

## 二次涂覆增敏型弱反射光纤布拉格光栅水听器

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**摘要** 提出一种二次涂覆增敏型弱反射光纤布拉格光栅(WFBG)水听器。把二次涂覆 WFBG 水听器看作三层复合材料构成的圆柱,采用待定系数法描述三层区域应力、应变、径向位移,根据径向位移、径向应力、轴向应力边界条件求得待定系数,获得光纤应变受声压影响的规律,进而得到光脉冲在光纤中的相位变化。制备直径为 0.4 mm 的高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器,采用振动液柱法测试 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率下水听器的相位-声压灵敏度,与裸 WFBG 阵列比较,水听器增敏效果达 40 dB。理论和实验结果表明,三层复合材料应力模型为 WFBG 阵列二次涂覆增敏提供了理论支撑,制备的 WFBG 水听器尺寸细、灵敏度高,有望构建细尺寸、大孔径、强增益的 WFBG 水听器拖线阵。

**关键词** 光纤光学; 光纤布拉格光栅; 弱反射; 二次涂覆; 水听器

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## 1 引言

光纤式水听器不受电磁干扰,信号便于远程传输,在水声探测领域表现不俗。其中,常规干涉仪型<sup>[1-2]</sup>,光学分立元件较多;单光纤布拉格光栅(FBG)型<sup>[3-4]</sup>,声压灵敏度较低;分布反馈(DFB)式激光器型<sup>[5-6]</sup>、光纤微悬臂梁型<sup>[7]</sup>、光纤薄膜型<sup>[8-9]</sup>,复用能力弱;FBG Fabry-Perot(FBG-FP)型<sup>[10-11]</sup>,灵敏度高、易于规模复用。利用缠绕基体增敏,水听器尺寸越来越小,但刚性的缠绕基体制约了拖线阵的体积降低。

弱反射光纤光栅阵列<sup>[12-13]</sup>由拉丝塔拉丝、光刻平台刻栅和紫外固化装置涂覆在线制备而成,在 1 根光纤上复用了上千个弱反射布拉格光栅(WFBG),横截面由外至内分别为紫外固化涂覆层、光纤层(含包层、纤芯)。由于 WFBG 阵列内部没有熔接点,具备普通光纤的抗拉能力,可以在阵列的紫外固化涂覆层(记为一次涂覆层)外直接进行二次涂覆增加水声灵敏度形成水听器,有望构建细尺寸、大孔径、强增益的拖线阵。二次涂覆增敏型 WFBG 水

听器研究工作刚刚起步。2017 年, Lavrov 等<sup>[14]</sup>将 3.5 mm 厚度的 RTV655 材料(弹性模量为 5.6 MPa、泊松比为 0.49932)涂覆在 7-WFBG 阵列表面并测量了相位-声压灵敏度,涂覆增敏理论采用 McMahan 等<sup>[15]</sup>提出的三层模型(光纤层、一次涂覆层、二次涂覆层),计算时一次涂覆层、二次涂覆层受到的应力直接等于外界声压,这种方法计算光纤应变误差较大。2018 年,张英东等<sup>[16]</sup>将弹性模量小、泊松比大的涂覆材料应用于 WFBG 水听器,涂覆增敏理论采用 Hocker<sup>[17]</sup>提出的二层模型(光纤和一次涂覆层为第一层、二次涂覆层为第二层),二次涂覆的厚度与光纤直径、一次涂覆厚度差别不大,二层理论模型过于粗略。2020 年,丁朋等<sup>[18]</sup>采用裸 WFBG 阵列测试频率为 325 Hz 的正弦水声信号,平均相位-声压灵敏度为 -155.10 dB(以 1 rad/ $\mu$ Pa 为参考值),指出裸 WFBG 阵列灵敏度较低,需要对 WFBG 阵列二次涂覆进行增敏。2020 年,庞彦东<sup>[19]</sup>采用聚醚聚氨酯对 WFBG 阵列进行涂覆,制备了直径为 0.9 mm、长为 50 m 的 WFBG 水听器,测试了 200~2000 Hz 频段内的相位-声压

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灵敏度,同样采用 McMahon 等<sup>[15]</sup>提出的三层模型。

本文对现有 WFBG 阵列进行二次涂覆构建 WFBG 水听器。在 Hocker 的二层理论模型<sup>[17]</sup>基础上,建立三层理论模型(光纤层、一次涂覆层、二次涂覆层),采用待定系数法描述每一层的应力、应变、径向位移,根据径向位移、径向应力、轴向应力边界条件建立 8 个包含待定系数的一次方程,求得 8 个待定系数后,即得出外界声压对光纤层的应变影响规律,进而获得光脉冲在光纤内的相位变化。根据三层理论模型,制备出直径为 0.4 mm 的高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器。采用振动液柱法测试 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率下涂覆 WFBG 水听器的相位-声压灵敏度,与裸 WFBG 阵列比,增敏效果达约 40 dB。

## 2 二次涂覆增敏原理

远场条件下,正弦波声源发出的声波视为平面波,传输到分布式传感光纤上,声压  $P$  表示为

$$P = P_0 \cos(\omega t - kz + \varphi_0), \quad (1)$$

式中: $P_0$  为振幅; $\omega$  为角频率; $k$  为波数; $\varphi_0$  为初始相位。激光往返经过  $L$  长的传感光纤,相位为

$$\varphi = \frac{4\pi n_{\text{eff}} L}{\lambda_{\text{Light}}}, \quad (2)$$

式中: $n_{\text{eff}}$  为光纤的有效折射率; $\lambda_{\text{Light}}$  为激光波长。对(2)式进行微分操作,相位变化为

