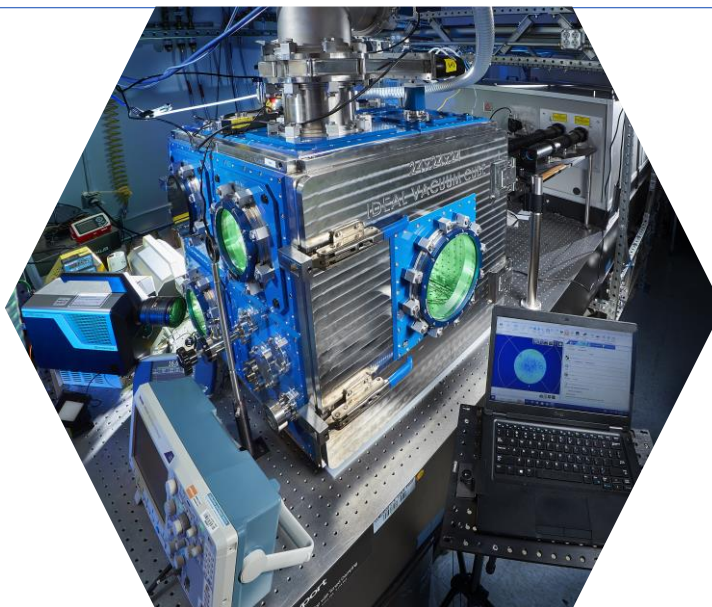




Testing temporal resolution of ultrafast FBG: Prompt impulse measurements at LIGHT facility

PDV workshop
May 19-20th, 2026



Paulius Grivickas
Frank Jin, Yuchen Sun, Ben Fuller,
Kate Rodriguez, Mary LeBlanc,
Alison Ackerman, Corey Bennett

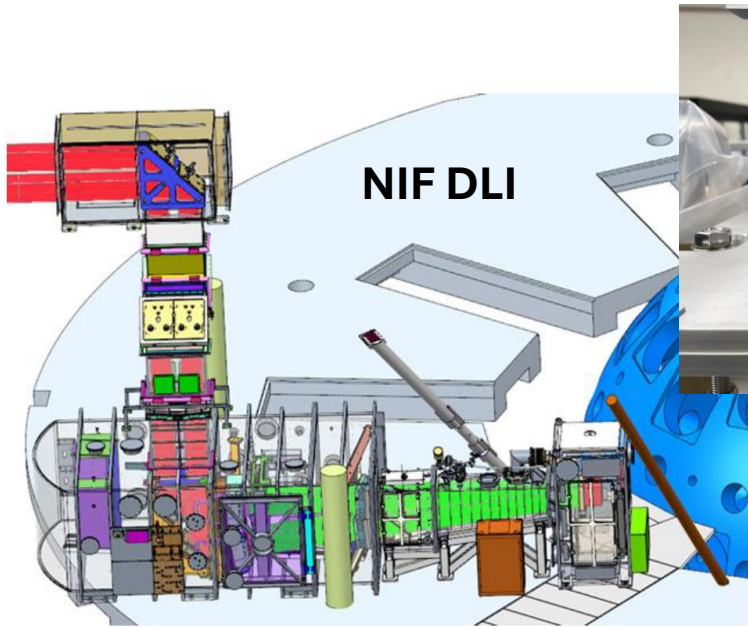
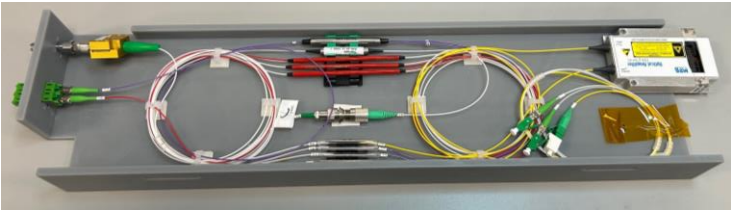
Prepared by LLNL under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.



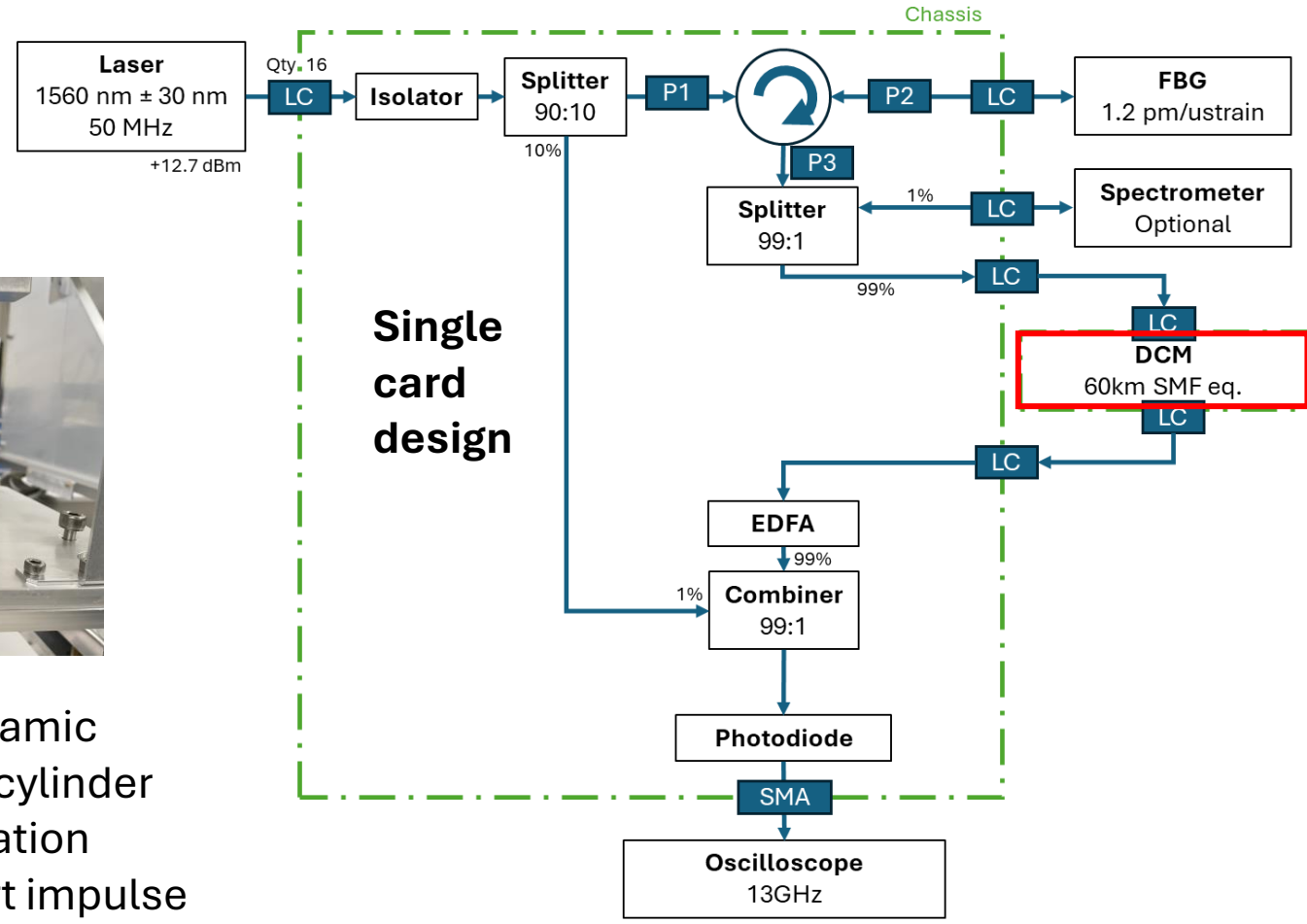
LLNL survivability system

Needs

- Structural response of large objects
- 16 channels, 3 FBGs per channel
- Reaching up to 10,000 u-strains
- Readouts of up to 10ms



