



## FT-IR Sample Handling

# Sample Types Index, Methods, and Ratings

RATINGS		
Excellent	Good	Adequate

**KEY**  
 \* capable of being ground  
 † incapable of being ground

Transmission  
 Transmission – IR Microscope  
 Diffuse Reflectance  
 Diffuse Reflectance – Si Carb Sampler  
 Diffuse Reflectance – IR Microscope  
 ATR  
 ATR – IR microscope  
 Specular Reflectance  
 Specular Reflectance – IR Microscope

	Transmission	Transmission – IR Microscope	Diffuse Reflectance	Diffuse Reflectance – Si Carb Sampler	Diffuse Reflectance – IR Microscope	ATR	ATR – IR microscope	Specular Reflectance	Specular Reflectance – IR Microscope
Solids	Thermoplastic Polymers (can be melted)								
	Thermoplastic Polymers (can't be melted)								
	Soluble Polymers								
	Thin Polymer Films								
	Thick Polymer Films								
	Flat, Smooth Polymers *								
	Flat, Smooth Polymers †								
	Irregularly Shaped Polymers *								
	Irregularly Shaped Polymers †								
	Thin, Dark Polymer Films								
	Thick, Dark Polymer Films								
	Layered Polymer Films								
	Thin Polymer Film on Reflective Substrates								
	Thick Polymer Film on Reflective Substrates								
	Organic Powders								
	Adhesives								
	Rubber								
	Thin Fibers								
	Thick Fibers								
	Surface Analysis								
Liquids	Free-Flowing Aqueous Solutions								
	Other Free-Flowing Liquids								
	Viscous Liquids								
Gas	Gas (ppb to 100% concentration)								

## Index of Sample Types

**POWDERS** – organic and inorganic solids that can be ground into a powder (2–5 micron particle size); Examples: chemicals, pharmaceuticals, crystalline materials, pigments, fibers, polymers and powders

**THERMOPLASTIC POLYMERS** – polymers that can be pressed into free-standing thin films

**SOLUBLE POLYMERS** – polymers that can be dissolved in a solvent or cast as a thin film

**THIN POLYMER FILMS** – free-standing polymer films that are not thermoplastic or soluble and are less than 50 microns thick

**THICK POLYMER FILMS** – free-standing polymer films that are not thermoplastic or soluble and are more than 50 microns thick

**REGULARLY SHAPED POLYMERS** – polymers, films, and plaques that are hard or soft with a smooth surface, capable of being ground, not thermoplastic or soluble and regularly shaped

**REGULARLY SHAPED POLYMERS** – polymers, films, and plaques that are hard or soft with a smooth surface, incapable of being ground, not thermoplastic or soluble and regularly shaped

**IRREGULARLY SHAPED POLYMERS** – polymers that are hard or soft with a rough or uneven surface, capable of being ground, not thermoplastic, or soluble and irregularly shaped; Examples: formed polymers, polymer beads and pellets

**IRREGULARLY SHAPED POLYMERS** – polymers that are hard or soft with a rough or uneven surface, incapable of being ground, not thermoplastic or soluble and irregularly shaped

**THIN, DARK POLYMERS** – carbon-filled polymers high in inorganic content that are not thermoplastic or soluble and less than 10 microns thick, such as carbon black

**THICK, DARK POLYMERS** – carbon-filled polymers high in inorganic content that are not thermoplastic or soluble and more than 10 microns thick

**LAYERED POLYMER FILMS** – polymers that contain two or more layers or thin or thick films; Examples: layered paints and packaging materials

**THIN POLYMER FILM ON REFLECTIVE SUBSTRATE** – polymer film on any kind of surface that reflects IR energy (usually metal) that is less than 15 microns thick; Examples: lubricants on hard disk media and layers on silicon wafers

**THICK POLYMER FILM ON REFLECTIVE SUBSTRATE** – polymer film on any kind of surface that reflects IR energy (usually metal) that is more than 15 microns thick; Examples: coatings on containers (such as soda cans)

**ADHESIVES** – solid adhesives like tapes and solid glues

**RUBBERS** – irregular-shaped rubber items that are not thermoplastic or soluble; Examples: o-rings, gaskets, and fittings

**THIN FIBERS** – thin and bundled fibers

**THICK FIBERS** – thick and bundled fibers

**SURFACE ANALYSIS** – for qualitative analysis of the outermost layer of any solid or film

**FREE-FLOWING AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS** – liquids that contain any amount of water; Examples: inks, dyes, solvents, and paints

**OTHER FREE-FLOWING LIQUIDS** – liquids that do not contain water

**VISCOUS LIQUIDS** – thick liquids, pastes, and emulsions; Examples: polyols, greases, and heavy oils

**GASES (PPB TO 100% CONCENTRATION)** – any sample that is a gas at room temperature or slightly above room temperature