



Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology



**DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFIBER OPTIC SENSOR FOR SODIUM
HYPOCHLORITE CONCENTRATION DETECTION**

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

MUHAMMAD DANISH BIN KHAIRUL HISHAM

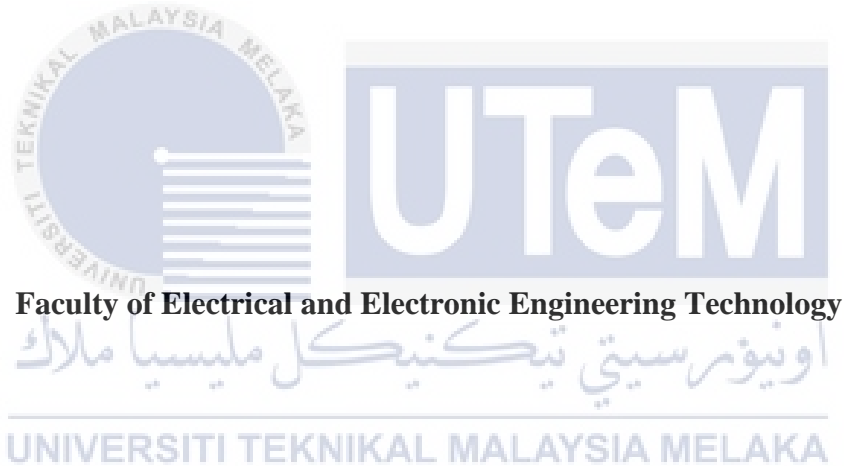
Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honors

2023

**DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFIBER OPTIC SENSOR FOR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CONCENTRATION DETECTION**

MUHAMMAD DANISH BIN KHAIRUL HISHAM

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



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

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**BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN
PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II**

Tajuk Projek: DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFIBER OPTIC SENSOR FOR
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE CONCENTRATION DETECTION

Sesi Pengajian: 2022/2023

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Tarikh: 13 Januari 2023

Tarikh: 27/01/2023

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled “Development of Microfiber Sensor for Sodium Hypochlorite Concentration Detection” 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.

Signature

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Student Name

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APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have checked this project report, and, in my opinion, this project report is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours.

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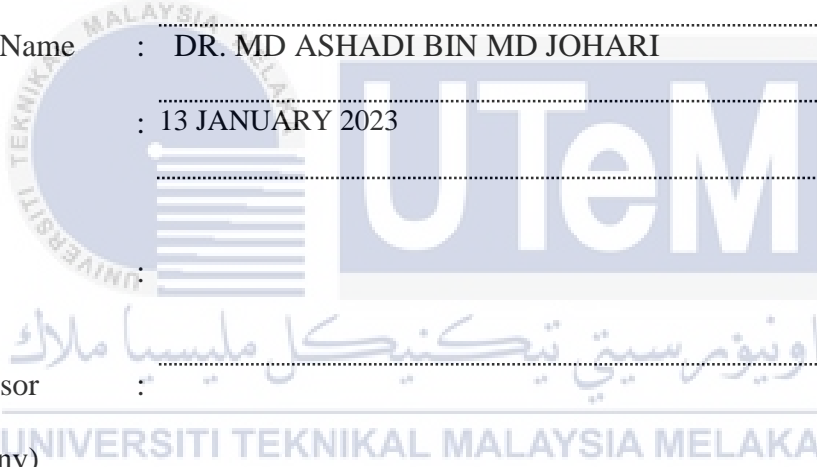
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DEDICATION

I dedicated this project to Allah S.W.T my creator, my strong pillar and wisdom. To my family, I owe a particular debt of gratitude to my parents Khairul Hisham Bin Kahar and Azlina Binti Yusoff, who always supporting me and continue to speak to me about encouragement and tenacity.

Next, I devoted the project to my supervisor Dr. Md Ashadi Bin Md Johari that have been show his guidance throughout the process of this project. Finally, not to be forgotten to my fellow friends that always supporting in mental to finish this project.



ABSTRACT

Fiber optics can transfer enormous amounts of data at extremely rapid rates. Consequently, this approach is widely used in Internet connections. Copper lines are larger, heavier, less flexible, and convey less data than fiber optic cables. In the fields of medicine and science, fiber optics are widely employed. Endoscopy is a non-interruptive surgical technique, and optical technology is essential to its success. In such instances, a small, bright light is used to highlight the surgery site within the body, thereby reducing the number and size of incisions. Biomedical research and microscopy both utilize fiber optics. The imaging and illumination components of endoscopes are the most significant and widespread applications of fiber optics in medicine. Aside from that, the research outlines the underlying theory, evaluates the current state of the art, and anticipates the future applications of fiber-optic sensors in home appliances.