Example: Dynamic response of a cylinder after laser ablation launched short impulse

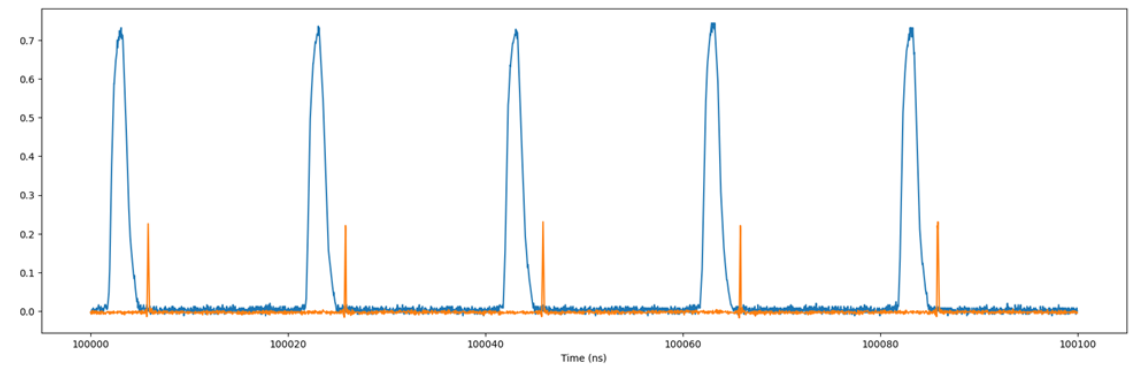
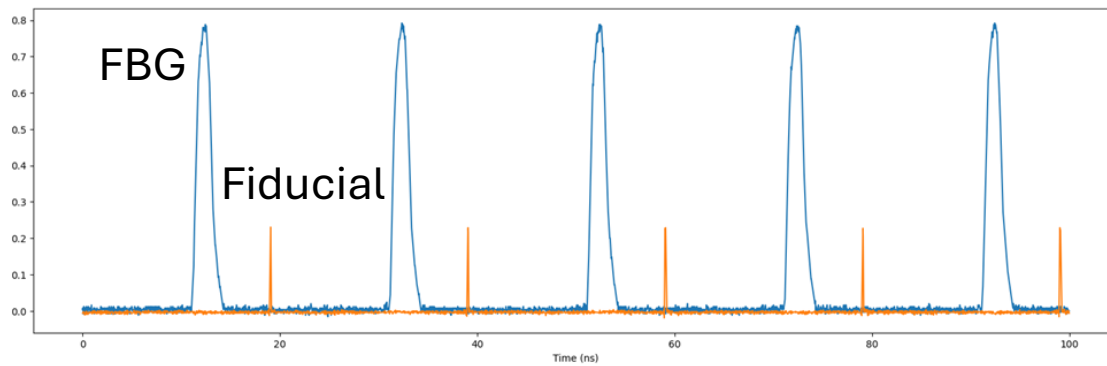
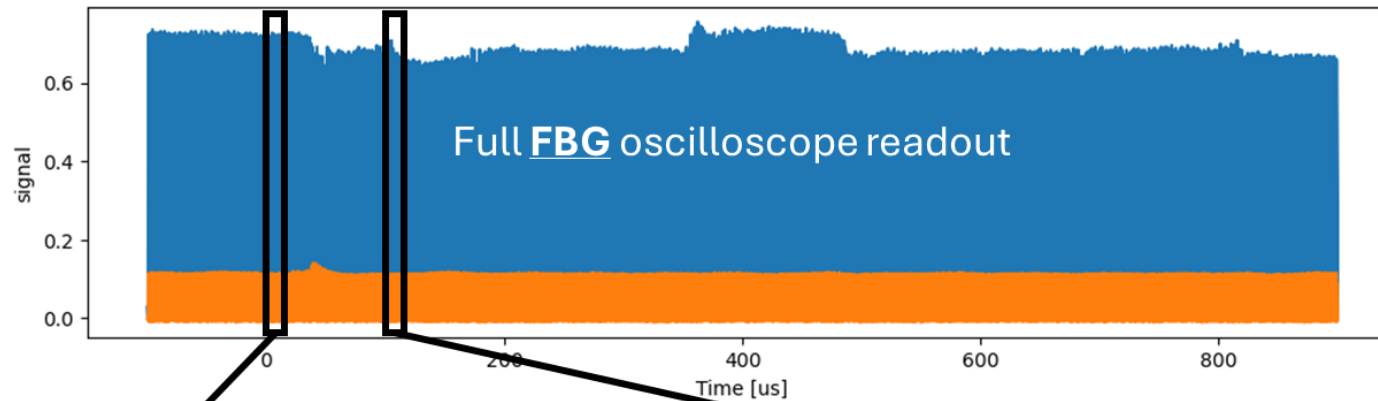


Principle

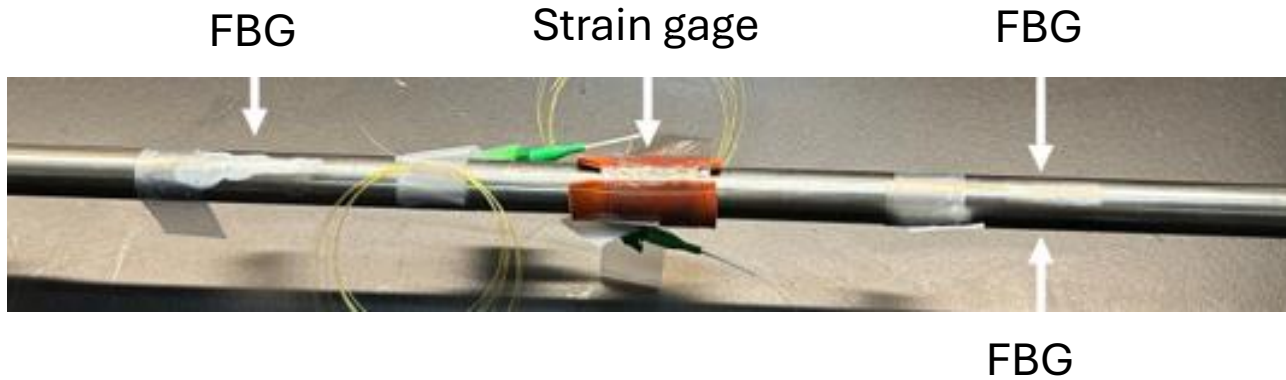
$$\text{Time shift} * \left(\frac{\text{nm}}{1024 \text{ ps}} \right) \left(\frac{\mu\text{strain}}{1.2 \text{ pm}} \right) = \text{Strain}$$

