

延迟片法测量光学玻璃电流传感头线性双折射*

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摘要 测量光学传感头内线性双折射的大小对于提高光学电流传感器的性能有重要意义. 本文报告了一种测量光学玻璃电流传感头线性双折射的新方法, 以琼斯矩阵为数学工具给出了对该方法的理论分析及测量不确定度分析, 并用实验方法给出了应用实例. 此方法的主要优点是弥补了以前报告测量方法的不足, 即无法唯一地确定光学玻璃电流传感头线性双折射的大小. 本方法采用的光路所用元件容易获得且测量结构简单实用.

关键词 线性双折射; 琼斯矩阵; 光学电流传感器

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0 引言

线性双折射会明显地影响光学(含光纤)电流传感头的性能^[1]. 因此, 测量光学电流传感头内线性双折射的大小对于光学电流传感器的设计及性能改进有重要意义. 最近, 本文作者报告了一种测量光学玻璃电流传感头内的线性双折射的方法^[2]. 该法只能测得双折射的正弦值, 由于反正弦函数的多值性而无法唯一地确定双折射的大小, 因而具有一定的局限性与不足. 为了解决文献[2]报告方法存在的问题, 本文报告了一种可唯一地确定光学玻璃电流传感头内线性双折射大小的新测量方法及其理论分析, 并给出了该方法的应用实例.

1 测量光路及方法

该方法的原理光路如图1所示. 待测传感头为块状光学玻璃, 由四个传感臂与夹杂其间的三个反射平面构成^[3]. 光源发出的光束经过起偏器后形成偏振化方向与水平坐标轴(x 轴)夹角(预偏角)为 ϑ 的线偏光. 该光垂直射入传感头, 在头内三个反射

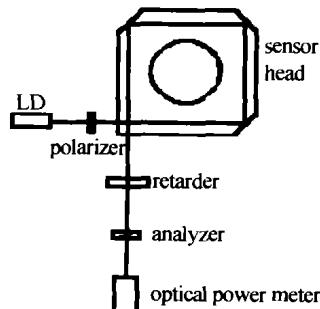


图1 测量传感头线性双折射的原理光路图
Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the method to measure the birefringence inside the sensing head

面上全反射, 然后射出传感头. 输出光通过延迟片和检偏器到达光功率计. 在 $\vartheta = \pi/4$ 的条件下, 按下述方法分别调整延迟片和检偏器并监视光功率计显示值的大小. 分别记录下 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5 并代入公式

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = \arcsin \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{1}{\sin \delta} \right) \\ \xi_2 = \arccos \left(\frac{I_3 - I_5}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{4}{3 + \cos \delta} \right) \\ \xi = (\xi_1 + \xi_2) / 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: ξ 是传感头的总相移, 其中包含光束在三个反射面上的反射相移 Δ , 需事先依照文献[4]报告的方法测出^[4]; δ 是延迟片的延迟角, 也需事先测得, 对于 $\lambda/4$ 波片而言其理论值为 $\pi/2$, 本方法中采用的是其实测值; I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 分别是延迟片快轴在水平坐标轴(x 轴)方向, 竖直坐标轴(y 轴)方向, 与 x 轴夹角为 60° 和 30° 时, 检偏器透光轴与 x 轴夹角为 45° , 光功率计显示的数值; I_5 是延迟片快轴与 x 轴夹角为 30° , 检偏器透光轴与 x 轴夹角为 -45° 时, 光功率计显示的数值.

由式(1)可得到传感头的线性双折射 γ 的计算公式为

$$\gamma = \xi - \Delta \quad (2)$$

2 对该方法的理论分析

2.1 延迟片法测量线性双折射的原理

设起偏器透光轴与水平坐标 x 轴间的夹角为 ϑ , 则透过起偏器的光矢可表示为^[5]

$$E_{in}(\vartheta) = A \begin{bmatrix} \cos \vartheta \\ \sin \vartheta \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

