

Characterizing Sensitivity of Refractive Index to Magnetic Field

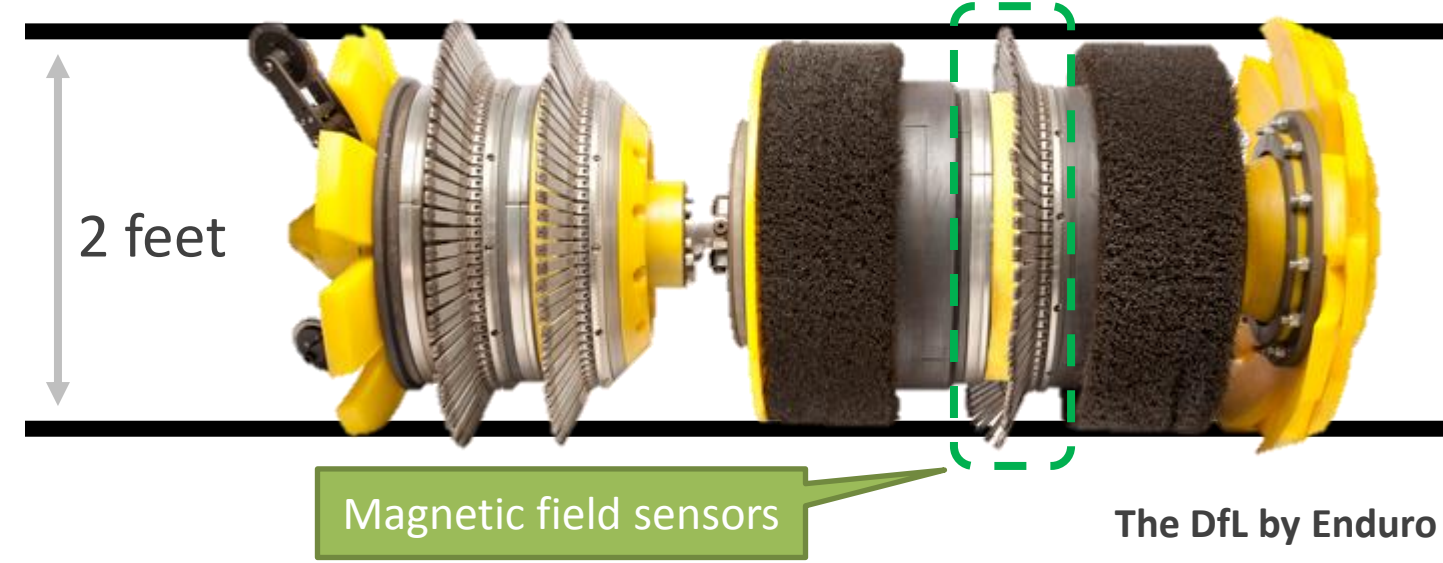
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Motivation

