



SAFESIDE

SAFESIDE project presentation

SAFESIDE Workshop, Dunkirk, 19th September 2019



Project SAFESIDE overview:

- Consortium
- Technologies involved
- Role of partners

Recent developments:

- Integrated NIR laser sources
- Spectroscopy measurements with a multipass cell
- Development of a tunable synchronously pumped OPO
- Spectroscopy measurements

Next steps:

- Free space outdoor tests.

Project SAFESIDE overview:

- Consortium
- Technologies involved
- Role of partners

Project SAFESIDE

Système d'Analyse de Feux et Emanations par Spectroscopie Infrarouge à Distance et Embarquée / Analysesysteem voor branden en gaslekken op basis van infrarood spectroscopie



Started on 1 January 2017.
End on 30 June 2021.

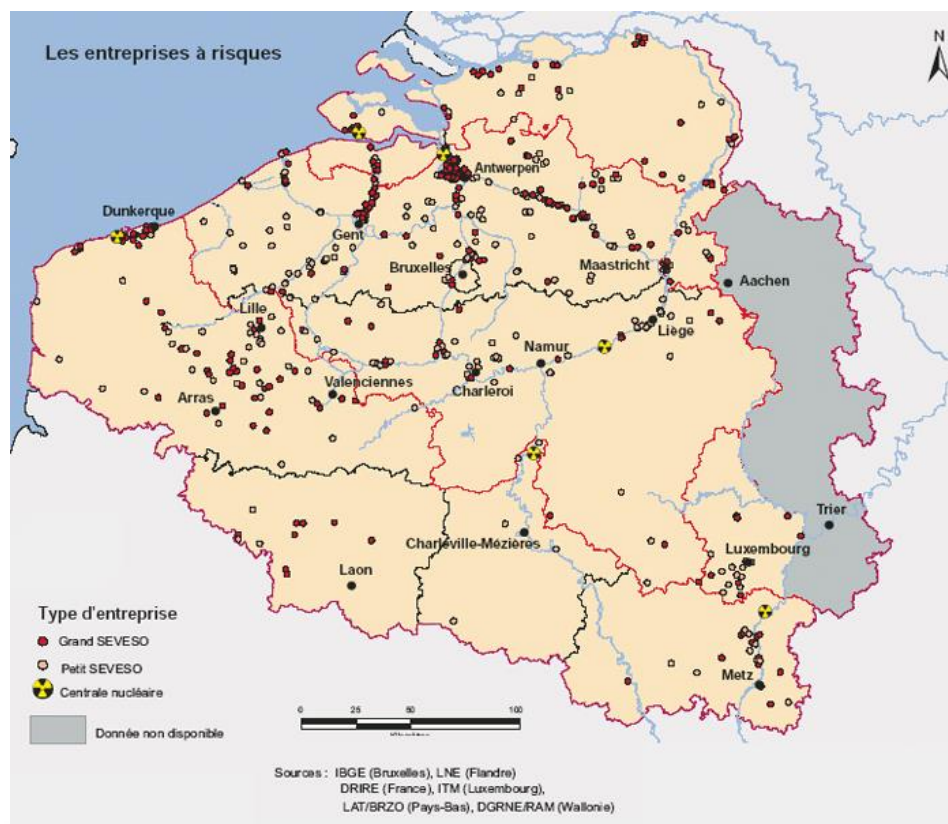
Funding : 882 689,34 €
Total cost : 1 765 378,71 €



Aim of the project

Realization of portable and transportable diagnostic tools for:

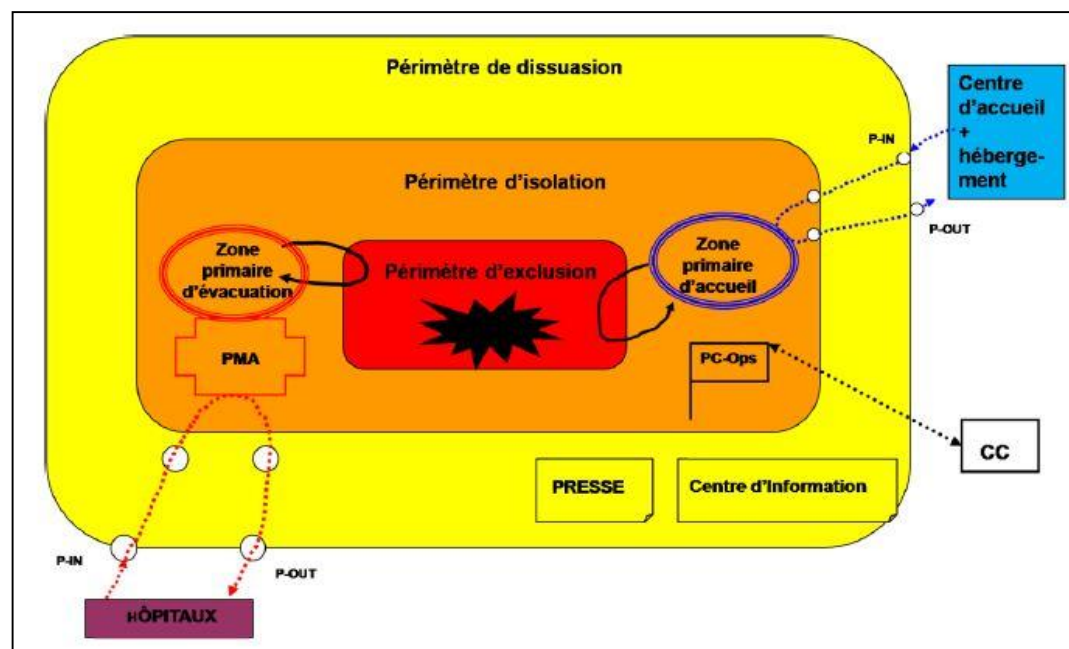
- identification of chemicals present in fumes or gas leaks with concentration measurements,
- prediction of gas dispersion in air.



Target gases and concentrations

(ppm)	HCl	NH3	HCN	NO	NO2	SO2	CO	CO2
ERPG1	3	29	5	1	1	1	86	-
ERPG2	33	142	9	8	5	4	430	27309
ERPG3	132	706	45	40	27	76	859	54618

ERPG : Emergency Response Planification Guidelines



Consortium



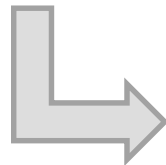
Lasers developments



Multipass cells



Photo-acoustic detection



Field tests and
dispersion models



Intercomparaison with
conventional techniques

Technologies involved

- NIR Semiconductor laser sources:
 - Indium Phosphide lasers coupled onto silicon integrated photonic circuits.
- Compact multi-pass cells:
 - Handheld multi-pass cell.
- Mid-IR optical parametric oscillators:
 - Fibre laser pumped optical parametric oscillator with broadband operation and fast tuning.
- Photo-acoustic sensors:
 - High sensitivity photo-acoustic module.

