

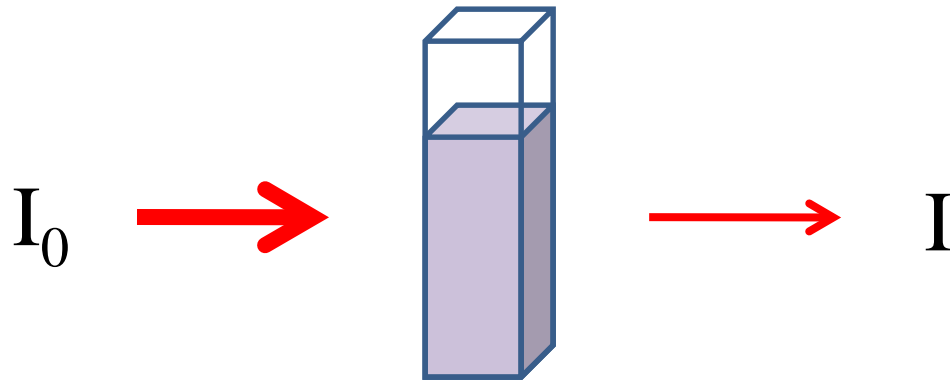
# Chemistry 201

## Beer's Law

**NC State University**

# Beer's law

We can use the absorption of light by chemical compounds to determine their concentration in solution.



# Beer's law

Light is attenuated exponentially in the solution:

$$I = I_0 10^{-A}$$

The attenuation factor is A the absorbance. We can also write

$$A = -\log_{10} \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right)$$

Since absorbance is measured on a log scale we can see that  $A = 1$  means that 10% of the light is transmitted and  $A = 2$  means that only 1% of the light is transmitted.

# Thinking on a log scale

We are used to thinking on a linear scale. However, there are few easy rules of thumb to help you understand the values on a log scale. When  $A = 0.3$  approximately 50% of the light is transmitted. We can write:

$$0.5 = 10^{-0.3}$$

This can be extended since half as much light is transmitted for 0.6, i.e.

$$0.25 = 10^{-0.6}$$

And again

$$0.125 = 10^{-0.9}$$

# Absorbance

Absorbance depends linearly on concentration,  $c$ , and on path length,  $d$ :  $A = \epsilon cd$

The quantity  $\epsilon$  is the extinction coefficient. It is a measure of the ability of a particular molecule to absorb light. The extinction coefficient is usually reported at a particular wavelength. Often it is reported at the peak wavelength,  $\lambda_{\max}$ . However, the extinction coefficient is a function of wavelength (or frequency actually). We should understand that it tells how strongly a molecule absorbs at any given wavelength or frequency.

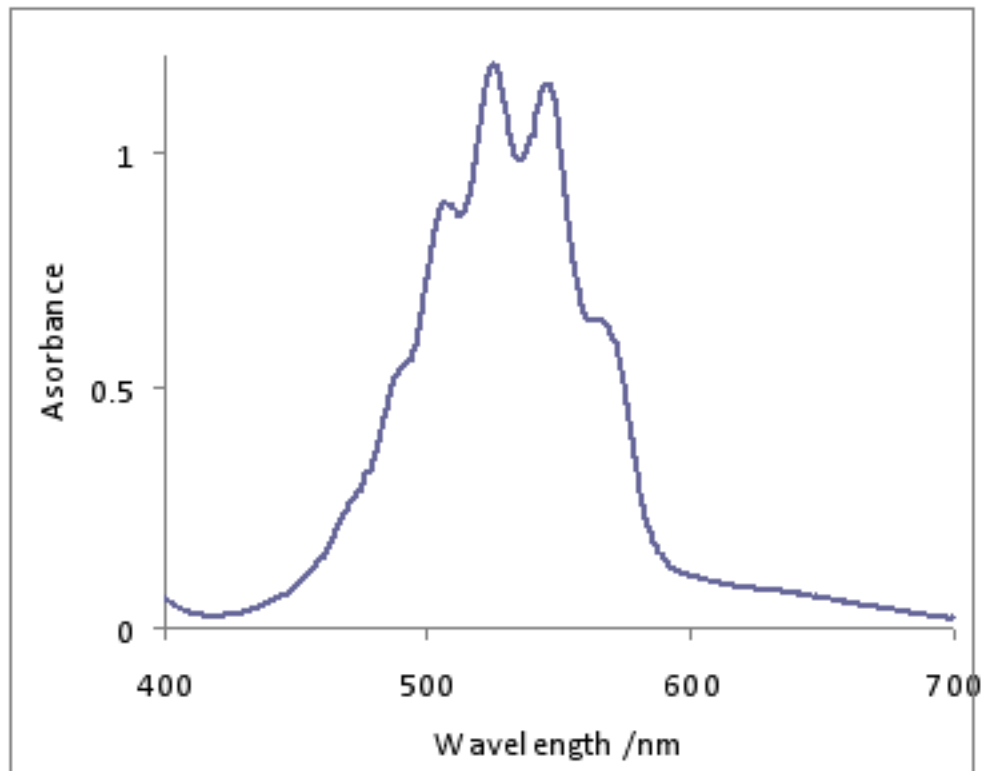
# Measuring the extinction coefficient

The extinction coefficient can be measured by making solutions of various masses of a compound dissolved in a solvent. Then the absorption spectra of each are determined. A plot of absorbance vs. concentration should be a straight line with a slope equal to  $\epsilon$ .

Note that the units of  $\epsilon$  are  $M^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

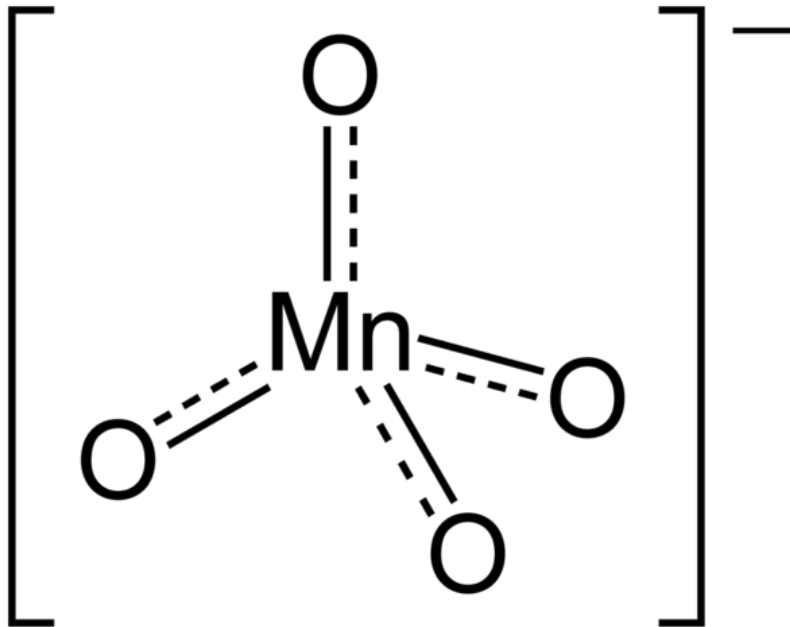
# Potassium permanganate

The permanganate ion,  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  in aqueous solution has an intense purple color due to an  $\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mn}$  ligand-to-metal charge transfer band (LMCT) in much of the visible region. This band shows a progression in the symmetric Mn-O stretching vibration.



"Permanganate spectrum" by Petergans - Using Excel Previously published: none. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Permanganate\\_spectrum.png#/media/File:Permanganate\\_spectrum.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Permanganate_spectrum.png#/media/File:Permanganate_spectrum.png)

# Potassium permanganate



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