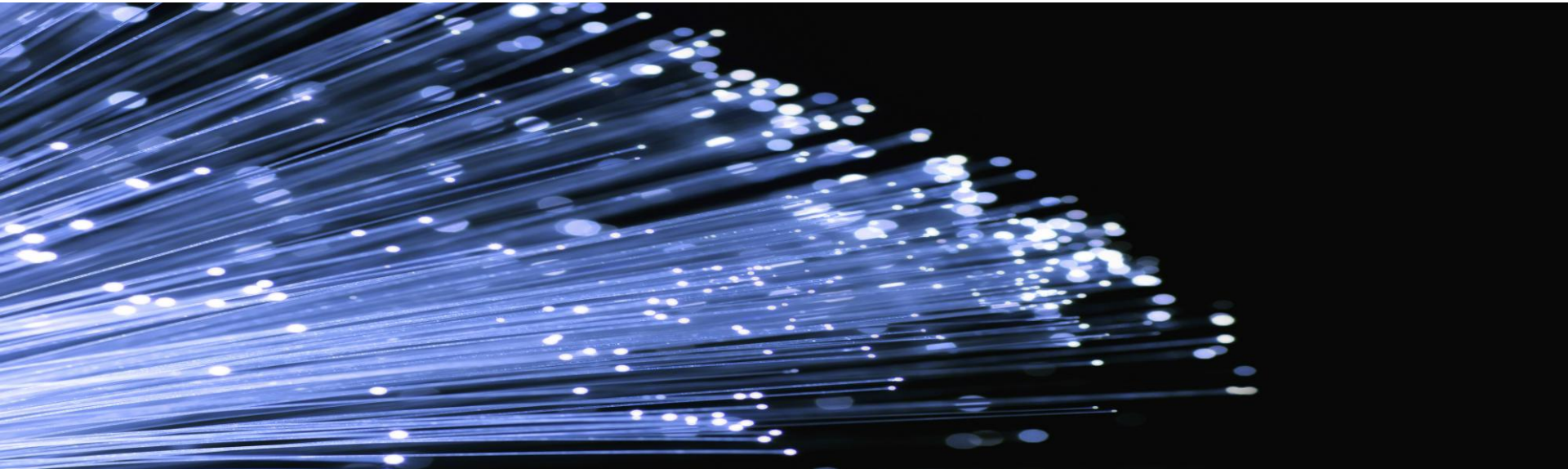


Fiber Bragg Grating Sensors (FBGs)

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Schade



Sensors for enhanced energy efficiency



Sensors for testing new blade designs

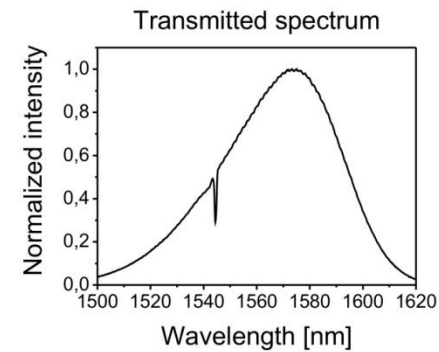
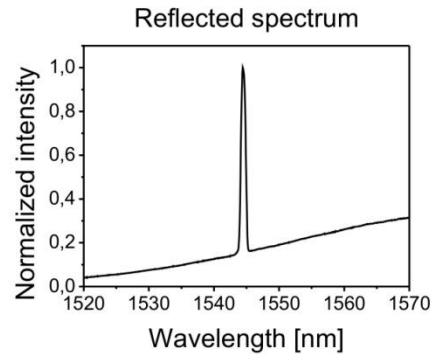
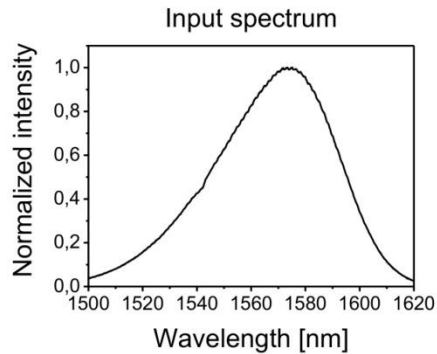
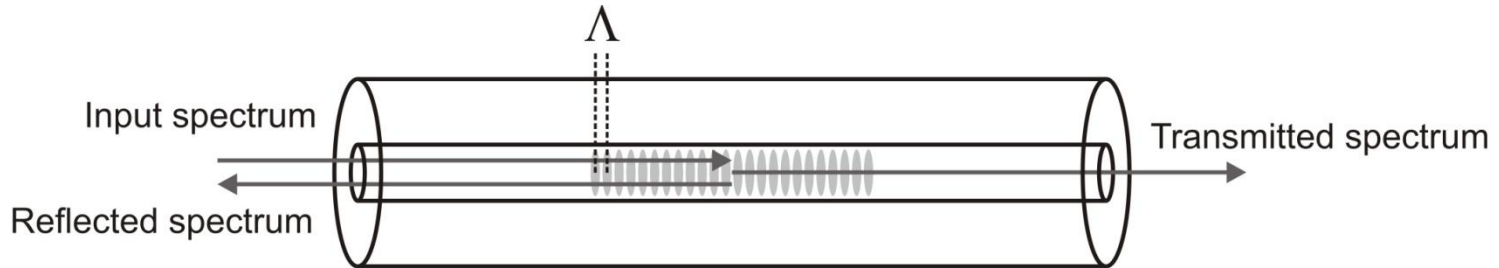


