

Fabrication process of long period gratings in SMF-28 Corning fiber using point-by-point method

This is a short report on the fabrication process of long period gratings(LPG) using a 510nm femto-second laser and the point-by-point method on a SMF-28 Corning fiber. Other fabrication methods such as the line-by-line method have not been studied, but remain an interesting and feasible alternative.

To control the inscription process of the LPG, a custom-made Direct Machine Control(DMC) recipe was used which is based on existing recipes for fiber Bragg gratings(FBG). Modification were made to the recipe to account for the large periods of the LPGs. The recipe mainly takes advantage of the `gating` array to apply a periodic rectangular gating function to the grating. Thereby converting an FBG inscription into an LPG inscription. A detailed explanation of the recipe will later be provided in this report.

This report is not a a perfect nor detailed guide to the fabrication of LPGs, but rather a collection of notes and observations made while attempting to find a reliable and consistent fabrication process.

Alignment of the fiber

The alignment of the fiber is crucial to the fabrication of the LPG. During attempts at fabricating LPGs, a perfect alignment was never truly obtained, however a near perfect alignment deviating by no more than $1\mu m$ did yield the best results. Other attempts with larger deviations resulted in seemingly random and inconsistent LPGs.

During testing large deviation($4-6\mu m$) were commonplace. Despite efforts to reduce the deviation by pulling the fiber through the fiber holder, the deviation still remained. The source of these deviations remains uncertain. A number of possible factors come to mind, fabrication tolerances, fiber deformation caused by strain, or bending of the cover glass on top of the fiber. I suspect surface tension of the refractive index liquid can also cause slight deviations, since large bubbles present in the liquid and near the fiber seemed to correlate with region where large deviations were observed while aligning the fiber. To reduce this, the refractive index liquid was applied carefully along the fiber making sure that the support fiber strands did not touch the liquid.

Another source of deviations where due to the glass slide under the fiber being to low. This caused the fiber to bend especially near the extremities of the glass cover. To mitigate this, two pieces of paper were placed under the glass slide to rise it up[Fig2.2.2]. This helped to reduce the deviation of the fiber during the alignment process.

After setting the fiber properly in the fiber holder, a significant amount of pull was applied to the fiber to straighten it as best as possible. To avoid sliding of the fiber, a second hand holds the fiber at the opposite end of one of the clamps. This process is repeated if the fiber is not straight enough when attempting to align with it.

0.1. Laser power and alignment conditions

While inscribing LPGs the alignment conditions of the laser were not perfect but close to optimal conditions.

Graphs

