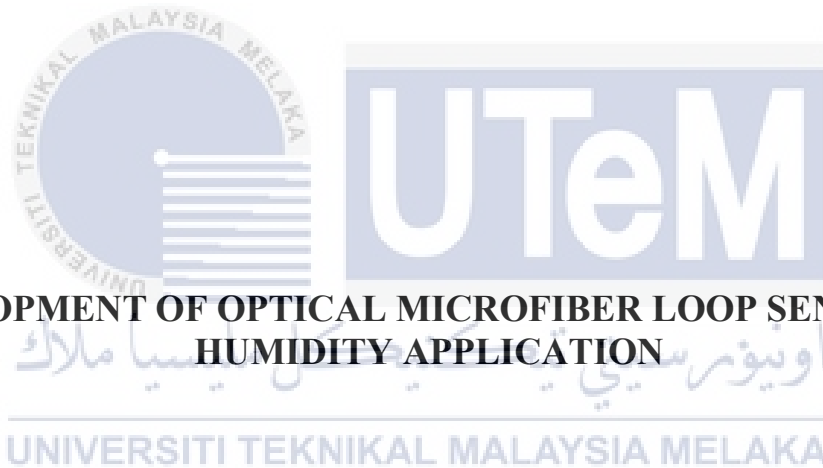




Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology



**DEVELOPMENT OF OPTICAL MICROFIBER LOOP SENSOR FOR
HUMIDITY APPLICATION**

MUHAMMAD AFIQ IQBAL BIN FADZLI

Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours

2022

**DEVELOPMENT OF OPTICAL MICROFIBER LOOP SENSOR FOR HUMIDITY
APPLICATION**

MUHAMMAD AFIQ IQBAL BIN FADZLI

**A project report submitted
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours**



Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology
لوزیرہ ٹیکنیکی اور برقی انجینئرنگ

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2022

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Sesi Pengajian : 2022/2023

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Tarikh: 27/01/2023

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled “Development of Optical Microfiber Loop Sensor for Humidity Application” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The project report has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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Date :

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother, Zuyaidah Bt Abu Bakar, and father, Fadzli Bin Fadzli,

To my kind lecturers

*And not forgetting to my loved
partner, Shazrah Ad all friends*

for their

Love, sacrifice, encouragement, and best wishes

Along with all hardworking and respected Supervisor

Dr. Md Ashadi Bin Md Johari



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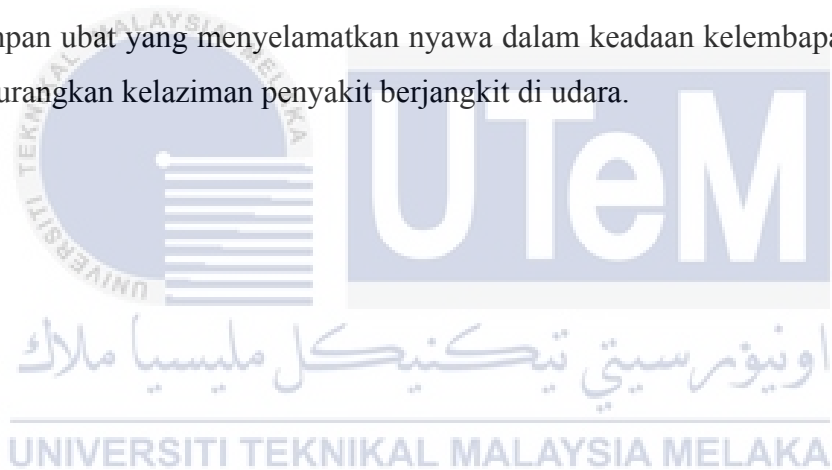
ABSTRACT

Reliable humidity readings are critical in many industries, including the medical field. Fiber optic sensors have several advantages over electronic sensors, as well as much study has been done on this subject in recent years. The development of optical structures for humidity determination and the development of novel materials for this purpose are investigated. This is a research project to create a fiber optic humidity sensor. The loop fiber structure is used in this fiber optic humidity sensor. The relationship between air moisture and temperature and humidity percentage level has been discovered, which is important for the medical industry (especially for ventilator and drugs storage). As a result, more excellent ventilation rates and storing life-saving medications in the appropriate humidity conditions can lower the prevalence of infectious diseases in the air.



