

LABOMED MARKETING AND TRAINING INFORMATION

- 1- Visible and UV-VIS Spectrophotometry
- 2- Spectro Line
- 3- Market Analysis 2001-2006
- 4- Labomed Product Markets and Applications



"Exceptional quality spectrophotometers at fantastic prices"



2728 S La Cienega Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90034 U.S.A

TEL (310) 202-0811 FAX (310) 202-7286 - Email: spectro@labomed.com Website: www.labomed.com

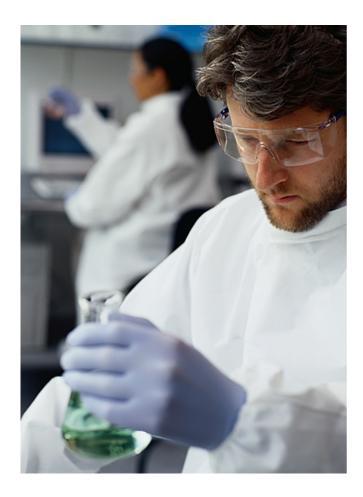


Visible and UV/Vis SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



Who uses spectrophotometers?

- Academia & Teaching
- Biological & Biochemical Research
- Bio' & Biochem' Monitoring & Quality Control
- Chemical Research
- Chemical Process Monitoring & QC
- Pharmaceutical Research
- Pharmaceutical Monitoring & QC
- Environmental Laboratories
- Hospital Pharmacy & Clinical Laboratories
- Industrial Laboratories
- etc. etc. etc.
- Basically just about <u>ANY</u> laboratory!





The Beer-Lambert Law

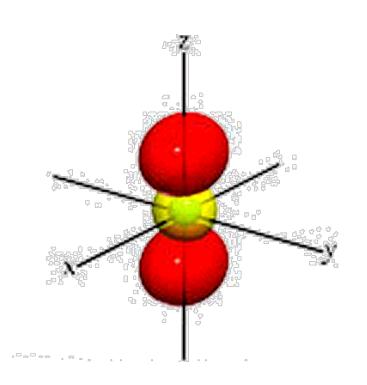
WHEN THE CORRECT WAVELENGTH IS USED:

- Transmitance, T = I/Io
- Absorbance = log 1/T
- The concentration, C of a light absorbing molecule is proportional to the Absorbance:

A = (a) x (b) x (C)



