Contents

	Preface pa	ge v
I.	FLAME SPECTRA The purpose of studying flame spectra – Types of spectra – The structure of flames – The spectrum of the Bunsen flame – Equilibria, radiation and collision processes.	1
11.	EXPERIMENTAL METHODS The recording of spectra – Spectrographic equipment – Optical systems – The study of absorption spectra – Wavelength determination – Intensity measurements – Effects of flame shape.	14
111.	SPECIAL TECHNIQUES Flat flames – Low-pressure flames – Temperature effects on flames – Atomic flames – Flash photolysis – Shock tube studies – Fluorescence and laser-Raman scattering – Use of isotope shifts	41
IV.	INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF SPECTRA Line or atomic spectra – Bohr theory – The spectra of diatomic molecules: vibrational structure – Rotational structure of the spectra of diatomic molecules – Electronic states of diatomic molecules – Vibrational intensity distribution: the Franck–Condon principle – Predissociation – Infra-red spectra – Raman spectra – Electronic spectra of polyatomic molecules – Con- tinuous spectra – Ionization continua – Dissociation continua – Association continua – The width and shape of spectrum lines	65

V. HYDROGEN FLAMES

The OH bands – Hydrogen/air flames – Hydrogen/ oxygen flames – Pressure effects – Absorption spectra – Excitation of metal spectra in $H_2/O_2/N_2$ flames – Candoluminescence – Applications to combustion mechanism – The hydrogen/nitrous oxide flame – Flames with NO and NO₂

VI. THE CARBON MONOXIDE FLAME

The spectrum – The carbon monoxide flame bands – The excitation of the flame bands – The continuous spectrum: pressure and temperature effects – Combustion processes for carbon monoxide – Flames of carbon and carbon suboxide

VII. THE SPECTRA OF ORGANIC FLAMES

The CH bands – Bands of C_2 – Vaidya's hydrocarbon flame bands (HCO) – The 4050 Å "comet head" group (C_3) – Emeléus's cool flame bands (CH₂O) – Band systems of CO – Other band systems in flames – The carbon line, $\lambda 2478$ – Premixed flames – Diffusion flames – Cool flames and preignition glows – Absorption spectra

VIII. MEASUREMENTS OF EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE 182 AND STUDIES WITH SPECIAL SOURCES Electronic excitation temperatures – Translational

Electronic excitation temperatures – Translational temperatures from Doppler broadening – Measurement of rotational temperatures: OH – Rotational temperatures for CH, C₂, NH etc. – Effective vibrational temperatures – Predissociation – Flash photolysis – Atomic flames – Spectra excited by shock waves – Occurrence of C₂ and CH in some special flames – Isotope tracer experiments

IX. THE INFRA-RED REGION

The amount of radiation from flames – Infra-red spectra of organic flames – Relative band intensities and temperature measurements – Radiation from explosion flames – Cool flames – Flames with nitrous oxide – Flames with halogens

x

99

144

221

127

- X. FLAME STRUCTURE AND REACTION PROCESSES 244 Reactions in cool flames – The formaldehyde excitation process – Reactions in diffusion flames – Reactions in premixed flames – Carbon formation in premixed flames – Concentrations of free radicals – Reactions forming excited species – Ionization and electron temperatures – The high electronic excitation in the flame front – Effects on flame structure of lags in equipartition of energy.
- XI. EXPLOSIONS, ENGINES AND INDUSTRIAL FLAMES 282
 Explosions in closed vessels Detonations The internal combustion engine: flame fronts and afterburning Knock Compression-ignition (diesel) engines Engines with continuous combustion Exhaust flames Furnace flames Solid propellants.
- XII. FLAMES CONTAINING NITROGEN, HALOGENS, 296
 SULPHUR AND INORGANIC SUBSTANCES
 Flames of ammonia, hydrazine etc. Flames of organic nitrogen compounds Flames supported by oxides of nitrogen Formation of oxides of nitrogen Ozone Halogens in oxidizing flames Flames supported by halogens Flames of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide and carbon disulphide Flames with added SO₂, SO₃ or H₂S Phosphorus in flames Flames containing boron Metals in flames.

XIII. FLAME SPECTROPHOTOMETRY The choice of flame type – The burner and spray system – Recording methods – The relation between line intensity and concentration – Interference by one element with the estimation of another – Atomic absorption – Atomic fluorescence – Effects of flame disequilibria

APPENDIX

- I Band spectra emitted by flames
- II Absorption spectra
- III Some atomic and molecular energy levels and constants 376

320

338

369

CONTENTS

REFERENCES		381
AUTHOR INDEX		397
	(Including symbols used and values of physical constants)	405

PLATES

Plates 1 to 8 appear between pages 212-213