

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

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Composite spectrum for PROIMINE_25T

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

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum: 2.3506×10^{-6} grams/liter-meter

Corrected for ammonia contamination [0.38%] by rescaling composite spectrum

Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: Propylenimine, 2-methylaziridine, methyl ethylene imine, 1,2-propylene imine, $\text{H}_3\text{C}[-\text{CHCH}_2\text{NH}-]$: [75-55-8]
- Physical properties: fw=57.095 g/mole, fp=-65° C, bp=66° C
- Supplier and stated purity: Aldrich, 90%
- Sample class: II (PNNL scale). Forms ammonia when exposed to heat or moisture.
- Temperature of sample: 25.00 ± 0.02 C
- Diluent: Sample back filled with ultra high purity nitrogen to 760 ± 5 Torr
- Individual samples at 2.1350, 4.6400, 8.3000, 1.1000, 16.33, 34.00, 48.70, 24.70 and 10.7800 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: $6,700$ to 600 cm^{-1} (1.493 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 ($\alpha=0.85$, $\epsilon=530$)
- 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 = 0.80%, Type B $\leq 5\%$
- 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)
- Trace water vapor, carbon dioxide and benzene features removed via spectral subtraction
- Baseline correction via 5th order polynomial subtraction