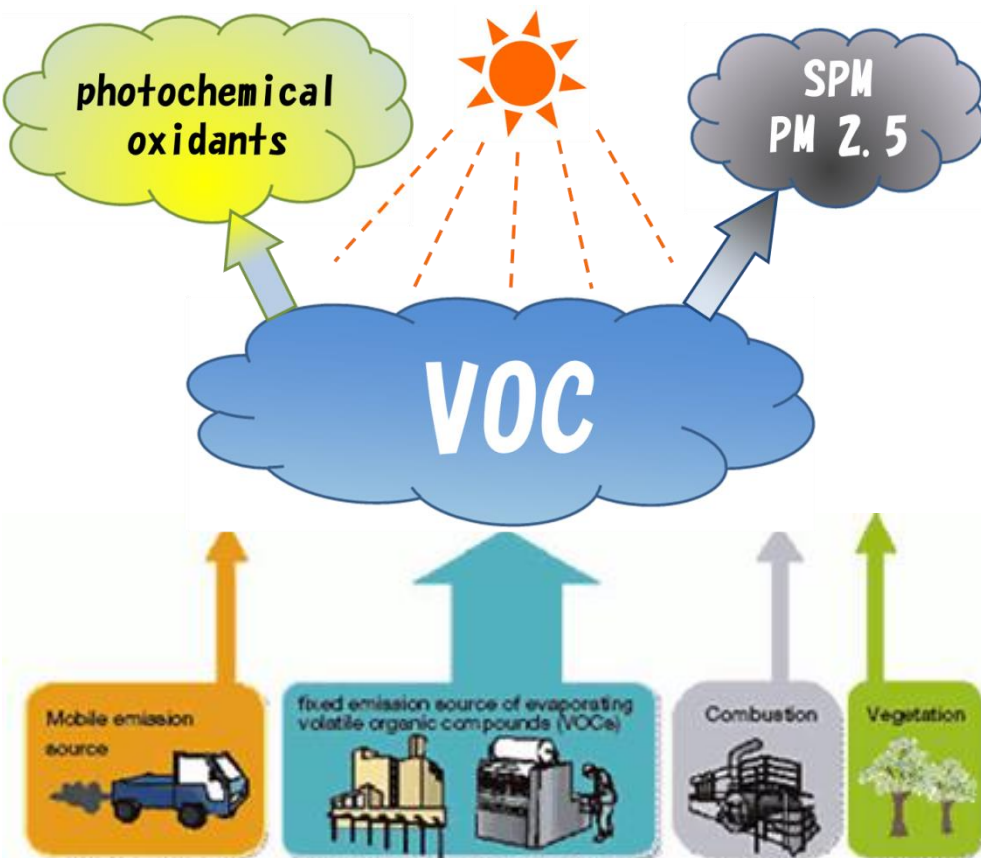


# Adaptive Sampling Dual THz Comb Spectroscopy

8/4

M2 Ichikawa

# Air pollution by VOCs



From : Environment of Tokyo

## Primary air pollutants

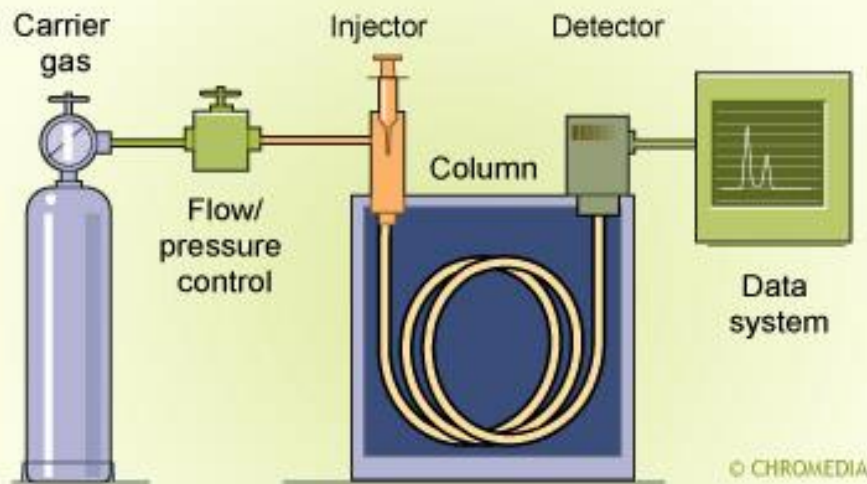
Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>x</sub>)  
Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)  
Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)  
Small particulate matter (SPM)  
Carbon monoxide (CO)  
Lead (Pb)  
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

VOC is the general term of organic compounds that become gaseous in the atmosphere

**The instrumental analysis of VOC gases is important to pollution control.**

# Conventional techniques

## Gas chromatography

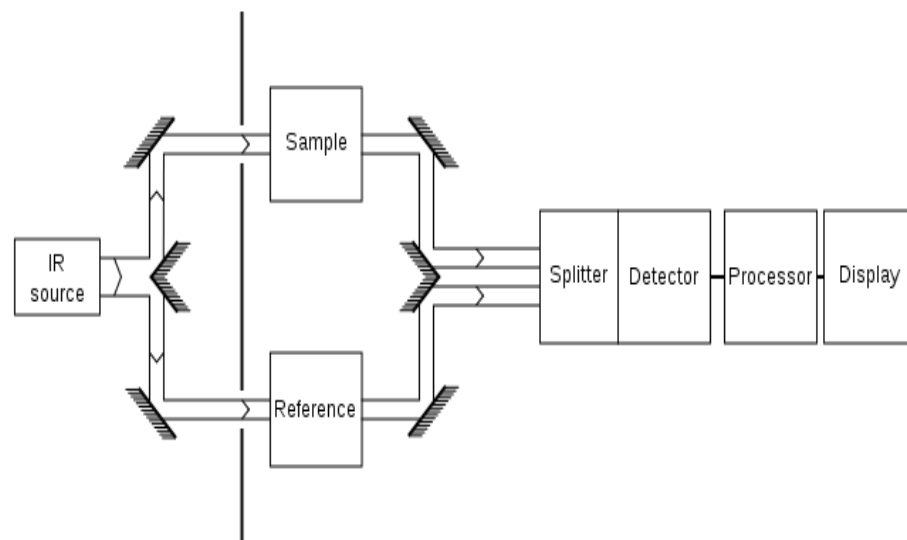


From : <http://chromedia.org/>

Advantage : High resolution, sensitivity

Disadvantage : Need the skills for instrumental analysis,  
Long measurement time, Sample preparation

## Infrared spectroscopy



From : [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)

Advantage : High speed, Broadband spectrum

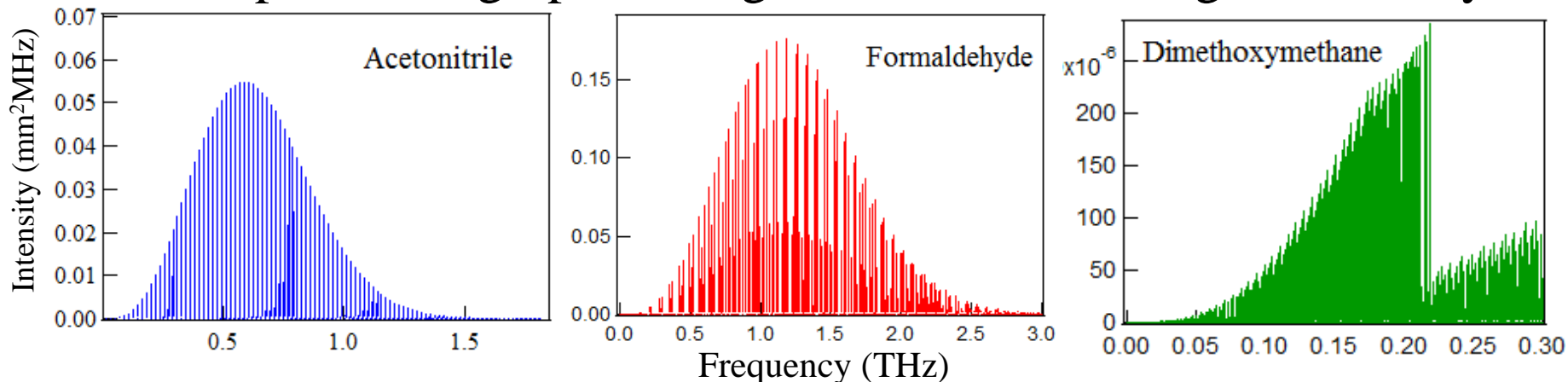
Disadvantage : Scattering by aerosol, Low sensitivity

**With conventional techniques, it was difficult to analyze VOC gases directly without preparing samples in advance.**

# THz gas spectroscopy

(1) Rotational transition of polar molecules.

Rich spectral fingerprints, high discrimination, high sensitivity



THz Spectral fingerprints of VOC gases

(2) Reduced scattering in small particles

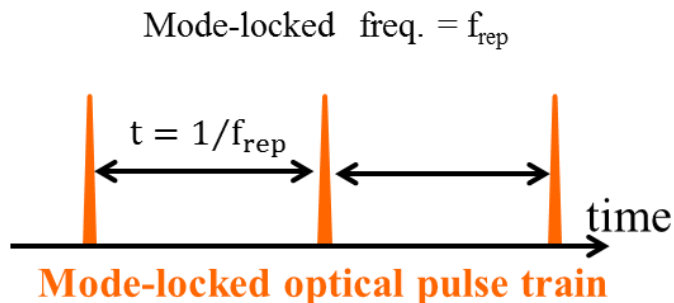
$$\lambda_{\text{THz}} \gg \text{particle diameter}$$

possible to analyze gas molecules mixed with aerosols, fog, cloud, smoke, etc...

THz spectroscopy has high potential for analysis of VOC gas. However, **spectral resolution**, **spectral accuracy** and **broadband spectral** are required!!