Basic theory

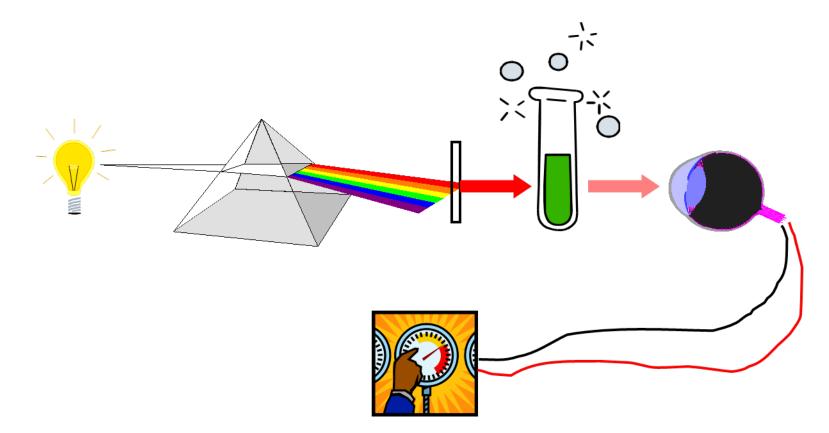


MOLECULAR ORBITALS

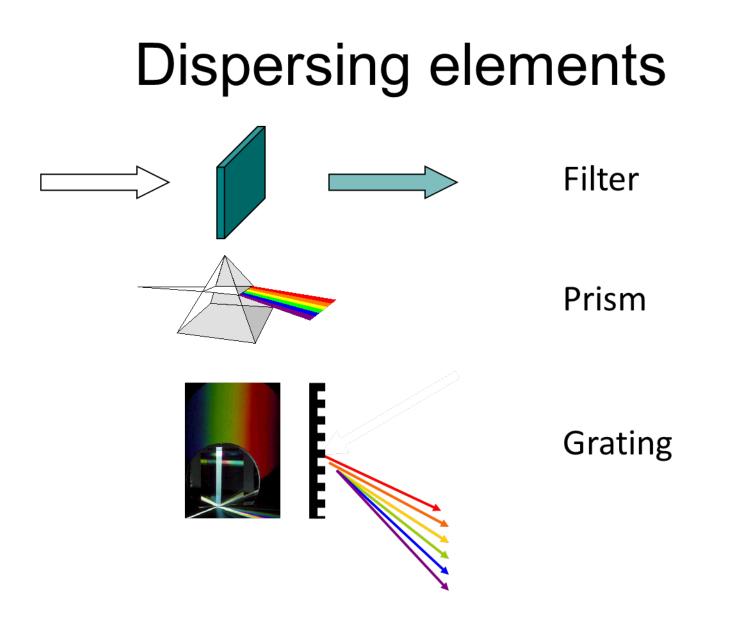
- Electrons in molecular orbitals can interact with photons of light.
- Only certain energy levels are allowed.
- Only a photon with the right energy (wavelength) can promote the electron to the "excited state".
- The orbital returns to the "ground state" by colliding with another molecule and giving up this tiny amount of energy in the form of heat.



What's a spectrophotometer?

