



Designation: C1365 – 06

Standard Test Method for Determination of the Proportion of Phases in Portland Cement and Portland-Cement Clinker Using X-Ray Powder Diffraction Analysis¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1365; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers direct determination of the proportion by mass of individual phases in portland cement or portland-cement clinker using quantitative X-ray (QXRD) analysis. The following phases are covered by this standard: alite (tricalcium silicate), belite (dicalcium silicate), aluminat (tricalcium aluminat), ferrite (tetracalcium aluminoferrite), periclase (magnesium oxide), gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate), bassanite (calcium sulfate hemihydrate), anhydrite (calcium sulfate), and calcite (calcium carbonate).

1.2 This test method specifies certain general aspects of the analytical procedure, but does not specify detailed aspects. Recommended procedures are described, but not specified. Regardless of the procedure selected, the user shall demonstrate by analysis of certified reference materials (CRM's) that the particular analytical procedure selected for this purpose qualifies (that is, provides acceptable precision and bias) (see **Note 1**). The recommended procedures are ones used in the round-robin analyses to determine the precision levels of this test method.

NOTE 1—A similar approach was used in the performance requirements for alternative methods for chemical analysis in Test Methods C114.

1.3 The values stated in SI units shall be regarded as the standard.

1.4 *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.* For specific hazards, see Section 9.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.23 on Compositional Analysis.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C114 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement

C150 Specification for Portland Cement

C183 Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement

C219 Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement

C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions are in accordance with Terminology C219.

3.2 Phases (1):³

3.2.1 *alite, n*—tricalcium silicate (C_3S)⁴ modified in composition and crystal structure by incorporation of foreign ions; occurs typically between 30 to 70 % (by mass) of the portland-cement clinker; and is normally either the M_1 or M_3 crystal polymorph, each of which is monoclinic.

3.2.2 *alkali sulfates, n*—arcanite (K_2SO_4) may accommodate Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , and CO_3 in solid solution, aphythalite ($K_{4-x}Na_xSO_4$ with x usually 1 but up to 3), calcium langbeinite ($K_2Ca_2[SO_4]_3$) may occur in clinkers high in K_2O , and thenardite (Na_2SO_4) in clinkers with high Na/K ratios (1).

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.

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

⁴ When expressing chemical formulae, C = CaO, S = SiO₂, A = Al₂O₃, F = Fe₂O₃, M = MgO, \bar{S} = SO₃, and H = H₂O.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

3.2.3 *aluminate, n*—tricalcium aluminate (C_3A) modified in composition and sometimes in crystal structure by incorporation of a substantial proportion of foreign ions; occurs as 2 to 15 % (by mass) of the portland-cement clinker; is normally cubic when relatively pure and orthorhombic or monoclinic when in solid solution with significant amounts of sodium (2).

3.2.4 *anhydrite, n*—calcium sulfate (\overline{CS}) and is orthorhombic (see Note 2).

NOTE 2—Calcium sulfate is added to the clinker during grinding to control setting time, strength development, and volume stability. Several phases may form as a result of dehydration of gypsum. The first 1.5 molecules of water are lost between 0 and 65 °C with minor changes in structure; and, above 95 °C, the remaining 0.5 molecules of water are lost transforming the structure to the metastable γ polymorph of anhydrite (sometimes referred to as ‘soluble anhydrite’) and subsequently the orthorhombic form (3).

3.2.5 *bassanite, n*—calcium sulfate hemihydrate ($\overline{CSH}_{1/2}$) and is monoclinic.

3.2.6 *belite, n*—dicalcium silicate (C_2S) modified in composition and crystal structure by incorporation of foreign ions; occurs typically as 15 to 45 % (by mass) of the portland-cement clinker as normally the β polymorph, which is monoclinic. In lesser amounts, other polymorphs can be present.

3.2.7 *calcite, n*—calcium carbonate is trigonal and may be present in a cement as an addition or from carbonation of free lime.

