# 双向剪切干涉法测量高斯光束远场发散角

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摘 要:对双向剪切干涉理论和高斯光束传输特性进行了研究.提出了一种测量高斯光束远场发散 角的方法:利用双向剪切干涉仪分别在激光传输路径上两个特定位置测出波前曲率半径,然后由曲 率半径得出发散角.通过理论推导建立了相应的检测模型,并对模型进行了实验验证.实验测量和 误差分析表明该方法的测量准确度能达到 10";发散角测量准确度的主要影响因素为干涉条纹宽 度测量误差.

关键词:光学测量;双向剪切干涉;发散角;高斯光束 中图分类号:TN247 文献标识码:A

0 引言

随着激光技术的发展,在国民经济和国防中的 许多领域需要用到高质量的激光束.发散角是激光 光束质量的一个重要参量,它反映了激光传输时的 发散与准直特性.在激光通讯、激光雷达、激光测距 和空间光通信等领域<sup>[1-3]</sup>,为了有效利用激光能量, 增大作用距离,必须精确控制激光束的远场发散角; 在精确制导武器和卫星导航等系统中,要根据目标 距离实时监控和改变光束发散角,对发散角的要求 更为严格.因此,研究如何精确检测激光发散角具有 十分重要的意义.

目前,检测激光发散角的方法有很多,但都存在 各自的问题<sup>[4-7]</sup>:焦斑法在相纸上的烧斑周边轮廓分 界不清晰,测量误差大,只能作为一种估测;针孔扫 描法、狭缝扫描法、光阑法、阈值强度法对发散角小 的激光束测量困难,甚至无法测量;偏光干涉法、 Talbot 自成像法准确度较高,但设备制作复杂,价 格昂贵;BBO 晶体倍频法、光纤空→时序变换法误 差较大;焦面 CCD 法是目前常用的方法,虽然准确 度有所提高,但 CCD 感光阵列的饱和以及响应的非 均匀性使得对光斑边缘的判断不准确,CCD 本底电 流和背景杂散光也会给测量带来误差,并且这种方 法要求透镜的口径大于光束直径,当待测光束口径 较大时,需要大口径的无像差会聚透镜,检测成本将 会很高.

传统的剪切干涉法<sup>[8-10]</sup>具有仪器调校简单、检测准确度高等特点,且不需要仪器口径大于待测光 束直径,只需截取波面的一部分就可以进行检测.但 文章编号:1004-4213(2008)11-2327-5

这种方法目前仅能对光束的准直与否进行定性判断,不能定量测量发散角.

本文提出了一种用双向剪切干涉定量测量基模 高斯光束远场发散角的方法.该方法首先以双向剪 切干涉仪分別测出激光传输路径上两特定位置的波 前曲率半径,再由曲率半径求得光束发散角.

#### 1 双向剪切干涉仪测量波前曲率半径

双向剪切干涉仪的原理如图 1:待测激光束入 射到楔形镜 W 上,被分成两部分:一部分是楔形镜 前、后两表面的反射光,它们形成沿 x 轴正向的剪 切,经反射镜 M<sub>1</sub> 后在 CCD 探测器上形成干涉条 纹;另一部分是透射光,由反射镜 M<sub>2</sub> 反射后入射到 楔形镜上,在其两表面发生反射,由于此时入射方向 相反,将形成沿 x 轴负向的等量剪切,同时也在 CCD 探测器上形成干涉条纹.将反射镜 M<sub>1</sub> 的上 (下)半部分和 M<sub>2</sub> 的下(上)半部分挡住,在 CCD 探 测器上会形成上下两个半场的干涉条纹. 调整遮挡 的位置,使两个半场拼在一起,形成一个整场. 当入 射激光的波前曲率半径改变时,上下两个半场的条 纹宽度或方向会以相反的趋势变化,即上下两半场 的条纹状态包含了入射激光的波前信息.



图1 双向剪切干涉仪系统原理图

Fig. 1 Schematic of the double-shearing interference system

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设激光波长为λ;楔形镜 W 的楔角为β,折射率 为n,楔角方向与 x 轴方向(剪切方向)夹角为γ;剪 切量为s;入射到干涉仪上的激光波前曲率半径为 R.对入射到楔板上直接反射的那一部分激光来说, 前后两表面反射光的相位差函数为<sup>[10-11]</sup>

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{k}{2R} (2s \cdot x + s^2) + k \cdot 2n\beta \cos \gamma \cdot x + k \cdot 2n\beta \sin \gamma \cdot y$$
(1)

式中: $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ ;当  $\Delta \varphi = 2m_1 \pi$  时( $m_1$  取整数),出现亮条纹:由此得知干涉条纹方程为

