

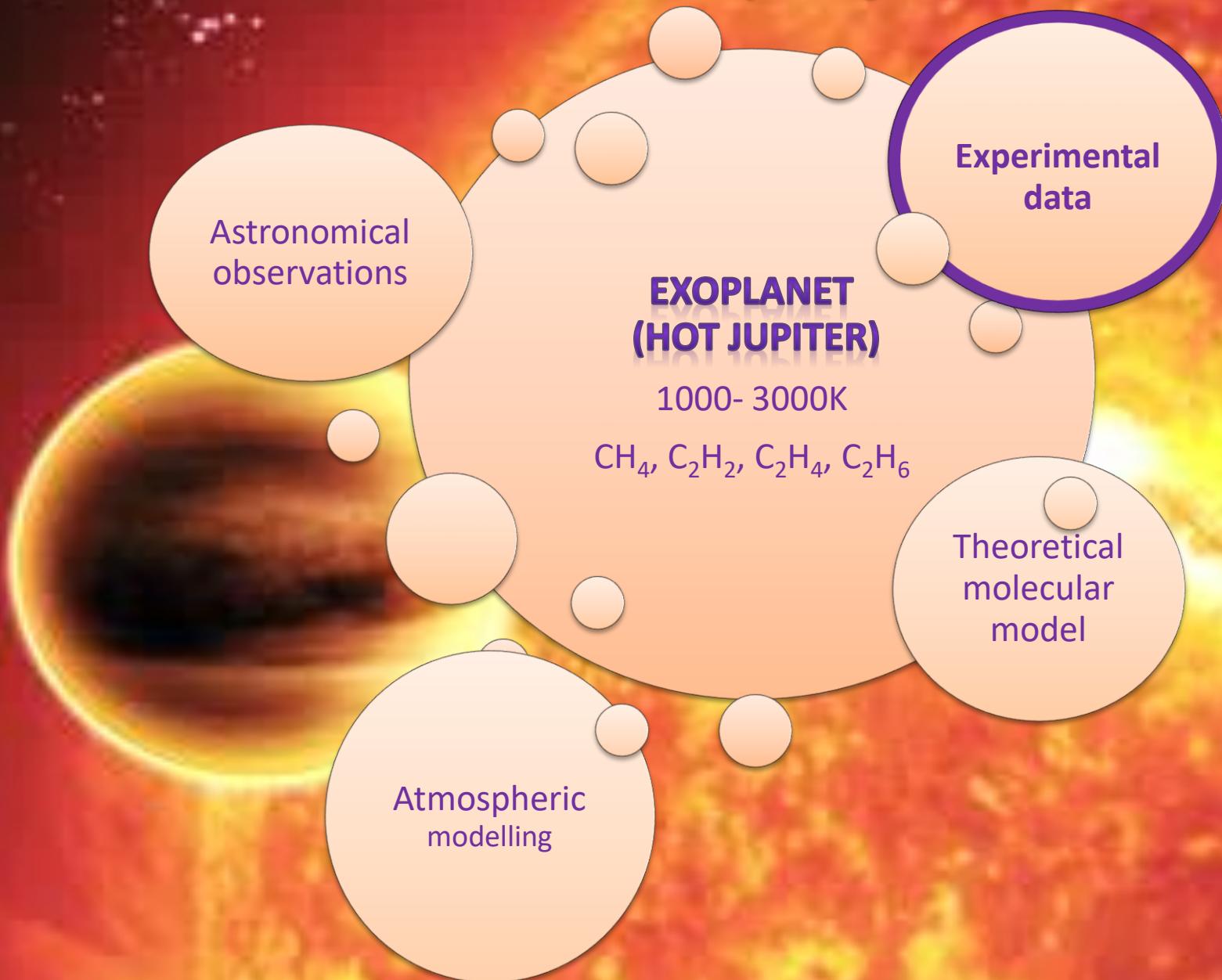
What only SMAUG can see

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Supervisor: Robert GEORGES



e-PYTHEAS project



Establishing experimental data

Objective: record spectral data

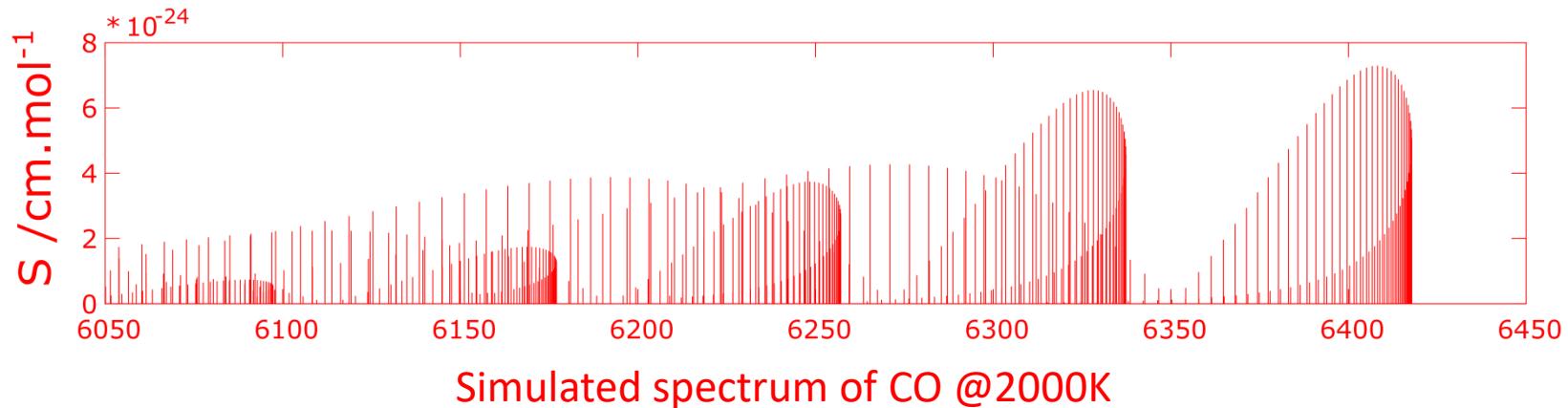
- * known molecules
- * known conditions



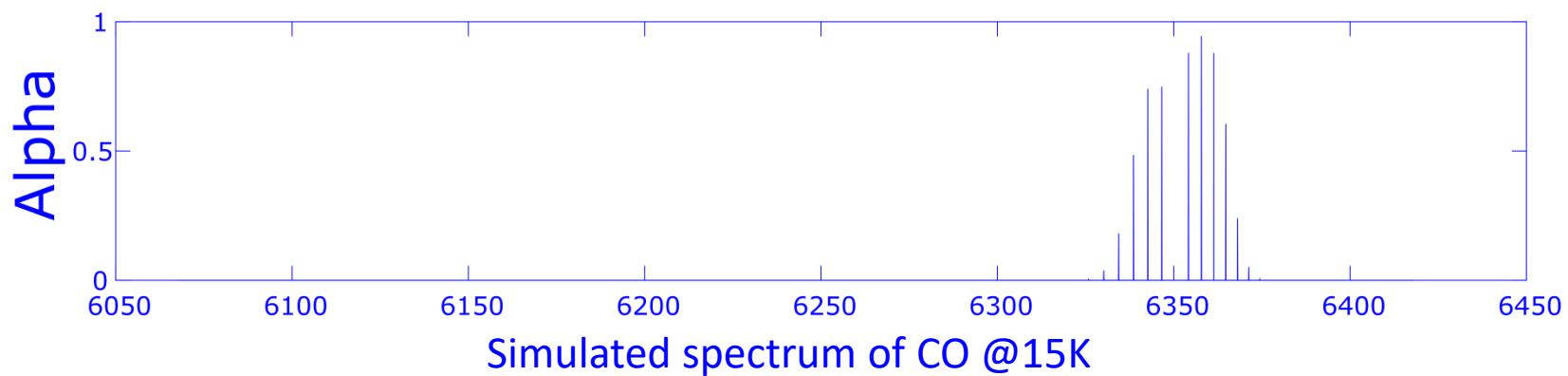
1. Heat-up the gas
2. Probe the gas
3. Analyse the recorded spectra

SMAUG
**Spectroscopy of Molecules Accelerated in
Uniform Gas flows**

1. Hot gas – Cold gas

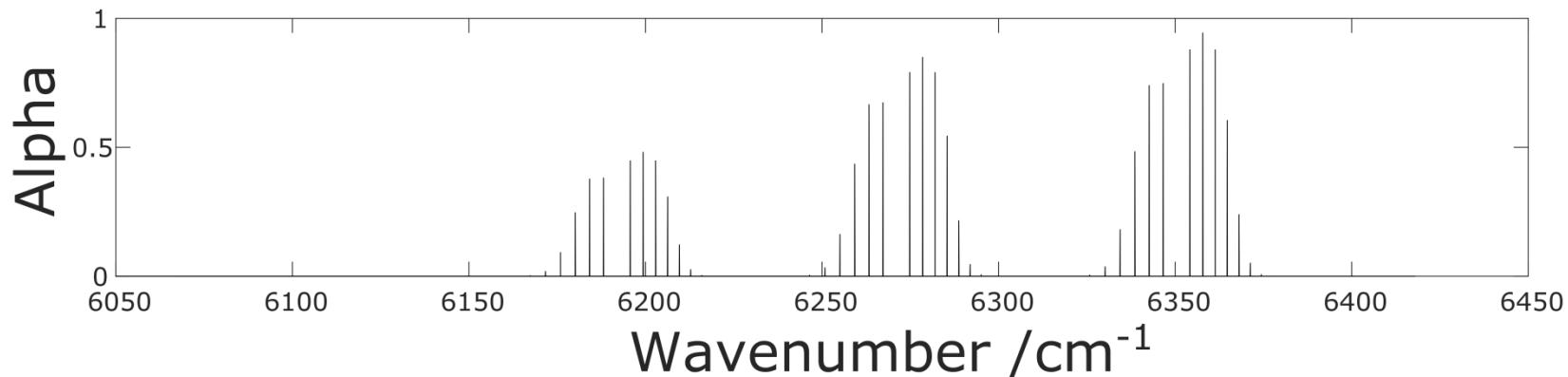


Overcrowded spectrum → difficult to identify lines



Lack of information on hot bands

Out-of-equilibrium state



Simulated spectrum of CO $T_{\text{vib}} = 2000\text{K}$ $T_{\text{rot}} = 15\text{K}$

