

南京航空航天大学 论文集

(二〇〇二年)

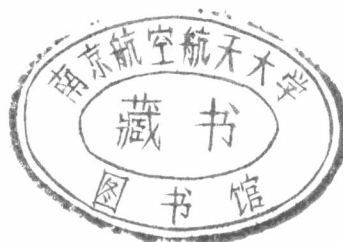
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八院

南京航空航天大学科技部编

二〇〇三年六月

八 院



序号	姓 名	职 称	单位	论 文 题 目	刊物、会议名称	年、卷、期	类别
1	戴华	正高	081	对称正交反对称矩阵反问题解存在的条件	高等学校计算数学学报	2002.24.02	H
2	耿显民	副高	081	宏观经济均衡发展的数学理论(II)	纯粹数学与应用数学	2002.18.01	
3	耿显民	副高	081	时间序列价格模型及其应用	应用数学学报	2002.25.02	H*
4	顾玉娣	副高	081	求连续性随机变量函数的概率密度	上海师范大学学报(自然科学版)	2002.31.02	J
5	倪勤	正高	081	A new method for solving one-dimensional cutting stock problems	国际数学家大会 ICM2002	2002.01	
6	倪勤	正高	081	A new inexact sequential quadratic programming algorithm	Numerical mathematics-A Journal of chinese universities	2002.11.01	H
7	王正盛	中级	081	Adaptive Block QMRIOM(q) Method for solving unsymmetric linear systems with multiple right-hand sides	南京航空航天大学学报	2002.19.01	J
8	王正盛	中级	081	数学软件在工科数学教学中的应用	南京航空航天大学学报社科版	2002.4.增	
9	王正盛	中级	081	实对称五对角矩阵逆特征值问题	高等学校计算数学学报	2002.24.04	H
10	杨秀绘	初级	081	求解大型对称线性方程组的循环收缩Lancios算法	南京航空航天大学学报	2002.34.05	J
11	姚承勇 戴华	本科 正高	081 081	一类Jacobi矩阵特征值反问题	南京航空航天大学	2002.34.03	J
12	殷洪友	副高	081	Conetraint qualifications and dual problems for quasi	南京航空航天大学学报	2002.19.02	J
13	张丽萍	初级	081	具有年龄结构的离散流行病模型	南京航空航天大学学报	2002.34.06	J
14	张鲁明	正高	081	一类非自共轭非线性schrodinger方程的三层差分格式	应用数学学报	2002.25.03	H
15	张鲁明	正高	081	一类带波动算子的非线性方程schrodinger的一个守恒差分格式	数学物理学报	2002.22.02	H
16	钟宝江	中级	081	on the breakdowns of the Galerkin and Least-squares methods	Numerical mathematics A.Jof chinese universities	2002.11.02	H

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17	钟宝江	中级	081	基于链码的空间曲线匹配方案	机械制造与自动化	2002.00.05	
18	钟宝江	中级	081	求解非对称线性方程组的松弛混合算法	南京航空航天大学学报	2002.34.05	J
19	施大宁	正高	082	effects of Zn impurifies on the ARPES line shape of high-Tc superconductors	Physics C	2002.371.01	SCI、EI、W
20	施大宁 黎宁 杨志红	正高 副高 硕士	082 041 082	on the ground state of spin systems with orbital degeneracy	commun.theor.phys.	2002.37.01	SCI、W
21	施大宁 杨志红	正高 硕士	082 082	the flavour liquid state and Hand's rule effects in spin systems with orbital degeneracy	chinese physics	2002.11.08	SCI、H
22	施大宁	正高	082	空间与时间——物理与艺术的共同主题	重庆大学学报（自然科学）	2002.25.增刊	H
23	王乐新 赵志敏	硕士 正高	082 082	血液的红外吸收光谱分析及应用研究	光谱与光谱分析	2002.22.06	H
24	王乐新 赵志敏 石磊 郜勇 陈玉明 俞晓磊	硕士 正高 硕士 硕士 硕士 硕士	082 082 082 082 082 082	复合材料损伤的光修复波长选择研究	理化检验——物理分册	2002.38.01	H
25	赵志敏	正高	082	The parameters selction of SMA optically activated and its application	Journal of wuhan university of technology-mater.sci.ed	2002.17.04	J
26	郜勇 赵志敏	硕士 正高	082 082	头盔显示器光学系统的研究	光电与控制	2002.9.09	

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头盔显示器光学系统的研究

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摘 要: HMD 光学系统的设计非常具有挑战性。本文介绍了 HMD 光学系统的工作原理和一般组成。理想的 HMD 光学系统应该重量轻、体积小。为满足这些要求, 文中描述了改进传统的 HMD 光学系统的两种方法。一种是用头盔护目镜和 FFS 棱镜重新构造 HMD 光学系统; 另一种是用 HOE 和 BOE 替代传统的光学元件。这些模式比传统 HMD 光学系统优越, 而且能使 HMD 光学系统体积小、重量轻。

关 键 词: HMD 光学系统; 头盔护目镜; FFS 棱镜; HOE; BOE

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Study on HMD optical system

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Abstract: The design of HMD optical system is very challenging. This paper briefly introduces the work principle and the general construction of HMD optical system. A perfect HMD optical system should be light-weight and compact. To comply with these requirements, two methods are described to improve the conventional HMD optical system in this paper. The first one is to reconstruct a superior HMD optical system with helmet visor and Free-Form-Surface (FFS) prism. And the second one is to substitute the conventional optical elements with HOE and BOE. These models have many advantages over conventional optical systems and make HMD optical system compact and light-weight.