Dispersion
fiber spec
FBG spec

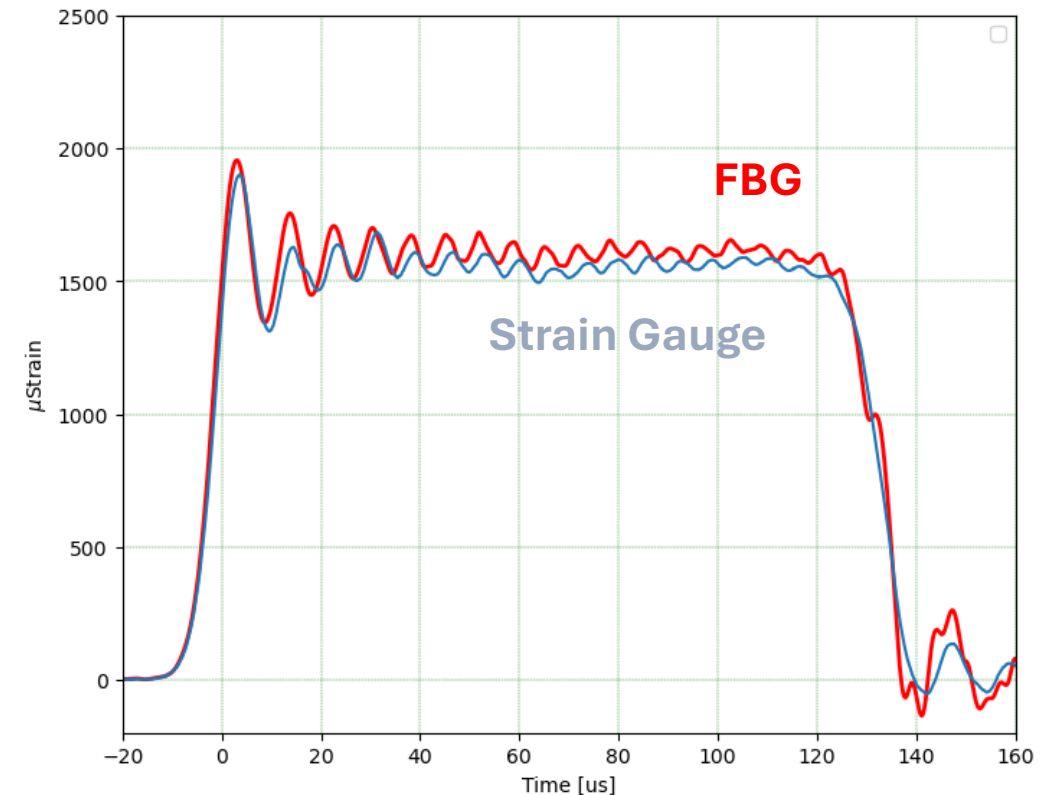
Before After



Commissioning using Kolsky bar

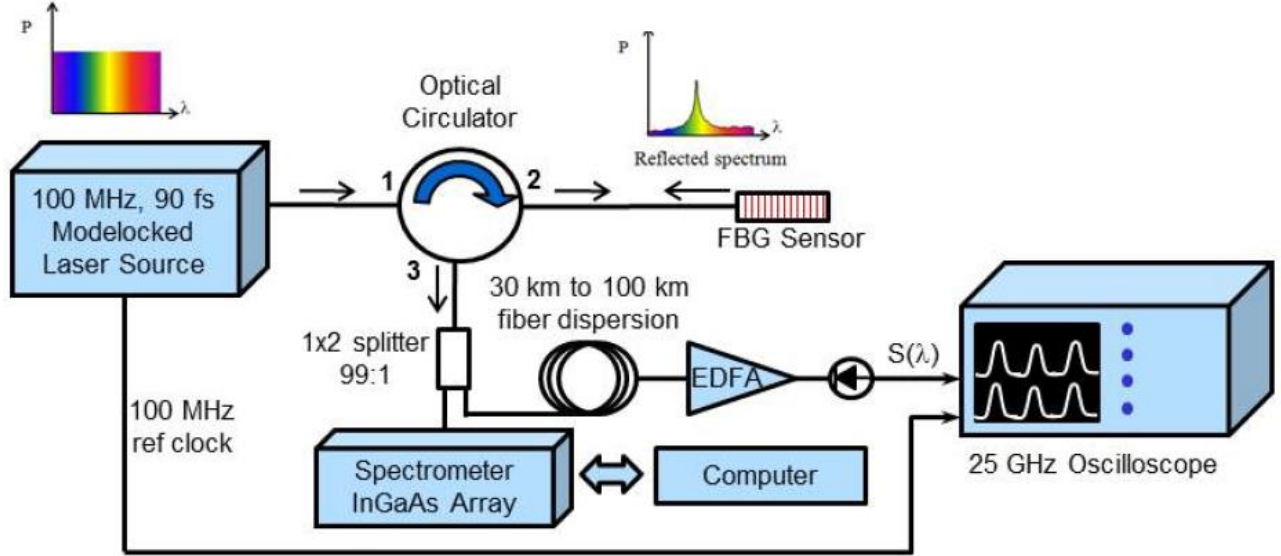


- Good agreement between FBG and SG
 - Peak rise time 10-90%: $t_r \sim 10 \text{ us}$
 - Bandwidth: $0.35/t_r \sim \mathbf{35 \text{ kHz}}$
 - Ringing feature: $\sim \mathbf{100-200 \text{ kHz}}$
- System intrinsic limitations
 - Laser pulses every 20ns: $\mathbf{50 \text{ MHz}}$
 - Wave propagation along FBG:
 $2\text{mm}/5\text{mm}/\text{us} = 0.4\text{us}$: $\mathbf{2.5 \text{ MHz}}$
 - FBG mounting details



