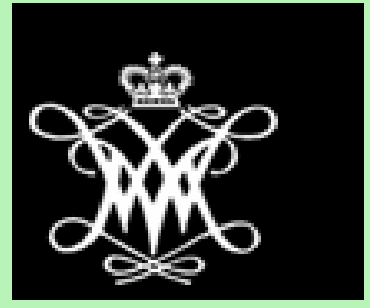


# 4022. Measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> Spectroscopic Parameters in the Near-Infrared

Mary Ann H. Smith<sup>1</sup>, Keeyoon Sung<sup>2</sup>, Linda R. Brown<sup>2</sup>, and V. Malathy Devi<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Science Directorate, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23681, U.S.A., [mary.ann.h.smith@nasa.gov](mailto:mary.ann.h.smith@nasa.gov)

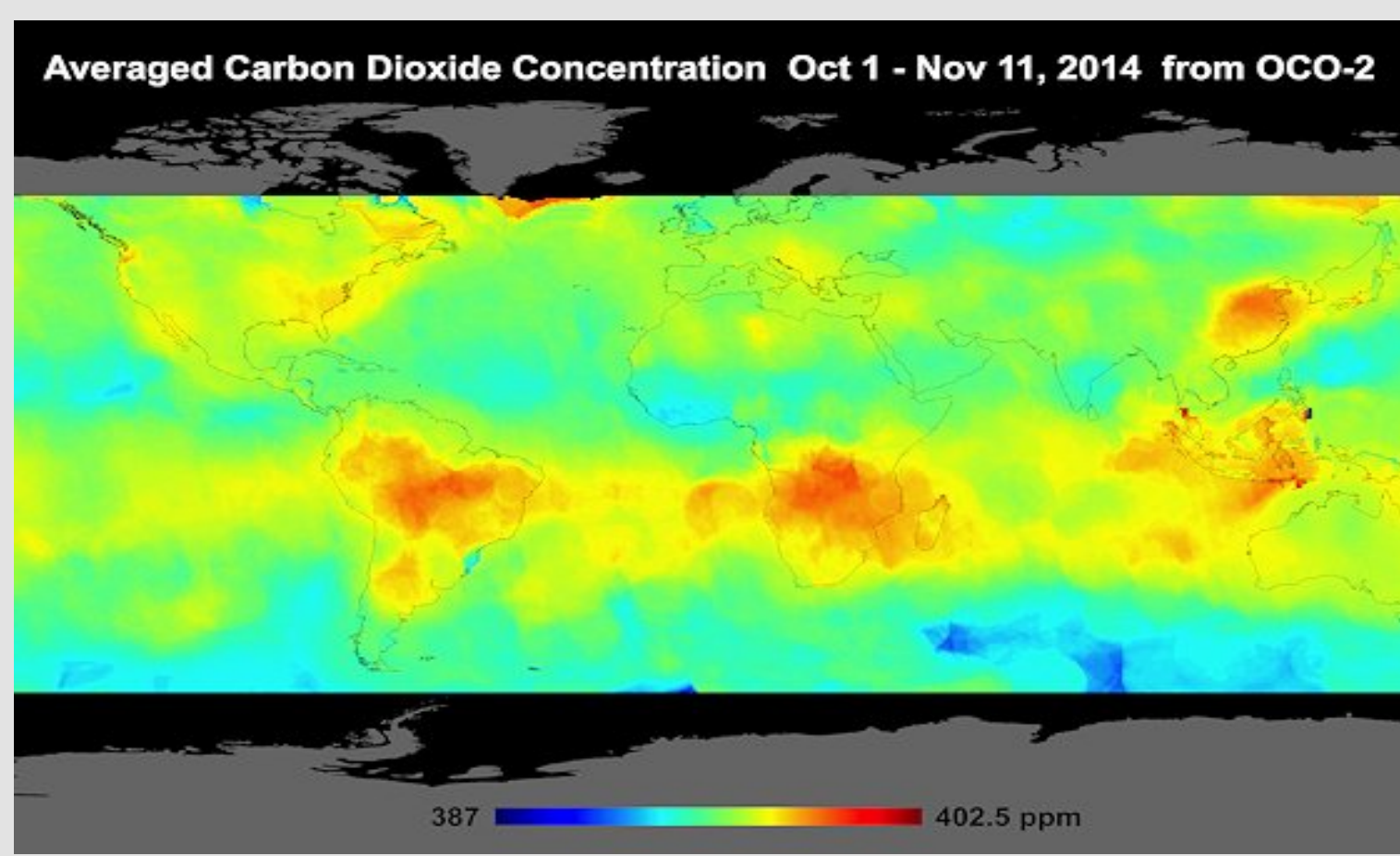
<sup>2</sup>Science Division, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91109, U.S.A.

<sup>3</sup>Physics Department, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187, U.S.A.

## #1: Introduction

- Earth atmospheric measurements using CO<sub>2</sub> bands in the near-infrared region provide information on the global distribution of atmospheric carbon dioxide (see Fig. 1).
- Air-broadened line widths and shifts and their **temperature dependences** are needed for forward-model calculations in terrestrial remote sensing retrievals.
- Self-broadened line widths and shifts and their **temperature dependences** are needed to accurately characterize sensor signals for remote sensing of planetary atmospheres which are predominantly CO<sub>2</sub>.

