

Spectral Transmittance Characteristics of Holmium Oxide in Perchloric Acid Solution

Victor R. Weidner, Radu Mavrodineanu, Klaus D. Mielenz, Rance A. Velapoldi,
Kenneth L. Eckerle, and Bradley Adams
National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

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The work describes the methods and procedures used to determine the wavelengths of minimum transmittance of holmium oxide in perchloric acid solution. Measurements of spectral transmittance of the solutions were made by means of a high precision spectrophotometer over the wavelength range 200 nm to 680 nm. The wavelength scale accuracy of this instrument was verified by extensive measurements of mercury and deuterium emission lines. The measurements of spectral transmittance of the holmium oxide solutions were made as a function of temperature, purity, concentration, and spectral bandwidth. Analysis of the uncertainties associated with these parameters and the uncertainties associated with the calibration of the instrument wavelength scale and the data analysis have resulted in an estimated uncertainty of ± 0.1 nm for the determination of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution.

Key words: holmium oxide; spectral bandwidth; spectrophotometer calibration; spectral transmittance; wavelength calibration; wavelength standard.

1. Introduction

This work describes the methods and procedures used to determine the wavelengths of minimum spectral transmittance of holmium oxide (Ho_2O_3) in perchloric acid (HClO_4) solution in the spectral region 200 to 680 nm. The object of this activity was to develop a standard for verifying the wavelength scale of uv/visible spectrophotometers, and to provide assistance toward improving the accuracy of measurements in the fields of

molecular absorption spectrometry or spectrophotometry [1]¹.

Holmium oxide in a glass matrix has been issued by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) as a wavelength standard for the ultraviolet and visible spectrum since 1961 [2]. Didymium glass wavelength standards have been issued since 1945. The didymium glass wavelength standards are available from NBS as Standard Reference Material 2009; 2010; 2013; and 2014 [3].

2. Experimental

2.1 Instrumentation

Measurements of spectral transmittance of the holmium oxide solutions were made by means of a Varian Cary Model 2390 recording spectrophotometer².

¹Numbers in brackets indicate literature references.

²Certain commercial equipment or products are mentioned in this paper in order to adequately document the work. In no case does this imply that the equipment or product is being endorsed by NBS or that it is necessarily the best equipment or product for the application.

About the Authors: Victor R. Weidner is with NBS' Radiometric Physics Division, headed by Klaus D. Mielenz and served also by Kenneth L. Eckerle; Radu Mavrodineanu is associated with the Bureau's Inorganic Analytical Research Division as a reemployed annuitant; Rance A. Velapoldi is deputy director of the NBS Center for Analytical Chemistry; and Bradley Adams served the Bureau as a student worker.

The optical system of this double beam instrument consists of a filter predisperser and a double-pass double-sided grating monochromator. A deuterium lamp is used over the wavelength range 185 to 340 nm and a tungsten-halogen lamp is used over the wavelength range 340 to 3150 nm as a source. The spectral bandwidths are selectable from 0.07 nm to 3.6 nm. Data can be recorded by a digital readout system with thermal printer and an analog chart display.

2.2 Materials

2.2.1 Holmium Oxide

The holmium oxide solutions were prepared by dissolving the powder in a 10% perchloric acid in distilled water. The purity of the holmium oxide specimens used in the preparation of these solutions was indicated by the manufacturer [4] to be 99.99% (Lot No. Ho-0-4-007) and 99.999% (Lot No. Ho-0-5-007). Solutions were prepared with 2%, 4%, and 6% holmium oxide. These solutions were placed in 10 mm pathlength non-fluorescent fused silica cuvettes.

The actual form in which Ho is formed when Ho_2O_3 is dissolved in HClO_4 is that of an aquo ion of the general formula $\text{Ho}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n^3+$. The term "holmium oxide" and the spectral transmittances reported in the manuscript refer to this chemical species. Aqueous solutions of perchloric acid are used in this study to dissolve Ho_2O_3 since the resulting aquo ion is least likely to form complexes when subjected to changes in temperature and concentration [5].

The holmium oxide powder is stated by the manufacturer to have an average particle size of about 2 micrometers. The perchloric acid was a nominal 70-72% reagent grade (considered here as 100%). The distilled

water was produced by thermal distillation. The aqueous solutions of holmium oxide in 10% perchloric acid were prepared by weighing 2, 4, or 6 g of the oxide and adding 10 mL of distilled water and 10 mL of perchloric acid. The holmium oxide was dissolved by heating at about 80 °C for one hour. The clear solution was transferred quantitatively to a 100 mL volumetric flask and was brought to volume with distilled water at room temperature.

2.2.2 Cells

The cells used for the transmission measurements of the holmium oxide solutions were conventional non-fluorescent, fused silica, cuvettes with a nominal pathlength of 10 mm. These cuvettes were provided with graded quartz-to-pyrex tubes with rubber caps.

2.3 Measurement Techniques

2.3.1 Calibration of the Spectrophotometer Wavelength Scale

The spectrophotometer wavelength scale error was evaluated by measuring the emission spectrum of the instrument's deuterium lamp and the emission spectrum of a mercury pen lamp [6,7,8].

The wavelength calibration was performed at the beginning of the holmium oxide solution measurements and again at the completion of the measurements. A number of emission lines of mercury and two emission lines of deuterium were used over the wavelength range 230 nm to 690 nm (see fig. 1). The wavelength scale errors were determined for spectral bandwidths of 0.1 nm, 1 nm, 2 nm, and 3 nm.