Historic context

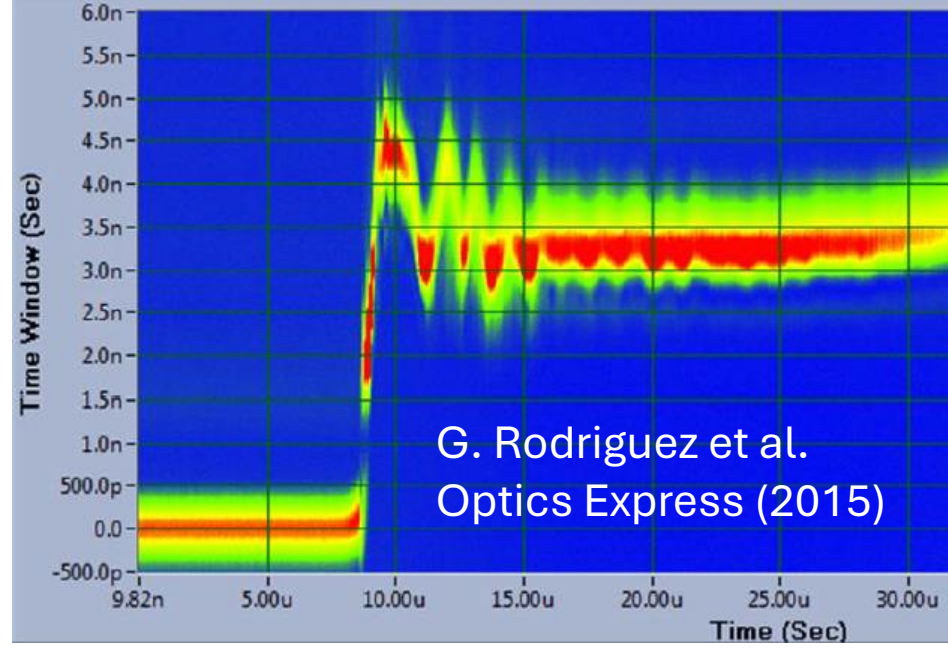
Ultrafast photonic systems for FBG sensing developed at LLNL more than a decade ago



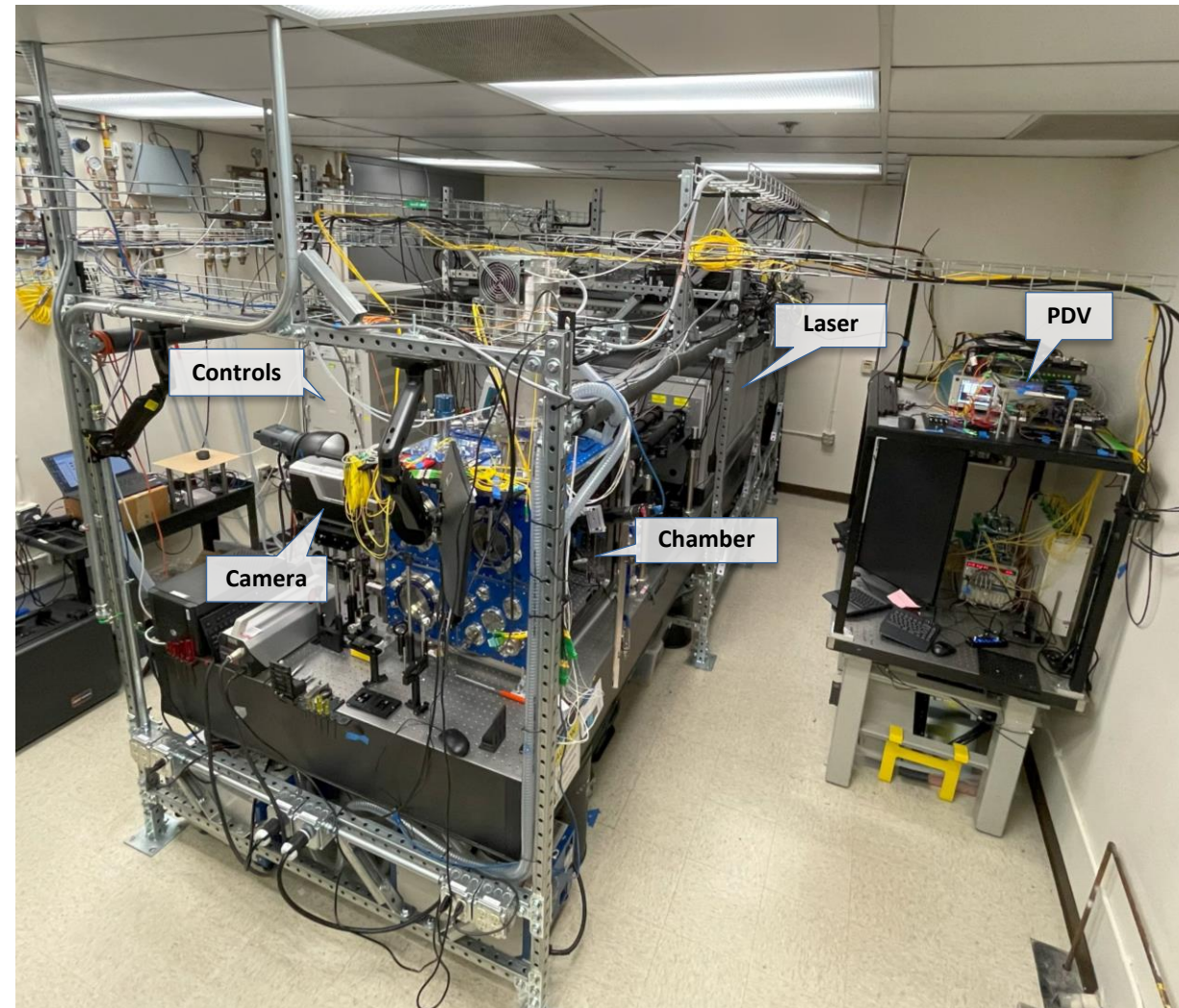
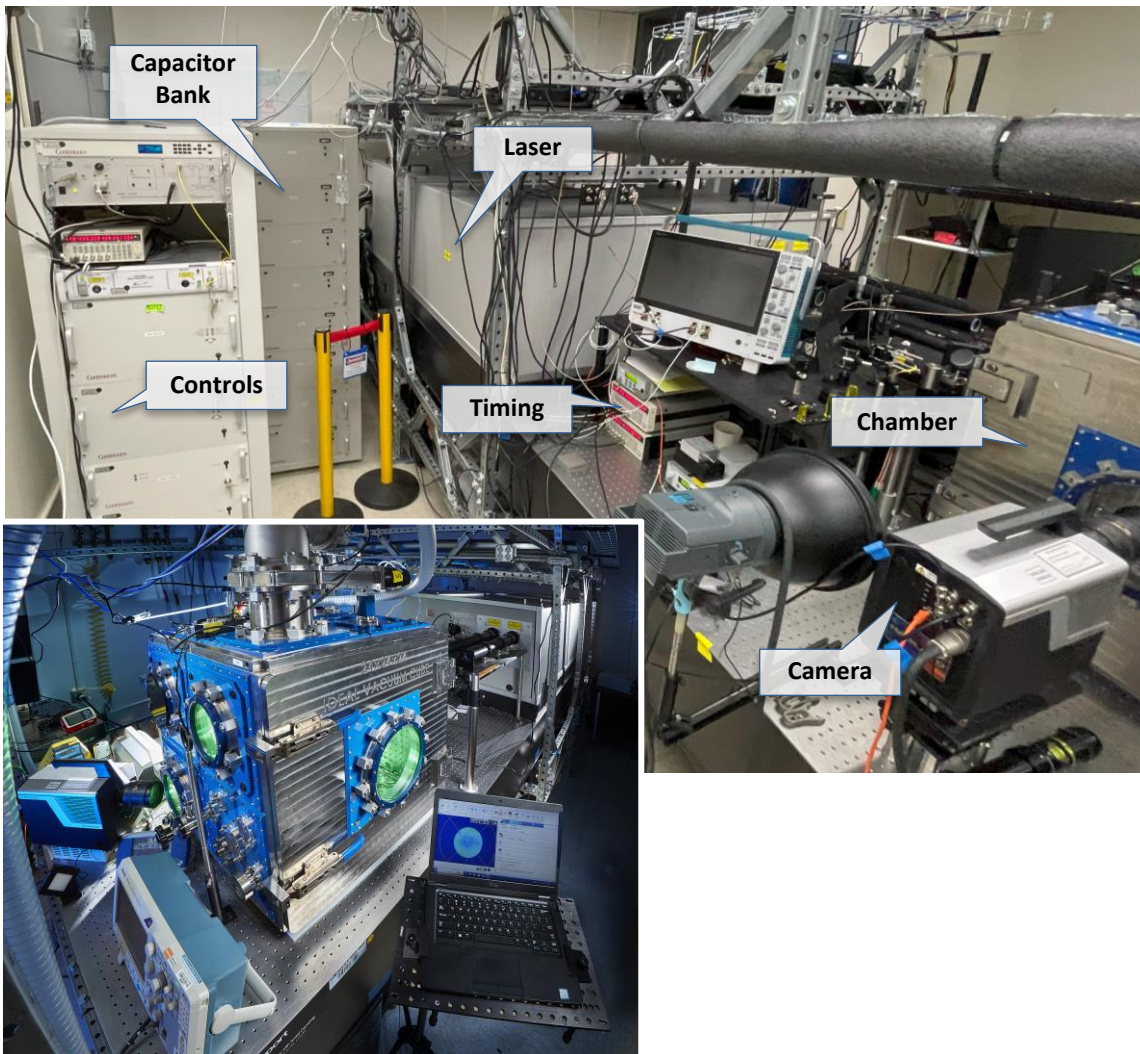
“Capable to interrogate dynamic events occurring at a microsecond time scale with nanosecond level time resolution”

