# 截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输

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摘要 研究了截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输。基于广义惠更斯-菲涅耳原理,推导了截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输的光强分布和桶中功率的解析表达式。通过数 值模拟,研究了截断光束参数和非 Kolmogorov 湍流参数对传输性能的影响。研究结果可以为实际的工程应用如 远程遥感和自由空间通信等提供一定的参考。

关键词 大气光学;双曲余弦高斯光束;湍流;截断

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## Propagation of Truncated Partially Coherent Cosh-Gaussian Beam in Non-Kolmogorov Turbulence

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**Abstract** Propagation of partially coherent cosh-Gaussian beam in non-Kolmogorov turbulence is studied theoretically. Based on extended Huygens-Fresnel principle, the averaged intensity and the power in the bucket of partially coherent cosh-Gaussian beam in non-Kolmogorov turbulence are derived. The influence of beam parameters and turbulence parameters is studied numerically. The investigation presents a reference for engineering applications, for example the remote sensing and the free-space communication.

**Key words** atmospheric optics; cosh-Gaussian laser beam; turbulence; truncation **OCIS codes** 010.1330; 010.1300; 010.3310

#### 1 引 言

在远距离遥感、成像和通信等系统中,研究光束 在大气湍流中的传输特性是非常重要的。过去的几 十年里,研究人员开展了大量光束大气传输的理论 和实验工作<sup>[1~20]</sup>。在前述研究中,广泛采用 Kolmogorov功率谱模型描述大气湍流。然而,最近 大量的实验研究表明:在实际大气中,并不是所有的 大气湍流都能采用上述模型描述,而且当光束沿着 垂直方向传输时,湍流展现出很强的非 Kolmogorov 特征<sup>[21~23]</sup>。Toselli等<sup>[22]</sup>利用广义指数和广义幅度 因子,引入了非 Kolmogorov 功率谱来描述大气湍 流的模型,当指数  $\alpha = 11/3$  时,该功率谱与 Kolmogorov 功率谱等价。基于非 Kolmogorov 功 率谱模型的光束传输研究表明,光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输的特性不同于 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输特性<sup>[24~30]</sup>。同时,完全相干双曲余弦 高斯光束可以通过改变参数获得在很多重要应用中 适用的光强分布,因而得到了广泛的研究<sup>[31~34]</sup>。但 是截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输研究尚未有公开报道。

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本文基于广义惠更斯-菲涅耳原理,推导了截断部分 相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogonov 湍流中传 输的解析表达式。通过数值模拟,研究了截断光束 参数和非 Kolmogonov 谱参数对传输性能的影响。

#### 2 理论推导

完全相干双曲余弦高斯光束光场分布可表示 为<sup>[31~33]</sup>

$$u(\mathbf{r},0) = \cosh(\mathbf{\Omega}_0 x) \cosh(\mathbf{\Omega}_0 y) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{w_0^2}\right),$$
(1)

式中 $\Omega_0$ 是双曲余弦参数, $w_0$ 是高斯振幅分布的束腰宽度。

引入硬孔径函数  $H(\mathbf{r})$ ,

$$H(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{p=1}^{M} A_p \exp\left(-\frac{B_p \|\mathbf{r}\|^2}{a_0^2}\right), \qquad (2)$$

式中 a<sub>0</sub> 为截断孔径半径,A<sub>p</sub>和B<sub>p</sub>为展开系数,其值 可直接通过数值优化得到,文献[35,36]给出了其 取值表。对于一个硬孔径,M = 10即可以获得精确 结果。因此,截断完全相干双曲余弦高斯光束可以 表示为

$$u(\mathbf{r},0) = \sum_{p=1}^{M} A_{p} \cosh(\Omega_{0} x) \cosh(\Omega_{0} y) \exp\left[-\frac{B_{p}(x^{2}+y^{2})}{a_{0}^{2}}\right] \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}}\right).$$
(3)

