



## OPTICAL BACKSCATTER REFLECTOMETER™ (Model OBR 4600)

### KEY FEATURES AND PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

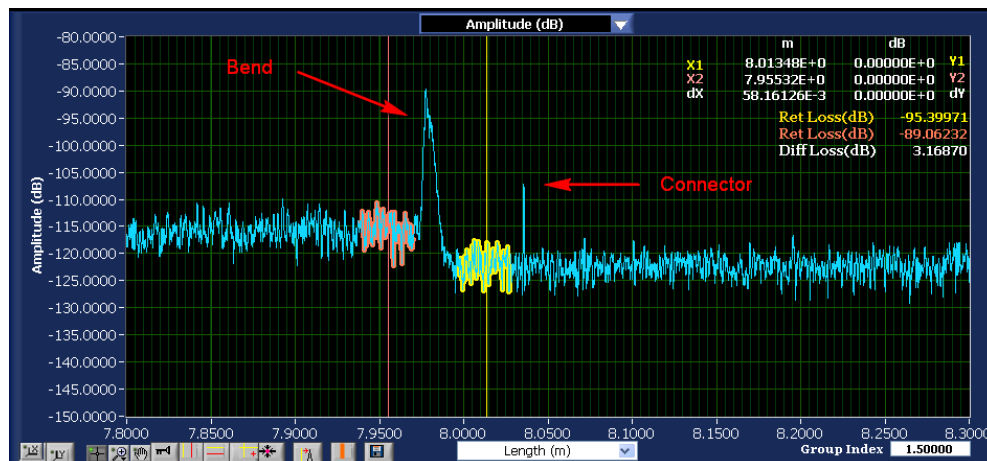
- Easily locate, identify and troubleshoot macro-bends, splices, connectors and breaks
- Locate Insertion Loss points at every point in the network or assembly – eliminate cut-back
- Look inside components to evaluate each interface for RL and IL
- Measure 30 m with 10  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution in less than 7 seconds
- Continuously measure a 1 m segment at up to 3 Hz
- Test and troubleshoot short-run networks (<2 km)
- Automate pass/fail verification of fiber assemblies
- Monitor distributed temperature and strain profiles along network or inside a component or module

The **OBR 4600** is the latest model of Luna Technologies' award winning Optical Backscatter Reflectometer™ product line. Designed for component and short-run network testing and troubleshooting, the OBR 4600 enables ultra-high resolution reflectometry with backscatter-level sensitivity. With spatial resolution as fine as 10 microns, zero dead-zone, options for integrated temperature and strain sensing and extended device length mode, the OBR 4600 offers the ultimate in fiber diagnostics.

### MEASUREMENT PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

- -130 dB sensitivity
- 70 dB dynamic range
- 2 kilometer length range with no dead-zone
- Micrometer resolution up to 70 meters
- < 0.05 dB insertion loss resolution

The OBR 4600 offers unbeatable testing and troubleshooting capabilities now at unprecedented measurement speeds.



# OBR 4600

PARAMETER		SPECIFICATION		UNITS
<b>Maximum Device Length:</b>				
Standard Mode		30 or 70		meters
Long Range Mode <sup>10</sup>		2000		meters
<b>Spatial Resolution (two-point)<sup>1</sup>:</b>				
		10 µm over 30 meters		
		20 µm over 70 meters		
		1 mm over 2 km		
<b>Dead Zone:</b>				
		Equals 2-pt spatial resolution		
<b>Wavelength Range<sup>2</sup>:</b>				
		1265-1335 or 1525-1610		nm
<b>Wavelength:</b>				
Resolution (max)		0.02		pm
Accuracy <sup>3</sup>		±1.5		pm
<b>Integrated Return Loss Characteristics:</b>				
Dynamic range <sup>4</sup>		70		dB
Total range		0 to -125		dB
Sensitivity		-130		dB
Resolution		±0.05		dB
Accuracy		±0.10		dB
<b>Integrated Insertion Loss Characteristics:</b>				
Dynamic range <sup>5</sup>		18		dB
Resolution		±0.05		dB
Accuracy		±0.10		dB
<b>Group Delay:</b>				
Accuracy		1.0		ps
<b>Distributed Sensing<sup>6,10,11</sup>:</b>				
Spatial Resolution		±1.0		cm
Temperature Resolution		±0.1		C
Temperature Accuracy <sup>7</sup>		±0.2		C
Strain Accuracy <sup>7</sup>		±1.0		µstrain
<b>Measurement Timing<sup>8</sup></b>		<b>Standard</b>	<b>Fast<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Spot Scan<sup>9</sup></b>
5 nm scan time		3	1.6	0.3
Time vs. wavelength range		2.1 s+0.14 s/nm	1.3 s+0.06 s/nm	0.15 s+0.02 s /nm
Long Range (2 km) Scan Time		20		s

Specifications are for single-mode operation.

