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——2016年4月, 习近平对文化遗产保护工作的重要指示

国家文物局 编National Cultural Heritage Administration



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#### 工作团队

总负责 周旸

学术顾问 (依姓氏笔画排序)

马清林 王旭东 苏伯民 李存信 吴来明 吴顺清 张金萍 周 铁 赵 丰

赵西晨 晏新志 铁付德 潘 路

#### 展 览

展览支持 韩战明 赵 丰 王时伟

展览策划 周 旸

展览统筹 龙霄飞 曲 亮 贾丽玲

设计统筹 钟 梅

展览协助 杨烨郭良实 王俊张瑜

资料收集 中国文物保护技术协会 中国丝绸博物馆

**资料统筹** 刘建宇 杨海亮

灯光展柜 索经令 刘金陸 王 磊

点交布展 王显国 丁炳赫 李 兵 闫 娟 杨丽丽 杨静兮 李 梅 迟海迪 黄雪梅

杨丽明 徐 涛 邹非池

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#### 图 录

主 编 周 旸

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故宫博物院 中国国家博物馆 中国社会科学院考古研究所 中国中医科学院中国医史文献研究所

首都博物馆 北京市海淀区圆明园管理处 北京大学考古文博学院

北京科技大学科技史与文化遗产研究院 河北省文物考古研究院

山西省考古研究院 上海博物馆 中国科学院上海光学精密机械研究所

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荆州文物保护中心 荆州博物馆 湖南省博物馆 广东省博物馆 重庆中国三峡博物馆

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成都文物考古研究院 陕西历史博物馆 陕西省考古研究院

秦始皇帝陵博物院 陕西省文物保护研究院

西北大学文化遗产研究学院 西安元智系统技术有限公司 敦煌研究院

甘肃省博物馆 甘肃省文物考古研究所

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#### Work team

Head: Zhou Yang

**Academic advisers:** (in the surname stroke order) Ma Qinglin, Wang Xudong, Su Bomin, Li Cunxin, Wu Laiming, Wu Shunqing, Zhang Jinping, Zhou Tie, Zhao Feng, Zhao Xichen, Yan Xinzhi, Tie Fude and Pan Lu

#### Exhibition

Supported by: Han Zhanming, Zhao Feng and Wang Shiwei

Curated by: Zhou Yang

Coordinated by: Long Xiaofei, Qu Liang and Jia Liling

Design coordinated by: Zhong Mei

Assisted by: Yang Ye, Guo Liangshi, Wang Jun and Zhang Yu

Data collected by: China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage and China National Silk Museum

Data coordinated by: Liu Jianyu and Yang Hailiang

Showcase illumination: Suo Jingling, Liu Jinlu and Wang Lei

Handover & exhibition arrangement: Wang Xianguo, Ding Binghe, Li Bing, Yan Juan, Yang Lili, Yang Jingxi, Li Mei,

Chi Haidi, Huang Xuemei, Yang Liming, Xu Tao, Zou Feichi

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#### Antique catalog

Chief editor: Zhou Yang

Associate editors: Qu Liang and Long Xiaofei

Editors: Yang Hailiang, Guan Ming, Jia Liling, Yang Yang, Pei Yajing, Ren He, Li Gen and Liu Jianyu

Digital display: Liu Huan and Huang Jing

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The Palace Museum

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Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

Xilingol League Museum

Nanjing Museum

China National Silk Museum

Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Zhengzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Jingzhou Museum

Chongqing Sound Photoelectronic Zhilian Electronics Co., Ltd.

Chengdu Institute of Archaeology

Chengdu Museum

Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology

Shaanxi History Museum

Microwise System Co., Ltd.

Gansu Provincial Museum

Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Gansu Bamboo Slips Museum

Conservation and Research Institute of the Tiantishan Grottoes in Wuwei

#### Data provided by: (in the order of province and cities)

National Cultural Heritage Administration

Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage

National Centre for Archaeology (NACA)

China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage

The Palace Museum

National Museum of China

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (IA CASS)

Chinese Medical Literature Research Institute, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Capital Museum

The Administrative Office of the Old Summer Palace, Haidian District, Beijing

School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University

Institute of Cultural Heritage and History of Science & Technology, University of Science and Technology Beijing

Institute of Hebei Cultural Relics and Archaeology

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

Shanghai Museum

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Shaanxi Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage

School of Cultural Heritage, Northwest University

Microwise System Co., Ltd.

Dunhuang Academy China

Gansu Provincial Museum

Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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# 序

文物保护是功在当代、利在干秋的事业。我国馆藏文物数量巨大,品类丰富,材质多样,价值非凡,是中华文明发展演进的实物见证,是坚定文化自信的重要源泉。然而历经岁月洗礼,大量馆藏文物存在着不同程度和类型的病害,有的已是满目疮痍。加强对各类馆藏文物的科学研究与保护修复,深挖其价值,延续其生命,焕发其光彩,弘扬其承载的中华优秀传统文化,为社会主义精神文明建设提供深厚滋养,是我国文物保护工作的使命与担当。

文物保护不是一蹴而就的事。经过近百年的实践和发展,在党和国家的关怀与支持下,我国的馆藏文物保护走过了从传统到科学、从零散到规模、从合作到共赢的历程。"文物保护一定要靠科技。"这是习近平总书记在敦煌莫高窟实地考察时提出的要求。只有加强现代科学技术的支撑,坚持传承与创新并存,传统与科技互鉴,文物保护修复才能从传统的经验保护走向科学的精准保护。目前我国馆藏文物保护工作已经从抢救性保护为主过渡到抢救性保护和预防性保护并重的发展阶段,基于风险管理理论的中国馆藏文物预防性保护体系已经初步建立,借助多学科协同的馆藏文物科技保护手段更加系统全面。未来我国的文物保护将继续坚持目标导向、问题导向、需求导向,继续完善风险管理相关理论,坚持开放合作,开展多学科协同的文物保护与传承利用科技攻关,以高质量的保护与管理,为实现"十四五"规划和 2035 年远景目标,夺取全面建设社会主义现代化国家新胜利作出积极贡献!

本次展览名为《万年永宝——中国馆藏文物保护成果展》,由国家文物局主办,首都博物馆、中国丝绸博物馆、中国文物保护技术协会联合承办。举办这次展览,是站在新时代的历史方位,审视既有成果,总结经验教训,谋划创新发展,是向党和国家以及全国人民递交的一份阶段性成果的答卷。展览基于文物保护学术成果交流、科学技术手段揭示、文物艺术价值呈现的定位,共分为"万年、慧眼、巧手、芳华、永宝"五个章节,全面回顾近百年来我国文物保护的发展历程,深入介绍科学认知的方法与保护技术,充分展示我国馆藏文物保护修复和科学复原的最新成果,突出体现文物保护的中国理念和中国水平。

本展览图录以展览展线为主要脉络,辑录了我国文物保护事业发展历程中珍贵的历史影像资料,全国 18 家文博单位、相关高等院校、科研院所近年来在文物价值科学认知和保护方面最突出的研究成果,以及精选的 50 余件(套)参展文物保护修复、复原的图文资料,在全面准确地记录和反映展览内容的基础上,也对本次展览构成了相应的补充、阐释和延伸,以文本的形式向广大人民群众传递和普及我国文物保护的相关知识和保护理念,鼓励更多的人参与到文物保护事业中来。

国家文物局

#### Preface

The conservation of cultural heritage is a current undertaking that benefits the future generations. There are numerous collections of precious cultural heritages of various categories and materials with great value in China. They are an important source of cultural confidence as a physical testimony to the development and evolution of Chinese civilization. However, many of them have been subjected to deterioration to different degrees and even devastated after years of baptism. It has become a mission and responsibility of cultural heritage conservation to strengthen the scientific research, conservation and restoration of various collections of cultural heritages, explore their value and extend their lives to keep their brilliance, carry forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture carried by them, and provide profound nourishment for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

The conservation of cultural heritage is a long-term mission. With the care and support of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the government, the conservation of cultural heritage in China has evolved from the traditional scattered model to the science-based large-scale win-win model after nearly a hundred years of practice and development. "The conservation of cultural heritage must rely on science and technology," as requested by General Secretary Xi Jinping during his field visit to the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang. Only when we strengthen the support of modern science and technology, and adhere to inheritance and innovation as well as tradition and technology, can the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage move from the traditional empirical model to the science-based targeted model. At present, the conservation of cultural heritage in China has changed from focus on rescuing conservation to focus on both rescuing conservation and preventive conservation, a preventive conservation system for the cultural heritages of museum collections has been built based on risk management theory, and the scientific and technological conservation of the cultural heritage has become more systematic and comprehensive due to multidisciplinary collaboration. As for the future conservation of cultural heritage oriented to goals, problems and demand in China, we will continue to improve the theories related to risk management, adhere to opening-up and cooperation, and carry out cultural heritage conservation and inheritance based on multidisciplinary coordination, in order to contribute to achieving the "14th Five-Year Plan" and the 2035 long-term goal and building a modern socialist country in an all-round way by virtue of scientific research and excellent conservation and management.

The exhibition, titled *Treasuring for All Generations – Conservation of Museum Collections in China*, is sponsored by the National Cultural Heritage Administration and co-organized by the Capital Museum, China National Silk Museum and China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage. As an answer to the staged achievements submitted to the nation and the people, it is held to examine the existing results, sum up the experience and lessons and plan for innovative development from the historical perspective of the new era. It is divided into five chapters, i.e., "Development Process of Collection Conservation in China, Cognition and Discovery, Conservation and Technology, Restoration and Reproduction, and Preventive Conservation", based on the exchange of academic achievements in cultural heritage conservation, the disclosure of scientific and technological means, and the presentation of artistic value of cultural heritage. It comprehensively reviews the conservation of cultural heritage in China in the past 100 years, details the scientific cognition methods and conservation technologies, and fully demonstrates the latest achievements in the scientific conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, highlighting the Chinese concept and level in terms of cultural heritage conservation.

With the exhibition process as the main route, this exhibition catalogue records the precious historical video data in the evolution of cultural heritage conservation in China, and the most outstanding research results made in recent years by eighteen cultural entities and museums, related colleges and universities, and scientific research institutes in terms of the scientific value recognition and conservation of cultural heritage, as well as the pictures and documents on the conservation and restoration of more than 50 selected cultural heritages. It also supplements, illustrates and extends the exhibition correspondingly based on comprehensive and accurate recording and reflection of the content of the exhibition, conveying and popularizing to the public the knowledge and concepts related to cultural heritage conservation in China in the form of texts, and encouraging more people to participate in the conservation of cultural heritage.

National Cultural Heritage Administration

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# 中国馆藏文物保护成果展

# 多少沙风

三金合铸成宝器,册文铭刻万年意。 良工造物终幽寂,钩沉里,慧眼舒光无不利。 巧手百般细雕镂,芳华分明形神俱。 更喜推陈出新技,酬所愿,延龄益寿永宝续!

万慈巧劳谷



参天之木,必有其根,怀山之水,必有其源。任何国家和民族,都有根之所系、脉之所维, 这个根脉就是历史和文明,文物正是维系根脉的重要物质载体。

中国是极富创造力的国度,自古以来,灿若繁星的"中国发明"和"中国创造"点亮了人类文明的浩瀚星空,也留下大量珍贵文物。这些绵延于岁月长河中的"国之瑰宝",蕴藏着中华文明起源和中华文化特质,彰显着中华文明对世界文明的重大贡献,透射着当今中国发展繁荣的文化密码和力量源泉。

地不爱宝并世出,零圭断璧亦峥嵘。

截至 2019 年底统计,全国共有或考古出土或辗转传世的可移动文物 1.08 亿件(套), 历经岁月后,有些已是满目疮痍,急需保护修复延续生命,以期"子子孙孙万年永宝"。

# Development Process of Collection Conservation in China

No matter how tall the trees grow, they must have their roots, and no matter how far the rivers flow, they must have their sources. For a country or nation, the roots are its history and civilization, and the cultural heritage are important carriers to maintain them.

China is a country full of creative power. Since ancient times, the Chinese civilization has stood out with brilliant inventions and creations and has left us valuable cultural heritage in quantity. These treasures embody the origin of the Chinese civilization and the characteristics of Chinese culture, highlight the significant contribution of Chinese civilization to world civilization and reflect the cultural code and source of strength of China's development and prosperity today.

Earth does not regret yielding to man her treasures; even the incomplete parts of ancient treasures are precious. By the end of 2019, national movable cultural heritage excavated or transferred or handed down from generation to generation totaled 108 million pieces (sets), some of which were in disrepair by time and badly in need of conservation and restoration, so that "later generations will eternally use them as treasures for ten thousand years".



#### 伯椃虐篡

西周

通高 21 厘米, 口径 22 厘米, 腹径 26 厘米 首都博物馆藏(5.2925)

#### Earl of Hao Cuo vessel (Gui)

The Western Zhou Dynasty Height 21 cm, mouth diameter 22 cm, belly diameter 26 cm Collection of Capital Museum (5.2925)





文物三维模型展示二维码











#### 伯椃虘簋三维渲染影像图(一组)

A group of three-dimentional renderings of Earl of Hao Cuo Vessel (*Gui*)

#### 伯椃虐篡

1978年12月,北京市文物事业管理局在通 县物资回收公司征集到一件残铜簋,残缺约五分 之一,腹内铭文也部分残缺。之后在通县城关收 购站的协助下,找到了这件铜簋的一些残片,使 全器得以复原。

复原后的铜簋缺盖,腹内铭文五行二十八字: "白(伯) 椃虘肇乍(作) 皇考剌公尊殷(簋), 用享用孝,萬年眉壽,畯才(在)立(位),子 子孫孫永寶"。伯椃虘簋,《集韵》释"椃"木名, 音"豪","椃虘"应为作器人名。"畯"音"俊", 指西周时期管理奴隶耕种的官员。

#### Earl of Hao Cuo vessel (Gui)

In December 1978, Beijing Municipal Cultural Relics Administration collected an incomplete bronze *Gui* from Tongxian Material Recycling Company. 1/5 of the vessel was missing, so was part of the internal inscriptions. Assisted by Tongxian Chengguan Purchasing Station, they managed to find some fragments to restore the whole vessel.

The restored bronze *Gui* has no lid, and there is an inscription of 28 characteristics in 5 lines, reading "Earl Hao Cuo commissioned this honored *Gui* vessel for Duke La, his deceased father, for the use of presenting offerings and honors for 10,000 years of feasting. May successive generations forever cherish and use it". According to *Jiyun* (Collected Rimes), the character hao (" 樣 ") was a kind of tree with the same pronunciation as hao (" 豪 "), and hao cuo (" 椃 虚 ") should be the name of the vessel maker. Jun (" 畯 ") had the same pronunciation as jun (" 倰 "), which meant the official in charge of farming of slaves in the Western Zhou Dynasty.



伯椃虘簋(修复前) The Earl of Hao Cuo vessel (*Gui*) (before restoration)





铭文拓片(《殷周金文集成(第三册)》第 2262 页) Rubbings of the inscription (*Collections of Bronze Inscriptions from Yin and Zhou Dynasties* (Vol. 3), p2262)

商周祭祀、宴飨用簋之数,少则二簋,多则十二簋,亦有四簋、六簋、八簋,皆为双数。从图像及所摹铭文拓本来看,伯椃虘簋与宋《宣和博古图》著录的"刺公敦"之二为同组器物,甚至不排除为同一器物的可能。簋自宋代以来长期误释为"敦",清代诸家始证簋并非敦。

In the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the number of *Gui* used for sacrifice and banquet ranged from two to twelve, which might be four, six or eight, all of which were even numbers. Judging from the image and the copied inscription rubbings, the Earl Hao Cuo vessel (*Gui*) and the "*Dun* vessel of Duke La" recorded in *the Xuanhe Illustrated Catalogue of Antiquities* of the Song Dynasty belonged to the same group of vessels, or even might be the same one. *Gui* had long been misinterpreted as "*Dun*" since the Song Dynasty until they were proved to be different in the Qing Dynasty.



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# 从传统到科学

From Tradition to Science

文物修复在我国具有悠久的历史,可以上溯到商周时代,晋侯墓地出土 青铜器就有修补的痕迹,之后我国的文物修复经历了传统修复的经验保护阶 段、现代科技介入传统修复的定性保护阶段、现代科技融合传统修复的半定 量保护阶段。传承与创新并存,传统与科技互鉴,我国的文物保护修复已从 经验、循证逐渐走向精准。

China has a long history of restoration of cultural heritage, which can date back to the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. There are obvious touch-up marks on the bronzes excavated from the Jin Hou Cemetery. Ever since, China's restoration of cultural heritage has experienced such several stages as experience-based conservation stage through traditional restoration, qualitative conservation stage through traditional restoration with the intervention of modern science and technology, and semi-quantitative conservation stage where modern science and technology is integrated with traditional restoration. From experience and evidence-based approaches to scientific ones, restoration practices of cultural heritage in China have been more and more precise by combining inheritance and innovation.



1954年,修复后母戊鼎 Experts were restoring the Houmuwu *Ding* in 1954



故宫博物院徐文麟修复钟表 Xu Wenlin was restoring a clock at the Palace Museum

近年来,随着科技支撑力度的不断加大,文物保护领域发展呈现如下特点: 一是建立在价值认知和风险评估基础上的系统性保护,得到高度重视;二是 材质劣化机理与防治、保护材料评价等方面的定向基础研究不断深入,文物 保护的安全性和可靠性不断加强;三是新材料及生物技术、信息技术等高新 技术的广泛应用,极大丰富了馆藏文物保护的方法与手段;四是现代科技的 全面介入,加快了文物保护传统工艺技术的继承、扬弃与创新。

回顾过去 15 年,我国文物保护领域的科研布局重点放在针对特定类型、特定场景的文物保护关键技术研发、技术应用研究方面,包括:主流材质馆藏文物保护材料的研发、工艺的改进,各种通用技术、装备在文物保护领域的应用研究和适用性改造。随着实践经验的积累和理念、技术的进步,又进一步向文物保护应用基础研究、文物风险防控技术等方面拓展,取得一定突破。

In recent years, with the increasing support of science and technology, the development of cultural heritage conservation presents the following characteristics: first, the systematic conservation based on value cognition and risk assessment has been highly valued; second, directed basic research on material deterioration mechanism and its prevention and control, and the evaluation of protective materials has been continuously deepened, and the safety and reliability of cultural heritage conservation strengthened; third, the wide application of new materials, biotechnology, information technology and other high and new technologies has provided a lot of new methods and means for cultural heritage conservation; fourth, the comprehensive intervention of modern science and technology has accelerated the inheritance, sublation and innovation of traditional crafts and technologies of cultural heritage conservation.

Over the past 15 years, the conservation of China has been emphasised on the R&D and application of key technologies for specific types and scenes, including R&D and improvement of mainstream protective materials for cultural heritage conservation, applied research and applicability transformation of various general technologies and equipment in the field of cultural heritage conservation. With the accumulation of practical experience and the progress in concepts and technologies, efforts have been extended to the basic research on the application of cultural heritage conservation and relevant risk prevention and control technologies, with some breakthroughs being made.



1958 年,甘肃省博物馆杨永清修复鸟类标本 Yang Yongqing was restoring a bird specimen at Gansu Provincial Museum in 1958



1978年,敦煌研究院李云鹤修复壁画 Li Yunhe was restoring the mural at Dunhuang Academy China in 1978

由于起步晚、基础薄,我国文物领域的科学技术研究还面临许多问题,现阶段突出表现在三个方面:一是文物保护和认知的基础理论薄弱,基础科学数据积累不足,导致很多文物保护实践缺乏理论支撑和安全保障,对文物知识的阐释和价值解读存在重大争议;二是文物保护和认知的共性关键技术供给不足,文物保护领域上的一些重大难题难以破解;三是人文与自然学科的交叉研究存在壁垒,难以构建文物"科学认知一人文解读一价值传播"的完整链条。

基于新时代文物工作的新要求,不断强化文物保护的科技支撑,已成为推动文物事业高质量发展、提升文物保护传承利用能力的必然选择。

Due to a late start and weak foundation, there are many problems facing China's scientific and technology research in the field of cultural heritage, which are mainly manifested in the following three aspects: first, weak theoretical foundation for cultural heritage conservation and cognition and inadequate accumulation of basic scientific data, which leads to the lack of theoretical support and security guarantee in conservation practices and major disputes over the elucidation of relevant knowledge and interpretation of their value; second, insufficient supply of common key technologies for cultural heritage conservation and cognition, and some major problems in the field of cultural heritage conservation that are difficult to solve; third, barriers in the cross-over study of humanities and natural sciences, which makes it difficult to build a complete chain of "scientific cognition - humanistic interpretation - value communication" of cultural heritage.

On account of the new requirements on work related to cultural heritage, it has become an inevitable choice to continuously strengthen the scientific and technological support for cultural heritage conservation to promote the high-quality development of cultural heritage and enhance the ability to protect, inherit and utilize cultural heritage.



1979 年,湖北省博物馆与哈尔滨工业大学合作研究曾侯乙编钟 Experts from Hubei Provincial Museum and Harbin Institute of Technology were studying the Zenghouyi Bells in 1979



20 世纪 80 年代,修复秦始皇帝陵出土铜车马 Experts were restoring the bronze chariots and horses excavated from the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum in the 1980s

# 从零散到规模

From Scattered to Large Scale

我国文物保护走过了近百年的历程。1925年,故官博物院成立,即设立专门从事文物修复工作的科室。1944年,国立敦煌艺术研究所成立。1949年,北京文物整理委员会成立,成为新中国第一个由中央政府主办并管理的文物保护专业机构。1950年,国立敦煌艺术研究所更名为敦煌文物研究所。1956年,中国文物科学技术保护研究所(中国文化遗产研究院前身)成立。1960年起,上海博物馆、中国历史博物馆(国家博物馆前身)、甘肃省博物馆等相继成立文物保护实验室。1962年,《文物保护技术十年科学规划研究》上报科委列入全国十年科学研究规划。之后,各地文博机构积极开展文物保护工作,至1980年中国文物保护技术协会成立、1989年《文物保护与考古科学》学术期刊创办,标志着文物保护已初具行业规模。之后,中国文物保护界积极对外加强合作,2007年,中国文物保护技术协会联合发起成立东亚文化遗产保护学会。

"不谋万世者,不足谋一时;不谋全局者,不足谋一域"。文物保护离不开科技支撑,为了更好地引导科技在文物领域的应用,解决文物保护与利用过程中的重大问题,国家文物局从 2004 年开始谋划设立重点科研基地,迄今已批准七批次共 33 家重点科研基地,在重点领域和主要方向上开展科技基础性工作和创新性研究,极大地推动我国文物保护事业发展。第一批设立的古代壁画保护国家文物局重点科研基地(敦煌研究院)已经建设成为"国家古代壁画保护工程技术研究中心",是我国文化遗产保护领域第一个国家级工程技术研究中心。

China has made efforts in protecting cultural heritage for nearly one hundred years. The Palace Museum was established in 1925, in which there was a specialized department for the restoration of cultural heritage. In 1944, the National Research Institute on Dunhuang Art was established. In 1949, the Beijing Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage was established, which was the first professional institution on the conservation of cultural objects ever established and administered by the Central Government in new China. In 1950, the National Research Institute on Dunhuang Art was renamed the Research Institute on Cultural Heritage of Dunhuang. In 1956, the Institute of Science and Technology for the Conservation of Cultural Objects (predecessor of the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage) was established. Since 1960, Shanghai Museum, the National Museum of Chinese History (predecessor of the National Museum of China) and Gansu Provincial Museum successively set up laboratories for cultural heritage conservation. In 1962, the Study on Ten-Year Scientific Planning of Cultural Relic Conservation Technologies was submitted to the Science and Technology Commission and listed into the National Ten-Year Scientific Research Planning. Later, local cultural institutions took an active part in cultural heritage conservation. The China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage was established in 1980, and the academic journal Sciences of Conservation and Archaeology was established in 1989, a mark that China's efforts in protecting cultural heritage began to take shape. Since then, efforts have been strengthened in foreign cooperation, and the Society for Conservation of Cultural Heritage in East Asia was established in 2007, with China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage as a co-founder.

"He who does not have a long-term plan is not up to short-term jobs. He who does not have the whole picture in mind cannot design a part." Cultural heritage conservation is inseparable from the support of science and technology. In order to better guide the application of science and technology in the field of cultural heritage and solve major problems in the process of cultural heritage conservation and utilization, the National Cultural Heritage Administration (NCHA) has planned to set up key scientific research bases since 2004. So far, it has approved seven batches of totally 33 key scientific research bases to carry out basic scientific and technological work and innovative research in key fields and main directions, which has greatly promoted the development of cultural heritage conservation in China. The Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation for Ancient Mural (Dunhuang Academy China), which was among the first batch, has been built into the National Research Center for Conservation of Ancient Wall Paintings, and it is also the first national engineering technology research center in the field of cultural heritage conservation in China.



1949 年,北京文物整理委员会成立 Beijing Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Relics was established in 1949



1965年,敦煌文物研究所常书鸿、段文杰、樊锦诗等同志在城内办事

Group photo of Chang Shuhong, Duan Wenjie, Fan Jinshi and other fellows from Research Institute on Cultural Relics of Dunhuang at its downtown office in 1965



1980年,中国文物保护技术协会第一次代表大会

The first congress of China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage in 1980



1982 年,文物修复保护培训班结业典礼 Closing ceremony of the training course on cultural relic restoration and conservation in 1982

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重点科研基地是依托文博单位、高等院校、科研院 所和其他具有原始创新能力的机构形成的相对独立的科研实体,采用"开放、流动、联合、竞争"的运行机制, 促进形成国家保护为主、全社会积极参与的文化遗产保护新模式。重点科研基地建设站在全局性、战略性和前瞻性的高度,以国家需求为导向,以解决文化遗产保护科技中的热点、难点和瓶颈问题为核心,为文化遗产保护事业提供全面的科技支撑,成为文物保护与利用相关领域的科技研发中心、人才孵化中心、成果辐射中心和交流合作中心。

Key scientific research bases are relatively independent scientific research entities formed by relying on cultural institutions, higher education institution, research institutes and other institutions with original innovation ability. It adopts the operation mechanism featuring "openness, mobility, cooperation and competition" to promote the formation of a new mode of cultural heritage conservation in which national-level efforts play the main part and the whole society is involved. Planned in a comprehensive, strategic and forward-looking manner, guided by national demand, key scientific research bases, focus on the hotspots, difficulties and bottlenecks in technologies concerning cultural heritage conservation, aim to provide comprehensive scientific and technological support for cultural heritage conservation, and have become the centers for R&D, talent incubation, achievement sharing and exchanges and cooperation in the field of cultural heritage conservation and utilization.

#### 国家文物局重点科研基地名单

序号 No.	科研基地名称 Name	依托单位 Supported by	组织单位 Organized by	批准 成立时间 Approved time
1	古代壁画保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation for Ancient Mural, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	敦煌研究院 Dunhuang Academy China	甘肃省文物局 Gansu Provincial Bureau of Culture Relics	2005
2	陶质彩绘文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Ancient Polychrome Pottery Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	秦始皇帝陵博物院 Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum	陕西省文物局 Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2005
3	出土木漆器保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Excavated Wood and Lacquerware Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	湖北省博物馆 Hubei Provincial Museum	湖北省文物局 Hubei Provincial Bureau of Culture relics	2005
4	砖石质文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation on Brick and Stone Materials, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	陕西省文物保护研究院 Shaanxi Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage	陕西省文物局 Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2006
5	馆藏文物保存环境研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of the Museum Environment, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	上海博物馆 Shanghai Museum	上海市文管会 Shanghai Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural Heritage	2006
6	文化遗产保护规划国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of the Conservation Planning for Cultural Heritage, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国建筑设计研究院 China Architecture Design & Research Group	国家文物局科研基地管理办公室 Scientific Research Base Management Office, NCHA	2006
7	空间信息技术在文化遗产保护中的应用研究 国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Spatial Information Technology Application for Cultural Heritage Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	清华大学 Tsinghua University	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2008
8	文物建筑测绘研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Building Surveying and Mapping of Cultural Relics, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	天津大学 Tianjin University	天津市文物局 Tianjin Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2008
9	古陶瓷科学研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Ancient Ceramics, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国科学院上海硅酸盐研究所 Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Science	上海市文管会 Shanghai Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural	2008
10	古陶瓷保护研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Ancient Ceramics, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	故宫博物院 The Palace Museum	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2008

				续表
序号 No.	科研基地名称 Name	依托单位 Supported by	组织单位 Organized by	批准 成立时间 Approved time
11	博物馆数字展示国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Digital Exhibition, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	湖南省博物馆 Hunan Provincial Museum	湖南省文物局 The Cultural Heritage of Hunan	2008
12	金属与矿冶文化遗产研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Archaeometallurgy, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	北京科技大学 University of Science and Technology Beijing	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2008
13	金属文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation on Metal Collection, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国国家博物馆 National Museum of China	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2010
14	纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Textile Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国丝绸博物馆 China National Silk Museum	浙江省文物局 Cultural Heritage Bureau of Zhejiang Province	2010
15	动植物考古国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Zooarchaeology and Archaeobotany, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国社会科学院考古研究所 Institute of Archaeology, CASS	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2010
16	考古年代学国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Chronological Research, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	北京大学 Peking University	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2010
17	考古发掘现场文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of On-site Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	陕西省考古研究院 Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology	陕西省文物局 Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2010
18	纸质文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Paper Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	南京博物院 Nanjing Museum	江苏省文物局 Jiangsu Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism	2014
19	明清官式建筑保护研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Study and Conservation of Guanshi Architecture in Ming and Qing Dynasty, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	故宫博物院 The Palace Museum	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2014
20	传统木构建筑营造技艺研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Technology of Traditional Wooden Architecture, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	东南大学 Southeast University	江苏省文物局 Jiangsu Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism	2014
21	体质人类学与分子考古学国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Physical Anthropology and Molecular Archaeology, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	吉林大学 Jilin University	吉林省文物局 Jilin Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2014
22	文物保护领域科技评价研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base for Evaluation of Science and Technology Research in Cultural Relics Protection Field, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	北京化工大学 Beijing University of Chemical Technology	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2014
23	乡土文化遗产保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Vernacular Cultural Heritage Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	山东建筑大学 Shandong Jianzhu University	山东省文物局 Shandong Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2015
24	木结构古建筑安全评估与灾害风险控制国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Safety Assessment and Disaster Mitigation for Traditional Timber Structure, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	北京工业大学 Beijing University of Technology	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2016
25	文物本体表面监测与分析研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Surface Monitoring and Analysis on Cultural Relics, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	天津大学 Tianjin University	天津市文物局 Tianjin Municipal Administration of Cultural	2016
26	城市考古与保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Urban Archaeology and Heritage Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	河南省文物考古研究院 Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	河南省文物局 Henan Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage	2016

#### 续表

序号 No.	科研基地名称 Name	依托单位 Supported by	组织单位 Organized by	批准 成立时间 Approved time
27	石窟寺文物保护工程技术集成与应用研究国家文物局 重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Research of Technology in Integration and Application of the Grottos Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中铁西北科学研究院有限公司 Northwest Research Institute Co., Ltd.of China Railway Engineering Corporation	甘肃省文物局 Gansu Provincial Bureau of Culture Relics	2016
28	石窟寺文物数字化保护国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base for Digital Conservation of Cave Temples, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	浙江大学 Zhejiang University	浙江省文物局 Cultural Heritage Bureau of Zhejiang Province	2016
29	馆藏壁画保护修复与材料科学研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Museum Mural Painting Conservation & Material Research, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	陕西历史博物馆 / 西北工业大学 Shaanxi History Museum/Northwestern Polytechnical University	陕西省文物局 Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration	2016
30	水利遗产保护与研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Water Heritage Protection and Research, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国水利水电科学研究院 China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2016
31	馆藏文物有害生物控制研究国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Pest and Mold Control of Heritage Collection, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	重庆中国三峡博物馆 Chongqing China Three Gorges Museum	重庆市文物局 Chongqing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2019
32	旧石器时代人类演化与遗传国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Paleolithic Human Evolution and Genomics, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所 Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology	北京市文物局 Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2019
33	近现代文物建筑保护利用国家文物局重点科研基地 Key Scientific Research Base of Modern Heritage Building Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage	上海市房地产科学研究院 Shanghai Real Estate Science Research Institute	上海市文物局 Shanghai Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage	2019

#### 我国文物保护发展历程(1925-2020)

Development history of China's efforts in cultural heritage conservation (1925-2020)

在设立重点科研基地的基础上,国家文物局从技术研发、装备升级、体制机制创新和机构建设统筹考虑,组织开展文物保护领域科研联合体(创新联盟)的研究试点工作,旨在建立文化遗产保护关键技术研发的协同共享平台。2009 年,秦始皇兵马俑博物馆、中科院上海硅酸盐研究所、中科院上海有机化学研究所、中科院上海光学精密机械研究所和西安文物保护修复中心联合成立"陶质彩绘文物保护技术创新联盟",这是文保领域首个由文博单位、科研院所组成的专业技术创新联盟。2010 年,国家文物局与浙江省人民政府签订战略协议,成立国家文化遗产保护科技区域创新联盟(浙江省),以文化遗产保护多样性为前提,通过体制机制创新,集成区域科研技术力量,实现化小为大、由弱变强。2012 年,国家文物局与中国科学院签订科技战略合作协议,在更高层面推动文物保护与科技的融合,组建由文博单位、科研院所、优势企业、高等院校联合的文物保护领域物联网建设技术创新联盟。2017 年,在22 家重点科研基地的联合倡议下,组建了丝绸之路文物科技创新联盟,以文物科技创新助力"一带一路"建设。

发展到今天,文化遗产的科技保护已不再是过去零散被动的单兵作战,一个跨行业、跨领域、跨学科,充满创新活力的体制已经形成一定规模。

On the basis of the establishment of key scientific research bases, the NCHA has organized and carried out the pilot research work of scientific research alliance (innovation alliance) in the field of cultural heritage conservation with the overall consideration of technology R&D, equipment upgrading, institutional innovation and institution building, aiming at establishing a collaborative and sharing platform for the R&D of key technologies in cultural heritage conservation. In 2009, Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics of CAS, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry of CAS, Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics of CAS, and Xi'an Center for Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage, jointly established the Technical Innovation Alliance for Ancient Polychrome Pottery Conservation, which is the first professional technical innovation alliance in the field of cultural heritage preservation composed of cultural institutions and research institutes. In 2010, the NCHA signed a strategic agreement with the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on establishing the National Innovation League (Zhejiang Province) in Cultural Heritage Conservation Science and Technology, which, based on the diversity of cultural heritage conservation, is aimed to integrate regional scientific research strengths through institutional innovation to enhance conservation. In 2012, the NCHA and the CAS signed a strategic agreement on science and technology cooperation to promote the integration of cultural heritage conservation and science and technology at a higher level, and set up a technological innovation alliance for the construction of IoT in the field of cultural heritage conservation jointly by cultural institutions, research institutions, dominant enterprises and higher education institution. In 2017, under the joint initiative of 22 key scientific research bases, the Alliance on Technological Innovations of Cultural Heritage Along the Silk Road was established, with the pur

Today, a multi-industry, interdisciplinary, innovative and energetic mechanism for the science and technology-based conservation of cultural heritage has shaped a certain scale from the previous separate and passive individual efforts.



# 从合作到共赢

From Cooperation to Win-win



2010 年,德国总理默克尔考察中德合作项目 German Chancellor Angela Merkel was investigating the China-Germany cooperation project in 2010



2016年,陕西省文物局与法国遗产科学基金会签署合作备忘录

Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration and French Foundation for Cultural Heritage Sciences were signing an MoU on cooperation in 2016 "它山之石,可以攻玉"。将中国文物保护置于国际时空框架之中,与国际机构开展广泛深入的国际合作,既有助于比较、研究、吸收、利用其他国家的文物保护理念、技术和经验,又可传播推广中国文物保护的成果。中国的文物特色和丰富资源,为国际合作提供丰富选题。通过建立国际比较的学术研究路线和发表国际学术成果,使国际学术界转变对中国文物保护简单化和教条化的陈旧认识,在国际舞台上发出越来越响亮的中国文物保护科技之声。

自20世纪80年代,我国文物保护届开始与国际机构开展国际合作。 1988年,国家文物局与美国盖蒂保护研究所签订旨在加强中国文物保护科研工作的合作协议,之后敦煌研究院与美国盖蒂保护研究所持续合作逾30年,美国盖蒂保护所内维尔·阿根纽获中国政府友谊奖和国际科学技术合作奖。 1990年,敦煌研究院与日本东京文化财研究所签订《中日合作保护敦煌莫高窟第194窟53窟协议书、合作计划、实施细则》,后分别于1996、1999、2002年签订了第二、三、四期项目合作协议书。除此之外,敦煌研究院还与日本东京艺术大学、英国牛津大学、英国考陶尔德艺术学院、英国诺丁汉一特伦特大学等保持长期稳定的合作关系。通过国际合作,敦煌研究院逐渐摸索出一套符合中国国情的文物保护理念、技术和方法,壁画保护的"中国方案"对世界范围内的壁画保护具有重要参考价值。

A Chinese saying goes that "stones of other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one". Putting China's cultural heritage conservation within the international space-time framework and carrying out extensive and in-depth cooperation with international institutions will not only help to compare, study, absorb and utilize the concepts, technologies and experience of other countries in cultural heritage conservation, but also spread and promote the achievements of China in cultural heritage conservation. The features and rich resources of China's cultural heritage provide rich topics for international cooperation. The establishment of academic research routes of international comparison and the publication of international academic achievements has changed the old-fashioned understanding that China's cultural heritage conservation was simple and dogmatic, and China's science and technology-based efforts in cultural heritage conservation will draw more and more attention from the international community.

Since the 1980s, China began cooperating with international institutions in cultural heritage conservation. In 1988, the NCHA signed a cooperation agreement with the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) with the purpose of strengthening China's scientific research on cultural heritage conservation. Later, cooperation between Dunhuang Academy and the GCI lasted for more than 30 years, and Neville Agnew, GCI specialist, won the Friendship Award issued by the Chinese government and the the International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Award of the PRC. In 1990, Dunhuang Academy and the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties signed an accord for the first phase of the China-Japan Joint Study for Conservation of the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes Cave 53 and 194. Later, the two countries signed the accords for the second, third and fourth phases respectively in 1996, 1999 and 2002. In addition, Dunhuang Academy China has also maintained long-term stable partnerships with Tokyo University of the Arts, University of Oxford, Courtauld Institute of Art, Nottingham Trent University. Through international cooperation, Dunhuang Academy China has gradually explored a set of concepts, technologies and methods of cultural heritage conservation in line with China's national conditions. China's practices in mural conservation have thrown much light on mural conservation worldwide.

1990年,陕西省文物局和巴伐利亚文物保护局共同开展的中德文物保护国际合作项目正式启动,秦始皇帝陵博物院、陕西省文物考古研究院等文博机构在兵马俑、纺织品、青铜器等领域开展长期合作。1992年10月,在德国慕尼黑召开了第一次中德合作研究与发展文物保护指导委员会工作会议,以后每两年分别在德国慕尼黑和中国西安两地各召开一次指导委员会,到项目结束已经召开了13次指导委员会工作会议,原德国巴伐利亚州文物保护局局长、原国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)主席米夏埃尔·佩策特先生获中国国际科技合作奖。同时,1994年,西安文物保护修复中心(陕西省文物保护研究院的前身)与意大利合作,2000年,秦始皇帝陵博物院与比利时合作,都取得丰硕成果。2016年9月23日,陕西省文物局与法国文化遗产科学基金会在巴黎卢浮宫图书馆签署了《关于陕西省文物局与法国遗产科学基金会合作备忘录》。

筚路蓝缕,以启桑林。在党和国家的关怀支持下,一代又一代文物保护工作者接续奋斗、薪火相传,我国馆藏文物保护取得跨越式发展,在壁画、竹木漆器、陶瓷、纺织品、金属、纸张等材质的文物保护领域取得巨大进步,正在由"跟跑者"变为"并跑者",甚至是"领跑者",与联合国教科文组织合作开展的《中国书画文物修复导则》、世界丝绸互动地图等项目均取得标志性成果。

In 1990, Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration and Bavarian State Office for Monument Conservation jointly launched the China-Germany international cooperation project on cultural heritage conservation. The Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology and other cultural institutions carried out long-term cooperation in terracotta warriors, textiles, bronzes and other fields. In October 1992, the first work conference of the steering committee for China-Germany Cooperative Research and Development of Cultural Heritage Conservation was held in Munich, Germany. Since then, the steering committee held one work conference every two years in Munich and Xi'an respectively, and totally 13 work conferences had been held by the end of the project. Mr. Michael Petzet, former director of Bavarian State Office for Monument Conservation and former president of ICOMOS, won the China International Science and Technology Cooperation Award. What's more, Xi'an Center for Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage (predecessor of Shaanxi Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage) cooperated with Italy in 1994, and the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum cooperated with Belgium in 2000, with fruitful results being achieved. On September 23 in 2016, Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration and French Foundation for Cultural Heritage Sciences signed an MoU on cooperation at the Library of the Louvre in Paris.

Great undertakings begin with great hardships. With the care and support of the Party and the state, generations of workers in cultural heritage conservation have worked hard to pursue leapfrog development in cultural heritage conservation and great progress has been made in conservation of mural, bamboo, wood and lacquer ware, textiles, metals and papers. Now, China is transforming from a follower to a parallel runner, and even a leader. *The Guidelines for the Restoration of Paper Cultural Relics (China)* cooperatively launched by China and the UNESCO, World Map of Silk Project and other projects have all achieved marked achievements.



2005年,敦煌研究院与美国盖蒂保护研究所合作举办的壁画保护研究生班开学典礼
Opening ceremony of the postgraduate course on mural conservation jointly launched by Dunhuang Academy China and the GCI in 2005

15

历经岁月的文物,仿佛一位翕然端坐的老人,用沉默缄封了过去,充满着无数的未解之谜, 当人们走向它时则要穿越无尽的黑暗,无尽的黑暗或许能用科技之光点亮。

正是科技擦亮了索解文物奥义的慧眼,也照亮着探索古代未知世界的前行方向。通过一 张张图片、一个个数据、一条条曲线,在形貌、结构、成分等层面重新还原着文物的历史原貌。 一件件文物,如同一个个文化符号,经过科学认知和人文求证,渐次变得鲜活灵动起来。

# Cognition and Discovery

The cultural heritage that have gone through the years seal the past with silence just like an old man sitting upright with countless unsolved mysteries. People have to cross the endless darkness to approach and unscramble them by means of technology.

It is technology that has enabled people to perceive and unscramble the profound connotation of cultural heritage and guided them to explore the ancient unknown world. The original historical appearance of the cultural heritage is restored in terms of shape, structure and composition through a series of pictures, data and plots. The cultural heritage, just like cultural symbols, have gradually become vivid after scientific cognition and humanistic verification.



# 微观

# Micromorphology Observation

# 何以为纸 ——从书写纸到加工纸

The evolution of paper from writing paper to processed paper

信息的记录与传播、文明的发展与传承都需要载体。 纸前时代,人们通过铸镂金石、刻书竹帛来记录信息, 造纸术的诞生为信息记录与传播带来革命性变化。

A carrier is necessary for the recording and dissemination of information, as well as the development and inheritance of civilization. People recorded information by engraving symbols or Chinese characters on stones and bamboo slips and silk before paper appeared. The papermaking brought revolutionary changes to the recording and dissemination of information.



汉

长6厘米,宽3.4厘米甘肃敦煌悬泉置遗址

#### 天水放马滩汉纸本地图

西汉

残长 5.6 厘米, 宽 3 厘米 甘肃天水放马滩遗址

甘肃简牍博物馆藏(029318、066660)

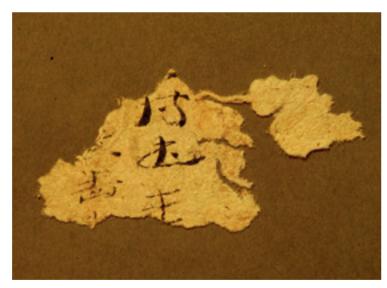
#### Fragment of Paper from Xuanquan, Dunhuang

The Han Dynasty
Length 6 cm, Width 3.4 cm
Excavated from the site of Xuanquanzhi, Dunhuang, Gansu Province

Map on Paper, Fangmatan, Tianshui

The Western Han Dynasty
Length (remaining) 5.6 cm, Width (remaining) 3 cm
Excavated from Fangmatan, Tianshui, Gansu Province

Collection of Gansu Bamboo Slips Museum (No. 029318 and 066660)



**敦煌悬泉麻纸**Fragment of paper from Xuanquan, Dunhuang



天水放马滩汉纸本地图 Map on paper, Fangmatan, Tianshui

when the writing carriers such as silk, bamboo, wood and paper coexisted. More than 460 pieces of paper were also unearthed, of which more than 10 were written in ink. As the earliest writing paper discovered so far at home and abroad, they were mainly made of hemp, ramie, wheatgrass and bark mostly in the Jiaozhi method and rarely in the Chaozhi method, with the former characterized by larger thickness, rough surface, uneven fiber distribution and lack of curtain pattern, and the latter characterized by smaller thickness, curtain pattern, even fiber distribution and sometimes addition of talcum powder, starch and other fillings for smoothness and easy writing.

悬泉置遗址出土大量简牍、帛书、石砚、毛笔等遗物,

见证着帛、竹、木、纸等书写载体并存的时代。悬泉置遗址出土了460余件纸张,其中10余张上有墨书,是迄今为止国内外发现的最早的书写纸,其原料主要为大麻、

苎麻、麦草、树皮,大部分纸张较厚,表面粗糙,纤维不匀, 无帘纹,应为"浇纸法"所成,少部分纸张较薄,有帘纹, 纤维分布均匀,应为"抄纸法"制造,有些加有滑石粉

A large number of bamboo slips, silk manuscripts, inkstones, writing brushes and other artifacts were excavated

from the Site of Xuanquanzhi, which witnesses the era

和淀粉之类的填料,是纸面平滑便于书写。

加工纸是以书写和艺术欣赏为目的,经填粉、涂布、染色或砑光等加工工艺而制成的纸张。历代著名加工纸品种有唐代硬黄纸、南唐澄心堂纸、宋代金粟山藏经纸、元代明仁殿纸和明代磁青纸等。清代纸张加工技术达到了顶峰,尤其在宫廷中出现各式"粉蜡笺",以乾隆朝最为精美。

The processed paper was made with the processing techniques such as powder filling, coating, dyeing or calendering for the purpose of writing and artistic appreciation. The famous varieties of processed paper in the past dynasties include *Yinghuang* (hard and yellow) paper in the Tang Dynasty, *Chengxintang* paper in the Southern Tang Dynasty, Jinsushan Scripture paper in the Song Dynasty, *Mingren* Palace paper in the Yuan Dynasty and porcelain blue paper in the Ming Dynasty. The paper processing technology was peaked in the Qing Dynasty, and various types of *La Jian* (powder-wax paper) appeared in the court, of which those of the Emperor Qianlong's reign were most exquisite.

#### 粉蜡笺

#### La Jian

自唐代时粉蜡笺已然盛行,至乾隆年间,其制作工艺已是炉火 纯青。粉蜡笺不仅宜书宜画,又颇具观赏价值,是常见的清代 宫廷御用纸笺。

粉蜡笺制作工艺繁杂,先在纸面上涂以色粉,再加蜡砑光,使 纸面光滑,质地坚韧。清代宫廷中多以此纸书写春帖子、诗赋 及供补室内装饰贴落。 The *La Jian* (powder-wax paper) had been popular since the Tang Dynasty, and was manufactured proficiently in the Emperor Qianlong Period of the Qing Dynasty. It is suitable for writing and painting with high ornamental value as the imperial paper commonly used in the Qing Dynasty.

The manufacturing technology of *La Jian* (powder-wax paper) is extremely complicated. The original paper is coated with colorful power and calendered with wax to become stiff and smooth in texture. It was often designed to write Spring Festival couplets or poems or repair interior decorative *Tie Luo* in the royal court of the Qing Dynasty.

#### 梅花玉版笺

清乾隆 长 49.1 厘米, 宽 51.3 厘米 故宫博物院藏(G00224737)

#### Powder-Wax paper Decorated with Prunus Blossom

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Qianlong Period Length 49.1 cm, Width 51.3cm Collection of the Palace Museum (No.G00224737)

此纸为斗方式,以皮纸为原料,在纸面上施粉加蜡, 砑光,再以泥金绘冰梅纹图案,右下角钤"梅花玉版笺" 隶书朱印。纸张细腻光洁,质地柔韧。

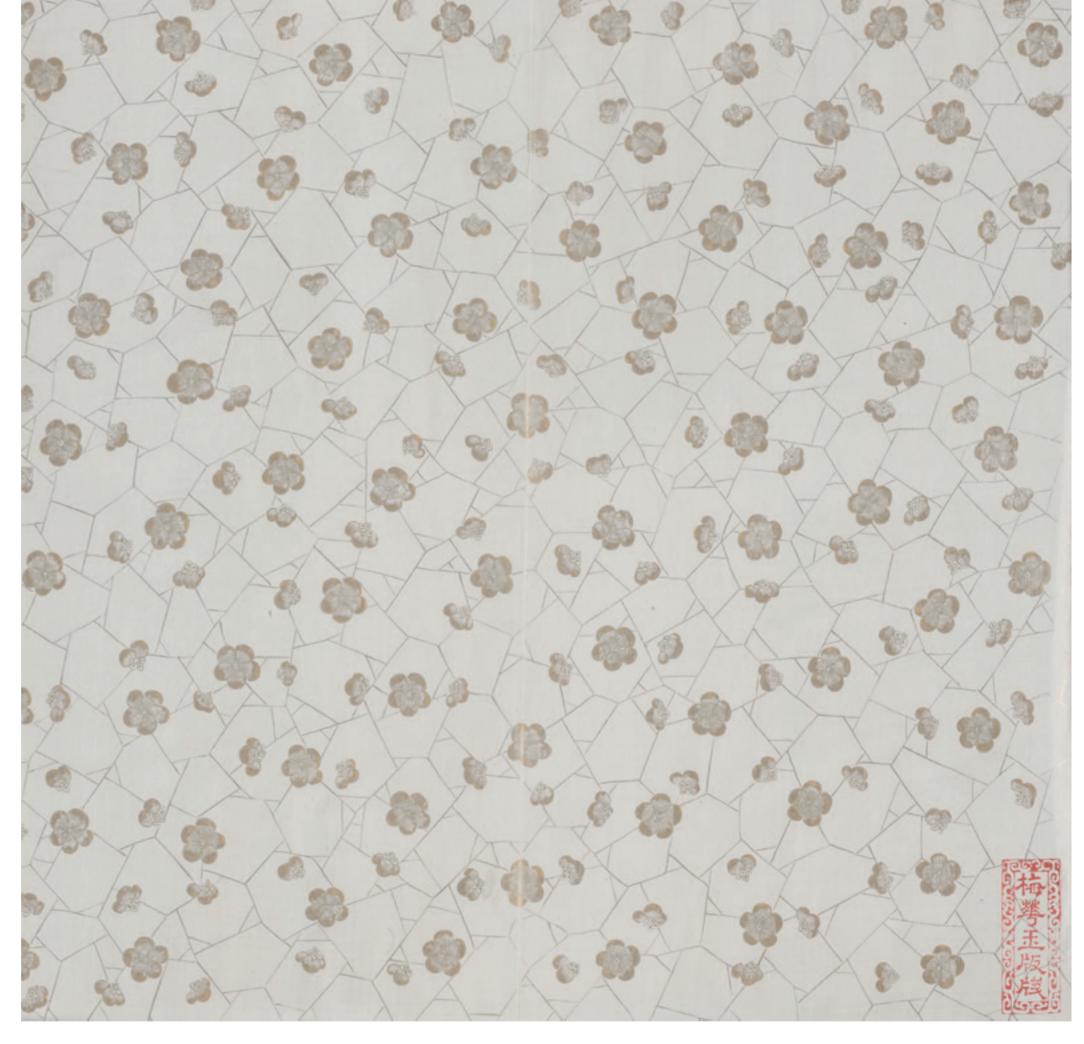
宋代笔记中已有关于"玉版笺"的记载,清代康熙朝已有冰裂梅花纹陶瓷制品问世,将其应用于纸张,属清代宫廷首创,其纸质莹润如玉,花纹清幽高洁,与清代帝王所追求的文人雅趣相得益彰。

《活计档》中保留着乾隆皇帝下旨令内廷造办处制作梅花玉版笺的记录,可知其是当时盛行的宫廷专用纸笺。

With bast paper as the raw material, the small square paper was coated with powder and calendered with wax, and then painted with powdered gold plum blossom pattern and marked with the red stamp of "*Mei Hua Yu Ban Jian*" at the lower right corner. It is fine, smooth, pliable, and tough in texture.

There were records of "jade-like *Jian* (processed bast paper)" in the notes of the Song Dynasty. The pottery with ice-cracked plum blossom pattern appeared in the Emperor Kangxi Period of the Qing Dynasty. It is the royal court of the Qing Dynasty that first adopted the pattern in the paper. Therefore, the paper is jade-like and smooth with bright luster and quiet and noble pattern, which complements each other with the refined taste of literati pursued by the emperors of the Qing Dynasty.

The *Huojidang* notes that the Emperor Qianlong ordered the Imperial Workshops to manufacture the "jade-like *Jian* (processed bast paper)" with the stamp of "*Mei Hua Yu Ban Jian*", so it can be seen that it was the popular paper dedicated for the royal court then.



#### 白色描金暗八仙纹粉蜡笺

清 乾隆 长 189.5 厘米, 宽 94.7 厘米 故宫博物院藏(G00249049)

White *La Jian* (Powder-wax Paper) with Gold Eight Daoist Emblems Decoration

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Qianlong Period Length 189.5 cm, Width 94.7 cm Collection of the Palace Museum (No. G00249049)

此纸尺幅宽大,纸质挺括,纸面砑光,表面 光滑。一面描金绘暗八仙纹,此外还间饰以灵芝、 竹叶、蟠桃等四季折枝花果纹,整体疏密有致, 清新淡雅。另一面则洒金,两面均可书写、作画, 亦可多层揭裱。 The paper is large in length and width, calendered with stiff and smooth texture. One side is gold-painted with patterns of the Eight Daoist Emblems' decoration. There are also quietly elegant patterns of ganoderma lucidum, bamboo leaves, flat peach and other flowers and fruits interspersed properly between the patterns of the Eight Daoist Emblems' decoration. The other side is decorated with gold chips. Both sides can be written and painted and peeled off and mounted by several layers.



#### 深粉色描金暗八仙纹粉蜡笺

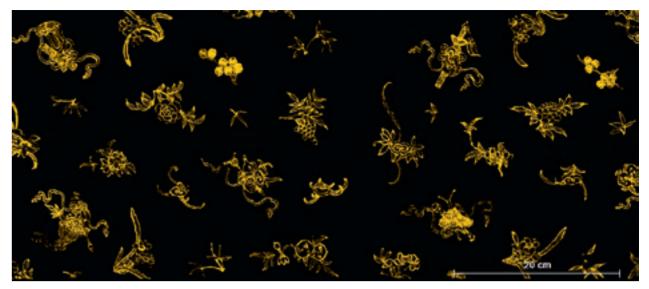
清乾隆 长190.3 厘米, 宽 95.4 厘米 故宫博物院藏(G00249050)

Dark Pink *La Jian* (Powder-wax Paper) with Gold Eight Daoist Emblems Decoration

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Qianlong Period Length 190.3 cm, Width 95.4 cm Collection of the Palace Museum (No. G00249050)

此纸纸质较厚,纸面蜡光浮动,更显光滑。 一面绘描金银暗八纹,花纹以金银细致勾勒,其 间还饰以水仙、月季等折纸花卉,花纹错落有致, 别有雅趣。另一面则为洒金。 The paper is thicker and smoother with waxy luster. One side is gold-painted and silver-painted delicately with patterns of the Eight Daoist Emblems' decoration between which interspersed properly are the quietly elegant patterns of narcissus, Chinese roses, and other flowers. The other side is decorated with gold chips.



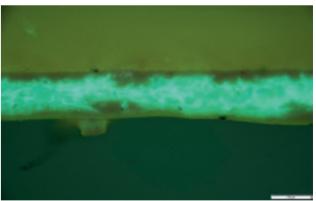


基于宏观 X 射线能谱扫描技术的 Au 元素分析

Analysis of Au element based on Macro X-ray fluorescence scanning (MA-XRF)

经宏观 X 射线能谱扫描技术分析,纸张表面泥金绘"暗八仙"纹饰清晰可见,这是中国传统装饰纹样之一。 八仙指神话传说中神通广大的道家神仙铁拐李、汉钟离、 蓝采和、张果老、何仙姑、吕洞宾、韩湘子和曹国舅, 他们各持一件宝物,分别是葫芦、扇子、花篮、渔鼓、 荷花、宝剑、洞箫和玉板,传说这些宝物法力无边,常 被用作文物表面装饰。 The patterns of the Eight Daoist Emblems on the paper can be clearly seen through Macro X-ray fluorescence scanning (MA-XRF) fluorescence spectroscopy analysis, which is one of the traditional Chinese decorative patterns. The Eight Daoist Emblems refer to the great Taoist gods in the myths and legends, namely, Li Tieguai, Han Zhongli, Lan Caihe, Zhang Guolao, He Xiangu, Lv Dongbin, Han Xiangzi and Cao Guojiu. They each hold a treasure, namely a gourd, a folding fan, a flower basket, a bamboo drum, a lotus flower, a sword, a flute and a jade tablet, all of which are said to be infinitely powerful and often used as decorative patterns.





可见光和紫外光下观察纸张剖面结构

The cross-section structure of the paper observed under visible light and ultraviolet light



#### 粉蜡笺纸剖面结构示意图

Schematic diagram of the cross-section structure of La Jian (powder-wax paper)

在可见光和紫外光下观察纸张剖面结构,可知此粉 蜡笺纸具有集填粉、染色、涂布、描金等技术于一体的 多层结构。

After the cross-section structure of the paper is observed under visible light and ultraviolet light, it can be seen that *La Jian* (powder-wax paper) has a multi-layer structure integrating several techniques such as powder filling, dyeing, coating and gold-painted design.

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# 丝毛棉麻

# -敦煌藏经洞纺织品纤维鉴别

The discernment of textile fibers from the Library Cave of Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang

丝、毛、棉、麻是四种最重要的天然纺织材料,世界各地的古代文明均根据各地的自然环境特产创造了丰富的纺织文化,在历史的过程中,逐渐形成不同特质的纺织品文化圈。粗略地说来,在旧大陆上的四大文明古国恰好与四大纺织纤维原料有着比较明显的对应关系,埃及主要使用亚麻,印度以产棉为主,古巴比伦以产羊毛为主,而中国则是产丝。

敦煌自古是"华戎所交大都会",这一情势表现于 纺织史上则是多种纺织纤维的并存,丝、麻、棉、毛, 无一或缺,在敦煌莫高窟出土纺织品中皆能找到实例, 如《辛卯年(991年)十二月十八日当宅现点得物色历》 【伯4518(28)号】等相关文书亦有详细载录。 Silk, wool, cotton and ramie are the four most important natural textile materials. The rich textile culture has been created in the ancient civilizations all over the world based on the natural environment and special products, and the textile culture circles with different characteristics have gradually formed in the evolution of history. Roughly speaking, there is exactly an obvious correspondence relationship between the four ancient civilizations in the Old World and the four major textile fiber materials, that is, ramie was mainly used in Egypt, cotton was mainly produced in India, wool mainly in Babylon, and silk mainly in China.

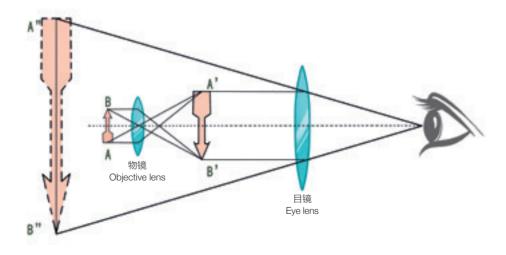
Dunhuang has been the Metropolis of Trades and Exchanges since ancient times, which can be reflected in the coexistence of various textile fibers in the history of textiles. Silk, ramie, cotton and wool can all be discovered in the textiles excavated from the Dunhuang Grottoes, which is also recorded in detail in the related literatures such as the book of No.Bo 4518 (28).

#### 纺织纤维形貌特征

#### Morphological characteristics of textile fibers

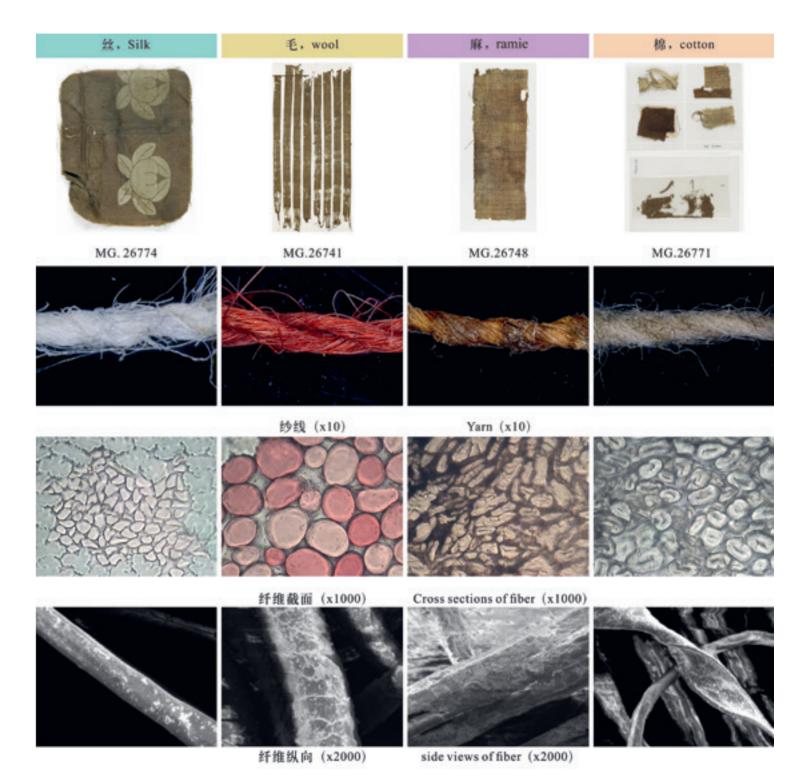
不同类别的天然纤维在外观形态特征上存在着显著差异 和高辨识度特征,因此采用形貌分析手段,在显微镜下 就能够非常清晰地将丝、毛、棉、麻区分开来。

Different types of natural fibers are characterized by significant difference and high recognition in appearance. Therefore, silk, wool, cotton and ramie can be clearly distinguished under the microscope through morphological analysis.



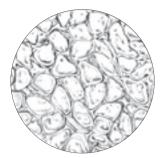
#### 显微观察原理图

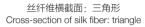
Schematic diagram of microscopic observation

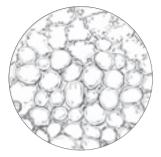


敦煌藏经洞出土纺织品纤维鉴别

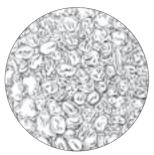
Identification of textile fibers excavated from the Library Cave of Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang







动物毛纤维横截面:圆形(大小不一) Cross-section of wool fiber: round shape in different sizes



棉纤维横截面 Cross-section of cotton fiber



麻纤维横截面 Cross-section of ramie fiber

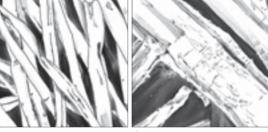
#### 纤维横截面形貌

Morphology of cross-section of fibers

显微镜下,蚕丝纤维横截面为饱满的三角形,纵向光滑; 羊毛纤维横截面为圆形,纵向带有不规则鳞片;棉纤维 横截面为腰圆形,且带有中腔,纵向转曲;根据品种不 同,麻纤维的截面形态较为丰富多样,但其横截面具有 放射状裂纹,纵向有横节为其特征形态。

When observed under the microscope, the crosssection of silk fiber is a plump triangle which is smooth in the longitudinal direction, that of wool fiber is round with irregular scales in the longitudinal direction, that of cotton fiber is ovaloid which is twisted longitudinally with a cavity in the middle, and that of ramie fiber is various and abundant according to the varieties with radial cracks and transverse nodes in the longitudinal direction as its characteristics.





#### 纤维纵向形貌 Longitudinal morphology of fibers



#### 纤维植物科学画 Science-based paintings of fiber plant

# 透视

# Internal Structure Perspective

# 沃盥之礼 ——春秋子仲姜盘铸造工艺

The investigation of manufacturing technology of Zi Zhong Jiang *Pan* (water vessel) in the Spring and Autumn Period by virtue of X-ray CT



#### 子仲姜盘

春秋

上海博物馆藏

Zi Zhong Jiang Pan (water vessel)

The Spring and Autumn Period Collection of Shanghai Museum

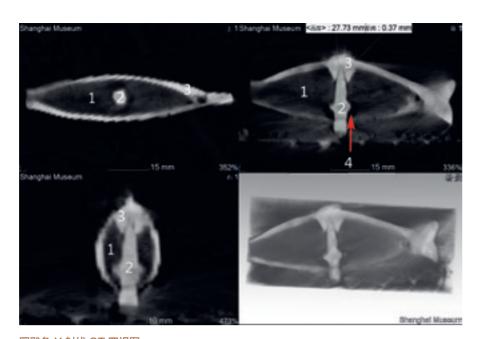
子仲姜盘是春秋早期青铜器,盘高18厘米,口径 45厘米。此盘绝妙之处在于盘内所铸31个水生动物,鱼、 龟、蛙、水鸟一应俱全, 19个是浅浮雕, 12个是圆雕, 每个圆雕动物都能原地作平面内 360 度的旋转,体现了 春秋早期极高的制作工艺水平。

The Zi Zhong Jiang Pan (water vessel) is a bronze ware in the early Spring and Autumn Period, with a height of 18 cm and mouth diameter of 45 cm. The most wonderful are 31 aquatic animals cast inside the ware, namely fish, turtles, frogs and water birds, of which 19 are bas-reliefs and 12 are round sculptures. Each of these round animal sculptures can rotate in-situ by 360 degrees, which reflects the extremely excellent craftsmanship in the early Spring and Autumn Period.

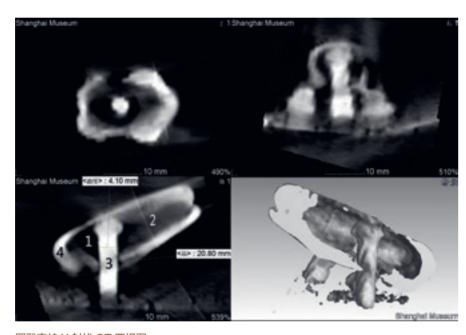


子仲姜盘内,能够在旋转的小动物平均长度 只有 6.5 厘米, X 射线 CT 透视显示旋转动物内部 都配有一个转轴与盘体铸接。为了让每只动物作 360 度旋转,所以在合范浇灌铜液的时候,圆雕 动物与轴的接触之处需要有一层非常薄的泥料, 确保有间隙旋转。但在铜液高温浇铸时,薄泥料 不被冲坏或脱落。此种高难度铸造技艺,在此盘 上得到充分的体现。一般认为春秋早期是青铜铸 造技术停滞或退步的时期,子仲姜盘的铸造技术, 体现这个时代鲜为人知的技术新高度,现存众多 的商周青铜器中难有其匹,是一件世所罕见的 奇物。

The animals that can rotate in the Zi Zhong Jiang Pan (water vessel) are only 6.5 cm long on average. X-ray CT shows that there is a rotating shaft inside the rotating animal and the shaft is cast on the body of this ware. This ware was first cast separately. In order to allow each of these animals to rotate freely by 360 degrees, a very thin layer of mud is needed at the contact point of each of these animals and the shaft, so that there is a gap to enable rotation and the thin layer of mud will not be washed away when the bronze liquid is cast at high temperature. Therefore, a very difficult casting technique is reflected fully in this ware. It is generally believed that the bronze casting technology stagnated or regressed in the early Spring and Autumn Period. However, Zi Zhong Jiang Pan (water vessel) shows a new level of casting technology that is rarely known in this era and incomparable among many existing bronzes of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. It is really a rare curiosity in the world



圆雕鱼 X 射线 CT 四视图 Four-view of round fish sculpture based on X-ray CT



圆雕青蛙 X 射线 CT 四视图 Four-view of round frog sculpture based on X-ray CT

盘为古代承水器,用于盥洗,商周时代宴飨 用之,宴前饭后要行沃盥之礼,沃盥之时盘匜(或 盉)相需为用,即用匜(或盉)浇水在手上,以 盘承接弃水。可以想象,使用者在盥洗时,水从 手上流下,冲击到盘中的小动物上,这些动物随 机旋转,奇妙悦人。 Pan is an ancient water container used for hand washing before and after the banquet in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. It was generally used together with Yi ( E ) or He ( E ). The water in the latter was poured to the hands and the former contained the discarded water flowing down from the hands. We can imagine that it is wonderful and pleasant when the user is washing hands, the water flows down from his hands and hits the small animals in this ware, and these animals rotate randomly.

# 景泰情结

# ——掐丝珐琅制作工艺及来源

The exploration of manufacture technique and source of cloisonné enamels by X-ray CT and Spectral techniques

#### 掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉

口径 23.7 厘米,底径 16.9 厘米,高 16.4 厘米 故宫博物院藏(G117043)

Cloisonné Incense Burner with Animal-shaped Handles and Interlocking Lotus Design

Mouth diameter 23.7 cm, Bottom diameter 16.9 cm, Height 16.4 cm Collection of the Palace Museum (No. G117043)







文物三维模型展示二维码

#### 掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉

Cloisonné incense burner with animal-shaped handles and interlocking lotus design





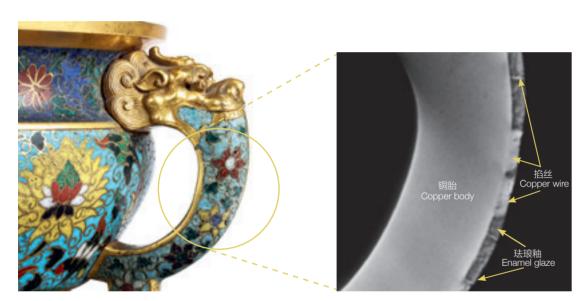
#### 掐丝珐琅

#### The cloisonné enamel

掐丝珐琅,俗称"景泰蓝",因传说明朝景泰年间所制 掐丝珐琅工艺品最为精美而得名。以铜作胎,将扁平的 铜丝掐成花纹后焊于胎体之上,再按照图案的需求将各 种颜色的珐琅釉料填进花纹中,铜丝可以阻隔釉料的流 动,防止串染。之后,还需经过多次入窑焙烧,反复打 磨、镀金而成,工艺非常复杂。

利用 X 射线 CT 对掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉的制作工艺进行分析,可以分辨出珐琅铜胎、掐丝和珐琅釉部位,直观反映出掐丝珐琅的制作工艺。

The cloisonné enamel is commonly known as "Jingtai Blue", which is named after the legend that the most exquisite is the enamel artifact made in the Emperor Jingtai Period of the Ming Dynasty. The flat copper wire is patterned and welded on the copper body, and then the pattern is filled with enamel glaze materials of various colors as required. The copper wire can block the flow of glaze materials to prevent color blending. The semi-manufactured artifact also needs to be fired in the kiln for many times and polished and gilded repeatedly, so the entire manufacture technology is very complex. The X-ray CT is used for analyzing the manufacture technique of cloisonné incense burner with animalshaped handles and interlocking lotus design. The copper body and the cloisonné and glaze parts can be recognized, which directly reflects the manufacture technique of the artifact.



