

# *Photonics and the Evolution of Ultrasensitive Gas Analyzers: Past, Present, and Future*

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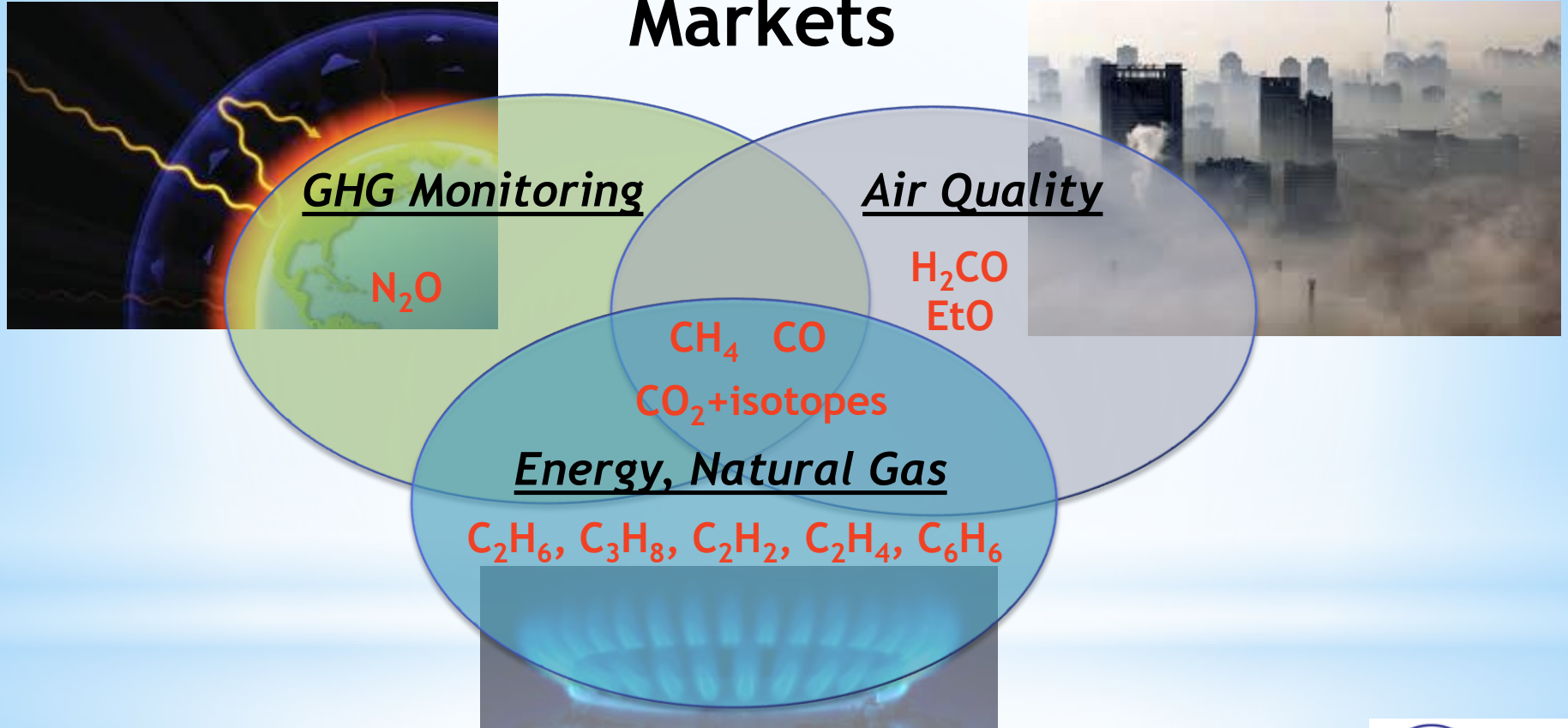


## aeris: “AYRis”, *air (latin)*

- *The atmosphere (top O<sub>3</sub> layer) extent is only 1/400<sup>th</sup> the Earth’s diameter*
  - *This thin, fragile shell supports all life and controls the climate.*
- *We can now monitor the atmosphere with sufficient resolution via photonics*
  - *Wide use is limited by cost*
- *The future of atmospheric monitoring lies in the commoditization of emerging photonics technologies.*



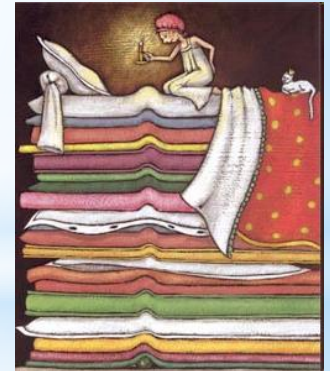
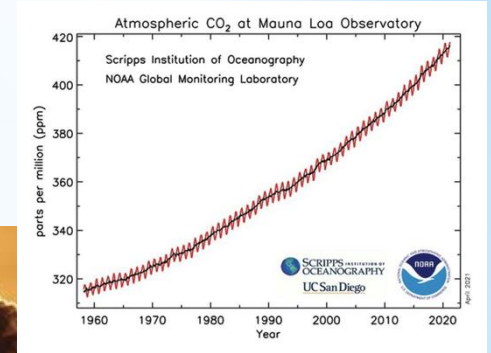
# Markets



