引用格式: SONG Wei, XIE Youjin, LI Zhiguo, et al. Research on Coupling Efficiency Based on Fiber Optic Rotary Joints[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2022, 51(11):1106005

宋巍,谢友金,李治国,等.基于光纤旋转连接器的光纤耦合效率研究[J].光子学报,2022,51(11):1106005

基于光纤旋转连接器的光纤耦合效率研究

 $r 巍 ^{1,2,3}$,谢友金 1,2 ,李治国 1,2 ,郝伟 1,2 ,闫佩佩 1,2 ,李昕 1,2 ,孙传东 1

(1中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所,西安 710119)(2中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所中国科学院空间精密测量重点实验室,西安 710119)(3中国科学院大学,北京 100049)

摘 要:基于渐变折射率透镜准直器一定程度上可以提高空间光-光纤耦合效率,但会引入光纤与渐变 折射率透镜装配误差和渐变折射率透镜间位置误差。鉴于以上两种误差情况,本文提出了修正光纤与 渐变折射率透镜装配误差的位移法和基于楔形棱镜和平板玻璃的光束指向调整法。首先运用光线传 输矩阵的数学分析方法建立了光线传输模型,分析当光纤与渐变折射率透镜存在距离误差和位置误差 下耦合效率的变化,最后利用位移法降低了距离误差对插入损耗的影响,使系统插入损耗降低至 0.2 dB。在存在位置误差下利用光束指向调整法降低插入损耗至0.7 dB。这两种方法可以有效提升光 纤旋转连接器耦合效率。

关键词:光纤传输系统;插入损耗;激光通信;渐变折射率透镜;光线传输模型;光纤旋转连接器;耦合效率

中图分类号:TN256

文献标识码:A

doi:10.3788/gzxb20225111.1106005

0 引言

光纤通信具有更高的带宽、大容量、结构简单、无需频谱许可和良好的保密性,被认为是工业领域、医疗 设备等的关键技术,逐渐被广泛使用^[1-5]。光纤旋转连接器是利用光纤通信技术实现静止平台和相对转动平 台间信号传输功能的重要设备,其原理为从静止端(或旋转端)光纤发出的光束进入渐变折射率透镜 (Gradient-index Lens, G-Lens)准直后成为空间准直光束,再传输至旋转端(或静止端)渐变折射率透镜,耦 合至光纤中实现光信号传输。因此,光纤耦合效率是光纤旋转连接器的重要参数。

光纤耦合效率自光纤技术发展以来,被国内外多家高校、研究所以及企业广泛研究。PALAIS JC等^[6-7] 研究了基于渐变折射率透镜的单模和多模光纤耦合问题,分析了横向误差、纵向误差和角度误差引起的功 率损耗。YUAN S等^[8]利用高斯场分布推导出两个单模光纤(Single-mode Optical Fiber, SMF)准直器之间 耦合损耗的一般公式,基于此公式推导了单模准直器高斯光斑尺寸失配引起的耦合损耗公式,分析了不同 误差对渐变折射率准直器耦合效率的影响。王驰等^[9-10]利用高斯光束复参数矩阵变换方法推导了渐变折射 率透镜光学特征参数的数学表达式。CUSWORTH SD等^[11]将用于渐变折射率透镜轴向和径向偏移损失 的几何光学模型,推广到角度倾斜失准损失的情况下。梁骁等^[12]在几何光学和高斯光束理论的基础上,运 用矩阵光学与高斯光束耦合理论,分析了基于渐变折射率透镜准直器的插入损耗和回波损耗等特性,采用 衰减基准测试方法对理论计算进行实验验证。千应庆等^[13]建立了一种光纤准直器和耦合效率理论模型,对 光纤旋转连接器耦合误差进行分析,得到了误差对光路传输损耗的影响规律。魏莉等提出了一种基于 G-Lens的高速单通道单模光纤旋转连接器的结构,对光纤旋转连接器中光信号传输时的损耗进行分析研

http://www.photon.ac.cn

基金项目:中国科学院青年创新促进会(No. 2018441)

第一作者:宋巍(1994—),男,博士研究生,主要研究方向为光纤旋转连接器,光电复合滑环。Email: songwei2016@opt.cn **导师(通讯作者)**:李治国(1976—),男,研究员,博士,主要研究方向为空间精密测量装备技术研究。Email: lzg@opt.ac.cn

