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Recommended Citation

Lin, Ke; Yu, Yanguang; Xi, Jiangtao; Guo, Qinghua; Tong, Jun; and Li, Hui Jun, "Young's modulus measurement using fibre-coupled self-mixing laser diode" (2016). *Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences - Papers: Part A*. 5921.

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Abstract

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Keywords

laser, mixing, coupled, self, young, diode, modulus, measurement, fibre

Disciplines

Engineering | Science and Technology Studies

Publication Details

K. Lin, Y. Yu, J. Xi, Q. Guo, J. Tong & H. Li, "Young's modulus measurement using fibre-coupled self-mixing laser diode," in 2016 International Conference on Numerical Simulation of Optoelectronic Devices (NUSOD), 2016, pp. 157-158.

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Young's modulus measurement using fibre-coupled self-mixing laser diode

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I. INTRODUCTION

Young's modulus is one of most important parameters in material engineering and industrial design, especially for the development of new materials. It enters in almost every formula for calculation of other mechanical properties. Several approaches have been introduced for Young's modulus measurement since very early, such as tensile testing, four-bending test and indentation method. Recently, new techniques based on resonant methods are increasingly used for its simplicity, rapidness and high accuracy [1].

Previously we have exhibited a resonant method using impulse excitation technique based on self-mixing interferometry, experimentally showing the repeatability with high measurement accuracy[2]. This paper proposes a fibre-coupled self-mixing (FCSM) measuring method, which is more compact and invulnerable to noise and promising for a more potential application for multi-points detection in the future.

II. PRINCIPLE

Young's modulus (denoted by E) is connected with the geometry dimension of a specimen and its fundamental resonant frequency (denoted by f_{ro}). According to the standard released by ASTM E187621 [3], the Young's modulus of a regular rectangular specimen with known size can be calculated as below while $L/h \geq 20$:

$$E = 0.9465 \cdot \frac{mf_{ro}^2 L^3}{bh^3} \cdot T \quad (1)$$

where L , b , h , m are respectively length, width, height and mass of the specimen for test, and $T = 1 + 6.585(h/L)^2$.

The fiber-coupled self-mixing laser diode measuring system mainly consists of a LD and an external target to be tested as the specimen. The LD is at DC biased with the LD controller. The emitting laser from the LD is coupled into a coupler with a fiber, and it will be going out from a collimator at the other end, and then it will be focused onto one end of specimen. A small portion of the light will be back-scattered or reflected by the specimen and re-enter the fiber and then the LD internal cavity. Both the amplitude and frequency of the LD power are modulated by the movement of the specimen. This modulated LD power (denoted by $P(t)$) is referred to as a self-mixing interferometry (SMI) signal which is detected by the photodiode (PD) packaged in the rear of the LD and amplified by a trans-impedance amplifier, then recorded by an oscilloscope or collected by personal computer via data acquisition (DAQ) card.

The widely accepted mathematical model for an FCSMLD measuring system is presented in previous paper [2].

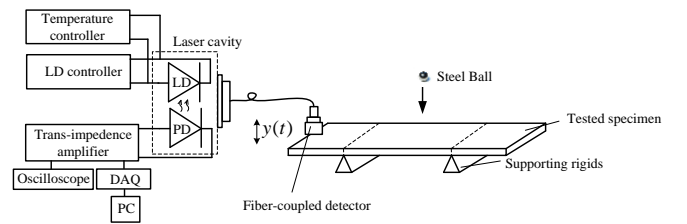


Fig. 1. Schematic FCSM measuring system

$$\phi_f(t) = \phi_0(t) - C \sin[\phi_f(t) + \arctan(\alpha)] \quad (2)$$

$$G(t) = \cos(\phi_f(t)) \quad (3)$$

$$P(t) = P_0[1 + mG(t)] \quad (4)$$

Hence, from (2) – (4), $P(t)$ can be recognized as the output of the measuring system, while $y(t)$ is thought as the input. By applying FFT on $P(t)$, f_{ro} can be retrieved by the first peak from the amplitude spectrum of signal from $y(t)$. In the following, we will present how to perform the actual test for Young's modulus measurement.

III. EXPERIMENTS

The experiments were conducted on an aluminum alloy 6061 specimen with $L = 132.43\text{mm}$, $b = 12.24\text{mm}$, $h = 2.00\text{mm}$ and $m = 8.70\text{g}$.

Step 1: Install the LD (L785P090, 785nm, 90mW) onto a laser mount; set the bias current as 52.5mA ; then chose the right lens that collimates the light or focus at the point where the fibre-port collimator is located, so that the light intensity can be coupled as much into the fibre as possible. An optical power meter can be used to maximize the laser power.

Step 2: A suitable end collimator for coupling the light is adopted to make sure the light is collimated at the other end of the fibre, and its light intensity is big enough so that light intensity of the feedback of the laser from the specimen can be detected by PD through the fibre.

Step 3: Place the steel ball on the up end of the guided tube and release it. As a result, the specimen is stimulated into vibration.

For each specimen, step 4 was repeated for 10 times. Thus 10 pieces of SMI signals $P(t)$ were collected and the corresponding spectrums are calculated by applying FFT. For illustration, we show one of the experimental results in Fig. 2.

The sampling rates were all set as 200 KHz during the experiments. The data length for each piece of signal is 200,000 points. Hence, the resolution of each spectrum can

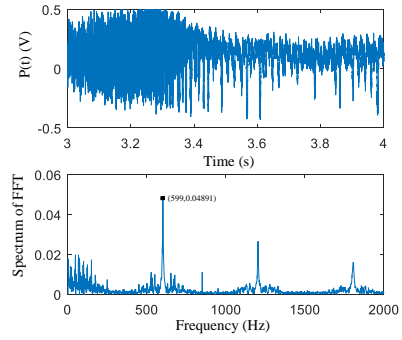


Fig. 2. Experimental results of aluminum 6061

reach to 1 Hz. From the spectrums in Fig. 3, the first peak (599Hz) is detected as the fundamental resonant frequency f_{ro} . It is characterized as the highest peak in the spectrum. The Measurement details of fundamental resonant frequency f_{ro} are shown in Table I.

From the standard deviation given in Table I, the measurement accuracy for f_{ro} and E are respectively calculated by $(\sigma/\mu) \%$ as 0.68% and 0.16%. The Young's modulus is 70.02GPa, which is fallen in the rages of 69-72GPa reported in literatures[4].

IV. CONCLUSION

An FCSM laser measuring system is established for Young's modulus measurement based on impulse excitation technique. Experiment results show that high accuracy of measurement can be achieved with high repeatability. The new FCSM measuring system also presents its advantage of compactness and potential application for multi-point detection in the future.

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TABLE I
RESULTS OF MEASUREMENT AND CALCULATIONS

| Specimen Times(N) | Aluminum 6061 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | f_{ro} (Hz) | E (GPa) |
| 1 | 599 | 70.18 |
| 2 | 598 | 69.95 |
| 3 | 599 | 70.18 |
| 4 | 598 | 69.95 |
| 5 | 597 | 69.72 |
| 6 | 598 | 69.95 |
| 7 | 599 | 70.18 |
| 8 | 598 | 69.95 |
| 9 | 599 | 70.18 |
| 10 | 598 | 69.95 |
| Mean (μ) | 598 | 70.02 |
| Standard deviation (σ) | 0.68 | 0.16 |