ABSTRAK

Bacaan kelembapan yang boleh dipercayai adalah kritikal dalam banyak industri, termasuk bidang perubatan. Penderia gentian optik mempunyai beberapa kelebihan berbanding penderia elektronik, serta banyak kajian telah dilakukan mengenai subjek ini dalam beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini. Pembangunan struktur optik untuk penentuan kelembapan dan pembangunan bahan baru untuk tujuan ini disiasat. Ini adalah projek penyelidikan untuk mencipta sensor kelembapan gentian optik. Struktur gentian gelung digunakan dalam sensor kelembapan gentian optik ini. Hubungan antara kelembapan udara dengan suhu dan tahap peratusan kelembapan telah ditemui, yang penting untuk industri perubatan (terutamanya untuk penyimpanan ventilator dan ubat). Akibatnya, kadar pengudaraan yang lebih tinggi dan menyimpan ubat yang menyelamatkan nyawa dalam keadaan kelembapan yang sesuai boleh mengurangkan kelaziman penyakit berjangkit di udara.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I want thanks to Allah S.W.T for His blessing and guidance, which have given me the strength to finish the task successfully. I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Md Ashadi Bin Md Johari, for all his knowledge and assistance during this research. It was the most incredible opportunity I ever had to complete a task. I also appreciate every piece of advice he gave me and the trust he put in me to make this endeavor a success.

Next, a big appreciation also goes to my parents, Fadzli Bin Sabrin and Zuyaidah Binti Abu Bakar, and my siblings for their love and prayers during my studies. I would also like to thank my friends who advise me from time to time and help me complete the project.

Last but not least, I want to thank me, for believing in myself, for doing all this hard work, for having no days off, for never quitting, for just being me at all times.

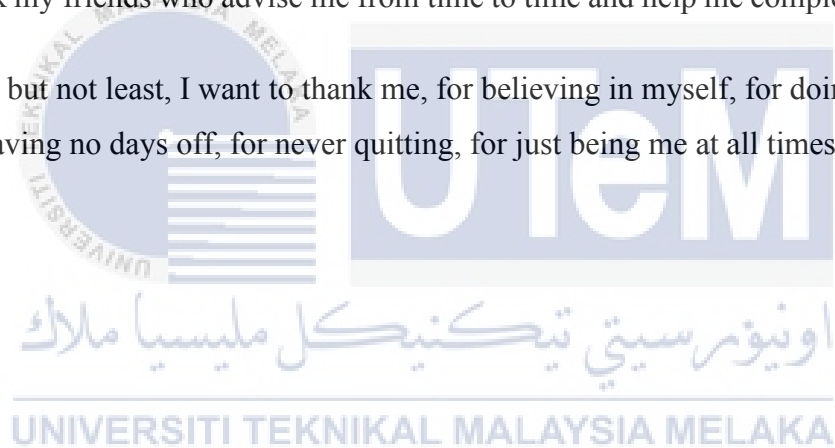


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DEDICATIONS	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	x
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Project Objective	3
1.4 Scope of Project	3
CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Fiber Optic	4
2.2.1 Single Mode	5
2.2.2 Multimode	6
2.3 Propagation of Light Among a Fiber	7
2.3.1 Reflective and Refractive	8
2.3.2 Numerical Aperture	9
2.4 Various Size of Fiber Optic Sensor	10
2.4.1 High-Resolution Fiber Optic Sensor based on Coated Linearly Chirped Bragg Grating	10
2.4.2 Plastic Fiber Optic Sensor for Continuous Liquid Level Monitoring	12
2.5 Tapered Optical Fiber	14
2.6 The Risk and Benefits of Using Optical Fiber Cable	16
2.7 Journal Comparison from Previous Work Related to the Project	19
2.8 Summary	20