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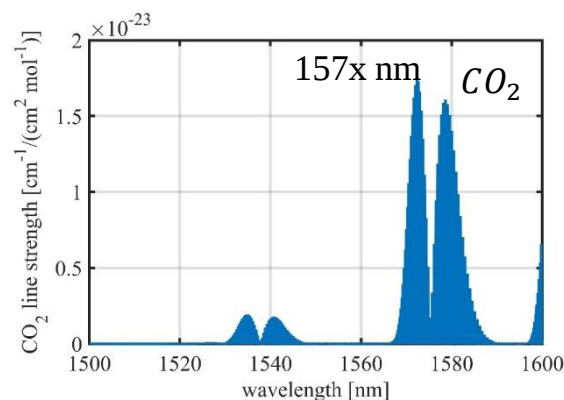
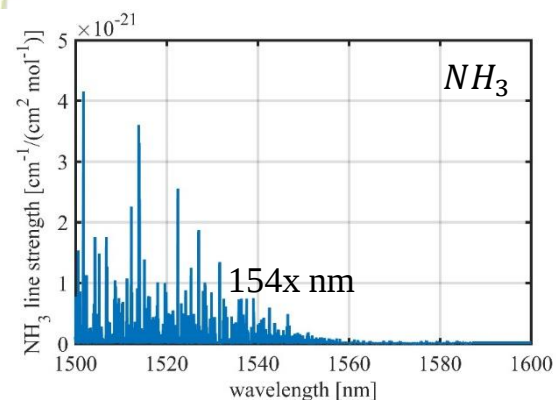
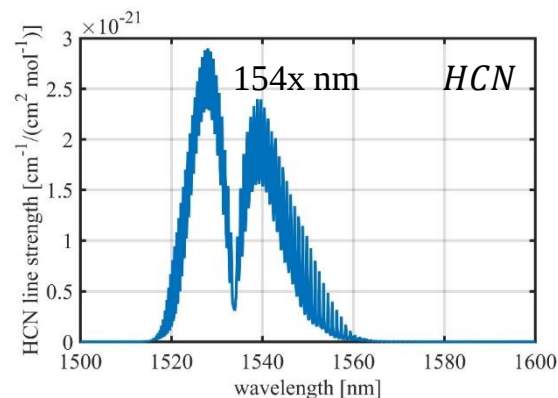
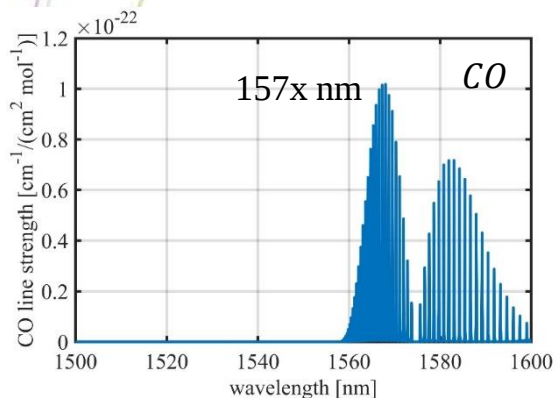


Recent developments:

- Integrated NIR laser sources
- Spectroscopy measurements with a multipass cell
- Development of a tunable synchronously pumped OPO
- Spectroscopy measurements

Integrated NIR laser sources

Spectral lines and targeted wavelengths:



Integrated NIR laser sources

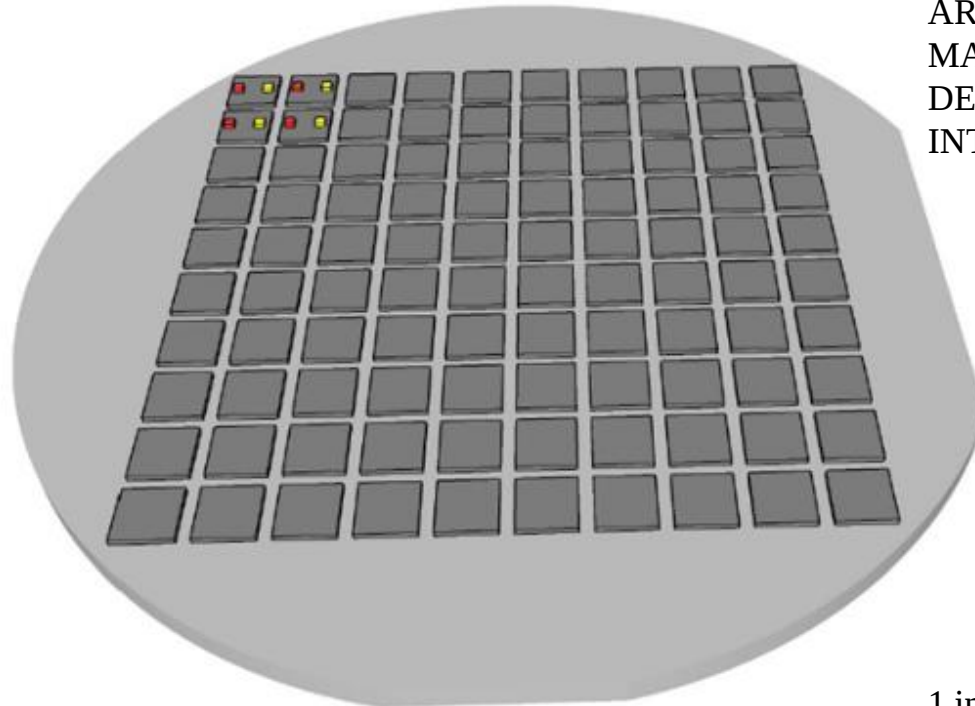
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Transfer printing: Enabling technology for heterogeneous integration

