

Noise-immune, Cavity-enhanced, Optical Heterodyne Molecular Spectroscopy (NICE-OHMS) for Trace Gas Detection

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Session: Cavity and Frequency Comb Based Precision Sensing

Trace Gas Detection – application sectors

Industrial

Airborne Molecular Contamination (AMC)

- chemical contamination from vapours or aerosols
- adverse effects on products, processes or instruments (safety, efficiency, revenue)
- semiconductor, nanotechnology, photovoltaic and high brightness and organic LED industries



Environmental

Clean energy / Greenhouse gases

- biomethane / hydrogen fuel contaminants
- methane monitoring and source tracking



Medical

Disease diagnostics

- exhaled breath analysis
- key metabolic markers



Growing need for improved methods of real-time, calibrated measurement of trace-level gases across multiple sectors

Noise-Immune, Cavity-Enhanced, Optical Heterodyne Molecular Spectroscopy

Further reading: developments in NICE-OHMS

Aleksandra Foltynowicz *et al.* "Noise-immune cavity-enhanced optical heterodyne molecular spectroscopy: Current status and future potential," *Appl. Phys. B* **92**, 313 (2008).

Patrick Ehlers, Isak Silander, and Ove Axner, "Doppler broadened noise-immune cavity-enhanced optical heterodyne molecular spectrometry: optimum modulation and demodulation conditions, cavity length, and modulation order," *J. Opt. Soc. Am. B* **31**, 2051-2060 (2014).

First demonstration:

Ultrasensitive detections in atomic and molecular physics: demonstration in molecular overtone spectroscopy,

J. Ye, L. Ma, and J. L. Hall,

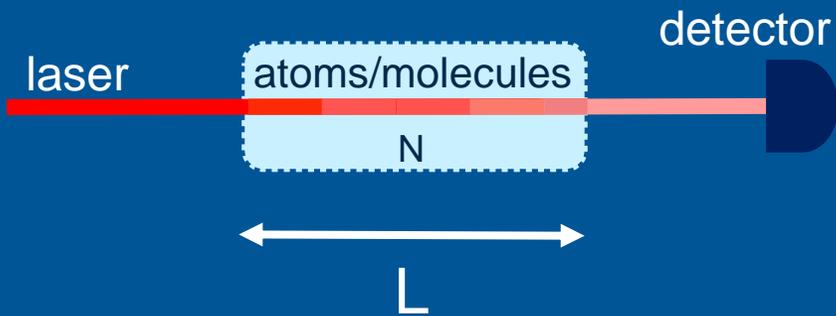
Journal of the Optical Society of America B **15**, 6-15 (1998).

Detection of acetylene and carbon dioxide molecules

- 1.064-mm Nd:YAG laser
- 46.9-cm-long cavity
- High finesse cavity, $F = 100,000$

NICE-OHMS: Molecular Spectroscopy

Gas sensing with lasers: Absorption spectroscopy



Linear absorbance (A) over a path length L

$$A = NL\sigma$$

with number of atoms or molecules N ,
interaction path length L , and cross section σ .

