Fig. 7.18 Measurement of depolarization ratio. $I_{||}$ and $I_{\perp}$ are the intensity of the scattered light component with its electric vector parallel and perpendicular to that of the incident.
Fig. 7.17 Two methods (a) and (b) of measuring depolarization ratios.
RAMAN DIFFERENCE SPECTROSCOPY
Fig. 2 The brass sample disk containers are driven by a PLL-controlled DC-motor. Left the two-cell and right the six-cell containers are shown. The six-cell container is filled and arranged in pairs with three different samples in a special sequence to avoid spectra mixing on the CDD-chip.
Khi có sự tương tác giữa a dung d ch và dung mới → d ch chuyển nhanh

Điều kiện lorent (lorentzian-shaped bands): $\Delta v = 0.385\Gamma(I_d / I_0)$

Điều kiện Gauss (Gaussian-shaped bands): $\Delta v = 0.35\Gamma(I_d / I_0)$

$\Gamma$ Đều ngCREMENT a v ch : $\Delta v \ll \Gamma$
Figure 2-28  The $v_1$ ($A_1$ symmetry) band of $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ in $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ frozen solutions. Both spectra were measured with 488-nm excitation from an Ar-ion laser at a resolution of 5 cm$^{-1}$. $A-B$ is the Raman difference spectrum of $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ minus $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$. (Reproduced with permission from Ref. 78.)
Fig. 3 Magnified detail of the triple toluene spectra shown in the setup. Three spaced spectra are measured with the six-cell container. At pixel number 440 and ~780 two CCD-defects are recognized.
1340x400 pixel chip.

*Fig. 1 The Raman difference spectrum setup in the laboratory*