引入复空间相干度 exp{ $-[(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2]/2\sigma_0^2$ },根据(3)式,截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯 光束互谱密度可以表示为

$$W(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},0) = \sum_{p=1}^{M} \sum_{q=1}^{M} A_{p} A_{q}^{*} W_{x}(x_{1},x_{2},0) W_{y}(y_{1},y_{2},0), \qquad (4)$$

式中

$$W_{X}(X_{1}, X_{2}, 0) = \cosh[\Omega_{0}(X_{1})] \cosh[\Omega_{0}(X_{2})] \exp\left(-\frac{X_{1}^{2} + X_{2}^{2}}{\omega_{0}^{2}}\right) \times \exp\left(-\frac{B_{p}X_{1}^{2} + B_{q}^{*}X_{2}^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(X_{1} - X_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{ik(X_{1}^{2} - X_{2}^{2})}{2F}\right], \quad X = x, y, \quad (5)$$

式中 o<sub>0</sub> 表征光束相干性, F 为焦距。

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根据广义惠更斯-菲涅耳原理,光束的互谱密度传输可以表示为[3~10]

$$W(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},\mathbf{z}) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi z}\right)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{r}_{1}' d\mathbf{r}_{2}' W(\mathbf{r}_{1}',\mathbf{r}_{2}',0) \exp\left\{\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2z} \left[(\mathbf{r}_{1}-\mathbf{r}_{1}')^{2}-(\mathbf{r}_{2}-\mathbf{r}_{2}')^{2}\right]\right\} \times \left(\exp\left[\psi(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{1}')+\psi^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\mathbf{r}_{2}')\right]\right),$$
(6)

式中 $\lambda$ 是波长,*k*是波数(*k* = 2 $\pi/\lambda$ )。 $\phi$ (**r**<sub>1</sub>,**r**<sub>1</sub>)是由湍流介质特性决定的复相位函数。〈〉表示湍流介质的系综 平均,

$$\langle \exp[\psi(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{1}') + \psi^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\mathbf{r}_{2}')] \rangle = \exp\{-4\pi^{2}k^{2}z \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\infty} d\mathbf{k} d\boldsymbol{\xi} \Phi_{n}(\mathbf{\kappa},\alpha) \{1 - J_{0}[\mathbf{\kappa}|(1-\boldsymbol{\xi})(\mathbf{r}_{2}-\mathbf{r}_{1}) + \boldsymbol{\xi}(\mathbf{r}_{2}'-\mathbf{r}_{1}')|]\} \} = \exp\{-T(\alpha,z)[(\mathbf{r}_{2}-\mathbf{r}_{1})^{2} + (\mathbf{r}_{2}-\mathbf{r}_{1})(\mathbf{r}_{2}'-\mathbf{r}_{1}') + (\mathbf{r}_{2}'-\mathbf{r}_{1}')^{2}]\},$$
(7)

式中  $T(\alpha, z) = \frac{\pi^2 k^2 z}{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} \kappa^3 \Phi_n(\kappa, \alpha) d\kappa, \kappa$  是二维空间频率的大小, J<sub>0</sub> 是第一类零阶贝塞尔函数,  $\Phi_n(\kappa, \alpha)$  表示大

气湍流的折射涨落的空间功率谱。考虑内尺度和外尺度效应,非 Kolmogorov 功率谱为<sup>[24,25]</sup>

$$H_{n}(\boldsymbol{\kappa},\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = H(\boldsymbol{\alpha})\widetilde{C}_{n}^{2}\exp(-\boldsymbol{\kappa}^{2}/\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{m}^{2})(\boldsymbol{\kappa}^{2}+\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{0}^{2})^{-a/2}, \quad 0 \leqslant \boldsymbol{\kappa} < \infty, 3 < \boldsymbol{\alpha} < 4,$$
(8)

