

Scientific Raman Spectrometer

ATR3100

Features

Ultra-high signal-to-noise ratio and sensitivity
 Detector TEC cooled to -15°C
 Ultra-low noise circuit
 Powerful embedded software
 Eliminates fluorescence background
 Peak search and display
 USB 2.0
 Field version (touchscreen, lithium battery) optional
 User-friendly human-machine interface

Application

- Biological science
- Pharmaceutical engineering
- Forensic analysis
- Agriculture and food safety
- Gemstone
- Environmental science

Description

The ATR3100 Portable Raman Spectrometer employs a cooled, high-sensitivity Raman signal-enhanced CCD, a high-efficiency Raman probe, and an ultra-narrow linewidth laser with a power output of up to 600mW. Combined with highly reliable optical, circuit, and structural design, it delivers extremely stable measurement results with an ultra-high signal-to-noise ratio, making it ideal for fieldwork. Its outstanding reliability ensures accurate and dependable detection results. Excellent low-stray-light conditions enable the spectrometer to be widely applied, particularly in biochemical analyzers, food safety, and pharmaceutical engineering. The versatile software facilitates the spectral analysis process in applications. Remote experiments via internet access make testing projects more convenient.

Model	Description
ATR3100	Standard Configuration
ATR3100TP	Built-in Android operating system, 6-inch touchscreen, lithium battery



1. Specifications

ATR3100 Operating System (Taking the 785nm Model as an Example)			
Model	ATR3100		ATR3100TP
Interface	USB 2.0/LAN		USB 2.0 and WIFI
Operating System	Computer operation		Android 6.0
Display	No		Capacitive touchscreen with multi-touch support
Battery Power Time	No battery inside		Built-in lithium battery providing >5 hours of continuous operation
Integration Time	4ms - 120s		4ms - 120s
Voltage	DC 5V(+/-5%)		DC 5V(+/-5%)
Operating Temperature	-25~50 ℃		-25~50 ℃
Working Humidity	< 95%		< 95%
Dimensions (L*W*H)	340*165*240mm3		340*165*240mm3
weight	5.1Kg		6.1 Kg
Reliability			
Spectral stability	$\sigma/\mu < 0.5\%$ (COT 8 hours)		
temperature stability	spectrum shift $\leq 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (10-40 ℃)		
Spectral intensity change (in 5 ~ 40 ℃)	$<\pm 5\%$		
Optical Parameters			
Spectral range (cm-1)	200-2600	200-3500	200-4300
Resolution(cm-1)	4-6	6-8	7-10
signal-to-noise ratio	>3000:1		
Detector			
Model	Ultra-high sensitivity and rapid cooling CCD		
Spectral range	200-1100 nm		
Effective Pixels	2048*64		
Excitation light			
central wavelength	785nm ($\pm 0.5\text{nm}$)		
half width	0.08 nm		
Output Power	$\geq 500 \text{ mW}$		
Power stability	$\sigma/\mu < \pm 0.2\%$		
Raman Probe			
working distance	6 mm		

Transmission rate	OD>8
numerical aperture	0.3
Aperture	7mm

2. Optical Performance

According to the Chinese National Standard "General Specification for Raman Spectrometers," the resolution of the ATR3100DC was tested using the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of an elemental emission line peak as the Raman spectrometer's resolution. As shown in Figure 1, the results confirm that the resolution of the ATR3100DC can reach 4.5 cm^{-1} .

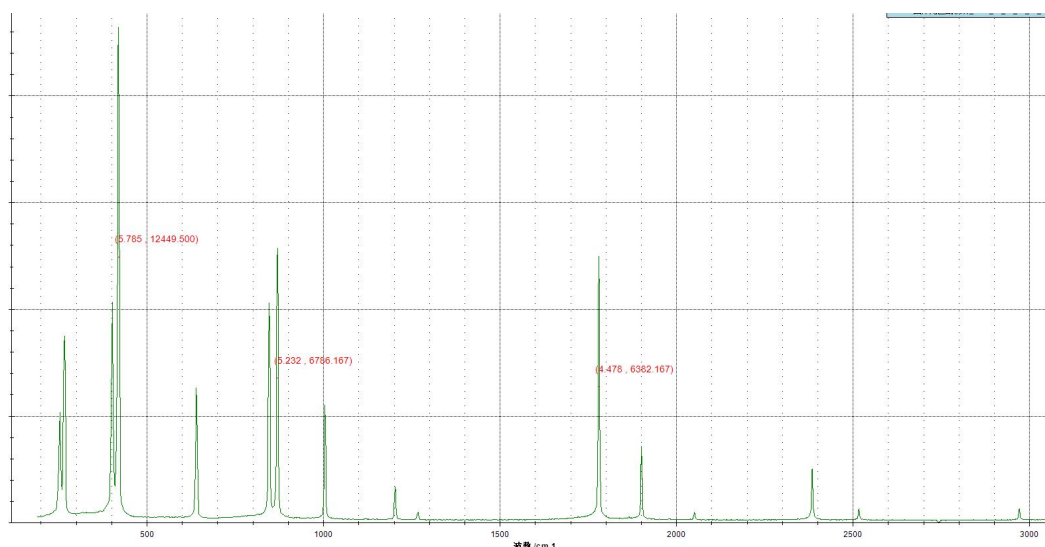


Figure 1 Measured spectrum of ATR3100DC resolution

The ATR3100 Raman spectrometer was used to analyze a synthetic diamond sample with the following parameters: excitation wavelength of 532 nm, wavenumber range of 200–3700 cm^{-1} , laser power of 100 mW, and integration time of 200 ms. The test results showed clear spectral features, including the characteristic diamond peak at 1332 cm^{-1} , the NV^0 center peak near 1420 cm^{-1} , and the NV^- center peak near 3100 cm^{-1} .

