A Portable Real-Time Polarimeter by the Use of the Spinning Waveplate Method

Department of Electronics

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Introduction

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Section 1

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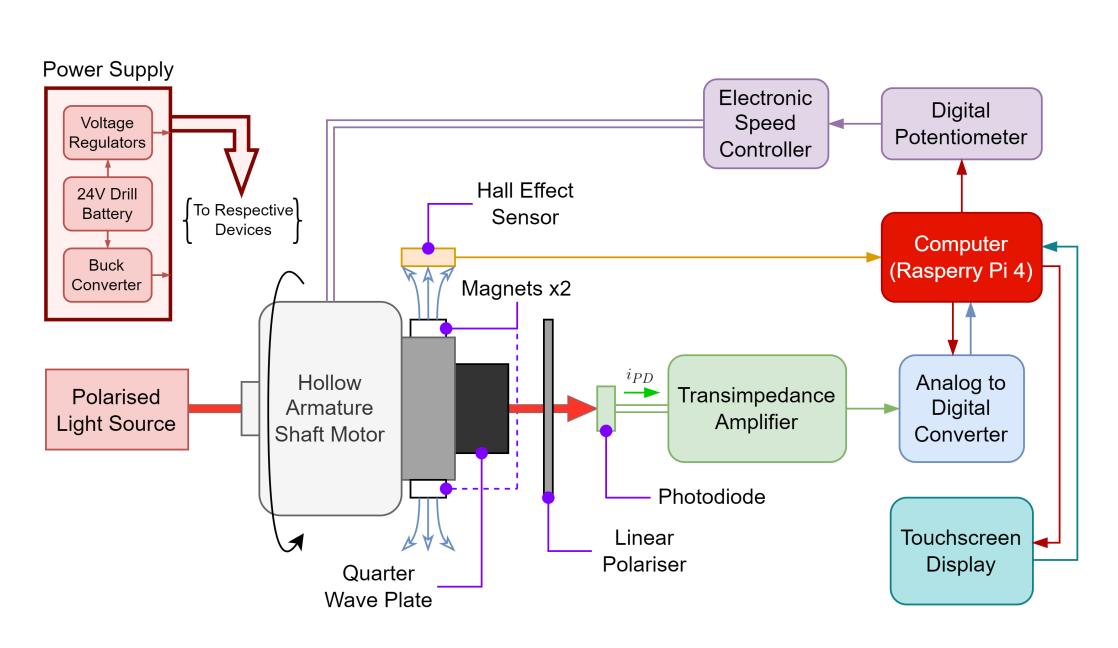


Figure 1: Labelled tilted FBG diagram; operating principles and dimensions.

Highlight Section

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$$L = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} |P_{i+1} - P_i|$$

Figure 2: The sum of the green lines is the contour length.

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Alert Section

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Section 2

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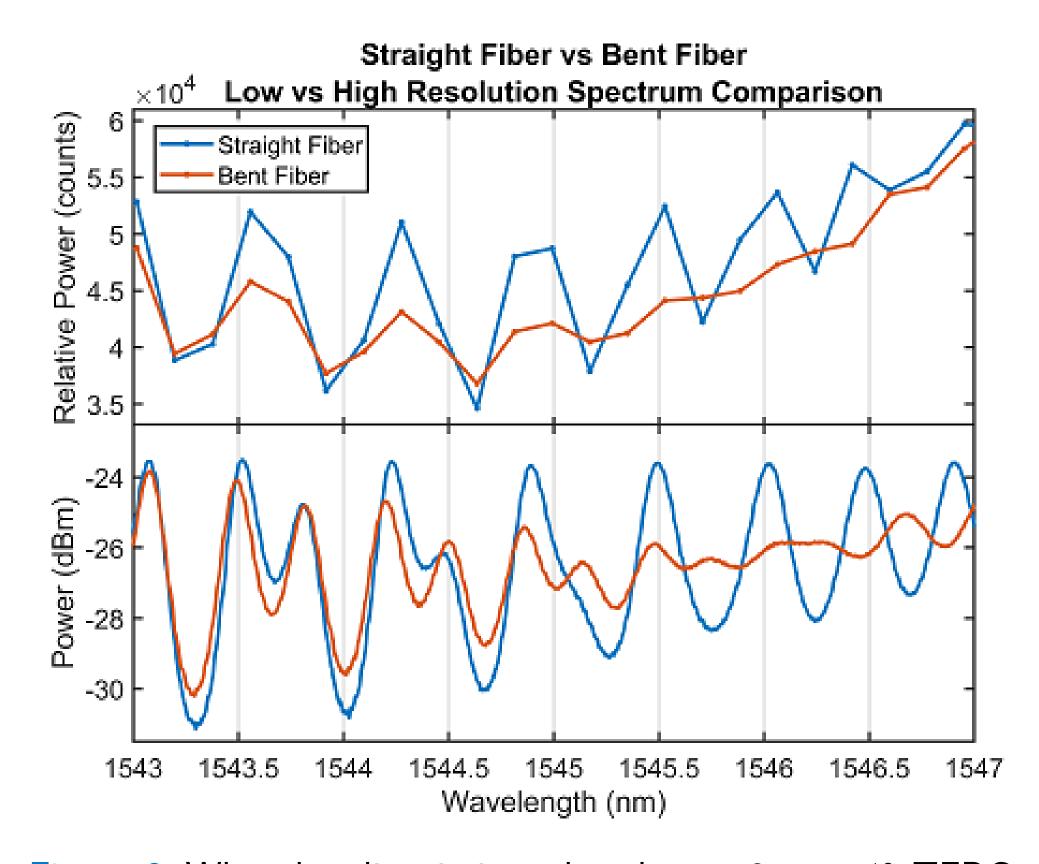


