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Conferences

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A Novel High Temperature Sensor Architecture for Harsh Environments

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A Novel High Temperature Sensor Architecture for Harsh Environments

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I. Abstract

To improve the stability and functionality of the reactor monitoring the exact condition due to high temperature, neutron irradiation, corrosive condition to is very important.

Methods to monitor temperature:

- Thermocouples: unreliable after short time exposer to radiation.
- Melt wires techniques: lower resolution.
- Optical waveguide sensor: high accurate measurement result, multi-use.

Fig. 1. Melt wire techniques [1].

II. Motivation and Method

- **Objective:** Design small size, highly accurate, real-time and reversible temperature sensor at 1550 nm wavelength.
- **Hybrid plasmonic waveguide:**

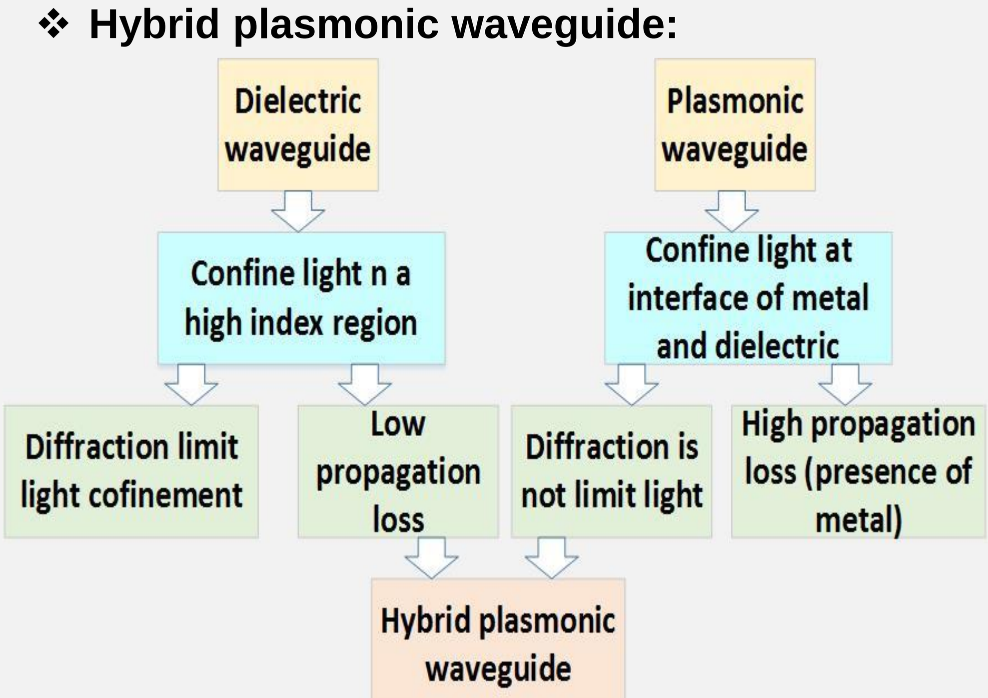


Fig. 2. Hybrid plasmonic waveguide properties.

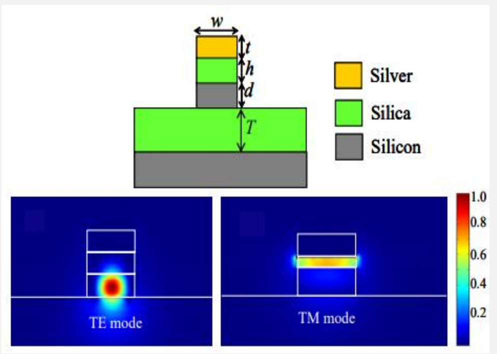


Fig. 3. Basic structure of Hybrid plasmonic waveguide.

- **Chalcogenide glass (GhG):**

A glass containing one or more chalcogens (sulfur, selenium and tellurium)

- Temperature sensitive:
  - Switch between an amorphous (dielectric) and a crystalline (metal) state by controlling heating and annealing (cooling) [2].