式中  $H(\alpha) = \Gamma(\alpha - 1)\cos(\alpha \pi/2)/(4\pi^2), \Gamma(\bullet)$  为伽玛函数。 $\kappa_0 = 2\pi/L_0, \kappa_m = c(\alpha)/l_0, c(\alpha) = \{\Gamma[(5-\alpha)/2] \bullet H(\alpha) \cdot 2\pi/3\}^{1/(\alpha-5)}, l_0$ 和  $L_0$ 分别是内尺度和外尺度。 $\tilde{C}_n^2$ 是广义结构参数,单位为 m<sup>3-\alpha</sup>。将(8) 式代入  $T(\alpha,z)$ 表达 式中可得<sup>[24,25]</sup>

$$T(\alpha,z) = \frac{1}{3}\pi^{2}k^{2}z \left[ \frac{A(\alpha)\widetilde{C}_{n}^{2}}{2} \frac{\kappa_{m}^{2-\alpha}\beta \exp\left(\frac{\kappa_{0}^{2}}{\kappa_{m}^{2}}\right)\Gamma\left(2-\frac{\alpha}{2},\frac{\kappa_{0}^{2}}{\kappa_{m}^{2}}\right)-2\kappa_{0}^{4-\alpha}}{\alpha-2} \right],$$
(9)

式中 $\beta = 2\kappa_0^2 - 2\kappa_m^2 + \alpha \kappa_m^2$ ,  $\Gamma(\bullet, \bullet)$  为不完全伽玛函数。 联立(4)~(9)式可得

$$W(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},z) = \sum_{p=1}^{M} \sum_{q=1}^{M} A_{p} A_{q}^{*} W_{x}(x_{1},x_{2},z) W_{y}(y_{1},y_{2},z), \qquad (10)$$

$$W_{X}(X_{1}, X_{2}, z) = \frac{k}{8z \sqrt{A'_{1}A'_{2} - B'^{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{1} \sum_{n=0}^{1} \exp\left\{\frac{\Omega_{0}^{2}\left[A'_{1} + A'_{2} + 2(-1)^{m+n}B'\right]}{4(A'_{1}A'_{2} - B'^{2})}\right\} \times \exp(D_{1}X_{1}^{2} + 2F_{1}X_{1} + 2GX_{1}X_{2} + 2F_{2}X_{2} + D_{2}X_{2}^{2}), \quad X = x, y,$$
(11)

式中

$$A_{1}^{\prime} = \frac{B_{p}}{a_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{w_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} + \frac{ik}{2F} - \frac{ik}{2z} + T(\alpha, z), \qquad (12)$$

$$A'_{2} = \frac{B_{q}^{*}}{a_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{w_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} - \frac{ik}{2F} + \frac{ik}{2z} + T(\alpha, z), \qquad (13)$$

$$B' = \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} + T(\alpha, z),$$
(14)

$$C = -T(\alpha, z) + \frac{\mathrm{i}k}{z},\tag{15}$$

$$D_{1} = \frac{[T(\alpha,z)]^{2}A_{1}' + 2T(\alpha,z)B'C^{*} + A_{2}'(C^{*})^{2}}{4(A_{1}'A_{2}' - B'^{2})} - T(\alpha,z) + \frac{ik}{2z},$$
(16)

$$D_{2} = \frac{[T(\alpha,z)]^{2}A_{2}' + 2T(\alpha,z)B'C + A_{1}'C^{2}}{4(A_{1}'A_{2}' - B'^{2})} - T(\alpha,z) - \frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2z},$$
(17)

$$F_{1} = \frac{(-1)^{m} \Omega_{0} A_{2}^{\prime} C^{*} + (-1)^{n} \Omega_{0} B^{\prime} C^{*} + (-1)^{m} \Omega_{0} T(\alpha, z) B^{\prime} + (-1)^{n} \Omega_{0} T(\alpha, z) A_{1}^{\prime}}{4(A_{1}^{\prime} A_{2}^{\prime} - B^{\prime 2})},$$
(18)

