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matrix effect

1. (*in analytical chemistry*) The combined effect of all components of the sample other than the analyte on the measurement of the quantity. If a specific component can be identified as causing an effect then this is referred to as interference.
   See: matrix

   Source:
   PAC, 1989, *61*, 1657 *(Nomenclature for automated and mechanised analysis (Recommendations 1989))* on page 1660
2. (*in surface analysis*) Effects which cause changes in Auger-electron, photoelectron, secondary ion yield, or scattered ion intensity, the energy or shape of the signal of an element in any environment as compared to these quantities in a pure element. (a) Chemical matrix effects: changes in the chemical composition of the solid which affect the signals as described above. (b) Physical matrix effects: topographical and/or crystalline properties which affect the signal as described above.

Source:
PAC, 1979, *51*, 2243 *(General aspects of trace analytical methods - IV. Recommendations for nomenclature, standard procedures and reporting of experimental data for surface analysis techniques)* on page 2247

