

## double-wavelength spectroscopy

The effect of spectral background due to impurities, solvent or radiation scattering may be reduced if the difference in the absorbances of a sample measured at two selected wavelengths is obtained. This is often achieved by repetitively switching from one wavelength to the other. Double-wavelength spectroscopy does this automatically by allowing two beams of radiation of different wavelengths to pass through the cell. One beam is fixed at a longer wavelength and the other measures absorbance while being scanned over a limited wavelength range at shorter wavelengths.

**Source:**

PAC, 1988, 60, 1449 (*Nomenclature, symbols, units and their usage in spectrochemical analysis - VII. Molecular absorption spectroscopy, ultraviolet and visible (UV/VIS) (Recommendations 1988)*) on page 1455