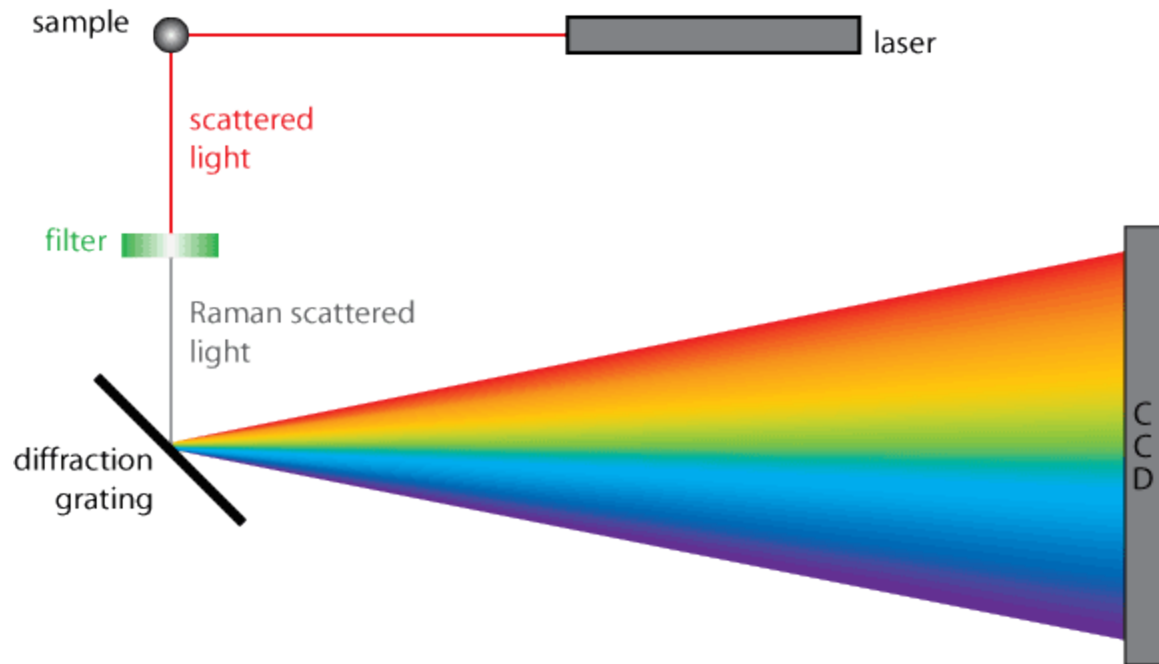


# Raman Spectroscopy

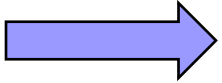


October 23, 2009



*Lambda Ray Co., Ltd.*

# Why Raman?



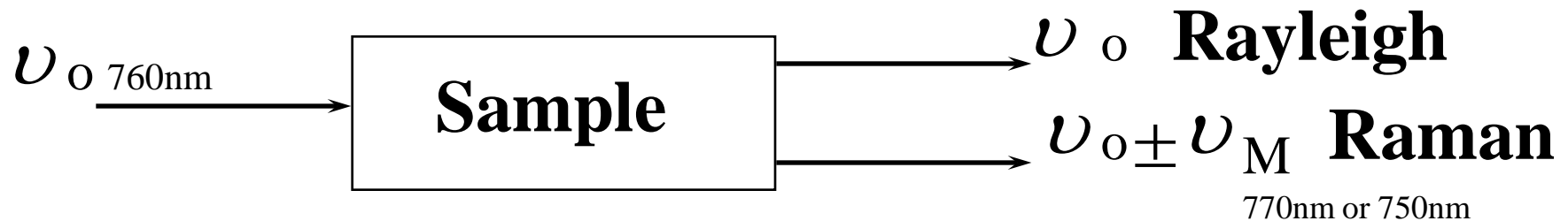
1. IR과 함께 화합물의 구조를 직접 알수 있는 최고의 분석 수단
  - 화합물의 Finger print
2. 측정 가능 시료 크기에 있어서는 최고의 수단
  - 분자 내 결합 에너지를 측정할 수 있는 가장 짧은 파장을 빛을 사용
2. Material의 한계 극복(유리 등 투명 소재 window)

# Vibrational spectroscopy

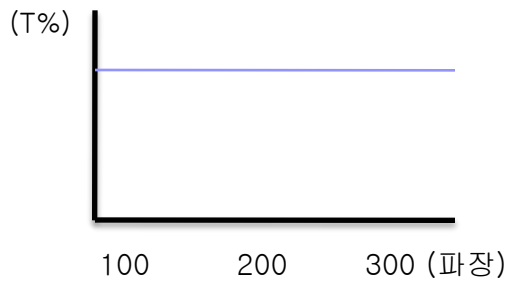
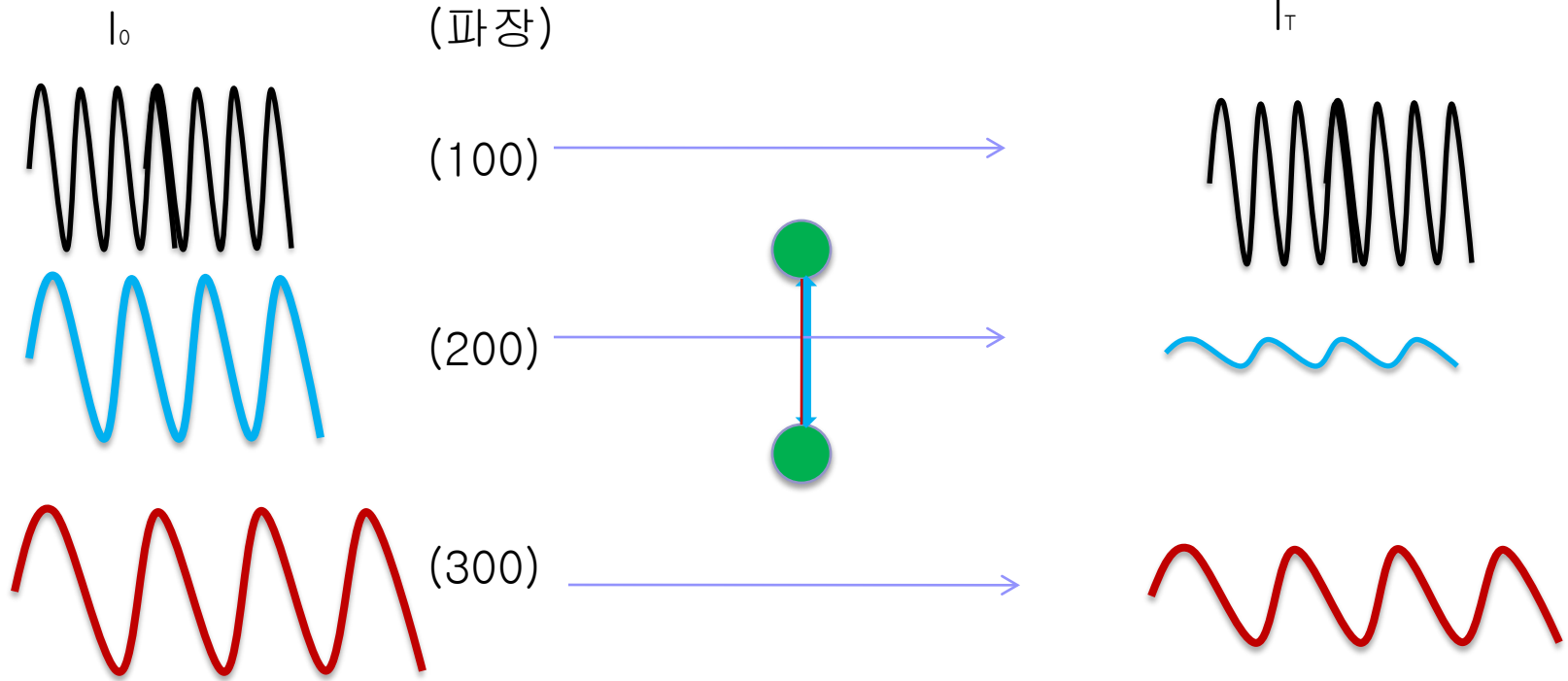
Abs. spectroscopy (특정파장의 흡광)



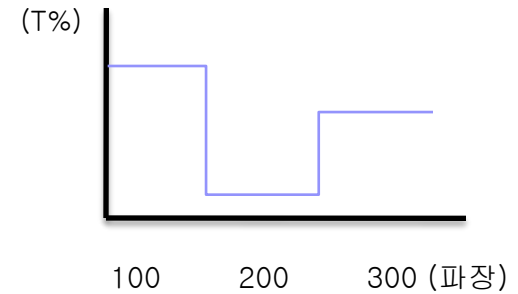
Raman Spectroscopy (산란)



# (Abs. Spectroscopy)

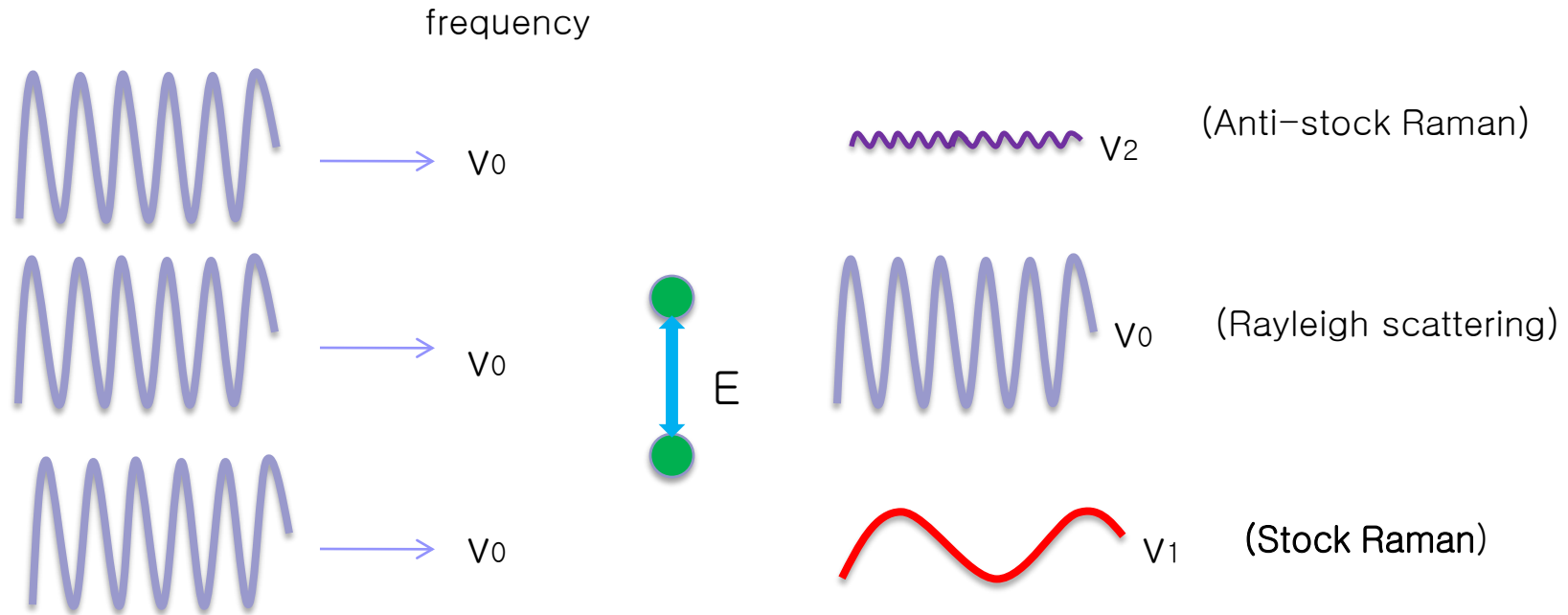


$$T = I_\tau / I_0$$



# Raman Spectroscopy

(Mono chromatic Laser)