Decoupling integral degrees of freedom of molecules

- high vibrational levels thermally populated
- high- J rotational levels thermally depopulated



simplified rotational structure

Hypersonic expansion (theory)

$$Mach = \frac{\text{speed of gas}}{\text{speed of sound}} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{\gamma r T}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{E_{kinetic}}{E_{thermal}}}$$

Adiabatic expansion:

$$c_P T_0 = c_P T + \frac{1}{2} u^2$$
$$\mathbf{u} = 0 \frac{m}{s} \rightarrow M = 0$$
$$T \rightarrow 0 \text{ K} \rightarrow M \rightarrow +\infty$$

Accelerate the gas → Laval nozzle

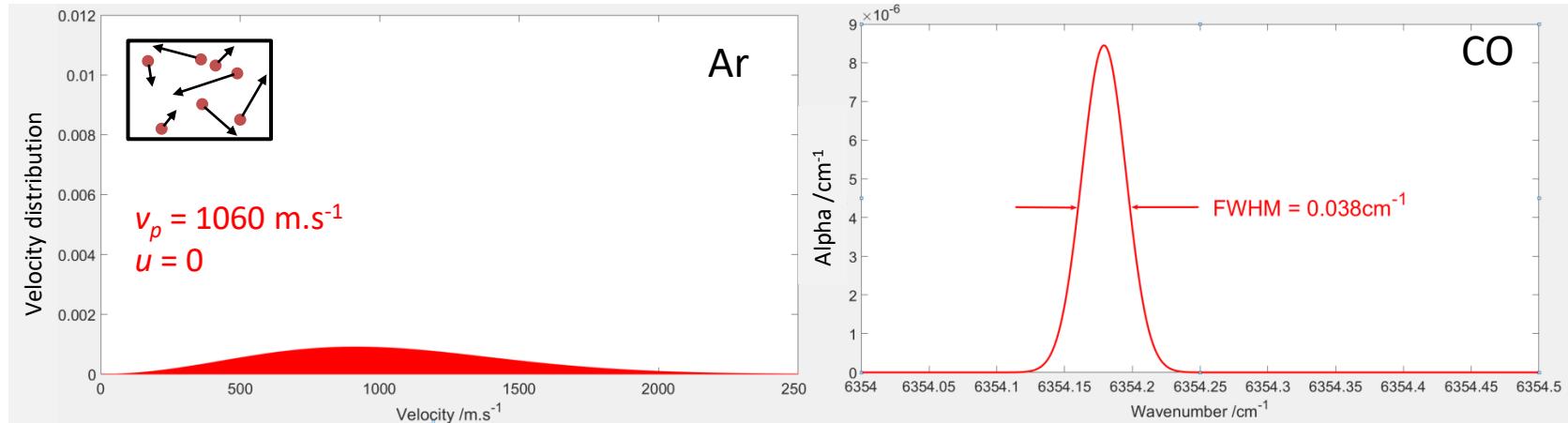
→ no molecular collision

 → no energy transfer

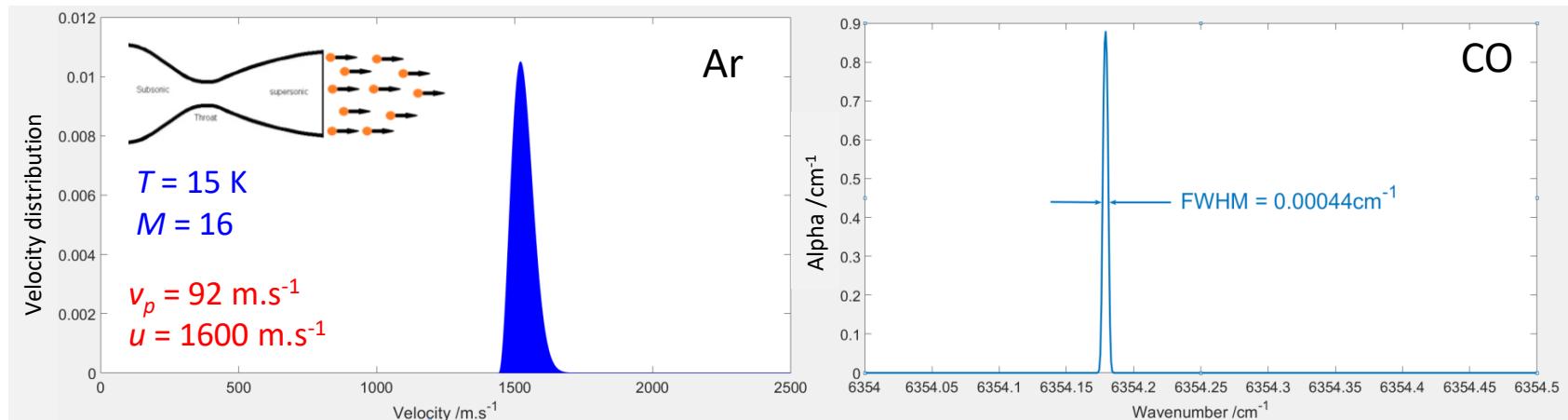
 → decoupled integral degrees of freedom

Hypersonic expansion (theory)

Static gas: $T = 2000 \text{ K}$; Flow velocity $u = 0$; Mach number $M = 0$

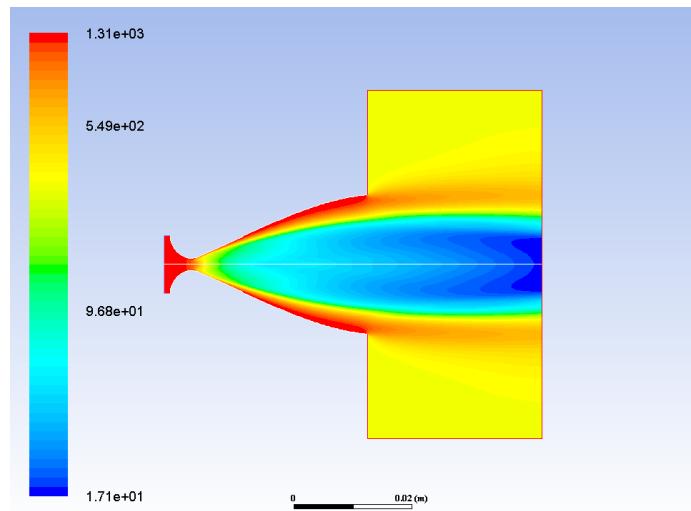
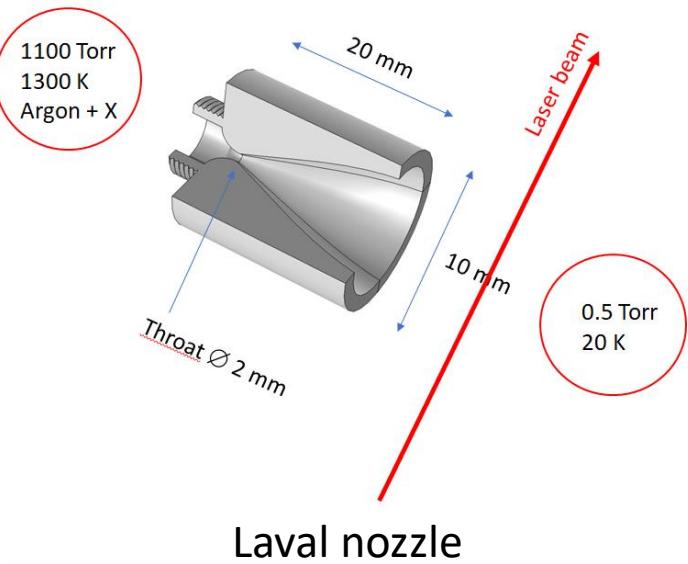


Hypersonic expansion: $T_0 \rightarrow 2000 \text{ K}$; $u \rightarrow u_{lim}$; $M \gg 1$

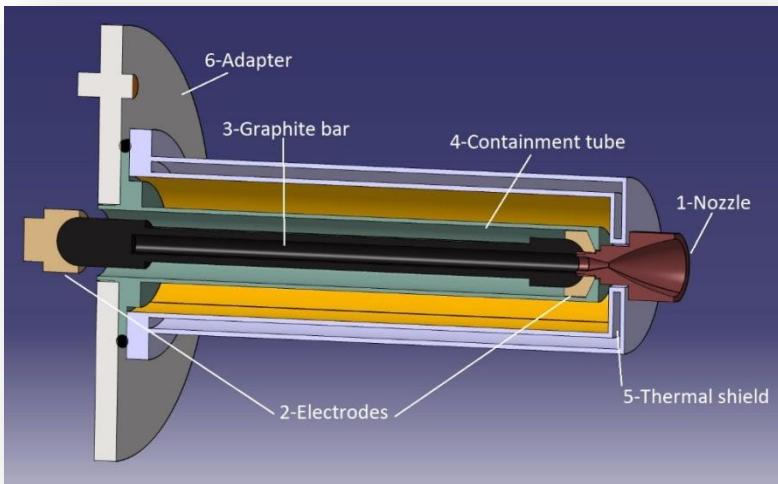


Reduced Doppler broadening \rightarrow resolved spectral lines

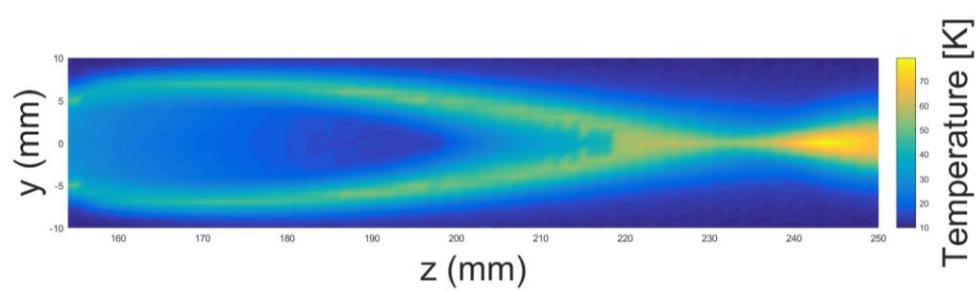
Hypersonic expansion (practise)