PDMS stamp



III-V source
wafers



AREA
MAGNIFICATION
DENSE
INTEGRATION

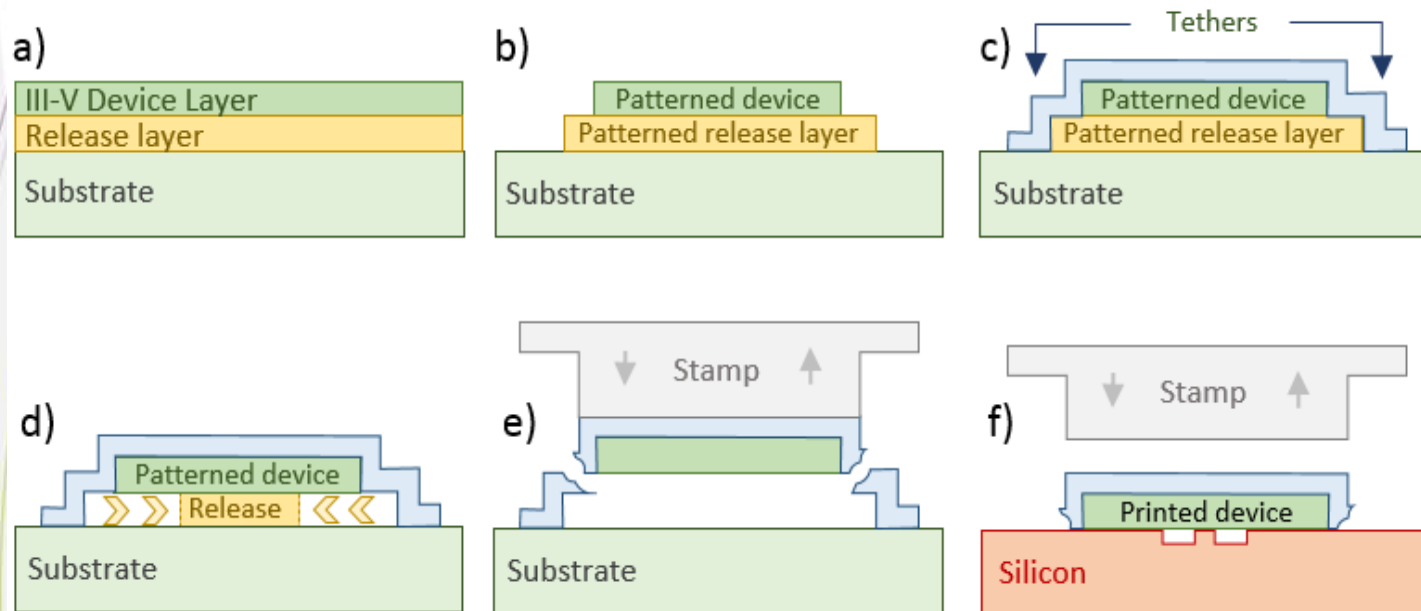
Si photonics target wafer

1 inch stamp size
30 sec per print cycle

A. De Groote et al. Optics Express, 24(13), p.13754-13762 (2016)

Integrated NIR laser sources

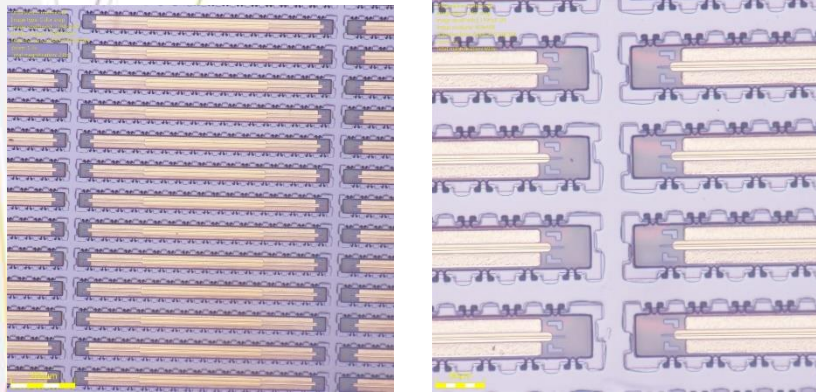
Transfer printing principle:



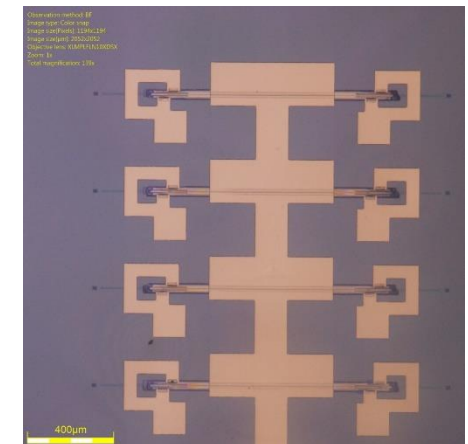
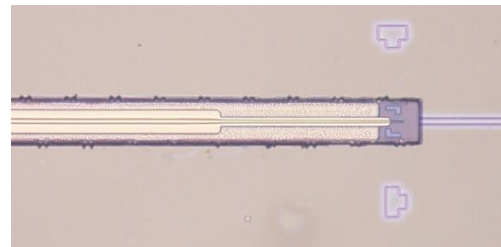
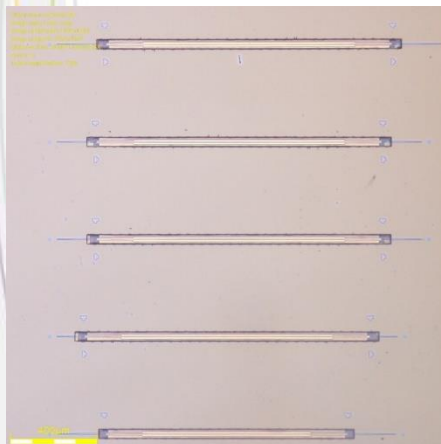
Transfer of **micro-scale** III-V coupons/devices
to a silicon target wafer

Integrated NIR laser sources

SOA coupons processed on Inp substrate:



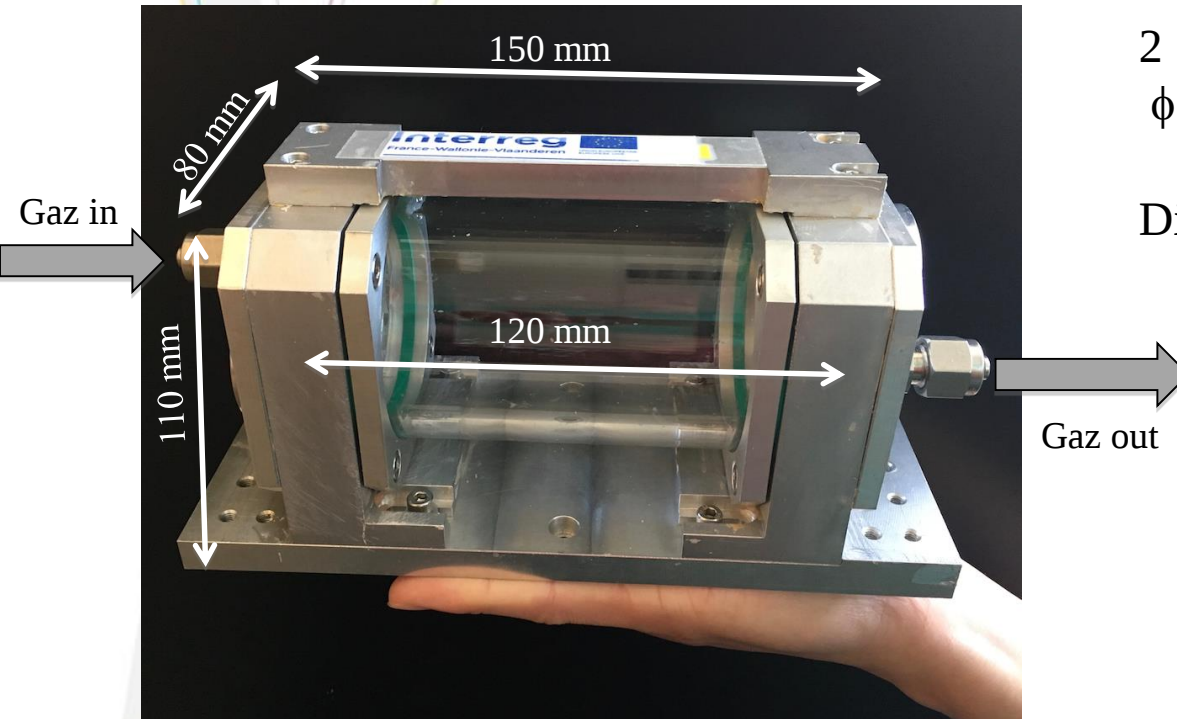
Printing on 400nm SOI and processing



Final metallization

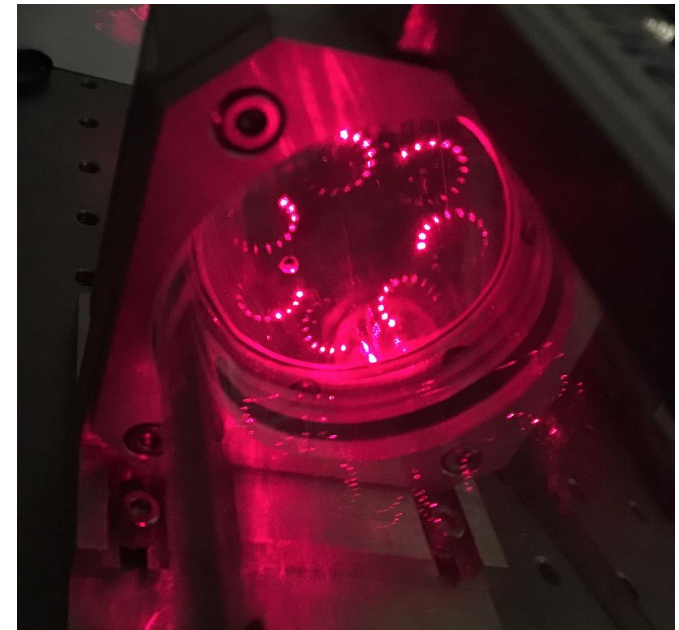
Multi-pass cell

Design of a miniaturized multi-pass sensor:



2 Silver coated concaves mirrors
 $\phi = 50,8 \text{ mm}$, $R = 100 \text{ mm}$

Distance between Mirrors : 120 mm

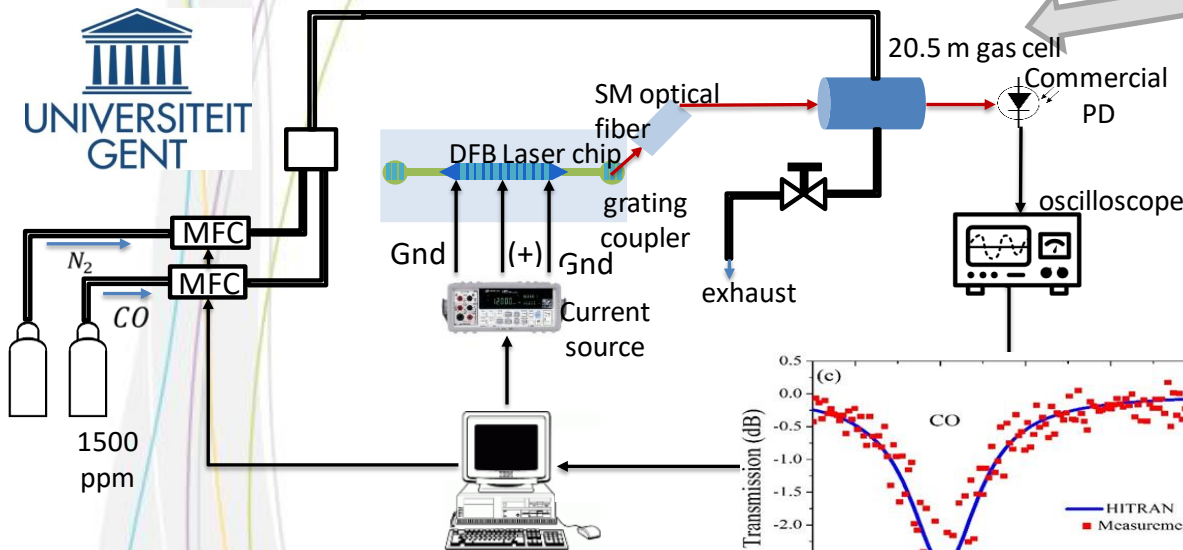


N = number of spots in a ring
L = total length (m)

$$L = 0,12 * (14N + 1) = 25,32 \text{ m}$$

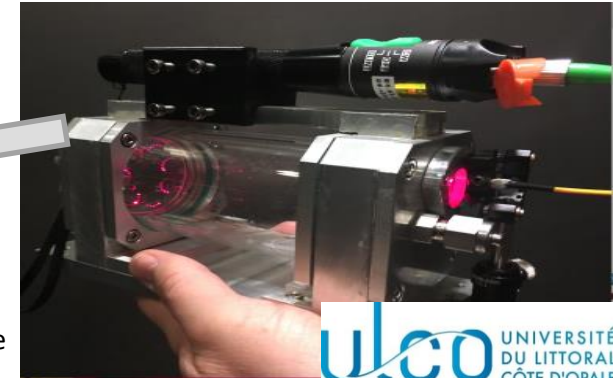
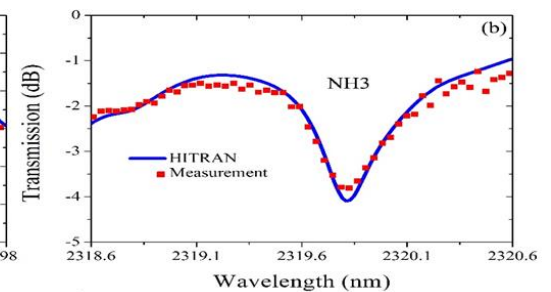
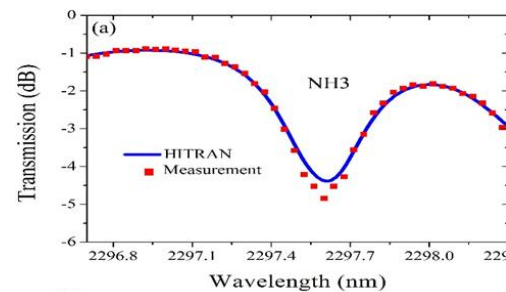
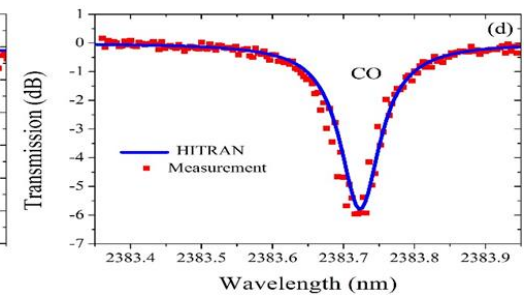
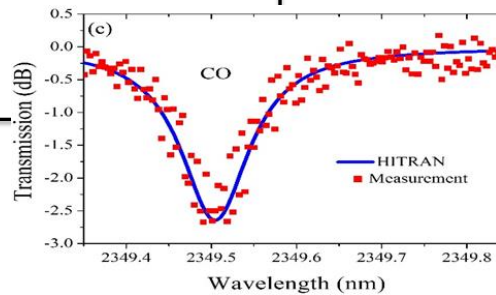
With a careful alignment we obtained 7 rings with 15 spots each.

Gas sensing



Tests on CO

Tests on NH_3



Development of a tunable synchronously pumped OPO

Targeted wavelengths:

Gas	ERPG2 (ppm)	Best spectral region (cm-1)	Reduced spectral region due to interferences (cm-1)	Wavelength (nm)	Possible technology
HCL	33	2600-3100	2673-3046	3 283-3 741	OPO
NH3	142	1100-1200 (1500-1700)	1100-1200		QCL
		5 094, 4 367, 4 348	4 348	2 300	OPO
CO	430	2000-2250	2 027-2 038 ; 2 093-2 140 ; 2 145-2 210	~ 4 580	OPO
CO2	27 309		4835-5124	1 951-2 068	OPO
SO2	4	1300-1400	1347		QCL
HCN	10	3200-3400	3 268, 3 290, 3 305, 3 331, 3345	3 059, 3 039, 3 025, 3 002, 2 989	OPO
NO	10	1750-1950	Interferences		Impossible: low absorption and interferences with H ₂ O
NO2	10	1560-1660	1 596-1 600		QCL

