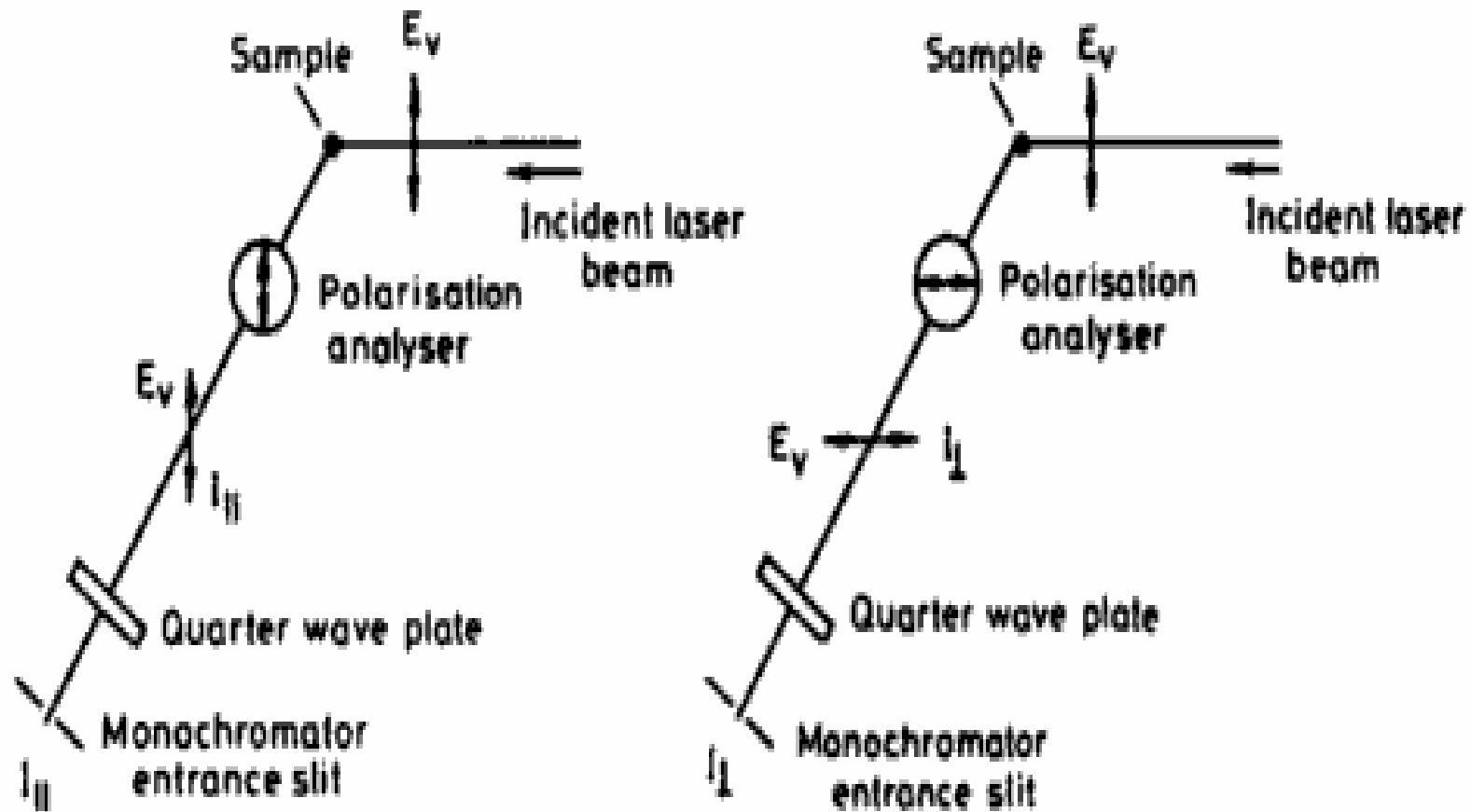www.mientayvn.com

Fig. 7.18 Measurement of depolarization ratio. $I_{\parallel}$ and $I_{\perp}$ are the intensity of the scattered light component with its electric vector parallel and perpendicular to that of the incident.
