

# Determination of titanium content in titanium powder used for fireworks and firecrackers based on Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (EDXRF)

Wu Jun-yi<sup>1, a</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Technical Center for Dangerous Goods Testing of Guangxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Beihai, Guangxi, China

<sup>a</sup>johnny-woo@vip.163.com

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**Abstract.** Methods used for the determination of titanium content in titanium powder are mostly based on traditional chemical method, which is lengthy and cumbersome. If inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry or atomic absorption spectrometry are used to determine the titanium with high content, the sample solution must be highly diluted, and it must produce errors in measurement and calling into question the reliability of the data. The method mentioned in this paper is about the determination of titanium content in titanium powder used for fireworks and firecrackers based on energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry by controlling matrix effects between elements. Using sample solution of titanium powder in specific concentrates, the titanium content can be determined by the specific calibration curve established with an intensity calibration. This method can provide high accuracy and good precision in a short time with a simple process by efficiently controlling the matrix effects. It can fully meet the requirements for the determination of titanium in titanium powder used for different kinds of fireworks and firecrackers around the world, and it has good generalization and practicability. The average recovery of the method can be 98.88%~100.56%, allowing for a difference of 0.5%.

## Introduction

In China, fireworks and firecrackers are very important consumer recreational products in people's everyday life since ancient times. Gorgeous colors produced by fireworks and firecrackers are even the titanium ing role of foiling festal atmosphere in every grand holiday celebrations. In recent years, with the rapid development of global trade, fireworks and firecrackers are becoming more and more popular all over the world, more and more consumers are fascinated by different kinds of patterns, pictures, and sound effects of fireworks and firecrackers. Titanium element is commonly found in titanium powder as primary content used for black powder. Quantitative analysis of chemical compositions in pyrotechnics such as titanium content is required under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals(GHS)to be complemented in the fireworks and firecrackers industry. Meanwhile it will also provide a scientific and effective technical support to the management and supervision of safety production for the government, and improve products' quality level by the manufacturers. It can also be utilized as a tool in providing valuable data in the judgment in some major arbitration and security incident analysis. Quantitative analysis method of the titanium content reported in current literature is limited to traditional chemical analysis, such methods have the following disadvantages:(1) Long detecting period. Generally, it will take a skilled technician two whole days or so to complete the detection.(2) The operation is more complicated. It needs to go through many steps such as dissolving sample, filtration, precipitation collection, drying and weighing precipitation and ect. Comparing with traditional chemical analysis methods ,this method based on energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry(EDXRF) has the advantages of simple operation steps, short period of detection, high accuracy and good precision.

## Theory

Titanium element is commonly found as primary content in chemical materials such as titanium powder in pyrotechnics used for fireworks and firecrackers. Statistical analysis shows that titanium

content in titanium powder used for pyrotechnics is between 30% to 100%. Concept of the method: considering the weight of the sample is 0.5g, constant volume is 0.5L and the concentrations of the titanium would be controlled in  $0.30\text{ g/L} \sim 1.00\text{ g/L}$  in sample solutions. And it can prove that when the titanium content in the solution is in the range of  $0.12\text{ g/L} \sim 1.12\text{ g/L}$ , there would be little matrix effects among elements. So we can establish a working curve which contains the titanium elements with the content of  $0.12\text{ g/L} \sim 1.12\text{ g/L}$  to determine the titanium content in the sample solution. In accordance with the relevant safety regulations, the sample was ground into powder of less than 180 micron. Then the sample powder is placed in an oven at  $50^\circ\text{C} \sim 55^\circ\text{C}$  and dried for 4 hours, and then placed into a dryer for cooling down to room temperature. Pretreated sample is fully dissolved in hydrofluoric acid and then filtered into volumetric flask as sample solution. The sample solution can be put into the sample cup and placed in the tank of the EDXRF to measure the fluorescence intensity of the titanium elements. The actual content of titanium element in the sample can be calculated from the concentrations of the titanium reading by the working curve.

## Experiment section

### Reagents

Unless otherwise stated, all the reagents should be guaranteed reagents and pure water is secondary grade water as described in ISO 3696(1987). Hydrofluoric acid. Standard working solution of the titanium fluoride: Weigh 1.26 g high purity titanium powder reference materials (accuracy to 0.1 mg), and put it in a 300 ml beaker, add 50 mL pure water and 35 mL hydrofluoric acid, heat the beaker and make the sample solution slightly boiling on an electric stove for 30 min. After the solution is cool down to the room temperature, transfer the solution into a 500 ml volumetric flask and add pure water to the scale. Then we can separately pipette the standard working solution of the titanium fluoride with volume 5 mL, 10 mL, 15 mL, 20 mL, 25 mL, 30 mL, 35 mL, 40 mL and 45 mL into nine 100 mL volumetric flasks which marked from  $N_1$  to  $N_9$ , and add pure water to reach 100 mL in each volumetric flask, mix thoroughly for later use. Concentrations of the standard working solution in different flasks are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Concentrations of series standard working solutions of titanium fluoride  
g/L

NO.	Mass concentration (g/L)	Fluorescence intensity (cps/mA)
$N_1$	0.1246	62.83
$N_2$	0.2492	129.06
$N_3$	0.3739	193.26
$N_4$	0.4985	261.77
$N_5$	0.6231	315.57
$N_6$	0.7477	382.70
$N_7$	0.8723	445.74
$N_8$	0.9970	514.63
$N_9$	1.1216	579.02

## Instrument and apparatus

Oven with accuracy to  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Analytical balance with accuracy to 0.1 mg. energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (EDXRF): United States Thermo Fisher (former Thermo Electron Corporation) Company QUANT‘X series.

