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A study on Sinusoidal Phase Modulating interferometer using laser diode

K. Y. Pyo*, N. G. Park, G. Y. Lee(Mech. Design Eng. Dept., Chonbuk Univ. Graduate),
Y. J. Kang(Mech. Eng. Dept., Chonbuk Univ.), K. S. Kim(Mech. Design Eng. Dept., Chosun Univ.)

ABSTRACT

Recently, laser interferometer is widely used as a measuring system in many fields because of its high resolution and its ability to measure a board area in real-time all at once. In conventional laser interferometer, for examples Out of plane ESPI, In plane ESPI, Shearography and Holography, it uses PZT or other components as a phase shift instrumentation to extract 3-D deformation data, vibration mode and others. However, in most cases PZT has some disadvantages, which include non-linear errors and limited time of use. In present study, a new type of laser interferometer using a laser diode(LD) is proposed. Using Laser Diode Sinusoidal Phase Modulating(LD-SPM) interferometer, the phase modulation can be directly modulated by controlling the LD injection current thereby eliminating the need for PZT components.

Key Words : Laser diode(), Sinusoidal phase modulation(), Wavelength modulation(), Phase shift method(), Vibration Mode shape()

1. 가 3 (phase map) PZT(Piezo-electronic Transducer), PZT (hysteresis error) 가 MEMS, LCD, Build-Up PCB 가 PZT 가 (optical triangulation), Moire (PMP; Phase Measuring Profilometer), (ESPI; Electronic Speckle Pattern Interferometer), LD-SPM (ESPI) 2-6 가 가 (LD-SPM Interferometer; Laser Diode Sinusoidal Phase Modulating Interferometer)

3,4
 PZT 가 가 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 .
 2.

2.1

LD-SPM Fig. 1
 (Michelson interferometer)
 (LD) .
 가 Beam-Splitter
 Beam-Splitter CCD, Photo-diode
 (Detector) (1)

$$I(t) = I_1(t) + I_0(t) \cos(\Delta\phi + \alpha) \quad (1)$$

(1) $I_1(t)$ (background intensity)
 $I_0(t)$ (modulation intensity)
 $\Delta\phi$, α

LD-SPM

5
 (LM) i_0
 가 $\beta \cdot i_m(t)$ i_m
 i_0 , λ_0
 가
 $i_m(t)$
 $i_m(t) = A \cos \omega_c t \quad (2)$

(reference beam)

$2[l + r(t)]$, CCD

$$I(t) = I_1(t) + I_0 \cos[z \cos \omega_c t + \phi(t)] \quad (3)$$

$I_1(t)$, $I_0(t)$
 λ_0 , $2l$
 (OPD; Optical Path Difference), β
 (efficiency of the current modulation) . (3) z
 (modulation depth) .

$$z = \frac{4\pi\alpha\beta l}{\lambda_0^2} \quad (4)$$

$\phi(t)$

$$\phi(t) = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_0} [l + r(t)] \quad (5)$$

$\phi(t)$ 가 $I(t)$
 (5) 가 .

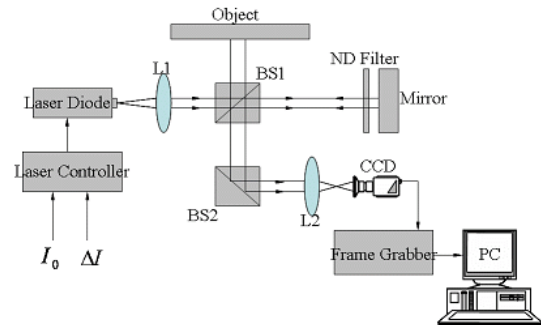


Fig. 1 Schematic Setup of LD-SPM interferometer

2.2

가
 4-frame 7,8

$$I_1(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y)] \quad (6)$$

$$I_2(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) + \Delta\phi] \quad (7)$$

$$I_3(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) + 2\Delta\phi] \quad (8)$$

$$I_4(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y) \cos[\phi(x, y) + 3\Delta\phi] \quad (9)$$

PZT
 4-frame
 가 1/4 가
 가

($\Delta\phi$)가 $\pi/2$ (6)~(9)

PZT 2.1

LD-SPM
 (10)~(12)

6-8

$$\phi(x, y, t) = 2\pi\Delta l / \lambda_0 - 2\pi(\Delta l / \lambda_0^2)\Delta\lambda = \phi_0 - \Delta\phi \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi(\Delta l / \lambda_0^2)\beta \cdot \Delta i \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta l \quad , \quad \Delta i \quad , \quad \lambda_0$$

(initial wavelength), β , ϕ_0

(11)