Each emission line was scanned at a rate of 0.01 nm per second and recorded on a scale of 0.2 nm per centi-

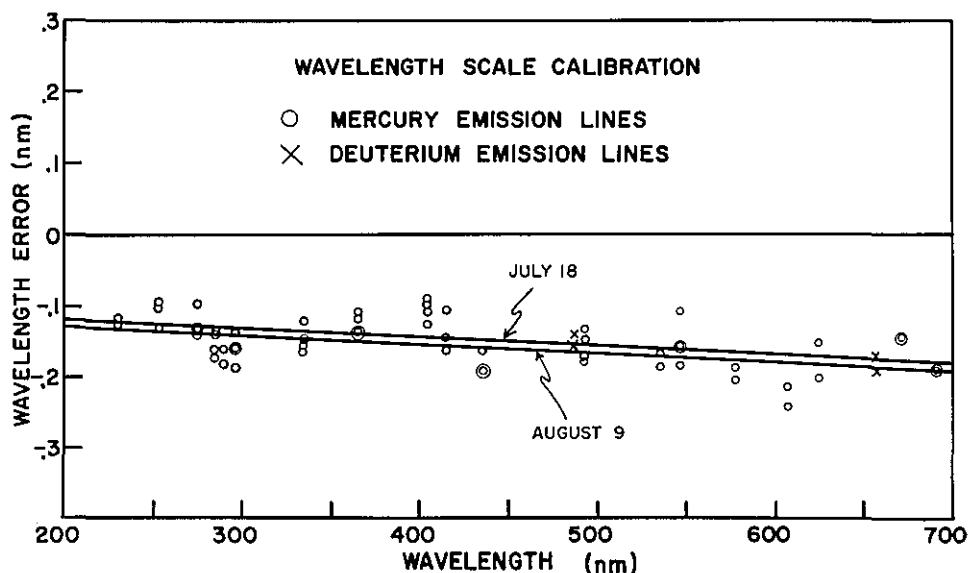


Figure 1-Wavelength scale calibration of the spectrophotometer.

meter. The recorded emission peaks were bisected, using a proportional divider, to determine the wavelengths at the center of the recorded triangular lines. Using this technique, the wavelength scale was read to the nearest 0.01 nm with a precision of ± 0.005 nm. The differences between the measured wavelengths of mercury emission lines and the true wavelengths are plotted in figure 1. A linear least squares fit of these wavelength differences for the two dates July 18 and August 9 (also shown in fig. 1) was used to correct the measured values of the holmium oxide transmission minima for errors in the wavelength scale of the instrument.

The wavelength error of the instrument was essentially the same for spectral bandwidths less than 1 nm. However, at spectral bandwidths of 2 nm and 3 nm, the wavelength error was slightly different and a different correction was required.

The deuterium lamp emission lines were measured at two wavelengths each day during the holmium oxide solution characterization to verify the accuracy of the wavelength scale. These measurements showed that the calibration of the wavelength scale is constant to ± 0.02 nm after a nominal warm-up of one hour. These results, as well as the repeatability of the calibration with the mercury line source, indicate that the overall stability of the instrument wavelength scale was better than ± 0.05 nm during the period of time required to complete the wavelength characterization of the holmium oxide solution.

The mercury pen lamp is mounted in the lamp positioning device that ordinarily holds the deuterium lamp of the spectrophotometer. The arc tube of the mercury pen was aligned parallel to the entrance slit of the monochromator. The lamp holder is equipped with screw adjustments for vertical and horizontal alignment of the source. The entrance slit cannot be directly observed. Therefore, the source was adjusted with instrument operating in the single-beam mode until a maximum signal is observed. To test the effect of the positioning of the mercury line source on the observed emission line maxima, the pen lamp was moved horizontally across the field of view of the entrance slit to the monochromator in approximately 0.22 mm steps for a total of 12 steps or a 2.64 mm distance. The results of this experiment showed that the recorded emission maxima varied by less than ± 0.01 nm for lamp positions within ± 1 mm of the center position. The center position corresponded to the position of maximum signal.

2.3.2 Confirmation of Spectral Bandwidths

The mercury line source was used to confirm the spectral bandwidth settings of the spectrophotometer. The mercury emission line at 435.8 nm was scanned for spectral bandwidths of 0.1 nm, 0.25 nm, 0.5 nm, 1 nm, 2

nm and 3 nm. The emission peak was normalized to 100% on the chart recorder by adjusting the instrument gain. The bandwidth at half peak height is approximately equal to the spectral bandwidth. The natural bandwidth of the emission line is much less than the instrument bandwidth. The recorded curve has a triangular symmetry for all settings of the monochromator slitwidths. For the above-mentioned nominal spectral bandwidth settings of the spectrophotometer, the measured spectral bandwidths were 0.092 nm, 0.228 nm, 0.468 nm, 1.04 nm, 2.18 nm, and 3.20 nm, respectively. This technique for determining spectral bandwidths has some uncertainties due to assumptions made. However, it serves to confirm that the desired spectral bandwidths are closely approximated when the instrument is programmed to provide those settings; hence the effect on the transmittance minima is negligible.

