Comparison: Total Decomposition versus XRF-Analysis

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XRF: Geological Survey of Austria Decomposition: mean of 6th FSCC ring test















Sample A (6th FSCC ring test) analysed by XRF

- $1 SiO_2$
- 2 TiO₂
- $3 Al_2O_3$
- 4 FeO
- 5 MnO
- 6 MgO
- 7 CaO
- $8 Na_2O$

 $11 - H_2O + 12 - P_2O_5$ $13 - CO_2$

 $14 - SO_{3}$

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Sample B (6th FSCC ring test) analysed by XRF

- $1 SiO_2$
- $2 TiO_2$ $3 AI_2O_3$
- 4 FeO
- 5 MnO
- 6 MgO
- 7 CaO
- 8 Na₂O
- $9 K_2O$ $10 - H_2O$ $11 - H_2O+$ $12 - P_2O_5$ $13 - CO_2$

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 $14 - SO_{3}$

Sample C (6th FSCC ring test) analysed by XRF

- $1 SiO_2$
- 2 TiO₂
- $3 Al_2O_3$ 4 - FeO
- 5 MnO
- 6 MgO
- 7 CaO
- 8 Na₂O

 $9 - K_2 O$

 $10 - H_2O$ $11 - H_2O+$ $12 - P_2O_5$ $13 - CO_2$ $14 - SO_3$

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Conclusions

- For the most elements there is a quite good correlation between "total decomposition" and XRF-analysis.
- For some elements (Na, Mg) the correlation is partly not satisfactory → further investigation are necessary to find out the reasons why.
- Determination limits of XRF for some elements are rather high (but this disadvantage affects mainly organic layers for which "total decomposition" makes not much sense!).
- Advatages of XRF-analysis:
 - Not so toxic and dangerous as HF-decomposition and easy to handle.
 - Also other elements can be detected (Si, Ti, ...)
 - The total sample composition can be estimated in principle if we include other routine analyses (total C/S and dry mass) also.
- For the analysis of ("real") total contents XRF should be also permitted as alternative method.

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