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A parameter inversion method of film based on thermal effects induced by laser irradiation

Chen Gui-Bo Zhang Jia-Jia Wang Chao-Qun Bi Juan

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一种基于激光辐照热效应的薄膜参数反演方法*

陈桂波 张佳佳 王超群 毕娟†

(长春理工大学理学院, 长春 130022)

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本文研究并建立了一种基于激光辐照热效应的薄膜参数反演方法. 首先给出激光辐照薄膜产生温升问题的热传导理论模型, 并利用拉普拉斯变换得到了膜层和基底温度场的解析解; 然后以膜层和基底的导热系数为反演参数, 基于非线性共轭梯度算法给出反演基本原理及流程, 并推导得到了反演过程中灵敏度系数的解析表达式; 以 aluminum, silver, copper 和 gold 四种金属薄膜为例, 通过与有限元法的计算结果对比验证了温度场解析解的正确性; 最后结合四种金属薄膜进行了参数反演, 通过考察分析不同随机噪声等条件下的参数反演结果, 验证了本文方法在薄膜参数反演精度与反演效率等方面的有效性. 反演结果显示: 本文方法具有较高的反演精度和效率, 在迭代截止误差为 10^{-7} 时只需用少于 20 次迭代就能收敛; 在测量数据中加入的随机噪声越小, 反演的迭代收敛次数就越少, 即使是在迭代初值与反演结果相差较大时, 用包含 5% 随机噪声的测量数据反演也能快速收敛. 本文提出的薄膜参数反演方法不仅适用于反演导热系数, 也可扩展用于反演膜层反射系数或吸收率等参数, 具有一定的适用性. 本文方法对于激光加工或激光损伤过程中的参数反演及优化具有一定的指导意义.

关键词: 参数反演, 激光辐照, 热效应, 非线性共轭梯度**PACS:** 44.05.+e, 42.62.-b, 02.30.Zz**DOI:** 10.7498/aps.65.124401

1 引言

激光与薄膜相互作用研究可以为揭示薄膜的激光损伤机理、提高薄膜抗激光加固能力等提供理论依据与技术支撑, 近年来受到普遍关注. 王颖等^[1]基于层状介质电磁场理论, 采用数值方法研究了激光入射角度对薄膜温度场分布影响特征与规律. 赵元安等^[2]通过引入散射系数等参量建立了脉冲激光辐照光学薄膜的缺陷损伤模型, 并进行了实验验证. 文献^[3—5]采用数值模拟及实验方法研究了飞秒、纳秒及毫秒脉冲激光对光学薄膜的损伤特性, 对比分析了不同脉宽激光致薄膜的损伤机理.

在现有研究中, 大多是以分析规律及揭示机理为目的的理论或实验研究, 即已知材料、激光等参数来获取热学、力学等物理效应的正向(正演)过

程. 然而在实际中, 经常会遇到一些反向(反演)问题, 比如当长脉冲激光辐照薄膜时, 由于损伤主要来自于膜层与基底交界面附近基底材料的热应力破坏^[6], 所以进行损伤机理分析时首先要知道膜层与基底交界面处的温度, 进而才能得到热应力, 但在实际中直接测量膜层与基底交界面的温度却是很困难的, 往往需要间接的方法. 基于激光辐照热效应的参数反演方法, 可以通过测量材料表面或边界的温度场, 利用热传导反演方法来得到材料物理参数^[7], 进而得到材料内部任意位置的温度场与热应力, 实现其损伤机理分析. Yang^[8]基于热传导理论和最小二乘法建立了一种材料导热系数反演方法, 可用于反演随温度变化的材料导热系数. Pedro等^[9]基于贝叶斯算法对脉冲激光辐照金属薄膜时的热物理参数进行了反演. 但上述方法只适用于反演膜层参数, 无法得到基底参数, 而基底热物理参数对于分析和揭示薄膜损伤尤其是热应力损伤是

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† 通信作者. E-mail: youbj_cn@sina.com

非常重要的. Zhuang等^[10]建立了一种激光辐照层状材料的参数反演方法, 可用于反演多层材料的热物理参数, 但其正演过程及灵敏度系数均采用有限差分算法, 在计算时需要大量离散单元才能保证计算精度, 进而导致参数反演效率较低. 本文针对由金属膜层和基底组成的双层材料, 研究并建立了一种基于激光辐照热效应的热物理参数反演方法, 可用于同时反演膜层与基底的热物理参数, 并且反演过程中的正演及灵敏度系数均采用解析解, 提高了计算精度和效率.

