

# Phase-sensitive mid infrared frequency comb interferometry for plasma electron density measurements

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## Motivation

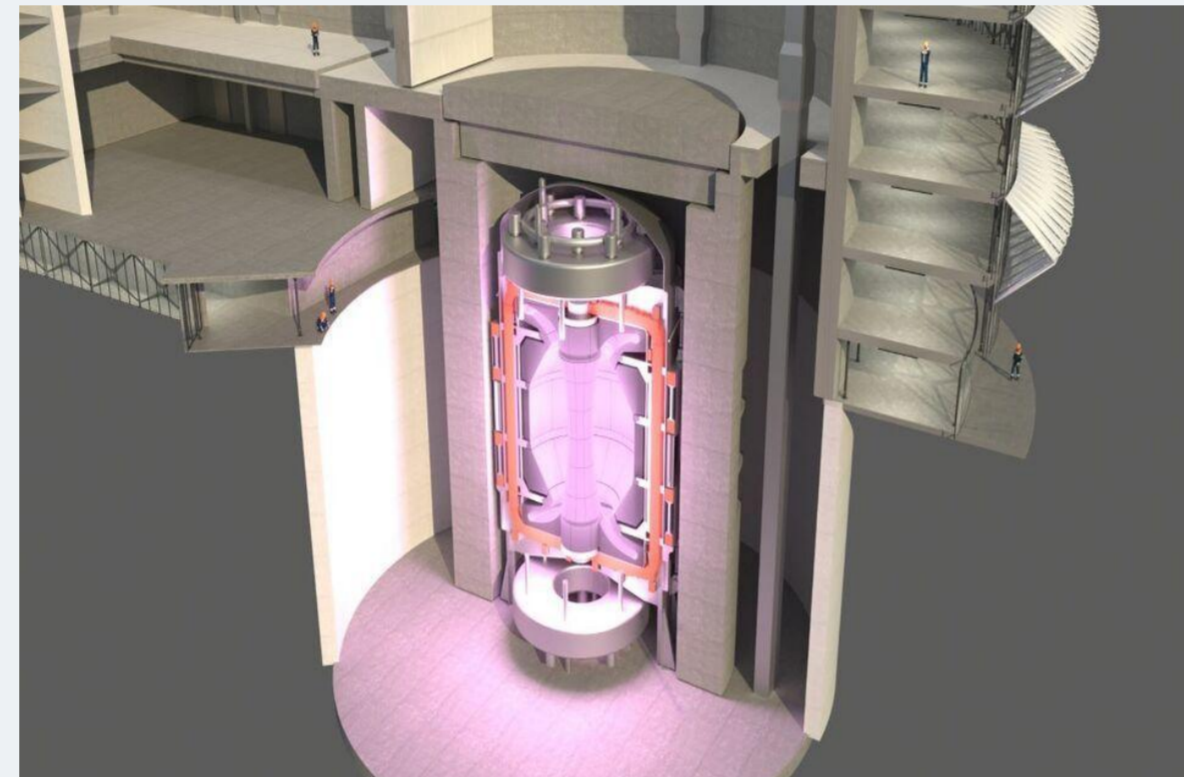
- Robust Plasma density monitoring system
- Reduce fringe jumping errors
- Eliminate need for temporal history
- Funded though UKAEA as part of FIP



