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Table 8: Uranium-series dating of Lida Ajer speleothem: age estimates and supporting data

Sample code /location ^a	²³⁸ U (ppm)	²³² Th (ppb)	²³⁰ Th/ ²³² Th activity ratio ^b	²³⁴ U/ ²³⁸ U activity ratio	²³⁰ Th/ ²³⁸ U activity ratio	Uncorrected ²³⁰ Th age (kyr)	Corrected ²³⁰ Th Age-I (kyr) ^c	Corrected ²³⁰ Th Age-II (kyr) ^{d,e}
Flowstones								
LA-F1/4 ^f	0.407	868	1.206 ± 0.004	1.0290 ± 0.0007	0.849 ± 0.002	187 ± 1	98 ± 62	71 ± 7
LA-F2/3	0.134	47.6	1.72 ± 0.08	1.0309 ± 0.0023	0.201 ± 0.009	24 ± 1	13 ± 6	11 ± 2
LA-F3/2	0.0116	12.5	2.60 ± 0.04	1.0263 ± 0.0056	0.926 ± 0.016	246 ± 17	211 ± 23	203 ± 17
Soda straw								
LA08-29/4	0.0338	3.24	17.9 ± 0.1	1.017 ± 0.002	0.563 ± 0.004	88 ± 1	85 ± 2	84 ± 1

^a The location refers to one of three areas within the chamber that contain breccia deposits; Areas 1-4 are marked on Fig. 2 with sample depths for F1-3 and LA08 of 1.23, 1.75, 1.60 and 1.23 m, respectively, measured from base of the cave floor to sampling height.

^b All uncertainties at 95% confidence interval.

^c Corrected ²³⁰Th Age-I calculated using bulk-Earth ²³⁰Th/²³²Th activity ratio of 0.825 ± 50% and the ²³⁸U-²³⁴U-²³⁰Th decay chain in secular equilibrium for non-radiogenic ²³⁰Th correction.

^d Corrected ²³⁰Th Age-II calculated using a measured ²³⁰Th/²³²Th activity ratio of 0.969 ± 3.7% and the ²³⁸U-²³⁴U-²³⁰Th decay chain in secular equilibrium for non-radiogenic ²³⁰Th correction. The value of 0.969±3.7% was obtained by measuring ²³⁰Th/²³²Th in the nitric-acid insoluble residue (mean of replicate analyses from two separate digestions).

^e Corrected ²³⁰Th age-II is preferred as the ²³⁰Th/²³²Th activity ratio of 0.969 ± 3.7% for non-radiogenic ²³⁰Th correction was directly measured from the nitric acid-insoluble residue of the flowstone sample, rather than assumed. As non-radiogenic ²³⁰Th was mainly derived from non-carbonate sediments mixed into the speleothem, this non-radiogenic ²³⁰Th scheme is more realistic and reliable (see SOM for detailed discussion).

^f LA-F1/4 was measured by MC-ICP-MS, and the other flowstone and the straw samples by TIMS.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - section 6:

Supplementary discussion | Laser-ablation Uranium-series dating of teeth

The importance of the *Pongo* sp. tooth as a museum specimen from Dubois's original excavation collection (9967/A) meant that we were not able to cut the tooth as per other samples. Instead, we used a small drill to recover dentine from the surface of the specimen. As a comparison, we conducted a similar analysis on sample 7/LA/5/8. While not providing any information regarding U leaching – these analysis were conducted to demonstrate that the material collected by Dubois is roughly of the same antiquity as the material collected and dated from our minor excavations. This agreement is important for establishing a chronology for the modern human teeth discovered by Dubois.

