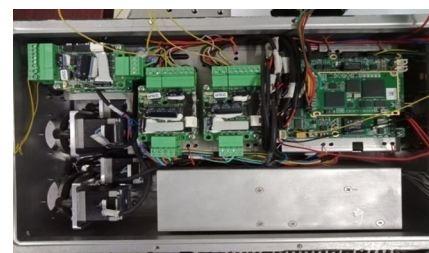




DOI: 10.12086/oe.2018.180218

双光楔光轴指向调整技术

高飞¹, 王苗^{2*}¹西安邮电大学电子工程学院, 陕西 西安 710121;²中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所, 陕西 西安 710119

摘要: 由于双光楔系统可以精确调整光轴的指向, 而且具有结构简单紧凑、调整速度快、偏转角度大的优点。为了满足某产品的需要, 实现同心圆和 Z 字型的光轴调整轨迹。本文根据现有理论, 通过建立光轴偏转角度与双光楔转动角度关系模型, 推导出对应公式, 并结合 Matlab 仿真、拟合和实际的产品测试, 设计出了利用 ARM 与计算机控制双光楔来调整光轴指向的方案。结果表明, 该方案光轴指向调整的误差小于 0.5°, 能够实现预期的轨迹, 满足实际产品的需求。

关键词: 光轴指向调整; 双光楔系统; 双光楔扫描; ARM

中图分类号: O436.3

文献标志码: A

引用格式: 高飞, 王苗. 双光楔光轴指向调整技术[J]. 光电工程, 2018, 45(11): 180218

Double optical wedge optical axis pointing adjustment technology

Gao Fei¹, Wang Miao^{2*}¹School of Electronic Engineering, Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710121, China;²Xi'an Institute of Optics and Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710119, China

Abstract: Because the double-wedge system can accurately adjust the orientation of the optical axis, it has the advantages of simple and compact structure, fast adjustment speed, and large adjustment angle. In order to meet the needs of a certain product, optical axis adjustment trajectories of concentric circles and zigzags are realized. Based on the existing theories, this paper establishes the corresponding formula by establishing the relationship between the optical axis deflection angle and the bi-wedge rotation angle model, and combines the Matlab simulation, the fitting and the actual product testing, and designs the use of ARM and computer-controlled bi-optical wedges to adjust the orientation of the optical axis. The results show that the error of the optical axis pointing adjustment of the scheme is less than 0.5°, and the expected trajectory can be achieved to meet the requirements of actual products.

Keywords: optical axis pointing adjustment; dual-optical wedge system; dual-optical wedge scan; ARM

Citation: Gao F, Wang M. Double optical wedge optical axis pointing adjustment technology[J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2018, 45(11): 180218

收稿日期: 2018-04-28; 收到修改稿日期: 2018-07-12

作者简介: 高飞(1991-), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事激光通信技术的研究。E-mail: qjg01@sohu.com

通信作者: 王苗(1967-), 男, 高级工程师, 主要从事光电跟踪与检测技术的研究。E-mail: wangmiao@opt.cn

1 引言

折射角很小的棱镜称为光楔。双光楔又称里斯利棱镜对,是由折射率相同、折射棱角相等的两块相互靠近的光楔组成的光机组件。其主要作用是通过调整双光楔的转动角度,实现光轴指向的调整。1960年 ROSELL 对双光楔控制激光进行有规律的偏转进行了研究^[1],近年来 WEI 等人采用光的标量衍射理论分析了双光楔光束折射特性^[2],贺磊等人设计了双光楔高精度角度发生系统^[3]。人们发现双光楔除了可实现单光楔的功能外,两个光楔的相对运动可以使双光楔的等效折射棱角在 0 到 2 倍单光楔折射棱角范围内变化,选择不同的转速和方向,可以得到不同的扫描图形。因此双光楔可构成灵活多样的扫描形式,而且结构简单,使用方便。基于上述优点,双光楔被广泛应用于导航系统、激光雷达系统、卫星交互系统、激光微孔加工光路控制以及高精度的角度发生器等^[1-3]。

从近年来国内外设计基于双光楔的扫描系统的情况来看,比如余巍等人设计的双光楔扫描激光雷达^[4],美国 Sigma 空间实验室设计的双光楔激光雷达测量系统^[5],可以发现这些系统中光楔的转速比较稳定,控制比较简单,可实现直线型、花瓣型等轨迹^[6];但当需要更复杂的运动轨迹时,如同心圆型、Z 字型时,这种简单的控制方式显然无法实现。文中基于某工程的具体要求,针对不同形状的激光光斑,结合现有理论,给出了相应的扫描方案,以及通过 ARM 和步进电机组成的控制系统对双光楔进行控制的实现方法。

