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介电润湿液体透镜仿生复眼的 设计与仿真

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摘要:为解决仿生复眼系统不能自适应变焦的问题,提出了一种基于介电润湿液体透镜曲面阵列的可变焦仿生复眼系统。分析系统结构对成像性能的影响,计算系统的自适应变焦能力及相应像平面可移动范围。结果表明:系统成像的视场角随着基底曲率的增大而增大。相比于非均匀透镜阵列,均匀透镜阵列可明显降低系统的离焦像差。适当减小子透镜单元尺寸,也可以达到降低边缘透镜离焦像差的目的。当物距或者接收器位置发生改变时,通过调整子透镜单元 焦距降低系统的离焦像差。系统接收器可移动范围为 1.9 mm~15 mm。 关键词:光学设计;介电润湿;复眼;液体透镜阵列;可变焦 中图分类号: O439

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Design and simulation of bionic compound eye with electrowetting liquid lens

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Abstract: To solve the problem that the bionic compound eye system can't zoom adaptively, a zoomable bionic compound eye system based on electrowetting-on-dielectric liquid lens cambered array is proposed. The influence of the system structure on the imaging performance is analyzed, and the adaptive zoom capability of the system and the moving range of the corresponding image plane are calculated. The results show that the field of view angle increases with the increase of the curvature of the base. Compared with the non-uniform lens array, the uniform lens array can significantly reduce the defocus aberration of the system. Reducing the size of the lens unit can also decrease the defocus aberration of the edge lens. When the object distance or receiver position is changed, the defocus aberration of the system will be reduced by adjusting the focal length of the lens unit. The movable range of the

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system receiver is 1.9 mm~15 mm.

Keywords: optical design; electrowetting-on-dielectric; compound eye; liquid lens array; variable-focus

1 引 言

自然界中昆虫复眼是天然存在的多孔径曲面光学 系统,具有视场大、体积小、灵敏度高、对运动物体 敏感,且能够实时对进行图像分析和处理等优点^[1], 因此,有关仿生复眼系统的研究引起了国内外科研工 作者的广泛关注。随着科研人员的深入研究以及科技 的发展,仿生复眼在照明系统^[2-3]、工业检测^[4]、自主 导航^[5]、医学^[6]、安防设备^[7-8]等领域都具有潜在的应 用与发展。

2001 年 Tanida^[9-11]制备了基于分层式复眼结构的 复眼成像系统(thin observation module by bound optics, TOMBO), 通过引入隔离层解决透镜间干扰问题; 2004 年 Hornsey^[12]研制了一种光纤束电子复眼,将每 个子眼接收光线通过光纤传输到电荷耦合器件上,减 少了相邻单元的串扰; 2007 年 Duparre^[13]利用软光刻 法将微透镜阵列和微孔阵列分别制作在一个凹透镜的 凹面和凸透镜的凸面,有效地改善重影现象;2013年, 由瑞士等多个国家学者组成的研究团队[14]制作了一种 基于仿生复眼的光机电系统(miniature curved artificial compound eyes, MCACE), 其成像范围接近 180°。然 而,上述仿生复眼系统大多是采用固定焦距的子眼透 镜阵列,一旦复眼系统的结构确定,系统的成像焦平 面随之确定,即只能对景深范围内物体进行清晰成像, 不利于对景深范围外目标物的探测和接收。为解决这 一问题,有学者提出了可变焦仿生复眼系统。2015年 郝永平15设计了一种非球面变焦距的曲面复眼系统, 该复眼系统可以在多个场景下成像;2017年 Shahini¹⁶ 提出了一种基于石墨烯电极的可调复眼,通过电润湿 效应改变离子液体曲率,并通过施加压力来控制曲面 基底曲率,实现自动变焦,透镜可调孔径范围 2.4 mm~2.74 mm; 2018 年郝群[17-18]提出了一种基于液体 变焦透镜的仿生复眼系统,通过泵入液体达到改变液 体透镜曲率的方法来调节焦距。2018年中国科学院光 电技术研究所^[19]设计了一种多焦点仿生复眼光学系 统,位于不同距离处的目标物将被具有不同焦距的子 眼透镜所俘获,从而形成多景深成像功能。

本文设计了一种基于介电润湿液体透镜曲面阵列 的仿生复眼光学系统,运用介电润湿液体透镜的自适 应变焦能力,解决由于物体或者系统成像接收器移动 造成的系统离焦像差;分析曲面基底的曲率半径及液 体透镜子单元的尺寸对系统成像质量的影响,计算系 统接收器可移动范围。相关研究将推动仿生复眼系统 的应用发展,也为合理利用液体透镜提供理论依据。

