



**Fiber Bragg Grating
Fiber Optic Sensors Measuring Strain & Temperature
Changes at the CMS's Central Beam Pipe**

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Abstract

This work tests the reliability and efficacy of the Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) monitoring system installed around the Compact Muon Solenoid's (CMS) beam pipe. The FBGs work on measuring Temperature and Strain around the peripherals of the CMS's BP. The CMS is one of four detectors at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) operated by CERN around the borders of France and Switzerland. A large particle accelerator that accelerates protons and heavy ions relativistically to high speeds close to the speed of light. Then collides two beams at 4 different detects laid out around the circular collider. ATLAS, LHCb, ALICE, and CMS. The CMS safety team works on systems inside the CMS BP to monitor temperature and strain changes induced in the beam pipe. In hindsight, the FBG sensors use Fiber Optic Sensor (FOS) technology with varying Bragg Gratings inside the glass core of the optical fiber. FBGs work by being exposed to UV light as the result of proton collisions. Then the light is thus reflected back at each grating. The reflected ray's wavelength changes when being subjected to different levels of temperature and strain. To test the efficacy of the interrogation system, temperature calibration is done and linear and cubic fittings were generated to estimate the temperature through the imputed current. A MATLAB code has been constructed to output the outlined calibration graphs and the fittings.

Keywords: Fiber Bragg Grating, Fiber Optic Sensor, CMS, LHC

Part I

Introduction to Fiber Bragg Grating (FBGs)

1 Utilization of FBGs

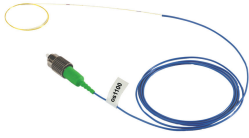


Figure 1: Fiber Optic Sensor with Bragg Gratings

To fabricate a monitoring system for the inner working of the CMS BP, seen in figure 1, the system must endure a harsh and arduous atmosphere. During the LHC run, the pipe will be subjected to extreme conditions of vacuum levels as low as $10^{-13} atm$ and high levels of radiation due to the constant proton-proton collisions, happening once every 25 milliseconds. These conditions render regular electric sensors failable and unfeasible to engender a monitoring system.

Luckily Fiber Optic Sensors (FOS), seen in figure with Bragg Gratings are able to withstand such conditions and thus can be used to construct a lucrative and sufficient monitoring system.

1.1 Working Principle

Hundreds of FBG sensors have already been installed around the beam pipe and are functioning well by recording data acquisition for all three runs.

The basic notion relies on periodically modulating and varying the refractive index in the core element of the optical sensor. When UV light is shined at one of the ends of the sensor, each grating reflects back a certain wavelength from the initial light beam. Thus transmitting forward the remaining light beam. Under nominal and ambient conditions this wavelength is constant and can be referred to as

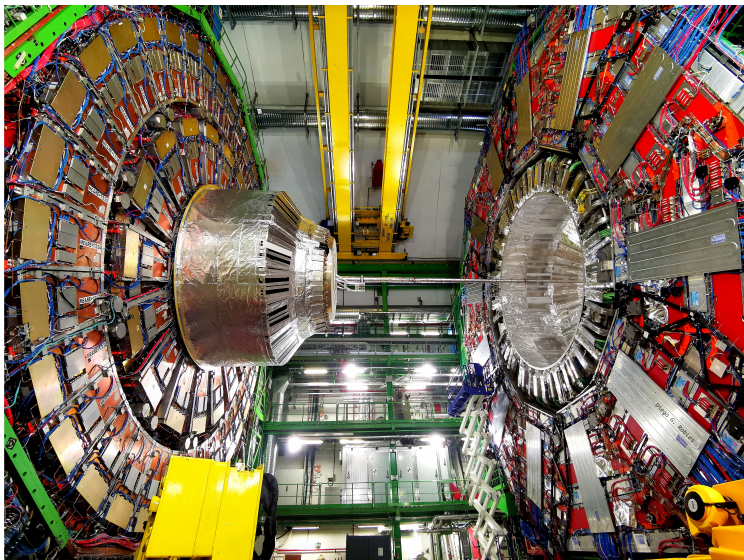


Figure 2: CMS's Beam Pipe

the Bragg wavelength λ_B . This principle is illustrated in figure 3 and relies on Wavelength Division Multiplexing.

when it is subjected to temperature and strain this wavelength is altered and shifts from the regular Bragg wavelength. The change and modulation can be used in mathematical relations that can thus predict the temperature around the FBG and the subsequent strain that was applied to it.

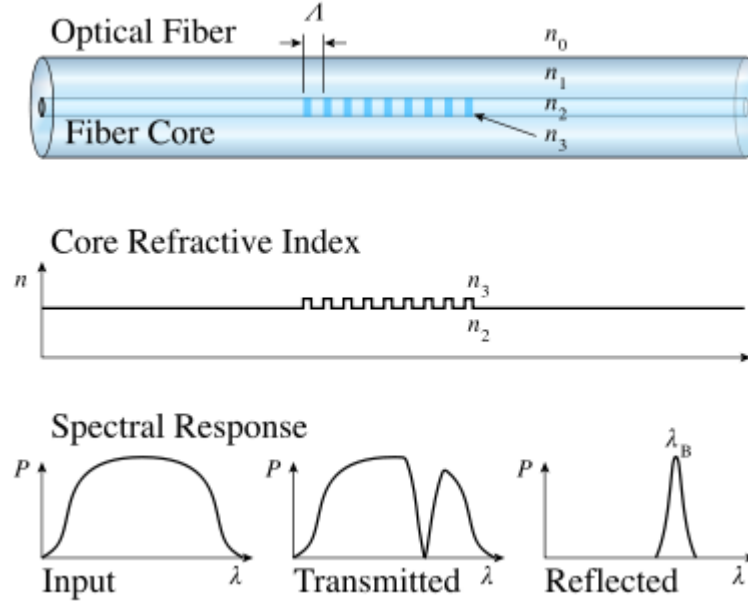


Figure 3: Working Principle of FBGs

1.2 Mathematical Model

A mathematical relation can be laid out to represent the ability of the FBG system to predict temperature and strain.

Initially the construct Bragg wavelength in ambient conditions can be represented as

$$\lambda_B = 2n_{effective}\Lambda \quad (1.1)$$

Where n_{eff} = is the effective refractive index and Λ is the grating pitch of the corresponding FBG.

Furthermore, using the difference in the omitted wavelength $\delta\lambda$ a relation can be constructed as such:

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_B} = \underbrace{(1 - P_e)\epsilon}_{\text{strain measure}} + \underbrace{[(1 - P_e)\alpha + \xi]\Delta T}_{\text{temperature measure}} \quad (1.2)$$

Where P_e is the photoelastic constant, α is the coefficient of thermal expandability of metal and ξ is the coefficient of thermo-optics.

