



Tunable Laser for Methane Sensing

F. K. Tittel, A. Hudzikowski, A. Gluszek J. Wojtas
Dept. of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005;

<http://www.ece.rice.edu/~lasersci/>

OUTLINE

- Novel Laser-Based Trace Gas Sensor Technology
 - Mid-IR TDLAS based on a Novel Multipass Gas Cell Design
- Examples of three Mid-infrared Trace Gas Species
 - CH₄, CH₄ isotopes & C₂H₆,
- Future Directions and Conclusions
 - XXXXX

ARPA-E
#1128-1549
Dec. 9, 2015

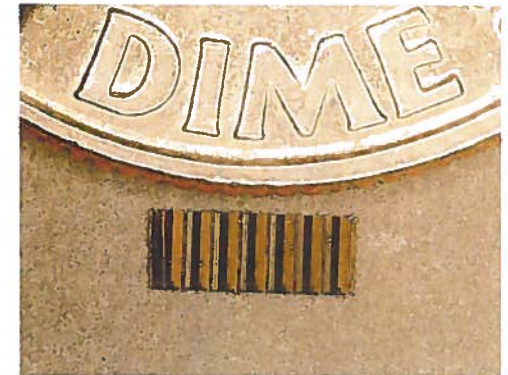
Houston,
TX, 77005

Mid-IR Source Requirements for Laser based Gas Sensing

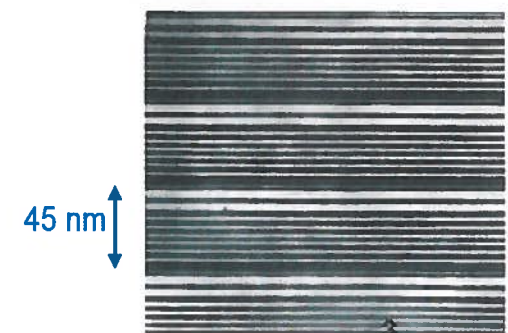
<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>IR LASER SOURCE</u>
Sensitivity (% to pptv)	Optimum Wavelength and Power
Selectivity (Spectral Resolution) or Specificity	Stable Single Mode Operation and Narrow Linewidth
Multi-gas Components, Multiple Absorption Lines, and Broadband Absorbers	Mode Hop-Free Wavelength Tunability
Directionality or Cavity Mode Matching	Beam Quality
Rapid Data Acquisition	Fast Time Response Time
Room Temperature Operation	High Wall Plug Efficiency, No Cryogenics or Cooling Water
Field Deployable in Harsh Environments	Compact and Robust