2 双光楔扫描的基本原理

两个光楔的光轴偏转符合矢量合成法,即把两个光楔看做两个旋转的矢量,将入射光楔等效成一大小为 δ ,角速度为 ω_1 ,初始相位为 θ_1 的旋转矢量,同理出射光楔等效成一大小为 δ ,角速度为 ω_2 ,初始相位为 θ_2 的旋转矢量^[7-8],如图 1 所示。

当两光楔同向或反向匀速旋转时,扫描图样分别是渐开线和花瓣线。两光楔速度相等时,扫描图形分别是圆形和直线。根据某产品的实际情况,光楔所用的材料折射率 n 为 1.50899,楔角 α 为 10° ,最大偏转角 $\delta=2(n-1)\alpha=10^\circ$,要求扫描区域为横向 $\pm 5^\circ$,纵向 $\pm 1.5^\circ$ 的矩形区域,起始时两楔镜反向放置。不妨设朝上放置的为楔镜 1,朝下的为楔镜 2。根据激光光斑尺寸的不同,分别设计了如下两种扫描方案。

2.1 类同心圆形扫描

激光光斑为圆形,大小为 7 mrad(约 0.4°),要想高效、省时地覆盖此区域,花瓣线和渐开线由于重复扫描区域较多,所以效率较低。基于前述理论可以知道:当两光楔等速同向旋转时,改变两光楔的相对夹角,会得到不同半径的圆形;但是如果仅仅采用这种方法,那么在覆盖矩形区域时,仍然会出现空扫的情况,效率还不够高。因此对同心圆的扫描方式进行了优化,初始位置为圆心,由于光斑的半大小为 0.4° ,相邻圆弧的间距 $D=0.4$ 通过如下公式建立圆的半径 R 与双楔镜相对夹角 ϕ 的关系:

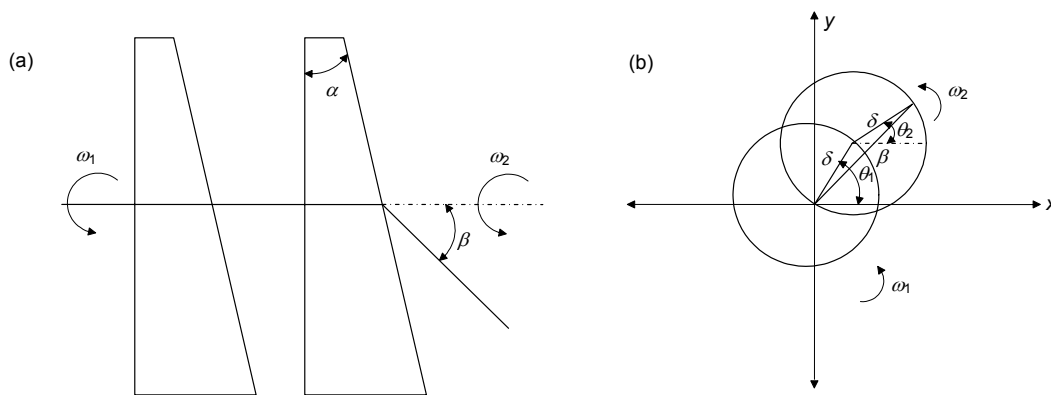


图 1 双光楔矢量模型图
Fig. 1 Double wedge vector model

$$2\delta \cos \frac{\phi}{2} = R, R = 0.4n (n = 0, 1, 2 \dots 13) \quad (1)$$

根据两楔镜的初始位置(上下放置), 可以给出两楔镜转过的角度分别为

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2}, \theta_2 = \frac{\phi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2)$$

