

2012

## High Temperature Performance of an Optical Microfibre Coupler and Its Potential Use as a Sensor

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### Recommended Citation

Wang, P., Ding, M., Bramilla, G., Semenova, Y., Wu, Q., Farrell, G.: High Temperature Performance of an Optical Microfibre Coupler and Its Potential Use as a Sensor. *Electronics Letters*, Vol.48, 5, 2012, pp.283-284 doi:10.1049/el.2011.3181

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# High temperature performance of an optical microfibre coupler and its potential use as a sensor

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**Abstract:** The dependence of the transmission spectrum of an optical microfibre coupler at high temperatures is investigated experimentally. Results show a temperature sensitivity up to 36.59 pm/°C at a taper waist outer diameter of 2.5 μm; such a temperature-dependent performance can be utilized for temperature sensing up to 1000°C.

**Keywords:** Fibre optics, microfibre, fibre coupler, temperature dependence

In recent years, optical microfibres have attracted tremendous interest for a range of both filtering and sensing applications due to the enormous progress that has occurred in the fabrication of low-loss optical micro/nano wires, which allows for efficient optical beam confinement and low-loss evanescent waveguiding [1]. Optical micro-devices fabricated from sub-wavelength fibres offer several potential benefits by comparison to conventional integrated micro-photonic devices, such as low insertion loss, inherent fibre compatibility, ease of integration, stability and flexibility. These optical properties have been shown to be advantageous for a wide range of applications including high-sensitivity optical sensors, nonlinear optics, atom trapping, micro/nano-scale photonic devices and for evanescent coupling to planar waveguides or microcavities [1].

In a recent work [2], the authors have presented a broadband bi-conical 2x2 optical microfibre coupler made from conventional telecom singlemode fibres that effectively suppresses any higher-order mode present at the input fibre and provides efficient power splitting into the fundamental mode at the two output ports. The

microfibre coupler has many potential applications, for example in high performance fibre lasers, fibre sensors and optical coherence tomography systems. In this letter, we present an investigation of the high temperature dependence of an optical microfibre coupler with the objective determining if such a coupler could be used as an accurate temperature sensor for high temperature measurement from 700 °C to in excess of 1000°C. It is well know that high temperature sensing circa 1000°C using optical fibre based sensors is challenging, many fibre sensors commonly used for lower temperature sensing cannot be used at such high temperatures, for example FBGs written in silica glass suffer grating erasure following exposure to such high temperatures. Compared with the conventional fused fiber coupler based temperature sensor, our device has a considerably smaller free spectral range, meaning that either a smaller wavelength region has to be analyzed or a larger intensity change is observed in response to a smaller intensity change. In addition, the smaller size of our sample implies a better spatial resolution, or alternatively, the possibility to tune the coupler properties with spatially minuscule temperature changes.

In our experiment, low-loss microfibre couplers were manufactured from standard Corning SMF-28 singlemode fibres with the aid of the well-established single stage “flame-brushing” technique [3]. The longitudinal profile of the conical transition tapers was approximated by a decreasing/increasing exponential function and was achieved by reliable control of the hot zone and precise movement of the stages. The waist diameters of the fabricated microfibre couplers were circa 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively; the length of tapered uniform waist was 5 mm.

Intially, prior to investigating the temperature characteristics of the microfibre couplers, it is useful to investigate modal interference in microfibre couplers. For this the output transmission spectra were measured for various diameters of the uniform waist region using a supercontinuum source (Fianium, wavelength coverage 450~1800 nm) in conjunction with an optical spectrum analyzer (YOKOGAWA AQ6370). Figure 1 shows the spectral outputs of a microfibre coupler made from a standard SMF28 singlemode fibre for different diameters of the uniform waist region: the significant modal interference induced by mode coupling between the lower-order symmetric and anti-symmetric supermodes can be observed when the diameter of the waist is decreased from 3 to 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ : both the period and strength of the sinusoidal

modulation in the transmission spectrum significantly decreased with a reduction in the waist diameter.

