



mir
sense

Distributor training material
New 10 to 17 microns lasers

French manufacturer of QCL laser systems



Headquarters and chip production near Paris and Montpellier

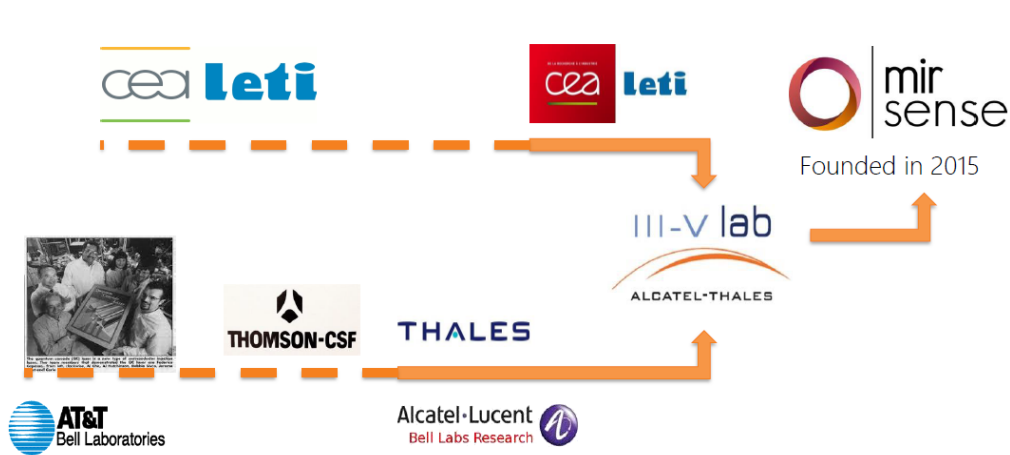


Assembly in Grenoble Near the Alps mountains



Dr. Mickael Brun, COO

Dr. Mathieu Carras, CEO



15+ employees, mostly PhDs



- ❑ Measure BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene), CH₃i, HCN at absorption rays that are stronger than in the other wavelength regions
- ❑ There is less cross interference from other molecules between 10 to 17 microns



Known industrial player in QCL industry
Manufactures QCLs for defense & spectroscopy
Manufactures QCL-based spectrometers

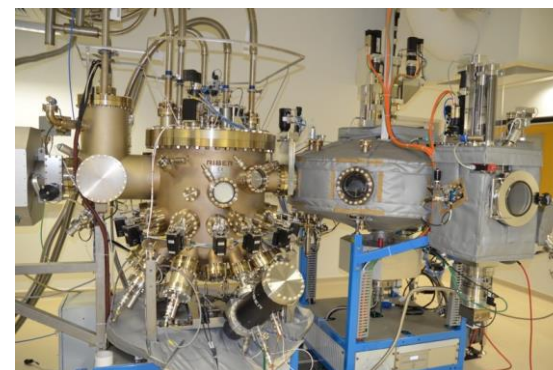
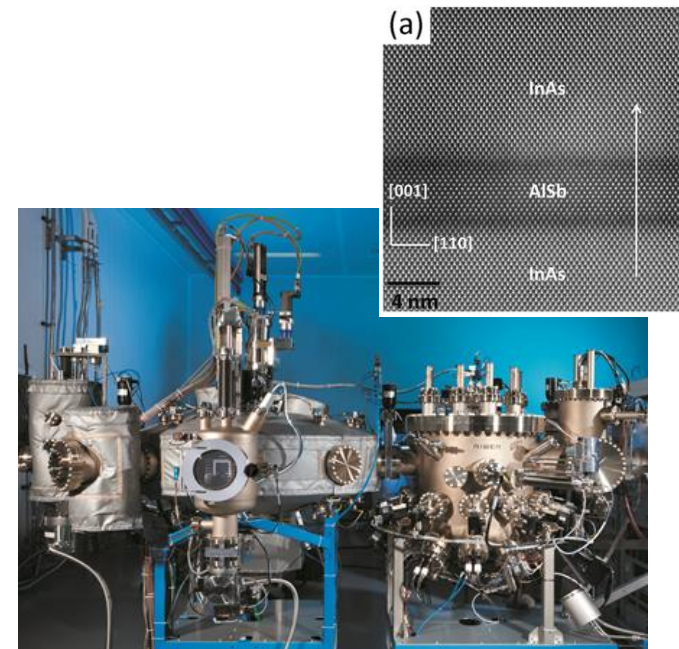


Brings a new QCL technology
Brings production capacity
Brings 20 years of expertise on QCLs



Modern production buildings & equipment investment in 2014

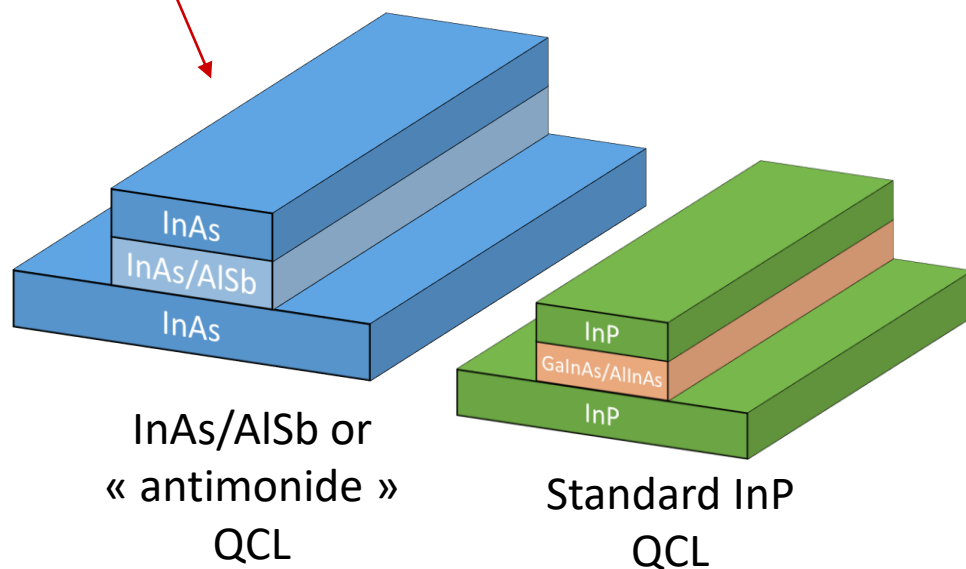
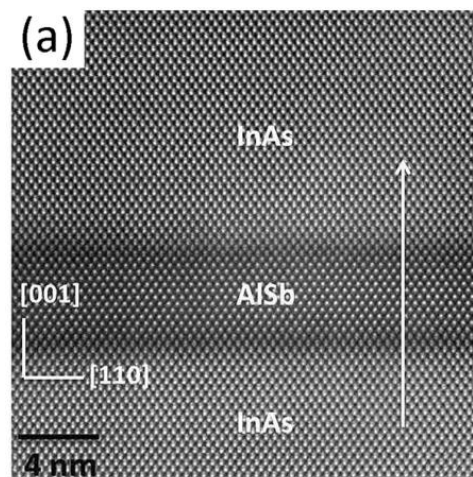
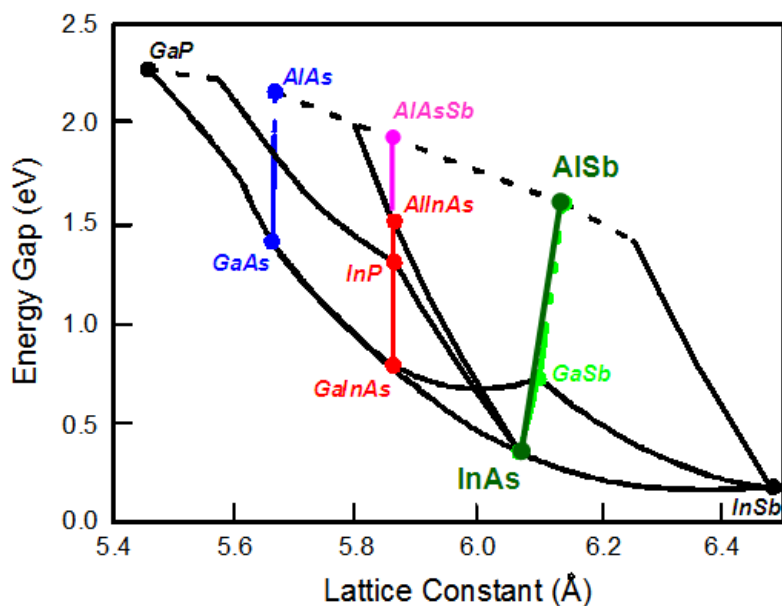
Investment	Amount
350 m ² Process clean-room 120 m ² Epitaxy clean-room + equipment	40 million euros
Two molecular beam epitaxy tools under ultravacuum	5 million euros
TOTAL	45 million euros