Key Words: HMD optical system; helmet visor; FFS prism; HOE; BOE

1 引言

随着现代战争对高科技的需求越来越多, 头盔显示器(HMD)作为一种重要的机载光电显示设备, 其地位和作用也越来越重要。HMD 光学系统的设

计是整个系统的核心技术之一, 直接关系到 HMD 的整体性能。为此, 人们投入了大量的人力物力, 以研制开发一种性能良好、结构合理、实用性强的较为理想的 HMD 光学系统。

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2 HMD 的原理及基本结构

基本的 HMD 由微型图像源及光学系统组成。该光学系统通过部分反射组合玻璃将准直图像显示至无穷远或是足够远的地方,以便于飞行员正常观察。在透视式 HMD 中,图像将与外部视景叠加在一起投射入人眼中。

HMD 光学系统的特性与 HUD(平视显示器)相同,最初其光学系统的设计是直接沿用 HUD 的设计或是对 HUD 设计的改进。目前多数 HMD 光学系统基本上都是采用显微镜正像目镜形式,整个系统大致由三部分组成:中继光学系统、目镜系统和光学组合玻璃。在 HMD 中,中继光学系统将图像源成像在目镜系统的焦平面上,再经过目镜系统转变成平行光,经飞行员眼前的光学组合玻璃将其投射到飞行员眼中。具体光路见图 1。

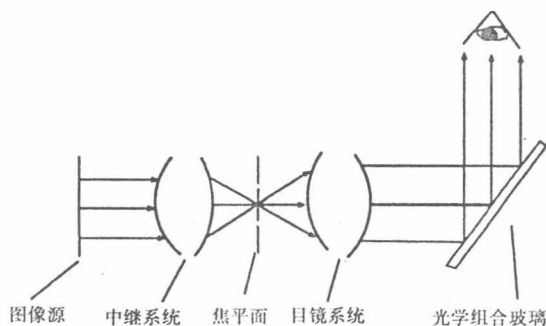


图 1 HMD 光学系统基本光路图

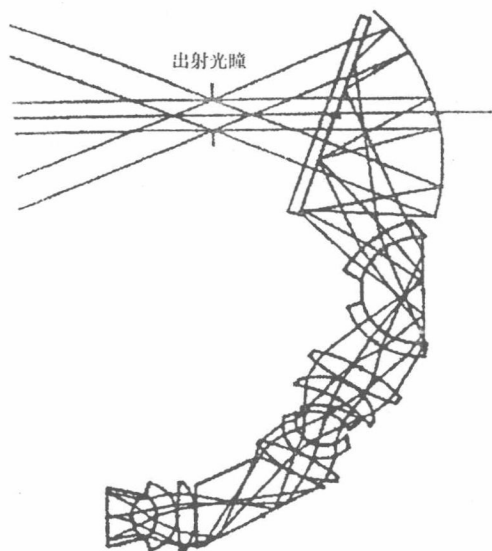


图 2 反射射类 HMD 光学系统

为使图像源的像呈现在飞行员眼前,同时也为了保证成像质量,中继光学系统和目镜系统均使用了多个透镜、棱镜或反射镜等光学元件。图 2 为一反

折射类光学系统的实例。

可以看出,HMD 光学系统中数量众多的光学元件的使用,不仅增加了 HMD 的整体重量,而且使头盔内部的空间结构也显得十分拥挤,飞行员佩戴这种头盔会感觉笨重、不舒服。因此,需要对其光学系统进行进一步的优化设计,在保证像质的前提下,简化光学系统的结构,减轻头盔的重量。

在给定设计参数(如视场、像差、眼距、出射光瞳大小等)的前提下,要使 HMD 光学系统整体结构达到最优化,可以从两方面对其进行改进:从 HMD 光学系统的传统结构入手进行改进;从光学系统使用的元件入手进行改进。这两种方法都可以得到较为理想的设计方案。

3 从结构方面改进 HMD 光学系统

3.1 利用护目镜改进 HMD 光学系统的结构

利用头盔护目镜作为 HMD 光学系统准直组合元件,这一设计思路目前已成为 HMD 光学系统设计的一种趋势,尤其是在宽视场系统中。因此,可以利用头盔护目镜作为 HMD 光学系统准直组合玻璃元件的设计结构,实现图像的直接投射,完成对 HMD 光学系统结构的改进。其光路示意图见图 3。

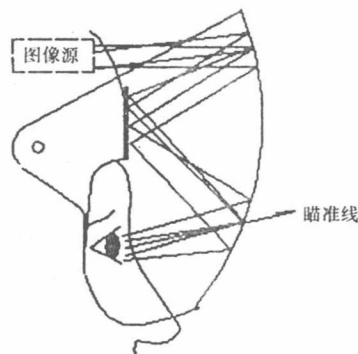


图 3 头盔护目镜作为 HMD 光学系统准直组合元件的光路图

从图中可以看出,固定在头盔上的图像源将光线投射在护目镜的第一个反射面上,再经头盔正上方的反射镜反射到护目镜的第二个反射面上,这部分反射面为半透明反射面,从而使图像源的像与外界视景叠加在一起映入飞行员眼中。整个光学结构中,利用光线在护目镜全反射面与头盔正上方的反射镜之间的光线反射实现了原先 HMD 中继光学系统的作用;而护目镜第二个半透明的反射面则起到了目镜系统及光学组合玻璃的作用,将像呈现在

无穷远处,供飞行员观察。这种设计使得HMD光学系统的结构大为简化;另外,由于头盔的材料为聚丙烯或是聚碳酸酯,它们的比重比较小,使头盔的重量也随之大为减轻,飞行员佩戴起来也就更舒适,更轻便。这时候,头盔护目镜的作用已不光是起防护作用,更重要的是它已成为HMD光学系统的一部分,其光学特性就显得十分突出。因此,头盔护目镜的外形尺寸必须结合整个HMD光学系统的整体参数进行设计加工,只有这样才能保证HMD整个光学系统的质量。通常头盔护目镜的外形都设计成非球面形(如抛物面或复曲面)。然而,头盔内表面和护目镜之间的空间有限,这就增加了HMD光学系统的设计难度。如何在这样有限的空间内,依据这种光学系统结构设计出符合要求的、性能优良的HMD光学系统已成为人们更为关注的一个研究课题。

3.2 利用自由面形棱镜改进HMD光学系统的结构

所谓自由面形棱镜(Free-Form-Surface Prism)是将HMD的整个光学系统集成在一块棱镜上,通过棱镜内部的反射面构成整个光路,实现图像源的传输和透射,以达到简化整个光学系统的目的。FFS棱镜构成的HMD光学系统的结构示意图见图4。

