

Quantum Cascade Laser Based Reflectometry for On-Orbit
Blackbody Emissivity Measurements for CLARREO

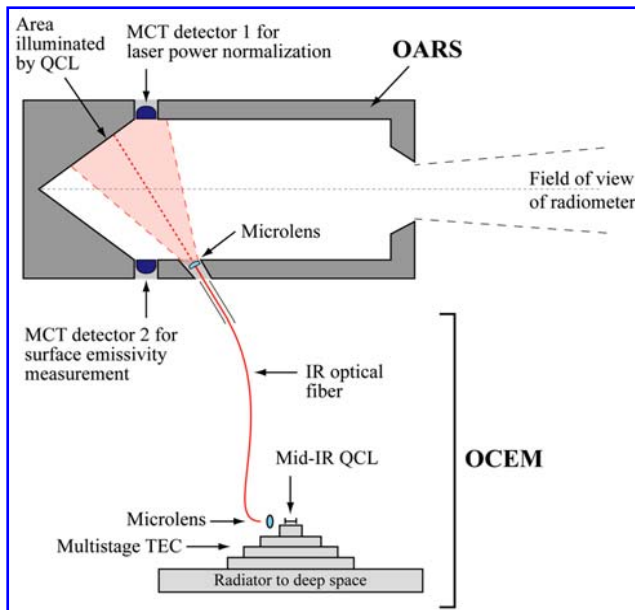
john dykema, mark witinski, jonathan gero,
james anderson

calcon 2009

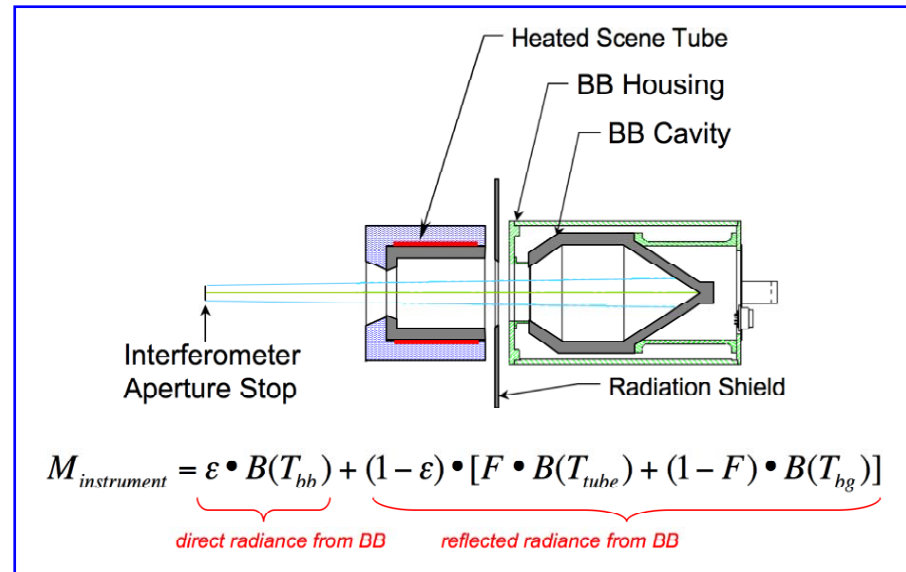
On Orbit Cavity Emissivity Module (OCEM)

Two versions are being developed:

- » one using a quantum cascade laser source (Harvard), and
- » one based on a heated halo source (Wisconsin).

