
A REPORT ON

XRF AND FTIR SPECTROSCOPY ANALYSIS

SUBMITTED TO

CSIR-NATIONAL METALLURGICAL LABORATORY,

MADRAS CENTRE

(COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH)

CHENNAI, INDIA



SUBMITTED BY

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INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

CHENNAI

28/01/2022

This is to certify that **Ms. Nandhini. E** (Register No. 39030016) pursuing her **III Year B.Sc. Chemistry** in the Department of Chemistry, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology (Deemed to be University), Chennai-600119, has carried out her internship at **CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory, Madras Centre** under the guidance of Dr. T. V. Vijaya Kumar, Scientist In-Charge and Ms. N. Vasumathi, Principal Scientist, CSIR-NML, Madras Centre, Taramani, Chennai from 28th December 2021 to 28th January 2022 as a partial fulfillment of her degree.

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COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

(CSIR) INDIA



The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (abbreviated as CSIR) was established by the Government of India in 1942. CSIR is an autonomous body that has emerged as the largest research and development organisation in India with head quarter at New Delhi and a network of 37 national laboratories spread over the country with 39 outreach centres and 5 units. CSIR's R&D expertise and experience is embodied in about 4600 active scientists supported by about 8000 scientific and technical personnel. Although it is mainly funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, it operates as an autonomous body through the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The research and development activities of CSIR include aerospace engineering, structural engineering, ocean sciences, life sciences, metallurgy, chemicals, mining, food, petroleum, leather, fuel and environmental science.

CSIR is ranked at 84th among 4851 institutions worldwide and is the only Indian organization among the top 100 global institutions. According to the Scimago Institutions Ranking World Report 2014, CSIR holds the 17th rank in Asia and leads the country at the first position.

The different laboratories & units of CSIR all over India are 44 and I have to mention some research centres:

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1. [Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi](#)
 2. [Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani](#)
 3. [Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore](#)
 4. [Central Glass Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata](#)
 5. [Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad](#)
 6. [Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai](#)
 7. [Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur](#)
 8. [Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi](#)
 9. [Central Salt Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar](#)
 10. [CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute, Bengaluru](#)
 11. [Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, Delhi](#)
 12. [Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata](#)
 13. [Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad](#)
 14. [Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine \(IIIM\), Jammu](#)
 15. [Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow](#)
 16. [Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology\(IMMT\), Bhubaneswar](#)
 17. [Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh](#)
 18. [National Aerospace Laboratories, Bengaluru](#)
 19. [National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad](#)
 20. [National Institute For Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram](#)
 21. [National Institute of Oceanography, Goa](#)
 22. [National Institute of Science Communication And Information Resources, New Delhi](#)
 23. [National Institute of Science, Technology And Development Studies, New Delhi](#)
 24. [National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur](#)
 25. [National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi](#)
 26. [Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai](#)
 27. [CSIR-UNIT : Open Source Drug Discovery \(OSDD\), New Delhi](#)
 28. [CSIR-UNIT : Traditional Knowledge Digital Library \(TKDL\), New Delhi](#)
 29. [CSIR-UNIT : Translational Research and Innovative Science Through Ayurveda \(TRISUTRA\), New Delhi](#)

30. CSIR Madras Complex (CMC), Chennai

In order to foster multidisciplinary research and to cater to the requirements of the southern region, five major laboratories established regional centres at Madras (Chennai, Tamil Nadu) in a single campus which is known as CSIR MADRAS COMPLEX (CMC). The Five Laboratories having regional centres in the Madras Complex are:

National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur.

Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi.

Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani.

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh.

National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.

1. X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY (XRF)

PRINCIPLE

The effect of X-ray fluorescence is based on the excitation of atoms in the sample. A primary X-ray, typically generated in an X-ray tube, hits an inner shell electron of the atom and ejects the electron from the atom. The open position is filled by an electron from a further outer shell and fluorescence radiation is emitted. The fluorescence energy is equal to the energy difference between the two electron shells. Therefore, the energy of this radiation is characteristic for the atom and indicates, what atom is present in the sample.

