

Surfing through the coating system of historic bowed instruments: a spectroscopic perspective

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Which materials did the great Cremonese violin makers use to coat their violins? Is it possible to determine the secret recipes jealously guarded by the luthiers in their workshops? Although almost three centuries have passed since his death, the myth of Antonio Stradivari still represents the epitome of violin making. Indeed, every violin maker has the ambition, more or less declared openly, to build instruments similar to those produced in the Cremonese workshops in the 17th and 18th centuries. Stradivari lived for 93 years and after his death Cremonese violin making progressively decreased in quality and quantity. This decline has inevitably led to the loss of traditions and knowledge, creating a deep gap between historical and contemporary lutherie. Since the second

half of the 20th century, however, luthiers who aspired to be scientists and scientists with a passion for musical instruments proposed more or less convincing hypotheses concerning the materials used by the great masters.¹ Only in the last few decades has scientists' interest in musical instruments grown, and the increasing historic (and economic) importance of ancient violins has fuelled the scientific debate on how to approach the investigation. Technical peculiarities of these artworks have been studied,^{2,3} with the main focus on the nature of the fine Cremonese varnish and of the other materials involved in the overall finishing treatment.⁴

It is known that multiple varnish layers were applied to the wood, which had been pre-treated with a sealer to prevent varnish penetration. In addition, μm -sized inorganic particles are sometimes dispersed in the coating system. The most common materials involved in the finishing processes were siccativ oils, natural resins, casein or animal glues, inorganic fillers, organic and inorganic colourants.⁵ Furthermore, other substances such as benzoin or shellac resin were commonly used on ancient

violins—and still are in contemporary ones—as surface polishes for conservation, restoration and maintenance.⁶

Despite some similarities with other painting techniques, the finishing of wooden, bowed string instruments has peculiar purposes and characteristics. In particular, the varnish must not only be a protective layer, but it should be coloured, transparent and glossy, in order to enhance the wood features. A number of colourants (pigments, lakes or dyes), normally spread at very low concentration, or specific pre-treatments can be employed to obtain the typical shades of the varnish.

Spectroscopies based on infrared radiation and X-rays are perfect candidates for the study of these materials as they enable the identification of both organic and inorganic chemical species.

Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy specifically identifies the functional groups mainly related to the organic materials and to some inorganic components (e.g. carbonates, silicates, sulphates) of the layers. As for bowed string musical instruments, where sampling is often impossible, the use of portable non-invasive reflection

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FT-IR spectroscopy may be necessary to collect chemical information. A tentative non-invasive stratigraphic approach—that considers spectra obtained by analysing differently preserved varnish areas—can be successful using this technique.⁶ On the other hand, FT-IR micro-spectroscopy can be exploited for investigating embedded samples prepared as cross-sections. In this way, the stratigraphy can be observed and analysed layer-by-layer.⁷

As for the characterisation of the elemental composition of the inorganic materials dispersed in the coating system, X-ray-based techniques represent the first choice among the set of analytical options. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy characterises the elemental composition in a volume of material without the need to take samples. For this reason, XRF is one of the most widely used techniques for detecting pigments and other inorganic materials in the cultural heritage field.⁸ In the investigation of musical string instruments, the entire volume of the system (coatings and wood) is involved in the analytical spot, from the external dirt deposits to the inorganic-based treatments of the wood.⁹

On the other hand, scanning electron microscopy coupled to energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) enables the analyses of micrometric spots in each

layer of the stratigraphy,⁴ provided that a micro-sample is detached from the instrument.

Over the years, other spectroscopic techniques have been used to scrutinise the finishing layers of musical instruments: laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) has been employed to obtain the sub-surface stratigraphy with a micro-destructive approach;¹⁰ nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and Raman spectroscopy¹¹ provided valuable data for in-depth understanding of materials and the construction techniques of the historical Cremonese violins, although information is more difficult to obtain with these techniques. The results related to all the above-mentioned spectroscopic approaches are well described in the references cited in this article.

Here, the Bracco 1793 small violin made by Lorenzo Storioni (1744–1816) in Cremona, Italy is reported as a representative case study (Figure 1a). The instrument has been subjected to a multi-analytical procedure exploiting X-rays and IR radiation employed according to non-invasive and micro-invasive approaches.

FT-IR spectroscopy in reflection geometry

The non-invasive FT-IR data were collected with a Bruker Alpha portable

spectrometer on some spots of the soundboard and backplate selected on the basis of the ultraviolet fluorescence response and the different levels of wear of the varnish. In addition, synchrotron radiation (SR)-FT-IR was performed at the SISSI beamline of Sincrotrone Elettra Trieste, with the valuable support of Dr L. Vaccari and Dr C. Stani. Here, a sample was detached from a representative area of the soundboard (Figure 1b), embedded into epoxy resin and treated to expose a polished cross-section (Figure 1c). SR brightness and lateral resolution lead to spectra with improved signal-to-noise ratios. Both the approaches, i.e. non-invasive with a portable instrument and micro-invasive at a large-scale facility, were carried out in reflection geometry.

