

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

### 1. Technical task

- Quantitative analysis of elements of interest content: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, MgO, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> (LOI) content.
- Evaluating possibility of on-line, real time LIBS analysis, on a conveyer belt.

### 2. The samples

The received samples contain 13 bags white fine powder.

Following table describes chemical content of the samples:

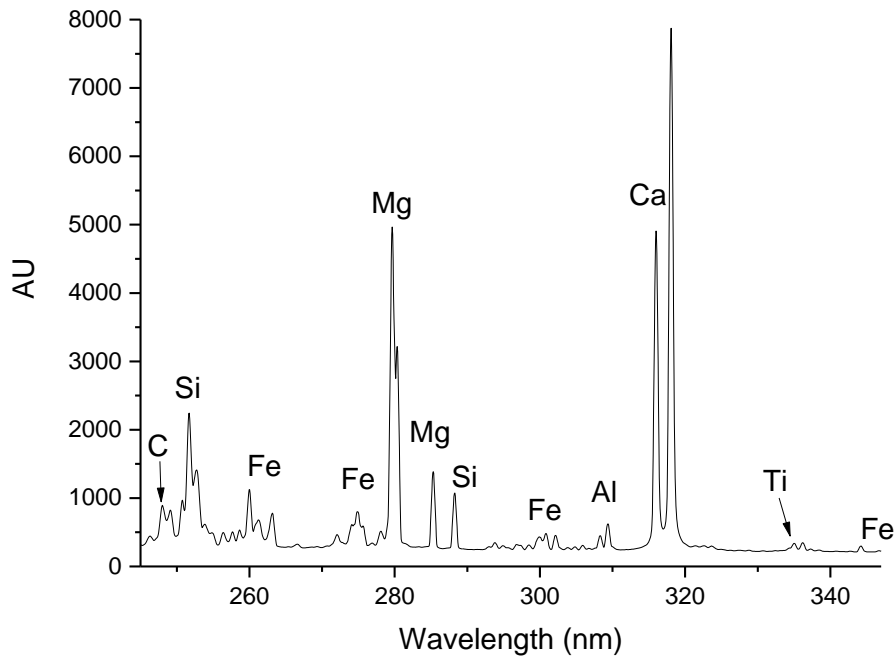
Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name	Raw Mix No. 01	Raw Mix No. 02	Raw Mix No. 03	Raw Mix No. 04	Raw Mix No. 05	Raw Mix No. 06	Raw Mix No. 07	Raw Mix No. 08	Raw Mix No. 09	Raw Mix No. 10	Raw Mix No. 11	Raw Mix No. 12	Raw Mix No. 13
% LOI	35,23	35,54	35,79	36,01	36,24	36,39	36,58	36,79	36,99	37,12	37,25	37,37	37,50
% SiO <sub>2</sub>	15,76	15,22	14,82	14,36	14,00	13,59	13,28	12,89	12,57	12,26	12,03	11,80	11,58
% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3,89	3,77	3,66	3,54	3,45	3,36	3,27	3,17	3,11	3,03	2,96	2,91	2,85
% TiO <sub>2</sub>	0,175	0,166	0,165	0,160	0,157	0,154	0,146	0,143	0,141	0,136	0,132	0,127	0,125
% Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,28	2,19	2,12	2,07	1,99	1,95	1,89	1,84	1,78	1,75	1,70	1,68	1,65
% Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,052	0,049	0,047	0,047	0,046	0,044	0,041	0,040	0,041	0,039	0,038	0,038	0,037
% CaO	41,30	41,68	42,17	42,49	42,88	43,16	43,55	43,80	44,23	44,39	44,80	44,81	45,13
% MgO	0,97	0,94	0,91	0,90	0,88	0,86	0,84	0,83	0,82	0,80	0,79	0,78	0,77
% SO <sub>3</sub>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0,146	0,142	0,140	0,138	0,134	0,129	0,126	0,123	0,123	0,118	0,118	0,115	0,111
% Na <sub>2</sub> O	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
% K <sub>2</sub> O	0,269	0,252	0,246	0,239	0,232	0,221	0,217	0,210	0,205	0,201	0,198	0,192	0,189

### 3. Experimental section.

The experiments were conducted using on-line analysis system equipped with laser of 50 mJ energy. Each sample was measured using 1000 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) spectrometer. Spectral range was chosen as most suitable for elements of interest.