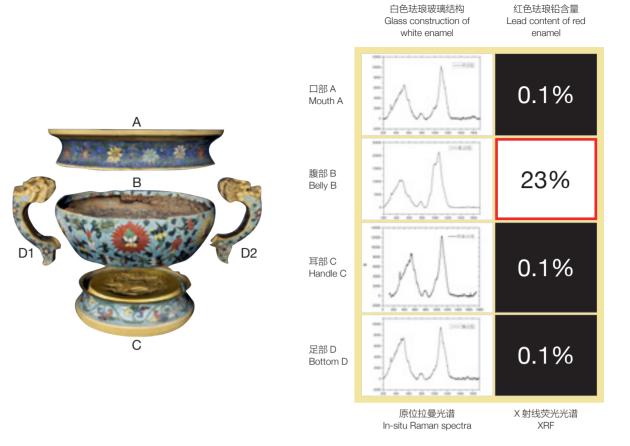
利用 X 射线 CT 观察掐丝珐琅制作工艺

The X-ray CT technology is used for observing the manufacture technique of the cloisonné enamel.

目前存世的带有景泰款的掐丝珐琅器物,其制作时代存疑,有专家通过款识、鎏金工艺等推测,其中大量应是清朝康、乾时期改造或仿制而成。通过对掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉进行原位拉曼与 X 射线荧光光谱分析,发现腹部珐琅明显与其余部分不同,应为不同时代所制。结合珐琅釉色、款识的特征,推测其耳、口与足应是康熙时期添配的,而腹部则是时代更早的产品,反映彼时清宫造办处仿古之风盛行,以及清皇帝对于"景泰"珐琅的特殊情结。

It is doubtful when the existing cloisonné enamel artifact with the stamp of "made in the Emperor Jingtai Period of the Ming Dynasty" was made accurately. With the knowledge of styles and gilt craftsmanship, the experts have speculated that most of them were remodeled or

replicated during the Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong Periods in the Qing Dynasty. After in-situ Raman spectroscopy and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy analysis of the cloisonné incense burner with animal-shaped handles and interlocking lotus design, it is found that the enamel on the belly is obviously different from the rest and should be made in a different era. In combination with the characteristics of enamel glaze and style, it is speculated that the handles, mouth and bottom should be added during the Emperor Kangxi Period and the enamel on the belly should be an earlier product, which reflects the prevalence of antique style in the imperial workshops of the Qing Dynasty and the emperors' passion for the enamels made in the Emperor Jingtai Period of the Ming Dynasty.



#### 原位拉曼光谱与X射线荧光光谱分析,提示腹部珐琅明显与其余部分不同。

The in-situ Raman spectroscopy and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) analyses indicates that the enamel on the belly is obviously different from the rest.

基于 X 射线 CT 技术可以更直接地观察到掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉的改制痕迹,在器物腹部发现具有对称性的圆孔痕迹,为遮盖缺陷所后填补的位置,提示腹部原是一件具有双耳和三足的器物改制而来。

It can be observed more directly through X-ray CT that the cloisonné incense burner with animal-shaped handles and interlocking lotus design was remodeled and there are symmetrical traces of circular holes in the belly of the artifact which were filled in to cover the defect, which suggests that the belly was originally remodeled from an artifact with two handles and three lease.



#### X 射线 CT 模型正视图,显示有圆孔加工痕迹。

The front view based on X-ray CT model shows that there are processing traces of circular holes.



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文物 X 射线 CT 模型展示二维码



#### X 射线 CT 模型俯视图,显示圆孔痕迹分布位置。

The top view based on X-ray CT model shows the location of traces of circular holes.



双耳三足参考器物 An artifact with two handles and three legs for reference



推测中的原器物去掉耳、足、口部,并留下痕迹 It is speculated that the parts of handles, legs and mouth were taken away from the original artifact and some traces were left.



#### 掐丝珐琅改制示意图

The schematic diagram of remodeled cloisonné enamel

# 马首是章

# ——圆明园西洋楼海晏堂红铜马首

The research on pure copper horse head statue in the Hall of National Peace (Haiyan Tang) in the European Palaces of the Old Summer Palace (Yuanmingyuan) by means of X-ray imaging

#### 圆明园马首铜像

清

通高 39.3 厘米,长 40.7 厘米,宽 28 厘米 北京市海淀区圆明园管理处藏

#### Horse Head Statue of Old Summer Palace

The Qing Dynasty
Height 39.3 cm, Length 40.7 cm, Width 28 cm
Collection of the Administrative Office of the Old Summer Palace,
Haidian District, Beijing



马首铜像原为清朝圆明园海晏堂外十二生肖兽首喷泉主要构件之一,海晏堂西侧排列着十二辰人身兽头铜像,按照时辰,子鼠、丑牛、寅虎、卯兔、辰龙、巳蛇、午马、未羊、申猴、酉鸡、戌狗、亥猪依次喷水,具有报时功能,"马首"正是这十二辰兽首喷泉之一。

X 射线成像结果显示,马首通体采用失蜡法一次铸造而成,其颈部、脸部以及眼睛、耳部、嘴和舌头无分铸或焊接,马首顶部的鬃毛更是纤毫毕现,下部可见一明显的铜梗将一部分鬃毛撑起,造成悬空效果。马脸部为一空腔,该空腔直通马嘴部,空腔后部有一不规则三角形,可与颈部相通,此孔洞边缘部位极不规整。专家推测,该孔洞可能是在铸造完成时用工具临时破开,以便水能从颈部流入嘴内。

The copper statue of horse head was originally one of the main components of the twelve Chinese zodiac animal head fountains outside the Hall of National Peace in the Old Summer Palace in the Qing Dynasty. There were 12 copper statues with human body and animal head on the west side of the Hall of National Peace which represented the 12 two-hour periods of the day and sprayed water in sequence for telling the time. The statue of horse head is just one of them.

X-ray photographic results show that the entire horse head was cast seamlessly in the lost-wax method, and there is no trace of separate casting or welding at the parts of neck, face, eyes, ears, mouth and tongue. The mane on the top of the horse head is even more delicate, with an obviously visible copper stalk in the lower part supporting part of the mane to bring about an effect of hanging in the air. The horse face is a cavity that directly leads to the horse mouth. There is an irregular triangle at the back of the cavity that can connect with the neck, and the edge is extremely irregular. According to the experts' speculation, the cavity may be temporarily broken with a tool when the casting is completed, so that water can flow from the neck into the mouth.



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文物三维模型展示二维码







Horse head (right view)



马首(左面) Horse head (left view)

4 马首(背面) Horse head (back view)

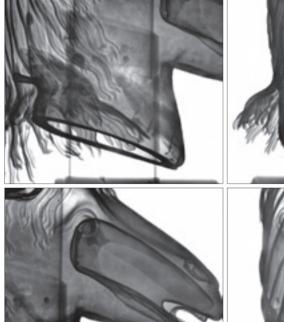
马首三维渲染影像图

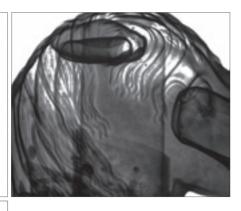
1 马首(正面)

Horse head (front view)

Three-dimentional renderings of the horse head statue

利用便携式 X 射线荧光光谱仪分析可知,马 首材质为纯度 98% 以上的红铜。以精炼红铜为材, 马首色彩深沉厚重,历百年风雨而不锈蚀。 It can be known through the portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer that the horse head is made of pure copper with the purity of more than 98%. With refined pure copper as the material and with a deep and heavy color, the horse head has not rusted after hundreds of years of wind and rain.







马首 X 射线成像图 X-ray photos of the horse head statue

# 明鉴 Material Analysis

# 盛装戎王

# ——甘肃张家川县马家塬战国墓 地 M16 墓主身体和服装装饰

The SEM-EDS authentication of the owner's costume decoration of Majiayuan Tomb No.M16 of the Warring States Period in Zhangjiachuan, Gansu

甘肃张家川县马家塬战国墓地年代为战国晚期,其 族属与秦人羁縻下的某支西戎有关,墓葬规格较高和等 级交稿,应是戎人首领及贵族墓地。

The Majiayuan Tomb in Gansu Province was from the late Warring States Period. Its ethnicity is related to a certain ethnic minority of Xirong controlled by the Qin people. According to the specifications and grades, the tomb should belong to the leader or a noble of the Xirong ethnic minority.

#### M16 墓主身体配饰

The owner's costume decoration of Tomb No.M16

- 头: 帽饰(金)
- 耳: 耳环(金)
- 颈: 项饰(金、银), 项链(绿松石、玛瑙、金)
- 右臂・臂钏(金
- 上身: 珠饰(汉蓝、汉紫)
- 腰:腰带及带钩(金)
- 腿部: 管、铃(铜)
- 足底: 鞋底(银)

Head: hat (gold)

Ears: earrings (gold)

Neck: half rings (gold and silver), necklace

(turquoise, agate and gold)

Right arm: armlet (gold)

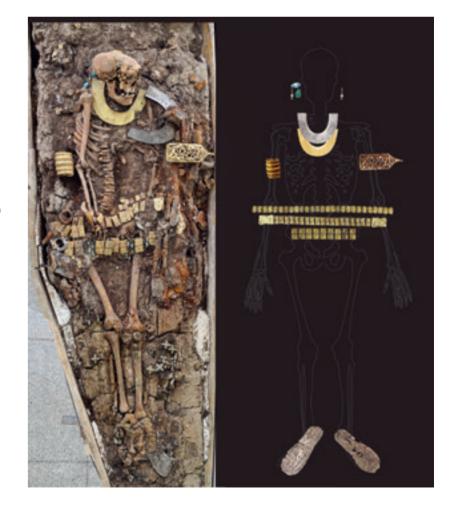
Upper part of body: beadwork (Han Blue, Han

Purple)

Waist: belts and hooks (gold)

Legs: tubes and bells (bronze)

Foot soles: shoe soles (silver)



35

M16 墓主经初步鉴定为年约 40 周岁的男性,颈部散落大量也许来自冠饰或发饰的金箔饰件,头顶有圆形金帽饰,戴金耳环,颈部佩金、银半环形项饰各一,以及绿松石、玛瑙、金饰件串成的项链一条,右臂有金臂钏,腰部有金带饰的腰带三条及带钩,足底有银质鞋底一双,腿部散布大量铜十字节约形铜管和铜铃,身体周围和上部发现大量规律排列的汉蓝和汉紫珠饰,推测可能为墓主服饰上的装饰。这种注重身体和服装装饰的现象,是公元前十世纪以来广袤欧亚草原文化带的共同文化传统,充分体现战国晚期西戎文化的独特性、多元性和多维性。

The owner of Majiayuan Tomb No.M16 was initially identified as a 40-year-old male with a large number of gold leaf ornaments scattered around his neck that may come from crown or hair ornaments. He might wear a round gold hat on his head, gold earrings, and a gold half ring and a silver half ring and a necklace made of turquoise, agate and gold ornaments on his neck, as well as a gold armlet on the right arm, three gold belts and hooks on the waist and a pair of silver shoe soles. There were a large number of bronze crossing tubes and bells near the legs, and a large number of Han Blue and Han Purple beads around and on the upper part of the body, which are speculated to be decorations on the tomb owner's clothes. The phenomenon of focusing on body and clothing decoration is the common cultural tradition of the vast cultural zone of the Eurasian Steppes since the tenth century BC, which fully reflects the uniqueness, diversity and multidimensionality of the Xirong culture in the late Warring States Period.

#### 金器加工

#### The manufacturing technology of gold ornaments

经 X 射线能谱分析可知,M16 墓主配饰金器纯度在 64%—94% 之间,绝大多数含金量低于 90%,含有较多的银(5%—18%) 和少量的铜(低于 3%),均未表现出合金配比规律,为未经 冶炼提纯的自然金。

金器制作以锻打为主,少量铸造,还包括捶擛、模压、珠化、 掐丝、焊接、镶嵌、包金、错金和鎏金等工艺,融合了欧亚草原、 两方及中原地区的多种文化因素。

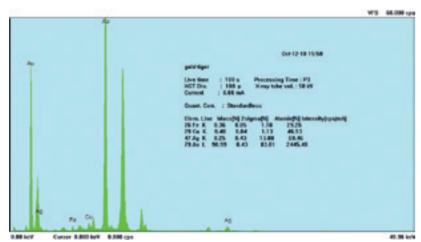
金耳环、金管饰等金珠颗粒细金复合制品采用焊接技术来制作完成,焊料为银含量较高的金一银一铜合金。

According to the analysis of EDS, the gold ornaments worn by the owner of Tomb No.M16 have the purity of 64%-94%, most of which contain gold of less than 90%, an obvious amount of silver (5%-18%) and a small amount of copper (less than 3%), none of which shows the sign of alloy making, so they were made of natural gold that has not been smelted and refined.

Besides forging predominantly, many other techniques are involved in the production of gold ornaments including beating, molding, casting, beading, filigree, welding, inlay, gold-cladding, gold interlacing and gilt, indicating an integration of various cultural factors in the Eurasian steppes, the West and the Central Plains.

Gold beads and fine gold composite products such as gold earrings and gold tube decorations are made with the welding technology, and the solder is a gold-silver-copper alloy with a high silver content.





金器与 X 射线能谱 Gold ornaments and its EDS results

# 南海遗珠

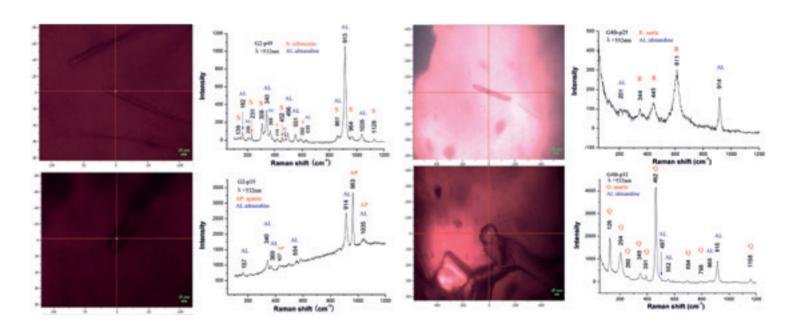
# ——广西合浦汉墓出土珠饰

The study on the beads and ornaments excavated from Tombs of the Han Dynasty in Hepu, Guangxi relying on Raman spectroscopy

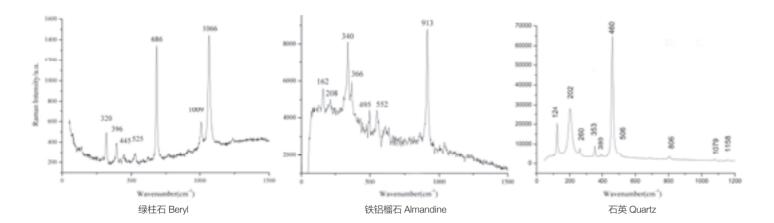
广西合浦港是早期海上丝绸之路的始发港之一,出土的汉代水晶、海蓝宝石等各类宝石,是海上丝绸之路沿线交流的重要证据。结合南亚和东南亚出土宝玉石珠饰的物相特征、制作遗址、技术传统、资源分布等因素,探讨广西合浦汉墓珠饰产地来源,为海上丝绸之路和西南丝绸之路沿线不同地区之间的交流与贸易提供科学依据。

利用拉曼光谱分析技术,结合 X 射线荧光光谱分析 技术、超景深光学显微技术等,发现广西合浦汉墓出土 珠饰包括绿柱石(海蓝宝石、金绿柱石、透绿柱石)、 铁铝榴石、石英质(水晶、玛瑙、红玉髓、蚀刻石髓珠)、 玻璃等不同材质类型。 Hepu Port in Guangxi Province was one of the departure ports of the early Maritime Silk Road. The excavated crystal, aquamarine and other gems of the Han Dynasty are important evidence of exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road. Considering the phase characteristics, production sites, technical traditions, resource distribution and other factors of the gems and jade and beads and ornaments excavated in South Asia and Southeast Asia, the scholars explore the provenances of these artifacts from tombs of the Han Dynasty in Hepu as provides scientific basis for exchanges and trade between different areas along the Maritime Silk Road and the Southwest Silk Road.

With Raman spectroscopy, X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy and ultra depth-of-field optical microscopy, it is discovered that the beads and ornaments excavated from Hepu Tomb of the Han Dynasty were made of beryl (aquamarine, golden beryl, goshenite), almandine, quartz (crystal, agate, carnelian, etching chalcedony beads), glass and other materials.



铁铝榴石包裹体物相分析
Phase analysis of the inclusions among almandine beads



绿柱石、铁铝榴石、石英拉曼图谱

Raman spectra of beryl, almandine and quartz



#### 出土典型石英质和绿柱石质珠饰

38

The excavated typical beads made of crystal and beryl



# 壁上丹青

# ---敦煌莫高窟第 98 窟供养人

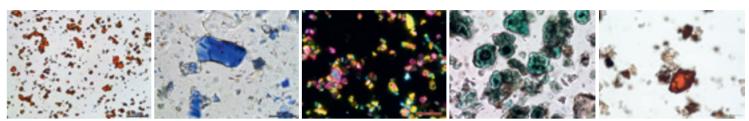
# 壁画颜料

The multi-spectral analysis of pigments for the Donor Murals in Cave 98 of Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang

第 98 窟位于莫高窟南区中段,开凿于五代曹议金任节度使时期,占地面积 185 m²,壁画面积 693.1 m²,属大型洞窟。第 98 窟一个突出的特点就是,在其甬道和主室的下方,绘满了供养人像,仅就残存可见者约有 223 身,窟内供养人像所涉范围之广,为前代所未有。

通过多光谱调查,结合便携式 X 射线荧光光谱仪、 微型光纤反射光谱仪、便携式数码显微镜、X 射线衍射 仪、便携式拉曼光谱仪等设备,分析第 98 窟供养人壁画 所使用的绘画颜料。 Cave 98 is located in the middle section of the southern part of Mogao Grottoes. It was builded during the period when Cao Yijin served as the military commissioner in the Five Dynasties. As a large cave, it covers an area of 185 m², and the mural area is 693.1 m². An outstanding feature of Cave 98 is that there are lots of painted donor figures under the corridor and the main chamber. The visible remains of these figures are about 223 in number. The number of donor figures in this cave is so large that it is unprecedented in previous generations.

The pignments used for used for painting of the donor figures in the murals of Cave 98 are analyzed through multi-spectral investigations combined with portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, micro-fiber reflectance spectrometer, portable digital microscope, X-ray diffractometers, portable Raman spectrometer and other equipments.



不同矿物颜料的偏光显微镜照片(青金石,密陀僧,氯铜矿,朱砂,铅丹

Polarized microscope images of different mineral pigments (lasurite, lithargite, atacamite, cinnabar and minium)

材料颜色 Material color	彩色材料使用位置 The locution of pigments	使用的材料推定 Presumption of the materials used
红色 Red	供养人颈部饰品 Donor's neck ornaments	朱砂 Cinnabar
红色 Red	供养人题记、服饰上花瓣、红色线条 Donor's inscription, petals on clothing, and red lines	赤铁矿 Hematite
橙红色 Orange red	供养人服饰底色 Ground color of the donor's clothing	赤铁矿 Hematite
红棕色 Red brown	供养人披帛,服饰衣袖等 Donor's shawl, dress sleeves, etc.	密陀僧 Lithargite
棕色、棕黑色 Brown, brownish black	供养人服饰上装饰、服饰衣袖等 Clothing decoration, dress sleeves, etc of the donor	铅丹 Minium
绿色 Green	供养人发簪、服饰上装饰、饰品等 Donor's hairpins, clothing decoration, accessories, etc.	氯铜矿 Atacamite
蓝色 Blue	供养人服饰上装饰 Donor's clothing decoration	青金石 Lapis lazuli
白色 White	供养人面部、服饰及底色 Donor's face, clothing and background color	分解石 Calcite,高岭土 Kaolin, 滑石 Talcum,生石膏 Plaster, 铅白 White lead,等
金色 Golden	供养人头饰、服饰上装饰 Donor's headwear and clothing decoration	金 Gold
墨 lnk	供养人头发、饰品、轮廓线等 Donor's hair, accessories, contour lines, etc.	炭黑 Black pigment



#### 敦煌莫高窟正射影象全图

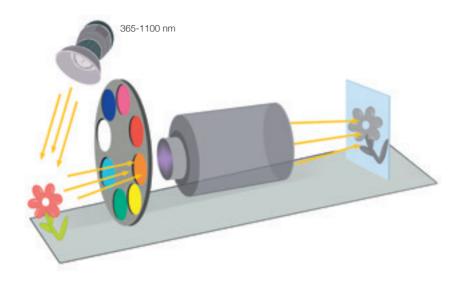
The complete orthophoto of Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang

#### 壁画颜料多光谱分析

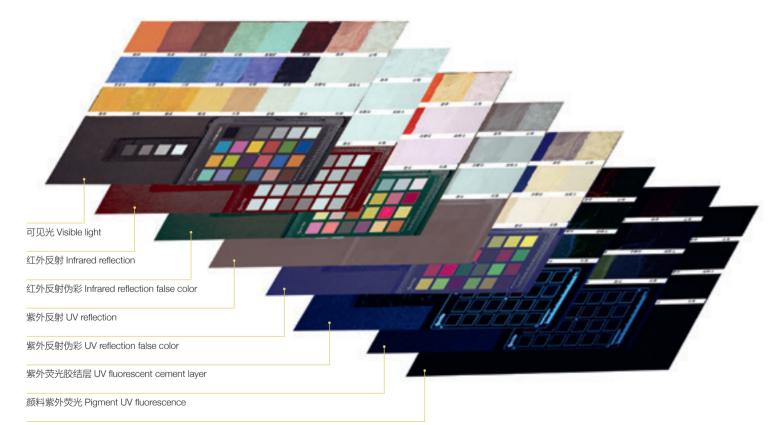
#### Multi-spectral analysis of mural pigments

通过成像光谱仪记录被检验物体在一定光谱范围内密集 均匀分布的多个窄波段单色光的反射、吸收及激发荧光 图像,形成由许多单色光影像构成的光谱影像集。敦煌 壁画经多光谱鉴别出层位结构和青金石、密陀僧、氯铜 矿、朱砂、铅丹等矿物颜料。

An imaging spectrometer is used to record the dense and evenly distributed multi-band monochromatic spectrum generated by the reflection, absorption or excitation fluorescence of the tested object within a certain spectral radiation range, thus forming a spectral image set composed of different spectral images. The stratigraphic structure of Dunhuang frescoes and lapis Lazuli, Mitotua monks, Mineral pigments such as cholera-copper ore, cinnabar, red lead, etc.



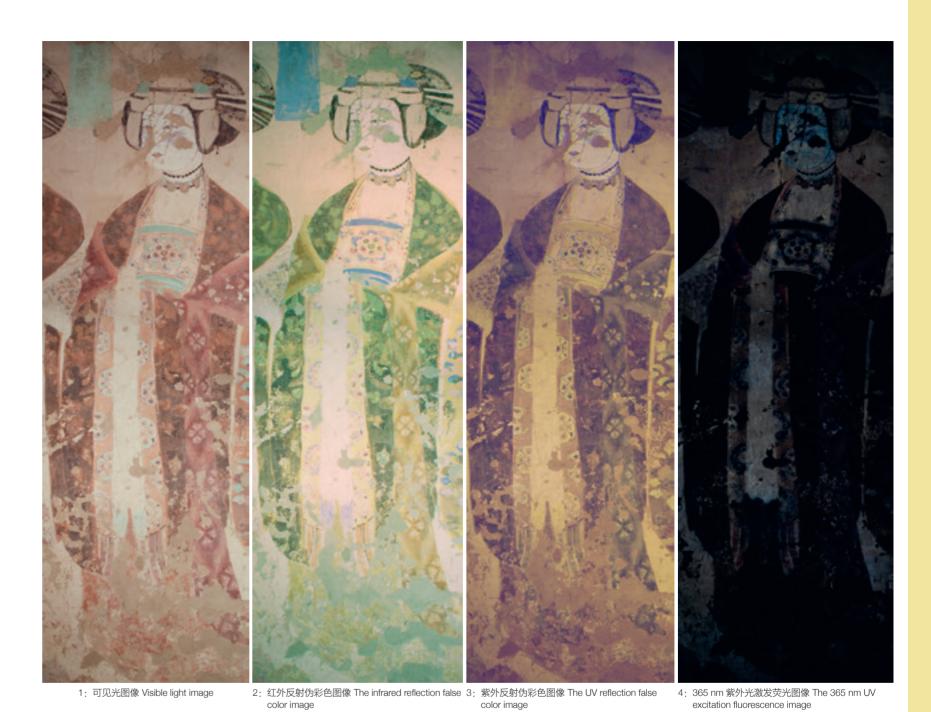
多光谱分析原理图 Schematic diagram of multi-spectral analysis



可见光诱发红外荧光 Infrared fluorescence induced by visible light

#### 多光谱分析标准色卡

Standard color card of multi-spectral analysis



# 第 98 窟南壁东起第三身女供养人及多光谱图像

The third female donor from the east of the south wall of Cave 98 and its multi-spectral image

# 乾隆色谱

# ——清代宫廷服饰色彩与染料

The dye assay of Chinese Imperial Costume in the Qing Dynasty with LC-MS

染料是纺织品色彩的主要来源,能够反映当时各个 地区的流行颜色、生产工艺以及技术交流。清乾隆年间 内务府织染局的销算档案,是目前发现中国最完整的染 色档案,记载了每种颜色的染料、媒染剂和染料的消耗。 结合文献研究和文物检测,可知清代使用的染料有红花、 槐米、苏木、黄檗、靛青、五倍子等十余种,这些染料 通过套染能够获得上百种颜色,真实还原清乾隆年间宫 廷服饰的染色色谱,重现清代宫廷染色技艺。

Dyes are the main source of textile colors and can reflect the popular colors, manufacturing processes and technical exchanges in various regions at that time. The accounting files of the Weaving and Dyeing Bureau of the Imperial Household Department during the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty is the most complete dyeing files found in China so far, recording the consumption of dyes and mordants for each color. From literature research and analysis, it can be seen that there are more than ten types of dyes commonly used in the Qing Dynasty, such as safflower, buds of pagoda tree, sappanwood, amur cork, indigo, and Chinese gall. We can obtain hundreds of colors through overdyeing of these dyes, so as to truly reconstitute the dyeing palette of Chinese Imperial Costume during the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty and reproduce the imperial dyeing techniques of the Qing Dynasty.





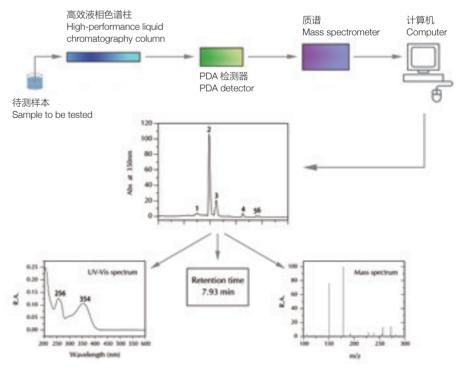
#### 乾隆色谱色卡

The Color Swatch of the Qianlong Palette

#### 植物染料液相色谱 - 质谱联用鉴别 Identification of plant dyes by LC-MS

将古代染料中的不同色素成分分离,同时利用二极管阵列(PDA)和质谱(MS)检测器获得每一种色素的紫外-可见吸收光谱图和质谱图。

Separate the different dye components in ancient dyes, and use Photodiode array (PDA) and mass spectrometry (MS) detectors to obtain the ultraviolet-visible absorption spectrum and mass spectrum of each dye.



#### 液质联用测试原理图

Schematic diagram of LC-MS test

通过比对清宫染料与现代天然染料标准品的谱图,确认 常用的植物染料有9种,分别是红花、靛青、苏木、黄 檗、橡碗子、五倍子、黄栌、栀子和槐米。

By comparing the spectra of imperial dyes of the Qing dynasty and modern natural dye standards, it is confirmed that there are 9 commonly used plant dyes, namely safflower, indigo, sappanwood, amur cork, shell of acom, gallnut, young fustic, Gardenia and buds of pagoda tree.

红花 Safflower 1. 红花 - 植物 Carthamus tinctorius - plant 2. 红花 Carthamus tinctorius 3. 红花 - 染料 Safflower - dye 黄檗 Amur cork 1. 黄檗 - 植物 Phellodendron amurense - plant 2. 黄檗 Phellodendron amurense 3. 黄檗 - 染料 Amur cork - dye 橡碗子 Shell of acom 1. 麻栎 - 植物 Quercus acutissima Carruth - plant 2. 麻栎 Quercus acutissima Carruth 3. 橡碗子 - 染料 Shell of acom - dye 五倍子 Gallnut 1. 盐肤木(五倍子)- 植物

靛青 Indigo 1. 马蓝 - 植物 Strobilanthes cusia - plant 2. 马蓝 Strobilanthes cusia 3. 靛青 - 染料 Indigo - dye 槐米 Buds of pagoda tree 1. 槐 - 植物 Sophora japonica - plant 2. 槐 Sophora japonica 3. 槐米 - 染料 Buds of pagoda tree - dye 黄栌 Young fustic 1. 黄栌 Cotinus coggygria - plant 2. 黄栌 Cotinus coggygria 3. 黄栌 - 染料 Young fustic - dye 苏木 Sappanwood 1. 苏木 - 植物 Caesalpinia sappan - plant 2. 苏木 Caesalpinia sappan 3. 苏木 - 染料 Sappanwood - dye 栀子 Gardenia 1. 栀子 - 植物 Gardenia jasminoides Ellis - plant 2. 栀子 Gardenia jasminoides 3. 栀子 - 染料 Gardenia - dye

Rhus chinensis - plant 2. 盐肤木 Rhus chinensis

3. 五倍子 - 染料 Gallnut - dye

# 识痕

Trace Identification

# 如胶似漆

# ——跨湖桥遗址出土独木舟 修补用漆

The identification of lacquer for repairing canoe excavated from the Kuahuqiao Site taking advantage of ELISA

大漆是漆树韧皮部产生的乳液,是人类最早利用的天 然高分子聚合材料。为寻找人类利用大漆的起源,从天然 生漆中提取糖蛋白作为抗原,制得能检测大漆的特异性抗 体,利用酶联免疫技术,可以灵敏而准确的鉴定大漆。

跨湖桥遗址位于浙江省萧山湘湖湖畔,是距今8000年的新石器时代遗址,其代表的考古学文化已经命名为跨湖桥文化。跨湖桥遗址出土的独木舟是迄今为止发现的最早的独木舟,在其底部有一个直径10厘米的空洞,用一个木塞修补,在修补的缝隙中还有胶黏剂留存。经酶联免疫技术检测,确定胶黏剂的主要成分是大漆。可见,

8000 年前的跨湖桥先民已经开始利用大漆作为胶黏剂, 这是迄今为止发现的人类使用大漆的最早证据。

Lacquer, an emulsion produced by the phloem of lacquer tree, is the earliest natural polymer material used by human being. In order to find the origin of human use of lacquer, glycoprotein was extracted from lacquer emulsion as an antigen, which was further employed to produce a specific antibody capable of detecting lacquer. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was then utilized to identify lacquer sensitively and accurately.

The Kuahuqiao Site is located on the Xianghu lakeside in Xiaoshan, Zhejiang Province. It is a Neolithic site dating back to 8000 years ago. The archeological culture it represents has been named the Kuahuqiao Culture. The canoe excavated from the Kuahuqiao Site is the earliest canoe discovered so far. There is a hole with the diameter of 10 cm at the bottom of the canoe, the hole was repaired with a cork, remaing adhesive in the crack. Via the ELISA, it is determined that the main component of the adhesive is lacquer. It can be seen that the ancestors of the Kuahuqiao have begun to use lacquer as an adhesive 8000 years ago. This is the earliest evidence of human use of lacquer found so far.

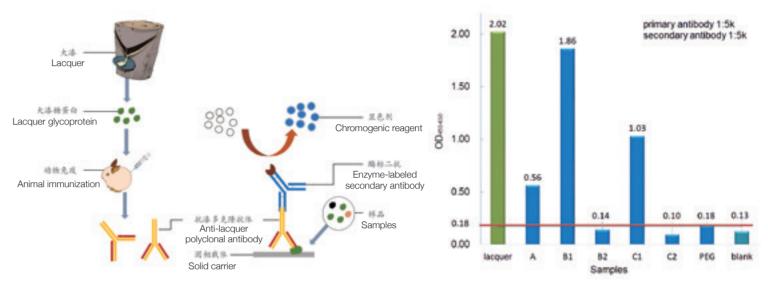


独木舟及修补痕迹 Canoe and repair traces

#### 大漆酶联免疫检测

#### Lacquer detection via ELISA

从天然生漆中提取糖蛋白作为抗原,制得能检测大漆的特异性 抗体,用酶标记的抗体与已知抗原发生特异性结合,灵敏而准 确地鉴定大漆。 Glycoprotein is extracted from the natural lacquer as an antigen, and subsequently a specific antibody that can be utilized todetect lacquer is prepared. The antibody labeled with enzyme specifically binds to the known antigen to identify lacquer sensitively and accurately.



#### 酶联免疫技术检测大漆原理图

Schematic diagram of lacquer detection via ELISA

#### 检测结果图

Detection results

# 丝绸起源

# ——郑州汪沟遗址瓮棺出土

# 碳化丝绸

The inquiry into carbonized silk excavated from the urn coffin at the Wanggou Site in Zhengzhou on the basis of CGIS

> 汪沟遗址是仰韶文化一处拥有相当人口规模的区域 性中心聚落,在该遗址出土的瓮棺中发现了碳化纺织品。 采用基于定制的多克隆丝蛋白抗体建立的微痕检测技术, 对该遗址瓮棺出土纺织品的纤维材质进行分析,可以确 认其为丝织品。

> 1983 年,河南荥阳青台遗址出土瓮棺中的发现丝绸 残痕,是当时出现的最早丝绸。2017 年,在汪沟遗址瓮

棺中再次发现同时期、同类型的丝织物,结合河南巩义 双槐树遗址发现的骨雕蚕,确切证明中国先民早在5000 多年前的黄河流域就开始育蚕制丝,而且当时丝织品的 存在具有一定的广泛性。

The Wanggou Site was a regional central settlement with a considerable population during the Yangshao Culture. Carbonized textiles were found in the urn coffin excavated from the site. A micro-mark detection technology based on a customized polyclonal anti-silk fibroin (anti-SF) was used to analyze the fiber texture of the textile excavated from the urn coffin of this site. It was confirmed that this fiber texture was silk fabric.

In 1983, traces of silk were found in the urn coffin excavated at the Qingtai Site in Xingyang, Henan, which was the earliest silk that appeared at that time. In 2017, silk fabrics of the same period and the same type were once again found in the urn coffin at the Wanggou Site. Combined with the silkworm bone-carving found at the Shuanghuaishu Site in Gongyi, Henan, it proves that Chinese ancestors started to breed silkworms and make silk as early as 5,000 years ago in the Yellow River Basin, and silk fabrics were widespread at that time.

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**瓮棺及取样点示意图**Diagram of urn coffin and sampling point



头盖骨附着织物照片 Photo of fabrics attached to the skull



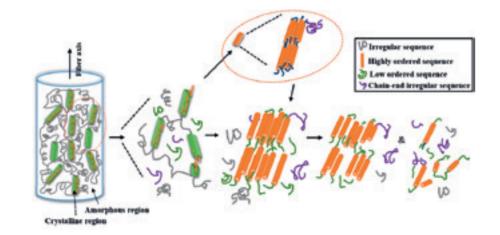
<mark>织物放大照片</mark> Magnified photo of fabrics

#### 胶体金免疫层析试纸

# Colloidal gold immunochromatography strips (CGIS)

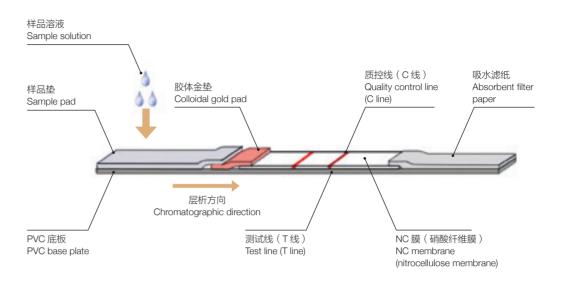
胶体金在碱性条件下带负电荷,与蛋白质分子的正电荷 基团产生静电吸引,以硝酸纤维素膜为载体,利用微孔 膜的毛细管作用,滴加液体经抗原抗体结合发生显色反 应,可检测土壤中是否有蛋白残留物。

Colloidal gold is negatively charged under alkaline conditions and generates electrostatic attraction with the positively charged groups of protein molecules. The nitrocellulose membrane is used as the carrier and the capillary action of the microporous membrane is used. The liquid dripped on one end of the membrane strip slowly permeates to the other end. Through the combination of antigen and antibody, the colloidal gold presents a color reaction, which can detect whether there are silk protein residues in the soil.



#### 丝蛋白降解示意图

Schematic diagram of silk protein degradation





胶体金免疫层析试纸原理图

Schematic diagram of colloidal gold immunochromatography strips (CGIS)

试纸测试结果 Results on the test paper

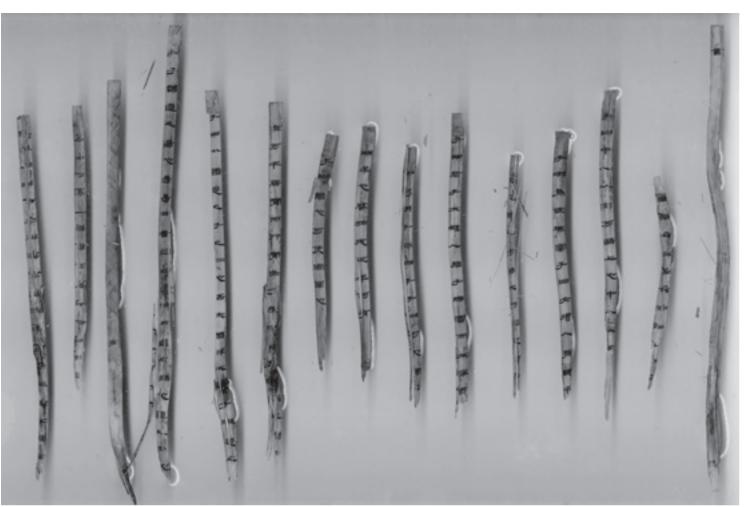
# 辨识漫漶

# ——海昏侯汉墓《论语·知道篇》 竹简文字识读

The recognition of *The Analects of Confucius: Knowing the Tao* on the bamboo slips from the Tomb of the Marquis of Haihun in Nanchang depending on infrared imaging

江西南昌西汉海昏侯墓出土 5200 余枚竹简木椟,因埋藏年代久远,原有墨迹褪色,肉眼已无法识别,需要通过红外线扫描还原墨迹的痕迹得以成像,便于文字识读。经红外线扫描成像技术,出土竹简经已释读出《论语》《易经》《礼记》《医书》《五色食胜》《悼亡赋》《签牌》《秦牍》八部典籍内容,其中《论语》为失传 1800 余年的《齐论》,是迄今为止发现的《论语》最早抄本。

More than 5,200 bamboo and wood slips were excavated from the Tomb of the Marquis of Haihun in the Western Han Dynasty in Nanchang, Jiangxi. Due to the long time of burial, the original ink characters have faded and could no longer be recognized by the naked eye. It is necessary to restore the traces of ink by infrared scanning to facilitate text reading. Through infrared scanning imaging technology, the contents of eight classics including *The Analects of Confucius*, the *Book of Changes*, the *Book of Rites*, the *Book of Medicine*, *Wu Se Shi Sheng*, the *Rhapsody of Mourning the Death*, *Qin Du carved on bamboo slips* have been recognized in the excavated bamboo slips. Among them, *The Analects of Confucius* found here is *The Analects of Qi*, which had lost for more than 1,800 years and is the earliest copy of *The Analects of Confucius* discovered so far.



红外线成像照片 Infrared images

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《论语》在古代有三个版本——《古论》、《鲁论》和《齐论》,如今看到的《论语》是基于《鲁论》和《古论》形成的版本,《齐论》在汉魏即失传。《齐论》与其他两个版本最大的区别在于多了《知道篇》和《问王篇》。经过红外识读,海昏侯出土竹简中,有一支简的反面写有"智道",正面写有"孔子智道之易也易易云者三日子曰此道之美也莫之御也"。汉代"知"与"智"互通,"智道"即为"知道",当为此卷竹简的篇题,应为《汉书·艺文志》所载《齐论语》第二十二篇的篇题"知道"。因此基本可以确认,海昏侯墓出土竹书《论语》应为失传 1800 的《齐论语》。

There are three versions of *The Analects of Confucius* in ancient times - *The Analects of Gu, The Analects of Lu and The Analects of Qi. The Analects of Confucius* we see today is a version formed based on *The Analects of Lu* and *The* 

Analects of Gu. The Analects of Qi was lost in the Han and Wei Dynasties. The biggest difference between The Analects of Qi and the other two versions is the addition of Knowing the Tao and Asking the King. According to the infrared identification, among the bamboo slips excavated from the Tomb of the Marquis of Haihun, there is a bamboo slip with texts "Zhi Dao (智道)" written on the reverse side and "孔 子智道之昜也昜昜云者三日子曰此道之美也莫之御也" written on the front side. In the Han Dynasty, "知" and "智" are interchangeability characters, so "智道" means "知道 (knowing the Tao)". In this case, the title of the bamboo slips should be the title of the 22nd chapter of The Analects of Qi contained in Han Shu · Yi Wen Zhi - Knowing the Tao. It can be basically confirmed that the bamboo book *The Analects* of Confucius excavated from the Tomb of the Marquis of Haihun should be The Analects of Qi that had been lost for 1,800 years.

#### 言

#### Saying

孔子也賜乎好故而好 子曰中人以尚可語上也中人以下 子游為武城宰子曰女得人焉爾乎

子曰君子不漑仁君子樂富而不厭貧

.....

仲弓問……子曰可也 曰求也藝於從正乎何有 子曰雍也可使南面 亦可乎居閒而行閒毋乃泰閒乎 子曰公籍是之子之仁也吾未智…… 孔子智道之昜也昜昜云者三日子曰此道之美也莫之御也 (空)

門之內有王道焉一室之中有 ……水推而方之西……

#### 红外线成像

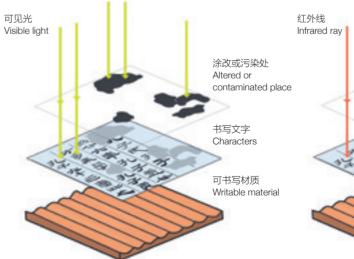
#### Infrared imaging

利用波长 700 ~ 1300 纳米范围内红外光具有一定穿透性的原理,摄影或扫描设备中感光元件的感光点被红外线照射后激活,并随之引发感光点的电子跃迁,产生电势差,经过 AD 转换为数字信号传入显示器进行显示,得到红外图像。

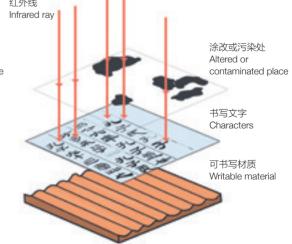
According to the principle that the infrared light has certain penetrability in the range of 700 to 1300 nm, the photosensitive point of the photosensitive element in the photographing or scanning equipment is activated by infrared rays, which causes the electronic transition of the photosensitive point and the generation of a potential difference. Then the potential difference is converted into a digital signal and transmitted to the display, so that an infrared image is obtained.



《知道篇》 Knowing the Tao



红外线成像原理图 Schematic diagram of the infrared imaging



# 时空

Provenance and Dating

# 稻饭鱼羹

# ——浙江浦江上山遗址出土碳化稻米 和浙江余姚井头山遗址出土贝类测年

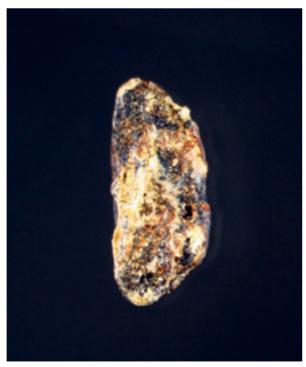
The <sup>14</sup>C dating survey of the carbonized rice excavated at the Shangshan Site in Pujiang, Zhejiang and shellfish excavated at the Jingtoushan Site in Yuyao, Zhejiang

距今11000年~8600年的上山文化,得名于浙江省金华市浦江县上山遗址。作为长江流域最早旷野遗址群,从一开始就出现密集的稻作证据,对探索人类走出洞穴和稻作农业起源提供了实证。上山遗址的稻谷遗存提供了目前世界上最早的驯化初始证据。据<sup>14</sup>C测年可知,一万年前,水稻最早在中国开始被驯化。上山文化万年水稻起源、发展的证据,是对世界农业起源认识的一次重要修订。

井头山遗址位于浙江余姚,是我国沿海地区埋深最大的一处遗址,以海洋贝壳为主的堆积及陶片特征表明此为一处史前贝丘遗址,生业方式以海产捕捞为主,兼有采集、狩猎以及早期稻作农业,对中国沿海地区史前文化研究具有重大学术价值。据 "C 测年可知,文化层年代均在距今8000年左右,最大的达到8300年。



井头山遗址出土贝壳 Shells excavated at Jingtoushan Site



上山遗址出土碳化稻米 Carbonized rice excavated at Shangshan Site

The Shangshan Culture, which is dated back from 11,000 to 8,600 yrs before the present, is named after the Shangshan Site in Pujiang County, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province. As the earliest open-air sites group discovered within the watershed of the Yangtze River, it provides solid evidence for the exploration of human evolving from cave settlement and initiating rice cultivating agriculture. The remains of rice discovered at Shangshan Site gives evidence of so far, the earliest known domesticated plant in the world. According to the <sup>14</sup>C dating, at earliest 10,000 yrs ago rice began to be domesticated in China. The origin and development of Shangshan ten-thousand-year rice revises our understanding

of the origin of agriculture across the world.

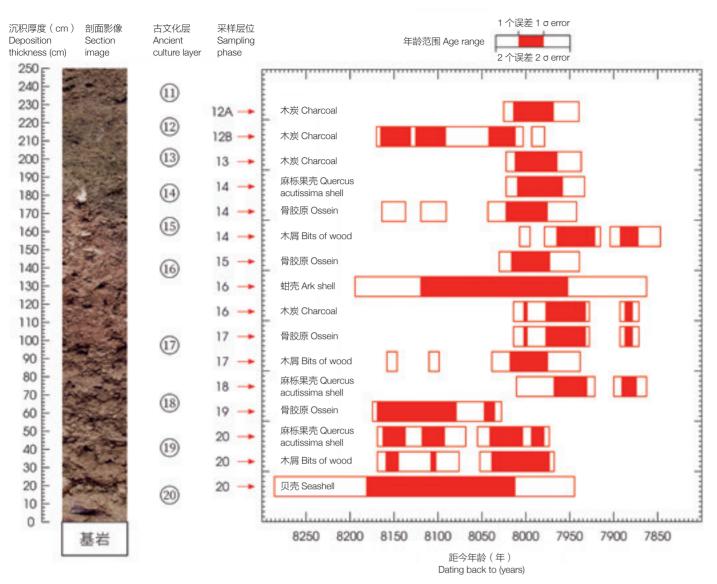
The Jingtoushan Site, located in Yuyao, Zhejiang, is the largest and deepest Neolithic site in coastal region. The accumulation of seashells and ceramic features indicates that it is a prehistoric shell mound. The main economic production is fishing marine products, combined with hunting and gathering as well as the earliest phase rice cultivating agriculture. It means great academic importance for the research of prehistoric culture of coastal area in China. Known by the <sup>14</sup>C dating, its cultural layers are dated back to 8,000 yrs before the present, and the oldest layer could reach 8 300 yrs

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#### 表 1 校正后测年数据列表( ΔR=-23 ± 42yr)

Table 1 List of corrected dating data ( $\triangle$  R=-23 ± 42yr)

Table 1 List of corrected dating data ( \( \triangle \triangle n = -23 \triangle 42yr)						
序号	采样层位		未校正年龄(年)	校正后年龄中值(年)	校正后年龄范围(年) Corrected age range (years)	
No.			1 个误差范围 Range in the case of 1 σ error	2 个误差范围 Range in the case of 2 $\sigma$ error		
1	12-A	木炭 Charcoal	7180+/-30BP	7989	7969-8013	7939-8025
2	12-B	木炭 Charcoal	7250+/-30BP	8086	8012-8165	7980-8170
3	13	木炭 Charcoal	7170+/-30BP	7984	7965-8012	7937-8022
4	14	麻栎果壳 Quercus acutissima shell	7160+/-30BP	7978	7959-8010	7933-8022
5	14	骨胶原 Ossein	7210+/-30BP	8005	7975-8024	7943-8165
6	14	木屑 Bits of wood	7100+/-30BP	7934	7872-7963	7847-8007
7	15	骨胶原 Ossein	7190+/-30BP	7993	7973-8016	7939-8031
8	16	蚶壳 Ark shell	7730+/-30BP	8036	7953-8121	7863-8195
9	16	木炭 Charcoal	7130+/-30BP	7956	7879-8002	7871-8013
10	17	骨胶原 Ossein	7130+/-30BP	7956	7879-8002	7871-8013
11	17	木屑 Bits of wood	7200+/-30BP	7998	7975-8019	7939-8158
12	18	麻栎果壳 Quercus acutissima shell	7110+/-30BP	7942	7875-7967	7863-8010
13	19	骨胶原 Ossein	7300+/-30BP	8106	8037-8169	8028-8174
14	20	麻栎果壳 Quercus acutissima shell	7240+/-30BP	8044	7989-8163	7973-8169
15	20	木屑 Bits of wood	7230+/-30BP	8025	7974-8158	7966-8168
16	20	贝壳 Seashell	7800+/-30BP	8105	8013-8182	7945-8266



#### 井头山遗址出土遗物校正后日历年龄变化区间

The corrected calendar age range of the remains excavated from Jingtoushan Site

当选择 1 个误差范围时,所有样品的日历年龄介于 7872-8182 之间,时间跨度为 310 年; 当选择 2 个误差范围时,所有样品的日历年龄介于 7847-8286 之间,时间跨度为 439 年; 当选择中位数为年龄界限时,所有样品的日历年龄介于 7934-8106 之间,时间跨度为 172 年。如果单纯从自然环境演化的角度看,第 20 层和第 12 层样品之间厚度约 2 米的沉积物,沉积时间约为 200 年,是一快速堆积体。

When 1  $\sigma$  error is selected, the calendar age of all samples ranges from 7,872 to 8,182, and the time span is 310 years. When 2  $\sigma$  error are selected, the calendar age of all samples ranges from 7,847 to 8,286, and the time span is 439 years. When the median is selected as the age limit, the calendar age of all samples ranges from 7,934 to 8,106, and the time span is 172 years. From the perspective of the evolution of the natural environment, the sediment between the samples of the 20th and 12th layer with a thickness of about 2 meters has a deposition time of about 200 years, which is formed by rapid accumulation.

# 金道锡行

# ——叶家山曾国铜器铅同位素 比值研究

The probe into the origins of raw materials of bronze artifacts of Zeng State at the Yejiashan Site on the strength of lead isotope

#### 曾侯乙尊盘

战国

尊高 30.1 厘米,口径 25 厘米;盘高 23.5 厘米,口径 58 厘米湖北随州擂鼓墩曾侯乙墓地出土湖北省博物馆藏

Marquis Yi of Zeng's Bronze zun and its matching tray

Warring States

Zun: Height 30.1 cm, Mouth diameter 25 cm;

Tray: Height 23.5 cm, Mouth diameter 58 cm

Excavated from the Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng State in Leigudun, Suizhou. Hubei

Collection of Hubei Provincial Museum



盘 Bronze tray

#### 曾侯乙尊盘

Marquis Yi of the Zeng's bronze zun and its matching tray

曾国在传世文献中没有明确记载,而常见于铜器铭文中。1978年曾侯乙墓的发现,出土了以尊盘、编钟为代表的万件文物,而使得曾国备受世人关注,曾侯乙尊盘繁缛复杂的铸造工艺更是引起了广泛的学术争鸣。通过历年来屡次的考古发现,可证实曾国是存在于西周成康时期至战国末期长达七百余年的周王族诸侯国之一。

Zeng State is not clearly recorded in the handed down documents, but is often found in bronze inscriptions. In 1978, with the discovery of the Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng State, ten thousand artifacts represented by bronze *Zun-Pan* and chime-bells were excavated. As a result, Zeng State attracted the attention of world. The complicated casting process of Marquis Yi of the Zeng's bronze *zun* and its matching tray aroused widespread academic controversy. Through many archaeological discoveries over the years, it can be confirmed that Zeng State was one of the vassal states of the Zhou Dynasties that existed for more than 700 years from the period of King Cheng and Kang of the Western Zhou Dynasty to the end of the Warring States Period.



尊 Bronze zun

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尊盘 Marguis Yi of the Zeng's bronze zun and its matching tray

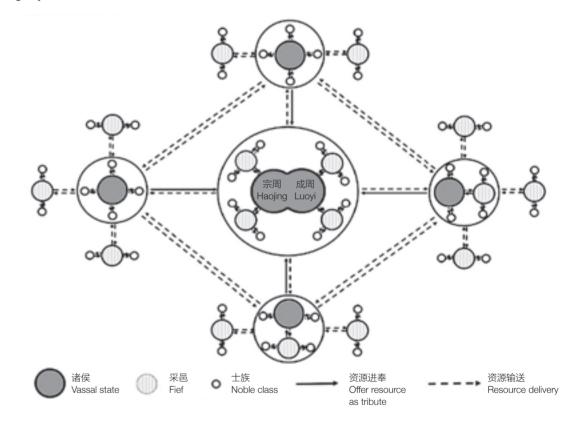
作为西周"南土"的重要封国,曾国的青铜器原料利用有着怎样的特征?与其他地区西周铜器在原料利用方面是否有联系?湖北随州叶家山墓地是西周早期的曾国高等级贵族墓地,葬制独特,布局清晰,保存完整。随葬铜器数量多达 800 余件套,并出土有铸铜原材料铜锭,是研究该地区商周特别是西周时期青铜原料运输和流通的重要标准器物群。采用多接收电感耦合等离子质谱仪(MC-ICP-MS)对叶家山不同合金类型铜器的铅同位素比值进行测试,发现周王室对青铜物料资源进行集中管控和配置,在周王室统筹下开展青铜冶铸生产并分配给各诸侯国,是这一时期青铜工业生产体系的主要形式。这种由国家直接控制大量青铜原料的运输和流通的模式,周代称之为"金道锡行"。

铅同位素研究显示,叶家山曾国铜器与西周早期大 多数遗址或墓地出土铜器制作使用的矿料均有一部分是 相同的,既包括王室分配(王室掌控的作坊铸造),也 有地方生产(非王室掌管的作坊铸造)及"分器"或从 其他方国或族群流入的器物。

As an important vassal state in the south of the Western Zhou Dynasty, what are the characteristics of Zeng State in the utilization of raw materials for bronzes? Does it have any connection with the utilization of raw materials for bronzes in other regions of the Western Zhou Dynasty? The Yejiashan Cemetery in Suizhou, Hubei is a high-level aristocratic cemetery of Zeng State in the early Western Zhou Dynasty. It has a unique burial system, clear layout and complete preservation. There are more than 800 sets of buried bronzes. Copper ingots, raw materials for casting copper, were excavated. They are an important standard group of utensils for studying the transportation and circulation of bronze raw materials in the area during the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, especially the Western Zhou Dynasty. A multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (MC-ICP-MS) was used to test the lead isotope ratio of bronzes of different alloy types at the Yejiashan Cemetery. It was discovered that the Zhou royal family conducted centralized control and allocation of bronze material resources. Bronzes were produced and distributed to the vassal states under the coordination of the Zhou royal family, which was the main form of the bronze industrial production system during this

period. This mode that the royal family directly controlled the transportation and circulation of large amounts of bronze raw materials was called "Copper-tin Road" in the Zhou Dynasty.

Lead isotope studies have shown that the mineral materials used in the production of bronzes of Zeng State at the Yejiashan Cemetery are partially same with those used in the production of bronzes excavated from most ruins or cemeteries in the early Western Zhou Dynasty, including the bronzes distributed by royal family (casted in a workshop controlled by the royal family), produced locally (casted in a workshop not under the control of the royal family) and obtained through "Fenqi (vessel distribution)" or imported from other vassal state or ethnic groups.



#### 西周青铜物料生产、组织、管理和社会运营模式示意图

Schematic diagram of the production, organization, management and social operation mode of bronze raw materials in the Western Zhou Dynasty

#### 铅同位素

#### Lead isotope

在古代青铜器、玻璃、陶釉、颜料等制作过程中,铅或多或少会成为原料之一。由于各地金属矿山在成矿过程中所处的地质环境中铀和钍含量不同,以及成矿的地质年代不同,其中放射成因铅的含量比率会有不同。<sup>204</sup>Pb、<sup>206</sup>Pb、<sup>207</sup>Pb 和 <sup>208</sup>Pb 四种铅同位素组成可以作为各地铅矿石来源"指纹"。

In the production process of ancient bronzes, glass, pottery glazes, pigments, etc., lead would be one of the raw materials. Due to the different content of uranium and thorium in the geological environment of the metal mines in the metallogenic process, and the different geological ages of the mineralization, the ratio of the content of radiogenic lead will be different. Four lead isotopic compositions (i.e., <sup>204</sup>Pb, <sup>206</sup>Pb, <sup>207</sup>Pb and <sup>208</sup>Pb) can be used as the "fingerprints" of lead ore sources in various places.

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在中华文明进程中,古代工匠秉承"天时、地气、材美、工巧"的和谐造物思想,错彩镂金,制革砺石,抟土为器,攻木至精,丝竹凝美,将"土、革、木、石、金、丝、竹"等材料制作成一件件独具东方文明特质的精美器物。随着时间的流逝,这些文物都出现不同程度的病害,急需保护修复。文物保护工作者以中国文化底蕴为依托,顺应"完整、对称、均衡"的传统美学观念,结合代代相传的文物修复技艺,合理有度地借鉴西方修复体系中的理论、技术和机制,发展出适合于中国的文物保护修复技术体系,使文物重获新生。

意匠如神变化生的古代良工,秉匠心以造物;科技有力任纵横的文物良医,化腐朽为神奇。 他们都有着一双幻化万物的巧手。

# Conservation and Technology

In the development of Chinese civilization, ancient craftsmen made clay, leather, wood, stone, metal, silk, bamboo and other materials into exquisite objects with unique characteristics of Eastern civilization, adhering to the harmonious creation thought of "an opportune time, a favorable local climate, fine materials and ingenuity". However, the artifacts have suffered from damage and erosion to varying degrees as time goes by, and are in urgent need of conservation and restoration. The conservators have developed a technological system for conservation and restoration of the artifacts that is suitable in China and can contribute to heritage of cultural heritage, relying on the Chinese cultural connotation, conforming to the traditional aesthetic concept of "completeness, symmetry and balance", integrating the cultural relics restoration techniques passed down from generation to generation, and reasonably and appropriately drawing lessons from the theory, technology and mechanism of the Western restoration system.

The great craftsmen created exquisite objects by virtue of originality and workmanship in ancient times, and today the conservators of cultural relics transform decay into miracles by means of science and technology, both of whom have exquisite craftsmanship and ingenuity.





#### 彩绘青铜水禽

表

6号天鹅:长75厘米,宽40厘米,高40厘米; 10号天鹅:长75厘米,宽35厘米,高30厘米; 底部残片:长70厘米,宽32厘米,厚1厘米; 37号鸿雁:长50厘米,宽25厘米,高27厘米; 铜鹤:长115厘米,高75厘米

陕西西安秦始皇帝陵 K0007 陪葬坑出土

陕西省考古研究院藏(K0007:6, K0007:10,

K0007: 37)

秦始皇帝陵博物院(005966)

#### Polychrome Bronze Waterfowl

The Qin Dynasty

Polychrome Bronze Swan No.6: Length 75 cm, Width 40 cm, Height 40 cm;

Polychrome Bronze Swan No.10: Length 75 cm, Width 35 cm, Height 30 cm;

Bottom fragment: Length 70 cm, Width 32 cm, Thickness 1 cm:

Polychrome Bronze Goose No. 37: Length 50 cm, Width 25 cm, Height 27 cm;

Bronze Crane: Length 115 cm, Height 75 cm
Excavated from Accessory Pit No. K0007 of Emperor
Qinshihuang's Mausoleum in Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Collection of Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology (No. K0007:
6, K0007: 10, K0007: 37) and Emperor Qinshihuang's
Mausoleum Site Museum (No. 005966)

2001~2003年,秦始皇帝陵 K0007 陪葬坑清理出土原大彩绘青铜水禽 46件,其中天鹅 20件,鸿雁 20件,仙鹤 6件,神态逼真,形态各异,是迄今为止该陵园内首次发现的青铜禽类形象,也是目前中国发现时代最早、数量最多的一批圆雕彩绘青铜器。彩绘青铜水禽的发现,不仅丰富了秦始皇帝陵陪葬坑的内涵,而且对进一步研



鸿雁 Polychrome bronze goose



天鹅 Polychrome bronze swan



仙鹤 Bronze crane

## 青铜水禽出土时的状况

Condition of bronze waterfowl when excavated

究战国晚期秦国乃至秦代的物质文化、青铜冶铸工艺和 装饰工艺具有重要意义。

K0007 陪葬坑的建筑结构为地下坑道式的土木结构建筑,历史上曾遭人为毁坏及焚烧,出土时大多数水禽由西向东依次排列于坑底南、北侧的夯土二层台上,头部朝向象征性河道中央,少数因盗扰而倾倒于象征性河道内,破碎残损,严重矿化。通过现状调查、病害分析、保护材料和工艺的对比筛选,探索出合适的保护对策和技术路线,已完成30余件彩绘青铜水禽的保护修复。

A total of 46 life-size polychrome bronze waterfowl were excavated from Accessory Pit No. K0007 of the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum from 2001 to 2003, including those of 20 swans, 20 swan, geese and 6 cranes. So far, it is the first time to discover bronze waterfowl in the Mausoleum, which are also the most round-carved and polychrome bronzes of the earliest era currently discovered in China. This discovery not only enriches the connotation

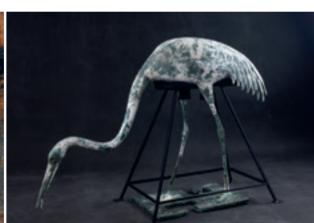
of the accessory pit of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum, but also has important significance for further study on the material culture, bronze metallurgy and manufacturing technology and decorative techniques of the Qin State in late Warring States Period and even of the Qin Dynasty.

Accessory Pit No.K0007 is an underground tunnel-like civil engineering structure. It was destroyed and burned by people historically. When excavated, most of the bronze waterfowl were arranged from west to east in the rammed soil layer on the south and north sides of the bottom. They headed towards the center of the symbolic river, and a small number of them were broken, damaged and severely mineralized and toppled in the symbolic river due to theft. Appropriate conservation treatment methods have been explored after condition surveys, disease analysis, and comparison experiments of conservation materials and techniques, and more than 30 polychrome bronze waterfowl have been conserved and restored.



修复前 Before restoration

彩绘青铜仙鹤 Polychrome bronze crane



修复后 After restoration



修复前 Before restoration



修复后 After restoration

彩绘青铜仙鹤局部 Head part of bronze crane



仙鹤三维渲染影像图(一组) A group of three-dimensional renderings of bronze crane



6 号彩绘青铜天鹅三维渲染正射影像图 (一组 )
A group of three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of polychrome bronze swan No.6

文物三维模型展示二维码



37 号彩绘青铜鸿雁 Polychrome bronze goose No.37



10 号彩绘青铜天鹅身体 Body of polychrome bronze swan No.10



6 号彩绘青铜天鹅身体 Body of polychrome bronze swan No.6

修复后的青铜水禽 The restored polychrome bronze waterfowl

#### 铸造工艺

Manufacturing Technology

青铜水禽在形制、表面装饰以及表现风格上特征鲜明,明显有别于中国先秦时期的其他青铜器。利用拍摄 X 射线照片、工业 CT 照片以及显微观察等方法,对彩 绘青铜水禽铸造工艺进行研究,发现其为失蜡法整体铸造而成。

青铜水禽上发现的铜隔挡、芯撑、芯骨、底部方孔、铜片镶嵌补缀、流淌状多余铜、毛刷痕迹等工艺措施或现象,与公元前一干纪西方古埃及、古希腊的大型青铜雕像的相关工艺较为接近甚至相同,而在中国先秦青铜器上却较为少见。

With distinctive features in shape, surface decoration and expression style, bronze waterfowl are obviously different from other bronzes of the pre-Qin period in China. It is found that these polychrome bronze waterfowl were integrally cast in the lost-wax process after studies on the manufacturing technology through X-ray photographs, industrial CT photographs and microscopic observations.



X 射线照片 X-ray photo



工业 CT 照片 Industrial CT photo



36 号天鹅颈部芯骨 Core framework of polychrome bronze swan No.36 at the neck



42 号鸿雁躯体侧视 Lateral view of body of polychrome bronze goose No.42



美国大都会博物收藏希腊铜马 Greece bronze horse collected at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (U.S.)

X 射线照片 X-ray photo

The bronze waterfowl show the technological measures or phenomena such as bronze jions, chaplets, core rods, square holes at bottom, repairing patches, strips and brush marks, which are similar to or even consistent with those of the large-scale bronze statues discovered in Ancient Egypt and Ancient Greece in the 1st millennium BC, but relatively rare on the bronzes of the pre-Qin period in China.



#### Alloy components

利用扫描电子显微镜 X 射线能谱、电感耦合等离子体质谱分析等方法,发现青铜水离是以含锡量为 10% 左右的铜锡二元合金铸造而成,与秦陵园的其他青铜器相似或一致,且与希腊化时期以前的希腊大型青铜雕像非常接近,明显有别于公元前一千纪以铜锡铅三元合金为主要材质的青铜器。青铜水禽与早期秦文化青铜器使用相近甚至相同的铜矿,矿料来源可能与秦岭山区有关。

With SEM-EDS and ICP-MS, it is found that the bronze waterfowl were made of bronze-tin binary alloy with tin content of about 10%, which is similar to other bronzes in the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum, and very similar to the large bronze statues in Greece prior to the Hellenistic period, but obviously different from the bronzes mainly made of bronze-tin-lead ternary alloy in the 1st millennium BC. The bronze waterfowl were made of copper ores similar to or even the same as those of bronzes in the early Qin culture, and the source of copper ores may be related to the Qinling Mountains.



#### Corrosion mechanism

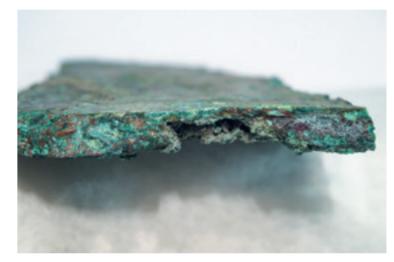
利用扫描电子显微镜、X 射线能谱、X 射线荧光光谱、金相显微镜和离子色谱等方法,对青铜水禽锈蚀物、胎体组织结构以及埋藏土壤进行分析研究,发现高湿、火烧、人为破坏的特殊埋藏环境是该批青铜水禽严重矿化的主要原因。有些矿化严重部分为稳定的粉状锈蚀物,并非传统意义上的粉状锈。

The bronze waterfowl corrosion, organization structure of body and burial soil were analyzed and studied by means of SEM-EDS, XRF, metallographic microscope and ion chromatography, and it is found that severe mineralization of these bronze waterfowl sculptures were mainly attributable to the special burial environments of high humidity, fire and man-made destruction. The fragments of severe mineralization are stable powdery copper corrosion products rather than bronze disease in the traditional sense.



7号天鹅颈部铜芯骨

Bronze core rod of polychrome bronze swan No.7 at the neck



截面 Cross section of one repairing patch



表面 Surface of one repairing patch

青铜水禽出现严重矿化现象

Bronze waterfowl heavily corroded

#### 李倕复原冠饰及服装佩饰

唐

冠:复原高度约39厘米;

裙腰佩饰: 高 11.6 厘米, 宽 27.5 厘米;

下身佩饰:整体高70厘米,最大宽度9厘米

陕西西安唐李倕墓出土

陕西省考古研究院藏(99M:1)

# Crown and Clothing Accessories Excavated from the Tomb of Princess Li Chui

The Tang Dynasty

Crown: Height (after restoration) c. 39 cm;

Waistband accessories: Height 11.6 cm, Width 27.5 cm; Robe accessories (dressed in the lower part of the body): Height 70

cm, Maximum width 9 cm

Excavated from the Tomb of Princess Li Chui of the Tang

Dynasty in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Collection of Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology (No.99M:1)

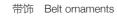


腰饰 waist ornaments

## 修复后的冠饰及服装佩饰

The restored crown and clothing accessories







冠饰 Crown decorations

2001年,西安南郊西安理工大学曲江新校区发现一座未经盗掘的唐代小型土洞墓,根据墓志可知,墓主人是唐高祖李渊第五代孙女李倕,葬于唐开元二十四年(736年),时年仅25岁。出土器物有玉器、银器、铜器、瓷器等十余类,明显分为生前服用之物和后事随葬之物,前者种类之丰富、数量之众多、工艺之精湛,生动再现一位大唐公主的奢华生活,映射出盛唐长安的物质文明,其中李倕冠饰及服装佩饰即是明证。

考古发掘过程中,发现似有华丽的冠饰和服装佩饰,鉴于冠饰和服装佩饰由大量不同材质的零散小件构成,遗物材质保存状况极差且层位复杂,对其分别整体提取至实验室清理,其复杂的结构得以完整揭示并复原。



穿戴效果示意图 Schematic diagram of clothing effect

In 2001, a small soil cave tomb of the Tang Dynasty that had not been robbed was discovered at the new campus of Xi'an University of Technology in the southern suburbs of Xi'an. According to the epitaph, the tomb owner is Li Chui, the fifth-generation granddaughter of Li Yuan of the Emperor Gaozu of the Tang Dynasty, who died at the age of only 25 in the twenty-fourth year of the Kaiyuan Era of the Tang Dynasty (736 AD). The excavated artifacts include more than ten types of jade, silver, bronze and porcelain wares, which are clearly divided into those used during her lifetime and those buried in funerals. The former is rich in variety, large in number and exquisite in craftsmanship, vividly showing the luxurious life of a princess of the Tang Dynasty and reflecting the material civilization of Chang'an in the prosperous Tang Dynasty, as evidenced by the crown and clothing accessories of Li Chui.

There seemed to be gorgeous crown and clothing accessories during the archaeological excavation. The crown and clothing accessories were very poorly preserved in the complex soil layers since they were made of a large number of small parts of different materials. Therefore, they were extracted as a whole to the laboratory for cleanup, and the complex structure was completely revealed and restored.



