

การพัฒนาการวิเคราะห์ด้วยเทคนิคเอฟทีไออาร์โดยใช้อินฟราเรคการ์ดประสีทิชภาพสูง
ที่ทำการพอลิเทคราฟลูอิโอดิลีนสำหรับการวิเคราะห์ทางเคมี

นางสาวศรีนวล จำปาเงิน

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต
สาขาวิชาปีตรเคมีและวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์
คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
ปีการศึกษา 2546
ISBN 974-17-5094-3
ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

DEVELOPMENT OF FT-IR ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USING HIGH
EFFICIENCY POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE INFRARED CARD
FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Miss Srinual Jumpangern

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science in Petrochemistry and Polymer Science

Faculty of Science

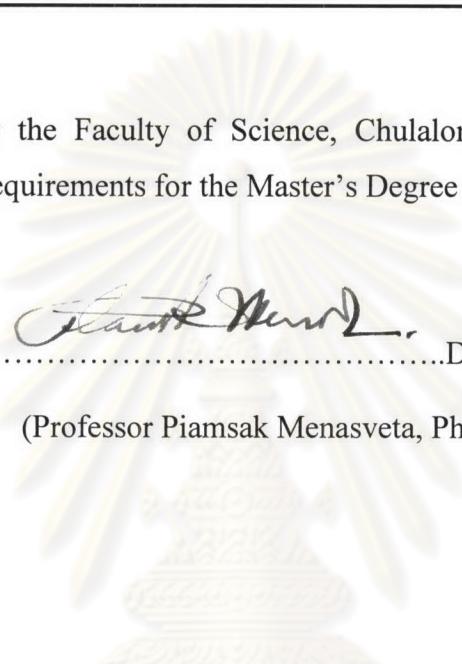
Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2003

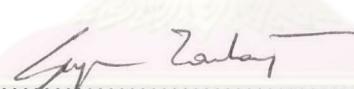
ISBN 974-17-5094-3

Thesis Title Development of FT-IR Analysis Technique Using High Efficiency Polytetrafluoroethylene Infrared Card for Chemical Analysis
By Miss Srinual Jumpangern
Field of Study Petrochemistry and Polymer Science
Thesis Advisor Assistant Professor Sanong Ekgasit, Ph.D.

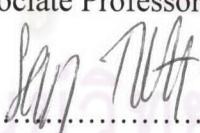
Accepted by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree


..... Dean of the Faculty of Science
(Professor Piamsak Menasveta, Ph.D.)

Thesis Committee

 Chairman

(Associate Professor Supawan Tantayanon, Ph.D.)

 Thesis Advisor
(Assistant Professor Sanong Ekgasit, Ph.D.)

 Member
(Assistant Professor Warinthorn Chavasiri, Ph.D.)

 Member
(Associate Professor Nuanphun Chantarasiri, Ph.D.)

ศรีนวล จำปาเงิน: การพัฒนาการวิเคราะห์ด้วยเทคนิคเօฟทีไออาร์โดยใช้อินฟราเรคการ์ด ประสิทธิภาพสูงที่ทำจากพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีนสำหรับการวิเคราะห์ทางเคมี (DEVELOPMENT OF FT-IR ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE USING HIGH EFFICIENCY POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE INFRARED CARD FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา: ผศ. ดร. สนอง เอกสิทธิ์, 97 หน้า. ISBN 974-17-5094-3

