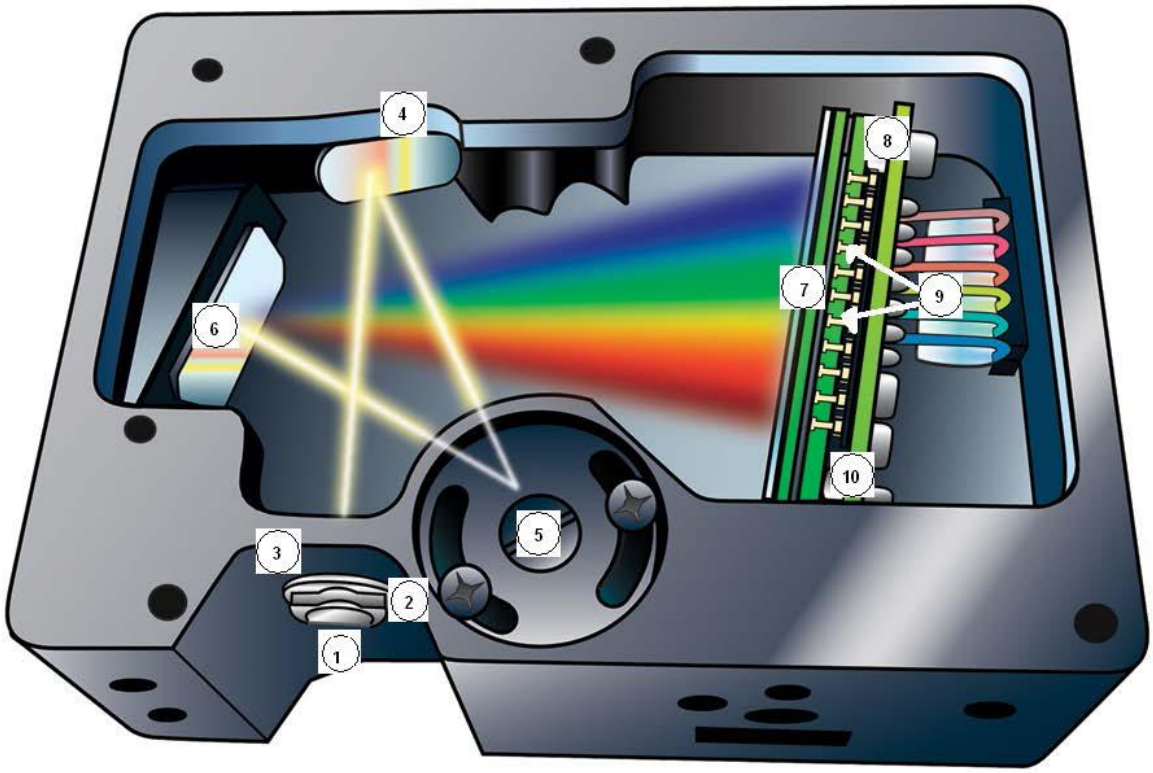
Spettrofotometro



1	SMA 905 Connector	Secures the input fiber to the spectrometer..
2	Slit	The size of the aperture (200 µm) regulates the amount of light that enters the optical bench and controls spectral resolution.
3	Filter	Restricts optical radiation to pre-determined wavelength regions. Light passes through the Filter before entering the optical bench.
4	Collimating Mirror	A mirror focuses light entering the optical bench towards the Grating of the spectrometer. Light enters the spectrometer, passes through the SMA Connector, Slit, and Filter, and then reflects off the Collimating Mirror onto the Grating.
5	Grating	A #3 (600 lines per millimeter, blazed at 500 nm) grating diffracts light from the Collimating Mirror and directs the diffracted light onto the Focusing Mirror.
6	Focusing Mirror	A SAG+, Ag-coated mirror receives light reflected from the Grating and focuses first-order spectra onto the detector plane.
7	L2 Detector Collection Lens	Attaches to the Detector to increase light-collection efficiency. It focuses light from a tall slit onto the shorter Detector elements. The L2 Detector Collection Lens should be used with large diameter slits or in applications with low light levels. It also improves efficiency by reducing the effects of stray light.
8	Detector	Collects the light received from the Focusing Mirror or L2 Detector Collection Lens and converts the optical signal to a digital signal. Each pixel on the Detector responds to the wavelength of light that strikes it, creating a digital response. The spectrometer then transmits the digital signal to the software application.
9	LVF Filters	Optional Linear Variable Filters (LVF) construct systems with excellent separation of excitation and fluorescence energy. LVF-L Linear low-pass filters fine tune the excitation source for maximum signal with minimum overlap. LVF-H high-pass filters are available for the detection side. These filters are optional.