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涡旋光的干涉特性及其在变形测量中的应用

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摘 要: 将涡旋光应用于电子散斑干涉, 测量变形物体的离面位移. 把传统的电子散斑干涉测量技术与液晶空间光调制器相结合, 将所获得的涡旋光作为参考光或者物光进行变形测量. 推导出物光为平面光、参考光为涡旋光, 和参考光、物光均为涡旋光时物体变形后的干涉强度公式, 模拟计算了变形后的干涉图样, 分析了变形图样的特征. 运用四步相移方法得到了物体的变形相位公式, 通过解包裹得到了物体的变形相位. 模拟计算得到的三维相位分布图与物体离面位移的变形相位理论值的三维分布图相吻合. 模拟实验结果表明, 涡旋光可以应用于物体的变形测量, 为变形测量提供新的途径.

关键词: 物理光学; 变形测量; 相移; 干涉; 涡旋光

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Interference Characteristics of Vortex Beams and Its Application in Deformation Measurement

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Abstract: Out-of-plane displacement of deformation object can be measured by application of vortex beams in electronic speckle pattern interferometry. The deformation measurement was based on the combination of traditional electronic speckle interferometry techniques and liquid crystal spatial light modulators. The vortex beams which were generated by liquid crystal spatial light modulator can be used as reference light or object light. When the vortex beam as reference light and plane beam as object light, or the interference intensity was calculated, and the interference fringe patterns were simulated before and after the tested object deformed. The deformed interference fringe patterns were analyzed and the corresponding phase-maps were calculated though phase shifting method. The three-dimensional phase distribution of simulation is coincident with the theoretical value of out-of-plane displacement. The results show that the vortex beam can be used in out-of-plane displacement measurement, which provides a new method in deformation measurement.

Key words: Physical optics; Deformation measurement; Phase shifting; Interference; Vortex beams

OCIS Codes: 120.3180; 120.5050; 120.6650

0 引言

涡旋光是具有螺旋型相位波前和相位奇点的光束, 在传播过程中波前会绕着传播方向以螺旋的方式前进. 相位奇点处光波的光强为零, 而相位则不确定, 且相位围绕奇点沿垂直于传播方向呈螺旋状分布. 涡旋光的相位因子含有与旋转方位角成正比的项^[1-2]. 考

虑到涡旋光的拓扑荷结构和轨道角动量等性质, 光学涡旋可以应用到多个领域^[3]. 例如, 利用涡旋光场的轨道角动量^[4-5]以及暗中空特性, 可将光学涡旋用于微观粒子的捕获、控制和旋转等微操作^[6-7]. 具备轨道角动量的涡旋光束还可用于数据的存储, 信息的编码、解码、记录和传输^[8-10], 以及物体的微小形变测量^[11-12]. 涡旋光的所有应用都依赖于能否产生高质量的涡旋光

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束.目前,产生涡旋光束的方法主要有:几何光学模式变换法^[13-15]、螺旋相位板法^[16-18]、计算全息法^[19-21]、基于可编程的液晶空间光调制法^[22-25]、中空波导法^[26-28]、激光器直接输出法^[29-31],等.其中,前两种方法能够实现很高的转换效率,但是对光学器件的加工制作准确度要求较高,制作难度较大,在实际应用中不够灵活,产生涡旋光束的参量难以控制^[24].计算全息法具有灵活、快速和计算机实时可控等优点,应用比较广泛,但这种方法对全息图的精确度要求严格,光路比较复杂,衍射效率较低,无法抑制不需要的衍射级^[24].利用液晶空间光调制器(Liquid Crystal Spatial Light Modulator, LCSLM)形成涡旋光束的方法,光路结构简单,调节方便,衍射效率高,生成拓扑荷的范围较广,通过快速切换加载到空间光调制器上相位图的拓扑荷,可实现二维或三维微操纵^[32].中空波导法的适用范围比较特殊,应用范围较小^[28].激光器直接输出法可以实现模式单一、拓扑荷可控的涡旋光束的输出,而且经过相对较远距离的传播还能保持较好的螺旋相位分布^[33].

传统的电子散斑干涉测量(Electronic Speckle Pattern Interferometry, ESPI)技术是基于参考光和物光在 CCD 靶面上产生散斑干涉进行测量的,所使用的物光和参考光多为平面光^[34-35].本文以物体的离面位移测量为例,在传统的电子散斑干涉光路中加入空间光调制器(Spatial Light Modulator, SLM),把涡旋光引入 ESPI 中,以涡旋光束作为参考光或物光,模拟计算了物体变形之后的干涉图样特点,并利用四步相移法求出物体的变形相位.所得相位经解包裹后结果与物体离面位移变形相位的理论值相吻合,表明把涡旋光应用于物体变形的位移测量是可行的.

