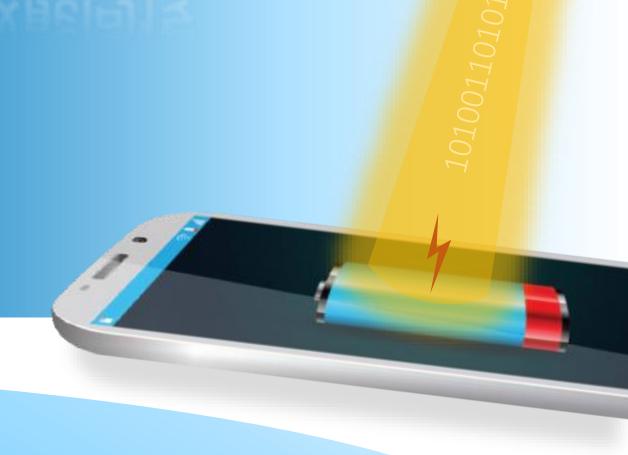


自对准腔内激光隔空数能同传

研究成果汇报

熊明亮 同济大学 电子与信息工程学院





熊明亮

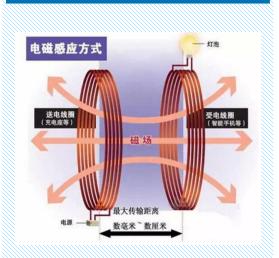
博士生国家奖学金 菲尼克斯电气奖学金 11篇期刊论文(一作6篇) 3篇一作会议论文 另有3篇一作/共一论文在审 8项授权发明专利



- 1. M. Xiong, Q. Liu*, and S. Zhou, "Optimization of A Mobile Optical SWIPT System With Asymmetric Spatially Separated Laser Resonator", submitted to *IEEE Transactions on Communications*. (在审)
- **2. M. Xiong**, Q. Liu*, S. Zhou, S. Han, and M. Liu, "High-power and high-capacity mobile optical SWIPT", submitted to *IEEE Transactions on Communications*. (在审)
- 3. Q. Liu**, **M. Xiong***, M. Liu*, Q. Jiang, W. Fang, and Y. Bai, "Mobile wireless power transfer using a self-aligned resonant beam," submitted to *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*. (共同一作,在审)
- **4. M. Xiong**, Q. Liu*, X. Wang, S. Zhou, B. Zhou, and Z. Bu, "Mobile optical communications using second harmonic of intra-cavity laser", *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*. 2021, to appear.
- **5. M.** Xiong, M. Liu, Q. Jiang, J. Zhou, Q. Liu*, and H. Deng, "Retro-reflective beam communications with spatially separated laser resonator," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 20, no. 8, pp. 4917-4928, Aug. 2021.
- **6. M. Xiong**, Q. Liu*, G. Wang, G. B. Giannakis, S. Zhang, J. Zhu, and C. Huang, "Resonant beam communications with echo interference elimination," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 2875-2885, Feb. 2021.
- 7. M. Xiong, Q. Liu*, M. Liu, X. Wang, and H. Deng, "Resonant beam communications with photovoltaic receiver for optical data and power transfer," *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, vol. 68, no. 5, pp. 3033-3041, May 2020.
- **8. M. Xiong**, Q. Liu*, G. Wang, G. B. Giannakis, and C. Huang, "Resonant beam communications: Principles and designs," *IEEE Communications Magazine*, vol. 57, no. 10, pp. 34-39, Oct. 2019.
- **9. M.** Xiong, M. Liu, Q. Zhang, Q. Liu*, J. Wu, and P. Xia, "TDMA in adaptive resonant beam charging for IoT devices," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 867-877, Feb. 2019.
- M. Xiong#, Q. Liu#*, M. Liu, and P. Xia, "Resonant beam communications," in *Proc. IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC)*, Shanghai, China, Dec. 2019, pp. 1-6.
- 11. M. Xiong, Q. Liu*, G. Wang, G. B. Giannakis, S. Zhang, and C. Huang, "Analytical models for resonant beam communications," in *Proc.* 11th International Conference on Wireless Communications and Signal Processing (WCSP), Xi'an, China, Oct. 2019, pp. 1-6.
- 12. M. Xiong, Y. Wu, Y. Ding, X. Mao, Z. Fang, and H. Huang*, "A smart home control system based on indoor location and attitude estimation," in *Proc. International Conference on Computer, Information and Telecommunication Systems (CITS)*, Kunming, China, Aug. 2016, pp. 1-5.

