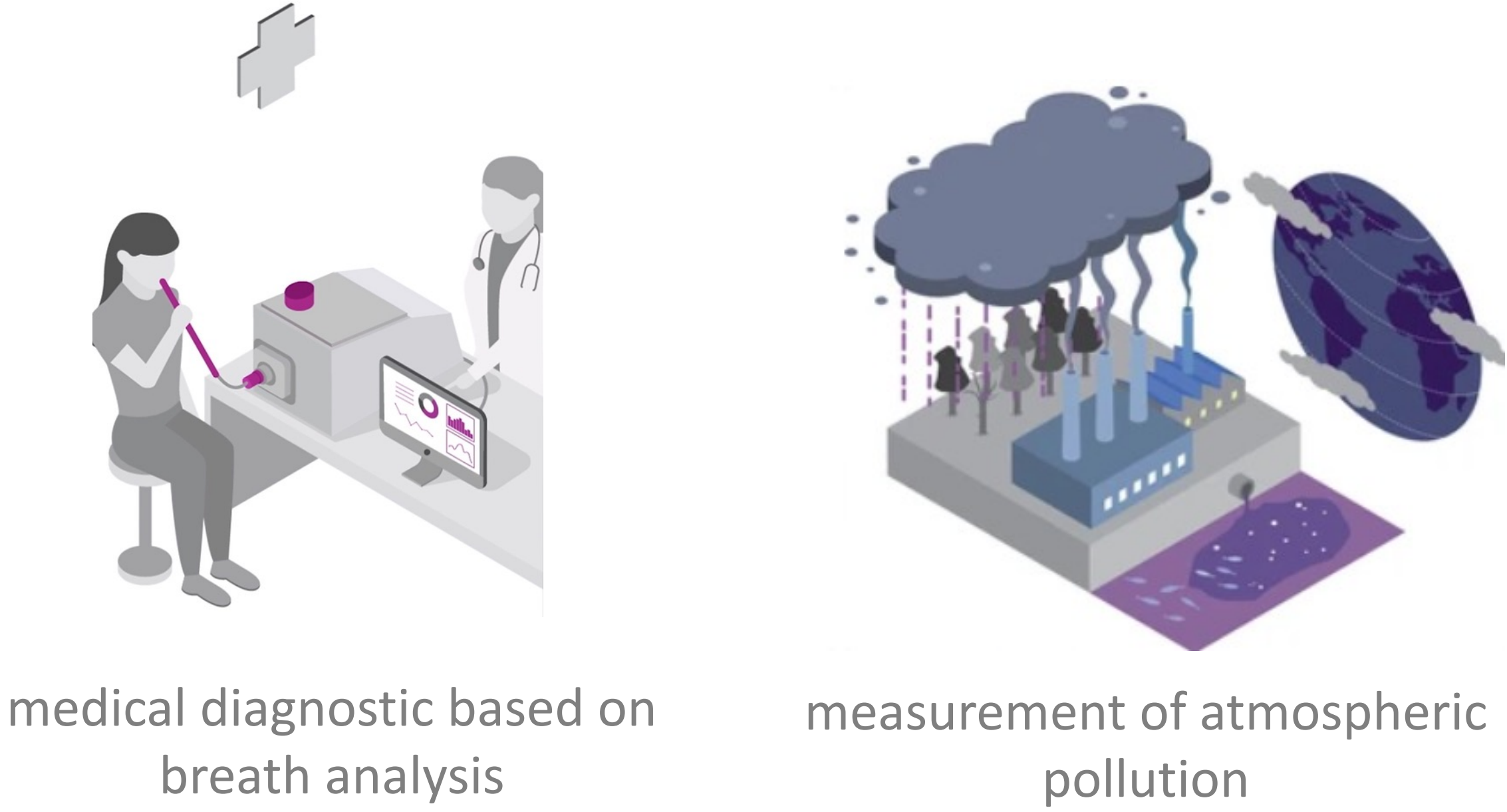


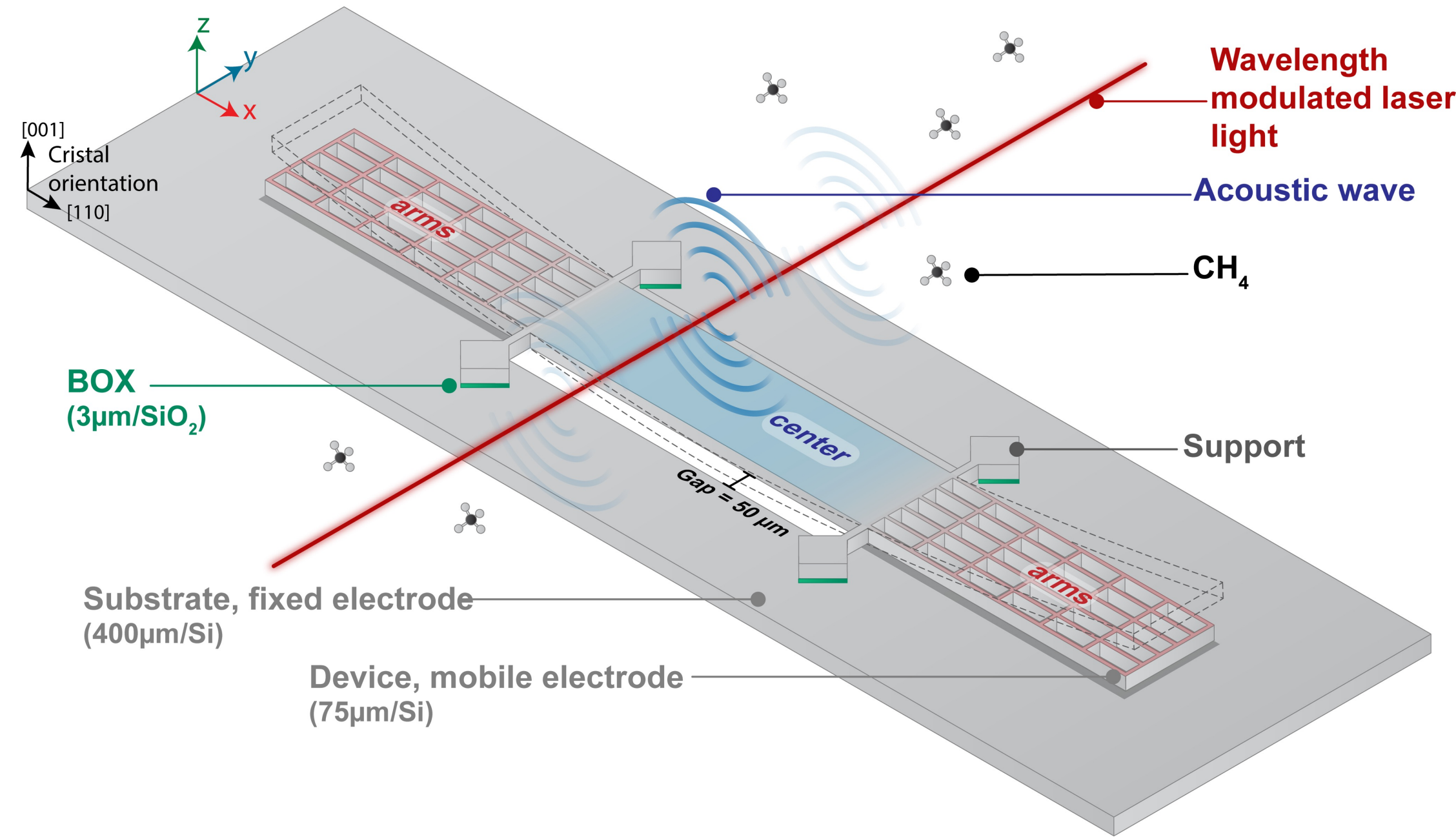
1. Goal

Our goal is to make a technological breakthrough to develop a compact, ultra-sensitive and selective photo-acoustic gas sensor. We aim to reach and exceed the highest performances among photoacoustic techniques. Based on electrical transduction, the sensors will be more compact and versatile than the current best technology based on optical transduction. This project addresses the demand for a real-time, multigas detector used for diagnostic purposes by measuring exhaled air or monitoring atmospheric pollution, among other potential applications.

