$\beta \cdot \Omega(\mu \tau) \frac{\Delta \chi_{\alpha}}{\Delta \chi_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \alpha \gamma \Delta \chi_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \gamma \cdot \Omega \hat{A} \chi \gamma \\ \hat{A} \chi \gamma$
2.3 燃烧速度的自加速

燃烧速度的自加速是一个重要的燃烧特性，它描述了在火焰传播过程中，反应物的温度和压力增加，导致燃烧速度加快的现象。自加速效应的出现使得火焰传播速度远高于理论预测的速度。这一效应在实际燃烧过程中有着重要的影响，特别是在火焰传播的高能量密度区域，如爆炸性气体的燃烧。自加速效应的理论分析和实验研究一直是燃烧学领域的热点研究方向。
HIGH RESOLUTION FOURIER-TRANSFORM INTRA-CAVITY LASER ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY®
THEORY AND APPLICATION

HU SHU-MING HE SHENG-GUI LIN HAI CHENG JI-XIN
WANG XIANG-HUAI ZHENG JING-JING CHENG GUO-SHENG ZHU QING-SHI

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ABSTRACT

The theory of detecting the Intra-cavity Laser Absorption Spectroscopy by utilizing a continuous-scan high-resolution Fourier-transform interferometer is introduced. The method to record the position and intensity of absorption lines with the Fourier-transform Intra-cavity Laser Absorption Spectrometer is discussed. By recording the atmospheric water absorption in the region of 12450-12700 cm⁻¹ the reliability of this method is investigated. And the technique is applied to record the νOD = 5 stretching overtone of the deuterated water D₂O and HDOD©

Keywords© Laser spectroscopy © high-resolution ro-vibrational spectroscopy
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