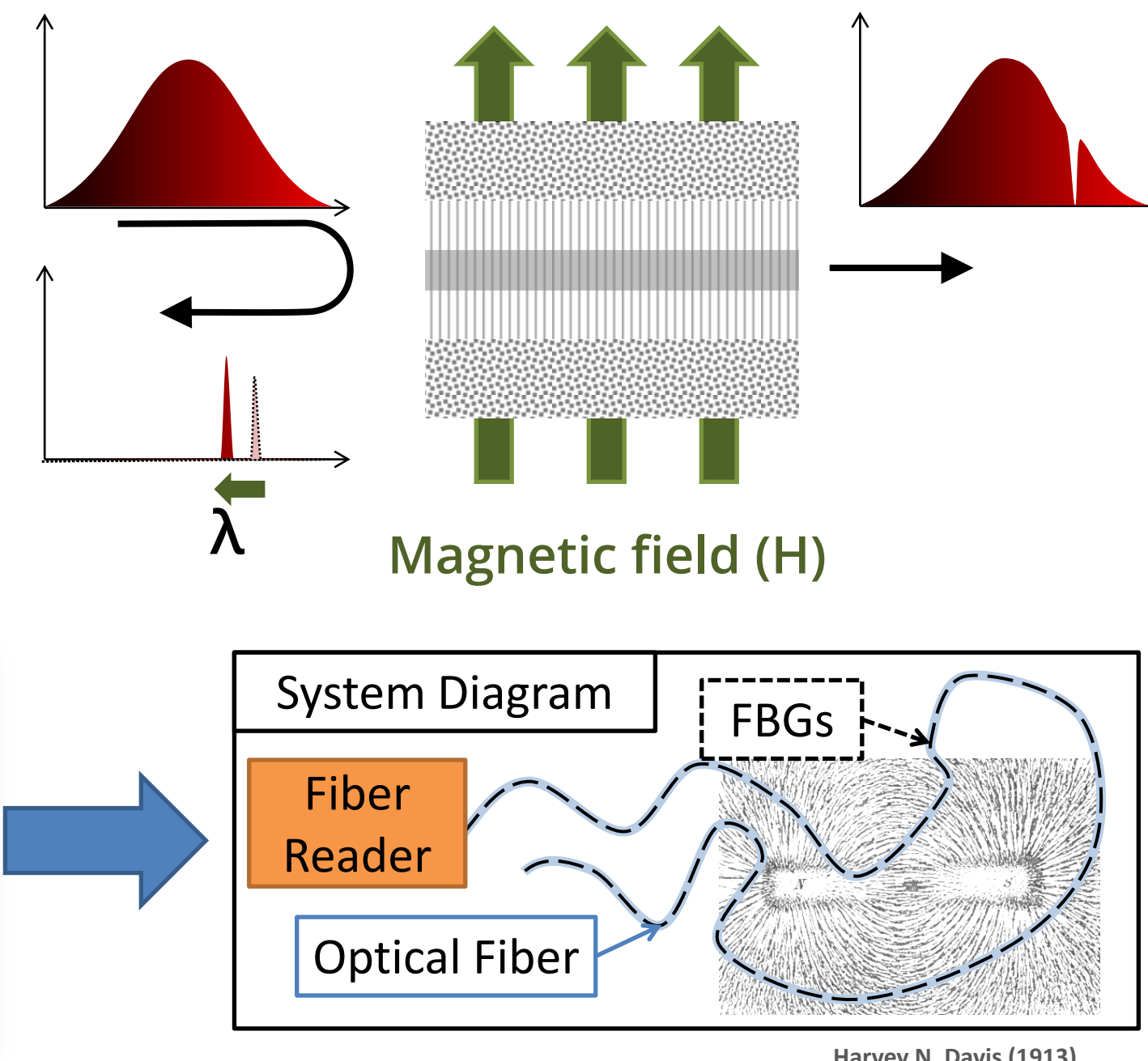
Current magnetic field sensors are not detecting pre-cursor cracks in oil pipeline failures. One solution is to create a low-profile magnetic field sensor capable of taking a dense set of readings.



Background & Approach

Fiber Bragg gratings (FBGs) are regions of an optical fiber which reflect a single wavelength. Using glass effected by magnetic field, would make them magnetometers.

