

Resonance Raman Spectroscopy with Conventional Raman Systems



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Motivation



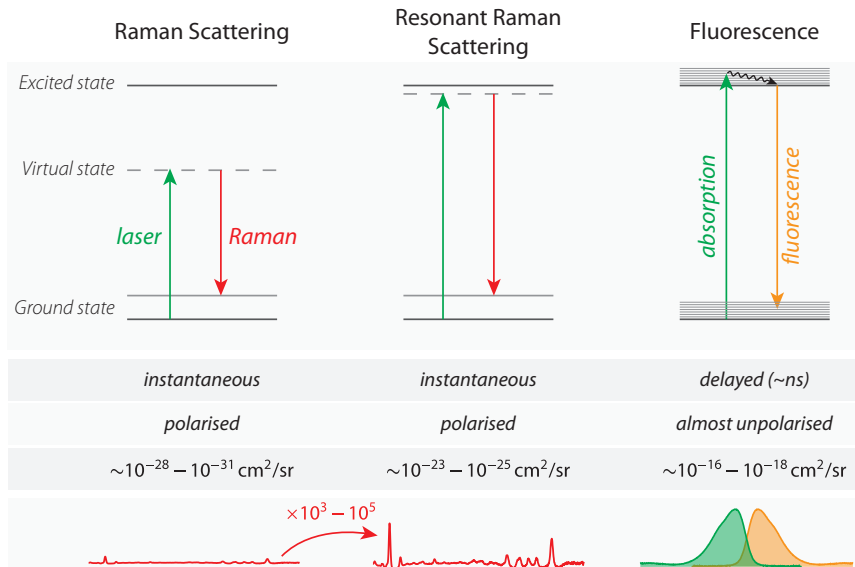
*The first major impediment to using Raman spectroscopy is the **weakness** of the effect.*

*A second problem with Raman spectroscopy is another competitive effect, **fluorescence**.*

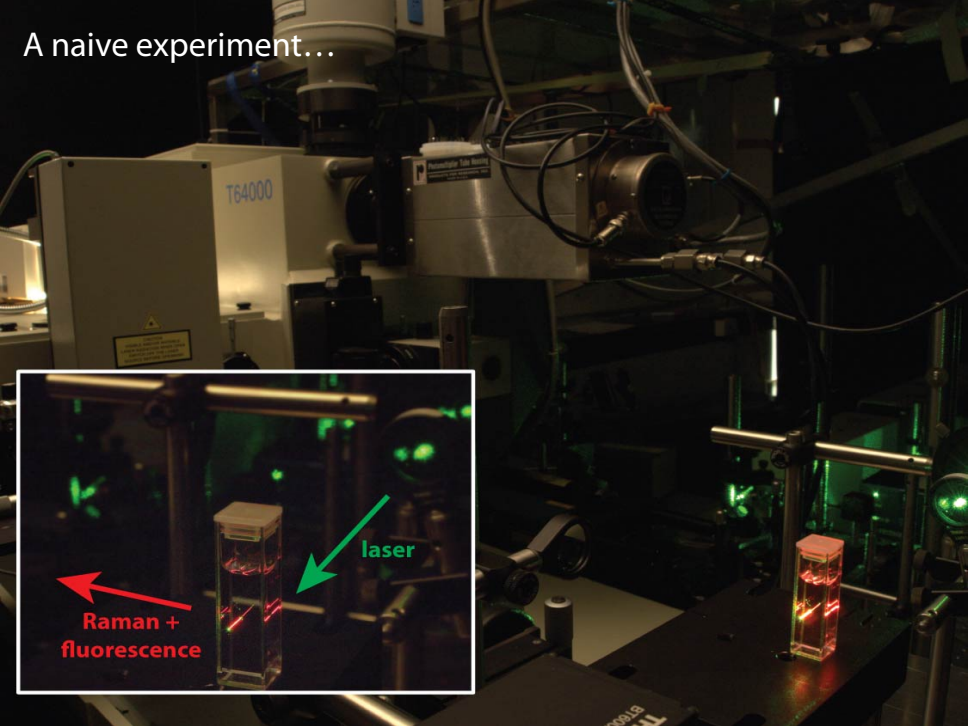
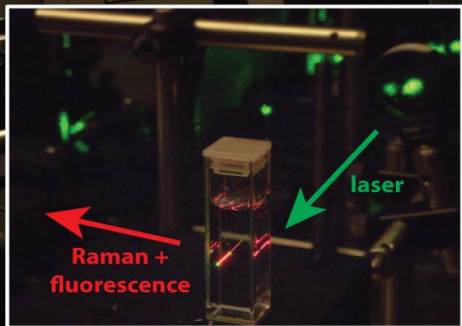
Richard McCreery