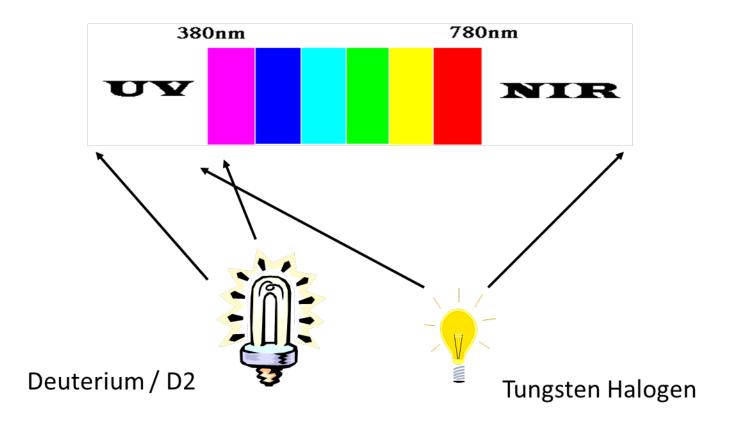






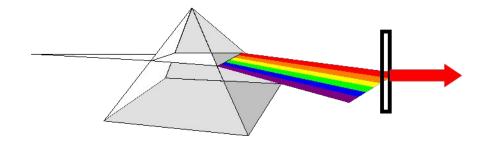


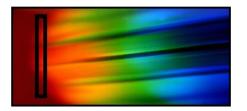
Light sources



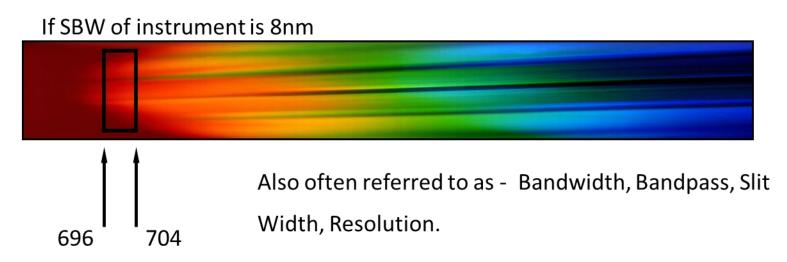


Spectral bandwidth



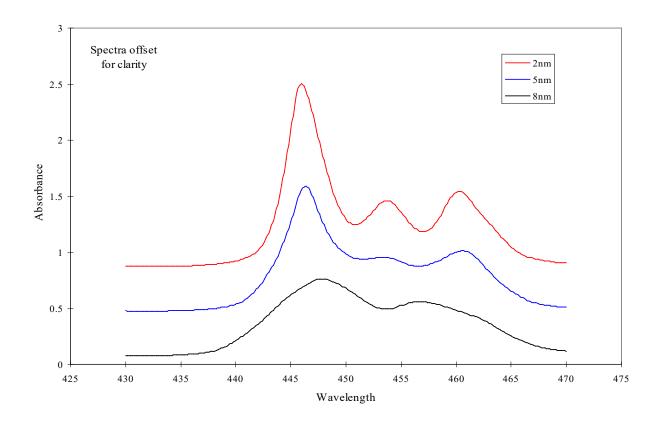


Eg. Set λ to 700nm





Spectral bandwidth



The effect of SBW on the ability to resolve spectral peaks



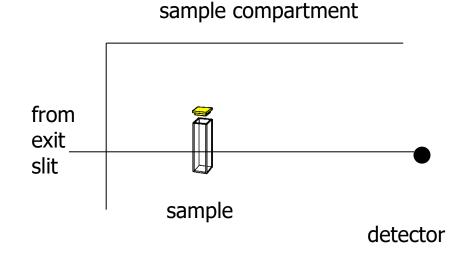
Range of instrument types

- Simple Fixed λ Filter Instruments
- Grating Instruments (used at one λ at a time)
- λ Scanning Grating Instruments -Fixed SBW
- λ Scanning Grating Instruments -Variable SBW



Single beam

FILTER PHOTOMETER AND GRATING SPECTROPHOTOMETER



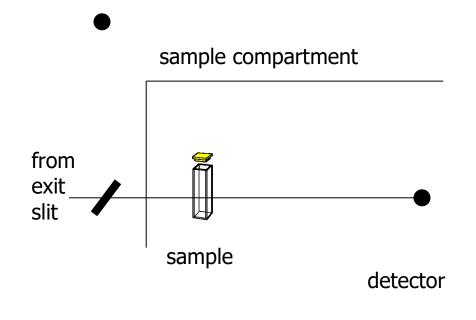
• Low cost, easy to use and maintain

but:

- Two separate steps to each measurement
- Cannot easily do spectral scans to find the best wavelength



Single split beam



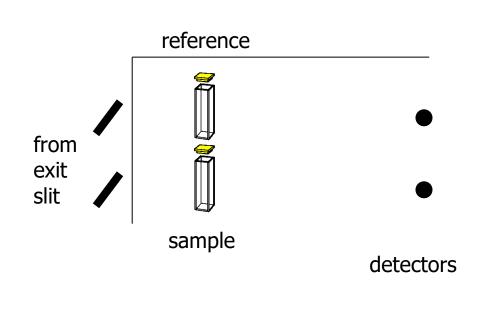
 Low cost, easy to use and maintain, improved stability over the single beam

but:

 Still just as much work to make a single wv measurement or a scan measurement



Dual beam

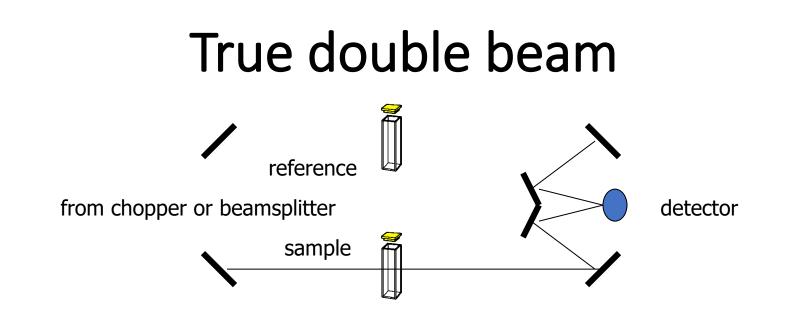


- Improved stability
- Continuously refers to the reference (repeatedly inserting the reference is not necessary)

but:

 Two detectors cannot be perfectly matched – one will detect light differently





- Improved stability
- Continuously referencing
- Single light detector measures the sample and reference the same way (If you have two detectors, there is always some optical difference between them

but - More expensive



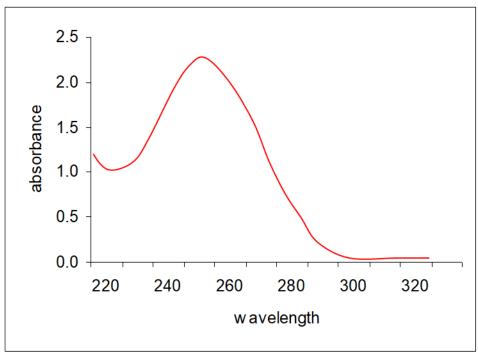
How to find the right wavelength?

- Qualitative analysis: The wavelength(s) at which the peaks occur is a characteristic of only one absorbing molecule
- Quantitative analysis: The height of this Absorbance peak is proportional to the concentration of the light absorbing molecule



How to find the right wavelength?

Do a spectral scan (i.e., measure the Absorbance at each wavelength) and plot the Absorbances vs the wavelengths



Look for a peak value



The Spectro line of Vis and UV/Vis Spectrophotometers Labomed Inc.



Types of Spectrophotometers

There are different beam systems in Spectroscopy as follows:

1- SINGLE BEAM

Types of Single Beam Spectrophotometers:

A) Visible (VIS) Wavelength (From 330 to 1000nm):

- 1. Spectro 23
- 2. Spectro 24RS
- 3. Spectro 2000RS
- 4. Spectro 2000RSP
- 5. Spectro W-2100



Types of Spectrophotometers

B) UV-VIS Wavelength (This means it can read Ultra-violet and Visible wavelength, and can read from 190 to 1100 nm.)

- 6. Spectro UV-VIS (UV-2502)
- 7. Spectro UV-VIS (UV-2505)
- 8. Spectro UV-VIS (UV-2550)

2- SPLIT BEAM or DUAL BEAM

(these are all UV-VIS Spectrophotometers)

Types of Split or Dual Beam Spectrophotometers:

- 9. Spectro 8 Auto Cell (UVS-2700)
- 10. Spectro UV-VIS 8 Auto Cell Variable Bandwidth (UVS-2800)



Types of Spectrophotometers

3. DOUBLE BEAM (these are all UV-VIS Spectrophotometers and they can read from 190 to 1100nm.)

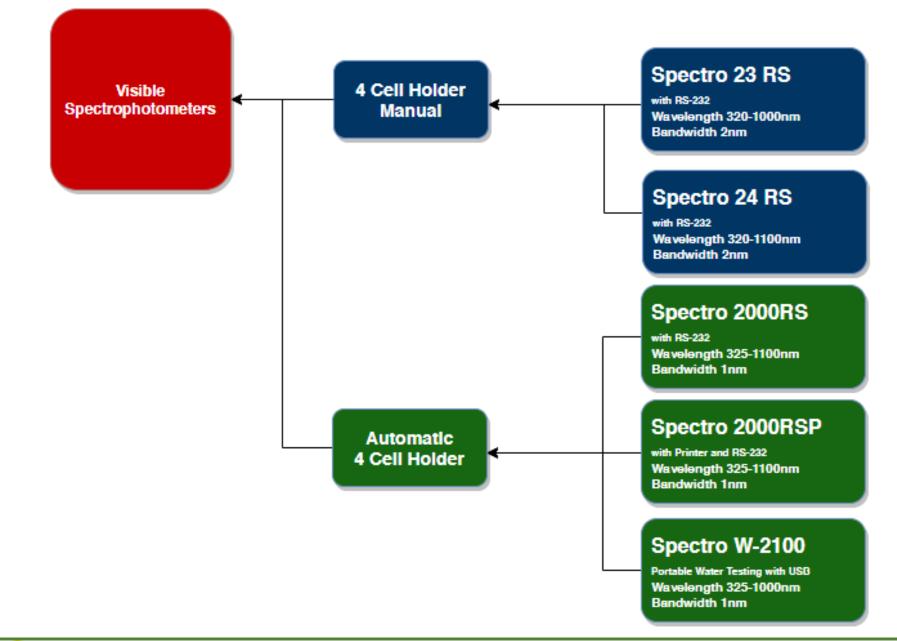
Types of Split or Dual Beam Spectrophotometers:

- 11. Spectro UV-VIS Double (UVD-2950) 2 cell holder
- 12. Spectro UV-VIS Double (UVD-2960) 2 cell holder
- 13. Spectro UV-VIS Double (UVD-3000) 8 Auto Cell holder and 1 Cell fixed
- 14. Spectro UV-VIS Double (UVD-3200) as above with Variable Bandwidth
- 15. Spectro UV-VIS Research (UVD-3500) Variable Bandwidth

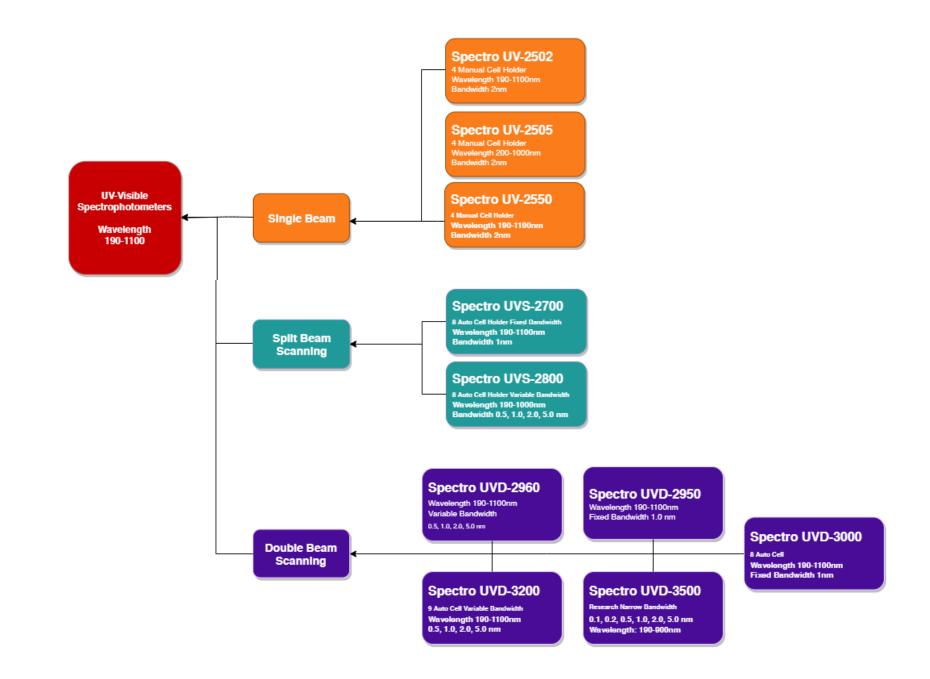
4. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers

- 16.AAS-3700 Variable Bandwidth
- 17.AAS-3800 Variable Bandwidth
- 18.AAS-3900 Variable Bandwidth
- 19. AAS-4000 Variable Bandwidth
- 20.AAS-4100 Variable Bandwidth











AAS-3700

Wavelength 190-900nm Spectral Bandwidth 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0, 2.0 nm

AAS-3800

Wavelength 185-910nm Bandwidth 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0, 2.0 nm

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers

0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0,

AAS-3900

AAS-4000

Wavelength 190-900nm Bandwidth 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 nm

AAS-4100

Wavelength 190-900nm Bandwidth 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 nm

