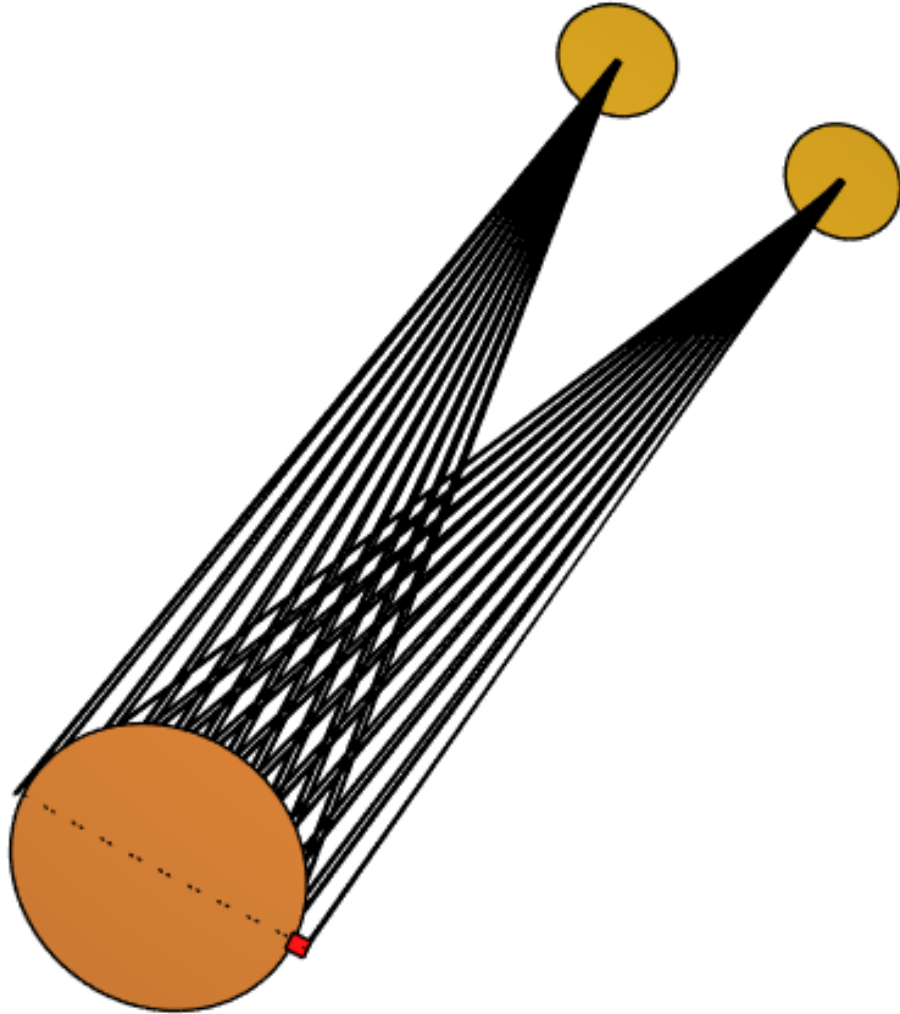


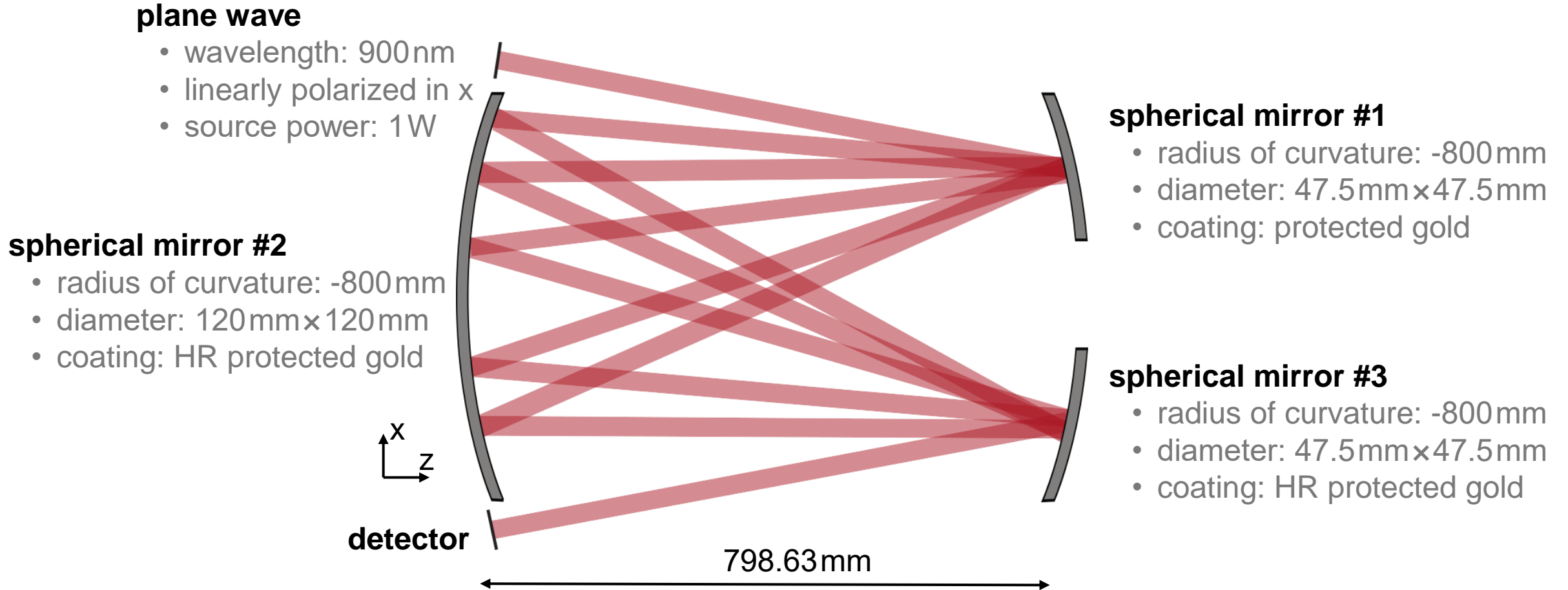
Modeling of Multi-Pass White Cell

Abstract



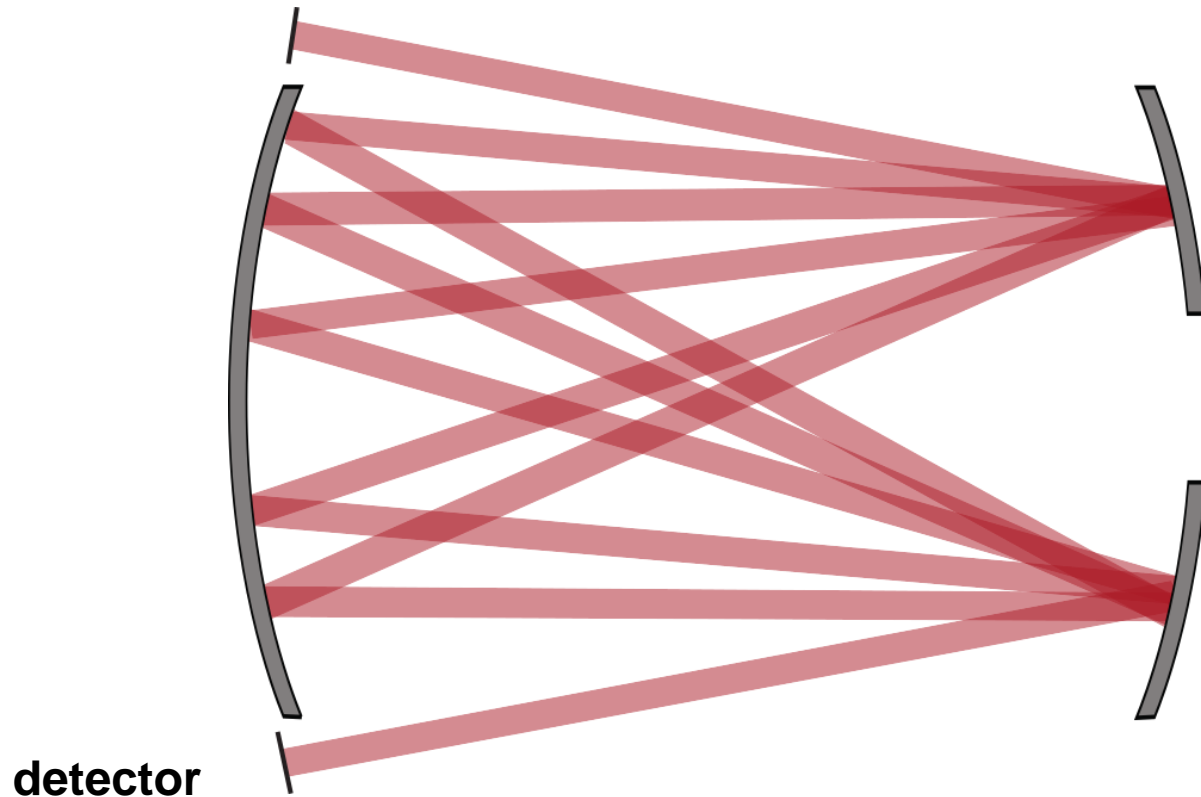
Multi-pass cells are widely used in gas spectroscopy, offering a compact design that achieves extended optical path lengths through multiple internal reflections. VirtualLab Fusion's non-sequential simulation engine streamlines this process by automatically finding and handling all necessary propagation steps, enabling optical engineers to focus on system design. This Use Case demonstrates this capability in the context of CO₂ absorption measurement.

Modeling Scenario



system parameters: Yin Guo and Liqun Sun, "Biconic White multipass cell design based on a skew ray-tracing model," *Appl. Opt.* **56**, 7586-7595 (2017).