1 涡旋光应用于物体离面位移测量的原理分析

将涡旋光应用于变形测量,可以通过在传统的电子散斑干涉光路中增加空间光调制器来实现,如图 1.

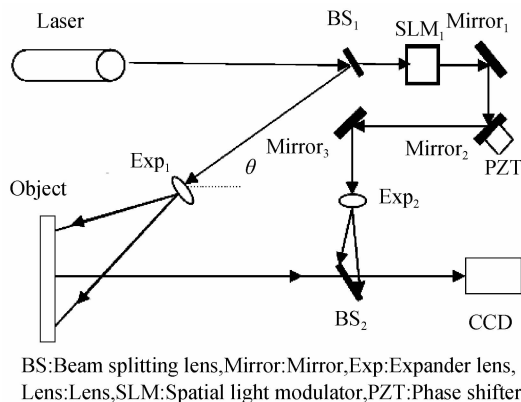


图 1 涡旋光干涉系统测量物体面形光路

Fig. 1 Setup of shape measurement by vortex beam

由激光器发出的光经半透半反镜(BS1)后分为两束,一束光经扩束照射到被测物体上,另一束光经过空间光调制器后成为涡旋光,以此涡旋光为参考光.物光和参考光在 CCD 靶面上干涉,干涉图像经 CCD 接入计算机,通过数字图像处理系统进行处理.利用该实验光路可以测量周边固定、中央加载被测试件的离面位移.

1.1 参考光为涡旋光时干涉图样的变形特征

涡旋光束的复振幅分布可表示为^[36]

$$U_V = A \exp(i l \theta) \quad (1)$$

式中 A 为振幅,为简单可取为常量. θ 为旋转方位角,相位围绕奇点旋转有逆时针和顺时针两种方式,分别对应正负两种拓扑荷. l 为涡旋光的拓扑荷,表示绕奇点一周相位的变化情况,可以是整数或分数.

被测物体发生离面位移后,平面物光的复振幅分布为

$$U_o = A \exp\{i[2\pi x/\lambda + \varphi(x, y)]\} \quad (2)$$

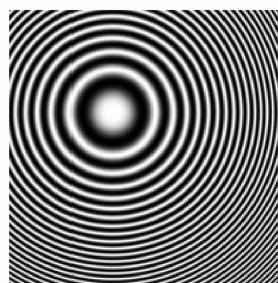
其中 $\varphi(x, y)$ 为物体的变形相位.变形前后涡旋参考光保持不变,则变形后的干涉图样为

$$I_1 = A^2 \{2 + 2\cos[l\theta + 2\pi x/\lambda + \varphi(x, y)]\} \quad (3)$$

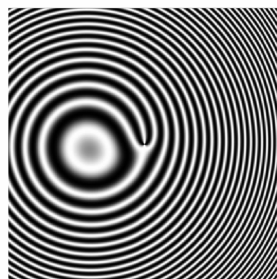
为了便于讨论,取加载物体的变形相位

$$\varphi(x, y) = 2\pi(x^2 + y^2)/1000\lambda \quad (4)$$

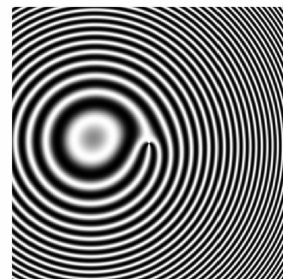
用 Matlab 软件模拟周边固定、中间加载的物体变形,由式(3)得到物体加载后的干涉图样,如图 2.图 2(a)为物光与参考光均为平面光时,所得到的明暗相间的环形干涉条纹.当物光为平面光、参考光为涡旋光时,得到了存在叉口的干涉条纹,叉口个数为拓扑荷的整数倍,如图 2(b)~(e)所示.当拓扑荷值为正数时叉口方向向上,为负数时叉口方向向下.拓扑荷值为整数时,干涉图样如图 2(b)和 2(c);拓扑荷值为分数时,干涉图样如图 2(d)和 2(e),干涉条纹出现了分叉和错位,错位随拓扑荷值的小数位的增加而增大.