SUMMARY

X-ray fluorescence technology (XRF) provides one of the simplest, most accurate and most economic analytical methods for the determination of the chemical composition of many types of materials. It is non-destructive and reliable, requires no, or very little, sample preparation and is suitable for solid, liquid and powdered samples. Depending on the analyzer the covered element range starts with carbon (6) for a qualitative analysis and starts with fluorine (9) for a quantitative analysis. The highest atomic number element, which is covered, is americium (95).

XRF provides detection limits at the sub-ppm level; it can also measure concentrations of up to 100% easily and simultaneously.

SPECTRO is a world leader in the manufacture of energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometers. In recent years, SPECTRO has set standards by further developing X-ray fluorescence technology to create many new fields of operation for ED-XRF spectrometers.

The company offers a complete range of X-ray fluorescence portable spectrometers such as the small handheld XRF, xSORT and the SPECTROSCOUT, a portable spectrometer that brings lab-grade analysis into the field. SPECTRO also brings to market a broad range of bench-top ED-XRF spectrometers for special elemental analysis tasks to multi-purpose laboratory spectrometers for trace element analysis, and a wide range of on-line solutions – whatever your specifications, we can meet them.



APPLICATIONS

- Metallurgy and chemical industry: quantity control of raw materials, production processes and final products
- Paint industry: analysis of lead-based paints
- Fuel industry: monitoring the amount of contaminants in fuels
- Food chemistry: determination of toxic metals in foodstuffs

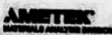
CONCLUSIONS

Selected examples show the usefulness of HD XRF in a wide range of applications in science, medicine, and industry. By judicious choice of the source, optics, and detector type, and configuration, it is possible to reach previously unattained levels of sensitivity (down to a few

ppb), elemental specificity, and spatial definition in compact, low-power, reliable, rugged, and nondestructive analyzers for clinical-, field-, online-, and laboratory-based applications.

		12/17/2021	
Sample Name	A1 (2)	Dilution Material	HWC
Method	IRON ORE -test(1)	Sample Mass	5.0000
Sample Folder	December 2021	Dilution Mass	1.0000
Sample Type	Pressed Tablet	Dilution Factor	0.8333
Sample Status	A X A A X X X X	Measurement Date	12/17/2021 1:07 PM
Operator	Admin User	Evaluation Date	12/17/2021 1:07 PM

Results - A1 (2)		
The error is the statistical error with 1 sigma confidence interval		
Element	Concentration	Abs. Error
11 Na ₂ O Sodiumoxide	0.1755 %	0.0013
12 MgO Magnesiumoxide	< 0.0017 %	-
13 Al ₂ O ₃ Aluminumoxide	0.3028 %	0.0023
13 Al Aluminium	0.1602 %	0.0012
14 SiO ₂ Siliconoxide	0.4843 %	0.0022
14 Si Silicon	0.2264 %	0.0010
15 P ₂ O ₅ Phosphorusoxide	1.362 %	0.002
15 P Phosphorus	0.5946 %	0.0009
16 SO ₃ Sulfideoxide	1.120 %	0.002
16 S Sulfur	0.4487 %	0.0007
17 Cl Chlorine	0.1212 %	0.0001
19 K ₂ O Potassiumoxide	0.04171 %	0.00040
20 CaO Calciumoxide	0.8069 %	0.0013
22 Ti Titanium	0.01308 %	0.00023
22 TiO ₂ Titaniumoxide	0.02183 %	0.00039
23 V ₂ O ₅ Vanadiumoxide	-	-
24 Cr ₂ O ₃ Chromiumoxide	0.01152 %	0.00005
25 Mn Manganese	< 0.00002 %	-
25 MnO Manganesecoxide	< 0.00003 %	-
26 Fe ₂ O ₃ Ironoxide	8.823 %	0.007
26 Fe Iron	6.171 %	0.005
27 Co ₂ O ₄ Co3O4	-	-
28 NiO NiO	-	-
29 CuO CuO	-	-
30 ZnO Zincoxide	-	-
33 As ₂ O ₃ As2O3	-	-
56 Ba Barium	-	-
56 BaSO ₄ Barium Sulphate	-	-
57 La ₂ O ₃ La2O3	-	-
58 CeO ₂ CeO2	-	-
82 PbO PbO	-	-

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2. FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (FTIR)

PRINCIPLE

FTIR is most useful for identifying chemicals that are either organic or inorganic. It can be utilized to quantitate some components of an unknown mixture and for the analysis of solids, liquids, and gases. The term Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) refers to a development in the manner in which the data is collected and converted from an interference pattern to a spectrum. It is a powerful tool for identifying types of chemical bonds in a molecule by producing an infrared absorption spectrum that is like a molecular "fingerprint". The wavelength of light absorbed is characteristic of the chemical bond as can be seen in this annotated spectrum.