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ABSTRAK

Gentian optik boleh memindahkan sejumlah besar data pada kadar yang sangat pantas. Oleh itu, pendekatan ini digunakan secara meluas dalam sambungan Internet. Talian tembaga adalah lebih besar, lebih berat, kurang fleksibel, dan menyampaikan kurang data daripada kabel gentian optik. Dalam bidang perubatan dan sains, gentian optik digunakan secara meluas. Endoskopi ialah teknik pembedahan tanpa gangguan, dan teknologi optik adalah penting untuk kejayaannya. Dalam keadaan sedemikian, cahaya kecil dan terang digunakan untuk menyerlahkan tapak pembedahan di dalam badan, dengan itu mengurangkan bilangan dan saiz hirisan. Penyelidikan bioperubatan dan mikroskopi kedua-duanya menggunakan gentian optik. Komponen pengimejan dan pencahayaan endoskop adalah aplikasi gentian optik yang paling ketara dan meluas dalam bidang perubatan. Selain itu, penyelidikan menggariskan teori asas, menilai keadaan seni semasa, dan menjangka aplikasi masa depan penderia gentian optik dalam peralatan rumah.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATIONS	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i-iii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v-vi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of project	1-3
1.2 Problem Statements	3
1.3 Project Objectives	3
1.4 Scopes of Project	4
1.5 Overview Of the Report	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Dissection of Fiber Optic	5-6
2.1.1 Types of fiber optic	6
2.1.1.1 Fiber Optic (Singlemode)	6-7
2.1.1.2 Fiber Optic (Multimode)	7-8
2.3 The Difference between Single-mode and multi-mode	8
2.4 Reflective and Refractive Index	9-10
2.5 Sodium Hypochlorite	10-11
2.5.1 Sodium Hypochlorite as Disinfectant Agent	11
2.6 Fiber Optic Sensor	12
2.6.1 Fiber Optic Sensor (Intrinsic)	12-13
2.6.2 Fiber Optic Sensor (Extrinsic)	13
2.7 Future Trends (Technologies of Fiber Optic Sensor)	13-14
2.8 The Comparison of Literature Review	15-17

2.9	Summary	18
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		19
3.1	Introduction	19
3.2	The Project Flowchart	20
3.3	Testing fiber optic sensor flowchart	21-22
3.4	Fiber Optic Stripping procedure	22
3.5	Fiber Optic Cleaving procedure	23
3.6	Fiber Optic Cleaning procedure	24
3.7	Fiber Optic Splicing procedure	25
3.8	Fiber Optic Tapering procedure	26
3.9	Testing the Microfiber Optical Sensor	27
3.10	All Equipment for This Project	28
3.11	Characterization Of Fiber Optic	29
	3.11.1 (ORL)-Optical Return Loss	29
	3.11.2 Power Meter and Light Source	29-30
	3.11.3 (PMD)-Polarized Mode Dispersion	30
	3.11.4 The Chromatic Dispersion Method	31
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS		32
4.1	Introduction	32
4.2	Results and Analysis for Microfiber optic sensor tested under different concentration	33
	4.2.1 100% of sodium hypochlorite concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	33
	4.2.2 90% of sodium hypochlorite (10% water) concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	34
	4.2.3 80% of sodium hypochlorite (20% water) concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	35
	4.2.4 70% of sodium hypochlorite (30% water) concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	36
	4.2.5 60% of sodium hypochlorite (40% water) concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	37
	4.2.6 50% of sodium hypochlorite (50% water) concentration tested in 1310nm wavelength and 1550nm wavelength	38
	4.2.7 The sensitivity and linearity of optical microfiber sensor using 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength	39
4.3	Result and Analysis of Microfiber optic sensor tested under time	40
	4.3.1 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 1 minute	40
	4.3.2 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 2 minutes	41
	4.3.3 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 3 minutes	42
	4.3.4 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 4 minutes	43
	4.3.5 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 5 minutes	44
	4.3.6 Microfiber sensor tested under time for 6 minutes	45
	4.3.7 The sensitivity and linearity of optical microfiber sensor using 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength under different time.	46
4.4	The Average Result and Analysis from both 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength.	47
4.5	Microfiber Optic Cable Measuring Process	48-49

CHAPTER 5	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	50
5.1	Conclusion	50
5.2	Future Works and Development	51
REFERENCES		52-53
APPENDICES		54