Modeling Tasks



detector

- optical path length
- irradiance
- radiant flux

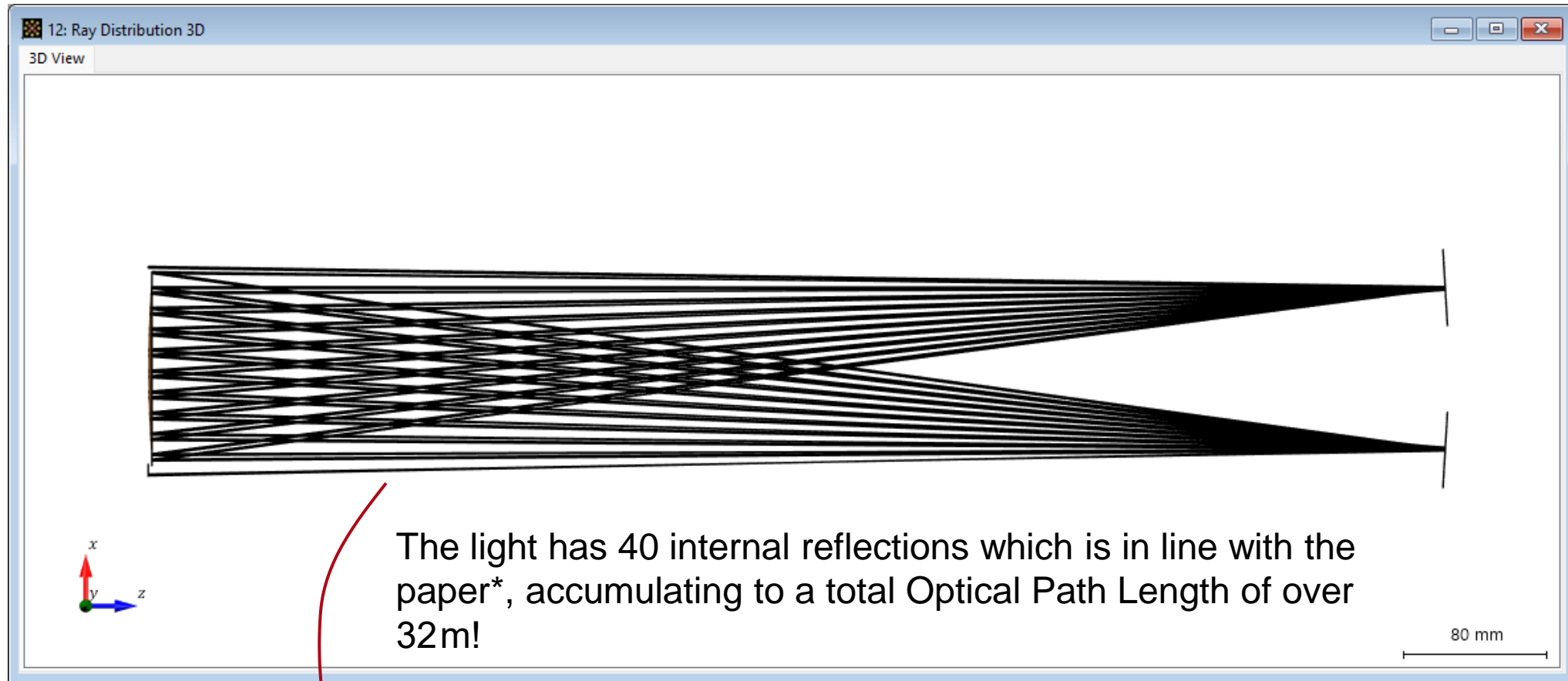
Tasks:

- calculate the total beam path
- calculate irradiance and radiant flux when the cell is filled with:
 - air
 - CO₂* (n=1.00044, absorption coefficient 0.11/m)

* Values from: Old, J. G., K. L. Gentili, and E. R. Peck. "Dispersion of carbon dioxide." JOSA 61.1 (1971): 89-90.

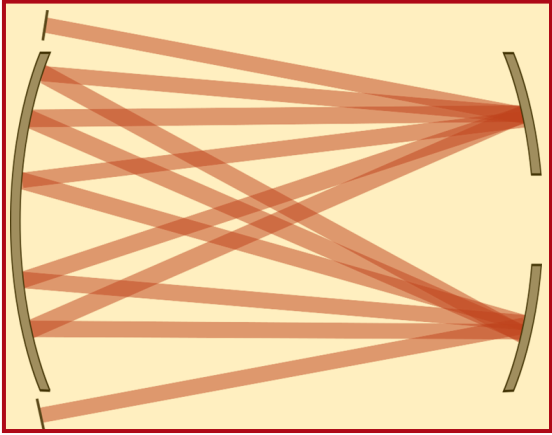
Simulation Results

System Overview – OPL Detection

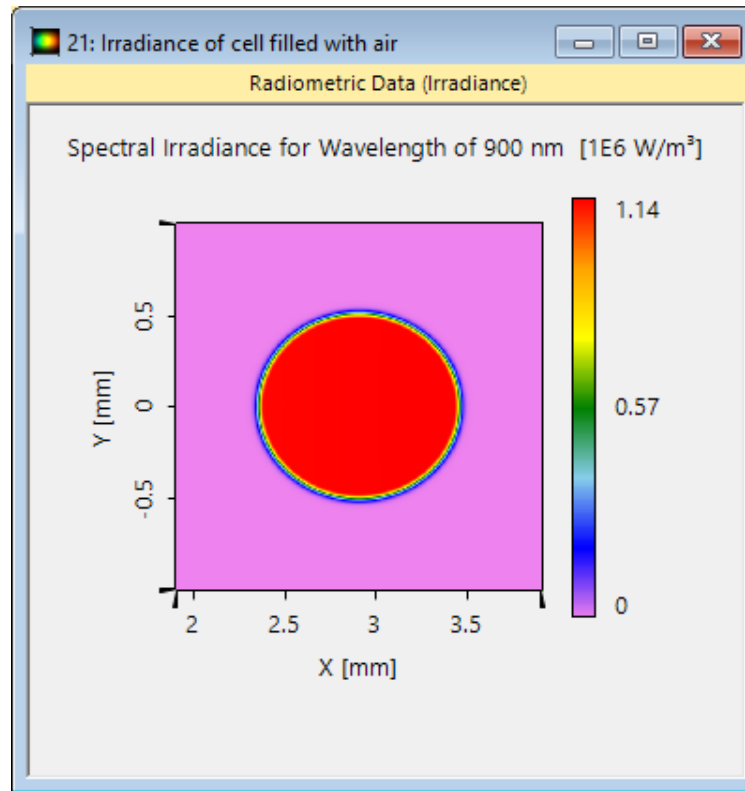


Detector	Sub - Detector	Result
"Universal Detector" (# 600): Optical Path Length (Profile: General)	OPL value @(2.8 mm; 0 mm) of Mode #1	32.013 m