文中首先给出激光薄膜辐照热效应正演问题理论模型, 然后基于非线性共轭梯度算法给出参数反演基本原理与流程, 最后结合具体实例给出反演结果.

2 理论模型

2.1 正演理论模型

假定膜层厚度为 d , 当激光垂直入射薄膜表面时, 在激光束覆盖的区域, 其膜层与基底温度分布满足如下的一维热传导方程:

$$\rho_f c_f \frac{\partial T_f(x, t)}{\partial t} = k_f \frac{\partial^2 T_f(x, t)}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq d, \quad (1)$$

$$\rho_p c_p \frac{\partial T_p(x, t)}{\partial t} = k_p \frac{\partial^2 T_p(x, t)}{\partial x^2}, \quad x > d, \quad (2)$$

这里下标 f, p 分别表示膜层和基底所对应的参数; T 为温度; ρ, c, k 分别为密度、比热容和导热系数. 假定方程(1)满足如下初始条件与边界条件:

初始条件:

$$T_f(x, t)|_{t=0} = T_0, T_p(x, t)|_{t=0} = T_0; \quad (3)$$

边界条件:

当 $x = 0$ 时,

$$-k_f \frac{\partial T_f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = q_0 A_f, \quad (4)$$

当 $x = d$ 时,

$$-k_f \frac{\partial T_f(x, t)}{\partial x} = -k_p \frac{\partial T_p(x, t)}{\partial x}, \quad (5)$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$T_p(\infty, t) = 0, \quad (6)$$

其中, q_0 为入射激光功率密度, A_f 为薄膜对激光的吸收率, 这里假定 A_f 是常数.

利用拉普拉斯变换, 可以得到满足条件(3)—(6)式的方程(1)的解析解^[11], 如附录所示.

2.2 反演模型

一般来说, 基于激光辐照热效应的反演问题是通过测量材料表面或边界的温度, 利用热传导反演方法得到激光参数或材料参数. 本文选择反映膜层与基底热物理性质的特征参数——导热系数 k_f, k_p 作为待反演参数, 假定 $\mathbf{Y} = [Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_M]^T$ 为测量温度数据(这里 $M = 1, 2, \dots$ 为离散数据个数), $\mathbf{p} = [k_f, k_p]^T$ 为反演参数向量, $\mathbf{T} = [T_1, T_2, \dots, T_M]^T$ 为将 \mathbf{p} 代入附录表达式计算得到的离散温度向量. 定义目标泛函 $s(\mathbf{p}) = \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p})\|^2 = [\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p})]^T [\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p})]$, 则反演目的就是寻找恰当的 $\mathbf{p} = [k_f, k_p]^T$, 使目标泛函 $s(\mathbf{p})$ 满足^[12]

$$s(\mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \min. \quad (7)$$

本文采用非线性共轭梯度迭代反演算法来求解反演问题(7), 下面给出其具体迭代过程^[7].

首先假定一个迭代初值 $\mathbf{p}^{(0)} = [k_f^{(0)}, k_p^{(0)}]^T$, 开始迭代,

$$\mathbf{J}^{(n)} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p}^{(n)})}{\partial \mathbf{p}^{(n)}} \right]^T, \quad (8)$$

$$\nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n)}) = -2[\mathbf{J}^{(n)}]^T [\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p}^{(n)})], \quad (9)$$

$$\nu^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^2 [\nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n)})]_j [\nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n)}) - \nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n-1)})]_j}{\sum_{j=1}^2 [\nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n-1)})]_j^2}, & n = 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0, & n = 0, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n)} = \nabla s(\mathbf{p}^{(n)}) + \nu^{(n)} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n-1)}, \quad (11)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(n)} = \frac{[\mathbf{J}^{(n)} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n)}]^T [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{p}^{(n)}) - \mathbf{Y}]}{[\mathbf{J}^{(n)} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n)}]^T [\mathbf{J}^{(n)} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n)}]}, \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{p}^{(n+1)} = \mathbf{p}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(n)} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(n)}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (13)$$

