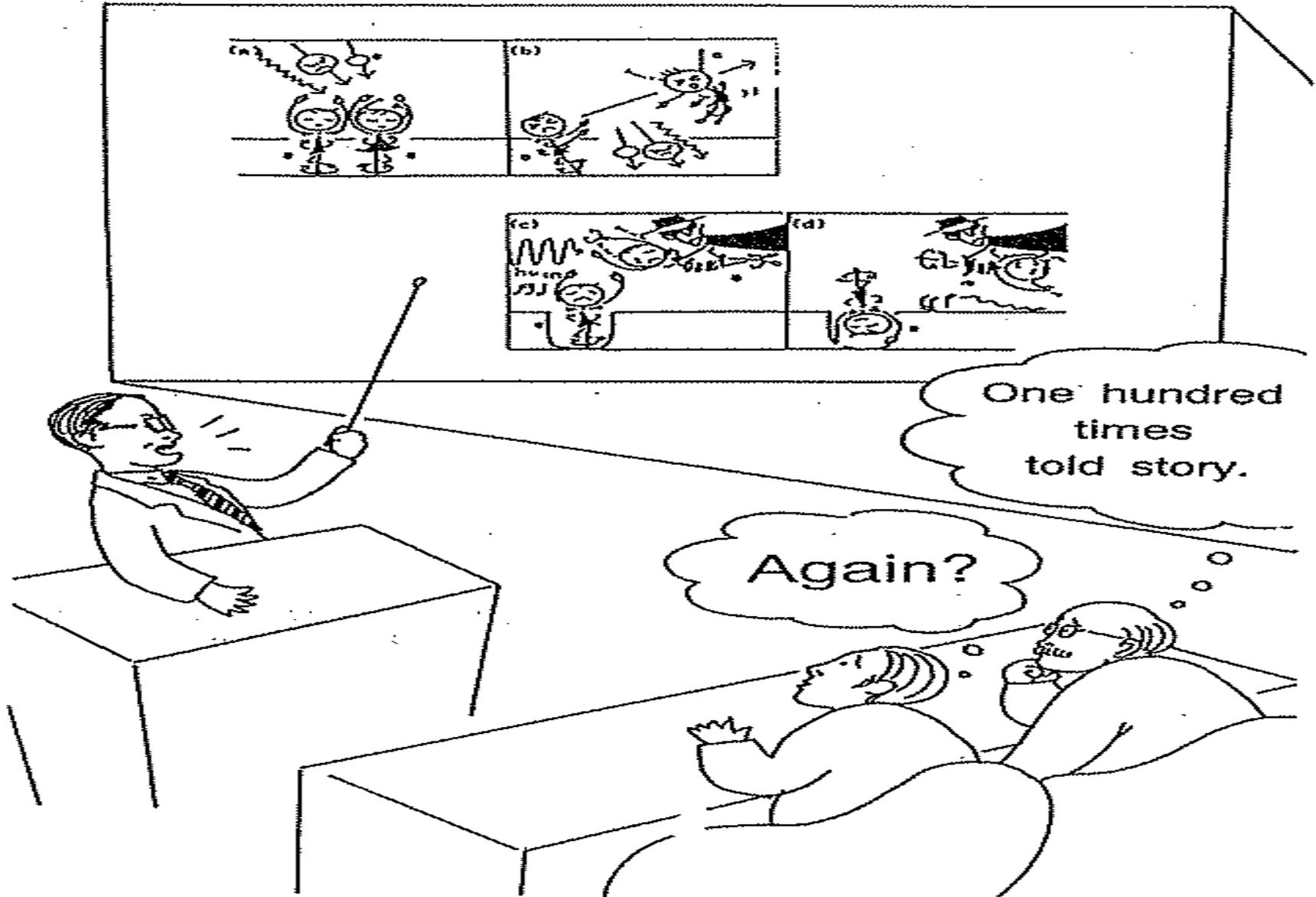
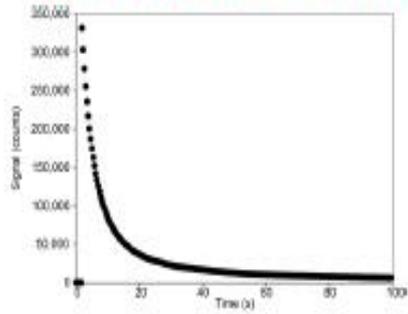


# ESR Dating and Dosimetry

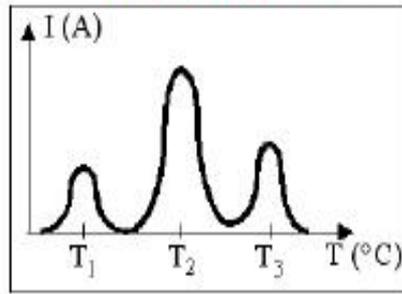
## – Principles and Procedures –



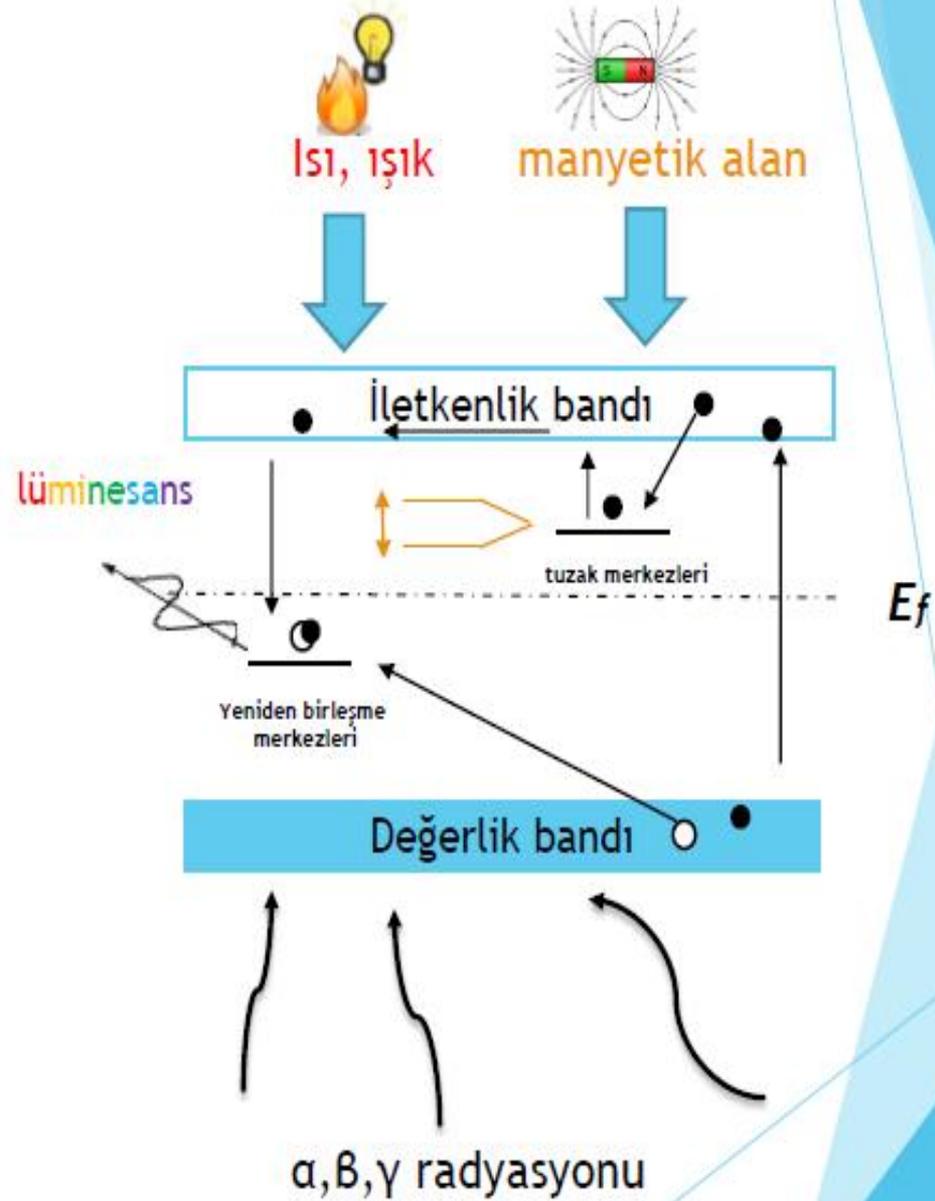
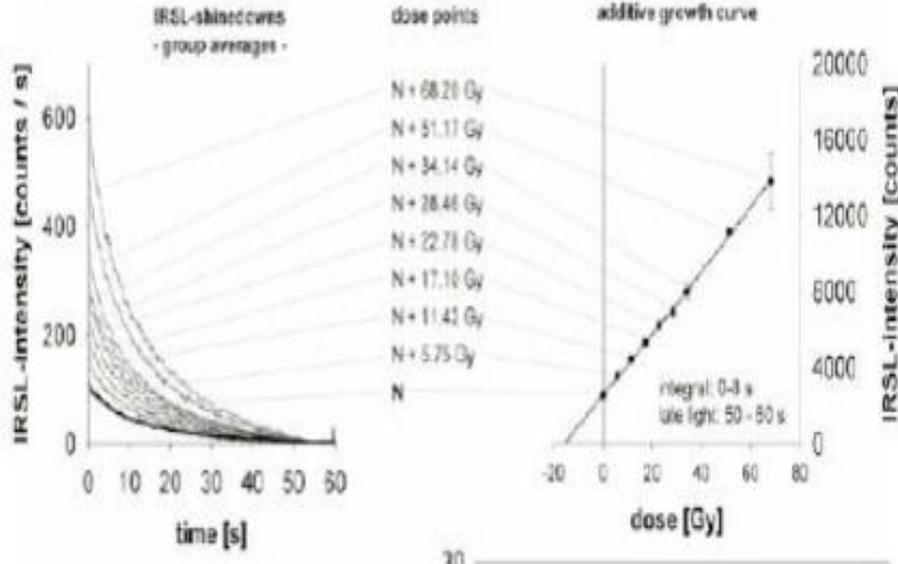
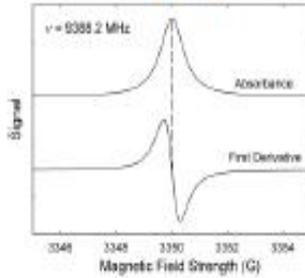
## Optik Uyarmalı Lüminesans



