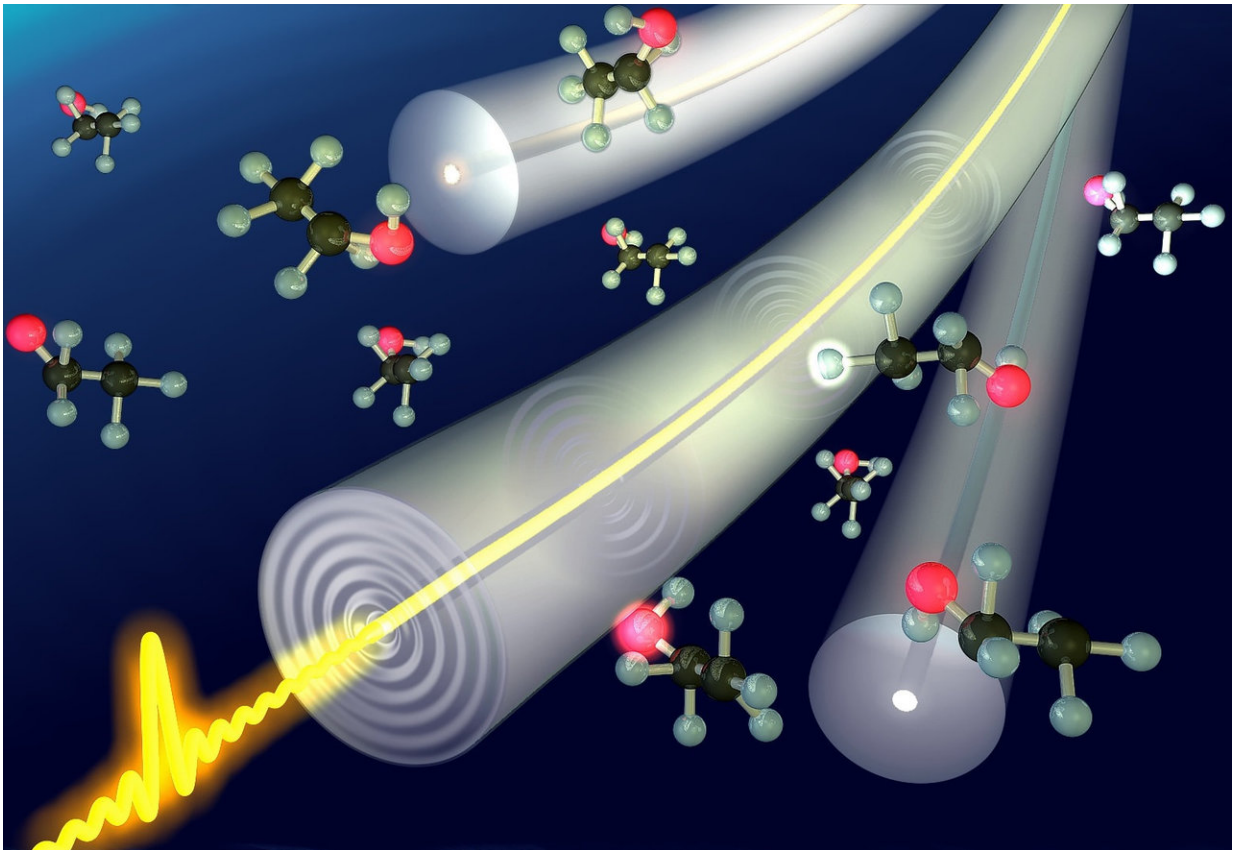


Optical fibers that can sense the materials around them

July 31 2018



The optical fibers are capable of detecting what sort of material or liquid they have come into contact with. Credit: EPFL / Desmond Chow

In recent years optical fibers have served as sensors to detect changes in temperature, like a thermometer, and pressure, like an artificial nerve.