2.3.3 Determination of the Wavelengths of Minimum Transmittance

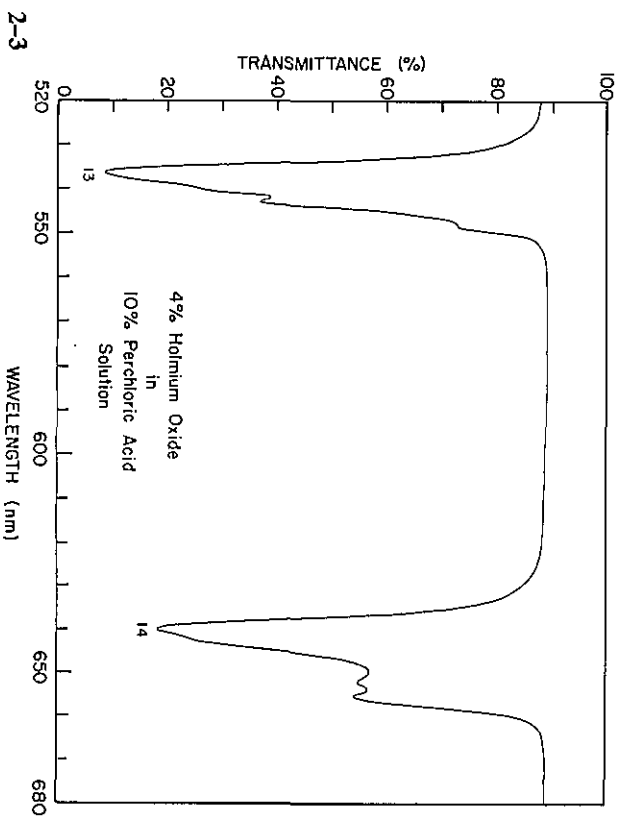
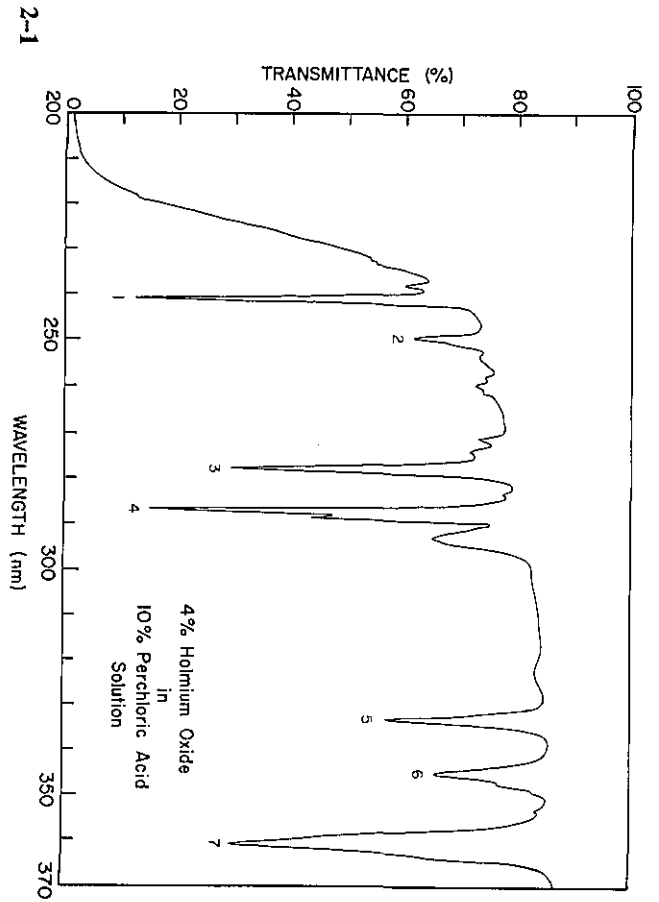
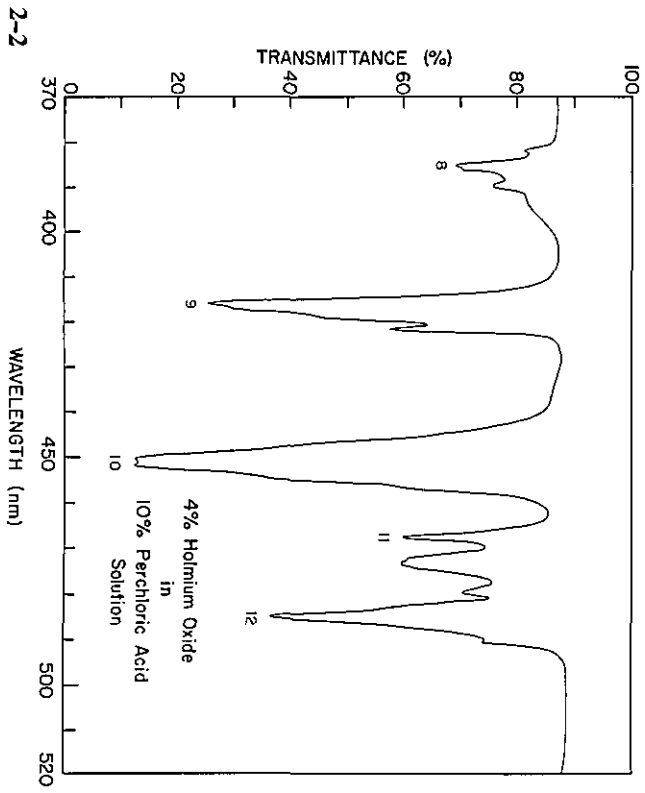
The spectral transmittance of holmium oxide in an aqueous solution of perchloric acid exhibits many absorption bands in the ultraviolet and visible spectrum. The spectrum is shown in figure 2 for a 0.1 nm spectral bandwidth scan. The total number of observed absorption bands varies as a function of the spectral bandwidth used during the recording of the spectrum. There are approximately 14 major absorption features or bands between 200 and 650 nm that can be observed clearly for a wide range of spectral bandwidth settings. Most of the major absorption bands have lesser bands between them or in close association. These smaller bands are better resolved at bandwidths less than 1 nm. Only the major absorption bands that could be of use as possible wavelength standards were selected for detailed study. The various parameters affecting the measured wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution are discussed in section 3. These include such parameters as temperature, purity, concentration, and spectral bandwidth.

The spectral transmittance of the holmium oxide solution was digitally recorded on a thermal printer at 0.1 nm intervals with the monochromator scanning at a rate of 0.05 nm/s. The transmittance was simultaneously recorded on a chart with a wavelength display of 0.5 nm/cm.

The holmium oxide solution was contained in a 10 mm pathlength fused silica cuvette. The transmittance of the solution in this cuvette was measured relative to an air-only path in the reference beam.

The determination of the wavelengths of the transmittance minimum of the holmium oxide solution was derived from an analysis of the recorded digital output. The 0.1 nm interval transmittance data were plotted on

Figure 2-Spectral transmittance of a 4% solution of holmium oxide in 10% perchloric acid in water, beginning at right.



graph paper on a scale of 0.1 nm per cm with subdivisions of 0.01 nm per mm so that the wavelength interval of this plotted digital data could be read to the nearest 0.01 nm between the measured data points. The location of the wavelength of minimum transmittance for a given holmium oxide band was determined graphically (fig. 3) by drawing a curve through the data points and bisecting the horizontal grid lines between the two slopes of the curve representing the absorption feature. Several of these bisection points locate the line between the two slopes that intersects the minimum transmittance point, (usually at the lowest point of the curve). The wavelength at this point of intersection was taken as the measured wavelength of minimum transmittance for the absorption feature. The true wavelength of the minimum was determined by applying a wavelength correction to the instrumental wavelength scale, as determined in section 2.3.1.

