Multi-scale in-situ non-destructive micro-XRF scanning analysis: Implications for ore mineralogy, petrogenesis and micro-metallurgical assessments BRUKER GTK

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Multi-scale in-situ non-destructive micro-XRF scanning analysis: Implications for ore mineralogy, petrogenesis and micro-metallurgical assessments



- The exploration process and metallurgical understanding occurs on scales that vary by numerous orders of magnitude.
- An important link in this chain is the transition from samples collected in the field to analysis in the laboratory.
- Detailed characterisation of samples that employs geoanalytical techniques to achieve multi-scale, multi-modal, and multi-dimensional information (involving the integration of 2D, 3D and 4D imaging and analysis of rock samples).

Multi-scale Characterisation Workflow





Butcher AR (2020) Upscaling of 2D mineralogical information to 3D volumes for geoscience applications using a multi-scale, multimodal and multi-dimensional approach. *EMAS 2019*, *Conference Proceedings Volume, Trondheim*, 19-23 May 2019.

New Characterization Workflow





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Micro-XRF analysis: Introduction

- Little to no sample preparation
- Non-destructive
- Elemental information
- Small spot analysis
- Information from within the sample
- Meso-scale samples : Micro-scale information
- Quantification
- Mineralogy





BRUKER



Spatial Resolution and Analyzed Volume: Transmission and Attenuation



The transmission of X-rays is important for excitation of samples as well as for the fluorescence radiation.

Penetration depth: the depth that can still be excited

Information depth: the depth from which fluorescence X-rays can still reach the detector





Y-ray tube

Micro-XRF: Comparison Analytical Parameters and Conditions



Parameter	EDS: E-beam (SEM-EDS)	WDS: E-beam (SEM-WDS)	EDS: Micro-XRF	
Analyzed Volume	Ø: few µm Information depth: µm; (depending primarily on electron energy)	Ø: few µm Information depth: µm; (depending primarily on electron energy)	Ø: 15-30 µm Information depth: µm to mm; (depending on analysed element and matrix)	
Detectable Elements	Atomic number Z ≥ 4 (beryllium)	Atomic number $Z \ge 4$ (beryllium)	Atomic number $Z \ge 6$ (carbon)	
Energy range	K- L –M – Lines (up to 20 keV)	70 eV – 3.6 keV (L- M- Lines)	K- L –M – Lines (up to 40 keV)	
Concentration Range	Down to 1000 ppm	Down to 100 ppm	Down to 10 ppm	
Quantification	Standard less and Standard based	Standard based	Standard less and standard based	
Data collection	Simultaneously	Sequentially	Simultaneously	
Sample Preparation	Sample needs to be electrically conductive (commonly carbon- coated), polishing required	Sample needs to be electrically conductive (commonly carbon- coated), polishing required	Electrical Conductivity not required, samples don´t need to be polished	
Sample Stress	Heating due to absorbed electrons	Heating due to absorbed electrons	Minimal	
Typical SEM beam current	Variable	Variable > 10 nA	N/A	

Micro-XRF analysis: Sample Types





Micro-XRF analysis: Hyperspectral Datasets





AMICS: Automated Mineralogy How does AMICS work?



X-ray Analysis



• Acquires spectrum for each segment

Classification



· Identifies minerals based on spectral information

Finland – Kuohenmaa Orbicular Monzonite: Rock Sample 5 kg





Kuohenmaa Quartz Monzonite Boulder

Sample courtesy of Aku Heinonen

Finland – Rapakivi Granite: Drill Core – 20 cm in Length





Finland – Kylmäkoski Rock Sample: 3 kg and 20 cm











Finland – Kylmäkoski Elemental Mapping





Orbicular Peridotite Kylmäkoski nickel-copper deposit Elemental Images

Finland - Outokumpu Rock Sample: 5 micron mapping





Geometallurgy: Traceability Workflow



Integrated approach to improve value chain and responsible sourcing



Q. Dehaine, S. Michaux, J. Pokki, M. Kivinen and A.R. Butcher, *Battery minerals from Finland: Improving the supply chain for the EU battery industry using a geometallurgical approach*, European Geologist 49 (*In Press*).