*Critical environmental species drive many parallel markets*

# Tough Requirements: Greenhouse Gases, Pollutants

- GHG's: WMO/NIST target accuracy
  - CO<sub>2</sub>: 100ppb (@ 400ppm)
  - CH<sub>4</sub>: 2ppb (@1840ppb)
  - N<sub>2</sub>O: 0.1ppb (@325ppb)
- Pollutants: regulatory (EPA, OSHA)
  - CO: 2ppb
  - HCHO: 2ppb (LEED is <20ppb abs.)
  - Ethylene Oxide: <1ppb
- >10<sup>-3</sup> accuracy at trace levels is non-trivial!  
Traditional methods are inadequate
  - (e.g. NDIR, FTIR, Chemi-)



***Ultrasensitive gas analysis methods are required!***

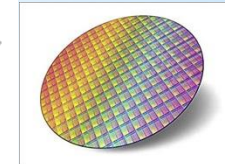
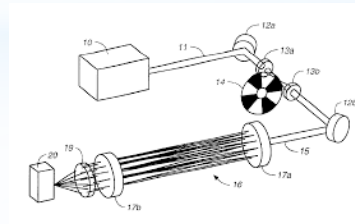
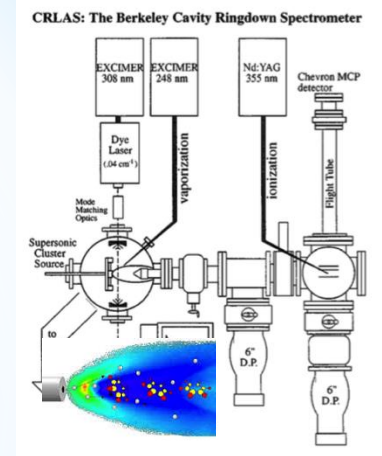
# The Past: Ultrasensitive Cavity Technique Origins

- 1980's: Cavity Ringdown methods (CAPS, CRDS) came from high R mirrors for defense
  - R=99.99% mirrors: laser-ring gyros for defense guidance (missiles, etc.)
  - Laser weapons programs: SBL and ABL at 3.7um (HF/DF) and 1.3 micron (COIL)
  - PVD, IBS, IAD methods all developed using metal-oxide and (redacted)-fluoride coatings.
- The need to kill or prevent yourself from being killed was a great motivator!
- What else were cavity methods good for?



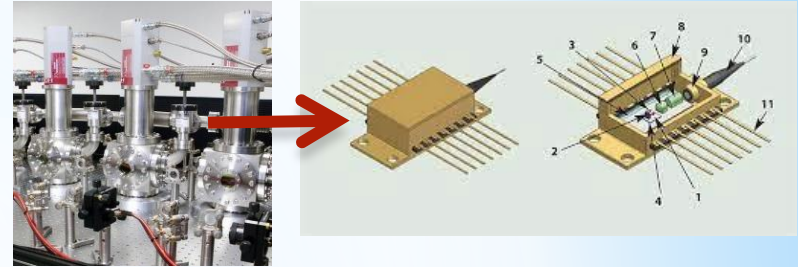
# 1989-2000: CRDS Evolution via Photonics

- Late 80's: *U.C. Berkeley* we used CRDS for for pure spectroscopy using large lasers:
  - Molecular beams, ss jets, plasmas: Dye Lasers
  - 5 miles through snow on foot to the lab
- 1994: (*Sandia Labs*) we extended CRDS to the MIR for flame research using tunable OPO's
- mid 1990's: *Los Gatos Research (LGR)* we invented new cavity methods for use with new NIR semiconductor lasers (ICOS and OA-ICOS)
  - Others also integrated NIR lasers with CRDS
- Mid 1990's: *LGR* we paid Sarnoff \$200K for a single NIR wafer run
  - by 2000 NIR lasers commoditized for telecom