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Comparison table for Literature Review	15-17
Table 3.1	The Equipment use in the lab experiment.	28
Table 3.2	Process of the experiment.	26
Table 4.1	100% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	33
Table 4.2	90% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	34
Table 4.3	80% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	35
Table 4.4	70% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	36
Table 4.5	60% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	37
Table 4.6	50% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	38
Table 4.7	Sensitivity and Linearity of 100% - 50% Sodium Hypochlorite concentration	39
Table 4.8	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 1 minute	40
Table 4.9	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 2 minutes	41
Table 4.10	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 3 minutes	42
Table 4.11	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 4 minutes	43
Table 4.12	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 5 minutes	44
Table 4.13	Sodium Hypochlorite concentration 100% - 50% for 6 minutes	45
Table 4.14	Optical microfiber tested 100% - 50% concentration of sodium hypochlorite using 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength for different time.	46
Table 4.15	Average Output Power in dBm	47

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1	Fiber Optic Total Internal Reaction (TIR)	6
Figure 2.2	Fiber Optic Single Mode	7
Figure 2.3	Fiber Optic Multi Mode	8
Figure 2.4	Shows The Different Between Singlemode and Multimode Fiber Optic	8
Figure 2.5	Shows Total Internal Reflection.	9
Figure 2.6	Shows The Snell's Law Formula	10
Figure 2.7	Shows The Refraction of light.	10
Figure 2.8	Sodium Hypochlorite as a Bleach.	11
Figure 2.9	Shows The Intrinsic Type of Fiber Optic.	12
Figure 2.10	Shows The Extrinsic Type of Fiber Optic.	13
Figure 3.1	Shows The Flow chart process.	20
Figure 3.2	Shows The Experiment Flowchart	21
Figure 3.3	Stripping the Fiber Optic Cable	22
Figure 3.4	Cleaving the Fiber Optic Cable using Fiber Cleaver	23
Figure 3.5	Cleaning the Fiber Optic Cable	24
Figure 3.6	Spliced Fiber Optic Cable using Fusion Splicing Device with 0.13dB loss	25
Figure 3.7	Tapering the fiber optic cable	26
Figure 3.8	The tapering equipment	26
Figure 3.9	Testing the Microfiber Optic Sensor	27
Figure 3.10	Shows The Power meter and light source tool	30
Figure 3.11	Shows the Polarized Mode Dispersion Method	30
Figure 3.12	The Chromatic Dispersion Method	31

Figure 4.1	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	33
Figure 4.2	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 90% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	34
Figure 4.3	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 80% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	35
Figure 4.4	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 70% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	36
Figure 4.5	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 60% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	37
Figure 4.6	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 50% sodium hypochlorite for 6 minutes	38
Figure 4.7	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 1 minute	40
Figure 4.8	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 2 minutes	41
Figure 4.9	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 3 minutes	42
Figure 4.10	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 4 minutes	43
Figure 4.11	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 5 minutes	44
Figure 4.12	Shows 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength test on 100% - 50% sodium hypochlorite concentration for 6 minutes	45
Figure 4.13	Microfiber Sensor Average Response for 1310nm and 1550nm	47
Figure 4.14	Measuring the diameter of the Microfiber optic sensor cable	48
Figure 4.15	The diameter of Microfiber optic sensor cable	49

LIST OF SYMBOLS



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FOS	-	Fiber Optic Sensor
COD	-	Coefficient of determination
dB	-	Decibel



LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	GANTT CHART	54



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of project

Microfibers are made by heating and stretching optical fibers to submicron diameters. A transition section with a constantly increasing slope connects either side of a slim, uniform waist in a Microfiber geometry. These Microfibers, which are commonly referred to as nanowires, have sub-wavelength diameters and low operating losses. For a wide range of goods, Microfiber has emerged as a suitable building block in nanotechnology. The rapid response time, wide evanescent field, compactness, and tailorable modal area of Microfiber make them ideal for sensing applications. In order to tailor the output of these Microfibers to a given application, numerous experiments have been carried out to determine their ideal form and shape.

Fiber optics is the transmission medium for light pulses over a glass or plastic strand or fiber. Fiber optics is utilized for high-performance, long-distance data networking. In addition to the Internet, television, and telephones, fiber optics is frequently utilized in telecommunications services. Fiber optics transmit information in the form of photons through a fiber optic connection. The different refractive indices of the core and cladding of the glass fiber bend incoming light at a specific angle. The phenomenon of light signals bouncing off the core and cladding of a fiber optic cable in a pattern of zigzags is known as total internal reflection.