$$\lambda = 2\Lambda n(H)$$



Representative Results

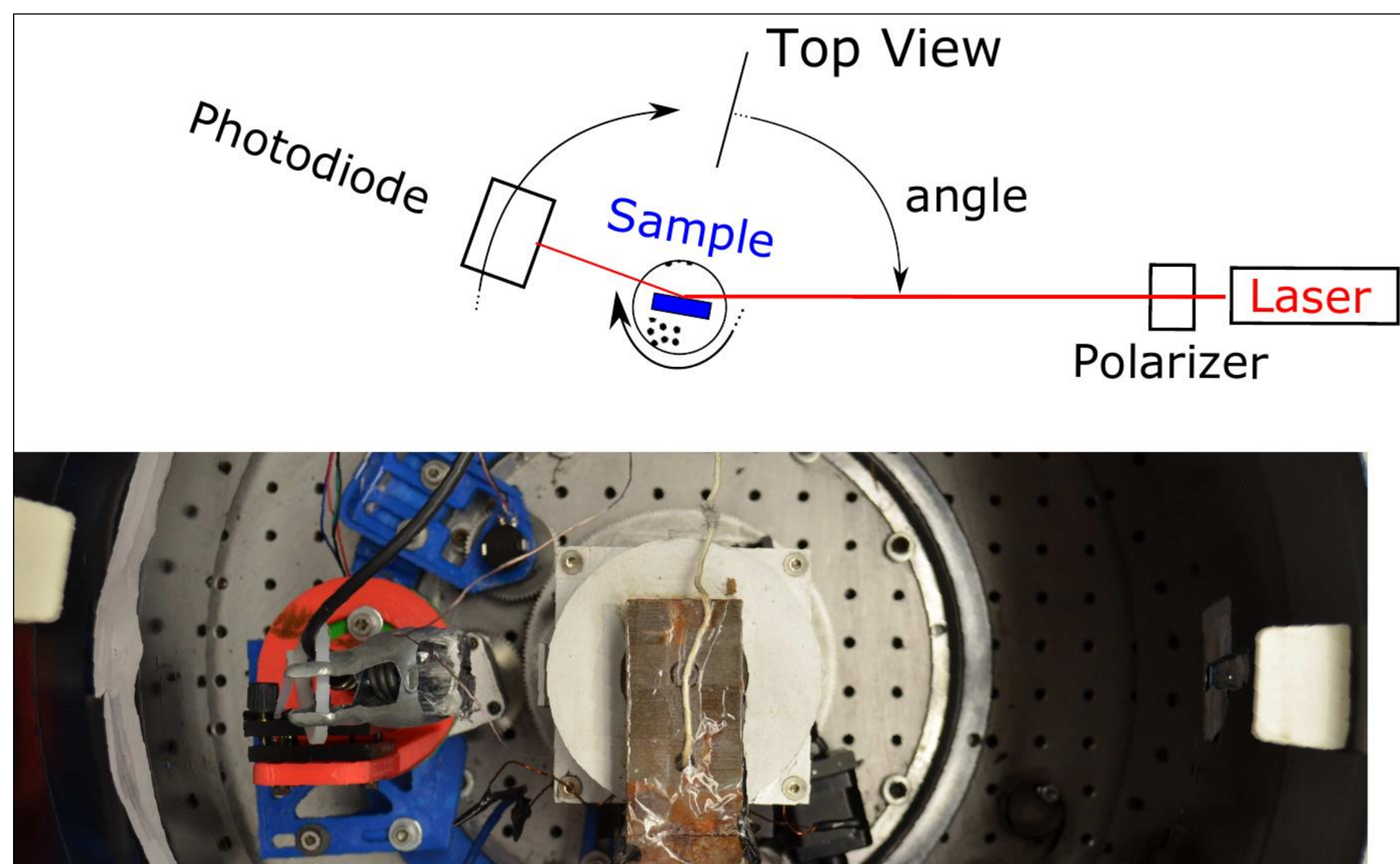


Figure 1. Diagram and image of test setup to measure index of refraction and apply magnetic field.