Simulated expansion flow temperature



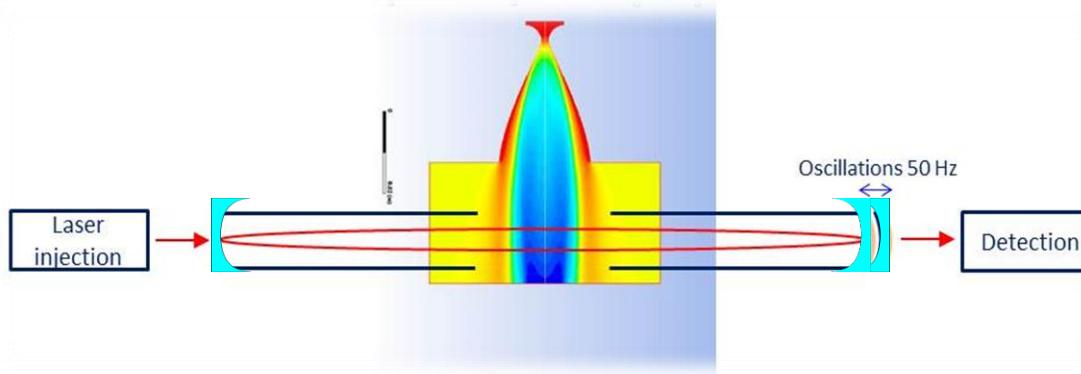
High Entropy Source



Temperature mapping (Pitot probe)

2. Probe the gas

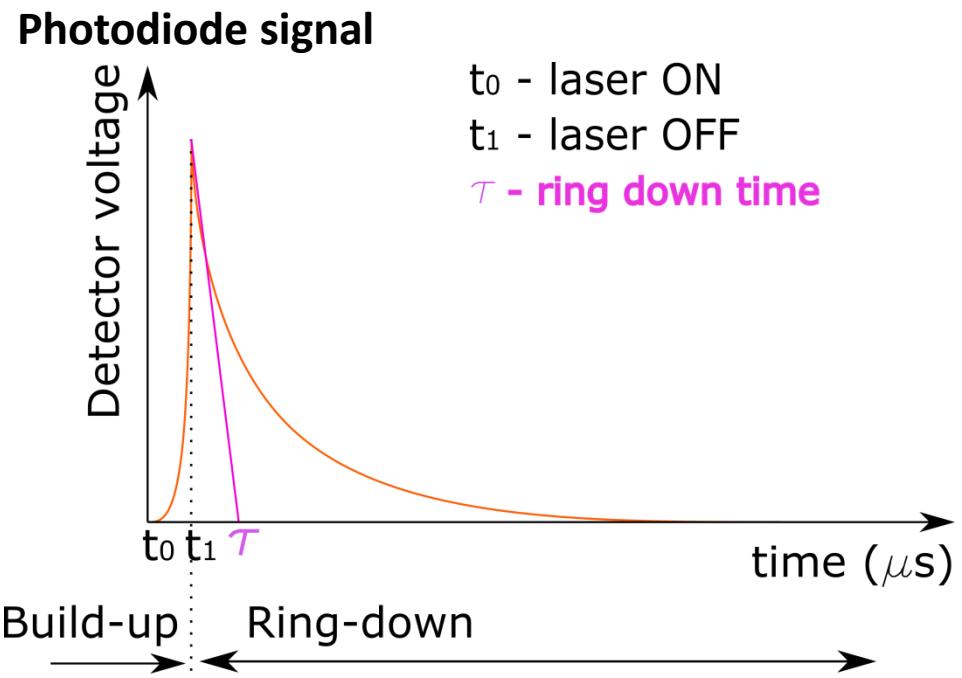
Cavity Ring-Down Spectroscopy

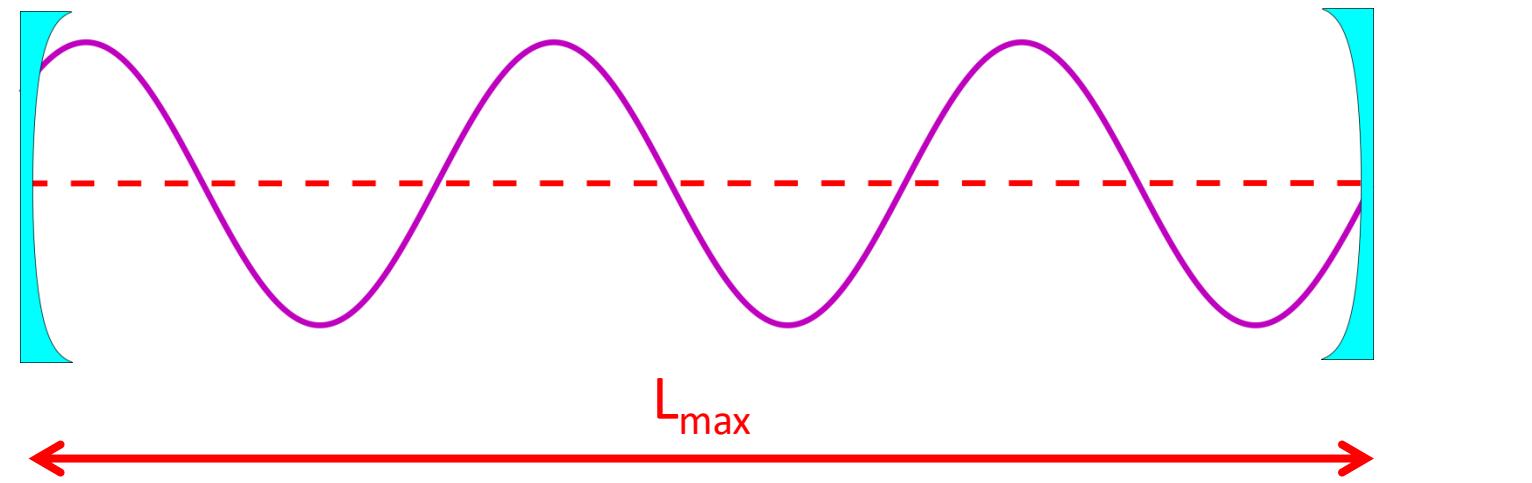
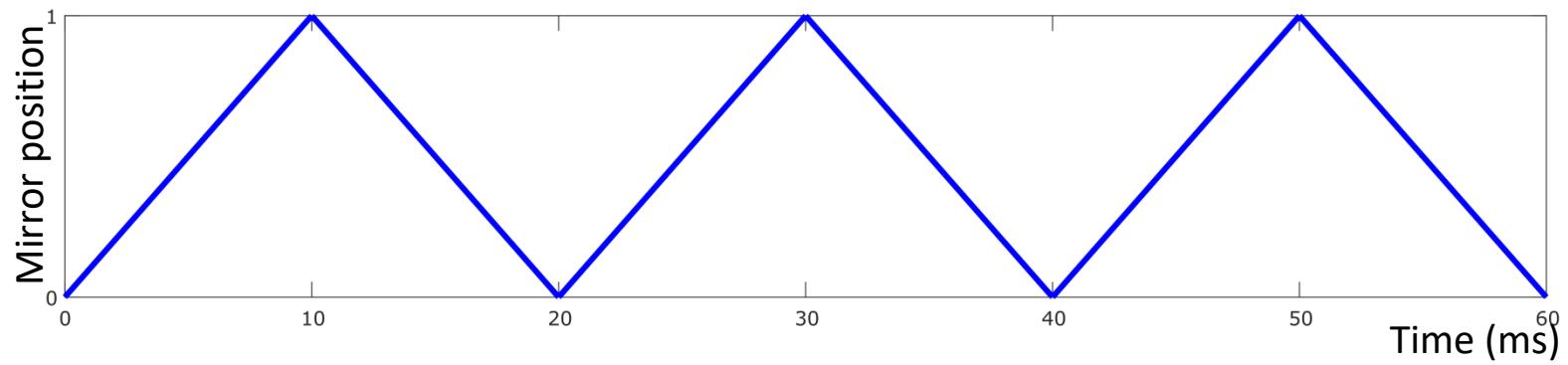
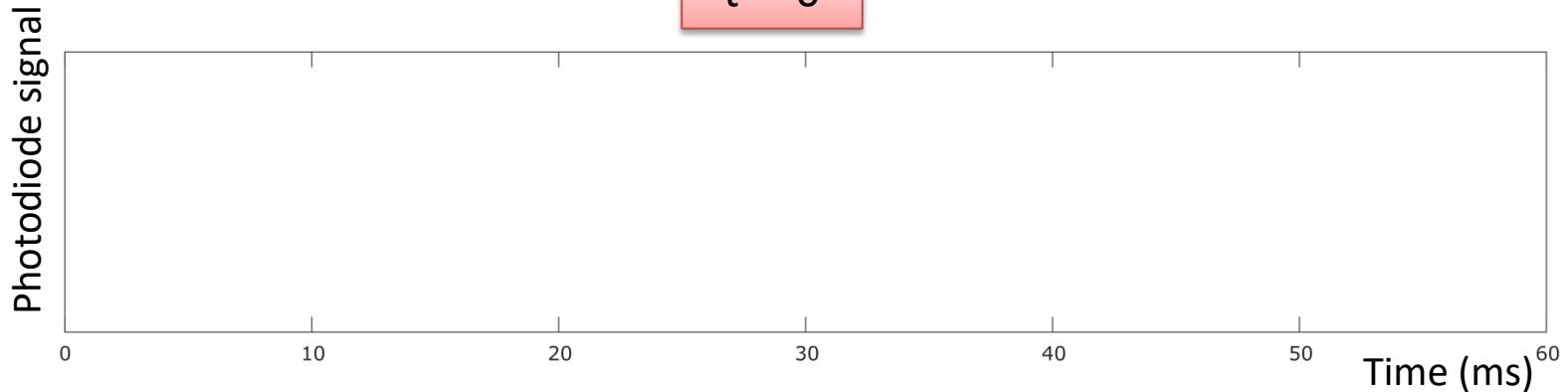