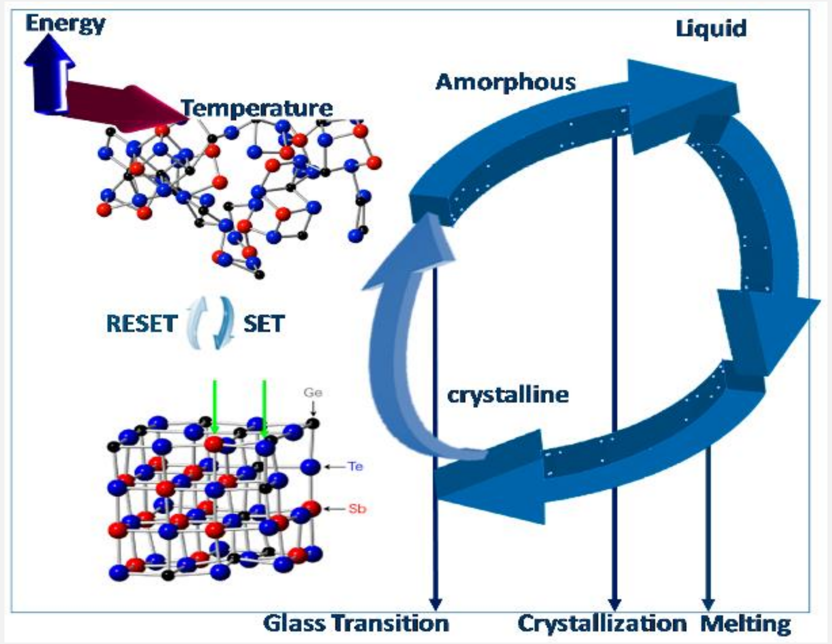


Fig. 4. Phase transition of GhG.

III. Design and Results

- Combining phase change properties of chalcogenide glasses and compactness of radiation hard Si waveguide.
- Place ChG placed on silicon [3].