The 1332 cm^{-1} peak is a signature Raman signal of diamond, indicating the presence of a highly ordered diamond lattice in the sample. The intensity and shape of this peak provide further insights into crystal quality: a symmetric peak with no significant shift suggests low internal stress and minimal defects, whereas peak broadening or shifting may indicate lattice imperfections or impurities.

The NV^0 (1420 cm^{-1}) and NV^- (3100 cm^{-1}) centers confirm the presence of nitrogen-vacancy (NV) defects in the sample. These defects form when nitrogen atoms substitute for carbon in the diamond lattice, creating adjacent vacancies. The NV centers exhibit unique optical and electronic properties, making them significant for various

applications. In synthetic diamonds, the presence and distribution of NV centers are closely related to fabrication conditions, such as nitrogen doping concentration in CVD or HPHT processes and post-growth annealing. A strong NV signal may suggest higher nitrogen incorporation or insufficient thermal treatment, while the relative ratio of NV^0 to NV^- can reflect process precision and consistency.



Figure 2 Photograph of the synthetic diamond sample

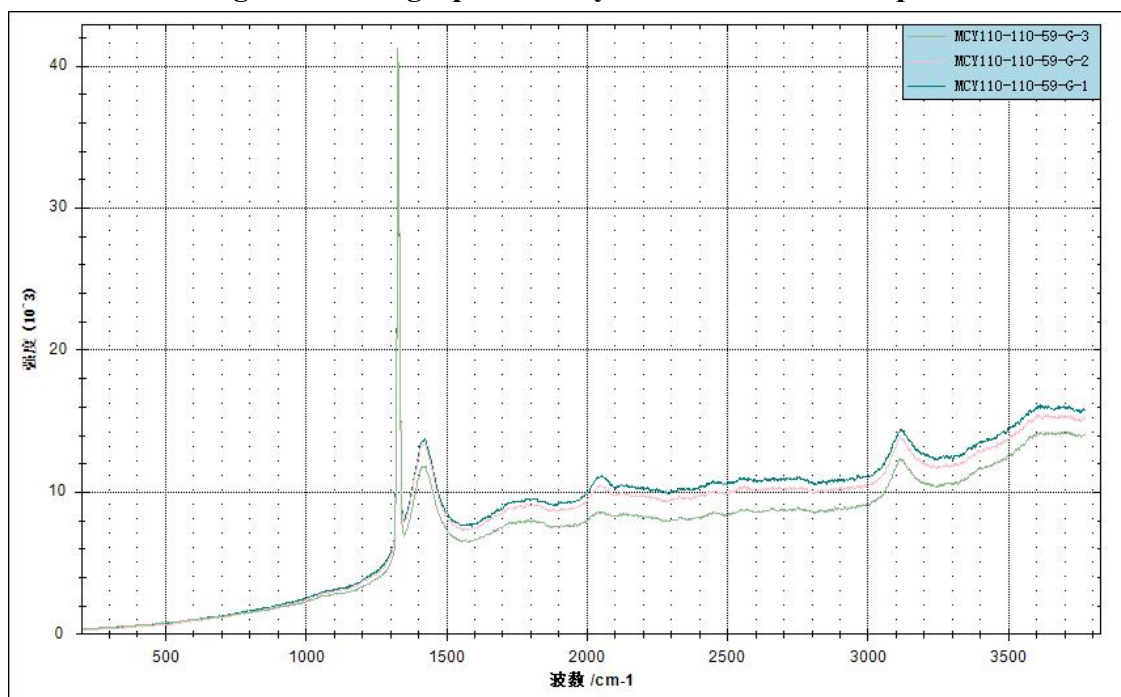


Figure 3 Raman spectrum of synthetic diamond measured by ATR3100-532

The ATR3100 analysis revealed that the diamond sample not only exhibits excellent crystalline quality (as verified by the 1332 cm^{-1} peak) but also demonstrates specific defect states (NV centers). These findings provide critical insights for evaluating its potential applications (e.g., as quantum materials or optical devices) and for optimizing synthesis processes.

For the analysis of the gray plastic block, visible light excitation resulted in significant fluorescence background interference in the Raman spectra. Therefore, a 1064 nm laser was employed as the excitation source, with the following parameters: wavenumber range of

Datasheet

200-2600 cm^{-1} , laser power of 150 mW, and integration time of 30 s. Thirty random points on the sample were measured, showing good consistency in the results without interference from sample autofluorescence.