Raman Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis

Light preamble



A naive experiment...



1 spectrum



10 spectra



10^2 spectra



$$\frac{\text{signal}}{\text{noise}} = \sqrt{N}$$

10^3 spectra



10^4 spectra



x10

1 spectrum



10 spectra



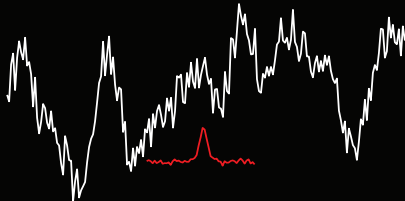
10^2 spectra



10^3 spectra



10^4 spectra



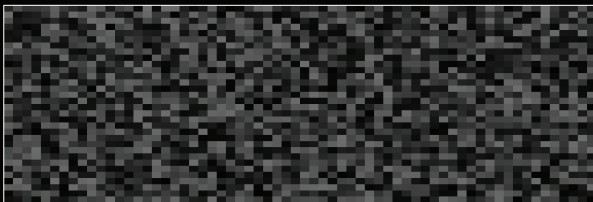
$$\frac{\text{signal}}{\text{noise}} \ll \sqrt{N}$$

x10

Flat (homogeneous) source

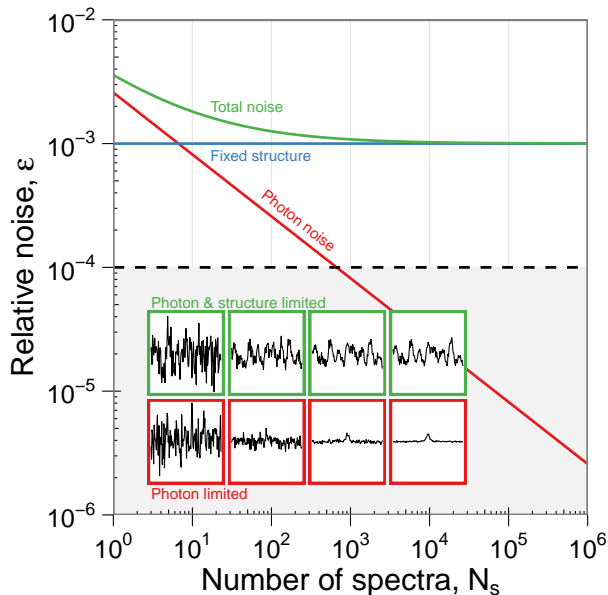


CCD flat field

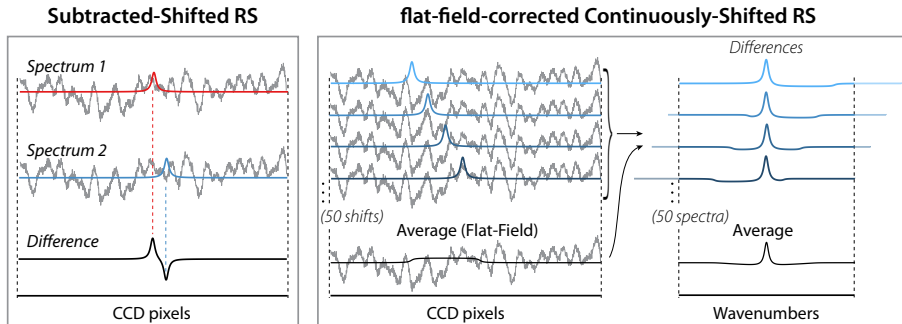


~1% response inhomogeneity

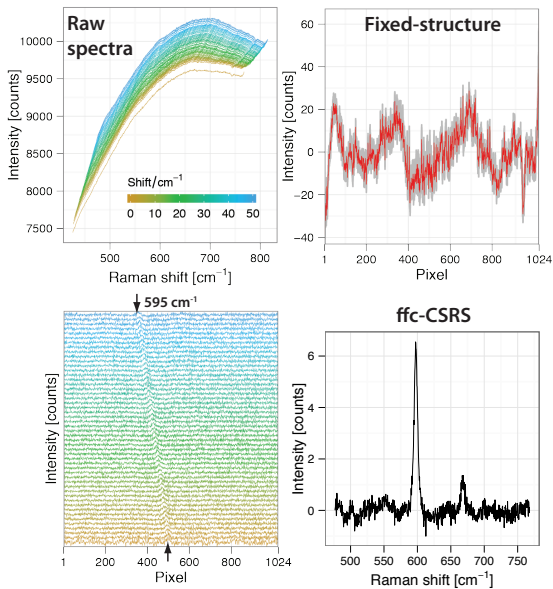
Sources of noise in CCD measurements



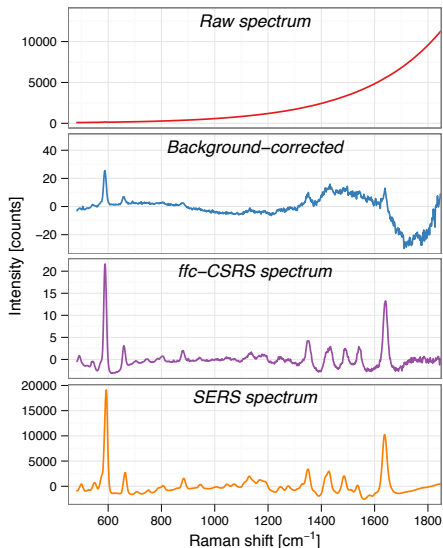
Removing the fixed-structure noise



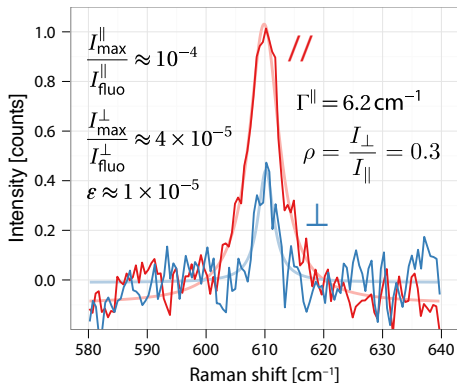
Example 1: Nile Blue, $\lambda = 647\text{nm}$



Example 2: full Raman spectrum of Nile Blue, $\lambda = 568\text{nm}$



Example 3: polarised resonant Raman cross-sections of Rhodamine 6G, $\lambda = 514\text{nm}$



Conclusions

- CSRS is a new, powerful tool that enables *routine* resonant Raman spectroscopy, with *conventional setups*
- new avenues of research: comparison with SERS, database of cross-sections ...
- versatile method: can be applied to other challenging situations in spectroscopy (also *imaging?*)

Detailed references



E. C. Le Ru, L. C. Schroeter, P. G. Etchegoin. *Anal. Chem.* **84**, 5074 (2012).



B. Auguie, E. C. Le Ru, A. Reigue, P. G. Etchegoin. *Anal. Chem.* **84**, 7938 (2012).



A. Reigue, B. Auguie, P. G. Etchegoin, E. C. Le Ru. *J. Raman Spectrosc.* (2013) doi : 10.1002/jrs.4233.