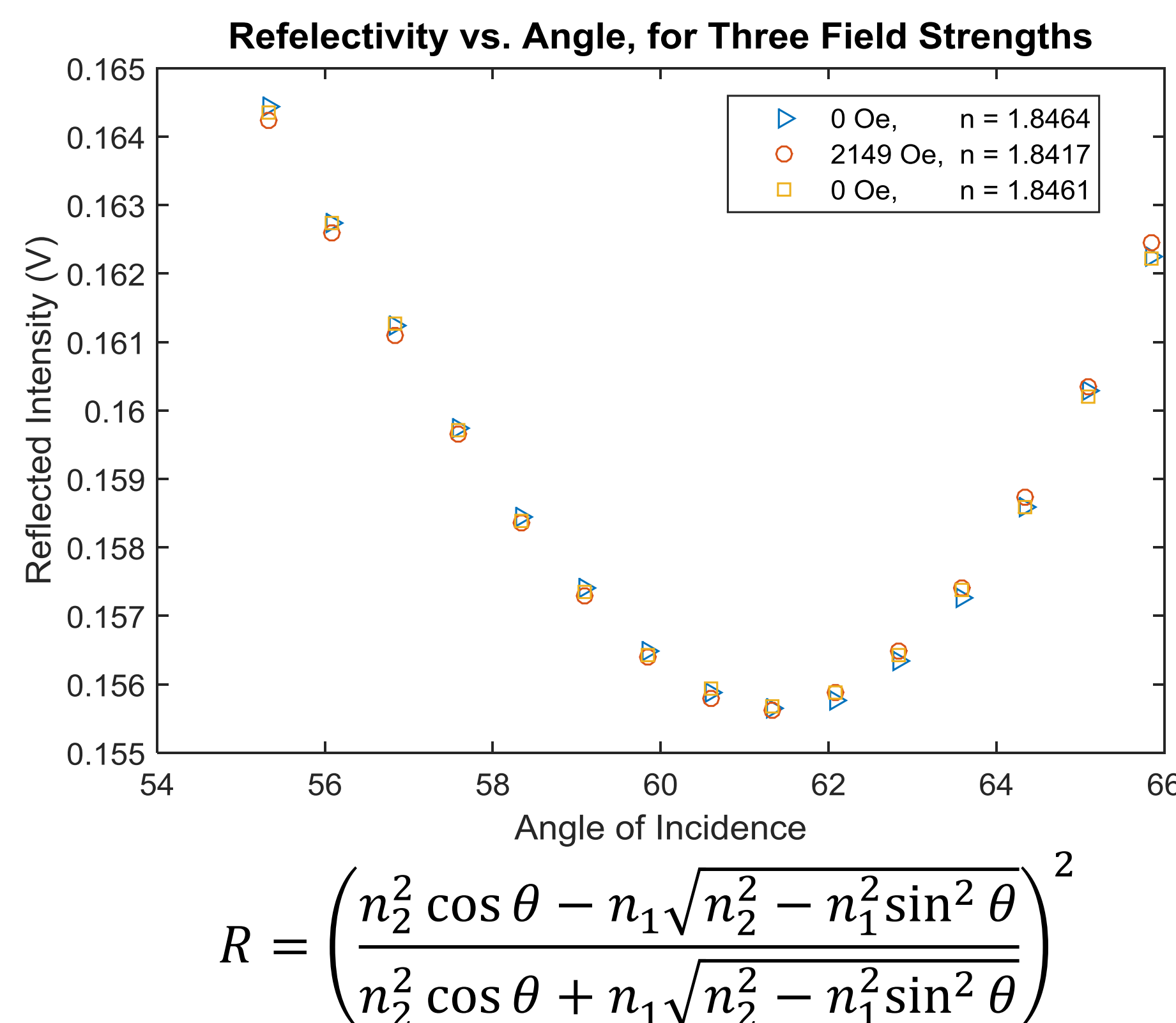


Figure 2. Example of three scans, at two fields, and equation for fitting index of refraction to reflectivity.