光在系统光路中的传输过程可表示为

$$E_{out} = P(\varphi) WP(\alpha) G(\xi) E_{in}(\vartheta) \quad (4)$$

式中: E_{out} 是出射光矢量; $P(\varphi)$ 是检偏器的矩阵, φ

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为检偏器光轴与水平坐标轴的夹角; $E_{in}(\vartheta)$ 是入射光矢量; $WP(\alpha)$ 是延迟片的矩阵, α 为延迟片的快轴与水平坐标轴的夹角; $G(\xi)$ 是传感头的矩阵, ξ 是传感头内线性双折射与反射相移的总相移. 传感头的归一化矩阵可以表示为^[2]

$$G(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\xi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

延迟片的琼斯矩阵为

$$wp(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha & (e^{i\delta} - 1) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ (e^{i\delta} - 1) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & e^{i\delta} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

式中 δ 是延迟片的延迟角.

检偏器的琼斯矩阵如下

$$P(\varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \varphi & \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \cos \varphi & \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

将式(3), (5), (6), (7)代入式(4), 得到

$$E_{out} = Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi & \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi e^{i\xi} \\ \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi & \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi e^{i\xi} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} \cos^2 \alpha \cos \varphi + \sin^2 \alpha \cos \varphi + (e^{i\delta} - 1) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin \varphi \\ e^{i\delta} \sin^2 \alpha \sin \varphi + \cos^2 \alpha \sin \varphi + (e^{i\delta} - 1) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

则输出光强可以算出其表达式为

$$I = A^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (2 - \cos \delta) \sin^2 (2\alpha) \sin (2\varphi) \sin (2\vartheta) \cos \xi + \frac{1}{2} \sin (2\varphi) \sin (2\vartheta) [\cos (\delta + \xi) \sin^4 \alpha + \cos (\delta - \xi) \cdot \cos^4 \alpha] + \frac{1}{2} \sin (2\alpha) \cos (2\varphi) \sin (2\vartheta) [\cos (\delta + \xi) \sin^2 \alpha - \cos (\delta - \xi) \cos^2 \alpha + \cos (2\alpha) \cos \xi] + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \delta - 1) \sin^2 (2\alpha) \cos (2\varphi) \cos (2\vartheta) - \frac{1}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \sin (4\alpha) \sin (2\varphi) \cos (2\vartheta) + \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \vartheta + \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta \right\} \quad (9)$$

对于步骤1(求 I_1), 延迟片的快轴与 x 轴方向相同, 即 α 为 0° , 并令 ϑ 和 φ 都为 45° (以下步骤2, 3, 4 中相同), 输出光矢量可算出为

$$E_{out1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} + e^{i\xi} \\ e^{i\delta} + e^{i\xi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

则输出光强为

$$I_1 = E_{out1}^+ E_{out1} = \frac{1}{2} A^2 [1 + \cos (\xi - \delta)] \quad (11)$$

式中光矢上标“+”表示对光矢的厄米运算.

对于步骤2(求 I_2), 延迟片的快轴与 y 轴方向相同, α 为 90° , 输出光矢量为

$$E_{out2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + e^{i(\xi + \delta)} \\ 1 + e^{i(\xi + \delta)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

则输出光强为

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} A^2 [1 + \cos (\xi + \delta)] \quad (13)$$

对于步骤3(求 I_3), 延迟片的快轴与 x 轴间的夹角 α 为 60° , 输出光矢量为

$$E_{out3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \cdot$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [(1 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 3 - \sqrt{3} + [(3 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 1 - \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \\ [(1 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 3 - \sqrt{3} + [(3 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 1 - \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

则输出光强为

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{16} A^2 [8 + 6\cos \xi - \cos (\delta - \xi) + 3\cos (\delta + \xi)] \quad (15)$$

对于步骤4(求 I_4), 延迟片的快轴与 x 轴间的夹角 α 为 30° , 输出光矢量为

$$E_{out4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \cdot$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [(3 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 1 - \sqrt{3} + [(1 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 3 - \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \\ [(3 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 1 - \sqrt{3} + [(1 + \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 3 - \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

则输出光强为

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{16} A^2 [8 + 6\cos \xi + 3\cos (\delta - \xi) - \cos (\delta + \xi)] \quad (17)$$

