

Electronic-Resonance-Enhanced Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering of Nitric Oxide: Non-Perturbative Time-Dependent Modeling

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Acknowledgments

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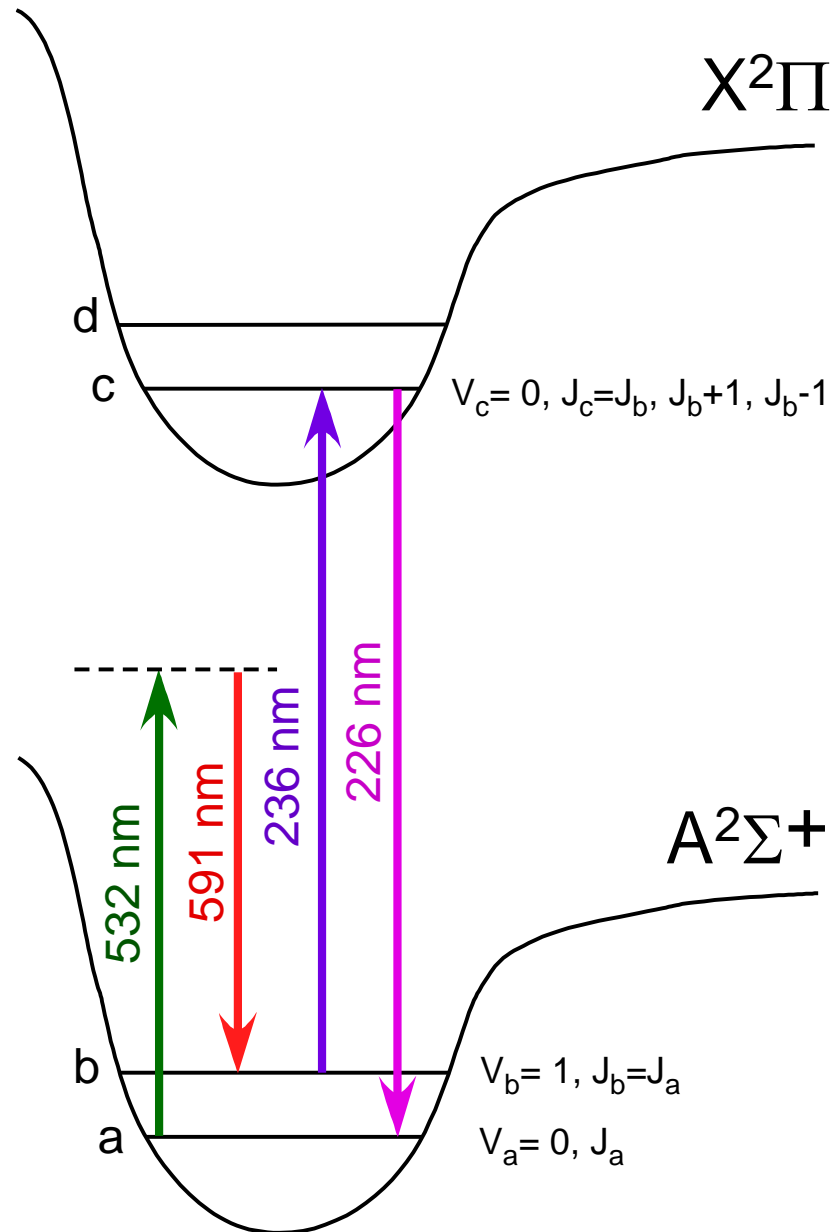
Outline of the Presentation

- **Introduction and Motivation**
- **Scanning Stokes ERE CARS**
- **Density Matrix Modeling: Saturation and Stark Shifting Effects**
- **Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS**
- **Density Matrix Modeling of Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS**
- **Conclusions and Future Work**

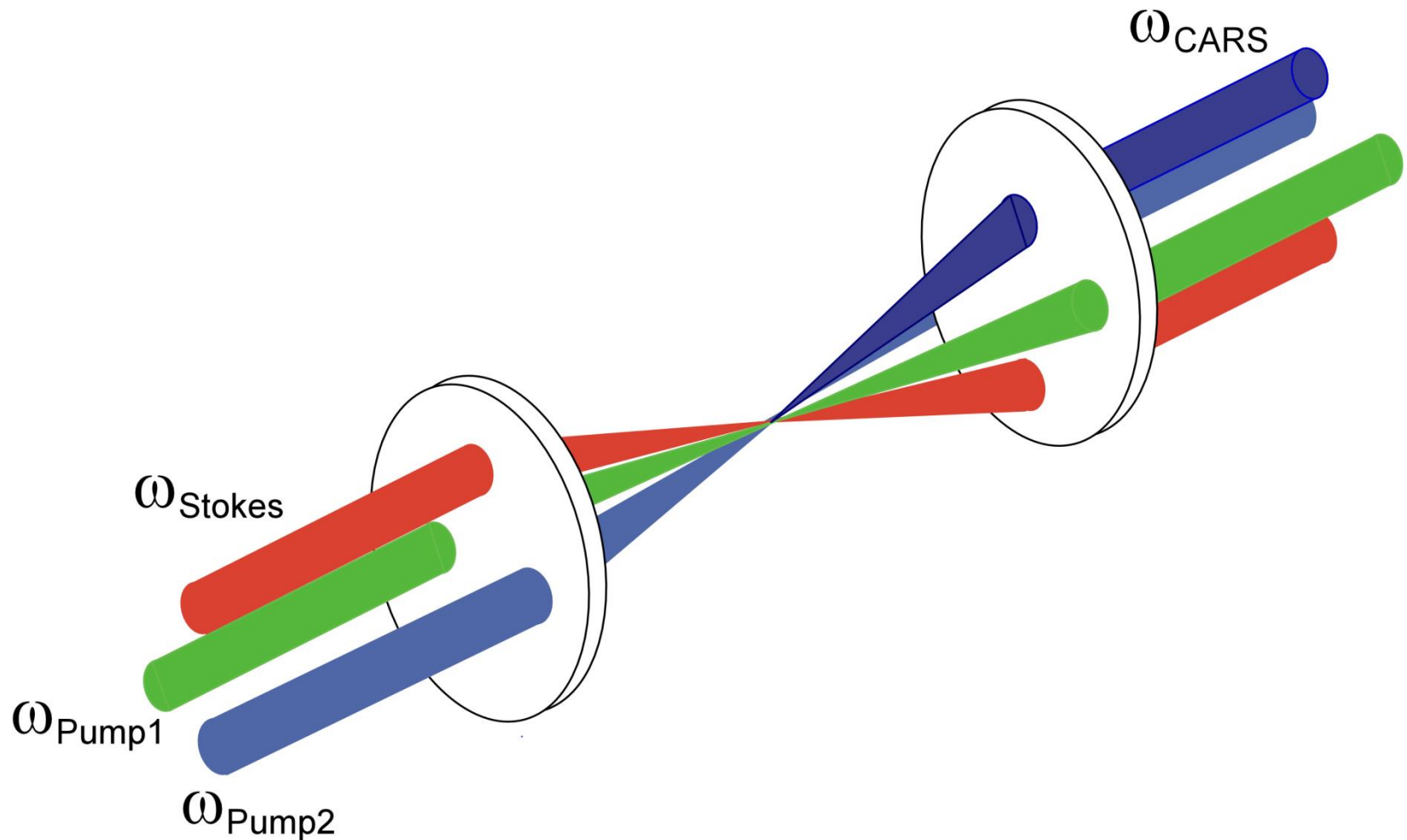
Introduction and Motivation

- Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) are important atmospheric pollutants their major source being emissions is from combustion during transportation and power generation. Most NO_x is produced in the form of nitric oxide (NO).
- ERE CARS is a very promising method for detecting NO in high-pressure combustion systems, overcomes numerous issues associated with LIF detection (quenching, laser beam absorption, interfering species, soot interferences).

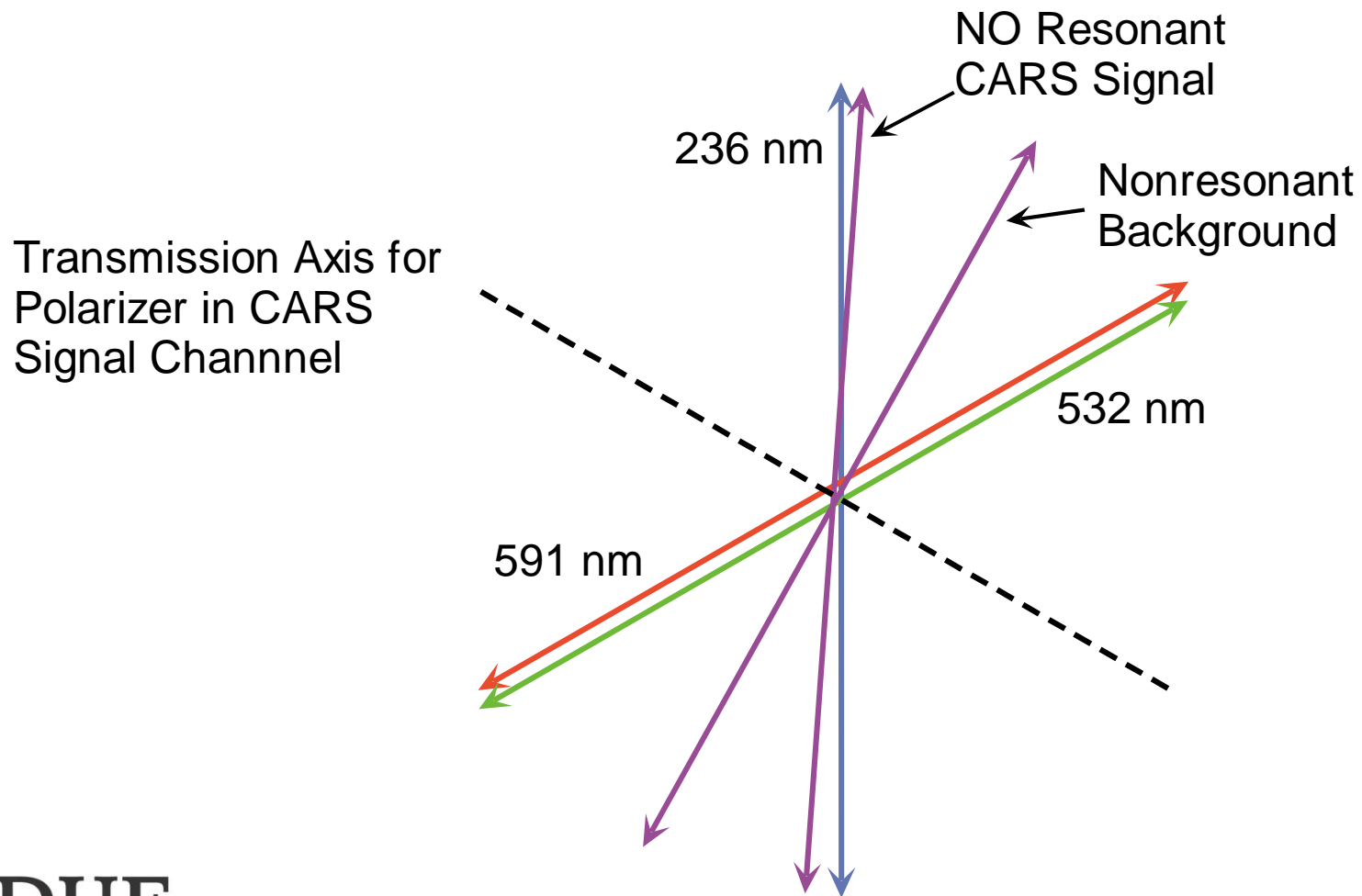
Vibrational Electronic Resonance CARS of NO



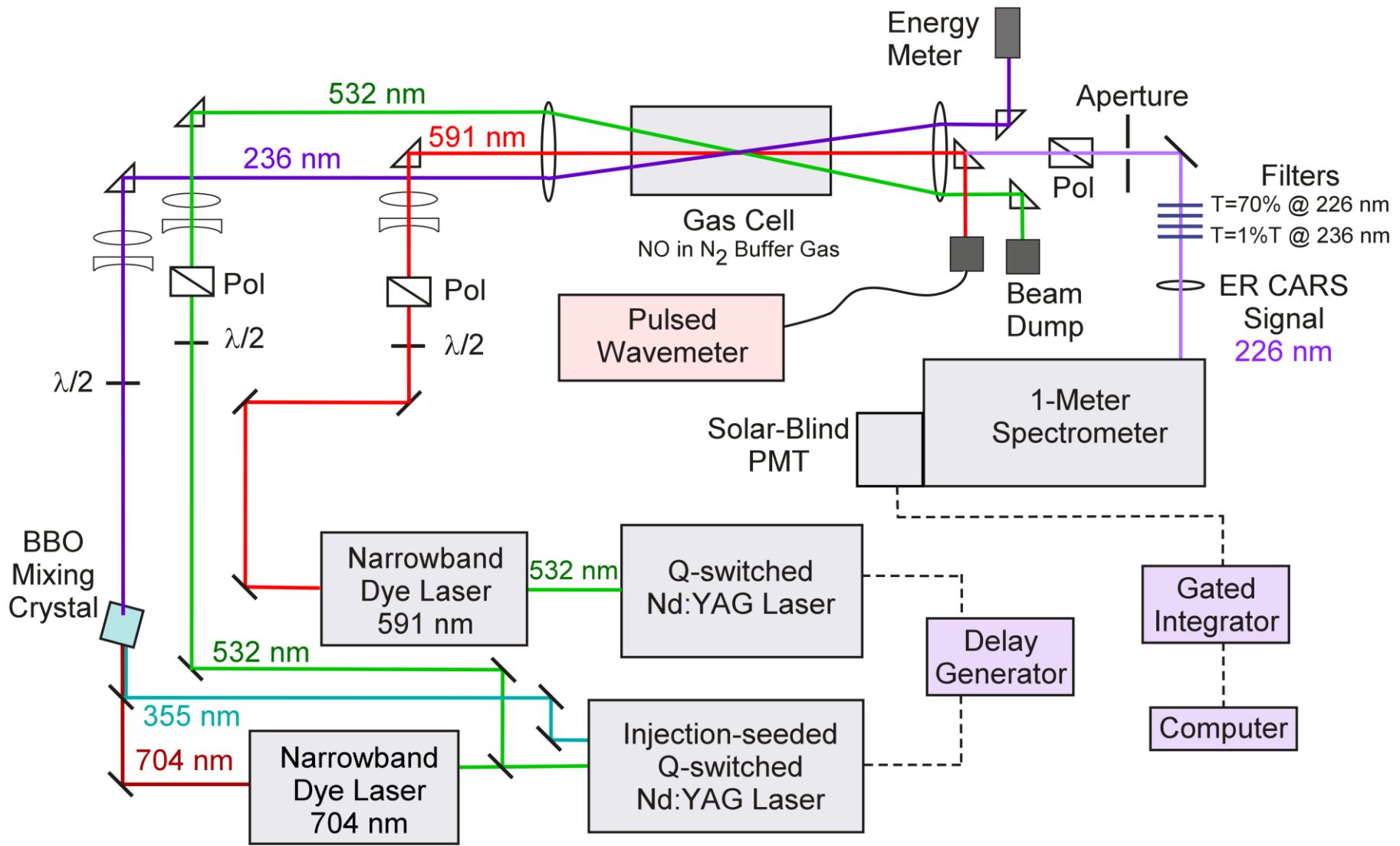
ERE CARS Phase Matching



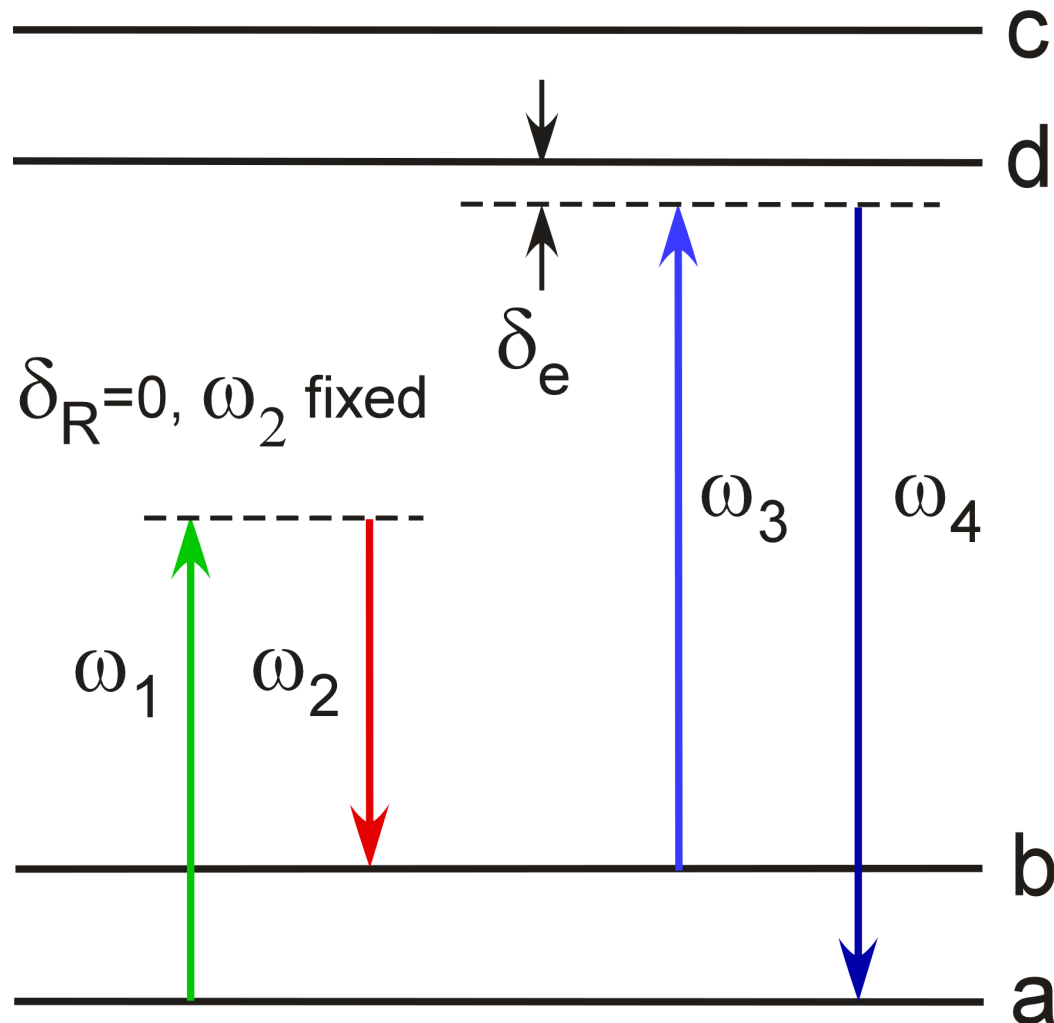
Polarization Suppression of Nonresonant Background