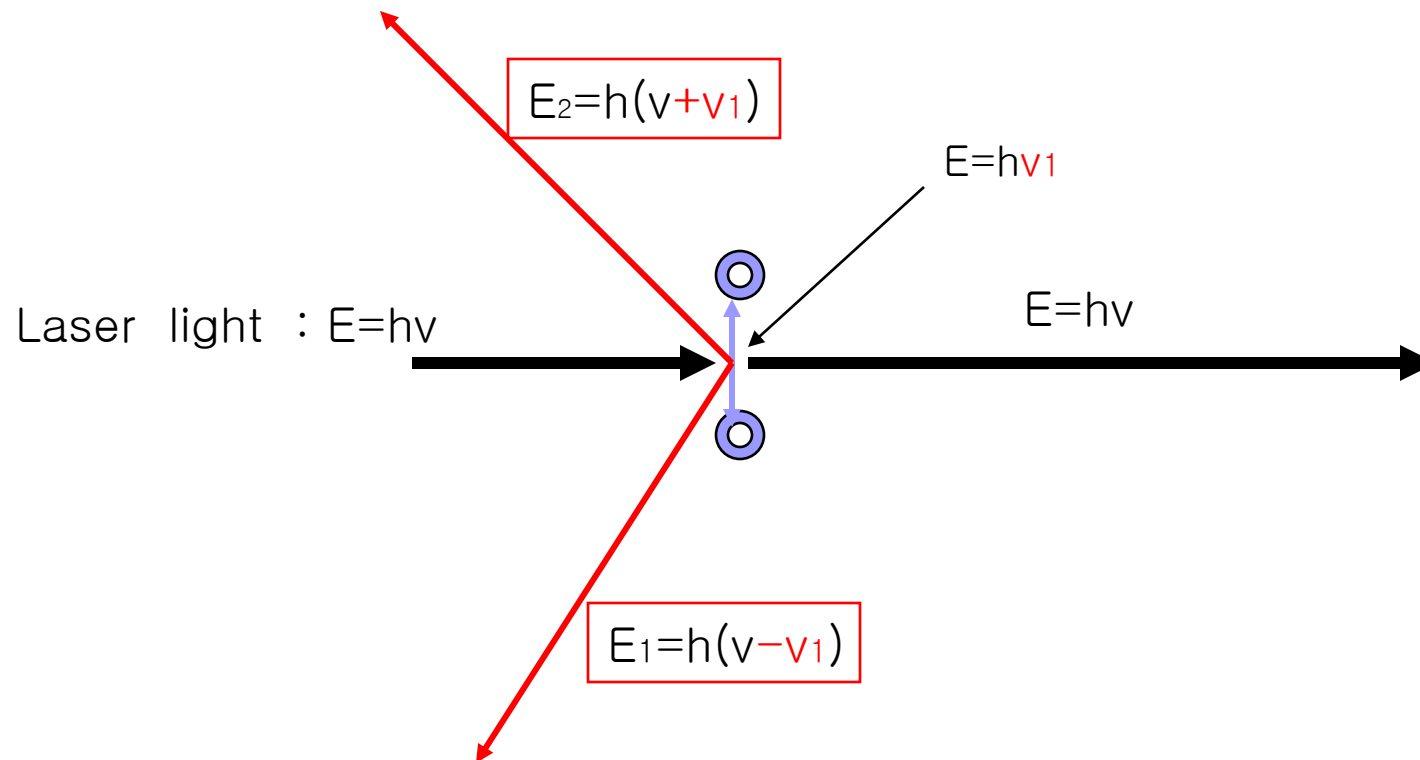
Raman shift =  $\nu_0 - \nu_1 = w$  : IR peak 위치와 동일

분자 진동 에너지  $E = hw = h(\nu_0 - \nu_1) = h(\nu_2 - \nu_0)$

By Boltzmann distribution, Anti-S  $\ll$  Stock line intensity

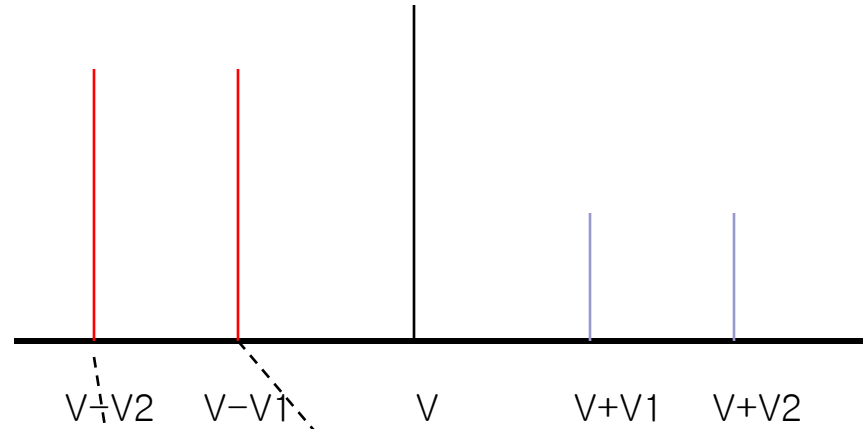
# What is Raman?