Examples

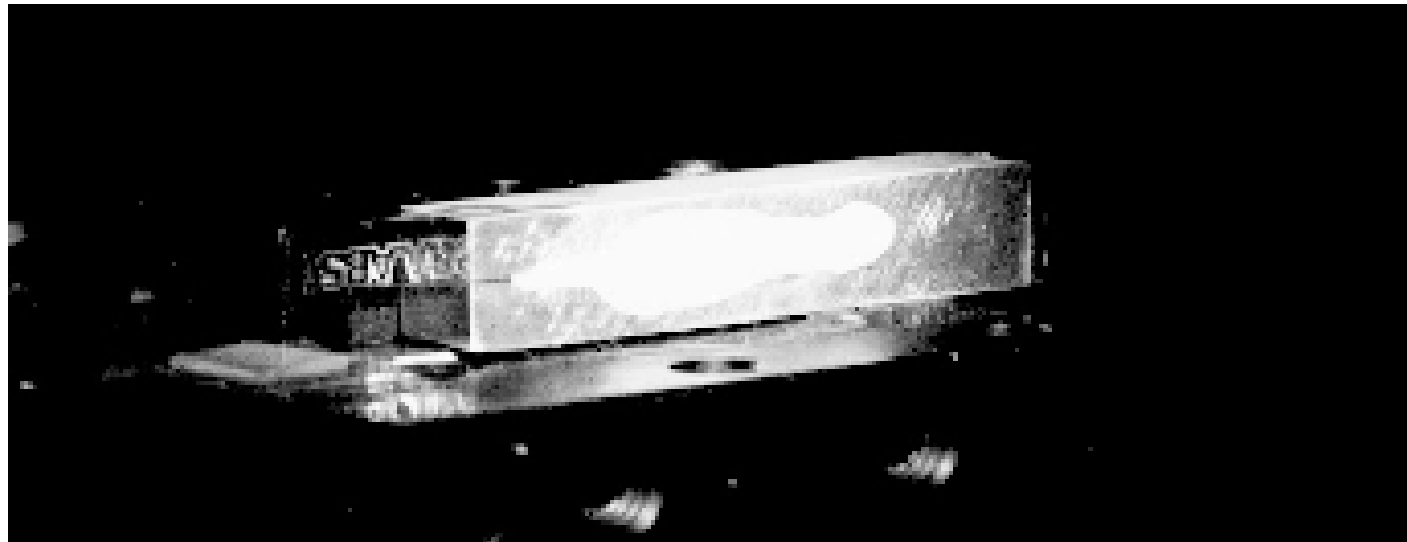
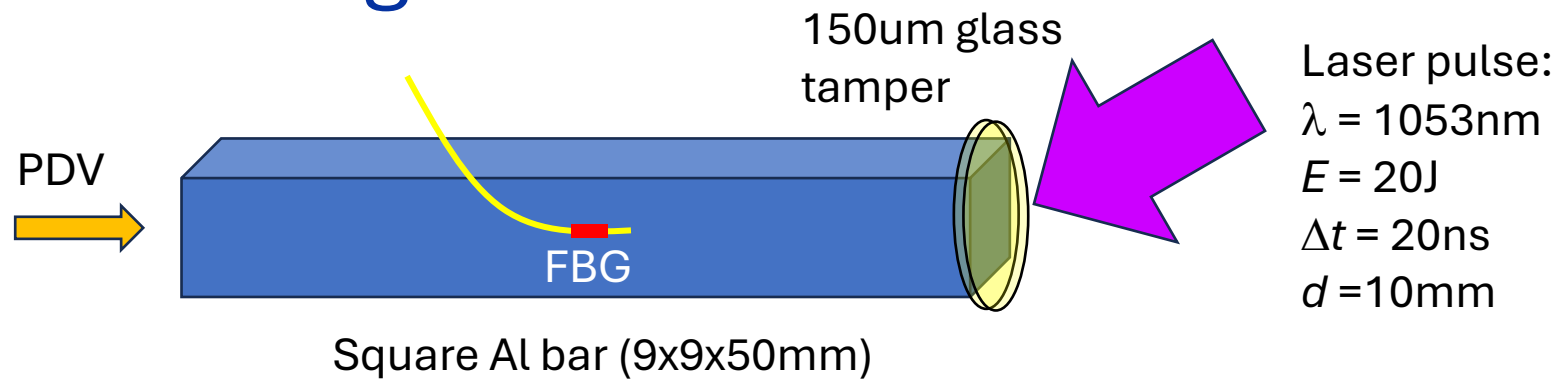
- Pressure measurements in thermal ignition of high explosives detonation
- Pressure wave tracking in weak inert shocks
- Strain measurements during magnetic field driven magnetostriction effects



