



Acquiring Luminescence Spectra using the Acton SpectraHub Detector Interface + SpecraPro[®] 750







Disclaimer

Safety –the first !!! This presentation is not manual. It is just brief set of rule to remind procedure for simple measurements. You **should read manual first.**

Notwithstanding any language to the contrary, nothing contained herein constitutes, nor is intended to constitute, an offer, inducement, promise, or contract of any kind. The data contained herein are for informational purposes only and are not represented to be error free. Any links to non-UAB information are provided as a courtesy. They are not intended to constitute, nor do they constitute, an endorsement of the linked materials by the University of Alabama at Birmingham.



Luminescence



is a process in which an excited material emits light (electromagnetic radiation)

For example, the following types of luminescence caused by different

excitation processes could be classified as :

<u>Chemoluminescence</u>, is the emission of light as the result

of a chemical reaction

Light production in fireflies is due to a type of chemical reaction called bioluminescence

<u>Photoluminescence(PL)</u> is a process in which a material absorbs photons (electromagnetic radiation) and then re-radiates photons

Banknote photoluminescence after excitation by UV light from flash lamp

<u>Electroluminescence</u>(EL) is an process in which a material emits light in response to an electric current passed through it, or to a strong electric field.











Parameters of the Luminescence

- Luminescence <u>spectra</u> shows how intensity of the luminescence depends on wavelength
- Luminescence <u>lifetime</u> refers to the average time the molecule/ion stays in its excited state before emitting a photon (or how long luminescence could be observed)
- The luminescence <u>quantum</u> yield gives the efficiency of the luminescence. It is defined as the ratio of the number of photons emitted to the number of photons absorbed.

Goal: Measurement of luminescence spectra using lock-in amplifier and SpectraHub Detector Interface



Experiment Background

- First of all, we need excitation source to transfer our sample into excited (high energy) state. Here we will consider only optical excitation. It means that we will use optical radiation to excite sample
- Second, we need optical system to collect the luminescence and direct it to detector. Also we need select luminescence from the excitation radiation. For these proposes we can use optical filter or monochromator which can help select radiation only at required wavelength.
- We need to detect optical signal (convert intensity of the optical radiation into electrical signals) and then convert signal into digital format





Acton Research Corporation









Optical design: Czerny – Turner

Two swing-Away mirror for exit and entrance port selection.

Focal length 750mm

Resolution: 0.023 with 1200g/mm at 438.8nm (10 μ m wide × 4mm high slit)

Reciprocal linear dispersion : 1.1nm/mm with 1200g/mm Aperture ratio: f/10

Turret 1:

- 1. 2400g/mm, BLZ=HOL,
- 2. 1200g/mm, BLZ= HMM, (λ_{cut} =1400nm)

3. 600g/mm, BLZ= 1 μ m , (λ_{cut} =2800nm) **Turret 2:**

4. 300g/mm, BLZ=2 μ m, (λ_{cut} =2800nm) 5. 150g/mm, BLZ=500nm, (λ_{cut} =2800nm) 6. 500g/mm, BLZ= 1.2 μ m, (λ_{cut} =2800nm)





Spectra Drive controller







Note: IEEE Port is OPTIONAL

If you use RS232 port to connect to SpectraHub, IEEE connection is not required.



SpectraHub Detector Interface



Connections of the SpectraHub with the Acton SP series monochromator

THE UNIVERSITY OF











Optical Setup

a) Avoid reflection of the excitation radiation to the measurement system!! You can used suitable filters.



b) Acceptance angle of Spectra Pro 750 is $\Theta = 1/4$. Therefore lens diameter should be D>L Θ (for L2=L1=2F configuration D>F/2)





Two type of the electronic registration system

depends on the ratio of the signal duration (Ts) and period between pulses (T_r) ; duty cycle