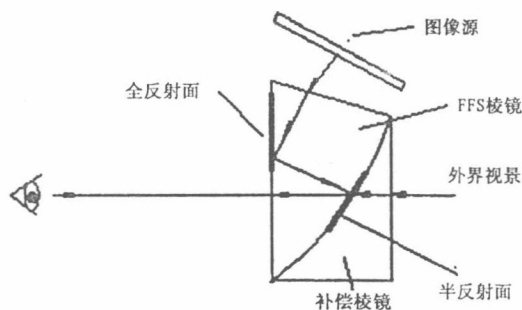


图4 FFS棱镜构成的HMD光学结构光路示意图

可以看出,图像源发出的光线折射后进入FFS棱镜,在棱镜内部经内表面两次反射形成准直光线,在半透明曲面上与外界视景相叠加,从FFS棱镜中透射出,进入人眼。同样,棱镜的外形尺寸也应根据整个光路的具体参数来设计加工。FFS棱镜如果与新型的图像源相结合,可以使HMD光学系统的整个结构变得非常紧凑,并有可能使HMD光学系统向着集成化、微型化方向发展。

4 从光学元件方面改进HMD光学系统

随着科学技术的发展,人们在其它光学领域的

研究也取得了很大的发展,如光学全息技术和二元光学技术。光学全息技术是利用干涉原理,同时记录物光波的振幅和相位,并在一定的条件下再现。而二元光学则是运用衍射原理,集几种光学功能于一体,是新发展起来的一门光学分支学科,属于微光学范畴。这些技术的兴起和发展为光学元件的微型化创造了条件,满足了光学仪器微型化发展的要求。在HMD光学系统的中继光学系统或是目镜系统中,用新型的光学元件(如全息光学元件、二元光学元件)代替传统的光学元件,可以在不改变原有HMD光学系统结构的情况下,使HMD光学系统轻型化和微型化。

4.1 使用全息光学元件

许多传统光学元件(包括透镜、反射镜、组合玻璃等)都可以用全息光学元件(HOE)来取代。而且,通过入射波前的作用,HOE还能实现许多别的光学功能,包括球差、色差和高阶像差的校正及倾斜和偏心等功能。通常,这些功能在HMD光学系统中都是由多个传统光学元件组合后实现的,但运用全息光学技术,单个薄薄的全息图就能综合体现复杂的、体积庞大的光学系统的光学特性,使得HMD的整体重量由于使用HOE而大为减轻。图5为使用HOE的HMD光学系统的光路示意图。另外,HOE的光

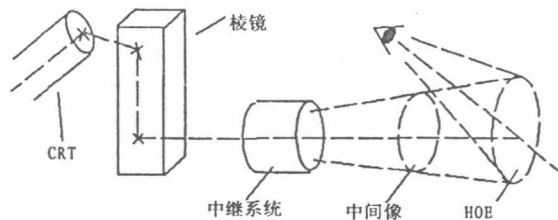


图5 使用HOE的HMD光学系统的光路示意图

学作用与元件实际形状无关,因此能很方便地制作在任意形状的表面上(如头盔护目镜),使整个HMD的结构也随之简化。然而,在HMD中使用HOE时,由于记录材料光敏重铬酸盐明胶膜对潮气和温度非常敏感,这使得最终的全息图必须很好地被密封,以防止接触水或潮气,否则,会使整个系统的衍射效率降低或改变全息图的光学特性,进而影响整个HMD光学系统的性能。

4.2 使用二元光学元件

用二元光学元件(BOE)取代传统光学元件也可以使HMD光学系统性能更优、重量更轻。BOE是指基于光波的衍射理论,利用计算机辅助设计和超

大规模集成(VLSI)电路制作工艺,在膜上(或是传统光学元件表面)刻蚀产生两个或是多个台阶深度的浮雕结构,形成纯相位、同轴再现、具有极高衍射效率的一类衍射光学元件。BOE 具有许多特殊的功能和特点:

1) 衍射效率高;

2) 独特的色散性能,在折射光学系统中可以同时校正球差和色差;

3) 更好的设计自由度,即通过改变波片的位置、模宽、模深与槽形结构产生任意波面,并可集成多功能元件。

因此,在 HMD 光学系统中用 BOE 替代传统光学元件,可以明显减少光学元件的使用数目,进而减轻 HMD 的重量和减小 HMD 的体积。图 6 为使用 BOE 的 HMD 光学系统示意图。

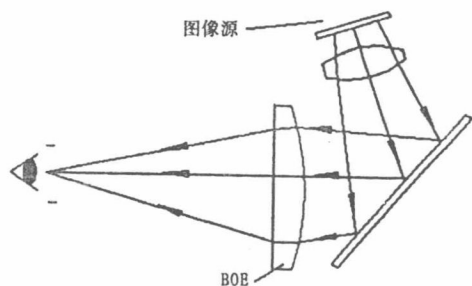


图6 使用BOE的HMD光学系统示意图

另外,随着 HMD 图像源向着数字化方向的发展,使用 BOE 光学元件会使整个 HMD 光学系统小

型化、阵列化、集成化成为现实。BOE 的加工技术涉及掩膜制作技术、图形曝光技术和图形刻蚀技术。目前,这些相关技术还不太完善,尤其在高阶 BOE 的加工制作方面,还不能完全达到设计要求,使 BOE 在 HMD 光学系统中的应用受到了一定的限制。

5 结束语

HMD 光学系统的设计是 HMD 整体设计上的一项关键技术,最终形成的 HMD 光学系统是对若干个设计因素综合考虑的结果。从结构和元件两方面入手,对 HMD 光学系统进行改进,可以达到较为理想的设计效果,使之重量更轻,结构更紧凑。

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复合材料损伤的光修复波长选择研究

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摘要: 针对复合材料损伤的外场快速修复这一研究热点, 从实验出发, 以目前飞行器上广泛采用的复合材料作为试件, 利用全息干涉术研究了光波波长对复合材料修复的影响。实验结果表明, 在相同的激励条件下, 不同波长的光对复合材料损伤修复有一定的影响。此研究为进一步的快速光修复技术研究提供了试验依据。

关键词: 复合材料; 光修复; 波长选择

中图分类号: TB33; O348.12

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STUDY ON LIGHT-WAVE WAVELENGTH SELECTION IN REPAIRING COMPOSITES MATERIALS

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Abstract: Holographic interference technique was used to study the effect of light wavelength on repair of composite materials widely used in aircraft structure. The results indicated that damage cure of composite materials was dependent on light wavelength. The study provided guideline for instant light repair of composite materials.

