

## 热辐射环境下多涂层目标红外偏振特性分析

蔡伟, 陈栋\*, 杨志勇, 张志利, 张志伟, 陆高翔

火箭军工程大学兵器发射理论与技术国家重点实验室, 陕西 西安 710025

**摘要** 针对金属多涂层目标在复杂环境下的红外偏振特性难题,提出了多涂层目标的表面辐射传输模型。根据红外辐射的特点,将探测器接收的红外辐射强度分为目标自发辐射强度和反射环境的红外辐射强度,其中自发辐射强度的求解根据能量守恒定律和非涅耳反射定律,反射辐射强度根据能量守恒定律、非涅耳反射定律和基于 P-G 模型的目标偏振双向反射率进行计算,并据此推导了目标表面的偏振双向反射方程,求解了多层涂层靶体的光学传输模型。依据热辐射环境下目标红外偏振特性模型,分别研究了涂层数量和环境热辐射强度比对多层涂层目标红外偏振特性的影响。仿真结果与实验结果接近,证明所提传输模型具有较好的拟合能力。

**关键词** 探测器; 红外偏振成像; 偏振特性; 多层涂层; 辐射传输; 透射模型

**中图分类号** TP72 **文献标志码** A

**DOI:** 10.3788/AOS230834

## 1 引言

与传统成像探测方法不同,偏振探测可以有效识别目标的偏振特征,而红外偏振探测不仅可以获得光谱和强度信息,还可以根据目标红外辐射平行分量和垂直分量的差异,表征光的三维信息——红外偏振特性,显著提高了目标探测能力,能够有效区分人造金属目标和自然背景的特征差异,提高目标与背景对比度<sup>[1-2]</sup>。由于红外偏振探测能够更全面地反映目标的细节信息,因此红外偏振探测被广泛应用于金属疲劳检测、目标探测等领域<sup>[3-5]</sup>。

偏振双向反射分布函数<sup>[6]</sup> (pBRDF)介绍了基于双向反射分布函数(BRDF)的偏振情况,描述了目标表面入射和反射能量的分布,并搭建了目标偏振特性与材料、辐射波长、入射和反射角、表面粗糙度等影响因素之间内在关系的数学模型。2005年,瑞典国防研究局在研究装甲车偏振成像实验时,完成了对三维目标模型的计算仿真<sup>[7]</sup>。2007年,Thilak等<sup>[8]</sup>基于微面元理论建立了pBRDF模型,利用该模型推导出入射光为自然光条件下散射光的偏振度表达式。2016年,墨西哥国立大学Zhan等<sup>[9]</sup>考虑了金属表面的漫散射,建立了一种改进的pBRDF模型并用于金属材质表面参数反演。2011年,王霞等<sup>[10]</sup>在当时的双向反射内部函数模型基础上,提出了广义的红外pBRDF模型。2016年,张焱等<sup>[11]</sup>在红外辐射基本理论的基础上,详细分析推导了红外反射、热辐射、红外散射等光波传播过程的偏振效应。同年,Chen等<sup>[12]</sup>基于pBRDF模型建立了

自发热辐射偏振传输方程,计算发射率对目标表面上自发辐射偏振特性的影响。Wang等<sup>[13]</sup>和Zhu等<sup>[14]</sup>基于微面元散射特性建立了三分量pBRDF模型,分析了光作用在金属表面上的偏振和反射特性。2020年,柳祎等<sup>[15]</sup>研究了表面粗糙度和入射角对目标表面红外偏振特性的影响,得出红外偏振度与表面粗糙度呈负相关的结论。

上述研究主要对目标表面反射偏振特性和目标自身热发射偏振特性进行分析。热辐射环境下多涂层目标红外偏振特性的研究结果鲜有报道。在复杂环境下,目标可能受到附近热源的影响,目标表面的红外偏振特性可能发生显著变化。本课题组前期开展了热辐射环境下目标红外辐射偏振特性的研究,主要研究了环境热辐射比目标红外线偏振度的影响,但覆盖多种涂层的内部影响因素较为复杂,迫切需要建立一种能反映多涂层红外目标偏振特性的分析模型。本文针对金属多涂层目标在复杂环境下的红外偏振特性难题,提出了多涂层目标的表面辐射传输模型,并依据热辐射环境下目标红外偏振特性模型,分别研究了涂层数量和环境热辐射强度比对多层涂层目标红外偏振特性的影响。仿真结果与实验结果表明,所提传输模型具有较好的拟合能力。