The first section of the equation can be used for strain measurement whilst the second part can be used to measure the alterations of temperature from the initial temperature.

Part II

Implementation on Beam Pipe

1.3 CMS's Beam Pipe

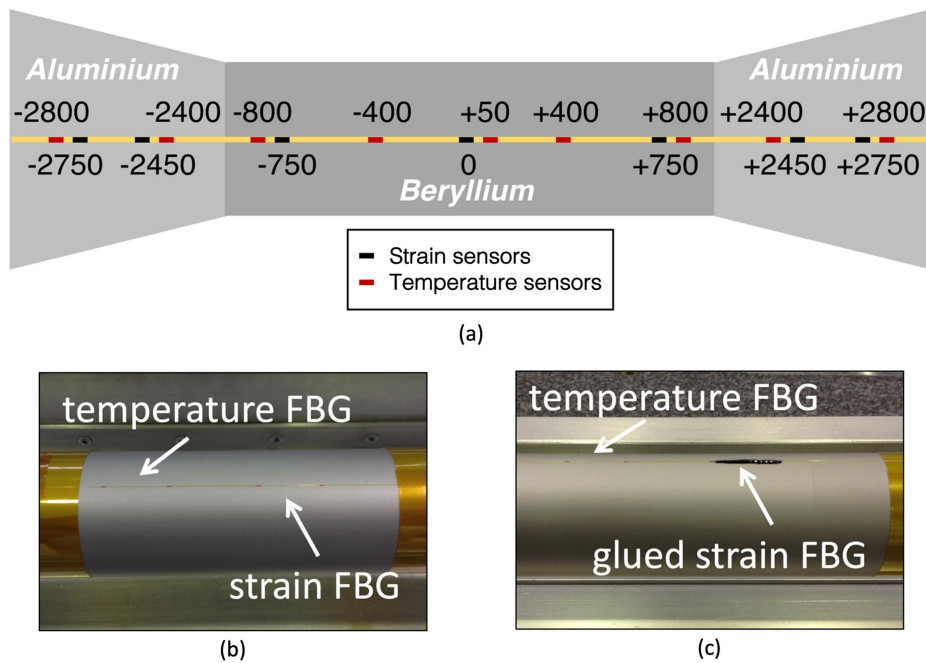


Figure 4: CMS's Beam Pipe Illustration

The localized area where the proton-proton collisions occur and where the two diverging beams coincide is in the CMS's central Beam Pipe, illustrated in figure 4. A 6-meter long tube, with a central 3-meter long gossamer Beryllium tube that has a diameter of 4.5 cm and is 0.8 mm thick. With 1.5-meter long Conical Aluminum end caps attached to either side of the tube. The BP must be engineered in a way to withstand the harsh condition subjected to the LHC from:

- Extreme Vacuum of $10^{-13} atm$
- Temperatures up to $220^{\circ}C$ during bakeout
- High doses of radiation close to $10^5 - 10^6 Gy$ resulting from the proton-proton collision

- Large Magnetic field up to 3.8 T

It is crucial that the material has a low atomic number and doesn't become radioactive as it is exposed to high radiation levels. Furthermore, since the data and the particles resulting from the collisions are vital, any system and equipment placed inside the triggers and calorimeters must not interfere with the data and the results from these collisions. Thus FBGs are a great recourse to fabricate a Temperature and Strain monitoring system due to their lightweight, radiation, and vacuum immunity.

1.4 Assembly on BP

The FBGs are glued around the beam pipe in several z-locations and then coupled with Aluminum foil around them to be kept in place. Figure 5 shows the assembly of the FBGs on a section of the BP.

It is vital that the glue can withstand the high levels of radiation of the cavern as well as the high temperature of 220°C during the bake-out.

Tests around the reliability of the glue have been done separately and epoxy encapsulate Stycast 2850 FT with catalyzer Catalyst 24 LV has shown to be an adequate fit in the final assembly on the beam pipe.

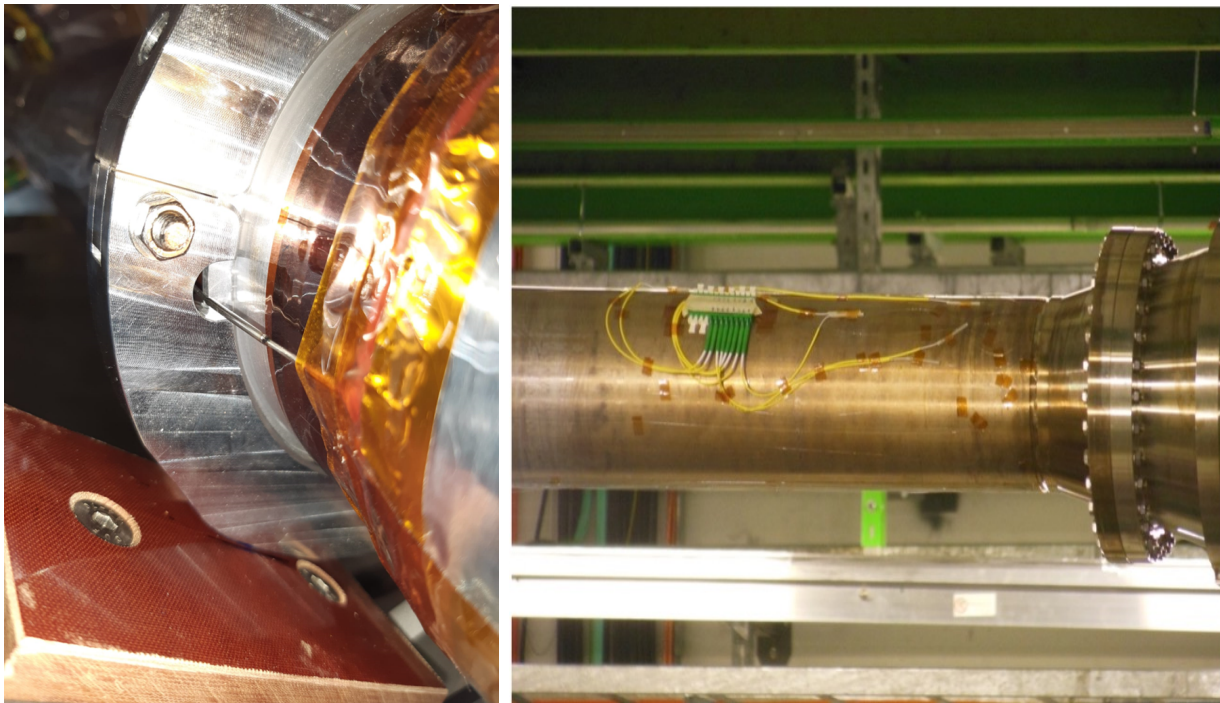


Figure 5: FBGs installed on the BP

Part III

Calibration Test & Numerical Models

2 Interrogation System

The interrogation system is a prototype that works in testing and calibrating different Fiber Bragg Grating sensors using an arrayed waveguide (AWG) using channels 26 and 28 under the following setup in figure 6.

