

SELF-BROADENING COEFFICIENTS FOR FUNDAMENTAL AND HOT BANDS OF ACETYLENE IN THE 1300 CM^{-1} REGION

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Acetylene is one of the most common hydrocarbons present in Earth's atmosphere¹ which originates mainly from human activities², but also from natural phenomena³. Because of its presence in combustion processes, it can be used as marker for anthropogenic pollution monitoring. C_2H_2 was also detected in planetary atmospheres inside and outside our solar system, as well as in interstellar medium (see review in Ref⁴). The computation of transfer radiative models and opacities requires accurate spectroscopic data. In particular, the line shape parameters are the least well known.

In this study, the self-broadening coefficients were determined for acetylene lines in the 1300 cm^{-1} spectral region. The measurements were performed at room temperature using a high-resolution mid-infrared dual comb spectrometer based on quantum cascade lasers, that is well suited for line shape parameter measurements⁵. Thanks to a specifically designed absorption cell, transitions in the $\nu_4 + \nu_5$ fundamental and two hot bands were studied. The obtained results exhibit the expected smooth variation with respect to the rotational quantum number J . To the best of our knowledge, it is the first time that the self-broadening coefficients were directly determined for the two studied hot bands. The results for the fundamental band are in good agreement with literature.

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