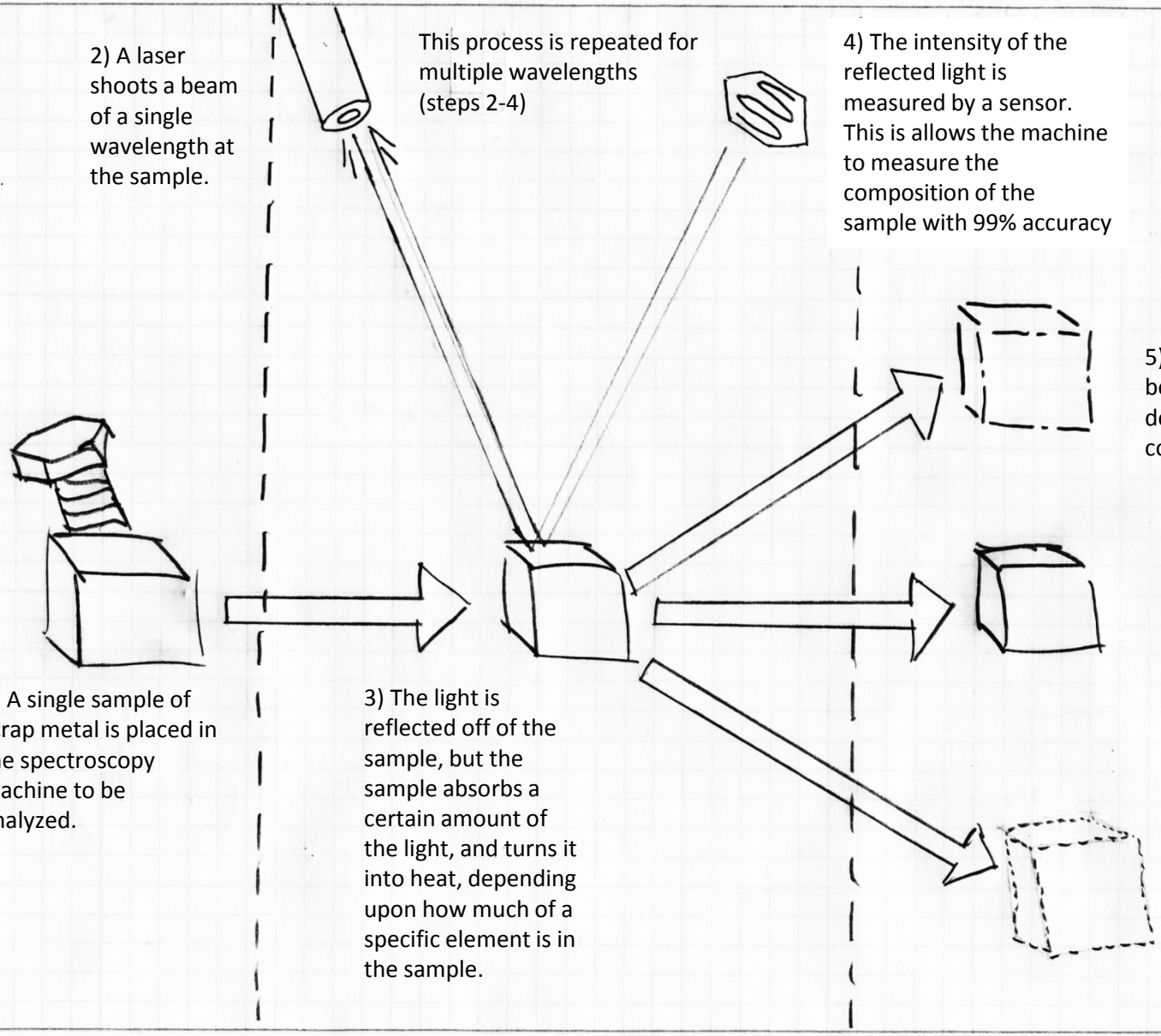
2) A laser shoots a beam of a single wavelength at the sample.
This process is repeated for multiple wavelengths (steps 2-4)
4) The intensity of the reflected light is measured by a sensor. This is allows the machine to measure the composition of the sample with 99% accuracy
5) The metal samples can now be sorted into specific groups depending upon their composition.
1) A single sample of scrap metal is placed in the spectroscopy machine to be analyzed.
3) The light is reflected off of the sample, but the sample absorbs a certain amount of the light, and turns it into heat, depending upon how much of a specific element is in the sample.