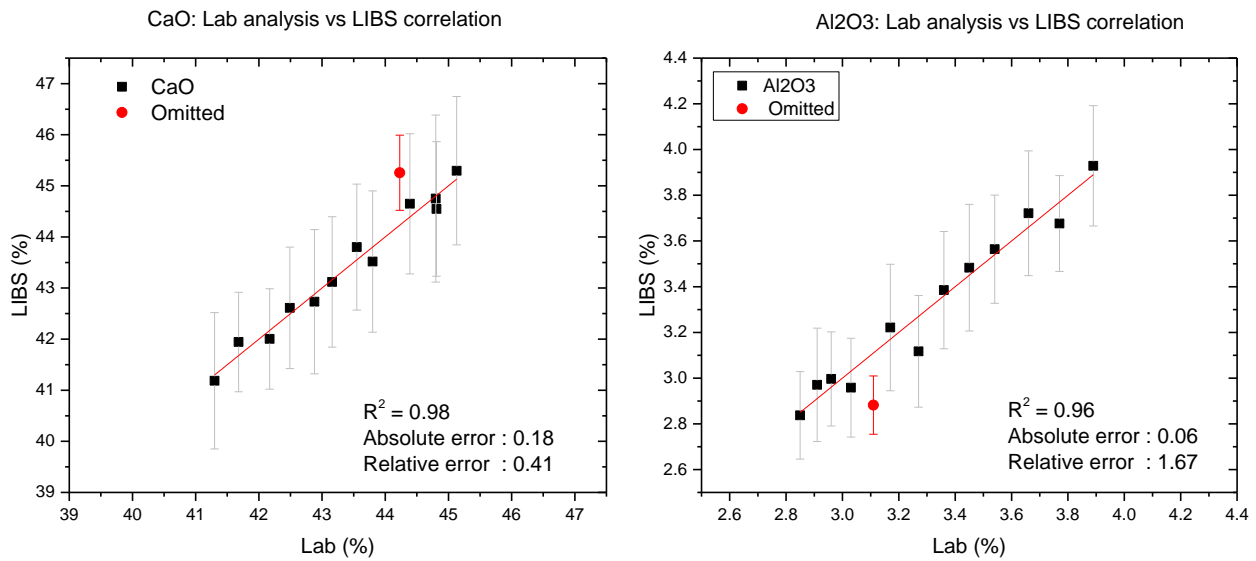
#### 4. Qualitative spectral analysis

As can be seen from UV range spectrum, elements of interest – Si, Mg, Ca, Fe, C, Al, and Ti can be clearly detected and identified.