当圆形的半径 R 不大于 1.5(即前 4 个圆)时, 扫描方式为同心圆式, 第 5 个圆的半径为 2.0, 显然继续用同心圆会在纵向上出现空扫, 因此需要根据如下公式计算出要扫描的范围:

$$\beta_n = (-2)^{n-1} \arcsin\left(\frac{1.5}{R_{n-1}}\right), \quad (3)$$

式中顺时针为正, 逆时针为负。

Matlab 仿真结果如图 2 所示。

扫描过程示意图如图 3 所示。

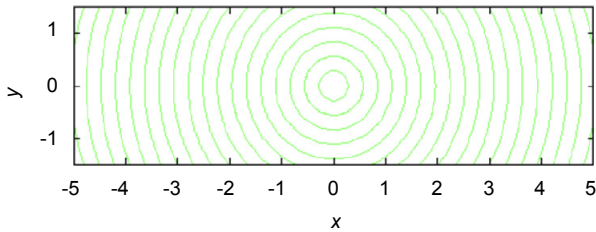


图 2 同心圆扫描方式模拟图

Fig. 2 Concentric scan pattern simulation

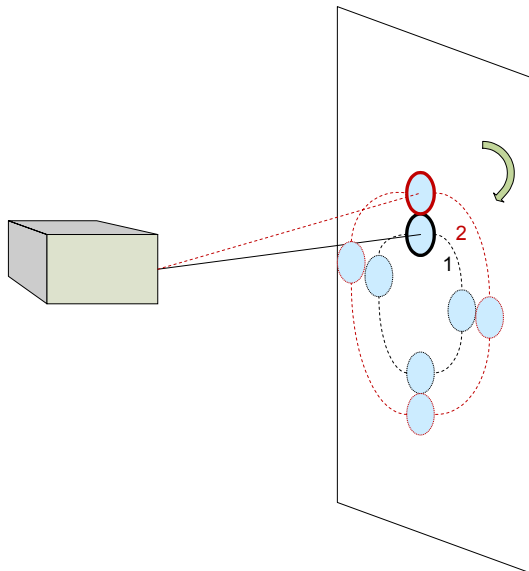


图 3 圆形光斑扫描轨迹示意图

Fig. 3 Circular spot scanning trace diagram

2.2 Z 字型扫描

当激光光斑的尺寸变为纵向 13 mrad, 横向 0.5

mrad 的矩形尺寸时, 上述类同心圆显示无法覆盖该区域。基于光斑的形状, Z 字型显然是一个不错的选择。根据现有公式可知, 如果想实现 Z 字形的扫描图形, 那么两光楔必须变速转动^[9]。不妨假设双光楔的起始位置的入射光线不发生偏转, 以此位置为原点建立二维坐标系。设光轴指向坐标系中的某一位置 (x, y) , 有:

$$x^2 + y^2 = (2\delta \cos \frac{\phi}{2})^2, \quad (4)$$

$$\theta_1 = \omega_1 t,$$

$$\theta_2 = \omega_2 t + \pi.$$

当光轴偏转到 y 轴正半轴时:

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\phi}{2},$$

$$\theta_2 = \pi - \frac{\phi}{2};$$

当光轴偏转到一象限时:

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x};$$

当光轴偏转到二象限时:

$$\theta_1 = (-\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\phi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x};$$

当光轴偏转到 y 轴负半轴上时:

$$\theta_1 = \pi - \frac{\phi}{2},$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\phi}{2};$$

当光轴偏转到三象限时:

$$\theta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x};$$

当光轴偏转到四象限时:

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\phi}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

式中: ϕ 为两光楔的相对转角, θ_1 、 θ_2 分别为两光楔分别转过的角度; ω_1 、 ω_2 分别为与之对应的角速度, 顺时针为正, 反之为负。通过以上公式, 建立起双光楔的转动角度与光轴偏转位置之间的关系。若要实现非坐标轴的直线移动, 光楔的转动速度必须是非匀速变化的。所以无法根据轨迹方程得出确定的角速度。根据实际测试结果并结合现有理论可知^[10-11], 光轴在任

意两点之间移动路径为弧线；当两点之间比较近时，弧线就可以近似看做直线。可以通过选取一些相邻的点所对应的数据用 Matlab 进行曲线拟合，结果如图 4 所示。

通过对拟合结果的分析可得：只有线性插值的拟合结果可与数据点重合，根据数值分析的理论可知，无法给出确定的转动速度的变化曲线。最后结合实际，设计出了通过 ARM 的控制，使光轴在坐标系中特定的点间移动来实现 Z 字型的扫描的方案。扫描过程示意图如图 5。

3 实验验证

将前述理论应用于某产品中，该产品中旋转双光楔系统的结构如图 6 所示，由计算机和 ARM 组成的控制系统驱动电机的精确转动。在计算机中输入双光楔各自偏转的角度 θ_1 和 θ_2 ，使出射光线按照预定的角度和方向出射，角度传感器对光楔的转动情况进行角度显示和跟踪，通过设计程序实现数据的分析计算和处理。

