



RICE

D. Richter, F.V. Englich, and F.K. Tittel  
Rice Quantum Institute, Rice University, Houston, TX 77251-1892  
Phone: 713-348-4833  
Fax: 713-348-8688  
http://www.rice.edu/~sassercl  
fkt@rice.edu

# FIBER LASER PUMPED DIFFERENCE FREQUENCY BASED MID-IR SOURCE FOR AMMONIA DETECTION

N. Matsuzaka, S. Yamaguchi, and T. Fujikake  
Department of Physics, School of Science  
Tokai University, Kanagawa, Japan



## 1. Abstract

Sensitive, selective and on line ammonia detection is of interest in various application such as in De-NO<sub>x</sub> process monitoring of power plants. In this work we report direct laser absorption spectroscopy of NH<sub>3</sub> absorption lines at ~ 3 μm. The 3 μm radiation is generated by difference frequency mixing a high power cw Yb-fiber amplified fiber laser at 1038 nm and a fiber pigtailed 1577 nm DFB diode laser in a 20 mm long periodically poled lithium niobate (PPLN) crystal. A NH<sub>3</sub> absorption line at 3295.4 cm<sup>-1</sup> was detected in a single pass gas cell (L=10cm, p=3, 0.2Torr) from which we estimate a NH<sub>3</sub> detection sensitivity of ~40 ppm·m.

## 2. Motivation

- Monitoring NH<sub>3</sub> concentration after De-NO<sub>x</sub> process of exhaust pipes in a power station
- Pollutant gas monitoring
- Atmospheric chemistry
- Space craft related gas monitoring
- Semiconductor Processing
- Medical diagnostics (Kidney)

## 3. De NO<sub>x</sub> Process

- Process principle
- NO<sub>x</sub> gases in the exhaust are removed using NH<sub>3</sub> with a catalyst to non-harmful N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O
- 4NH<sub>3</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> → 4N + 6H<sub>2</sub>O
- 8NO + 8NH<sub>3</sub> → 7N<sub>2</sub> + 12H<sub>2</sub>O

Requirements for the NH<sub>3</sub> sensor:

- ~2 ppm (Minimal concentration)
- Real time detection

## 4. Difference Frequency Generation

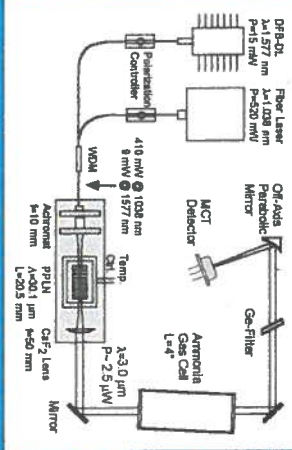
- Conservation of Energy:  $\omega_1 = \omega_p - \omega_s$
- Conservation of Momentum:  $n_1/\lambda_1 = n_p/\lambda_p - n_s/\lambda_s - 1/\Lambda$
- Predicted power:  $P_i = C L P_p P_s$

$\omega_1$ : frequency,  $\lambda$ : wavelength,  $n$ : refractive index,  $\Lambda$ : grating period,  $P$ : power,  $C$ : figure of merit,  $L$ : crystal length.

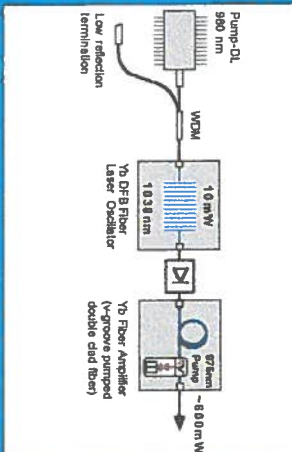
## 5. Merit of fiber laser-DFG based sensor

- Easy fiber optic alignment and robust
- Real time measurements (2-20 s)
- High resolution (< 30 MHz) spectroscopic source (vs. FTIR: ~3GHz)
- Strong, relative interference free absorption line (vs. 5 times weaker overtone line at ~1.53 μm)
- Compact and portable device

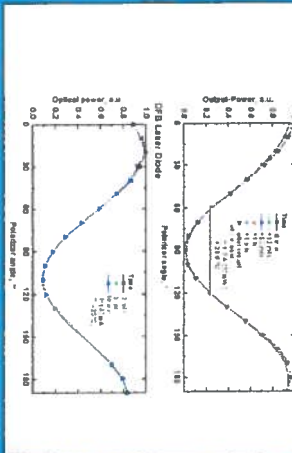
## 6. Schematic of NH<sub>3</sub> Gas Sensor



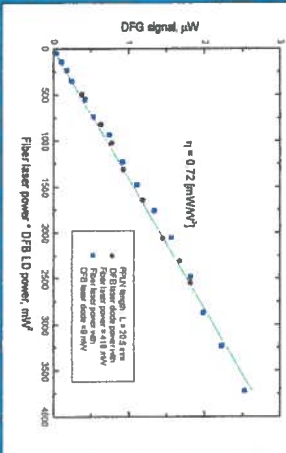
## 7. Schematic of Fiber Laser



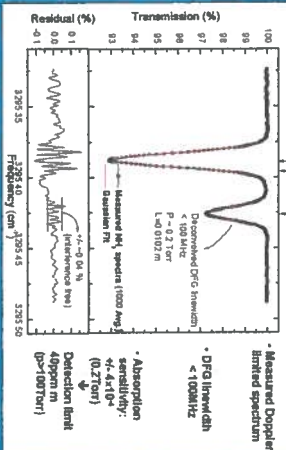
## 8. Polarization Stability



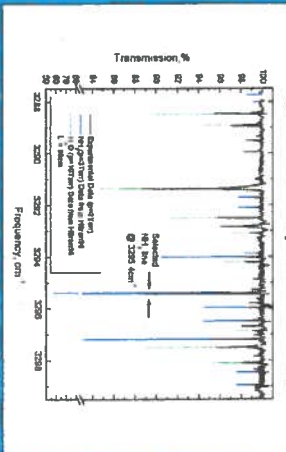
## 9. DFG Slope Efficiency



## 10. NH<sub>3</sub> Absorption Spectrum @ 3 μm



## 11. Tunability: Continuous NH<sub>3</sub> spectrum



## 12. Summary

- Demonstration of a fiber laser pumped DFG based spectroscopic source @ 3 μm
- Mid-infrared power ~2.5 μW
- Spectral linewidth < 100MHz
- High resolution spectrum of NH<sub>3</sub> @ 3295.4 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Demonstrated minimum detectable absorption: 4 x 10<sup>-4</sup> @ 0.2Torr → 40ppm m @ p>100Torr