3.2.8 *ferrite, n*—tetracalcium aluminoferrite solid solution of approximate composition $C_2(A,F)$ modified in composition by variation in the Al/Fe ratio and by substantial incorporation of foreign ions as $C_4A_xF_{2-x}$ where $0 < x < 1.4$; constituting 5 to 15 % (by mass) of a portland-cement clinker; and is orthorhombic.

3.2.9 *free lime, n*—free calcium oxide (C); cubic (see Note 3).

NOTE 3—Free lime (CaO) may be present in clinker and cement but readily hydrates to form portlandite ($Ca(OH)_2$). Portlandite may carbonate to form calcium carbonate, generally as calcite. Heat-treating a freshly-ground sample to 600 °C is useful to convert any portlandite back to free lime but will also dehydrate the hydrous calcium sulfate phases (gypsum and bassanite) to anhydrite.

3.2.10 *gypsum, n*—calcium sulfate dihydrate (\overline{CSH}_2) and is monoclinic .

3.2.11 *periclase, n*—free magnesium oxide (M); cubic.

3.3 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.3.1 *Certified Reference Material (CRM), n*—a material whose properties (in this case phase abundance, XRD peak position or intensity, or both) are known and certified (see Note 4).

NOTE 4—NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM[®]) Clinkers 2686, 2687, and 2688 are suitable CRMs for qualification.⁵

3.3.2 *diffractometer, n*—the instrument, an X-ray powder diffractometer, for determining the X-ray diffraction pattern of a crystalline powder.

3.3.3 *phase, n*—a homogeneous, physically distinct, and mechanically separable portion of a material, identifiable by its chemical composition and crystal structure.

3.3.3.1 *Discussion*—Phases in portland-cement clinker and cements that are included in this test method are four major phases (alite, belite, aluminate, and ferrite) and one minor phase (periclase).

3.3.3.2 *Discussion*—Precision values are provided for additional phases (gypsum, bassanite, anhydrite, arcanite, and calcite). Values for these constituents may be provided using this method but are considered informational until suitable certified reference materials for qualification are available.

3.3.4 *qualification, n*—process by which a QXRD procedure is shown to be valid.

3.3.5 *Rietveld analysis, n*—process of refining crystallographic and instrument variables to minimize differences between observed and calculated X-ray powder diffraction patterns for one or more phases, estimating their relative abundance.

3.3.6 *standardization, n*—process of determining the relationship between XRD intensity and phase proportion for one or more phases (see Note 5).

NOTE 5—In the literature of X-ray powder diffraction analysis, the standardization process has been commonly referred to as calibration; however, we have determined that standardization is a more accurate term.

3.3.6.1 *Discussion*—Rietveld analysis uses crystal structure models to calculate powder diffraction patterns of phases that serve as the reference patterns. The pattern-fitting step seeks the best-fit combination of selected pattern intensities to the raw data. The relative pattern intensities along with the crystallographic attributes of each phase are used to calculate relative abundance. The standardization approach uses powdered samples of pure phases to assess the relationship between diffraction intensity ratios and mass fraction ratios of two or more constituents; and is referred to here as the traditional method.

3.3.7 *X-ray diffraction (XRD), n*—the process by which X-rays are coherently scattered by electrons in a crystalline material.

4. Background

4.1 This test method assumes general knowledge concerning the composition of cement and portland-cement clinker. Necessary background information may be obtained from a number of references (1, 4).

4.2 This test method also assumes general expertise in XRD and QXRD analysis. Important background information may be obtained from a number of references (5-10).

