

**Re-Interpretation of Old Master practices through optical and rheological investigation:
the presence of calcite**

L. de Viguerie^a, H. Glanville^a, G. Ducouret^b, P. Jacquemot^{a,c}, P. Anh Dang^b, Ph. Walter^a

a. Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Archéologie Moléculaire et structurale, LAMS, F-75005 Paris, France

b. Laboratoire Sciences et Ingénierie de la Matière Molle, CNRS UMR 7615, ESPCI Paris, PSL Research University, 10 rue Vauquelin, F-75231 Paris cedex 05, France

c. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Institut de Minéralogie, Physique des Matériaux et Cosmochimie, F-75005 Paris, France

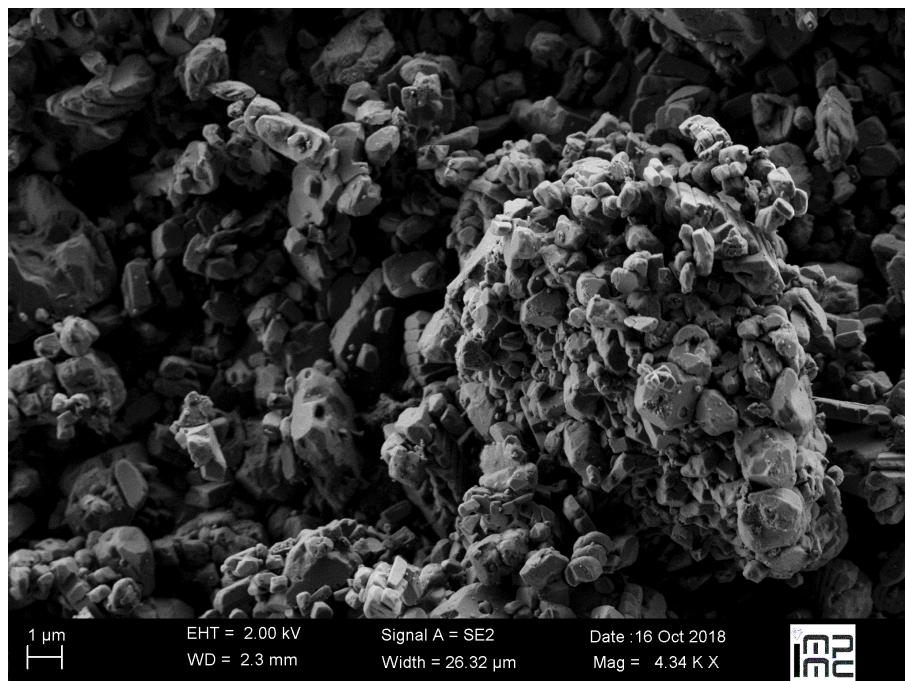
SEM observations:

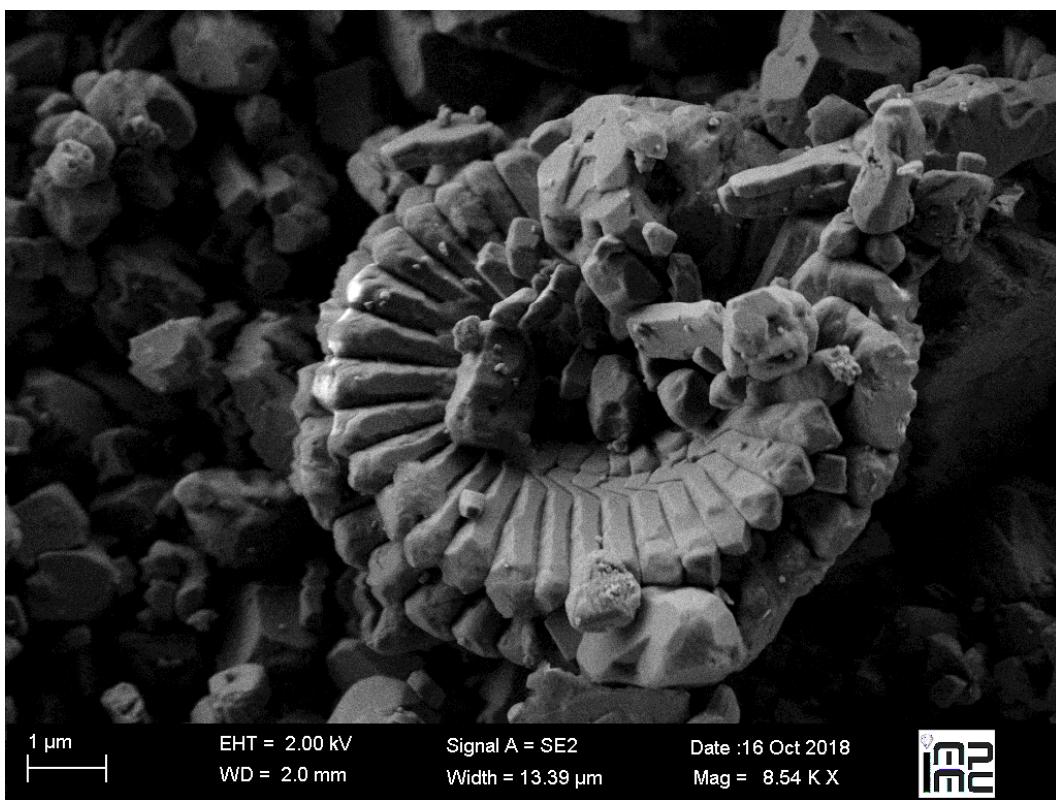
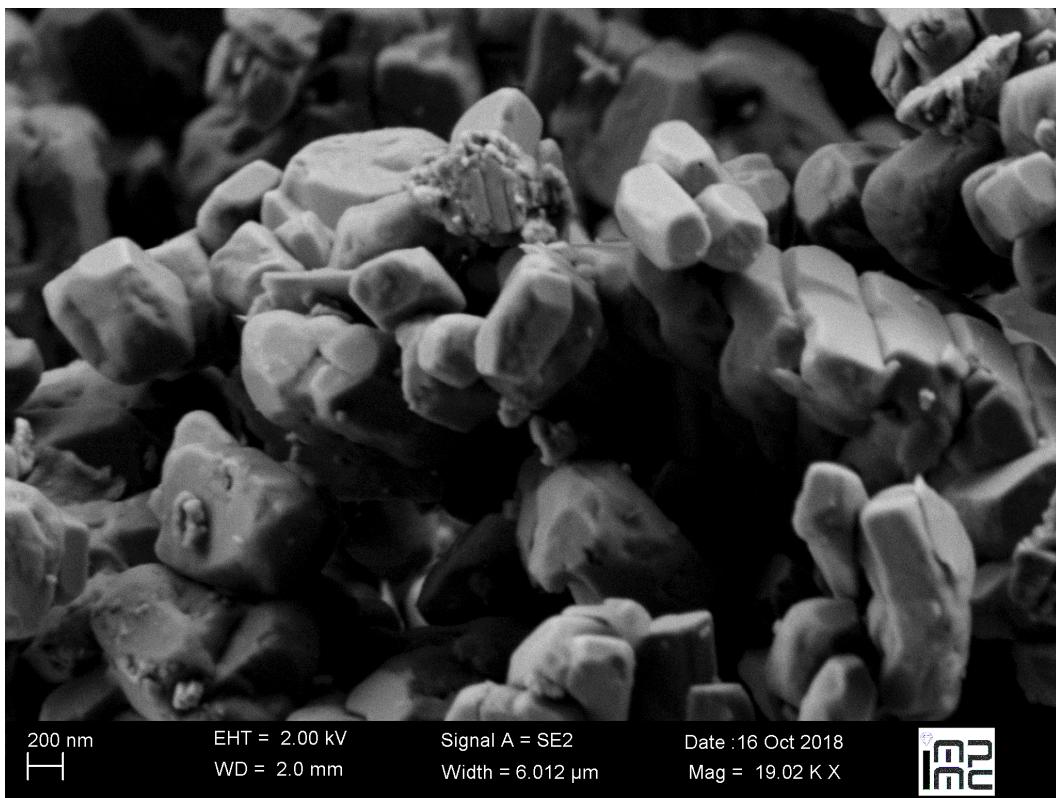
Results

