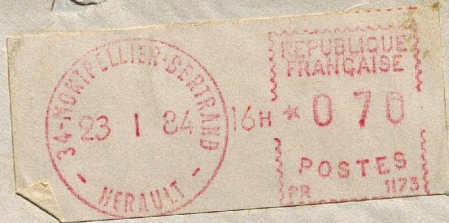


Expdt:

V. K. Gupta

I-10 cité Univ du Triplet,
34075 Montpellier Cédex.

France



Dst.

Dr Krishna Bahadur,

68, Dilkusha,

New Katra,

ALLAHABAD - 211 005

(U.P.) INDE

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

28-1-84
S.M.D. 51
CANADA

Laboratoire de Monsieur D.A. Lerner
ACADEMIE DE MONTPELLIER
UNIVERSITE DES SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES DU LANGUEDOC
ÉCOLE NATIONALE SUPÉRIEURE DE CHIMIE
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TELEPHONE : 63. 52. 73
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Address for Correspondance :

I-10 Cité Universitaire du Triolet
34075 Montpellier. cédex

Montpellier, le Dec. 1, 1983.

Réf. : Respected Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind letter of Oct 24, '83 few days back. From last one week I have been to Perpignan to regularise my inscription for 83-84 session. The director of the course is so kind enough to permit me to work in the laboratory of univ of Montpellier. Secondly there was a postal strike from last ^{one} month over here so I could not write you earlier, and I was also waiting for some observations to communicate you.

Recently we could examine the gas produced by 3211 24hrs Jeewan in mass spectre but we could not get the presence of Hydrogen in the gas. The composition of the gas we got is about H₂O (water vapor) 32%, N₂ = 63%, O₂ = 5%, H₂ = ~~20%~~ ¹%.

It was strange to observe the appreciable proportion of N₂.

I have also prepared 1211 and HMT in mineral solution and for another analysis. I hope that I would be able to do it next week.

The mixture in which we have carried out the analysis contained lot of gas. I will let you know results of other mixtures next week.

How we can explain the evolution of N₂ from the mixture?

I could carry another set of experiment in the lab of optical Physics. We have taken Absorption and Diffused Reflectance Spectra by photoacoustic device. I am sending you the all spectrum by a separate mail. The High Mineral Jeewan showed more absorption than 3211 Jeewan & 1211 Jeewan. ~~and~~ and 3211 Jeewan

showed more reflectance than the two (1211 & HMS).

• We still need few more spectra in infrared range.

Further we intend to study absorption, Emission, fluorescence and Quantum yield of Jeewanu mixture. I am also trying to get Electron microscopic sections of Jeewanu and X-Ray Spectra.

Please do send me some samples of Jeewanu which you feel interesting.

Recently I could listen from Dr K. K. Rao of Prof Halls lab that they will be able to support my stay for 2 weeks in London. I will have to pay for my passage. They want me to come in Feb. ~~up to~~ but up till I could not decide the date for the same. It will be convenient for me if I go

~~if you remember that~~ in April ~~2000~~

if you remember that it was Dr Andre Brack of Orleans, France who questioned our work of Jeewanu in the ISSOL meeting. I am in contact with him. In one of his papers (reference given below) I could find his same comment on Jeewanu what he said in the meeting. So please do send him

the copy of the Briggs paper. I am writing below his address for your convenience and also sending you the copy of his paper. Yesterday he also telephoned to my Prof to know his feeling about the work of Jeewanu. So now I think that personally he did not want to say anything against the work of Jeewanu but he wanted to know the real problem as the other group is always trying to keep it controversial.

up till now I could not listen anything from Dr Weiss. and from Dr Becker. I will try to reach them again. Possibly I may get ^{this} ~~the~~ telph. no from Paris Exchange.

I am very happy to know that you became Head of the Deptt. ~~प्रोफेसरशिप~~ प्रोफेसरशिप वाली बात पढ़के हमें आपकी ये लाइने चाद आ गयी -

कोइ को काहे की लगन कोइ को जाइ की लगन,
हम तो चाइ में मगन अब तो लागी है लगन.