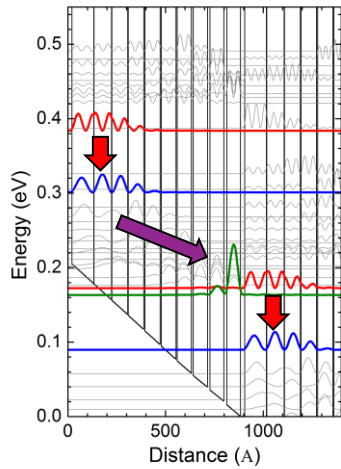
We manufacture antimonide QCLs

3 traditional III-V compound families for optoelectronics:

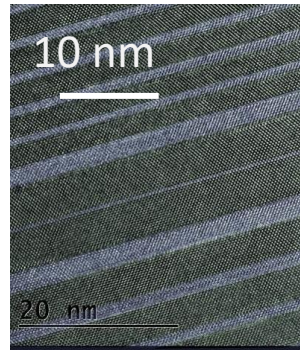
- GaAs 'Gallium arsenide' substrate material
- InP 'Indium phosphide' substrate material
- **InAs 'Indium arsenide' substrate material (our family)**



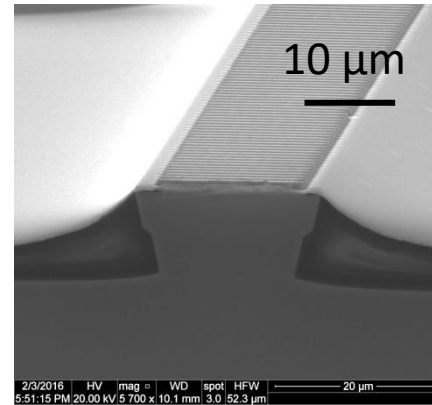
We have a total control of the technology



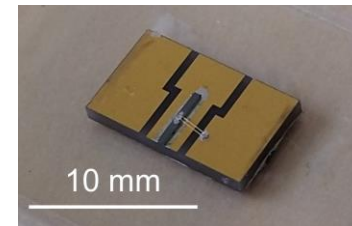
Design



Create multilayers



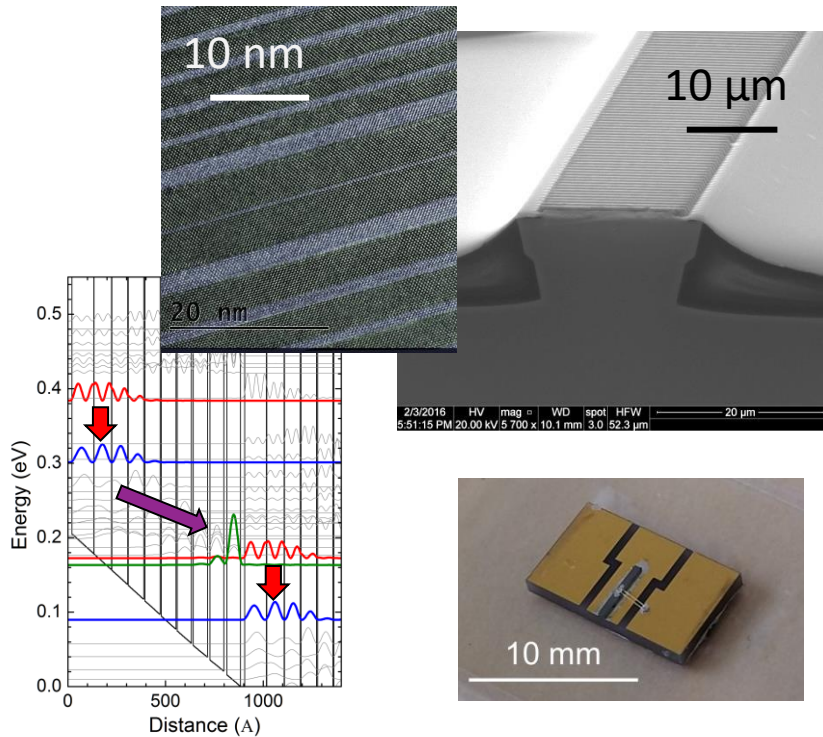
Structure the laser



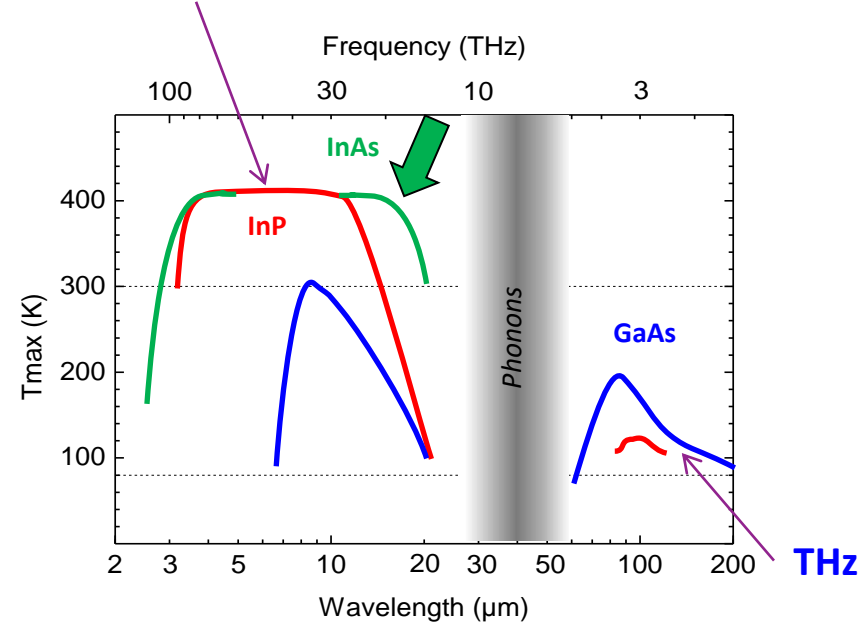
Final assembly



Our antimonide QCL performance is state of the art for wavelengths $>10\mu\text{m}$



