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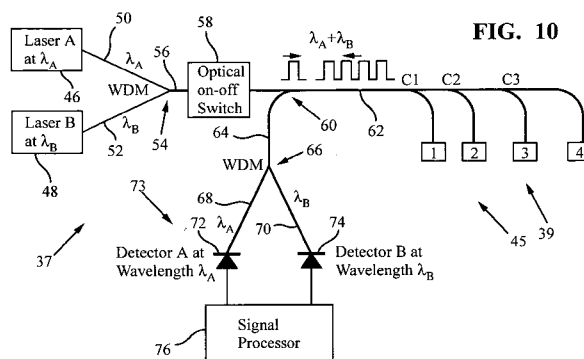
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(54) Title: PUSH-PULL TWO WAVELENGTH FABRY PEROT SENSOR FOR FIBER OPTIC ACOUSTIC SENSOR ARRAYS



(57) Abstract: Two optical wavelengths are used to interrogate a fiber optic Fabry-Perot sensor (1—4) having a moveable diaphragm (34) that changes the width of a gap (36) between two reflective surfaces (38, 40). By picking the right operating point for the gap (36), the power output for one wavelength increases as the gap width changes and the power for the other wavelength decreases. A ratio of the difference of the two powers over the sum of the two powers is formed to generate a detected signal independent of power and phase fluctuations in a fiber (22) between signal sources (46, 48) and sensor (1-4) and between sensor (1-4) and detector (73). This ratio, which is called the visibility, has a response proportional to the pressure of acoustic disturbances that move the diaphragm (34). The push-pull sensor (1—4) can be used with both TDM and CW fan-out array architectures (45, 47).

PUSH-PULL TWO WAVELENGTH FABRY PEROT SENSOR FOR
FIBER OPTIC ACOUSTIC SENSOR ARRAYS

[0002] Cross Reference to Related Application

[0003] Applicant claims priority for this application based upon U.S. Provisional
5 Application Serial No. 61/134,509, filed July 10, 2008.

[0004] Background of the Invention

[0005] This invention relates generally to a Fabry Perot interferometer for use in a
fiber optic sensor array to sense changes in acoustic pressure. This invention relates
particularly to a two-wavelength Fabry-Perot sensor system for sensing acoustic
10 pressure.

[0006] The use of Fabry-Perot sensors in fiber optic acoustic sensor arrays has
been proposed many times. However, difficulties are encountered in implementing
such sensor arrays with Fabry-Perot interferometers. Fiber optic sensor systems have
power fluctuations associated with source lasers, time dependent polarization effects
15 in the fiber, and other disturbances between the source laser and sensors and between
sensors and photodiode detectors.

[0007] Summary of the invention

[0008] This invention provides a two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric
sensor system that overcomes problems caused by optical power fluctuations in prior
20 interferometric acoustic sensor systems.

[0009] A fiber optic sensor system according to the present invention comprises a
first coherent optical signal source that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_A , a
first optical fiber arranged to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_A , a second
coherent optical signal source that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_B , a
25 second optical fiber arranged to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_B , an input
wavelength division multiplexer arranged to receive the optical signals of λ_A and λ_B
from the first and second optical fibers, respectively, a signal transmission optical
fiber arranged to receive optical signals of both wavelengths λ_A and λ_B from the
wavelength division multiplexer, an array of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot
30 interferometric sensors coupled to the signal transmission optical fiber and arranged
to receive optical signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B therefrom, the array of two-

wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors being arranged to operate in a push-pul mode to produce interferometer output signals in response to an acoustic pressure wave incident upon the array of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors, a detector array coupled to the signal transmission optical fiber to produce electrical
5 signals in response to the interferometer output signals, and a signal processor for processing the electrical signals from the detector array to indicate pressure from the acoustic pressure wave.

[0010] A fiber optic sensor array according to the present invention may further comprise an optical on-off switch arranged to control transmission of optical signals
10 through the signal transmission optical fiber.

[0011] The array of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors may comprise a time division multiplexed architecture connected to the optical switch wherein a plurality of optical couplers couple a corresponding plurality of two
wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors to the signal transmission fiber, and
15 an output wavelength division multiplexer arranged to divide optical signals output from the plurality of Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors into a first output signal having wavelength λ_A and a second output signal having wavelength λ_B .

[0012] The array of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors may alternatively comprise a fan-out architecture of a plurality of two wavelength Fabry-
20 Perot interferometric sensors coupled to the input wavelength division multiplexer to receive optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B therefrom, and a photodetector array coupled to the fan-out architecture such that each two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor therein has an output coupled to a first corresponding photodetector arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_A and to a corresponding
25 second photodetector arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_B .

[0013] The fiber optic sensor array may comprise a Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor formed to include a single mode optical fiber, a ferrule mounted at an end of the single mode optical fiber so as to extend a distance W_{gap} beyond the end, a diaphragm mounted on the ferrule to form an enclosed region, the diaphragm being
30 arranged to receive an acoustic pressure wave, the diaphragm being movable with respect to the end of the single mode optical fiber to modulate the distance between

the diaphragm and end of the single mode optical fiber in response to pressure variations in the acoustic pressure wave, a fluid within the enclosed region; and a multimode optical fiber having an end of a multimode core arranged such that optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B propagating in the single mode optical fiber undergo multiple reflections and produce a diverging light beam comprising interference signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B that propagates through the diaphragm and are injected into the end of the multimode core.

[0014] Brief Description Of The Drawings

[0015] FIG. 1 illustrates a reflection mode Fabry Perot interferometer formed with an optical fiber;

[0016] FIG. 2 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a wavelength of 1550 nm;

[0017] FIG. 3 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a first wavelength of 1550 nm and a second wavelength of 1480 nm;

[0018] FIG. 4 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a first wavelength of 1550 nm and a second wavelength of 1475.5 nm;

[0019] FIG. 5 graphically illustrates visibility as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a first wavelength of 1550 nm and a second wavelength of 1480 nm;

[0020] FIG. 6 graphically illustrates visibility slope as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a first wavelength of 1550 nm and a second wavelength of 1480 nm;

[0021] FIG. 7 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode;

[0022] FIG. 8 graphically illustrates reflectivity ratios as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode;

[0023] FIG. 9 graphically illustrates the slope of reflectivity ratios as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode;

5 [0024] FIG. 10 schematically illustrates a time division multiplexed (TDM) two wavelength reflection mode Fabry Perot Sensor array according to the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 11 schematically illustrates a continuous wave (CW) two-wavelength reflection mode fan-out Fabry Perot Sensor array according to the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 12 illustrates a transmission mode Fabry Perot interferometer;

10 [0027] FIG. 13 schematically illustrates a continuous wave (CW) two wavelength transmission mode Fabry Perot Sensor array according to the present invention that includes a plurality of transmission mode Fabry Perot interferometers according to FIG. 12;

15 [0028] FIG. 14 graphically illustrates signal transmission as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode;

[0029] FIG. 15 graphically illustrates transmission visibility ratio as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode; and

20 [0030] FIG. 16 graphically illustrates transmission visibility slope as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode.

[0031] Detailed Description of the Invention

25 [0032] FIG. 1 illustrates a Fabry Perot interferometer 20 designed for incorporation into a fiber optic sensor array. The Fabry Perot interferometer 20 comprises an optical fiber 22 having a core 24 and a cladding 26 that surrounds the core 24. Optical fiber normally has a protective jacket (not shown). In the portion of the optical fiber 22 shown in FIG. 1 the jacket has been removed and replaced with a ferrule 28 that is preferably formed of a hollow glass rod. An end 30 of the ferrule 28 extends a small distance beyond the core 24 and cladding 26 to form a small cavity 32. A diaphragm 34 is bonded to the outer end 30 of the ferrule 28 such that there is a small gap 36 between the diaphragm 34 and the optical fiber end 38. The diaphragm

30

34 may be formed of silica. The gap 36 preferably is filled with a fluid such as oil or other substance that has a good impedance match with water.

[0033] A light wave in the optical fiber 22 exits the optical fiber end 38 and enters the fluid filled gap 36. On the far side of the gap 36 the diaphragm 34 moves in response to incident acoustic pressure waves in a water environment. Light is reflected from both the end 38 of the optical fiber core 24 and the inner surface 40 of the diaphragm 34 back into the fiber 22. Reflectivities R_1 and R_2 for the fiber end 38 and the diaphragm surface 40, respectively, and the gap width W_{gap} determine how much light goes back into the optical fiber 22. The reflectivities are characteristics of the optical fiber core 24 and the diaphragm surface 40. The gap width is a function of the pressure in the acoustic wave incident upon the diaphragm 34.

[0034] The fiber end 38 and the surface 40 of the diaphragm 34 that faces the fiber tip 38 may have coatings 42 and 44, respectively formed thereon to enhance the reflectivities. The coatings may comprise either a dielectric or a metal material. The gap width W_{gap} between the fiber tip 38 and the diaphragm 34 is typically less than 50 microns. If the gap width is too large, the light exiting the fiber tip 38 spreads by diffraction to such an extent that after a double pass through the gap 36 a very small portion of the light can be coupled back into the fiber 22. For gap widths of 15 microns or less the diffraction spread factor is negligible for single mode fiber propagating light at 1550 nm.

[0035] FIG. 2 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 1 for a wavelength of 1550 nm.