Key Characteristics of Mid-IR QCL & ICL Sources – Dec. 2015

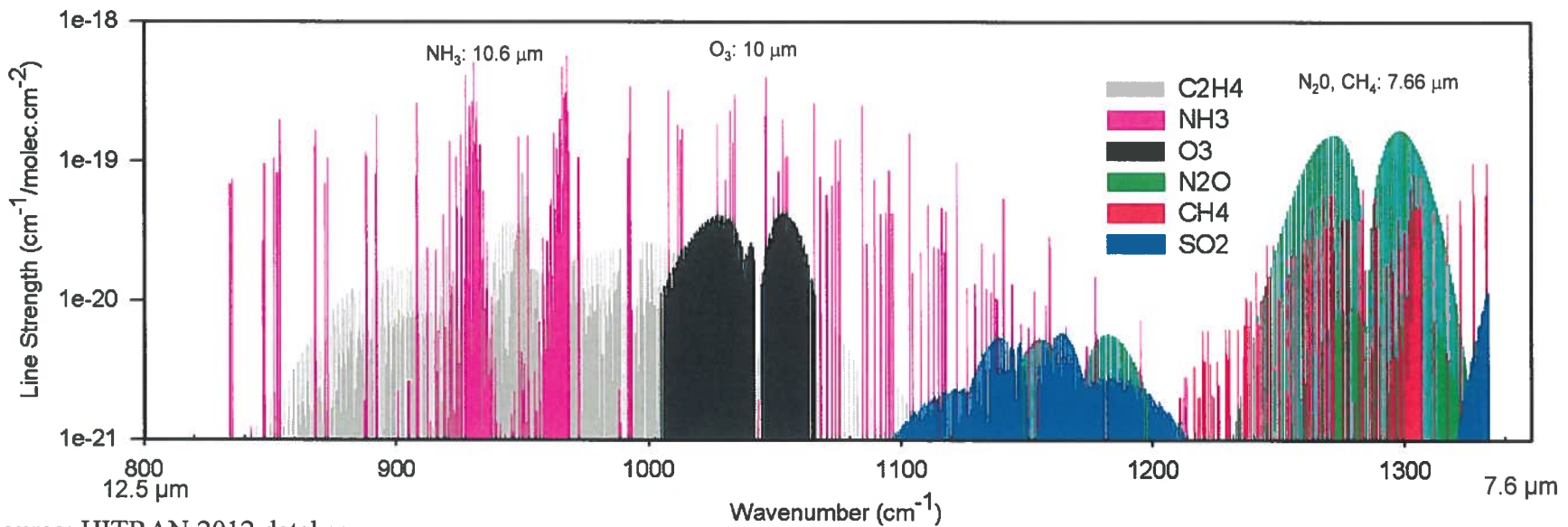
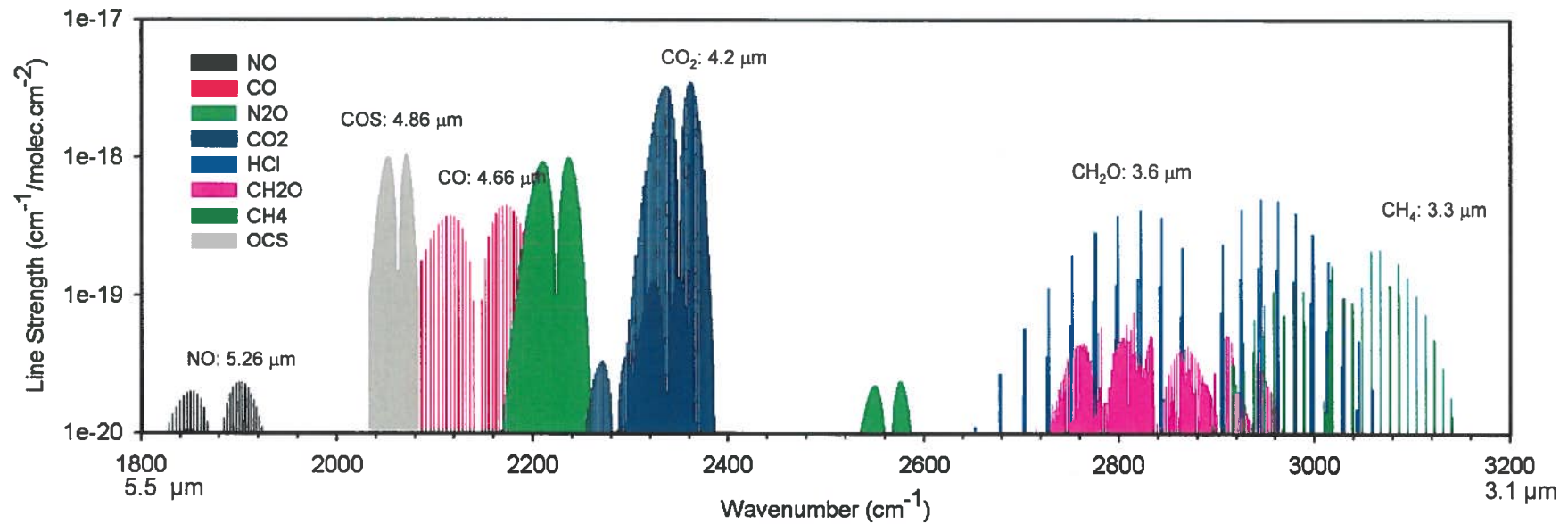
- **Band – structure engineered devices**
Emission wavelength is determined by layer thickness – MBE or MOCVD; QCLs operate in the 3 to 24 μm spectral region and ICLs can cover the 3 to 6 μm spectral range.
 - Compact, reliable, stable, long lived, and commercially available
 - Fabry-Perot (FP), single mode (DFB) and multi-wavelength devices
- **Wide spectral tuning ranges in the mid-IR**
 - 1.5 cm^{-1} using injection current control for DFB devices
 - 10-20 cm^{-1} using temperature control for DFB devices
 - $\sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ using current and temperature control for QCLs DFB Array
 - $\sim 525 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (22% of c.w.) using an external grating element and FP chips with heterogeneous cascade active region design; also QCL DFB array & Optical Frequency Combs (OFCs) > 100 to $< 450 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ with kHz to sub-kHz resolution and a comb spacing of $> 10 \text{ GHz}$
- **Narrow spectral linewidths**
 - CW: 0.1 - 3 MHz & $< 10 \text{ kHz}$ with frequency stabilization
 - Pulsed: $\sim 300 \text{ MHz}$
- **CW powers of QCLs & ICLs at RT temperature**
 - CW QCL powers of $\sim 5 \text{ W}$ with 23% wall plug efficiency at 293 K
 - $> 600 \text{ mW}$ CW DFB at TEC/RT; wall plug efficiency 23% at 4.6 μm
 - $> 5 \text{ mW}$ CW, DFB ICL at TEC/RT



