SAMPLERR: A Program for Estimating Sampling Error in Whole-Rock Analyses

Reference to be Cited: Reimink, J.R. and Chacko, T. (2024) Geological sampling. In: *Treatise on Geochemistry* (3^{rd} edition), ...

Overview of the SAMPLERR Program

SAMPLERR, which is short for 'sampling error', is a program that calculates the effect of sample size on the precision of a whole-rock geochemical analysis. To put it another way, the program investigates the relationship between sample size and sampling error. The sampling error associated with a whole-rock analysis is a function of the modal abundances of the rock's constituent minerals, the grain sizes of those minerals and the size (mass) of the sample collected to be representative of the rock body being investigated. In general, the coarser the grain size of a rock, the larger the sample that is required to achieve a certain level of precision in the analysis.

The rationale for the program is described in detail in Reimink and Chacko (2024) but the interested user is encouraged to also look at earlier papers by Kleeman (1967) and, in particular, Stanley (2003), as the present program is largely based on the sampling error algorithms developed in the latter study.

The calculation of sampling error with SAMPLERR involves the following steps:

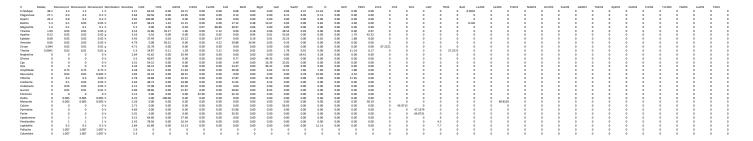
- 1. Use Stanley's (2003) algorithms to calculate the expected sampling error standard deviations in the modal abundances of the rock's constituent minerals. Specifically, for a given sample mass, mineral modal abundance and mineral grain size, these algorithms determine the number of grains of a particular mineral that will be present in the sample and then, using sampling theory equations, calculates the expected standard deviation on the modal abundance of that mineral resulting from sampling error.
- 2. Employ a Monte Carlo approach to generate 10,000 synthetic modal rock compositions in which the modal abundance of each mineral phase has a distribution with a mean corresponding to that estimated for the rock body as a whole and a standard deviation corresponding to that predicted by sampling theory in step 1.
- 3. Normalize each of the 10,000 synthetic rock modal compositions to 100 % (i.e., the sum of all the mineral modes in each rock composition must total 100 %). This normalization step imposes closure on the system.
- 4. Calculate whole-rock chemical compositions for each of the 10,000 trials based on the normalized modal compositions of step 3 and the chemical compositions of each mineral phase in the rock.
- 5. Calculate means, standard deviations and relative standard deviations for each element in the whole-rock compositions.

Step 3, the normalization step, is critical and was not included in Stanley's original approach to calculating sampling error, which was coded in an Excel spreadsheet. Omitting that step in our programming yields results in sampling error major- and minor-element standard deviations in whole-rock compositions that are virtually identical to those given by Stanley's (2003) spreadsheet for calculating sampling error. Importantly, the normalization step significantly changes the standard deviations in the modal abundance distributions of many of the mineral phases relative to those input in steps 1 and 2. More specifically, normalization increases the standard deviations of some minerals and decreases those of others. This in turn produces standard deviations in the

elemental compositions (steps 4 and 5) that are in some cases markedly different (both higher and lower) than those indicated by the Stanley spreadsheet. As discussed in Reimink and Chacko (2024), estimates of sampling error given by the SAMPLERR program are in much better agreement with empirical data obtained in a case study of a coarse grained, porphyritic granite than those given by the Stanley spreadsheet.

Input Data for SAMPLERR

The input data required by SAMPLERR include the modal abundances (in volume %) and grain sizes (in cm) of minerals in the rock, the densities of the minerals (g/cm³), and mineral compositions (in wt. % oxide), as determined by EPMA for a particular rock or representative mineral compositions taken from a mineralogy reference text. Also required is the selection of the modal abundance distribution type for each mineral in the rock. The two distribution options are hypergeometric (h) and Poisson (p); hypergeometric is the preferred option for major and minor minerals and Poisson for trace minerals. The required data can be input directly on the SAMPLERRR app or through the uploading of a .csv Excel file (see instructions on the app for details). An example of the csv-formatted input table is given below.