: 입사광의 일부가 분자 운동 에너지 만큼 분자 결합에 에너지를 주거나 받아 파장이 변하게 됨 => Raman shift

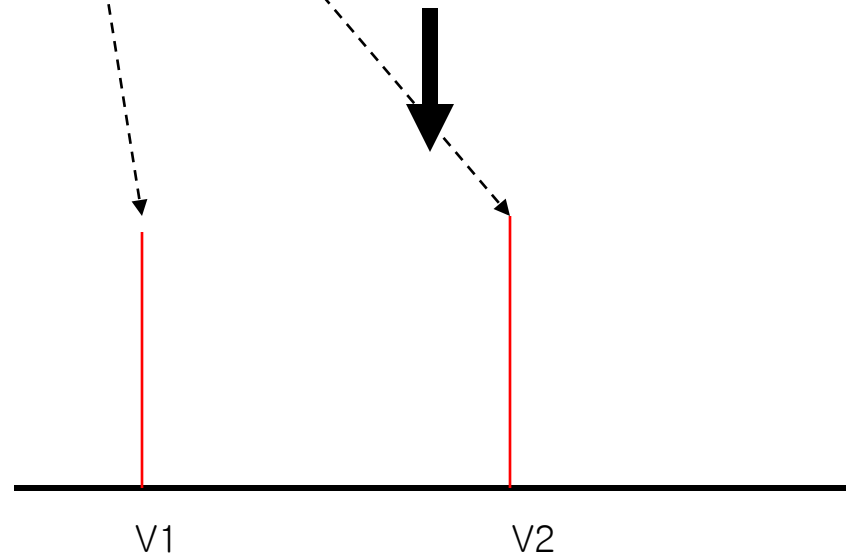


# 측정 과정

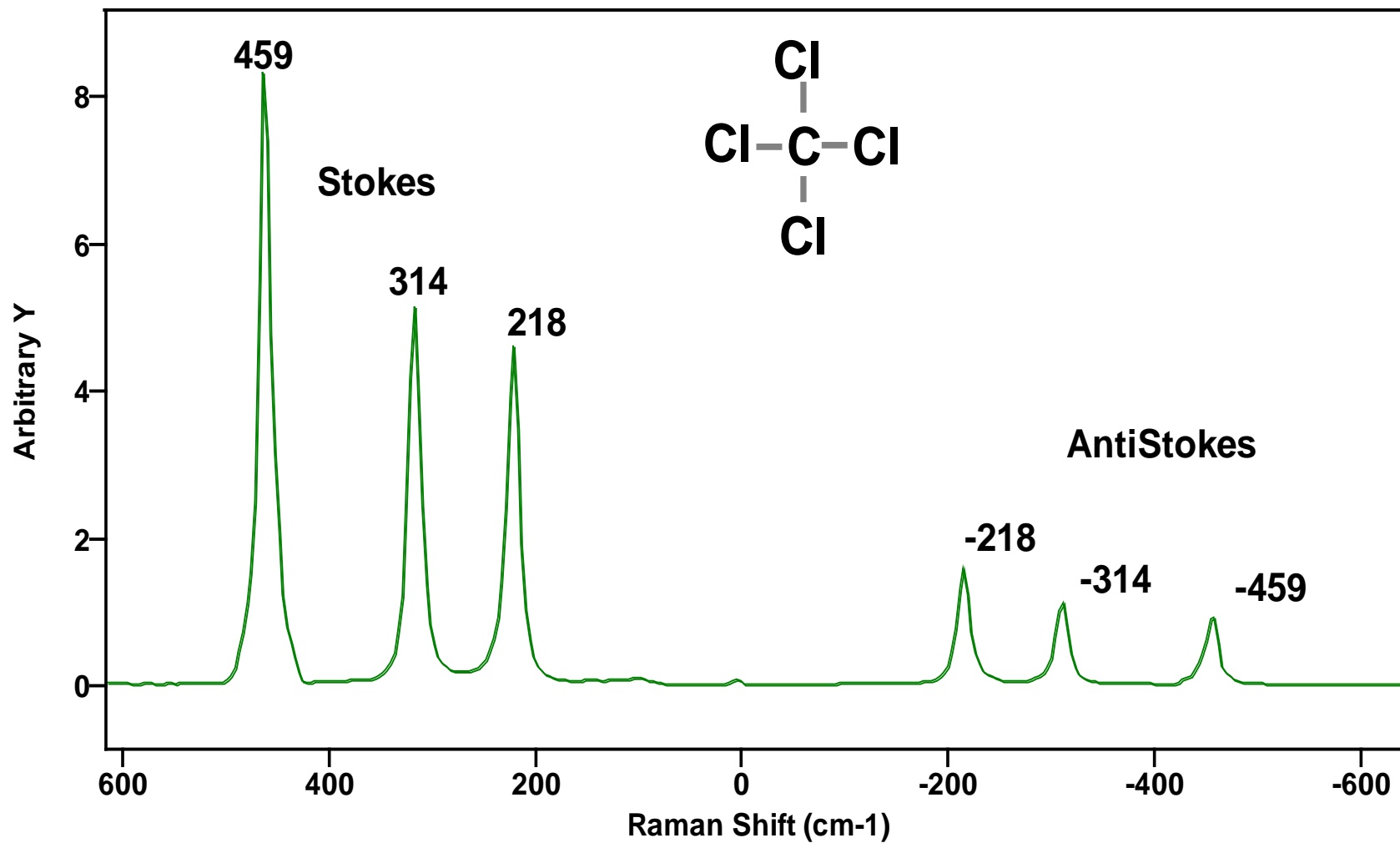
측정치: 가시광 대역



변환치: IR대역



Stocks





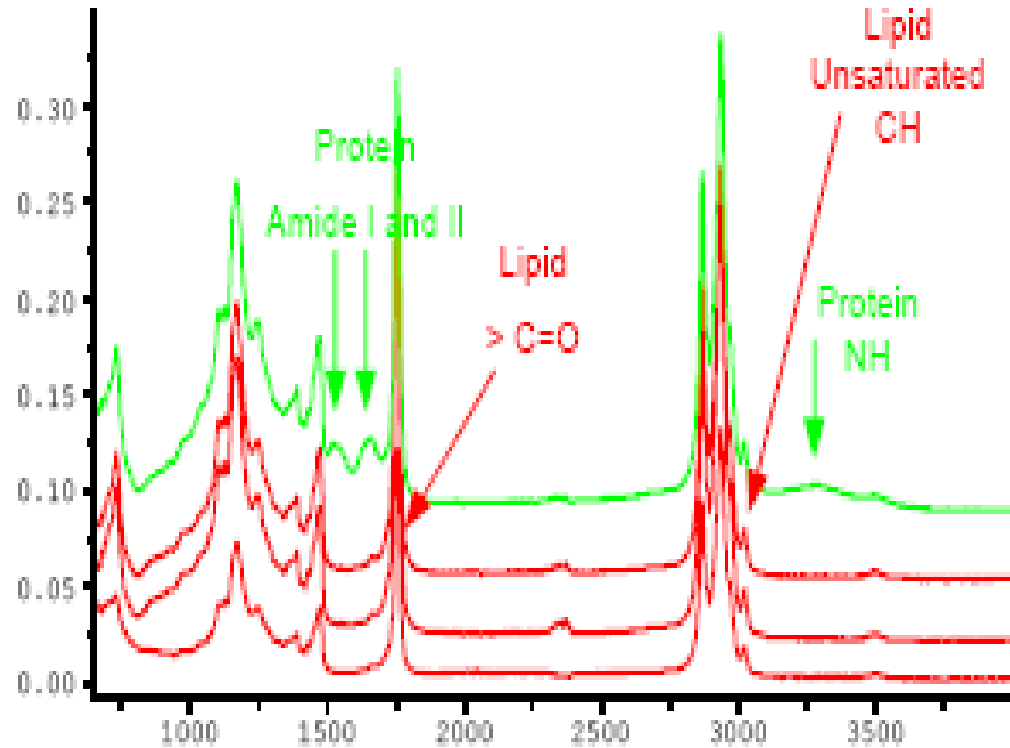
## First Excited Singlet

$v=3$  —  
 $v=2$  —  
 $v=1$  —  
 $v=0$  —

Ground  
Electronic  
State

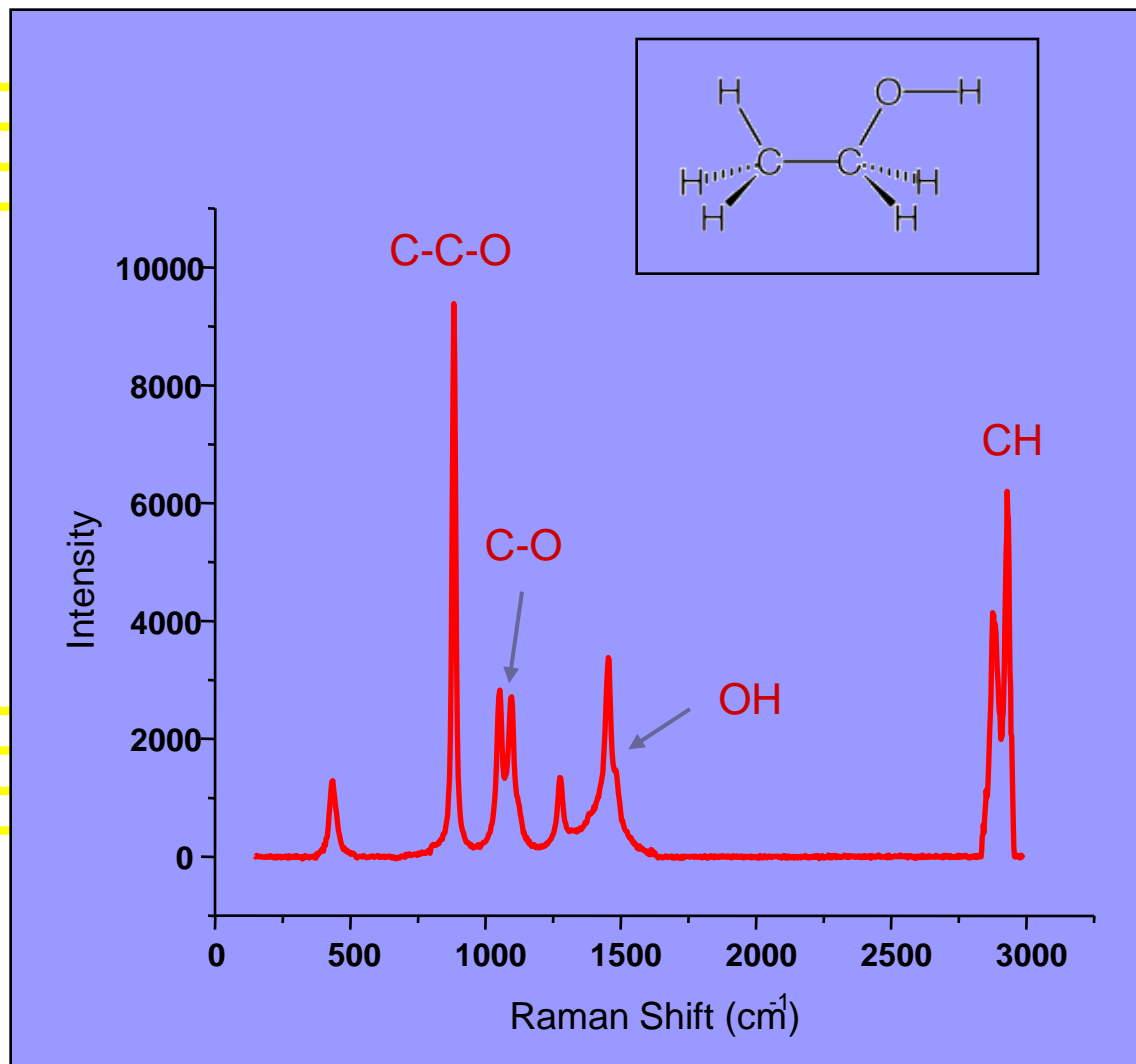
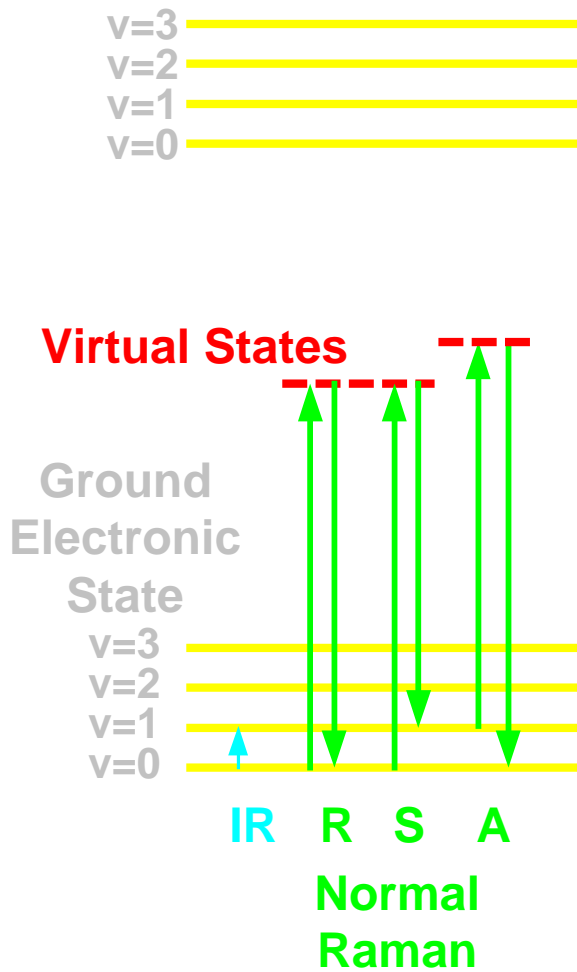
$v=3$  —  
 $v=2$  —  
 $v=1$  —  
 $v=0$  —

IR



*Figure 1: ATR FTIR spectra recorded from a Wild type mouse fed a High fat Diet.*

## First Excited Singlet



# Origin of spectral signal

## IR (적외선 흡수)

- molecular vibrations and rotations (complementary)
- 비대칭 모드
- intensity proportional to change in dipole moments  
(쌍극자 운동에 의한 Absorption)  
; O-H, C=O, P=O, S=O, NO<sub>2</sub>

