



GDR Prometh  e



Routine use of HDXRF spectrometry for hydrometallurgy

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Context

Analytical procedure for elemental analysis



Digestion



ICP



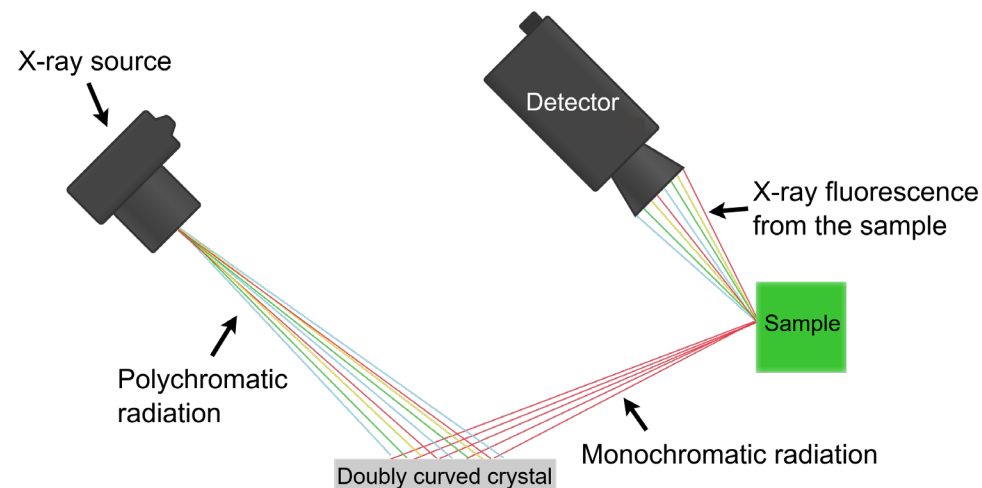
ICP disadvantages

- *Related to the investment*
- *Related to the operation and to the maintenance: Ar, torch etc.*
- *Related to the method: sample destruction, calibration, nebulization (matrix effect, solid, speciation, elemental ratios etc.)*

⇒ Money and time consuming

Context

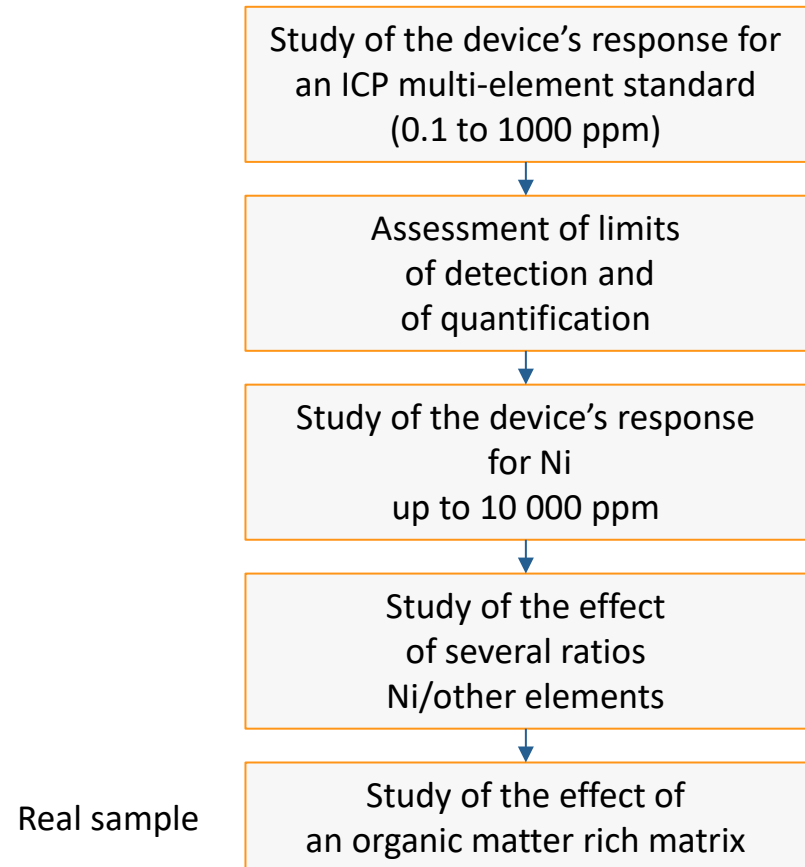
Development of benchtop ED-XRF HD-XRF M-XRF



