

**Welcome to the webinar on  
“What you need to know to design a flawless Optical  
Measurement System.”**

A graphic featuring the word "WEBINAR" in a blue, sans-serif font. The "W" is contained within a dark blue circle, and the entire graphic is set against a light gray rounded rectangle with a subtle reflection below it.

**WEBINAR**

## Cristina Barbosa

- **Product Manager for HBM Optical Business**
- Degree in Civil Engineering
- 15 years of experience in optical measurement solutions within HBM FiberSensing
- **E-Mail:** [cristina.barbosa@hbm.com](mailto:cristina.barbosa@hbm.com)

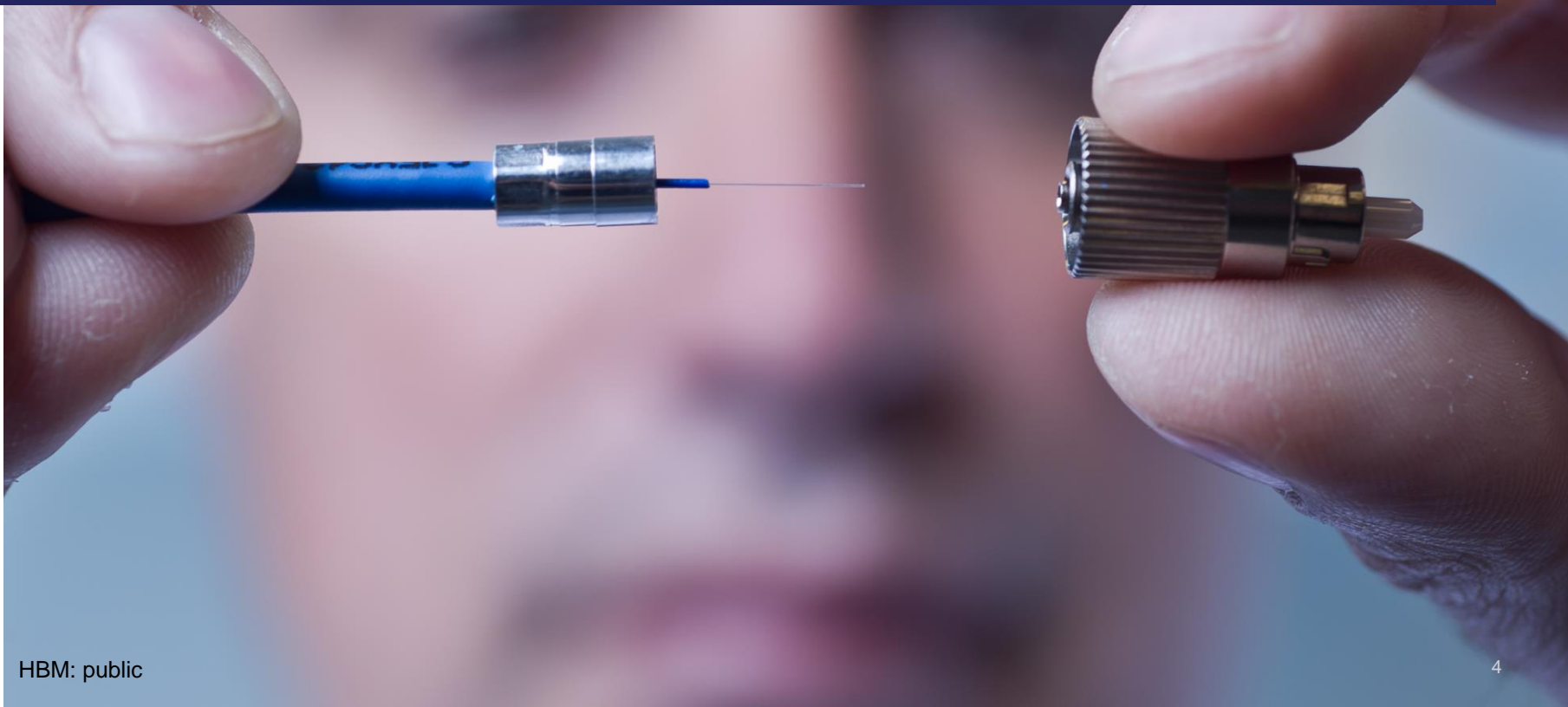


**Cristina Barbosa**

## What you need to know to design a flawless Optical Measurement System

1. Optical sensors and transducers
2. Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) Technology
3. When does it make sense to use the technology?
4. Components on a measurement chain

# Optical sensors and transducers





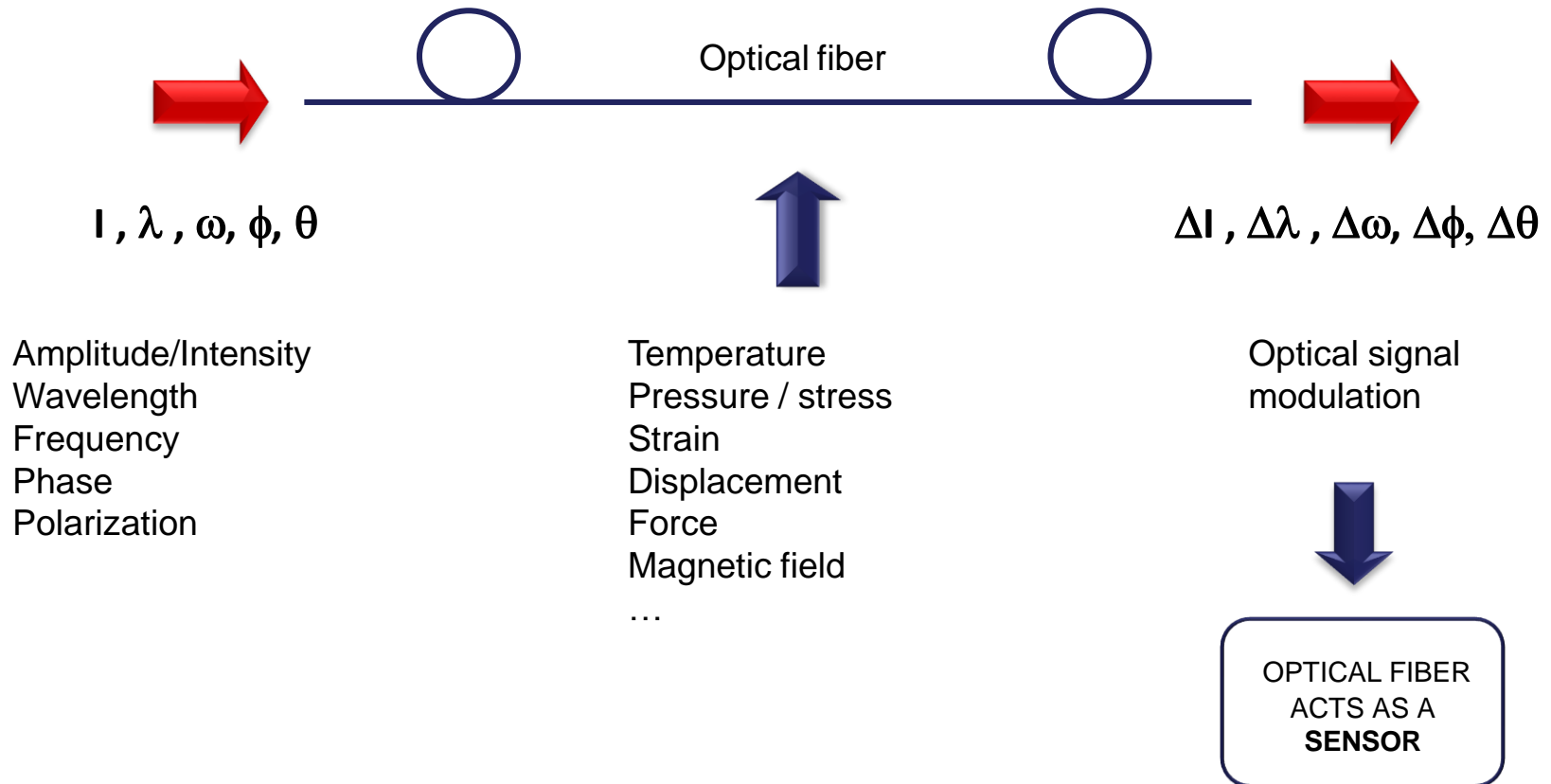
# Optical sensors and transducers

Optical fiber...

... is connecting today's world...