Scanning ERE CARS Experimental System

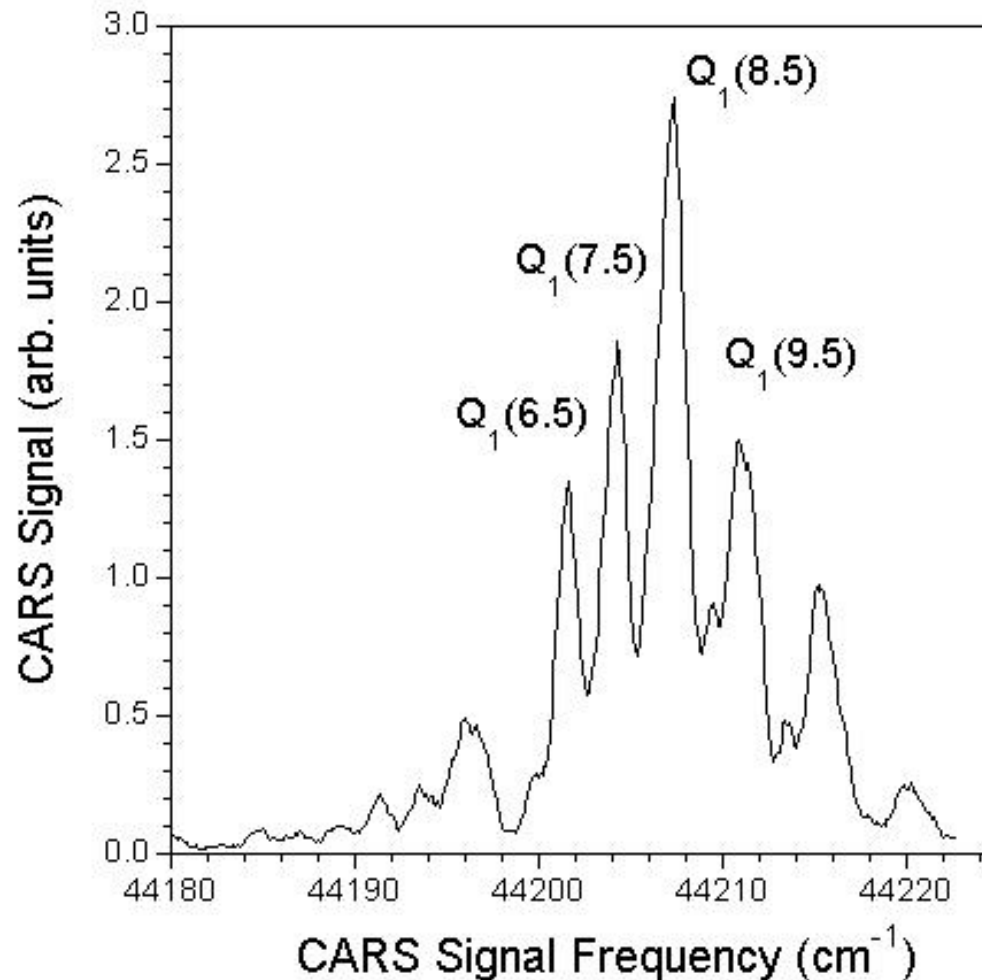


UV Probe Scan, Fixed Stokes Beam Frequency

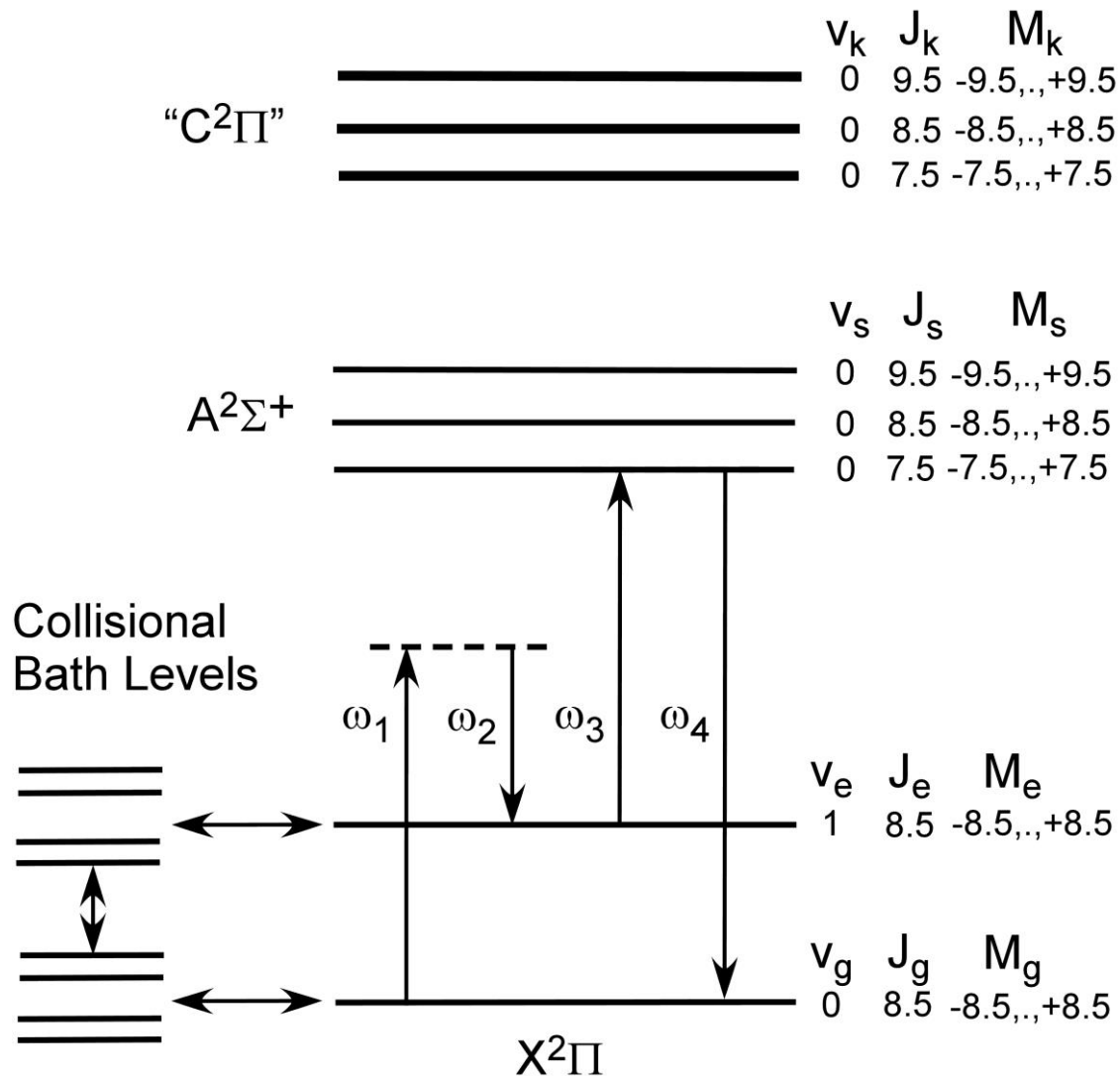


UV Probe Scan, Fixed Stokes Beam Frequency

100 ppm NO at 1 atm pressure
Neutral density filter with OD ~ 4



Numerical Model of CARS in Nitric Oxide: Raman $Q_1(8.5)$, Probe $P_1(8.5)$



Time-Dependent Density Matrix Equations for the Laser Interaction

Rate of change of population of state j:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{jj}}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_m (V_{jm} \rho_{mj} - \rho_{jm} V_{mj}) - \Gamma_j \rho_{jj} + \sum_m \Gamma_{mj} \rho_{mm}$$

Time development of coherence between states i and j:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{ij}}{\partial t} = -\rho_{ij} (i \omega_{ij} + \gamma_{ij}) - \frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_m (V_{im} \rho_{mj} - \rho_{im} V_{mj})$$

Coupling of laser radiation and dipole moment for states j and m:

$$V_{jm} = -\vec{\mu}_{jm} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = -\vec{\mu}_{jm} \cdot [\vec{E}_1(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{E}_2(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{E}_3(\vec{r}, t)]$$

Time-Dependent Density Matrix Equations for the Laser Interaction

The off-diagonal density matrix elements are written in terms of slowly varying amplitude functions and a term that oscillates at the frequency or frequencies of interest for each term:

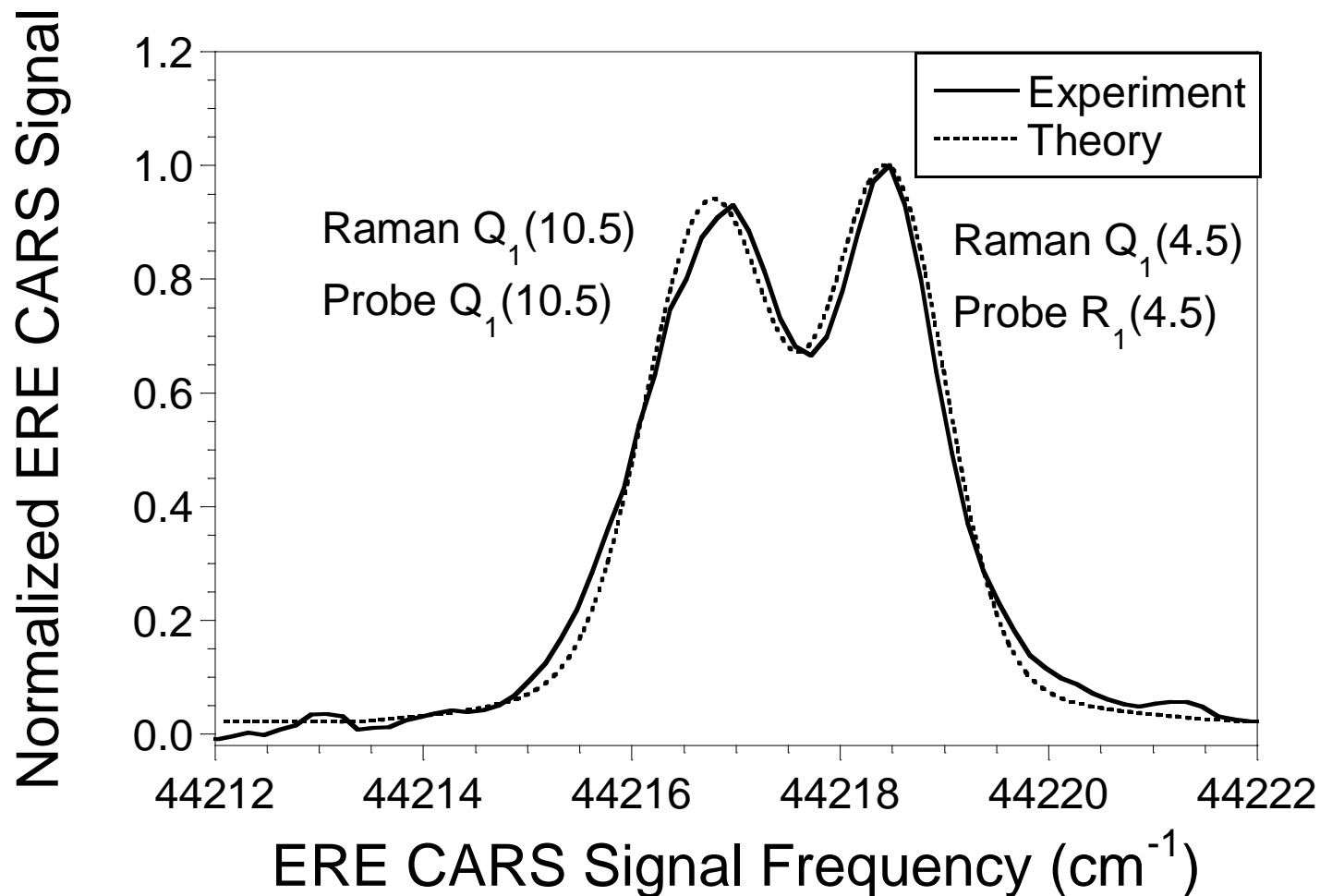
$$\rho_{kg}(t) = \sigma_{kg}(t) \exp(-i\omega_1 t) + \eta_{kg}(t) \exp(-i\omega_4 t)$$

$$\rho_{ke}(t) = \sigma_{ke}(t) \exp(-i\omega_2 t) + \eta_{ke}(t) \exp(-i\omega_3 t)$$

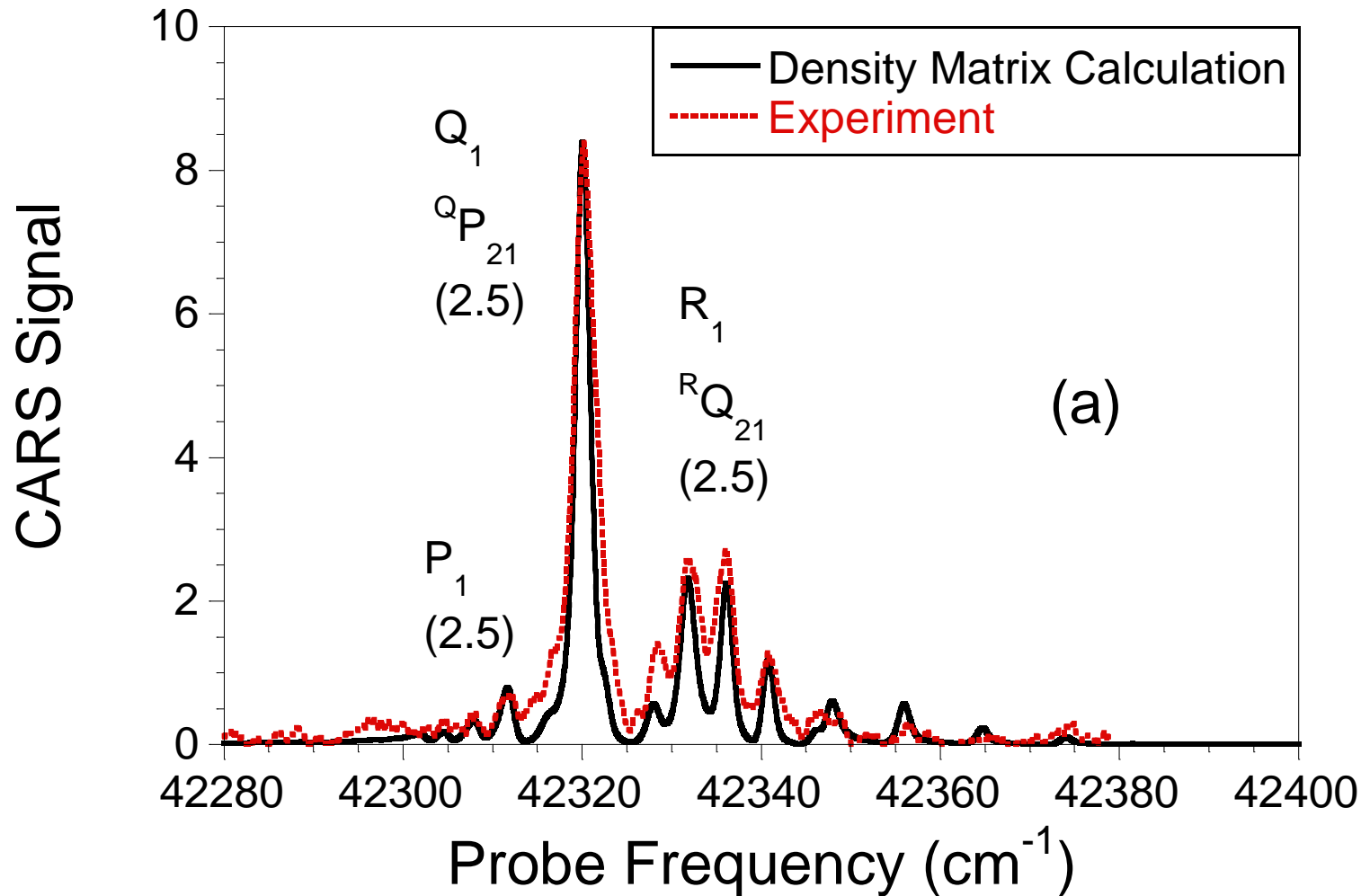
$$\rho_{eg}(t) = \sigma_{eg}(t) \exp[-i(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t]$$

The envelope functions and polarizations for the pump, Stokes, and probe beams are specified.