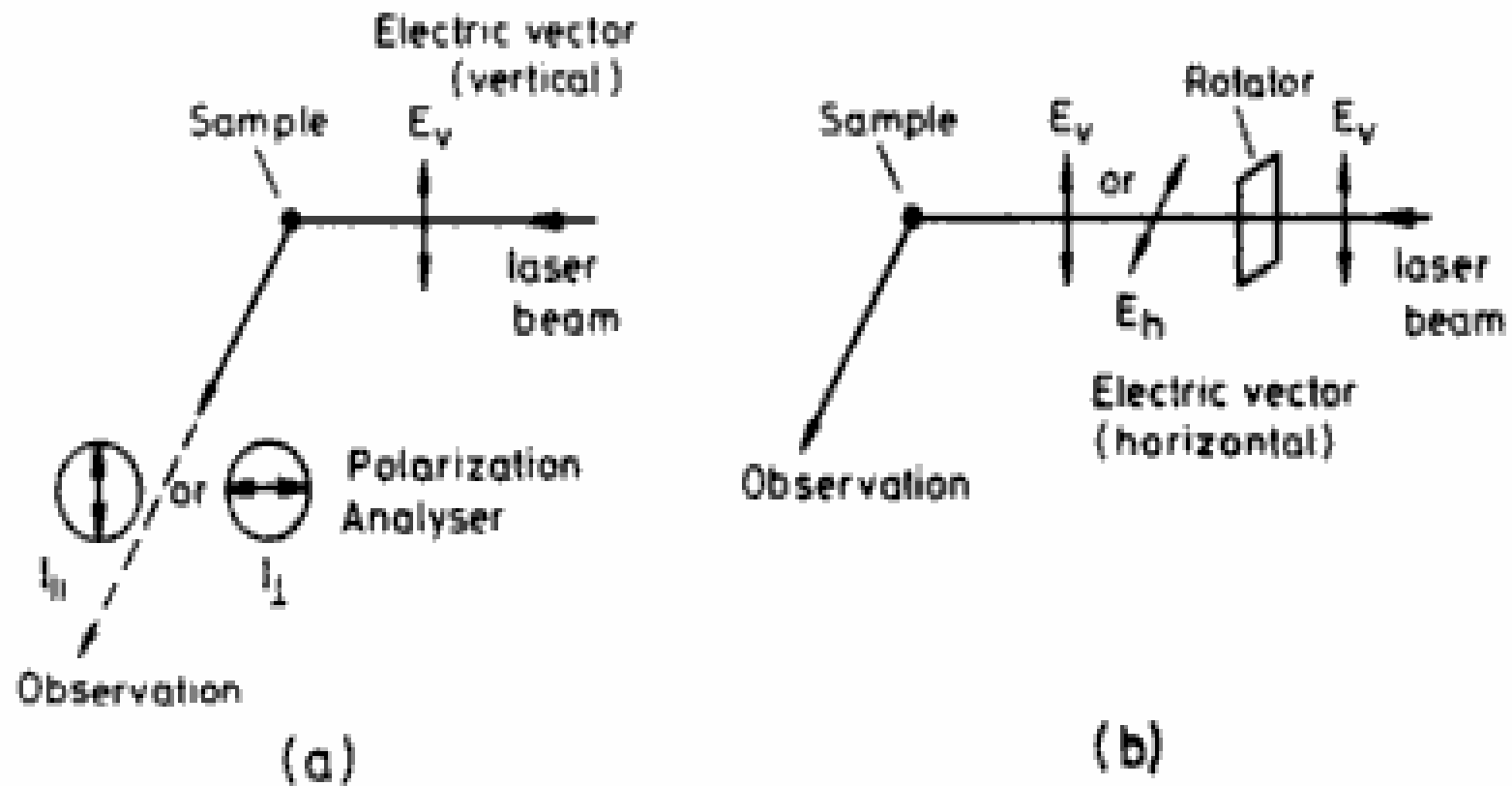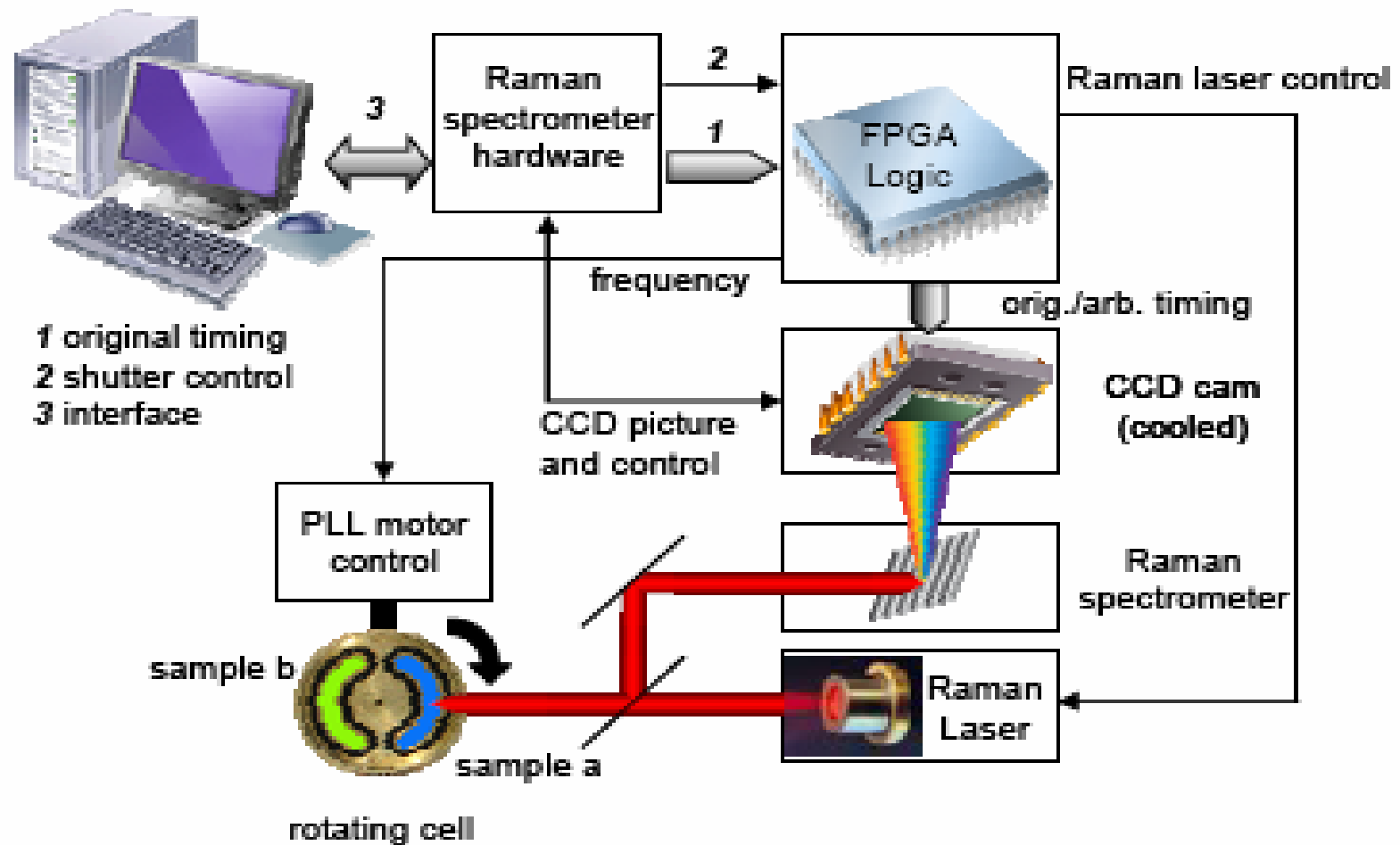
XÁC NH T S KH PHÂN C C

Fig. 7.17 Two methods (a) and (b) of measuring depolarization ratios.

