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单波长激发-能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法测定含铁物料中多种微量及痕量有害元素

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摘要 采用全聚焦型双曲面弯晶结构所实现的单波长激发能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法,能有效解决 X 射线管出射谱中轫致辐射所产生的背景信号,大幅提升元素信噪比,获得较佳的元素特征 X 射线荧光信号峰背比,降低检出限,可定量分析含铁物料中多种微量及痕量有害元素。称取适量铁矿样品制备成粉末压片,通过对单波长激发性能进行优化,以基本参数法对基体效应进行校正,采用无标样全谱拟合算法对试样进行分析,砷、汞、铅、铬、镉元素的线性相关系数均不小于 0.999,其检出限在 0.0002%~0.003%,各元素精密度 RSD 在 3.2%~9.0%。用不同方法进行正确度验证,除接近方法检测下限的 As 及 Pb 检测结果与对比数据偏差较大之外,其他元素与比对方法的测定结果均吻合。经实验表明,采用双曲面弯晶技术的单波长激发能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法定量分析含铁物料中低含量有害元素,准确度高、检出限低,明显优于传统能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法。

关键词 单波长激发;能量色散;X 射线荧光光谱法;含铁物料;有害元素

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Determination of Various Trace and Harmful Elements in Iron Containing Materials by Single Wavelength Excitation Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer

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Abstract The single wavelength excitation energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy achieved by using a fully focused hyperbolic curved crystal structure can effectively solve the background signal generated by bremsstrahlung in the X-ray tube emission spectrum, significantly improve the element signal-

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to-noise ratio, obtain better peak to back ratio of element characteristic X-ray fluorescence signals and reduce the detection limit. Various trace and harmful elements in iron containing materials can be quantitatively analyzed by this measurement. An appropriate amount of iron ore samples was weighed and prepared into powder tablets. The single wavelength excitation performance was optimized, and the matrix effect using the basic parameter method was corrected, and the sample using the standard free full spectrum fitting algorithm was analyzed. The linear correlation coefficients of arsenic, mercury, lead, chromium, and cadmium elements were not less than 0.999, with a detection limits of 0.0002% to 0.003% and a precision RSD of 3.2% to 9.0%. Using different methods for accuracy verification, except for the As and Pb element detection results close to the lower limit of the method with significant deviation from the comparison data, the determination results of other elements were consistent with the comparison method. Experimental results have shown that the single wavelength excitation energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy using hyperbolic curved crystal technology for quantitative analysis of low content harmful elements in iron containing materials has high accuracy and low detection limit, which is significantly better than traditional energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy.

Keywords single wavelength excitation; energy dispersion; X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy; iron containing materials; harmful elements

含铁物料中有害元素分析方法主要有电感耦合等离子体质谱法、原子吸收光谱法、原子荧光光谱法等。然而这些方法样品预处理过程比较繁琐,耗时长且不能实现大量样本的现场快速筛查。熔融玻璃片-X射线荧光光谱法可快速分析样品中多种元素^[1-2],但因样品中有害元素砷、汞、铅、铬、镉为微量或痕量且存在玻璃熔片的稀释比过高问题,无法利用熔融玻璃片法开展微量或痕量的砷、汞、铅、镉元素的定量分析。因此需要找到一种效率高、速度快且检出限低的现场快速筛查方法对含铁物料中的有害元素进行快速检测。

单波长激发-能量色散X射线荧光光谱仪是目前国内新兴高通量分析设备之一,除具有分析速度快、无损检测、测量范围广、光谱稳定可靠等优点,较传统能量色散X射线荧光仪,还具有激发功率小、检出限低、便携小巧的优点,能够适应现场快速有害元素筛查工作。传统能量色散X射线荧光分析仪因X射线光管功率低,产生的X射线强度较低,其微量重金属元素信号经常淹没在高连续谱背景当中,因此检测有害元素方法检出限较高。查阅相关文献,有能量色散X射线荧光光谱法测定矿石中有害元素的相关报道^[3-4],但方法检出限或测定范围均较高,而含铁物料中多种有害元素为微量或痕量,使用该类方法无法适用于大多数含量更低的含铁物料中有害元素的检测,且除此以外,并未见有关汞元素检测的相关报道。单波长激发-能量色散X射线荧光光谱仪^[5],添加