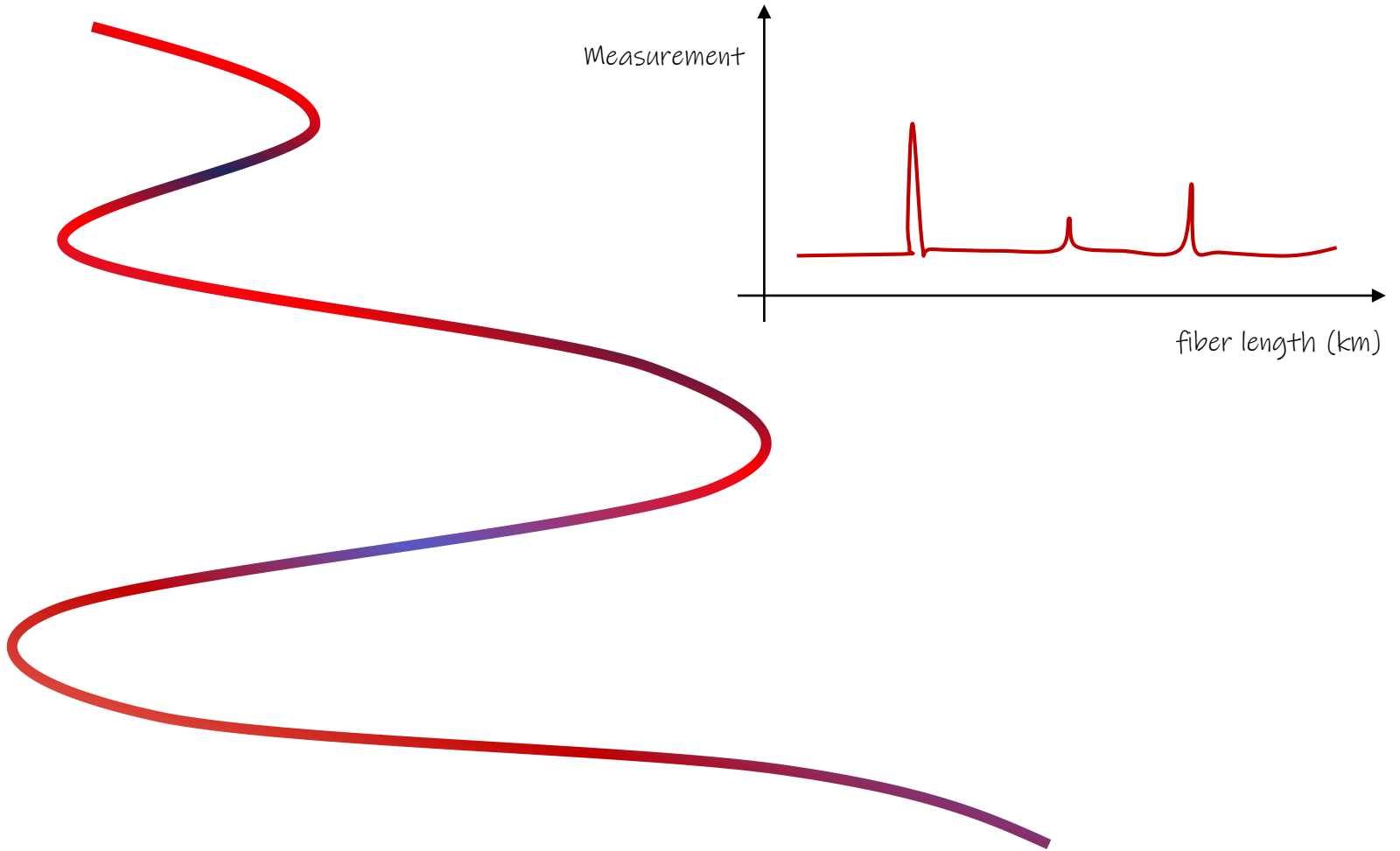


...but it is also being used in a different way



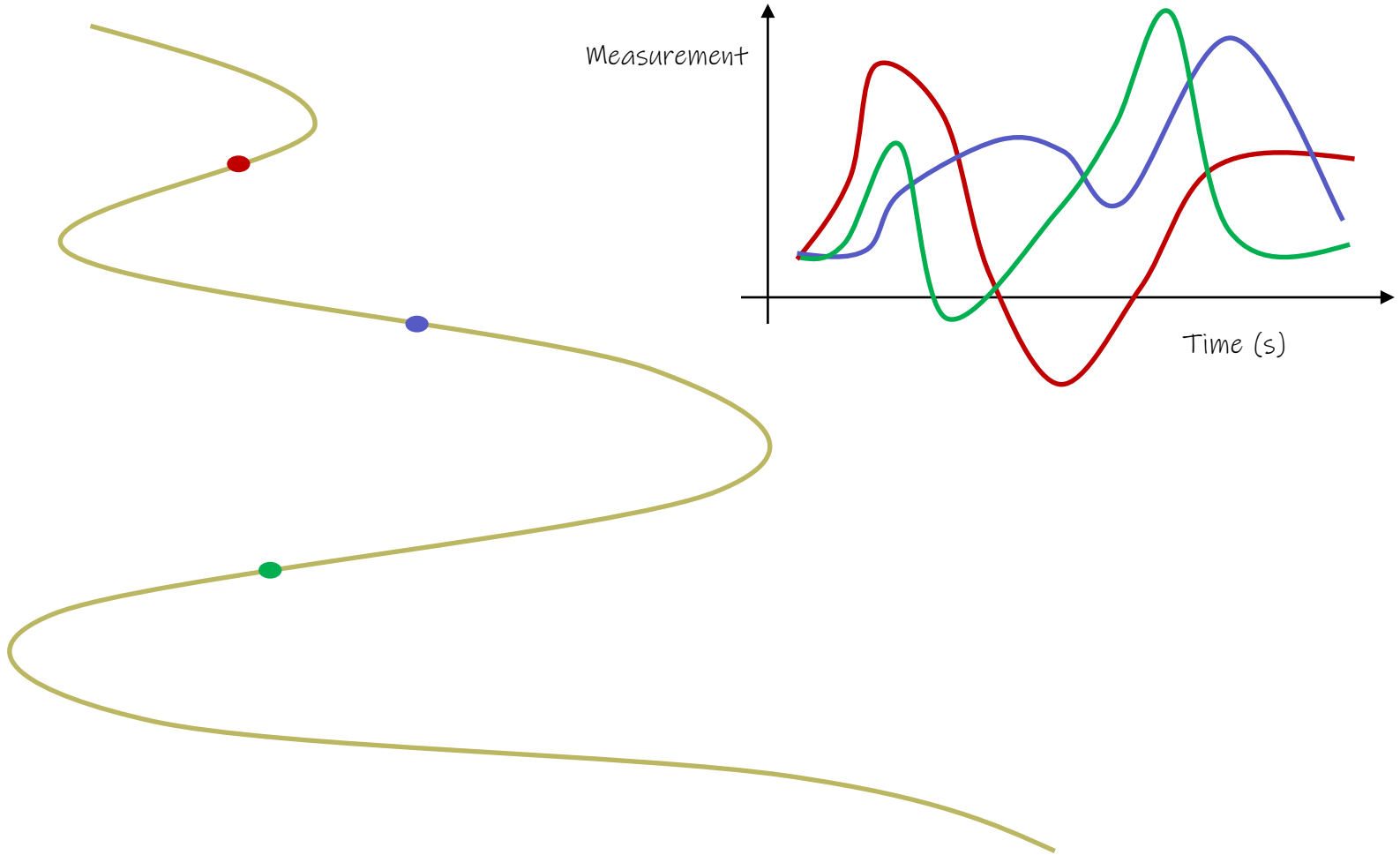
## Optical Sensors

### Distributed



## Optical Sensors

Point



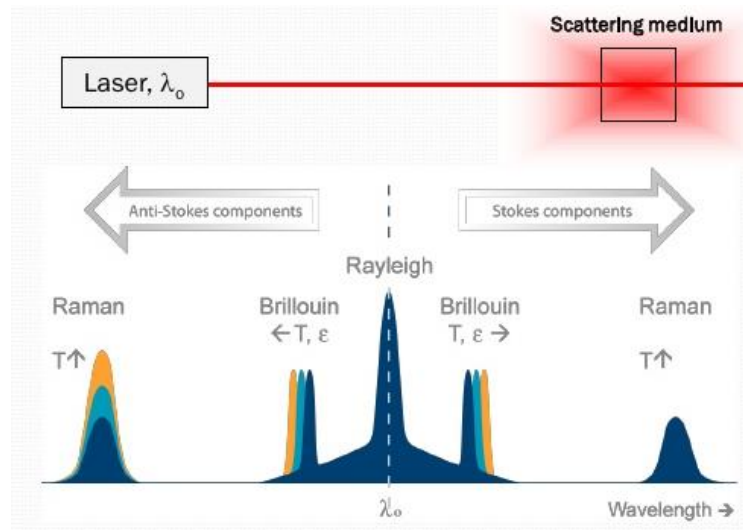
## Optical Sensors

Distributed

- Raman (Distributed Temperature Sensing)
- Brillouin (Distributed Temperature and Strain Sensing)
- Rayleigh (Distributed Acoustic Sensing)

Strain

Temperature



Scattering  
effect on the  
fiber

*deflection of  
a ray from a  
straight path*

Pipe and cable integrity

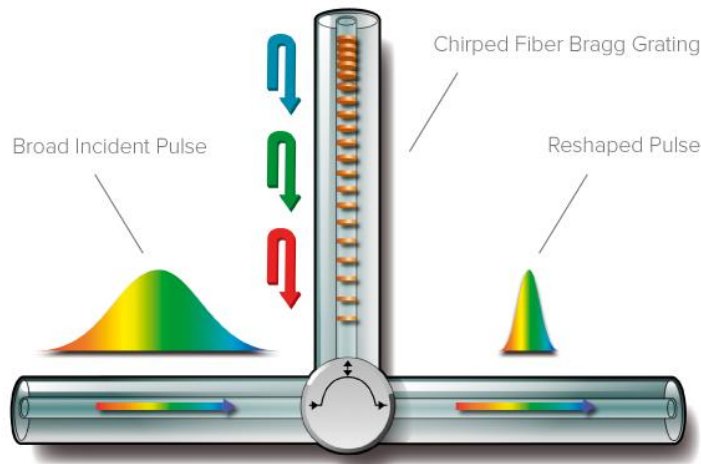
Intrusion detection

Geotechnical applications

## Optical Sensors

Distributed

- High density FBG arrays



Aerospace

Automotive

Composites

Wavelength reflection

*reflected light pulse changes with the measurement*

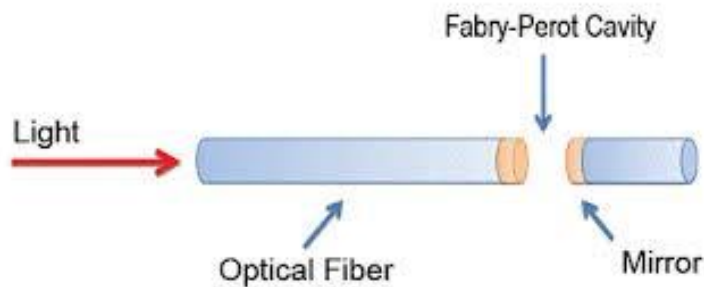
Strain

Temperature

## Optical Sensors

Point

- Fabry-Perot



**Inter-  
ference**

*light reflects on both ends of the cavity creating a pattern that is proportional to the cavity length*

Small

Terminal

Strain

Temperature

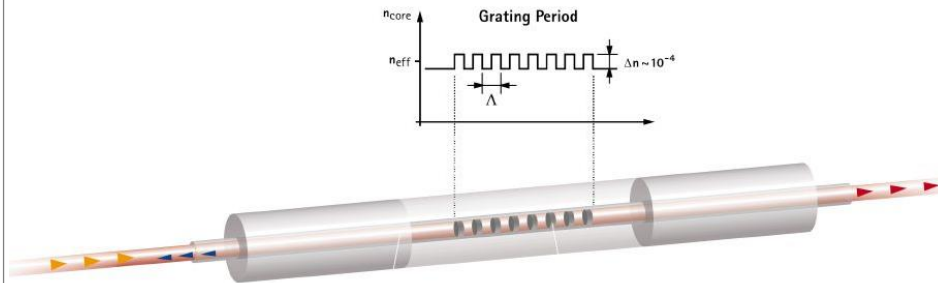
Pressure

Medical Applications

## Optical Sensors

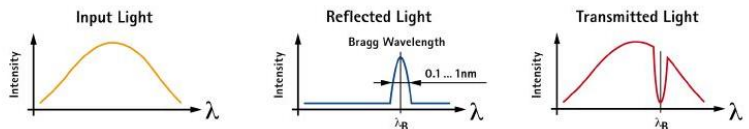
### Point

- Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG)



Narrow wavelength reflection

*light reflects on the FBG with a well-defined wavelength*



Small

Several in a fiber

Multifunctional

Strain; Temperature

Tilt; Acceleration; Displacement

Energy

Wind

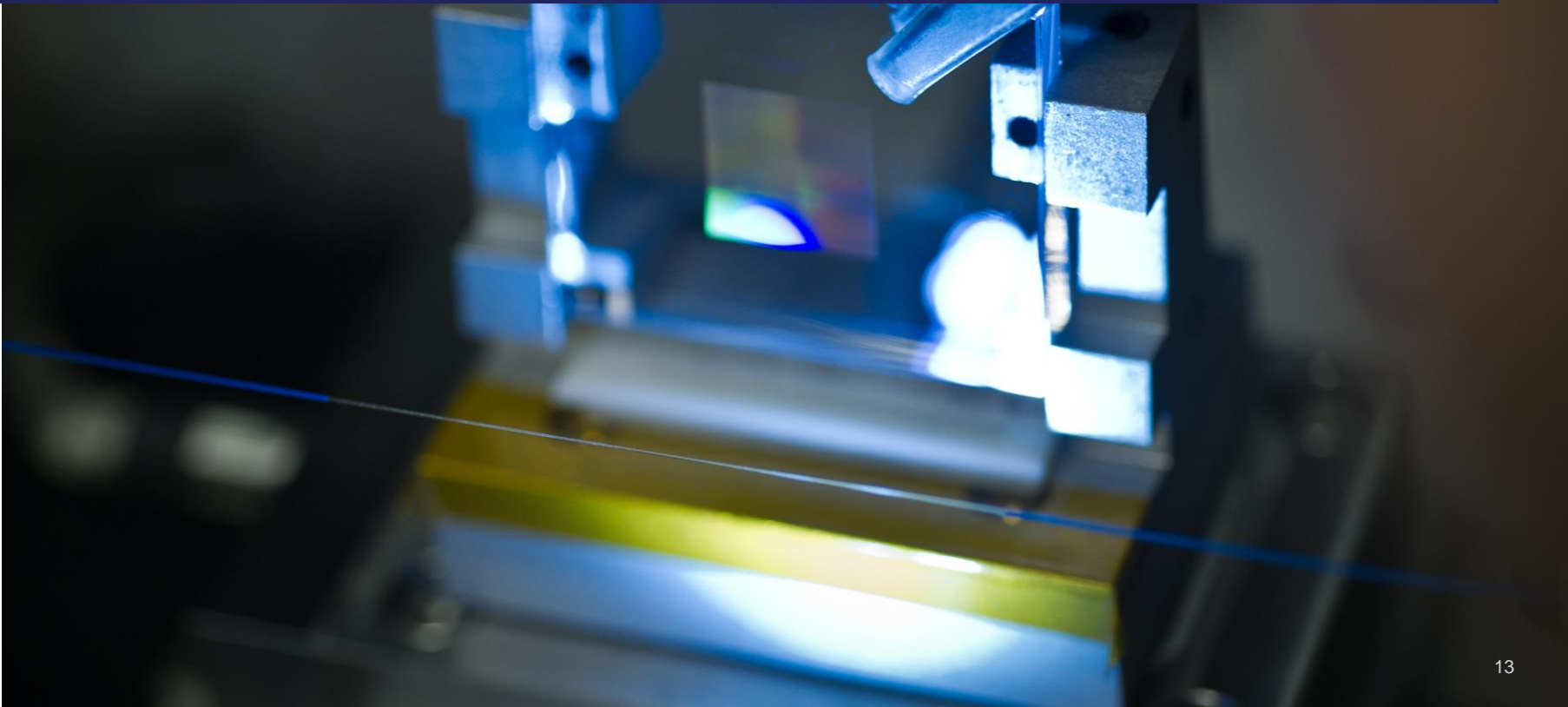
Railway

Automotive

Civil



# Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) Technology



# FIBER BRAGG GRATING TECHNOLOGY

FiberSensing 

[www.hbm.com/fs](http://www.hbm.com/fs)