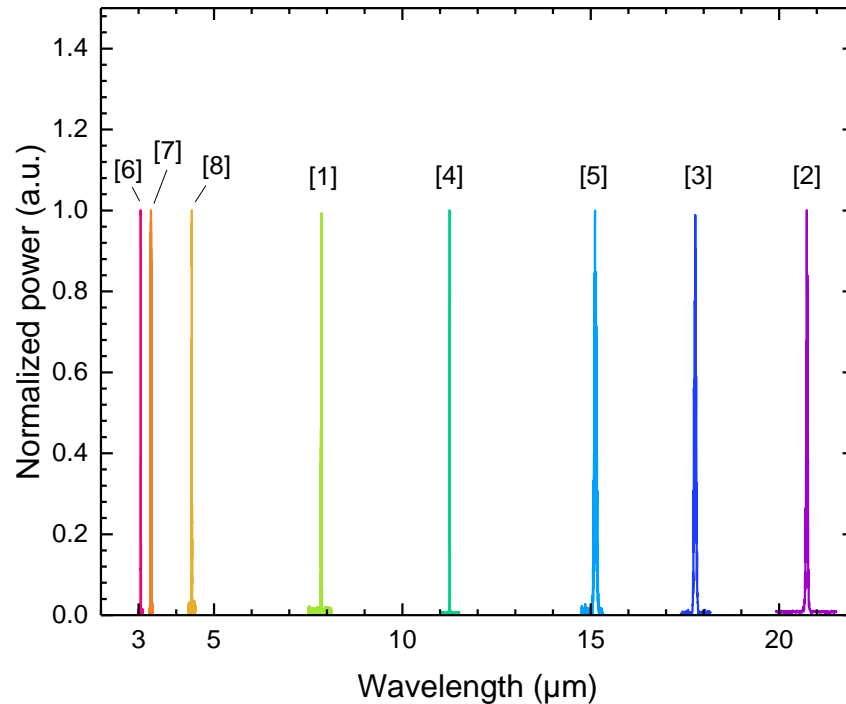
Commercial Mid-IR QCL



- This alternative QCL technology is efficient and yields state of the art results
- It opens up access to new wavelengths: 10 - 20 μm et 3 - 4 μm

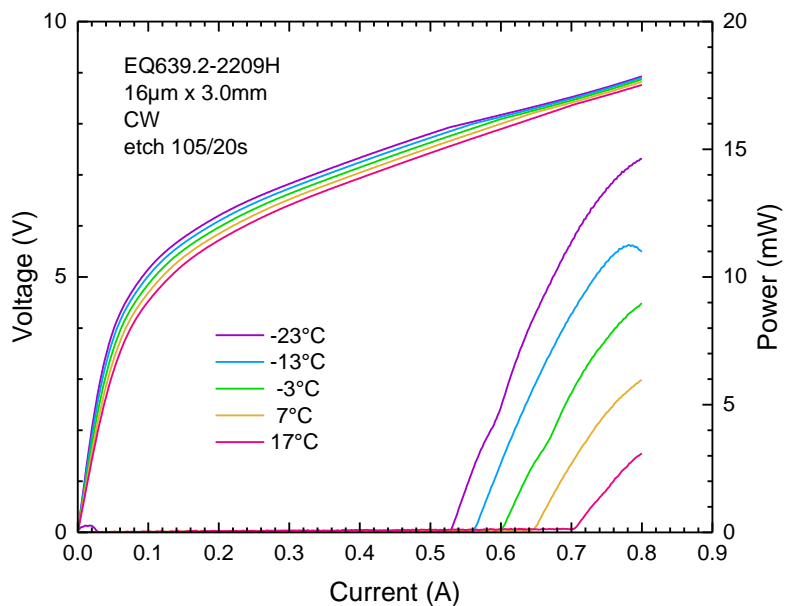
High temperature: $T_{\text{max}} > 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Power $> 100\text{ mW}$

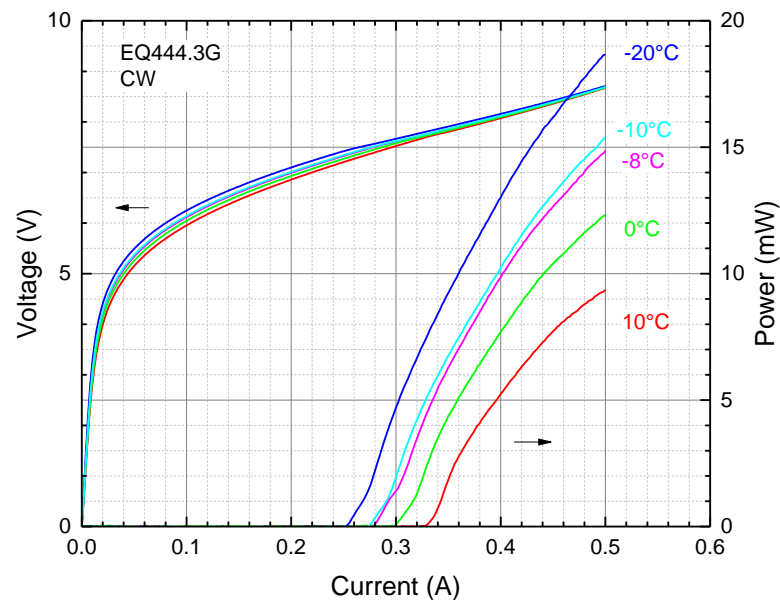


- [1] **APL Photonics** 5, no. 4, p. 041302, (2020).
- [2] **Appl. Phys. Lett.** 115, no. 15, p. 151101, (2019).
- [3] **Photonics** 6, no. 1, p. 31, (2019).
- [4] **Electron. Lett.** 54, no. 17, pp. 1045–1046, (2018).
- [5] **Opt. Express** 24, no. 16, pp. 18799–18806, (2016).
- [6] **AIP Adv.** 2, no. 2, p. 022119, (2012).
- [7] **Appl. Phys. Lett.** 91, no. 14, p. 141106, (2007).
- [8] **Appl. Phys. Lett.** 85, no. 2, pp. 167–169, (2004).

