



# Emerging, Trace Gas Detection Techniques: Concepts and Environmental Applications

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## OUTLINE

- ▶ Motivation, Design, and Technology Issues
- ▶ Performance Characteristics of Compact IR Sensors
- ▶ Detection of Pollutants and Trace Gas Species
- ▶ Outlook and Summary

# Applications of Trace Gas Detection

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- ▶ **Urban Emission Measurements**
  - Industrial Plants
  - Combustion Sources
  - Automobile
  - Waste Dumps
  
- ▶ **Rural Emission Measurements**
  - Agriculture
  - Forest Fires
  
- ▶ **Environmental Monitoring**
  - Atmospheric Chemistry
  - Volcanic Emissions
  
- ▶ **Spacecraft and Planetary Surface Monitoring**
  - Crew Health Maintenance & Life Support
  
- ▶ **Chemical Analysis and Process Control**
  - Semiconductor Industry
  
- ▶ **Medical Applications**
  
- ▶ **Aircraft Identification**

# Tunable CW IR Coherent Sources

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- ▶ **Solid State Lasers**
  - Color center lasers, tunable (1-4  $\mu\text{m}$ ), low temperatures
- ▶ **Lead Salt Diode Lasers**
  - Tunable (3-30  $\mu\text{m}$ ), each diode  $\sim 100\text{ cm}^{-1}$
  - Undesirable discontinuities, low temperatures needed
- ▶ **CO and CO<sub>2</sub> Sideband Lasers**
- ▶ **Optical Parametric Oscillators (OPO)**
  - Tunable 2-14  $\mu\text{m}$  (LiNbO<sub>3</sub>, KTP, BBO, AgGaS<sub>2</sub>, AgGaSe<sub>2</sub>, ZnGeP<sub>2</sub>), Pulsed and CW
- ▶ **Tunable III-V Semiconductor Diode Lasers**
  - Single Frequency: InGaAs / AlGaAs 620 nm - 2.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
  - GaSb based lasers 2-6  $\mu\text{m}$
  - DFB quantum cascade lasers (3-17  $\mu\text{m}$ ) pulsed at RT
- ▶ **Difference Frequency Generation (DFG)**
  - Tunable & RT: QPM BPM LiNbO<sub>3</sub> (2-5.3  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - AgGaS<sub>2</sub> (3-9  $\mu\text{m}$ ); AgGaSe<sub>2</sub> (>8-20  $\mu\text{m}$ );
  - GaSe (7-18  $\mu\text{m}$ ); GaAs (2-16  $\mu\text{m}$ )

# Advantages of Diode Laser Pump Sources

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- ▶ **Broad wavelength coverage (630 nm to 2  $\mu$ m, with gaps)**
  - Tunability (0.3 nm / C, or 2 MHz /  $\mu$ A typical)
  - High efficiency ( $\eta_{elec} \geq 30\%$ , 0.1-1 W/A)
  - FP, DBR, DFB, ECDL, VCSEL
- ▶ **CW single mode power (1 to 500 mW)**
  - With amplification:  $\geq 1$ W (MOPA, Fiber)
- ▶ **Narrow linewidth ( $\leq 15$  MHz)**
- ▶ **Amplitude and frequency stability**
- ▶ **Direct frequency modulation ( $f \leq 0.1$  GHz, 10 GHz range)**
- ▶ **Room temperature or TE cooled operation**
- ▶ **Convenient Fiber Pigtailling**
- ▶ **Reliability ( $> 10,000$  hrs.), small size, and low cost**

# Nonlinear Optical Material Requirements

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- ▶ **Reasonable Nonlinear Coefficient**
- ▶ **Transparency (i.e. low optical loss)**
- ▶ **Adequate Optical Damage Threshold**
- ▶ **Practical Growth / Fabrication Technology**
- ▶ **Thermal & Chemical Stability**
- ▶ **Birefringence for Phase Matching**
  - **Strong preference for noncritical**
- ▶ **Quasi-Phase Matching**

# High Resolution Difference Frequency Generation Experiments

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▶ **LiNbO<sub>3</sub> (1974)**

- A. Pine at NIST
- Single mode Ar<sup>+</sup> and dye laser
- Coverage to 4 μm

▶ **LiIO<sub>3</sub> (1980)**

- T.Oka at University of Chicago
- Coverage to 5.2 μm

▶ **AgGaS<sub>2</sub> (1991)**

- Rice Group
- 2 tunable single mode lasers
- Coverage to 10 μm

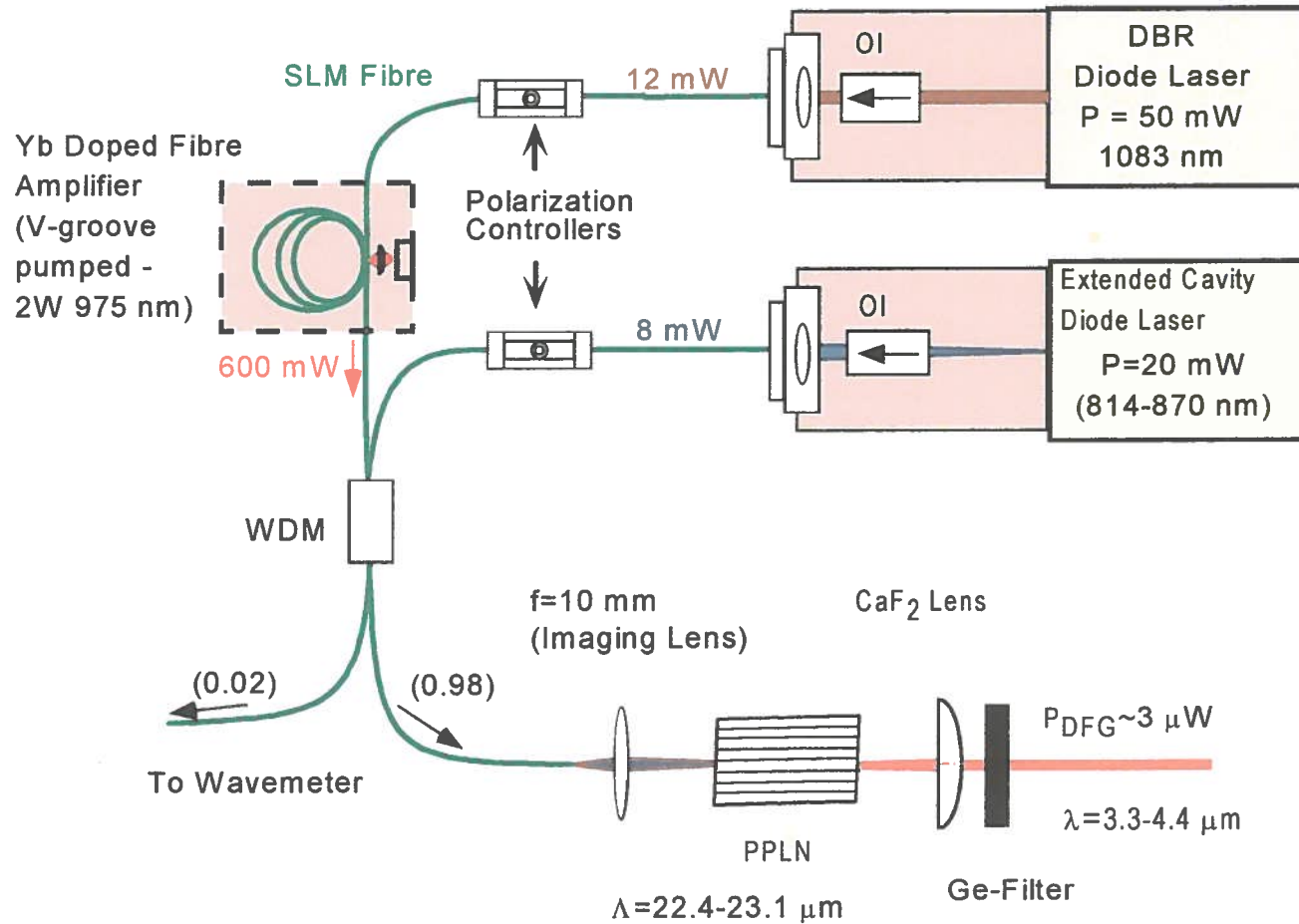
▶ **QPM - LiNbO<sub>3</sub> (1995)**

- Rice, NRL, Stanford
- Coverage to 5.4 μm
- All-solid state pump sources

▶ **AgGaSe<sub>2</sub> and GaSe (1996)**

- Rice, NRL, and Aerodyne
- Coverage from 7 to 18 μm

# DFG sensor schematic



- Fiber coupling has reduced alignment requirements

- Fiber amplifier has eliminated the requirement for a high-power narrow bandwidth pump