CHAPTER 3 : METHODOLOGY	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Project Flow	25
3.3 Setting up an Experiment with Fiber Optic Sensors	28
3.3.1 Stripping process	28
3.3.2 Cleaning process	29
3.3.3 Cleaving Process	30
3.3.4 Splicing process	32
3.4 Tapered process	33
3.5 Looping Process	34
3.6 Final Check on Fiber	35
3.5 Characterization Fiber Optic Loop Sensor	35
3.5.1 Connector Inspection	36
3.5.2 Insertion Loss Test	36
3.5.3 Reflectance or Return Loss Test	37
3.5.4 Polarization Mode Dispersion	39
3.6 Expected Result	40
3.7 Summary	41
CHAPTER 4 : RESULT AND DISCUSSION	42
4.1 Introduction	42
4.2 Size of Microfiber Optic Loop Sensor	42
4.3 Result and Analysis for Percentage of Humidity Using Calcium Chloride	43
4.3.1 100% of Humidity (0 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength	43
4.3.2 90% of Humidity (1 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	44
4.3.3 80% of Humidity (2 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	45
4.3.4 70% of Humidity (3 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	46
4.3.5 60% of Humidity (4 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	47
4.3.6 90% of Humidity (5 pieces of Calcium Chloride) Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	49
4.2.7 Comparison	50
4.4 Analysis and Results of Microfiber Interaction with Humidity Over Time	50
4.4.1 1 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	51
4.4.2 2 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	52
4.4.3 3 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	53
4.4.4 4 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	54
4.4.5 5 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	55
4.4.6 6 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	56
4.4.7 7 Minutes Tested on 1310nm and 1550nm Wavelength	57
4.4.8 Comparison	58
4.5 Average	59

CHAPTER 5 : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	61
5.1 Conclusion	61
5.2 Suggest for Future Work	62
REFERENCES	63
APPENDICES	65



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Comparison of previous research paper.	18
Table 4.1	Recorded data for 100% humidity	43
Table 4.2	Recorded data for 90% humidity	44
Table 4.3	Recorded data for 80% humidity	45
Table 4.4	Recorded data for 70% humidity	46
Table 4.5	Recorded data for 60% humidity	47
Table 4.6	Recorded data for 50% humidity	49
Table 4.7	Recorded data for comparison for humidity (%) and different wavelength (nm)	50
Table 4.8	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 1 minutes	51
Table 4.9	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 2 minutes	52
Table 4.10	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 3 minutes	53
Table 4.11	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 4 minutes	54
Table 4.12	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 5 minutes	55
Table 4.13	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 6 minutes	56
Table 4.14	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 7 minutes	57
Table 4.15	Recorded data for output power (dBm) at 1310nm and 1550nm optical light source with different time (m)	58
Table 4.16	Recorded data for average output power (dBm)	59

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1	Structure of Fiber Optic	5
Figure 2.2	Ultra-high numerical aperture single-mode fiber	6
Figure 2.3	Multimode optical fiber	7
Figure 2.4	Difference between Multimode and Single-mode Fiber	7
Figure 2.5	Total Internal Reflection	8
Figure 2.6	Numerical aperture of optical fiber	9
Figure 2.7	The way light enters and propagates through an optical fiber core	10
Figure 2.8	FBG for clad etching setup	11
Figure 2.9	Comparison different type of FBG	11
Figure 2.10	Transmission and reflection of FBG	12
Figure 2.11	Setup of two U-bent PO	13
Figure 2.12	The summary of physical measurands that can apply tapered sensors monitoring system.	15
Figure 3.1	A pair of SC/UPC connectors for Single Mode Fiber Pigtails	21
Figure 3.2	The jacket and cladding of the optical fiber cable are stripped away with a fiber cutter	22
Figure 3.3	Cleaning tools used for optical fiber cable after stripping process	22
Figure 3.4	The Fujikura Hand Cleaver was used to cut the fiber tips to the proper length for splicing	22
Figure 3.5	The fusion splicer machine, which spliced two fibers together automatically	23
Figure 3.6	Calcium chloride use for this experiment	23
Figure 3.7	The light source that transmits 1310 nm and 1550 nm light	24
Figure 3.8	Pulsed laser light flowing via an optical fibre is transmitted and analyzed during OTDR testing	24
Figure 3.9	The flowchart of splicing the fibre optic cable	26
Figure 3.10	The flowchart of conducting the experiment in developing fibre	27