JET – European research reactor active 1983 - 2023



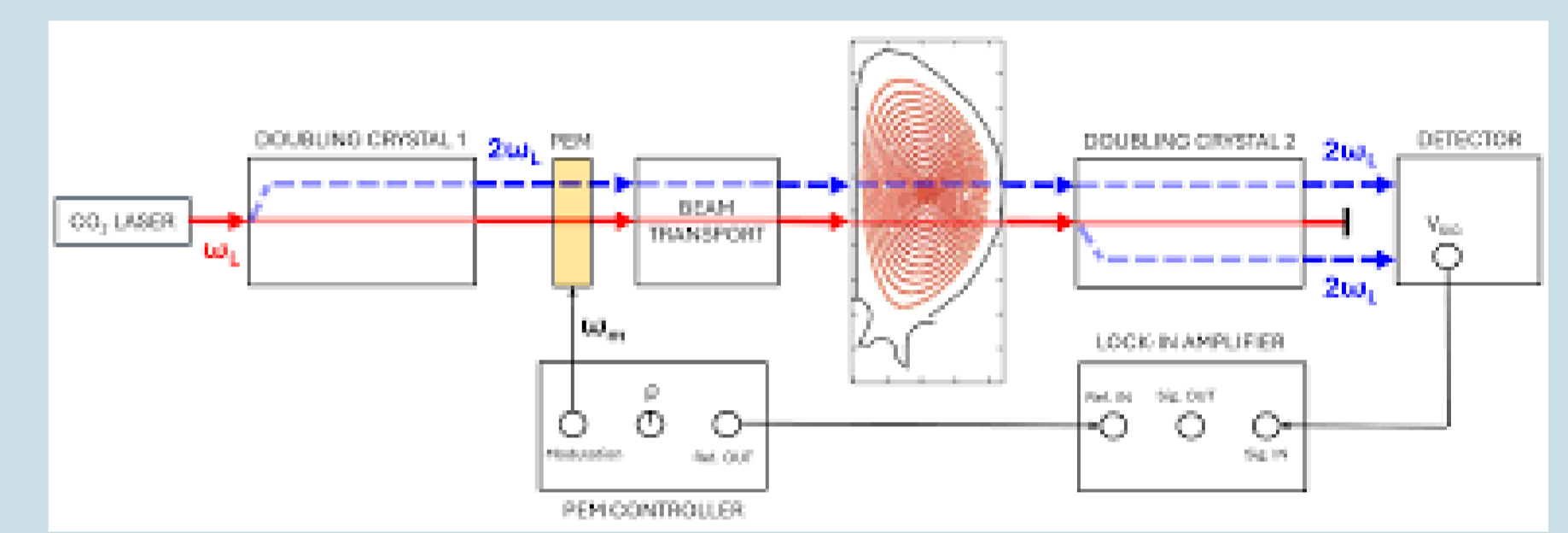
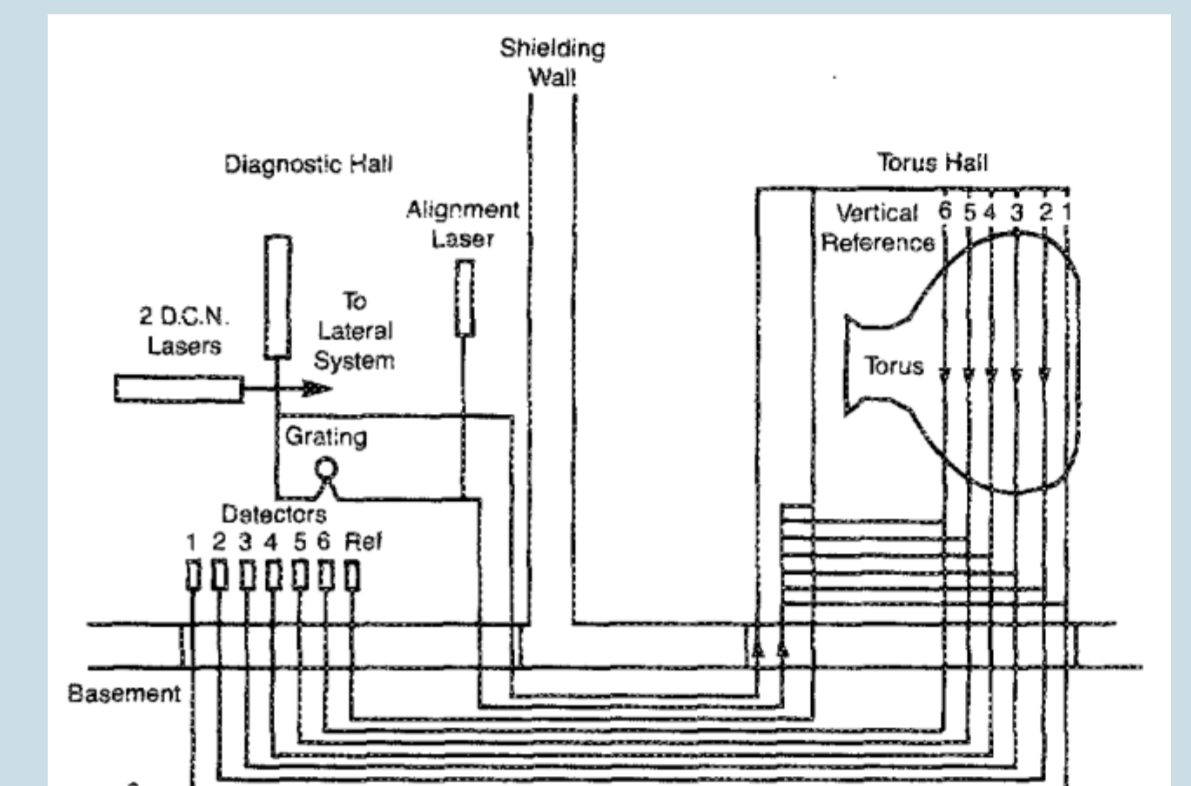
ITER – International research fusion reactor, first ignition 2033



