

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

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Composite spectrum for DMCARB\_50T

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

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum:  $3.7086 \times 10^{-6}$  grams/liter-meter

### Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: Dimethyl carbonate, carbonic acid dimethyl ester, methyl carbonate,  $C_3H_6O_3$  : [616-38-6]
- Physical properties: fw=90.0786 g/mole, mp=3° C, bp=90° C
- Supplier and stated purity: Aldrich, 99%
- Sample class: I (PNNL scale).
- Temperature of sample:  $49.97 \pm 0.02$  C
- Diluent: Sample back filled with ultra high purity nitrogen to  $760 \pm 5$  Torr
- Individual samples at 1.07204, 0.30200, 0.57386, 16.68, 8.3536, 4.5312 and 2.373 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 575  $cm^{-1}$  (1.534 to 17.391 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 ( $\alpha=0.85$ ,  $\epsilon=530$ )
- Composite spectrum created from 7 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  $\geq 1.6$  are given zero weight
- Calculated and estimated errors: Type A = 1.74%, Type B  $\leq 3\%$
- Frequency correction (already applied):  $V(\text{corrected}) = V(\text{instrument}) * 0.99999896 + 8.812 \times 10^{-4}$
- Axis units: X=wavenumbers ( $cm^{-1}$ ), Y=Absorbance (base-10)
- Baseline correction via 6<sup>th</sup> order polynomial subtraction