Fig. 1. OCO-2 global map of terrestrial atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>



[http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2014/19dec\\_oco/](http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2014/19dec_oco/)

### In this poster...

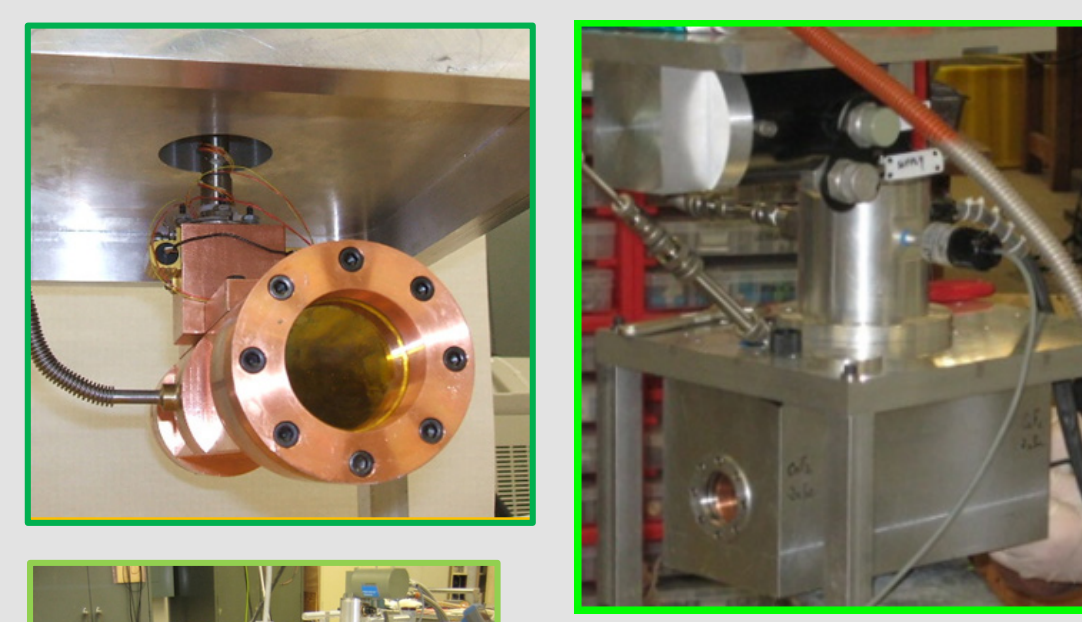
- We report measurements and analyses of high-resolution spectra of self- and air-broadened CO<sub>2</sub> in several spectral regions between 1.6 and 4.5 μm at temperatures between 170 and 298 K.
- Parameters and their temperature dependences were determined for transitions of <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> and <sup>16</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>17</sup>O at 1.6 – 2.1 μm and positions for several isotopologues near 4.3 μm.
- Results are compared with other published measurements and with the HITRAN database values.

## #2: Spectral Data

Several high-resolution Fourier transform spectrometers (FTS) were used.

- Air- and self-broadened CO<sub>2</sub> spectra were recorded with several sample cells (2.46 to 121 cm) at room temperature (~293 K) with the McMath-FTS at Kitt Peak at 0.01 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution [Malathy Devi *et al.*, 2007a,b].
- Additional sets of CO<sub>2</sub> spectra were recorded at temperatures from 215 to 294 K with the Bomem DA3.002 FTS at NRC, Ottawa, at 0.008 – 0.009 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution [Predoi-Cross *et al.*, 2007, 2009, 2010].
- The most recent spectra analyzed were recorded at 0.004 – 0.006 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution with the Bruker IFS 125 HR FTS at JPL using several different sample cells:
  - A two-chamber room temperature cell with optical paths 6.14 and 15.26 cm [Elliott *et al.*, 2014].
  - A 20.38 cm straight cell coolable to < 80 K [Sung *et al.*, *JMS* **262** (2010) 122-134].
  - A Herriott multipass cell, also coolable to < 80 K, with 20.9 m optical path [Mantz *et al.*, 2014].

Fig. 2a. The 20.38-cm copper cell enclosed in its vacuum box



The cell operates inside the Bruker FTS sample compartment.