图片来源: Source of picture
Sonia Filip · Alexander Hilgner The Lady with the Phoenix Crown—Tang-Period Grave Goods of the Nobelwoman Li Chui (711-736)

#### 实验室清理

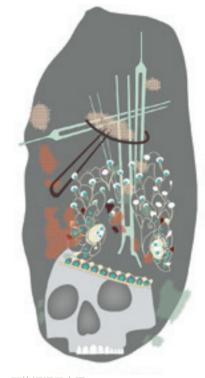
Cleanup in the laboratory

实验室清理的基本原则和田野发掘相同。X 射线拍照,获取石膏包内遗物透视图,了解遗物位置和范围;切割石膏壳开包;按照从上到下的遗物堆积顺序分层清理;每层遗物出露后,拍照、测绘记录、绘制分布图,为复原做准备;根据遗迹类型,决定各层遗物是否提取;对提取文物和遗迹进行加固保护;复原,包括立体复原与某一平层的复原。

The cleanup in the laboratory is the same as field excavation in terms of the basic principle. X-ray photographs were taken to obtain a perspective view of the remains in the gypsum package to understand their location and scope; the gypsum package was cut; the remains were cleaned up layer by layer in the order of accumulation from top to bottom; the related workers took photographs, made autographic records and drew distribution maps to prepare for restoration after each layer of remains was exposed; the workers decided whether to extract the remains of each layer according to their types; the extracted cultural heritage were consolidated and conserved; restoration was completed, including three-dimensional restoration and restoration of a certain layer.



<mark>实验室 X 射线拍照</mark> X-ray photo in the laboratory



冠饰透视示意图 Perspective diagram of crown decorations

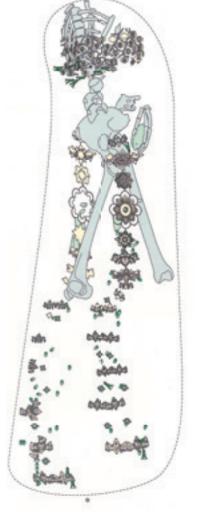


现场提取 On-site extraction



实验室石膏壳开包 Unpacking of gypsum package in the laboratory

整体提取至实验室 Extracted as a whole to the laboratory





石膏包内遗物分布示意图 Schematic diagram of the distribution of remains in the gypsum package



第一平层 The first flat layer

第二平层 The second flat layer



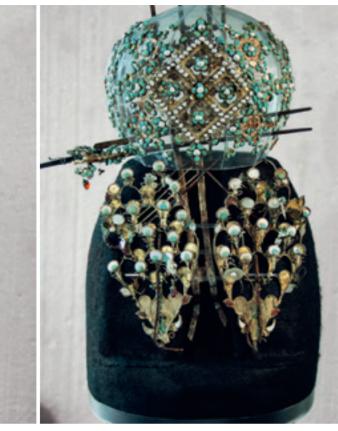
逐层提取并复原 Extraction and restoration layer by layer

第四平层 The fourth flat layer

第六平层 The sixth flat layer



第一平层复原后 The first flat layer after restoration



第二平层复原后 The second flat layer after restoration

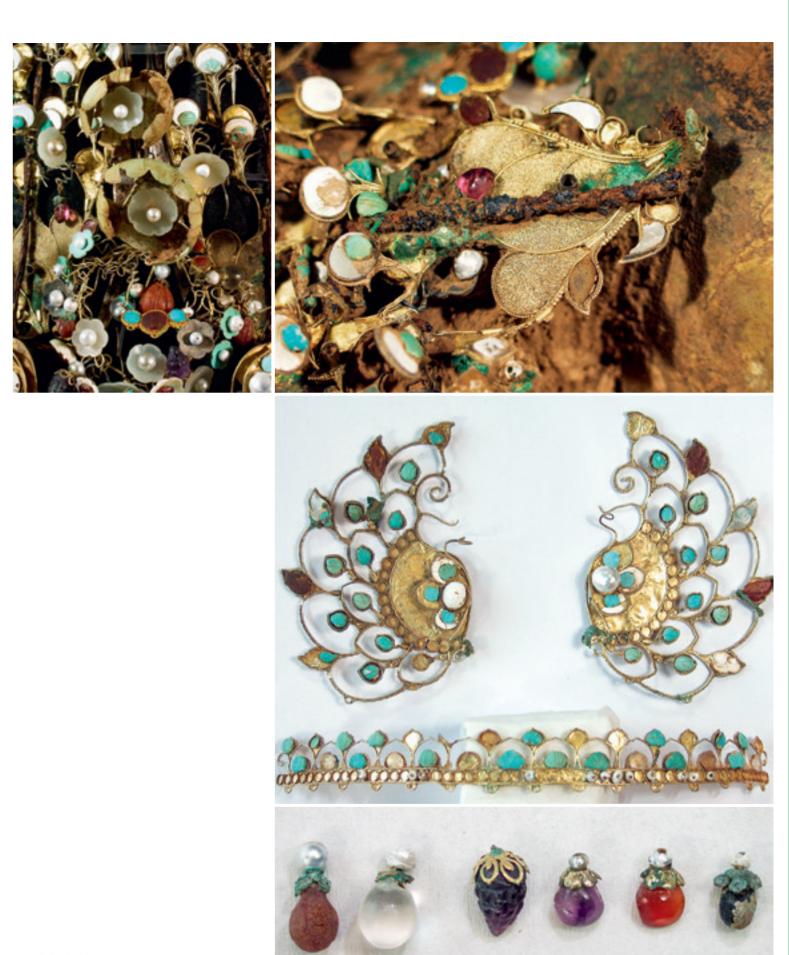


第四平层复原后 The fourth flat layer after restoration



第六平层复原后 The sixth flat layer after restoration





冠饰件 (一组) A set of crown decorations



#### CMK2 五号车左轮遗迹

东周 长 145 厘米,宽 131 厘米,厚 5–20 厘米 故郡东周遗址车马坑 CMK2 出土 河北省文物考古研究院藏

# Remains of the Left Wheel of Chariot No.5 in Pit No.CMK2

The Eastern Zhou Dynasty
Length 145 cm, Width 131 cm, Thickness 5-20 cm
Excavated from Pit No.CMK2 in the Gujun Sites of the
Eastern Zhou Dynasty
Collection of Institute of Hebei Cultural Relics and
Archaeology



五号车出土时的状况 The status of Chariot No.5 when excavated

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故郡东周遗址位于河北省石家庄市行唐县故郡村北,地处太行山东麓的山前地带,占地面积约50万平方米。2015-2017年,经过考古调查、勘探与发掘,发现是春秋晚期至战国中期(公元前5-前3世纪)具有北方族群特征的贵族墓地、居址和东周城址,可填补春秋战国史尤其是早期中山国研究的缺环,为研究戎狄等北方族群华夏化进程与中华民族多元一体格局的形成提供实物资料。

车马坑 CMK2 平面近长方形,坑内东西纵列摆放五辆车,朝东向,五号车置于坑内最东端,未见系驾马匹,车轮卸下后放置在车舆两侧,是研究东周时期车舆制度的重要材料。车轮为木质髹漆,木胎腐烂,部分空间被土填充,外侧漆皮保存较好,左轮整体形态保存较好,但十分脆弱,加之左轮紧靠车舆左侧板,无法从车轮下方掏土提取,只能采取揭取的方法进行整体提取。

The Gujun Site of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty is located in the north of Gujun Village, Xingtang County, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, and in the foreland of eastern Taihang piedmont, covering an area of about 500,000 m<sup>2</sup>. After archaeological investigation, exploration and excavation from 2015 to 2017, the archeologists discovered the noble cemeteries and residences and the city sites of the Eastern

Zhou Dynasty with the characteristics of the northern ethnic groups from the late Spring and Autumn Period to the Middle Warring States Period (5th century BC - 3rd century BC), which can fill the gap in the study on the history of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, especially the history of the early Zhongshan States, and provide material evidences for the research in the integration of northern ethnic groups such as the Rong and Di into the Central Plain Culture and the formation of the pluralistic integration of the Chinese nation.

Pit No.CMK2 is nearly rectangular with five chariots placed in the east-west tandem order and the shafts faced eastwards. Chariot No.5 is placed at the eastern end without horse. The removed wheels are placed on both sides of the chariot, which are important materials for study on the riding chariots system during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. The wheels are made of wood and coated with lacquer, and the wooden body are rotten and partly filled with soil, but the surface lacquer layer is well preserved. The left wheel is also well preserved in the overall shape, but it is very fragile. In addition, it is close to the left side plate of the chariot and cannot be extracted from the lower soil, so it can only be extracted as a whole.

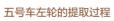


是取前 Before extraction





整体提取 Integral extraction



Extraction processing of left wheel of Chariot No.5



SSING OF ICIT WHOCH OF CHARIOT 140.5

#### 提取技术流程

The extraction technology

清理车轮;车轮本体有机硅加固;隔离车轮与车厢;薄荷醇临时固形;添加刚性支撑;整体提取;背面清理与加固;薄荷醇挥发后清理加固车轮正面。

Unearthing the wheel; consolidation of the wheel body with organosilicone; separation of the wheel from the carriage; temporary solidification with menthol; add rigid supports; integral extraction; back cleaning and consolidation; cleaning and consolidation of the front of the wheel after menthol sublimation.



#### 车轮提取技术流程

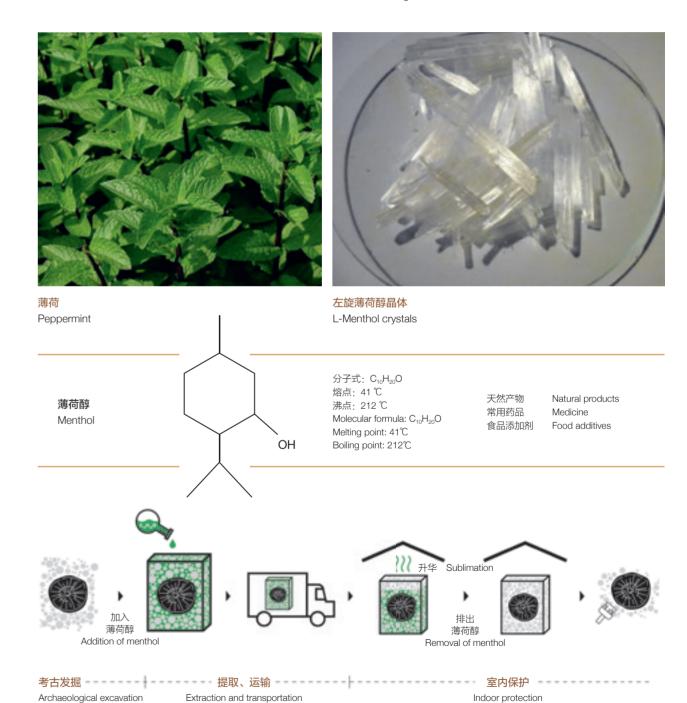
Extraction procedure of wheel

#### 薄荷醇临时固型技术

Temporary consolidation with menthol

薄荷醇来自薄荷提取物,是常用的食品添加剂和药物。 近年来薄荷醇被用作考古出土文物提取时的临时固型材料,对新出土文物起到加固增强的作用。待文物安全运输到室内后,利用薄荷醇的挥发性,可以自动升华排出, 无残留,不影响出土文物的原始形貌和后续处理。在中 国考古发掘现场,薄荷醇已成为一种便携有效、绿色安全、可控去除的新型脆弱文物临时固型提取材料。 Menthol is extracted from peppermint and commonly used as a food additive and medicine. Recently menthol is used as a temporary consolidant for extraction of archaeological artifacts, which can strengthen the newly excavated fragile artifacts temporarily. After the artifacts are safely transported indoors, menthol will automatically sublimate completely without residue, which does not affect the original appearance and subsequent protection treatment. In China's archaeological excavation sites, menthol has become a new, convenient, effective, green, safe, and controllable removal temporary consolidant for extraction of fragile artifacts.

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#### 薄荷醇临时固型原理图

Schematic diagram of temporary consolidation with menthol

#### 兵马俑

泰

彩绘绿面跪射俑: 通高 128 厘米 彩绘紫衣御手俑: 高 180 厘米, 宽 70 厘米 陶俑残块 1: 长 31 厘米, 宽 16 厘米

陶俑残块 2: 长 30 厘米, 宽 16 厘米

陶俑残块 3: 长 21 厘米, 宽 19 厘米

待修复俑 ( 残 ) ( 1/3 残俑 ): 高 96 厘米, 宽 54 厘米, 厚 38 厘米

残俑(2/3 残俑): 高 132 厘米 陕西西安秦始皇帝陵一、二号坑出土

秦始皇帝陵博物院藏(005504、007010、G10:01、

G10 : 02, G10 : 03, G8 : 81/88/92, 002820)

#### Terracotta Warriors and Horses

The Qin Dynasty

Polychrome Green-faced Kneeling Archer: Height 128 cm Polychrome Purple-clothed Charioteer: Height 180 cm, Width 70 cm

Fragment No. 1 of a Pottery Figure: Length 31 cm, Width 16 cm

Fragment No. 2 of a Pottery Figure: Length 30 cm, Width 16 cm

Fragment No. 3 of a Pottery Figure: Length 21 cm, Width 19 cm

Remnants of a Pottery Figure to be Restored (1/3 Remnants of a Pottery Figure): Height 96 cm, Width 54 cm, Thickness 38 cm

Remnants of a Pottery Figure (2/3 Remnants of a Pottery Figure): Height 132 cm

Excavated from Qin Terracotta Army Pit No.2 of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum in Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province Collection of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum (No. 005504, 007010, G10:01, G10:02, G10:03, G8:81/88/92, and 002820)

俑是古代墓葬雕塑的一个类别。殷商盛行人殉,春 秋战国之际的社会变革促使葬俗发生变化,出现以俑殉 葬,即用陶俑、木俑等代替人殉。秦献公元年(前384年) "止从死",秦国废止人殉制度,秦始皇帝陵就是以俑 代人殉葬的典型和顶峰。

历经千年埋藏,陶俑多已破碎成残片,修复时,首 先对残片进行清理,随后依据残片出土时候的编号自下 而上进行拼对,确认无误后,用黏结剂于茬口处依次粘 结。若有缺损,修复时一般不进行补配,但当缺损部位 影响到陶俑的力学性能时,可用"陶粉加胶"进行补配, 最后再适当进行做旧处理。









**俑残片三维渲染影像图(一组)**Three-dimensional renderings of a fragment of a pottery figure

Figures are a category of ancient tomb sculptures. The sacrifice of burying people alive with the dead was prevalent in the Shang Dynasty. The social changes in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period led to changes in funeral customs, and the figures appeared for sacrifice, that is, the terracotta and wood figures instead of people alive were buried with the dead. The sacrifice of burying people alive with the dead was abolished in the first year of the Monarch Xiangong's period of the Qin State (384 BC). The Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum was most typical in burying figures instead of people alive.

Most of the terracotta figures have been broken into fragments after buried for thousands of years. The fragments were first cleaned up, then assembled from bottom to top according to the numbers determined when excavated, and finally glued in turn after confirmation. Generally, no complementary repair is made in case of a missing fragment, but if the missing fragment affects the mechanical properties of the terracotta figures, the "pottery clay powder and glue" can be used for repair before appropriate antique finishing.









**盔甲残片三维渲染正射影像图(一组)**Three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of a fragment of pottery figure









1/3 残俑三维渲染正射影像图 (一组)
Three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of 1/3 remanents of a pottery figure







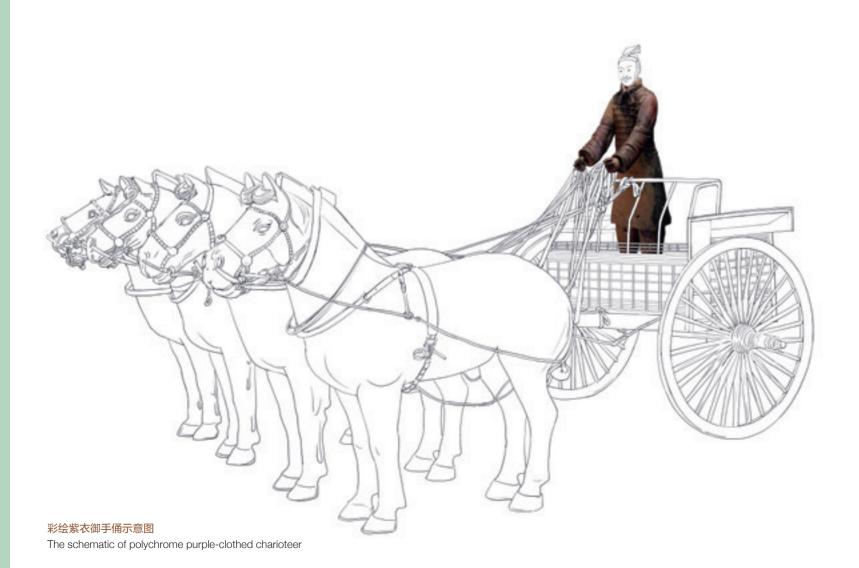




2/3 残俑三维渲染正射影像图 (一组)
Three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of 2/3 remanents of a pottery figure



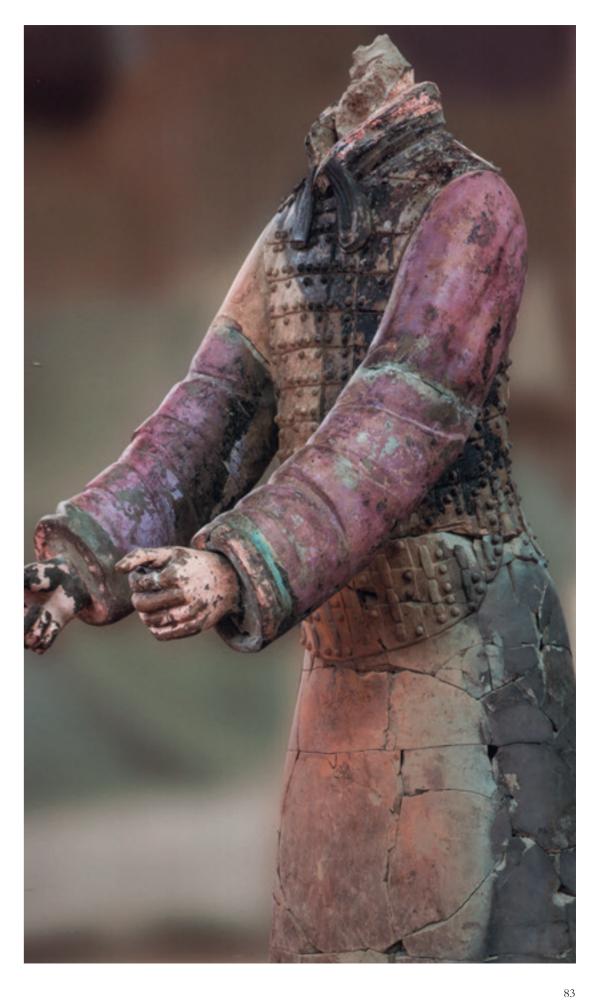
**修复前的彩绘紫衣御手俑** Polychrome purple-clothed charioteer before restoration



修复后的彩绘紫衣御手俑 Polychrome purple-clothed charioteer after restoration



文物三维模型展示二维码





彩绘紫衣御手俑三维渲染正射影像图(一组)

Three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of the polychrome purple-clothed charioteer



彩绘绿面跪射俑头 Head of polychrome green-faced

kneeling archer

清理中 Process of cleaning

清理后修复后 After cleaning and restoration





彩绘绿面跪射俑 Polychrome green-faced kneeling archer











彩绘绿面跪射俑三维渲染正射影像图(一组) A group of three-dimensional rendering orthoimages of the polychrome green-faced kneeling archer

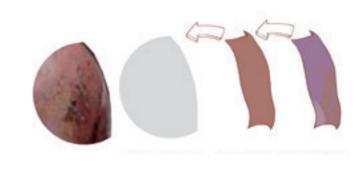


秦俑彩绘由褐色底层和彩色颜料层构成,褐色底层的主要成分为中国生漆,彩色颜料层多来自天然矿物颜料。这种带有生漆底层的彩绘是战国晚期到西汉早期的典型陶质彩绘类型,不仅是各类彩绘文物保护的关键性技术难点的集中反映,更有生漆底层对环境变化的剧烈反应以及保护剂难以渗入的特殊情况,在彩绘类文物保护中技术难度最大。

The polychromy of the terracotta warriors of the Qin Dynasty is composed of a brown bottom layer and a colorful pigment layer, the former with raw lacquer as the main component and the latter mostly from natural mineral pigments. This kind of polychromy with a raw lacquer bottom layer was typical in pottery from the late Warring States Period to the early Western Han Dynasty. It not only reflects in a concentrated manner the key technical difficulties in the conservation of various polychrome pottery, but also includes the dramatic reaction of the raw lacquer bottom layer to environmental changes and the difficult penetration of conservation agents, so it is of most technical difficulty in the conservation of polychrome pottery.



彩绘结构示意图 Schematic diagram of the structure of polychrome pottery



灰白色陶体 + 深褐色生漆 + 彩色颜料层
Grey pottery body + dark brown raw lacquer + polychrome pigment layer



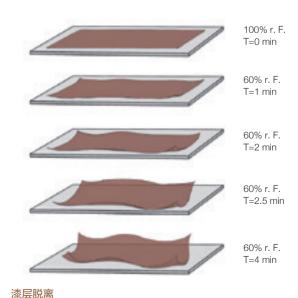
Polychromy peeling off

从考古发掘情况来看,秦俑的陶体原本施有明快艳丽的彩绘,一经出土即迅速脱落。彩绘脱落主要与其制作工艺及出土时环境湿度变化有关。一方面,兵马俑彩绘结构一般是由生漆底层和矿物颜料组成,历经干年埋藏、大火焚烧,秦俑彩绘在出土时已十分脆弱;另一方面,生漆底层对于湿度变化十分敏感,陶俑出土时从地下饱水状态直接暴露于相对干燥的大气环境中,生漆底层会因失水而产生剧烈变形,随即卷曲起翘进而造成彩绘脱落。

According to the archaeological excavations, the pottery bodies of the Qin terracotta warriors were originally painted brightly and gorgeously, but the painting peeled off soon once they were excavated, which is mainly related to the workmanship and the environmental humidity change when they were excavated. On one hand, the polychrome terracotta warriors and horses were generally made of a raw lacquer bottom layer and mineral pigments and very fragile when excavated after thousands of years of burial. On the other hand, the raw lacquer bottom layer was very sensitive to changes in humidity, and the terracotta figures was directly exposed to the relatively dry atmosphere from the underground saturated state, so the raw lacquer bottom layer might be severely deformed and then curled up due to water loss, which finally caused the polychromy peeling off.



漆层起翘变形过程示意图 Warping and deformation process of lacquer layer



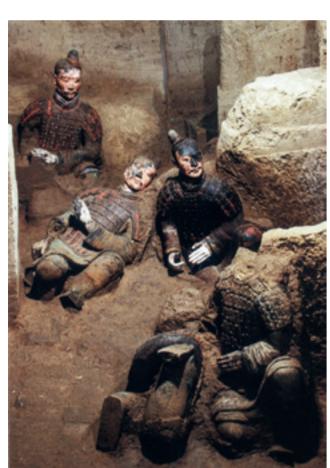
Lacquer layer peeling off

#### 彩绘保护

Conservation of polychromy

由于秦俑彩绘颜料调和剂及生漆底层均已老化,颜料层内部的凝结力、彩绘各层之间、底层与陶体之间的黏附力都很微弱,特别是生漆底层对失水非常敏感,因此彩绘保护的重点和难点在于加固生漆底层。但是,一般的加固剂难以渗透至生漆底层,同时无法抵御漆层因失水而引起的剧烈皱缩,难以奏效。针对上述原因,研发出"用抗皱缩剂(聚乙二醇)和加固剂(聚氨酯乳液)联合处理"及"单体(甲基丙烯酸羟乙基酯)渗透,电子束辐照加固聚合"两种方法对彩绘层进行保护。处理后的彩绘陶俑,既可防止生漆底层失水时的皱缩,又能大大地增加生漆底层和陶体之间、彩绘各层之间以及颜料层内部的粘合力,彩绘颜色鲜艳,保护效果良好。

The focus and difficulty of conservation of polychromy lies in the consolidation of the raw lacquer bottom layer, given the aging pigment blending agent and raw lacquer bottom layer of the terracotta warriors of the Qin Dynasty, and the weak cohesion inside the pigment layer and adhesion between the polychrome layers and between the bottom layer and the ceramic body, especially high sensitivity of the raw lacquer bottom layer to water loss. However, it is difficult for ordinary consolidating agents to penetrate into the raw lacquer bottom layer and effectively resist the dramatic shrinkage of the paint layer caused by water loss. Therefore, two methods have been developed to conserve the polychromy, that is, "co-treatment with anti-shrinking agent (polyethylene glycol) and consolidating agent (polyurethane emulsion)" and "monomer (hydroxyethyl methacrylate) penetration and consolidation with electron beam irradiation induled polymerization". The treatment mentioned above can not only prevent the shrinkage of the raw lacquer bottom layer due to water loses, but also greatly increase the adhesion between the raw lacquer bottom layer and the ceramic body, between the polychrome layers and inside the pigment layer, contributing to bright polychromy and effective conservation.





秦俑二号坑出土彩绘俑的现场保护

On-site conservation of polychrome figures excavated from Pit No.2 of the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

#### 紫衣绿面

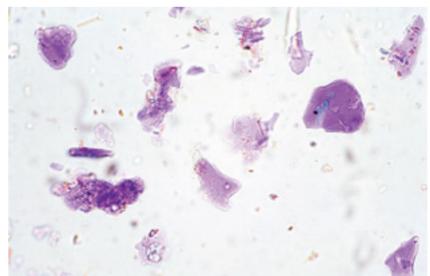
Purple clothes and green face

彩绘紫衣御手俑所呈现的紫色来自"中国紫"亦称"汉紫",主要成分为硅酸铜钡(BaCuSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>),在自然界中还未发现过这类紫色矿物,为人工合成。从出土实物看,中国紫的应用自西周晚期开始,持续到东汉,之后便消失踪迹。对汉紫在古代应用的地区与时代进行对比,发现其使用轨迹与秦国及秦帝国的发展路线相吻合,因此人工合成"汉紫"很可能是早期秦人掌握的一项"硬科技"。彩绘绿面跪射俑的面部、脖颈等部位的绿色并非变色所致,而是秦人有意而为,所用颜料为石绿和少量骨白的调和物。

The purple color on the polychrome purple-clothed charioteer comes from Chinese Purple (Han Purple) with barium copper silicate (BaCuSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) as the main component. No such purple mineral has been found in nature yet. Judging from the excavated objects, its application began in the late Western Zhou Dynasty and continued to the Eastern Han Dynasty, and then disappeared. Comparing the areas and times in which Han Purple was used in ancient times, it was found that the track of the use of this pigment is consistent with the development of the Qin State and the Qin Empire. Therefore, the Han purple synthesized artificially was probably a core technology mastered by the early Qin people. The green color on the face and neck of the polychrome green-faced kneeling archer is not caused by discoloration, but by the Qin people deliberately. The pigment used is a blend of powder of malachite and a small amount of bone white.



**彩绘绿面跪射俑**Polychrome green-faced kneeling archer



紫色颜料的偏光显微图像 Polarized light microscopic image of purple pigment



彩绘紫衣御手俑 Polychrome purple-clothed charioteer

 $_{
m 3}$ 

#### 《玄武图》壁画

唐

宽 179 厘米, 高 196 厘米

唐韩休墓出土

陕西历史博物馆藏(HB16)

#### Mural of Xuan Wu

The Tang Dynasty
Width 179 cm, Height 196 cm
Excavated from the Tomb of Han Xiu of the Tang Dynasty
Collection of Shaanxi History Museum (No. HB16)



玄武图 The Mural of Xuan Wu

修复前 Before restoration

《玄武图》绘制于唐韩休墓墓室北壁,发现时已被 严重盗扰,百余块壁画残块散落在地。在揭取搬迁及后 续的加固修复过程中,依据壁画被破坏前的照片,通过 高清扫描设备和高光谱对画面进行信息采集,对现场拾 取的壁画残块进行计算机人工智能辅助拼接和人工拼对, 同时在壁画修复中尝试使用新型纳米材料,最终完成壁 画的复原性修复。 The Mutal of Xuan Wu was drawn on the north wall of the Tomb of Han Xiu. When discovered, it was severely damaged by tomb robbers and more than a hundred fragments were scattered on the ground. During the removal and relocation and subsequent consolidation and restoration, the workers gathered information of picture with high-definition scanning equipment and hyper-spectral equipment and used the on-site mural fragments for computer-assisted splicing and manual stitching based on the picture before the murals were damaged, tried new nano materials in the mural restoration, and finally completed the restoration.



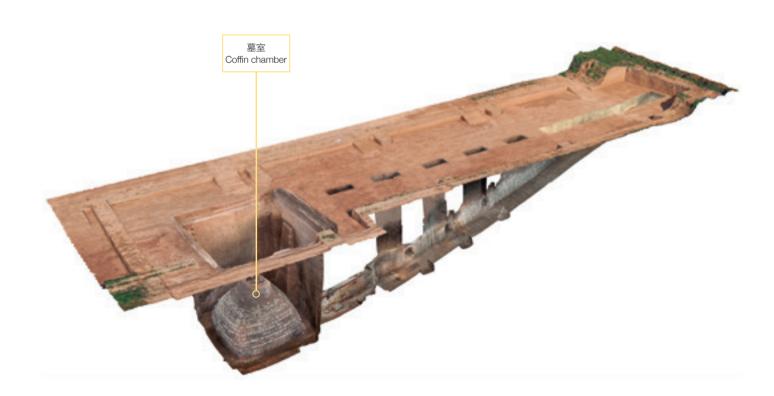
修复后 After restoration

韩休(673~740年),字良士,京兆长安(今陕西西安)人,在唐玄宗时期高居宰相之位,葬于少陵塬(今陕西省西安市长安区郭新庄村)。2014年,对韩休及夫人柳氏的合葬墓进行抢救性发掘,在墓室四壁(包括穹隆顶)发现绘画11幅,四壁绘朱雀、玄武、高士、山水及乐舞等图像,其中南壁1幅,东壁1幅,北壁2幅,西壁6幅,穹隆顶1幅,为日月星象图。

Han Xiu (673-740), also named Liangshi, was born in Chang'an (now Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province). He was the prime minister during the Period of the Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty and was buried in Shaolingyuan (now Guoxinzhuang Village, Chang'an District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province). In 2014, a rescue excavation was carried out at the joint tomb of Han Xiu and his wife Liu. Eleven murals were discovered on the four walls of the tomb (including the top of the dome). The four walls were painted with pictures of Zhu Que (Vermilion Bird), Xuan Wu (Black Turtle), profound scholars, landscape and dancers (1, 1, 2 and 6 murals respectively on the south, east, north and west walls). The top of the dome was also painted with a picture of the sun, the moon and astrology.



乐舞图的涂改痕迹 Marks of alteration of music and dance mural



韩休墓三维模型图,韩休墓是一座长斜坡墓道多天井单砖石墓,壁画多出自墓室

The three-dimensional model of the Tomb of Han Xiu, which was a single-brick tomb with long slopes and multiple patios and murals mostly from the coffin chamber

这批题材罕见、技法娴熟的壁画,长期处于地下,加之盗扰使墓室环境发生急剧变化,导致壁画出现褪色、脱落、霉变等病害,决定对其揭取搬迁。2015年,揭取甬道及墓室壁画 18 幅,整体搬迁大幅壁画 3 幅,进入实验室进行加固修复。

These skillful murals of rare themes have been subjected to fading, peeling-off, mildew and other diseases due to long-term underground conditions and dramatic changes in the environment of the tomb caused by robbers. Therefore, the archeologists decided to remove and relocate them. In 2015, 18 murals in the corridors and tombs were extracted and 3 large murals were relocated as a whole to the laboratory for consolidation and restoration.



北壁玄武图和山水图 Murals of Xuan Wu and landscape on the north wall



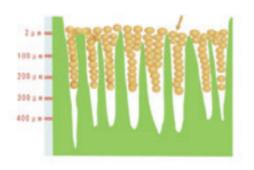
东壁乐舞图

Music and dance mural on the east wall

#### 新型纳米级壁画加固材料

New nano-scale consolidation materials for murals

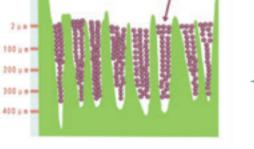
近年来,纳米级氢氧化钙因其渗透性好等特点逐渐替代 传统氢氧化钙用作壁画加固材料,但存在制备成本高、 固化速度慢等问题。在此基础上,陕西历史博物馆与西 北工业大学合作研发新型纳米级氢氧化钙加固材料,包 括石墨烯增强型纳米氢氧化钙和具有双功能的非分层碳 化硼纳米级氢氧化钙。这两种新型材料的制备较为简单, 渗透性较强,在《玄武图》壁画修复中取得良好效果。 Recently, nano-scale calcium hydroxide has gradually replaced traditional calcium hydroxide as a consolidation material for murals due to its characteristics such as good permeability, but there are still problems such as high preparation cost and slow solidification. Therefore, Shaanxi History Museum and Northwestern Polytechnical University jointly developed two new nanoscale calcium hydroxide consolidation materials, that is, the graphene-enhanced nano-scale calcium hydroxide and the non-layered boron carbide nano-scale calcium hydroxide with dual functions. The two new materials can be prepared relativelly easily with strong permeability, and good results have been achieved in the restoration of the mural of Xuan Wu.





#### 商业用纳米碳氢氧化钙

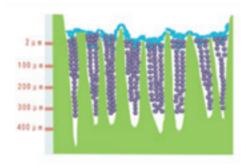
- 渗透深度约 250 μm
- Commercial nano carbon calcium hydroxide
- Infiltration depth of about 250 μm





#### 氢氧化钙 / 石墨烯 量子点杂纳米复合材料

- 渗透深度约 350 μm
- Calcium hydroxide/graphene
- Quantum dot blot nanocomposite
   Infiltration depth of about 350 µm





#### 纳米氮化硼氢氧化钙

- 渗透深度约 350 μm
- 渗透后氮化硼在画面表面形成保护层
- Nano boron nitride calcium hydroxide
- Infiltration depth of about 350 µm
- A protective layer of boron nitride on the surface of the mural after infiltration

# 加固原理图

Schematic diagram of consolidation

#### 胁侍菩萨重层壁画

北凉一元

北涼壁画:长110厘米,宽75厘米 元代壁画:长106厘米,宽76厘米 甘肃武威天梯山石窟第4窟中心柱 武威市天梯山石窟保护研究所藏(WWTTS-0258附, WWTTS-0258)

#### Multi-layered Mural of the Attendant Bodhisattva

The State of Northern Liang-he Yuan Dynasty Mural of the State of Northern Liang: Length 110 cm, Width 75 cm

Mural of the Yuan Dynasty: Length 106 cm, Width 76 cm Detached from the central pillar of the Cave No.4 of Tiantishan Grottoes, Wuwei, Gansu

Collection of Conservation and Research Institute of the Tiantishan Grottoes in Wuwei (No.WWTTS-0258 附 and WWTTS-0258)

甘肃武威天梯山石窟,又称凉州石窟,创建于北凉时期,距今有1600多年的历史,经北魏、北周、隋、唐、西夏、元等朝代开窟或重修,至明、清时期已成为喇嘛教寺院,在学界有"中国石窟鼻祖"之称。20世纪50年代末,因兴修黄羊河水库,对天梯山石窟的壁画和彩塑进行搬迁,自2015年起对馆藏天梯山石窟壁画开展保护修复。

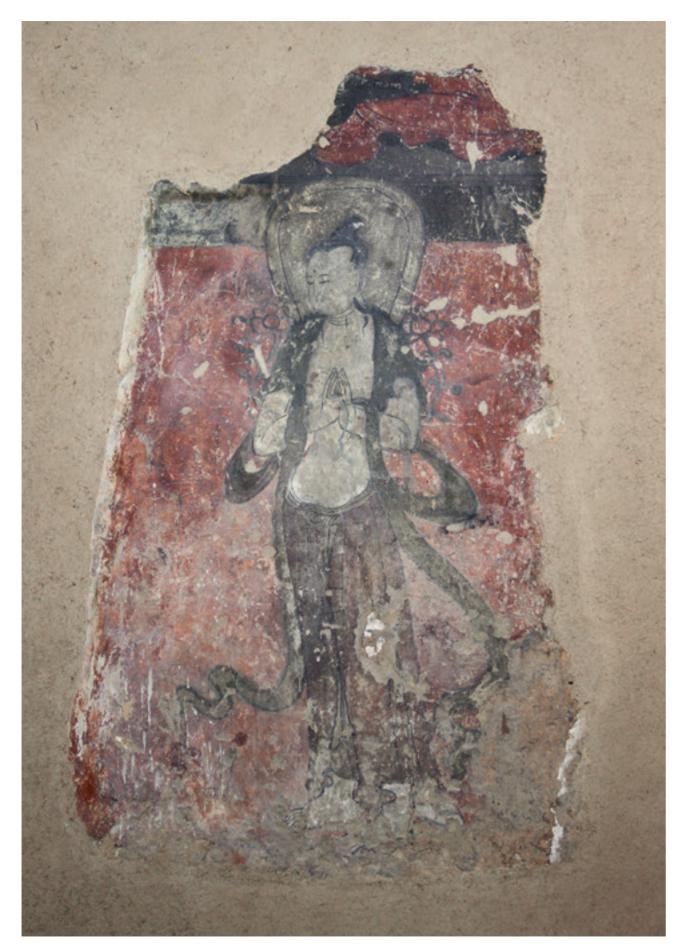
The Tiantishan Grottoes in Wuwei City of Gansu Province, also known as Liangzhou Grottoes, were built in the Period of the State of Northern Liang. They have a history of more than 1,600 years. The grottoes were cut or rebuilt during the Dynasties of Northern Wei, Northern Zhou, Sui, Tang, Western Xia Regime and Yuan and became a monastery of Lamaism in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It is known as the originator of Chinese grottoes in academic community. In the late 1950s, the murals and colored sculptures of the Tiantishan Grottoes were relocated due to construction of the Huangyanghe Reservoir. The murals in the Tiantishan Grottoes have been preserved and restored since 2015.



Separation and conservation of the multi-layered mural

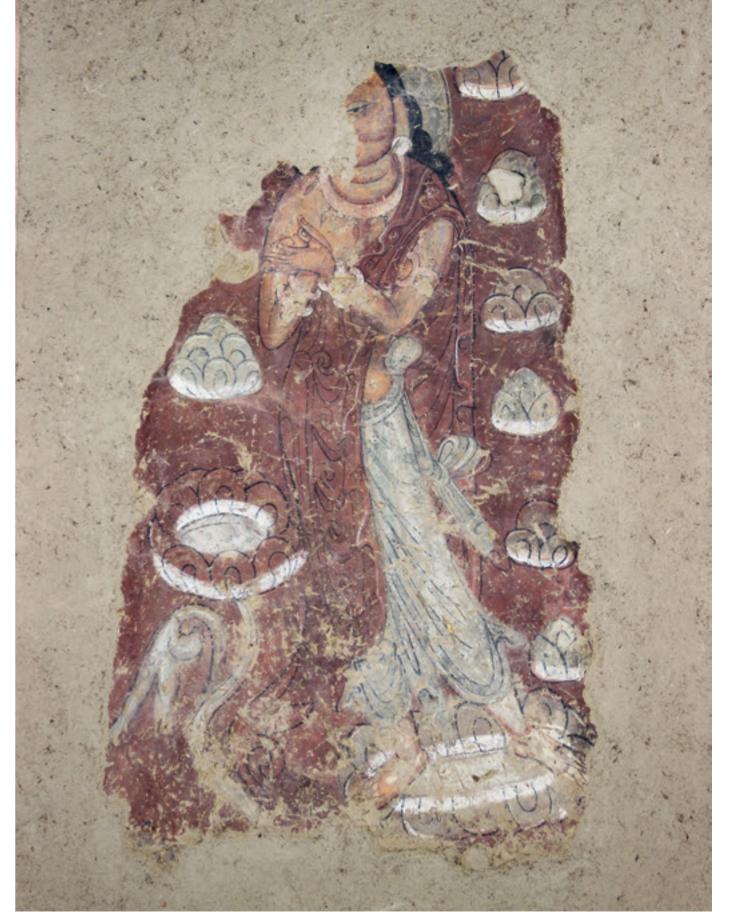


未分层壁画 Mural before separation



壁画重层分离保护 Separation and conservation of the multi-layered mural

修复后的表层壁画 Surface mural after restoration



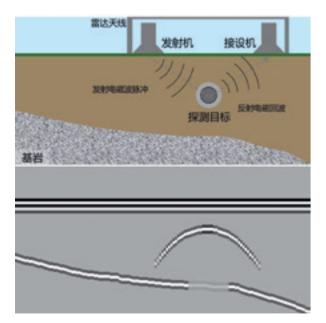
修复后的底层壁画 Bottom mural after restoration

#### 重层壁画的分离与修复

Separation and restoration of multi-layered mural

该壁画(WWTTS-0258)是重层壁画,下层绘有北凉时期胁侍菩萨,上层绘有元代胁侍菩萨,具有很高的历史价值和艺术价值。为保证壁画价值的真实性和完整性,在对该幅壁画进行重层分离的过程中,采用先表面后结构的工序。首先对表层壁画采用除尘(污渍去除)一注射黏接剂—加固颜料层一滚压一表面封护的修复工艺,再采用探地雷达确定重层壁画分离界面,对结构层采用切除石膏包一分离重层壁画一对下层壁画进行表面处理,最后依次进行剪薄地仗一地仗补强一制作支撑体一粘结壁画一填补泥层一清除棉纸一封护支撑体,完成重层壁画的分离与修复。

The multi-layered mural (No.WWTTS-0258) is of high historical and artistic value, with the lowest layer painted with the picture of the Attendant Bodhisattva in the Period of the State of Northern Liang and the upper layers painted with that in the Yuan Dynasty. In order to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the mural, the surface separation first and then structural separation were carried out to the multi-layers. Firstly, the surface of the mural was restored in the following methods of dust removal (stain removal), injection of adhesives, consolidation of pigment layer, rolling and coating. Then the separation interface of the multi-layered mural was determined by means of ground penetrating radar, and the structural layer was treated in the following manners of removal of the plaster package separation of the multi-layered mural and surface treatment of the lower layer. Finally, the multi-layered mural was separated and restored successfully in the following procedures of thinning the plaster layer, consolidating the plaster layer, making the support, bonding the mural, filling the mud layer, removing cotton paper and coating the support.



探地雷达技术工作原理图

Working principle of ground penetrating radar technology



揭取重层壁画 Extraction of the multi-layered mural

#### 探地雷达在重层壁画分离中的应用

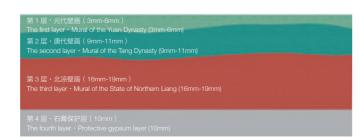
Application of ground penetrating radar in separation of multilayered mural

由于重层壁画各层厚度不明,对壁画的分离造成不便,为此采用探地雷 达对该壁画进行扫描探测,以期探明该重层壁画各层位的厚度,为壁画 的分离提供参考。

探地雷达法是利用探地雷达发射天线向目标体发射高频脉冲电磁波,由 接收天线接收目标体的反射电磁波,探测目标体空间位置和分布的地球 物理探测方法。其实际是利用目标体及周围介质电磁波反射特性,对目 标体内部的构造和缺陷进行探测。

It caused inconvenience to the separation of the multi-layered mural due to the unknown thickness of each layer. Therefore, the mural was scanned and detected with the ground penetrating radar to ascertain the thickness of each layer and provide a reference for the separation of the mural.

It is a geophysical detection method that the transmitting antenna of ground penetrating radar transmits high-frequency pulse electromagnetic waves to the target object and the receiving antenna receives the electromagnetic waves reflected from the target object to detect the spatial position and distribution of the target object. The internal structure and defects of the target object is detected actually by means of the electromagnetic wave reflection characteristics of the target object and the surrounding media.



#### 壁画结构示意图

Schematic diagram of multi-layered mural structure

#### 凝结物与出水瓷

明

明代沉船出水

国家文物局考古研究中心藏(2011NA:凝结物 1、2010NAC:0345、2010NAN II:0115、2010NAN III:0108、2010NAC:0321、2011NAN X IV:0103、2010NAN IV:0104、2011NAC:0107、2010NAN VIII:0112、2010NAN II:0114、2011NAS VII:0122、

2011NAS: 0100)

#### Coagulum and Marine Porcelain

The Ming Dynasty

Excavated from the Shipwreck of the Ming Dynasty
Collection of National Center for Archaeology (NACA)
(No.2011NA: 凝结物 1, 2010NAC:0345, 2010NAN II:0115,
2010NAN WI:0108, 2010NAC:0321, 2011NAN X IV:0103,
2010NAN IV:0104, 2011NAC:0107, 2010NAN WI:0112,
2010NAN I:0114, 2011NAS WI:0122, 2011NAS I:0100)

我国沿海拥有渤海、黄海、东海和南海四大海域,有着 18000 公里的海岸线,以及 300 万平方公里的海洋国土。在广阔海域沉寂的沉船及船载文物是海上贸易网络的重要见证,海洋出水文物的保护已成为文物保护工作的重要组成部分。

南澳一号沉船遗址位于广东汕头南澳岛附近海域,2007年发现并进行了首次水下考古调查。2010—2012年进行了三次大规模的考古发掘,出水文物达3万余件,是目前我国发现并经水下考古发掘的保存最好的一般明代贸易商船,为研究明代中晚期海上贸易、航海技术提供翔实可靠的实证材料。通过分析检测、表面清理、整体循环喷淋脱盐、微生物防治、局部加固、展台制作等措施,实现包含瓷器、铁器、铜器、木质等众多材质文物的凝结物整体保护与展示,为海洋出水凝结物的整体保护提供案例。

#### 青花缠枝花卉纹小罐

高8厘米,口径4.3厘米,底径5.6厘米

Blue and White Jar with Pattern of Entangled Floral Branches

Height 8 cm, Mouth diameter 4.3 cm, Bottom diameter 5.6 cm



There are four waters of the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea around China with a coastline of 18,000 kilometers and a marine territory of 3 million square kilometers. The shipwrecks and cultural heritage thereon in the vast seabed are an important testimony to the maritime trade network. It has become an important part of cultural heritage conservation to protect marine cultural heritage.

The Shipwreck is located in the waters near Nan'ao Island in Shantou City, Guangdong Province. It was discovered and investigated archaeologically underwater for the first time in 2007, and excavated archaeologically three times on a large scale from 2010 to 2012, and more than 30,000 pieces of cultural heritage have been excavated from the water. It is the best-preserved merchant ship of the Ming Dynasty discovered and excavated archaeologically underwater, providing detailed and reliable empirical materials for study on maritime trade and navigation technology in the middle and late Ming Dynasty. The cultural heritage of coagulum including porcelain, iron, copper and wood artifacts are protected and displayed successfully through analysis and inspection, surface cleaning, overall cycle spray desalination, microbial control, local consolidation, display and other treatments, which provides examples for the overall conservation of marine coagulum.

#### 青花缠枝花卉纹玉壶春瓶

高 14.8 厘米, 口径 5.6 厘米, 足径 5.5 厘米

Blue and White Jade Bottle with Pattern of Entangled Floral Branches

Height 14.8 cm, Mouth diameter 5.6 cm, Foot diameter 5.5 cm





## 青花缠枝花卉四开光葡萄纹大碗

高 9.6 厘米, 口径 18.8 厘米, 足径 7.5 厘米

Blue and White Bowl with Patterns of Entangled Floral Branches and Consecration Grapes

Height 9.6 cm, Mouth diameter 18.8 cm, Foot diameter 7.5 cm



#### 青花法螺应龙纹大碗

高9厘米,口径18.6厘米,足径7厘米

Blue and White Bowl with Snail and Winged Rain-Dragon Pattern

Height 9 cm, Mouth diameter 18.6 cm, Foot diameter 7 cm



高7厘米,口径26厘米,足径12.4厘米

Blue and White Dish with Lady Pattern

Height 7 cm, Mouth diameter 26 cm, Foot diameter 12.4 cm



#### 青花麒麟纹盘

高 6.1 厘米, 口径 26 厘米, 足径 12.2 厘米

Blue and White Dish with Pattern of Kylin

Height 6.1 cm, Mouth diameter 26 cm, Foot diameter 12.2 cm



#### 青花高士图碗

高 5.9 厘米, 口径 12.2 厘米, 足径 4.8 厘米

Blue and White Bowl with Picture of Profound Scholar

Height 5.9 cm, Mouth diameter 12.2 cm, Foot diameter 4.8 cm



#### 青花应龙纹碗

高7厘米,口径15.2厘米,足径6厘米

Blue and White Bowl with Winged Rain-Dragon Pattern

Height 7 cm, Mouth diameter 15.2 cm, Foot diameter 6 cm



#### 青花缠枝牡丹五彩四开光花卉纹碗

高 6.2 厘米, 口径 12.1 厘米, 足径 4.5 厘米

Blue and White Bowl with Patterns of Entangled Floral Branches of Multicolored Peony

Height 6.2 cm, Mouth diameter 12.1 cm, Foot diameter 4.5 cm



#### 青花缠枝牡丹纹"福"款杯

高 4.2 厘米, 口径 6.6 厘米, 足径 2.4 厘米

Blue and White Cup with Patterns of Entangled Floral Branches of Peony and the Chinese Character "Fu"

Height 4.2 cm, Mouth diameter 6.6 cm, Foot diameter 2.4 cm



# The state of the s

## 青花牡丹纹"福"款盖盒

通高 7.8 厘米, 口径 10.8 厘米, 足径 6.4 厘米

Blue and White Box with Patterns of Peony and the Chinese Character "Fu"

Height 7.8 cm, Mouth diameter 10.8 cm, Foot diameter 6.4 cm

#### 凝结物

长 101 厘米、宽 83 厘米, 高 108 厘米

#### Coagulum

Length 101 cm, Width 83 cm, Height 108 cm

#### 凝结物的形成

Formation of coagulum

目前为止,我国调查发掘的古代贸易沉船中,除了木质船体之外,船货主要为陶瓷器和金属器(金、银、铜、铁、锡、铅),尤以瓷器、铜钱与铁器为大宗,还有少量的漆器、果核、石质文物等。近年来调查发掘的一些古代沉船,如华光礁一号、南海一号、南澳一号等,普遍装载大量铁锅、铁钉和类似铁刀形状的铁器,这些铁器以及木船中的铁钉在海洋长期浸泡的埋藏环境中严重腐蚀,形成大量铁锈,这些铁锈将海泥、海藻、珊瑚、软体动物残骸以及各类船载文物包裹在一起,形成大小不一、种类丰富、坚硬致密的凝结物。

Apart from the wooden hulls, there are many cargoes in the ancient trade shipwrecks surveyed and discovered in China so far, which are mainly ceramics and metal artifacts (gold, silver, copper, iron, tin and lead artifacts), especially a lot of porcelains, copper coins and iron artifacts. There are also a small number of lacquer artifacts, nuts and stone artifacts. Some ancient shipwrecks surveyed and discovered in recent years, such as Huaguangjiao No. 1, Nanhai No. 1 and Nan'ao No. 1 Shipwrecks, are generally loaded with iron pots, nails and other objects similar to iron knives. The iron artifacts and nails in the shipwrecks were severely corroded after buried and soaked in the ocean for a long time, and a lot of rust was produced. The rust wraps the sea mud, seaweed, coral, mollusk remains and various ship-borne objects together to form hard and dense coagulum of different sizes and types.

#### 凝结物的展示

Display of coagulum

采用三维激光扫描技术精确扫描凝结物整体尤其是不平整底部的尺寸并建模,依据模型制作凝结物展示的基座。The three-dimensional laser scanning technology is used for accurately scanning the size of the entire coagulum especially the size of the uneven bottom and then modeling. The base was made based on the model for display of coagulum.



出水瓷与凝结物 Marine porcelain and coagulum



基于三维激光扫描的展示 Display based on three-dimensional laser scanning

#### 凝结物的脱盐

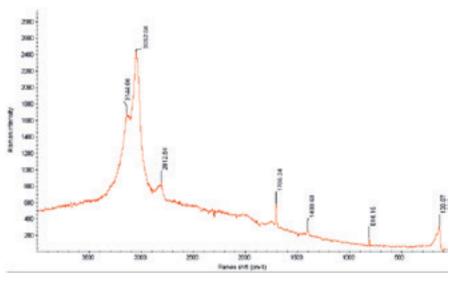
Desalination of coagulum

经过拉曼光谱分析,可知凝结物表面和内部的盐为氯化铵,这是因为凝结物在出水之前长期埋藏于海底沉积物中,沉积物中大量的铵根离子扩散到凝结物中,故形成表面白色盐分主要为氯化铵。氯化铵能加速点蚀、应力腐蚀、晶间腐蚀和缝隙腐蚀等局部腐蚀,必须要脱除。采用去离子水对凝结物进行循环喷淋脱盐,并用氯离子测定仪检测脱盐溶液中的氯离子含量。在为期十个月的循环喷淋脱盐处理后,喷淋溶液中的氯离子浓度稳定在100 ppm 以下,凝结物基本可以稳定保存。

It can be seen through Raman spectroscopy that the mineral on the surface of and inside of coagulum is ammonium chloride. The coagulum was buried in the seabed sediment for a long time before discovered and excavated, and a large number of ammonium ions in the sediment diffused into the coagulum, so the white mineral formed on the surface is mainly ammonium chloride. The mineral can accelerate local corrosion such as pitting corrosion, stress corrosion, intergranular corrosion and crevice corrosion, which must be removed. The deionized water is used for cyclic spraying desalination of the coagulum, and the content of chloride ions in the desalting solution is detected with a chloride ion meter. The chloride ion concentration in the spray solution was kept stably below 100 ppm after the cyclic spraying desalination of ten months, and thus the coagulum can be basically preserved stably.





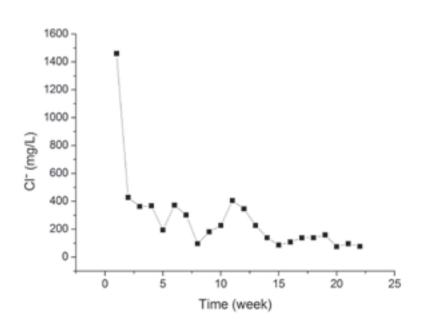


凝结物表面析出的大量白色盐分(NH<sub>4</sub>CI)的光学图像和拉曼光谱图

Optical image and Raman spectrum of a large amount of white minerals (NH $_4$ CI) precipitated on the surface of coagulum



凝结物循环喷淋过程及脱盐 Cyclic spraying and desalination of coagulum



#### 凝结物喷淋溶液中氯离子浓度变化图

Chloride ion concentration change in the spraying solution of coagulum



#### 石甲胄

秦

石甲衣: 长 75 厘米, 宽 71 厘米, 披膊长 28 厘米; 石胄: 底宽 31.5 厘米, 高 31.5 厘米 陕西西安秦始皇陵 K9801 号陪葬坑出土 秦始皇帝陵博物院藏(T2G2)(005963、005962)

#### Stone Armor and Helmet

The Qin Dynasty

Stone Armor: Length 75 cm, Width 71 cm, Length at shoulder 28 cm;

Stone Helmet: Width at bottom 31.5 cm, Height 31.5 cm
Excavated from Accessory Pit No.K9801 of Emperor
Qinshihuang's Mausoleum in Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Collection of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site
Museum (No. T2G2) (No. 005963, No. 005962)

殷商、西周、春秋战国时期,甲胄主要以皮革为原材料,《周礼·考工记》记载有皮甲的制作工艺。1998年,距秦始皇帝陵封土东南200米处的一座陪葬坑内出土大量的石铠甲,尽管为陪葬品,但其发现可填补中国古代甲胄发展史上秦代实物缺乏的空白。

此铠甲大部分甲片为青灰色石质,有少部分被大火 焚烧后变为白色石质,还有少部分是修补的。作为使用 皮革铠甲的模拟,这些制作精良的石质甲胄对于研究秦 代甲胄的类型、形制、工艺、规格提供了重要物证。



出土时 When excavated



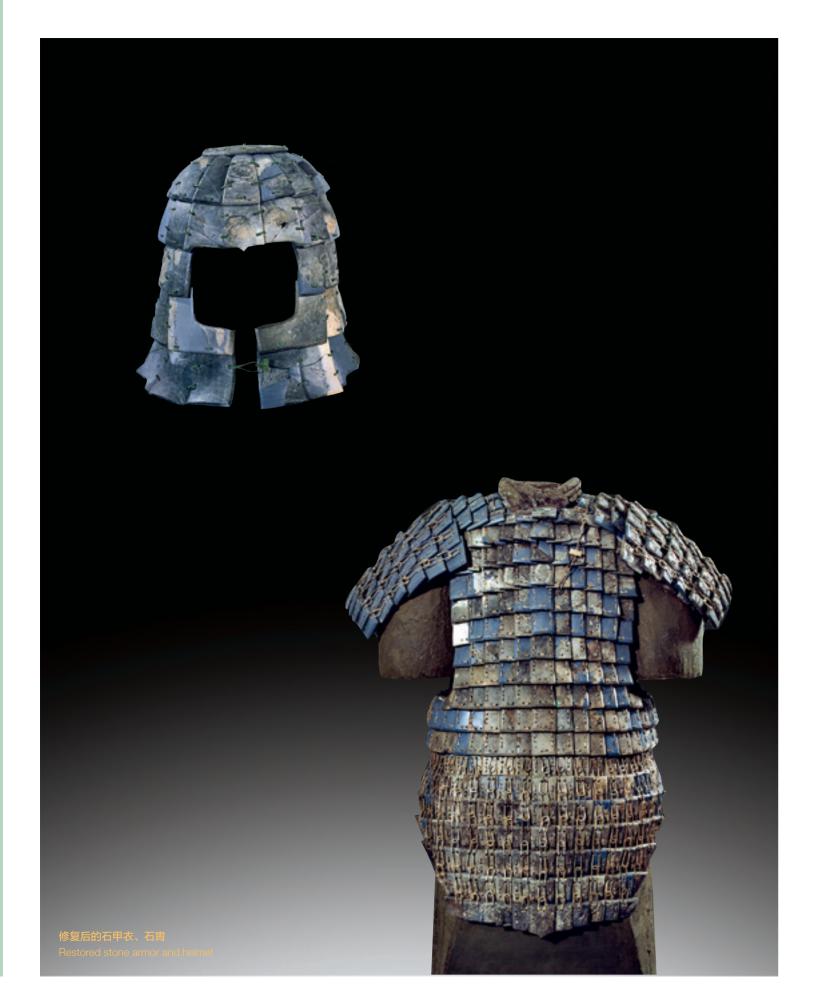
The armors and helmets were mainly made of leather in the Shang and Western Zhou Dynasty, the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. The leather armor workmanship is recorded in *the Rites of Zhou* · *Kaogong Ji*. In 1998, a large number of stone armors were excavated in a accessory pit 200 meters southeast of the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum, which can fill the gap in the development of ancient Chinese armors and helmets with authentic artifacts of the Qin Dynasty despite funerary objects.

Most pieces of this armor are made of blue-gray stones, a small part of which are turned into white stones after burned in the fire and another small part of which are repaired. As the simulation of leather armors, these well-made stone armors and helmets provide important material evidence for study on the types, shapes, craftsmanship and specifications of armors and helmets of the Qin Dynasty.





甲衣 Armor 拼对中 Being spliced



#### 现场提取

On-site extraction

出土时,石甲衣破损、层解严重,加之穿缀甲片的金属丝大多 锈蚀残损,根据保存现状和相互叠压关系,在考古发掘现场采 用套箱提取、分层分片提取等不同方法,然后进行拼对、粘结、 清理、补全、复制、做旧、封护、复原直至陈列。

The stone armor was severely damaged and delaminated when excavated, and most of the metal wires that pierced the pieces were rusted and damaged. According to the preservation status and the overlap relationship, the conservators spliced, bonded, cleaned, completed, reproduced, archaized, coated and restored the stone armor at the archaeological excavation site in different methods such as box extraction and layered and sliced extraction until they were displayed.

#### 青铜卡缀

Bronze stitches

由甲片上的孔眼直径来判断,石铠甲应当由直径不超过0.3—0.5 厘米的扁铜丝编缀而成,形态精美,工艺精湛。利用扫描电子显微镜和金相显微镜,对石铠甲片之间的青铜卡缀进行研究,显示青铜卡缀为含锡6%左右的锡青铜,热锻成形。

According to the diameter of the holes on the armor pieces, the stone armor of exquisite shape and workmanship should be braided by flat copper wires with a diameter of no more than 0.3-0.5 cm. The bronze stitches between the stone armor pieces were studied with the scanning electron microscope and the metallurgical microscope, and it is shown that the tin bronze stitches were formed by hot forging with the tin content of about 6%.

#### 石材产地

Place of origin of stone materials

通过材料分析研究,制作这批甲胄的石料为青灰色石灰岩,质 地细密均匀,硬度适中,这与秦始皇帝陵园南侧石料相差甚远。 根据岩相学以及稀土元素比对分析,应由渭北北山开采而来, 证实《史记》中"发北山之石"的说法。

According to the analysis of materials, these armors and helmets were made of blue-gray limestone with fine and uniform texture and moderate hardness, which is quite different from the stones on the south side of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum. According to petrography and comparative analysis of rare earth elements, the materials of these armors and helmets should be mined from Beishan Mountain in the Weibei region, which confirms the statement of "carrying the stones from Beishan Mountain" in the Historical Records.





青铜卡缀 Bronze stitches



#### 毛领皮衣

北魏

通袖宽 190 厘米,长 124 厘米 内蒙古正镶白旗伊和淖尔墓群 M3 出土 内蒙古锡林郭勒盟博物馆藏(2014XZYM3(GN)-151)

#### Leather Coat with Fur Collar

The Northern Wei Dynasty

Total length of two sleeves 190 cm, Coat length 124 cm

Excavated from Cemetery No.M3 near Yihe Naoer,

Zhengxiangbai Banner, Inner Mongolia

Collection of Xilingol League Museum (No. 2014XZYM3 (GN)-151)

墓群位于内蒙古自治区锡林郭勒盟正镶白旗伊和淖尔附近,地处北魏六镇及北魏长城沿线以北,周边为典型的草原地貌环境,是目前在国内发现的纬度最偏北的北魏墓群。墓葬分布集中,排列有序,规格较高,从墓葬结构及出土器物来看,这处北魏时期的家族贵族墓地具有鲜明的鲜卑文化特色,但部分遗物又具有异域特色,说明该族群利用草原丝绸之路与中亚、西亚、欧亚草原建立一定的商贸联系,或由这些地区迁徙而来。

The cemetery is located near Yihe Naoer, Zhengxiangbai Banner, Xilin Gol League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, north to Liuzhen (six towns) along the Great Wall of the Northern Wei Dynasty. Surrounded by a typical grassland landform environment, it is the cemetery of the Northern Wei Dynasty of the northernmost latitude discovered currently in China. The tombs are arranged in an orderly and concentrated manner with high specifications. According to the structure of the tombs and the excavated artifacts, this aristocratic family cemetery of the Northern Wei Dynasty has distinct cultural characteristics of Xianbei minority, but some of the artifacts also have exotic characteristics, which indicates that



棺内纺织品文物层位示意图

Schematic diagram of the layers of textile artifacts in the coffin

the ethnic group established certain commercial ties with or migrated from Central Asia, West Asia and Eurasian Steppes via the Prairie Silk Road. 2013年,对 M3 进行抢救性清理,木棺内发现一具通体用黄色丝织品包裹的尸骨,出土香囊、毛领皮衣、皮靴、毛毡、皮裤等纺织品,是研究北魏时期的草原丝绸之路、边疆历史及民族关系的珍贵实物材料,为近年来我国边疆考古的重大发现之一。

In 2013, Cemetery No.M3 was cleaned up for salvage. There was a corpse wrapped in yellow silk in the wooden coffin, and sachets, leather coat with fur collar, leather boots, felts, leather pants and other textiles were excavated as the precious physical materials for study on the Prairie Silk Road, the frontier history and the ethnic relations of the Northern Wei Dynasty. This cemetery is one of the major discoveries in Chinese frontier archaeology in recent years.



毛领皮衣 Leather coat with fur collar

修复中 Under restoration

修复后 After restoration

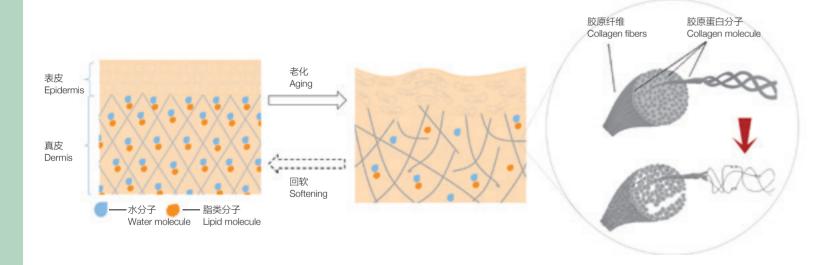
#### 皮革回软

Softening of leather

皮革文物受埋藏环境中多因素的影响,内部起润滑作用的水分子和脂质分子流失,弹性蛋白纤维和胶原蛋白纤维受到热氧老化而严重变形,导致胶原纤维纤维间距狭窄、胶原纤维束间摩擦变大,胶原纤维变得又细又短并互相缠结而丧失柔软性,表观显现发硬、开裂。

毛领皮衣采用以羊毛脂、蓖麻油及衍生物为主要成分的 回软剂,经信息提取、材质鉴别、病害评估、样品试验、 回潮、清洁、回软、平整、修复等,皮衣形制全现,材 质柔软。 Leather artifacts were affected by many factors in the burial environment. The elastin fibers and collagen fibers were severely deformed due to the thermal oxidative aging and the loss of water and lipid molecules that play a lubrication role inside the leather, which resulted in narrower spacing between collagen fibers and larger friction between collagen fiber bundles. The collagen fibers became thin, short and entangled with each other and lack of flexibility, and thus they were hard and cracked in appearance.

The leather coat with fur collar was softened by the agent with lanolin, castor oil and derivatives as the main components. The leather coat is shaped fully with soft texture after a series of techniques were adopted including information extraction, material identification, disease evaluation, sample testing, moisture regain, cleaning, softening, leveling and restoration.



#### 皮革文物老化与回软示意图

Schematic diagram of aging and softening of leather artifacts



#### 壁龛漆器

西周

山西翼城大河口西周墓地(M1、M8031)出土

#### Lacquer wares in alcoves

The Western Zhou Dynasty

Excavated from Dahekou Cemetery No.M1 and M8031 of the Western Zhou Dynasty in Yicheng County, Shanxi Province

大河口墓地位于山西省临汾市翼城县隆化镇大河口村,是西周时期的一处封国墓地,时代自西周早期延续至春秋初年。发掘出的众多青铜器铭文显示,墓主的国族名为"霸",墓主人群可能为狄人系统的一支。自2009年至2016年,共发掘墓地2200余座,墓地面积4万多平方米,出土器物25000余件组,是继山西绛县横水倗国西周墓地之后,又一次将西周时期一处封国墓地全部揭露发掘,对于推动西周考古研究和晋南地区封国研究具有重要意义。

大河口墓地(M1、M8031)壁龛内存放大量漆器,经发掘清理后这些漆器的器形基本可辨、纹饰精美、镶嵌螺钿,大部分属于珍贵的漆礼器,是北方地区出土西周时期漆器的重要实物资料。考虑到出土漆木器的脆弱性及考古现场保护条件有限,将壁龛整体套箱后搬迁至室内,其中,M8031漆器采用PEG400-B60A-MH联合使用的综合处理方法进行保护清理并取得成效,对提升我国北方地区出土脆弱漆木器的后续稳定性处理具有重要意义。

The Dahekou Cemetery is located in Dahekou Village, Longhua Town, Yicheng County, Linfen City, Shanxi Province. It is a princedom cemetery of the Western Zhou Dynasty dating from the early Western Zhou Dynasty to the early Spring and Autumn Period. According to the inscriptions on numerous bronzes excavated from this cemetery, the national name of the owner is "Ba" and the owner's ethnic group may be part of the Beidi descents. A total of more than 25,000 artifacts were excavated from more than 2,200 tombs in an area of more than 40,000 m<sup>2</sup> from 2009 to 2016. It is another princedom cemetery of the Western Zhou Dynasty excavated fully following the cemetery of the Peng State of the Western Zhou Dynasty in Hengshui Town, Jiang County, Shanxi Province, which is of great significance to the promotion of archaeological research of the Western Zhou Dynasty and study on princedom in southern Shanxi Province.

A large number of lacquer wares were stored in the alcoves of Dahekou Cemetery (No.M1 and M8031). The lacquer artifacts are basically recognizable in shape after excavation and cleaning, which are beautifully decorated and inlaid with mother-of-pearls. Most of them are precious ritual lacquer artifacts, and are important physical materials of lacquer wares of the Western Zhou Dynasty excavated in the northern region. Given the fragility of the excavated lacquered wood artifacts and the limitation on conservation conditions of the archaeological site, the alcoves of cemetery were relocated indoors as a whole, and the lacquer wares in No.8031 alcove were cleaned up and preserved effectively in the comprehensive treatment method combined with PEG400-B60A-MH, which is of great significance in improving the subsequent stability treatment of the fragile lacquered wood artifacts excavated in Northern China.



大河口 M1 壁龛 8 清理过程 Cleaning process of No.8 alcoves of Dahekou Cemetery M1



大河口 M8031 北 2 壁龛 No.2 north alcove of Dahekou Cemetery M8031



大河口 M8031 西壁龛 West alcove of Dahekou Cemetery M8031



大河口 M8031 南壁龛 South alcoves of Dahekou Cemetery M8031

保护后的壁龛漆器 The restored lacquer artifacts in the alcoves

#### 干旱地区漆木器加固保护

Consolidation and conservation of lacquered wood artifacts in arid areas

近年来,全国各处考古发掘出土大量漆器,保存状态基本上可分为两种类型:南方潮湿地区出土的饱水漆木器与北方干燥地区出土的不饱水漆木器。由于漆器在干燥环境中保存非常困难,所以出土漆器多是在南方地区,而北方地区出土的漆器数量少,并且保存状况不佳。经过三千多年的埋藏,壁龛出土漆木器保存状况较差,木质部分已完全朽蚀土化,仅残余漆皮,漆皮紧紧贴附在周围填土上,依靠土体支撑,而土体结构较为疏松,局部区域还有空腔现象,造成漆皮与依附土体结构不稳定,另外漆皮对外界环境的变化非常敏感,一旦环境控制不当就会引起漆皮的起翘剥落。

A large number of lacquer artifacts have been excavated after archaeological excavations nationwide for the past few years. They can basically be divided into two types based on the state of preservation: water-saturated lacquer artifacts excavated in the humid areas in Southern China and water-unsaturated lacquer artifacts excavated in the arid areas in Northern China. It is very difficult to preserve lacquer artifacts in an arid environment, so the lacquer artifacts are mostly excavated in Southern China, and rarely excavated and well-preserved in Northern China.