SAMPLERR Output

SAMPLERR can perform calculations in two different modes: 1) Range of Sample Sizes, and 2) Defined Sample Size. In both modes, the calculation output comes out in tabular as well as graphical form. Examples of the tabular output for the two modes are given below. The 'Range of Sample Sizes' option carries out sampling error calculations for sample masses of 625, 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000 and 20000 grams. For each mass, the program outputs the mean whole-rock composition given by the 10,000 simulations (see steps 4 and 5 above). The program also gives the expected sampling error standard deviation and relative standard deviation (RSD) for each oxide or element in the whole-rock analysis. For example, in the table below, the mean SiO_2 content is 68.19 wt. % for a 625 g sample mass with a predicted sampling error standard deviation on the SiO_2 concentration of \pm 0.39 wt. %, which corresponds to a RSD of 0.57 %. The sample error standard deviations for all elements decrease as the sample mass increases.

Example Output for 'Range of Sample Sizes' Calculation

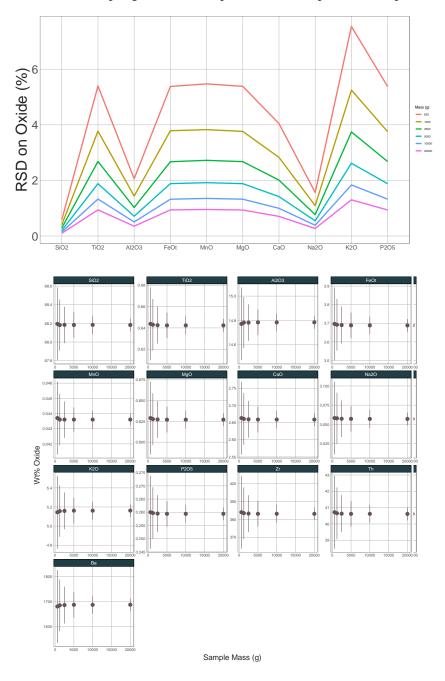
value	mass	SiO2	TiO2	AI2O3	FeOt	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	P2O5	Zr	Th	Ва
1 Mean	625	68.1876	0.6439	14.7755	3.6968	0.0437	0.829	2.663	3.0587	5.1469	0.26	383.9866	40.7132	1682.1179
2 StDev	625	0.3899	0.0344	0.3016	0.1961	0.0024	0.0442	0.1069	0.0473	0.3854	0.0139	20.436	2.2381	147.3031
3 RSD	625	0.5718	5.3382	2.041	5.3058	5.4389	5.334	4.015	2 1.5451	7.4871	5.3281	5.3221	5.4974	8.757
21 Mean	1250	68.1932	0.6433	14.7748	3.694	0.0436	0.8283	2.661	3.0576	5.1499	0.2598	383.6725	40.6771	1683.3286
22 StDev	1250	0.2769	0.0243	0.2127	0.1389	0.0017	0.0311	0.075	0.0332	0.2711	0.0098	14.4039	1.5824	103.6052
23 RSD	1250	0.406	3.772	1.4399	3.7608	3.8451	3.7568	2.827	3 1.0871	5.2638	3.7571	3.7542	3.8902	6.1548
31 Mean	2500	68.1847	0.6429	14.7813	3.6915	0.0436	0.8278	2.660	3.0578	5.1564	0.2596	383.4333	40.6502	1685.7774
32 StDev	2500	0.197	0.0171	0.151	0.0978	0.0012	0.0219	0.053	L 0.0237	0.1913	0.0069	10.1601	1.111	73.0897
33 RSD	2500	0.289	2.6554	1.0214	2.6499	2.6846	2.6485	1.99	0.7742	3.709	2.6452	2.6498	2.733	4.3357
4 Mean	5000	68.1832	0.6425	14.7838	3.6891	0.0436	0.8272	2.659	3.0573	5.1607	0.2595	383.1903	40.6263	1687.4398
41 StDev	5000	0.137	0.0122	0.1055	0.0697	8.00E-04	0.0156	0.0379	0.0168	0.1355	0.0049	7.2465	0.7937	51.7875
42 RSD	5000	0.201	1.8984	0.7134	1.8893	1.9324	1.8883	1.426	0.5499	2.6248	1.8911	1.8911	1.9537	3.069
5 Mean	10000	68.1829	0.6423	14.7849	3.688	0.0435	0.827	2.658	3.057	5.1629	0.2594	383.0527	40.6112	1688.3006
51 StDev	10000	0.0983	0.0086	0.0751	0.0491	6.00E-04	0.011	0.026	3 0.0119	0.096	0.0035	5.1104	0.5611	36.6999
52 RSD	10000	0.1441	1.34	0.5082	1.3318	1.3632	1.3351	1.008	0.3905	1.8597	1.3348	1.3341	1.3815	2.1738
6 Mean	20000	68.1823	0.6422	14.7856	3.6874	0.0435	0.8269	2.658	3.0569	5.1638	0.2593	382.9999	40.6044	1688.6406
61 StDev	20000	0.0687	0.0061	0.0531	0.0351	4.00E-04	0.0079	0.019	0.0085	0.0682	0.0025	3.657	0.4007	26.0944
62 RSD	20000	0.1008	0.9562	0.3592	0.9528	0.9678	0.9564	0.719	0.2777	1.3213	0.9536	0.9548	0.9868	1.5453