This prototype will be implemented in a Detector Safety System environment in the general CMS cavern as a Safety monitoring system. This system has been collecting data since January 2022 at the CERN site in Meyrin.

The setup builds on a temperature-controlled box with water in a chamber. The system can be calibrated in different ambient temperatures and has FBG sensors installed on the chamber.

- Initially A broadband source of light is fed into an optical circulator. Which acts as a monochromator and injects the beam into the FBGs.
- The reflected light is this fed into the AWG channels and a photodetector outputs an electrical current.
- A measurement.db file is appended into an SQLite database fosdsstest.sqlite with the following parameters:
 1. UnixTime of each measure
 2. The intended temperature the controlled box is set at
 3. The actual temperature of the chamber
 4. Current Outputted from FBG 26 channel
 5. Current Outputted from FBG 28 channel

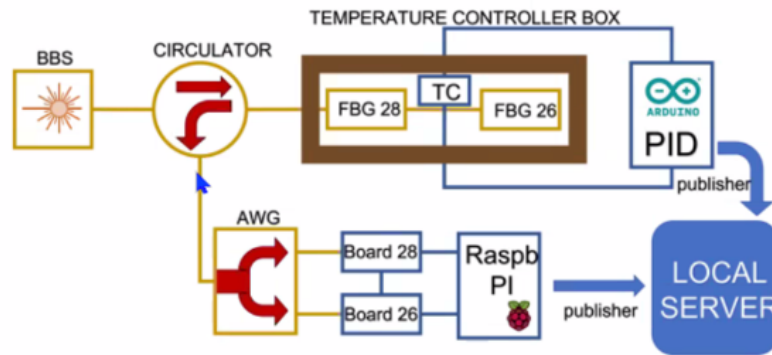


Figure 6: The Illustration of the Interrogation System

3 Temperature Calibration

This work endeavors to construct a relation, a numerical equation, between the Temperature and outputted current. Thus establishing a relationship that is capacitated to accurately predict the temperature using the current from the photodetector.

Many calibration tests were performed, the calibration test performed goes as follows:

- a. Starting from 20 °C, the temperature was increased by 1 °C every 30 mins.
- b. The system overloads at 60 °C and goes back to 20 °C twice.

Calibration tests were previously made having 5 or 2 degrees variation but with the same wait time of 30 minutes so the system can calibrate well.

3.1 Connection Via Sqlite

The Calibration is first done by connecting to the `pi@cmsraspifosdsstest.cern.ch` server.

Initially the system can be closely monitored using the `/home/pi/serialtest/serialtest_thermo/attachTMux` which shows a window of the current measurements and what is being appended into `measurement.db`.

Using the `mcedit` command, the `runCalibration` script can be edited. It first marks the `waitTime` which is the time separating the temperature change intervals.

A vector with the temperatures that must be set to is manually typed. Thus the vector is laid out as such `20 21 ... 59 60 59 ... 21 20 21 ... 59 60 59 ... 21 20`.

A for loop is then used to call the command `/home/pi/DSSTest/set Temperature` for each value in the vector after the specified `waitTime`.

When the calibration is ready to be executed the command `/home/pi/DSSTest/runCalibration` is called. Then the script `selectDataintoCSV` is edited with the updated `UnixTime`

which is the time when the runCalibration was executed.

selectDataintoCSV when called will collect the data points from section 2 and save them in a CSV file that is saved using this command `Sqlite3 /home/pi/DSSTest/fosdsstest.sqlite </home/pi/DSSTest/selectDataintoCSV> filename.csv`

Finally after the calibration is complete, the file can be thus downloaded using the command `scp pi@cmsraspifosdsstest: /home/pi/filename/csv .`