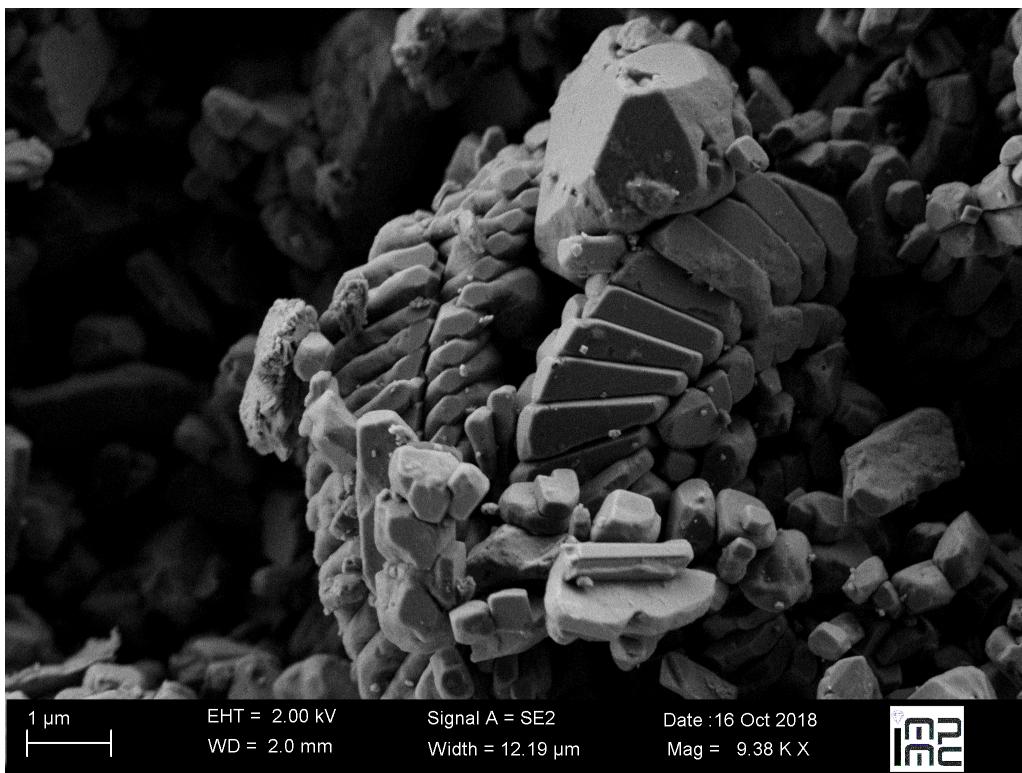
The first image for each pigment is 24-26 µm in width.