Isentropic core diameter = 1 cm
Equivalent absorption length = 675 m

Absorption coefficient:

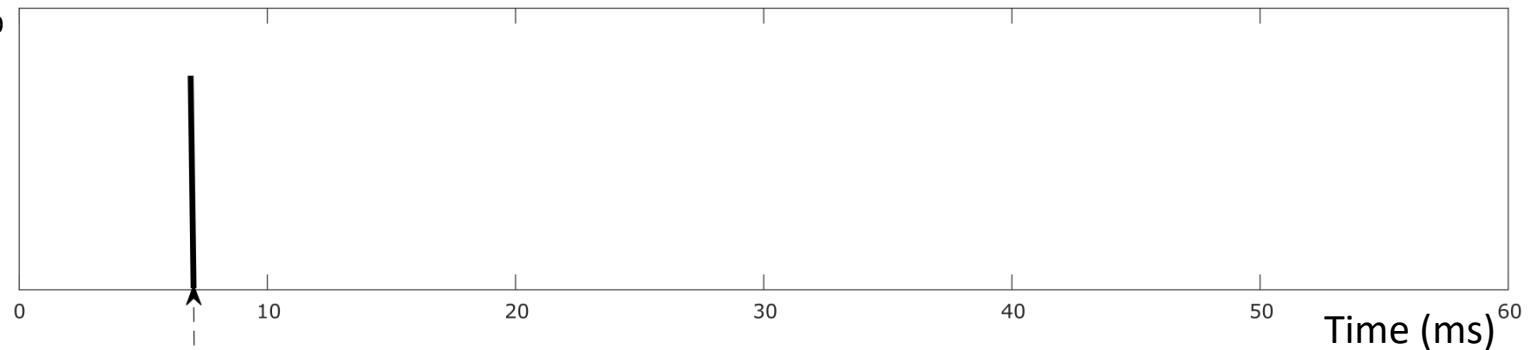
$$\alpha = \sigma \times n = \frac{1}{c \cdot \tau}$$





Photodiode signal

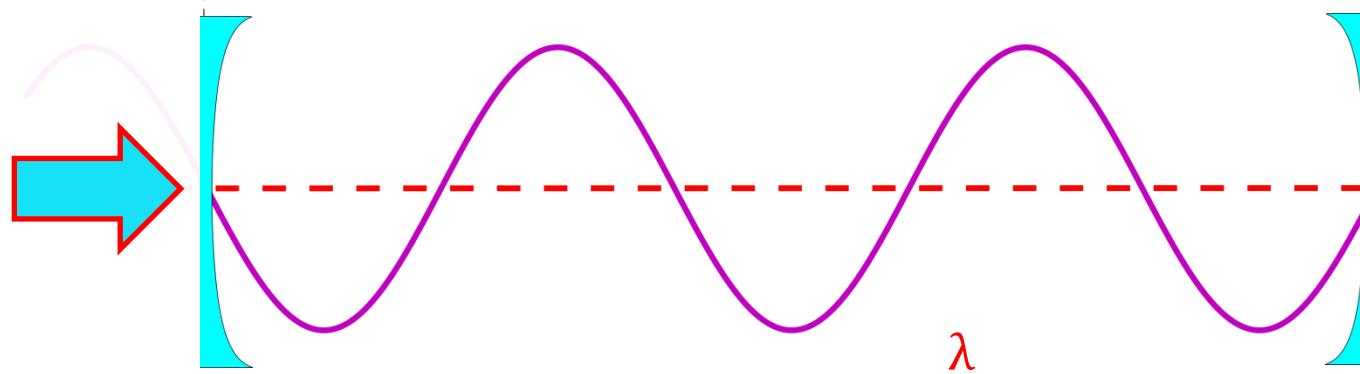
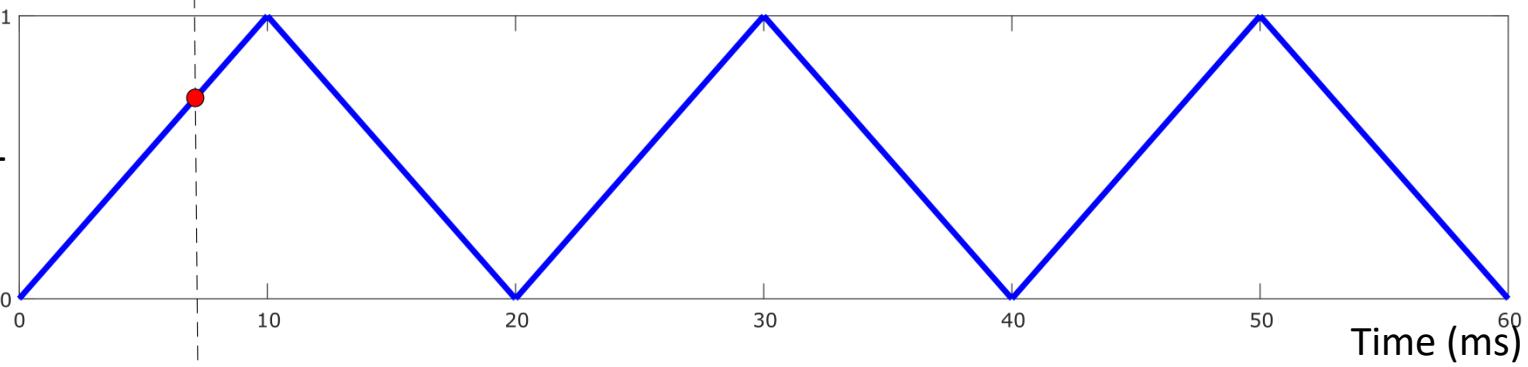
$$t = t_{\text{res}}$$



Mirror position

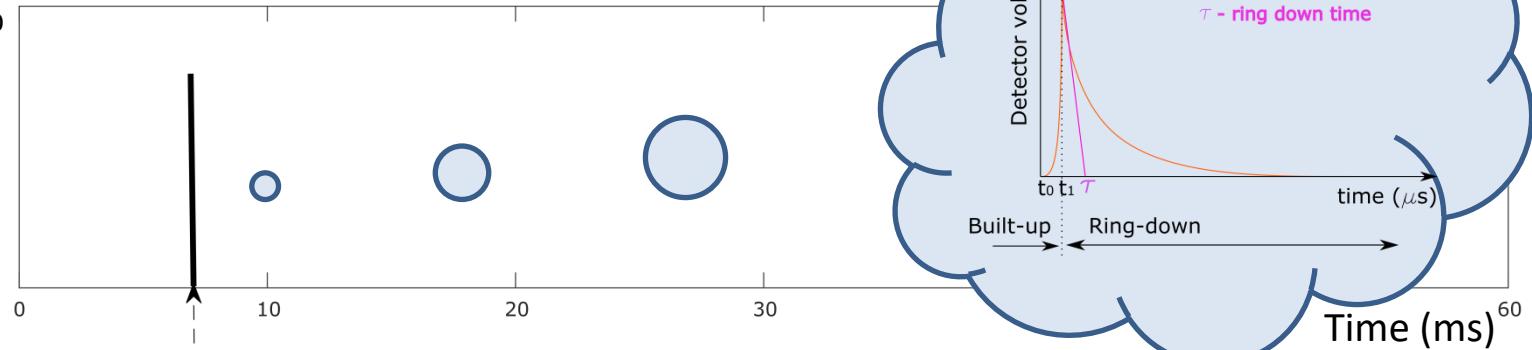
1

Time (ms)