Fig. 2b. 20.9-m Herriott cell enclosed in its vacuum box and coupled to the Bruker FTS through transfer optics



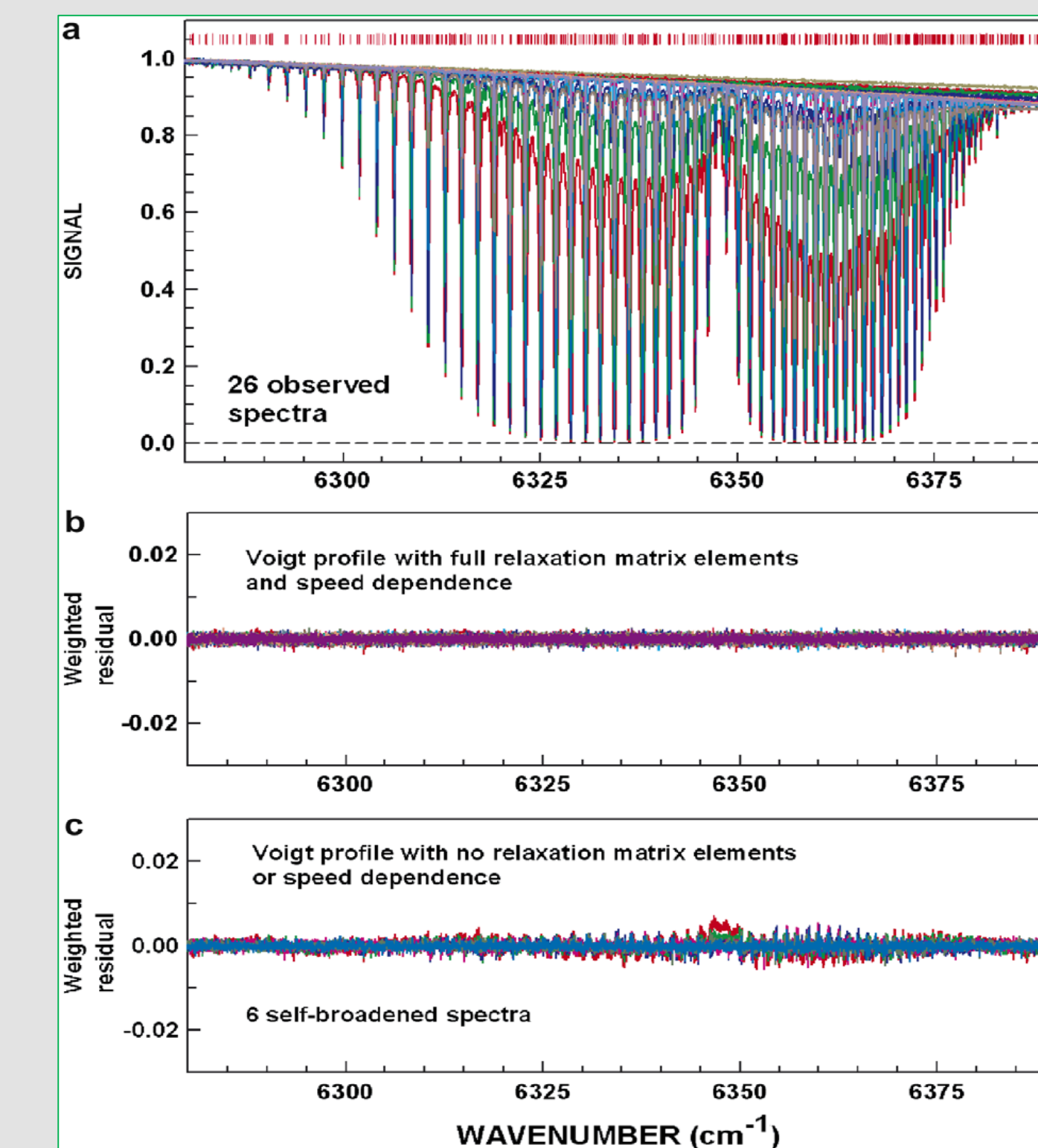
Both cold cells achieve excellent temperature control.

## #3: Analysis

Nonlinear least squares multispectrum fitting [Benner *et al.*, *JQSRT* **53** (1995) 705-721] was used in most of the studies described here to retrieve spectroscopic parameters with sets of 16 or more laboratory spectra.

- All spectra were calibrated to the same wavenumber scale.
- Voigt line shape was initially assumed for most analyses; line mixing and speed dependence parameters were required for residuals within the noise level of the spectra.
- Room-temperature spectra were fit first; then the lower-temperature spectra were added.
- Spectra were given weights inversely proportional to their signal-to-noise ratios.

Fig. 3. Simultaneous fit of 15 self-broadened and 11 air-broadened CO<sub>2</sub> spectra at 1.58 μm at room temperature [Malathy Devi *et al.*, 2007a].