I. Chalks

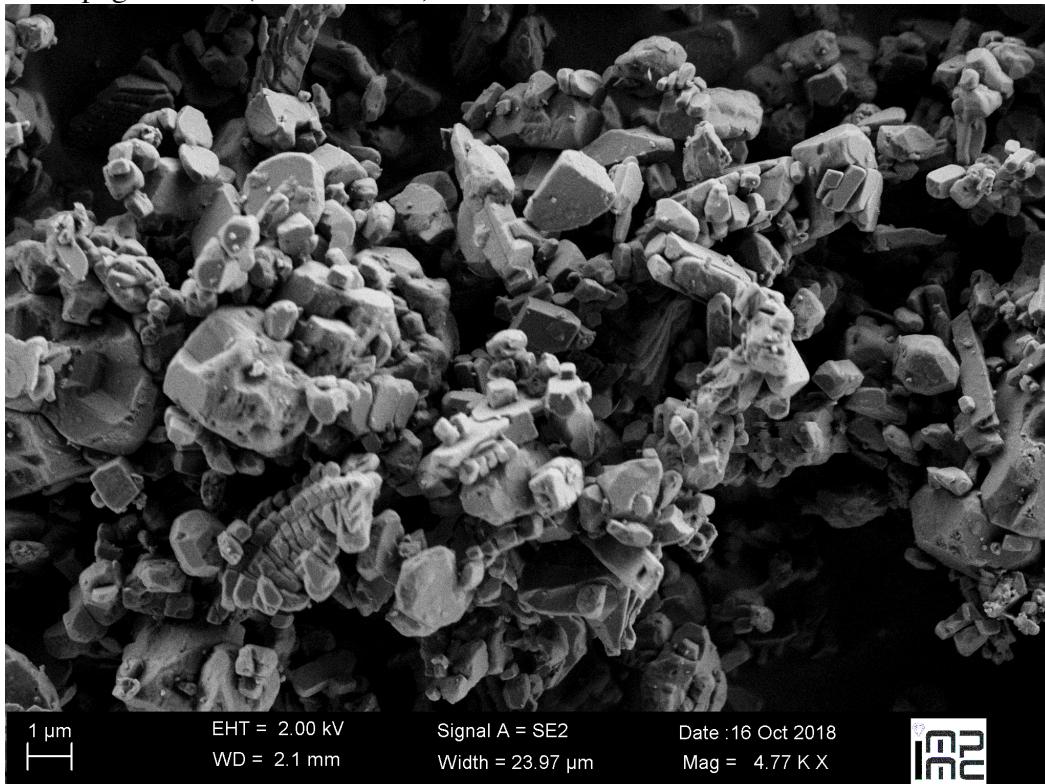
Meudon white (Laverdure)

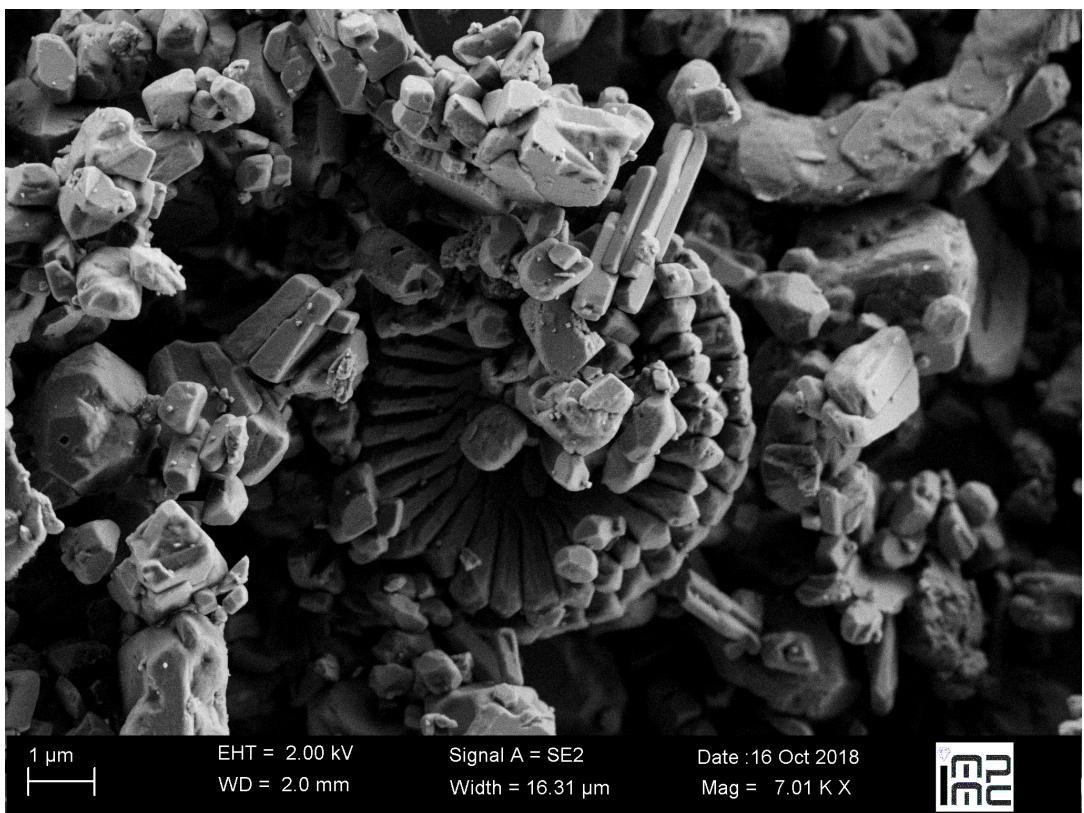
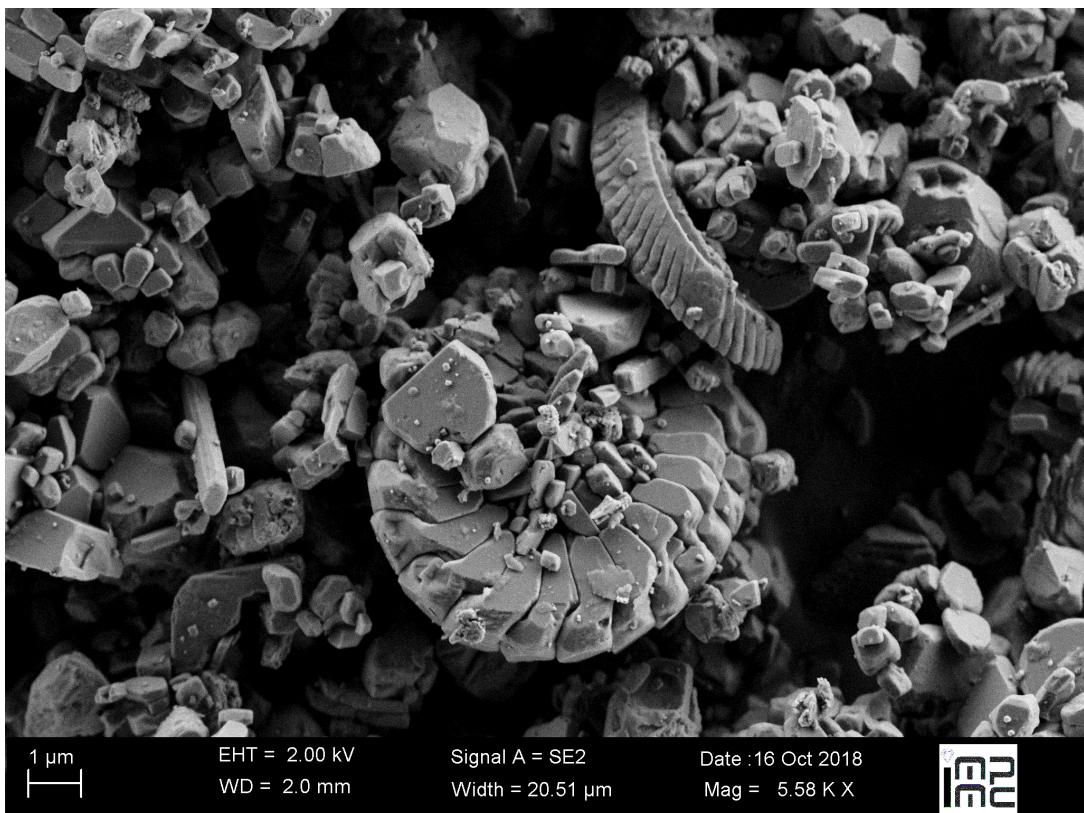






