

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* (3rd 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.

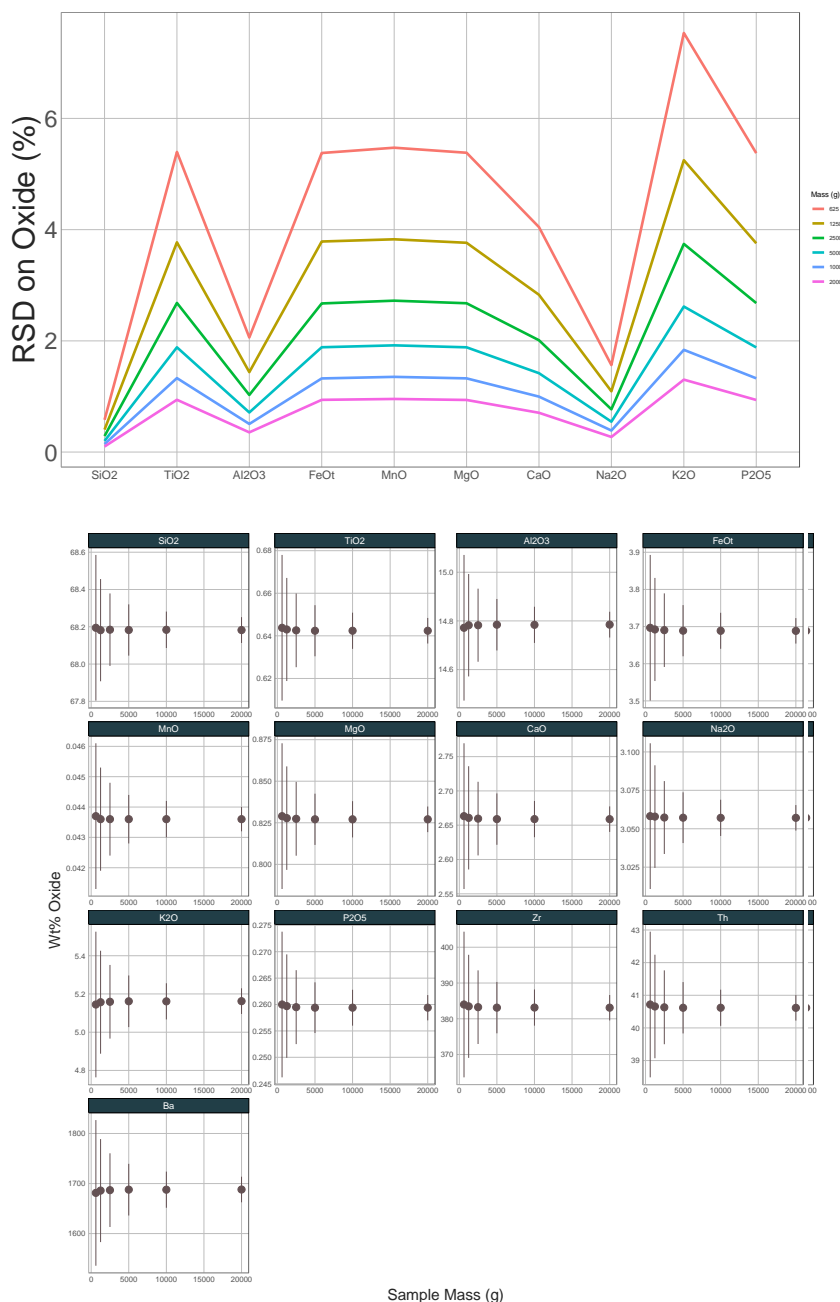
Step 3, the normalization step, is critical and was not included in Stanley’s original approach to calculating sampling error, which was coded in an Excel spreadsheet. Omitting that step in our programming yields results in sampling error major- and minor-element standard deviations in whole-rock compositions 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

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:

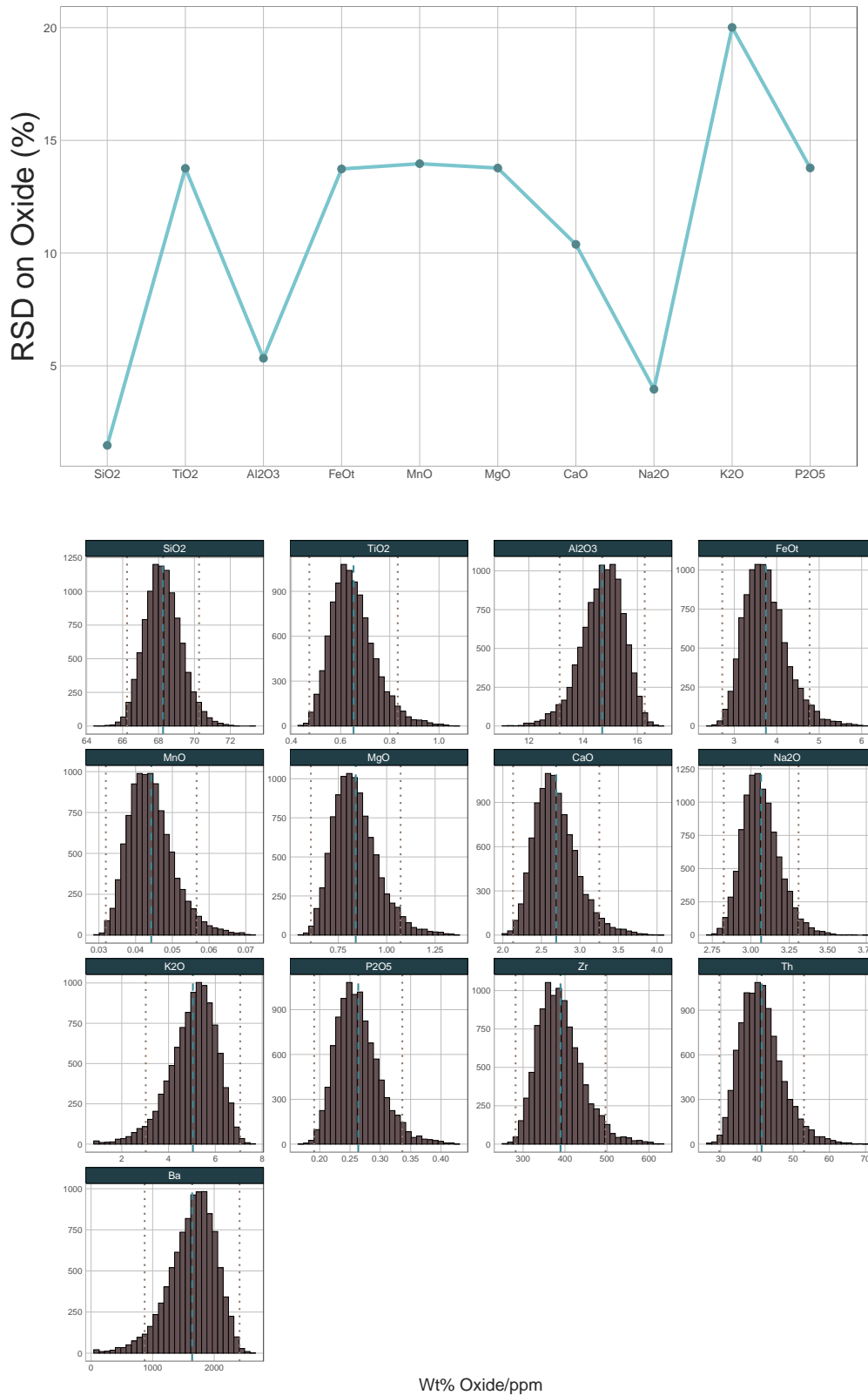
Example Output for 'Defined Sample Size' Calculation

	mass	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	FeOt	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	Zr	Th	Ba
means	100	68.2218	0.654	14.7151	3.7519	0.0443	0.8419	2.6942	3.0693	5.0456	0.2641	389.9853	41.3499	1642.9901
medians	100	68.1731	0.6426	14.7809	3.6917	0.0436	0.8277	2.6599	3.0559	5.158	0.2595	383.2545	40.602	1687.354
stdev	100	0.9958	0.0898	0.7713	0.5128	0.0062	0.1154	0.2793	0.1227	0.9964	0.0362	53.5184	5.8521	381.0544
rsd	100	1.4597	13.7321	5.2415	13.669	13.9403	13.7076	10.3667	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 Gaussian 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.