

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)
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Composite spectrum for ISPROAM_25T

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

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum: 2.434×10^{-6} grams/liter-meter

Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: Isopropylamine, monoisopropylamine, 2-aminopropane, $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHNH}_2$: [75-31-0]
- Physical properties: M.W. 59.11 amu, F.P. -101 C, B.P. 32 C
- Supplier and stated purity: Aldrich, 99.5+%
- Sample class: I (PNNL scale).
- Temperature of sample: 25.00 ± 0.02 C
- Diluent: Sample back filled with ultra high purity nitrogen to 760 ± 5 Torr
- Individual samples at 1.06600, 2.2665, 8.6345, 4.2980, 17.53, 3.0940, 45.67, 6.5285 and 61.09 Torr. Path length = 19.94 cm. Final data is a composite spectrum.
- Preparation: Multiple freeze-thaw cycles at -90 C 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: 6,800 to 600 cm^{-1} (11.471 to 16.667 microns)
- Instrumental resolution based on maximum interferometer displacement is 0.112 cm^{-1}
- Spectral intervals after 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 ($\alpha = 0.85$, $\beta = 530$)
- Composite spectrum created from 9 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 = 0.41%, Type B = 3%
- Frequency correction (already applied): $V(\text{corrected}) = V(\text{instrument}) * 0.999998 + 2.164 \times 10^{-5}$
- Axis units: X=wavenumbers (cm^{-1}), Y=Absorbance (base-10)
- Baseline correction via 3rd order polynomial subtraction