Figure 4 Photograph of the gray plastic block sample

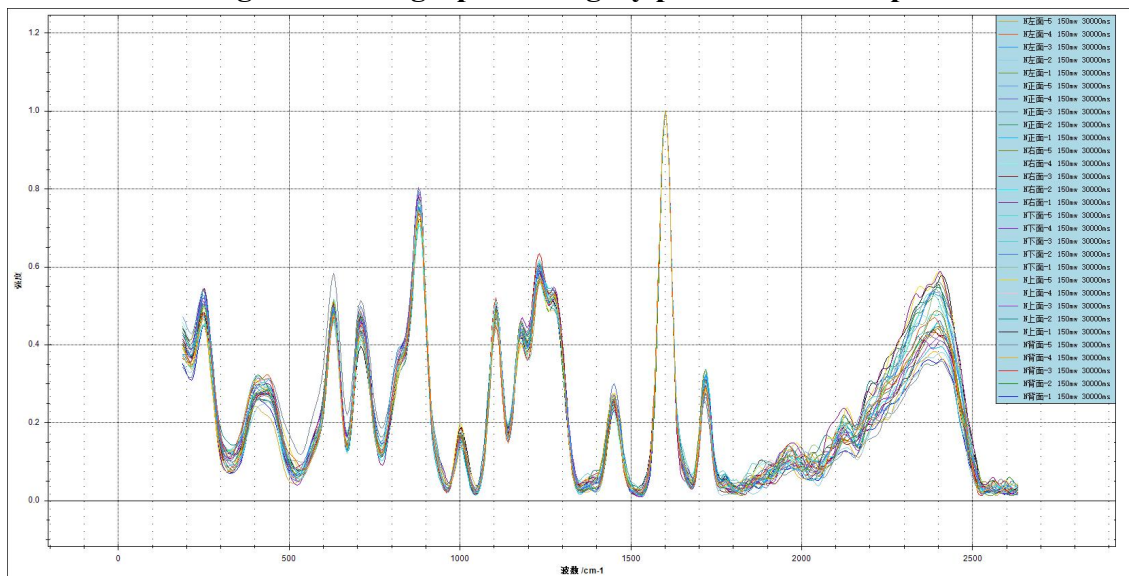


Figure 5 Raman spectrum of the gray plastic block measured by ATR3100-1064

The test results demonstrate that the ATR3100 possesses high-sensitivity detection capability, enabling clear identification of weak Raman signals while suppressing fluorescent background. Its excellent optical design and stable integration performance ensure no spectral shift or drift during repeated tests, making it suitable for consistency testing of industrial products.

The ATR3100 was used to analyze pork tissue with the following parameters: excitation wavelength of 785 nm, wavenumber range of 200–2700 cm^{-1} , laser power of 500 mW, and

integration time of 60 s. Clear Raman characteristic peaks of pork tissue were observed near 1330, 1440, and 1650 cm^{-1} .

- 1330 cm^{-1} : Related to C-H deformation vibrations in proteins or specific vibrational modes of amino acids.
- 1440 cm^{-1} : Typically assigned to C-H bending vibrations in lipids, reflecting the fat content in pork.
- 1650 cm^{-1} : Characteristic C=C stretching vibration, mainly originating from the amide I band in proteins, closely associated with protein secondary structures (e.g., α -helix).

These peaks allow for the differentiation of protein and fat components in pork tissue, assessment of pork freshness, and analysis of potential adulteration.