## 2 理论推导

## 2.1 热辐射环境下目标红外偏振特性

红外偏振探测器接收的热辐射信息主要包括目标的自发热辐射、目标表面反射的环境热辐射和来自大

收稿日期: 2023-04-17; 修回日期: 2023-05-29; 录用日期: 2023-06-26; 网络首发日期: 2023-07-14

通信作者: \*chendon2022@163.com

气的散射光热辐射。在这 3 种热辐射中,大气散射热辐射对目标红外偏振效应的影响最小,这是因为大气散射热辐射方向具有随机性,同时实验目标与成像装置之间的探测距离较近,此时可以忽略大气热辐射的影响。因此,进入偏振探测器的大气热辐射可以忽略不计。优化热辐射环境下的红外偏振分析模型,检测系统只接收目标表面反射的环境热辐射和自身热辐射,图 1 为基于微面元模型的热辐射环境下目标表面热辐射传递模型示意图,其中  $I_R$  为目标的反射热辐射强度,  $I_E$  为目标自发热辐射强度,  $\psi_i$  为入射光天顶角,  $\psi_r$  为探测器探测天顶角。

$$I_{\text{Accept}} = \varepsilon(\lambda, \psi_i) I_E + R(\lambda, \psi_i, \phi_i, \psi_r, \phi_r) I_R, \quad (1)$$

$$R(\lambda, \psi_i, \phi_i, \psi_r, \phi_r) =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} F(\psi_i, \phi_i, \psi_r, \phi_r) \sin \psi_r \cos \psi_r d\psi_r d\phi_r, \quad (2)$$

式中:  $\varepsilon(\lambda, \psi_r)$  为目标在特定波长和方向上的热辐射吸收率;  $R(\lambda, \psi_r)$  为目标在特定波长和方向上的热辐射反射率;  $F(\psi_i, \phi_i, \psi_r, \phi_r)$  为带微面元的 P-G 模型<sup>[16]</sup>。

通常用 Stokes 矢量表示光的偏振状态。Stokes 矢

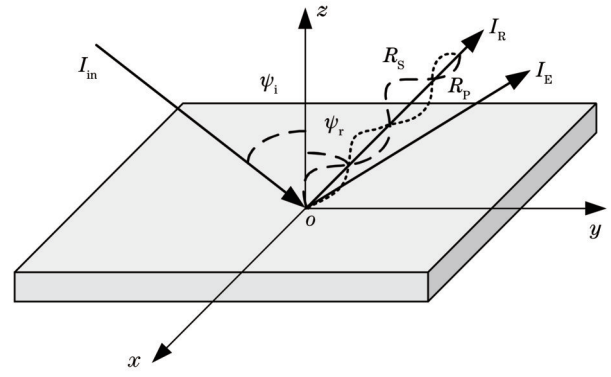


图 1 热辐射传递模型示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of heat radiation transfer model

量一般表示为  $S = (S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3)^T$ , 自然环境中圆偏振光的  $S_3$  分量很小, 故可忽略不计<sup>[17]</sup>, 因此 Stokes 矢量退化为三阶矩阵  $S = (S_0, S_1, S_2)^T$ 。

根据能量守恒定律<sup>[17]</sup>和菲涅耳穆勒矩阵, 可以得到从目标表面到探测器的热辐射 Stokes 矢量。当入射光为自然光时, 有

$$S_{\text{out}} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{\text{out},0} \\ S_{\text{out},1} \\ S_{\text{out},2} \end{bmatrix} = \varepsilon(\lambda, \psi_i) \cdot I_E + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} F(\psi_i, \phi_i, \psi_r, \phi_r) \sin \psi_r \cos \psi_r d\psi_r d\phi_r S_{\text{in}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_E + \frac{(I_R - I_E)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos^4 \psi_N \cos \psi_i} \sin \psi_r (R_S + R_P) d\psi_r d\phi_r \\ \frac{(I_R - I_E)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos^4 \psi_N \cos \psi_i} \cos(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_S - R_P) d\psi_r d\phi_r \\ \frac{(I_R - I_E)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos^4 \psi_N \cos \psi_i} \sin(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_P - R_S) d\psi_r d\phi_r \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

式中:  $S_{\text{in}}$  为入射光的 Stokes 矢量;  $S_{\text{out}}$  为探测器接收的 Stokes 矢量;  $R_S$  和  $R_P$  分别为菲涅耳反射的垂直分量和平行分量。

为了研究环境热辐射强度变化对目标红外偏振特性的影响, 将环境热辐射强度与目标自发辐射强度之比定义为环境热辐射比, 即

$$\alpha = \frac{I_R}{I_E}. \quad (4)$$

因此, 式(3)可以变形为

$$S_{\text{out}} = \begin{bmatrix} I_E \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \sin \psi_r (R_S + R_P) d\psi_r d\phi_r \right\} \\ I_E \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \cos(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_S - R_P) d\psi_r d\phi_r \\ I_E \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \sin(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_P - R_S) d\psi_r d\phi_r \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