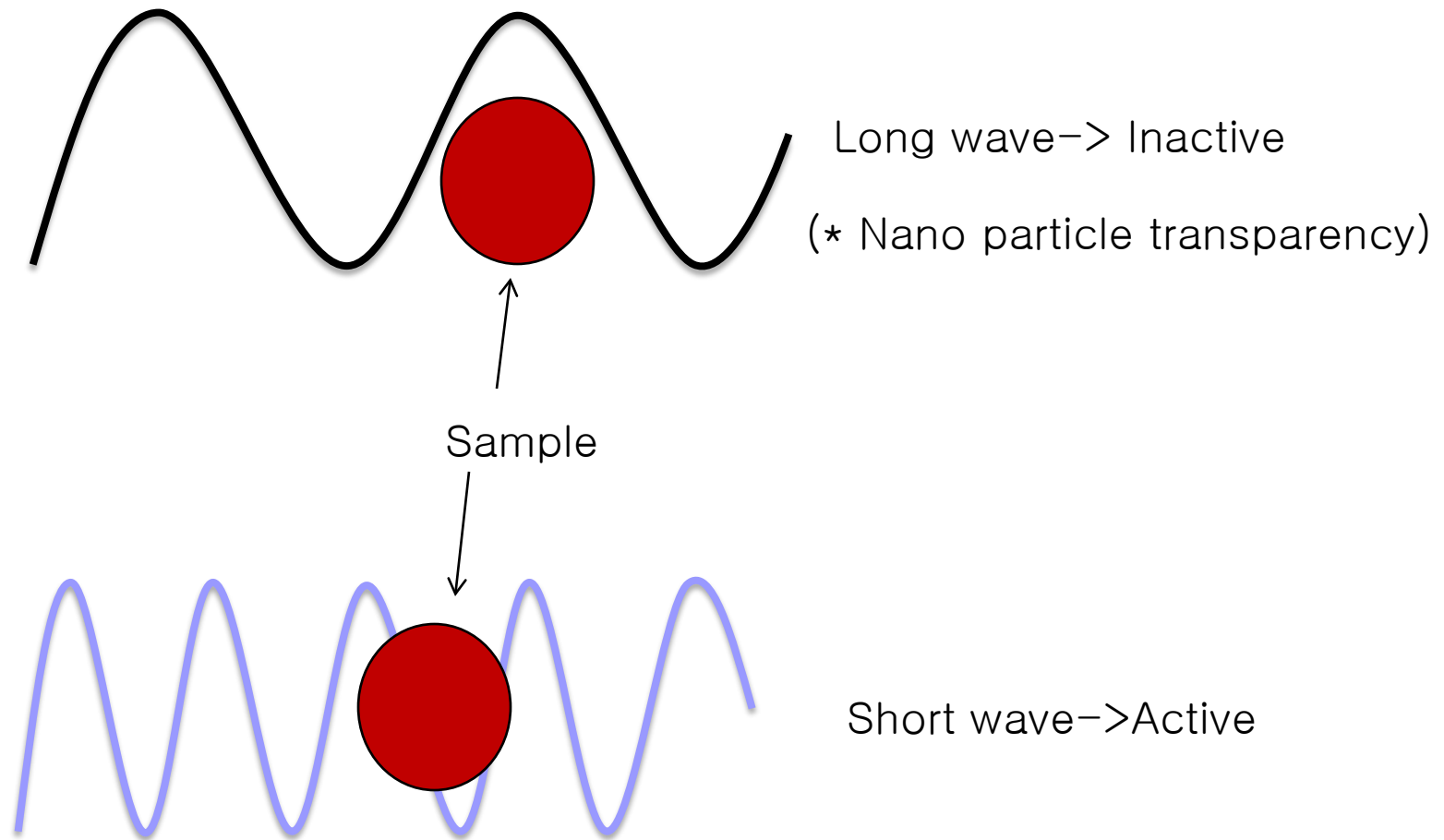
## Raman (산란)

- molecular vibrations and rotations (complementary)
- 대칭,비대칭 모드
- intensity proportional to change in molecular polarizability (분극성, Scattering)  
; C-S, S-S, C-C, O-O, N-N, C=C, -CN

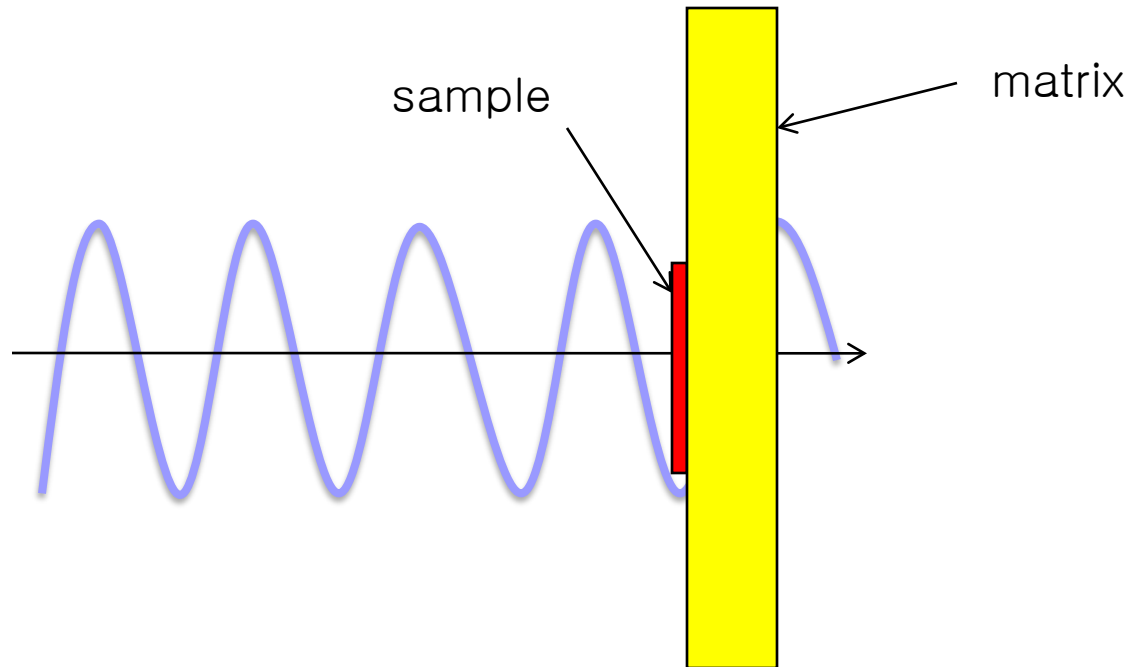
# Advantages of Raman spectroscopy

- 투과가 아닌 반사 산란을 측정하므로 측정 가능한 시료 상태의 한계를 확장 (가시 광이 투과되는 모든 시료 용기 사용 가능)
- IR 과 동일 대역의 Peak 중 IR에 inactive 한 dipole moment 불변 운동 Peak 도 측정 (C=C, Aromatic에 특히 고감도)
- 간편한 sample 전 처리
- Mid-IR 뿐만 아니라 Far-IR대 영역의 측정이 용이하므로 무기물 및 촉매 분석이 편리
- IR 보다 단파장 빛인 단색 Visible laser의 사용으로 Microscope에서 공간 분해 능이 높아 IR 보다 작은 시료의 측정이 가능

# Why short wavelength is better for small sample ?



# Why short wavelength is better for small sample ?



Penetration depth =  $F(\text{wave length, incident angle, } n_1/n_2)$

Short wave  $\rightarrow$  Small P. depth  $\rightarrow$  Can reduce matrix effect

## Effect of Laser excitation wavelength

- Raman intensity =  $1/\lambda^4$
- Fluorescence resulting from electronic absorption
- Sample Heating

### Near-IR FT-Raman

- Weaker Signal
- Fluorescence uncommon
- Disadvantage for Micro-Raman

### UV, Visible Dispersive Raman

- Stronger signal
- Fluorescence more common
- Advantage for Micro-Raman

# 방법 간 비교

(기본 원리)

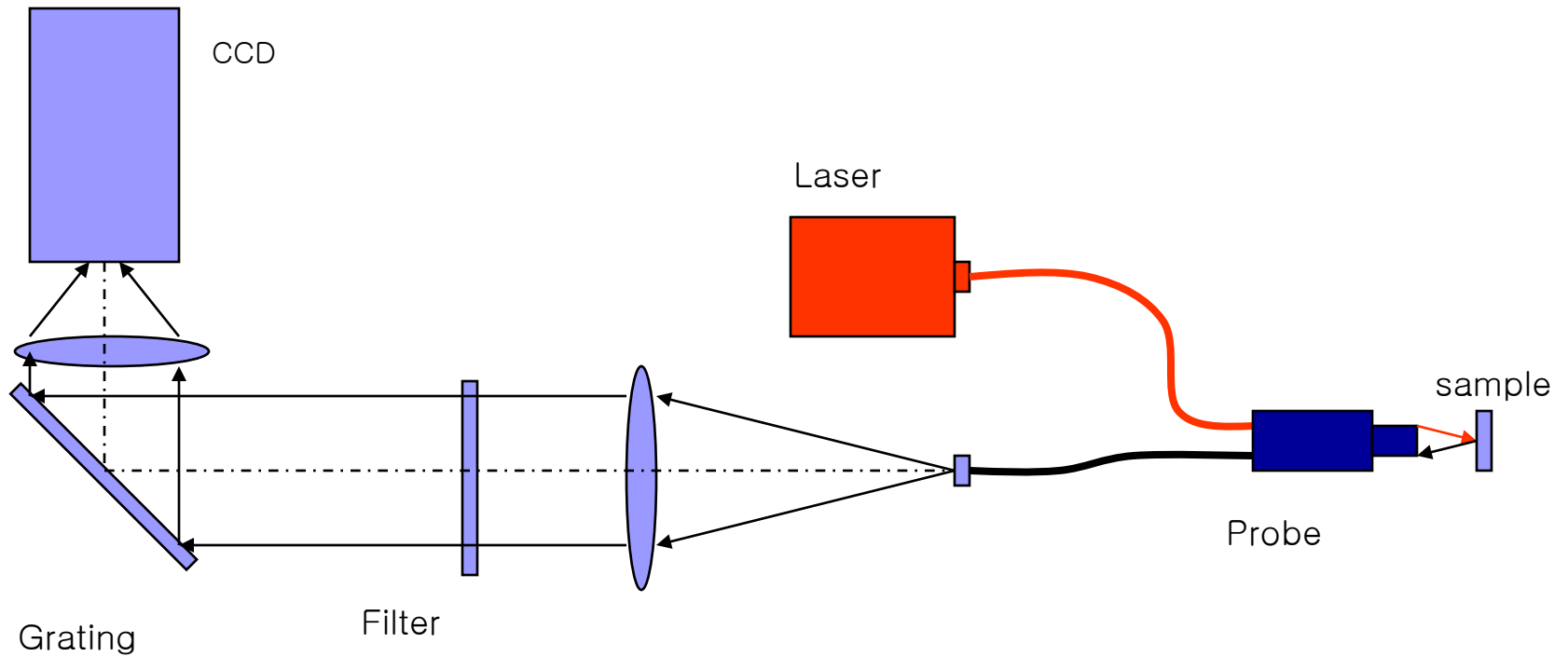
	광원	측정대역, 방법	Scan속도	비교
Raman	Laser (UV, Vis, IR)	Far~Near IR Wavelength shift	Max. 100ms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-시료에 따라 laser 종류 선택</li> <li>-강한 beam power</li> <li>-광대역 측정</li> <li>-시료의 다양성</li> <li>-반사법이 양호</li> </ul>
FT-IR	Ceramic	Mid-IR Absorption	Max. 50ms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-소재의 제약(mid-IR 투과재만 사용 가능)</li> <li>-투과법이 양호</li> </ul>
Near IR	W-lamp	Near-IR Absorption	Min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-측정 시간 길다</li> <li>-약한 beam power</li> <li>-투과법이 양호</li> </ul>