在实际测试中，将以上设备安装在光学平台上，

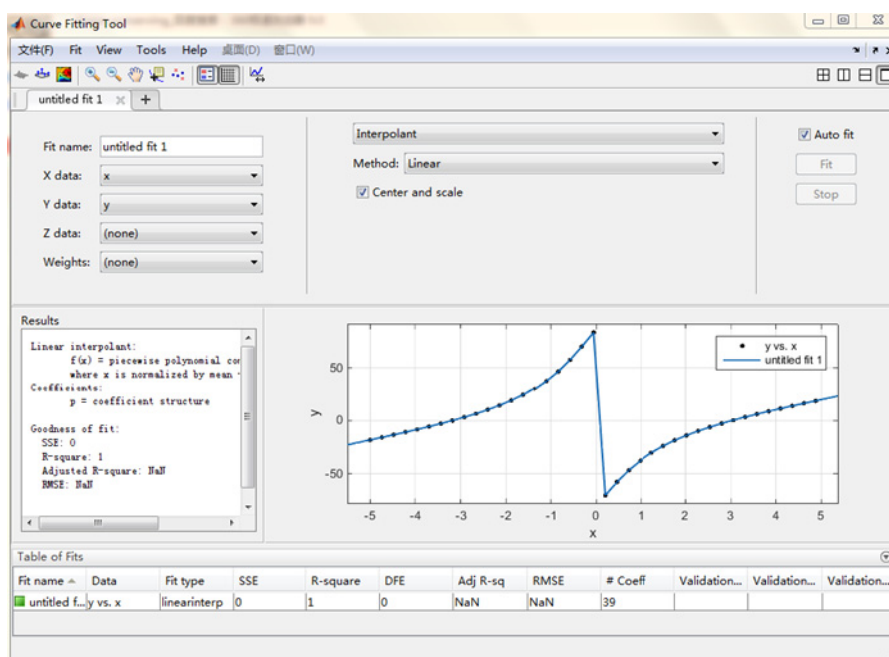


图 4 拟合最优结果图

Fig. 4 Fitting optimal result graph

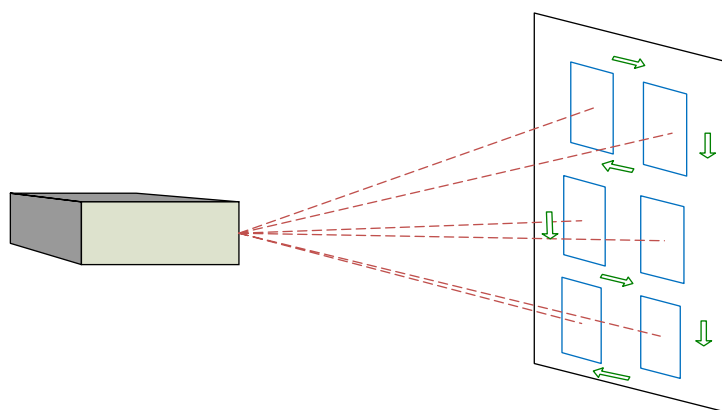


图 5 矩形光斑扫描轨迹示意图

Fig. 5 Rectangle spot scanning trajectory diagram

并在距其 5 m 左右的墙壁上挂设坐标纸。打开激光光源并开启直流电源，将根据前述理论编写好的相关程序用计算机下载到 ARM 中，ARM 通过 I/O 口控制步进电机实现对双光楔的精确控制，同时 ARM 通过串口将光楔转动的角度反馈给上位机。