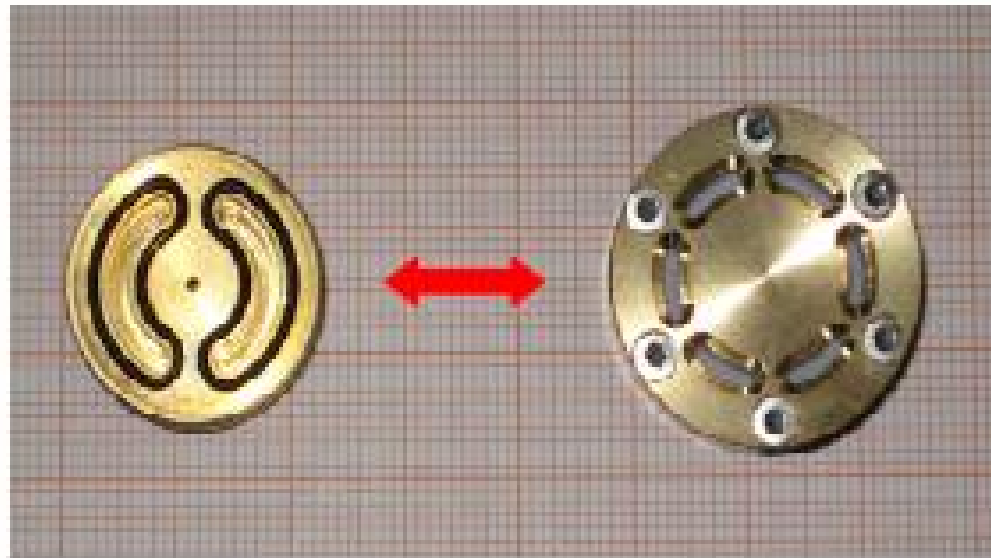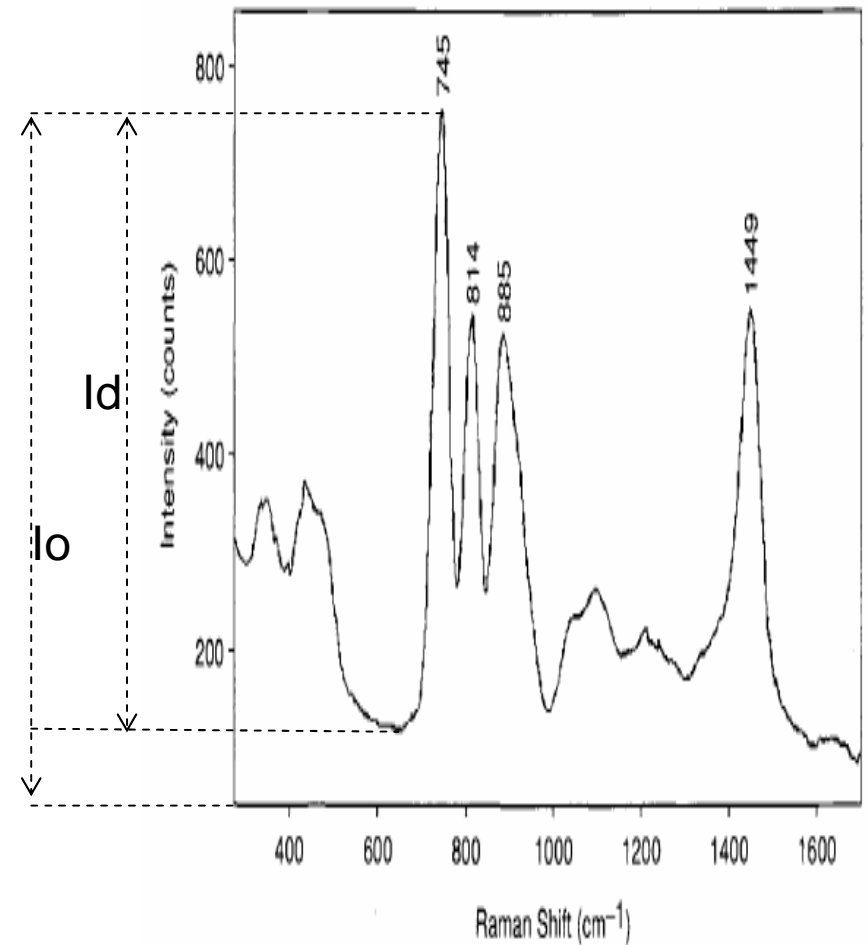# RAMAN DIFFERENCE SPECTROSCOPY

Fig. 2 The brass sample disk containers are driven by a PLL-controlled DC-motor. Left the two-cell and right the six-cell containers are shown. The six-cell container is filled and arranged in pairs with three different samples in a special sequence to avoid spectra mixing on the CDD-chip.

