

GENERANDO INFORMACIÓN GEOQUÍMICA PARA LA SOCIEDAD: ANÁLISIS DE MUESTRAS Noviembre 2025



Portable X ray Fluorescence (pXRF)
Experience from practice

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https://asgmi.org/pt/grupo-de-expertos-en-geoquimica/







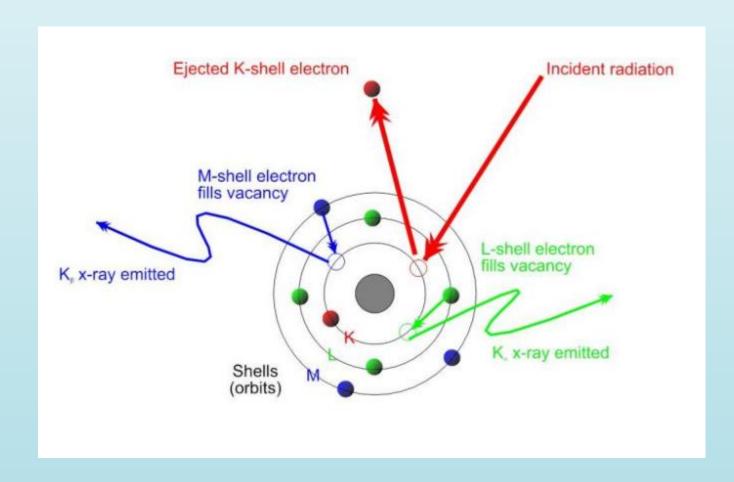
Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) equipment allows for rapid in situ analysis of various geological materials in a short period of time. While the detection limits of each element are limited, the presence of detectable quantities can be a valuable aid to field teams, directing surveys sampling to more favourable areas, saving time and resources.





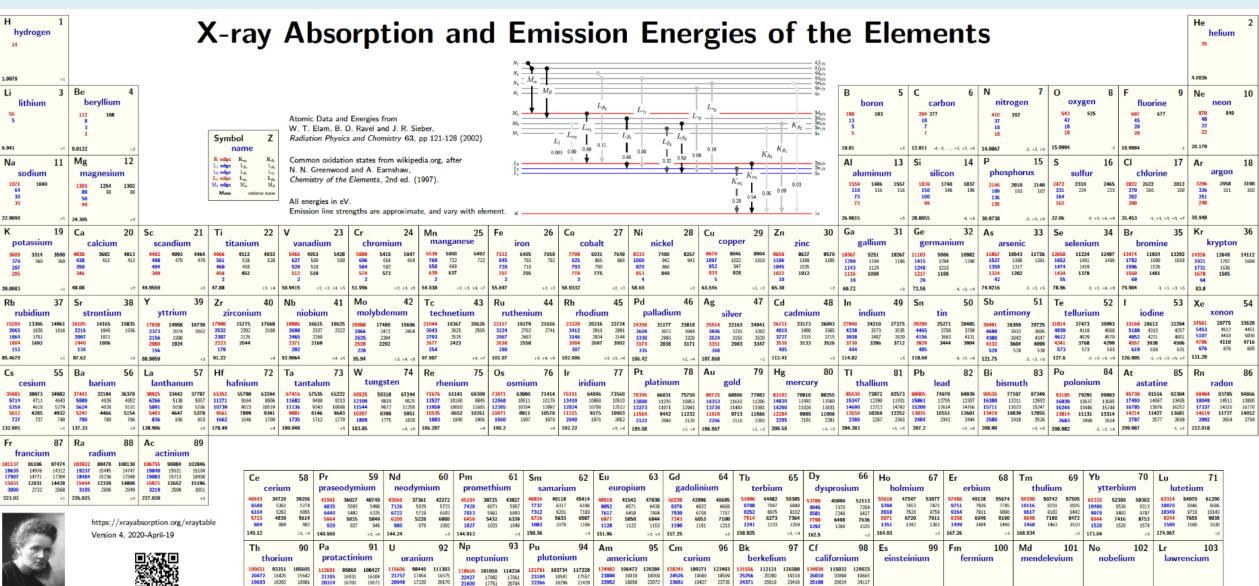
How does the equipment work?