3.2 MATLAB Code

A coordinated MATLAB function was typed up to do the entire analysis and outputs all the material needed. The code can be seen here:

```

1  function [Time,current_Temperature, ...
        I_26,I_28,f26_1,f26_2,f28_1,f28_2]=OutputFromCSV(filename . . .
2      ,lower_bound_26,upper_bound_26,lower_bound_28,upper_bound_28)
3  if nargin<2 || isempty(lower_bound_26) || isempty(upper_bound_26) ...
        || isempty(lower_bound_28) || isempty(upper_bound_28)
4      lower_bound_26=0;
5      upper_bound_26=70;
6      lower_bound_28=0;
7      upper_bound_28=70;
8  end
9  Table=readtable(filename); % converts the CSV inputs into a table
10 M=table2array(Table); % converts the table into an array
11
12 % Each column is delimited in an array
13
14 Unix_Time=M(:,1);
15 set_Temperature=M(:,2);
16 current_Temperature=M(:,3);
17
18 I_26=M(:,4);
19 I_28=M(:,5);
20
21 % Converting the Unix time to minutes
22
23 Date_Array=datestr(Unix_Time./86400 + datenum(1970,1,1));
24 l=length(Date_Array(:,1));
25 minute=[];
26 for i=1:l
27     x=split(Date_Array(i,:));
28     dt=datevec(datetime(x(2),'InputFormat','HH:mm:ss'));
```

```
29     minute(i)=minutes(duration(dt(:,4:end)));
30 end
31 Time_interval = minute ./60;
32 Time=0;
33 for i=2:l
34     if Time_interval(i)>Time_interval(i-1)
35         timestep=Time_interval(i)-Time_interval(i-1);
36     else
37         timestep=(Time_interval(i)+24)-Time_interval(i-1);
38     end
39     Time(i)=Time(i-1)+timestep;
40 end
41
42 % Finding the average of the plateau
43
44 temp_variation=[];
45 j=1;
46 for i=1:l-1
47     if set_Temperature(i)~=set_Temperature(i+1)
48         temp_variation(j+1)=set_Temperature(i);
49         j=j+1;
50     end
51 end
52 temp_variation(end+1)=20;
53 averaged_26=[];
54 averaged_28=[];
55 for i=2:length(temp_variation)
56     current_26=[];
57     current_28=[];
58     for j=1:l
59         if set_Temperature(j)==temp_variation(i)
60             current_26=[current_26;I_26(j)];
61             current_28=[current_28;I_28(j)];
62         end
63     end
64     plateau_26=[];
65     plateau_28=[];
66     for k=1:length(current_26) -1
67         es_26=abs((current_26(k+1) - current_26(k))/ ...
68             current_26(k+1)) *100;
69         es_28=abs((current_28(k+1) - current_28(k))/ ...
70             current_28(k+1)) *100;
71         if es_26<1
72             plateau_26=[plateau_26;current_26(k);current_26(k+1)];
```

```

71         elseif es_26 ≥ 1
72             plateau_26=[];
73         end
74         if es_28 < 1
75             plateau_28=[plateau_28;current_28(k);current_28(k+1)];
76         elseif es_28 ≥ 1
77             plateau_28=[];
78         end
79     end
80     if isempty(plateau_26)
81         plateau_26(1)=current_26(end);
82     end
83     if isempty(plateau_28)
84         plateau_28(1)=current_28(end);
85     end
86     averaged_26=[averaged_26 mean(plateau_26)];
87     averaged_28=[averaged_28 mean(plateau_28)];
88 end
89
90 temp_variation=temp_variation(2:end);
91
92 % specifying the fit for FBG 26
93
94 exclude1= ...
95     excludedata(averaged_26,temp_variation,'range',[lower_bound_26 ...
96         upper_bound_26]);
97
98 f26_1=fit(averaged_26',temp_variation','poly1','Exclude',exclude1);
99 f26_2=fit(averaged_26',temp_variation','poly3');
100
101 % specifying the fit for FBG 28
102
103 exclude2= ...
104     excludedata(averaged_28,temp_variation,'range',[lower_bound_28 ...
105         upper_bound_28]);
106
107 f28_1=fit(averaged_28',temp_variation','poly1','Exclude',exclude2);
108 f28_2=fit(averaged_28',temp_variation','poly3');
109
110 plot(Time,current_Temperature','LineWidth',2)
111 xlabel('Time (h)')
112 ylabel('Temperature (C)')
113 grid on
114 figure;
115 plot(Time,I_26','LineWidth',2)
116 xlabel('Time (h)')

```



```
111     ylabel('I FBG 26 (mA)')
112     grid on
113     figure;
114     plot(Time,I_28','LineWidth',2)
115     xlabel('Time (h)')
116     ylabel('I FBG 28 (mA)')
117     grid on
118     figure;
119     plot(I_26,current_Temperature)
120     xlabel('I FBG 26 (mA)')
121     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
122     grid on
123     figure;
124     plot(I_28,current_Temperature)
125     xlabel('I FBG 28 (mA)')
126     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
127     grid on
128     figure;
129
130     plot(f26_1,averaged_26,temp_variation,excludel)
131     xlabel('Averaged I FBG 26 (mA)')
132     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
133     title('Linear Fit with exclusion')
134     grid on
135     figure;
136     plot(f28_1,averaged_28,temp_variation,exclude2)
137     xlabel('Averaged I FBG 28 (mA)')
138     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
139     title('Linear Fit with exclusion')
140     grid on
141     figure;
142     plot(f26_2,averaged_26,temp_variation)
143     xlabel('Averaged I FBG 26 (mA)')
144     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
145     title('Cubic Fit for the entire curve')
146     grid on
147     figure;
148     plot(f28_2,averaged_28,temp_variation)
149     xlabel('Averaged I FBG 28 (mA)')
150     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
151     title('Cubic Fit for the entire curve')
152     grid on
153
154     end
```

3.2.1 Code Explained

Initially, the function takes the CSV file as input and adds the entire data in one Matrix. It then separates the matrix into smaller vectors, each for the data sets listed in section 2. The vector containing the Unix time is then transformed to a regular hourly vector starting at the Zeroth point at the beginning of the data measure.

3.2.2 Outputed Graphs

The code outputs the first three curves showing the variation of the Temperature, current outputted from the 26th channel, and the current outputted from the 28th channel.

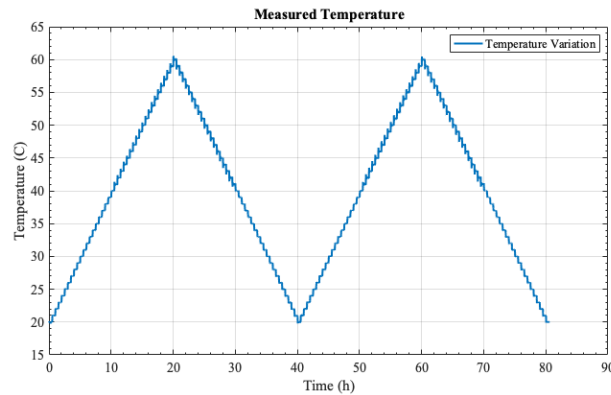


Figure 7: Temperature Measured across Time

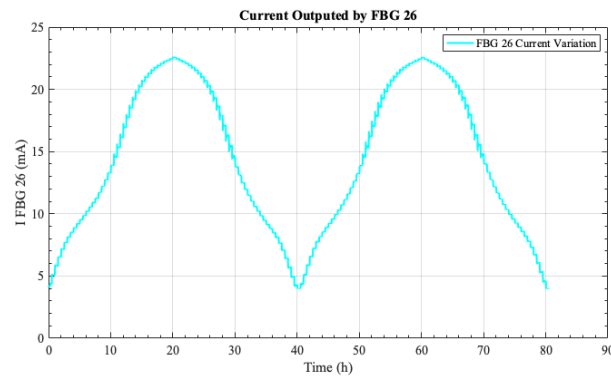


Figure 8: Current Outputted from the 26th Channel across Time

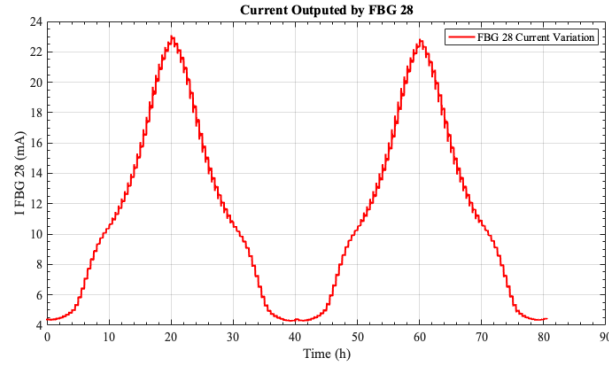


Figure 9: Current Outputted from the 28th Channel across Time

As shown in figure 10 during the initial stage of the calibration the temperature and the current increase progressively and to the desired setting.