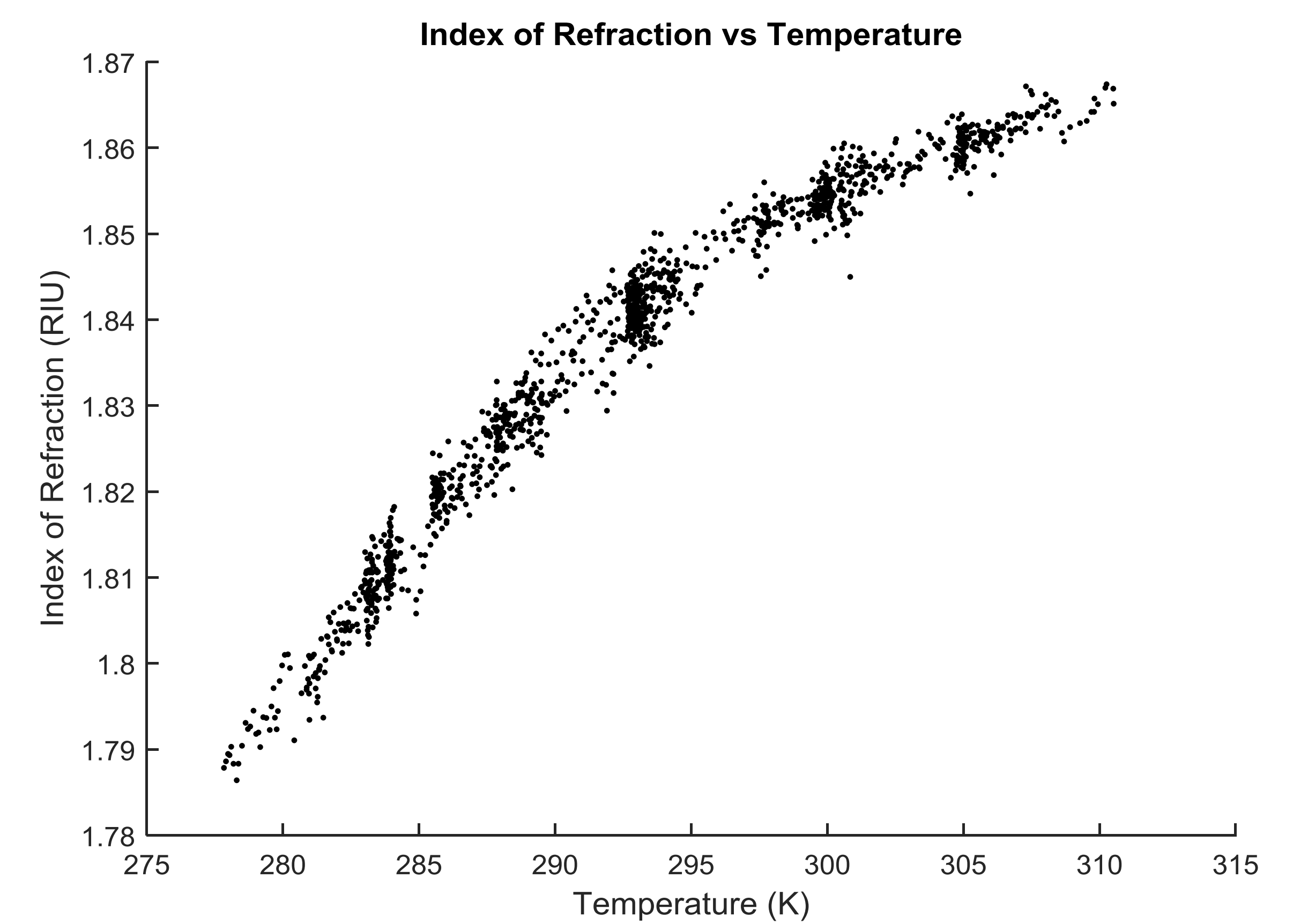


Figure 4. Index vs. Temperature, to show it can be controlled for.