[0036] Reflected power R_{fp} for the Fabry-Perot interferometer 10 back into the optical fiber 12 is given by

$$R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda) = \frac{R_1 + R_2 - 2\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n_{fluid} gap}{\lambda}\right)}{1 + R_1 R_2 - 2\sqrt{R_1 R_2} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi n_{fluid} gap}{\lambda}\right)}. \quad (1)$$

[0037] The refractive index of the fluid in the gap is given by n_{fluid} . A plot of reflected power back into the fiber as a function of gap width and mirror reflectivities is shown in FIG. 2. The plot shows reflected power minima at multiples of $\frac{\lambda}{2} = 583$

nm where λ is 1550 nm and the fluid is water having a refractive index $n = 1.33$. Matched mirror reflectivities of 0.30, 0.60, and 0.82 show a pronounced narrowing of the resonance dip as reflectivity goes up. The resonance dip goes to zero only for the case of the matched reflectivities. The finesse associated with the highest reflectivity is 16.

[0038] On each side of the resonance dip the slope or change in reflectivity with change in gap width is a maximum at a reflectivity of about 30%. This is the operating point of the sensor. At this point, small displacements of the diaphragm yield small changes in gap width to produce a maximum change in power going back into the fiber 22.

[0039] TWO WAVELENGTH PUSH-PULL METHOD

[0040] FIGS. 3 and 4 show plots of reflected power back into the optical fiber 12 for two wavelengths λ_A and λ_B as functions of gap for both wavelengths. Both plots show two traces that cross one another at a reflected power of about 30%. Comparing FIGS. 3 and 4 shows that small changes in wavelength yield substantial changes in the desired gap width. Two wavelengths of about 1480 and 1550 nm have been selected. These are common wavelengths that are easily separated from one another by a small, inexpensive wavelength division multiplexer (WDM).

[0041] At a gap width associated with the crossing point, a small change in gap width increases reflected power for one wavelength and decreases by a like amount reflected power for the other wavelength. This push-pull behavior can be used to advantage in forming an acoustic sensor. The difference of the two reflected powers is twice as great as either one alone with a small change in gap width.

[0042] To implement this configuration in a fiber optic sensor array, more factors have to be taken into consideration.

[0043] A method involving ratios of received powers at the two wavelengths can overcome these difficulties. A visibility function of the reflected powers at the two wavelengths is given by

$$VIS(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda_A, \lambda_B) = \frac{R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda_B) - \alpha R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda_A)}{R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda_B) + \alpha R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, gap, \lambda_A)}. \quad (2)$$

where α is the ratio of optical powers input at the two wavelengths. When α is equal to one, equal amounts of optical power at the two wavelengths are delivered to the Fabry Perot sensor 20.

[0044] FIG. 5 is a plot of visibility as a function of gap width. The visibility ranges between minus one and plus one with the steepest slope being at the sensor operating point where visibility is about zero. As shown by the plot, a substantial imbalance in the two powers at the two wavelengths has a minimal effect on the visibility. For example, a twenty percent imbalance of incident power at the two wavelengths has a very small effect on the visibility function.

[0045] FIG. 6 is a plot of the slope of the visibility function, or delta visibility, over delta gap width. For a range of motion of 5 nm, the slope is flat to about 3% for $\alpha = 1.0$. A flat slope implies a linear response. In other words, a change in acoustic pressure produces a proportional change in the visibility function. As the range of motion increases, there is more variability in the slope that produces increased harmonic distortion for very large acoustic tones. This is unlike the case of the phase generated carrier in which there is a catastrophic failure.

[0046] FIG. 7 graphically illustrates reflectivity as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode. FIG. 8 graphically illustrates reflectivity ratios as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode. FIG. 9 graphically illustrates the slope of reflectivity ratios as a function of gap width for a reflection mode Fabry-Perot interferometer for two wavelengths operated in a push only mode.

[0047] FIGS. 10 and 11 show examples of two different array architectures for push-pull Fabry Perot sensors. FIG. 10 shows a time division multiplexed (TDM) architecture 45, and FIG. 11 shows a fan-out continuous wave (CW) architecture 47.

[0048] Referring to FIG. 10, a pair of lasers 46 and 48 provides optical signals at wavelengths λ_A and λ_B , respectively, to corresponding optical fibers 50 and 52, respectively. The optical fibers 50 and 52 guide the signals output from the lasers 46 and 48 to an input wavelength division multiplexer (WDM) 54. The input WDM 54 inputs the signals from the lasers 46 and 48 into an optical fiber 56 that is arranged to

guide the laser signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B into an optical on-off switch 58. Signals output from the switch 58 are input to a fiber optic coupler (or circulator) 60. The two wavelengths λ_A and λ_B propagate from the coupler 60 in a signal transmission optical fiber 62 to a Fabry-Perot sensor array 39 that includes two-
 5 wavelength Fabry Perot sensors 1–4 formed as described above with reference to FIG. 1. Optical couplers C1-C3 couple the optical signals into the two-wavelength Fabry Perot sensors 1-3. The signal transmission optical fiber 62 terminates in the Fabry-Perot sensor 4.

[0049] Signals output from the Fabry-Perot sensors 1-4 propagate in the signal
 10 transmission optical fiber 62 back to the optical coupler 60 to be coupled into an optical fiber 64. The optical fiber 64 guides the sensor output signals to an output WDM 66 that is arranged to input sensor output signals of wavelength λ_A into an optical fiber 68 and sensor output signals of wavelength λ_B into an optical fiber 70. The optical fiber 68 guides sensor output signals of wavelength λ_A to a photodetector
 15 array 73 that includes photodetectors 72 and 74. The photodetector 72 is also designated as photodetector A, and the photodetector 74 is also designated as photodetector B. The optical fiber 70 guides sensor output signals of wavelength λ_B to the photodetector 74. The photodetectors 72 and 74 produce electrical signals that indicate the intensities of the signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B , respectively, and are
 20 processed by a signal processor 76 to determine the pressure in the incident acoustic wave.

[0050] The gating of pulses is produced by the external on-off switch 58 as shown or by turning the lasers 46 and 48 on and off by current modulation. The optical switch 58 can be a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA) gate or an electro-optic
 25 gate. Inexpensive distributive feedback (DFB) lasers such as those used in telecommunications should be adequate for many applications. The coupler ratios for each tap coupler are designed for maximum return signal to the detectors. For N sensors, the factor $\frac{1}{N^2}$ governs the amount of light from each sensor incident on the detector.

[0051] The fan-out architecture 47 of FIG. 11 has no optical gating, which allows for much lower bandwidth operation. This comes at the expense of requiring many more detectors. However, detector arrays are available that have a small footprint, especially for low bandwidth operation. For N sensors, the factor 1/N governs the amount of light from each sensor incident on the detector.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 11, the fan-out architecture 47 includes the lasers 46 and 48 as described above with reference to FIG. 10. Optical fibers 78 and 80 guide signals of the two wavelengths λ_A and λ_B respectively, to a 2x2 optical coupler 81 that divides the input signals equally between optical fibers 82 and 83. Signals in the optical fiber 82 propagate to a 1x2 optical coupler 84 that couples light from the optical fiber 82 into two optical fibers 85 and 86. Signals in the optical fiber 83 propagate to a 1x2 coupler 88 that couples light from the optical fiber 83 into two optical fibers 89 and 90.

[0053] The optical fibers 85, 86, 89 and 90 provide signals of both wavelengths λ_A and λ_B to corresponding two-wavelength Fabry-Perot sensors 1-4. Signals output from the Fabry-Perot sensors 1-4 are coupled into WDMs 92-95, respectively, that are arranged to provide sensor output signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B to a photodetector array 100 that has separate photodetectors A and B for signals of wavelengths A and B output from each Fabry-Perot sensor 1-4. A signal processor 102 is connected to the photodetector array 100 to receive electrical signals therefrom.

[0054] FIG. 12 illustrates a second embodiment of a Fabry-Perot interferometer 103 that operates in a transmission mode. The Fabry-Perot interferometer 103 includes the optical fiber 22, ferrule 28 and fluid filled gap 36 of FIG. 1. However, the Fabry-Perot interferometer 103 includes a diaphragm 35 that transmits a portion of the incident light as a diverging light beam to an end 107 of a multimode optical fiber 104. The multimode optical fiber has a multimode core 105 and a cladding 106 as shown in FIG. 12. The where the interference signals are injected into the multimode core 105 for transmission to the photodetector array 100. The transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer 103 has a visibility ratio that may be expressed as

$$VIS = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1 + T_2} \quad (3)$$

where T_1 and T_2 are the transmissivities of the Fabry-Perot interferometer 103 at the wavelengths λ_1 and λ_2 , respectively.

[0055] FIG. 14 graphically illustrates signal transmission as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode. FIG. 15 graphically illustrates transmission visibility ratio as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode. FIG. 16 graphically illustrates transmission visibility slope as a function of gap width for the transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometer of FIG. 9 operated in a push-pull mode.

10 [0056] FIG. 13 shows a transmission mode sensor array 109 that includes a plurality of Fabry-Perot interferometers 5-8 formed in accordance with FIG. 12. The array 109 includes the lasers 46 and 48 that provide laser light at wavelengths λ_A and λ_B , respectively. The optical signal output from the lasers 46 and 48 are input to optical fibers 110 and 112, respectively, that are each connected to a 2X2 optical
15 coupler 114. The WMD 114 couples signals of both wavelengths λ_A and λ_B into optical fibers 116 and 118. The fiber 116 guides the optical signal therein to a 1X2 optical coupler 120 that divides the optical signal between the optical fiber 116 and an optical fiber 122 that provide light to the Fabry-Perot interferometers 5 and 6, respectively. The optical fiber 118 guides the optical signal therein to a 1X2 optical
20 coupler 124 that divides the optical signal between the optical fiber 118 and an optical fiber 126 that provide light to the Fabry-Perot interferometers 7 and 8, respectively.