根据线偏振度计算公式, 可得热辐射环境下目标的红外线偏振度:

$$D_{\text{DoLP}} = \frac{\sqrt{S_1^2 + S_2^2}}{S_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{8\pi\sigma^2} |\alpha - 1|}{1 + \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{8\pi\sigma^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \psi_N} \cdot \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \sin \psi_r (R_S + R_P) d\psi_r d\psi_i} + \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \psi_N} \cdot \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \cos(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_S - R_P) d\psi_r d\psi_i \right]^2 + \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \psi_N} \cdot \frac{\exp\{-\tan^2[\psi_N/(2\sigma^2)]\}}{\cos \psi_i} \sin(2\eta_r) \sin \psi_r (R_P - R_S) d\psi_r d\psi_i \right]^2 \Bigg\}^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

由式(6)可知,红外偏振探测设备接收的红外偏振信息主要与目标材料、背景辐射强度、目标表面粗糙度、背景辐射入射角、探测器位置等因素有关。当微面法线与目标宏观表面的夹角较小,且仅考虑同一平面的反射光线时,线偏振度模型可简化为

$$D_{\text{DoLP}} = \frac{(\alpha - 1) \cdot |R_S - R_P|}{8\sigma^2 \cos \psi_i \pm (\alpha - 1) \cdot (R_S + R_P)} \quad (7)$$

式(7)中的正负符号(±)取决于环境热辐射比:当环境热辐射比大于1时,取正号;当环境热辐射比小于1时,取负号。偏振模型由环境热辐射入射角、目标材料特性、目标表面粗糙度和环境热辐射比确定。

### 2.2 多层涂层目标红外偏振模型

为了分析在基底上叠加多层涂层后光波的反射和折射情况,对模型作如下假设:

- 1) 光波波长小于微表面单元的设定尺寸,光波的透射满足几何光学理论;
- 2) 涂层厚度足够小,忽略光波传输过程中的吸收损失;
- 3) 靶基只发生反射或发射现象,反射光和发射光强度要考虑衬底的介电吸收损失效应;
- 4) 目标表面积满足光波在介质中的自由传播条件,忽略垂直边界的影响。

在微面元模型中,涂层靶的几何模型如图2所示。由图2可知,入射光和反射光都会在目标表面和涂层之间反射和折射。目标的入射光和红外自发辐射在涂层中被反射和折射,反射光可以用pBRDF模型直接求解。入射光可以透射到目标基底上,并发生反射和折射,但反射光波返回涂层进行多次散射并穿过涂层。从所述镀膜靶表面探测的反射偏振光是所有反射光偏振的共同结果。值得注意的是,光波在涂层与目标基底之间的反射和传输次数是有限的,光波通过涂层的传输伴随着能量损失。在实践中,光波传播受到环境和目标材料的影响,其强度逐渐减弱,直到被完全吸收。为了便于理论模型的计算和优化,当任意过程中光波能量低于设定的阈值时,可认为光波已被吸收,应

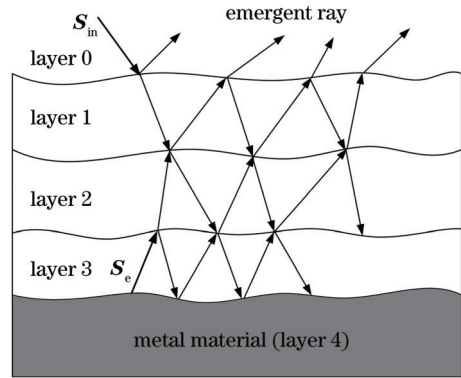


图2 多层涂层的反射和自发辐射模型  
Fig. 2 Reflection and spontaneous emission models of multi-coating

被系统自动丢弃。

为了获得模型所需的涂层目标表面的偏振反射分布信息,需要定义入射光的方向和偏振状态、涂层的折射率、涂层的数量以及涂层与基材的粗糙度。

当光波从第*i*层向第*j*层传播时,分别用 $S_{r,ij}$ 和 $S_{t,ij}$ 表示偏振光在介质中的反射和折射。需要注意的是,当光波向上传播时,有*i*>*j*;当光波向下传播时,有*i*<*j*。通常情况下,默认的偏振光是在全局参考坐标系中定义的。

首先,假设光波来自空气,将空气设为0层。散射发生在空气与第1层的界面处,入射光波 $S_m$ 标记为 $S_{01}$ 。然后,将光束折射或反射到其他界面,系统采集的光波总强度计算如下:

- 1) 根据当前光波的介质层数*i*和传播方向,估计下一时刻将被折射或反射的介质层数*j*;
- 2) 若第*j*层发生折射或反射,则根据第*j*层的模型参数得到微面元法向量;
- 3) 基于菲涅耳公式计算微面元折射光方向和反射光方向;
- 4) 计算偏振光 $S_{ij}$ 在参考坐标系中的旋转角度 $\theta_i$ ,而偏振光在参考坐标系内旋转后,有

$$S_{ij,l} = M_{rot}(\theta_1) S_{ij};$$

5) 根据菲涅耳反射定律计算折射光和反射光的穆勒矩阵, 得到  $S_{r,ij,l} = M_r S_{ij,l}$  和  $S_{t,ij,l} = M_t S_{ij,l}$ ;