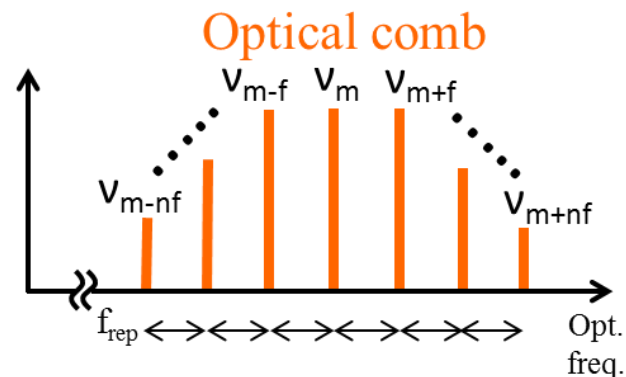
# Optical comb & THz comb

**Time domain**

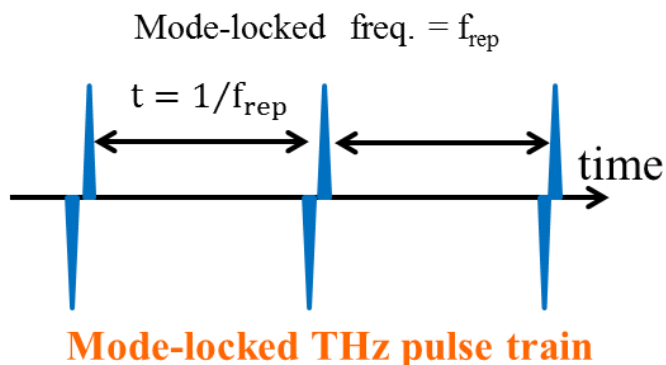


Fourier transform

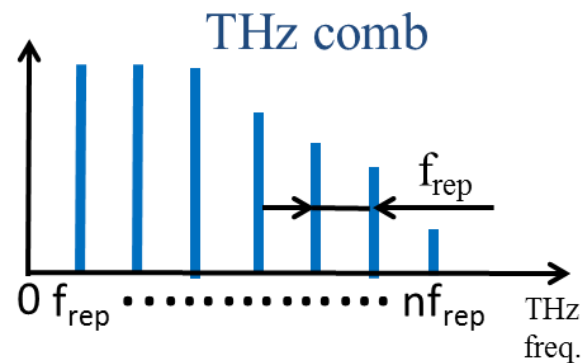
**Frequency domain**



**Photoconductive antenna for THz generation**



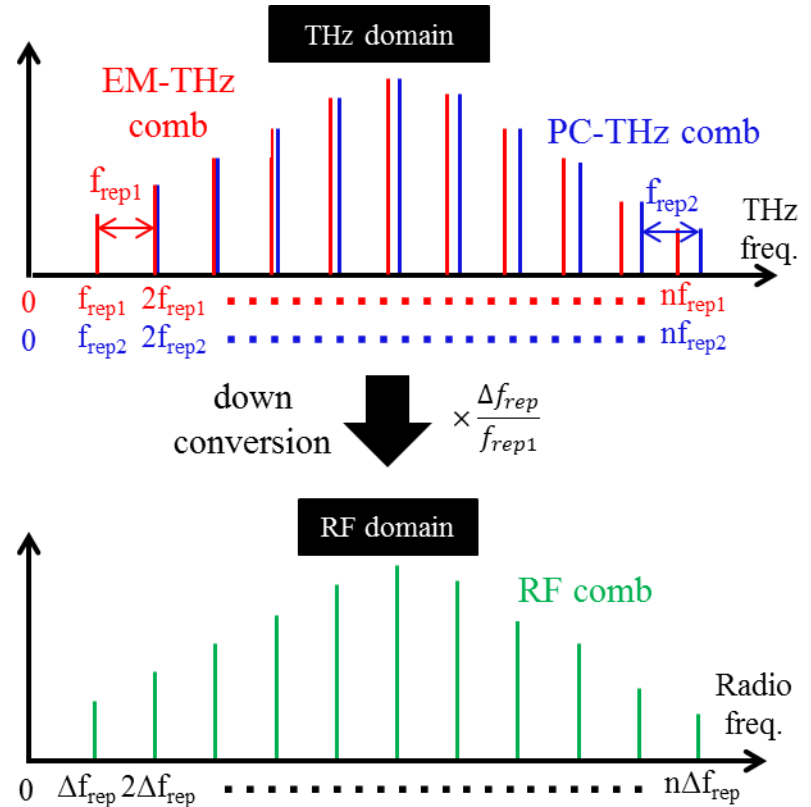
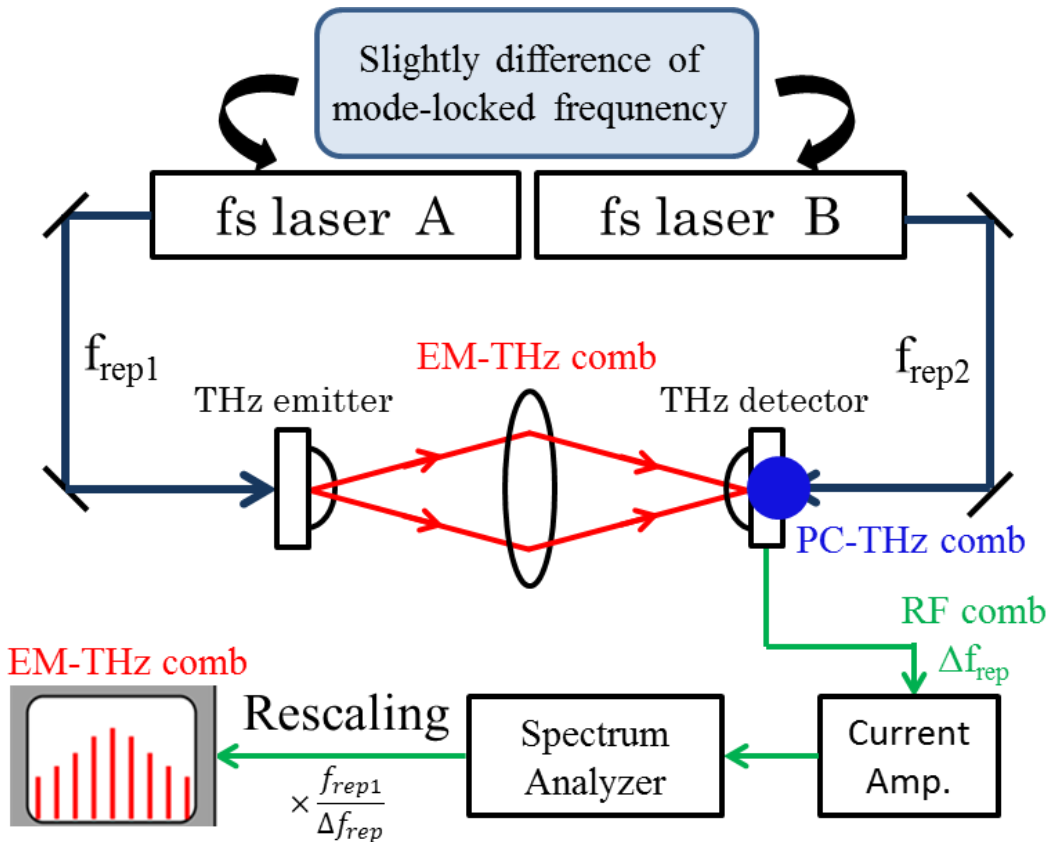
Fourier transform



**Simple, broadband selectivity, high spectral purity, offset free, and absolute frequency calibration**

# Dual THz Comb Spectroscopy

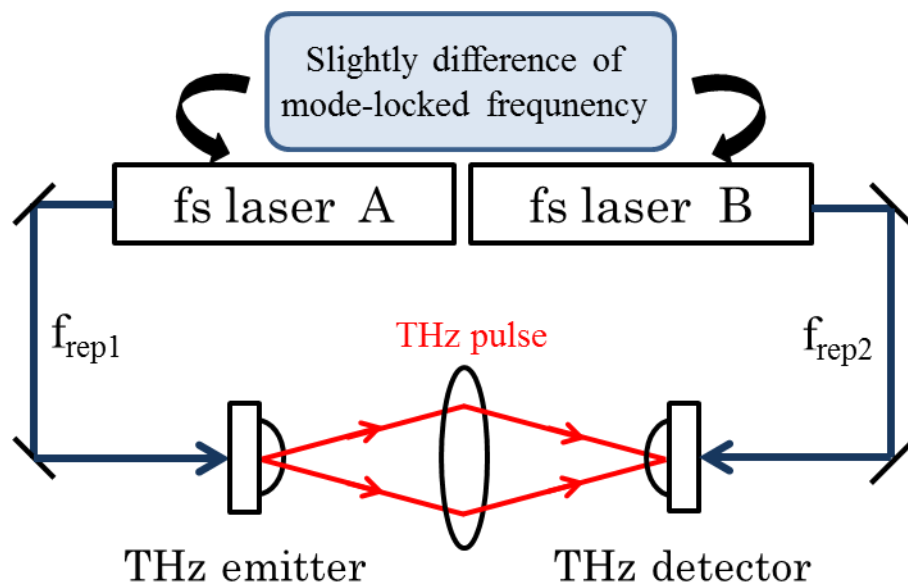
## Frequency Domain



**CW-THz波の狭線幅特性とTHzパルスの広帯域スペクトル特性の融合  
マイクロ波周波数標準へのトレーサビリティ**

# Dual THz Comb Spectroscopy

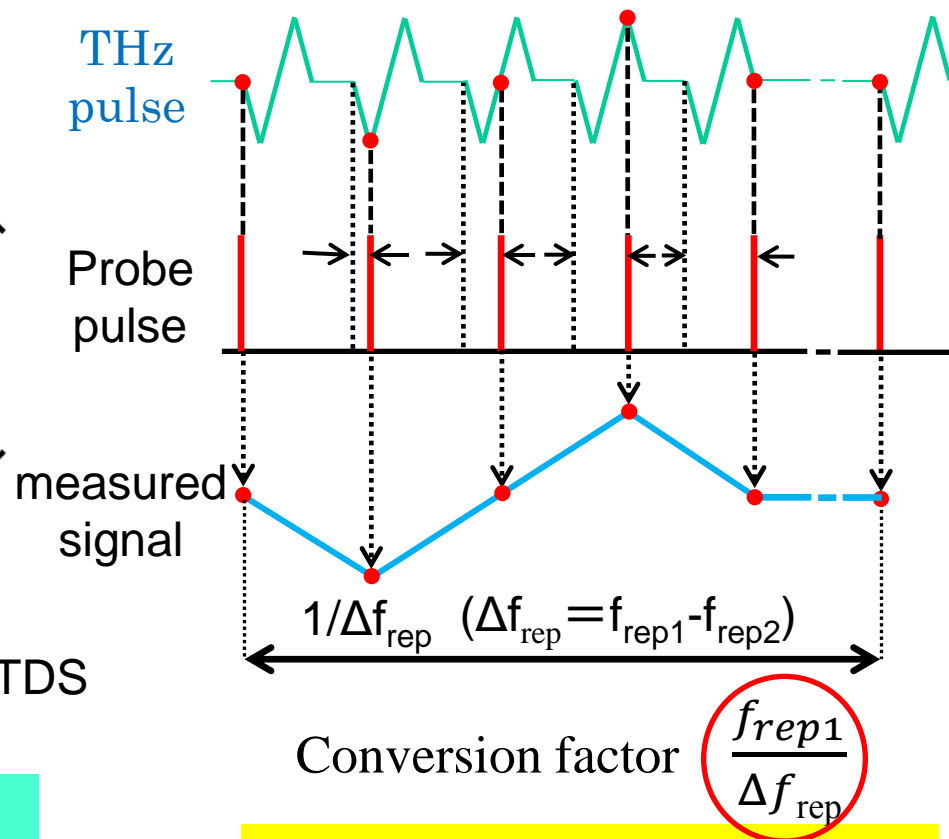
## Time Domain (ASOPS-THz-TDS)



Comparison with conventional THz-TDS based on mechanical stage...

- No moving parts.
- High spectral resolution.
- Measurement time is very fast.

ref) Appl. Phys. Lett. 87, 061101 (2005).



