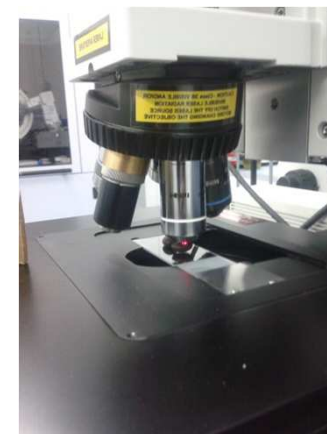




TECNOLOGIA RAMAN



Simonpietro Agnello
Raman Spectroscopy lab



Department of Physics and Chemistry - University of Palermo

<https://fisicaechimica.unipa.it/agnello/>



28/09/2016



Laboratory of Advanced Materials Physics

Who am I ?



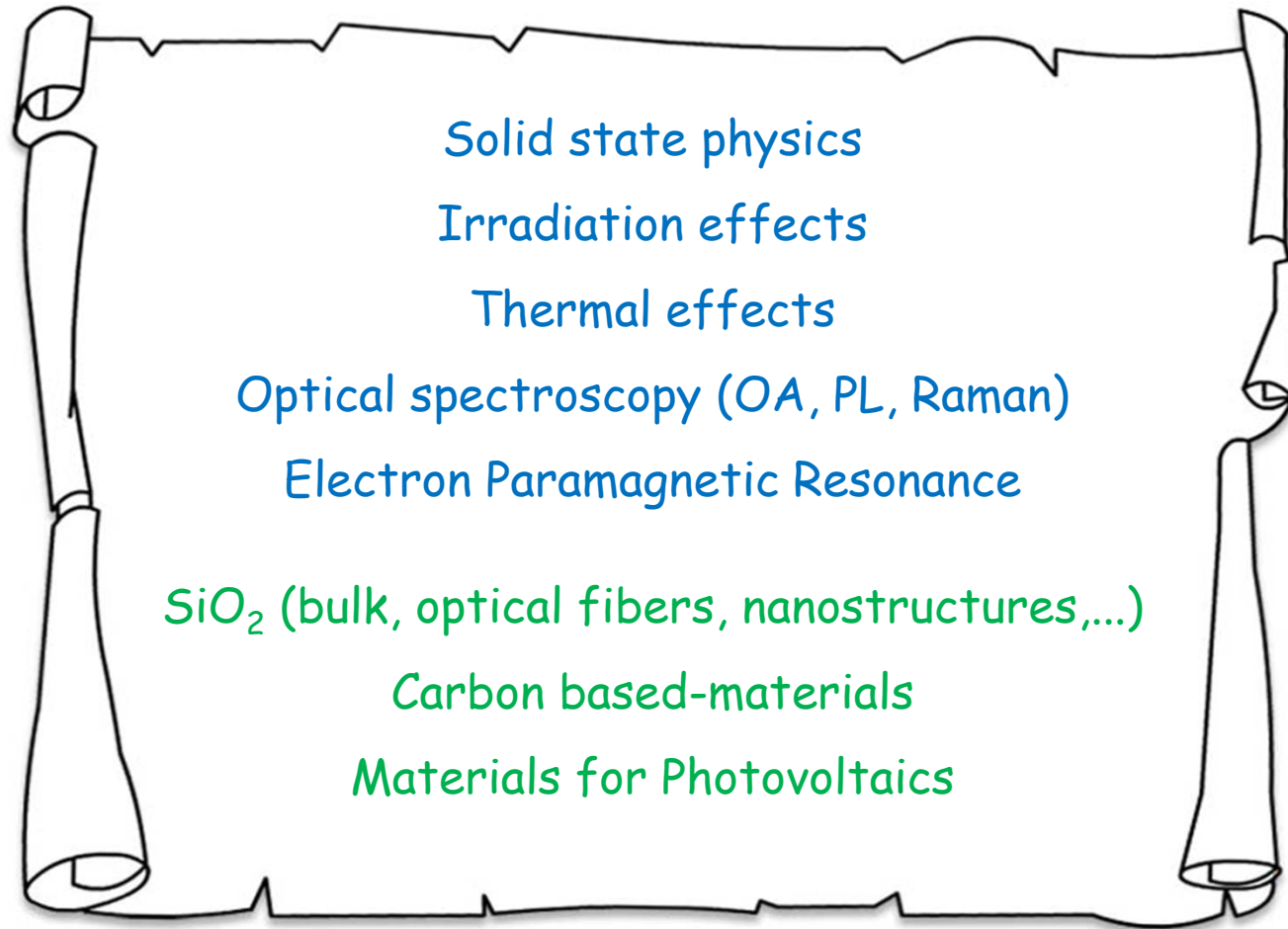
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Who am I ?



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Who am I ?



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Laboratory of *Advanced Materials Physics*

Home

People

Research

Publications

Facilities

Downloads

Welcome!

Last update: September 16, 2016

LAMP is a research group based in the **Department of Physics and Chemistry** at the University of Palermo. The expertise and the Scientific interests of the group lie across several areas of nanoscale physics, solid-state physics, Spectroscopy, Microscopy and material sciences. The ongoing experimental research activities of the LAMP group deal with the following subjects:



☆ <http://www.unipa.it/lamp/>

- Metal oxide nanoparticles
- Laser ablation in liquid phase
- Micro and meso-porous materials
- Carbon-based nanomaterials
- Silicon dioxide
- Optical fibers
- Materials for photovoltaics

28/09/2016



The Raman effect



http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1930/raman.jpg

The Raman effect was named after one of its discoverers, the Indian scientist **Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** who observed the effect by means of sunlight (1928).

