PHYSICS

Basic Editing

To For comparison, in the experiments, we fabricated two sensors using ordinary HCF and HCF after hydrogen loading respectively. The sensors placed in water are were exactly opposite to the PZT respectively, and the distances were both 3_cm. As shown in Fig. 7(a) and Fig. 7(c), a continuous sinusoidal ultrasound is was detected effectively by the two sensors. It can be found that these two sensors are able to an accurately respondse to a continuous sinusoidal UW. Fig. 4(b) and Fig. 4(d) show the frequency domain spectra of the acontinuous UW calculated by taking the Fourier transformation, which are with respect to depends on the frequency band and the resonance frequency of the PZT. It This well verifies that both the fiber sensors both have a flat response to the frequency components of the broadband signal.

The capacity study of the sensor<u>s</u>'s the <u>in</u> SPM imaging is demonstrated as follows. The model tested is a slope with the <u>an</u> angle of 30 degree as shown in Fig. 9(a). The imaging area was a 2.5 cm × 15 cm oblong region, and <u>the</u> scanning direction was along x-axis and y axies in sequence. <u>In-During</u> the scanning process, the surrounding temperature was almost constant in the detected media of water. The PZT source and fiber sensor were <u>held-placed 3-cm apart</u> on an electric-driven stage <u>with the distance of 3cm</u>-that can <u>be moved</u> in two dimensions. Fig. 9(b) shows <u>the lateral 2-D imageing</u> (along <u>the x axis</u>) of the SPM using the proposed sensor. We can clearly see a high contrast between the two surfaces of the SPM. By scanning along <u>the x-axis</u> and y axies repeatedly and data reconstruction, <u>the 3-D outline-image</u> of <u>the scanning region is can be obtained</u>, <u>as shown in Fig. 9 (c). It can be obvious seen that The inclined plane and <u>the bottom plane can be obviously seen respectively</u>. In conclusion, the proposed <u>sensor have has</u> the ability of 3D imaging <u>for of SPM</u>. And <u>wWith further</u> data <u>processing</u> optimization further, the proposed sensor would be applied to complex SPMs.</u>