

**Photoacoustic spectroscopy in Gases with High-Finesse Solid-State Resonators**

A.A.Kosterev, Yu. Bakhtekin, F.K. Tittel & R.F.Curl  
Rice University  
Houston, TX  
<http://www.ece.rice.edu/laserci/>

**OUTLINE**

- Motivation and Technology Issues
- NIR Diode Laser-based PAS Gas Sensor
- Performance of PAS based Methane Sensor
- Summary and Outlook

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**Wide Range of Gas Sensor Applications**

- Urban and Industrial Emission Measurements
  - Industrial Plants – Fence-line perimeter monitoring
  - Combustion Diagnostics
  - Automobile
- Rural Emission Measurements
  - Agriculture
- Environmental Monitoring
  - Atmospheric Chemistry
  - Volcanic Emissions
- Spacecraft and Planetary Surface Monitoring
  - Crew Health Maintenance & Life Support
- Diagnostic and Industrial Process Control
  - Petrochemical and Semiconductor Industry
- Medical Diagnostics
- Fundamental Science-Kinetics and Photochemistry

**Absorption Spectroscopy**

**Beer's Law**

$$I(\nu) = I_0 \cdot e^{-\alpha(\nu) \cdot P_s \cdot L}$$

$\alpha(\nu)$  - absorption coefficient [ $\text{cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{atm}^{-1}$ ];  $L$  - path length [cm]  
 $\nu$  - frequency [ $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ];  $P_s$  - partial pressure [atm]

**Molecular Absorption Coefficient**

$$\alpha(\nu) = C \cdot S \cdot g(\nu - \nu_0)$$

$C$  - total number of molecules of absorbing gas/atm/cm<sup>3</sup> [molecule·cm<sup>-3</sup>·atm<sup>-1</sup>]  
 $S$  - molecular line intensity [cm·molecule<sup>-1</sup>]  
 $g(\nu - \nu_0)$  - normalized lineshape function [cm] (Gaussian, Lorentzian, Voigt)

**Sensitivity Enhancement Techniques**

- Optimum Absorbing Transition**
  - Overtone/ Combination
  - Fundamental Band
- Long Pathlength**
  - Multipass Cell
  - Cavity Enhanced, Cavity Ringdown
  - Open Path [with retro-reflector]
- Detection Schemes**
  - Frequency Modulation, Wavelength Modulation, Two-tone frequency modulation
  - Balanced Detection
  - Zero-air Subtraction

**Ultrasensitive absorption spectroscopy techniques**

- Multipass cell spectroscopy
- Cavity enhanced spectroscopy
- Cavity ringdown spectroscopy

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**Principle of Photoacoustic Spectroscopy**

photon:  $h\nu$

Microphone