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基于银膜的自准直光纤法布里-珀罗腔设计 及声源定位研究

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摘 要:提出一种基于银膜的自准直外腔式光纤法布里-珀罗(EFPI)干涉仪声传感器阵列,用于中低频 声信号的检测以及二维平面声源定位。传感器阵列由三个相同结构的EFPI组成,结构简单、制作简 便。银膜的应用和准直器的引入提高了传感器的声压灵敏度,扩大了声源定位范围。实验结果表明: 单个传感器声压灵敏度为185 mV/Pa,最小可探测声压为52.7 μPa/Hz^{1/2}@500 Hz。在声源指向性实验 中,声源设置在传感器正前方时,其声压灵敏度达到185 mV/Pa,声源设置在传感器侧面(90°,270°)时, 其声压灵敏度衰减仅为4.5%。传感器阵列结合到达时间差技术,成功实现高精度的声源定位,系统的 理论空间分辨率为0.71 cm,最大定位误差不超过2.8 cm,定位范围为200 cm×200 cm,具有成本低、实 用性高等优点。

关键词:光纤声传感器;法布里-珀罗谐振腔;自准直器;声源定位;到达时间差

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0 引言

声学传感器已广泛应用于各种民用领域,如结构健康检测^[1,2]、生物医学检测^[3,4]、声学成像^[5,6]、水下检测^[7,8]和光声气体检测等^[9,10]。在过去的几十年时间里,传统的电学传感器主导了声学检测领域,其检测技术通常基于压电材料^[11],不适用于强电磁干扰、易燃和爆炸等特殊环境。而光纤声传感器在上述恶劣环境 中能正常使用^[12-14],且光纤体积小,具有可复用的特点,有利于搭建传感器网络,实现远程传感及多点测量。

2017年,LAVROVVS等^[15]利用六个光纤布拉格光栅(Fiber Bragg Grating,FBG)组成光纤水听器阵列,用于水下声源定位。2018年,WANG Jingyi等^[16]报道了一种基于石墨烯膜片的光纤传感器阵列,在60 cm的平面内,利用3个外腔式光纤法布里-珀罗干涉仪(Fabry-Pérot Interferometer,FPI)声传感器实现了声源的精确定位,最大定位误差小于3.55 cm。2019年,LIU Qiang等^[17]使用4个FPI传感器实现90 cm×90 cm平面内的声源定位,定位精度为2.42 cm;WANG Jian等^[18]提出了一种基于迈克尔逊干涉仪的光纤阵列声传感器,该阵列具有较高的灵敏度,在60 cm×60 cm的平面内定位精度可达1 cm。2020年,HAYBERSE等^[19]为了实现三维空间的声源定位,使用一种基于聚合物膜片的光纤传感器阵列,利用遗传算法对传感器阵列获得的信号进行处理,在1m的空间范围内实现了声源的定位,其定位精度达到3.45 cm。

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以上所报道的声源定位距离大多都是在1m范围内,其中外腔式光纤法布里-珀罗(Extrinsic Fiber Fabry-Perot Interferometer, EFPI)的声传感器所用的薄膜是基于石墨烯膜片或聚合物薄膜,尽管石墨烯膜片对声 波具有很高的灵敏度,聚合物薄膜具有很高的机械性能和耐腐蚀性,但两者表面反射率较低,这将会影响到 FP腔的条纹可见度,进而影响传感器的灵敏度^[20],同时限制了EFPI传感器阵列的定位范围。

本文将渐变折射率多模光纤准直器^[21, 22]引入到 EFPI 传感器中,设计了一种基于银膜的自准直光纤 EFPI声传感器阵列。其中,银膜具有高声敏性、高反射率、耐腐蚀性等优势,可以弥补石墨烯以及聚合物薄 膜反射率不足的缺点。银膜通过范德华力直接吸附到陶瓷套管端面,四分之一节距长度的渐变折射率多模 光纤作为光纤准直器,提高单个传感器的声压灵敏度,在平坦区内,传感器声压灵敏度为185 mV/Pa,最小 可探测声压为52.7 µPa/Hz^{1/2}@500 Hz。所制备的传感器具有高灵敏度、良好的线性度和较宽的平坦响应范 围。此外,三个 EFPI组成的声波传感阵列利用到达时间差(Time Difference Of Arrival, TDOA)技术实现 的定位距离能达到 200 cm,系统定位误差最大不超过 2.8 cm,能实现 200 cm×200 cm 平面内的二维声源 定位。