Keywords: Composite materials; Light-repair; Wavelength's selection

1 引言

随着复合材料在航空、航天等领域的广泛应用^[1], 许多飞行器上已大量采用复合材料结构^[2], 但是由于在制造或使用过程中不可避免的会产生损伤和破坏, 如不及时对受损复合材料构件进行快速修复, 将对飞行器产生不利影响, 严重的甚至会导致机毁人亡的后果。因此, 现役飞行器复合材料的外场快速修复就成为研究热点^[3~5]。至今, 已有的一些修复方法, 如铆接、粘接、超声波焊接和电阻加热等都有诸多不足之处, 难以达到快速修复的目的。本文从光修复技术快速修补受损复合材料的波长选择入手, 探讨了光波波长对复合材料典型损伤形式修复的影响, 为寻找一种快速的修复方法作了初步的

研究。

2 基本原理

2.1 光波能量

光的颜色不同, 波长也不同, 因而具有不同的能量。各种不同波长的光所具有的能量通过爱因斯坦光化当量定律可以求得。光化当量定律认为在光化学反应中反应分子吸收一定的频率的光而发生化学反应。在吸收光的过程中一个分子获得的能量和被吸收光的波长成反比, 即

$$E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$$

摩尔吸收能量方程为

$$E = N h \nu = N h c / \lambda$$

式中 E ——能量, J

h ——普朗克常数, $6.628 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

ν ——被吸收光的频率, s^{-1}

c ——光在真空中速度, $2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

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λ ——吸收光的波长, nm

N ——阿佛加德罗常数, $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

即体系吸收 1 摩尔光子所传递的能量为

$$E = 1.197 \times 10^5 / \lambda (\text{kJ/mol})$$

用这个方程式可以计算指定波长的光的有效能量。

2.2 光线吸收

考虑有 n 个原子组成的分子情况,从力学上看,是由原子这样一种具有质量的圆球和相当于将这些圆球相互结合起来的、有相当结合力的“弹簧”所组成。而这种“弹簧”的动作有两种类型的基本振动,一类是在结合成原子圆球的方向作伸缩运动;另一类是从结合轴方向脱离改变其角度的变角振动。在室温下,所有的分子几乎都处在量子数为零的振动状态。吸收光线能改变分子能级的概率非常小。实际上各振动能级分子由于能形成多个转动能级,要改变分子的振动能级还需要另一个必要条件,就是振动改变分子的对称性而使偶极矩发生变化。如果两原子分子中的伸缩振动是同一种原子间的伸缩振动,则是对称性的,不显示出所谓的极性,这样分子的偶极矩经常使它不吸收光子,也就是说这种完全非极性分子即使进行转动和振动,由于它对周围电磁场不产生任何干扰和影响,结果它的运动就不伴随有光的发射和吸收。同样道理,如果在双原子分子中,由于两个原子的大小不同可以认为是非对称性的,从直观来说可认为极性大,因而对光线是敏感的。对于多原子分子,在观察原子间伸缩和变角振动时,发现它们对光线敏感。分子吸收光线的程度与这种原子振动产生的偶极矩变化的平方成正比。可见,吸收光线相当于各固有振动能量的分子中,原子通过振动增大量子数,因而扩大了以平衡位置为中心的振幅,使振动变强,从而温度就上升。这就是光线被吸收产生热的原理。但物质并不是对任何光线都吸收而产生热量的,只有对光线敏感以及在强烈的吸收波长区域内,光波能量才会被物质吸收,发生光化反应而转化为热量。

3 实验系统

实验采用的光路如图 1 所示。XD-7 为低频信号发生器。实验采用目前飞行器上广泛采用的环氧树脂基复合材料作为试件,胶粘剂选用环氧型双组份树脂胶粘剂。

实验时用环氧树脂基复合材料制成 $60\text{mm} \times 25\text{mm} \times 0.5\text{mm}$ 矩形平板作试件,表面涂白以提高

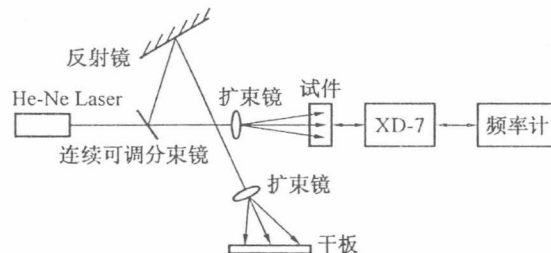


图 1 实验光路

反射率,将试件一端固定,置于图 1 所示的光路中,并用 XD-7 低频信号发生器控制扬声器对试件固定位置激振。

(1) 采用实时-时间平均全息术,分别拍摄在相同的激振力作用下试件的共振频率和试件损伤的时间平均全息图。

(2) 将光源发出的光通过光纤照射到被修复试件上,在相同时间内,用波长为 550nm, 675nm 和 550nm 与 675nm 混合光波分别照射试件进行修复。然后保持激振力不变,拍摄三种波长修复下试件的时间平均全息图,对比其研究结果。

(3) 光源发出的光经滤波片输出波长为 365nm, 405nm, 435nm, 550nm 和 675nm 的光,直接激励被修复试件,记录达到同样的修复效果时的修复时间。结果见表 1 所示。

表 1 不同的波长修复试件所用的时间

波长/nm	固化时间/h	波长/nm	固化时间/h
365	6	550	2.5
405	6	675	1.5
435	6		

(4) 将光源发出的 675nm 光对被修复试件进行直接照射和通过光纤照射对比。选择相同直径、不同长度的两种光纤,光纤长分别为 974mm 和 1 218mm。记录达到同样修复效果时的修复时间,结果见表 2。

表 2 不同照射方式修复试件所用时间

位置	光纤长度/mm	时间/h
光纤端面距试件 5mm	974	0.5
	1 218	0.6
光纤端面距试件 12mm	974	1.4
	1 218	1.5
光直接照射时间距试件 12mm	—	1.5