Testing at LIGHT facility

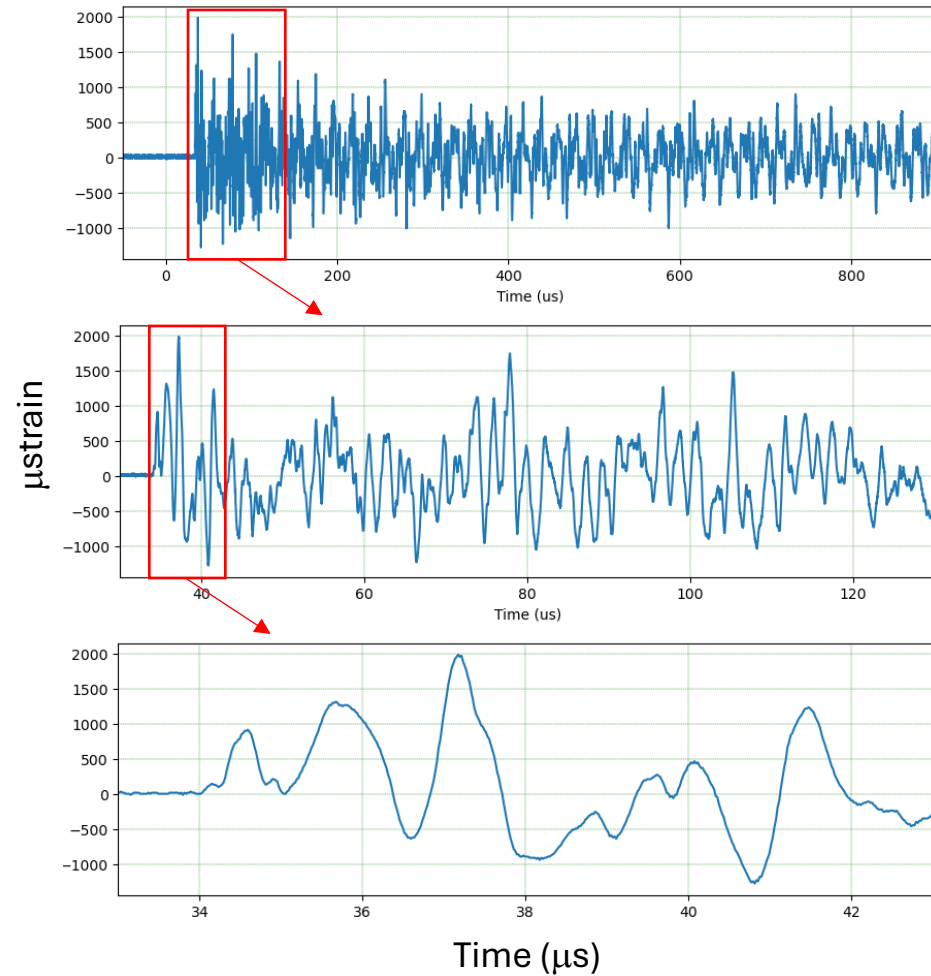


Experiment design

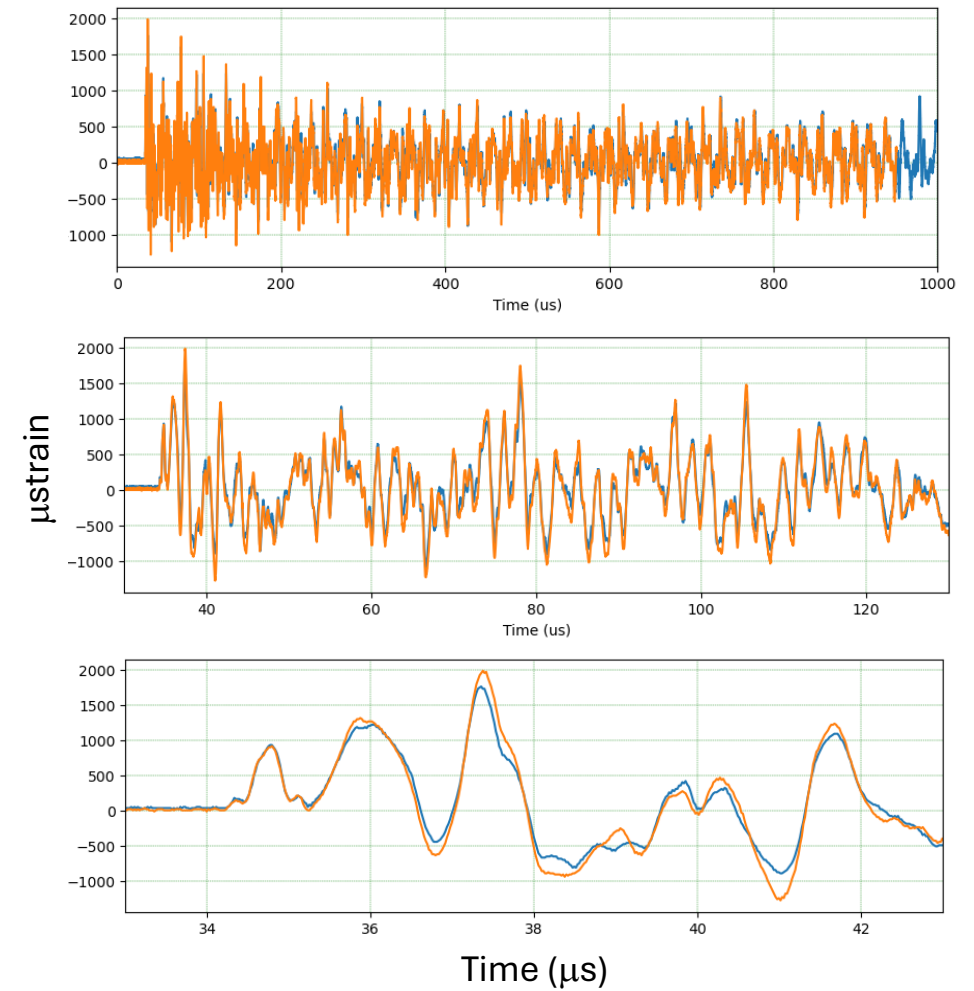


FBG results and reproducibility

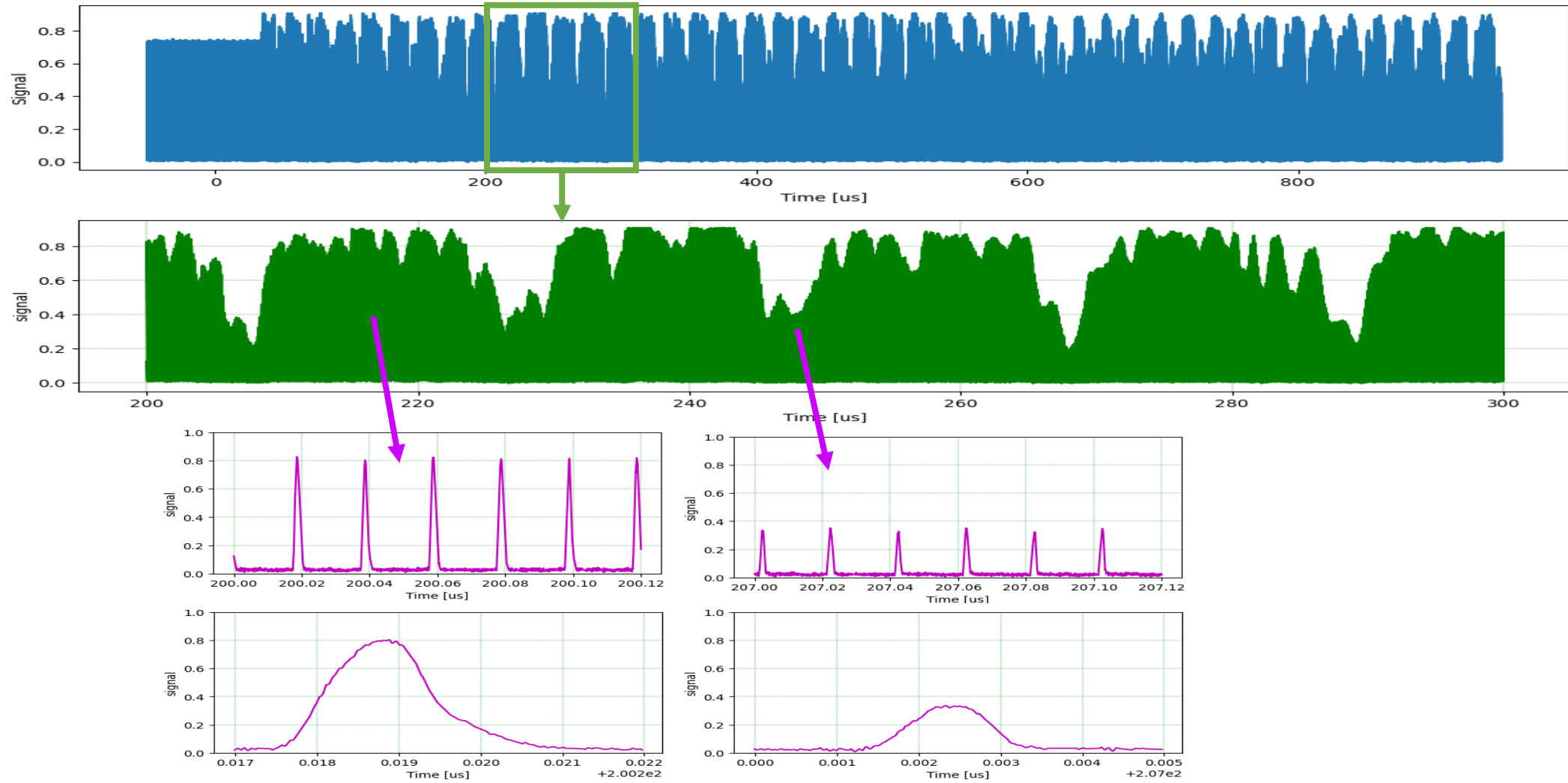
Shot 1



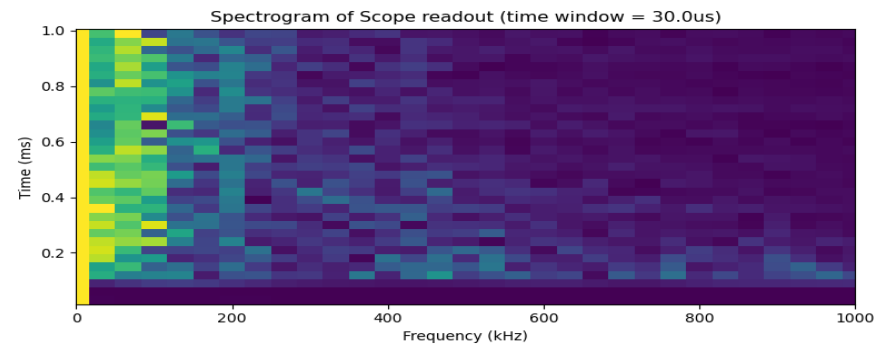