In our place its really sad that politics involved in the system makes it stupid.

Last week I could receive a letter from my college in Bilaspur (M.P.) that they are unable to extend my leave to stay in France up to April '84, and I have been asked to resume the duty otherwise my services will be terminated.

The decision of Governing Body of college is not justful to me. I am a Permanent Lecturer in the College and during the period of leave I am not getting any salary from the college. I know that under treasury payment act & rules there is a provision to make alternative arrangement in my place. But from last one year no appointment was made in my place. In absence extension all of my efforts and money spendes by French Govt. will go useless. I don't ~~wants to lose my~~ ~~the~~ want to lose my job.

But I am further persueing my papers through

through the President of Univ of Montp. & Indo-French Exchange Commission, French Embassy in India to get the leave. When here everything was organised nicely then another trouble started. s

But its the process I am trying.

I will let you know the progress at my end.

Please do convey my best regards to respected Madame and best wishes to all members of the family and also to all members of the laboratory.

With best regards

Sincerely Yours

V.K. Gupta

Add.

Dr. A. Brack.

Centre Biophysique Moléculaire, CNRS

Avenue De la Recherche Scientifique,

45045 ORLEANS Cédex

FRANCE.

Paper

- Andre Brack. "Auto organisation des Peptides Primitifs" Symbioses - 1981 Vol XIII Nos 1 et 2 p 87-97

Expt: To analyse the gas produced by 3:2:1:1(24) Jeewanu during Photo-chemical reaction.

mixture: 3:2:1:1. JEEWANU. 24 hrs. Exposure.

- 20 mg of Jeewanu was taken in a mixture of 4.0 ml of Distilled Water and 1.0 ml of Sodium Carbonate-bicarbonate buffer (Ph. 9.5)

App.: Mass Spectre.

observation: (a). Analysis of the gas ALREADY PRESENT IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE CHAMBER (i.e. Analysis before sending the gas produced by Jeewanu mixture.

Pressure at start $\pi^{VG} = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi^{JS} = 6 \cdot 10^{-7}$

M (Mass)	HYDROGEN				<u>H₂O</u>		<u>NITROGEN</u>	<u>OXYGEN</u>
	2(H ₂)	14	15	17	18		28(N ₂)	32(O ₂)
π	1^{-8}	0.5^{-8}	1.8^{-8}	1.2^{-7}	4^{-7}		4.2^{-8}	0.5^{-8}

Pressure after the analysis $\pi^{VG} = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi^{JS} = 6 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Calculation:

	mass	Partial Mass	π	
H ₂ O	18	-OH 17	0.16	H ₂ 2.
N ₂	28	-N 14		
O ₂	32	-O 16		

Total Pressure $\pi_T = \pi_{H_2O} + \pi_{N_2} + \pi_{O_2}$.

$$\pi_T = 4 \cdot 10^{-7} + 0.4 \cdot 10^{-7} + 0.05 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\pi_T = 4.45 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m bar}$$

$$\pi_i^{(H_2O)} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4.45 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 90\%$$

$$\pi_i^{(N_2)} = \frac{0.4 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4.45 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 9\%$$

$$\pi_i^{(O_2)} = \frac{0.05 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4.45 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 1\%$$

$$\frac{\pi_i^{(H_2)}}{H_2O} = \frac{0.1 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 2.5\% \quad \star$$

(b) Analysis after sending the gas produced by Teewam mixture in to analyser.