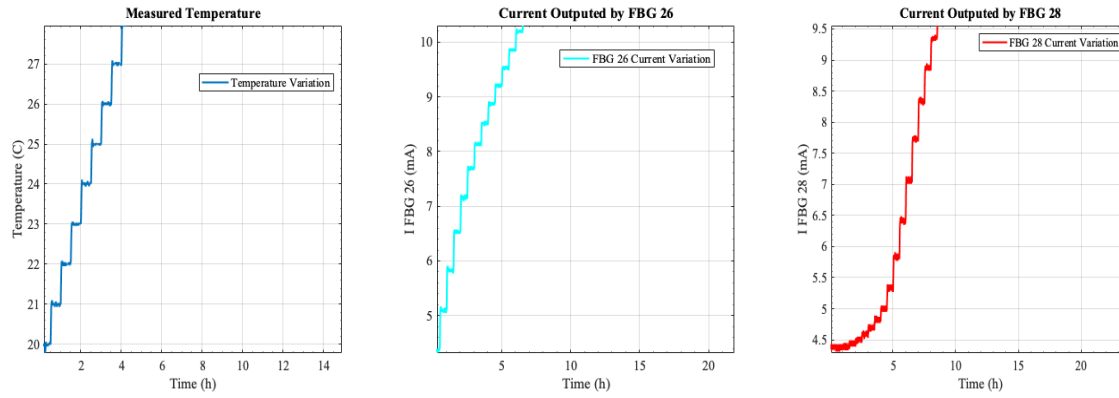


Figure 10: A zoomed section of the graphs

Whilst figure 11 shows that later in the calibration period when the temperature goes beyond 40°C the system tends to be overwhelmed and overshoot is seen. Where the system overestimates the intended temperature to be set. This can be seen in both the measured temperature and the outputted current.

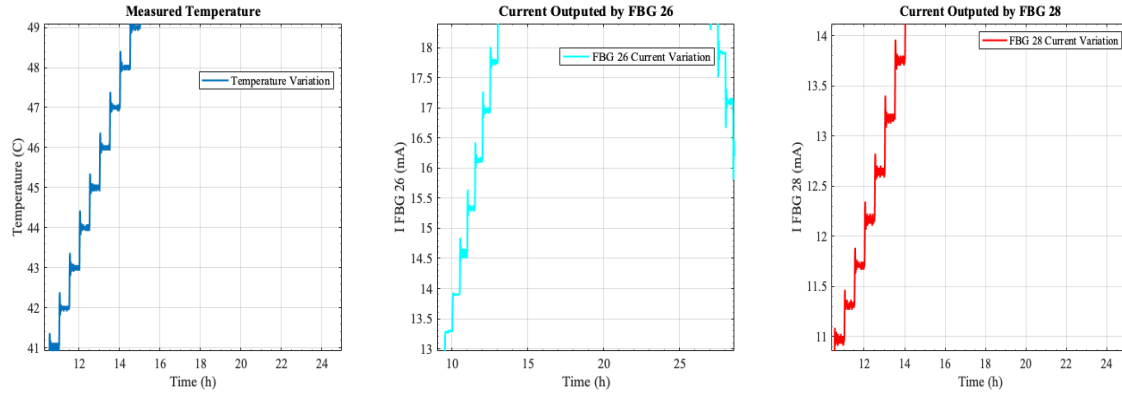


Figure 11: A zoomed section of the graphs foreshadowing the overshoot in Temperature and Current

This doesn't necessarily present a significant error since the system will still regulate over time and will fix the perspective overshoots and undershoots. But when we intend to pilot the variation of temperature in terms of the output current for channels 26 and 28, plotted in figure 12 the graphs look chaotic and messy. Inadequate to construct linear or cubic fits on the curves. The chaoticness is represented in figure 13.

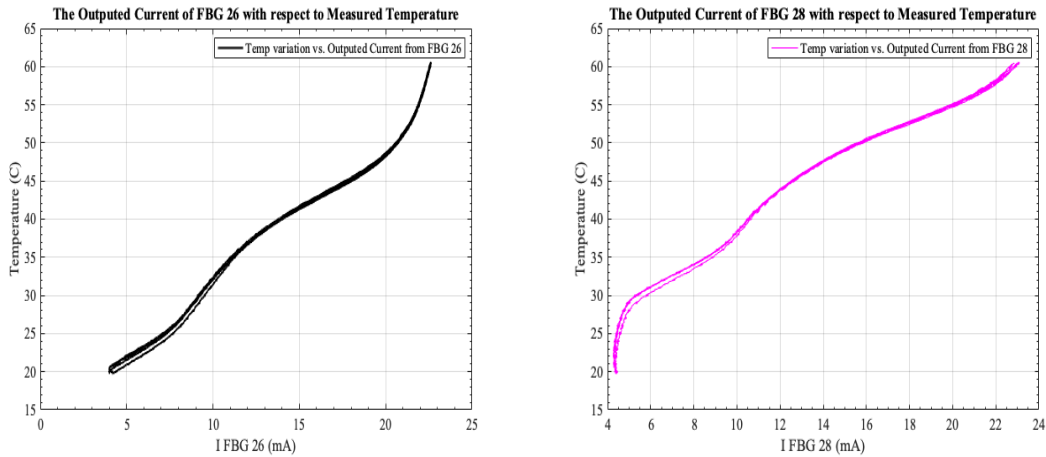


Figure 12: The Variation of Measured Temperature in terms of the Output Current

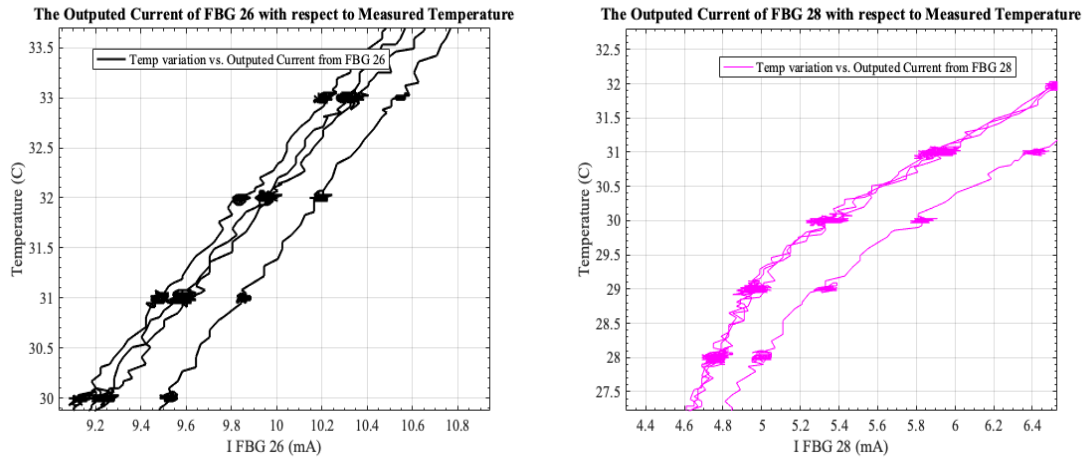


Figure 13: A zoomed in portion of the plotted graphs above illustrating their chaoticness

