### Authors:

Lance E. Christensen, Benjamin Brunner, Kasey N. Truong, Randall E. Mielke, Christopher R. Webster, Max Coleman

#### Affiliation:

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, 91109, USA

#### Title:

Measurement of sulfur isotope compositions by tunable laser spectroscopy of SO<sub>2</sub>

#### Abstract:

The following is supplemental information pertaining to the paper. It consists of Table S-1 which lists modeled line parameters of  ${}^{32}SO_2$  and  ${}^{34}SO_2$  for the spectral region investigated. Also included are three figures. Figure S-1 which demonstrates that modeled line parameters agree with experimental results. Figure S-2 which describes the correction needed to  $W_x$  to correct for the Beer-Lambert Law. Figure S-3 which shows an Allan-variance plot of  $W_x$  and  $\delta^{34}S$  for sample E2.

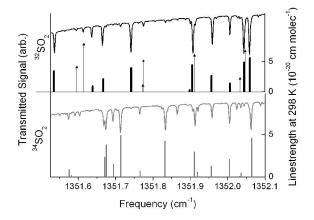
**Supplemental Table S-1.** Line parameters of  ${}^{32}SO_2$  and  ${}^{34}SO_2$  rovibrational transitions in the spectral window in which measurements were taken.

Iso	$v_{\eta\eta'}$	$S_{\eta\eta'}(296\mathrm{K})^{\dagger}$	$E^{\prime\prime}$	vib.	rot.
	$(cm^{-1})$	(cm molec <sup>-1</sup> )	$(cm^{-1})$	trans.	trans.
32	1351.6668	2.2×10 <sup>-20</sup>	176	001-000	$13_{8,5}$ - $14_{8,6}$
34	1351.6708	$2.4 \times 10^{-20}$	123	001-000	127,6-117,5
34	1351.6755	4.0×10 <sup>-20</sup>	61	001-000	$11_{4,7}$ - $10_{4,6}$
34	1351.6948	1.6×10 <sup>-20</sup>	183	001-000	139,4-129,3
34*	1351.7136	5.2×10 <sup>-20</sup>	34	001-000	$11_{0,11}$ - $10_{0,10}$
32	1351.7416	4.2×10 <sup>-20</sup>	119	001-000	145,10-155,11
34	1351.7657	7.1×10 <sup>-21</sup>	303	001-000	$15_{12,3}$ - $14_{12,2}$
$32^{*}$	1351.7730	5.5×10 <sup>-22</sup>	626	011-010	77,0-87,1
$32^{*}$	1351.7741	2.7×10 <sup>-21</sup>	575	011-010	84.5-94.6

\* Denotes transitions used for isotopic analysis.

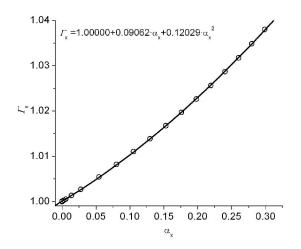
<sup>†</sup>  $S_{\eta\eta'}$  not scaled by isotopic abundance.

# Supplemental Figure S-1.



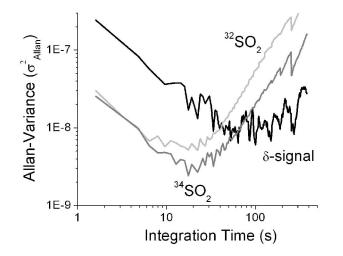
**Figure S.1**. Experimental spectra of gas samples containing ~95%  ${}^{32}SO_2$  (top half) and ~90%  ${}^{34}SO_2$  (bottom half) compared with modeled linestrengths. In the top half, thick vertical lines are positions and linestrengths for 001-000 of  ${}^{32}SO_2$  from HITRAN and thin lines with arrows are modeled lines for 011-010 of  ${}^{32}SO_2$ . In the bottom half, vertical lines are modeled lines for 001-000 of  ${}^{34}SO_2$ .

## **Supplemental Figure S-2.**



**Figure S-2.** Correction needed,  $\Gamma_x$ , so that  $\Gamma_x = \gamma \cdot \alpha_x / W_x$ . Values of  $\alpha_x$  and  $W_x$  were acquired from numerically modeled spectra using a Voigt profile for direct absorption at 1.0 mbar, 298.0 K, 30.0 MHz HWHM Gaussian laser linewidth,  $\gamma_{self}(296 \text{ K}) = 0.400 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ atm}^{-1}$  (only considered self-broadening), n = 0.50, modulation amplitude = 0.0040 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Mixing-ratio was varied to vary  $\alpha_x$ . The value of  $\gamma$  was determined from a linear fit of  $W_x$  versus  $\alpha_x$  for fractional absorption < 1×10<sup>-4</sup>.

# Supplemental Figure S-3.



**Figure S-3.** Allan variance plot of data from sample E2. Dark and light grey lines are for  $W_{34}$  and  $W_{32}$  signals, respectively, both scaled by 10<sup>-12</sup>. Black line is  $\delta^{34}$ S signal. Sample E2 was chosen because it was typical of other measurements.