U-series dating of bone and teeth is governed by the fact that the materials may uptake uranium following their burial. A range of models have been developed to account for this uranium uptake and provide a basis for open system dating. The diffusion-adsorption (D-A) model was developed by¹⁴³⁻¹⁴⁵, and refined by¹⁴⁶⁻¹⁴⁷. It is based on laboratory experiments and assumes a continuous diffusion of uranium from the outside of a bone or tooth towards the interior, and that the partitioning between the bone and solution (groundwater) and the U concentration in the solution are constant. The bone is treated as a homogeneous medium with infinite plane geometry. Under constant conditions, the cross sections of bones that conform to the D-A diffusion model are expected to have both u-shaped U-concentration and apparent U-series age profiles, with the apparent ages at the surface being closest to the correct age of the sample. Deviations from such ideal profiles can be explained either by leaching or changes in the U concentration in the solution. A more sophisticated Diffusion-Adsorption-Decay (DAD) model expands the original D-A model for diffusion of ²³⁴U and its decay during the diffusion process¹⁴⁸. For a given volume in a bone, the DAD model postulates that ²³⁴U is continually resupplied by diffusion. As a result, ²³⁴U/²³⁸U ratios change little over time, consequently DAD model ages are somewhat older than comparative D-A results. A fundamental principle of open system U-series dating of bone is that unless a major phase of leaching has taken place, all U-series age estimates on bone/teeth are minimum estimates for the age of the individual. It is important to note that it can be difficult or impossible to estimate by how much the U-series results underestimate the correct age of the sample¹⁴⁷.

It is expected from the diffusion-adsorption model for U-uptake¹⁴⁴⁻¹⁴⁷ that spatially resolved analyses across a homogeneous bone yield U-shaped or constant U-concentration and apparent U-series age profiles. In ideal circumstances, a plot of apparent U-series age versus U-concentration would either be flat or show increasing U-series age estimates with increasing U-concentrations. For a tooth with an enamel barrier on the outside, a one-side diffusion is expected from the interior resulting in a decreasing or flat U-concentration and apparent U-series age profiles.

For the four fossil samples, D-A modelling of U-series age estimates was performed using both 1 and 2 dimensional diffusion. The former initially seemed appropriate where the enamel effectively blocked diffusion from the outer surface, but the model could not account for the steep date gradients at the surface and the shallow U concentration gradients. For most cases this could not be explained by leaching of U from towards the surface, and is therefore probably a result of the non-conformity of the teeth to the ideal infinite plane geometry used by the D-A model. Most of the spot and track data were unsuitable for modelling 2 dimensional diffusion because of their asymmetric U and date profiles, caused by the enamel acting as a barrier to uranium diffusion. However, track 13C is from dentine below the enamel crown and seems to conform to 2 dimensional diffusion-adsorption. By taking spot 3 on the tracks (of track 13C) as the innermost spot (the first two spots seem to run down

the inner surface) a reasonable fit to the D-A model was obtained, at around 55 kyr with $t'=1$ (see Extended Data Fig. 8i) which should be taken as a minimum age for this tooth. This was the only track where a reasonable fit to the DA model was obtained. Clearly, these samples are not universally behaving according to the D-A model, most probably due to the complex geometry of a tooth.

To summarise, the age estimates on the fossil teeth have been analysed using the D-A model and, with one exception that gives a minimum D-A model age of 55 kyr, do not conform to scenarios of constant geochemistry and infinite planar geometry. Thus, the U-series age estimates have been provided as supporting evidence for the time of breccia deposition. However, the teeth have a consistent pattern of U-Th ratios at the surface, which are similar to those from the samples in the museum. This provides another connection between our material and Dubois's original excavations and fossils.

In this study, all profiles are from the interior to the exterior of the tooth (Supplementary Table 7). The enamel was too low in U concentration to calculate ages so only dentine measurements are mentioned. Except when explicitly stated, the elemental $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratios are all well in excess of 1000, which correspond to activity ratios of >3000 . We cannot explicitly quantify the $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ activity ratios, as we do not have a matrix matched ^{232}Th standard. However, the very high $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratios imply that any corrections for detrital ^{232}Th are not necessary. The measurements are all characterized by a decreasing or flat U-concentration and apparent U-series age profile except for some samples where the first two points are relatively lower. The assumption of the U-uptake model presented by ¹²⁹, that the $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ ratio in the vicinity of the bones' surfaces are constant over time, would have a negligible effect on any age calculations as all measured $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ ratios are very close to 1 (except for sample 7/LA/5/8 profile A, B and C with a $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ activity ratios of ~ 1.3).