收稿日期:2022-05-06;录用日期:2022-06-15

究,实验结果表明,单通道单模光纤旋转连接器在8000 r/min的高转速下工作,插入损耗为19.6 dB。

综上可知,对于渐变折射率透镜与光纤耦合分析较多,但对于存在误差情况下,相关提升耦合效率的方法研究较少。目前光纤旋转连接器耦合过程存在的间隙误差对插入损耗影响程度不清楚。同时,加工和装配过程中位置误差无法避免,利用结构微调较为复杂。光纤旋转连接器中光纤与透镜的间隙以及透镜间的位置关系极大地影响着性能指标。并且,随着光纤旋转连接器的广泛应用,对其低损耗、高可靠等性能提出了更高的要求,因此本文重点介绍基于单通道光纤旋转连接器的间隙误差和位置误差的补偿方法。本文以单通道单模光纤旋转连接器为研究对象,光纤旋转连接器利用两个G-Lens准直器实现旋转状态下的光信号传输,对单模光纤出射光束进行扩束准直,放宽了光学器件的加工和装配误差。本文理论分析了G-Lens和光纤存在的位置误差以及G-Lens准直器间的位置误差对耦合效率的影响,并完成相关实验验证;从方法上提出修正光纤与G-Lens位置误差的方法和基于楔形棱镜和平板玻璃的光束指向调整法。本文研究对于低损耗单通道单模光纤旋转连接器具有参考意义。

1 系统模型

本文研究的单通道单模光纤旋转连接器,是由两个G-Lens准直器组成的信号传输装置。该连接器已 经广泛应用于工业控制、能源和医疗装备等领域^[14]。其工作原理为,激光光束从单模光纤传输到G-Lens后 准直光束,随后被准直的激光光束进入空气中传输,被相同参数的准直器接收后耦合至光纤中,如图1所示。 在信号传输的过程中,其中一个由单模光纤和G-Lens组成的准直器沿着光轴旋转,这是与空间光-光纤耦 合不同的地方。在这个耦合模型中,单模光纤纤芯与渐变折射率透镜之间的距离L₁和L₁以及G-Lens1和 G-Lens2相对位置关系是关注的重点。



图 1 高斯光束在两个G-Lens准直器间的耦合模型 Fig.1 Coupling model of two G-lenses with Gaussian beam

1.1 渐变折射率透镜传输理论

本文采用径向分布渐变折射率透镜,其折射率分布沿着透镜径向呈抛物线型分布,其折射率分布表 示为

$$n(r) = n_0 \left(1 - \frac{gr^2}{2} \right) \tag{1}$$

式中,n₀是G-Lens的中心折射率,g是渐变折射率梯度常数,r是到中心轴的距离。

通常,在准直器中G-Lens与单模光纤存在一定的空气间隙,如图1所示,从单模光纤输出的近似高斯光 束束腰为ω₀,通过空气(折射率 n₂=1),然后进入折射率分布由式(1)表示的G-Lens1,经过G-Lens1准直后 进入有同样折射率分布的G-Lens2,耦合至单模光纤。经过G-Lens1准直的光束在距离透镜端面L₃处,得到 束腰为ω_T的高斯光束。L₁表示从单模光纤到G-Lens端面的距离,L₂表示G-Lens的长度,L₃表示G-Lens端 面到束腰的距离。根据光学传输矩阵^[15]可将高斯光束在间隙(面1到面2之间)的传输矩阵表示为

$$M_{\rm gap} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

根据渐变折射率透镜的梯度常数g和透镜长度L2,将G-Lens传输矩阵表示为

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{\mathrm{G-lens}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(gL_{2}\right) & \frac{1}{gn_{0}}\sin\left(gL_{2}\right) \\ -gn_{0}\sin\left(gL_{2}\right) & \cos\left(gL_{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

从光纤出射的光束经过G-Lens的传输矩阵M表示为

$$\boldsymbol{M} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{M}_{G-\text{lens}} \boldsymbol{M}_{gap} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(gL_2) & L_1\cos(gL_2) + \frac{1}{gn_0}\sin(gL_2) \\ -gn_0\sin(gL_2) & -L_1gn_0\sin(gL_2) + \cos(gL_2) \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)

高斯光束参数q(z)表示为

$$\frac{1}{q(z)} = \frac{1}{R(z)} - i\frac{\lambda}{n\pi\omega^2}$$
(5)

式中,R(z)是高斯光束等相位面曲率半径, ω 是束腰大小, λ 是波长,n是介质的折射率。同时,利用ABCD 矩阵法,可得面2处高斯光束参数q(2)的表达式为

$$q(2) = \frac{Aq_0 + B}{Cq_0 + D} \tag{6}$$

根据入射面1的初始条件 $n = n_2, \omega = \omega_0, R(1) \rightarrow \infty, 代人式(5)可得$

$$\frac{1}{q_1} = -i\frac{\lambda}{n_2\pi\omega_0^2} = -i\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$
(7)

