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集成光学院陀螺谐振腔结构参量的确定

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摘要: 为了研究集成光学院陀螺灵敏度的优化, 采用调频光谱原理与多光束干涉方法, 对谐振式集成光学院陀螺核心敏感器件的谐振特性、决定因素及其它们对陀螺灵敏度的影响进行了研究, 得到了与光纤谐振腔情形不同, 耦合比与腔长变化对谐振特性影响具有二重性的结果。结果表明, 在给定波导传输损耗的条件下, 以陀螺灵敏度为判据, 集成光学院陀螺存在由波导损耗水平决定的最佳谐振腔结构参量。

关键词: 集成光学; 最佳参量; 多光束干涉; 谐振式光学院陀螺

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Determination of the ring resonator's parameters in integrated optics gyroscopes

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Abstract: In order to optimize the performance of an integrated optics gyroscope (IOG), effect on the gyroscope sensitivity resulting from resonant characteristics and structural parameters of a passive ring resonator (PRR), a gyroscope's critical component, was studied based on frequency modulation spectroscopy theory and multi-beams interference method. Because of much more serious light attenuation in waveguides than that in fibers, there were bidirectional function in the design of an IOG while PRR's cavity length and coupling coefficient were changed, being distinguished with the situation in fiber-optic gyroscopes. Finally, a conclusion was drawn that there were optimum parameters determined by the attenuation in waveguides.

Key words: integrated optics; optimum parameters; multi-beams interference; resonator optics gyroscope

引言

借鉴集成电路技术, 在平面光波导上“蚀刻”出若干光电功能器件构成集成光学院陀螺 (integrated optic gyroscope, IOG) 系统, 是目前光学院陀螺研究热点之一。通过双光束补偿调频光谱测量原理的应用, 无源谐振式结构成为目前集成光学院陀螺最优结构。对该结构和进一步研究表明, 谐振式光学院陀螺 (resonant optic gyroscope, ROG) 理论上灵敏度优势的实际实现, 取决于陀螺系统各组成器件的性能^[1-5]。

光源、电光调制器等器件的性能, 如光源谱宽、调制器复位精度等, 对陀螺性能的影响已得到了广泛的

重视与深入的研究^[6-7]。但是, 作为谐振式光学院陀螺核心敏感器件, 光学无源环形谐振腔 (passive ring resonator, PRR) 性能对陀螺灵敏度的影响, 尚未得到应有的重视。

目前, 可应用于集成光学器件的无机或有机聚合物波导, 其传输损耗水平约在 0.05dB/cm ~ 0.3dB/cm, 而且, 从发展趋势看, 无论是通过基础材料选择或工艺革新, 降低这种传输损耗有很大难度。虽然, 与普通单模光纤的损耗水平相比亦有云泥之别, 对波导 PRR 的谐振特性以及陀螺可实现灵敏度有着不良影响, 成为集成光学院陀螺发展主要制约因素, 但是, 在体积、重量和耐加速度冲击等性能上的优势, 集成光学院陀螺在卫星调姿、导弹控制等应用领域, 有着相当迫切的应用需求与广泛的潜在应用前景。于是, 如何在现有波导损耗水平下, 通过 PRR 结构优化提高陀螺灵敏度, 已成为近年来集成光学院陀螺研究主要方向之一^[1,4]。

作者根据调频光谱原理与多光束干涉理论, 对 PRR 谐振特性与陀螺灵敏度间关系及谐振特性的决

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决定于 PRR 谐振特性的陀螺灵敏度, 实际受制于谐振腔的结构参量, 而结构参量最终决定于其组成波导的传输损耗。因此, 在波导传输损耗较高情形下, 集成光学陀螺结构几乎没有“设计”的余地, 只能按其波导损耗水平决定的最佳参量进行系统组织。因为高损耗已经严重劣化了陀螺灵敏度, 而任何偏离最佳参量的结构设计, 只会使灵敏度进一步劣化, 从而影响陀螺应用价值, 甚至是陀螺效应能否观察都将成为问题。相关实验与仿真结果相对于理论分析结论的一致性表明, 本文中所得结论对基于较高损耗波导的集成光学陀螺设计具有一定的指导意义。

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