SAMPLERR's tabular output for a 'Defined Sample Size' calculation is similar to that for a 'Range of Sample Sizes' calculation but includes median as well as mean values for each elemental component from the 10,000 simulations. The output from an example 'Defined Sample Size' calculation for a 100 gram sample mass is given below:

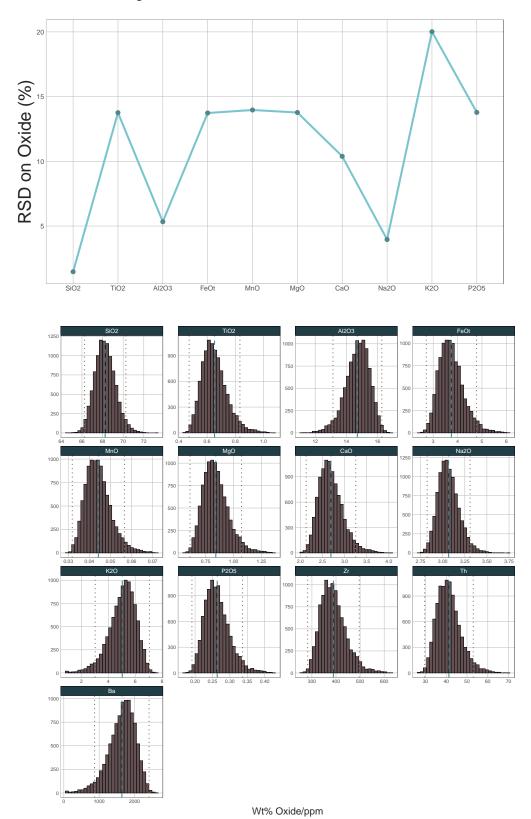
Example Output for 'Defined Sample Size' Calculation

	mass	Si	02	TiO2	Al2O3	FeOt	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	P2O5	Zr	Th	Ва
means		100	68.2218	0.6	54 14.7151	3.7519	0.0443	0.8419	2.694	3.0693	5.0456	0.2641	389.9853	41.3499	1642.9901
medians		100	68.1731	0.64	26 14.7809	3.6917	7 0.0436	0.8277	2.659	3.0559	5.158	0.2595	383.2545	40.602	1687.354
stdev		100	0.9958	0.08	98 0.7713	0.5128	0.0062	0.1154	0.279	3 0.1227	0.9964	0.0362	53.5184	5.8521	381.0544
rsd		100	1.4597	13.73	21 5.2415	13.669	13.9403	13.7076	10.366	7 3.9981	19.7469	13.7098	13.7232	14.1525	23.1927

SAMPLERRR provides two types of plot outputs for the 'Range of Sample Sizes' calculation: 1) Sampling Error RSD vs Oxide, and 2) Sampling Error vs Sample Mass. Examples of these plots are given below:



SAMPLERR also provides two types of plot outputs for the 'Defined Sample Size' calculation: 1) Sampling Error RSD vs Oxide and 2) Histograms of Elemental Distributions from the 10,000 simulations. Note that the distributions in the latter type of plot can show significant skewness for small sample masses. Conversely, the distributions become more Guassian as sample mass increases. Example plots from a 100 gram sample mass calculation are given below:



References:

- Kleeman, A.W. (1967) Sampling error in chemical analyses of rocks. *Journal of Geological Society of Australia*, 14:43-47.
- Reimink, J.R. and Chacko, T. (2024) Geological sampling. In: *Treatise on Geochemistry* (3rd edition), in press
- Stanley, C.R. (2003) Estimating sampling errors from major and trace elements in geological materials using a propagation of variance approach. *Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis*, 3:169-178.