**When does it make sense to use the technology?**



# When does it make sense to use the technology?



Long Distances

Remote Locations

Large/Long Structures

Tunnels

Pipelines

Viaducts

Bridges



When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances



Data acquisition system installed far from sensors



When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances



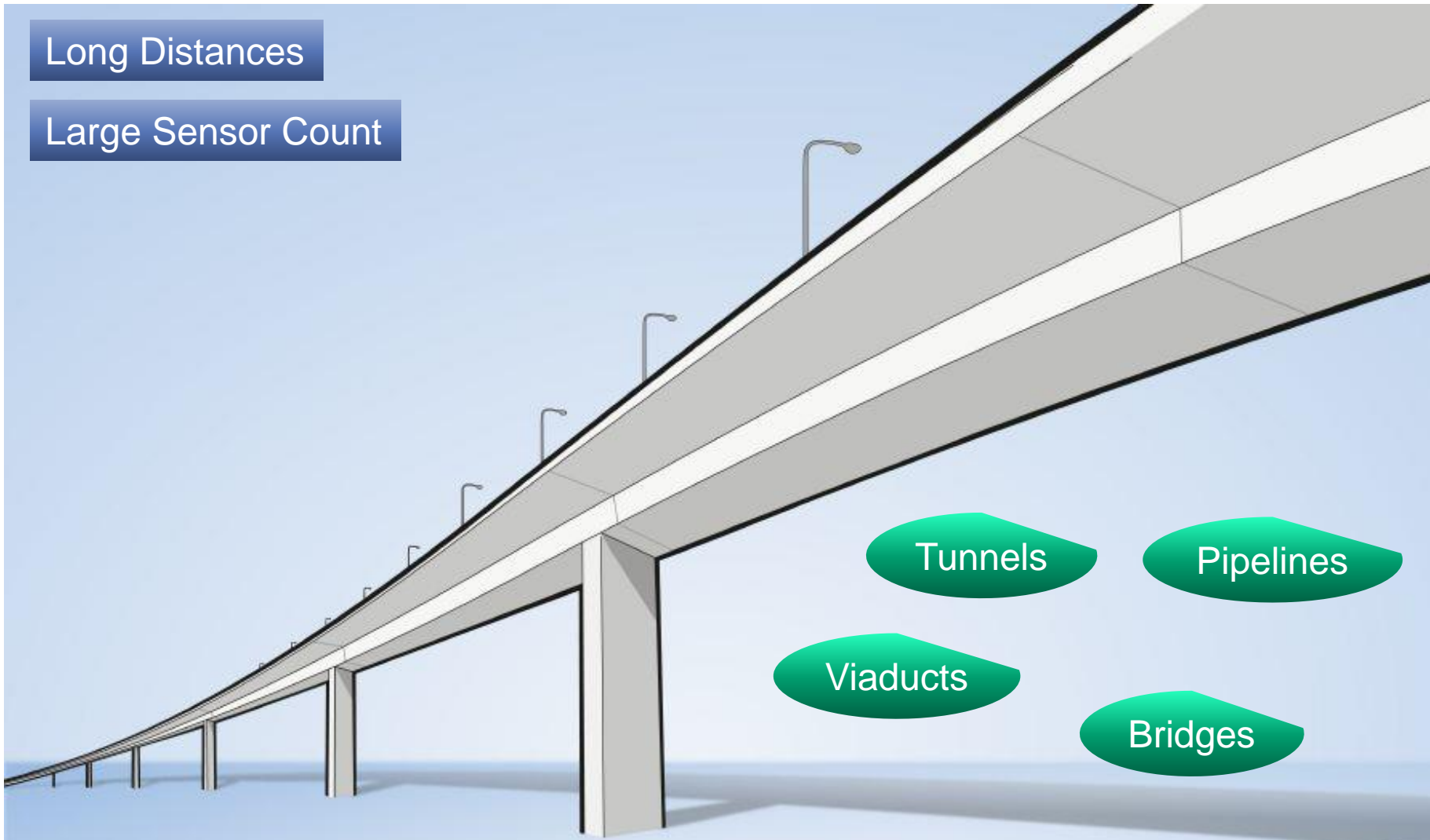
Low attenuation of the optical fibers

# When does it make sense to use the technology?



Long Distances

Large Sensor Count



Tunnels

Pipelines

Viaducts

Bridges

Several Measurement Sections



When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Replicated sections along the structure



# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Tunnels

Pipelines

Viaducts

Bridges

Long Cable Lengths

Complex Networks

Fast Installation

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling



Airplanes

Satellites

Long Cable Lengths

Complex Networks

Fast Installation



# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

32

Conventional  
sensors

128

Wires

45

FBG sensors

4

Wires

Several sensors in one single fiber



# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Nuclear plants

LNG tanks

Radiation

Cryogenic temperatures

ATEX

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

All dielectric materials; Passive Sensors



## When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

4 K  
-269.2 °C  
-452.5 °F

3 MGy

$10^{-3}$  Pa

Custom design sensors: cryogenic; radiation; vacuum

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Pantograph

High Voltage

Rail Tracks

EMI



When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

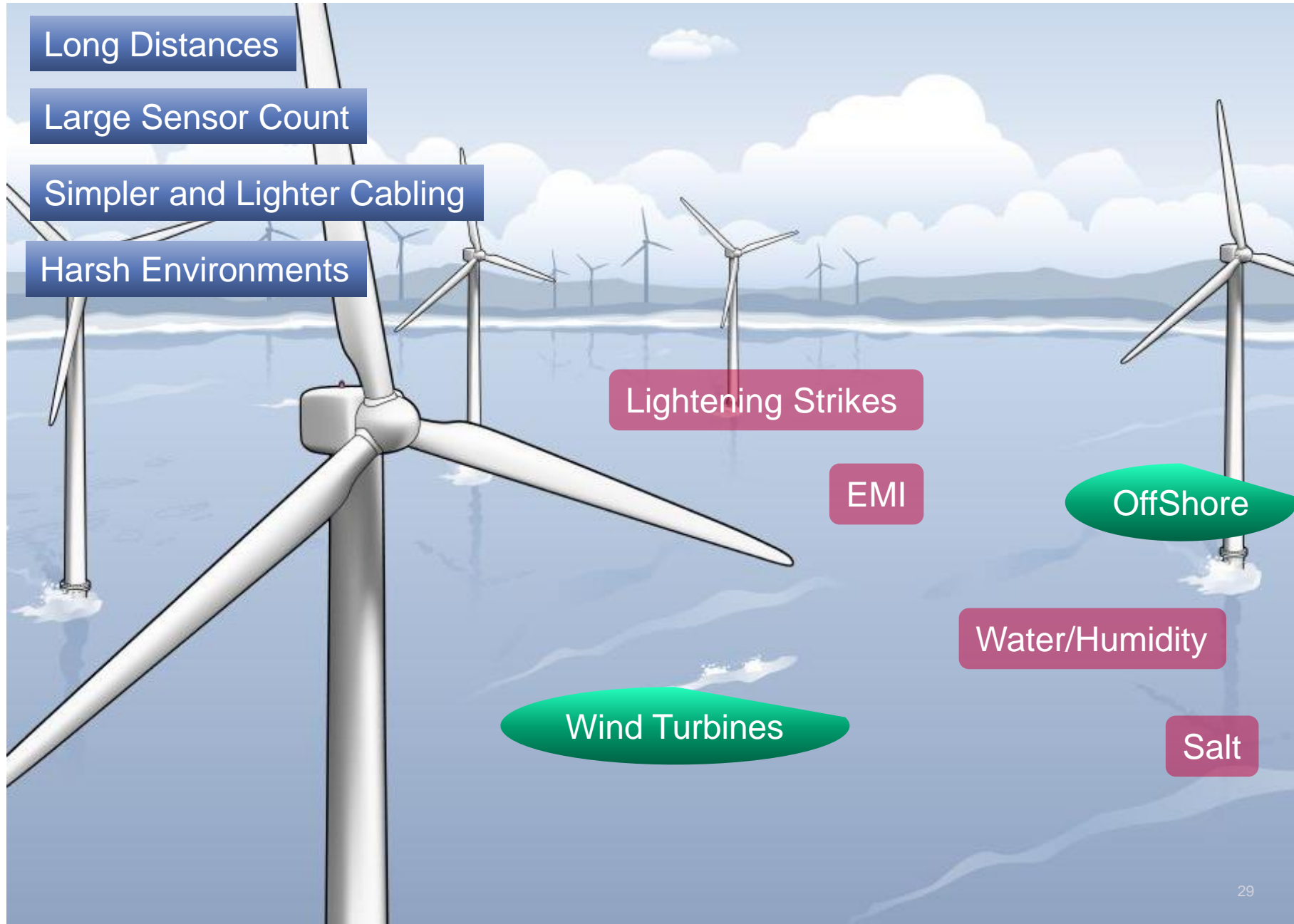
Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Rated sensors for railway: load and vibration