A process whereby electrons are displaced from their atomic orbital positions, releasing a burst of energy characteristic of a specific element. This release of energy is then registered by the detector in the XRF instrument, which in turn categorizes the energies by element.





Each element produces a unique footprint



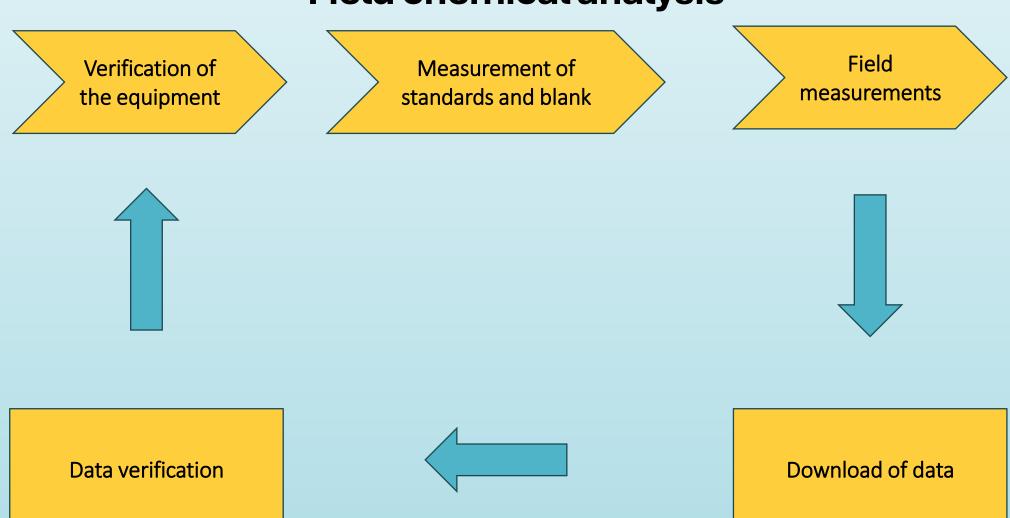
Each element produces a unique footprint

Electrons are fixed at specific energies in their positions in an atom, and this determines their orbits. Additionally, the spacing between the orbital shells of an atom is unique to the atoms of each element, so an atom of potassium (K) has different spacing between its electron shells than an atom of gold (Au), or silver (Ag), etc.

The actual time required for a measurement will depend on the nature of the sample and the levels of interest. High percentage levels will take a few seconds while part-permillion levels will take a few minutes.



Field chemical analysis





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1 – 3 mm-diameter analysis window

