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角锥棱镜直角误差斜入射法检测的理论分析

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摘要 以矢量形式的折射、反射定律为基础, 详细推导了角锥棱镜直角误差 δ 与分划板自准直双像间距 l 之间的关系, 提出了基于斜入射法、利用自准直平行光管直接测量角锥棱镜直角误差的光电检测系统, 并进行了测量精度的理论分析。

关键词 角锥棱镜; 斜入射法; 直角误差; 光电检测; 精度分析

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角锥棱镜常用作光电测距仪的合作目标, 是一种高精度光学元件, 其 3 个直角的加工误差直接影响其使用角的精度, 最终影响光电测距仪的测距精度和测距范围。因此, 在角锥棱镜的加工过程中, 必须方便快捷地检测出其直角误差, 以指导角锥棱镜的修磨, 达到严格控制 3 个直角加工误差的目的。

目前, 角锥棱镜的角度误差检测主要采用两种方法: 干涉法和自准直法。干涉法^[1]由于精度高, 可以用于高精度棱镜的检测。但干涉仪本身的调整对工作环境的温度、湿度、振动等条件有比较严格的要求, 且干涉条纹的判读也比较繁琐, 在车间里使用有一定的困难。自准直法^[1, 2]所需仪器设备简单, 往往只需一台长焦距的平行光管, 且能达到零点几秒的检测精度。因此, 生产中普遍使用自准直法。但视场中往往成有多个像, 对这些像的准确判读有赖于操作者的经验, 工作效率低下。若对单个直角的检测则需用一个标准棱镜作为测量基准。由于标准棱镜事实上也存在误差, 误差的传递增加了测量的不确定度。斜入射法^[3]不用标准棱镜, 是一种比较适用的检测方法。

1 检测原理

如图 1 所示, 当一束平行光束从斜面以 $\theta_0 = \arcsin(n/\sqrt{3})$ (n 为棱镜折射率, 当 $n=1.5163$ 时,

$\theta_0=61^\circ 5' 48''$) 角入射时, 进入棱镜的折射光线平行于底面, 且与一棱垂直。若两直角面没有误差, 则折射光线依次经两直角面反射后, 从斜面出射时平行于入射光束。如果用自准直平行光管来检测, 则分划板的自准直像只有一个。如果两直角面有加工误差, 则光束经两直角面依次反射后, 从斜面出射时将不再平行于入射光束, 这时分划板的自准直像为双像。通过测量分划板双像的间隔, 就可测量出角锥棱镜被测两直角面的直角误差。

2 理论分析

如图 1 所示, 分别以角锥棱镜的 3 条直角边为坐标轴, 建立直角坐标系 $o-XYZ$ 。设 3 条直角边长度为 1, 则角锥棱镜的 3 个顶点坐标分别为 $A(1, 0, 0)$ 、 $B(0, 1, 0)$ 和 $C(0, 0, 1)$, 这时斜面单位法向量为:

$$N = (-1, -1, -1)/\sqrt{3}$$

矢量形式的折射定律为^[4]:

$$A' = A + pN \quad (1)$$

式中, A' 和 A 分别为折射矢量和入射矢量, 且

$$p = \sqrt{n'^2 - n^2 + (N \cdot A)^2} - N \cdot A \quad (2)$$

矢量形式的反射定律为:

$$A'' = A - 2N(N \cdot A) \quad (3)$$

1) 光线在斜面 ABC 上的入射

这时折射光线在平行于底面 oXY 的平面 abc 内, 折射单位矢量为 $A'_0 = (-1, -1, 0)/\sqrt{2}$, 折射

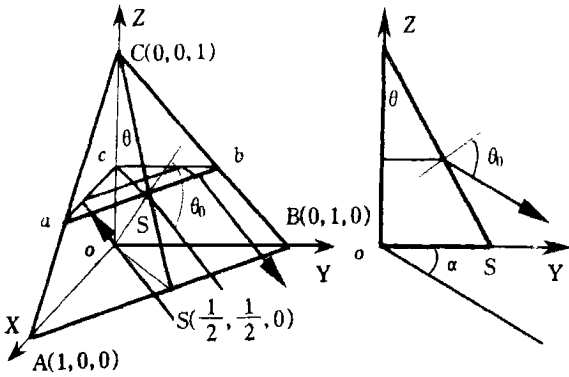


图1 角锥棱镜直角误差检测原理

Fig.1 Testing Principle of Corner Cube

Prism's Rectangular Angle Error

矢量为 $A' = nA'_0 = n(-1, -1, 0)/\sqrt{2}$, 此时:

$$p = n \cdot \cos\theta - \cos\theta_0 = (\sqrt{2}n - \sqrt{3-n^2})/\sqrt{3}$$

由折射定律式(1), 可得入射光线矢量 A 的3个分量分别为:

$$A_x = A_y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2} \quad (4)$$

$$A_z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}n - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2}$$