Figure 3: When bending is introduced to a $3 \, \text{mm}$, 4° TFBG the peak prominence decreases. This phenomena can still be observed using low-resolution equipment.

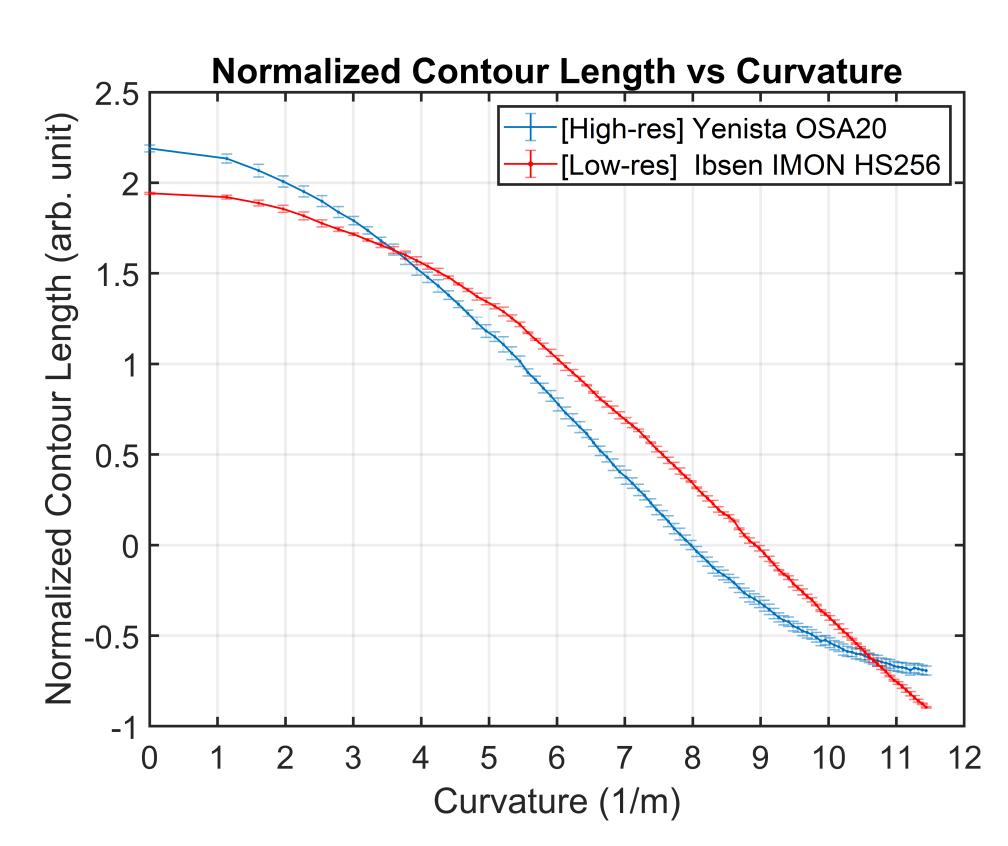


Figure 4: Comparing equipment by applying CLA indicates high performance despite the low resolution.