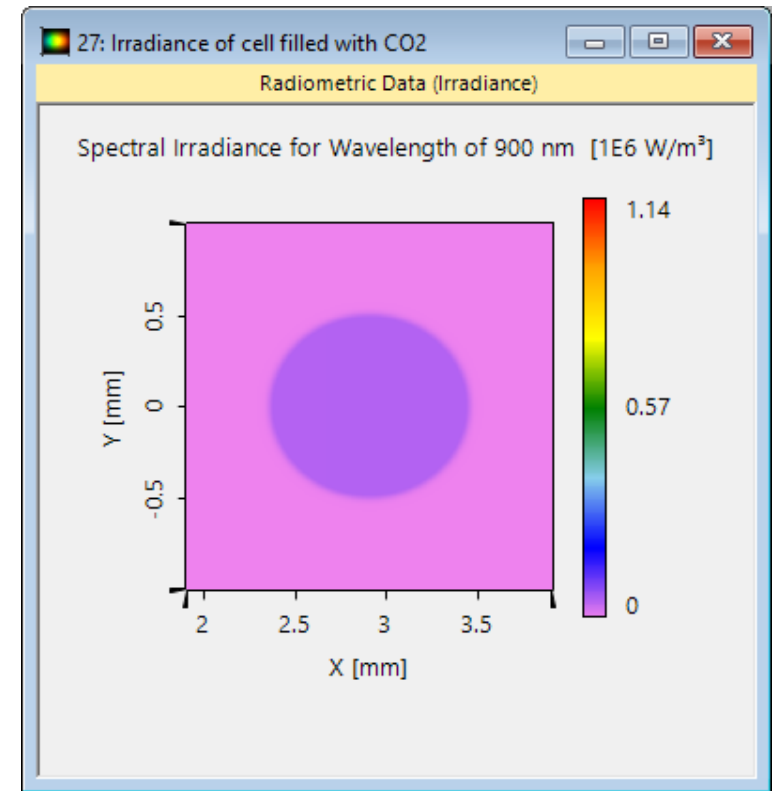
Physical Optics Results – Irradiance & Radiant Flux



When the White cell is filled with an absorptive gas (such as carbon dioxide for a beam with wavelength of 900 nm) the decrease in energy can be measured after the resonator. Due to the high number of passes over a long distance in such configuration, the loss of radiant flux over 32.021 m is noticeable, as can be observed from the figures on the right.