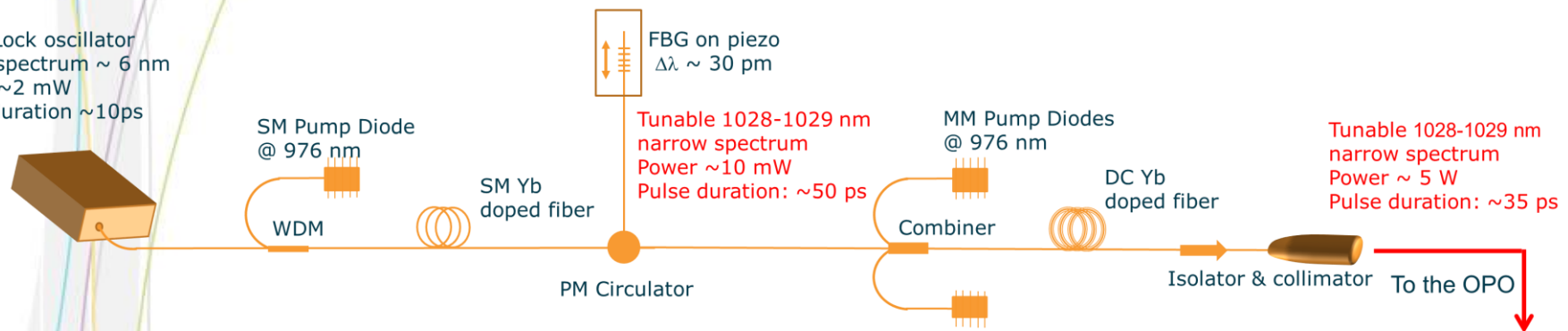
Tunable synchronously pumped OPO

Fiber laser pump source:

Input

Mode-Lock oscillator
Broad spectrum ~ 6 nm
Power ~ 2 mW
Pulse duration ~ 10 ps

Scheme of the Laser



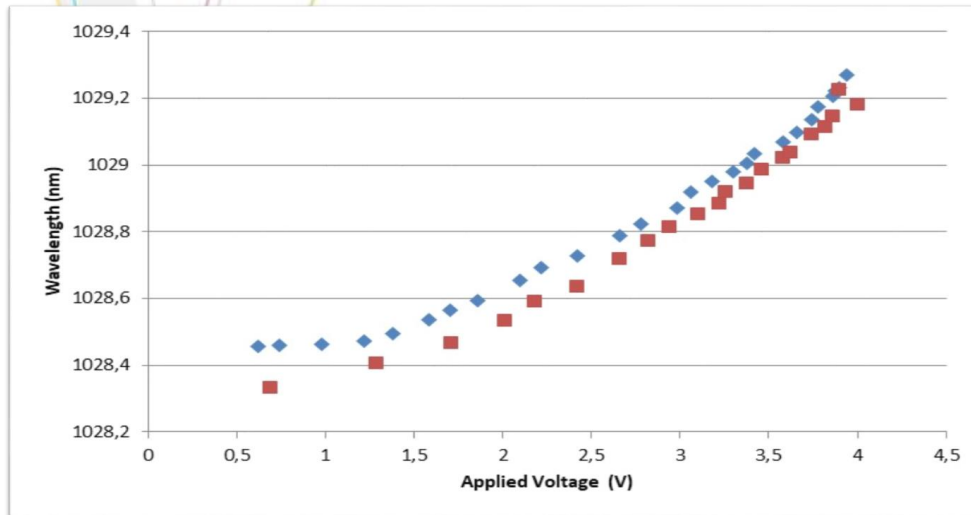
Fibre laser pump characteristics	Wavelength	Spectral linewidth	Pulse duration	Rep.rate	Average Power
	1028-1029 nm	40 pm	30 ps	40 MHz	5 W

OPO characteristics	Coarse tunability range	Spectral linewidth	Piezo Modulation	Fast tunability range	Average Power
	3 - 3.5 μm (2,5 - 4 μm)	0.4 cm^{-1}	600 Hz (Up to 1 kHz)	7 cm^{-1}	700 mW

Tunable synchronously pumped OPO

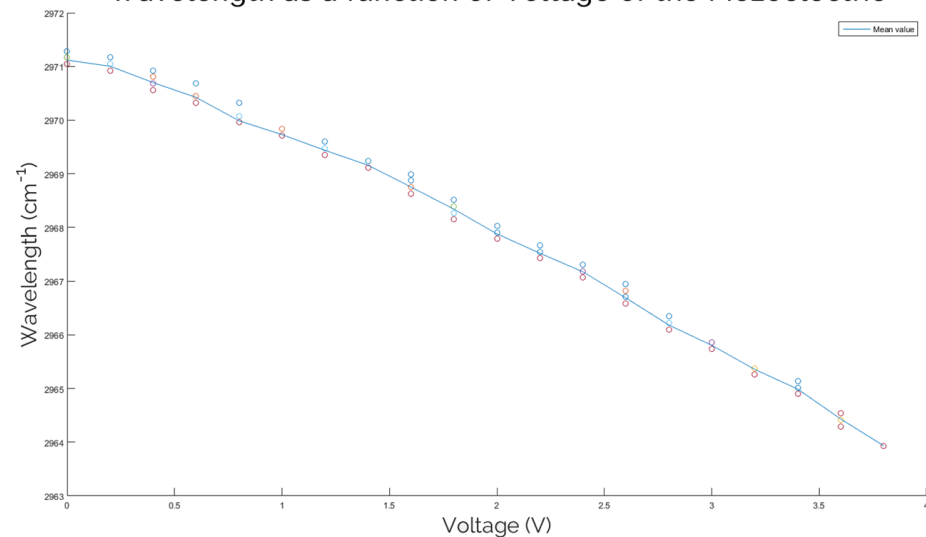
Fast wavelength modulation

➔ Wavelength modulation out of the laser



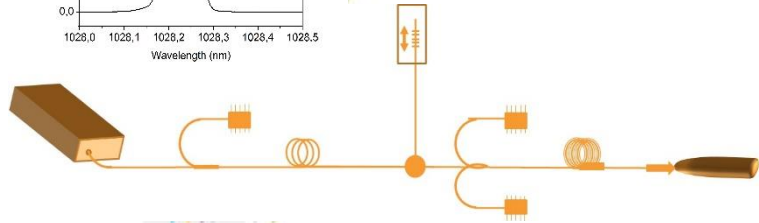
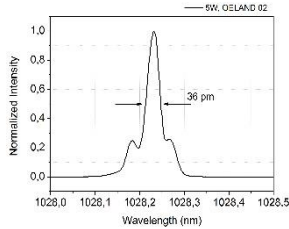
Wavelength variation out of the OPO ➔

Wavelength as a function of Voltage of the Piezoelectric



Tunable synchronously pumped OPO

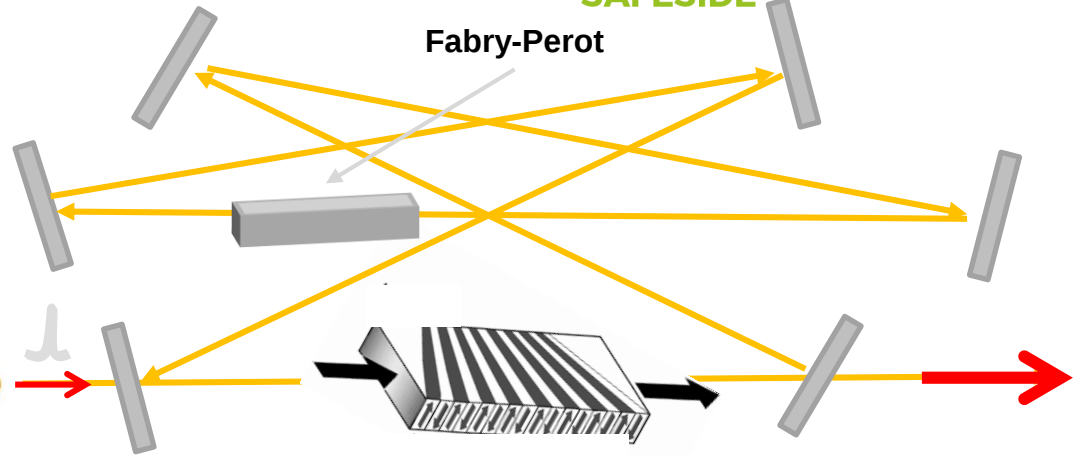
Narrow linewidth, fastly tunable
picosecond Fibre laser