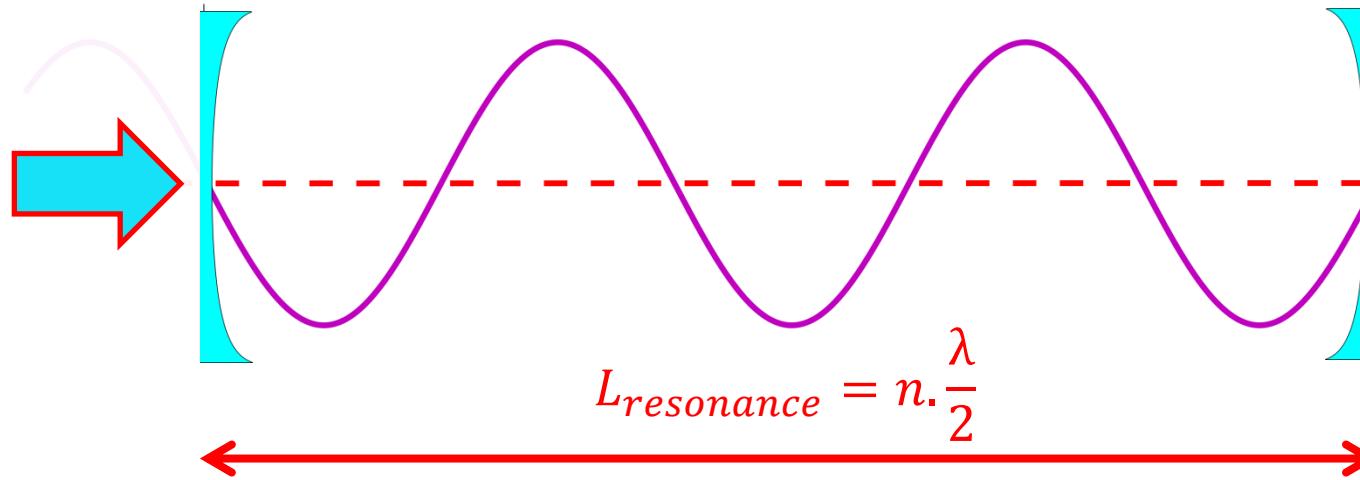
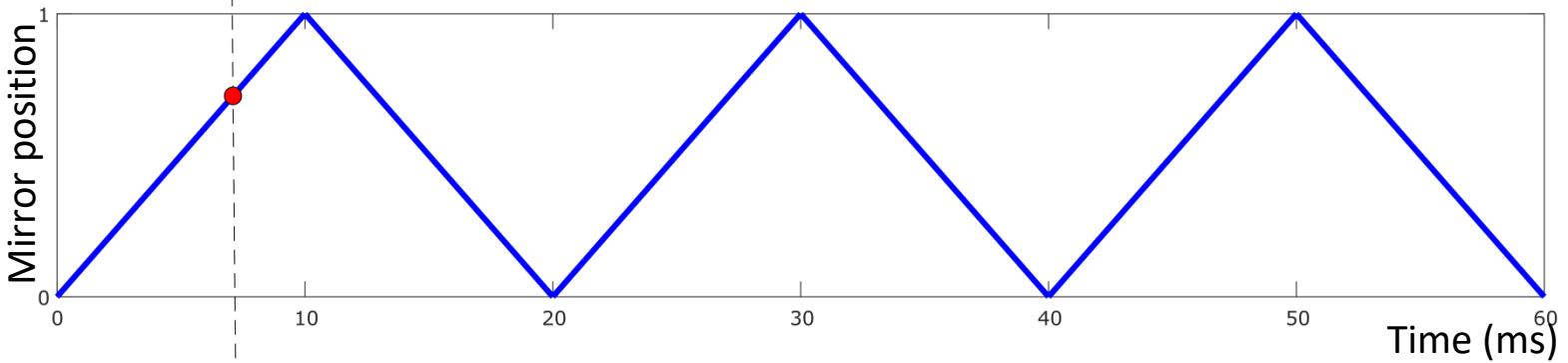


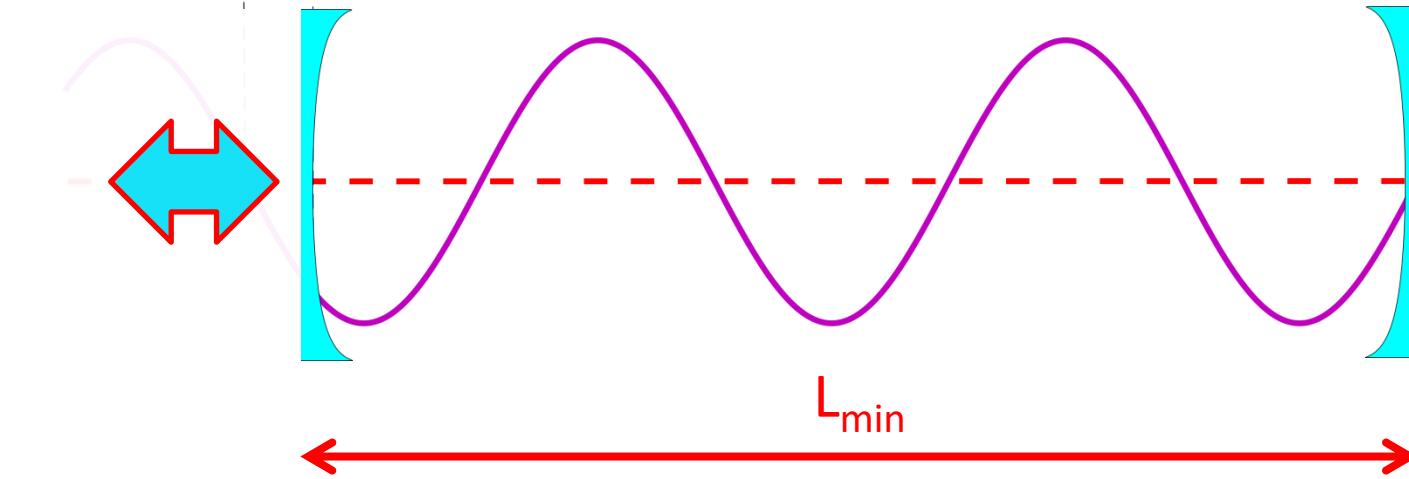
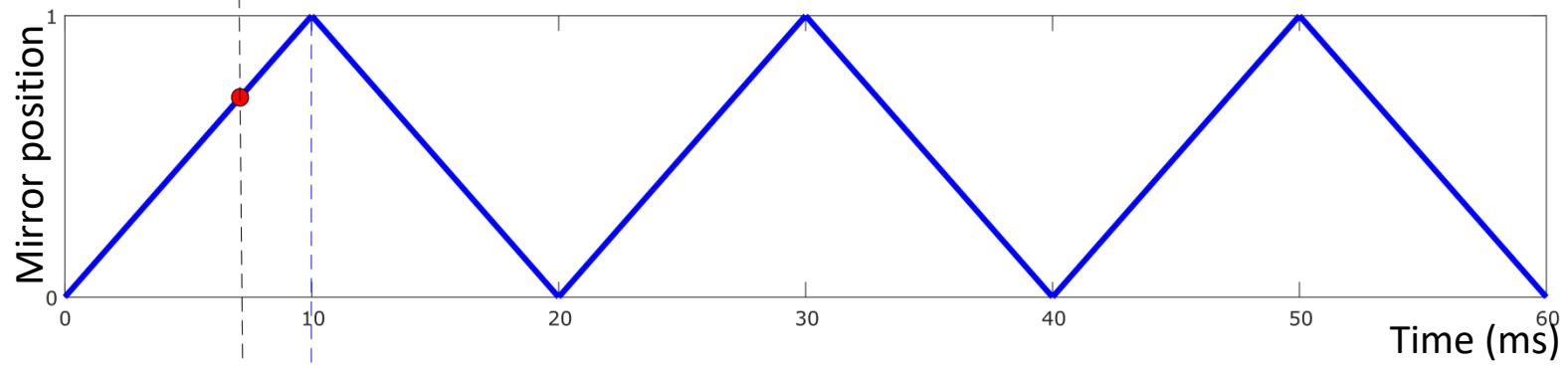
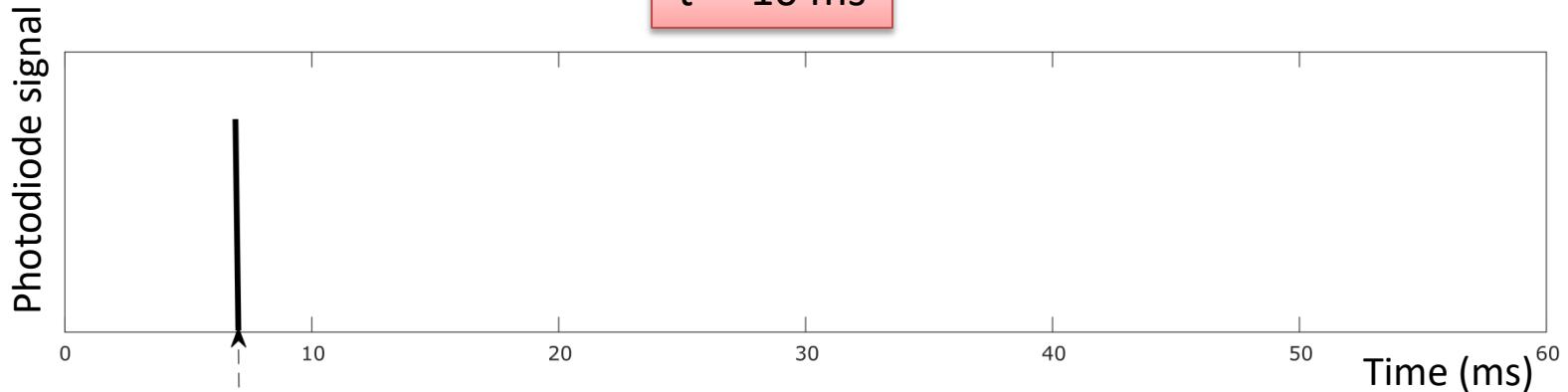
$$L_{\text{resonance}} = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Photodiode signal