 $\left[\frac{s}{R} + 2n\beta\cos\gamma\right] \cdot x + (2n\beta\sin\gamma) \cdot y + \frac{s^2}{2R} = m_1\lambda$  (2) 同理:透射的那一部分激光(剪切量为-s)形成的干 涉条纹方程为

$$\left(-\frac{s}{R}+2n\beta\cos\gamma\right)\cdot x+(2n\beta\sin\gamma)\cdot y+\frac{s^2}{2R}=m_2\lambda \quad (3)$$

*m*<sub>1</sub>、*m*<sub>2</sub> 为干涉条纹级次.在本系统中,将楔形镜的楔角方向调整为与剪切方向平行,即γ=0,相 应的干涉条纹方程为

$$\left(\frac{s}{R}+2n\beta\right) \cdot x+\frac{s^2}{2R}=m_1\lambda$$
 (4a)

$$\left(-\frac{s}{R}+2n\beta\right)\cdot x+\frac{s^2}{2R}=m_2\lambda$$
 (4b)

可以看出两个半场的干涉条纹都是竖直方向的 直条纹,设上下半场条纹宽度分别为 d<sub>1</sub> 和 d<sub>2</sub>.由式 (4)得

$$d_1 = \frac{\lambda R}{s + 2n\beta R} \tag{5a}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\lambda R}{-s + 2n\beta R} \tag{5b}$$

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$$\Delta d = d_2 - d_1, d = \frac{1}{2} (d_1 + d_2)$$
 (5c)

则

$$\frac{\Delta d}{d} = \frac{s}{n\beta R} \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{d}{\Delta d} \cdot \frac{s}{n\beta}$$
(6)

用 CCD 对干涉条纹进行采集,送人计算机进行 数据处理,通过自相关的方法<sup>[12]</sup>提取上下半场条纹 宽度 d<sub>1</sub> 和 d<sub>2</sub>,再根据式(5)和式(6)可得到入射激 光波前的曲率半径 R.

## 2 高斯光束远场发散角检测

基于双向剪切干涉的高斯光束远场发散角检测 原理如图 2 所示.待测激光入射到球面反射镜 M 上 发生反射,在反射光传输路径上位置 1 和位置 2 处 分别用剪切干涉仪进行检测,将采集到的干涉条纹 送到计算机进行处理,提取条纹宽度,据式(6)可得 位置1和位置2处的波前曲率半径 R1、R2.



#### 图2 发散角检测原理图

Fig. 2 Schematic of the test for divergence angle

设反射光束腰斑半径为 $\omega_{01}$ ,该腰斑与位置1的 距离为 $z_1$ ,位置1和2间隔 $\Delta z$ ,则有

$$R_1 = z_1 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\pi \omega_{01}^2}{\lambda \cdot z_1} \right)^2 \right]$$
(7a)

$$R_{z} = (z_{1} + \Delta z) \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\pi \omega_{01}^{2}}{\lambda \cdot (z_{1} + \Delta z)} \right)^{z} \right]$$
(7b)

联立解得

$$z_1 = \frac{R_2 \Delta z - \Delta z^2}{R_1 - R_2 + 2\Delta z} \tag{8}$$

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{01} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{(R_1 + \Delta z) (R_2 - \Delta z) (R_1 - R_2 + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_1 - R_2 + 2\Delta z)^2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (9)$$

反射光束的共焦参量 Z<sub>0</sub> 为

$$Z_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{(R_{1} + \Delta z) (R_{2} - \Delta z) (R_{1} - R_{2} + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_{1} - R_{2} + 2\Delta z)^{2}}}$$
(10)

设球面反射镜 M 的焦距为 f;人射激光(待测) 腰斑半径为  $\omega_0$ (相应的共焦参量为  $Z_0$ ),腰到 M 的 距离为 l;反射光束腰到 M 的距离为 l'.高斯光束从 入射束腰到反射束腰处经历了自由传播 l、被反射 镜 M 反射、自由传播 l'三个过程,这三个过程总的 光学变换矩阵为

$$T = T_{I} T_{M} T_{l} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{l'}{f} & \frac{f \cdot l' + f \cdot l - ll'}{f} \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{l}{f} \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)

据 ABCD 定律得

$$\frac{\left(1-\frac{l'}{f}\right)\cdot iZ_0 + \frac{f\cdot l'+f\cdot l-ll'}{f}}{-i\frac{Z_0}{f}+1-\frac{l}{f}} = iZ'_0 \quad (12)$$

令等式两边实部和虚部分别相等,得

$$Z_0 = \frac{f^2 Z'_0}{(l'-f)^2 + Z'_0^2}$$
(13)

$$l = \frac{l'(l'-f) + Z_0'^2}{(l'-f)^2 + Z_0'^2} f$$
(14)

又因为

$$Z_0 = \frac{\pi \omega_0^2}{\lambda}, \quad Z'_0 = \frac{\pi \omega_{01}^2}{\lambda}$$

