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2010/05/09

2010/09/27

(

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-

)

(532nm)

(1064nm)

.

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The Retroreflection Index of Optical and Opto-electronical Systems

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ABSTRACT

The retroreflection phenomenon takes place in all optical and opto-electronical devices and systems that use optical detectors, mirrors, CCD cameras, filters, or glasses in the focal point and in the optical measurement instruments, in general, provided that some of their optical components are retroreflective to light even for small apertures.

The article studies a precise method to measure the retroreflection index of optical, opto-electronical systems, and treats the optical retroreflections which are used in applied research of light with various lasers such as: Nd:YAG first and second harmonics, He-Ne, and laser diodes.

We have studied the conformity of our results to the theory of retroreflectors. We found that the retroreflection coefficient depends on laser wavelength. The article points out that at 532nm laser wavelength the retroreflection is greater than at 1064nm laser wavelength.

The results of this paper can be used in applied research, and led to description of a mathematical relationship between the retroreflection index and laser wavelength.

Key words: Retroreflection index, Cube corner, Retroreflection measurement.

R

(Retro reflected)

.[4,5]

)

.[11,12]

:

:

:

:

:

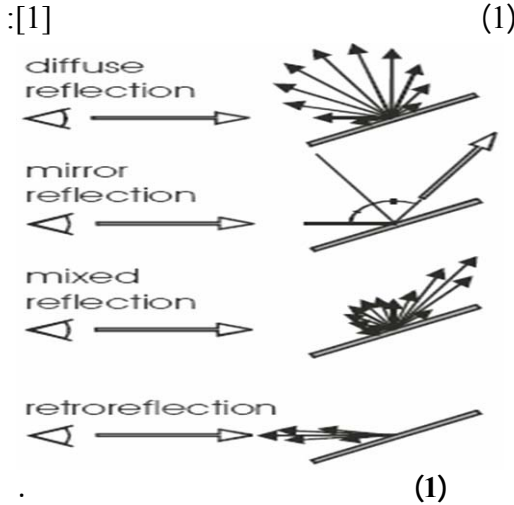
(Diffuse reflection) : -

(Mirror reflection) : -

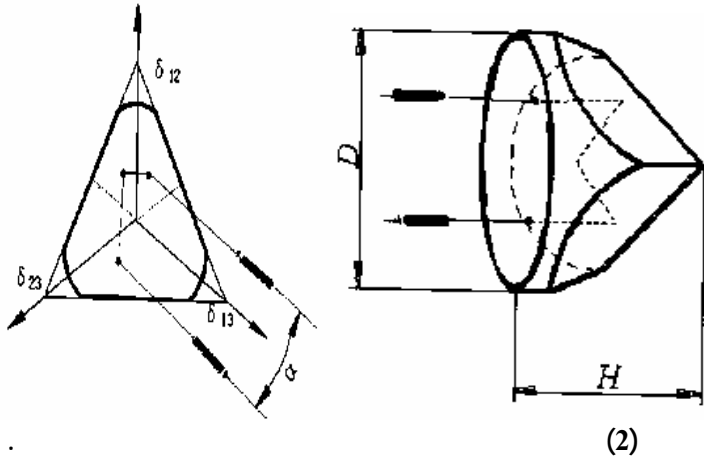
(Mixed reflection): -

(Retroreflection) : -

(Retroreflection)
(Corner Cube)



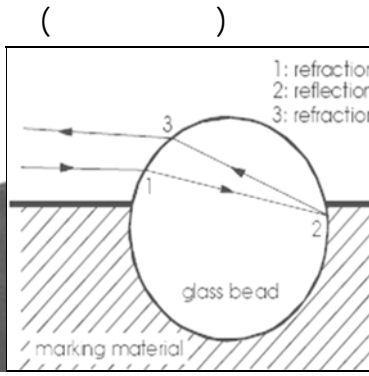
(2) corner cube



. [2,11,15,16] (3)