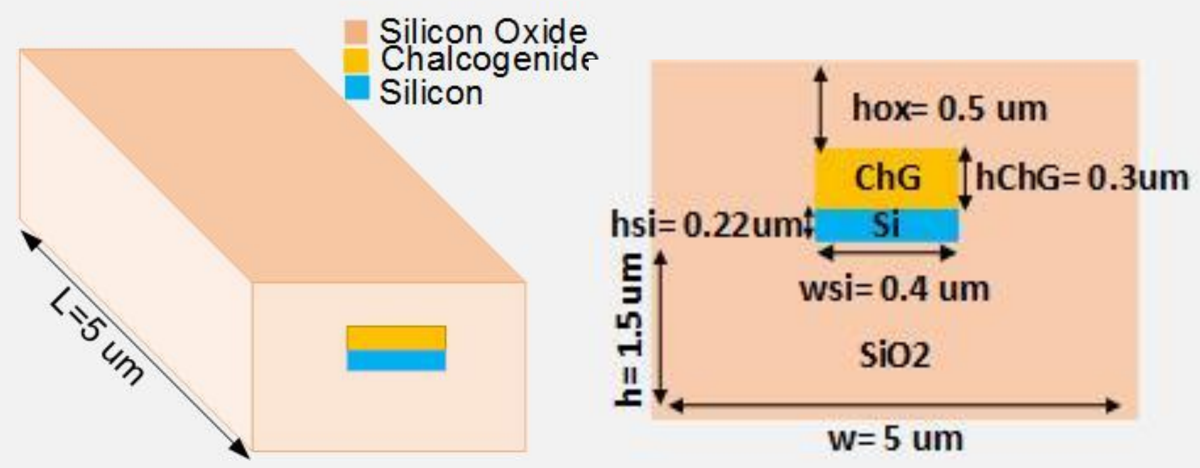


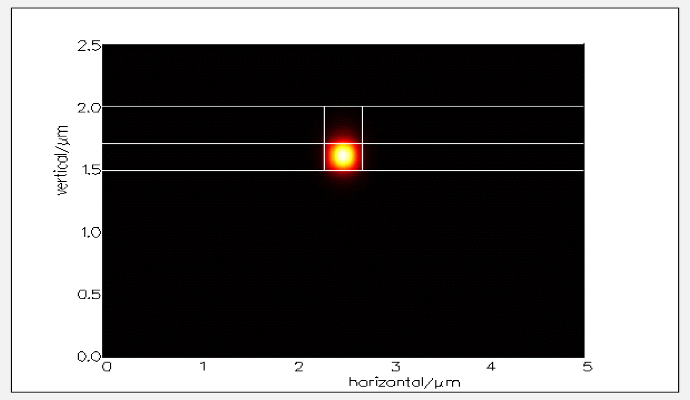
Fig. 5. Proposed hybrid plasmonic waveguide

TABLE I.
Refractive index of proposed design

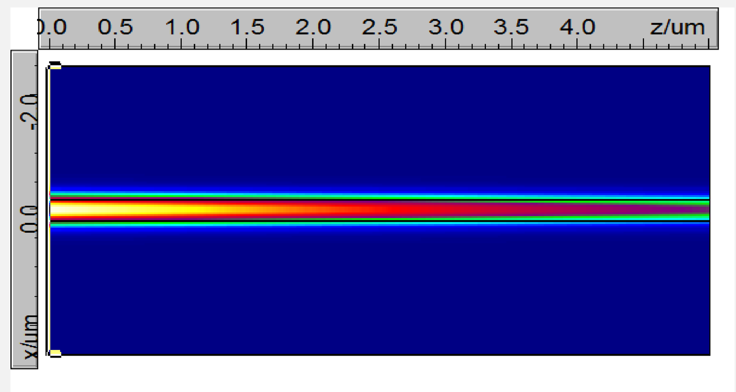
Material	Refractive index (n)	Extinction coefficient (k)
ChG (amorphous)	2.14	0.17
ChG (crystalline)	2.62	2.11
Si	3.47	0
SiO2	1.45	0

- **Amorphous phase**
- Fundamental TE and TM modes confinement of propagating light is in Si.
- Fundamental TE and TM propagate along with waveguide with minimum loss and low absorption in near infrared.

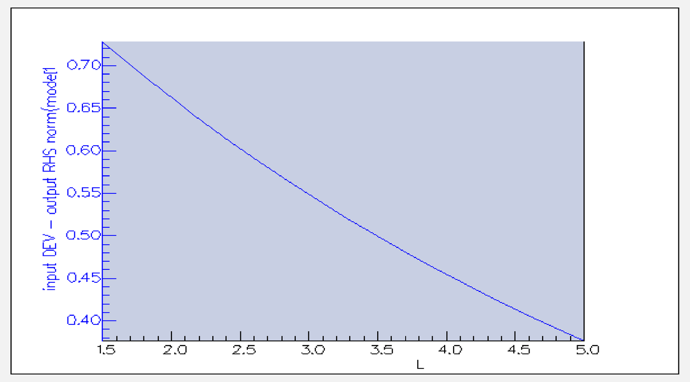
Transverse electric mode (TE)