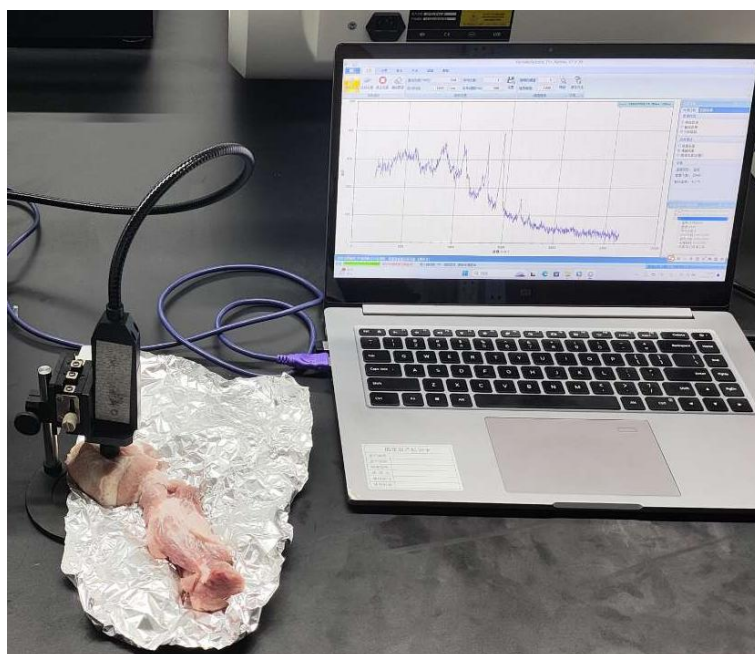


Figure 6 Raman spectrum of fresh pork tissue measured by ATR3100

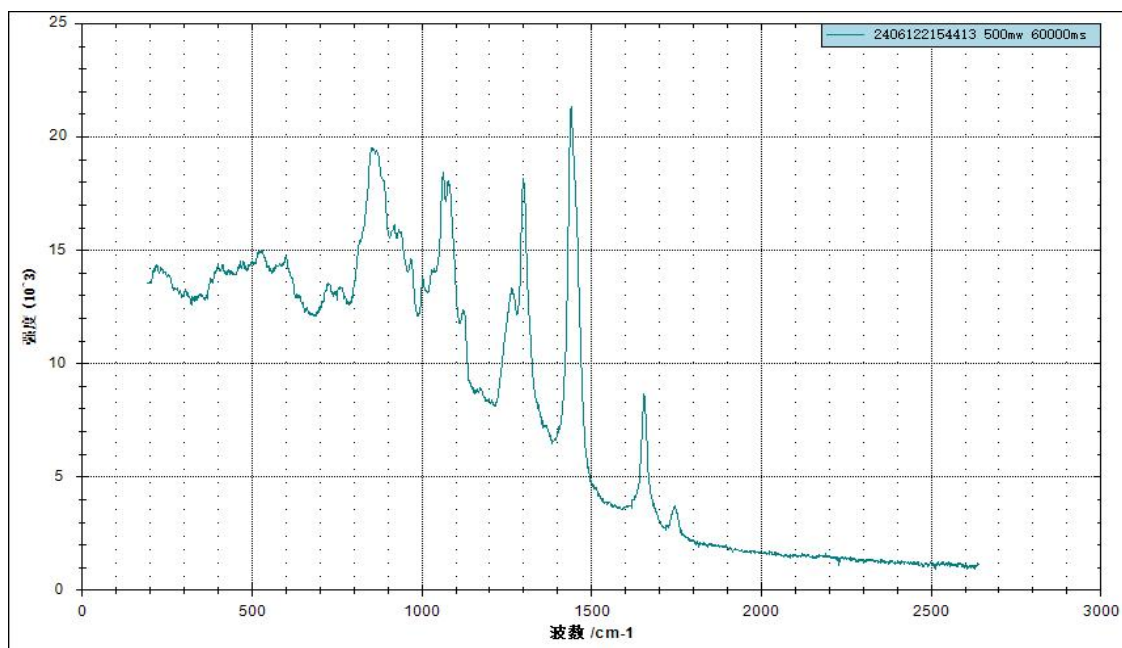


Figure 7 Raman spectrum of pork tissue measured by ATR3100-785

The Raman spectrum of pork tissue obtained by ATR3100 clearly shows characteristic peaks of proteins and fats at 1330 cm^{-1} , 1440 cm^{-1} , and 1650 cm^{-1} , demonstrating the method's reliability for chemical composition analysis. This technique shows promising applications in food composition analysis, quality control, and adulteration detection.

For banknote ink analysis using ATR3100 (785 nm excitation, $200\text{--}2700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ range, 30 mW laser power), distinct Raman peaks were observed at:

1242 cm^{-1} , 1328 cm^{-1} , 1364 cm^{-1} : Corresponding to C-H deformation vibrations in aromatic rings, C-C bond stretching vibrations, and characteristic vibrations of aromatic compounds in dyes/pigments

1446 cm^{-1} : Attributable to C-H bending vibrations in aliphatic/aromatic compounds

1517 cm^{-1} and 1636 cm^{-1} : Related to C=C stretching vibrations in aromatic rings or conjugated double bonds in dye molecules

These peaks indicate the presence of specific aromatic organic pigments or dyes in the banknote ink. Clear signals were obtained with integration times as short as 0.01-0.1 s, demonstrating the method's sensitivity for rapid ink analysis.



Figure 8 Banknote sample with yellow ink analyzed by ATR3100

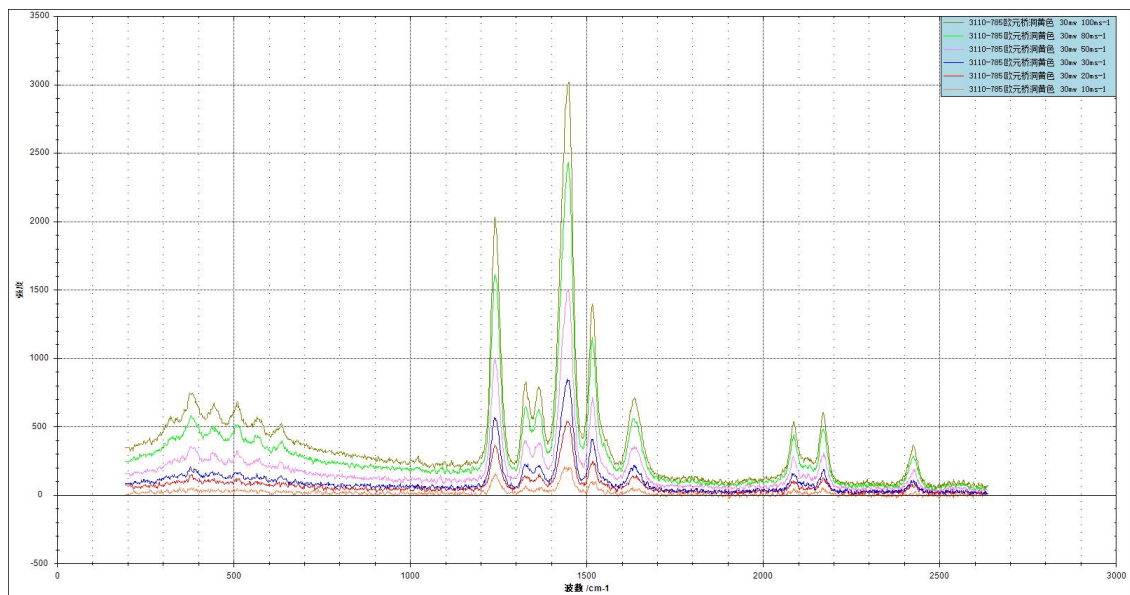


Figure 9 Raman spectrum of banknote ink measured by ATR3100-785

The successful detection of banknote ink by ATR3100 demonstrates three key advantages: (1) The ink contains Raman-active organic dyes/pigments with distinct and reproducible characteristic peaks; (2) The instrument's high sensitivity enables detection with low laser power (30mW) and short integration times (0.01-0.1s); (3) This method is particularly suitable for currency authentication, ink quality control, and anti-counterfeiting material research, showing significant potential in forensic analysis and anti-counterfeiting applications.