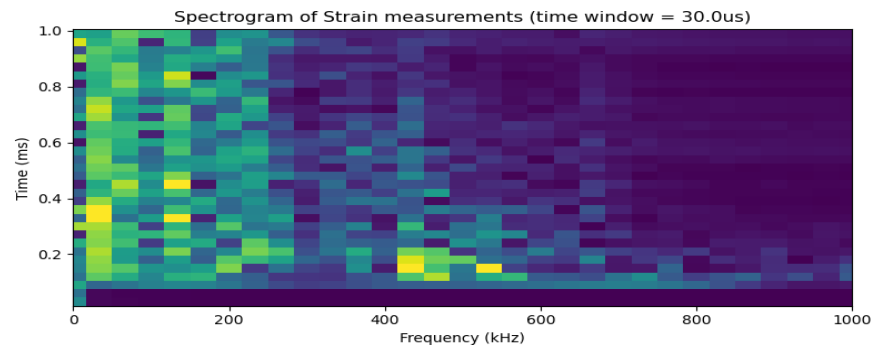
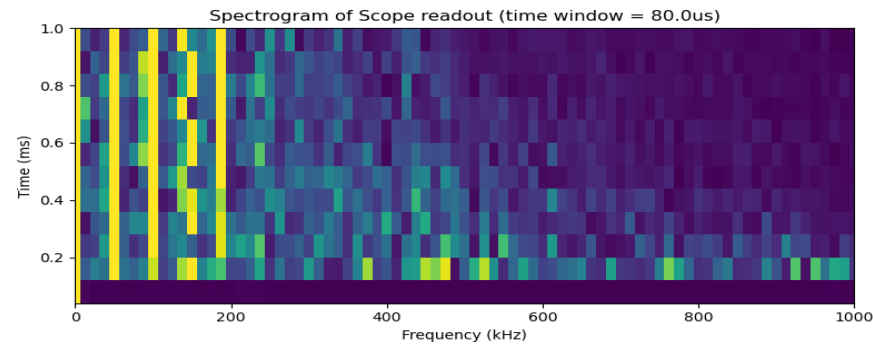
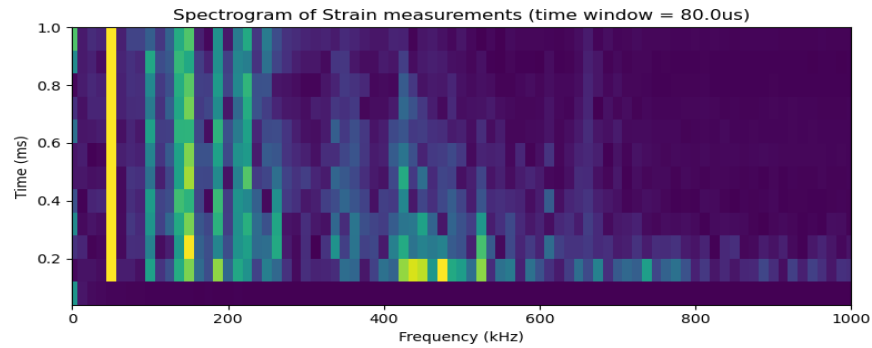
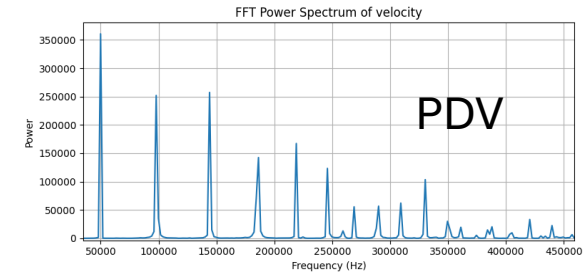
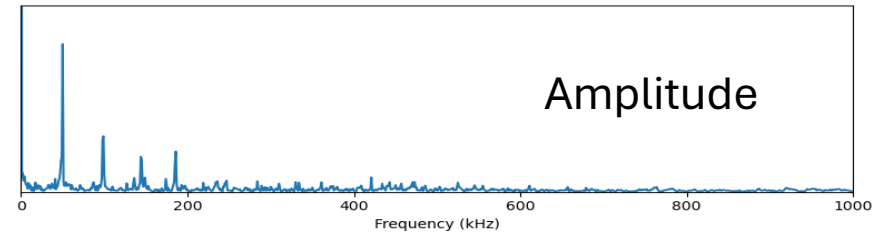
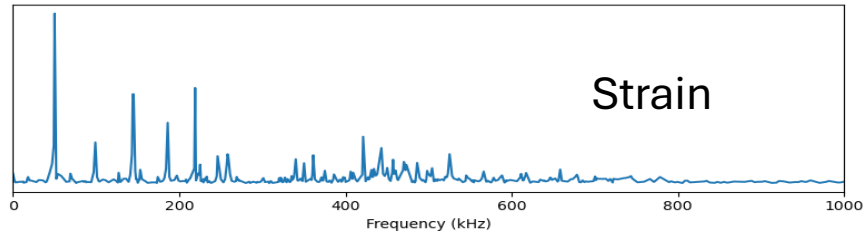
Shot 2



Signal amplitude variations



FFT and spectrograms



Future developments

Testing improvements

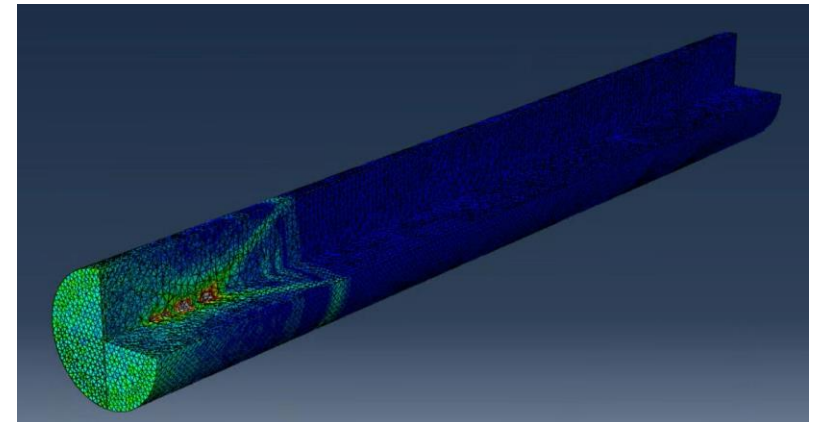
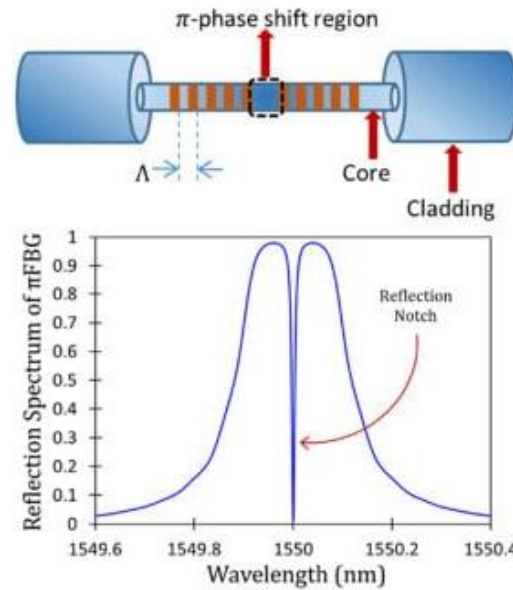
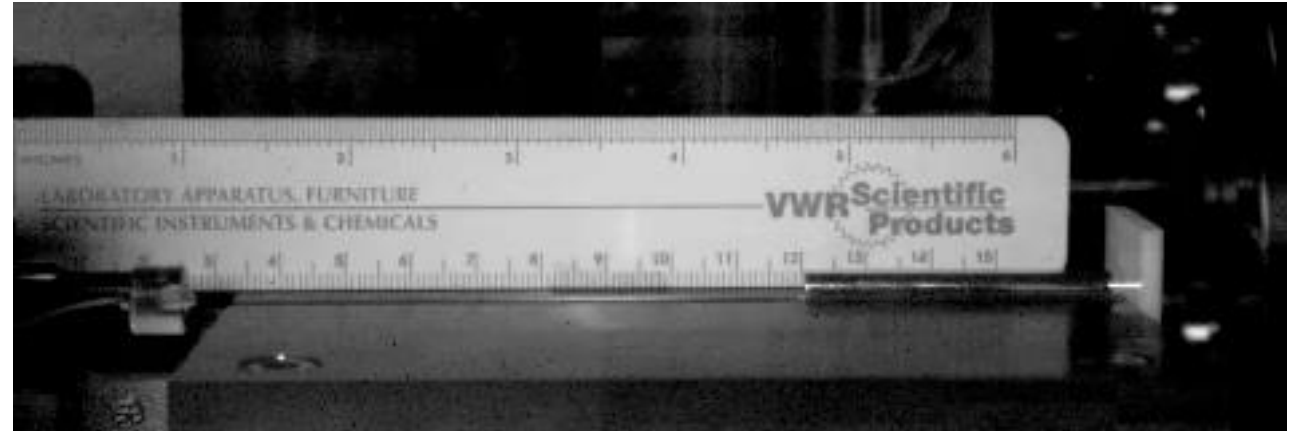
- Frictionless motion
- Cylindrical bar shape
- Teflon tampers
- Lateral PDV measurements

FBG design

- Different length
- Glue thickness
- Imbedded probes
- Plastic body

Simulations

- Rad-Hydro codes
- Thermo-Structural codes



Summary

- FBG were commissioned using Kolsky-bar
- Fast ($\sim 100\text{ns}$, 10MHz) changes detected LIGHT impulse experiments
- FBG amplitude had frequency content similar to strains