6) 为了将折射光和反射光统一到同一参考坐标系中, 应根据折射光的旋转角度  $\theta_2$  和反射光的旋转角度  $\theta_3$  进行旋转, 即  $S_{r,ij} = M_{rot}(\theta_2) S_{r,ij,l}$  和  $S_{t,ij} = M_{rot}(\theta_3) S_{t,ij,l}$ ;

7) 测定折射光波和反射光波是否离开最外层表面, 如果光波离开表面, 则收集该点的光波, 但如果光波没有离开表面, 继续上述步骤, 直到它离开目标表面。

为简洁地描述光波的状态, 将其设为  $S_{r,ij,n}$  ( $x = t, r; i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 其中  $x$  代表折射或反射,  $I, j$  分别表示层数,  $n$  表示这种状态下的传播次数。例如,  $S_{t,21,1}$  表示光波第一次从涂层第 2 层折射到涂层第 1 层。

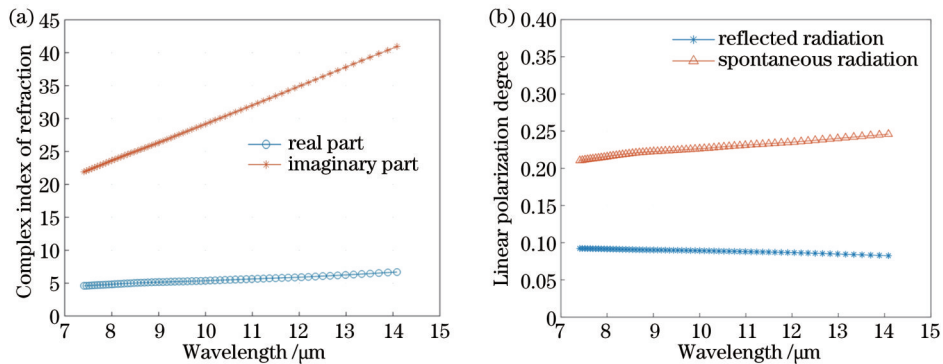


图 3 铁和靶材的性质分析。(a) 铁板复折射率随波长的变化; (b) 靶材 pBRDF 随波长的变化

Fig. 3 Analysis of properties of iron and target. (a) Change of complex index of refraction with wavelength for iron; (b) change of pBRDF of the target with wavelength

### 2.3.2 多层涂层反射热辐射的偏振特性仿真

图 4 (a) 所示为目标喷涂不同数量涂层时反射环境热辐射线偏振度的变化规律。图 4 (b) 所示为在铁板基底上喷涂不同数量涂层条件下, 偏振平行分量和

### 2.3 红外偏振模型仿真与实验

仿真参数设置如下: 外部入射光和目标自身出射光均选取偏振状态为  $S = [1, 0, 0, 0]^T$  的自然光, 波长范围为  $7.4 \sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ ; 涂层选择复折射率为  $1.47 + 0.47i$  ( $i$  为虚数单位) 的黄色涂料; 所述衬底选择复折射率为  $5 + 28.94i$  的铁板; 系统能接收的最小光强为 5%; 每种传播介质的粗糙度  $\sigma = 1.0 \mu\text{m}$ ; 光线的入射角为  $45^\circ$ 。

#### 2.3.1 波长影响靶材偏振特性的仿真

图 3 所示分别为铁板复折射率随波长的变化情况和靶材偏振特性随波长的变化情况。可以看出, 波长的变化对目标折射率的实部影响不大, 而虚部随着波长的增加逐渐增大。自发辐射的线偏振度随着波长的增加而缓慢增大, 反射辐射的线偏振度基本保持在 0.1。一般来说, 波长对目标偏振特性的影响较小。为便于模拟计算, 后续研究选择波长为  $10 \mu\text{m}$  的铁板 (复折射率为  $5 + 28.94i$ )。

垂直分量反射率随观测角度变化的模拟结果。由图 4 所示的仿真曲线可知, 线偏振度随涂层层数的增加而减小, 而偏振反射率的波谷位置随着层数的增加逐渐前移, 这与线性偏振峰值位置前移的趋势一致。

