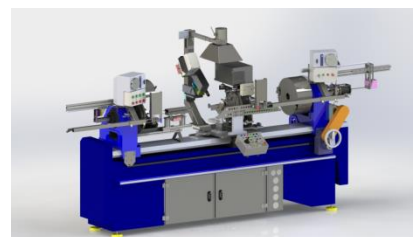
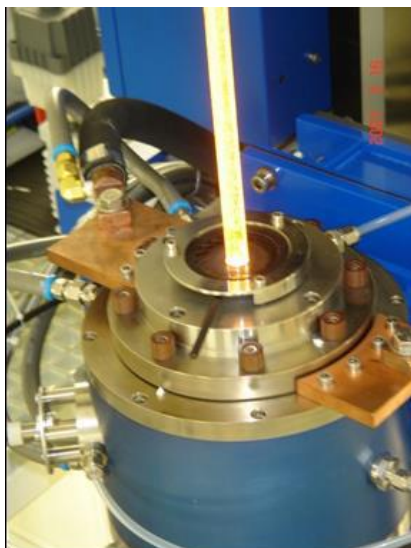
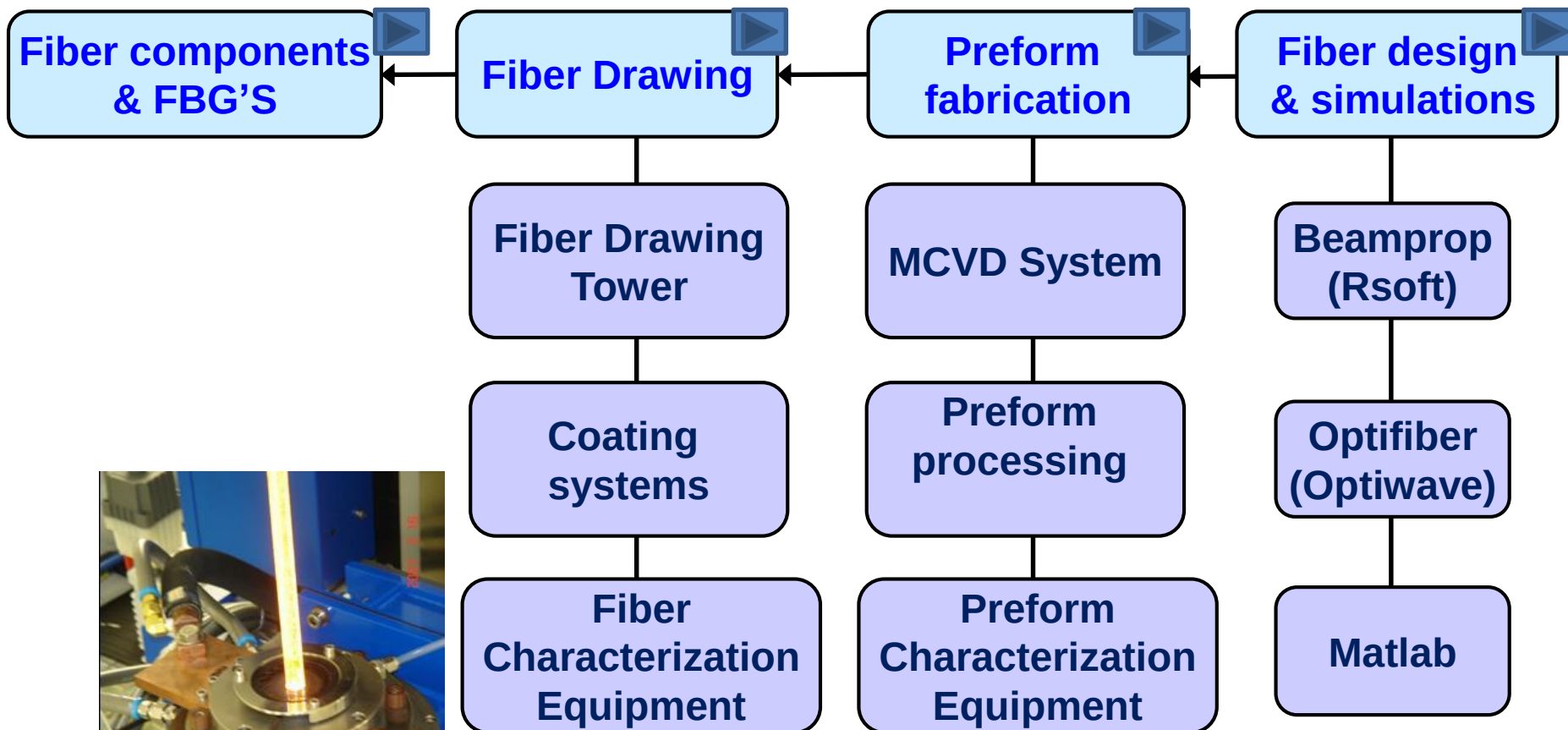