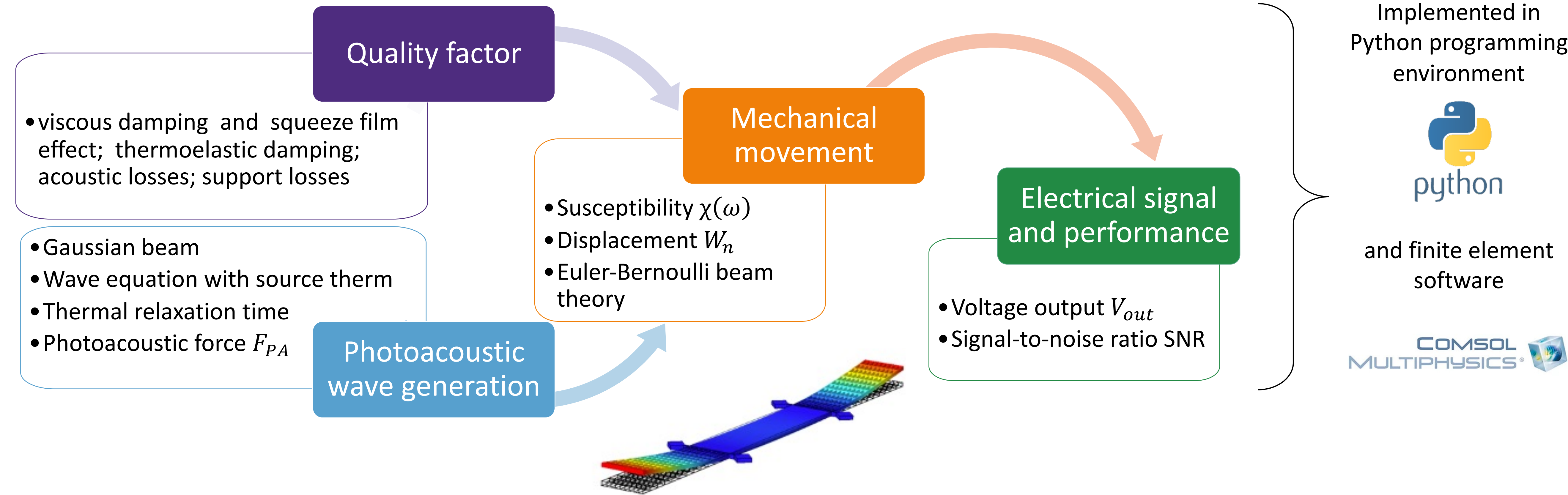


2. Working principle

- 1) A laser source emits a light beam that passes through a cell containing the target gas.
- 2) When the laser is absorbed by the target gas, it creates a local thermal expansion that generates an acoustic wave.
- 3) The acoustic wave is detected by a mechanical resonator and converted into an electrical signal.
- 4) By analyzing the amplitude of this signal, it is possible to determine the concentration of the target gas.