Pressure at the start $\pi^{VG} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi^{JS} = 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$
 $\downarrow 0.3$
 $3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $4 \cdot 10^{-6}$

M	HYDROGEN			H ₂ O			NITROGEN		OXYGEN	
Mass	2 (H ₂)	14	16	17	18		28 (N ₂)	32 (O ₂)		
π	$0.4 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$0.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$0.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$0.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$		$8 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$0.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$		

Pressure after analysis $\pi^{VG} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $\pi^{JS} = 3.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$

Total Pressure $\pi_T = \pi^{H_2O} + \pi^{N_2} + \pi^{O_2}$

$$\pi_T = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} + 8 \cdot 10^{-6} + 0.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\pi_T = 12.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m bar}$$

$$\pi_i^{H_2O} = \frac{4}{12.6} = 32\%$$

$$\pi_i^{N_2} = \frac{8}{12.6} = 63\%$$

$$\pi_i^{O_2} = \frac{0.6}{12.6} = 5\%$$

$$\frac{\pi_i^{H_2}}{\pi_i^{H_2O}} = \frac{0.04}{4 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1\% \quad \leftarrow \star$$

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Dec. 9, 1983.

Respected Sir,

I hope that this letter will find you all fine over there.

Yesterday I could carry out the analysis of the gas produced by 1:2:1:1 & High Mineral Jeevanu. The mixtures were prepared by 20 mg of Jeevanu in 10 ml of mineral solution and 4.0 ml of distilled water.

The analysis of gas was carried out in mass spectre. In the gas produced we could not observe the presence of Hydrogen. The major portion of the gas was found to be nitrogen. For the details please see the analysis enclosed herewith.

The evolution of nitrogen from the mixture seems to be strange and interesting.

As in some of our experiments we could observe that in the Jeevanu mixture the fixation of nitrogen is blocked after a particular period of exposure and ~~in~~ on continued exposure decrease in the nitrogen content was observed. In some cases this decrease ~~was~~ in nitrogen content was so much that we were getting much less nitrogen content than the level at which experiment was started.

It is quite possible that for my experiments over here I had utilised the Jeevanu of that particular exposure when the fixation of nitrogen was decreasing in the mixture. So when the reaction of nitrogen fixation is ~~block~~ inhibited then the mixture showed evolution of nitrogen due to degradation of fixed nitrogen in the sample on exposure to sunlight.

So I think that to observe evolution of hydrogen from the mixture it would be interesting to select the Teewanu of that particular stage when fixation of nitrogen is increasing in the mixture. Would it be possible to think on these lines to understand the reactions involved in the system?

The people over here are very cooperative they will be pleased to analyse our mixtures. Please do send me other samples which you feel interesting.

Next week we intend to take transmission electron micrographs and X-Ray spect. of Teewanu.

I will let you know my progress at my end.

In connection with leave from my college in Bilaspur, the Scientific Counsellor of French Embassy in India is trying to approach the authorities in my college, this morning I have received a Telex from him.

Here there were possibilities to get further extension of scholarship for few more years but due to the problems in ~~there~~ getting the leave from the college I have decided to come back in April '84. So many combinations are required, it is so difficult to arrange everything.

Unfortunately people in my college don't care to understand the real problem.

Rest is well. I am fine. During these days ~~I am putting~~ ^{I am putting} more energy to get ~~arranged~~ ^{the} things arranged than to do some work. Life is really so funny. I mean to say that so many funny things happen but we hardly get time to laugh at them.

Hope to hear soon from you so that I could continue the expt. effectively.

Please do convey my ~~best~~ warm best regards to respected madam and good wishes to all members of the family.

With best regards,

Your's
Vinod.

observations: Analysis of the gas already present in the atmosphere
of Analyser.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{JS} &= 11 \cdot 10^{-7} & \xrightarrow{0=1.9} & \pi_{JS} = 6 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ \pi_{VG} &= 4.6 \cdot 10^{-7} & & \pi_{VG} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

MASS	Hydrogen 2	12	14	16	17	Water vapour 18	27	Nitro- gen 28	29	oxygen 32	39	41	42	43	CO ₂ 44
π_i	0.4^{-7}	0.1^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	0.2^{-7}	1.4^{-7}	6^{-7}	0.5^{-7}	4.4^{-7}	0.4^{-7}	0.5^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	0.9^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	0.2^{-7}
%	3.5%					53%		39%		4.4%					