4 mm

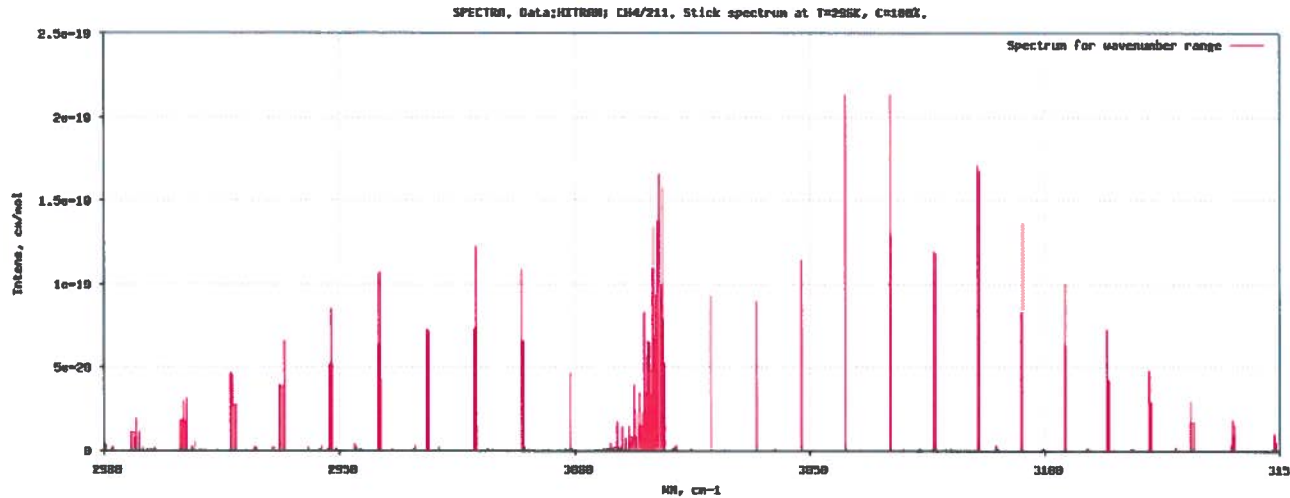


HITRAN Simulated Mid-Infrared Molecular Absorption Spectra

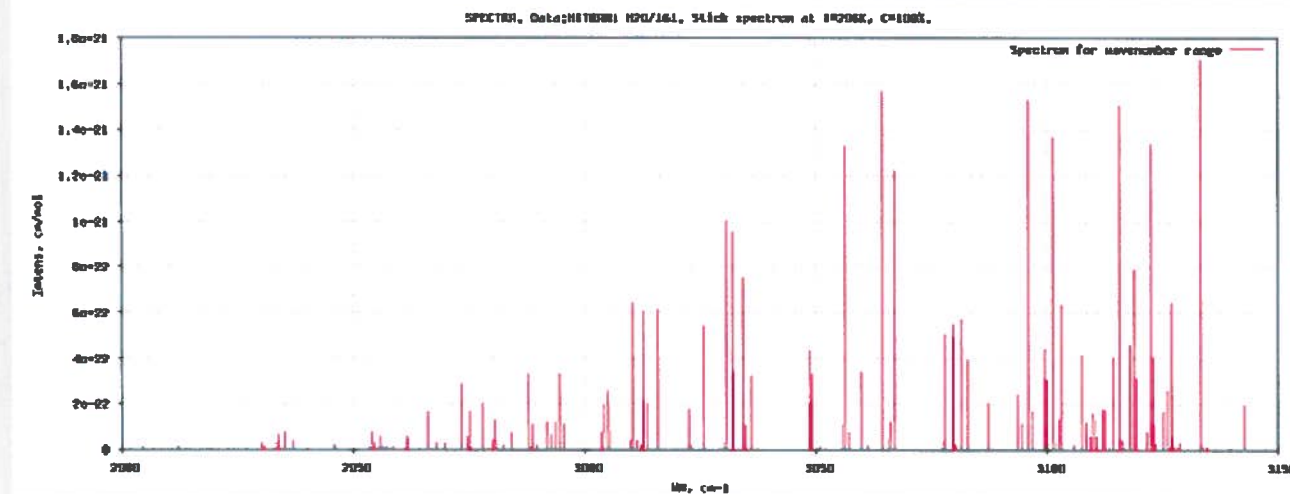


Source: HITRAN 2012 database