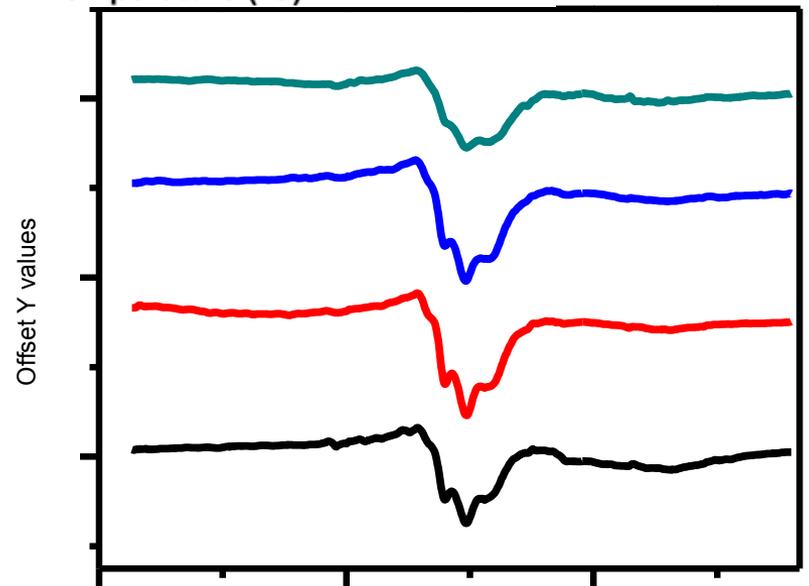
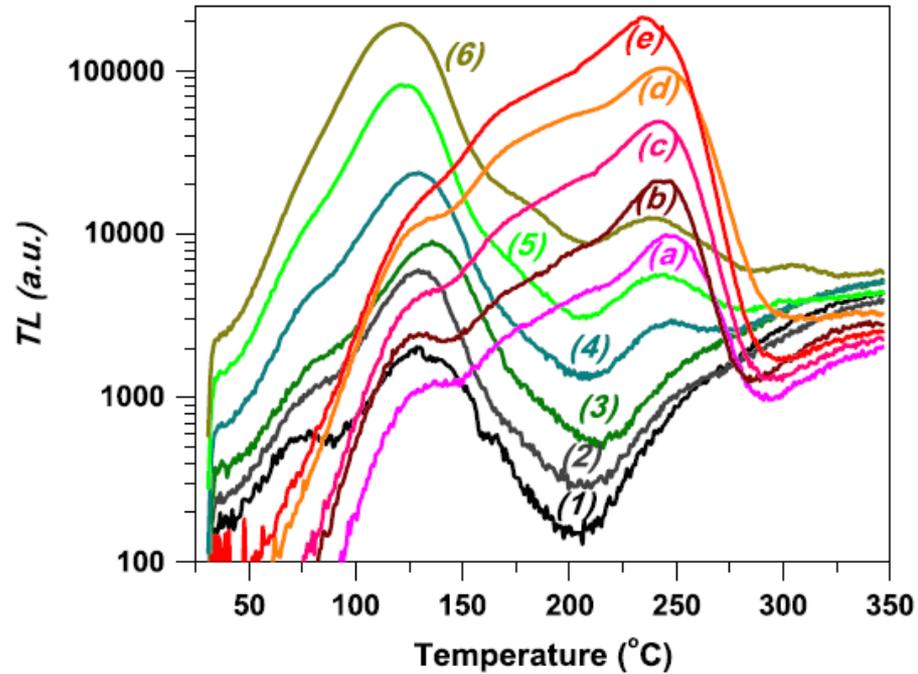
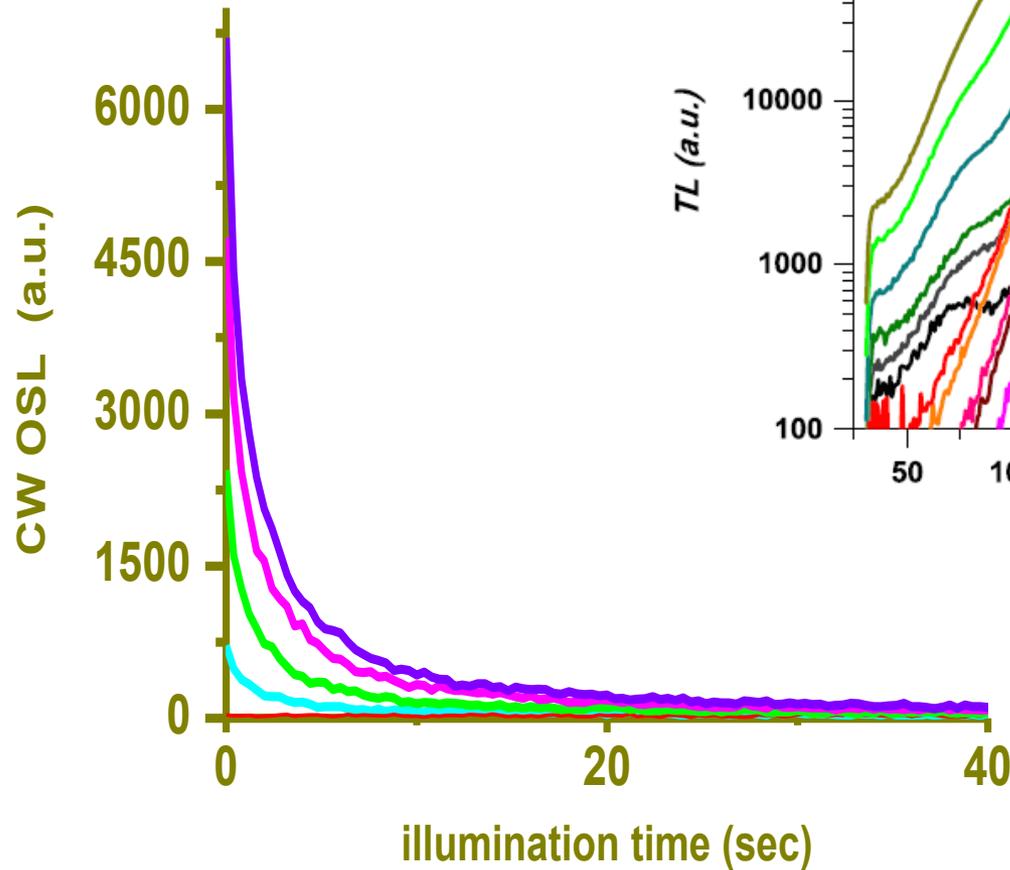
## Termolüminesans