式中, $a = \frac{\pi \omega_0^2}{\lambda}$ 。

在面4的高斯光束参数q(4)利用高斯光束参数q(z)的变化规律可得

$$q(4) = q(3) + L_3 = \frac{Aq_1 + B}{Cq_1 + D} + L_3 = \frac{BD + a^2AC}{D^2 + a^2C^2} + L_3 + ia\frac{AD - BC}{D^2 + a^2C^2}$$
(8)

由于面4处为束腰位置,等相面曲率半径为∞,结合高斯光束参数定义可知

$$\operatorname{Re}(q_{4}) = \frac{BD + a^{2}AC}{D^{2} + a^{2}C^{2}} + L_{3} = 0$$
(9)

$$\frac{\lambda}{\pi\omega_{\rm T}^2} = \frac{D^2 + a^2 C^2}{a(AD - BC)} \tag{10}$$

变换可得

$$L_{3} = -\frac{BD + a^{2}AC}{D^{2} + a^{2}C^{2}}$$
(11)

$$\omega_{\rm T} = \omega_{\rm o} \sqrt{\frac{AD - BC}{D^2 + a^2 C^2}} \tag{12}$$

1.2 误差分析理论

本节理论分析了误差对光纤旋转连接器插入损耗的影响,这里所说的误差包含光纤与G-Lens透镜间的间隙误差、G-Lens透镜间的轴向、径向和角度三种误差。光线在存在一定误差情况下的传输过程及参数 定义如图2所示。

如图 3 所示,按照 G-Lens 透镜设计,高斯光束束腰在透镜出射端面上,为了更好地描述高斯光束在 G-Lens 中的传播,假定两个坐标系(x, y, z)和(x', y', z'),坐标原点均设置在光轴与G-Lens 出射面交点处。

从单模光纤出射的光束经过G-Lens1准直后,高斯光束束腰位置在出射端面上,束腰大小为ω₁,高斯光 束电场复振幅的*x*方向分量可以表示为^[16-17]

$$E_{x}(x,y,z) = E_{1}\frac{\omega_{1}}{\omega(z)} \exp\left\{-i\left[k(z)-\eta(z)\right] - r^{2}\left[\frac{1}{\omega^{2}(z)}+i\frac{k}{2R(z)}\right]\right\}$$
(13)

式中, E_1 是(x, y, z)在坐标(0, 0, 0)处的振幅,

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \tag{14}$$

1106005-3



图 2 光纤旋转连接器存在误差情况下的传输过程 Fig.2 Transmission with errors in fiber optic rotary joints



图 3 高斯光束在G-Lens中传输路径 Fig.3 Transmission path of Gaussian beam between G-Lenses

$$k = \frac{2\pi n}{\lambda} \tag{15}$$

$$\eta(z) = \arctan\left(\frac{\lambda z}{\pi n \omega_1^2}\right) \tag{16}$$

$$\omega^{2}(z) = \omega_{1}^{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda z}{\pi n \omega_{1}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$$
(17)

$$R(z) = z \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi n \omega_1^2}{\lambda z} \right)^2 \right]$$
(18)

在耦合损耗的分析中,由于损耗是两个G-Lens透镜失配引起的,有必要考虑接收端的复振幅。同理,可得接收端的高斯光束电场复振幅的x方向分量,可以表示为

$$E_{x}(x',y',z') = E_{2} \frac{\omega_{2}}{\omega(z')} \exp\left\{-i\left[k(z') - \eta(z')\right] - r'^{2}\left[\frac{1}{\omega^{2}(z')} + i\frac{k}{2R(z')}\right]\right\}$$
(19)

式中, $E_2 \neq (x', y', z')$ 在坐标(0,0,0)处的振幅, 且 $E_1 = E_2$, $\omega_1 \pi \omega_2 \neq \omega_2$, $\omega_1 \pi \omega_2 = \pi \omega_2$,

$$r^{\prime 2} = x^{\prime 2} + y^{\prime 2} \tag{20}$$

$$\eta(z') = \arctan\left(\frac{\lambda z'}{\pi n \omega_2^2}\right) \tag{21}$$

$$\omega^{2}(z') = \omega_{1}^{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda z'}{\pi n \omega_{12}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$$
(22)

$$R(z') = z \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi n \omega_2^2}{\lambda z'} \right)^2 \right]$$
(23)

在G-Lens2端面进行光束耦合,耦合系数η表达式为^[8]

$$\eta = \frac{2}{\pi E_1^2 \omega_1^2} \iint E_x(x, y, z) \Big|_{z'=0} \times E_x(x', y', z') \Big|_{z'=0} dx' dy'$$
(24)

