

Quantitative Analysis of Clay Samples, Using Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) in On-Line, Real Time Mode.

06-03-2014

1. Technical task

- Quantitative analysis of clay samples for content of: Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, K₂O, CaO, TiO₂, Na₂O and SiO₂.
- Evaluating possibility of on-line, real time LIBS analysis of clay content on a conveyer belt.

2. The samples

The received delivery contains 10 buckets of 5 liters each. Samples are of different color and texture:

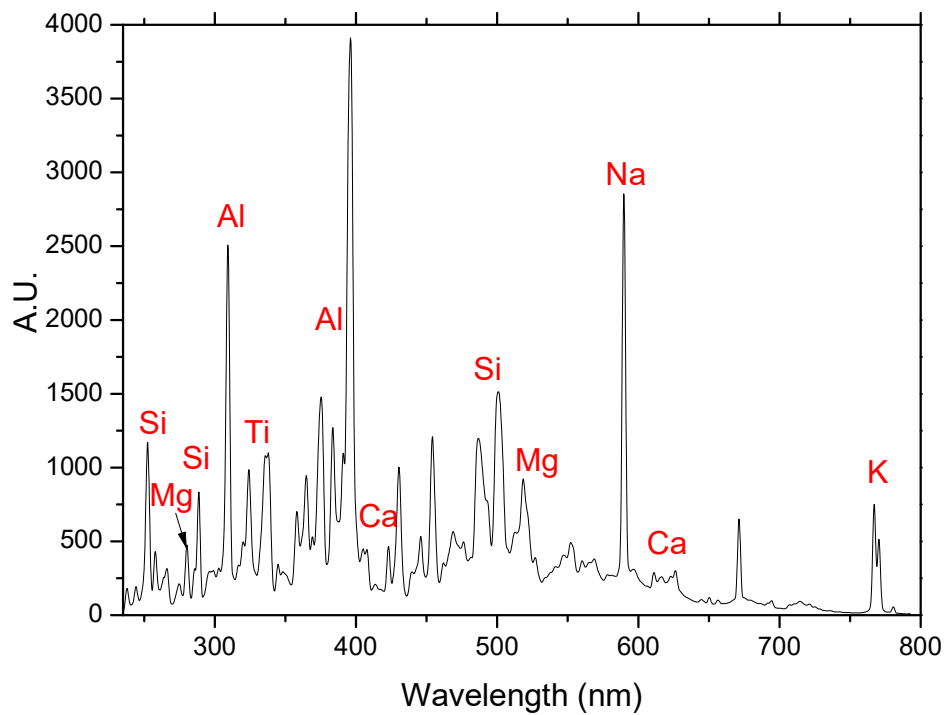
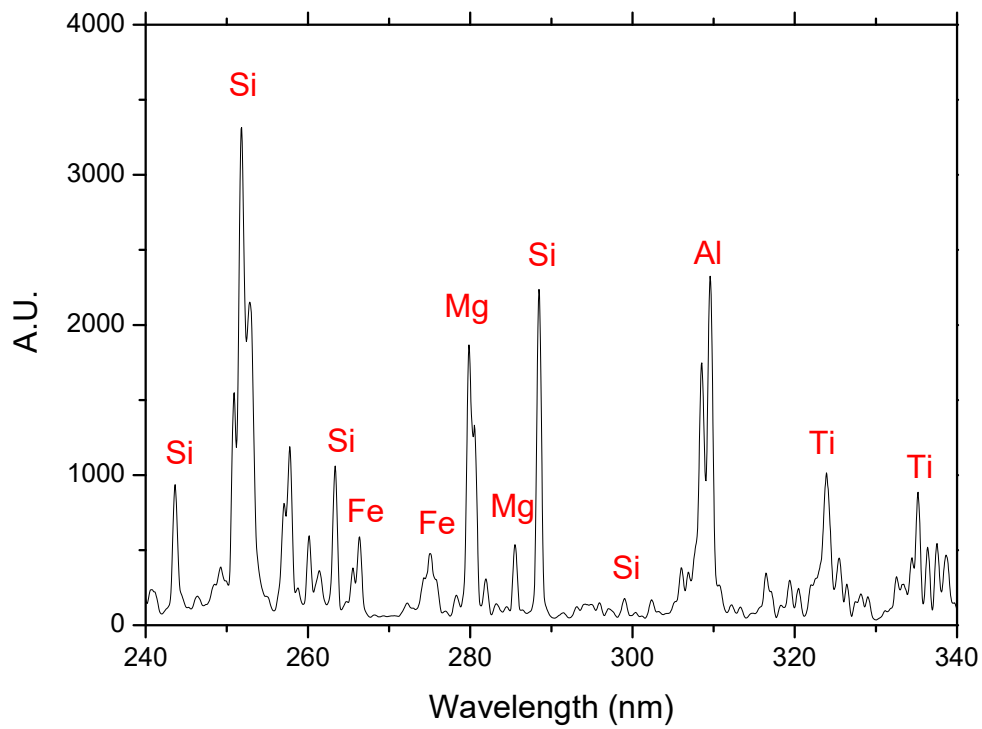
Following table describes chemical content of clay samples:

Sample	Chemical XRF							
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	MgO	Na ₂ O	SiO ₂
001	1.09	30.91	0.61	1.4	0.21	0.25	0.17	41.6
002	1.00	32.74	1.05	2.5	0.18	0.34	0.39	49.2
003	0.99	32.43	1.01	3.0	0.16	0.39	0.45	52.7
004	0.86	25.26	1.58	2.6	0.14	0.32	0.40	62.1
005	0.74	17.58	1.59	1.8	0.05	0.31	0.31	72.9
006	1.73	16.41	0.13	2.8	0.05	0.33	0.29	74.5
007	1.45	16.65	0.11	5.7	0.05	0.24	0.46	72.6
008	0.87	36.78	0.03	2.3	0.04	0.37	0.11	47.8
009	1.02	27.04	1.33	2.1	0.13	0.34	0.34	57.6
010	0.90	23.53	1.56	2.0	0.10	0.32	0.34	64.3

3. Experimental section.

The experiments were conducted using on-line analysis system equipped with double pulsed laser energy of 80 mJ. Each sample was measured using 2000 laser pulses in each analysis in order to receive sufficient statistics. The samples were rotating under the laser beam, imitating conveyer belt movement so all the surface would be equally analyzed. Spectral data was received by using UV ($\lambda = 250-360$ nm) and UV-VIS ($\lambda = 235-800$ nm) spectrometers that were chosen as most suitable for current task.