$$F_{2} = \frac{(-1)^{n} \Omega_{0} A_{1}^{\prime} C + (-1)^{m} \Omega_{0} B^{\prime} C + (-1)^{n} \Omega_{0} T(\alpha, z) B^{\prime} + (-1)^{m} \Omega_{0} T(\alpha, z) A_{2}^{\prime}}{4(A_{1}^{\prime} A_{2}^{\prime} - B^{\prime 2})},$$
(19)

$$G = \frac{T(\alpha, z)A_{1}'C + B'CC^{*} + B'[T(\alpha, z)]^{2} + T(\alpha, z)A_{2}'C^{*}}{4(A_{1}'A_{2}' - B'^{2})} + T(\alpha, z).$$
(20)

令  $r_2 = r_1$ ,由(10),(11)式可得平均光强分布为

$$\langle I(\mathbf{r},z)\rangle = \sum_{p=1}^{M} \sum_{q=1}^{M} A_{p} A_{q}^{*} \langle I_{x}(x,z)\rangle \langle I_{y}(y,z)\rangle, \qquad (21)$$

式中

$$I_{X}(X,z) = \frac{k}{8z \sqrt{A'_{1}A'_{2} - B'^{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{1} \sum_{n=0}^{1} \exp\left\{\frac{\Omega_{0}^{2}\left[A'_{1} + A'_{2} + 2(-1)^{m+n}B'\right]}{4(A'_{1}A'_{2} - B'^{2})}\right\} \times \exp\left[(D_{1} + D_{2} + 2G)X^{2} + 2(F_{1} + F_{2})X\right], \quad X = x, y.$$
(22)

对于能量传输等应用领域,关心的是远场特定面积内的桶中功率(PIB, P<sub>IB</sub>)。考虑光束截断造成能量损耗,远场光斑的桶中功率为

$$P'_{\rm IB} = \gamma(a_0) \times P_{\rm IB}, \qquad (23)$$

式中  $\gamma(a_0)$ 表征光束截断对传输能量的影响。由(1)式可得

$$\begin{split} \gamma(a_{0}) &= \frac{\int_{-a_{0}}^{a_{0}} \int_{-\infty}^{a_{0}} |u(\boldsymbol{r},0)|^{2} dx dy}{\int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty-\infty} |u(\boldsymbol{r},0)|^{2} dx dy} = \frac{H^{2}}{\left[1 + \exp(w_{0}^{2} \Omega_{0}^{2}) + 2\exp\left(\frac{w_{0}^{2} \Omega_{0}^{2}}{2}\right)\right]}, \end{split}$$
(24)  
$$H &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{h=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{1} \exp\left\{\frac{w_{0}^{2} \Omega_{0}^{2}}{4} \left[1 + (-1)^{h+j}\right]\right\} \left\{ \operatorname{erf}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{w_{0}}a_{0} - \frac{w_{0} \Omega_{0} \left[(-1)^{h} + (-1)^{j}\right]}{2\sqrt{2}}\right\} + \operatorname{erf}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{w_{0}}a_{0} + \frac{w_{0} \Omega_{0} \left[(-1)^{h} + (-1)^{j}\right]}{2\sqrt{2}}\right\} \right\}. \end{split}$$
(25)

