Unravelling the mystery: FTIR-ATR and inelastic neutron scattering (INS) spectroscopies applied to the analysis of burned human skeletal remains

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INTRODUCTION
Burned human skeletal remains can be found in forensic (terrorist attacks, fires, attempts to conceal the corpse in case of homicides) or archaeological contexts (funerary practices of past populations).

METHODOLOGY
7 sections from the diaphysis of a femur was sectioned and burned under controlled conditions in an electric oven: 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 °C, for 120 minutes, at a heating rate of 6 – 10 °C/min.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS
The good quality INS data currently obtained allowed us to validate the information retrieved from the FTIR spectra.

REFERENCES

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