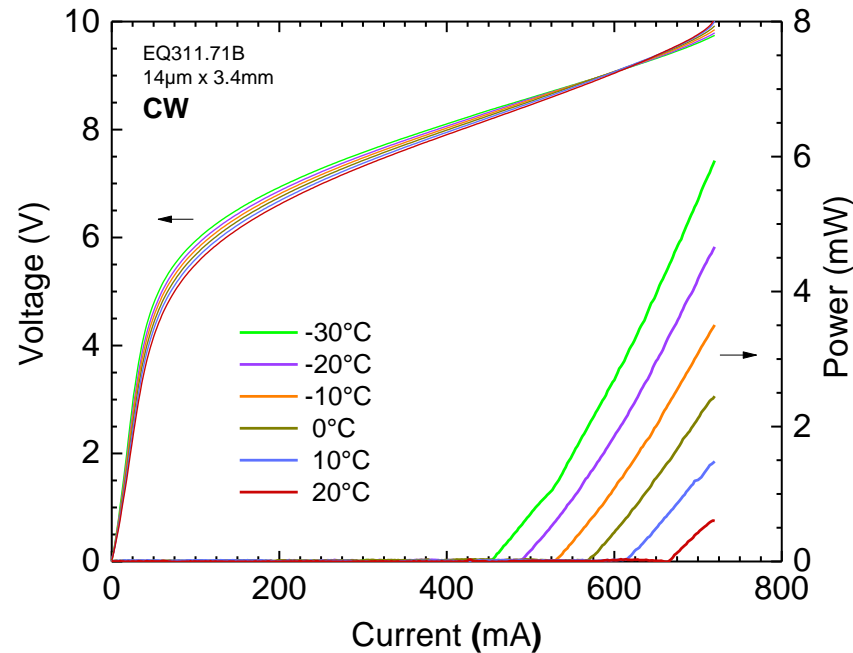
QCL DFB @ 14.9 μ m (Benzene spectroscopy)



QCL DFB @ 11.3 μ m (CH₃I spectroscopy)

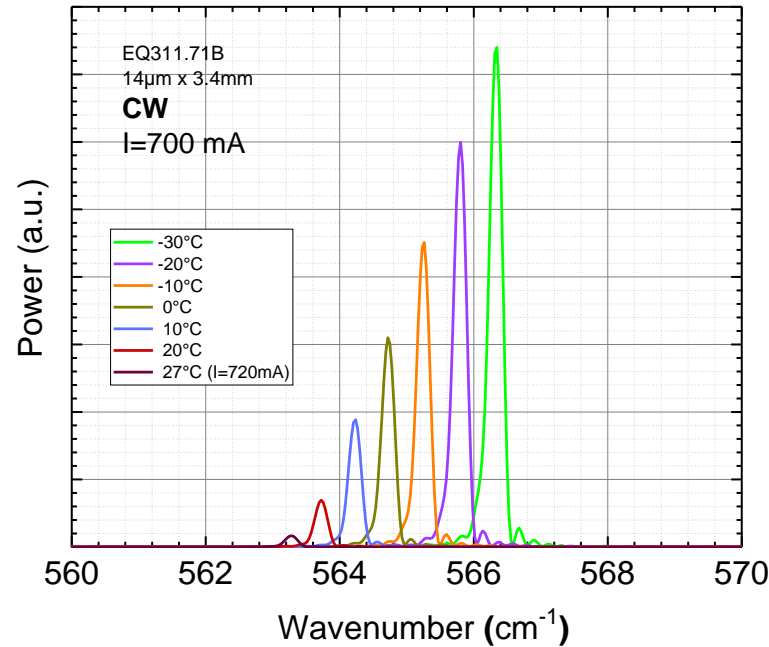


17.8 μm is our record long wavelength CW DFB at ambient temperature

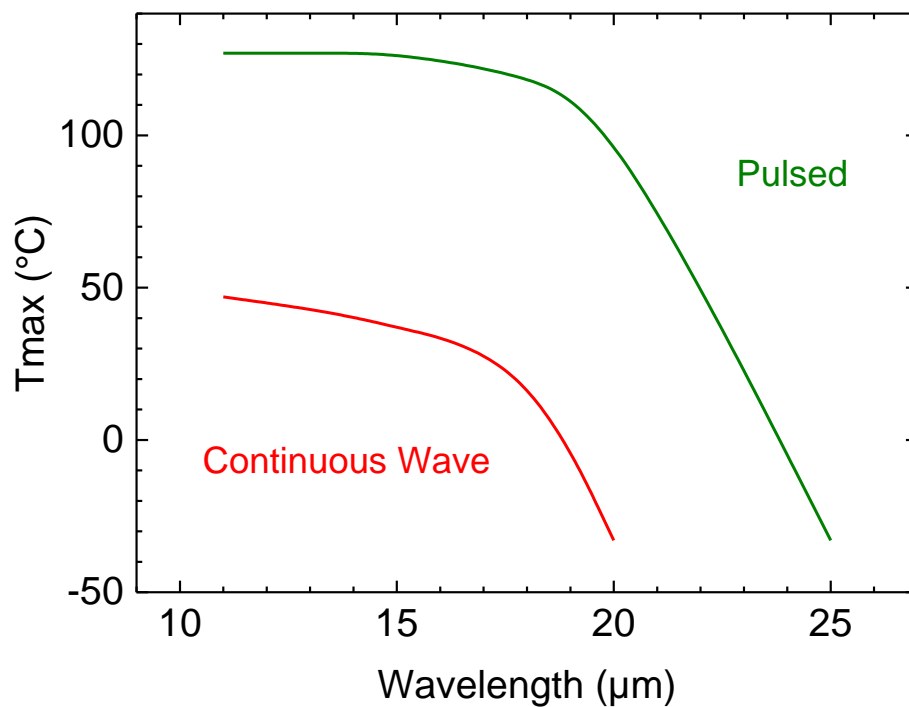


Nguyen Van et al., *Photonics*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 31, 2019

Very good single-mode operation



Nguyen Van et al., *Photonics*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 31, 2019



Products available today for spectroscopy



Spec code: UN0674C005HNA. Revised version: 202009

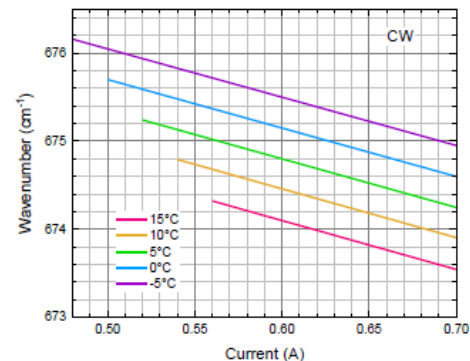
Spec code: UN0674C005HNA. Revised version: 202009

UniMir DFB CW QCLs Perfect for **Benzene** environmental monitoring Wavelength: $\sim 14.9 \mu\text{m}$ $\sim 674 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



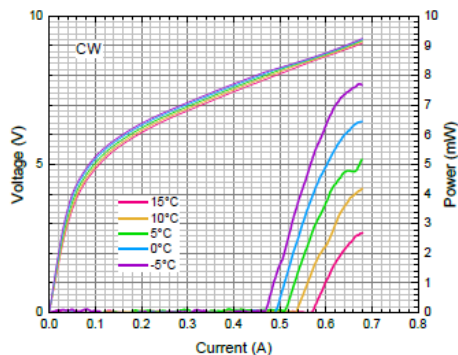
The UniMir products are Distributed Feedback (DFB) Quantum Cascade lasers (QCL) that emit CW (continuous wavelength) infrared light at room temperature. The laser is mounted on a thermoelectric cooler inside a sealed High Heat Load (HHL) package integrating a collimation lens and a thermistor to readout the laser chip temperature.