了能够对X射线进行 Bragg 衍射单色化并聚焦到直径数十到数百微米的聚焦面的全聚焦型双曲面弯晶结构,通过内置单色化光学器件将X射线管出射谱的某单一波长衍射取出并照射样品,由于消除X射线管出射谱中轫致辐射所产生的背景信号,从而大幅提升元素信噪比,获得较佳的元素特征X射线荧光信号峰背比,极低的检出限,可以对微量或痕量有害元素实现高性能分析。经查阅相关文献^[6-8],未见有关利用单波长激发的能量色散X射线荧光光谱法测定含铁物料中砷、汞、铅、铬、镉有害元素的报道。

本工作创新性地利用单波长聚焦激发,降低了含铁物料中砷、汞、铅、铬、镉有害元素测定的检出限,最终提出了单波长激发-能量色散X射线荧光光谱法定量检测含铁物料中多种微量及痕量有害元素的分析方法。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器和试剂

PHECDA-PRO 型单波长激发能量色散X射线荧光光谱仪(北京安科慧生),NL-60S 型全自动液压压片机(天津诺雷信达),硼酸(分析纯)。

1.2 仪器工作条件

按照待分析元素选择不同测量能段,确定不同测量条件。各组测量条件中电压固定,通过调节管电流将测量死时间控制在30%以内。具体测量条件见表1。

表1 各元素分组及各组测量条件

Table 1 Group list for each element and measurement condition for each group

Measuring energy levels	Elements	Tube voltage/kV	Tube current/A	Measure time/s
Low	Cr	15	100—350	100
Mid	As,Pb,Hg	30	100—200	100
High	Cd	70	50—120	100

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 样片的制备

将样品粒度研磨至不大于74 μm的分析试样,称取分析试样约10 g,加入硼酸垫底,于压片机上以500 MPa压力条件下压制30 s,压制成为粉末样片。用洗耳球吹去表面可能存在的颗粒物质。制备样片厚度应不少于3 mm。样片表面需平整,无裂纹、无粉末脱落等缺陷。

1.3.2 试样分析

将制备的粉末压片置于单波长激发-能量色散X射线荧光光谱仪中获取荧光强度信号,采用无标样全谱拟合-基本参数法进行无标定量分析,计算得出分析试样中元素含量。分析试样进行两次平行测定取其平均值。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 无标样全谱拟合算法

基本参数法分为两类,一是通过对已知元素和含量的标准物质,输入标准物质的元素和含量经过一系列计算拟合,确定基本参数算法;二是对未知样品定量分析。采用最小二乘拟合算法对未知样品实测谱拟合全谱^[9]。最小二乘法是从误差拟合的角度

对回归模型进行参数估计。将样品实际测量谱线分解为样品中各个单元素在相同样品基体情况下,样品中各个单元素相应含量下理论谱线的叠加。因实际测量谱线测量结束后为固定值,如果假定元素初始含量,用假定含量解出该含量的理论谱线,用测量谱线对单元素理论谱线进行全谱匹配,匹配结果为一个新的含量,不断重复全谱匹配过程,直到元素含量收敛为样品中元素的实际含量。本文选择基于基本参数法(FP)的全谱拟合无标样定量算法进行分析。

含铁物料元素组成复杂,其基体元素成分变化会直接影响待测元素特征X射线强度的测量。低铁含量样品(为铁含量15%以下的含镍物料)铬元素检测情况表明,对于与含铁物料基体(一般铁含量在40%以上)相差较大的样品不宜直接利用含铁物料的检测条件进行检测,说明过大的基体差异会导致结果的明显偏差。利用无标样全谱拟合算法建立相应基体样品的结果校正曲线,不改变检测条件,可以消除明显的基体差异导致的结果偏差,保障检测结果的准确。选取含有不同含量的各有害元素的含铁物料,利用基于基本参数法的无标样全谱拟合算法进行分析,其检测结果与真值的拟合情况见表2。由表2可知,其R²均不小于0.999。

表2 各元素基本参数法直接测定结果与真值的拟合情况

Table 2 Fitting of direct measurement results of basic parameters of each element with true values

Elements	Number of samples	Content range/%	R ²
Cd	11	0.000 82—0.112	0.999 1
As	15	0.002 4—0.668	0.999 0
Pb	12	0.007 3—0.795	0.999 3
Hg	4	0.001 4—0.008 9	0.999 1
Cr(High iron content samples)	10	0.015—1.84	0.999 9
Cr(Low iron content samples)	7	0.060—0.92	0.999 1

2.2 背景及谱线权重优化

含铁物料检测中,背景来源主要包括入射X射线的康普顿散射和瑞利散射、探测器的康普顿散射逃逸效应、探测器的不完全电荷收集效应、光电子和俄歇电子逃逸效应等。因此,在采用基本参数法计算过程中需要通过扣背景来消除或降低背景对元素峰拟合的影响,但扣背景不足或过多均会影响元素