What?

- **structural health monitoring**
- **3D-load and strain monitoring**
- **detection of blade icing**
- **active pitch control**

Why fiber optical sensors?

- **not effected by electromagnetic field**
- **sensor networks**
- **easy to install and low costs**



Bragg condition

$$\lambda_B = 2n_{\text{eff}}\Lambda$$

Λ : grating period

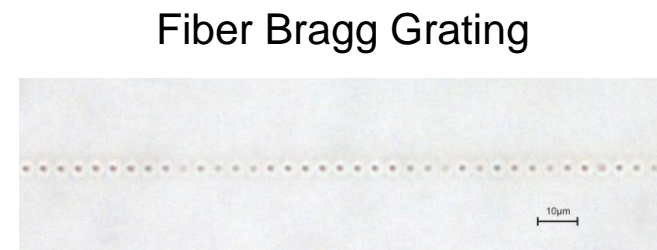
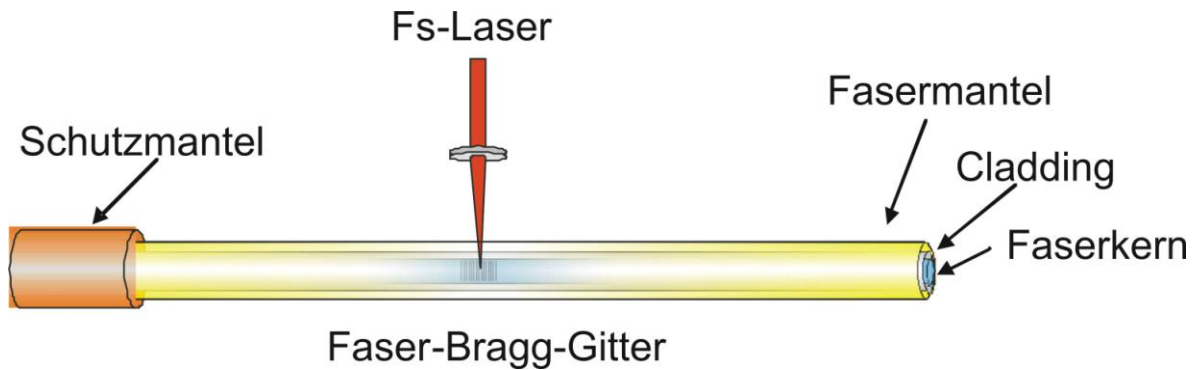
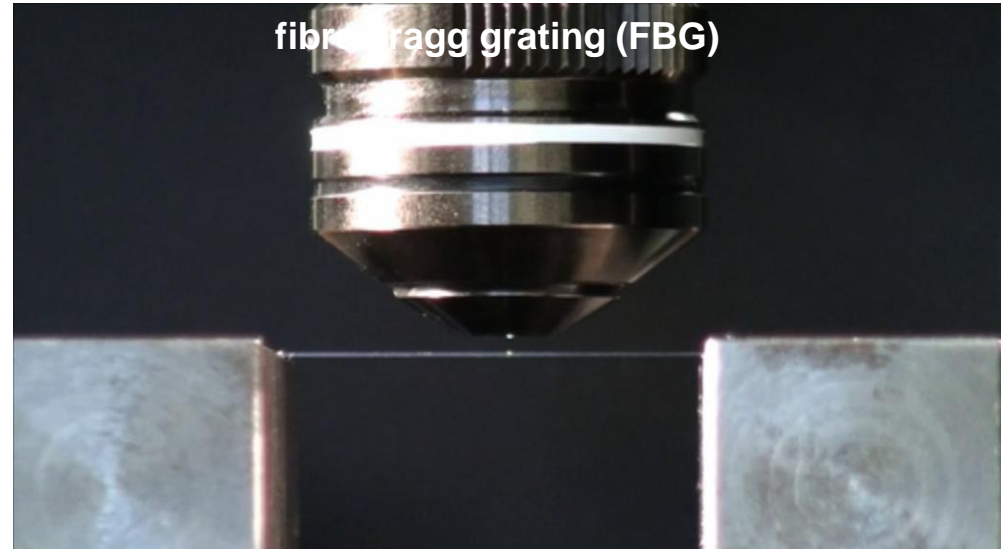
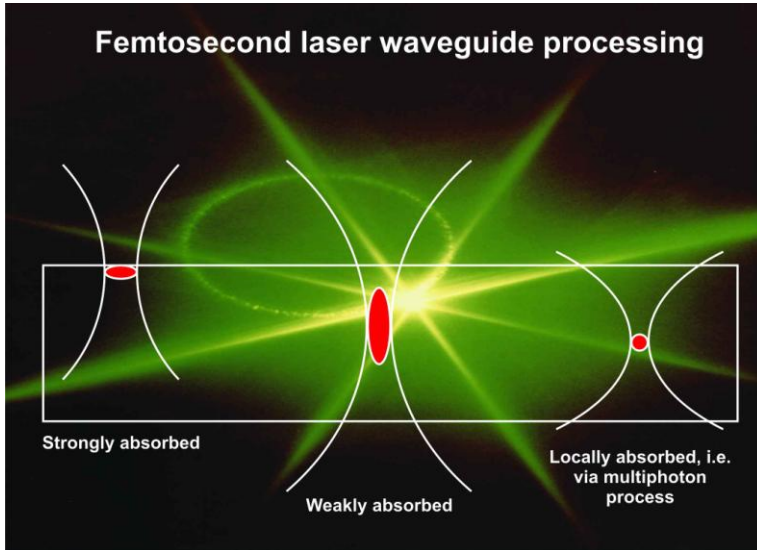
n_{eff} : effective refractive index