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{4\pi n_{\text{eff}} L}{\lambda_{\text{Light}}} \left( \frac{\Delta L}{L} + \frac{\Delta n_{\text{eff}}}{n_{\text{eff}}} \right). \quad (3)$$

其中光纤有效折射率变化  $\Delta n_{\text{eff}}$  与应变的关系为

$$\Delta n_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} n_{\text{eff}}^3 (p_{11}\epsilon_r + p_{12}\epsilon_\theta + p_{12}\epsilon_z), \quad (4)$$

式中: $p_{11}$  和  $p_{12}$  均为光纤的光弹系数; $\epsilon_r$ 、 $\epsilon_\theta$ 、 $\epsilon_z$  分别为径向、周向和轴向应变。并且,

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = \epsilon_z. \quad (5)$$

建立 WFBG 水听器模型,剖面如图 1 所示,包括区域 1 光纤层、区域 2 一次涂覆层、区域 3 二次涂覆层。声压  $P$  作用到 WFBG 阵列水听器上,区域 1 中光纤应变  $\epsilon_r$ 、 $\epsilon_\theta$ 、 $\epsilon_z$  发生变化,引起有效折射率  $\Delta n$  和长度  $\Delta L$  发生变化,从而光脉冲在光纤中传输的

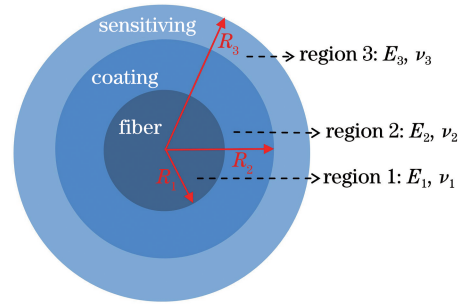


图 1 WFBG 水听器剖面图

Fig. 1 Profile of WFBG hydrophone

相位  $\Delta\varphi$  发生变化。

把 WFBG 水听器看作是 3 层复合材料圆柱体,由材料力学原理得,圆柱坐标系下它的径向应力  $\delta_r$ 、周向应力  $\delta_\theta$  和轴向应力  $\delta_z$  分布分别为

$$\delta_r = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{r^2} + 2B, & R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ \frac{C}{r^2} + 2D, & R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \\ 2F, & 0 \leq r \leq R_1 \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

$$\delta_\theta = \begin{cases} -\frac{A}{r^2} + 2B, & R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ -\frac{C}{r^2} + 2D, & R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \\ 2F, & 0 \leq r \leq R_1 \end{cases}, \quad (7)$$

$$\delta_z = \begin{cases} G, & R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ H, & R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \\ I, & 0 \leq r \leq R_1 \end{cases}, \quad (8)$$

式中: $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ 、 $D$ 、 $F$ 、 $G$ 、 $H$ 、 $I$  均为待定系数。 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ 、 $R_3$  分别为光纤的半径、涂覆层光纤的半径、水听器的半径。应力  $\delta$  与应变  $\epsilon$  的关系为

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{1}{E} [\delta_r - \nu(\delta_\theta + \delta_z)], \quad (9)$$

$$\epsilon_\theta = \frac{1}{E} [\delta_\theta - \nu(\delta_r + \delta_z)], \quad (10)$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\delta_z - \nu(\delta_r + \delta_\theta)], \quad (11)$$

式中: $E$ 、 $\nu$  分别为材料的弹性模量、泊松比。则圆柱体中各区域的应变为

$$\epsilon_r = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} \left[ \frac{A(1+\nu_3)}{r^2} + 2B(1-\nu_3) - \nu_3 G \right], & R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ \frac{1}{E_2} \left[ \frac{C(1+\nu_2)}{r^2} + 2D(1-\nu_2) - \nu_2 H \right], & R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \\ \frac{1}{E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I], & R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \end{cases}, \quad (12)$$

$$\epsilon_{\theta} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} \left[ -\frac{A(1+\nu_3)}{r^2} + 2B(1-\nu_3) - \nu_3 G \right], R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ \frac{1}{E_2} \left[ -\frac{C(1+\nu_2)}{r^2} + 2D(1-\nu_2) - \nu_2 H \right], R_1 \leq r \leq R_2, \\ \frac{1}{E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I], R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\epsilon_z = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} (G - 4\nu_3 B), R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ \frac{1}{E_2} (H - 4\nu_2 D), R_1 \leq r \leq R_2. \\ \frac{1}{E_1} (I - 4\nu_1 F), R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

径向位移  $u_r$  为

$$u_r = \int \epsilon_r dr = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} \left[ -\frac{A(1+\nu_3)}{r} + 2B(1-\nu_3)r - \nu_3 Gr \right], R_2 \leq r \leq R_3 \\ \frac{1}{E_2} \left[ -\frac{C(1+\nu_2)}{r} + 2D(1-\nu_2)r - \nu_2 Hr \right], R_1 \leq r \leq R_2. \\ \frac{1}{E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I] r, R_1 \leq r \leq R_2 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

由径向应力边界条件,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{R_3^2} + 2B = -P \\ \frac{A}{R_2^2} + 2B = \frac{C}{R_2^2} + 2D. \\ \frac{C}{R_1^2} + 2D = 2F \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

由径向位移边界条件,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} \left[ -\frac{A(1+\nu_3)}{R_2} + 2B(1-\nu_3)R_2 - \nu_3 GR_2 \right] = \frac{1}{E_2} \left[ -\frac{C(1+\nu_2)}{R_2} + 2D(1-\nu_2)R_2 - \nu_2 HR_2 \right] \\ \frac{1}{E_2} \left[ -\frac{C(1+\nu_2)}{R_1} + 2D(1-\nu_2)R_1 - \nu_2 HR_1 \right] = \frac{1}{E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I] R_1 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

