

# 光纤光栅应变传感器光-力转换的非线性时变方程

吴永红, 邵长江, 屈文俊, 周巍

(同济大学 土木工程学院, 上海 200092)

**摘要:** 基于光纤光栅应变传感的基本原理以及弹塑性力学与黏弹性力学的基本理论,建立了考虑传感器的非线性和黏弹性力学行为的光纤光栅应变传感器光-力转换的非线性时变方程。

**关键词:** 光纤光学; 光-力转换; 光纤光栅传感器; 非线性时变效应

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## Nonlinear and Time-dependant Opto-mechanical Transformation Equation for FBG Strain Sensors

WU Yonghong, SHAO Changjiang, QU Wenjun, ZHOU Wei  
(Department of Construction Engineering, College of Civil Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China)

**Abstract:** Based on the Basic fiber optical Bragg grating(FBG) strain sensing principle and the basic theories of elasto-plastic and visco-elastic mechanics, a nonlinear and time-dependant opto-mechanical transformation equation for FBG sensors was established, into which effects of both plastic and visco-elastic mechanic behaviors of a sensor were incorporated.

**Key words:** fibre optics; optical-mechanical transformation; FBG sensors; nonlinear and time-dependant effect

光纤光栅应变传感是近年来工程检测领域应用研究最为活跃的新技术,广泛应用于航天、交通、土木、化工、电力、医学等各领域<sup>[1-4]</sup>。光纤光栅应变传感的光-力转换关系,是指待观测的环境应变与光纤光栅中心反射波长之间的关系。这一转换关系,是传感器优化设计、信号分析、参数标定、精度分析或误差估算的基本理论依据<sup>[5]</sup>。

光纤光栅传感器因灵敏性高、结构简单可靠、可复用,因而特别适于大型工程结构的健康监测。文献[5-7]研究了光纤光栅应变传感器光-力转换的非线性效应及时变效应。实际上,当光纤光栅应变传感应用于大型

工程结构时,应同时考虑这两种效应的出现。

## 1 光-力转换的非线性时变方程

### 1.1 非线性时变分析的模型与本构关系

根据传感器的基本结构<sup>[1]</sup>、组成材料,以及理想弹塑性和黏弹性力学的基本理论,仅考虑黏结层或光纤纤芯的黏弹性行为,参照理想弹塑性分析结果<sup>[8]</sup>,可建立式(1)-(3)及图1所示的非线性时变本构关系与分析模型。

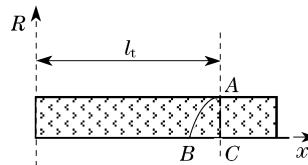


图1 粘接层分析模型

Fig.1 Diagram of analytical model for bonding layer

图1中: $x$ 为光纤轴向; $R$ 为光纤径向;曲线AB为两边分别为黏接层的弹、塑性区域; $l_t$ 表示弹性区域的长度,其大小不仅随传感器所受应力而变化,且与应力的时间历程有关;因黏结层或光纤涂层较薄,为方便分析起见,可取图中直线AC所在位置为弹、塑性界面。

$$\sigma_e(x, t) = E_e \epsilon_e(x, t) \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_c(x, t) = E_c \epsilon_c(x, t) \quad (2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_a(x, r, t) = J_a(t) d\tau_a(x, r, t) \\ = J_a(t) \tau_a(x, r, 0) + \int_0^t J_a(\tau - \zeta) \frac{\partial \tau_a(x, r, \zeta)}{\partial \zeta} d\tau \\ \gamma_a(x, r, t) \leq \frac{\tau_{cr}}{G_a} \\ \gamma_a(x, r, t) = \tau_{cr} \\ \gamma_a(x, r, t) > \frac{\tau_{cr}}{G_a} \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

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第一作者: 吴永红(1966—),男,副研究员,工学博士,主要研究方向为结构健康监测与工程抗震. E-mail: wuyonghonghao@yahoo.com.cn

式(1)–(3)中: $\sigma_e(x, t)$ 为封装基体的应力,  $t$ 表示时间;  $E_e$ 为封装基体弹性模量;  $\varepsilon_e(x, t)$ 为封装基体应变;  $\sigma_c(x, t)$ 为光纤纤芯的应力;  $E_c$ 为纤芯弹性模量;  $\varepsilon_c(x, t)$ 为纤芯应变;  $\gamma_a(x, r, t)$ 为黏接层剪应变;  $J_a(t)$ 为黏接层蠕变柔量;  $\tau_a(x, r, t)$ 为黏接层剪应力;  $\tau_{cr}$ 为黏接层极限剪应力;  $G_a$ 为黏接层剪切模量.