2 仿生复眼结构设计与工作原理

基于液体透镜的仿生复眼光学系统主要由双液体 透镜、曲面基底、光阑和平面探测器组成,如图 1(a) 所示。透镜曲面阵列均匀排布如图 1(b)所示,分为 4 环(位于曲面基底正中心为第一环),环与环之间以及 同一环子透镜尺寸相同且紧密相切排布,则每环子眼 透镜的个数依次为 1、6、12、18。文中曲面基底半径 15 mm,子透镜直径为 1 mm,高为 1.6 mm,透镜腔 体内上层液体选取 0.01%KCL(n₁=1.33)作为导电液体, 下层液体选取 十二烷与 1 – 氯化萘的混合液体 (n₂=1.539)作为绝缘油液体。系统相关参数如表 1 所示。

该仿生复眼系统的子眼透镜单元为基于介电润湿效应的双液体可变焦透镜,其结构如图 1(c)所示。子透镜侧壁由外到内依次为腔体、绝缘层和疏水层。其中透镜的腔体和基底都采用导电 PET(polyethylene terephthalate)材料,这种 PET 材料是涂覆有导电ITO(indium tin oxide)的柔性材料。绝缘层是通过在透镜腔体上蒸镀一定厚度的派瑞林(Parylene)来实现的,最后涂覆一层氟化聚合物作为疏水层。腔内为两种密度相同且折射率不同的液体组合,其中上层液体为导电液体,下层为绝缘液体。通过工作电压控制双液体界面曲率^[20],根据Young-Lippman方程^[21],液体透镜 焦距 f'与工作电压 U关系如下:

$$f' = \frac{D}{2(n_1 - n_2)\cos\theta_0 + \frac{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r(n_1 - n_2)}{d_0\gamma_{12}} \cdot U^2} , \quad (1)$$

式中: θ_0 为导电液体与壁面的初始接触角, y_{12} 为界面 张力, d_0 为介电层厚度, ϵ_0 为真空介电常数, ϵ_r 为相 对介电常数, n_1 为导电液体的折射率, n_2 为绝缘液体 折射率,D为液体透镜通光口径。从式(1)可以看出, 液体透镜子眼单元焦距可调,通过控制工作电压,可 以使得每个子眼透镜单元成像于同一接收平面上。该 接收平面位置可根据实际需要进行调整,从而提高仿

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图 1 基于介电润湿液体透镜的仿生复眼系统设计原理。

(a) 侧面图; (b) 透镜单元排列方式; (c) 透镜结构图; (d) 成像原理示意图

Fig. 1 Design principle of the bionic compound eye system based on electrowetting liquid lens. (a) Side view; (b) Lens units arrangement; (c) Lens unit structure diagram; (d) Schematic diagram of imaging principle

Table 1 Various parameters of bionic compound eye	
Parameters	Value
Radius of base layer <i>R</i> /mm	15
Number of sub-eye M	37
Aperture of sub-eye <i>D</i> /mm	1
Index of conductive liquid n_1	1.33
Index of insulating liquid n_2	1.539
Image sensor change distance Δd /mm	3
Moving distance of object surface $\Delta L/mm$	7

表1	仿生复眼的各项参数
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生复眼的实用价值。

图 1(d)给出了仿生复眼系统的成像示意,物体经 液体透镜曲面阵列成像在探测接收器上。当物距或像 距发生移动时,光线聚焦位置将偏离探测器接收面, 此时只需调整工作电压,改变子眼透镜焦距,使得光 线重新聚焦于探测接收器上。由于液体透镜曲面阵列 均匀排布,相邻液体透镜夹角(Δφ)相等,故可得第 *n* 环透镜主光轴与透镜阵列主光轴之间的夹角 *α*, 为

$$\frac{1}{l_n} + \frac{1}{l'_n} = \frac{1}{f'_n} , \qquad (3)$$

式中: $l_n = \frac{L+R}{\cos \alpha_n} - R$, $l'_n = R - \frac{R-L_0}{\cos \alpha_n}$, l_n 为第 n 环物

距, *l*_n为第 *n* 环像距, *α*_n为第 *n* 环子眼光轴与曲面基 底主光轴之间的夹角, *R* 为曲面基底半径, *L*₀为曲面 基底与平面探测器的距离。