由轴向应力边界条件,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{E_3} (G - 4\nu_3 B) = \frac{1}{E_2} (H - 4\nu_2 D) \\ \frac{1}{E_1} (I - 4\nu_1 F) = \frac{1}{E_2} (H - 4\nu_2 D) \\ -\pi R_3^2 P = \pi R_1^2 I + \pi (R_2^2 - R_1^2) H + \pi (R_3^2 - R_2^2) G \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

由(15)~(17)式,即可得出待定系数  $A \sim I$  (缺  $E$ ),即

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_3^2} & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_2^2} & 2 & \frac{-1}{R_2^2} & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{R_1^2} & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-1-\nu_3}{E_3 R_2} & \frac{2R_2(1-\nu_3)}{E_3} & \frac{1+\nu_2}{E_2 R_2} & \frac{-2R_2(1-\nu_2)}{E_2} & 0 & \frac{-R_2\nu_3}{E_3} & \frac{R_2\nu_2}{E_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1-\nu_2}{E_2 R_1} & \frac{2R_1(1-\nu_2)}{E_2} & \frac{-2R_1(1-\nu_1)}{E_1} & 0 & \frac{-R_1\nu_2}{E_2} & \frac{R_1\nu_1}{E_1} \\ 0 & \frac{-4\nu_3}{E_3} & 0 & \frac{4\nu_2}{E_2} & 0 & \frac{1}{E_3} & \frac{-1}{E_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4\nu_2}{E_2} & \frac{-4\nu_1}{E_1} & 0 & \frac{-1}{E_2} & \frac{1}{E_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R_3^2 - R_2^2 & R_2^2 - R_1^2 & R_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ F \\ G \\ H \\ I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -P \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -R_3^2 P \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

由(19)式,即可得出待定系数  $F$ 、 $I$ ,从而根据(12)~(14)式,得出区域 1 的  $\epsilon$  值。

把(4)、(5)、(12)~(14)、(19)式代入(3)式,即得

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{4\pi n_{\text{eff}} L}{\lambda_{\text{Light}}} \left\{ -\frac{n_{\text{eff}}^2 p_{11}}{2E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I] - \frac{n_{\text{eff}}^2 p_{12}}{2E_1} [2F(1-\nu_1) - \nu_1 I] + \frac{1}{E_1} \left( 1 - \frac{n_{\text{eff}}^2 p_{12}}{2} \right) (I - 4\nu_1 F) \right\} \quad (20)$$

WFBG 阵列水听器的相位-声压灵敏度为

$$M_{\text{signal}} = 20 \lg \frac{A_{\Delta\varphi}}{P_0} - 120, \quad (21)$$

式中:  $A_{\Delta\varphi}$  为  $\Delta\varphi$  的振幅。  $M_{\text{signal}}$  的单位为 dB (以 1 rad/ $\mu\text{Pa}$  为参考值)。由于  $F$ 、 $I$  是由  $8 \times 8$  矩阵得到的,解析解较为复杂,于是采用数值解求得  $F$ 、 $I$ ,进而求得  $M_{\text{signal}}$ 。声压振幅  $P_0$  取 1  $\mu\text{Pa}$ ,  $L$  取 50 m。现有 WFBG 阵列光纤层(区域 1)为石英材料,  $E_1$  为 7 GPa,  $\nu_1$  为 0.17,  $R_1$  为 62.5 mm; 紫外固化层(区域 2)为丙烯酸树脂,  $E_2$  为 0.75 GPa,  $\nu_2$  为 0.45,  $R_2$  为 125 mm。在区域 1、区域 2 材料和尺寸不变的情况下,寻找最优的二次涂覆层(区域 3)

材料和尺寸,使水听器增敏效果最好。固定  $E_3$ 、 $\nu_3$  和  $R_3$  中的两个变量,研究  $M_{\text{signal}}$  与剩余变量的关系,如图 2 所示。其中,增敏层仍采用丙烯酸树脂时,  $R_3$  与  $M_{\text{signal}}$  的关系如图 2(a)所示,可知,  $R_3$  逐渐增大,  $M_{\text{signal}}$  逐渐增大,当  $R_3$  增大到 1 mm 后,  $M_{\text{signal}}$  基本不再变大。固定  $R_3$  为 1 mm,  $\nu_3$  为 0.45, 研究  $E_3$  和  $M_{\text{signal}}$  的关系,如图 2(b)所示,可知,当  $E_3$  逐渐增大时,  $M_{\text{signal}}$  逐渐变小,该变化规律说明材料的弹性模量越大,声压导致的轴向应变越小,从而引起的相位变化越小。固定  $R_3$  为 1 mm,  $E_3$  为 0.75 GPa, 研究  $\nu_3$  和  $M_{\text{signal}}$  的关系,如图 2(c)所示,可知,当  $\nu_3$  逐渐增大时,  $M_{\text{signal}}$  逐渐变