所以

$$\omega_0 = f / [(l' - f)^2 + Z_0'^2]^{1/2} \omega_{01}$$
(15)

如图 2,反射镜 M 到检测位置 1 的距离为 a,则 l'=a-z<sub>1</sub> (16)

将式(8)、(9)、(10)、(16)代人式(15),得待测 新光束腰斑半径为

$$\omega_{0} = \left[\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{(R_{1} + \Delta z) (R_{2} - \Delta z) (R_{1} - R_{2} + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_{1} - R_{2} + 2\Delta z)^{2}}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot f / \left[ \left[ a - f - \frac{R_{2} \Delta z - \Delta z^{2}}{R_{1} - R_{2} + 2\Delta z} \right]^{2} + \frac{(R_{1} + \Delta z) (R_{2} - \Delta z) (R_{1} - R_{2} + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_{1} - R_{2} + 2\Delta z)^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(17)

则高斯光束远场发散角 θ(全角)为

$$\theta = \left[ \left[ a - f - \frac{R_2 \Delta z - \Delta z^2}{R_1 - R_2 + 2\Delta z} \right]^2 + \frac{(R_1 + \Delta z) (R_2 - \Delta z) (R_1 - R_2 + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_1 - R_2 + 2\Delta z)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} / \frac{\left[ \frac{\pi}{4\chi} \sqrt{\frac{(R_1 + \Delta z) (R_2 - \Delta z) (R_1 - R_2 + \Delta z) \Delta z}{(R_1 - R_2 + 2\Delta z)^2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot f \quad (18)$$

式(18)中参量  $f_{xa}$ 、 $\Delta z$  由检测系统给定, $R_1$  和  $R_2$  由双向剪切干涉仪测得.

在该系统中,采用了焦距为f的球面反射镜 M 对高斯光束进行变换,事实上,只要f值选取合适, 就能有效地对腰斑进行压缩.这样做的好处有两点: 第一、将腰斑压缩后,光束发散角被放大,对放大后 的发散角进行检测,然后将测量结果反比例缩小,可 有效提高检测准确度.第二、由式(6)可以看出,双向 剪切干涉仪所能测量的曲率半径最大值取决于它能 分辨的最小条纹宽度差值  $\Delta d$ ,而 CCD 像元尺寸决 定了  $\Delta d$  不能无限小,因此剪切干涉仪所能测量的 曲率半径是有一定的限度的.当待测激光束准直性 特别好时,根据高斯光束传输理论可知其腰斑前后 一定范围内波前曲率半径很大,很可能超出双向剪 切干涉仪的检测范围,而采用反射镜 M 对腰斑进行 压缩,能很好地解决这一问题.

当然,当待测激光发散角较大,且检测准确度能 满足要求时,不需要用反射镜对光束进行变换,此时 可使检测系统大大简化(如图 3).



图 3 发散角检测原理图(简化)

Fig. 3 Schematic of the test for divergence angle (simplified) 由式(7)、(8)、(9),可得待测高斯光束腰斑半 径为

### 3 实测与分析

根据上述原理,我们利用简化的检测系统(无反 射镜 M)对一波长为λ=632.8 nm 的激光束进行了 测量.

检测系统的各参量如下:楔形镜折射率 n =1.516 3,楔角  $\beta = 82''$ ,中心厚 h = 4.072 mm;两次测量位置差  $\Delta z = 530$  mm;人射激光与楔形镜夹角为  $i = 45^{\circ}$ ;剪切量为<sup>[11]</sup>

$$s = \frac{\sin 2i}{\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 i}} \cdot h = 3.036 \text{ mm}$$
 (21)

根据确定上述参量时选用的不同度量工具和方式,其各自的不确定度分别为: $\Delta\beta = 4'', \Delta h = 0.001$ mm, $\delta z = 1 \text{ mm}, \Delta i = 1^\circ, 另外有$ 

$$\Delta s = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\partial s}{\partial i} \cdot \Delta i\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial s}{\partial h} \cdot \Delta h\right]^2} = 0.0147 \,\mathrm{mm} \quad (22)$$

检测系统采用 HN-480 型 CCD 对条纹进行直接采集,图 4 所示分别为位置 1 和位置 2 处检测时 采集到的干涉条纹(为排版方便,该图已压缩至 15%).



Fig. 4 Grasped interference fringes

采用多次测量取平均值的方法,对采集到的条 纹进行自相关处理,提取条纹宽度.表1是对图4所 示条纹进行宽度提取时的十组测量数据以及对数据 处理的结果.

