

CS₂-Filled Solid-Core Photonic Crystal Fiber for Temperature Sensing Based on Photonic Bandgap Effect

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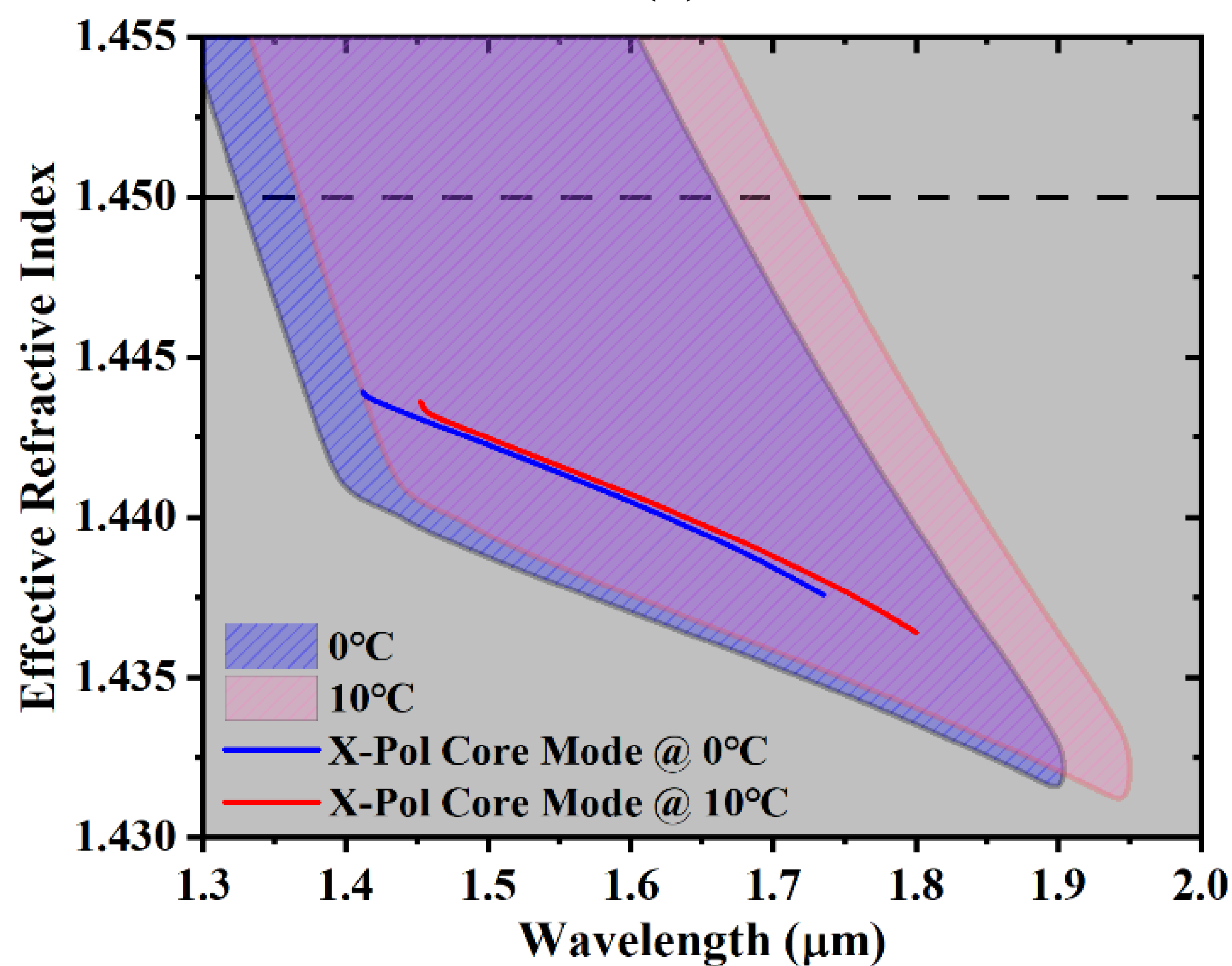
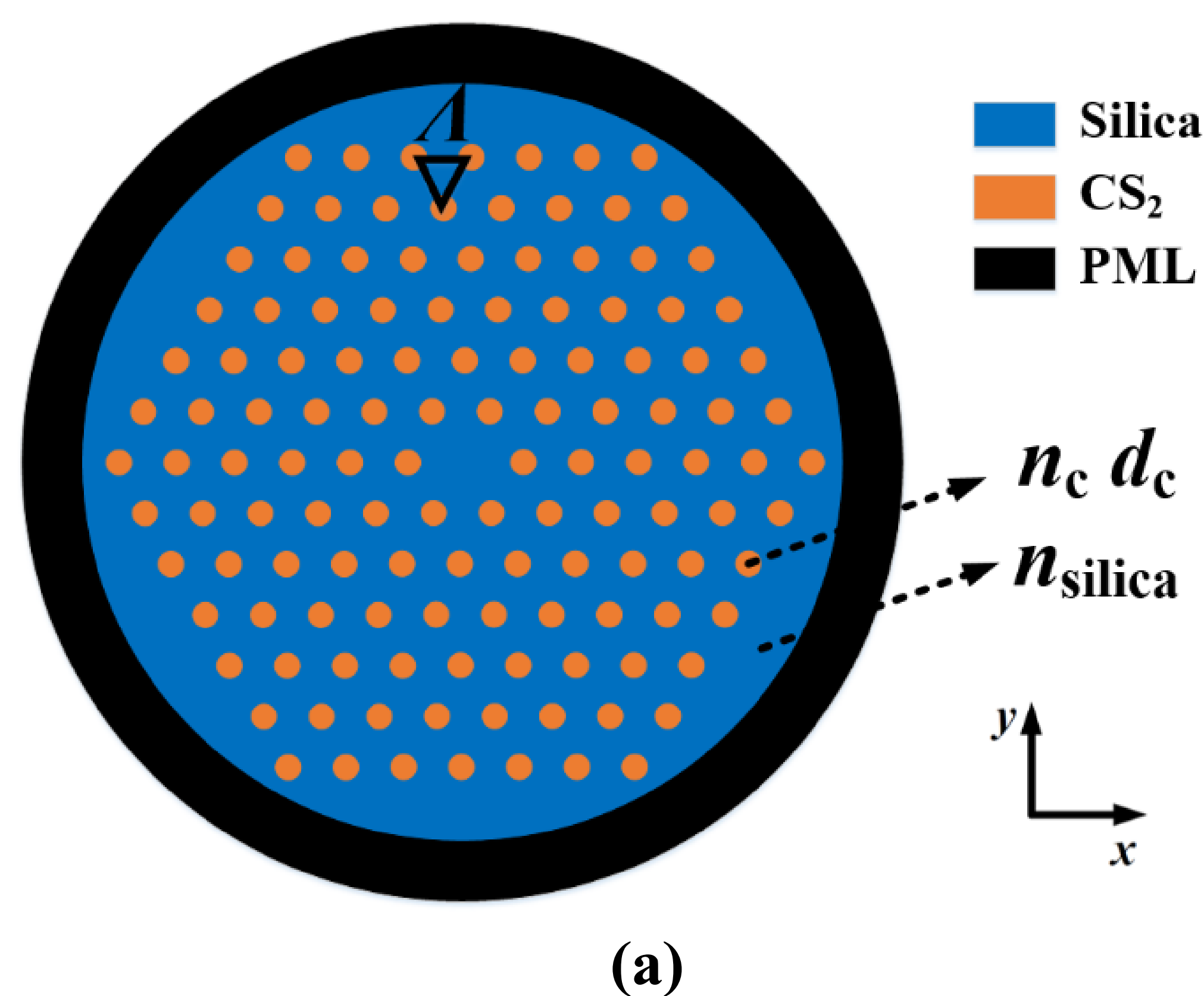
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Introduction