根据图 2, $\pi(x, y, z)$ $\pi(x', y', z')$ 这两个坐标变换, 变换公式为

$$x = x' \cos \theta - z' \sin \theta + X_0 \tag{25}$$

$$z = x' \sin \theta + z' \cos \theta + Z_0 \tag{26}$$

$$y = y' \tag{27}$$

$$r = x^{2} + y^{2} = (x' \cos \theta - z' \sin \theta + X_{0})^{2} + y^{2}$$
(28)

考虑传输中角度误差 θ 很小(一般 $\theta < 0.3^{\circ}$),可以认为 cos $\theta \approx 1$ 。将式(25)~(28)代入式(13)中,可得

$$E_{x}(x, y, z)_{|z'=0} = E_{x}(x' + X_{0}, y', x' \sin \theta + Z_{0})$$
(29)

对于接收端的高斯光束电场复振幅,当z'=0时,将式(20)~(23)代入(21)可得

$$E_{x}(x',y',z')_{|z'=0} = E_{x}(x',y',0) = E_{1}\frac{\omega_{1}}{\omega_{2}}\exp\left(-\frac{{x'}^{2}}{\omega_{2}^{2}}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{{y'}^{2}}{\omega_{2}^{2}}\right)$$
(30)

由于系统的耦合效率 T和插入损耗 I可表示为

$$T = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = \left| \eta \right|^2 \tag{31}$$

$$I(X_0, Z_0, \theta) = -10 \log T \tag{32}$$

结合式(24)、(29)~(31)可得

$$T = \frac{4}{\left(\frac{2Z_0}{k\omega_1^2}\right)^2 + 4} \exp\left\{-\frac{\frac{\left(k\omega_1\right)^2}{2} \left[2\left(\frac{2X_0}{k\omega_1^2}\right)^2 + \frac{8X_0Z_0}{\left(k\omega_1^2\right)^2}\sin\theta + \left(\left(\frac{2Z_0}{k\omega_1^2}\right)^2 + 2\right)\sin^2\theta\right]}{\left(\frac{2Z_0}{k\omega_1^2}\right)^2 + 4}\right\}$$
(33)

如图4所示,对于轴向误差、径向误差和角度误差分别进行表示。根据式(32)和式(33)推导出这三种误差条件下引起的插入损耗。



图4 两个G-Lens轴向误差、径向误差、角度误差示意图

Fig.4 Separation misalignment, lateral offsets, angular tilt misalignment between two GRIN lenses

当只存在轴向误差 Z_0 时,角度误差 θ 和径向误差 X_0 均为0值,其引起的插入损耗 I_a 可以表示为

$$I_{a} = I(X_{0} = 0, Z_{0}, \theta = 0) = -10 \log \left| \frac{4\omega_{1}^{2}\omega_{2}^{2}}{\frac{\lambda^{2}Z_{0}^{2}}{\pi^{2}n^{2}} + (\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega_{2}^{2})^{2}} \right|$$
(34)

当存在径向误差X₀时,角度误差θ为0值,轴向误差仍为Z₀,其引起的插入损耗I_b可以表示为

$$I_{\rm b} = I(X_0, Z_0, \theta = 0) - I(X_0 = 0, Z_0, \theta = 0) = \frac{20}{\ln 10} \frac{n^2 \pi^2 (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)}{\lambda^2 Z_0^2 + n^2 \pi^2 (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2)^2} X_0^2$$
(35)

当存在角度误差θ时,径向误差X₀为0值,径向误差仍为Z₀,其引起的插入损耗I_c表示为

$$I_{c} = I(X_{0} = 0, Z_{0}, \theta) - I(X_{0} = 0, Z_{0}, \theta = 0) = \frac{20}{\ln 10} \frac{\left(\frac{n\pi\omega_{2}}{\lambda}\right)^{2} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda Z_{0}}{\pi n\omega_{1}^{2}}\right)^{2} + 2\right]}{\left(\frac{\lambda Z_{0}}{\pi n\omega_{1}^{2}}\right)^{2} + 4} \sin^{2}\theta \qquad (36)$$

2 仿真分析

2.1 光纤与G-Lens位置误差

首先,将两个参数相同的G-Lens准直器对准,如图5所示,两个透镜间的间距为d,SMF-1和G-Lens1、SMF-2和G-Lens2之间的距离分别为 d_1 、 d_2 ,G-Lens相关参数如表1所示。



图 5 两个 G-Lens 准直器的光线追迹 Fig.5 Ray tracing in two G-Lens collimators

表1	GRIN lens-1和GRIN lens-2的参数列表
Table 1	Parameters of GRIN lens-1 and GRIN lens-2

Parameter of G-Lens			
n_0	1.591		
Diameter	1.8 mm		
\sqrt{A}	0.324		
L	4.45 mm		
d	5 mm		
Initial distance of d_1 , d_2	0.258 mm		

