

# Commissioning of the Fiber-Optical-Sensor (FOS) environmental and structural monitor

AIDA 3<sup>nd</sup> Annual meeting WP9.4



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# Outline

- FOS monitor (basics)
- First cases of use:
  - \_ Temperature, humidity and vibration monitoring of the Belle-II vertex test beam @ DESY (January 2014).
  - \_ Fast (1Khz) thermal monitoring of power pulsed ILD DEPFET dummy ladder (**I.Garcia talk**)
- Summary

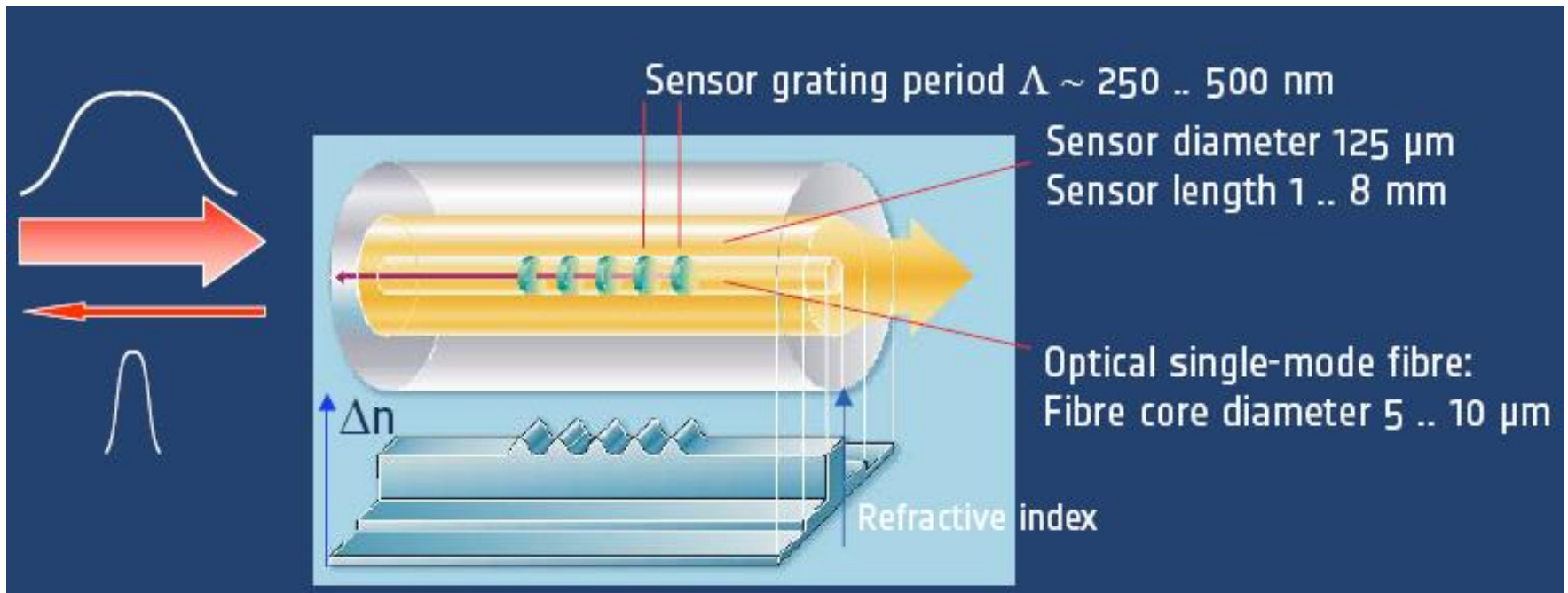
# FOS Monitor context



- Part of a JRA activity to produce a thermo-mechanical infrastructure.
- Specifically: Temperature, displacement (vibrations) and humidity using Fiber Bragg Gratings sensors.
- Development approach, integration of:
  - \_ Tailored commercial off-the-shelf optical interrogator.
  - \_ Sensing architecture (distribution and multiplexing)
  - \_ Application specific FBG calibrations (temp, HR%, displacements).
  - \_ Dedicated daq software (standalone and integrated in EPICS scada)