(a) Fringe pattern between two plane beam



(b) $l=2$



(c) $l=-2$

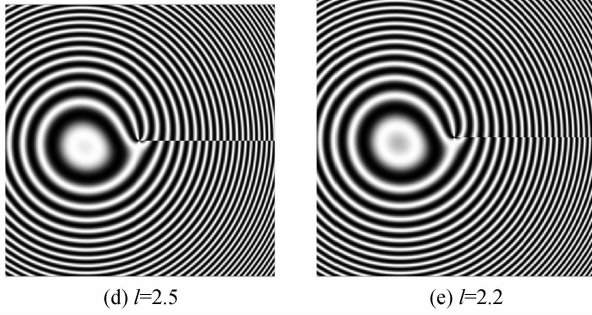


图2 平面光与涡旋光束干涉的变形图样

Fig. 2 Deformed fringe patterns between a plane wave and vortex beam

1.2 参考光和物光均为涡旋光时干涉图样的变形特征

在半透半反镜 BS_1 和扩束镜 Exp_1 之间再放置一空间光调制器 (SLM_2), 可以使物光也成为涡旋光. 当被测物加载之后, 物光与参考光均为涡旋光时的干涉光强为

$$I' = A^2 \{2 + 2\cos [(l+l')\theta + \varphi(x, y)]\} \quad (5)$$

令 $l=l'$, 此时, 得到的干涉图样如图 3. 干涉图样呈螺旋型明暗相间分布, 干涉条纹存在叉口, 叉口个数为拓扑荷的整数值. 拓扑荷值为正数时, 干涉条纹的旋转方向为逆时针; 拓扑荷值为负数时, 干涉条纹的旋转方向为顺时针; 拓扑荷值为分数时, 干涉条纹同样存在错位.

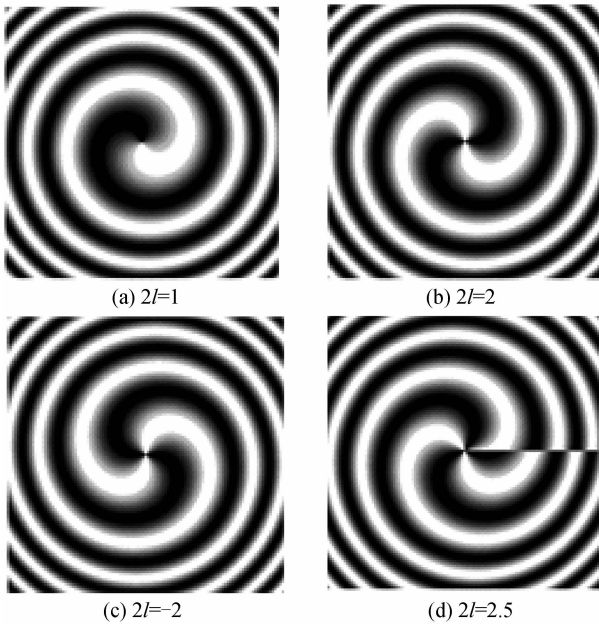


图3 物光与参考光均为涡旋光束的干涉变形图样

Fig. 3 Deformed fringe pattern between vortex beam and vortex beam

2 物体离面位移的相移测量模拟计算

相位信息的提取是干涉测量的目标, 一般通过采集加载物体变形前后两个状态的干涉条纹图, 来求解与位移或应变有关的相位变化. 为了确定加载物体的

离面位移, 可以在加载前后分别运用四步相移法^[37]. 在被测物加载之前, 引入四步相移, 得到四幅图像的光强分布为

$$I_i = 2A^2 + 2A^2 \cos \left[2\pi x/\lambda + l\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}(i-1) \right] \quad (6)$$

$$(i=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\tan (l\theta + 2\pi x/\lambda) = \frac{I_4 - I_2}{I_1 - I_3} \quad (7)$$

对被测物加载, 同样运用四步相移, 得到四幅图像的光强分布为

$$I'_i = 2A^2 + 2A^2 \cos [2\pi x/\lambda + l\theta + \varphi(x, y) + \frac{\pi}{2}(i-1)] \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (8)$$