2.3.4 Accuracy of the Wavelengths of Minimum Transmittance

The overall uncertainty in the location of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance is believed to be no greater than ± 0.1 nm at the 95% confidence limit. This conclusion is based on the reproducibility of the following calibration procedures:

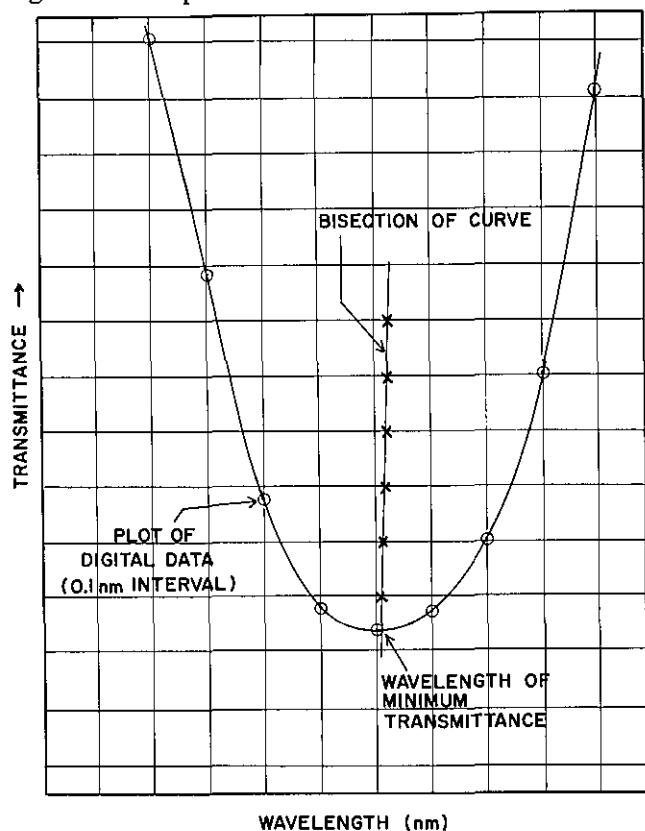


Figure 3—Graphical technique used to determine the transmittance minima from digital spectral transmittance data.

- The uncertainty of the calibration of the instrument wavelength scale using the mercury and deuterium lamps, and the long-term and day-to-day instabilities of the instrument wavelength scale (± 0.05 nm).
- The imprecision of the graphical technique for deriving the measured wavelengths of minimum transmittance. (± 0.02 nm).
- The dependence of the measured wavelengths of minimum transmittance on variations in temperature or concentration of the solution. (± 0.02 nm).

These uncertainties have been discussed in section 2.3.1. The imprecision of the graphical technique is illustrated in table 1, where data are shown for three absorption features. Ten sets of digital results were produced by the instrument for each of these features. The digital data were plotted and the wavelengths of minimum transmittance for each absorption feature were determined for the 10 sets of data by the graphical technique. The standard deviation and standard error for the 10 determinations is also given in table 1.

3. Measurements

3.1 Influence of the Blank Cuvette, Solvent, and Water

The spectral transmittances of an empty fused silica cuvette, a cuvette filled with distilled water, and a

Table 1. Ten cycle repetitive measurements of three holmium oxide transmittance minima. Listed minima are obtained by graphical techniques, using the digitally recorded 0.1 nm interval transmittance measurement.

Cycle	(spectral bandwidth=0.1 nm)		
	Minima No. 1	Minima No. 12	Minima No. 14
1	240.88 nm	485.08 nm	640.28 nm
2	240.87	485.10	640.30
3	240.86	485.11	640.30
4	240.84	485.11	640.30
5	240.85	485.10	640.29
6	240.84	485.11	640.30
7	240.85	485.11	640.29
8	240.85	485.11	640.30
9	240.84	485.10	640.30
10	240.85	485.11	640.29
Average:	240.853	485.104	640.295
Standard Deviation:	0.0134	0.0097	0.0071
Standard Error:	.0042	.0031	.0022

Note: The data shown in this table have not been corrected for the wavelength scale error of the spectrophotometer.

cuvette filled with the diluted perchloric acid (without holmium oxide) are illustrated in figure 4. These measurements are relative to an air path in the reference beam.

Measurements of the wavelength of minimum transmittance for the band at 241 nm were made with the holmium oxide in perchloric acid solution versus a cuvette containing only the perchloric acid in the reference beam. The wavelength of minimum transmittance of this band was found to be the same when the holmium oxide solution was measured relative to air in the reference beam and when it was measured relative to a cuvette containing the perchloric acid solution. Since the 241 nm band is within the spectral range showing a slope in the transmittance of the cuvette-perchloric acid spectra, (see fig. 4) it was considered to be the band most likely to be influenced by this slope. However, no measurable influence was detected in the location of the wavelength of minimum transmittance of this band due to these spectral features associated with the solvent or cuvette.

3.2 Influence of Temperature

The wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution were determined at 20 °C, 25 °C, and 30 °C for spectral bandwidths of 0.1 nm and 1 nm. If there is a temperature-related influence on the location of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance, it was not detected within these temperature ranges. The measured differences were attributed to random uncertainties.

