

# Analysis of Soils and Stream Sediments

ARL ADVANT'X Series with IntelliPower™  
Sequential X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer

## Key Words

- ARL ADVANT'X - 3600W
- Soils and Sediments
- XRF
- X-Ray Fluorescence

## Introduction



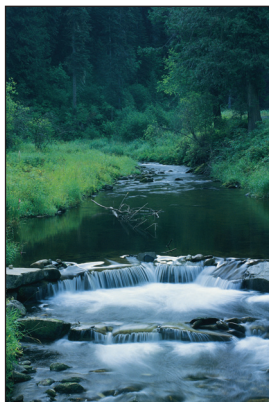
This application note presents analytical results obtained from a series of river sediments, soils and stream sediment samples using the Thermo Scientific ARL ADVANT'X Series spectrometer.

The main objective of this study is to obtain the typical limits of detection for a broad range of toxic and other trace elements in sediments and soils. Although both solid and liquid samples can be analyzed with the ARL ADVANT'X instrument, only solid samples are analyzed in this study.

The ARL ADVANT'X instrument is equipped with a universal goniometer that covers most of the elements from beryllium to uranium provided the correct crystals are fitted. Flexibility and sensitivity are two important prerequisites for the analysis of trace elements in the geological samples such as sediments.

In order to achieve the best possible limits of detection for trace elements in soils and stream sediments, optimal excitation conditions, accurate background and matrix correction procedures are essential.

The WinXRF software package allows background corrections employing a wide variety of models, spectral line overlap correction by different procedures and matrix correction using the Rhodium Compton peak intensity as internal standard. The high performance generator also provides optimal excitation of all elements measurable by X-ray fluorescence.



## Samples and methods

A series of 8 certified reference materials (soils and sediments) were chosen for the analysis. The powders were pressed into pellets without any binding agent. Background corrected net intensities were used to set up calibration curves for all the elements of interest. X-ray tube conditions, collimator-crystal-detector choice and counting time were optimized to obtain the highest sensitivities.

## Results and discussion

Figure 1 shows the XRF scan of two samples as an example: a soil and a sediment around Pb L $\beta$  line used for the analysis of lead. One can also see the presence of other elements like As and Rb in the same scan. The background positions (left and right) are also indicated in the figure.

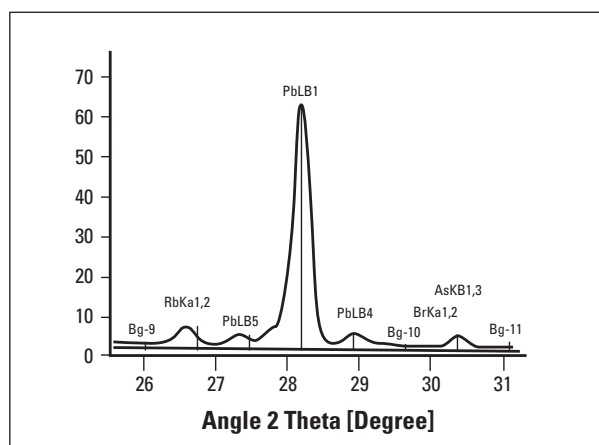


Figure 1: XRF scan of a soil and a sediment around Pb L $\beta$  line used for the analysis of lead.

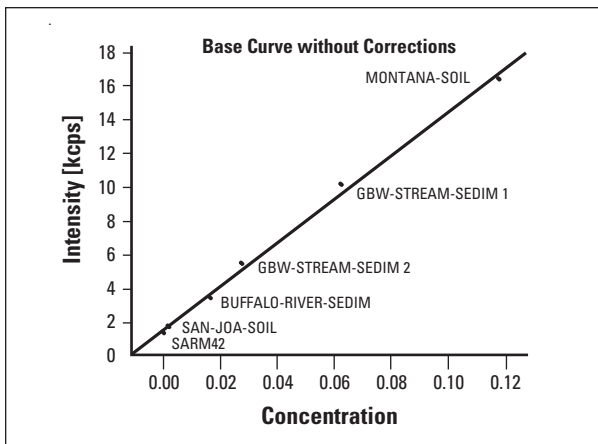


Figure 2: Example of a calibration curve obtained for Pb

Figure 2 shows an example of a calibration curve obtained for Pb. A standard error of estimate (accuracy) of 0.0012 % is obtained. A limit of detection of 1.1 ppm is achieved for this element. Similar calibration curves were prepared for other elements as well. The results are shown in Table 1 which includes the limits of detection (expressed as  $3\sigma$ , 100s counting time) for all the elements measured in the soil and sediment samples.

