

Compact Diode Laser for Near Infrared Methane Spectroscopy

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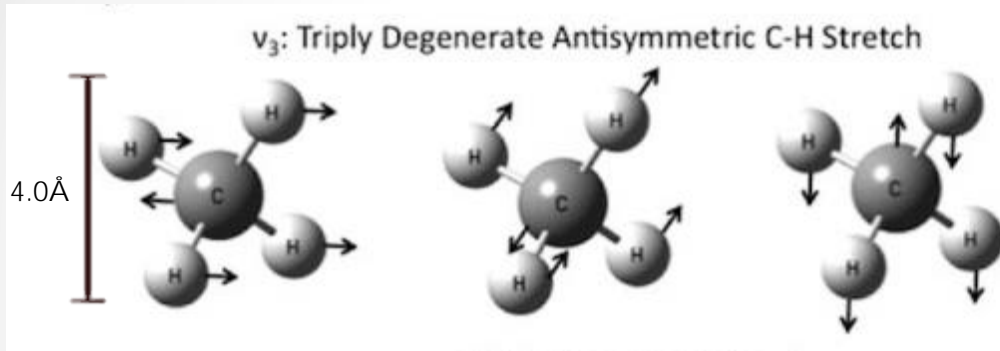
Motivation

- Expand gas-filled hollow fiber references to 1.6 microns wavelengths.
 - Absorption spectroscopy and sub-Doppler spectroscopy in methane-filled hollow fibers

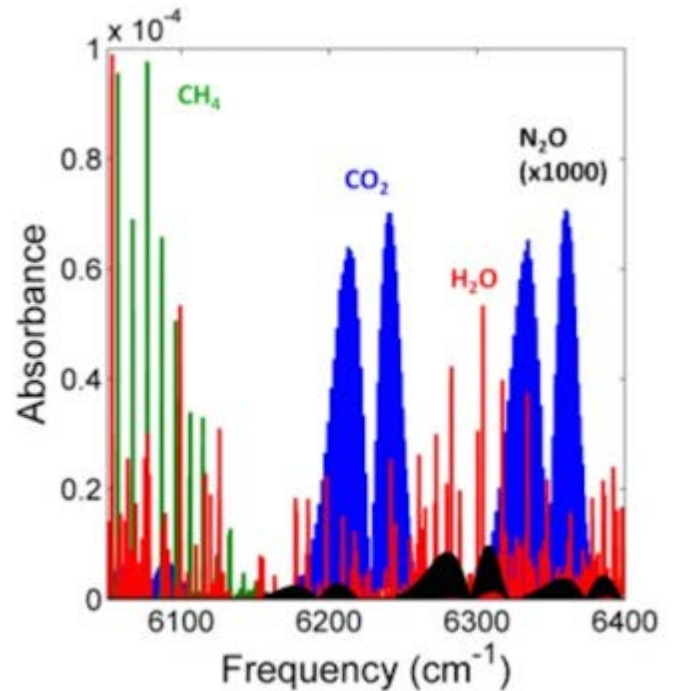
Challenges of the Diode Laser

- Using the Littrow configuration to calculate the diffraction angle off the diffraction grating.
- Reconstructing and machining of an adapted diode laser design at the new grating angle.
- Redesigning the mirror mount to avoid beam clipping, passing a beam radius 4x the full width half maximum (FWHM).
- Needing high power to saturate methane for sub-Doppler spectroscopy

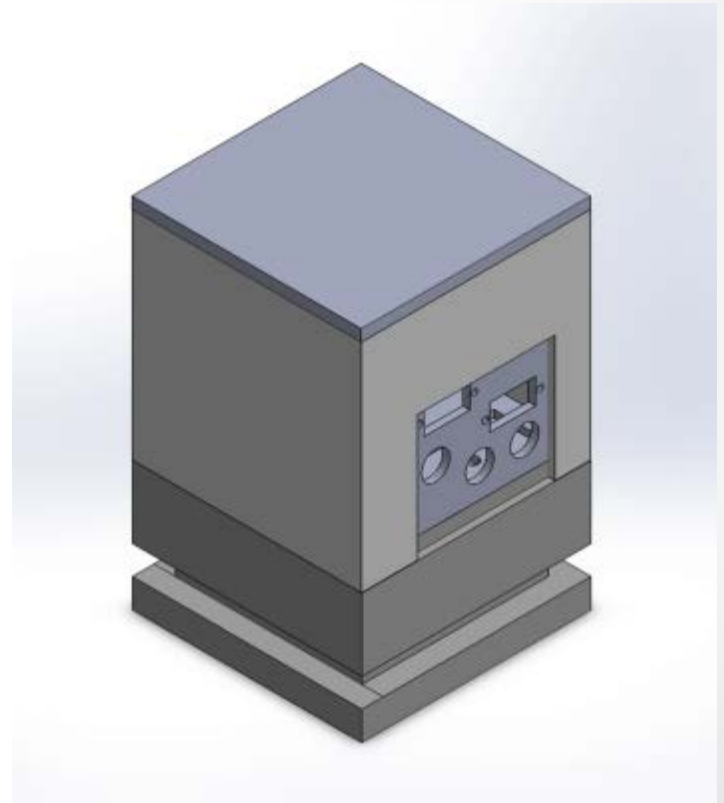
Methane (CH₄)



