

# Refractive index desensitized optical fiber temperature sensor

Sensor de temperatura a fibra óptica insensible a cambios en el índice de refracción

Yamile Cardona-Maya\* and Juan Fernando Botero-Cadavid

Escuela de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Cl. 59a 63-20 AA. 050034. Medellín, Colombia.

## ARTICLE INFO:

Received March 21, 2017

Accepted October 19, 2017

## KEYWORDS:

Fiber optic, temperature sensor, Michelson interferometer, refractive index desensitized

Fibra óptica, sensor de temperatura, interferómetro de Michelson, insensibilidad al cambio de índice de refracción

**ABSTRACT:** An in-line fiber-optic sensor for temperature measurements in environments prone to refractive indices changes is presented. The sensing probe is composed of a single-mode/single-mode optical fiber, arranged in an interferometric configuration. This interferometer was coated by the sputtering technique using gold. The temperature measurement was carried out by monitoring the shift of the interference pattern as surrounding temperature rose. It was found that the interference pattern was sensitive to temperature but was not affected by changes in the refractive index of the external medium. This behavior broadens the range of environments in which the sensor can be deployed.

**RESUMEN:** Se presenta un sensor de fibra óptica para mediciones de temperatura en ambientes propensos a cambios de índices de refracción. La punta sensora está compuesta por una fibra óptica monomodo/monomodo, dispuesta en una configuración interferométrica. Este interferómetro se recubrió mediante la técnica de pulverización catódica utilizando oro. La medición de la temperatura se llevó a cabo mediante el control del cambio del patrón de interferencia a medida que aumentaba la temperatura ambiente. Se encontró que el patrón de interferencia era sensible a la temperatura, pero no era afectado por cambios en el índice de refracción del medio externo. Este comportamiento amplía la gama de entornos en los que puede funcionar el sensor.

## 1. Introduction

In a variety of industries and processes such as oil/gas exploration and high-voltage power systems, it is of great importance to measure and control the temperature. Some measurement tasks can be carried out by using conventional electric temperature sensors such as thermocouples, junction temperature sensors, resistance temperature detectors, or thermistors [1]. Despite the importance of performing an adequate temperature control in situations like those previously described, electrical apparatus must be avoided in explosive environments, or alternatively, they must comply with strict standards that allowed them to operate safely [2, 3].

Optical fiber-based temperature sensors have been the focus of intensive research due to their multiple advantages such as small size, light weight, immunity to electromagnetic interference, harsh environment tolerance, and multiplexing capabilities.

A number of sensing technologies including fiber Bragg gratings [4, 5], long period gratings [6], and various configurations of interferometers [7, 8], have been developed and studied for temperature measurement with reduced cost, increased sensitivity, or enhanced temperature range [6, 8]. Recently, interference between guided modes of optics fibers for temperature fiber sensors have been reported [7, 8, 9, 10].

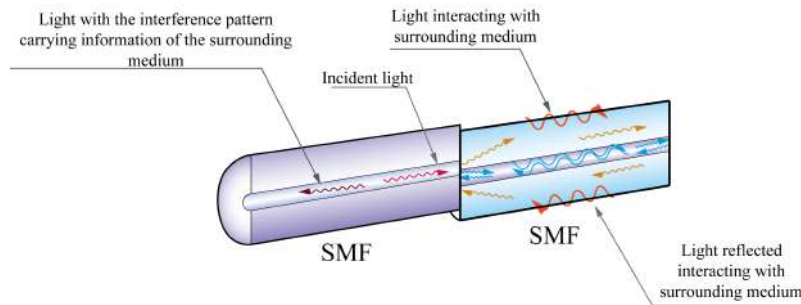
Optical fiber interferometric (OFI) based temperature sensors offer advantages such as low-price and high temperature operation in comparison with structures using fiber gratings [6]. Michelson interferometer, for example, is one of the optical fiber interferometric configurations of great interest thanks to its inherent simplicity, which consists of two single-mode fibers spliced in such manner that there is an induced lateral offset created by placing the two fiber sections off concentricity (see Fig. 1). This configuration was shown previously to be able to determine static viscosity of oils [11]. The incident light from the proximal fiber section splits into the two arms formed by the core and the cladding of the distal fiber section, besides the splice acts as the beam splitter in the interferometer, thus the light traveling through the cladding interacts with the