HDXRF avantages

- *Related to the investment*
- *Related to the operation and to the maintenance: portable, few consumables, no need of protection officer*
- *Related to the method: for solids and liquids, no sample destruction, no calibration, no dilution, response in less than one minute*

Methodology



ICP standard	
Element	Concentration (ppm)
Al	1000
Ca	1000
Cd	1000
Co	1000
Cr	1000
Cu	1000
Fe	1000
K	1000
Mg	1001
Mn	1000
Na	1000
Ni	1001
P	1000
Pb	1000
S	1000
Zn	1000

- Triplicates
- Calibration method: Water
- Time: 30 s

Agromining

Metal-farming - Nickel



In Europe



In subtropical areas

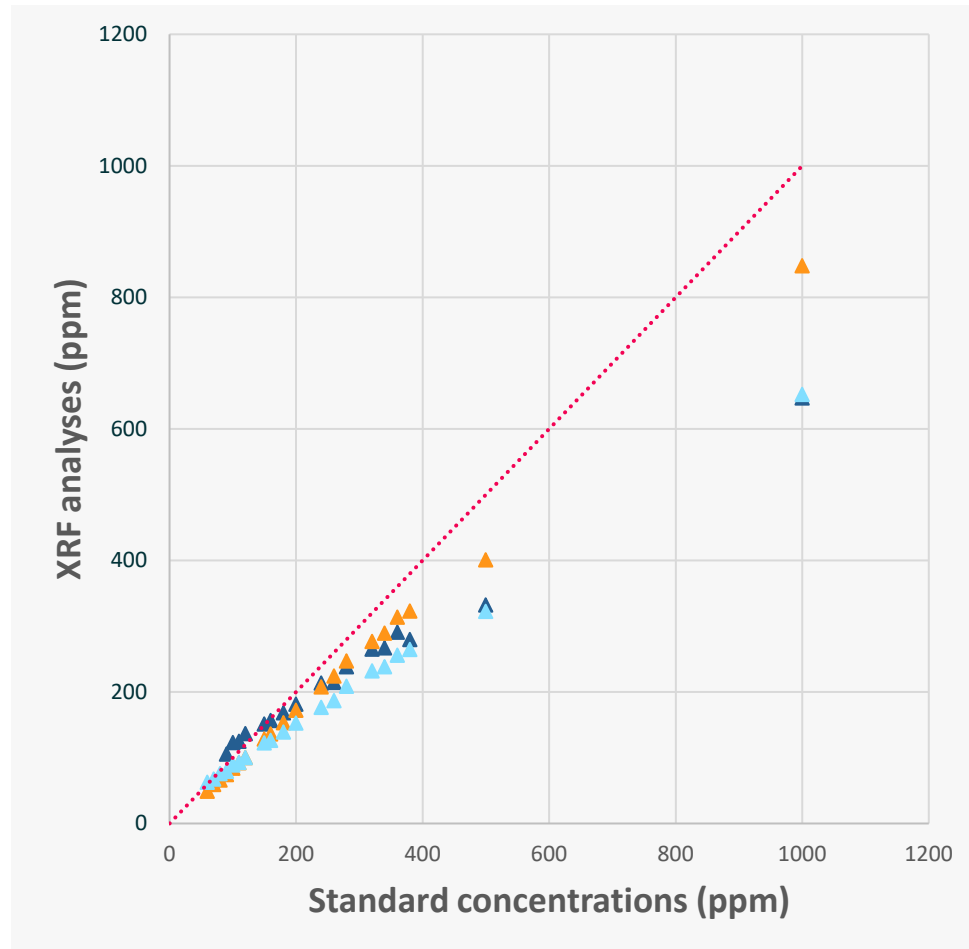


In practice



Results

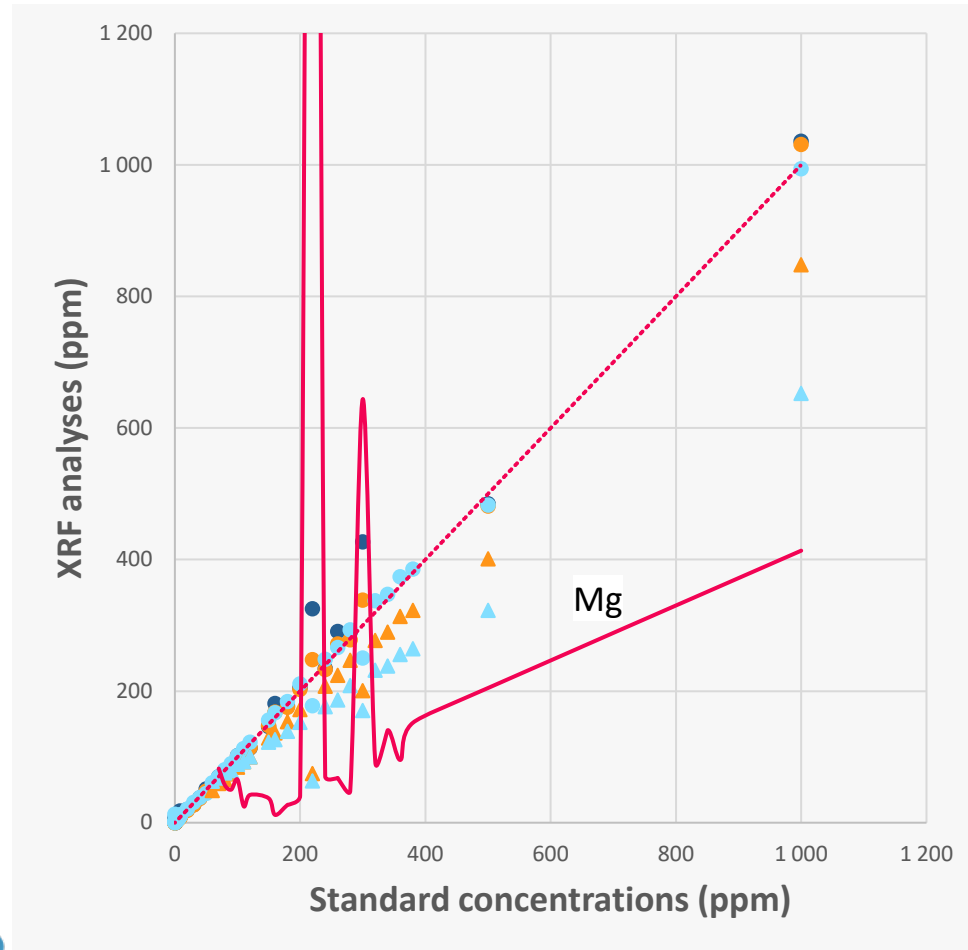
ICP multi-element standard



- ⇒ Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn
linear response and slope ~ 1
- ⇒ Al, S, P
linear response, but slope $\ll 1$
Al: 42%, S: 16%, P: 38%