For graphite powder analysis using ATR3100 (532nm excitation, 200-5300cm⁻¹ range, 20mW power, 60s integration), characteristic D (1347cm⁻¹) and G (1571cm⁻¹) bands were clearly observed, enabling reliable assessment of graphitization degree. The intensity ratio (ID/IG) serves as a crucial indicator:

- Lower ratios indicate higher graphitization degree with more perfect sp^2 structures
- Higher ratios suggest greater defect concentration or amorphous/edge carbon content

This analytical approach provides reliable data support for:

- ✓ Carbon material development
- ✓ Quality control protocols
- ✓ Process optimization
- ✓ Fundamental research on graphite materials

The method's combination of rapid measurement (60s) and low power requirements (20mW) makes it particularly suitable for industrial applications while maintaining analytical precision.

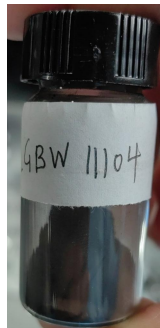


Figure 10 Graphite powder sample

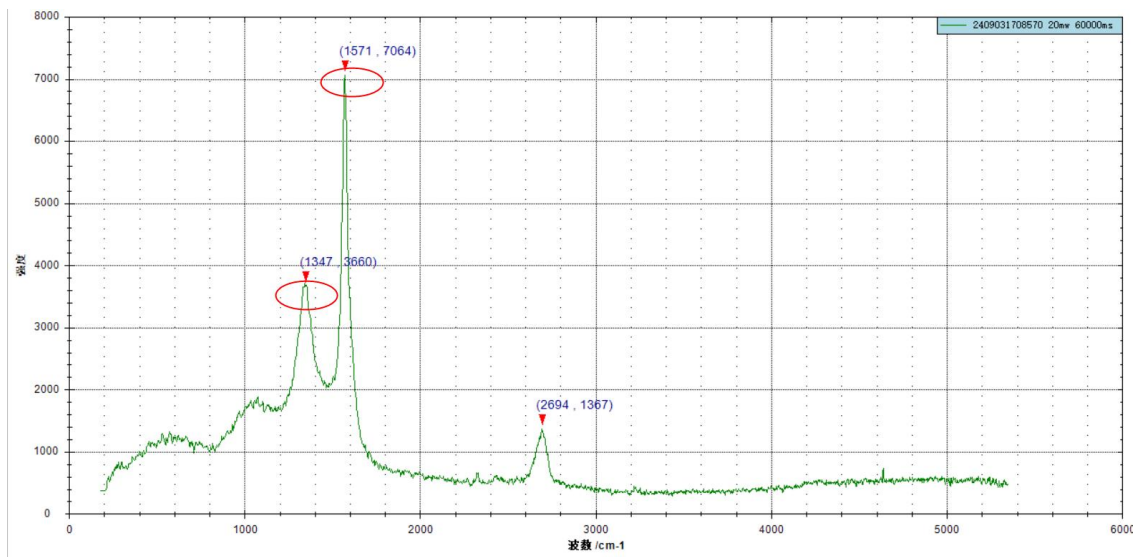


Figure 11 Raman spectrum of graphite powder measured by ATR3100-532

Quantitative analysis of calcium carbonate in calcium oxide was conducted using the ATR3100. The excitation wavelength was set at 785 nm, with a wavenumber range of 200-2700 cm^{-1} , laser power at 400 mW, and integration time of 2 seconds. Signals from both calcium oxide and calcium carbonate were detected. A linear fitting was performed using the ratio I_{1084}/I_{280} (where the 1084 cm^{-1} Raman peak corresponds to the symmetric stretching vibration of CO_3^{2-} in calcium carbonate, serving as its characteristic peak, and the 280 cm^{-1} Raman peak corresponds to the low-frequency lattice vibration of calcium

oxide crystals, a key feature distinguishing it from calcium carbonate) and their relative concentrations. The correlation coefficient R^2 exceeded 0.98, indicating high accuracy of the instrumental method.

This experiment demonstrates that a 2-second integration time meets the requirements for rapid detection in industrial production without damaging samples, making it suitable for real-time monitoring or analysis of high-value samples. The method exhibits excellent reliability in monitoring the ratio of calcium oxide to calcium carbonate, proving applicable for quality control in the cement industry and material composition analysis. It also provides a significant reference for the application of Raman spectroscopy in quantitative analysis of composite materials.