[0057] The Fabry-Perot interferometers 5-8 provide interference signals to corresponding WDMs 128-131, respectively. The WDMs divide the signal from each of the Fabry-Perot interferometers 5-8 into separate signals according to wavelength
25 to provide separate signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B for each of the Fabry-Perot interferometers 5-8. The signals output from the WDMs are incident upon photodetectors A and B for each wavelength λ_A and λ_B .

[0058] The array 103 of transmission mode Fabry-Perot interferometers 5-8 requires fewer couplers than are required for the reflection mode Fabry-Perot
30 interferometer architecture arrays 45 and 47 and provides an increase in detected power.

What is claimed is:

1. A fiber optic sensor system (37), comprising:

a first coherent optical signal source (46) that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_A ;

5 a first optical fiber (50) arranged to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_A ;

a second coherent optical signal source (48) that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_B ;

10 a second optical fiber (52) arranged to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_B ;

an input wavelength division multiplexer (54) arranged to receive the optical signals of λ_A and λ_B from the first and second optical fibers (50, 52), respectively;

15 a signal transmission optical fiber (62) arranged to receive optical signals of both wavelengths λ_A and λ_B from the input wavelength division multiplexer (54);

an array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4) coupled to the signal transmission optical fiber (56) and arranged to receive optical signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B therefrom, the array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4) being arranged to produce interferometer output
20 signals in response to an acoustic pressure wave incident upon the array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4), the Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4) being formed to have signal outputs that operate in a push-pull mode in response to pressure variations in the acoustic pressure wave;

25 a detector array (73) coupled to the signal transmission optical fiber (62) to produce electrical signals in response to the interferometer output signals; and

a signal processor (76) for processing the electrical signals from the detector array to indicate pressure from the acoustic pressure wave.

30 2. The fiber optic sensor system (37) of claim 1 further comprising an optical on-off switch (58) arranged to control transmission of optical signals through the signal transmission optical fiber (62).

3. The fiber optic sensor system (37) of claim 2 wherein the array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors comprises:

5 a time division multiplexed architecture (45) connected to the optical switch (58) wherein a plurality of optical couplers (C1-C3) couple a corresponding plurality of two wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4) to the signal transmission fiber (62); and

an output wavelength division multiplexer (66) arranged to divide optical signals output from the plurality of Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors into a first output signal having wavelength λ_A and a second output signal having wavelength λ_B .

10 4. The fiber optic sensor system of claim 1 further comprising comprising:

a fan-out architecture (47) of a plurality of two wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1-4) coupled to the input wavelength division multiplexer (54) to receive optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B therefrom; and

15 a photodetector array (100) coupled to the fan-out architecture (47) such that each two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor (1-4) therein has an output coupled to a first corresponding photodetector (A) arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_A and to a corresponding second photodetector (B) arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_B .

20 5. The fiber optic sensor system of claim 1 comprising a Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor (103) formed to include a single mode optical fiber (22), a ferrule (28) mounted at an end (28) of the single mode optical fiber (22) so as to extend a distance W_{gap} beyond the end (28), a diaphragm (34) mounted on the ferrule (28) to form an enclosed cavity (32), the diaphragm (34) being arranged to receive an
25 acoustic pressure wave, the diaphragm (34) being movable with respect to the end of the single mode optical fiber (22) to modulate the distance between the diaphragm (34) and end (38) of the single mode optical fiber (22) in response to pressure variations in the acoustic pressure wave, a fluid within the enclosed cavity (32); and a multimode optical fiber (104) having an end (107) of a multimode core (105)
30 arranged such that optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B propagating in the single mode optical fiber (22) undergo multiple reflections in the cavity (32) and produce a

diverging light beam comprising interference signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B that propagate through the diaphragm (34) and are injected into the end (107) of the multimode core (105).

6. A method for forming a fiber optic sensor system (37), comprising
5 the steps of:

providing a first coherent optical signal source (46) that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_A ;

arranging a first optical fiber (50) to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_A ;

10 providing a second coherent optical signal source (48) that produces an optical signal of wavelength λ_B ;

arranging a second optical fiber (52) to receive the optical signal of wavelength λ_B ;

arranging an input wavelength division multiplexer (54) to receive the
15 optical signals of λ_A and λ_B from the first and second optical fibers (46, 48), respectively;

arranging a signal transmission optical fiber (62) to receive optical signals of both wavelengths λ_A and λ_B from the input wavelength division multiplexer (54);

coupling an array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric
20 sensors (1–4) to the signal transmission optical fiber (62) to receive optical signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B therefrom;

arranging the array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1–4) to produce interferometer output signals in response to an acoustic pressure wave incident upon the array (39) of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot
25 interferometric sensors (1–4), the two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometers (1–4) being formed such that acoustic pressure variations in the acoustic pressure wave cause the intensity of the output for one of the wavelengths λ_A and λ_B to increase and cause the intensity of the output for the other wavelength to decrease;

coupling a detector array (73) to the signal transmission optical fiber (62) to produce electrical signals in response to the interferometer output signals; and processing the electrical signals from the detector array (73) to indicate pressure from the acoustic pressure wave.

5 7. The method of claim 6 further comprising the step of arranging an optical on-off switch (58) to control transmission of optical signals through the signal transmission optical fiber (62).

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising the steps of:
connecting a time division multiplexed architecture (45) to the optical
10 switch (58);

arranging a plurality of optical couplers (C1–C3) to couple a corresponding plurality of two wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors to the signal transmission fiber; and

arranging an output wavelength division multiplexer (66) to divide optical
15 signals output from the plurality of Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1–4) into a first output signal having wavelength λ_A and a second output signal having wavelength λ_B .

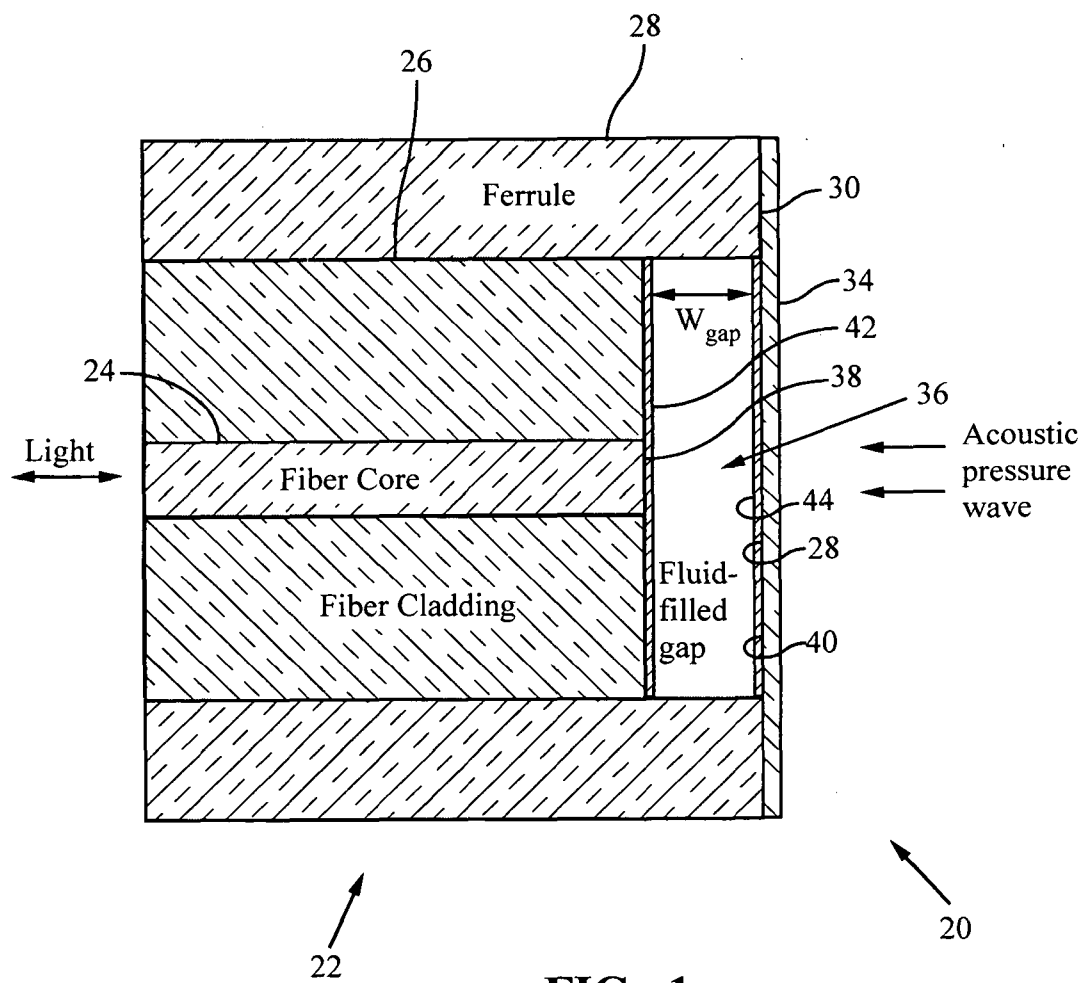
9. The method of claim 7 wherein forming the array of two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1–4) comprises the steps of:
20 coupling a fan-out architecture (47) of a plurality of two wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensors (1–4) to the input wavelength division multiplexer (56) to receive optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B therefrom; and

coupling a photodetector array (100) to the fan-out architecture (47) such that each two-wavelength Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor (1–4) therein has an
25 output coupled to a first corresponding photodetector (A) arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_A and to a corresponding second photodetector (B) arranged to detect signals of wavelength λ_B .