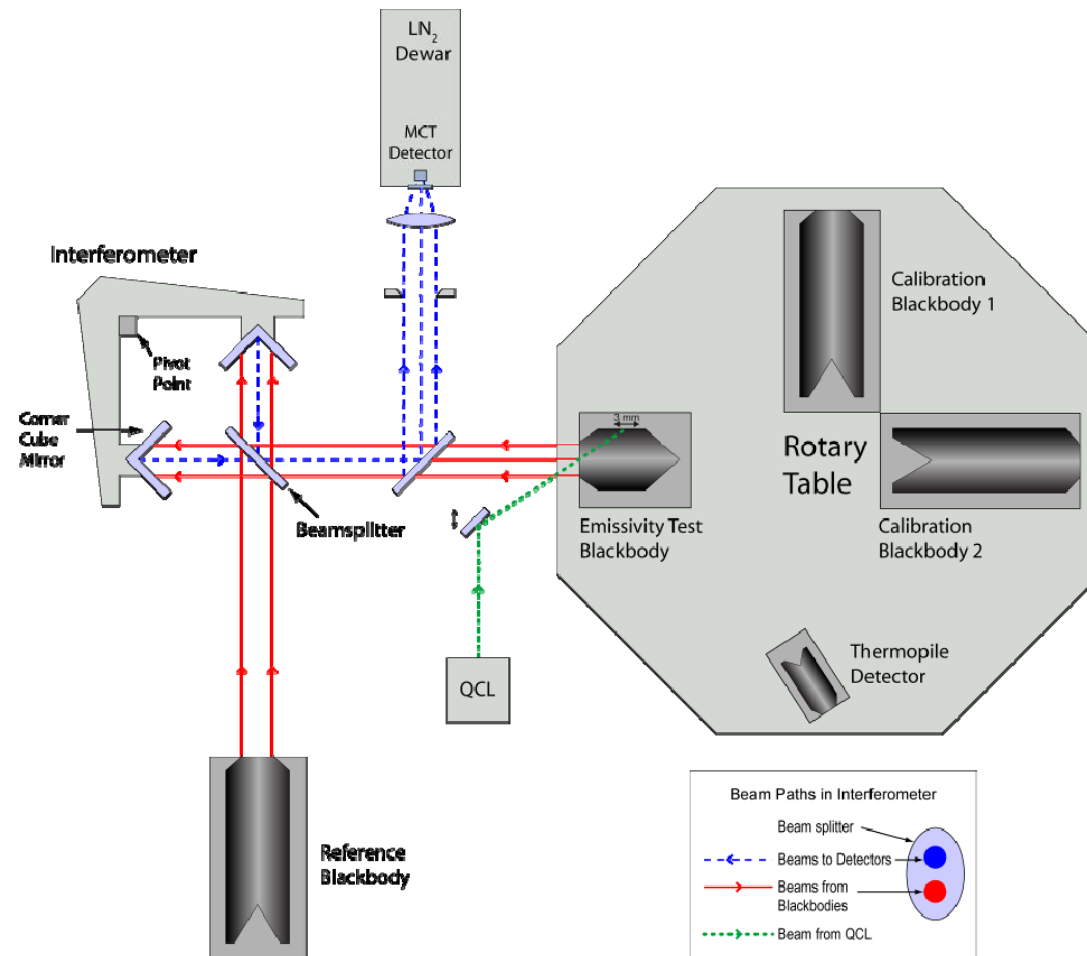


Harvard QCL Approach



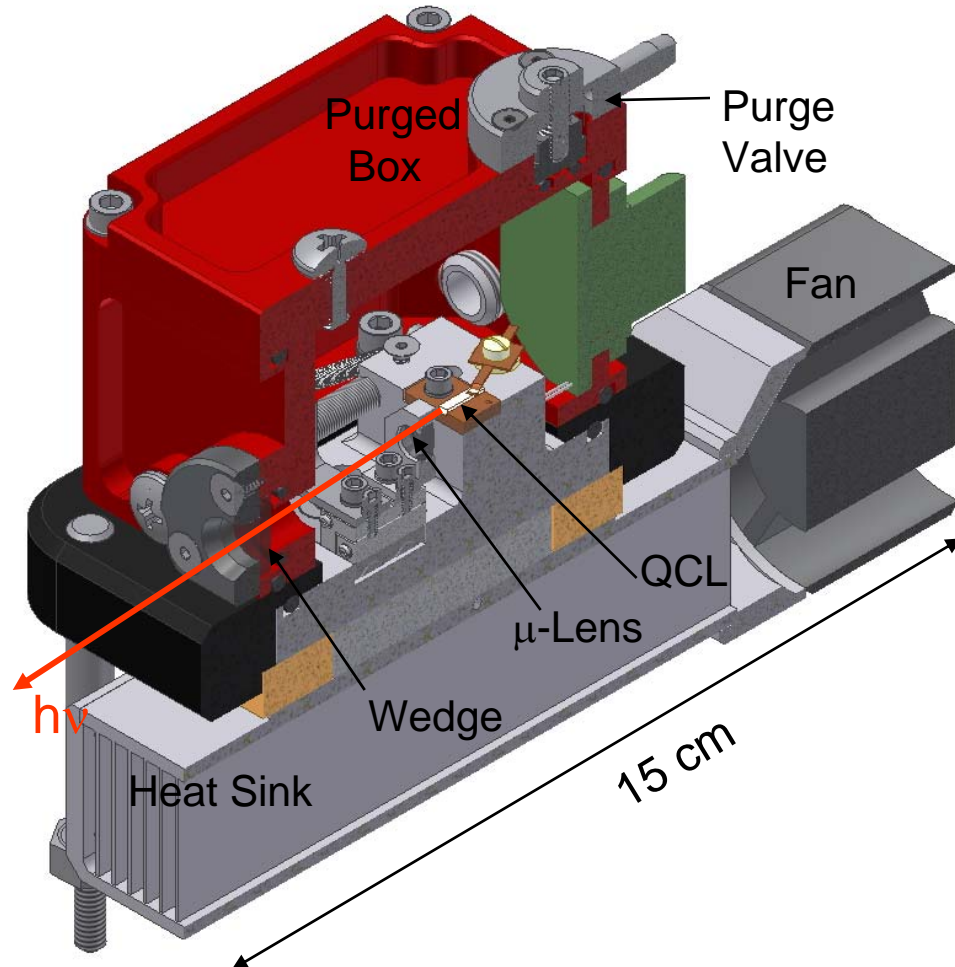
UW Heated Halo Approach