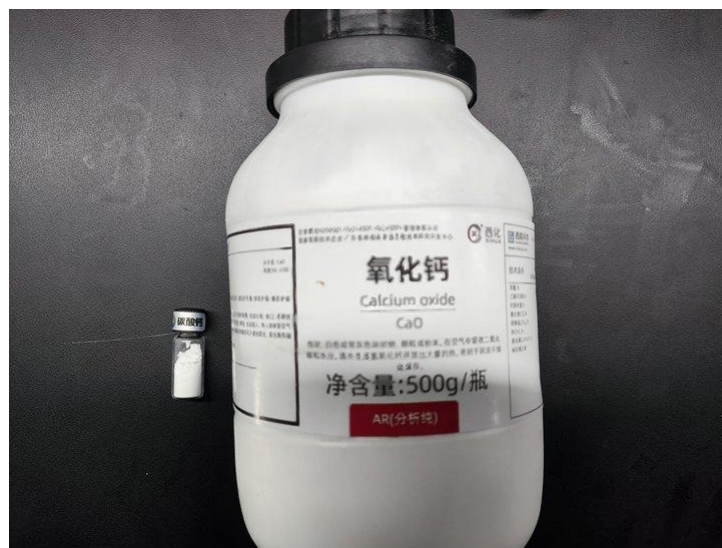


Figure 12. Samples of calcium carbonate and calcium oxide.

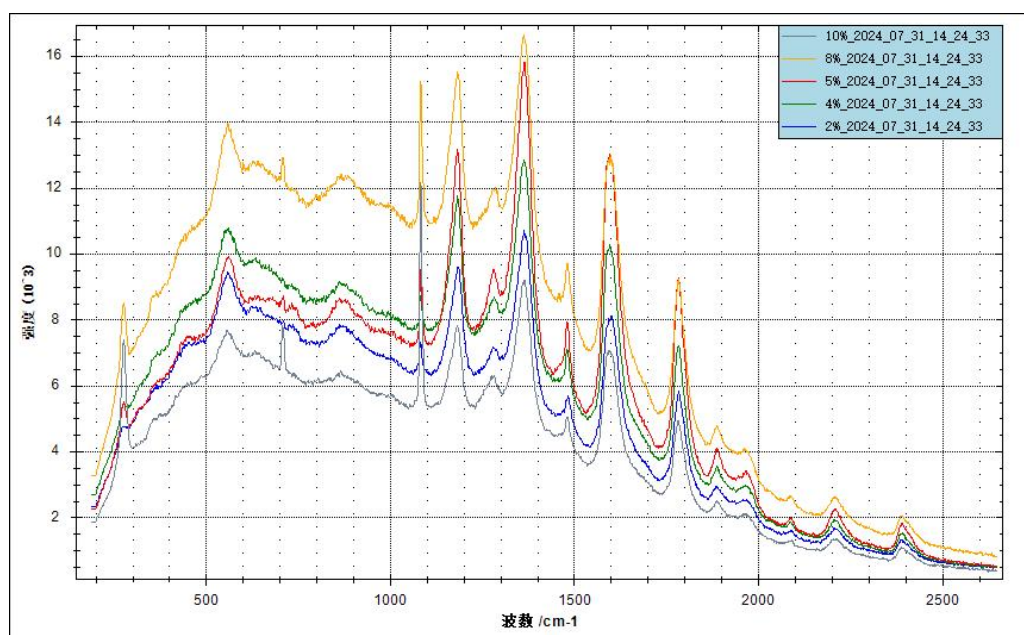


Figure 13. Raman spectra of calcium carbonate and calcium oxide mixed powder obtained using the ATR3100-785 system.

The detection of gastrodia elata powder was performed using the ATR3100, with an excitation wavelength of 1064 nm, a wavenumber range of 200–2600 cm^{-1} , a laser power of 399 mW, and an integration time of 50 s. Clear characteristic peaks of gastrodia elata powder were obtained with minimal fluorescence interference.

This experiment demonstrates that the spectral performance and detection conditions of the ATR3100 are suitable for the efficient analysis of complex organic samples. The results can be applied to component identification, quality control, and authenticity verification of gastrodia elata powder, providing an accurate, non-destructive, and rapid technical approach for Raman spectroscopic analysis of natural products.