To fix the overshoot dilemma and make the data more elegant and discretized, the MATLAB code implements a plateau scanning technique. For each temperature set, all the outputted current is put in one vector, and the percentage difference between them is thus calculated. The percentage difference chosen to represent a plateau formation is 1%. When less than 1% separates the data points, the code saves it in a new vector. If suddenly the percentage difference goes above 1%, the vector is emptied, and the measure starts again. After all the plateau is scanned, all the values are averaged for each cycle. Then each temperature set has a discrete current assigned to it. Thus the graphs are transformed into more amenable and fittable graphs, seen in figure 14.

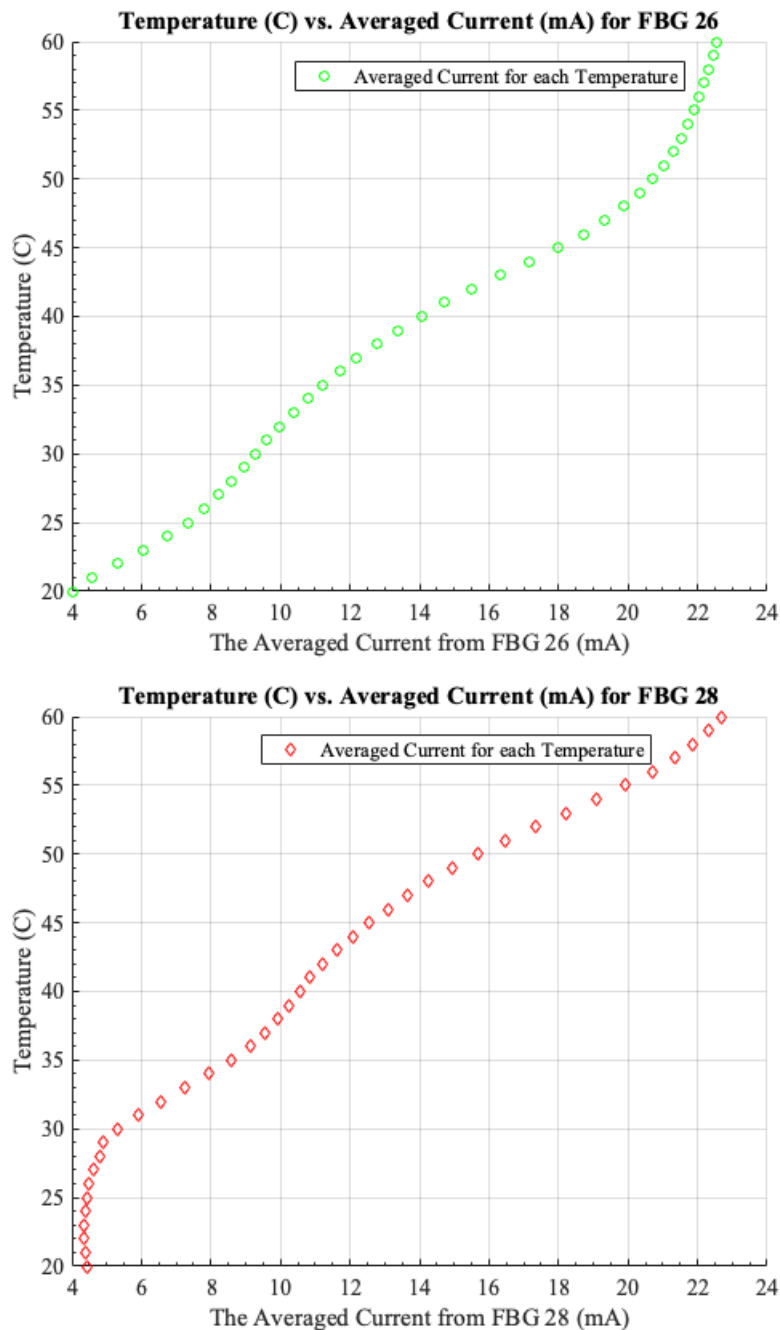


Figure 14: A Discretized Solution to the Temperature vs. Current Graphs

3.2.3 Constructing Linear and Cubic Fittings

After the graphs are discretized, linear and cubic fits can be constructed. Choosing sections from either graph exponential and logarithmic trends appears to exclude making a simple and elegant linear fit for the temperatures that lie on that trend. For the current outputted from the 26th channel the data points above the range of 50 are excluded. Respectively,

the data points below the range of 30 are excluded in the current outputted from the 28th channel.

The linear fits for each channel are illustrated in figure 15 and are as such:

$$T = 1.821 I_{26} + 14.06 \quad (3.1)$$

$$T = 1.723 I_{28} + 22.41 \quad (3.2)$$

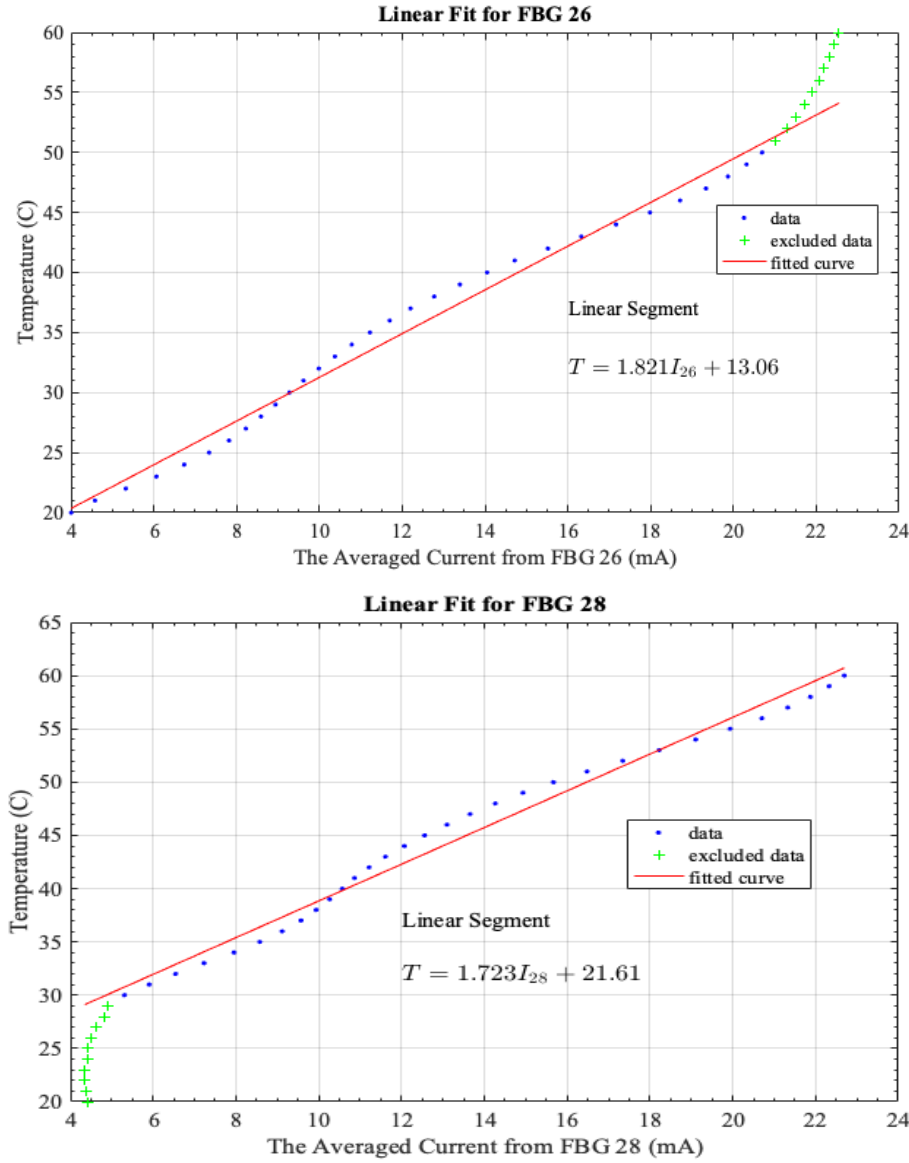


Figure 15: Linear Fits For Each Graph

Conversely, we can fit the entire data set in a cubic fit that encompasses the entire data

points. The relations are laid out as such:

$$T = 0.006268 I_{26}^3 - 0.2503 I_{26}^2 + 4.916 I_{26} + 2.896 \quad (3.3)$$

$$T = 0.002338 I_{28}^3 - 0.1476 I_{28}^2 + 4.411 I_{28} + 7.673 \quad (3.4)$$

The fits are illustrated in figure 16.