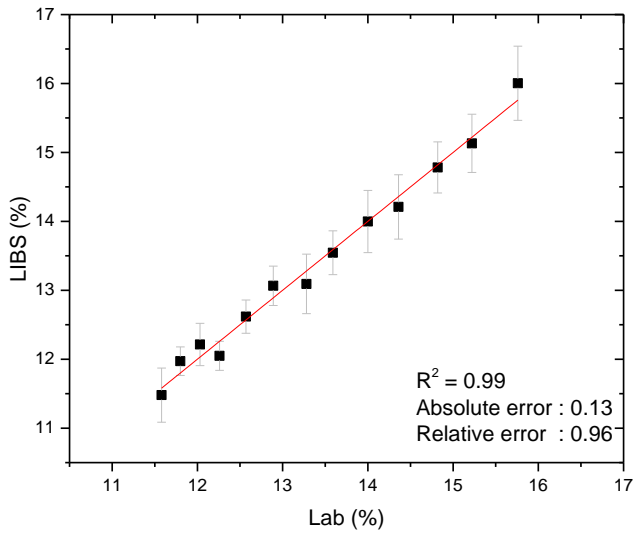


#### 5. Quantitative analysis.

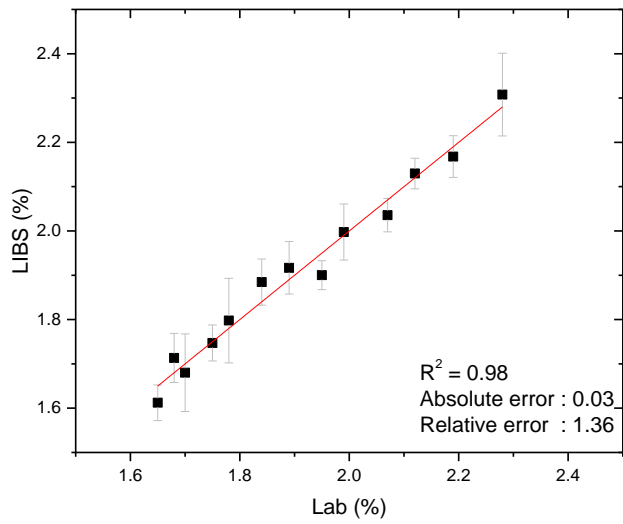
According to chemical data of 13 standard samples, "Lab vs LIBS" calibration curves were calculated. Lab refers to chemical data, while LIBS, to laser analysis.



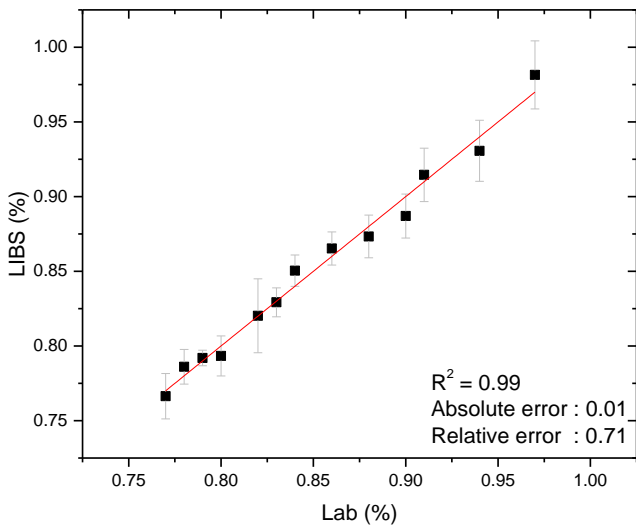
SiO<sub>2</sub>: Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



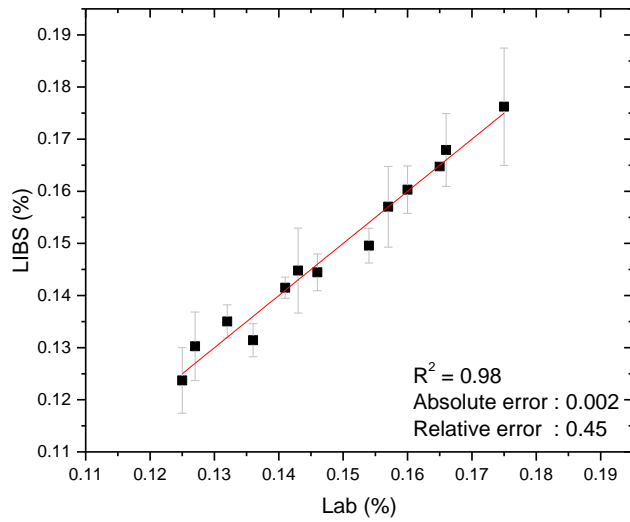
Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



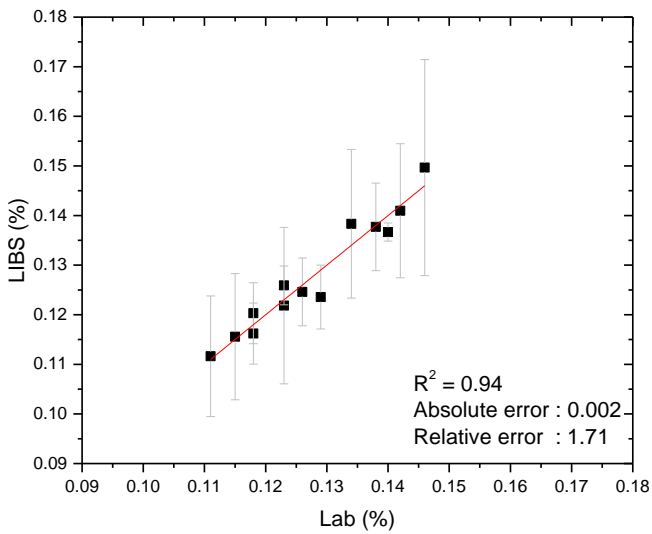
MgO: Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