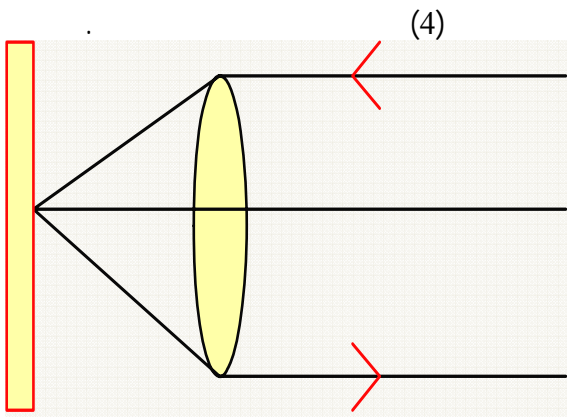
. ()



()

(3)

. [6,7,8,15,16]



(4)

(4)

:

.() -

90 flatness .() -

flatness) -

[7,9,10] (R_L) -

(/) : [M²/STR] (1)

$$R_L = R(P) = J/E \quad (1)$$

() (luminance) J

[W/STR]

() (illuminance) E [2,15,16]....[W/m²]

: Str

: R_L

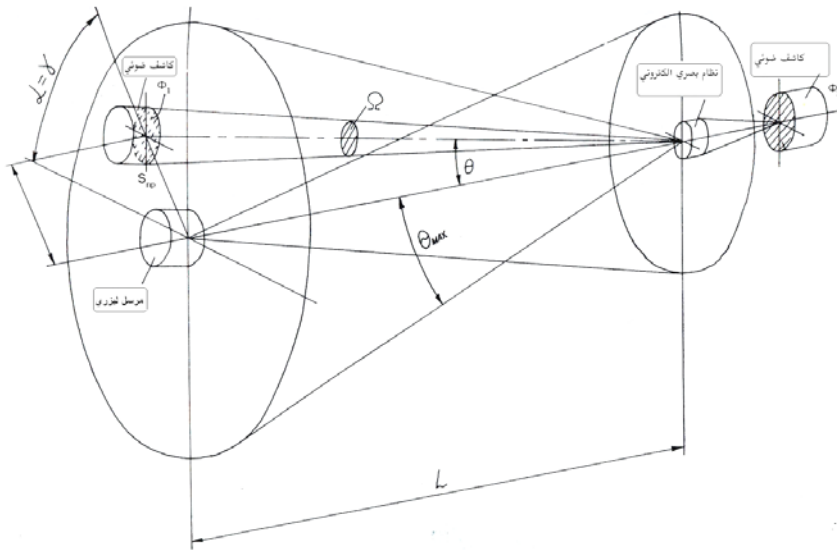
$$R = \langle R(p) \rangle_P$$

R R

R

.1000 (M²/Str) 1

[3] (5)



R (5)

Φ_1

J

$(\gamma \theta)$

Ω

$$\Phi_1 = J \cdot \frac{S_{np}}{L^2} \cdot \tau_a \quad (2)$$

$: S_{np}$

$: \tau_a$

$$J = \frac{\Phi_1 \cdot L^2}{S_{np} \cdot \tau_a}$$

E

$$\phi_2 = E \cdot S_{np} \quad (3)$$

$$E = \frac{\phi_2}{S_{np}} \quad :$$

$$(1) \quad (3) \quad (2)$$

$$R = \frac{I}{E} = \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} \times \frac{L^2}{\tau_a} \quad (4)$$

$$(\gamma=0)$$

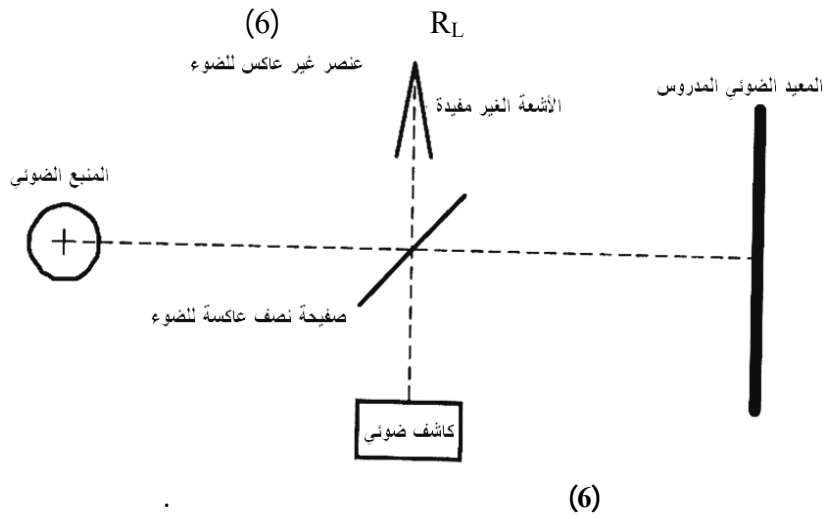
1-1.5km
J, E

-
-1

[1]