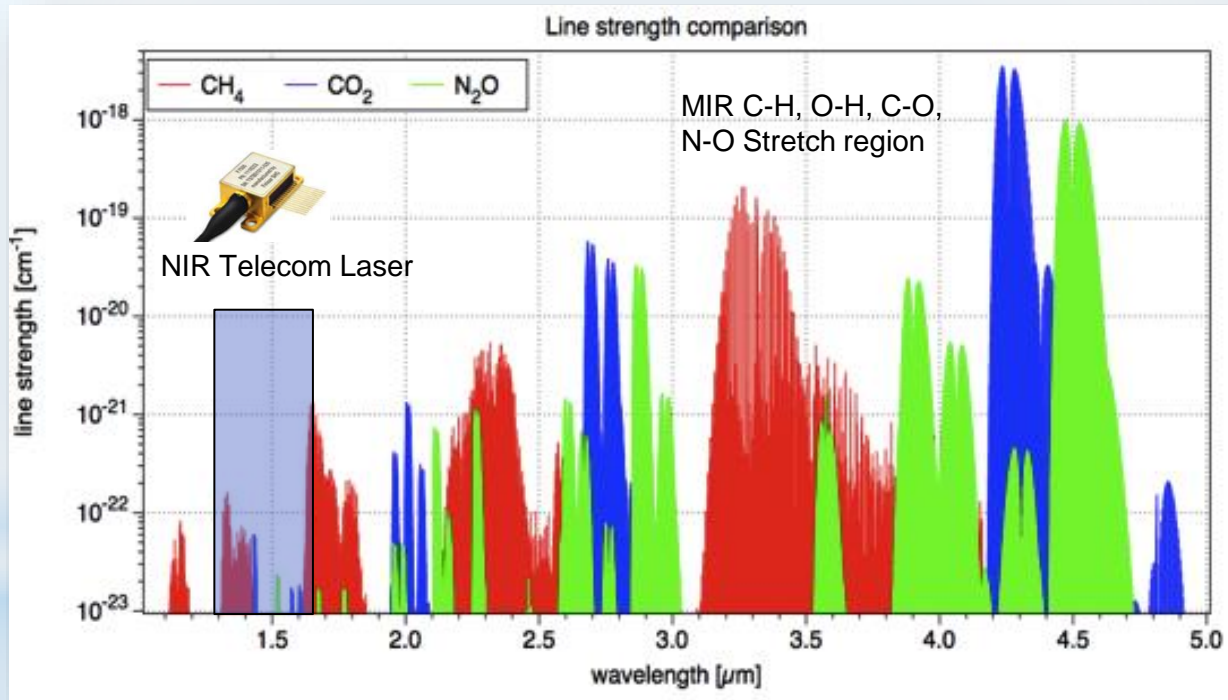
# 2000's: Commercialization of Cavity-based NIR Analyzers

- Revolution from cryogenic diode lasers to COTS room temperature devices was a game changer
- **\$B telecom markets** commoditized NIR, single frequency, tunable semiconductor lasers
  - Wavelengths 1300 nm & 1500-1600nm
- Cavity methods + telecom lasers=commercially viable ultrasensitive gas analyzers
- To date, 1000's of cavity-based gas analyzers sold, still considered by some state-of-the-art
  - LGR (ABB), Picarro, Tiger, AP2E, LiCor
- 201X-Present, ... systems still relatively large, power hungry, mirrors remain weakest link  
*is there a better way...?*



# Transition to the MIR: Moving Away From Cavities

*Absorption (Beer's Law)  $\approx$  line strength  $\times$  path length  $\times$  concentration*

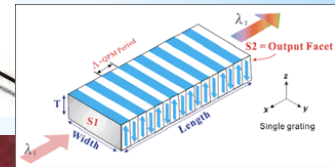
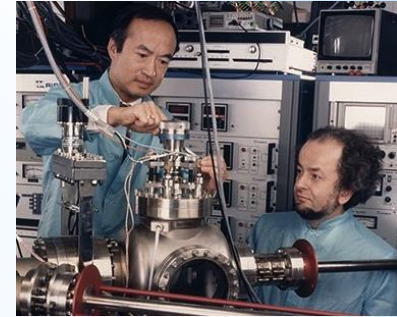


***MIR: Cavities no longer required to achieve the same/superior sensitivity***



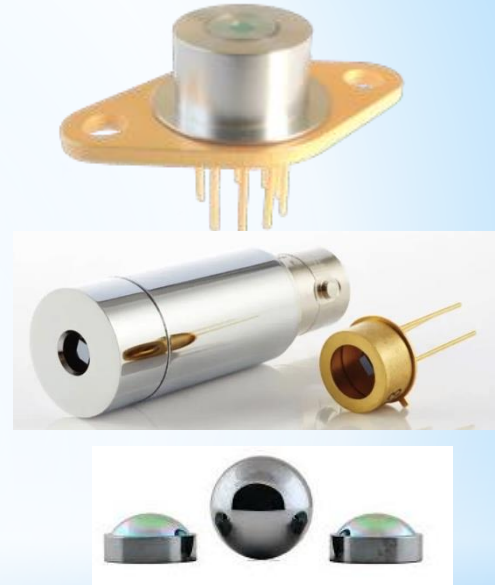
# Transition to the Middle Infrared (MIR)