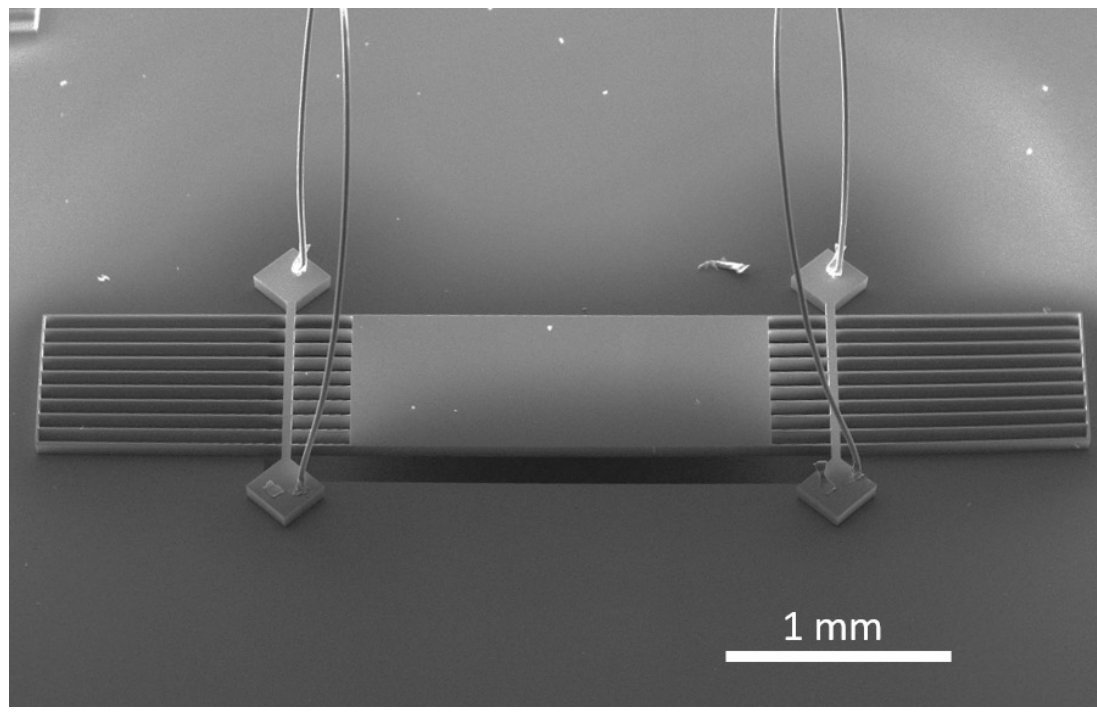
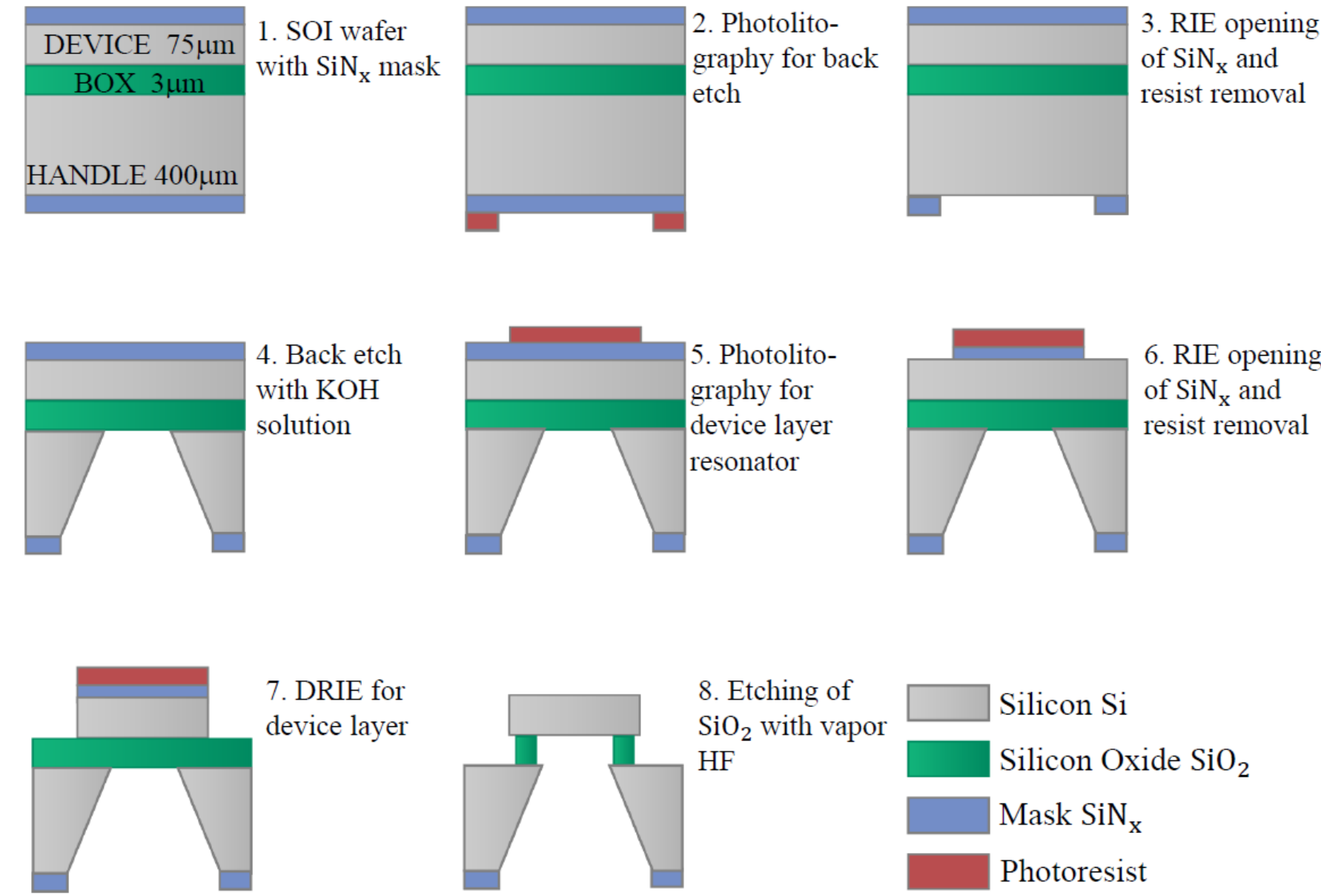


3. Modeling

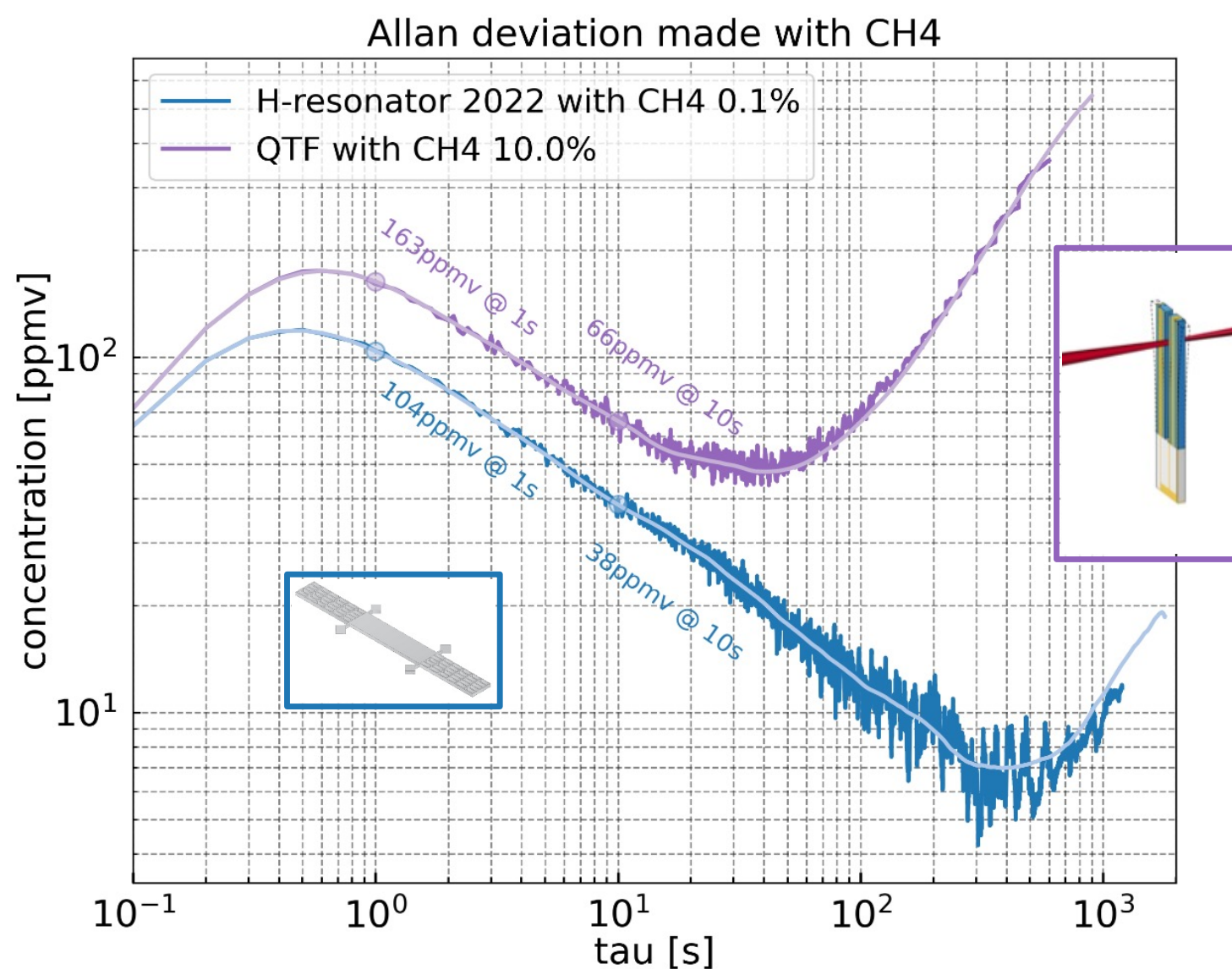