The spectra collected through the non-invasive approach on the varnished areas mainly highlighted the signals of a resinous varnish at around 1710 cm^{-1} ($\nu\text{C=O}$) (Figure 2a). In order to characterise the preparation layers, often spread on the wood to avoid the penetration of the varnish into the wood pores, the analyses were also focused on some worn areas of the soundboard or backplate, where the varnish is no longer identifiable. In these areas, the spectra (Figure 2b) suggested the presence of a proteinaceous ground coat¹² as a shoulder at

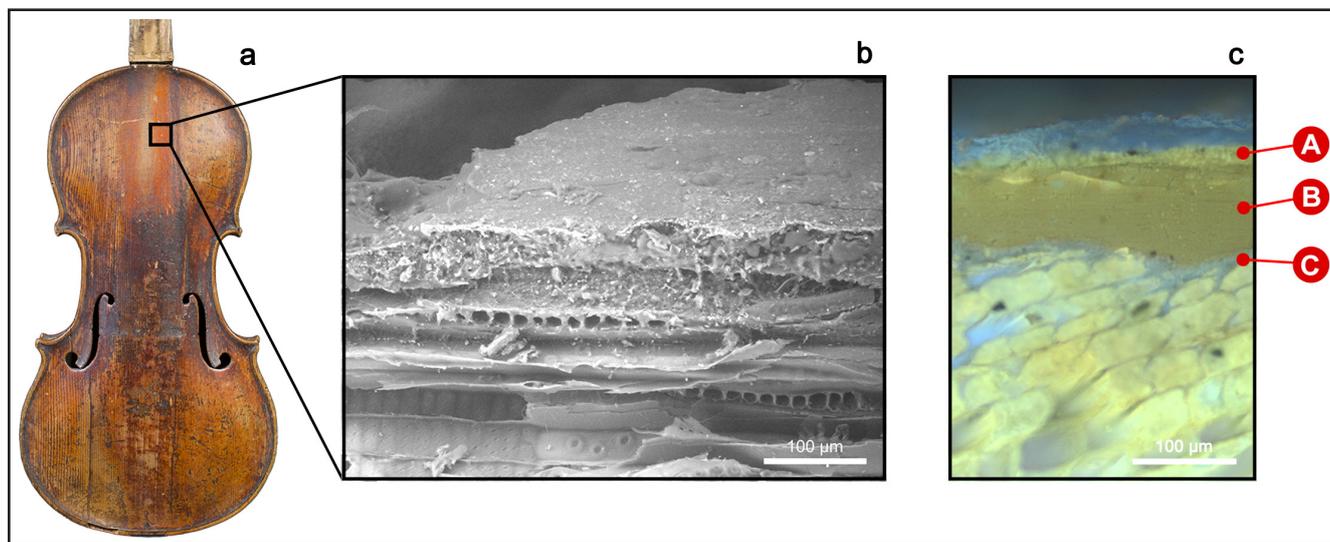


Figure 1. (a) Visible image of the soundboard of the Bracco 1793 small violin. The sampling spot is marked by the black square. The detached micro-sample observed through the (b) SEM (backscattered electron image) and (c) the optical microscope under ultraviolet (UV) light. The finishing treatments (A, B, C) are visible on the wood substrate.

1650 cm^{-1} ($\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$, amide I) and a broad band at 1550 cm^{-1} (combination of $\nu\text{C}-\text{N}$ and $\delta\text{N}-\text{H}$, amide II) were present. In addition, inorganic compounds—probably dispersed in the layers or dry-filled directly in the wood pores—were also detected: the Reststrahlen bands at around 1100–1000 cm^{-1} ($\nu_{\text{as}}\text{Si}-\text{O}-\text{Si}$) can be attributed to the silicate group. Signals of the sulphate group at 1150 and 1100 cm^{-1} ($\nu_{\text{as}}\text{SO}_4$), and at 670 and 600 cm^{-1} ($\delta_{\text{as}}\text{SO}_4$) were also observed.¹³

The micro-invasive analysis carried out on the cross-section shown in Figure 1c, allowed us to deepen our knowledge of the sequence of the organic layers. SR-FTIR spectra collected on layers A and B (Figure 3a,b) clearly confirm the presence of the marker bands of natural terpenic resins¹¹ mainly for the intense $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$ band approximately at 1710 cm^{-1} ascribable to the carboxylic acid contribution, the $\delta_{\text{s}}\text{CH}_2$ and $\delta_{\text{as}}\text{CH}_3$ at 1450 cm^{-1} , $\delta_{\text{s}}\text{CH}_3$ around 1375 cm^{-1} and $\nu\text{C}-\text{O}$ at 1255 and 1185 cm^{-1} .¹⁴ Spectra collected

on layer C (Figure 3c) are instead characterised by bands related to proteinaceous materials—such as animal glue or casein—at 1650 cm^{-1} and 1550 cm^{-1} .