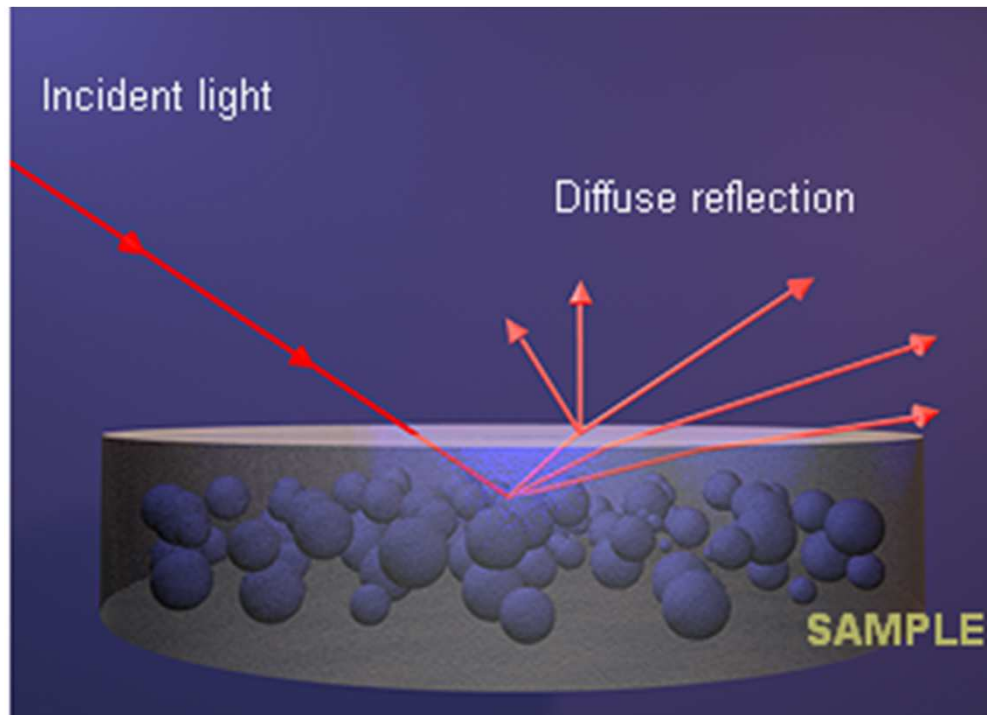
Sir Raman won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for this discovery accomplished using sunlight, a narrow band photographic filter to create monochromatic light and a "crossed" filter to block this monochromatic light. He found that light of changed frequency passed through the "crossed" filter.

A New Type of Secondary Radiation, C. V. Raman and K. S. Krishnan, Nature, 121(3048): 501-502, March 31, 1928

What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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When light interacts
With matter
Exchange of energy
could occur

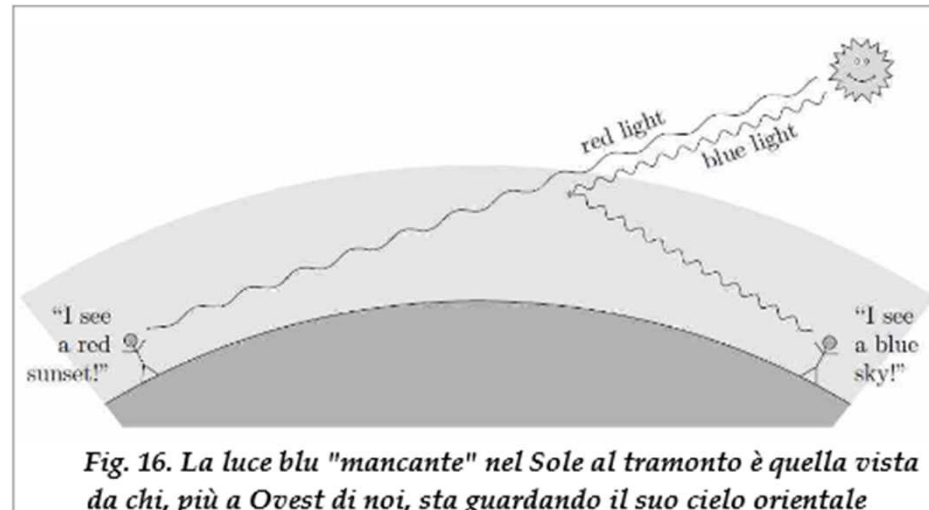
What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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The easiest case



Elastic scattering

NO ENERGY EXCHANGE



What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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RAMAN EFFECT

The energy exchange
OCCURS



$h\nu_1$



$h\nu_1 \neq h\nu_2$

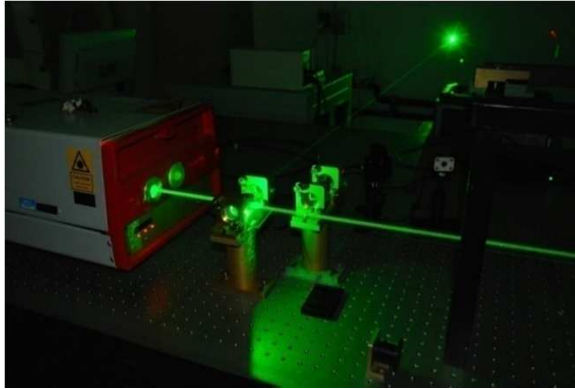
$|h\nu_1 - h\nu_2| = \text{energy of vibration/rotation}$

$h\nu_2$

What is Raman Spectroscopy ?