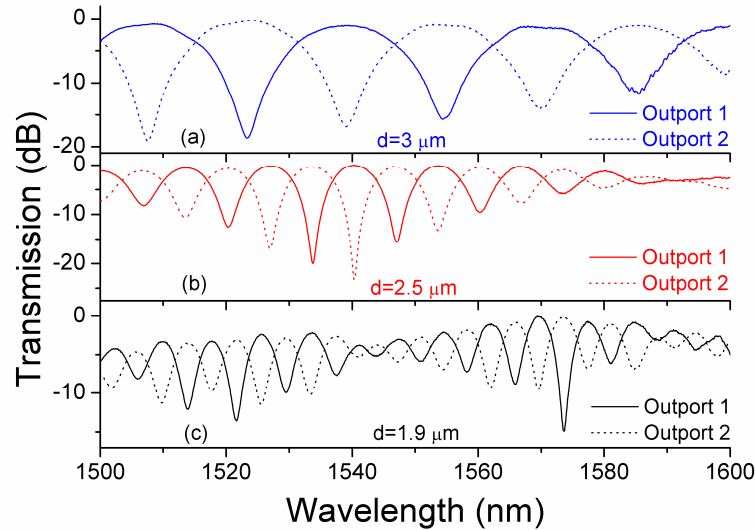


Fig. 1 (Color online) Spectral response of microfibre couplers: Transmission spectra of output ports for different microfibre diameters at (a) 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , (b) 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and (c) 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ .

To examine its suitability as a sensor the high temperature (T) characteristics of the microfibre coupler were tested by placing the uniform tapered region of the microfibre coupler in a resistive heater. Figure 2(a) shows the transmission spectra of the microfibre coupler at  $T \sim 701^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $865^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1029^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively. For increasing T, the dip A redshifts from 1507.9 to 1516.5 nm, while the background loss decreases, possibly because of changes induced by the thermal expansion of the silica and the thermo-optic effect. Figure 2(b) shows the experimental relationship between temperature and the resonant wavelength shift. The experimental temperature sensitivities of microfibre couplers with a diameter of 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  are estimated as 25.91, 36.59 and 31.1  $\text{pm}/^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively. The temperature sensitivity of the microfibre coupler is about 3.6 times higher than that of an FBG ( $\sim 10 \text{ pm}/^\circ\text{C}$ ) [4], therefore this microfibre coupler temperature sensor could be also used for high temperature monitoring, without the risk of grating erasure associated with silica glass based FBGs

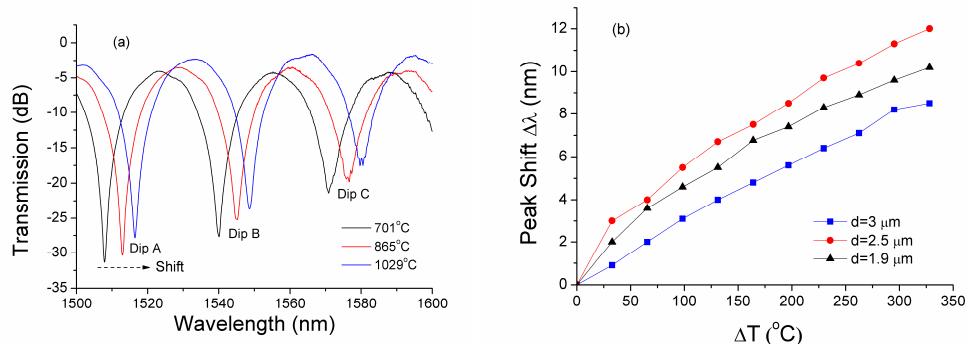


Fig. 2. (Color online) (a) Spectral responses of microfiber coupler with an outer diameter of 3  $\mu\text{m}$  (output port 1) vary with three different temperatures; (b) Measured peak wavelength shifts versus the temperature changes for microfiber couplers with different microfiber outer diameters.

In conclusion, the high temperature dependence of an optical microfiber coupler has been investigated experimentally. Used as the basis of a high temperature sensor, the temperature measurement sensitivity can reach up to 36.59  $\text{pm}/^\circ\text{C}$  for a taper region outer diameter of 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## Acknowledgement

Pengfei Wang is funded by the Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, co-funded by the European Union Marie-Curie Actions under FP7. Q. Wu gratefully acknowledges the support of Science Foundation Ireland under Grant no. 07/SK/I1200.

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