

HIGH-TEMPERATURE METHANE ABSORPTION WITH A DUAL FREQUENCY COMB SPECTROMETER

NATHAN A MALARICH, DAVID YUN, *Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, United States*; SEAN COBURN, *Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA*; KEEYOON SUNG, BRIAN DROUIN, *Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA*; GREGORY B RIEKER, *Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA*.

Quantitative measurements of combustion system fueling and hot-Jupiter exoplanets require accurate methane absorption data at elevated temperatures. The ExoMol and HITRAN spectral databases in the near-infrared 6500-9000 cm^{-1} range are based on the 10to10 potential energy surface, and the 80K and 296K empirical WKLMLC linelist, respectively, which do not empirically constrain all elevated-temperature behavior. We present spectra of the near-infrared methane overtone band around 1400nm at temperatures from 296 K to 900 K. The spectra are taken using a three-zone tube furnace and a dual-frequency comb spectrometer with 600 cm^{-1} bandwidth and .00667 cm^{-1} resolution. These measurements are targeted toward providing a compact, accurate methane absorption linelist for 300-900K.