

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΜΕΤΑΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ «ΑΝΑΛΥΤΙΚΗ ΧΗΜΕΙΑ – ΔΙΑΣΦΑΛΙΣΗ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ»

«Φασματοσκοπία Raman: Βασικές αρχές και εφαρμογές στον δομικό χαρακτηρισμό υάλων»

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Αθήνα, 2023



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L.N. Ran

<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>





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Published: 31 March 1928

A New Type of Secondary Radiation

C. V. RAMAN & K. S. KRISHNAN

<u>Nature</u> 121, 501–502 (1928) Cite this article 16k Accesses 1265 Citations 59 Altmetric Metrics

IF we assume that the X-ray scattering of the 'unmodified' type observed by Prof. Compton corresponds to the normal or average state of the atoms and molecules, while the 'modified' scattering of altered wave-length corresponds to their fluctuations from that state, it would follow that we should expect also in the case of ordinary light two which the present oreact on whiteh sale cargo speciment were found was not in existence even a thousand years ago, so the possibility of the Sligo flakes being debris from primitive stone anchors should be taken into consideration when attempting to fix their cultural age.

These facts are no doubt known to the five signatories of the letter referred to, yet we think it worth while to place on record any evidence which might assist in the elucidation of the cultural age of the artefacts in question.

> L. S. PALMER. J. WILFRID JACKSON. W. O'B. PIERCE.

College of Technology. Manchester, Mar. 1.

No. 3048, Vol. 1211

A New Type of Secondary Radiation.

Is we assume that the X-ray scattering of the unmodified ' type observed by Prof. Compton corresponds to the normal or average state of the atoms and molecules, while the 'modified' scattering of altered wave-length corresponds to their fluctuations from that state, it would follow that we should expect also in the case of ordinary light two types of seattering, one determined by the normal optical properties of the atoms or molecules, and another representing the effect of their fluctuations from their normal state. It accordingly becomes necessary to test whether this is actually the case. The experiments we have made have confirmed this anticipation, and

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<u>Φασματοσκοπία</u> Raman

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NATURE

MARCH 31, 1928

shown that in every case in which light is scattered by the molecules in dust-free liquids or gases, the diffuse radiation of the ordinary kind, having the same wave-length as the incident beam, is accompanied by a modified scattered radiation of degraded frequency.

The new type of light scattering discovered by us naturally requires very powerful illumination for its observation. In our experiments, a beam of sunlight was converged successively by a telescope objective of 18 cm. aperture and 230 cm. focal length, and by a second lens of 5 cm. focal length. At the focus of the second lens was placed the scattering material, which is either a liquid (carefully purified by repeated distillation in succe) or its dust-free vapour. To detect the presence of a modified scattered radiation, the method of complementary light-filters was used. A blue-violet filter, when coupled with a yellow-green filter and placed in the incident light, completely extinguished the track of the light through the liquid or vapour. The reappearance of the track when the yellow filter is transferred to a place between it and the observer's eye is proof of the existence of a modified scattered radiation. Spectroscopic confirmation is also available.

Some sixty different common liquids have been examined in this way, and every one of them showed the effect in greater or less degree. That the effect is a true scattering and not a fluorescence is indicated in the first place by its feebleness in comparison with the ordinary scattering, and secondly by its polarisation, which is in many cases quite strong and comparable with the polarisation of the ordinary scattering. The investigation is naturally much more difficult in the case of gases and vapours, owing to the excessive feebleness of the effect. Nevertheless, when the vapour is of sufficient density, for example with ether or amylene, the modified scattering is readily demonstrable.

210 Bowhazar Street.

Calcutta, India,

Feb, 16.

C. V. RAMAN. K. S. KRISHNAN.

with such quantities of parr-food that it is tempted to prolong the parr life. In America, when there are no trout, the salmon form fresh-water colonies more readily.

C. TATE REGAN.

British Museum (Natural History), 8.W.7, Mar. 17.