()

()
TRAP



-2

(7)

(collimated beam)

(monochromatic)

$J(\theta, \gamma)$

(

(collimator)

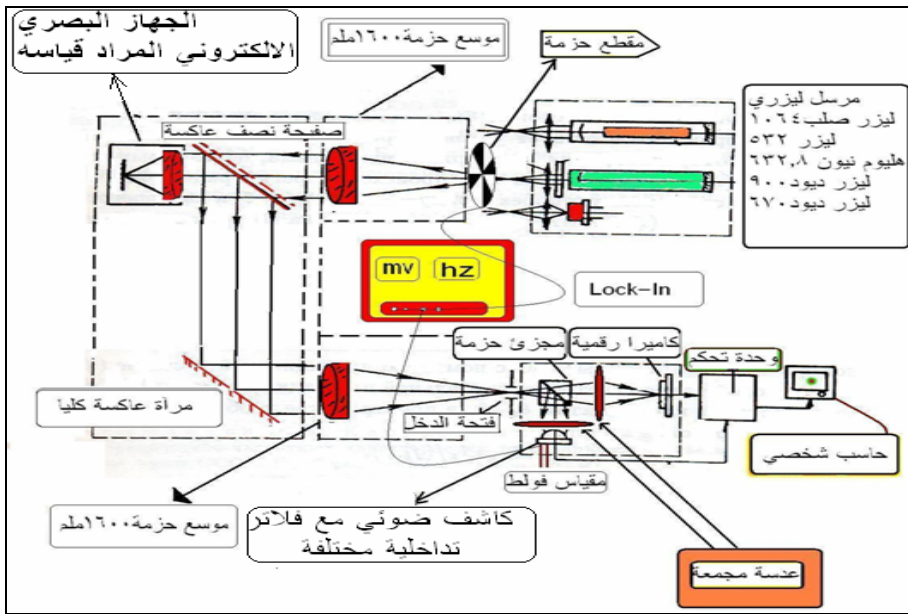
)

(

Ω

)

d
(P, γ_a)



(7)

632.8nm)
 1064nm 900nm 532nm
 (532nm

30-35HZ

50HZ

(collimator)

(1600mm)

()

(S,P)

45°

[17,18]

[1,13]

N ΔN λ/50

ρ=%100
δ
ΔN

N

148mm

(1600mm)

()

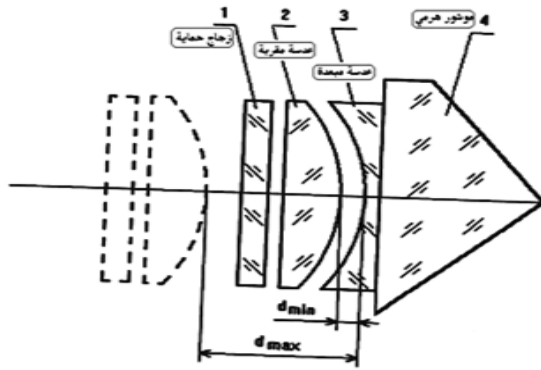
(Lock-In)

()

.BK7

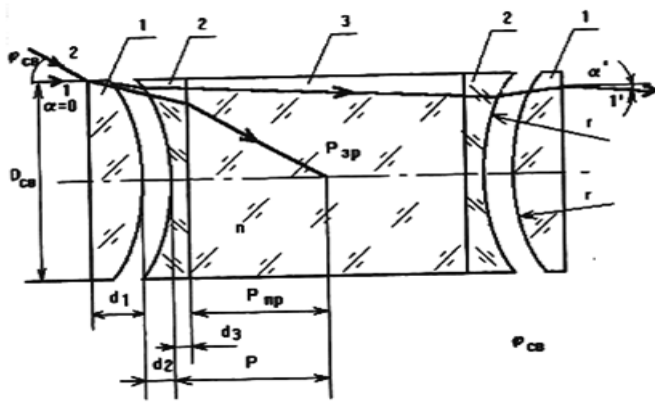
corner cube

(8)