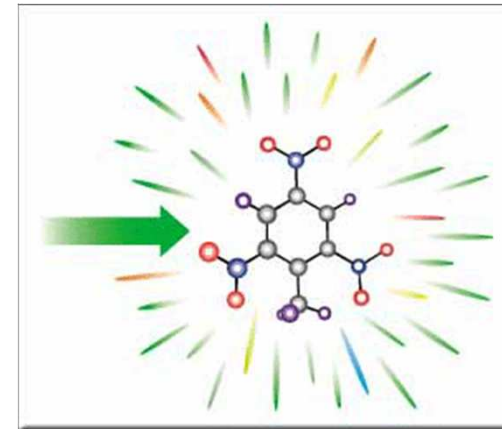
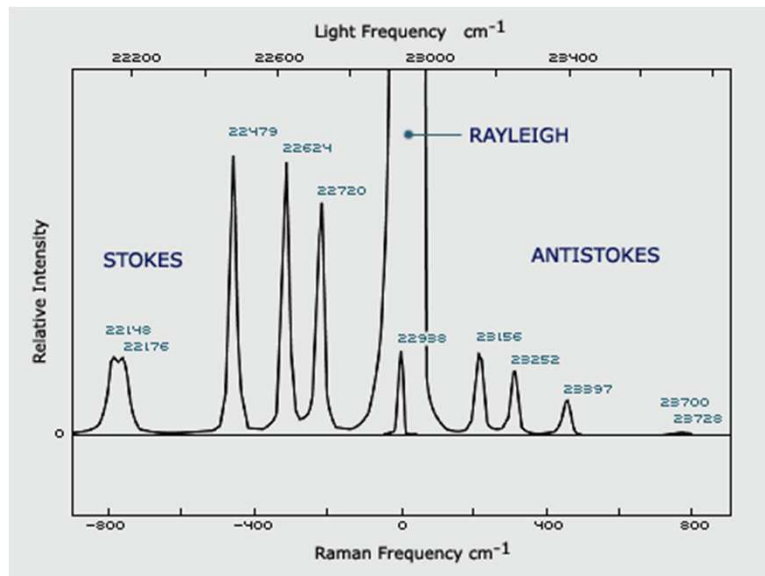


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Using single energy
photons (Laser light)

The energy exchange is
“easily” measured



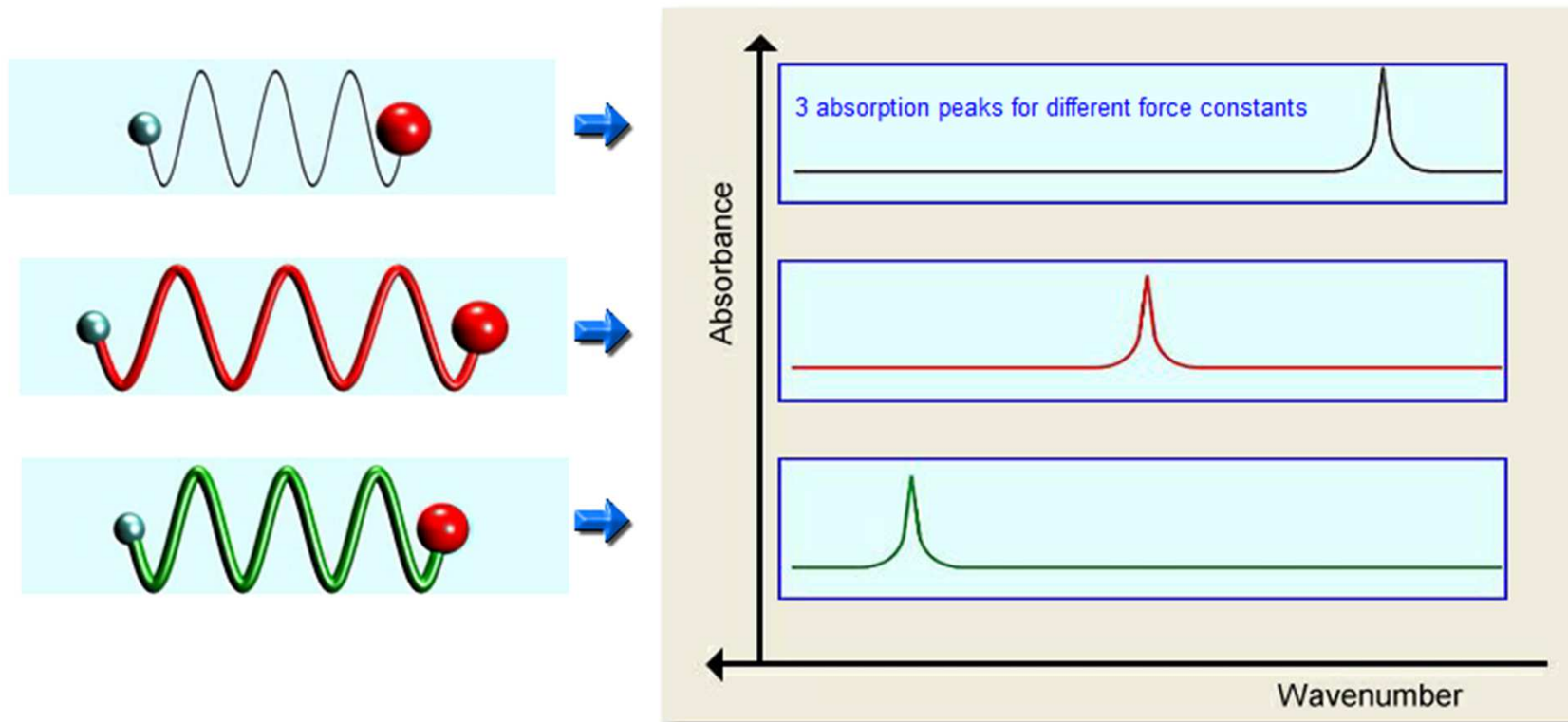
What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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Vibration theory

1) The higher the force constant k , i.e. the bond strength, the higher the $\tilde{\nu}$ (in wavenumbers).