# When does it make sense to use the technology?



## When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Sensors installed under water and at 100 Bar pressure

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Size

Embedding

Composite  
Materials



# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Size

190 $\mu$ m

5mm

No intrusion on the material

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Size

Efficient Installation

Reduced Cabling

Sensors In Series

Preassembled Sensors in chains



## When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Size

Efficient Installation

**ZERO**

Splicing on site

Preassembled sensors in series; less cabling

# When does it make sense to use the technology?



Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

Harsh Environments

Size

Efficient Installation

Long Term Measurements

Effective Temperature Compensation

Absolute Measurements

No Drift

# When does it make sense to use the technology?

Long Distances

Large Sensor Count

Simpler and Lighter Cabling

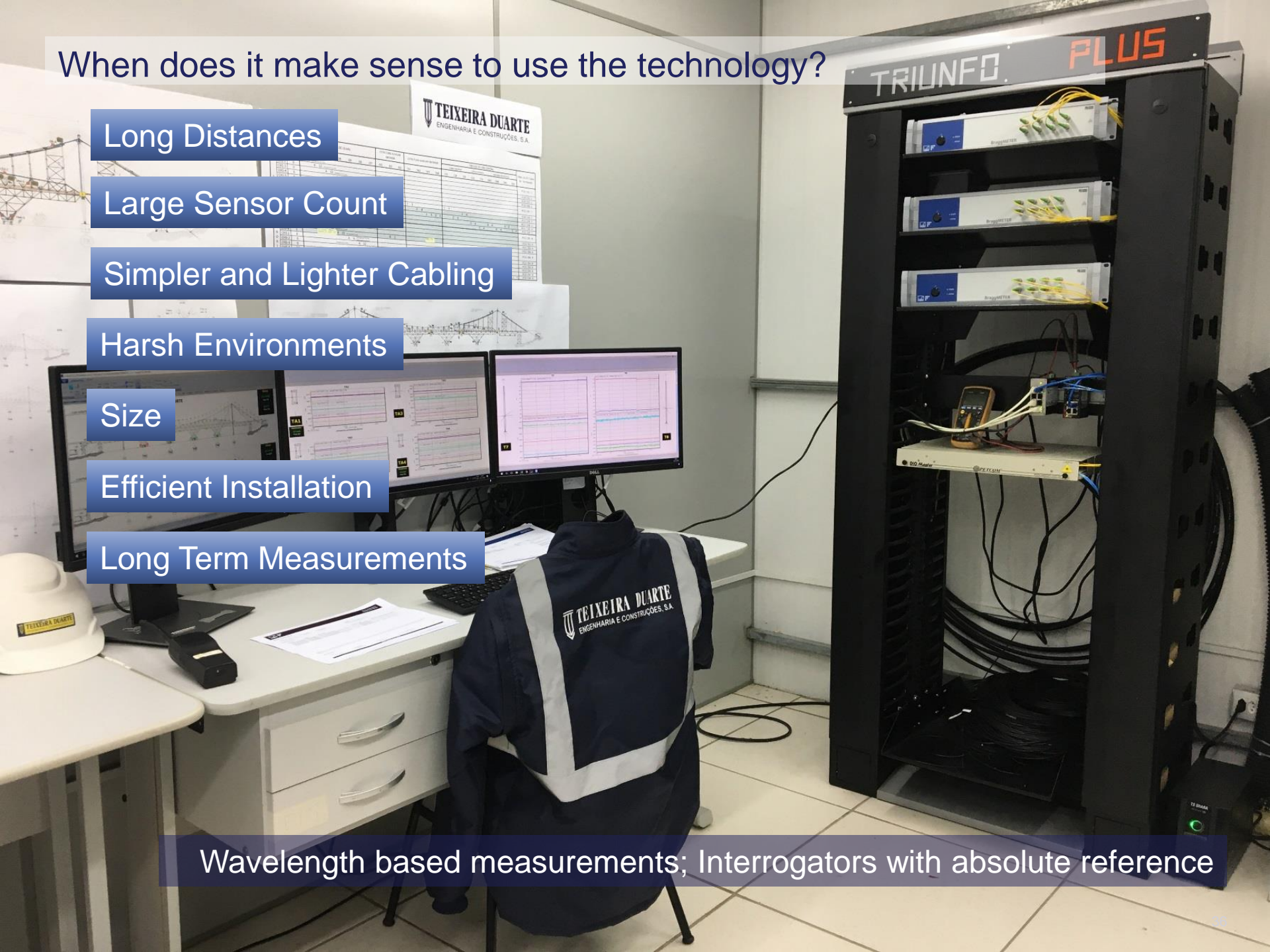
Harsh Environments

Size

Efficient Installation

Long Term Measurements

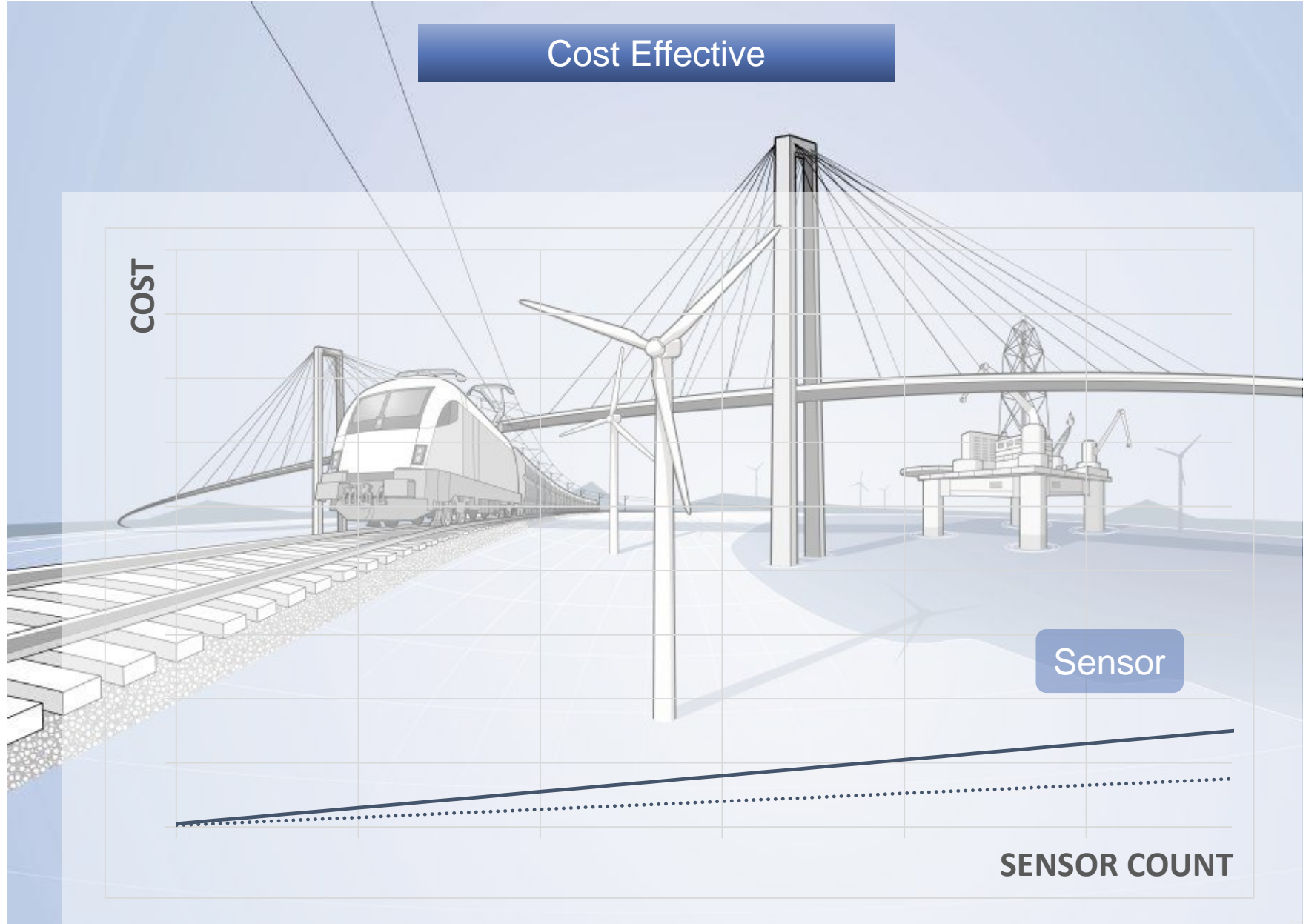
Wavelength based measurements; Interrogators with absolute reference