Sample 7/LA/5/8

The analyses were carried out along four profiles (A-D). In the first profile (A), the uranium concentration decreases from about 5 ppm to 3 ppm in the first 4 spots and is relatively stable thereafter (Supplementary Table 7). The first spot has a relatively lower elemental $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratio of 183 corresponding to an apparent age of $94.9 +23.6/-19.7$ kyr. The second spot has an apparent age of 33.5 ± 3.3 kyr while the other spots show a slightly reverse u-shaped age profile with apparent ages between about 15 and 25 ka. The last two spots are into the enamel and the uranium concentration is too low to calculate age estimates.

In the second profile (B), the uranium concentration is relatively stable at about 3 ppm except for spot #1, 3 (~ 4 ppm), and 5 (~ 8 ppm). For these three spots, the elemental $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratio is relatively lower at about 500. The age of spot #3 seems overestimated with an apparent age of $162 + 20.9/-17.9$ kyr while spot #5 is beyond the range of U-series dating. These 2 spots have a $^{230}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ activity of 1.12 and 2.48 and are thus possibly affected by uranium leaching. The apparent ages for the other spots varies between about 15 and 30 ka. The last two spots are into the enamel and the uranium concentration is too low to calculate age estimates.

The third profile (C) shows a slightly decreasing uranium concentration from spot #3 (from 3.72 to 2.41 ppm). The first 2 spots have lower uranium concentrations at 2.67 and 3.13 ppm and are associated with lower elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ of 103 and 176 and apparent older ages of $84 +3.9/-3.8$ and $61 +2.7/-2.6$ kyr. From spot #3, the apparent age drops from about 40 kyr to stabilize at about 30. They all have high elemental $^{230}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ except perhaps for spot 3 at 647. The last spot is into the enamel and the uranium concentration is too low to calculate an age estimate.

The fourth profile (D) is characterized by stable U concentration from spot #3 at about 3 ppm. The first two spots have higher U concentration but are not affected by lower elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$. Indeed, the elemental $^{230}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ is relatively high for all spots and the apparent ages are all relatively constant at about 14-17 kyr except for the last spot, which has an apparent age of 27.5 ± 0.7 kyr.

The results of these four profiles indicate apparent U-series minimum ages of 80-75 kyr close to the root canal and about 40-30 kyr further into the dentine.

Sample 12/LA/5/8

The two profiles (A, B) have similar characteristics with decreasing uranium concentration from the interior to the exterior of the tooth from about 7 to 4 ppm. The elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ is high and the apparent age constant at about 30 kyr except for spot #1 in the first profile and spot #2 in the second profiles with a 25 kyr apparent age. The minimum age estimate for this sample is 30 kyr. The last two spots are into the enamel while the third spot contains a mixture of dentine and enamel. The uranium concentration is too low to calculate ages.

Sample 13/LA/5/8

In the first two profiles (A, B), the uranium concentration is relatively stable at about 7 ppm. The elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ is high and apparent ages are higher in the first 2 spots at 44.2 ± 1 kyr and 33.8 ± 1 kyr (profile A) and 41.2 ± 1 and 35.2 ± 1.1 kyr (profile B). The apparent ages are relatively constant thereafter at about 28-30 kyr. The last four spots are into the enamel and the uranium concentration is too low to calculate age estimates.

In the third profile, the uranium concentration is higher in the first two spots at about 10 ppm. It then gradually decreases from about 8 to 6.5 ppm. The elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ is high except for the first two spots at 21 and 221 ppm corresponding to apparent ages of 66.4 ± 1.4 and 65.4 ± 1.2 kyr. The first two spots (1 and 2) are possibly affected by detrital contamination resulting in age over-estimation. Post sampling photos reveal that these spots had not left any craters, so they probably were sampling the inner surface of the tooth, hence we have rejected them for the D-A modelling. The remaining apparent age profile shows a u-shaped profile with ages varying from about 50 and 40 kyr on the outside to about 35 kyr on the inside on the profile. The minimum age estimate for this sample is about 55 kyr.

Sample 21/LA/5/8

In the two profiles the U concentration is relatively stable at about 4.5 ppm except for the first two spots at about 3.5 ppm. The elemental $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ is high and the age decreases from about 40 kyr in the first two spots to about 30 kyr. It is possible that the first two spots could be affected by leaching of uranium. The last spot is into the enamel and the uranium concentration is too low to calculate age estimates.