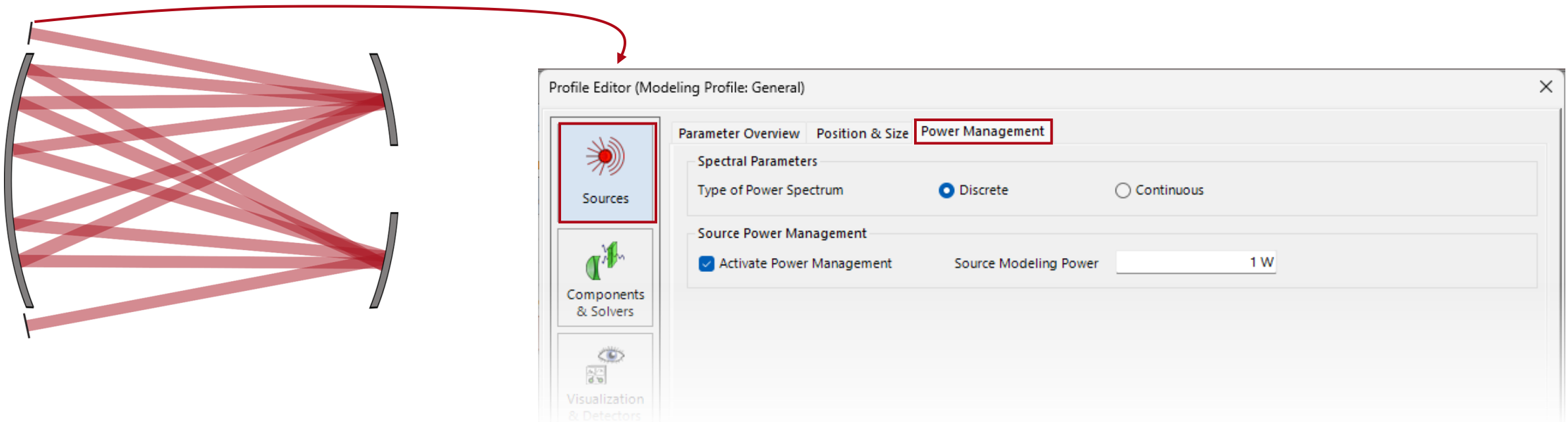
Radiant Flux (Surface) 999.82 mW



Radiant Flux (Surface) 40.731 mW

Workflows

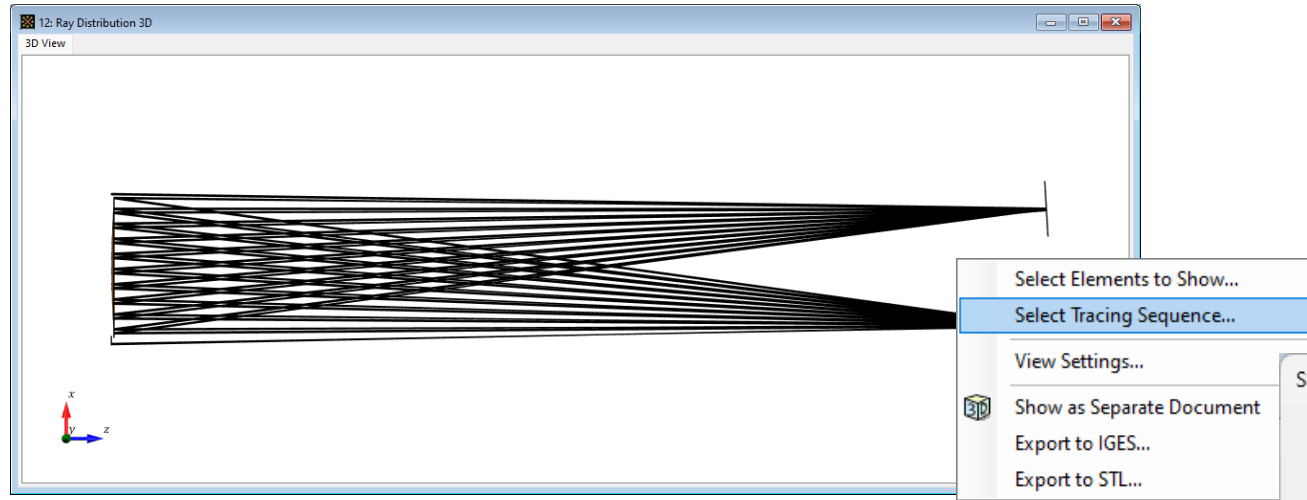
Power Management



In VirtualLab Fusion, it is possible to define the power of the source. This can be done via the Power Management in Profile Editor. For more information:

[Profile Editor](#)

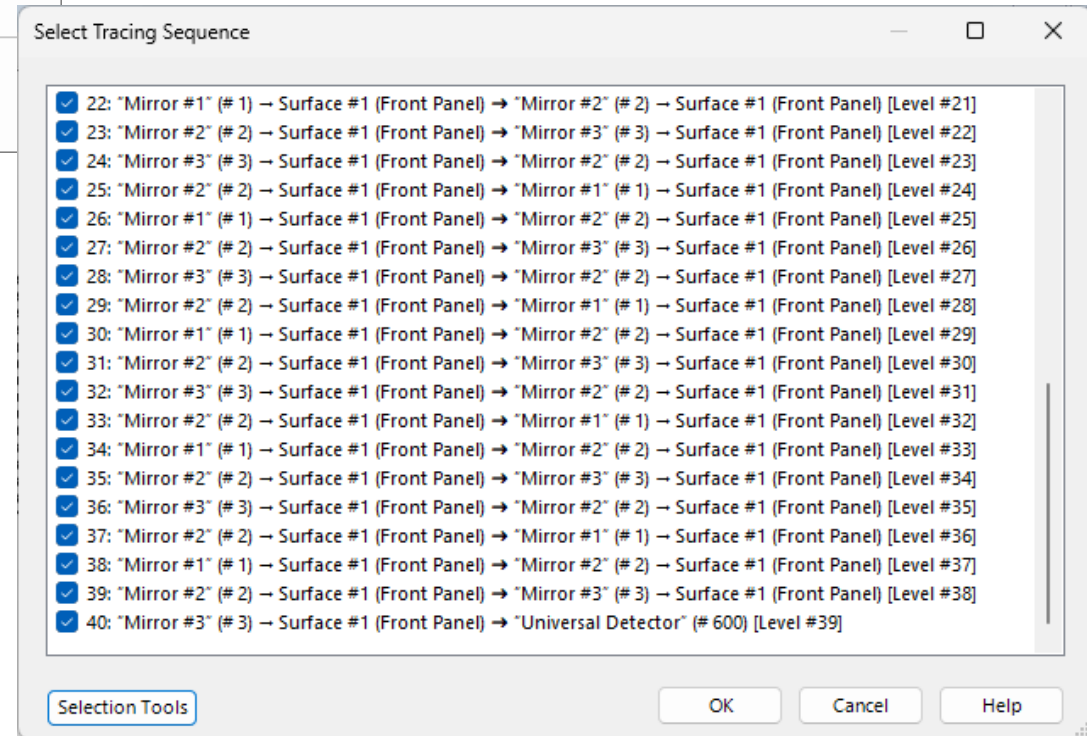
Non-Sequential Tracing



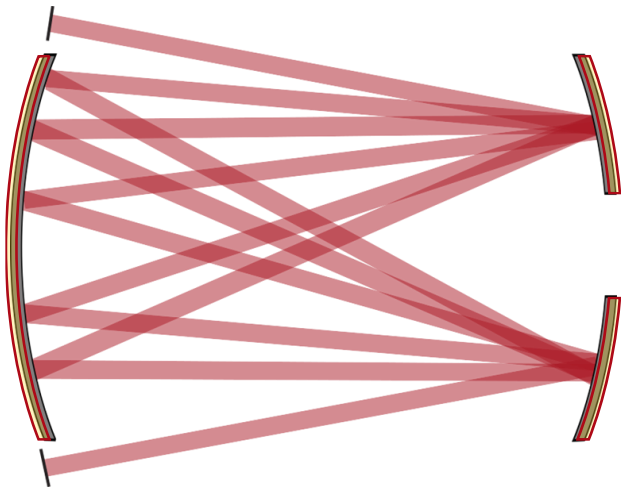
With the non-sequential approach in VirtualLab Fusion, it is possible to follow the multiple-passes the light will make until it reaches the detector. This can be seen via the “*Select Tracing Sequence*” by right-clicking on the *System 3D Result*.