The optical fiber or sensing device is utilized by optical fiber sensors, also known as fiber optic sensors. These sensors detect temperature, pressure, vibrations, displacements, rotations, and chemical concentration. Ideal for conditions including sensitivity, intense vibration, extreme heat, excessive humidity, and unstable environments, fiber optic sensors are highly effective. These sensors can easily be installed in small areas where flexible fibers are needed. Intrinsic fiber-optic sensors and extrinsic fiber-optic sensors are the two types of fiber optic sensors. Intrinsic fiber-optic sensors conduct their sensing within the fiber itself. The sensors rely on the characteristics of the optical fiber to convert an environmental action into a change in the light beam passing through it. For extrinsic fiber-optic sensors, the fiber could be utilized to transmit data pointing to a black box. It emits a light signal based on information received from the black box. The black box could consist of mirrors, gas, or another optical signal-generating device. These sensors monitor rotation, vibration velocity, displacement, twisting, torque, and acceleration.

In Fiber Optics, total internal reflection occurs when light travelling through an optically dense material contacts a boundary at a steep angle (more than the critical angle for the barrier). This phenomenon is used to confine light in the core of optical fibers. Light travels through the fiber core and is reflected between the core and cladding. Refraction in Fiber Optics is the departure of a light beam or energy wave from a straight path when crossing obliquely from one medium (such as air) into another medium (such as glass) with a different velocity. Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) is a solution created by combining chlorine with sodium hydroxide. These two substances are the primary byproducts of the majority of chlor-alkali cells. Bleach, or sodium hypochlorite, has numerous applications and is an effective disinfectant/antimicrobial agent.

The objective of this study is to examine the performance of the Microfiber optic

sensor in various concentrations of Sodium Hypochlorite. In addition, this project requires SMF28 optical cable, a laser source with a wavelength of 1550nm, an Optical Spectrum Analyzer (OSA), and five different concentrations of Sodium Hypochlorite at 100%, 90%, 80%, 70%, 60% and 50%. At the conclusion of the project, a sensitive optical concentration sensor is created.

1.2 Problem Statement

Since so exceedingly long ago, liquid sensors have been employed in the medical field. In general, liquid sensors enable medical personnel in making an accurate diagnosis of a patient's condition. Accidents and injuries occur on a near-daily basis in our society, and those affected are sent to the hospital or clinic for further evaluation. In general, the effects of occurrences or operations will cause internal or external bodily harm. Doctors may be able to give the patient a second chance at life by performing a successful procedure on the patient. Consequently, an inaccurate reading can result in life failure or death. On the other hand, medical applications of optical fiber, such as endoscopes, produce images of the interior of the body. The performance of the fiber optic Sodium Hypochlorite sensor will be monitored throughout the duration of this study.

1.3 Project Objective

This project will be based on those three objectives mentioned:

- a) To study the operation of the Microfiber Optic in liquid form.
- b) To develop Microfiber Optic Sensor that can sense different concentration for Sodium Hypochlorite.
- c) To observe and analyze the performance of the Microfiber Optic Sensor detection in Sodium Hypochlorite.

1.4 Scope of Project

This project's scope is described as follows:

- This experiment will employ OpticFiber SMF28
- The detection measurement must be made on the bare fiber (without cladding).
- The light source utilized has two wavelength, 1310nm and 1550 nm. Preparing the liquid concentration of Sodium Hypochlorite.
- Measurement is taken from the spectrum reading from the Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR).
- Repeat the method to generate additional graphs

1.5 Overview Of the Report

In chapter 2, the literature review is discussed. The literature review consists of locating an article about the project's title. The usage of optical fiber in this research necessitates a review of literature pertinent to optical fiber. This chapter will examine single-mode optical fiber and multi-mode optical fiber optic sensor types. In this chapter, reflective and refractive literature reviews will also be examined. Finally, the literature about various types of fiber optic sensors, including intrinsic optical fiber and extrinsic optical fiber, will be examined.

In chapter 3, we shall discuss the methodology of the experiment. This chapter describes the flowchart for the project, which displays the experiment's progression. This chapter describes how fiber optic sensors are manufactured. This chapter specifies the stripping, splicing and tapering procedures as needed procedures. Before beginning the experiment, it is vital to know the characteristics of the fiber optic sensor. Finally, the testing technique should be described in detail.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Optical fiber is a sort of data transmission technology that functions by delivering light pulses down a long glass or plastic fiber. Metal wires are preferred for transmission of signals over optical fiber because they cause less damage. The interference of electromagnetic waves has no effect on optical fibers. Light's total internal reflection is utilized in fiber optic cables. Depending on the required power and transmission distance, the optical fiber's fibers are constructed to facilitate the propagation of light.