Investigation of the inorganic phases by X-rays

For the non-invasive approach, the XRF analysis was performed with a Bruker XG Lab Elio portable spectrometer on different areas carefully selected on the basis both on the ultraviolet fluorescence response and on the different levels of wear of the varnish. SEM-EDX micro-analyses were carried out on the embedded sample detached from the soundboard with a Tescan Mira 3XMU-series equipped with an energy-dispersive X-ray spectrometer.

XRF data obtained by the non-invasive approach revealed the presence of Si, S, K, Ca and Fe both on the soundboard and the backplate. The detection of silicon in the worn areas, as well as

the higher counts of calcium and sulphur, can be attributed to the presence of these inorganic phases, acting as fillers at the ground level, further supporting the information obtained through non- and micro-invasive FT-IR. The EDX micro-analysis partially confirms these results: Si- and Ca-based particles were detected in layer C, clearly identifying the presence of an inorganic dispersion in the proteinaceous layer spread on the wood. The presence of iron, identified both with XRF and EDX, was instead attributed to iron earth particles, possibly added as pigments.^{6,15}

Conclusions and outlook

Techniques based on IR and X-ray spectroscopies normally allow the identification and characterisation of most of the variety of materials involved in the finishing processes of historical violins, with the Lorenzo Storioni Bracco small violin made in 1793 in Cremona discussed here as a relevant example of a comprehensive spectroscopic approach.

X-rays and IR spectroscopies revealed the presence of a natural resin-based varnish, in accordance with those identified on other historical Cremonese string instruments from the 17th and 18th century, and suggesting a remarkable consistency in the materials and procedures employed by the great masters to obtain the finishing layers over almost 150 years. A proteinaceous ground layer with a dispersion of some silicate- and sulphate-based particles, and the presence of small red earth particles were also detected in the stratigraphy.

In the future, it is expected that spectroscopic techniques will be extensively employed for the investigation of luthiers' secrets, with further stringed instruments being investigated. Radiation from X-rays to IR is leading research towards a deeper knowledge of the large variety of materials, often mixed together, employed by the luthiers.

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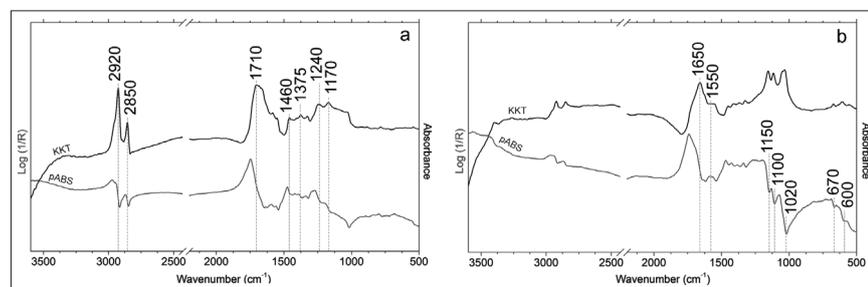


Figure 2. Reflection FT-IR spectra acquired on the varnished (a) and most worn (b) areas of the Bracco 1793 small violin in pseudo-absorbance (pABS) and after Kramers–Krönig transformation (KKT). The marker bands are reported. Reprinted with permission from Reference 7.

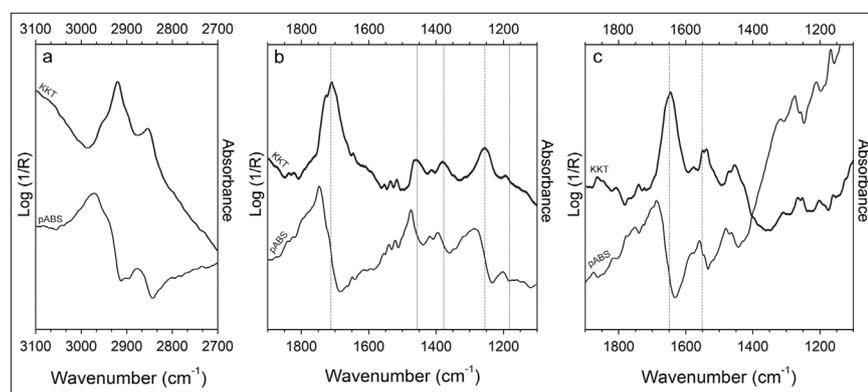


Figure 3. Reflection SR-FT-IR spectra in pseudo-absorbance (pABS) and after KKT corresponding to layer B (a,b) and C (c). Marker bands are reported. Reprinted with permission from Reference 7.

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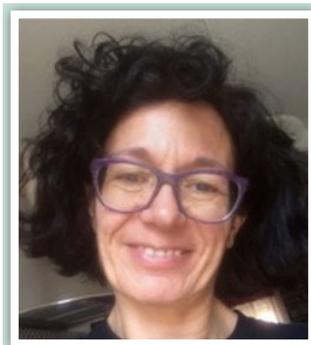
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