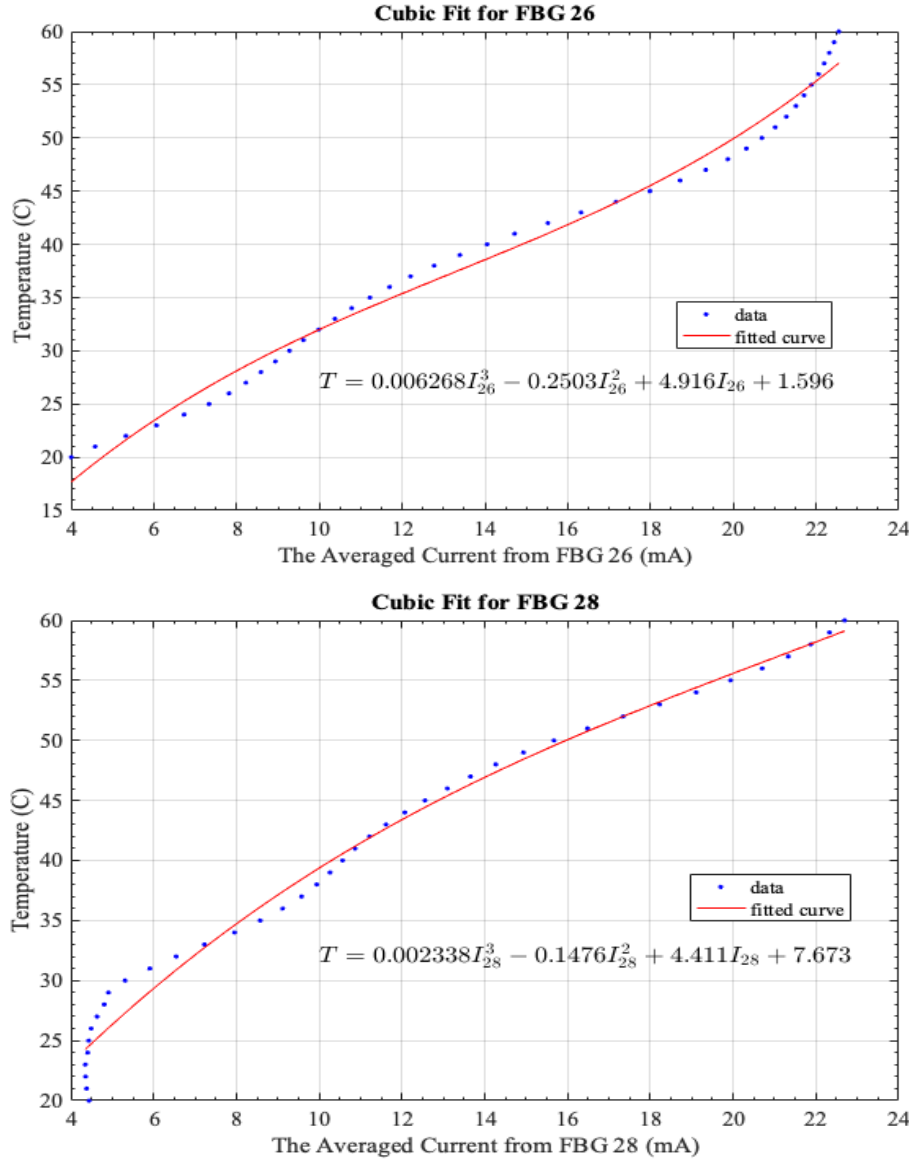


Figure 16: Cubic Fits For Each Graph

3.2.4 Testing the Reliability of Fittings

Another MATLAB code was built to test the efficacy of the fits. The code is as below:


```

1      T26_lin=1.821 * I_26 + 14.06;
2      T28_lin=1.723 * I_28 + 22.41;
3
4      T26_cubic=0.006268 * (I_26.^3) - 0.2503 * (I_26.^2) + 4.916 * I_26 ...
        + 2.896;
5      T28_cubic=0.002338 * (I_28.^3) - 0.1476 * (I_28.^2) + 4.411 * I_28 ...
        + 7.673;
6      T28_fifth=0.0002841 * (I_28.^5) - 0.01898 * (I_28.^4) + 0.4812 * ...
        (I_28.^3) - 5.783 * (I_28.^2) + 34.95 * I_28 - 51.80;
7      plot(Time',current_Temperature,'b')
8      set(gca,'Xminortick','on')
9      set(gca,'Yminortick','on')
10     set(gca,'fontname','times','FontSize',16)
11     set(gcf, 'Position',[0 0 1000 800]);
12     ylim([38.2 40.4])
13     xlim([0 100])
14     hold on
15     plot(Time',T26_lin,'g')
16     hold on
17     plot(Time',T28_lin,'y')
18     hold on
19     plot(Time',T26_cubic,'m')
20     hold on
21     plot(Time',T28_cubic,'r')
22     hold on
23     plot(Time',T28_fifth,'k')
24     xlabel('Time (h)')
25     ylabel('Temperature (C)')
26     title('Plotted Temperatures for each Model')
27     legend('Actual Temperature','FBG 26 Linear Model','FBG 28 Linear ...
        Model','FBG 26 Cubic Model','FBG 28 Cubic Model','FBG 28 Fifth ...
        Degree Model')
28     grid on

```

The system was set to 40°C for over 4 days. Then using the outputted current across these 4 days from either channel, they are substituted back into the 4 relations and plotted out to see how they compare to the actual measure. The plots can be seen in figure 17.

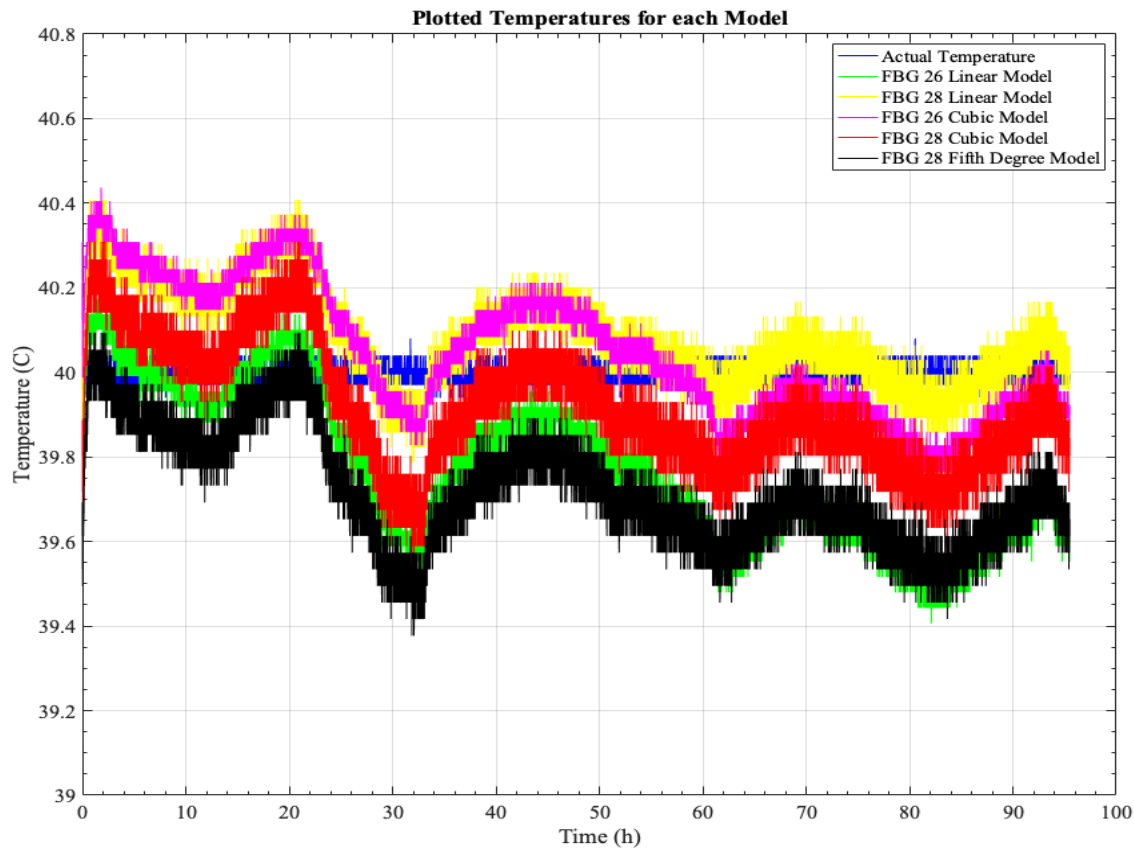


Figure 17: The predictive temperature of each of the 4 relations

The graphs show a great correlation with a very small margin of error that signifies that the fits are reliable and sufficient to be used as temperature sensors.

Furthermore, I went beyond and calculated what would a fifth-degree fit look like. The equation is as follows

$$T = 0.0002841 I_{28}^5 - 0.01898 I_{28}^4 + 0.4812 I_{28}^3 - 5.783 I_{28}^2 + 34.95 I_{28} - 51.80 \quad (3.5)$$

The output from all 5 equations shows a very close correlation to the actual measure. Which explains why we went for a linear model for the fits, to use simple and elegant equations that will have similar results as the other more complicated and longer fits for temperatures inside the selected range.

Part IV

Final Notes and Acknowledgement

It was an absolute honor and privilege to work closely with such an established group of physicists and engineers to build a reliable and very lucrative system. I want to express gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Francesco Fienga and Dr. Zoltan Szillasi and Dr. Noemi Beni welcoming me into the research group and explaining the background of the research team and providing me with access to the server that allowed me to control the interrogation system. A huge thank you goes to Dr. Vincenzo Marrazzo for directing and orienting me step by step throughout the entire Calibration work.

Also I want to thank Roberto Perruzza for constantly checking up on me and offering help and guidance on a personal level, and for Ali Karaki for providing pictures of the CMS's Beam pipe and the FBGs installed on it.

To sum up the Summer Student Program was truly a very engaging and fulfilling journey that I will cherish forevermore.

References

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