1 基本原理及传感器设计

1.1 传感器原理

如图1所示,EFPI的归一化反射光谱表示为[23]

$$I_{\rm FP(\lambda)} = R_1 + K^2 (1 - R_1)^2 R_2 + 2\sqrt{R_1 R_2} K (1 - R_1) \cos\left[\frac{4\pi n_m L}{\lambda} - \varphi(2L)\right]$$
(1)

式中, α_1 和 α_2 分别为两个反射面的损耗系数, R_1 和 R_2 分别表示 EFPI两个反射面的反射率,L是 EFPI的空腔 长度, n_m 是 EFPI 腔内折射率, ϕ_1 为光在 FP 腔内单程产生的相位差, $\varphi(2L)$ 表示古依相移(Gouy Phase Shift),K是传感头的总损耗,表示为 $K = (1 - \alpha_1)\eta e^{-2\alpha L}, \eta$ 为光振幅的耦合效率, α 是空腔中光学介质的吸收 系数。干涉条纹可见度表示为^[23]

$$C = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{I_{\rm FP(\lambda_{max})}}{I_{\rm FP(\lambda_{min})}} \right]$$
(2)

式中, I_{FP(λma})、I_{FP(λma})分别表示反射光谱的最小值与最大值。



图 1 FP 腔双光束干涉模型 Fig. 1 FP cavity dual beam interference model

EFPI 传感器的声学灵敏度表示为^[22]

$$S = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta P} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\Delta P} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta \lambda}$$
(3)

式中, ΔI 是输出光强度的变化, ΔP 是施加的声压大小, $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta \lambda}$ 代表的是干涉条纹斜率,更好的干涉条纹可见度 对应于更高的干涉条纹斜率,上述方程表明,干涉条纹可见度的提高可以提升传感器的声压灵敏度。根据 文献[24],适当长度的渐变折射率多模光纤能增强 EFPI的干涉条纹可见度,因此,本文利用渐变折射率多 模光纤来提升 EFPI传感器的声压灵敏度。

渐变折射率多模光纤的折射率分布可以表示为

$$\left(n_r = n_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\mathrm{NA}}{n_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^q}; r \leq a \\
n_r = n_{\mathrm{cl}}; r \geq a$$
(4)

式中,*n*₀表示纤芯轴的折射率,NA为光纤的数值孔径,*n*_{el}表示光纤包层的折射率,*a*为纤芯半径,*r*表示光纤 横截面上的任一点到纤芯正中心的距离,*q*表示折射率衰减指数。

光束在渐变折射率多模光纤中传播路径呈正弦波的形式,并且具有一定的周期性,传播周期大小表示为^[21]

$$T = \frac{\pi D}{\sqrt{2\Lambda}} \tag{5}$$

式中,D是光纤芯直径,Δ为相对折射率差,可见传播周期大小由光纤纤芯直径和相对折射率来决定。渐变 折射率多模光纤的长度设置为周期的四分之一的奇数倍时能实现光束准直。实验中所用渐变折射率多模 光纤直径D=50 μm,光纤纤芯折射率n₀=1.457 8,包层折射率n_{el}=1.444,数值孔径NA=0.02,相对折射率 差Δ=0.009 6,因此通过式(5)计算渐变折射率多模光纤传播周期T=1 133 μm,进一步算出长度在 283 μm 时能实现光束的准直。

为了更直观地展示渐变折射率多模光纤的准直效果,使用Rsoft软件进行仿真,比较了准直前后出射光的场分布,结果如图2所示。可见渐变折射率多模光纤的准直效果非常显著,同时,这一仿真结果也验证了 长度283 μm的渐变折射率多模光纤具备良好的准直效果。



图 2 准直前后出射光的场分布 Fig. 2 Distribution of light field before and after collimation

当声波信号作用在薄膜上时,EFPI的腔长会随着薄膜的振动呈现周期性变化,进而引起干涉光谱及谐振波长的移动,两者之间的关系表示为^[20]

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{4n_m}{2m+1} \Delta L \tag{6}$$

式中, Δλ表示波长的偏移量, ΔL表示腔长的变化量, m是满足谐振条件的整数。当窄带激光波长设置在 EFPI传感器干涉谱的正交工作点(3dB点)时, 可以通过反射光强度的变化来解调声学信号。