Anomalous Groups in the Periodic System of Elements.

Atlantic the salmon generally leaves such colonisation to the trout, and itself forms fresh-water colonies

only in exceptional circumstances, either in very large

lakes with abundance of fishes, or in rivers or lakes

IN a paper which will shortly appear in the Rend. Accord, Lincsi, I have calculated the distribution of the electrons in a heavy atom. The electrons were considered as forming an atmosphere of completely degenerated gas held in proximity to the nucleus by the attraction of the nuclear charge screened by the electrons. Formulæ were given for the density of the electrons and the potential as functions of the distance r from the nucleus.

In continuation of the previous work, I have applied the same method to the study of the formation of anomalous groups in the periodic system of elements. From the density of the electrons and their velocity distribution, one can easily calculate how many electrons have a given angular momentum in their motion about the nucleus, that is, how many electrons have a given azimuthal quantum number k.

It is known, for example, that the formation of the group of the rare earths corresponds to the bounding of electrons in 4_4 orbits, that is, to the presence in the atom of electrons with k=4. Now it follows from the theory that electrons with k-4 exist in the normal state only for atoms with atomic number $z \ge 55$. This agrees well with the empirical result that the group of the rare earths begins at z = 58(cerium).

Similarly, the bounding of 3_k electrons with k=3corresponds to the anomaly of the first great period

<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>



Nobel Prize in Physics 1930



Διεγερμένη ηλεκτρονιακή στάθμη Ε1



Θεμελιώδης ενεργειακή στάθμη. Ε $_0$



<u>Φασματοσκοπία</u> <u>Raman</u>

<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>

Κλασική περιγραφή του φαινομένου Raman.

Ένα ταλαντευόμενο χρονοεξαρτημένο ηλεκτρικό πεδίο περιγράφεται από την σχέση



Συχνότητα προσπίπτουσας ακτινοβολίας

Αλληλεπιδρώντας με ένα μόριο, του επάγει μια διπολική ροπή, που δίνεται από την σχέση



Αν το μόριο δονείται με μια συχνότητα ν_m τότε η μετατόπιση του πυρήνα θα είναι:



Φασματοσκοπία Raman

Για μικρές μετατοπίσεις, η πολωσιμότητα μπορεί να γραφεί ως γραμμικός συνδυασμός της απομάκρυνσης q.

 $a = a_0 + (\partial a/\partial q) q_0 + \dots$ Evernác, n dinoliký poný, µnopeí va ekopastel wc: $P = a E_0 \cos 2\pi v_0 t$ $= a E_0 \cos 2\pi v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} (\partial a/\partial q)_0 q_0 E_0 \left[\cos\{2\pi(v_0 + v_m)t + \cos\{2\pi(v_0 - v_m)t\} \} \right]$ Rayleigh Anti - Stokes Stokes

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_{xx} & a_{xy} & a_{xz} \\ a_{yx} & a_{yy} & a_{yz} \\ a_{zx} & a_{zy} & a_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>



Σε αντίθεση με τα πειραματικά αποτελέσματα

Η κβαντομηχανική θεώρηση, δίνει την σωστή πρόβλεψη για τον λόγο των εντάσεων Stokes – AntiStokes ο οποίος είναι:

 $I^{\text{Stokes}} / I^{\text{Anti-Stokes}} = (v_0 - v_s)^4 / (v_0 + v_{A-S})^4 \exp(hcv_{s/A-S} / k_B T)$

Πειραματική οργανολογία



<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>



<u>Φασματοσκοπία Raman</u>

$$I_{\text{Stokes}}^{\text{red}-1\text{st}}(\bar{\nu}) = (\bar{\nu}_0 - \bar{\nu})^{-4} \bar{\nu} \left[n(\bar{\nu}, T) + 1 \right]^{-1} I_{\text{Stokes}}^{\text{expt}}$$



S. N. Yannopoulos, A. G. Kalampounias, A. Chrissanthopoulos and G. N. Papatheodorou, J. Chem. Phys. 118, 3197 (2003)



Φυσικοχημικές διεργασίες

Είναι υλικά με μεγάλη γεωλογική σημασία, καθώς απαντώνται σε ηφαιστειακά πετρώματα παρέχοντας πληροφορίες για το εσωτερικό της Γης.