表1 条纹宽度测量数据单位/(单位:pix)

位	检测位置1		检测位置 2	
<sup>麥</sup> 数置	上半场:d1	下半场:d2	上半场:d <sub>1</sub>	下半场:d <sub>2</sub>
1	49.79	52.31	49.92	52.42
2	50.08	52.08	49.38	52.45
3	49.71	52.31	49.83	52.17
4	49.92	51.77	49.23	52.33
5	49.92	51,85	49.67	5 <i>2</i> . 27
6	49.85	51.67	49.46	52.55
7	49.85	51.46	49.15	52.42

续表 1						
8	49.43	51.92	49.31	52.55		
9	49.84	· 51.77	49.21	52.27		
10	49.73	51.64	49.23	52.64		
平均值	49.81	51.88	49.44	52.41		
误差	$\Delta d_1: 0.17$	$\Delta d_2 : 0.28$	$\Delta d_1 = 0.28$	$\Delta d_{2}^{'}:0.15$		

由表 1 所列实验结果结合式(6)得到两检测位 置的曲率半径分别为: $R_1 = 124.0 \text{ m}$ , $R_2 = 86.5 \text{ m}$ ; 由(20)式得待测激光束的发散角为 $\theta = 53''$ .

由式(6)可以看出,影响曲率半径测量准确度的 因素为:条纹宽度误差 $\Delta d_1 \, \Delta d_2 \, \Delta d_1 \, \Delta d_2 \, \phi$ 误差 $\Delta s$ 和楔角误差 $\Delta \beta$ ,即·

$$\Delta R_{1} = \left[ \left[ \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial d_{1}} \cdot \Delta d_{1} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial s} \cdot \Delta s \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial \beta} \cdot \Delta \beta \right]^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(23a)  
$$\Delta R_{2} = \left[ \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{1}} \cdot \Delta d_{1} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2}} \cdot \Delta d_{2} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial d_{2} } \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial R$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial s} \cdot \Delta s\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial \beta} \cdot \Delta \beta\right]^2 = (23b)$$
$$\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial d_1} \cdot \Delta d_1 = 10.4 \text{ m}, \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial d_2} \cdot \Delta d_2 = 16.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial d_1} \cdot \Delta d_1 = 10.4 \text{ m}, \quad \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial d_2} \cdot \Delta d_2 = 10.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial s} \cdot \Delta s = 0.6 \text{ m}, \quad \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial \beta} \cdot \Delta \beta = 6.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial d_1} \cdot \Delta d_1 = 8.4 \text{ m}, \quad \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial d_2} \cdot \Delta d_2 = 4.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial s} \cdot \Delta s = 0.4 \text{ m}, \quad \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial \beta} \cdot \Delta \beta = 4.2 \text{ m}$$

有  $\Delta R_1 = 20.4 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta R_2 = 10.3 \text{ m}$ 

由式(20)可知,影响发散角测量准确度的因素 为:曲率半径测量误差 ΔR<sub>1</sub>、ΔR<sub>2</sub>,以及两次测量位 置的间隔误差 δz,即

$$\Delta \theta = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial R_1} \cdot \Delta R_1 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial R_2} \cdot \Delta R_2 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial (\Delta z)} \cdot \delta z \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(24)

式中  $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial R_1} \cdot \Delta R_1 = 23.236 \ \mu rad$  $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial R_2} \cdot \Delta R_2 = 44.280 \ \mu rad$ 

$$\partial R_2$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial (\Delta z)} \cdot \delta z = 0.116 \ \mu rad$$

有  $\Delta \theta = 50 \ \mu rad \approx 10''$ 

即采用这种方法对发散角的测量准确度能达 到 10".

由以上分析可以看出,影响发散角测量准确度 的主要因素为曲率半径测量误差,而对曲率半径测 量误差贡献最大的是条纹宽度测量误差.因此,提高 条纹宽度的测量准确度是提高发散角测量准确度的 有效措施.另外,本次实验测量采用的是不加反射镜 的简化检测系统,若加上反射镜可使检测准确度进 一步提高.

#### 4 结论

本文提出的方法不需要检测仪器口径大于待测 激光束,只需截取波面的一部分即可完成检测.但目 前该方法只能定量测量基模高斯光束的发散角,对 多模态激光的测量有待进一步的研究.

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# Measurement of Far-field Divergence Angle of Gaussian Geam Based on Double-shearing Interference

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Abstract: Propagation characteristics of Gaussian beam and double-shearing interference theories were studied. A method for measuring the far-field divergence angle of Gaussian beam was presented. A doubleshearing interferometer was used in this method to measure wavefront radiuses of curvature at two certain positions in the path of the laser beam. Then, the divergence angle can be obtained from the radiuses. The measurement model was built by theoretical derivation and verified by experiment. Experimental measurement and error analysis show that this method has an accuracy of 10". It also shows that the error of shearing interference fringe width is the major factor which affects the divergence angle measuring accuracy. The measurement accuracy can be greatly improved by reducing the fringe width error. Key words: Optical measurement; Double-shearing interference; Divergence angle; Gaussian beam



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