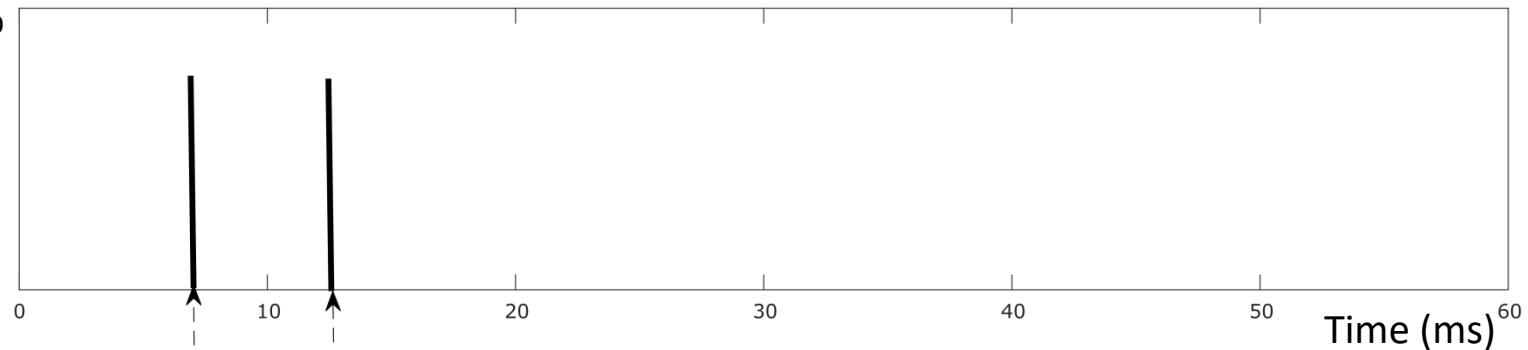
Mirror position



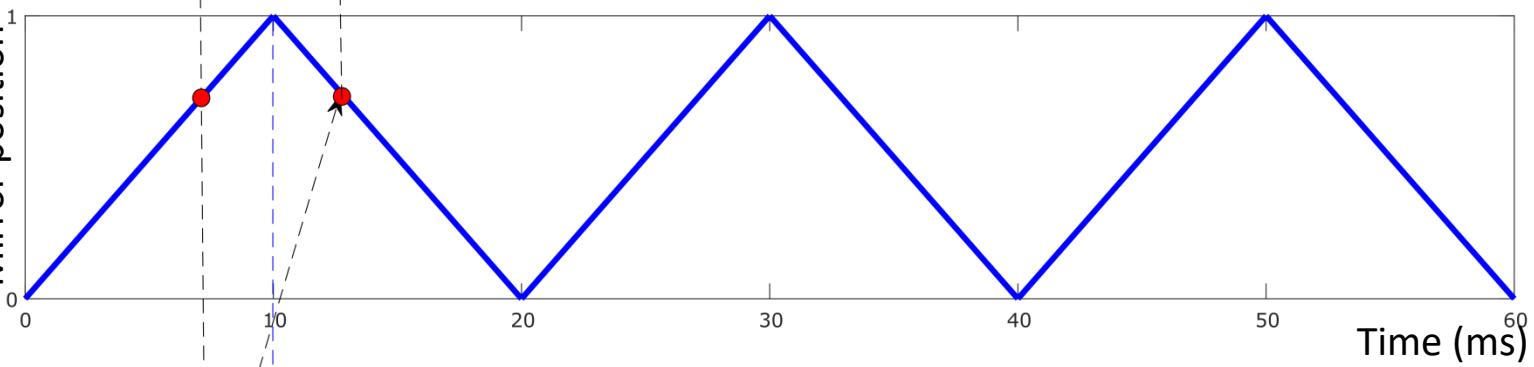


Photodiode signal

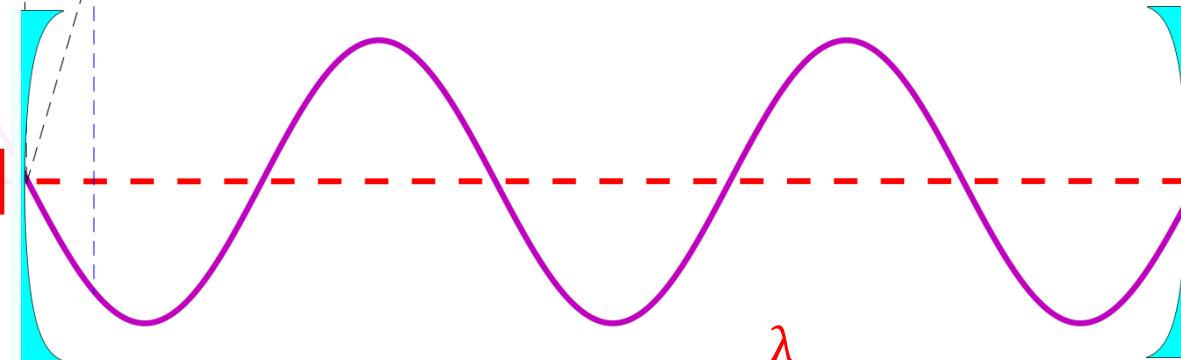
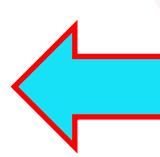
$$t = t_{\text{res}}'$$



Mirror position



Time (ms)