อินฟราเรคการ์ดจากฟิล์มบางของพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีนได้ประดิษฐ์ขึ้นจากฟิล์มหนาของพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีนที่มีจานวนอย่างทั่วไป ข้อดีของอินฟราเรคการ์ดคือ ใช้เวลาเตรียมตัวอย่างไม่นาน ไม่มีปัญหาการปนเปื้อนเนื่องจากอินฟราเรคการ์ดเป็นอุปกรณ์ที่ไม่มีการนำกลับมาใช้ใหม่ นอกจากนี้ยังสามารถเก็บอินฟราเรคการ์ดที่ใช้วิเคราะห์ตัวอย่างแล้วสำหรับเบรเยินในภายหลังได้ อินฟราเรคการ์ดซึ่งมีจานวนอย่างในเชิงพาณิชย์ที่ทำการฟิล์มพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีนมีความหนานากเกินไป จึงไม่เหมาะสมที่จะนำไปใช้วิเคราะห์สารตัวอย่างที่มีความเข้มข้นน้อยๆ หรือสารตัวอย่างที่มีลักษณะเป็นฟิล์มบาง และสารตัวอย่างที่เป็นของเหลวระเหยง่าย ด้วยเหตุนี้งานวิจัยจึงมุ่งที่จะประดิษฐ์และประยุกต์อินฟราเรคการ์ดประสิทธิภาพสูงที่ทำจากฟิล์มบางของพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีน อินฟราเรคการ์ดที่ประดิษฐ์ขึ้นนี้สามารถวิเคราะห์สารตัวอย่างได้ทั้งของแข็งและของเหลวหนึ่ด การทำให้พอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีนมีความหนานากลดลงจะช่วยเพิ่มสภาพไวเมื่อนำไปใช้ในการวิเคราะห์สารตัวอย่างที่มีลักษณะเป็นฟิล์มบางๆ ติดอยู่ที่ผิวน้ำของวัสดุต่างๆ รวมทั้งสามารถประยุกต์สำหรับการวิเคราะห์ตัวอย่างที่เป็นของเหลวระเหยง่าย โดยการทำให้ของเหลวอยู่ในสภาพของแคปปิลารีฟิล์มระหว่างฟิล์มบางของพอลิเทฟทรัฟลูออโรเอทิลีน สภาพไวที่เพิ่มขึ้นนี้เป็นข้อพิสูจน์ให้เห็นว่าอินฟราเรคการ์ดที่ประดิษฐ์ขึ้นสามารถประยุกต์ในเชิงนิติเวชศาสตร์ได้

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

สาขาวิชา.....ปีตรเคมีและวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์..... ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....
..... ประจำ..... จำนวน.....
ปีการศึกษา..... 2546..... ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....
.....

4472416823 : MAJOR PETROCHEMISTRY AND POLYMER SCIENCE

KEY WORD: IR CARD, FT-IR SPECTROMETER, DICHROIC, SERIA

SRINUAL JUMPANGERN: DEVELOPMENT OF FT-IR ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE
USING HIGH EFFICIENCY POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE INFRARED
CARD FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS . THESIS ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. SANONG
EKGASIT, Ph.D., 97 pp. ISBN 974-17-5094-3

Infrared card (IR card) from thin polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) film has been fabricated from commercial thick PTFE film. The major advantages of the IR card include; preparation time and low cost. Cross contamination problem is eliminated since the IR card is disposable and the sample may be preserved on the IR card for future comparison. The commercial IR card can not be employed for volatile liquid, low concentration sample or thin film. In this research, high efficiency thick IR card was fabricated from thin PTFE film. The fabricated IR card was employed for infrared analysis of solids and viscous liquids. The thin PTFE film is expected to enhance sensitivity when employed as substrate for thin film sample adhered onto the surface of various substrates. In addition, IR card from thin PTFE film can be used to analyze volatile liquids. By depositions minute amount of liquid sample onto the first IR card, then place the second IR card on top of the first IR card. The "sandwich" sample cell is obtained. This is known as the capillary thin film. The sample can be placed directly onto the sample holder in the sample chamber for further characterization. This superior sensitivity promises the IR card from the thin PTFE film as a tool for forensic analysis.

ศูนย์วิทยบรังษยการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Field of student Petrochemistry and Polymer Science Student's signature.....*Srinual Jumpangern*
Academic year..... 2003 Advisor's signature.....*Jayoff*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research would never been finished in a timely manner if not endless efforts of my thesis advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Sanong Ekgasit who always provides me the suggestion and encouragement during the whole research. Gratefully thanks to Associate Professor Supawan Tantayanon, Ph.D., Assistant Professor Warinthorn Chavasiri, Ph.D. and Associate Professor Nuanphun Chantarasiri, Ph.D. for their substantial advice as thesis committee.

I would like to thank Associate Professor Chuchaat Thammacharoen and Miss Jitraporn Vongsivut who recommend the wording of the whole thesis book. Special thanks are extended to all members of Spectroscopy Research Group for suggestions and support throughout this research.

I gratefully acknowledge Natural Products Research Unit, Chulalongkorn University for the liquid mixture sample and Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research for an access to the Gold sputtering machine.