The lacquered wood artifacts excavated from the alcoves of cemetery were poorly preserved after buried for more than three thousand years. The wooden part has been completely eroded into soil. Only the patent leather was preserved, tightly attached to and supported by the surrounding soil mass. However, the soil mass is relatively loose in structure, and there are also cavities in some areas, which results in unstable structure of the patent leather and the surrounding soil mass. In addition, the lacquer film is very sensitive to changes in the external environment, and may be warped and peeled off if he environment is not controlled properly.



加固漆皮 The consolidation of lacquer film



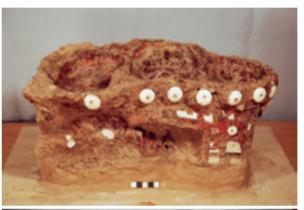
加固土体 The consolidation of soil

#### 大河口墓地漆木禁

西周 禁面长 44、宽 17、高 19 厘米 山西翼城大河口西周墓地 M1 出土 山西省考古研究院藏(M1: 龛 6-2)

#### Lacquer Jin from the Tomb of Dahekou

The Western Zhou Dynasty
Length 44 cm, Width 17 cm, Height 19 cm
Excavated from Dahekou Cemetery No.M1 of the Western
Zhou Dynasty in Yicheng County, Shanxi Province
Collection of Institute of Archaeology of Shanxi Province
(No. M1: 全 6-2)





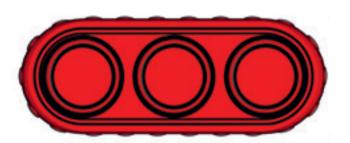


大河口 M1 出土漆木禁 (BK6-2) 及复原图

Jin and its Restoration images (an article for placing wine containers) (BK6-2) excavated from Dahekou Cemetery M1



主视图 Front view



俯视图 Top view



侧视图 Side view

Consolidation and conservation

加固保护

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#### 螺钿漆器

Mother-of-pearl lacquer artifacts

螺钿是一种嵌蚌饰工艺,螺钿漆器是嵌蚌饰漆器的通称,将经过切割、裁剪、打磨的蚌饰镶嵌在漆器上形成花纹而成。螺钿漆器的起源可追溯至夏代,商周时期则称为"蜃器",《说文解字》云:"蚌,蜃属",郑玄注:"蜃,大蛤",周代有专门的"掌蜃"官负责管理蜃物,西周以后,螺钿工艺衰落,唐代复兴,至迟从唐代开始,称以蚌为饰的漆器为螺钿漆器。

商周螺钿漆器集中在商代晚期和西周时期,主要出土于当时王畿内大型墓葬,河南安阳殷墟西北冈王陵区、北京琉璃河西周燕国墓地、河南洛阳林校西周车马坑、河南浚县辛村西周卫国墓等高等级墓葬均有出土,出土的螺钿漆器主要有豆、罍、方彝、案、俎、禁等,以食器、酒器为主,主要功能为祭器。

选择豆、禁、俎等典型器物对大河口西周螺钿漆器进行复原研究,可知 M1 壁龛出土漆木器是花纹由彩绘和蚌饰组成,漆器嵌蚌饰后再彩绘,多为红彩。

The inlay of mother-of-pearls is decorative workmanship. The lacquer artifacts inlaid with clam decorations are generally called mother-of-pearl lacquer wares, which are formed after inlaid with cut, tailored and polished clam decorations. They can be traced back to the Xia Dynasty, with the name of "clam artifacts" in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. It is recorded in the *Shuo Wen Jie Zi* that clams refer to a category of freshwater mussels. According to the annotation of Zheng Xuan, clams refer to those large freshwater mussels. There were special officials responsible for administration of clams in the Zhou Dynasty. The inlay workmanship of mother-of-pearls was on the decline and revived in the Tang

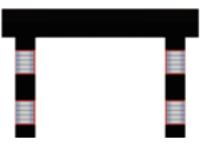
Dynasty. The lacquer wares decorated with clams were called mother-of-pearl lacquer artifacts no later than the Tang Dynasty.

The mother-of-pearl lacquer artifacts were mostly made in the late Shang Dynasty and the Western Zhou Dynasty, and mainly excavated from the large tombs within the kingdom then, including the emperor's tomb of Xibeigang in the ruins of ancient capital of the late Shang Dynasty in Anyang City, Henan Province, the cemetery of the Yan State in the Western Zhou Dynasty in Liulihe Town, Beijing, the horse and chariot pits of the Western Zhou Dynasty inside the Forestry Vocational College of Henan University of Science and Technology in Luoyang City, Henan Province, and the cemetery of the Wei State in the Western Zhou Dynasty in Xin Village, Jun County, Henan Province. The excavated mother-of-pearl lacquer artifacts mainly include food and wine containers and sacrificial vessels such as dou (an ancient food container), lei (an ancient urn-shaped wooden wine-vessel), square yi (a wine container), tables, zu (an ancient sacrificial utensil or vessel) and jin (an article for placing wine containers).

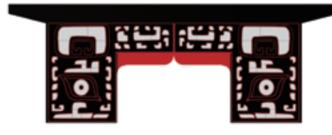
The typical artifacts such as dou (an ancient food container), jin (an article for placing wine containers) and zu (an ancient sacrificial utensil or vessel) are selected for study on the restoration of mother-of-pearl lacquer wares from the Western Zhou Dynasty in Dahekou Village. It is shown that the lacquered wood artifacts excavated from the alcoves of Cemetery No.M1 have the patterns composed of colored paintings and clam decorations. They were most painted in red after inlaid with clam decorations.



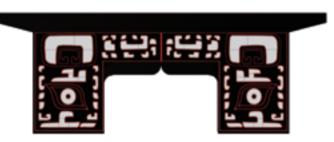




侧视图 Side view



主视图 Front view



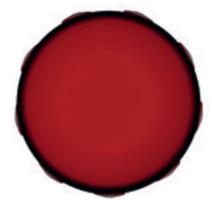
背视图 Back view



主视图 Front view



底视图 Bottom view



俯视图 Top view

#### 大河口 M1 出土漆木俎(BK11-1)及复原图

Restoration images of *Zu* (an ancient sacrificial utensil or vessel) (BK11-1) excavated from Dahekou Cemetery M1

大河口 M1 出土漆木豆(BK3-1)及复原图
Restoration images of *Dou* (an ancient food container) (BK3-1) excavated from Dahekou Cemetery M1

#### 漆床

战国

长约 3.25 米, 宽约 1.5 米, 高约 1.8 米 成都商业街战国船棺葬出土 成都文物考古研究院藏

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#### Lacquer bed

The Warring States Period
Length c. 3.25 m, Width c. 1.5 m, Height c. 1.8 m
Excavated from the Commercial Street Boat-coffin Cemetery
of the Warring States Period in Chengdu City, Sichuan
Province

Collection of Chengdu Institute of Archaeology

2000年8月至2001年1月,年代约为战国早期(公元前四世纪)的成都商业街船棺墓葬群被发掘,出土了迄今为止体量最大的船棺以及数百件精美的漆器。根据墓葬形制和随葬器物推测,商业街船棺葬极有可能是古蜀开明王朝王族甚或蜀王本人的家族墓地,为古蜀文明研究提供了极其重要的实物资料。

成都的漆器生产很早就已经非常发达,20世纪70年代长沙马王堆出土的大量西汉初年的精美漆器上就有表示产自成都的烙印文字。船棺出土的漆床等大型漆器,表明最迟在战国早期,蜀地的漆器工艺已经非常发达,甚至可以与同时期楚国的漆器工艺媲美。出土时,漆床的45个构件主要集中在2号棺中,部分构件被盗扰,饱水糟朽,结构脆弱。经过清洗消毒、加固脱水、干燥定形等技术处理,迄今发现的年代最早、保存最完整、结构最复杂的漆床得以复原。

The Commercial Street Boat-coffin Cemetery of the early Warring States Period (4th century BC) was excavated in Chengdu City from August 2000 to January 2001, with hundreds of exquisite lacquer artifacts and the largest boat-coffin excavated. According to the tomb shape and funerary objects, it is speculated that the Commercial Street Boat-coffin Cemetery most likely belong to the imperial family or even the monarch's family of the Kaiming Reign of the Shu State, providing extremely important physical materials for study on ancient civilization of the Shu State.

The production of lacquer artifacts in Chengdu was well developed very early. A large number of exquisite lacquer artifacts from the early Western Han Dynasty were excavated in Mawangdui Tombs in Changsha in the 1970s,

the imprinted inscriptions on which indicate that they were produced in Chengdu. The large-scale lacquer artifacts such as the lacquer bed excavated from the boat-coffin show that the lacquer ware manufacturing technology of the Shu State was already well developed in the early Warring States Period at the latest and could even be comparable to that of the Chu State in the same period. When excavated, the lacquer bed had 45 components mainly scattered in the No.2 coffin with partial components robbed, saturated with water and rotten with fragile structure. The earliest, best preserved and most complex lacquer bed discovered so far has been restored after a series of treatments of cleaning and disinfection, consolidation and dehydration, and drying and shaping.



船棺 Boat coffin



漆床出土时的状态
The status of the lacquer bed when excavated



船棺开启 The boat coffin was opened



漆床三维渲染影像图 (一组)A group of three-dimensional renderings of the lacquer bed





The lacquer bed after restoration

文物三维模型展示二维码



Structural diagram of the lacquer bed

漆床结构图

# 漆床结构

Structure of lacquer bed

漆床下葬时被拆成散件放入棺内,后期墓葬曾被盗扰, 因此,出土时被视为不知名的器物构件进行登记。经脱 水处理后,采用多学科交叉的研究方法,从散乱构件中 创造性甄别并完成漆床的组装复原。

复原后的漆床共有 45 个构件,最大的长 3.2 米,最小的长约 26.5 厘米。全部构件皆由榫卯相接,非常稳固。床身一头略微上翘,床身上有两面坡悬山顶造型的床帐架,漆床底漆黑色,床头、床尾、床侧板上均绘有朱、赭二色的回首状龙纹和蟠螭纹。从形制、纹饰来看,漆床等级很高,很可能是古蜀王或其家族使用的器物。

The lacquer bed was disassembled and placed in the coffin during the burial and then damaged by tomb robbers, and thus registered as unknown artifact components when excavated. Finally, it was creatively identified from the scattered components, assembled and restored successfully in the multi-disciplinary research method after dehydrated.

The restored lacquer bed consists of 45 components, with the largest one 3.2 m long and the smallest about 26.5 cm. All components are connected by mortise and tenon joints to ensure that the lacquer bed is firm. One end of the bed is slightly upturned. There is a bed tent frame in the shape of gabled roof on the bed body. The lacquer bed is coated with a black primer. The two ends and side panels of the bed are painted with red and ocher patterns of dragons and panchi (a type of dragon in ancient Chinese myth) looking back. Judged from the shape and decoration, the lacquer bed of high grade was probably an artifact used by the monarch or his family in the ancient Shu State.



漆床的 45 个零部件 45 components of the lacquer bed







精美纹饰 Exquisite decorations

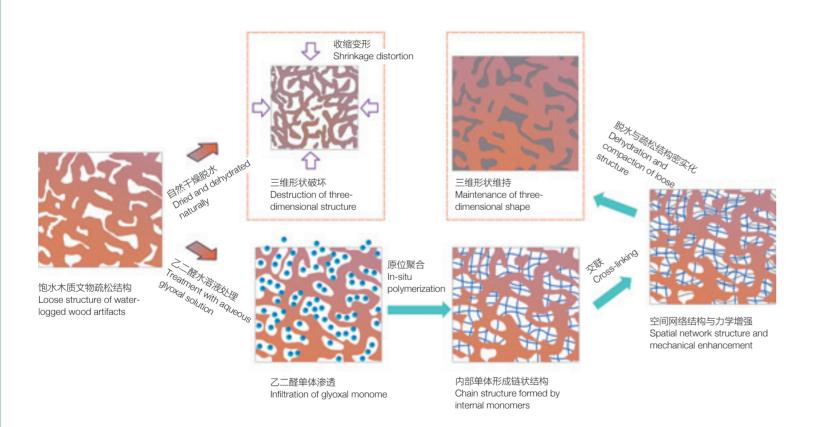


#### 复合乙二醛法脱水技术

Dehydration with composite glyoxal

将饱水木漆器浸泡在 40% 的乙二醛水溶液中,待乙二醛小分子完全渗透进入木胎后,向其中添加引发剂,乙二醛小分子发生聚合反应,形成分子链结构,而后再加入交联剂,使分子链结构形成空间网络结构,附着在细胞壁上。当饱水器物完全脱水干燥后,该空间网络结构在木胎内部可以起着很好的支撑固形作用,使得器物不变形不收缩,同时由于乙二醛自身分子量增大,也不易再从脱水后的木漆器中析出。

The water-logged lacquered wood artifact is soaked in the aqueous solution with 40% glyoxal. After the small glyoxal molecules penetrate into the wooden body, an initiator is added to facilitate polymerization of the small glyoxal molecules to form a molecular chain structure. Then a cross-linking agent is added to transform the molecular chain structure into the spatial network structure which is attached to the cell wall. When the water-logged artifact is completely dehydrated and dried, the spatial network structure can play a good role of support and shaping inside the wooden body, so that the artifact will not deform or shrink. It is also not easy for glyoxal to be precipitated out of the lacquered wood artifact due to larger molecular weight.



#### 复合乙二醛脱水技术示意图

Schematic diagram of dehydration technique with composite glyoxal



#### 老官山汉墓医简

汉

长约 22-34 厘米, 宽度为 0.7-0.8 厘米, 厚约 0.1 厘米 成都老官山汉墓 M3 出土 成都文物考古研究院、成都博物馆藏

#### Medical bamboo slips

The Han Dynasty

Length c. 22-34 cm, Width 0.7-0.8 cm, Thickness c. 0.1 cm Excavated from Laoguanshan Tomb No.M3 of the Han Dynasty in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province Collection of Chengdu Institute of Archaeology and Chengdu Museum

2012年7月,位于成都市金牛区天回镇(当地俗称 "老官山")的地铁3号线施工工地,发现四座古墓葬, 经对墓葬形制和出土文物的考察,确定墓葬年代为西汉 景帝、武帝时期。经抢救性发掘,共出土漆、木、陶、铜、 铁、银、竹、玉等各类材质文物600余件,尤为难得的是, 在三号墓出土了一尊制作精良的髹漆经脉人和970余枚 医学竹简。



出土时 When excavated

In July 2012, four ancient tombs were discovered at the construction site (locally known as Laoguanshan) of Metro Line No.3 in Tianhui Town, Jinniu District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. After survey on the shapes and the excavated artifacts, it is confirmed that they are the tombs from the Period of the Emperors Jing and Wu in the Western Han Dynasty. More than 600 artifacts of various materials were excavated after excavation for salvage, including lacquered, wooden, ceramic, copper, iron, silver, bamboo and jade artifacts, especially a well-made lacquered figurine with meridians and more than 970 medical bamboo slips excavated from Tomb No.3.



汉墓髹漆经脉人 The lacquered figurine with meridians excavated from Han Tomb

这批简牍长期处于饱水埋藏状态,出土时已经层层叠压、残损糟朽、字迹漫漶,将之整体提取运回实验室后,采用数字影像处理技术,对竹简的摆放位置、叠压次序等进行科学记录,经脱色、复形、脱水、整理,释读文字约两万,包含六种医书和一种法律文书。有数支简有"敝昔曰"字样,"敝昔"即"扁鹊",故其中部分医书内容被认为是失传的中医扁鹊学派经典书籍,是中医发展史的重大发现。

These bamboo slips were layered, damaged and decayed with indecipherable handwritings when excavated due to long-term water-logged burial. After extracted as a whole and removed to the laboratory, they were recorded scientifically in terms of placement and stacking through the digital image processing technology. About 20,000 characters are decipherable after decolorization, reshaping, dehydration and collating, including content of six types of medical books and one category of legal instrument. There are several bamboo slips with the characters of "Bi Xi Yue" ("a person named Bi Xi said,"), and "Bi Xi" refers to the famous traditional Chinese medical doctor "Bian Que". Therefore, some of the medical bamboo slips are considered to be lost classics of the Bian Que School of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and also a major discovery in the history of the development of TCM.





"敝昔"字样 The Chinese characters of "Bi Xi"

#### 老官山汉墓医简

Medical bamboo slips from Laoguanshan Tomb of the Han Dynasty

经释读, 老官山三号汉墓中共有六种医书, 分别命名为《脉书· ト经》《脉书・下经》《治六十病和齐汤法》《刾数》《逆顺 五色脉臧验精神》和《医马书》,这些医家传承之书或来自于 战国名医扁鹊及其弟子。这批医简中,有专论诊断的,包括脉诊、 色诊以及通过症状体征来判断疾病,及"望、闻、问、切"四诊; 有论述疾病的, 体现出重视病因病机、辨病与辩证相结合的辨 识疾病的方法, 有论述经脉的,包括十二脉与别脉的循行及病症 除炙法外,还有专论针刺的专书,开列治疗数十种病症的针刺 方;有使用方剂治病的医方专书,方剂数近百,大量使用复方, 体现一定的组方规律。其治病方法众多,在各种外治法中还较 多提及石法和发法,所述病症包括内、外、妇、儿、五官、骨 伤各科。另有一部医马的兽医专书,是我国首次出土的兽医文献。 经脉腧 [shù] 穴理论是中医理论体现的重要组成部分,是针灸学 术和临床实践的核心理论。同墓所出髹漆经脉人,制作精良, 漆色光亮如新,各部比例适宜,体表有数十条红白两色线纹, 通关四肢、躯干及头部, 是经络系统在体表的映射, 更有百余 个清晰可见的腧穴和多处阴刻铭文。髹漆经脉人与医简一起, 具有极其重要的医学价值,为认识人体经穴的起源、演变,探 索早期经脉腧穴学说的形成提供有力依据。

There are six types of medical bamboo slips in the Laoguanshan Tomb No.3 of the Han Dynasty after the characters are decipherable, namely Mai Shu · Shang Jing, Mai Shu · Xia Jing, Treatment of Sixty Diseases and Qi Tang Method, Ci Shu, Ni Shun Wu Se Mai Zang Yan Jing Shen and Medical Book on Horse Diseases, all of which may be written by the famous traditional Chinese medical doctor Bian Que and his disciples in the Warring States Period. These medical bamboo slips are focused on the following aspects: 1) diagnosis, including pulse diagnosis, skin color diagnosis, and diagnosis based on symptoms and signs, as well as the four diagnostic methods of TCM (inspection, listening and smelling, inquiry and pulsetaking); 2) diseases, including confirmation of diseases paying attention to the cause and pathogenesis and combining disease differentiation and dialectics; 3) meridians, including circulation of twelve pulses and identification of pulse and symptoms; 4) moxibustion and acupuncture, including acupuncture prescriptions for dozens of symptoms; 5) medical prescriptions, including nearly 100 prescriptions and a large number of compound prescriptions to reflect certain prescription rules. There are many treatment methods including various external therapies for internal medicine, surgical, gynecological, paediatric, ENT and orthopedic diseases. There is also a medical book on horse diseases, which is the first veterinary

literature excavated in China.

The theory of meridians and acupoints is an important part of TCM theory and the core theory of acupuncture and clinical practice. A lacquered figurine with meridians was also excavated from the same tomb, which was well-made with the lacquer as bright as new and the proportions of each part as appropriate as possible. Dozens of red and white lines on the body surface pass through the limbs, torso and head as the reflection of the meridian system on the body surface. There are also more than a hundred clearly visible acupoints and many inscriptions. The lacquered figurine with meridians and the medical bamboo slips have extremely important medical value, providing a strong basis for understanding the origin and evolution of the human body meridians and exploring the formation of the early meridian acupoint theory.

#### 饱水竹简的复形

Reshaping of water-logged bamboo slips

出土饱水竹简干缩变形后,可以采用表面活性剂和生物碱进行溶胀复形。生物碱能够通过对纤维素的润胀,使干缩竹简得到一定程度的恢复,润胀后的竹简,外形尺寸基本达到干缩前的水平,微观形貌未发生显著变化。采用槐定碱溶液干缩竹简润胀复形方法,使干缩竹简的纤维发生溶胀,竹简内部干缩变小的空隙结构得以恢复,竹简上的文字笔画得以舒展,且对字迹无损伤。



脱色后 After decolorization



脱水后 After dehydration

The excavated water-logged bamboo slips can be swollen and reshaped with surfactants and alkaloids after dried and deformed. The alkaloids can recover the dried and shrunk bamboo slips to a certain extent by swelling the cellulose. The swollen bamboo slips are basically restored to the overall dimensions before dried and shrunk, and the microscopic appearance has not changed significantly. The dried and shrunk bamboo slips and their fibers are swollen and reshaped with sophoridine solution, and the dried and shrunk void structure inside the bamboo slips can be restored, so that the strokes of written characters on the bamboo slips can be stretched without damage to the handwriting.

#### 饱水竹简的脱色

Decolorization of water-logged bamboo slips

由于 Fe<sup>3+</sup> 是导致竹木简牍变色的主要原因之一,所以脱色材料的主要作用是与含 Fe<sup>3+</sup> 的深色降解产物发生化学反应。针对饱水简牍出土后表面颜色发黑,字迹难以辨识的问题,采用连二亚硫酸钠脱色技术,一方面是连二亚硫酸钠的强还原性,使竹木简牍出土后所形成的含铁深色络合物还原为出土前的无色基团,另一方面是连二亚硫酸钠可以大幅度降低竹木简牍内铁离子的含量,从而达到脱色的目的。其文字可通过肉眼清晰识读,通过摄影亦可得到清晰图片。

Fe<sup>3+</sup> is one of the main factors for discoloration of bamboo and wood slips, so the decolorizing material is mainly designed to chemically react with the dark deterioration products containing Fe<sup>3+</sup>. In order to address the black surface color of the waterlogged bamboo slips and the indecipherable handwriting, the sodium dithionite decolorization technology is adopted. On one hand, the sodium dithionite can effectively reduce the ironcontaining complex of dark color formed after the bamboo and wood slips are excavated into the colorless group before excavated. On the other hand, sodium dithionite can greatly reduce the content of iron ions in bamboo and wood slips, thereby achieving decolorization. The handwriting is clearly decipherable by the naked eyes and clear pictures can also be obtained by photography.

#### 饱水竹简的脱水

Dehydration of water-saturated bamboo slips

针对饱水竹简糟朽严重,自然干燥即造成其损毁的问题,采用复合乙二醛脱水技术、乙醇-十六醇填充脱水技术,使饱水竹简中的水分被置换,进而达到脱水定型的目的。脱水后各向收缩率均在3%以内,力学强度大幅度提高,且脱水后竹简的字迹清晰可见,在温湿波动的情况下具有很好的稳定性。

Given the water-logged bamboo slips may be damaged after dried naturally due to severe deterioration, the composite glyoxal dehydration technology and the ethanol-hexadecanol filling dehydration technology are used for replacing the water in the water-logged bamboo slips, thereby achieving dehydration and shaping. The shrinkage rates in all directions are within 3% after dehydration, the mechanical strength is greatly improved, and the handwriting on the dehydrated bamboo slips is clearly visible with good stability in case of temperature and humidity fluctuations.

#### 设色山水洒金笺折扇

清乾隆

全长 29.5 厘米,排口 19 毫米,共 15 方 南京博物院藏(7:9082)

## Folding Fan of Gold-scattered Paper with Painted Landscape

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Qianlong Period Total length 29.5 mm, Maximum opening width 19 mm, 15 backbones

Collection of Nanjing Museum (No.7:9082)

永瑢折扇的纸质为酒金笺,其山水图为乾隆六子永瑢亲手所绘,系国家二级文物。修复前:扇面纸质酥脆、画面残缺、局部已成碎片,多处有烟熏的痕迹;小扇骨残损严重,折扇的合骨部分则木一竹分离,小骨朽化缺失、横纵向呈不规则断裂。此次修复遵从文物修复原则,突破以往重扇面、轻扇骨的修复惯例,对扇面和扇骨同时进行了修复。在扇骨修复中,既有传统装裱修复技法,又借鉴了竹木工艺的制作技巧,最大程度保留了折扇的完整性,使折扇还原修复的理念得到实现。

This folding fan is of gold-scattered paper with painted landscape, and is assorted to the Second Grade of National Cultural Heritage, and its landscape was drawn by Yongrong, the sixth son of Qianlong Emperor (Qing Dynasty). Before the restoration, the paper of the fan surface is fragile, paintings are incomplete, some local part is broken into pieces, and it has some smoky stains. The thin fan framework is severely damaged. As for the joint part of the folding fan, the bamboo framework is separated from wood. Thin frameworks are rotten and incomplete, and they have irregular horizontal and vertical fractures. This restoration is done in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Restoration Rules, at the same time, challenges the past fan-surface emphasized and fan-framework neglected practice, the fansurface and fan-framework are both restored during this practice. During the folding fan restoration, not only the traditional restoration techniques are adopted, but also the craftsmanship of bamboo crafts is used for reference, the integrity of folding fan is retained to the maximum extent, thus the concept of restoration for the folding fan is realized.



**装裱修复刀具**Cutters for Mounting Restoration



装裱修复工具 Tools for Mounting Restoration



书法面 Calligraphy

山水面 Landscape

修复前 Before restoration







山水面 Landscape

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修复后 After restoration

#### 合骨扇骨的修复

Restoration of joint fan backbone

本次修复最大难度在于扇骨修复,折扇为"合骨扇", 两种材质由乌木和竹合并而成。由于扇骨缺失断裂、糟 朽严重,修复中根据扇骨的特有属性,对应每根扇骨不 同的损伤程度,采取"贴肉、续筋","榫、卯结构加 固""明胶皮纸粘黏"等独特方法,将断裂缺失的扇骨、 扇尖,用老旧竹皮材料重新再造,达到辅助还原成扇的 整个流程,恢复并保留了折扇的原装裱形制。

In this case, the biggest difficulty is the restoration of the folding fan's backbone. As a kind of "joint backbone", the folding fan's backbones are manufactured by jointing the ebony and bamboo. Due to the severely breakage and deterioration, the techniques of restoration are based on the specific characteristics of the backbones. Corresponding to the different damage degree of each backbone, older bamboos are utilized and some unique methods such as "surface filling, backbone surface strengthen", "reinforcing by the tenon and mortise structure", "sticking by gelatin paper" are adopted to recreate the rotten or incomplete upper part and backbones. Consequently, the folding fan is restored and the original mounting shape is retained during the entire restoration process.



修复前 Before restoration



修复后 After restoration

扇骨 Fan backbones



#### 锦缘绢绣荒帷

西汉

荒: 长约 243 厘米, 宽约 98 厘米;

帷:由39块拼接而成,每块长约210厘米,

宽约 46~50 厘米;

缘: 宽约 28 厘米, 长约 1800 厘米

湖北荆州谢家桥一号汉墓出土

荆州博物馆藏

#### Coffin Pall with Jin-silk and Embroidery (Huang Wei)

The Western Han Dynasty

Huang: Length: c. 243 cm, Width: c. 98 cm;

Wei (part of coffin pall with thirty-nine pieces spliced,:

Length of each piece: c. 210 cm, Width of each piece: c. 46-

Yuan (edge): Width: c. 28 cm, Length: c. 1800 cm

Excavated from Xiejiaqiao Tomb No.1 of the Han Dynasty

in Jingzhou City, Hubei Province

Collection of at Jingzhou Museum



出土时 When excavated

荒帷 Coffin pall (Huang Wei)

2007年,湖北荆州谢家桥一号汉墓在抢救性发掘中 出土纺织品 153件/套,其中包括 4 层精美荒帷、32件 大小各异功能不同的囊以及其他各类丝绸文物。据墓中 出土遣策可知,谢家桥一号汉墓为西汉时期,其保存完好、 形制特殊、文物精美为同时期墓葬所罕见,是继荆州马 山一号战国墓之后的又一重要纺织品考古发现。

三号荒帷为四层中的第三层,在四层荒帷中面积最大,整体平面面积近 45 平方米,立体形状为一长方形台式。由于荒帷面积过大,加之地下埋藏时间长,受到地下水的浸泡和环境的侵蚀,存在严重的糟朽、残缺、皱褶、污染等病害。同时由于大面积皱在一起、各类病害不断加剧,对荒帷的保存极为不利,因此对之进行揭展、清洗、微生物加固、拼对整理、针线法修复等,以恢复其原貌。

In 2007, 153 textile artifacts were excavated from Xiejiaqiao Tomb No.1 of the Han Dynasty in Jingzhou City, Hubei Province after salvage excavations, including a four-layered exquisite pall, 32 pouches of different sizes and functions, and other silk artifacts. According to the excavated list of funerary objects, Xiejiaqiao Tomb No. 1 dated to the Western Han Dynasty is rare in the tombs of the same period in terms of good preservation, special shape and exquisite artifacts. It is another important archaeological discovery of textile artifacts after Mashan Tomb No. 1 of the Warring States Period in Jingzhou.

Pall No. 3 is the third layer of the four-layered pall with the largest area of nearly 45 square meters and the three-dimensional shape is a rectangular table. The pall was subjected to serious disease such as decay, incompleteness, wrinkles and pollution due to the large area, long-term underground burial, immersion in the groundwater and environmental erosion, which is extremely unfavorable to the preservation of the pall. Therefore, it is conserved after peeled and unfolded, cleaned, microbial reinforcement, spliced and restored with needle and thread.



修复中 Under restoration



#### 荒帷

Huang Wei (coffin pall)

荒帷是用丝绸之类的纺织品制成的棺罩,在两周时期属于常见的饰棺之物,因年代久远,绝大部分荒帷在考古发掘中难以完整地以实物形式被发现,谢家桥汉墓出土的荒帷,填补了中国考古史的一项空白。

荒帷又称墙柳,先秦史籍《周礼》《仪礼》《礼记》等对荒帷有多处记载,《仪礼·既夕礼》郑玄注:"饰柩为设墙柳也……墙有布帷,柳有布荒。"《周礼·天官·缝人》郑玄注:"孝子既见启棺,犹见亲之身,既载饰而以形,遂以葬,若存时居于帷幕而加文秀。"可知荒帷的设置乃是对死者生前居室中帷幄一类设施的模仿,三号荒帷的缘为对兽对鸟几何纹锦,荒、帷两部分均为绢地乘云绣,即为"文秀"。同时,出殡时荒帷还可起到"华道路"的作用,如《丧大礼》郑玄注:"饰棺者,以华道路及圹中,不欲众恶其亲也"。

A coffin pall was made of silk and other textiles as a common coffin decoration in the Western and Eastern Zhou Dynasties. Most of the palls were rarely preserved completely and discovered during archaeological excavations due to the long-term burial. The pall excavated from Xiejiaqiao Tomb of the Han Dynasty has filled a gap in the history of Chinese archaeology.

The coffin pall, also called "Qiang Liu", was often recorded in the pre-Qin historical books such as the Rites of Zhou, the Etiquette and Ceremonial, and the Classic of Rites. "A pall is designed to decorate the coffin..." noted by Zheng Xuan in the

Etiquette and Ceremonial • Jixi Li. According to his notes in the Rites of Zhou • Tian Gong • Feng Ren, a pall is designed to imitate the curtains in the living room of the deceased before death. The edge of Pall No. 3 is the brocade with geometric patterns of a pair of beasts and birds, and the other two parts (Huang and Wei) are the silk embroidered with clouds which are called "Wenxiu". Meanwhile, the pall can also play the role of decorating the path during funerals. For example, Zheng Xuan noted in the Funeral Ceremony, "The coffin decoration can decorate the path to prevent the crowd from abhoring the deceased."

#### 无强度丝绸的微生物加固方法

Microbial consolidation for flimsy silk

一种用乳杆菌、醋酸杆菌加固无强度丝绸的生物化学方法,其工作原理是利用乳杆菌分解丝绸上的角质化物质为糖类和有机酸,并将这些代谢产物用醋酸杆菌转化为纤维素附着在丝纤维上,从而达到加固无强度丝绸的目的。

A biochemical method with Lactobacillus and Acetobacter aceti is adopted for strengthening flimsy silk. Lactobacillus is used for decomposing keratinized substances of silk into sugars and organic acids and Acetobacter aceti is used for converting these metabolites into cellulose to attach to silk fibers, in order to strengthen flimsy silk.

#### 锦缘绢绣草编盒

汉

草编盒(带盖): 长33.5厘米, 宽19厘米, 高18.5厘米,

%带: 宽约 0.5 厘米, 长约 246 厘米; 条带: 宽约 0.6 厘米, 长约 124.5 厘米

缠线板: 长10.9厘米, 宽4.7厘米;

针筒: 5.7\*1.4 厘米

木线轴: 长 20.2 厘米

甘肃武威磨咀子汉墓出土

甘肃省博物馆藏(02489、15554、15555、11687、

11696、11698)

#### Reed Box with Jin-silk and Embroidery

The Han Dynasty

Reed box (with lid): Length 33.5 cm, Width 19 cm, Height 18.5 cm

Silk ribbons: Width c. 0.5 cm, Length c. 246 cm; Silk ribbons: Width c. 0.6 cm, Length c. 124.5 cm;

Winding plate: Length 10.9 cm, Width 4.7 cm; Cylinder for needle: length 5.7cm, diameter 1.4cm

Wooden spool: Length 20.2 cm

Excavated from Mozuizi Tomb of the Han Dynasty in

Wuwei, Gansu Province

Collection of Gansu Provincial Museum (No. 02489, 15554, 15555, 11687, 11696, 11698)

锦缘绢绣草编盒出自武威磨咀子 22 号夫妇合葬墓,含底和盖两部分,出土时位于棺盖之上,内盛 2 件绦带,1 件木线轴、1 件绕线板和 1 件印金罗,不仅真实反映其功能和使用情况,而且在一定程度上映射出"列四郡据两关"以来,河西重镇武威处于丝绸之路中西交通孔道,纺织技术和纺织文化体现出多样性,具有典型中原技术特点的绦带与符合河西民众审美取向的印金罗同时出现即是明证。

盒呈长方体,以苇编作胎,外包丝织物。其四个侧面中心部位为长方形绢地刺绣,绢为红色,上以锁绣而成朵状类云状纹,绣线为蓝、绿、白三色,绣技精良,但蓝色绣线却已大部分脱落。四周镶锦边,锦为黄地,显白色带钩纹样。由于年代久远,丝织品均出现不同程度的缺损、破裂、糟朽、褪色、起翘、卷曲等病害,为了最大限度地保持锦绣的纹样之美,选择薄透类修复材料绉丝纱进行表面封护。

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The reed box with jin-silk and embroiderg was excavated from Mozuizi Tomb No.22 of A Couple in Wuwei City. It consists of a box body and a lid. The straw box was located on the top of the coffin when excavated and filled with two ribbons, one wooden spool, one winding plate and one gold foil, which not only truly reflects its function and purpose, but also shows to a certain extent that Wuwei was an important town in Hexi plain region and the traffic channel between China and the West along the Silk Road and there were diverse textile technologies and cultures. It is the clear proof that the ribbons characterized by the typical technology of the Central Plains and the gold foil conforming to the aesthetic orientation of the Hexi people existed simultaneously.

The box is a rectangular parallelepiped knitted with reed and wrapped with silk fabric. The centers of the four sides are decorated with rectangular silk embroidery. The red silk is embroidered with chain stitches to form a cloud-like pattern. The embroidery technique is excellent with blue, green and white threads, but most of the blue thread has fallen off. The red silk is surrounded by yellow jin-silk with white hook pattern. The fading silk fabrics have been damaged, cracked, decayed, discolored warped and curled to different degrees due to long-term burial. In order to maximize the beauty of the jin-silk patterns, the thin and transparent repair material of crepe silk yarn is selected for surface sealing.





修复前(局部) Before restoration (local image)



修复后的锦缘绢绣草编盒(盖和底) The reed box with jin-silk and embroidery after restoration

(lid and box body)





终带 Silk ribbon



缠线板 Winding plate



木线轴 Wooden spool



**刺绣的纹样复原图**Restoration image of embroidery pattern



<mark>锦的纹样复原图</mark> Restoration image of jin-silk pattern

#### 薄透类修复材料——绉丝纱

Thin and transparent repair material - Crepeline

绉丝纱是一种薄透的丝织物,其原料为桑蚕丝,纱线细度 1/13/15D,织物经纬密  $292\times255$  根 /10 厘米,组织为 1/1 平纹,织物厚度 0.098 mm,悬垂系数 82.56%,抗弯刚度 2.455  $\mu$ N·m。对于脆弱糟朽的丝织品,绉丝纱包覆于丝织品表面,既可给予丝织品全面的保护,又能较清晰地展示丝织品,不会影响文物的外观。锦缘绢绣草编盒上的绢严重糟朽,采用绉丝纱包覆修复,草编盒整体强度提升,绢地锁绣纹样清晰可辨。

Crepeline silk yarn is a kind of thin and transparent silk fabric with mulberry silk as raw material. The yarn is 1/13/15D in fineness, and the 1/1 plain weave fabric is 292×255 yarns/10 cm in warp and weft density, 0.098 mm in thickness, 82.56% in drape coefficient and 2.455  $\mu N \cdot m$  in bending stiffness. The crepeline covers the surface of the fragile and decayed silk fabrics, not only fully protecting the silk fabrics but also clearly displaying them without impact on their appearance. The severely decayed silk on the reed box with jin-silk and embroidery is coated and restored with crepe silk yarns to increase the overall strength of the reed box and make the blanket stitch pattern clearly distinguishable.

#### 双层斜编

Double-layer twill knitting

花卉几何纹绦、几何纹绦均采用双层斜编组织,制作精良,配色雅致,图案细腻。

斜编是非常原始而广泛使用的编织技法,浙江吴兴钱山 漾遗址出土的丝带即采用平纹斜编。战国时期,双层斜 编织物开始在楚地流行,湖南长沙马王堆一号汉墓出土 过多种双层斜编织物,其中最著名的就是"干金绦"。 汉晋时期,双层斜编织物开始出现在新疆地区,尼雅 1 号墓地 3 号墓的红蓝色菱格纹丝头巾是目前发现体量最 大的一件。由于双层斜编过于复杂,汉代以后逐渐淡出, 取而代之的是通过丝线色彩的变换,借以简单结构即可 获得华丽效果。

双层斜编独具中原特点,随着丝绸之路的开通,斜编技法或斜编织物随之传至沿途地区。可以推测,随着传播交流的深入,远离中原的西域逐渐深谙双层斜编显花原理和编织技术的精巧,改丝为毛,改编织为织造,启蒙产生了独特的双层毛罽组织,如营盘 15 号墓出土的红地对人兽树纹罽袍。

The floral geometric patterns and the geometric patterns are well-made in the double-layer diagonal knitting method, which are elegant in color and delicate in patterns.

Twill knitting is a very primitive technique that is used widely. The ribbons excavated from the Qianshanyang Ruins in Wuxing District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province were made in the plain twill knitting method. The double-layer twill weaves began to become popular



#### 编织绦带的纹样复原图

Restoration image of woven ribbon pattern





双层斜编编织技法 Double-layer twill knitting technique

斜向绞编编织技法

Oblique twisting knitting technique

in the Chu State during the Warring States Period. A variety of double-layer twill weaves were excavated from Mawangdui Tomb No. 1 of the Han Dynasty in Changsha City, Hunan Province. The most famous is the "Qianjin Tao" (a kind of gold silk braid). The double-layer twill weaves began to appear in Xinjiang during the Han and Jin Dynasties. The largest one discovered so far is the red and blue silk headscarf with diamond patterns excavated from Tomb No. 3 of Niya Cemetery No. 1. The complicated knitting technique was eliminated gradually since the Han Dynasty, and replaced by a simple structure of colorful silk threads and gorgeous

The double-layer twill knitting has unique characteristics of the Central Plains. As the Silk Road was opened, the twill knitting technique or twill weaves were spread to the areas along the way. It can be inferred that with the further communication and exchange, people of the Western Regions far away from the Central Plains gradually understood the principle of double-layer twill knitting and the ingenuity of knitting techniques. The silk was changed to wool, and the knitting was changed to weaving, which enlightened the production of unique double-layer woolen fabrics such as the red fabric robe with patterns of humans, beasts and trees excavated from Yingpan Tomb No. 15.

#### 紫褐色罗印金彩绘花边单衣

南宋

衣长73厘米,通袖长138厘米,领高7厘米,

下摆宽 51 厘米

福州南宋黄昇墓出土

中国丝绸博物馆藏(0084)

Unline Brown-purple Luo Gauze Robe with Borders of Stamped Gold and Painted Motifs

The Southern Song Dynasty

Length of clothing 73 cm, Total length of two sleeves 138 cm, Height of collar 7 cm, Width of lower hem 51 cm
Excavated from the Tomb of Huang Sheng of the Southern
Song Dynasty in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province
Collection of China National Silk Museum (No.0084)

1975年,福州南宋黄昇墓出土 436件随葬器物,其中 354件为服饰、丝织品,服饰形制齐全,面料品种丰富,泥金、印金、贴金、彩绘、刺绣等装饰技法精湛,为研究南宋时期的服饰史、丝绸艺术史、纺织科技史、对外交流史提供了弥足珍贵的实物资料。

质地轻薄的紫褐色罗印金彩绘花边单衣在地下埋藏 了近800年,地下水的浸泡,加上尸体分解物、细菌等 微生物的侵蚀,出土后丧失了基本的机械强度,严重糟朽, 一触即碎,采用基于丝肽—氨基酸的脆弱丝织品接枝加 固技术,对因老化而断裂的丝纤维肽链进行重新链接, 达到提升纤维断裂强度和改善柔韧性的目的。

In 1975, 436 funerary objects were excavated from the Tomb of Huang Sheng of the Southern Song Dynasty in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, of which 354 are clothing and silk fabrics. The clothing was complete in shape and rich in fabric variety. The exquisite decorative techniques such as powdered gold coating, gold printing, gilding, colored painting and embroidery provide precious physical materials for study on the history of clothing, silk art, textile technology and foreign exchanges during the Southern Song

The unline brown-purple luo gauze robe with borders of stamped gold and painted motifs with thin and light texture was buried underground for nearly 800 years. It lost basic mechanical strength after soaked in the groundwater for a long time, eroded by corpse decomposition products, bacteria and other microorganisms and decayed severely. The grafting consolidation technology based on silk peptideamino acid for fragile silk is used for re-linking the silk fiber peptide chains that have been broken due to aging, in order to increase the breaking strength and flexibility of fibers.



修复前 Before restoration



修复中 Under restoration



修复后 After restoration

#### 紫褐色罗印金彩绘花边单衣

With the new concept of homologous consolidation, the conservators effectively graft and consolidate the fragile silk fabrics at the molecular level with the help of silk peptide (the hydrolyzed product of silk protein), amino acid (the basic unit of silk structure) and cross-link agent, which greatly improves the strength of the fragile silk fabrics without any adverse effect on the performance of silk fabrics. The consolidation materials (silk protein and amino acids) and the objects to be consolidated 老化样 SF 加固 SF reinforcement (fragile silk fabrics) generally have homology and affinity, which not only conforms to the relevant principles in the conservation of cultural heritage, but also avoids the aging of materials in other polymer consolidation methods and the impact on the safety of cultural heritage. 无规卷曲结构 After the fragile silk fabric was consolidated, the tensile β-sheet Random coil structure

breaking strength has increased from 2.0 N to more than 10 N (the tensile breaking strength of the standard sample), the elongation at break has increased from 2.5% to more than 6.5% (the elongation at break of the standard sample), the change in color difference is below Class 2 of the national standard grav sample card (no change observed by naked eyes), the change in moisture regain is within the scope of  $\pm 0.5\%$ , and the anti-aging properties have been improved greatly.

弱丝织品)总体具有同源性和亲和性,不仅符合文物保

护中相关原则, 还可避免其他高分子加固方法带来的材

加固后脆弱丝织品的拉伸断裂强力从 2.0 N 提高到 10 N

以上(标准试样的拉伸断裂强力),断裂伸长率从2.5%

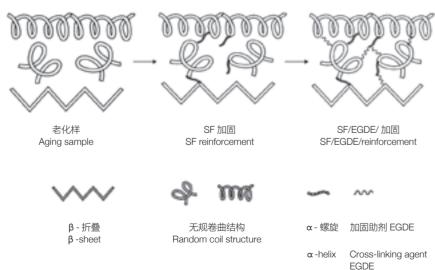
提高到 6.5% 以上(标准试样的断裂伸长率),色差变

化在国家标准灰色样卡2级以内(肉眼没有变化),回

潮率变化在 ±0.5% 以内, 织物的抗老化性能好。

料老化影响文物安全问题。

Unline brown-purple luo gauze robe with borders of stamped gold and painted motifs



Schematic diagram of silk protein consolidation

#### 纱罗 Leno

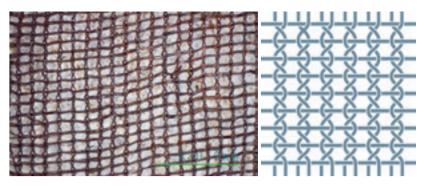
两宋时期是商品经济极为发达的时期, 在纺织业中最为 典型的流行品种就是纱罗,在黄昇墓出土的丝绸文物中, 纱罗占据绝对的优势。纱罗轻薄通透, 正如陆游诗句中 所说"举止若无,裁以为衣,真若烟雾"。纱罗的织造 难度很大,是一个系统工程,从缫丝、并丝、捻丝、络 结、织造的每一道丁序都要求极为精细,在某种程度上 体现出当时福建地区在栽桑、养蚕、缫丝、织绸等整个 T艺体系已经获得全面发展。

The commodity economy was extremely developed in the Northern and Southern Song Dynasties. Leno was the most typical popular variety in the textile industry. It dominated absolutely in the silk artifacts excavated from the Tomb of Huang Sheng. It is light and transparent in texture. As said by Lu You in his poem, "The clothing made of leno really feels like clouds and mist." It is extremely difficult to weave leno as a systematic project. All processes must be completed extremely finely including reeling, doubling, twisting, wefting and

#### 印金 Gold stamphg

印金是中国传统工艺,是黄金精细工艺技术发展的产物。 印金是在丝织物上用金银粉末、金箔银箔等金属、粘覆 印制出特有金属光泽的工艺技术,主要有泥金、洒金、 贴金等。从东汉开始到魏晋,考古发现的印金纺织品主 要来自于西北地区,这也许是因为在服饰上贴金并不符 合中原地区的审美习俗, 《三国志·魏书》中有"金薄 蜀薄不佳"的记述。上世纪初,贝格曼曾在小河6号墓 地发掘到3件东汉时期的贴金纺织品,后来瑞典人西尔 凡推断"将锤揲的金箔粘贴在软质材料上面的技术可能 起源于中国",最重要的发现是 1995 年新疆营盘汉晋 墓地 15 号墓出土的贴金衣襟、绢面贴金毡靴。紫褐色 罗印金彩绘花边单衣采用印金工艺对衣襟进行装饰,花 纹显得光耀夺目,不失华美。

Gold stamphg is a traditional Chinese technique and a product of the development of fine gold manufacturing technology. It means to paste and print a unique metallic luster with gold and silver powder and foils, and includes powdered gold coating, gold sprinkling, gilding, etc. The gold-stamped textiles discovered through archeology mainly came from the northwestern region from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Wei and Jin Dynasties. This may be because the gilded clothing did not conform to the aesthetic customs of the Central Plains, which was also recorded in the Records of the Three Kingdoms · Book of Wei. Bergman discovered three gilded textiles from Xiaohe Tomb No. 6 of the Eastern Han Dynasty at the beginning of the last century. Later the Swedish Sylvan concluded that this technique might originate in China. The most important discovery is the gilded placket and gilded silky felt boots excavated from Tomb No. 15 of Yingpan Cemetery of the Han and Jin Dynasties in Xinjiang in 1995. The unline brown-purple luo gauze robe with borders of stamped gold and painted motifs is decorated with gold stamping manufacturing technology and dazzling and gorgeous patterns.



#### 紫褐色罗印金彩绘花边单衣的组织结构

The organizational structure of the unline brown-purple luo gauze robe with borders of stamped gold and painted motifs

weaving, which reflects to a certain degree that the entire technological system of sericulture, reeling and silk weaving had been fully developed then in Fujian.





印金彩绘花边 Gold-stampted and painted motifs



扫描电镜下观察到的金 Gold observed by SEM

#### 蒋懋德画山水图贴落

清 乾隆 高 446 厘米, 宽 282 厘米 原藏于故宫乾隆花园 故宫博物院藏(G00198966)

Painted Wallpaper (*Tie luo*) Featuring Landscape by Jiang Maode

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Qianlong Period
Height 446 cm, Width 282 cm
Originally stored at Qianlong Garden in the Palace Museum
Collection of the Palace Museum (No.G00198966)



修复前 Before restoration

蒋懋德画山水图贴落为绢本青绿设色,属清宫旧藏。 此贴落原为故宫符望阁内檐装饰,张贴于一层北侧西小间南墙。符望阁建于清乾隆 37 年(1772 年),是乾隆皇帝为其归政颐养所建。作者蒋懋德活动于乾、嘉时期,史载其善山水、楼阁、人物,现有多幅作品传世。透光摄影显示,背衬由小幅纸张拼接而成,显示造办处匠作对此类巨幅贴落的装裱特点。现经过故宫博物院文保科技部妥善修复,蒋懋德画山水图贴落已恢复本来面貌,重现华彩。修复后的贴落画面平整,画意清晰,崇山嶕峣,白云出岫,官式建筑隐现峰峦之间。

Painted Wallpaper (Tie luo) Featuring Landscape by Jiang Maode was ink and color on silk and collected at the imperial palace of the Qing Dynasty. This Tie luo was originally designed for the inner decoration of the Belvedere of Viewing Achievements (Fuwang ge) in the Forbidden City, and pasted on the south wall of the west room in the first floor. Fuwang ge was built in the thirty-seventh year (1772) of the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). The painter Jiang Maode was active in the Period of the Emperors Qianlong and Jiaqing with many master pieces and adept at paintings of landscapes, pavilions and characters. According to the photo by transmission light, it shows the lining and backing paper consist of small pieces of paper. This represents mounting characteristics of such master Tie luo by the imperial workshops. Now the Tie luo has been properly restored by the Department of Conservation Science of the Palace Museum to its original gorgeous appearance with buildings looming between mountains and clouds.





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**绢本青绿山水图贴落**Tie luo of ink and green color on silk

修复后 After restoration

#### 病害识别

Disease identification

修前通过多角度摄影技术,获得文物的三维立体模型, 并使用透光摄影技术,在多个维度观察其保存状态。

The *Tie luo* was observed and taken photograph under multi-angle before conservation in order to acquire the three-dimensional model, the preservation status of which was also investigated under transmission light.

在多角度摄影三维建模获得的立体模型中,直观展示出 贴落修前保存状态。主要存在褶皱、开裂、缺失、折伤 等病害。

The state of the *Tie luo* before conservation is visually displayed in the three-dimensional model. The *Tie luo* was mainly subjected to diseases such as folds, cracks, incompleteness and fractures.





蒋懋德画山水图贴落三维立体模型

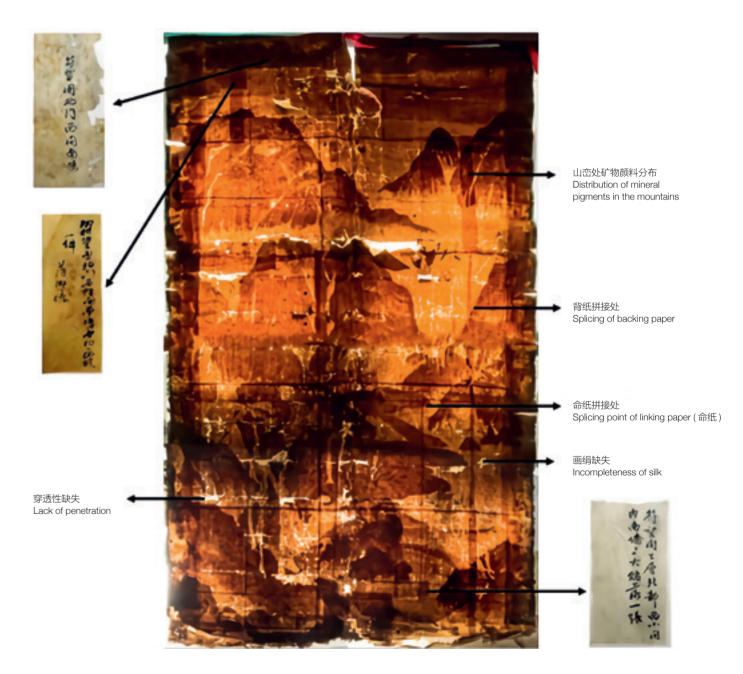
Three-dimensional model of the painted wallpaper (Tie luo) featuring landscape by Jiang Maode



修复前文物三维模型展示二维码

在透光照中发现在该贴落局部褶皱处已经形成穿透性病害,并且可分辨出命纸和背纸拼接痕迹,不同层托纸的尺幅和拼接方式均有所差别。在修复中参考透光照对原装裱用纸进行研究。贴落背纸后四周糊有桑皮纸,以保证其牢固地贴附于墙面裱糊纸之上。此外,贴落背纸后有三处题签,为不同时期对贴落背纸进行更换或加厚时所贴,以记录此贴落的位置。

Through the transmission light, penetrating diseases in the folds of the *Tie luo* and different layers of backing paper can be found. The sizes and splicing of the different layers of lining and backing paper were different. The mounting paper of the *Tie luo* was studied under the transmission light during conservation. Mulberry paper is pasted around the backing paper to ensure that it is firmly attached to the wallpaper. In addition, there are three inscriptions on the back of the backing paper which were pasted when the backing paper was replaced or thickened in different periods in order to record the location of the *Tie luo*.



蒋懋德画山水图贴落透光照

Painted wallpaper (Tie luo) featuring landscape by Jiang Maode under transmission light

#### 材料与技法

Materials and techniques

该贴落为绢本设色山水画,绘于宽幅 282 厘米的画绢之 上,画绢下托有一层命纸和两层背纸。分别使用宣纸、 竹纸和皮纸。

The Tie luo is an ink and colored painting, and drawn on silk with width of 282 cm. Lining paper and two layers of backing paper are on the back of the silk layer, they are Xuan paper, bamboo paper and mulberry paper.



画绢层 Layer of painting silk

命纸层 Layer of lining paper (命纸)

第一层背纸(竹纸) The first layer of backing paper (bamboo paper)

第二层背纸(桑皮纸) The second layer of backing paper (mulberry paper)

贴落基本结构示意图

Schematic diagram of the basic structure of the Tie luo



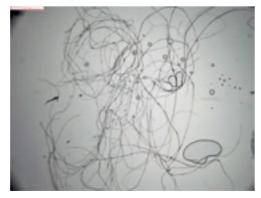
命纸纤维显微形貌

The microscopic morphology of lining paper The microscopic morphology of the (Xuan paper)



第一层背纸竹纸显微形貌

first layer of backing paper (Bamboo fiber)



第二层背纸皮纸显微形貌

The microscopic morphology of the second layer of backing paper (Mulberry fiber)

为了研究蒋懋德画山水图贴落中材料和技法,使用宏观 X 射线能谱扫描技术 (MA-XRF) 和光纤反射光谱技术 (FORS),联合分析贴落局部呈色元素分布及颜料种类。 可看出画家使用含铜矿物 (石绿)颜料绘制山脉,在树 木和山石的轮廓勾勒中使用了含铁的赭石,同时在画面 底色的晕染中也使用了赭石。

In order to study the materials and techniques of the painting, the Macro X-ray fluorescence scanning(MA-XRF) and fiber optics reflectance spectroscopy (FORS) are used for analyzing the distribution of elements and the types of pigments. It can be seen that the painter drew the mountains with copper-containing minerals (malachite), and outlined the trees and mountains with iron-containing (ocher) which was also used for blurring the picture background.



蒋懋德画山水图贴落局部

Part of the painted wallpaper (Tie luo) feasuring landscape by Jiang Maode



Cu 元素面分布图 Distribution of Cu element



Fe 元素面分布图 Distribution of Fe element

使用红外成像技术观察近红外波段下贴落底稿线信息。 在绘制巨幅贴落时,画家用墨线勾勒山石、楼阁和树木 的轮廓,并进行晕染。同时,在红外光下也可看出画家 对局部的修改痕迹。

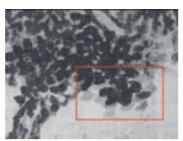
使用多光谱成像技术观察贴落细节,在可见光 675 nm 波长下的图像中,可以看到深浅不同的树叶效果,但是在 950 nm 波长下看不到浅色的树叶,这是由于靛蓝在近红外波段下吸收比较弱造成。因此,浅色的树叶主要用靛蓝描绘,深色的树叶主要用的墨色。

The infrared imaging technology is used for observing the draft line of the *Tie luo* in the near-infrared light. When drawing huge *Tie luo*, the painter used ink lines to outline the rocks, pavilions and trees, and blurred them. The traces of the painter's local modifications can also be seen under infrared light.

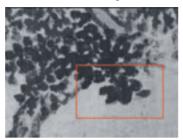
When observing the details of the *Tie luo* by multi-spectral imaging, the difference between 675 nm and 950 nm images indicates that indigo was used for the light leaves drawing. As a contrast the dark leaves was mainly painted by carbon black. The technical interpretation is that Indigo has weaker adsorption at 950 nm than that in visual light range such as 675 nm.



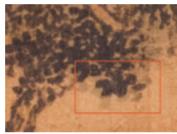
蒋懋德画山水图贴落红外成像图 Infrared imaging map of the painted wallpaper (*Tie luo*) featuring landscape by Jiang Maode



675 nm 图像 675 nm Image



950 nm 图像 950 nm Image



可见光图像 Visible Light Image

#### 大型绢本贴落修复材料

Materials for large-scale *Tie luo* restoration

因保存环境影响,贴落表面绢丝已脆化开裂,因此在修复中需选择一种合适的材料对画绢进行临时加固。为了评估不同加固材料的效果,选择水油纸、化纤纸和棉纸进行模拟实验。综合其物理性能和模拟实验效果,认为化纤纸与适宜浓度的糨糊配合使用较为符合实际要求。在实际修复过程中,将化纤纸裁成等大方块九张,搭接刷于画心表面,取得理想的效果。

The silk net of the *Tie luo* has become brittle and cracked in the preservation environment. It is necessary to choose a suitable material to consolidate the silk. In order to evaluate the effect of different materials, *Shuiyou* paper (水油纸), artical fiber paper and cotton paper were selected for experiments. Based on its physical properties and experiment results, it was considered that the combined use of artical fiber paper and a paste of appropriate concentration was more suitable for restoration. The artical fiber paper was cut into nine large squares, which were overlapped and brushed on the surface of the painting during the restoration.



使用化纤纸加固绢本画心 Consolidation of the silk net of the *Tie luo* scroll with artical fiber paper

#### 黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字女龙袍

清 光绪

衣长 132 厘米,通袖长 193 厘米 慈禧陵地官出土

清东陵文物管理处藏(东1377)

#### Robe with Dragon Pattern and Chinese Character "Fo"

The Qing Dynasty, the Emperor Guangxu Period Length of robe 132 cm, Total length of two sleeves 193 cm Excavated from the Mausoleum of Empress Dowager CiXi Collection of Administration Department of Cultural Relics in The Eastern Mausolea of Qing Dynasty (No. 东 1377)

清东陵是中国现存规模宏大、体系完整、保存较好的一处大型清代皇家陵园。1909年,慈禧归葬定东陵,1928年孙殿英盗掘定东陵,1979年,清东陵文物管理处清理定东陵,1984年,国家文物局派专家对慈禧棺内遗物进行整理。

黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字龙袍是慈禧入殓所着最外层服饰。此袍圆领,右衽大襟,左右开裾。袖身镶中接袖和石青色素接袖,马蹄形袖端。斜纹绸面料,团寿云纹绫衬里。袍身饰龙纹九,其中两肩、前后身正龙各一,下襟前后行龙各二,里襟行龙一,并用金线绣有"佛"字31个;领缘饰正龙二、行龙三,两中接袖饰行龙各二,两袖端饰正龙各一,小佛字14个。佛字上应缀有珍珠,但均已缺失。袍身前后绣有"十二章"纹,"十二章"纹本只限于帝王龙袍使用。

The Eastern Mausolea of the Qing Dynasty is a large-scale, complete and well-preserved imperial cemetery of the Qing Dynasty in China. In 1909, the Empress Dowager Cixi was buried in the Dingdong Mausolea which was robbed by Sun Dianying in 1928 and cleaned up by the Administration Department of Cultural Relics in Eastern Mausolea of the Qing Dynasty in 1979. In 1984, the National Cultural Herutage Administration assigned experts to sort out the artifacts in the coffin of the Empress Dowager Cixi.

The robe with dragon pattern and Chinese character "Fo" is the outermost garment worn by the Empress Dowager Cixi when buried. This robe is opened in the front with a round collar and the main sleeves are inlaid with middle sleeves of azurite color and horseshoe-shaped ends. The body of the robe of twill silk is decorated with patterns of nine dragons on several positions and patterns of 31 golden Chinese characters of "Fo". The collar and sleeves are also decorated with patterns of dragons and small Chinese characters of



黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字龙袍(修复前)

Robe with dragon pattern and Chinese character "Fo"

"Fo". The pearls on the patterns of Chinese characters of "Fo" have been lost. The front and back sides of the robe are embroidered with the patterns of "Shi Er Zhang" (twelve patterns with profound connotations) which can only be used in the emperor's dragon robe.

#### 背衬加固

Restoration with support fabric by sewing

针对该龙袍的保存状况和病害特点,在修复过程中采用 背衬加固,即选用与待修复文物风格相近的现代织物作 为背衬材料,衬于破损部位下方,采用相应针法将文物 与背衬缝合,最大程度恢复其形制。

Support fabric was used dunhg restoration given the preservation status and deterioration characteristics of the dragon robe, that is, the modern fabrics similar in style to the textile artifacts to be restored are selected as the support fabric lined below the damaged parts, and the textile artifacts were sewn correspondingly with the support fabric to maximize the restoration of its shape.



背衬加固示意图

Schematic diagram of reinforcement of support fabric







#### 黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字女龙袍(修复后)

Robe with dragon pattern and Chinese character "Fo" (after restoration)





月纹,圆形中捣药玉兔代表月 Pattern of the moon: the white rabbit pounding medicinal herbs in the circle represents the month;





黻纹,背恶向善 Pattern of Fu (a black and blue pattern) means to uphold justice and reject evil;





藻纹,代表洁净 Pattern of algae represents cleanliness;



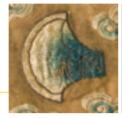
The stars represent the light;

山纹,代表稳重

Pattern of mountains represents calmness and



日纹, 圆形中三足乌代表日 Pattern of the sun: the three-legged gold crow in the circle represents the sun;





Pattern of Fu (an axe-shaped pattern) means to act





宗彝,代表忠孝或威猛机智 Zongyi (a wine vessel for sacrifice in the ancestral temple) represents loyalty and filial piety or mighty wit;





龙纹,代表变化 Pattern of dragon represents changes;



火纹,代表光明 Pattern of fire represents the light;





华虫,代表五彩华丽 Huachong (the five-colored worm recorded in the ancient literature) represents colorful and gorgeous connotation;





粉米,取其滋养之意 Fenmi (the pattern of " 米 " shape) represents the connotation of nourishing;

#### 黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字女龙袍的十二章

The "shierzhang" (twelve patterns with profound connotations) of the robe with dragon pattern and Chinese character "Fo"

日,圆形中的三足乌,代表太阳

月,圆形中捣药玉兔代表月

星辰,代表光明

山,代表稳重

龙,代表变化

华虫,代表五彩华丽

宗彝,代表忠孝或威猛机智

藻,代表洁净

火,代表光明

粉米,取其滋养之意

黻,背恶向善

黼,做事果断

The three-legged gold crow in the circle represents the sun;

The white rabbit pounding medicinal herbs in the circle represents the month;

The stars represent the light;

The mountains represent calmness and prudence;

Dragon represents changes;

Huachong (the five-colored worm recorded in the ancient literature) represents colorful and gorgeous connotation;

Zongyi (a wine vessel for sacrifice in the ancestral temple) represents loyalty and filial piety or mighty wit;

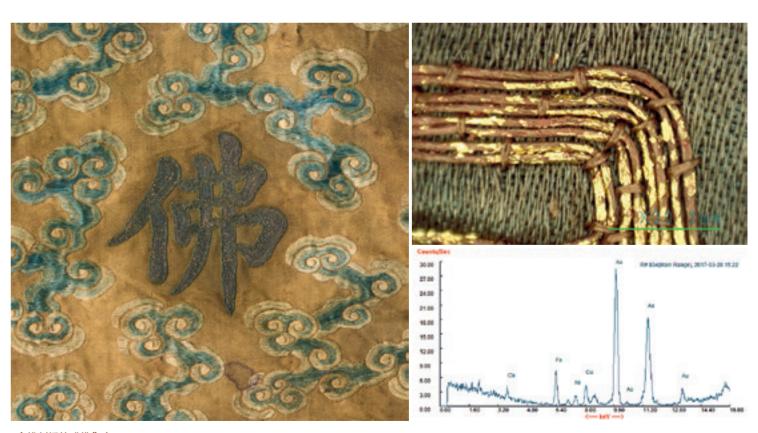
Algae represent cleanliness;

Fire represents the light;

Fenmi (the pattern of "  $\divideontimes$  " shape) represents the connotation of nourishing;

Fu (a black and blue pattern) means to uphold justice and reject evil;

Fu (an axe-shaped pattern) means to act decisively.



金线刺绣的"佛"字 The Chinese character of "Fo" embroidered with gold thread

中国是富有创造力的国度,是传统工艺大国。中国传统工艺历史悠久,门类齐全,成就辉煌,体现着工匠精神和先贤智慧,是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分,对承续中华文化血脉和维护民族精神特质有特殊作用。车舆制造、彩陶烧制、丝织印染等传统工艺就是历史上的高科技,对文明形成与进步的重要性毋庸置疑。

文物是我们的国家记忆,蕴含着极为丰富的技术、科学与艺术等内涵。以文物为出发点,开展考古学、材料学、工艺美术、科技史等学科的交叉研究,使传统工艺的认知达到"知其所以然"的科学深度,借此复原一个相对完整的古代技术体系,使绵延干年的传统工艺绽放新芳华。

#### Restoration and Reproduction

China is a country full of creative power. With a long history and full range of categories, China's traditional handicrafts embody the spirit and wisdom of ancient craftsmen. They are an important part of the fine traditional Chinese culture and play a special role in inheriting the lifeblood of the Chinese culture and maintaining the national spirit. Traditional crafts like chariot making, polychrome pottery firing and silk weaving and dyeing used to be high-tech in history, which contributed a lot to the formation and progress of civilization.

Cultural heritage are records of the history of a nation, which are of rich technological, scientific and artistic connotations. Through interdisciplinary studies of archaeology, material science, arts and crafts, and history of science and technology, we seek to understand more about our traditional crafts, and based on that, we aim to recover a relatively complete ancient technology system and let them shine bright again as before.



# 载驰载驱

### 中国古代车舆价值挖掘与复原

Production Process Research of Chariots Excavated from No.16 Tomb in Majiayuan Cemetery, Gansu, Late Warring

States Period



甘肃张家川县马家塬战国墓地M16-2号车(复原件)

长 360 厘米, 宽 296 厘米, 高 180 厘米 甘肃省文物考古研究所藏

Chariot M16-2 of the Warring States Period at the Majiayuan Cemetery, Gansu (replica)

Length 360 cm, width 296 cm, height 180 cm Collection of Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

《周礼·考工记》云"一器而工聚焉者车最多", 车舆是古代机械制造最高工艺水平的集大成者。自2006 年开始,甘肃马家塬战国墓地出土了大量车舆,为中国 古代车辆的发展、演变的研究及复原和复制提供了不可 多得的实物资料。

基于田野考古发掘、实物解剖、文物保护、全面信 息提取、科技检测分析、模拟数字复原、传统工艺研究 和复原复制、展示利用相结合的理念, 充分挖掘中国古 代车辆所蕴含的文化、历史、科技和艺术价值,建立古 代车辆复原和复制的完整工艺体系。

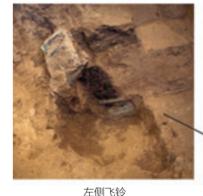
It was recorded in the Rites of Zhou: Book of Diverse Crafts that "among all the crafts, chariot making is the most outstanding". Since 2006, a large number of chariots have been excavated at the Majiayuan Cemetery of the Warring States Period, which are valuable materials for studying the development and evolution of ancient Chinese chariots, replicating and reproducing them.

Sketch design of the replica

Based on field archaeological excavation, object dissection, cultural heritage conservation, comprehensive information extraction, technological detection and analysis, digital simulation and replication, traditional craft study, replication and reproduction and the combination of display and utilization, efforts have been made to fully excavate the cultural, historical, scientific and technological as well as artistic value of ancient Chinese chariots and thus build a complete craft system for ancient chariot replication and



M16-2 号车出土时的状况 The condition when Chariot M16-2 was excavated



Ornament on the left axle head



Disassembly photo of chariot bottom



左侧飞铃 Ornament on the right

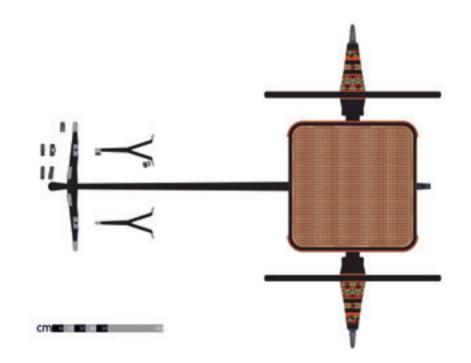
M16-2 号车的车厢底部 Bottom of Chariot M16-2

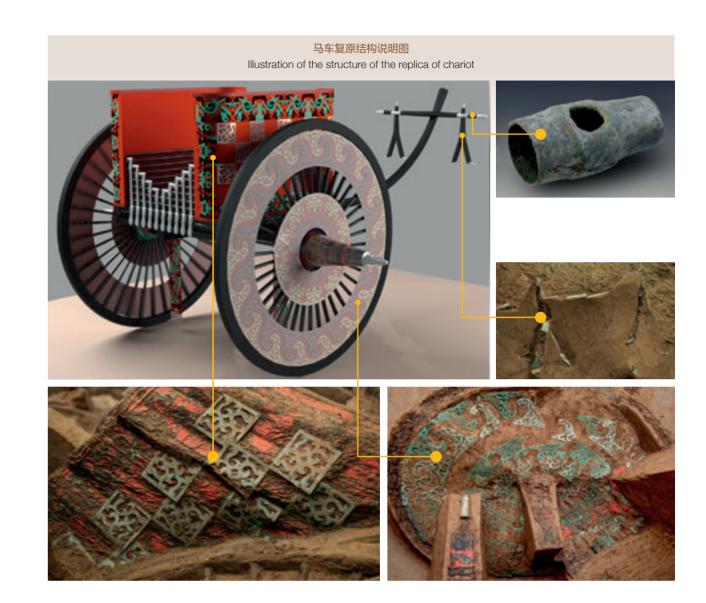


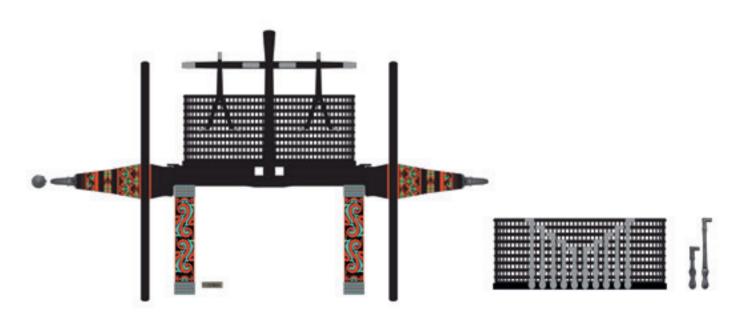
以马家塬墓地出土 M16-2 号车为研究对象,对各地已出土车辆考古资料进行系统整理与研究,对古代马车的起源及早期发展脉络进行梳理;车辆遗迹的现场解剖发掘、翻模,实验室精细发掘和文物保护修复;利用人工绘图、高清照相以及三维扫描等方法,对发掘所获得的车辆形制、结构、装饰、车辆构件的尺寸、连接方式等信息进行记录提取;对残留车辆木胎的木材、表面髹漆材料、金属构件及饰件的种类、成分、成形和装饰工艺等进行综合研究;运用三维建模技术实现车舆的数字模拟复原,进行力学性能分析;在对木工、金工、车辆制作等传统工艺调查的基础上,按原工艺、原材料完成M16-2 号车的复原。

With Chariot M16-2 excavated from Majiayuan Cemetery as the research object, efforts have been made to systematically organize and study the archaeological materials about the chariots excavated at local places and untangle the origin and early development of ancient chariots; conduct site dissection and cast on chariot remains, laboratory-based fine excavation and cultural heritage conservation and restoration; record the chariot's shape, structure, ornaments, the sizes and connecting way of its components by artificial drawing, HD photographing, 3D scanning and other methods; conduct comprehensive study on the types, composition, formation and decoration

techniques of the wood of the remaining wooden bodies, surface lacquer materials, metal components and ornaments; realize digital simulation and replication of chariots by 3D modeling technology and conduct mechanics property analysis; restore Chariot M16-2 according to the original process and materials based on survey of traditional crafts like woodworking, metalworking and chariot making.