4 结果与分析

将所拍摄试件的时间平均全息图经再现后,翻拍成普通照片,结果如图2所示。a图是标准试件的全息干涉条纹图;b图是试件损伤后的全息干涉条纹图,试件损伤的形式是裂缝,裂缝深度为0.5mm左右;c图是光波修复后的试件全息干涉条纹图。

(1) 从表1可知,在同样光激励条件下,在365nm,405nm,435nm,550nm和675nm这几个波长的光波中,在达到同样修复效果时,光波550nm和657nm所用修复时间最短,而其他波长所用修复时间接近胶粘剂固化的自然时效时间(6.5h)。结果表明,波长为365nm,405nm和435nm的光对材

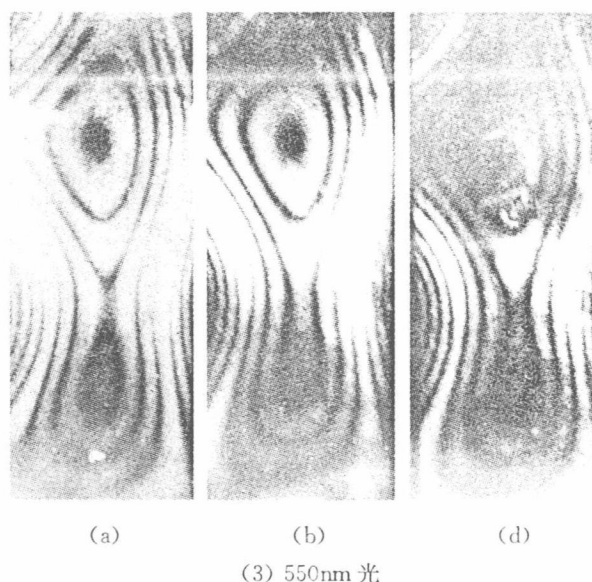
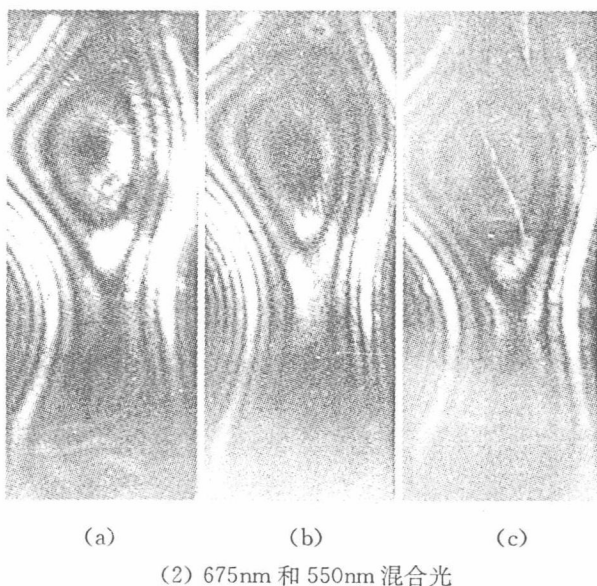
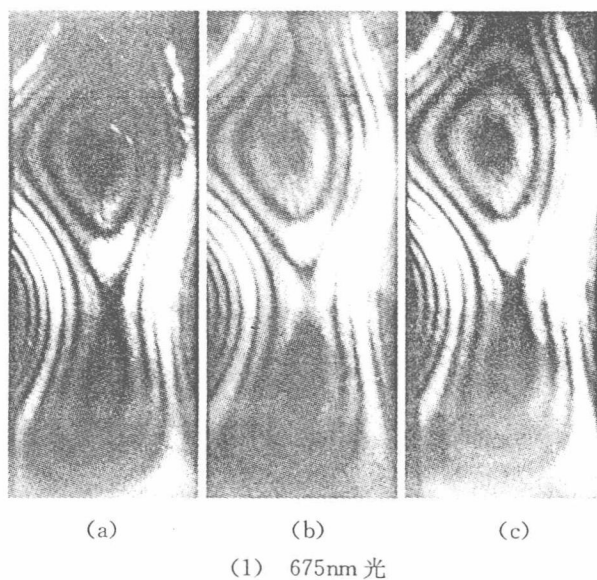


图2 三种波长下试件的原始、损伤和修复状态的时间平均全息图

料的修复效果较差,而550nm和675nm的光波从修复时间考虑则为最佳选择。

(2) 比较图2中a和b两组全息干涉条纹图,相对于试件的标准状态,复合材料受损伤后干涉条纹变化的共同特点是,条纹间距发生变化,节线变窄并下移。根据时间平均法的基本原理,节线处表示振幅为零,说明试件受损后,各点振幅增大,即各点的离面位移增大。从弹性力学角度知,离面位移与抗弯刚度成反比。因此实验结果表明,受损后试件的抗弯刚度减小,即复合材料受损后材料的力学性能发生变化。

(3) 比较图2中a和c两组全息干涉条纹图,相对于试件的标准状态,光修复后试件上振型基本恢复原始状态,这表明用光波修复复合材料后没有影响试件的振动性能,达到了较好的结果,此方法是可行的。

(4) 由图2知,不同的波长对光修复复合材料的效果有一定影响,在同样的激励条件下,通过光纤传输的550nm和675nm混合光以及675nm光波使复合材料修复后,相对于其损伤状态,干涉条纹间距发生变化,节线上移,基本恢复到原始状态,所以其修复的效果最好。而经550nm的光波修复后的干涉条纹间距变化较少,节线上移较小,没有完全恢复到原始状态,此光波修复的效果不如前者。

(5) 将实验结果与理论分析相比较,在同样修复时间下,表明所选用的修复材料对675nm的光波及675nm和550nm的混合光波吸收最强烈,而对

波长为 550nm 的光波吸收较弱,所以进一步研究光修复技术时,在实验所用的几种光波中,优先选用 675nm 的光波或 675nm 与 550nm 的混合光波最佳。

(6) 用 550nm 和 675nm 混合光波、675nm 和 550nm 波长的光波照射被修复试件,若要达到同样的修复效果,所用的时间不同,其中 550nm 的光波所用时间最长。实验结果表明,时间对修复效果有一定的影响。