	optic as a sensor	
Figure 3.11	Design of a microfibre optic sensor experiment setup at the development phase	28
Figure 3.12	Stripper tool (Left)	29
Figure 3.13	Fibre optic cable being stripped (Right)	29
Figure 3.14	Cleaning the bare fibre process	30
Figure 3.15	The steps on using the hand cleaver	31
Figure 3.16	Cleaving process	31
Figure 3.17	The guide on the gap between the two fibre ends and the electrode	32
Figure 3.18	Splicer machine and splicing process	33
Figure 3.19	Tapered process	34
Figure 3.20	Example of looping optical fibre	34
Figure 3.21	Testing fibre using laser	35
Figure 3.22	Example of wet to dry cleaning	36
Figure 3.23	Ways to set 0dB reference at power meter	37
Figure 3.24	Insertion loss test	37
Figure 3.25	Example of OTDR testing	38
Figure 3.26	Example of Information in the OTDR Trace	38
Figure 3.27	The impact of PMD on pulse broadening and potential pulse impairment	39
Figure 3.28	Basic test method for PMD	40
Figure 4.1	New size of the microfiber optic sensor	42
Figure 4.2	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 100% humidity	44
Figure 4.3	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 90% humidity	45
Figure 4.4	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 80% humidity	46
Figure 4.5	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 70% humidity	47
Figure 4.6	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 60% humidity	48
Figure 4.7	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 50% humidity	49
Figure 4.8	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 1 minutes	51
Figure 4.9	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 2 minutes	52
Figure 4.10	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 3 minutes	53
Figure 4.11	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 4 minutes	54

Figure 4.12	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 5 minutes	55
Figure 4.13	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 6 minutes	56
Figure 4.14	Microfiber optic loop sensor response at 7 minutes	57
Figure 4.15	Fiber optic sensor response at both of wavelength	60



LIST OF SYMBOLS

θ_c	-	Critical Angle
n_1	-	Refractive index of the medium around the fiber
n_2	-	Refractive index of the cladding
λ	-	Wavelength



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

dB	-	Decibels
μ	-	Micro
NA	-	Numerical Aperture
POF	-	Plastic Optic Fiber
FBG	-	Fiber Bragg Grating
SC	-	Standard Connector
UPC	-	Ultra Physical Contact
ASE	-	Amplified Spontaneous Emission
OTDR	-	Optical Time-Division Mirror



LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Gantt Chart	65



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Optical microfiber is a flexible and transparent fibre made of glass or plastic. Optical microfibers are most employed to convey light between the fibre's two ends, and they are widely used in fibre-optic communications, where they allow transmission over longer distances and at higher bandwidths than electrical cables. Single-mode fibres, which are used for long-distance communication, and multimode fibres, which are used for short-distance communication, are the two types of fibre optics that are commonly utilized.

There are two types of optical fibre sensors extrinsic optical fibre sensors employ a method of delivering signals from a distant sensor to the hardware that analyses the data, whereas intrinsic optical fibre sensors use fibre optics as sensor equipment. Fibre optic sensors are appropriate for high-noise, high-vibration environments, as well as extreme heat, humidity, and inherently unstable environments [1]. These fibre optic sensors are perfect for small-scale applications and allow for accurate sensor positioning.

A light source emits a spectrum that is reflected by things that are recognized by human eyes, and the brain responds to this signal, which is still used by humans to see. The law of reflection states that incident, reflected, and normal rays must all remain on the same plane. The incidence angle is the same as the reflection angle [4]. Because of the changes in density between two

substances, a light beam travels by refraction from one medium to another. The link between the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction is defined by Snell's law of refraction.

This project aims to create a microfiber optic sensor for use in the medical business to detect humidity levels in specified locations. The medical ventilator's humidity sensor is essential for pumping warm and humidified air to keep the patient comfortable. Furthermore, without compromising the quality of products in the pharmaceuticals department, this humidity sensor can save expenses and increase outcomes. Furthermore, this study aims to investigate the impact of fibre bending, in which bending the cable causes the light beam to spread from the fibre optic, resulting in more significant losses.