\* Corresponding author: Yamile Cardona Maya

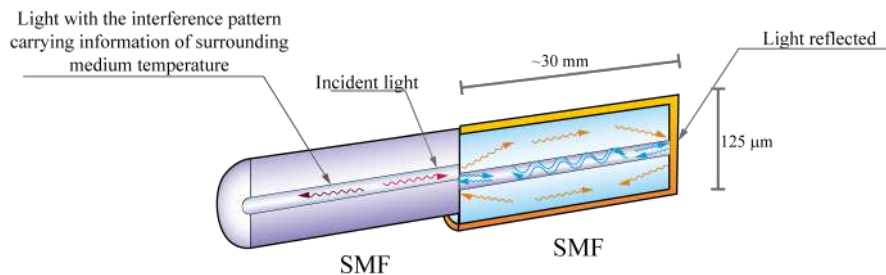
E-mail: ycardon@unal.edu.co

ISSN 0120-6230

e-ISSN 2422-2844



**Figure 1** Sensing probe in a Michelson interferometer configuration formed by splicing two sections of SM fibers with a lateral offset (Reflection configuration)



**Figure 2** Michelson interferometer sensing probe coated with a gold film

external medium during this forward propagation. At the distal end, there is a mirror where the light from both core and cladding reflects. The reflected light from the cladding interacts again with the external medium in its counter-propagation, and recombines with the light that traveled back through the core by the same splice that caused the split.

Since normally a thick cladding shields the core mode, there is no perturbation from the surroundings on its propagation. The cladding modes on the other hand, are directly exposed to the surrounding medium and changes in its refractive index (RI) can alter significantly their effective propagation constant [12, 13].

In addition to the aforementioned, for an optical fiber the effective refractive indices of both the core and cladding change in a dissimilar manner when temperature changes. This effect is caused by a mismatch on the thermo-optical coefficients and thermal expansion coefficients of these two regions. Thus summarizing, OFI devices sense temperature changes as a sum of various phenomena: thermal expansion of the fiber, thermo-optical effect, and fluctuations in the RI of the surroundings; which, acting as a whole offer high sensitivity. However, all these phenomena also limit the use of each sensor to a specific environment. Otherwise, the sensor will have a different calibration curve (i.e. a different behavior) depending on the RI of the surrounding medium. This scenario becomes

more complicated in cases where the RI of the external medium changes as temperature changes [12, 13].

It is therefore necessary to develop first a technique that allows the interference spectra of an OFI device to be determined, thus allowing an adequate configuration for a temperature sensor to be designed. A later stage will require the development of techniques that provide immunity or desensitize the sensor developed in the first stage to the changes of the RI of the external medium. The last stage is then, to build a prototype of an OFI device able to measure temperature in a variety of RI media.

In order to isolate the RI effect from the materials properties in the sensor's sensitivity, it is proposed to coat the probe with a gold film (see Figure 2), which in addition, serves as a mirror. The gold deposition is achieved by using the sputtering technique. In this way the cladding modes do not longer interact with the external environment, and only the effects inside the fiber optics are affected by the changes of temperature, regardless of the RI changes of external medium. Equation 1 shows the behaviour of wavelength due to changes in temperature and strain of the optical fibers.

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda_N}{\lambda_N} = \left[ \frac{1}{\Delta n_{eff}^m} \frac{\partial(\Delta n_{eff}^m)}{\partial T} + \frac{1}{L} \frac{\partial L}{\partial T} \right] \Delta T + \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\Delta n_{eff}^m} \frac{\partial(\Delta n_{eff}^m)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right] \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Where  $\lambda_N$  is the center wavelength of the interference valley of the  $N^{th}$  order,  $\Delta\lambda$  is the free spectral range (FSR),  $\Delta n_{eff}^m$  is the effective RI difference between the core mode and the  $m^{th}$  cladding mode,  $L$  is the interaction length, and  $\varepsilon = \frac{dL}{L}$  indicates the applied strain. Both the changes of temperature and strain contribute to the wavelength shifts, which mean that the MI can be used either as temperature or strain sensor [12].

## 2. Experimental Setup and Methods

The configuration proposed in this work was comprised of a single-mode/single-mode (SM-SM) fiber configuration formed by splicing two sections of SM fibers (SMF-28) with a lateral offset (approximately 7  $\mu\text{m}$ ) in a way that the fiber's sections were not concentric and the cores of each section partially overlap, forming a MI configuration. This setup was then coated with gold by the sputtering deposition technique. The coating thickness was approximately 10 nm, which was estimated by the sputtering coating device (Q150T Turbo-Pumped Sputter Coater). The length of the distal section of the fiber in the interferometer was 30 mm.