What?

- miniaturization
- low energy consumption
- less weight
- low costs
- mass production

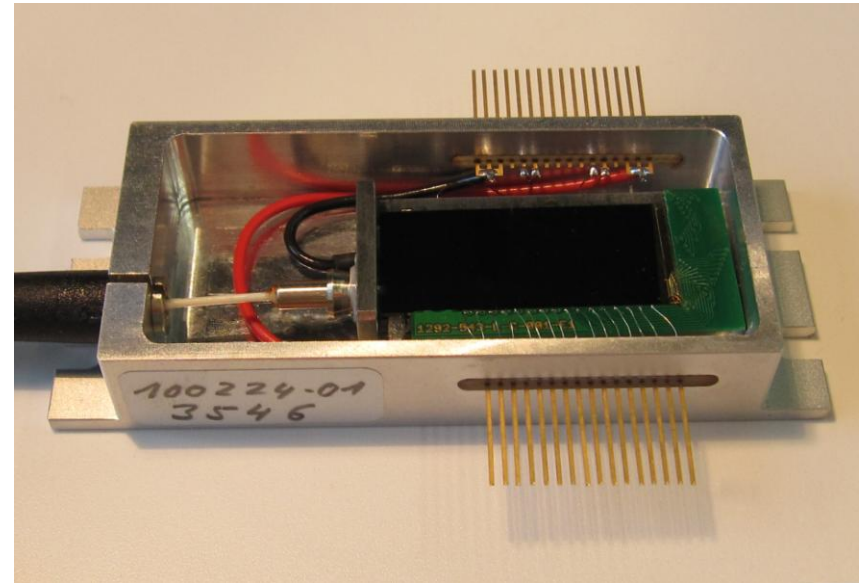
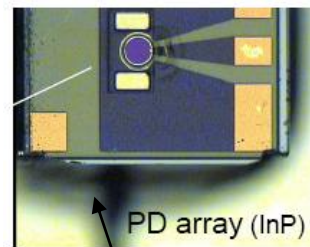
How?