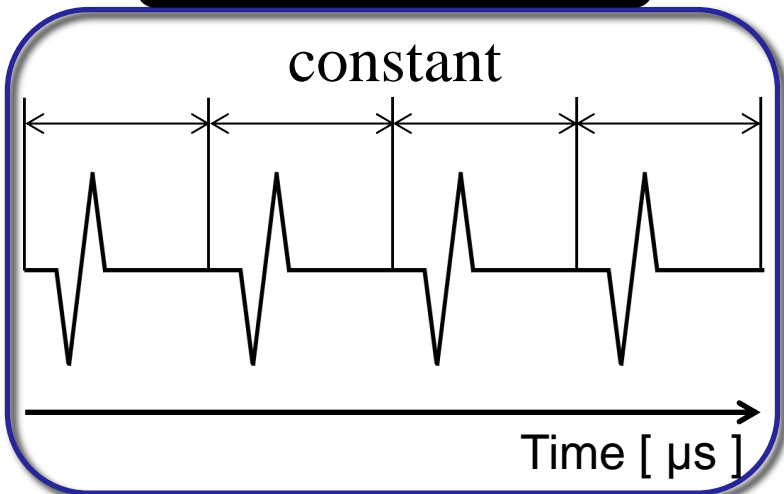
**temporal waveform is expanded to the micro second order.**



# Adaptive sampling

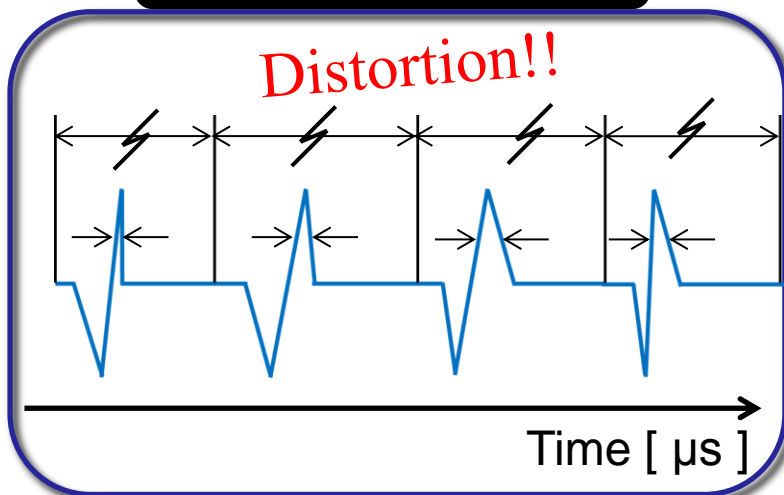
$f_{rep1}, f_{rep2}$  locked

constant



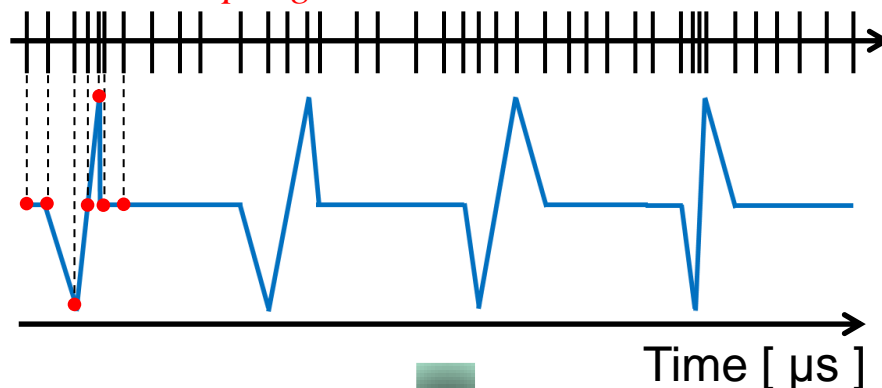
freerun

Distortion!!



By, generate the sampling clock which reflected the fluctuation, linearity of temporal axes can be kept.

*Sampling clock* which reflected the fluctuation.



sampling

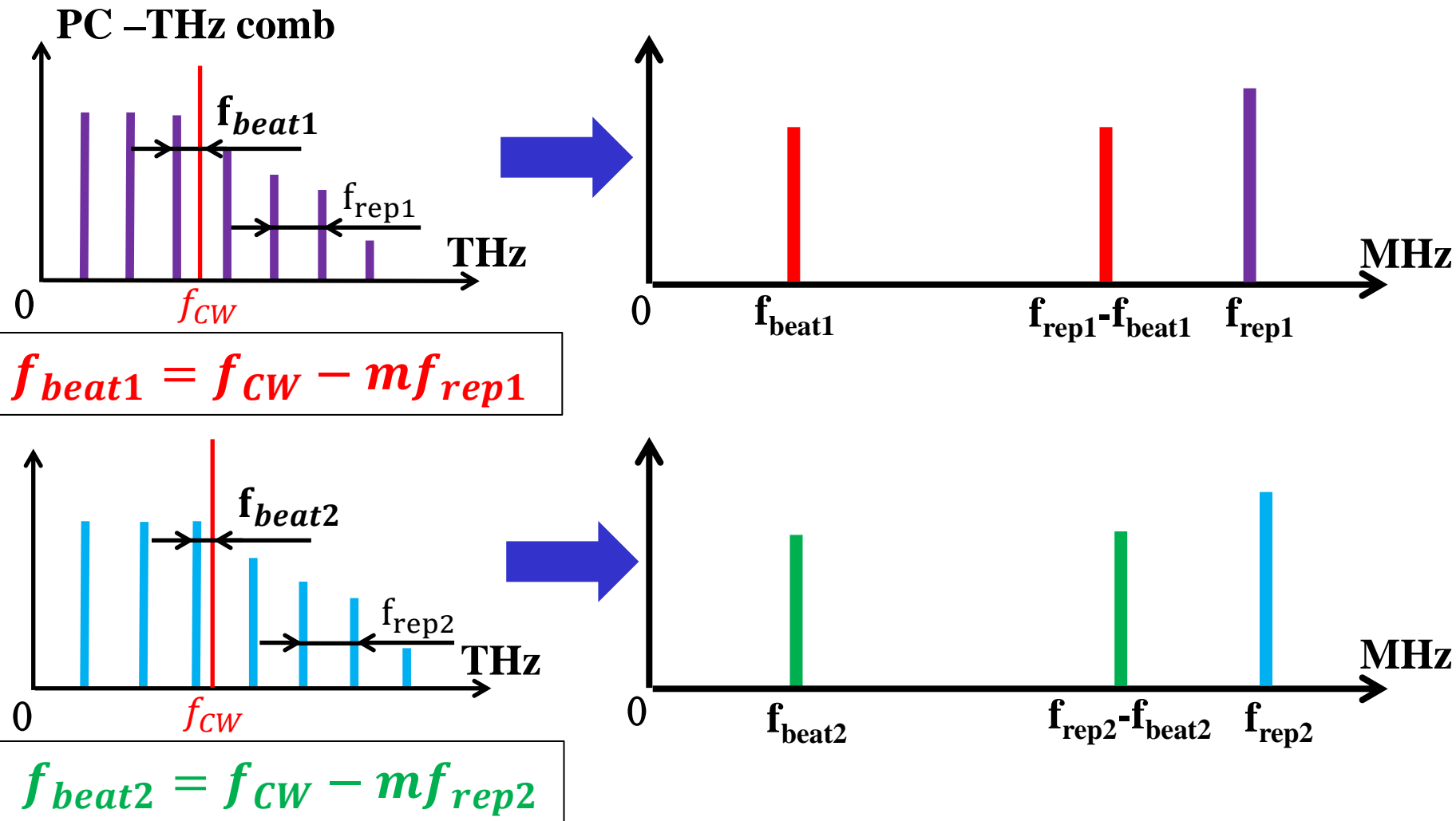
non-distorted THz pulses!!



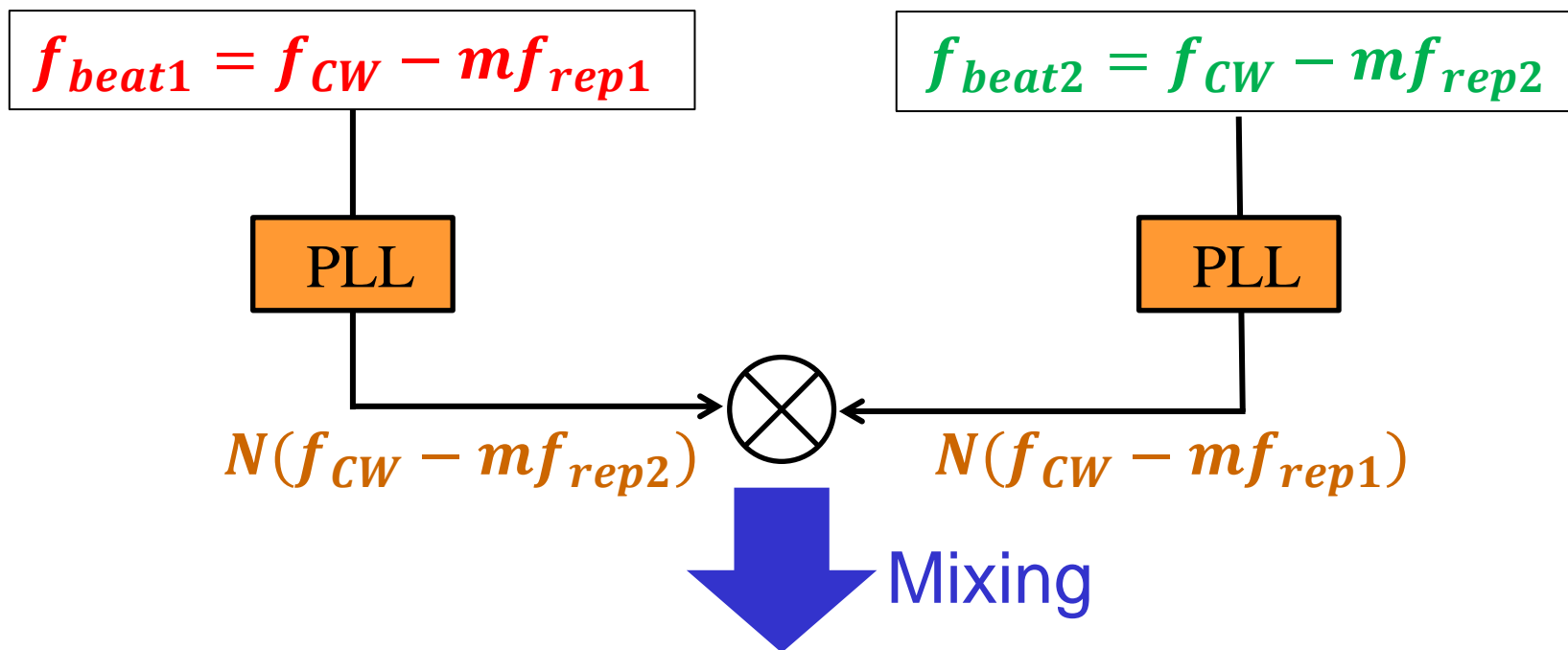


# Extraction of beat signal between dual THz combs

ref) Shuko Yokoyama et al., Optics Express, Vol. 16, Issue 17, pp. 13052-13061 (2008)