## Elektron Spin (Paramagnetic) Rezonans



# Examples of TL – OSL - ESR Curves



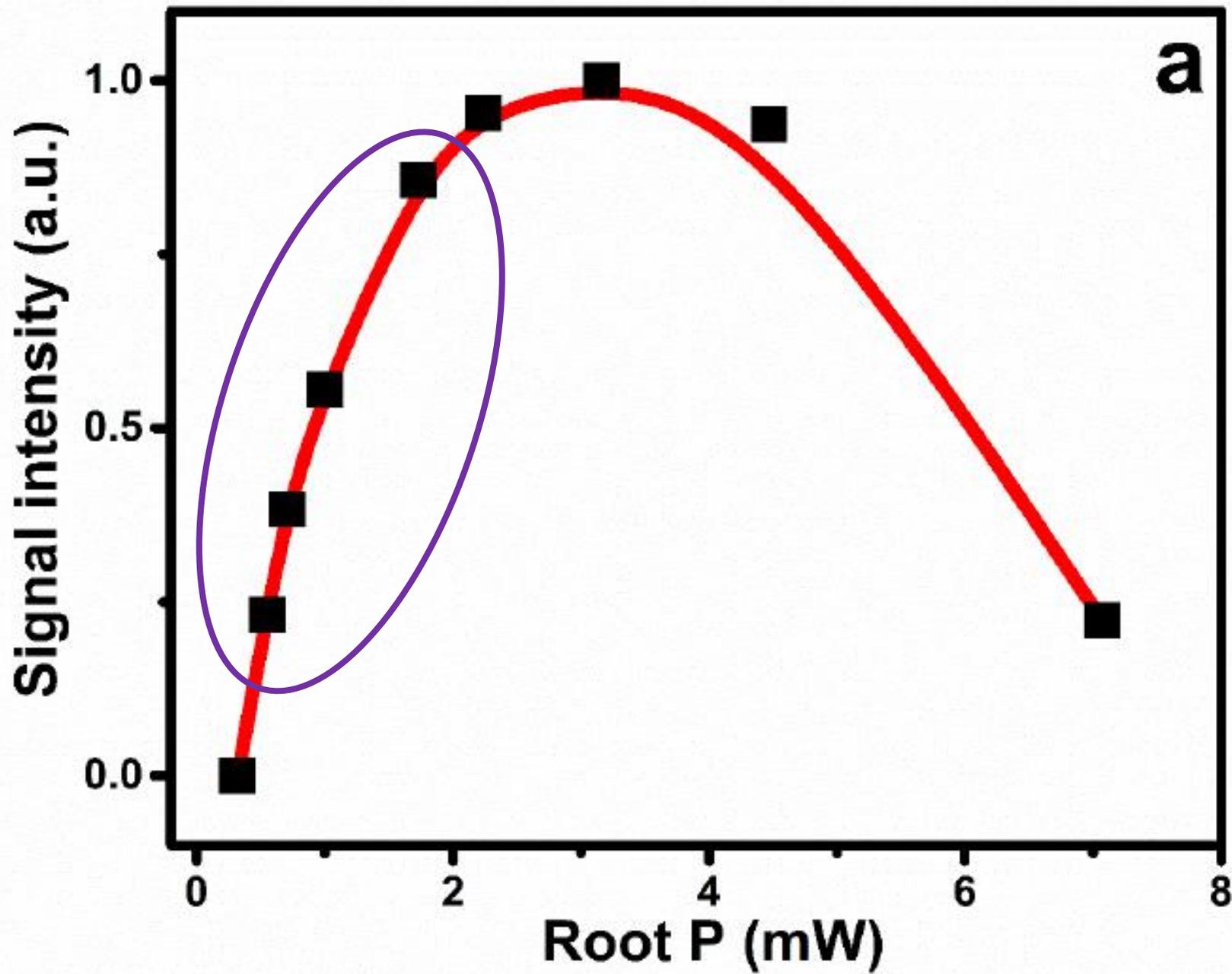
# *Measurement Parameters*

Table 1. List of the ESR measurement parameters

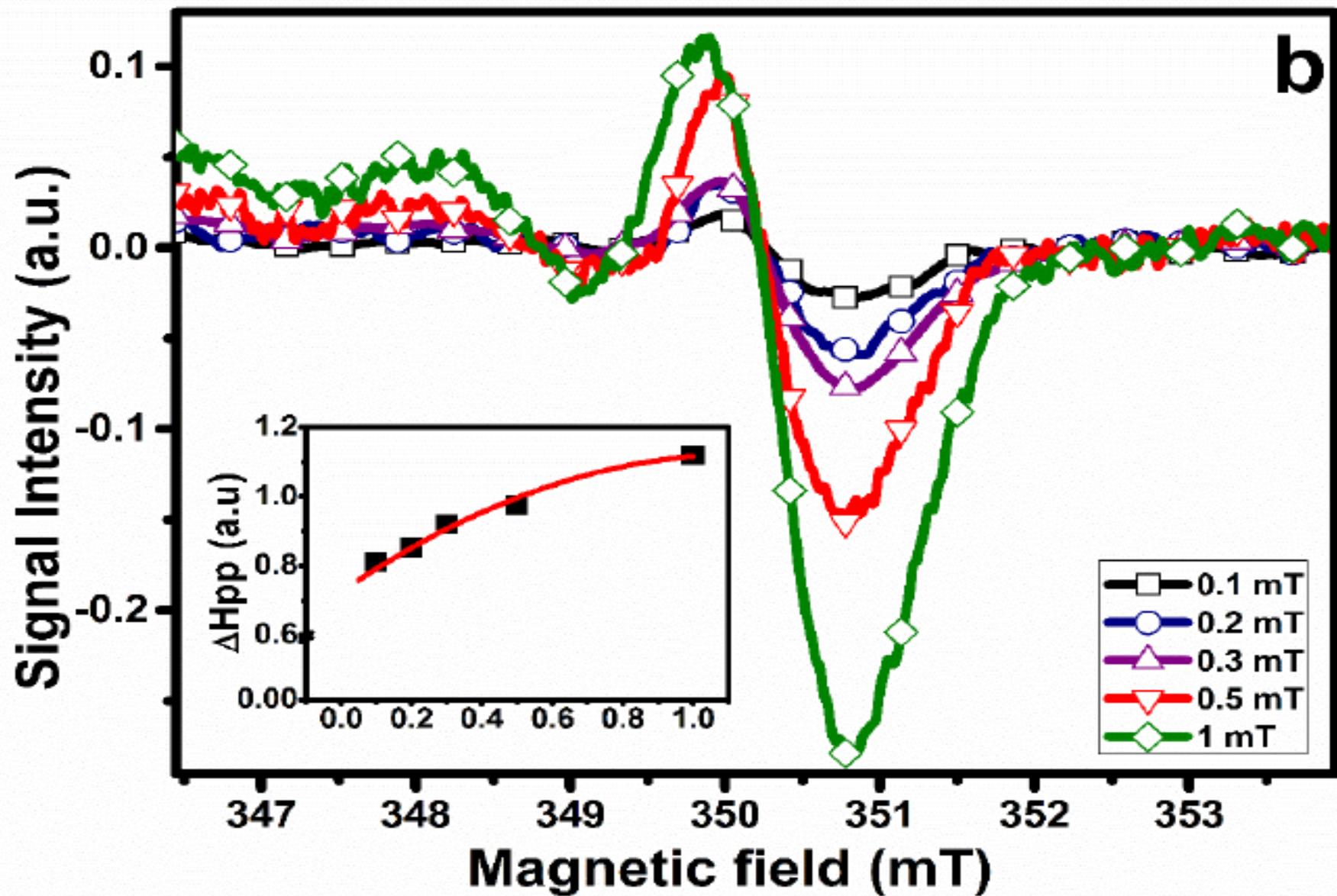
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Microwave power (mW)	0.502