It is well known that lubricant oil used in automotive applications exhibits great fluctuations on its refractive index when subjected to temperature changes. This occurs as a consequence of the variation on its density and viscosity. For this reason, this type of oil was selected as the surrounding environment for the sensing probe. Two different lubricant oils, SAE 10W-40 and SAE 10W-60, were chosen since at high temperatures their viscosities are essentially dissimilar. The viscosities and densities of these oils can be found in [14].

The experimental setup employed for the temperature measurement is shown in Figure 3. Light from a SLED (superluminescent light emitting diode) was launched into the optical fiber and coupled to the in-fiber integrated MI using a 3-dB coupler. The reflected spectrum was recorded with a Bayspec optical fiber interrogator [Bayspec Inc., Fremont, CA]. A Bayspec is a fiber interrogator device designed for in-the-field measurements, whereas the more sturdy and expensive OSAs (Optical Spectrum Analyzers) are more intended for research laboratory purposes.

The sensing probe was immersed in the lubricant oil container while it was heated using a hot plate. The reference temperature was obtained by placing a K-type thermocouple submerged in the oil in the vicinity of the

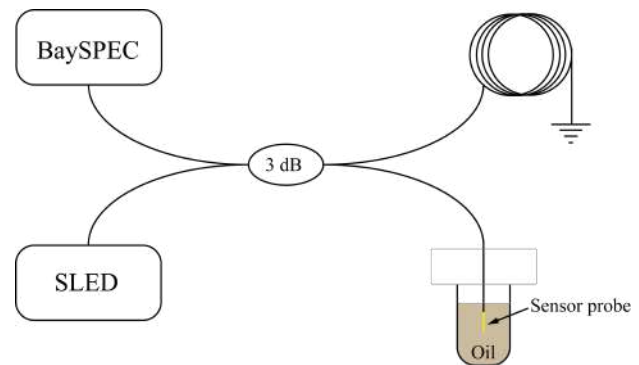


Figure 3 Experimental setup for temperature measurement in oil

optical fiber probe. The interference pattern spectra produced from the optical fiber as temperature changes was recorded as temperature rose. Later, these spectra were analysed using MATLAB by tracking the wavelength shift of one of the interference peaks and correlating it with the temperature of the oil.

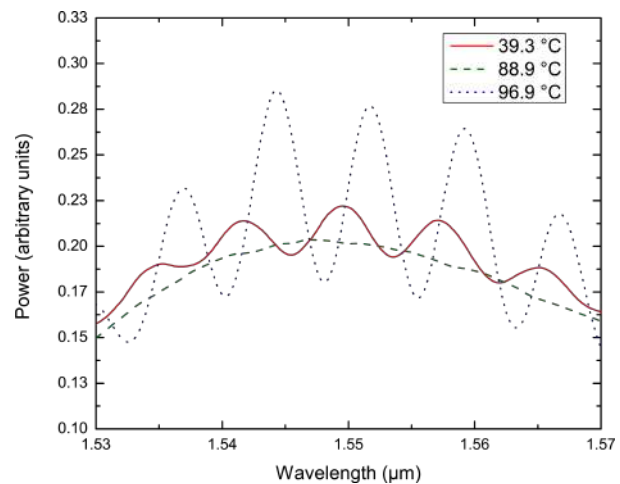
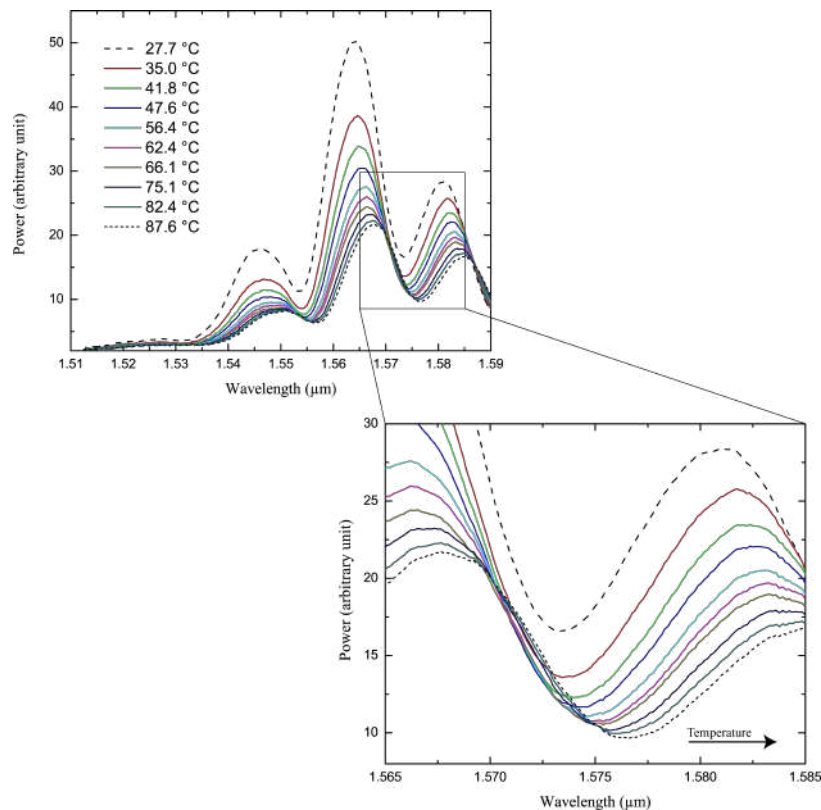


