

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>Unclassified</b>		1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS <b>None</b>	
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT <b>Unlimited</b> <i>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</i>	
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION NUMBER(S) <b>AFOSR-TR-96</b>	
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION <b>AFOSR-NE</b>	
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION <b>University of Wisconsin Department of Physics</b>	6b. OFFICE SYMBOL <i>(If applicable)</i>	7b. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) <b>AFOSR, 110 Duncan Ave., Suite 1115 Bolling AFB, D.C. 20332</b>	
6c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) <b>1150 University Avenue Madison, WI 53706</b>		9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER <b>F49620-93-1-0450</b>	
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION <b>AFOSR-NE</b>	8b. OFFICE SYMBOL <i>(If applicable)</i> <b>NE</b>	10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NOS.	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) <b>110 Duncan Ave., Suite B115 Bolling AFB, D.C. 20332</b>		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. <b>61102F 61103D</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>2301 3484</b>
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) <b>Collisions of Atmospheric Gas Molecules</b>		TASK NO. <b>DB TS</b>	WORK UNIT NO.
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) <b>Chun C. Lin</b>			
13a. TYPE OF REPORT <b>Final Technical</b>	13b. TIME COVERED <b>FROM 8/1/93 TO 7/31/96</b>	14. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Day) <b>September 30, 1996</b>	15. PAGE COUNT <b>one</b>
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION			

17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)
FIELD	GROUP	SUB. GR.	

ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)

The absolute electron-impact optical emission cross sections of numerous vibrational bands of the second positive band system of the nitrogen molecule have been measured for electron impact energy from threshold up to 600 eV. From the optical data the apparent electron-impact excitation cross sections for five vibrational levels of the C<sup>3</sup>Π<sub>u</sub> electronic state of the nitrogen molecule have been determined.

We have constructed a new apparatus for measuring the electron-impact optical cross sections for infrared emissions using a Fourier Transform spectrometer for optical detection. This apparatus allows us to study many important infrared emissions which could not be detected previously by our photomultiplier optical detection systems.

**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4**

19. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT. <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS <input type="checkbox"/>		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION <b>Unclassified</b>	
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL <b>Dr Ralph Kelley</b>		22b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) <b>202 767-4908</b>	22c. OFFICE SYMBOL <b>NE</b>

19961016 074

Final Technical Report (1 August 93 - 31 July 96)

(AASERT-93) Collisions of Atmospheric Gas Molecules

AFOSR Grant F49620-93-1-0450

We have conducted a comprehensive study of the electron excitation of the second positive band system of the  $N_2$  molecule as well as the excitation of the  $C^3\Pi_u$  electronic state of the  $N_2$  molecule. We have measured the absolute optical emission cross sections of numerous ( $v'$ ,  $v''$ ) vibrational bands of the second positive system for electron impact energy from threshold up to 600 eV. The relative optical emission cross sections are compared with theoretical calculations. From the optical data we determine the apparent electron-impact excitation cross sections for five vibrational levels of the  $C^3\Pi_u$  electronic state of  $N_2$ . Using the Franck-Condon principle we determine that in an electron beam excitation experiment the population of the first three vibrational levels ( $v=0,1,2$ ) of the  $C^3\Pi_u$  electronic state is primarily due to direct excitation whereas cascade plays a significant role for populating the next two vibrational levels ( $v'=3,4$ ). The relative intensities of the various vibrational bands of the second positive system observed in a dc discharge have been measured and compared with the results of the electron-beam excitation experiment.

The use of Fourier Transform spectroscopy for detecting infrared radiation emitted in an electron-beam excitation experiment has been explored. For this purpose we have constructed a special electron-beam excitation apparatus in which the radiation from the excited atoms is directed to a BOMEM Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometer. An InGaAs detector covers the wavelength region from 850 nm to 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , and an InSb detector (with liquid nitrogen cooling) is used from 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to 6.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . This apparatus allows us to monitor, in electron excitation experiments, many important infrared emissions which we could not detect previously by our photomultiplier optical detection system.