总装效果图 Design sketch of final assembly

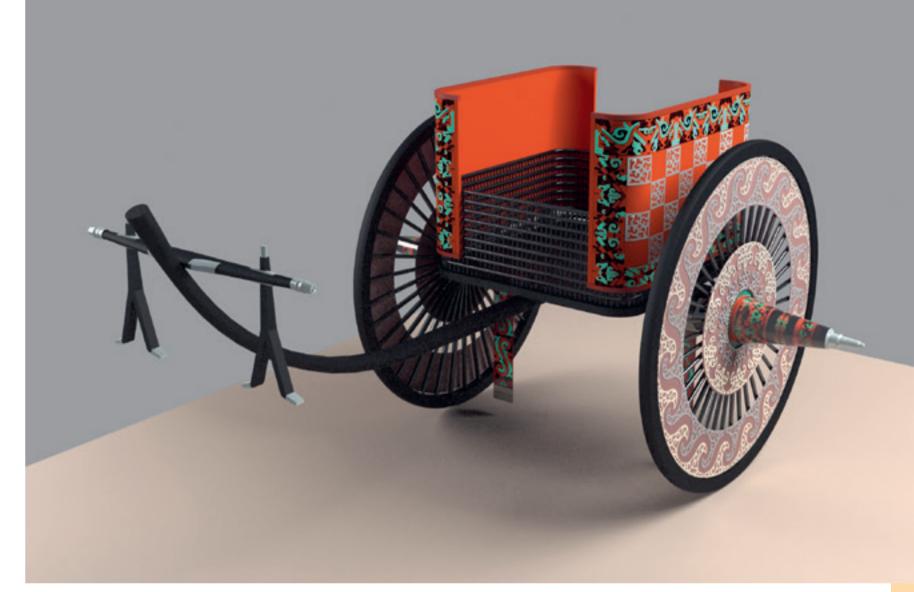
#### 古人造车 Chariot making by ancestors

古车,基本由轴、辀、舆、轮毂及衡轭等几部分组成。制作一辆车,需多工种协作完成,正如《后汉书•舆服志》云"一器而群工致巧者车最多"。古人造车,首先根据用途,对车辆结构及装饰进行规范设计,确定车体及其主要构件的形状、大小及如何装饰等;其次,明确技术标准和工艺要求,分工制作,由专人如专制车厢的"舆人"、专造车辀的"辀人"、专造车轮和盖的"轮人"等对各构件及配件进行选材、备料、设计、加工及局部装饰,各相关联的构件、配件在加工、装饰过程中随时沟通协作;在各构件、配件完成后,进行整体组装、加固和校验,完成车主体结构;最后,按设计完成车辆整体装饰,待质量检验合格后交付使用。

An ancient chariot was basically composed of the axle, shaft, carriage, wheel hub, horizontal drawbar and yoke, which required multiple crafts in cooperation to make, as said in the Book of the Later Han: Records on Clothing. Before making it, ancient craftsmen would first design its structure and ornaments to determine the shape, size and ornamentation of the body and main components; then they would specify the technical standards and requirements, craftsmen specialized in different components would then select and prepare the materials, design and process them and ornament each part of the chariot separately, and they would also communicate and cooperate with each other during the processing and ornamentation of relevant components; after these separate parts were finished, they would be assembled, consolidated and examined, and the major structure of chariot was finished; at last, the overall ornamentation would be done as designed and the finished chariot would be put into service after quality inspection.



车轮装配 Wheel assembly



复原效果图 Sketch design of the replica

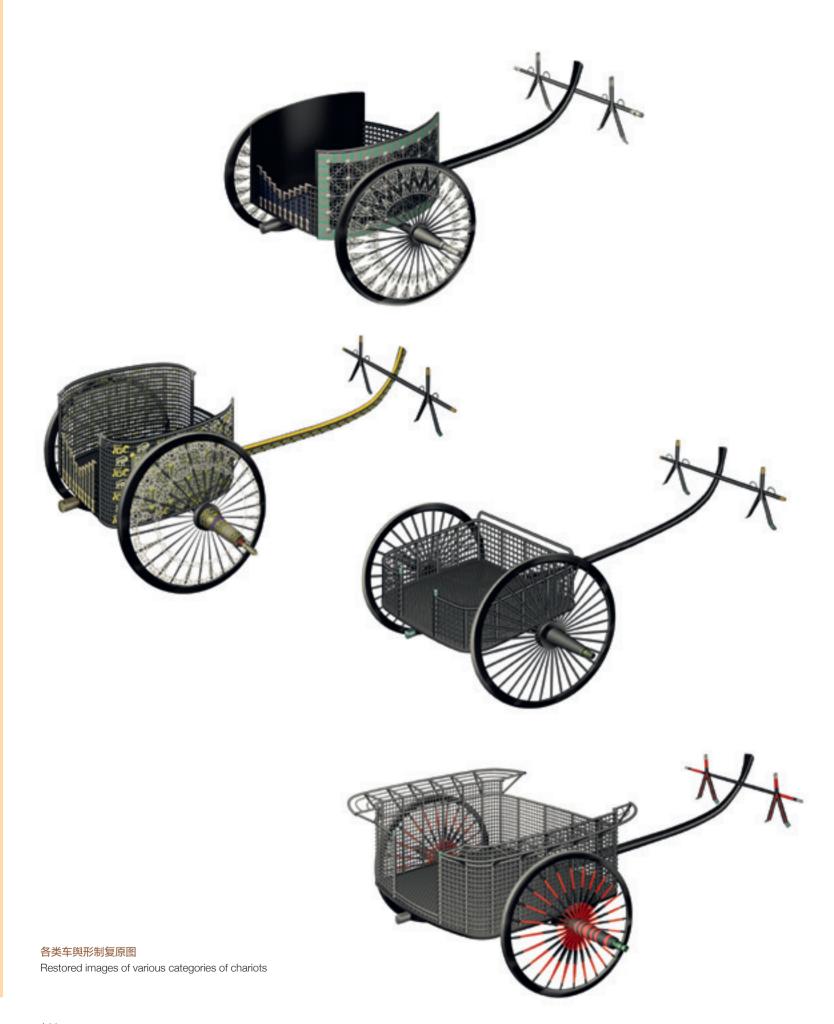
#### 车舆形制

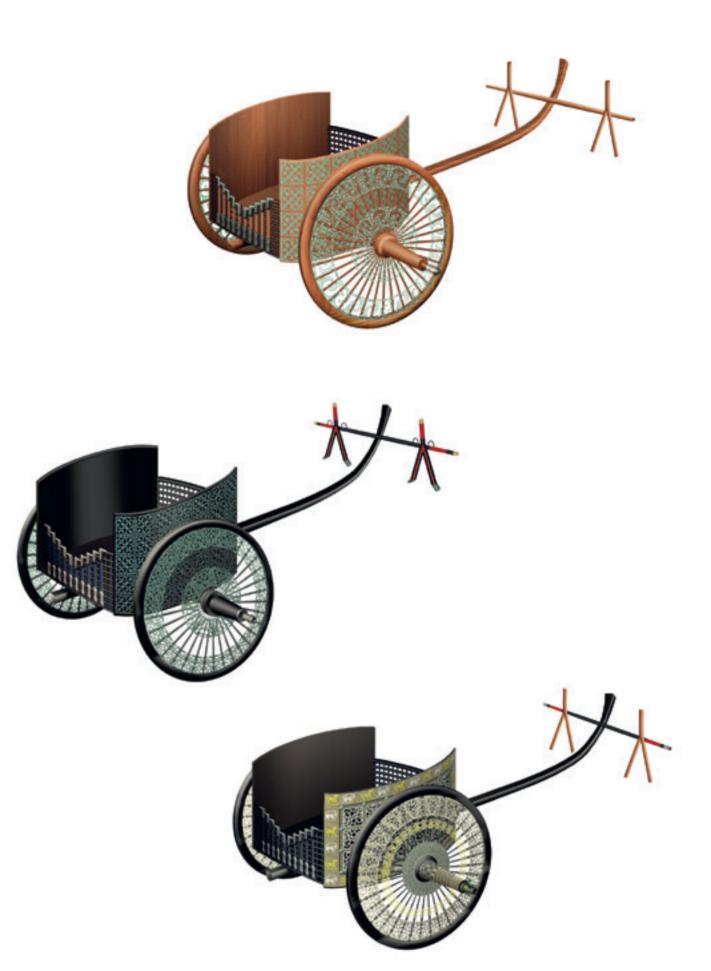
#### Chariot shapes and structures

马家塬墓地随葬车舆均为单辀双轮车,装饰的华丽程度依墓葬级别的高低而不同。迄今为止发现的50余辆车,据其形制可分为五类:第一类为圆角长方形车舆高拦板无珥车,均有复杂的装饰,多发现于大型墓葬中。第二类为圆角长方形车舆无拦板有珥车。第三类为圆角长方形车舆无拦板无珥高轼车。第四类为椭圆形车舆无栏板无珥车。第五类为圆角方形车舆低拦板无珥车。第一类车均有复杂装饰,多出土于大型墓葬中,第二、三、四类车均只髹漆,第五类车为无任何装饰的素车。

Chariots buried in the Majiayuan Cemetery were all single-shaft and two-wheeled, the ornamentation levels of which depended on the grades of tombs. So far, totally more than 50 have been discovered, which can be classified into five categories according to their shapes and structures. The first category includes the

chariots with filleted corners, rectangular carriages, tall breast boards and no earrings, all of which were decorated with complicated ornaments and were mostly discovered in large tombs. The second category includes the chariots with filleted corners, rectangular carriages, earrings and no breast boards. The third category includes the chariots with filleted corners, rectangular carriages, high crossbars, no breast boards and no earrings. The fourth category includes the chariots with oval carriages, no breast boards and no earrings. The fifth category includes the chariots with filleted corners, square carriages, low breast boards and no earrings. The chariots of the first category were all decorated with complicate ornaments and discovered in large tombs, those of the second, third and fourth categories were only coated with lacquer, while those of the fifth category were rough chariots without any





#### 料珠复原烧制

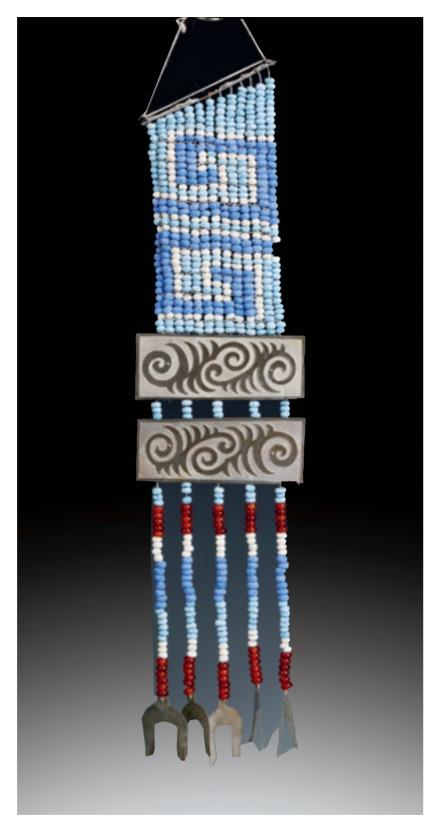
#### Replicated firing of ornamental beads

通过马家塬墓地大规模出土的费昂斯 (faience)、汉蓝、汉紫、铅白料珠以及铅钡玻璃珠材料的系统研究,首次揭示出战国中晚期两类硅酸盐玻璃态材料——高钾系与铅钡系材料的技术交融现象。作为埃及蓝的相似物,汉蓝和汉紫的研究工作长期以来主要围绕人工模拟制备方面展开,然而囿于考古发现所限,中外学者以往的模拟实验均以合成颜料而非成型器物(容器或料珠)为目标,且多在高温下按理想化学计量配比、辅以少量的硼砂或铅为助熔剂进行,与马家塬出土的这类料珠的实际情况(成分、形态、烧制温度等)相差甚远,而对铅白的模拟工作未见相关报道。

对马家塬墓地出土的汉蓝、汉紫和铅白料珠进行化学成分,微观结构及铅、锶同位素比值分析,借鉴国外学者模拟制备埃及蓝容器与珠饰的成果,复原出可行的烧制工艺,并以一种低温、超高助熔剂(铅)的二次烧制工艺快速高效地完成大量料珠的复原烧制。

Based on the systematic study on the faience, Han blue, Han purple, white lead beads and lead-barium glass materials excavated in Maiiavuan Cemetery. archaeologists revealed for the first time the technical integration phenomenon of high-potassium and leadbarium materials, the two kinds of silicate glass materials in the middle and late Warring States Period. As the analogues of Egyptian blue, Han blue and Han purple have long been studied around artificial simulation and production. However, due to limited archaeological discoveries, previous simulation experiments by Chinese and foreign scholars all focused on synthetic pigments rather than the final objects (vessels or beads), and were mostly carried out at a high temperature according to ideal stoichiometric ratio supplemented by a small amount of borax or lead as the flux. Such results were far from the actual situation (composition, form, firing temperature, etc.) of such kind of beads excavated in Majiayuan, and there was no report on the simulation of white lead.

By analyzing the chemical composition, microstructure and the ratio of lead and strontium isotopes of the Han blue, Han purple and white lead beads excavated in the Majiayuan Cemetery, and using the results of foreign scholars' simulation and preparation of Egyptian blue vessels and beads, domestic scholars managed to replicate the feasible firing technology, and replicated and fired a large number of beads efficiently by using a secondary firing technique at a low temperature and with ultra-high flux (lead).



复原料珠车饰(M14号车)

The replica of ornamental beads (Chariot M14)

# 真彩再现

秦始皇兵马俑制作工艺与色彩复原

Color Reconstruction of Terracotta Excavated from Pit of Qinshihuang's Mausoleum,

Shaanxi, Qin Dynasty

#### 彩绘重构将军立俑

通高 196 厘米 秦始皇帝陵博物院

Reconstructed Polychrome Standing Terracotta Figure of a General

Height 196 cm

Collection of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum

兵马俑制作的基本流程是手工塑形,采用"模塑结合、 以塑为主"的方法由下而上制作陶胎,阴干后入窑炉烧制, 出窑后待陶俑降温后,对陶俑表面进行抹光处理,再通 体涂刷生漆层,这不仅作底,而且还用作呈色材料。在 铠甲、发髻、头冠、足履等部位的生漆层上不用涂刷颜料, 直接呈现出生漆膜的细腻与光泽。对需要彩绘的区域, 配好颜料,调和均匀,平涂到生漆层上。彩绘以红色朱砂、 蓝色石青、绿色石绿、白色骨白(羟基磷灰石)及紫色 中国紫(硅酸铜钡)颜料为主,局部细部进行描画或晕染, 完成色彩复原。

兵马俑制作工艺充分运用塑、堆、捏、贴、刻、画等技法,来显示立体形象的体、量、形、神、色、质等艺术效果,说明当时已经形成我国传统雕塑技法,对后世雕塑产生深远影响。

The terracotta warriors were basically shaped by hand. First of all, the craftsmen made the clay statue from the bottom up combining molding and hand-making while the latter was the main approach. After drying in the shade, they were fired in a kiln, and then smoothed first after taken out of the kiln and cooled down, then painted with raw lacquer, which was not only used as the base layer, but also for color generation. The raw lacquer layer of the amour, bun, crown and shoes were not painted with pigments, so as to directly



#### 绘重构将军立俑

Reconstructed polychrome standing terracotta figure of a general (replica)



彩绘 Polychromy

represent the smoothness and luster of the raw lacquer membrane. For areas needing polychromy, pigments were well blended and smeared on the raw lacquer layer. Pigments mainly contain red cinnabar, blue azurite, green malachite, bone white (hydroxyapatite), and Chinese Purple (barium copper silicate). Local details were further painted or shaded to restore the colors.

Techniques used for making terracotta warriors included molding, layering, pinching, pasting, carving and painting, so as to show the artistic effect like the torso, mass, shape, expression, color and quality, indicating that China's traditional sculpture techniques were already formed at that time, which had a far-reaching influence on sculptures of later ages.

#### 陶土来源 Source of the pottery clay

秦始皇陵出土的陶俑涵盖军队、乐舞百戏、仪仗、圄人等类型,数量在万件以上,制作这些与真人等身大小的陶俑需要大量陶土,但这些土从哪里来一直是个谜。古代制陶所用的黏土多为就地取材,传统上认为兵马俑陶土来自附近区域,都因考古尚未在陵区附近发现大规模的采土痕迹而无法定论。采集秦陵周围不同的土样进行秦兵马俑制作技术与工艺模拟复原研究,发现无论是纯生黄土,还是黄土衍生出来的垆土、棕红土,或是俑坑回填土,其强度、硬度、黏合度都无法直接做成陶俑泥坯,土壤成分与兵马俑的陶片成分吻合度不高。经过反复实验发现,只有采集自秦代地层的垆土和棕红土,经过预制,再配以一定比例的沙子,才能达到制作泥坯的标准,烧制出来的陶俑与真实陶俑的陶片成分最为接近。

秦始皇帝陵的营建属于国家行为,有着严密的组织和规划,大规模制作陶俑时,其选土、制备极有可能是统一采土、集中存放,再分配给工匠统一制作。对陶土来源的研究,应该站在国家工程的高度,扩大研究范围。



**俑体剖面图**Profile map of the figure's body

Pottery figures excavated from Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum covered a wide variety, including the army, figures of performing arts, warriors carrying weapons and grooms, which totaled more than 10,000 pieces. It required a large amount of clay to make these life-size pottery figurines, but the source of the clay remained unknown.

In ancient times, most of the clay used for pottery making was made from local materials. It is traditionally believed that the clay for making the terracotta warriors and horses was taken from nearby areas, but there isn't a final conclusion yet since no traces of large-scale earth excavation have been found near the mausoleum. After collecting different soil samples around the mausoleum and replicating the making technique and process, scholars found that neither the pure loess nor the heilu soil and brown red soil developed from loess, nor the backfill of the pits, could be made into torsos of the figures due to their strength, hardness and adhesion. and the composition of these soils didn't fit much with that of the pottery shards. After repeated experiments, scholars found that only the heilu soil and brown red soil collected from the stratum of the Qin Dynasty, after prefabrication and being mixed with a certain proportion of sand, could reach the standard of making the torsos, and the composition of pottery figures made of them was the closest to that of the original pottery figuries.

The construction of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum was an act of state that was organized and planned very strictly. To make so many pottery figures, there must be unified procedures for soil excavation, prefabrication, storage and production. The research on the source of clay is a national project and the research scope should be expanded.

#### 陶俑成型

#### Molding of the terracotta warriors

根据出土陶俑残片观察,陶俑的成型工艺过程,大体分成两步:第一步制作初胎,第二部进行细部的雕饰。陶俑初胎的制法是采取自下而上逐步叠塑成型。陶俑的双足都立于方形的足踏板上,有的足踏板是和俑分别制作和分别入窑焙烧,然后再用黏合剂将两者粘接在一起。有的足踏板是和俑一起制作,即制作足踏板的同时就在上面堆泥制作俑的双足,然后依次塑腿、躯干。躯干中空,在躯干底盘的基础上接塑,其塑造方法有两种,一种是由下而上用泥条盘筑,另一种是以腰部为界分成上下两段,分别制作而后粘接套合。头和手是单独制作的,待躯干完成后与之套合。陶俑经过从足踏板到脚、腿、躯干、双臂、头,叠塑成初胎,然后各部位都要经过细致的雕饰,以表现衣着、姿态和神情的变化,使陶俑形象趋于写实。

shards, there were roughly two steps to make a terracotta warrior. First step was to make the figure's torso and second was to embellish details. Artisans used mud to make a rough cast which was molded from bottom to top in sections. The feet were on the foot plate which was molded in a square pattern. Sometimes the foot plate and the figure were made and fired separately and then glued together. Sometimes they were made together, that is, the feet were molded thereupon while the foot plate was made, followed by legs and the torso. The torso was hollow inside, and other parts were attached to it based on the base plate of the torso. There were two ways for the molding. The first one was that the body was made by winding strips of clay upwards. The second one was that the body was divided into two sections bounded by the waist, which were made separately and glued together. The head and hands were made separately and attached to the torso after it was finished. After all these processes, a rough cast was shaped, and then the details were carved to give them different clothing, gestures and facial expressions and make them seem real.

According to the observation of the excavated pottery

#### 色彩重建

#### Color reconstruction

写实是秦俑特有的艺术风格。对秦俑彩绘进行色彩复原研究可知:秦军没有统一的特定军服,服色各随所好。服饰用色鲜艳明快、对比强烈,主要为绿、紫、红、蓝,其中绿最多,紫、红较多,蓝次之,白较少,黄、黑极少。彩绘重构将军立俑色彩明快,鲜艳绚丽。身着彩色鱼鳞甲,甲衣以白色作底,上绘红、绿、紫等色的几何形花纹,双肩及胸前、背后各有一朵用甲带扎结的花朵,花朵绘朱红、粉绿相间的花纹图案。朱砂、赭石、石青、石绿、中国紫、骨白等矿物颜料赋予秦俑不同的色彩,其中铅白、铅丹、中国紫均被认为是人工制造。

Realism is a unique artistic style of the terracotta warriors. Study on color reconstruction of the figures indicates that Qin army had no military uniforms and soldiers could wear clothes of different colors as they liked. The colors were bright in strong contrast, mainly including green, purple, red and blue, where green was the dominant color, followed by purple, red and then blue. White was relatively less used, and yellow and black was rarely seen. The reconstructed polychrome standing terracotta figure of a general is also brightcolored. It wears a colorful scale armor, which has a white background and painted with geometric patterns in red, green and purple. There is a flower painted with patterns in scarlet and pink green tied by the armor strips respectively on its shoulders, chest and back. Mineral pigments like cinnabar, ochre, azurite, malachite, Chinese purple and bone white gave different colors to the terracotta warriors, among which white lead, red lead and Chinese purple were considered artificial.

秦僑彩绘颜料的鉴定 Pigments identified on the terracotta sculptures		
	White 🖹	
Lead white (ccrussite, hydrocerussite)	100	PICO. PICO/PHOTO:
Bone white (apatite and hydroxyl apatite)	報音	Ca-(PO)- Ca-(PO)-OH
Barite (barium sulphate)	200	BuSO.
Kaolin (China clay)	商料土	ALSi-O. (HD - (kaolinite)
	Yellow 質	
Yellow ochre	土賞	FeO;
vanadinite	WARN'	
	Red II	
	Purple 紫	
	Blue 蓝	
	Green ##	
	Black IIII	
Carbon black	草木灰	

# 汉机汉锦

## 老官山提花织机与五星出东方锦的复制

Restoration of Pattern Loom of Han Dynasty and Reproduction of Jin-silk with Characters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo (五星出东方利中国)"

#### 复原的成都老官山汉墓提花织机

长 470 厘米, 宽 120 厘米, 高 280 厘米

"五星出东方利中国"锦护膊(复原件)

长 18.5 厘米, 宽 12.5 厘米

#### "五星出东方利中国"锦(复原件)

长 200 厘米, 宽 50 厘米 中国丝绸博物馆

Reconstruction of Hook-shaft Pattern Loom with Sliding Frame Excavated from the Han Dynasty Tomb in Laoguanshan, Chengdu (Replica)

Length 470 cm, Width 120 cm, Height 280 cm

Jin-silk for an Arm Protector Interspersed with the Characters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo" (Replica)

Length 18.5 cm, Width 12.5 cm

Jin-silk Interspersed with the Characters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo" (Replica)

Length 200 cm, Width 50 cm

Collection of China National Silk Museum

中国古代织机与织造技术是中国古代科技中的重要组成部分。2012年,成都老官山汉墓中出土了四台织机模型及相关文物,是我国发现的唯一完整的西汉时期的提花机模型,也是世界上发现最早的提花机模型,填补了中国乃至世界纺织科技史的空白,是当时世界织机的最高境界。

丝绸是开创丝绸之路的原动力,丝路沿线出土大量 汉唐时期丝绸。尼雅遗址是汉晋时期塔里木盆地南缘一 处典型的内陆沙漠绿洲型聚落遗址,《汉书·西域传》 中记载的精绝国故地。1995年,"五星出东方利中国" 锦护膊在新疆尼雅墓地(M8:15)出土,体量虽不大, 但是堪称 20 世纪中国最伟大的纺织考古发现之一,是目 前所知经线密度最大的、织造难度最大的汉锦。

2018年,基于成都老官山汉墓出土的四台织机模型,利用这类多综提花织机的织造技术复制"五星出东方利中国"锦护膊,完整复原汉代提花织机及其提花织造技术体系,即"汉机织汉锦"。

Traditional looms and weaving techniques were an important component of ancient China's technologies. In 2012, four loom models along with accompanying artifacts were excavated from he Laoguanshan Han Dynasty Tomb in Chengdu. To date, these miniature looms are the only complete pattern loom models from the Western Han Dynasty. The model of pattern loom excavated from he Laoguanshan Han Dynasty Tomb filled the void in the Chinese and even world scientific and technological histories, having the undoubtedly high academic value.

Silk was the driving force for the opening of the Silk Road, and a large quantity of silk fabrics from the Han and Tang Dynasties have been excavated along the Silk Road. The Niya Ruins is an inland desert-oasis settlement site on the southern edge of the Tarim Basin during the Han and Jin Dynasties, the site of Jingjue State recorded in *Book of Han:* 

Traditions of the Western Regions. In 1995, jin-silk for an arm protector interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo" was excavated in a tomb (M8:15) of Niya Ruins in Xinjiang, which, though with a small mass, was known as one of China's top textile archaeological discoveries in the 20th century. It is the Han jin-silk with the highest warp density and most difficult to weave ever known today.

In 2018, based on the four loom models excavated at the Laoguanshan Han Dynasty Tomb in Chengdu, jin-silk for an arm protector interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo" was reproduced using the weaving technology of such multi-heddle loom, which completely restored the pattern loom of the Han Dynasty and its pattern weaving technique system, namely the "Han jin-silk woven by Han pattern loom".



#### 汉代提花机复原

## Reconstruction of pattern loom of the Han Dynasty

成都老官山汉墓 M2 北底箱出土了 4 部织机模型,出土的 4 部织机中较大的一部高约 50 厘米、长约 70 厘米、宽约 20 厘米,其他 3 部略小,大小相近,高约 45 厘米、长约 60 厘米、宽约 15 厘米。这些织机模型为竹木制成,结构复杂精巧、保存十分完整,一些部件上还残存有丝线和染料。这也是迄今为止我国首次发现西汉时期的织机模型。在织机四周,还散落有十五件彩绘木俑,这些木俑或立或坐,根据他们不同身姿和身上不同铭文推测,这些木佣可能为司职不同的织工,2 号墓的北底箱应该是汉代蜀锦纺织工场的实景模拟再现。

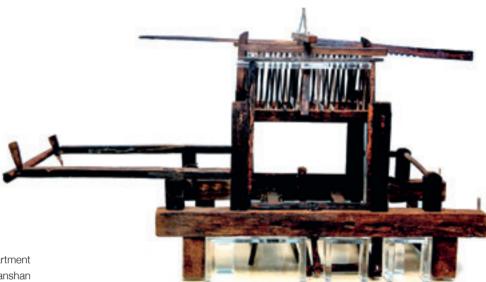
以老官山汉墓出土织机模型及相关文物为研究对象,对之进行全面系统的整理和测绘,研究和复原汉代提花机的结构,解决关于汉代提花机的一些学术争论,制作3D展示系统,并按1:6的比例复原两台原始大小且可操作的原大提花机。

#### 原的织机模型

Reconstruction of one of the Laoguanshan looms by 3D Modeling method



织机模型(出土时) Loom models (being excavated)

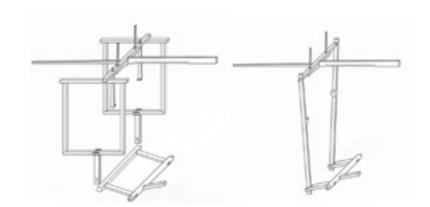


Four loom models were found in the north compartment of the bottom chamber of Tomb M2 of the Laoguanshan Han Dynasty tomb in Chengdu, among which the biggest one is about 50 cm tall, 70 cm long and 20 cm wide, and the smaller three ones were all about 45 cm tall, 60 cm long and 15 cm wide. These loom models were all made of bamboo with a complicated and exquisite structure. They were all well-preserved, with some silk threads and pigments left on some parts. It is also the first time to date that Western Han loom models have been discovered in China. There were also 15 painted wooden figurines either standing or sitting around these looms. According to their gestures and inscriptions on them, they were guessed to be weavers in charge of different procedures of the weaving process. The north compartment of M2 should be a scenario simulation of a Sichuan jin-silk weaving workshop in the Han Dynasty.

With the above mentioned loom models and relevant artefacts as the research objects, scholars comprehensively and systematically organized and surveyed them, studied and replicated the structure of Han Dynasty pattern looms, solved some relevant academic disputes, made a 3D display system and replicated two large operable pattern looms of original size at a ratio of 1:6.

#### 织机模型(保护后)

Loom models (after restoration)



#### 滑框和连杆的动力传动示意图

Power transmission diagram of sliding frames and connecting rods

#### "五星出东方利中国"锦护膊

Jin-silk for an arm protector interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo"

图案总体采用山状云作骨架,沿织锦纬向连续铺展。自右边起依次有两鸟、独角兽和虎,并伴以铭文"五星出东方利中国",铭文旁两个圆点纹代表五星中的两星。在工艺上,此锦采用 1:4 平纹经重组织,整个图案不分色区,均以蓝、绿、红、黄、白五色织出,经密 220根/厘米,纬密 24根/厘米,图案经向循环有 84 根夹纬,7.4 厘米,远远大于普通的汉锦,是汉式织锦最高技术的代表。

The pattern is organized in a network of cloud scrolls that extend horizontally in the weft direction. Progressing from right to left are two birds, an animal with a single horn, and a tiger, interspersed with the characters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo (The Five Planets will appear in the east)". Next to the inscription, there are two circular dots representing two of the Five Planets. Technical analysis: 1:4 warp-faced compound plain weave; background in blue, pattern in yellow, white, green, and red; warp count: 220/cm; weft count: 24/cm; pattern repeat in the warp direction: 7.4cm i.e. 84 inner wefts.



#### "五星出东方利中国"锦护膊

Jin-silk for an arm protector interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo"



#### "五星出东方利中国"锦复原

Jin-silk interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo"

此锦为 1:4 五色平纹经锦,幅宽大约在 48 厘米左右,幅面上一共有 10470 根丝线,纬向循环有 84 根纬线,这就意味着在幅面宽度上的每厘米要排布 220 根经线,这是目前发现的经线密度最大的织锦。

通过图案复原,可以看到总体采用山状云作骨架,沿纬向连续铺展。自右边起依次有鸟、独角兽和虎,其间织有铭文"五星出东方利中国诛南羌四夷服单于降与天无极"。织物以红、黄、蓝、绿、白五色经线显花,上有不同颜色的五个圆点代表五星,五星作为天文占星学上的用语,与汉代五行思想有关。《史记·天官书》中就有"五星分天之中,积于东方,中国利……"的记载。

这类织锦最早出现在西汉晚期,流行于东汉中后期直至魏晋,在丝绸之路沿途的楼兰和尼雅有大量出土,通称其为汉锦,其中拥有五种颜色的高档织锦特称为"五色云锦"。

整个复原过程中,最关键的就是提花技术。所谓的提花技术也就是一种经线开口的技术,普通的平纹组织虽然也需要开口,但这种开口在整个织造过程只有两种规律的梭口,而遇到复杂的、有图案的丝织品这种开口也很复杂,很难操作,也极难记忆,必须将这种复杂的开口信息用各种安装在织机上的提花装置将其贮存起来,以使得这种记忆的开口信息得到循环使用。这就好像是今天的计算机程序,编好这套程序之后,所有的运作都可以重复进行。神机妙算,如果"机"是指织机,那么"算"就是指提花程序。

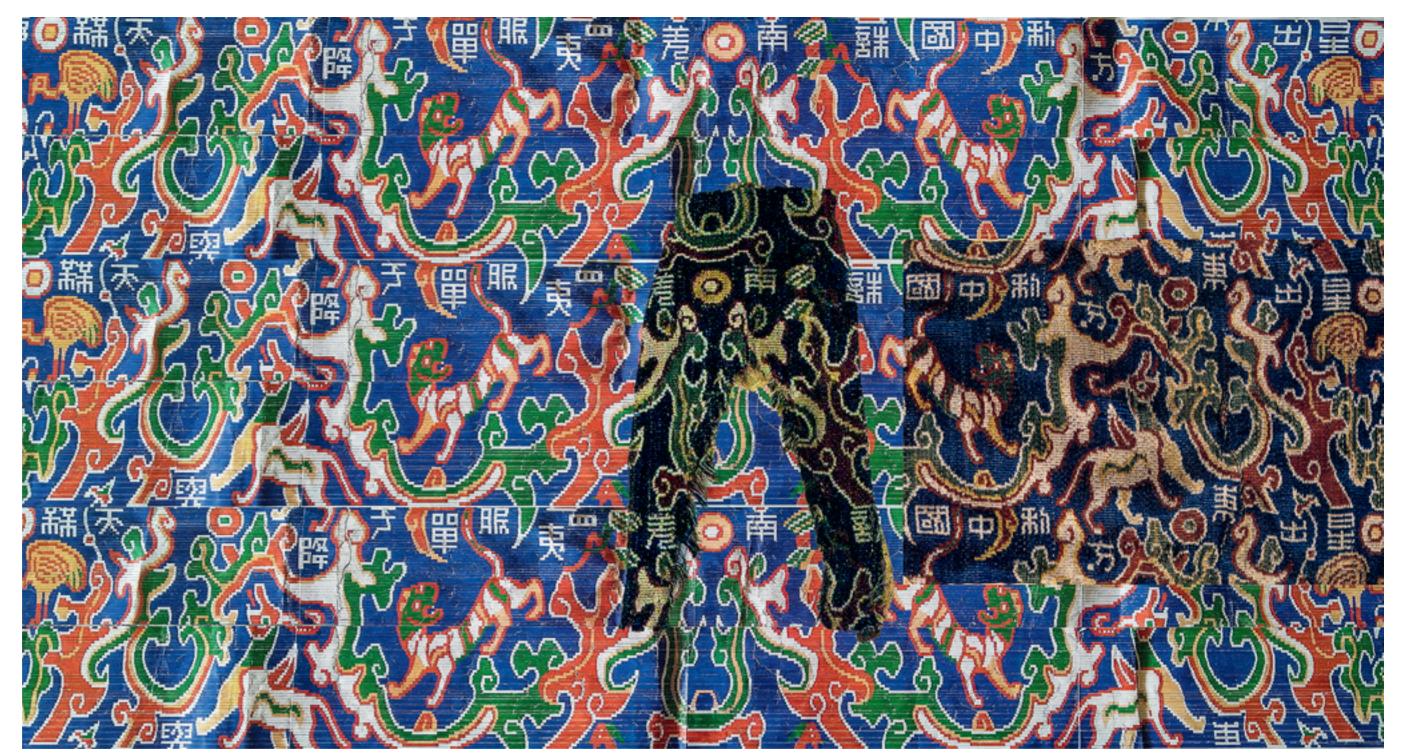
#### 纹样复原图

Image of the Reconstructed pattern

This is a piece of five-colored jin-silk in 1:4 plain weaves. It is about 48 cm wide, with a total of 10,470 silk threads and the pattern repeat in the weft direction has 84 wefts, which means that there are 220 warps in each centimeter within the width of the jin-silk. This is the jin-silk with the highest warp density ever found.

After pattern reconstruction, we can see that the overall framework of the pattern is in the shape of a mountain and spreads out in the weft direction. Starting from the right side, there are birds, unicorns and tigers successively, accompanied with inscription "Five Stars Rise in the East, Benefit Central Kingdom (China), Put Down South Qiang, Conquer rude tribes, subjugate Chanyu and Be Eternal with Heaven (五星出东方利中 国诛南羌四夷服单于降与天无极)". Warps of such five colors as red, yellow, blue, green and white are used to weave the pattern, on which there are five dots in different colors to represent the five stars. The phase "Five Stars" used in astrology was related to the "Five Elements" theory in the Han Dynasty. In the Records of the Grand Historian: Astronomy, there was a similar phrase that "if the five stars meet in the east side of the sky, it will be beneficial to the Central Kingdom (China)". Such kind of jin-silk first appeared in the late Western Han Dynasty and became popular from the middle and late Eastern Han Dynasty until the Wei and Jin Dynasties. A lot of such jin-silk have been excavated in Loulan and Niya along the Silk Road, which are commonly known as Han jin-silk, among which the topgrade ones that contain five colors are specially called the "five-colored cloud jin-silk".

The most important part in the whole restoration process is the pattern technology. The so-called pattern technology is a kind of warp shedding technology. Though common plain weaves also need shedding, there are only two kinds of regular sheds in the whole weaving process, while it will be very complicated and difficult to operate and remember in case of complicated and patterned silk fabrics. So such complicate shedding information must be stored by various pattern devices installed on the looms, so that they can be reused. This is similar to computer programs today that all the operations can be repeated after being programmed. In the Chinese phase "shen ji miao suan (神机妙算)", if the character "ji (机)" refers to the loom, then "suan (算)" should be the pattern program.



复制的"五星"锦实物及纹样细节图

The reconstructed jin-silk interspersed with the charaters "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo" and detailed of the pattern

环境是造成馆藏文物损坏劣变的重要原因之一,通过环境控制,降低劣化速率,对各类风险举行综合防治,是预防性保护的主要目标。未雨绸缪,防微杜渐,正如《黄帝内经》提及的"未病先防、既病防变、愈后防复"的"治未病"思想。

基于风险管理的预防性保护是当今国际文物保护领域的发展趋势,自此馆藏文物保护从传统"抢救性"保护向现代"预防性"保护转变。目前,我国的馆藏文物预防性保护研究已经取得突破性进展,形成了"稳定洁净"的预防性保护理念,研发了环保高效的新型植物源消毒剂,文物保护装备领域走上了文物科技与专用装备的融合之路,独具中国特色的系统解决方案为文物世代永宝提供了重要保障。

#### **Preventive Conservation**

Environment is one of the major reasons for the damage and deterioration of museum collections. The main goal of preventive conservation is to reduce the deterioration rate and carry out comprehensive prevention and control on various risks through environmental control, that is, to take precautions before it is too late. This is similar to the disease treatment concept of "preventive treatment of disease" (prevention before disease onset, prevention of disease from exacerbating and prevention of recurrence) in *Huangdi Neijing*.

Preventive conservation based on risk management is the trend of development in the field of international cultural heritage conservation, and museum collection conservation has been transformed from the traditional "rescue" conservation to modern "preventive" conservation. At present, breakthroughs have been made in preventive conservation studies of museum collection in China, the preventive conservation concept of "stable and clean", has been formed, and the new-type plant-derived disinfectant that is environment-friendly and efficient has been developed. In the field of cultural heritage conservation equipment, which is an important material support for cultural relic work, cultural heritage-related science and technology has been integrated with dedicated conservation equipment, and the systematic solution with Chinese characteristics serves as an important guarantee for the sustainability of cultural heritage.



#### 风险管理

#### Risk management

主要包括风险识别、风险评估、风险防控三个部分。 风险识别: 文物面临的风险是多样的,文物风险识别的任务就是要从错综复杂的环境中找出文物安全所面临的主要风险,全面识别影响文物安全的风险因子,包括文物本体风险、人为风险、环境风险等。

风险评估:对危险发生的可能性和伤害的严重程度进行综合评估,客观评定每件文物所处的风险等级和保存环境,为风险决策提供依据。

风险防控:对文物面临的风险进行预防和控制。针对风险评估的方案制定合适的对策和手段,消除或减少风险发生的可能性、降低风险发生时对文物造成的损失。文物风险防控包括建立风险预警机制、形成风险应急预案等。

The risk management of cultural heritage is mainly composed of three parts, as risk identification, risk assessment and heritage prevention and control.

Since cultural heritage face various risks, the task of risk identification is to identify the primary risks threatening the safety of cultural heritage from the complicated environment, and comprehensively recognize the risk factors influencing the safety of cultural heritage, such as cultural heritage body risk, man-made risk, environmental risk, etc.

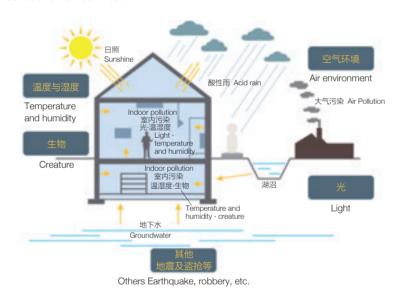
Risk assessment means to comprehensively evaluate the possibility of risk and the severity level of damage, and objectively assess the risk level and the conservation environment for each cultural relic, so as to provide evidences for risk decision.

Risk prevention and control means to prevent and control the risks threatening cultural heritage, and formulate suitable countermeasures and methods according to the risk assessment program in order to eliminate or reduce the possibility of risk and reduce the damage to cultural heritage under the occurrence of risk. Risk prevention and control for cultural heritage includes building the risk early warning mechanism, forming the risk emergency plans, etc.



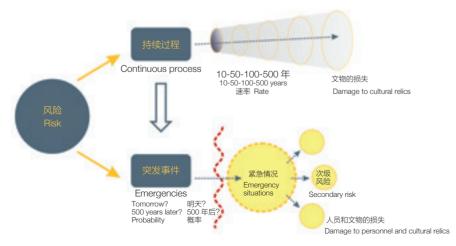
#### 风险识别的三大工具

Three tools for risk identification



#### 主要影响因素

Main influence factors



#### 文物风险

Risk for cultural heritage

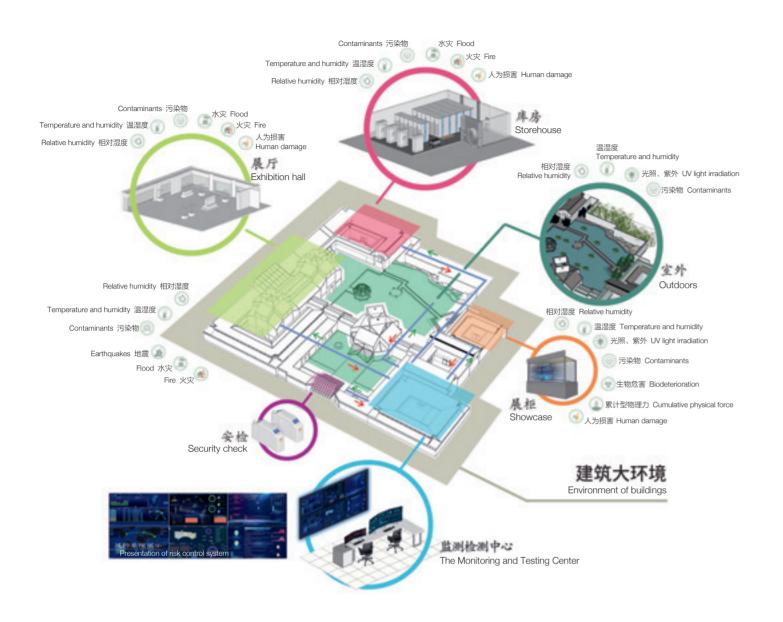
博物馆以公众服务需求为核心,用多维展示互动形式,实现公众与博物馆藏品的高度交互,为公众提供无处不在的服务。同时,博物馆建筑也是文物预防性保护的重要方面,主要涉及博物馆选址、功能布局、建筑材料的隔热和节能、建筑防震等方面研究。在馆区内利用感、传、知、用等互联网技术手段,利用数据融合平台和安消防风险管控系统,通过观众画像、实时客流分析、人员行为分析,了解博物馆实时动态也是当下重要的技术监测手段。

基于风险管理的文物预防性保护,结合科技检测、物联网、大数据预判技术,形成了当下"文物+科技"深度融合的"智慧保护",旨在搭建完整的博物馆智能生态系统,将藏品、展品、库房、展厅、游客等融为一个有机整体,充分运用智能感知技术和无损检测技术,通过"监测—评估—预警—调控"预防性保护流程,对博物馆藏品的健康状况和影响因素进行定量监控分析,在文物劣化前掌握其各项特征,实现文物的预防性保护。

Focusing on public service demand, museums enable a high degree of interaction between the public and museum collections in the form of multi-dimensional interaction, where the public can get involved anywhere. At the same time, museum building is also an important aspect of the preventive conservation, which mainly involves researches on museum site selection, functional layout, thermal insulation and energy conservation of building materials, and earthquake proof. It is also an important technical monitoring method to learn about the real-time situation of the museum by applying IT means such as monitoring and early warning, information transmission, monitoring data analysis and trans-department information communication in museum areas, as well as data fusion platform and fire risk management and control system, and analyzing visitors' portraits, real-time passenger flow and personnel behaviors.

Preventive conservation of cultural heritage based on risk management, in combination with technological detection, IoT and big data prediction technology, forms the current "intelligent conservation" which features the deep integration of "cultural heritage + science and technology", and aims at building a complete museum intelligent ecosystem to integrate collections, exhibits, storage rooms, exhibition halls and visitors as an organic whole. By making full use of intelligent sensing technology and non-destructive technology (NDT) technology, it conducts quantitative monitoring and analysis on the collection's physical condition and influence factors through the preventive conservation process of "monitoring – control – early warning – regulation", so as to understand the characteristics of the cultural heritage before they are deteriorated and realize preventive conservation.

## 大环境 Macro-environment



#### 大环境预防性保护功能图 (馆区)

Functional diagram of macro-environment preventive conservation (museum area)

#### 高纯天然大蒜E素制剂

#### High-purity natural allicin-E preparations

这是一种新型绿色抑菌消毒剂,对环境安全,无毒副作用,通过配方调整,可避免令人不快的大蒜气味。研究表明,天然大蒜E素类制剂具有非常优异的抑菌消毒功效,在有效抑制细菌细胞膜生长的同时,能穿过致病菌的细胞膜而进入细胞质中,破坏致病菌的正常新陈代谢,从而抑制细菌的生长繁殖。空气悬浮实验发现,在5ppm浓度下,大蒜E素即可实现高效无残留抑菌消毒,这表明低剂量的大蒜E素可以有效抑制细菌,为馆藏文物预防性保护提供了一种安全有效的文物熏蒸消毒剂。

This is a new type of green antibacterial disinfectant. which is safe for the environment without toxic and side effects. Through formula adjustment, the unpleasant smell of garlic is removed. Studies have shown that it performs very well in anti-bacteria and disinfection. While effectively inhibiting the growth of bacterial cell membrane, it can pass through the cell membrane of pathogenic bacteria and enter the cytoplasm to destroy their normal metabolism and thus inhibit the growth and reproduction of bacteria. Results of air suspension experiments have shown that, at the concentration of 5 ppm, allicin-E can efficiently inhibit bacteria and disinfect the air without residue. This indicates that low-dose allicin-E can effectively inhibit bacteria and can serve as a safe and effective fumigation disinfectant for the preventive conservation of cultural heritage.

文物库房、陈列展厅等博物馆"小环境"的环境监测,是预防性保护预警预测的基本手段。"十三五"期间(2016-2020),我国从国家高度全面拓展"文物风险预控技术体系研究与示范"应用,提出"实施馆藏文物保存条件达标和标准化库房建设工程",预防性保护正式从"微环境"延伸到博物馆室内"小环境"调控,推动了系列技术标准的研制。

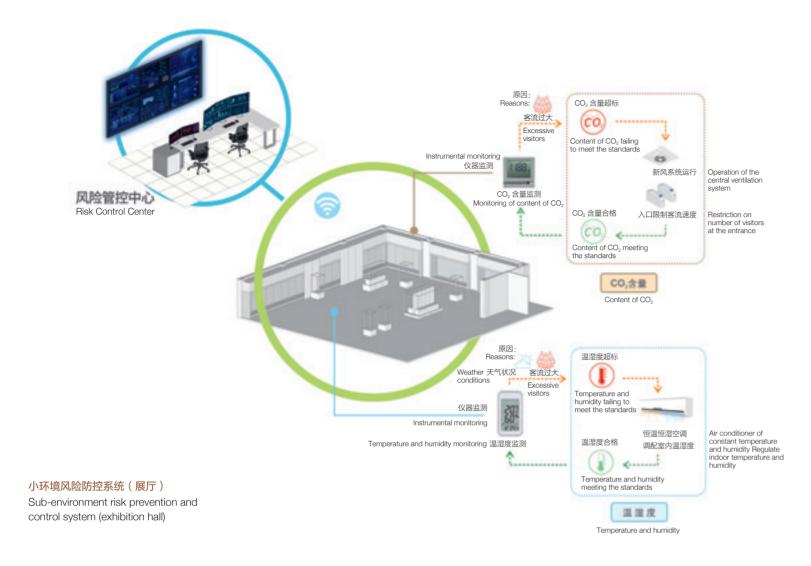
目前,国内众多博物馆所建立的文物保存环境实时监测系统,基本能够覆盖温度、湿度、照度、紫外辐照强度、VOC、二氧化碳等基本指标的变化;结合专用采样分析、便携式检测手段,还能实现对文物保护特征污染物——甲酸、乙酸、甲醛、臭氧、硫化物、氮氧化物等的定期监测。此外,文物库房、陈列展厅等博物馆"小环境"的主动调控系统,也是预防性保护的基本设施。观众区因观众流量变化会引起展厅湿度、CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度等数据呈现周期性波动,建立恒温恒湿净化过滤系统,可以有效改善馆藏文物保存条件。

Environmental monitoring of sub-environments in museums, such as storage room and exhibition hall, is the basic means of early warning and prediction for preventive conservation. During the "13th Five-year Plan" period (2016-2020), China comprehensively expanded the application of "research and demonstration of cultural heritage risk prevention and control technology system" on the national level, and proposed the project "qualification of museum collection conservation conditions and construction of standardized storage rooms", which marks that preventive conservation was officially extended from "micro-environment" to the indoor "sub-environment" control within museums, which promoted the development of a series of technical standards.

At present, the real-time monitoring system for cultural heritage conservation environment established in many domestic museums can basically cover the changes of basic indicators like temperature, humidity, illumination, ultraviolet radiation intensity, VOC and CO<sub>2</sub>; in combination with special sampling analysis and portable detection means, it can also realize periodical monitoring of specific contaminants to cultural heritage conservation, such as formic acid, acetic acid, for maldehyde, ozone, sulfide and oxynitride. In addition, the active control system of museum "sub-environments" such as storage room and exhibition hall is also a basic facility for preventive conservation. Changes in population flow in the audience area may cause periodic fluctuation of the humanity and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the exhibition hall, and a constant temperature and humidity purification and filtration system can effectively keep the conservation conditions for museum collections.

## 小环境 Sub-environment

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#### 文物照明

#### Illumination for cultural heritage

照明是文物展示的重要组成部分,针对文物照明研究提出了"还原、保护、舒适、节能"的理念和要求。"还原"是指通过照明还原文物实际颜色,展现文物的艺术效果; "保护"是指通过控制照度、累积照度、照明中的紫外含量,尽量减少光照对文物的损伤; "舒适"是指通过展厅整体照明的控制协调,使观众能舒适地欣赏文物; "节能"是指通过提高照明的能效,达到降低照明能耗的目的。

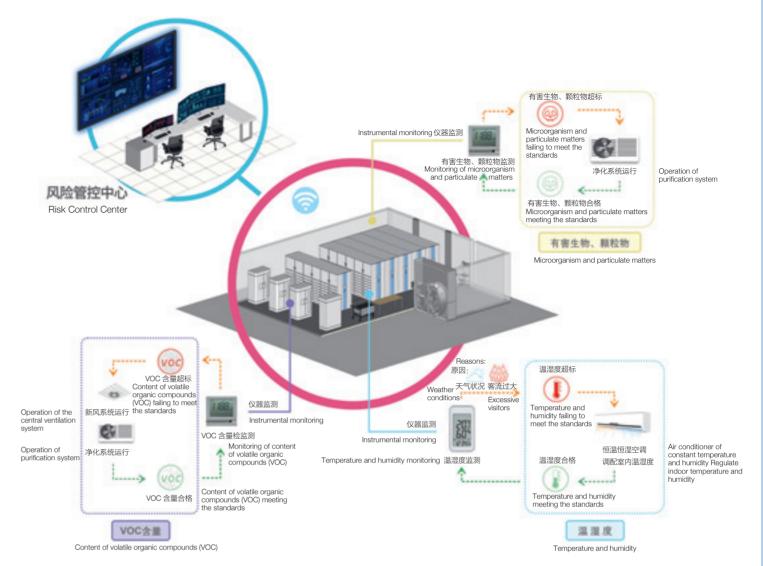
Illumination is an important part of display for cultural heritage. Concepts and demands including *restoration*, *conservation*, *comfort and energy saving* are proposed. Restoration means to show the artistic effect on cultural heritage by restoring the real color using reasonable illumination. Conservation means to reduce the cultural heritage damage originated from illumination to the greatest extent by regulating illuminance, accumulated illuminance and the ratio of UV to the total illumination. Comfort means to let the audience enjoy cultural heritage comfortably by regulating the integral illumination of exhibition hall. Energy saving means to achieve the target of reducing energy consumption on illumination by improving the energy efficiency of illumination.

#### 材料环境安全性评价

#### Environmental safety assessment of materials

在博物馆密闭环境中,展厅、库房内使用的各种藏展材料的挥发物是环境污染物的主要来源。博物馆对藏展材料环境安全性的检测评估聚焦于对文物安全产生危害的污染物,如各类有机酸、含硫化合物等。在大英博物馆针对材料评估筛选的"Oddy"测试法的基础上开发更加快速灵敏的材料环境安全性评价方法"金属薄膜试片法",能够将检测时间缩短一半,有效地对各种藏展材料中的挥发性污染物进行综合评估。

Volatile matters emitted by various storage or display materials used in exhibition hall or storage room are the primary source of contaminants in the sealed museum environment. Evaluation of environmental safety of storage or display materials used in museums focuses on the contaminants harmful to the safety of cultural heritage, such as various organic acids and sulfides. Based on the Oddy test used in the British Museum for evaluating and selecting uncertain materials, the more rapid and sensitive method was developed, as the "metallic film method", by which half of the testing time can be saved and volatile contaminants emitted by various storage or display materials can be efficiently evaluated.



#### 小环境风险防控系统 (库房)

Sub-environment risk prevention and control system (storage room)

#### 文物库房达标

#### Storage room qualification for cultural heritage

国家文物事业"十三五"发展规划(2016~2020)中明确提出了"馆藏文物保存条件达标和标准化库房建设工程"专项,出台馆藏文物日常养护技术标准和管理规范,实施馆藏文物保存条件达标和标准化库房建设工程,实现国家一、二级博物馆文物保存环境全部达标;在地震多发地区开展馆藏文物防震设施建设,完成处于全国7度抗震设防区国家一、二、三级博物馆珍贵文物的防震能力提升,提出文物库房系统性设计方法和成套措施,扭转馆藏文物保护"头痛医头、脚痛医脚"的局面,有针对性系统提升不同级别馆藏文物预防性保护的能力和水平。

In the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016~2020) for the development of national cultural heritage enterprise in China, the special project "Qualification of museum collection conservation conditions and construction of standardized storage rooms" is clearly proposed.

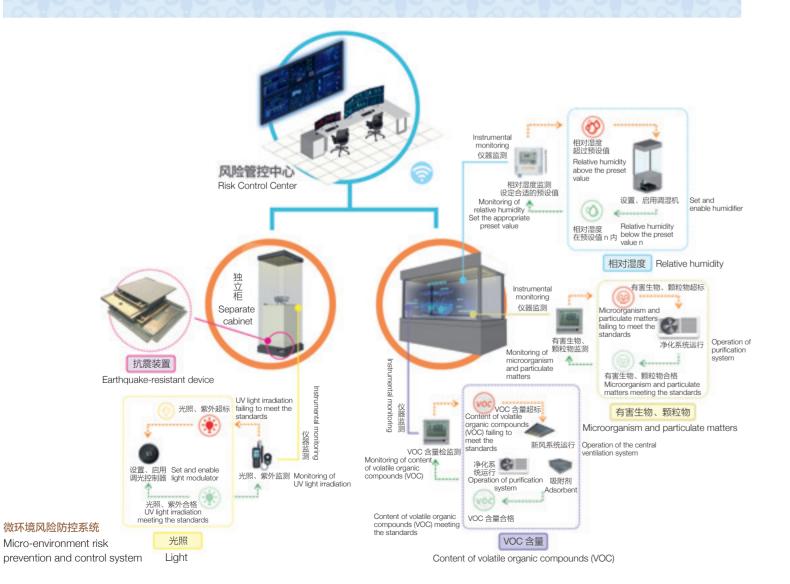
It focuses on making technical standards and management controls for the daily conservation of museum collection, advancing the qualification of museum collection conservation conditions and the construction of standardized storage rooms, and achieving full qualification of conservation environment in the first and second class national museums. It also aims to advance the construction of earthquakeproof facilities for museum collections in earthquake prone areas, to achieve the anti-earthquake ability improvement for precious cultural heritage stored in the first, second and third class national museums located in the 7 degree seismic fortification area. propose systematic design methods and modular measures for cultural heritage storage rooms, reverse the symptom-directed passive situation in museum collection conservation, and improve the museum collection preventive conservation ability and level in different classes of museums in a well-directed and systematic way.

# 微环境

Micro-environment

对展柜、储藏柜、囊匣等馆藏文物"微环境"的调控,是当今重要的预防保护手段。展柜内照明周期性开关、展柜外环境的变化等都会引起柜内温湿度的周期性波动。智能展柜与储藏柜通过对展柜环境因子的监测、指标体系的评估与决策,运用多种调控手段,实现展厅微环境的智能化调控,达到稳定洁净的效果。此外无酸纸、调湿剂、吸附剂等专用功能性被动调控材料的应用能较好地调控展柜内微环境。

Regulation on "micro-environments" of museum collections, such as showcase, storage cabinet and packaging box, is an important preventive conservation means nowadays. The periodic switch of illumination inside the showcase and environmental changes outside the showcase can cause periodic fluctuation of temperature and relative humidity inside the showcase. Intelligent showcases and storage cabinets can monitor the environmental factors, evaluate and make decisions on the indicator systems and adopt multiple control means to regulate the micro-environment inside the exhibition hall in an intelligent manner, thus making it stable and clean. Besides, the application of dedicated functional passive control materials, such as acid-free paper, humidity conditioner and adsorbent, can regulate the micro-environment inside the showcase well.



#### 被动式调湿储藏柜

#### Passive humidity-regulating storage cabinet

被动式调湿储藏柜,以高密封的保温柜体为基础(柜体换气率 < 0.05d<sup>-1</sup>),柜内配备一定量的文物专用调湿材料和除氧剂,以营造柜内恒温恒湿低氧的保存环境。被动式调湿储藏柜无须外接电源,具有安全稳定的特性。柜内调湿材料及除氧剂可根据实际使用情况方便调整更换。在外界扰动小的情况下,该储藏柜能营造湿度长期稳定、低氧的文物保存微环境。

而文物囊匣根据文物的材质、形状、器形大小、重量等多种因素,选用特殊材料制作而成,对珍贵文物本体无害,满足"环境安全性"要求,从源头控制文物保存的微环境质量,且在保管与运输中起到防潮、防震、防风、防晒、防尘之功效,缓冲文物保存微环境波动,起到预防性保护作用。

Based on strictly sealed and insulated cabinet body (air change rate < 0.05d<sup>-1</sup>) and equipped with certain contents of exclusive humidity controlling agent and deoxidizing agent, passive humidity-regulating storage cabinet builds a constant temperature and humidity and low oxygen environment for cultural heritage in the cabinet. Passive humidity-regulating storage cabinet does not require external power, featuring a safe and stable character. Humidity controlling agent and deoxidizing agent in the cabinet can be adjusted or replaced according to real cases. This kind of storage cabinet can build a micro-environment featuring long-term constant humidity and low oxygen for the conservation of cultural heritage under tiny external disturbance.

# No air inlet and outlet holes of active regulation on the top of the cabinet Storage of consumables below the partition Passive regulation No external power supply

Packaging boxes are made of special materials according to the texture, shape, size and weight of cultural heritage. Harmless to precious cultural heritage and meeting the requirement of environmental safety, they can control the micro-environment quality for cultural heritage conservation from the source, and prevent the contents from damp, vibration, wind, sunlight and dust during storage and transportation, thus cushioning the fluctuation of micro-environment and realize preventive conservation.

#### 主动式调湿储藏柜

#### Active humidity-regulating storage cabinet

针对文物保存条件较差,无法达到恒温恒湿要求的库房,为"营造适宜、稳定的文物保存微环境"而开发的主动式调湿储藏柜,采用双层保温夹层结构,表面环保静电粉末喷涂,门板磁性密封条加天地销门锁的双重作用,形成柜体内部密闭小环境。柜体内加装免补水净化调湿一体机或充氮调湿机,可对柜体内部湿度进行主动调控。通过柜内温湿度监测终端采集相关数据集中传送到博物馆监测平台,便于管理人员对储存文物的状态进行实时跟踪管理。

Active humidity-regulating storage cabinet is developed for building the suitable and stable micro-environment for cultural heritage conservation in storage rooms without desirable conservation conditions to meet the constant temperature and humidity demands. The sealed micro-environment inside the cabinet body is produced by adopting the double-layer insulation sandwich structure and environment-friendly powders by surface electrostatic spraying, as well as the double effects originated from magnetic door seal and panic



bar lock. Water-free purification-humidity regulating integrated device or nitrogen-filling humidifier installed in the cabinet body can actively regulate the inner humidity. The environmental data collected by the temperature-humidity monitors placed in cabinets are transmitted to the museum monitoring platform, which provides managers with a simple and real-time way to track and manage the status of cultural relics stored.

#### 无酸纸囊匣

#### Acid-free paper packaging box

无酸纸囊匣是以符合馆藏文物包装技术要求的无酸纸为材料,根据文物造型特点"量体裁衣",采用现代计算机辅助设计及数控机床技术与传统工艺相结合的方法,经过文物尺寸测量、盒型结构设计、打样裁切、折叠、粘接等流程制作的囊匣。研究表明,相较于其他文物囊盒制作材料,无酸纸具有强度高、化学性能稳定、阻止酸性物质迁移等优点。

Acid-free paper packaging box is designed based on the shape of specific cultural heritage, modeled by modern computer-assisted drafting and numerical control machine techniques and traditional processes, and made of acid-free paper meeting the demands for museum collection packaging techniques. In a word, it is produced through a process including measuring object size, designing box structure, molding, cutting, folding and adhering. Studies indicate that acid-free paper features higher mechanical strength and chemical stability as well as the advantage of preventing acidic matters from migrating compared with other materials for making cultural heritage packaging boxes.

#### 碳纤维囊匣

#### Carbon fiber packaging box

碳纤维囊匣是选用无污染、质量轻、强度高的碳纤维 材料,采用 CAD 整体设计一次成型的方法,通过模压 工艺对整张碳纤维布进行制图、切割后,在模具内一次 成型生产的囊匣。碳纤维具有强度高、耐高温、耐腐蚀、 传热和热膨胀系数小等一系列优异性能,其密度仅为钢 的 1/4,但强度却是钢的 10 倍,是制作囊匣的新型理 想材料,在不增加囊匣重量的前提下,能够大幅提高 囊匣的坚固性,确保文物的安全,有利于文物的长久 保存。

Carbon fiber packaging box is designed by CAD, produced through the molding process in which the whole carbon fiber material is set and cut, and formed at the same time in the mold. Carbon fiber material features some favorable properties such as the environmentfriendly character, low density, high mechanical strength, perfect resistance to high temperature and corrosion, as well as low heat conductivity and low thermal expansion coefficient. Since the mechanical strength of carbon fiber material is about 10 times as high as steel while the density ratio of carbon fiber material to steel is only about 1/4, carbon fiber is regarded as a novel and desirable material for making packaging boxes. Based on this, the solidity of packaging box can be highly improved without increasing the weight, which significantly improves the safety of cultural heritage and favors long-term preservation.

## 研究论文 Research Papers

## 基于风险管理和多学科协同的中国馆藏 文物保护实践与展望

Practices and Prospects of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Museums Based on Risk Management and Multidisciplinary Collaboration in China

> 王旭东 Wang Xudong (故宫博物院) (The Palace Museum)

摘 要:中国是当今世界博物馆事业发展最快的国家之一,近些年来全国备案的博物馆数量保持快速增长。全国馆藏文物数量巨大,品类丰富,材质多样。历经多年的实践和发展,我国馆藏文物保护工作已经从抢救性保护为主过渡到 抢救性保护和预防性保护并重的发展阶段。

中国改革开放以来,基于风险管理理论的中国馆藏文物预防性保护体系已经初步建立,借助多学科协同的馆藏文物科技保护手段更加系统全面。大批相关科技领域的专家与文物保护工作者一起致力于解决馆藏文物保护存在的诸多难题,学科的边界已初步打破。相关学科已全面介入馆藏文物的价值挖掘、保存现状评估、病害劣化机理分析、保护修复工艺和保护修复材料的筛选、风险监测和风险控制技术的开发。

未来具有中国特色的博物馆风险管理理论将会在实践中不断发展,体系更加完善。全社会参与、人文和自然 科学多学科协同的生机和活力将推动包括藏品保护在内的博物馆事业的可持续高质量发展。依靠不断完善的文物 保护理念和快速发展的各学科优势,藏品研究和保存状态评估会更加全面地开展,同时构建多学科协作方法体系, 解决藏品保护中的难点问题,培养大量理论扎实、专业背景丰富、具有多学科协作能力的人才。

关键词: 馆藏文物保护; 风险管理理论; 预防性保护; 多学科协作

#### **Abstract:**

China is one of the most developing countries with the most rapid development in museum affairs in the world. The number of museums registered in China has kept rising in recent years. These museums have a great number of collection as well as varieties in types and materials. With years of practice and development, the purpose of conservation in China has been adjusted from "laying stress on rescue" to "laying equal stress on both rescue and preventive conservation".

A preventive conservation system for the museum collections has been primarily built up based on risk management theory in China since the reform and opening-up. Meanwhile, the scientific and technological conservation have developed more systematically and comprehensively due to the multidisciplinary collaboration. Together with conservators, a large number of experts in related fields are committed to solving many problems in the conservation field, and the boundaries of disciplines have been crossed. Related disciplines have been fully involved in exploring the value of cultural heritage of museum collections, evaluating their preservation status, analyzing the mechanism of deterioration, selecting the techniques and

materials of conservation, and developing the methodology for risk monitoring and control.

The theory of risk management in museums with China contribution will keep improved during the future practice with more perfect system. The positive participation of the whole society and the vigorous multidisciplinary collaboration of humanities and natural sciences will promote the sustainable and high-quality development of museum affairs as well as conservation. Relying on the conservation concepts of cultural heritage improved continuously and the multidisciplinary advantages developed rapidly, we will study the collections and assess their preservation status more comprehensively, build a multidisciplinary and collaborative methodology to solve difficult problems in conservation, and cultivate a large number of qualified expects with solid theoretical, professional and multi-disciplinary backgrounds as well as collaborative capability.