Figure 4 Reflection spectra of the sensing probe at different temperatures for an uncoated interferometer in a lubricant oil

## 3. Results and discussion

Figure 4 shows the reflected interference patterns obtained at three different temperatures from the interferometric probe configuration shown in Figure 1, i.e. without the coating. These measurements were carried out in the SAE 10W-40 oil. Two of the recorded spectra (at



**Figure 5** Reflection spectra of the sensing probe at different temperatures for a gold-coated interferometer

the lowest and the highest temperatures) showed clear interference patterns. From Figure 4, it can also be noticed that there is a sensitivity of the interference patterns to the changes in the external medium, mostly caused by the changes in the refractive index of the oil. This sensitivity can be observed through two phenomena; firstly, the amplitude of the interference patterns was smaller for the lowest temperature when compared at the highest temperature. Secondly, there were temperatures where the peaks of the interference patterns were well-defined. Both at low (39.3°C) and high temperatures (96.9 °C). However, it was found a temperature range around 89 °C where the reflected spectrum from the fiber probe distorted to the point of causing the interference peaks to disappear. These phenomena are both attributable to the interactions of light from the fiber with the surrounding environment.

In the first case, at low temperature, refractive index of the oil is higher than that of the glass in the optical fiber, this mismatch allows the light to propagate and counter-propagate in the waveguide formed by the core and the cladding in the MZI. However, since the external medium's RI is higher, there are considerable losses by light that radiates to the surrounds [15]. At high temperature, on the other hand, oil's viscosity and density drop to low values, which causes the refractive index to

plummet. In this extreme case, the RI of the surroundings is lower than that of the optical fiber, thus making the light to be more confined and minimizing the losses; hence the increased amplitude in the interference pattern at the highest temperature. In between the two extreme cases there is a temperature range at which a match between the refractive indexes of the surrounding medium and the effective index of the cladding modes occurs, causing the energy of the cladding modes to become into radiating modes [15].

A different behavior was observed from the sensor probe coated with gold. The recorded spectra obtained at various temperatures is shown in Figure 5. A clear interferometric pattern is noticed at all tested temperatures. Similarly, a dependence on the spectral position of the peaks with the temperature of the external medium is observed as a red-shift. This time, there are not temperature ranges where the interference spectrum disappears, and temperature monitoring can be performed in the entire temperature range. The gold coating effectively desensitizes the interferometer probe to RI changes of the external medium. A sensitivity of 0.0054 nm/°C was calculated by tracking the wavelength position of the lowest point in the concavity of the spectra between 1.57 and 1.58 μm.

In order to prove the desensitization to refractive index changes of the gold-coated probe, its response was recorded in the two chosen lubricant oils while increasing their temperature. Figure 6 presents the wavelength shift on each case. The behaviour presented by the sensing probe showed to behave without noticeable differences despite the dissimilar environments.