0502008-3

可计算得 P<sub>B</sub>为

$$P_{\rm B} = \frac{\int_{-h-h}^{h} \langle I(\mathbf{r},z) \rangle dxdy}{\int_{-\infty-\infty}^{\infty} \langle I(\mathbf{r},z) \rangle dxdy} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{M} \sum_{q=1}^{M} A_{p}A_{q}^{*}L^{2}}{\sum_{p=1}^{M} \sum_{q=1}^{M} A_{p}A_{q}^{*}(L')^{2}},$$

$$L = \frac{k}{8z \sqrt{A_{1}'A_{2}'-B'^{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{1} \sum_{n=0}^{1} \exp\left\{\frac{\Omega_{0}^{2} \left[A_{1}'+A_{2}'+2(-1)^{m+n}B'\right]}{4(A_{1}'A_{2}'-B'^{2})}\right\} \exp\left[\left(\frac{F_{1}+F_{2}}{\sqrt{-D_{1}-D_{2}-2G}}\right)^{2}\right] \times \left[\exp\left(\sqrt{-D_{1}-D_{2}-2G}h-\frac{F_{1}+F_{2}}{\sqrt{-D_{1}-D_{2}-2G}}\right)+\exp\left(\sqrt{-D_{1}-D_{2}-2G}h+\frac{F_{1}+F_{2}}{\sqrt{-D_{1}-D_{2}-2G}}\right)\right],$$

$$L' = \frac{k}{4z \sqrt{A_{1}'A_{2}'-B'^{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{1} \sum_{n=0}^{1} \exp\left\{\frac{\Omega_{0}^{2} \left[A_{1}'+A_{2}'+2(-1)^{m+n}B'\right]}{4(A_{1}'A_{2}'-B'^{2})}\right\} \exp\left[\left(\frac{F_{1}+F_{2}}{\sqrt{-(D_{1}+D_{2}+2G)}}\right)^{2}\right],$$
(26)

式中 erf(•)为误差函数,h 为桶半径。

利用(21)~(28)式可以研究截断部分相干双曲 余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输。

### 3 数值计算

假设截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束准直发射 (焦距  $F \rightarrow \infty$ ),  $\tilde{C}_n^2 = 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}$ ,  $l_0 = 0.001 \text{ m}$ ,  $L_0 = 5 \text{ m}$ ,  $\sigma_0 = 0.01 \text{ m}$ , z = 5 km。定义归一化光 强为

$$I_{\text{Normalized}} = \frac{I}{I_{\text{peak}}},$$
 (29)

式中  $I_{\text{peak}}$ 为光强的峰值。在无截断情况下,z=5 km 处光场分布如图 1 所示。从图 1 可以看出, $\Omega_0$  对远 场光场分布产生重要影响: $\Omega_0$  越小时,光场分布越 集中,能量集中度高;当  $\Omega_0$  增大时,光场分成多个 瓣,能量集中度下降。



图 1 不同  $\Omega_0$  时的远场光强分布。(a)  $\Omega_0 = 5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (b)  $\Omega_0 = 10 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (c)  $\Omega_0 = 20 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (d) 一维光强分布(y=0) Fig. 1 Intensity distributions for different  $\Omega_0$ . (a)  $\Omega_0 = 5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (b)  $\Omega_0 = 10 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (c)  $\Omega_0 = 20 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ; (d) normalized intensity at y=0

当出射光束被截断时,图2给出了不同截断孔 径下的光场分布(α=3.67)。由图2可以看出,截断 光束的传输特性不同于无截断光束:随着截断孔径 减小,光场分布趋于高斯分布并逐渐重合。

当光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输时(α= 3.05),光场分布如图3所示。比较图2与图3,可



图 2 不同孔径时的远场一维光强分布(y=0)。(a)  $a_0 = 1$  m; (b)  $a_0 = 0.5$  m; (c)  $a_0 = 0.2$  m; (d)  $a_0 = 0.1$  m Fig. 2 Far-field intensity distributions for different truncation apertures (y=0). (a)  $a_0 = 1$  m; (b)  $a_0 = 0.5$  m; (c)  $a_0 = 0.2$  m; (d)  $a_0 = 0.1$  m



图 3 非 Kolmogorov 湍流中(α=3.05),不同孔径时远场一维光强分布(y=0)。(a) a<sub>0</sub>=1 m; (b) a<sub>0</sub>=0.5 m; (c) a<sub>0</sub>=0.2 m