1.2 传感器制作

由于 T/4长度的渐变多模光纤大约只有 283 μm,用光纤切割刀难以精确控制其长度,因此选择切割 T/4长度的3倍(~849 μm)。具体操作如图3(a)所示:使用光纤熔接机将单模光纤与一段渐变多模光纤熔 接,然后再将光纤放置在光纤精密切割刀上转移至显微镜下,利用显微镜找到SMF-GIF熔接点,调整熔接 点与刀片之间的距离,将光纤熔接点拉至距刀片约T/4长度的3倍时,完成切割。由于操作过程中的手动误 差,最终切割出来的长度约为900 μm。

然后,将渐变多模光纤准直器和厚度为12μm银膜片封装在一起形成EFPI,如图3(b)所示。封装流程为:首先,使用紫外胶将陶瓷套管与陶瓷插芯固定,然后将准直器插入陶瓷插芯中,通过精密位移平台调整 渐变多模光纤准直器的端面和银膜片之间的距离,并在光谱仪上实时观测其干涉光谱。待干涉光谱条纹可 见度达到最大时再次使用紫外胶将单模光纤尾端与陶瓷插芯固定,胶水固化后,声压传感单元制作完成,制 作好的实物图如图3(c)。



Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of fiber optic cutting and sensor structure

1.3 基于TDOA的声源定位模型

用于二维平面声定位的三个声传感器的空间布局如图4所示,坐标分别为 $d_1(0,0), d_2(50,0), d_3(0,50)$ 。 图4中的S点表示声源所在位置,坐标为(x, y)。



图 4 用于声源定位的光纤传感器阵列布局 Fig. 4 Layout setup of optical fiber sensor array for sound location

以d1、d2两个传感器为例,传感器接收信号表示为

$$h_1(t) = \alpha_1 s(t) + n_1(t)$$
 (7)

$$h_2(t) = \alpha_2 s(t - \tau) + n_2(t)$$
 (8)

式中,s(t)表示目标声源, τ 为传感器拾取信号的时间延迟, α_1 、 α_2 表示声音信号到达传感器后的衰减系数, $n_1(t)$ 、 $n_2(t)$ 表示传感器 d_1 和传感器 d_2 接收到的附加噪声信号。

此时,时延可以采用互相关算法进行估计,其互相关函数为

$$R_{h_1h_2}(\tau) = E\left[h_1(t)h_2(t-\tau)\right] \tag{9}$$

基于式(7)、(8),式(9)可以改写为

$$R_{h_1h_2}(\tau) = E\left\{ \left[\alpha_1 s(t) + n_1(t) \right] \left[\alpha_2 s(t-\tau) + n_2(t) \right] \right\}$$
(10)

传感器 *d*₁和传感器 *d*₂之间的到达时间差表示为 τ₂₁,声信号的自相关函数为 *R*_s(τ),由于噪声和噪声,声 源和噪声之间没有相关性,因此式(10)可以进一步表示为

$$R_{h_1h_2}(\tau) = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 R_s(t - \tau_{21}) \tag{11}$$

当互相关函数取最大值时,*t*-τ₂₁=0,因此可以通过搜索两个信号的互相关函数的最大值所对应的时间来确定两个传感器之间的时延。

利用互相关法得到传感器时延后,声源位置与传感器位置有关系

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2} - \sqrt{(x_2 - x)^2 + (y_2 - y)^2} = v\tau_{21}$$
(12)

式中,v表示声音信号在空气中的传播速度, τ_{21} 为传感器的时延差, x_{1} 、 y_{1} , x_{2} 、 y_{2} 分别为传感器1和传感器2的 坐标位置,x,y为声源的计算位置。

同样地,对于传感器1和传感器3可得

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2} - \sqrt{(x_3 - x)^2 + (y_3 - y)^2} = v\tau_{31}$$
(13)

式中, τ_{31} 为传感器1与传感器3的时延差, x_1, y_1, x_3, y_3 分别为传感器1和传感器3的坐标位置。因此,联合式(12)、(13)可以解出声源的坐标位置(x, y)。