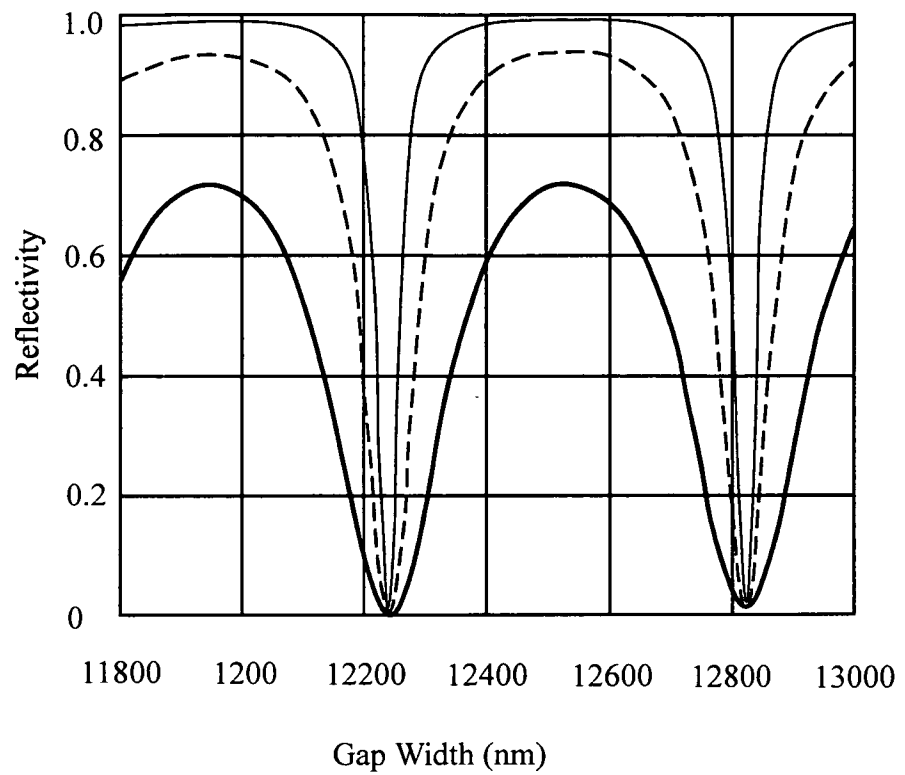
10. The method of claim 9 comprising the steps of forming a Fabry-Perot interferometric sensor (103) to include a single mode optical fiber (22),
30 mounting a ferrule (28) at an end (38) of the single mode optical fiber (22) so as to extend a distance W_{gap} beyond the end (38), mounting a diaphragm (34) on the ferrule

(28) to form an enclosed region (40), arranging the diaphragm (34) being to receive an acoustic pressure wave, the diaphragm (34) being movable with respect to the end (38) of the single mode optical fiber (22) to modulate the distance between the diaphragm (34) and the end (38) of the single mode optical fiber (22) in response to pressure variations in the acoustic pressure wave, placing a fluid within the enclosed region (40); arranging a multimode optical fiber (104) having an end (107) of a multimode core (105) arranged such that optical signals of wavelength λ_A and λ_B propagating in the single mode optical fiber (22) undergo multiple reflections and produce a diverging light beam comprising interference signals of wavelengths λ_A and λ_B that propagates through the diaphragm (34) and are injected into the end (107) of the multimode core (105).

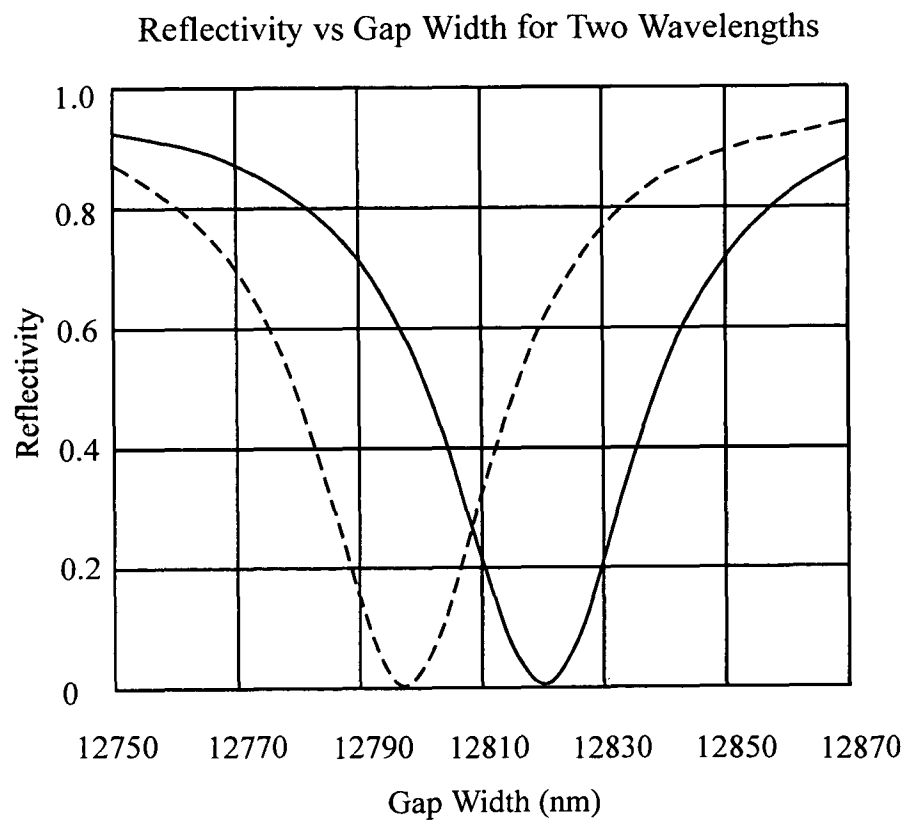
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**FIG. 1**

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Reflectivity vs. Gap Width for Light at $\lambda = 1550$ nm $R_{fp}(0.3, 0.3, \text{gap}, 1550)$ ——— $R_{fp}(0.6, 0.6, \text{gap}, 1550)$ - - - $R_{fp}(0.82, 0.82, \text{gap}, 1550)$ ———**FIG. 2**

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$$R_1 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

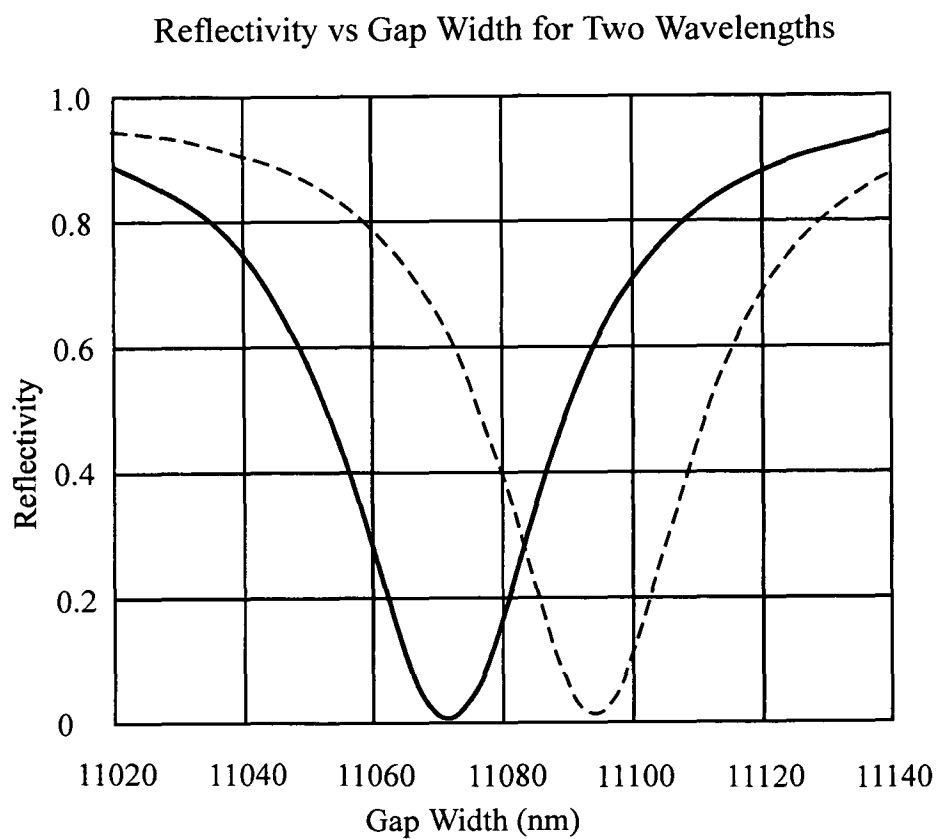
$$R_2 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_B = 1480 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_A) \quad \text{——}$$

$$R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_B) \quad \text{---}$$

FIG. 3

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$$R_1 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82$$