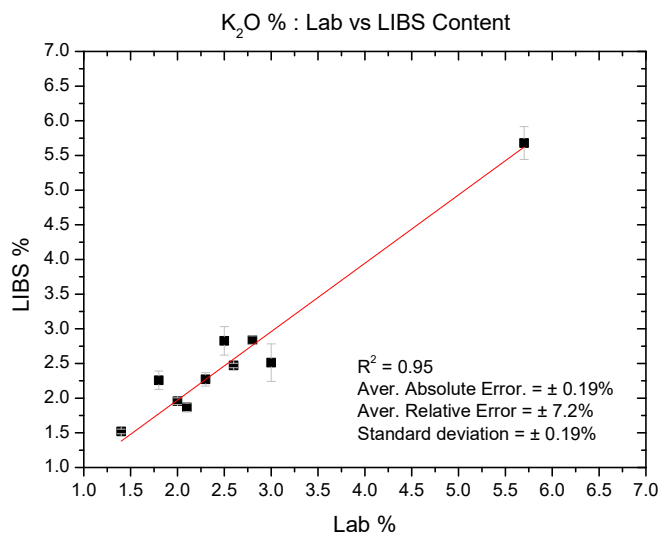
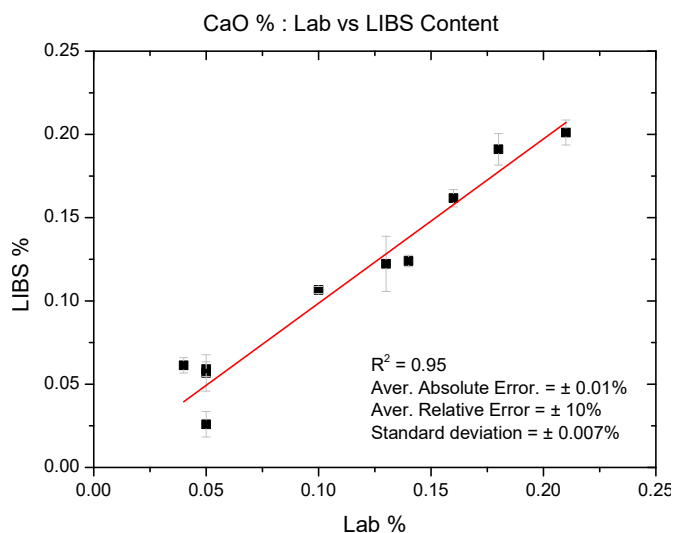
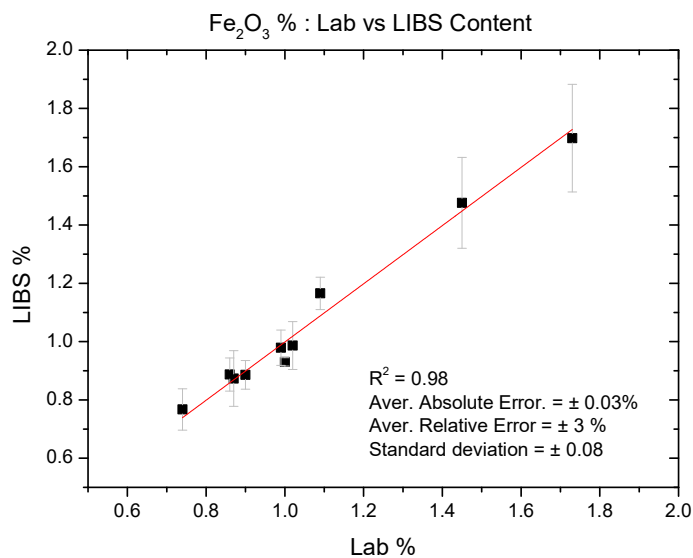
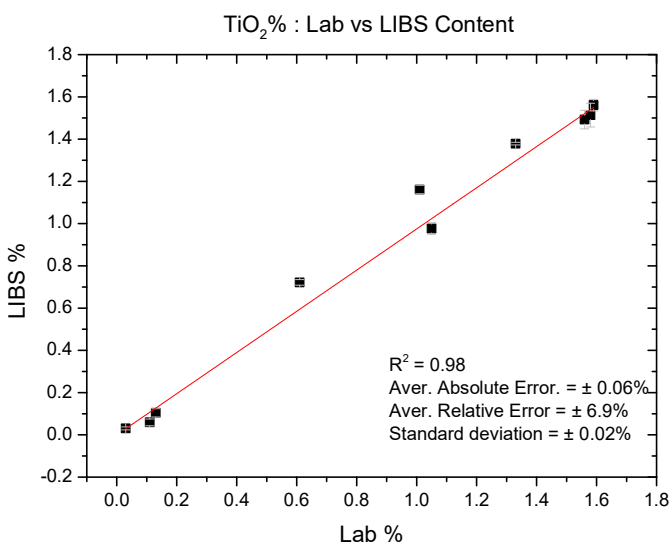
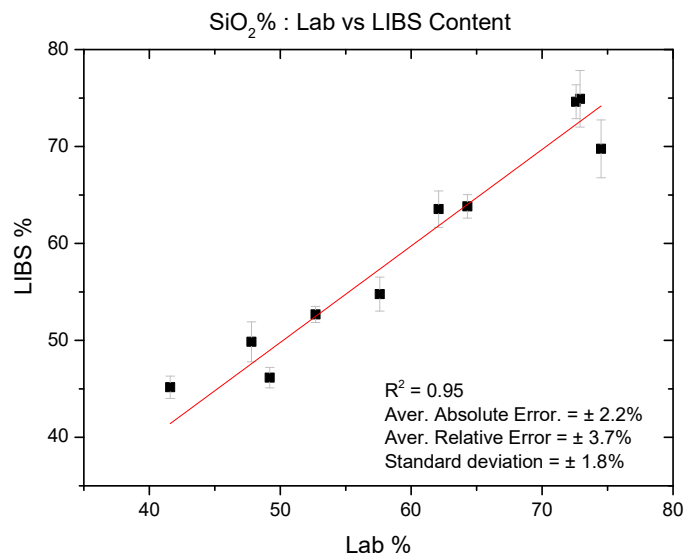
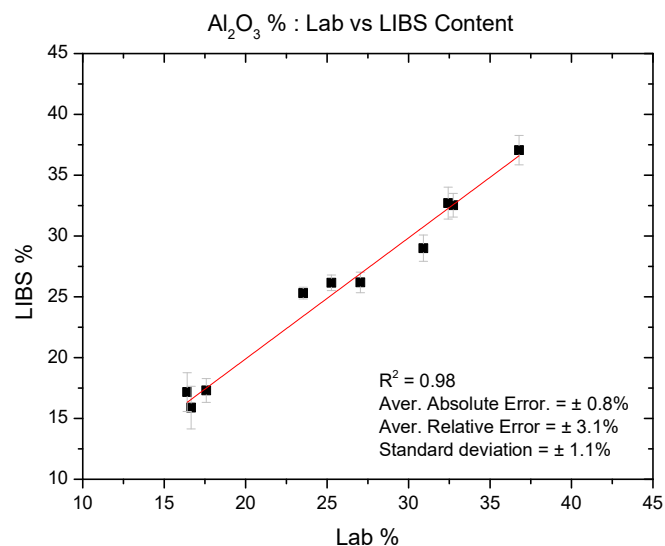
4. Qualitative spectral analysis