2 实验与讨论

2.1 传感器响应特性实验

实验装置如图5所示。可调谐激光光源(Tunable Laser Source, TLS)发出的窄线宽光经过光纤环形器(OFC)后入射至声传感单元中,光电探测器(Photodetector, PD)接收到带有声波信号的反射干涉光后由示 波器(Oscilloscope)输出显示。标准声级计通过数据采集卡(NIUSB-6366)连接电脑,利用编写的Labview 程序获取实时的声压信号。此测试系统采用一个蓝牙音箱作为声源,可以产生50~5000Hz的声波频率。实验中产生的声波为正弦波,为隔绝测试过程中外界噪声的影响,将声源放入自制的海绵隔音箱内,传感单元和标准声级计(B&K4189)并排放置在箱内且正对着上述声源,以同时接受来自声源的声波信号。



图 5 实验系统 Fig. 5 Experimental system diagram

图 6(a)、(b)分别是声波频率为 70 Hz、500 Hz下的频谱图,其中插图是时域波形。可见,两个频率下的时域波形在没有经过滤波的情况下是规则和平滑的,且能较好的还原原始声信号。

传感器的最小可探测声压表示为[25]

$$MDP = \frac{P}{10^{\frac{SNR}{20}}\sqrt{\Delta f}}$$
(14)

式中,P是施加在传感器上的声压大小,SNR是传感器在声压P的作用下测得的单频信号的信噪比,Δf是传 感器测得的时域声波信号通过FFT变换后频域中的最小频率间隔。从图6(b)中可见传感器的信噪比约为 62 dB,这是在施加0.42 Pa声压情况下测试得到的结果,频谱分辨率为40 Hz,因此可以计算出在此频率下, 传感器的最小可探测声压为52.7 μPa/Hz^{1/2}@500 Hz。

作为比较,制作了两个EFPI声学传感器,其中一个带有渐变折射率多模光纤准直器,另外一个未带有 渐变折射率多模光纤准直器。腔长控制在230 μm下,两者干涉条纹可见度的实验结果对比如图7(a)所示, 带准直器(黑色线)的EFPI传感器干涉条纹的自由光谱范围(Free Spectral Range,FSR)为5.25 nm,最大干 涉条纹可见度为14.96 dB;没有准直器(红色线)的传感器其自由光谱范围为5.18 nm,最大干涉条纹可见度 为9 dB。两者的自由光谱范围几乎相同,但前者的干涉条纹可见度提高了约6个dB。此外,计算了传感器 在1550~1560 nm之间的干涉条纹斜率,如图7(b)所示,没有准直器的EFPI及有准直器的EFPI的干涉条 纹斜率分别为6.5 dB/nm与10.2 dB/nm,后者较前者增大了接近2倍。



图 6 70 Hz、500 Hz 下传感器时域及频域图 Fig. 6 Time domain and frequency domain diagram of sensor at 70 Hz and 500 Hz



图 7 有和无准直器 EFPI 干涉条纹及斜率对比 Fig. 7 Comparison of interference fringes and slopes for EFPI with or without collimator

实验测量结果的灵敏度公式表示为传感器接收到的声压强度通过光电探测器转换后输出电压的峰峰 值与施加声压的比值,为

$$S_{a} = \frac{V_{out}}{P}$$
(15)

式中, Vout为电压峰峰值大小, P为施加声压的大小, 声压灵敏度的单位为mV/Pa或者V/Pa。

未带与带有渐变折射率多模光纤准直器的传感器对正弦声信号的时域响应如图8所示。图8(a)是频率为500 Hz,声压在0.819 Pa时,两种EFPI的相应时域波形,可见,具有准直器的EFPI传感器的电压峰-峰值



图8 有无准直器 EFPI 传感器在 500 Hz 频率下的声压响应、声压灵敏度及频率响应对比

Fig. 8 Comparison diagram of sound pressure response, sound pressure sensitivity and frequency response of EFPI sensor with or without collimator at 500 Hz frequency

(黑色曲线)为约0.25 V,而无准直器的EFPI传感器的电压峰-峰值(红色曲线)为约0.19 V。图8(b)表示不同声压水平的两类EFPI测量输出电压信号比较,可见所设计的EFPI传感器检测到的声压信号表现出良好的线性特性,根据拟合曲线的斜率可以算出其声压灵敏度为190 mV/Pa@500 Hz,高于没有准直器的传感器160 mV/Pa。图8(c)为两种传感器在50~3 400 Hz频率范围内的响应,可见所制作的EFPI传感器具有从50 Hz到2 000 Hz的平坦响应区域,传感器响应的共振峰值位于2 800 Hz。灵敏度在平坦区内波动较小,其值在185 mV/Pa附近波动,且高于未带准直器的EFPI传感器的灵敏度。此外,两个传感器的固有频率有略微的差异,造成这种结果的原因可能是由于膜片轻微附着在陶瓷套管内壁上,导致膜片的有效面积小于。