## Operation step'

- (1) Weigh the sample of about 0.5 g, accuracy to 0.1 mg.
- (2) Place the sample into a clean 300 mL beaker, add 50 mL hydrofluoric acid into the beaker, then place the beaker on an electric stove to make the solution boiled for about 20 min. Filter the solution through filter paper and collect the filtrate to an 0.5 L volumetric flask, wash the beaker and the filter paper several times with pure water, and make a constant volume with pure water after the filtered solution cooling down to room temperature.
- (3) Parameters of the EDXRF instrument parameters are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Parameters of the EDXRF instrument

Filter	Aluminum
Collimator	8.8mm
Voltage	12v
Electric current	Auto
Analysis time	50s
Count rate	Medium
Atmosphere	Air
Matrix effects	Not considered
Energy range	0~20kev
Analysis technique	Intensity correction
sample thickness	$\geq 15\text{mm}$

- (4) Calibration (working) curve: according to the requirements of the method and the instrument criteria, we set the instrument to optimum analysis conditions, and adjust it to the best working condition, and determine spectral intensity of the series standard solution from N<sub>1</sub> to N<sub>9</sub> to establish the calibration (working) curve with the elemental concentrations as independent variable and the spectral intensity as the dependent variable. The linear correlation coefficient of the regression curve should be 0.99 or higher.
- (5) Sample determination: determine the fluorescence intensity of the titanium in blank solution and every sample solution under the best analysis condition and read the concentrations from the calibration curve according to the spectral intensity.

## Results calculation

Content of the titanium element in the sample can be calculated as mass fraction  $W$  and its value shown in% according to the following formula.

$$\omega = \omega_0 \times \frac{0.5}{m} \times \frac{V}{500}$$

Where:  $\omega_0$ —the content of the titanium in the sample read by the working curve, expressed in %.

$m$ —quantity of the sample, expressed in milligrams (g).

$V$ —constant volume of the volumetric flask used for the sample solution, expressed in liters(mL).

$\omega$ — the content of the titanium in the sample, expressed in %.

0.5—assume that quantity of the sample, expressed in milligrams (g).

500—assume that constant volume of the volumetric flask used for the sample solution, expressed in liters(mL).

## **Results and discussion**

### **Solvent selection**

Considering the characteristics of the EDXRF spectrometry, this method selects hydrofluoric acid as the solvent for the sample instead of some other strong acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, or perchloric acid, which are usually recommended in relevant papers. If these strong acids were to be selected as the solvents to dissolve the sample, great amounts of chlorine and sulfur elements would be introduced to the sample solution, and these would make great matrix effects on the titanium element and affect the accuracy of the test. On the contrary, if hydrofluoric acid are used as the solvents, only the fluorine elements are introduced to the sample solution. So, the other elements would have little matrix effects on the titanium element and can be basically ignored.

### **Selection of standard solution.**

Considering that all the most of the titanium element come from titanium powder in titanium powder used for fireworks and firecrackers. In order to make the standard solution as consistent as possible with the sample solution, the titanium standard solution would be selected to make the working curve. It proved that when the concentration of the titanium element is controlled to the range of  $0.12 \text{ g/L} \sim 1.12 \text{ g/L}$ , it would have little matrix effects on the titanium element and can be basically ignored. Because the contents of other impurity elements such as aluminum and manganese are all mostly less than the titanium element, they would also have little matrix effects on the titanium element in the sample solution.

### **Recovery test**

To assess the accuracy of the method, we used the standard reference substances addition recovery test. We added the titanium reference standard substance to some actual titanium powder samples, dissolved the samples and determined the contents of titanium in the sample solution. The values of the titanium contents we measured are compared with the theoretical ones, and the experimental data is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Recovery test results

NO.	Reference materials	Reference Code	Titanium content of nominal (%)	Titanium content of measurement (%)	recovery rate (%)
1	Titanium powder	T01	12.38	12.25	98.95
2	Titanium powder	T02	16.22	16.12	99.38
3	Titanium powder	T03	25.28	25.16	99.53
4	Titanium standard solution	T04	7.12	7.06	99.16
5	Titanium standard solution	T05	11.46	11.49	100.26

6	Titanium standard solution	T06	15.25	15.37	100.79
7	Titanium standard solution	T07	21.38	21.23	99.30
8	Titanium standard solution	T08	24.86	24.75	99.56
9	Titanium standard solution	T09	27.54	27.42	99.56
10	Titanium standard solution	T10	28.12	28.01	99.61
Average (X)					99.61
standard deviation (S)					0.51

## Conclusions

Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (EDXRF) is used to determine the titanium content in titanium powder used for fireworks and firecrackers, this method is accurate and quick with high accuracy and good precision. When the titanium content in the sample is in the range of 7%~28% as mass fraction, the recovery is 98.95%~100.79%. The allowable differential value was 0.5% between two single tests under repeatable conditions. In other word, this method can completely satisfy the requirements of the fireworks and firecrackers industry.

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