由图 5 和表 1 可知, SMF-1、SMF-2 与 G-Lens 的初始距离 $d_1 = d_2 = 0.258$ mm, 两个准直器间的距离为 5 mm, 在不改变 d 的条件下, d_1 从 0 值以每次 0.05 mm 递增至 0.45 mm, 得到改变 d_1 后的插入损耗变化值, 如图 6(a)所示, 当 d_1 在 0.258 mm 附近时, 系统插入损耗较小, 随着误差的增大(d_1 增大或减小), 插入损耗逐渐



(c) The relationship between distance d_1 and d_2 under low insertion loss

图 6 不同 d_1 、 d_2 位置处插入损耗曲线 Fig.6 Insertion loss curves at different d_1 and d_2

增大。本文探究一种补偿 d_1 误差的方法,根据理论分析可知,试图改变距离 d_2 ,达到减小系统插入损耗的效果。因此,在不同距离 d_1 处,改变距离 d_2 ,得到不同位置处的插入损耗曲线,如图6(b)所示。由图6(b)可以看出,改变距离 d_2 在一定程度上影响了系统的插入损耗。 $d_1 = d_2 = 0.258 \text{ mm}$ 并不是系统插入损耗最小的唯一值,在不同距离 d_1 条件下,会有一个距离 d_2 与之匹配使得插入损耗减小至0.2 dB左右。为研究低插入损耗下距离 d_1 、 d_2 关系,给出 $d_1 + d_2$ 的曲线图以及 $d_1 + d_2 = 0.43$ 和 $d_1 + d_2 = 0.53$ 的直线图,得到图6(c)。由图6(c)分析可知,当 d_1 与 d_2 之和处于 $0.43 \sim 0.53$ 之间时,可获得较低的插入损耗。因此,通过调节距离 d_2 ,可以弥补 d_1 距离误差带来的影响。这为光纤与G-Lens存在位置误差提供了一种补偿方法,后续通过实验验证该方法的可行性。

2.2 G-Lens间误差分析及补偿方法

利用表1参数,对两个G-Lens准直器的轴向误差、径向误差和角度误差进行分析。如图4(a)和图5所示,在保证*d*₁与*d*₂不变的情况下,改变距离*d*,得到轴向误差对系统插入损耗的影响,如图7(a)所示。同样,如图4(b)所示,在保证距离*d*不变的条件下,改变两个G-Lens准直器之间的径向距离*X*₀,得到图7(b)所示的径向误差对插入损耗影响的曲线。如图4(c)所示,在保证距离*d*不变的条件下,改变两个G-Lens准直器光轴之间的角度关系θ,得到图7(c)所示的角度误差对插入损耗的影响。



Fig.7 Insertion loss curves under different errors

从图 7(a)可知,当轴向误差从0 mm 增大至 14 mm 时,插入损耗增大量约为0.02 dB,由此可见轴向误差对 插入损耗的影响较小。从图 7(b)可知,当径向误差从0 mm 增大至 0.25 mm 时,插入损耗增大量约为9 dB,径向 误差对插入损耗的影响较大,这是由于在存在径向误差的条件下,出射端的 G-Lens 透镜的光束并没有完全进 入接收端的 G-Lens 透镜。从图 7(c)可知,当角度误差从0°变化至±0.2°时,插入损耗增大量约为6.5 dB,由此 可见微小的角度变化对插入损耗的影响较大。因此,需要更加关注径向误差和角度误差对插入损耗的影响。

位置误差在加工、装调中是无法避免的,为了降低系统的插入损耗,本文提出了一种运用基于楔形棱镜 和平板玻璃的光束指向法,对传输光线调整,使得更多的光束传输至接收光纤中,提升系统的耦合效率,如 图8所示。



图 8 光束指向法原理示意图 Fig.8 Schematic of the principle of beam steering technology

光束指向法的原理为通过旋转两个楔形棱镜实现光束指向,让光束可以小角度偏转,再通过平板玻璃 对光束传播的光轴微调,使得尽可能多的光束通过接收端的G-Lens耦合至单模光纤中。本文考虑同时存 在径向误差X₀和角度误差θ,仿真分析可得优化前后的插入损耗的变化曲线,如图9所示。当角度误差θ分 别为0°和0.1°,工作距离为26.5 mm时,插入损耗随着径向误差X₀的增大逐渐增大,通过本文所述的光束指 向法调节后,可以使插入损耗稳定在0.7 dB左右,说明了该种方法有效,可以很好解决位置误差对插入损耗 的影响。需要说明的是,本文中运用到主要光学元件如表2所示。