Modulation amplitude (mT)	0.3
Sweep width (mT)	10
Sweep time (s)	163.84
Conversion time (ms)	160
Number of scans	10
Microwave frequency (GHz)	~9.8
Sample mass (mg)	5-6
Number of points	1024

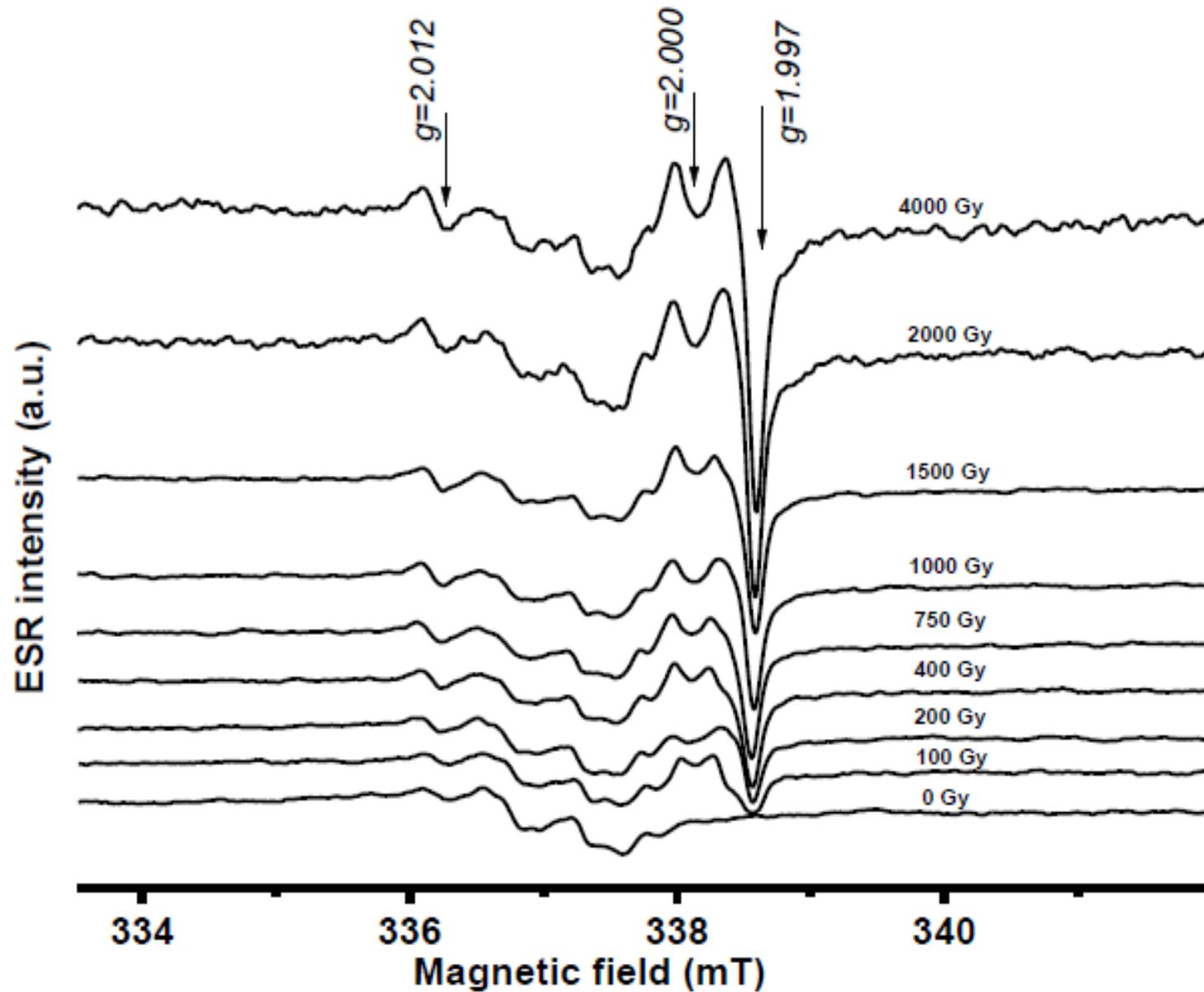
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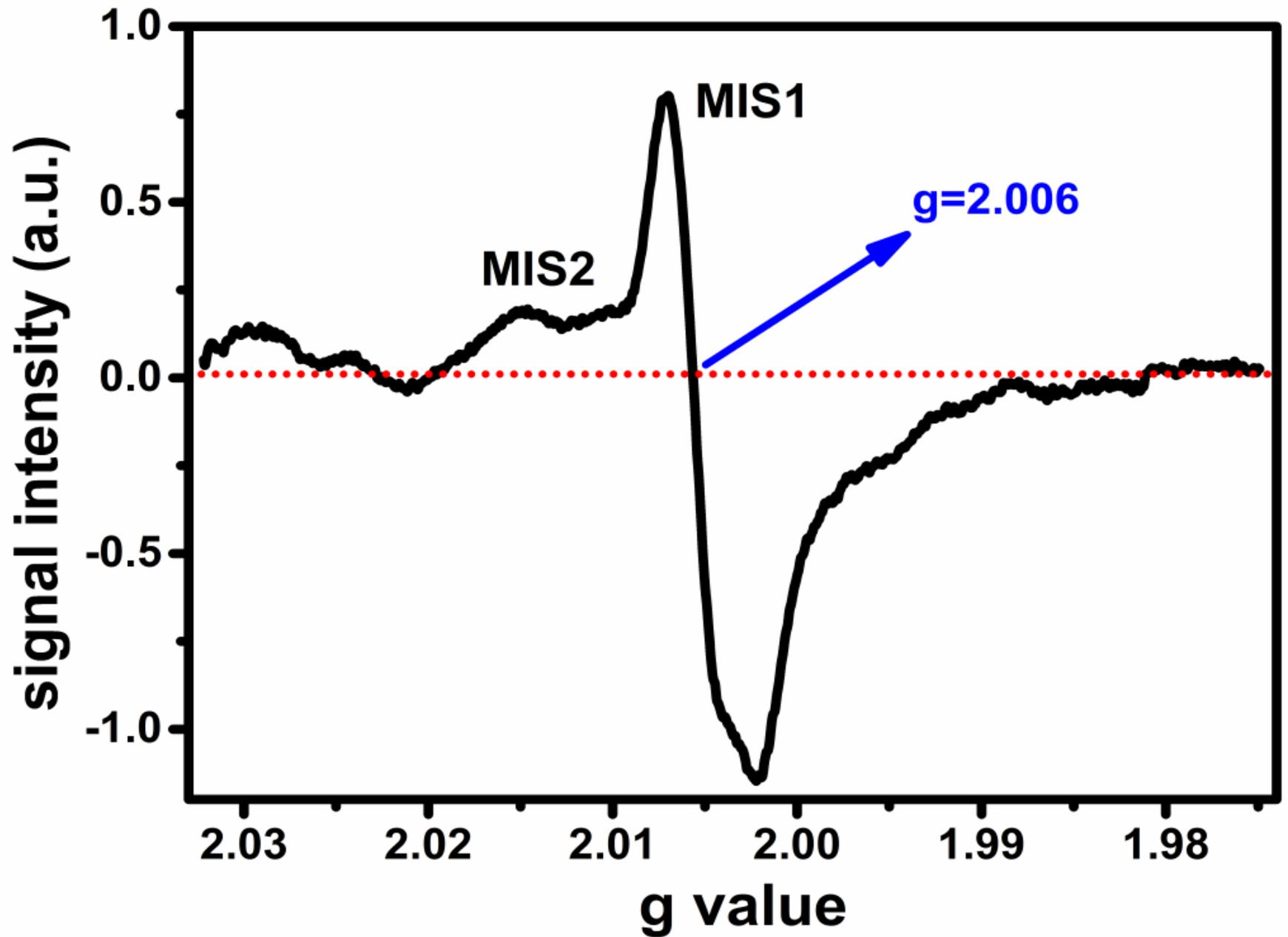
# *Nails*