Finally, I owe a deep dept of gratitude to my family for their love, understanding, encouragement, and patient support throughout my entire study.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	iv
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xiii
LIST OF TABLE.....	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xviii
LIST OF SYMBOLS.....	xix
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	 1
1.1 Sample handling for liquid and solid samples in transmission technique..	1
1.2 Disposable IR card.....	2
1.3 The objective of this research.....	3
1.4 Scope of this research.....	3
 CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....	 4
2.1 Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy.....	4
2.1.1 Spectral subtraction.....	6
2.1.2 Transmission technique.....	8
2.1.2.1 Sample preparation for solids.....	8
2.1.2.1.1 Pressed pellet.....	9
2.1.2.1.2 Mull technique.....	10
2.1.2.2 Sample preparation for liquids.....	11
2.1.2.3 Sample preparation for gases.....	11
2.2 Analysis of orientation in polymer using infrared spectroscopy.....	12
2.2.1 Polarization.....	12
2.2.2 Infrared linear dichroism.....	13
2.3 Surface-enhanced infrared absorption (SEIRA).....	14
2.4 Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).....	15

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
2.4.1 Processing and structure.....	15
2.4.2 Material properties.....	18
2.4.3 Practical applications.....	18
2.4.4 Literature survey.....	19
CHAPTER III EXPERIMENTAL.....	21
3.1 Home-made IR card from polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) film.....	21
3.1.1 Preparation of the home-made IR card.....	21
3.1.1.1 Materials and equipment.....	21
3.1.1.2 Methodology.....	21
3.1.2 Spectral acquisition of different in PTFE film thicknesses.....	22
3.1.3 Spectral subtraction of absorption bands of PTFE.....	23
3.1.4 Spectral acquisition of sensitivity determination of the thin PTFE film.....	23
3.1.5 Spectral acquisition of orientation of PTFE chain.....	23
3.2 Acquisition parameters for FT-IR experiment.....	24
3.3 Efficiency study of the home-made IR card for various types of samples	24
3.3.1 Preparation of solids.....	24
3.3.1.1 Preparation of solid samples by grinding.....	24
3.3.1.1.1 Materials and equipment.....	24
3.3.1.1.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	25
3.3.1.2 Preparation of solid by dissolving with organic solvent.....	25
3.3.1.2.1 Materials and equipment.....	25
3.3.1.2.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	26
3.3.1.3 Effect study of the high molecular weight paraffinic hydrocarbon liquids.....	26
3.3.1.3.1 Materials and equipment.....	26
3.3.1.3.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	26

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
3.3.2 Preparation of viscous liquids.....	28
3.3.2.1 Materials and equipment.....	28
3.3.2.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	28
3.3.3 Preparation of volatile liquids.....	29
3.3.3.1 Effect of sample volume.....	29
3.3.3.1.1 Materials and equipment.....	29
3.3.3.1.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	29
3.3.3.2 Time-dependent phenomena.....	29
3.3.3.2.1 Materials and equipment.....	29
3.3.3.2.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	30
3.3.3.3 Effect of polarity of volatile liquids.....	30
3.3.3.3.1 Materials and equipment.....	30
3.3.3.3.2 Methodology and acquisition.....	30
3.3.3.4 Application of the home-made IR card with liquid mixture...	31
3.3.3.4.1 Materials and equipment.....	31
3.3.3.4.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	31
3.3.4 Preparation of thin films.....	31
3.3.4.1 Determination of the thin film of lipstick on the glass.....	31
3.3.4.1.1 Materials and equipment.....	31
3.3.4.1.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	32
3.3.4.2 Determination of the deposited molecules on a dried fish.....	32
3.3.4.2.1 Materials and equipment.....	32
3.3.4.2.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	32
3.3.4.3 Determination of dust particles deposited on the glass fiber paper.....	33
3.3.4.3.1 Materials and equipment.....	33
3.3.4.3.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	33

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
3.3.4.4 Determination of released organic compounds in the plastic packaging.....	33
3.3.4.4.1. Materials and equipment.....	33
3.3.4.4.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	34
3.3.5 Preparation of Gases.....	34
3.3.5.1 Materials and equipment.....	34
3.3.5.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	34
3.4 Application of the home-made IR card for various fields of research works.....	35
3.4.1 Determination of water in zeolite Y.....	35
3.4.1.1 Materials and equipment.....	35
3.4.1.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	35
3.4.2 Determination of organic compounds suspended in waste water....	35
3.4.2.1 Materials and equipment.....	35
3.4.2.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	36
3.4.3 Determination of atmospheric dust particles from the heavy road traffic.....	36
3.4.3.1 Materials and equipment.....	36
3.4.3.2 Methodology and spectral acquisition.....	36
3.5 Surface-enhanced home-made IR card.....	37
3.5.1 Materials and equipment.....	37
3.5.2 Methodology.....	37
3.5.3 SEIRA spectral acquisition.....	37
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	39
4.1 Spectroscopic properties of the home-made PTFE IR card from a thin PTFE film.....	39
4.1.1 Difference in film thickness.....	39