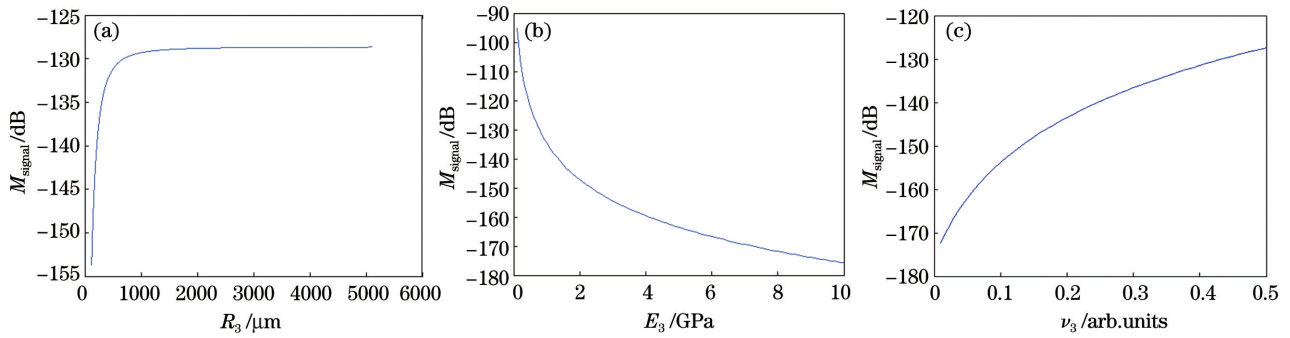


图 2  $M_{\text{signal}}$  与  $R_3$ 、 $E_3$ 、 $\nu_3$  的关系。(a)  $M_{\text{signal}}$  与  $R_3$ ; (b)  $M_{\text{signal}}$  与  $E_3$ ; (c)  $M_{\text{signal}}$  与  $\nu_3$

Fig. 2 Relationship between  $M_{\text{signal}}$  and  $R_3$ ,  $E_3$ ,  $\nu_3$ . (a) Between  $M_{\text{signal}}$  and  $R_3$ ; (b) between  $M_{\text{signal}}$  and  $E_3$ ; (c) between  $M_{\text{signal}}$  and  $\nu_3$

大, 该变化规律说明了材料的泊松比越大, 声压导致的横向应变越大, 从而引起的相位变化越大。

根据上述结论, 选用环氧树脂、聚酰亚胺、高密度聚乙烯和尼龙 1010 四种材料作为涂覆层材料。对 4 种材料进行增敏效果仿真, 如图 3 所示。4 种

材料参数和预计增敏效果如表 1 所示, 可知, 选用高密度聚乙烯进行二次涂覆的增敏效果较好, 相位-声压灵敏度估计可以提高 19.8 dB。

表 1 4 种材料特性及预计增敏效果

Table 1 Properties and expected sensitization effects of four kinds of materials

Material	Elastic modulus /GPa	Poisson's ratio	Sensitization effect /dB
Epoxy resin	1.00	0.380	16.5
Polyimide	1.35	0.329	8.5
Polyethylene	0.84	0.380	19.8
Nylon1010	1.07	0.340	13.3

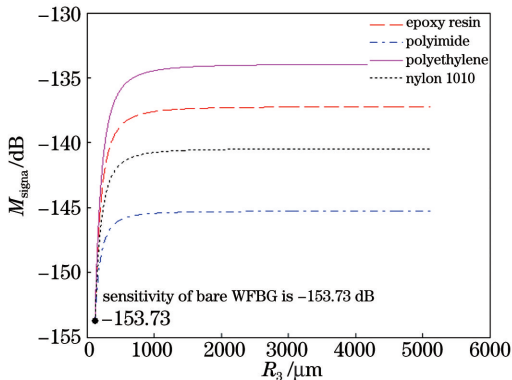


图 3  $R_3$  与  $M_{\text{signal}}$  的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between  $R_3$  and  $M_{\text{signal}}$

### 3 实验与分析

采用匹配 Michelson 干涉仪和  $3 \times 3$  零差对称算法解调 WFBG 阵列<sup>[18]</sup>, 实验系统如图 4 所示。

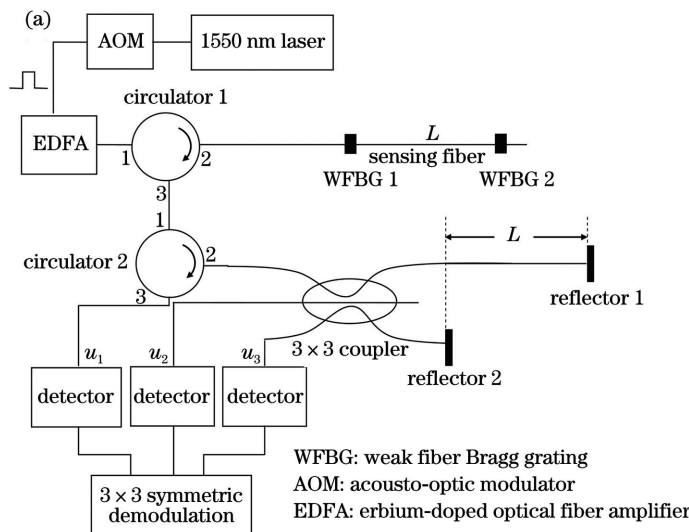


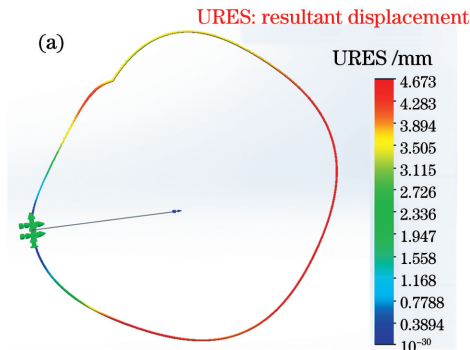
图 4 WFBG 水听器相位-声压灵敏度测试系统。(a) 系统; (b) 振动液柱; (c) 涂覆光纤