直到满足预先设定的迭代截止条件 $s(\mathbf{p}) \leq \delta$, 停止迭代. 这里 $\mathbf{J}^{(n)}$ 为灵敏度系数矩阵,

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{p}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial k_f} & \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial k_f} & \dots & \frac{\partial T_M}{\partial k_f} \\ \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial k_p} & \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial k_p} & \dots & \frac{\partial T_M}{\partial k_p} \end{bmatrix}^T. \quad (14)$$

由于膜层与基底的温度均具有解析表达式, 所以 $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{p})$ 的各个元素也可以解析求解, 我们经过详

细的推导, 得到其解析表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial k_f} = & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 A_f Q_1^n}{k_f} \left\{ \frac{2t \exp[-(x+2d)^2/4\alpha_f t]}{\pi \rho_f c_f \sqrt{4\alpha_f t/\pi}} \right. \\ & - \frac{(x+2d)^2 \exp[-(x+2d)^2/4\alpha_f t]}{\sqrt{\pi} k_f} \\ & \left. + \frac{\rho_f c_f (x+2d)^2 \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x+2d)^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right]}{4k_f^2 t} \right\} \\ & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 A_f Q_1^{n+1}}{k_f} \left\{ \frac{2t \exp\left\{-\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\}}{\pi \rho_f c_f \sqrt{4\alpha_f t/\pi}} \right. \\ & - \frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2 \exp\left\{-\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\}}{\sqrt{\pi} k_f} \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{4k_f^2 t} \left\{ \rho_f c_f \exp\left\{-\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \times [x-2d(n+1)]^2 \sqrt{4\alpha_f t/\pi} \right\} \right\} \\ & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 A_f}{k_f^2} \left\{ [(n+1)k_f Q_1^n Q_3 Q_4] \right. \\ & \left. - Q_1^{n+1} Q_3 - Q_1^{n-1} Q_2 Q_4 \right\}, \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

其中 Q_1 — Q_4 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{k_p \rho_p c_p}{k_f \rho_f c_f}} \right) / \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k_p \rho_p c_p}{k_f \rho_f c_f}} \right), \\ Q_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x+2d)^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right] \\ & - (x+2nd) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x+2nd}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right), \\ Q_3 &= \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\} \\ & - [x-2d(n+1)] \left\{ \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{x-2d(n+1)}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right] - 2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_4 &= \frac{c_f \rho_f \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p}}{2 \left(1 + \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p / k_f \rho_f c_f} \right) (k_f \rho_f c_f)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ & - \frac{c_f \rho_f \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p} \left(\sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p / k_f \rho_f c_f} - 1 \right)}{2 \left(1 + \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p / k_f \rho_f c_f} \right)^2 (k_f \rho_f c_f)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\operatorname{erfc}(X)$ 为误差函数^[13].

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial k_p} = & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n q_0 A_f W_1^{n-1} W_2}{k_f} \left\{ -\sqrt{4\alpha_f t/\pi} \right. \\ & \times \exp\left[-\frac{(x+2nd)^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right] + (x+2nd) \\ & \times \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x+2nd}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)q_0 A_f W_1^n W_2}{k_f} \right. \\ & \times \left\{ -\sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\} \right. \\ & \left. \left. + [x-2d(n+1)] \right\} \right. \\ & \left. \times \left\{ \operatorname{erfc}\left\{\frac{[x-2d(n+1)]}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right\} - 2 \right\} \right\}, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

其中 W_1, W_2 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p / k_f \rho_f c_f}}{1 + \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p / k_f \rho_f c_f}}, \\ W_2 &= \frac{\rho_p c_p}{2(1 + k_p \rho_p c_p)} \\ & - \frac{\rho_p c_p \left(\sqrt{\frac{k_p \rho_p c_p}{k_f \rho_f c_f}} - 1 \right)}{2 \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k_p \rho_p c_p}{k_f \rho_f c_f}} \right)^2 (k_f \rho_f c_f)^{\frac{1}{2}} (k_p \rho_p c_p)^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

3 数值结果与分析

假定基底为玻璃, 选取四种金属膜层 (aluminum, silver, copper, gold), 膜层厚度 d 为 3 μm , 其他参数如表 1 所列.