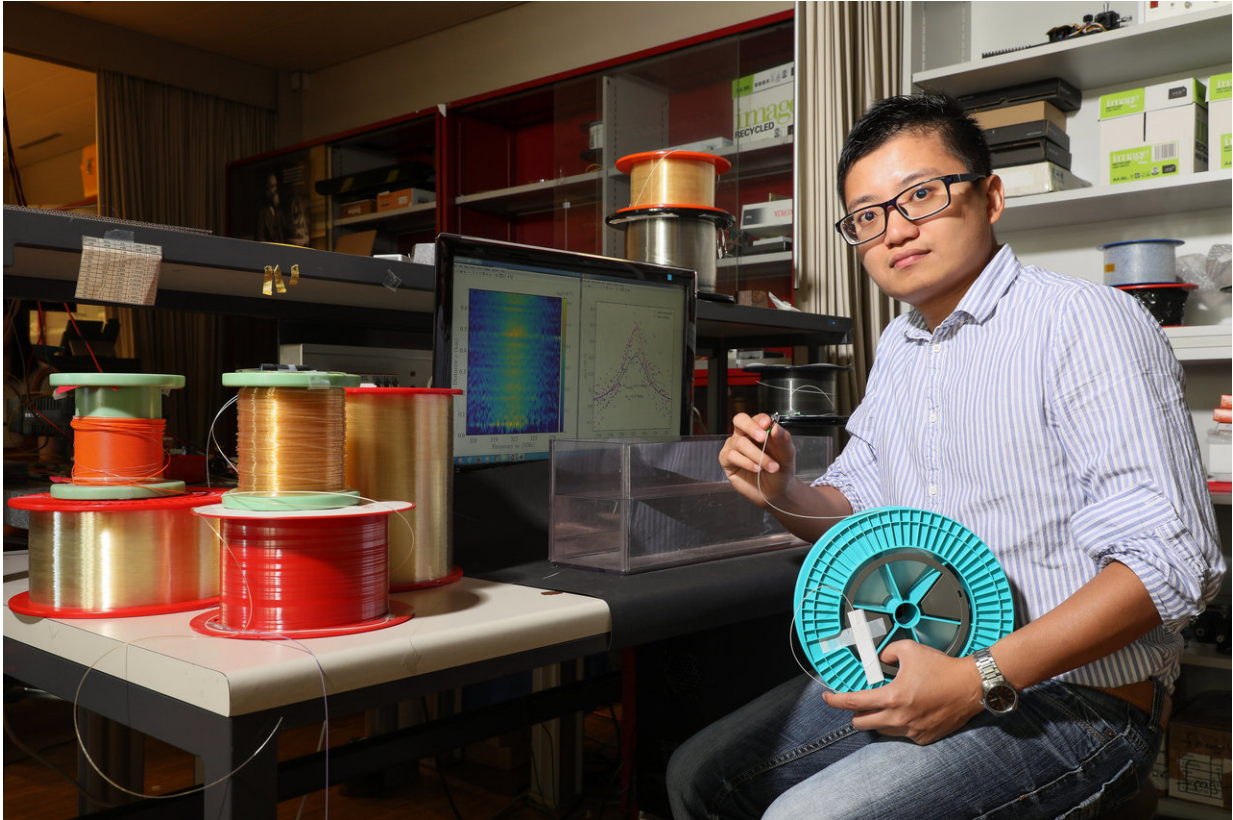
This technique is particularly useful in structures such as bridges and gas pipelines.

EPFL researchers have now come up with a new method that enables optical fibers to identify whether they are in contact with a liquid or a solid. This is achieved by simply generating a sound wave with the help from a [light beam](#) within the fiber. The study was conducted by the Group for Fibre Optics (GFO) run by Luc Thévenaz within the School of Engineering and has been published in *Nature Communications*.

A sensor that doesn't disturb the light

No wider than a strand of hair, an [optical fiber](#) made of glass transmits [light](#) that varies according to four parameters: intensity, phase, polarization and wavelength. These parameters are altered when the fiber is stretched or the temperature changes, enabling the fiber to act like a sensor by detecting cracks in structures or abnormal temperatures. But up to now it was not possible to determine what was happening around the fiber without having light escape the fibre, which disrupts its path.

The method developed at EPFL uses a sound wave generated inside the fiber. It is a hyper-frequency wave that regularly bounces off the fiber's walls. This echo varies at different locations depending on the material the wave comes into contact with. The echoes leave an imprint on the light that can be read when the beam exits the fiber, making it possible to map out the fiber's surroundings. This imprint is so faint that it hardly disturbs the light propagating within the fiber. The method could be used to sense what is going on around a fiber and send light-based information at the same time.



Desmond Chow in the lab. Credit: Alain Herzog / EPFL

The researchers have already immersed their fibers in water and then in alcohol, before leaving them out in the open air. Each time, their system was capable of correctly identifying the change in the surroundings.

"Our technique will make it possible to detect water leakages, as well as the density and salinity of fluids that come into contact with the fiber. There are many potential applications," says Thévenaz.

Spatial and temporal detection

These changes in the surroundings are located thanks to a simple time-based method. "Each wave impulse is generated with a slight time lag.

And this delay is reflected upon the beam's arrival. If there were any disturbances along the way, we can both see what they were and determine their location," explains Thévenaz. "For the moment, we can locate disturbances to within around ten meters, but we have the technical means to increase our accuracy to one meter."

The idea of using a [sound wave](#) in optical fibers initially came from the team's partner researchers at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. Joint research projects should follow.

More information: Desmond M. Chow et al, Distributed forward Brillouin sensor based on local light phase recovery, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-05410-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-05410-2)

Provided by Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne

Citation: Optical fibers that can sense the materials around them (2018, July 31) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-07-optical-fibers-materials.html>

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