

Data XRF analysis (Röntgenfluorescentiespectrometrisch onderzoek)

Object :	V 86 d (KN&V)	
Artist :	Karel Petrus Cornelis de Bazel	
Title and date :	Servies F - Wijnglas	1921-1923
Conservator :	Mandy Slager - Restauratieatelier	
Analist :	Luc Megens - sr. Researcher RCE	
Date analysis :	22-03-2024 17:09:16	



Visual examination - microscopy	Ion - Chromatography	pXRF - analysis (relative to objects in the project)
Date: 16-03-2023	Date: 16-09-2020	Date: 22 March 2024
Very poor	Likely stable	Further research needed

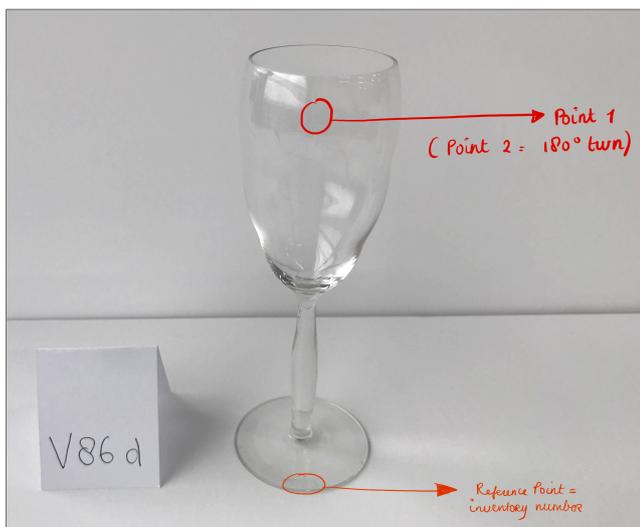
Specific research question

What type of glass? Which elements are detected by pXRF that might be related to the stability of the glass? Does comparison of all the objects analysed in this project reveal particular information? Can we identify any correlations between the pXRF results and the visual and IC results relating to the condition of an object? Would it be possible to carefully work towards condition categorization based on non destructive pXRF analysis of composition in combination with visual and IC analysis? Additional analysis needed: what are the options? Does the current information give impetus to further (non destructive) research to support the monitoring of condition?