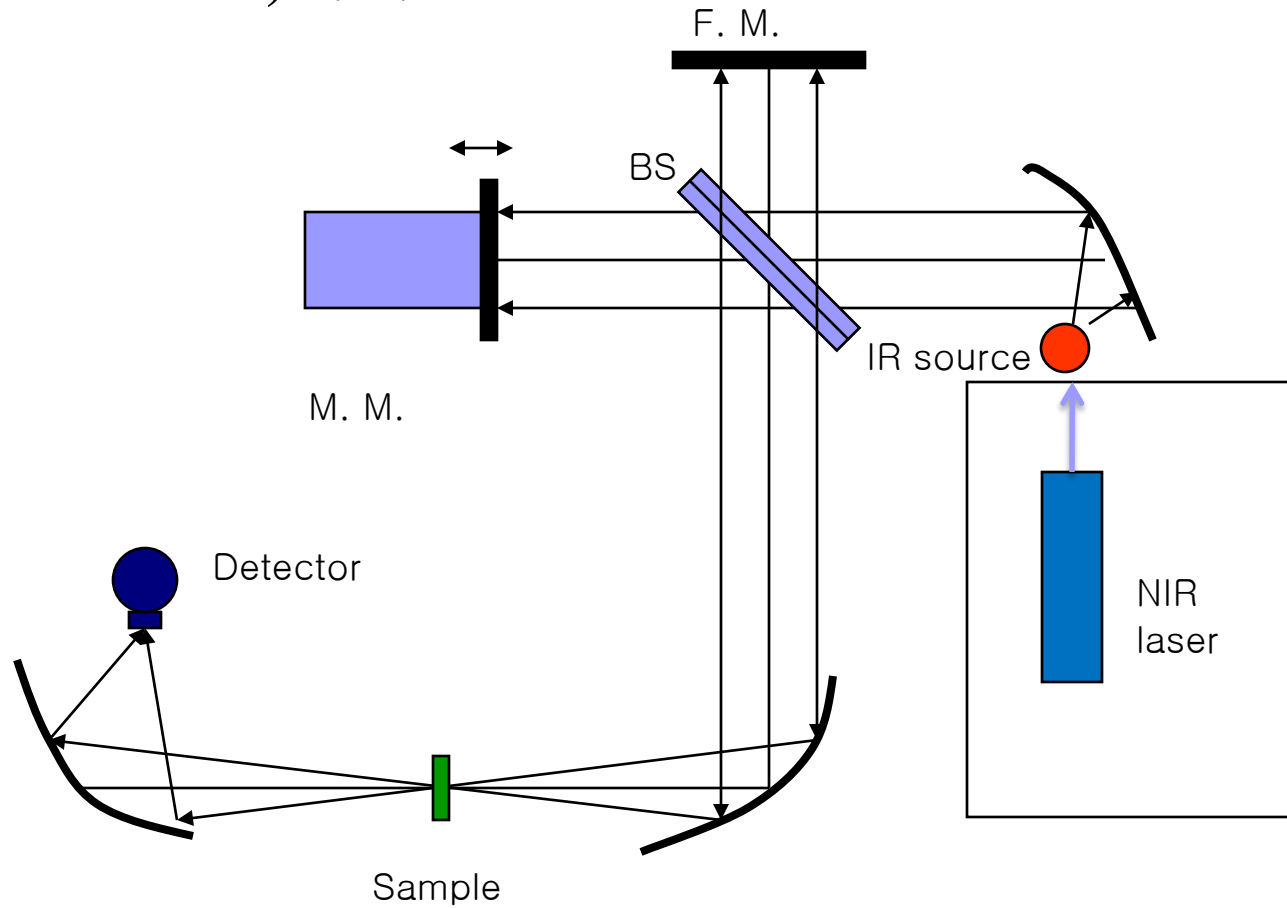
(장단점 비교)

	장점	단점
Raman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 단색광 고출력 레이저 고감도</li> <li>0 유리, 플라스틱 광섬유 사용</li> <li>0 빠른 응답속도, 높은기기 안정도 (No moving part)</li> <li>0 측정 대역이 넓다(Far~Near IR)</li> <li>0 적절한 가격</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 레이저 수명 (7천-만시간)</li> </ul>
FT-IR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 빠른 응답 속도, 고감도</li> <li>0 높은 정량성</li> <li>0 식별성 양호</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 진동, 수분 등 환경에 취약</li> <li>0 사용 소재의 제약(유리 X)</li> <li>0 가격이 비싸다</li> <li>0 광섬유 사용 불능</li> </ul>
Near IR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 비교적 저렴한 광섬유 사용 가능</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 측정 영역 부적절</li> <li>0 반응속도 느리고 정량성 부족</li> <li>0 진동에 취약(Moving parts)</li> <li>0 식별성 불량</li> </ul>