2.2 二维声源定位实验

如图 9 所示,根据图 4 设计了由三个 EFPI 声学传感器组成的光纤麦克风阵列定位系统。相邻传感器之间的距离为 50 cm。传感器 2 和传感器 3 摆放位置分别垂直于 *x* 轴和 *y* 轴,传感器 1 以偏离 *x* 轴 45°的位置摆放。点声源设置在由传感器阵列构成的平面内特定位置。



图 9 传感器阵列示意图 Fig. 9 Schematic diagram of sensor array

三个声传感器的一致性对于定位的精度而言是关键的因素之一。首先验证传感器声压响应一致性,设 计并制作了三个相同结构的EFPI声传感单元。频率为1kHz的声波同时施加到三个传感器探头上,声压分 别为3.5 Pa、2.4 Pa、1.6 Pa、0.9 Pa,测得施加的声压和输出的电压幅值的关系如图 10 所示,拟合直线的斜率 为传感器的声压灵敏度,可见三个 EFPI声传感器具有相似的灵敏度和较好的线性度。

指向性是声学传感器的另一个重要指标,因此需要在静音箱中测试声学传感器的指向性。图 11(a)表示指向性实验示意图,将声源固定在旋转台上,声音入射角从0°到 360°,每间隔 10°进行一次测量,测试期间



图 10 传感器阵列在1 kHz下声压响应 Fig. 10 Sound press response of the Sensor array at 1 kHz

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声源频率固定在1kHz,最终测量结果如图11(b)所示,传感器的声学灵敏度在图11(b)中类似于心型指向, 在传感器的正前方,其对声信号的灵敏度非常高,达到187 mV/Pa;在传感器的侧面(90°、270°处),其声压灵 敏度虽有所下降但仍能保持一个较高的水平,约为175 mV/Pa,对于来自传感器后方的声音,它具有非常好 的屏蔽作用,能有效降低环绕声和反射回来的声信号。在进行声定位的实验中,声源所处位置均处于传感 器阵列的前方,如图11所示。通过图11标注的几何位置进行简单计算,可得传感器探头与声源之间的最大



(a) Typical time-domain waveforms detected by three sensor systems when the sound source coordinate is (50 cm, 70 cm)



图12 声源坐标为(50 cm,70 cm)时三个传感器的时域波形及互相关计算结果

Fig. 12 Time-domain waveforms and cross correlation results of the three sensors when the sound source coordinate is (50 cm, 70 cm).



图 13 传感器阵列检测结果 Fig. 13 Sensor array detection results

夹角为72°,而图11(b)结果表明,在声信号偏离传感器探头正前方72°的情况下,传感器阵列的声压灵敏度为177mV/Pa,并未受到太大的影响,表现出了优异的声学响应。

在声源定位实验中,声波频率为1kHz,采样频率为48kHz。首先对采集到的信号进行降噪处理,然后提取有效信号。根据式(11)计算时间差,将时间差代入式(12)、(13)来定位声源位置。当声源坐标为(50 cm,70 cm)时,三个传感器检测到的典型时域波形如图12(a)所示。互相关函数结果如图12(b)、(c)所示,从图12可以看到当互相关函数取得最大值时,sensor1和sensor2之间的时间延时为0.48875 ms,sensor1和sensor3之间的时间延时为0.9697 ms。经过计算,声源位置的估计坐标为(49.01 cm,71.04 cm),在*x*轴上仅偏离0.99 cm,在*y*轴上仅偏离1.04 cm,与实际位置(50 cm,70 cm)非常接近。

为了评估所提出的声源定位系统的定位精度和定位范围,在16个不同位置进行了定位测试,定位点如图 13所示,估计的声源位置标记为红色圆圈,实际声源位置显示为黑色方块。定位误差如表1所示,从表1可以看出,所有测量点的*x*轴偏差最大不超过 2.8 cm,*y*轴偏差最大不超过 2.65 cm,因此验证了该 EFPI 声定位系统的准确性。由于该系统的采样频率为*f*=48 kHz,理论时延估计误差为 0.020 8 ms,可得理论空间分

