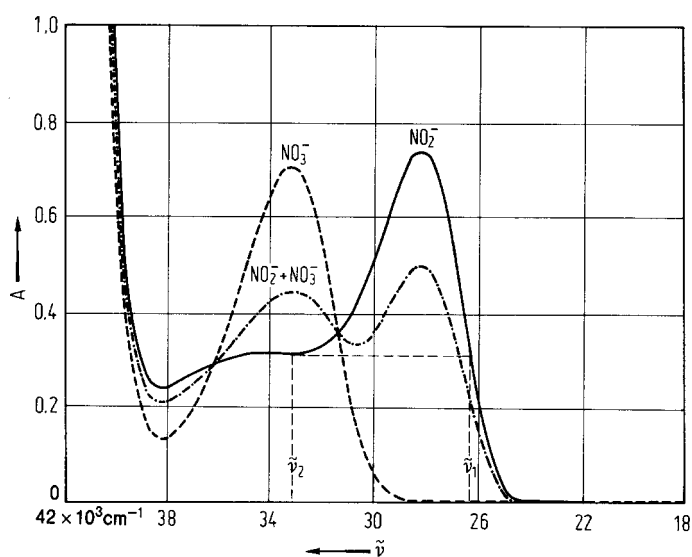


Dual Wavelength Spectroscopy means that we are looking at two wavelengths at the same time and we record the difference of the A values at these wavelengths. This is an important method for the determination of one component of a binary system. The principle is fairly simple: Measure at one wavelength where only one (the reference) of the two absorbs and then also measure at a wavelength where the other absorbs (with or without the reference).



**Fig. 21.** Example of the selection of analytical wavelengths in dual-wavelength spectroscopy;  $\text{NO}_3^-/\text{NO}_2^-$  system in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{NO}_2^-$  (—),  $\text{NO}_3^-$  (---), mixture (-.-.)

- Suggest suitable wave lengths to analyze the nitrite/nitrate mixture (in nm!).
- What is the advantage of this method? Can you determine nitrate in the presence of nitrite? Can you determine nitrite in the presence of nitrate?