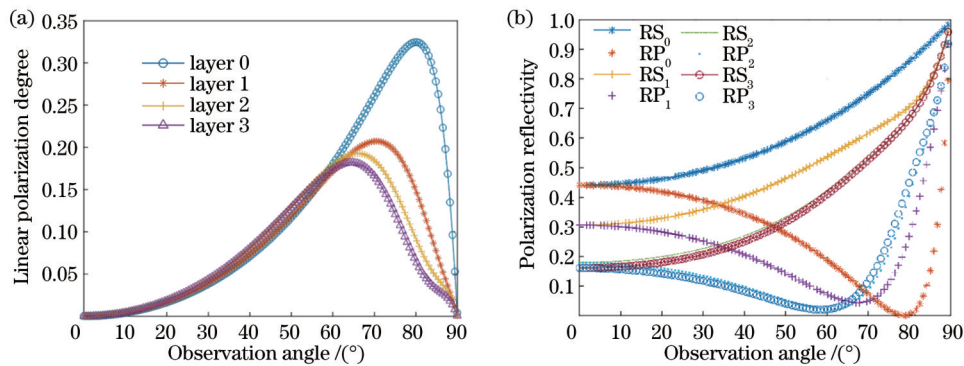


图 4 多层涂层靶体反射热辐射的偏振特性。(a) 涂层数量对目标反射偏振特性的影响; (b) 涂层数量对目标反射率的变化规律

Fig. 4 Polarization characteristics of reflected thermal radiation of multilayer coating target. (a) Effect of amount of coating on the reflection polarization characteristics of target; (b) variation of target reflectance with amount of coating

### 2.3.3 多层涂层反射热辐射的偏振模型实验

为了获得稳定的目标偏振信息,实验装置(图5)采用济南和普威视光电技术有限公司生产的长波红外成像器。该设备的消光比为 10000:1,适用波长为 7.4~

14  $\mu\text{m}$ ,像素分辨率为 640 pixel $\times$ 512 pixel,结合配套软件后具有自动对焦和实时成像功能。通过控制电控转台旋转偏光器,选择偏光器的初始位置为 0°,以 45°为间隔,获得 0°、45°、90°、135°这 4 个方向的线偏振图像。

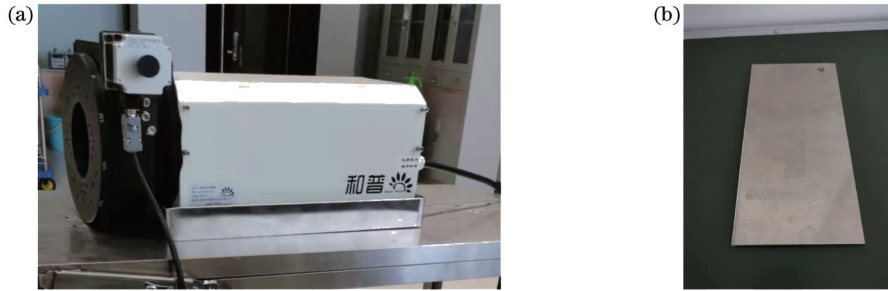


图5 实验装置及样品。(a)长波红外偏振成像系统;(b)纯铁板

Fig. 5 Experimental setup and sample. (a) Long wave infrared polarization imaging system; (b) iron plate sample

实验对象选择表面粗糙度约为 1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  的纯铁制品。根据实验要求,在铁板上分别涂上 1~3 层极薄的黄色涂料作为涂层。为了减少外界杂散光对实验的影响,长波红外加热管与目标的工作距离为 0.5 m,采用硅胶加热板对目标板进行加热,室内温度保持在

25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。图 6(a)~(c)所示的目标板分别均匀涂有 1 层、2 层和 3 层黄色涂层。制作多层涂料的方法是均匀地涂上一层极薄的涂料,待涂料完全凝固后再涂第二层涂料,第三层涂料的方法与第二层涂料的涂刷方法相同。

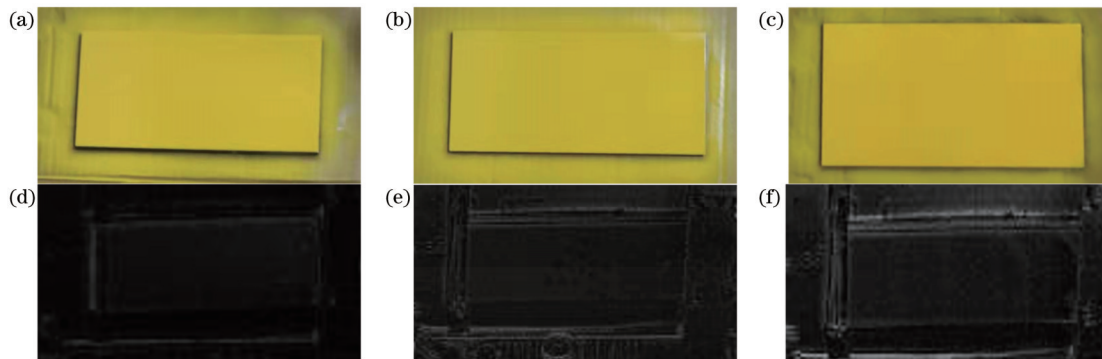


图6 不同数量涂层的可见光图像和红外线偏振度图像。(a) 1 层、(b) 2 层、(c) 3 层涂层的可见光图像;(d) 1 层、(e) 2 层、(f) 3 层涂层的红外线偏振度图像