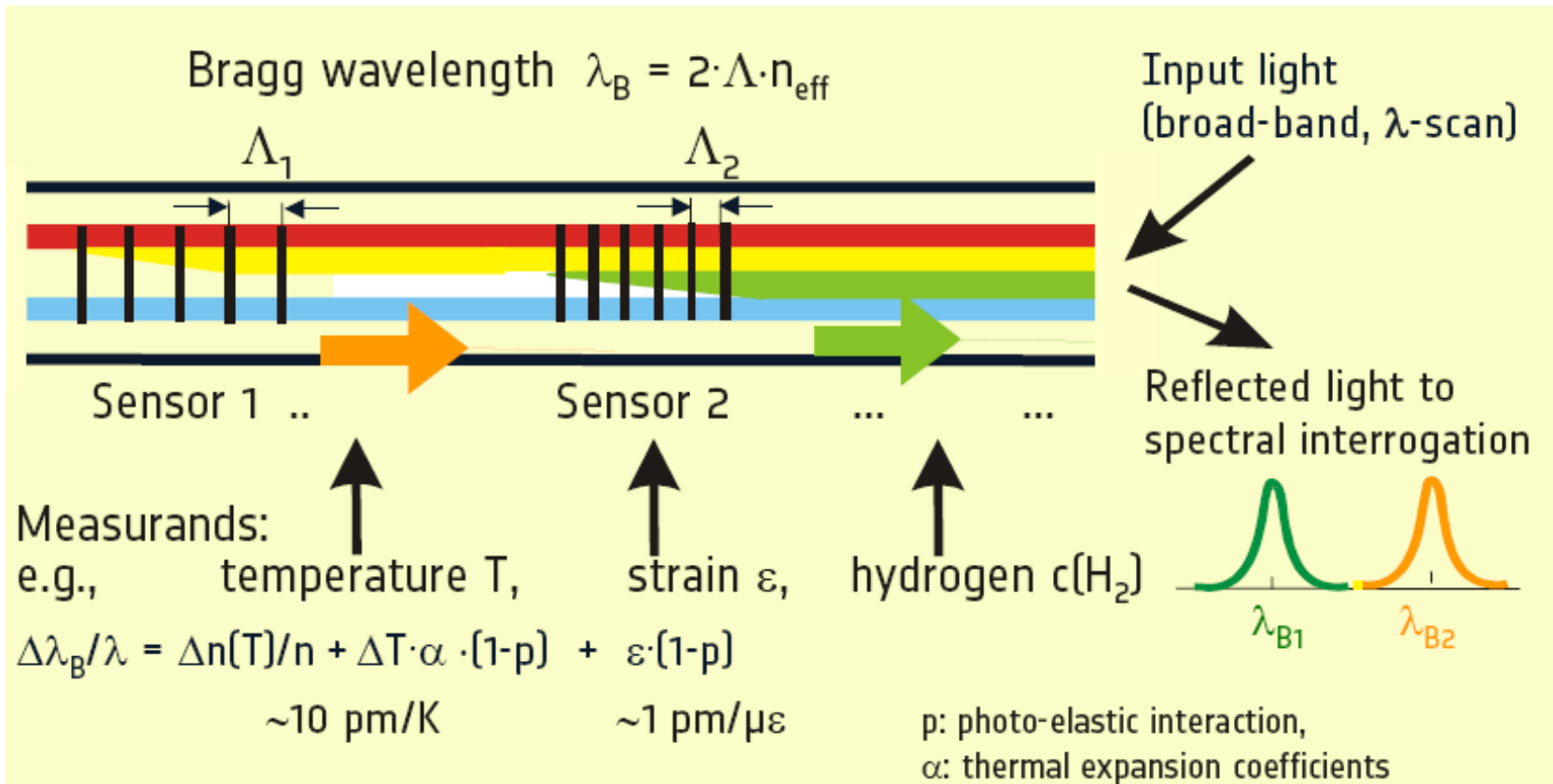
# Why FBG sensors:

## 1. Light, robust, passive, small foot-print = non invasive integration



# Why FBG sensors ?

## 2. Easy to multiplex (tens of sensor per optical fiber)



# Why FBG sensors ?

## 3. Many other advantages with respect with conventional monitoring technologies.

### General attributes of fibre optic sensors:

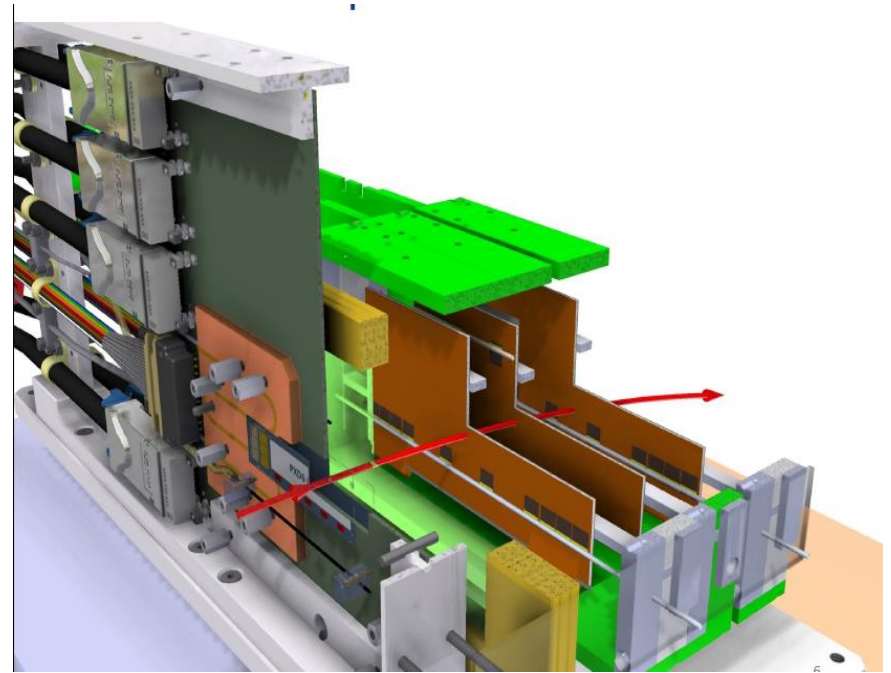
- Immunity against, i.e., applicable in
  - Electro-magnetic fields, high voltage, lightning
  - Explosive or chemically aggressive + corrosive media
  - High and low temperatures
  - Nuclear / ionising radiation environment (to be specified)
- Light-weight, miniaturised, flexible; low thermal conductivity
- Non-interfering, low-loss, long-range signal transmission ("Remote Sensing")

### Specific FBG attributes:

- Multiplexing capability ("Sensor Networks")
- Embedding in composite materials ("Smart Structures")
- Wavelength encoded – transferable measurement, neutral to intensity drifts
- Mass producible at reasonable cost
- Durable to high strain 5..6% ("Draw Tower Gratings", with any kind of coating)
- High and low temperatures [4 K .. 900 °C]

