

<b>H</b> Hydrogen 1	
<b>Li</b> Lithium 3	<b>Be</b> Beryllium 4
1.04 1.07	1.25 1.30
<b>Na</b> Sodium 11	<b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12

Key to Energy Values

$K_{\alpha}^1$	$K_{\beta}^1$
<b>Ag</b>	
$L_{\alpha}^1$	$L_{\beta}^1$



## Thermo Scientific X-RAY ENERGY REFERENCE

0.18	0.28	0.39	0.53	0.68	0.85												
<b>B</b> Boron 5	<b>C</b> Carbon 6	<b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	<b>O</b> Oxygen 8	<b>F</b> Fluorine 9	<b>Ne</b> Neon 10												
1.49 1.55	1.74 1.83	2.02 2.14	2.31 2.46	2.62 2.82	2.96 3.19												
<b>Al</b> Aluminum 13	<b>Si</b> Silicon 14	<b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	<b>S</b> Sulfur 16	<b>Cl</b> Chlorine 17	<b>Ar</b> Argon 18												
3.31 3.59	3.69 4.01	4.09 4.46	4.51 4.93	4.95 5.43	5.41 5.95	5.90 6.49	6.40 7.06	6.93 7.65	7.48 8.26	8.05 8.90	8.64 9.57	9.25 10.26	9.89 10.98	10.54 11.73	11.22 12.50	11.92 13.29	12.65 14.11
<b>K</b> Potassium 19	<b>Ca</b> Calcium 20	<b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	<b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	<b>V</b> Vanadium 23	<b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	<b>Mn</b> Manganese 25	<b>Fe</b> Iron 26	<b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	<b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	<b>Cu</b> Copper 29	<b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	<b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	<b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	<b>As</b> Arsenic 33	<b>Se</b> Selenium 34	<b>Br</b> Bromine 35	<b>Kr</b> Krypton 36
13.39 14.96	14.16 15.83	14.96 16.74	15.77 17.67	16.61 18.62	17.48 19.61	18.41 20.59	19.28 21.66	20.21 22.72	21.18 23.82	22.16 24.94	23.17 26.09	24.21 27.27	25.27 28.48	26.36 29.72	27.47 30.99	28.61 32.29	29.80 33.64
<b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	<b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	<b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	<b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	<b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	<b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	<b>Tc</b> Technetium 43	<b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	<b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	<b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	<b>Ag</b> Silver 47	<b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	<b>In</b> Indium 49	<b>Sn</b> Tin 50	<b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	<b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	<b>I</b> Iodine 53	<b>Xe</b> Xenon 54
1.69 1.75	1.81 1.87	1.92 2.00	2.04 2.12	2.17 2.26	2.29 2.40	2.42 2.54	2.56 2.68	2.70 2.83	2.84 2.99	2.98 3.15	3.13 3.32	3.29 3.49	3.44 3.66	3.61 3.84	3.77 4.03	3.94 4.22	4.11 4.42
30.97 34.98	32.19 36.38		55.76 63.21	57.52 65.21	59.31 67.23	61.13 69.30	62.99 71.40	64.89 73.55	66.82 75.74	68.79 77.97	70.82 80.26	72.86 82.56	74.96 84.92	77.10 87.34	79.30 89.81	81.53 92.32	83.80 94.88
<b>Cs</b> Cesium 55	<b>Ba</b> Barium 56		<b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	<b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	<b>W</b> Tungsten 74	<b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	<b>Os</b> Osmium 76	<b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	<b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	<b>Au</b> Gold 79	<b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	<b>Tl</b> Thallium 81	<b>Pb</b> Lead 82	<b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	<b>Po</b> Polonium 84	<b>At</b> Astatine 85	<b>Rn</b> Radon 86
4.29 4.62	4.47 4.83		7.90 9.02	8.15 9.34	8.40 9.67	8.65 10.01	8.91 10.35	9.19 10.71	9.44 11.07	9.71 11.44	9.99 11.82	10.27 12.21	10.55 12.61	10.84 13.02	11.13 13.44	11.42 13.87	11.72 14.32
86.11 97.47	88.47 100.1	57-71															
<b>Fr</b> Francium 87	<b>Ra</b> Radium 88		33.44 37.80	34.72 39.26	36.02 40.75	37.36 42.27	38.65 43.95	40.12 45.40	41.53 47.03	42.98 48.72	44.47 50.39	45.99 52.17	47.53 53.93	49.10 55.69	50.73 57.58	52.36 59.35	54.06 61.28
12.03 14.77	12.34 15.23		<b>La</b> Lanthanum 57	<b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	<b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	<b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	<b>Pm</b> Promethium 61	<b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	<b>Eu</b> Europium 63	<b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	<b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	<b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	<b>Er</b> Erbium 68	<b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	<b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	<b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71
		89-103	4.65 5.04	4.84 5.26	5.03 5.49	5.23 5.72	5.43 5.96	5.64 6.21	5.85 6.46	6.06 6.71	6.28 6.98	6.50 7.25	6.72 7.53	6.95 7.81	7.18 8.10	7.41 8.40	7.65 8.71
			90.89 102.8	93.35 105.6	95.86 108.4	98.43 111.3	101.1 114.2	103.7 117.2	106.5 120.3	109.3 123.4	112.1 126.6	115.0 129.8	118.0 133.1	121.1 136.5	125.2 141.0	127.4 143.5	130.6 147.1
			<b>Ac</b> Actinium 89	<b>Th</b> Thorium 90	<b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91	<b>U</b> Uranium 92	<b>Np</b> Neptunium 93	<b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94	<b>Am</b> Americium 95	<b>Cm</b> Curium 96	<b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97	<b>Cf</b> Californium 98	<b>Es</b> Einsteinium 99	<b>Fm</b> Fermium 100	<b>Md</b> Mendelevium 101	<b>No</b> Nobelium 102	<b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103
			12.65 15.71	12.97 16.20	13.29 16.70	13.61 17.22	13.95 17.74	14.28 18.28	14.62 18.83	14.96 19.39	15.31 19.97	15.66 20.56	16.02 21.17	16.38 21.79	16.74 22.55	17.11 23.23	17.48 23.93