Fig. 6 Images of visible light and infrared linear polarization degree of coating targets with different layers. Images of visible light of coating targets with (a) 1 layer, (b) 2 layers, and (c) 3 layers; images of infrared linear polarization degree of coated targets with (d) 1 layer, (e) 2 layers, and (f) 3 layers

### 2.3.4 仿真与实验结果分析

图 7 所示为铁板靶涂覆前后自发热辐射线偏振度的仿真与实验测试结果对比。从图 7 可以看出,随着观测角增大,有涂层和无涂层的目标自发辐射红外线偏振度都增大,但是有涂层的曲线增长速度小于无涂层的曲线增长速度。通过计算得到,无涂层的实测数据与仿真曲线的均方误差为 0.002734,有涂层的实测数据与仿真曲线的均方误差为 0.000199,相较于无涂层的实测数据,有涂层的实测数据与仿真值更接近。

图 8 所示为热辐射环境下多层涂层目标红外线偏振度仿真与实测结果对比,环境热辐射比为 0.8。从实验结果可以看出:当观测角较小时,实验数据与仿真数据相差较大;当观测角超过 40°时,不同层数的实验

数据与仿真数据较为吻合。涂层层数为 1、2 和 3 时,对应的实测红外线偏振度与仿真数值的均方误差分别为  $1.022 \times 10^{-4}$ 、 $9.83 \times 10^{-5}$  和  $2.48 \times 10^{-4}$ ,总体误差不超过 16%,实验误差主要集中在小角度。在小角度条件下,从仿真曲线可以看出,目标的热辐射红外线偏振度趋近于 0,然而在实际实验条件下,设备噪声、设备发热以及实验人员自身红外辐射对目标的影响,使得目标的红外线偏振度在小角度时仍有较小的数值。多层数的实验数据与仿真曲线较为吻合,能够有效表征热辐射环境下目标的红外偏振特性,但在某些情况下实测结果与仿真结果存在一定偏差。这是因为设备噪声和加热产生的电磁波和热辐射干扰了系统测量,导致在较小的观测角度探测时线偏振度曲线呈现一定程度的

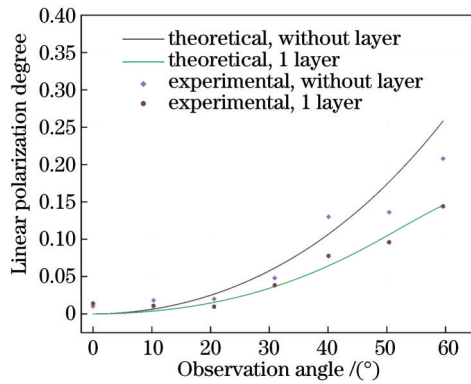


图7 目标自发热辐射线偏振度仿真与实验测试结果对比

Fig.7 Comparison of linear polarization degree of target spontaneous heat radiation between simulation and experimental test

偏差。总体而言,实测数据与仿真数据较吻合,证明了红外热辐射条件下多层涂层偏振特性模型的正确性。

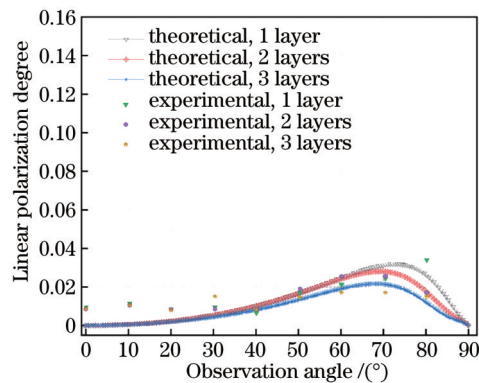


图8 热辐射环境下红外线偏振度仿真与测量结果

Fig. 8 Simulation and measurement results of infrared linear polarization degree in thermal radiation environment

### 3 结 论

首先,通过分析裸基底与多层涂层靶的区别以及多层涂层在实际应用中的必要性,分别分析和计算多层涂层靶的反射辐射、自发辐射以及反射与自发辐射相互作用的光传输模型。根据热辐射环境下目标红外偏振特性分析模型,研究了多层涂层目标的红外偏振特性。结果表明,涂层数量对反射辐射和自发辐射的偏振特性均有影响,且影响程度随涂层数量的不同而变化。其次,研究了热辐射环境下多层涂层目标的红外偏振特性,探讨了涂层数量、环境热辐射比对红外偏振特性的影响。然后,设置实验环境对仿真结果进行验证,结果表明实测数据与仿真数据具有较好的拟合性。最后,分析了部分实测数据与仿真数据偏差的理论依据及影响。实验结果表明,所构建的目标红外偏振特性分析模型的拟合效果良好,仿真模型具有较高的精度。