Cavity Emissivity and Spectral Response Using Single Cavity/QCL System

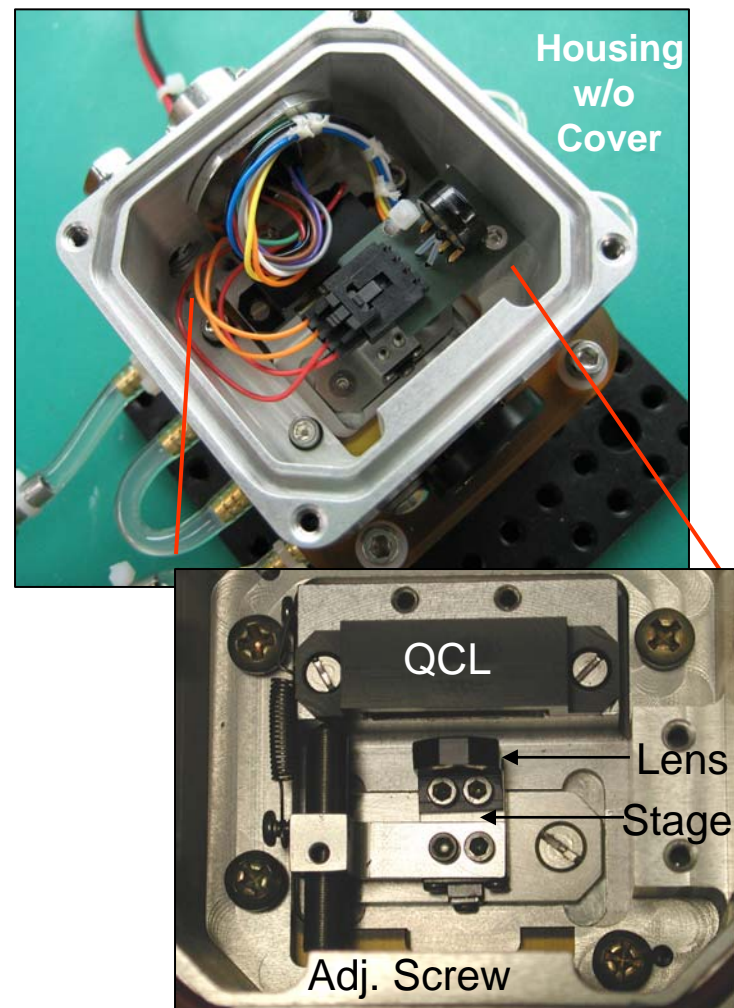
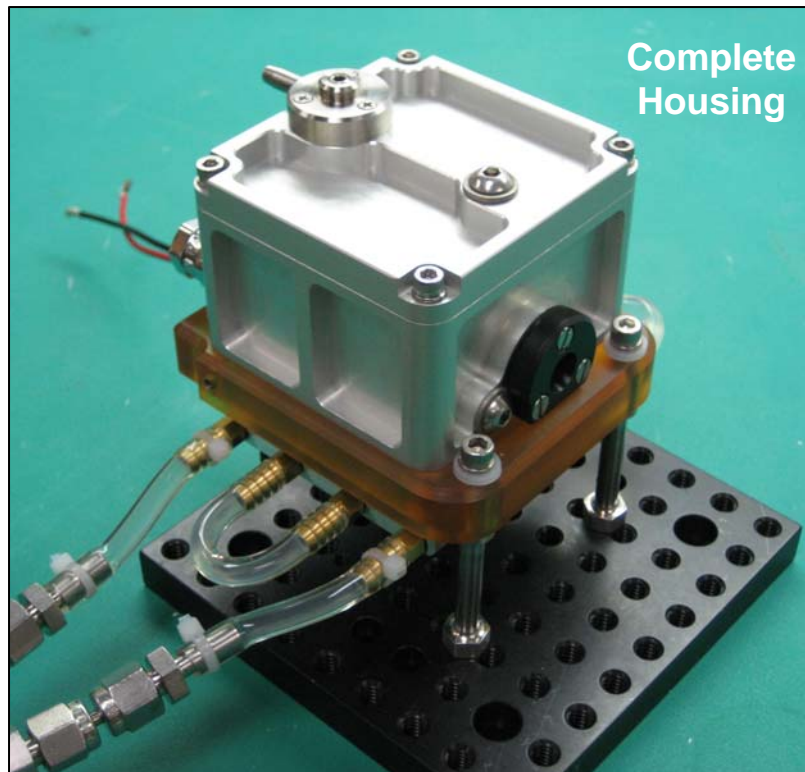