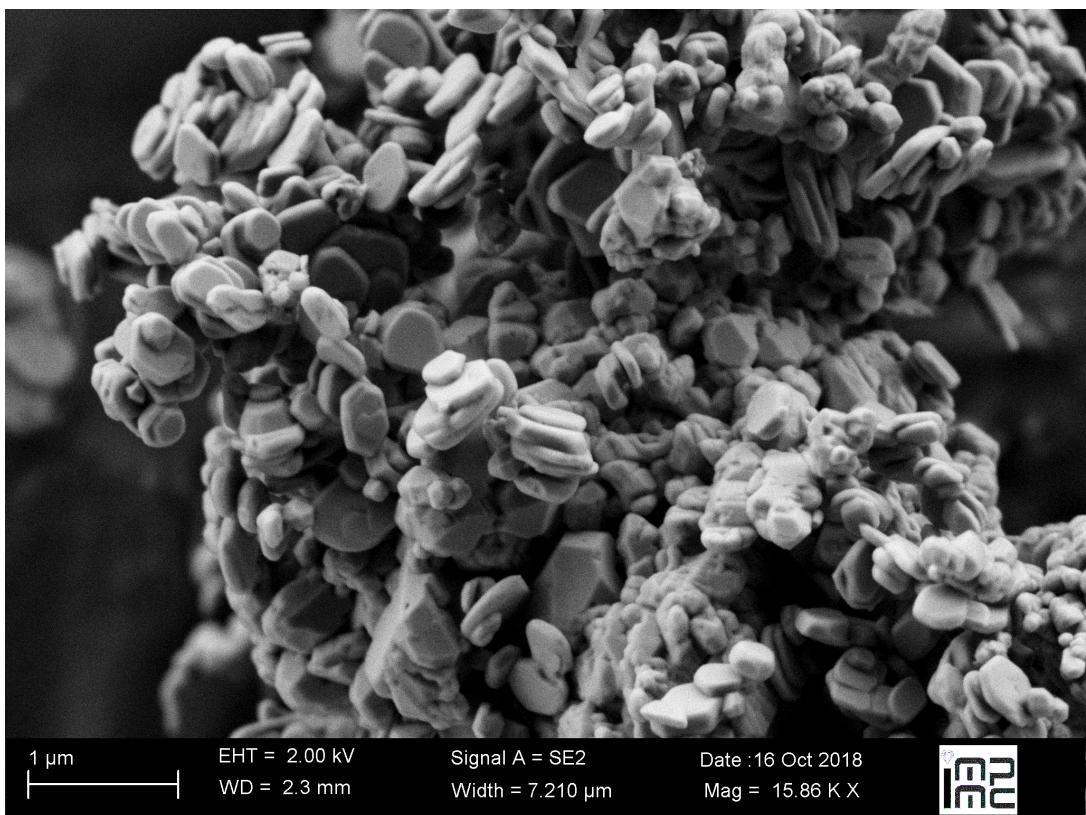
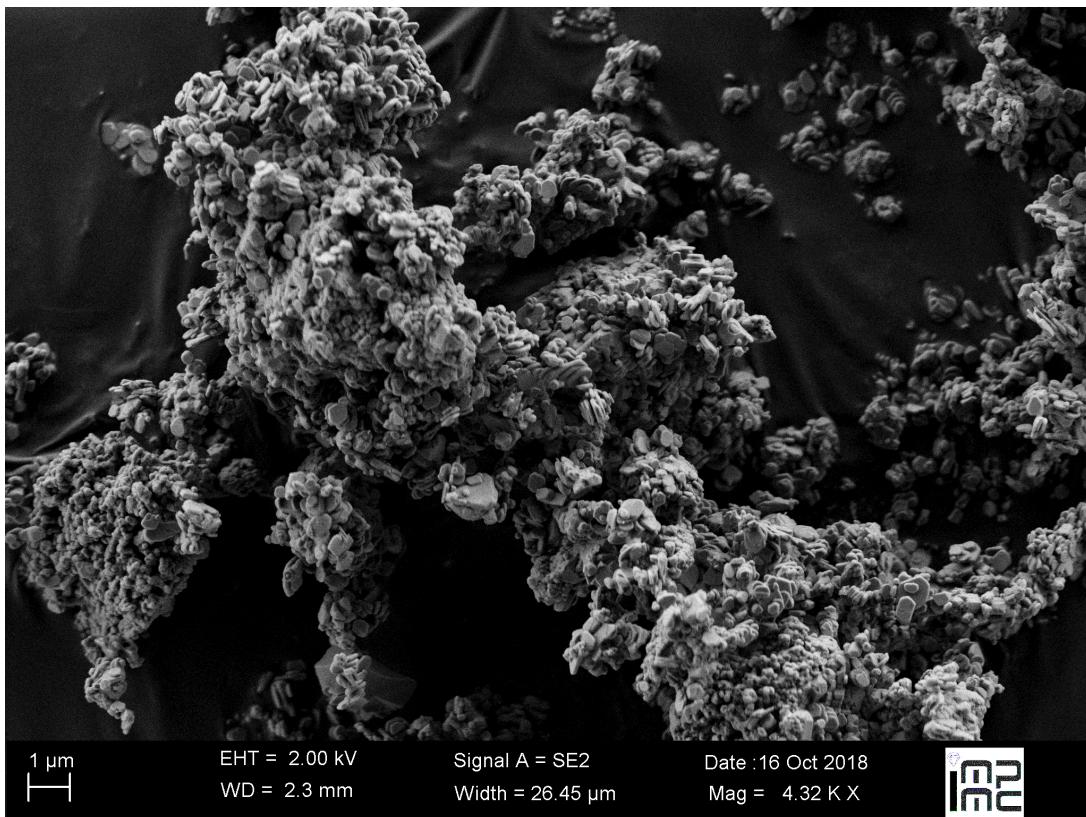
Champagne chalk (from Kremer)