7 – Analysis trigger

2 – Proximity window

5 – RX turn on light

8 – Battery

10 – string ring

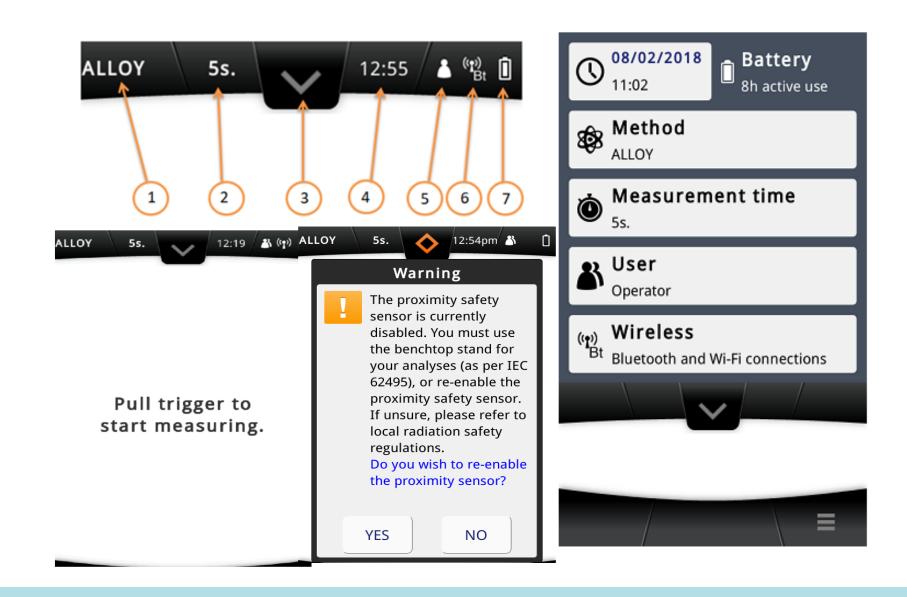
11 – USB

3 – Protection cap

6 – touch monitor

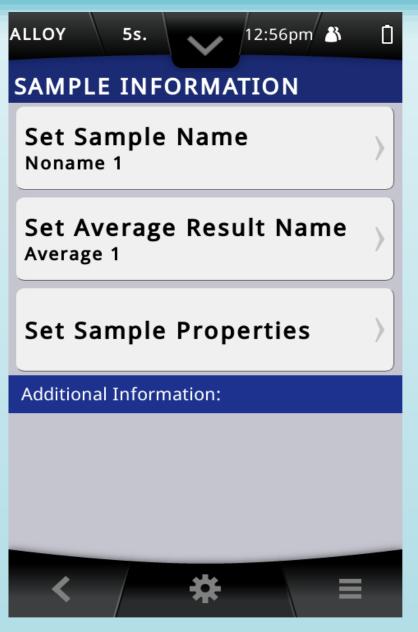
9 – open battery container







Sample recording data and sample reference







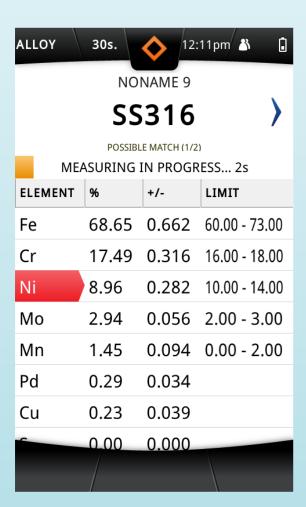
Please note that your body should be as far away from the device as possible when taking the measurement.