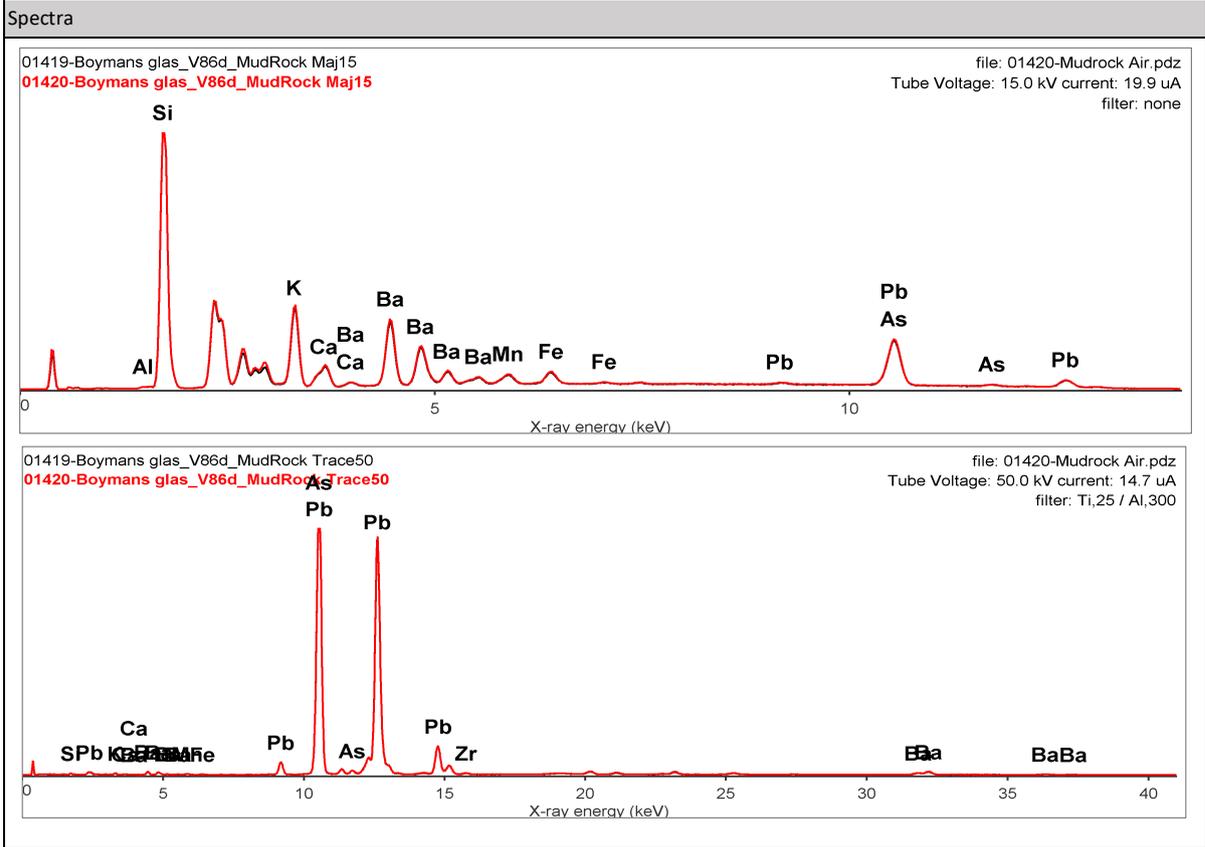
Examination and analysis

Instrument	Bruker Tracer 5g
Instrument settings	MudRock Application in ambient air, 8 mm collimator 1: 50 kV, 14.7 μ A, filter Ti 25 μ m/Al 300 μ m, 45 s 2: 15 kV, 19.9 μ A, no filter, 60 s
Additional information	Setting 1 for heavier elements and setting 2 to better detect the lighter elements (from Mg). Automatic quantification, average of 2 measurements. DualMudrock Air version 730.0646.01.

Location mapping of compositional analysis and measurement of approximate glass thickness



Practical limitations	Lead Glass (Crystal)
App. thickness in mm.	The reading in the image is not calibrated properly



Results												
Limitations	Na2O can not be accurately quantified (underestimated). Sn and Sb are not quantified with the MudRock application. As isn't quantified properly in Pb glass. Quantitative results give an indication of composition, but not exact concentrations.											
Main elements in wt%	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	SO3	K2O	CaO	ZnO	BaO	PbO	UO2
	3,65	0,28	< LOD	56,8	0,03	5,88	1,71	0,27	0,01	0,84	31,93	< LOD
Trace elements in ppm	Cl	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	As	Rb/Sr	Zr/Mo
	854	4165	21	128	651	252	< LOD	84	69	68442	358/344	300/17
Type of glass I	Lead glass (Crystal)											
Type of glass II	Other 1											

Related object(s)

Discussion of results

In absolute and relative comparison a larger spreading of the K₂O and PbO measures can be detected. This is mostly due to the fact that the energy the fluorescent radiation of K emits is lower than of Pb. De subsequent percentage calculations derive from this. With greater distance of the detector to the surface the radiation of K is absorbed much stronger by the air than is the case with Pb.

1. Not yet possible to draw conclusions on sensitivity of glass to instability by means of pXRF. But in combination with the visual and IC results it might be possible to group objects or determine correlations between the diagnostic data.
2. Quantitative XRF results on composition are not the same as the components of a recipe.
3. Presence of Mn might be related to sensitivity to degradation
4. <LOD - Below Limit of Detection - element might be present but in a smaller amount than can be detected by means of pXRF;
5. Because lead is present in high concentration values for As and SO₃ are very overestimated, due to overlapping peaks, and should be ignored.
6. Relatively low K₂O content.
7. Other = ad main elements = wt% PbO estimated from Corning C: 29,24
8. Other = ad type of glass = crystal with lead and barium

Object in relation to other objects in this project

See also: RCE Report:

Megens, L., 2025, Verkenning van de samenstelling van verschillende types glas in Museum Boijmans van Beuningen in relatie tot het risico op degradatie, RCE projectnummer 2023-099, Amsterdam, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, Rijks erfgoedlaboratorium which can be found in Conservation Studio under *verwante media*.

Suggestions for further research

1. Further pXRF analysis on comparable objects
2. Search for (archival) information on manufacturing process or recipes
3. Correlations to be found by comparing data to reflectance spectral images with Optical Coherence Tomography? U of Nottingham
4. Correlations to be found by comparing current data with info acquired by means of Tetra Herz examination? U of Eindhoven
5. Further research by means of Raman Spectroscopie or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometrie (ICP-MS) or Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) - possible in situations where sample fragments are available. Many more analytical examination can then be explored, but usually analysis on museum objects is limited due to non invasive requirements and practical complications when having to move objects to lab facilities.

Literature

1. Shelby, J.E., Introduction to Glass Science and Technology, Cambridge 2005, p.30.
2. Megens, L., 2021, Verkenning van de samenstelling van verschillende types glas in het Nationaal Glasmuseum Leerdam in relatie tot het risico op degradatie, RCE projectnummer 2020-110, Amsterdam, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, Rijks erfgoedlaboratorium.
3. Burghout, F. en M. Slager, Cloudy Patches and Misty Glass: Early Signs of Glass Disease? In: Roemich H. and K. van Lookeren Campagne (eds.) Recent Advances in Glass, Stained-Glass and Ceramics Conservation, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 7-10 October 2013, pp. 327-329.