对于步骤5(求 I_5), 延迟片的快轴与 x 轴间的夹角 α 仍为 30° , 调整检偏器, 使 $\varphi = -45^\circ$, ϑ 角不变, 输出光矢量为

$$E_{out5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} Ae^{i(\Delta_p - \frac{\gamma}{2})} \cdot$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [(3 - \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 1 + \sqrt{3} + [(\sqrt{3} - 1)e^{i\delta} - 3 - \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \\ [(3 - \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} - 1 - \sqrt{3} + [(1 - \sqrt{3})e^{i\delta} + 3 + \sqrt{3}]e^{i\xi}] \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

则输出光强为

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{16} A^2 [8 - 6\cos \xi - 3\cos (\delta - \xi) + \cos (\delta + \xi)] \quad (19)$$

由式(11), (13), (15), (17), (19)可以得到测量的原理公式

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = \arcsin \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{1}{\sin \delta} \right) \\ \xi_2 = \arccos \left(\frac{I_3 - I_5}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{4}{3 + \cos \delta} \right) \\ \xi = (\xi_1 + \xi_2) / 2 \end{cases}$$

以上公式是在 $\vartheta = 45^\circ$ 的情况下推得的, 当 $\vartheta \neq 45^\circ$, 用同样的处理方法我们可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = \arcsin \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{1}{\sin \delta \sin 2\vartheta} \right) \\ \xi_2 = \arccos \left[\frac{I_3 - I_5}{I_4 + I_5} \times \frac{4}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta} \right] \\ \xi = (\xi_1 + \xi_2) / 2 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

因总相移中包含三个反射面上的反射相移与四个传

感臂上的双折射两种成分

$$\xi = \Delta + \gamma \quad (21)$$

可得到传感头的线性双折射的表达式

$$\gamma = \xi - \Delta \quad (2)$$

2.2 测量不确定度分析

在使用本方法的过程中,测 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 和 I_5 时的不确定度 $\delta\varphi_{45^\circ}, \delta\varphi_{-45^\circ}, \delta\alpha_{0^\circ}, \delta\alpha_{90^\circ}, \delta\alpha_{60^\circ}, \delta\alpha_{30^\circ}$ 、预偏角不确定度 $\delta\vartheta$ 以及测 Δ 和 δ 时的不确定度 $\delta\Delta$ 和 $\delta\delta$ 均对总测量不确定度有各自的贡献,故须逐项予以分析.

2.2.1 ξ_1 的测量不确定度

$$\text{令 } V_1 = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_4 + I_5}, V_2 = \frac{I_3 - I_5}{I_4 + I_5}, \text{式(20)中 } \xi_1 \text{ 对影响}$$

其测量不确定度的各个因素的偏导分别为

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \vartheta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{\sin 4\vartheta \sin \xi \sin \delta - 2V_1 \cos 2\vartheta}{\sin^2 2\vartheta \sin \delta} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}} = \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial I_1} \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}} + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial I_2} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}} + \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial I_4} \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}} = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta}\right)^2} \sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta} \times \left\{ \cos 2\vartheta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \right.$$

$$\sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \xi \right] + \left. \frac{3}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \varphi_{-45^\circ}} = \frac{-V_1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta}\right)^2} \sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ \cos 2\vartheta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \xi \right] + \frac{3}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{0^\circ}} = \frac{-(\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta}\right)^2} \sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta} \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{90^\circ}} = \frac{(\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta}\right)^2} \sin 2\vartheta \sin \delta} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{30^\circ}} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_1}{\sin \delta \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\vartheta \sin \xi \cos \delta \sin \delta - V_1 \cos \delta}{\sin 2\vartheta \sin^2 \delta} \quad (28)$$

则 ξ_1 的测量不确定度为

$$\Delta \xi_1 = \left[\left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \vartheta}\right)^2 (\delta\vartheta)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta\varphi_{45^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \varphi_{-45^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta\varphi_{-45^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{0^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta\alpha_{0^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{90^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta\alpha_{90^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \alpha_{30^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta\alpha_{30^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial \delta}\right)^2 (\delta\delta)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (29)$$