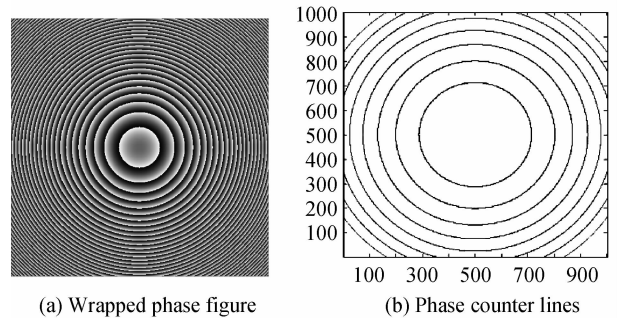
$$\tan [l\theta + 2\pi x/\lambda + \varphi(x, y)] = \frac{I'_4 - I'_2}{I'_1 - I'_3} \quad (9)$$

由式(7)、(9)可得物体的变形相位

$$\varphi(x, y) = \arctan \frac{(I'_4 - I'_2)(I_1 - I_3) - (I_1 - I_3)(I_4 - I_2)}{(I_1 - I_3)(I_1 - I_3) + (I_4 - I_2)(I_4 - I_2)} \quad (10)$$

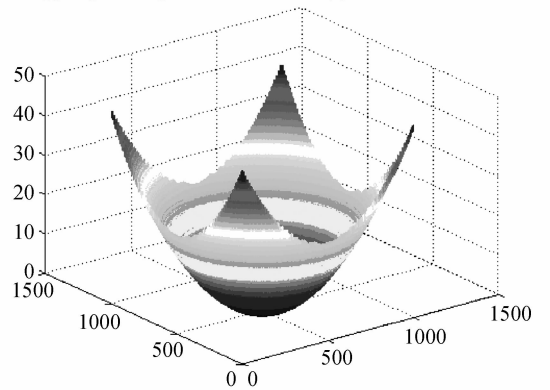
由式(10)解包裹之后就可以得到物体的变形相位 $\varphi(x, y)$.

无论是平面物光、涡旋参考光, 还是物光与参考光均为涡旋光的情况, 都得到了如图 4 的计算结果(对于不同的拓扑荷值, 所得到的模拟结果也相同). 式(4)给出的是物体发生离面位移时的变形相位理论值, 其三维相位分布如图 5. 显然, 图 4(c)和图 5 所给出的物体变形相位的三维相位图基本一致. 由此可见, 将涡旋光



(a) Wrapped phase figure

(b) Phase counter lines



(c) 3-D phase figure

图4 物体变形场的模拟结果

Fig. 4 The simulation results of deformation

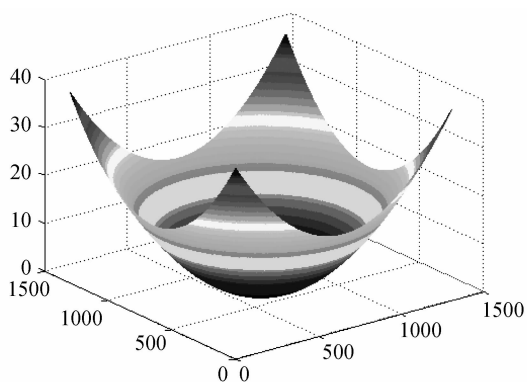


图5 物体变形相位理论值的模拟结果

Fig. 5 The simulation results of the theoretical value of deformation

应用于物体离面位移测量所得到的模拟计算值和物体变形相位的理论值相吻合,这表明将涡旋光应用于物体变形测量的方案可行.另外,与常规的平面光散斑相比,拓扑荷值不同的涡旋光干涉可以产生不同的条纹图样,可应用于物体的防伪和加密三维形貌和变形测量.

3 结论

分析了涡旋光与平面光、涡旋光与涡旋光的干涉特性,把涡旋光引入电子散斑干涉之中,实现物体的离面位移测量.以周边固定、中心加载的试件为研究对象,模拟得到了物体变形前后的干涉图样.模拟计算结果表明,物体变形后的干涉图样是明暗相间的分叉条纹,分叉的个数等于涡旋光的拓扑荷整数.叉口的开口方向取决于拓扑荷值的正负:拓扑荷为正数时开口向上,拓扑荷为负数时开口向下.当拓扑荷值为非整数时,干涉条纹出现错位,拓扑荷值的小数部分决定了干涉条纹的错位大小,错位的量随小数值的增大而增大.在物体变形前后分别进行四步相移操作,得到变形前后各四幅光强分布图,由此得到物体的变形相位,对求得的包裹相位进行解包裹之后可以求得物体的变形相位,该值与引入的离面变形相位的理论值相吻合.理论计算和模拟实验结果表明,涡旋光可以应用于物体变形的位移测量,为变形测量提供了一种新的途径.

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