



New Sensor Design Based On Frequency Comb Fourier Transform Spectroscopy For Combustion Studies

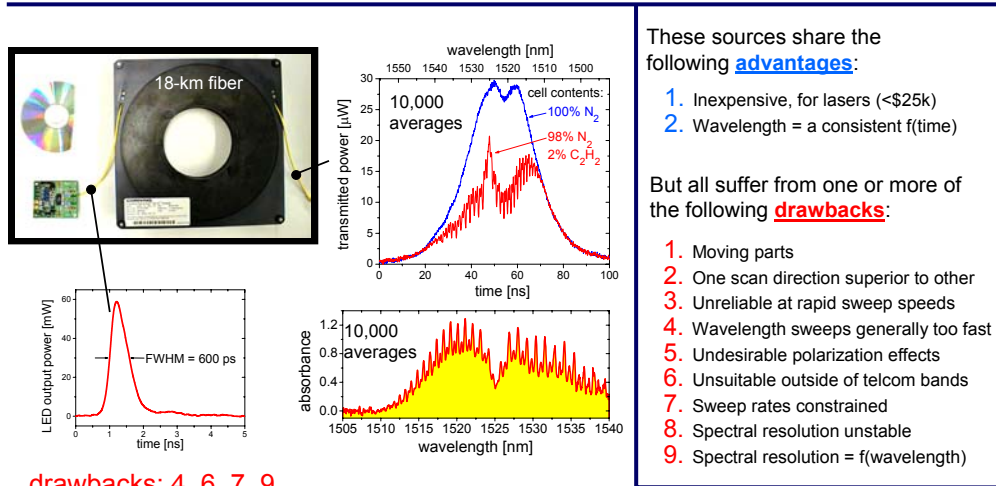


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Recent hyperspectral sources developed:

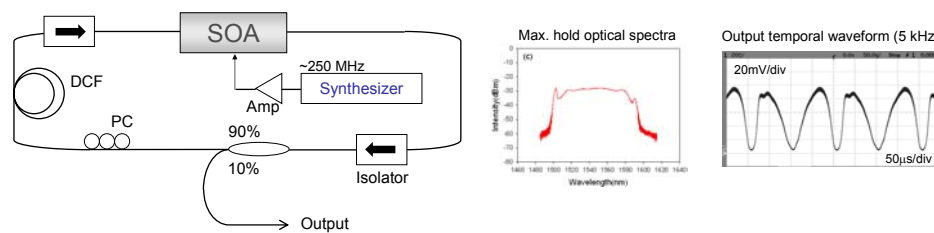
Instead of wavelength sweeps, here we use a Fourier approach (CW c-FTS): all colors always on, each modulated at a unique frequency. In principle, drawbacks 1-9 are eliminated.

Short, spectrally broad pulse dispersed by long fiber: 'chirp' Sanders lab



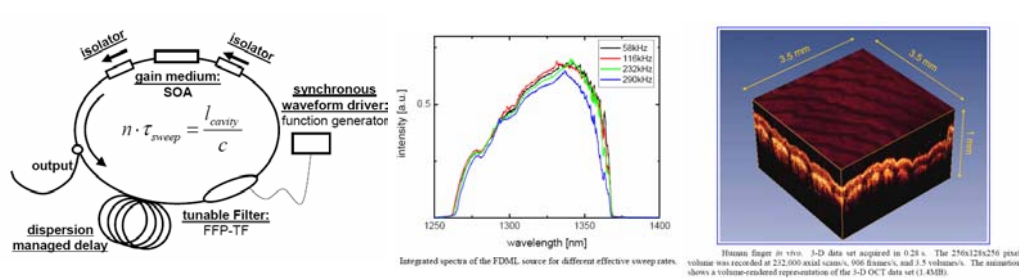
drawbacks: 4, 6, 7, 9

Intracavity-dispersion mode-locked laser: 'dispersion locker' Yamashita et al., CLEO 2006