For more information regarding the non-sequential configuration in VirtualLab Fusion:

[Channel Setting for Non-Sequential Tracing](#)



Coatings

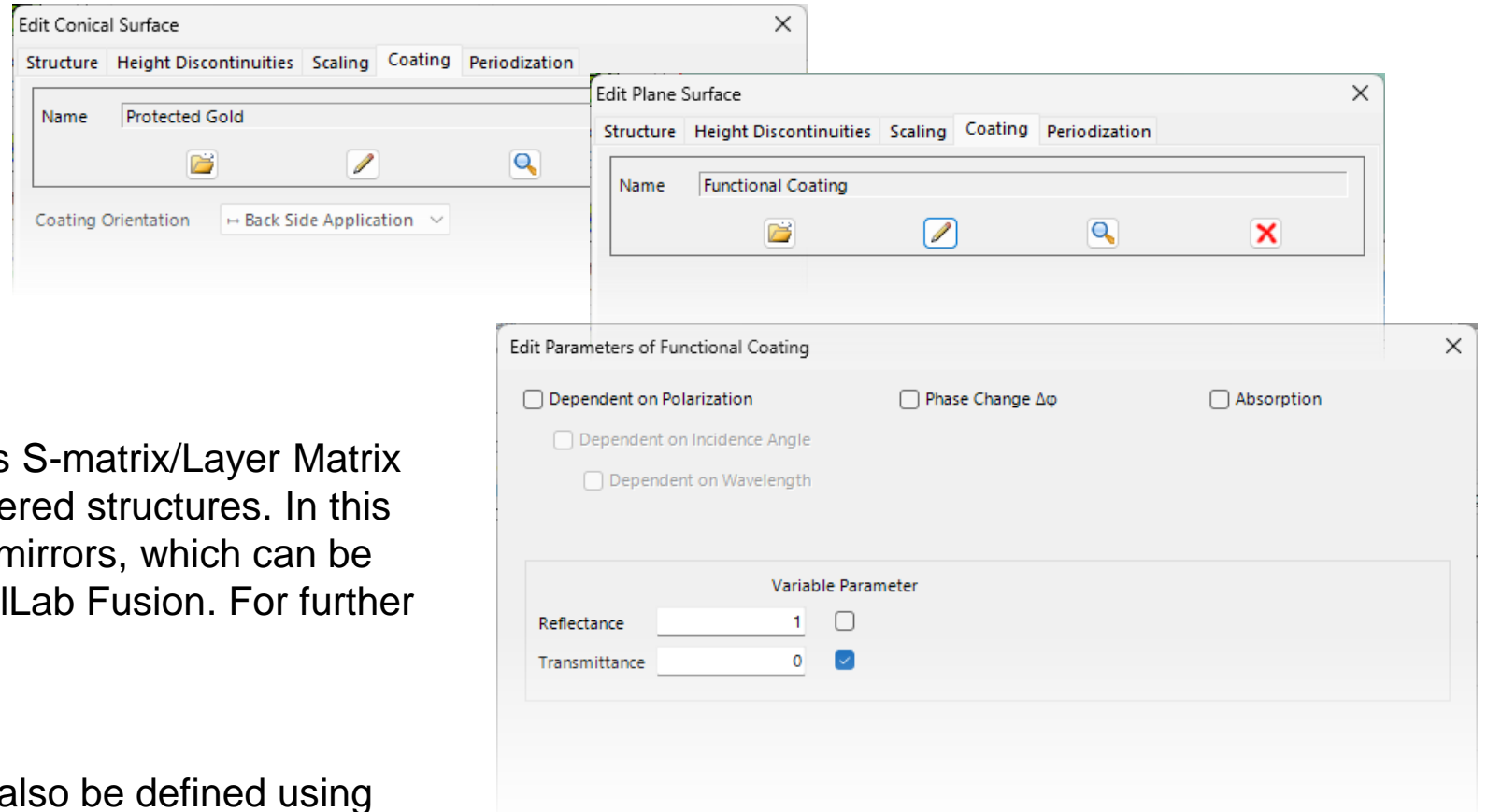


Coatings are modeled using the rigorous S-matrix/Layer Matrix algorithm, optimized for x,y-invariant layered structures. In this case, actual coatings were used on the mirrors, which can be built from scratch or imported into VirtualLab Fusion. For further information:

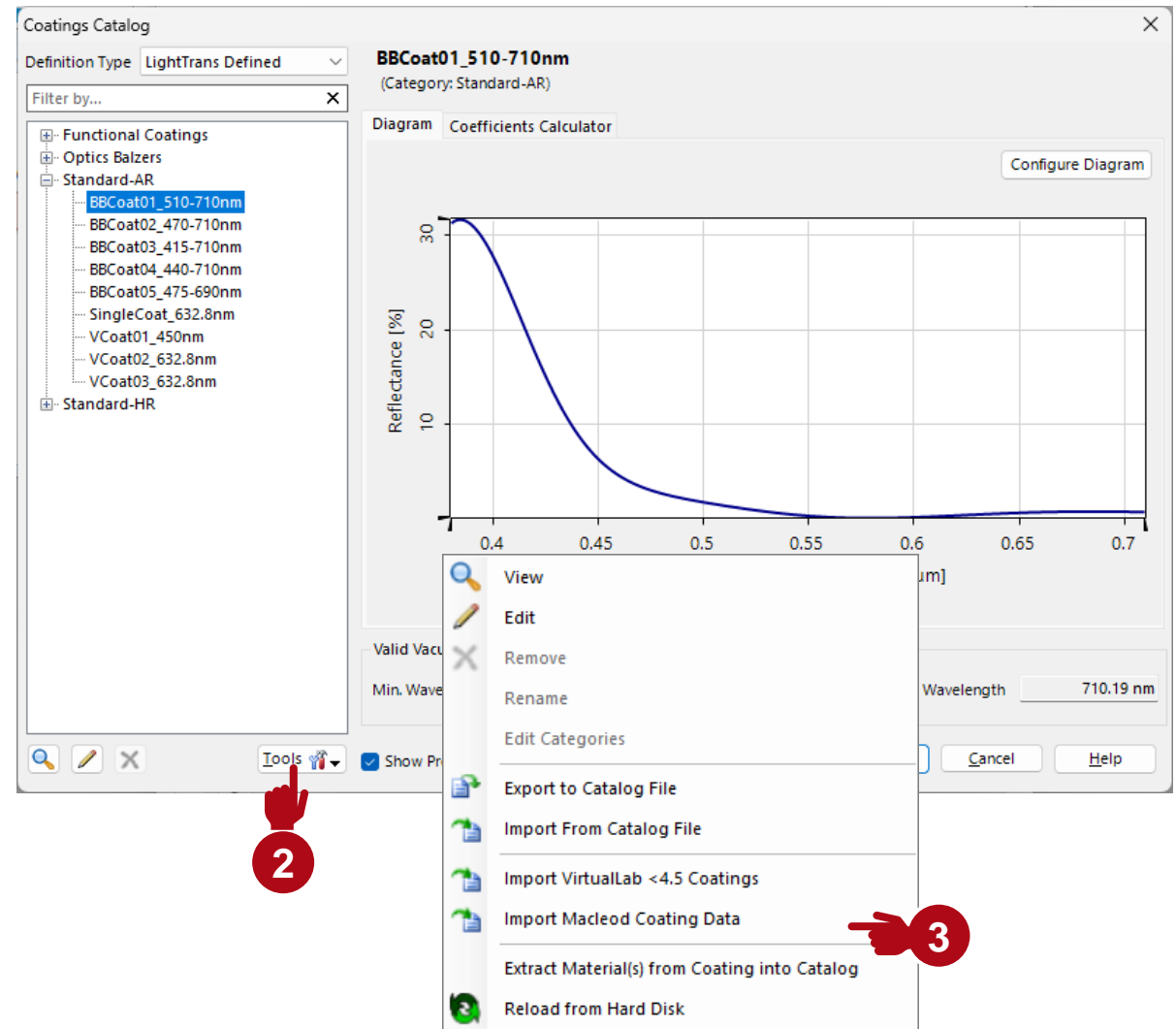
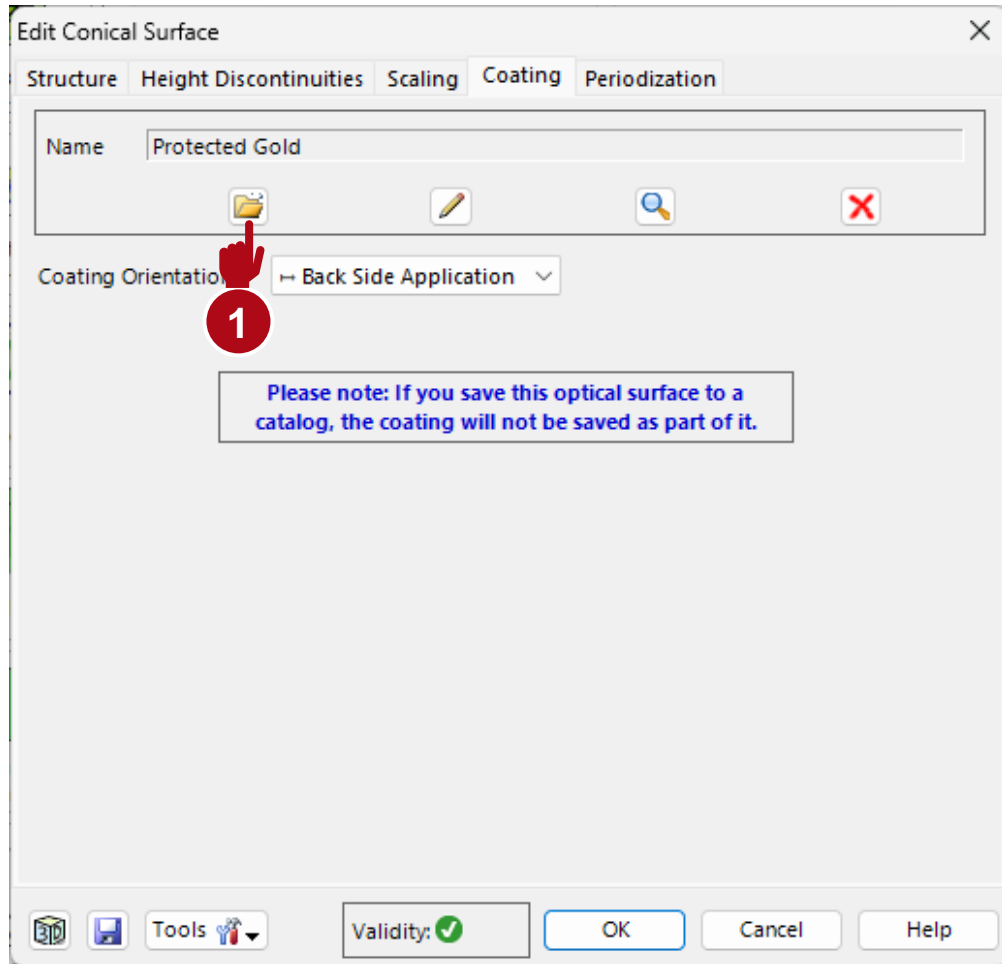
[Import Coating into VirtualLab Fusion](#)