Methane and Water Spectra around 3.3 μm (based on HITRAN database)



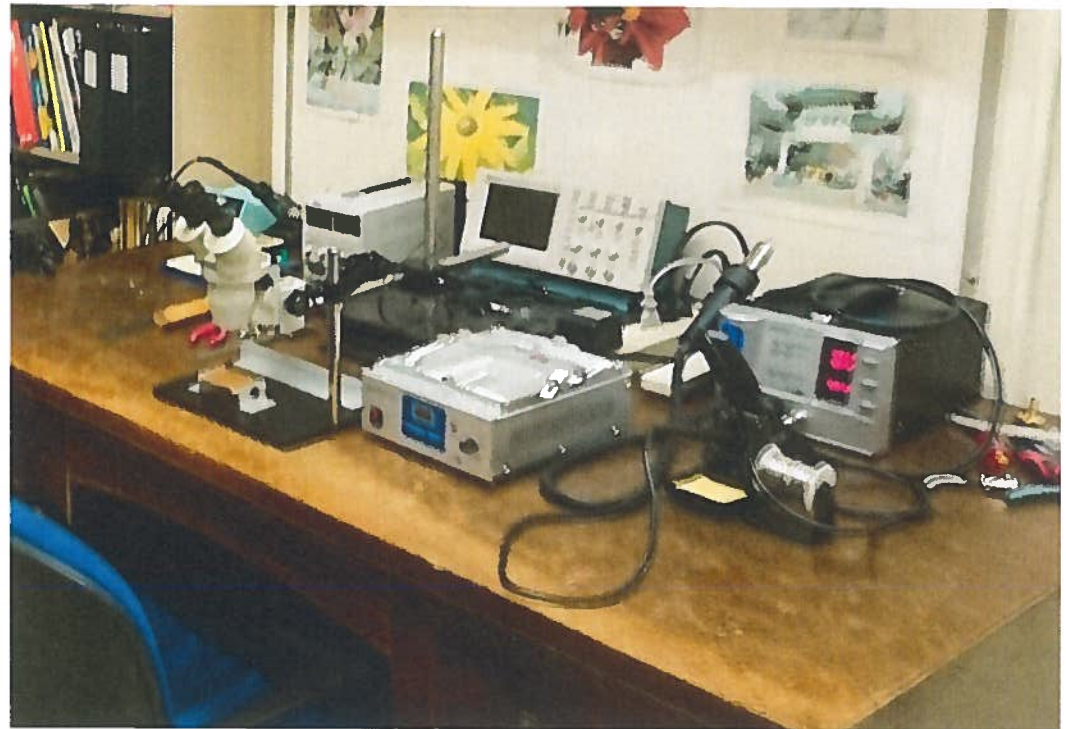
Synthetic spectrum for isotopic species H¹⁶OH from HITRAN.