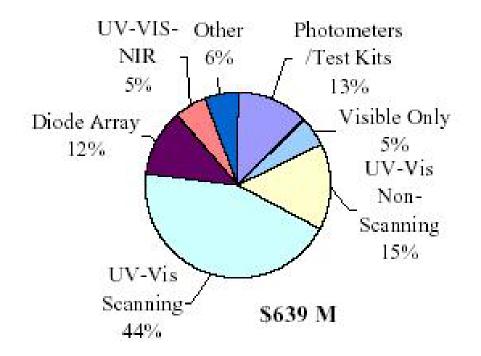


Spectrophotometers

Market Analysis 2001-2006

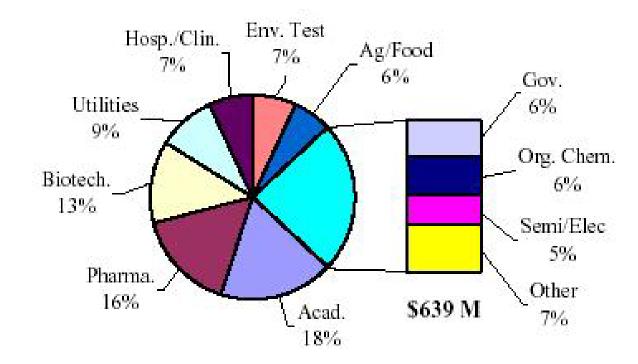


Worldwide Demand by Product Type 2001



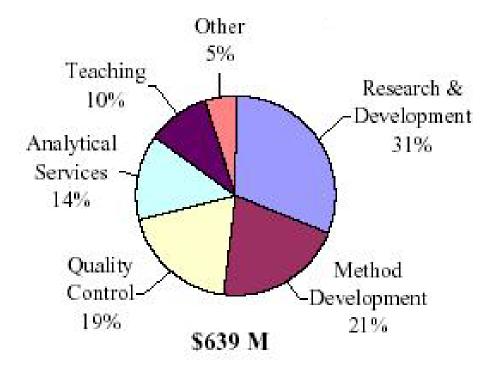


UV-Vis Worldwide Demand by Industry 2001



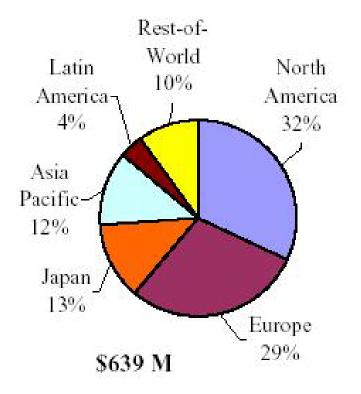


UV-Vis Worldwide Demand by Function 2001



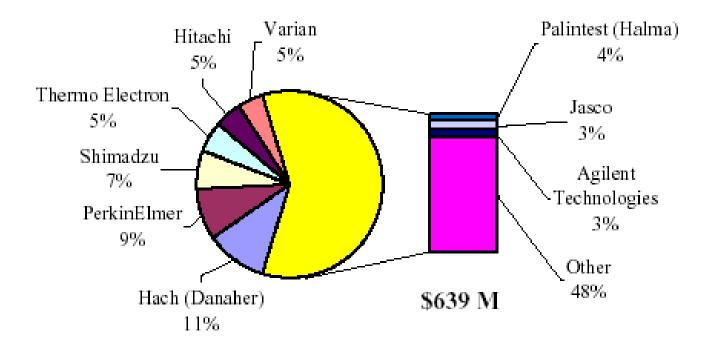


UV-Vis Worldwide Demand by Region 2001





UV-Vis Worldwide Vendor Share 2001





Summary

- The worldwide UV-Vis market is about 700 million dollars.
- Scanning and diode array are the fastest growing instrument types. There is sustained, flat demand for Vis and UV-Vis.
- UV-vis is in demand by many market segments and functions within each segment.
- UV-Vis spectrophotometers have hundreds of applications.
- North America and Europe are the largest geographic markets, but Asia-Pacific is growing the fastest. Japan and Latin America are flat.