TE Cooled QCL Housing

- Translatable AR Asphere
 - 2 Stage TE Cooler (min. Temp. = -20°C , cw) with Air-Cooled Heat Sink
 - Wedged, AR Exit Window
-
- Acquired Alpes QC laser at 1260 cm^{-1}



TE Cooled QCL Housing

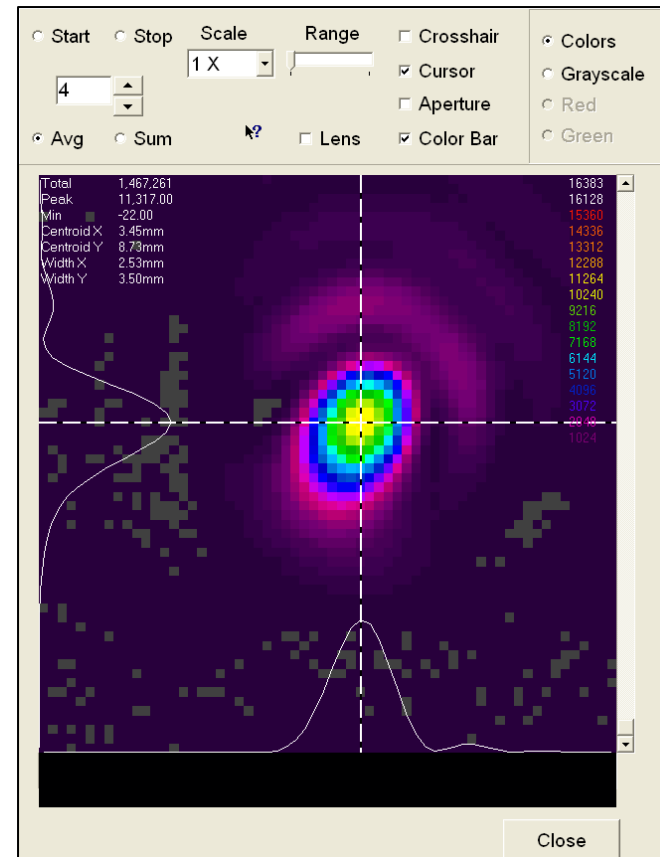


QCL Beam Profiling with IR Camera

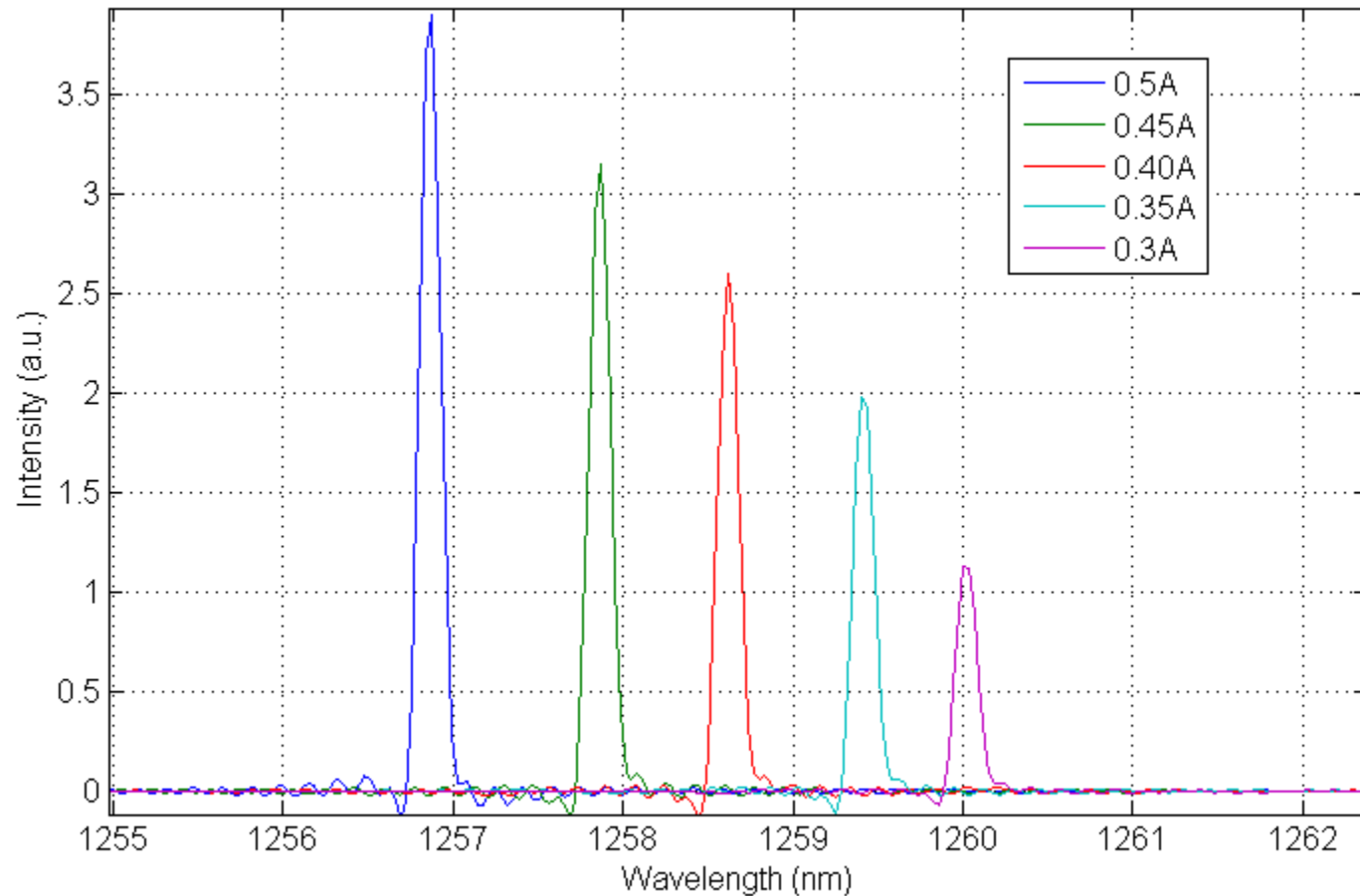
Spiricon
Pyrocam III



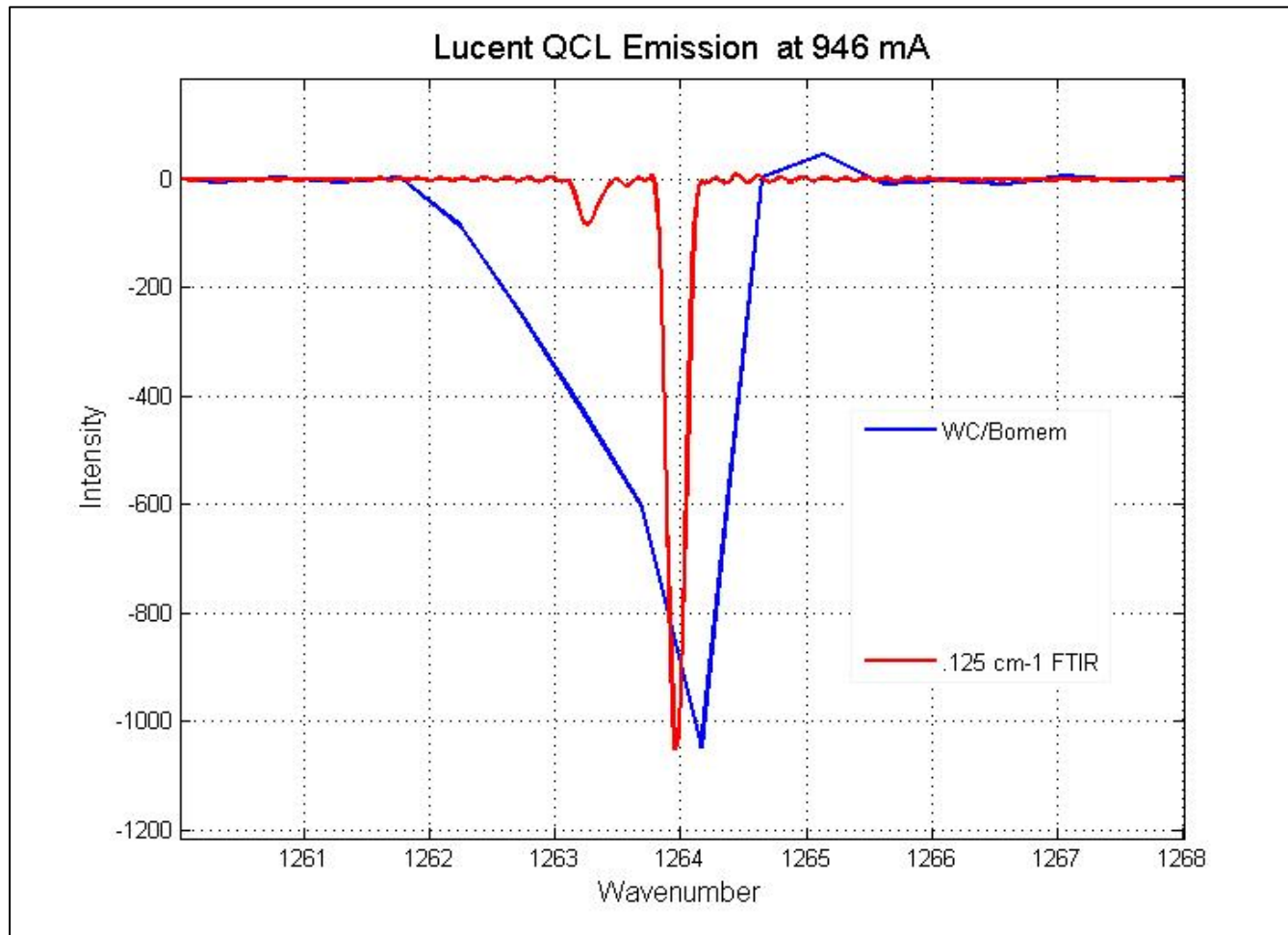
- 124 x124 Pyro Array (Uncooled)
- $P > 1 \text{ mW}$
- Real Time Beam Adjustments
- Software for characterizing beam properties