# Extraction of beat signal between dual THz combs



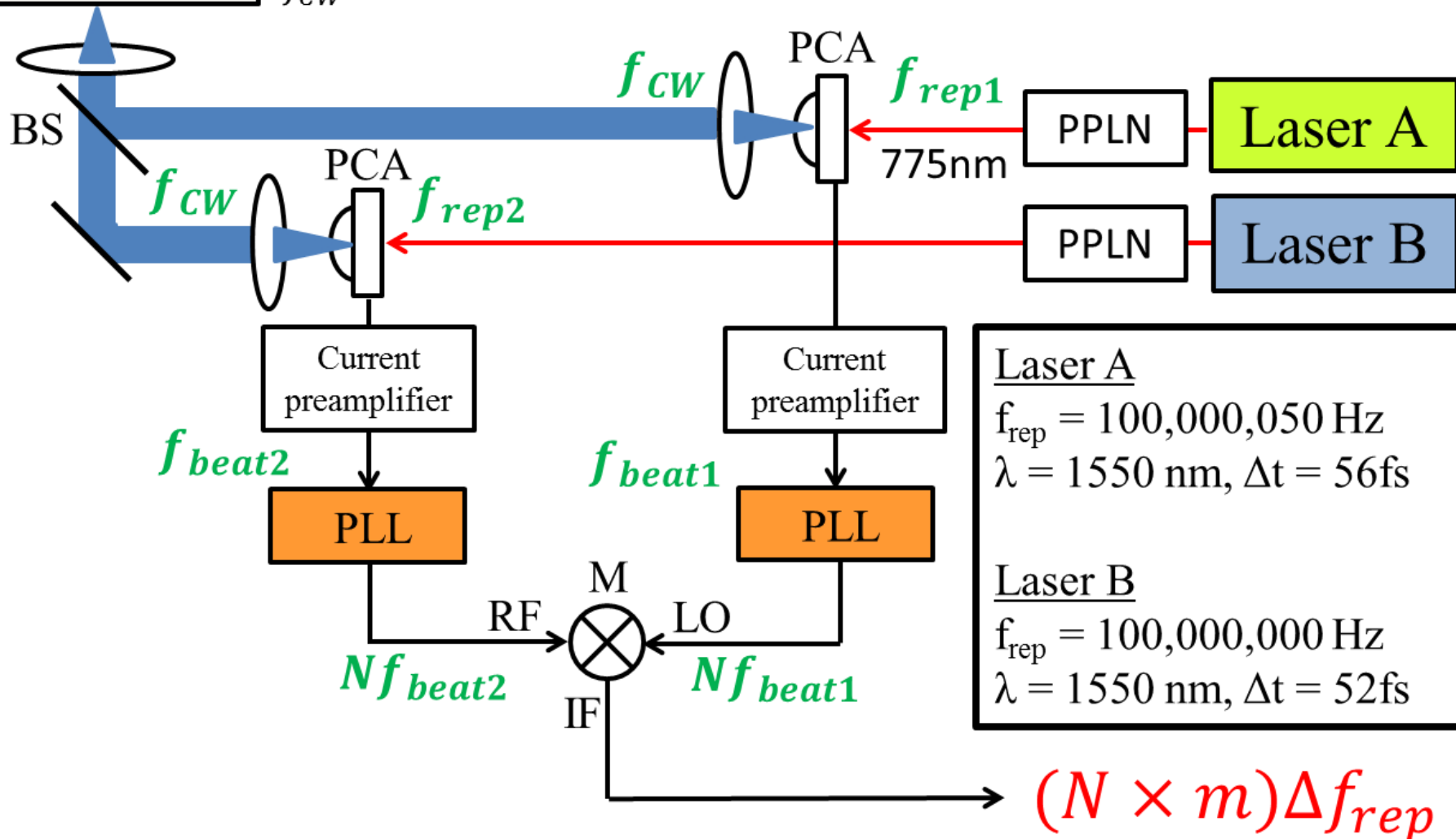
$$\underline{f_{beat1} - f_{beat2} = N \times m(f_{rep2} - f_{rep1}) = N \times m\Delta f_{rep}}$$

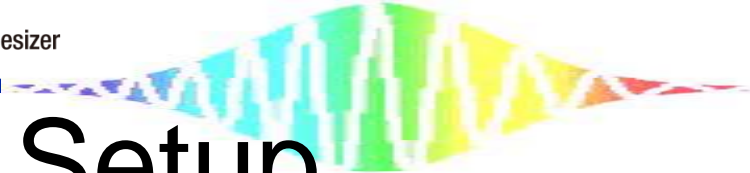
**Adaptive clock**

# Experimental Setup for Adaptive Clock

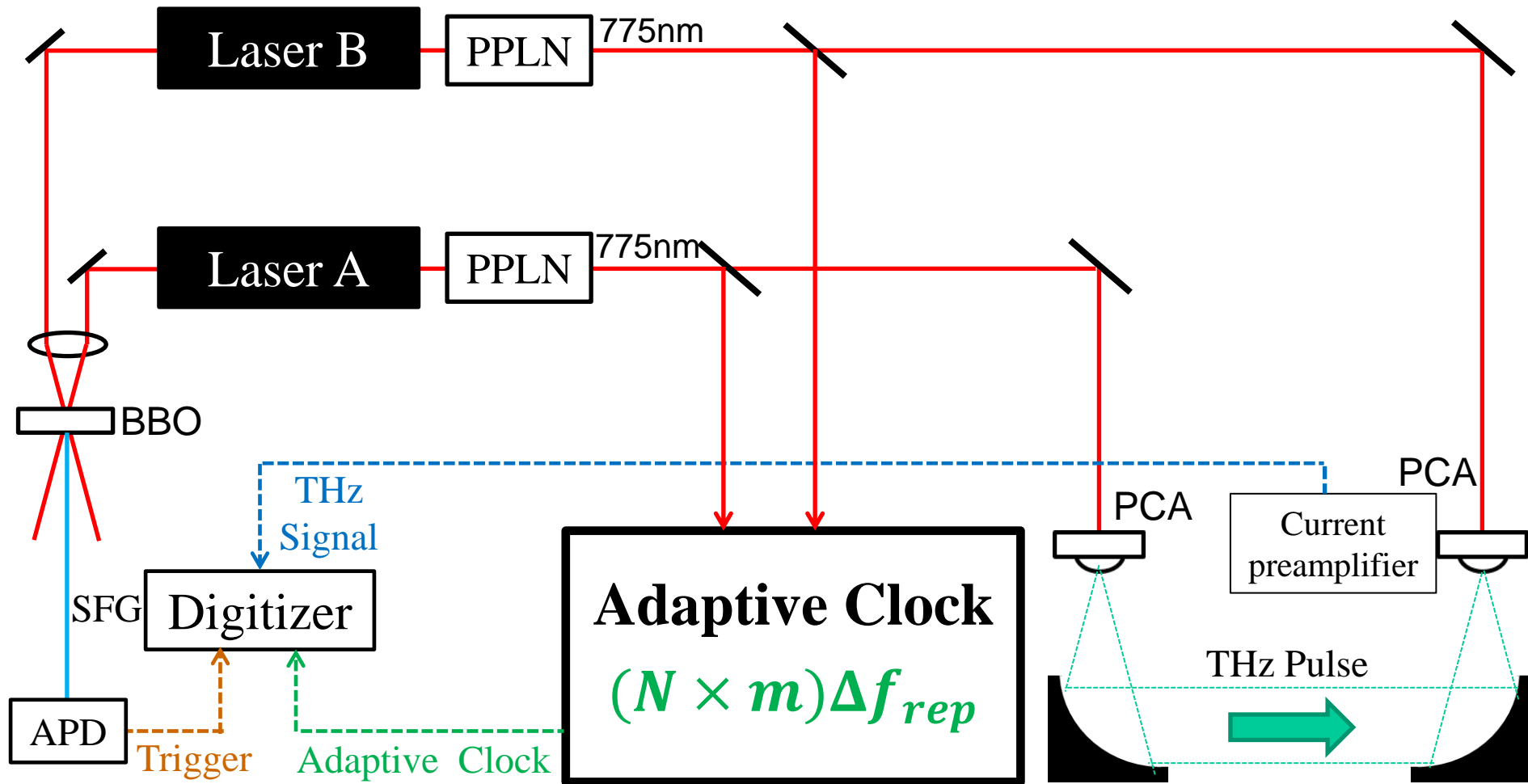
CW-THz  
Source

Linewidth  $< 1$  Hz  
 Power = 2.5 mW  
 $f_{CW} = 100$  GHz





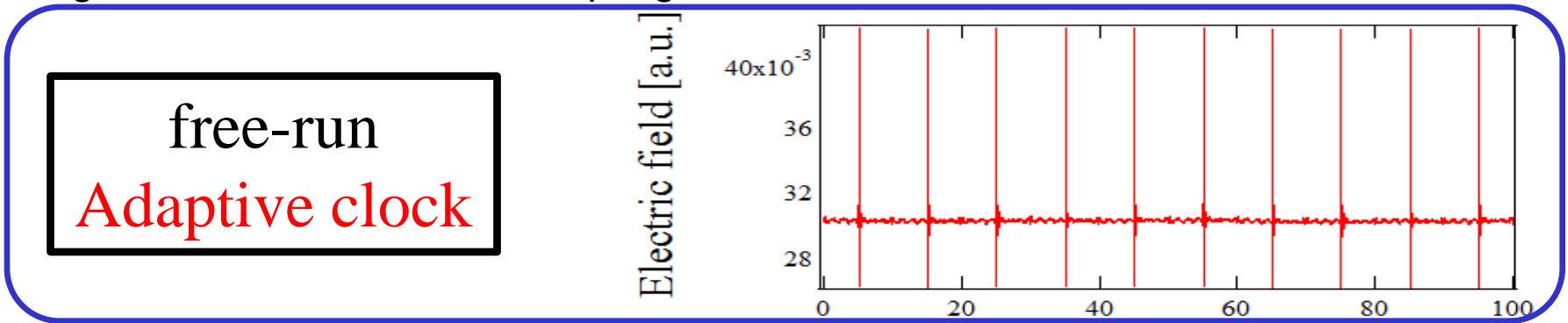
# Experimental Setup



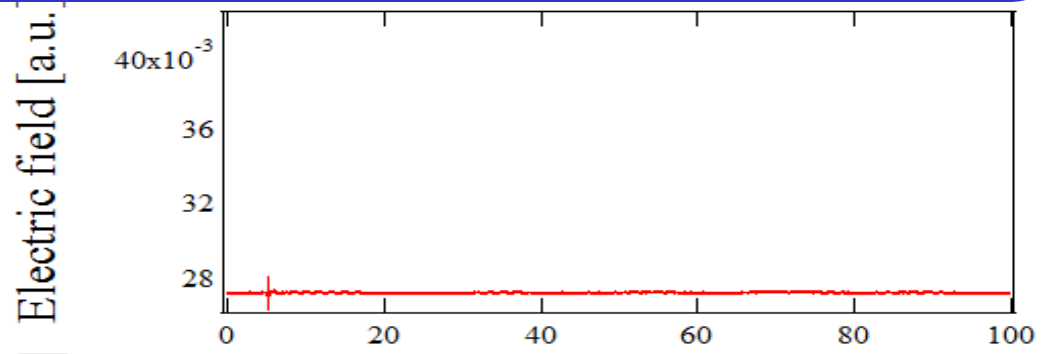


# Result (Temporal Waveform)

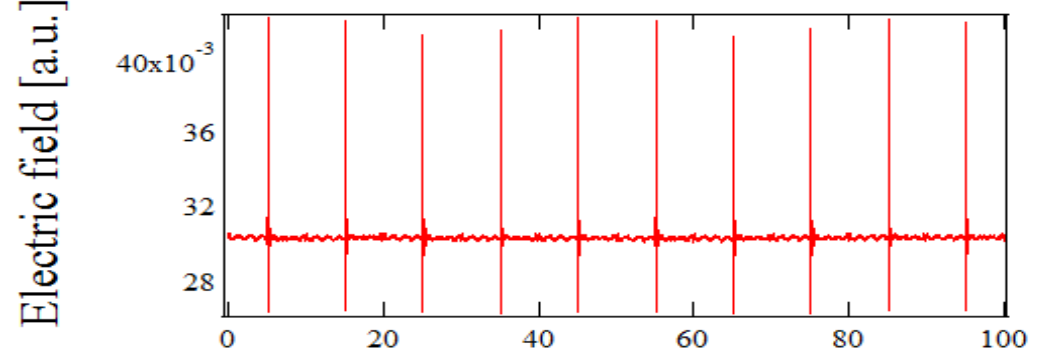
Integration Number 10000, Sampling rate 2 MHz



free-run  
Constant clock



$f_{rep}$  locked  
Constant clock



Time [ns]