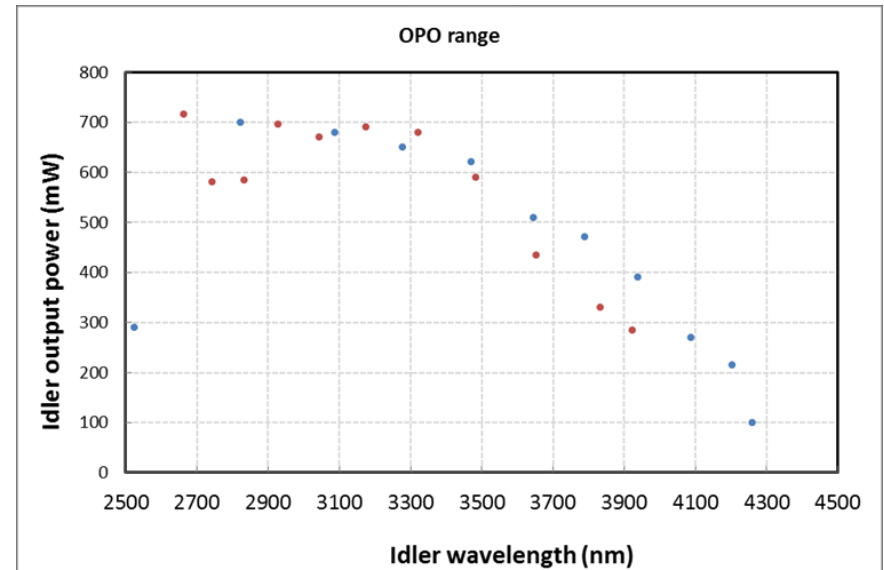
& SP-OPO cavity

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Fabry-Perot



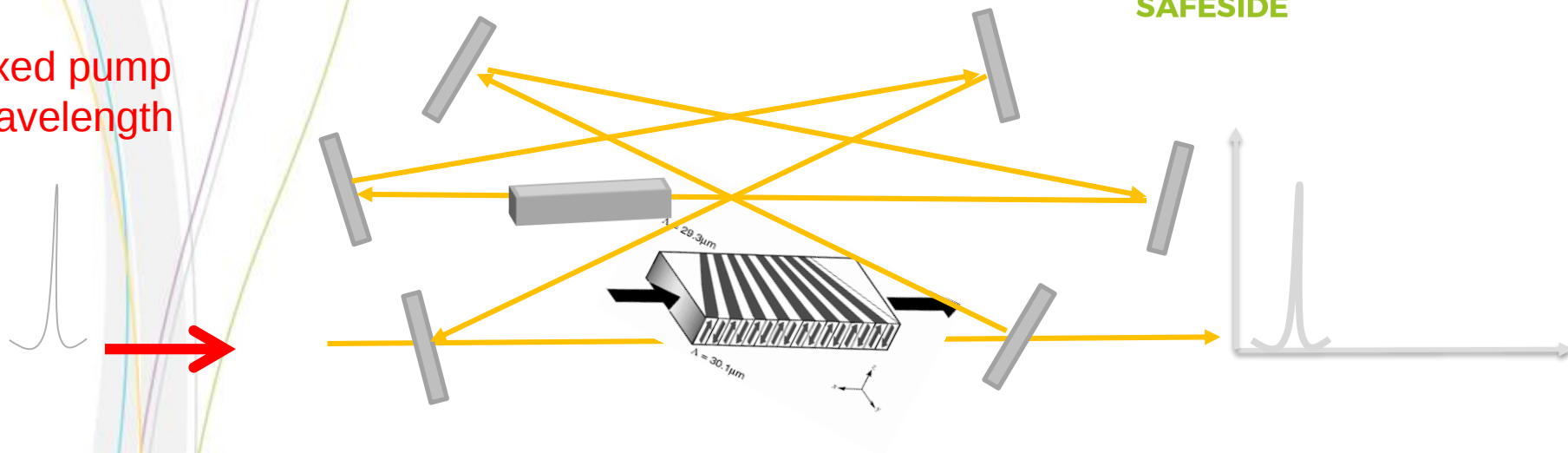
Fan-out PPLN



Low speed broadband scanning

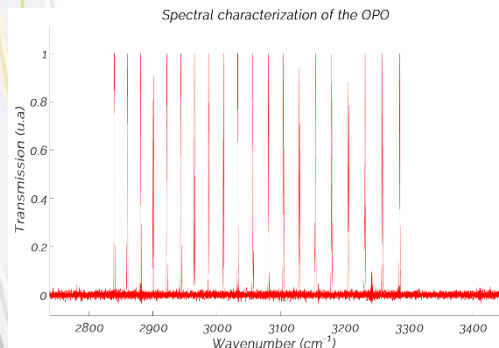
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Fixed pump
wavelength