Results

ICP multi-element standard

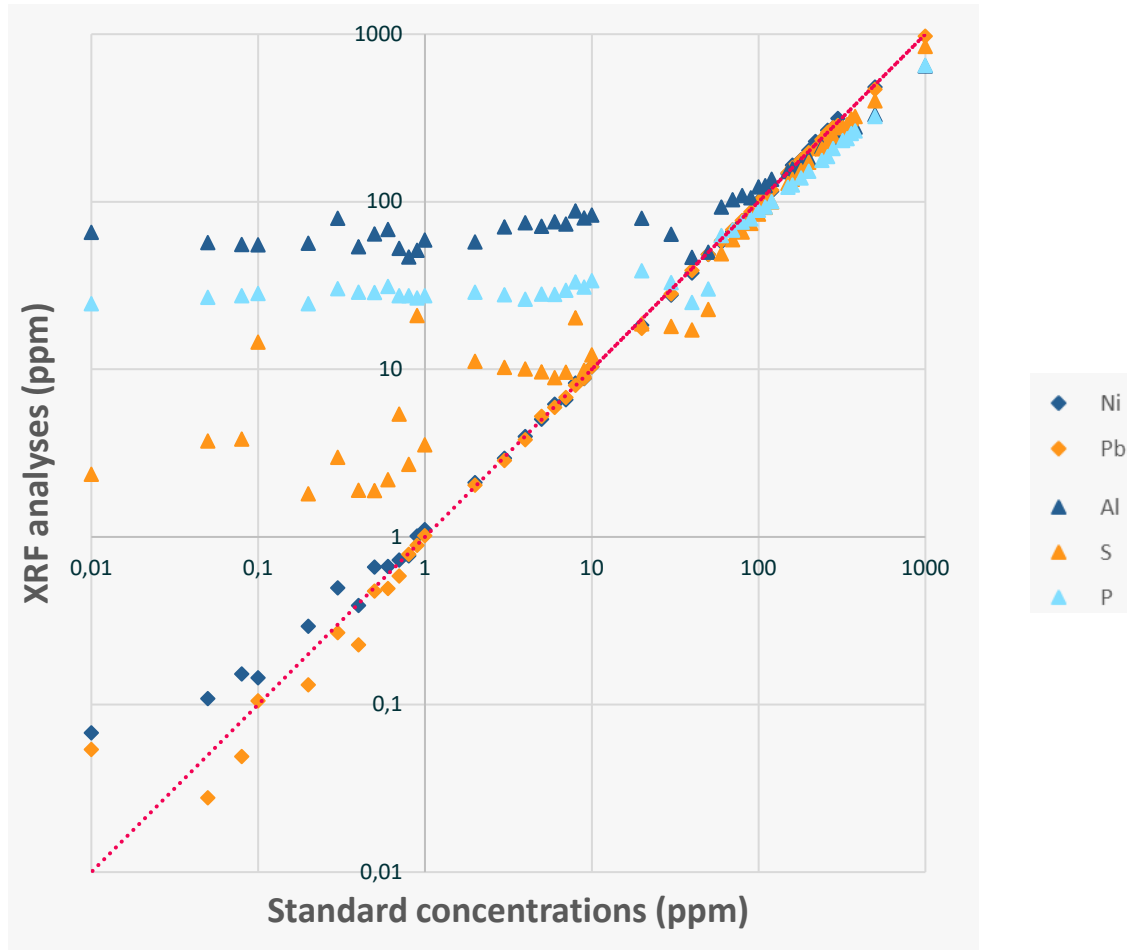


⇒ Aberrant responses

⇒ Linked to Mg

Results

Limits of detection/quantification



$$LOD^* = \frac{3.3\sigma}{S} \quad LOQ^* = \frac{10\sigma}{S}$$

S: slope; σ : linear regression residues

**ICH Harmonised tripartite guideline - Validation of analytical procedures: test and methodology Q2(R1), 2005*

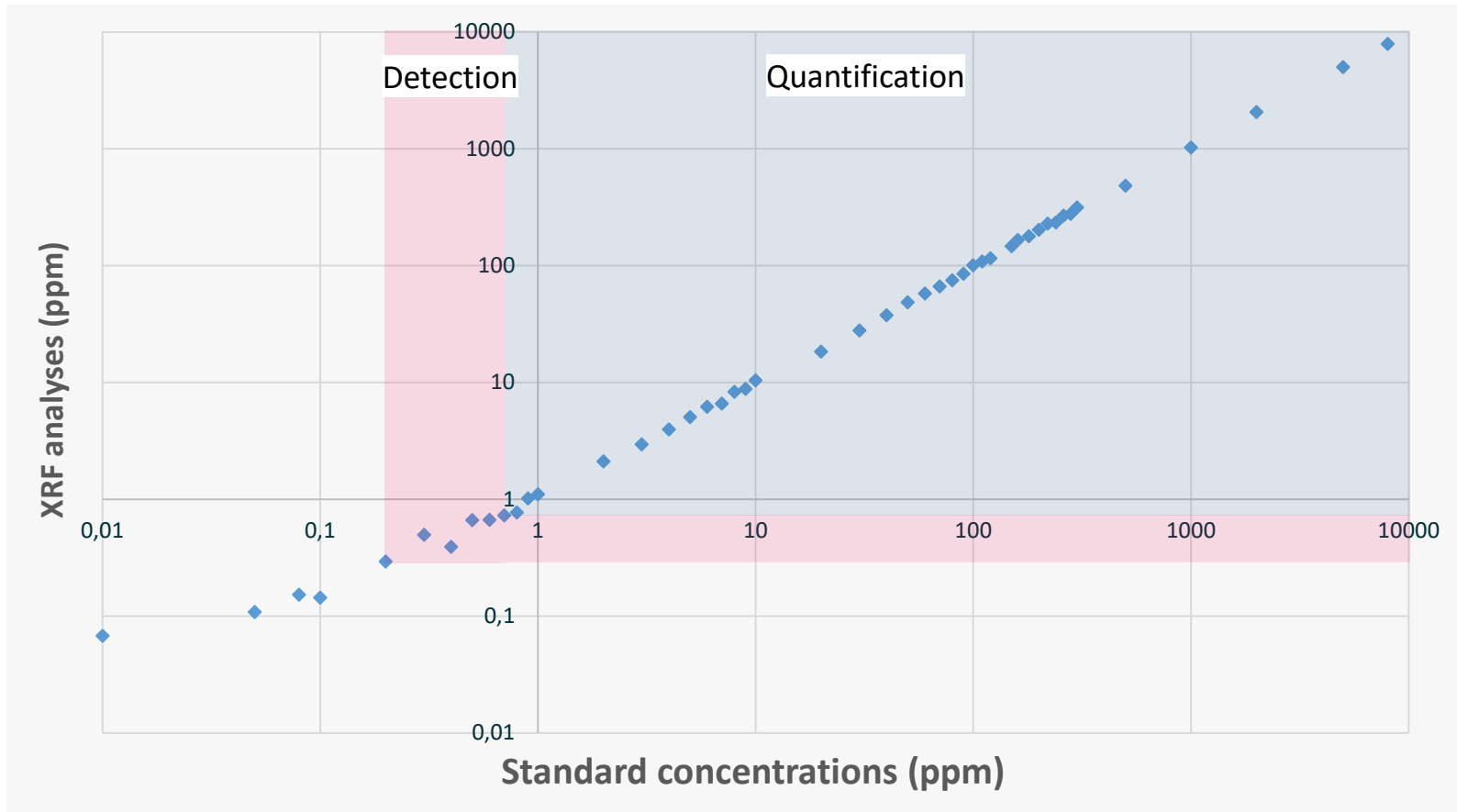
JP500

Pb	LOD	~0.2 ppm
	LOQ	~1 ppm
Mn	LOD	~0.5 ppm
	LOQ	~1 ppm
Cr	LOD	~1 ppm
	LOQ	~3 ppm
Cu	LOD	~0.1 ppm
	LOQ	~0.3 ppm
Co	LOD	~0.3 ppm
	LOQ	~0.7 ppm
Fe	LOD	~1 ppm
	LOQ	~3 ppm
Ca	LOD	~7 ppm
	LOQ	~21 ppm
Ni	LOD	~0.2 ppm
	LOQ	~0.7 ppm
Zn	LOD	~0.3 ppm
	LOQ	~1 ppm

Elite

Al	LOD	~70 ppm
	LOQ	~210 ppm
K	LOD	~1 ppm
	LOQ	~3 ppm
S	LOD	~40 ppm
	LOQ	~115 ppm
P	LOD	~50 ppm
	LOQ	~150 ppm