Tuble 1 Results of Sound Source focution									
Experiment	Actual location/cm		Positioning results/cm		Positioning error/cm				
number	x_{0}	\mathcal{Y} o	x	У	$ x - x_0 $	$ y - y_0 $			
1	50	50	48.59	48.76	1.41	1.24			
2	100	50	97.45	48.86	2.55	1.14			
3	150	50	152.69	51.13	2.69	1.13			
4	200	50	197.6	49.05	2.40	0.95			
5	50	100	51.16	101.60	1.16	1.60			
6	100	100	102.8	101.49	2.80	1.49			
7	150	100	147.72	99.15	2.28	0.85			
8	200	100	197.77	99.01	2.23	0.99			
9	50	150	49.01	148.89	0.99	1.11			
10	100	150	102.17	152.63	2.17	2.63			
11	150	150	148.66	148.80	1.34	1.20			
12	200	150	201.76	151.55	1.76	1.55			
13	50	200	48.75	197.35	1.25	2.65			
14	100	200	101.04	201.58	1.04	1.58			
15	150	200	148.82	198.52	1.18	1.48			
16	200	200	197.56	197.90	2.44	2.10			

表1 声源定位结果分析 Table 1 Results of sound source location

辨率 $dx = \nu/f = 0.71$ cm,其中 ν 表示声音在空气中的传播速度(340 m/s),可见空间分辨率是由采样率决定 的,采样率越高,系统的空间分辨率越低,因此,可以通过增加采样率来提高定位精度。可注意到,表1中编 57, v轴偏差为0.85 cm,接近0.71 cm的理论空间分辨率。

将所设计的声定位阵列系统性能与其他EFPI声阵列定位系统的性能进行比较,如表2所示。可见,该 传感器阵列检测的空间范围比表2中文献[16-17,19]的结果高出1~2倍,且不需要复杂的解调系统与解调算法, 成本较低。此外,本文声传感器检测的最小可探测声压(Minimum Detectable Power, MDP)及探测范围均优 于文献[16-17]所报道的结果。文献[16]中所用石墨烯薄膜制作过程相对繁琐,且采用相位解调方法,系统 相对复杂。因此,本文所提出的基于银膜的自准直光纤FP腔声传感器阵列及信号解调方法具有高灵敏度、 低制作成本、定位误差较小、解调系统简单、检测范围大等优点。

Table 2 System performance comparison											
Туре	Materials of film	SNR	MDP	Maximum positioning error	Spatial range	Reference					
EFPI	Graphene	37.68 dB@3 kHz	$75 \ \mu Pa/Hz^{1/2}$	3.55 cm	$60 \text{ cm} \times 60 \text{ cm}$	[16]					
EFPI	PET	70.2 dB@4 kHz	$68.9~\mu Pa/Hz^{\rm \scriptscriptstyle 1/2}$	2.42 cm	$90 \text{ cm} \times 90 \text{ cm}$	[17]					
EFPI	Polymer	64 dB@1 kHz		3.45 cm	$100~{\rm cm}\!\times\!100~{\rm cm}\!\times\!100~{\rm cm}$	[19]					
EFPI	Silver film	62 dB@500 Hz	$52.7~\mu Pa/Hz^{1/2}$	2.80 cm	$200~{\rm cm} \times 200~{\rm cm}$	This work					

夫) 系统性能比较

结论 3

提出一种基于银膜的自准直光纤EFPI声传感器阵列。采用强度解调技术对声信号进行解调。准直器 的使用提高了传感器的声压灵敏度。单个传感器在响应平坦区内的声压灵敏度可达185 mV/Pa,在500 Hz 频率下,最小可探测声压为52.7 uPa/Hz^{1/2}@500 Hz,信噪比为62 dB。此外,在声源指向性实验中,所设计的 传感器在不同声源指向下均表现出良好的性能。实验结果表明,在声源设置在传感器侧面(90°、270°)的情 况下,其声压灵敏度仍能达到177 mV/Pa,表明了传感器阵列在宽角度范围内实现声源定位的能力。阵列 能实现 200 cm×200 cm范围内的二维平面声源定位。系统定位误差最大不超过 2.8 cm,理论空间分辨率为 0.71 cm,证明了系统的有效性。该系统具有结构简单、定位精度高、成本低等优点,在声源定位等方面具有 良好的应用潜力。