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] 段锦,付强,莫春和,等. 国外偏振成像军事应用的研究进展(上)[J]. 红外技术, 2014, 36(3): 190-195.  
Duan J, Fu Q, Mo C H, et al. Review of polarization imaging technology for international military application (I)[J]. Infrared Technology, 2014, 36(3): 190-195.
- [2] 莫春和,段锦,付强,等. 国外偏振成像军事应用的研究进展(下)[J]. 红外技术, 2014, 36(4): 265-270.  
Mo C H, Duan J, Fu Q, et al. Review of polarization imaging technology for international military application (II)[J]. Infrared Technology, 2014, 36(4): 265-270.
- [3] 朱达荣,杨善骥,汪方斌,等. 疲劳损伤过程金属表面偏振热像纹理特征实验研究[J]. 激光与光电子学进展, 2022, 59(4): 0424001.  
Zhu D R, Yang S J, Wang F B, et al. Texture characteristics of polarized thermal images on metal surfaces in fatigue damage process[J]. Laser & Optoelectronics Progress, 2022, 59(4): 0424001.
- [4] 杨善骥. 基于偏振热像的金属疲劳损伤实验研究[D]. 合肥: 安徽建筑大学, 2021.  
Yang S J. Experimental study on metal fatigue damage based on polarized thermal image[D]. Hefei: Anhui Jianzhu University, 2021.
- [5] 赵永强,马位民,李磊磊. 红外偏振成像进展[J]. 飞控与探测, 2019, 2(3): 77-84.  
Zhao Y Q, Ma W M, Li L L. Progress of infrared polarimetric imaging detection[J]. Flight Control & Detection, 2019, 2(3): 77-84.
- [6] Priest R G, Germer T A. Polarimetric BRDF in the microfacet model: theory and measurements[C]//Proceeding of the 2000 Meeting of the Military Sensing Symposia Specialty Group on Passive Sensors, 2000, 1:169-181.
- [7] Forsell G. Model calculations of polarization scattering from 3-dimensional objects with rough surfaces in the IR wavelength region[J]. Proceedings of SPIE, 2005, 5888: 588818.
- [8] Thilak V, Voelz D G, Creusere C D. Polarization-based index of refraction and reflection angle estimation for remote sensing applications[J]. Applied Optics, 2007, 46(30): 7527-7536.
- [9] Zhan H Y, Voelz D G. Modified polarimetric bidirectional reflectance distribution function with diffuse scattering: surface parameter estimation[J]. Optical Engineering, 2016, 55(12): 123103.
- [10] 王霞,邹晓风,金伟其. 粗糙表面反射辐射偏振特性研究[J]. 北京理工大学学报, 2011, 31(11): 1327-1331.  
Wang X, Zou X F, Jin W Q. Study of polarization properties of radiation reflected by roughness objects[J]. Transactions of Beijing Institute of Technology, 2011, 31(11): 1327-1331.
- [11] 张焱,李吉成,王沙飞,等. 红外偏振特性建模与实验验证[J]. 红外与激光工程, 2016, 45(6): 0604001.  
Zhang Y, Li J C, Wang S F, et al. Modeling and quantitative analysis of infrared polarization characteristics[J]. Infrared and Laser Engineering, 2016, 45(6): 0604001.
- [12] Chen W L, Sun Q J, Wang S H, et al. Influence analysis of target surface emissivity on infrared radiation polarization characteristics[J]. Spectroscopy and Spectral Analysis, 2017, 37(3): 737-742.
- [13] Wang K, Zhu J P, Liu H. Degree of polarization based on the three-component pBRDF model for metallic materials[J]. Chinese Physics B, 2017, 26(2): 024210.
- [14] Zhu J P, Wang K, Liu H, et al. Modified model of polarized bidirectional reflectance distribution function for metallic surfaces [J]. Optics & Laser Technology, 2018, 99: 160-166.
- [15] 柳栒,史浩东,姜会林,等. 粗糙目标表面红外偏振特性研究 [J]. 中国光学, 2020, 13(3): 459-471.  
Liu Y, Shi H D, Jiang H L, et al. Infrared polarization

- properties of targets with rough surface[J]. Chinese Optics, 2020, 13(3): 459-471.
- [16] 王新, 王学勤, 孙金祚. 基于偏振成像和图像融合的目标识别技术[J]. 激光与红外, 2007, 37(7): 676-678.  
Wang X, Wang X Q, Sun J Z. Study of target identification based on polarization imaging and image fusion[J]. Laser & Infrared, 2007, 37(7): 676-678.
- [17] Priest R G, Germer T A. Polarimetric BRDF in the microfacet model: theory and measurements[C]//2000 Meeting of the MSS Specialty Sensors Group on Passive Sensors, March Vol. 1, 169-183.
- [18] Dong J, Zhang W J, Liu L H. Electromagnetic scattering, absorption and thermal emission by clusters of randomly distributed magneto-optical nanoparticles[J]. Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer, 2020, 255: 107279.