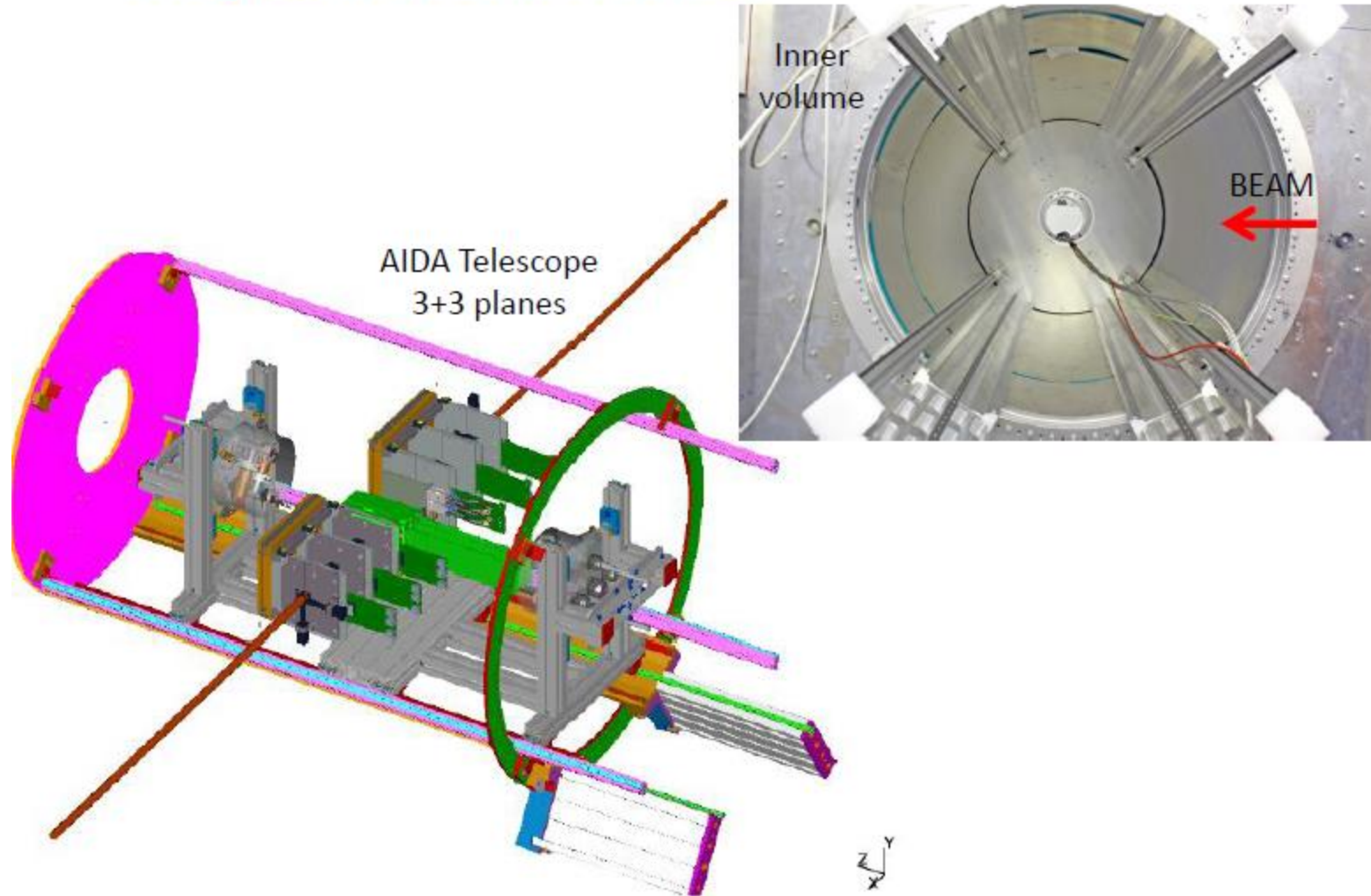
# First access

- **First access** :Belle II PXD-SVD common test beam at DESY
  - Two PXD (DEPFET pixels) Layers+ four SVD (microstrips) layers with a thermal enclosure of nitrogen, all inside PCMAG magnet
  - SVD sensors CO2 cooled
  - The aim was to measure temperature and humidity within the thermal enclosure and monitor SVD CO2 cooling inlet and outlet pipes temperature.