#### **Keywords:**

Conservation of cultural heritage of museum collections; risk management theory; preventive conservation; multidisciplinary

#### 一、引言

中国是当今世界博物馆事业发展最快的国家之一。改革开放以来,我国博物馆数量逐年增长,质量日益提高,各方面功能不断完善,为推动社会发展、满足广大人民群众精神文化需求发挥了极其重要的作用。根据国家文物局公布的数据,截至2019年底,全国已备案的博物馆达到5535家,是1949年的200多倍,且目前仍以每年180家左右的速度在增长;全国馆藏文物总数同期为4223.98万件(套),其中珍贵文物460.56万件(套),占总数的10.9% [1]。这些文物品类丰富,材质多样,工艺复杂,我国《馆藏文物登录规范》[2]将其分为34个类别,包括了历史上各时代重要实物、艺术品、文献、手稿、图书资料、代表性实物等。

秉承先进管理理念,运用多学科技术手段保护和传承好这些珍贵文化遗产是博物馆的重要职责。历经理论和实践方面的 长期积累,专业人才的培养和成长,中国馆藏文物风险管理和多学科协同保护取得了令人瞩目的进步。

#### 二、风险管理理论指导下的藏品预防性保护取得显著成就

经过长期实践,我国馆藏文物保护工作从抢救性保护为主发展到了抢救性保护和预防性保护并重的历史阶段。在风险管理理论指导下,藏品预防性保护在中国博物馆领域逐步推进和发展,取得了一系列成果。

#### 2.1 建立基于风险管理理论的馆藏文物预防性保护体系

风险管理理论被广泛成功应用于金融等多个领域。借鉴这些领域的经验,并结合博物馆事业的规律,博物馆风险管理理论已初步形成。

风险管理可分为风险识别、评估、监测、控制四部分<sup>[3,4]</sup>。博物馆藏品的风险管理是博物馆风险管理的核心。藏品的风险来自各类材质的文物保存状况及其所处的复杂人为及自然环境,因此,无论是风险的识别、评估,还是风险的监测、控制,都需要跨学科、跨领域协同工作,从管理和技术两个层面识别、评估、监测各类风险并制定控制措施。

作为预防性保护规划的核心策略,馆藏文物风险管理是减少外部因素对文物的损害、降低保护成本并尽量减少对文物本体干预的有效方法。它改变了传统的文物保护思维,将被动的文物保护提升为主动的预防性保护,这是目前国内外文物保护领域的发展趋势,也是当前及今后我国文物保护的迫切与重要工作。

我国文物预防性保护技术的核心,即为通过有效地管理、监测、评估、调控,抑制各种外部因素对文物的损害,达到延

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缓文物劣化、延长文物寿命的目的。

#### 2.2 开展文物保护法律法规和行业技术标准建设

通过立法和建立标准可以有效地控制文物风险,降低发生危险的几率。中国早在1982年就颁布了《中华人民共和国文物保护法》(简称《文物保护法》),作为我国文物工作的基本准则。后来随着社会经济的不断发展,《文物保护法》根据文物保护工作的实际需求经历过数次修订。2018年,中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发了《关于加强文物保护利用改革的若干意见》,这是我国成立以来首次专门针对文物保护利用改革印发的中央政策文件,也是中央对于新时代文物保护利用工作的指导性文件。

"十五"期间(2001–2005),科技部把技术标准战略、人才战略和专利战略一起列为推进我国科技发展的三大战略<sup>[5]</sup>。 我国文物保护标准化工作肇始于 2006 年全国文物保护标准化技术委员会(SAC/TC289,以下简称文标委)的成立。之后, 文标委发布了《全国文物保护标准化技术委员会秘书处工作细则》<sup>[6]</sup>,文物保护标准的制修订工作迅速展开。

截至 2020 年,我国已颁布实施《文物运输包装规范》等 43 项国标、《古代壁画现状调查规范》等 85 项行业标准,内容涵盖可移动文物、不可移动文物、博物馆、考古发掘等,涉及文物保护管理、文物保护技术和文物保护材料等方面 <sup>[7]</sup>。 2015 年,全国文物保护标准化技术委员会文物保护专业设施分技术委员会(SAC/TC289/SC1)组建,并成立了首批文物保护装备产品检测机构 <sup>[8]</sup>。 2019 年,国家文物局启动在国际标准化组织(ISO)成立"文化遗产保护技术委员会"的相关工作,故宫博物院作为 ISO"文化遗产保护技术委员会"(筹)秘书处所在单位,积极推动建立系统的文化遗产保护国际标准。这些法规、标准及相关机构的建立,有效控制了文物藏品在保管和保护中的风险。

#### 2.3 完善馆藏文物预防性保护科研基础平台

近年来,国家文物局不断完善全国性的馆藏文物预防性保护科研基础平台建设,批准设立了"馆藏文物保存环境"(上海博物馆)和"馆藏文物有害生物控制研究"(重庆中国三峡博物馆)两家国家文物局重点科研基地,为全国的预防性保护科学研究提供关键技术支持。

2013年,国家文物局与工信部签署了《关于共同推进文物保护装备产业化及应用合作协议》,通过构建政、产、学、研、用联合体,加快推进文物博物馆事业与科技、产业融合,特别是文物保护技术装备的开发。经过多年努力,有关文物预防性保护的智能化环境监测、调控、储藏、养护等专用技术装备都取得了很大发展。

#### 2.4 加强馆藏文物预防性保护科学研究及其成果

为促进预防性保护的科学研究,国家层面先后设立"文化遗产保护关键技术研究"重点项目,在文物预防性保护理念拓展, 以及博物馆环境监测、调控、评估等方面开展研究。

特别是在最新的国家"十三五"重点研发计划中,围绕"加强文物保护利用和文化遗产保护传承"的科技需求,设立了"馆藏文物预防性保护风险防控关键技术研发示范"、"馆藏典型脆弱有机质文物病害防治与评价技术研究"及"馆藏文物一体化防震关键技术研究"等项目,开展基础研究和技术攻关,更为深入和全面地开展馆藏文物预防性保护研究。

馆藏文物的预防性保护工作涉及文物本体、所处环境以及可能产生风险的方方面面。相对于直接施加于文物本体的干预性保护修复,预防性保护需要自然科学、社会科学、管理科学与信息科学等相关学科更为深度地参与,协作推进科研与系统化建设。以博物馆藏品的环境监测工作为例,就需要涉及环境科学、材料科学、分析化学、精密仪器、信息技术等多个学科在内的数十个专业的协同工作。

近 20 年来,我国在馆藏文物预防性保护方面取得了快速、长足发展,在博物馆环境全方位实时监测 <sup>[9,10]</sup>、文物运输过程环境监管、博物馆微环境精确调控、内部环境可控的文物储藏柜架 <sup>[11]</sup>、馆藏文物一体化防震成套技术研究及相关标准等方面取得丰硕成果。同时,全国上百家博物馆实施了预防性保护工程,主要在展厅及库房环境监测与调控、文物储藏条件等方面开展了大量的基础建设工作。近年来,该项工作已经在部分省份的地市级博物馆全面铺开,为各级博物馆藏品的预防性保护硬件提升提供了根本性的保障。

在馆藏文物防震(振)技术方面,2008年5.12汶川大地震后,新建大型博物馆如成都博物馆、云南省博物馆等建设项目都引入了全系统防震设计理念[12,13],以提升藏品安全性。在国家文物局总体规划下,中国航空规划设计研究总院联合科技

部、工信部推进"产学研用"集成研究,在国际上首次提出基于文物安全的博物馆全系统防震(振)设计方法<sup>[14,15,16]</sup>,开发出馆藏文物一体化防震技术及装备。

#### 三、多学科协同推动文物保护科学的快速发展

文物保护工作的开展不仅需要成熟理论的指导,还依赖各种先进科学技术的不断支持,复杂文物材质工艺认知的逐渐加深。近年来,为解决文物保护工作中的各类难点问题,各文博单位积极与国内外科研机构开展合作,将历史学、考古学与包括物理学、化学、材料学、地质学、生物学等在内的众多自然学科中的先进技术相结合,不断开发新的研究方法,并灵活应用于文物保护及相关展览教育工作中。在文物原始信息采集、保存状况评估、保护技术及材料研发等方面,很多传统文物保护方法难以克服的瓶颈问题得到了解决。很多新技术在文化遗产展览展示方面得到广泛应用,不但满足了公众对于文物展览教育多种形式的需求,而且极大地改善了文物保护行业的外部环境,有力地推动了我国文物保护工作的快速发展。

#### 3.1 出土文物的保护修复

考古现场是抢救性文物保护的最前线,为更完整地保留出土文物及相关信息,科研人员借鉴各类分析化学方法、有机/ 无机材料合成技术、生物防治技术、三维数字技术等先进手段,在出土文物现场和实验室保护修复、新材料和保护方法研发、 考古残留物鉴别等方面取得了不少突出成果。

为解决饱水竹木漆器的出土/水及保护难题,荆州文物保护中心<sup>[17]</sup>、湖北省博物馆<sup>[18]</sup> 在文物材质科学分析的基础上,通过有机材料合成与应用、生物防治在内的多学科参与,在考古现场保护、竹木漆器脱色脱水、病害控制,特别是防止竹木漆器变形方面取得突出成果。相关保护技术被广泛应用于全国重要出土文物的保护实践当中(图1)<sup>[19,20,21,22,23]</sup>。

秦始皇帝陵博物院(原秦始皇兵马俑博物馆)的科研人员针对彩绘、大漆、陶俑等不同材质,运用无机/有机分析技术,结合环境监测数据解析,全面、系统地揭示了秦俑彩绘的材质工艺以及损坏机理;同时将高分子有机材料合成与核技术相结合,确定了行之有效的抗皱缩剂和加固剂联合处理法,以及单体渗透配合电子束辐照聚合加固保护法,该成果 2004 年获得国家科技进步二等奖 [24,25,26]。相关研究成果被成功应用于秦俑出土陶俑的保护修复实践中(Cat 3,2,2) [27]。

国内大型考古项目,如甘肃马家塬战国墓地 <sup>[28]</sup>、江西海昏侯墓地 <sup>[29]</sup>,以及正在发掘中的四川三星堆祭祀坑 <sup>[30]</sup>等的保护和研究工作,汇集了多学科背景的专家,将地质勘探、无机/有机材质分析、材料科学、生物防治、信息科学等方面有机结合,在文物发掘以及金属文物、有机质文物现场保护和加固、文物复原等方面不断涌现新成果 <sup>[31]</sup>。

考古发掘现场出土脆弱遗迹历史上用过石膏、聚氨酯泡沫、环十二烷等材料进行提取,这些材料由于各自的一些缺点,在国内都难以持续推广。秦始皇帝陵博物院、上海硅酸盐研究所、上海大学等多家单位充分合作,发挥各参与机构在考古学、材料科学、化学等领域的专长,首次将有机物质薄荷醇作为现场提取临时加固材料<sup>[32]</sup>,经过多年努力,相关成果"考古现场脆弱性文物临时固型提取及其保护"在2019年获得国家科技进步二等奖<sup>[33]</sup>,并在秦俑等国内多个考古工地进行使用,取得了良好效果(图 2)<sup>[34]</sup>。

出土文物的复原需要充分了解文物材质、内部 结构等信息。通过无损检测、材料分析、数字技术



结构等信息。通过无损检测、材料分析、数字技术 图 1 长沙走马楼三国孙吴纪年简牍修复前后(荆州文物保护中心) [23]



图 2 秦俑一号坑弓弩遗迹出土现场、薄荷醇提取过程及修复后照片 [34]



图 3 隋炀帝萧后冠出土及复原图 [38]

合成等多学科手段,陕西省考古研究院联合德国美因茨罗马-日耳曼中央博物馆,清理、复原了唐李倕墓冠饰(Cat 3.1.2)<sup>[35,36]</sup>,陕西省文物保护研究院与扬州市文物考古研究所合作研究复原了隋炀帝萧后冠(图3)<sup>[37,38]</sup>。相关工作探索了难度较高的出土复合质文物的保护修复理念与方法,成为经典保护修复案例。

作为脆弱有机质文物,丝织品的保护一直面临很多困难。近些年,国内多家文博机构结合有机材料分析鉴别、保护材料合成及筛选评价、保存环境监控等领域的研究方法,在丝织品整形、加固、制备修补材料等方面解决了多项行业难题。特别是在法门寺地官出土唐代丝织品的科学揭展和糟朽丝织品的保护修复<sup>[39]</sup>、出土纺织品的抢救性保护工作<sup>[40,41,42,43,44]</sup>,以及官廷传世纺织品的系统保护方面<sup>[45,46,47,48]</sup>,积累了比较成熟的经验,促进了国内纺织品保护整体水平的提高。

考古现场很多证据是通过残留物的精细科学分析获得的,借助考古勘测、微/痕量物质分析、放射性同位素测年,以及生物领域的新技术,出土文物更多信息得以提取和保留,这些证据对于人类文明的发展意义重大。北京大学等单位 2012 年在美国 *Science* 杂志上发表文章,将 <sup>14</sup>C 测年技术与考古发掘相结合,确定中国早期陶器出现的时间为两万年前,这是目前世界已发表的陶器最早出现年代(图 4)<sup>[49,50]</sup>。浙江大学将临床医学中的酶联免疫方法应用在考古遗迹的科学分析中,研究表明 8000 年前的跨湖桥先民就已经采集并利用生漆作为涂料和胶黏剂,这是迄今为止发现的人类最早使用大漆的证据,而且制作工艺相当成熟(图 5)<sup>[51]</sup>。2019 年底中国丝绸博物馆和郑州市文物考古研究院共同宣布,同样采用酶联免疫技术分析证明黄河流域郑州市荥阳汪沟仰韶文化遗址出土丝织物,这是中国现存最早的丝织品,距今五千多年 <sup>[52]</sup>。

随着保护技术的快速发展、各类应用的不断拓展,中国文物现场保护工作中多学科背景专业人员的合作将会更加紧密,各学科在文物保护领域的交叉应用将会更加频繁和深入,更多的珍贵出土信息及遗迹将得以存留,这将为古代文明发展的探索和研究提供更加丰富、翔实的实物依据。

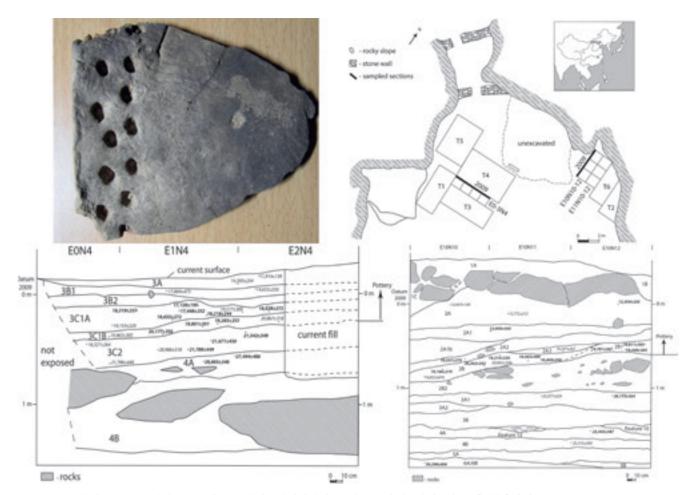


图 4 江西万年仙人洞出土最古老陶器入选 2012 年全球十大考古发现,相关研究成果发表于美国《科学》杂志(图片由北京大学吴小红教授提供)[49]

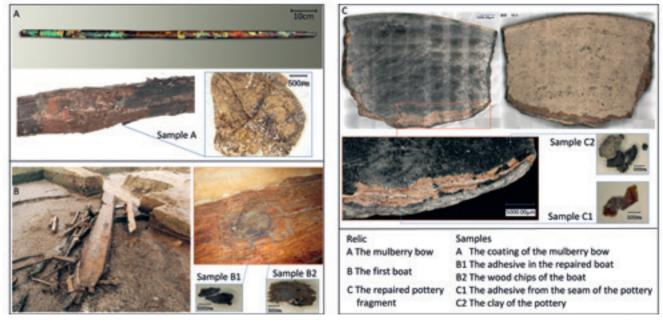


图 5 浙江跨湖桥遗址发现漆弓,以及使用大漆作为胶黏剂修补的独木舟和陶器 [51]

#### 3.2 馆藏文物的科学分析与保护

馆藏文物的保护和工艺研究是博物馆所属保护部门的核心工作内容。目前,传统保护修复方法在各类科学技术,以及包括核技术、大科学装置等新技术手段的支持下,得以快速发展。

青铜器、陶瓷、漆器等器物保护领域,在传承传统修复方法的同时,光谱分析、核分析等分析技术也持续得到重视和引入。通过X射线CT技术、显微激光拉曼光谱技术等新的非侵入式和原位分析方法,可以获得器物内部构造、伤况,以及材质信息,从而开展器物保护处理前的状况评估(图 6) [53,54,55]。三维打印等新技术也被应用到文物的修复中,使传统修复工艺的工作效率得以大幅度提升。

书画修复领域,故官博物院在继承传统工艺技术流程的同时,结合透光影像采集、X 射线荧光光谱与高光谱成像、有机/无机材料分析、加固材料筛选等科技手段,成功修复了"蒋懋德画山水图贴落"等大尺幅画作,为相关类别文物的安全、科学修复提供了经典案例<sup>[56]</sup>。与此同时,故官博物院大力推进无损分析检测技术在中国古书画保护与研究中的应用,将遥感、光谱分析、机械控制技术与文物保护技术相结合,与中国科学院遥感与数字地球研究所合作研制了世界上第一台书画高光谱大尺寸扫描平台<sup>[57]</sup>。同时,结合其他光谱、X 射线能谱分析技术,初步建立了一套中国古书画系统分析方法,有力推动了古书画科学认知和保护技术的持续发展。

从 20 世纪开始,周仁、李家治等老一代科学家经过多年不懈努力,将物理学、化学、材料学领域中的经典分析技术用于中国古陶瓷材质分析,系统地建立了中国古代主要窑址出土瓷片的化学成分数据库<sup>[58]</sup>,系统研究了一些重要的陶瓷器 <sup>[59,60,61]</sup>。伴随着纳米表征技术的发展和普及、同步辐射等大科学装置制造技术的快速发展,很多以前微米尺度的文物研究,可以在纳米尺度下进一步开展,中国古陶瓷研究也迎来了新的发展契机,取得了不少优秀成果 <sup>[62]</sup>。近些年来,国内多家科研单位利用同步辐射技术结合其他材料表征方法多次在中国古代富铁酱釉中发现一种特殊晶体(ε-Fe,O<sub>2</sub>,如图 7 所

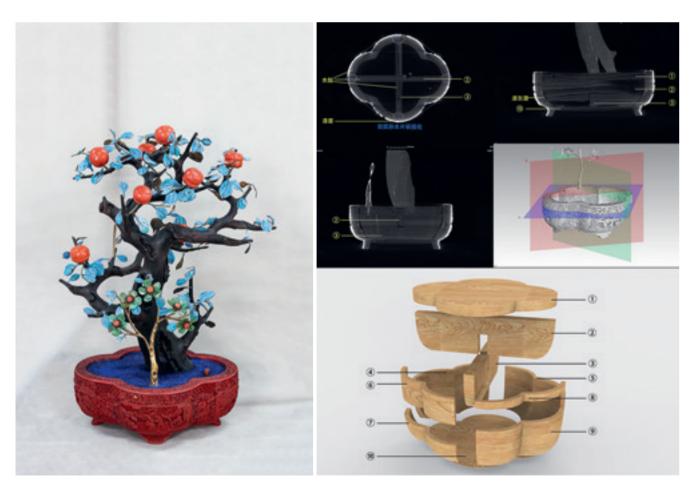


图 6 故宫博物院藏剔红海棠式柿子盆景 X 射线 CT 观测结果及内部结构示意图

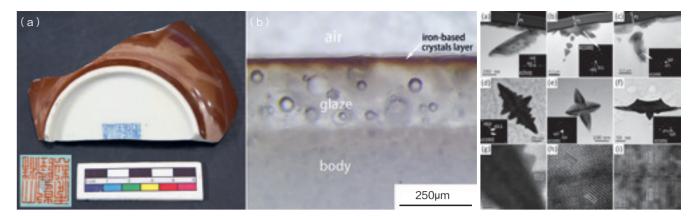


图 7 在富铁酱釉中发现 ε-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 晶体 [64]



图 8 故宫宁寿宫符望阁内檐雕漆饰品组分及制作工艺研究结果

示)<sup>[63,64,65]</sup>,这种 20 世纪初才被发现和人工合成的晶体,在距今近千年的中国古陶瓷烧造中就能够进行高纯度合成,并持续发展至今,相关工艺的解析从新的角度为现代材料的合成技术发展提供了重要参考。

漆器和丝绸是中国最具代表性的有机质文物,近些年随着有机材料分析、同位素溯源等方法的广泛应用,文物工作者对这两类文物的科学认知显著加深。借助热裂解气相色谱-质谱、锶同位素分析等技术,可获取漆器材质工艺、产地、老化和发展历程等方面的科学信息(图 8) [66,67,68,69]。随着有机分析领域中超高效液相色谱-质谱技术的快速发展,中国丝绸博物馆、故官博物院在纺织品染料鉴别和产地判断 [70,71,72]、褪色染料的科学鉴别 [73]、天然和工业染料对纺织品保存状况影响等方面都取得了不错的成果 [74]。

中国古代彩绘类文物主要通过各类颜料进行表现,综合偏光显微镜、拉曼光谱、X 射线能谱等光学、谱学分析技术,可准确判断颜料的种类,并获取其老化信息。敦煌研究院科研人员经过多年努力,系统总结了中国古代壁画使用的主要颜料种类和分布<sup>[75,76,77]</sup>。秦始皇帝陵博物院<sup>[78]</sup>、故宫博物院<sup>[79]</sup>与德国和美国专家合作,建立了专业的彩绘颜料分析实验室,并初步总结了墓葬出土彩绘陶俑<sup>[80]</sup>、元明清建筑壁画<sup>[81]</sup>和彩画<sup>[82]</sup>的颜料种类及基本特点。

除此之外,镶嵌类文物、唐卡、钟表等传世文物作为故宫博物院的重要藏品,其保护工作在故宫得到迅速发展<sup>[83,84,85]</sup>。 针对这些文物的复杂分析需求,故宫博物院系统建立了包括核技术、光谱技术、色谱技术在内的无损/微损分析方法体系(图9)。在馆藏镶嵌类文物"紫檀木边嵌牙香港图插屏"的修复过程中,故宫博物院科研人员通过 X 射线成像确定插屏背板制作工艺、通过有机/无机材料分析确定象牙染色工艺,相关研究成果被直接应用于插屏修复技法及材料选择工作中<sup>[86]</sup>。这是科技分析研究与传统修复工艺相结合的典型案例,也是未来文物修复工作发展、努力的方向。



图 9 故宫博物院无损/微损分析检测设备

#### 3.3 文物保护修复的展览展示

"进一步加强文物信息的数字化采集和保护,深入挖掘文物知识,创新传播传承手段,依托文物资源讲好中国故事,是 贯彻落实习近平总书记关于文物保护要依靠科技、让文物活起来的重要论述精神,在新时代努力走出符合我国国情的文物 保护利用之路的重要举措。"<sup>[87]</sup> 文化遗产的数字化建设,既能从源头上保护和管理珍贵文化遗产,突破在时间、空间和传 播形式上的限制,让文物得以长久保存,也充分发挥了文博单位、研究机构和科技企业产学研用合作创新的潜力,更好地 服务于社会和大众,具有重要的现实意义和深远的文化意义。

国家"十三五"期间,文物科技研究团队与相关科研院所广泛合作,在文物"信息采集、检测分析、材料研究、保护修复、存储加工、展示利用"等应用开发方面,获得了多项文物科技专利,出版了多部智慧博物馆学术专著,承担了相关国家重点基础研究发展计划973重点课题、国家科技支撑课题和国家文物局重点课题,组织起草了多项智慧博物馆和文物数字化标准规范,规划设计了国内众多文物数字化保护项目[88]。

故宫博物院借助数字化、新媒体等新技术提高博物馆的服务质量,在不断为观众营造舒适参观环境的同时,也满足了不同参观群体对于教育、鉴赏、展示、传播等的不同需求(图 10)。"数字故宫"建设如今已经成为故宫博物院建院指导思想之一,未来将继续创造更多数字化成果,全面激活故宫数字资源的价值<sup>[89,90,91]</sup>。

此外,近些年来展示保护和科学分析成果的文物及艺术品展览在国内外都得到了迅速发展,成为一种新的展览形式 [92,93,94]。国家文物局 2004 年在中华世纪坛举办"历史文化遗产保护科学和技术成果展" [95]、2010 年在首都博物馆举办"百工千慧:中国文物保护科学和技术成果展" [96],故宫博物院先后在故宫神武门 [97] 和香港举办两次文物修复展(图 11) [98],陕西历史博物馆举办"文物修复季特展" [99],中国丝绸博物馆举办"后宫遗珍:清东陵慈禧及容妃服饰修复成果展" [100],新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆举办"指尖旋舞艺成天工——新疆文物保护修复成果展" [101],这些着重展示文物修复过程的新型展览,全方位体现了科技分析在文物保护实践工作中所发挥的重要作用。未来将会有更多的文物保护工作参与到展览的设计与展示当中。

#### 四、发挥多学科协作优势,建立文物保护专业科研机构,通过教育机构和国际合作培养多学 科背景人才

1949年,位于北京的旧都文物整理委员会更名为北京文物整理委员会(后多次更名,2007年更名为中国文化遗产研究院),是新中国第一个由中央政府主办并管理的文物保护专业机构。20世纪50年代,故官博物院、北京历史博物馆(中国

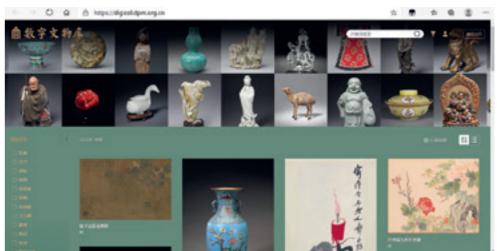






图 11 2019 年故宫博物院在香港 科学馆举行"内里乾坤—— 故宫文物修复展"

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历史博物馆的前身)相继成立文物修复组(室),20世纪60年代上海博物馆、甘肃省博物馆等相继成立文物保护实验室。 自此之后,全国的许多文博机构陆续组织成立从事文物修复的工作室。拥有化学、生物学、物理学背景的科研工作者也逐 渐进入到文物保护领域中。

1989年,国家文物局和美国盖蒂保护研究所正式签订协议开展敦煌莫高窟的保护工作,几乎同时,陕西省文物局与德国巴伐利亚州就秦始皇兵马俑的保护签署长期合作协议。敦煌莫高窟的国际保护合作项目逾三十年仍在持续,秦兵马俑的保护合作项目也持续了约25年,这两个项目是改革开放以后中国文物保护合作的典范,他们将多学科专家引入到文物保护问题解决当中,有力地推动了中国文物保护追赶世界最高水平的步伐。1995年开始,中国和意大利联合开展"中意合作文物保护修复培训项目",分别在西安文保中心和(原)中国文物研究所开办共两期培训班,培养了一大批既有良好自然科学知识背景,又有一定动手能力的文物保护修复专业人才。

2004年起,国家文物局开始与各地文博单位、高校联合设立行业重点科研基地,截至2019年,已设立33个基地。这些基地在全国范围内为推动多学科参与的文物保护科学研究发挥了重要作用。2009年,科技部在敦煌研究院成立国家古代壁画保护工程技术研究中心,成为文博行业第一个国家级工程技术中心。该机构集成中国科学院和高校的多领域人才和技术优势,有力推动了中国古代壁画科学保护技术研究的发展。

2010年,浙江省人民政府、国家文物局开始共建"国家文化遗产保护科技区域创新联盟(浙江省)"。2017年在国家文物局的支持下,21家重点科研基地在上海成立了"丝绸之路文物科技创新联盟",秘书处设立在上海大学,定期开展活动,促进国内各领域学科参与文物保护技术创新。

近些年来,国家文物局和国内文博机构定期举办文物保护专业培训班,组织众多学科的专家进行授课,提高国内文物保护一线人员的专业水平。2009年,国际文物保护与修复研究中心(ICCROM)在中国举办"预防性保护:博物馆藏品风险防范培训班",国际文物保护修复协会(IIC)、国际博物馆协会文物保护协会(ICOM-CC)也陆续在中国合作开设文物保护培训班。其中IIC在2015年与故宫博物院合作设立培训中心。2015至2019年举办五期培训班,主题涵盖多个学科知识和文物类别,分别是"预防性保护科学"、"文物保护修复过程中的无损分析技术"、"纺织品修护"、"纸质文物的科学保护"以及"陶瓷和玻璃的保护",目前已有来自世界36个国家的114名学员参加了培训,在世界文物保护修复领域产生了积极影响。

#### 五、中国馆藏文物保护未来的发展与展望

经过多年努力,基于风险管理理论的中国文物藏品预防性保护体系初步形成,多学科协同参与馆藏文物保护的实践经验

不断积累。未来中国的藏品保护需要继续完善风险管理相关理论,在多学科协作实践中优化体系,推动更多学科领域的专业人员系统和持续地参与到馆藏文物保护事业中。依据国家文物事业"十四五"规划,以及文物领域"2035中长期发展战略",未来还需要在以下几方面进行持续深入的探索与实践:

- 1)继续完善藏品风险管理理论,通过国家层面的科技规划与相关项目,着力开展馆藏文物保护利用全过程中各类风险 因素的甄别与监测技术研究,风险因素阈值与对策研究,风险控制决策理论与技术研究,以及风险管理智能化、系统化研究等,全面提升与完善具有中国特色的风险管理理论。
- 2)在藏品风险管理理论的应用和实践中,不断健全藏品风险管理体系。将文物风险管理提升为我国馆藏文物保护研究长期、持续的整体战略,将其作为理论指导、决策手段与重要支撑,纳入我国馆藏文物的管理、保护与利用等全链条工作之中,构建基于风险管理理论的中国馆藏文物"防、保、研、管、用"体系。未来结合国家重点考古与馆藏文物保护项目,以及大型博物馆馆藏文物保护实际工作,完成具有示范意义的风险管理实践案例,真正让风险管理从理论层面落地生根。
- 3)依靠不断完善的文物保护理念和快速发展的各学科优势技术,建立更广泛的、更多交叉学科领域密切合作的良性机制与协同平台,更加系统全面地开展藏品研究和保存状态评估,及时发现藏品保存隐患和存在问题,解析病害原因,为藏品的保护处理提供重要依据。
- 4)系统构建多学科协作方法体系,解决藏品保护中的难点问题。利用国家级科研与重点保护项目的契机,鼓励各行各业的优秀团队真正参与到文物保护重点问题的攻关和解决中。基于文物保护工作的实际需求,快速、高效地将科学研究新方法、新成果灵活运用于各类文物的保护,使科学技术在文物保护实践中发挥关键作用。
- 5) 鼓励高校和各级教育机构探索全新的培养机制,着力培养懂技术、了解文物保护实际需求、具备国际视野和多学科协作能力的复合型人才和领军人才。同时,在更广层面开展对于公众的文物保护理念的基础教育,并逐步提高文物保护从业人员的素质和比例,为馆藏文物保护事业建设年龄梯度合理、专业背景丰富、具有多学科协作能力的专业队伍。

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# 全链条保护:中国丝绸博物馆应对 全球挑战的工作模式

Full Gear Conservation: Work Method of China National Silk Museum in the Face of Global Challenge

赵 丰 1,2 Zhao Feng<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 中国丝绸博物馆; 2. 纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地)

(1. China National Silk Museum 2. Key Scientific Research Base of Textile Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage)

摘 要:在文化遗产保护面临全球性挑战的情况下,无论是天灾还是人祸,国际博物馆界都应该步调一致进行应对。中国 博物馆界也在国家文物局的协调和指导下,团结起来共同努力,实施新的顶层设计规划,布局建设科研基地,攻 关保护共性问题,制订修复普遍标准,致力于提高各博物馆的藏品保护水平。

中国丝绸博物馆是一个纺织服饰类的专题博物馆,也是纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地。经过近 30 年的实践,我们在这里和大家分享纺织品文物全链条保护的工作方式,以应对不同的挑战。从大范围来看包括以下环节:前往考古现场实施抢救性保护,以应对日益增多的建设工程;带回实验室进行分析测试,以弥补认知的缺陷;根据需要修复纺织服饰,让人们更方便学习和理解;为收藏及展示提供预防性保护设施,应对环境变化;将藏品信息数字化或进行复制,以备万一发生灭顶之灾;还原或传承相关传统工艺并用于当下,以造福于广大民众。特别是新冠肺炎疫情之后,线上管理和交流显得越来越重要。

但从小范围来看,中国丝绸博物馆于2012年又在展厅和实验室之外,专门设计和建设了纺织品文物修复展示馆,分为上下两层,下层是保护修复空间,而上层就是陈列展示空间,一个个修复项目也在这里形成了全链条保护环:从藏品调查,编制方案,到馆之后的分析检测,实施修复,并选择部分深入研究或复制,最后策划展览,同时参与传统服装推广。这里我将与大家分享四个案例:"千缕百衲:敦煌纺织品保护项目"(2012~2014)、"丝府宋韵:黄岩南宋赵伯澐墓出土服饰保护和修复"(2016~2018)、"梅里云裳:明代中韩合作项目"(2019)、"汉机织汉锦:老官山提花织机与五星出东方锦的复制"(2017~2018)。

2017年6月,在杭州中国丝绸博物馆发起成立了丝绸之路文物科技创新联盟(ATICS),20余家丝绸之路沿线的文化遗产保护科研机构共同搭建了交流与合作的平台,我们也欢迎更多国家的相关机构和我们一起合作联动,应对全球文物保护领域的挑战。

关键词: 纺织品; 保护; 全链条

Abstract:

Facing the global challenges, whether natural or man-made, in the cultural heritage conservation, all the museums in the world should make response in unison. With the coordination and guidance of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the museums in China have worked together to put into practice the top-level designs and plans, arrange the construction of scientific research bases, tackle common difficulties in conservation, formulate general standards for restoration, and strive to improve the conservation of collections.

China National Silk Museum is a special museum dedicated to textiles and apparel artifacts and the Key Scientific Research Base of Textite Conservation State Administration of Cultural Heritage. We, with nearly 30 years of practice, will share a working model of conservation cycle of textile artifacts to address different challenges. Generally, it includes the following steps: rescue and conservation at the archaeological site to cope with the increasing construction projects; analysis and testing in the laboratory to make up for limited cognition; restoration of textiles and apparel as needed to facilitate learning and understanding of people; preventive conservation facilities for collection and display to respond to environmental changes; digitization or replication of collection information to avoid catastrophe; restoration, inheritance and utilization of related traditional crafts to benefit the general public; online management and communication with increasing importance (especially after the COVID-19 pandemic).

Specifically, China National Silk Museum designed and built a textile artifacts restoration exhibition hall outside of the main exhibition hall and laboratory in 2012. It includes two floors, with the lower one for conservation and restoration and the upper for display. The restoration projects have also formed a conservation cycle here from the survey of collections, the preparation of plans, the analysis, testing and restoration after entry into museum and the selection of some collections for further research or reproduction to the final exhibition planning and participation in the promotion of traditional clothing. Here I will share four cases: "Qian Lv Bai Na" - Dunhuang Project for Conservation of Textiles (2012-2014); "Si Fu Song Yun" - Conservation Project of Silk Clothing excavated from the Tomb of Zhao Boyun of the Southern Song Dynasty (2016-2018); "Mei Li Yun Shang" - Sino-Korea Cooperation Research of the Ming Dynasty (2019); "Han Ji Zhi Han Jin" - Reproduction of Laoguanshan Jacquard Loom and "Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang" Brocade of the Han Dynasty (2017-2018).

In June 2017, the Alliance on Technological Innovation of Cultural Heritage along the Silk Road (ATICS) was established at the China National Silk Museum in Hangzhou. A platform for exchanges and cooperation was built jointly by more than 20 scientific research institutions for cultural heritage conservation along the Silk Road. The relevant institutions from more countries are also welcome to cooperate with us to address the challenges in the field of global cultural heritage conservation.

**Keywords:** 

Textiles; conservation; full gear

一、引言

近年来,世界文化遗产领域的保护现状面临着全球性挑战,无论是不可移动还是可移动文物的保护,天灾人祸都时有发生。2003年以来,由于伊拉克战争,伊拉克国家博物馆珍品被抢掠,巴比伦遗址被开挖成战壕,ISIS 损毁亚述雕像;2008年,韩国首尔崇礼门遭遇人为纵火;2015年尼泊尔地震,加德满都达拉哈拉塔完全倒塌;2018年巴西里约热内卢大火导致巴西国家博物馆2000万件藏品受到威胁。中国的西北地区新疆楼兰LE古城、青海都兰等墓地也屡遭盗掘,出土的大量金属文物和纺织品文物严重受损。

除了这些较为极端的风险如战争、盗掘、地震、林火之外,正常的文物保护和利用过程会面临诸多风险,其主要类型有:

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- ① 基础建设等人类正常活动对墓葬、遗址以及相关文物带来的风险;② 出土之后环境变化和应急处理带来的文物急剧劣化;
- ③ 文物信息提取和认识过程中由于缺乏长期专业研究带来的失误; ④ 修复过程中由于对文物制作传统工艺的无知而导致应用材料和工艺不当; ⑤ 展览和保存以及运输和借展过程中存在的各种风险,预防性保护未满足实际需求; ⑥ 公众传播过程中文物知识的误导,通过文物复原、工艺应用而得以扩大。对此,中国博物馆界从宏观和微观两个层面开展了行动。

# 二、中国博物馆界的行动

在国家文物局领导下,在中国文物保护协会的指导下,中国博物馆界团结起来共同努力,致力于提高各博物馆的藏品保护水平。

#### 2.1 顶层设计重点领域

回顾过去 15 年,中国文物保护领域的科研布局重点放在了针对特定类型和特定场合的文物保护关键技术研发、技术应用研究方面,包括保护材料的研发、工艺的改进,各种通用技术、装备在文物保护领域的应用研究和适用性改造。随着实践经验的积累和理念技术的进步,"十四五"期间又进一步向文物保护应用基础研究、文物风险防控技术等方面拓展,全面加强基础研究,重点深化对文物劣化机理与病害的环境作用机制的认知,为文物风险防控提供分子层面的科学依据。

#### 2.2 全面布局科研基地

为了更好地引导科技在文物领域的应用,解决文物保护与利用过程中的重大问题,国家文物局自2004年开始在文博单位、高等院校、科研院所、科研型企业陆续设立七批次33家科研基地,涵盖了文物本体保护、预防性保护、数字展示、新技术应用等领域,其中包括以壁画、陶质彩绘文物、出土竹木漆器、古陶瓷、金属文物、纺织品文物、纸质文物等以材料分类的馆藏文物保护科研基地<sup>[1]</sup>。

# 2.3 攻关保护共性问题

近年来,中国的文物科技保护界通过联合攻关,在文物科学认知、保护修复技术与材料等方面取得一些关键核心和共性 技术的突破,为馆藏文物保护修复提供了强有力的技术支撑。当然,面对挑战,还要继续深入研究:一是建立在价值认知 和风险评估基础上的系统性保护理念;二是开展材质劣化机理与防治、保护材料评价等方面的定向基础研究,文物保护的 安全性和可靠性不断加强;三是关注新材料、生物技术、信息技术等高新技术在文物保护领域的应用。

### 2.4 制订修复普遍标准

"十三五"期间,中国文物行业共组织编制国家标准 27 项、行业标准 50 项,涵盖可移动文物、不可移动文物,博物馆、文物调查与考古发掘,文物保护专用设施等重要领域 <sup>[2]</sup>,围绕壁画、书画、陶瓷、丝织品、竹木漆器等可移动文物的保护修复材料、修复技术等需求,制定相应的标准。与文物修复相关的标准主要集中在文物病害评估技术规程、文物病害与图示、文物保护修复方案编写规范、保护修复档案记录规范、文物修复材料要求、分析检测技术规程等方面。通过标准引领,促进文物保护知识和技术共享,提升文物保护水平。

# 三、全链条保护概念的提出

中国丝绸博物馆是一个纺织服饰类的专题博物馆,也是纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地。经过近 30 年的实践,我们初步建立了以纤维和染料为核心的无损分析技术、基于丝肽-氨基酸的脆弱纺织品接枝加固技术、考古现场纺织品信息提取及微痕检测技术、基于科技史研究和非物质文化遗产保护理念的传统染织工艺复原技术,以及作为专题博物馆而配置的全套展览展示、社会教育、公众活动、出版发表和全媒体传播等。我们将其称为全链条的纺织品文物保护和利用模式。在这里,笔者和大家分享纺织品文物"全链条保护"的工作概念,以应对文物保护不同阶段的挑战。

#### 3.1 行业中的全链条

博物馆藏品主要是一类可移动文物,它们通常来自传世或是考古发掘。所以,藏品保护行业的全链条应该是从一件文物的生产制作开始,到其再被复制或仿制生产、制作新的文物为止。以一件纺织品服装为例,曾几何时,它被古人生产制作出来,在经过了生活使用之后,它被主人带入墓中,或是传给后代。较大的风险是被带入墓中,经受墓穴环境的考验。等它被发掘出土后,考古人员和文物保护师就会马上到现场实施抢救性保护;此后,它们应该会被带回实验室进行分析测试,以弥补人们对它认知的不足;再是根据需要来修复纺织服饰,让人们更方便学习和理解;为收藏及展示提供预防性保护设施,应对气候等环境变化;将藏品信息数字化或进行复制,以备万一发生灭顶之灾;还原或传承相关传统工艺并用于当下,以造福广大民众。特别是新冠肺炎疫情之后,线上管理和交流显得越来越重要(图1)。

#### 3.2 一个博物馆里的全链条

作为一个专业性的博物馆, 宗旨就是以 中国丝绸为核心的纺织服饰类文化遗产的收 藏、保护、研究、传承、弘扬, 我们于2012 年在展厅和实验室之外, 在基本陈列展线上 专门设计和建设了纺织品文物修复展示馆。 展馆分为上下两层,下层是保护修复空间, 上层就是陈列展示空间。无论是馆内还是馆 外藏品,我们的一个个修复项目也在这里形 成了全链条的保护环: 从藏品调查开始, 到 编制保护修复方案,然后进入实验室进行分 析检测,再细化方案,然后实施整个修复过 程,并选择部分的纺织品文物深入研究或复 制,最后策划研究性展览在此展出。同时, 我们也开展传统工艺的复原,特别是结合 非物质文化遗产把蚕桑丝织工艺用于我们 的女红传习馆和博物工坊课程,取得了很好 的效果。此外,我们还进行了传统工艺和服 装的推广,每年4月底举办国丝汉服节,依 据古代服饰来制作现代汉服,每年9月举办 全球旗袍日活动,每两年举办一次天然染料 双年展。最后,这些生活中的服装又有可能 再一次成为我们的藏品, 讲入一个新的循环 (图2)。

### 3.3 全链条模式的优越性

全链条的特点是一个博物馆或一个保护修复团队能尽可能地完成一类藏品的整个保护链的所有环节。它的优越性在于它是一个完整的系统,将藏品保护科技全面融入博物馆专业的所有环节,在一个专业的机构里保证最专业的人来做最专业的事,并进行无缝合作。

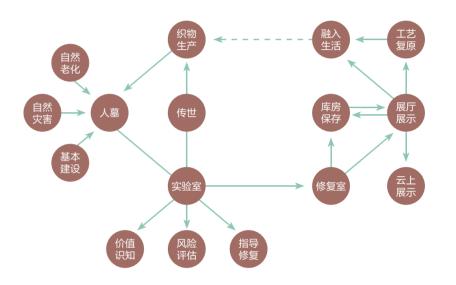
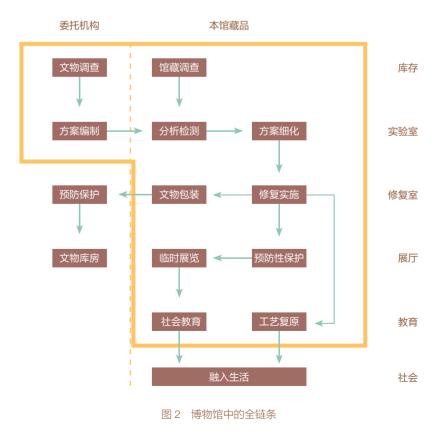


图 1 藏品保护行业中的全链条



首先,针对不同的材料,我们可以找到最好的文物保护专家,他有着最为完整的知识结构、最为丰富的实践经验,由他 们来串联所有环节,保证高质量完成每一个步骤。

其次,科学与艺术总是一件文物价值的两翼,让最好的科学家和艺术史研究的专家进行充分合作,能使文物价值得到最 为全面的认知。

再次,科研团队、策展团队、社教团队和传播团队之间的无缝合作,能保证保护和研究的成果被博物馆最为高效地在陈 列展示上利用,藏品不仅在博物馆里、在社会上也能充分发挥作用。在这里,文物保护科研人员也有可能成为策展人、教 师或网红。

# 四、四个案例

术全集》[5](图3)。

中国丝绸博物馆的藏品以中国丝绸为核心,但包括古今中外,不仅有中国传统服饰,也有当代时装;不仅有西方服饰,也有世界各地的民族纺织品;不仅有织物和服饰,也有生产织物的工具;不仅有正式的文物藏品,也有成系列的具有科学研究价值的标本库。但所有这些收藏均围绕着统一的主题,特别适合于进行馆藏文物的全链条的科学保护。在这里我将与大家分享四个案例。

#### 4.1 千缕百衲: 敦煌纺织品保护项目(2012~2014)

敦煌是古丝绸之路上的交通枢纽,敦煌莫高窟中出土了相当数量的纺织品。最早于1900年在藏经洞中发现的丝绸基本都流散到英、法、俄等国。1965年,敦煌文物研究所又在维修时发现了一批从北魏到隋唐时期的刺绣品和丝织品 60余件<sup>[3]</sup>。20世纪 80年代后期,敦煌研究院对莫高窟北区的所有洞窟进行了清理发掘,又出土了一批以西夏至蒙元时期为主的纺织品 <sup>[4]</sup>。

自 2006 年起,中国丝绸博物馆与不列颠博物院(俗称"大英博物馆")、维多利亚与艾尔伯特博物馆、英国国家图书馆以及东华大学一起合作整理出版《敦煌丝绸艺术全集》,第一批是收藏在伦敦的 600 余件丝织品。之后再和法国吉美博物馆、法国国家图书馆等合作,整理了巴黎收藏的百余件丝绸文物。再后来就是和俄罗斯艾尔米塔什博物馆合作整理收藏的敦煌丝绸实物,最后出版了《敦煌丝绸艺

作为生活和埋葬区的敦煌莫高窟北区 石窟, 其出土的织物特点是时代相对较晚, 而且多为残片。我们接到的任务是对所有 新出纺织品进行保护和修复。我们对拿到 的所有纺织品进行了纤维和染料等材质的 分析测试, 然后制订了修复方案, 等方案 批准后,我们把所有的纺织品从敦煌运到 杭州, 在修复展示馆中实施了修复。经过 两年多的时间,我们完成了第一批修复工 作,并针对其中的北朝百衲和元代绫袍进 行了工艺复原,2014年底在纺织品修复展 示馆举办了临展"千缕百衲:敦煌莫高窟 出土纺织品的保护与研究"[6], 召开了学术 会议, 出版了论文集。此后, 我们还继续 修复了第二批纺织品, 直至把敦煌丝绸的 展览送到敦煌文博会,2021年,我们还预 计与敦煌研究院合作,在敦煌艺术陈列中 心补充敦煌丝绸的长期展示。

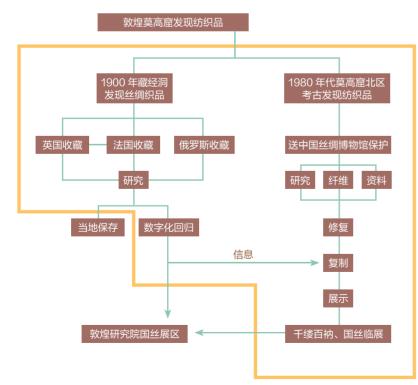


图 3 干缕百衲:敦煌纺织品保护项目

# 4.2 丝府宋韵: 黄岩南宋赵伯澐墓出土服饰 保护和修复(2016~2018)(图4)

赵伯澐是宋太祖的七世孙,生于1155年,卒于1216年。整整八百年后,赵伯澐墓在浙江黄岩被发现,墓中70余件完好的丝绸服饰是浙江丝绸考古最为集中和顶级的发现。赵伯澐墓葬一经发现,中国丝绸博物馆便派出专家团队奔赴现场主持应急保护,部分服饰就在当地提取,整具尸体则连同身着服饰运至中国丝绸博物馆。我们先后采用了便携式高保真扫描仪和CR扫描、结合三维图像合成技术记录了赵伯澐尸身的服饰状况。此后在24台摄影机的天眼室实施了揭展,共有8件上衣、8条裤子被揭取。

此后,这批丝绸服饰又经历了正式的实验室分析检测,采用了丝蛋白加固、针线法修复以及绉丝纱包覆等技术手段对其进行修复。2017年5月,"丝府宋韵:黄岩南宋赵伯澐墓出土服饰展"在中国丝绸博物馆开幕<sup>[7]</sup>。2019年,我们对其中的交领莲花纹亮地纱袍和环编绣鞋子等进行了复制。2020年,我们又在中国丝绸博物馆汉服节上推出了南宋服饰新款,获得了汉服爱好者的极大欢迎。

# 4.3 梅里云裳: 明代中韩合作项目(2019) (图5)

2006年11月,浙江嘉兴王店发现一座 古墓,后被确认为明代中后期文林郎李湘 及其妻妾四人的合葬墓<sup>[8]</sup>。四具棺木被移 入嘉兴博物馆,中国丝绸博物馆立即派员 承担了开棺揭取及应急保护工作,墓中出 土了大量包括丝绸服饰在内的纺织品文物, 其中李湘之妾徐氏墓出土的10件服饰整体 进入中国丝绸博物馆馆藏。考虑到韩国对 朝鲜时期服饰保护修复有着专门研究,中 国丝绸博物馆和韩国传统文化大学开展合 作修复,由中国丝绸博物馆负责实验室分 析检测,双方各选5件服饰进行修复,同 时再各选一件服饰进行工艺复原,分别是 织金双鹤胸背曲水地团凤纹绸圆领袍和环

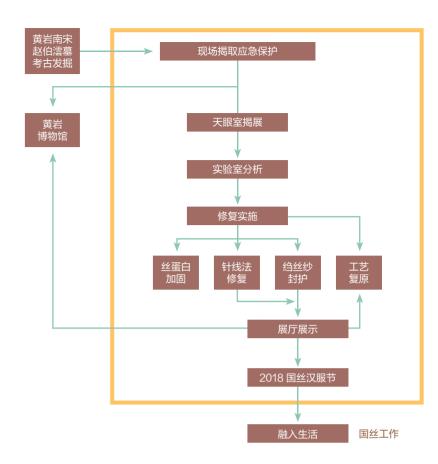


图 4 丝府宋韵: 黄岩南宋赵伯澐墓出土服饰保护和修复

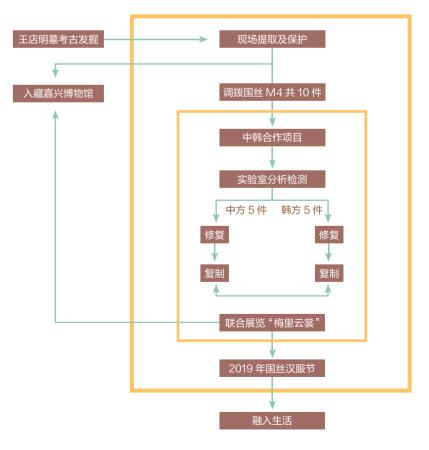


图 5 梅里云裳:明代中韩合作项目

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编绣獬豸补云鹤团寿纹绸圆领袍,是明代服饰中的典型代表<sup>[9]</sup>。所有这些成果最后在"梅里云裳:嘉兴王店明墓出土服饰中韩合作修复与复原成果展"中展出<sup>[10]</sup>,展览开幕时恰逢第二届中国丝绸博物馆汉服节,复制的明代服饰与现场生活中的明式汉服相映成趣。

# 4.4 汉机织汉锦: 老官山提花织机与五星出东方锦的复制(2017~2018)(图 6)

1995年,新疆维吾尔自治区文物考古研究所在塔克拉玛干大沙漠南端的尼雅 1号墓地发现了五星出东方利中国锦(简称"五星锦")护膊,引起国内外的极大轰动。中国丝绸博物馆曾于 2000 年举办尼雅出土文物包括五星锦护膊来杭举办特展"沙漠王子遗宝: 丝绸之路尼雅遗址出土文物展"。我们对五星锦的图案进行了初步复原。

2013年,四川成都老官山墓地出土西汉时期的4台提花机模型。随后,由中国

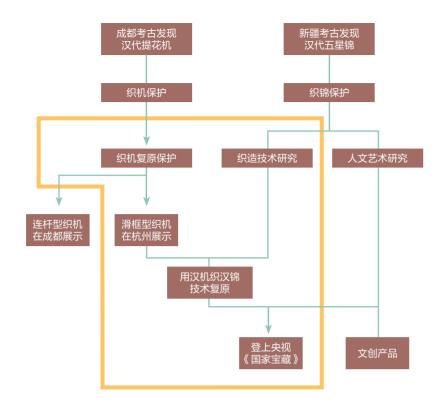


图 6 汉机织汉锦:老官山提花织机与五星出东方锦的复制

丝绸博物馆牵头,联合成都博物馆和中国科学院自然科学史研究所等机构成功复原了这类一勾多综提花机,还原了织造技术,成果于 2015 年公布,引起了世界各地考古和科技史同行的关注 [11]。复原的两台织机(Cat 4.3),一台属于滑框式一勾多综提花机,留在中国丝绸博物馆;另一台属于连杆式一勾多综提花机,送到成都博物馆展出。

2015年,中国丝绸博物馆正式利用复原成功的滑框式一勾多综提花机开始对五星锦的复制(Cat 4.3)。经过对此前研究资料及海内外相关出土文物的比对研究,我们最终确定了图案并将所有文字还原为"五星出東方利中國誅南羌四夷服單于降與天無極",绘制了意匠图。2017年2月,团队开始进行上机穿综及织造工作。10470根经线,84片花综,2片地综,历经一年多的时间完成了错综复杂、丝丝入扣的穿综工作,最后在2018年5月成功复制了五星锦,织机和织锦均参加了同年的"神机妙算:世界织机与织造艺术"大展。此后,汉机织汉锦的故事被央视《国家宝藏》节目看中,得到更为广泛的传播,而五星锦的设计也更多地应用于生活中的,得到更为广泛地利用。

# 五、结论

中国丝绸博物馆"全链条保护"的概念是围绕着纺织品文物本体,开展从考古现场的应急性保护、实验室的科学认知、博物馆内的修复保护、陈列保管的预防性保护、库房的数字化保护,到纺织品文物的复原复制的一系列工作,它传承着古老而凝聚智慧的染织工艺。我们利用各个领域所拥有的专业技术人员,将上述的环节链接起来。面对可能遭遇的自然灾害与人为祸患对文物保护的挑战,"全链条保护"至少能够通过在各个环节所采集的信息、数据与图片将文物的历史价值、艺术价值和科学价值完好地保留下来,传承后世。

但我们认为,全链条保护理念也可以在藏品保护的各个层面推开,小到在一个博物馆内,大到一个国家的行业内,更大则可以到国际博物馆的同行中。2017年6月,中国丝绸博物馆在杭州发起并成立了丝绸之路文物科技创新联盟(ATICS),迄今为止,已有近40家丝绸之路沿线的文化遗产保护科研机构共同搭建了这一文化遗产保护、文物科学技术的交流与合作平台,这个平台的建立必将有利于更大规模的文化遗产全链条保护工作的展开。我们欢迎更多国家的相关机构和我们一起合作联动,应对全球文物保护领域的挑战。

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# 我国馆藏壁画保护历程的简要回顾

A Brief Review of Conservation of Museum Collections of Murals in China

苏伯民 <sup>1,2,3</sup> Su Bomin<sup>1,2,3</sup>

- (1. 敦煌研究院; 2. 古代壁画保护国家文物局重点科研基地; 3. 国家古代壁画和土遗址保护工程技术研究中心)
- (1. Dunhuang Academy China 2.Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation for Ancient Mural, State Administration of Cultural Heritage 3. National Engineering Technology Research Center for Conservation of Ancient Murals and Earthen Relics)
- 摘 要:壁画是依附于建筑墙壁的绘画,是人类在历史发展中为宣扬宗教信仰、体现民间风俗和寄托美好愿望而进行的绘画 艺术创作,具有重要的历史、艺术和科学价值。根据赋存环境的不同,壁画可分为墓葬壁画、殿堂壁画和石窟寺壁画,这些壁画一经揭取、搬迁至博物馆进行保护修复和展示,即成馆藏壁画。我国馆藏壁画保护始于 20 世纪 50 年代,主要涉及揭取搬迁和加固修复两个环节,随着文物保护科学技术的不断发展,揭取搬迁和加固修复的工艺方法和保护材料也持续得到改进和提升。本文简要回顾我国馆藏壁画保护的发展历程,以支撑体等保护材料的变化为脉络,将馆藏壁画保护历程划分为五个阶段,对不同阶段的特点和存在问题进行总结,重点介绍第五阶段多学科交叉保护技术在馆藏壁画保护中的应用,并对未来馆藏壁画的保护技术及其发展提出建议。

关键词: 馆藏壁画; 墓葬壁画; 揭取搬迁; 加固修复

# Abstract:

With important historical, artistic and scientific value, murals are artistic creations of paintings attached to the walls of ancient buildings and made by humans to preach about religious beliefs, reflect folk customs and raise good wishes in the historical development. According to the different occurrence environments, they can be divided into tomb murals, palace murals and grotto temple murals, and become museum collections of murals once peeled off and removed to museum for conservation, restoration and display. The conservation of museum collections of murals began in the 1950s, mainly referring to peeling-off and removal as well as consolidation and restoration, the techniques and materials for which have also been improved continuously with the constant development of cultural heritage conservation science and technology. This paper briefly reviews the development history for conservation of museum collections of murals in China, divides the conservation of museum collections of murals in five stages along with the changes in the conservation materials such as supports, and summarizes the characteristics and problems of the different stages, focusing on the application of cross-disciplinary technology of the fifth stage in the conservation of museum collections of murals, and making recommendations on the conservation technology and development of museum collections of murals in the future.

#### **Keywords:**

Museum collections of murals; tomb murals; peeling-off and removal; consolidation and restoration

# 一、引言

古代壁画是珍贵的历史文化遗存,是人类历史上最早的绘画形式之一,具有极高的历史、艺术和科学价值。依据现代文物保护理念,原址保护是展现壁画及其遗存完整性和真实性的最佳选择。但自 20 世纪 50 年代以来,因兴建水库大坝、公路、铁路及机场等大规模基础设施,一些地方的石窟壁画、殿堂壁画和墓葬壁画不得不被揭取搬迁至博物馆保存<sup>[1]</sup>。同时,一些墓葬在考古发掘过程中,原来处于封闭状态的墓室被开启,墓室内部的原有稳定环境发生急剧变化,相对湿度波动、可见光、可溶盐等因素导致墓葬壁画出现起甲、开裂、卷曲、脱落、粉化、酥碱、褪色、霉变等病害 <sup>[2-6]</sup>。加之墓葬大多地处偏远地区,管理条件有限,大量濒危的墓葬壁画被揭取搬迁经加固修复而重获新生,在此意义上,揭取搬迁和加固修复是我国馆藏壁画的重要保护方法。

# 二、馆藏壁画的揭取搬迁技术

保护人员面对急需揭取的石窟壁画、殿堂壁画和墓葬壁画,在对壁画的绘制工艺和保存现状的评估基础上,采用分块切割的方法进行揭取(图 1 和图 2)。揭取时,根据壁画地仗的材料差异和厚薄,选择使用带地仗壁画揭取和无地仗壁画揭取两种方式。为减少壁画切割及搬迁过程中的损失,近十年来,保护人员不断探索,研究出墓葬壁画整体搬迁的综合技术,如西安韩休墓壁画<sup>[7]</sup>、太原市西中环南延 M55 壁画<sup>[8]</sup>、大同辽代墓壁画<sup>[9]</sup>、登封唐庄宋代墓壁画<sup>[10]</sup>、渭南金末元初墓壁画<sup>[11]</sup>等处都采用了整体搬迁技术(图 3),这种整体搬迁技术能够更好地保护墓葬壁画的完整性和真实性。

墓葬壁画在搬迁过程中通常采用表面烘烤、画面封护(图 4)、贴纱布预加固、安装夹板等多种方法,以确保墓葬壁画处于干燥和颜料层稳定状态时开展揭取搬迁工作 [12,13,14]。在此过程中,颜料层和地仗层的保护加固要使用不同的材料,颜料层的保护加固材料主要有动物胶、桃胶 [15,16]、聚醋酸乙烯酯(PVA)[17]、聚乙烯醇缩丁醛(PVB)、丙烯酸脂甲基丙烯酸酯共聚物(Paraloid B72)[18]、聚甲基丙烯酸丁酯(PBMA)[20]、氟碳聚合物(Ftorlon)[21]、三甲树脂 [22] 和聚乙烯醇 [23] 等多种有机高分子材料。而地仗的保护加固材料大多使用水溶性聚醋酸乙烯酯乳液、三甲树脂 [22]、丙烯酸类和有机硅丙烯酸等材料。在具体工艺上,为防止壁画在揭取过程中破碎开裂,通常采用壁画表面封护加固和贴敷纱布的方法,但纱布纹理会在壁画颜料层留下网纹,从而永久改变壁画彩绘的表面状态。此外,在贴布加固中,如果黏结材料使用过量,会引起壁画表面出现眩光或黏结材料残留过多等问题 [24],黏结材料的残留也会引发微生物的生长,一些高分子材料如 Paraloid B72 [25] 同样会出现这一问题。因此馆藏壁画保护方法和保护加固材料的提升和改善是今后壁画保护工作者需突破的重点研究内容之一。



图 1 墓葬壁画切割



图 2 已揭取的壁画







图 3 墓葬壁画整体搬迁、打包和吊装





图 4 壁画表面刷胶贴布

# 三、馆藏壁画的加固保护

从 20 世纪 50 年代开始至今, 馆藏壁画保护方法和保护技术在众多文物保护工作者的努力研究下得到迅速发展, 以支 撑体等保护材料的变化为脉络,可以划分为五个阶段。

### 3.1 第一阶段: 石膏支撑体

20世纪50年代至60年代中期,主要采用石膏作为壁画支撑体,以石膏支撑体加固的壁画有西安西郊枣园杨玄略墓壁画、 咸阳底张湾薛氏墓壁画、西安南郊羊头镇的李爽墓壁画、西安东郊苏思勖墓壁画、长安县南李王村韦洞墓壁画、乾陵永泰公 主墓壁画[26]、山西永乐宫壁画[27]、山东嘉祥英山隋墓壁画[16]、辽宁北票莲花山辽墓壁画[22]和甘肃武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画 (图5)等。

在石膏支撑体中加入麦草、麻、铁丝、毛发等各类加筋材料,以增加石膏支撑体的强度和韧性。但在后期保存过程中发现, 石膏支撑体易吸收环境中湿气而减弱内聚力,引起添加的铁丝生锈,石膏也会溶解并向壁画表面迁移,导致壁画颜料层表 面出现灰白色斑点甚至酥碱。另外石膏支撑体加固的壁画比较笨重、脆弱易碎,在搬运、陈列和保存过程中,壁画极易发 生机械性损坏 [28]。欧洲使用石膏直接浇筑到壁画背部,并且内嵌金属材料来增加强度,发现同样出现盐分运移致使壁画表 面出现灰色和白色斑点的问题[29]。当壁画面积较大且地仗较厚时,某些地方采用强度更大的水泥作为支撑体材料,水泥支 撑体在硬化过程中强度过大,产生不均匀变化和膨胀,导致壁画出现撕裂、变形。因此石膏和水泥作为壁画支撑体不适合 壁画的长期保存。

#### 3.2 第二阶段: 环氧树脂 + 木龙骨支撑体

为克服石膏支撑体厚重、易断裂和盐分侵蚀等问题,自 20 世纪 60 年代末至 70 年代,馆藏壁画加固使用环氧树脂+木





图 5 武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画正面和背面(石膏支撑体)

龙骨支撑体。

木龙骨支撑体一般选择材质较轻、力 学强度较好的红松木材,用榫卯技术制作 支撑结构框架, 再将壁画地仗减薄后背部 贴布,采用环氧树脂将壁画黏接于木龙骨 框架上(图6),如北周李贤墓壁画[30]、 少林寺千佛殿壁画 [31]、芒砀山西汉柿园墓 葬壁画[32] 及章怀太子墓、懿德太子墓和永 泰公主墓[33] 等壁画的修复均采用环氧树脂 + 木龙骨框架支撑体。但随着时间的推移,





图 6 榫卯结构的壁画木龙骨支撑体 图 7 金属材质壁画支撑体

采用这类方式保存的部分壁画出现了变形和木质糟朽,如河南博物院馆藏西汉早期墓葬壁画"四神云气图"就采用环氧玻 璃钢+木龙骨方法,保护之后由于环氧树脂固化时的收缩和残余应力的存在,加之壁画与木龙骨框架网络状黏接,使得壁画 在有龙骨处与无龙骨处的应力分布差异很大,导致壁画正面产生网状裂缝、弯曲、开裂、变形和分层等病害 [34]。另外,因 木质支撑体易受环境温湿度影响,在潮湿环境下易糟朽,干燥环境下易开裂,环境温湿度变化过程中木材形变较为严重, 且易受虫蛀丧失强度等缺点,不利于壁画安全稳定及长久保存。

### 3.3 第三阶段: 环氧树脂+金属支撑体

20世纪80年代初,为解决木质框架易变形和糟朽的问题,保护人员使用金属材料制作支撑体,用环氧树脂将壁画黏接 在金属框架上。起初使用角铁和钢材焊接框架 [35],如钢管、方钢管、角钢等,这种方法修复后的壁画增加了重量,搬运困 难。后逐步改用重量较轻的铝合金材质框架,如陕西执失奉节墓、新城公主墓、南里王村唐墓、唐安公主墓等壁画的保护修 复[35,36]。铝合金框架支撑体力学强度较木材高,具有受温湿度变化影响小、耐腐蚀、质量轻等特点,成为当时普遍使用的 馆藏壁画支撑体(图7)。但金属材质支撑体对于较大面积的壁画仍然存在总体重量较大,铝合金框架在搬运和展示时发生 形变,从而引起承载的壁画发生形变、弯曲、开裂等问题。另外,金属材质支撑体采用的环氧树脂黏接部分易出现开裂、分层、 脱离壁画等问题,一些保护研究人员认为环氧树脂具有不透气、张力大、变形严重等致命缺陷[37],采用该材料黏结壁画支 撑体易造成保护性损坏[38],且环氧树脂的不可逆性,使壁画再修复处理成为难以解决的问题[39],亟待研究新的替代材料[37]。

#### 3.4 第四阶段:蜂窝铝板+环氧树脂

20世纪90年代,壁画保护专家对已修复的馆藏壁画保护效果进行研究评估,结果表明前三个阶段所使用的壁画支撑体 材料在长期保存方面均存在问题。20世纪末,河南博物院的专家对搬迁至该馆的西汉壁画"四神云气图"开展针对性系统研究,

采用有限元方法,对壁画的弯曲变形进行数值计算,采用三维激光扫描技术,对壁画的开裂、起翘、裂缝、孔洞、弯曲变形特征等开展高精度数字图像档案记录等调查研究,建立壁画层材料结构模型、壁画和支撑系统力学结构模型;在修复保护措施上,首次采用航空材料蜂窝铝板作为可移动高刚性支撑层,旨在解决支撑体重量大、对环境变化敏感等问题 [40],这种支撑体一直沿用至今。蜂窝铝板是结合航空工业而开发的金属复合板系列,该产品采用"蜂窝式夹层"结构(图 8),是以高强度合金铝板作为面板和底板,经高温高压与蜂窝铝芯复合制造的新型板材(图 9)。

这种方法出现后,迅速在馆藏壁画保护中得到 推广,许多遗址搬迁至博物馆的壁画均采用蜂窝 铝板作为支撑体修复馆藏壁画。如河南洛阳北宋 富弼墓壁画<sup>[41]</sup>、内蒙古清水河县五代墓葬壁画<sup>[42]</sup> 都采用了这种方法。但由于蜂窝铝板黏接壁画仍 然采用环氧树脂材料,环氧树脂收缩强度高,黏 接层和壁画地仗强度差异性较大,在后期保存过 程中,当环境波动频次高、温湿度起伏范围较大时, 两种材料性质的差异也会引发壁画出现轻微的开 裂、分层、鼓起等病害,另外,在壁画展陈移动 过程中如稍有震动,环氧树脂黏接处极易出现裂 缝,致使黏接层和壁画地仗分层。

# 3.5 第五阶段:蜂窝铝板+缓冲层(或过渡层)+ 环氧树脂

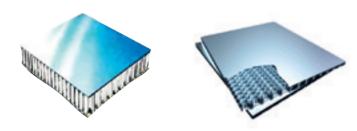


图 8 蜂窝铝板正面及剖断面照片

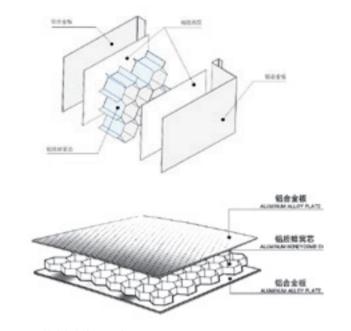


图 9 蜂窝铝板材质示意图

随着科学技术的进步和研究工作的深入,保护工作者在对以往馆藏壁画保护修复案例进行现状评估后发现,各博物馆保存的由石膏、木龙骨和金属材料作为支撑体的馆藏壁画,均不同程度出现与支撑体相关的各种病害。因此,解决上述问题,进一步改进馆藏壁画的保护方法,就成为近 20 年来馆藏壁画保护工作者探索和研究的重点内容。

近 20 年来,馆藏壁画保护不再局限于单一的修复加固,逐步发展为集工艺调查、病害评估、保护修复、标准规范的系统解决方案。采用多种技术手段对壁画制作材料、工艺以及病害研究分析调查后,再进入后期保护修复的阶段,逐渐形成了馆藏壁画保护的科学程序。如敦煌研究院承担的国家文物局修复项目——新疆和田策勒达玛沟壁画保护修复和武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画彩塑保护修复项目。

新疆策勒达玛沟出土的壁画在考古提取过程中,使用石膏对壁画进行打包加固,初步揭取和打包后的壁画在搬迁运输和库存过程中经历了保存环境突变影响和过多的人为干预,导致壁画产生酥碱、颜料层起甲、粉化和表面污染等严重病害。敦煌研究院对壁画的保护首先采用分析仪器设备开展制作材料及工艺调查分析,并对病害原因进行系统研究,为制定有针对性的保护修复措施提供科学依据。

在具体壁画修复保护措施方面,敦煌研究院通过反复实验研究,创新性地设计了"三明治"结构的缓冲新型支撑体(图 10),在支撑体与壁画地仗层之间,增加吸收变形力的缓冲层(厚 0.3 ~ 0.5 cm 的软木)和抗收缩变形的碳素纤维层,即将软木和碳素纤维层黏接在打磨处理后的蜂窝铝板上,用聚醋酸乙烯乳液替代干燥中收缩力较强的环氧树脂黏接壁画。这种方法可消除或减弱壁画、支撑体和环氧树脂等层与层之间黏接的力学强度、因环境变化引起的材料收缩和膨胀变形差异,

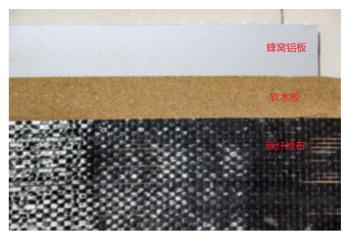




图 10 "三明治"结构的新型支撑体及馆藏壁画结构

各层微小收缩和膨胀可相互吸收,旨在解决因材料性质差异导致壁画变形和分层的问题。采用这种方法较好地修复极为残破的边疆地区珍贵唐代壁画,使得新疆达玛沟壁画得到妥善保护。修复后的壁画(图 11 ~图 13)很快被邀往各地巡回展览,如上海博物馆和陕西历史博物馆的"丝路梵相——新疆和田达玛沟佛教遗址出土壁画艺术展"、中国国家大剧院的"西域回响——新疆古代乐舞文物展"、新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆的"指尖旋舞"艺成天工——新疆文物保护修复成果展"等,保护修复后的壁画经历了长途运输和环境剧变的考验,至今保存状况良好。

这种蜂窝铝板+缓冲层支撑体的壁画总重量轻、厚度薄,便于远程搬运展陈,修复后的馆藏壁画整体厚度 2 cm 左右,可完整保存于壁画囊匣之中,这种"展存一体"的包装理念,既便于陈列展览,又便于保存。近年来,这种加载缓冲层的新型支撑体修复馆藏壁画的方法已成功应用于多地馆藏壁画保护[43,44,45]。

敦煌研究院通过新疆和田策勒达玛沟壁画保护修复项目的科学实施,在总结馆藏壁画病害调查、制作材料分析以及科学保护等一系列研究工作的同时,2012年,国家文物局适时启动"馆藏壁画——可移动文物评估规范"编制项目,敦煌研究院在梳理总结过去多年来石窟壁画保护和馆藏壁画保护经验的基础上,编制完成《可移动文物病害评估技术规程——馆藏壁画类文物》[46],规范的颁布和实施对今后的馆藏文物病害评估和具体调查提供了规范性指导规程。

2012 年,敦煌研究院开始承担武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画彩塑保护修复项目方案的编制。1960 年,因修建黄羊河水库,为防止水库修建后上升的水位破坏天梯山石窟的壁画,当时敦煌文物研究所组织专家对天梯山壁画采取考古记录、美术临摹和切割搬迁,将天梯山石窟寺壁画移至室内保存。但由于保存壁画的库房缺少温湿度控制等必要的预防性保护措施,多年后,搬迁至室内的壁画产生起甲、酥碱、粉化、表面污染、霉变等多种病害。2013 年,敦煌研究院正式启动天梯山搬迁壁画的保护修复,保护研究人员采用便携式拉曼光谱、X射线荧光光谱、近红外光谱和数码显微镜等方法对天梯山石窟洞窟壁画颜料和制作工艺进行原位无损分析研究(图14),鉴定出天梯山石窟北凉洞窟壁画中使用了朱砂、赤铁矿、铅丹、针铁矿、雌黄、铅黄、孔雀石、蓝铜矿、青金石、硬石膏、石膏、高岭石、铅白和炭黑共14种无机颜料,在壁画中发现了红色昆虫染料和靛蓝这两种有机染料,在北魏壁画层发现了靛蓝和雌黄混合使用的颜料调色方法,多种无损技术的应用极大地丰富了对壁画科学价值的认知[47]。

在保护修复方面,敦煌研究院将多种科学仪器应用在重层壁画(Cat 3.2.4)分离、大画幅壁画拼接、弧形曲面壁画的修复过程,如使用探地雷达探测确定重层壁画的分离界面,用于指导分离重层壁画(图 15);应用数字化技术并结合美术图案分析确定拼接位置,实现艺术与科技融合完成多块大画幅壁画的拼接,使得洞窟中整幅壁面壁画得以完整再现;使用三维激光扫描技术(图 16)采集弧形壁画曲面点云数据后,采用计算机建模技术生成精确的三维模型,为制作弧形曲面壁画支撑体模型提供数据支撑,突破弧形曲面壁画支撑体制作的技术难点。科学技术和手段的创新性应用使得壁画修复中的针对性和有效性得到质的提升,图 17显示大画幅壁画拼接修复前后。





图 11 新疆达玛沟出土壁画石膏支撑体更换为蜂窝铝板





图 12 新疆达玛沟出土壁画 5# 修复前后





图 13 新疆达玛沟出土壁画 18# 修复拼接前后





拉曼光谱与光纤反射光谱

拉曼光谱探头



图 14 馆藏天梯山石窟壁画现场分析检测





图 15 探地雷达检测武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画重层界面

图 16 武威天梯山搬迁壁画采用激光扫描仪获取弧形异面壁画三维点云数据





修复前

修复后

图 17 武威天梯山石窟搬迁壁画拼接修复前后

# 四、结论与展望

我国馆藏壁画的保护历经 70 多年的发展,理念、方法、技术、材料和程序逐步成熟。在壁画揭取技术方面,从最初的 套箱法切割发展到墓葬和壁画的整体搬迁,实现壁画历史信息的最大限度保存;在壁画材料和病害认知方面,从简单目测、 经验判断发展到多种无损技术、多学科手段的介入应用,深化我们对古代壁画制作材料和工艺以及病害发生发展机理的理论 认知;在具体的壁画保护修复方法上,从起初质量较大的石膏支撑体到如今的轻质蜂窝铝板支撑体,逐步研究总结出可推广 应用的馆藏壁画表面病害修复材料和工艺、支撑体更换、大画幅壁画拼接和重层壁画分离等专门技术,修复后的壁画可长期 保存。70 多年来,文物保护人员不懈努力,及时引入多学科方法和理论,抢救保护大批濒临损毁的珍贵壁画,取得可喜的成绩。 但今后,为使馆藏壁画得到更加科学的保护,馆藏壁画的保护还应加强以下三方面的研究工作。

- (1)加大馆藏壁画保护材料研发,研发可再处理黏接材料,解决现有黏接材料难以去除、可再处理性差等问题,如支撑体黏接需研发仿地仗的新型轻质泡沫材料,在充分保证壁画安全的状态下,以模块化组合的方式保存和展陈,同时便于后期再处理。
- (2)加大传统保护材料改性和修复工艺优化,在新型材料应用方面需开展材料性能老化测试和长期服役性能的研究,为馆藏壁画的预防性保护提供数据支撑。
- (3)进一步加强多种分析技术和评估技术的应用,全面分析馆藏壁画原有的制作材料工艺,并对各种病害开展系统研究,阐明各类病害的劣化机制,在保护修复过程中,应用多种数字化手段对馆藏壁画修复过程中的拼接、形变校正,异性支撑体制作等方面提供科学支撑,推动我国馆藏壁画保护技术的进步。

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# 我国陶质彩绘文物保护技术发展 回顾与展望

Review and Prospects of Polychrome Pottery Conservation in China

周 萍 <sup>1,2,3</sup> 夏 寅 <sup>1,2</sup> Zhou Ping, <sup>1,2,3</sup> Xia Yin <sup>1,2,3</sup>

- (1. 秦始皇帝陵博物院; 2. 陶质彩绘文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地; 3. 陕西省陶质及彩绘文物保护修复工程技术研究中心)
- (1. The Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum 2. Key Scientific Research Base of Ancient Polychrome Pottery Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage 3. Engineering and Technology Research Center of the Ancient Pottery and Polychrome Conservation and Restoration, Shaanxi Province)
- 摘 要:陶器在中华文明的发展过程中扮演了极其重要的角色,是具有中华民族鲜明特征的历史文化遗产。开展陶质文物保护技术、方法、材料的研究,意义重大。陶质彩绘文物保护技术应从材料与工艺两方面着手,而彩绘加固和陶质文物黏接是其中最为重要的环节。本文简要回顾了我国早期陶质文物保护的发展,介绍了以秦俑彩绘为主要代表的陶质彩绘保护,并从临时固型提取、黏接和陶胎加固三类材料入手,简要梳理了相关保护材料的研发与应用;并提出了在今后工作中需要着力开展的几方面工作。

关键词: 陶质文物; 秦俑彩绘; 黏接加固; 修复

#### **Abstract:**

Pottery has played an extremely important role in the development of Chinese civilization as the historical and cultural heritage with distinctive characteristics of the Chinese nation. It is of great significance to study the conservation technology, methods and materials of polychrome pottery. The conservation technology of polychrome pottery should consist of materials and manufacturing technology among which most important are polychromy consolidation and bonding of pottery fragments. This paper briefly reviews the development of polychrome pottery conservation on the early year, and takes polychromy conservation of Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Army as the example, then summarizes the development and application of conservation materials including temporary consolidation, bonding and consolidation of pottery. In addition, it also puts forward several tasks that need to be fulfilled with great efforts in the future.