(7) 采用全息双曝光的方法对复合材料损伤前后刚度的变化进行了研究。实验结果表明,复合材料损伤后,材料的抗弯刚度减小,即复合材料受损后材料的力学性能发生了变化。经光波修复后,材料的抗弯刚度比损伤后增强,材料的力学性能基本恢复到原始状态。这表明,用光波修复复合材料的方法是可行的。

(8) 从表 2 可知,在同样的光激励条件下,通过光纤耦合光波修复受损试件的方法是可行的,其优点是可以充分利用光能并可以通过光纤实现远距离控制,从而提高了光波修复技术的实用性。当然,光纤的种类、长度、损耗与修复件的距离等因素对修复时间都有影响,所以光纤的选择及与修复件的距离等必须根据具体条件来决定。

5 结语

随着复合材料在工程应用的日益增多,复合材料的快速修复技术已日趋重要。寻找一种设备简

单、修复时间短、效果好的快速修复方法应是当务之急。

光修复的实质是光能转化为热能,当用光照射胶体时,光能量被胶体吸收转化为自身的热能,导致胶体温度升高,发生固化反应,把材料修复好。只有被胶体吸收的光波,它的能量才能转化为热能,所以研究修复材料的吸收光波波长非常重要。本文提出的复合材料光修复波长选择研究,为进一步的光修复技术研究提供了实验依据,此研究为寻找一种方便、快速的修复方法奠定了基础。

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(上接第 3 页)

6 结论

(1) 低摩擦系数合成闸瓦的复合材料压缩弹性模量和强度极限分别遵循 $E_u = 0$ 和 $\sigma_b = 0$ 的 Weibull 分布。

(2) 低摩擦系数合成闸瓦复合材料的压缩弹性模量和强度极限在均值的意义上可以相互预测,且具有满意的精度。

(3) 提出了一种用概率的方法来改善材料配方的途径,对合成闸瓦材料选用线型催化剂,且丁苯含量在 8.5%~9.1%之间较为合适。

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本刊启事

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The Parameters Selection of SMA Optically Activated and Its Application *

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Abstract: Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) optically activated is the key technology of optical SMA activator. According to the shape memory mechanism of SMA, researches are done on the activating response time and light wavelength of activating source etc of SMA optically activated to approach the parameters selection of optical activation. SMA has the optimum efficiency in the range of 13 seconds to 27 seconds when SMA is illuminated continuously by wavelength of 675 nm; The power of light wave has a low effect on SMA; The longer the activating wavelength, the quicker the response time of SMA activated. If the proper activating time and activating wavelength are adopted, and the structure deformation of composite material of SMA imbedded may be actively controlled, an ideal effect will be gotten. The research provides an evidence for the design of optical SMA activator and is of great significance to its application. The research on smart structure has a wide application prospect.

Key words: shape memory alloy; optical activator; composite material; smart structures

1 Introduction

One of the functions of smart composite materials is adaption^[1-3]. The structure which has this function is called adaptive structure. One of the key technologies of the adaptive structure is the activator performance. Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) is a new type of materials of metallic functions and has good characters of powerful restoring force, high strength, fatigue resistance and easy couple. Compared with other materials, the functions of SMA are stable, and the activating effect is obvious. So SMA has become the first choice of activator of the adaptive structure.

In 1988, Ph. C. A. Roger who worked in Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University first put forward the application of SMA in the adaptive structure^[4], and from then on the researches on SMA as activator of adaptive structure are spreaded.

After ten years development, the research is mainly focused on the basic application, strength of adaptive structure, adaptive controlling mode and damping of vibration and noise^[5-12].

Now, electrical activating is widely adopted in the research of SMA activator. SMA is heated by current up to

the transform temperature^[13], but there are some deficiencies in this activating mode. First, large current capacity conducting wires and electrical source are adopted which will reduces the entirety of system. Second, the power lost is serious for the low electric resistance of conducting wires. If the SMA activators are spreaded in the whole plane or the whole structure, longer wires are needed, so the power lost is more. Third, fitting of activators is difficulty. Each wire must be activated alone and can not be affected each other. So there is a certain effect on the application of adaptive structure when the electric SMA activators are adopted. For this reason, it has become an important task in the research of smart structure to develop a more advanced, more practical SMA activator. Optical SMA activator, raised just against this background, has characteristics of rapid response speed, easy activation, electromagnetic resistance when compared with electrical SMA activator and activators made of other materials. One of the key questions in research of optical SMA activator is the technology of SMA optically activated. In this paper, basic researches are done on the new technology, mainly including activating response time and light wavelength of activating source etc. of SMA optically activated, to approach the optimum parameters selection of optical activation.

2 Time Selection of SMA Optically Activated

According to the shape memory mechanism of SMA^[14], when the transformation from martensite to

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austenite starts at the temperature of A_s and ends at A_f , the shape of SMA will recover completely. Here, the numerical values of A_s and A_f are definite. However, after coupling SMA with a composite material, the transformation temperature will be increased in the controlled reflex course and will not be equal to A_s and A_f any more. Selecting the proper activating time to obtain the best activating effect of SMA is one of the key questions to be resolved in the optical activating technology.

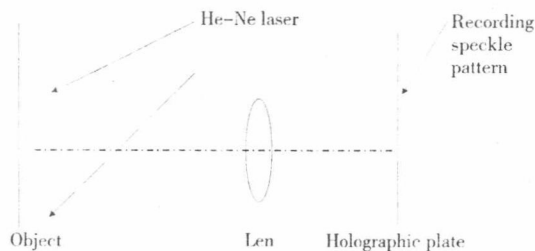


Fig. 1 Layout of speckle photograph

SMA was activated continuously by the light wavelength of 675nm. When the activating time was 0 s, 6 s, 13s, 20s, 24s, 27s, 30 s and 36s, double-exposure record was done at the adjacent state of the test object, so seven pieces of double-exposure speckle patterns can be got, then we analyzed the speckle patterns point by point, the layout is shown in Fig. 3. By analyzing the obtained Young's interference fringes, we can get the displacement d according to the speckle theory

$$d = L\lambda / M\Delta$$

where L is the distance between the speckle pattern and the observation screen, Δ is the space between the fringes. The direction of the displacement is perpendicular to the direction of the Young's interference fringes, λ is the wavelength of He-Ne laser (632.8nm), M is the image magnification times of the recording system. In our experiment $M = 1$, $\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$, and $L = 10\text{cm}$. After measuring Young's interference fringes of each speckle pattern, we can obtain the relative displacement of the test object at each time. On the basis of the measured data, Fig. 4 shows the relation between activating time and in-plane displacement of the test object.