SUMMARY

The FTIR instrument sends infrared radiation of about 10,000 to 100 cm^{-1} through a sample, with some radiation absorbed and some passed through. The absorbed radiation is converted into rotational and/or vibrational energy by the sample molecules. The resulting signal at the detector presents as a spectrum, typically from 4000 cm^{-1} to 400 cm^{-1} , representing a molecular fingerprint of the sample. Each molecule or chemical structure will produce a unique spectral fingerprint, making FTIR analysis a great tool for chemical identification.

FTIR spectroscopy is an established technique for quality control when evaluating industrially manufactured material, and can often serve as the first step in the material analysis process. A change in the characteristic pattern of absorption bands clearly indicates a change in the composition of the material or the presence of contamination. If problems with the product are identified by visual inspection, the origin is typically determined by FTIR microanalysis. This technique is useful for analyzing the chemical composition of smaller particles, typically 10 -50 microns, as well as larger areas on the surface.

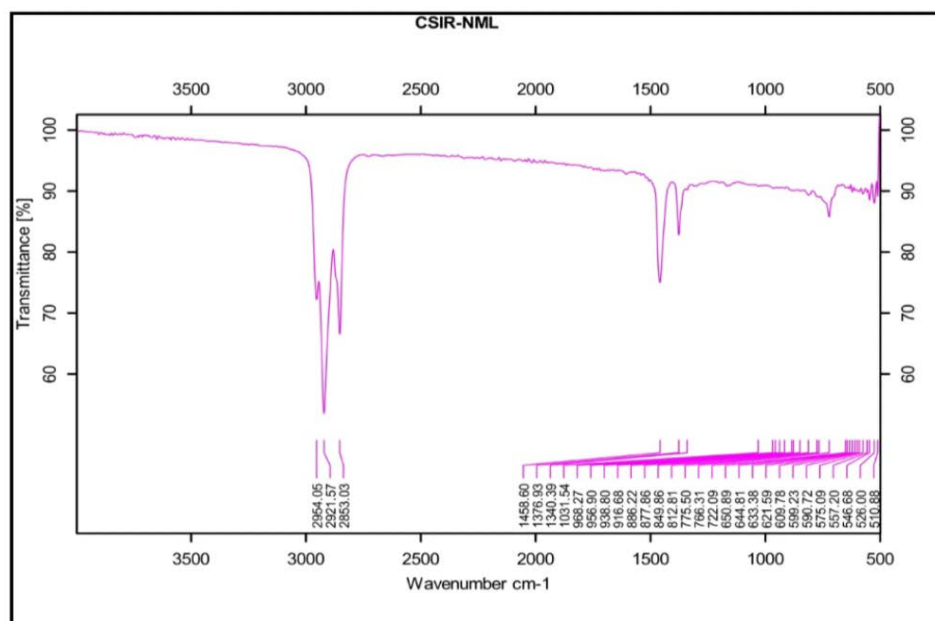
FTIR analysis is used to:

- Identify and characterize unknown materials (e.g., films, solids, powders, or liquids)
- Identify contamination on or in a material (e.g., particles, fibers, powders, or liquids)
- Identify additives after extraction from a polymer matrix
- Identify oxidation, decomposition, or uncured monomers in failure analysis investigations

ALPHA II FTIR WITH PLATINUM ATR MODULE

APPLICATIONS

- Food analysis: additives, preservatives, colorants
- Environmental analysis: water, atmospheric particles, gases
- Conservation and restoration of heritage: paintings, sculptures, ceramics, fossils, ivories
- Forensic science: paints, textiles, cosmetics,
- Semiconductor analysis
- Pharmaceuticals
- Physiological samples: malignant cells, bones, hairs
- Multilayer compounds: polymers, paintings, films
- Geological samples: inclusions in stones



FTIR Spectrum of the Diesel Oil.

CONCLUSION

FTIR spectroscopy is a simple, rapid, less expensive and highly sensitive tool for identification as well as differentiation between different genera and species of yeasts.

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