表 1 薄膜参数

Table 1. Film parameters.

	熔点/K	$\rho/\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$k/\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	$c/\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	A_f
Aluminum	930	2700	238	896	0.056
Silver	1260	10524	418	234	0.1
Copper	1356	8954	386	383	0.001
Gold	1337	19320	315	251	0.014
Glass		2707	0.76	800	

为了考察正演模型解析解的有效性, 假定激光功率密度 $q_0 = 10^{12} \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$, 计算了激光辐照时膜层和基底温度的空间分布, 并和文献 [14] 中的有限元法计算结果进行了对比, 结果如图 1 所示. 这里假定初始温度为 300 K, aluminum 和 silver 的激光作用时间为 50 ns, copper 和 gold 的激光作用时间

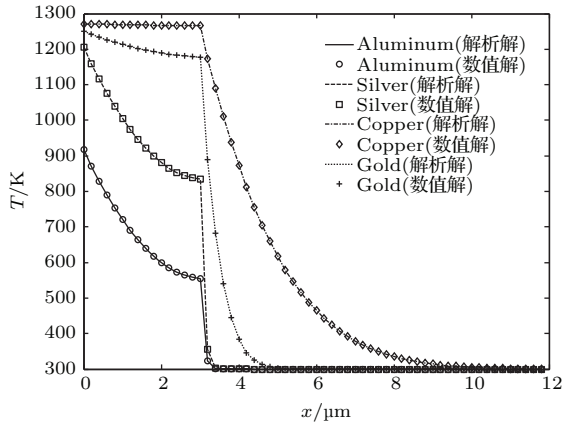


图 1 四种薄膜的温度空间分布

Fig. 1. Spatial temperature of four films.

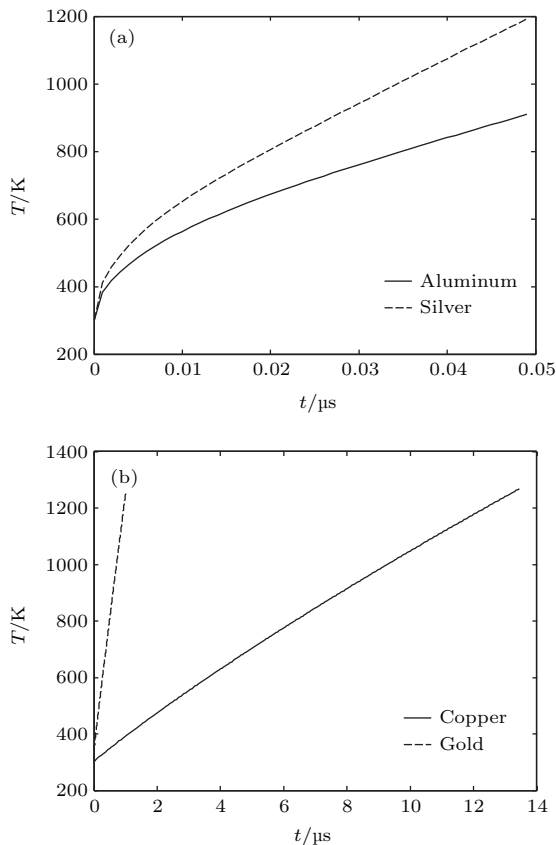


图 2 四种膜层表面温度随时间的变化 (a) Aluminum 和 silver; (b) copper 和 gold

Fig. 2. Absorption coefficient following iteration times: (a) Aluminum and silver; (b) copper and gold.

为 $13.5 \mu\text{s}$. 可以看出, 本文所用解析解与有限元数值解符合较好, 说明本文正演理论模型是有效的. 另外, 从图 1 还可以看出, 在膜层与基底界面刚进入基底处, 温度梯度较大, 其产生的热应力也较大, 该区域极易产生应力损伤, 通过反演膜层和基底的热物理参数可得到该区域的温度及热应力, 进而可进行损伤机理分析.

