# The world of Micro-XRF – A nondestructive method to reveal details in different fields of applications



Andreas Wittkopp, Bruker Nano GmbH, Berlin



# Introduction to Micro-XRF





# Introduction to Micro-XRF Basic layout







- Excitation of an atom by high energetic radiation
- Generation of a vacancy
- Fill up this vacancy by outer electrons
- Emission of a characteristic X-ray photon
- Fluorescence yield depends on atomic number (low for low atomic number and vice versa)

# Comparison of NZ45 and NZ23, 1.5mm Collimator





# Introduction to Micro-XRF Benefit of capillary optics



Comparison of collimator and focusing device



Sample

Optic	Ø Input / mm	Captured angle / sr	Trans- mission / %	Brilliance / norm for area
Colli	1	<b>7 • 10</b> -5	100	1
Monocap	0.3	6 • 10 <sup>-5</sup>	≈ 85	≈ 10
Polycap	3	2 • 10 <sup>-3</sup>	≈ 10	≈ 5000









# Introduction to Micro-XRF Detectable elements in vacuum and air





Instrument design



#### Instrument versions

M1 ORA





Small unit in particular for jewelry analysis

Larger unit for different applications also coating analysis, RoHs

# Instrument design M4 Tornado





#### **Unique features**

- Large, vacuum tight sample chamber
- Fast X-Y-Z-stage for distribution analysis "on the fly"
- Two optical microscopes for sample view with different magnifications
- Small spot size (<20µm) and high excitation intensity due to capillary optics

### Applications - Forensics Analysis of banknotes





# Applications - Forensics Analysis of banknotes





#### Applications - Forensics Analysis of ink





Collection of different types of paper and inks were scanned

### Applications - Forensics Analysis of inks





### Applications - Archeometry Analysis of historic documents





15.10.17

#### Applications - Archeometry Analysis of documents - Fe-intensity as 3D profile





Fe-intensity as 3D profile

15.10.17

# Micro XRF - Other applications Reconstruction of faded photographs





Photo: 7.5 cm x 7.5 cm

Fade image, details are still recognizable ...

Reconstruction of the picture from the Ag-L intensity





50 µm step size 260 pixel x 160 pixel





25 µm step size 520 pixel x 320 pixel

# Other applications Reconstruction of faded photographs





13 Mpixel image

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

This is Rembrandt's first and only corporate group portrait. The Syndics stands out for its exceptionally large format and more than life-sized figures. All eyes of the sampling officials – who assessed the quality of dyed cloth – are turned to us and one figure even rises from his chair as if to acknowledge our presence. Because of the low vantage point, the table seems to jut out of the picture.

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

Rembrandt and/or studio, *The Syndics of the Amsterdam Drapers' Guild, known as the 'Sampling Officials'*, 1662, canvas, 190.5 x 280.5 cm, Rijksmuseum NL

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Non destructive method which requires minimal to no sample preparation
- Optical microscope and XYZ stage allows precise navigation to area of interest
- Fast mapping down to 1ms/pixel and high spatial resolution of 5000x5000 pixel allows high resolution elemental mapping and linescans
- Allows distributional analysis (elements and phases)
- Improve detection limits (10x or better) compared to SEM/EDS
- Greater penetration depth than SEM/EDS
- Vacuum or air analysis, allowing liquids to be analyzed