Το σύστημα MgO – SiO₂



Using NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope, astronomers have, for the first time, found (2011) signatures of silicate crystals around a newly forming protostar in the constellation of Orion. The crystals are from the olivine silicate minerals known as forsterite, and are similar to those found on the green sand beaches of Hawaii.

<u>Το σύστημα MgO – SiO</u>₂

Σύστημα x MgO − (1 − x) SiO₂

Έχουν μελετηθεί εκτενώς στο παρελθόν ύαλοι που δημιουργούνται στο σύστημα αυτό. Λίγη έμφαση έχει δοθεί σε συστάσεις <u>πλούσιες σε MgO</u>





A. G. Kalampounias, N. K. Nasikas and G. N. Papatheodorou, J. Chem. Phys. 131, 114513 (2009)



Ανηγμένο ως προς την συχνότητα ημιλογαριθμικό διάγραμμα για τις πολώσεις VV και VH.

- Μικρές μεταβολές για το εύρος της κορυφής.
- Το μέγιστο της κορυφής παραμένει περίπου σταθερό (95 \pm 3 cm⁻¹)

Ιδιαιτέρως μεγάλη συχνότητα για την κορυφή Boson ανάμεσα σε όλα τα ανόργανα γυαλιά και ανεπηρέαστη της σύστασης.

Περιοχή μέσων συχνοτήτων 600 – 800 cm⁻¹ Οι δονήσεις κάμψης.



Η ανάλυση για την περιοχή μέσων συχνοτήτων έγινε με τη χρήση τριών γραφικών παραστάσεων Gauss για την αναπαράσταση των δονήσεων που προκαλούνται από τα διάφορα είδη Qⁿ

> Οφείλονται σε δονήσεις των αλυσίδων Si – O - Si

Περιοχή υψηλών συχνοτήτων 800 – 1200 cm $^{-1}$



Τα είδη Qⁿ

Παρουσιάζονται τα φάσματα για τις δύο ακραίες συστάσεις 50mol% και 66.7mol% MgO αντίστοιχα.

Η ανάλυση για την περιοχή υψηλών συχνοτήτων έγινε με τη χρήση τεσσάρων γραφικών παραστάσεων Gauss για την αναπαράσταση των δονήσεων που προκαλούνται από τα διάφορα είδη Qⁿ

$$v_0 = 870 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$
, $v_1 = 900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$,
 $v_2 = 950 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $v_3 = 1060 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



Περιοχή υψηλών συχνοτήτων $800 - 1200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Ομαλές και σταδιακές αλλαγές στους πληθυσμούς των ειδών Q

Περιοχή υψηλών συχνοτήτων 800 – 1200 cm $^{-1}$ Τα είδη $Q^{\rm n}$



*Το είδος Q⁴ δεν λήφθηκε υπόψη καθώς δεν συνεισφέρει αρκετά σε συστάσεις με ποσοστό SiO₂ μικρότερο από 50mol%

Περιοχή μέσων συχνοτήτων 600 – 800 cm⁻¹ Οι δονήσεις κάμψης.



> Τρόποι σύνδεσης των αλυσίδων Si – O – Si.

Τρόποι σύνδεσης Si – Ο – Si.



Θερμοκρασιακή Εξάρτηση της δομής των υάλων







Χειροποίητος οπτικός φούρνος με μέγιστη θερμοκρασία λειτουργίας τους 900 °C



Θερμοκρασιακή Εξάρτηση της δομής των υάλων

 ✓ Η δομή των υάλων δεν φαίνεται να επηρεάζεται σημαντικά από την αύξηση της θερμοκρασίας μέχρι τους 700 ⁰C



Η αλλαγή της σύσταση των υάλων δεν επιφέρει απότομες μεταβολές στην δομή οι οποίες αντικατοπτρίζονται στο φάσμα Raman από τις δονήσεις των διαφόρων ειδών Q^n .