absorption profile

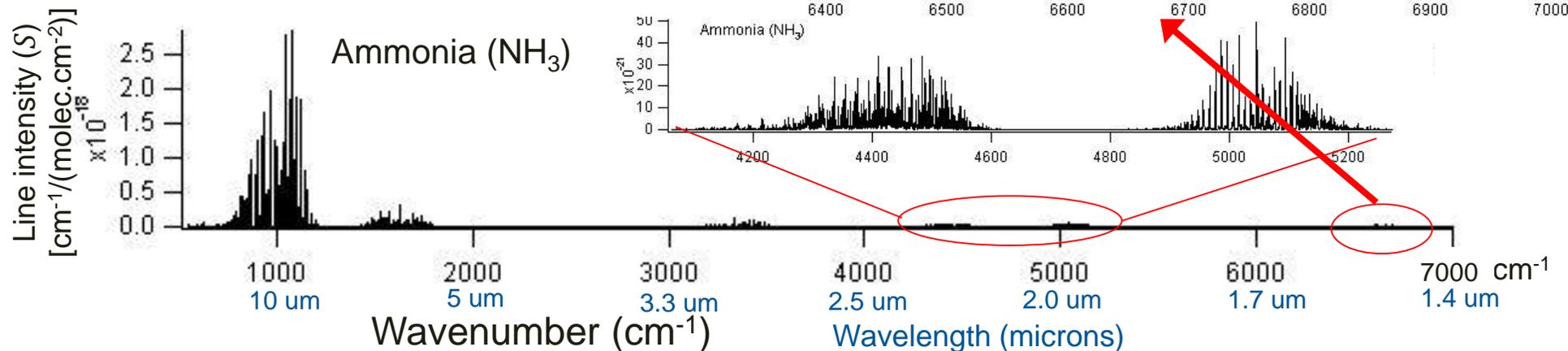
$$\sigma = S \chi_{abs}(\nu)$$

line intensity

Transmission, T , through a sample is described by
the Beer-Lambert law

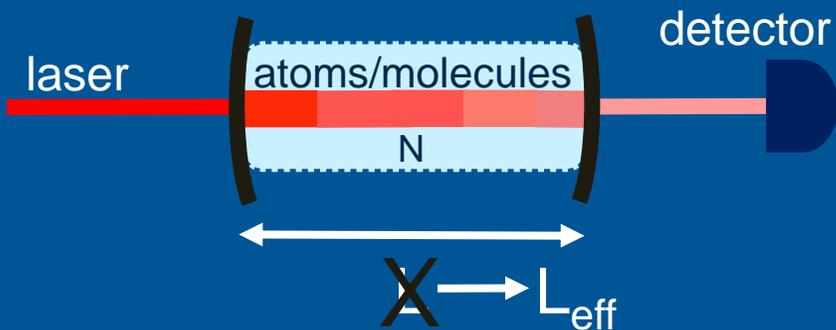
$$T = \exp(-A)$$

HITRAN
database



NICE-OHMS: Cavity-Enhanced

Gas sensing with lasers:
increase the laser path length



$$\text{FSR} = \Delta\nu_{\text{FSR}} = c/2L$$

(resonant cavity mode spacing)

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{\text{FSR}}{\Delta\nu_c} = \pi \frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{R}}}{1 - \mathcal{R}}$$

Cavity enhancement

- interaction length L is increased

$$L_{\text{eff}} = \frac{2\mathcal{F}}{\pi}$$

\mathcal{F} = cavity Finesse
 $\Delta\nu_c$ = cavity linewidth
 \mathcal{R} = mirror reflectivity

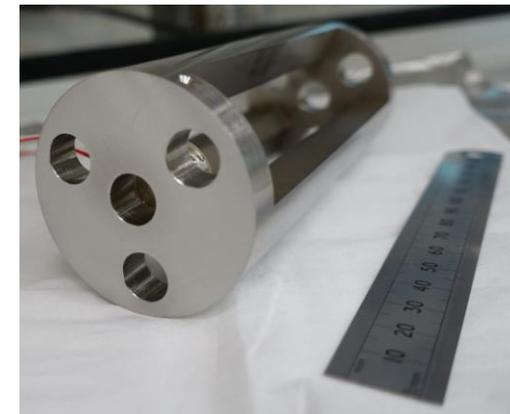
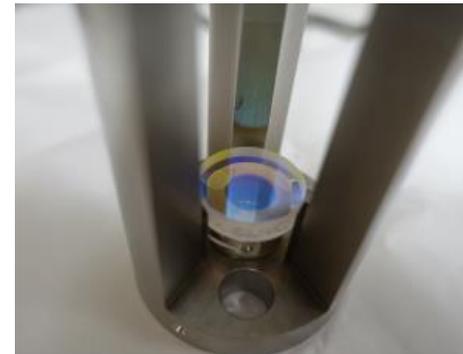
Our cavity Finesse $\sim 169,000$

Effective distance light travels inside cavity = 10.8 km
 (within a 10 cm cavity)

$2 \times \text{Finesse} / \pi = 108,000$ enhancement factor

Cavity challenges:

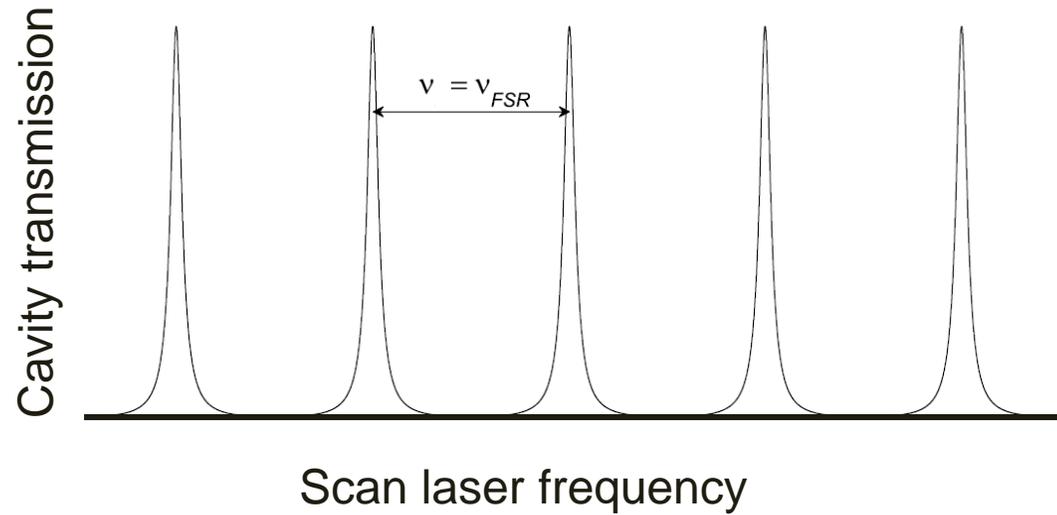
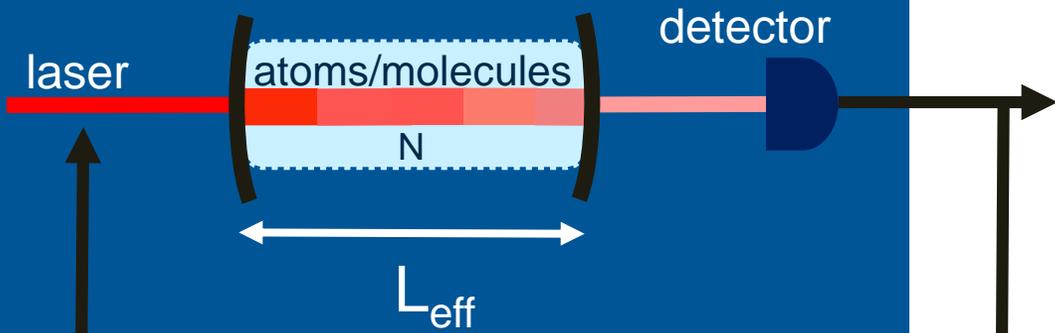
- Sourcing high-reflectivity mirrors at certain wavelengths
- Narrow cavity linewidth
 - Frequency noise to amplitude noise conversion (FM to AM)
 - Coupling noisy lasers to narrow cavities in an “open” cavity [MHz to kHz linewidth differential / gas flow]



NICE-OHMS: Noise-Immune

Gas sensing with lasers:
(laser) noise immune detection

$$FSR = \Delta\nu_{FSR} = c/2L$$



- FM to AM conversion still occurs, but now also affecting the sidebands in the same way, as they pass through the cavity