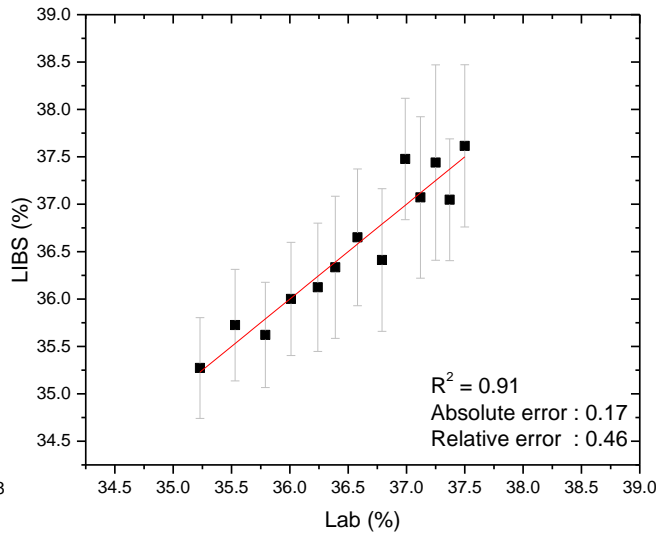
TiO<sub>2</sub>: Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



CO<sub>2</sub> (LOI): Lab analysis vs LIBS correlation



- Vertical lines represent concentration deviation inside each sample.
- Some samples (marked red) were omitted from the calculations due to reduced linearity.

All required elements of interest : Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> as well as preferred : MgO, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> (LOI) and TiO<sub>2</sub> show good correlation between laboratory and LIBS measurements, allowing building calibration curves for "unknown" samples measurements and estimating of errors.

Following table summarizes potential errors that were calculated according to calibration curves:

Accuracy summary table				
Analyzed Element	Average Error			
	Linearity R <sup>2</sup>	Absolute ± %	Relative ± %	Standard Deviation ± %
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.96	0.06	1.67	0.25
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.98	0.03	1.36	1.93
CaO	0.98	0.18	0.41	1.3
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.99	0.13	0.96	0.38
MgO	0.99	0.01	0.71	0.014
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.98	0.002	0.45	0.15
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.94	0.002	1.71	0.01
CO <sub>2</sub> (LOI)	0.91	0.17	0.46	0.71

## 6. Blind samples results

Three blind samples were analyzed based on calibration of 13 standard cement raw meal samples.

The resulting comparison described in following table:

Sample	Required Elements								Preferred Elements							
	SiO <sub>2</sub>		Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		CaO		MgO		CO <sub>2</sub>		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		TiO <sub>2</sub>	
	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS	Lab	LIBS
14	12.47	12.67	3.11	3.13	1.82	1.81	43.75	44.14	0.81	0.82	36.57	36.91	0.11	0.121	0.14	0.139
15	15.52	15.46	3.75	3.82	2.23	2.22	41.59	41.6	0.95	0.95	35.54	35.41	0.14	0.145	0.17	0.174
16	14.27	14.17	3.42	3.5	2.01	2.04	42.82	42.65	0.9	0.89	36.31	36.03	0.14	0.133	0.16	0.155

## 7. Conclusions:

- Good correlation between lab and LIBS data allows us to be sure in possibility of on-line, real-time LIBS measurement of raw meal and satisfying technical requirements.
- Calibration curve between laboratory data and LIBS spectral analysis for required elements: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaO as well as for preferred: MgO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub> shows high linearity and low error.
- If on-line RAMAN, mineralogical analysis of calcite, clay and quartz of the raw meal is also required, then standard samples have to be supplied with mineral content.
- The comparison between supplied laboratory data and "blind" test results reveal good correlation and low error for all the required elements, indicating accurate on-line analysis possibility on a conveyer belt.