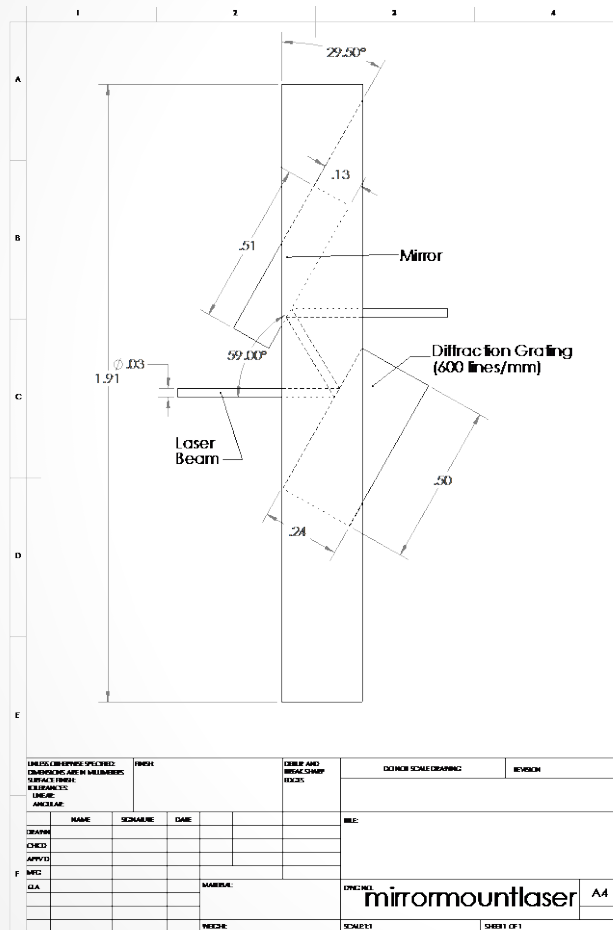
$$\nu_3 = 3158.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}, 2\nu_3 = 6317.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$



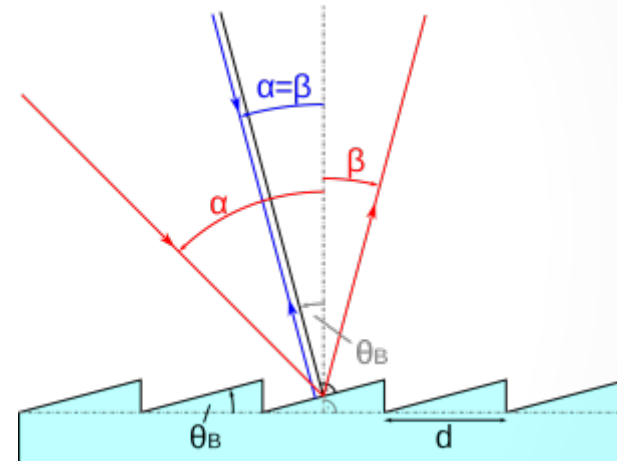
Assembling a Compact Diode Laser



Interior of the Diode Laser



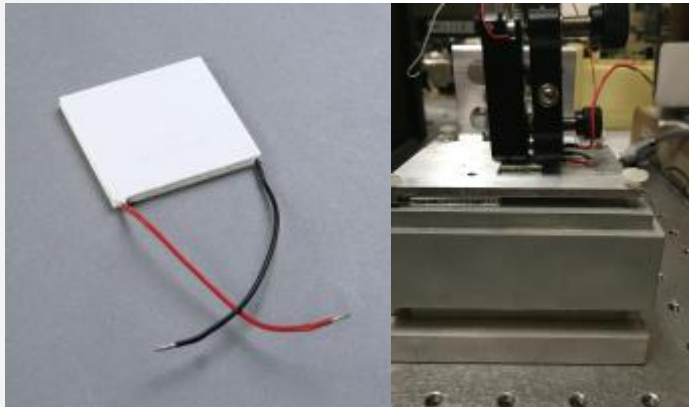
Littrow Configuration



d = line spacing
 α = incidence angle
 β = diffraction angle
 θ_B = blazed angle

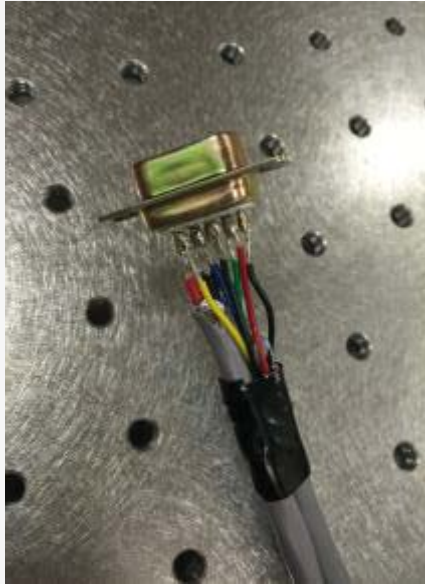
Laser Parts

- Thermoelectric coolers (TECs) - heat pumps used to cool systems.