R branch has the stronger line strength with the interference from congested water lines, while P branch has the weaker line strength with few interference from water lines.

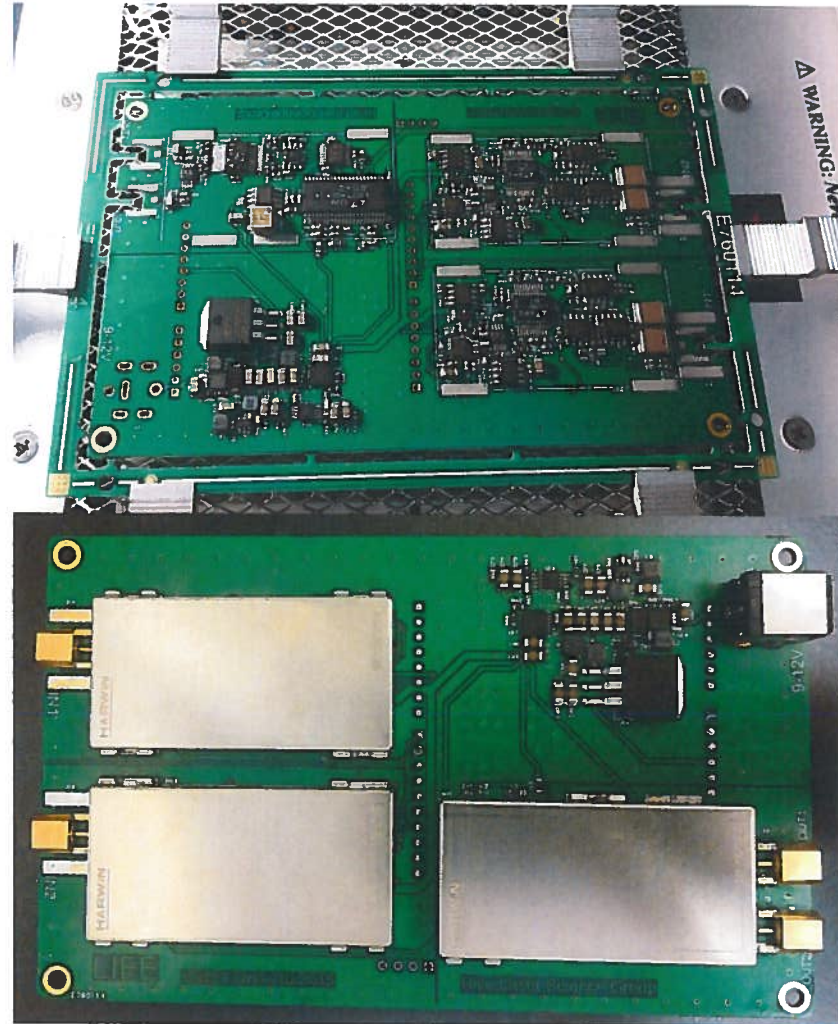
Completion of SMD rework station

- Soldering station
- Hot-Air gun
- Pre-heater station
- Microscope
- Set of hand tools
- Power supply
- Oscilloscope
- Arbitrary generator