Figure 14: Gastrodia elata Powder Sample

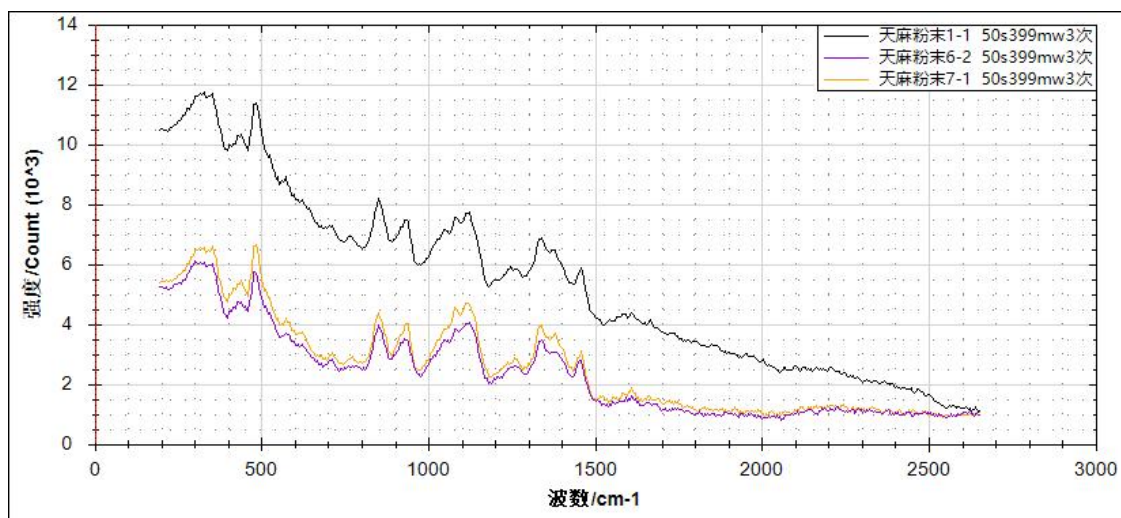


Figure 15 ATR3100-1064 Spectrum of Gastrodia elata Powder

The ATR3100 was used to analyze the gemstone sample with an excitation wavelength of 785 nm, a wavenumber range of 200–2600 cm^{-1} , a laser power of 400 mW, and an integration time of 6 s. The results revealed distinct characteristic peaks in different colored regions of the gemstone surface, indicating variations in chemical composition or crystal properties. The ATR3100 portable Raman spectrometer is well-suited for rapid, high-precision analysis of gemstone samples. Raman spectroscopy serves as a crucial non-destructive testing method in the jewelry industry, enabling applications such as material identification, quality assessment, and authenticity verification.



Figure 16 Photograph of the gemstone sample

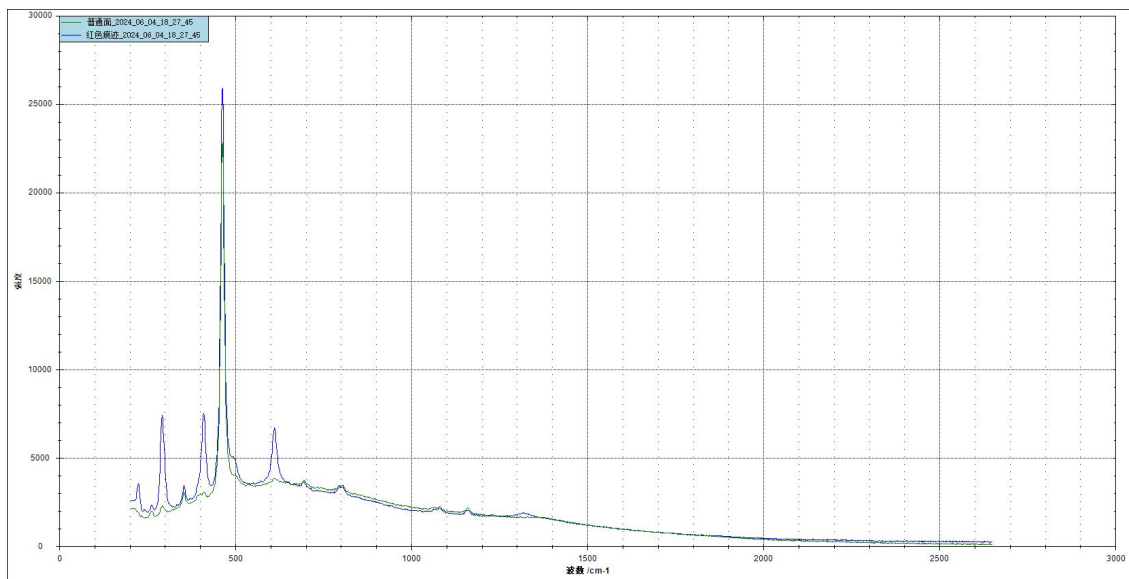


Figure 17 Raman spectrum of the gemstone obtained using ATR3100-785

3. Reliability

Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 showed the temperature reliability testing results of five ATR3010 portable Raman spectrometers. The testing temperature range was from 5 °C to 40 °C. The spectrometer was kept more than 1 hour at every temperature spots. Acetonitrile was used as the standard sample in the testing. The testing results were calculated using 918 cm⁻¹ of acetonitrile. The wavenumber shift was 1 cm⁻¹ or less (as shown in Fig. 3.1). The peak intensity variation was less than 10% (as shown in Fig. 4).

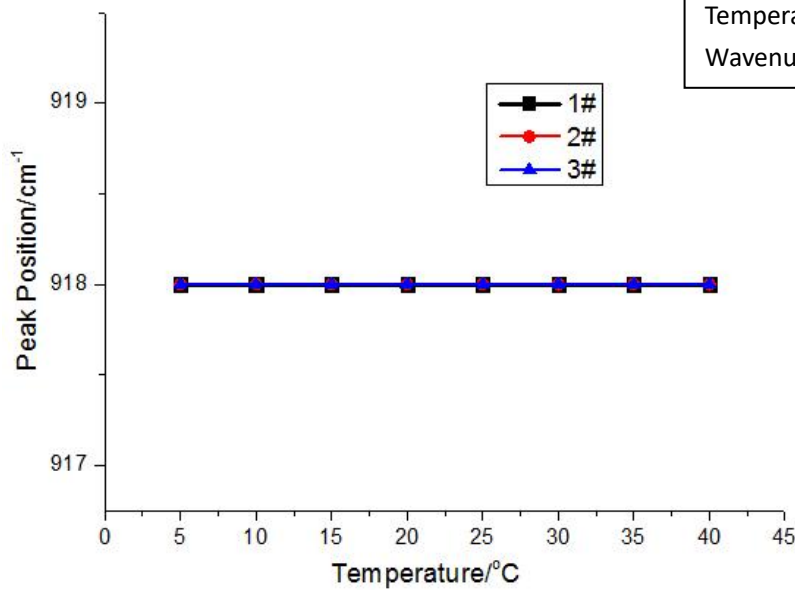


Fig. 3.1 Wavenumber shift results testing from 5 oC to 40 oC of fives
ATR3010 portable Raman spectrometers