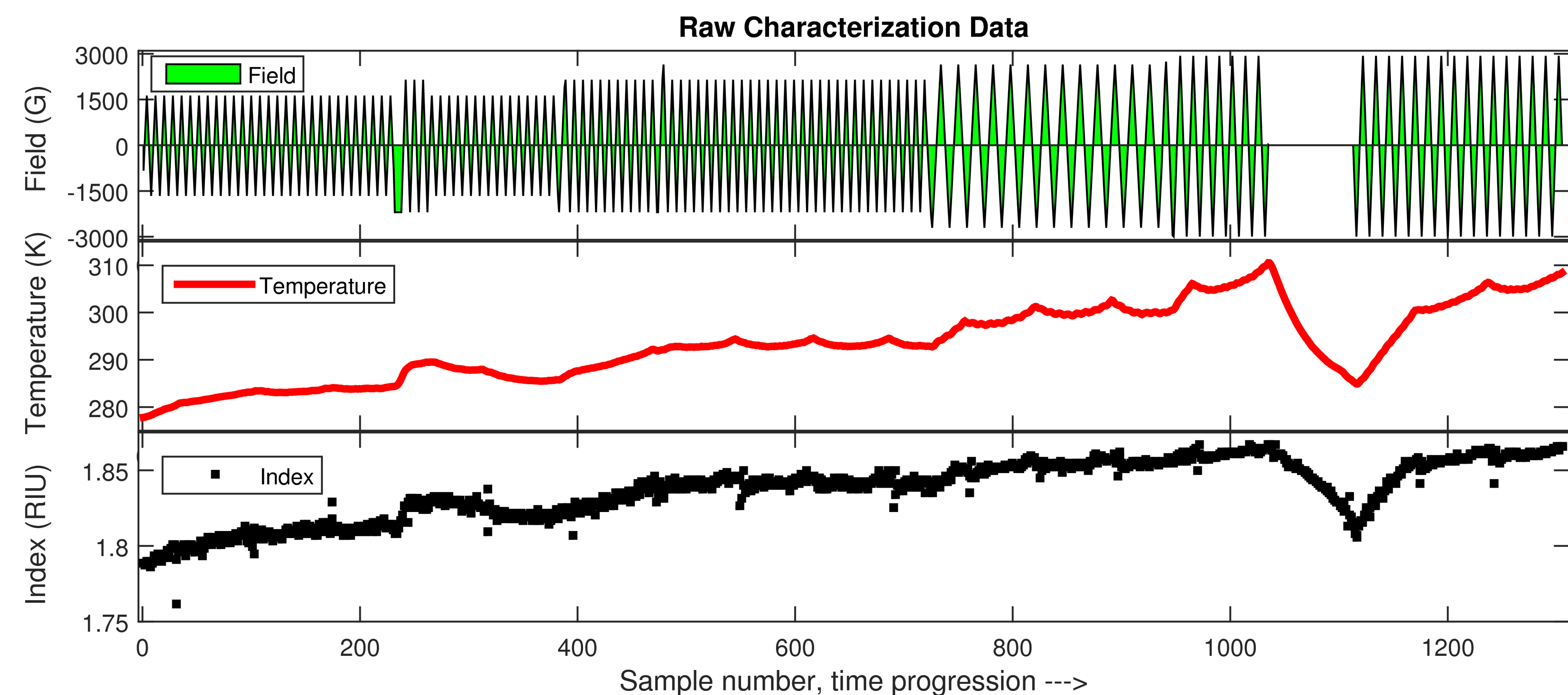


Figure 3. Tests over time, varying magnetic field, tracking temperature, and tracking index of refraction.