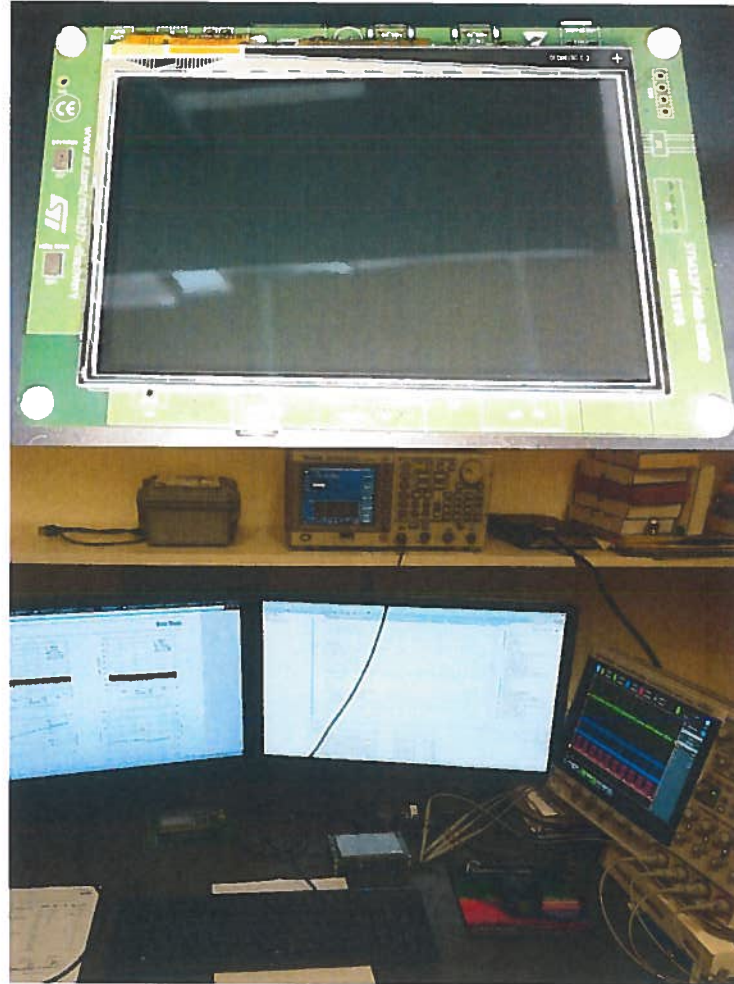
2 channels analog Front End

- Making PCB
 - 4 layers PCB
 - Soldering elements
 - Running PCB components
 - Connecting to STM32F7 discovery