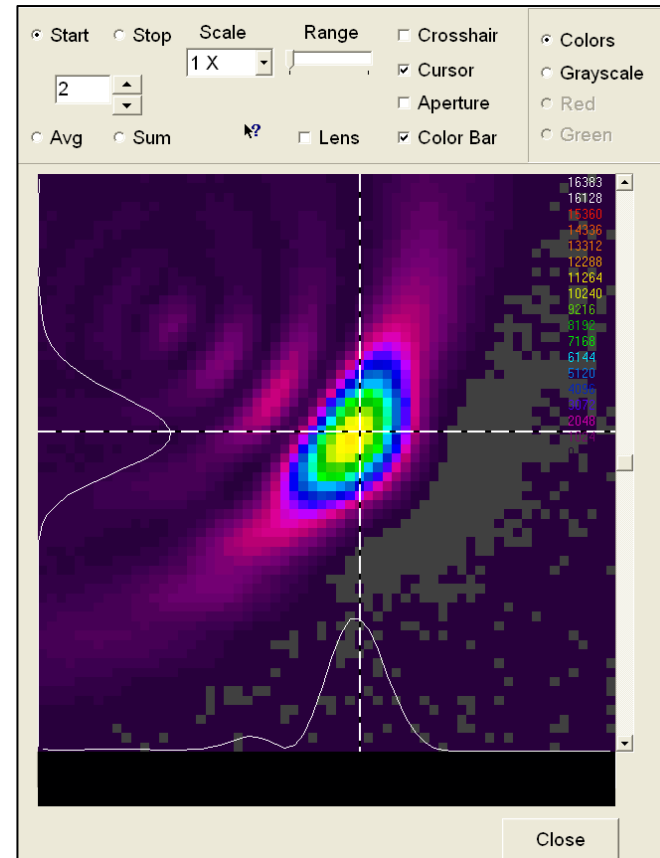
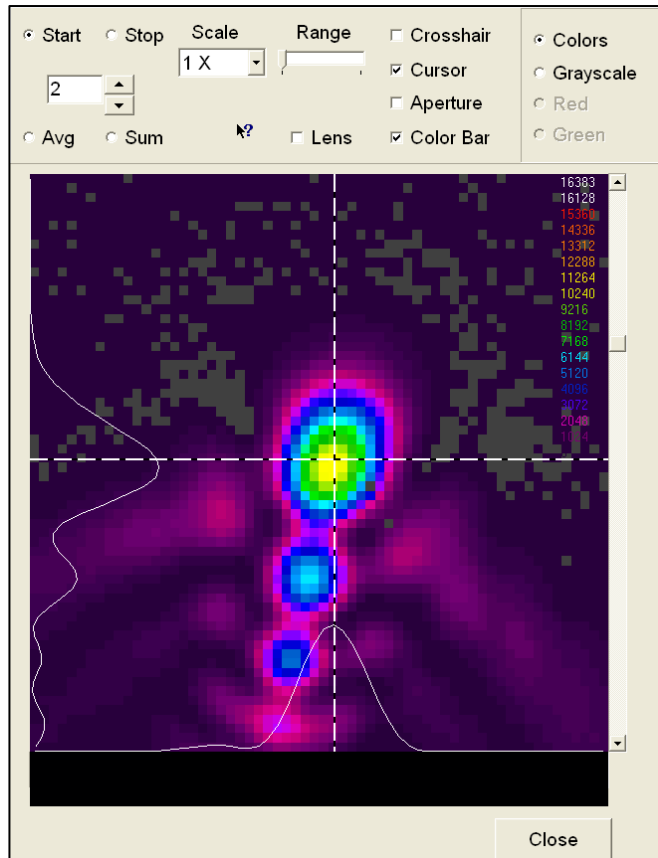
QCL Spectral Characterization at 0.125 cm^{-1} Resolution (ensure single mode performance)



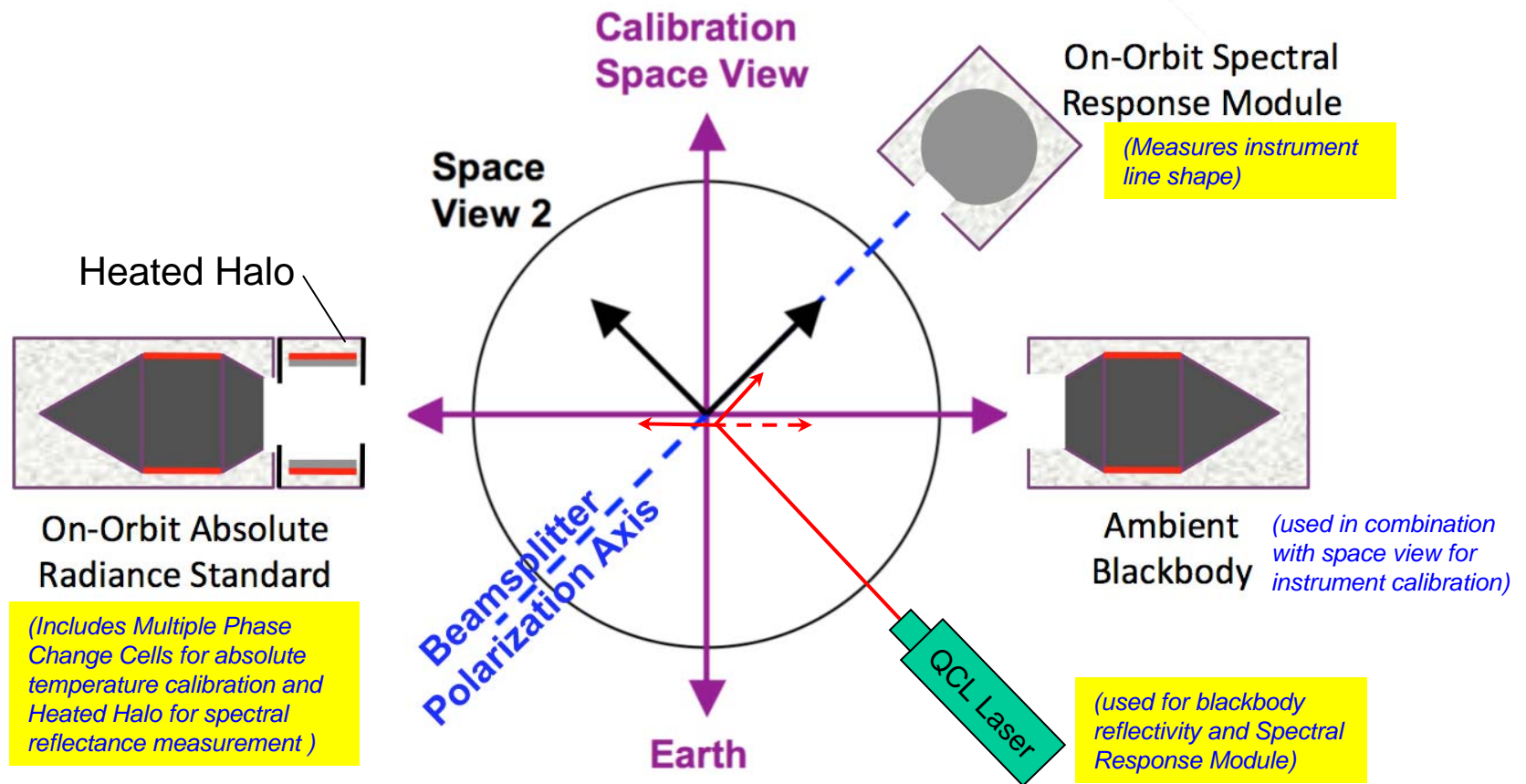
QC Spectral Characterization



QC Beam Profiling (Alpes Laser)