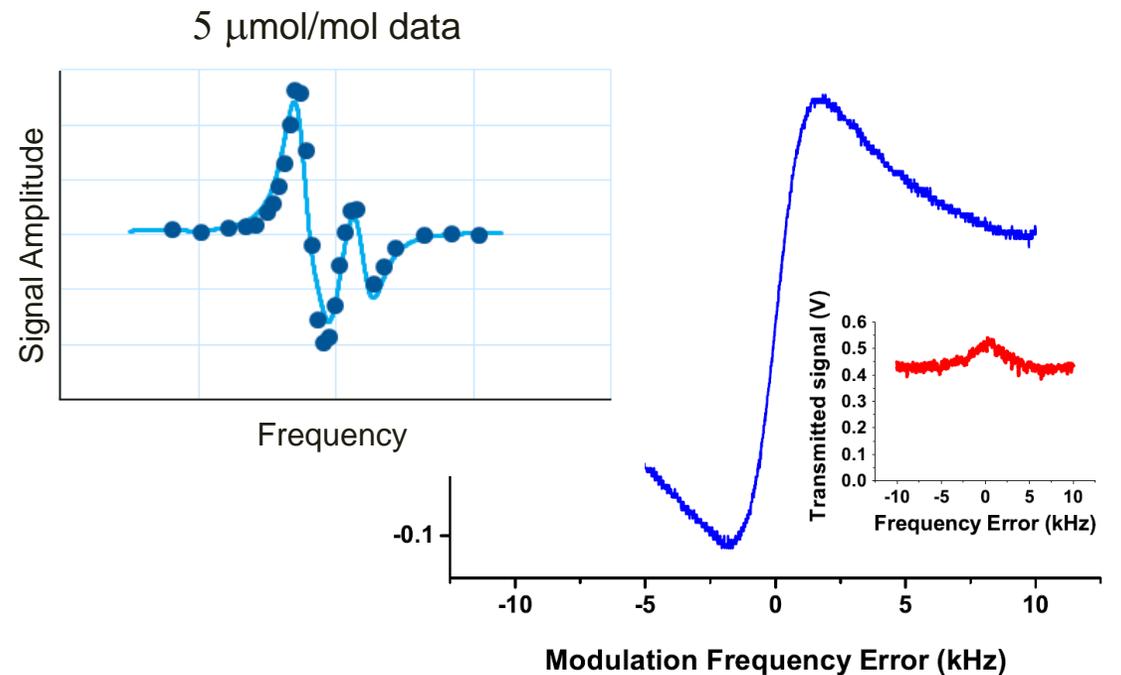
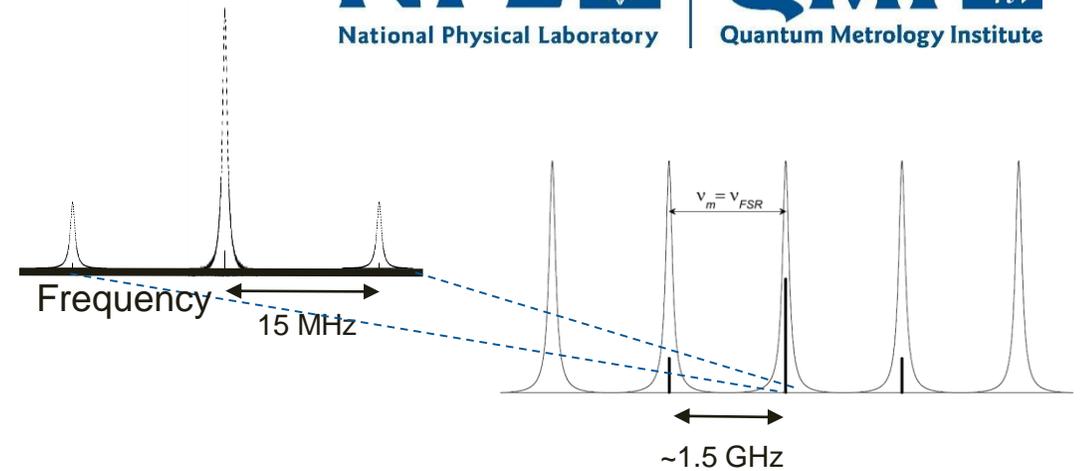