For multimode operation, specifications are nominal.

1 Over entire length range.

2 Ranges are nominal.

3 Accuracy maintained by an internal NIST-traceable HCN gas cell.

4 For the 2000 m option, return loss dynamic range is 60 dB.

5 The insertion loss dynamic range is the one-way loss that can be suffered before the scatter level of standard SMF (~ -100 dB/mm) is lower than the noise floor (~ -118 dB/mm).

6 Distributed sensing uses Rayleigh spectral shift method and is relative to reference scan.

7 Temperature and strain accuracies are calculated from spectral shift of Rayleigh scatter using 1 GHz = 0.8 C. [Othonos and K. Kalli, Fiber Bragg Gratings (Artech House, Boston, 1999)]. Spatial resolutions listed are ideal to get the Temperature and Strain Accuracies listed; they are not minimums or maximums.

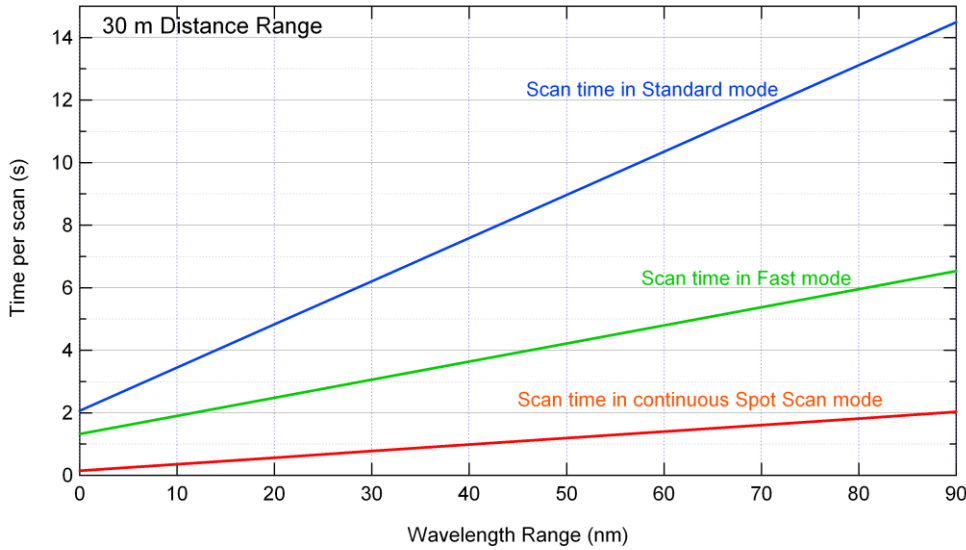
8 Combined scan and analysis time in high-resolution mode. Times are for 30 m scan mode.

9 Times are with laser tuning speed set at 100 nm/s.

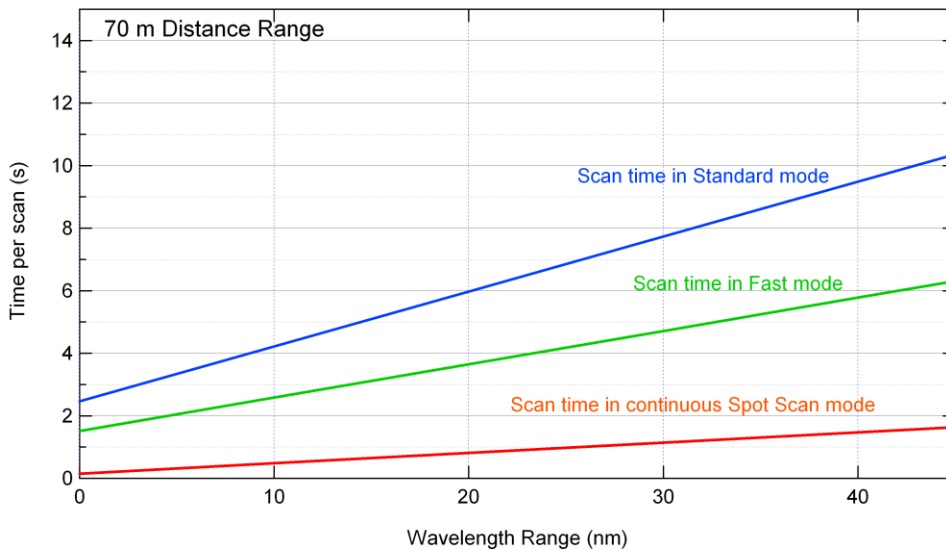
10 Extended range mode and distributed sensing are upgrade options.

11 Maximum sensing length is 70m.

## Measurement Timing Information



Time per scan vs. scan wavelength range for 30 m scans in standard operating, fast scanning and continuous spot scanning modes.