STEP – Uk based fusion power plant opening 2040

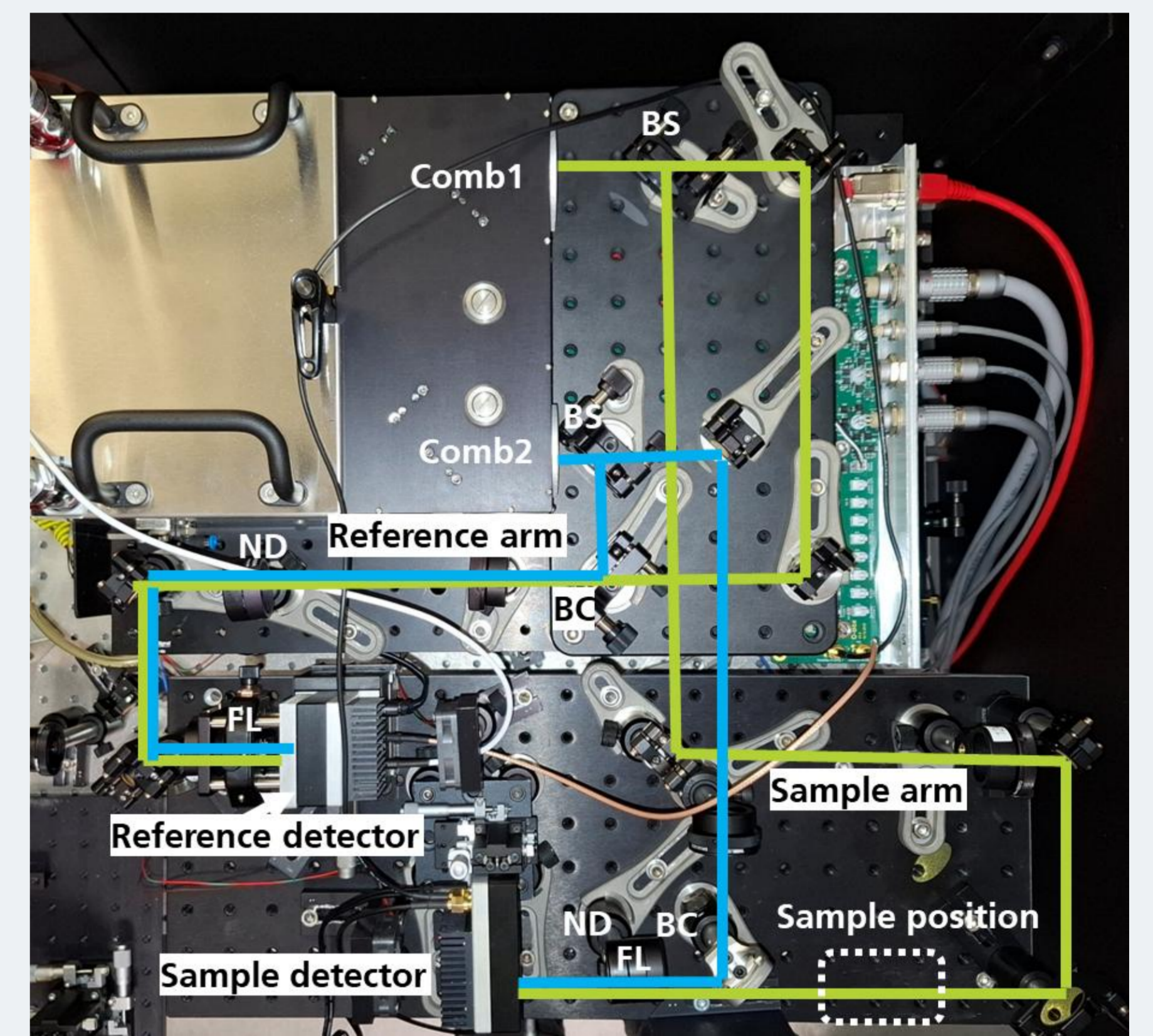
## Current methods

- [1] Far infrared interferometer
  - Used in Jet
  - Power – 400 mW CW per laser
  - Wavelength - 195  $\mu\text{m}$
  - First installed 1985
- [2] Density interferometer Polarimeter (DIP)
  - Used in ITER
  - Power – 40 W CW
  - Wavelength - 10  $\mu\text{m}$
  - First installed 2022