2) 光线在 AoC 面上的反射

直角面 AoC 的单位法向量 $N = (0, -1, 0)$,

入射光线矢量为 $A = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, -1, 0)$, 则 $N \cdot A = n/\sqrt{2}$. 由反射定律式(3), 求得反射光矢量为:

$$A'' = n(-1, 1, 0)/\sqrt{2} \quad (5)$$

3) 光线在 BoC 面上的反射

设角锥棱镜两直角面 AoC 和 BoC 的直角误差为 δ 则直角面 BoC 的单位法向量可以写为 $N = (-\cos\delta \sin\delta, 0)$, 入射光矢量 $A = n(-1, 1, 0)/\sqrt{2}$, $N \cdot A = n(\cos\delta - \sin\delta)/\sqrt{2}$. 再次运用反射定律式(3), 得反射光矢量为:

$$A'' = \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos 2\delta - \sin 2\delta \cos 2\delta + \sin 2\delta \delta) \quad (6)$$

4) 光线在斜面 ABC 上的折射

这时入射光矢量由式(6)决定, 斜面的单位法向量 $N = (1, 1, 1)/\sqrt{3}$, 于是:

$$N \cdot A = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{6}}\cos 2\delta$$

$$p = \sqrt{1-n^2 + \frac{2}{3}n^2\cos^2 2\delta} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}n\cos 2\delta \quad (7)$$

将式(7)代入式(2), 得出射光线矢量的3个分量分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} A'_x &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n\cos 2\delta - \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 2\delta + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{1-n^2 + \frac{2}{3}n^2\cos^2 2\delta} \\ A'_y &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n\cos 2\delta + \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 2\delta + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{1-n^2 + \frac{2}{3}n^2\cos^2 2\delta} \\ A'_z &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}n\cos 2\delta + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{1-n^2 + \frac{2}{3}n^2\cos^2 2\delta} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

当 δ 很小时, $\cos 2\delta \approx 1$, $\sin 2\delta \approx 0$, 则上式可以简化为:

$$\begin{aligned} A'_x &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2} - \sqrt{2}n\delta \\ A'_y &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2} + \sqrt{2}n\delta \\ A'_z &= \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{3-n^2} - \sqrt{2}n) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

设出射光线与入射光线之间的夹角为 τ , 则:

$$\cos\tau = \frac{A \cdot A'}{\sqrt{A^2} \sqrt{A'^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4n^2\delta^2}}$$

或 $\sin\tau \approx \tau = \frac{2n\delta}{\sqrt{1+4n^2\delta^2}} \approx 2n\delta \quad (10)$

5) 分划板自准直双像的间隔

当一束平行光入射至角锥棱镜上时, 从左边入射的光从右边出射, 而从右边入射的光则从左边出射。上面分析了平行光从左边入射、右边出射的情况, 当平行光从右边入射、左边出射时, 可推导出出射光矢量 A'' 的3个分量分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} A''_x &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2} + \sqrt{2}n\delta \\ A''_y &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}n + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3-n^2} - \sqrt{2}n\delta \\ A''_z &= \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{3-n^2} - \sqrt{2}n) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

当两直角面有误差 δ 时, 则左右出射光之间的夹角 β 为:

$$\sin\beta \approx \beta = \frac{4n\delta}{\sqrt{1+4n^2\delta^2}} \approx 4n\delta \quad (12)$$

3 检测原理及实验系统

如图2所示, 角锥棱镜放置在平行光管前, 与

光轴成 α ($\alpha = \theta_0 - \theta$) 角。照明系统照亮位于平行光管焦面上的分划板, 经物镜准直, 进入被检棱镜, 通过被检棱镜的两个直角面的反射, 再进入平行光管, 成像在 CCD 上。如果被检两直角面没有误差, 则在平行光管焦面上得到分划板的一个自准直像; 如果被检两直角面有加工误差, 则在平行光管焦面上得到分划板的两个自准直像, 即所谓双像。双像的间隔 t 为:

$$t = f' \tan \beta \approx 4n \delta f' \quad (13)$$

式中, f' 为平行光管的焦距值。

式(13)表明, 只要已知平行光管的焦距 f' , 测出平行光管分划板的分划丝的双像间隔 t , 就可以求出角锥棱镜两直角面的加工误差 δ

$$\delta = t / (4nf') \quad (14)$$

CCD 接收到双像后, 通过图像采集卡进入计算机进行处理、计算, 得到双像的间隔 t , 从而由式(14)计算出角锥棱镜两直角面的误差 δ

设 CCD 光敏面的间隔为 c , 平行光管分划板的分划丝自准直双像在 CCD 光敏面上的位置分别为 N_1 和 N_2 , 则双像的间隔 $t = (N_1 - N_2) c$, 代入式(14)得:

$$\delta = (N_1 - N_2) c / (4nf') \quad (15)$$

由式(15)只能得到 δ 的大小, 而不能确定 δ 的正负。 δ 的正负可由 CCD 相机离焦前后双像间隔大小的变化来判断。当 CCD 远离焦点向焦外移动时, 双像间隔增大, 说明 δ 为正; 否则, 说明 δ 为负。

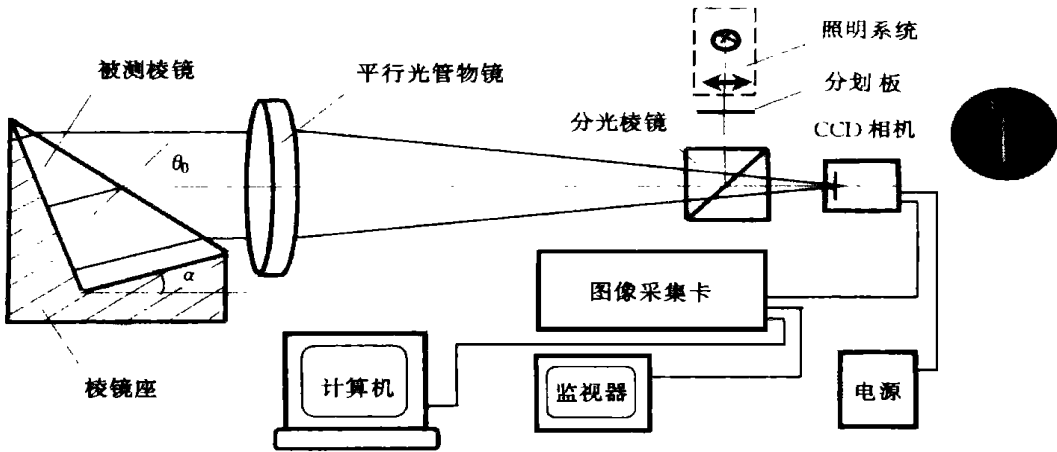


图 2 角锥棱镜直角误差光电检测系统组成

Fig. 2 Photoelectric Testing System with CCD of Corner Cube Prism's Rectangular Angle Error

4 精度分析

对式(14)作精度分析, 可得

$$\frac{d\delta}{\delta} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dn}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{df'}{f'}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dt}{t}\right)^2} \quad (16)$$

由式(16)对上述 3 项误差进行简要分析。

1) 一般角锥棱镜用 K9 玻璃较多, 取 $n = 1.5163$ 。在测量过程中, 考虑玻璃色散对测量结果的影响, 取平均色散 $dn = 0.00806$, 因此, $dn/n = 5.3\%$ 。如果在分划板前再加一绿色滤光片, 将会更有效地减少玻璃色散对测量结果的影响。

2) 平行光管焦距的测量精度一般可达 $df'/f' \leq 1\%$ 。

3) 自准直双像间隔 t 的误差主要有以下几方面的影响:

① 自准直双像在 CCD 光敏面上位置的确定

精度。利用能量中心法确定双像的中心位置, 很容易达到 $1/10 \sim 1/50$ 个像素的精度, 即 $dN = 1/10 \sim 1/50$ 。考虑 CCD 的热噪声、电源不稳定性及量化误差等因素, 取 $dN = 1/10$ 。若被测棱镜的测量范围为 $\delta_{\max} = 10''$, 则由式(13)得双像的最大间隔 $t_{\max} \approx 0.47\text{mm}$, 即 $N \approx 47$, 则由此引入的测量误差 $dt/t = 2dN/N = 4.2\%$ 。