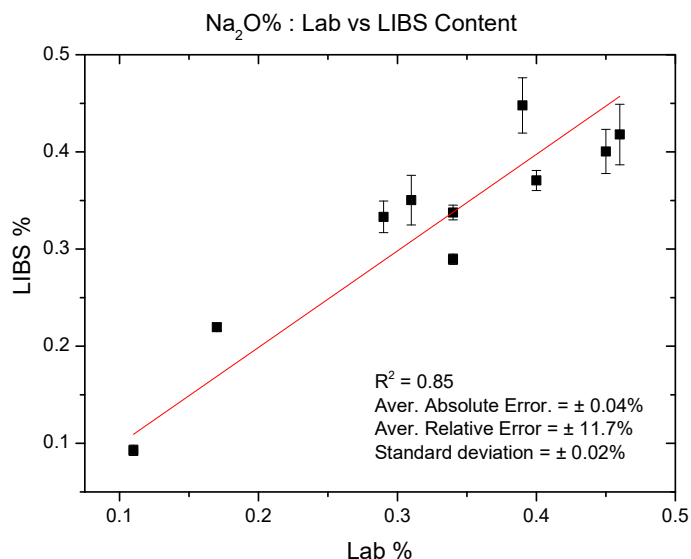


As can be seen from UV and UV-Visible range spectra, well defined lines of: Si, Ti, Al, Ca, Na and K can be clearly detected.

5. Quantitative analysis.

Using XRF data of clay samples calibration curves of LIBS measurement were developed. Vertical lines represent concentration deviation inside each sample.





Calibration results show good linearity between XRF and LIBS analysis, thus enabling possibility of on-line, real time LIBS analysis.

Estimated accuracy calculation according to 10 clay samples is described in following table:

Accuracy summary table				
Analyzed Element	Average Error			
	Linearity R ²	Absolute \pm %	Relative \pm %	Standard Deviation \pm %
Al ₂ O ₃	0.98	0.8	3.1	1.1
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.98	0.03	3	0.08
TiO ₂	0.98	0.06	6.9	0.02
CaO	0.95	0.01	10	0.007
SiO ₂	0.95	2.2	3.7	1.8
Na ₂ O	0.85	0.04	11.7	0.02
K ₂ O	0.95	0.19	7.2	0.19

6. Conclusions:

- Good calibration curves between XRF laboratory data and LIBS spectral analysis for all required elements shows high linearity and low error, thus on-line, real time LIBS measurement is applicable.
- Relative errors are around XRF levels and will decrease even further with additional samples.