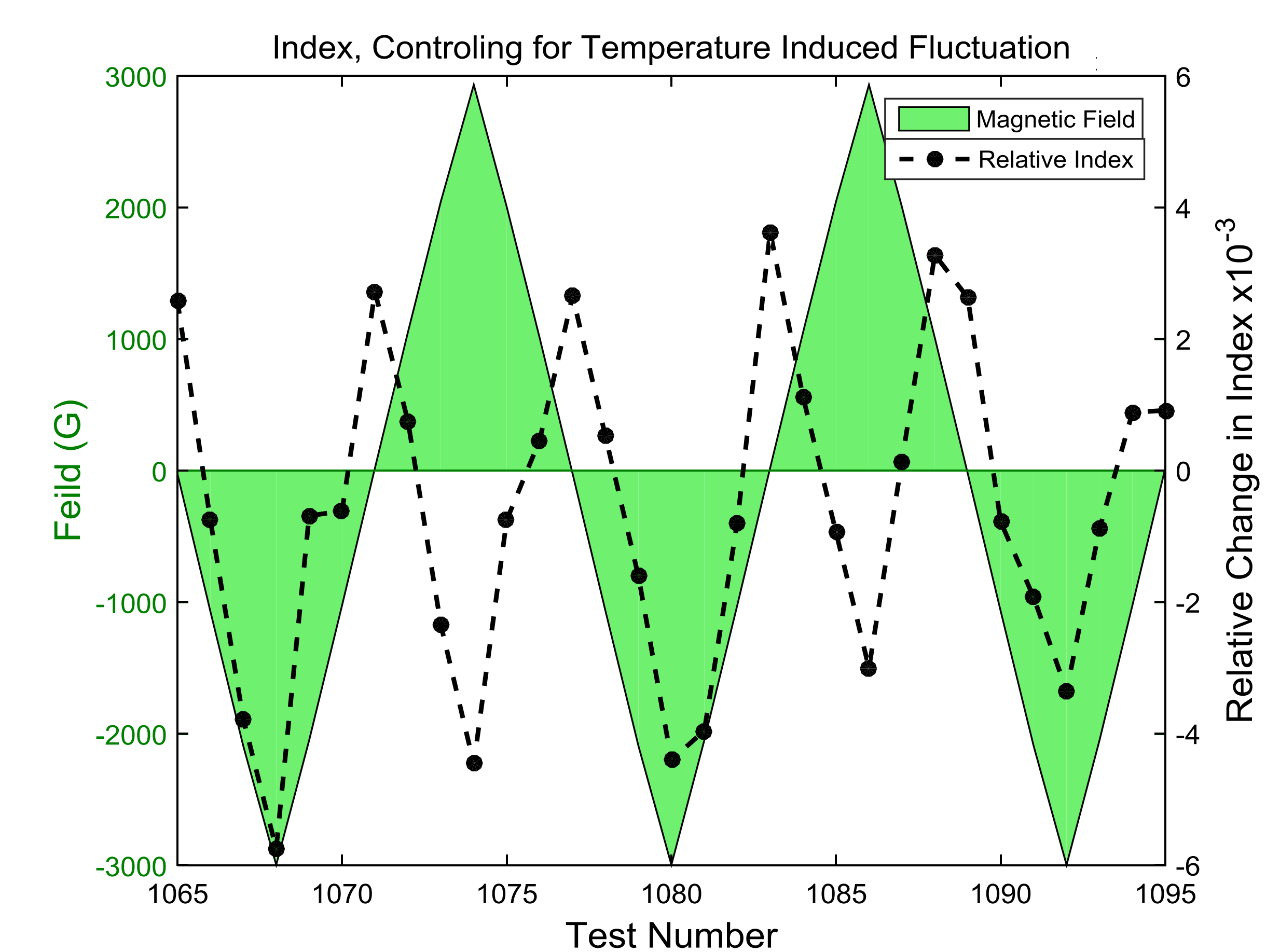


Figure 5. Magnetic field over time, and relative change in index after controlling for index of refraction changes.

Summary of Results

After removing erroneous points, the peak effect is at 290K, with -3×10^{-6} RIU/G.

After correcting for thin film effects, -2×10^{-6} RIU/G.