Time per scan vs. scan wavelength range for 70 m scans in standard operating, fast scanning and continuous spot scanning modes.

Wavelength Range (nm)	Spot Scan Rate (Hz) 30 m mode	Spot Scan Rate (Hz) 70 m mode
5	3.7	2.9
10	2.7	2.0
20	1.8	1.2
40	0.9	0.6
80	0.5	-

Scan repetition rates at various scan wavelength ranges for continuous spot scanning in 30 m and 70 m modes of operation. Rates are for laser tuning speed set to 100 nm/s.



## Overview

Luna Technologies' Distributed Temperature and Strain Sensing Software, when combined with the Optical Backscatter Reflectometer™ (OBR), transforms your *standard telecom-grade fiber* into a high spatial-resolution strain and temperature sensor.

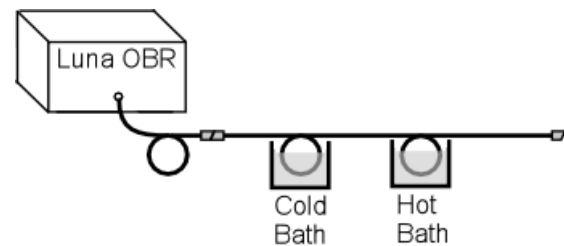
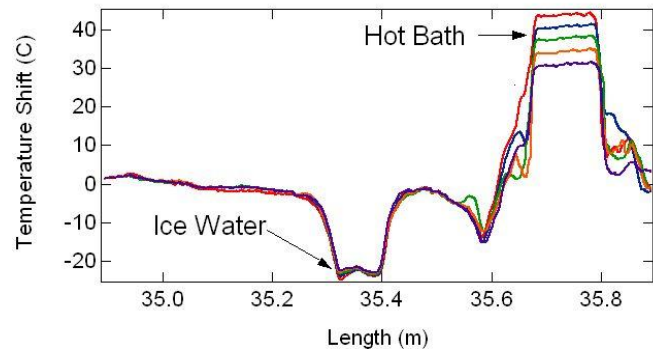
The OBR uses swept wavelength interferometry (SWI) to measure the Rayleigh backscatter as a function of length in optical fiber with high spatial resolution. An external stimulus (like a strain or temperature change) causes temporal and spectral shifts in the local Rayleigh backscatter pattern. The OBR measures these shifts and scales them to give a distributed temperature or strain measurement. The SWI approach enables robust and practical distributed temperature and strain measurements in standard fiber with centimeter-scale spatial resolution up to 70 meters of fiber with strain and temperature resolution as fine as 1  $\mu$ strain and 0.1  $^{\circ}$ C.

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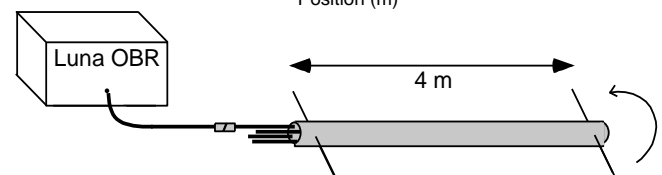
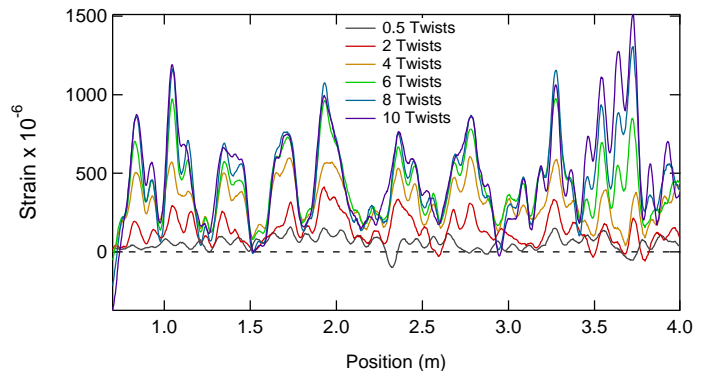
- Uses standard telecom-grade fiber. Does not require specialty fiber or gratings.
- Highly distributed fiber sensing for strain and temperature
- Very high spatial resolution: down to 2 mm
- Centimeter resolution up to 70 meters
- +/- 0.1 $^{\circ}$ C , +/- 1 $\mu$ strain resolution at 1 cm
- High speed – Five second acquisition times at high resolution

## DISTRIBUTED TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASUREMENT

### TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS



### STRAIN MEASUREMENTS



Using standard telecom-grade fiber, Luna's OBR monitors changes in the amplitude and phase of the light that is naturally back-reflected from standard optical fiber. Thus, Fiber Bragg Gratings are not required in the sensing fiber – *the fiber itself is the sensor*.