## Analysis of Infrared Polarization Characteristics of Multi-Coated Targets in Thermal Radiation Environment

Cai Wei, Chen Dong\*, Yang Zhiyong, Zhang Zhili, Zhang Zhiwei, Lu Gaoxiang

*State Key Discipline Laboratory of Ordnance Launch Theory and Technology, Rocket Force University of Engineering, Xi'an 710025, Shaanxi, China*

### Abstract

**Objective** Aiming at insufficient research on polarization characteristics of infrared multi-coated targets, we propose a transmission model of infrared polarization characteristics of multi-coated targets. In the modeling of infrared polarization characteristics, most researchers focus on target surface roughness, ambient temperature, different target materials, and different kinds of coatings, but the comprehensive effect of these influencing factors and the multi-coated targets are seriously insufficient. In real life, the protection and camouflage effect of single-layer coatings on the targets is far worse than that of multi-layer coatings. Multi-layer coatings help homogenize the target during brushing, making the target surface smoother. Meanwhile, multi-layer coatings can independently design the coating type and thickness according to the coating effect of the target, which greatly expands the application range and functionality of the target coating. Therefore, we hope to propose a multi-coated infrared polarization transmission model. Based on this model, we can simulate the infrared polarization characteristics of multi-coated targets by simulating multi-coated targets. Then, the infrared radiation polarization characteristics of different materials under different coatings and coating quantities can be studied. This is of significance for the research on new infrared polarization stealth materials and infrared polarization of multi-coated targets.

**Methods** The infrared polarization transmission model of multi-layer coatings has two main theoretical bases. First, for the infrared radiation model of the target, we divide the infrared radiation received by the detector into the intensity of the target spontaneous radiation and the intensity of the infrared radiation reflected by the target surface. The infrared radiation intensity of the target's spontaneous radiation is related to the target's emissivity. The higher target emissivity leads to higher spontaneous radiation intensity of the target. Similarly, the lower emissivity brings higher radiation intensity of the spontaneous radiation. This is why a large number of researchers try to reduce the spontaneous radiation intensity of the target by decreasing the target emissivity to achieve low target detectability as far as possible and then the infrared stealth effect. In infrared polarization, reducing the target emissivity is also a common method. Similarly, the ambient thermal radiation ratio has a strong influence on the infrared polarization characteristics of the target. By employing the control variable method, we study the target infrared linear polarization degree under the same ambient heat radiation ratio, different observation angles, and different coating layers. It is compared whether there are coatings to study the infrared linear polarization degree of spontaneous radiation of the target at different observation angles. In addition to the simulation, we adopt infrared linear polarization imaging to study the infrared polarization degree of the target in actual observation conditions.

**Results and Discussions** Firstly, we analyze and derive the infrared radiation polarization model of the target according to the existing research on infrared polarization characteristics. Then, according to the geometric model hypothesis, the infrared polarization characteristics of the target under the multi-layer coatings are modeled, and the infrared polarization transmission model of the target under the multi-layer coating is built. By utilizing modern computer simulation technology, the infrared polarization characteristics of the target are simulated by controlling the influence factors such as the layer number in the model and the environmental heat radiation ratio. After the simulation, we verify the coatings with

different layers through the experiment of design control variables. The simulation and experiment show that under the same coating quantity, the infrared linear polarization degree of the target increases first and then decreases with the rising observation angle. At the same observation angle, the infrared linear polarization degree of the target gradually decreases with the increasing layer number. This proves that under the experimental target and the coating, the layer number has a significant inhibition effect on the infrared linear polarization degree of the target, and with the increase in the layer number, the peak value of the linear polarization degree gradually moves to the smaller observation angle.

**Conclusions** We analyze and calculate the reflected radiation, spontaneous radiation, and the interaction between reflection and spontaneous radiation of multi-coated targets. According to the analysis model of infrared polarization characteristics of target in a thermal radiation environment, the infrared polarization characteristics of multi-coated targets are studied. The results show that the coating number affects the polarization characteristics of both reflected radiation and spontaneous radiation, and the influence degree varies with the coating number. Then, we study the infrared polarization characteristics of multi-coated targets in a thermal radiation environment and discuss the effects of coating quantity and environmental thermal radiation ratio on infrared polarization characteristics. The experimental environment is set up to verify the simulation results, and the results show that the measured data has a good fit with the simulation data. Finally, the theoretical basis and influence of deviation between measured data and simulation data are analyzed. The experimental results show that the model is well fitted and the simulation model has good precision.

**Key words** detectors; infrared polarization imaging; polarization characteristics; multi-layer coatings; radiation transmission; transmission model