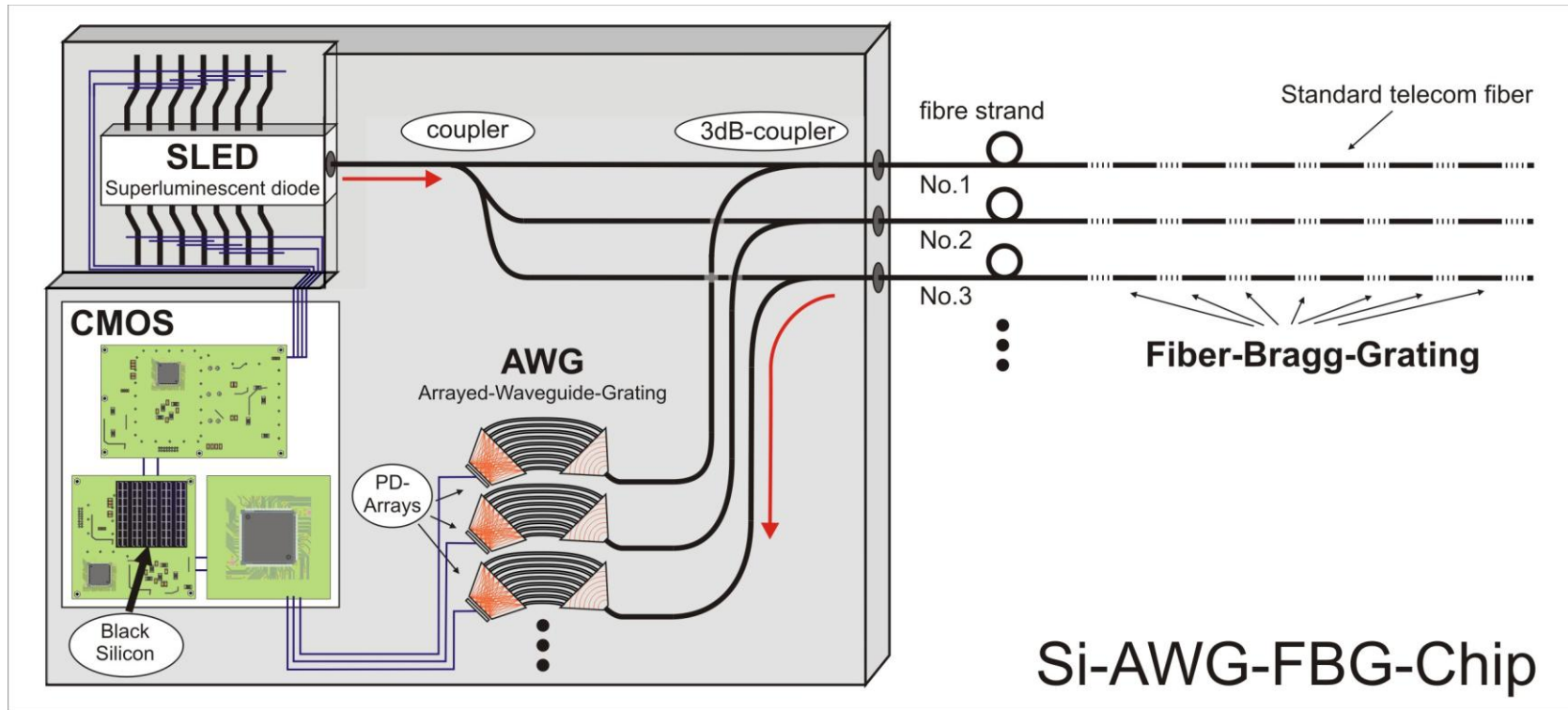
- telecom components (1.5 μm)
- silicon chip wafer technology





Polymer based arrayed waveguide (AWG) chip spectrometer







FBG sensor specifications

- temperature $\Delta T < 0.1 \text{ K}$
- strain $\varepsilon < 25 \text{ } \mu\text{m/m}$
- vibration $\Delta v < 0.1 \text{ Hz}$
- frequencies $1 \text{ Hz} \dots 500 \text{ kHz}$
- 3D profiles $\Delta x, y, z < 1 \text{ mm}$
- acceleration $\Delta a < 0.1 \dots 0.01 \text{ g}$