## 4. Conclusions

Interferometric-based optical fiber sensors have shown to be reliable and accurate for temperature measurement. Most importantly, their low fabrication cost makes this type of sensors an excellent alternative for disposable sensors. In this work, a novel fiber optic temperature sensor configuration was fabricated. The sensing probe used was a single-mode/single-mode (SM-SM) fiber configuration formed by splicing two sections of SM fibers with a lateral offset, and coating it with a fine layer of gold. The sensing area located at the tip of the fiber and the measurement performed by reflection of the light makes this optical fiber probe ideal to be applied in many devices, such as engines, oil pumps, vessels, and wells, where other kind of sensors can not be installed. The sensor developed exhibited desensitization to changes in the refractive index of the external medium, which broadens the range of environments in which the sensor can measure. The temperature sensitivity obtained for this configuration was 0.0054 nm/°C. This configuration can be used in applications where a broad temperatures range is needed, and the environment can change without a calibration curve to be required.

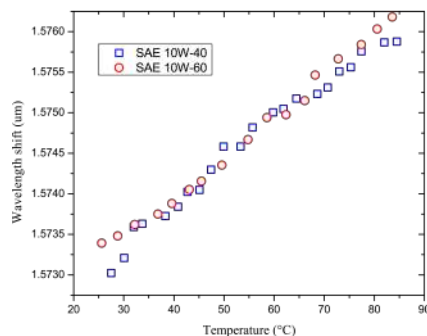


Figure 6 Wavelength shift of reflection spectra dip sensing probe in two different lubricant oil

## 5. Acknowledge

The authors want to thank the project "Fuente puntual a fibra óptica para la microscopia holográfica digital sin lentes (MHDSL)" supported by the Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Hermes code 35791), as well as Colciencias

through the calling 617 of 2013 for the National Doctorate Program.

## 6. References

- [1] A. D. Magdum and A. Agashe, "Monitoring and controlling the industrial motor parameters remotely using LabVIEW," in *Recent Trends in Electronics, Information Communication Technology (RTEICT), IEEE International Conference on*, Bangalore, India, 2016, pp. 189–193.
- [2] British Standards Institution - BSI, *Explosive atmospheres. Equipment. General requirements*, BS EN 60079-0:2012+A11:2013, 2012.
- [3] A. McMillan, *Electrical installations in hazardous areas*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Butterworth-Heinemann, 1998.
- [4] S. J. Mihailov, "Fiber Bragg grating sensors for harsh environments," *Sensors*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 1898–1918, 2012.
- [5] Y. J. Rao, "In-fibre Bragg grating sensors," *Measurement science and technology*, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 355, 1997.
- [6] B. H. Lee, Y. H. Kim, K. S. Park, J. B. Eom, M. J. Kim, B. S. Rho, and H. Y. Choi, "Interferometric fiber optic sensors," *Sensors*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 2467–2486, 2012.
- [7] J.-M. Hsu, J. Z. Chen, and W.-H. Zheng, "Highly Sensitive Temperature Fiber Sensor Based on Mach-Zehnder Interferometer," *Fiber and Integrated Optics*, vol. 35, no. 5–6, pp. 230–238, 2016.
- [8] T. Zhu, D. Wu, M. Liu, and D.-W. Duan, "In-line fiber optic interferometric sensors in single-mode fibers," *Sensors*, vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 10430–10449, 2012.
- [9] H. Sun, S. Yang, J. Zhang, Q. Rong, L. Liang, Q. Xu, G. Xiang, D. Feng, Y. Du, Z. Feng, X. Qiao, and M. Hu, "Temperature and refractive index sensing characteristics of an MZI-based multimode fiber-dispersion compensation fiber-multimode fiber structure," *Optical Fiber Technology*, vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 425–429, 2012.
- [10] Z. Tian and S. S.-H. Yam, "In-line single-mode optical fiber interferometric refractive index sensors," *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, vol. 27, no. 13, pp. 2296–2306, 2009.
- [11] M. A. Calle Casas, Y. Cardona Maya, C. Isaza, and P. Torres, "In-Line Fiber-Optic Viscometer for Internal Combustion Engine Lubricant Oils," in *Frontiers in Optics*, 2014, p. FTu2B-2.
- [12] D. Wu, T. Zhu, K. S. Chiang, and M. Deng, "All single-mode fiber Mach-Zehnder interferometer based on two peanut-shape structures," *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 805–810, 2012.
- [13] M. Yang and J. Dai, "Review on optical fiber sensors with sensitive thin films," *Photonic Sensors*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 14–28, 2012.
- [14] A. Paar, "Viscopedia." 2012. [Online]. Available: <http://www.viscopedia.com/viscosity-tables/substances/engine-oil/>, Accessed on: Feb. 02, 2017.
- [15] A. W. Snyder and J. Love, *Optical waveguide theory*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. London, England: Ed. Springer, 1983.