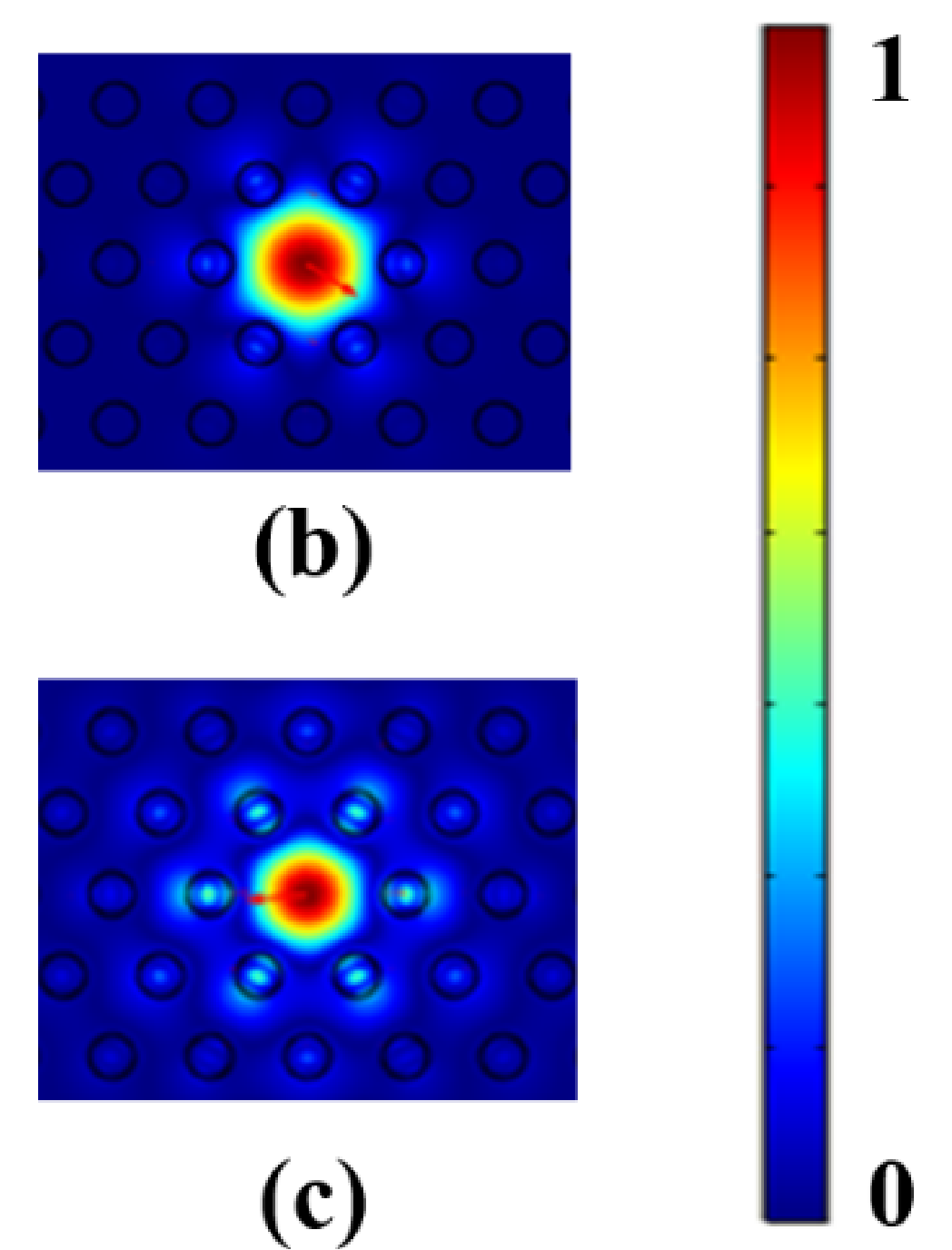
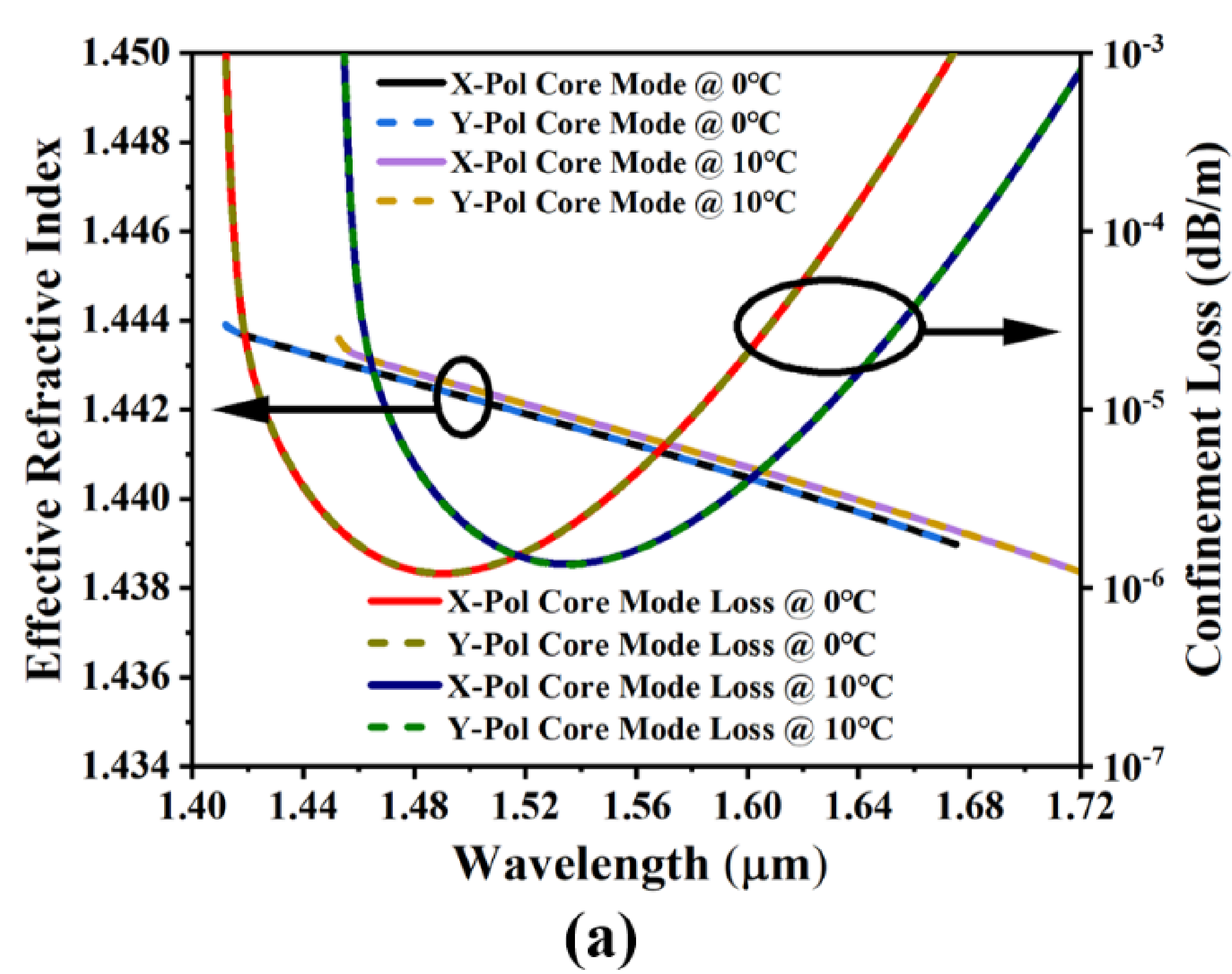
Photonic crystal fibers (PCFs) have important application in sensing due to their excellent optical characteristics, including adjustable dispersion, high birefringence, endless single-mode transmission, etc. Until now, many efforts are made in the PCF sensors, such as gas sensor, refractive index sensor, temperature sensor, pressure sensor, and so on.