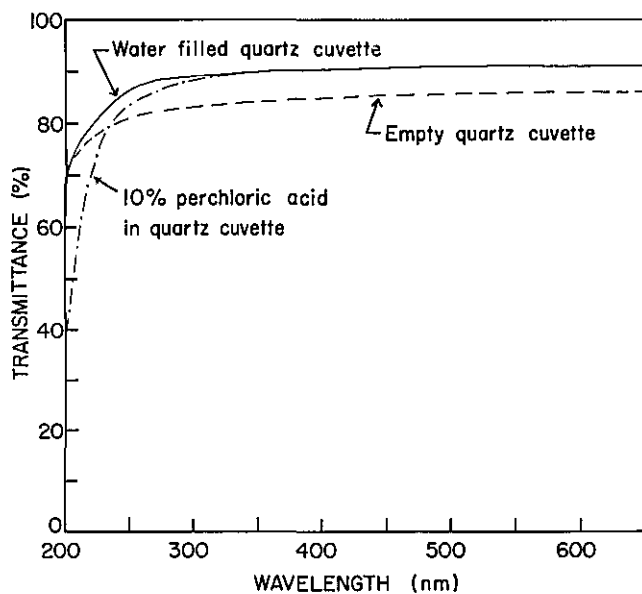


Figure 4—Spectral transmittances of an empty fused silica cuvette, a cuvette filled with water, and a cuvette filled with a solution of 10% perchloric acid in water.

3.3 Influence of Purity

Complete spectral scans of solutions made with the 99.99% and 99.999% purity holmium oxides showed no spectral differences except in the extreme ultraviolet cut-off at wavelengths less than 230 nm. The differences are illustrated in figure 5 for the wavelength range 200 to 300 nm. The wavelengths of the minimum transmittances for the 14 selected absorption bands were found to be the same for solutions prepared from these two lots of holmium oxide.

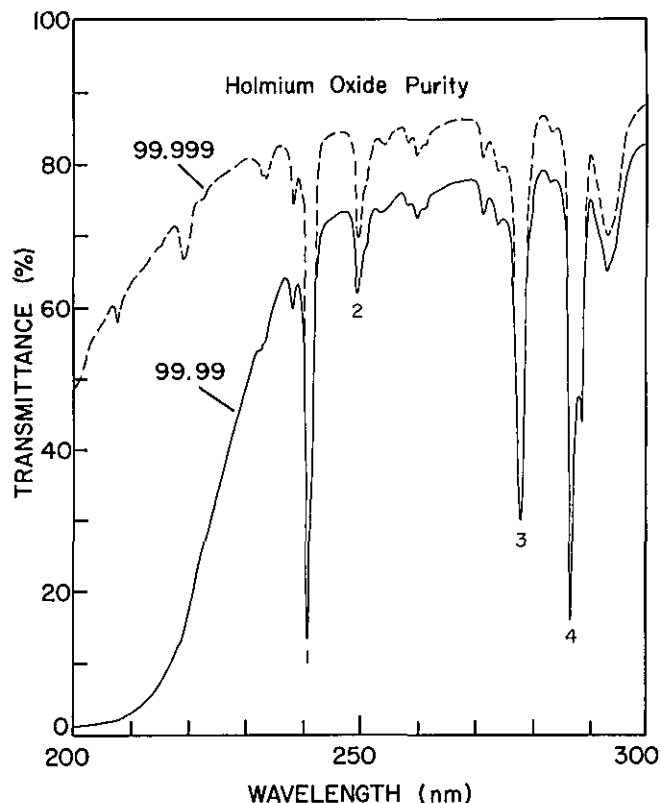


Figure 5—Spectral differences of solutions prepared from holmium oxide specimens of 99.99% purity and 99.999% purity.

3.4 Influence of Concentration

The location of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution as a function of concentration was tested with concentrations of 2%, 4%, and 6% in the perchloric acid solution. The general spectral scan indicated that the changes in concentration affected the measured transmittance, as would be expected but did not influence the location of the transmittance minima. To verify this further, three of the bands were evaluated by the graphical technique described in section 2.3.1. The results of these concentration measurements for these bands are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Influence of holmium oxide concentration on the wavelengths of minimum transmittance.

Holmium oxide concentration	(spectral bandwidth=0.1 nm)		
	Minima No. 1	Minima No. 12	Minima No. 14
2 %	240.84 nm	485.11 nm	640.30 nm
4 %	240.86	485.11	640.32
6 %	240.84	485.12	640.31

Note: The data shown in this table have not been corrected for the wavelength scale error of the spectrophotometer.

3.5 Influence of Spectral Bandwidth

The wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution were determined for spectral bandwidths of 0.1 nm, 0.25 nm, 0.5 nm, 1 nm, 2 nm, and 3 nm. Measurement of the instrumental spectral bandwidths is discussed in section 2.3.2. The influence of spectral bandwidth was by far the most important parameter affecting the location of the measured wavelengths of minimum transmittance. The results of this study are shown in figures 6 through 19 for the 14 minima identified in figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3. The data for bandwidth effects are also listed in tables 3 and 4. The measurements indicate that for most of the holmium oxide bands, the location of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance does not change significantly for spectral bandwidths of less than 1 nm. From these data it can be seen that a 0.1 nm spectral bandwidth is adequate to define the wavelengths of minimum transmittance within the stated uncertainties. For some bands the location of the minimum transmittance shifts only slightly for spectral bandwidths greater than 1 nm. However, many do show large shifts for larger bandwidth settings. These results indicate that for instruments with spectral bandwidth settings of less than 1 nm, the holmium oxide solution can serve as an excellent wavelength standard. For instruments having bandwidth settings between 1 nm and 3 nm the standard can still be of use if the instrument bandwidth is known.

4. Results

4.1 Transmittance of Holmium Oxide Solution

The general spectral signature of the holmium oxide solution is illustrated in figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 for a spectral bandwidth of 0.1 nm. Some of the finer spectral features shown in these figures will be absent when the spectrum is recorded at bandwidths greater than 1 nm. The major transmittance minima selected for this study are indicated by numbers 1 through 14 as shown in these figures. These band numbers are used throughout the

manuscript as a key to associate the data in the tables with the spectral features illustrated in the figures.