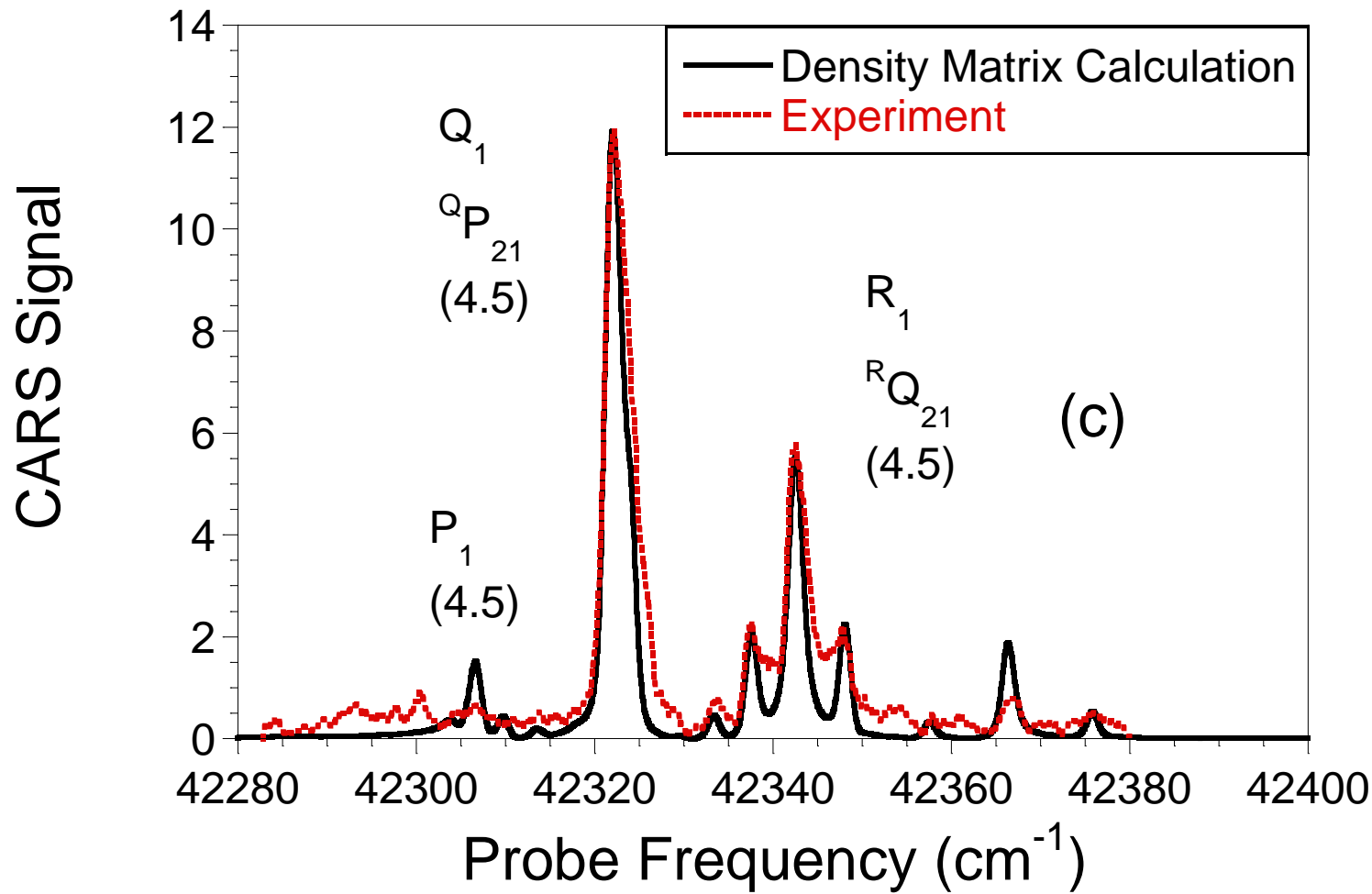
Vibrational ERE CARS in Nitric Oxide: Raman $Q_1(4.5)$, Probe $R_1(4.5)$ Raman $Q_1(10.5)$, Probe $R_1(10.5)$



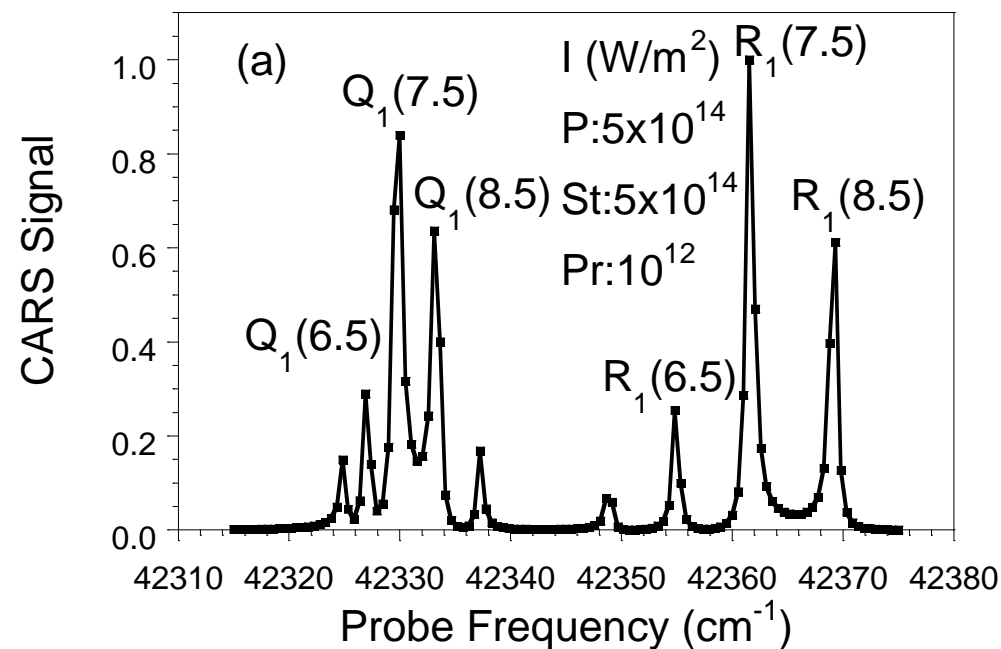
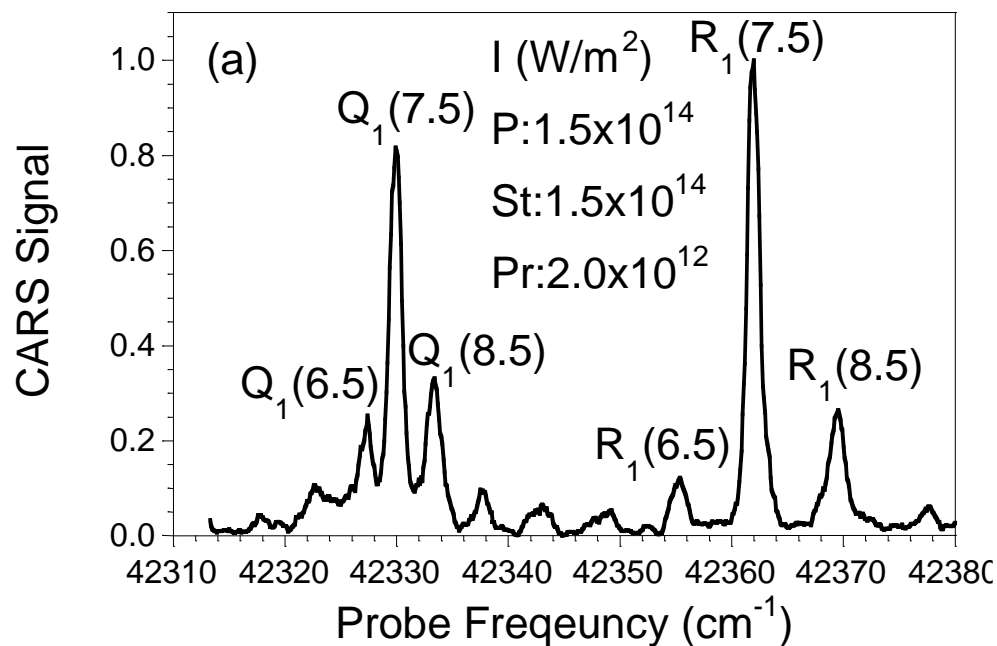
Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS in Nitric Oxide: Low Laser Powers



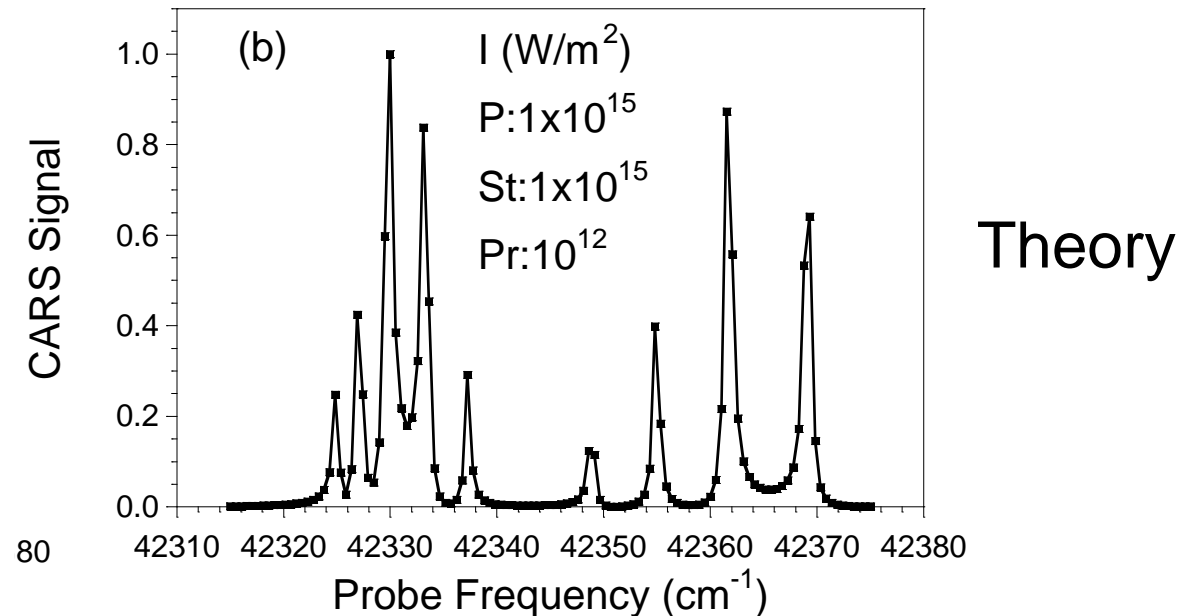
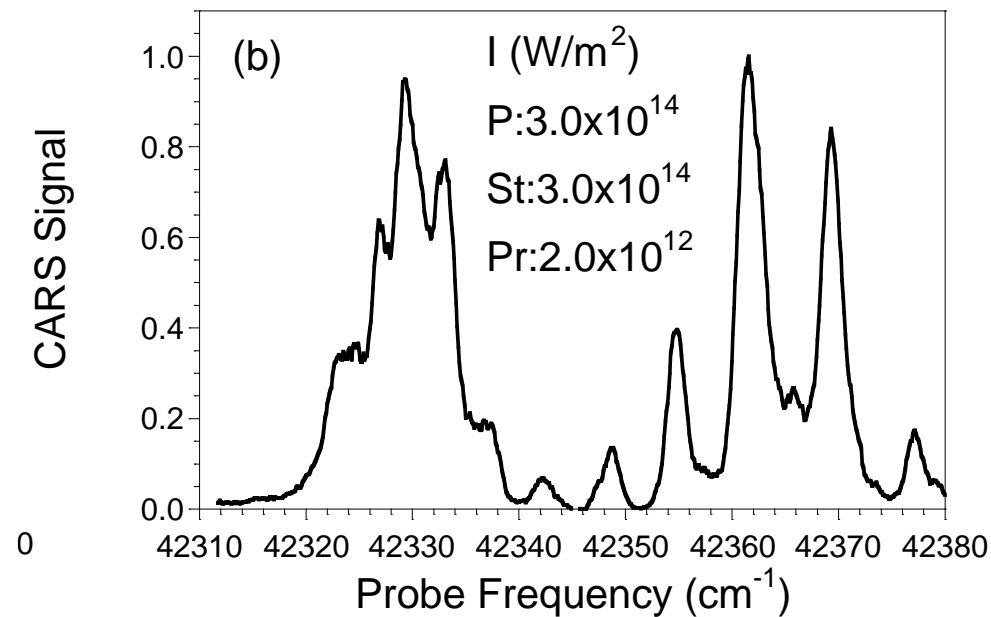
Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS in Nitric Oxide: Low Laser Powers



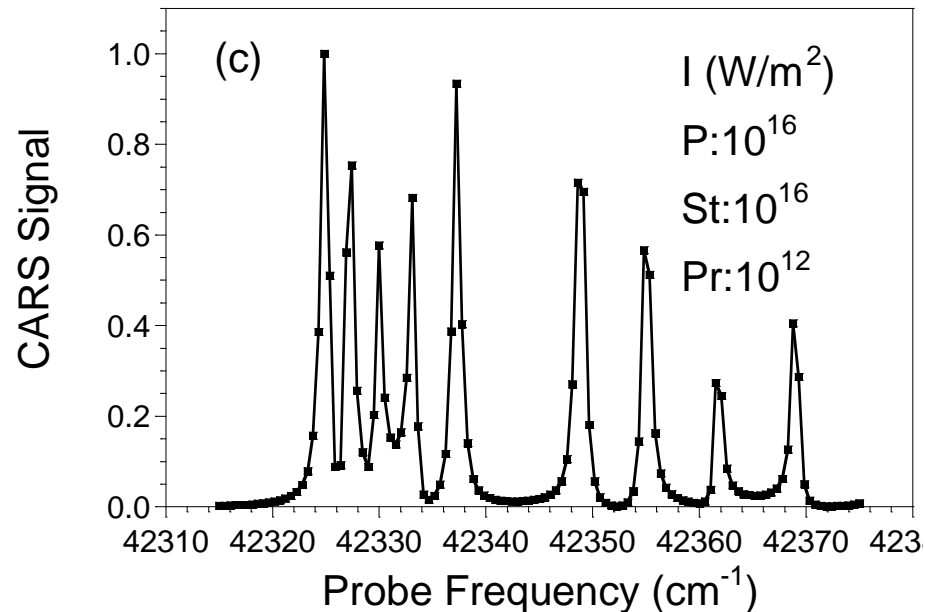
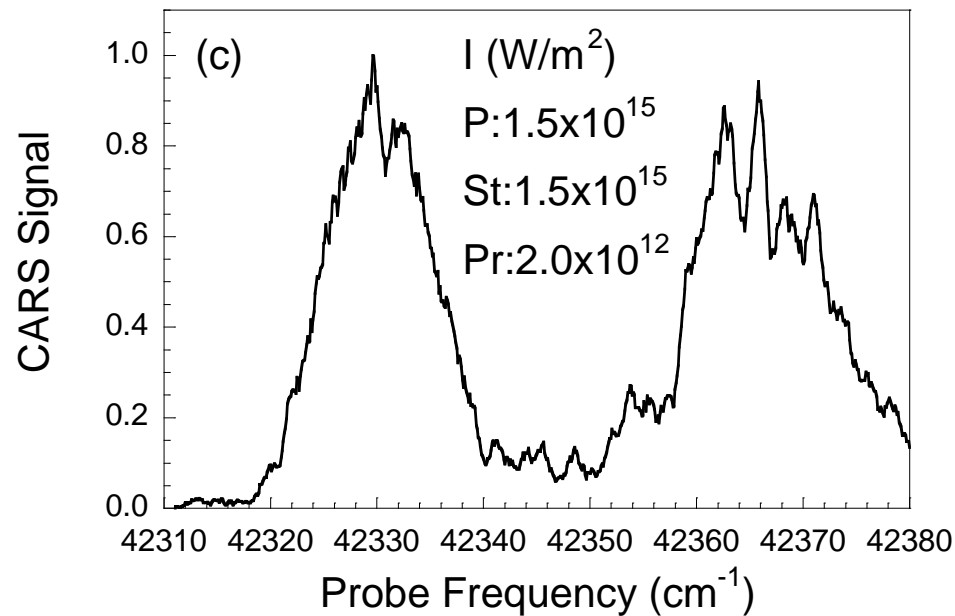
Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS: Low Laser Powers



Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS: Low Probe Power, Moderate Pump and Stokes Powers