>Lock-in Amplifier for signals when $T_s \sim T_r$

> Boxcar Integrator for signals when $T_{r} \ll T_{r}$



Lock-in Amplifier Connections



A lock-in amplifier can extract a signal amplitude at frequency of the reference signal and <u>phase shift with respect</u> to reference signal. Output signal (from the BNC connector "Ch1" on the rear panel) should be directed to the Analog-Digital Convector in the Spectral Measurement System, ARC 7255 MP LOOK-IN AMPLIPER Reference Input SIGNAL RECOVERY Input Signal (from Chopper) (from Optical Detector) 0 REF MON REF TT ADC3 17 mmi 99 mmi 118 128 124.80 Signal output 0 AUX F6232 229 288 348 240 279 288 () (*****) 13438 Ch1 DAC 4 DAC 1 DAC 7 FAST X FAST YIMAC R\$232 To Analog-Digital Converter DIGITAL OUTPUTS (O) (*****) (O) (Ch1 in SpectraPro-750 CONTROL unit i.e.SpectraHub) RE REMOVING ANY COVER OF PAREN BREAK THE RESIDENCES THE ADDRESS OF

2008 vf



Basic principals of the Lock-in Amplifier



V_{noise}~V_{signal}

V_{noise}<<<V_{signal}



Experimental setup





Continuous Wave (CW) Laser



.0055

Operation Procedure

Step 1.Switch on :

- a) Mechanical chopper (see manual)
- b) Detector Power Supply (see manual)
- c) Lock-in-Amplifier (see manual)

Step 2. Switch on Spectra Pro 750 :

A-Switch on PC connected with the Spectrometer

- **B-Switch on Spectra Drive Controller**
- C-Switch on Controller Unit (SpectraHub)

Do not switch ON Laser on yet !!!



Step 3. Run Spectra Sense Software by double clicking the software icon and run it as an administrator.



Note: SpectraHub detector interface is supported in SpectraSense software version 4.3 or later!!!



0055

Operation Procedure

Step 4. Go to "Hardware Config" tab on the left side of the corner.







Step 5. Choose the controller and spectrometer name under the "Optics" tab.







Step 6: In the "Detection" tab, select the type of detector you are using.







Under the "Mono" tab:

Step 7: Select suitable grating # for your experiment.Step 8: Specify active Entry and Exit Slits.







Step 9: Click "Input Trigger" to Off position if you are not synchronizing another SpectraHub controller. Also, Disable "Shutter Control" if you are not using any of these.







Step 10: Click on the "Acquisition" tab and select the monochromator under the "Scan Type" menu.







Step 11: Select Scan Parameters





To save the data;

Step 12: Type file name and browse the file location where you want file to be saved and click on the "Acquire" to scan.

SpectraSense File Edit View Select Tab Tools	Acquisition Help			
Scan Type Single Point Scan Mor	no1 👻			
Monochromator 1		Acquisition Routine	Boutine Not Saved III 👻 Cha	Inde
From 500 nm To 1000 nm	Channel 1 0 Set Off Channel 2	Routine	Save Save As	View
Step 1.000 nm	Channel 3		Settings 🔲 Match Hardware	
Realtime Processing Channel Ch 1	ITime 300 Set Reads per point 1 Set Cycles 1 Delay 0 h 0 m 0 s	Operator Comments		
Source Compensate Dark Subtract	Storage Single File per Scan → Format Incremental (postfix) →			Her
		Save data as	Export To Microsoft Excel	ange
	A	2 Acquire	Cancel Her	e

Note: File name needs to be entered before you start scanning!!!





Step 13: Wavelength (nm) vs signal (micro volts) graph will be displayed as a live data and .ARC File will be recorded and saved under the file name you typed in step 11.



GOOD JOB :)





Shut Down Procedure

After experiment is done

To Shutdown the system:

Turn OFF

- □ Laser system (according to the manual)
- Detector Power Supply Unit
- **Chopper**
- □ Lock-in Amplifier
- □ SpectraHub Controller
- □ Monochromator power supply unit
- Close the Slits (Entrance and Exit Slits both)