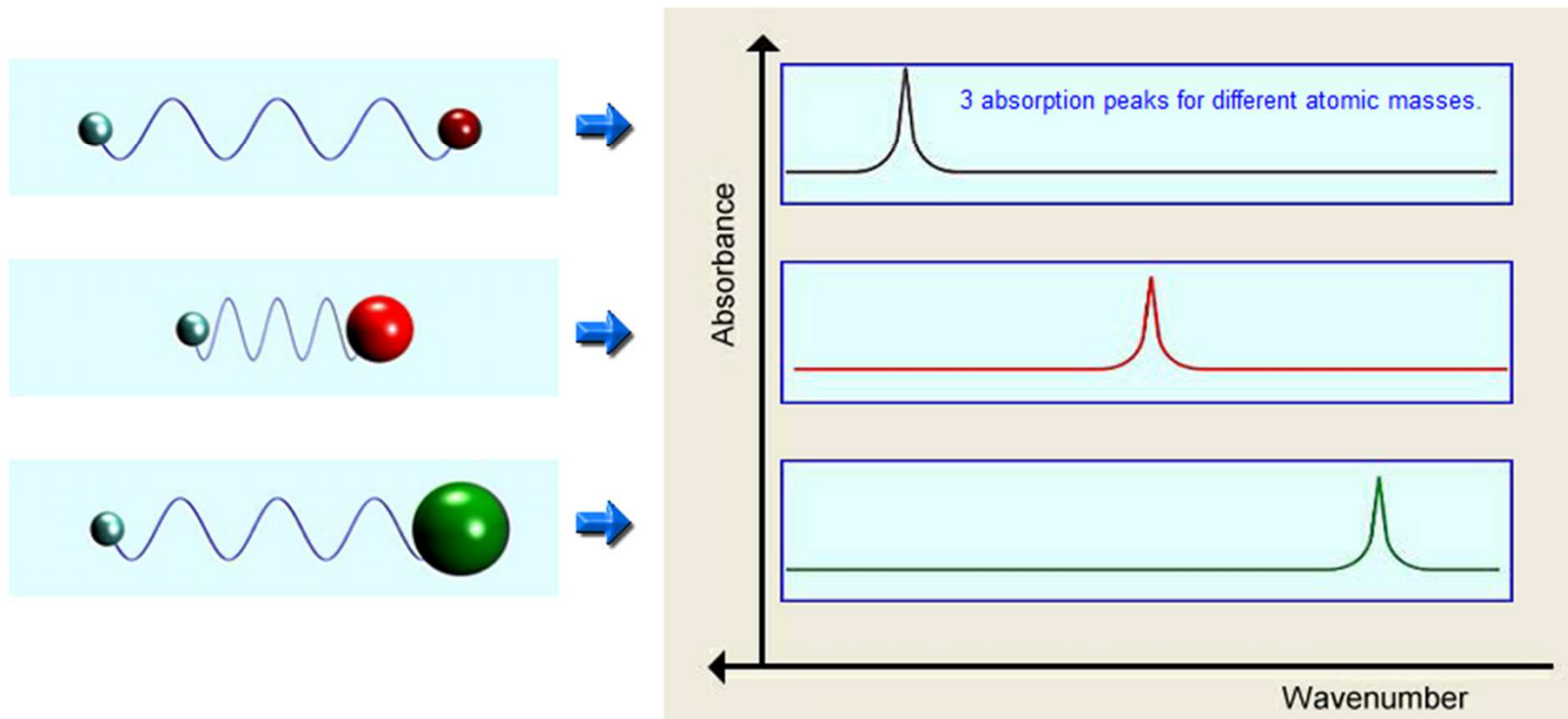
What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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Vibration theory

2. The larger the vibrating atomic mass, the lower the vibrational frequency, $\tilde{\nu}$, (in wavenumbers).



What is Raman Spectroscopy ?



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Raman spectroscopy finds multiple applications thanks to the availability of LASER lines

It is a not invasive technique: **Safe for sample**, repetition of measurements

No sample preparation: gas, solid, liquid

Minimal samples quantity, also powder

NOT APPLIABLE TO METALS

Why Raman Spectroscopy ?

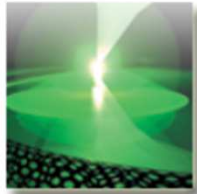


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<http://www.horiba.com/it/scientific/products/raman-spectroscopy/applications/>