图 2 给出了薄膜表面温度场随时间的变化曲线, 可以看出, 在相同作用时间内, 由于各种薄膜的热物理参数相差较大, 其产生的温升差异较大.

为了结合具体实例进行参数反演, 假定测量数据由 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}_A + \mathbf{Y}_M$ 给出, 其中 \mathbf{Y}_A 为通过方程 (1) 解析解的计算结果, \mathbf{Y}_M 为人为加入的 1%—5% 随机噪声, 本文所取的随机噪声分布如图 3 所示.

利用表 1 中的参数, 分别计算了四种薄膜温度随时间的变化, 这里取 $M = 100$ 个离散时间节点. 再分别加入 1% 和 5% 的随机噪声, 构成测量数据 \mathbf{Y} . 然后按照 (8)—(13) 的流程进行迭代反演, 这里设定的迭代截止条件为 $\delta = 10^{-7}$. 图 4—图 7 给出了反演过程中反演结果随迭代次数的变化.

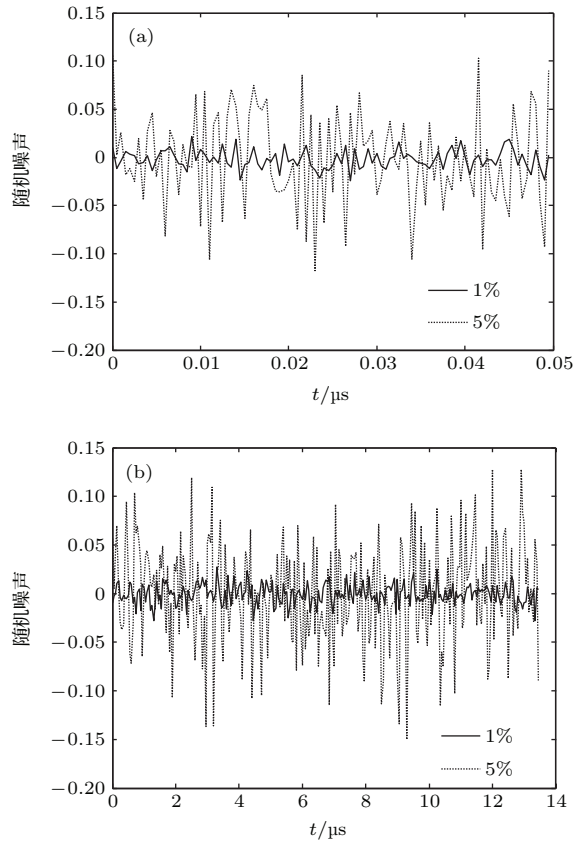


图 3 随机噪声

Fig. 3. Random noise.

由图4—图7可以看出, 本文反演算法是有效的, 可以用很少的迭代次数就收敛, 并且随机噪声越小, 迭代收敛越快, 5%的随机噪声并不影响收敛

到正确的结果. 表2给出了四种薄膜参数反演的迭代初值、反演结果与迭代次数, 可见本文方法具有较高的计算精度.

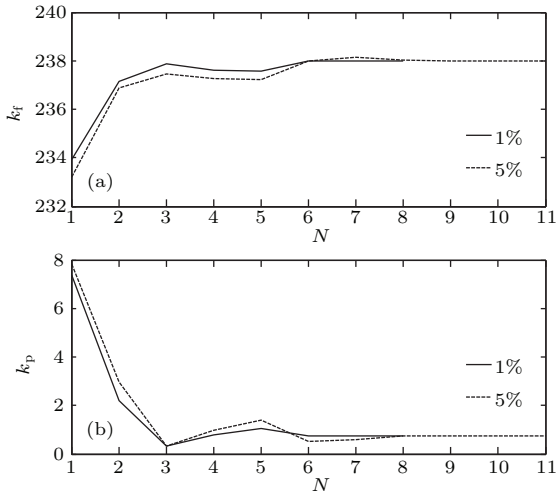


图4 Aluminum 反演结果随迭代次数变化

Fig. 4. Inversion results with iteration times for aluminum.