## 1.2 塑性区的光纤应变

在轴向  $x$  处,从纤芯和封装壳中各取一微元体,见图 2,根据微元体轴向力的平衡,可得

$$t_e \frac{d\sigma_e(x, t)}{dx} = \tau_{cr} \quad (4)$$

$$r_c \frac{d\sigma_c(x, t)}{dx} = -2\tau_{cr} \quad (5)$$

式中:  $t_e = (r_e^2 - r_a^2)/2r_a$ ;  $r_e, r_a$  分别为封装壳的内、外半径;  $r_c$  为光纤纤芯半径.

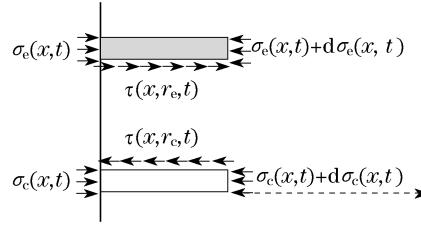


图 2 封装壳和纤芯微元体

Fig.2 Encapsulation shell and fiber core infinitesimal element

根据式(1),(2),进一步有

$$\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t) = \rho_c x + C_c \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t) = \rho_e x + C_e \quad (7)$$

$$\rho_c = -\frac{2\tau_{cr}}{E_c r_c} \quad \rho_e = \frac{\tau_{cr}}{E_e t_e} \quad (8)$$

式中:  $\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t), \varepsilon_{e2}(x, t)$  分别为塑性区纤芯和封装基体的应变分布,  $\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t), \varepsilon_{e2}(x, t)$  满足以下边界条件:

$$\varepsilon_{e2}(l_s, t) = 0 \quad \varepsilon_{e2}(l_s, t) = \varepsilon_m(t) \quad (9)$$

式中:  $l_s$  为传感器长度之半;  $\varepsilon_m(t)$  为传感器端部应变. 将式(6),(7)分别代入式(9),解得

$$C_c = -\rho_c l_s \quad C_e = \varepsilon_m(t) - \rho_e l_s \quad (10)$$

将  $C_c, C_e$  分别代入式(6),(7)得

$$\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t) = \rho_c(x - l_s) \quad (11)$$

$$\varepsilon_{e2}(x, t) = \varepsilon_m(t) + \rho_e(x - l_s) \quad (12)$$

## 1.3 弹性区的光纤应变

设  $\varepsilon_{cl}(x, t), \varepsilon_{el}(x, t)$  分别为弹性区光纤和封装基体沿光纤轴向任意一点的应变,则有

$$\varepsilon_{cl}(x, s) = A_1(s) + A_2(s) \sinh(\bar{k}x) +$$

$$A_3(s) \cosh(\bar{k}x) \quad (13)$$

$$\varepsilon_{el}(x, s) = B_1(s) + \alpha [A_2(s) \sinh(\bar{k}x) + A_3(s) \cosh(\bar{k}x)] \quad (14)$$

式中:  $\varepsilon_{cl}(x, s), \varepsilon_{el}(x, s)$  分别为  $\varepsilon_{cl}(x, t), \varepsilon_{el}(x, t)$  的拉普拉斯变换;  $A_1(s), A_2(s), A_3(s), B_1(s)$  为待定系数,由应变传递模型的边界条件和变形协调条件确定;  $\alpha$  为系数;  $\bar{k}$  为交互作用系数的拉普拉斯变换

$$\bar{k} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{(\ln r_a - \ln r_c)s J_a(s)}} \left( \frac{1}{r_c^2 E_c} + \frac{1}{2r_a t_e E_e} \right) \quad (15)$$

在弹性区,封装基体和光纤的应变分布应存在以下边界条件:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cl}(0, t) = 0 \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{cl}[l_t, t] = \rho_c \quad (16)$$

$$\varepsilon_{cl}(0, t) = \varepsilon_{el}(0, t) \quad \varepsilon_{el}[l_t, t] = \varepsilon_{el}[l_t, t] \quad (17)$$

对式(16),(17)进行拉氏变换有

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cl}(0, s) = 0 \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{cl}[l_t, s] = \frac{\rho_c}{s} \quad (18)$$

$$\varepsilon_{cl}(0, s) = \varepsilon_{el}(0, s) \quad \varepsilon_{el}[l_t, s] = \varepsilon_{el}[l_t, s] \quad (19)$$

根据式(12)有

$$\varepsilon_{el}[l_t, s] = \varepsilon_m(s) + \frac{\rho_e[l_t - l_s]}{s} \quad (20)$$