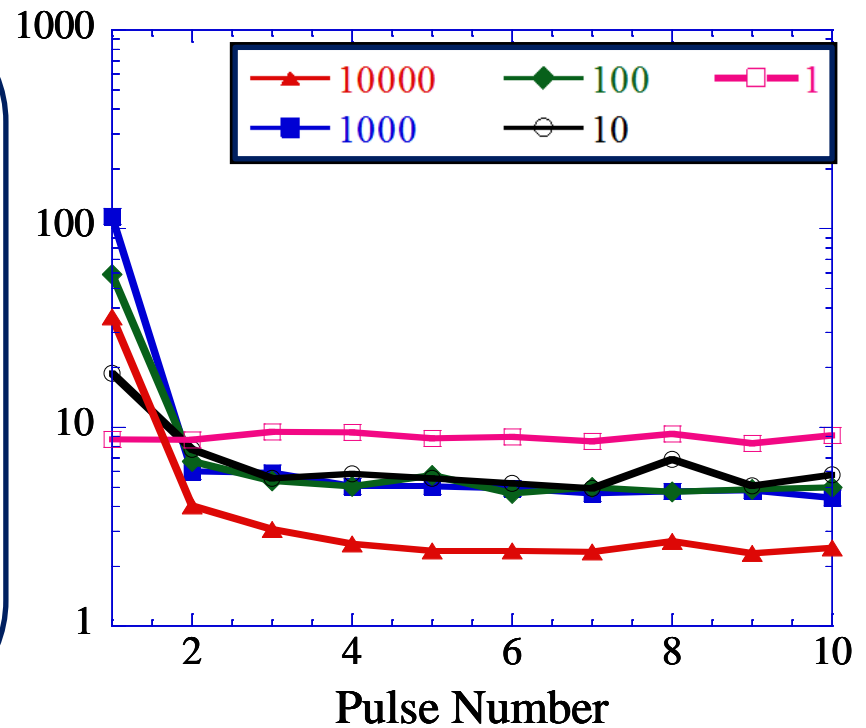
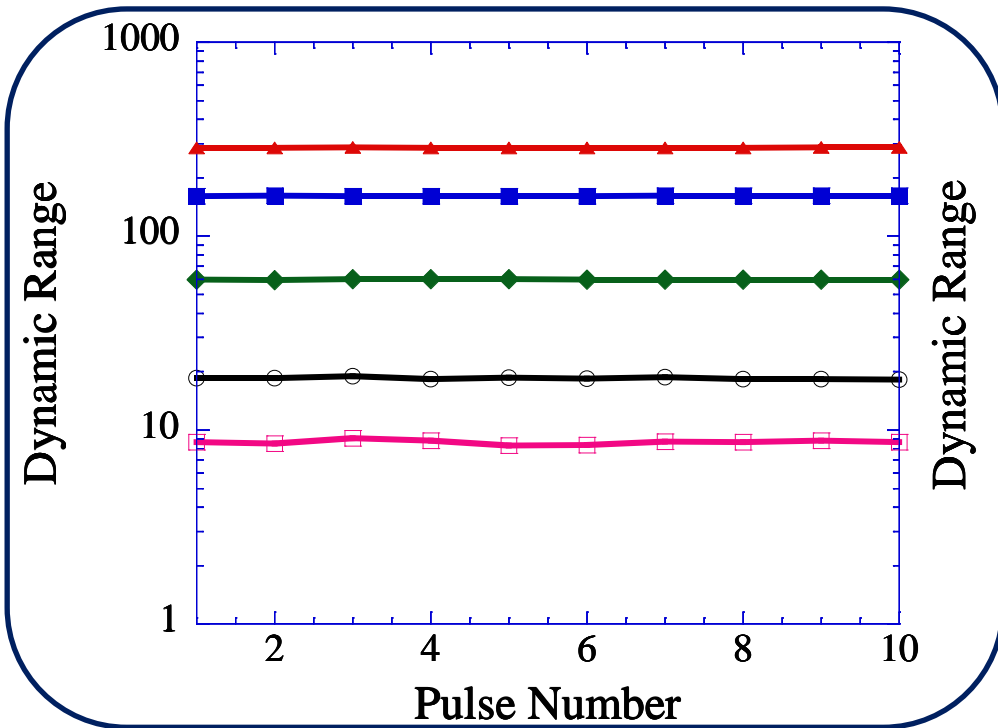


# Comparison of dynamic range

Integration : 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, Sampling Rate 2 MHz

FRL • Adaptive Clock

FRL • Constant Clock



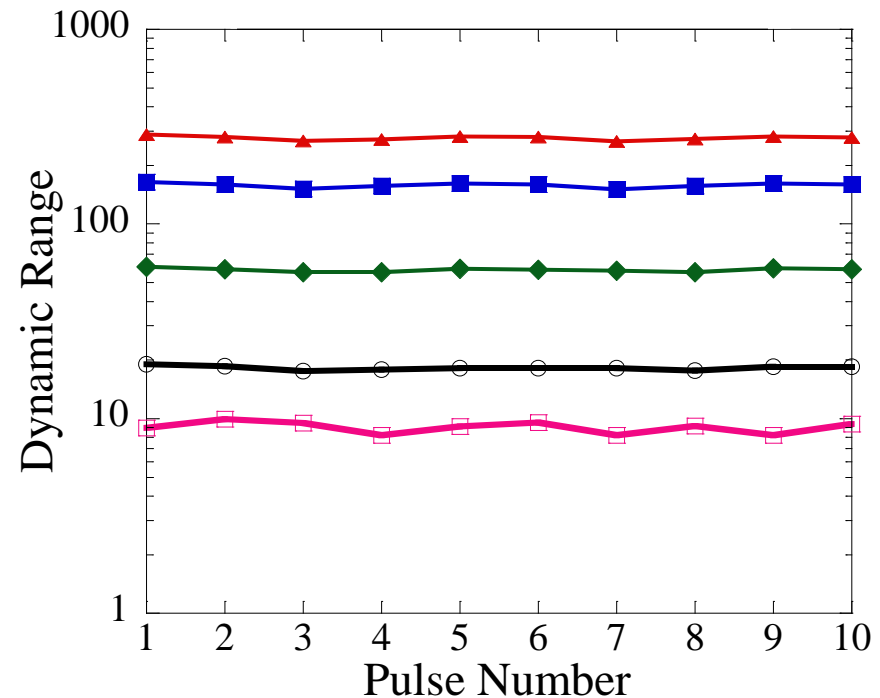
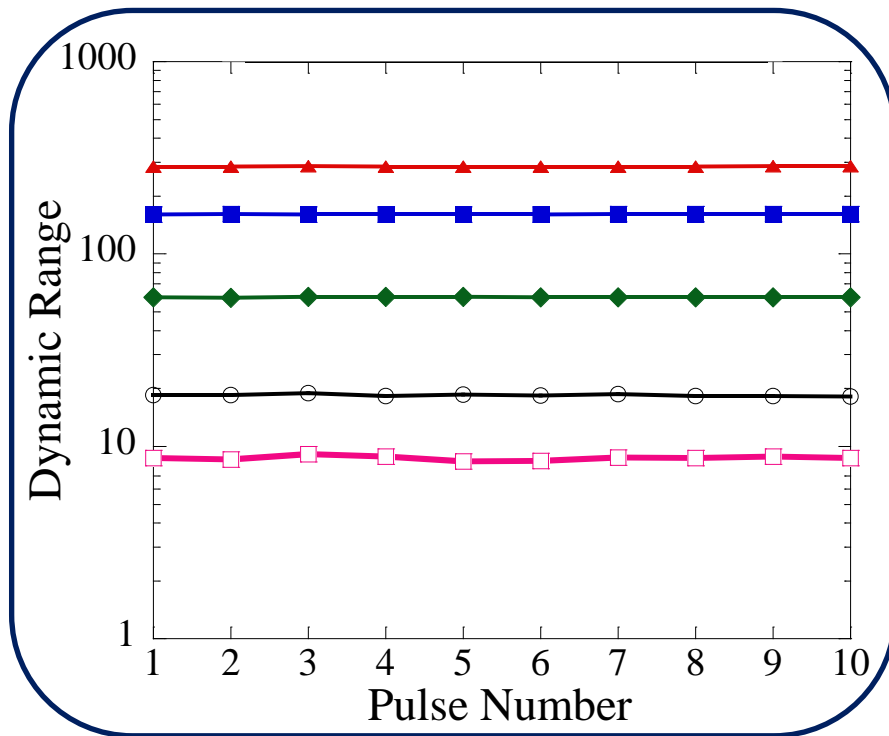
**Effect of timing jitter is not observed.**

# Comparison of dynamic range

Integration : 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, Sampling Rate 2 MHz