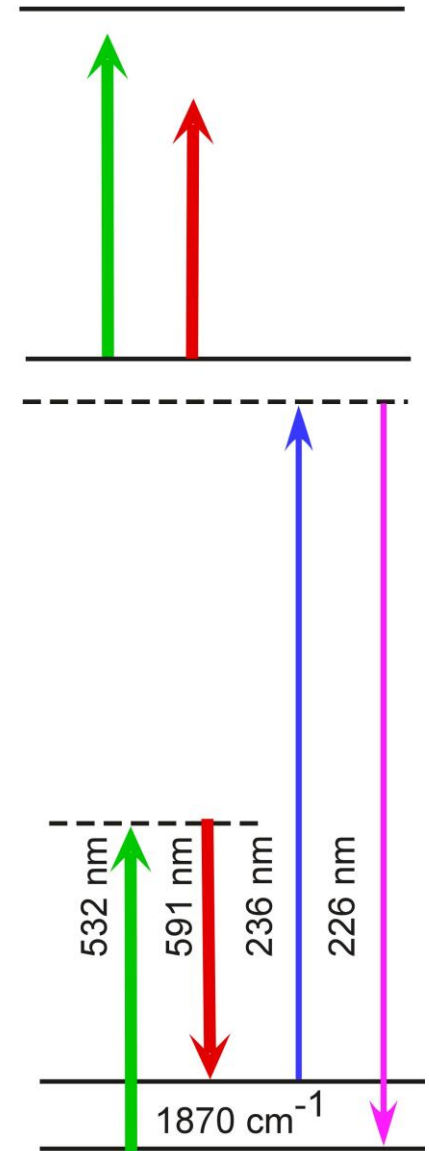
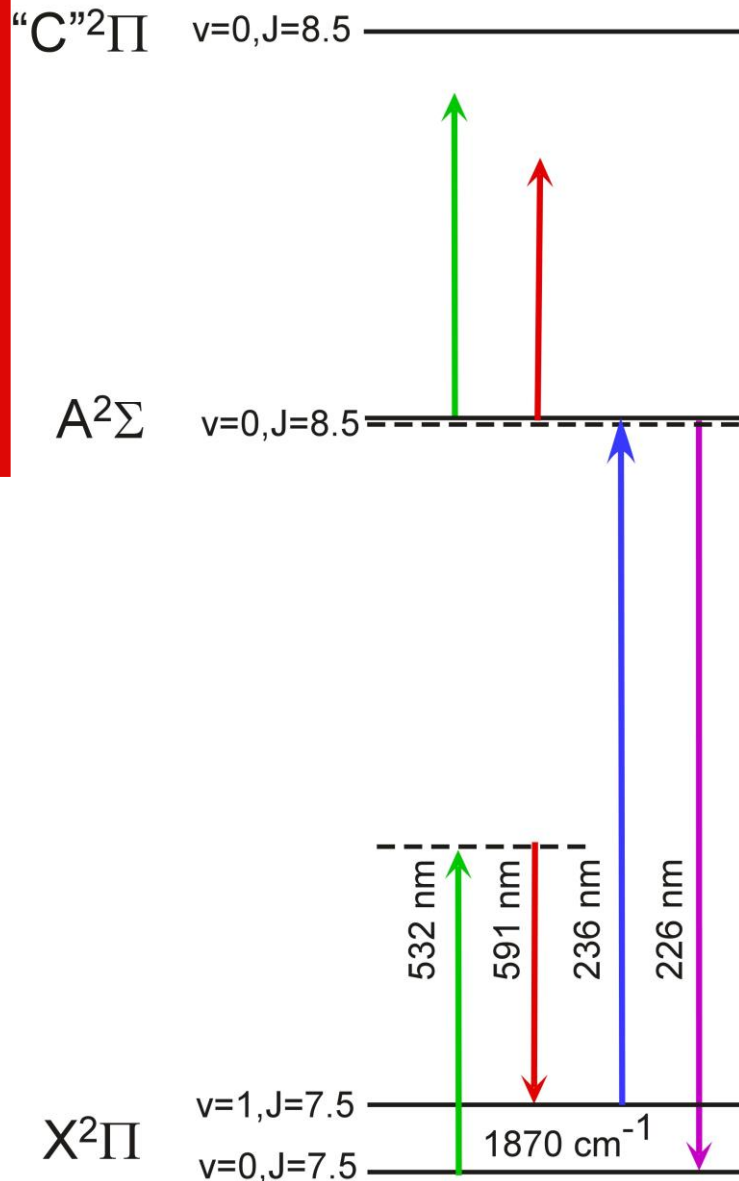
Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS: Low Probe Power, High Pump and Stokes Powers



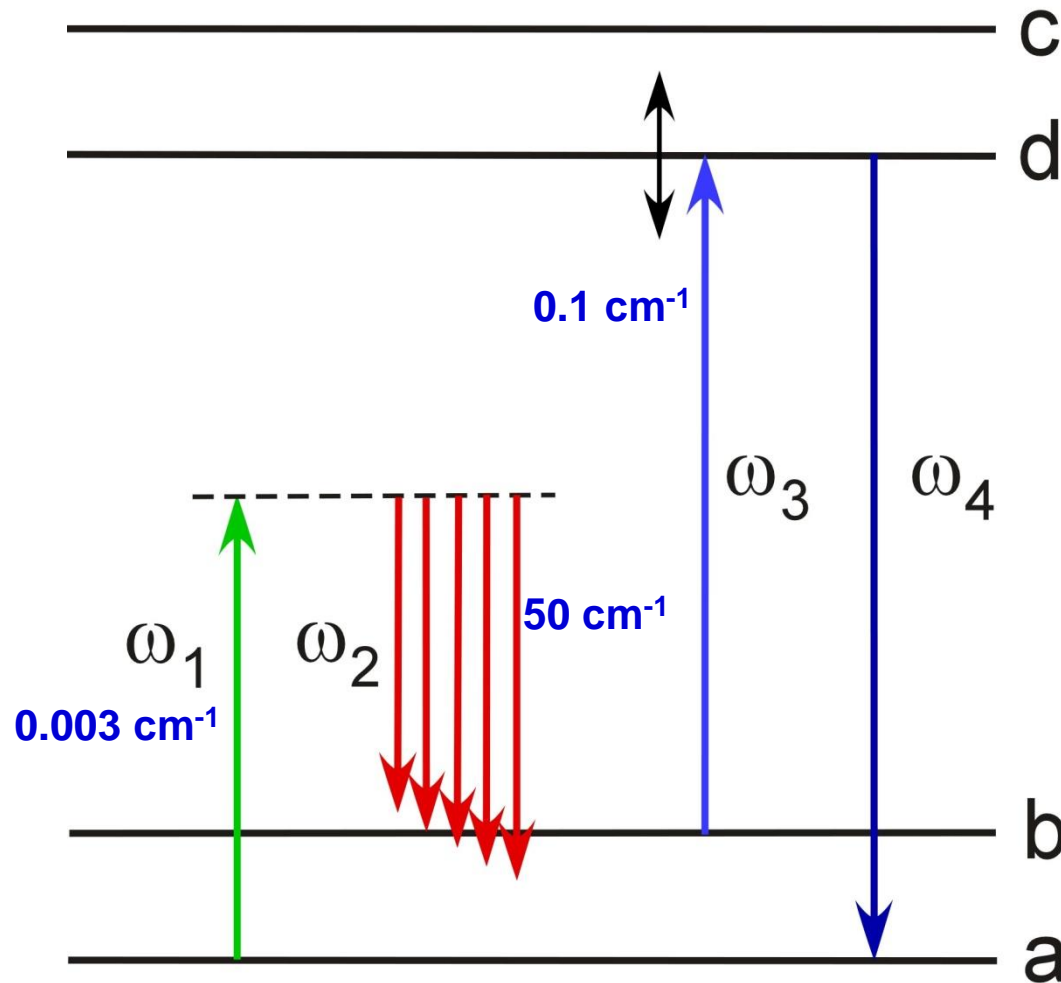
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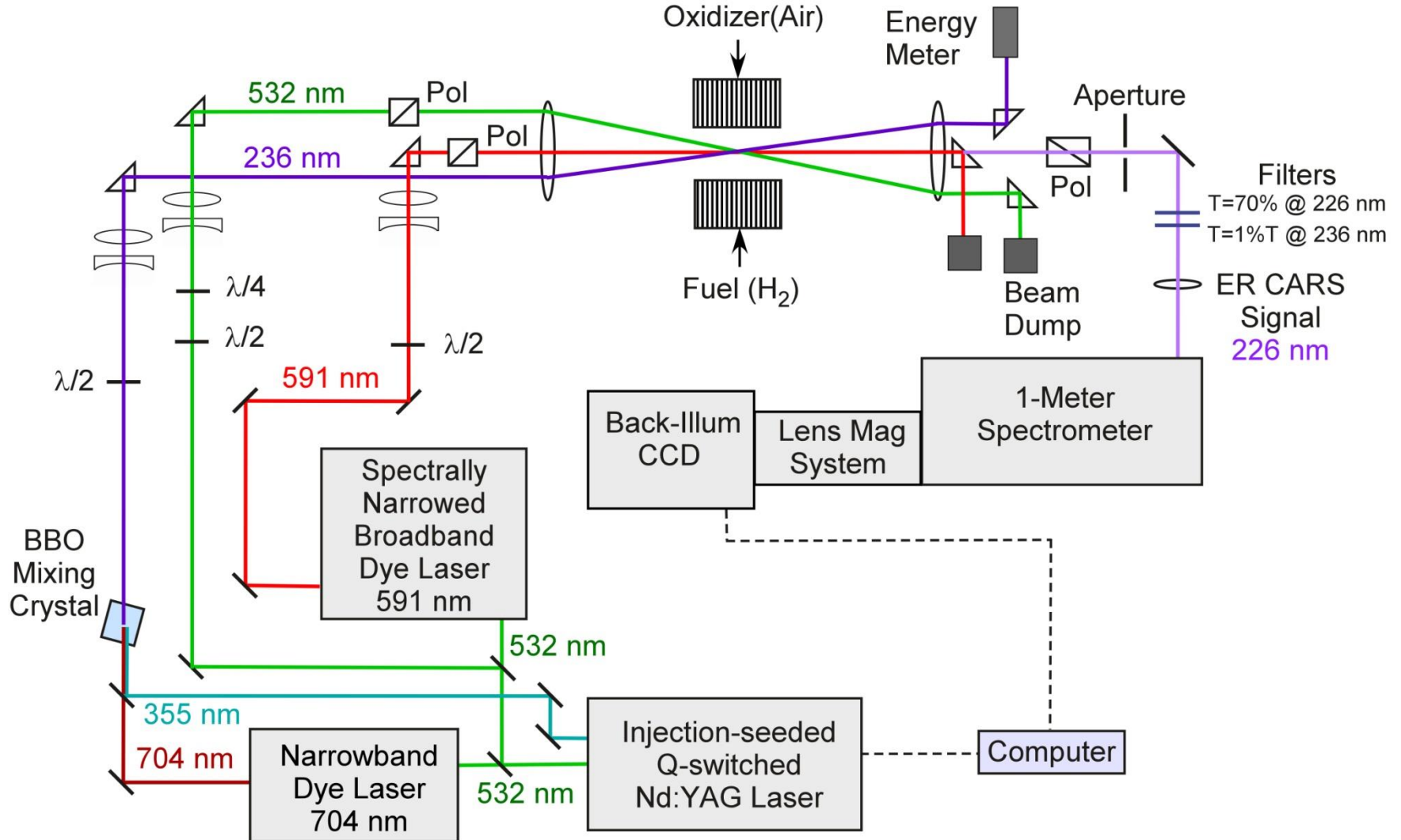
Scanning Probe Vibrational ERE CARS: Stark Shift Effects



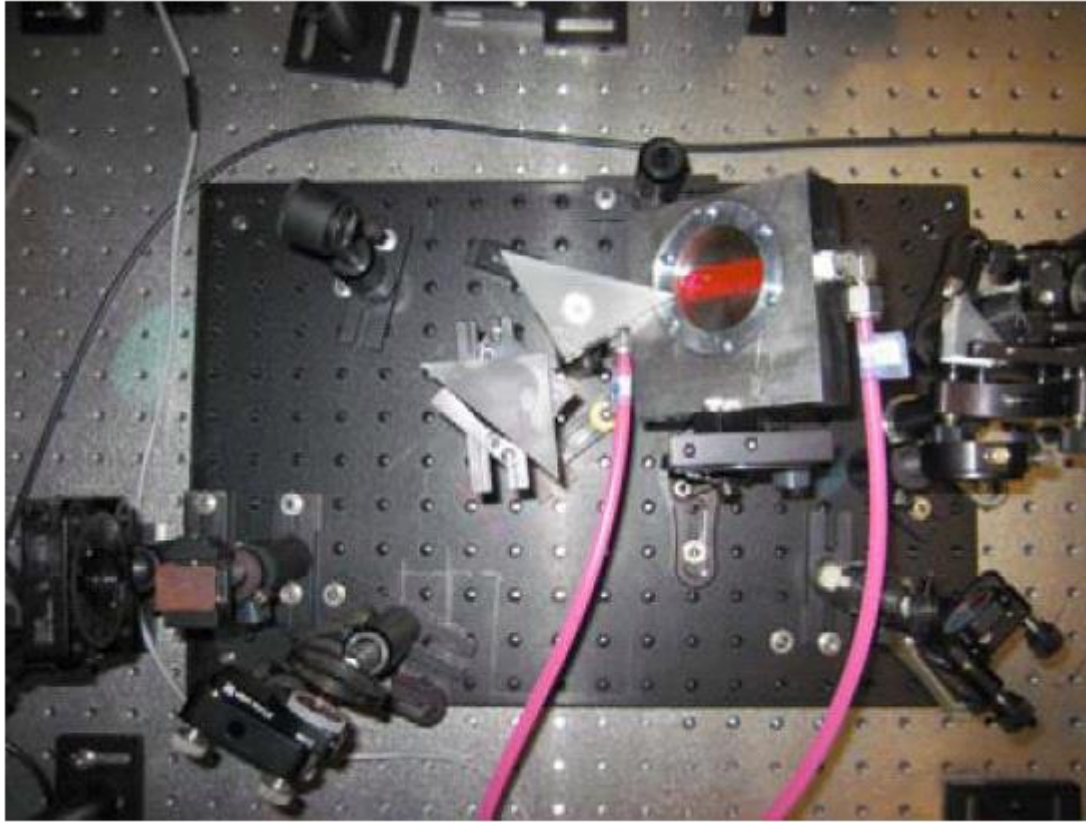
Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS



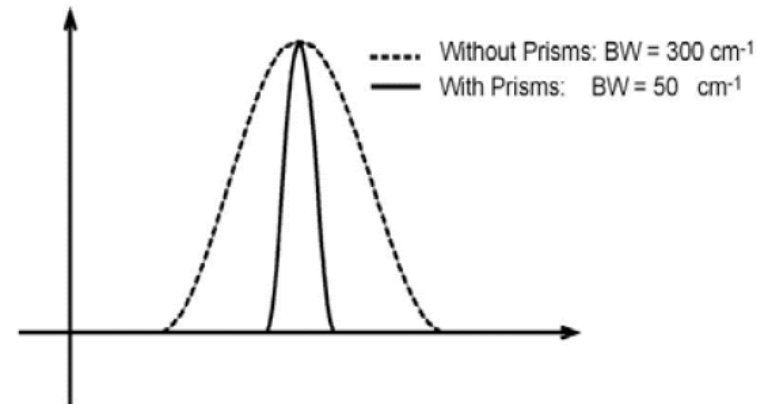
Broadband Stokes ERE CARS System



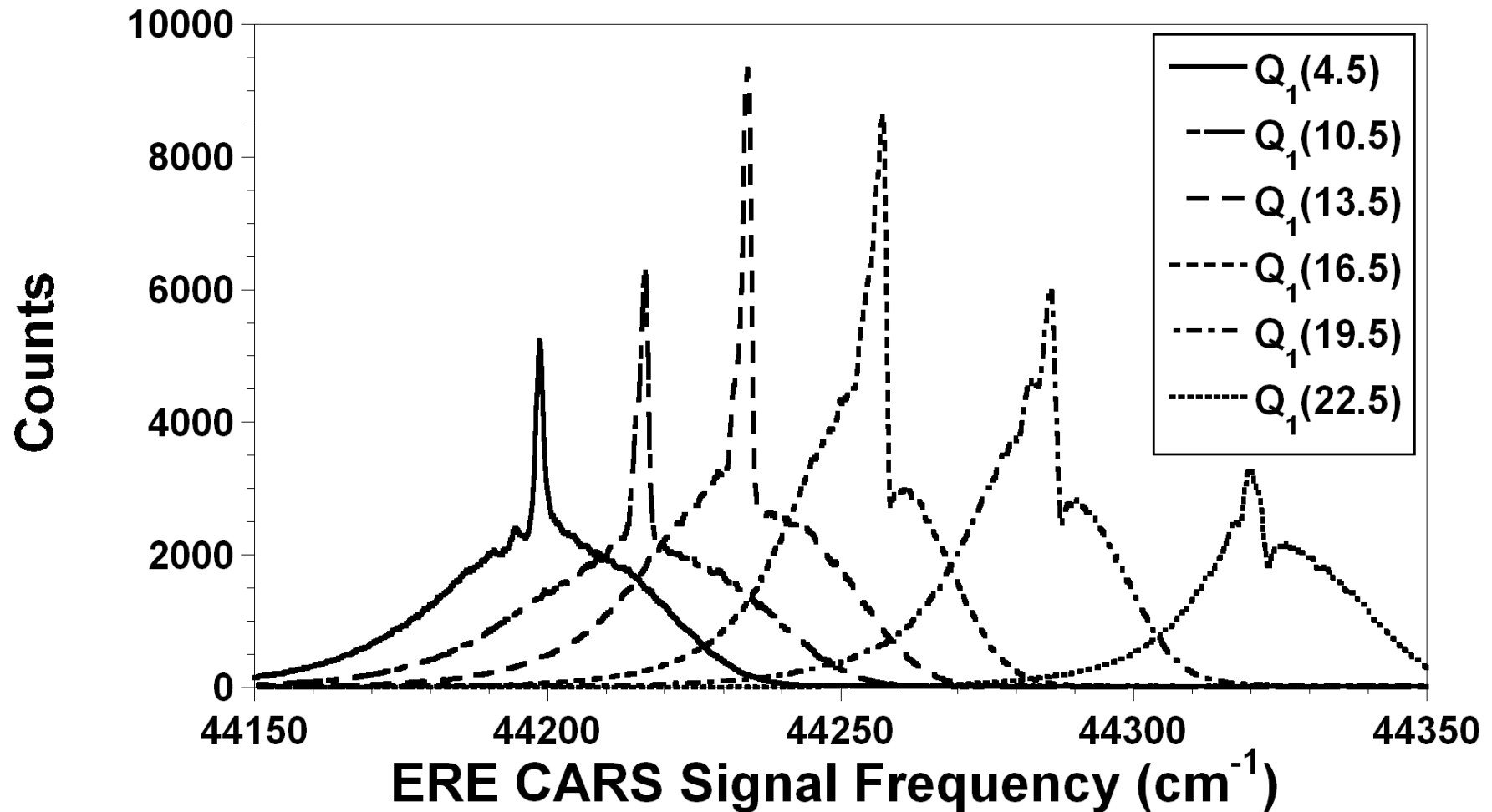
Broadband Stokes ERE CARS System: Spectrally Narrowed BBDL