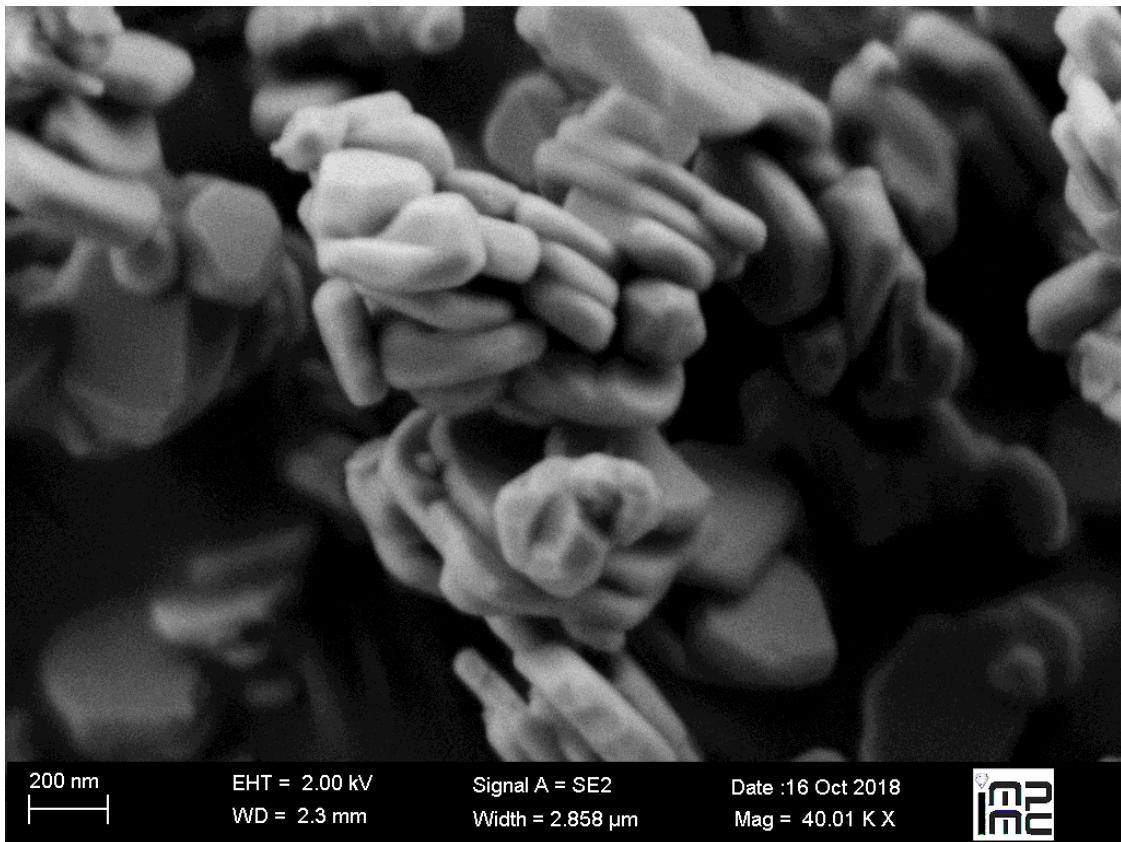




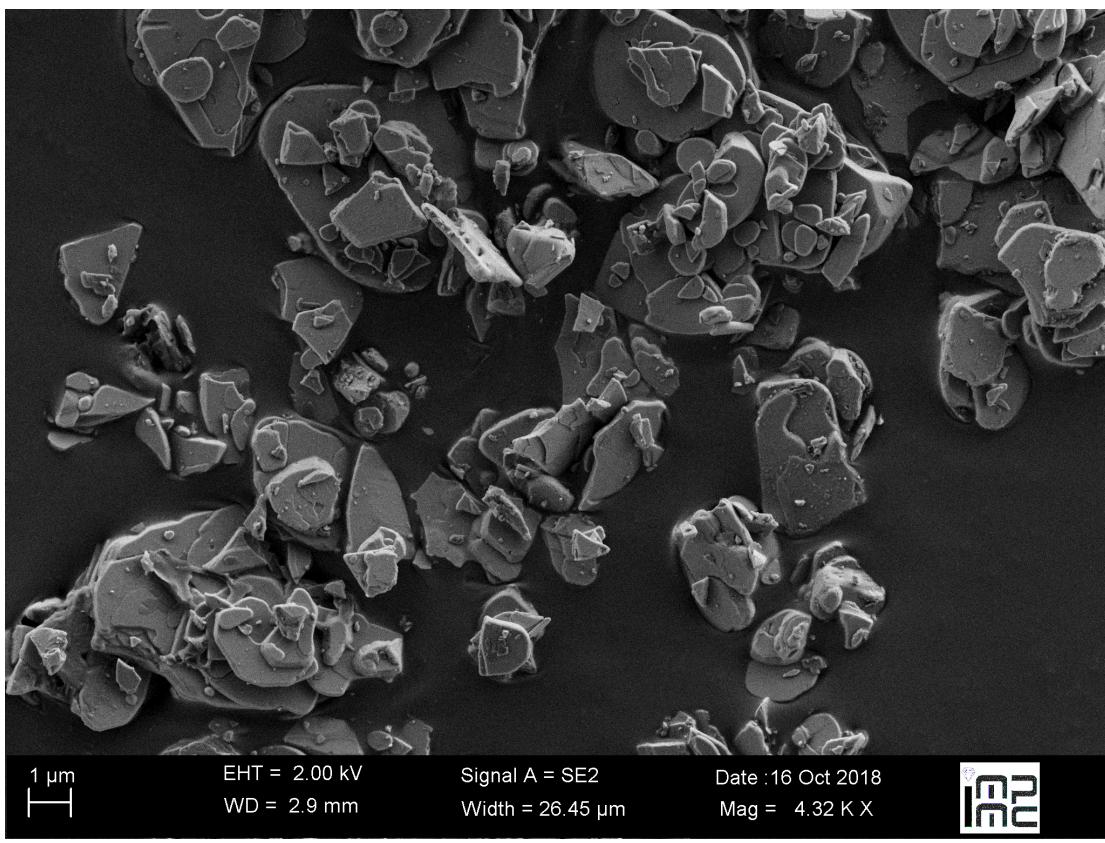
II. Lead white