# When does it make sense to use the technology?

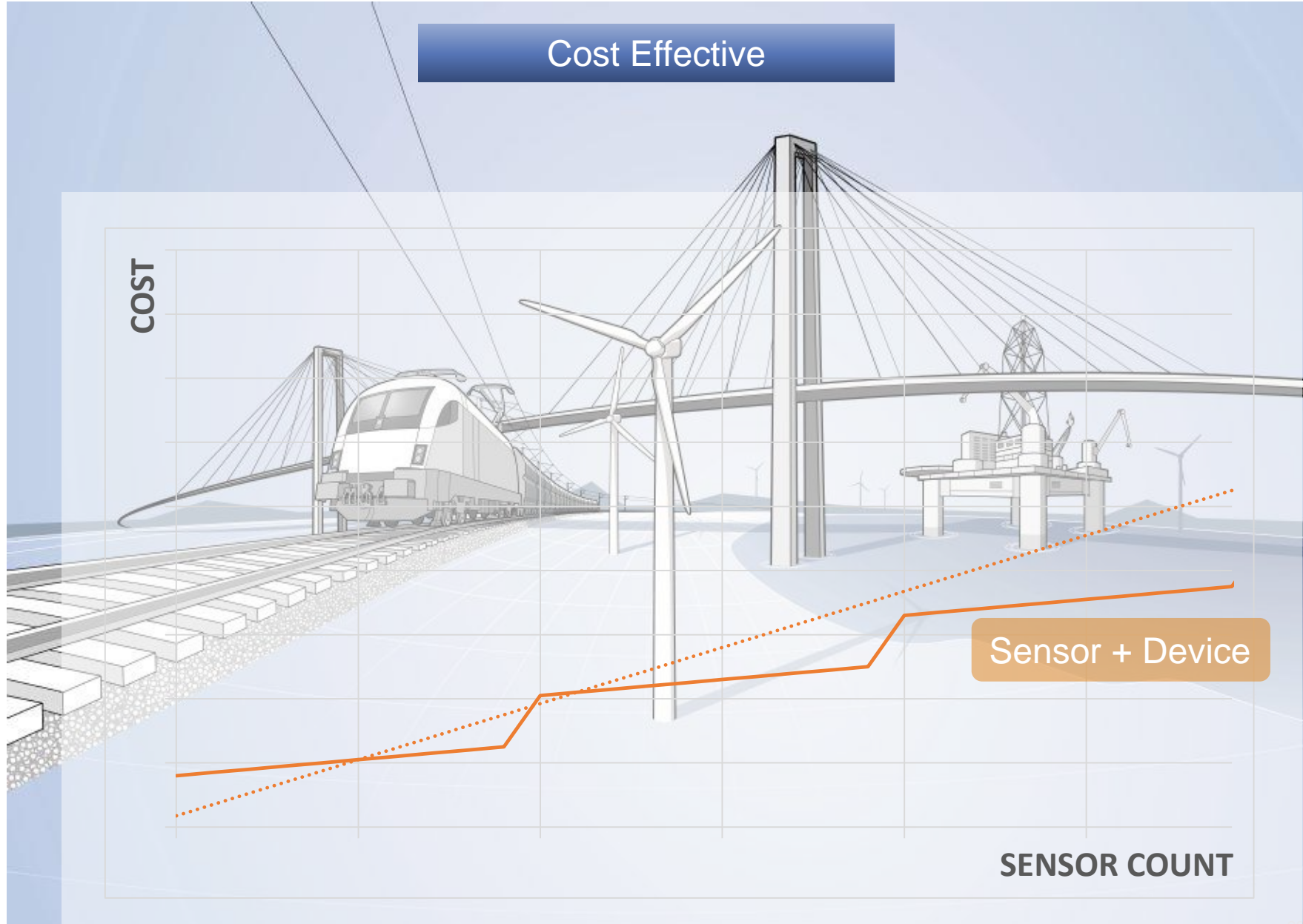
Cost Effective



# When does it make sense to use the technology?



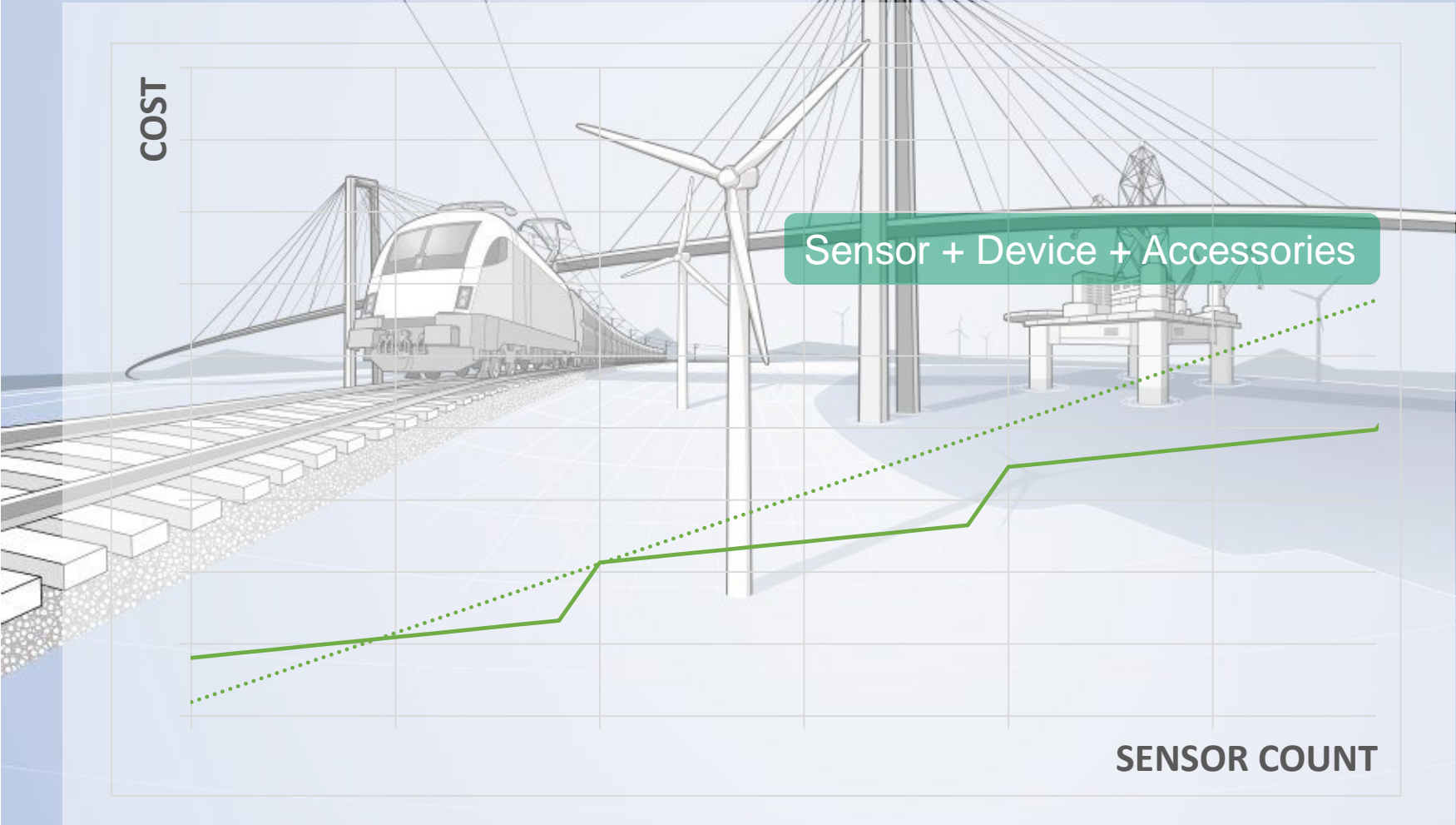
Cost Effective



# When does it make sense to use the technology?



Cost Effective



# When does it make sense to use the technology?

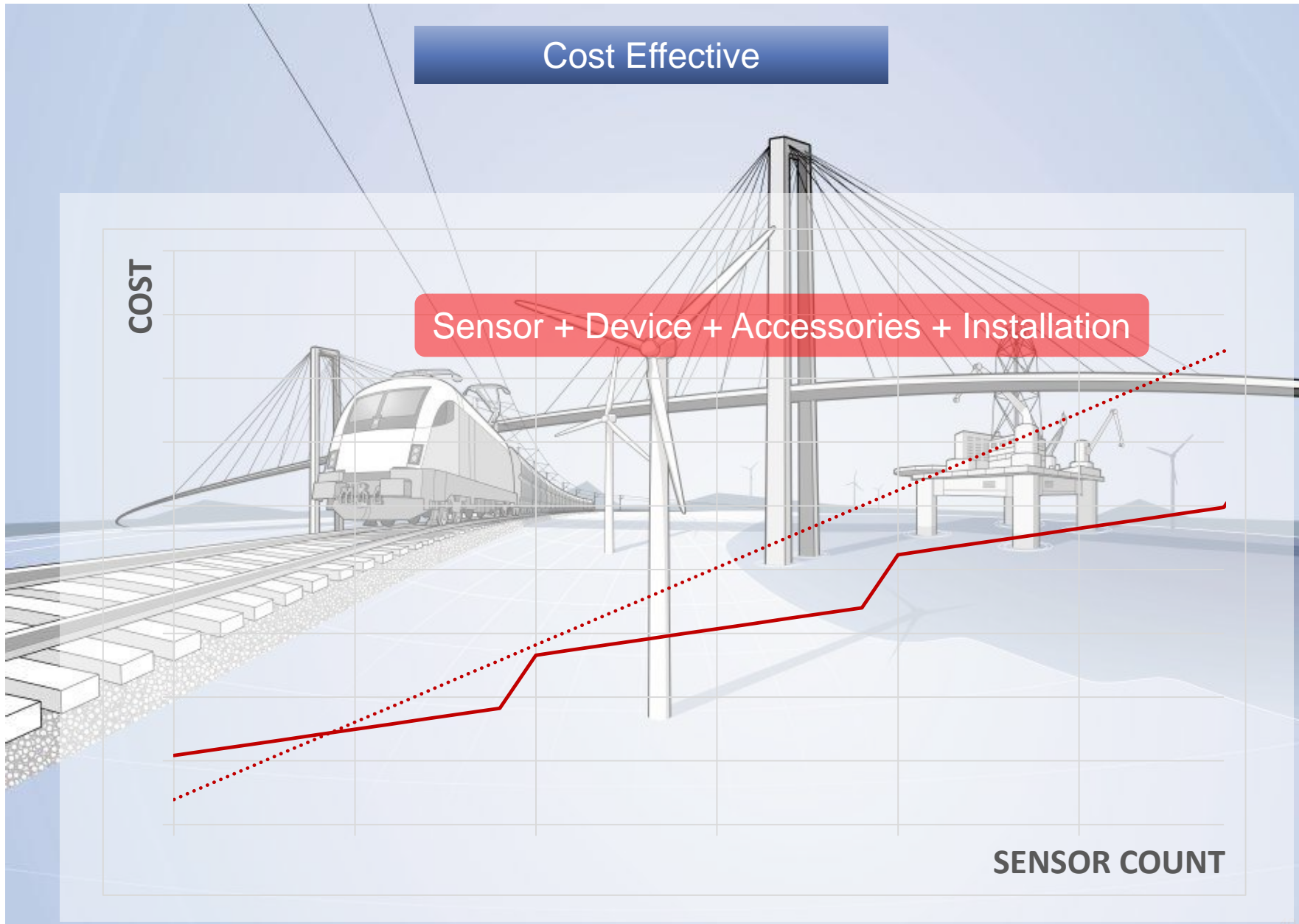


Cost Effective

COST

Sensor + Device + Accessories + Installation

SENSOR COUNT





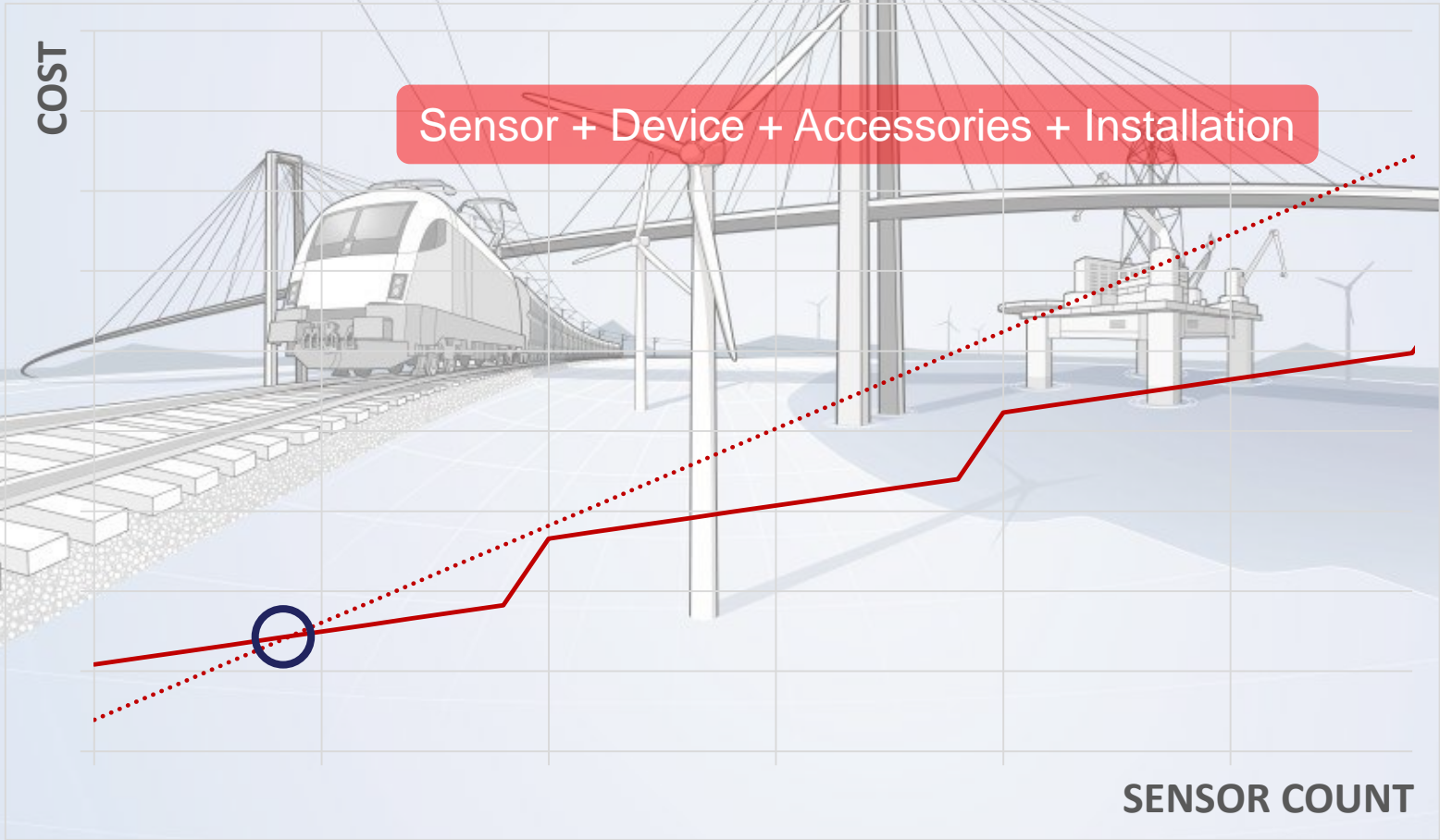
# When does it make sense to use the technology?



Cost Effective

COST

Sensor + Device + Accessories + Installation

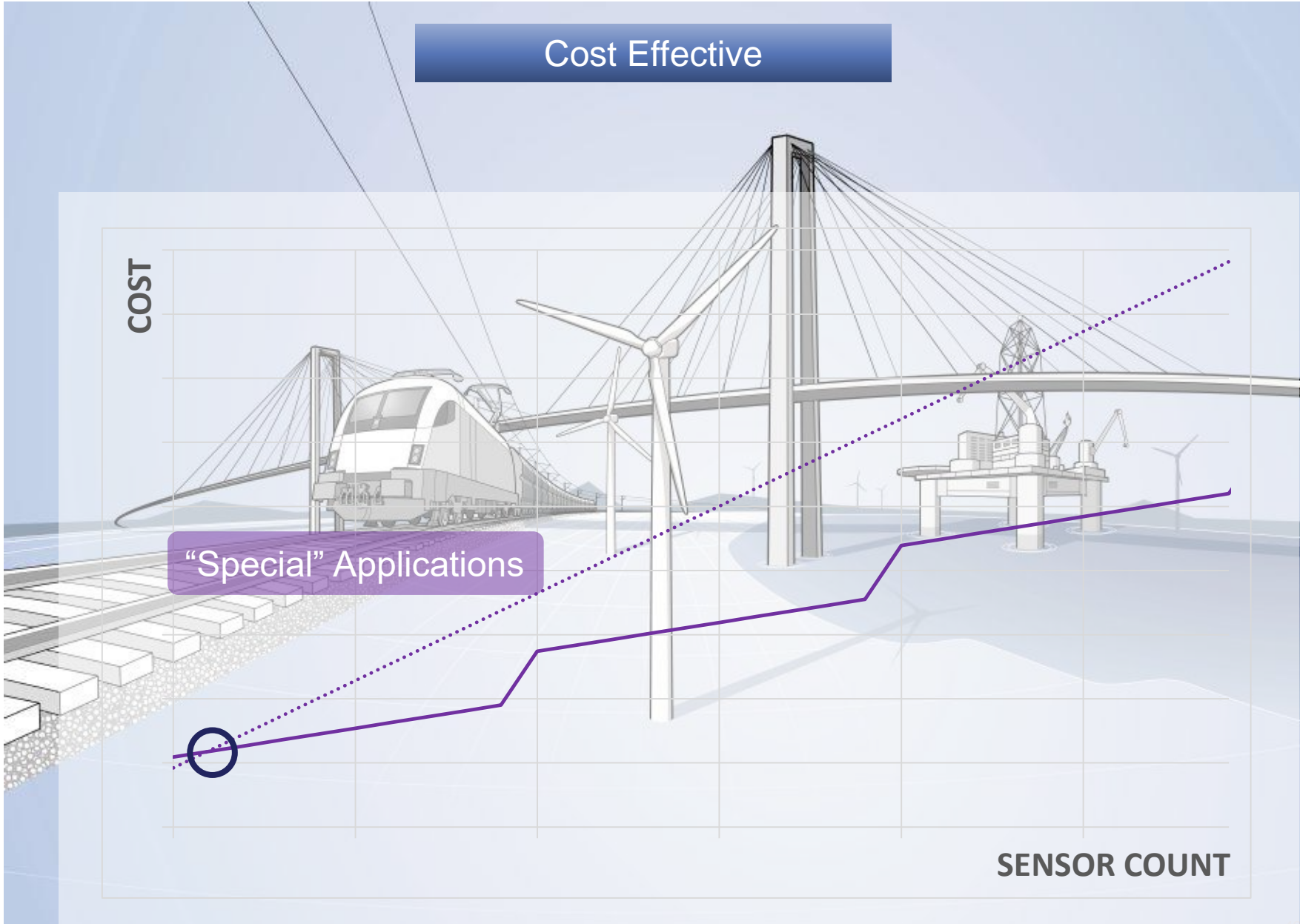


SENSOR COUNT

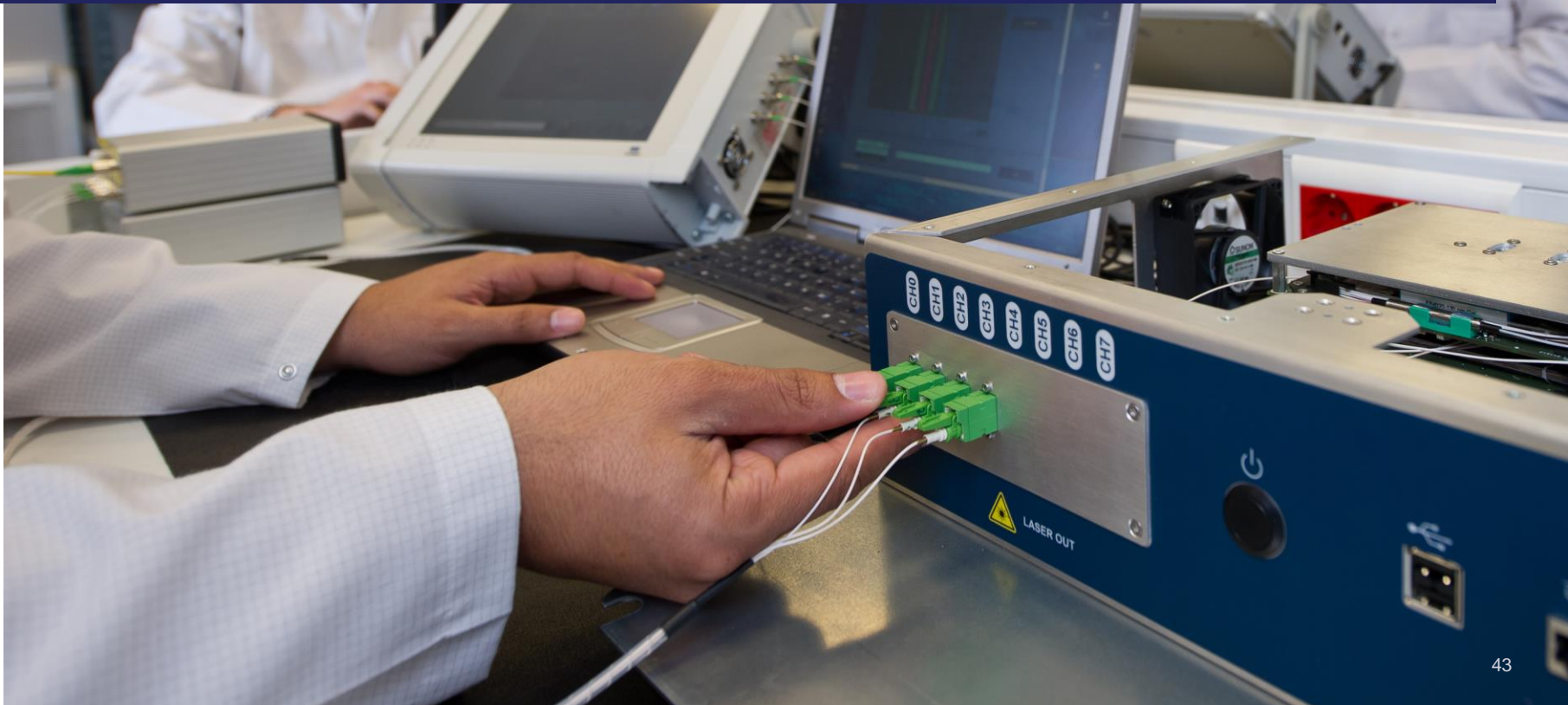
# When does it make sense to use the technology?