4.2 Selection of Useful Wavelengths of Minimum Transmittance

The selection of holmium oxide bands that are considered useful for calibration purposes was based on the influence of spectral bandwidth on the location of these minima. The transmittance minima of small side bands associated with major absorption features usually shift in wavelength with bandwidth setting or are not resolved over the normal instrumental bandwidth range. The 14 major absorption bands are listed in tables 3 and 4. The absorption bands not listed in the tables are not considered useful for wavelength calibration purposes.

4.3 Numerical Data

The wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the 4% holmium oxide solution are listed in tables 3 and 4 for six spectral bandwidths. The results of the measurements as a function of temperature are also listed for 0.1 nm and 1 nm spectral bandwidths at temperature settings of 20 °C, 25 °C, and 30 °C.

The shift in wavelengths of minimum transmittance as a function of spectral bandwidth is shown in figures 6 through 19 for the 14 selected minima. The recommended values of minimum transmittance are listed in table 3 and 4 for the measurements made at 25 °C.

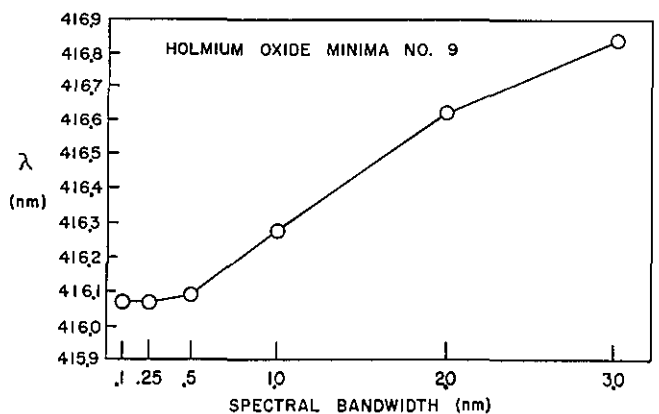
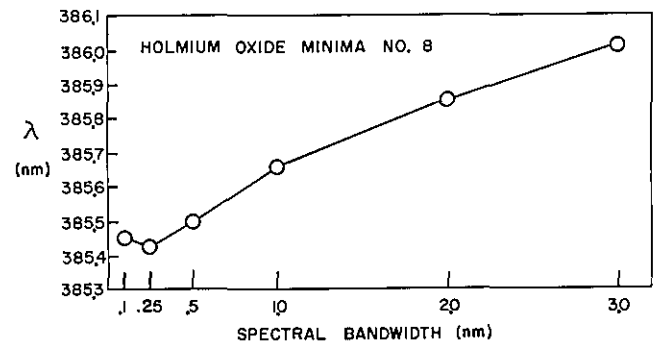
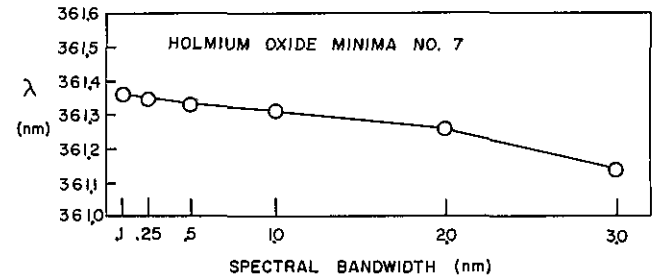
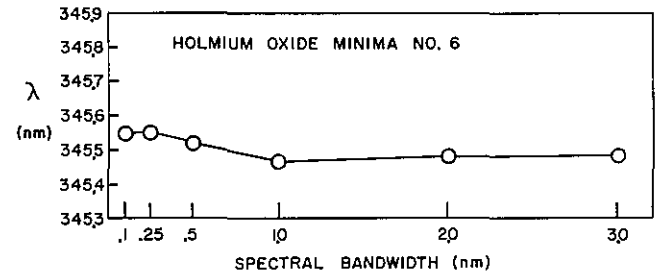
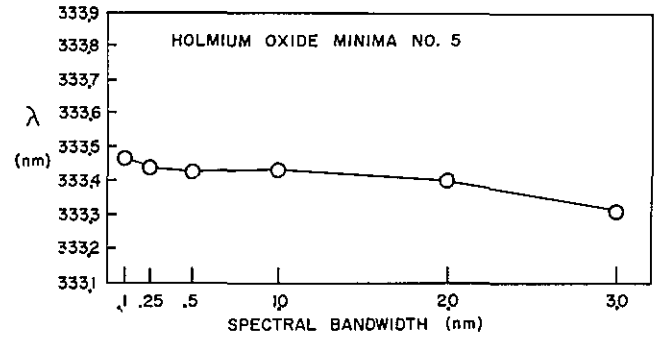
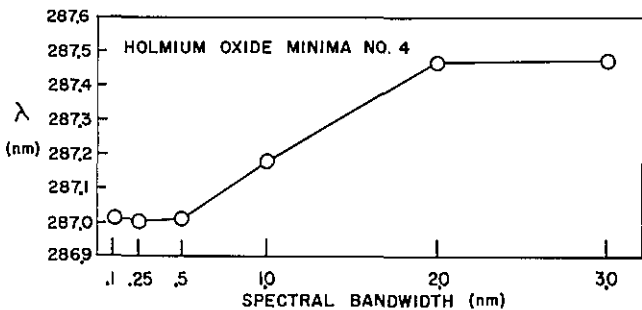
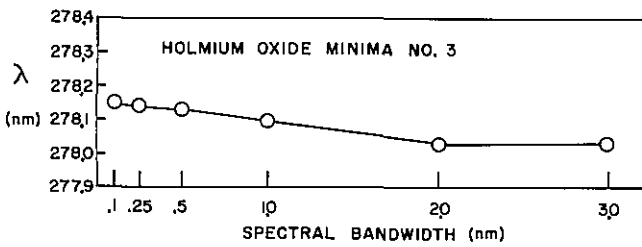
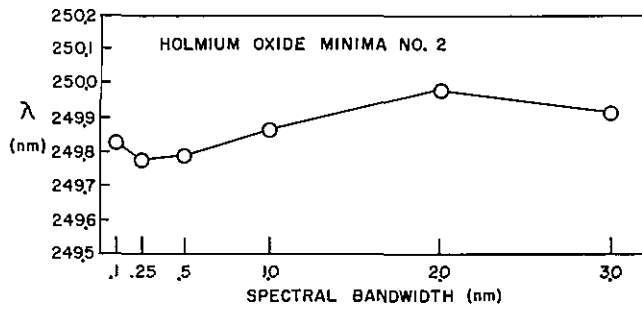
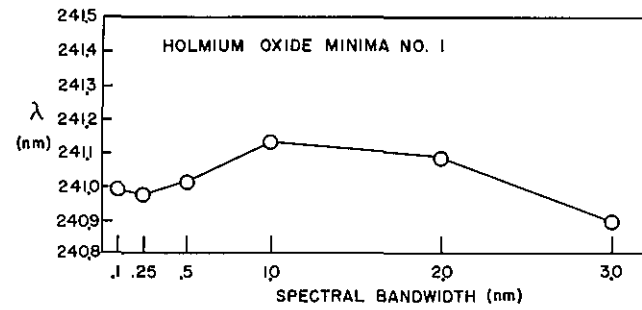
4.4 Uncertainty of Measured Wavelengths