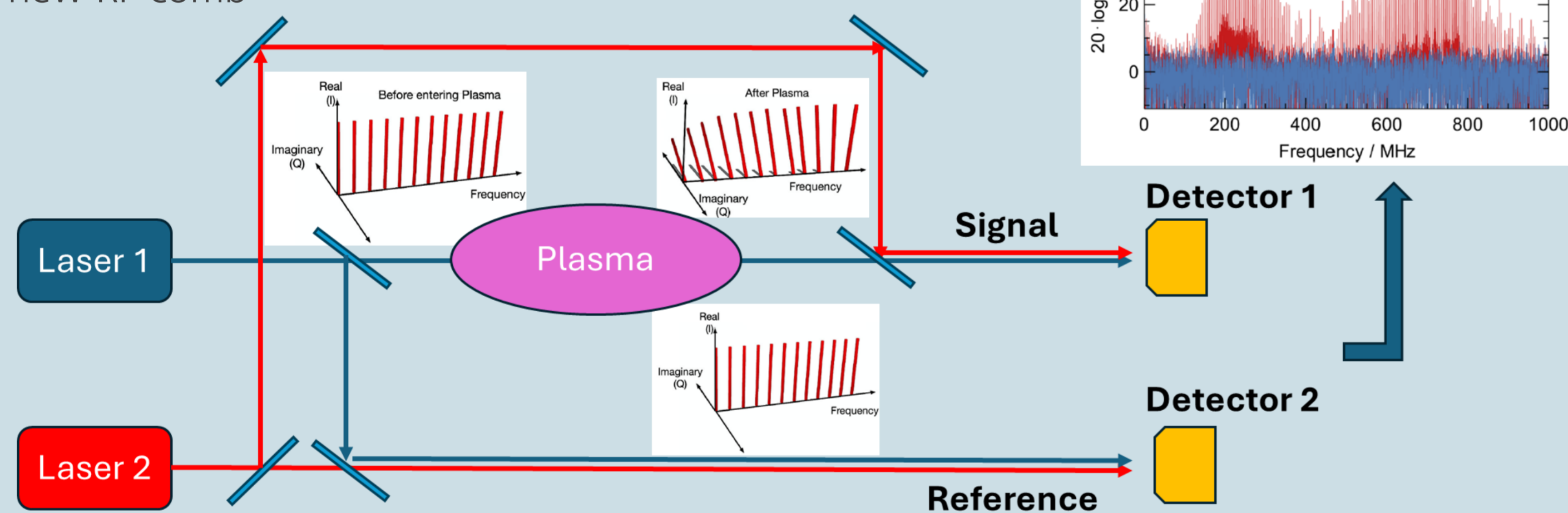
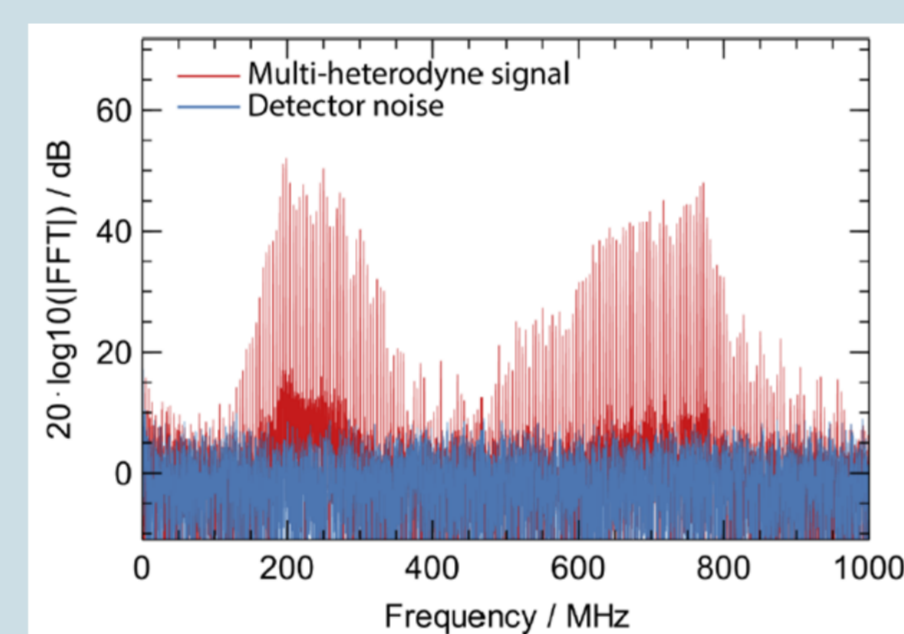
## Optical design

- All components sourced commercially
- QCL based frequency comb source
- 1 ms acquisition time
- 1200 – 1300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral range
- 200 comb lines with 0.5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  resolution
- 250 mw of power