4-frame
($\Delta\phi$) $\pi / 2$

$$\Delta i = \frac{\Delta\phi \cdot \lambda_0^2}{2\pi \cdot \Delta l \cdot \beta} = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{4 \cdot \Delta l \cdot \beta} \quad (12)$$

(6)~(9) intensity 가
가 4-frame

$$\phi \quad (13) \quad 가 \quad 가$$

$$\phi(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{I_4(x, y) - I_2(x, y)}{I_1(x, y) - I_3(x, y)} \quad (13)$$

(13) arctan 가 2π
(unwrapping)

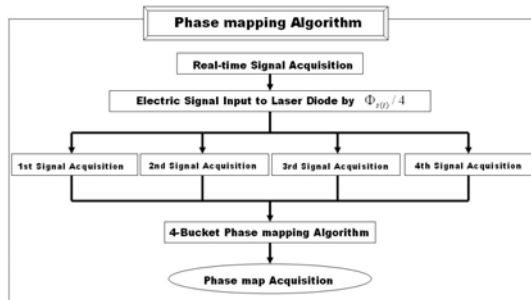


Fig. 2 4-frame Phase mapping algorithm

3.

3.1

LD-SPM $\lambda_0 = 656.5nm$,
30mW, $\beta = 6.2 \times 10^{-3} nm / mA$
가 Hitachi 社 가

Laser Controller
25 °C
70mm, 2mm
(reference beam) (object beam)
(speckle pattern)가 CCD
Frame-Grabber PC , Laser Controller
10cm (12)
 Δi 0.17mA
(Function Generator) 0Hz
10000Hz 가 가 (Exciter)
가 가 CCD
(Natural Frequency)



Fig. 3 Experimental setup of LD-SPM interferometer

3.2

가 0Hz 10000Hz
가
가 2190Hz, 4900Hz,
8610Hz (nodal) 2 ,
3 , 4
Phase map Fig. 4

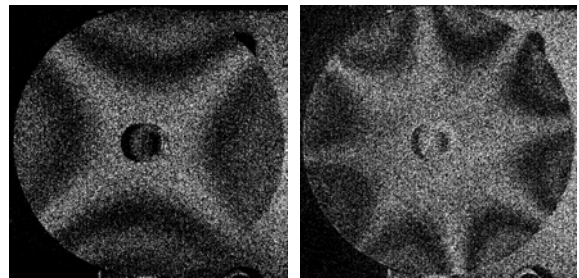


Fig. 4(a) Fringe pattern of specimen at 2190Hz and 8610Hz

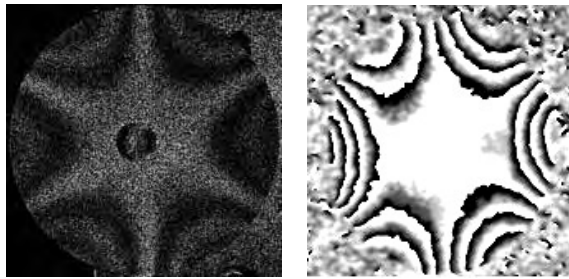


Fig. 4(b) Fringe pattern and Phase map of specimen at 4900Hz

MSC. visualNastran4D
 0Hz 10000Hz
 2100Hz, 3680Hz, 4930Hz, 8260Hz, 8610Hz,
 8620Hz Mode shape . Fig. 5 MSC.
 visualNastran4D Mode shape
 가 Scale deflection 15%

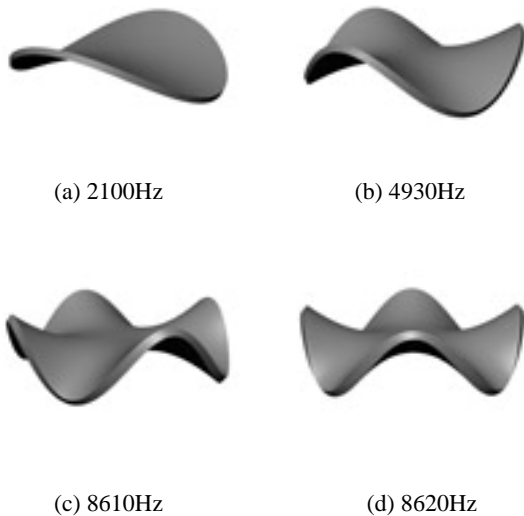


Fig. 5 Mode shape using MSC. visualNastran4D

가
 5% , 가
 LD-SPM 가
 3680Hz, 8260Hz

4.

가 PZT

LD-SPM

LD-SPM

가

MSC. visualNastran4D

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