# **Keywords:**

Pottery; polychromy of Emperor Qin Shihuang's terracotta army; bonding and consolidation; restoration

# 一、引言

作为人类最早的发明创造之一,古陶器的发展演变与人类的生产和生活密切相关,是历史信息的重要载体。在近万年的发展演变中,陶器的产生是旧石器时代和新石器时代的分界标志。在中华文明的发展过程中,陶器扮演了极其重要的角色,是具有中华民族鲜明特征的历史文化遗产。它一直伴随着炎黄子孙从原始社会走向文明社会,典型古陶器已经成为重要时代文化的代表符号。其内涵十分丰富,用途极为广泛,渗透于物质生活、精神生活以及社会生活的各个方面,见证了中华文明的发展历程,是考古学研究中建立器物类型学和断代发展序列最重要的实物资料之一,具有不可替代的历史价值、艺术价值、科学价值[1]。

陶质彩绘文物,应包括表面装饰层(彩绘层)和陶胎两类性质差异较大的材料,广义上说,应包括素陶、彩陶、漆衣陶、彩绘陶、釉陶和锡衣陶等不同类型,其表面装饰层和陶胎材质的差异性,又导致了一些主要和难点问题的出现。由于自然风化、人为活动、生物侵蚀、环境污染等问题,陶质文物彩绘文物会出现彩绘层粉化、起翘、龟裂、脱落等病害,陶胎也存在表面酥粉、釉色蜕变、表面片状脱落等病害;这些病害不但造成视觉上的影响,而且其中的有害成分严重威胁着文物本体的保存,造成文物损毁,同时会进一步影响保护措施的实施效果。因此,开展陶质文物保护技术、方法、材料的研究是非常迫切、十分必要的。

陶质彩绘文物保护技术应从材料和工艺两方面着手。其中从保护修复的工作环节来考虑,材料包括提取材料、清理材料、加固材料和黏接材料等,而工艺则包含保护修复工艺和专用设备研发等多个方面。按照保护修复工作环节次序,又可以分为考古环节、保护修复环节和其他环节等,而彩绘加固和陶质文物黏接是其中最为重要的环节(图1)。





陶片拼接

陶片渗透加固





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陶界面涂胶

陶俑片黏接

图 1 陶质彩绘文物保护技术工作环节

# 二、早期陶质文物保护

传统陶器修复多采用漆皮和明胶等天然材料,也会用到环氧树脂等现代黏合剂材料[23]。陶质文物黏接早期就采用了聚 醋酸乙烯酯、乙烯一醋酸乙烯共聚物和环氧树脂等高分子黏合剂,在使用环氧树脂黏接前涂刷聚乙烯醇作为初级胶结面,并 提出了有机硅作为黏合剂的前景。同时,借鉴壁画层修复,采用聚乙烯醇水溶液、聚醋酸乙烯乳液和丙烯酸乳液加固颜料层[4]。 或是借鉴国外壁画修复加固材料,如丙烯酸酯/甲基丙烯酸酯共聚物(Paraloid B72)、丙烯酸酯乳液 AC33等[5,6],修复工 艺方面也采用了贴丝和铆接等工艺[7]。

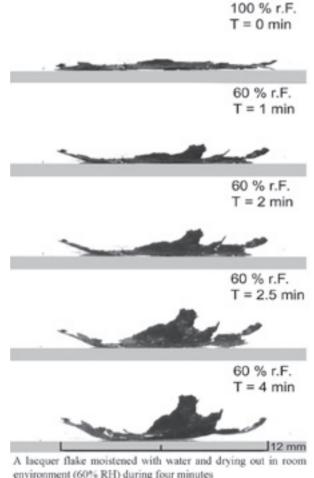
# 三、秦俑彩绘保护

以秦俑彩绘为代表的这类带有生漆底层的彩绘、代表着战国晚期到西汉早期的典型陶质彩绘类型、其保护具有相当的难 度 [8]。20 世纪 90 年代, 文物保护人员对秦俑彩绘的层次结构和成分进行了全面、系统的剖析研究, 得知秦俑彩绘是由褐色 有机底层和彩色颜料层所构成,褐色有机底层的主要成分为中国生漆。而陶俑身上残存的彩绘颜色,主要有红(朱砂、铅丹)、 绿(石绿)、蓝(石青)、紫(紫色硅酸铜钡)、黄(钒铅矿)、黑(炭黑)、白(羟基磷灰石、铅白)等,多为天然矿

物质材料。其中的紫色硅酸铜钡(BaCuSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)、铅白[2PbCO<sub>3</sub>Pb (OH)。]、铅丹(Pb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)均被认为是人工制造的。这种紫色硅 酸铜钡的紫色颜料目前在自然界中还未发现,由于是在古代中 国制造和使用, 所以又称"中国紫"或"汉紫"。

秦俑彩绘之所以难以保护,与其特殊的层次结构、所用材 料的特性以及出土时的保存状况有关。特别是生漆底层对失水 非常敏感,出土后,环境变化使得漆层失水(图2),引起漆 层剧烈收缩、龟裂、起翘、卷曲,造成彩绘脱离陶体。文物保 护工作人员试用了多种天然及合成高分子加固剂对彩绘层和 生漆层进行加固,结果发现这些加固剂难以渗过底层,在底层 和陶体之间起加固作用,况且一般的加固剂也不足以抵御漆层 因失水而引起的剧烈皱缩 [9]。

运用现代分析手段可以揭示其彩绘损坏的机理为出土后 环境变化导致其底层迅速失水而起翘、剥落,基于此确定了两 套行之有效的保护处理方法: 一是用抗皱缩剂和加固剂联合处 理, 即聚乙二醇 PEG200 和聚氨酯乳液 PU 联合处理法; 二是 单体渗透, 电子束辐照聚合加固保护法。比较而言, 前者实用 性较好,后者保护效果更佳。接着又进行了发掘现场的保护实 验,基于抗皱缩剂(PEG200)和加固剂(聚氨酯乳液)联合 处理的保护方法,总结出了一套适用于发掘现场的保护工艺, 对刚出土的彩俑实施了精细的保护处理,经过保护处理后的彩 绘陶俑表面彩绘颜色鲜艳,颜料层、生漆层和陶体之间的结合 力大大加强[10,11](图3)。除此之外,还采用该技术成功保护 了汉阳陵彩绘陶质文物、青州香山汉墓出土彩绘陶俑[12](图4)、 榆林出土彩绘陶器等。该成果于2003年获陕西省科学技术一 等奖,于 2004 年获得了国家科技进步二等奖。



environment (60% RH) during four minutes (Cristina Thieme, Munich)

图 2 湿度变化导致漆皮起翘试验



图 3 秦俑二号坑保护中的彩绘跪射俑



# 四、材料研发与应用

#### 4.1 临时固型提取材料

考古出土的脆弱遗迹和遗物多具有一定的含水率, 还具有结构酥松以及与周边环境关系复杂等特点,因而 存在含水率骤变、提取技术难度大和清理时间周期长等 困难因素。需要筛选和研发能够临时加固考古出土的脆 弱遗迹和遗物的材料和工艺,能够将其提取至实验室, 并开展精细的实验室考古和保护工作, 从而最大限度地 保存文物信息。当前已针对考古发掘现场临时固型的应 用需求,开展了相关材料的设计、制备以及应用工艺研 究,如环十二烷材料[13],以及国家科技支撑计划课题"出 土陶质彩绘文物保护关键技术研究"和国家 973 计划课 题"脆弱性硅酸盐质文化遗产保护关键科学与技术基础 研究"中研发的薄荷醇[14]等材料和工艺等;并通过结 构上的化学修饰与改性,研究其组分、结构以及制备工 艺与材料渗透性、形成的固化层强度以及升华性能间的 关系,优化制备工艺,研究材料与文物的作用机理,研 究可控去除的技术以及可控去除过程的物理、化学以及 力学性质变化规律。该成果于2016年获文物保护科学 技术一等奖,于2019年获得国家科技进步二等奖。

#### 4.2 黏接材料

我国陶质文物修复黏结剂多为借鉴自国外的聚乙烯 醇、聚乙烯醇缩醛、甲醛树脂、有机硅、含氟聚合物、 聚丙烯酸类及环氧树脂类材料。同时,随着新材料的不 断涌现及先进修复理念的发展,原有黏结剂存在的不足 越来越受到关注,如存在黏接材料抗老化性能、渗透性 及黏接强度不足等问题,包括残片拼接的复杂性、脆裂 黏接力学强度需求的特殊性、表面修复工艺实施要求的 精准性、本体结构组成的多层次性等诸多方面。故需要 在黏接材料、结构力学、效果评价等方面进行理论研究 与技术研发。如纳米复合材料在强化黏结性能及耐久性 方面已成为共识,可逆性黏结理念被不断认可。在这方 面,环氧树脂以其优良的黏接性和施用性等优异性能, 越来越普遍地用于陶瓷文物修复[15]。但普通环氧树脂也 存在质脆, 耐冲击性、耐开裂性、耐疲劳性差以及抗紫 外线能力弱等缺点, 所以, 为了适用于文物修复, 对其 进行必要的改性,甚至开展进一步的研发工作[16,17],已 成为目前乃至今后研究的热点和重点。同时,由于高分

子材料本身无法弥补的易老化等缺陷,对于陶质文物来说,无机黏合剂也是未来发展的趋势,目前已研发出具有陶瓷材料特性的磷酸盐/氧化铜/纳米氧化物黏结剂,并已取得良好效果<sup>[18]</sup>。

#### 4.3 陶胎加固材料

在脆弱陶质文物加固方面,开展了一些合成和改性等尝试性研究工作。杨璐采用 SiO<sub>2</sub> 改性的聚丙烯酸醋复合乳液对陶质文物进行加固保护 <sup>[19]</sup>,袁传勋等以硅溶胶为主体,白乳胶和聚乙烯醇缩丁醛对其进行共混改性制成无机一有机复合材料对陶质文物进行保护 <sup>[20]</sup>;王蕙贞等人对出土的西汉彩绘陶俑采用有机硅类加固剂对陶俑进行加固保护处理 <sup>[21]</sup>;王丽琴团队等针对彩绘类陶器保护的特殊要求,在人工气候箱中对所选择的有机高分子文物保护涂层材料进行人工老化试验,分别采用傅立叶红外光谱仪测量试验材料的分子结构,分光光度仪测量颜料的主波长、色纯度和高度的变化,黏接强度仪测量颜料的黏接强度变化。结果表明,有机硅的耐老化性能好,颜色变化小,黏接强度高,能很好地起到保护彩绘文物的作用 <sup>[22]</sup>。其他复合材料,例如含氟聚合物,尤其是仅由碳和氟组成的全氟聚合物,其耐热性、耐氧化性、耐化学侵袭性能特别良好,氟涂料已被列入世纪重点发展的涂料。和玲等论证了有机氟聚合物加固保护砂岩文物的可行性,并将其试探性地用于文物保护研究,利用不同浓度的四元含氟共聚物溶液加固保护了一批陕西户县出土的新石器彩陶,研究加固后彩陶的外观颜色、机械强度、吸水性的变化,保护效果显著 <sup>[23]</sup>。

# 五、虚拟拼接与数字化修复

秦兵马俑在出土时,多数破碎成大小不一、形状各异的陶片,鲜有完整陶俑出土。传统的兵马俑碎片拼对过程,是由修复师尝试两两拼对而确定,并经常存在多次反复拼对的情况,不但耗时费力,且陶俑碎片在确定相互位置关系过程中彼此间多次进行接触摩擦,易产生碎片掉渣及其表面的彩绘纹理脱落、起皮等二次破坏。早在2009年西北大学可视化技术研究所便开展了"文物虚拟修复和数字化保护技术的研究与应用"项目,针对兵马俑复原问题,利用虚拟现实等技术完成了大量兵马俑碎片拼接与重组的实验<sup>[24]</sup>。近年来,北京建筑大学和秦始皇帝陵博物院团队基于秦兵马俑出土陶片高精度正射影像和亚毫米级精细化文物三维模型,研究粗拼接与精拼接多层次文物碎片虚拟拼接流程,开发实用、高效的三维拼接软件系统,初步实现了文物碎片拼接及复原可视化<sup>[25]</sup>。

# 六、结论与展望

尽管作为可移动文物的陶质彩绘文物,相对于金属质和有机质文物等,看似在文物科技保护与修复方面难度不高,但其仍然蕴含着较为复杂的科学问题。应在现代文物保护理念的指导下,宏观把握陶质文物保护的重点研究领域,从考古发掘、现场保护与提取、室内保护与修复、展示保存以及科学研究等多个环节,开展包括陶质文物材质和工艺研究、劣变机理研究、保护修复技术研究、文物应急及预防性保护等研究;在今后的工作中,还应着力在以下三个方面开展研究工作。

- (1)大型陶质文物的黏接修复,目前仅仅简单采用黏接和单一的黏接方式,尚未达到能够根据特征部位实施有针对性的黏接工艺,导致强度和稳定性不足,无法满足科学黏接修复的需要。应该在充分吸收大型石质文物乃至岩土加固中的锚杆锚固技术研究方法的基础上,首先从陶质力学强度以及胶粘材料的黏结强度等方面分析材料的力学性能,进行整体结构的材料力学性能分析以及受外力影响的力学分析研究;通过有限元等相关计算方法,建立结构模型,分析大型陶质文物在受各种外力影响下的受力特点;根据力学分析结果,优化黏接加固方案,开展内衬、销钉和扒钉等辅助加固工艺在陶质文物修复中的适用性和科学化研究,形成系统化规范化材料和专用工具。
- (2)陶质文物表面装饰层和陶胎两类性质差异较大的材料,尽管以秦俑彩绘为主要代表的陶质彩绘保护取得了突破性进展,但是在厚质漆衣陶、釉陶和锡衣陶等不同类型陶质文物的保护领域,由于表面装饰层和陶胎材质差异性而导致的一些难点问题,依然需要开展联合攻关研究。
- (3)陶质文物材料和工艺研究,不仅对研究我国科学技术史和社会文化形态有重要意义,同时有助于在保护修复中选取更具针对性的保护方法。尽管目前该研究工作不时见于报刊,但仍嫌零散;应以传统工艺制作为基础,结合多种分析化学研究手段,科学认知陶质文物的化学成分、结构组成等,同时综合多种科技分析方法,从陶器的陶土来源分析、羼和料分析、

成型工艺分析以及烧成温度分析等方面进行更加严谨和科学的探究,完善和推进古代的制陶工艺研究,乃至全面推进陶质文物科技保护工作。

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# 出土竹木漆器脱色脱水保护技术及应用 ——以荆州文物保护中心为例

Decolorization and Dehydration Technology and Application for Conservation of Excavated Bamboo, Wood and Lacquer Artifacts: Taking Jingzhou Conservation Center as an Example

赵 阳 <sup>1.2</sup> 方北松 <sup>1.2</sup> 吴顺清 <sup>1.2</sup> Zhao Yang <sup>1.2</sup> Fang Beisong <sup>1.2</sup> Wu Shunqing <sup>1.2</sup>

(1. 荆州文物保护中心; 2. 出土木漆器保护国家文物局重点科研基地)

(1. Jingzhou Conservation Center 2. Key Scientific Research Base of Excavated Wood and Lacquerware Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage)

摘 要:在我国历史发展中,典雅华丽的竹木漆器类文物以其精巧的造型、飘逸神秘的纹饰、绚丽多彩的色调、丰富深远的精神内涵,成为中华文明的璀璨瑰宝。由于中国南方地下水位较高,出土的竹木漆器基本呈现饱水状态,在保存过程中,如果任由其自然挥发干燥,会引起竹木漆器的严重变形甚至是损毁。此外,饱水竹木简牍还面临着出土后与空气接触氧化变色的问题。我国从 20 世纪 60 年代开始研究饱水竹木漆器的病害问题,经过几十年的发展和探索,逐步形成了较为完善的饱水竹木漆器脱色、脱水方法体系。本文重点介绍几类常见脱色、脱水方法的基本原理、技术特点和在我国的应用情况,并阐述分析了未来竹木漆器保护技术的发展趋势。

关键词: 竹木漆器: 竹木简牍: 饱水变色: 脱色方法: 脱水方法

#### Abstract:

In the historical development of China, the elegant and gorgeous bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts have become the bright treasures of Chinese civilization with their exquisite shapes, graceful and mysterious decorations, rich colors and profound spiritual connotations. The bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts excavated from in Southern China is basically water-logged due to the higher groundwater level. If they are allowed to evaporate and dry naturally during the preservation process, severe deformation or even damage may occur. In addition, the water-logged bamboo and wooden slips are also vulnerable to oxidation and discoloration after unearthed and exposed to the air. The problems of water-logged bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts were began to study since 1960s in China. A complete system of decolorization and dehydration methods for water-logged bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts has been formed gradually after decades of development and exploration. This paper will focus on several common decolorization and dehydration methods, including the basic principles, technical characteristics and application in China, and elaborate on the development trend of bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts conservation technologies in the future.

### **Keywords:**

Bamboo, wood and lacquer artifacts; bamboo and wood slips; water-logged and discoloration; decolorization method; dehydration method

在中国南方地区,由于地下水位较高,出土的竹木漆器类文物大多都呈现饱水状态<sup>[1]</sup>。由于长时间的地下埋藏,木胎内部的纤维素、半纤维素早已严重降解,细胞结构也遭到严重破坏<sup>[2]</sup>。如果保存处理不当,饱水竹木漆器木胎会在失水的过程中强烈收缩,从而引起开裂变形,漆膜皱缩,色彩黯淡,甚至自毁。

出土竹木漆器保护按流程可分为出土现场保护、运输过程保护、清洗、保存、脱色、脱水、脱水后修补、库房保存、展览等。一般而言,由于出土竹木漆器中饱水状态所占比例很大,其脱水保护是出土竹木漆器保护的主要环节,而对于饱水竹木简牍来说,脱色、脱水处理是其保护过程中的主要环节。本文将简述出土竹木漆器在脱色、脱水保护等方面的技术发展历程,并介绍荆州文物保护中心在该领域的科学研究、技术推广情况以及相关的应用案例。

# 一、荆州文物保护中心出土竹木漆器保护概述

在竹木漆器科学研究方面,荆州文物保护中心(以下简称中心)累计承担国家重点研发计划1项,各类竹木漆器科研课题39个。其中,科技部"十五攻关"、"科技支撑计划"、重点研发计划课题6个,国家文物局文化遗产保护关键技术研究类及其他省部级课题15个(含行业标准5个),基地自主与开放课题18个。

中心牵头承担的重点研发计划项目是"馆藏典型脆弱有机质文物病害防治与评价技术研究"。承担的科技部课题有: "十五"期间,"高新技术在出土竹木类文物修复复原与保存技术中的应用研究(以简牍为主)"(科技攻关计划);"十一五"期间,"古代简牍保护与整理研究"(科技支撑计划);"十三五"期间,"出土有机质文物现场提取技术研究与应用示范"(国家科技支撑计划)、"馆藏竹木漆器典型病害及防治研究"(国家重点研发计划)、"馆藏有机质文物保护材料服役性能研究及应用示范"(国家重点研发计划)、"竹木漆器类文物价值认知及关键技术研究"(国家重点研发计划)。

中心在出土竹木漆器保护方面获得省部级奖励 2 项,发表竹木漆器类文物保护修复论文 76 篇(其中在 SCI 期刊上发表 论文 4 篇),出版相关专著 2 部,获得有关专利 4 项。

在出土竹木漆器保护技术推广方面,荆州文物保护中心先后在成都、长沙、合肥、扬州、济南、兰州、南昌设立七个工作站,累计编制出土竹木漆器(含简牍)保护方案170余项,组织实施了河南长台关战国楚墓、荆州天星观楚墓、长沙马王堆汉墓、成都天回镇汉墓群等省市馆藏出土竹木漆器类文物保护修复项目,累计完成5000余件/套竹木漆器类文物的保护修复工作;完成湖南里耶秦简、长沙走马楼三国吴简、荆门郭店楚简、安徽阜阳汉简以及各省市馆藏出土竹木简牍类文物共计14余万枚的清洗、脱色、脱水保护等工作;同时,中心长期为湖北、湖南、江西、四川、安徽、甘肃、山东等省市的竹木漆器类文物考古发掘现场提供技术支持。

中心始终坚持"以人为本"的理念,重视引进人才和专业培养。目前,中心有固定人员 51 名,其中博士 3 名、硕士 4 名,专业结构包括化学、生物、物理、美学、管理等学科,具有高级职称人员 8 名,其中技术二级岗位 2 人,经批准建有文化名家工作室、技能大师工作室、楚式漆器修复非遗传承项目团队各 1 个;中心直接用于文物保护的修复室面积达 8000 平方米;在出土竹木漆器分析保护设备方面,拥有高光谱图像分析系统、扫描电子显微镜、拉曼光谱仪、X 射线衍射仪、X 射线荧光光谱仪等文物观察和病害检测评估设备以及三维激光扫描仪、雕刻机器人、电热式加热槽等各类专用设备,总价值 5300 万元。

# 二、出土竹木简牍脱色技术

竹木简牍脱色的目的在于使竹木的本身颜色部分得以恢复,简牍上的古文字通过肉眼可以清晰识读,通过摄影得到清晰的图片,有助于对历史文化的研究。

实际工作中使用的饱水竹木简牍脱色方法,按脱色材料可分为草酸法、乙二胺四乙酸二钠法、连二亚硫酸钠法。

早期通常采用草酸脱色方法,其原理是基于饱水竹木简牍中的深色降解产物可部分溶解于草酸的酸性溶液中以及草酸与铁离子可发生化学反应,一般使用 3%~5%的水溶液。

由于  $Fe^{3+}$  是导致竹木简牍变色的主要原因之一,乙二胺四乙酸二钠脱色方法利用饱水竹木简牍中的铁离子可以与乙二 胺四乙酸二钠盐形成稳定络合物的性质,从而大大减少了深色物质的产生,一般使用  $1\% \sim 2\%$  的水溶液。

乙二胺四乙酸二钠与  $Fe^{3+}$  具有很强的螯合作用,能够与竹木简牍中已经络合的  $Fe^{3+}$  形成稳定的水溶性螯合物,从而达到有效脱除竹木简牍中  $Fe^{3+}$  的目的。反应示意图见图 1。

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$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{CH_2OH} \\ \mathsf{CH} \\ \mathsf{C$$

图 1 乙二胺四乙酸二钠的脱色示意图

图 2 连二亚硫酸钠脱色示意图

基于上述两种脱色方法,连二亚硫酸 钠脱色法作为一种新型的脱色方法于 20 世纪 90 年代出现,也是现阶段使用最为广泛和成熟的脱色方法<sup>[3]</sup>。

连二亚硫酸钠脱色法,一方面是基于连二亚硫酸钠的强还原性,使竹木简牍出土后所形成的深色络合物还原为出土前的无色基团;另一方面是连二亚硫酸钠可以大幅度降低竹木简牍内铁离子的含量,从而达到脱色的目的,一般使用1%~2%的水溶液。还原反应示意图见图2。

# 三、出土竹木漆器主要脱水技术

饱水竹木漆器的脱水处理,从最原始的自然干燥法,到利用各种化学、物理技术而开发出的脱水方法,不断发展创新。按技术种类可分为物理脱水法和化学脱水法。物理脱水法包括自然干燥法、真空冷冻干燥脱水法、真空热干燥脱水法、超临

界干燥脱水法等。化学脱水法包括醇-醚连浸脱水法、明矾填充脱水法、聚乙二醇(polyethylene glycol,简称 PEG)填充脱水法、蔗糖填充脱水法、乳糖醇填充脱水法、海藻糖填充脱水法、高级醇填充脱水法、密胺树脂填充脱水法、乙二醛填充聚合脱水法、ArigalC 脱水法等。本文介绍我国常用的饱水竹木漆器脱水方法。

#### 3.1 自然干燥法

在饱水竹木漆器的脱水保护方法中,自然干燥法无疑是最原始的方法。利用水在常温状态下可蒸发的特性,在不使用化学试剂和不改变水的物理状态下让其自然蒸发,此为自然干燥法。沙埋法、麻布或塑料薄膜包裹法、硅胶或无机盐湿度调节法等都是由该方法衍生而来,目的是通过调节水的蒸发速率来达到控制器物脱水的定型效果。李文英等[4]通过对硅胶吸收饱水木漆器水分速度的控制,来达到脱水定型的目的。沙土掩埋后,饱水器物水分挥发缓慢,可有效缓解器物失水变形,张立明等[5]使用这种自然干燥法对汉代两件耳杯进行脱水处理,效果尚可。

自然干燥法使用范围有限,从目前的饱水竹木漆器脱水经验来看,少量机械强度极佳的竹木漆器、脱胎漆器、陶胎和 金属胎的漆器、机械强度尚可的杉木质地器物一般可采用此法脱水。对于大型木构件,如椁板、木棺等,若机械强度很好, 含水率不高,考虑到成本因素,也可采用自然干燥法。在采取自然干燥法的同时,对于漆器,需要注意漆膜的防护。

# 3.2 真空冷冻干燥脱水法

20 世纪 50 年代中期,文物保护专家在荷兰首次采用冷冻干燥法对 8000 年前的橡木独木舟进行脱水处理,与此同时,在欧洲其他国家也开始了对冷冻干燥法的应用研究 <sup>[6]</sup>。

将饱水竹木器在冷冻结冰的情况下进行干燥,干燥过程中冰不融化,从固态直接气化而器物得以干燥的过程称为冷冻干燥脱水,若升华时环境气压很低接近真空状态,则称这一过程为真空冷冻干燥。真空冷冻干燥从理论上来说,当器物失去水分时,由于水已经变成固态,表面张力会很小,这样饱水木质文物干燥后的形状可以基本保持。

真空冷冻干燥技术使用必须满足以下条件:① 器物必须充分冻结,温度在脱水溶液的共晶点以下;② 器物中的冰是以升华方式进行脱水,升华过程中环境温度必须受到严格控制,不允许出现冰融化的现象;③ 脱水环境气压应控制在真空状态,以利于水分更快地升华。

真空冷冻干燥技术处理器物时间短且能较好地保持饱水木质文物的器物外型,因此在国内也得到了一定范围的应用。卢衡、郑幼明<sup>[7]</sup> 采用冷冻干燥法对河姆渡遗址出土的饱水木构件进行了室外冷冻干燥;吴福宝、张岚<sup>[8]</sup> 采用冷冻干燥法对饱水古船做了室外冷冻干燥处理;河南信阳出土的耳杯豆<sup>[9]</sup> 和辽宁建平出土的漆木耳杯<sup>[10]</sup> 均采用了真空冷冻干燥法脱水。但是由于冷冻时水的体积膨胀,在对饱水竹木漆器进行冷冻干燥处理时,常会发生木材冻裂现象。为了克服这一缺点,可以使用膨胀性较小的填充物(聚乙二醇、蔗糖、乙二醛、叔丁醇等)来取代木质细胞中的水分,再进行真空冷冻干燥。通过以乙二醛为基础材料的复合液的渗透,陈元生等<sup>[11]</sup> 对出土的战国饱水竹简采取了真空冷冻干燥处理,较完整地保存了该批竹简;张金萍<sup>[12]</sup> 研究了采用甘露醇浸渍饱水木质文物的冷冻干燥法。

由于设备投资高、操作复杂且只能适用于饱水竹木器、冷冻干燥法在我国的应用仍然有限。

#### 3.3 乙醇—乙醚连浸法

20世纪70年代, 醇一醚连浸脱水方法在世界各地都有不同程度的进展。

物质的不同物理形态称之为不同的"相",两相界面上的分子所受到的周围分子的作用力与某一相内部的分子所受到的分子间的作用力并不相同。在气液界面,所有液面上的分子都受到一个垂直指向液体内部的力,它们相对于液体内部的分子来说处于不平衡的状态,有向液体内部移动的趋势,即有缩小外表面积抱成球状,成为液珠的趋势,这种使界面缩小的作用力称为表面张力。

饱水竹木漆器在失水干燥过程中,因水的表面张力很大(20℃时72.8mN/m),随着水分的失去,加之器物过度糟朽, 在表面张力的诱导下,器物表面会发生严重收缩。因此,与真空冷冻干燥类似,乙醇一乙醚连浸法也是基于降低器物干燥 时表面张力的破坏作用,而改用液体挥发时表面张力小的乙醇、乙醚相继置换出水分,以期在器物干燥时保持器物的外形。

在乙醇一乙醚置换脱水的基础上,向乙醚中添加适当的化学材料来作为脱水后保存于竹木漆器中的填充材料,这也就是所谓的乙醇一乙醚一树脂填充脱水法,该方法可更好地降低乙醚挥发时器物的各向收缩率。

胡继高采用乙醇—乙醚—乳香胶填充脱水方法对银雀山和马王堆出土的竹简做了脱水处理,而在处理四川清川饱水木牍时,则使用了乙醇—石油醚连浸脱水法<sup>[13,14]</sup>;陈中行<sup>[15]</sup>使用醇—醚连浸法对江陵望山 60 余枚竹简进行了脱水处理;魏象等<sup>[16]</sup>对乙醇—乙醚连浸法从操作工艺上做了多项改进;李琳<sup>[17]</sup>对阳新出土的商代黑漆木柄采用了乙醇—乙醚连浸法脱水;赵桂芳<sup>[18]</sup>探讨了醇—醚连浸法的脱水机理及相关技术参数。

乙醇—乙醚连浸脱水法在使用时也存在一定的缺陷,由于醇和醚都是易燃物质,所以对于木质文物存在一定的安全隐患, 此外,大型器物会引起溶剂挥发的不均匀,导致木材干缩进而带来对文物的破坏。

### 3.4 聚乙二醇 (PEG) 填充脱水法

第二次世界大战后,随着化学工业的发展和对文物保护事业的愈加重视,聚乙二醇(PEG)填充脱水法在欧美被开发出来。

聚乙二醇(PEG)填充脱水法是利用 PEG 材料的水溶性、相对稳定性、常温下为固体等特性,通过 PEG 渗透进入到木材细胞结构内,把水分从竹木漆器中置换出来,同时 PEG 自身吸附在木材内部,从而达到固定竹木漆器形体,脱除水分的目的。

聚乙二醇填充脱水法适用于大部分饱水竹木器和少量残破漆器的脱水。Mortensen<sup>[19]</sup> 报道了采用聚乙二醇对 Vasa 战船的脱水保护情况;陈进良 <sup>[20]</sup> 在河南将 PEG6000 应用于河南信阳长台关出土的战国木漆器的脱水;周健林 <sup>[21]</sup> 采用聚乙二醇脱水法对汉代饱水木漆器进行了脱水处理,并较好地控制了文物尺寸变化;姜进展 <sup>[22]</sup> 分析了饱水木材在 PEG 溶液中发生收缩现象的原因及其改进方法;蓬莱地区出土了四艘古船,袁晓春 <sup>[23]</sup> 介绍了这四艘古船采用 PEG 法保护修复的现状;马清林等 <sup>[24]</sup> 选用 PEG 乙醇溶液与 B72 丙酮溶液为渗透剂对糟朽漆器进行加固,效果良好;周松峦 <sup>[25]</sup> 采用 PEG 复合液脱水加固定型出土饱水木构件,保护处理过的木构件保持了原有的几何形状,各向收缩率接近零。

聚乙二醇脱水法在使用过程中最大的问题就是易吸湿返潮,由于该填充材料是水溶性的,所以在对器物进行置换加固后 会存在易吸湿返潮的缺点,这个问题可通过表面封护在一定程度上得到缓解。此外,采用聚乙二醇处理后的木材还可能存 在颜色加深等问题。

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### 3.5 高级醇填充脱水法

20世纪90年代,高级醇被开发出来用于对饱水竹木漆器进行脱水加固定型处理。

高级醇填充脱水法首先是使用乙醇完全置换出饱水竹木漆器内的水分,再用高级醇完全置换乙醇,使高级醇保存在器物内部而达到器物脱水定型的目的。

高级醇不溶于水而易溶于乙醇,常温下高级醇化学性质稳定,不挥发,颜色为纯白色,毒性极低,这是高级醇可用于饱水竹木漆器脱水的重要原因。可用于饱水竹木漆器脱水的高级醇一般指十六醇和十八醇。

高级醇填充脱水法适用于小型饱水竹木漆器的脱水,尤其是饱水简牍的脱水处理。方北松<sup>[26]</sup>采用乙醇 - 十六醇对湖南 走马楼三国吴简进行了脱水保护处理; 韦荃等<sup>[27]</sup>采用十八醇对四川绵阳永兴双包山西汉墓出土的漆、木器文物进行了脱水 保护; 卢衡等<sup>[28]</sup>采用十八醇置换填充法对浙江安吉出土的饱水木俑进行了脱水研究。

#### 3.6 乙二醛填充聚合脱水法

湖北省博物馆陈中行研究员从 1973 年开始研究乙二醛脱水加固饱水木漆器,并获得成功。此成果荣获 1988 年文化部科技进步一等奖, 1989 年国家科技进步三等奖 [29]。

该技术是使用一定浓度的乙二醛水溶液(一般为30%或40%)直接浸泡饱水竹木漆器,待充分渗透后,让水分自然挥发,留存于器物中的乙二醛会与竹木漆器胎体内的物质发生一定程度的化学反应,从而起到填充加固器物形体的作用。这一方法对于饱水竹木漆器脱水具有普适性[30]、可重复处理、操作非常简便等优点,在中国饱水竹木漆器保护领域得到了广泛应用。

基于乙二醛脱水技术,吴顺清、方北松<sup>[31,32]</sup>对其进行了改进完善,经过筛选高效的引发剂和交联剂,提高了乙二醛的聚合程度,使其形成空间网络状结构,并通过氢键等分子间的作用力附着在木胎细胞结构上,当饱水竹木漆器脱水干燥时,该结构可以起到支撑定型的作用,抵消水的表面张力,使得器物不收缩、不变形。改进后的乙二醛填充聚合脱水法已抢救保护了全国各地数以千计的各类饱水竹木漆器文物<sup>[33]</sup>。

# 四、出土竹木漆器保护案例

4.1 湖北荆州凤凰山 M24 出土简牍(2016年出土)脱色、脱水保护

脱色方法:连二亚硫酸钠脱色法。

脱水方法:十六醇填充脱水法。

竹简保护修复前后情况见图 3~图 5和表 1。

### 4.2 湖北荆州谢家桥 M1:25 漆壶 (2007 年出土) 脱水保护

脱水方法: 乙二醛填充聚合脱水法。

修复方法: 楚式漆器传统修复技术。

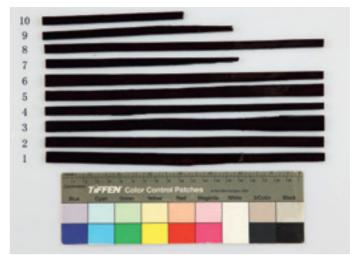
漆壶保护修复前后情况见图 6、图 7 和表 2。

# 4.3 江苏仪征市烟袋山 M26 漆奁(2005年出土)脱水保护

脱水方法: 乙二醛填充聚合脱水法。

修复方法: 楚式漆器传统修复技术。

漆奁保护修复前后情况见图8、图9和表3。





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图 3 竹简脱色前

图 4 竹简脱色后



图 5 竹简脱水后

表 1 保护修复前后竹简尺寸及重量统计表

NOT SHALL SCHOOL TO WITH A SHALL SHA								
编号		尺寸 (毫米)						(克)
细与		脱水前			脱水后			脱水后
	长	宽	厚	长	宽	厚	脱水前	
1	231	9	2	231	9	2	5.9	4.1
2	231	8	2	232	8	2	6.5	4.4
3	232	12	2	232	12	2	6.9	4.7
4	232	8	2	232	8	2	4.5	3.1
5	231	9	2	231	9	2	6.9	4.6
6	232	8	2	232	8	2	5.6	3.9
7	161	7	2	161	7	2	3.2	2.3
8	231	7	2	231	7	2	4.1	2.9
9	159	6	2	159	6	2	3.1	2.1
10	117	6	2	111	6	2	2.3	1.6

#### 表 2 保护修复前后漆壶尺寸及重量统计表

	尺寸(	重量	(克)		
脱力	k前	脱力	k后	前	后
直径	高	直径	高	ĦIJ	月
残损	残损	333	23.5	2424	2179.6





图 6 漆壶保护修复前

图 7 漆壶保护修复后

### 表 3 保护修复前后漆奁尺寸及重量统计表

尺寸(毫米)						重量	(克)
	脱水前			脱水后			E
底直径	盖直径	高	底直径	盖直径	高	前	后
124	113	52	125	113	52	85	67





图 8 漆奁保护修复前

图 9 漆奁保护修复后

# 五、竹木漆器保护技术发展趋势

竹木漆器保护经过六十多年的发展,从早期引进国外保护技术到现阶段拥有自主创新技术,实现了跨越式发展。尤其是在脱色、脱水研究方面,已经形成了一整套成熟可靠的保护方法体系,抢救保护了数以万计的饱水竹木漆器和简牍,这些珍贵的文化遗产对于研究中国的历史文化具有非常重要的实物价值。在取得这些成绩的同时,也应该看到当前所面临的一些科学问题尚未解决:保存环境因素与竹木漆器的致病机制不明确、病害种类及程度难以量化、保护材料作用机制研究不充分等,此外,随着水下考古的兴起与发展,海洋出水木质文物的保护也缺乏相应的技术储备。这些关键技术问题如果无法取得实质突破,将极大制约保护技术向更高水平发展。今后,解决上述科学问题将是竹木漆器保护技术发展的主要趋势。

研究竹木漆器多维因素致病机制,探寻单维因素与文物本体的核心劣化反应过程,评估该因素在竹木漆器劣化中的危害机制和程度,以此为基础综合研究多维因素在竹木漆器劣化过程中的协同作用机制,突破竹木漆器理论基础研究薄弱的瓶颈。

建立竹木漆器病害程度量化评估指标体系,利用与病害程度呈关联的理化指标客观定量描述劣化程度,建立起多层次、可量化的劣化程度评估指标体系。该体系对于准确诊断竹木漆器病害,选择合适保护技术,制定科学修复方案,具有极为重要的参考价值。

竹木漆器劣化程度量化预测,从反应动力学角度研究劣化反应速率,建立劣化程度与时间的函数关系,构建劣化程度量 化预测模型。针对竹木漆器劣化程度发展的量化预测,可以为馆藏环境下该类文物预防性保护方案的制定提供科学的依据。

竹木漆器保护材料服役期限预测,现有的保护材料对于文物的保护效果已经在应用中得到检验,但保护材料与文物本体的作用机制和失效规律尚不明确。建立典型保护材料服役期限预测模型有助于优化保护材料性能,为研发新型保护材料指引突破方向,同时也可以有效避免保护材料失效对文物造成的二次伤害。

研发新型脱水保护材料,选择易溶于水,性质稳定且易于聚合的有机小分子单体或可溶于水的高稳定性无机材料是未来研发的重点方向。

随着水下考古工作的深入发展,海洋出水木质文物也面临着诸多瓶颈问题需要克服。研究脆弱木质文物水下临时固型材料及配套提取技术,建立海洋出水木质文物保存状况评估体系,研发出水木质文物沉积物脱除技术与新型脱水材料,形成大型木质沉船整体保护技术解决方案,将是海洋出水木质文物研究的几个重要领域。通过相关领域成果的集成融合,构建海洋出水木质文物保护技术完整体系也是未来发展的大势所趋。

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# 中国金属文物保护研究的发展

Development of Research on Metal Artifacts Conservation in China

张 然 <sup>1,2</sup> 潘 路 <sup>1,2</sup> Zhang Ran<sup>1,2</sup> Pan Lu<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 中国国家博物馆; 2. 金属文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地)

- ( 1. National Museum of China 2. Key Scientific Research Base of Conservation on Metal Collection, State Administration of Cultural Heritage )
- 摘 要:本文简要回顾了我国金属(铜器、铁器)文物保护的历史沿革及其重要成果,并对基于显微镜的形貌观察,基于 X 射线成像和 X 射线 CT 技术的内部结构研究,以及基于光谱、色谱和质谱的材质鉴别在内的金属文物认知技术与成果进行了概述,同时从清洗除锈、脱盐(氯)、有害锈转化、缓蚀和封护几个方面,对我国金属文物保护技术的进展进行了总结与评述。

关键词: 金属文物保护: 青铜文物: 铁质文物: 腐蚀

#### Abstract:

This paper briefly reviews the historical evolution and significant achievements in the conservation of metal artifacts such as bronze and iron artifacts in China, and outlines the recognition technology and achievements of metal artifacts including the morphological observation based on microscope, the internal structure research based on X-ray imaging and X-ray CT and the identification of materials based on spectroscopy, chromatography and mass spectrometry. It also summarizes and comments on the development of metal artifacts conservation technology in China in terms of rust cleaning and removal, desalination (dechloridation), transformation of harmful rust, inhibition and coating.

#### **Keywords:**

Metal artifacts conservation; bronze artifacts; iron artifacts; corrosion

# 一、中国金属文物保护历史沿革和成果

青铜器修复技术源于春秋,盛于北宋,至清朝形成独立行业。《吕氏春秋·审己篇》和《韩非子·说林》均记载鲁国复制赝鼎送给齐国的故事,确认春秋已有青铜器复制的事实。北宋中期,宋徽宗赵佶崇古好古,复古之风盛行,复制出高水准的商周青铜器,推进了古器物修复复制工艺。清代中期乾隆盛世,宫廷倡导收藏鉴赏青铜器,刺激了民间古玩业的发展,复制作伪之风盛行,民间作坊形成各具特色的流派,如"北京派"、"苏州派"、"洛阳派"、"潍坊派"和"西安派"等。"北京派"创始人是清末故宫外号叫歪嘴于的工匠,清末年间他在北京开了个"万龙合"古铜作坊,以修理古铜器为业,据说经常给宫里修理铜器,后来他最得意的徒弟张泰恩将其传承光大,成为了青铜修复史上著名的古铜张[1]。清乾隆以来,苏州则成为民间古器物复制修复业的基地,青铜修复业"苏州派"创始人金氏,是南派修复技艺的代表。北京派和苏州派代代相传,他们的传承人至今在青铜器保护修复领域中仍然发挥着重要作用[2]。

20世纪50年代初期,分散在南北各地为数不多的传统文物修复技师,相继进入博物馆系统工作。1952年,中国历史博物馆成立文物修整室,为现在中国国家博物馆文保院的前身。古铜张的第三、四、五代传人都曾经或者正在这里工作。

60年代初,中国历史博物馆(现中国国家博物馆)、上海博物馆、甘肃省博物馆等相继成立文物保护实验室,并吸收了一些理工科大学毕业生,标志着在中国开始了应用现代科学技术保护文物的探索。60~80年代,中国金属文物保护工作者利用现代科学知识,根据国外文献并结合中国古代金属器特点研究了去除有害锈和无害锈,表面缓蚀等一系列的保护方法。中国历史博物馆文物保护实验室开展的"青铜器的腐蚀与保护"科研项目,于1978年获全国科学大会奖[1]。1974年柯俊院士组织并领导北京钢铁学院(现北京科技大学)成立冶金史研究室(所),组成专职队伍,与文物考古部门密切合作,运用现代实验方法对考古发掘出土的金属文物和冶金遗物进行系统的分析与研究,以阐明中国冶金技术发展历程及其对中国社会、经济与文化的作用,经过40多年的研究,取得了重大突破和重要成果[3]。80年代前后,上海博物馆率先利用实验考古的方法,模拟并复制了汉代透光镜,继而又先后开展了"古代铜镜水银沁的表面处理""商代陶范的研究""春秋战国菱形暗格纹的研究"等研究,不仅在全国博物馆中首届一指,在国际上都处于领先地位[4]。

90年代以来,传统的修复手工艺与化学保护、科学分析、现代机械加工技术和金属材料腐蚀与防护广泛地进行合作,相辅相成,加快了工作的进步,提高了工作的科学性,如陕西秦始皇帝陵博物院"秦陵一号铜车马"修复工程获国家文物局 1995年科技进步二等奖,1996年又获国家科技进步二等奖。南京博物院"明代浑仪、简仪的修复工程"获1991年国家文物局科技进步三等奖。中外合作交流也明显增多,1995年作为中意国家级合作项目,西安文物保护修复中心(现陕西省文物保护研究院)首次在中国文物保护领域建立了较为系统、全面的保护实验室[24]。

进入 21 世纪,在国家文物局多年持续不断的努力下,中国的文物保护事业得到前所未有的重视和支持,并取得了长足的进步。为筹办成立中国国家博物馆,国家财政投入近 5 个亿用于博物馆基础设施和基本业务的全面提升,其中约 5000 万用于国家博物馆文物科技保护中心建设,一批最为先进的科学分析检测仪器的购置为文物保护科学研究工作奠定了良好的基础。2008 年,金属与矿冶文化遗产研究国家文物局重点科研基地(北京科技大学)获批成立;2010 年,金属文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地(中国国家博物馆)获批成立。在科技部、财政部和国家文物局的大力支持下,先后实施了"十五"国家重点科技攻关课题"金属文物的病害及其防治研究"、"十一五"国家重点科技支撑课题"铁质文物综合保护技术研究"两项国家级金属文物保护科研项目,分别由中国国家博物馆、中国文化遗产研究院牵头承担,在青铜、铁质文物腐蚀机理、分析检测、保护技术和标准化等方面取得了显著的研究进展。不久前立项实施的"十三五"国家重点研发计划项目中,在金属文物保护领域部署了馆藏脆弱青铜文物、铁质文物劣化机理及保护关键技术研究项目,分别由河南省文物考古研究院和中国国家博物馆牵头承担,北京大学、中国科学技术大学等 20 家大学、科研院所、文博单位合作共同实施。新的思想、新的理念、新的技术方法和创新思路一定能够推动中国金属文物保护踏上一个更加崭新的台阶。

在国家文物局和各考古文博单位的大力支持下,近年来大量金属文物保护与研究著作、教材、手册、保护修复报告相继出版。如在"十五"课题基础上完成的《金属文物保护——全程技术方案》<sup>[5]</sup>、"十一五"课题基础上完成的《铁质文物保护技术》<sup>[6]</sup>等著作;北京科技大学科学技术史团队汇集了30多年的重要研究成果,编写了《中国古代金属材料显微组织图谱》系列丛书<sup>[2,7]</sup>以及《中国古代冶金技术专论》<sup>[8]</sup>教材;中国文化遗产研究院出水文物保护团队总结阶段性成果,编著了《海洋出水铜器的腐蚀与保护》<sup>[9]</sup>;首都博物馆总结课题成果,编著了《铁质文物脱盐清洗及封护研究》<sup>[10]</sup>;中国国家博物馆杨小林总结金银制作工艺和文物保护方面的经验,编著了《中国细金工艺与文物》<sup>[11]</sup>;董亚巍先生长期从事铸造作业,

采用模拟实验方法研究中国古代铜器铸造工艺,探索出了丰硕成果,经编辑形成《范铸工艺》<sup>[12]</sup>;北京大学陈建立等也长期从事铸造工艺研究,编著了《商周青铜器的陶范铸造技术研究》<sup>[13]</sup>;2016 年商周青铜器暨铸造工艺研究研讨会在香港中文大学举行,会议论文经编辑形成《商周青铜器铸造工艺研究》<sup>[14]</sup>。国家文物局博物馆与社会文物司组织编写了《博物馆青铜文物保护技术手册》<sup>[15]</sup>和《博物馆铁质文物保护技术手册》<sup>[16]</sup>,明确了金属文物保护理念和原则,制定和规范保护修复流程,针对不同文物病害类型提出了相关的保护思路、技术路线、保护材料,以及文物保存环境要求,收集并点评大量馆藏文物保护修复案例。中国社会科学院考古研究所编著了《山东济南魏家庄墓地出土铁器的保护修复》<sup>[17]</sup>《山东高青陈庄遗址出土青铜器的保护修复》<sup>[18]</sup>,重庆市文化遗产研究院等编著了《重庆市开县馆藏青铜文物保护与研究》<sup>[19]</sup>《湖北省长阳土家族自治县博物馆馆藏金属文物保护修复报告》<sup>[20]</sup>,南京博物院编著了《青铜文物保护与修复》<sup>[21]</sup>,山西博物院编著了《山西博物院藏部分青铜器保护修复研究》<sup>[22]</sup>,武汉博物馆编著了《妙手呈金——武汉博物馆馆藏青铜文物保护修复报告》<sup>[23]</sup>,荆州博物馆编著了《荆州博物馆馆藏青铜器保护修复》<sup>[24]</sup>,襄阳市博物馆编著了《襄阳市博物馆青铜器修复技术报告》<sup>[25]</sup>,这些保护修复报告兼具科学性和实践性,在汇集大量基础资料、进行大量科学分析的基础上成功实施了金属文物的保护修复项目,为同类文物保护修复提供了理论支持和实践经验,对今后的工作具有重要的指导意义。此外中国文化遗产研究院等还组织翻译了《艺术品中的铜和青铜:腐蚀产物,颜料,保护》<sup>[26]</sup>《古代和历史时期金属制品金相学与显微结构》<sup>[27]</sup>等译著。还组织翻译了《艺术品中的铜和青铜:腐蚀产物,颜料,保护》<sup>[26]</sup>《古代和历史时期金属制品金相学与显微结构》<sup>[27]</sup>等译著。

在国家文物局的大力推动下,"十五"以来国内的文物保护技术标准修订驶上了快车道,经过多年积累,2007~2008年中国国家博物馆先后制订了《馆藏青铜器病害与图示》《馆藏铁质文物病害与图示》《馆藏金属文物保护修复方案编写规范》<sup>[28]</sup>《馆藏金属文物保护修复档案记录规范》行业标准,2014年制订了《可移动文物病害评估技术规程 金属类文物》<sup>[29]</sup>行业标准和《馆藏青铜质和铁质文物病害与图示》<sup>[30]</sup>、《馆藏金属文物保护修复记录规范》<sup>[31]</sup>国家标准,2012年和2017年,中国文化遗产研究院先后制订了《室外铁质文物封护工艺规范》<sup>[32]</sup>和《室外铁质文物缓蚀工艺规范》<sup>[33]</sup>,对行业的规范健康发展做出了积极贡献。2015年经国家文物局和许多专家学者多年的努力,文物修复师列入国家职业大典。文物保护相关技术标准和规范的制订、推广与示范,是实现技术综合提升、推广的重要途径。

# 二、金属文物科学认知

金属文物的科学分析,对于研究金属的冶炼制作技术、判断腐蚀程度、病害状况和稳定性,进而提出切实可行的文物保护修复方案和技术路线具有重要的支撑作用。

#### 2.1 基于显微镜的形貌观察

金属文物研究和保护中常用的显微镜包括光学显微镜和电子显微镜,其中光学显微镜包括体视显微镜、视频显微镜、偏光显微镜、金相显微镜、岩相显微镜等,电子显微镜包括扫描电子显微镜、透射电子显微镜等。近年来,光学显微镜在仪器设计、制造、使用方面都有新的发展,而电子显微镜则向综合性、多样性方面发展,这为金属文物的科学分析提供了良好的条件。国内许多博物馆、文物保护研究中心已经建立了实验室,购置了必要的仪器设备,为金属文物的科学分析与保护修复提供了良好的条件。

#### 2.2 基于 X 射线成像和 X 射线 CT 的内部结构研究

早在 20 世纪 70 年代上海博物馆率先在文保行业使用软 X 射线成像技术,主要用于漆器和书画的检测。1990 年中国历史博物馆保护实验室在国宝后母戍鼎铸造工艺研究中拍摄了大量的 X 射线片,并购置了工业 X 射线成像仪;2003 年西安文保中心在"金属文物的病害与防治研究"课题研究中,对 X 射线成像在青铜文物结构缺陷、修复,锈蚀下铭文、花纹的揭示以及文物辨伪方面的应用进行了梳理;台北故宫博物院号称镇馆之宝之一的毛公鼎的鉴定,就是通过对器物进行 X 射线成像,发现了内部铸造使用的垫片而一锤定音。2012 年北京大学的胡东波教授在率领他的团队完成了上万件金属文物的 X 射线成像研究工作后,出版了《文物的 X 射线成像》[34]一书。对于结构更为复杂的金属文物,仅使用 X 射线成像方法研究所能获得的信息依然有限,杨军昌最早在彩绘青铜水禽(Cat 3.1.1)的分析检测中使用了工业 CT[35],2003 年中国国家博物馆购置了国内第一台文博行业的工业 CT,由于功率和样品仓大小限制,初步在小型金属和陶瓷检测方面做了探索,其后上海博物馆购置了较大功率、规范的工业 CT 用于文物的检测,故宫博物院于2018 年购置了更大功率的工业 CT。国内应用工业 CT 于文物检测最著名的案例包括彩绘青铜水禽(Cat 3.1.1)、曾侯乙尊盘(Cat 2.5.2)和子仲姜盘(Cat 2.2.1)的科学研究。

2018 ~ 2019 年,因圆明园被掠夺而流失海外的青铜虎蓥、马首铜像(Cat 2.2.3)相继回归,专家对其进行了X射线成像和X射线CT扫描,揭示了铸造工艺和修复经历。现在双能X射线CT、能谱X射线CT和三维分层成像仪等多种不同功率、分辨率和功能使用特点的X射线CT陆续都在文物保护研究中得到应用。

#### 2.3 基于光谱、色谱和质谱的材质鉴别

金属文物的材质鉴别包括成分分析和物相分析,其中成分分析通常采用 X 射线荧光光谱仪(XRF)、扫描电子显微镜与配备附件 X 射线能谱仪(SEM-EDS)、电感耦合等离子体发射光谱或质谱(ICP-AES 或 ICP-MS)等;物相分析则通常采用 X 射线衍射(XRD)、激光拉曼光谱(Raman)和傅里叶变换红外光谱(FTIR)等。

便携式 XRF 可以快速、无损地检测合金成分,这对于大型金属文物以及现场的检测分析尤其适用 [36],如在虎蓥回国前,中国国家博物馆马燕如使用便携式 XRF 对虎蓥进行了成分分析,排除了黄铜的可能性。Raman、FTIR 等方法可以快速鉴别锈蚀产物种类,如董少华等开发了显微红外光谱透射法快速鉴别青铜"粉状锈"的方法 [37]。

近年来,更多的高科技分析检测技术融入文物保护科学研究工作之中,金属文物的分析检测和稳定性评估技术呈现从单一技术到综合技术,从定性到定量,从局部到整体的发展趋势。在信息采集方面,三维扫描技术的发展使得信息采集由二维变为三维,且精度逐渐提高。中子成像/X射线CT、高光谱、红外热波等成像技术的发展使文物表面和内部整体的分析更加全面,中子技术、同步辐射技术的引入使得腐蚀产物的分析检测更加精确,而耗氧量检测和电化学方法则应用于腐蚀劣化速率的分析和稳定性评估。腐蚀机理研究不断细化,针对各类不同影响因素开展,尤其注重对腐蚀过程中间产物的分析,原位分析检测技术广泛应用于腐蚀监测,从而能够发现腐蚀产物的转变规律,进而推测腐蚀机理。2020年11月中国文物保护技术协会在故宫博物院举办了首届文物保护青年论坛,在金属文物保护领域中国国家博物馆刘薇发表了包含高光谱、光纤反射光谱和红外热波成像在内的多种青铜文物锈蚀程度评估新方法研究的演讲。

# 三、金属文物保护技术

金属文物保护通常包括清洗除锈、脱盐(氯)或有害锈转化、缓蚀和封护等环节。

### 3.1 清洗除锈

金属文物的清洗除锈方法总体上可分为机械清理法和化学清理法两种。机械清理法包括手工工具法、电动工具法、超声波清洗法、喷砂法、激光法等,化学清理则一般使用弱酸类或螯合剂类。有时也会将两种方法结合使用<sup>[38-43]</sup>。目前一般认为,机械清理的可控性较化学清理强,不会给器物引入新的化学材料,不给将来留下隐患。但针对鎏金、错金银文物表面,化学法也具有不会留下划痕等优点<sup>[44-47]</sup>。在金属文物保护中,应以不损伤文物的特征和最大限度地保留出土文物本身带有的各项信息为基本原则,选择合适的清洗除锈方法。

打磨机、刻字机、超声波清洗机或超声波洁牙机等电动工具在金属文物清洗除锈中的应用已十分普遍,喷砂、干冰、激光清洗等技术近年来发展迅速。1996 年徐飞等尝试使用喷砂法用于青铜器除锈 [48]; 2006 年在"铁质文物综合保护技术"课题研究中综合研究了喷砂法在铁质文物除锈中的应用效果、材料和实施工艺条件。国家博物馆使用了可回收大型喷砂机处理蓬莱铁锚、铁炮 [49]; 中国文化遗产研究院使用便携式可回收式喷砂机,并经试验选用了二氧化硅与塑料砂混合材料处理延庆铁钟; 2005 年故宫博物院曲亮首次在国内采用干冰作为喷砂材料对故宫延禧宫金属文物进行保护处理,干冰材料具有强度柔和可调、无残留和环境友好等优点。

20世纪80年代起国内外开始尝试使用激光法去除金属上的有害锈蚀。中国文化遗产研究院、国家博物馆率先购置激光清洗设备用于金属文物除锈,到了2014年国内已有近20家文博单位购置了文物激光清洗设备,2015年上海博物馆与意大利激光清洗设备厂家在上海联合组织了激光清洗技术在中国文物保护领域中应用研讨会[50-60]。

在化学法方面,除常用化学试剂除锈效果评价的研究<sup>[61-63]</sup>外,重庆市文化遗产研究院等采用复合水凝胶体系构建了鎏金青铜器除锈新方法,凝胶除锈剂可以高效去除鎏金层之上的腐蚀产物而不污染文物表面,减少湿法清洗中清洗剂在鎏金层中扩散而产生的腐蚀破坏<sup>[64-66]</sup>。上海博物馆则将凝胶与激光联用,凝胶具有降低激光能量,减轻激光引起青铜表面微观结构改变的优点,取得了理想的清洗效果<sup>[67]</sup>。

### 3.2 脱盐(氯)或有害锈转化

盐类特别是氯化物是导致青铜、铁质文物不稳定,腐蚀劣化持续发生的主要原因之一,因此在青铜和铁质文物保护过程中,脱盐(氯)或有害锈转化是重要的环节。

1921 年大英博物馆聘请的保护专家 Alexander Scott 报道了使用倍半碳酸钠处理青铜器的方法,虽然他可能不是发明这种方法的专家。1970 年 W.A.Oddy 和 M.J.Hughes 对倍半碳酸钠去除氯离子的方法进行了进一步的研究 <sup>[68]</sup>。倍半碳酸钠法有两个缺点,一是试剂活性弱,处理周期长;二是长期浸泡处理易在器物表面生成蓝铜钠石复盐结晶,影响文物的外观 <sup>[69]</sup>。中国的保护专家针对这两个缺点,利用超声波技术或复配溶液对这种方法进行了改进 <sup>[70,71]</sup>。近年来,陕西师范大学等开展了基于反向微乳液的青铜、铁质文物脱氯技术研究,并申报了国家专利 <sup>[72,75]</sup>。

针对青铜器局部有害锈的转化处理,常用的方法有氧化银、锌粉法或双氧水法等。以双氧水为基础,国内学者对其配方和实施工艺进行了多项改进研究<sup>[76-78]</sup>。

铁质文物的脱盐(氯)常用方法主要包括碱液浸泡法、碱性亚硫酸盐浸泡法和电解法等<sup>[79-81]</sup>,近年来碱液的配方<sup>[82-86]</sup>、电解实施工艺不断优化<sup>[87-94]</sup>,脱盐(氯)处理的安全性和有效性不断提升,同时对脱氯机理、动力学规律等方面也开展了相应研究<sup>[95-97]</sup>。

针对大型铁质文物的脱盐(氯),纸浆贴敷法是比较适合的脱盐方法,近年来广泛应用于国内大型铁质文物,如山东蓬莱铁锚 <sup>[98]</sup>,鸦片战争博物馆铁炮 <sup>[99]</sup>,晋祠铁狮子 <sup>[100]</sup>和铁钟 <sup>[101]</sup>和魏家庄遗址出土铁器 <sup>[102,103]</sup>等的保护处理过程中,所用纸浆大多为自行制备,工作较为繁重。中国国家博物馆对商品纸浆用于铁质文物脱盐的可行性进行了研究,通过添加氢氧化钠改进了脱盐效率并抑制了对铁基体的腐蚀,成功应用于大钟寺铁钟的脱盐 <sup>[104]</sup>。中国国家博物馆还开发了室外大型铁质文物抽真空脱盐的新工艺,并获得了专利 <sup>[105]</sup>。

近年来,美国克莱姆森大学文物保护中心(Clemson University Conservation Center)利用亚临界水技术开展了一系列稳定铁器和脱盐方面的研究工作。相对于传统方法,亚临界水处理法具有脱氯效率更高,且能将  $\beta$ -FeOOH 转化从而完全脱除晶体中氯的优势。国家文物局考古研究中心(原国家文物局水下文化遗产保护中心)也在这方面开展了尝试研究  $\frac{1061}{6}$ 

#### 3.3 缓蚀

1967年,Madsen<sup>[107]</sup> 首次使用苯并三氮唑(BTA)为缓蚀剂应用于青铜器的保护。国内青铜文物保护中,BTA 也是使用最普遍的缓蚀剂。上海博物馆从 20 世纪 70 年代起就开展 BTA 对青铜文物缓蚀作用的实验研究,并将其应用于带有严重"粉状锈"的文物,效果良好 <sup>[108]</sup>。此后,大量学者开展了 BTA 复配缓蚀剂的研究,试验了一系列配方,提高了缓蚀效率,并广泛应用于青铜文物保护 <sup>[109,110]</sup>。20 世纪 90 年代起,南京博物院与南京化工大学开展了新型缓蚀剂 2- 氨基 -5- 巯基 -1,3,4- 噻二唑(AMT)对青铜器缓蚀作用的研究,并研制了以 AMT 为主要成分的复合缓蚀剂,成功应用于青铜文物保护,荣获国家科技进步奖 <sup>[111]</sup>。此外,其他杂环化合物如 1- 苯基 -5- 巯基四氮唑(PMTA)、2- 巯基苯并噁唑(MBO)、2- 巯基苯并噻唑(MBT)等的缓蚀作用也有研究 <sup>[112]</sup>,但在青铜文物保护中应用还不多见。其中李晓东等 <sup>[113]</sup> 合成了 2,5- 巯基苯并咪唑,该方法申请了国家专利。

BTA 对钢铁也具有缓蚀作用,在国内大量案例中被应用于铁质文物保护 [114]。许淳淳等 [115] 发明了一种铁质文物缓蚀封护方法,其中底层封护剂中添加 BTA 或钨酸钠和十二烷基苯磺酸钠组成的复合缓蚀剂。另一种常用的铁质文物缓蚀剂是单宁酸,但单宁酸会造成铁器表面颜色的变化,而复配后的单宁酸溶液则克服了此缺点,并且提升了缓蚀效率 [116,117]。"十一五" 国家科技支撑计划重点项目 "铁质文物综合保护技术研究"课题中研究了大量缓蚀剂配方,在模拟样品和部分铁质文物上应用效果良好,其中包括复配单宁酸、复配硅酸盐和复配葡萄糖酸钠等,申请了多项国家专利 [117-122]。近年兴起的席夫碱类缓蚀剂也在铁质文物保护领域有所研究 [123]。直链饱和脂肪酸(盐)作为金属文物缓蚀剂,具有安全无毒、环境友好、价格低廉、易于实施、可逆性好等优点,近年来成为国外金属文物保护研究的热点 [123]。国内方面,近年来华东理工大学和上海博物馆合作,在青铜文物表面超疏水膜的制备方面取得进展 [124-128]。此外,气相缓蚀剂在一定条件下可以适用于金属文物的保护,近年来也有相关研究 [129-133]。

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#### 3.4 封护

封护是指为防止或减缓环境(介质)对金属文物造成的损害,在其表面涂覆天然或合成材料,以防止或减缓器物腐蚀的过程。金属文物封护材料包括蜡类(微晶石蜡、虫白蜡、棕榈蜡等)、虫胶(漆)、鱼油基材料、硝基清漆、聚乙烯醇缩丁醛、聚氨酯、丙烯酸树脂、聚硅氧烷、氟碳树脂、派拉纶和有机-无机杂化材料等[134-138]。

中国是最早将蜡用于文物保护的国家之一。从传统古代宫廷青铜器的把玩,所谓的"熟"坑器,许多就是经过了除锈、上蜡的过程,再代代把玩流传。1949年后,许多新成立的博物馆在面对极易腐蚀的金属铁器时,就采用将铁器在烧熔的蜡中煮,去除了铁器中的水汽和空气,虽然从现代的观点看其有品相不好、改变了文物外观等缺点,但确确实实使没有任何保存、展示环境控制的中小博物馆的一大批铁质文物得到保护。中国国家博物馆在山西蒲津渡遗址铁器群保护中,"可牺牲层"面漆使用的就是熔点较高的虫白蜡。现在环境友好水性氧化聚乙烯蜡在国际范围内得到研究和应用。

"十五"国家重点科技攻关课题"金属文物的病害及其防治研究"中研究了氟橡胶作为文物保护加固剂、封护剂各方面性能;应用交流阻抗法(EIS)评估了选定的复合抗蚀材料的性能,在室外大型铁器保护中引入氟碳材料作为复合封护剂的组分,引入牺牲层的概念<sup>[137-139]</sup>。"十一五"国家重点科技支撑课题"铁质文物综合保护技术研究"中则研究了防锈底漆/氟碳面漆复合涂层、纳米SiO<sub>2</sub>/聚丙烯酸酯复合材料、氟硅材料等<sup>[140,141]</sup>。

近年来金属文物封护材料的研究方向包括新型封护材料的研发<sup>[142]</sup>,以及缓蚀与封护材料相结合,开发更有效的配方并研发一体化实施工艺等<sup>[143-147]</sup>。

# 四、总结

中国金属文物保护修复研究始于传统修复,20世纪60年代起引入现代科学技术、设备和国外技术材料,数十年间不断发展进步,更多的相关学科成果不断引入,传统技艺与现代科技不断融合。尤其是21世纪以来,在科技部、财政部的大力支持和国家文物局的领导下,各个博物馆、高等院校、科研院所密切合作,完成了多项重大科研项目,产生了具有中国特色的大量相关成果,在设备、技术、材料等方面取得了多项专利,出版了多部专著、手册和教材,制定了相关的国家或行业标准,培养了大批专业人才。未来的几年内,依托于"十三五"国家重点研发计划中的馆藏脆弱青铜和铁质文物保护项目,将进一步开展腐蚀劣化机理和环境因素影响、稳定性评估技术、新型病害防治稳定化处理技术和评价方法和数据库建设等相关研究,有望取得更丰硕的成果。

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# 考古现场文物保护的现实与期望

Reality and Expectation of Conservation of Cultural Heritage at the Archaeological Site

赵西晨 1,2 Zhao Xichen<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 陕西省考古研究院; 2. 考古发掘现场文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地)

(1. Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology

2. Key Scientific Research Base of On-site Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage )

摘 要:考古发掘是揭示古代人类社会面貌,探寻历史本源的重要手段。其中现场保护是发掘过程中控制危害发生、减少 多源信息流失的基础保障,是整个文物保护的第一步,也是至关重要的一步。本文通过对现场保护工作性质、任 务及其对考古学研究的作用,和现阶段基本状况、目标与任务等方面的论述,说明了现场保护工作无论从紧迫性、 必要性、可行性等角度,都需要落实到考古发掘的工作实践中,才能对考古学科和文物保护学科发展产生积极影响。

关键词:考古发掘:现场保护

#### Abstract:

Archaeological excavation is an important method to reveal the picture of ancient human society and explore the origin of history. On-site conservation, as the first and crucial step in the entire cultural heritage conservation project, is the basic guarantee to reduce the occurrence of hazards and the loss of multi-source information during the excavation process. In this paper, the nature, objective, role in archaeological research and the present situation of on-site conservation were fully discussed, illustrating that on-site conservation must be put into practice during archaeological excavation from the perspective of urgency, necessity, and feasibility. Hence, archaeology and cultural heritage conservation could be positively promoted.