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.1.2 Sensitivity determination of the home-made PTFE film.....	42
4.1.3 Orientation of polymer chain.....	43
4.2 Efficiency of the home-made IR card for various types of samples.....	45
4.2.1 Solids.....	45
4.2.1.1 Preparation of solid samples for the home-made IR card.....	45
4.2.1.1.1 Grinding in powder form.....	45
4.2.1.1.2 Solubility in organic solvent.....	49
4.2.1.2 Effect of the high molecular weight paraffinic hydrocarbon liquid.....	51
4.2.2 Viscous liquids.....	55
4.2.3 Volatile liquids.....	60
4.2.3.1 Effect of sample volume.....	60
4.2.3.2 Time-dependent phenomena.....	62
4.2.3.3 Effect of polarity of volatile liquids.....	63
4.2.3.3.1 Non-polar volatile liquids.....	63
4.2.3.3.2 Low-polar volatile liquids.....	64
4.2.3.3.3 Moderate-polar volatile liquids.....	65
4.2.3.3.4 High-polar volatile liquids.....	66
4.2.3.4 Application of the home-made IR card with liquid mixture....	67
4.2.4 Thin-films.....	72
4.2.4.1 Determination of the thin-film of lipstick on the glass.....	72
4.2.4.2 Determination of deposited molecules on the dried fish.....	73
4.2.4.3 Determination of dust particles deposited on the glass fiber...	75
4.2.4.4 Determination of released organic compounds in the plastic packaging.....	76
4.2.5 Gases.....	77
4.3 Application of the home-made IR card for various fields of research works.....	77

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.3.1 Determination of water in zeolite Y using the home-made IR card..	77
4.3.2 Determination of organic compounds suspended in waste water.....	79
4.3.3 Determination of atmospheric dust particles from the heavy road traffic.....	80
4.4 Surface-enhanced home-made IR card.....	83
4.5 Drawback of the home-made IR card.....	83
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....	84
REFERENCES.....	85
APENDICES.....	88
VITAE.....	97



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 Commercial IR cards.....	2
2.1 Schematic of a typical FT-IR spectroscopy.....	6
2.2 Experimental setup of transmission technique.....	8
2.3 Vibrations of electric-field vector in unpolarized light.....	12
2.4 Schematic operation of a polarizer.....	12
2.5 Linearly polarized IR absorbance of a function group (<i>i.e.</i> , carbonyl bond).....	13
2.6 Schematic mechanism of SEIRA phenomenon. Polarization of localizes electron resonance inside a metal particle, as a result of the incident electric field. E_i is represented by induced dipole p . ϵ_m and ϵ_h are the dielectric functions of a metal particle and analyte molecule, respectively.....	14
2.7 Free radical polarization of PTFE.....	15
2.8 IR spectrum of PTFE film.....	16
2.9 Interaction of fluorine atom on polytetrafluoroethylene chain with their own kind and other kinds of molecules.....	17
3.1 Preparation the Teflon tape as the home-made IR card. Marks indicating the position of the Teflon tape can be etched permanently on the backing to obtain consistent stretching ratios.....	22
4.1 IR spectra of PTFE (Teflon) tape at different stretching ratios (S) and spectrum of commercial PTFE IR card. From the top to bottom: spectra of unstretched PTFE film, commercial PTFE IR card and the home-made IR card with stretching ratios for 2.33, 4.0, 12.8, and 32, respectively.....	40
4.2 Special intensity at 1228 cm^{-1} of C-F stretching as a function of stretching ratio.....	40

4.3 Spectra of thin PTFE film (A), moisturizing cream (Garnier) on thin PTFE film (B), the result of subtracting A-B (C). The marked peak in the spectrum C is an unsubtracted PTFE band with a derivative peak shape.....	41
4.4 The obtained IR spectrum of deposited molecules on the human face on a thin PTFE film (—) and the original PTFE film(.....).....	43
4.5 Different dichroic spectra of PTFE film obtained from a commercial (A) and home-made IR cards (B-D) with different film thicknesses with parallel (—) and perpendicular (.....) polarized light.....	44
4.6 Comparison of IR spectra of clay obtained on PTFE film (A), pure clay after spectral subtraction of PTFE (B) and on KBr pellet (C).....	46
4.7 Comparison of IR spectra of zeolite Y obtained on PTFE film (A), pure zeolite Y after spectral subtraction of PTFE (B) and on KBr pellet (C)....	47
4.8 Comparison of IR spectra of chromium benzoate obtained on PTFE film (A), pure chromium benzoate after spectral subtraction of PTFE (B) and on KBr pellet (C).....	48
4.9 IR spectrum of pulverized <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoic acid on PTFE film.....	49
4.10 Comparison of IR spectra of <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoic acid obtained on PTFE film (A), pure <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoic acid after spectral subtraction of PTFE (B) and on KBr pellet (C). A drop of solution of <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoic acid in methanol was applied on the PTFE film and the solvent was allowed to completely evaporate before the spectrum was collected.....	50
4.11 IR spectrum of Nujol on a PTFE film.....	52
4.12 IR spectrum of Fluorolube on a PTFE film.....	52
4.13 Comparison of IR spectra of chlorphenylamine hydrochloride obtained on PTFE film (A), on coated PTFE film with Fluorolube (B), pure chlorphenylamine hydrochloride after spectral subtraction of Fluorolube and PTFE (C) and on KBr pellet (D).....	53