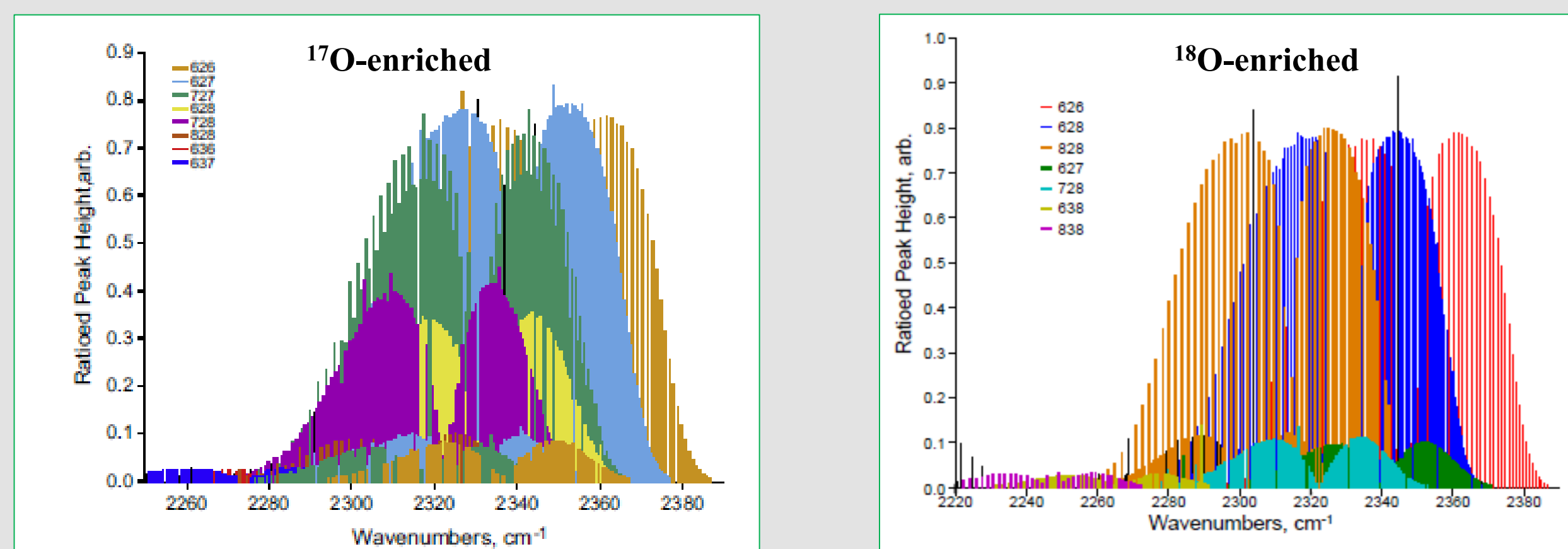
Red tick marks in panel (a) indicate positions of lines included in the fit.

**Self-broadened CO<sub>2</sub>:**  
Sample pressures 9.9 to 897 Torr  
Path lengths 2.46 to 49.0 m

**Air-broadened CO<sub>2</sub>:**  
Sample pressures 25.1 to 924 Torr  
Volume mixing ratios 0.02 to 0.07  
Path lengths 49.0 to 121.2 m

## #4: Results – Line Positions and Intensities

Fig. 4. Line Positions: <sup>17</sup>O-, <sup>18</sup>O- and <sup>13</sup>C-enriched CO<sub>2</sub> isotopologues at 4.3 μm [Elliott *et al.*, *JMS* **304** (2014) 1-11; Elliott *et al.*, *JMS* (2015) accepted]



Spectra of various enriched CO<sub>2</sub> samples in the ν<sub>3</sub> region with enriched transitions color coded by isotopologue. The 00011–00001 (ν<sub>3</sub> fundamental) bands from normally less-abundant isotopologues have significant intensity, and numerous hot bands from these species are also observed.

Fig. 5. Intensities in the <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> (and one <sup>13</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub>) bands near 1.6 μm [Malathy Devi *et al.*, 2007]