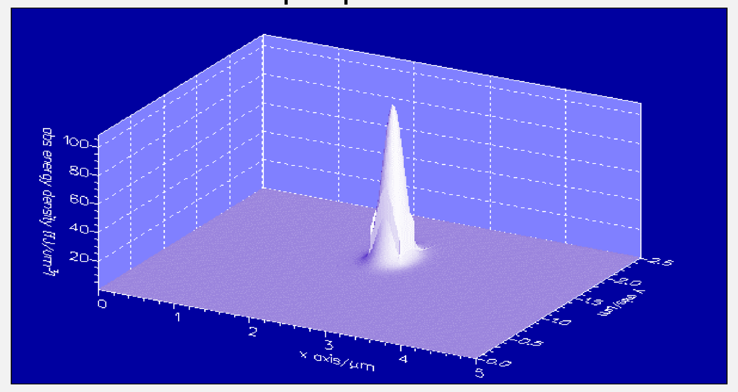
TE Field distribution



TE output power

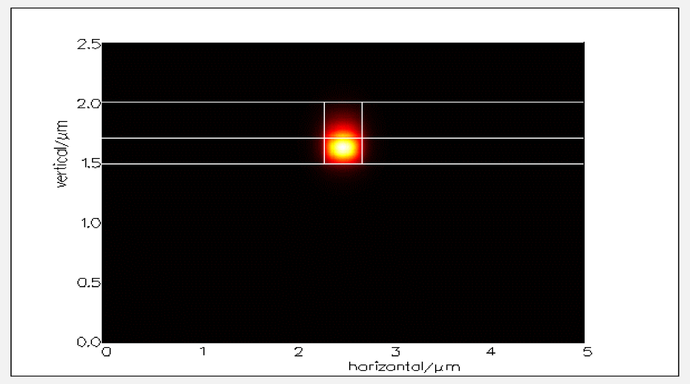


TE output power versus length

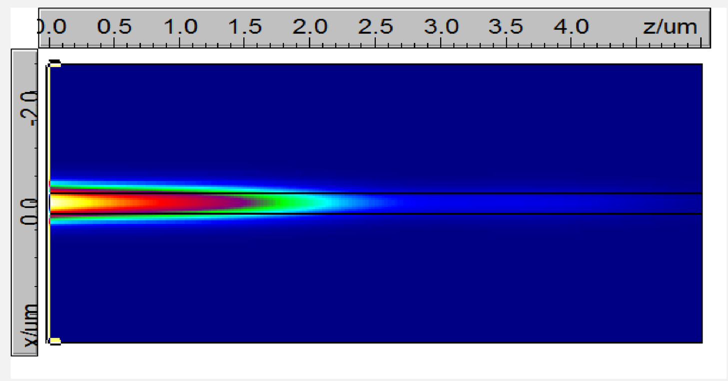


3D TE Field distribution

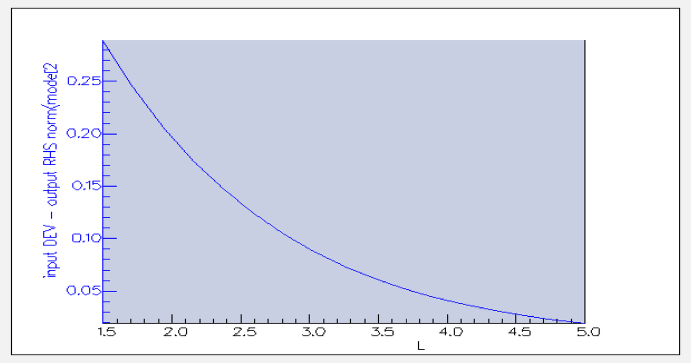
Transverse magnetic mode (TM)