It can be observed from Fig. 4 that the best activating effect of SMA was obtained when the activating time was 27s. At this moment, increasing speed of the test object's in-plane displacement reached its maximum, and SMA got the remarkable activating effect. During the period of 0 – 13s, the test object's displacement increased slowly, which shows the temperature of SMA was not high and the activating time was not enough in this period. It can be called the preheating period. During the period of 13 – 27s, the linear relation between the displacement and activating time shows that transformation was occur-

The comparatively mature speckle interferometry was adopted in our research^[15,16]. The experiment layout is shown in Fig. 1, where the test object was a resin composite rectangular flat-plate of 50mm × 10mm × 1mm, whose one end was fixed and the other was free completely to form a overhanging beam. The NiTi SMA filament having line-shaped parent phase was imbedded in the composite after a certain deformation, the imbedding form is shown in Fig. 2.

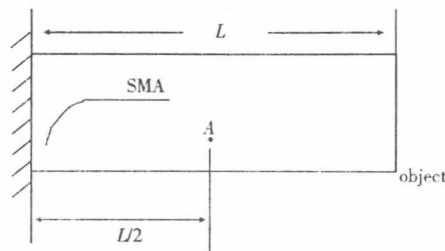


Fig. 2 Test object and imbedding form of SMA

ring in SMA. The activating effect is remarkable and it is in liner relation. Active control on the activating effect can be achieved by controlling the activating time. This period is the optimum period of activating time and can be called the working period. After 27s, the displacement varied slightly with the activating time, which shows the transformation has ended, the activating effect was tending to saturation. This period can be called the saturating period.

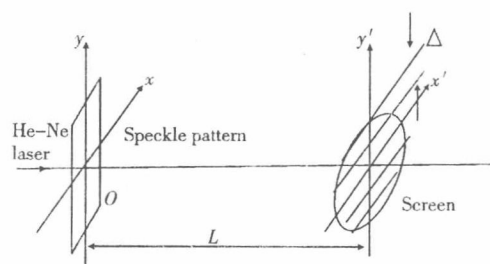


Fig. 3 Layout of point-by-point analysis

From the above discussion, SMA should work in the linear range to increase the energy availability of activating light source and to obtain a better activating effect in the practical application. So it is important to select the activating time which can be used to control the displacement deformation under the certain condition of optical activation.

3 Wavelength Selection of Activating Light Source

The essence of optical activation is to transform optical energy into thermal energy. When the SMA is illuminated, optical energy absorbed by SMA will be transformed into thermal energy, thus temperature of SMA will in-

crease, transformation will occur and shape will recover.

White light source was adopted in our experiment. When the visible light passes respectively through the color filters whose center wavelengths are 577nm, 546nm, 436nm, 405nm and 365nm, we used light dynamometer to measure their light power under the conditions of the same background light. Experiment results show their relative values, from which we can observe that the maximum variation range of the light power was 16%. Using an Ni-Ti SMA having liner shape parent phase and recording its response time when it was activated by light of different wavelengths, we can obtain the experiment results shown in Fig.5 which indicates that the maximum variation range of response time was 83.6%. So the influence of power variation is not important according to the discussion above and it can be considered that the variation of wavelength is the major factor that leads to the different response time of SMA.

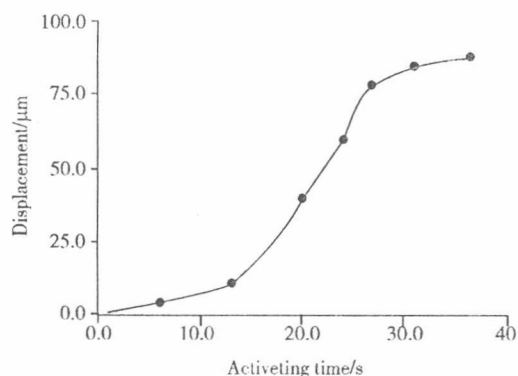


Fig.4 Displacement vs. activating time

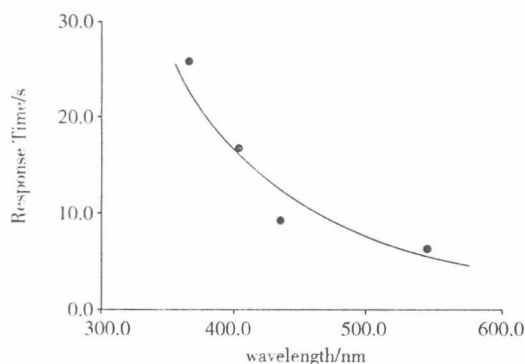


Fig.5 Response time vs. wavelength

Fig.5 also indicates that as the wavelength of activating source increased, the response time of SMA decreased, and the tendency of the decrease slowed down with the increase of wavelength. Because the light power of different wavelengths can be considered approximately the same, the different response time can be due to the SMA's different absorption to light of different wavelengths.

According to the theory of metal optics, when affect-

ed by light wave having not very short wavelength ($\omega < 10^{17}$ Hz), the free electrons inside the metal scatter only on the surface and form the skin current. The existence of the current will strongly reflect the incident light wave and enable the metal to absorb the penetrating optical energy, which will be transformed into the Joule heat rapidly. To the same metal, the reflectivity varies according to the incident light wavelength. Generally speaking, a high reflectivity accompanies with long wavelength and strong absorption with a high reflectivity. So it can be considered that the metal's absorption to optical energy increases with light wavelength. Fig.5 shows NiTi SMA follows this rule. Hence, light source of long wavelength should be chosen in practical application to increase the optical energy availability and speed up the activation.

4 Application

One of the important applications of parameter choice of SMA optically activated is realizing the active control of deformation of composite material structure.

In the actual research of smart composite materials and structure, SMA being used to realize the active control is an important research branch.

Based on the optimum parameters choice of SMA optically activated, the optimum light wave is made to illuminate the SMA embedded previously in the structure of composite materials in certain mode. After the optimum activating time, the active control of distortion of structure is realized.