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Design of Self-collimating Fiber FP Cavity and Localization of Sound Source Based on Silver Film

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Abstract: Sound source localization is a pivotal research area within the field of acoustics, finding extensive applications in domains such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) navigation, intelligent traffic systems, medical imaging, and structural health monitoring. Traditional sound source localization methods typically rely on arrays of multiple microphones or sensor networks. Nevertheless, these conventional approaches are beset by challenges related to complex installation, intricate data processing, and poor resistance to interference. In recent years, there has been considerable attention directed towards the emerging field of optical fiber-based acoustic localization, within which most optical fiber-based detection systems have employed Fiber Bragg Grating (FBG) sensor arrays due to their wavelength-based multiplexing

capabilities. However, FBG sensors exhibit limitations in sensitivity. In contrast, optical fiber Extrinsic Fabry-Perot Interferometer (EFPI) sensors, with their probe-like structure and advantages in terms of high sensitivity and structural simplicity, are better suited for sound source localization. In this research endeavor, we have introduced optical fiber collimators within EFPI sensor arrays to develop a self-collimating optical fiber-based EFPI acoustic sensor array. The primary objective is to augment the sound pressure sensitivity and detection range of the sensor array. The designed sensor array exhibits elevated acoustic sensitivity and an expanded spatial detection range, thus holding immense potential for applications in sound source localization and the detection of partial discharge phenomena.

Firstly, the optical field distribution of a quarter-pitch-length gradient multimode optical fiber was verified using Rsoft software. Subsequently, an EFPI (Extrinsic Fabry-Perot Interferometer) acoustic sensor with a self-collimating optical fiber was designed. To assess whether the proposed sensor exhibits enhanced sensitivity to sound pressure, it was compared to an EFPI acoustic sensor without the self-collimating feature. Next, three EFPI acoustic sensors with identical structures and self-collimating optical fibers were fabricated for sound source localization experiments. Prior to conducting the localization experiments, the consistency of sound pressure sensitivity and sound source directionality among the three sensors with self-collimating optical fibers was verified. Subsequent to these preparations, time-delay signals were processed using conventional cross-correlation algorithms to calculate the time delays between pairs of sensors. Finally, based on the geometric positions of the sensor array, an estimation of the approximate sound source location was determined.

The experimental results show that the interference spectrum FSR of EFPI sensor with collimator is 5.25 nm, and the maximum fringe visibility is 14.96 dB. The EFPI sensor without a collimator has a FSR of 5.18 nm and a maximum fringe visibility of 9 dB. The FSR of them is almost the same, but the interference spectral intensity of the former is increased by about 6 dB. In addition, the EFPI spectral slopes were 6.5 dB/nm and 10.2 dB/nm, respectively, without and with collimators, and the spectral slope of the latter increased nearly twice as much as the former. In the response characteristic experiment for the single sensor, EFPI acoustic sensor with collimator is superior to EFPI acoustic sensor without collimator in sound pressure response waveform and sound pressure sensitivity test. EFPI acoustic sensor with collimator has sound pressure sensitivity of 185 mV/Pa. The minimum detectable sound pressure is $52.7 \ \mu Pa/Hz^{1/2} @ 500 \ Hz$, and the signal-to-noise ratio reaches 62 dB. In the experiment of sound source directionality, the designed sensor showed good performance under different sound pressure directionality. When the sound source was placed directly in front of the sensor, its sound pressure sensitivity reached 185 mV/Pa. When the sound source was set on the side of the sensor $(90^\circ, 270^\circ)$, its sound pressure sensitivity could still reach 177 mV/Pa. This indicates the ability of the sensor array to achieve sound source localization within a wide-angle range. In the two-dimensional plane sound source location experiment, the signal delay in the time domain signal is extracted by the correlation algorithm, and the two-dimensional plane sound source location within the range of 200 cm \times 200 cm is finally realized. The theoretical spatial resolution is 0.71 cm, and the maximum positioning error of the system is no more than 2.8 cm. Finally, the performance comparison with other EFPI acoustic arrays shows that the system has the advantages of high sensitivity, low production cost, simple demodulation system and large detection range.

Key words: Fiber acoustic sensor; Fabry-Perot cavity; Autocollimator; Sound localization; Time difference of arrival

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