

All data taken at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

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Composite spectrum for NH₃_25T

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

Equivalent concentration x path-length of composite spectrum: 7.011×10^{-7} grams/liter-meter

Sample Conditions-

- Chemical name and CAS number: Ammonia, NH₃; [7664-41-7]
- Physical properties: M.W. 17.03 amu, F.P. -77 C, B.P. -33.5 C
- Supplier and stated purity Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., 99.99%
- Sample class: II (PNNL scale). Polar, "sticky" chemical. Ammonia also reacts slowly with KCl windows to form NH₄Cl.
- Temperature of sample: 25.04 ± 0.02 C
- Diluent: Sample back filled with ultra high purity nitrogen to 760 ± 5 Torr
- Individual samples at 2.0282, 12.27, 0.82570, 5.0420, 1.2348, 9.4144, 3.1177, 27.17, 1.6342, 7.1818 and 4.0366, 55.31 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: 7,000 to 540 cm⁻¹ (1.429 to 18.519 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 12 individual absorbance (base-10) spectra via classical least squares fit: Intercept=0, slope is fitted, individual absorbance values weighted by T² (transmission squared), all absorbance values > 1.6 are given zero weight
- Calculated and estimated errors: Type A = 0.89%, Type B = 5%
- 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)
- Baseline correction via 5th order polynomial subtraction