Khi có s t ng tác gi a dung d ch và dung môi → d ch chuy n t n s

i v i d i lorent (lorentzian-shaped bands): $\Delta v = 0.385\Gamma(I_d / I_0)$

i v i d i Gauss (Gaussian-shaped bands): $\Delta v = 0.35\Gamma(I_d / I_0)$

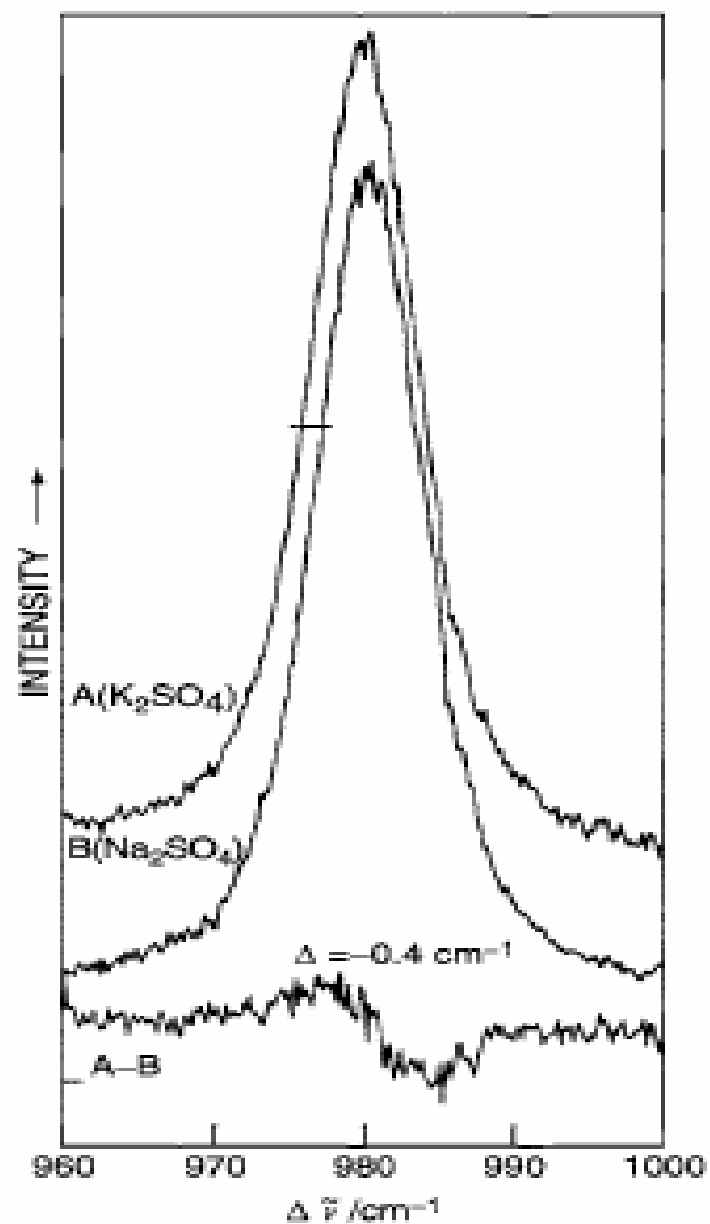Γ r ng c a v ch : $\Delta v \ll \Gamma$

Figure 2-28 The v_1 (A_1 symmetry) band of SO_4^{2-} in K_2SO_4 and Na_2SO_4 frozen solutions. Both spectra were measured with 488-nm excitation from an Ar-ion laser at a resolution of $5\,cm^{-1}$. A–B is the Raman difference spectrum of K_2SO_4 minus Na_2SO_4. (Reproduced with permission from Ref. 78.)