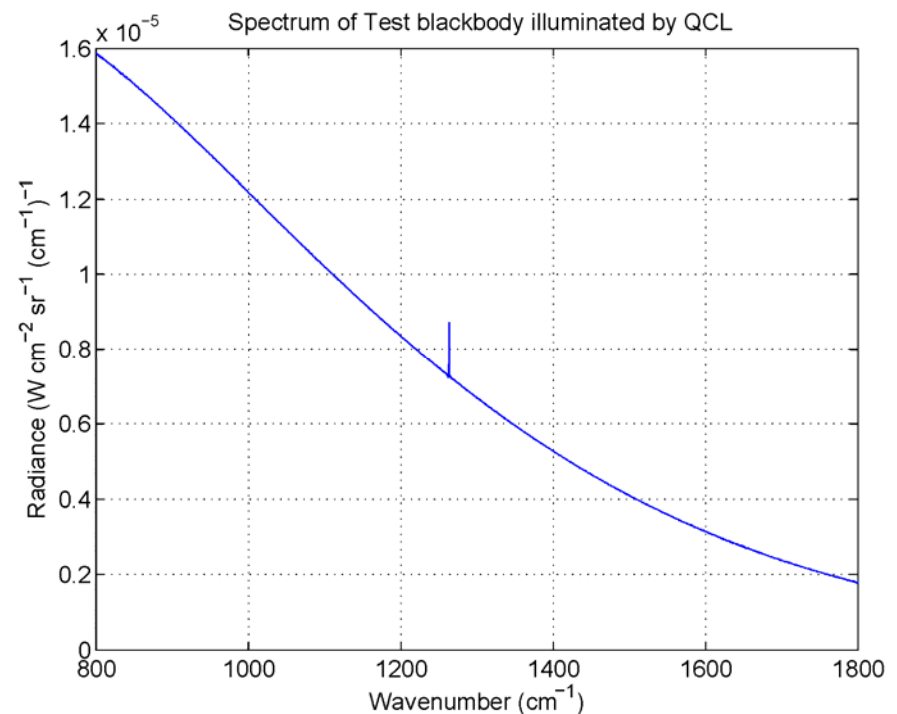
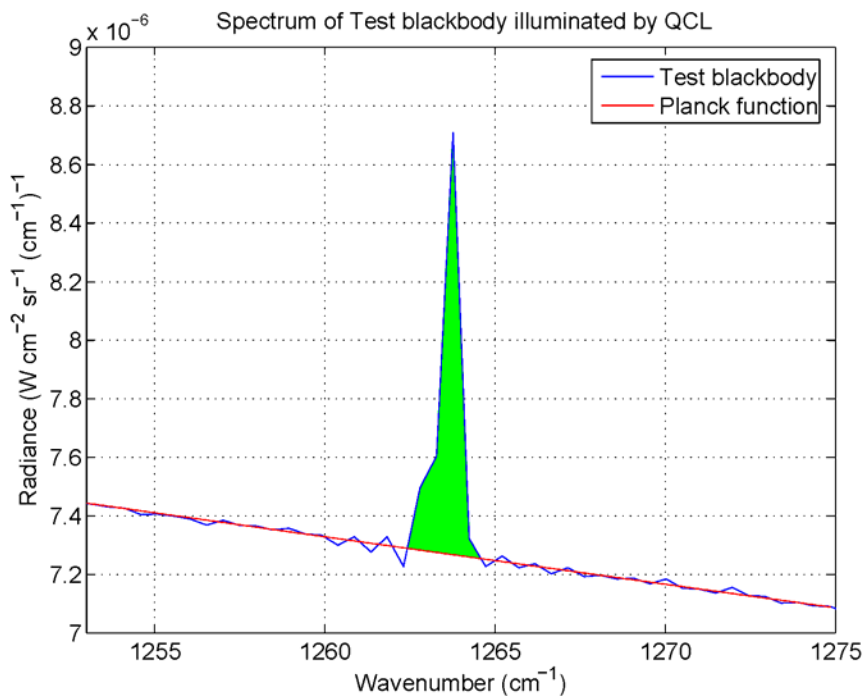
On-orbit Emissivity Testing



Viewing configuration providing immunity to polarization effects.

Proof-of-concept study for laser reflectometer

- Verified reflectance signal is accurately quantifiable with spectrometer.