| ELEMENT | RANGE [PPM] | SEE [PPM] | LOD [100S] $3\sigma$ | PRECISION IN 100s [PPM] | AT THESE CONC [PPM] |
|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| As      | 17.7 - 626  | 15.9      | 1.8                  | $\pm 2$                 | at 340              |
| Cd      | 0.1 - 42    | 5.3       | 2.5                  | $\pm 1.5$               | at 40               |
| Co      | 8.5 - 35    | 2.8       | 1                    | $\pm 1$                 | at 9                |
| Cr      | 345 - 4310  | 6.6       | 0.7                  | $\pm 1.6$               | at 44               |
| Cu      | 17 - 2950   | 4.6       | 0.6                  | $\pm 4$                 | at 2800             |
| Hg      | 0.1 - 33    | 3         | 1.3                  | $\pm 1.9$               | at 30               |
| Mo      | 1.3 - 19    | 1.6       | 0.3                  | $\pm 0.1$               | at 20               |
| Ni      | 13 - 88     | 2.6       | 0.6                  | $\pm 0.2$               | at 10               |
| Pb      | 10 - 1162   | 12.3      | 1.1                  | $\pm 10$                | at 1000             |
| Sn      | 10 - 370    | 1*        | 3.2                  | $\pm 1.6$               | at 25               |
| V       | 46 - 170    | 6.5       | 0.3                  | $\pm 0.5$               | at 74               |
| Zn      | 44 - 498    | 13.8      | 0.3                  | $\pm 2.8$               | at 320              |

Table 1 : Typical limits of detection in soils and sediments using the ARL ADVANTX instrument

SEE: standard error of estimate

LOD: limit of detection (3 sigma)

Precision: repeatability obtained on 10 repeat measurements

\*Only 3 samples

## UniQuant® standardless analysis

Finally, one of the samples was analyzed using the UniQuant® program which is capable of determining the concentration of most of the elements present in any “unknown” or “non-routine” sample without standards or calibration curves. This program measures XRF intensities at various spectral positions followed by data treatment to obtain the concentrations. Table 2 shows the UniQuant® results compared to the certified values for various elements in a stream sediment sample.

| ELEMENT | CERTIFIED | UNIQUANT® |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Pb      | 636 ppm   | 590 ppm   |
| Rb      | 408 ppm   | 410 ppm   |
| Zn      | 373 ppm   | 300 ppm   |
| Sn      | 370 ppm   | 229 ppm   |
| Cl      | 290 ppm   | 350 ppm   |
| P       | 260 ppm   | 310 ppm   |
| As      | 188 ppm   | 180 ppm   |
| Zr      | 153 ppm   | 140 ppm   |
| W       | 126 ppm   | 160 ppm   |
| Cu      | 78 ppm    | 70 ppm    |
| Ce      | 58 ppm    | 38 ppm    |
| Bi      | 50 ppm    | 45 ppm    |
| V       | 47 ppm    | 40 ppm    |
| Y       | 43 ppm    | 43 ppm    |
| Cr      | 40 ppm    | 35 ppm    |
| Sr      | 29 ppm    | 28 ppm    |
| Nb      | 25 ppm    | 24 ppm    |
| Ni      | 14 ppm    | 13 ppm    |
| U       | 9 ppm     | 10 ppm    |
| Er      | 4.6 ppm   | 4.9 ppm   |

| OXYDE                          | CERTIFIED | UNIQUANT® |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| SiO <sub>2</sub>               | 76.2 %    | 75.61 %   |
| Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 10.4 %    | 11.52 %   |
| Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 4.4 %     | 4.01 %    |
| K <sub>2</sub> O               | 3.28 %    | 3.24 %    |
| MgO                            | 0.62 %    | 0.67 %    |
| CaO                            | 0.47 %    | 0.43 %    |

Table 2 : UniQuant® results compared to the certified concentrations for various elements in a stream sediment sample

## Conclusion

Thanks to the high sensitivity and analytical flexibility offered by the ARL ADVANTX spectrometer, both quantitative and semi-quantitative analysis can be performed without any compromise down to sub-ppm levels in stream sediments and soils. Very high reproducibility can be obtained even for elements with concentration levels below 10 ppm.

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