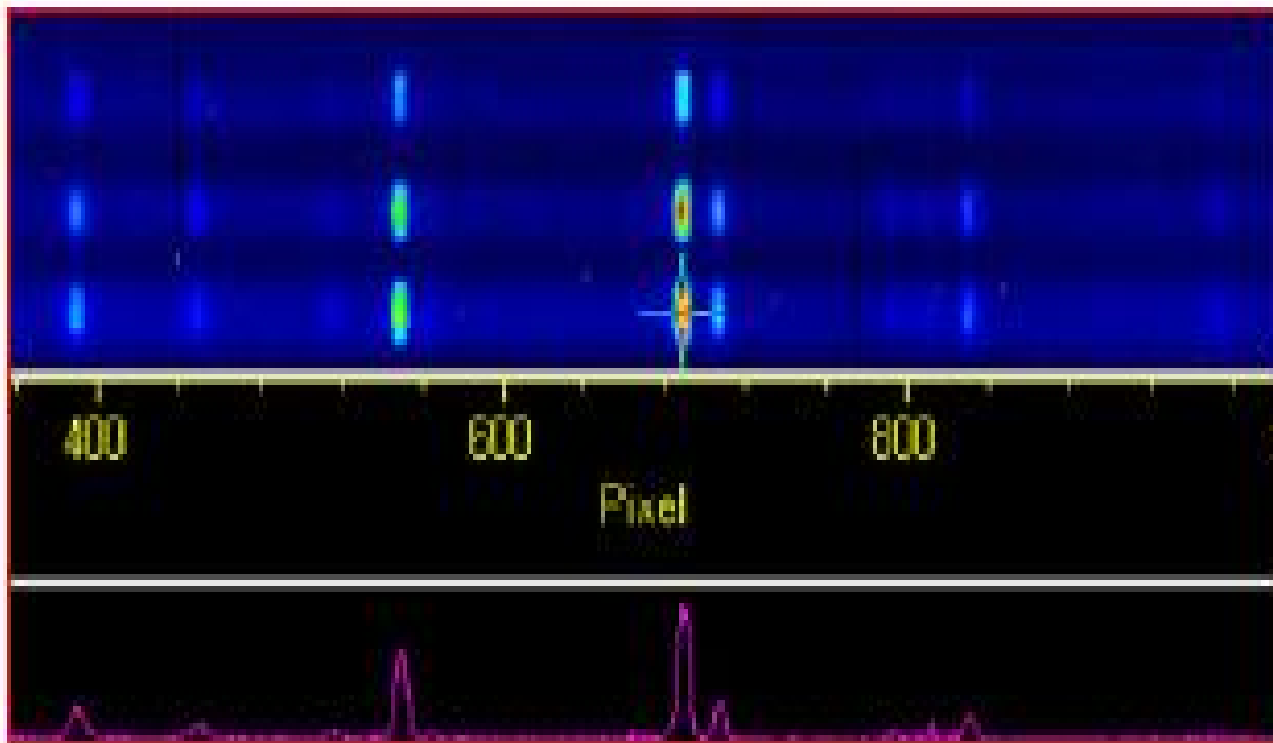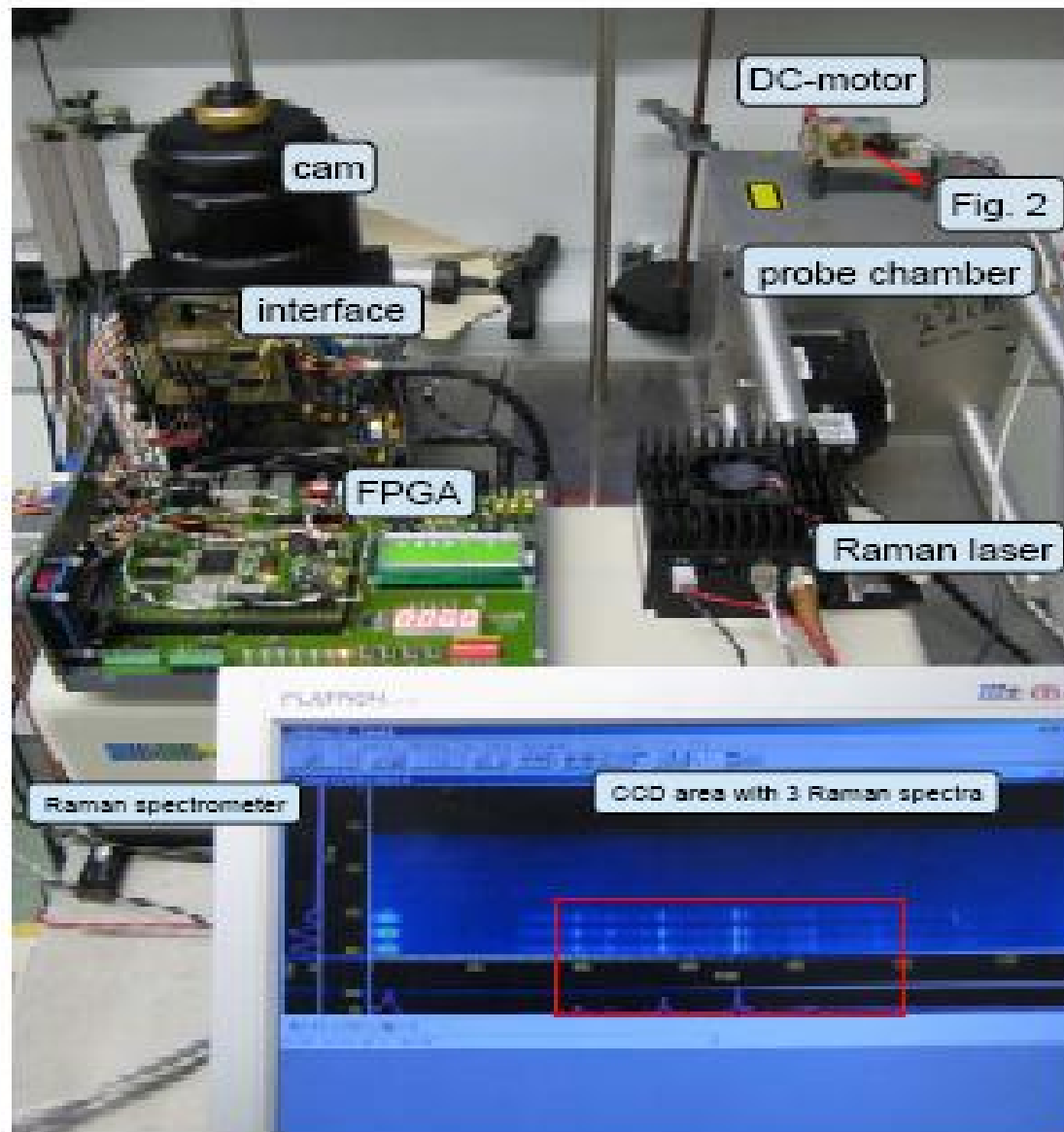
Fig. 3 Magnified detail of the triple toluene spectra shown in the setup. Three spaced spectra are measured with the six-cell container. At pixel number 440 and ~780 two CCD-defects are recognized.

1340x400 pixel chip.

Fig. 1 The Raman difference spectrum setup in the laboratory