- Late-90's to 200X: Quantum Cascade MIR lasers (QCL's)
  - expensive (\$30K), limited supply, high power/heat
- In 2002, we founded *NovaWave*: Telecom lasers and NLO's to make MIR lasers using *Difference Frequency Generation (DFG)*: *Two Telco lasers+crystal*
  - Innovative Photonics Solutions: high power single-frequency diode lasers eliminated the need for fiber amplifiers in DFG
- DGF provided a path to high fidelity, tunable MIR-based gas analyzers, but prices still \$50K+
- Acquired by Thermo-Fisher in 2010, NovaWave developed DFG-based products, e.g. *Delta-Ray* for isotope analysis

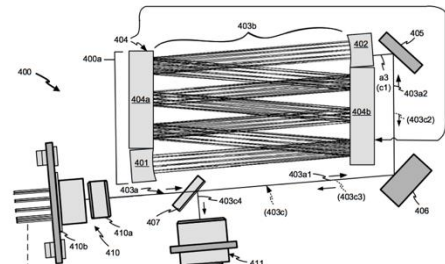


# New MIR Enabling Photonics: Interband Cascade Lasers

- 200X to Present: ICL MIR lasers successfully developed and commercialized (Nanoplus)
  - High heat load, high power of QCL's solved
  - It took 15+ years to maturity
- Other key photonics developments:
  - MCT and InAsSb photodetectors (Vigo)
  - Chalcogenide aspheres (Lightpath)
  - Novel multipass cell designs (Aeris)



*We founded Aeris in 2013  
Mission: commoditize MIR-based  
ultrasensitive gas analyzers*



# The Present: Aeris MIRA: **M**iddle **I**nfra**R**ed **A**nalyzer

*The World's Most Sensitive, Portable Laser-based Gas Analyzer*

*MIRA Pico: Ultrasensitive "Lab-in-a-Lunchbox"*



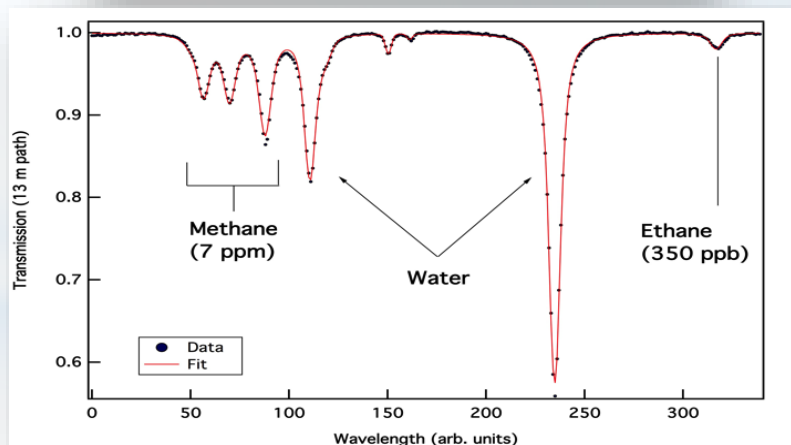
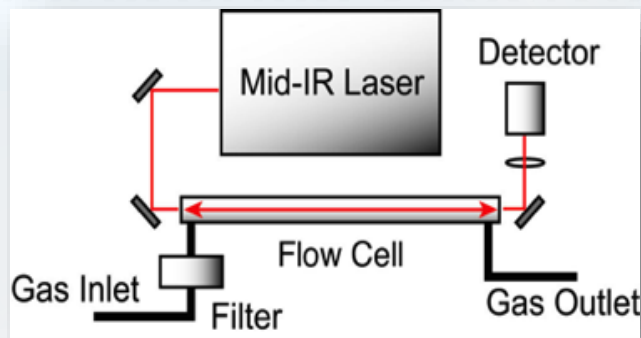
- *ppb/s sensitivity and ppb level accuracy*
- *10x smaller, lighter, lower power*
- *Currently ½ the price of comparable, 10x larger systems*
- *Unmatched economy of scale*
- *Three platforms: Pico, Ultra, and Strato*

*MIRA Redefines the State-of-the-Art in Laser-Based Analyzers*

# MIRA: Mid-IR Laser Absorption Spectroscopy

- *Direct absorption spectroscopy*
  - *Simple, quantitative, linear*
- Fingerprints are more discrete and *stronger in the Mid-IR*
  - **200x** stronger for CH<sub>4</sub>
  - **6000x** for C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
  - **32,000x** for N<sub>2</sub>O
- No FM: scanned spectrum provides tracability