Fig. 3 Intensity distributions for different truncation apertures in non-Kolmogorov turbulence ( $\alpha$ =3.05, y=0). (a)  $a_0 = 1$  m; (b)  $a_0 = 0.5$  m; (c)  $a_0 = 0.2$  m 知光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输不同于 Kolmogorov 湍流中的传输:在 $\alpha$ =3.05时,光场分 布呈高斯分布,并在截断作用下不断重合。

图 4 给出了在不同截断孔径情况下,不同湍流

中的光场分布。从图 4 可以看出:在截断孔径不变的情况下,随着 α 减小,光场分布趋于高斯分布;在 α 不变的情况下,随着截断孔径减小,光场分布变成 高斯分布。



图 4 不同截断情况下,不同湍流中的一维光强分布(y=0)。(a)  $a_0 = 1$  m; (b)  $a_0 = 0.5$  m; (c)  $a_0 = 0.2$  m Fig. 4 Intensity distributions for different truncation apertures in different turbulences (y=0). (a)  $a_0 = 1$  m; (b)  $a_0 = 0.5$  m; (c)  $a_0 = 0.2$  m



图 5 桶中功率  $P_{\rm B}$ 随  $\alpha$  的变化。(a) z=5 km; (b) z=10 km; (c) z=5 km; (d) z=10 km Fig. 5  $P_{\rm IB}$  as a function of  $\alpha$ . (a) z=5 km; (b) z=10 km; (c) z=5 km; (d) z=10 km

图 5 给出了不同传输距离桶中功率随  $\alpha$  的变 化。其中图 5(a)和(b)中  $\Omega_0 = 10 \text{ m}^{-1}, h = 0.2 \text{ m};$ 图 5(c)和(d)中, $a_0 = 0.2 \text{ m}, h = 0.2 \text{ m}$ 。分析可知: 随着  $\alpha$  值增大,桶中功率先减小,当  $\alpha = 3.06$ 时,桶 中功率减到最小值,继续增大  $\alpha$  值,桶中功率不断增 加;随着截断孔径减小,桶中功率先增加,当  $a_0 <$  0.6 m后,随着截断孔径减小,桶中功率也减小;随 着 Ω。增大,桶中功率下降。由以上分析可知:当截 断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在湍流中传输时,存 在最优截断孔径,同时湍流特性和光束特性对远场 桶中功率均会产生重要影响。(1)式可以写为

$$u(\mathbf{r},0) = \exp\left(\frac{\Omega_0^2 w_0^2}{2}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{1} \sum_{s=0}^{1} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left[x - \frac{(-1)^r \Omega_0 w_0^2}{2}\right]^2 + \left[y - \frac{(-1)^s \Omega_0 w_0^2}{2}\right]^2}{w_0^2}\right\}.$$
 (30)

由(30)式可知,双曲余弦高斯光束可以表示为 四束高斯光束构成的 2×2 光束阵列,因此,由于高 斯光束的特性,双曲余弦高斯光束远场会出现一个 主瓣、多个旁瓣。由于截断孔径的衍射作用,中央主 瓣能量增加;同时,截断会造成能量损失。在上述效 应的作用下,存在一个最优截断孔径<sup>[37]</sup>。

#### 4 结 论

本文对截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov湍流大气中的传输特性进行了计算与 分析,基于广义惠更斯-菲涅耳原理,推导了光强分 布和桶中功率随传输距离的演变公式。计算结果表 明:截断部分相干双曲余弦高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov湍流中的传输特性不同于 Kolmgorov 湍流中的传输;光束截断孔径减小或α减小均会加 速光场分布向高斯分布演化;当截断部分相干双曲 余弦高斯光束在湍流中传输时,存在最优截断孔径, 同时湍流特性和光束特性对远场桶中功率均会产生 重要影响。本文结果可为远距离遥感、成像和通信 等系统设计提供一定的参考。

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