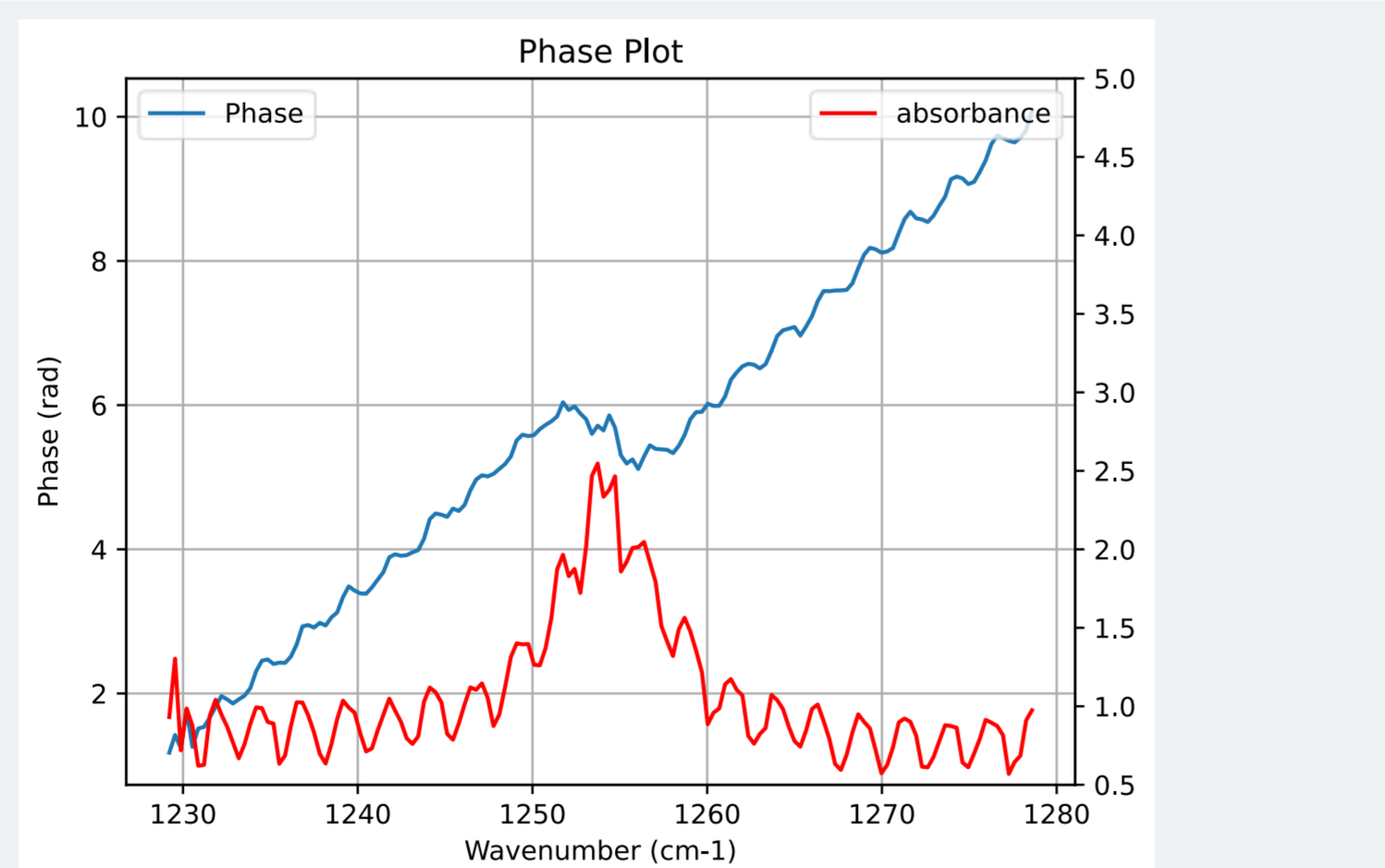
## Phase sensitive dual comb spectroscopy

- Consist of equally spaced narrow intense laser lines
- Resolution based on comb tooth density
- Full spectrum acquired simultaneously
- Returns both amplitude and phase information encoded in new RF comb



## Phase measurements

- Verification of phase measurements
- Sample with known optical constants (Polypropylene)
- Has absorption feature in wavelength range (8 $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Both negative and positive phase gradient



## Limits of Detection

Fringe jump cut off density:

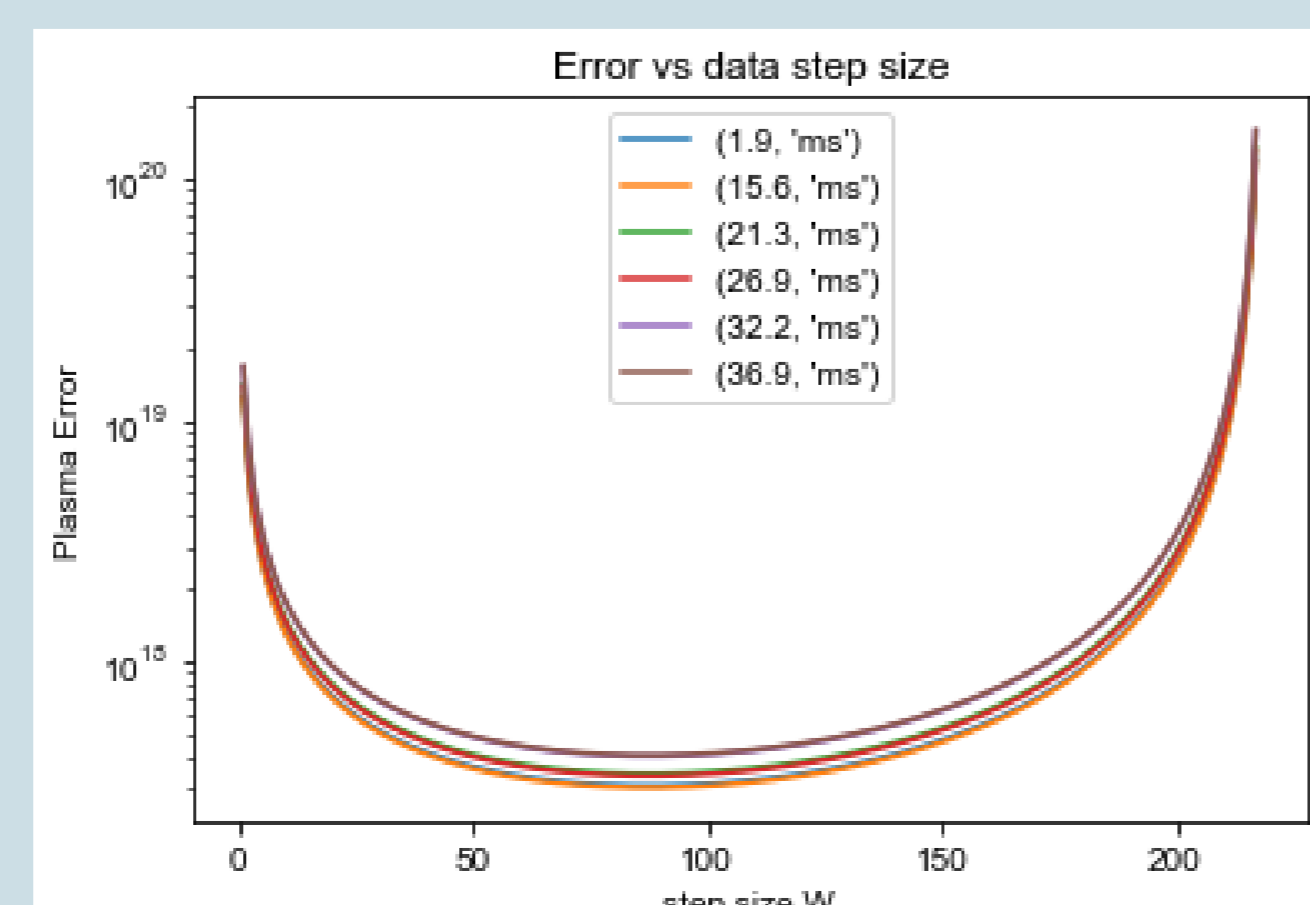
- Density where fringe jump occurs between comb teeth
- For 0.5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  tooth spacing –  $1.3 \times 10^{23} \text{ m}^{-2}$

$$\sigma_{\text{plasma}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\sigma_{\text{phase}}}}{C_1 F_3} \sqrt{(N - W)^2 F_1 + (N - W) F_2} \quad [3]$$

Where:  
N, W, F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub> are constants  
 $\sigma_{\text{phase}}$  is Std of phase

Plasma cut off density:

- Density where plasma fully reflects incoming light
- For comb centred on 8  $\mu\text{m}$  –  $4.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ m}^{-2}$