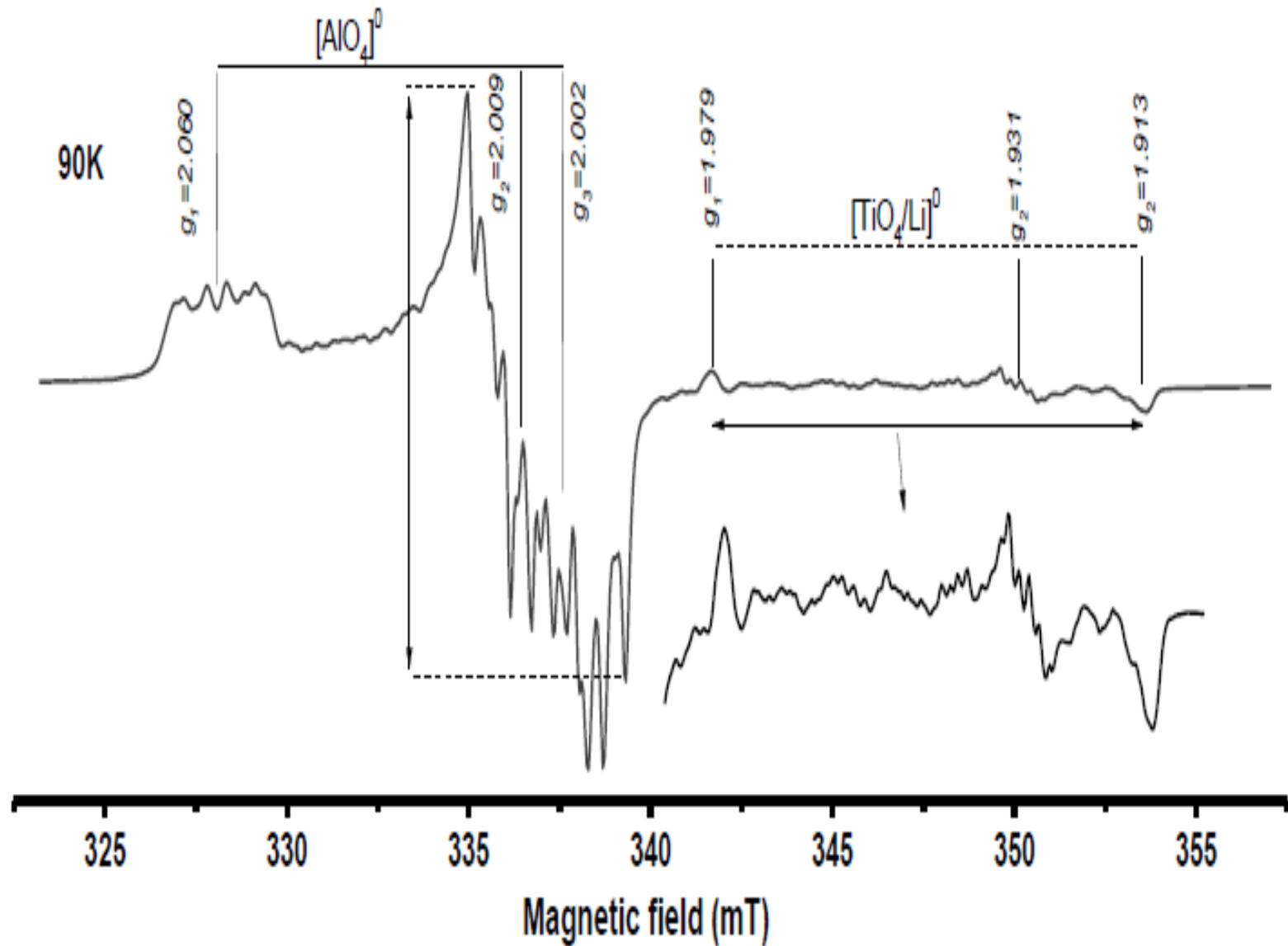
# Quartz



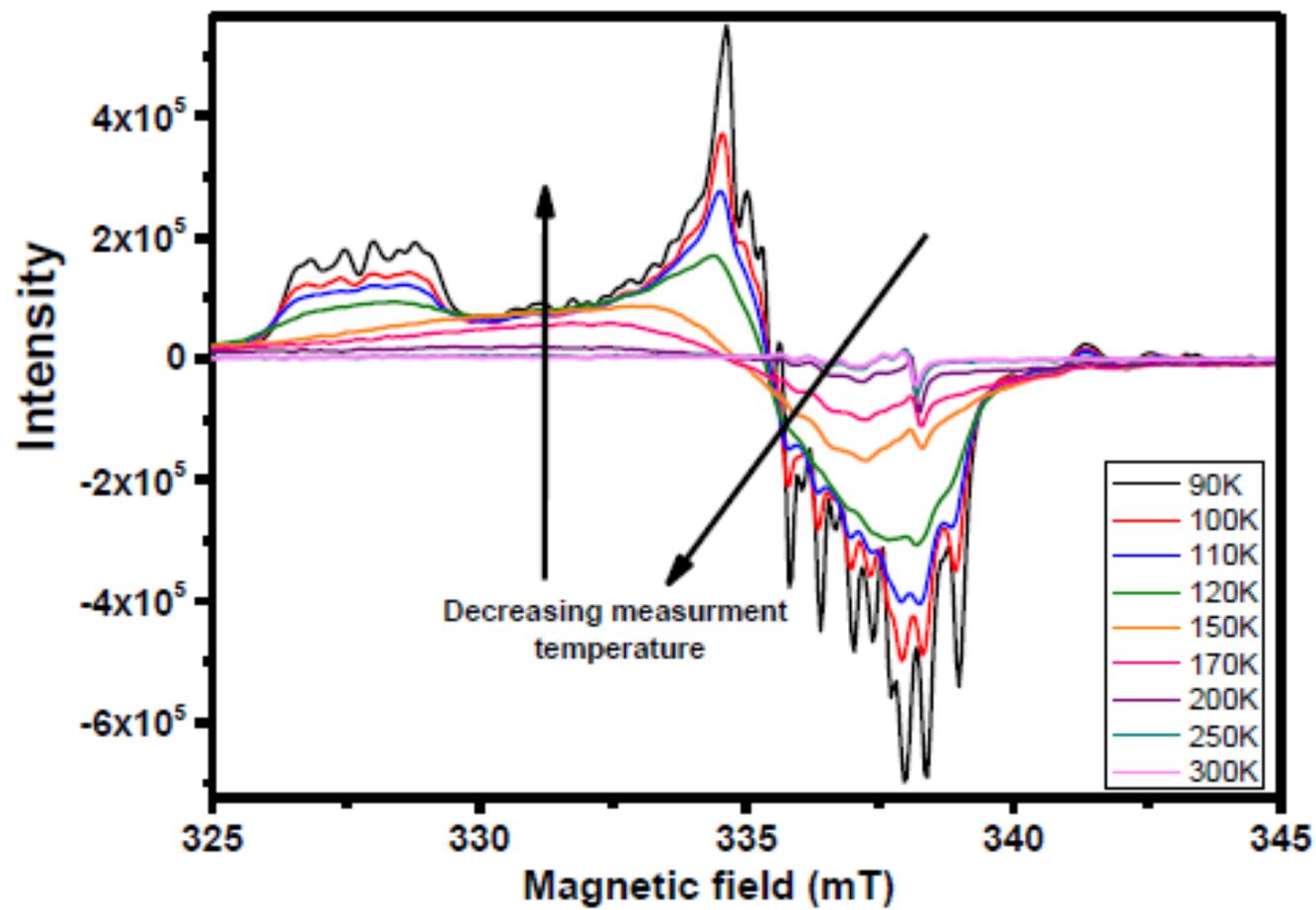
# *Nails*



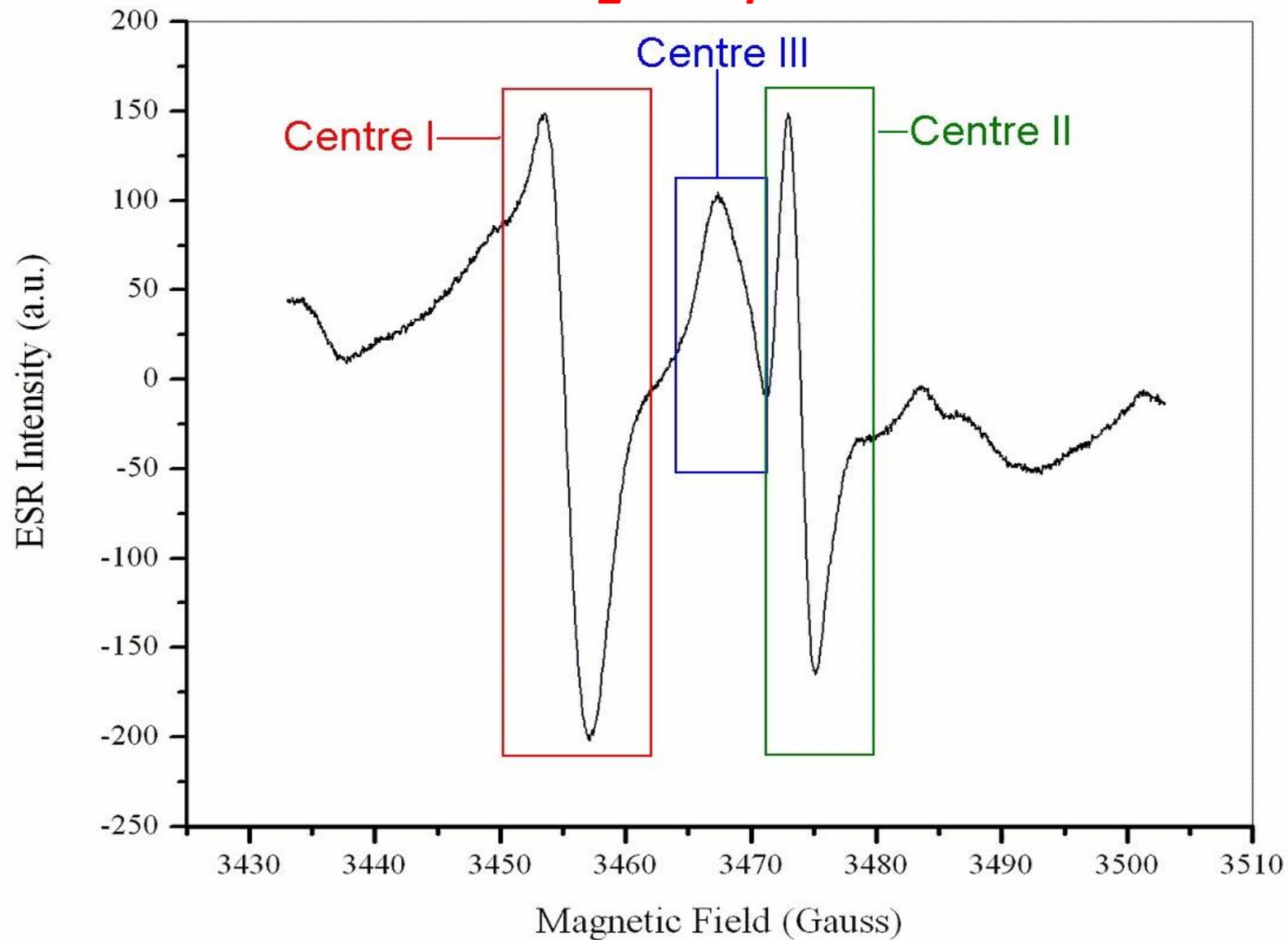
# Quartz



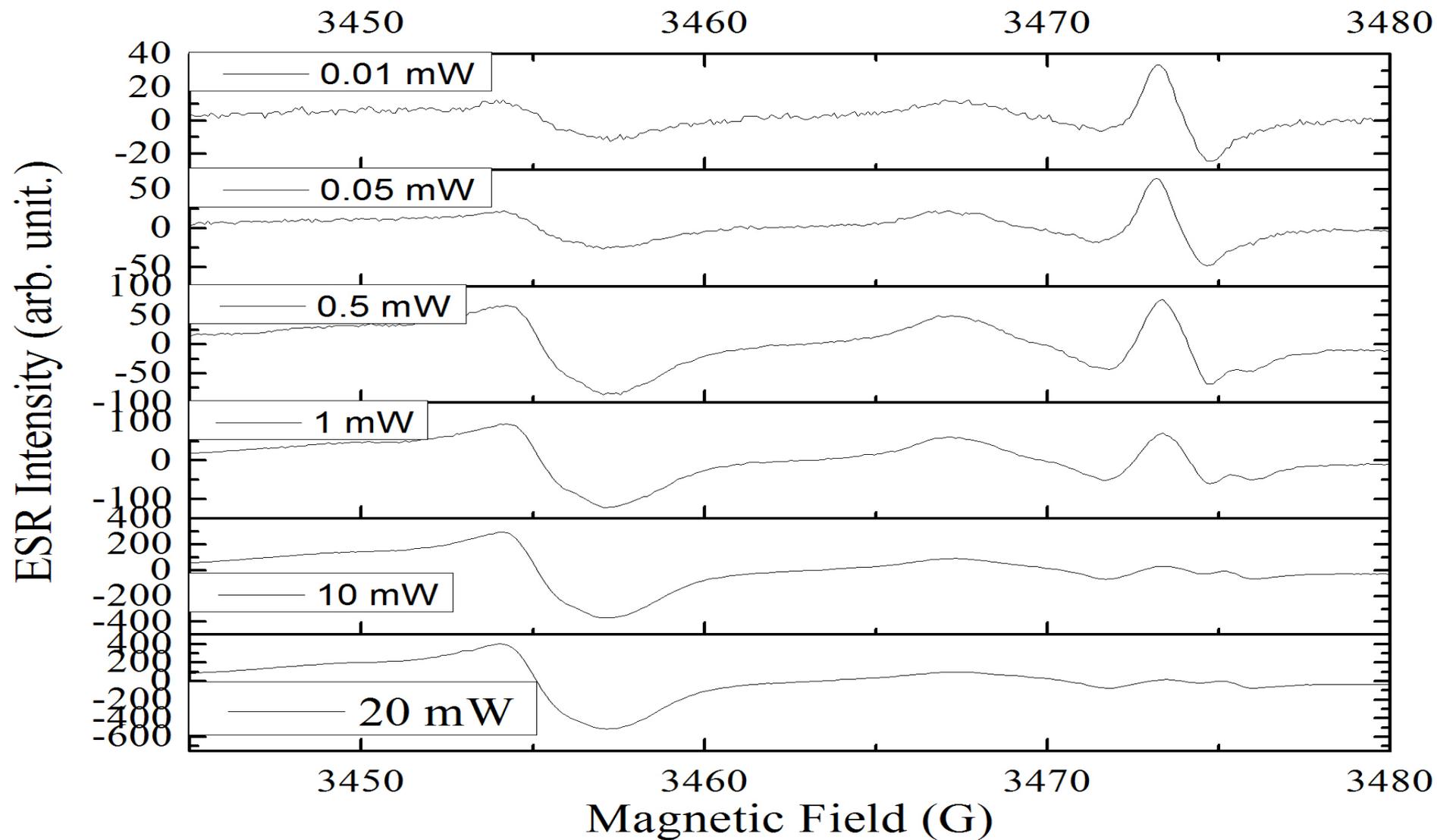
*Low temperature measurements* give a sharp linewidth, increase the spin population in the lower state due to Boltzmann factor,  $e^{-g\beta H/k_B T}$  and so the signal to noise (S/N) ratio (about a factor of 4 increase by measuring at 77K). Freezing of water in a sample also reduces microwave power loss, which enhances the signal intensity. However, some signal intensity is saturated at low microwave power at a low temperature.