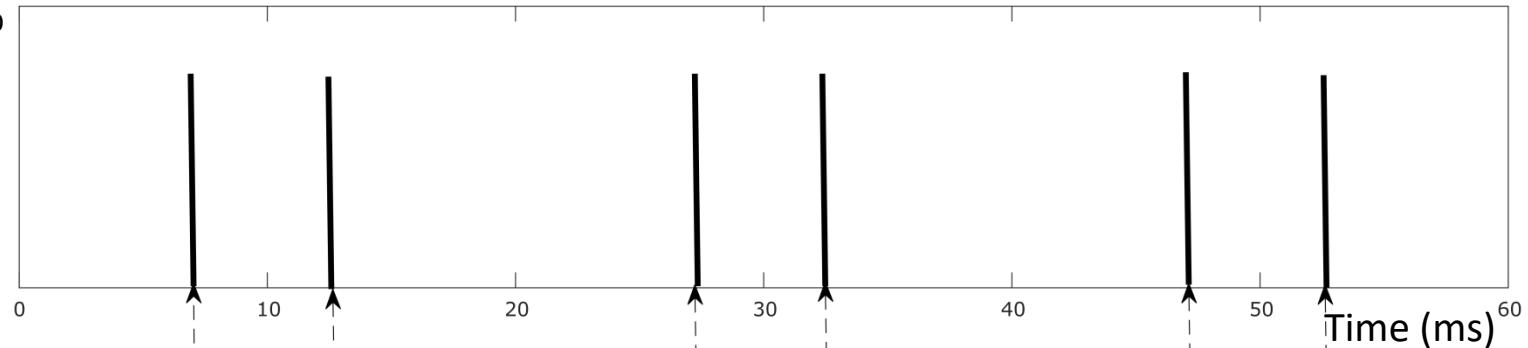


$$L_{\text{resonance}} = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



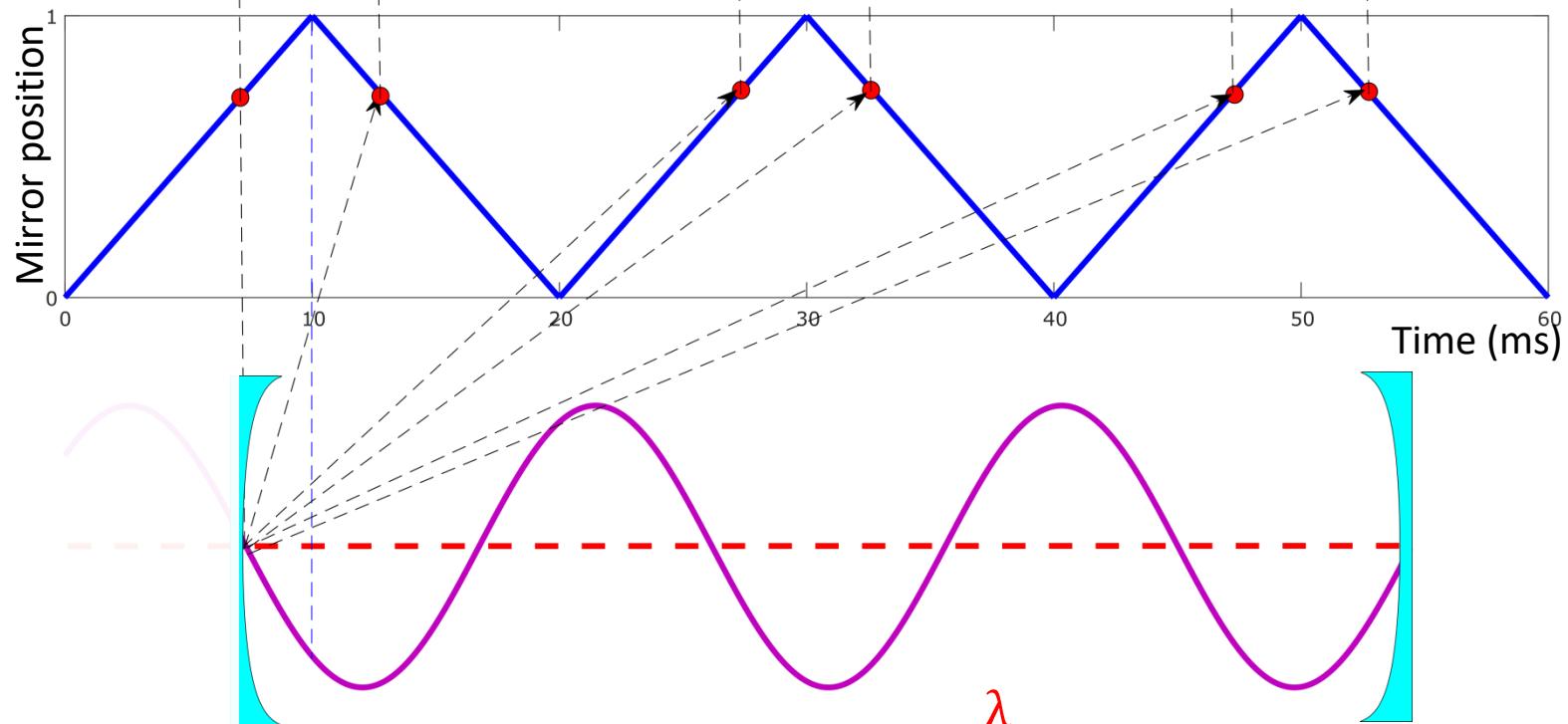
Photodiode signal

$t \rightarrow \infty$

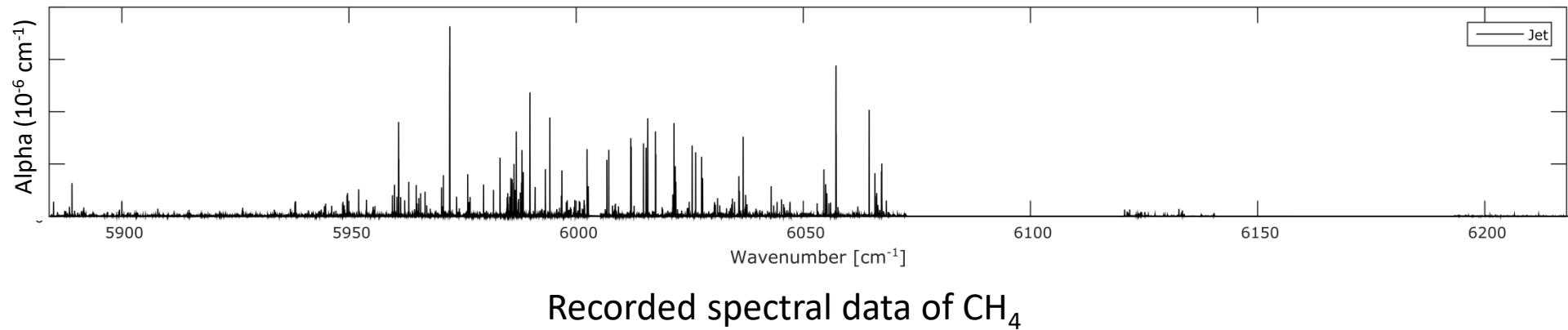


Mirror position

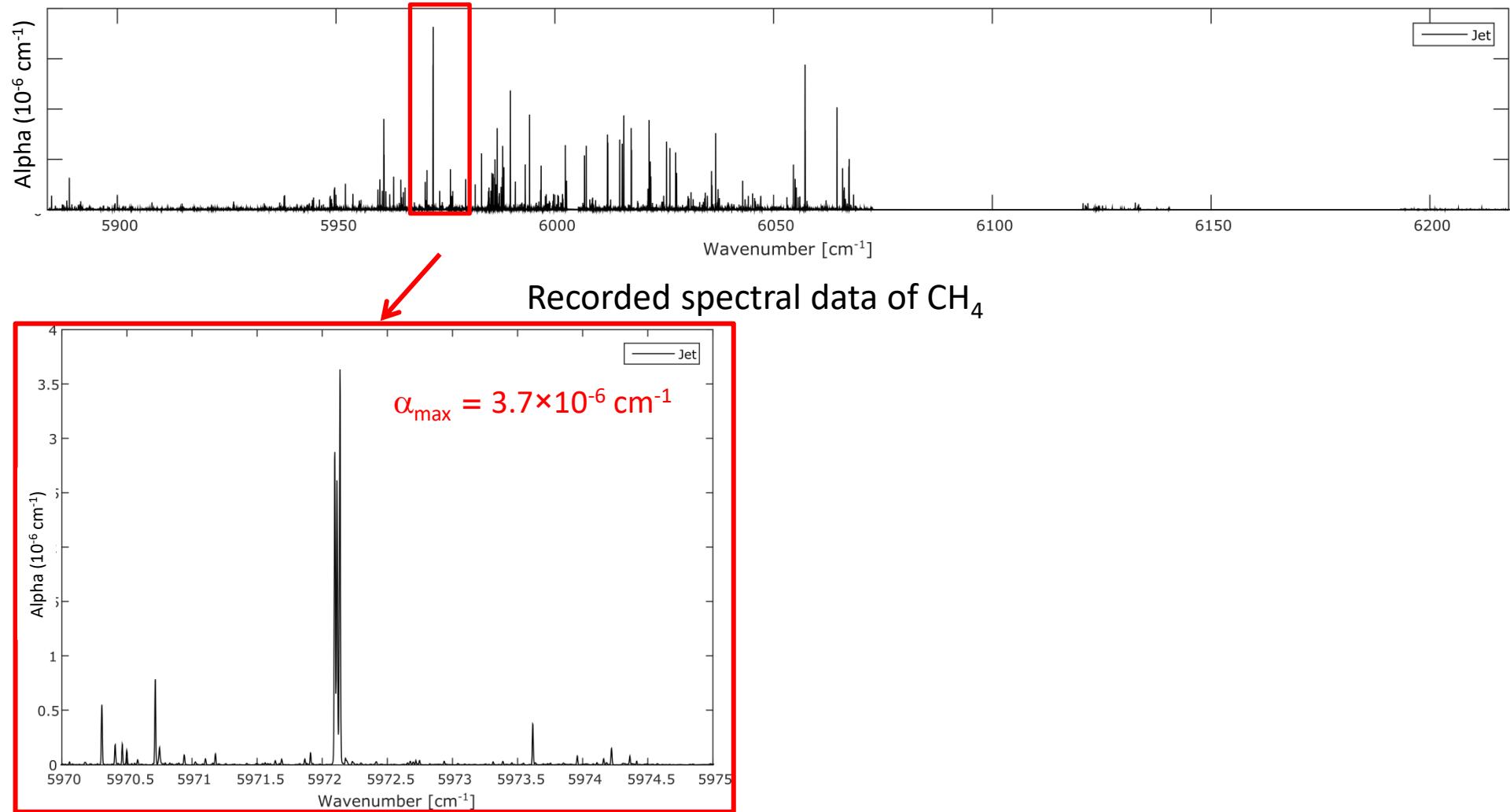
$$L_{\text{resonance}} = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