Lower limit

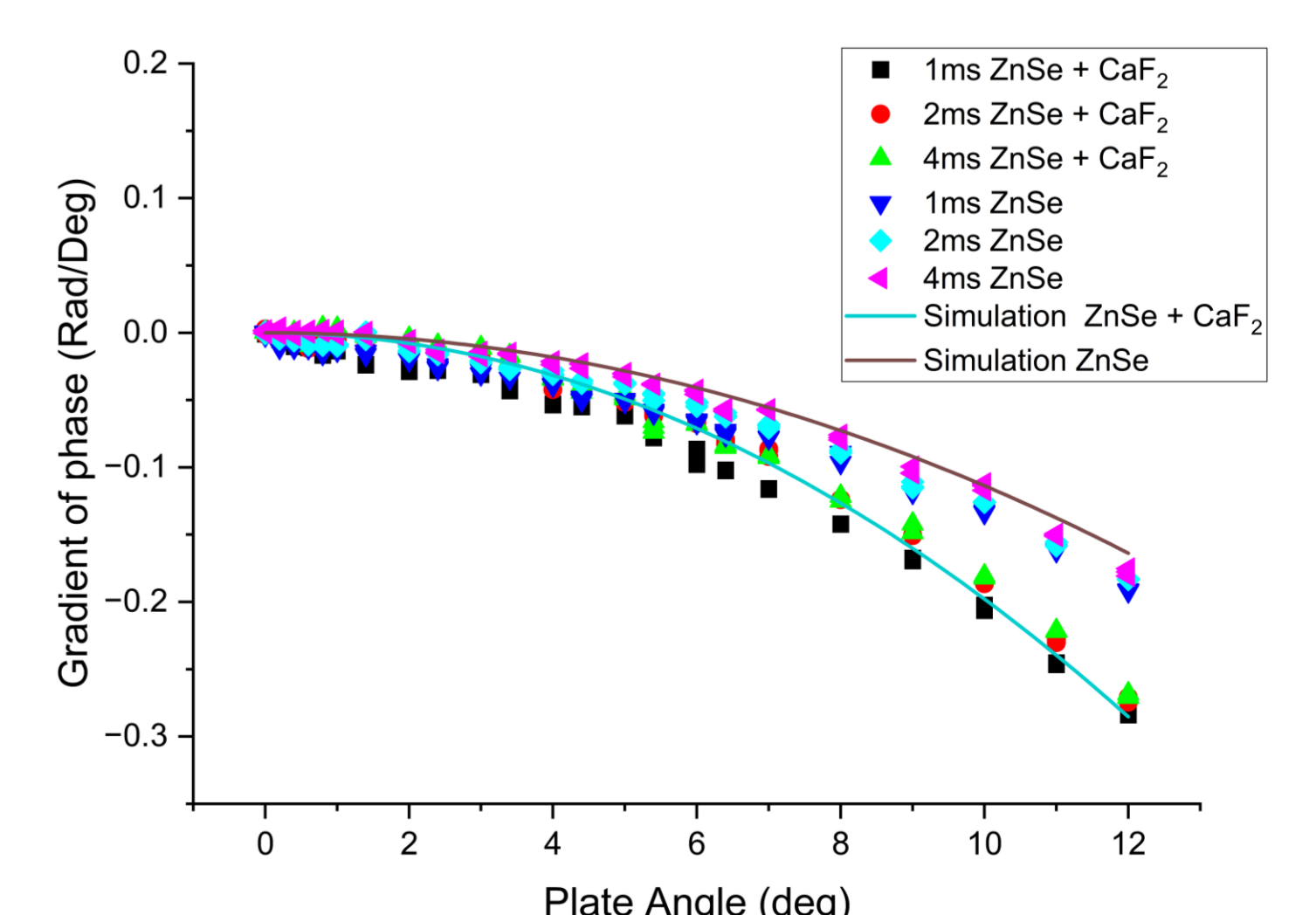
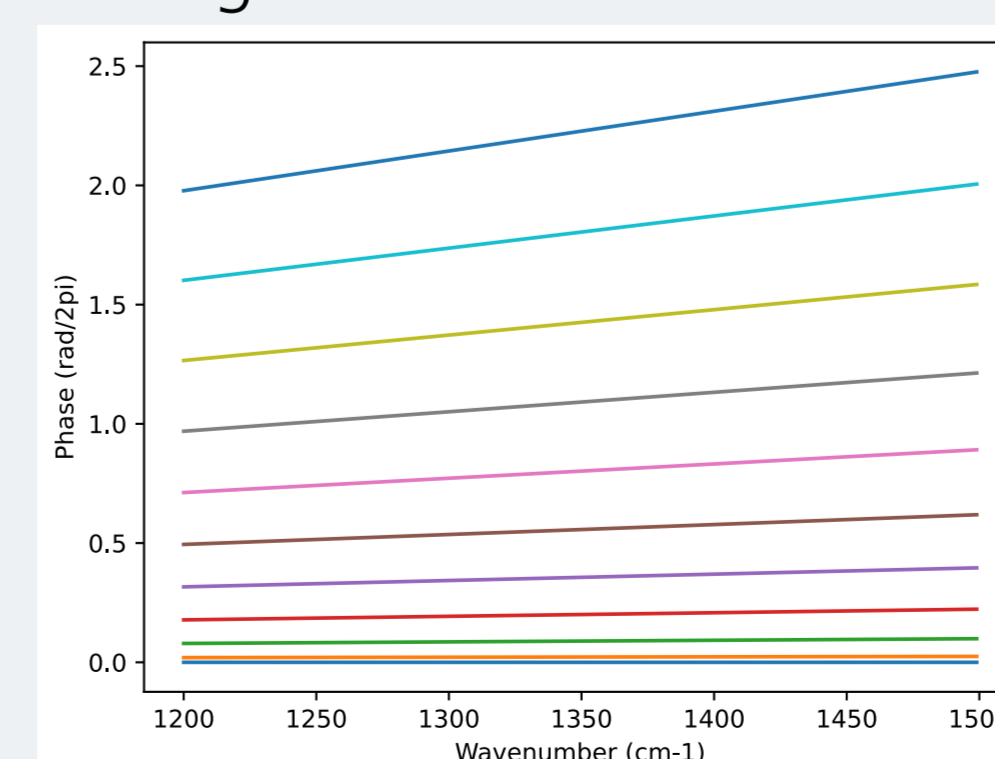
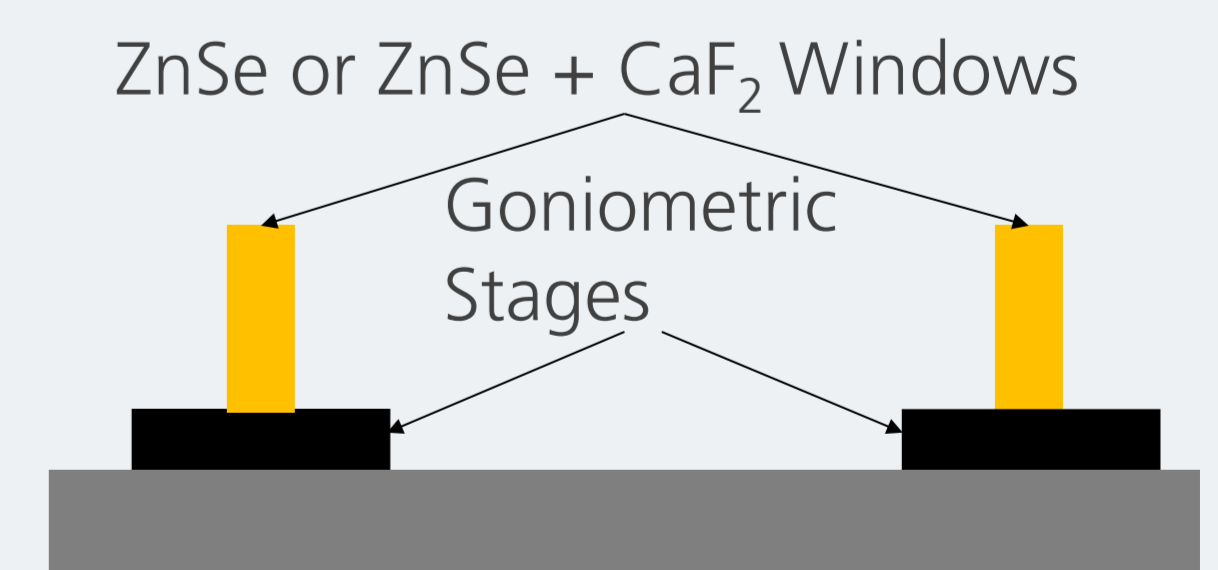
- Determined by phase noise and phase drift
- measured experimentally –  $10^{17} \text{ m}^{-2}$
- Stable over 30mins

