

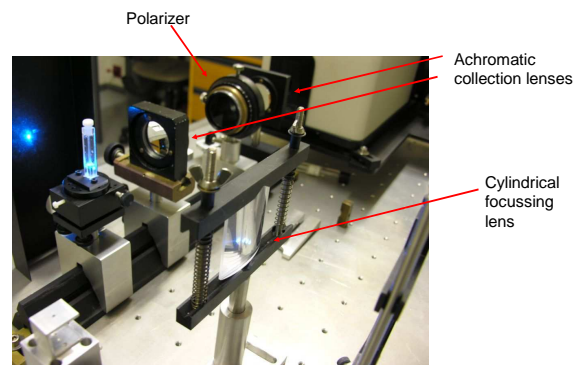
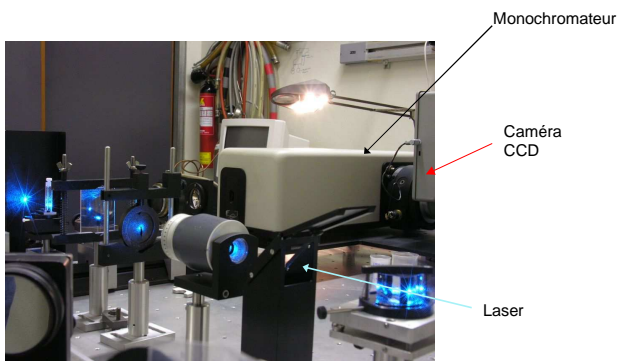
Raman set-up

- The instrument
- Experimental advantages
- Accessories
- Examples of spectra

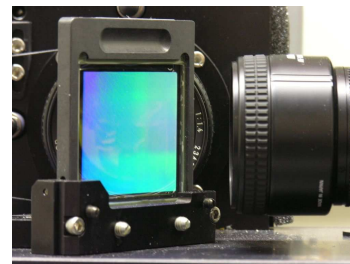
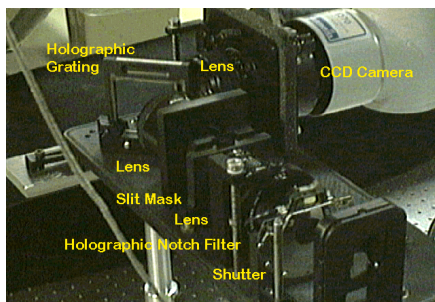
Raman set-up

- Diode Laser(488nm), He-Ne Laser (632nm)
- Holospec f/1.8 spectrometer
- LN2-cooled CCD camera
- Home-built computer control (D. Lovy)

Spectromètre Raman



Kaiser Optical Holospec Spectrometer



Transmission gratings:

Low frequency Stokes gratings	488nm	100 – 2600 cm^{-1}
	632.8nm	100 – 2020 cm^{-1}

Computer control

- Program WROA (D. Lovy) (PC)
 - Define acquisition window on CCD
 - Set binning (max 1500 counts/pixel, total 65k)
 - Define exposure time, number of accumulations
 - Data saved as ascii files (extension .w1), experimental data in header part (\$text etc)
 - Program extended for R.O.A.
 - Compatible with data treatment program « Spectraw » by D. Lovy

Experimental advantages

- No moving parts
- High light throughput (f/1.8)
- Shot noise detection (long accumulations possible)
- Raman spectrum from 150 to 2500 cm^{-1}
- Easy to use

Experimental disadvantages

- Limited spectral range C-H, N-H and O-H stretching vibrations not accessible
- Lattice modes below 150 cm^{-1} not accessible

Accessories

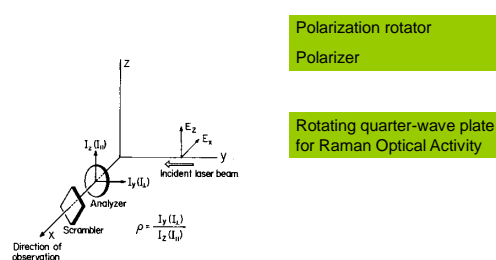


Fig. 8-27. Experimental configuration for measuring depolarization ratios. The scrambler is placed after the analyzer because the monochromatic gratings show different efficiencies for I and II directions.

Accessories



Circulating bath heated cell (up to 200°C) for powder samples in capillaries
Backscattering geometry

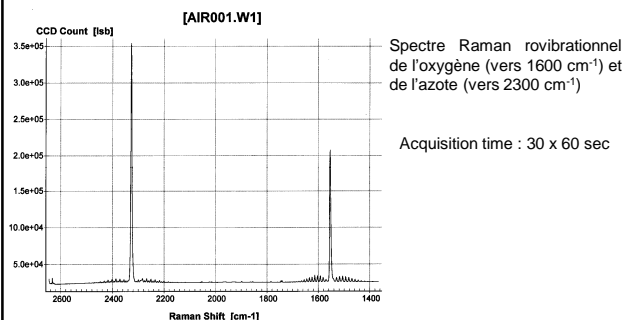
Thermostatted cell holder 1cm cells

Helium flow cryostat

Liquid nitrogen dewar



Examples



Resonance Raman

3520

D. L. Rousseau and P. F. Williams: Resonance Raman scattering

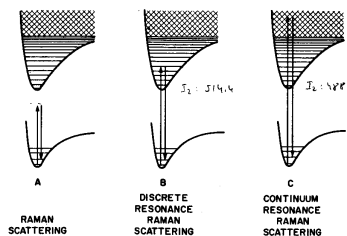
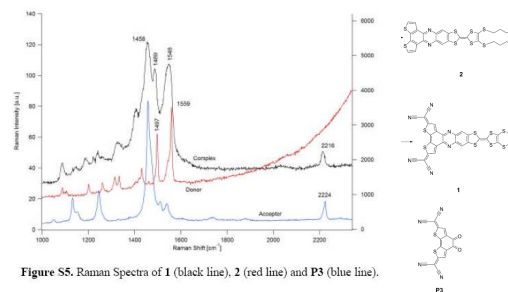


FIG. 1. Classification of Raman scattering according to laser frequency. A. The incident laser frequency is far from resonance with any real electronic transition, so normal Raman scattering is observed. B. The incident laser frequency is in the region of discrete levels of a single electronic intermediate state. We term this process discrete resonance Raman scattering. C. The incident frequency is in the range of a dissociative continuum. We label this process continuum resonance Raman scattering.

Resonance Raman

Charge transfer complex (Chem. Eur. J. 2009, 15, 63 – 66)



Other Raman instruments available

- Spex 1404 or 1403 (for measurements of lattice vibrations)
- Labram Raman Microscope (in the geology department)