Section 3

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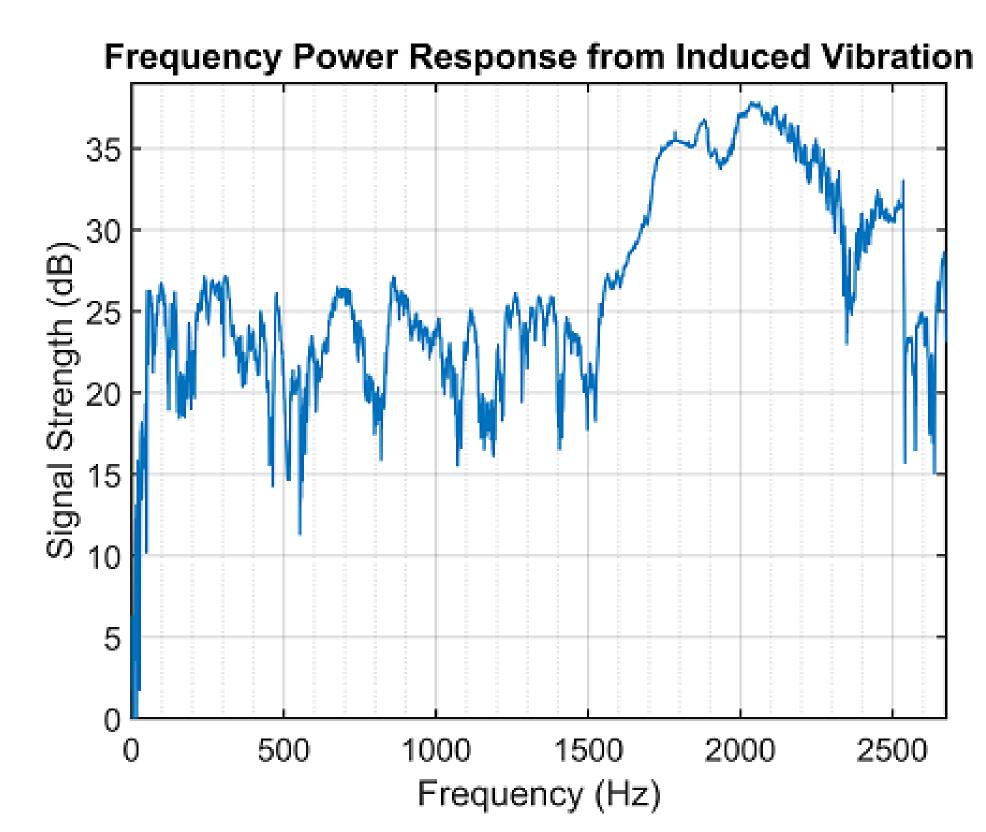


Figure 5: A fiber in a fixed-fixed cavity (resonant frequency of 2 kHz) can detect external induced vibrations accurately.

Section 4

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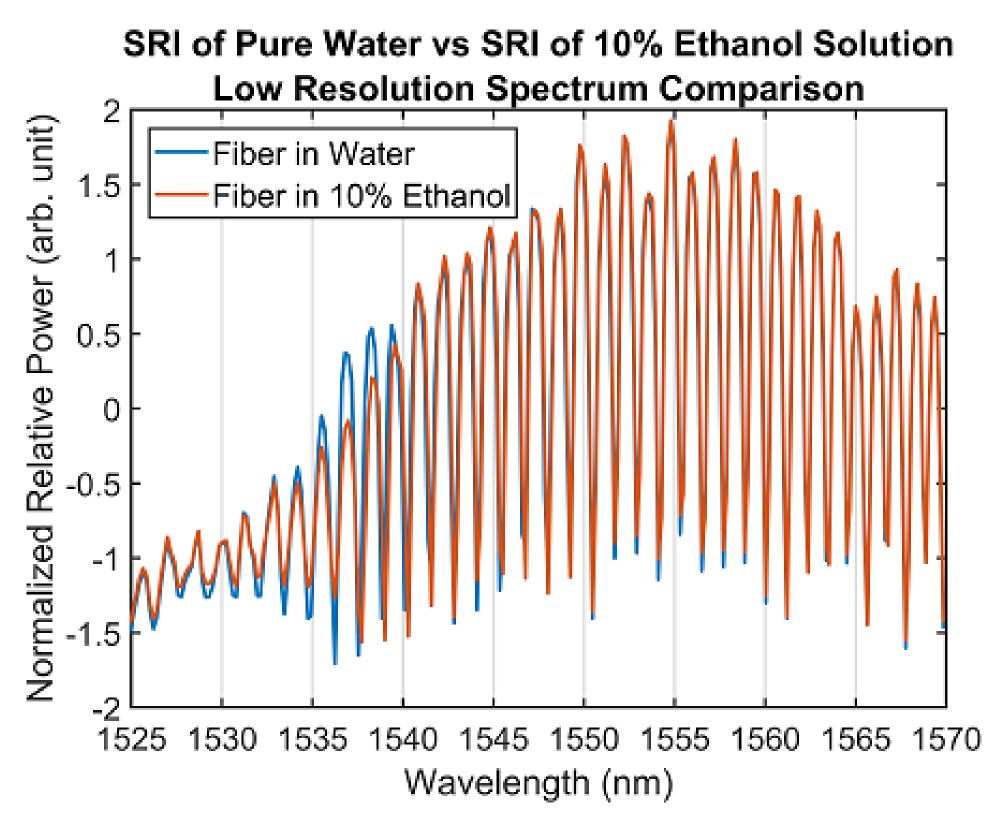


