

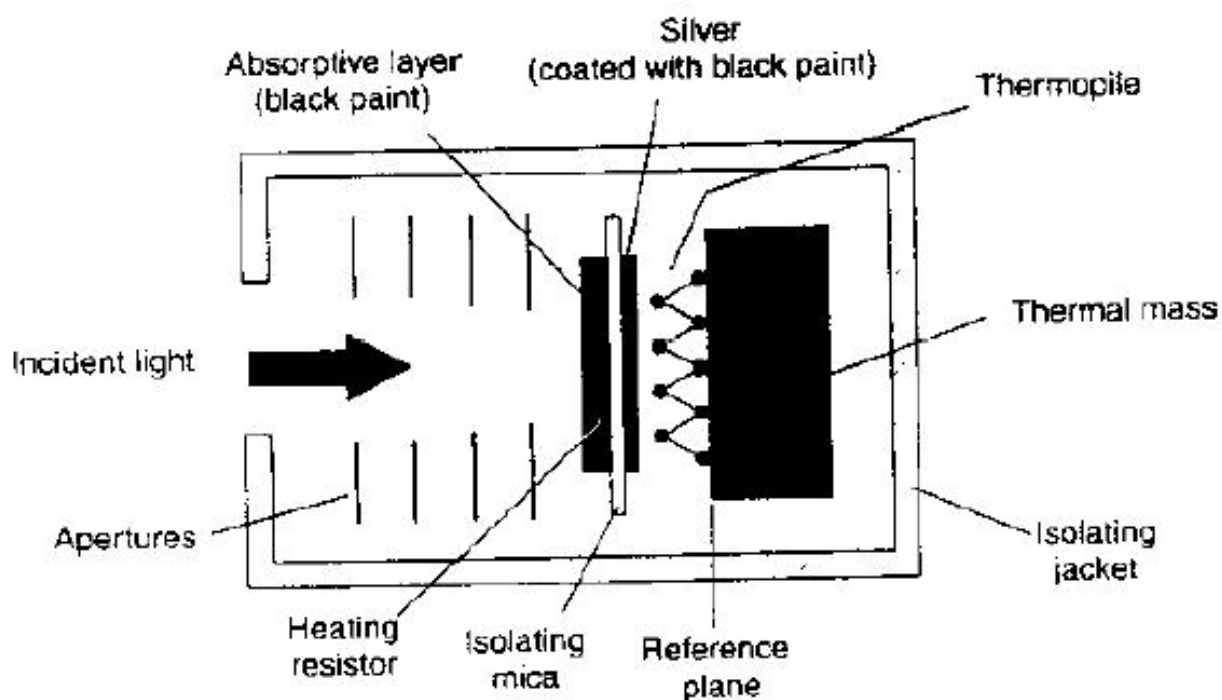
F-1602 gurux Salohiddinov Mirjalol.

Savollar:

1. Nima uchun yorug`likning issiqlik ta`siriga asoslangan quvvat o`lchagichlar keng to`lqin uzunliklar sohasida ishlay oladi?
2. Difrakstion panjarali va prizmalı monoxromatorlar dispersiyasining to`lqin uzunligiga bog`lanishi bilan o`zaro qanday farq qiladi?
3. Atom-absorbstion spektrofotometrda alanga nima vazifani bajaradi?

Javoblar:

1.

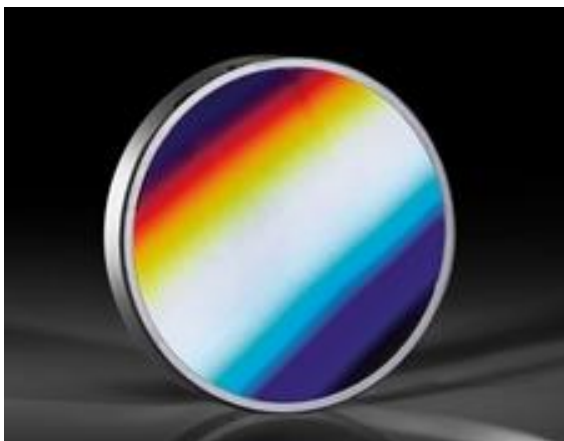


Yorug`likning issiqlik ta`siriga asoslangan yorug`lik oqimi quvvatini (energiyasini) o`lchovchi asbob. Bu asbob yutilgan yorug`lik energiyasi hosobiga qora jism isishi va qarshiligining o`zgarishi hodisasiga asoslangan. Yutuvchi qora jism haroratining o`zgarish bo`lishi talab etiladi.