## Summary .... Future Directions .... Conclusion

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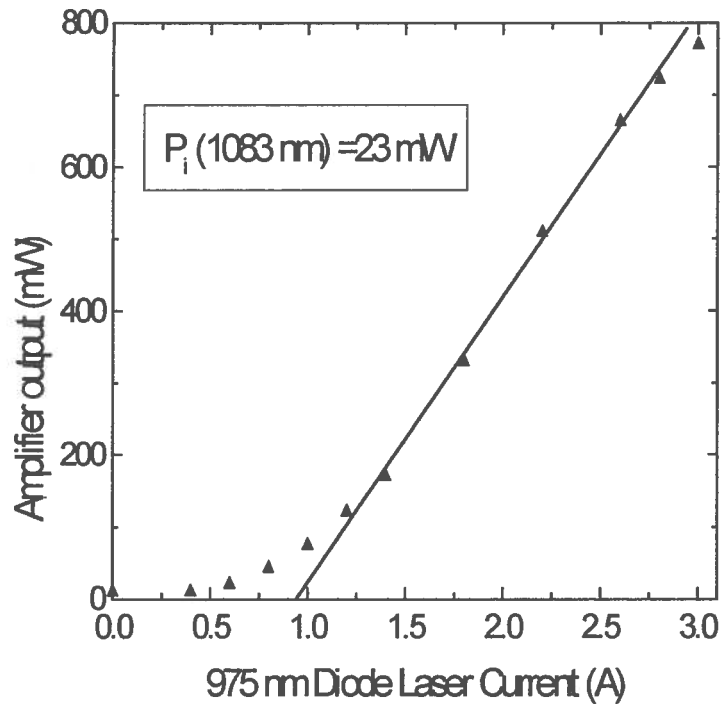
- Use of fiber optics for delivery/ combining has virtually eliminated alignment sensitivity
  - High DFG conversion efficiency (0.88 mW/ W<sup>2</sup>)
  - 3.2 to 4.4 μm tunability demonstrated
  - High sensitivity spectroscopy of 6 trace gases has been demonstrated
  - Absorption sensitivity of  $\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$
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- Power Scaling (to date): demonstrated 0.54 mW at 3.5 μm (CW)
  - Improved sensitivity  $\sim 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$

DFG spectroscopic sensors are now suitable for high sensitivity long term field monitoring of a range of species

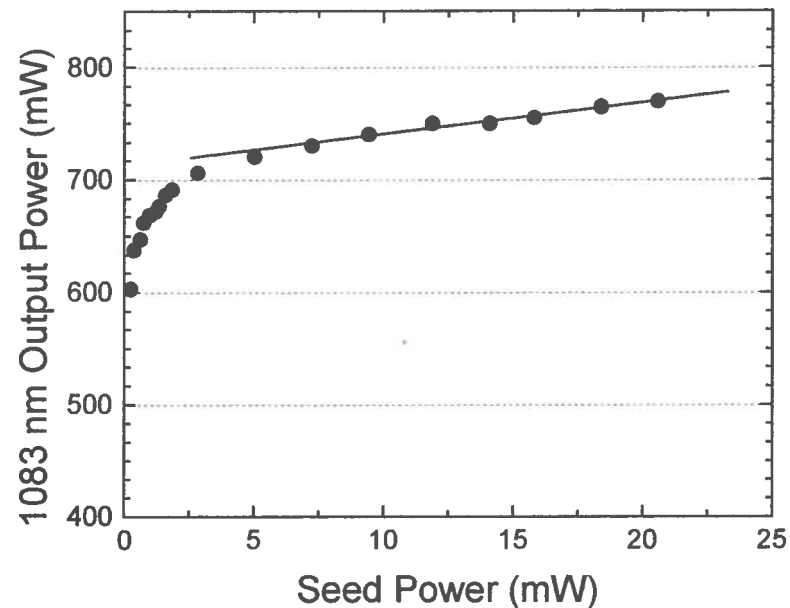
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# Yb<sup>3+</sup> fiber amplifier characteristics