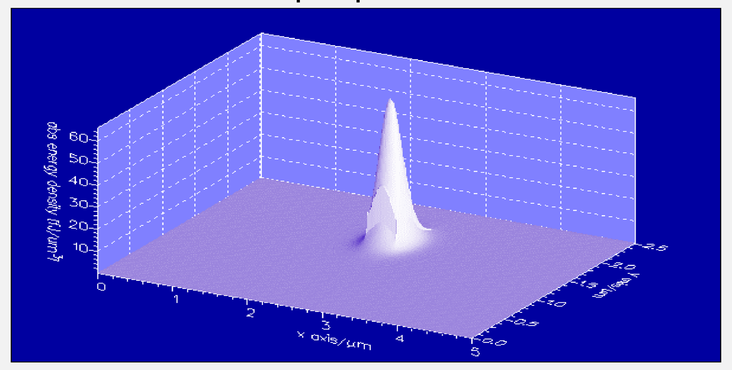
TM Field distribution



TM output power



TM output power versus length



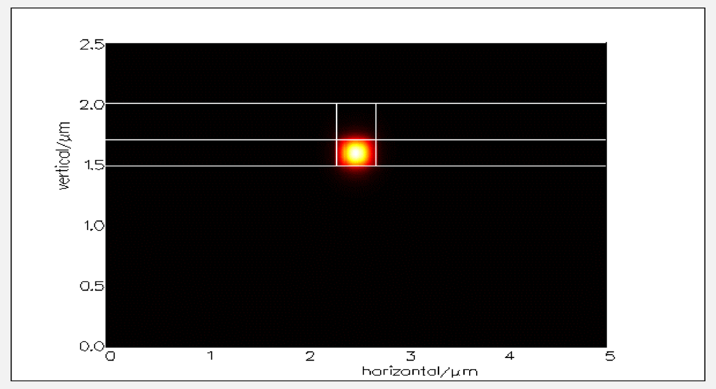
3D TM Field distribution

Fig. 6. TE and TM modes in amorphous phase.

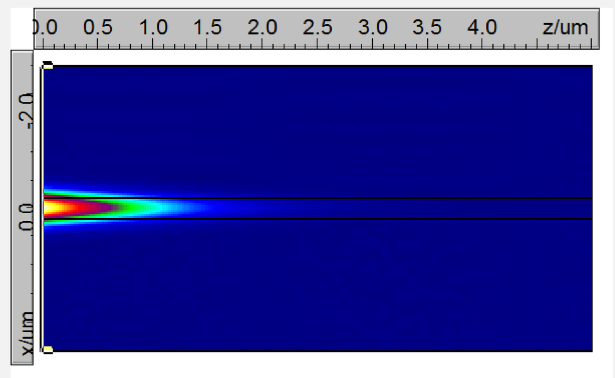
IV. Results Cont'd

- Plasmonic mode appears at interface between silicon and metal.
- Electrical field of the excited SP wave decays exponentially at Both sides of the interface.
- Plasmonic mode in crystalline phase have higher propagation losses (~1dB/μm) than amorphous phase.

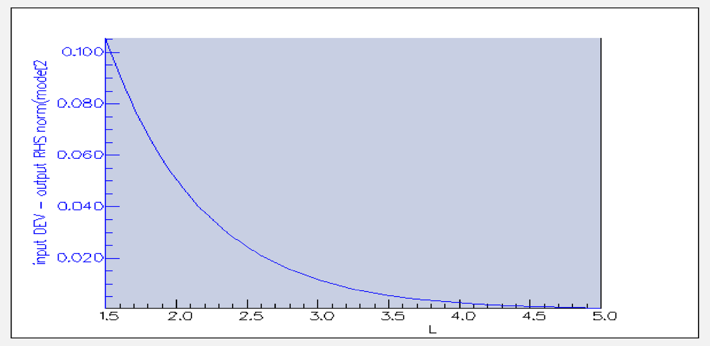
Transverse electric mode (TE)