By controlling the chip's operating temperature through the Peltier element inside the laser's package, customers tune the emission wavelength without mode hopping while keeping a longitudinal single-mode operation.



The curves indicate the laser singlemode emission wavelength as a function of the applied DC current and laser chip temperature.

Typical laser characteristics



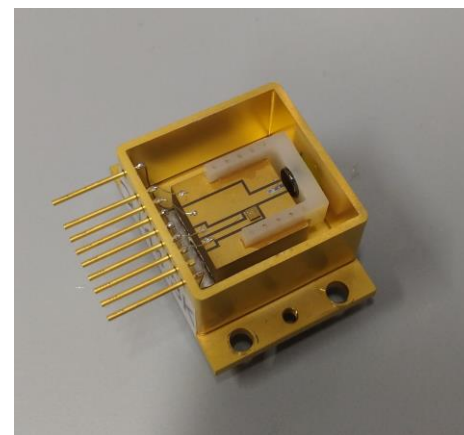
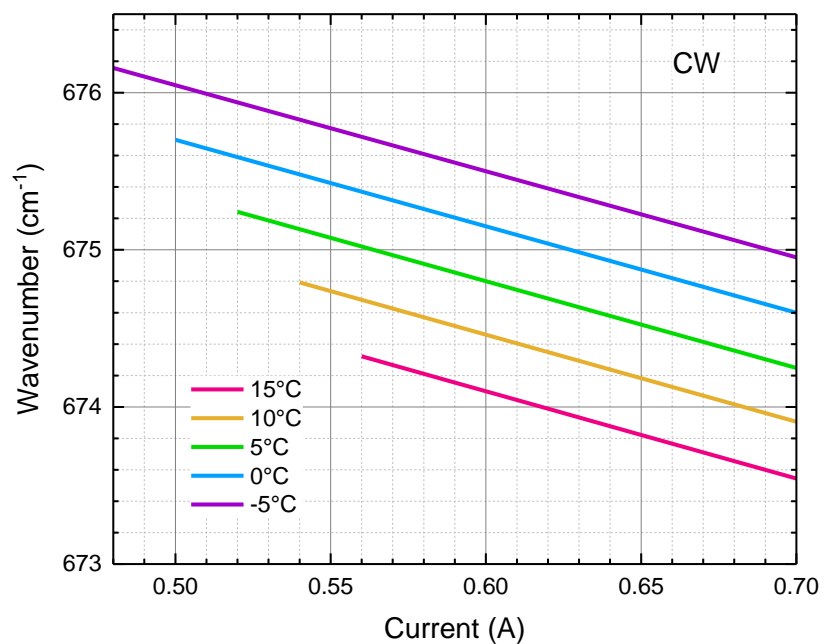
Optical features

Laser type	QCL single mode DFB
Mode of operation	CW
Typical Optical Power at 674 cm ⁻¹	5mW (with the base plate of the HHL-package at +20°C)
Full accessible wavelength range	$\sim 3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Minimum continuous tuning range	1 cm ⁻¹
Side mode suppression ratio	SMSR > 25 dB
Linewidth (FWHM)	< 100 Mhz (free-running with suitable electronics)
Divergence	< 10mrad
Beam quality	TM00
Output beam diameter (window output)	Typically 4 mm
Polarization	Linear vertically polarized

How can you use our laser for spectroscopy?

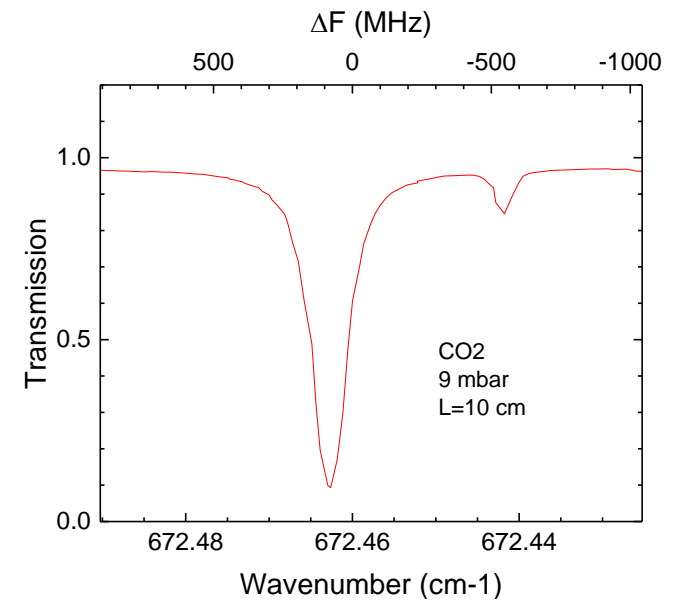
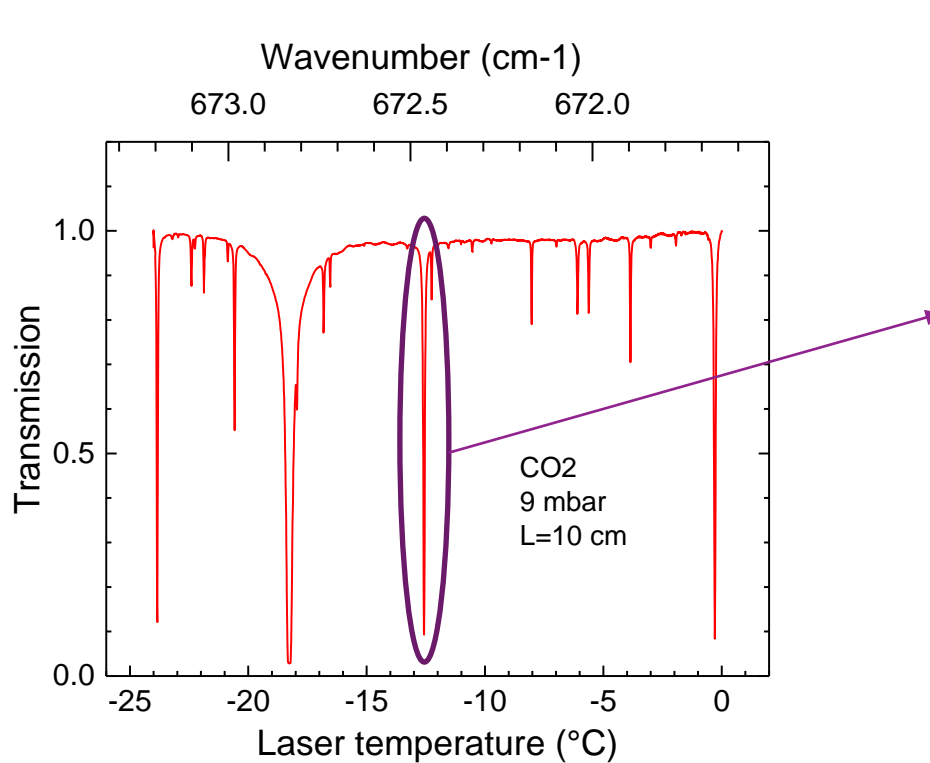