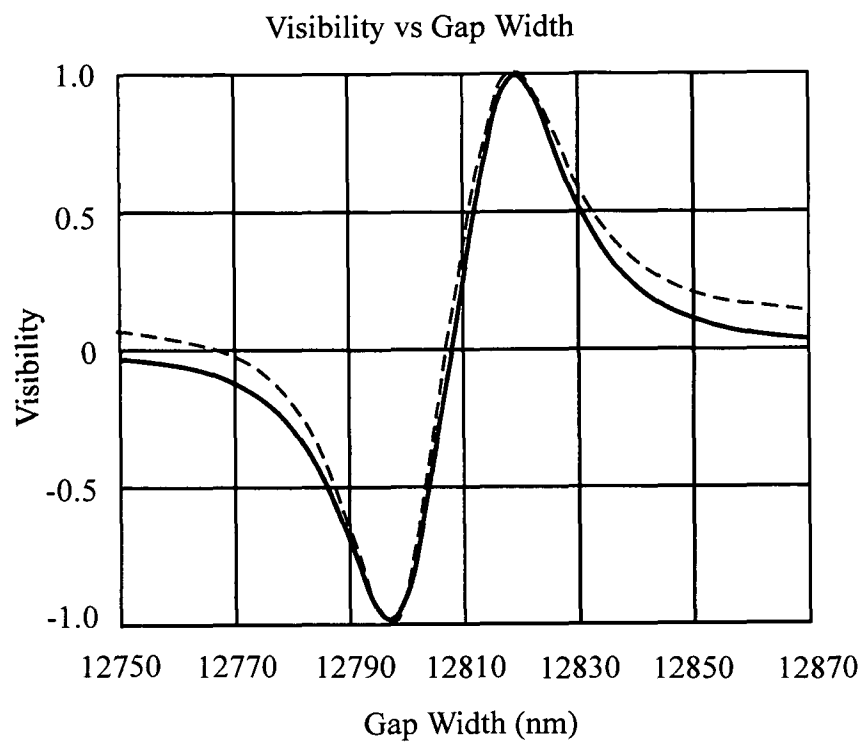
$$\lambda_B = 1475.5 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_A) \quad \text{——}$$

$$R_{fp}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_B) \quad \text{---}$$

FIG. 4

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$$R_1 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82$$

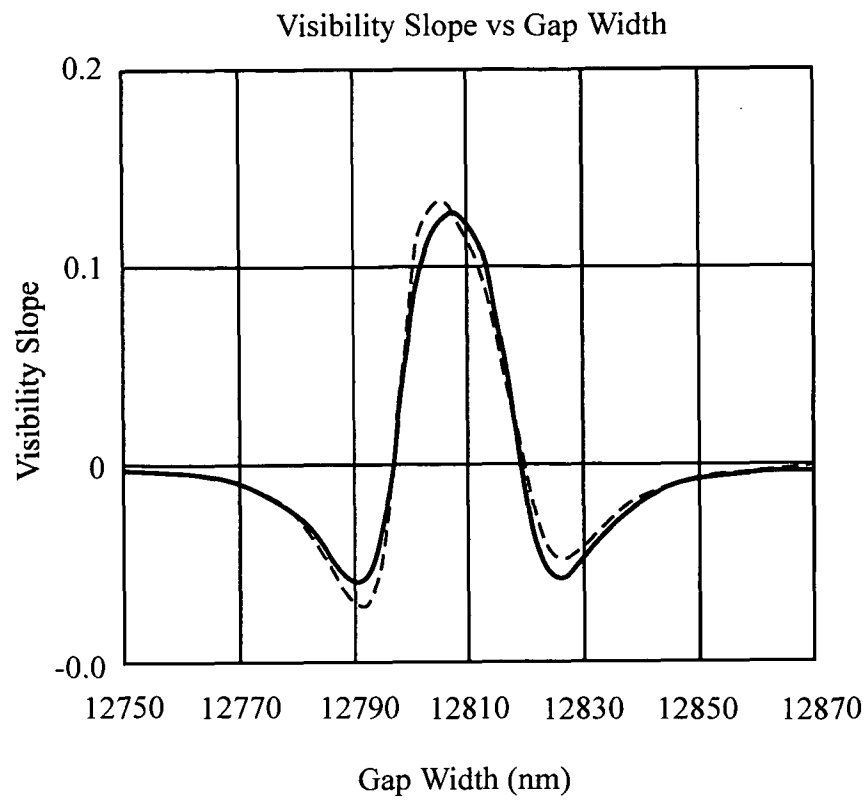
$$\lambda_B = 1480 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{VIS}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_A, \lambda_B, \alpha=1) \quad \text{——}$$

$$\text{VIS}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_B, \lambda_B, \alpha=0.8) \quad \text{---}$$

FIG. 5

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$$R_1 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_B = 1480 \text{ nm}$$