② 由于系统焦深引起的调焦误差。被测角锥棱镜口径一般为 $D = 1'' \sim 2''$ (即 $25.4 \sim 50.8\text{mm}$)。双像是由于左右光束各以半口径成像, 这样, 系统的焦深为: $\Delta l' = \lambda/u^2 \approx \lambda/(D/4f')^2 = 8.81 \sim 35.24\text{mm}$, 考虑分划板与 CCD 在调焦过程中是联动的, 则由此焦深引入的自准直双像 t 的读数误差为: $dt/t = 5.5\% \sim 2.2\%$ 。

③ 由于棱镜的斜面与直角面间的角度精度比直角面间的角度精度低, 因此, 不同棱镜安置时斜面的倾角不同, 导致平行光束的入射角变化, 从而引起自准直双像间隔的变化, 即带来测量误差。

当棱镜倾角变化量为 ϵ , 经推导得自准直双像的间隔 t 的变化量为:

$$dt = 4n \delta' \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \quad (17)$$

可见, 棱镜倾角变化, 亦即光线入射角的变化所引起的误差是个二阶小量, 通过微调, 该误差可以忽略不计。

综合考虑上述几种误差因素, 得系统的合成相对误差为:

$$d\delta \delta = 0.88\% \sim 2.3\%$$

则 $d\delta_{\max} = 0.23''$ 。这一测量精度是能够满足高精度角锥棱镜直角误差检测要求的。

5 结 语

通过理论分析角锥棱镜直角加工误差对平行入射光束的影响, 笔者提出了一种测量角锥棱镜直角误差的方法, 设计了一套实验测量系统。在系统设计中, 通过引入 CCD 图像传感器、图像采集卡和 PC 机, 将传统自准直平行光管的目视读数头改造成光电读数头。该光电读数头作为一

个独立的附件可与各种平行光管配合使用, 非常方便, 应用范围广。

精度分析和实测结果表明, 该系统的测量精度能够满足高精度角锥棱镜直角误差的检测。

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Theoretical Analysis on Testing Method of Corner Cube Prism's Rectangular Angle Error with Inclined Incidence

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Abstract Corner cube prism is a high precision component which is often used as a cooperative target of the laser rangefinder, in which the errors of three rectangular angles of a corner cube prism influence directly the rangefinding range and the rangefinding precision of the laser rangefinder. So the errors of three rectangular angles of corner cube prism must be strictly controlled in its polishing progress, in which the error testing method of corner cube prism is the important means to guarantee its quality. A photoelectronic testing system of rectangular angle error of corner cube prism based on inclined incidence method is presented in this paper.

When a parallel beam travels to the inclined surface of corner cube prism without any errors at an incident angle ($\theta_0 = \arcsin(n/\sqrt{3})$) where n is the refractive index of corner cube prism, the refracted beam will be perpendicular to two rectangular surfaces, and the outgoing beam, after two successive reflection of the rectangular surfaces, will be parallel to the original incident beam. If the angle of two right surfaces of corner cube prism exits an error, there is a small angle between the outgoing beam and the incident beam, and the self-collimating dual-image of the reticle at the

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Control Work in Close Range Photogrammetry

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Abstract The purpose, classification, required accuracy and surveying methods of control work for close range photogrammetry have been briefly stated. The different methods for definition of space object coordinate system are also reviewed. It is suggested that the habitually practise rotation angle system for aerophotogrammetry in China should be used for the future teaching and researching work in the close range photogrammetry and the rotation angle system for terrestrial deformation photogrammetry should be leaved out in order to avoid the confuse and reduce the amount of expands for making softwares. It has been emphasized that there are three important aspects in the close range control work with high accuracy using the conventional method of engineering surveying: the use of standard scale for measurement of distance between two total stations, the accurate determination of start direction line between two total stations and the influence of $2c$ change during frequently focusing. A method for setting up industrial surveying control net with extra-high accuracy $\pm(0.05 \sim 0.20)$ mm is presented by the author. This kind of industrial control net is necessary for batch process of large industrial components with purposes of measurement, inspect and lofting. There are some special methods of control work in the close range photogrammetry related, including two methods presented by the author.

Key words close range photogrammetry; control work; high accuracy; industrial control net

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focal plane of the collimator will be formed. On the basis of the law of reflection and refraction in the vector form, the relationship between the rectangular error of corner cube prism and the gap of the self-collimating dual-image is derived in details. Then a photoelectronic testing system in which the rectangular error of corner cube prism can be tested directly using self-collimator is presented. The photoelectronic testing system are improved with a CCD camera, an image assembler, and a PC computer, instead of eyepiece reading system. Finally, the precision analysis of the testing system is given.

Key words corner cube prism; incline incidence; rectangular error; photoelectronic testing; precision analysis

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