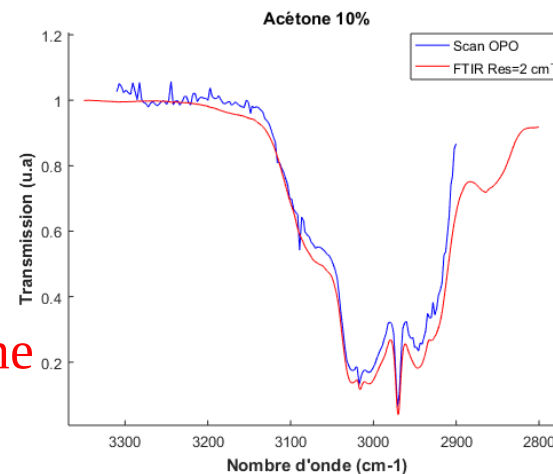


Translation of the OPO crystal

Tunable over hundreds of
wavenumbers



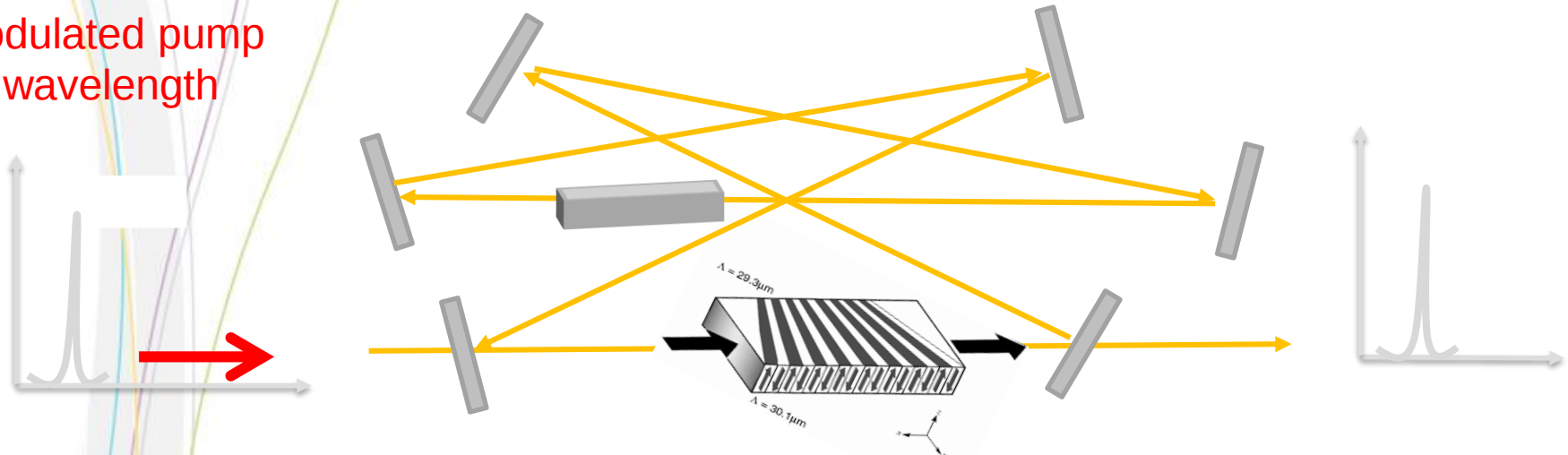
Ex. of acetone
detection



High speed narrow band scanning

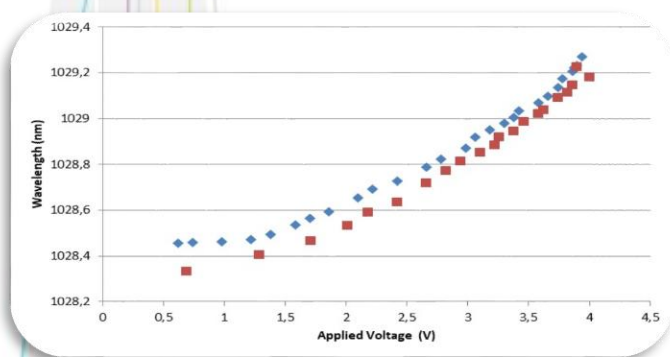
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Modulated pump
wavelength

