Application Note

EDXRF Analysis of Incinerated Ash



EDXRF Analysis of Incinerated Ash
The use of XRF measurement is expanding
in the environmental and recycling fields
more and more. One is content control of
Calcium oxide, silica and alumina which are
main constituents of the incinerated ash, and
then this ash is used recycling such as
cement material, building materials. Tow is
check of Chlorine. Three is exist or not of
harmful heavy elements such as lead. This
report describes the Qual-Quan analysis of
incinerated ash and empirical correction
method which is useful for precious
quantification of trace elements.

< Qualitative-Quantitative Analysis of Incinerated Ash>

- Sample Preparation
 5um polypropylene was stuck onto the base
 of powder sample receptacle into which
 approximately 3g of the sample was put
 without any preparation.
- Result of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Fig.1 shows qualitative analysis results and quantitative values obtained by the FP

method for incinerated ash. Chlorine and heavy elements of small contents are detected and quantified easily. These constituents were assumed as oxide.

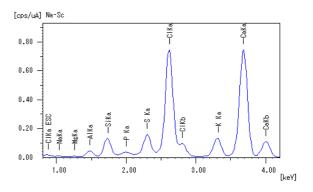


Fig.1 (b) Na-Sc Qualitative Result

| Analyte | Result |
|-------------|--|
| CaO | 37.552 % |
| CÏ | 17.870 % |
| Si02 | 11.299 % |
| Na20 | 7.789 % |
| K20 | 6.894 % |
| Ä1203 | 6.265 % |
| S03 | 5.618 % |
| MgO | 1.922 % |
| TiO2 | 1.512 % |
| P205 | 1.432 % |
| Fe203 | 0.842 % |
| Zn0 | 0.450 % |
| 2110 Pb0 | 0.430 % |
| MnO | 0.124 % |
| | 0.000 8 |
| Sb203 | 0.070 % |
| Cr203 | 0.067 % |
| CuO | 0.063 % |
| Sn02 | 0.059 % |
| Br | 37.552 % 17.870 % 11.299 % 7.789 % 6.894 % 6.265 % 5.618 % 1.922 % 1.512 % 0.450 % 0.124 % 0.070 % 0.067 % 0.063 % 0.059 % 0.059 % 0.058 % |
| Sr0 | 0.038 % |

Fig.1 (c) Quantitative Result

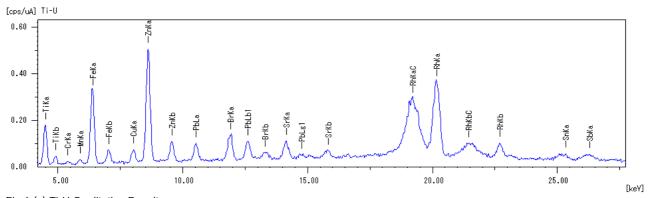


Fig.1 (a) Ti-U Qualitative Result



<Calibration Curve of Trace Elements>

■ Sample

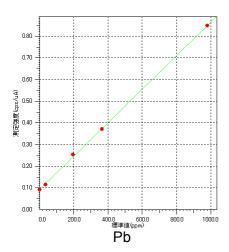
The compounds are what standard solutions of AA were dropped on the reagent SiO₂ powder. These were dried and mixed homogeneously.

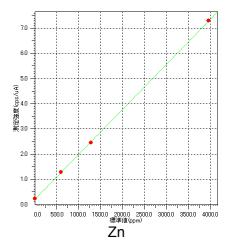
Sample Preparation

5 µm polypropylene was stuck onto the base of powder sample receptacle into which approximately 3g of the sample was put without any preparation.

Calibration Curve

The calibration curves of Pb, Zn and Cu are shown in Fig.2. Then Lower Limits of Detection(L.L.D) and accuracy calculated from them are shown in Table 2.





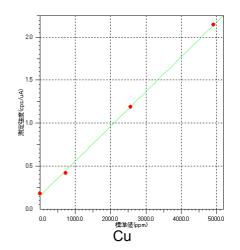


Fig. 2 Calibration Curves

Table 1 Calibration Curve

| Element | Pb | Zn | Cu |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Range | 0 - 1000 | 0 - 4000 | 0 - 5000 |
| Accuracy | 7.0 | 22 | 60 |
| Lower Limit of Detection | 31 | 25 | 22 |

Analytical Conditions

<Qualitative Analysis>

Instrument:

| X-ray Tube: | Rh target |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Voltage - Current: | 50 kV-(Auto) |
| | 15 kV-(Auto) |
| Atmosphere: | Vacuum |
| Measurement: | 10 mmφ |
| Diameter: | 100 sec |
| Measurement Time: | 25 % |
| Dead Time: | |

EDX-700

<Empirical Correction Analysis>

| Instrument: | EDX-700 |
|--------------------|--------------|
| X-ray Tube: | Rh target |
| Voltage - Current: | 50 kV-(Auto) |
| Filter: | Ni,Ti |
| Atmosphere: | Vaccum |
| Measurement: | 10 mmφ |
| Diameter: | 100 sec |
| Measurement Time: | 25 % |
| Dead Time: | |