$$\alpha = 1.0 \quad \text{—}$$

$$\alpha = 0.8 \quad \text{---}$$

Slope = 0.124 to 0.128 per nm from 12805 to 12810 nm gap for $\alpha = 1.0$

Slope = 0.127 to 0.133 per nm from 12803 to 12808 nm gap for $\alpha = 0.8$

FIG. 6

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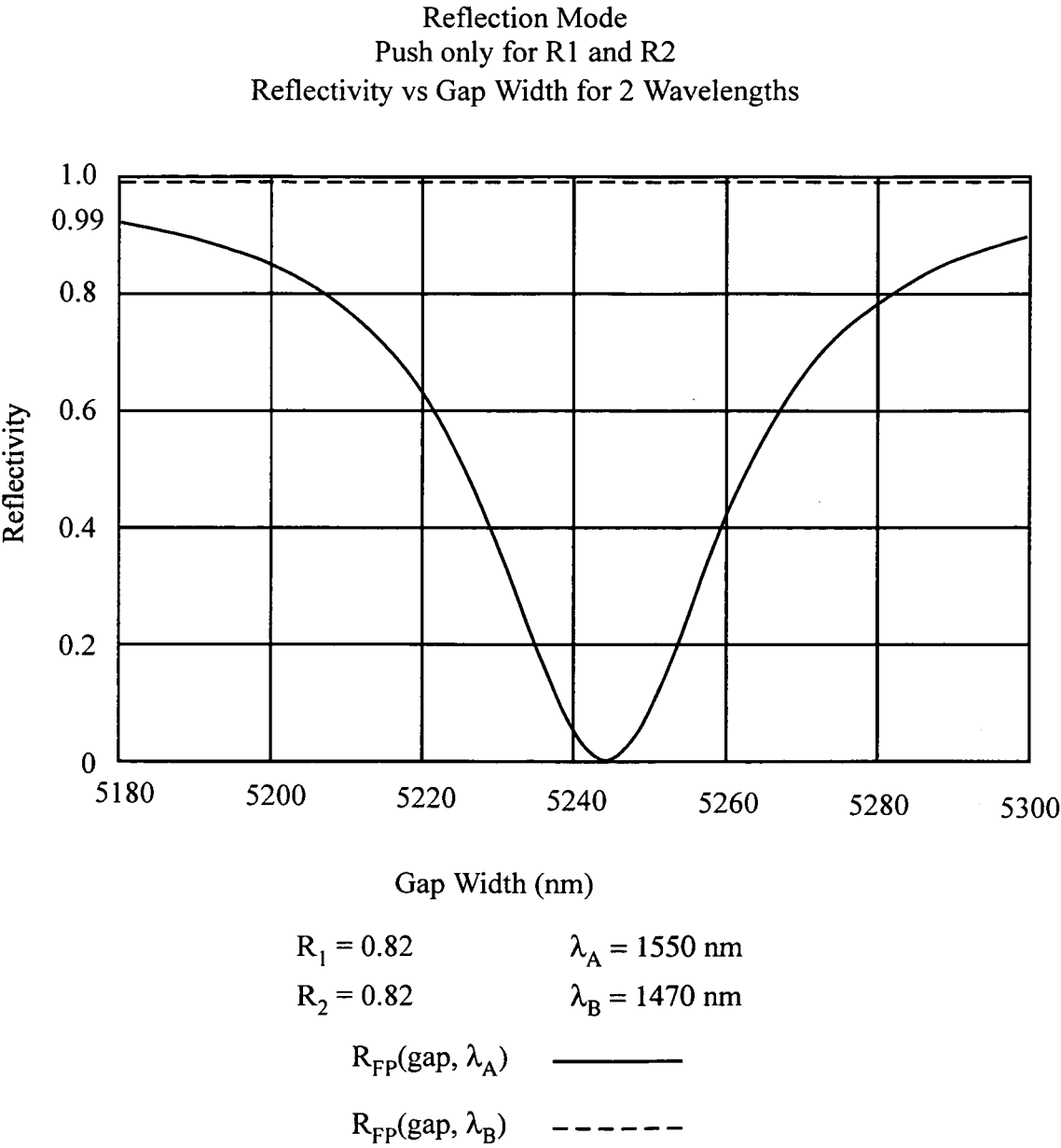
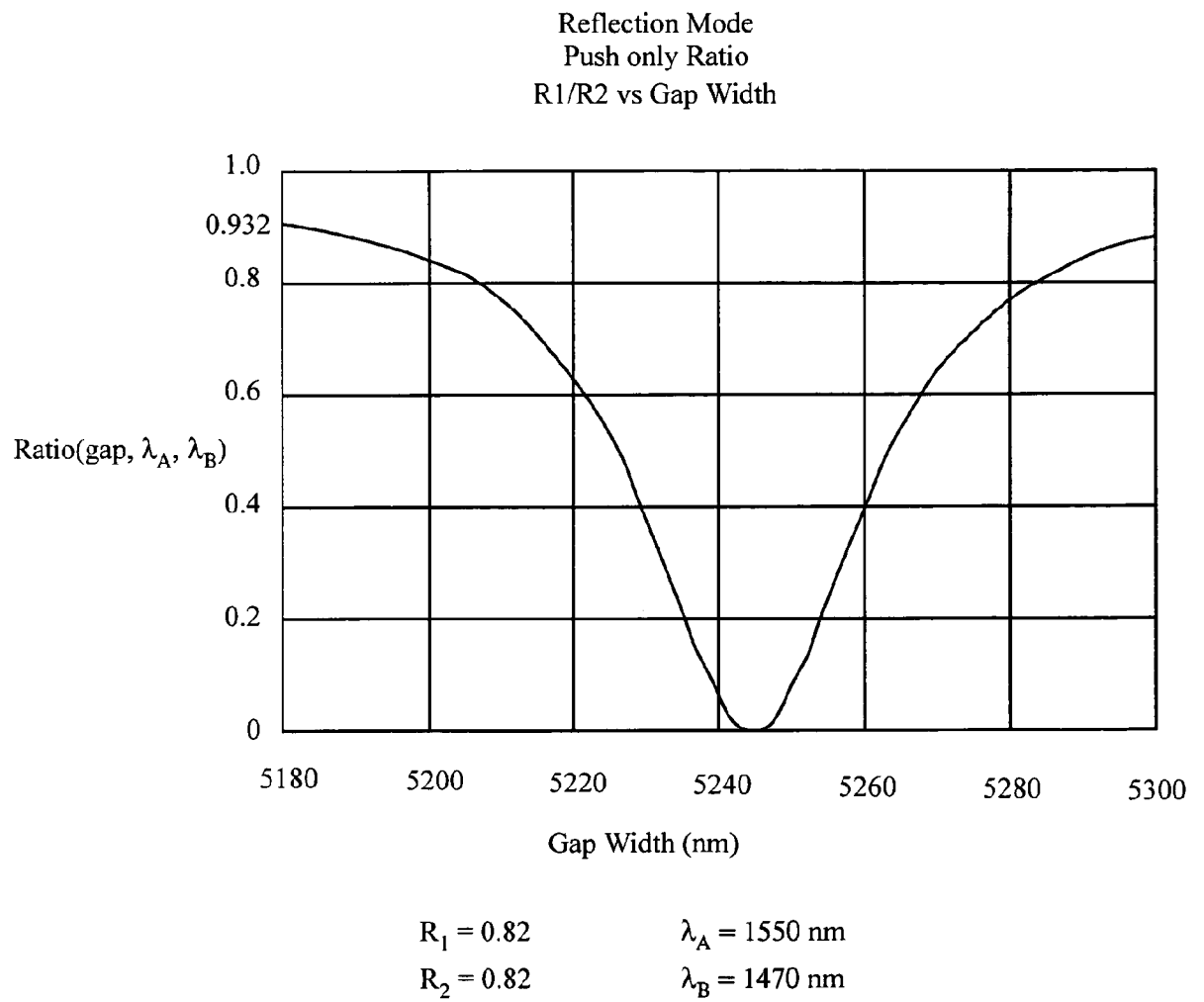
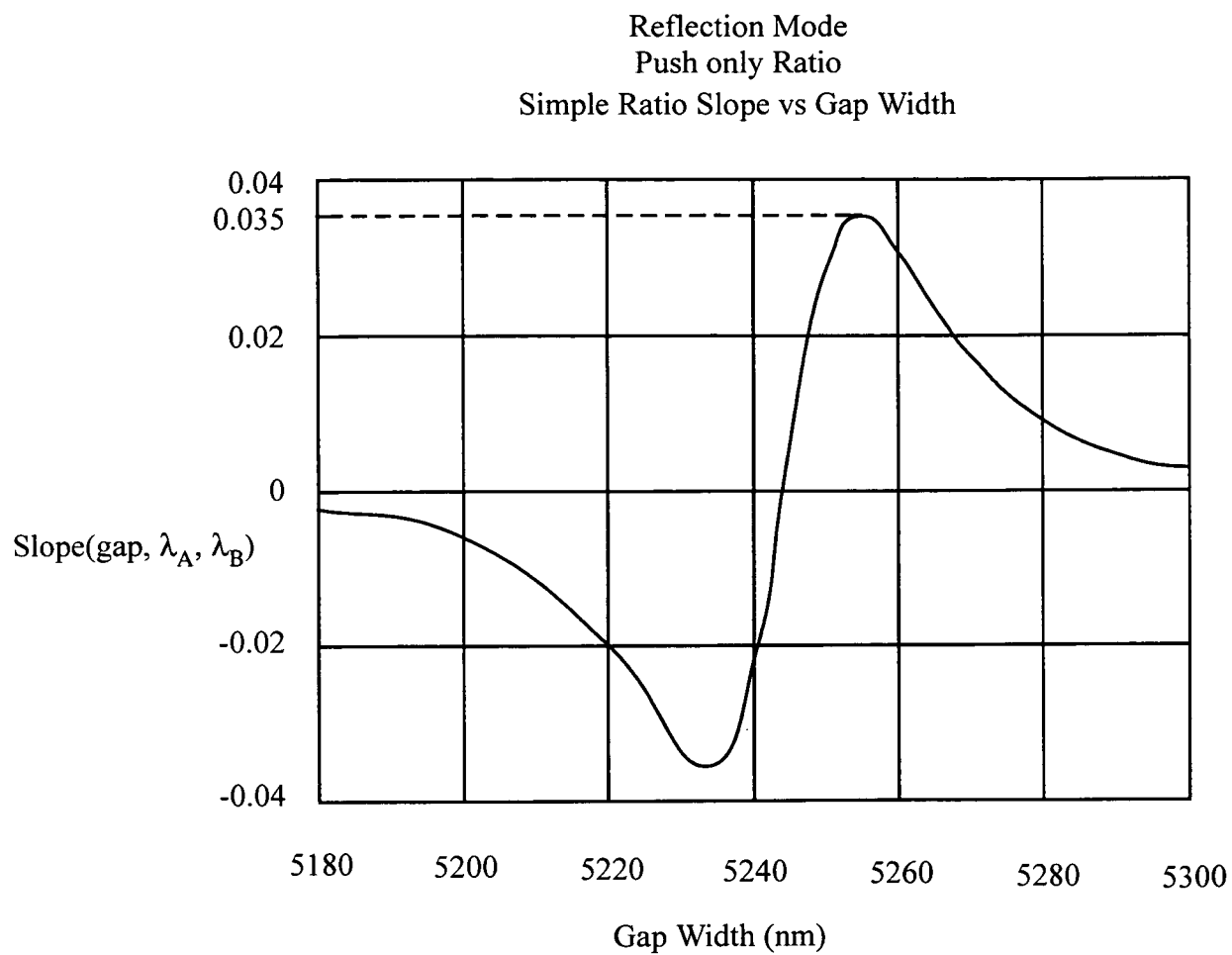


FIG. 7

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**FIG. 8**

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$$R_1 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82$$

$$\lambda_B = 1470 \text{ nm}$$

Steepest slopes at gap widths of 5234 and 5255 nm

FIG. 9

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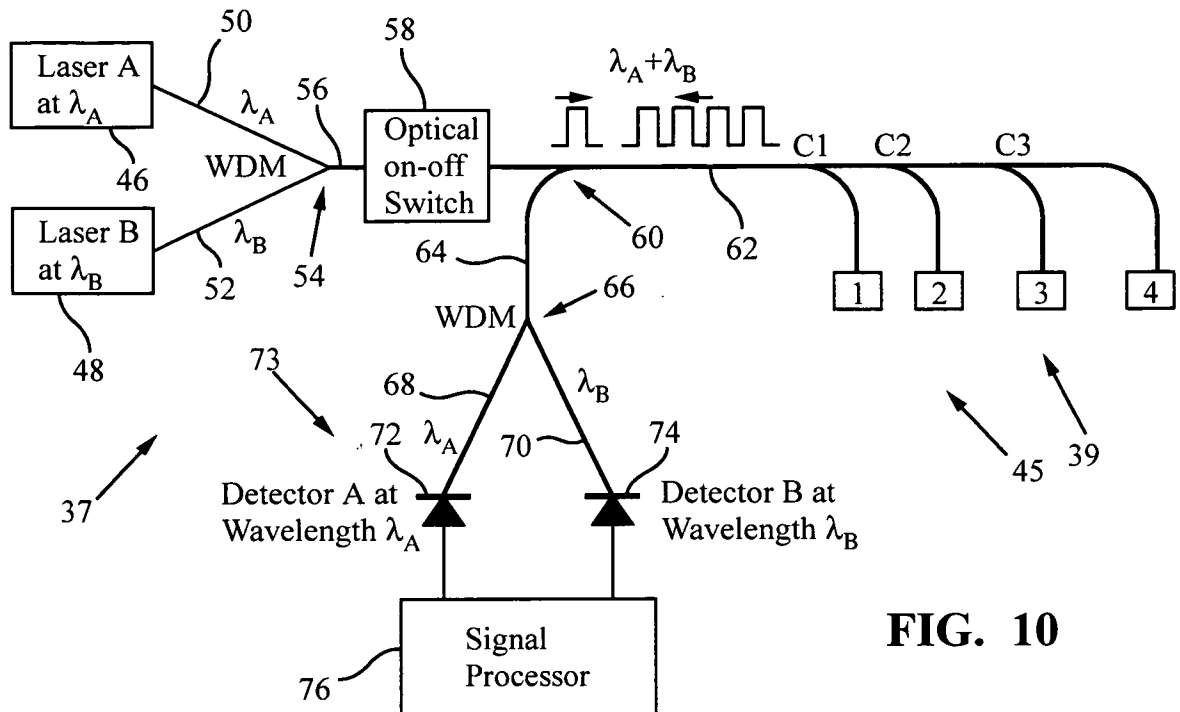