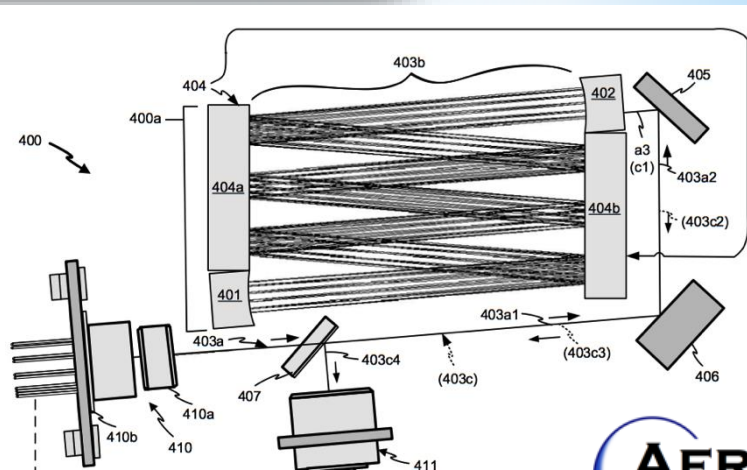
*The robust nature of direct absorption provides unmatched scalability*



# Aeris Patented, High Performance Sensor Engine

- MIRA: Disruptive, miniature sensor
  - Compact, Patented multipass cell
  - 13m path length in 60cc volume
  - $<1ppb/s$  sensitivity typical.
  - 100x less susceptible to “dirty mirrors”
- Proprietary custom electronics
  - Low Power, miniature, lower cost
  - High A:D, fast digitizers, 8-layer design

*10x reduction in analyzer size, weight, and power consumption at a disruptive price point*



# The MIRA Platform: *Pico, Ultra, and Strato Series*

## MIRA PICO Series: “lab in a lunchbox”

- 1ppb/s sensitivity typical for most species
- Lunchbox sized (5.7 l vol., 2.75kg/6lbs)
- AC/DC, 15W, 6hr battery, *GPS, WiFi, RS-232*

## MIRA Ultra Series: Low Drift

- Same core technology as *Pico Series*, except...
- Low drift via *temperature stabilized optical core*
  - 1-2ppb drift typical
- *Portable and 3U Rackmount versions available*
- *Battery Option: 2-3 hours continuous operation*

## MIRA Strato Series: Drone

- Same as Pico, but smaller and lighter (2.8l vol., 1.9kg)
- 1.5 hour battery



# Applications and Markets

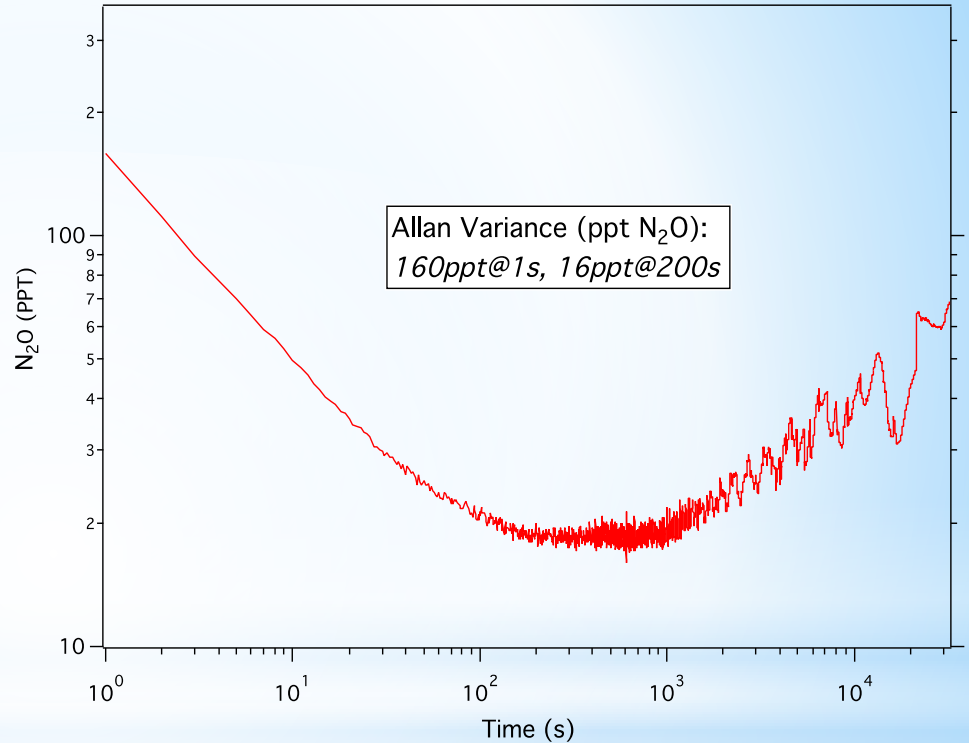
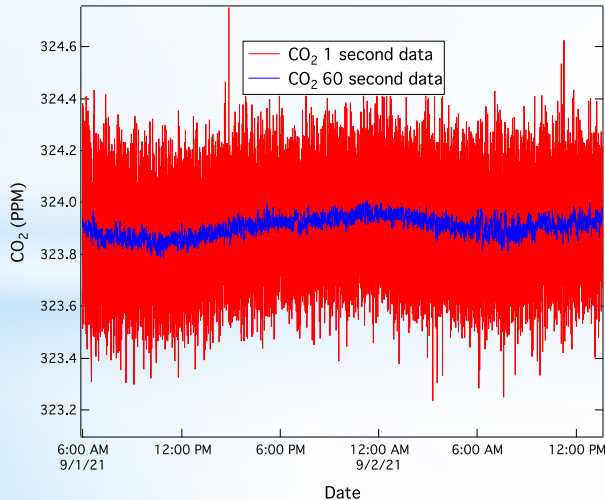
- Environmental: Pollutants, Toxics, GHG
  - Formaldehyde: Indoor Air Quality, Low VOC products
  - **Carbon Dioxide**, Carbon Monoxide
  - **Nitrous Oxide**
  - Ethylene Oxide: Highly toxic carcinogen
  - Methane, ethane, ethylene, acetylene, propane...
- Oil and Gas:
  - **Natural gas** (Methane) leak detection
    - Fixed, Mobile, Drone: up-, mid-, and downstream

