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摘要: 建立了基于光谱吸收技术的检测系统,用于快速、准确地测量 N_2O 气体浓度。首先,从理论上证明了二次谐波、一次谐波与 N_2O 气体浓度之间的关系,然后,设计了痕量 N_2O 气体浓度检测系统,利用光源调制、锁相放大等技术,实现了强杂波背景下气体浓度弱信号的解析,最后,实验测试了系统的检测性能、抗干扰能力及检测结果的可重复性。测试结果表明,系统能够在0~1%有效检测 N_2O 气体浓度,检测下限为 5.0×10^{-5} ,相对检测误差为0.11%,检测结果线性方程为 $Y=192.699\ 09X-0.006\ 24$,线性度为0.998\ 07。多次检测实验表明,系统相对标准偏差为0.137%, CO_2 、 O_2 、水蒸气等常见气体对检测结果无影响。改变激光器的中心波长,该方法亦可用于 CO_2 、 CH_4 等其它温室气体的检测。

关键词: 谐波检测 光谱吸收 N_2O 气体浓度检测 分布反馈激光器

Design and implementation of trace N_2O detection system

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Abstract: A measurement system based on the spectral absorption was established to measure the N_2O concentration accurately. First, the relationship of the second-harmonic, the first-harmonic with N_2O gas concentration was demonstrated in theory. Then, a N_2O detection system for trace concentration was designed based on a Distribute Feedback Laser (DFB). By using the light modulation and lock-in amplifier technologies, weak gas concentration signals in the strong clutter background were analyzed. Finally, the detection performance, anti-jamming capability and the repeatability of test results were verified through experiments. Test results indicate that the system can offer the measuring range from 0 to 1%, detection limit of 5.0×10^{-5} , and the relative detection error of 0.11%. Furthermore, the linear equation is $Y=192.699\ 09X-0.006\ 24$, the linearity is 0.998\ 07, and the relative standard deviation is 0.137%. It also proves that the CO_2 , O_2 , water vapor, *et al.* have no effect on the experimental results. By changing the centre wavelength of the laser, the system can be used in the detection of other greenhouse gases, such as CO_2 and CH_4 .

Keywords: harmonic detection spectral absorption N_2O gas concentration detection Distributed Feedback (DFB) laser

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