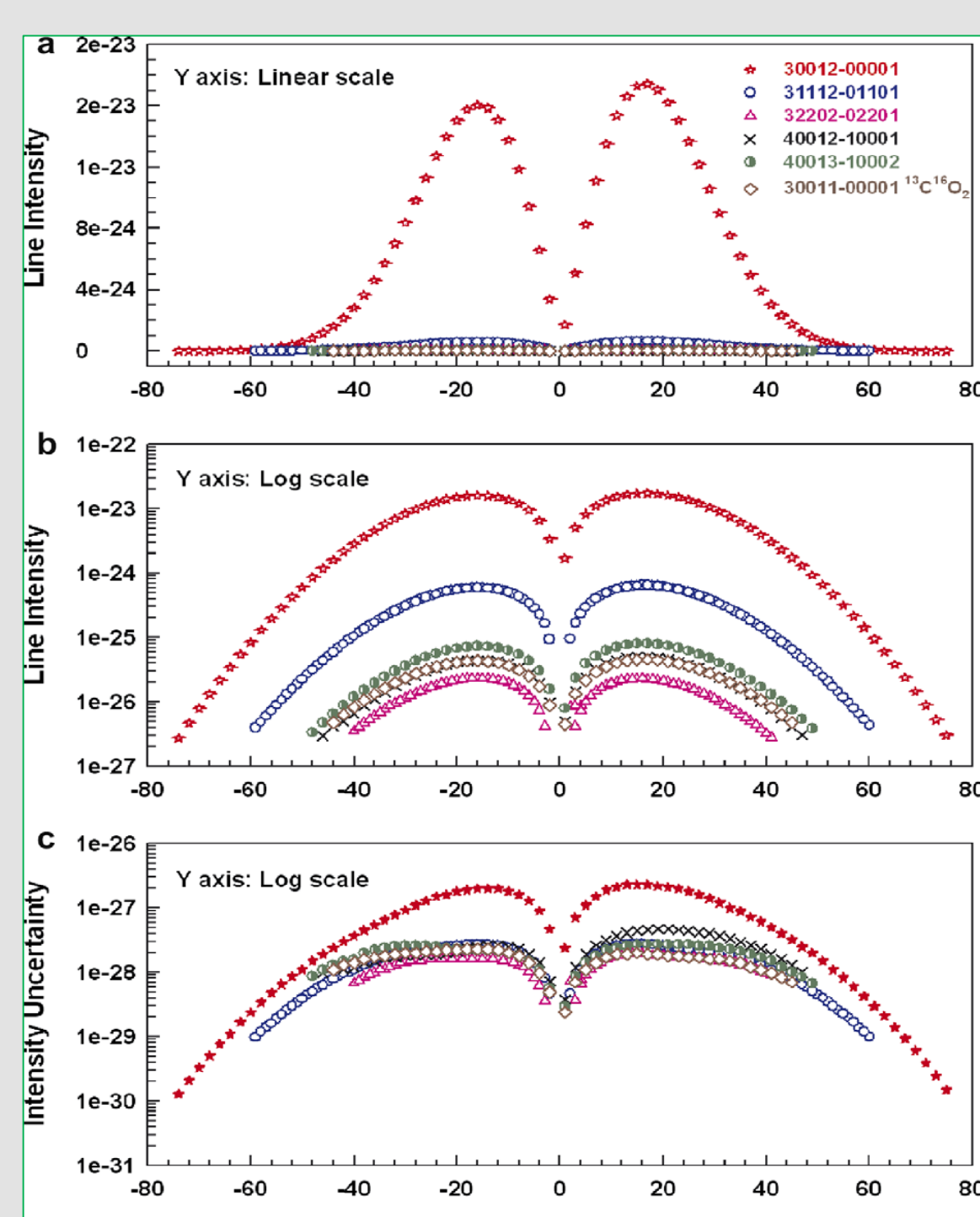
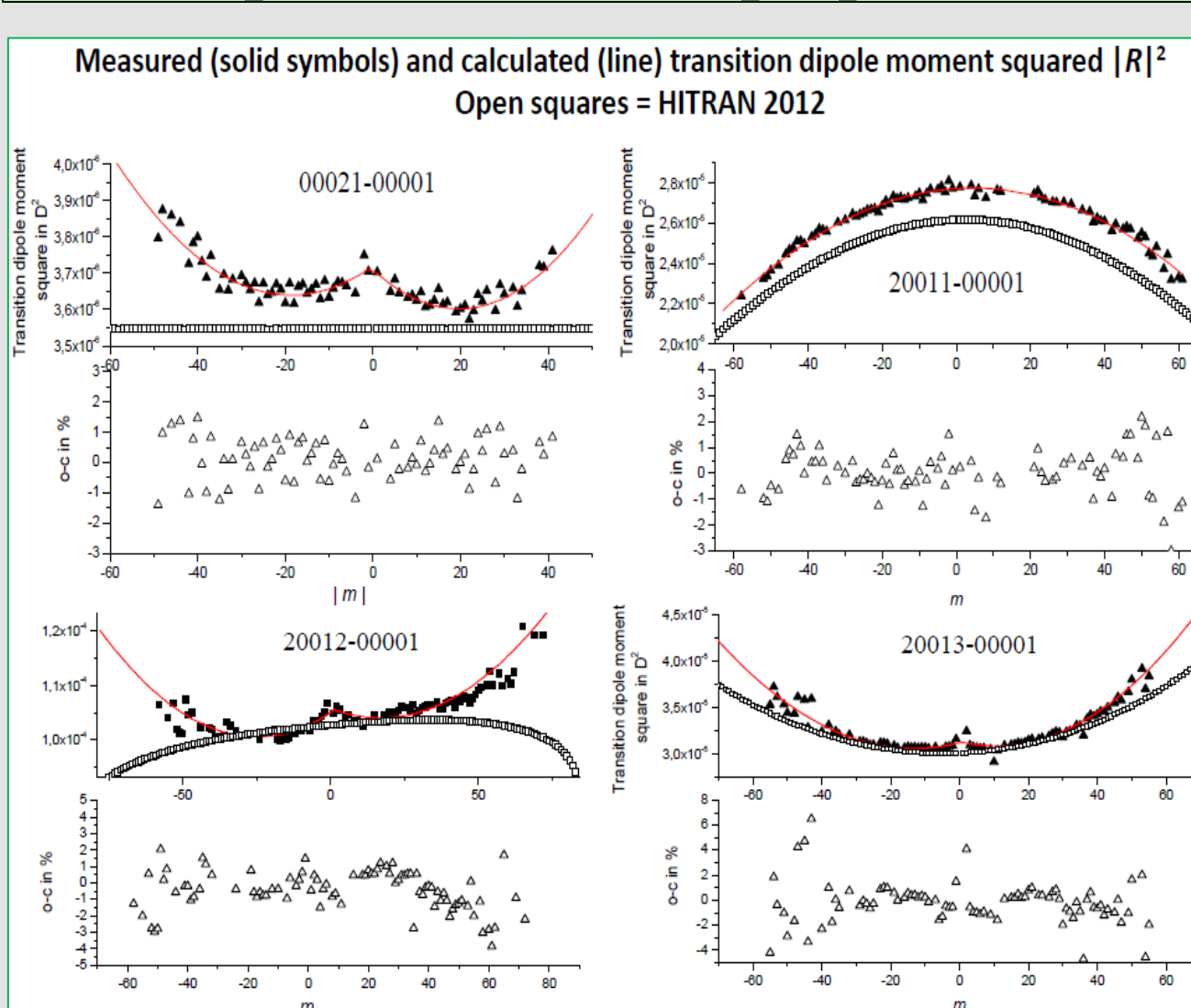