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- Current and temperature control of the emission wavelength
- Collimated beam

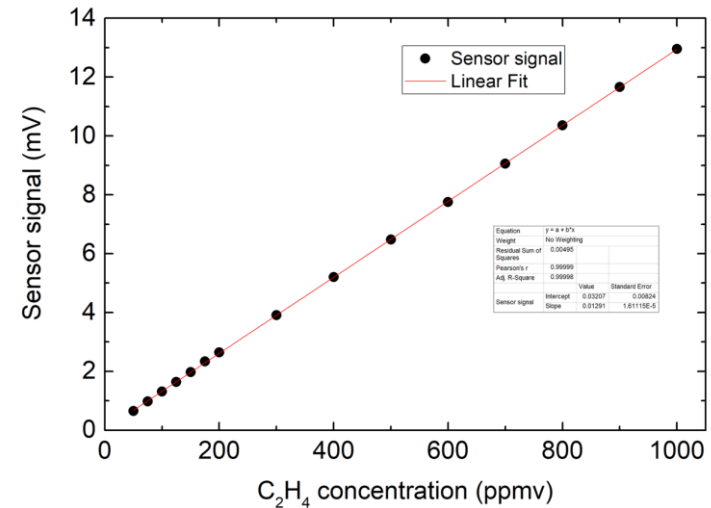
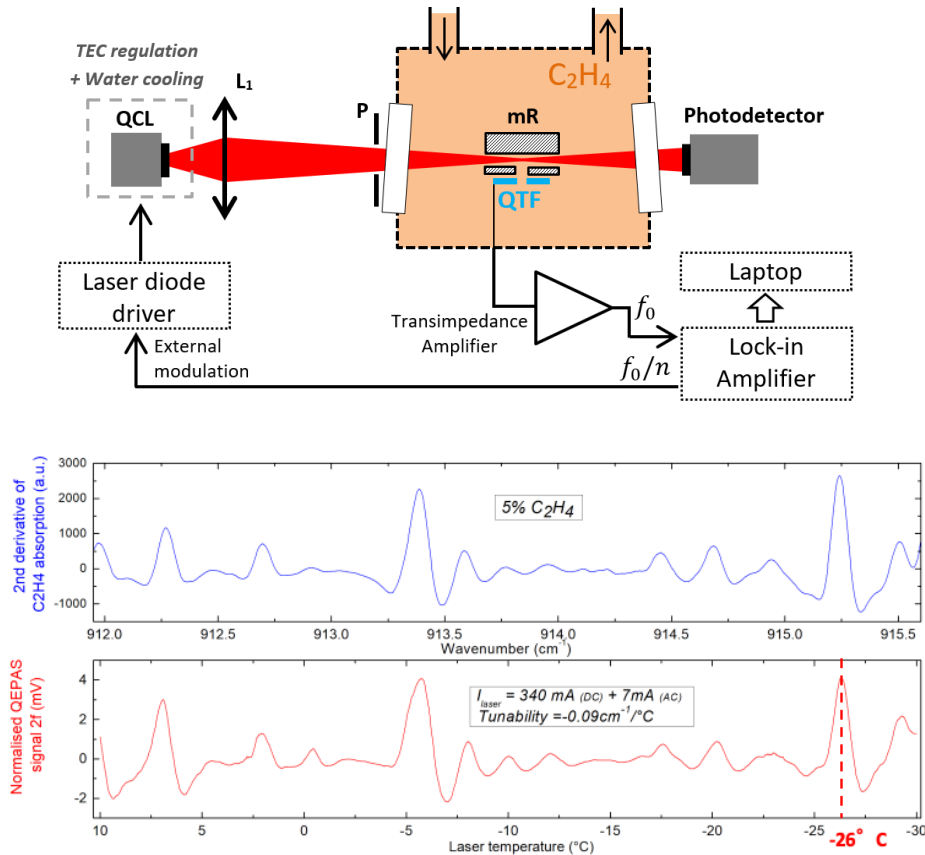
TDLAS with temperature tuning ($\lambda \approx 14.9 \mu\text{m}$)



QCL for benzene spectroscopy

QEPAS measurement of Ethylene @ 11 μm

A. Vicet, R. Rousseau, Univ. Montpellier

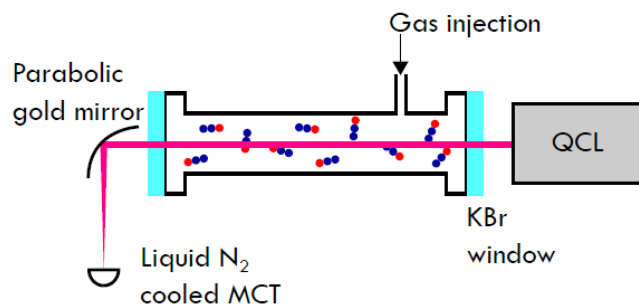


Gas	Limit of detection	Integration time
C ₂ H ₄	60 ppbv	60 s

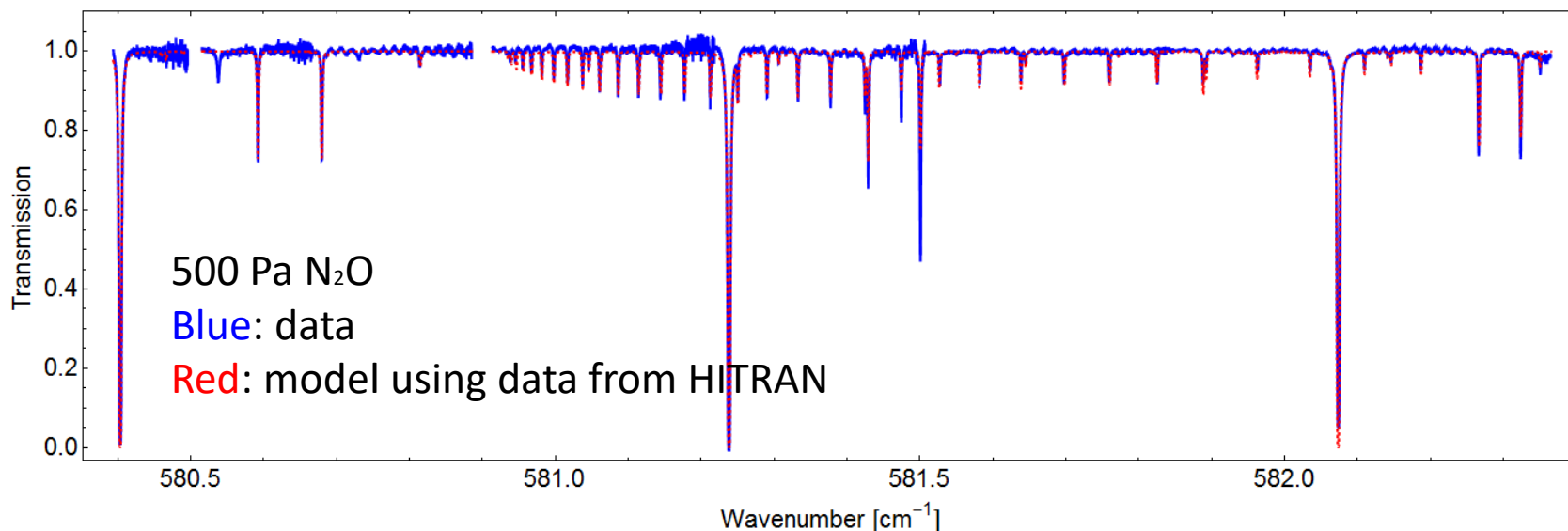
R. Rousseau et al., **Opt. Express**, **OE 27**, no. 5, pp. 7435–7446, (2019).