AFM/Raman



Art & Museums



Biology



Forensics



Geology



In situ analysis



Carbon



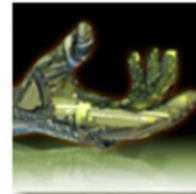
Catalysis



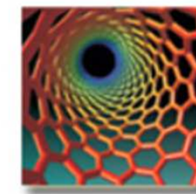
Corrosion



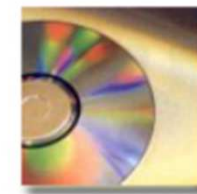
Materials



Nano-materials



Polymers



Energy



Environment



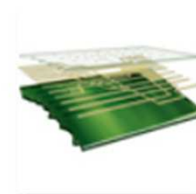
Food & Beverage



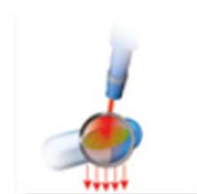
Pharmaceuticals



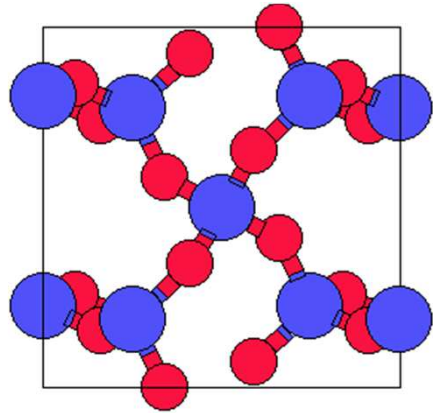
Semiconductors



Transmission



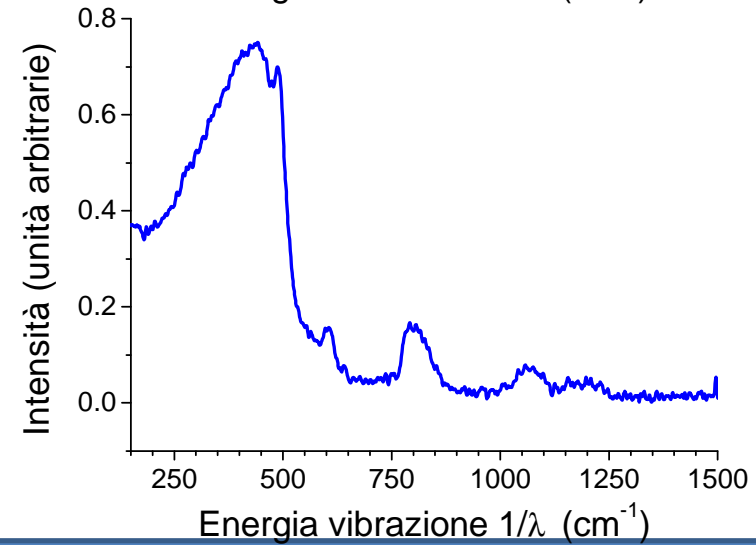
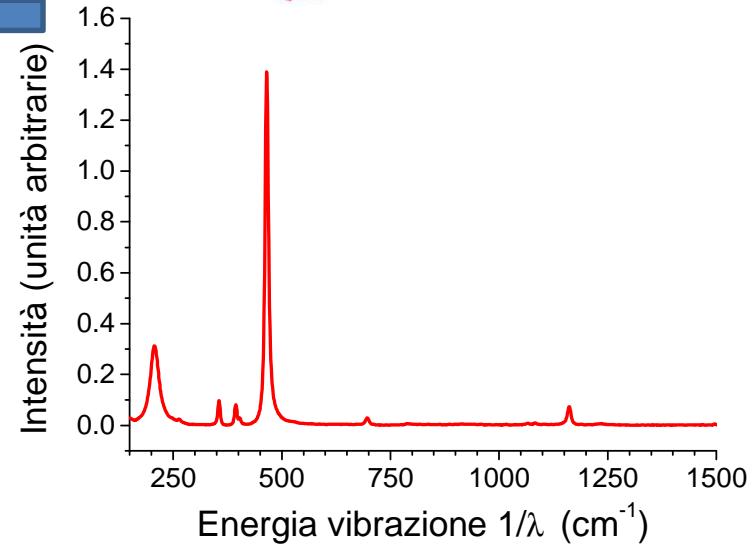
Why Raman Spectroscopy ?



Crystal (quartz)



Amorphous (glass)

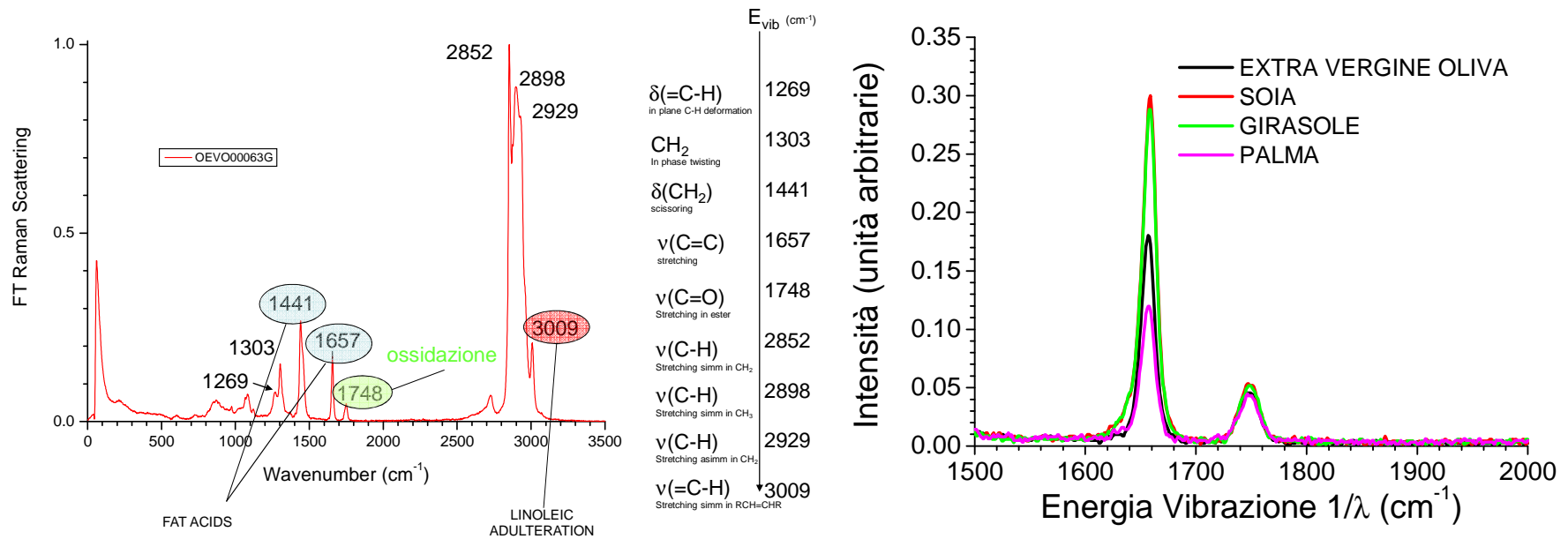


Why Raman Spectroscopy ?