2.2.2 ξ_2 的测量不确定度

ξ_2 对影响其测量不确定度的各个因素的偏导分别为

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \vartheta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(V_2 \frac{4}{3 + \cos \delta} \frac{1}{\sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{8 \cos 2\vartheta V_2 - (3 + \cos \delta) \sin 4\vartheta \cos \xi}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin^2 2\vartheta} \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{3 + \cos \delta} \frac{V_2}{\sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{4}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) - \frac{1}{2} \cos \xi \right] + \frac{3}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta + \cos 2\vartheta \right\} - \frac{4V_2}{\sin 2\vartheta (3 + \cos \delta) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4V_2}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \xi \right] + \frac{3}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta + \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \varphi_{-45^\circ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4V_2}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot$$

$$\left[\cos \xi + \frac{4}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta} \right] \left\{ \cos 2\vartheta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \xi \right] + \frac{3}{4} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \alpha_{60^\circ}} = \frac{-4}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4V_2}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (2 - \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta \cos \xi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{3}{4} \cos(\delta + \xi) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\delta - \xi) \right] + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \alpha_{30^\circ}} = \frac{-4}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4V_2}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (2 - \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta \cos \xi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 2\vartheta \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos (\delta + \xi) - \frac{3}{4} \cos (\delta - \xi) \right] + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \delta - 1) \cos 2\vartheta \right\} \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \delta} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4V_2}{(3 + \cos \delta) \sin 2\vartheta}\right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{4V_2 \sin \delta - \sin 2\vartheta \cos \xi \sin \delta (3 + \cos \delta)}{(3 + \cos \delta)^2 \sin 2\vartheta} \quad (35)$$

则 ξ_2 的测量不确定度为

$$\Delta \xi_2 = \left[\left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \vartheta}\right)^2 (\delta \vartheta)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \varphi_{45^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta \varphi_{45^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \varphi_{-45^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta \varphi_{-45^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \alpha_{30^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta \alpha_{30^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \alpha_{60^\circ}}\right)^2 (\delta \alpha_{60^\circ})^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \xi_2}{\partial \delta}\right)^2 (\delta \delta)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (36)$$

2.2.3 ξ 总的测量不确定度

ξ 总的测量不确定度为

$$\Delta \xi = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta \xi_1 + \Delta \xi_2) \quad (37)$$

这样, ξ 的测量结果可以表示为

$$\xi = \xi_{测} \pm \Delta \xi \quad (38)$$

2.2.4 反射相移引入的测量不确定度

反射相移的测量及其不确定度的计算细节见文献[4], 其结果可用下式表示

$$\Delta = \Delta_{测} \pm \delta \Delta \quad (39)$$

式中: 不确定度 $\delta \Delta$ 的计算方法在文献[4]中有详细说明.

由式(2)知 γ 的总测量不确定度为

$$\Delta \gamma = \Delta \xi + \delta \Delta \quad (40)$$

于是最终测量结果可表示为

$$\gamma = \gamma_{测} \pm \Delta \gamma \quad (41)$$

式中 $\gamma_{测}$ 是线性双折射的测量值.

2.2.5 各个误差角各自对总测量不确定度影响的分析与比较

令式(37)中各个误差角分别在 -0.087rad 到 $+0.087\text{rad}$ (-5° — $+5^\circ$) 之间变化, 不考察的误差为零, 得到其各自对总不确定度的影响的计算机仿真结果如图 2 所示. 图 2 中 $\delta \alpha_1, \delta \alpha_2, \delta \alpha_3, \delta \alpha_4, \delta \psi_1$ 和 $\delta \psi_2$ 分别是 $\delta \alpha_0, \delta \alpha_{90^\circ}, \delta \alpha_{60^\circ}, \delta \alpha_{30^\circ}, \delta \varphi_{45^\circ}$ 和 $\delta \varphi_{-45^\circ}$. 从上图可以看出, 误差角 $\delta \alpha_{30^\circ}$ 对 ξ 总的测量不确定度影响最大, $\delta \alpha_{60^\circ}$ 的影响次之, $\delta \varphi_{45^\circ}$ 和 $\delta \varphi_{-45^\circ}$ 的影响再次之, 相对来说 $\delta \vartheta, \delta \alpha_0, \delta \alpha_{90^\circ}$ 和 $\delta \delta$ 对总的测量不确定度的影响可以忽略不计. 这要求对使用的延迟

片的调整精度要高. $\delta \Delta$ 对总测量不确定度的影响是显而易见的, 故略去对其的分析.