# Dispersive Raman spectrometer의 구조



# FT-IR(FT-Raman)의 구조



\* Sample이 IR source 위치에 있고 그림처럼 장파장 NIR laser가 설치된 것이 FT-Raman임

# Raman의 기본 구성



Raman Bench



Sample holder

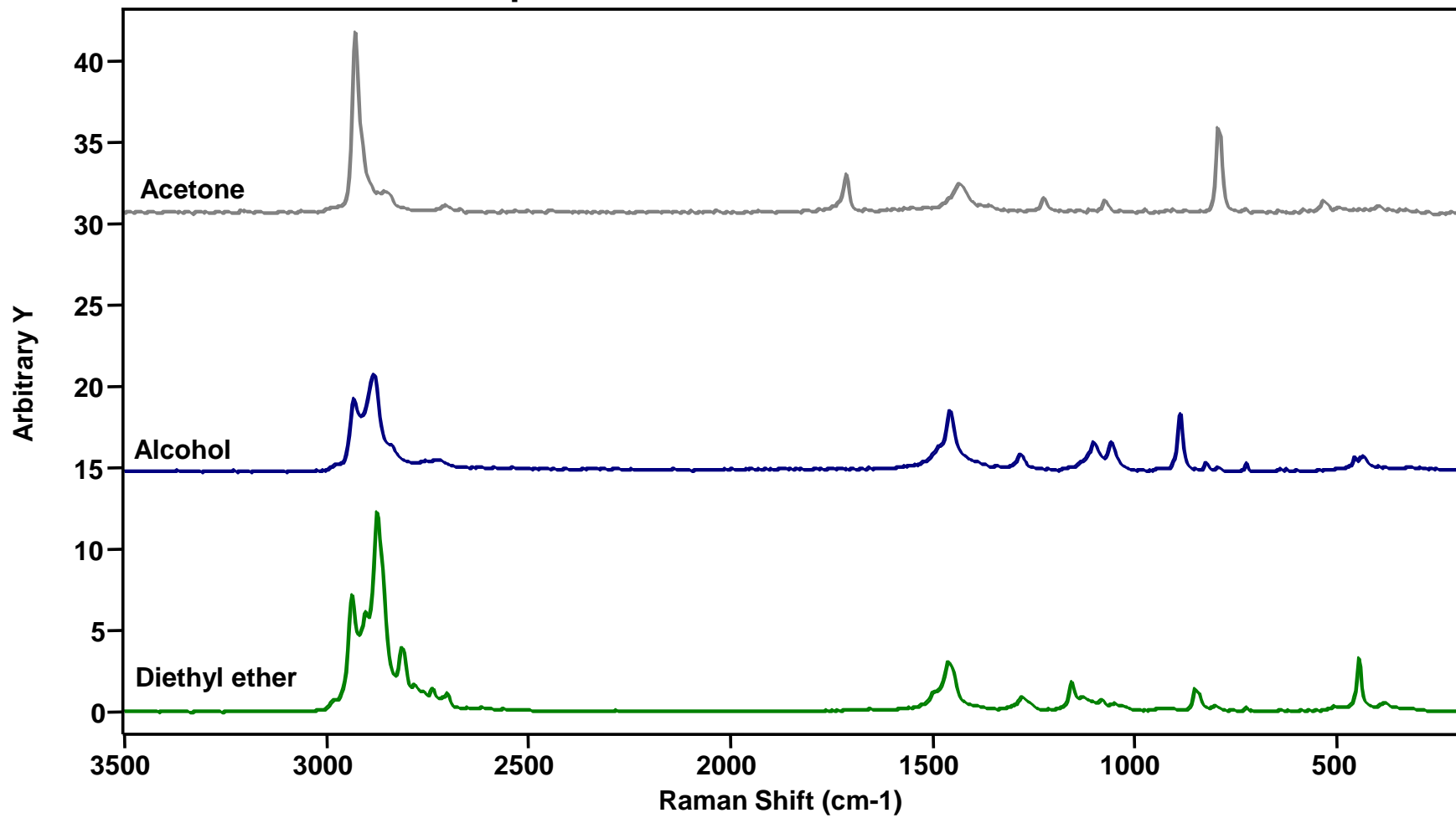


Probe

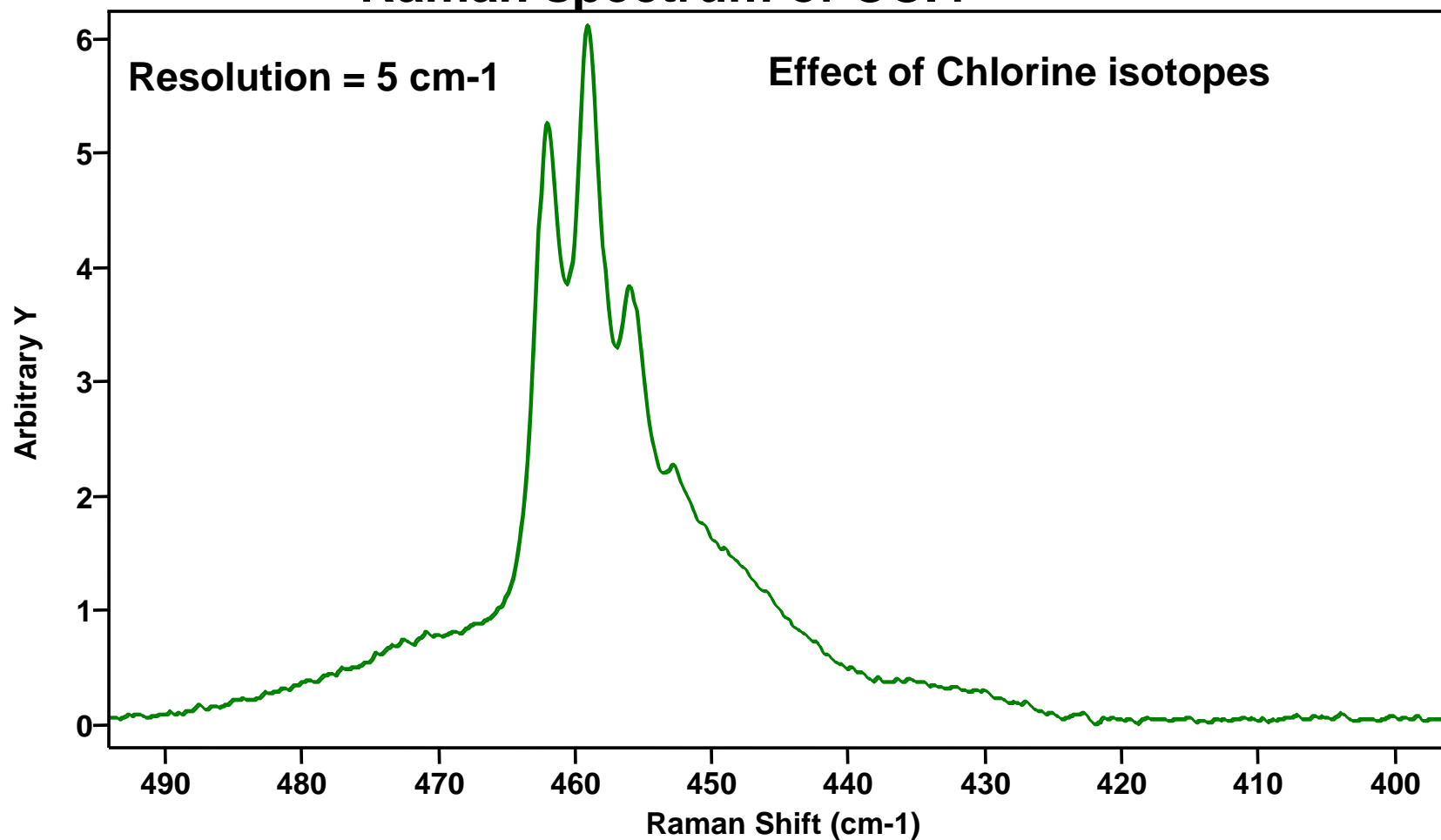


Microscope adaptor

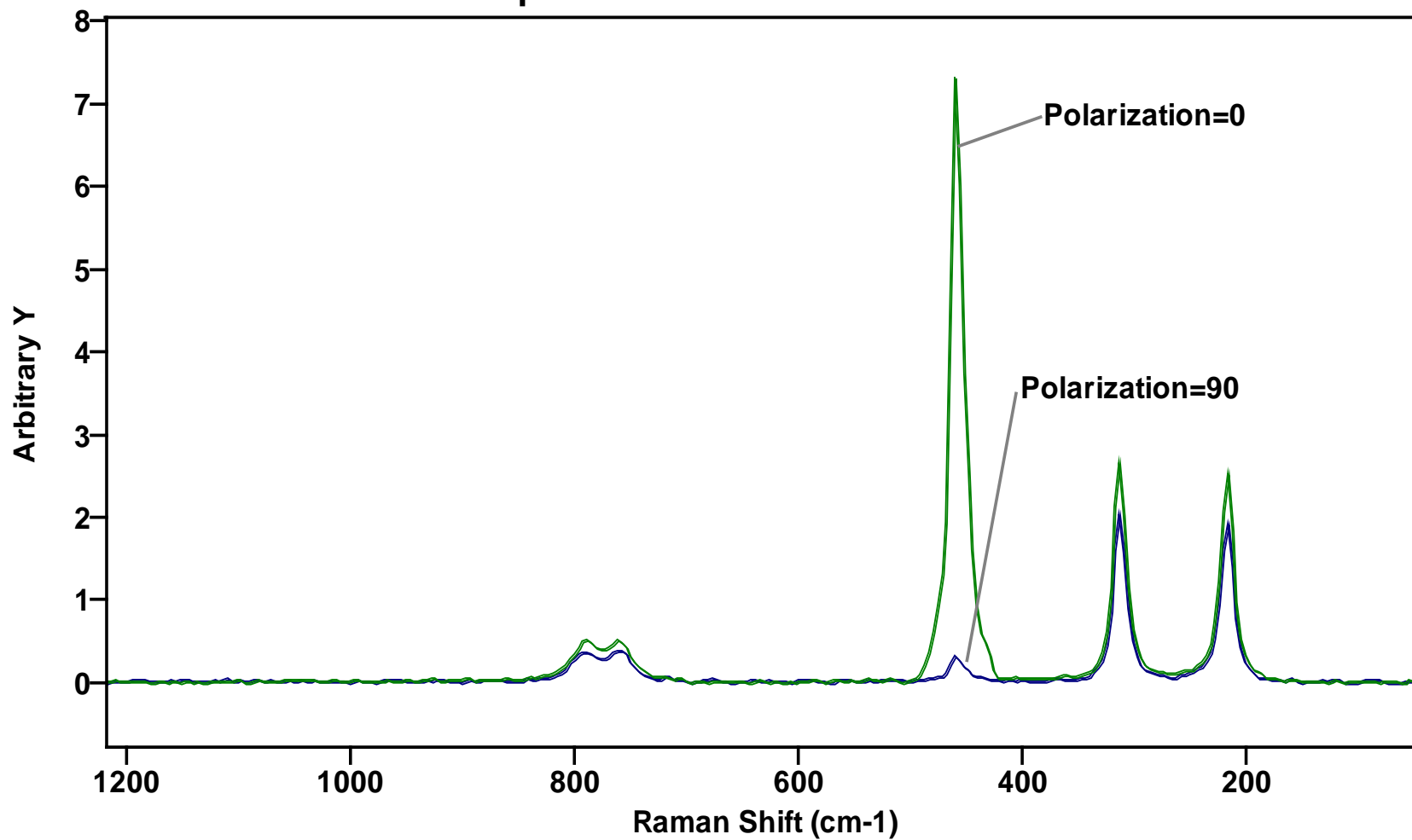
## Raman spectra of common solvents



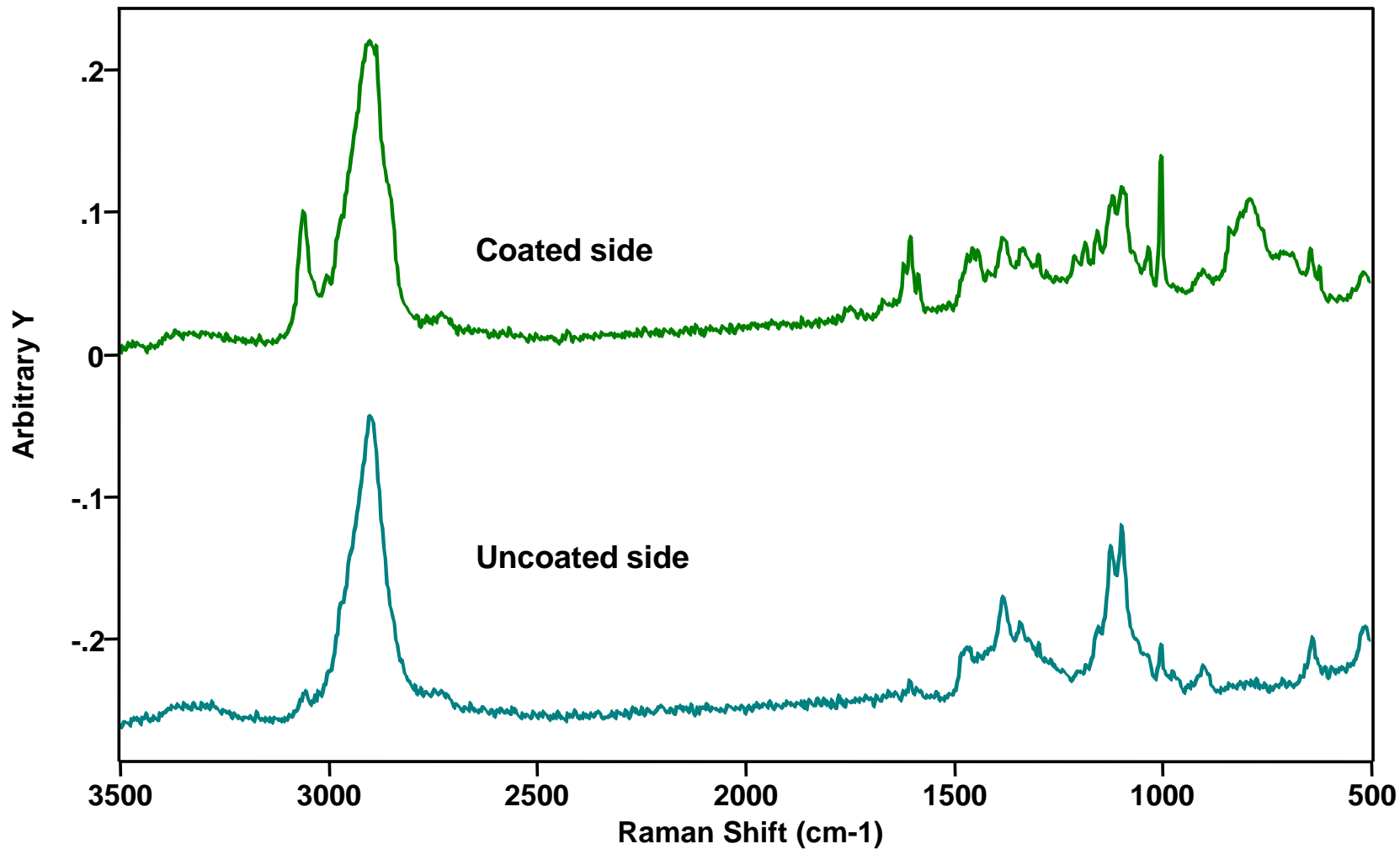