Fig. 4 Phase-sound pressure sensitivity testing system of WFBG hydrophone. (a) System; (b) vibrating liquid column; (c) coating fiber



图 4(a)中,1550.5 nm 波长的半导体激光器的线宽为 10 KHz; 声光调制器 (AOM) 工作频率为 150 MHz、上升时间为 20 ns, 设置驱动脉冲宽度为 300 ns, 周期为 5 ms; 光电探测器 1550 nm 波长响应度为 0.85 A/W, 带宽为 200 MHz; 采集卡采集频率为 50 MHz。采用图 4(b)所示的振动液柱法测试 2-WFBG 阵列的相位-声压灵敏度, 参考加速度计粘贴在振动罐体底部(灵敏度  $M_a$  为  $5.71 \text{ pc/ms}^{-2}$ ), 输出端连接电荷放大器(拨盘设置 5.71, 量程设置 100, 放大倍数  $M_{ak}$  为  $100/5.71$ ), 电荷放大器输出端连接示波器(振幅  $U_a$  为 60 mV)。采用涂覆机对普通单模光纤进行二次涂覆<sup>[20-21]</sup>, 制备直径为 0.4 mm 的高密度聚乙烯二次涂覆光缆, 如图 4(c)所示, 在 50 m 长二次涂覆光缆两端熔接 WFBG(中心波长为 1550.5 nm, 带宽为 2 nm, 反射率为 0.01%), 构成 2-WFBG 阵列, 并卷成直径为 6 cm 的 WFBG 环, WFBG 环通过单个夹具固定在支架上放入罐体内。罐体内水深  $l$  为 10 cm, 水面到 WFBG 阵列环中心的距离  $h$  为 5 cm。振动液柱法测试的 WFBG 阵列相位-声压灵敏度<sup>[22]</sup>可表示为

$$M_{\text{signal}} = 20 \log \frac{A_{\Delta\varphi} M_a M_{ak}}{U_a h \rho K} - 120, \quad (22)$$



式中:  $A_{\Delta\varphi}$  为系统解调出的水听器干涉相位信号的振幅;  $\rho$  为水的密度;  $K$  为加速度与水的相关系数,  $K = \sin(kh) / [kh \cos(kl)]$ ,  $k = 2\pi f / c$ ;  $c$  为水声速度, 取 1500 m/s;  $f$  为振动频率, 此处测试 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 的正弦声波。

为获取放入振动液柱内的长为 50 m、直径为 6 cm 的环状 2-WFBG 的频率响应特性, 仿真直径为 6 cm 的高密度聚乙烯涂覆光缆圆环的频响特性, 如图 5 所示。对圆环施加频率为 5, 7.5, 10 Hz, 加速度大小均为 1 g 的正弦信号。图 5(a) 为圆环的合位移情况, 图 5(b) 为圆环最大合位移处第 18901 个节点的频率响应特性, 其中 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率处的响应加速度分别为 3172.0, 3170.9, 3170.5  $\text{mm/s}^2$ 。由此, 5 Hz 频率处的激励信号响应最大, 10 Hz 处最小, 但三者差别不大。实际振动液柱罐中 2-WFBG 阵列被卷成了多个这样的圆环, 光脉冲在 2-WFBG 阵列中传输的相位变化还要看所有圆环的形变累积, 此外所有圆环只是通过单个夹具固定了一处, 并无固定的结构, 因此所测试的 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率处的声压-相位灵敏度不一定遵循单个圆环的大小变化规律, 但三者应该差别不大。

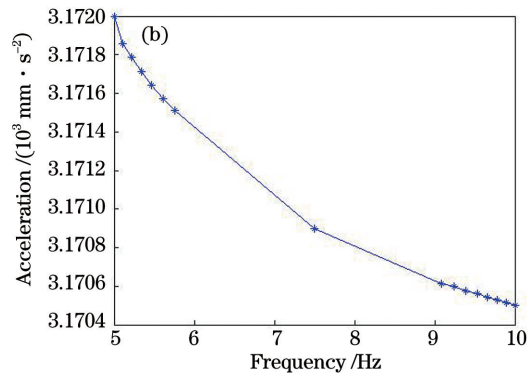


图 5 高密度聚乙烯光缆圆环的频率响应特性。(a) 圆环合位移; (b) 节点 18901 加速度响应

Fig. 5 Frequency response characteristics of the high density polyethylene fiber ring. (a) Displacement of the ring; (b) acceleration response of No.18901 node

裸 WFBG 阵列光纤层半径为 62.5 mm, 紫外固化层材料为丙烯酸树脂, 一次涂覆层 WFBG 阵列半径为 125 mm。图 6~8 为裸 2-WFBG 阵列中分别测试 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 正弦声波的时域和频域信号。三组信号的时域波形的信噪比较低, 可能原因是 WFBG 阵列环没有固定的结构, 振动致使环的结构出现微小变化, 导致光脉冲相位积累出现偏差。从频域上看, 最大振幅对应的频率均为所探测的声波频率, 低频噪声较丰富, 可能原因是驱动振动台的功

率放大器的低频噪声较大。参考加速度计振幅为 60 mV 时, 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率下所探测的正弦拟合相位幅度分别为 1.801, 2.398, 3.869 rad, 由(22)式得对应的相位-声压灵敏度分别为 -176.26 dB, -170.53 dB, -160.96 dB。

图 9~11 为 0.4 mm 直径高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器中, 分别测试 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 正弦声波的时域和频域信号。参考加速度计振幅为 60 mV 时, 5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率下所探测的正弦拟合相位幅

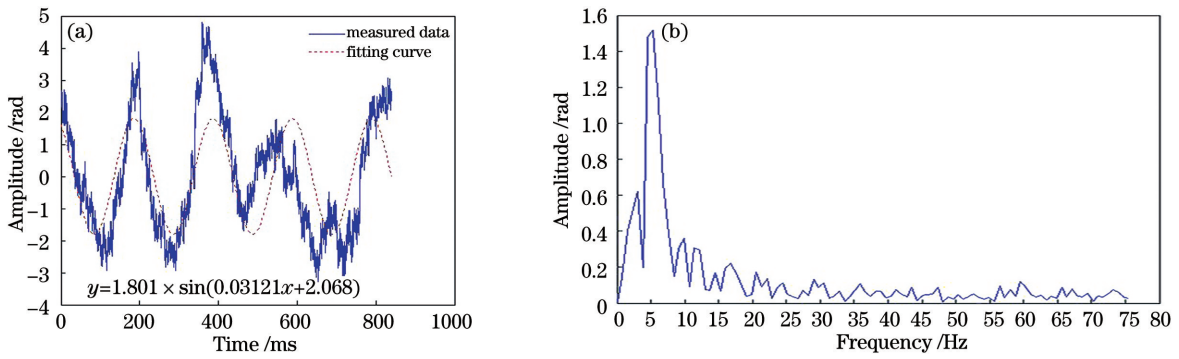


图 6 裸 WFBG 阵列的 5 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 6 5 Hz signal of bare WFBG array. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

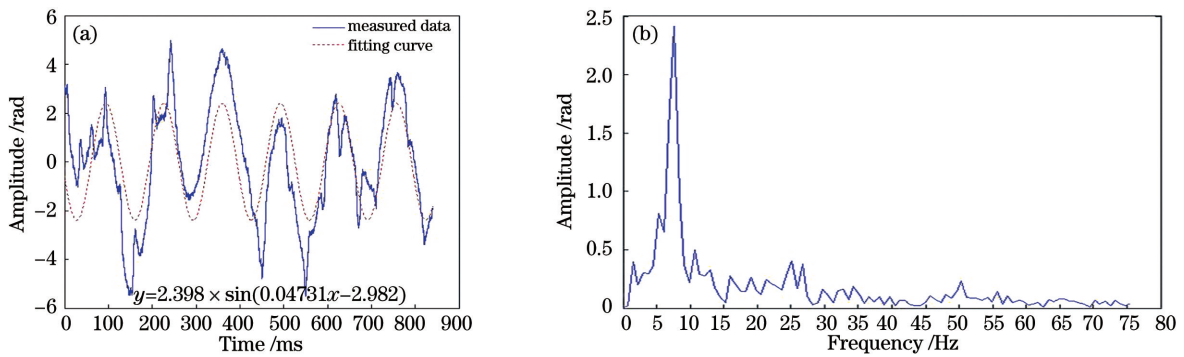


图 7 裸 WFBG 阵列的 7.5 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 7 7.5 Hz signal of bare WFBG array. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

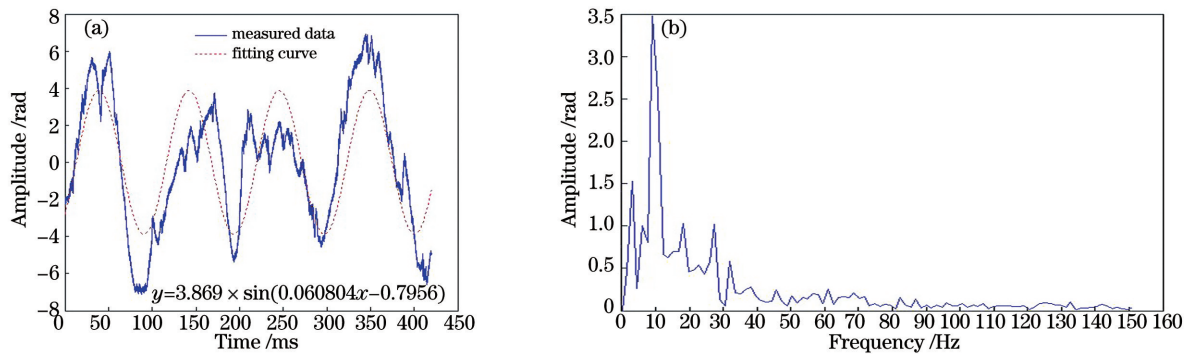


图 8 裸 WFBG 阵列的 10 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 8 10 Hz signal of bare WFBG array. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

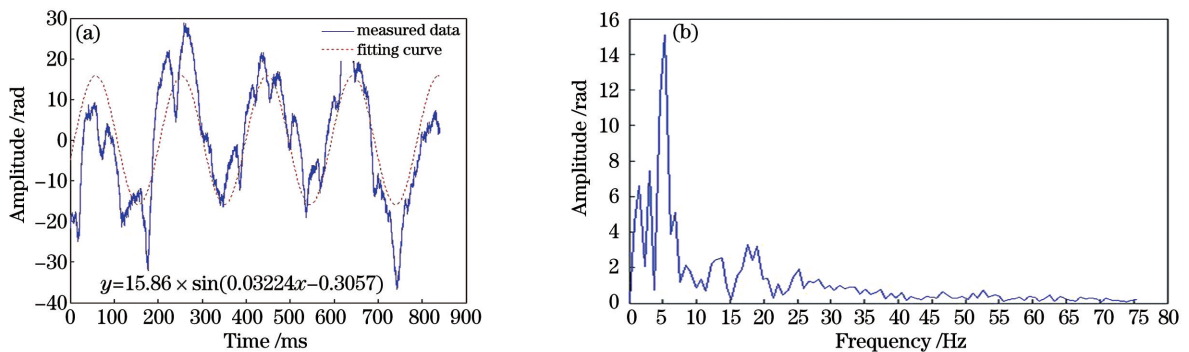


图 9 0.4 mm 直径高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器的 5 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 9 5 Hz signal of high density polyethylene coated WFBG hydrophone with 0.4 mm diameter. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

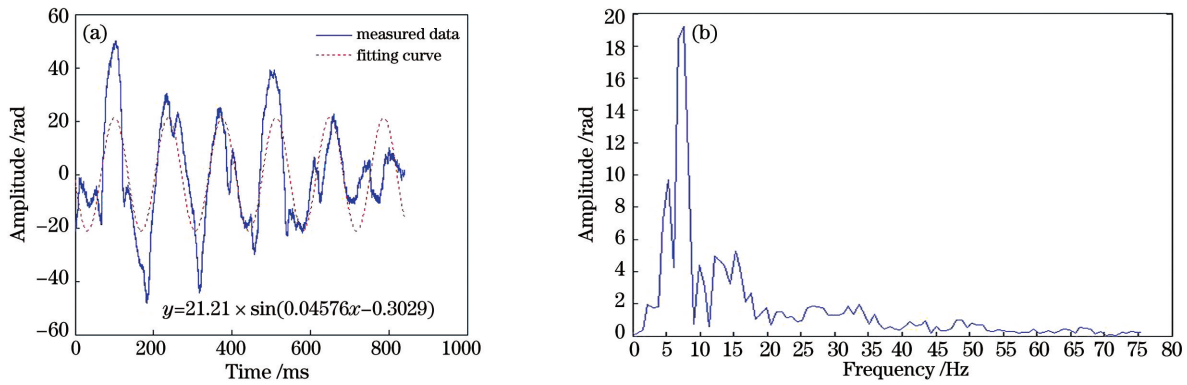


图 10 0.4 mm 直径高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器的 7.5 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 10 7.5 Hz signal of high density polyethylene coated WFBG hydrophone with 0.4 mm diameter. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

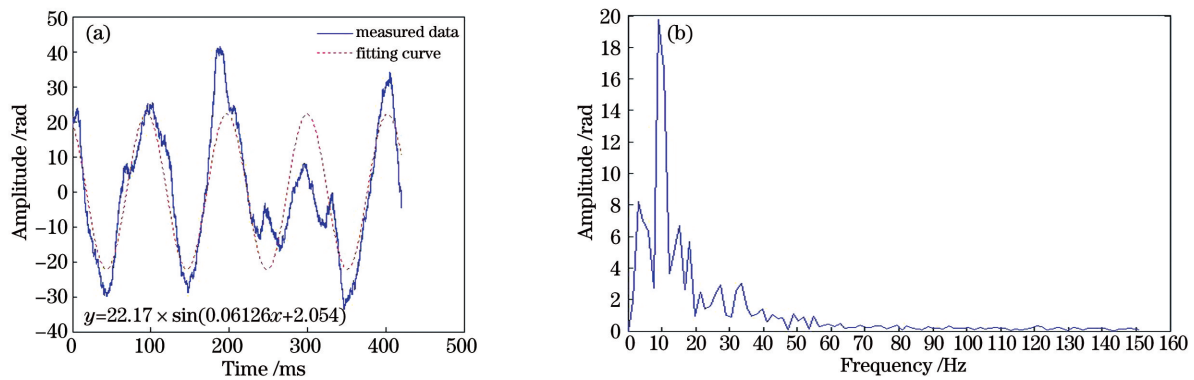


图 11 0.4 mm 直径高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器的 10 Hz 信号。(a)时域信号;(b)频域信号

Fig. 11 10 Hz signal of high density polyethylene coated WFBG hydrophone with 0.4 mm diameter. (a) Time domain signal; (b) frequency domain signal

度分别为 15.86, 21.21, 22.17 rad, 由(22)式得对应的相位-声压灵敏度分别为  $-132.74$  dB,  $-126.93$  dB,  $-126.04$  dB。

裸 WFBG 阵列、0.4 mm 直径高密度聚乙烯涂覆 WFBG 水听器的相位-声压灵敏度如表 2 所示。其中,裸 WFBG 阵列在 5~10 Hz 频率处的频响起伏为 15.3 dB,增敏 WFBG 水听器频响起伏为 6.7 dB,说明二次涂覆有助于提高 WFBG 阵列的频响一致性。5 Hz 频率下二次涂覆增敏达 43.52 dB,7.5 Hz 下达 43.6 dB,10 Hz 下达 34.92 dB,综合增敏

Table 2 Phase-sound pressure sensitivity of uncoated WFBG array and coated WFBG hydrophone

Sensor	unit: dB		
	5 Hz	7.5 Hz	10 Hz
Bare WFBG array	-176.26	-170.53	-160.96
Coated WFBG hydrophone	-132.74	-126.93	-126.04

敏达约 40 dB。实测增敏与理论仿真增敏 19.8 dB 差别较大,主要为裸 WFBG 阵列声压-相位灵敏度仿真数据过大造成的。

## 4 结 论

提出了一种二次涂覆增敏型 WFBG 水听器,采用 3 层复合材料应力模型指导 WFBG 阵列二次涂覆材料、厚度选择,仿真显示高密度聚乙烯(弹性模量为 0.84、泊松比为 0.38)可以使 WFBG 水听器增敏 19.8 dB;采用振动液柱法测试 5~10 Hz 频率下直径为 0.4 mm 涂覆 WFBG 的水听器的相位-声压灵敏度,结果显示综合增敏效果达约 40 dB。仿真和实验结果显示,采用高密度聚乙烯对栅距为 50  $\mu$ m 的 WFBG 阵列进行二次涂覆,可以构建高灵敏度的水听器,5, 7.5, 10 Hz 频率时的相位-声压灵敏度分别为  $-132.74$  dB,  $-126.93$  dB,  $-126.04$  dB,频响起伏为 6.7 dB。



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## Weak Reflection Fiber Bragg Grating Hydrophone with Secondary Coating Sensitization

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### Abstract

**Objective** A weak fiber Bragg grating (WFBG) array is fabricated online via wire drawing by a drawing tower, grating etching using a lithography platform, and primary coating by a ultra-violet (UV) curing device, wherein thousands of WFBGs are multiplexed. A WFBG array has the tensile strength of an ordinary fiber because of the array with no fusion point. It can be coated directly outside the UV-curable coating layer of the array to increase the underwater acoustic sensitivity and form hydrophones, which is expected to result in a towed line array with fine size, large aperture, and strong gain. There are two types of traditional theoretical analyses in case of a WFBG secondary coating. The first method is the two-layer model, which considers the fiber and the primary coating as the first layer and the second coating layer as the second layer. The two-layer model is considerably rough because of the small difference in fiber diameter, primary coating thickness, and secondary coating thickness. The second method is the three-layer model, which comprises an optical fiber layer, a primary coating layer, and a secondary coating layer. The stress values associated with the primary and secondary coating layers are directly equal to the external sound pressure, which exhibits a large error of fiber strain. In this study, a three-layer model according to the actual structure of the WFBG hydrophone with secondary coating is established. Further, the functional relation between the strain of the fiber layer and change in sound pressure can be established according to the boundary conditions of stress and displacement. The phase change law of optical pulse transmission in a fiber affected by sound pressure is studied, which provides the theoretical support required for the preparation of a WFBG hydrophone with secondary coating sensitization.

**Methods** In this study, a three-layer model for a WFBG hydrophone is established according to the actual structure comprising an optical fiber layer, a primary coating layer, and a secondary coating layer. The undetermined coefficients are used to obtain the stress, strain, and radial displacement in the three-layer regions, which are obtained according to the boundary conditions of radial displacement, radial stress, and axial stress. Further, the law of fiber strain affected by acoustic pressure is obtained, and the phase change rule with respect to the optical pulse in an optical fiber can be understood. High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is considered to be the secondary coating material in the theoretical model simulation, and a 0.4-mm-diameter HDPE-coated WFBG hydrophone is prepared. A 50-m-long WFBG hydrophone is rolled into a 6-cm-diameter ring and placed in a vibrating liquid column. The phase-sound pressure sensitivities of the hydrophone are measured at frequencies of 5, 7.5, 10 Hz, which are compared with those of the bare WFBG array to verify the sensitization effect of the hydrophone.

**Results and Discussions** The simulation results indicate that the phase-sound pressure sensitivity of the hydrophone increases with the increasing secondary coating thickness. The sensitivity remains unchanged when the radius of the hydrophone reaches 1 mm [Fig. 2(a)]. The sensitivity decreases with the increasing elastic modulus of the secondary coating material [Fig. 2(b)], indicating that the larger the elastic modulus, the smaller will be the axial strain caused by sound pressure change and the smaller will be the phase change. The sensitivity increases with the increasing Poisson's ratio [Fig. 2(c)], indicating that the larger the Poisson's ratio, the greater will be the

transverse strain caused by sound pressure change and the greater will be the phase change. Theoretical analysis shows that sensitivity can be increased by 19.8 dB with an HDPE coating (Fig. 3). The sensitivities of a 50-m-length bare WFBG array are  $-176.26 \text{ dB} (1 \text{ rad} \cdot \mu\text{Pa}^{-1}) @ 5 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 6),  $-170.53 \text{ dB} @ 7.5 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 7), and  $-160.96 @ 10 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 8), whereas those of a 50-m-long and 0.4-mm-diameter HDPE-coated WFBG hydrophone are  $-132.74 \text{ dB} @ 5 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 9),  $-126.93 \text{ dB} @ 7.5 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 10), and  $-126.04 \text{ dB} @ 10 \text{ Hz}$  (Fig. 11). When compared with the sensitivities of the bare WFBG array, the comprehensive sensitivity of WFBG is greater by approximately 40 dB (Table 2).

**Conclusions** Thus, a WFBG hydrophone with secondary coating sensitization is proposed in this study. The selection of secondary coating material and thickness of the WFBG array is guided by a three-layer composite stress model. Simulation results show that HDPE (elastic modulus is 0.84 and Poisson's ratio is 0.38) as the coating material can increase sensitivity by 19.8 dB. The sensitivities of a 0.4-mm-diameter WFBG hydrophone under frequencies of 5, 7.5, 10 Hz are measured using a vibrating liquid column. The overall sensitization effect is approximately 40 dB. Simulation and experimental results show that a high-sensitivity hydrophone can be obtained by coating a WFBG array with 50-m grating spacing via HDPE. The sensitivities are  $-132.74 \text{ dB} @ 5 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $-126.93 \text{ dB} @ 7.5 \text{ Hz}$ , and  $-126.04 \text{ dB} @ 10 \text{ Hz}$ , and the fluctuation in frequency response is 6.7 dB.

**Key words** fiber optics; fiber Bragg grating; weak reflection; secondary coating; hydrophone

**OCIS codes** 060.3735; 060.4230; 280.4788; 120.1880