- Prototype experimental duration : 30 minute integration for reflectometer

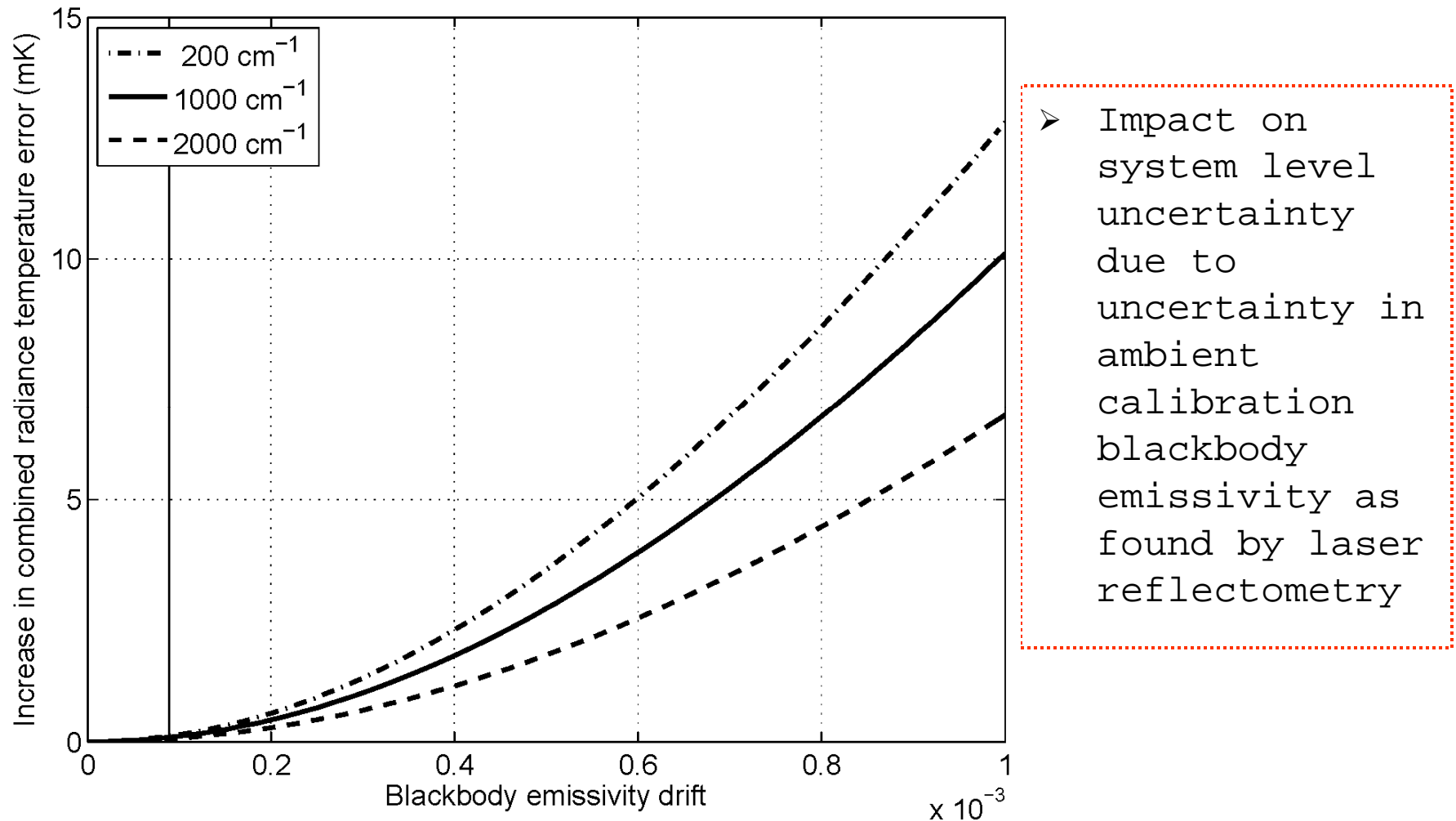
Robust estimate of laser power is critical

- Evaluated uncertainty budget (from P. J. Gero et al., in press, *J.TECH.*, 2009)

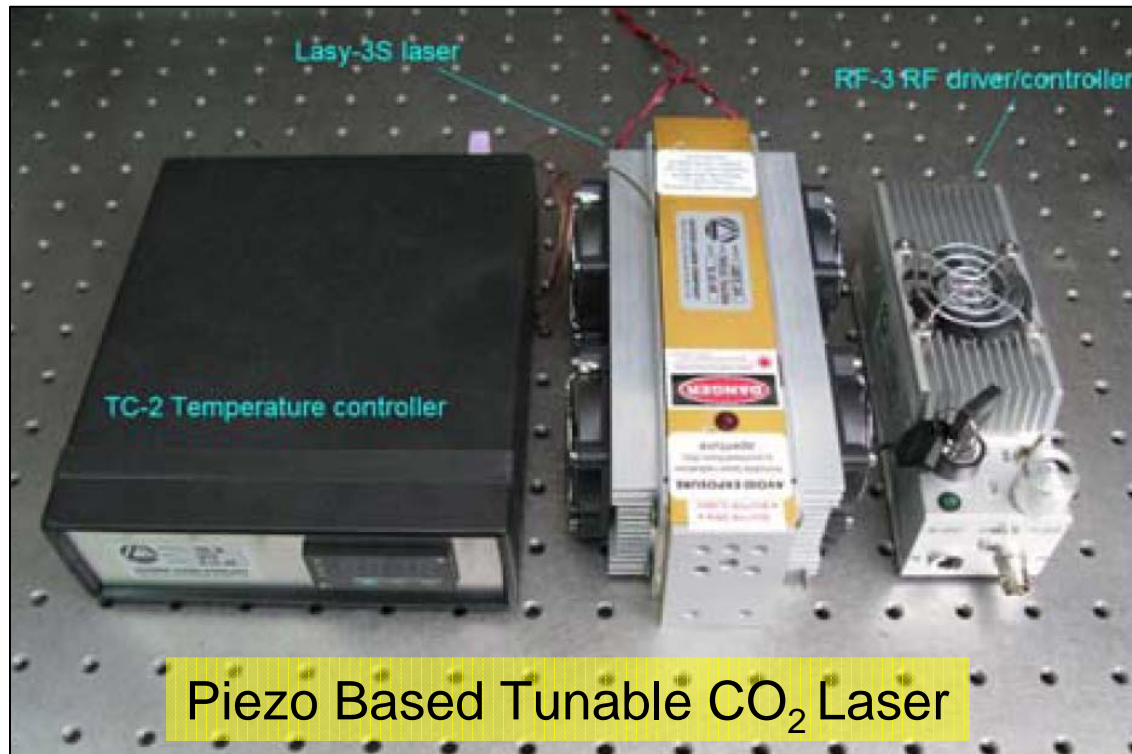
Component	Value	Unit	
Test blackbody			
Length	91.4	mm	
Aperture diameter	38.1	mm	
Aperture area	11.4	cm ²	
Aperture solid angle	2π	sr	
Measured surface reflectivity at 1264 cm ⁻¹	0.031		
Modeled cavity reflectivity at 1264 cm ⁻¹	4.5×10^{-4}		
Incident laser power			
Mean	3.84×10^{-2}	W	} Uncertainty in laser power
Mean random uncertainty	1.7×10^{-4}	W	
Systematic uncertainty	3.8×10^{-3}	W	
Reflected laser power			
Mean	3.54×10^{-5}	W	} Noise in spectrum
Spectral noise random uncertainty	6.0×10^{-7}	W	
Spectral scale random uncertainty	3.4×10^{-6}	W	
Positional dependence	-3.6×10^{-6}	W mm ⁻¹	
Laser reflectivity			
Mean	9.22×10^{-4}		
Mean random uncertainty	8.9×10^{-5}		
Positional dependence	-9.5×10^{-5}	mm ⁻¹	

