

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

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Composite spectrum for BBR3_5T

Effective burden of composite spectrum: 1 part-per-million-meter (ppm-meter) at 296 K

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum: 1.0315×10^{-5} grams/liter-meter

At higher burdens of BBr_3 a broad feature grew in at $\sim 1400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and is suspected to be the dimer of BBr_3 . See PDF file for detail.

Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: Boron tribromide, boron bromide, BBr_3 ; [10294-33-4]
- Physical properties: fw=250.54 g/mole, fp= -46° C , bp= 90° C
- Supplier and stated purity: Aldrich, 99.995%
- Sample class: I (PNNL scale).
- Temperature of sample: $4.97 \pm 0.02 \text{ C}$
- Diluent: Sample back filled with ultra high purity nitrogen to $760 \pm 5 \text{ Torr}$
- Individual samples at 0.64240, 0.27520, 8.2242, 0.41060, 4.4414, 0.20010 and 2.0880 Torr. Path length = 19.96 cm. Final data is a composite spectrum.
- Preparation: Multiple freeze-thaw cycles at 77 K to remove air.

Instrument Parameters-

- Bruker-66V FTIR, temperature controlled environment, evacuated optics bench
- Modified to include second aperture, between interferometer output and sample cell. This substantially reduces both “ghosting” and warm aperture effects.
- Spectral range: $6,500$ to 600 cm^{-1} (1.534 to 16.667 microns)
- Instrumental resolution based on maximum interferometer displacement is 0.112 cm^{-1}
- Spectral interval after 2X zero-filling interferogram and FFT: 0.06 cm^{-1}
- Interferogram zero-fill: 2X
- Apodization: Boxcar
- Phase correction: Mertz
- Beam splitter: Potassium bromide (KBr)
- IR source: Carbide glowbar (22 V)
- Scanner velocity: 60KHz (HeNe crossing frequency)
- Number of interferograms averaged per single channel spectra: 256
- Detector: Mid-band HgCdTe, photoconductive, 77K operation
- Folding limits: 15798 to 0 cm^{-1}

Post Processing and Related Parameters-

- Non-linearity detector correction (Bruker proprietary) applied to interferogram ($\alpha = 0.90$, $\beta = 500$)
- Composite spectrum created from 8 individual absorbance (base-10) spectra via classical least squares fit: Intercept=0, slope is fitted, individual absorbance values weighted by T^2 (transmission squared), all absorbance values > 1.6 are given zero weight
- Calculated and estimated errors: Type A = 0.56 %, Type B = 3%
- Frequency correction (already applied): $V(\text{corrected}) = V(\text{instrument}) * 0.999998 + 1.287 \times 10^{-4}$
- Axis units: X=wavenumbers (cm^{-1}), Y=Absorbance (base-10)
- Trace hydrogen bromide vapor features removed via spectral subtraction
- Baseline correction via 7th order polynomial subtraction