

Application Note — March 2019

Measurement of Optically Dense Samples with the IRis—F1

There are several reasons why users may want to measure infrared spectra of **optically dense samples** or on **strongly absorbing backgrounds**. For instance, scientifically relevant samples in heterogeneous catalysis or biology often consist of an **analyte embedded in a complex matrix**. Removing the analyte from this matrix to make it amenable to spectroscopic investigations can alter its behavior. Similarly, in situ process monitoring can be difficult if the materials surrounding the spectroscopically relevant species is strongly absorbing.

Another reason is to increase the sensitivity of a solution-phase measurement by increasing the optical pathlength. For most commonly used spectroscopic solvents, this method is limited by solvent absorption.

This application note explores the use of longpathlength transmission samples to increase the sensitivity in solution-phase measurements. It is made possible by using the high-intensity laser source of the IRis-F1 spectrometer, which can be used to conduct spectroscopic measurements through backgrounds with optical densities greater than 2.

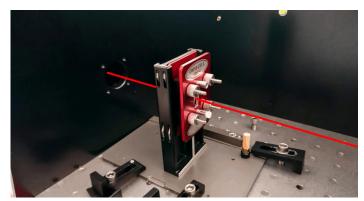
Experiment



The IRis-F1 spectrometer

Experiments were carried out on the IRis-F1 dualcomb mid-infrared spectrometer. An important difference of the IRis-F1 compared to traditional midinfrared spectrometers is the use of a pair of frequency comb lasers as a light source. It allows much higher light intensities to be achieved, and therefore more optically dense samples to be probed when compared to traditional globar sources.

Measurements were conducted in transmission mode with an optical pathlength of 100 μ m, an acquisition time of 2 minutes and a spectral resolution of 4 cm⁻¹.

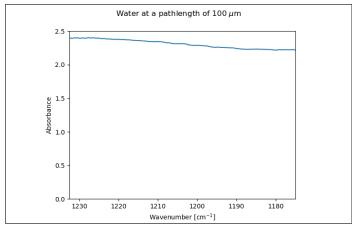


The transmission cell and the beam path in the sample chamber.

The **analyte acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)** has a band centered at 1202 cm⁻¹ and was measured in water at a range of concentrations, starting from a saturated solution (3 mg/ml).

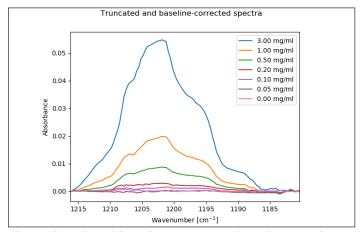
The laser power was adjusted to achieve the maximum possible throughput with the background sample in place. The upper limit for the pathlength was determined to be approximately 100 μ m of water at 1180 – 1240 cm⁻¹; above this, the laser power is insufficient to penetrate the solvent background.

Results and Discussion



The spectrum of water measured at a pathlength of 100 um

In the probe region of $1180 - 1240 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ the solvent used (water) shows a broadly absorbing **background** with an optical density of ca. 2 at this path length. The figure above shows the spectrum of the solvent measured on an air background.



The isolated and baseline-corrected analyte peak

The analyte peak can clearly be seen to **concentrations as low as 0.10 mg/ml**, even on top of a very large background absorption. Baseline correction improves the result since the large ratio of solvent background to signal intensity can lead to somewhat larger baseline offsets than would be observed with a more transparent sample medium.

Conclusion

It is shown that using long path lengths for the measurement of dilute samples can **boost sensitivity** with respect to traditional techniques. This is a unique possibility afforded by using a laser source. This advantage is also applicable to heterogeneous catalysis, proteins in aqueous solutions and other complex samples.



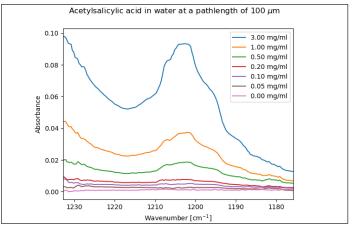
It's all about time

Do you have specific needs that our current IRis-F1 might not address? Let us know so we can work together to find a solution for you.

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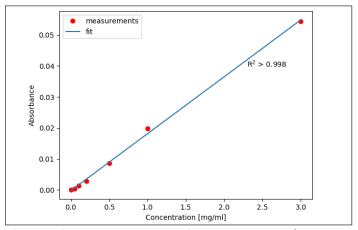
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Acetylcalacylic acid in water measured against a water background at several concentration

The spectrum above shows the measured **acetylcalacylic acid** at a number of concentrations when the solvent signal is used as a background.



The resulting regression analysis at 1202 cm⁻¹

By using a linear baseline correction, the band can be isolated, and a regression analysis shows a good fit to very low concentrations of analytes.