2.2 Dissection of Fiber Optic

The operation of an optical fiber is governed by the total internal reflection concept. Light beams are capable of transmitting vast volumes of data. Therefore, unless we have a straight wire with no bends, we cannot utilize this benefit. In contrast, the optical cables are designed to bend all light rays' inwards (using TIR), as depicted in Figure 2.1. Light beams travel eternally, bouncing off fiber optic barriers and passing data between ends. Despite the fact that light signals degrade over time based on the purity of the material employed, the loss is far less than when using metal wires.

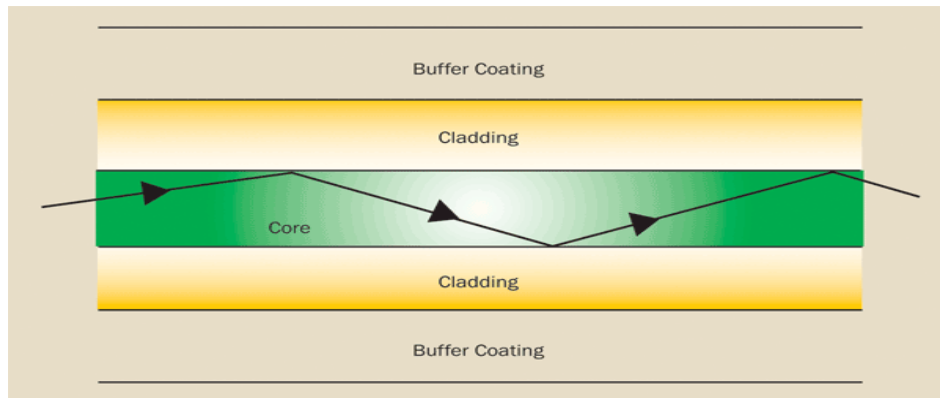


Figure 2.1: Fiber optic Total Internal Reaction (TIR)

2.1.1 Types of fiber optic

2.1.1.1 Fiber Optic (Singlemode)

By forming a tiny segment of single-mode [1] optical fiber into a closed ring to generate a low-loss cavity, it is possible to create an optical resonator with a high degree of precision. Due to recent developments in single-mode fiber directional couplers, such a fiber ring can now be closed with minimal loss. Single-mode fiber is a typical variety of optical fiber used for long-distance transmission. It is one of two types of optical fiber, the other being multi-mode fiber. Figure 2.2 depicts a single-mode fiber as a glass strand that transmits only one mode or light beam. Single-mode fiber possesses a single transmission mode. It has single-mode fiber has a greater bandwidth capacity than multi-mode fiber. However, a light source with a narrow spectral breadth is required. Single-mode strands have evolved into more mysterious forms, such as coordinated clad, discouraged clad, and other odd shapes.

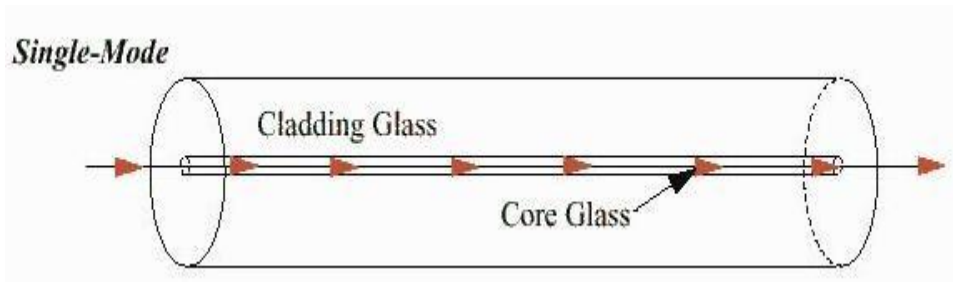


Figure 2.2 Fiber Optic Single Mode

2.1.1.2 Fiber Optic (Multimode)

Light goes through the core of multi-mode fiber in many beams, hence the name (or modes). This indicates that light can propagate through the fibers via a multitude of ray paths. It has a five to six times larger diameter core than single mode, allowing it to capture more light. Core sizes range from 50 to 1,000 micrometers (m) and are typically used for short-distance communication, such as between dwellings or buildings. Multi-mode connections typically support data rates between 10 Mbit/s and 10 Gbit/s at connection lengths of up to 600 meters, which is sufficient for the majority of premises applications. In addition, mechanical vibrations are applied to a single location on a Multi-mode fiber. When multipoint vibrations are present, we can only evaluate the image at the fiber end, where the impacts of all vibration sites conflict. The graphic below illustrates the relationship between the aggregate inward reflection standard and Multi-mode step-file fiber. Because the center index of refraction is greater than that of the cladding. Therefore, light that enters the fiber at a position other than the fundamental point is guided along the fiber.