3 仿真分析与讨论

图 2 给出了不同视场下目标物字母 "F" 经不同曲率仿复眼系统的成像情况。图 2(a)~2(c)为正入射情况



图 2 不同视场情况下,不同曲率仿复眼系统的成像效果。(a) *R*₁=10 mm,正入射; (b) *R*₂=15 mm,正入射; (c) *R*₃=20 mm,正入射; (d) *R*₁=10 mm,视场角 20°; (e) *R*₂=15 mm,视场角 20°; (f) *R*₃=20 mm,视场角 20°; (g) *R*₁=10 mm,视场角 35°; (h) *R*₂=15 mm,视场角 35°; (i) *R*₃=20 mm,视场角 35° Fig. 2 Imaging effect of a compound eye system with different curvatures in different fields of view. (a) *R*₁=10 mm, normal incidence; (b) *R*₂=15 mm, normal incidence; (c) *R*₃=20 mm, normal incidence; (d) *R*₁=10 mm, field angle 20°; (e) *R*₂=15 mm, field angle 20°; (f) *R*₃=20 mm, field angle 20°; (g) *R*₁=10 mm, field angle 35°; (h) *R*₂=15 mm, field angle 35°

下,2(d)~2(f)为最外环透镜主光轴与透镜阵列主光轴 之间的夹角 α₄=20°情况,2(g)~2(i)为最外环透镜主光轴 与透镜阵列主光轴之间的夹角 α₄=35°情况,所有子透 镜直径为 2 mm,基底曲率半径分别为 R₁=10 mm、 R₂=15 mm 和 R₃=20 mm 对应的成像。从图中看出,在 正入射的情况下,基底曲率半径越大,子眼透镜成像 越清晰。当视场角增大,基底曲率半径越小,系统成 像质量越好。这是因为在光学系统中,轴外光的成像 质量比轴上光的成像质量差,且偏离主光轴越远,成 像越模糊。在正入射时,基底曲率半径越大,各环子 透镜的光轴与入射光的夹角越小,子透镜成像越清晰。 当视场角逐渐增大,入射光线与各环子透镜光轴的夹 角逐渐变大,成像质量逐渐变差。此时,若减小基底 的曲率半径,可降低入射光与各环子透镜光轴的夹角, 从而达到提高成像质量的目的。因此,在复眼透镜基 底曲率半径的选取上,既要考虑正入射的情况,也要 兼顾系统在不同视场角下的工作性能。

图 3 为不同子眼透镜尺寸复眼系统的成像效果,



图 3 不同直径透镜单元对复眼系统成像效果的影响 Fig. 3 The effects of different diameters of lens unit on the imaging effect of the compound eye system

曲面基底的曲率半径和各子透镜位置保持不变,子眼透镜直径分别取 1 mm、2 mm 和 3 mm。从图中可以看出:当透镜直径增大至 3 mm 时,第三环子眼透镜对应成像模糊不清。作者认为随着透镜尺寸变大,对应子眼透镜的 F 数(*F*^{*} = *f*'/*D*)降低,减小了焦深,从而增加了系统对离焦的敏感性。因此,在保证系统成像分辨率的前提下,尽可能减小子眼透镜尺寸。

图 4 分析了子眼透镜单元均匀性对系统成像质量 的影响。图 4(a)为非均匀子眼透镜组成阵列,其中第 一环子眼透镜直径 D 为 1 mm,从里往外每环依次增 加 0.2 mm,第 6 环对应子眼透镜直径为 2 mm;图 4(b) 为均匀子眼透镜单元组成阵列,每环透镜直径 D 均为 1 mm,且每环子眼透镜中心线与非均匀透镜阵列相应 的子眼单元中心线重合。调整每环液体透镜焦距,使 其聚焦于成像探测器上。图 4(c)和 4(d)是分别对应图 4(a)和 4(b)系统的成像光斑图,从图中可以发现:相 比于非均匀微透镜阵列,均匀微透镜子眼单元组成的 曲面阵列可以明显降低系统的离焦像差。