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Natural oils





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RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY LAB (CHAB)



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The NIR-UV MICRO-RAMAN LAB uses five excitation laser lines enabling materials analysis with high efficiency and avoiding fluorescence

He-Cd
325nm

NdYAG
dupl.
532nm

He-Ne
633nm

Diode
785nm

Nd:YAG
1064nm
(FTRaman)



Automatic interchange



Raman Spectroscopy LAB



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Two microscopes together with a wide set of objectives enables the study of any material type



**Upright – Open space
Large sample mounting**

Multipass cell holder

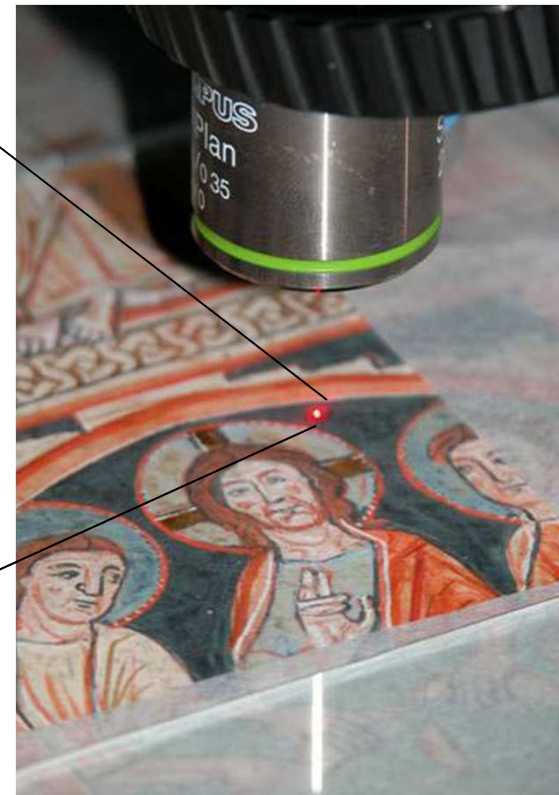
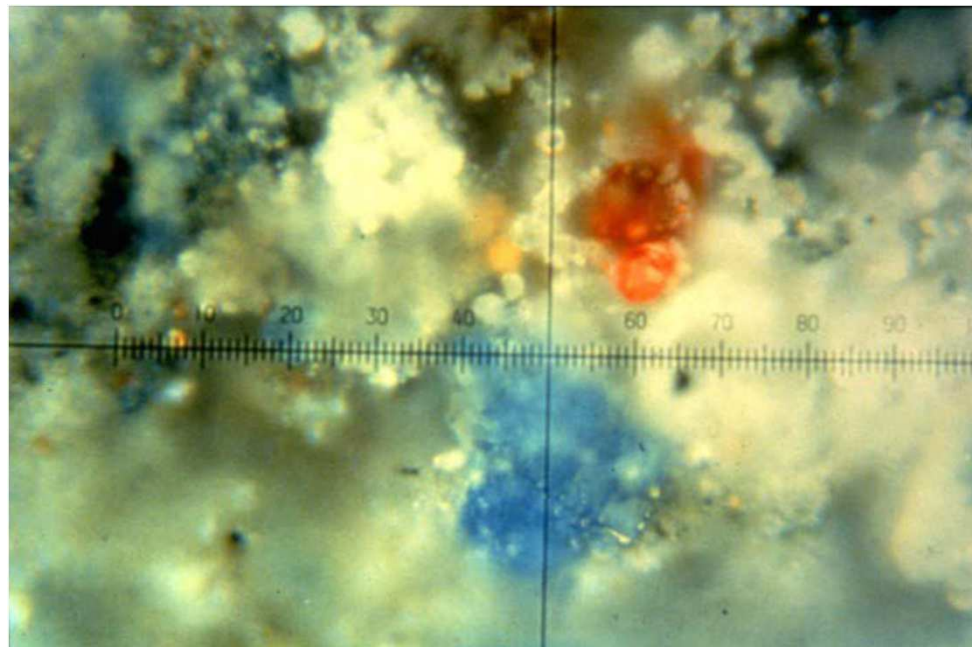


