## SPECTRAL LINE SHAPES IN THE $\nu_3$ Q BRANCH OF $^{12}$ CH<sub>4</sub> NEAR 3.3 $\mu$ m

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Detailed knowledge of spectroscopic parameters for prominent Q branches of methane is necessary for interpretation and modeling of high resolution infrared spectra of terrestrial and planetary atmospheres. We have measured air-broadened line shape parameters in the Q branch of <sup>12</sup>CH<sub>4</sub> in the  $\nu_3$  fundamental band for a large number of transitions in the 3000 to 3023 cm<sup>-1</sup> region by analyzing 13 room-temperature laboratory absorption spectra. Twelve of these spectra were recorded with 0.01 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution using the McMath-Pierce Fourier transform spectrometer (FTS) of the National Solar Observatory (NSO) on Kitt Peak, and one higher-resolution (~0.0011 cm<sup>-1</sup>) low pressure (~1 Torr) spectrum of methane was obtained using the Bruker IFS 120HR FTS at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Richland, WA. The air-broadened spectra were recorded using various absorption cells with path lengths of 5, 20, 25, and 150 cm, total sample pressures between 50 and 500 Torr, and CH<sub>4</sub> volume mixing ratios of 0.01 or less. All 13 spectra were fit simultaneously covering the 3000-3023 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral region using a multispectrum nonlinear least squares technique<sup>a</sup> to retrieve accurate line positions, absolute intensities, Lorentz air-broadened widths and pressure-shift coefficients. Line mixing using the offdiagonal relaxation matrix element formalism<sup>b</sup> was measured for a number of pairs of transitions for the CH<sub>4</sub>-air collisional system. The results will be compared to values reported in the literature.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>D. C. Benner, C. P. Rinsland, V. Malathy Devi, M. A. H. Smith, D. Atkins, JQSRT 53 (1995) 705-721.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>A. Levy, N. Lacome, C. Chackerian, Collisional line mixing, in *Spectroscopy of the Earth's Atmosphere and Interstellar Medium*, Academic Press, Inc., Boston (1992) 261-337.