由于类同心圆的扫描方式的控制与验证较为容易，我们重点通过理论计算与实验数据比较验证 Z 字型扫描方案的可行性，如表 1 所示。

从表中可以看出，楔镜都存在小于 0.5°的转动误差，分析原因，主要是由于机械加工精度，在步进电

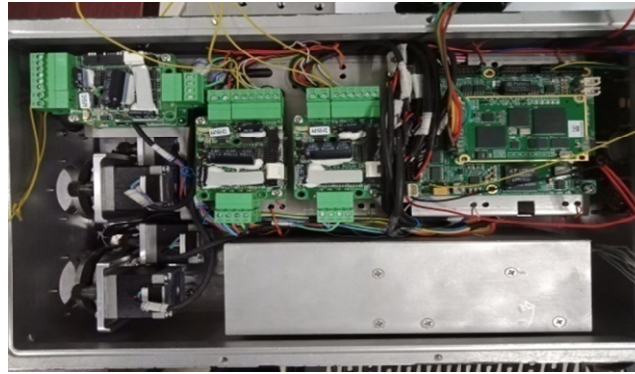


图 6 实际测试装置图
Fig. 6 Actual test device diagram

表 1 实验结果比较

Table 1 Comparison of experiment results

理论值		实际值	
楔镜 1/(°)	楔镜 2/(°)	楔镜 1/(°)	楔镜 2/(°)
-18.292	43.3253	-17.795	42.936
6.2747	39.4653	6.9744	39.9533
83.627	96.373	83.103	96.294
-9.94809	-40.2737	-9.6361	-39.9837
15.9235	-42.3002	16.1011	-42.3351
25.8583	-34.3227	25.9714	-34.3882
7.40798	-23.4146	7.0691	-22.9791
87.8796	92.1204	87.4309	92.0776
-4.9906	22.7488	-5.0197	22.7611
-23.9013	32.834	-23.5569	33.2904
-34.3227	25.8583	-34.1864	25.386
-23.4146	7.40798	-23.7402	7.3112
92.1204	87.8796	91.8225	87.5117
22.7488	-4.9906	22.7468	-4.8345
32.834	-23.9013	33.172	-23.8074
43.3253	-18.292	42.9357	-17.801
39.4653	6.2747	39.9542	6.9741
96.373	83.627	96.302	83.135
-40.2737	-9.94809	-40.2735	-9.64516
-42.3002	15.9235	-42.3205	15.9179

机和楔镜之间存在传动比以及驱动软件等方面的误差造成的。按工程实际要求,该误差在允许范围内。表 1 中的数据是对整个扫描过程中的点进行采样后得到的;移动的点过多,会导致扫描时间过长,移动的点过少,会使移动的轨迹不是直线。结合电机的转速和目标的要求,最后我们确定了每行 39 个,共 156 个点的方案。

4 结 论

对传统的双光楔扫描方式提出了新的方案,给出了类同心圆和 Z 字形扫描的实现方法。并对该方案进行了 Matlab 仿真和实际测试以及实验数据的分析。通过实验分析可知,新的方案面对不同的光斑尺寸时,可以高效率、省时地满足具体工程的要求。基于现有理论,该方案是双光楔扫描应用与具体工程实际的实例之一,扩展了双光楔扫描的应用范围。

参考文献

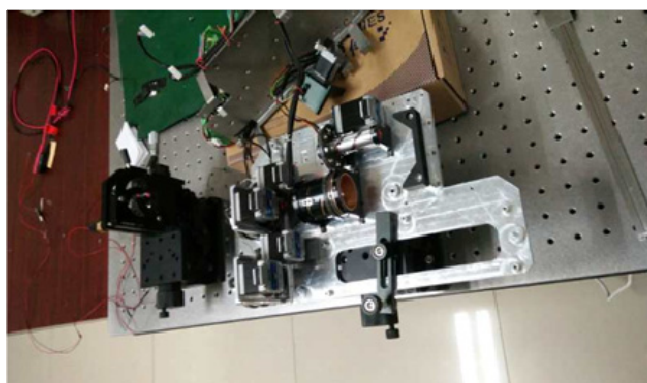
- [1] Yu D Y, Tan H Y. *Optical Engineering*[M]. 2nd ed. Beijing: Mechanical Industry Press, 2006.
郁道银, 谈恒英. 工程光学[M]. 2 版. 北京: 机械工业出版社, 2006.
- [2] Hu Y X, An L S. *Applied Optics*[M]. Hefei: University of Science and Technology of China, 1996.
胡玉禧, 安连生. 应用光学[M]. 合肥: 中国科学技术大学出版社, 1996.
- [3] He L, Yuan J H, Li Z, et al. Design of high-precision angle generator with double optical wedges[J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2002, **29**(6): 46–49, 60.
- [4] Yu W. 3D dynamic simulation of dual wedge scanning LiDAR[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 2015.
余巍. 双光楔扫描激光雷达三维动态仿真研究[D]. 武汉: 华中科技大学, 2015.
- [5] Degnan J, Machan R, Leventhal E, et al. Inflight performance of a second-generation photon-counting 3D imaging lidar[J]. *Proceedings of SPIE*, 2008, **6950**: 695007.
- [6] Wang B H. Optical design and stray light analysis of active laser-guided seeker[D]. Changchun: Changchun Institute of Optics, Fine Mechanics and Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2012.
王保华. 主动式激光制导导引头光学系统设计[D]. 长春: 中国科学院长春光学精密机械与物理研究所, 2012.
- [7] Lv P, Han G H. Application of dual wedges in optical axis alignment for laser rangefinders[J]. *Laser Technology*, 2012, **36**(2): 151–153.
吕涛, 韩国华. 双光楔在激光测距机光轴校正中的应用[J]. 激光技术, 2012, **36**(2): 151–153.
- [8] Guo Y Z, Yang X J, Yang X J, et al. Simulation study of rotating double optical wedge vectoring optics path based on Matlab[J]. *Infrared and Laser Engineering*, 2014, **43**(3): 856–860.
郭云曾, 杨小军, 杨小君, 等. 旋转双光楔光路引导系统 Matlab 仿真研究[J]. 红外与激光工程, 2014, **43**(3): 856–860.
- [9] Rosell F A. Prism scanner[J]. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1960, **50**(6): 521–526.
- [10] Wei Z C, Xiong Y W, Mo W, et al. Analysis of refraction characteristics of two-wedge rotation and two-dimensional scanning trajectory[J]. *Journal of Applied Optics*, 2009, **30**(6): 939–943.
韦中超, 熊言威, 莫玮, 等. 旋转双光楔折射特性与二维扫描轨迹的分析[J]. 应用光学, 2009, **30**(6): 939–943.
- [11] Shan J, Toth C K. *Topographic Laser Ranging and Scanning: Principles and Processing*[M]. London: Taylor & Francis Group, 2008.