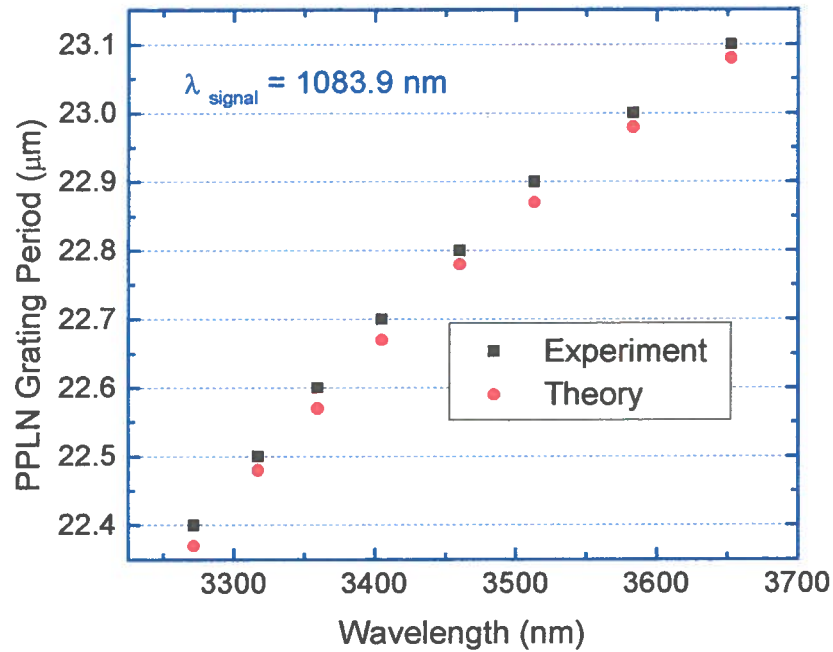


- Yb<sup>3+</sup> doped doubling-cladding fiber  
6  $\mu\text{m}$  inner core, hexagonal  
131  $\mu\text{m}$  outer cladding.  
Pump diode = 2W (SLI).



Amplifier designed by  
L. Goldberg and J. Koplou  
Naval Research Labs

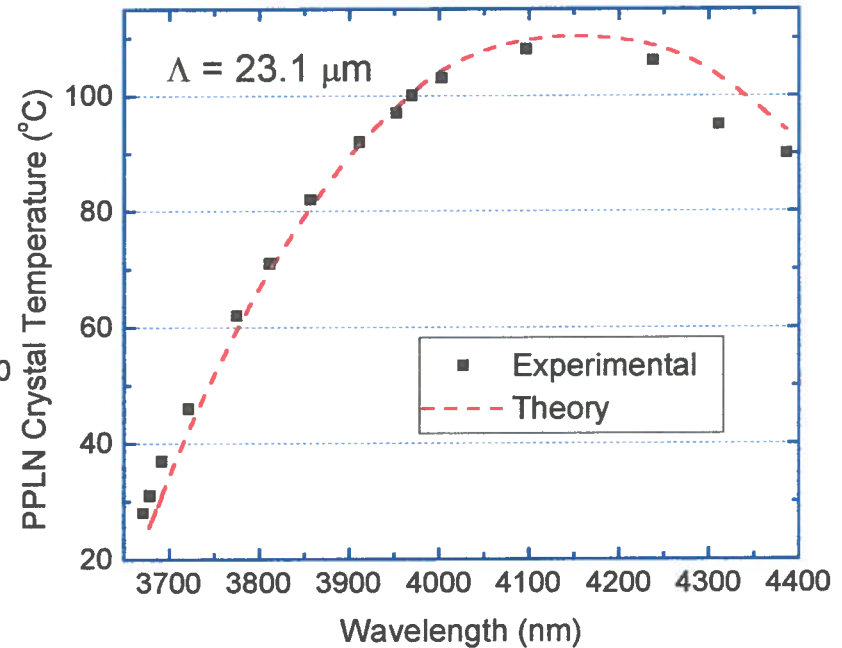
# Quasi-phasematching of PPLN



## PPLN crystal 1

$L = 19 \text{ mm}$

$\Lambda = 22.4 - 23.1 \mu\text{m}$



## PPLN crystal 2

$\Lambda = 22.4 - 23.3 \mu\text{m}$

3250 nm - 4400 nm can be phasematched at  $T=13-43^{\circ}\text{C}$

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