**Inverted
microscope**

Raman Spectroscopy LAB



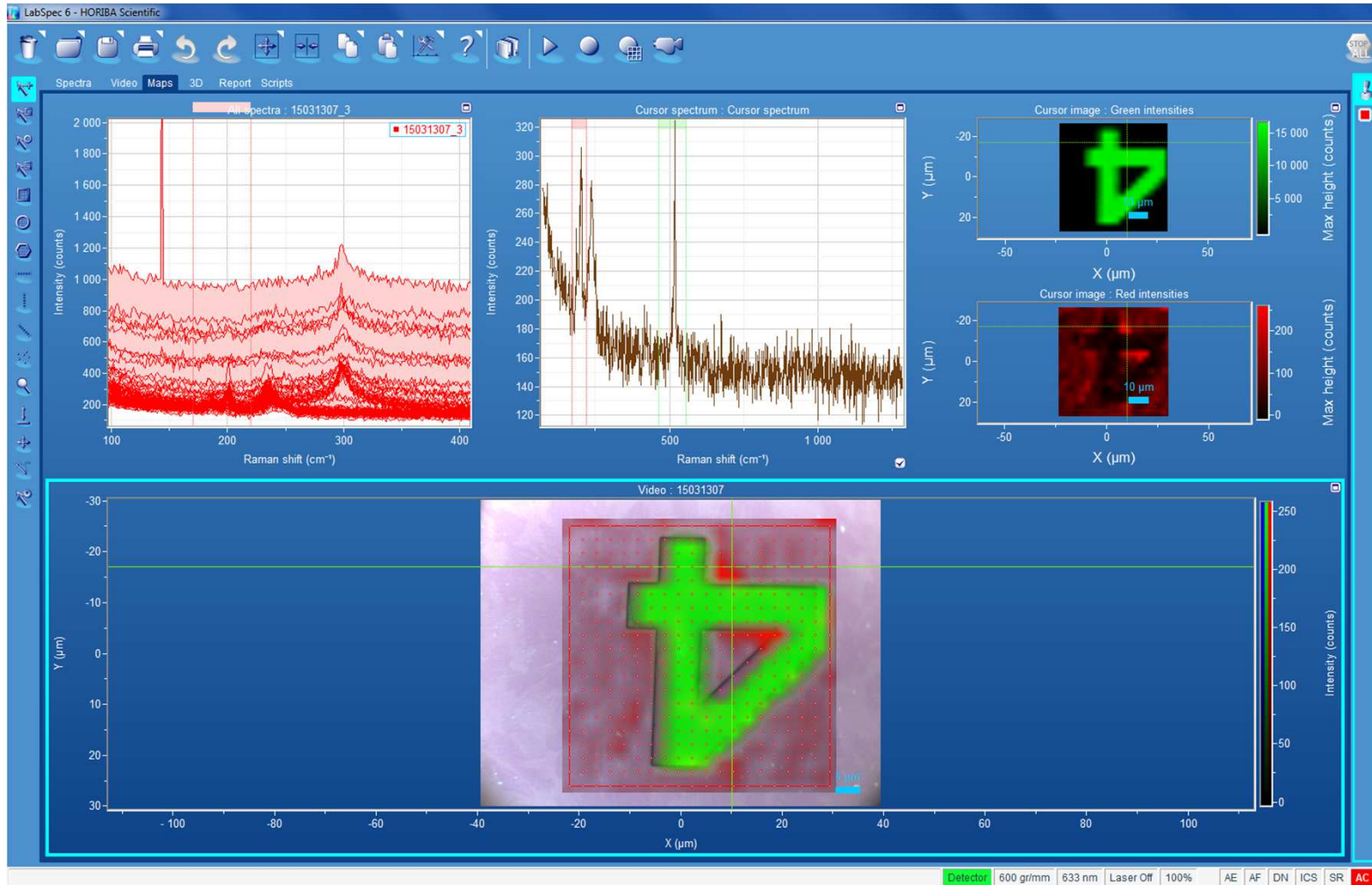
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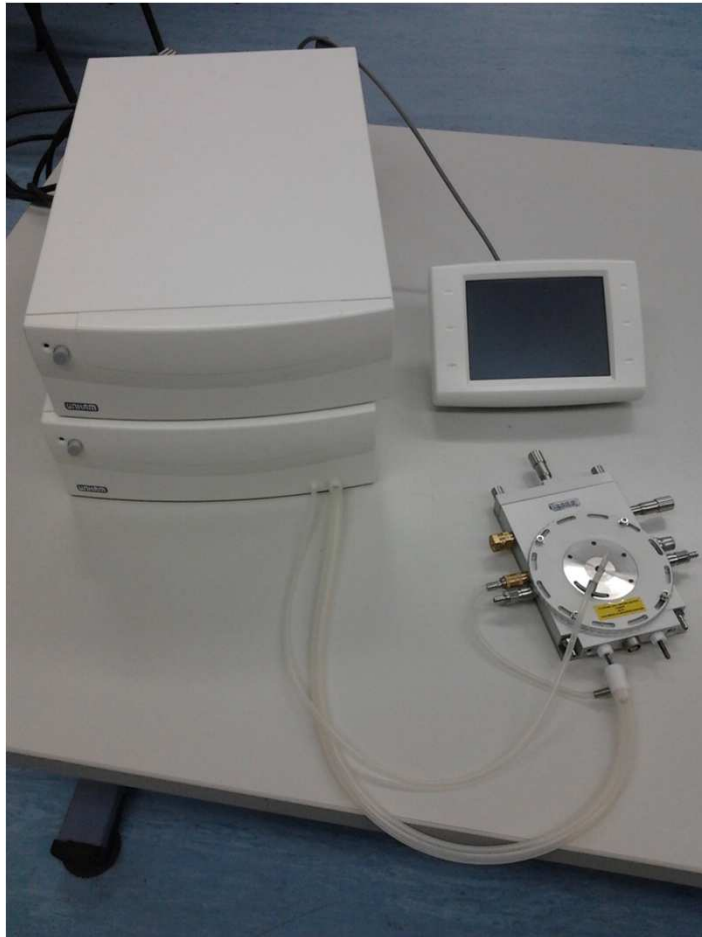
- Sample mapping with better than μm resolution
- high speed mapping, high spatial resolution



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Temperature and gas pressure cell

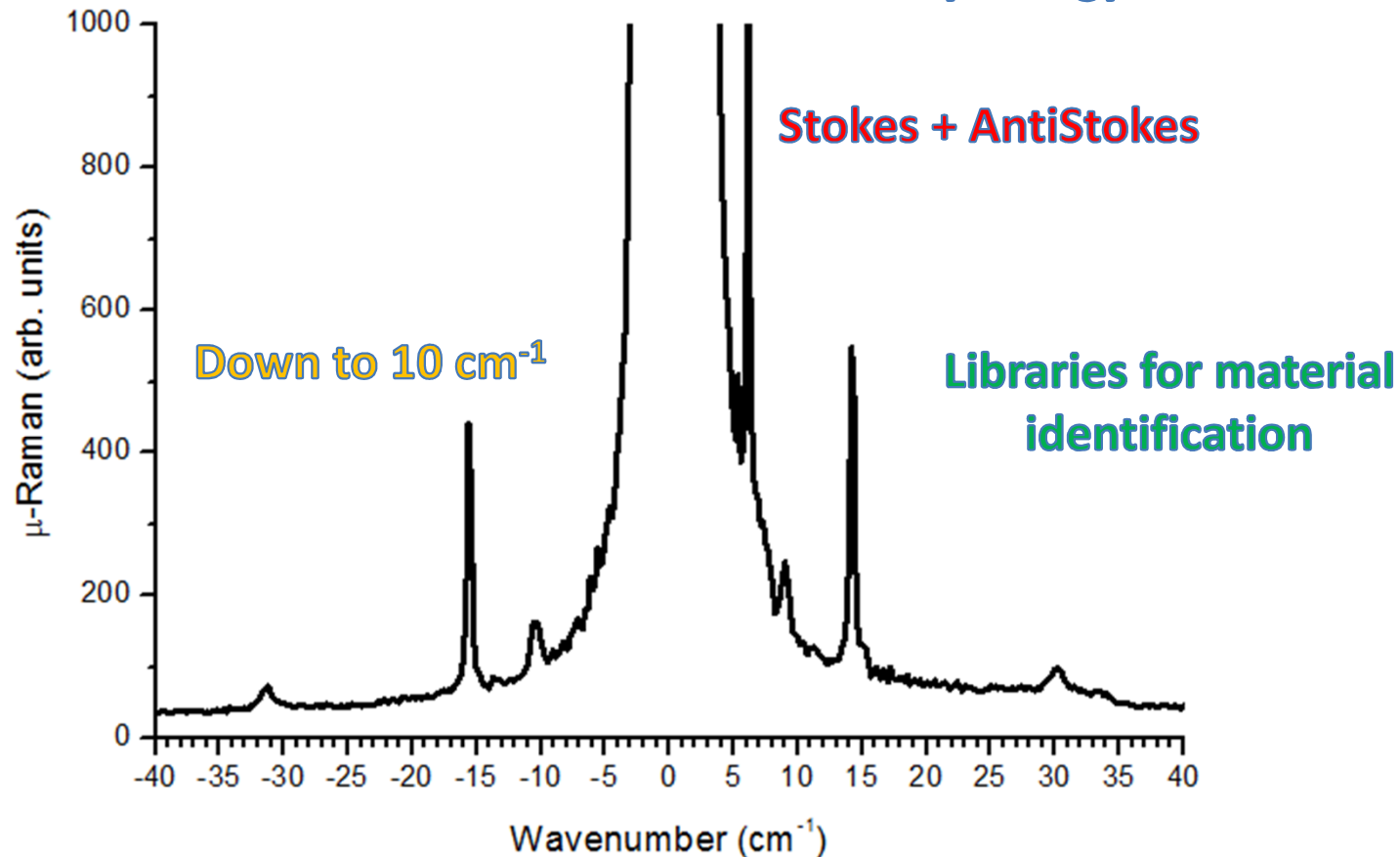
Working T: 77 K – 873 K

Up to 14 bar

**Enables to study thermal and
atmosphere induced sample
modification**



**Wide spectral range and high spectral resolution
enables characterization of any energy vibrations**





LABORATORY	TOPICS	ACTIONS	OFFERED SERVICES	APPLICATIONS
<p style="text-align: center;">Raman Spectroscopy Laboratory</p>	<p>Principal:</p> <p>LIFESCIENCE PHARMACEUTICAL FOOD MATERIALS SEMICONDUCTOR FORENSIC ENVIRONMENT GEMOLOGY MINERALOGY CULTURALE HERITAGE</p>	<p>Not invasive Physical characterization of any material in gas, liquid or solid phase.</p> <p>Synergetic activity with the preparation and characterization labs of MEDCHHAB.</p> <p>Study of material properties and changes for companies or within research projects.</p> <p>Development of novel materials through their physical characterization.</p>	<p>Analysis of materials at the micrometric resolution both in small and large samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material identification - Material characterization - Material analysis - Structural analysis - Spectroscopic 2D, 3D imaging - In-situ analysis during thermal treatment (-196÷600°C) in controlled atmosphere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous - With staff - Assisted 	<p>Material science, characterization and quality controls of the structural characteristics.</p>

TECHNICAL FEATURES

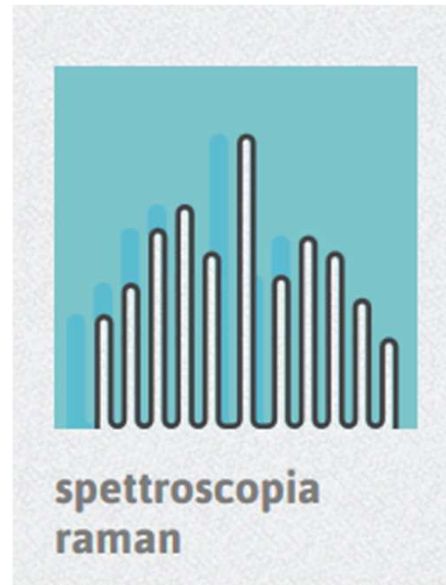


LASER LINES	GRATINGS	MICROSCOPES	CELLS	SOFTWARE
<p><i>(semi-automatic switch 10')</i></p> <p>1064 nm <i>(500mW)</i></p> <p>785 nm <i>(100mW)</i></p> <p>633 nm <i>(17mW)</i></p> <p>532 nm <i>(100 mW)</i></p> <p>325 nm <i>(200 mW)</i></p> <p><i>Dynamic range 0.01%-100%</i></p>	<p>950 l/mm (NIR) 600 l/mm (NIR, VIS, UV) 1800 l/mm (NIR, VIS, UV) 2400 l/mm (UV)</p> <p>Stokes-Antistokes shift down to $\sim 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for 785 nm, 633 nm, 532 nm</p>	<p>CONFOCAL</p> <p>UPRIGHT Olympus BXFM-ILHS: MOTORIZED XYZ LARGE SAMPLES</p> <p>INVERTED Olympus IX71: MANUAL XYZ</p>	<p>TEMPERATURE/PRESSURE LINKAM: (-196÷600°C) up to 14 BAR.</p> <p>90° LIQUID CELL HOLDER</p>	<p>LABSPEC 6</p> <p>BIORAD LIBRARIES</p>
	<p>DETECTORS</p>	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p><u>VIS-UV</u> 10x (N.A. 0.25 W.D. 10.6) 50x (N.A. 0.75 W.D. 0.38) 100x (N.A. 0.90 W.D. 0.21) <u>VIS-NIR</u> 20x (N.A. 0.5 W.D. 2.1) 40x (N.A. 0.75 W.D. 0.51) <u>UV</u> 40x (N.A. 0.5 W.D. 1) <u>NIR</u> 50x (N.A. 0.55 W.D. 8) <u>LWD VIS</u> 20x (N.A. 0.40 W.D. 26.5) 50x (N.A. 0.50 W.D. 26.5)</p>		



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That's all



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Grazie

28/09/2016