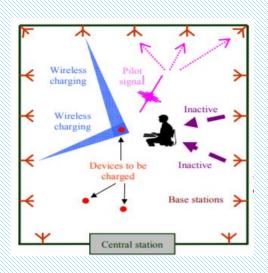
研究的起因:解决无线充电的安全、移动性瓶颈

磁感应/耦合



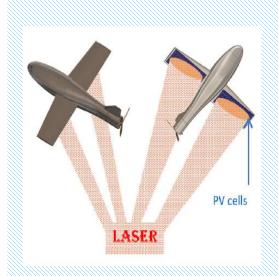
- ▶ 距离近
- > 难移动

射频



- ➤ 辐射高
- ➤ 效率低

激光



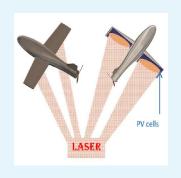
- ▶ 不安全
- ▶ 难对准

新技术



- ✔ 距离远
- ✓ 自对准
- ✓ 功率高
- ✓ 安全性好

新技术: 自对准腔内激光移动传能



常见的激光器

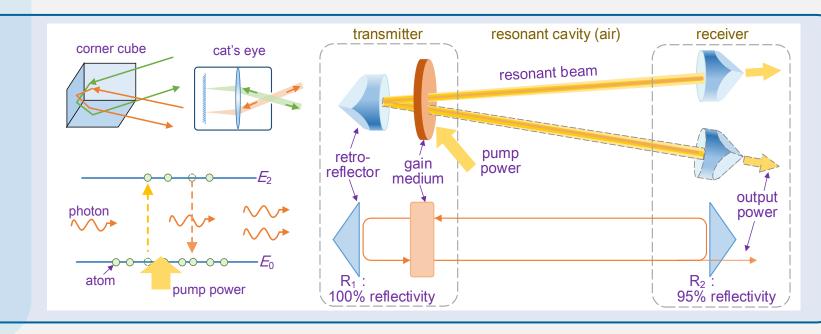
- ▶ 平/凹面镜腔
- ▶ 集成在发送端
- ▶ 腔外激光传能





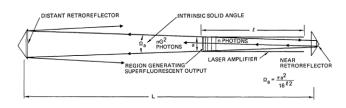
分离腔激光器

- ▶ 回复反射腔(自对准)
- 发收两端联合构成 (远距离、可移动)
- ▶ 腔内激光传能 (高功率、本征安全)



自对准腔内激光移动传能的技术背景

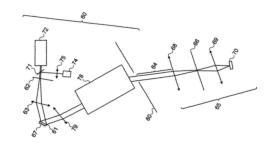
1973 Gary J. Linford两篇论文



- 1. 提出利用回复反射器构成 30km长的激光共振腔
- 2. 固定位置方便对准
- 3. 不可移动

2012

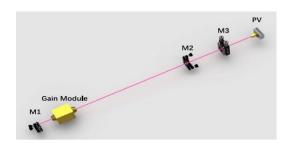
Wi-Charge公司专利



- 提出基于回复反射器共振腔的 无线充电概念
- 2. 用到猫眼回复反射器
- 3. 细节缺失且没有实验结果

2019

同济大学和中科院上海光机所的实验



- 验证了2米长固定腔的高功率传输 能力及腔内安全性
- 2. 不可移动
- 3. 接收端没有很好地集成

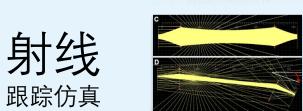
问题: 1. 能否实现以及如何实现移动传能?

- 2. 众多**设计参数**如何确定?没有实验数据可供参考。
- 3. 光学元件装配误差对结果的影响多大? 如何精确装配光学元件?
- 4. 如何完整集成一个小型化接收机? 任意方向的接收光束如何耦合到光伏板上?
- 5. 额定转换效率很高的光伏板实际效率很低,是什么原因,及如何提高?