Sample Dubois 9967/A surface drilling

Three spots were drilled into the dentine at the base of the enamel crown (Supplementary Table 8). The first 500 cycles were divided into 10 aliquots of 50 cycles each. The results are essentially only from the top surface of the dentine. It is also impossible to calculate U and Th concentrations from this type of analysis. The results seem to indicate a minimum age of 70-60 kyr.

Sample 7/LA/5/8 surface drilling

The sample was analysed using a similar process to previous sample (Supplementary Table 8) and the results seem to indicate a minimum age of 80-70 ka.

Overall, the four fossil teeth analysed provide a minimum age range of >80-75 ka. In addition, the Dubois tooth (9967/A) provided a rough estimate of 70-60 ka based only on surface drilling. We do not place too much emphasis on this later result (hence we have not presented the data on SI section 5 Table 8) and it has not been used in the Bayesian modelling, as we have no knowledge of the how leaching has affected this tooth. Instead, we use it to demonstrate that the tooth from the Dubois excavation is of a similar antiquity to the fossil teeth analysed using the profiling techniques.

7/LA/5/8 profile 1

Table with 12 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-11) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, CS age, Err+, Err-).

7/LA/5/8 profile 2

Table with 12 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-9) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, CS age, Err+, Err-).

7/LA/5/8 profile 3

Table with 11 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-10) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, Age, Err+, Err-).

7/LA/5/8

Table with 8 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-8) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, Age, Err+, Err-).

13/LA/5/8 profile 1

Table with 15 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-15) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, Age, Err+, Err-).

13/LA/5/8 profile 2

Table with 15 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-15) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, Age, Err+, Err-).

13/LA/5/8 profile 3

Table with 10 columns (Spot-1 to Spot-10) and 25 rows (Start, End, Top Start, Top End, Th-230, U-234, R85, U (ppm), Th (ppb), U/Th, R08, R08-error, R48, R48-error, R04, R04-error, Age, Err+, Err-).

Dubois 9967A Drill hole A

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R08	0.5295	0.509	0.5	0.5999	0.5472	0.5222	0.6064	0.6463	0.5741	0.5159
R08-error	0.0241	0.0218	0.0254	0.0288	0.0289	0.0359	0.0458	0.0472	0.0681	0.0664
R48	1.2845	1.2787	1.2896	1.2661	1.2865	1.249	1.2398	1.2423	1.2191	1.2149
R48-error	0.0129	0.0134	0.0161	0.0159	0.0178	0.0214	0.0216	0.0213	0.0254	0.0248
R04	0.4122	0.3981	0.3877	0.4739	0.4254	0.4181	0.4891	0.5203	0.471	0.4246
R04-error	0.02	0.0179	0.0207	0.0253	0.0228	0.0337	0.0402	0.0425	0.0578	0.0612
CS age	56.7	54.2	52.4	68.2	59	57.8	71.4	77.8	67.9	59.2
Err+	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.7	4.3	5.4	7.9	8.6	11.7	10.5
Err-	3.4	3	3.4	4.5	4.1	5.2	7.4	8	10.6	9.7

Dubois 9967A Drill hole B

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R08	0.502	0.4903	0.556	0.5429	0.578	0.584	0.5846	0.5949	0.4821	0.5639
R08-error	0.0227	0.0268	0.0282	0.0307	0.0353	0.0406	0.0387	0.0504	0.0455	0.0863
R48	1.2819	1.2628	1.2777	1.285	1.2991	1.2617	1.2695	1.2474	1.243	1.1783
R48-error	0.0115	0.0135	0.0154	0.016	0.0198	0.0198	0.0218	0.0219	0.0277	0.0305
R04	0.3916	0.3883	0.4352	0.4225	0.4449	0.4629	0.4605	0.4769	0.3879	0.4786
R04-error	0.0178	0.0213	0.0231	0.024	0.0276	0.0352	0.0289	0.0403	0.0346	0.0697
CS age	53.1	52.6	60.8	58.5	62.5	66.1	65.6	68.9	52.6	69.6
Err+	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.3	6.5	6.2	8.4	6.6	15.9
Err-	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	5.1	6.2	5.9	7.9	6.3	14

