



OZ Optics

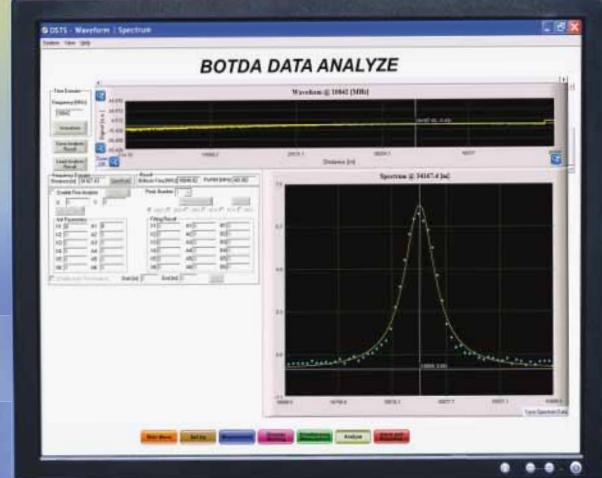
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# Fiber Optic Distributed Strain and Temperature Sensor (DSTS)

BOTDA+BOTDR Combo Module



Combines 2 modules into 1



## Features

- Loop or single end measurements
- Uses low-cost telecom single mode fiber
- High spatial resolution and long range
- Multiple channel monitoring available

## Performance at a glance

- 0.1 m (BOTDA) / 1 m (BOTDR) spatial resolution
- 160 km (BOTDA) / 70 km (BOTDR) maximum fiber length

## Description

OZ Optics' ForeSight™ family of fiber optic Brillouin distributed strain and temperature sensors (DSTS) are sophisticated optical sensor systems employing Brillouin scattering. Distributed sensing provides a direct method of measuring the changes in strain and temperature along the entire length of an optical fiber. A new unit combining BOTDA (Brillouin Optical Time Domain Analyzer) and BOTDR (Brillouin Optical Time Domain Reflectometer) capabilities is now available. If there is a break somewhere along the fiber, this unit can switch from the BOTDA to the BOTDR to continue the measurement.

## Specifications

|             | Model  | BOTDA module  | BOTDR module                                |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| Performance | Number of Channels <sup>1</sup>  | 2 to 25   |   |
|             | Sensor Configuration   | Loop fiber  | Single end                                  |
|             | Maximum Fiber Length <sup>2</sup>  | 160 km  | 70 km                                       |
|             | Spatial Resolution   | 0.1 to 50 m   | 1 to 80 m                                   |
|             | Spatial Step   | as low as 5 cm  |   |
|             | Dynamic Range  | 30 dB   | >15 dB                                      |
|             | Temperature Sensing Range (depending on cable material)                          | -270 °C to +1000 °C   | -100 °C to +500 °C <sup>3</sup>             |
|             | Temperature Resolution   | 0.005 °C  |   |
|             | Temperature Accuracy (2σ)  | ± 0.1 °C  | ± 0.8 °C <sup>5</sup>                       |
|             | Strain Range (depending on cable material)                                       | -3% to +4%  | -1.4% to +1.6% <sup>3</sup>                 |
|             | Strain Resolution  | 0.1 με  |   |
|             | Strain Accuracy (2σ)   | ± 2 με  | ± 16 με <sup>5</sup>                        |
|             | Fault Point Detection  | Acquisition Time  | 1 second per thousand scans                 |
|             | Simultaneous Measurement of Strain and Temperature (using patented cable design) | Sensing Range (round trip)  | 100 km                                      |
|             |  | Temperature Resolution <sup>4</sup>   | 0.005 °C                                    |
|             |  | Temperature Accuracy (2σ)   | ± 0.1 °C<br>(whole sensing range for BOTDA) |
|             |  | Strain Resolution <sup>4</sup>  | 0.1 με                                      |
|             |  | Strain Accuracy (2σ)  | ± 2 με<br>(whole sensing range for BOTDA)   |
|             |  | Sensing Range   | 50 km                                       |
|             |  | Measured Variables  |   |
| General     | Communication & Connections  | Ethernet port, USB  |   |
|             | Output Signals   | Software alarms via TCP/IP, SPST, SSR relays (optional)   |   |
|             | Data Storage   | Internal hard disc (128GB or more)  |   |
|             | Data Format  | Database, text files, MS Excel, bit map plot  |   |
|             | Optical Connections  | FC/APC  |   |
|             | Operating Temperature  | 0 °C to 40 °C, <85% RH, Non-condensing  |   |
|             | Power Supply   | 115 or 230 VAC; 50–60Hz; max 300W   |   |
|             | Dimensions (L x W x H)   | 390 mm x 344 mm x 85 mm (not including computer) <sup>6</sup>   |   |
|             | Weight   | 8 kg (not including computer)   |   |
| Features    | Measurement Modes  | Manual, remote or automatic unattended measurements   |   |
|             | Data Analysis  | Measurement analysis, Multiple trace comparison with respect to selectable baseline, Measurement trends, Graphical zoom |   |
|             | Alarms & Warnings  | Automatic alarm triggering, configurable alarm settings (gradient, threshold, etc.)                                     |   |
|             | Remote Operation   | Remote control, configuration and maintenance via TCP/IP  |   |
|             | Watch Dog  | Long term operation 24/7 guaranteed by automatic recovery and continuous self diagnostics                               |   |

<sup>1</sup> 2 channels are provided within the sensor unit. Additional channels can be added by using an external optical switch.

<sup>2</sup> For fiber lengths longer than 100 km, only the first 100 km has a valid Brillouin spectrum.

<sup>3</sup> -270 °C to 1500 °C and -3% to +3% is optional.

<sup>4</sup> This value is estimated/calculated from the uncertainty of laser beat frequency (5 kHz), and temperature and strain coefficients of fibers.

<sup>5</sup> Measurement condition: 1km SM fibers with unstrained condition at pulse width of 10ns, average time of 60000, frequency sweep span of 300MHz with frequency step of 5 MHz, standard deviation (2σ) of 100 consecutive data on temperature/strain distribution waveform.

<sup>6</sup> Dimensions do not include carrying handle or rackmount tabs. Air vents on sides of unit must not be obstructed.

The ForeSight™ Brillouin based DSTS design enables focus on the variable of most concern. For instance, concrete fracture detection may require tight spatial resolution and high precision.

The measurement time of the DSTS BOTDA module can vary from **1 second** to **10 minutes** based on the requirements dictated by the application. The sample table below reflects some common requirements: better than  $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\pm 10 \mu\epsilon$  precision. All table measurements were completed in less than 1 minute and 40 seconds.

The table is not a restriction of what can be achieved. Variations in the four areas of concern can be accommodated. For instance, the measurement of temperature/strain for 50 km sensing fiber, 2 m spatial resolution, with a precision of  $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$  is attainable, but will increase measuring time to 3 minutes and 45 seconds. Another comparison of the interaction of fiber length, spatial resolution, accuracy of temperature/strain, and measurement time: 100 km sensing fiber, 6 m spatial resolution can be  $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$  when measuring time is 4 minutes and 38 seconds, however the same 100 km can have a precision of  $0.1^\circ\text{C}/2 \mu\epsilon$  when spatial resolution is increased to 50 m with a measuring time of 3 minutes and 48 seconds.

|          | 10 cm                             | 50 cm                             | 1 m                               | 2 m                               | 3 m                                  | 4 m                               | 5 m                               | 10 m                              | 20 m                              | 50 m                              |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <=1 km   | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=2 km   | $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.1^\circ\text{C}/2 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=4 km   |                                   | $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=10 km  |                                   |                                   | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=20 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.06^\circ\text{C}/1.2 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=30 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$    |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=40 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$    | $0.1^\circ\text{C}/2 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |                                   |                                   |
| <=50 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ | $0.1^\circ\text{C}/2 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |
| <=60 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ |                                   |
| <=70 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.3^\circ\text{C}/6 \mu\epsilon$ |
| <=80 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ |
| <=90 km  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$ |
| <=100 km |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.4^\circ\text{C}/8 \mu\epsilon$ |
|          |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | $0.2^\circ\text{C}/4 \mu\epsilon$ |

**Typical BOTDA module measurement precision table (acquisition time  $\leq 100$  seconds)**

|              |       | Spatial Resolution                           |  |  |  |   |   |  |
|--------------|-------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
|              |       | 1 m  | 2.5 m  | 4 m  | 10 m   | 25 m  | 35 m  | 40 m                                       |
| Fiber Length | 1 km  | $\pm 0.8^\circ\text{C} / \pm 16 \mu\epsilon$ |  |  |  |   |   |  |
|              | 2 km  | $\pm 1.2^\circ\text{C} / \pm 24 \mu\epsilon$ |  |  |  |   |   |  |
|              | 5 km  | $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C} / \pm 30 \mu\epsilon$ |  |  |  |   |   |  |
|              | 10 km |  | $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C} / \pm 30 \mu\epsilon$ |  |  |   |   |  |
|              | 20 km |  |  | $\pm 1^\circ\text{C} / \pm 20 \mu\epsilon$ |  |   |   |  |
|              | 30 km |  |  |  | $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C} / \pm 30 \mu\epsilon$ |   |   |  |
|              | 40 km |  |  |  | $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C} / \pm 30 \mu\epsilon$ |   |   |  |
|              | 50 km |  |  |  |  | $\pm 1.75^\circ\text{C} / \pm 35 \mu\epsilon$ |   |  |
|              | 60 km |  |  |  |  |   | $\pm 1.25^\circ\text{C} / \pm 25 \mu\epsilon$ |  |
|              | 70 km |  |  |  |  |   |   | $\pm 2^\circ\text{C} / \pm 40 \mu\epsilon$ |

**Typical BOTDR module measurement precision table**

Results listed above are based on 100 continuous measurement using a single mode sensing fiber with zero strain.  
Averaging a greater number of scans can provide better precision but it will require longer measurement time.

## Optional Accessories

| Bar Code | Part Number                  | Description  |
|----------|------------------------------|--|
| 48298    | DSTS-TRAVEL-CASE-1U/3U       | Optional aluminum carrying case for DSTS. Includes wheels and handle. Designed for checking on airplane. Approximate dimensions: 23.75 (H) x 22.5 (W) x 15 (D). {60.3 cm x 57.2 cm x 38.1 cm}.   |
| 48979    | CI-1100-A2                   | Handheld Video Microscope kit for Fiber Optic Connector Inspection. The kit includes a 3.5" TFT LCD display with video probe, an AC power adapter with battery charger, and a rechargeable battery pack. It also includes one SC/FC PC female connector, one LC/PC female connector, one Universal 2.5 mm FC/PC male connector and one Universal 1.25 mm FC/PC male connector. |
| 48980    | CI-1100-A2-PT2-FS/APC/F      | Tip for SC and FC APC type female (in receptacle) connector for CI-1100-A2 handheld microscope.  |
| 36939    | HUXCLEANER-2.5               | Receptacle fiber cleaner for FC, SC and ST types.  |
| 5336     | Fiber-Connector-Cleaner-SA   | Disposable Cletop reel type A optical fiber connector cleaner.   |
| 8122     | SMJ-3A3A-1300/1550-9/125-3-1 | 1 meter long, 3 mm OD jacketed, 1300/1550 nm 9/125 µm Corning SMF 28e fiber patchcord, terminated with angled FC/APC connectors on both ends.  |
| 11       | PMPC-03                      | Flanged sleeve thru connector for polarization maintaining FC/PC connectors. Keyway width is 2.03/2.07 mm wide for 2.00 mm wide (Type R) key connectors.   |
| 19711    | AA-200-11-9/125-3A3A         | Universal connector with a male angle FC/APC connector at the input and a female angle FC/APC receptacle at the output end for SM 9/125 applications.  |

## Related Products

### Fiber Optic Sensor Probes, Components, Termination Kits, and Training

OZ Optics offers a full spectrum of fiber optic sensor probes, components, termination kits and training. OZ Optics' standard fiber optic products have been used worldwide in high performance sensor and telecommunications applications since 1985. OZ Optics also offers specialty fiber optic sensor probes and custom cabling for high temperature applications and other hostile and corrosive environments. System integrators with experience in structural and pipeline monitoring will find that OZ Optics offers a complete suite of enabling products and services for installing and maintaining fiber optic systems. If you are planning a pipeline or structural monitoring project, please contact OZ Optics to learn more about our fiber optic solutions.

For more information about our strain and temperature sensor system and related products, please visit [www.ozoptics.com](http://www.ozoptics.com).

## Ordering Information

### Part Number Description:

**DSTS-C-0.1/50-1/100-H-BOTDA/R**

## Questionnaire

1. What is your application? Please describe briefly.
2. Are you looking for a BOTDA module (requires both ends of fiber to be connected to DSTS) or a BOTDR module (requires only one end of fiber to be connected to DSTS) or a COMBO unit with both BOTDA and BOTDR functions?
3. What are your resolution and precision requirements for temperature measurements?  
Resolution  
Precision
4. What are the highest and lowest temperatures you expect?
5. What are your resolution and precision requirements for strain measurements?  
Resolution  
Precision
6. What is the maximum strain to be measured?
7. What is the desired sensing range or fiber length in this application?
8. What spatial resolution do you desire?
9. Do you want to measure temperature, strain or both?
10. What is the desired data acquisition time?
11. Do you need fiber calibration / system design / project engineering service?
12. Where will unit be housed?
13. Any additional information?