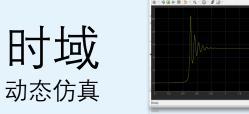
完整主导了实验研发和集成全过程

理论计算

功率 传输模型



空间 光场仿真



实验验证

光学 平台搭建



电路制作



测试 装置制作



样机集成

发送



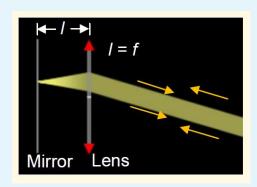


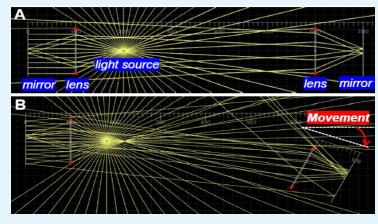
时域

核心创新: 聚焦猫眼回复反射共振腔

常规猫眼/角锥腔

- ▶ 构成介稳腔
- ▶ 腔内损耗大
- ▶ 传输距离近(指定孔径和泵浦功率)

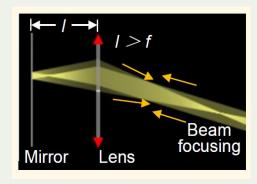


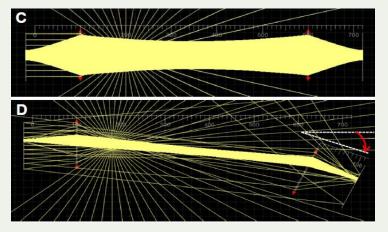


特定角度相互平行 的极少的光线才能 在腔内振荡,大部 分则溢出腔外

聚焦猫眼腔

- ▶ 构成稳定腔
- ▶ 腔内损耗极小
- > 传输距离远





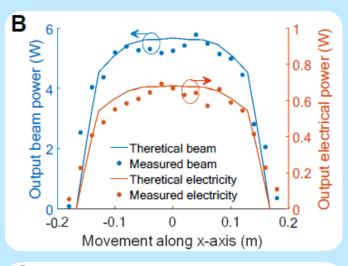
一定夹角内的很多 光线都能在腔内振 荡而不溢出

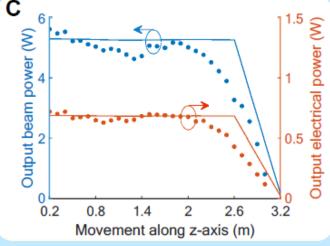
M. Xiong, M. Liu, Q. Jiang, J. Zhou, Q. Liu*, and H. Deng, "Retro-reflective beam communications with spatially separated laser resonator," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 20, no. 8, pp. 4917-4928, Aug. 2021.

首次公开了米级瓦级安全自由移动传能实验设计和数据









Q. Liu^{#*}, **M. Xiong**[#], M. Liu[#], Q. Jiang, W. Fang, and Y. Bai, "Mobile wireless power transfer using a self-aligned resonant beam," submitted to *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*. (共同一作,在审)