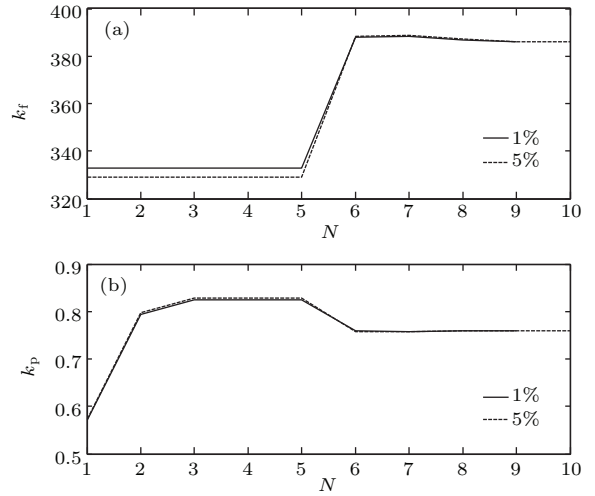


图6 Copper 反演结果随迭代次数变化

Fig. 6. Inversion results with iteration times for copper.

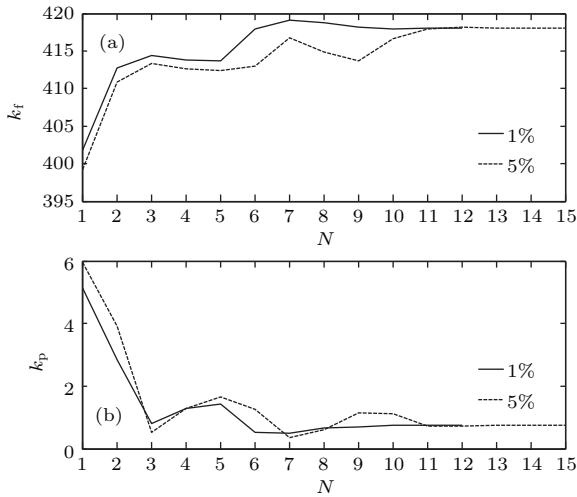


图5 Silver 反演结果随迭代次数变化

Fig. 5. Inversion results with iteration times for silver.

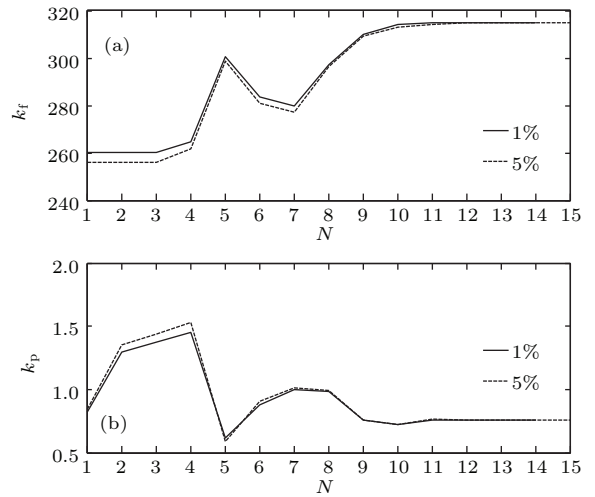


图7 Gold 反演结果随迭代次数变化

Fig. 7. Inversion results with iteration times for gold.

表2 迭代初值、反演结果与迭代次数
Table 2. Iteration initial value, inversion results and iteration times.

		Aluminum	Silver	Copper	Gold
迭代初值	k_f	210	380	400	350
	k_p	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
反演结果	k_f	237.998	417.999	386.003	314.998
	k_p	0.76001	0.76001	0.76001	0.75999
迭代次数	1%	8	12	9	14
	5%	11	15	10	15
计算时间/s	1%	2.31	3.56	2.68	4.18
	5%	3.27	4.43	2.95	4.47

需要指出的是, 本文为了通过反演结果来计算膜层与基底交界面的温度, 所以选择导热系数作为反演参数, 本文所述方法也适用于其他参数的反演, 比如膜层表面反射系数、吸收率等, 其原理是一样的.

4 结 论

本文研究并建立了一种基于激光辐照热效应的薄膜参数反演方法, 基于非线性共轭梯度算法给

出了参数反演基本原理及迭代流程, 推导得到了反演过程中灵敏度系数的解析表达式, 结合四种膜层实例进行了导热系数反演, 验证了本文方法的有效性. 本文方法可为揭示激光对薄膜损伤机理提供理论与技术支撑, 也可为薄膜的激光损伤效果评估及薄膜抗激光加固技术奠定基础.