Requires GOLDD technology for metal alloys

Requires GOLDD technology for mining & minerals mode

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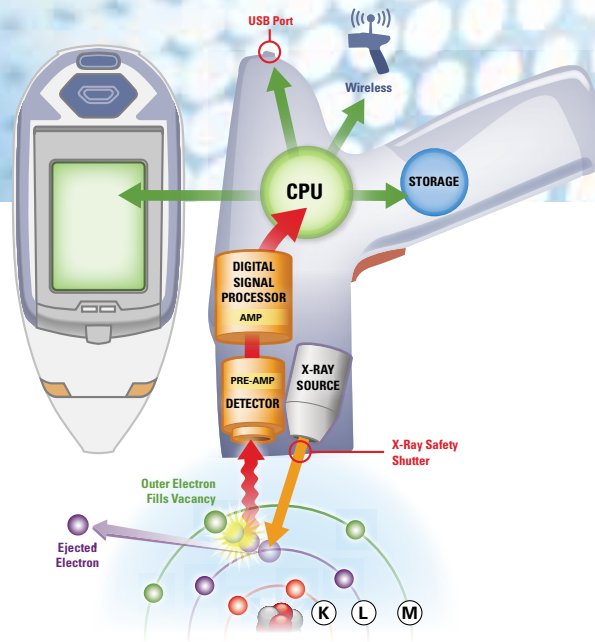
**Thermo**  
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# Thermo Scientific Niton XRF Analyzers

Our Thermo Scientific Niton XRF analyzers, now available with groundbreaking **Thermo Scientific Geometrically Optimized Large Area Drift Detector (GOLDD)** technology, bring you the latest in a series of cutting edge, rugged, dependable tools.

