**Supplementary file**

**Luminescence and Radiocarbon Chronology of Bhagatrav:**

**A Sorath Harappan Camp Site in South Gujarat**

Alok Kumar Kanungo1,2, Rahul Kumar Kaushal3, Ravi Bhushan3, Naveen Chauhan3, Jeewan Singh Kharakwal4 and Shahida Ansari5

Text S1: Geochemical Procedures for Sample Preparation-

We followed Zimmerman (1971) procedure for preparing fine-grain polymineral samples for luminescence analysis. In this method, the crushed pottery samples were treated with 1N HCl and 30% H2O2 to remove any carbonates and organic materials respectively and washed thoroughly afterward. The samples were then de-flocculated in 0.1N sodium oxalate with multiple cycles of ultrasonic bath for desegregation. The deflocculated sediment fraction was used for separating required fine grains of size 4-11 μm using stokes settling method as suggested by Aitken (1985) and Zimmerman (1971). The separated fine grain fraction is then dissolved in a sufficient amount of alcohol to form a diluted colloidal suspension. The fine grains are then settled on polished aluminium discs in small 1 mm diameter vials and dried in an oven kept at 45 °C to make aliquot for measurement.

References:

Aitken, Martin Jim 1985. Thermoluminescence Dating. London: Academic Press.

Zimmerman, David William 971. Thermoluminescent Dating using Fine Grains from Pottery. Archaeometry 13:29-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4754.1971.tb00028.x>