FRL • Adaptive Clock

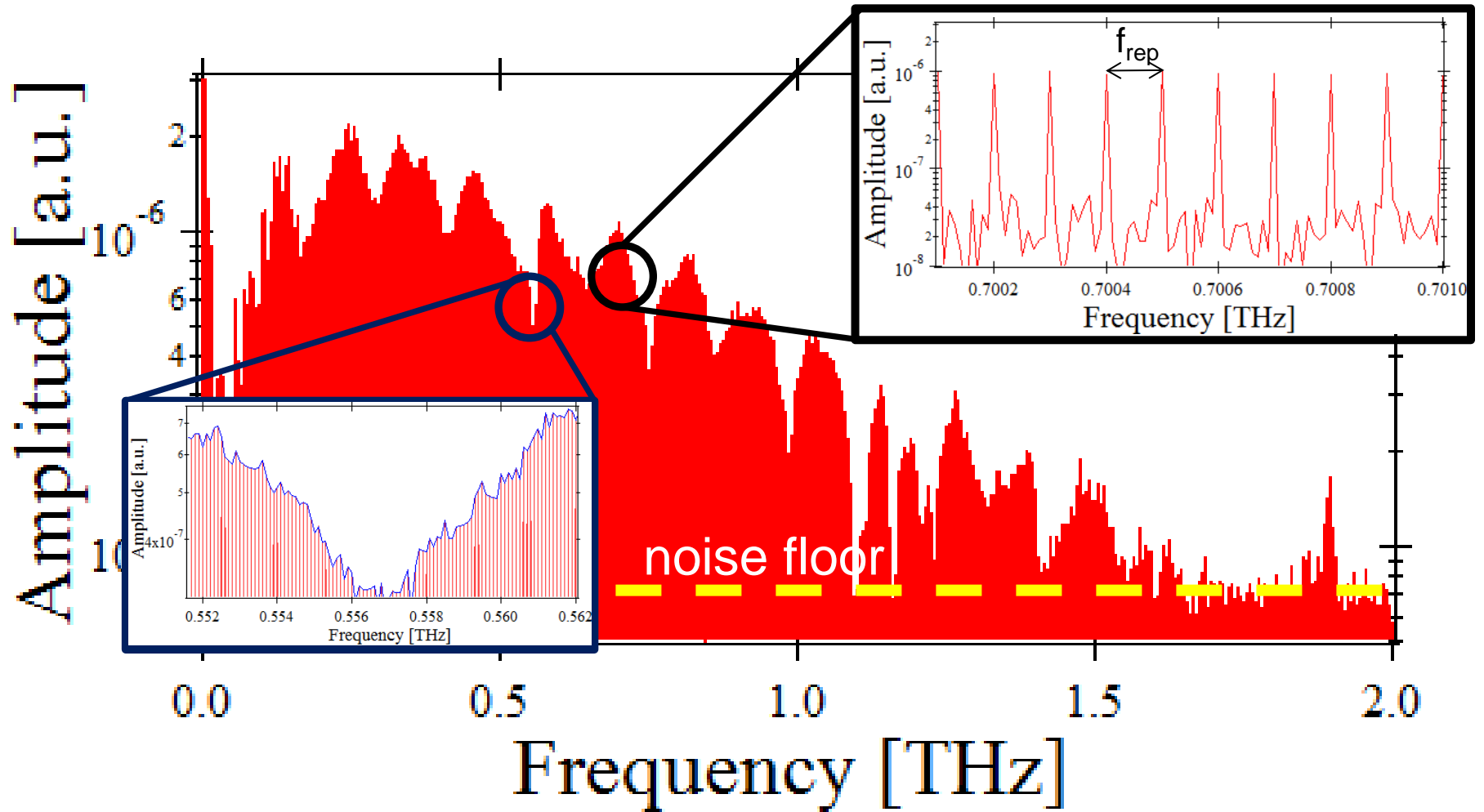
$f_{\text{rep}}$  locked • Constant Clock







# THz Comb Spectrum



**Dual THz comb spectroscopy using FRL is attained.**

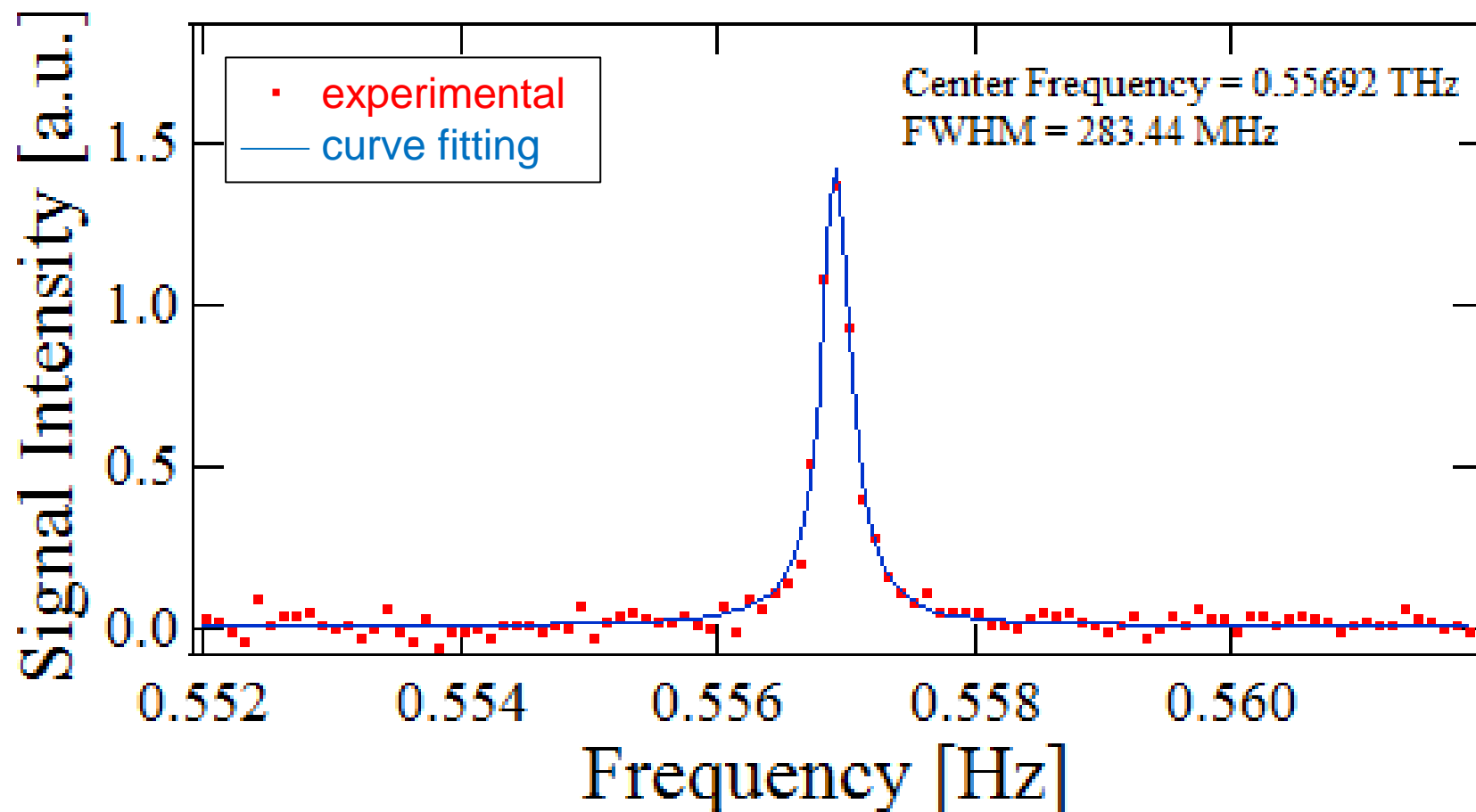
# Spectroscopy of low-pressure water vapor

Rotational transition  $1_{10} \leftarrow 1_{01}$  : 0.5569 THz @ NASA database

Nitrogen : 2400 Pa

Water Vapor : 170 Pa

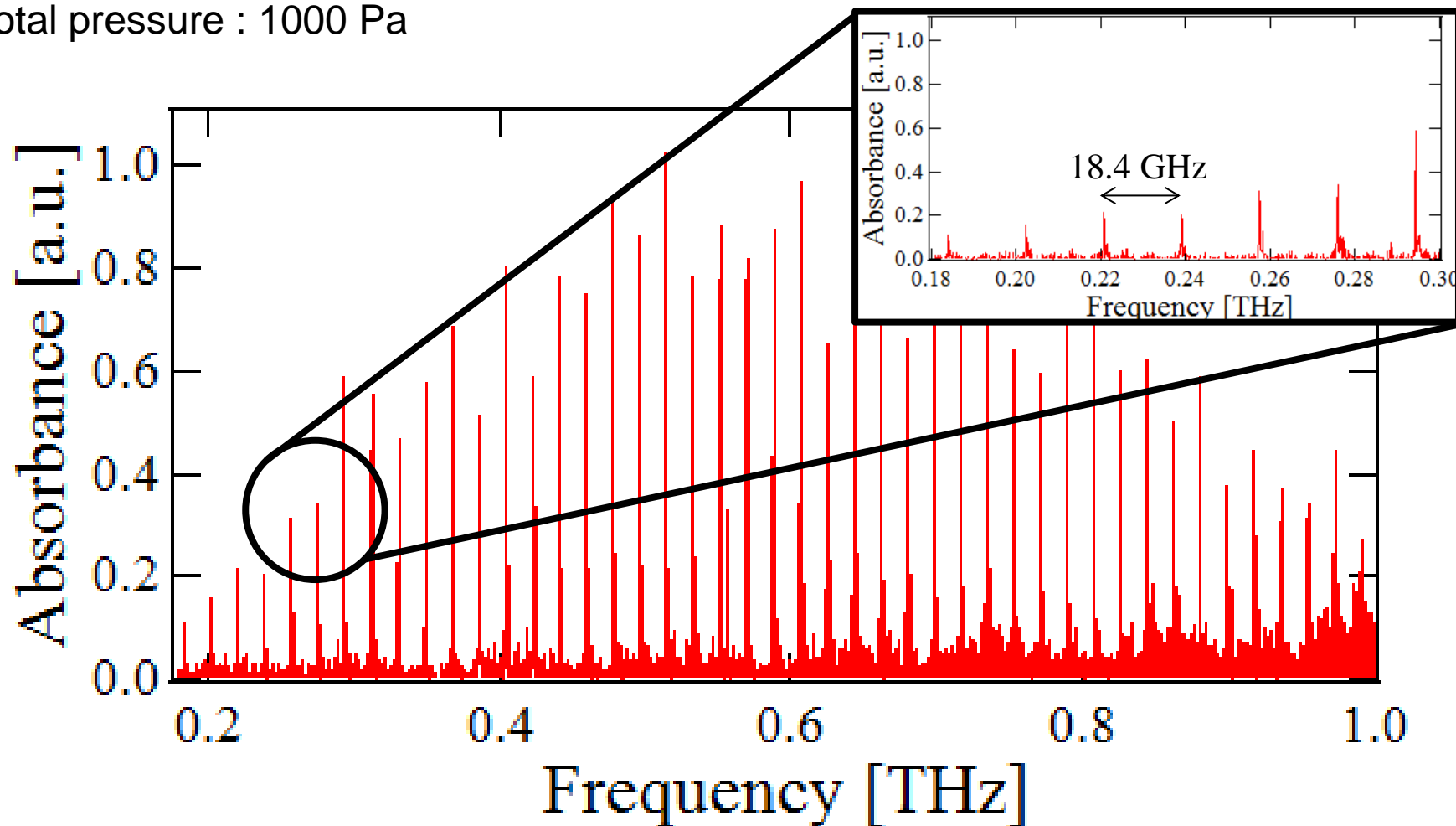
Theoretical linewidth : 200 MHz

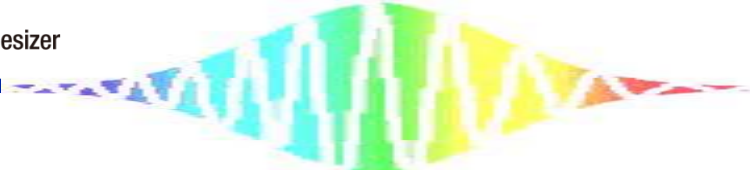




# Absorbance spectrum of acetonitrile gas

- Acetonitrile ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ )
  - Symmetric top molecule, rotational constant  $B = 9.2$  GHz
  - Manifold of rotational transitions regularly spaced by  $2B$
- Total pressure : 1000 Pa





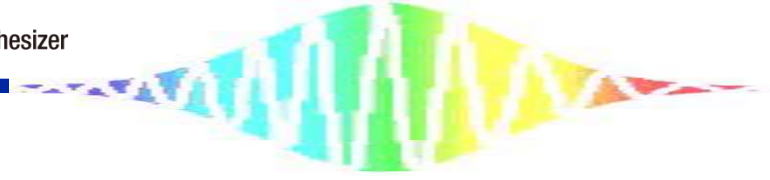
# Summary

Dual THz comb spectroscopy using free-running laser is attained.