5. Summary

5.1 This test method covers direct determination of the proportion by mass of individual phases in cement or portland-cement clinker using quantitative X-ray powder diffraction analysis. The following phases are covered by this standard: alite (tricalcium silicate, C_3S), belite (dicalcium silicate C_2S), aluminate (tricalcium aluminate, C_3A), ferrite (tetracalcium

⁵ Portland cement clinker SRM's[®] from the Standard Reference Material Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology.

aluminoferrite, C_4AF), periclase (magnesium oxide, M), arcanite (potassium sulfate, $(K\bar{S})$), gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate, $(C\bar{S}H_2)$), bassanite (calcium sulfate hemihydrate, $(C\bar{S}H_{1/2})$), anhydrite (calcium sulfate $(C\bar{S})$), and calcite (calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$).

A QXRD test procedure includes some or all of the following: (a) specimen preparation; (b) data collection and phase identification; (c) standardization (for the standardization approach); (d) collecting a set of crystal structure models for refinement (for the Rietveld approach); (e) use of an internal or external standard (to correct for various effects on intensity besides phase proportion); (f) analysis of the sample (in which the powder diffraction pattern is measured and/or the intensity of selected XRD peaks or patterns are measured); and (g) calculation of the proportion of each phase.

5.2 This test method does not specify details of the QXRD test procedure. The user must demonstrate by analysis of certified reference materials that the particular analytical procedure selected for this purpose provides acceptable levels of precision and bias. Two recommended procedures (the Rietveld approach and the traditional approach used to determine the acceptable levels of precision and bias) are given in [Appendix X1](#) and [Appendix X2](#).

6. Significance and Use

6.1 This test method allows direct determination of the proportion of some individual phases in cement or portland-cement clinker. Thus it provides an alternative to the indirect estimation of phase proportion using the equations in Specification [C150](#) (Annex A1).

6.2 This test method assumes that the operator is qualified to operate an X-ray diffractometer and to interpret X-ray diffraction spectra.

6.3 This test method may be used as part of a quality control program in cement manufacturing.

6.4 This test method may be used in predicting properties and performance of hydrated cement and concrete that are a function of phase composition.

6.5 QXRD provides a bulk analysis (that is, the weighted average composition of several grams of material). Therefore, results may not agree precisely with results of microscopical methods.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *X-Ray Diffractometer*—The X-ray diffractometer allows measurement of the X-ray diffraction pattern from which the crystalline phases within the sample may be qualitatively identified and the proportion of each phase may be quantitatively determined. X-ray diffractometers are manufactured commercially and a number of instruments are available. The suitability of the diffractometer for this test method shall be established using the qualification procedure outlined in this test method.

8. Materials

8.1 *Standardization Phases*—The use of standardization phases is recommended for establishing the intensity ratio/mass ratio relationships when using the traditional quantitative method. These phases must usually be synthesized ([12](#), [13](#)).

8.2 *CRM Clinker*—The use of three CRM clinkers is required to qualify the QXRD procedure.

8.3 *Internal Standard*—The use of an internal standard is recommended for the standardization approach. Suitable materials include chemical reagents (see [8.4](#)) or CRM's (see [Appendix X1](#)).

8.4 *Reagent Chemicals*—Reagent grade chemicals, if used either as an internal standard or during chemical extraction of certain phases, shall meet the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.⁶ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the chemical is sufficiently pure to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

9. Hazards

9.1 The importance of careful and safe operation of an X-ray diffractometer cannot be overemphasized. X-rays are particularly hazardous. An X-ray diffractometer must be operated safely to avoid serious injury or death. The X-rays are generated by high voltages, perhaps as high as 55 kV peak, requiring care to avoid serious electric shock. Klug and Alexander ([6](#)) (pp. 58–60) state, “*The responsibility for safe operation rests directly on the individual operator*” (italics are theirs).

10. Sampling and Sample Preparation

10.1 Take samples of cement in accordance with the applicable provisions of Practice [C183](#). Take samples of portland-cement clinker so as to be representative of the material being tested.

10.2 Prepare samples as required for the specific analytical procedure (see [Appendix X2](#)).

11. Qualification and Assessment

11.1 *Qualification of Test Procedure*:

11.1.1 When analytical data obtained in accordance with this test method are required, any QXRD test procedure that meets the requirements described in this section may be used.