检测结果的准确性。对样品号为Fe-1的含铁物料谱图进行背景优化,针对含铁物料的复杂基体复杂背景问题,为能够准确提取微量元素信号,建立了分段式多参数背景补偿Snip算法。如图1为Fe-1含铁物料背景优化谱图。图中下曲线为扫描Fe-1含铁物料原始谱图,上曲线为优化后谱图。经优化后的谱图,可提取出低谱峰信号强度。

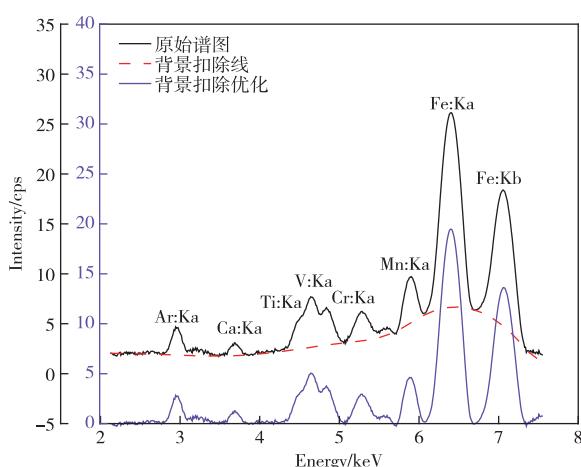


图 1 Fe-1 样品背景优化谱图

Figure 1 Optimization spectrum of Fe-1 sample background.

2.3 谱线选择及重叠干扰校正

选择待测元素特征谱线时应避免基体中共存元素的谱线干扰和峰干扰、靶材的特征谱线及其康普顿谱逃逸峰干扰。光谱干扰可通过选择适当的分析线和采用干扰校正系数来解决。表 3 中给出了含铁物料中砷、铅、汞、铬、镉元素检测推荐谱线和干扰修正情况。

2.4 方法检测下限及检出限

选择 SiO_2 作为空白样, 利用单波长激发能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法对其重复测定 11 次, 以 3.14 倍测定值的标准偏差(s)计算检出限($3.14s$)^[10]。方法的检测下限可定义为在特定基体某一可信度内对分析物能进行可靠确认和定量的最低浓度值, 通常取 3 倍检出限, 结果保留两位有效数字, 见表 4。

表 3 含铁物料中微量元素的推荐分析线及干扰情况

Table 3 Recommended analysis lines and interference conditions for trace elements in ferrous materials

Elements	Recommended spectral lines	Participate in basic correction elements	Spectral overlapping interference element lines and typical interference situations	Interference correction method
As	K_α line	Fe, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, K, O	The L_α -line of Pb element overlaps with the K_α -line of As element	Using the L_β -line of Pb element to calculate the content of Pb element, and then re-analyzing the K_α -line of As element in overlapping peaks
Pb	L_β line	Fe, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, K, O	The double peak of the K_α -line of Fe element overlaps with the L_β -line of Pb element	Algorithm of using full spectrum fitting matrix parameters method
Hg	L_α line	Fe, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, K, O	The overlapping peaks have no interference, but the L_α -line of Hg element is easily affected by the K_α -line and K_β -line of Zn element, resulting in background interference	The content of Zn element greater than 1% affects the determination of low content Hg element
Cr	K_α line or K_β line	Fe, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, K, O	The K_α -line of Cr element overlaps with the escape peak of Fe element's K_β -line and the K_β -line of V element, while the K_β -line of Cr element overlaps with the K_α -line of Mn element	By calculating the content of Fe, V and Mn elements, Cr can be further resolved in overlapping peaks
Cd	K_α line	Fe, Ca, Si, Al, Mn, K, O	The position where the L_β -line of Pb element accumulates and doubles, and the position where the L_α -line of Pb element accumulates and doubles, will have a combined peak	Deducting the effect of peak concentration by calculating the Pb element content

表4 方法检测下限及检出限

Table 4 Method detection lower limit and detection limit

Sample number	Determination of elements/%				
	Hg	As	Pb	Cd	Cr
1	0.000 41	0.001 6	-0.001 2	-0.000 15	-0.013
2	0.000 37	0.001 5	-0.000 90	-0.000 24	-0.013
3	0.000 13	0.001 6	-0.001 0	-0.000 24	-0.014
4	0.000 26	0.001 5	-0.001 1	-0.000 14	-0.013
5	0.000 32	0.001 5	-0.001 3	-0.000 23	-0.014
6	0.000 15	0.001 6	-0.000 98	-0.000 39	-0.013
7	0.000 18	0.001 4	-0.001 0	-0.000 23	-0.013
8	0.000 15	0.001 3	-0.001 0	-0.000 68	-0.013
9	0.000 14	0.001 3	-0.000 93	-0.000 21	-0.013
10	0.000 39	0.001 6	-0.001 0	-0.000 49	-0.013
11	0.000 36	0.001 3	-0.001 0	-0.000 21	-0.012
s	0.000 11	0.000 11	0.000 12	0.000 17	0.000 35
Detection limit	0.000 35	0.000 36	0.000 37	0.000 52	0.001 1
Method detection lower limit	0.001 1	0.001 1	0.001 1	0.001 6	0.003 3