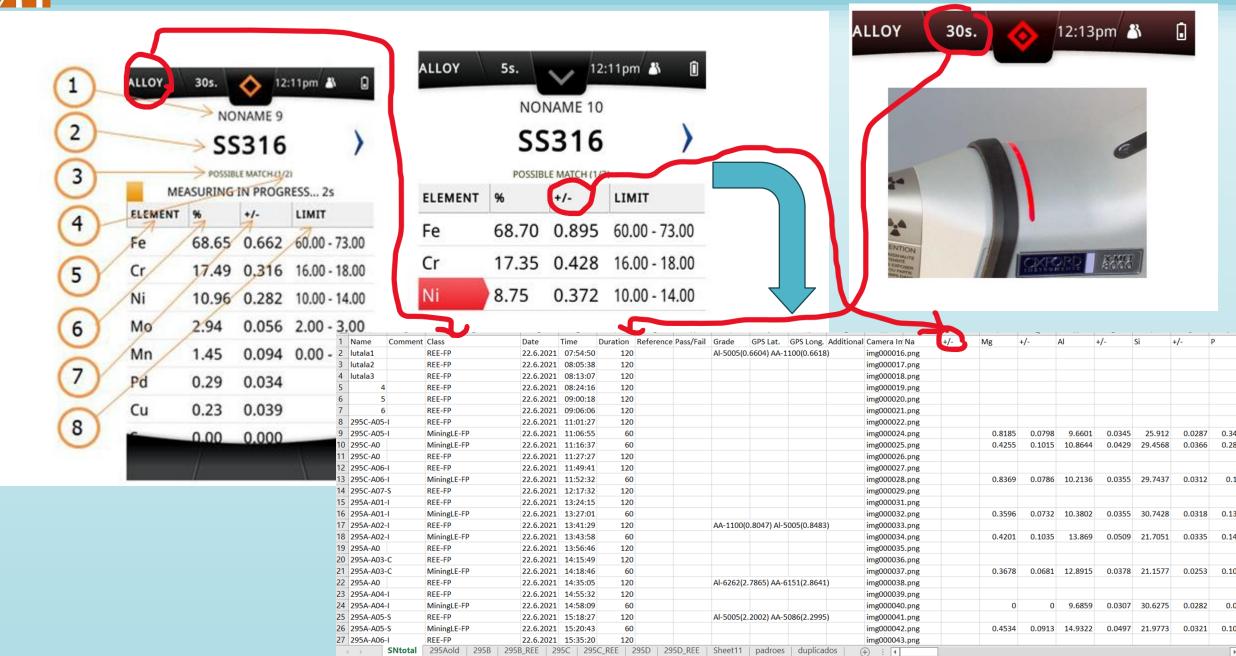








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Field day routine:

Before each measurement or at the end of a workday:

1) The integrity of the entire system should be checked, in particular, whether the analysis window is damaged. If the window is damaged, it should be replaced immediately. It should be noted that this window is the detector's first line of defence, so its damage may compromise the integrity of the detector itself.

In order to extend the life of the window, some precautions should be taken during the measurement.

- 2) Turn on the equipment and GPS at least 5 minutes before taking the measurement so that the equipment signal stabilizes;
- 3) At the end of the day a set of analyses should be performed on the blank (SiO2) and on a standard sample. This data should be recorded on the device and downloaded along with the rest of the data at the end of the week. This data will be used to detect any analytical deviations in the device.



Field day routine:

Name	Class	Duration	S (%)	Ca (%)	Ti (%)	Cr (%)	Mn (%)	Fe (%)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	8.0449	3.8947	0.113	0.0774	0.0763	14.6325	2.2827	0.5027	0.0229	0.0239
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	8.3739	3.9006	0.1172	0.0772	0.078	14.6212	2.2607	0.5002	0.0224	0.0225
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.8797	3.896	0.1176	0.0683	0.0735	14.4815	2.2646	0.5072	0.0219	0.0231
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.9522	3.8784	0.1176	0.0725	0.0809	14.4442	2.2408	0.4999	0.0211	0.0236
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.695	3.7733	0.114	0.0692	0.0751	14.1021	2.1894	0.469	0.0215	0.0219
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.8028	3.8346	0.1126	0.0769	0.0824	14.5021	2.2683	0.5048	0.0233	0.0234
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.9812	3.7435	0.1151	0.0681	0.0692	14.3223	2.2815	0.4946	0.0237	0.0246
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	60	7.8183	3.7511	0.1165	0.0737	0.0847	14.4462	2.3078	0.5067	0.0236	0.0233
356-A GBM911-15	Mining-FP	62	8.942	4.1465	0.1238	0.0676	0.0896	15.6941	2.4206	0.5835	0.0277	0.0278
Certificado	Mining-FP	60	8	3.77	0.114	0.084	0.084	14.78	2.28	0.502	0.026	0.026

Blanks also have certified values that can be expected, higher than those, the worker should consider contamination of the window. To check for contamination, the worker should measure reference materials before and after cleaning the window to observe differences.



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Geological materials are typically quite **heterogeneous**. Therefore, there can be significant geochemical variability due to various factors such as variations in texture, mineralogy, alteration, color, hardness, rock structure, or the presence of mineralizations.

Thus, whenever possible, it is advisable to obtain as many analyses as possible on a given point (4 to 5 are recommended for rocks and 6 to 7 for areas where mineralizations are suspected) to obtain the most complete geochemical characterization possible of the object under study. The example below should be followed.



Sample moisture attenuates the XRF signal (Parsons et al. 2012) and sample inhomogeneity induces measurement irreproducibility (Gazley and Fisher 2014); Therefore,

Wet days measurements need to be avoided



GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN

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