Multi-scale in-situ non-destructive micro-XRF scanning analysis: Implications for ore mineralogy, petrogenesis and micro-metallurgical assessments



- This includes characterization of:
 - Mineralogy and Distribution of Element(s) of Interest(s) and associated metals/elements,
 - Key mineralogical/geometallurgical ore properties,
 - Mineral associations
 - Micro-structural relationships
- The end result is an enhanced perspective on the commercial process mineralogy, incorporating details about liberation of both ore and gangue minerals at the early stages of any given project.

Finland – Raja Prospect, Rajapalot Project Exploration Project: Au-Co (Mawson Oy)





Finland – Raja Prospect Context and Objectives



Finland – Raja Prospect, Rajapalot Project Exploration Project: Au-Co (Mawson Oy)

Context

The work forms part of the **BATCircle Project** currently underway at GTK, with Mawson Oy as a Partner, as well as other **geometallurgical research** at **GTK** in collaboration with Mawson Resources.

Objectives, Scientific and Analytical Question(s)

- Identify Co distribution
- Identify Co mineralogy
- Determine Co mineral associations
- Determine Co mineralogy size distribution





Finland – Raja Prospect Context and Objectives



Minerals of economic interest at Rajapalot Project

Precious Metal Minerals Gold

Native gold – electrum

Battery Minerals

Cobalt
Cobaltite:CoAsSLinnaeite:(Co+2Co+32S4)Cobaltian pentlandite:(Co, Ni, Fe)9S8

Co-Pyrite Co-Pyrrhotite

Copper Chalcopyrite

Finland – Rompas-Rajapalot Project Sample Location and Geology





Finland – Rajapalot Project Sample Location and Geology









Location of **Raja Prospect**, within the **Rajapalot Project**, and position of drill hole **PAL0163** relative to gold-bearing units, with region of interest marked by a ring.

Source: Mawson Resources http://mawsonresources.com/

Finland – Raja Prospect Sample Description





Finland – Raja Prospect Drill Core: High cobalt intersection





Total Assay: Co 9769.3 ppm



Finland – Raja Prospect Multi-elemental map



PAL0163 - 418.29 m



Finland – Raja Prospect Multi-elemental map

PAL0163 - 418.29 m



Linnaeite is associated with pyrrhotite; with patchy occurrences of cobaltite



Finland – Raja Prospect Single-elemental map

PAL0163 - 418.29 m





Micro-XRF Analytical Conditions



Change in Resolution and Dwell Time impact Analytical Time: Important to define what is the goal of analysis prior to Measurement

Variable Resolution



Finland – Raja Prospect Multi-elemental map

PAL0163 - 418.29 m







Finland – Raja Prospect Large-area to small-area maps

PAL0163 - 418.29 m





Finland – Raja Prospect Small-area maps

PAL0163 - 418.29 m





20 micron pixel scan

Finland – Raja Prospect Large-area to small-area maps



PAL0163 - 418.29 m



Finland – Raja Prospect Large-area to small-area maps

PAL0163 - 418.29 m





Finland – Raja Prospect Mineralogy, Petrogenesis & Micro Geometallurgy Multi-scale, multi-modal, multi-dimensional













Finland – Raja Prospect, Rajapalot Project Exploration Project: Au-Co (Mawson Oy) AMICS: Mineralogy





Finland – Raja Prospect AMICS: Mineralogy Map





Finland – Raja Prospect AMICS: Grain Size Distribution - Linnaeite (Co₃S₄)



Linnaeite $(Co^{+2}Co^{+3}S_4)$

Cobaltite (CoAsS)



Scan 180 x 40 mm

Pyrrhotite	
Linnaeite	
Chalcopyrite	100
Cobaltite	
Titanite	80
Rutile	
Apatite	
Zircon	
Quartz	
Albite	N9442846448484
Phlogopite	W+ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
K-Feldspar	****
Amphibole	***************************************
Chlorite	
Others	

Mineral Size Distribution - [Grain Layer]:[Linnaeite]:[Equivalent Circle]:[SEM Default Sieve Sizes]



Finland – Raja Prospect AMICS: Grain Size Distribution - Cobaltite (CoAsS)



Linnaeite $(Co^{+2}Co^{+3}{}_2S_4)$ Cobaltite (CoAsS)