FIG. 10

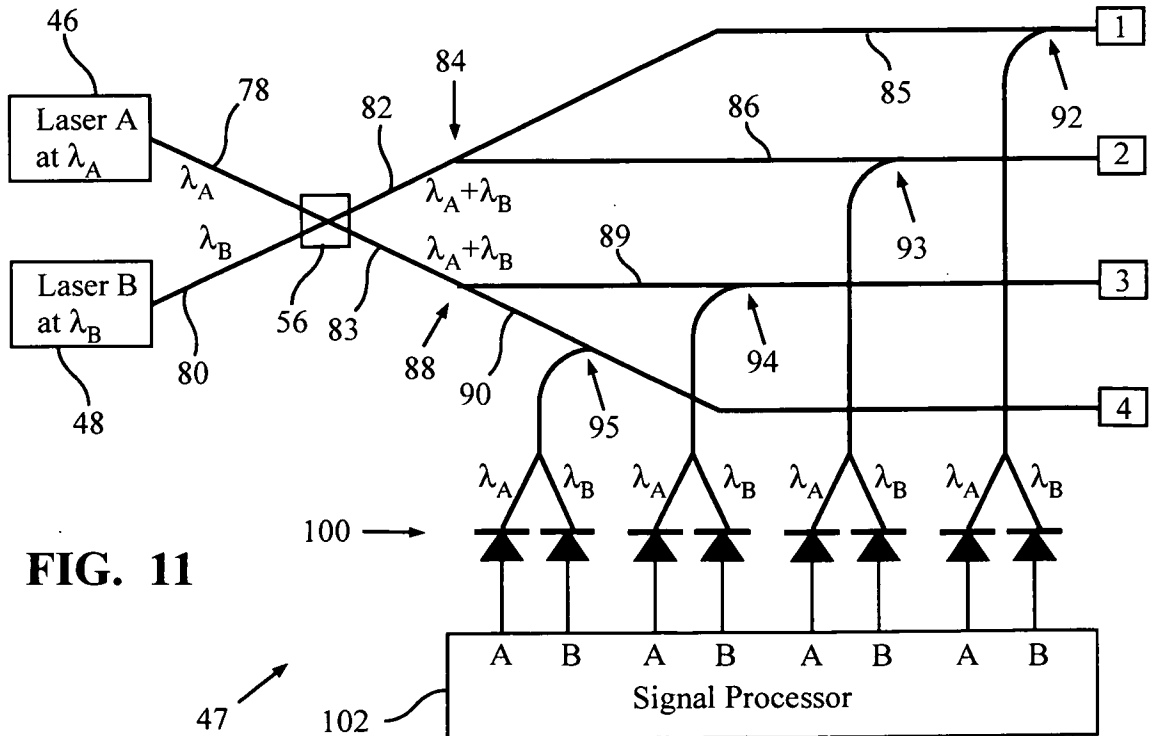
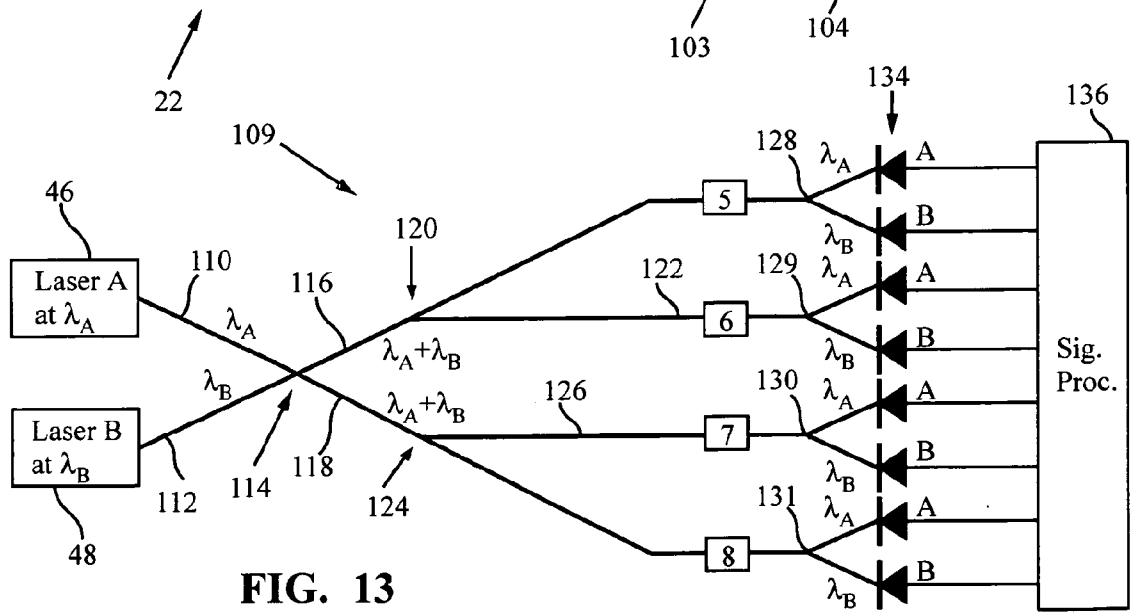
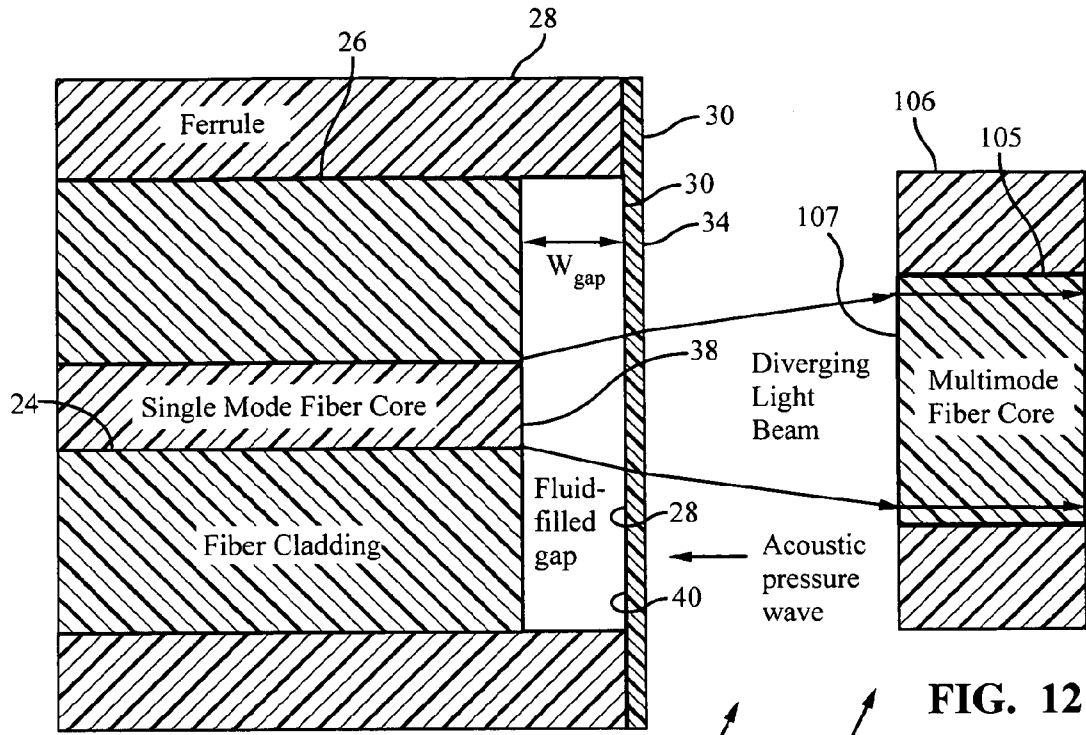
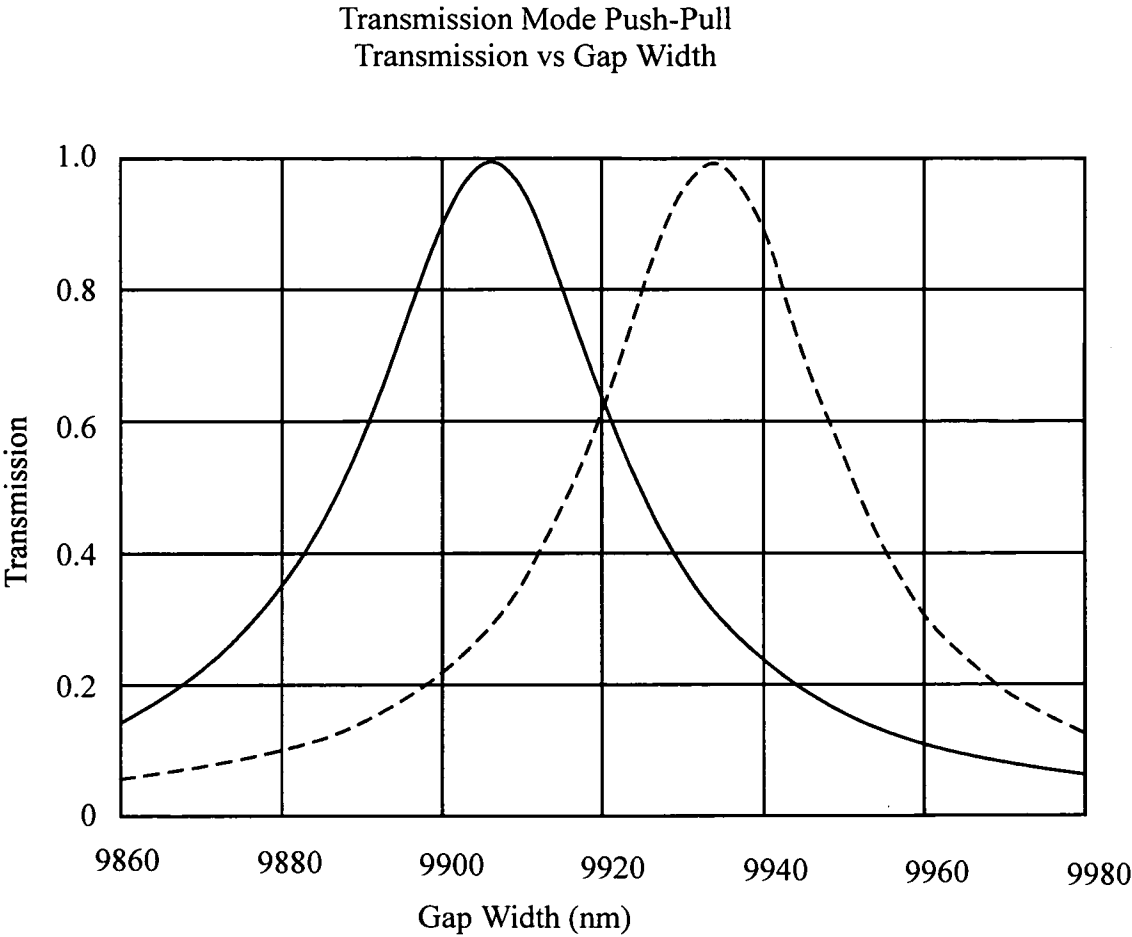