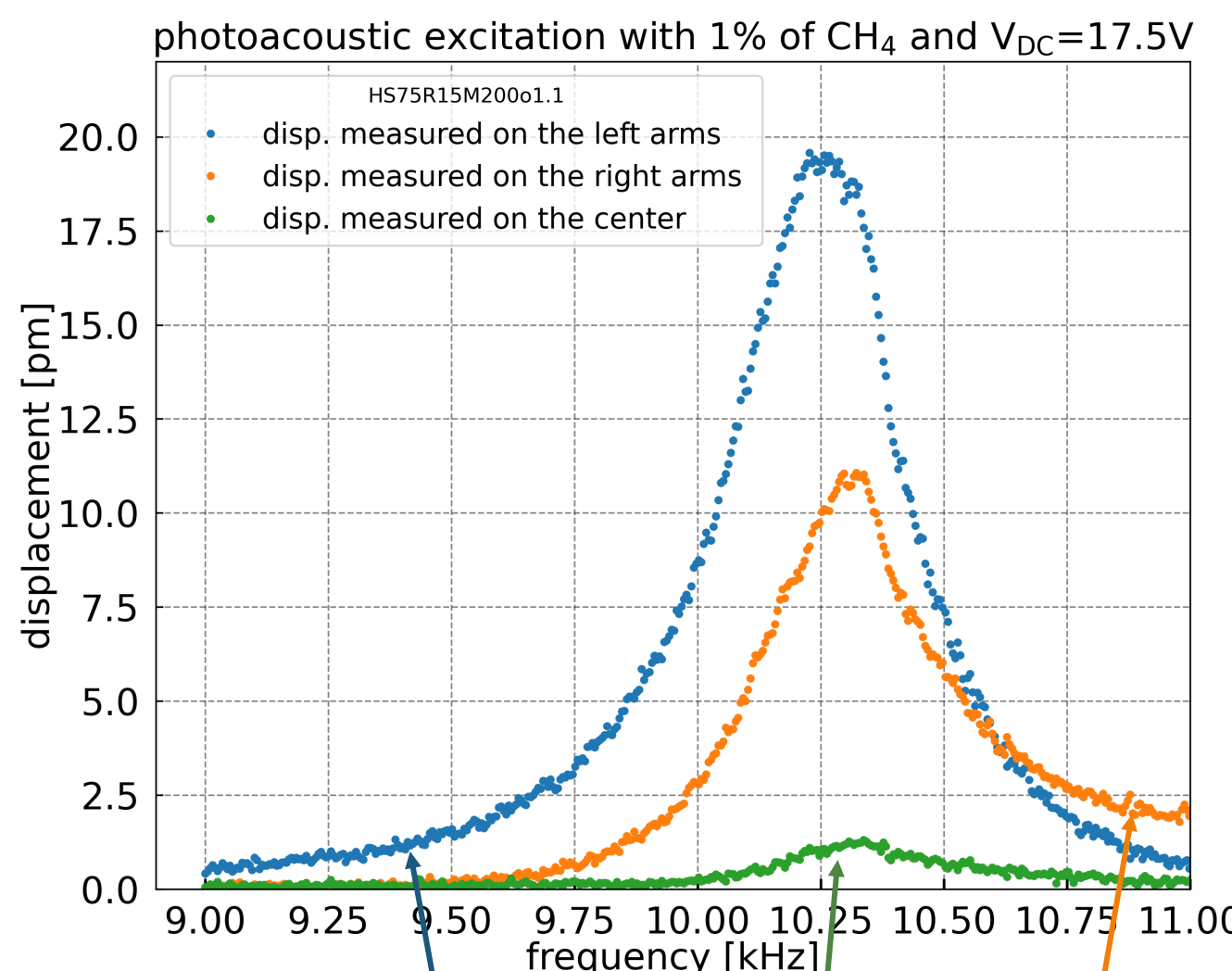
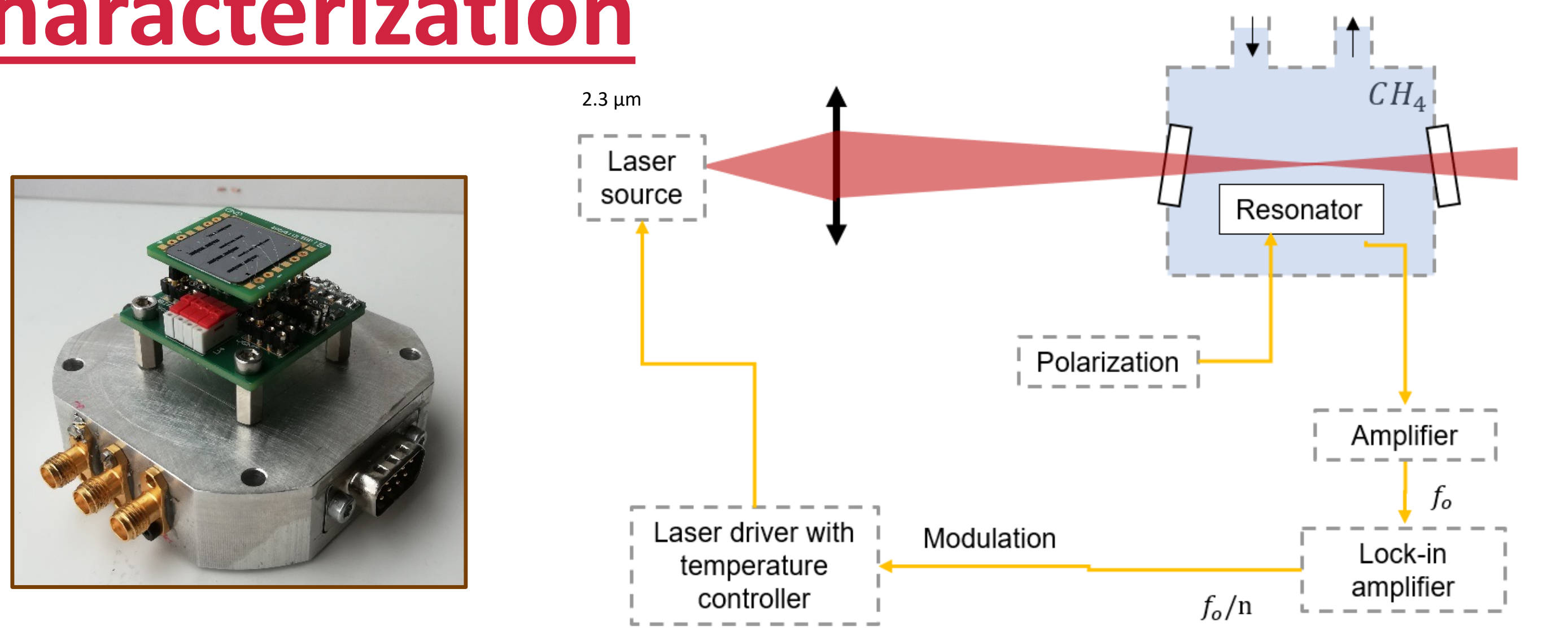


4. Fabrication

The entire fabrication process will be carried out in the clean room facility situated at the IES laboratory of the university.



5. Characterization



	NNEA (W.cm ⁻¹ .Hz ^{-1/2})
H-resonator (2022)	$8.6 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Bare QEPAS (2021)	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$