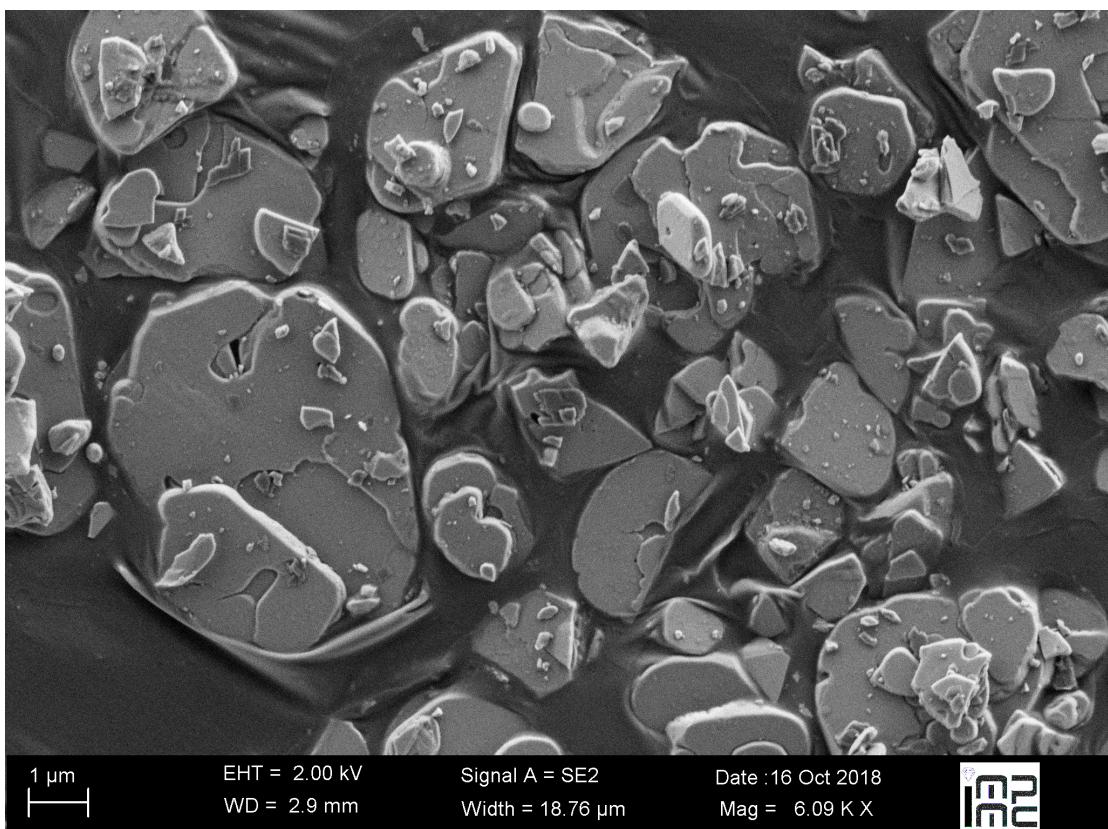
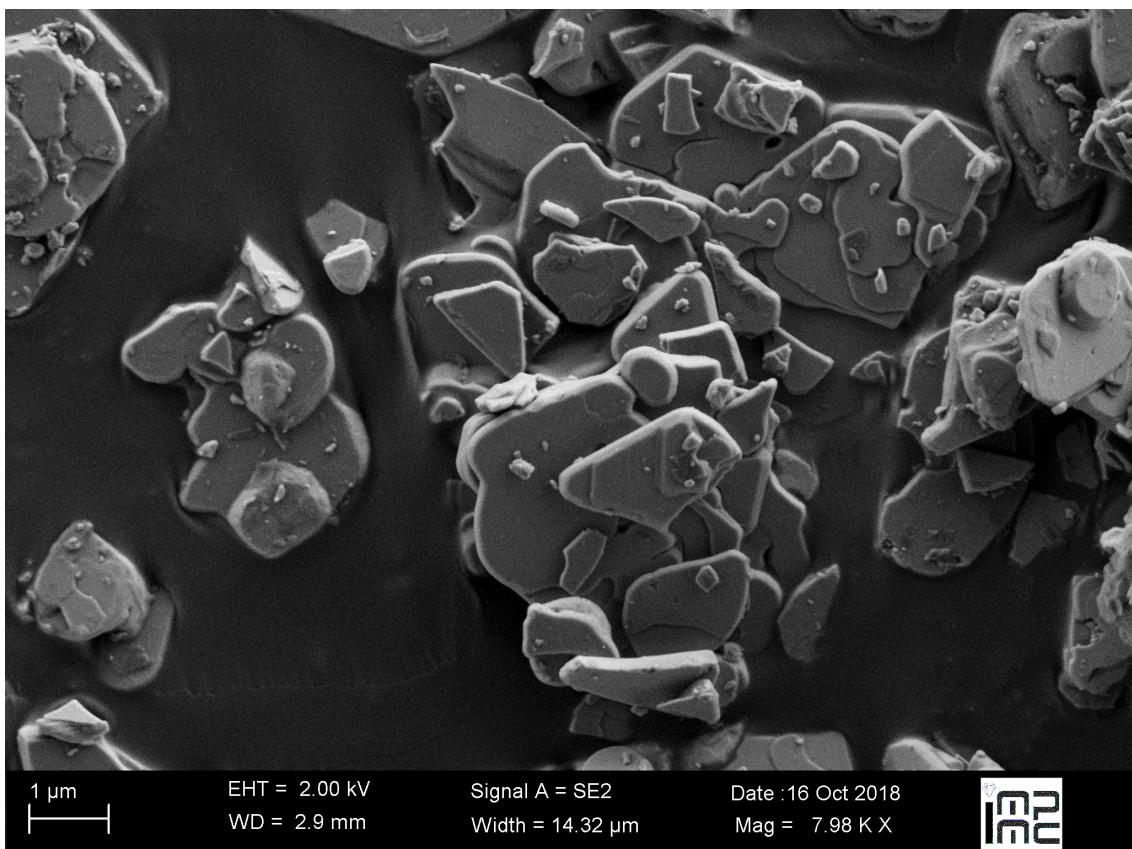
Lead white from Master pigments (Flake white)