Alternatively, coating functionalities can also be defined using Functional Coatings within the software. For more information:

[Functional Coatings](#)

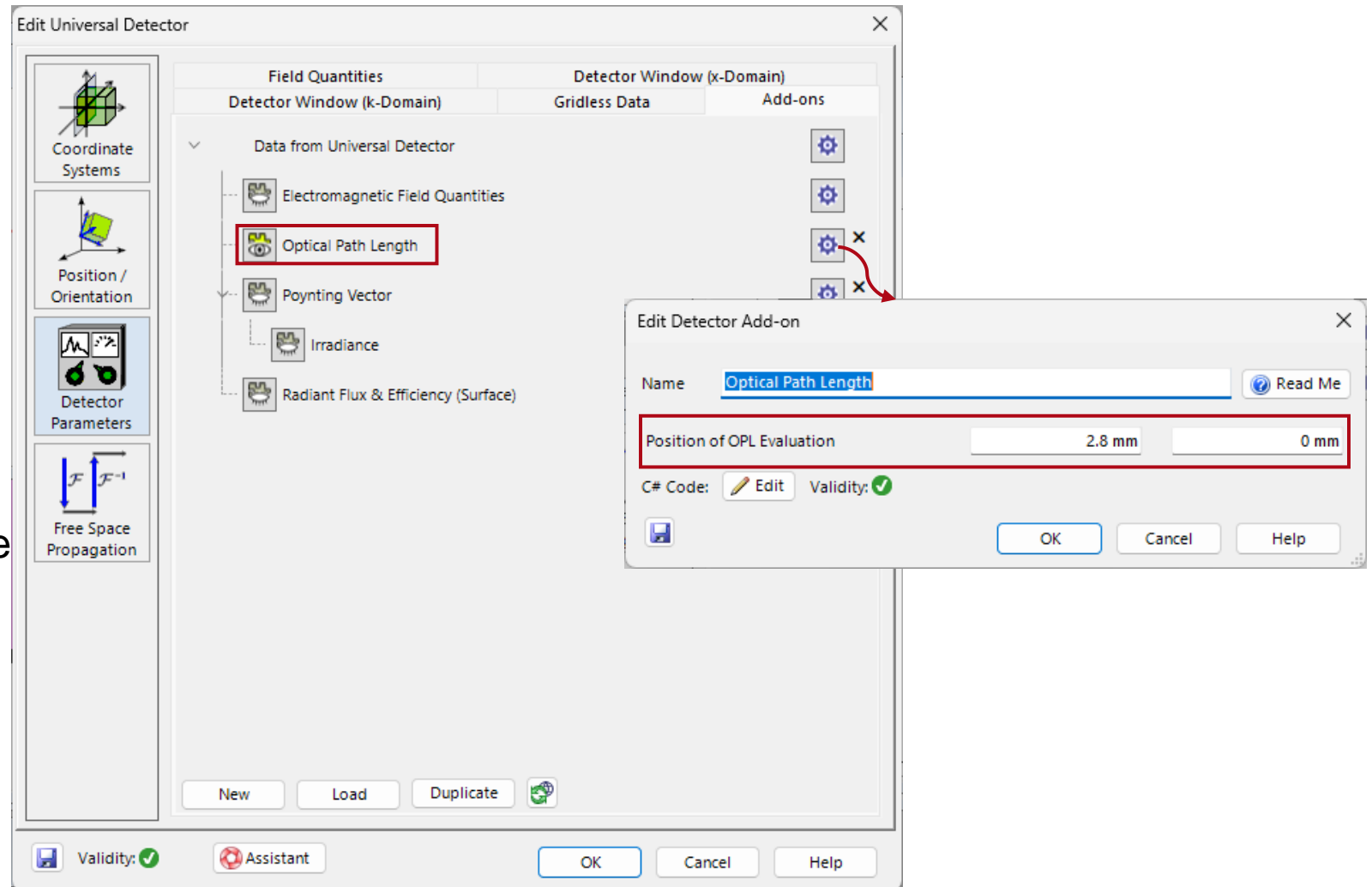


Import Coatings into VirtualLab Fusion



Universal Detector – Optical Path Length Add-on

The total Optical Path Length (OPL) information can be extracted from the smooth wavefront phase per source mode and position in the *Universal Detector*. More information under: [Universal Detector](#)



Document Information

title	Modeling and Evaluation of Multi-Pass White Cell
document code	USC.0412
document version	1.0
required packages	-
software version	2024.1 (Build 1.132)
category	Use Case
further reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Modeling of a Herriot-Cell</u>• <u>Functional Coatings</u>• <u>Universal Detector</u>• <u>Programming Detector Add-ons in VirtualLab Fusion</u>