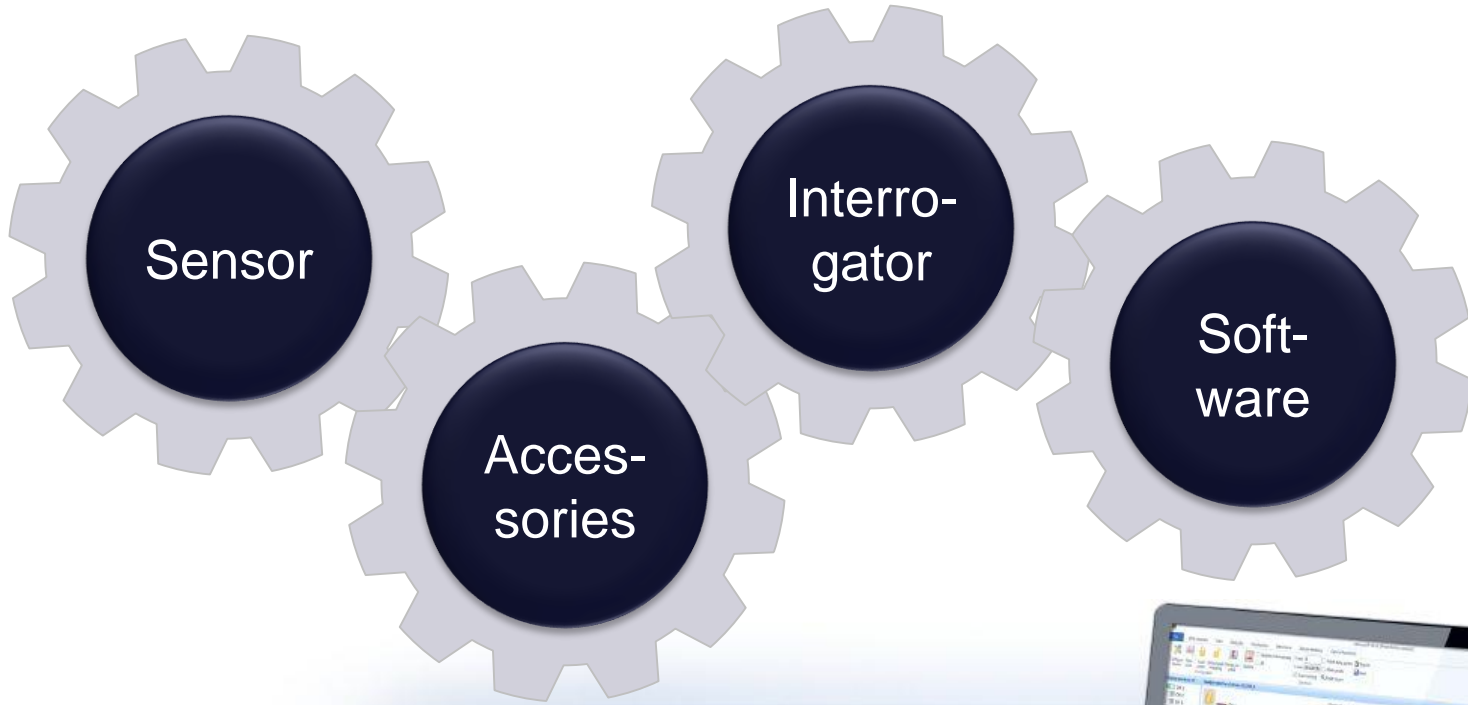
Cost Effective



# Components on a measurement chain



# Components on a measurement chain

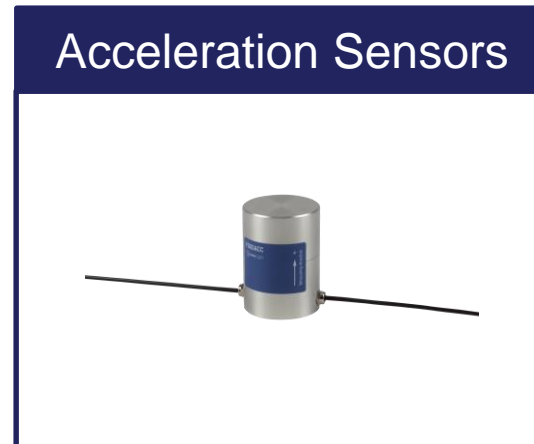


Full Measurement Chain



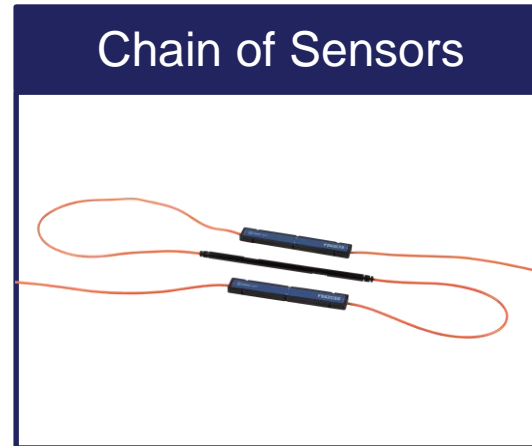
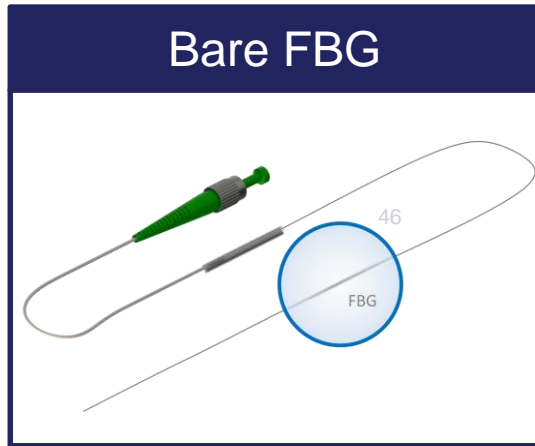
## Sensors

