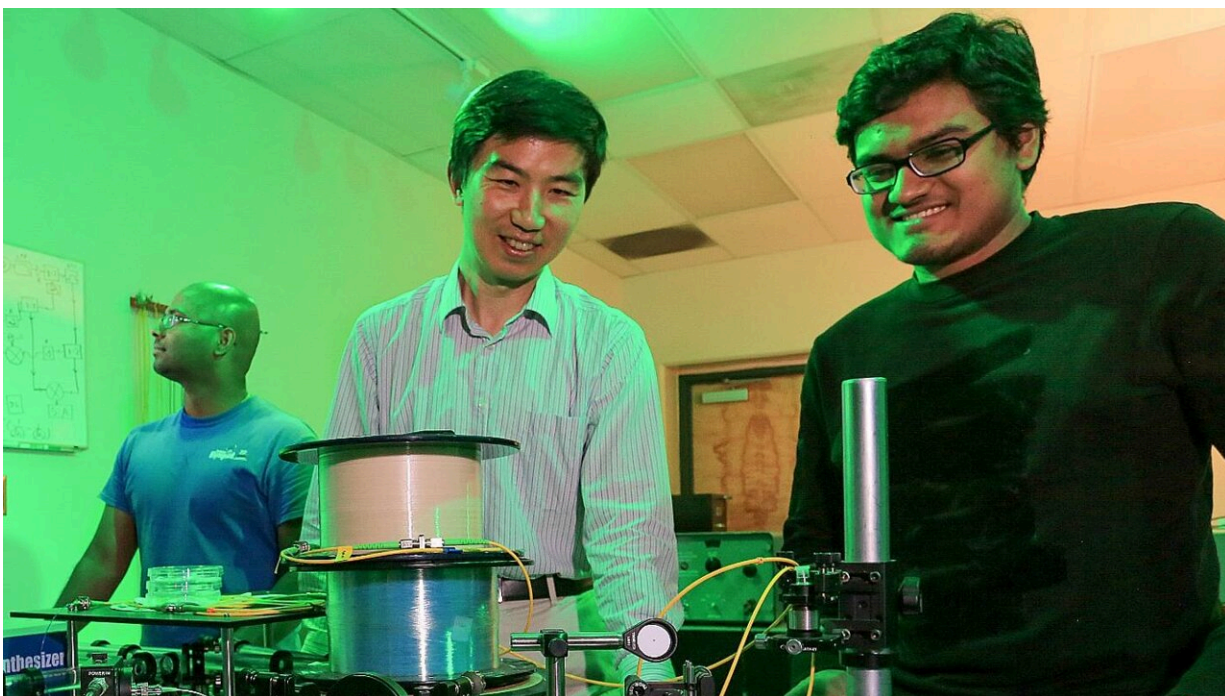


# Ultrasensitive optical sensing instrument has broad medical, science uses

August 5 2022

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Dr. Lingze Duan, left, and Dr. Nabil Md Rakinul Hoque in Dr. Duan's laboratory. Credit: University of Alabama in Huntsville

In research that could broadly benefit science, medicine and engineering, a new kind of ultrasensitive optical sensing instrument has been developed by a doctoral student at The University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH).

Called a Mach Zehnder-Fabry Perot (MZ-FP) hybrid fiber interferometer, it combines the advantages of the two types of interferometers that are currently available, making it both compact and highly sensitive.

Precision measuring devices, interferometers work by creating a measurable interference pattern between two streams of light that can be thought of like the collision of two sets of waves in a pond that were created by throwing in two stones, says Dr. Nabil Md Rakinul Hoque.

Originally from Dhaka, Bangladesh, Dr. Hoque is a May 2022 UAH doctoral graduate in [optical science](#) and engineering, who developed the new interferometer under a National Science Foundation grant while advised by Dr. Lingze Duan, a professor of physics at UAH, a part of the University of Alabama System.

In testing, the MZ-FP interferometer achieved record-breaking strain resolutions across a broad range of frequencies, says Dr. Duan.

"The most important impact of this work, in my opinion, is that it lays out a feasible path toward reaching unprecedented levels of strain resolutions for passive fiber sensors," Dr. Duan says. "Such a level of sensing resolution will allow fiber-optic sensors to pick up much weaker signals than they can right now and greatly broaden the application of fiber-optic sensors."

Detecting extremely weak signals that formerly were not detectable by existing technologies makes the instrument valuable for a wide array of applications, says Dr. Hoque, the lead author of a recent paper published in *Scientific Reports*.

"This opens up such possibilities as early prediction of earthquakes, monitoring of [weapons of mass destruction](#), glacier motion detection for

climate change research, acoustic medical diagnosis and so on," he says.

The UAH-developed interferometer achieves one femto-strain of resolution, meaning it can detect the change of one billionth of a micrometer ( $10^{-6}$  m) out of one meter.

"The main feature of the new interferometer is its unprecedentedly high signal resolution," Dr. Hoque says. Optical sensors based on the new technology may find applications in medicine, he says. "For example, acoustic sensors based on our hybrid interferometer may be able to pick up very weak physiological acoustic signals that reveal human health conditions. Such signals might be too faint to be detected with the current sensors."

Generally, two kinds of interferometers have been available, Dr. Hoque says.

"The first is the cavity/resonator-based interferometer, where specific resonance frequencies are allowed to pass or reflect from the interferometer," he says.

Despite its compact size, this kind of interferometer can produce a very long effective optical path length due to the high reflectivity of the mirrors used. Fabry-Perot resonators are examples of this kind of interferometer.

"The second type of interferometer is based on a common-path and/or double-path configuration," Dr. Hoque says. "The sensitivity of this kind of interferometer depends on its arm lengths. The greater the arm lengths, the more sensitive the interferometers are."

The arm lengths often need to exceed tens or even hundreds of meters, making this type quite bulky. Mach-Zehnder (MZI) and Michelson

interferometers are examples of traditional double-path interferometers.

"In this paper, we reported the development of a new kind of interferometer that embeds optical resonator-based interferometers, or the Fabry-Perot type, into a double-path interferometer, the Mach-Zehnder type," Dr. Hoque says.

"The new hybrid interferometer is able to achieve far better signal resolutions than the regular MZIs. This allows our [interferometer](#) to possess the advantages of both types of interferometers."

Through five-plus years of work, Dr. Hoque single-handedly built a world-class ultrahigh-resolution fiber sensor facility at UAH, Dr. Duan says.

"The fiber sensor he developed has set new resolution records across a broad frequency span from the infrasonic range to the ultrasonic range and has successfully reached the so-called thermal-noise limit, the fundamental limit of all fiber-optic sensors."

**More information:** Nabil Md Rakinul Hoque et al, A Mach-Zehnder Fabry-Perot hybrid fiber-optic interferometer operating at the thermal noise limit, *Scientific Reports* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-16474-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-16474-y)

Provided by University of Alabama in Huntsville

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