## Theory

- $\Phi = \frac{C_1}{f} \int n_e ds + C_2 f L$  [3] 1<sup>st</sup> Derivative
  - $N_e ds$  is the line integrated plasma density
  - L is the change in path length
- Taking the Gradient as a function of  $-C/f^2$  is equivalent to the line integrated plasma density
- $$\frac{d\Phi}{df} = -\frac{C_1}{f} \int n_e ds + \frac{1}{c_2} L [3]$$

## Variable phase verification

- robust and precise method for optical phase shift control
- $$\Delta\Phi_{\text{total}} = \Delta\Phi(\alpha) + \Delta\Phi(-\alpha) = \frac{4\pi d_0}{\lambda} \left[ \frac{n}{\cos\beta} - \left( n + \frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)}{\cos\beta} - 1 \right) \right] [4]$$
- $d_0$  - plate thickness
  - $\beta$  - internal refraction angle (from Snell's law  $\sin\alpha = n \sin\beta$ )
  - $n$  - refractive index of the plate
  - $\lambda$  - wavelength



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[3] Arakawa, H., Tojo, H., Sasao, H., Kawano, Y., & Itami, K. (2014). A new method for determining the plasma electron density using optical frequency comb interferometry. Review of Scientific Instruments, 85(4), 043508. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4870925>

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