- ▶ Effect of timing jitter is not observed.
- ▶ The result is equal to  $f_{\text{rep}}$  locked  $\cdot$  constant clock.

## Future work

Adaptive sampling Dual optical comb spectroscopy.



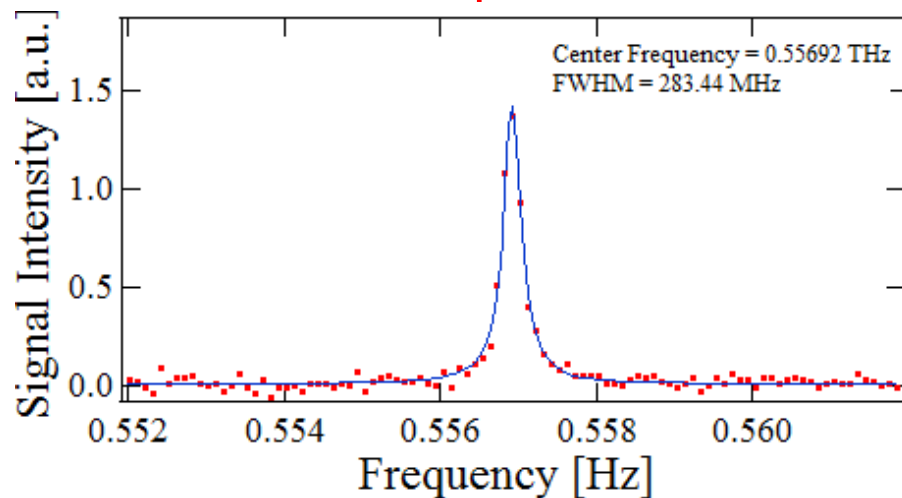
# Spectroscopy of low-pressure water vapor

Nitrogen : 2400 Pa

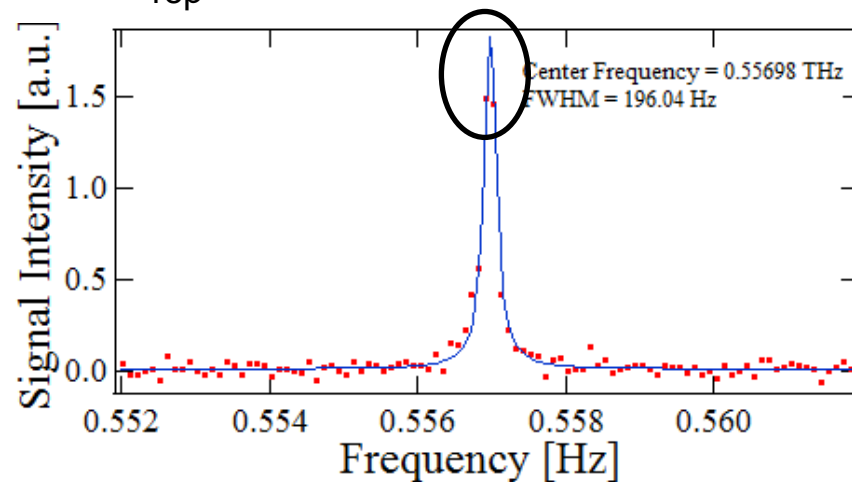
Water Vapor : 170 Pa

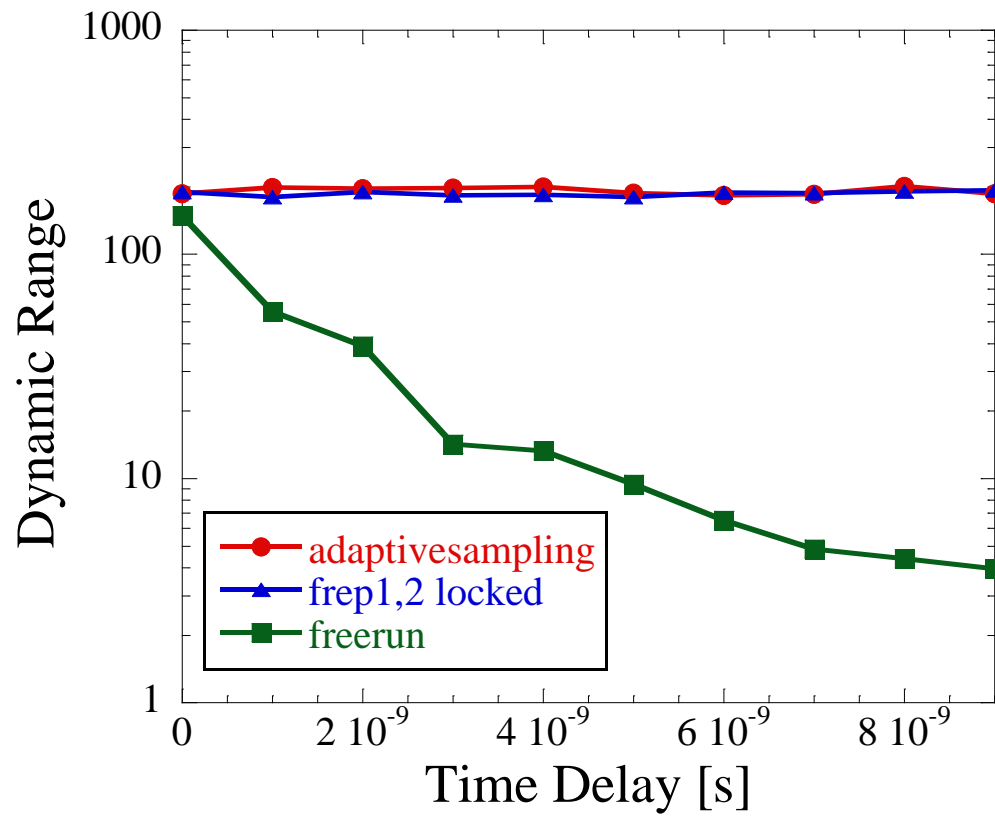
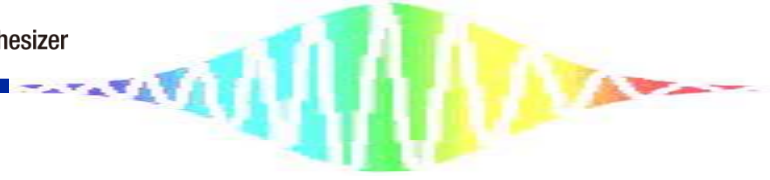
Theoretical linewidth : 200 MHz

FRL · Adaptive Clock



$f_{\text{rep}}$  locked · Constant Clock









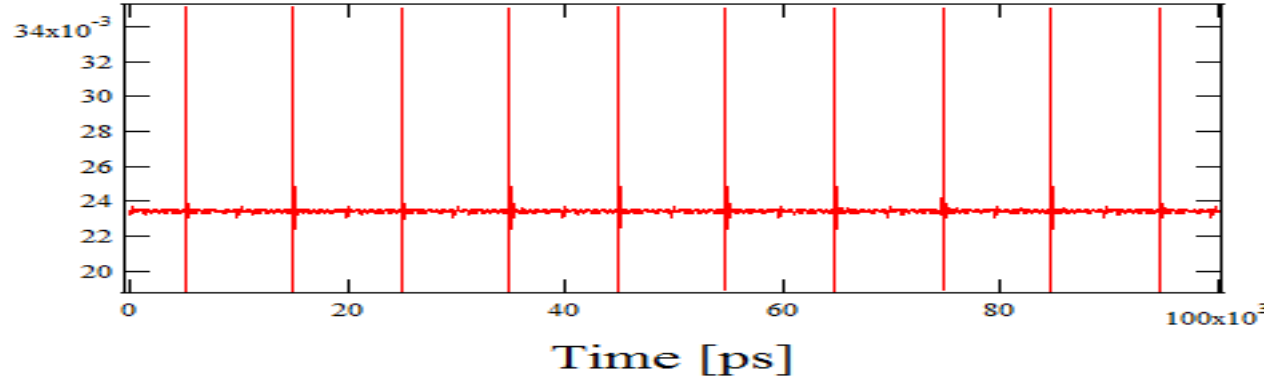
# 10連THzパルス列の計測

freerun

Adaptive clock

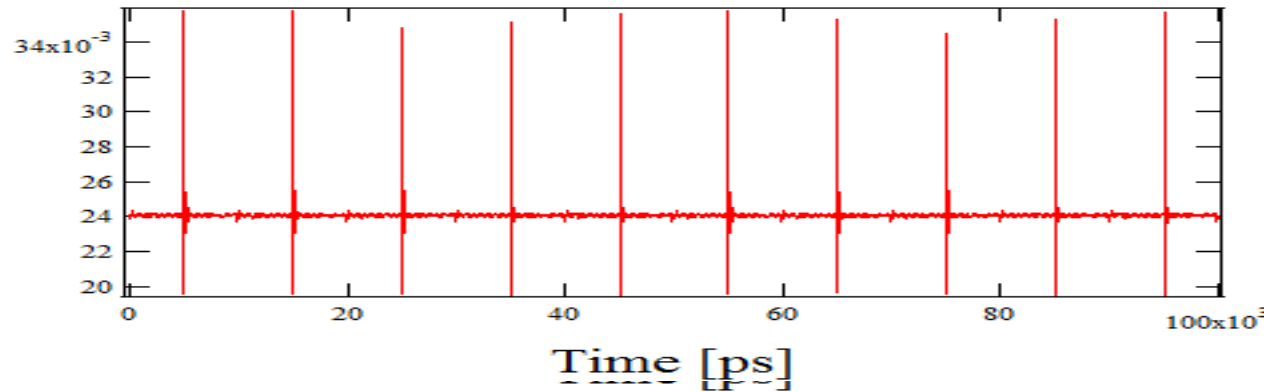
ジッターの影響を  
キャンセル

Electric Field [a.u.]