图 9 优化前后插入损耗变化 Fig.9 Insertion loss change diagram after optimization

表 2 光束指向法中主要光学元件 Table 2 Main optical components in beam steering technology

Product	Characteristic		Supplier
C. Lana	Diameter	1.8 mm	Foresto toolen olione
G-Lens	\sqrt{A}	0.324	Femito technology
Single mode fiber	Mode field diameter	10.4 μm	CODNINC
Single mode liber	Numerical aperture	0.14	CORNING
	Diameter	12.7 mm	
Wedge prism	Thickness	3 mm	Thorlabs
	Wedge angle	$30\pm10~{\rm arcmin}$	
Dist glass	Thickness	2.5 mm	Thorlaba
r iat glass	AR coating	1 050~1 620 nm	1 HOHADS

引入多个光学调整元件表面会引入附加的反射导致插入损耗增大,如图9所示,优化后的插入损耗为 0.7 dB,小于无任何位置误差时的插入损耗值0.32 dB。这是因为无任何误差下的系统不添加多个光学调整 元器件,但这种情况是非常理想的。当只存在角度误差0.1°时,不添加光学调整元器件的系统插入损耗为 1.84 dB,大于优化后的插入损耗。总体来看,引入楔形棱镜和平板玻璃后的优化对于存在位置误差条件下 的插入损耗具有明显提升,并且插入损耗0.7 dB满足系统的性能指标。

3 实验

实验步骤示意图如10(a)所示,LS是激光光源,FAS是高精度光纤对准台,I/R是插损回损仪,BM是双目显微镜。将单模光纤和G-Lens放置在高精度光纤对准台上,按照表1中的参数调整光纤和G-Lens透镜位置,调节至最佳耦合位置时,测量波长为1550 nm时的插入损耗,此时可认为是实验的初始状态。由于光纤与透镜没有固定,实验中高精度光纤对准台调节光纤与透镜距离时需要双目显微镜观察光纤移动。



图 10 实验方案 Fig.10 Experiment scheme

其次,移动单模光纤SMF-1与G-Lens1透镜端面贴合,通过高精度光纤对准台改变SMF-1与G-Lens1 之间的距离 d_1 ,距离 d_1 从0值以每次0.05 mm递增直到0.45 mm为止,保持距离 d_2 不变,记录数据,与图6(a) 中的数据对比得到图11,实测数据与仿真数据相差较小。在以上的基础上,当距离 d_1 改变后改变距离 d_2 ,得 到优化后的插入损耗值。本次实验选取了距离 d_1 分别位于0、0.05 mm、0.10 mm、0.15 mm、0.20 mm、 0.25 mm位置处,改变距离 d_2 后观察插入损耗的变化值,即可得到不同距离 d_1, d_2 位置处的插入损耗值,与 仿真数据相对比,整理数据后得到图12。



图 11 插入损耗随距离 *d*₁变化实测与仿真对比 Fig.11 Insertion loss of measurement and simulation with changing *d*₁

最后,将光纤与G-Lens透镜之间的距离 d_1 、 d_2 通过高精度光纤对准台调整至初始状态(即 $d_1 = d_2 = 0.258 \text{ mm}$),两个G-Lens透镜之间距离d为5 mm,在此初始状态基础上完成轴向误差和径向误差下的插入损耗实验。根据第二节的要求,将径向误差 X_0 从0 mm增大至0.25 mm,得到图13(a)。在工作距离d为5 mm的基础上,轴向误差从0 mm增加至14 mm,得到不同工作距离下的插入损耗值,与仿真数据对比,得到图13(b)。







图 13 轴向误差和径向误差对插入损耗影响 Fig.13 Insertion loss influenced by lateral offsets and separation misalignment

4 结论

本文构建了基于光纤旋转连接器的光束传输模型,分析了G-Lens和光纤存在的位置误差以及G-Lens 准直器间的位置误差对耦合效率的影响,分析表明G-Lens和光纤存在的位置误差和G-Lens准直器间的 角度误差、径向误差对插入损耗的影响较大。利用ZEMAX软件对存在不同误差时的光纤旋转连接器插入 损耗进行了仿真分析,与实验数据进行对比,验证了分析的准确性。针对G-Lens和光纤存在的位置误差, 提出了修正光纤与G-Lens位置误差的方法,当G-Lens和光纤间的距离与初始距离差值为0.25 mm时,可 以通过这种方法改善系统插入损耗至0.3 dB以下。针对G-Lens准直器间的位置误差,提出了基于楔形棱 镜和平板玻璃的光束指向调整法,当存在微小角度误差和径向误差时,通过楔形棱镜和平板玻璃改变光束 位置,使得系统插入损耗降低。本文以存在角度误差θ=0.1°,径向误差X₀范围为-0.25~0.25 mm,利用 光束指向调整法可以使得系统插入损耗降低至0.7 dB 左右,较好地弥补了位置误差对系统插入损耗的 影响。