***Monitoring these species in real-time using ultrasensitive systems will be commonplace in the future as costs/prices drop***



# MIRA Ultra N<sub>2</sub>O/CO<sub>2</sub>

- CO<sub>2</sub> is the #1 GHG, N<sub>2</sub>O is #3
  - Global GHG monitoring networks
  - Meets/exceeds WMO/NIST targets
- solar powered capability will enable autonomous monitoring in remote locations





# Oil and Gas Markets : Up, Mid, and Downstream

## Fixed CH<sub>4</sub> Monitoring:

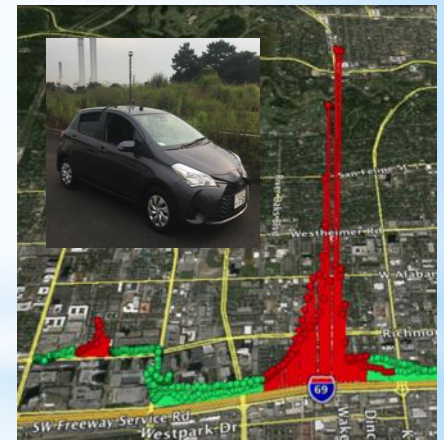
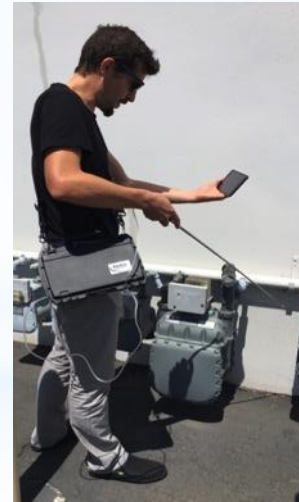
- 24/7/365 Wellpad monitoring: 1M wells in US alone
- Compressor stations: (1400 large in US)
- Storage facilities (414 underground in US)
- Biogenic Methane Sources:
  - Landfills (3100 active, 10,000 old in US),
  - Livestock operations, feed lots (26,000 in US)

## Mobile

- Utilities: **mobile mapping**: 70M gas customers in US
- Pipeline inspection (500K miles in US)
- Wellpad surveys: rapid screening tool
- Drone-based leak detection: high value assets

