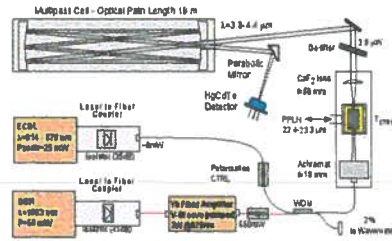


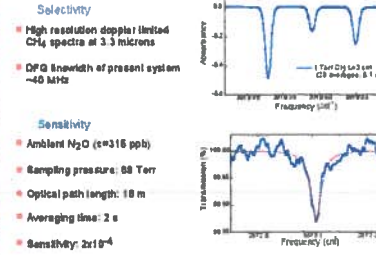
Abstract

This work describes a recent development of a robust, compact and light weight trace gas sensor based on difference frequency generation (DFG) suitable for realworld applications ranging from urban, industrial, rural emission studies to spacecraft habitat monitoring. This development of the sensor has taken advantage of recent technological advances of semiconductor diode and solid state lasers, new nonlinear optical materials, optical fiber and data acquisition techniques. Difference mixing in a periodically doped lithium niobate (PPLN) of an external cavity diode laser (25 mW, 814-870 nm) and DBR laser (50 mW, 1083 nm) amplified to 550 mW by an Yb doped fiber amplifier generates ~ 3 mW (@ 3.4 μm) of tunable mid-infrared radiation, which enables sensitive (parts per billion) and selective detection of trace gases in a 18 m long multipass gas cell. Real-time concentration measurements of CO₂, N₂O, H₂CO, HCl, NO₂, and CH₄ are reported.

Schematic of the Optical Gas Sensor



Spectroscopic Performance



Detection Characteristics of Trace Gases

Gas species	Scan range (cm ⁻¹)	Measured Concentration	Specified Concentration	MDC (4-18 μm)
CO ₂	7367.7 (3.15)	413 ppb	Minimum	165 ppb
N ₂ O	2573.5 (3.54)	315 ppb	Proposed	91 ppb
H ₂ O	2631.7 (3.57)	590 ppb	8%	25 ppb
HCl	3347 (3.57)	15.5 ppm	13.3 ppm	4 ppb
NO ₂	7801.8 (3.7)	7433 ppb	11.6 ppm	255 ppb
CH ₄	3024.7 (3.29)	1.092 ppm	Minimum	1.9 ppm

Sampling Conditions

- Scan range: 0.3 cm⁻¹
- Sampling pressure: 88 Torr
- Averaging time: 2 s

Motivation

DFG-Sensor

- CH₄
- H₂O
- HCl
- NO₂
- H₂O
- CO₂
- C₂H₄
- H₂O

TOLAS:

- Pb
- Sb III-V
- QC

OPD / OPA

FTIR

Urban Emission Measurements

Process Control & Combustion Studies

Environmental Monitoring & Atmospheric Chemistry

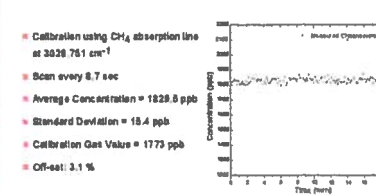
Biomedical Applications

Spacecraft Habitat Monitoring

Picture of DFG Based Gas Sensor



Calibration of Ambient CH₄



Future Directions

- Increased mid-IR probe power using high power fiber amplifiers (1W to 2W) To date 0.8 mW DFG @ 3.4 μm
- Improved packaging (Fiber coupling, hybrid driver electronics)
- Implement automatic scanning using a stepper motor for the ECCL and PPLN crystal with fan-out designed grating mask (continuous OPA)
- Introduction of quasi-phase matched GaAs to access the longer wavelength region (8 - 16 microns)
- Lower diode laser pump power requirements with tapered QPM-waveguide DFG devices
- Advanced data acquisition and signal processing techniques (DSP)

Enabling DFG Technologies

Fiber Coupled Single Frequency Diode Lasers:

- ECCL: 814nm to 870nm, 25mW
- DBR: 1083nm, 50 mW

Yb-Fiber Amplifier:

- 862nm@1083nm Pump, 2W@375nm
- 3.3 μm to 4.4 μm, 2.8 mW@3.5 μm
- QPM-PPLN, A=22.4μm, to 27.3μm, 10m-GHz stability

Single-Line Absorption Spectroscopy:

- Multiplexed conf. L: 18m to 188 m
- Yb-coupled HgCdTe detector, NEP: 3pW/Hz/1/2

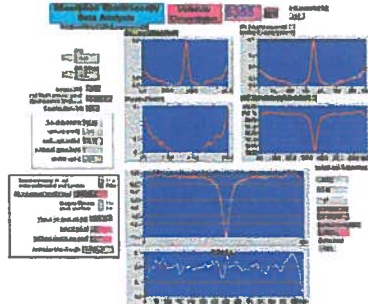
Real-time Data Acquisition and Control:

- Analog / Digital PCMCIA Cards
- Netbook PC
- LabVIEW 8.5 Software

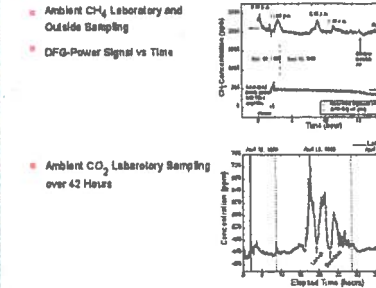
Calibration and Reference:

- Waveometer
- CH₄ Reference Gas Cell
- Nitran Database

LabVIEW Processing of N₂O Spectra



Longterm Sampling



References

- K. P. Patel, R. F. Curl, and F.K. Tittel, "Compact laser difference-frequency spectrometer for multi-component trace gas detection," *Applied Physics B* 66, 531-538 (1998)
- L. Goldberg, D. G. Lancaster, J. Kayler, R. F. Curl, and F. K. Tittel, "Mid-IR difference frequency generation source pumped by a 1.1 - 1.8 microns dual-wavelength fiber amplifier for trace-gas detection," *Optics Letters* 23, 1017-1019
- D. G. Lancaster, D. Richter, and F. K. Tittel, "Portable fiber coupled diode laser based sensor for multiple trace gas detection," accepted by *Applied Physics B* (June, 1999)

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