## Raman spectrum of $\text{CCl}_4$



## Raman depolarization with CCl<sub>4</sub>

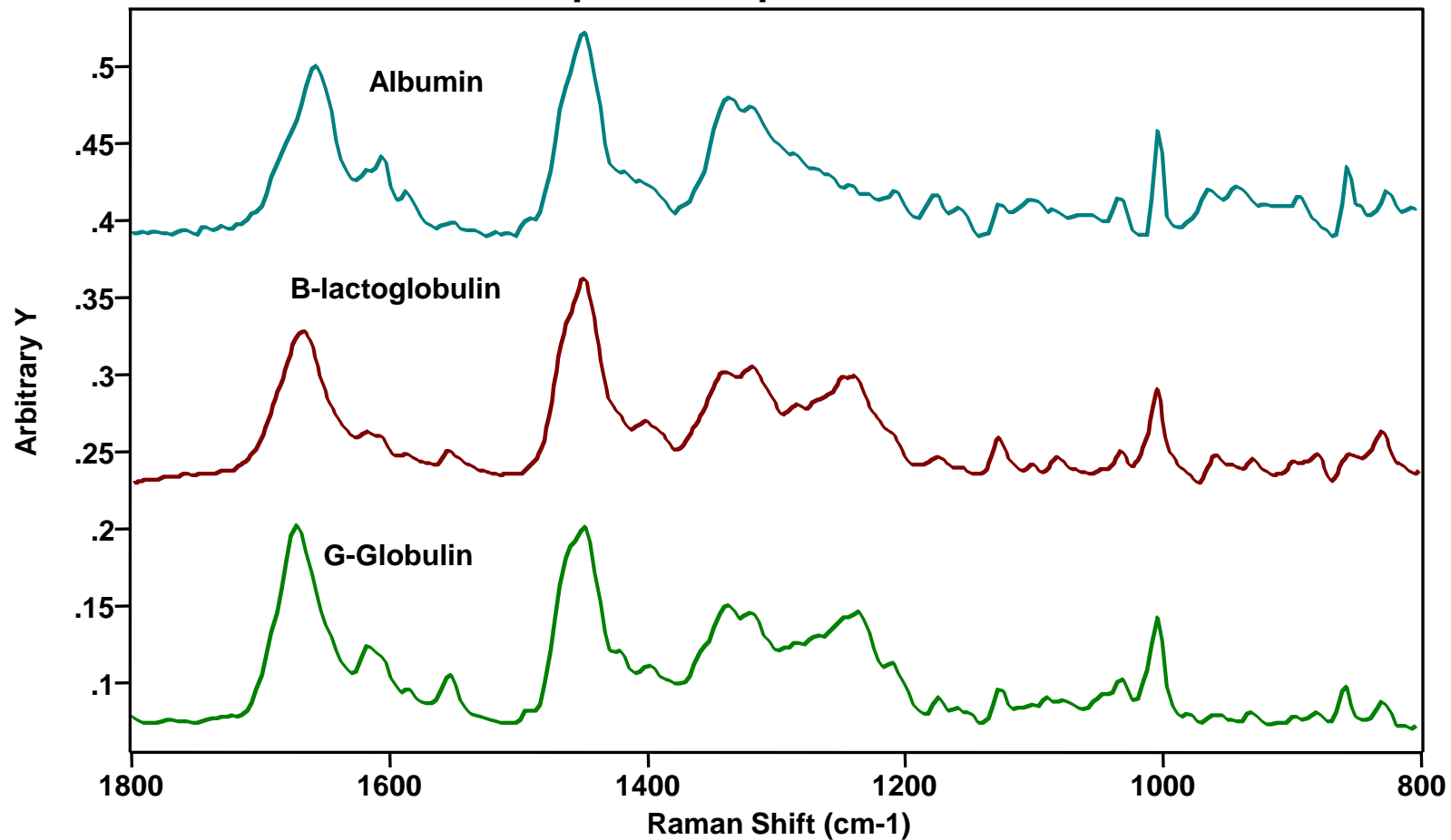


## Raman spectra of thermal fax paper

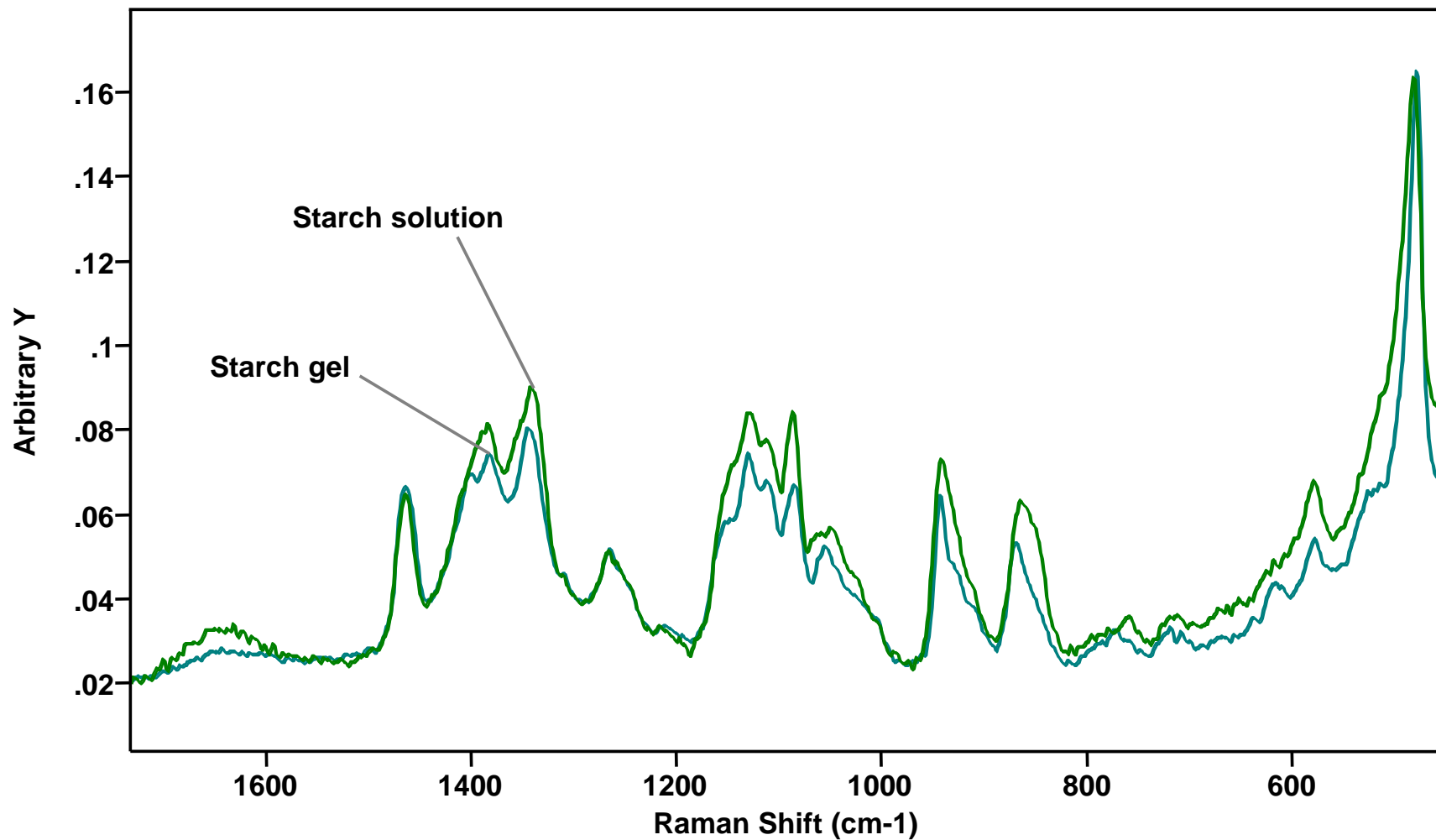




## Raman spectra of proteins

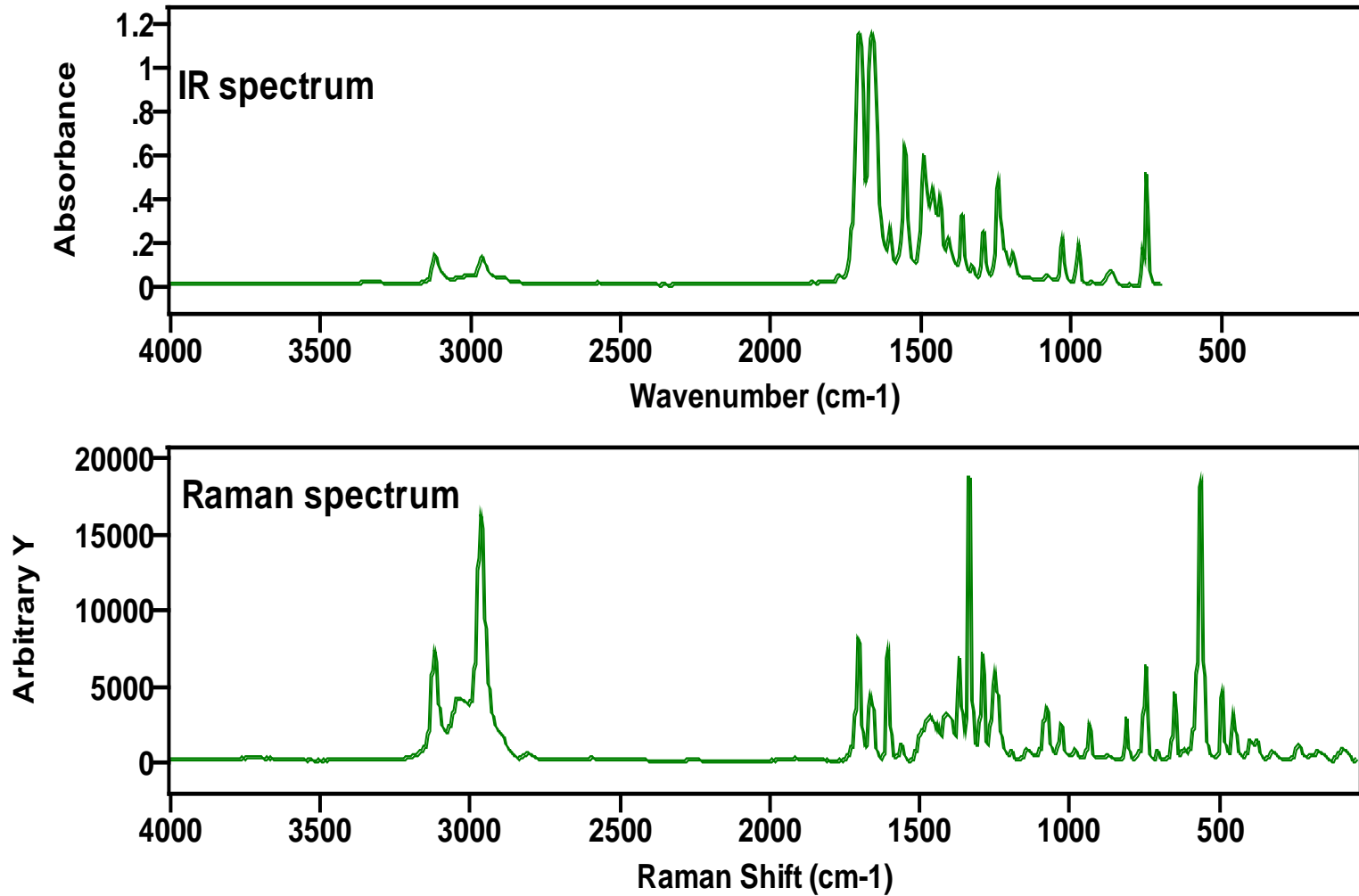


## Raman spectral changes due to gelatinization

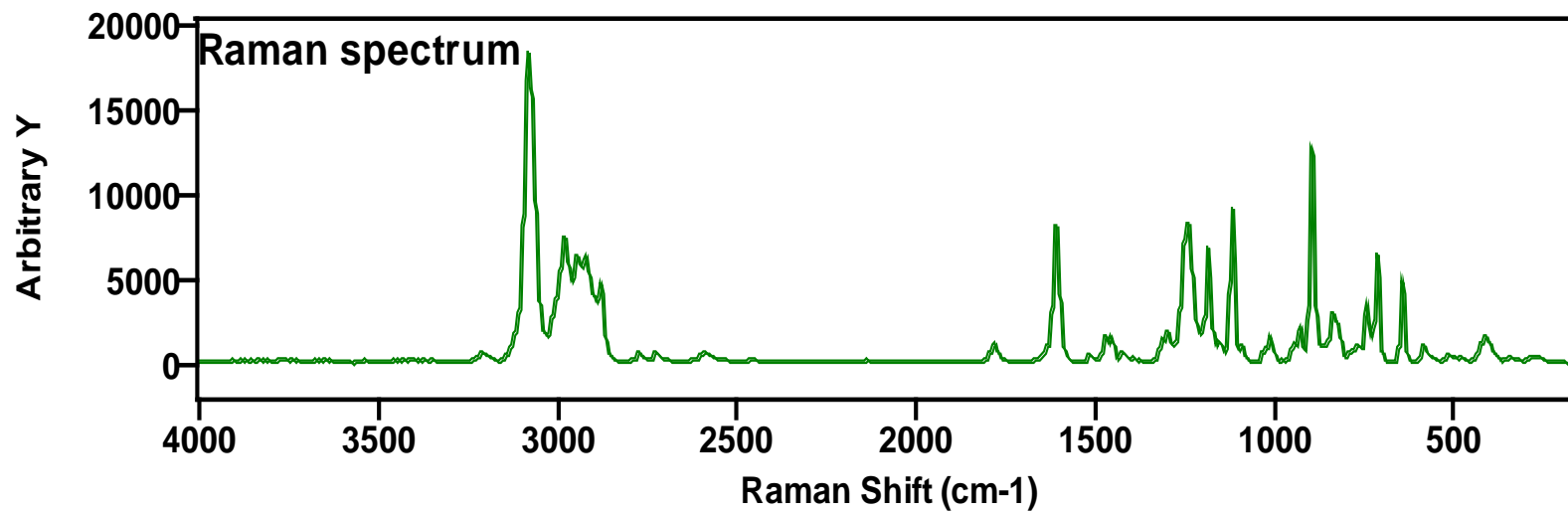