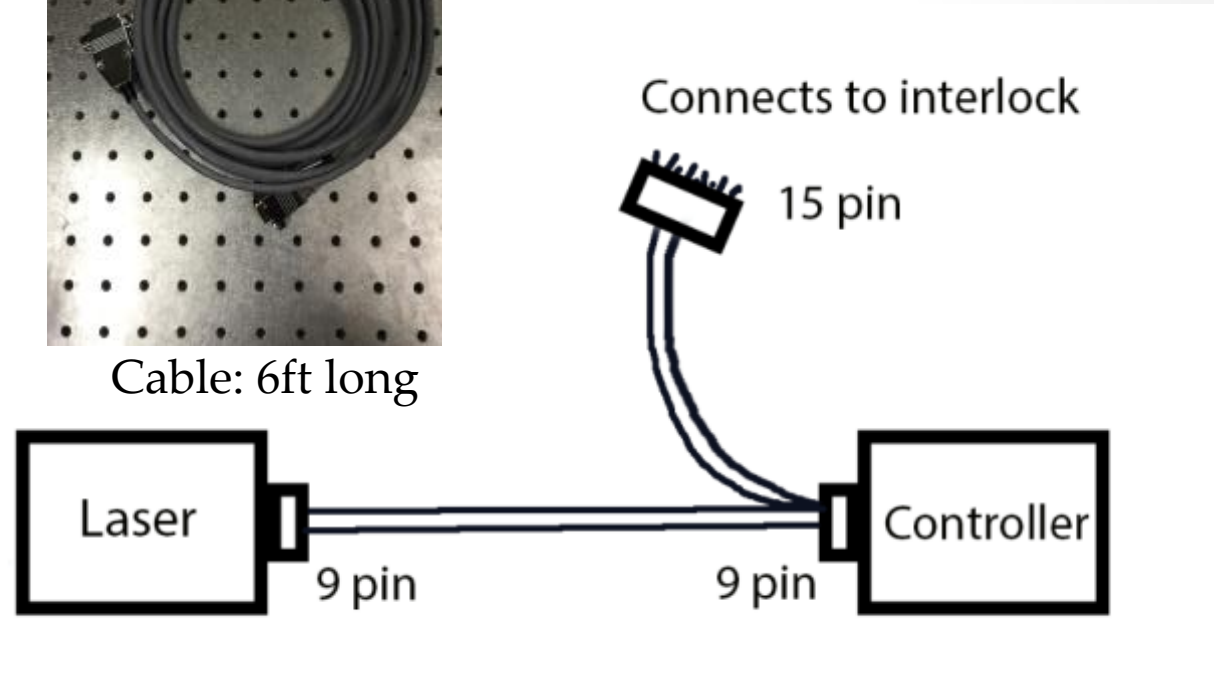


- PZT – fine tune position of the the laser
- Thermistor- electrical resistor used for measurement and heat control
- Temperature Chip – determines the temperature of laser

Powering the diode laser

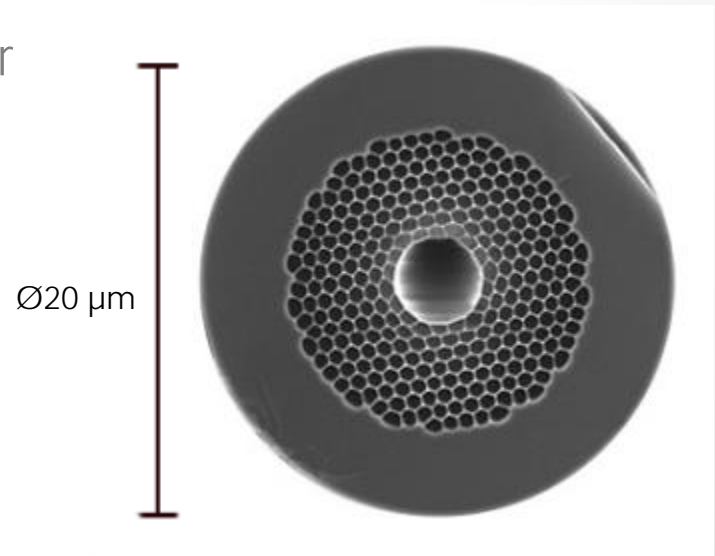


Cable: 6ft long



Future Works

- Align and fiber-couple the laser, fill a hollow core fiber with methane, and tune the laser to the resonance of the methane line
- Conduct absorption spectroscopy and sub-Doppler spectroscopy at 1.6 microns
- Develop sealed hollow-core fibers filled with methane absorbing laser light as a frequency reference.





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Questions?