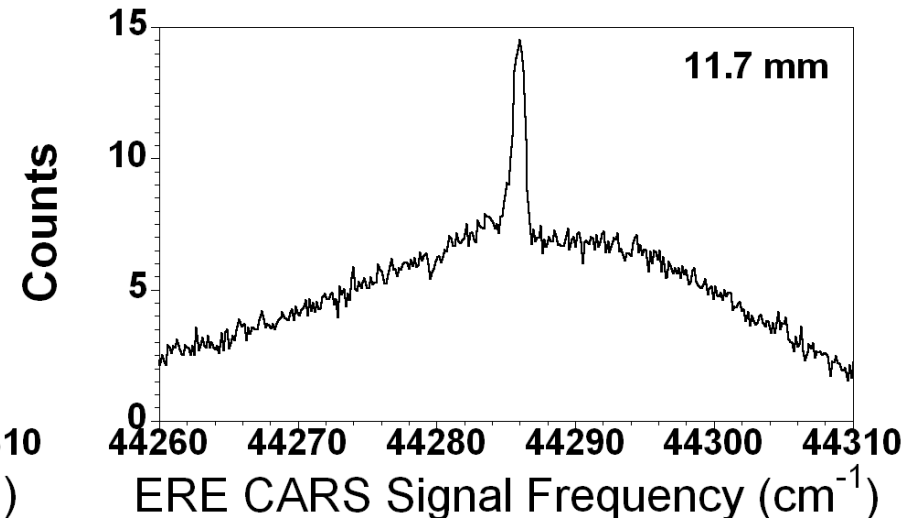
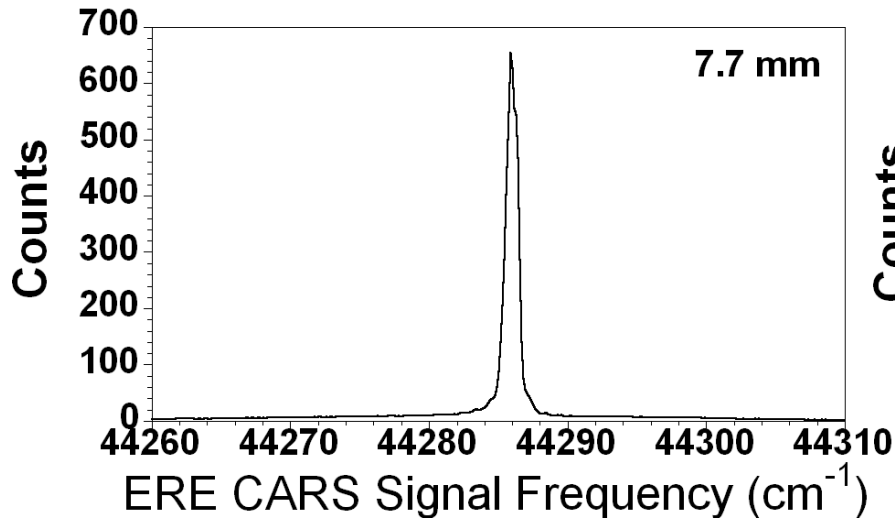
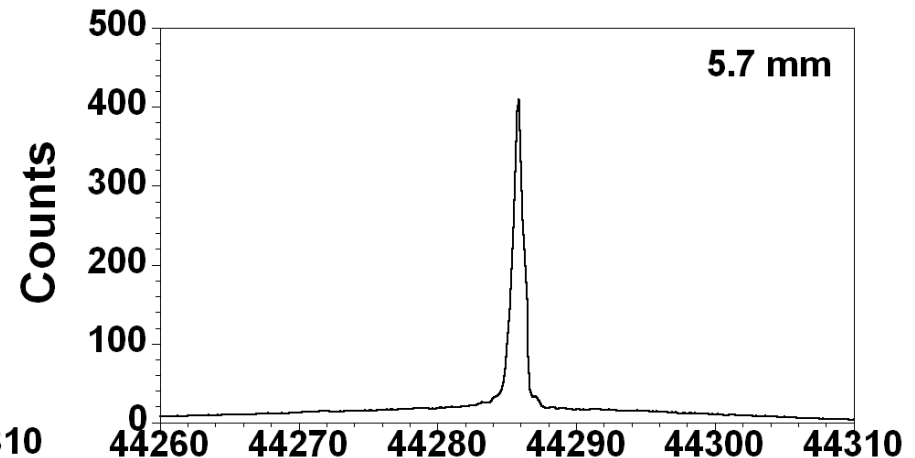
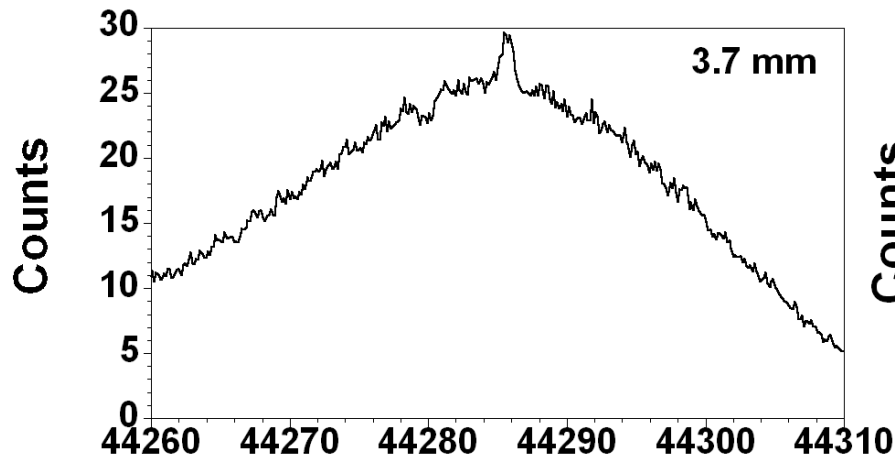
Bandwidth of tunable broadband dye laser



Broadband Stokes ERE CARS Signal in Jet of N₂ with 1000 ppm NO at 300 K



Single-Shot NO ERE CARS in Counterflow H₂/Air Flame: Q₁(19.5) Line



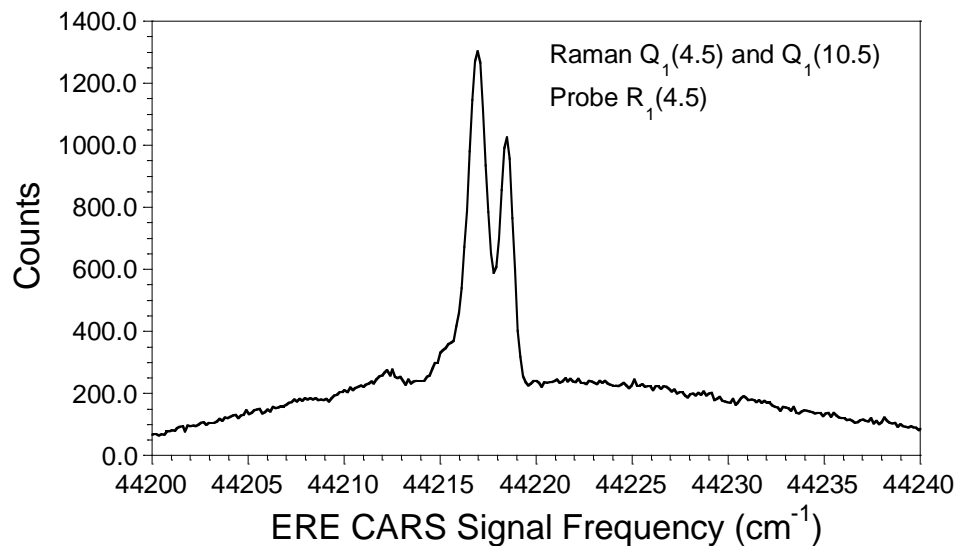
- Estimated single-shot detection limit of 10 ppm based on an OPPDIF prediction of 30 ppm NO, 3.7 mm above the fuel nozzle

DNI Modeling of Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS

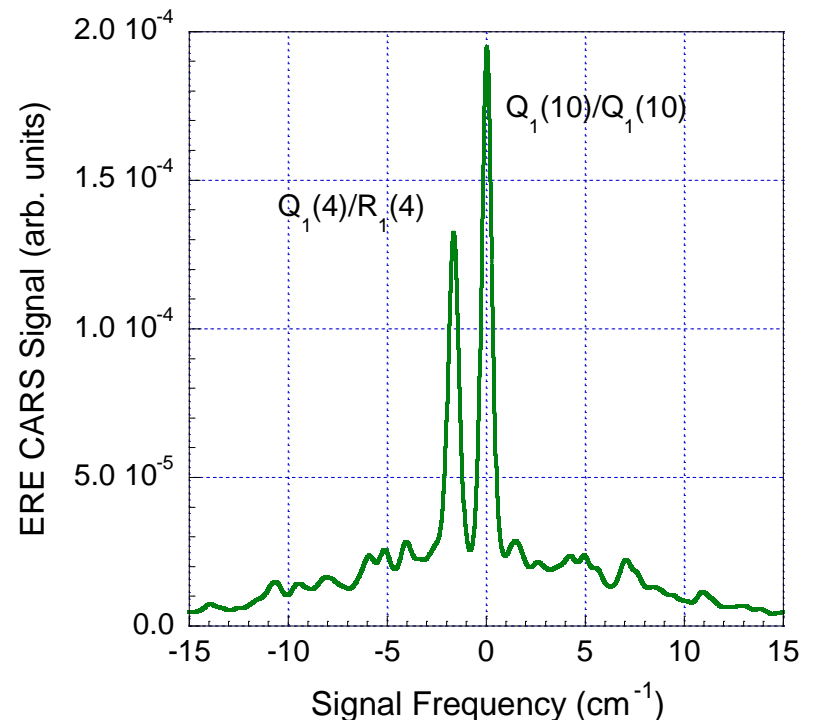
- Same set of time-dependent density matrix equations as for scanning ERE CARS.
- Multi-mode laser models used for Stokes (50 cm^{-1} FWHM) and for probe (0.1-0.2 cm^{-1} FWHM). Random phase, Gaussian random amplitude for the modes.
- Time-dependent ERE CARS signal calculated. The signal is then Fourier transformed to generate the ERE CARS spectrum.