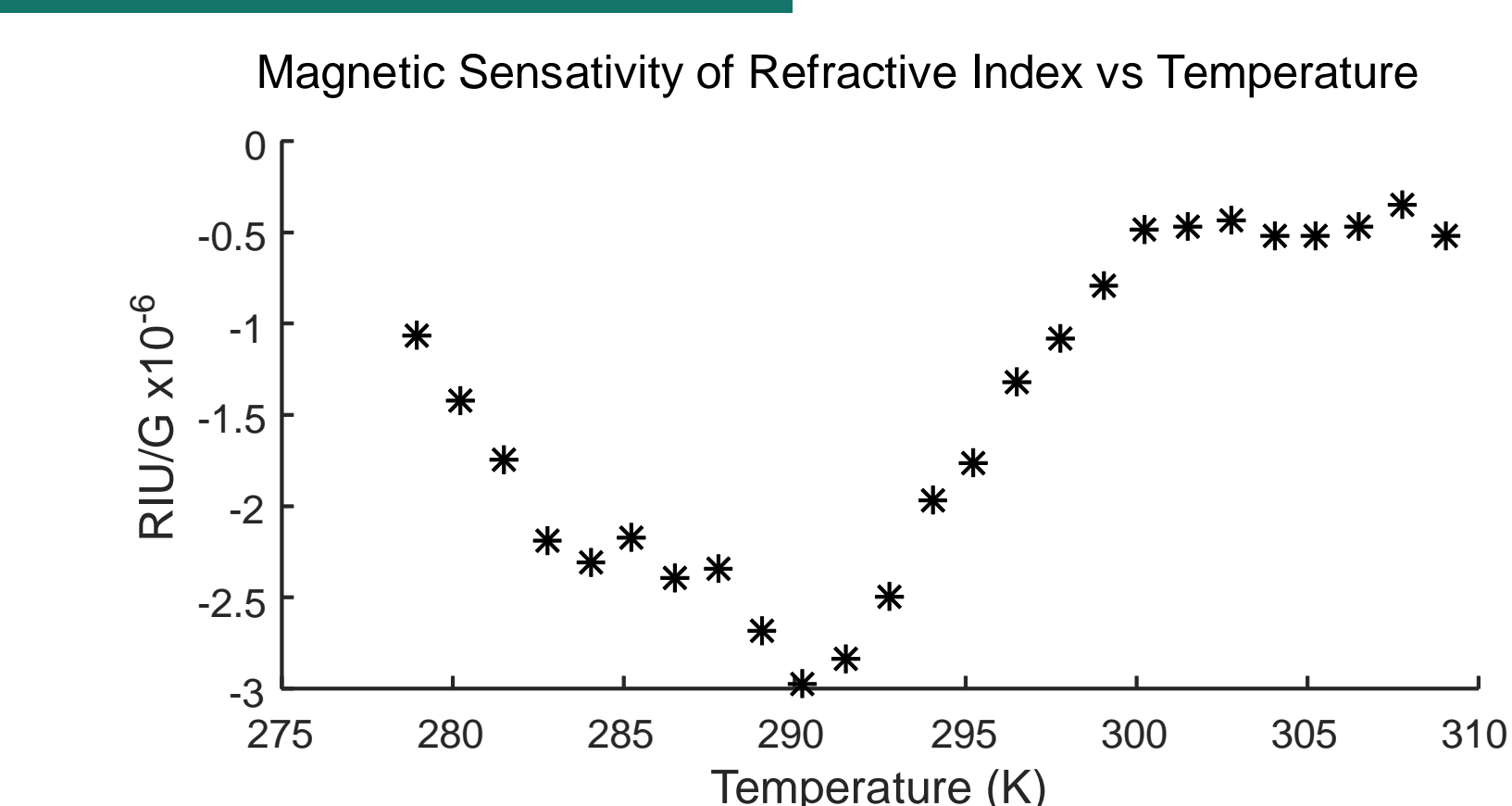


Figure 6. Sensitivity of index of refraction to magnetic field, vs. temperature

Future Work

Use a Mach-Zehnder interferometer to create the first device using magnetorefractive effect