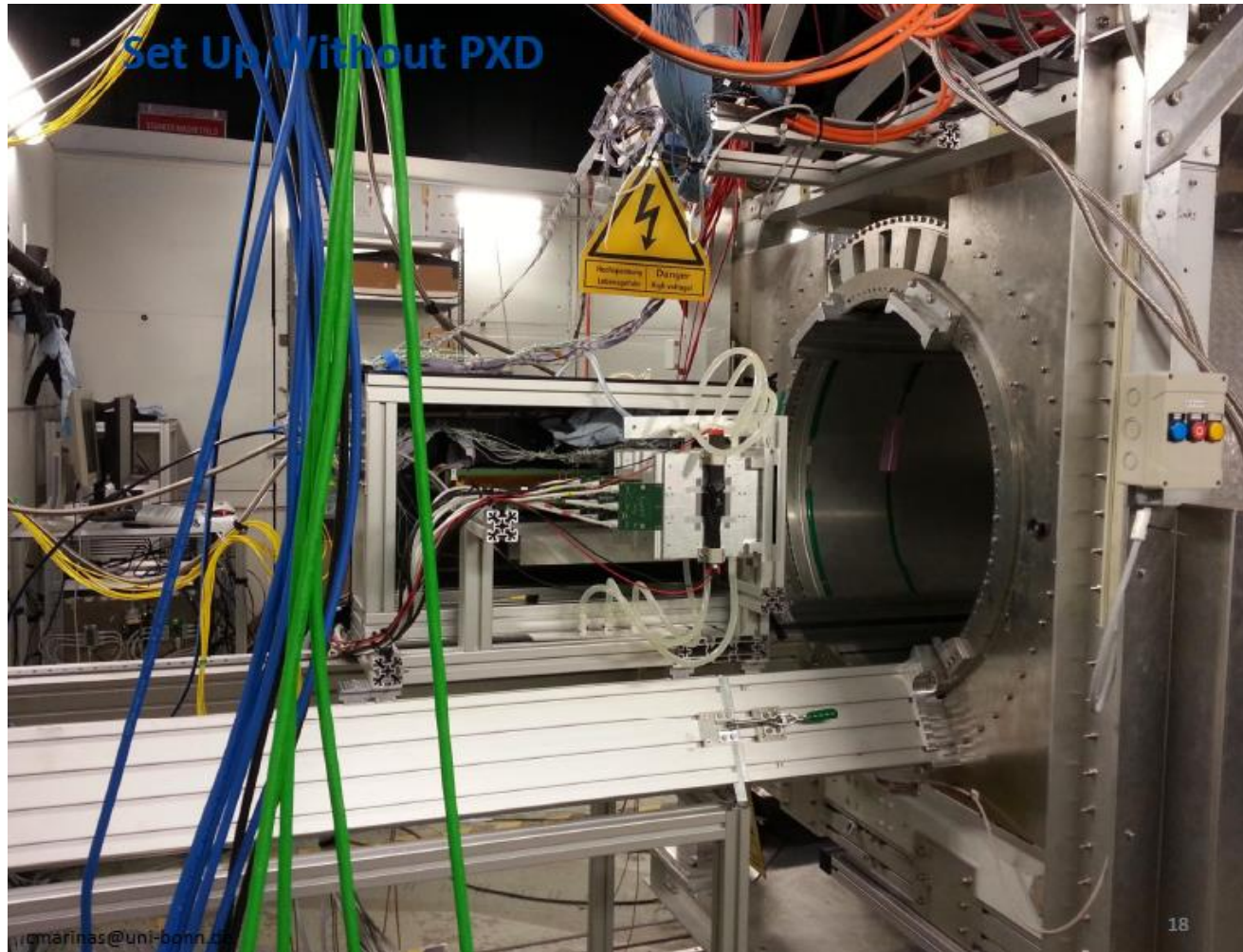
# PXD – SVD Integrated test beam set-up

## Integration into the PCMAG

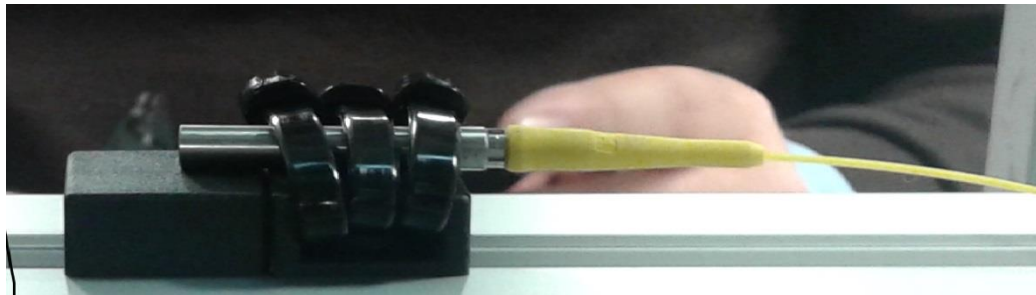
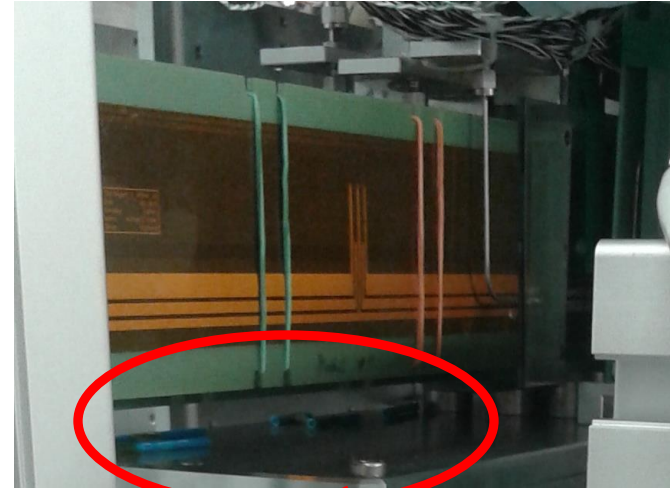




# PXD – SVD Integrated test beam

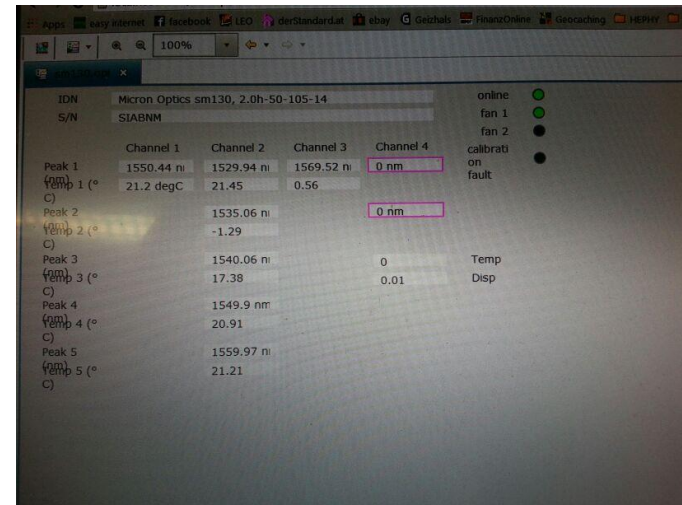


# FOS Monitor: FOS Packing



# FOS Monitor: DAQ – SC integration

- For the read out , AIDA thermo mechanical set-up dynamic interrogation unit at DESY (SM130-200) used
- Readout integrated in EPICS (dedicated driver over Ethernet ). The integration went very smooth ready since the January 6<sup>th</sup>