Israel Center for Advanced Photonics
המרכז הישראלי לפוטוניקה מתקדמת

Specialty Fibers Pole

Optical fiber manufacturing Flow Chart



Available fiber technologies and potential fibers

Special fibers designs:

- NA control
- PCF fibers
- Highly nonlinear fibers
- Polarization maintaining fibers (wavelength conversion, FOG,...)

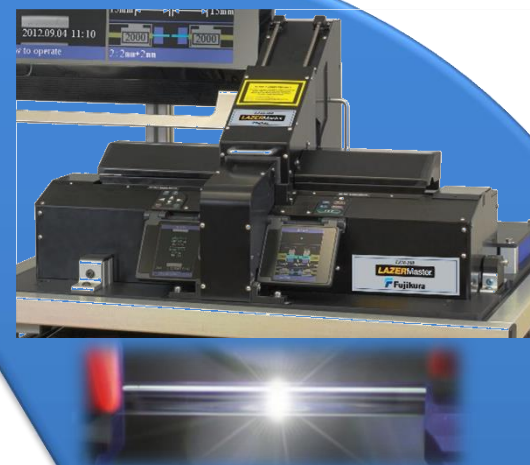
Active, doped fibers (Er,Yb,Tm,Nd, Etc...) for fiber lasers

- Special internal geometric shape clad: D-shape, Octagonal, ...
- Multi-clad fibers (Double clad, 3 or more)
- Large mode area fibers (SM/MM)

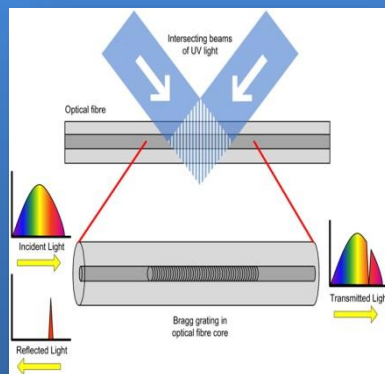


Infrastructure – Fiber Based Devices

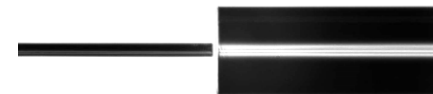
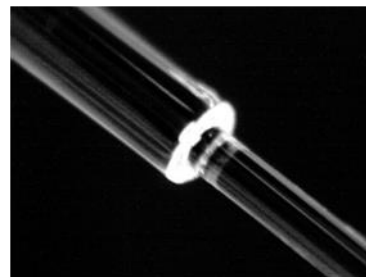
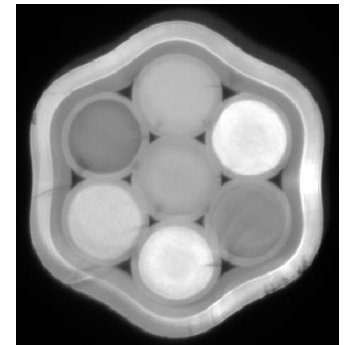
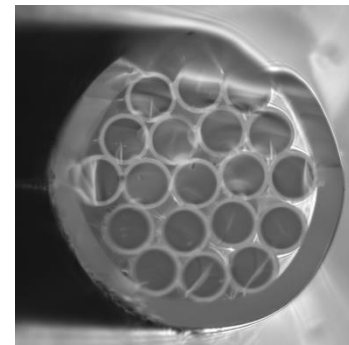
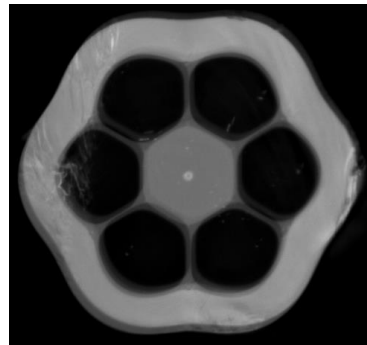
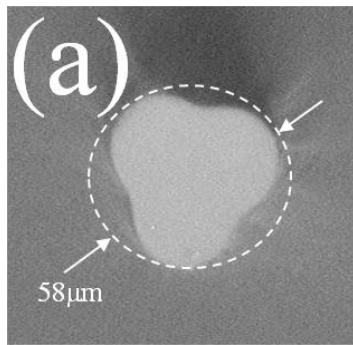
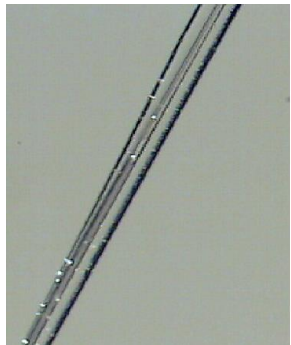
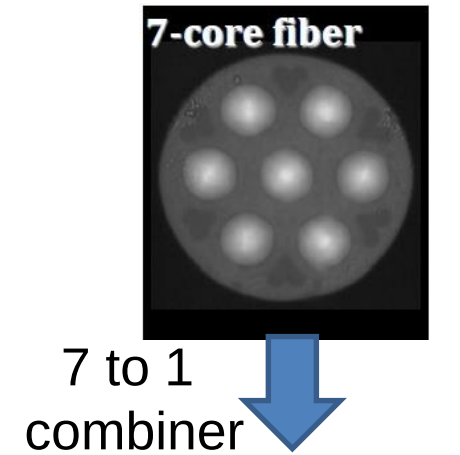
Fiber Processing Tools



Bragg Gratings Fabrication

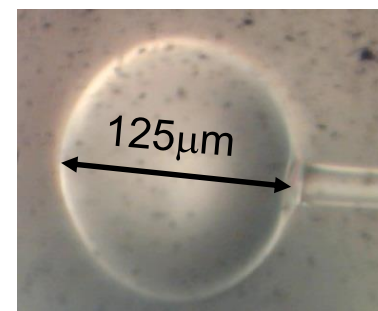
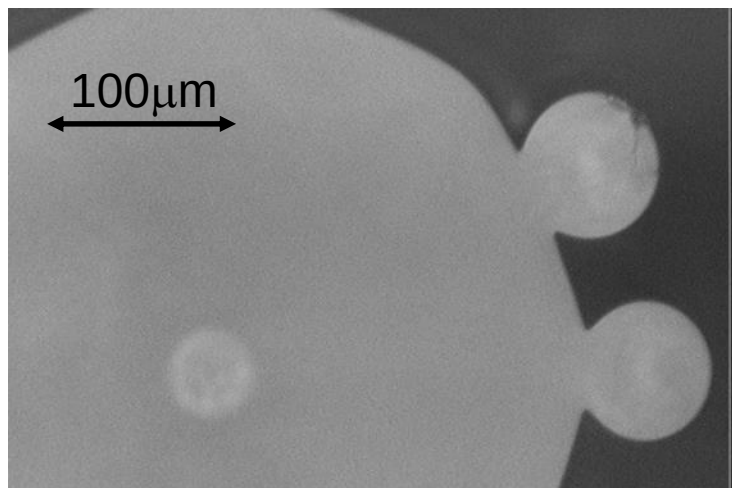


Side pump couplers
End pump combiners
Spectral filters
Switches
Tapered Fiber Bundles (TFB)



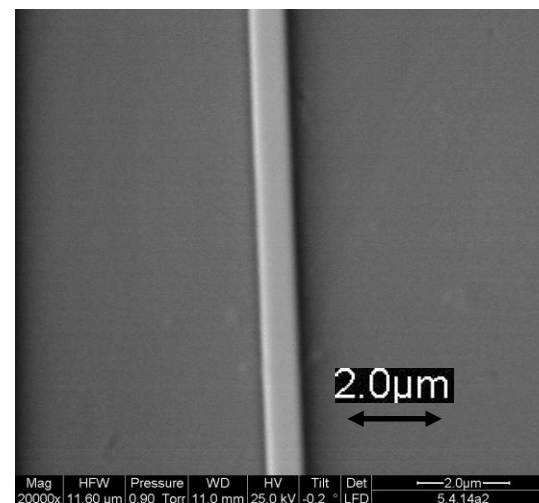
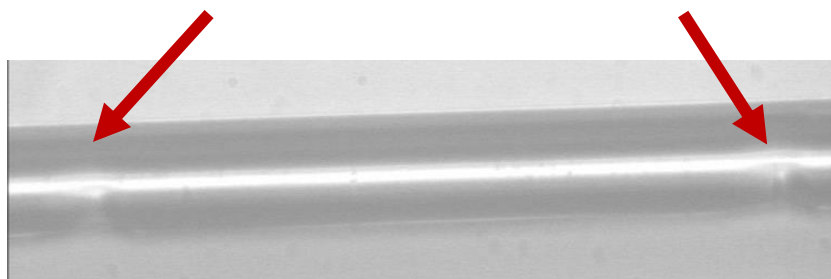
Special glass structures

N x 1 side coupler



Adiabatic tapering down to sub-microns size

Long Period Grating writing by CO_2 laser



Equipment



Cleavers



AFL PowerStrip™

Strippers



PTR-200-MRC

Fiber recoaters



Polishers



FSM-100P+

Fusion Splicers



Fiber processing workstations

Commercially available machines

Lightel



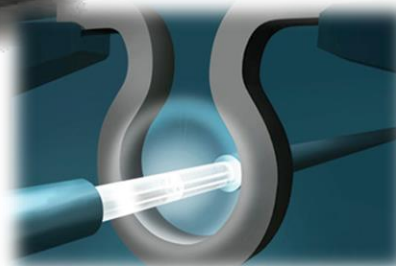
AFL



3SAE



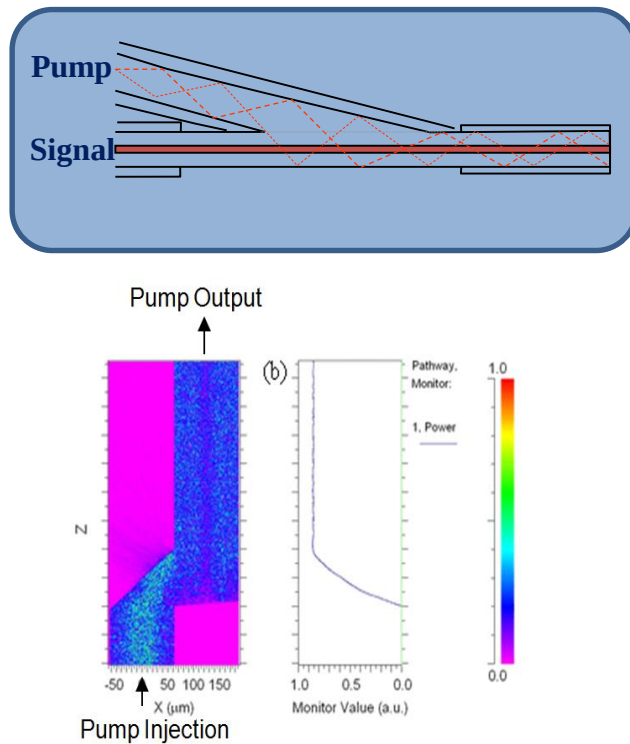
Vytran



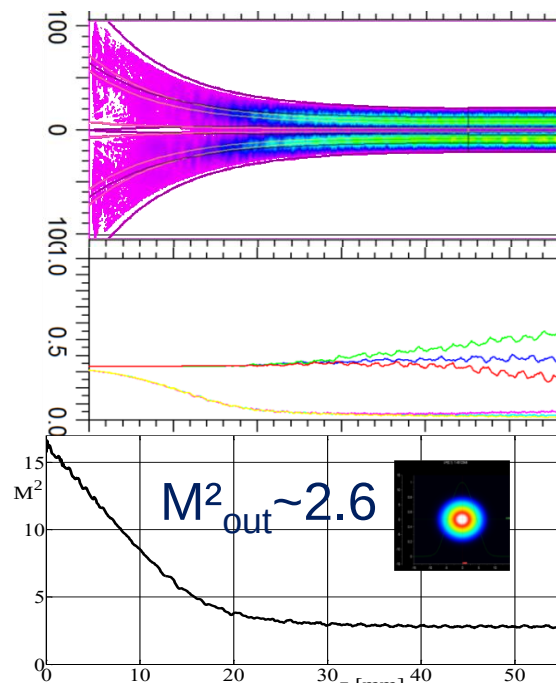
Component Design

pump combiners, tapers, couplers, gratings, special fibers

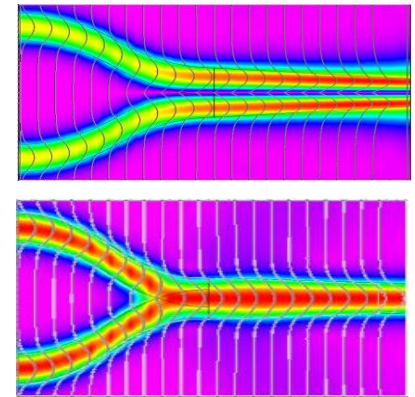
Side pump coupler



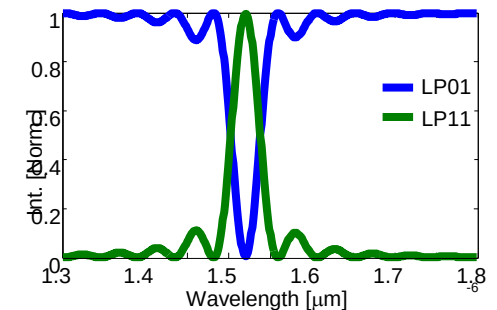
Tapered fiber beam combiner



Coherent beam combiner



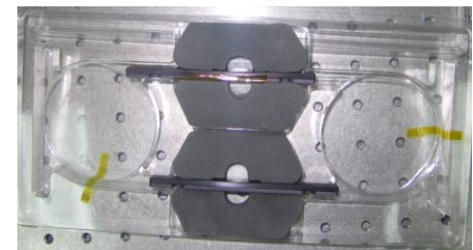
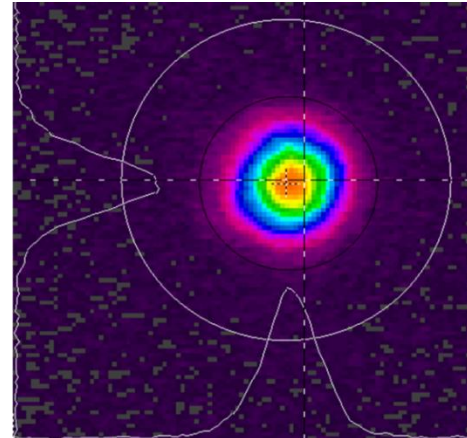
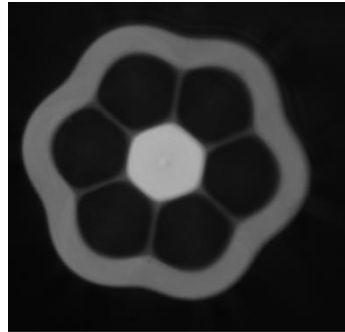
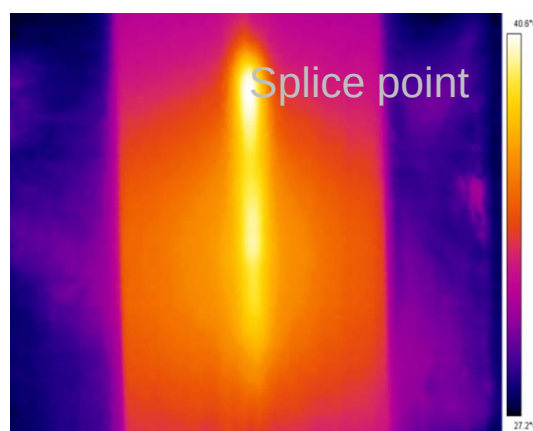
Spectral filter



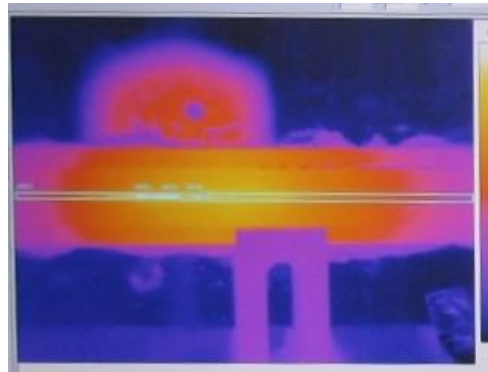
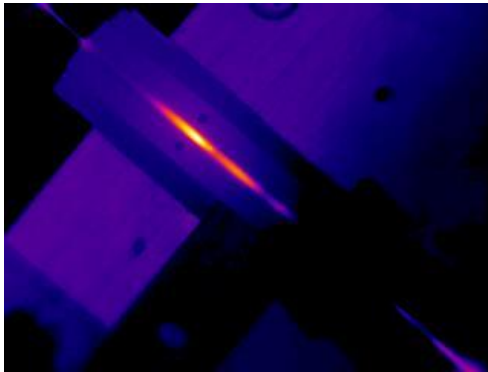
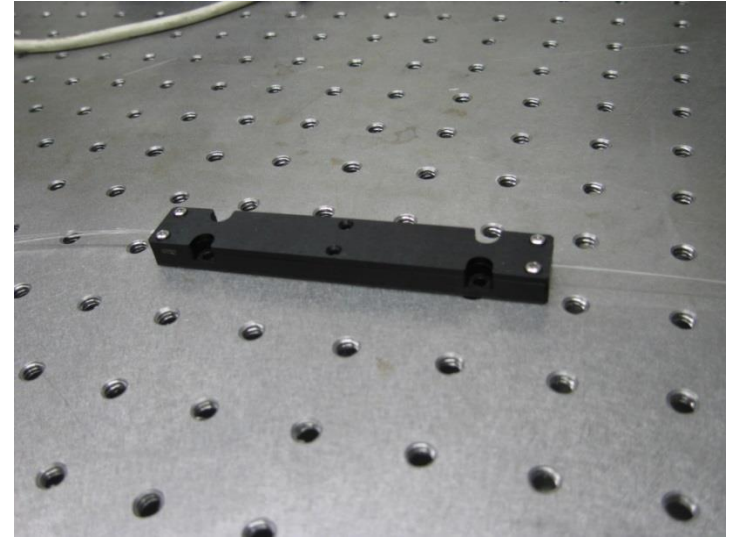
6+1→1 Combiner

6+1→1 combiner with 20/200 fiber

- ✓ 90% signal transmission (97% Transmission on MFA (before the combiner)).
- ✓ >95% pump transmission all legs.
- ✓ 900 W pump power achieved (requires active cooling).
- ✓ M^2 at the delivery fiber output = 1.4



- From design to product delivery
- Materials and packaging
- Thermal management
- Environmental tests

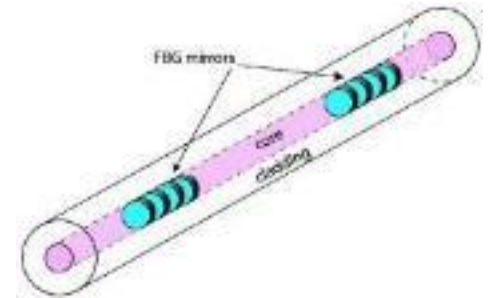


FBG- Fiber Bragg Grating

Collaboration with Prof. Ami Ishaaya

FBG –

A critical component used in fiber sensors - strain and temperature measurement.



How does it work?