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.14 Comparison of IR spectra of paracetamol obtained on PTFE film (A), on coated PTFE film with Fluorolube (B), pure paracetamol after spectral subtraction of Fluorolube and PTFE (C) and on KBr pellet (D).....	54
4.15 IR spectra of hair treatment (Oriental Princess) acquired by using PTFE film (A), ZnSe window (C) and subtracting spectrum of PTFE film from a two-phase system of hair treatment/PTFE film (B).....	57
4.16 IR spectra of gel (Eucerin) acquired by using PTFE film (A), ZnSe window (C) and subtracting spectrum of PTFE film from a two-phase system of gel/PTFE film (B).....	58
4.17 IR spectra of cream (La Roche) acquired by using PTFE film (A), ZnSe window (C) and subtracting spectrum of PTFE film from a two-phase system of cream/PTFE film (B).....	59
4.18 IR spectra of toluene with increasing volume of 1 (A), 2 (B), 3 (C), 4 (C), 5 (D), 6 (E), 7 (F) and 8 μ L (H), respectively.....	61
4.19 IR spectra of toluene with increasing time: initial time (A), 20s (B), 40s (C) and 60s (D).....	62
4.20 IR spectra of non-polar volatile liquids: hexane (A), cyclohexane (B) and heptane (C).....	64
4.21 IR spectra of low-polar volatile liquids: benzene (A), toluene(B) and <i>p</i> -xylene (C).....	65
4.22 IR spectra of moderate-polar volatile liquids: ethanol (A), isopropanol (B) and acetone (C).....	66
4.23 IR spectra of high-polar volatile liquids: methanol (A) and diethylene glycol (B).....	67
4.24 Ring-opening reaction of styrene oxide with isopropanol.....	68

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.25 IR spectra for the ring-opening reaction of styrene oxide with increasing time: initial time (A), 20s (B), 40s (C), 60s (D), 90s (E) and 110s (F), respectively.....	69
4.26 Comparison of IR spectra of thin lipstick film obtained on PTFE film (A), pure thin lipstick film after spectral subtraction of PTFE (B) and on ZnSe window (C).....	73
4.27 IR spectrum of deposited organic molecules on a dried fish obtained on PTFE film (A) and pure deposited organic molecules after spectral subtraction of PTFE.....	74
4.28 IR spectrum of dust particles obtained on a PTFE film (A) and pure dust particles after spectral subtracting of PTFE film (B).....	75
4.29 IR spectrum of released organic component in PET packaging obtained on a PTFE film (—) and PTFE film (···).....	77
4.30 IR spectra of zeolite Y on a home-made IR card: OH stretching band at 3454 cm^{-1} and H_2O bending at 1643 cm^{-1} . From the top to bottom: spectra of unheated sample and the sample heated for 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 480, 540 and 720 seconds, respectively.....	78
4.31 IR spectra of organic compound in waste water obtained on PTFE film	80
4.32 IR spectra of atmospheric dust from heavy traffic obtained on PTFE film for different sampling times.....	81
4.33 IR spectra of atmospheric dust from heavy traffic obtained on coated PTFE film with Fluorolube for different sampling times.....	82

LIST OF TABLE

Table	Page
4.1 Frequencies (cm^{-1}) of absorption bands attributed to organic species in the ring-opening reaction of styrene oxide.....	70

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Au	: gold
AgCl	: silver chloride
CsBr	: cesium bromide
CsI	: cesium iodide
FT-IR	: Fourier transform infrared
IRLD	: infrared linear dichroism
KBr	: potassium bromide
KCl	: potassium chloride
NaCl	: sodium chloride
PET	: polyethylene terephthalate
PTFE	: polytetrafluoroethylene
PVC	: polyvinyl chloride
SEIRA	: surface-enhanced infrared absorption
ZnSe	: zinc selenide

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF SYMBOLS

θ	: angle of vector
μ	: micro
I_o	: intensity of the incident infrared beam
I	: intensity of the beam after interacting with sample
ε	: molar absorptivity
c	: concentration
l	: pathlength of sample
T	: transmittance

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย