

基于双频激光干涉相位检测的高精度波片测量

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摘要 波片精度对偏振光学系统性能有着重要的影响,故需要对其相位延迟量和快轴方位角进行高精度测量。提出了一种新型基于双频激光干涉相位检测的高精度波片测量方法,采用双频激光外差干涉光路,利用一个可旋转半波片和一个角锥反射棱镜测量待测波片,可实现任意波片的相位延迟量和快轴方位角的高精度同时测量。所提方法不受波片、偏振片等双折射器件的方位角精度的影响,从原理上避免了该类系统误差。所设计的系统具有共光路结构,测量稳定性高,信号处理采用相位检测方式相对于一般的光强检测方式测量精度更高。此外,所设计的测量系统中元件很少,结构简单,测量过程快捷。误差分析表明,在现有实验条件下,测量系统的波片相位延迟量的测量不确定度约为 $3.9'$,快轴方位角的测量不确定度约为 $5''$ 。实验对比结果表明,所提方法的测量结果与其他方法测量结果的一致性很好。重复性测量实验表明,测量结果的标准偏差约为 $2'$ 。

关键词 测量; 波片测量; 相位延迟量; 快轴方位角; 双频激光干涉; 相位检测

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1 引言

偏振光学系统广泛应用于传感检测、机械测量、生物医学、化工、通信和物理学等领域中,波片是偏振光学系统中的重要元件,其精度对系统性能具有决定性的影响^[1-5]。因此,波片的高精度测量具有重要意义。

目前,许多波片测量方法都基于光强测量原理,如消光法、电光/磁光调制法、干涉法、补偿法、光谱法和光栅法等:消光法利用旋转偏振元件检测出射光强的极值或变化来测量波片相位延迟量^[6-7];电光/磁光调制法一般在光路中插入电光或磁光调制器来调制光束的偏振态,再对消光位置进行判断以得到波片相位延迟量^[8-9];干涉法通常通过分析不同偏振状态下干涉信号的强度来测得波片相位延迟量^[10];补偿法使用某种相位补偿器来调制系统的总相位延迟量以获得波片相位延迟量^[11-12];光谱法通过分析波片相位延迟量与波长之间的关系来测量波片相位延迟量^[13];光栅法一般利用光栅将光束衍射成不同级次的光束,并分别测量相应光强,再利用旋转波片来测量相位延迟量^[14]。基于光强检测的测量方法的测量精度容易受到光强波动的影响,对光源和光路稳定性的要求较高。此外,上述方法中的多种方法均无法同时测量波片的快轴方

位角。

除光强法外,学者们还研究了其他原理的测量方法,如激光反馈谐振法^[15]、频率分裂法^[16]和 Mueller 矩阵椭圆偏法^[17]等:激光反馈谐振法利用激光器和外部反射镜构成外谐振腔,并在二者之间插入待测波片,通过研究信号相位与波片相位延迟量在谐振状态下的函数关系来推导出波片相位延迟量;频率分裂法将待测波片插入激光腔中,使光频发生分裂,再通过分析频率差与波片相位延迟量之间的关系来得到波片相位延迟量;Mueller 矩阵椭圆偏法通过一个 Mueller 矩阵微积分偏振模型来表征任意复合波片,并据此获得波片相位延迟量、快轴方位角等多重偏振特性。这些研究是对波片测量方法的积极探索。

提出了一种新型基于双频激光干涉光路和相位检测法的任意波片测量方法,利用一个可旋转半波片和一个角锥反射棱镜测量待测波片,可实现任意波片相位延迟量和快轴方位角的同时高精度测量。波片相位延迟量由信号相位直接决定,不受波片等双折射器件方位角精度的影响,从原理上避免了该类系统误差,且相位检测方式相对于一般的光强检测方式具有更高的测量精度。系统具有共光路结构,测量稳定性高。此外,测量系统元件很少,结构简单,测量过程快捷。

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2 测量原理

测量系统光路如图 1 所示。用一个高稳频精度的横向塞曼双频氦氖激光器作为光源,其发出一对相互正交的 p 线偏振光和 s 线偏振光,偏振方向分别平行于 X 轴和 Y 轴。该双频光束输入到分光镜后被分成透射光和反射光两部分,两部分都包含 p 偏振分量和 s 偏振分量。反射光经过一个透光轴方向为 45° 的偏振器后, p 光和 s 光在偏振器的透光轴方向上形成干涉并被之后的光电探测器接收,最后将产生的交流信号作为参考信号送入相位计(图 1 中未画出)中。参考信号的表达式为

$$I_1 = I_{01} \cos [2\pi(f_p - f_s)t + (\Phi_{p,01} - \Phi_{s,01})], \quad (1)$$

式中: I_1 和 I_{01} 分别为参考信号的光强和光强最大值; f_p 和 f_s 分别为 p 分量和 s 分量的频率; $\Phi_{p,01}$ 和 $\Phi_{s,01}$ 分别为

参考光路中 p 分量和 s 分量的初始相位; t 为时间。

透射光依次通过一个标准半波片和待测波片后被角锥棱镜以平行于入射光的方向反射,被反射的光先后通过待测波片和标准半波片后被分光镜反射。被分光镜反射的光在经过另一个透光轴方向为 45° 的偏振器后, p 光和 s 光在该偏振器的透光轴方向上形成干涉并被另一个光电探测器接收,最后将此时产生的交流信号作为测量信号送入相位计中。测量信号的表达式为

$$I_2 = I_{02} \cos [2\pi(f_p - f_s)t + (\Phi_{p,02} - \Phi_{s,02}) + \Delta\Phi], \quad (2)$$

式中: I_2 和 I_{02} 分别为测量信号的光强和光强最大值; $\Phi_{p,02}$ 和 $\Phi_{s,02}$ 分别为测量光路中 p 分量和 s 分量的初始相位; $\Delta\Phi$ 为标准半波片旋转时测量信号相对于参考信号的相位差变化。该相位差变化包含了被测波片的相位延迟量和快轴信息,可通过相位计测得。

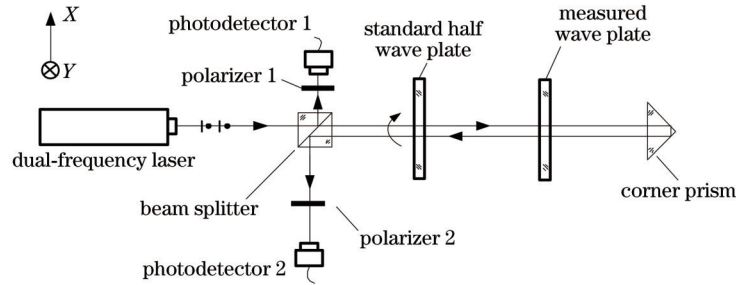


图 1 测量系统示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of measurement system

测量时需转动标准半波片,将标准半波片安装在高精度光学分度头上以进行转动。设标准半波片的快轴与 X 轴的夹角(方位角)为 ψ ,待测波片的相位延迟

量为 τ ,快轴方位角为 θ 。根据偏振器件的琼斯矩阵公式^[18],待测波片的琼斯矩阵为

$$G_M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\tau/2) + i \sin(\tau/2) \cos 2\theta & -i \sin(\tau/2) \sin 2\theta \\ -i \sin(\tau/2) \sin 2\theta & \cos(\tau/2) - i \sin(\tau/2) \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

标准半波片的琼斯矩阵为

$$G_H = \begin{bmatrix} i \cos 2\psi & -i \sin 2\psi \\ -i \sin 2\psi & -i \cos 2\psi \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

设入射 p 偏振分量的琼斯向量为 $A_p \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$,其第二次通过半波片后变为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix} = A_p G_H G_M G_M G_H \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = A_p \begin{bmatrix} P_2 \exp(i\delta) \\ -iP_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

设入射 s 偏振分量的琼斯向量为 $A_s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,其第二次通过半波片后变为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_s \\ x_s \end{bmatrix} = A_s G_H G_M G_M G_H \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = A_s \begin{bmatrix} -iP_1 \\ P_2 \exp(-i\delta) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

式中: $P_1 = |\sin \tau \sin [2(2\psi - \theta)]|$; $P_2 =$

$\{\cos^2 \tau + \sin^2 \tau \cos^2 [2(\theta - 2\psi)]\}^{1/2}$; $\delta = \arctan \{ \tan \tau \times \cos [2(\theta - 2\psi)] \}$ 。

根据式(5)和式(6),输出的测量信号中 p 偏振分量和 s 偏振分量的相位差为

$$\Phi = 2\delta = 2 \arctan \{ \tan \tau \cos [2(\theta - 2\psi)] \}. \quad (7)$$

由于测量过程中参考信号保持不变,因此该相位差的变化 $\Delta\Phi$ 即为测量信号相对于参考信号的相位差变化。为不失一般性,设 p 偏振分量的频率大于 s 偏振分量。由式(7)可知:当 $\theta = 2\psi$ 时, $\Delta\Phi$ 等于最大值 $\Delta\Phi_{\max}$, p 偏振分量的相位超前 s 偏振分量 2τ ,记此时半波片快轴方位角为 ψ_{\max} ;当 $\theta = 2\psi + \pi/2$ 时, $\Delta\Phi$ 等于最小值 $\Delta\Phi_{\min}$, p 偏振分量的相位滞后 s 偏振分量 2τ ,记此时半波片快轴方位角为 ψ_{\min} 。因此,待测波片的相位延迟量为

$$\tau = \frac{\Delta\Phi_{\max} - \Delta\Phi_{\min}}{4}, \quad (8)$$

快轴方位角为

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 2\psi_{\max}, & \theta = 2\psi \\ \theta = 2\psi_{\min} + \pi/2, & \theta = 2\psi + \pi/2 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

一般的波片测量方法根据光强极值或光强变化来确定波片、偏振片等双折射器件的转角位置,然后得到相位延迟量,其精度不可避免地受光强稳定性和偏振器件所在的旋转装置的转角位置判断精度影响。然而,在所提方法中,从式(8)可知,相位延迟量由测量信号与参考信号的相位差的最大值和最小值之差直接决定,从原理上直接避免了光强波动和实验装置的固有影响,同时相位检测方式的精度又高于一般的光强检测方式,因此所提方法具有信号处理简单、精度高和固有系统误差源少的优点。由式(9)可知,波片的快轴方位角也可同时确定,且快轴位置是根据相位差极值确定的,故所提方法对快轴方位角的判断精度也高于一般光强法的判断精度。由于测量光束和参考光束均含有p偏振分量和s偏振分量,光路符合共光路结构,故所设计系统抗干扰能力较强、稳定性较好。从图1可知,测量系统元件很少,且只有一个旋转装置,结构简单。从测量原理可知,测量时只需通过控制器驱动安装了标准半波片的高精度分度头转动,同时监测相位计所测得的测量信号相对参考信号的相位差变化,并分别记录其最大值、最小值和二者对应的分度头转角位置,即可由式(8)和式(9)得到被测波片的相位延迟量和快轴方位角,测量过程快捷。

3 误差分析与实验

影响实验系统对波片相位延迟量的测量不确定的误差源主要有相位测量精度、光源频率稳定性、机械安装误差、标准半波片相位延迟量精度和环境温度变化等,下面进行逐一分析。

1) 相位测量精度

实验中的相位测量采用基于差动鉴相技术^[19]的相位计(北京市普锐科创科技有限公司,PT-1313B),其相位测量精度为 0.1° ,由式(8)可知其导致的误差 σ_1 为 $90''$ 。

2) 光源频率稳定性

光源频率的不稳定会导致相位测量产生误差。实验中光源采用横向塞曼双频高精度稳频氦氖激光器,其频率稳定性约为 2×10^{-8} ,故由其引起的误差 σ_2 可忽略。

3) 待测波片表面倾斜

若待测波片表面与光束不严格垂直,则光束p分量和s分量在波片中的路径会额外增加,这将导致测量信号与参考信号的相位差发生变化,并影响最终的测量结果。

波片相位延迟量和厚度的关系为

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n_e - n_o)D = 2k\pi + \tau, \quad (10)$$

式中: n_o 、 n_e 为波片的o光折射率和e光折射率; D 为波片厚度; λ 为激光真空波长(本实验中其取值为 633 nm); k 为波片级数,一般取值为 $10 \sim 20$,本实验中所用的待测波片的厚度约为 1 mm ,故 $k=14$ 。

当被测波片倾斜,其法线与光束方向有一很小的夹角 β 时,波片厚度增加了 $(1/\cos\beta - 1)$ 倍,由此引入的相位延迟量偏差近似为

$$\Delta\tau = \left(\frac{1}{\cos\beta} - 1 \right) (2k\pi + \tau), \quad (11)$$

实验中可通过使被测波片反射光回授的方法来调整波片以保证被测波片与光路的垂直度,一般可达到 $\beta=2'$ 的水平,由式(3)~(8)和式(11)可得由此引起的误差小于 $8''$ 。

此外,还需要考虑波片倾斜对双折射的影响^[17],由实验参数可得由此引起的误差约为 $6''$ 。综上,该项误差源引起的误差 σ_3 约为 $14''$ 。

4) 标准半波片表面倾斜和其不是理想半波片而引起的误差

由式(10)和式(11)可知,标准半波片表面倾斜可等效为额外的相位延迟量,其效果可以与波片相位延迟量不是理想的 180° 合并。标准半波片不是理想波片对测量的影响主要体现在光束椭圆偏化。经过不理想的半波片后,p分量和s分量从本应该只有偏振方向发生旋转而偏振态仍保持线偏振态的状态变为了偏振态发生了微小椭圆偏化,从而导致测量误差。相对于半波片的相位延迟量精度,该误差为高阶小量。实验中所用标准半波片为Thorlabs公司生产的复合零级波片,相位延迟量精度为 $\lambda/300$,由式(3)~(8)和式(11)可得由此引起的误差小于 $20''$ 。

同样也需要考虑标准半波片倾斜对双折射的影响,其引起的误差约为 $6''$ 。此外,实验中使用的是复合零级波片,复合波片中的轴对准误差会导致延迟、快轴方位角和附加旋光度的误差^[20]。所用标准半波片的轴对准精度约为 0.1° ,由文献[20]可知引起的误差约为 $20''$ 。综上,标准半波片引起的误差 σ_4 约为 $46''$ 。

5) 参考信号和测量信号的光强不相等引起的误差

参考光路与测量光路的光强不相等会导致相位测量结果的非线性误差^[21]。然而,如能将参考信号和测量信号的光强度调整为近似相等(如在光强较大的光路中插入衰减片),则该误差可以忽略。本实验中两条光路的光强近似相等,故该项误差 σ_5 可忽略。

6) 环境温度波动引起的误差

环境温度波动对波片相位延迟量的影响为

$$\sigma_6 = 2 \left[\frac{2\pi D}{\lambda} \frac{d(n_e - n_o)}{dT} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_e - n_o) \alpha D \right] \Delta T, \quad (12)$$

式中: ΔT 为环境温度变化量; α 为材料膨胀系数, 所用波片的材料为石英晶体, 故 $\alpha = 2.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, 且

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dn_o}{dT} = -0.5452 \times 10^{-5} \\ \frac{dn_e}{dT} = -0.6509 \times 10^{-5} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

实验在恒温环境中进行且测量时间很短, 故环境温度波动在实验过程中容易控制在 $0.05 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 之内。实验中所用波片的厚度约为 1 mm , 当 T 变化 $0.05 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 时, 由式(7)可知波片相位延迟量变化 σ_6 约为 $3.5'$ 。

综上, 在本实验条件下, 实验系统测量波片相位延迟量的不确定度为

$$\Delta_{\text{sum}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^6 \sigma_i^2} \approx 3.9' \quad (14)$$

波片快轴方位角的测量精度主要受光源频率稳定性、相位最大值与最小值的判断精度, 以及分度头转角

精度影响。前二者的影响由前分析可知可以忽略, 故快轴方位角测量精度主要由分度头转角精度决定。本实验中所使用的分度头转角定位精度约为 $5''$, 故本实验条件下, 实验系统测量波片快轴位置的不确定度约为 $5''$ 。

实验中光源采用波长为 632.8 nm 的稳频双频氦氖激光器, 频率稳定性约为 2×10^{-8} 。安装标准半波片的光学分度头的转角定位精度约为 $5''$, 并通过光路调节使被测波片和标准半波片与光路的垂直度小于 $2'$, 实验温度为 $22.8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$, 测量每个波片样品的过程中温度变化保持在 $0.05 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 以内。

实验对每个样品进行了 6 次重复测量, 其中一个 $1/4$ 波片的实验结果如表 1 所示。为保证测量的独立性, 每次测量之间都进行了挡光, 故每次测量的相位差数据不连续。另外, 测量结果与待测波片快轴方位角的位置无关, 故每次测量时待测波片随机放置。这两点都体现在了表 1 中。

表 1 某个 $1/4$ 波片的测量结果

Table 1 Measurement results of quarter wave plate

Experiment No.	$\Phi_{\text{max}} / (^\circ)$	$\psi_{\text{max}} / (^\circ)$	$\Phi_{\text{min}} / (^\circ)$	$\psi_{\text{min}} / (^\circ)$	$\tau / (^\circ)$	$\theta / (^\circ)$
1	501.762	12.373	131.523	-32.627	92.56	24.746
2	411.171	22.521	41.012	-22.478	92.54	45.042
3	380.028	48.824	9.947	3.825	92.52	97.648
4	413.531	77.025	43.329	32.025	92.55	154.050
5	585.177	-31.713	214.738	-76.713	92.61	-63.426
6	541.173	-70.080	170.814	-115.080	92.59	-140.160

实验共对 4 个 $1/4$ 波片和 4 个半波片进行了测量, 结果如表 2 所示。可以看到, 测量重复性较好, 波片相

位延迟量的测量标准偏差约为 $2'$ 。

表 2 $1/4$ 波片与半波片的相位延迟量测量结果

Table 2 Phase retardation measurement results of quarter wave plates and half wave plates

Wave plate	Experiment 1 / (^\circ)	Experiment 2 / (^\circ)	Experiment 3 / (^\circ)	Experiment 4 / (^\circ)	Experiment 5 / (^\circ)	Experiment 6 / (^\circ)	Average / (^\circ)	Standard deviation / (')
Quarter wave plate 1	92.56	92.54	92.52	92.55	92.61	92.59	92.562	1.99
Quarter wave plate 2	100.26	100.31	100.30	100.25	100.27	100.31	100.283	1.59
Quarter wave plate 3	93.34	93.35	93.36	93.29	93.35	93.29	93.330	1.90
Quarter wave plate 4	89.25	89.20	89.19	89.16	89.21	89.18	89.198	1.84
Half wave plate 1	188.18	188.12	188.15	188.21	188.18	188.19	188.172	1.91
Half wave plate 2	177.21	177.18	177.23	177.25	177.19	177.22	177.213	1.55
Half wave plate 3	182.47	182.47	182.53	182.52	182.49	182.55	182.505	2.00
Half wave plate 4	185.58	185.62	185.61	185.56	185.56	185.55	185.580	1.74

将所提方法(ExpI)得到的测量结果与文献[22]中的测量方法(ExpII)和消光式椭圆偏仪(ExpIII)的测量结果进行了比对, 结果如表 3 所示。可以发现, 三种方法的测量结果吻合得很好。

最后, 需要指出的是, 所提方法中的光源不限于双

频激光器。例如, 使用一个普通的单频激光器作为光源, 将其输出光分光后将其中一束光用调制器进行频移, 再用偏振片将二者的偏振态调整为相互正交的线偏振态, 将二者进行合光后可达到与双频激光器相同的效果。

表 3 所提方法测量结果与其他两种测量方法所得结果的比较
Table 3 Comparison of results obtained by proposed method and other two methods

Wave plate	ExpI / (°)	ExpII / (°)	ExpIII / (°)	Error between ExpI and ExpII / (')	Error between ExpI and ExpIII / (')	Error between ExpII and ExpIII / (')
Quarter wave plate 1	92.562	92.54	92.61	1.3	2.9	4.2
Quarter wave plate 2	100.283	100.27	100.25	0.8	2.0	1.2
Quarter wave plate 3	93.330	93.29	93.36	2.4	4.2	6.6
Quarter wave plate 4	89.198	89.16	89.10	2.3	5.9	3.6
Half wave plate 1	188.172	188.14	188.26	1.9	5.3	7.2
Half wave plate 2	177.213	177.21	177.25	0.2	2.2	2.4
Half wave plate 3	182.505	182.53	182.48	1.5	1.5	3.0
Half wave plate 4	185.580	185.60	185.71	1.2	7.8	6.6

4 结 论

提出了一种基于双频激光干涉法和相位检测的高精度波片测量方法,使用了一个可旋转半波片和一个角锥反射棱镜并采用双频激光外差干涉光路,最终可实现任意波片的相位延迟量和快轴方位角的同时测量。所提方法不受波片、偏振片等双折射器件的方位角精度影响,从原理上避免了该类系统误差。所设计的系统具有共光路结构,测量稳定性高,信号处理采用相位检测方式,该方式相对于一般的光强检测方式测量精度更高。推导了测量公式并搭建了波片测量系统。现有实验条件下的误差分析表明,波片相位延迟量的测量不确定度约为 $3.9'$,快轴方位角的测量不确定度约为 $5''$ 。实验比对结果表明,所提方法的测量结果与其他方法的一致性很好,重复测量结果的标准偏差约为 $2'$ 。此外,测量系统的元件很少,结构简单,测量过程快捷,十分适用于波片的高精度快速测量。

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High-Accuracy Wave Plate Measurement Based on Dual-Frequency Laser Interferometry and Phase Detection

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Abstract

Objective The accuracy of wave plates has a significant influence on the performance of polarized optical systems, and thus the high-accuracy measurement of their phase retardation and fast axis azimuths is required. Many wave plate measurement methods at present are based on the principle of light intensity measurement. The measurement accuracy is easily affected by light intensity fluctuations, and the requirements for light source and stability of light path are high. Quite a few methods among them cannot measure the fast axis azimuth of the wave plate at the same time. Therefore, many researchers have also studied other measurement methods, such as laser feedback method, to improve the performance of wave plate measurement. In this study, a high-accuracy wave plate measurement method based on dual-frequency laser interferometry and phase detection is proposed. It has good advantages of wave plate measurement.

Methods A dual-frequency laser heterodyne interference optical path is constructed by using a rotatable half-wave plate and a corner prism in this study (Fig. 1). The relationship between the phase retardation of the wave plate to be measured and the phase difference between the measured signal and the reference signal is obtained by Jones matrix method. During the measurement, the phase retardation and the fast axis azimuth of the measured wave plate can be obtained by rotating the half wave plate, monitoring the change of phase difference between the measured signal and the reference signal through a phase meter, and recording the maximum value and minimum value as well as the corresponding fast axis azimuth of the half wave plate.

Results and Discussions Error analysis shows that the measurement uncertainty of the phase retardation is about $3.9'$, and that of the fast axis azimuth is about $5''$ under the experimental conditions. The experimental comparison results indicate that the result of the proposed method is in good agreement with that of other methods. The repeated experiments show that the measurement standard deviation is about $2'$. The measurement is not affected by the azimuth accuracy of birefringent devices such as wave plates and polarizers in principle. The common optical path structure is one of the advantages of the proposed measurement system, so the measurement is highly stable. The signal processing adopts the phase detection means which has higher accuracy than intensity detection means. In addition, the proposed method has the advantages of few components, a simple structure and a quick measurement process.

Conclusions Wave plates are important optical components, whose accuracy has a significant influence on the performance of polarized optical systems. Therefore, the high-precision measurement of the phase retardation and fast axis azimuth of the wave plate is required. A high-accuracy wave plate measurement method based on dual-frequency laser interferometry and phase detection is proposed in this paper. A dual-frequency laser heterodyne interference optical path is constructed by using a rotatable half-wave plate and a corner prism. It can accurately measure the phase retardation and the fast axis azimuth of an arbitrary wave plate. The measurement is not affected by the azimuth accuracy of birefringent devices such as wave plates and polarizers in principle. The common optical path structure is one of the advantages of the measurement system, so the measurement stability is good. The signal processing adopts the phase detection means which has higher accuracy than intensity detection means. The measurement formulae are deduced and the measurement system

is built. Error analysis reveals that the measurement uncertainty of the phase retardation is about $3.9'$, and that of the fast axis azimuth is about $5''$ under the experimental conditions. The experimental comparison results indicate that the result of the proposed method is in good agreement with that of other methods. The repeated experiments demonstrate that the measurement standard deviation is about $2'$. In addition, the presented method has the advantages of few components, a simple structure and a quick measurement process.

Key words measurement; wave plate measurement; phase retardation; fast axis azimuth; dual-frequency laser interference; phase detection