Fig. 6. Intensities: <sup>16</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>17</sup>O at 2.1 μm compared to HITRAN 2012 [Jacquemart *et al.*, in preparation]



## #5: Results – Line Widths, Pressure-induced Shifts, Line Mixing and Speed Dependence

Fig. 7. Comparison of 1.6 μm <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> Self- and Air-Broadened Widths (left panel) and Shifts (right panel)

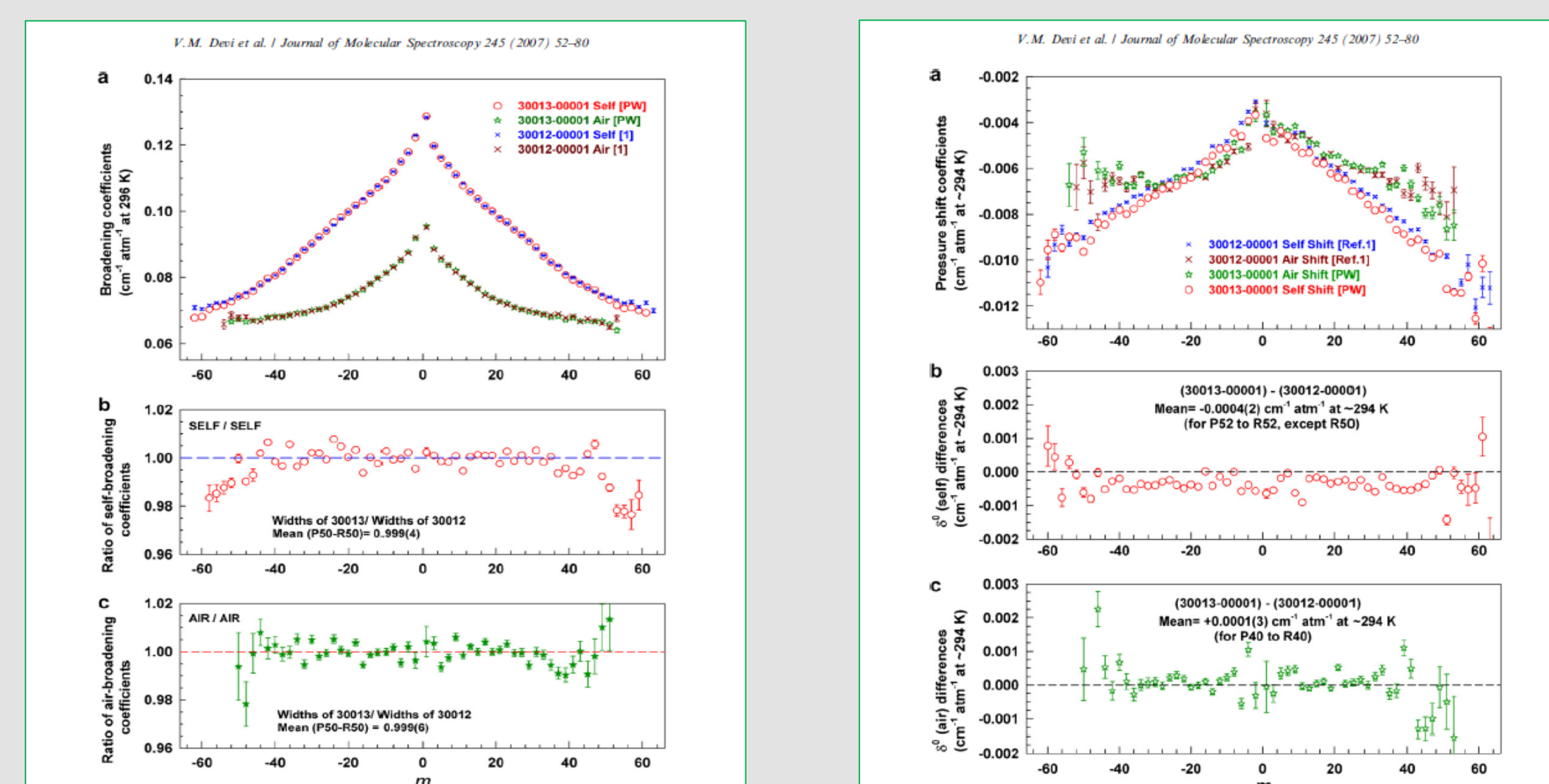
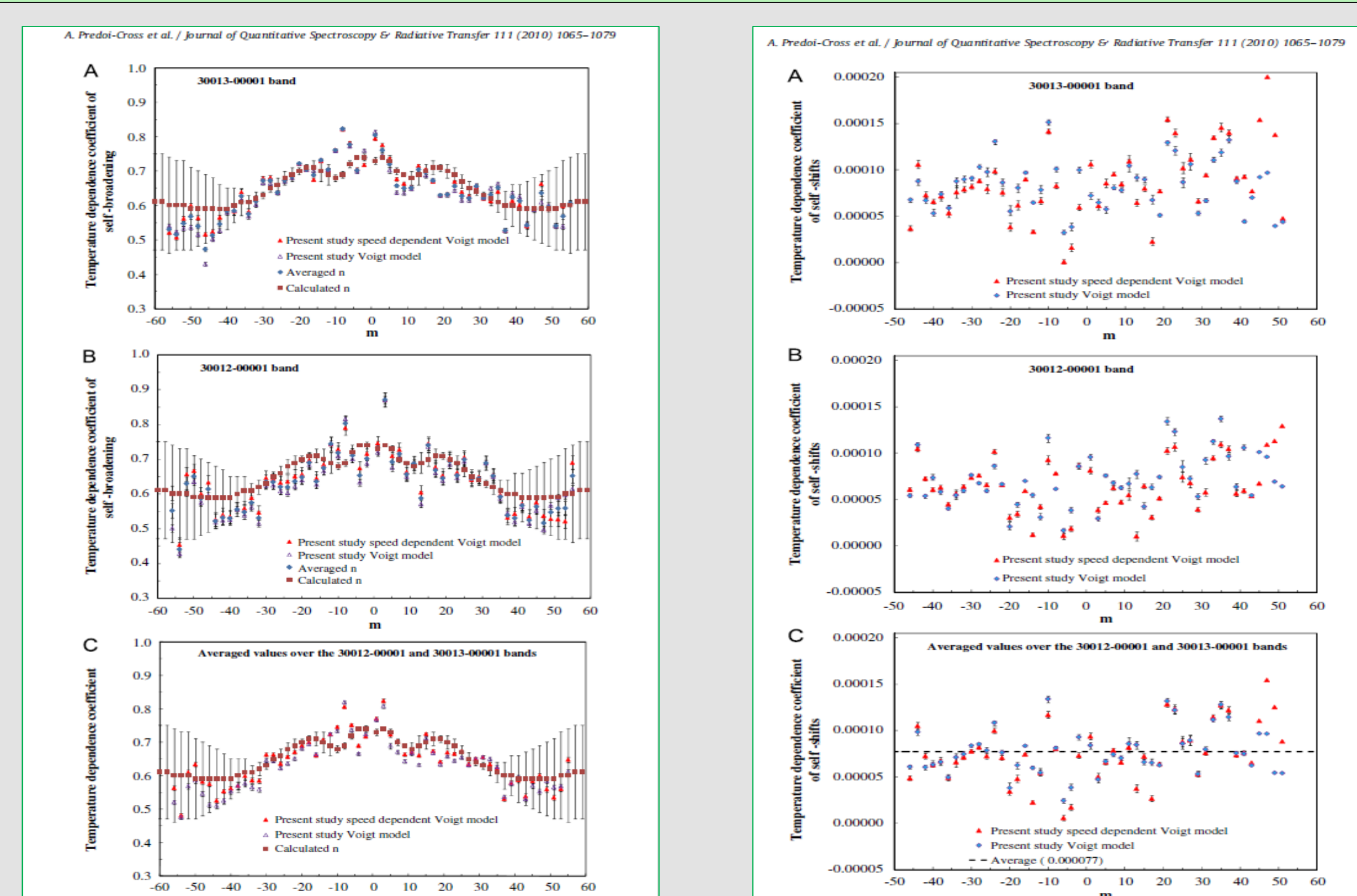


Fig. 8. Temperature Dependences of Self-Broadened Widths and Shifts for 1.6 μm <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> (218 – 295 K)