$f_{rep1}, f_{rep2}$  locked  
Constant clock

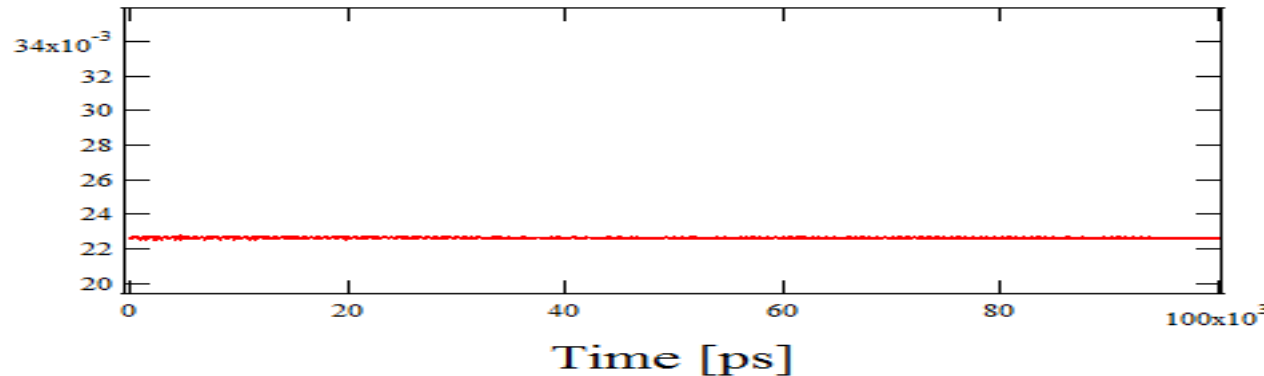
Electric Field [a.u.]



freerun  
Constant clock

ジッターの影響で  
積算できない

Electric Field [a.u.]

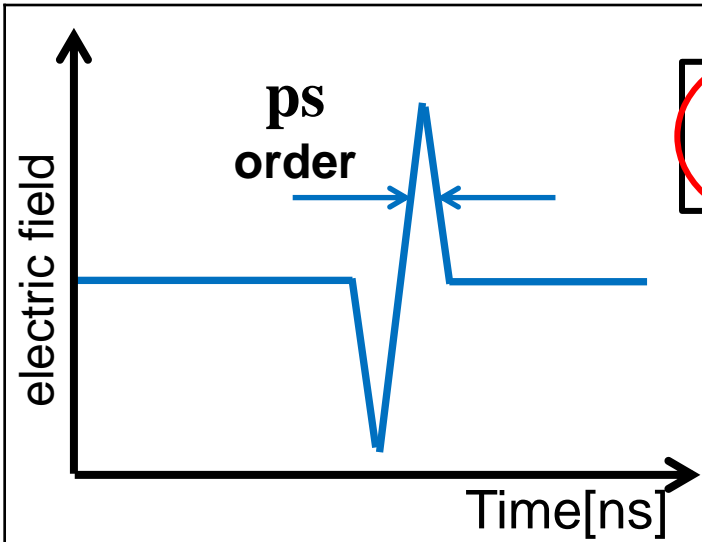


# ASOPS-THz-TDSにおける信号の流れ

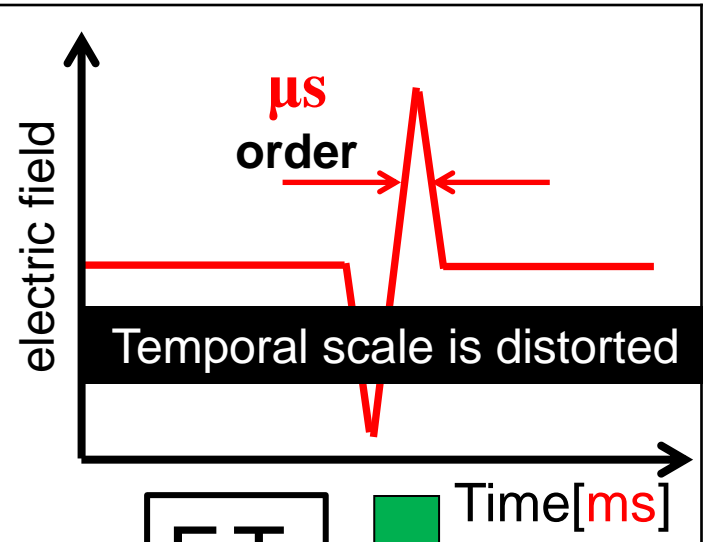
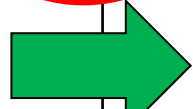
広がる

**THz region**

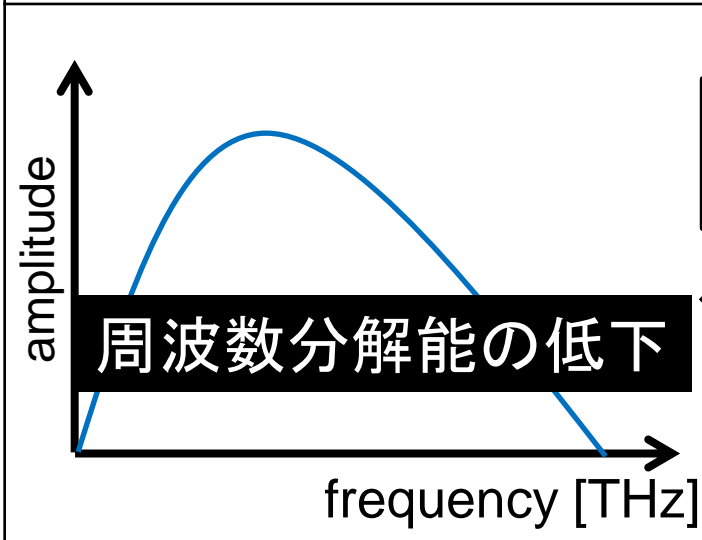
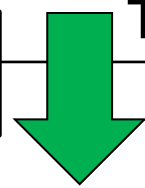
**RF region**



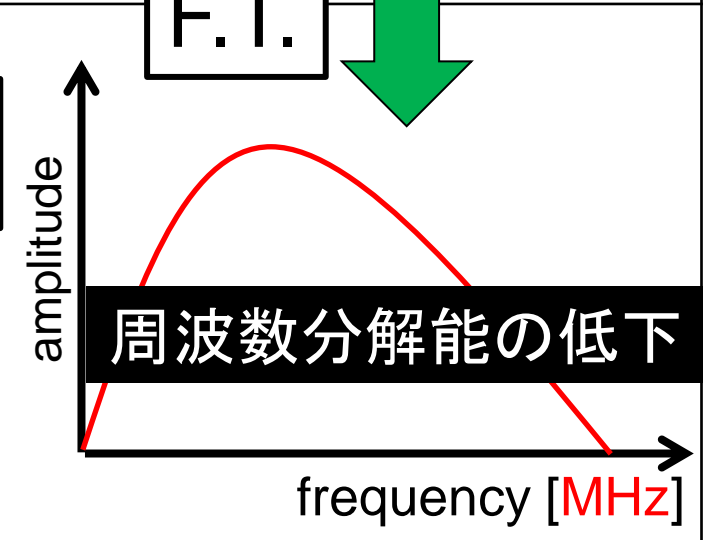
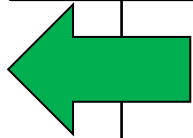
$$\times \frac{f_{rep1}}{\Delta f_{rep}}$$



F.T.



$$\times \frac{f_{rep1}}{\Delta f_{rep}}$$



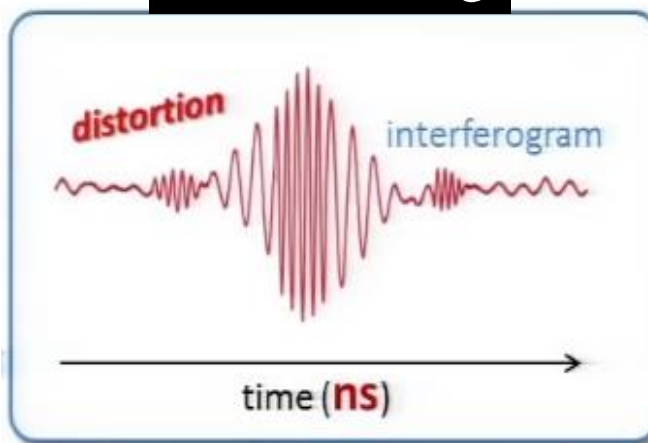
# Adaptive sampling

Ref) T. Ideguchi, Nat. Comm., 5, 3375 (2014).

安定化制御

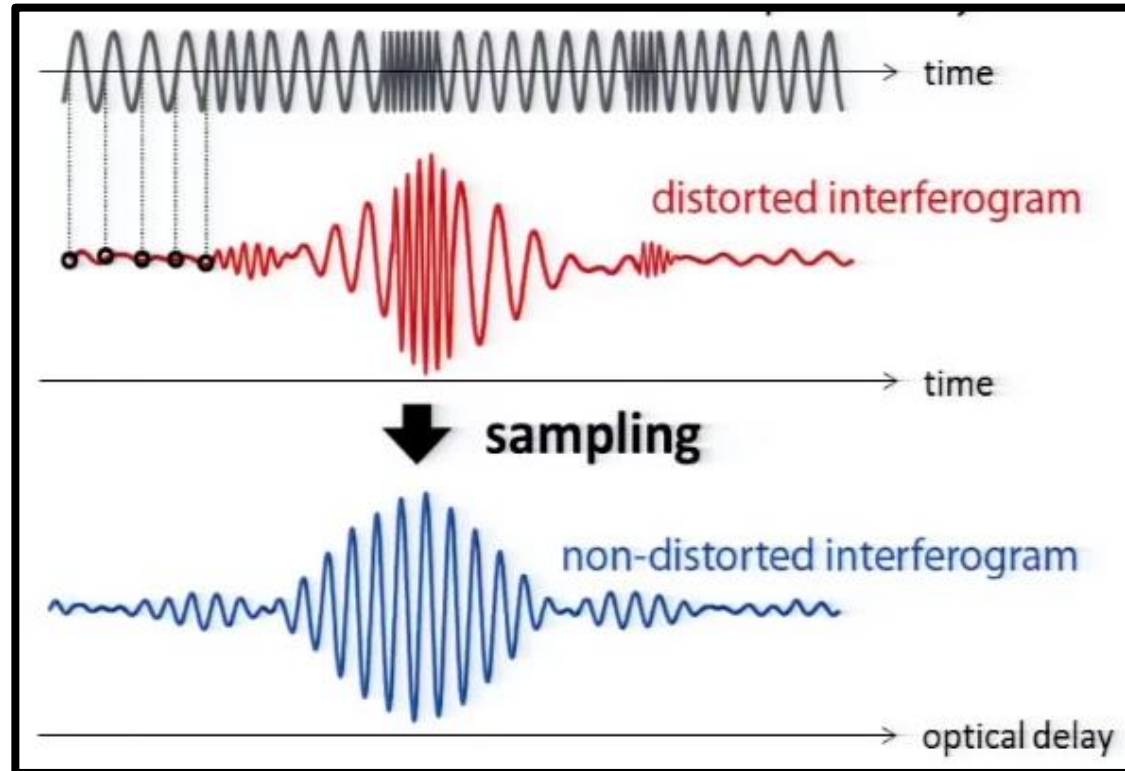


free-running



時間軸の線形性が保たれない！

モード同期周波数の揺らぎを反映した  
サンプリング・クロックを生成すれば、時  
間軸の線形性を保てる！



揺らぎ =  $\Delta f_{rep}$  = コム間ビート