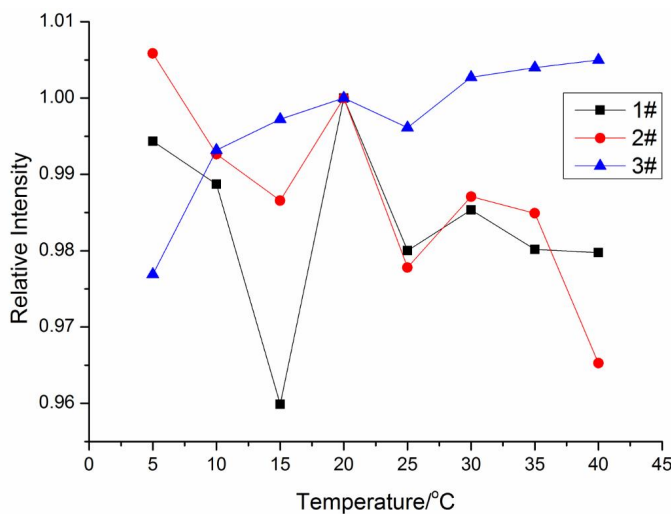


Figure 3 Intensity variation testing from 5 ° to 40 ° of three ATR3010
portable Raman spectrometers

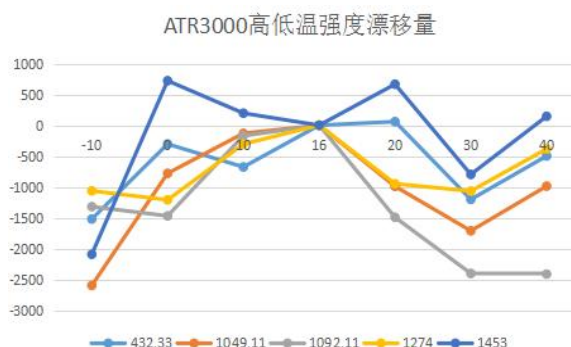


Figure 4 Intensity variation -10 °C to 40 °C of ATR3100 portable Raman spectrometers, sample is alcohol.

4. Ordering Information

Model	Excitation Wavelength (nm)	Maximum Laser Power (mW)	Spectral Range (cm ⁻¹)	Resolution (cm ⁻¹)	Features
ATR3100-7 85-26	785	550	200~2600	4~6	Suitable for most applications
ATR3100-7 85-35			200~3500	6~8	
ATR3100-7 85-43			200~4300	7~10	
ATR3100-1 064-26	1064	500	200~2600	13	No fluorescence interference – Especially suitable for dark-colored samples, highly fluorescent samples such as pigments, biological specimens, etc.
ATR3100-1 064-34	1064	500	200~3400	20	
ATR3100-8 30	830	550	200~3300	7	Better penetration of human skin – Ideal for measuring biological samples, such as non-invasive glucose detection and early-stage cancer screening.
ATR3100-2 66	266	50	200~3000	25	Proteins, DNA resonance Raman, fluorescence suppression
ATR3100-5 32	532	100	200~3700	11	Graphene, coal, biological samples, 2D materials, SERS

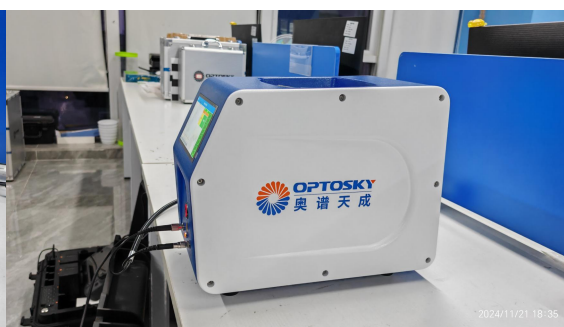
					(Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy), etc.
ATR3100-633	633	80	200~3200	10	Metal oxides, new materials

In addition to the 1064nm Raman system, the following detector options are available for other Raman configurations:

ATR3100PS: Ultra-high signal-to-noise ratio, back-illuminated CCD with -10° C cooling, supporting integration times up to 25 minutes.

ATR3100LT: Ultra-high signal-to-noise ratio, scientific-grade CCD with -15° C cooling, supporting integration times up to 1.0 hour.

ATR3100DC: Ultra-high signal-to-noise ratio, scientific-grade CCD with -70° C deep cooling, supporting integration times up to 1.0 hour.



5. Accessories



Liquid Sample Measurement Cell (Thermo Vial)



Liquid Sample Measurement Cell (HPLC Vial, Micro Volume) (Optional)



ATR20107 Gun-Type Raman Probe (Optional)



Precision Adjustment Mount (For Solid/Powder Measurement)