参考文献

- [1] ABID A, MITTAL S, BOUTOPOULOS C. Etching-enabled extreme miniaturization of graded-index fiber-based optical coherence tomography probes[J]. Journal of Biomedical Optics, 2019, 25(3): 032006.
- [2] WANG C, BI S, XIA X, et al. Further analysis of focusing performance of an ultra-small gradient-index fiber probe[J]. Optical Engineering, 2014, 53(1): 013106.
- [3] WANG C, FANG C, TANG Z, et al. Analytical method for designing gradient-index fiber probes [J]. Optical Engineering, 2011, 50(9): 094202.
- [4] CUI J, ZHU S, FENG K, et al. Fan-out device for multicore fiber coupling application based on capillary bridge self-assembly fabrication method[J]. Optical Fiber Technology, 2015, 26: 234-242.
- [5] KIHARA M, UCHINO M, OMACHI M, et al. Investigation into optical performance of fiber connections with imperfect physical contact[J]. Journal of Lightwave Technology, 2013, 31(6): 967–974.
- [6] PALAIS J.C. Fiber coupling using graded-index rod lenses[J]. Applied Optics, 1980, 19(12): 2011-2018.
- [7] GILSDORF R W, PALAIS J C. Single-mode fiber coupling efficiency with graded-index rod lenses[J]. Applied Optics, 1994, 33(16): 3440-3445.
- [8] YUAN S, RIZA N A. General formula for coupling-loss characterization of single-mode fiber collimators by use of gradient-index rod lenses[J]. Applied Optics, 1999, 38(15): 3214-3222.
- [9] WANG Chi, BI Shubo, DING Wei, et al. Optical characteristic parameters of gradient-index fiber probe [J]. Chinese Journal of Lasers, 2012, 39(9): 76-82.
 - 王驰,毕书博,丁卫,等.梯度折射率光纤探针的光学特征参数[J].中国激光,2012,39(9):76-82.
- [10] WANG C, SUN J, SUN F, et al. Coupling efficiency of ultra-small gradient-index fiber probe [J]. Optics Communications, 2017, 389: 265-269.
- [11] CUSWORTH S D, SENIOR J M. Angular tilt misalignment loss at a GRIN rod lens coupler[J]. Applied Optics, 1986, 25(11): 1775-1779.
- [12] LIANG Xiao, LIU Yu, LI Tangjun, et al. Study on the reference insertion loss and power penalty of fiber collimator in 160 Gbps optical communication systems[J]. Journal of Beijing Jiaotong University, 2014, 38(5): 1-6.
 梁骁,刘昱,李唐军,等.160Gbps光通信系统中光纤准直器的基准插入损耗与功率代价研究[J].北京交通大学学报, 2014, 38(5): 1-6.
- [13] QIAN Yingqing, WANG Xiaofeng, JIANG Lianghong, et al. Coupling error analysis of fiber optic rotary connector [J]. Ordnance Industry Automation, 2012, 31(10): 73-76.
 - 千应庆,王晓锋,蒋良荭,等.光纤旋转连接器耦合误差分析[J]. 兵工自动化, 2012, 31(10): 73-76.
- [14] MI Lei. Researches on the single-chanel fiber optic rotary joint [D]. Xi'an: Xi'an Institute of Optic and Precision Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2013.

米磊.单通道光纤旋转连接器的研究[D].西安:中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所,2013.

- [15] JUNG W, BENALCAZAR W A, AHMAD A, et al. Numerical analysis of gradient index lens-based optical coherence tomography imaging probes[J]. Journal of Biomedical Optics, 2010, 15(6): 066027.
- [16] KOGELNIK H. Coupling and conversion coefficients for optical modes [C]. Microwave Research Institute Symposia Series. Polytechnic Press, 1964, 14: 333–347.
- [17] NEMOTO S, MAKIMOTO T. Analysis of splice loss in single-mode fibres using a Gaussian field approximation [J]. Optical and Quantum Electronics, 1979, 11(5): 447-457.