منظومة معية ضوئي هرمي متغير القرينة R

()



()

()

(8)

. ()

(5)

[3][M²/Str]

$$R = \frac{\tau_{a \cdot S}}{\Omega} = \tau_{\alpha'} \frac{D_{cb}^2}{\alpha'^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\pi D_{CB}^2}{4f^2} \quad \Omega$$

:f

D_{CB} :

α_1

h_1 r_1

τ_a

$$h_1 = -r_1 \quad \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 = \theta = \frac{-2h_1 \cdot d_2}{f^2} * \left(f^2 - d_2 f' - p \cdot d_2 / n \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \theta. \quad :n$$

:P

:f'

(- 8)

:d₂

[3] BARYSHNIKOV

θ

zemax

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 \quad f' = \frac{r}{1-n} \quad (7)$$

:r

$$R_{CB} = \frac{\tau_a \cdot h_1^2}{\theta^2} :$$

$$R_{CB} = \tau_a \cdot \left(f^4 / \left(2d_2 \cdot \left(f^2 - d_2 \cdot f' - P d_2 / n \right) \right) \right)^2 \quad (8)$$

(- 8)

R

d₂

$$V=0.5\text{mv}$$

$$\rho_1 = \%100$$

$$\rho_2 = \%4$$

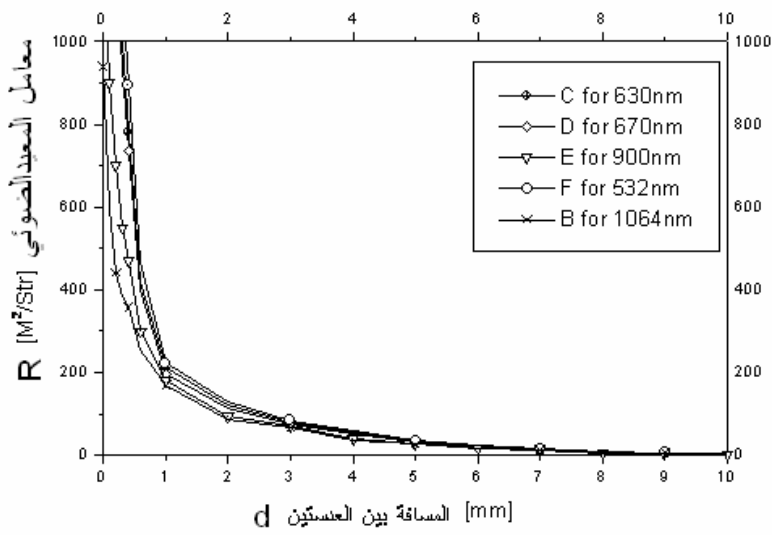
$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{100}{4} = \frac{3786 \text{ mv}}{160 \text{ mv}} = 24,913 \cong 25$$

25

[3]

R d₂ -
 .(1064- 900- 670- 632.5-532nm) :
 R (9) d₂ R -
 d₂



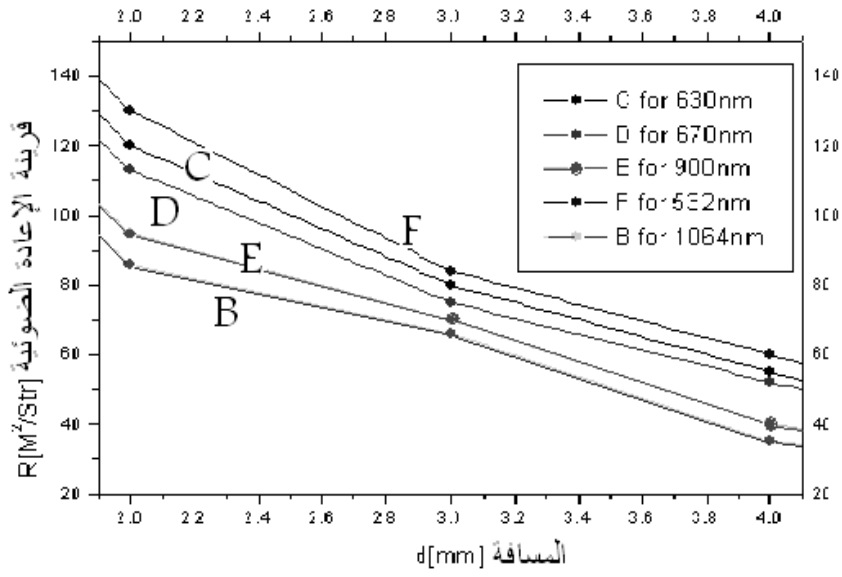
d₂ R (9)

d₂

2-4mm

d2

.(10)