FIG. 11

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$R_1 = 0.82$ $\lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$

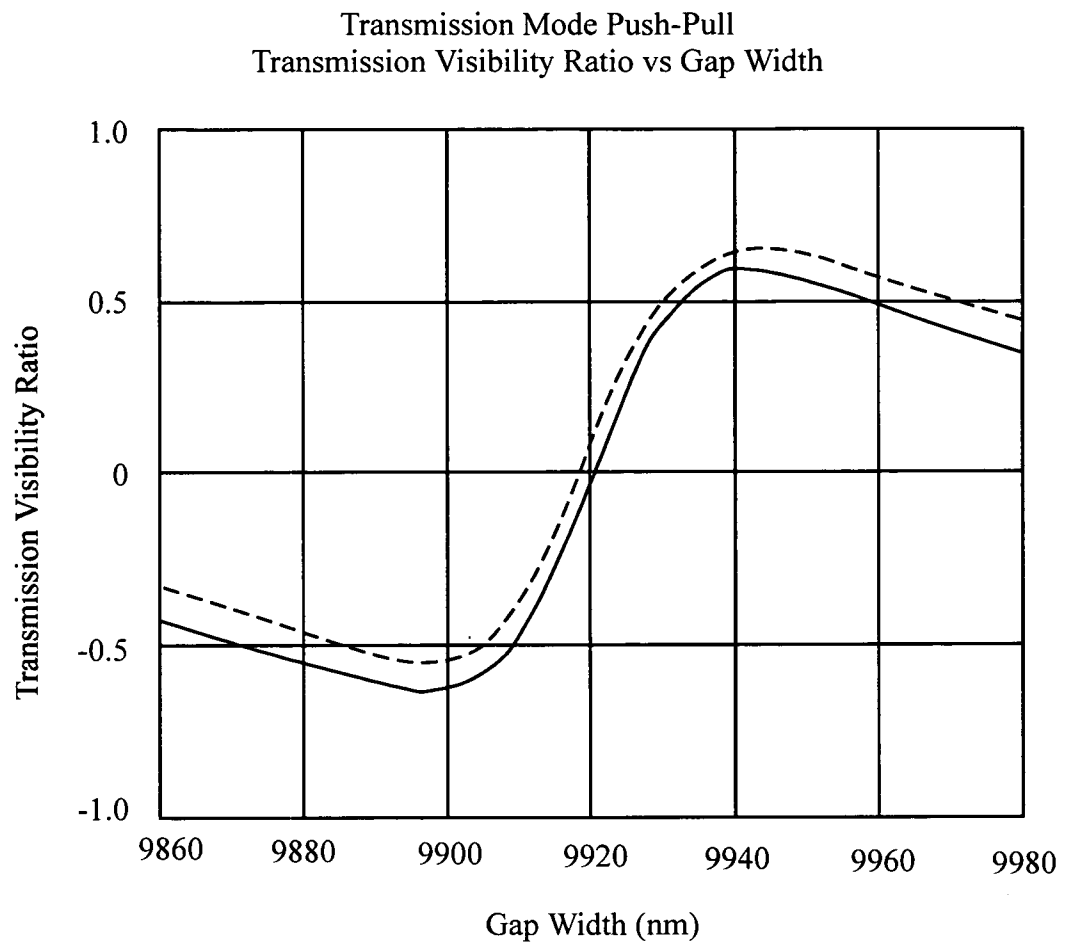
$R_2 = 0.82$ $\lambda_B = 1468 \text{ nm}$

$T_{FP}(\text{gap}, \lambda_A)$ —————

$T_{FP}(\text{gap}, \lambda_B)$ - - - - -

FIG. 14

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$$\text{VIS} = (T_1 - T_2) / (T_1 + T_2)$$

$$\text{VIS}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_A, \lambda_B, \alpha=1) \quad \text{———}$$

$$\text{VIS}(R_1, R_2, \text{gap}, \lambda_A, \lambda_B, \alpha=0.8) \quad \text{-----}$$

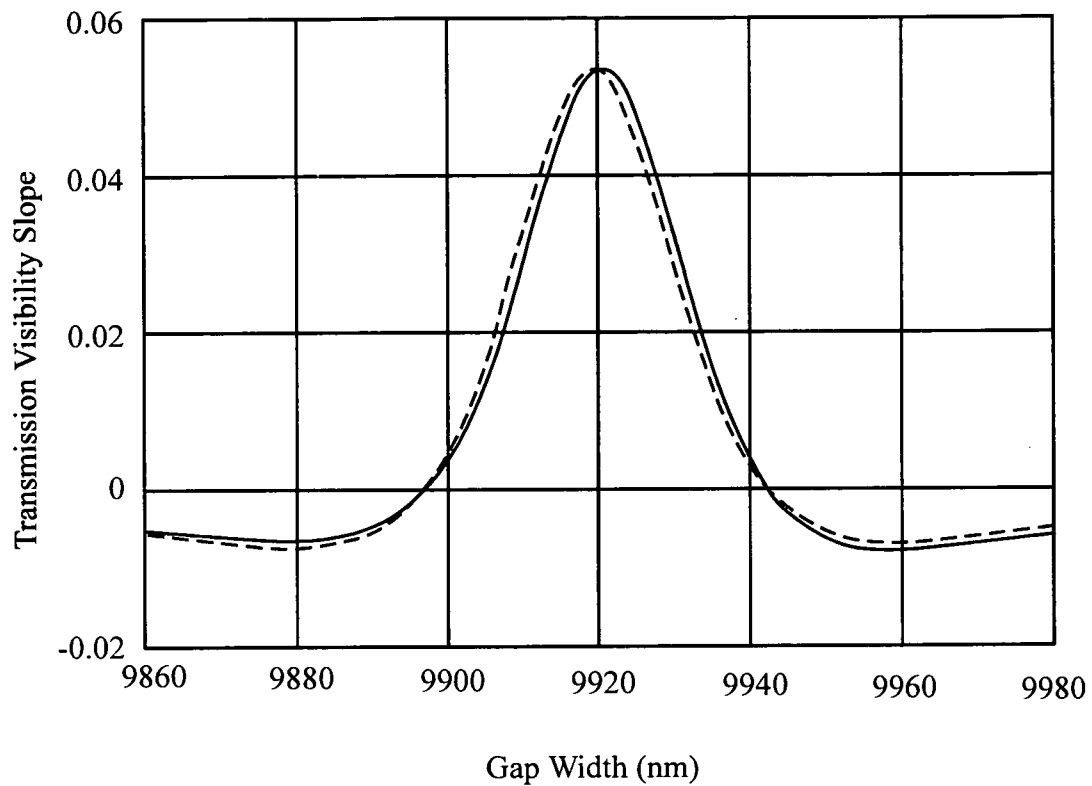
$$R_1 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_B = 1468 \text{ nm}$$

FIG. 15

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Transmission Mode Push-Pull
Transmission Visibility Slope vs Gap Width



$$S_{VT}(\text{gap}, \lambda_A, \lambda_B, 1) \quad \text{—————}$$

$$S_{VT}(\text{gap}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, 0.8) \quad \text{-----}$$

$$R_1 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_A = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$R_2 = 0.82 \quad \lambda_B = 1468 \text{ nm}$$

Steepest slope at gap width of 9920 nm

FIG. 16