Dubois 9967A Drill hole C

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R08	0.5224	0.5034	0.5719	0.5845	0.6271	0.6262	0.5964	0.6324	0.7138	0.501
R08-error	0.0249	0.0217	0.0274	0.0315	0.0494	0.0372	0.0483	0.0478	0.0645	0.0555
R48	1.2787	1.2807	1.2785	1.2673	1.2639	1.2834	1.297	1.3065	1.294	1.3164
R48-error	0.0098	0.0118	0.0146	0.0157	0.0157	0.0222	0.0245	0.0241	0.0288	0.0288
R04	0.4086	0.3931	0.4474	0.4613	0.4962	0.4879	0.4599	0.4841	0.5517	0.3806
R04-error	0.0209	0.0168	0.0224	0.024	0.0377	0.0316	0.0452	0.0375	0.0512	0.0441
CS age	56	53.3	63.1	65.7	72.6	70.9	65.3	70	84.2	51.1
Err+	3.5	3	4.2	5	8.3	6.2	7.5	7.7	12	7.5
Err-	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.8	7.8	5.9	7.1	7.2	11	7

7/LA/08 Drill hole A

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R08	0.4435	0.4796	0.6113	0.5977	0.632	0.6077	0.6431	0.6039	0.6372	0.6174
R08-error	0.0141	0.0196	0.0251	0.026	0.0251	0.0396	0.0485	0.0433	0.0423	0.0516
R48	1.2942	1.3016	1.2948	1.3026	1.3022	1.3016	1.2867	1.3071	1.3174	1.2846
R48-error	0.0088	0.0133	0.0124	0.0118	0.0161	0.0192	0.0209	0.0225	0.0218	0.0233
CS age	45	49.2	67.7	65.1	70.2	66.7	73.2	65.7	69.8	69.4
Err+	1.8	2.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	6.1	8.1	6.7	6.7	8.4
Err-	1.8	2.6	3.8	3.8	4	5.9	7.6	6.3	6.4	7.8

7/LA/5/8 Drill hole B

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R08	0.3954	0.4171	0.4345	0.5492	0.5491	0.5792	0.6101	0.6424	0.6704	0.622
R08-error	0.0149	0.0152	0.0176	0.0203	0.0393	0.0357	0.0338	0.0512	0.0602	0.0608
R48	1.2974	1.2889	1.2719	1.2856	1.2882	1.2776	1.2766	1.2927	1.3005	1.3214
R48-error	0.0085	0.0119	0.0101	0.0138	0.0152	0.0145	0.0212	0.0211	0.0234	0.0247
CS age	39.1	42	44.8	59.3	59.2	64.2	68.9	72.6	76.4	67.3
Err+	1.8	1.9	2.3	3	5.7	5.5	5.6	8.5	10.3	9.4
Err-	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.9	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.9	9.5	8.7

7/LA/5/8 Drill hole C

	Aliquot-1	Aliquot-2	Aliquot-3	Aliquot-4	Aliquot-5	Aliquot-6	Aliquot-7	Aliquot-8	Aliquot-9	Aliquot-10
R85	138.6	139.3	137.5	137.9	139.6	138	139.5	137.8	135	144.3
R08	0.3272	0.4294	0.5012	0.5424	0.5207	0.6013	0.5386	0.5133	0.6223	0.5464
R08-error	0.0117	0.017	0.0206	0.0313	0.0256	0.0334	0.036	0.0453	0.048	0.0558
R48	1.294	1.283	1.2973	1.2925	1.3003	1.2746	1.276	1.3293	1.2979	1.2909
R48-error	0.0089	0.0082	0.0132	0.014	0.0164	0.0148	0.0199	0.0214	0.0213	0.0238
CS age	31.4	43.7	52.1	58	54.6	67.7	58.5	52	69.1	58.6
Err+	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.5	3.6	5.3	5.3	6	7.7	8.2
Err-	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.3	3.5	5.1	5.1	5.7	7.2	7.7

Supplementary Table 10 - A comparison of the drill holes from Dubois's tooth (9967A) and LA-5-8

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - section 7:**Supplementary discussion | Coupled U-series/ESR dating of teeth**

In principle, the combination of ESR and U-series is used to get a better estimation of the age and U-uptake history^{67,149}. However, we have experienced problems trying to model U-leaching from dental tissue in these samples, as the variability of the Uranium content was large. To address this issue, we have applied direct ESR dating to three teeth to enable coupled US-ESR analysis^{69,70}. The teeth are well-preserved with only very light discoloration patches and very few cracks with slight soil infiltration but no severe alteration marks due to burial. Dentine did not exhibit sediments/soil intrusion. All teeth were complete but showed small cracks at the base where the enamel joined the roots.