Research on Coupling Efficiency Based on Fiber Optic Rotary Joints

SONG Wei^{1,2,3}, XIE Youjin^{1,2}, LI Zhiguo^{1,2}, HAO Wei^{1,2}, YAN Peipei^{1,2}, LI Xin^{1,2},

SUN Chuandong¹

(1 Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Science, Xi'an 710119, China)

(2 Key Laboratory of Space Precision Measurement Technology, Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics,

Chinese Academy of Science, Xi'an 710119, China)

(3 University of Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100049, China)

Abstract: As an important part of modern communication system, satellite communication undertakes important tasks such as communication, earth observation, navigation and positioning in military and civil fields. The traditional spaceborne optoelectronic load realizes the data signal and power transmission between the relative rotating bodies through the slip rings. With the continuous development of optical fiber technology and related components, laser communication with optical fiber as the transmission medium has gradually replaced the traditional signal transmission with wires. The fiber optic rotary joints have the characteristics of a wide communication frequency band, strong anti-electromagnetic interference ability, strong confidentiality ability, fast transmission rate, low loss, etc. Its performance

largely determines the service life of the satellite. Low loss and high reliability are important indicators of single-channel fiber optic rotary joints. This paper takes the single-channel fiber optic rotary joints as the research object. In order to achieve its low loss and high reliability goals, it is necessary to explore the factors affecting the insertion loss. The gap between the single-mode fiber and the gradient-index lens and the position error between the two gradient-index lens collimators are all important factors that affect the insertion loss of the fiber optic rotary connector. The Gaussian beam coupling has attracted the attention of universities and research institutions from all over the world. But the previous analysis ignored the influence of the position error between the fiber and the gradient-index lens on the coupling efficiency. There is no corresponding compensation method for the above-mentioned errors, which is crucial for improving performance parameters and reducing the difficulty of processing and assembly. This paper takes the single-channel fiber optic rotary joints as the research object. In order to achieve the goals of low loss and high reliability, it is necessary to explore the factors affecting the insertion loss. The fiber optic rotary connector studied in this paper uses two gradient-index lens collimators as the main optics. Theoretically, the propagation model of Gaussian beam in the construction of gradient-index lens is established, and the optical characterization parameters of the gradient-index lens are obtained by mathematical analysis method of light transmission matrix. In order to describe the propagation of the Gaussian beam in the gradient-index lens, the (x, y, z) and (x', y', z') coordinate systems are established, and the electric field vector equations are established for the lenses at the receiving end and the transmitting end. Based on this equation, the influence of lateral offsets on the coupling efficiency of the system is discussed. Using the geometrical optics analysis method, the energy distribution equation under the separation misalignment is established, and the influence of the separation misalignment on the coupling efficiency of the system is analyzed.

This paper design the single-channel fiber optic rotary joints with low loss as the key parameter by ZEMAX, and the optical model of the single-channel fiber optic rotary joints is established, and the optical parameters of the gradient-index lens are preliminarily determined. For the convenience of processing and assembly, the two gradient-index lenses are designed with the same parameters. First, without changing the working distance, set the distances to 0, 0.05 mm, 0.10 mm, 0.15 mm, 0.20 mm, and 0.25 mm between the optical fiber at the transmitting end and the gradient-index lens. In order to obtain the insertion loss at different positions, the value of the fiber at the receiving end and the gradient-index lens is changed. It can be seen from the analysis that the same insertion loss as the initial value can be obtained by adjusting the position of the optical fiber. This method can reduce the influence of the error between the optical fiber and the gradient-index lens.

Secondly, by changing the lateral offsets and separation misalignment of the two gradient-index lenses, the effects of lateral offsets and separation misalignment on the insertion loss of the system are obtained. It should be noted that due to the particularity of the gradient-index lens, the lateral offsets cannot be so large that the Gaussian beam cannot be coupled into the fiber. The axial distance is controlled within $0\sim14$ mm, and the radial distance is controlled within $0\sim0.25$ mm. It can be seen from the simulation that the lateral offsets have a great influence on the insertion loss of the system, and it is necessary to strictly ensure the accuracy in processing and assembly.

In view of the above errors, the insertion loss is reduced to 0.2 dB by the displacement method, which provides a reference for the optimal design of the single-channel fiber optic rotary joints. For the separation misalignment and lateral offsets between two gradient-index lenses, a beam steering technology based on wedge prism and flat glass is proposed. This method mainly uses two wedge prisms to achieve beam steering, the flat glass adjusts the transmission optical axis and the receiving optical axis to be on the same axis as possible. The insertion loss of systems can be reduced to 0.7 dB by beam steering technology, which greatly reduces the influence of errors. The difficulty of processing and assembly is reduced, and the reliability of the system can be improved.

Finally, a test system for the insertion loss of a single-channel fiber optic rotary joints was built, and the position of the optical fiber and the gradient-index lens was adjusted with a high precision fiber alignment stage, and observed through a binocular microscope. By fitting the experimental data with the simulation data, the accuracy of the system design and simulation analysis is verified.

Key words: Optical fiber transmission systems; Insertion loss; Laser communication; Gradient-index lens; Light transmission model; Fiber optic rotary joints; Coupling efficiency

OCIS Codes: 060.2340; 060.2605; 140.3298; 140.3325

Foundation item: Youth Innovation Promotion Association CAS(No.2018441)