



Designation: E2926 – 17

Standard Test Method for Forensic Comparison of Glass Using Micro X-ray Fluorescence (μ -XRF) Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2926; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

One objective of a forensic glass examination is to compare glass specimens to determine if they can be discriminated using their physical, optical or chemical properties (for example, color, refractive index (RI), density, elemental composition). If the specimens are distinguishable, except for acceptable and explainable variations, in any of these observed and measured properties, it may be concluded that they did not originate from the same source of broken glass. If the specimens are indistinguishable in all of these observed and measured properties, the possibility that they originated from the same source of glass cannot be eliminated. The use of an elemental analysis method such as micro X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (μ -XRF) yields high discrimination among sources of glass.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is for the determination of major, minor, and trace elements present in glass fragments. The elemental composition of a glass fragment can be measured through the use of μ -XRF analysis for comparisons of glass.

1.2 This test method covers the application of μ -XRF using mono- and poly- capillary optics, and an energy dispersive X-ray detector (EDS).

1.3 This test method does not replace knowledge, skill, ability, experience, education, or training and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)

[E2330 Test Method for Determination of Concentrations of Elements in Glass Samples Using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry \(ICP-MS\) for Forensic Comparisons](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 μ -XRF is a nondestructive elemental analysis technique based on the emission of characteristic X-rays following the excitation of the specimen by an X-ray source using capillary optics. Simultaneous multi-elemental analysis is typically achieved for elements of atomic number eleven or greater.

3.2 Glass fragments usually do not require sample preparation prior to analysis by μ -XRF. Cleaning of specimens may be performed to remove any surface debris.

3.3 Specimens are mounted and placed into the instrument chamber and subjected to an X-ray beam. The characteristic X-rays emitted by the specimen are detected using an energy

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

dispersive X-ray detector and displayed as a spectrum of energy versus intensity.

3.4 Qualitative analysis is accomplished by identifying elements present in the specimen based on their characteristic X-ray energies.

3.5 Semi-quantitative analysis is accomplished by comparing the relative area under the peaks of characteristic X-rays of certain elements.

3.6 Spectral and elemental ratio comparisons of the glass specimens are conducted for source discrimination or association.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 μ -XRF provides a means of simultaneously detecting major, minor, and trace elemental constituents in small glass fragments such as those frequently examined in forensic case work. It can be used at any point in the analytical scheme without concern for changing sample shape or sample properties, such as RI, due to its totally nondestructive nature.

4.2 Limits of detection (LOD) are dependent on several factors, including instrument configuration and operating parameters, sample thickness, and atomic number of the individual elements. Typical LODs range from parts per million ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) to percent (%).

4.3 μ -XRF provides simultaneous qualitative analysis for elements having an atomic number of eleven or greater. This multi-element capability permits detection of elements typically present in glass such as magnesium (Mg), silicon (Si), aluminum (Al), calcium (Ca), potassium (K), iron (Fe), titanium (Ti), strontium (Sr), and zirconium (Zr), as well as other elements that may be detectable in some glass by μ -XRF (for example, molybdenum (Mo), selenium (Se), or erbium (Er)) without the need for a predetermined elemental menu.

4.4 μ -XRF comparison of glass fragments provides additional discrimination power beyond that of RI or density comparisons, or both, alone.

4.5 The method precision should be established in each laboratory for the specific conditions and instrumentation in that laboratory.

4.6 When using small fragments having varying surface geometries and thicknesses, precision deteriorates due to take-off-angle and critical depth effects. Flat fragments with thickness greater than 1.5 mm do not suffer from these constraints, but are not always available as questioned specimens received in casework. As a consequence of the deterioration in precision for small fragments and the lack of appropriate calibration standards, quantitative analysis by μ -XRF is not typically used.

4.7 Appropriate sampling techniques should be used to account for natural heterogeneity of the material, varying surface geometries, and potential critical depth effects.

4.8 Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) may also be used for trace elemental analysis of glass and offer lower minimum detection levels and the ability for quantitative analysis. However, these methods

are destructive, and require larger sample sizes and much longer sample preparation times (Test Method E2330).

4.9 Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) uses comparable specimen sizes to those used for μ -XRF but offers better LODs, quantitative capability and less analysis time. LA-ICP-MS drawbacks are greater instrument cost and complexity of operation.

4.10 Scanning Electron Microscopy with EDS (SEM-EDS) is also available for elemental analysis, but it is of limited use for forensic glass source discrimination due to poor detection limits for higher atomic number elements present in glass at trace concentration levels. However, discrimination of sources that have indistinguishable RIs and densities may be possible.

5. Interferences

5.1 Peak overlaps occur in various regions of the EDS spectrum (1).³ In glass, such interferences include the overlap of characteristic X-ray lines (for example, Ti K-series and Ba L-series), sum peaks, primary X-ray source excitation peaks (for example, Rh), and escape peaks. In general, automated deconvolution algorithms are included in data processing software that adequately address such overlaps. EDS spectra shall be manually inspected to ensure that potential peak overlaps are considered and addressed.

6. Apparatus

6.1 A μ -XRF spectrometer with an EDS detector is employed. Most commercial-grade μ -XRF systems with EDS detectors should be adequate for forensic analysis of glass. The μ -XRF system must, however, meet the following performance specifications:

6.1.1 The spot size(s) must be within the range(s) of approximately 10 μm to 2 mm; the spot size used may be adjustable to different sizing for instruments with appropriate optics.

6.1.2 The instrument must be capable of operating at an accelerating voltage of 35 kV or greater.

6.1.3 The EDS detector must be capable of a resolution that is typically less than 180 eV, measured as the full width at half the maximum height of the Mn K α peak; better resolutions will provide improved discrimination of adjacent or overlapping peaks, or both.

6.1.4 A calibrated, scaled display of energy units (keV) and the ability to identify and label X-ray lines is required for the EDS system.

6.2 *Energy Calibration Material*—Capable of calibrating the EDS detector at both the low (<2 keV) and high (>6 keV) X-ray spectral regions.

6.3 An X-ray source that does not yield significant spectral interferences with the characteristic X-ray lines for the elements typically found in glass is required. Several X-ray sources are available; a rhodium X-ray source is preferred for

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.