### Widths

$$b_L^0(T) = b_L^0(T_0) \times (T_0/T)^n$$

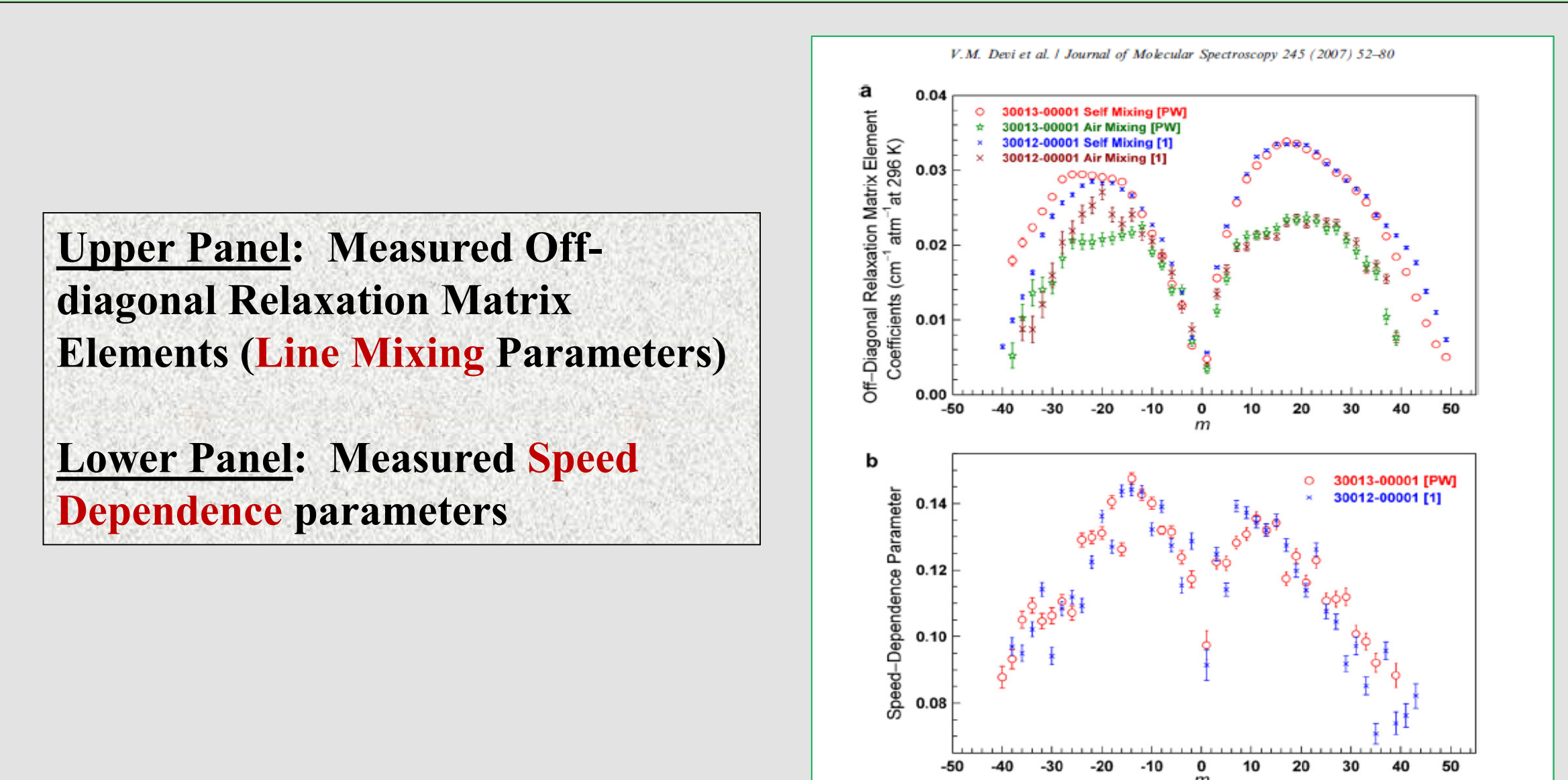
$b_L^0(T)$  = half width at 1 atm  
 $T_0$  = reference  $T$  (296 K unless otherwise noted)  
 $n$  = temperature dependence exponent  
(Empirical power law)

### Shifts

$$\delta^0(T) = \delta^0(T_0) + \delta^1 \times (T - T_0)$$

$\delta^0(T)$  = pressure-induced shift at  $T$  at 1 atm  
 $T_0$  = reference  $T$  (296 K unless otherwise noted)  
 $\delta^1$  = temperature dependence coefficient  
(note that we do not use a power law here.)

Fig. 9. Experimentally-determined Line Mixing and Speed Dependence Parameters for <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> 1.6 μm transitions



Upper Panel: Measured Off-diagonal Relaxation Matrix Elements (Line Mixing Parameters)

Lower Panel: Measured Speed Dependence parameters

## #6: Key Results

- <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> line parameters have been obtained in the 1.6 μm region with very high absolute accuracy, using high-resolution lab spectra from three different FTS systems.
- <sup>16</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>17</sup>O, <sup>17</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>17</sup>O, <sup>17</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>18</sup>O, <sup>16</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>18</sup>O, <sup>18</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>18</sup>O, and <sup>16</sup>O<sup>13</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O line positions and spectroscopic constants have been determined in the 4.3 μm region with very high accuracy, using high-resolution lab spectra from the JPL FTS.
- High-quality laboratory spectra cannot be fit within their noise levels without non-Voigt line shapes (*i.e.*, speed dependence and line mixing).
- Work in progress:
  - <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> self- and air-broadening and shift parameters and line mixing, with temperature dependences, from 170 K to 298 K [V. Malathy Devi *et al.*].
  - Further analysis of <sup>16</sup>O<sup>12</sup>C<sup>17</sup>O bands near 2.1 μm [D. Jacquemart *et al.*].

Results from our 2007-2010 work have been included in the 2008 and 2012 HITRAN updates. More recent measurement results will be included in future spectroscopic database updates (*e.g.*, HITRAN 2016).

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