United States: Despite the advances in Chicago using the first instrument, the magnetometer was too large to be transported by train or truck, and was housed in a separate building. The next step was to build a smaller, more portable instrument that could be used in the field. The first portable magnetometer was developed by Deepestler in 1901, but it was not until several years later when the magnetic method was finally used in archaeology.

Germany: Matthias & Horning in 1936 at the University of Vienna developed the first真正的 in a field of archaeology, and began using it in the field. Their instrument was larger and more powerful than Deepestler’s, and allowed for more detailed and accurate measurements.

Japan: Workers in Japan, using the new instrument, began to explore the potential of magnetic methods in archaeology. The first major survey was conducted in the 1960s, using a magnetometer called the “Matsushita Magnetometer.” This instrument was powerful and accurate, and showed great promise for future archaeological surveys.

Accurate Mass Determination for Elemental Composition of Organic Compounds

Nier, who took a National Research Council fellowship at Harvard in 1966, returned to the University of Minnesota and worked on developing the technique of mass spectrometry for the study of organic compounds. He developed a new method for measuring the mass of organic compounds, and this technique was later used for the analysis of archaeological samples.

In 1970, Nier and others developed the first commercially available mass spectrometer, the “Matsushita Magnetometer.” This instrument allowed for the accurate measurement of the mass of organic compounds, and showed great promise for the study of archaeological samples.

The development of the mass spectrometer marked a significant breakthrough in the field of archaeology, allowing for the precise measurement of the mass of organic compounds and the identification of their elemental composition.

The mass spectrometer has since been used in a variety of archaeological studies, from the investigation of ancient textiles to the analysis of organic materials from ancient tombs.

In conclusion, the development of the mass spectrometer and the use of magnetic methods in archaeology have revolutionized the field, allowing for the accurate measurement of the mass of organic compounds and the identification of their elemental composition. These techniques have been instrumental in advancing our understanding of the past and continue to be used in archaeological research today.