#### **Keywords:**

Archaeological excavation; on-site conservation

在实物资料的有效获取、在判定年代确定关联关系、在了解人类古代社会生存环境与面貌等方面,考古发掘为考古学研究提供了最直接、可实证的材料,是支撑史学、文献学等开展相关研究工作的基础。不言而喻,考古现场是呈现上述实物资料的第一物证地点,其开展工作的内容、取得成果的多少是衡量考古发掘质量的重要标尺。夏鼐先生早在《中国大百科全书·考古卷》中就提到了现代考古学发展史上的学科交叉问题,提出了考古学方法论,以及考古学与其他学科关系的密切

关联等问题,得出了考古学的建立从一开始就离不开其他学科支持和协助的基本判断<sup>[1]</sup>。因此,围绕考古现场开展的文物保护理应成为考古发掘的组成部分。

随着文化遗产保护理念的逐渐发展与概念的深化,考古现场文物保护工作日益受到重视,发挥的作用愈加为考古学界所接受 <sup>[2]</sup>。那么作为与考古学科联系日渐密切的一项专业技术工作,如何持续有效推动融合,解决面临的问题以及未来的发展走向,需要从现场保护的理念认识和方法应用的角度,认识到因学科间理解差异、个人主观判断等因素造成的文物资料及赋存信息损失的危害性,才能不断深化现场保护以及成果,才能协同推动考古学科和文物保护学科发展。

# 一、现场保护的属性与作用

考古现场文物保护有其朴实自然的属性,它是基于考古学研究目标的伴生产物,主要通过文物保护的形式辅助于考古研究的实际需求。它的产生源于现代考古学概念的建立,考古学首先是以发现为基础,通过把一切与古代人类活动、干预自然遗留下的各式各样客观存在的直接证据收集并记录下来,再通过公正客观的分析判断和论证,解读现象背后的实质<sup>[3]</sup>。可以说,建立在物证基础上的分析、论证与研究,构成了考古学研究的方法论。

同时考古学又是一门涉及面极广的科学,与其他许多学科都有关系,需要得到这些学科的支持和协助,才能完成各项研究任务,其中涵盖自然科学、工程技术科学领域专业的文物保护技术就是考古学研究的有力支撑力量。

考古现场文物保护的实质是在考古现场特定场所、在考古学理论研究与方法体系下开展的专业技术应用工作,具体到每一处发掘项目,其目的是在丰富信息获取手段、提高识别能力,同时更多地提取遗物、遗迹实物资料,全面准确保留证据材料等方面发挥专业优势。

一般认为现场保护是文物保护的第一步,也是最重要的一步,它的重要性源于考古学研究对实物资料的依赖,考古现场源源不断提供的第一手实物资料,显著特征是客观真实性和信息完整性。所谓客观真实性在于经考古发掘呈现出来的遗迹或者遗物都是客观存在,实证着人类古代社会的状况,反映着历史变化的规律,是看得见摸得着的真实呈现;所谓信息完整性在于它需要集合愈加全面的多源信息,再经过梳理、判别和信息融合的过程,才能有利于真实、全面还原古代社会,更好解释古代社会现象的诸多方面。无论客观真实性和信息完整性,都需要借助科技手段的介入,都必须落实考古发掘过程的科学、细致与全面的理念上,同时还体现在文保人员的全程参与上。

考古发掘中需要解决的问题很多,比较突出的如有机质文物遗存,刚出土时可辨识形态,但会很快损毁,最终导致可能 仅存图像,考古实物资料出现缺失(图1);还有许多遗痕裸眼难以辨识,但不等于遗迹不存在;甚至有些遗迹还没看到原 状就很快发生氧化反应导致迹象消失(图2),类似情况举不胜举。

面对诸多问题,现场保护可以通过及时介入、采取适应性的措施,在耐心细致、追求全面方面下功夫,开展区域环境控制、减缓衰变速率(图3),现场遗迹、遗物的图形学信息记录(图4),遗痕迹象的第一时间无损快速鉴别(图5),脆弱易损器物的临时性固型提取(图6)等工作。依靠科技手段的介入,将更多、更完整的原始信息保留下来,是现场保护技术措



图 1 考古现场残留的纺织品,竹席编织痕迹

施发挥作用的直接体现。当然也不仅限于此,建立在现场保护成果基础上的延续和深化,同样会在推动考古学研究方面 发挥作用。

# 二、现场保护的意识与任务

对考古现场文物保护意识与任务的基本认知,源于对其 属性与作用的判定。由于自身缺乏完整的理论方法体系,其 任务出于需求导向,即主要是借助现代科技成果应用于考古 学研究之中,因此现阶段它的产生、发展及未来走向,将离 不开考古学学科的深化、认识与发展。而从另一个角度看, 考古学研究所依赖的丰硕发掘成果又离不开现场保护的直接





图 2 石鼓山墓地发现的绳纹及未完全碳的颖果遗迹



图 2 石鼓山墓地发现的绳纹及未完全碳化 图 3 凤栖原墓地环境控制下的漆木器提取



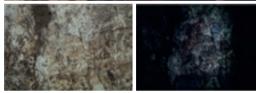


图 4 墓葬壁画人物的光学影像提取与记录



图 5 石鼓山发掘现场文物的原位无损分析调查



图 6 刘家洼墓地脆弱文物的现场加固与提取

支撑,这种彼此相互依存的状态,凸显了考古现场及其保护工作的重要。

考古发掘现场会存在两个状态,其一是发掘前文物埋藏于地下的状况,即埋藏环境。由于长时间处于较为恒定的封闭状态,缺氧条件,加之土壤酸碱度、压力、温湿度等因素较为恒定,形成了长期稳定的环境,使文物遭受腐蚀的速率逐渐趋缓,相应起到了保护文物的作用;其二是从发掘开始,文物暴露后的状况,即保存环境,这时候温湿度、光照射、空气污染、虫害及微生物等作用的存在,会使一系列氧化、光老化、生物病害等现象迅速发生,这两种环境状况截然对立。

我们知道,考古发掘过程产生的各种干扰、破坏因素,导致千百年来埋藏文物固有的稳定平衡状态被打破,这一环境骤变产生的作用使文物极不适应,病变迅速发生,会产生包括肉眼能观察到的有机质文物腐化、灰化等现象;就无机质文物而言,同样会因这一过程而伴随存在酥解、破损等延续性损害现象,在文物遭受破坏的临界点,对于考古资料提取和文物抢救来说,发掘过程中的干预是关键,许多教训说明错过这一稍纵即逝的时机,造成的损失将无法挽回。因此,如何解决和处理好考古发掘与文物保护之间的对立矛盾显得尤为重要,多年实践经验表明只有加强文物出土时保护工作的力度,才是缓解这一矛盾的最直接途径<sup>[4]</sup>。

考古现场文物保护是指一切配合考古发掘中同步进行的保护工作,主要是常说的抢救性保护,其次就是遗址、遗迹类的现场保护。

考古现场文物保护的主要任务可以理解为:在保留出土文物资料的完整性和现场保护技术措施不影响实验室后续保护处理和考古研究的两大前提下,使得出土的文物在发掘现场到实验室这一特定的时间段得到妥善的维护 [5]。保留资料完整性说明了考古学的主导性,现场保护不影响后续处理说明了文物保护的临时性;不影响后续考古研究说明了研究的持续性,而从现场到实验室说明了现场保护的必要性。

具体的任务与目标主要体现在以下四方面工作。

在第一时间及时采取措施,有效控制紧急危害的发生,为后续的文物保护赢得主动,提高文物保护的主动性,对文物病害的发生、发展与变化规律作出判断。

通过技术手段干预,完成从现场到实验室的过渡,避免因不可控制的环境,现场清理工作时间紧、任务重等因素影响产生保护性破坏,把文物从现场安全提取,为实验室内进行后续保护处理创造条件。

重点针对文物遗迹,易损、糟朽、需要保留原始形貌以及现场不具备保存条件的文物落实保护措施,保留更多的实物资料和证据(图7)。

结合专业研究方向,探索开展新技术新方法应用研究,推动行业发展,丰富考古发掘和信息认知手段,提高考古发掘过程中获取的信息量,满足真实性、完整性要求。



图 7-1 横水墓地荒帷出土现场及保存状况

图 7-2 保护修复后的荒帷用于博物馆展览

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# 三、现场保护的问题与挑战

随着考古工作日渐在国家社会与经济建设发展中发挥作用,多学科合作共同参与的工作模式愈加得到重视,与之最直接 最密切的就是考古现场文物保护。大量事实和经验教训说明,现场保护的参与度会影响到发掘工作的质量<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,从行政 主管部门到具体的发掘执行单位,都迫切希望文保人员的高度参与,然而现实情况不尽如人意,目前这种停留在概念阶段 的情况需亟待改变。

考古现场保护面临的问题很多,难以一概而论,就目前而言,由于存在着工作性质界定、涉及内容庞杂等天然缺陷,总 体上呈现发展不平衡、问题认识不清、缺乏规范化的技术体系等问题,究其原因涉及现实、理念、行规、技术等诸多方面, 现阶段开展的工作多属于被动式服从发掘工作的需要、缺乏主动性的规划、自觉性的投入以及实践性地参与交流性的互动、 也就是没有真正摆脱两张皮的现象。一定程度上反映出目前现场保护面临的尴尬处境。大致问题表现如下。

意识与文保理念的问题。近些年来在大的背景环境下,文物保护人才方向涉及面广、需求量激增,各类文博单位主要 引进理工类专业学生从事文保工作,但普遍存在专业跨度大、有待适应的问题。作为承担现场保护主体任务的人员大多出 自考古研究机构,同样面临如科技考古、文物研究和本体保护修复等工作选择的问题,相对的现场保护由于面临情况复杂、 时间周期长、条件差、成果难以预期等问题,使之缺乏主观能动保障,造成工作参与度不高、不深入全面的情况。

考古发掘传统运行模式的问题。考古发掘现场的主体是一线考古人员,作为一门拥有成熟理论体系的学科,考古调查、 考古发掘、资料整理等环节已有田野考古工作规程可循、具有规范性和系统性。现场保护往往具有对象的偶然性、方法选 择的随意性,难以形成可复制、易推广的成果应用,造成了考古与文保的交流障碍,难以融入考古发掘体系之中。

解决问题能力的问题。客观讲,现场保护难度很大,基础积累不够,缺乏归类总结,技术操作不够成熟,造成了现场保 护介入取得的成果预期与效果不明显,相应的标志性保护成果不多。加之主观上参与热情不高,仅局限于一般性的提取或 保护,真正发挥的作用极为有限,令人难以信服。

资金、时间等客观现实问题。考古发掘偶然因素多,随时会发生意想不到的情况,而文物保护虽有一定的应对措施,但 依然难以满足实际变化,必要的软硬件配置又带来时间的不确定性,打乱了发掘的节奏,出现许多麻烦,沟通障碍难以协调, 这也就是为什么较多采取整体提取的方法化解保护压力的原因。需要说明的是,整体提取只是备选的方案之一,代表不了 现场保护应有的作用。

总之,上述问题的存在有它的历史原因和复杂的背景,是多方面因素造成的结果。目前虽然业内已都意识到现场保护的 重要性,也看到了所发挥的积极作用,但是要真正改变现状、推动融合,还面临着极大的挑战。既需要从顶层保障,建立 协作共享机制,还要加大研究力度,形成成果储备,逐渐建立既有理论支撑,又能解决具体问题的技术应用体系,在这方 面还需要持续加力。

# 四、现场保护的方向与展望

要想做好考古现场文物保护工作,最直接、最基本的还是要紧扣目标。源于考古发掘、止于考古学研究的需要,考古与 文保达成思想、理念与认识的统一最为重要。一方面需要明确现场保护是考古发掘的有机组成、它必须融入考古发掘的过 程之中,全程参与,相互配合,协调推进;另外,现场保护人员要积极、主动地发挥专业特长与优势,明晰现场参与保护 的责任和目的,随时从实际情况出发开展专业工作(图8),这也是现场保护工作的前提条件。

考古现场文物保护工作解决的是发掘过程中面临的具体问题。

首先是最大限度有效提取记录文物遗存的原真信息,服务考古学研究;同时采取科学有效的抢救措施,使文物遗存和更 多的脆弱、易损文物得以实物保存,达到揭示、保存和记录相关历史信息,抑制材质劣变、利于长久保存的目的。

其次是通过现场保护的探索实践,加强与考古学科的深度融合,把现场保护的行为纳入发掘体系之中,变被动为主动, 联合参与形成可复制、易推广的标准化应用体系。

最后是通过体系化建设,形成细分的专业化操作模式,如现场临时性稳定处理、区域环境分类控制、不同材质科学提取 方案等,逐步形成专有装备、专有材料的系列系统化,以技术成果转化促进关联学科的发展。





图 8-2 韩城宋代壁画墓现场加固与保护性搬迁 图 8-3 凤栖原出土漆木器的整体起取

图 8-4 凤栖原墓地 M1 文物出土现场环境调查

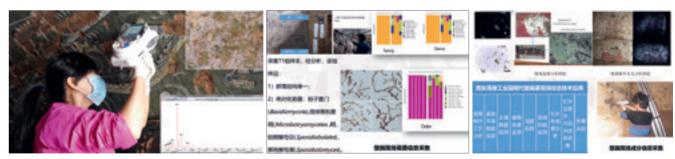


图 8-5 西安交大汉墓壁画颜料快速检测

图 8-6 考古现场微生物快速检测

图 8-7 文物出土现场综合信息调查

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以上预期是循序渐进、互为推动的过程,之间有着密切的关联,既要加大技术应用,还要加快融合共同参与,以形成完 整统一的联合体。融合的过程,一方面丰富了考古学研究的内涵,同时又扩展了文物保护技术的外延。

未来考古现场文物保护的发展,必然会随着考古学研究目标与定位而逐步深化。应该从考古现场保护的实际需求出发, 积极尝试开展新技术、新方法的探索实践,深化技术应用研究体系,推动现场保护技术的普及和规范化。重点方向应当集 中在科学调查文物出土现场、建立实验室微观清理与发掘方法、快速鉴别与分析研究文物赋存环境信息、文物出土现场应 急性保护等考古学家关注的方面,通过现场保护体系建设、保护技术方法适应性研究等项工作的开展,逐步形成更为有效

的实用技术储备和专用技术装备集成。具体任务应在以下几方面不断探索与实践:

- 一是针对出土过程中环境剧变极易导致常见有机质文物瞬间损毁,富含信息弥失,而现场快速辨识、信息全提取技术的 不匹配,难以支持文物多维信息的真实获取与解读的问题,需要开展考古现场遗迹遗存的科学调查与记录研究。
- 二是针对时代地域差异、遗址墓葬形制结构不同导致埋藏状况复杂,难以提供有效的预判,技术措施缺乏针对性的问题, 因此,可开展文物埋藏环境影响因素辨别与评估的研究。
- 三是针对文物种类繁多、材质差异大且病害程度各不相同,目前现场保护多是基于经验的判断和处置,可推动文物出土 现场应急保护技术操作流程与规范的研究。

四是针对我国不同环境条件,在考古现场抢救性保护中的环境控制、应急保护和包装运输等方面缺乏专用设备和专有技术的问题,亟待开展考古现场文物保护装备设施标准化研究。

五是应对出土文物产生作用的内外因素变化,导致文物损毁,对应及时采取适应性保护技术措施等系列问题的决策依据,需要开展融合信息采集、人工智能管理决策集合的应急保护技术体系研究(图9)。

面对考古现场文物保护的重点方向和具体任务,需要积累,需要完善,需要全链条的技术集成体系,但是更为需要思想认识的高度统一,只有形成共识才能达到行动上的落实。所谓理念认知先行在于:通过学科间的彼此理解,相互信任与尊重,协调建立合作机制,才能真正促进深度融合,才能有效应用现代技术成果,才能推动考古学研究问题的解决,才能促进学科发展进步。所谓落实在行动中就需要在实践探索中,坚持以考古学理论方法为基础,借鉴运用现代科技手段与成果,持续开展现场文物保护的探索与实践,真正使"考古、文保、科学研究"融于一体,做到提升考古学研究水平、创新工作方法体系,才有可能逐步完善科学、规范的现场保护应用流程,形成文物保护技术体系的储备。这既是当前需要解决的问题,也是今后需要妥善协调的问题。



图 9 考古现场文物保护移动实验室

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# 纸质文物保护技术的发展现状

Current Developments of Paper Artifacts Conservation Technology

张金萍 <sup>1,2,3</sup> Zhang Jinping <sup>1,2,3</sup>

(1. 南京博物院; 2. 纸质文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地; 3. 近现代纸质文献脱酸保护技术文化和旅游部重点实验室)

( 1. Nanjing Museum 2. Key Scientific Research Base of Paper Conservation, State Administration of Cultural Heritage 3. Key Laboratory of Paper Literatures Deacidification Conservation in Neoteric and Modern China, Ministry of Culture and Tourism. )

摘 要:纸质文物的保护修复技艺是从厚重的历史中积淀下来的,是一个不断去粗存精、迭代发展的动态演变过程,每个时代既有传承又有发展,同时也有属于自己的时代特征。本文从修复理念、分析手段、传统技艺科学化、保护技术四个方面简要阐述了当今纸质文物保护的现状,并对形成这些现状的内在支撑、发展逻辑分别进行了阐述,概括总结了现阶段纸质文物保护的总体特点,同时对未来纸质文物保护技术的发展进行了展望。

关键词:纸质文物;修复理念;传统技艺;科学化研究;文物保护技术

#### Abstract:

The conservation and restoration techniques of paper artifacts are accumulated in the profound historical culture. It is a dynamic evolution process of iterative development that constantly discards the dross and selects the essential. There are inheritance and development as well as unique features in each era. This paper briefly describes the current conservation status of paper artifacts in terms of restoration concepts, analytical methods, scientific traditional techniques and conservation technologies, elaborates on the internal support and development logic that contribute to the current conservation status, summarizes the overall characteristics of conservation of paper artifacts at present, and predicts the future conservation technology and development of paper artifacts.

#### **Keywords:**

Paper artifacts; Restoration concepts; Traditional techniques; Scientific research; Cultural heritage conservation technology

# 一、引言

我国古代在纸质文物保护方面积累了丰富经验,形成了较为完整的工艺体系。伴随着这套体系的应用,许多珍贵的文物得以传承,其技艺主体的有效性、实用性是经过上千年验证的,这一特点决定了继承与发展将是古老技术存续的主基调。 优良工艺能否准确地传承;不合理的问题能否科学地解决;产生于民间的技艺与经验如何理论化、科学化、规范化,并让其受益于更广泛的人群和更长久的时代;科技的发展能否为纸质文物保护体系中存在的问题提供有效的解决手段和技术支撑;能否研制出更加满足需要的技术与材料等。都是今后解决问题的方向。新时期纸质文物的保护在继承传统修复技术的基础上,不断增强科学意识,在认知手段日益现代化的社会大背景下,基础研究、应用技术研究、科学性修复和预防性保护全面推进,相互促进。传统与现代、传承与创新、经验与理论以及人文科学与自然科学相融合已然成为当今乃至今后纸质文物保护修复工作的发展方向。

# 二、修复理念的践行

正确的修复要有正确的理念,采取何种修复理念为指导,带有一定历史阶段的价值取向。无论东方还是西方,传统修复的初级阶段主要以满足古董商和收藏家的需求为导向,以恢复文物的完整性和艺术美为目的。自 20 世纪 70 年代中后期以来,在继承传统理念与技艺的基础上,传统纸质文物保护修复技术兼收并蓄,去粗存精,更加注重保护文物的原真性。最小干预原则、最大信息保留原则、安全性原则、可再处理性原则等得到更多的关注和重视,更强调修复应遵从文物修复原则,科学、规范、适度开展修复,并从技术路线、修复材料、修复人员、修复环境等方面进行了规范,让修复理念贯穿修复的全过程<sup>11</sup>。折扇是古人常用的生活用品,也是文人雅士怀袖之物,很多博物馆都藏有被改裱成了镜片或册页的珍贵折扇,只有扇面而没有扇骨。这是因为破损严重的折扇修复难度很大,古人云"一两黄金修一扇面",说的就是折扇修复不易,尤其是扇骨修复难度更大。从最大信息保留原则考虑,扇骨也是文物本体的一部分,也应该受到重视并得到修复。南京博物院白玉修复的设色山水洒金笺折扇(Cat 3.6.2)就是文物修复原则在实践中的较好应用案例。该扇面残缺、破损严重,尤其扇骨朽化缺损、严重断裂,需要大面积修复。修复人员匠心独运地采用了"贴肉、续筋"等修复技法,从古代建筑的"榫卯"结构获取灵感对残缺部位的扇骨进行整体性的还原修复<sup>[2]</sup>,最大限度地保留了折扇的审美与原本面貌(图 1 ~图 6)。

在现今的书画修复中,保留具有时代特征或古旧气息的优秀原装裱,将其与残破的画芯一起修复的案例亦日益增多。这种修复理念的选择与《中国书画文物修复导则》提出的"综合考虑书画文物的价值、破损程度、原有装裱存续性,科学确定'保留原裱、还旧处理、重新装裱'的可行性,优先利用能够延续书画文物价值的原有装裱形制"<sup>[1]</sup>的理念相一致。上海博物馆"吴昌硕篆书对联保留原裱绫的修复"就是这一理念很好的实践,该案例采用分离画芯与装裱,分别进行修复再组合的方法,并在组合还原时对原装裱不佳之处进行改进与微调,使其恢复原有面貌,保留典雅的时代气韵<sup>[3]</sup>。

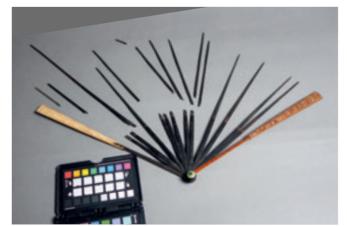


图 1 设色山水洒金笺扇骨修复前



图 2 设色山水洒金笺扇骨修复后





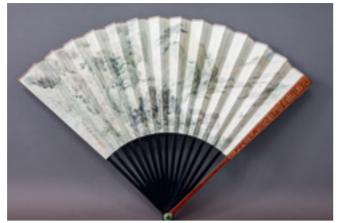


图 4 设色山水洒金笺折折扇修复后



图 5 骨刀 图 6 扇骨穿



纸浆修复是采用造纸技术原理进行修复的一种技术,在修复时不用浆糊而是靠纸张纤维之间的氢键结合,实现了最小干预性修复,有效降低了微生物和害虫的侵蚀。该技术尤其适用于双面有字的纸质文物的修复,具有安全、可逆、效率高的优点(图7)。

新疆地区出土了很多双面有字、糟朽严重的纸质文物,传统的整体托裱方法不适用这类文物的修复。纸浆滴注修复技

术能够很好地适用于这类文物的修复,且修复仅 局限在残缺部位,不会扩展到文物整体。对于糟 朽严重、四周余幅窄的纸质文物,还可以用纸浆 在文物四周加宽,便于安全提用。整个修复过程 中不使用胶黏剂,降低了受虫霉侵蚀的风险。该 技术的难点是对制浆和滴注工艺的把控,要选择 与文物本体用纸成分一致或接近的纸作为原材料, 修复实施前需要反复多次在实验室制浆,并根据 修复对象的特点在纸浆纤维的悬浮性、色度、成 纸的厚度、均度和滴注工艺等方面开展科学研究。 如若修补部位需要重新处理,只需用水浸润就可 以轻松取下。该项修复技术在一带一路沿线出土 纸质文物修复、革命文物的修复中发挥了重要作 用(图 8~图 12)。



图 7 纸浆滴注修复技法



图 8 出土文书修复前(正面)

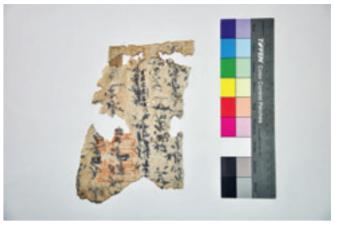


图 9 出土文书修复前(背面)



图 10 出土文书修复后(正面)



图 11 出土文书修复后(背面)



图 12 修复完成的文书装入无酸装具

# 三、现代分析手段的运用

科技的进步为纸质文物保护研究开启了从宏观、介观和微观等多尺度全面认知的大门。传统的检测方法感知信息能力有限,捕捉到的信息的数量与质量都无法满足科学研究的需要。现代科学技术具有更强的感知信息的能力、更强的穿透深度、更高的分辨率,既可以实现从摄影、显微成像、层析成像的直观呈现,又可以实现各种波谱与光谱技术高分辨指纹的准确鉴定 [4]。目前现代科技在纸质文物保护展现出的研究主要体现在可以将纸质文物中模糊或被覆盖的墨迹、颜料和印章等通过信息增强技术重现出来 [5];可以将肉眼不见的书画表面胶结材料、一些霉变分布和残缺修复痕迹等信息呈现出来 [6];可以观察纸质文物样品中颜料、墨等污渍的内部结构 [7];可以分析书画颜料、纤维素的老化降解程度 [8];以及纸张、颜料的成分和含量 [9,10,11],等等。

纸张纤维聚合度是表征纸张内部纤维素分子链长短的指标,是纸张宏观物理强度的基础,可以很好地反映纸张的老化状态。纸张的物理强度、聚合度的测试需要大量的样品因而无法用于文物的检测。故宫博物院的谷岸团队<sup>[12]</sup>和国家图书馆的易晓辉<sup>[13]</sup>等团队利用近红外光谱波长较短(780~2526nm)、光纤传输效率较高的特点,借助光纤探头方便、快速、无损地采集反射光谱,通过提取纸张中的相关信息探索建立近红外光谱与纤维聚合度之间的关联性,并结合化学计量学技术,实现对纸张老化成分较准确的定量分析和老化趋势的预测研究,展示了良好的应用前景。

拉曼光谱是一种散射光谱,能够获得物质的物相结构信息,具有原位无损、微区分析等优势。拉曼光谱是文物检测中最常用的技术之一,在纸质文物上的应用也由颜料分析逐渐深入到老化产物及造纸原料的纤维素 [14] 和木质素 [15] 的研究中。激光显微共聚焦拉曼光谱技术是将拉曼光谱分析技术与显微分析技术结合起来的一种应用技术,其空间分辨率更高,既能获取单根纤维的信息,也能避开纤维获取其他相关信息,这使得拉曼光谱逐渐成为研究纸张保存状态的一种有效手段。上海博物馆的裔传臻 [8] 结合国内外文献对拉曼光谱在纸张老化、炭黑颜料以及其他颜料上的应用和研究现状进行了梳理归纳,开展了阶段性研究。在修复工作中,国内的很多同行已开展拉曼光谱与扫描电子显微镜 X 射线能谱、红外光谱技术相结合的分析方法,实现对组成物质的进一步验证,取得了很好的成效。随着拉曼光谱应用研究的不断深入以及与其他分析技术、化学计量学等的结合,未来将在纸质文物研究中发挥更多的作用。

高光谱成像是漫反射光谱和二维成像技术的有机结合,是对同一物体在不同波长下进行光学成像的技术,具有波段多、光谱分辨率高和光谱覆盖范围宽等特点。近年来高光谱成像技术在文物保护领域的应用越来越多,多家博物馆购买了高光谱成像设备。故宫博物院史宁昌团队<sup>[16]</sup>、四川博物院的巩梦婷团队<sup>[17]</sup>、北京建筑大学侯妙乐和吕书强团队<sup>[18]</sup>、首都博物馆武望婷团队<sup>[19]</sup>、成都理工大学的武锋强团队<sup>[20]</sup>等均采用高光谱成像技术对纸质文物开展了相关研究,研究内容主要集中在文物颜料的分类识别、文物隐藏信息的提取、文物图像信息的增强、文物虚拟修复和文物病害提取等。虽然高光谱成像技术得到文博行业从业者的高度关注与重视,但目前的研究均处于探索性阶段。鉴于该技术专业性很强,对高光谱采集数据的深入解读还需要多学科、多领域专业技术人员的参与和合作,期待高光谱成像技术在文物分析领域发挥更大的作用。

由于纸质文物构成原材料的复杂性,很难通过某一种分析技术手段得到准确的分析结果,而是更多的是利用不同分析技术的特点和优势,相互印证、互为补充,完成对纸质文物材料的全面分析研究。近期,中国科学院大学人文学院考古学与人类学系杨益民教授课题组与西藏博物馆娘吉加研究员、中科院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所饶慧芸博士、以及法国国家自然历史博物馆、日本名古屋大学、龙谷大学等单位的学者合作,对西藏第一座藏传佛教寺院桑耶寺发现的古代藏纸残片开展了综合分析,主要手段包括「企测年技术、显微镜以及扫描电子显微镜 X 射线能谱、X 射线衍射、热裂解 - 气相色谱 - 质谱、热裂解全二维气质联用和蛋白质组学分析等。利用热裂解一气象色谱质谱以及全二维气质联用分析现代瑞香狼毒样品,首次识别了瑞香狼毒纤维鉴定的生物标记物,并利用此方法鉴定了最早以瑞香狼毒为原料的藏纸;显微分析、成分分析和结构分析表明,填料以碳酸钙以及未破裂的小麦淀粉为主。同时,基于蛋白质组学分析首次报道了"奶+小麦淀粉"这一独特纸张施胶剂;奶来源于牛属动物,根据地理位置推测为牦牛奶 [21]。

现代科学技术在纸质文物保护中的应用,毕竟只经历了近 40 年的历程,我们既要看到现代科技对纸质文物保护产生的积极推动的一面,也须看到其可能产生的不利影响,如紫外光对纤维的影响、X 射线产生的电离辐射、激光的高能量等负面 因素。因此,研究人员需要进一步对各种现代科学技术在纸质文物保护中的应用边界、可能带来的影响和操作的规范等都 开展深入、严谨和细致的研究,这也是当下需要考虑和重视的问题。

# 四、传统修复技艺与材料的科学化研究

近 40 年来,随着国家的强大、科技的进步,文物修复技艺从传统走进现代,已经可以在更为坚实的科学基础上审视和 阐述众多的传统技术。利用现代科学技术对传统工艺和材料进行科学的分析,在此基础上进一步利用科学的原理,方法和 知识对分析结果进行深入的阐释和揭示,并通过开展科学研究解决传统材料、工艺存在的问题,使其更加符合现代文物保 护的需求,让传统技艺得到更好的应用和传承。

古人云: "墨以胶成,裱以糊就。"书画装裱修复中90%的工序都要用到浆糊。浆糊的原材料、制作工艺以及操作手法的好坏等直接影响书画修复装裱的质量。目前浆糊的问题主要集中在原材料质量不甚理想,杂质多,纯度不高;浆糊的制作工艺水平参差不齐,操作的随意性强,还未形成科学指导下的操作规范;不同工艺阶段对浆糊性能要求是不同的,但实际使用中,性能的改善基本靠水的调节,浆糊过厚导致开裂、断裂,过薄导致脱壳。因此从生产、制作源头控制原材料的质量,建立浆糊制作的工艺标准,控制小麦淀粉中直链和支链的比例,或通过改性、接枝等化学反应,研究满足不同修复环节、不同保存状态对浆糊或其衍生产品的质量要求,是传统工艺科学化研究的方向之一。首都博物馆武望婷团队[22]研究了不同浓度、搅拌速率、搅拌时间和最高温度等制作条件对糊化曲线的影响。南京博物院陈潇俐团队[23] 开展原材料、制作工艺以及陈化条件的对比研究,并从pH值、黏度、剥离度、涂布宣纸抗张强度、撕裂度、耐折度和抗水性等理化指标对浆糊性能进行了

表征与评价,并在此基础上,开展了多功能改性浆糊研究,获得了国家发明专利授权。

胶矾水作为一种施胶剂最早出现在唐代,通过在生宣或绢料表面涂刷矾水可以实现宣和绢的熟化,达到一定的疏水性,便于书写绘画。同时,在传统书画保护修复中,全色前、清洗书画前也常用胶矾水固定颜色、防止墨色晕散。但明矾易水解,水解后产生的酸(硫酸 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)会加速纸或绢中的主要成分纤维素或丝素蛋白的水解老化,引起宣纸(绢料)酸化,导致古旧书画不易耐久保存。胶矾水作为延续千年仍在使用的修复用材料,其优劣性已渐渐得到科学的认识和改进,研究的内容主要体现在两个方面:一是胶矾水可以有效抑制写印色料在纸、绢表面的扩散 <sup>[24]</sup>、使书画色彩得到加强,在提高纸绢的抗水性和形稳性等方面具有显著的优点 <sup>[25]</sup>;二是对其弊端带来不利因素的分析、改进和新材料的研发。何秋菊应用扫描电镜、三维视频显微镜、质构仪、高场 Al 核磁共振波谱等科技手段研究了明矾水解后的铝的形态及分布变化,在对胶矾水的疏水性、固色机理认知的基础上,探讨了胶矾水应用的科学内涵及明矾的负面作用,有针对性地 "趋利避害",研发出性能优异的书画保护修复新材料 <sup>[26]</sup>。徐文娟研究了明矾对宣纸耐久性的影响,通过对比颜色、抗张强度、pH 和耐折度等指标,指出随着胶矾水浓度的增加,宣纸的老化速率增加 <sup>[27]</sup>。何伟俊团队研发了以胶原蛋白(鱼胶)、魔芋葡甘聚糖和水溶性壳聚糖三种高分子材料复配形成的 "三元膜"固色材料,作为胶矾水固色的替代材料,利用胶原蛋白、葡甘聚糖和壳聚糖三种高分子材料存在强烈的相互作用和良好的相容性,可制得截面形貌均匀光滑、透光率较高的共混膜,与单一聚合物和二元共混膜相比,其力学性能、透水汽性和渗透性也更加优良,获得了国家发明专利授权 <sup>[28]</sup>。

# 五、纸质文物保护技术的发展

污渍、脆化、断裂是纸质文物常见的病害。污渍的种类很多,如水渍、锈斑和霉斑等,清洗是解决这些污渍的主要手段。 清洗技术古而有之,千百年来,修复师依然倾向于采用传统的水洗方法。只有针对物理方法和水洗都无法去除,且对纸质 文物后续的保存和利用带来不利影响的顽固污渍才考虑采用化学清洗方法。水是纸质文物修复不可或缺的重要材料、贯穿 于整个修复过程。"水可载舟亦可覆舟",对水的使用和把握不当,就会成为导致纸质文物损坏的重要风险因素。纸张纤 维的排列是有方向性的,在清洗、修复、装裱过程中,水的过度使用,会引起纸张纤维在水的应力作用下发生位移和伸展, 且伸展程度存在各向异性[29],纤维横向要比纵向的伸长率大。纸张在干湿交替过程出现的皱缩、翘曲、颜料层脱落或松动 等一系列显性或隐性的破坏都与纸张的纵横伸缩率的不同有直接关联。除此之外,过度清洗、水质不达标等问题都是长期 存在的风险隐患[30]。近年来,在延续传统水洗方法的基础上,有关学者对清洗用水的质量、用量、水温的高低和清洗工艺 等都开展了相关研究。水温较高去污力提高,残留的附着物易去除,但温度过高、用量过多、或者清洗方法不适宜,都可 能危及写印色料[31]、纸张尤其加工纸[32,33]的安全,对颜料的稳定性、纸张的理化性能[34]和形稳性[35]等有很大的影响。因此, 根据纸张的加工工艺、脆弱程度、损坏范围、所处的位置和耐水程度等选择适宜的清洗方法和工艺、将水洗可能带来的风 险降到最低,是近年来纸质文物修复清洗技术的一个转变。在清洗工艺的选择方面,有些团队基于物理学的虹吸原理 [36,37], 研制了纸质文物虹吸清洗设备, 其优点是水温可控且水流不直接接触文物本体, 而是通过粘胶纤维间接接触, 并通过调节 清洗台面的角度,达到控制水量的目的,防止纸张过度吸水,避免纤维排列受到大的干扰[38]。这种工艺在残破严重、色彩 易脱落、纸张纵横方向分布不均匀的纸质文物清洗中发挥了很好的作用,降低了传统水洗过程中的诸多风险,实现了根据 纸质文物损坏程度、本体特点选择最小干预的水洗方法。

脆化是威胁纸质文物寿命的主要病害之一,导致纸张脆化的因素有很多,其中造纸和修复过程中使用的明矾是导致纸质文物酸化、脆化的主要因素。因此,解决脆化病害的保护技术有两种类型:一是将酸性物质中和,二是对脆弱纸张进行加固。书画、古籍和近现代纸质文物都会酸化,只是酸化产生的阶段不同。酸化书画尤其是以熟宣(绢)创作的工笔绘画及一些经过反复修复后的书画为主,如为防止颜料墨迹脱落、晕色、扩散,书画修复中的清洗或全色步骤往往会使用胶矾水进行固色,胶矾水用量过多,或经过多次固色后这些字画很容易酸化;古籍的酸化更多是和环境有关 [39,40];近现代纸质文献酸化主要与造纸工艺和纸张本身的降解有关 [41]。纸质文物酸化带来的危害已经引起全世界的关注,国内近十年加入脱酸技术研究行列的大学、科研院所、博物和图书馆越来越多。现代技术手段上有等离子技术 [42]、超声雾化技术 [43]、微波真空技术 [44] 和亚临界技术 [45]等现代科技的运用。脱酸介质上有 Ca(OH)2 纳米颗粒、纳米级氧化镁以及氢氧化镁 [46,47]等。目前,脱酸技术研究成果虽然很多,但多数成果还处于探索研究中,有的技术能够解决一些问题,在实践中也得到了应用,但技术的成熟度还不能满足推广应用的要求,距离规模化脱酸阶段依然有很多工作要做。

早期的纸张加固方法以托裱加固、丝网加固以及派拉纶(Parylene)成膜加固为典型代表 <sup>[48]</sup>。在加固材料方面,一些天然高分子如淀粉、明胶、壳聚糖、纳米纤维素和细菌纤维素,以及合成高分子如聚醋酸乙烯酯水分散体、聚乙烯醇、聚乙烯、聚酰胺和各种形式的纤维素衍生物通过喷涂或浸渍方式用于加固劣化纸张。从实际应用效果分析,纸浆修复技术、丝网加固技术对纸张干预性小、操作简单,在业内得到了广泛的应用,时至今日依然发挥作用。化学材料加固技术的应用,业内表现出比较谨慎的态度。以派拉伦为例,该加固材料对十分脆弱的纸质表现出了非常好的加固效果 <sup>[49]</sup>,但因加固后纸张材质更接近于"塑料",令人们很难接受,加之设备昂贵、操作复杂,因此应用受限。这里有一个需要引起关注与探讨的问题,即在纸质文物接近濒危的情况下,保护技术的边界和接受度是否可以根据保护的对象有所调整。如面对一件文物,不加固它只有几年的寿命,如果采用类似派拉伦这样的加固技术就可以延长几十年、几百年的寿命,面对这一问题我们该如何看待与选择?随着材料科技的不断发展,生物技术为纸质文物加固提供了新的发展方向,以细菌纤维素为代表的相关研究在业内得到了极大的关注。细菌纤维素是一种由 β-D- 吡喃葡萄糖以 1,4- 糖苷键连接而成的链状生物高分子 <sup>[50]</sup>。它的基本结构与植物纤维素结构基本没有区别,由于其良好的相容性和可降解的特点符合文物保护中要求的兼容性和可再处理的准则,目前已经有研究把它用于文物加固修复中,如木质文物、丝织品和纸质文物的加固修复 <sup>[51,52,53,54]</sup>。

# 六、总结与展望

纸质文物保护与修复是一个古老的领域,前人积累了大量极其宝贵的经验,经过代代的传承与发展,时至今日已呈现出了属于我们这个时代的特征。

- (1)修复理念方面,更加注重对纸质文物原真性、整体性的保护;保护的范围从本体保护向保存环境的预防性保护扩展;技术路线和修复措施的选择也从单一因素的考量,向多因素、综合价值评估的方向发生转变,技术措施的选择和应用更趋谨值。
- (2) 技艺传承方面,已经从依靠经验、口传身授和注重实用价值层面向注重对经验的总结、提炼,形成系统的理论、操作规范、技术流程和标准制定的层面转变;不仅关心修复技术的工艺、流程、工具,也注重对人文价值、隐性价值的挖掘。
- (3)现代科技手段应用方面,从直接经验的感知到先进科技手段的运用,从直观的呈现到高分辨率的准确鉴定,获得信息的手段和途径越来越先进多样,科学研究的视角和认知文物的维度得以拓宽。
- (4)纸质文物保护应用技术层面,自1978年全国科技大会以来,文物保护领域取得了不少科研成果,但真正应用在实际工作中的并不多。究其原因,一是科研课题针对性不强、脱离实际,科研与实际需求关联度不高;二是课题本身的研究水平有待提高,有的课题满足于验收完成,后续缺乏从理论到实践、再从实践到理论这样的不断纠错、完善的过程,导致具有较广泛应用前景与价值的课题完成后长久束之高阁;三是人们的固有思维、工作惯性阻碍了科研成果的运用,尤其书画修复领域接受新事物意愿不强;四是重应用研究轻基础研究,全面了解影响纸质文物耐久性因素和病害成因的研究、科学揭示纸质文物劣化过程的物理和化学变化规律、科学准确表征纸质文物保存状态的理化性质的基础研究还不够,已成为制约纸质文物保护技术发展的瓶颈。

未来纸质文物保护技术需要从以下五个方面推进。

- (1)将延续千年的传统修复技艺科学、合理、有序地传承下去,深入挖掘其背后的核心价值和隐性价值,从科学层面上对传统技艺进行科学的认识和阐释,揭示其蕴含的科学原理与本质,并在此基础上对技术进行完善与创造,并使其理论化、显性化、系统化、规范化、科学化。
- (2) 更加关注综合因素、协同效应对纸质文物寿命的影响,以折痕、断裂病害为例,不仅与纸张制作工艺、浆糊本身性能的优异有关,也与文物存放的环境因素、装裱的形制、文物收卷的频率、操作工艺、时间季节和修复师的个人习惯等有关。
- (3) 技艺是人与物的结合, 技艺最终是人作用于物, 因此, 在技艺的保护与传承中, 也要关心人这个实施主体, 他们的自然特征、性格禀赋以及个人爱好等都对技艺实施效果有很大的影响。因此, 既要对老一代的传承人给予人文关怀, 也要对年轻继承人的选择与培养方面有一定的要求。
- (4)由于纸质文物构成原材料的复杂性,很难通过某一种技术得到理想的研究结果,利用不同分析技术的特点和优势, 完成对纸质文物结构、组成、病害和研发等的全面认知,多种技术相互印证,互为补充,才能为纸质文物的科学研究提供 理论支撑、数据支撑。科技有其积极的一面,也有其破坏性,目前很多现代科技手段在纸质文物中的应用还处在探索阶段,

其对文物可能带来的风险隐患也不容忽视,因此科技的运用必须在坚实的研究基础上,谨慎地向前推进。

(5)应用技术的研究既要对存量科研成果进行不断地修正与完善,又要对增量的科研项目组织力量开展科研攻关,在 污渍的清洗、脆弱纸张的加固、粘连纸质文物的揭取、酸化纸张的脱酸等方面,很多难点、瓶颈性的问题依然存在。这些 都是未来科学研究要主攻的方向。

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# 文物保护装备发展现状和趋势

Current Development and Trend of Cultural Heritage Conservation Equipment

石镇山 刘 刚 方毅芳

Shi Zhenshan, Liu Gang, Fang Yifang (机械工业仪器仪表综合技术经济研究所)

(Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute, P.R.China)

摘 要:本文系统地梳理了《文物保护装备发展纲要(2018~2025年)》发布以来,我国文物保护装备领域取得的新成果、新进展,分析了"十四五"期间文物保护传承利用面临的新形势、新挑战,提出了文物保护装备产业健康发展的新思路、新举措。

关键词: 文物保护; 技术装备; 需求分析; 政策建议

#### Abstract:

This paper systematically reviews the new achievements and progress made in terms of cultural heritage conservation in China over the two years since the *Development Outline for Cultural relics Conservation Equipment* (2018-2025) was issued, analyzes the new situation and challenges in the cultural heritage conservation, inheritance and utilization during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, and puts forward new ideas and measures for the sound development of cultural heritage conservation equipment industry..

#### **Keywords:**

Cultural heritage conservation; technical equipment; demand analysis; policy proposals

《文物保护装备发展纲要(2018~2025年)》(以下简称《纲要》)发布以来,我国文物保护装备方面取得一系列新成果新进展,面对文物保护传承利用的新形势、新挑战,文物保护装备产业的健康发展急需新思路、新举措。

# 一、《纲要》主要内容回顾

2018年11月12日,国家文物局、工业和信息化部、科学技术部联合印发了《文物保护装备发展纲要(2018~2025年)》, 对我国文物保护装备发展作出了全面部署,明确提出了到2025年文物保护装备发展的总体要求、发展目标、重点领域、主

要任务和保障措施。

《纲要》提出,按照新时代加强文物保护利用改革的新要求,聚焦文物保护利用的重大需求,凝聚社会力量,创新发展模式,优化发展生态,构建产品体系,全面提升文物保护装备对文物事业发展的综合保障和支撑服务能力。到 2025 年,文物保护装备综合实力显著增强,产业快速增长和高质量发展兼顾的局面基本形成。《纲要》明确了安全防范与监管、文物勘查与考古、文物监测与修复、文物展示与利用 4 个重点领域,部署了分类推进文物保护装备发展、提升文物保护装备保障能力、深化文物保护装备发展模式、优化文物保护装备发展环境 4 项主要任务。

《纲要》要求,建立由国家文物局、工业和信息化部、科学技术部等相关部门组成的文物保护装备发展部门协调工作机制;从优化完善激励政策、健全人才保障体系和开展国际交流合作等方面开展工作,确保各项保障措施落实到位。

# 二、文物保护装备产业取得的新成果新进展

#### 2.1 顶层设计实施初见成效

一是产品创新能力明显提高。自《纲要》发布以来,涌现出一批较强的技术创新产品,在关键特殊场景的应用进行积极 探索与突破。利用物联网、人工智能和 AR/VR 等前沿技术,探索在智慧博物馆中的应用,如人工智能 AI 标记技术在壁画 裂缝监测中的应用, "5G+AR 文物修复系统"在文物保护修复工作中的应用。

二是市场供给与产业化转化水平显著提升。随着文物保护装备在田野考古、水下考古、价值挖掘、智慧博物馆、文化创意等多个领域得到广泛应用,企业的研发与供应能力不断提升,一批企业已在文物保护工作中崭露头角。如郑州枫华研制的"可移动立体文物高像素数字成像系统"在首都博物馆中成功应用,天津旺达生产的智能文物展柜在故宫博物院、国家博物馆的金属、书画类展览中得到应用。

三是产业生态逐步完善。文物保护装备产业生态体系逐步健全,产业环境进一步优化,在国家引导和市场竞争机制相互协调促进的作用下,形成具有一定优势的企业。如西安元智和重庆声光电在博物馆微环境监控与评估方面、深圳市埃克苏照明系统有限公司在博物馆照明方面、佰路得信息技术有限公司在文物陈列装备以及博物馆展陈技术等方面都取得了不错成绩。

四是科技创新注入新动能。"十三五"国家重点研发计划"重大自然灾害监测预警与防范"重点专项(文化遗产保护利用专题任务)全面实施,专题任务聚焦文化遗产价值认知与价值评估关键技术、文物病害评估与保护修复关键技术、文化遗产风险监测与防控关键技术、文化遗产传承利用关键技术等4个重点方向,开展基础研究和技术攻关,研发专有装备,推动标准化建设,为新一轮文物保护装备产业创新发展注入新动能。

### 2.2 产业规模不断扩大,服务型制造新业态初现端倪

据不完全统计,文物保护装备产业产值由 2012 年的不足 30 亿元,到 2019 年已接近百亿元;2013 ~ 2020 年仅中央财政在文化遗产保护专项的资金安排超 700 亿元。产业规模的迅速扩大吸引了更多企业进入该领域,如格力、海康威视等跨领域优势企业。我国最具影响力的文物博物馆产品博览会"博物馆及相关产品与技术博览会",参展企业也由 2014 年的 70 家增加至 2016 年的 180 余家、2018 年的 250 余家。2020 年因新冠肺炎疫情影响,展会延期至 2021 年举办,目前报名参展企业非常踊跃。

"制造商+用户""产品+服务"的发展理念不断深入,企业与文博单位合作,尝试以购买服务的新模式,面向博物馆临时展览,以及基础条件不允许的中小博物馆,推动预防性保护装备系统的应用落地。这种模式,在保证文物保护效果的前提下,有效减轻了文博用户在经费、人力资源和固定资产管理与维护的压力,同时也最大限度地拉近了企业与用户的距离和粘合度,帮助企业更深入地了解用户需求,引导其产品迭代升级、提升技术服务能力和专业人才的培养。

#### 2.3 技术与产品发展促进文物保护与传播科学化

近年来,水下考古机器人、考古探测机器人、全息智能互动展示系统、多波束海洋考古勘测设备和三维扫描智慧系统等 高端装备已在文物保护工作中崭露头角。文物展柜技术已趋成熟,并有部分展柜出口,与国际顶级品牌相比,国内的展柜 定制化和性价比具有较大优势。国产文物专用消防设备在灭火剂纯度、灭火性能和温室效应指数等方面与国际产品性能相当, 但成本仅为国外产品的 60%。

文物保存环境实时监测调控装备、防震装置等预防性保护措施的普遍应用,大大改善了西藏、海南、黑龙江和四川等极端环境和多地震地区的文物保存状况。基于可移动文物风险理论的专用保存设备和养护设备,有效提高了文物收藏单位风险预控能力;具备远程数据传输、无源长续航能力的野外不可移动文物安全与环境监测装备,极大提高了无人值守文物的安全系数。考古现场文物保护移动实验室、野外智能考古集成平台等集成装备,实现了我国考古技术装备水平的跨越式发展。

高复杂度、高自由度的壁画裂隙发育分析系统,通过人工智能自动标记、自动构图,以可视化的方式对壁画的复杂性裂隙实现直观呈现。土遗址风化监测系统,通过人工智能自动配准,以数据可视化技术对土遗址的风化和水土流失情况进行统计,实现了风化速度的半定量分析。文物智能识别系统,通过神经网络、知识图谱等技术,初步实现了对青铜器、梅瓶等文物的智能识别,并与文物知识库智能匹配。

疫情期间,借助虚拟现实、增强现实等技术产品,2000 余项博物馆"云展览"吸引超50亿人次观览;通过红外测温和观众面部识别,与云端预警系统互联互通,疫情期间博物馆开放无后顾之忧。

# 三、文物保护装备面临的新形势新挑战

### 3.1 文博行业的需求挖掘仍显不足

如何将存量需求做细、做深,如何进一步发掘增量需求。比如从存量的角度上看,我国现拥有 5535 家博物馆,而实施 预防性保护专项措施的仅有 200 余家,不足 0.4%。并且在已实施的预防性保护工作中,更多还处于保存设施的改善上。从 增量的角度上看,革命文物、水下文物保护和工业遗产等新型文化遗产领域,新课题新需求层出不穷。

#### 3.2 文物科技成果转化与产业化相对滞后

近年来,得以迅速产业化推广的文物保存环境监测调控、考古移动实验平台和文物风险预控系统等均源自"十一五""十二五"以来的文物保护科技专项成果,然而大量的文物科技成果还留在书架上、文献库里。在刚刚结束的"十三五"文物领域重点研发计划项目立项中,含有相当数量的高端装备、核心部件和系统解决方案的考核指标。不少文物保护装备的企业和相关科研机构都积极地参与其中,这是一个好现象。但是,如何通过产学研用的联合攻关,加速实现科技成果的转化和产业化应用创新模式的探索仍然是一个亟待突破的难题。

### 3.3 标准化推进系统性有待加强

2015年,在工信部和国标委的支持指导下,文标委文物保护专用设施分技术委员会成立。成立之初,分委会制定了领域"标准体系框架",截至目前,共立项编制了20项行业标准,联合协同平台制定发布了42项平台标准,为相关装备的质量达标和推广应用发挥了积极作用。但标准体系与迅速的技术进步和需求拓展拉开了距离,无论是行业标准还是平台标准研制速度、质量,以及应用措施和执行手段仍显不足。

#### 3.4 装备体系不完善且存在明显短板

目前,文物保护装备仍以环境监测调控、文物储藏设施、智能展柜、数字化传播等市场导向性产品为主,且系列化、专业化不够;而面向文物安全、勘查考古、本体监测、文物修复等需求导向性的装备产品供给不足,面向水下考古与文物保护、保护修复大型集成设备、文物无损分析仪器等重大需求和高端装备领域存在明显短板。

#### 3.5 行业公共服务能力仍需提升

协同平台成立以来,积极开展产需对接、装备标准化、检验检测和质量认证等相关工作,有力推动了文物保护装备向产业化迈进。但在共性技术联合攻关、成果转化中试验证、产品应用第三方评估等方面还缺乏相关措施,在产需深度融合、检测能力拓展以及产业宏观分析等方面还需强化。

# 四、文物保护装备发展的新思路、新举措

### 4.1 研究编制《纲要》在"十四五"期间的实施方案

面向"十四五",研究提出《纲要》的落地措施,深入挖掘行业需求,引导装备支撑和服务方向。密切结合即将出台的《国家文物事业发展"十四五"规划》和《"十四五"文物科技保护专项规划》,深入挖掘新时代文物博物馆事业发展需求,研究做好《纲要》在"十四五"期间的实施方案。按照文物保护传承利用各细分领域,研究重大及前沿技术装备、量小急需关键装备和市场竞争性装备等三类装备的细化目标和推进路径。落地实施方案要围绕文物安全保障、文物勘察与考古、文物保护与修复和文物传承与利用等重点方向,研究提出协同研发、联合攻关模式机制,力争实现装备创新突破。协同平台也要积极组织更多的学术研讨、产需对接活动,为各平台单位营造协同融合的产业创新氛围。

#### 4.2 完善文保装备体系,固优势、补短板

从"点线面体"四个维度,完善文保装备体系,固优势、补短板。加快"十二五"先进科研成果的工程化、产业化应用,做好"十三五"重点研发计划与产业化转化的有效衔接。瞄准文物本体病害监测传感器研发、文物专有检测分析仪器研发等单项核心关键技术的突破;通过集成有基础单项技术,形成考古探测集成系统、文物修复大型集成装备和无人机水下机器人搭载平台等文物保护细分领域成套技术装备系统的突破;通过多项技术与装备的系统集成,解决不可移动文物预防性保护风险管控的系统解决方案等领域性问题;解决跨领域、跨平台的互联互通和协同管控问题,面向智慧博物馆、智慧文化遗产地,开展"监测一决策一管理一保护一服务"一体化研究和平台开发,系统实现保护与利用的协同共融;加强5G、人工智能以及区块链等新兴技术赋能文物保护传承利用,推动融合发展和示范。

### 4.3 加强产业基础公共服务能力建设

与时俱进,修订和完善文物装备标准体系,加大标准应用力度,促进产品和服务质量的"双提升"。切实加强标准化 顶层设计,逐步完善涵盖基础、数据、技术、产品、管理、安全、应用和服务的文物保护装备标准体系。加大文物保护装备应用评价标准基础研究,促进文物保护装备应用标准化。加强国家标准、行业标准和平台标准等各级标准的研制和衔接, 鼓励文物保护装备企业制定企业标准。不断拓展行业检验能力,开展标准的试验验证和试点示范。支持相关单位参与国际 标准化工作,推动文物保护装备产品标准国际化。研究建立成果转化和孵化、人才培训、产业数据服务、发展战略研究和 产品应用示范等支撑机制。推动国家文物保护装备产业基地的落地运行,逐步形成产需高度融合、协同创新的文物保护装备产业聚集,将基地打造成我国文物保护装备产业创新发展的动力引擎。



# 展览涉及文物信息

# Information of related collections

# 万年

章节索引	涉及文物	时代	收藏单位	出土地	文物组号
1	伯椃虘簋	西周	首都博物馆	北京通州	Cat 1.1

#### 慧眼

章节索引	涉及文物		时代	收藏单位	出土地	文物组号
		敦煌悬泉麻纸	汉	- 甘肃简牍博物馆	甘肃敦煌悬泉置遗址	
	书写纸	天水放马滩汉纸本地图	西汉	7 日本间底层物馆   	甘肃天水放马滩遗址	
2.1.1	与	白色描金暗八宝纹粉蜡笺	清乾隆		传世品	Cat 2.1.1
	加工纸	梅花玉版笺	清乾隆	故宫博物院	传世品	
		深粉色暗八宝纹粉蜡笺	清乾隆		传世品	
2.1.2	敦煌藏经洞线	方织品	唐	法国吉美博物馆	敦煌藏经洞	Cat 2.1.2
2.2.1	子仲姜盘		春秋	上海博物馆	捐赠品	Cat 2.2.1
2.2.2	掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹兽耳炉		/	故宫博物院	传世品	Cat 2.2.2
2.2.3	圆明园马首铜像		清	北京市海淀区圆明园管理处	捐赠品	Cat 2.2.3
2.3.1	M16 墓主身体配饰		战国	甘肃省文物考古研究所	甘肃省张家川县马家塬战国墓地	Cat 2.3.1
2.3.2	广西合浦汉墓出土珠饰		汉	合浦县博物馆	广西合浦汉墓	Cat 2.3.2
2.3.3	第 98 窟供养人壁画颜料		五代	敦煌研究院	敦煌莫高窟	Cat 2.3.3
2.3.4	清代宫廷服饰	布色彩与染料	清	中国丝绸博物馆	传世品	Cat 2.3.4
2.4.1	独木舟修补月	用漆	新石器时代	跨湖桥遗址博物馆	浙江跨湖桥遗址	Cat 2.4.1
2.4.2	瓮棺出土碳化丝绸		新石器时代 仰韶文化	郑州市文物考古研究院	河南郑州汪沟遗址	Cat 2.4.2
2.4.3	《论语 - 知道》篇竹简		西汉	江西省文物考古研究院	江西海昏侯墓	Cat 2.4.3
2.5.1	5.1 超米	碳化稻米	新石器时代上山 文化	浙江省文物考古研究所	浙江浦江上山遗址	Cat 2.5.1
	与贝壳	井头山出土贝壳	距今 8000 年前	浙江省文物考古研究所	浙江井头山遗址	
2.5.2	曾侯乙尊盘		战国	湖北省博物馆	湖北随州擂鼓墩曾侯乙墓	Cat 2.5.2

# 巧手

章节索引		涉及文物		收藏单位	出土地	文物组号
		6号天鹅	秦			Cat 3.1.1
211	3.1.1 彩绘青铜	10 号天鹅	秦	陕西省考古研究院	秦始皇帝陵 K0007 陪葬坑	
3.1.1	水禽	37 号鸿雁	秦		条如主市核 NOO7 阳羿巩	Cat 3.1.1
		铜鹤	秦	秦始皇帝陵博物院		
3.1.2	李倕复原冠饮	布及服装佩饰	唐	陕西省考古研究院	陕西西安唐李倕墓	Cat 3.1.2
3.2.1	CMK2 五号章	年左轮遗迹	东周	河北省文物考古研究院	故郡东周遗址车马坑 CMK2	Cat 3.2.1
		彩绘绿面跪射俑	秦			
		彩绘紫衣御手俑	秦			
		陶俑残块 1	秦			
3.2.2	兵马俑	陶俑残块 2	秦	秦始皇帝陵博物院	陕西西安秦始皇帝陵一、二号   坑	Cat 3.2.2
		陶俑残块3	秦			
		待修复俑(残)(1/3 残俑)				
		残俑 (2/3 残俑)	秦			
3.2.3	《玄武图》』	· 達画	唐	陕西历史博物馆	唐韩休墓	Cat 3.2.3
3.2.4	胁侍菩萨重层壁画		北凉 - 元	武威市天梯山石窟保护研究所	甘肃武威天梯山石窟 第4窟中心柱	Cat 3.2.4
		凝结物	明			Cat 3.2.5
		青花仕女纹盘	明			
		青花麒麟纹盘	明			
		青花应龙纹碗	明			
		青花高士图碗	明			
0.0.5	凝结物	青花缠枝花卉四开光葡萄纹大碗	明			
3.2.5	与 出水瓷	青花法螺应龙纹大碗	明	· 国家文物局考古研究中心 	南澳一号明代沉船	
		青花缠枝牡丹五彩四开光花卉纹碗	明			
		青花缠枝牡丹纹"福"款杯	明			
		青花缠枝花卉纹小罐	明			
		青花缠枝花卉纹玉壶春瓶	明			
		青花牡丹纹"福"款盖盒	明			

# 历史年表 History timeline

章节索引		涉及文物	时代	收藏单位	出土地	文物组号
3.3	石甲胄	石甲衣	秦	- 秦始皇帝陵博物院	陕西西安秦始皇陵 K9801 号	Cat 3.3
3.3	4円月   	石胄	秦	· 秦妇宝市  夜   夕	陪葬坑	
3.4	毛领皮衣		北魏	内蒙古锡林郭勒盟博物馆	内蒙古正镶白旗伊 和淖尔墓群 M3	Cat 3.4
3.5.1	壁龛漆器	壁龛漆器	西周	/	山西翼城大河口西周墓地 M1、 M8031	Cat 3.5.1
		大河口墓地漆木禁	西周	山西省考古研究院	山西翼城大河口西周墓地 M1	
3.5.2	漆床		战国	成都文物考古研究院	成都商业街战国船棺葬	Cat 3.5.2
3.6.1	老官山汉墓医简		汉	成都文物考古研究院 成都博物馆	成都老官山汉墓 M3	Cat 3.6.1
3.6.2	设色山水洒金笺折扇		清 乾隆	南京博物院	传世品	Cat 3.6.2
3.7.1	锦缘绢绣荒帷		西汉	荆州博物馆	湖北荆州谢家桥一号汉墓	Cat 3.7.1
		草编盒(带盖)				
		<b>络带</b>	汉		甘肃武威磨明子汉墓	Cat 3.7.2
3.7.2	锦缘绢绣	<b>络带</b>	汉	- - 甘肃省博物馆		
3.7.2	草编盒	缠线板	汉	口州自時物店	口州此, 双滘咀丁, 人奉	
		针筒	汉			
		木线轴	汉			
3.7.3	紫褐色罗印金彩绘花边单衣		南宋	中国丝绸博物馆	福州南宋黄昇墓	Cat 3.7.3
3.7.4	蒋懋德画山水图贴落		清乾隆	故宫博物院	传世品	Cat 3.7.4
3.7.5	黄江绸绣五彩五蝠平金佛字女龙袍		清光绪	清东陵文物管理处	慈禧陵地宫	Cat 3.7.5

# 芳华

章节索引	涉及文物		收藏单位	文物组号	
4.1	甘肃张家川县马家塬战国墓地 M16-2 号车 (复原件)		甘肃省文物考古研究所	Cat 4.1	
4.2	彩绘重构将军立俑(复	彩绘重构将军立俑 (复原件)		Cat 4.2	
		复原的成都老官山汉墓提花织机			
4.3 汉机汉锦		"五星出东方利中国"锦护膊(复原件)	中国丝绸博物馆	Cat 4.3	
		"五星出东方利中国"锦(复原件)			

旧石器时代 The Palaeolithic Age	距今 1700000 ~ 15000 年前 1,700,000 - 15,000 years before present
新石器时代 The Neolithic Age	距今 14000 ~公元前 21 世纪 1,4000 years - 21st century BC before present
仰韶文化 Yangshao Culture	距今 7000 年~ 5000 年 7,000 - 5,000 years before present
河姆渡文化 Hemudu Culture	距今 7000 年~ 5300 年 7,000 - 5,300 years before present
良渚文化 Liangzhu Culture	距今 5300 ~ 4000 年 5,300 - 4,000 years before present
夏 The Xia Dynasty	公元前 21 世纪~公元前 16 世纪 21st century BC to 16th century BC
商 The Shang Dynasty	公元前 16 世纪~公元前 11 世纪 16th century BC to 11th century BC
周 The Zhou Dynasty	公元前 11 世纪~公元前 256 11th century BC to 256 BC
西周 The Western Zhou Dynasty	公元前 11 世纪~公元前 771 11th century BC to 771 BC
东周 The Eastern Zhou Dynasty	公元前 770 ~公元前 256 770 BC - 256 BC
春秋 The Spring and Autumn Period	公元前 770 ~公元前 476 770 BC - 476 BC
战国 The Warring States Period	公元前 475~公元前 221 475 BC - 221 BC
秦 The Qin Dynasty	公元前 221 ~公元前 206 221 BC - 206 BC
汉 The Han Dynasty	公元前 206 ~公元 220 206 BC - 220 AD
西汉 The Western Han Dynasty	公元前 206 ~公元 25 206 BC - 25 AD
东汉 The Eastern Han Dynasty	25 ~ 220 25 - 220 AD
三国 Three Kingdoms Period	220 ~ 280   220 - 280 AD
西晋 The Western Jin Dynasty	265 ~ 316 265 - 316 AD
东晋 The Eastern Jin Dynasty	317 ~ 420 317 - 420 AD
十六国 The Sixteen Kingdoms Period	304 ~ 439 304 - 439 AD
成汉 Cheng Han	304 ~ 347 304 - 347 AD
前赵 Former Zhao	304 ~ 329 304 - 329 AD
后赵 Later Zhao	319 ~ 351 319 - 351 AD
前凉 Former Liang	320 ~ 376 320 - 376 AD
前燕 Former Yan	337 ~ 370 337 - 370 AD
前秦 Former Qin	351 ~ 394 351 - 394 AD
后燕 Later Yan	384 ~ 409 384 - 409 AD
后秦 Later Qin	384 ~ 417 384 - 417 AD
西秦 Western Qin	385 ~ 400, 409 ~ 431 385 - 400, 409 - 431 AD
后凉 Later Liang	386 ~ 403 386 - 403 AD
南凉 Southern Liang	397 ~ 414 397 - 414 AD
南燕 Southern Yan	398 ~ 410 398 - 410 AD

西凉 Western Liang	400 ~ 421 400 - 421 AD
北涼 Northern Liang	401 ~ 439 401 - 439 AD
夏国 Xia State	407 ~ 431 407 - 431 AD
北燕 Northern Yan	409 ~ 436 409 - 436 AD
南北朝 The Northern and Southern Dynasties	386 ~ 589 386 - 589 AD
北朝 The Northern Dynasties	386 ~ 581 386 - 581 AD
北魏 The Northern Wei Dynasty	386 ~ 534 386 - 534 AD
东魏 The Eastern Wei Dynasty	534 ~ 550 534 - 550 AD
西魏 The Western Wei Dynasty	535 ~ 556 535 - 556 AD
北齐 The Northern Qi Dynasty	550 ~ 577 550 - 577 AD
北周 The Northern Zhou Dynasty	557 ~ 581 557 - 581 AD
南朝 The Southern Dynasties	420 ~ 589 420 - 589 AD
隋 The Sui Dynasty	581 ~ 618 581 - 618 AD
唐 The Tang Dynasty	618 ~ 907 618 - 907 AD
五代 The Five Dynasties	907 ~ 960 907 - 960 AD
辽 The Liao Dynasty	915 ~ 1125 915 - 1125 AD
宋 The Song Dynasty	960 ~ 1279 960 - 1279 AD
西夏 The Western Xia Regime	1038 ~ 1227 1038 - 1227 AD
金 The Jin Dynasty	1115 ~ 1234 1115 - 1234 AD
元 The Yuan Dynasty	1271 ~ 1368 1271 - 1368 AD
明 The Ming Dynasty	1368 ~ 1644 1368 - 1644 AD
清 The Qing Dynasty	1644 ~ 1911 1644 - 1911 AD
中华民国 The Republic of China	1912 ~ 1949 1912 - 1949 AD

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