11.1.2 Prior to use for analysis of cement or portland-cement clinker, qualify the QXRD test procedure for the analysis. Maintain records that include a description of the QXRD procedure and the qualification data (or, if applicable, re-qualification data). Make these records available to the purchaser if requested in the contract or order.

11.1.3 If more than one X-ray diffractometer is used in a specific laboratory for the same analysis, even if the instruments are substantially identical, qualify each separately.

11.1.4 If more than one procedure is used to mount specimens for QXRD, the use of each procedure shall constitute a separate test procedure and each procedure shall be qualified separately.

⁶ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

11.1.5 Qualification shall consist of replicate determinations of the three SRM® clinkers, re-mounting the specimen for each analysis, (see **Note 6**) for the proportions of C₃S, C₂S, C₃A (cubic and orthorhombic), C₄AF, and M using the desired QXRD procedure (see **Note 7**).

NOTE 6—Prior to qualification, it may be convenient to carry out a preliminary assessment in which one or more mixtures of synthetic phases are analyzed. Such a preliminary assessment should produce no more than the permissible variation described in **11.2**.

NOTE 7—It is recommended that at least two replicate analyses be carried out, but three determinations may be used for assessing permissible variation.

11.2 Permissible Variation:

11.2.1 The values of permissible variation were computed from the within-laboratory standard deviation values obtained in round robin analyses of mixtures of SRM® clinkers and synthetic phases (see **14.2**).

11.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Qualification limits in **Table 2** are prediction intervals (95 %) for a future mean and are designed to bracket values of a mean of k (=2,3,4) future measurements of the relevant phases. The intervals are based upon the performance of the 11 round robin participants.

11.2.2 Replicate analyses shall differ from each other by no more than the within-lab repeatability value shown in **Table 1**.

11.2.3 The mean result shall differ from the known value by no more than the value shown in **Table 2** for the particular number of replicates.

11.2.4 *Known Values*—The known values of each phase in the SRM® clinkers provided by NIST was determined using quantitative X-ray powder diffraction and optical microscopy (**11**).

11.3 Partial Results:

11.3.1 QXRD procedures that provide acceptable results for some phases but not for others shall be used only for those phases for which acceptable results are obtained. However, it is not expected that a QXRD procedure would provide acceptable results for some phases and not for others, and such a result may indicate that the procedure is not, in fact, valid.

11.4 Assessing the Diffractometer:

11.4.1 The procedures described in the Annex shall be used to assess the diffractometer. Note that assessment is different from qualification or re-qualification.

11.4.2 The diffractometer shall be assessed each month that this test method is used.

TABLE 1 Permissible Maximum Difference Between Replicate Values (percent of clinker or cement)^A

	Repeatability Within-Lab		Reproducibility Between-Lab	
	s-within	d2s-within	s-between	d2s-between
alite	0.74	2.04	2.27	6.30
belite	0.64	1.77	1.40	3.87
aluminate	0.47	1.31	0.79	2.19
ferrite	0.49	1.36	0.89	2.47
periclase	0.23	0.63	0.50	1.39
arcanite	0.22	0.60	0.34	0.94
gypsum	0.21	0.59	0.59	1.65
bassanite	0.39	1.08	0.58	1.60
anhydrite	0.27	0.74	0.64	1.77
calcite	0.99	2.73	0.50	1.50

^AAs described in Practice **C670**.

TABLE 2 Permissible Maximum Difference Between Mean Value and Known Value (Mass percent) Expressed at a 95 % Confidence Level for the Mean of a Selected Number of Replicates (k) = 2, 3, 4^A

Phase	2 replicates	3 replicates	4 replicates
alite	5.93	4.91	4.31
belite	3.70	3.06	2.69
aluminate	2.14	1.77	1.55
ferrite	2.46	2.04	1.79
periclase	0.77	0.64	0.56
arcanite	0.85	0.70	0.61
gypsum	1.55	1.28	1.12
bassanite	1.52	1.26	1.11
anhydrite	1.67	1.38	1.21
calcite	0.68	0.56	0.49

^AComputed from within-laboratory standard deviation using 95 % confidence interval and 30 df.

