

近海面相对稳定传输层的激光闪烁

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Laser glittering in the relatively stable propagation layer near the sea surface

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1979年秋冬和1980年盛夏,我们在胶州湾口的团岛黄-岛-青岛、团岛-薛家岛、青岛-大公岛的光程上(有的实验点在码头边,全光程95%以上在水面上),用10.6微米的准直光束,分别在离实际水面为8、10、16、53和70米的高度上,做4、5、7.8、10和21公里距离的通信传输实验,发现近水面的激光闪烁,具有相对较弱的特性,而53米和70米高度的闪烁,不具有这一特性。这一结论解除了离海面40米以下是激光传输“禁区”的疑虑,有利于发展海岛间的激光通信,降低基建费用(建立在山顶上或高楼上的通信点,投资较大)。

文中还从水气粘滞性和海-气能量交换的观点,解释了上述现象。

十米长多光程 White 型样品池

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Model White sample cell with ten meter long multi-optical path length

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为了进行激光传输和吸收实验研究,我们于1970年建造了一座实验样品管道。它是一种White型结构,总长为10.5米,由内径330毫米、壁厚4毫米的不锈钢圆筒制成,共分五节,节与节之间用真空“O”型环密封。其中间一节接有一套真空排气系统(包括机械泵和金属油扩散泵)及一套配气系统。池内可充以任意压强的各种气体样品,并可在控制的条件下进行精密的光学测量和模拟大气的研究。

样品池内部的光学系统由三面共轭球面反射镜组成,通过控制机构改变三块球面镜的相对位置,从而实现改变光程长度的调节。实际光程的几何长度的标识是通过观测He-Ne激光在镜面上的成象点的数目来完成的。每调节一次,光程改变以40米的倍数变化。本样品池可在不超过800米有效光程的范围内随意调节。

同时,与其配合使用的是一台分辨率可达 0.5 厘米^{-1} 的光栅红外分光计、热电探测器、锁相放大器及显示系统。在常温条件下可很方便地实现对极稀薄气体样品吸收衰减和分子吸收系数的测定。

几年来,我们利用这一多程样品池进行了 CO_2 激光的模拟大气衰减的研究;大气中 CO_2 对 CO_2 激光谱线的吸收衰减的研究;水气对 CO_2 激光的吸收衰减的研究。同时,还进行了乙烯、氨、甲醇等多种污染气体对 CO_2 激光谱线的吸收系数测定。所得结果与野外实测结果符合得很好。

(continued from page iv)

Multi-exposure speckle and its application to velocity measurement.....	<i>Feng Shiyu et al.</i>	(93)
Observation and analysis of multi-reconstructed images in reflection holograms and the calculation of transmittance.....	<i>Lü Liangxiao, Hong Jingxin</i>	(94)
Millin transform by computer generated holograms	<i>Zheng Shihai, Yang Guozheng</i>	(94)

Laser Applications

Study on 0.2 ps mode-locked light pulses used in optical fibres.....	<i>Wang Qingyue, Jouhe Fontain, J. Deers</i>	(95)
Progress of satellite laser ranging in Shanghai Observatory.....	<i>Satellite Laser Ranging Research Group</i>	(96)
Precise determination of temporal difference of atomic clocks in two separate places with laser pulse transfer technique	<i>Laser Temporal Comparison Group</i>	(96)
Study of laser quasi-elastic scattering used in electrophoresis.....	<i>Liu Jian et al.</i>	(97)
Two dimensional laser Doppler velocimeter by polarization method	<i>Tang Kaiyuan et al.</i>	(97)
Analysis on three dimensional stresses	<i>Wang Runwen</i>	(98)
Photoelastic simulation by laser holography of stress fields of Fuyun region in Xinjiang.....	<i>Qian Ruihua, Xie Weijiang Hao Yuhong</i>	(99)
Preliminary application of plane holographic photoelasticity to seismology	<i>Liao Suqun, Wang Chunhua, Yang Guizhi</i>	(99)
Frequency spectrum detection of germ-carried cells by an array of wedge-shaped and ring-shaped detectors.....	<i>Zhao Huanqing et al.</i>	(100)
Laser photo-acoustic detection and its application to continuous absorption measurement of water vapour	<i>Wu Jihua et al.</i>	(101)
Micro-gas-flow detection by laser photo-acoustic technique.....	<i>Wang Lanping et al.</i>	(102)

Laser Transmission Through Atmosphere

Attenuation of laser radiation propagating through atmosphere	<i>Wu Jihua et al.</i>	(103)
Effect of thermal distortion on the propagation of collimated high power Gaussian laser beams of $10.6 \mu\text{m}$	<i>Gong Zhiben et al.</i>	(104)
Experimental study on nonlinear thermal distortion of high power laser light.....	<i>Wang Dinghua et al.</i>	(105)
Jittering and spreading of infrared laser light in near-ground atmosphere.....	<i>Song Zhengfang et al.</i>	(106)
Laser glittering in the relatively stable propagation layer near the sea surface.....	<i>Le Shixiao</i>	(107)
Model White sample cell with ten meter long multi-optical path length.....	<i>Lin Yuanqi et al.</i>	(107)