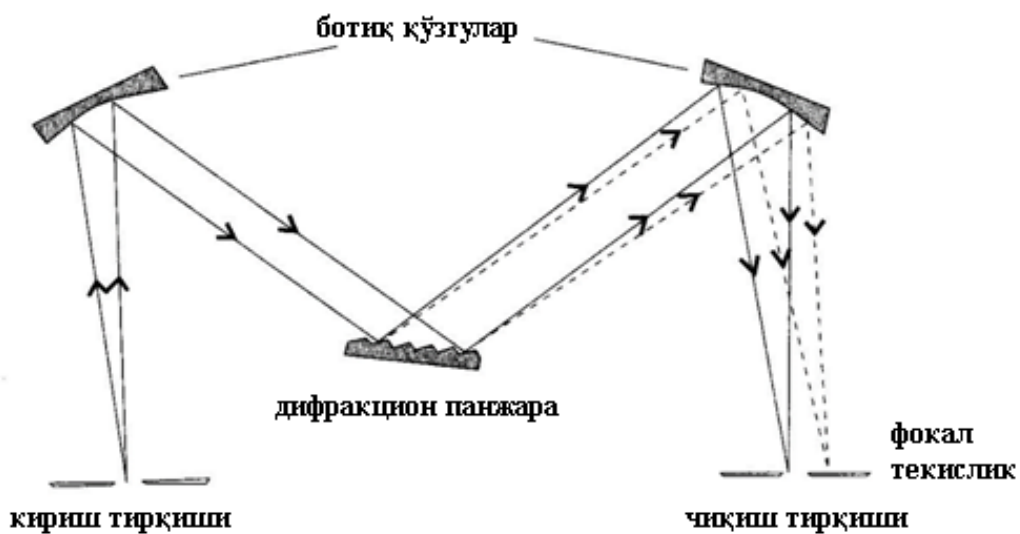
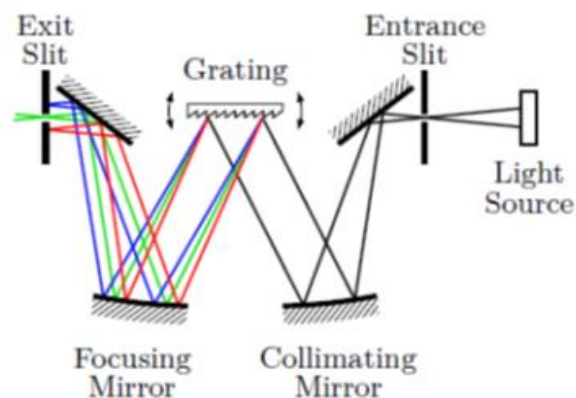
Fotodetektor tipidagi quvvat o`lchagichlar nisbatan kichik to`lqin uzunligi oralig`ida ishlaydi va tashqi kalibrlashga muxtoj, lekin yuqori sezgirlikka ega. Shunga qaramay, issiqlikka asoslangan quvvat o`lchagichlar keng to`lqin uzunliklar

sohasidagi nisbatan tekis sezgirlik xarakteristikalariga egaligi va o'z-o'zini kalibrlashi mumkinligi tufayli fotodiod tipidagilardan afzalroq bo'lishi mumkin. **Chunki issiqlika asoslangan quvvat o'lchagichlarda o'lchash chegarasi to'lqin uzunligiga bog'liq emas.**

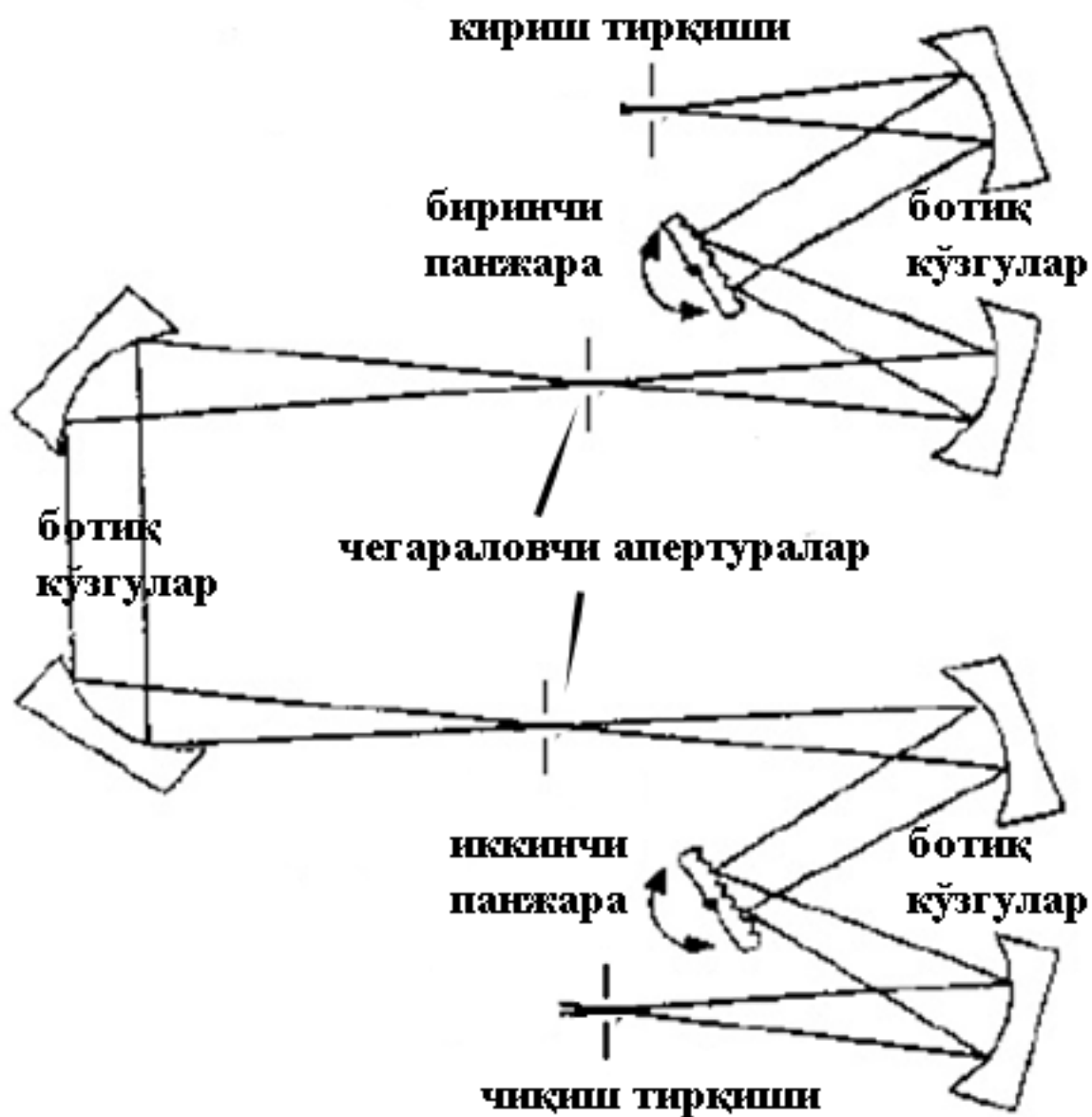
2.



Difrakstion panjara



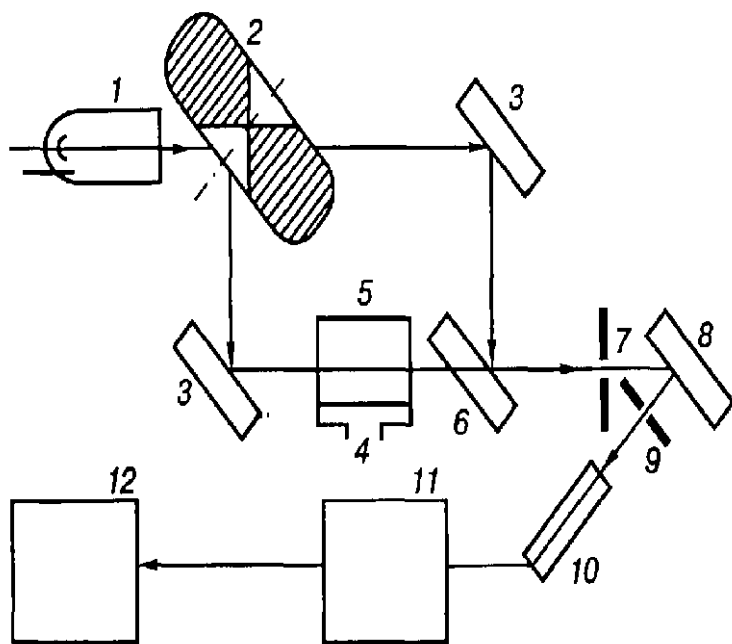
Difrakstion panjrallari monoxromatorlar



Иккиланган monoxromator

Monoxromatorlar difrakstion panjaralari sinxron buriladi.

3.



- 1 – yorug`lik manbai;
- 2 – modulyator;
- 3 – ko`zgu;
- 4 – alanga manbai;
- 5 – alanga;
- 6 – plastinka;
- 7 – kirish tirqishi;
- 8 – difrakstion panjara;
- 9 – chiqishtirqishi;
- 10 – fotoko`paytirgich;
- 11 – kuchaytirgich;
- 12 – o`lchov yuloki.

Alanga kiritilgan modda yutilish spektrini o`lchashga xizmat qiladi.