11.4.3 The diffractometer shall be assessed after any substantial modification in the instrument (see **Note 8**).

NOTE 8—Substantial modification of the diffractometer includes changing the X-ray tube, changing a detector, adding or removing a monochromator, and realignment.

11.4.4 QXRD procedure shall be assessed upon receipt of evidence that the test procedure is not providing data in accordance with the permissible variation.

11.5 Re-qualification of QXRD Procedure:

11.5.1 If assessment shows that the X-ray diffractometer is not properly aligned (as discussed in **Annex A1**), it shall be realigned following the manufacturer's instructions. When subsequent assessment shows that the X-ray diffractometer is properly aligned (or was not properly aligned when the QXRD procedure was previously qualified), qualification of the QXRD procedure shall be repeated.

12. Recommended Procedure

12.1 For required analytical data see Section **11** and the recommended QXRD procedures described in **Appendix X1**.

13. Report

13.1 Report the following information:

13.1.1 The phase and its proportion, and which method (Rietveld or standardization) was used. Round figures to the number of significant places required in the report only after calculations are completed, in order to keep the final results substantially free of calculation errors. Follow the rounding procedure outlined in Practice **E29**.

14. Precision and Bias

14.1 *Analysis*—A round-robin analysis by Rietveld refinement of the SRM® clinkers with calcium sulfate and calcium carbonate additions has been carried out following experimental procedures described in **Appendix X1**. An earlier cooperative standardization of mixtures of synthetic phases and a round-robin analysis⁷ of the RM clinkers have been carried out (**12, 13**) following the experimental procedures described in

⁷ SRM's from the Standard Reference Material Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology are Certified Reference Materials.

Appendix X2 (see **Note 9**). Results were analyzed statistically according to Practices **E691** and **C670** to determine precision levels.

NOTE 9—Analysis of clinker is likely to include variance in addition to that found in analysis of mixtures of synthetic phases.

14.1.1 The precision values are all expressed as percentage points by mass relative to the total clinker or cement.

14.2 **Precision**—The within-laboratory standard deviation and the between-laboratory standard deviation for all phases are given in **Table 1**, representing pooled results from the four test mixtures. The within-laboratory standard deviation for each phase is reported as ‘s-within.’ Results of two properly conducted tests by the same operator should not vary more than $d2s\text{-within}$ in 95 % of comparisons, where $d2s\text{-within} = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot s_{\text{within}}^2}$. The multi-laboratory standard deviation for each phase is reported as ‘s-between.’ Results of two properly conducted tests on the same clinker or cement by two different laboratories should not differ from each other by more than $d2s\text{-between}$ in 95 % of comparisons, where $d2s\text{-between} = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot s_{\text{between}}^2}$.

14.3 **Bias**—The difference between the estimate of true mean phase concentration and the accepted reference values.

14.4 **Discussion**—Eleven laboratories participated in a cooperative round-robin analysis of mixtures of four separate reference materials. Reference values were that of the SRM® clinkers adjusted for the known amounts of added calcium sulfates and calcite. Taylor (**1**) concluded that the four major phases in portland-cement clinker may be determined using QXRD with an absolute accuracy of 2 to 5 percentage points (by mass) for alite and belite and 1 to 2 percentage points (by mass) for aluminate and ferrite. The SRM® clinkers do not contain gypsum, bassanite, anhydrite or calcite so these data are provided for informational purposes. The qualification requires assessment of certified phases in the clinker SRMs® only. As new SRMs® become available, additional phase qualifications will be added to the test method. There is insufficient data to estimate method bias at this time.