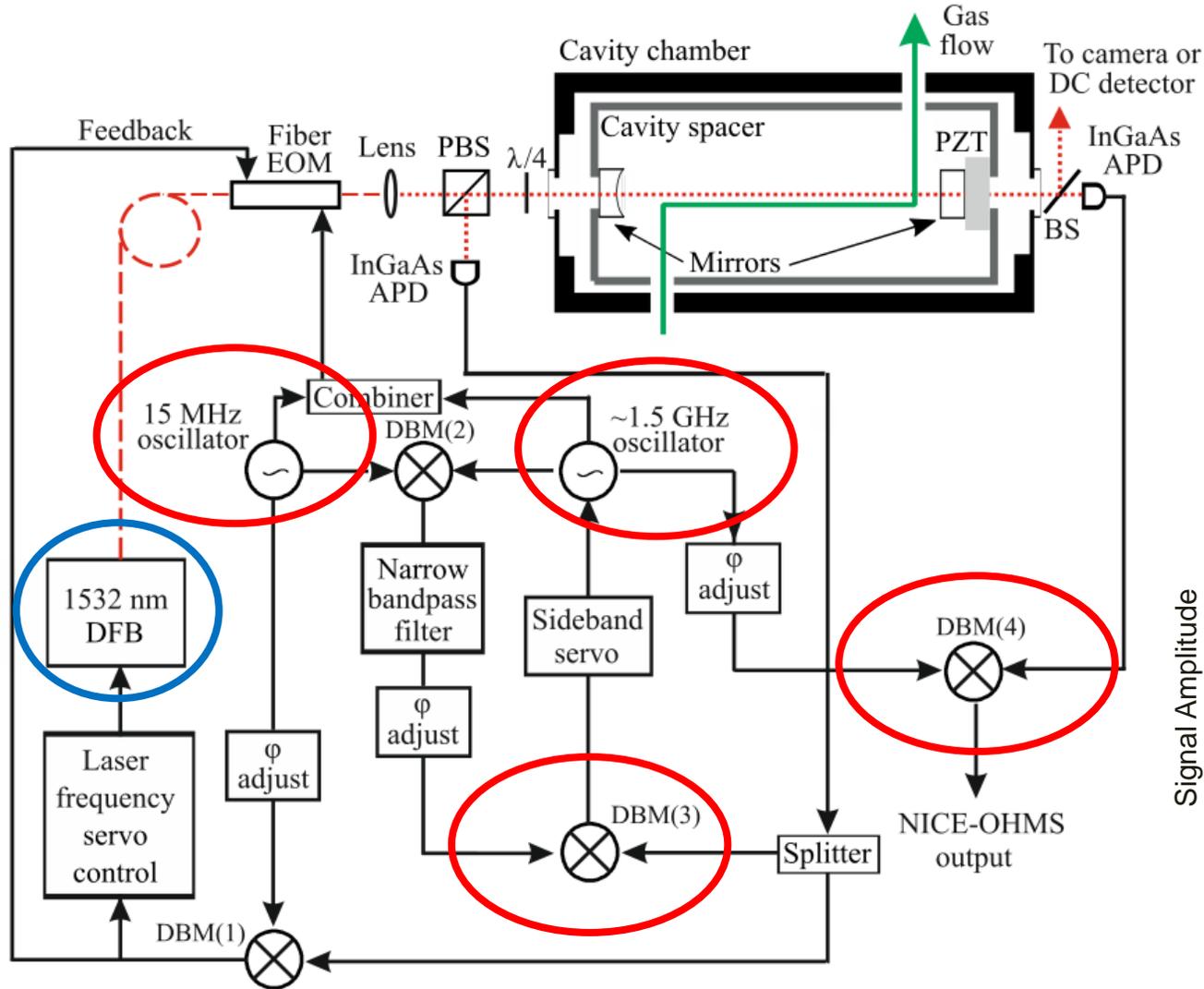
Relative frequency triplet amplitudes are preserved and enhanced