DNI Modeling of Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS

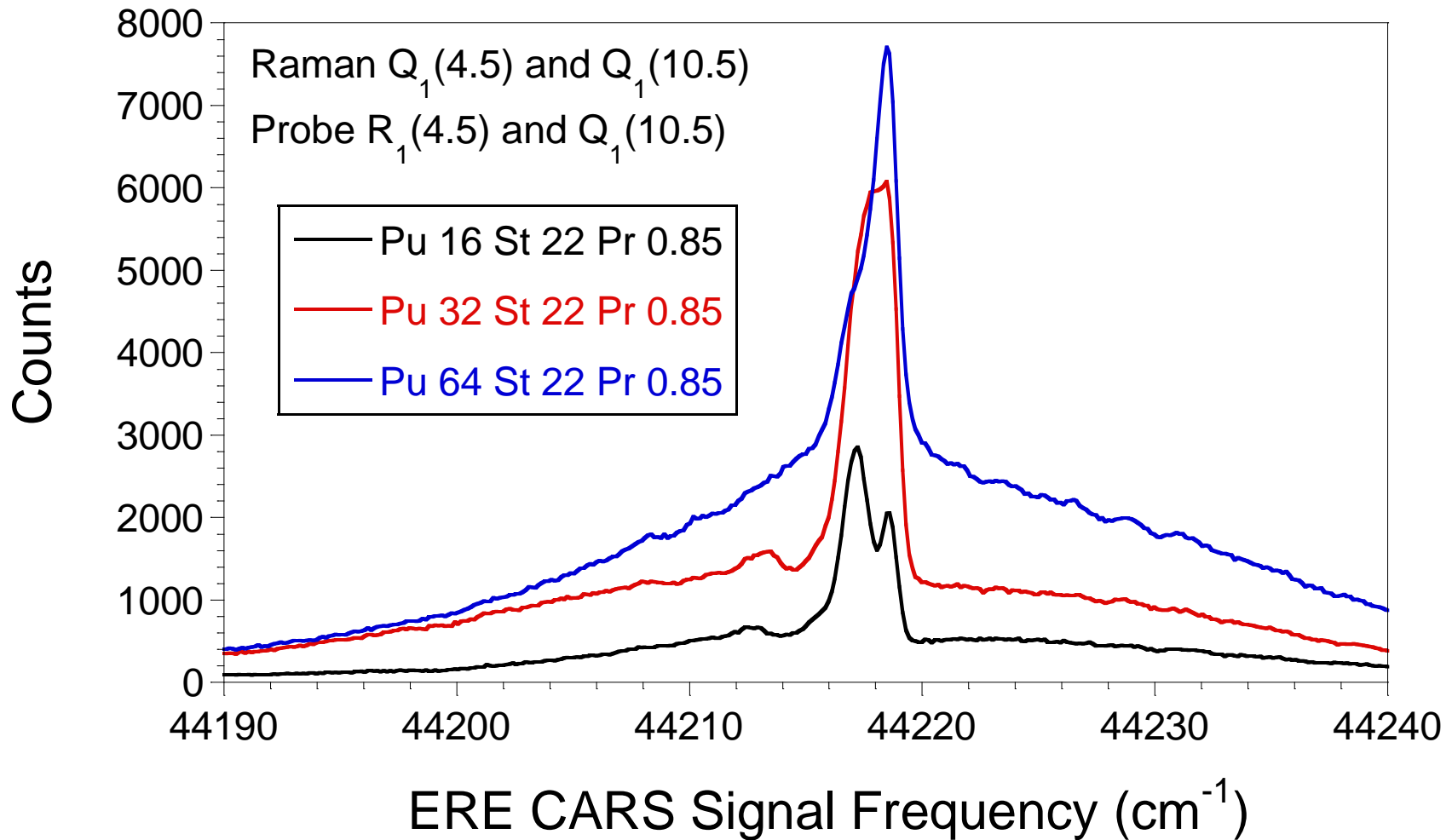
Experiment



Theory



Saturation Effects in Broadband Stokes Vibrational ERE CARS



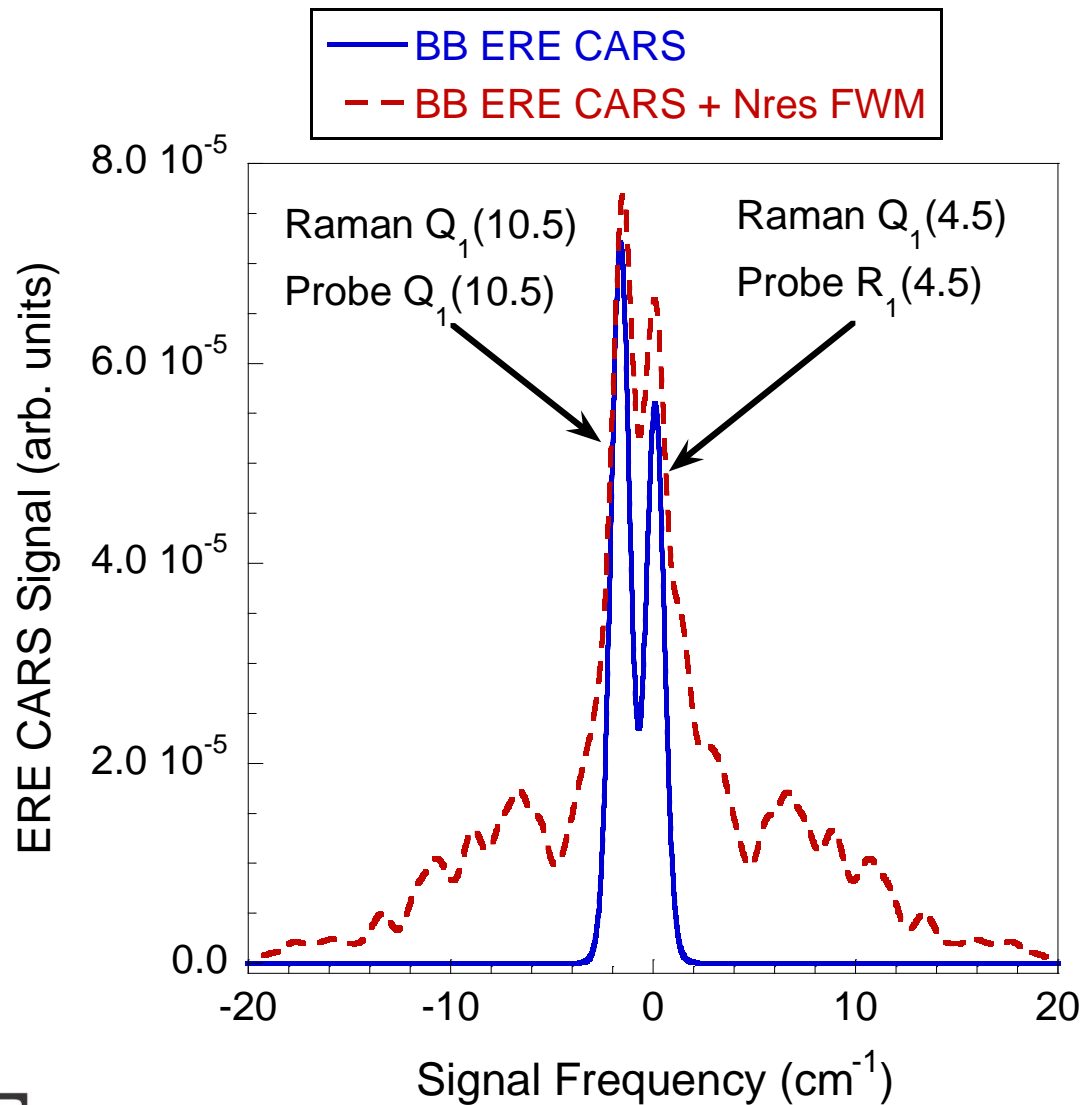
Conclusions

- **Density matrix model for NO ERE CARS developed for both scanning and broadband ERE CARS.**
- **Theoretical spectra are in good agreement with experiment except for probe scans with high pump and Stokes powers.**
- **Multimode laser models for the Stokes and UV probe beams appear to give good results for the broadband Stokes ERE CARS process.**

Future Work

- **Comparison of NO measurements by ERE CARS and LIF in high-pressure counterflow flames – the high-pressure flame facility at Purdue needed some extensive modification, should be operational this spring.**
- **Incorporation of the AC Stark effect in the density matrix code.**
- **Investigation of saturation and Stark effects for broadband Stokes ERE CARS.**

DNI Modeling of Broadband Stokes ERE CARS in Nitric Oxide



NO Measurements in Nonpremixed Counterflow Flames

Fuel and oxidizer
nozzles separated
by 20 mm

Fuel = H_2
Oxidizer = air or
 O_2

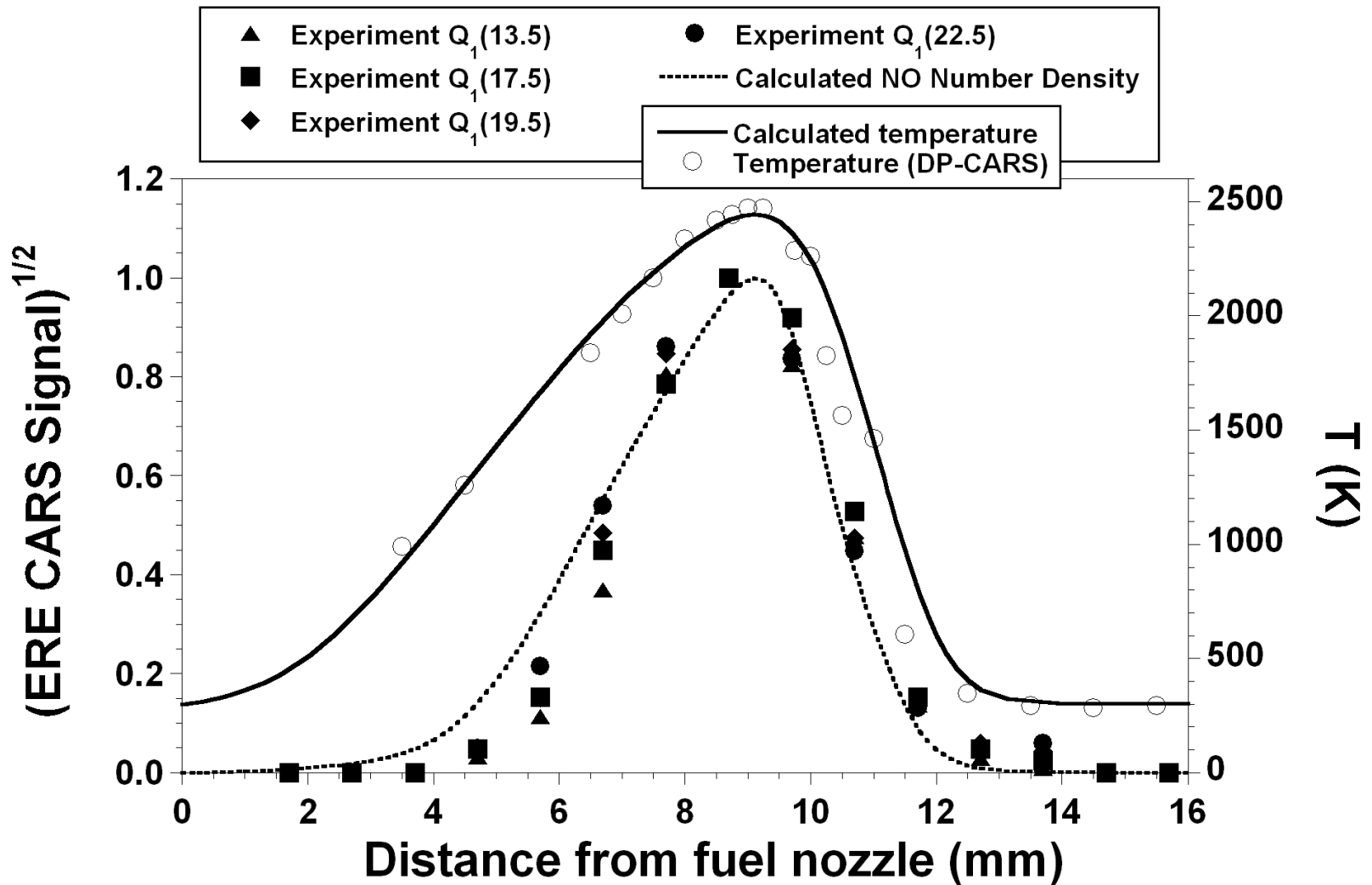
Fuel or Oxidizer
Diluents = N_2 ,
 CO_2



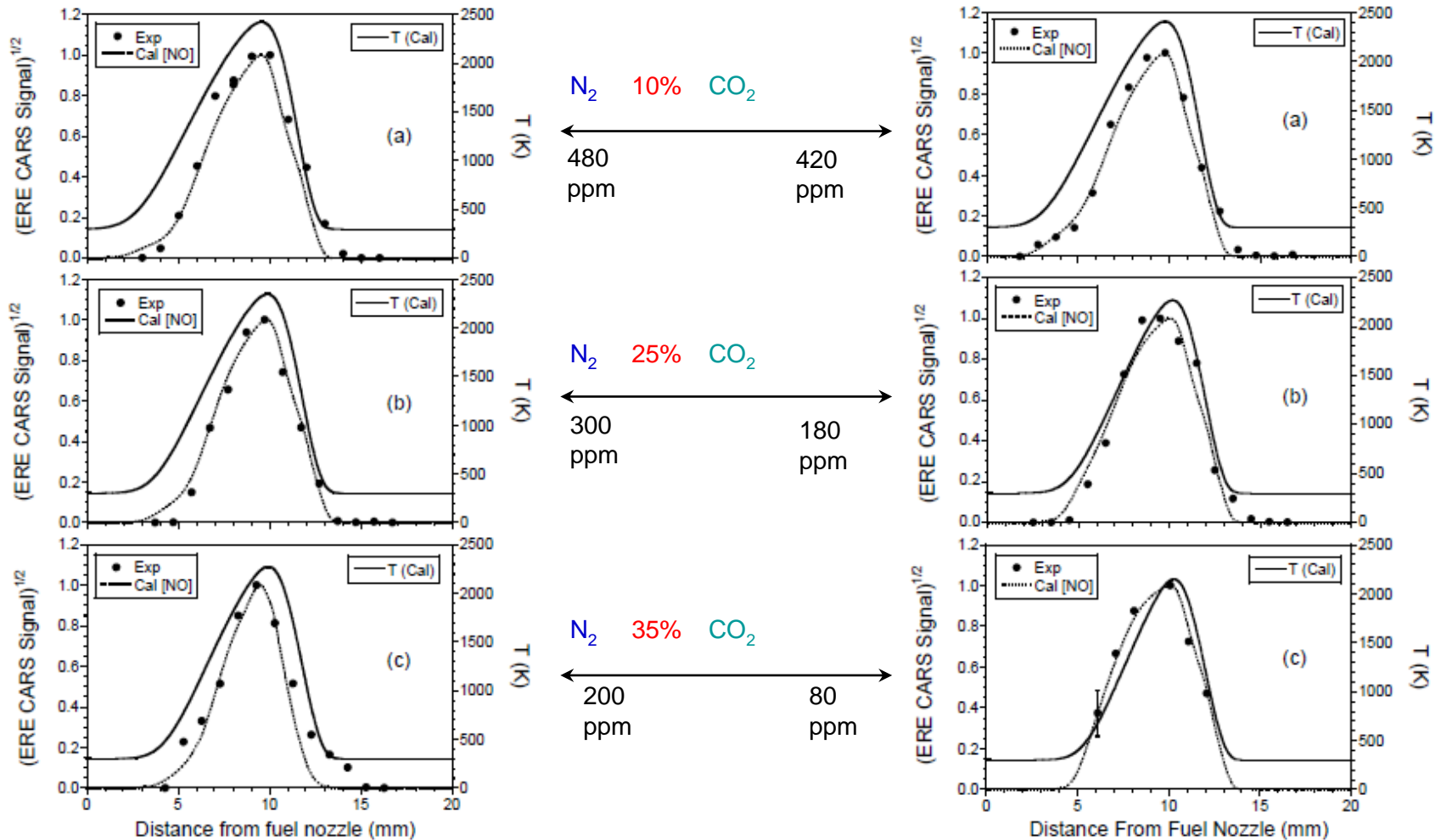
Broadband Vibrational ERE-CARS System Experimental Parameters

- Pump, Stokes and probe beam energies were 60 mJ/pulse, 40 mJ/pulse, and 1.2 mJ/pulse, respectively in the probe volume; beam waists $\sim 200\ \mu\text{m}$
- 1-meter spectrometer with blazed grating (3600 gr/mm) was used to isolate the signal which was recorded using a back-illuminated CCD imaging camera (Andor Technology Model DU440-BU)
- Spectrometer's spectral dispersion = $0.146\ \text{cm}^{-1}/\text{pixel}$
- H_2/Air Flame measurements were made with 1 mm spatial resolution

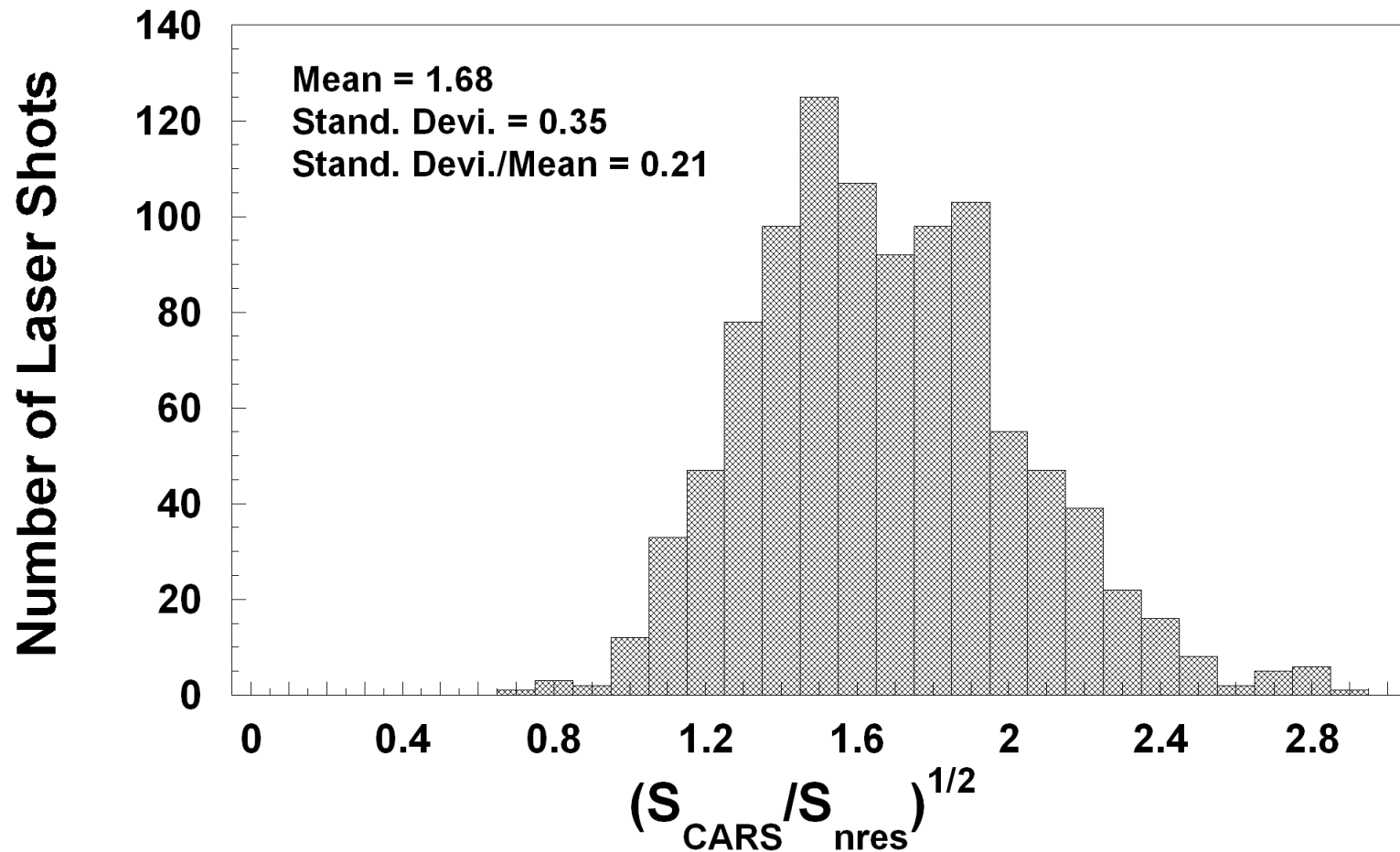
ERE CARS Measurements of NO profiles in Counterflow H₂/Air Flame



Comparison of Experimental and Calculated NO Concentration Profiles in H_2 / Air counter-flow flames with dilution of H_2 with either N_2 or CO_2