15. Keywords

15.1 alite; alkali sulfate; aluminate; belite; cement; clinker; diffractometer; ferrite; periclase; phase analysis; quantitative X-ray powder diffraction analysis; QXRD; Rietveld analysis; X-ray powder diffraction; XRD

ANNEX

(Mandatory Information)

A1. ASSESSING THE X-RAY DIFFRACTOMETER

A1.1 **Introduction**—This Annex provides a procedure for assessing the diffractometer to assure the validity of the QXRD procedure over a long period of time (several years or longer). A QXRD analysis of portland cement and portland-cement clinker is made particularly difficult by the fact that individual clinker phases used for standardization are not stable over long periods of time, because they hydrate easily, and are not easily synthesized. Thus it is difficult to assess standardizations directly by reanalysis of one or more standardization specimens. In addition, it is not desirable to repeat the standardization unless absolutely necessary. A more reasonable strategy is to use an external standard to assess the diffractometer and to decide when it is necessary to re-qualify a particular procedure. This Annex provides a procedure for assessing the diffractometer to assure the validity of the QXRD procedure over a long period of time (several years or longer).

A1.2 Overview:

A1.2.1 As long as certain aspects of the procedure are not changed, the relationship between peak intensity ratio and mass ratio is assumed to be universal (that is, valid over an indefinite period of time, even after changes in the diffractometer such as realignment and replacement of the X-ray tube, and transferable from one diffractometer to another).

A1.2.2 The requirements for the QXRD standardization to be universal are: (1) specimens are free from preferred orientation, primary extinction, and microabsorption, (2) the irradiated volume of the specimen is constant and independent of

scattering angle, (3) monochromator polarization effects are corrected, (4) integrated peak intensity is used, (5) when using an internal standard, standardization and analyses are carried out with an internal standard from the same lot because differences in the particle size distribution between lots of the same material can cause significant difference in peak intensity, and (6) standardization and analyses are carried out with the diffractometer in proper geometric alignment.

A1.2.3 If analyses are carried out using only the instrument on which the standardization was carried out, then it is necessary only that preferred orientation, extinction, microabsorption, irradiated volume, and integrated peak intensity are reproducible. In that case, the standardization is valid (though not universal, in that it cannot be transferred from one diffractometer to another) as long as methods of specimen preparation, specimen mounting, and data collection are suitable and are not changed. For example, thus the use of a variable divergence slit for traditional standardization-based analyses is acceptable, because it provides reproducible irradiated volume (see **Note A1.1**).

NOTE A1.1—Variable divergence slits maintain a fixed irradiated area on the specimen surface. For lower angle regions, they keep the beam from spreading beyond the specimen, while at higher angles they provide a larger irradiated area (and so, volume) than do fixed slit systems. However, Rietveld analysis requires the constant volume provided by a fixed divergence slit. Therefore, data collected with a variable slit needs to be transformed to fixed slit by multiplying by $\sin\theta$ (7).

A1.3 Terminology:

A1.3.1 *extinction*—a decrease in intensity during diffraction due to interference by successive crystal planes.

A1.3.1.1 *Discussion*—Extinction is affected by the crystallite size and is negligible for specimens ground to a particle diameter of 5 or 10 μm .

A1.3.2 *irradiated volume*—the volume of specimen that produces XRD signal.

A1.3.2.1 *Discussion*—Irradiated volume is constant from specimen to specimen as long as the proper geometric alignment is maintained and the specimen is sufficiently thick.

A1.3.3 *microabsorption*—an increase or decrease in intensity produced by a combination of phases that differ in absorption coefficient.

A1.3.3.1 *Discussion*—Microabsorption is affected by the extent to which the absorption coefficients differ and by the crystallite size. For phases whose mass absorption coefficients differ by less than 100, microabsorption is not significant for specimens ground to a particle diameter of $<10\ \mu\text{m}$.

A1.3.4 *pattern intensity measurements*—the scale factor for a diffraction pattern of an individual phase determined by a least-squares procedure on a point-by-point basis.

A1.3.5 *peak intensity measurements*—the integrated intensity of the particular diffraction peak.