Figure 6: Ethanol has a slightly higher refractive index than water. This small increase leads to a large change in the TFBG spectra.

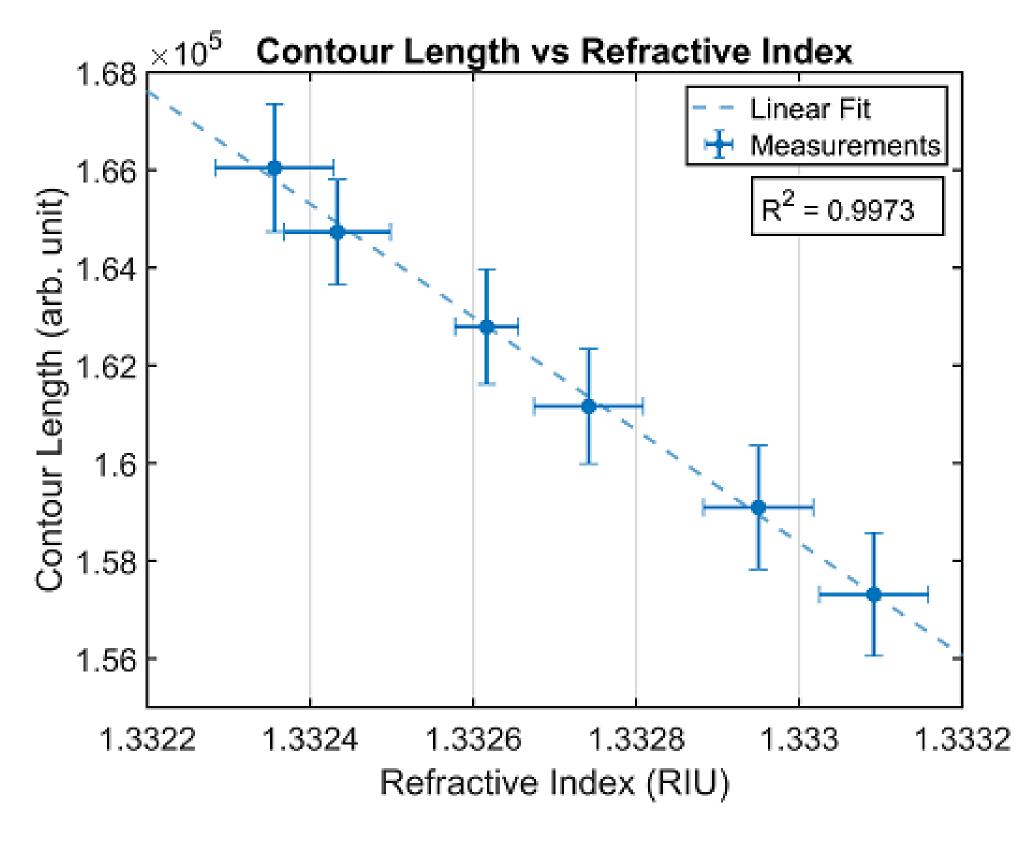


Figure 7: Using CLA on low-res data, an accuracy of ± 83.5 CLU per 10^{-4} RIU with 95% confidence within $\pm 0.024 \times 10^5$ CLU (Contour Length Units) was achieved.

Conclusion

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References

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