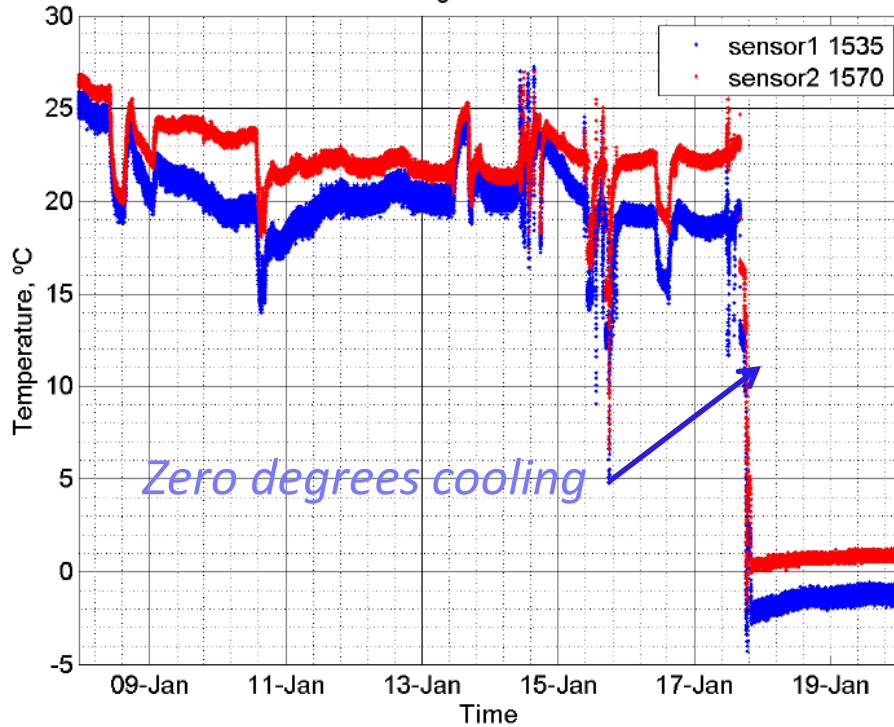


	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel 4	
IDN	Micron Optics sm130, 2.0h-50-105-14				online
S/N	SIABNM				fan 1
					fan 2
Peak 1	1550.44 nm	1529.94 nm	1569.52 nm	0 nm	calibrati
Temp 1 (°C)	21.2 degC	21.45	0.56		on
Peak 2		1535.06 nm		0 nm	fault
Temp 2 (°C)		-1.29			
Peak 3		1540.06 nm		0	Temp
Temp 3 (°C)		17.38		0.01	Disp
Peak 4		1549.9 nm			
Temp 4 (°C)		20.91			
Peak 5		1559.97 nm			
Temp 5 (°C)		21.21			

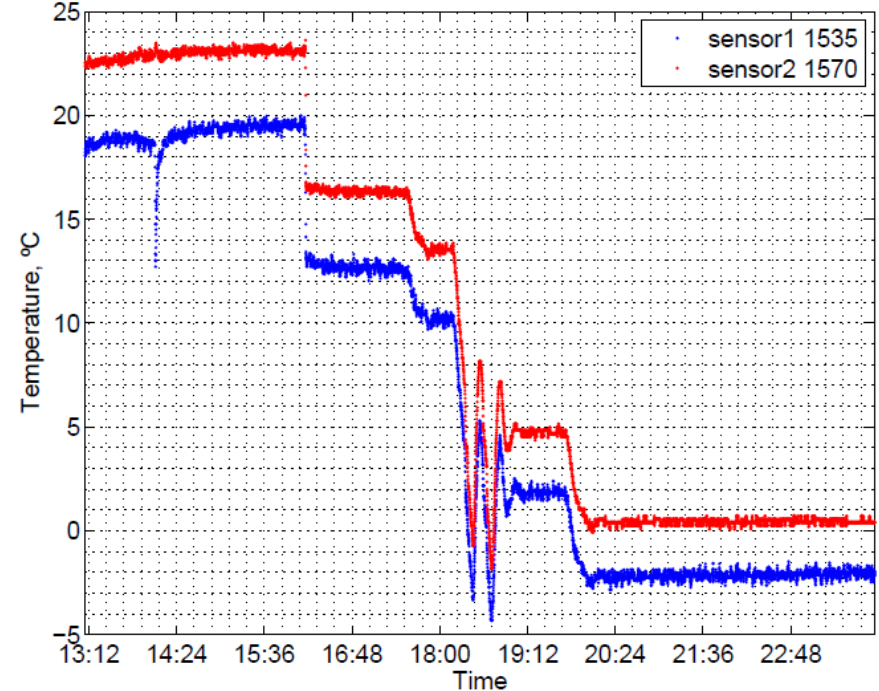
# FOS Monitor: Data: MARCO in-let & out-let lines