A1.3.6 *preferred orientation*—the nonrandom orientation of grains relative to the specimen surface.

A1.3.6.1 *Discussion*—Preferred orientation causes major changes in intensity of certain XRD lines, and therefore may be a source of error in QXRD analysis. Preferred orientation is not thought to be a major problem with portland cement clinker phases because they do not typically cleave along crystallographic directions. Preferred orientation is reduced (but not prevented) by prolonged grinding. The mounting procedure must be one that reduces preferred orientation, such as the procedure as described by Klug and Alexander (6, pp. 372–374) or Bish and Post (7).

A1.4 Alignment:

A1.4.1 Loss of proper alignment causes systematic variations in peak intensity with 2θ angle, thus rendering the QXRD procedure invalid.

A1.4.2 In order to assess alignment, an external standard shall be analyzed each month that this test method is used. Measurements shall include peak position, intensity, and resolution (that is, peak width or the ratio of the peak to valley intensity of partially overlapping peaks) of two or more peaks at widely separated 2θ angles. Suitable external standards include SRM[®] 1976 or polished specimens of novaculite quartz or silicon (7).

A1.4.3 Proper alignment is indicated by all of the following: (1) correct peak position, (2) suitable peak intensity, (3) suitable ratio of peak intensity of one or more peaks, and (4) suitable peak resolution. These must all be determined for suitably intense peaks. The correct peak position is within $0.01^\circ 2\theta$ (Cu $K\alpha$) of its nominal value; for the (101) line of novaculite quartz, this value is $26.64^\circ 2\theta$ (Cu $K\alpha$). Suitable peak intensity depends on many aspects besides alignment and therefore must be determined for a particular diffractometer based on experience; 1000 counts per second per mA is a reasonable expected value for the (101) line of novaculite quartz. Suitable peak intensity ratio is within 5% of the nominal value. Suitable peak resolution must likewise be determined for a particular diffractometer based on experience. A reasonable indication is provided by clear separation of the five quartz peaks [(122) α_1 , (122) α_2 , (203) α_1 , (203) α_2 plus (301) α_1 , and (301) α_2] that appear at about $68^\circ 2\theta$ (Cu $K\alpha$) (5, p. 392–394). Another indication is provided by resolution of the (110) $K\alpha_{1-2}$ doublet of tungsten that appears at about $40.4^\circ 2\theta$ (Cu $K\alpha$); the valley between these peaks must be no greater than 0.5 times the intensity of the α_2 peak (6).

A1.4.4 NIST SRM[®] 1976 may be used for instrument sensitivity assessment (16). Certified relative intensities of diffraction peaks, by both peak height or peak area, may be used to assess and correct for instrument bias. Plotting the ratios of the observed to certificate relative intensities will allow assessment of instrument performance relative to a diffractometer deemed to be “in control.” If the plot of intensity ratios is pattern-less and falls within the control limits, the diffractometer may be considered “in control.”

A1.4.5 When a diffractometer is found to not be properly aligned, then it must be realigned according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. RIETVELD ANALYSIS OF X-RAY POWDER DIFFRACTION PATTERNS FROM CEMENTS

X1.1 *Introduction*—The Rietveld method employs a least-squares refinement to minimize the difference between a calculated and measured X-ray powder diffraction pattern based upon refinement of crystal structure, specimen, and instrument effects (9). The resulting refined crystal structure data for each phase include pattern intensity information used to calculate relative phase abundance. Chemical (solid solution) and structural properties (lattice parameters) of each phase may also be obtained. Crystal structure data describe the

structure and chemical composition of crystalline phases that may occur in cements.

Quantitative phase determinations of cements and portland cement clinkers have been difficult to obtain from powder diffraction patterns because of the large number of phases and the large extent of diffraction peak overlap. Traditional peak area measurement approaches are relatively imprecise because of the difficulty in decomposing the highly-overlapped patterns. The advantages of the Rietveld method over these