

PD ISO/TS 18507:2015



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Surface chemical analysis — Use of Total Reflection X-ray Fluorescence spectroscopy in biological and environmental analysis

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CII/60, Surface chemical analysis.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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ISBN 978 0 580 81543 0

ICS 71.040.40

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This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 July 2015.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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First edition
2015-07-15

**Surface chemical analysis — Use of
Total Reflection X-ray Fluorescence
spectroscopy in biological and
environmental analysis**

*Analyse chimique des surfaces — Utilisation de réflexion
spectroscopie des rayons X de fluorescence totale dans l'analyse
biologique et de l'environnement*



Reference number
ISO/TS 18507:2015(E)

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	1
3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....	2
4 Background	2
4.1 Preliminary remarks.....	2
5 Instrumentation	4
5.1 Instrumental requirements.....	4
5.1.1 X-ray sources of radiation.....	4
5.1.2 Monochromator.....	5
5.1.3 Detector.....	5
5.1.4 Sample station.....	6
5.1.5 Critical and glancing angle.....	6
5.2 Quality control of TXRF spectrometer.....	7
5.2.1 Stability check of X-ray beam.....	7
5.2.2 Spectroscopic resolution.....	7
5.2.3 Energy calibration.....	8
5.2.4 Sensitivity test.....	8
6 Specimen preparation	8
6.1 Preliminary remarks.....	8
6.2 Sample carriers.....	9
6.2.1 Choice of sample carriers.....	9
6.2.2 Cleaning procedure for sample carriers.....	9
6.3 Sample treatment procedures for chemical analysis by TXRF.....	10
6.3.1 Liquid samples.....	10
6.3.2 Solid samples.....	12
6.3.3 Preparation of the Internal Standard solution.....	13
7 Data Collection and Storage	14
7.1 Preliminary remarks.....	14
7.2 Data collection.....	14
8 Data Analysis	14
8.1 Qualitative analysis.....	14
8.2 Quantitative analysis.....	14
8.2.1 Preliminary remarks.....	14
8.2.2 Background correction.....	14
8.2.3 X-ray intensities of each element.....	15
8.2.4 Experimental derivation of relative sensitivities.....	15
8.2.5 Quantification by means of internal standard.....	15
8.2.6 Statistical treatment.....	16
9 Information required when reporting TXRF analysis	16
9.1 Preliminary remarks.....	16
9.2 Experimental details.....	16
9.3 Analysis procedures.....	17
Annex A (informative) Comparison of detection limits of TXRF, AAS, and ICP-MS	18
Annex B (informative) Case studies of TXRF analysis for environmental applications	21
Annex C (informative) Case studies of TXRF analysis for biological applications	24

Annex D (informative) Theoretical derivation of relative sensitivity factors	27
Bibliography	29

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 201, *Surface chemical analysis*.

Introduction

Total Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence (TXRF) spectroscopy is a reliable technique for chemical analysis. TXRF today is employed in electronic industry quality control. TXRF is also a powerful multi-elemental method for trace and ultra-trace analysis of different kind of samples that can be grouped as follows: environmental samples (as water, soil, aerosols, deposits, plants), geological and mineralogical samples (as ore, crystals, mineral raw materials), technological samples (as petroleum and petroleum products, thin films, wastes, metals, polymers), biological samples (as blood, serum, urine, human tissue), food samples (as fish, fruit, meat, nuts, mushroom), pharma and biomedical samples (as pharmaceuticals, cell culture media), archaeological, art, and forensic samples. Sample preparation is critical for the quantitative analysis and depends on the sample and its aggregate state.

Because of its capability to analyse different kinds of samples, TXRF is suitable for chemical metrology at the nanoscale, both for heavy metals and light elements in environmental and biological analysis.

The key advantages of TXRF are the following:

- a) simultaneous multi-element trace analysis including halogenides;
- b) analysis of very small sample amounts (lower than nanograms to microgram range depending on sample preparation and condition);
- c) simple quantification using an internal standard and possibility of reference-free quantification;
- d) suitable for various sample types and applications;
- e) theoretically low matrix or memory effects;
- f) relatively short time is required for measurement collection;
- g) high-sensitivity, low-detection limits depending on sample (elements) matrix, preparation method, and instrumentation.

Surface chemical analysis — Use of Total Reflection X-ray Fluorescence spectroscopy in biological and environmental analysis

1 Scope

This Technical Specification provides a framework on the uses of Total Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence (TXRF) spectroscopy for elemental qualitative and quantitative analysis of biological and environmental samples. It is meant to help technicians, biologist, doctors, environmental scientists, and environmental engineers to understand the possible uses of TXRF for elemental analysis by providing the guidelines for the characterization of biological and environmental samples with TXRF spectroscopy.

Measurements can be made on equipment of various configurations, from laboratory instruments to synchrotron radiation beamlines or automated systems used in industry.

This Technical Specification provides guidelines for the characterization of biological and environmental samples with TXRF spectroscopy. It includes the following: (a) description of the relevant terms; (b) sample preparation; (c) experimental procedure; (d) discussions on data analysis and result interpretation; (e) uncertainty; (f) case studies; and (g) references.

2 Normative references

No normative references cited in this document.

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

sample carrier

flat substrate where the specimen is deposited

Note 1 to entry: The reference surface corresponds to the flat surface of the sample carrier, where the residue lays. The most important feature of the sample carrier is to be a reflector/mirror for X-rays. Surface roughness, matrix, and contamination of the sample carrier have an impact on TXRF measurements.

3.1.2

residue

specimen that lays on the sample carrier to be measured