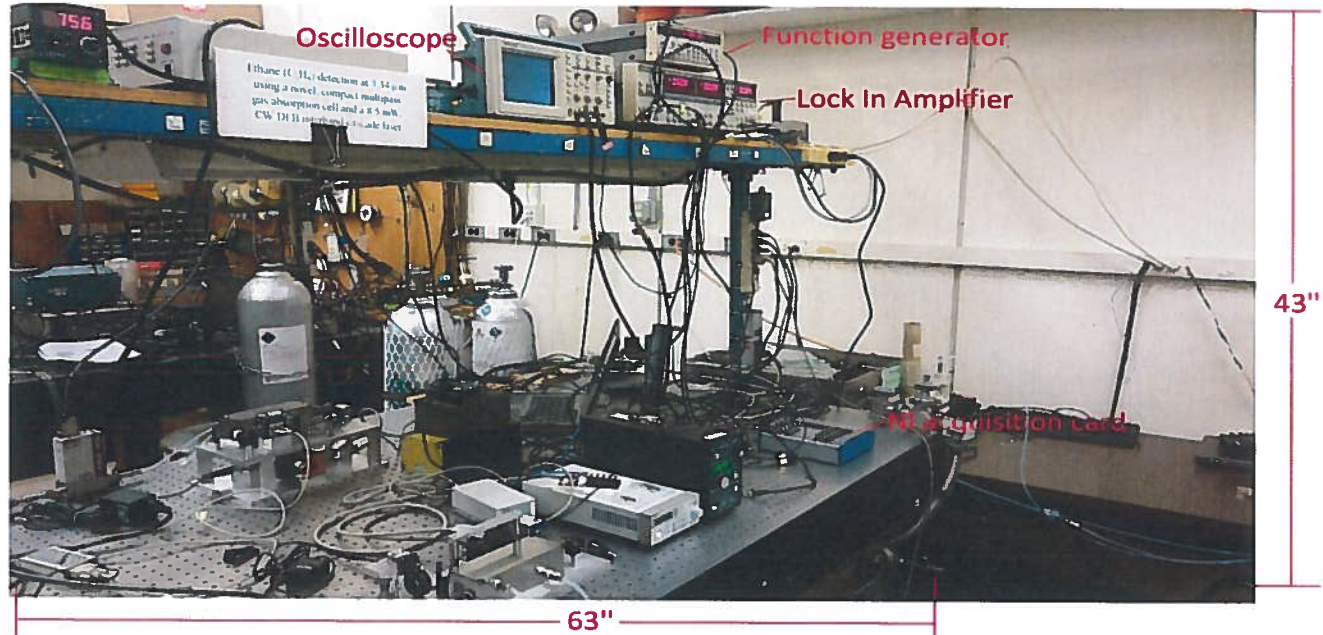


2 channels analog Front End

- Communication with STM32F7 Discovery
 - Connecting boards
 - Running ADC's
 - Running DAC's
 - Running configuration components



Current setup with many equipment



Future setup with only one small 5.2" x 3.2" device



Gaussian Dispersion Calculation*

plume C from e (inverse of e from C)

Equation 1 Environ.Sci. Technol. 2015, 49, 7889-7895 (Aerodyne)

Goal: Autonomously locate and quantify leaks on the wellpad with higher precision and accuracy. 95% reduction in fugitive leaks

Technical approach:

Meteorology at Site-wind speed and solar insolation

Multipoint sampling system

Sonic anemometer for wind velocity

Inverse modeling to locating leaks based at multiple locations plus wind velocity

Standard deviations of Mass distribution in a Gaussian Plume *

*Chemical Fate and Transport in the Environment (sec Edition) H.F Hemond & E.J.Fechner-Levy Academic Press, 2000
Chapter 4, page 30

Goal: Autonomously locate and quantify leaks on the wellpad with higher precision and accuracy. 95% reduction in fugitive leaks

Technical approach:

Single, fixed Rice methane/ethane gas sensor

Multipoint sampling system

Sonic anemometer for wind velocity

Inverse modeling to locating leaks based at multiple locations plus wind velocity

Natural Gas Leak Detection

Leak quantification and location:

- Wellpads
- Processing, Compression
- Distribution
- End use
- CH_4 , H_2O , C_2H_6
 - H_2O required for dry mole fraction: accurate background levels
 - C_2H_6 (1-5% Natural Gas) enabled immediate discrimination of thermo vs. biogenic sources

Potential Embodiments

- Fixed, in-situ
- Portable
- Mobile
- Airborne/ UAV/Drones

Autonomous Natural Gas Leak Detection System

Goal: Autonomously locate and quantify leaks on the wellpad with higher precision and accuracy. 95% reduction in fugitive leaks

Technical approach:

Single, fixed Rice methane/
ethane gas sensor

Multipoint sampling system

Sonic anemometer for wind
velocity

Inverse modeling to locating
leaks based at multiple
locations plus wind velocity

Information System - (USD) <http://secure.touchnet.com> C2834 | [karnweb](#) | [current](#) | [adhtml.jsp](#)



Account Activity

View transactions by term: **Fall 2015 Credit: \$0.00** [Select](#)

Fall 2015 Credit Account Activity

To sort, click on the desired column header

Description	Code	Date	Amount(\$)
VISA WEB REGISTRATION 3506	VSAW	12-AUG-2015	-674.00
TUITION OUT OF DIST SOUTH	T003	30-JUL-2015	267.00
TUITION OUT OF DIST SOUTH	T003	30-JUL-2015	267.00
GENERAL SERVICE FEE	GSF	30-JUL-2015	140.00
Term Balance:			0.00

[Make a Payment](#)