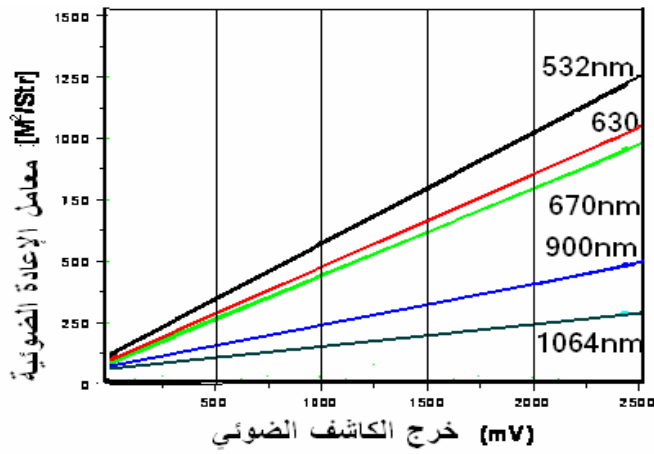
(10)

[mv]

(11)

R(V) [M²/Str]

R



R (V) (11)

(6) (8)

() (12)

1064nm (12)

$\tau_{optics}=0.91$ $\tau_a=0.68$

() (12)

(d₂) R

:

(12)

$$R=1085,16. e^{-2.3.d}$$

532nm [14]

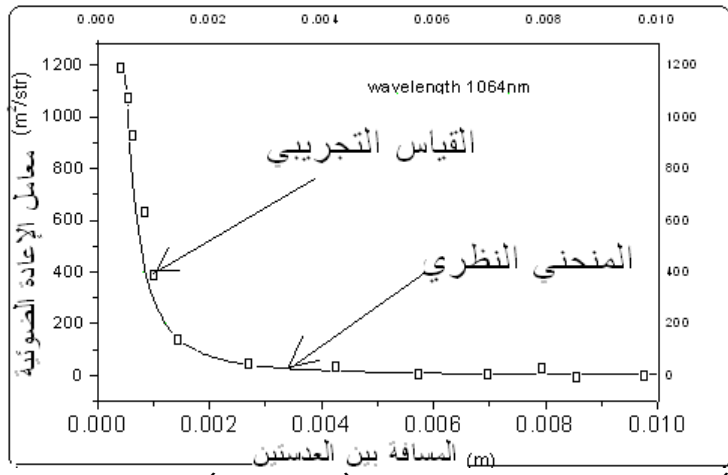
1064nm

λ 532nm

$$R = \frac{\rho D^2}{5.95\lambda^2} \quad (9)$$

:D

[14,16]. :p



() $\tau_{optics}=0.91$ $\tau_a=0.68$ (12)

(12)

(11 10 9)
(1)

R(v) R(d)

R(v) R(d) (1)

R(v)	V(R)	R(d)	λ (nm)
$R=(V-3,13)/2,32$	$V=3,130+2,32.R$	$R=2316,76.e^{-2,233.d}$	532
$R=(V-1,22)/2$	$V=1,2257+2.R$	$R=2003,50.e^{-2,241.d}$	630
$R=(V-0,74)/1,9$	$V=0,74+1,9.R$	$R=1893,20.e^{-2,249.d}$	670
$R=(V-6,19)/1,56$	$V=6,19+1,56.R$	$R=1158,76.e^{-2,294.d}$	900
$R=(V-7,2)/1,34$	$V=7,215+1.34.R$	$R=1096,2.e^{-2,31.d}$	1064
		$R=1085,1.e^{-2,3.d}$	1064

d

d

:

(Cauchy) (10)

$n(\lambda)$ n
.[18]

$$n(\lambda) = k + l \cdot \lambda^{-2} + m \cdot \lambda^{-4} \quad (10)$$

: k, m, l

(7)

(6)

[18] , (11)