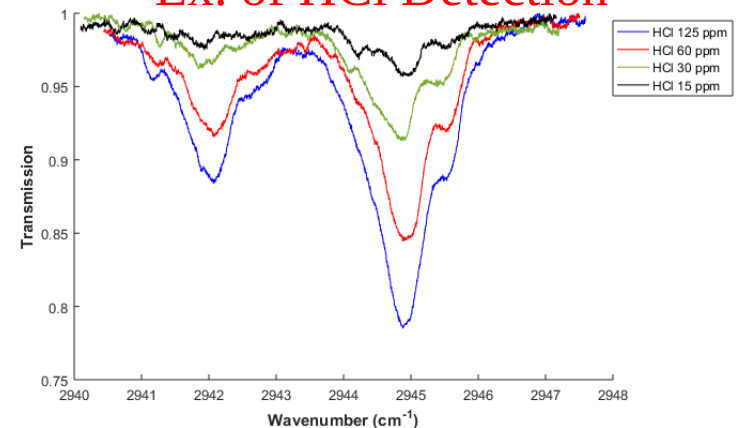


Fixed position of the OPO crystal

Tunable over 10 cm⁻¹

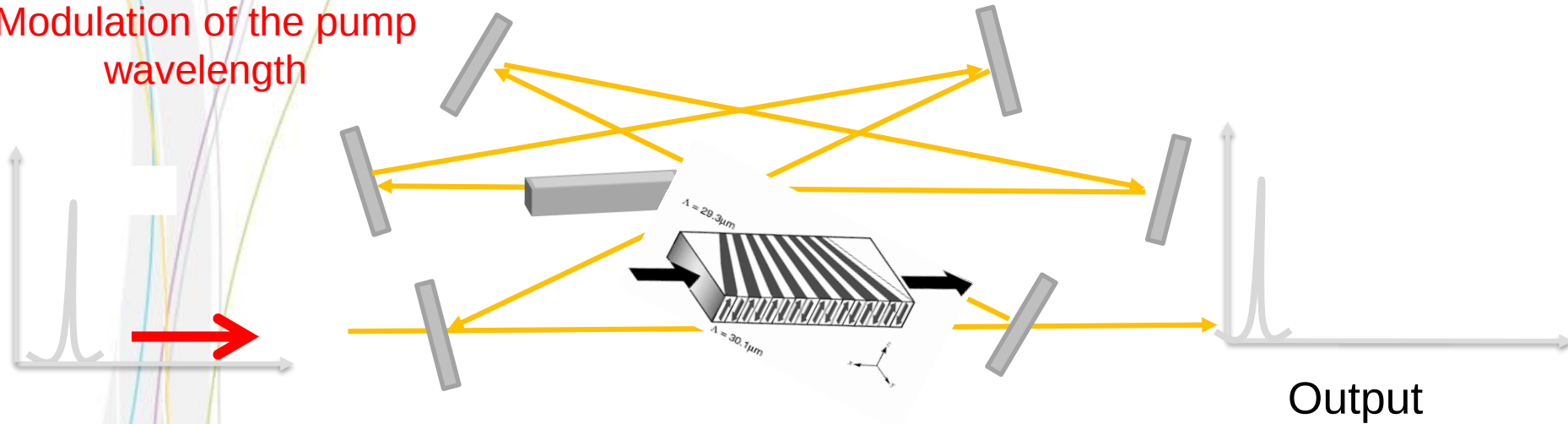


Ex. of HCl Detection

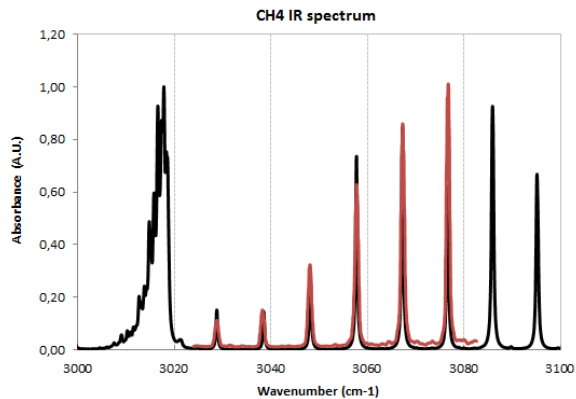


Wavelength modulation spectroscopy

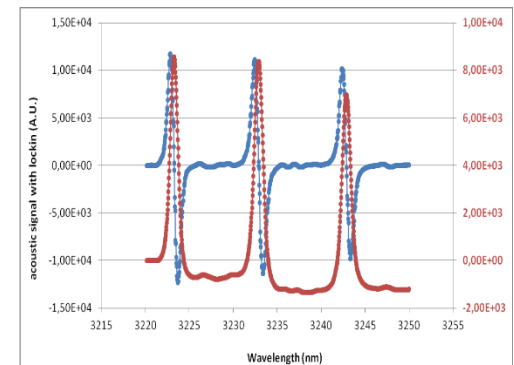
Modulation of the pump
wavelength



& translation of the OPO crystal

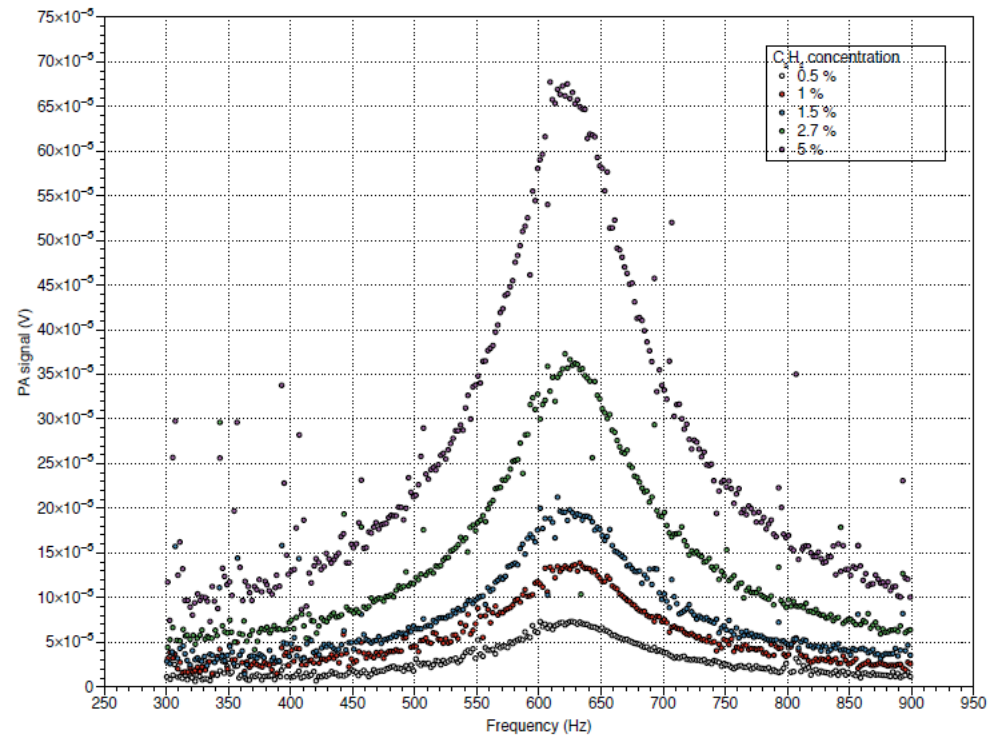
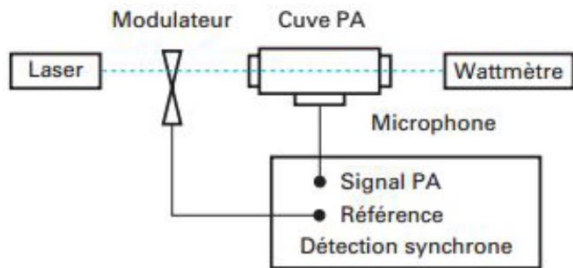


Ex. of Methane
detection



Photoacoustic cell

Validation of the PA cell with Acetylene



Photoacoustic cell

Estimated sensitivity with the OPO + PA system

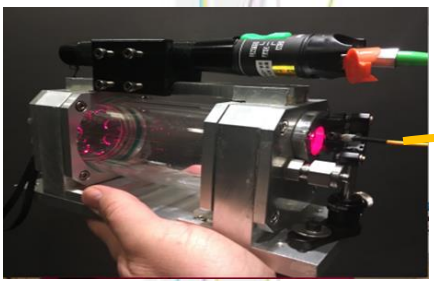
Molecule and (ERPG2)	Spectral Region	Laser technology	Laser power (mW)	Absorption coefficient (cm ⁻¹)	Minimum concentration (ppm)
HCl (33ppm)					
	1.7472μm / 5723.4cm ⁻¹	DFB	1	1.2	7500
	3.3 μm / 3030 cm ⁻¹	OPO	100	30	3
CO (430ppm)					
	1.568μm	DFB	1	2.50E-03	-
	2.3μm	OPO	100	0.45	200
	4.58 μm	OPO	100	60	1.5
HCN (10ppm)					
	1.54μm	DFB	1	0.5	18000
	3.0μm	OPO	100	22	4
NH₃ (142ppm)					
	1.9631μm	DFB /OPO	1/100	1.1	8000/80
	2.29μm	OPO	100	0.7	130
CO₂ (27000ppm)					
	1.6μm	DFB	1	0.01	-
	2.004 μm	OPO	100	0.14	650

Next steps:

- Prototyping
- Free space outdoor tests.

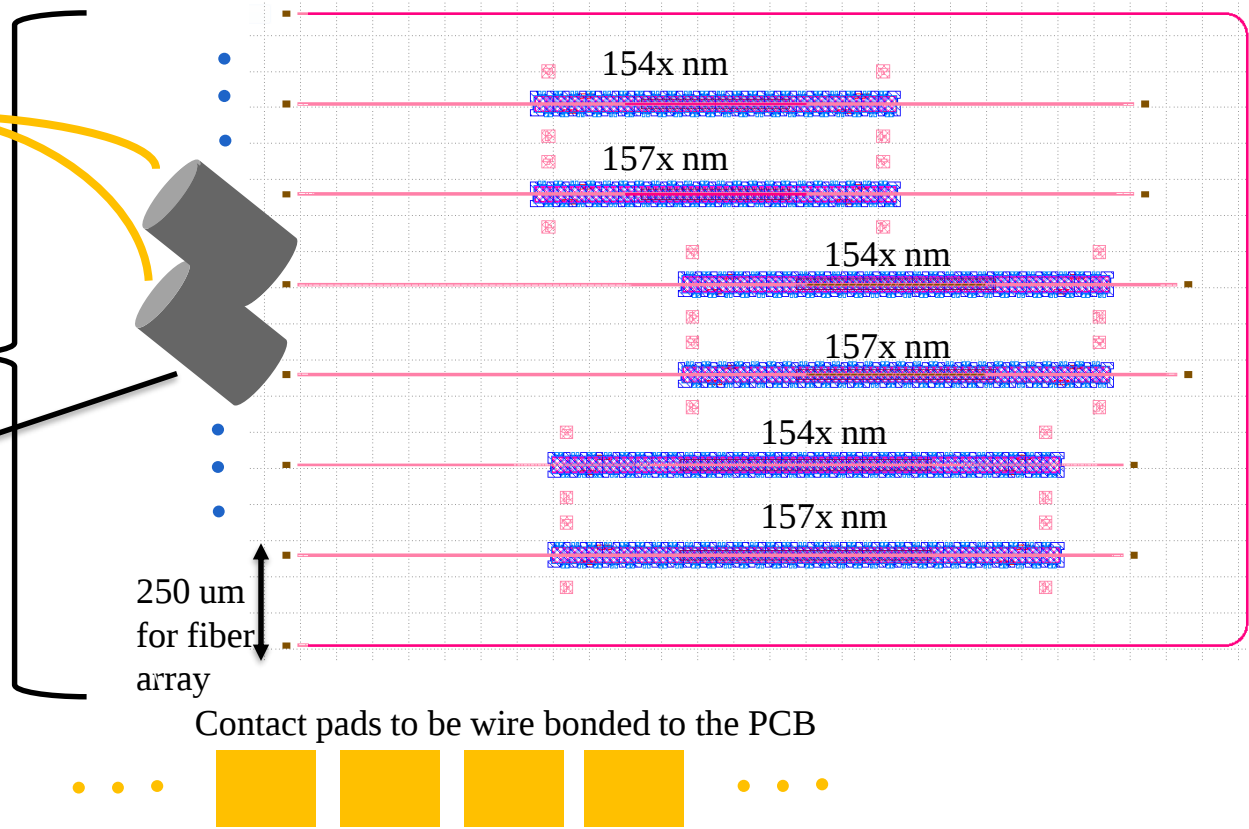
- Field tests are expected in 2020 with two type of devices / methods:

Multiple DFB chip for gas sensing experiment



3 different designs of DFBs

Fiber coupling



MIR laser source + Photo-acoustic sensor

- Field tests are expected in 2020 with two type of devices / methods:

