

Ultraviolet and Visible Spectroscopy for Fluids

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1. INTRODUCTION

UV and Vis spectroscopy allows determination of different organic compounds. In particular, fluids absorb light in the UV or visible range. The spectrum of every fluid, like any organic compound, is unique. Within the chemical process technology it is desired to be able to detect a difference in fluids. A UV-Vis spectroscopy measurement apparatus could provide a solution to automate the process of determining fluid deltas. Combined with an embedded AI system, predictions based on the deltas can be made. This document discusses the theory and implementation of UV-Vis spectroscopy for fluids.

2. THEORY

2.1. Principle

The following equation is known as the grating equation[1]:

$$d(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) = m\lambda \quad (1)$$

Where: d = spacing between the slits (the grating spacing)
 α = the incident angle
 β = the diffraction angle
 m = the order of the spectrum
 λ = the wavelength

The number of slits per unit of length N is usually specified for diffraction gratings. Since

$$d = \frac{1}{N} \quad (2)$$

Eq. 1 can be rewritten in terms of the number of slits or lines per unit length:

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = Nm\lambda \quad (3)$$

The angle α is the angle between the incident light and the normal of the grating, and β is the angle between the diffracted light and the normal of the grating. Notice the plus sign instead of minus in the equation. The incident angle is measured counter-clockwise from

the grating normal and the diffraction angle is measured clockwise from the grating normal. This is a sign convention for transmission gratings. The equation governs the angular locations of the diffracted light of wavelength λ . In our research project, transmission gratings are used to construct a simple test model as shown in Fig. 1.

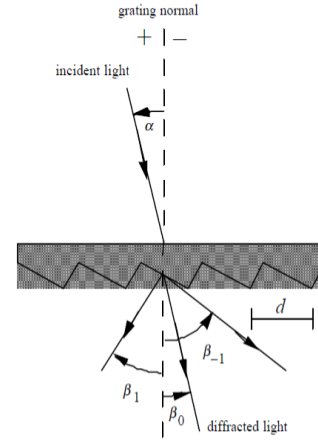


FIG. 1: Diffraction by a plane transmission grating. Adapted from [2].

This implies that the camera must be placed at a specific angle so that it can capture the spectrum of the first order ($m = 1$). According to [3] (see: mountings), aligning elements can be used to refine the operation of the spectroscopy meter. Fig. 2 shows the setup for a monochromator. The alignment elements used in this setup can also be applied to our spectrometer prototype. From the entrance slit (1), the light diverges to a collimating mirror (2). This mirror reforms the diverging incident light beam to a parallel light beam. The diffraction grating (3) is a reflective grating which reflects and disperses the light beam into different colors (and at an angle, governed by Eq. 1). Since we want to capture the first order spectrum, a camera substitutes the camera mirror (4) in our project. In case a more advanced prototype is required, this setup must be considered. A video [4] shows the operation of this setup.

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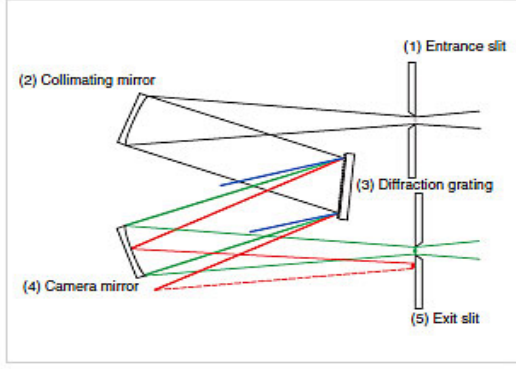


FIG. 2: Aligning elements for a monochromator. Adapted from [3].

2.2. Implementation

Fluids can absorb light in the UV and the full (adjacent) visible spectral region. Therefore, the wavelength ranges from around 200 to 740nm. This is a complication as a source lamp which is bright, continuous, and stable across this range is required [5]. For the test model, a tungsten halogen lamp can be used. This lamp however, only covers the visible spectral region. The prototype should be armed with a more advanced source light system as shown in Fig. 3. According to [5], the deuterium lamp is a continuous spectrum light source which is stable in the UV region.

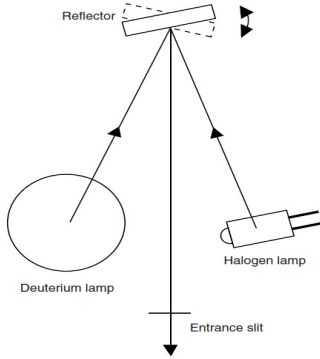


FIG. 3: Switching light sources. Adapted from [5].

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

To simplify the construction of the test model, the angle of incidence is zero. Table I shows the diffraction angle with respect to the wavelength for the testmodel with a diffraction grating having 600 lines/mm. Table II shows the same parameters, however the diffraction grating has 1000 lines/mm. Table III again shows the same parameters but in this case, the angle of incidence is -20°

and the diffraction grating has 600 lines/mm. All tables show the data for the first order spectrum.

The results for β from table I indicate that the first order spectrum is spread over $\approx 19.50^\circ$, which is well within the FOV of the camera. Table II and III show that, when N or α is altered, the spectrum spreads over a wider angle. When $\alpha = 0$, and $N = 1000$ the spectrum spreads over $\approx 36.20^\circ$, whereas if $\alpha = -20^\circ$, and $N = 600$, the spectrum spreads over 22.30° .

TABLE I: Diffraction angle β , where $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $m = 1$, and $N = 600$ lines per millimeter.

	λ (nm)	β ($^\circ$)
UV	200	6.89
Violet	380	13.89
Blue	435	15.13
Cyan	500	17.46
Green	520	18.18
Yellow	565	19.82
Orange	590	20.73
Red	625	22.02
	740	26.36

TABLE II: Diffraction angle β , where $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $m = 1$, and $N = 1000$ lines per millimeter.

	λ (nm)	β ($^\circ$)
UV	200	11.54
Violet	380	22.33
Blue	435	25.79
Cyan	500	30
Green	520	31.33
Yellow	565	34.40
Orange	590	36.16
Red	625	38.68
	740	47.73

TABLE III: Diffraction angle β , where $\alpha = -20^\circ$, $m = 1$, and $N = 600$ lines per millimeter.

	λ (nm)	β ($^\circ$)
UV	200	27.52
Violet	380	34.75
Blue	435	37.09
Cyan	500	39.94
Green	520	40.85
Yellow	565	42.92
Orange	590	44.11
Red	625	45.81
	740	51.82

4. CONCLUSION

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY NOTES

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