Supplemental Document

Optics EXPRESS

One-dimensional air temperature measurements by air resonance enhanced multiphoton Ionization thermometry (ART): supplement

WALKER MCCORD, D ALEKSANDER CLARK, AND ZHILI ZHANG*

Department of Mechanical, Aerospace, and Biomedical Engineering, The University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA *zzhang24@utk.edu

This supplement published with Optica Publishing Group on 12 May 2022 by The Authors under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License in the format provided by the authors and unedited. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article's title, journal citation, and DOI.

Supplement DOI: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19666461

Parent Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.455572

One Dimensional Air Temperature Measurements by Air Resonance Enhanced Multiphoton Ionization Thermometry (ART): supplemental document







Figure S2: N_2^+ emission spectra at 233K for selected resonant O_2 wavelengths.







Figure S5: Integrated peak signal values for Δv_0 , ~390nm (a), Δv_2 , ~425nm (b), Δv_1 , ~430nm (c) at 180K.



Figure S7: Integrated peak signal values for Δv_0 , ~390nm (a), Δv_2 , ~425nm (b), Δv_1 , ~430nm (c) at 367K.



Figure S8: Integrated peak signal values for Δv_0 , ~390nm (a), Δv_2 , ~425nm (b), Δv_1 , ~430nm (c) at 460K.



Figure S9: Temperature determination by N_2^+ emissions at Δv_0 (a), Δv_2 (b), and Δv_1 (c) for actual temperature of 180K.



.

8.1 •



Figure S12: Temperature determination by N_2^+ emissions at Δv_0 (a), Δv_2 (b), and Δv_1 (c) for actual temperature of 460K.