 \checkmark Οι πλατιές κορυφές που παρατηρούνται στα φάσματα Raman υποδηλώνουν την παρουσία γεφυρωτικών οξυγόνων ακόμα και στο όριο της σύστασης Mg_2SiO_4 .

Ελεύθερα οξυγόνα είναι παρόντα και διατηρούν την ηλεκτροουδετερότητα. Ωστόσο ο σχηματισμός φορτισμένων ειδών ή clusters δεν μπορεί να αποκλειστεί.

✓ Σε αυτές τις συστάσεις τα γυαλιά είναι «ιοντικού τύπου».

Vibrational Spectroscopy 111 (2020) 103147





Raman spectroscopy for quality control and detection of substandard painkillers

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Buropean Commission, Directorate-General Joint Research Centre, Directorate F - Health, Consumers and Reference Materials, Retieseweg 111, 2440 Geel, Belgium

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Raman Spectroscopy Chemometrics Pain killers API ABSTRACT

Raman spectroscopy and multivariate data evaluation were used to verify the chemical nature and the content of the active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) (acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen and paracetamol) in painkillers. A class-modelling approach (SIMCA) of spectral data was used to verify that the correct API was indeed present in the pharmaceutical preparation and to prove the selectivity of the developed method towards other commercial APIs; PLS regression was used for the verification of the API amount. The root mean square error (RMSE) of the PLS models for the quantitation of the APIs were 11.3 % for paracetamol, 13.2 % for acetylsalicylic acid, and 6.2 % for ibuprofen in drug preparations containing the API at levels between 7.1 % and 92.3 %. This level of accuracy appears to be acceptable for a rapid screening method, which makes it fit-for-purpose for deployment in customs and forensic laboratories involved in the surveillance of the legal and illicit drug market.



Q

Home / Articles / 2016 / Quality Control with Handheld Raman

QRM Process

Quality Control with Handheld Raman

Ensuring compliance for raw material identification is easily within reach

By Claire Dentinger, Applications Scientist, Rigaku Analytical Devices Feb 01, 2016

Raw material identification (RMID) is a critical step for ensuring compliance with Good Manufacturing Processes (GMPs) and safeguarding the quality of pharmaceutical products. Increasingly strict regulatory requirements for RMID mean that pharmaceutical manufacturers are under increasing pressure to improve the efficiency of their RMID workflow while also achieving lower costs per analysis.



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CA

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Policing "Organic Milk" with

Raman Spectroscopy Used to Fight Crime

There's a breakthrough underway in law enforcement that can have a deep impact on crime-solving efforts.

Cutting edge spectroscopy applications are beginning to make inroads into crime scene substance identification. Researchers are exploring how these complex spectroscopy methods can be used in law enforcement activities.

Biological stains are one area crime fighters focus on. These can be used to identify persons of interest.

Biological stains include blood, saliva, semen, vaginal fluid, sweat and urine. Body fluid traces are important because they are the main source of DNA evidence. Currently, police use various biochemical tests to detect and identify body fluids.





Further Development of Raman Spectroscopy for Body Fluid Investigation: Method Advancement and Validation



✓ Η φασματοσκοπία Raman μπορεί να αποτελέσει ένα αξιόπιστο, γρήγορο στο αποτέλεσμα και εύχρηστο αναλυτικό εργαλείο στον ποιοτικό έλεγχο των υλικών με μη καταστροφικό τρόπο.

Έχει ηδη αρχίσει να χρησιμοποιείται σε πολλές εφαρμογές, στη βιομηχανία, τις κατασκευές αλλά και σε περιπτώσεις που έχουν δικαστική ή άλλη χρήση.

<u>Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας.</u>