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{JS} &= 2 \cdot 10^{-7} & \xrightarrow{0=0} & \pi_{JS} = 1 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ \pi_{VG} &= 11 \cdot 10^{-6} & & \pi_{VG} = 7 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ \pi_T &= 11.3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mb.} \end{aligned}$$

Analysis of the gas produced by Jeewanu:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{JS} &= 1 \cdot 10^{-7} & \xrightarrow{0=0.2} & \pi_{JS} = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ \pi_{VG} &= 3.8 \cdot 10^{-7} & & \pi_{VG} = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

MASS	Hydro- gen 2	12	14	16	17	Water Vapour 18	27	Nitro- gen 28	29	oxygen 32	39	41	42	43	44
π_i	0.4^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	4.8^{-7}	1^{-7}	1.8^{-7}	8^{-7}	1^{-7}	7^{-6}	0.6^{-7}	4^{-7}					
%	0.4%					10%		85%		5%					

$$\pi_T = 8.24 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Expt: To analyse the gas produced by High Mineral Teewamu
in mineral solution on exposure to sunlight.

Method of Preparation of the mixture:

20 mg of ~~0.00001~~ High Mineral Teewamu of 60 hrs exposure,
in 1.0 ml of mineral solution and 4.0 ml of distilled water
was exposed to sunlight for 3 days.

Observations:

Analysis of the gas already present in the atmosphere of analyser.

$\pi_{JS} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi_{VG} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$

MASS	Hydrogen 2	12	14	16	17	Water Vapour 18	27	Nitrogen 28	29	Oxygen 32	39	41	43	44 CO ₂
π_i	0.6^{-7}	0.1^{-7}	0.1^{-7}	0.6^{-7}	0.8^{-6}	3.4^{-6}	0.3^{-7}	3.2^{-7}	0.3^{-7}	0.2^{-7}	0.2^{-7}	0.4^{-7}	0.1^{-7}	0.1^{-7}
%	1.6%					89%		8.4%		0.5%				0.2%

$\pi_{JS} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi_{VG} = 1.6^{-6}$

After closing the app. $\pi_{JS} = \text{zero} < 11 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi_{VG} = 2.8 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Total Pressure $\pi_T = 3.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mb.

Analysis of the gas produced by Jeewanu:

$\pi_{JS} < 11 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\pi_{JS} = 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$
 $\pi_{VG} = 3.8 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\xrightarrow{O=0.3}$ $\pi_{VG} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$

MASS	HYDROGEN 2	12	14	16	17	Water Vapour 18	27	NITROGEN 28	29	OXYGEN 32	39	41	43	44 CO ₂
π_i	0.4^{-7}	0.2^{-7}	5.8^{-7}	0.6^{-7}	0.1^{-6}	0.7^{-6}		7^{-6}	0.4^{-7}	2^{-7}				
%	0.5%					8.9%		88%		2.5%				0

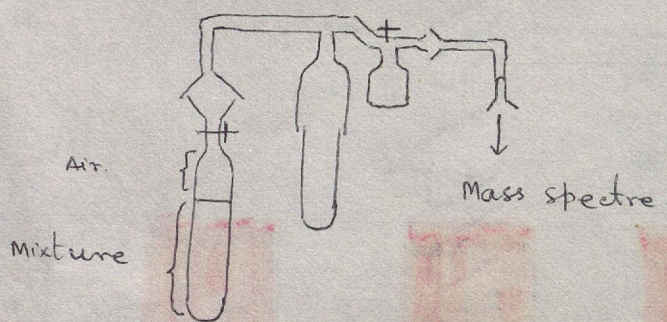
$\pi_{JS} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $\xrightarrow{O=0}$ $\pi_{JS} = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$
 $\pi_{VG} = 2.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $\pi_{VG} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Expt: To analyse the gas produced by 1:2:1:1 Jeevanu in mineral solution on exposure to sunlight.

