

Lidar application to environmental monitoring

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Lidar



- Lidar (light detection and ranging) = laser radar
- A laser sends a light pulse to the atmosphere
- The atmosphere interacts with the laser beam
- A telescope detects the backscattered light
- R=ct/2 is the range (c is the speed of light, t is the time between transmission and detection)



CO₂ in volcanic plumes





Geosciences (2016) DOI doi:10.3390/geosciences7010009

Volcanic lidar projects



- CO2VOLC (ERC), PI: M Burton, INGV Pisa
- BRIDGE (ERC), PI: A Aiuppa, Palermo University
- VULCAMED (ERDF), PI: L Fiorani





- Based on Nd:YAG pumped dye laser, difference frequency mixing, optical parametric amplifier
- Operation at 1.57, 2.01 and 2.06 μm (nearly two orders of magnitude of CO₂ absorption coefficient)



BRIDGE laser source



- Special features
 - enhanced beam profile amplifier (beam size/divergence)
 - dynamic mode option (spectral stability)
 - piezo wavelength control (ON-OFF transition)
 - double crystals (ON-OFF generation/amplification)





Brldge voLcanic Lldar





Brldge voLcanic Lldar



Transmitter	Pulse energy	25 ml
	i disc chergy	25 115
	Pulse duration	8 ns
	Repetition rate	10 Hz
	Transmitted wavelength	2.01 μm
	Linewidth	0.04 cm ⁻¹
	Beam divergence	0.5 mrad (full angle)
Receiver	Mirror coating	AI
	Diameter	310 mm
	Focal length	900 mm
Detector	Diameter	1 mm
	Photosensitivity	1.2 A W ⁻¹
	Bandwidth	0 ÷ 10 MHz
	Specific detectivity	3.5×10 ¹¹ cm Hz ^{1/2} W ⁻¹
Analog-to-digital converter	Dynamic range	14 bit
	Sampling rate	100 Ms s ⁻¹



Thank you for your attention!