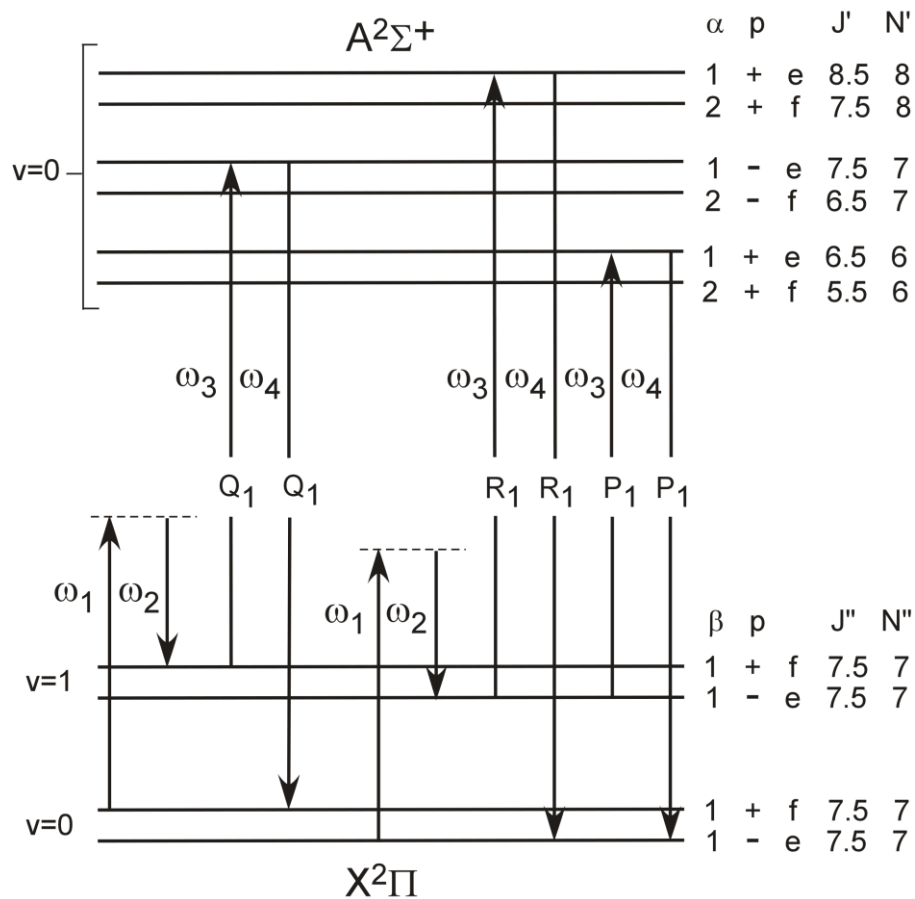


Statistics of Single-Shot NO ERE CARS Measurements in the Counterflow H₂/Air Flame: Q₁(19.5) Line, 10.7 mm from Fuel Nozzle

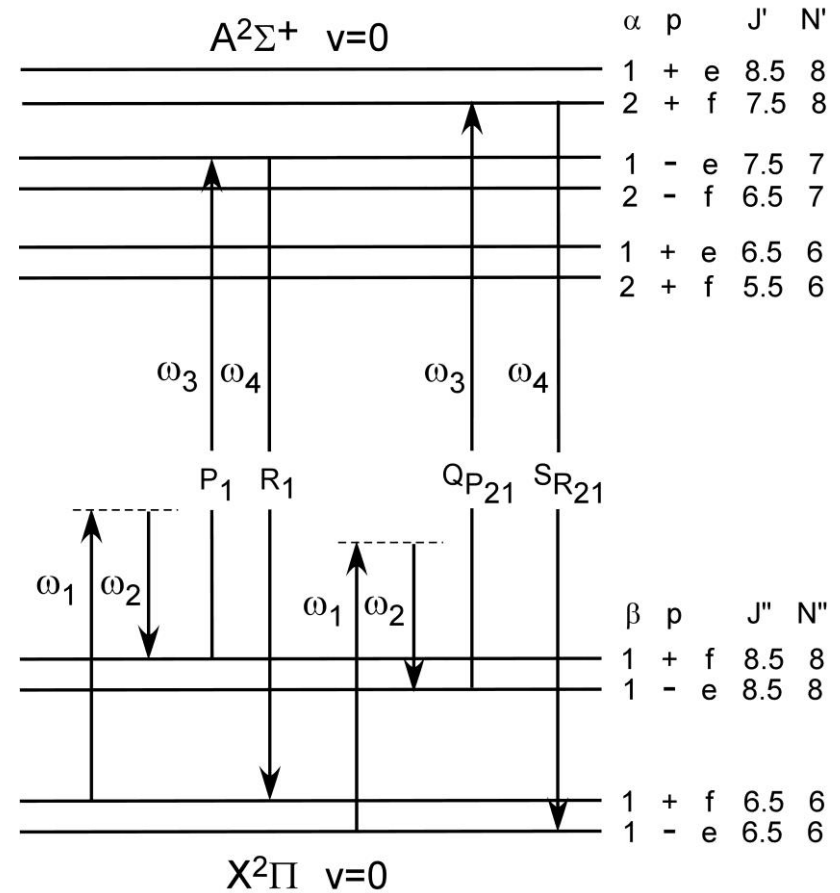


Broadband Pure Rotational NO ERE CARS

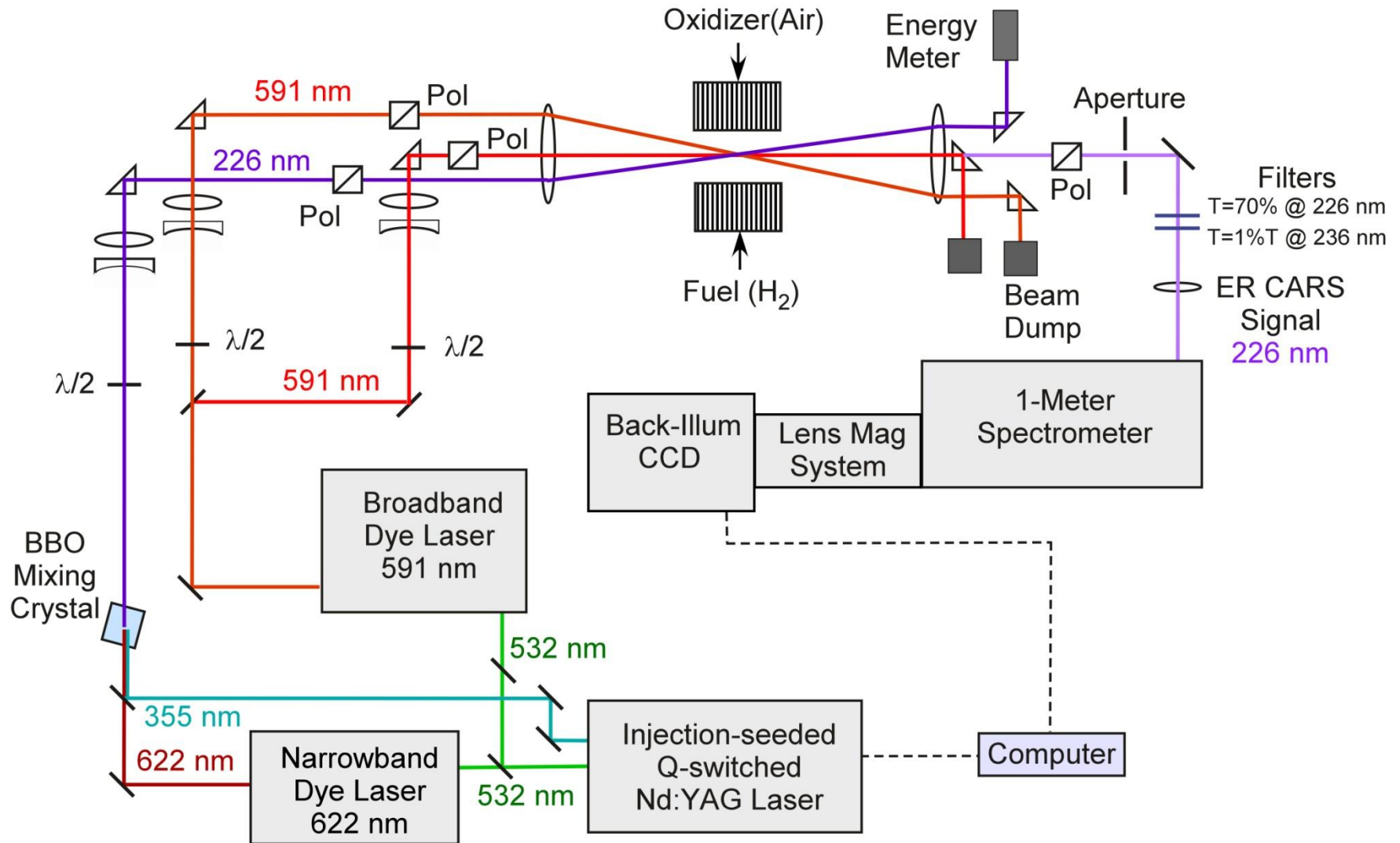
Vibrational ERE CARS



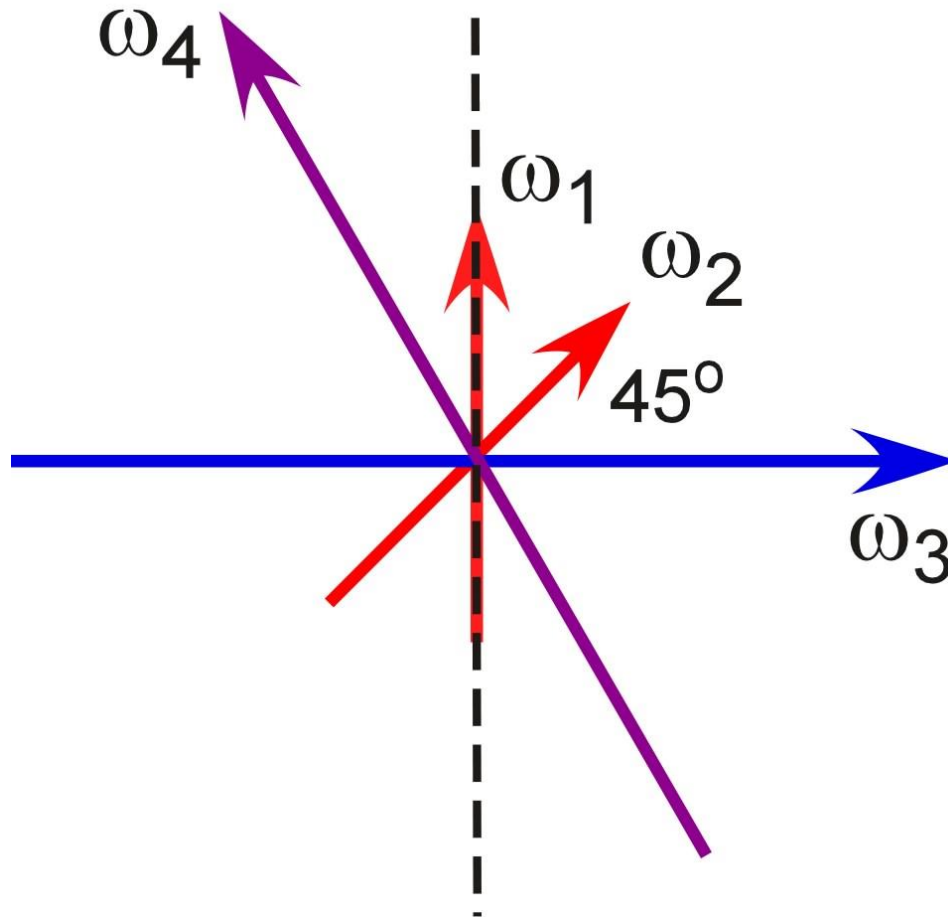
Pure Rotational ERE CARS



Pure Rotational NO ERE CARS



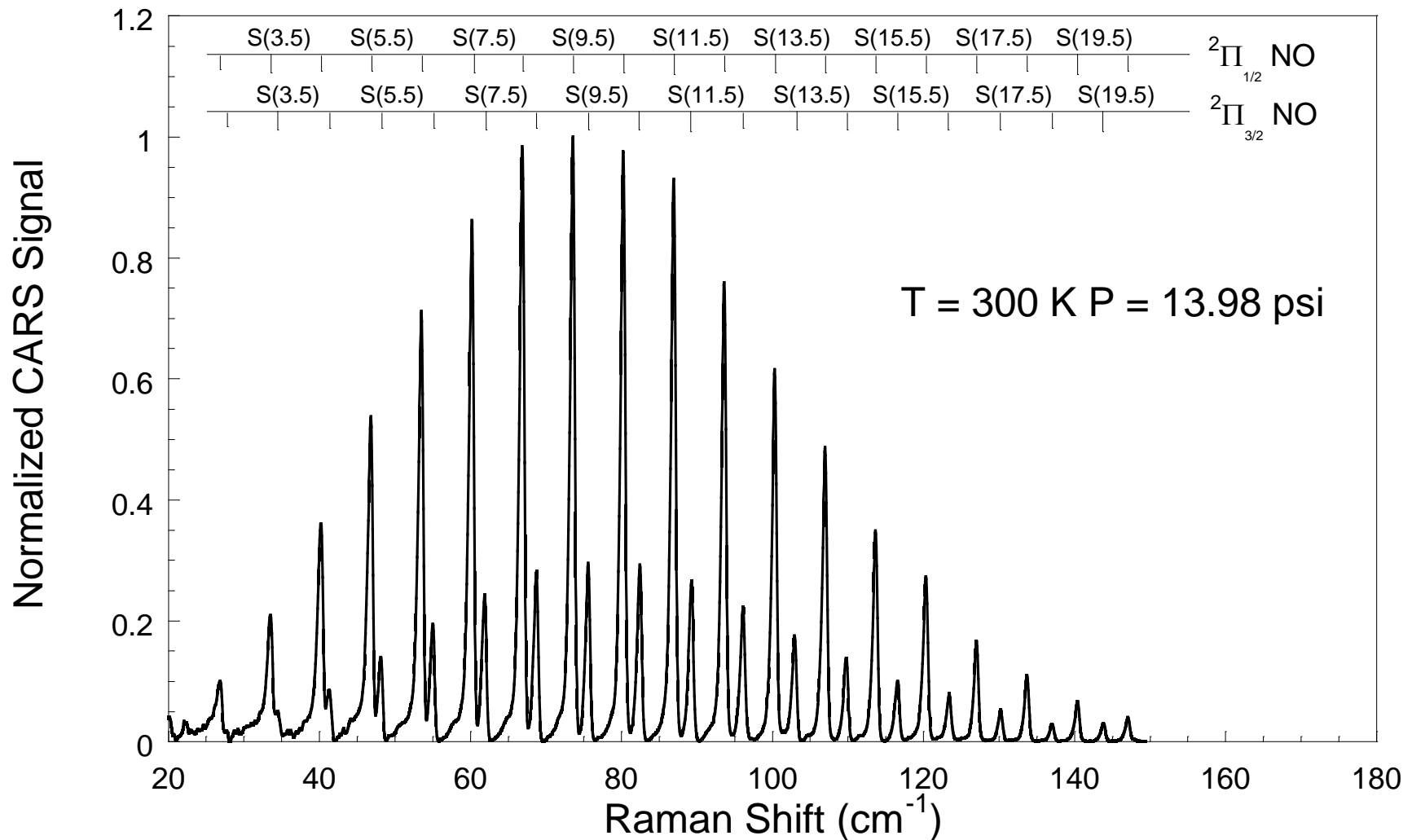
Polarization arrangement of pump (ω_1), probe (ω_3), Stokes (ω_2) and the resulting signal beam (ω_4) for Pure Rotational CARS



Pure Rotational CARS/ERE-CARS System Experimental Parameters

- For pure rotational CARS (without Electronic Resonance)
 - 355 nm UV beam with FWHM approx. 0.003 cm^{-1} , was used as probe beam
 - a 532 nm beam was used to pump the broadband Stokes beam at 591 nm which was split into 2 parts. FWHM of 591 nm beam was 300 cm^{-1} with energy of about 30 mJ/pulse for each beam
 - Measurements were made with varying ratios of NO and N₂ in a pressure vessel 6 cm in diameter and 25 cm long
- For pure rotational ERE CARS
 - the probe beam was at 226 nm with energy $< 1\text{ mJ /pulse}$ with FWHM approx. 0.1 cm^{-1}
 - the two 591 nm beams were combined and the resulting beam had approx. 50 mJ/pulse at the probe volume