1.2 Problem Statement

In the medical industry, sensor development is crucial to patient care. The medical community has established that air moisture and temperature are critical components in achieving comfort when using a ventilator and that fluctuations in relative humidity can have more severe consequences for drugs that are not working. Infectious diseases are caused by diluting virus or bacteria concentrations in the air caused by ventilation. As a result, improved ventilation helps to keep infectious diseases at bay. As a result, optical fibre sensors are employed throughout this research to detect air moisture in ventilated rooms, which might be valuable in the medical field. Fibre optic sensors exist in several forms and sizes, and they are being designed for a wide range of uses.

1.3 Project objective

The main goal of this project is to develop an effective and appropriate approach for evaluating system-wide humidity sensors with satisfactory accuracy by utilizing an optical loop fibre distribution network. The objectives are as follows:

- a) To study the operation of Optical Microfiber Loop.
- b) To develop Microfiber Optic Loop sensor for Humidity.
- c) To examine the performance of Humidity Sensor using Optical Microfiber Loop with different level of humidity.

1.4 Scope of Project

The scope of this project is as follow:

- a) Testing with different level of humidity.
- b) Using the different wavelength light source in the optical fibre.
- c) Comparing the result of different level of humidity.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This part covered the entire project's literature review and the project development. Additional materials for this project, such as journals, articles, and books from prior works related to the project's topic, would serve as primary sources. This chapter will cover everything from the fundamentals to related research applications. This stage is necessary to grasp the concept of fibre optics and how they work before moving on to the next step, which is to develop a Microfiber Optic Sensor for humidity application.

2.2 Fibre Optic

Since it is versatile and may be bundled as connections, fibre optics can be employed as a medium for telecommunications organizations. It is beneficial for long-distance communications because, unlike electrical connections, a light goes through the fibre with minimal fading. A pair of repeaters can be used to spread lengthy separations. Communications, lighting, medicine, automation, optical research, and sensor manufacture are among areas where fibre optics are employed. Glass fibre offers some benefits as a tiny tube, including superior flexibility, ease of production, long length, and electromagnetic field immunity [1].

Ionization and displacement of atoms in the molecular bonding network of silica glass (SiO_2) generate radiation-induced defect centres. The radiation environment has a significant impact on the transmission characteristics of the optical fibre.

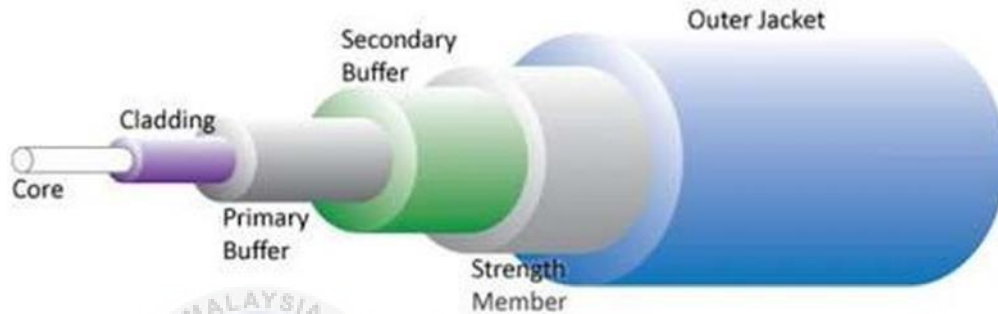


Figure 2.1: Structure of Fibre Optic [2]

Optical fibres include a core, cladding, and external coating that includes a primary buffer, secondary buffer, strength member, and outer jacket to protect and strengthen the fibre. Single mode fibre optics and multimode fibre optics are the two forms of fibre optics.

2.2.1 Single Mode

Flexible fibres for light sources, detectors, and single-mode fibre couplers are examples of single-mode fibres and single-mode fibre components found in the hybrid optical path. Because single mode fibre can maintain the accuracy of each flash over a long period of excursion with no dispersion from different modes, it provides for faster data throughput. The core control transmission light in the single-mode fibre and the whispering gallery light will interfere if the single-mode fibre is bent, causing the transmission light to be affected.