- An optical filtering device that reflects light on a specific wavelength
- Written by a laser within the core of an optical fiber.
- Wavelength dependence on temperature and strain

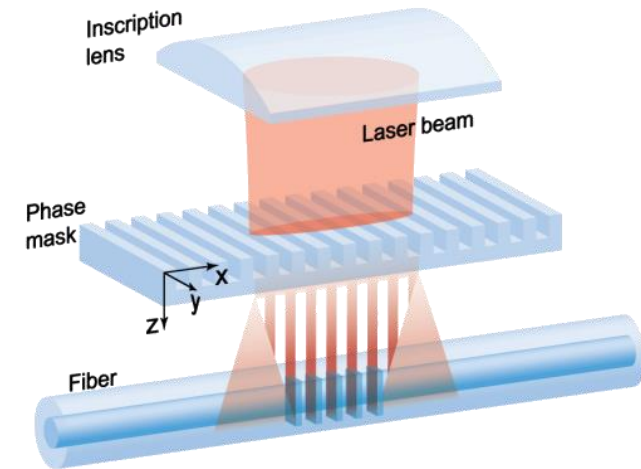
Fiber Bragg Gratings - FBG's

Motivation:

- Few commercial systems available on the market
- Limited number of providers of high-power or specialty fiber gratings components
- Extensive demand in the industry

Fields of applications:

- Fiber lasers
- Telecommunication
- optical signal processing
- Sensing: **Temperature, strain, pressure and vibration measurements-** Wind Turbine, Well and Pipeline Monitoring, Smart Structures, Exhaust Control, Aerospace, Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)

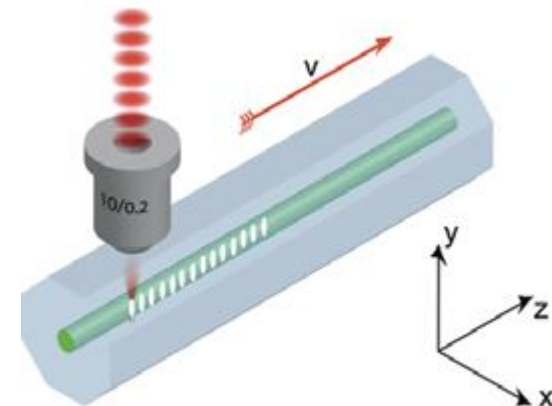


Fiber Bragg Gratings - FBG's

- Writing Methods
 - Draw Tower Gratings
- UV Excimer laser
- Femtosecond (FS) laser
- Writing through masks or point by point
 - \Line by line

