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Introduction



- During a routine visual inspection of the Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) FM6, CCE found potential molecular contamination on the Short Wave (SW) filter.
- The CERES FM6 team obtained a commercial off the shelf portable Raman spectrometer from B&W Tek to provide the ability to look at the potential contaminant on the shortwave filter.
- LaRC CCE team performed a series of trade studies to identify the risks, limitations, and optimal performance ranges of the portable Raman spectrometer.





Outline

Why Raman spectroscopy?

- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Location of contaminant
- Mechanical placement of the probe in the optical path

Focal distance test

Identification of minimal laser power to obtain a spectrum

- What power will provide reliable characterization without creating laser induced damage
- Creation of a database of common contaminants using Raman spectroscopy



Advantages and Disadvantages of Raman Spectroscopy

Pros

- High Chemical Specificity
- Signatures relatively independent of presentation
- Can interrogate through glass and plastic containers
- Easily access low-wave number molecular vibrations
- In situ analysis
- Non-contact analysis
- Compatible with fiber optics

Cons

- Fluorescence can obscure signal (less common with 1064 nm excitation source)
- Very small optical cross sections; spot size is 85 μm
- Working distance is 5.4 mm from the surface of interest
- Limited capability for standoff trace detection; must scan area with the most possible contamination
- Not eye safe in standoff configuration; must wear appropriate laser eye protection
- If power is too high can burn materials within the optical path
- Limited database to identify contamination source

The biggest concern was to provide the ability to characterize the SW filter with Zero incidences of contact with stand-in hardware

Credit: B&W Tek, http://bwtek.com/ra mantechnology/portable /





Location of The Contaminant on The Short Wave Filter





Mechanical Placement of the Raman Probe in The Optical Path











Laser Power Test



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- Our team was able to successfully test the Raman spectroscopic characterization of the CERES FM6 SW filter with <u>Zero incidences</u> <u>of contact with stand-in hardware</u>
- The feasibility study of the Raman spectrometer provided the following limitations to ensure a safe scan:
 - Use the probe guide to ensure the Raman probe didn't contact the SW filter
 - Limit the scan distance to the recommended 5.4 mm focal length distance
 - Begin on the lowest setting of power (1%), then incrementally change to a max of 20% power to obtain a spectrum





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