



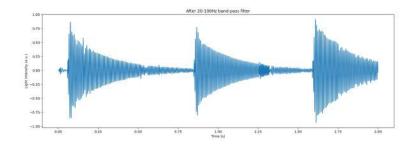
FBG Interrogator



Specifications

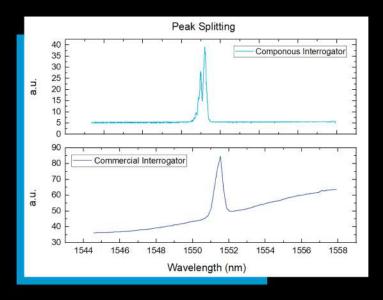
| Tuning spectral range: | 10 nm minimum (1540.5 nm – 1550.5 nm) up to 20 nm 20 nm (around telecoms C-band, customizable) |
|--|---|
| Number of optical channels: | 1 - 4 under shared or individual source configurations |
| Spectral resolution (hardware): | 2 pm at full speed, 0.4 pm at 0.25x speed (@ 10 nm tuning range) |
| Spectral tuning step (hardware): | 2 pm at full speed, 0.4 pm at 0.25x speed |
| Wavelength accuracy: | 1 pm at full speed, 0.5 pm at 0.25x speed |
| Laser wavelength stability: | 1 pm over 5 hrs 3 pm over 13 hrs of continuous operation |
| Laser power stability: | Better than 0.7% over 13 hrs |
| Optical signal detection dynamic range: | 36 dB (42 dB upgraded version) |
| Full spectrum scan speed: | 10 Hz (@ 2pm) |
| Acoustic Emission detection dynamic range: | 0 - 500 kHz current version, (0 - 5 MHz upcoming on FBGI mk II) |
| Maximum optical output power: | 1.5 mW / channel (independent sources) 0.4 mW / channel (4 optical output / shared sources) |
| Power consumption while sweeping spectrally: | 4.2 W - 13 W |

Acoustic Response



Componous FBGI Advantages

- State-of-the-art spectral resolution
- Excellent dynamic range
- Two modes of operation: Spectral monitoring and Acoustic Emission detection
- Low power, small footprint
- Python based frontend user customizable software



Componous FBGI High Resolution Vs The Competition

Weight loading of embedded FBG:

Componous FBGI resolves peak splitting due to diametric loading, while competitive units cannot