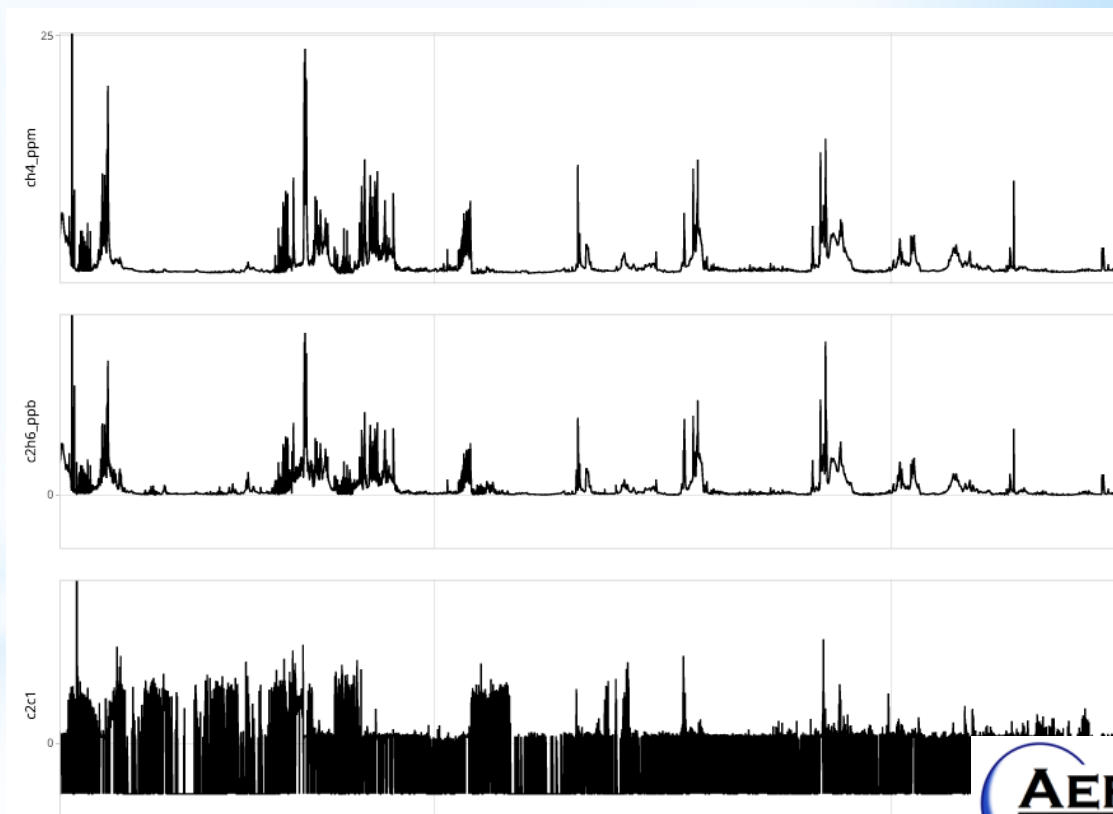
## Handheld

- Utility Leak surveys: “up to the meter”
- Wellpad/refinery/facility surveys



# Autonomous (Fixed) Wellpad Monitoring: 24/7/365

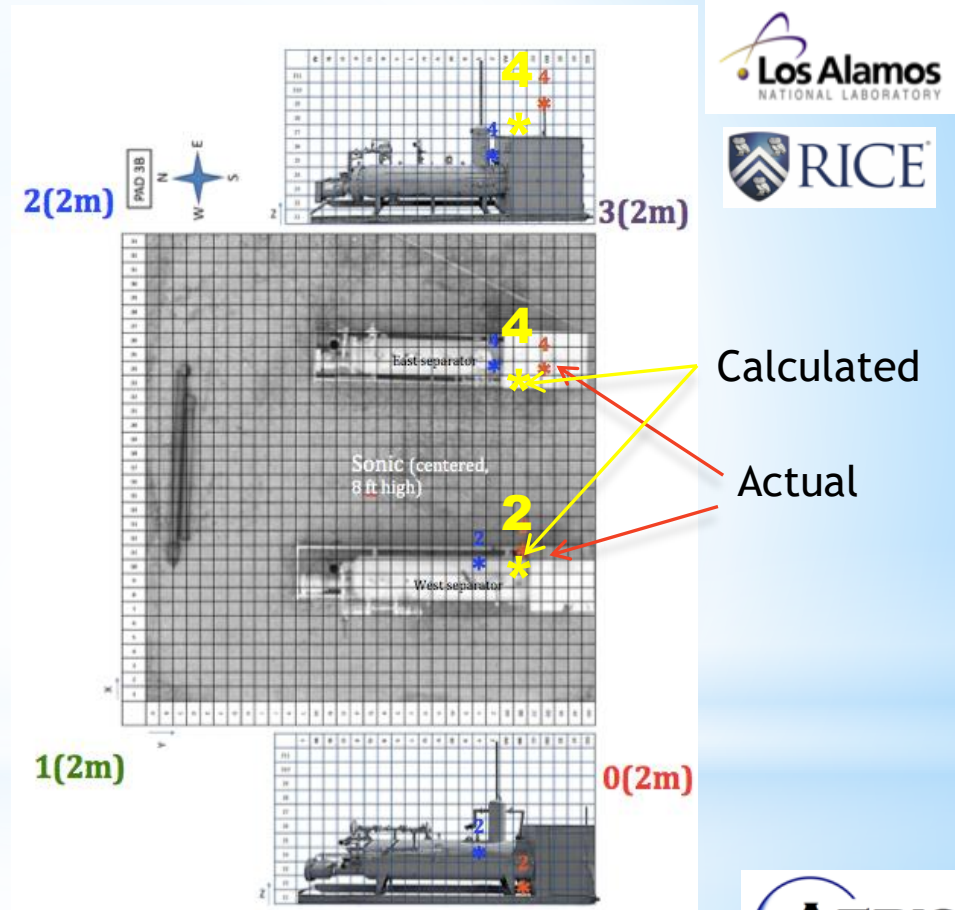
- *Solar Powered!*
- *ID leaky operations*
- $<1\text{ppb/s CH}_4/\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$