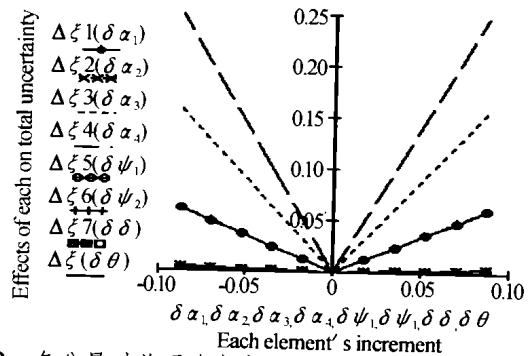


图 2 各分量对总不确定度的影响
Fig. 2 The effects of each element on the total uncertainty

2.3 讨论

1) 本方法可以唯一地确定传感头线性双折射的大小, 从而克服了文献[2]所报方法的缺点.

2) 本方法直接测量范围为 $-\pi \leq \gamma \leq \pi$.

3) 本方法实际测量值为系统在 5 种状态下的输出光强 (光功率), 故应采用稳频稳功率激光器作为光源, 并采用稳定的光功率计.

3 应用实例

用上述方法笔者测量了 ZF-7 光学玻璃传感头内部的线性双折射. 测量双折射前用实验证实了光学玻璃传感头两个本征轴的方向分别是沿水平方向和竖直方向. 这与我们事先估计的情况相同. ZF-7 光学玻璃传感头的四条边长光路长度和为 37 cm. 测量线性双折射的光路如图 1 所示. 光源为中国计量测试高科技联合实验室研制的稳频激光器. 用同一单位研制的 LM-5E 型光功率计进行测量. 已事先测得延迟片的延迟角是 $\delta = 102.5^\circ \pm 0.2^\circ$, 并预先测得三个反射面的总反射相移为 $\Delta \approx 182^\circ \pm 9^\circ$. 按前节所述步骤 1-5, 分别记录下 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5 , 代入式(1)和式(2). 测得总相移为 $\xi = (163 \pm 4)^\circ$, 算得 $\gamma = (-2 \pm 1) \times 10^\circ$, 单位长度线性双折射为 $\gamma_0 = (-0.5 \pm 0.3)^\circ/\text{cm}$.

4 结论

本文报告了一种采用延迟片测量线性双折射的方法, 依波动光学理论并采用琼斯矩阵对该方法进行了理论分析及测量不确定度分析, 应用实例结果表明该方法是可行的. 该方法的优点是测量系统结构简单、所需偏振器件只有两片偏振片和一个延迟片, 尤其是可以唯一确定线性双折射的大小, 解决了反正弦、反余弦函数的多值性问题. 这对于必须测量光学器件线性双折射但设备条件有限的单位具有一定的实际意义.

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Method Employing a Retarder to Measure the Linear Birefringence Inside Bulk Glass Current Sensing Heads

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Abstract It is important to measure the linear birefringence inside the sensing head for the property enhancement of the optical current sensors. A method employing a retarder to measure the linear birefringence inside the bulk glass current sensing head is reported in this paper. The theoretical analyses of the principle and the measurement uncertainty are given using the Jones Matrix as a mathematical tool. An applied example is also given. The main advantage of this method is that it makes up the flaw of the method reported before which can not uniquely determine the value of the linear birefringence inside the bulk glass sensing head of an optical current sensor. Furthermore, there are some other advantages such as simple structured, practical and that the devices needed are easy to obtain.

Keywords Linear birefringence; Jones' Matrix; Optical current sensors



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