The coupled US-ESR age of 13/LA/5/08 and 12/LA/5/08 fragments were estimated to be between 76 ± 7 kyr and 86 ± 13 kyr (Extended Data Fig. 9). The uptake model for 13/LA/5/08 and 12/LA/5/08 gives a p-value close to zero in both enamel and dentine, designating rather a linear uranium uptake in the sample. The calculated U-series minimum ages of 13/LA/5/08 and 12/LA/5/08 in the dentine directly in contact with the enamel fragment range between 48.4 ± 5.3 and 41.2 ± 2.6 kyr, respectively.

Supplementary Table 11: Raw and measured parameters used for the coupled U-series/ESR dating of tooth fragments

SAMPLE	13LA508	12LA508
ENAMEL		
Dose (Gy) ^a	45.60 ± 0.80	55.50 ± 0.70
U (ppm) ^b	0.82 ± 0.07	1.05 ± 0.21
²³⁴ U/ ²³⁸ U ^b	3.86 ± 0.02	3.25 ± 0.05
²³⁰ Th/ ²³⁴ U ^b	0.31 ± 0.03	0.35 ± 0.04
Thickness (m)	1421 ± 215	1553 ± 272
Water (%)	0	0
DENTINE		
U (ppm) ^b	9.25 ± 0.49	6.52 ± 0.97
²³⁴ U/ ²³⁸ U ^b	1.06 ± 0.01	1.07 ± 0.05
²³⁰ Th/ ²³⁴ U ^b	0.28 ± 0.01	0.38 ± 0.01
Water (%)	10 ± 5	10 ± 5
SEDIMENT		
U (ppm) ^c	1.86 ± 0.69	1.86 ± 0.69
Th (ppm) ^c	5.20 ± 1.70	5.20 ± 1.70
K (%) ^c	0.57 ± 0.04	0.57 ± 0.04
Water (%)	16.3 ± 5	16.3 ± 5
EXTERNAL DOSE RATE SEDIMENT		
Beta (μGy a ⁻¹)	59 ± 11	55 ± 12
Gamma (μGy a ⁻¹) ^c	189 ± 5	189 ± 5
Cosmic (μGy a ⁻¹)	88 ± 9	88 ± 9
COMBINED US-ESR AGE		
Internal dose (μGy a ⁻¹)	236 ± 54	288 ± 96
Beta Dose dentine (μGy a ⁻¹)	28 ± 6	25 ± 8
P enamel	-0.14	-0.21
P dentine	-0.04	-0.46
Total Dose rate (μGy a ⁻¹) ^c	600 ± 56	645 ± 98
AGE (kyr)	76 ± 7	86 ± 13

^a Dose equivalent D_e obtained using McDose 2.0, with SSE.

^b Uranium concentration values were obtained by LA-MC-ICPMS.

^c In-situ gamma spectrometry measurements. Sediment content was extrapolated from activity values using ²³⁸U: 1 Bq/kg = 81 ppb; ²³²Th=1 Bq/kg = 246 ppb; ⁴⁰K= 1 Bq/kg = 0.00323%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - section 8:

Supplementary discussion | A modelled chronology

Bayesian modelling incorporating all chronological results was 68 ± 5 ka with an age range of 73-32 ka (Extended Data Fig. 10c). To evaluate depositional age of just the breccia the model was re-run using the red TL and pIR-IRSL dating on the matrix, and U-series on the flowstones and soda straw. This had a minimal effect on the age range (65 ± 5 kyr, 1σ ; age range 70-60 ka) (Extended Data Fig 10c -A). To evaluate the age of the fossils, we re-ran the model just using the U-series and coupled US-ESR dating of the teeth (Extended Data Fig 10c -B). This deletion of age estimates increased the modelled age to 75 ± 5 kyr (1σ ; age range 80-70 ka). This result indicates that the fossils are slightly older than the timing of breccia in the cave, which is consistent with a colluvial origin.

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