N₂O rovibrational spectroscopy ($\lambda=17.2 \mu\text{m}$)

The first high resolution spectroscopy of N₂O is this spectral range

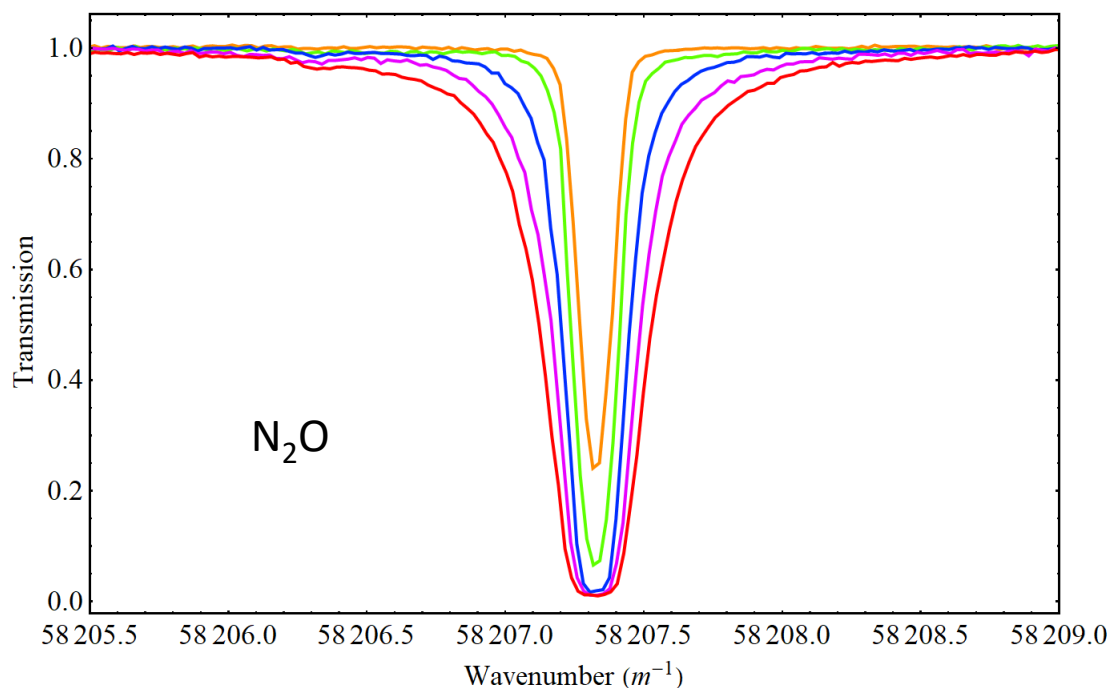


B. Darquié, T.E. Wall et al.



High resolution pressure broadening

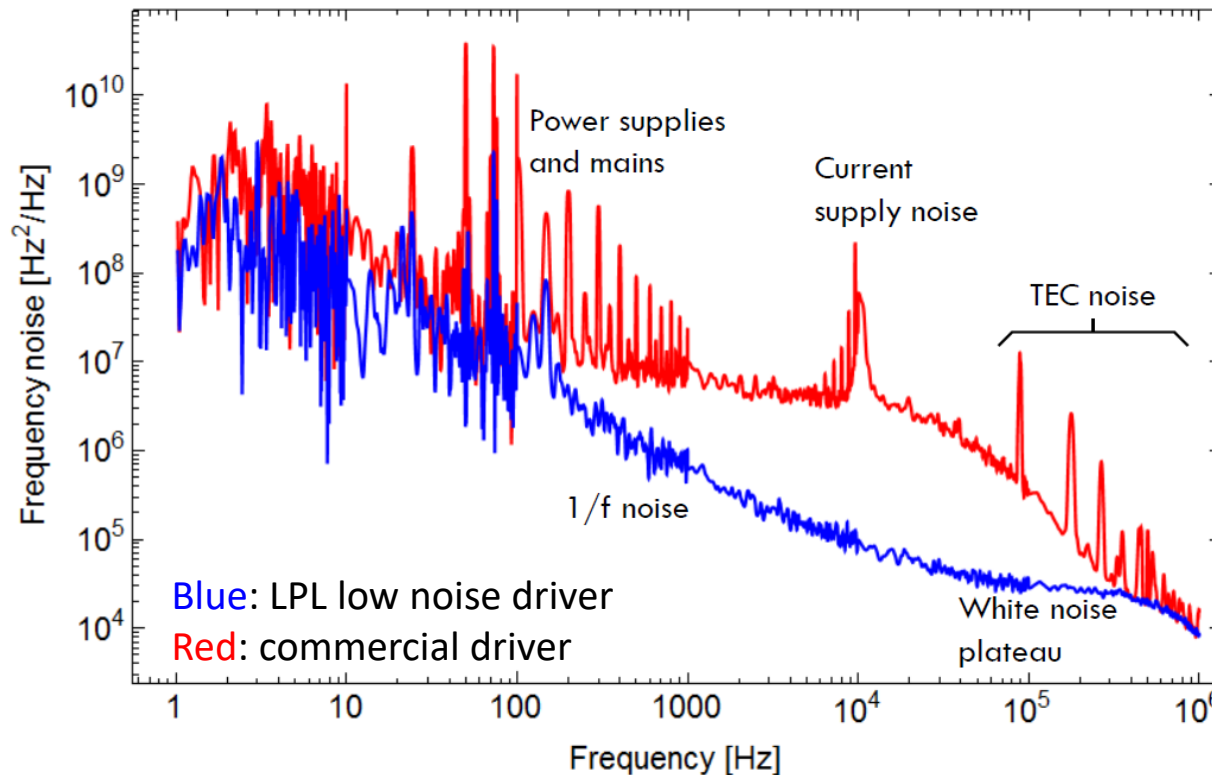
B. Darquié, T.E. Wall et al.