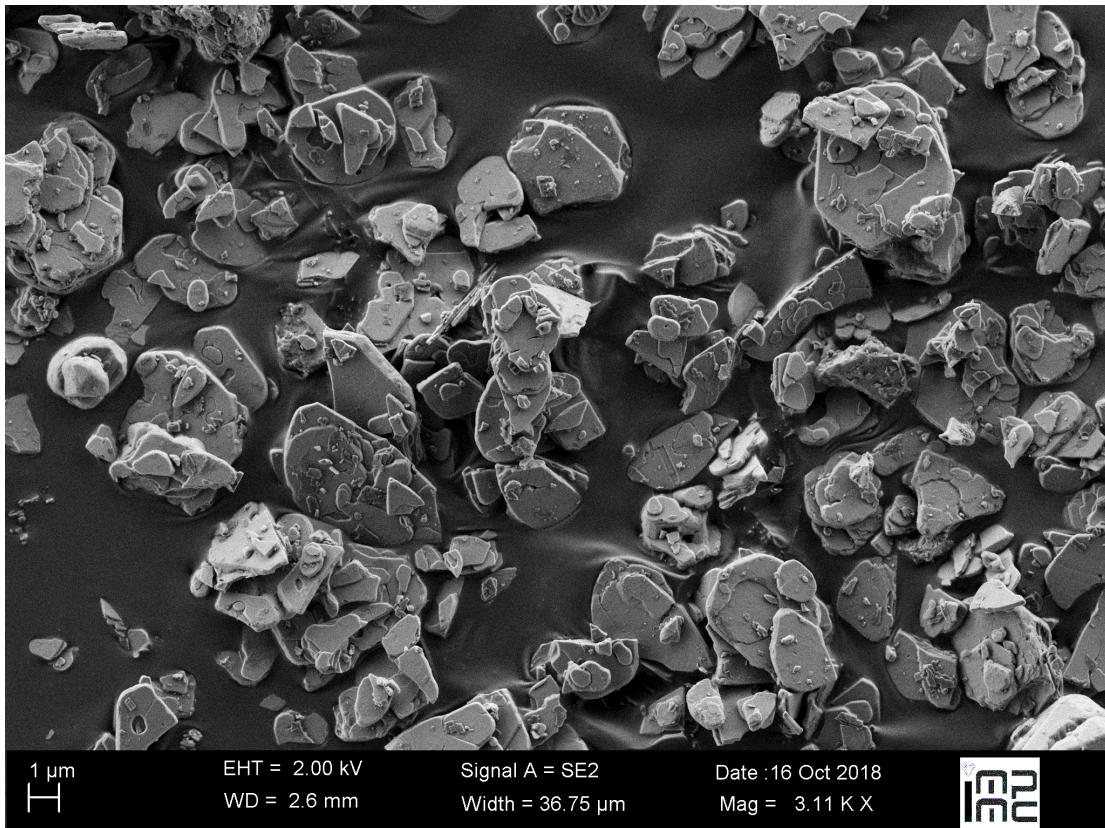
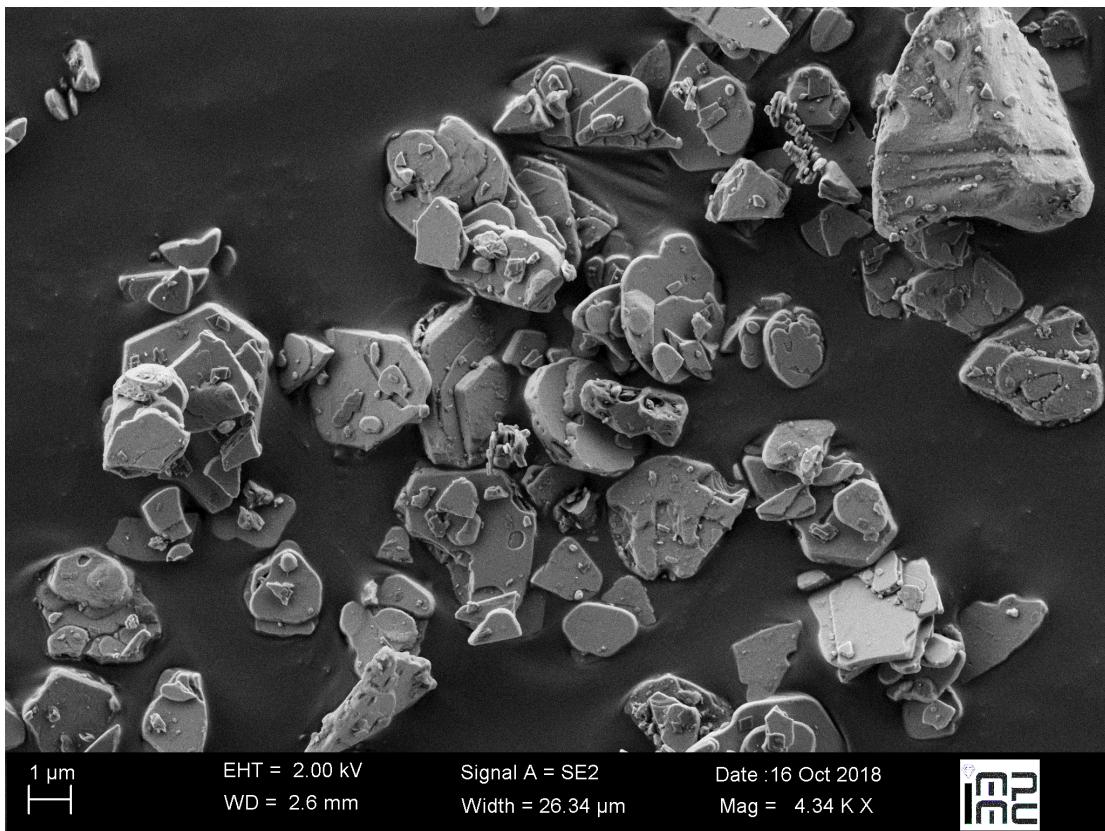