将式(13),(14)分别代入式(18),(19),并利用式(20)可得

$$A_1(s) = \varepsilon_m(s) + u(s) \quad A_2(s) = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$A_3(s) = \rho_c w(s) \quad B_1(s) = \varepsilon_m(s) + v(s) \quad (22)$$

式(21),(22)中

$$u(s) = \rho_e \frac{l_t - l_s}{s} - \rho_c \frac{1 - \alpha + \alpha \cosh(\bar{k}l_t)}{s \bar{k} \sinh(\bar{k}l_t)} \quad (23)$$

$$w(s) = \frac{1}{s \bar{k} \sinh(\bar{k}l_t)} \quad (24)$$

$$v(s) = \rho_e \frac{l_t - l_s}{s} - \alpha \rho_c \frac{\cosh(\bar{k}l_t)}{s \bar{k} \sinh(\bar{k}l_t)} \quad (25)$$

将  $A_1(s), A_2(s), A_3(s), B_1(s)$  代入式(13),(14)得

$$\varepsilon_{cl}(x, s) = \varepsilon_m(s) + u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \cosh(\bar{k}x) \quad (26)$$

## 1.4 应变均值

根据式(26)有

$$\varepsilon_{cl}(x, s) = \frac{\bar{k}l_t[\varepsilon_m(s) + u(s)] + \rho_c w(s) \sinh(\bar{k}l_t)}{\bar{k}l_t} \quad (27)$$

式中: $\bar{\epsilon}_{cl}(x,s)$ 为 $\epsilon_{cl}(x,s)$ 在弹性区范围 $l_t$ 内的均值.

对式(11)进行拉氏变换得

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,s) = \frac{\rho_c(x - l_s)}{s} \quad (28)$$

进一步有

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{cl}(x,s) = -\frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)}{2s} \quad (29)$$

式中: $\bar{\epsilon}_{cl}(x,s)$ 为 $\epsilon_{cl}(x,s)$ 在塑性区范围( $l_s \sim l_t$ )内的均值.

若令

$$\bar{\epsilon}_c(x,s) = \frac{l_t \bar{\epsilon}_{cl}(x,s) + (l_s - l_t) \bar{\epsilon}_{cl}(x,s)}{l_s} \quad (30)$$

将式(27),(29)分别代入式(30)则有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,s) &= \frac{l_t \epsilon_m(s)}{l_s} - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2sl_s} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{k} l_t u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \sinh(\bar{k} l_t)}{\bar{k} l_s} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

对式(31)进行拉氏反变换,得整个传感器范围内纤芯的平均应变为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,t) &= L^{-1} \left[ \frac{l_t \epsilon_m(s)}{l_s} - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2sl_s} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\bar{k} l_t u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \sinh(\bar{k} l_t)}{\bar{k} l_s} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

若

$$\epsilon_m(t) = \epsilon_m \quad t \geq 0 \quad (33)$$

则

$$\epsilon_m(s) = L\epsilon_m(t) = \frac{\epsilon_m}{s} \quad (34)$$

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,s) = \frac{\epsilon_m}{s} + u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \cosh(\bar{k} x) \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,s) &= \frac{l_t \epsilon_m}{l_s s} + \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)}{2s} + \\ &\quad \frac{\bar{k} l_t u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \sinh(\bar{k} l_t)}{\bar{k} l_s} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

根据拉氏变换的终值定理,以及材料黏弹性力学行为的特性,存在

$$J_a(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} J_a(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \bar{J}_a(s) = \frac{1}{G_a} \quad (37)$$

$$J_a(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} J_a(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \bar{J}_a(s) = \frac{1}{G_a^\infty} \quad (38)$$

因此可得

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,0) = \epsilon_m + \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s u(s) + \rho_c \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s w(s) \cosh(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} x) \quad (39)$$

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,0) = \rho_c(x - l_s) \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,0) &= \frac{l_t \epsilon_m}{l_s} - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2l_s} + \\ &\quad \frac{\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} l_t \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s u(s) + \rho_c \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s w(s) \sinh(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} l_t)}{\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} k l_s} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s w(s) = \frac{1}{\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} \sinh(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} l_t)} \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s u(s) &= \rho_e(l_t - l_s) + \\ &\quad \rho_c \frac{\alpha - \alpha \cosh(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} l_t) - 1}{\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} \sinh(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} k l_t)} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \bar{k} = \sqrt{\frac{2G_a}{(\ln r_a - \ln r_c)}} \left[ \frac{1}{r_c^2 E_c} + \frac{1}{2r_a t_e E_e} \right] = k \quad (44)$$

将式(44)分别代入式(42),(43),并令

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s w(s) = w \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s u(s) = u \quad (45)$$

