

***D**测试中辐照度计算方法的改进**

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摘要——本文对*D**测试中辐照度*J*的两种常用近似计算方法进行了讨论，提出了一个基于近代黑体腔理论的精确计算法，其精度可在计算机程序中同时给出。

一、引言

红外探测器的探测率*D**定义为^[1]

$$D^* = (V_s/V_n)(\Delta f/A)^{1/2}/J \text{ (cm Hz}^{1/2}\text{W}^{-1}),$$

其中，信噪比(V_s/V_n)，放大器带宽(Δf)及敏感元面积(A)等物理量测试精度已日益提高，但敏感元表面辐射度*J*的计算还没有统一标准。许多近似计算方法的误差还很大。常用的共轴面元辐射换热近似和点源近似法，没有考虑到具体黑体的空间发射率分布“晕光区”效应及不同距离下的较大误差，因而不利于标准测试的传递。

对*D**表示式进行改写

$$D^* = (V_s/V_N)(\Delta f/A)^{1/2}/J = (V_s/A^{1/2})/(V_N/\Delta f^{1/2})/J = (V_{sA}/V_{Nf})/J, \quad (1)$$

式中

$$V_{sA} = V_s/A^{1/2}; \quad V_{Nf} = V_N/\Delta f^{1/2};$$

则

$$S_{mD}/D^* = \pm (S_{mV_{sA}}^2/V_{sA}^2 + S_{mV_{Nf}}^2/V_{Nf}^2 + S_{mJ}^2/J^2)^{1/2}, \quad (2)$$

式中， S_{mD} 、 $S_{mV_{sA}}$ 、 $S_{mV_{Nf}}$ 、 S_{mJ} 为函数*D**和 V_{sA} 、 V_{Nf} 以及*J*的标准偏差。式(2)前二项误差可由电测量误差决定。本文主要讨论第三项，*J*的计算方法，它将直接影响式(1)的精度和式(2)的相对误差。

二、*J*的精确计算法

1. *D**测试中常用的两种*J*的近似计算法(以直流元件为例)

(1) 共轴面元辐射换热近似(*J_R*)

*D**测试原理如图1所示。它用比较光栏前的快门来消除大视场角中环境因素的影响，快门关闭前后的能量差为*J_R*。值得注意的是，*J*只与“输入”有关；敏感元表面的吸收、辐射、对流等与“输入”无关的量均包括在内。*J_R*可表示为

$$J_R = (\sigma \epsilon_a F_{ba} T_a^4 - \sigma \epsilon_f F_{fa} T_f^4) / \pi r_d^2, \quad (3)$$

式中, σ 为斯忒藩-玻尔兹曼常数; ϵ_a, ϵ_f 分别为黑体及比较光栏的发射率; T_a, T_f 分别为黑体及比较光栏的温度; F_{ba}, F_{fa} 为共轴平行面元辐射换热角系数。又

$$F_{ba} = \pi / 2 \{ r_b^2 + r_d^2 + h_2^2 - [(r_b^2 + r_d^2 + h_2^2)^2 - 4r_d^2 r_b^2]^{1/2} \}; \quad (4)$$

$$F_{fa} = \pi / 2 \{ r_e^2 + r_d^2 + h_1^2 - [(r_e^2 + r_d^2 + h_1^2)^2 - 4r_e^2 r_d^2]^{1/2} \}; \quad (5)$$

式中 r_b, r_e, r_d, h_1, h_2 都是测量系统的几何参数, 如图 1 所示。

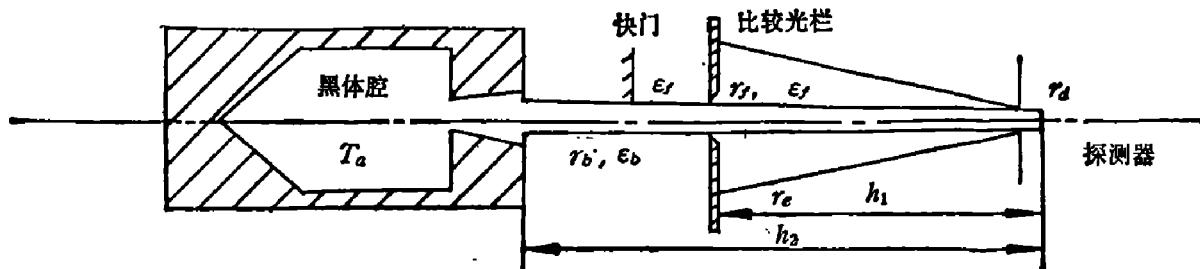


图 1 D^* 测试原理图

Fig. 1 Illustration of the measuring principle for D^* .