Cooling block sensors

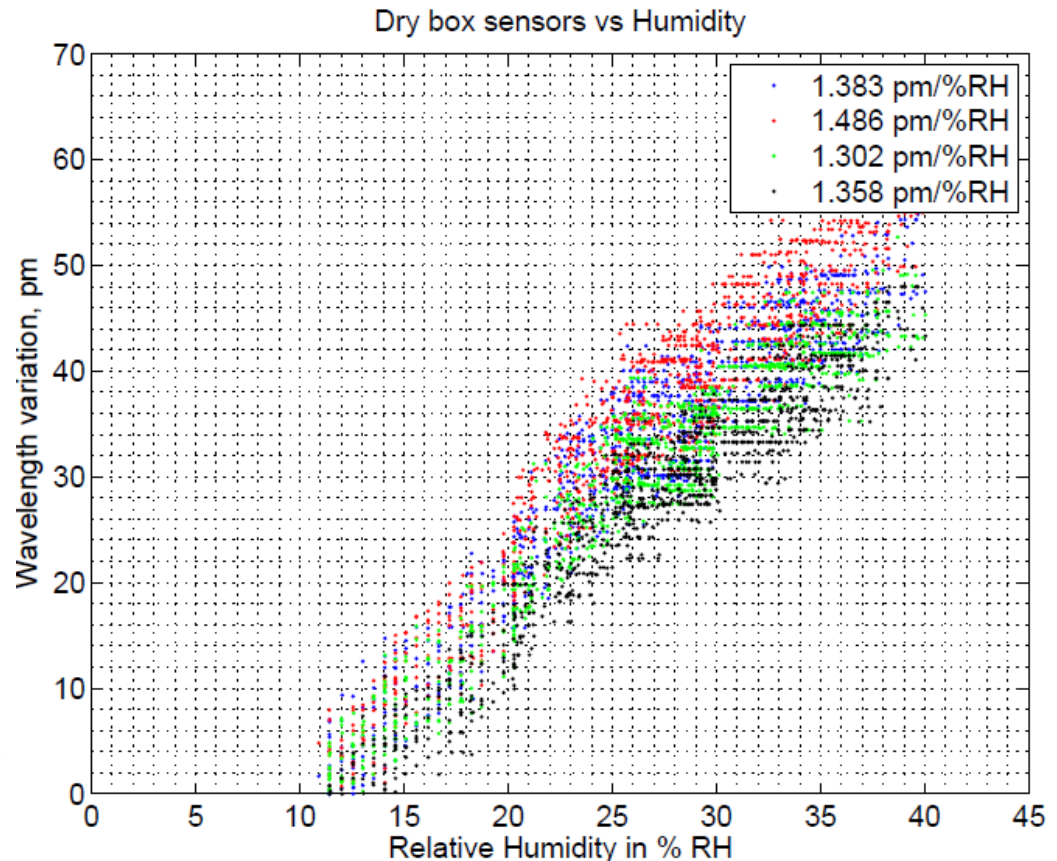


Cooling block sensors 17 January



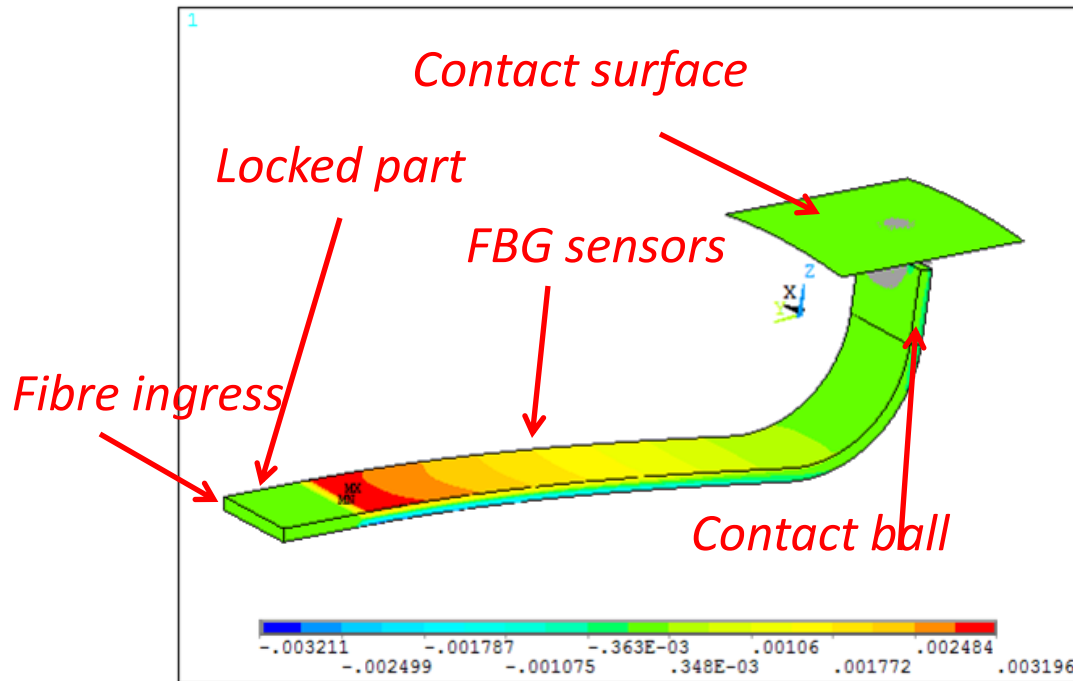
# FOS Monitor: Humidity measurements

- Comparing the wavelength shift of ambient sensors (naked fibers) vs. commercial Humidity sensors inside the dry box.
- Excellent linearity and sensibility after temperature compensation