The test object is shown in Fig.2, where one fixed end and a free end formed a overhanging beam. The parent phase of NiTi SMA filament had a linear shape. Before being imbedded in the test object, it was deformed previously. The experiment layout is shown in Fig.1.

The speckle pattern photography technology was adopted^[15,16]. The double-exposure speckle patterns of the free end were recorded before and after a load was applied ($p = 40g$), then the light wavelength of 675nm was used to illuminate the SMA imbedded in the test object for about 18 seconds to make the SMA activating wholly, and the double-exposure speckle patterns are recorded before and after a load was applied ($p = 40g$). Five equidistant points are chosen in the project beam, and the displacement d can be calculated by the formula $d = l\lambda/M\Delta$, where $M = 1$, $L = 10cm$, and $\lambda = 632.8nm$. We analyzed the relationship between the location of the point and the displacement point to point by the light path of Fig.3, so the curves can be drawn out as shown in Fig.6. Compared with displacements of the same point, d was reduced ob-

viously after SMA optically activated, which means that the bending degree of the overhanging beam was decreased. So the harmful deformation of composite material can be controlled quickly and effectively if the activating time and wavelength are proper, and the resistance of bending is strengthened.

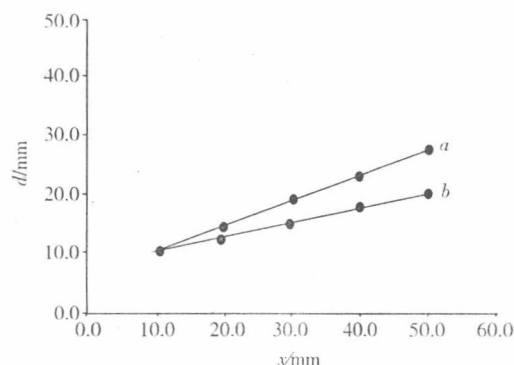


Fig.6 The relationship between the location of the point and the displacement point
a without activated SMA b with activated SMA

5 Conclusions

SMA optically activated, as a kind of brand-new technology, is still at the fundamental research stage in many aspects. In this paper, we studied the related parameters selection of the technology, and the results indicate as follows:

a) After imbedding SMA in the composite overhanging beam, the in-plane displacement of the composite will produce when optically activated. In the certain period of activating time, we can realize the active control on the activating effect by controlling activating time because of the good linear relation between the displacement and the time. But the saturation in the activation of SMA shows that the activating time was limited under certain conditions.

b) The temperature of SMA increased when SMA was optically activated. That is primarily decided by the SMA's absorption to optical energy. The result indicates that for the NiTi SMA filament, light source with long wavelength should be selected to increase the optical energy availability and speed up the activation. We selected light with wavelength of 675nm as the activating source according to our experimental condition.

c) The driving control of the structure deformation of composite material can be realized quickly and effectively if we choose proper time and wavelength of SMA optically activated, which has a great significance for application of composite materials and structure.

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血液的红外吸收光谱分析及应用研究

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摘要 开展红外光谱法的应用研究, 对促进光测技术发展有重要作用。本文针对血液的红外光谱分析这一重要课题, 提出了血液的红外吸收光谱分析新技术, 通过对正常与异常血液的红外吸收光谱进行测量, 分析并比较不同血液红外吸收光谱之间的差异, 即可判断血样是否正常, 其实验具有一定的先进性。文中分析了正常血样和异常血样的红外吸收光谱之间的差别, 并给出了人的正常全血和血清与高糖全血的红外吸收光谱及分析结果, 为进一步用于疾病诊断提供了实验依据。其研究结果对血液红外光谱分析并用于疾病诊断有重要价值。本文的研究为红外吸收光谱的测量及应用开辟了新的途径。

主题词 血液; 红外吸收光谱; 诊断

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开展红外光谱法的应用研究, 对促进光测技术发展有重要作用^[1-5]。本文针对血液红外光谱分析这一重要课题, 通过对正常与异常血样的红外吸收光谱进行测量、分析, 其研究结果对血液分析用于疾病诊断有重要应用价值。

1 试验测试系统

测试样品采用人体血样。

血样的红外吸收光谱测试系统为日本生产的 HITACHI 270-30 型红外分光光度计, 该分光光度计, 波数范围为 $4\,000 \sim 400\text{ cm}^{-1}$, 最小分辨率为 1 cm^{-1} 。光源为特殊线圈光源, 探测器采用的双重窗性高灵敏度真空热电偶, 单色器

为光栅单色器。

实测时, 探测器将探测到的透过血样的红外光信号传输至计算机, 经处理后可经打印机打印输出测试结果。

2 实测结果及分析

实验中选用两组典型样品进行测试: 第一组为人体正常全血和血清, 第二组为人体高糖全血。所测得样品的红外吸收光谱图通过计算机处理后, 经打印机输出, 如图 1 至图 4 所示。光谱曲线中, 横轴表示波数 ν , 纵轴表示透过率 T , 其中所测的波数范围是 $4\,000 \sim 2\,300\text{ cm}^{-1}$, 主要集中在红外光谱的特征频率区。

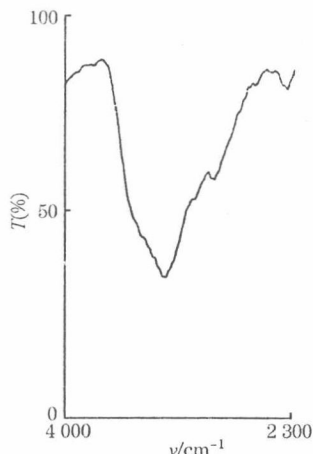


Fig.1 Normal whole blood infrared absorption spectrum

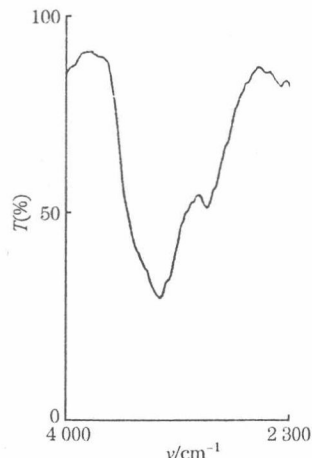


Fig.2 Normal blood serum infrared absorption spectrum

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