Method of Preparation of the mixture:

20 mg of 1:2:1:1 Jeevanu of 24 hrs exposure in 1.0 ml of mineral solution and 4.0 ml of distilled water was exposed to sunlight for 15 days.

The gas evolved was collected as follows.



Jan 16., 1980

Expt: To find out Quantum Yield of
1:2:1:1 Teewanu Mixture

Abbreviations: ~~mentioned in~~

CR = Coefficient of Correction of Radiometer

CC = Coefficient of Correction of Energy.

F_T = Total light transmitted.

F_0 = Light transmitted (initial reading).

L = Wave length, (μ)

V = Volume of mixture taken (ml)

T_I = Time in minutes / afterwards converted into sec.

$F(I)$ = Light transmitted in time (I)

$E = \epsilon$ = coefficient of extinction molar

• Equation =

$$\log \left(\frac{I - I_0}{I} \right) \left(\frac{I_t}{I - I_t} \right) = \frac{10^3 \epsilon l \phi}{N \nu} I t$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} I \\ I_0 \\ I \end{array} \right\}$ Quanta Sec.

$t = \text{Sec.}$

$\nu = \text{ml.}$

$N = \text{Avogadro Number.}$

$\epsilon = \text{Absolute molar coefficient}$

$$I = F_T$$

$$I_0 = F_0$$

$$I_t = F(I)$$

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Address for Correspondance:

I-10 cité Universitaire du Triplet,
34075 Montpellier. Cédex.

Montpellier, le Jan 22, 1984.

Réf. :

Respected Sir,

I am in receipt of ^{your} Kind letters of 10, 19 Dec and 6 Jan. along with all samples of Teewanu.

It was a great pleasure to know about Pappu's marriage. I heartily congratulate you all on this happy occasion and wish him a very happy life.

Now I will try to analyse the gas produced during the dark phase from the samples as suggested by you.

I will write you all the details of earlier gas analysis experiment afterwards as the person concerned is not available at this moment.

He is supposed to come back within few days (2-3). if will get sufficient sunlight this week, then I would be able to analyse the gas of the mixture. I will pump out the gases of light phase into a vacuum chamber and then will try to collect the gas ^{evolved} during dark phase. I will communicate you my progress in this regard.

Uptill now I could not receive the copy of your publication concerned with confirmations in Teewanu mixture sent by you. I will send you photocopy of it immediately as soon as I will get it.

From last one month I am trying to do some experiments to find out the Quantum Yield of the Teewanu mixture (1:2:1:1). While doing these experiments I could observe that it is the ultra violet radiation of solar spectrum which initiates the ^{photochemical} reaction in the Teewanu mixture and the visible radiation shows no change in the mixture i.e. mixture remains colourless. In my early experiments I was exposing Teewanu mixture to sunlight using various fillers. In the visible range no change was observed. Then I could repeat the experiments

in artificial light using xenon lamp. The absorption in 1:2:1:1 begins at 430 μ and then continues upto 210 μ . In the U.V. range, using artificial light the reaction is appreciably fast (little less than sun light). Within 15-30 minutes mixture becomes blue in colour.

To study the Quantum Yield in the mixture I exposed the mixture at 375 μ and then signals were recorded at every minute, up to 15 mins.

As on further exposure there is formation of particles in the mixture, which prevents the light path and thus signal is effected.

But observations up to 15 minutes are sufficient to make calculation.

It was very interesting to observe that Quantum yield in Jeewanu mixture is approximately 30-40%. This is as the amount of energy present in ultra violet radiation is little so the mechanism involved in the Jeewanu mixture seems to be a very efficient one.

Now I need to make some small modifications in the optical bench so as to measure the signal more precisely. After the modifications desired we hope to get an increase in the quantum yield.