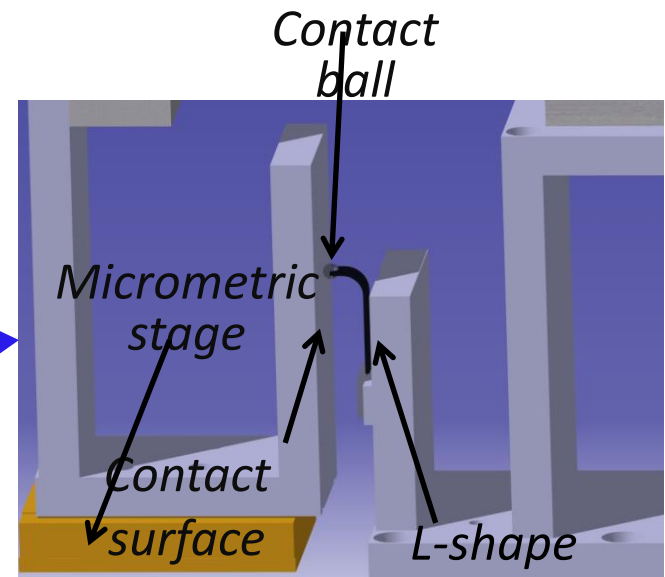
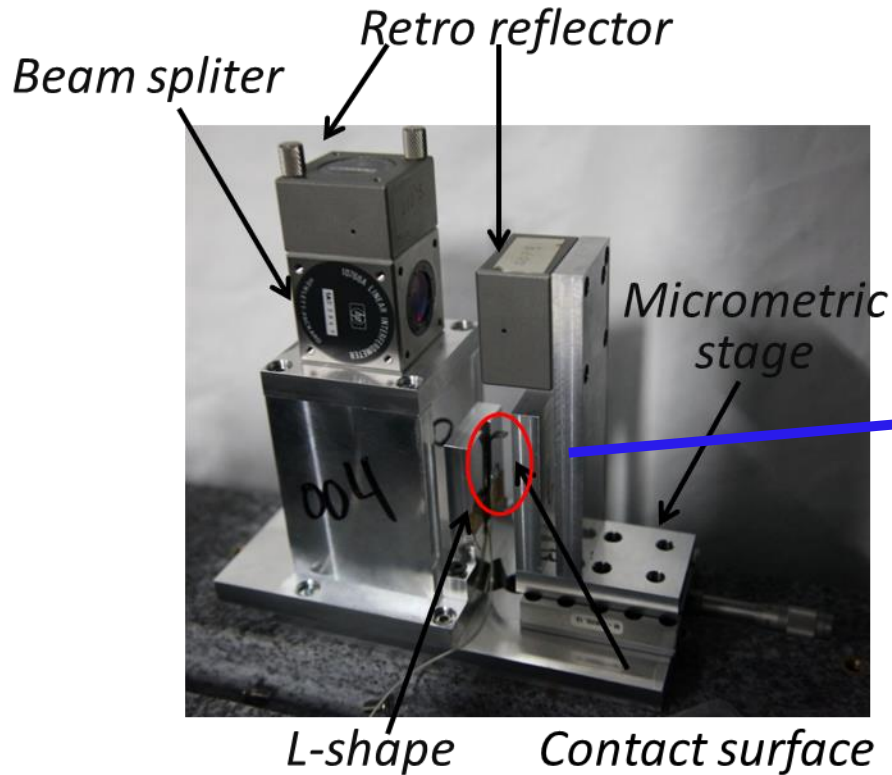
# Position transducer: The L-shape

- The idea is to monitor online PXD-SVD relative displacement using an application custom tiny CFRP structure with FBG sensors embedded.



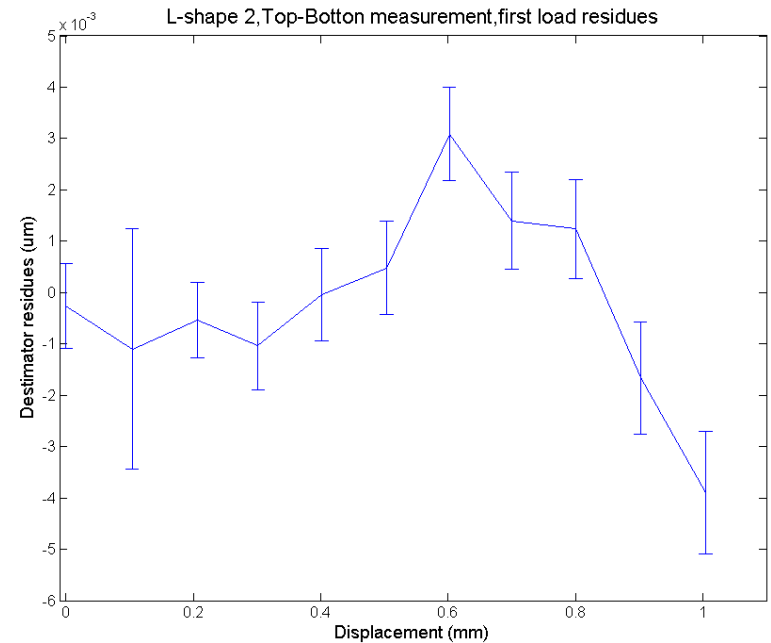
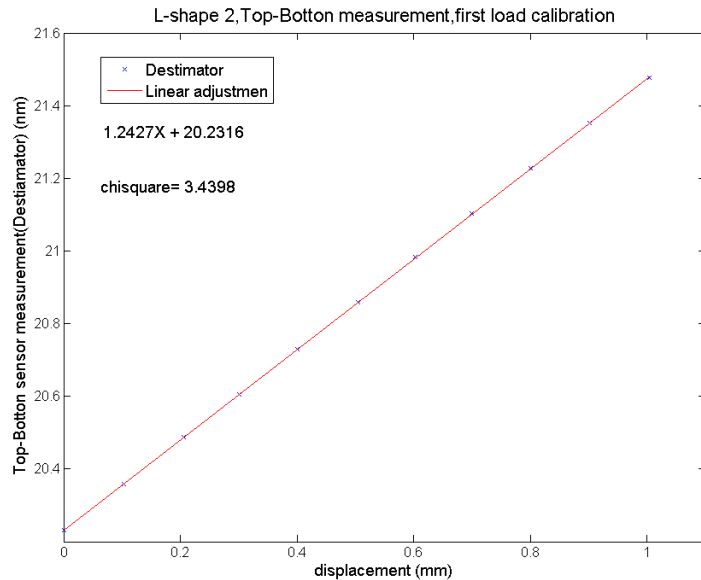
# Displacement Calibration