- (a) “晕光区”位于圆筒壁情形
- (b) “晕光区”位于圆锥壁情形
- (c) “晕光区”同时位于圆筒壁、圆锥壁情形

(2) 点源近似法

若 $h_2 \gg 10r_b$, 即可近似认为 r_b 腔口辐射为点源型辐射, 这时 J 的计算由 J_R 退化为 J_P

$$J_P = \sigma \epsilon_a (r_d^2 / h_2^2) T_a^4 - \sigma \epsilon_f (r_e^2 / h_1^2) T_f^4. \quad (6)$$

2. J 的精确计算法 (J_h)

本文根据近代黑体理论, 并用 Pasial 语言编制的程序, 在 M68000 微机系统上运算 J 值, 提高了 J 的精确度。

以圆锥-圆柱型空腔为例, 采用略去三次以上辐射反射高阶项的方法^[4], 计算出腔内可能对探测器圆有作用各点的有效发射率 ϵ_a , 文献[4]指出, 当 $\epsilon > 0.85$ 时, 此法的计算值与 Bedford^[3] 的区域求和求解积分方程式的计算值仅相差万分之二。如果给出实验室黑体源结构参数, 即可在求解 J 的子程序中得出腔体的 $\epsilon_a(x)$ 。各点有效发射率已知的腔体对探测器圆的辐射作用可分为三种情况, 如图 2 所示。对于腔壁的象圆与探测器圆不完全重合, 部分相关的腔壁区域(我们称之为“晕光区”), 累积出不同距离、不同 $\epsilon_a(x)$ 处的 $W = \epsilon_a \sigma T^4$ 值, 并将“晕光区”计入探测器圆的总和, 得入射能量 P_i 的解

$$P_i = 2 \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \int_0^{\varphi_{11}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(x) \sigma T^4 \frac{\cos \psi_1 \cos \psi_2}{\pi D^4} dA_x \rho d\varphi d\rho + 2 \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\varphi_{12}}^{\varphi_{21}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(y) \sigma T^4 \\ \times \frac{\cos \psi_1 \cos \psi_2}{\pi D^4} dA_y \rho d\varphi d\rho + 2 \int_{\alpha_2}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\varphi_{11}}^{\varphi_{21}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(z) \sigma T^4 \frac{\cos \psi_1 \cos \psi_2}{\pi D^4} dA_z \rho d\varphi d\rho; \quad (7)$$

式中, dA_x 为 x 点单元圆环面积; D 为 dA_{x-dz} 的空间距离, ψ_1 为 dA_x 的法线与 D 间的夹角; ψ_2 为 d_s 的法线与 D 间的夹角; $\epsilon_a(x)$ 为腔内 x 点的有效发射率; σT^4 为对应黑体在温度 T 的半球总辐射能。即,

$$P_i = 2\sigma T^4 \left(\int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \int_0^{\varphi_{11}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(x) F_1(\rho, \varphi, x) d\rho d\varphi dx + \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\varphi_{12}}^{\varphi_{21}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(y) F_2(\rho, \varphi, y) d\rho d\varphi dy \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\alpha_2}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\varphi_{11}}^{\varphi_{21}} \int_{\rho_{11}}^{\rho_{21}} \epsilon_a(z) F_3(\rho, \varphi, z) d\rho d\varphi dz \right) \quad (8)$$

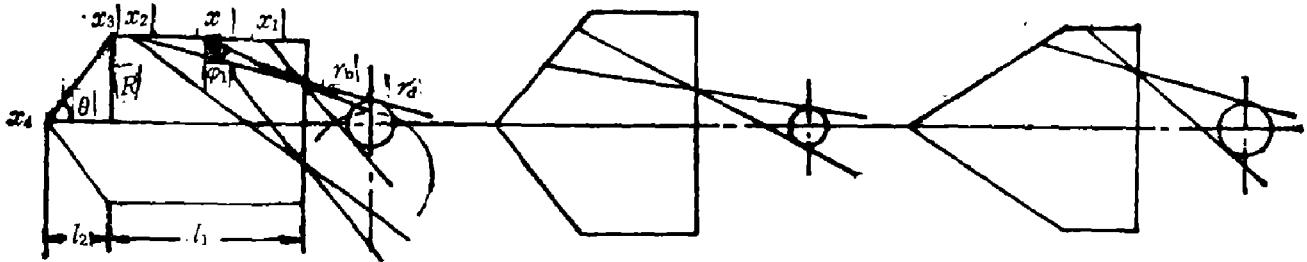


图 2 J 的计算法示意图

Fig. 2 Illustration of the calculation method for J .

其中各量可在图 2 坐标下由几何关系分别求出

1. 当 $\frac{(r-r_b)H}{(r_b+r_d)} < l_1$, 且 $\frac{(r-r_b)H}{(r_b-r_d)} > l_1$ 时:

$$F_1 = \frac{(H+x)(r-r_d+\rho \cos \varphi)\rho r}{[\rho^2 + (r-r_d)(r-r_d+2\rho \cos \varphi) + (H+x)^2]^2};$$

$$\varphi_{21} = \arccos \left(\frac{(r_d+rH/x)^2 - ((H+x)r_b/x)^2}{4r_d r H/x} \right);$$

$$\rho_{11} = (r_d+rH/x) \cos \varphi - \{ [(H+x)r_b/x]^2 - (r_d+rH/x)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \}^{1/2};$$