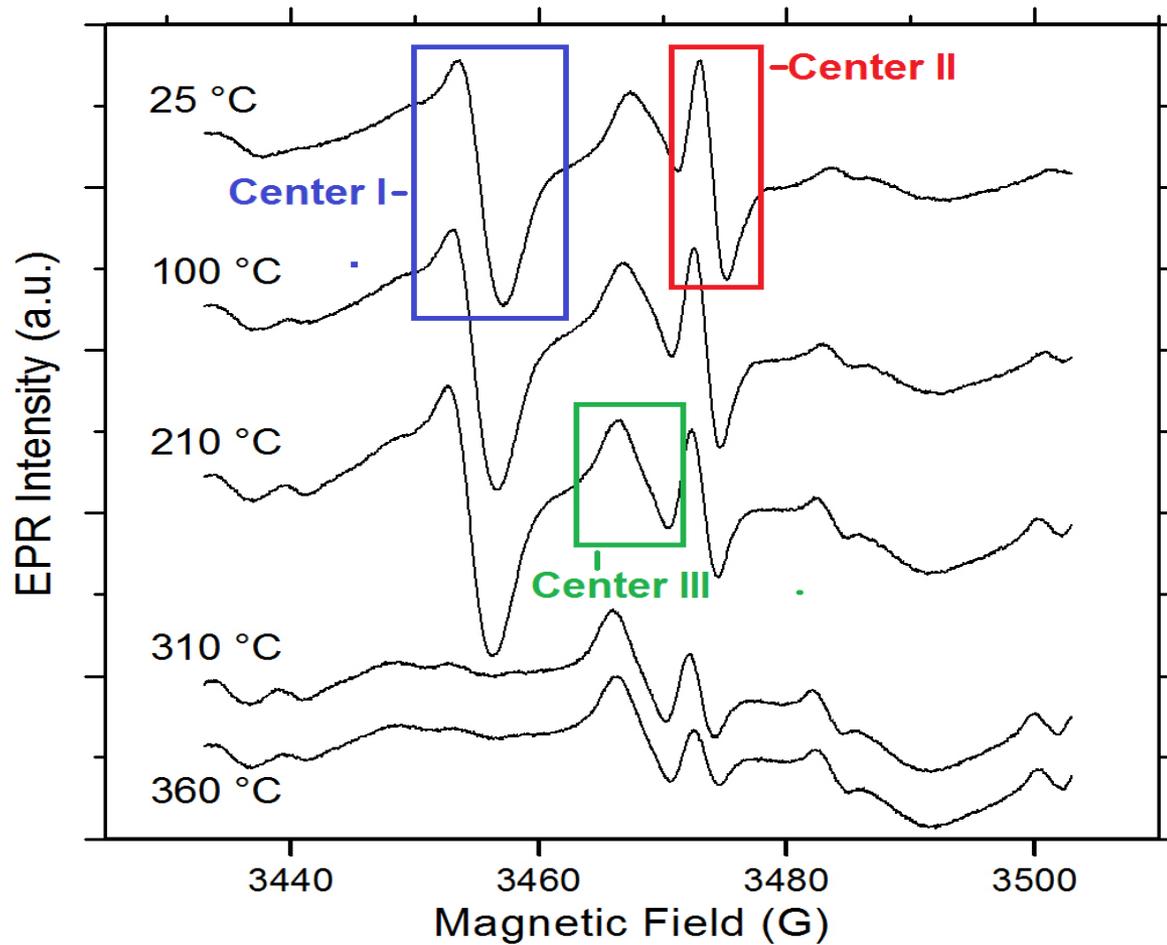
# $Mg_2SiO_4:Tb$



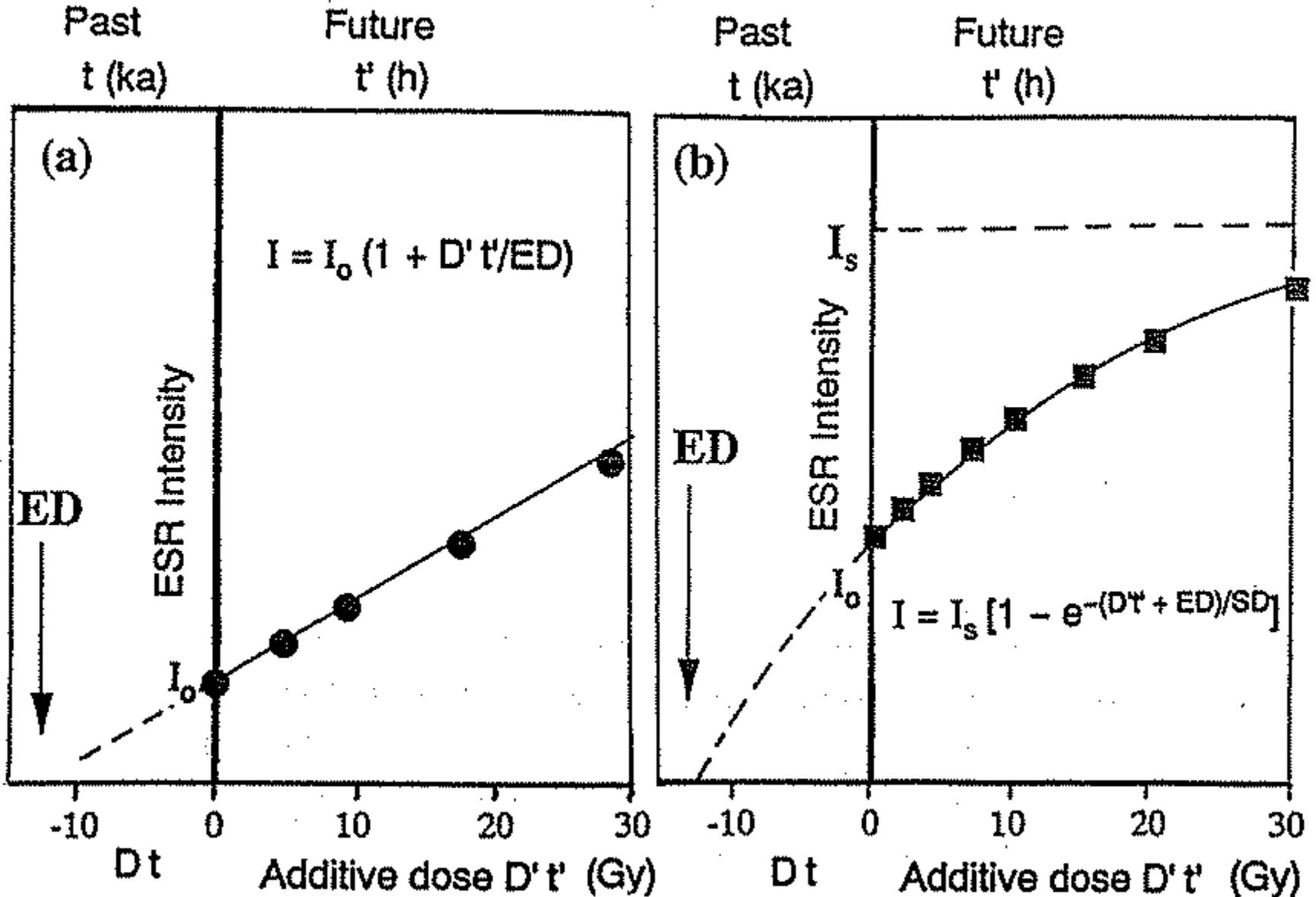
# *Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>:Tb*



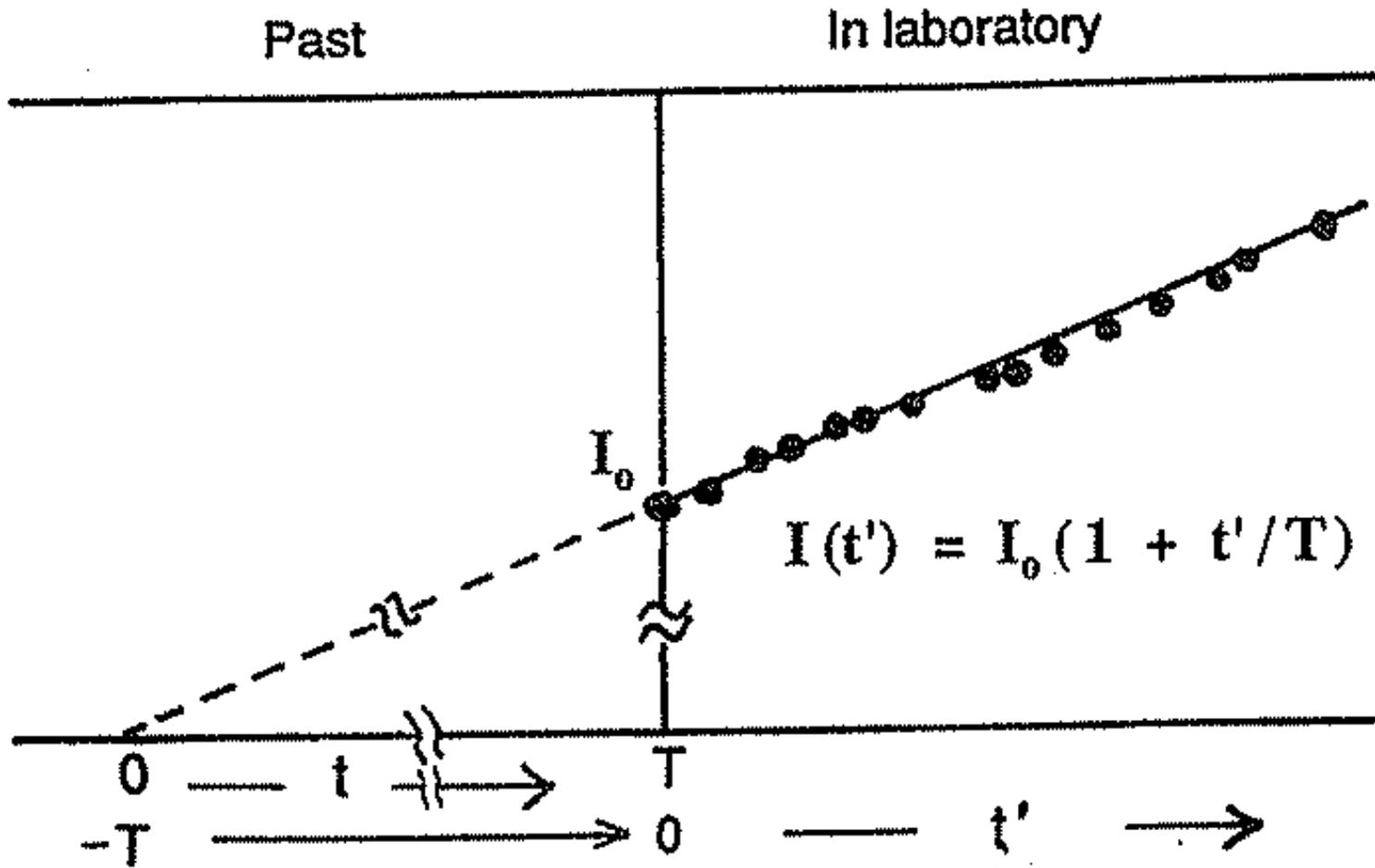
# $Mg_2SiO_4:Tb$



# Additive Dose Procedure



# Wait and See method



**Table 3.1** Materials used for ESR dating and dosimetry.

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Chemical Form</b>	<b>Applications</b>
<b>Carbonates</b>	$\text{CaCO}_3$	stalactite, travertine spring deposit, etc.
<b>Biocarbonates</b>	$\text{CaCO}_3$	coral, shell, foraminifera egg shell, calcrete
<b>Sulfates</b>	$\text{CaSO}_4$ $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	anhydrite gypsum (desert deposit, cave deposit)
<b>Bicarbonates</b>	$\text{NaHCO}_3$	saline lake deposit
<b>Phosphates</b>	$\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{X}$ $\text{CaHPO}_4$	hydroxyapatite, tooth, bone phosphate nodule
<b>Silica</b>	$\text{SiO}_2$	geological fault volcanic rock, altered rock
<b>Silicates</b>	$\text{ZrSiO}_4$	zircon feldspars, clay minerals
<b>Ice &amp; Dry Ice</b>	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{CO}_2$	comet, solid $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CO}_2$
<b>Organics</b>	radicals * radicals metal ions *	food, crop, leather, paper alanine, sugar mummy, blood