- An specific calibration set-up at IFCA using a Michelson interferometer.
- Readout of L-shape compared with true position (interferometer)



# L-shape Linearity vs. Displacement

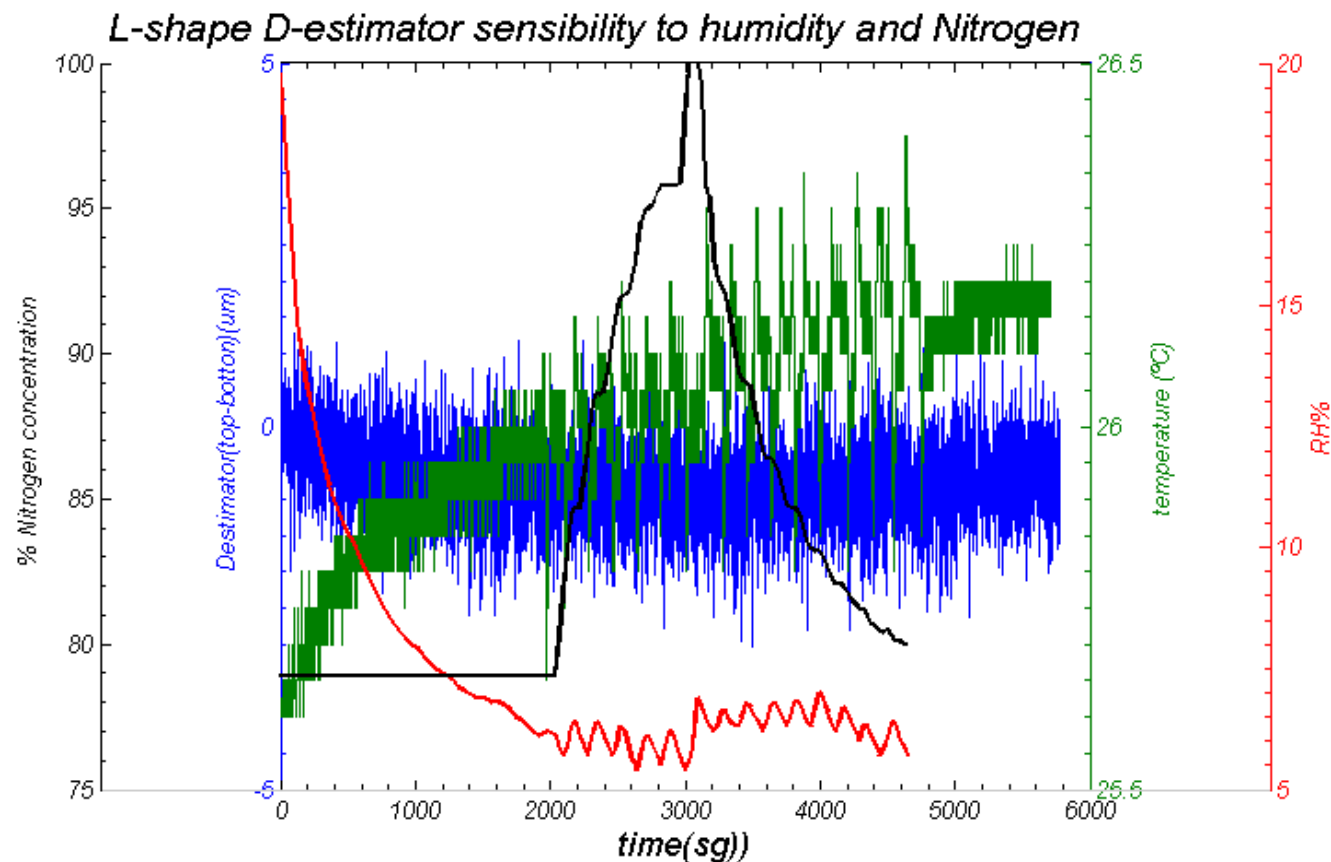
- Calibration over a range of 1mm
- Resolution (readout resolution) 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- Accuracy (diff. Between inter & L-shape)  $\approx 2 \mu\text{m}$
- Simple temperature compensation





# L-Shape sensitivity to environmental conditions: HR%, T, N<sub>2</sub>

No sensitivity to environmental conditions



# Summary



- The FBG-based FOS structural and environmental monitor delivered.
- Able to monitor temperature, humidity, vibrations, displacements.
- First cases of use for the Belle-II and ILC community
- Will be used on the monitoring of integrated Belle-II vertex mock-up (June and September)
- Available to the community (please contact us)

# THANK YOU!