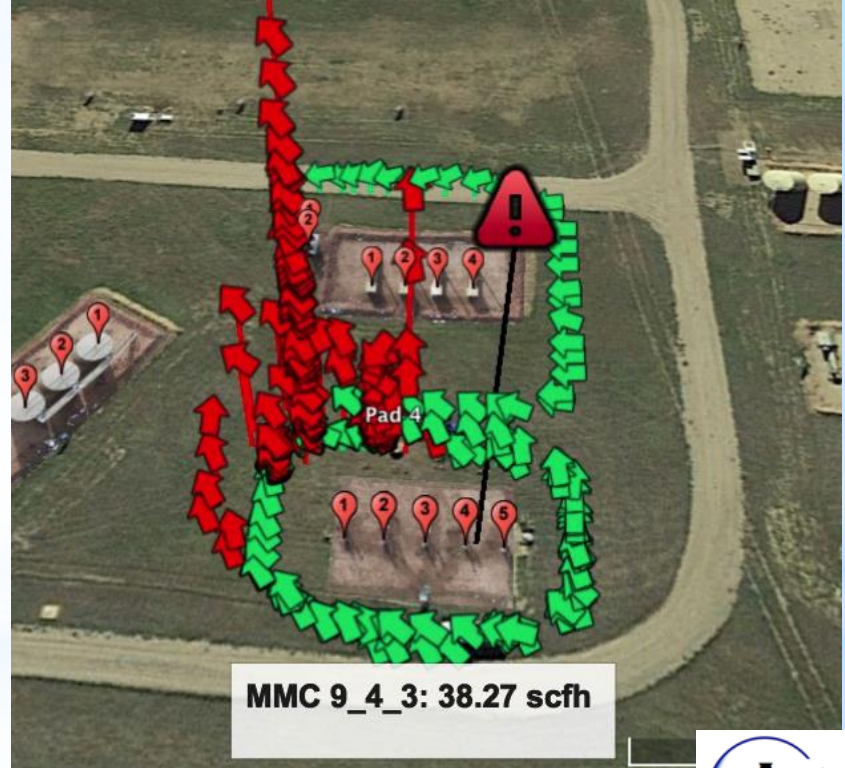
# Wellpad Monitoring

ARPA-E MONITOR (DE-AR0000545)

- Aeris methane/ethane + wind + GPS + Neural Net Analytics=  
*leak location and size*
- Actual leak location is **red**,  
Calculated location **yellow**
- In the future, AI will be  
combined with this approach to  
autonomously monitor wellpads  
24/7/365



# Mobile Methane Leak Detection



- Wind + sensor data+analytics=  
leak location and size
- In the future, such systems will be commonly used to monitor urban pipeline health for gas utilities.

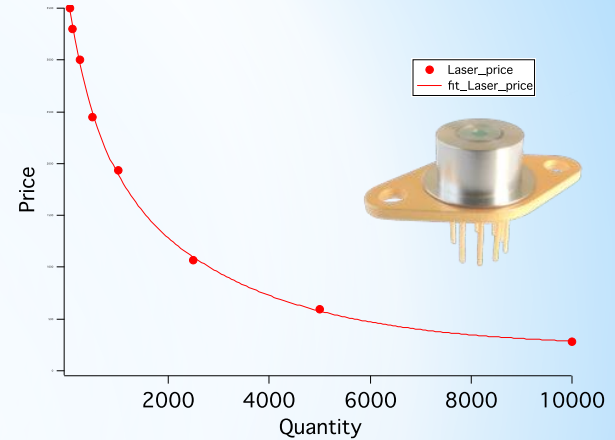
# The Future: What market will commoditize MIR analyzers?



***1,000,000 O&G wellpads in the US alone!  
(Secret: They ALL leak methane)***

# The Future: Commoditizing MIR Technologies

- **Ultrasensitive MIR analyzers for <\$8-10K is possible!**
  - There is currently no parallel large market for components as was the case in the NIR
- The simplicity of the MIR platform reduces the BOM, build, operational and maintenance costs
  - No \$\$\$ and fragile cavity optics, no wavemeters, no complicated fiber-coupled laser packaging, no piezo-scanned cavities, ultra-low power
- What is required of the component technologies?
  - Numbers- it's a numbers game!
  - more players and vendor sources



*Can SAAS business models for sensor data remove the capex burden and change the game entirely?*

# Summary

- *Ultrasensitive gas analysis has evolved in parallel with photonics technologies over the last 30 years: Telco NIR lasers + Cavities*
- *MIR Photonics have evolved significantly in the last 20 years*
- *Aeris has leveraged MIR Photonics advances to produce a disruptive gas analyzer platform, with 10x improvements in critical metrics: size, weight, power, performance. Enables new remote, handheld and mobile applications*
- *The future commoditization of MIR gas analysis is a numbers game, which could be realized in the near future by the need to monitor O&G operations*

## **Acknowledgements (over the decades)**

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