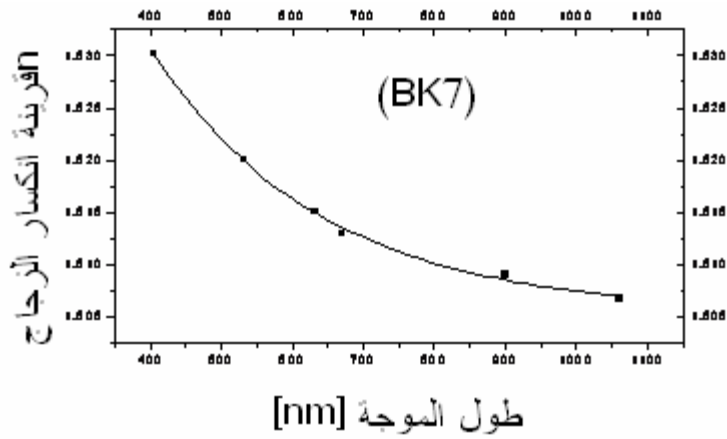
$$\sin \theta_c = 1/n(\lambda) \quad (11)$$

θ_c

θ_c

$$n(\lambda) \quad (13)$$

(d=4mm)



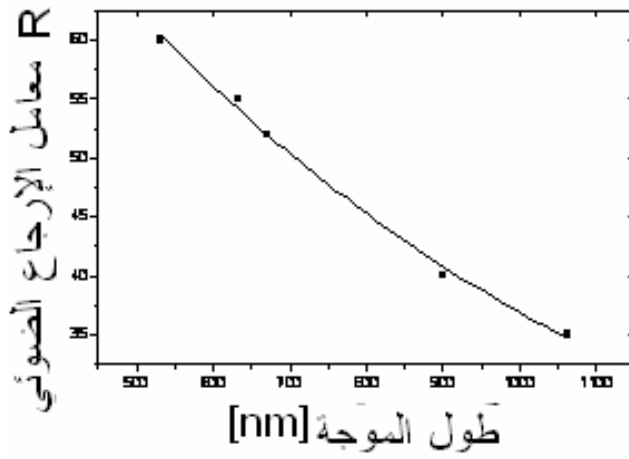
$$n(\lambda) \quad (13)$$

$$R(\lambda) \quad (14) \quad (d=4mm)$$

$$\alpha \quad R = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} :$$

(9) [14]

$$a, b \quad R = ae^{-b\lambda}$$



(d=4mm)

 $R(\lambda)$ (14)

ccd

(15)

 $\lambda=670\text{nm}$

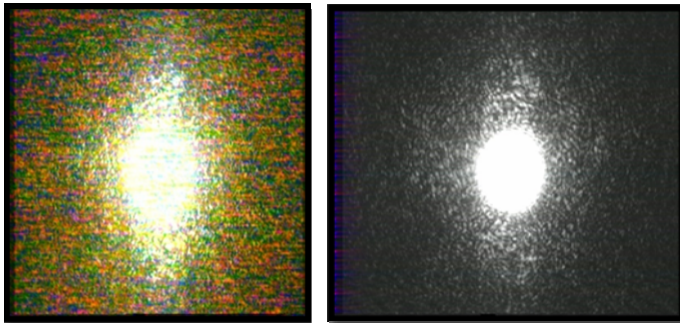
.670nm

(15)

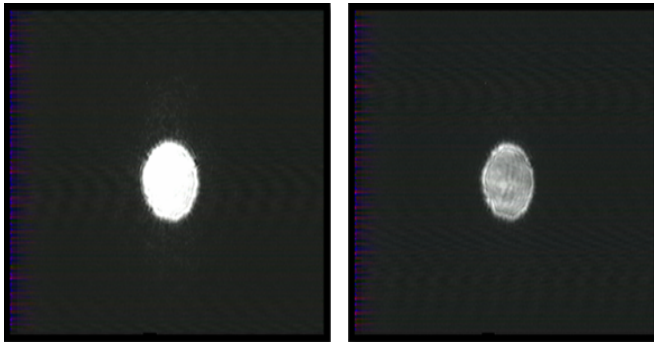
V(R)

V [mv]

 $R[M^2/Str]$
 $R(V)$



R=1800[M²/Str] R=940 [M²/Str]



R=350[M²/Str] R=2.8[M²/Str]

(15)

(532nm)
(1064nm)

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