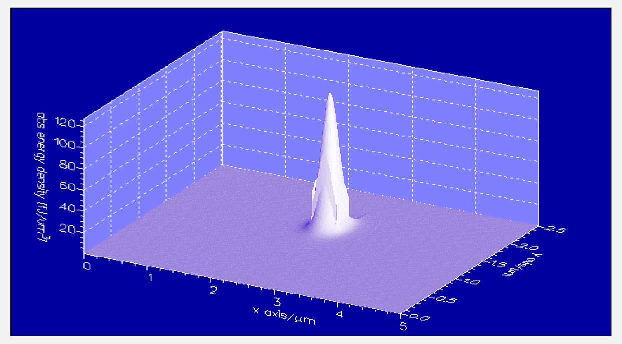
TE Field distribution



TE output power

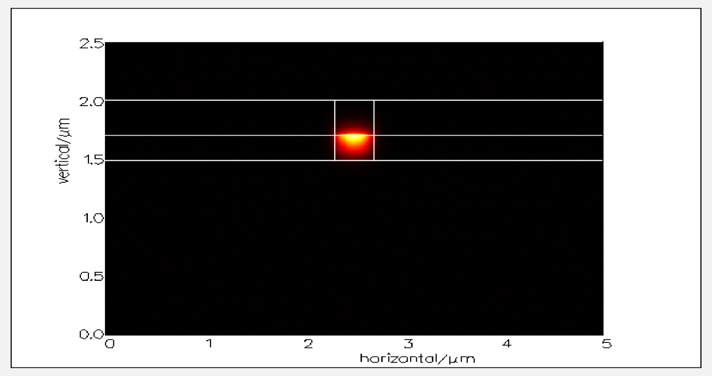


TE output power versus length

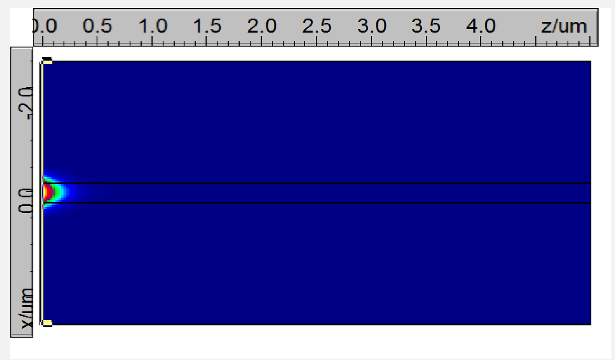


3D TE Field distribution

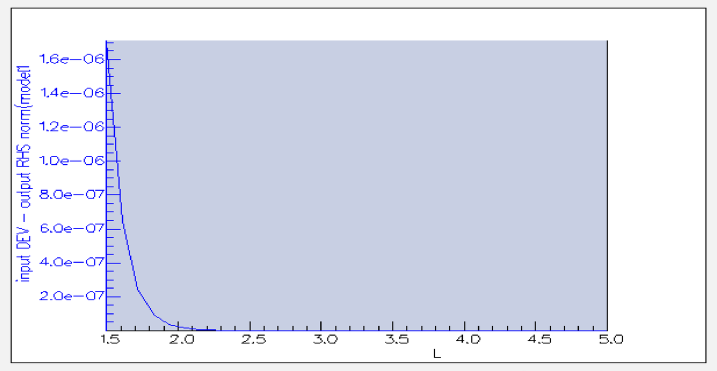
Transverse magnetic mode (TM)



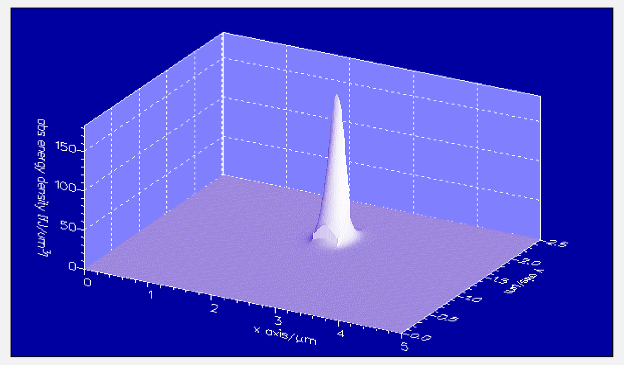
TM Field distribution



TM output power



TM output power versus length



3D TM Field distribution

Fig. 7. TE and TM modes in crystalline phase.

V. Conclusion

- Transforming the phase of ChG in specific crystallization temperature changes the confinement and propagation loss of the waveguide.
- Crystalline to amorphous phase change of ChG facilitates multiple time use of the sensors.
- Different crystallization temperature based on composition of active ChG generates a temperature sensors in desire applications.

Acknowledgements

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NEUP Nuclear Energy University Program
U.S. Department of Energy

References

[1] J. E. Daw *et al.*, "Temperature monitoring options available at the Idaho national laboratory advanced test reactor," 2013, pp. 970–975.
[2] B. J. Eggleton, B. Luther-Davies, and K. Richardson, "Chalcogenide photonics," *Nat. Photonics*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 141–148, Mar. 2011.
[3] FIMMWAVE software.