Scan 180 x 40 mm

Pyrrhotite							
Linnaeite							
Chalcopyrite							
Cobaltite		and a	100	Mineral Size D	istribution - [Grain Layer]:[Col	baltite]:[Equivalent Circle]:[SEM Defa	ault Sieve Sizes]
Titanite		64.0					
Rutile		0 3 4	80 -	P-Value	Size (microns)	1	
Apatite		₩4 € , #		P-80	596.4	4	
Zircon	-	- 32 - 5 V	60 -	P-50	300 5		
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Amphibole		************************			and the second sec		
Chlorite		**************************************					
Others		5 4 7 1 4 6 7 9 9 9 9 9 1 5 6 7 7 9 1 9 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1	10	100 Sieve Size (u	1000	10000



Elemental Distribution: How is the element of interest (EOI)

distributed in each mineral? E.g. Co in Linnaeite vs Cobaltite.

Mineral Association: Identify how the minerals are associated with each-other, e.g. Cobaltite and Linnaeite and Pyrrhotite etc.



Finland – Raja Prospect AMICS: Assay Calculations - Comparison





Micro XRF AMICS: Assay Calculations



Total Spectrum (Whole Rock)

Co concentration: 1.04% (10400 ppm)



Deconvolution of Co (Cobalt) is important in the presence of Fe (Iron)

Micro XRF AMICS: Mineralogy Variation



Mineralogy Variation: Linnaeite $(C0^{+2}C0^{+3}S_4)$ **Cobaltite** (CoAsS) Thin Section Size - 30cm x 20cm 3 Linnaeite 2 Cobaltite 1 Chalcopyrite 0 Wt% 2 3 5 15 16 1 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 22 Chalcopyrite Cobaltite — Linnaeite Pyrrhotite

Large Mineralogical Variation on Thin Section Sized Specimens Linnaeite Range: 1.4 % to 2.8 % Factor of 2 Variation

Micro XRF AMICS: Elemental Variation



Elemental Variation: Thin Section Size - 30cm x 20cm

Linnaeite $(Co^{+2}Co^{+3}{}_2S_4)$ Cobaltite (CoAsS)



Large Elemental Variation on Thin Section Sized Specimens Co Concentration Range: 0.7 % to 1.5 % Factor of 2 Variation

Micro XRF Analytical Conditions



Change in Resolution and Dwell Time impact Analytical Time: Important to define what is the goal of analysis prior to Measurement

Variable Resolution





Modal Mineralogy: How much of each mineral is present.

Elemental Assay: How much of each element is present.

Elemental Distribution: How is the element of interest (EOI) distributed in each mineral? E.g. Co in Linnaeite vs Cobaltite.

Mineral Association: Identify how the minerals are associated with eachother, e.g. Cobaltite and Linnaeite and Pyrrhotite etc.

Grain Shape Factor: The shape of the grain, i.e. euhedral, elongated.

Mineral Density Distribution: Classify densities of minerals. Identify how the minerals are distributed among the densities.

Grade Recovery Curves: What % of minerals of interest (MOI) or element of interest (EOI) is recovered at what grade?

Geometallurgy: Traceability Workflow



Integrated approach to improve value chain and responsible sourcing



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Nick Cook, President Mawson Resources





Summary and Conclusions: Micro-XRF



- Able to perform large area maps on a variety of samples:
 - Including Cut Rock Samples, Drill Core, Briquettes, Polished Sections
- Sample Preparation is Minimal for Micro-XRF
 - No carbon-coating
 - No polishing
 - Plane Parallel Surface only required
- Able to detect and resolve minor and trace elements
- Identification of high energy X-Ray lines

Summary and Conclusions Mineralogy and Micro-Metallurgy



- Ability to measure cut half drill core without further sample preparation
- Tens of centimetres-scale sample analysed at Tens of micronscale resolution
- > Areas of interest at higher resolutions
- Elemental and Mineralogical information on same area
- Maps of elements and mineral distributions
- Determine textural and geometallurgical information using AMICS Automated Mineralogy Software

Extra InformationWebinars Historic and Current





Webinars

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Filter: EDS, WDS, EBSD, Micro-XRF on SEM



https://www.gtk.fi/



https://www.mawsonresources.com/



https://www.batcircle.fi/

More Information



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Questions and Answers



Are There Any Questions?

Please type in the questions you might have in the Q&A box and press *Send*.

Acknowledgements









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Innovation with Integrity