Specific case: Ni



⇒ Quantification

0.7 to 10 000 ppm

⇒ Effect on Ni/other elements

No effect

Agromining samples

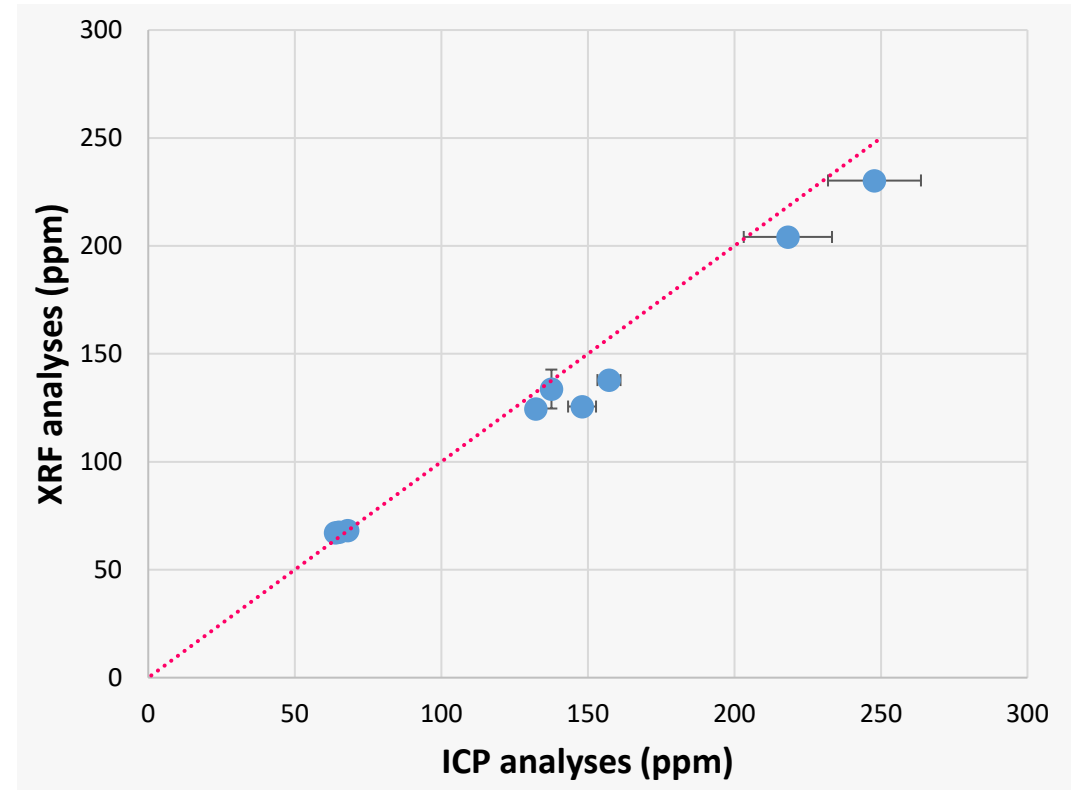
Characteristics

- Tropical hyperaccumulator ([Ni] ~ 2.5%)
- Water
- $C_{\text{org}} \sim 5 \text{ g/L}$
- ICP-OES analyses: HNO_3 digestion + dilution
- XRF analyses: direct measurement



⇒ **Validated method** for routine monitoring

Ni concentrations



Conclusions

⇒ Elemental analysis is a key point in hydrometallurgy

⇒ Importance of the quantification algorithm

Fixed values at low concentrations (impossibility to make blanks)

Sometimes, aberrant values

⇒ Excellent analytical responses for a lot of elements in solutions

Wide linearity range without calibration

No matrix effect detected

Real saving in time and money but need preliminary validation

Routine use of HDXRF spectrometry for hydrometallurgy

ChEAP : CHEMICAL Elemental Analysis without Preparation

Thank you for your attention

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