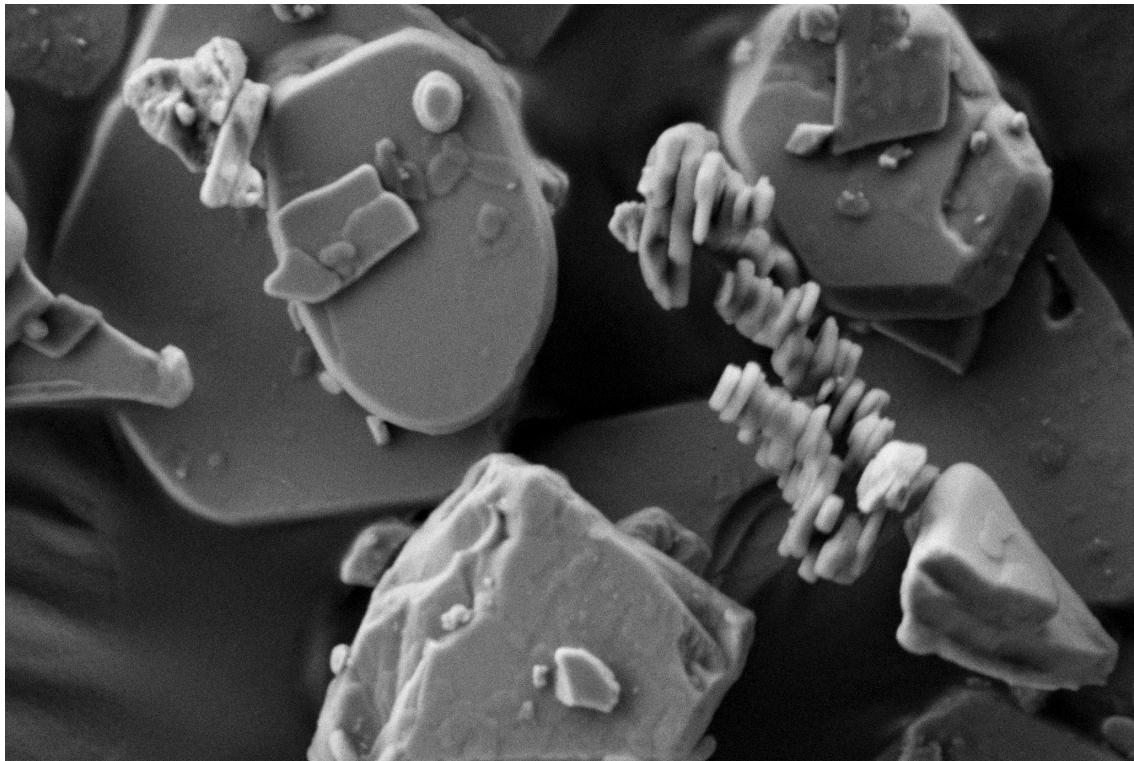
Lead white (Laverdure)





Lead white (Kremer)





300 nm

EHT = 2.00 kV
WD = 2.6 mm

Signal A = SE2
Width = 5.203 µm

Date :16 Oct 2018
Mag = 21.97 K X