- Easy to use – promotes user adoption and rapid integration into workflow
- Real-time traceable results with tamperproof data and simple certificate generation
- Nondestructive test doesn't alter or deface sample
- Lab-quality performance in a handheld instrument
- Light element detection (Mg, Al, Si, P, S) available without helium or vacuum purge
- Lower limits of detection and faster analysis than previously available with handheld XRF
- Rapidly identify, isolate & analyze individual components, then document results with variable spot size and integrated CCD camera option

Satisfied customers representing industries from mining to alloy analysis – including the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Customs & Border Protection – have chosen and trust handheld Niton XRF analyzers.



## The XRF Analysis Process in Brief

1. Primary x-ray energy is produced by the analyzer and directed at the sample surface.
2. The primary energy causes inner-shell electrons to be ejected from their orbits in individual atoms.
3. Vacancies left by ejected electrons are filled by electrons from outer shells, resulting in emissions of fluorescent x-rays, each of which is characteristic of the element from which it is emitted.
4. The fluorescent x-rays enter the detector, which registers the individual x-ray events and sends electronic pulses to the preamp.
5. The preamp amplifies the signals and sends them on to the Digital Signal Processor (DSP).
6. The DSP collects and digitizes the x-ray events occurring over time, and sends the resulting spectral data to the main CPU for processing.
7. The CPU, using various advanced spectral processing algorithms, mathematically analyzes the spectral data to produce a detailed composition analysis.

For metal alloy samples, the resulting data is then compared against an internal table or library of min/max specifications to determine an alloy grade or other designation for the tested material.

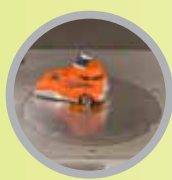
8. The composition data and any resulting identification is then simultaneously displayed on the instrument screen, and stored in memory for later recall and/or download to an external PC.

## The Right Analyzer for Your Application



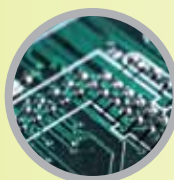
### Metal and Alloy Analysis

- Instant, positive grade identification
- Incoming, in-stock, or in-service component testing
- Superior detection limits for tramp/trace elements
- Rugged design engineered for use in harsh environments
- Excellent light element performance for sorting Al, Ti, and bronze alloys
- Lost traceability recovered in seconds
- Lower detection limits for Cr, Cu, Ni, and Mo in carbon steel



### Toys and Consumer Goods

- Screen child-accessible products for compliance with CPSIA, EN-71, Proposition 65, and other regulations
- Reduce the risk of recall, civil penalties, and legal judgments
- Screen more samples in less time and at lower cost than exclusive reliance on testing laboratories
- Real-time results mean decisions to ship product can be made immediately
- Lead testing can occur in the factory, lab, warehouse, or on the dock
- Thermo Scientific TestAll technology automatically selects the correct analytical mode



### RoHS-WEEE Compliance/Halogen-free

- Total Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr, and Br quantified in matter of seconds
- Pass/fail designations provided for each sample, with visual identification of the out of spec elements
- No special calibrations or other user input – easy to use by shift personnel
- Easily switch from measuring alloys, to plastics and polymers, to mixed materials – coated leads, Cr coatings, populated PCBs, and BFRs for halogen-free screening
- Ideal for high-reliability systems, finished goods, and packaging



### Mining Exploration and Geochemical Analysis

- Rapid survey of soil & outcrops to identify potential drill targets
- Direct screening of core & cuttings for real-time decision making on the drill rig – dynamically drive exploration programs
- On-site delineation of mineralization boundaries
- Results at or below the averages naturally found in the earth's crust
- High sample throughput and increased sample density over traditional lab methods



### Environmental Analysis

- Rapid identification of contaminants with analytical range from Mg through U
- Lower detection limits reduce reliance on traditional, fixed-site laboratories
- Improved platform yields faster results; survey larger areas in less time
- The Thermo Scientific Extend-a-Pole promotes rapid, ergonomically correct soil surveys
- Wireless GPS integration for elemental mapping with GIS systems