The uncertainties associated with the data listed in tables 3 and 4 have been discussed in section 2.3.4. The uncertainty in the determination of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance for the holmium oxide solution is believed to be no greater than ± 0.1 nm at the 95% confidence limit using the instrumentation and techniques described in this paper.

4.5 Comparison of Results with Measurements Made on the NBS Reference Spectrofluorimeter

The wavelengths of minimum transmittance of several absorption bands of holmium oxide solution were determined by analysis of spectral data obtained with the NBS Reference Spectrofluorimeter [9]. This reference instrument is primarily designed to be used as a research tool for high accuracy spectral analysis of fluorescent materials and in the development of standards for use in this area of research. The versatile design of the instrument allows for its use as a high accu-

Figures 6-19—Fourteen holmium oxide transmittance minima as a function of spectral bandwidth.



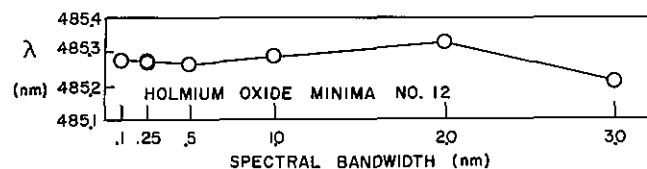
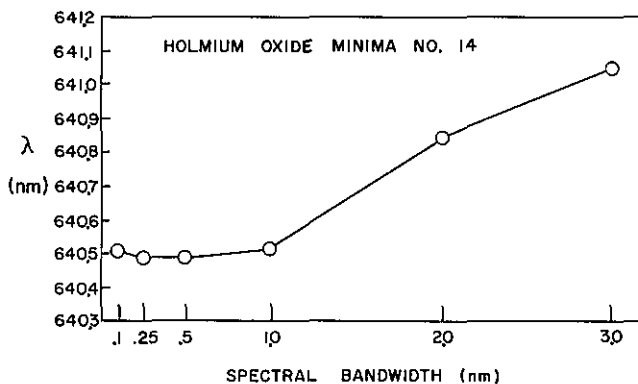
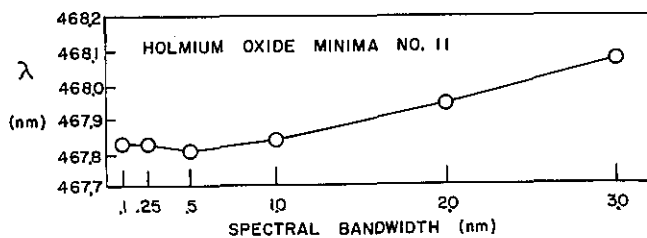
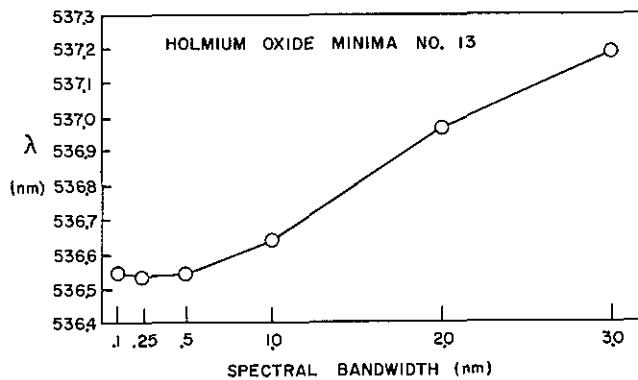
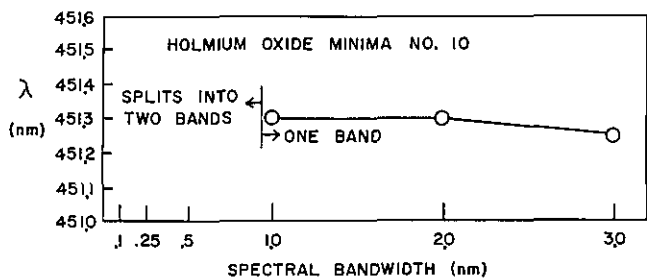


Table 3. Results of holmium oxide solution analysis for transmittance minima 1 through 7 for spectral bandwidths of 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 nm. 4% holmium oxide in a 10% perchloric acid solution.