从传能到 传数据

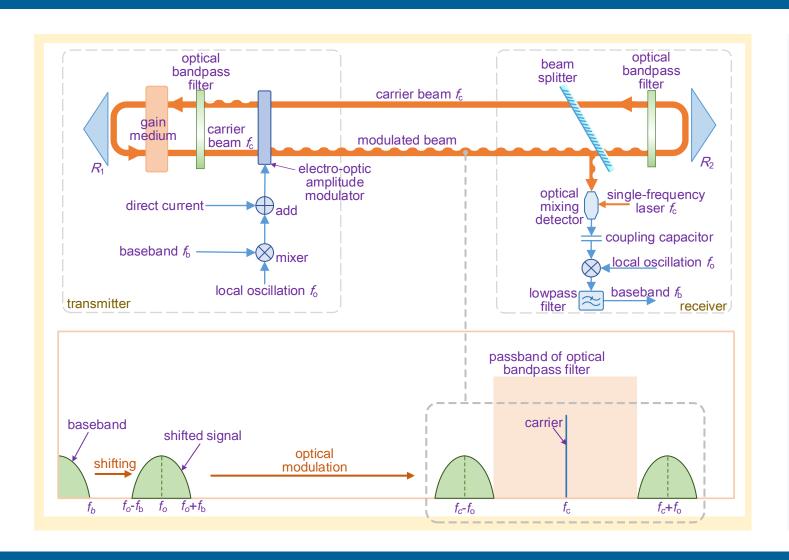


技术	信道容量	移动性	终端数
全向LED	*	***	***
定向LED	**	**	**
激光	***	*	*
自对准腔内激光	***	***	**

自对准腔内共振激光移动通信

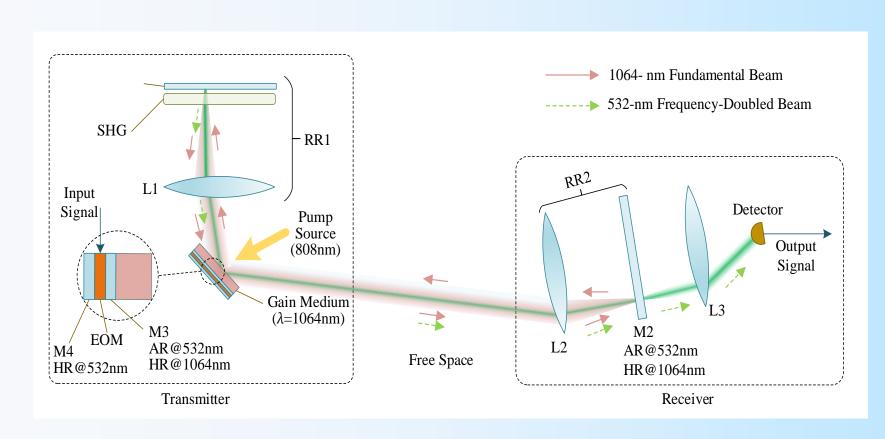
用于室内场景高速通信 更高信噪比和信道容量 快速的自对准和自跟踪

关键科学问题: 如何消除腔内光束的回波干扰



- ▶ 回射波导致增益波动 反复调制输出混沌信号
- ▶ 提出频谱搬移和光学滤波: 使回波重新成为单频载波。
- 难点:超高速率调制器和超 窄频率滤波片。

去回波干扰: 腔内倍频、选频输出



- ▶ 利用腔内往返光束 光路重叠的特性。
- ▶ 腔内基频光的部分能量被 二倍频后进行调制。
- ➢ 接收端选择性输出倍频光 保留基频光维持共振。

个人研究方向不断拓展













传能

通信

数能同传

定位

传能通信定位 一体化

2篇

6篇

3

• • •

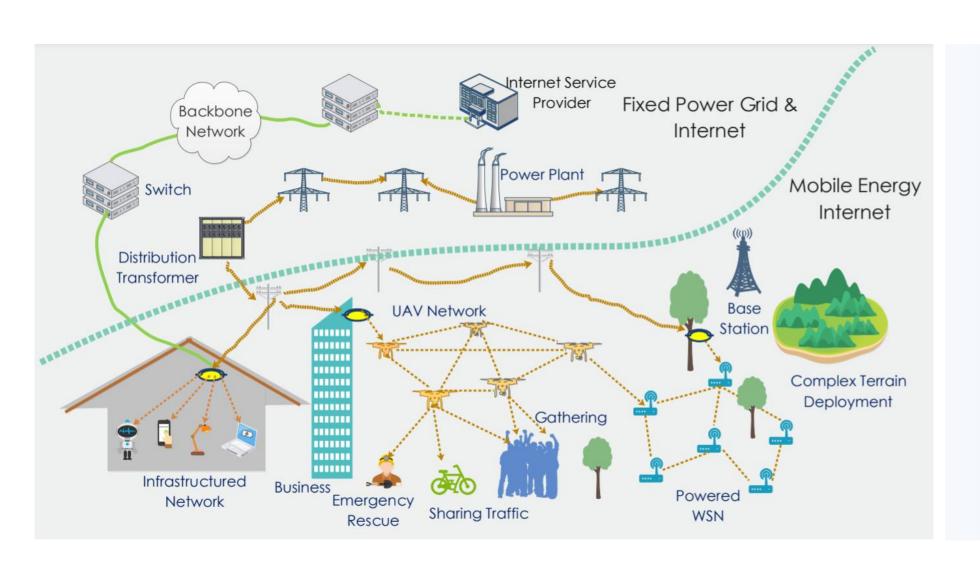
• •

腔内共振激光隔空传输领域加速发展



说明:篇数包括了正式发表和预印本

应用展望: 移动能联网



目标:

让移动设备摆脱线 缆 的 束 缚!

让能量和信息像空气一样无处不在!



谢谢!

熊明亮 同济大学 电子与信息工程学院