2.5 方法精密度实验

选取含有有害元素的含铁物料样片,进行精密度

实验。分析结果见表5。由表5可知,各元素RSD在3.2%~9.0%,RSD均不大于10%,精密度良好。

表5 精密度实验

Table 5 Precision test($n=7$)

/%

Samples	As		Pb		Cd		Cr		Hg	
	Average value	RSD								
Fe-1	0.048	4.9	0.76	4.8	0.000 92	8.7	0.056	4.8	-	-
Fe-2	0.004 2	7.3	0.10	4.2	0.003 8	7.0	0.018	3.5	-	-
Hg-3	0.022	4.0	0.21	3.2	-	-	0.032	4.7	0.003 7	9.0
Hg-4	0.008 5	3.4	0.18	4.9	-	-	0.009 8	5.6	0.008 3	4.5

2.6 方法正确度实验

选取各元素不同水平含铁物料样品,按实验方法进行测定,并与ICP-MS法、直接测汞仪法进行结果比对,检测结果见表6~10。由检测结果可知,砷元素测定中Fe-2、GSB03-2854-2012及S-4含铁物料,铅元素测定中YSBC28786-2015含铁物料检测

结果与其他方法或标示值偏差较大,主要原因接近其方法检测下限。经正确度验证,该方法满足分析要求,可开展快速分析检测。

表7 铅元素检测比对结果

Table 7 Comparison results of lead element detection /%

Samples	This method	ICP-MS measured value
Fe-2	0.10	0.11
Fe-1	0.73	0.79
YSBC14722-98	0.099	0.120
YSBC28786-2015	0.004 7	0.007 3
GSB03-2854-2012	0.027	0.035
GSB03-2855-2012	0.16	0.18
GSB03-2856-2012	0.031	0.034
YSBC28785-2015	0.012	0.020
GSB03-1805-2005	0.085	0.11
S-1	0.44	0.47
S-3	0.18	0.20
GSB03-2857-2012	0.18	0.19

表8 汞元素检测比对结果

Table 8 Comparison results of mercury element detection /%

Samples	This method	Direct mercury meter method
Hg-1	0.001 2	0.001 4
Hg-2	0.002 5	0.003 0
Hg-3	0.003 9	0.004 5
Hg-4	0.008 1	0.008 9

表 9 铬元素检测比对结果

Table 9 Comparison results of chromium element detection

/%

High speed iron containing materials			Low iron element iron containing materials		
Samples	This method	ICP-MS measured value	Samples	This method	ICP-MS measured value
ISO306	0.015	0.017	GBW07146	0.13	0.12
ISO316	0.069	0.080	GBW07147	0.13	0.13
ISO315	0.031	0.036	GBW07148	0.073	0.060
ISO327	0.014	0.015	ZBK413	0.80	0.76
ZBK459	0.055	0.047	ZBK414	0.93	0.90
ZBK460	0.037	0.037	ZBK415	0.82	0.83
ZBK461	0.033	0.027	ZBK416	0.76	0.76
ZBK418	1.31	1.38	ZBK417	0.36	0.37
ZBK412	1.75	1.84			
GBW07149	0.055	0.046			

表 10 锡元素检测比对结果

Table 10 Comparison results of cadmium element detection

/%

Samples	This method	ICP-MS measured value
Fe-1	0.000 8	0.000 7
Fe-2	0.003 6	0.003 1
Cd-1	0.003 4	0.003 5
Cd-2	0.004 8	0.004 5
Cd-3	0.006 3	0.007 0
Cd-4	0.012	0.013
S-1	0.11	0.096
S-2	0.001 4	0.001 2
S-3	0.011	0.011
ZBK410	0.050	0.047
ZBK417	0.029	0.028

3 结论

采用压片制样-单波长激发能量色散 X 射线荧光光谱法测定含铁物料中多种有害元素, 利用基于基本参数法的无标样全谱拟合算法对目标元素的基本效应进行校正并进行检测分析。通过正确度验证可知, 方法满足快速分析要求。

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