### Single Sensors



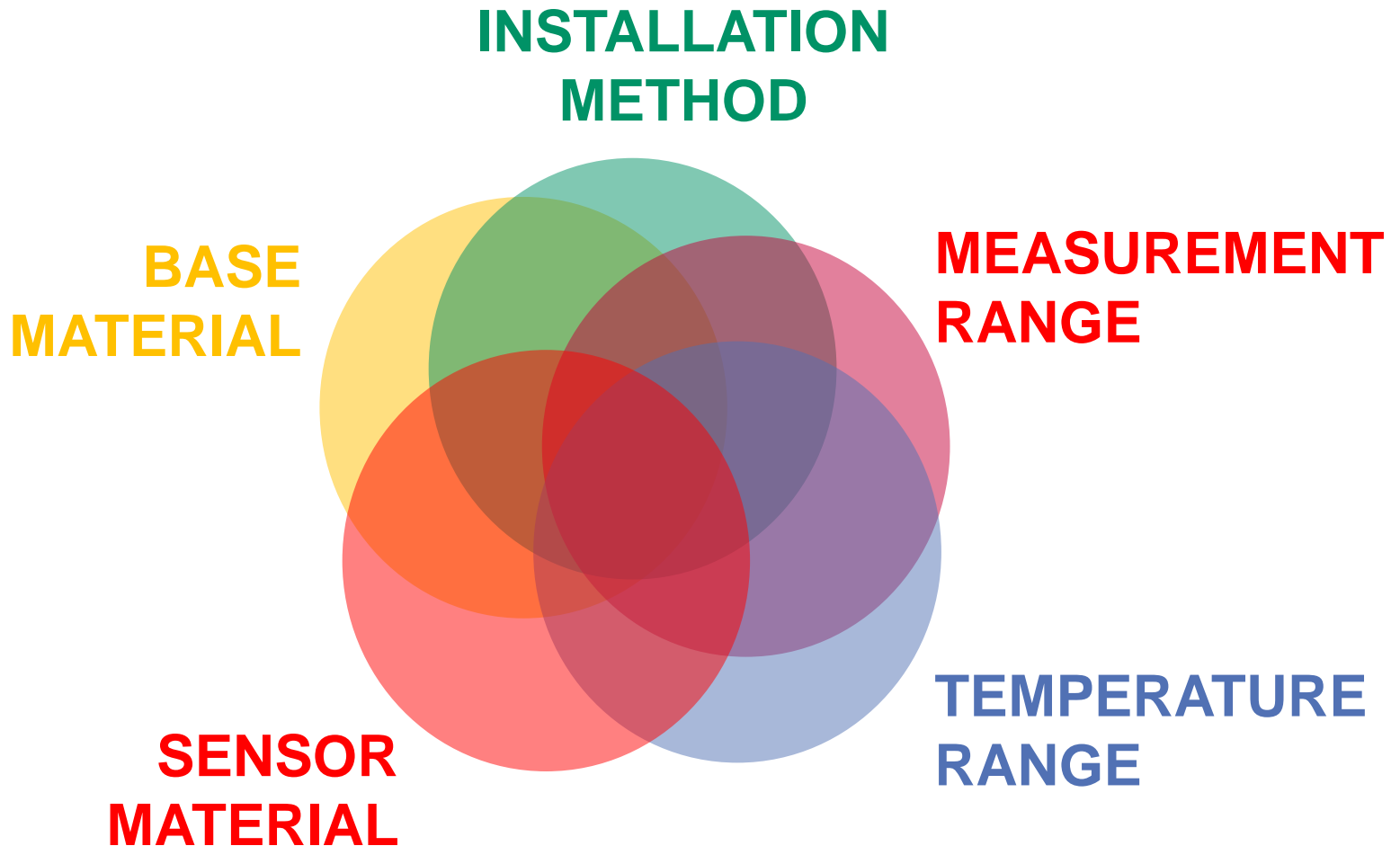
## Sensors

### Group of Sensors



## Sensors

Sensor type selection

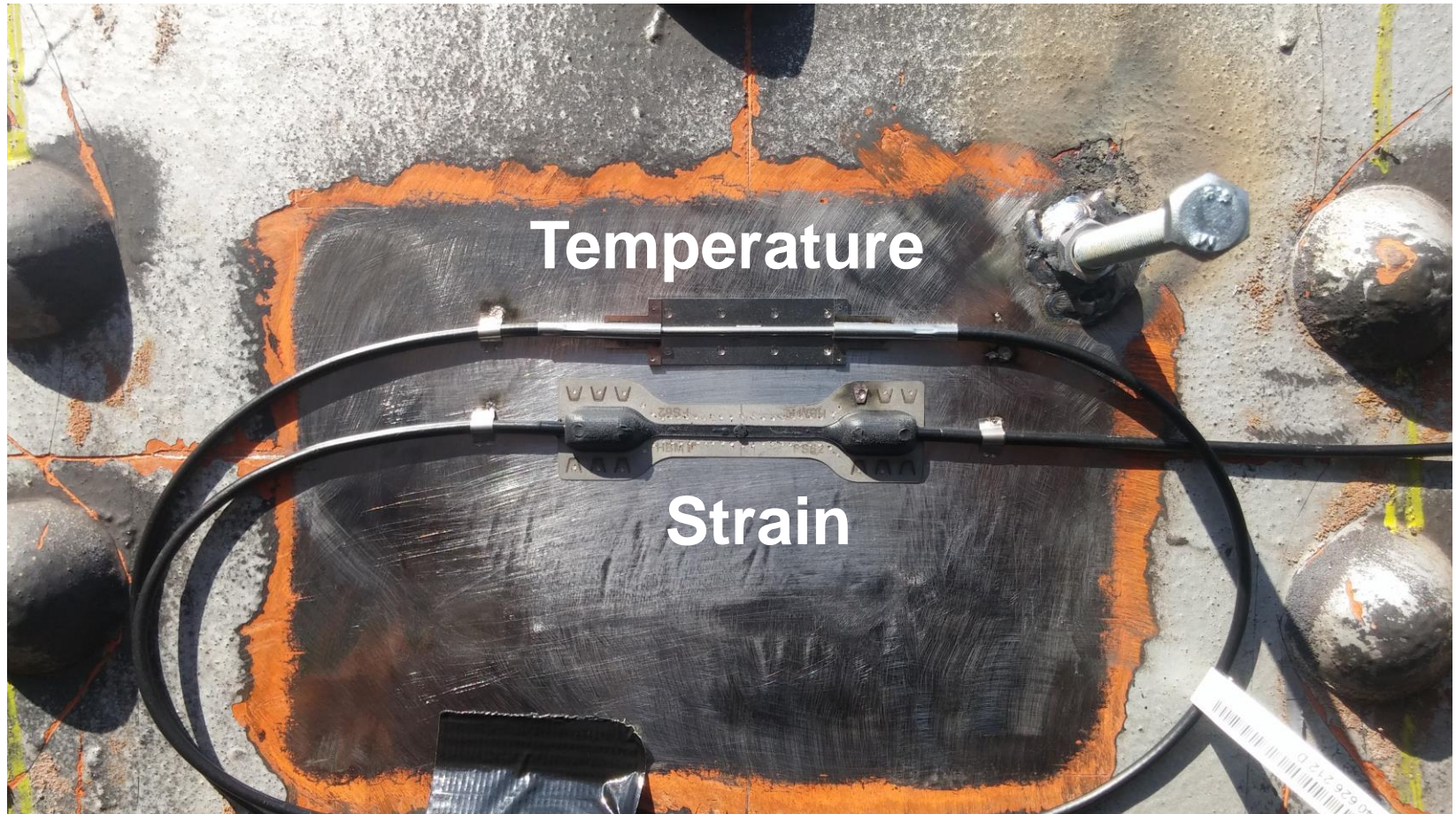




## Sensors

Temperature compensation

1 Strain → 1 Temperature

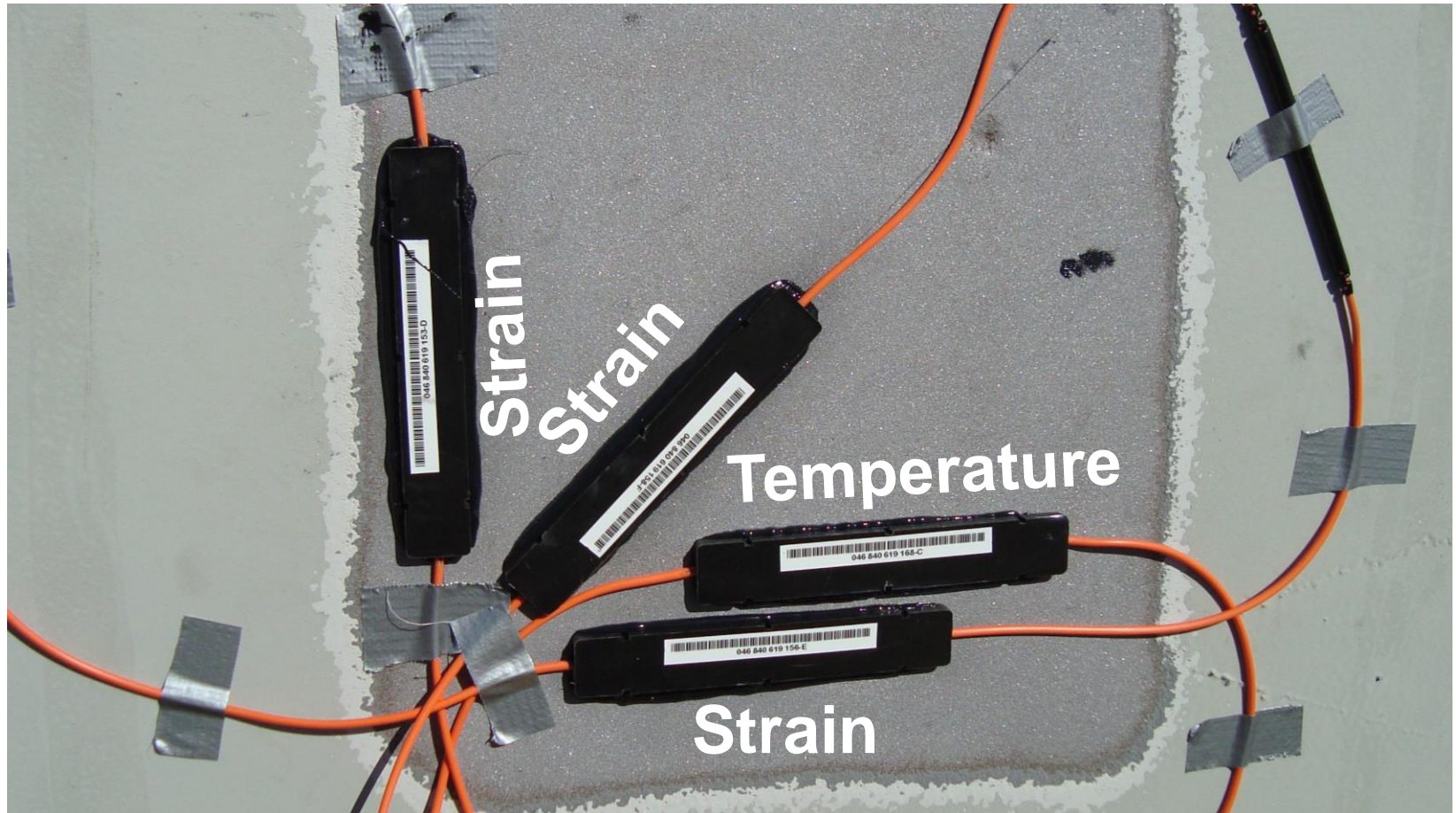




## Sensors

Temperature compensation

3 Strain  $\rightarrow$  1 Temperature  
Under the same temperature!



## Accessories

### Cables



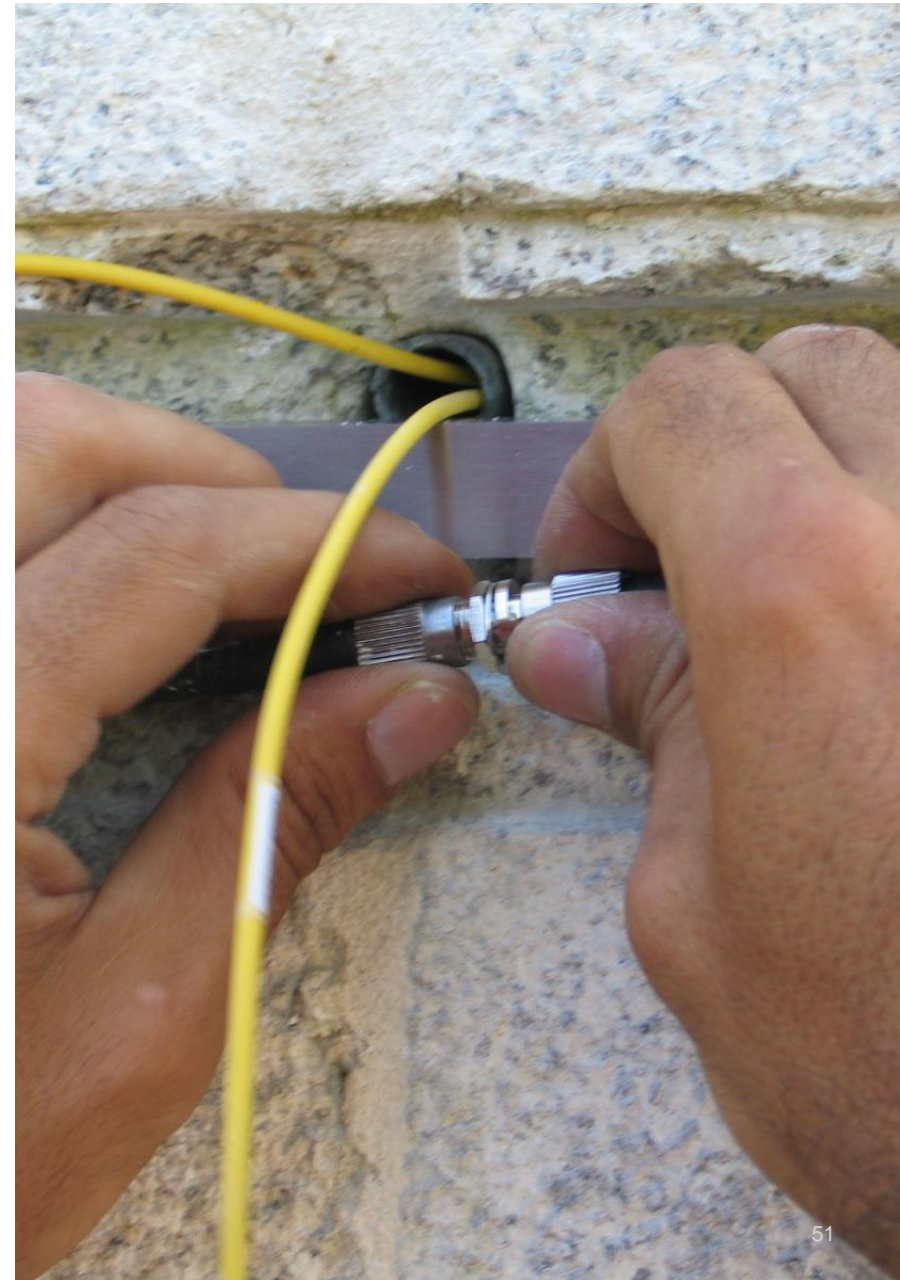


## Accessories

Cables

Connections

Adapters



## Accessories

Cables

Connections

Adapters

Splices





## Accessories

Cables

Connections

Adapters

Splices

Glue





## Accessories

Cables

Connections

Adapters

Splices

Glue

Equipment

Splice Machine



## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

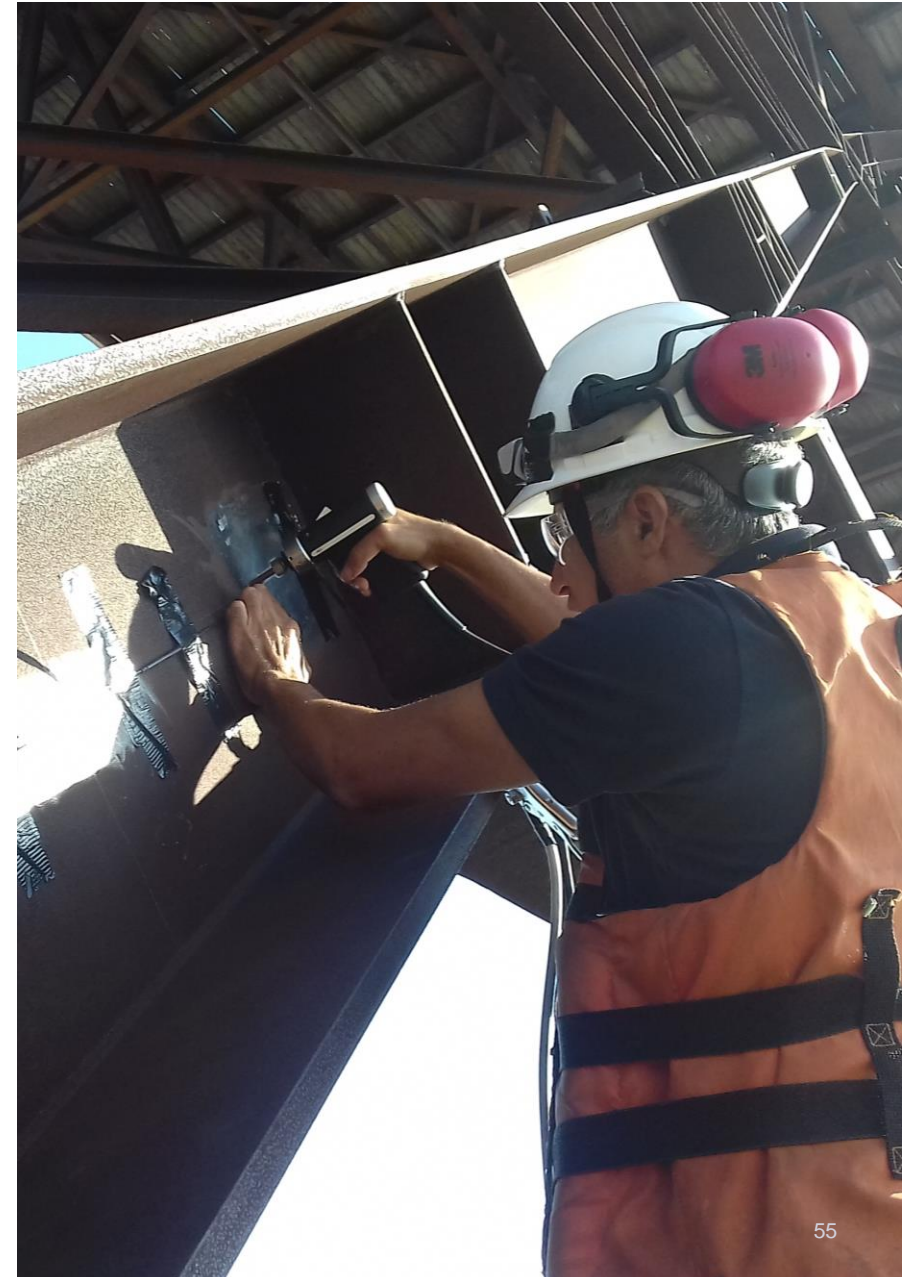
**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**



## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**

**Drilling Machine**

**Grinding Wheel**





## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**

**Drilling Machine**

**Grinding Wheel**

**Protections**

**Sensor**



## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**

**Drilling Machine**

**Grinding Wheel**

**Protections**

**Sensor**

**Cables**





## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**

**Drilling Machine**

**Grinding Wheel**

**Protections**

**Sensor**

**Cables**

**Connections**





## Accessories

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Adapters**

**Splices**

**Glue**

**Equipment**

**Splice Machine**

**Welding Machine**

**Drilling Machine**

**Grinding Wheel**

**Protections**

**Sensor**

**Cables**

**Connections**

**Equipment**



## Interrogators

FS22 BraggMETER



FS42 BraggMETER



## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Static (1 to 10S/s)





## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Static (1 to 10S/s)