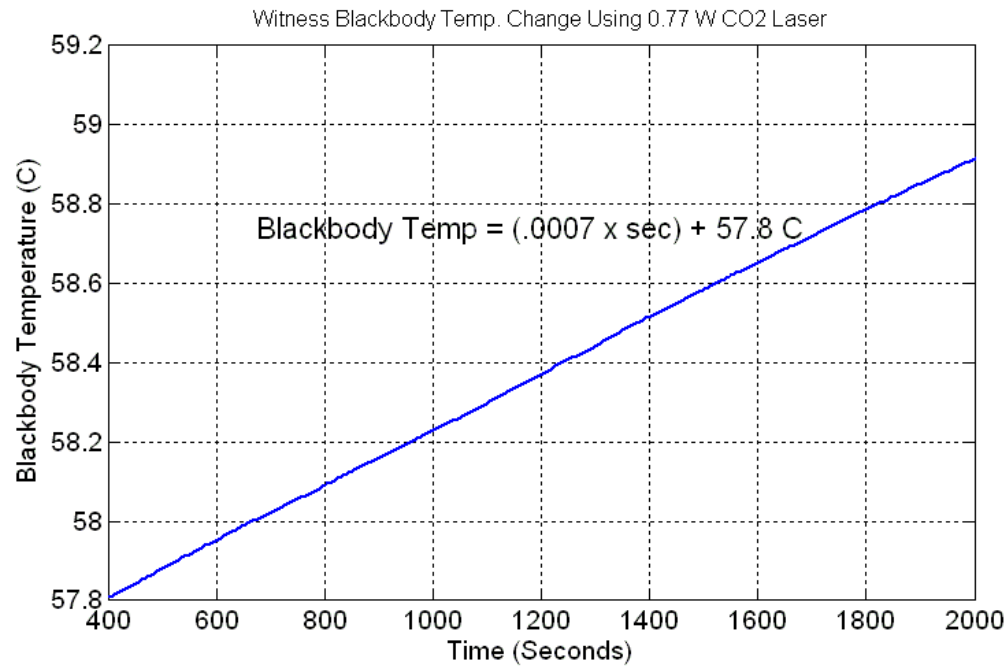
Blackbody emissivity

Laser reflectometer puts strong constraints on emissivity contribution to total uncertainty



Tunable CO₂ Laser as Second Mid-IR Source





$$(1) \quad C \left(\frac{dT}{dt} \right)^{Cavity} = \varepsilon P^{QC} \longrightarrow C = 1241g \times .900 \frac{J}{g}$$

$$\varepsilon = .9999925$$

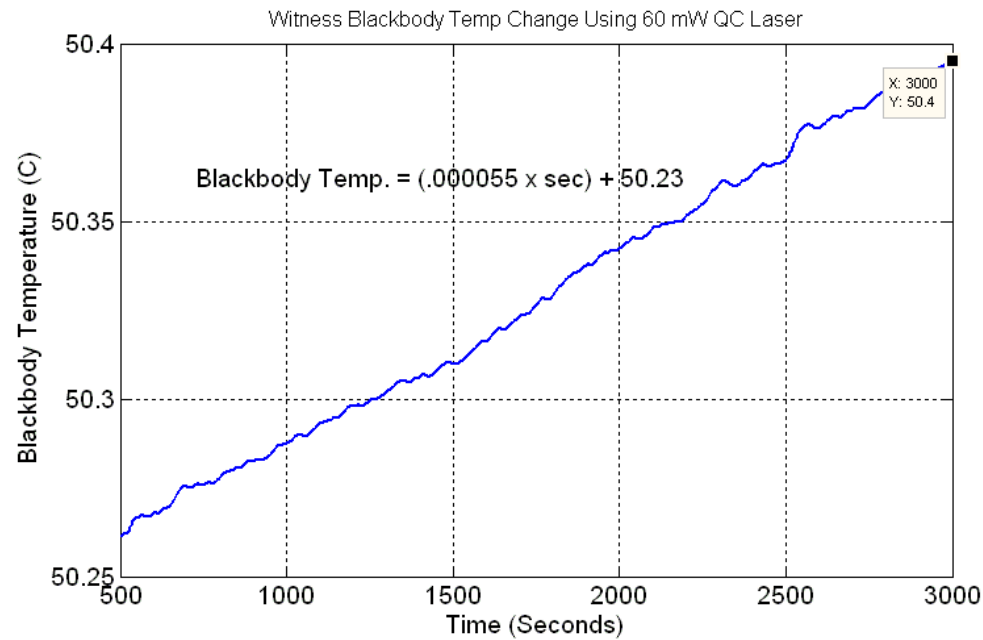
$$(2) \quad \int_{\Delta\nu} d\Omega dA I_\nu d\nu = \varepsilon B_\nu T^{Cavity} + (1 - \varepsilon) P^{QC}$$

$$P^{QC} = 0.77 W$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Strategy: Measure } I_\nu \text{ and } \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dt} \right)^{Cavity} = \frac{\varepsilon P^{QC}}{C} = 6.87 \times 10^{-4} \frac{K}{sec}$$

Evaluate P^{QC} and ε On-Orbit



$$(1) \quad C \left(\frac{dT}{dt} \right)^{Cavity} = \varepsilon P^{QC} \longrightarrow C = 1241g \times .900 \frac{J}{g}$$

$$\varepsilon = .9999925$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{\Delta\nu} d\Omega dA I_\nu d\nu = \varepsilon B_\nu T^{Cavity} + (1 - \varepsilon) P^{QC} \quad P^{QC} = 0.058W$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Strategy: Measure } I_\nu \text{ and } \frac{dT}{dt} \quad \left(\frac{dT}{dt} \right)^{Cavity} = \frac{\varepsilon P^{QC}}{C} = 5.58 \times 10^{-5} \frac{K}{sec}$$

Evaluate P^{QC} and ε On-Orbit

Future Work

- Monte Carlo modeling to confirm relationship between directional-hemispheric and hemispheric-directional emissivity
- Spectral ILS calibration
- Calibration demonstration with CLARREO breadboard
- Round robin experiments