Wavelength			
Free Space Absorption Tubes General Info Sheet			
Our free space absorption tubes come in a wide variety of configurations to suit our customers' needs across several industries including gas sensing, calibration and research. Due to the large number of configurations this info sheet was created to help our customers determine what absorption tube best fits their needs.			
Please answer the following questions to help us generate a quote as efficiently as possible. What you are unsure of just leave blank and we will try to make a recommendation. It is not necessary to enter all the fields (example: if you know what gas, pressure and length cell you want, the absorption depth and width are predetermined). You may copy and paste into an email or fill out this form directly. The sections below provide additional details:			
 Tube parameters: Outer diameter (alternately, clear aperture requirement) Tube parameters: Length Wavelength range: Gas species (for HF please contact us directly): Concentration (100% if pure gas): Tatal pressure (x740 Tarr); 			
 o. Total pressure (<!--40 forr)</td-->			
Tube Parameters			
	Description	Abbr	Standard Specs
	Path Length		2.5cm, 5.0cm, 10cm
$ \begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & $	(does not include windows)	L	(1cm to 40cm available)
	Length Tolerance	00	+/- 0.2cm
	Clear Aperture	CA	9mm, 21mm
	Stem Tube	T	< 8mm
	Wedge Tilt		0.3 degrees nominal
	Window Thickness		1.5mm nominal
	Window Material		B270 glass, MgF2 (see
	Tube Material		Soda lime glass
	Lifetime		>10 years
And the second		the second s	and the second se

Wavelength

REFERENCES

Wavelength Range / Window Material

The application wavelength range determines the window material:

< 2.6 microns: AR-coated glass

< 8 microns: Magnesium Fluoride

Windows are fritted creating a true hermetic seal

Contact us or visit our website for transmission spectra and more details.

NOTE: Glass windows are left square but can be rounded upon request. MgF2 windows are round.

A Note on Pressure and Concentrations

Our ability to test for absorption in our tubes guarantees accuracy and stability. Gases that exhibit > 0.04 dB (1%) absorption in the near-IR (1300-1640nm) can be tested directly. For other tubes, we can often ensure it is sealed, resulting in good stability but potentially poor accuracy. This means that while the contents of the tube are to some extent unknown, the tube will exhibit consistent results throughout its lifetime.

Certain polar and reactive molecular gases in low concentrations or pressures can have additional accuracy concerns due to their "sticky" nature. These include ammonia (NH3), hydrogen chloride (HCI), and water (H2O). For these molecules, we find that the measured absorption can vary depending on both the contents of the tube (accuracy) and the extent to which the gas adheres to the tube surface (stability). For best results, we recommend using these cells in a controlled environment.