即有

$$w = \frac{1}{k \sinh(k l_t)} \quad (46)$$

$$u = \rho_e(l_t - l_s) + \rho_c \frac{\alpha - \alpha \cosh(k l_t) - 1}{k \sinh(k l_t)} \quad (47)$$

将式(44),(45)分别代入式(39)—(41)得

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,0) = \epsilon_m + u + \rho_c w \cosh(k x) \quad (48)$$

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,0) = \rho_c(x - l_s) \quad (49)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,0) &= \frac{l_t}{l_s} (\epsilon_m + u) - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2l_s} + \\ &\quad \frac{\rho_c}{k^2 l_s} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

根据式(28),(35),(36)同样可得

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,\infty) = \epsilon_m + u_\infty + \rho_c w_\infty \cosh(k_\infty x) \quad (51)$$

$$\epsilon_{cl}(x,\infty) = \rho_c(x - l_s) \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(x,\infty) &= \frac{l_t}{l_s} (\epsilon_m + u_\infty) - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2l_s} + \frac{\rho_c}{k_\infty^2 l_s} \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

式(51)—(53)中:

$$w_\infty = \frac{1}{k_\infty \sinh(k_\infty l_t)} \quad (54)$$

$$k_\infty = \sqrt{\frac{2G_\infty}{(\ln r_a - \ln r_c)}} \left[ \frac{1}{r_c^2 E_c} + \frac{1}{2r_a t_e E_e} \right] \quad (55)$$

$$u_{\infty} = \rho_e(l_t - l_s) + \rho_c \frac{\alpha - \alpha \cosh(k_{\infty} l_t) - 1}{k_{\infty} \sinh(k_{\infty} l_t)} \quad (56)$$

### 1.5 光-力转换的非线性时变关系

光纤光栅中心反射波长  $\lambda_B$  与光纤纤芯应变  $\epsilon$  之间的关系为<sup>[9]</sup>

$$\Delta\lambda_B \approx 0.78\lambda_B\epsilon \quad (57)$$

式中:  $\Delta\lambda_B$  为在光纤轴向应变为  $\epsilon$  时  $\lambda_B$  的移动值. 将式(32),(50),(53)分别代入式(32),并引入时间变量,得任意时刻及瞬态、稳态光-力转换关系为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda_B(t) \approx & -0.78L \left[ \frac{l_t \epsilon_m(s)}{l_s} - \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2sl_s} + \right. \\ & \left. \bar{k} l_t u(s) + \rho_c w(s) \sinh(\bar{k} l_t) \right] \lambda_B \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda_B(0) \approx & -0.78 \left[ \frac{l_t}{l_s} (\epsilon_m + u) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2l_s} + \frac{\rho_c}{k^2 l_s} \right] \lambda_B \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda_B(\infty) \approx & -0.78 \left[ \frac{l_t}{l_s} (\epsilon_m + u_{\infty}) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\rho_c(l_s - l_t)^2}{2l_s} + \frac{\rho_c}{k_{\infty}^2 l_s} \right] \lambda_B \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

### 1.6 光-力转换的非线性时变分析及其可靠性

光-力转换的分析内容包括互逆的两个方面,即已知传感器所在的环境应变  $\epsilon_m(t)$ ,确定光纤光栅光中心反射波长的变化随时间的变化  $\Delta\lambda_B$ ,这首先是为分析光-力转换方程的可靠性,进而分析光纤应变传感器光-力转换的非线性时变效应;反之,作为传感器观测信号的分析、标定或精度分析、误差估算,则是根据观测到的光中心反射波长的移动量  $\Delta\lambda_B$ ,推算观测应变的大小  $\epsilon_m(t)$ ,此过程亦可称之为传感器所在环境应变的光非线性时变反演. 式(58)—(60)中包含的待定参数  $l_t$  可有以下边界协调条件确定

$$\epsilon_{cl}[l_t, s] = \epsilon_{c2}[l_t, s] \quad (61)$$

上述非线性时变分析结果的可靠性,主要取决于应变传递弹塑性解、时变解的可靠性. 文献通过实验研究了弹塑性解的可靠性<sup>[5]</sup>. 时变解的可靠性,则主要决定于传感器黏接层黏弹性模型及其力学参数的可靠性.

## 2 结语

基于光纤光栅应变传感的基本原理,以及弹塑

性力学与黏弹性力学的基本理论,首次建立了光纤光栅应变传感器光-力转换的非线性时变方程,并给出了方程的任意解、瞬态解及稳态解,且分析了理论解答的可靠性. 进一步的研究工作是结合实验进行光-力转换的正反分析.

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