$$\rho_{21} = (r_d+rH/l_1) \cos \varphi - \{ [(H+l_1)r_b/l_1]^2 - (r_d+rH/l_1)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \}^{1/2};$$

$$x_1 = \frac{r-r_b}{r_b+r_d} H; \quad x_2 = l_1;$$

$$F_2 = \frac{[r-r_d+\rho \cos \varphi + (H+l_1) \sin \theta](x+H)[x-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta] \rho}{((H+x)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 + (\rho \cos \varphi + r - \operatorname{tg} \theta(x-l_1) - r_d)^2)^2};$$

$$\varphi_{22} = \arccos \left(\frac{(r_d+H(x-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta)/x)^2 - [(H+x)r_b/x]^2}{4r_d(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta)H/x} \right);$$

$$x_3 = \frac{l_1 \operatorname{tg} \theta + r - r_b}{\operatorname{tg} \theta + (r_b - r_d)/H};$$

$$\rho_{12} = (r_d+H[r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta] \cos \varphi/x - \{ [(H+x)r_b/x]^2 - (r_d+H(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta))^2 \cdot \sin^2 \varphi \}^{1/2};$$

$$\rho_{22} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad F_3 = F_2; \quad \varphi_{13} = 0; \quad \varphi_{23} = \pi/2; \quad \rho_{13} = 0;$$

$$\rho_{23} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad x_4 = l_1 + l_2.$$

2. 当 $\frac{(r-r_d)H}{r_b+r_d} < l_1$, 且 $\frac{(r-r_b)H}{r_b-r_d} < l_1$ 时:

$$F_1 = \frac{(H+X)(r-r_d+\rho \cos \varphi)\rho r}{[\rho^2 + (r-r_d)(r-r_d+2\rho \cos \varphi) + (H+x)^2]^2};$$

$$\varphi_{21} = \arccos \left(\frac{(r_d+rH/x)^2 - ((H+x)r_b/x)^2}{4r_d r H/x} \right);$$

$$\rho_{11} = (r_d+rH/x) \cos \varphi - \{ ((H+x)r_b/x)^2 - (r_d+rH/x)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \}^{1/2};$$

$$\rho_{21} = 2r_d \cos \varphi;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{r-r_b}{r_b+r_d} H; \quad x_2 = \frac{r-r_b}{r_b-r_d} H; \quad F_2 = F_1; \quad \varphi_{12} = 0; \quad \varphi_{22} = \pi/2; \quad \rho_{12} = 0;$$

$$\rho_{22} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad x_3 = l_1;$$

$$F_3 = \frac{(r-r_d+\rho \cos \varphi + (H+l_1) \sin \theta)(x+H)(x-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta) \rho}{((H+x)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 + (\rho \cos \varphi + r - \operatorname{tg} \theta(x-l_1) - r_d)^2)^2};$$

$$\varphi_{13} = 0; \quad \varphi_{23} = \pi/2; \quad \rho_{13} = 0; \quad \rho_{23} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad x_4 = l_1 + l_2.$$

3. 当 $\frac{r-r_b}{r_b+r_d} H > l_1$ 且 $\frac{r-r_b}{r_b-r_d} H > l_1$ 时:

$$F_1 = \frac{(r-r_b+\rho \cos \varphi + (H+l_1) \sin \theta)(x+H)(x-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta) \rho}{((H+x)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 + (\rho \cos \varphi + r - \operatorname{tg} \theta(x-l_1) - r_d)^2)^{3/2}};$$

$$\varphi_{21} = \arccos \left(\frac{(r_d+H/x(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta)^2 - ((H+x)r_b/x)^2)^{1/2}}{4r_d H/x(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta)} \right);$$

$$\rho_{11} = r_d + H/x(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta) \cos \varphi - (((H+x)r_b/x)^2 - (r_d+H/x(r-(x-l_1) \operatorname{tg} \theta))^2 \cdot \sin^2 \varphi)^{1/2};$$

$$\rho_{21} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad x_1 = \frac{r+l_1 \operatorname{tg} \theta - r_b}{\operatorname{tg} \theta + (r_d+r_b)/H}; \quad x_2 = \frac{r-r_b+l_1 \operatorname{tg} \theta}{\operatorname{tg} \theta + (r_b-r_d)/H};$$

$$F_2 = F_1; \quad \varphi_{12} = 0; \quad \varphi_{22} = \pi/2; \quad \rho_{12} = 0; \quad \rho_{22} = 2r_d \cos \varphi; \quad x_3 = l_1 + l_2; \quad F_3 = 0.$$

则, 辐照度 J 的精确解为

$$J_h = P_t / \pi r_d^2 \quad (9)$$

如果进一步改进 ϵ_0 计算近似法, 将可求得 J 的更高精确的计算值。

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE CALCULATION OF IRRADIANCE IN THE DETERMINATION OF D^*

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ABSTRACT

The method for calculating irradiance as related to the measurement of D^* is discussed. An analysis is made of the errors in two commonly used approximated calculation methods. A precise calculation method based on both this analysis and modern blackbody theories is therefore introduced and its accuracy, when a computer is used, can be easily determined in the program.