### S2050 Mid-Infrared Spectrometer

#### Data sheet

- $12.0 5.0 \ \mu m$  bandwidth
- Up to 130 kHz full-spectrum readout rate
- Down to 10 pW/nm sensitivity
- Down to 2.5 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution on 2048 pixels



The NLIR S2050 MIR Spectrometer is based on a novel measurement scheme that upconverts the MIR light to near-visible light. Silicon-based near-visible light detectors are far superior to MIR light detectors in terms of detectivity, speed and noise. The NLIR upconversion technology therefore brings these attractive features, and the advantages that follow, to the MIR regime.

The spectrometer is made in three editions: S2050-400 is the most sensitive with max. 400 Hz full spectrum readout rate; S2050-1k is faster and has better resolution but lower sensitivity; S2050-130k has the best resolution and the highest readout rate. All versions come with a GUI interface for easy plug-and-play measurements in various applications; additionally, API interfaces for MATLAB, Python and C (DLLs) are avilable.

	S2050-400	S2050-1k*	S2050-130k*	unit
Optical bandwidth	2 - 5			μm
Resolution	6	3	2.5	$\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$
Exposure time <sup><math>(1)</math></sup>	10.8 - 1E6	9 - 1E6	1.3 - 654	μs
Max. readout rate	400	1.4E3	130E3	Hz
Bit depth	10	16 12		
Sensitivity	130E3	8E3	1.6E3	$counts/(ms \ \mu W)$
Dark noise std. <sup>(2)</sup>	11	60	1	counts
Minimum detectable power in 100 ms	5	75	25	pW/nm
Optical input <sup>(3)</sup>	SMA-905 fiber connector			
Polarization direction	Vertical			
Maximum operating temperature	30			°C
Physical dimensions $(H \times L \times W)$	$100 \times 306 \times 200$			$\mathrm{mm}^{3}$
Weight <sup>(4)</sup>	5			kg

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\* Spectrometer is a bundle of two devices connected by optical fiber.

 $^{(1)}$  Longer effective exposure times can be achieved for the S2050-130k model by stacking acquired spectra.

<sup>(2)</sup> At minimum exposure time.

<sup>(3)</sup> Fiber port is removeable for free-space use.

 $^{(4)}$  For bundle devices: add weight of second device (approx. 2 kg).

Got any questions or need a quote? Do not hesitate to contact us at <u>info@nlir.com</u>.



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#### 0.8 Transmission 0.6 3.7-4.5 um Ge-BPF HR1064 and AR2100-4500 YAG 0.20 2.5 3.5 4.5 2 3 4 Wavelength [µm]

#### 80 kHz mid-infrared spectroscopy

The drive current of a mid-infrared laser at 3329 nm is modulated in amplitude at 1 kHz and the ultra-fast 80 kHz edition of the NLIR  $2.0 - 5.0 \ \mu m$ spectrometer measures the laser spectrum with a temporal resolution of 12.5 µs. When the drive modulated. the current is amplitude and center frequency of the laser changes, and these characteristics are clearly visible in the data shown in the figure.

Measurement done by Marc-Simon Bahr at HAW Hamburg, Department of Information and Electrical Engineering.

## (b) (a)(c) 0.9

(h)

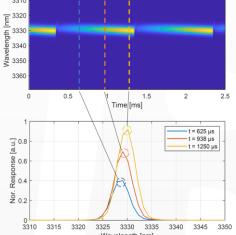
Wavelength  $[\mu m]$ 

(q)

#### **Optical coating measurement**

A 30 W globar was used as light source for these measurement of coated transmission optical windows: a Ge bandpass filter (BPF) for 3.7 - 4.5µm and a YAG mirror coated with high-reflection at 1064 nm and high-transmission at 2.1 - 4.5 µm. The S2050-400 spectrometer was set to 20 ms exposure time and capturing just single shots. No averaging or smoothing has been applied to the data subsequently.

Such measurements are used for coating quality control or even production monitoring.



#### kHz-rate optical coherence tomography

Optical coherence tomography is a well-known indepth imaging technique in the near-infrared that, however, has numerous advantages in the midinfrared region. The NLIR upconversion technology is used to realize kHz line-rate spectroscopy that enables live mid-infrared OCT monitoring.

From Niels M. Israelsen et al., "High-resolution mid-infrared optical coherence tomography with kHz line rate," Opt. Lett. 46, p. 4558 (2021).

# **Application** examples