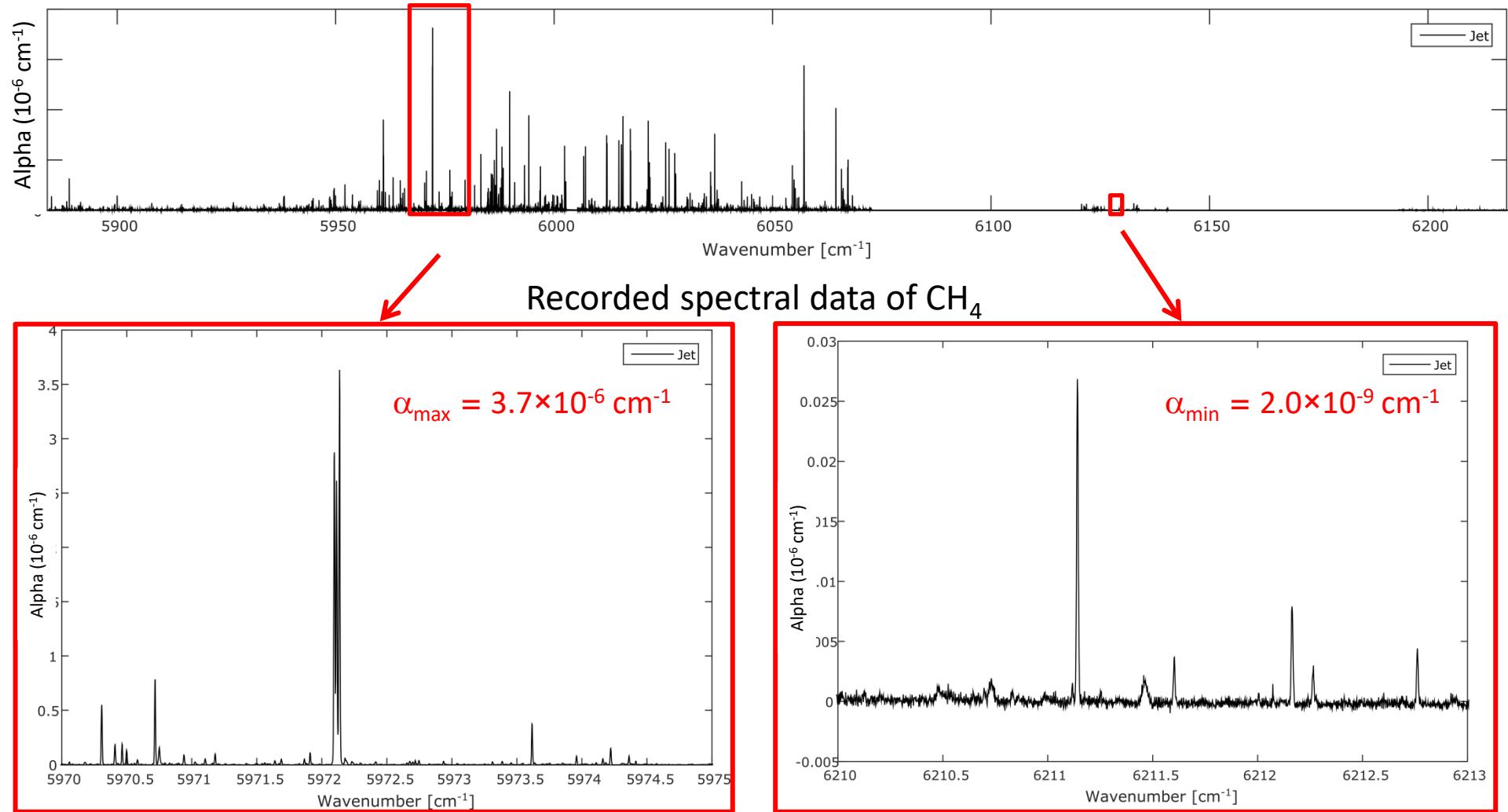
3. Analyse the recorded spectrum



3. Analyse the recorded spectrum

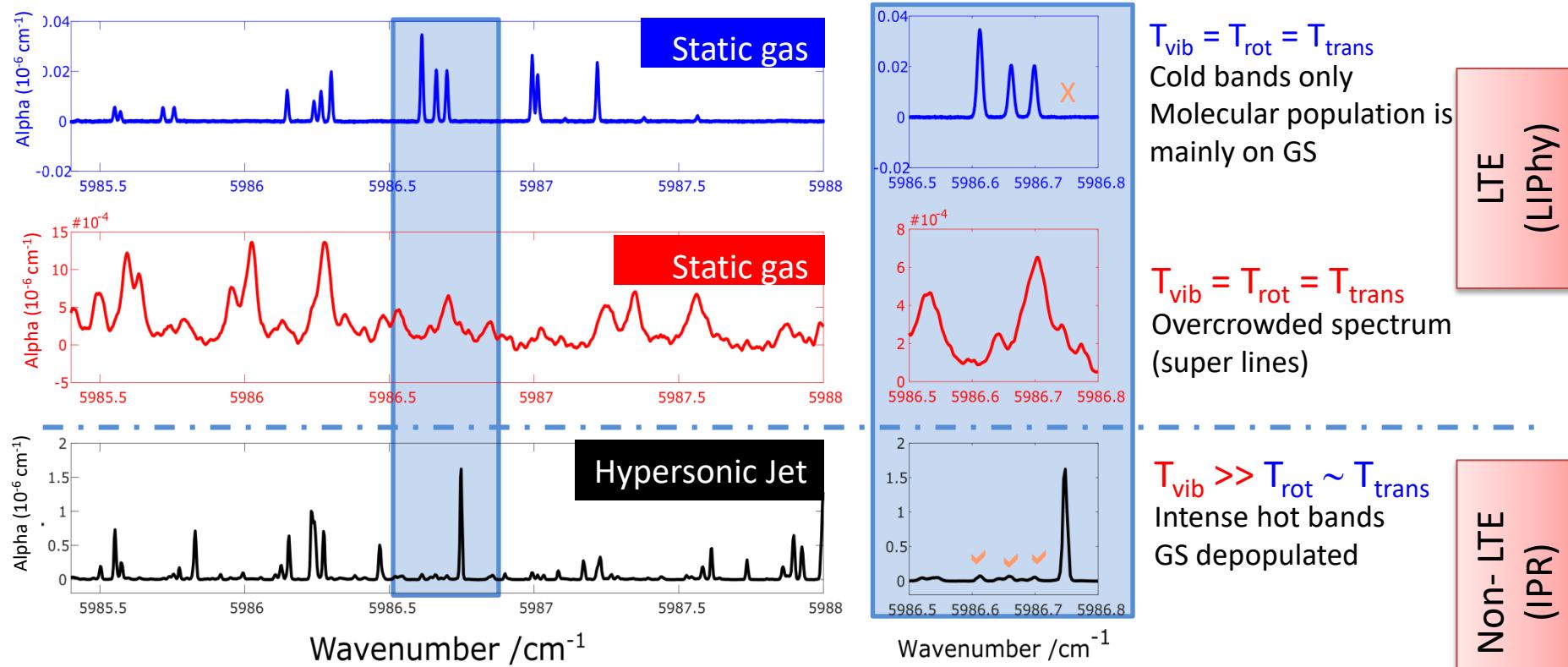


3. Analyse the gas

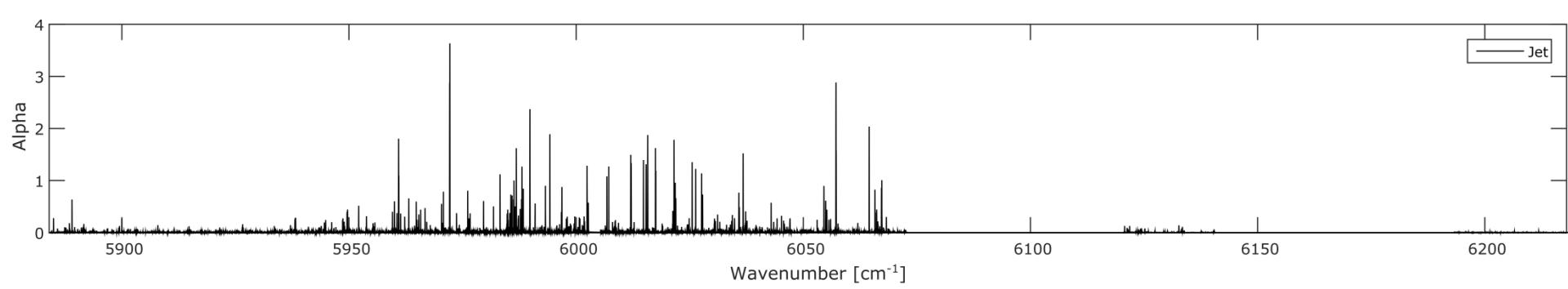


Ultra sensitive technique

LTE vs Non-LTE



CRD Spectrum of methane



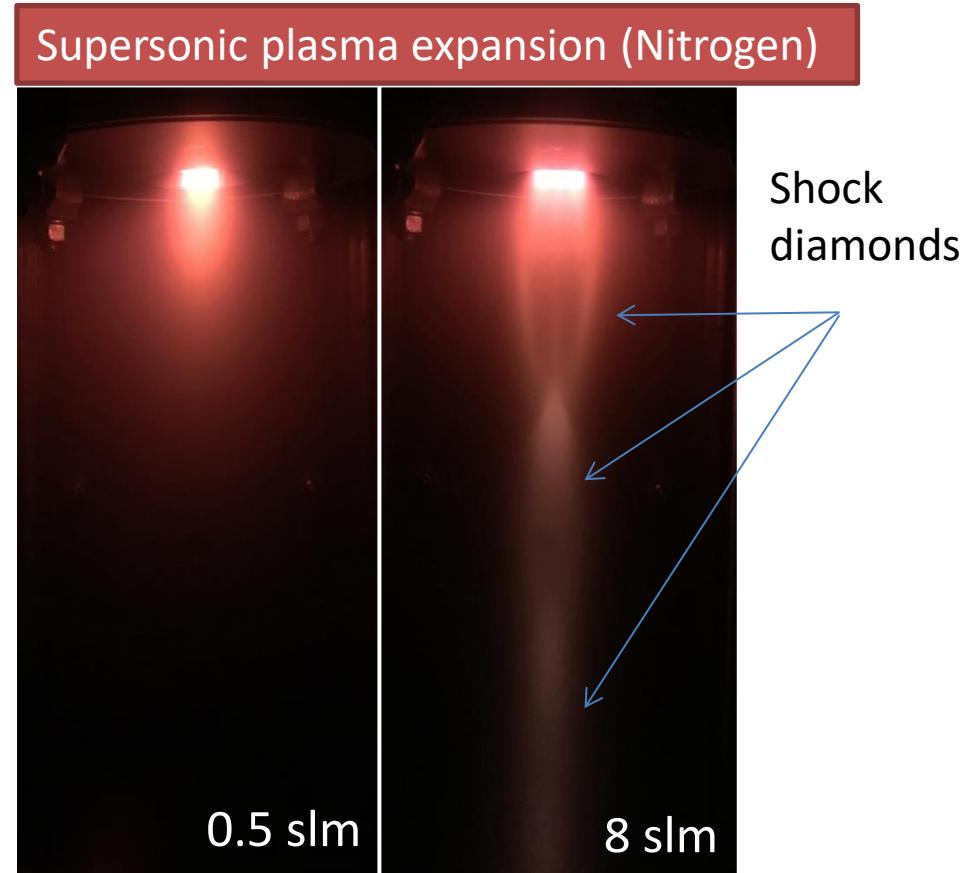
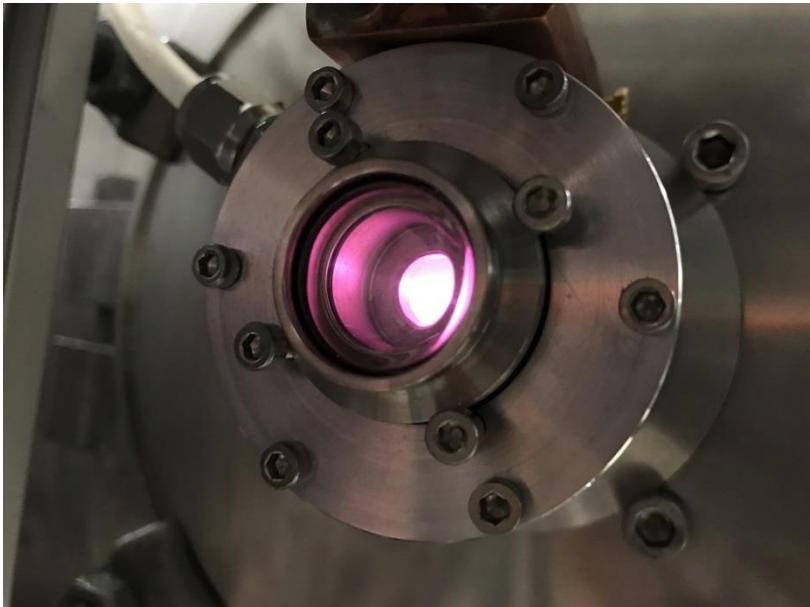
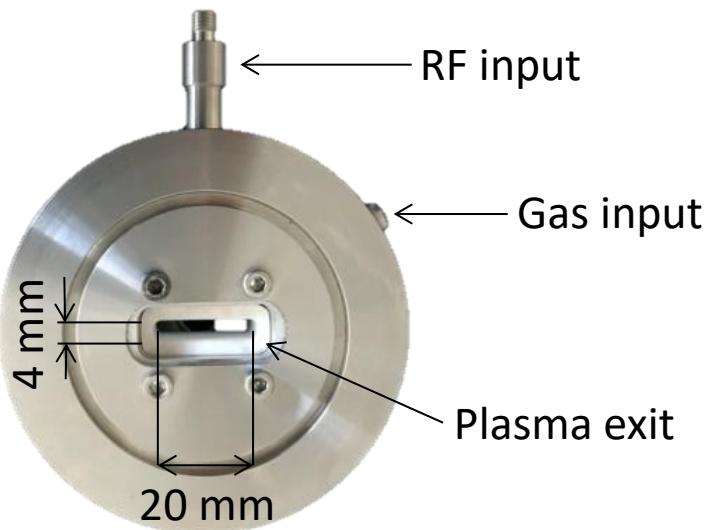
Line identification:

- compare recorded spectra with: **existing data bases** (ex: HITRAN, MeCasDa)
- compare recorded spectra with: ***ab initio* calculation**

Limitations of the current experimental system:

- $(T_0)_{\text{max}} \sim 2000\text{K}$
- graphite heating element → limited variety of molecules can be studied

The PLATYPUS Project



In collaboration with **Christine Charles**,
Dimitrios Tsifakis, **Rod Boswell**,
Space Plasma, Power and Propulsion
Laboratory (SP3), Australian National
Laboratory