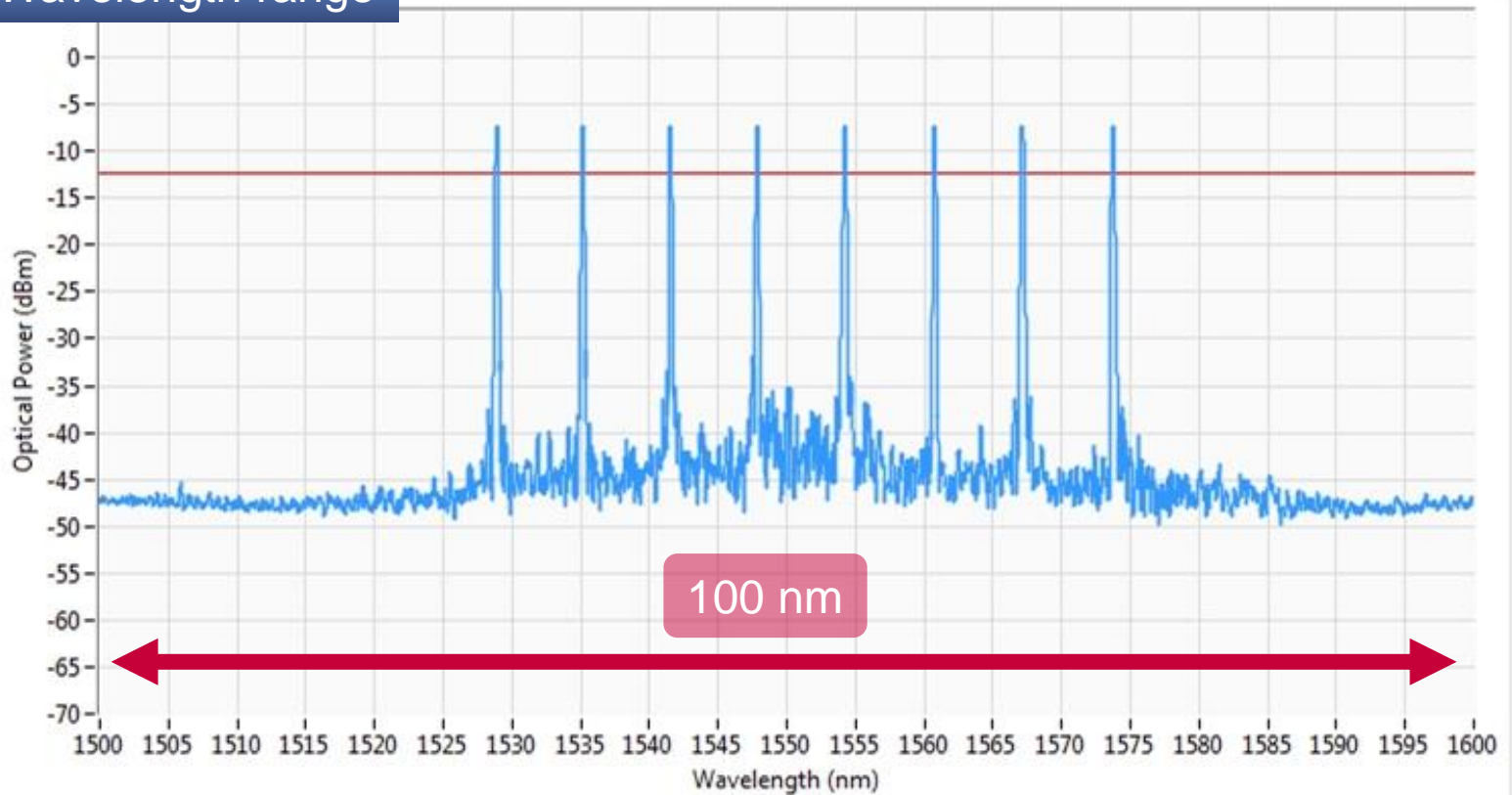
Dynamic (higher)



## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

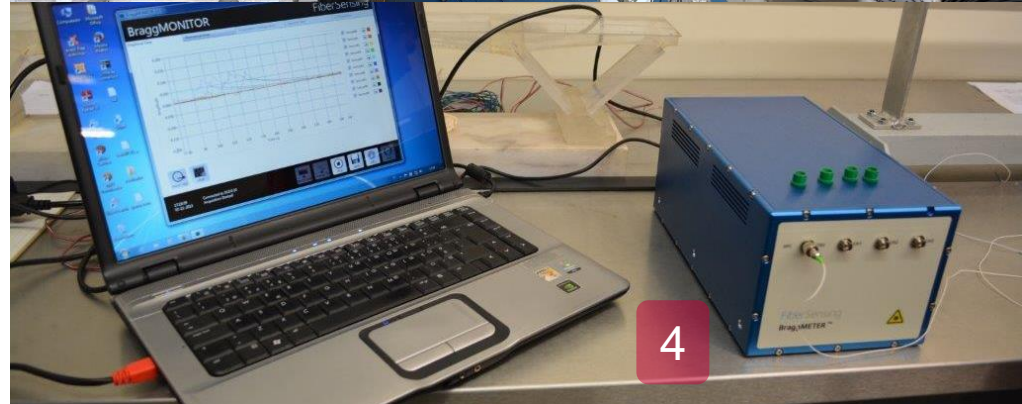
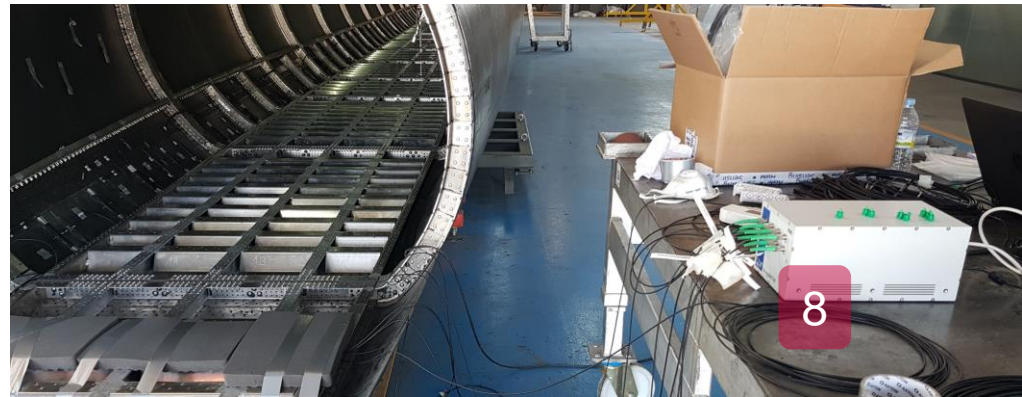


## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

Number of connectors





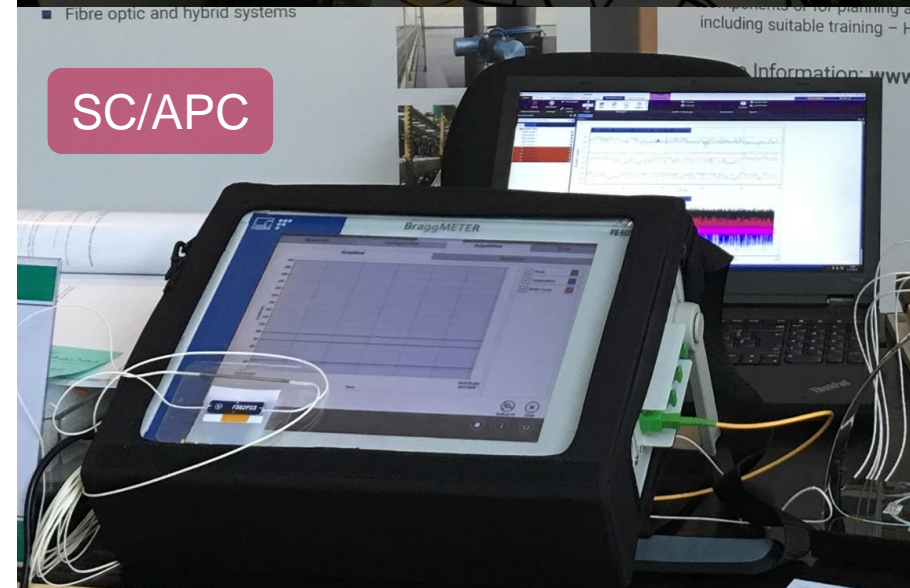
## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

Number of connectors

Connector type



## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

Number of connectors

Connector type

Form factor



## Interrogators

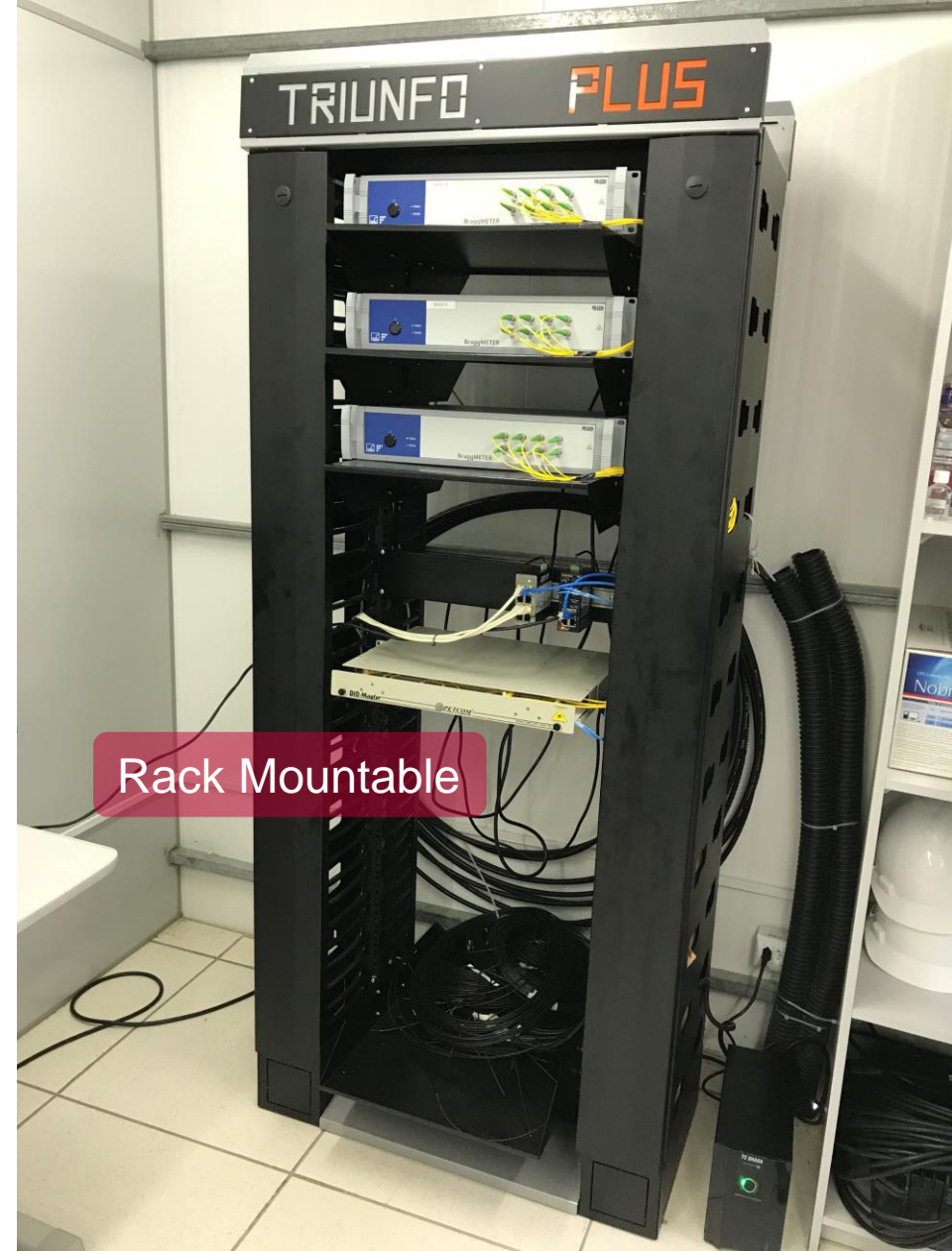
Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

Number of connectors

Connector type

Form factor





## Interrogators

Acquisition rate

Wavelength range

Number of connectors

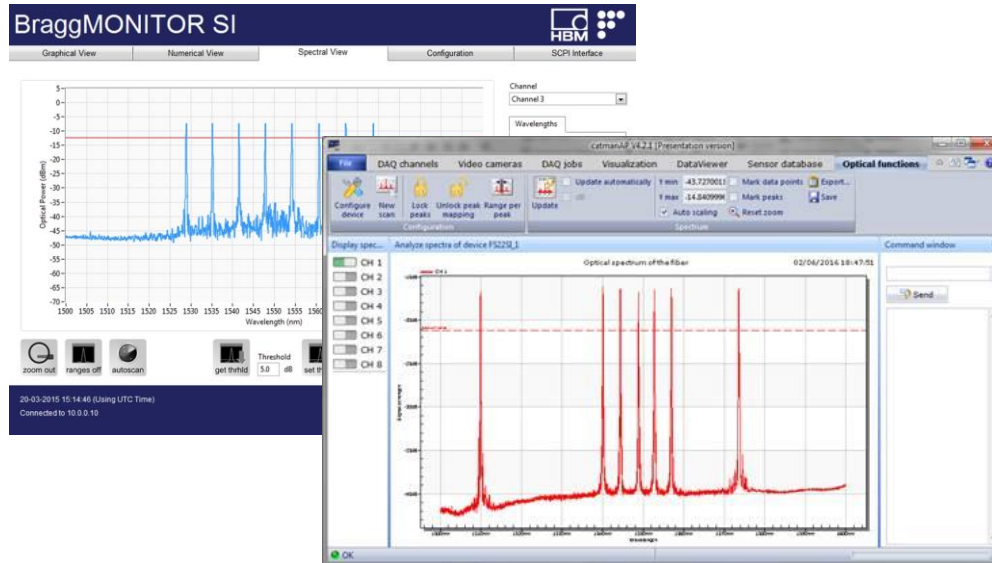
Connector type

Form factor



## Software

### Ready-to-use



BraggMONITOR

catman

EVIDAS

### To integrate



API

SCPI commands

Drivers

Common API

**Thank you!**



# Any questions?

- If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us: [webinar@hbm.com](mailto:webinar@hbm.com)
- Or email the presenter directly: [cristina.barbosa@hbm.com](mailto:cristina.barbosa@hbm.com)



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