附录 方程 (1) 的解析表达式

$$T(x, t) = T_0 + \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 A_f(B)^{n+1}}{k_f} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[2d(n+1)-x]^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right\} - [2d(n+1)-x] \operatorname{erfc}\left\{\frac{2d(n+1)-x}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right\}\right\} \\ + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 A_f(B)^n}{k_f} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha_f t}{\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(2dn+x)^2}{4\alpha_f t}\right] - [2dn+x] \operatorname{erfc}\left\{\frac{[2dn+x]}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right\}\right\}, & x \leq d, \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2q_0 A_f(B)^n}{k_f \left(1 + \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p} / \sqrt{k_f \rho_f c_f}\right)} \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{4\alpha_f t / \pi} \exp\left\{-\left[d(2n+1) + (x-d)\sqrt{\alpha_f / \alpha_p}\right]^2 / 4\alpha_f t\right\} \right. \\ \left. - \left[d(2n+1) + (x-d)\sqrt{\frac{\alpha_f}{\alpha_p}}\right] \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{d(2n+1) + (x-d)\sqrt{\alpha_f / \alpha_p}}{\sqrt{4\alpha_f t}}\right] \right\}, & x > d, \end{cases}$$

其中:

$$\alpha_f = \frac{k_f}{\rho_f c_f}, \quad \alpha_p = \frac{k_p}{\rho_p c_p}, \quad B = \frac{\sqrt{k_f \rho_f c_f} - \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p}}{\sqrt{k_f \rho_f c_f} + \sqrt{k_p \rho_p c_p}}.$$

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A parameter inversion method of film based on thermal effects induced by laser irradiation*

Chen Gui-Bo Zhang Jia-Jia Wang Chao-Qun Bi Juan[†]

(School of Science, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun 130022, China)

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Abstract

In this paper, we present an inversion estimation method of thin film parameters based on thermal effects induced by laser irradiation. Firstly, the theoretical model of classical Fourier heat conduction of thin film irradiated by laser is established, and the analytical solutions of temperature fields are obtained by using Laplace transform. Then, the inversion model and the iteration algorithm are established based on the nonlinear conjugate gradient method on condition that the thermal conductivities of the film and the substrate are selected as inversion parameters and the temperature fields of the thin film surface in different irradiation times are selected as measured data. In view of the fact that the sensitivity coefficient plays a decisive role in determining the accuracy and efficiency of the nonlinear conjugate gradient iteration inversion algorithm, we derive the closed form expressions of the sensitivity coefficients for the thermal conductivities of the film and the substrate based on the above analytical solutions of the temperature fields, and this closed form expressions can improve the accuracy and efficiency of the thin film parameter inversion significantly. Taking four kinds of metal films (aluminum, silver, copper and gold) with glass substrate for example, the accuracies of the analytical solutions of temperature fields are verified by comparing with the numerical results from the finite element method in the existing literature, and it can ensure the accuracies of the sensitivity coefficients in the process of iteration inversion. Finally, the thermal conductivities of the above four kinds of thin films are estimated by using the presented iteration inversion method. The accuracy and efficiency of the parameter inversion are verified by investigating and analyzing the inversion results of the parameters for different random noises and different iterative initial values. The inversion results show that this method has a high accuracy and efficiency, and it only needs less than 20 iteration times to convergence when the iteration stop error is 10^{-7} . The smaller random noise is added in the measured data, and the less iteration times to convergence are needed. It can achieve higher convergence efficiency even in the iterative initial values from the inversion results that differ greatly for the case of 5% random noise. This inversion method of thin film parameters is not only applicable to the inversion of the thermal conductivity, but can also be used to inverse the parameters such as the reflection coefficient or the absorption coefficient. The presented method has a certain guiding significance for the parameters inversion and the parameters optimization in the process of the laser processing or the laser damage.

Keywords: parameter inversion, laser irradiation, thermal effects, nonlinear conjugate

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[†] Corresponding author. E-mail: youbj_cn@sina.com