There is one error in the enclosed observations is that during the period of exposure mixture was not agitated so the reaction was taking place in ^{only} that particular volume which was exposed to light, while doing the calculation ~~to~~ the total volume (25ml) of the mixture was considered. ~~now~~ with the help of small magnet bar it would be possible to agitate the mixture to make it homogeneous. ~~then~~ it would be possible to find it ^{more} exactly. As the ^{yield} ~~value~~ seems to be

very high so I will try to repeat it many times. But I have already done it five times. I will let you know the new

observations. The method of calculation, and reference of the technique used along with all other details I will send you within few days along with results.

Secondly I also ~~try~~ exposed mixture of Ammonium molybdate (4%) 1 vol. and H_2O (1 vol.) to U.V. light at 375 μ , then it was observed that mixture becomes more quickly ~~a~~ bluish in colour than 1:2:1:2 mixture. ~~are~~ but i.e. reaction is more fast.

3. I also feel it interesting to study the effect of intermittent exposure on the ~~maximise~~ Quantum yield of the mixture.

4. I am also trying to get x-Ray spectrum of Jeevanu (1211, HMS, SiJ.)

If I ~~would~~ be able to could get a opportunity to stay here upto April '84 then I would be able to complete a small piece of work.

From last two weeks I was little disturbed as my college in Bilaspur refused to give me ~~any~~ extension of leave upto April '84 and have ~~been~~ asked ^{me} to resume the duty firstly by 30th Dec '82 and then secondly by 27th Jan 84. Further they mentioned that leave can not be granted to

me as I am not a permanent lecturer in the Dept. which is not true.

I have completed my period of probation of 2 years on Oct 2 '1982. By the way I got the scholarship on the same date so upto now they did not served me letter of confirmation. But according to univ. rules I am presumed to ~~be~~ confirmed automatically on the post.

Its funny that how the leave of one year can be granted to a person who is not a permanent employe of the institution. I think that it is the tricky politics going on in the college, I ~~do~~ doubt that they have some candidate to replace me. Authorities in the college did not care to consider the request made by the Director of Lab. and Scientific Counciller of French Embassy.

The decision taken by Governing body of my college is highly un just fal to me. I deeply thought my problems and then have decided not to resume my duty before April '84, it will be a risk but I want to take it as I want to work for honest people as well as in free conditions, which I deserve.

For the personal reasons I will be very pleased to comeback to join my ~~my~~ family and you all but if I come immediately all of my efforts ^{will} go useless and committ ~~are~~ here spending so much time will be a waste. if I want, even then I don't have sufficient

time to do it. It is so difficult to arrange everything

~~later so late that~~ when I feel that life is like that then I feel consolation.

Please don't worry about me. I am happy.

During these days you would have been much busy. It is my hard luck that I could not join you all on this happy occasion. I also received a beautiful New Year Card of yours and Madam and am extremely thankful for that.

Please do write me on laboratory address or on cte univ. Triplet add.

Best is well. Hope to hear from you soon.

Further I request you to please do convey my warm regards to respected madam and best wishes to all members of the family.

With best regards.

Yours
Vinod.

CR= 8.86 CC= 2653
 FT= 442 F0= 390
 L = 375 E = 2014
 V = 2.5

I	T(I)	F(I)
1	6	.147
2	8	.15
3	10	.155
4	11	.157
5	12	.159
6	13	.161

PHOTOLYSE
RESULTATS EXPERIMENTAUX

T(I)	F(I)	LG(I)
360	3455.32026	-4.51625868E-04
480	3525.837	.428506479
600	3643.3649	1.32901899
660	3690.37606	1.7941266
720	3737.38722	2.36094915
780	3784.39838	3.09248332

RESULTATS CALCULES

ref:.....

J2 MJ2
 Equation : $LG(I) = A * T(I) + B$
 $A = 7.32268061E-03 +/- .210970278$
 $B = -2.8928362 +/- 3.42058999E-04$

Variance du fit : .0143213335
 Coef. corrélation : .982987896

Rdt. Quantique de la Photolyse : .32156932

32%

Quant / 2.5 / 2.5