Double optical wedge optical axis pointing adjustment technology

Gao Fei¹, Wang Miao^{2*}

¹School of Electronic Engineering, Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710121, China;

² Xi'an Institute of Optics and Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710119, China



The optical unit is set up on the optical platform

Overview: A prism with a small refraction angle is called a wedge. Double optical wedges, also known as Risley prism pairs, are opto-mechanical components that consist of two closely spaced optical wedges with the same refractive index and equal angular refraction. Its main function is to adjust the optical axis by adjusting the rotation angle of the double wedge. In addition to the dual-optical wedge, which can realize the function of a single optical wedge, the relative motion of the two optical wedges can make the equivalent refraction angle of the two optical wedges change within a range of 0 to 2 single refraction angles of the single wedge, and select different rotation speeds and directions. One can get different scan patterns. Therefore, dual-optical wedges can form a flexible and diverse scanning format, and the structure is simple and easy to use. Based on the above advantages, bi-optic wedges are widely used in navigation systems, laser radar systems, satellite interactive systems, and laser micro-hole processing optical path control, high-precision angle generator.

When the double-wedge system is generally used, the rotation speed of the optical wedge is relatively stable and the control is relatively simple, and it is possible to realize the linear and petal-type trajectories; but when more complex trajectories are required, such as concentric circles and zigzags, this simple control method obviously cannot be achieved. In order to meet the needs of a certain product, optical axis adjustment trajectories of concentric circles and zigzags are realized. Based on the existing theories, this paper establishes the relationship between the optical axis deflection angle and the bi-wedge rotation degree model, and derives the corresponding formula. In combination with Matlab simulation, fitting and actual product testing, the dual-optical wedge using ARM and computer control is designed. To adjust the orientation of the optical axis. The results show that the error of the optical axis pointing adjustment of the scheme is less than 0.5° , and the expected trajectory can be achieved to meet the requirements of actual products. And the control method of the dual optical wedge controlled by the control system composed of ARM and stepper motor is given. The significance of this paper is to propose a new scheme for the traditional bi-wedge scanning method, and to give a realization method of concentric circles and zigzag scanning. And matlab simulation and actual test and experimental data analysis were carried out on the program. Through experimental analysis, we can see that the new program can meet the requirements of specific projects with high efficiency and time saving when facing different spot sizes. Based on the existing theory, this scheme is one of practical examples of dual-wedge scanning applications and concrete engineering, and extends the application range of dual-wedge scanning.

Citation: Gao F, Wang M. Double optical wedge optical axis pointing adjustment technology[J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2018, 45(11): 180218

* E-mail: wangmiao@opt.cn