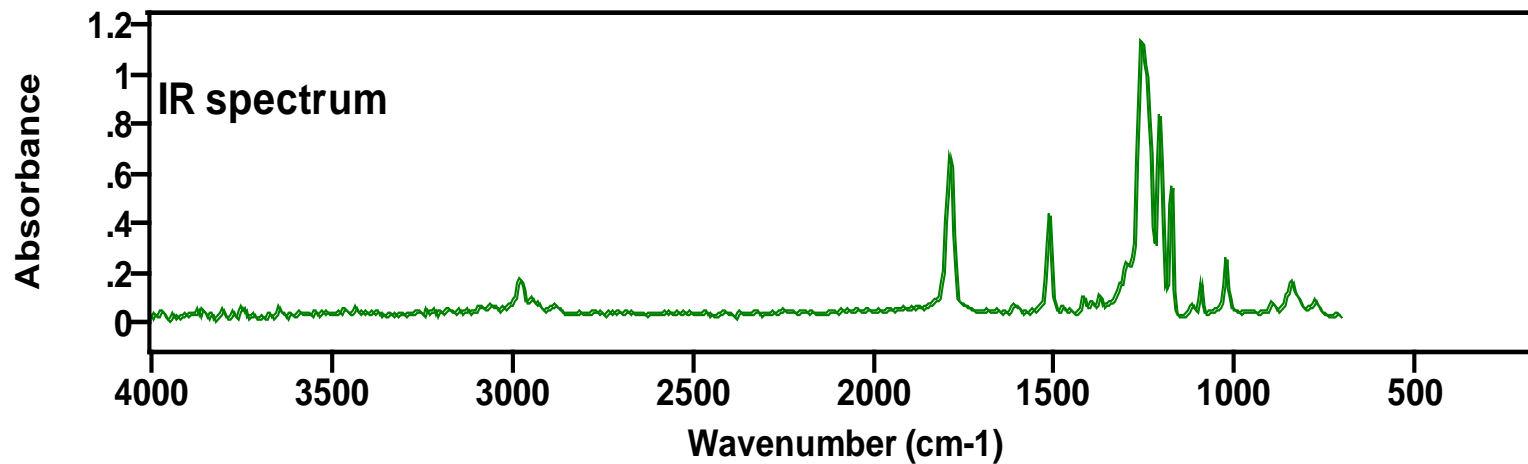


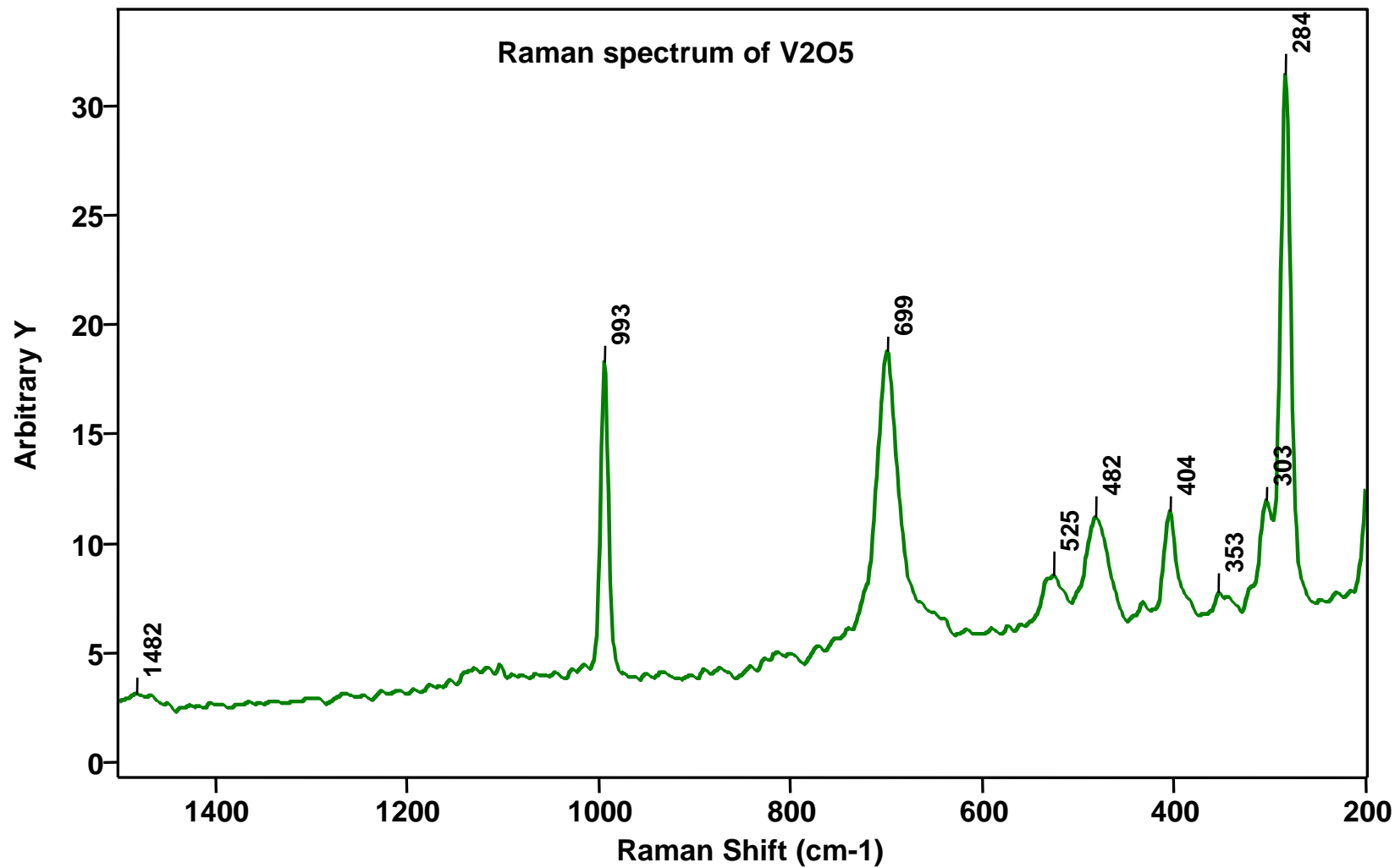
# IR vs. Raman spectrum

## Characterization of Caffeine



## Characterization of Polymer pellet





# Inorganic

- ICP, AA, XRF, EDX  
-. 성분분석 OK, 구조분석 No
- Far-IR : 구조분석 OK, 기기 사용상 제약이 큼
- Mid-IR : Sampling method에 의한 시료  
제약이 있음
- Raman : 구조분석 OK, 시료 제약이 없음, 비파괴적 분석