For NICE-OHMS

- relative interaction of sidebands and carrier with molecules is the spectroscopic signal

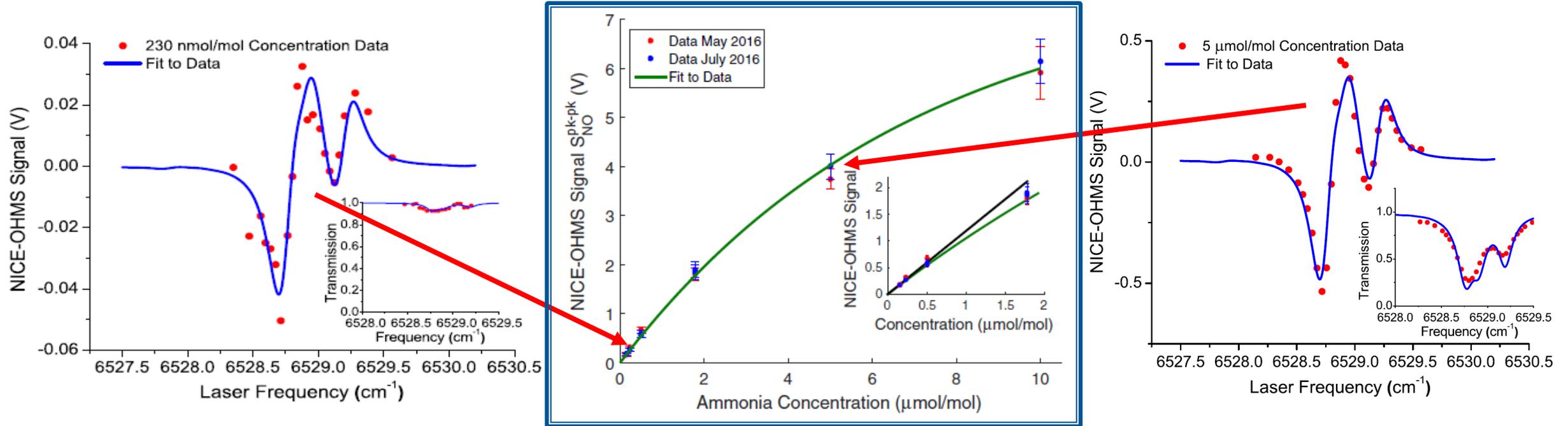
Optical Heterodyne

NICE-OHMS System Schematic



R. G. DeVoe and R. G. Brewer,
 "Laser-frequency division and stabilization,"
 Physical Review A **30**, 2827–2829 (1984).

NICE-OHMS results: Calibrated ammonia measurements



E. A. Curtis, G. P. Barwood, G. Huang, C. S. Edwards, B. Giesekeing, and P. J. Brewer, "Ultra-high-finesse NICE-OHMS spectroscopy at 1532 nm for calibrated online ammonia detection," J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 34(5), 950-958 (2017).

Funding: EMRP MetAMC → follow-on funding EMPIR MetAMCII

Metrology for Airborne Molecular Contaminants

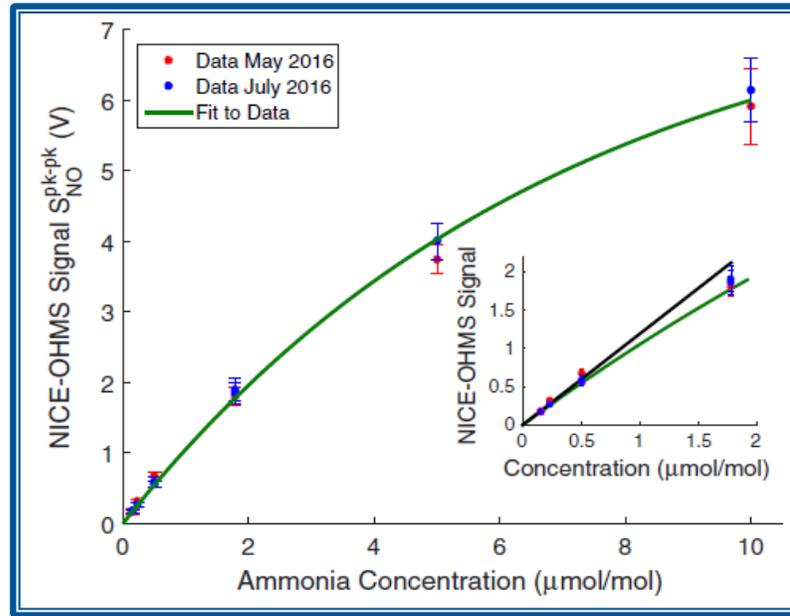
 **NH₃** Detection requirement: 100 nmol/mol in 5 min

 **(NH₃), HCl** Detection requirement: 1 nmol/mol in 1 min

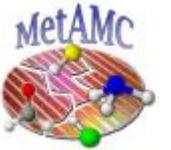
NICE-OHMS: Future directions at NPL

Where does NICE-OHMS make the most impact?

- sensitivity
- speed (real-time/online)



**Metrology for
Airborne Molecular
Contaminants**



Other industrially-relevant contaminant measurements



- HCl (stronger line / improved electronics)
- corrosive/sticky
- water vapour

Hydrogen fuel / biomethane contaminants



Environmentally- and medically-relevant applications, e.g. ammonia and methane



Table 1 Maximum impurity levels that should not be exceeded for PEM fuel cell hydrogen as specified by ISO 14687-2:2012

Anal. Methods, 2014, 6, 5472–5482

Impurity	Maximum amount fraction ($\mu\text{mol mol}^{-1}$)
Water	5
Total hydrocarbons	2
Oxygen	5
Helium	300
Nitrogen	100
Argon	100
Carbon dioxide	2
Carbon monoxide	0.2
Total sulphur compounds	0.004
Formaldehyde	0.01
Formic acid	0.2
Ammonia	0.1
Total halogenated compounds	0.05

NH_3 100 nmol/mol

includes HCl in 50 nmol/mol total

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J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 34(5), 950-958 (2017).

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