在接收探测器位置固定情况下,当物距发生变化, 通过控制工作电压调整子眼透镜单元焦距,可以使得 像重新聚焦在接收探测面^[22]。图 5 给出子眼单元焦距 变化前后对应系统成像情况对比,其中图 5(a)是当物 平面背向复眼阵列移动 7 mm 时,此时系统实际成像 位置偏离系统接收探测位置。图 5(b)为通过调整子眼 透镜单元焦距使得光线重新聚焦于接收探测器。图 5(c) 给出子眼透镜单元调焦前后,系统各环子眼透镜的均 方根半径。从该图可以看出:通过控制工作电压调节 子眼透镜的焦距,能够满足系统对不同景深物体成像 的需求。

当物体固定不动时,由于子眼透镜焦距具有可调 性,系统接收探测器位置也可以根据实际需要进行一 定范围的调整。图 6 给出了仿生复眼系统的成像接收 器可移动范围,其中图 6(a)为平行子眼透镜光轴光线, 在曲面基底球心处会聚一点,此位置为成像接收平面 的最大位置,距离基底最高位置为 15 mm;调节液体 透镜工作电压,改变液体透镜单元的焦距,使得光线 汇聚到图 6(b)所示的接收探测器位置,此时液体透镜 接触角已经达到饱和状态^[23],对应探测器位置为最小 位置,距离基底是 1.9 mm。该系统的接收探测器位置 变化范围为 1.9 mm~15 mm。



图 4 透镜单元均匀性对仿复眼系统成像性能的影响 Fig. 4 Effect of lens unit uniformity on imaging performance of a compound eye system





Fig. 5 The adaptability of the bionic compound eye system to the changes in the object distance. (a) Before focusing, the imaging surface deviates from the receiver; (b) After focusing, the imaging surface returns to the receiver position again; (c) RMS of each ring lens before and after focusing





4 结 论

设计了一种基于介电润湿液体透镜曲面阵列的仿 生复眼光学系统,介绍了系统结构和工作原理,推导 了成像位置与电压的关系,分析了曲面基底曲率半径、 子眼液体透镜尺寸及均匀性对成像质量的影响,计算 了系统的自适应调焦能力和相应的像面可调整范围。 结果表明:系统成像视场角随着曲面基底曲率的增大 而增大;相比于非均匀透镜阵列,均匀子眼透镜阵列 可以有效地较低边缘透镜的成像像差;适当减小子透 镜单元尺寸,可以达到降低边缘透镜离焦像差的目的; 该仿生复眼系统可以实现自适应变焦,解决由于物距 和像距变化引起的系统离焦像差问题。该尺寸复眼透 镜阵列像平面可移动范围为 1.9 mm~15 mm。

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Design and simulation of bionic compound eye with electrowetting liquid lens

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Schematic diagram of imaging principle

Overview: Insect compound eyes are natural multi-aperture curved optical system with large field of view, small size, high sensitivity, sensitivity to moving objects, and real-time image analysis and processing. Bionic compound eye system is an optical imaging system designed based on the imaging principle of insect compound eyes, which has been widely used in industrial detection, security, autonomous navigation, robot, and other fields.

Because the compound eye system has the characteristics of compact structure, high sensitivity and large field of view, it has great development and application potential. However, the traditional compound eye imaging system can not automatically zoom, and there is a mismatch between the compound eye system and the plane detector. In order to solve the problem that the compound eye system can not zoom adaptively and does not match the planar detector, this paper proposes a bionic compound eye system with adaptive zoom based on the cambered array of electrowetting-on-dielectric liquid lens. In the design of this compound eye system, the adaptive focusing ability of the electrowetting-on-dielectric liquid lens is applied. For the lens units in different positions, the shape of the liquid-liquid interface can be changed by adjusting the voltage of the liquid lens, to adjust the focal length of the lens unit, so that the lenses at different positions can image on a same plane. In this paper, the effects of the curved substrate, lens unit size, and ray incidence angle on imaging performance are analyzed through simulation. The simulation results show that the field of view angle of system imaging increases with the increase of the base curvature. After that, two kinds of compound eye systems with different arrays of uniform and non-uniform are compared by simulation analysis. By analyzing the spot diagram of simulation, compared with the non-uniform lens array, the uniform lens array can significantly reduce the defocus aberration of the system. Finally, the adaptive zoom capability of the bionic compound eye system is studied by analyzing the change of object distance or image distance. The results show that when the object distance or image distance changes, the focal length of the lens unit will be adjusted by controlling the working voltage, so that the image is refocused on the receiving detection surface, and the moving range of the image receiving surface is 1.9 mm~ 15 mm. The research in this paper will promote the development of the bionic compound eye system and provide theoretical basis for the rational use of liquid lens.

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