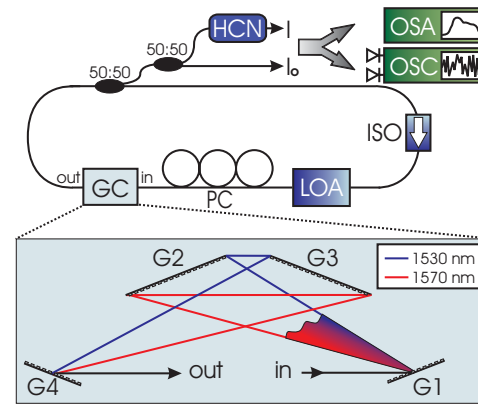
drawbacks: 2, 3, 7, 9

Fourier domain mode locked 'scan amplifier' Huber et al., CLEO 2006

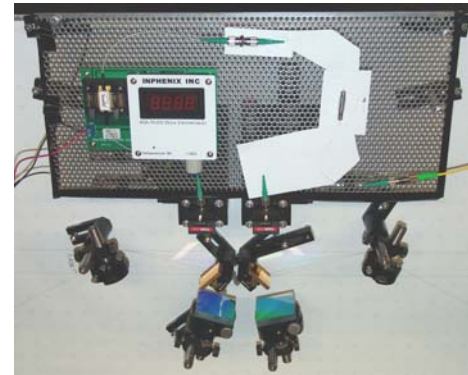


drawbacks: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8

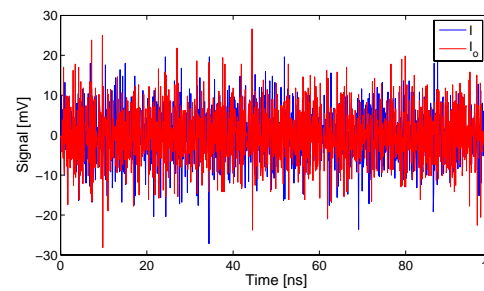
Setup, Ring Cavity with Grating Compressor



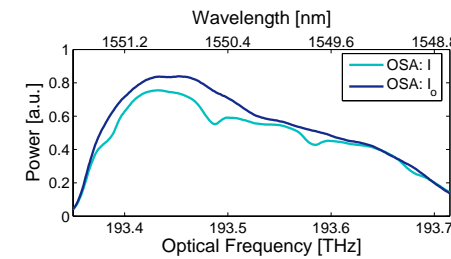
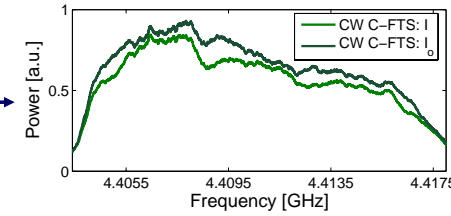
Picture of Setup



Time Trace I and I_o of CW c-FTS

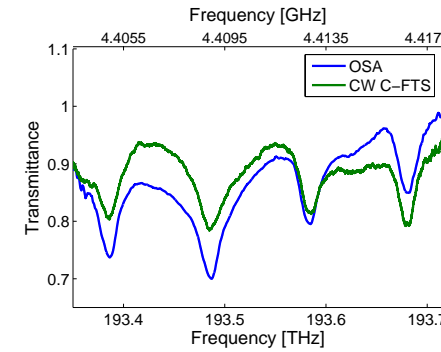


Fourier Transform of Time Traces...



... agrees with Spectrometer Data

Comparison of Spectra

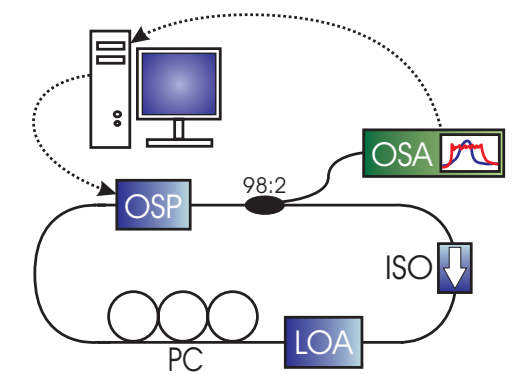


- CW c-FTS spectrum recorded in 1 ms.
- Required data acquisition bandwidth: 15 MHz
- With improved laser stability, expect total acquisition times limited only by Fourier principles
- With broader spectral coverage ~ 50 nm, the source is suitable to many sensing and imaging applications

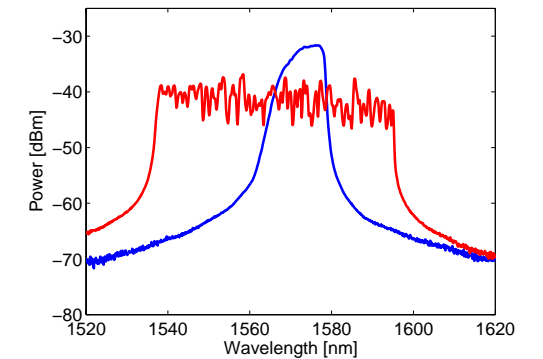
Challenge: Semiconductor gain media like our linear optical amplifier (LOA) tend to cover only ~ 5 nm

Solution: Control intracavity programmable spectral filter to broaden spectral coverage:

Setup, Ring Cavity with Optical Programmable Profiler, Closed Loop Control



Results



Next steps:

- Try version based on fiber Raman amplification rather than LOA gain medium. Raman ring should offer improved comb stability.
- Perform more simulations to forecast performance limits of CW c-FTS.