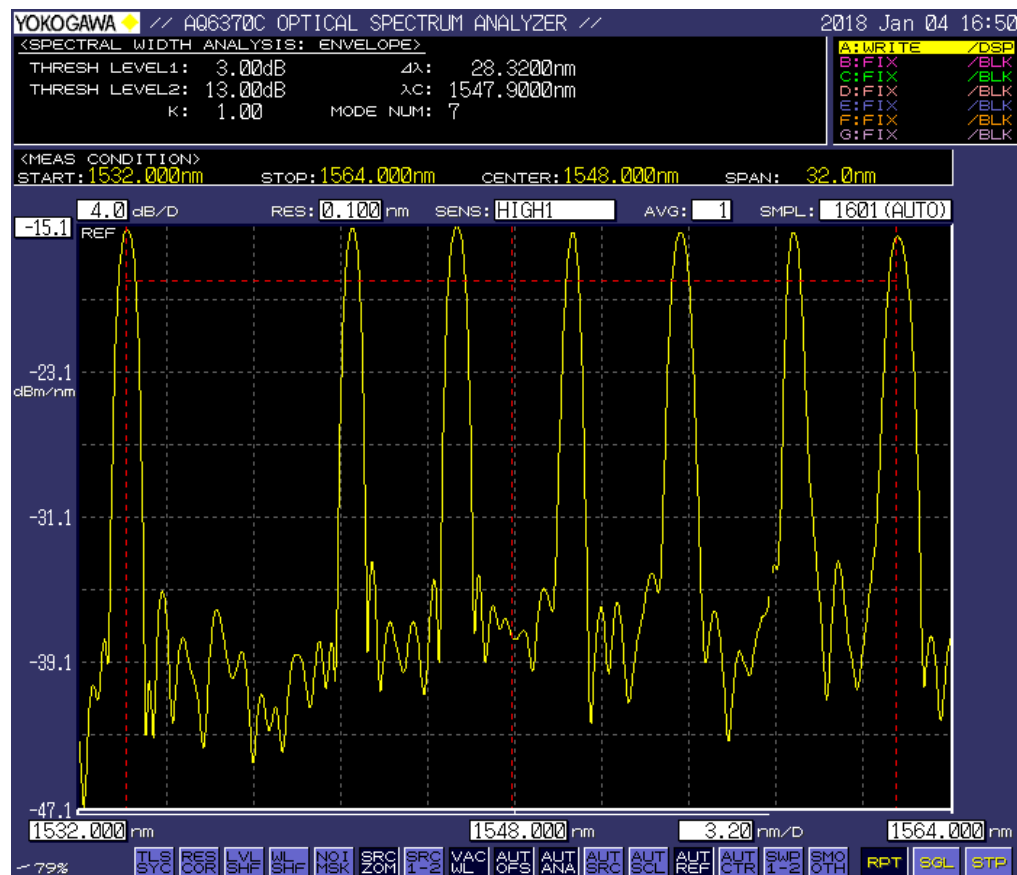
FS Advantages

- ✓ Writing through the fiber coating
 - Single-step process - No damage or time consuming
- ✓ Offers flexibility - Non-photosensitive glasses (Ge doped, Hydrogen)
- ✓ Enables inscription of FBGs and waveguides in the cladding of the fiber
- ✓ Immune to humidity and
- ✓ High temperature stability up to 1000°C



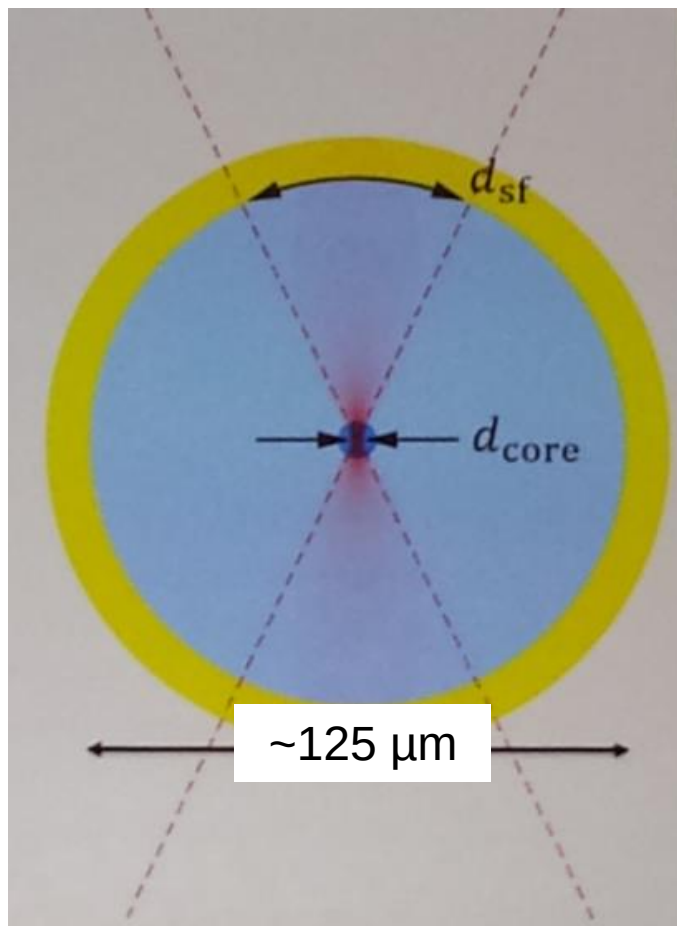
The infrastructure and knowledge of the Photonics Center - The right solution to industry needs

Reflection of 7 gratings (SMF-28 fiber)



- No splicing
- Polymide coating

FBG writing through the coating



❖ Requirements:

- Power density in the fiber core - Above threshold of index change.
- Power density in the polymer – Below damage threshold.