

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

Operators: Steven W. Sharpe, Timothy J. Johnson and Robert L. Sams : sw.sharpe@pnl.gov

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Composite spectrum for TMB5_50T

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

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum: 5.5259×10^{-6} grams/liter-meter

Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: 1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene, isodurene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$: [527-53-7]
- Physical properties: MW=134.2206 g/mole, mp=-24° C, bp=198° C, Density (20 C) 0.891g/cm³
- Supplier and stated purity: TCI America, 70+% (ugh)
- Sample class: I (PNNL scale).
- Temperature of White cell (796.0 cm optical path length) 50 ± 2 C
- Diluent (high purity nitrogen) flowed at 24.2 liter/min (21.1° C), ambient atmospheric pressure 760 ± 5 Torr.
- Samples flowed at 3.000, 5.000, 1.000, 2.000, 4.000, 10.000, 7.000, 15.000, 20.000, 30.000, 40.000, 50.000 and 65.000 microliters/minute
- Individual samples at equivalent pressures of 0.014944, 0.024907, 0.004982, 0.009968, 0.019934, 0.049834, 0.034865, 0.074711, 0.099589, 0.149363, 0.199098, 0.248806 and 0.323405 Torr. Final data is a composite spectrum.
- Preparation: None

Instrument Parameters-

- Bruker-66V FTIR, evacuated optics bench.
- Modified to include second aperture, between interferometer output and White cell. This substantially reduces both “ghosting” and warm aperture effects.
- Spectral range: 6,500 to 600 cm^{-1} (1.538 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 ($\alpha=0.90$, $\epsilon=500$)
- Composite spectrum created from 13 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 = 0.13%, Type B $\leq 7\%$
- Frequency correction (already applied): $V(\text{corrected})=V(\text{instrument}) * 0.99999959 - 3.45278 \times 10^{-4}$

- Axis units: X=wavenumbers (cm^{-1}), Y=Absorbance (base-10)
- Trace water vapor features removed from composite spectrum by spectral subtraction
- Baseline correction via 7th order polynomial subtraction