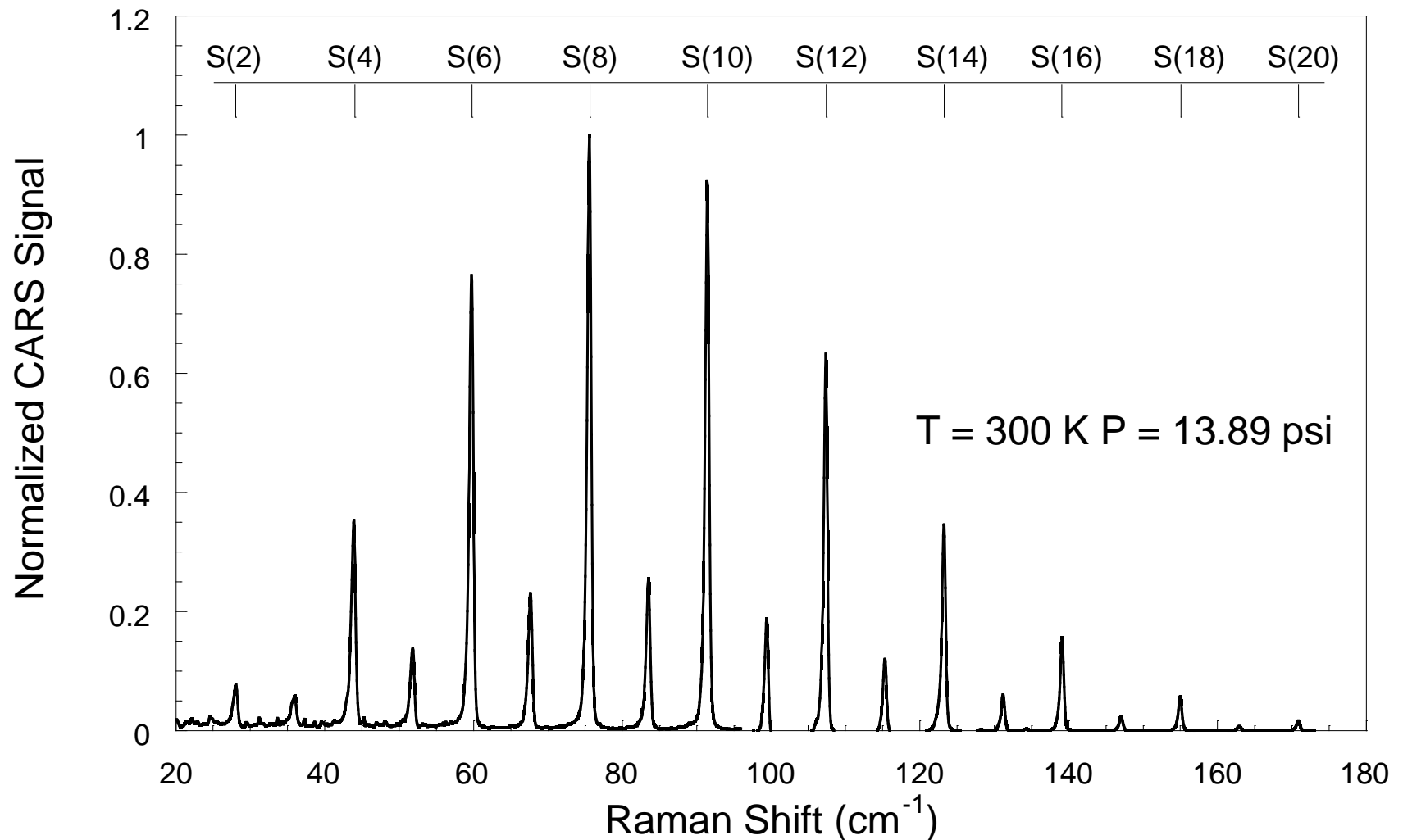
Pure Rotational NO CARS



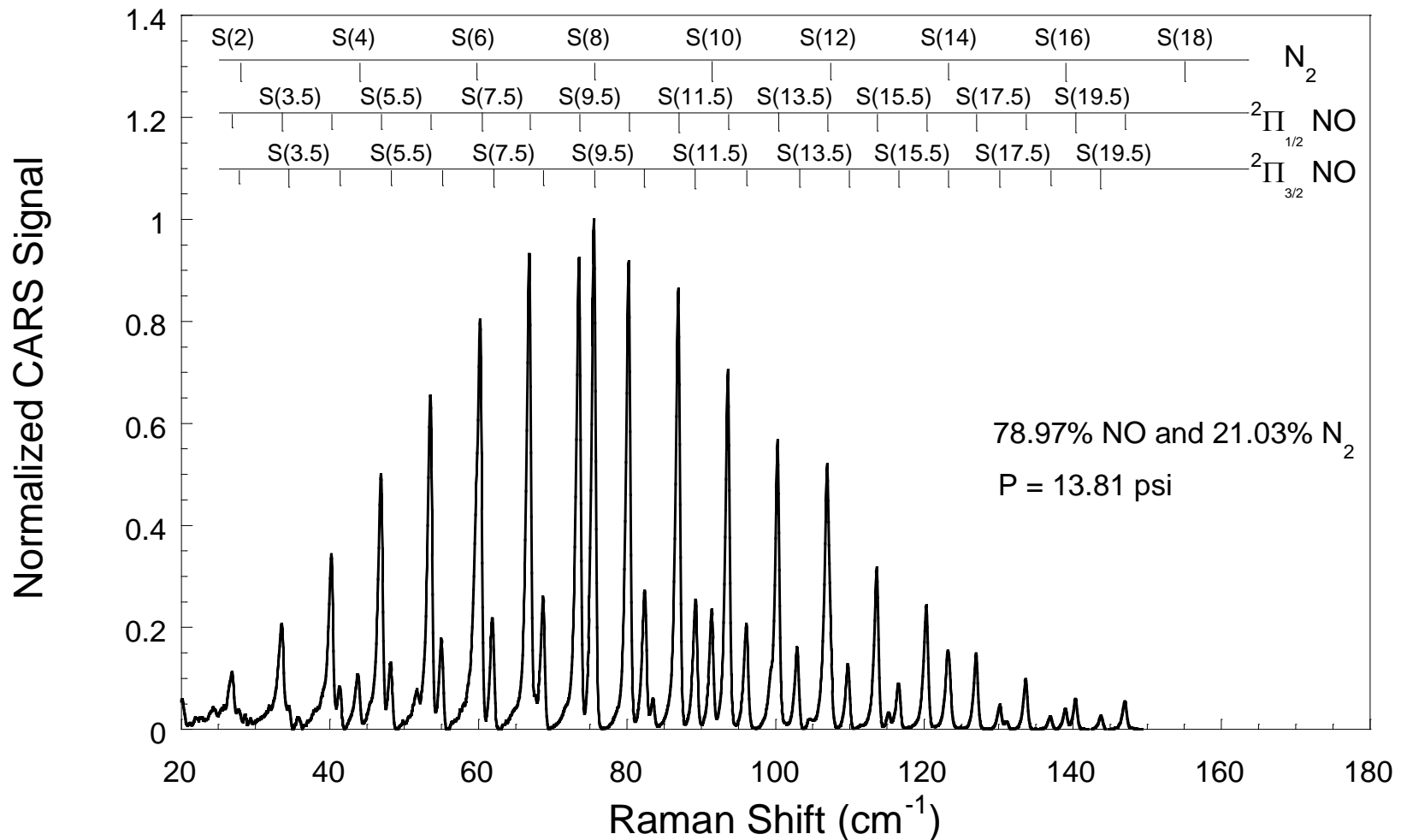
- Stokes beam with FWHM 300 cm^{-1} covers numerous Raman transitions.
- Probe beam wavelength of 355 nm at spectral dispersion of $0.059 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{pixel}$.

Pure Rotational N₂ CARS

Probe Wavelength = 355 nm

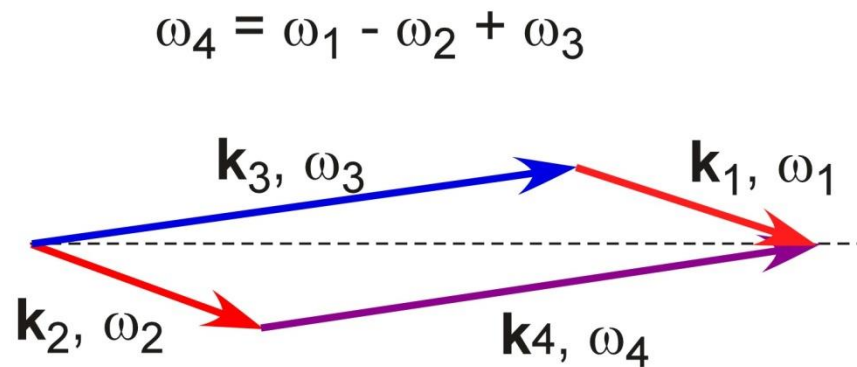
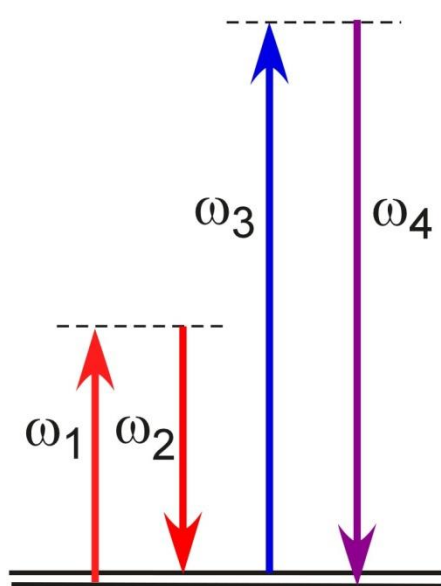
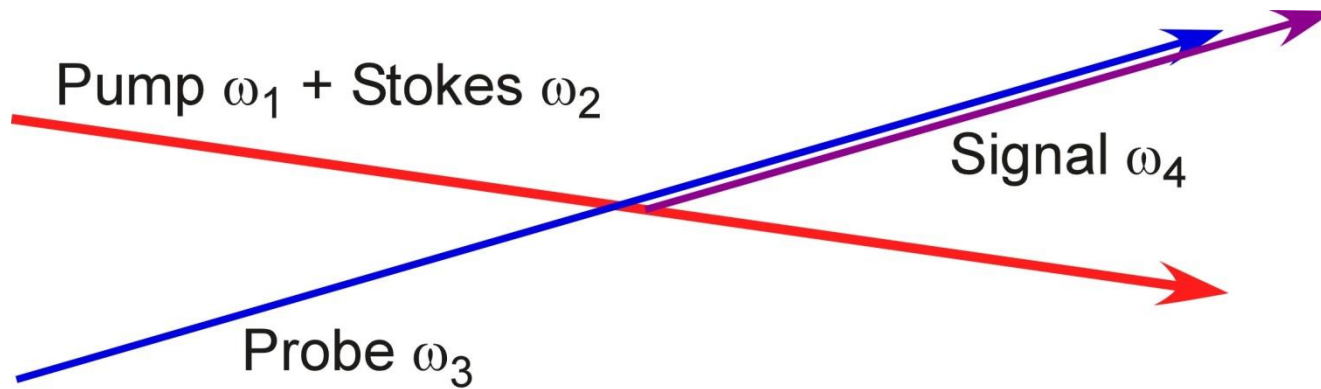


Pure Rotational NO+N₂ CARS



- **Significant overlap between the NO and N₂ pure rotational spectra. We expected this to provide real time, in-situ reference to get NO/N₂ concentration ratio along with temperature in flames.**

Two-Beam Pure Rotational ERE CARS

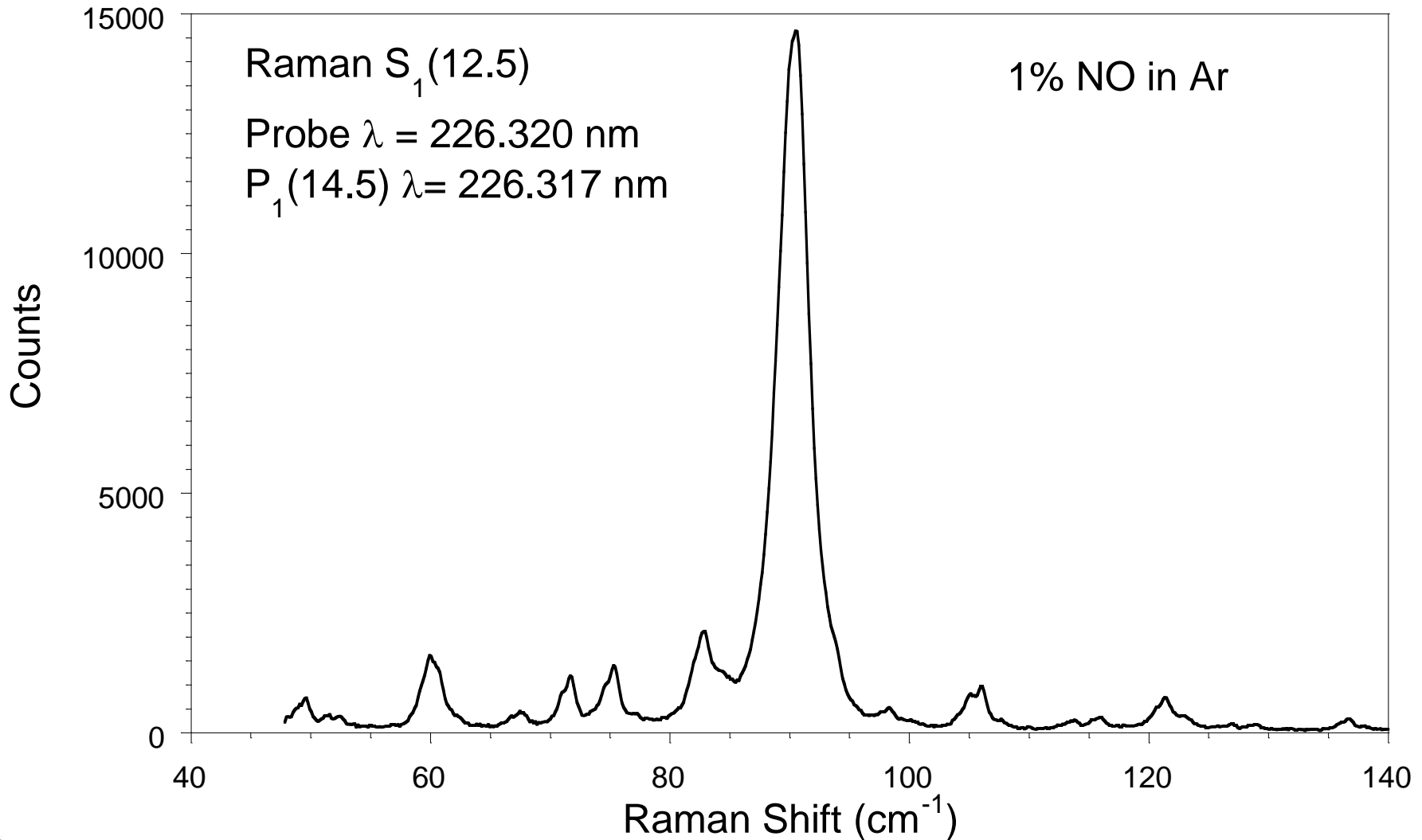


$$\omega_4 = \omega_1 - \omega_2 + \omega_3$$

$$\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_3 = \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_4$$

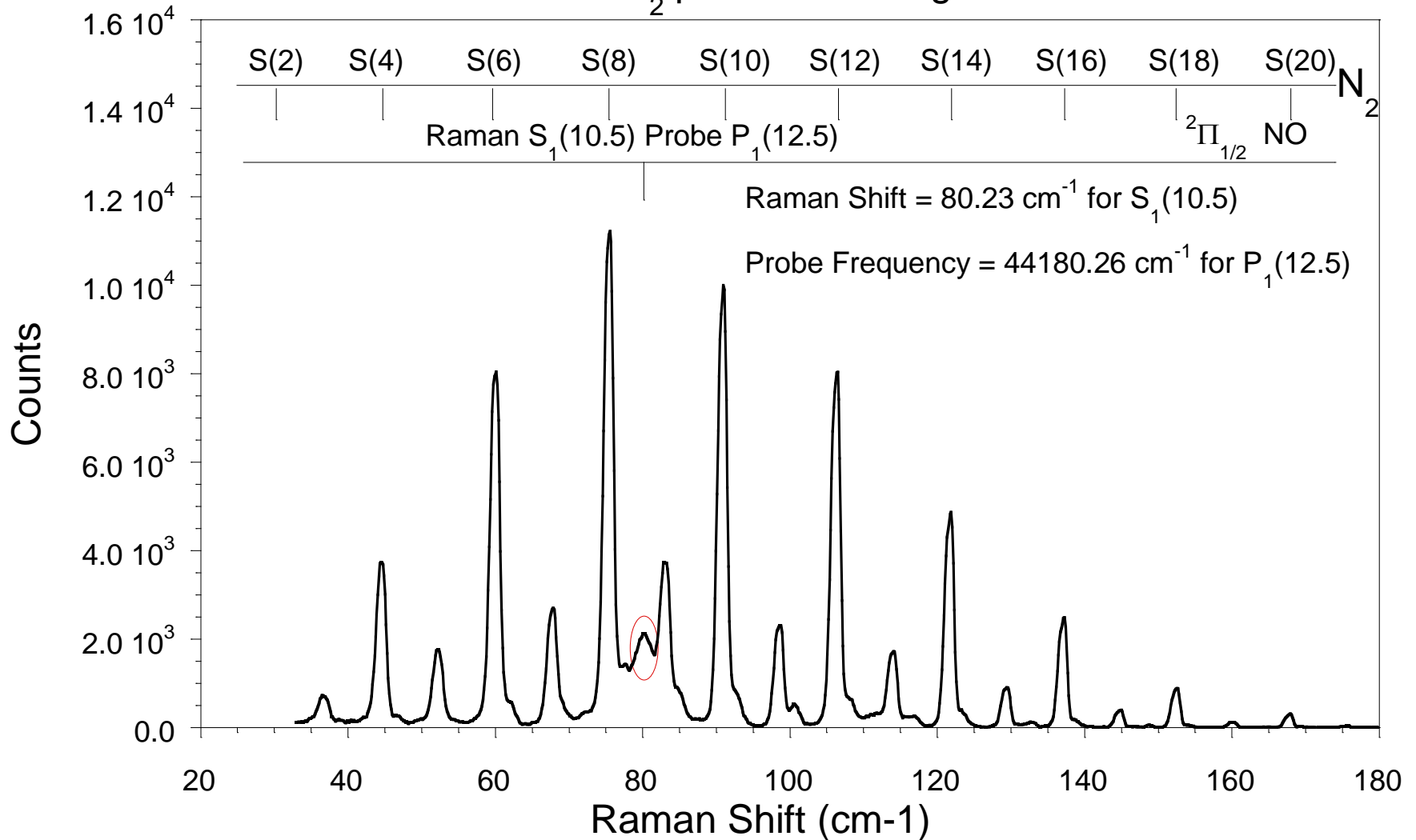
Pure Rotational NO ERE CARS

Probe Wavelength = 226.317 nm, 1% NO in Ar



Pure Rotational NO ERE CARS

1% NO in N₂ probe wavelength 226.345 nm



Pure Rotational NO ERE CARS

0.3% NO in N₂ probe wavelength 226.345 nm