- 0.5 torr
- 1 torr
- 2 torr
- 3 torr
- 4 torr

Frequency noise ($\lambda=17.2 \mu\text{m}$)

B. Darquié, T.E. Wall et al.



**Free running linewidth
of 250 kHz
for 1 s integration time**

Benzene detection at 674 cm^{-1}

Sub-ppb detection of benzene using cantilever-enhanced photoacoustic spectroscopy with a long-wavelength infrared quantum cascade laser

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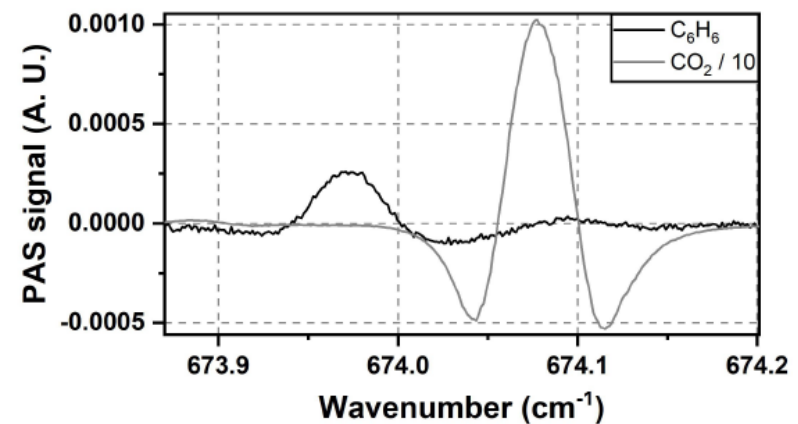
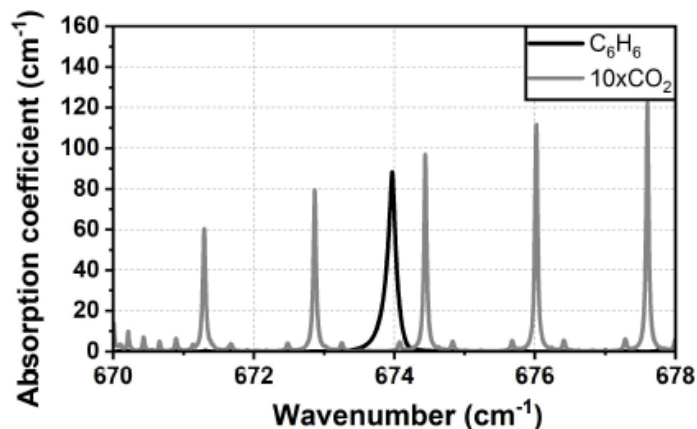
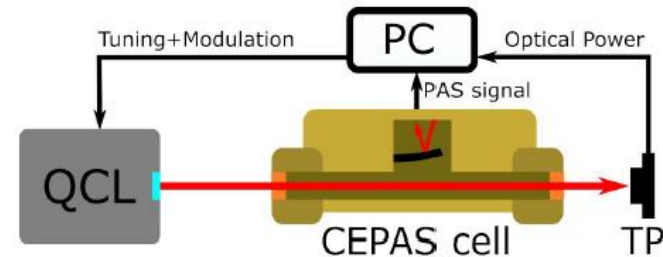
²IES, University of Montpellier, CNRS, 34095 Montpellier, France

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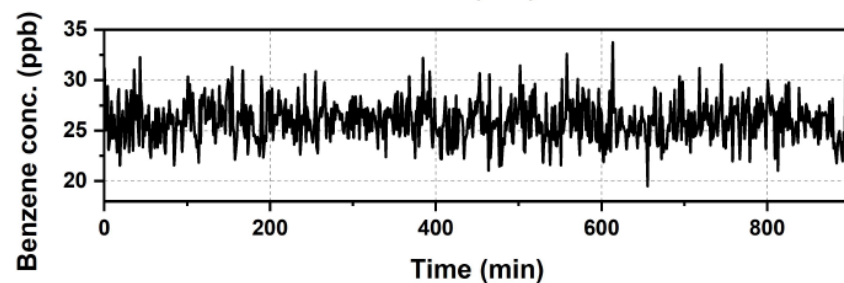
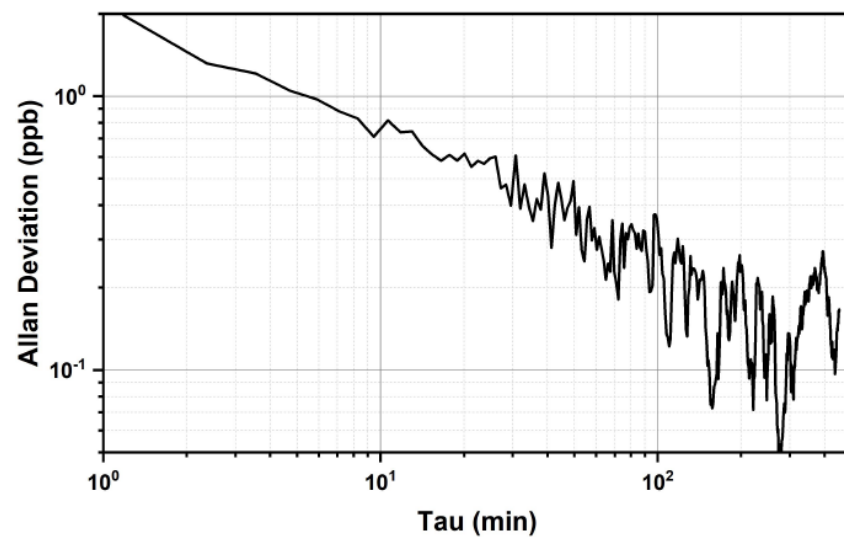
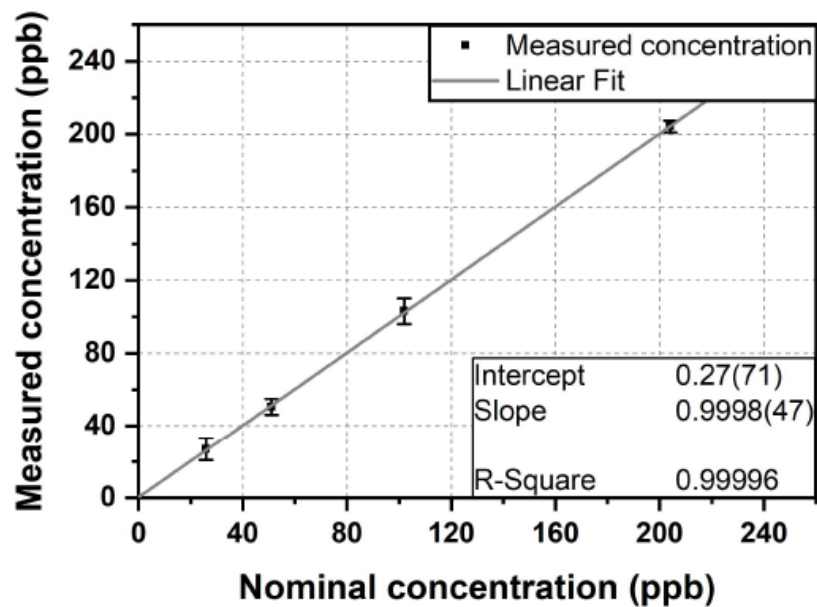
*Corresponding author: juho.karhu@helsinki.fi

Coll. Gasera/Univ. Helsinki

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Benzene detection at 674 cm^{-1}



Our technology is unique and patented



French patent number FR 3048561
Currently being expanded to cover the rest of the world

This patent is owned by Montpellier University and CNRS
research institute and mirSense has received an exclusive
exploitation licence.



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