We proposed a solid-core PCF filled with CS₂ for temperature sensing based on photonic bandgap (PBG) effect. The change of temperature can change the refractive index of CS₂, which further results in the shift of PBG. The simulation results show that the average sensitivity can achieve 4.60 nm/°C and the linearity R^2 is 0.999 in the range of -50 to 40 °C.

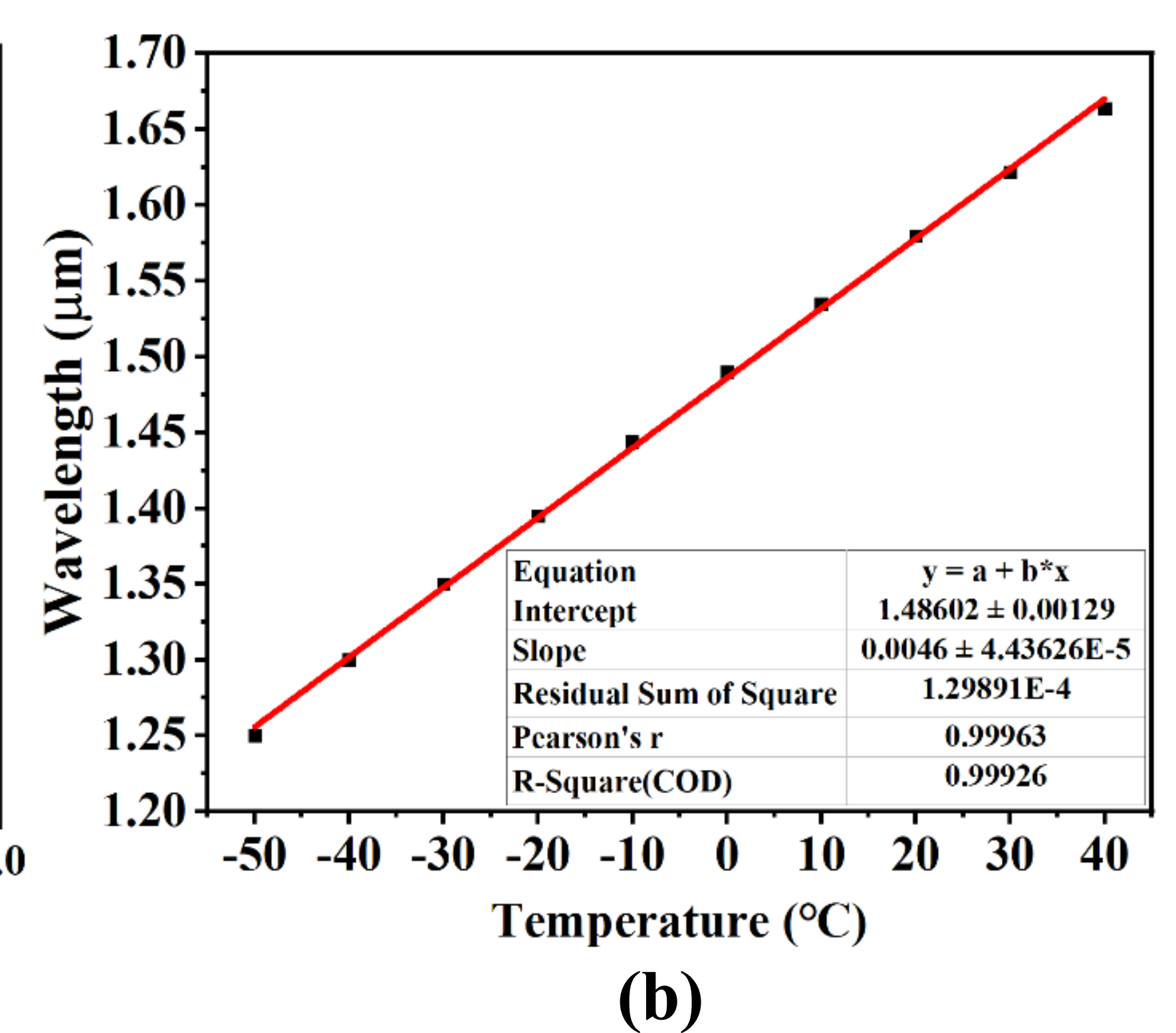
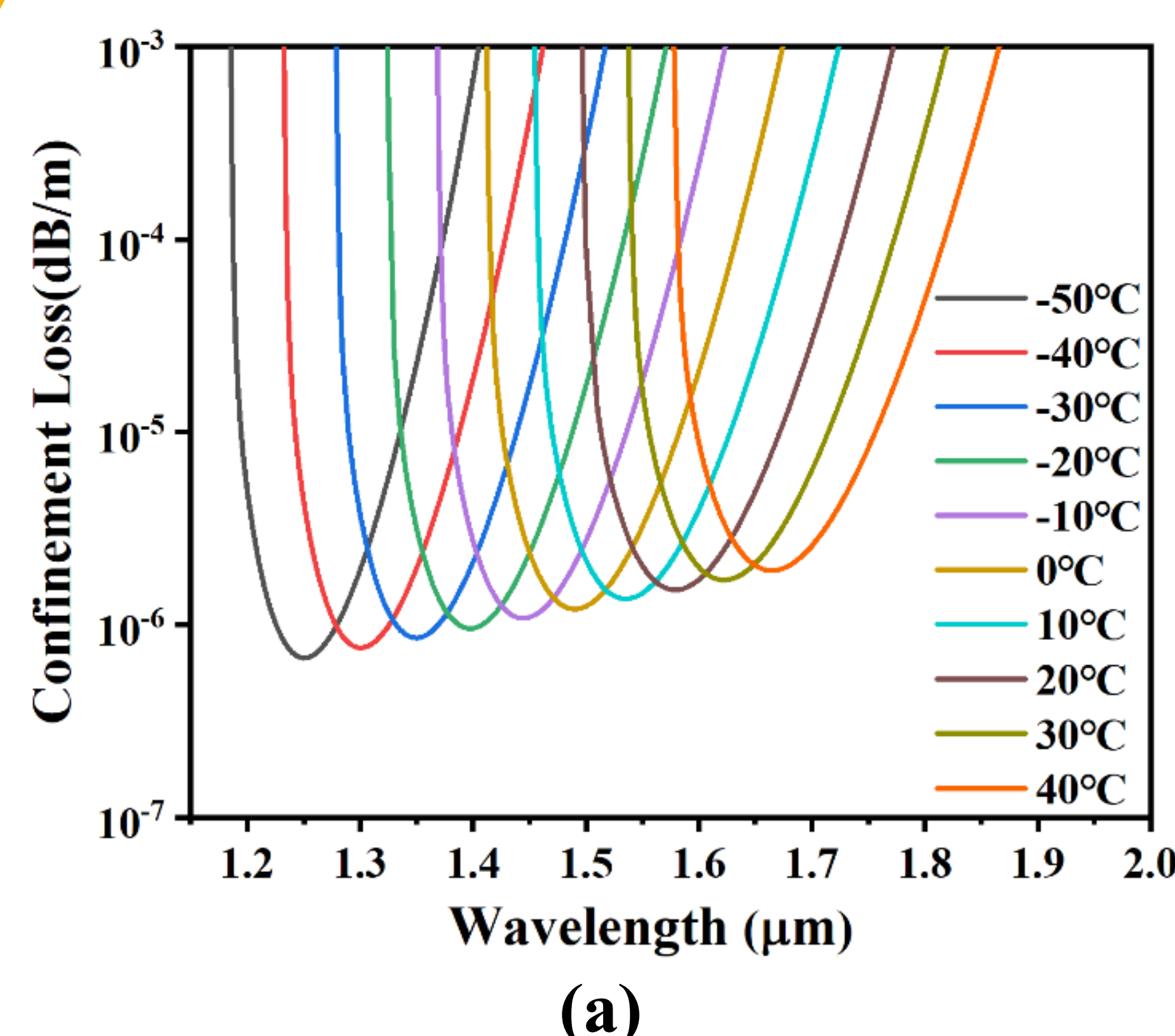
Fiber design and simulation results



(a) The cross-sectional structure of the designed CS₂-filled solid-core PCF. (b) the bandgaps of the fiber at the temperature of 0°C and 10°C



(a) The dispersion curves of the x-pol and y-pol core modes and the confinement loss spectra of the x-pol and y-pol core modes when the temperature is set as 0 °C and 10°C. (b) and (c) show the mode field distributions of the x-pol core modes calculated at wavelengths 1.49 and 1.656 μm, respectively.



(a) The confinement loss spectra of the x-pol core mode of the CS₂-filled solid-core PCF when the temperature changes from -50 to 40 °C. (b) The corresponding wavelength variation in the lowest confinement loss wavelength and linear fitting results.

The linear fitting equation is $y=0.0046x+1.48602$. The corresponding average sensitivity of the proposed sensor is 4.60 nm/°C, and $R^2=0.999$ when the temperature changes from -50 to 40 °C.

Conclusion

In summary, we propose a simple structure CS₂-filled solid-core PCF for temperature sensing based on the PBG effect. The average sensitivity and R^2 of the proposed sensor can reach 4.60 nm/°C and 0.999 in the wide temperature range of -50 to 40 °C, respectively.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Granted No. 61935007).