Minimum No.	Temp. (°C)	Spectral Bandwidths					
		0.1 nm	0.25 nm	0.5 nm	1 nm	2 nm	3 nm
1	20	240.99 nm			241.13 nm		
1	25	240.99	240.97 nm	241.01 nm	241.13	241.08 nm	240.90 nm
1	30	240.99			241.15		
2	20	249.79			249.88		
2	25	249.83	249.78	249.79	249.87	249.98	249.92
2	30	249.79			249.86		
3	20	278.14			278.09		
3	25	278.15	278.14	278.13	278.10	278.03	278.03
3	30	278.14			278.09		
4	20	286.99			287.17		
4	25	287.01	287.00	287.01	287.18	287.47	287.47
4	30	287.01			287.18		
5	20	333.48			333.45		
5	25	333.47	333.44	333.43	333.44	333.40	333.32
5	30	333.48			333.45		
6	20	345.57			345.47		
6	25	345.55	345.55	345.52	345.47	345.49	345.49
6	30	345.62			345.49		
7	20	361.38			361.33		
7	25	361.36	361.35	361.33	361.31	361.16	361.04
7	30	361.38			361.31		

Note: The uncertainty in the wavelengths of minimum transmittance is ± 0.1 nm. An extra decimal place is given for rounding purposes.

Table 4. Results of holmium oxide solution analysis for transmittance minima 8 through 14 for spectral bandwidths of 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, and 3 nm. 4% holmium oxide in a 10% perchloric acid solution.

Minimum No.	Temp. (°C)	Spectral Bandwidths					
		0.1 nm	0.25 nm	0.5 nm	1 nm	2 nm	3 nm
8	20	385.45 nm				385.66 nm	
8	25	385.45	385.42 nm	385.50 nm		385.66	385.86 nm
8	30	385.44				385.68	
9	20	416.10				416.27	
9	25	416.07	416.07	416.09		416.28	416.62
9	30	416.13				416.30	
10	20	-----*				451.30	
10	25	-----*	-----*	-----*		451.30	451.30
10	30	-----*				451.34	451.24
11	20	467.83				467.84	
11	25	467.82	467.82	467.80		467.83	467.94
11	30	467.84				467.84	468.07
12	20	485.30				485.29	
12	25	485.28	485.28	485.27		485.29	485.33
12	30	485.31				485.30	485.21
13	20	536.53				536.65	
13	25	536.54	536.53	536.54		536.64	536.97
13	30	536.45				536.63	537.19
14	20	640.48				640.52	
14	25	640.51	640.49	640.49		640.52	640.84
14	30	640.52				640.49	641.05

* Splits into 2 minima for spectral bandwidths less than 1 nm.

Note: The uncertainty in the wavelengths of minimum transmittance is ± 0.1 nm. An extra decimal place is given for rounding purposes.

racy spectrophotometer in some applications. The wavelength scale of the spectrofluorimeter has been carefully calibrated by extensive measurements of emission line sources and is known to have an uncertainty of ± 0.1 nm for spectral bandwidth of 0.1 nm.

This reference instrument was used to confirm the results obtained with the calibrated high-precision commercial spectrophotometer used for the holmium oxide measurements. A comparison was made to confirm the results for three of the transmittance minima at one spectral bandwidth setting. The results of this comparison are shown in table 5. The two instruments provided data for these three transmittance minima that agree to within 0.1 nm. The wavelength scale uncertainty for both instruments is ± 0.1 nm.

4.6 Other Measurements Outside NBS

A list of the wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution reported by other workers is given in table 6. (Ref. 10 offers details of these measurements.)

Table 5. Comparison of values for holmium oxide transmittance minima with values obtained with the NBS Reference Spectrofluorimeter.

Instrument	(spectral bandwidth=0.1 nm)		
	Minima No. 1	Minima No. 7	Minima No. 14
Varian (Cary) Model 2390	240.995 nm	361.361 nm	640.507 nm
NBS Reference Spectrofluorimeter	240.970 nm	361.313 nm	640.469 nm

The data shown in table 6 indicate that workers in other laboratories are in generally good agreement with one another and that the NBS data also agree well with these workers' previously published data. These workers also found that the wavelengths of minimum transmittance of holmium oxide in similar solution in perchloric acid are not sensitive to variations in temperature and concentration. They also concluded that the wavelengths of minimum transmittance were least affected by changes in spectral bandwidth for band-

Table 6. Comparison of values for holmium oxide transmittance minima with values obtained by other workers (see Reference 11).

NBS					
Min. Transmittance					
No.	Minima	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	240.99 nm*	241.15 nm	241.0 nm	241.1 nm	241.1 nm
2	249.83 *	249.75	250.0	249.7	249.7
3	278.15 *	278.2	277.8	278.7	278.2
4	287.01 *	287.15	287.5	287.1	287.2
5	333.47 *	333.5	333.3	333.4	333.3
6	345.55 *	345.6	345.5	345.5	345.0
7	361.36 *	361.5	361.0	361.5	361.2
8	385.45 *	385.6	385.6	385.5	385.6
9	416.07 *	416.2	416.0	416.3	416.6
10	451.30 #	450.7	450.4	450.8	451.0
11	467.82	467.75			468.0
12	485.28	485.25	485.2	485.8	485.2
13	536.54	536.3			536.8
14	640.51	640.5			

* Spectral bandwidth=0.1 nm

Spectral bandwidth=1 nm

widths less than 1 nm, but that large shifts can be encountered at bandwidths in excess of 1 nm.

5. Conclusions

The reported wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution appearing in tables 3 and 4 are estimated to be uncertain by no more than ± 0.1 nm at the 95% confidence limit. These wavelengths of minimum transmittance were found to be essentially unaffected by changes in temperature at $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. They were also unaffected by variations in the concentration for solutions containing 2%, 4%, and 6% holmium oxide. The critical parameter affecting the measured values of minimum transmittance was found to be the spectral bandwidth setting of the spectrophotometer. For spectral bandwidths less than 1 nm the wavelength shift is generally less than 0.2 nm. Users can most effectively determine the wavelength error associated with their instrument by using the NBS data listed in tables 3 and 4 that are representative of the spec-

tral bandwidth setting ordinarily used with the instrument. The wavelengths of minimum transmittance of the holmium oxide solution for spectral bandwidths greater than 3 nm have not been evaluated.

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6. References

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