

中国激光

瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达低层风场反演方法研究

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摘要 分析了传统瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达在低层风场中的风速反演误差, 结果表明, 该激光雷达在 $\pm 50 \text{ m/s}$ 风速范围, 3 km 高度下的风速反演误差达到 $4 \sim 5 \text{ m/s}$ 。因此, 基于 S6 瑞利-布里渊散射模型, 提出了一种基于瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达数据反演低层风场和气溶胶后向散射比的方法。仿真结果表明, 本方法可以同时反演出风速和气溶胶后向散射比, 且精度较高。实测风场反演结果表明, 相比传统方法, 本方法得到的水平风速廓线与探空气球法得到的结果吻合度较高, 在 6 km 高度下尤为明显, 验证了本方法在低层风场反演中的优势。

关键词 遥感; 多普勒激光雷达; Fabry-Perot 干涉仪; 瑞利-米散射

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1 引言

目前, 多普勒激光雷达是对大气三维风场进行高精度、高时空分辨率遥感探测最有效的工具之一。一般以大气中的气溶胶颗粒物或大气分子作为主要探测目标, 由于气溶胶粒子的质量较大, 因此, 可忽略大量气溶胶粒子的布朗运动对散射光谱谱线的展宽效应, 将气溶胶米散射谱宽近似为很窄的发射激光谱宽(约为几十 MHz); 而大气分子的质量很小, 大量分子热运动对散射光谱谱线的展宽效应比较明显, 其瑞利散射谱很宽, 约为 $1 \sim 3 \text{ GHz}$ (与大气温度和工作波长有关)。因此, 若以气溶胶粒子为主要探测目标, 一般采用相干探测多普勒激光雷达^[1-3]或米散射直接探测多普勒激光雷达^[4-6]; 若以大气分子为主要探测目标, 一般采用瑞利散射直接探测多普勒激光雷达^[7-14]。为了能同时利用米散射和瑞利散射信号进行风场测量, Souprayen 等^[7-10]在基于 Fabry-Perot 干涉仪(FPI)双边缘技术的瑞利散射直接探

测多普勒激光雷达中, 通过优化两个边缘通道鉴频器 FPI 的带宽和峰峰间隔, 使设定温度和零风速条件下分子的瑞利散射信号风速测量灵敏度和气溶胶米散射信号风速测量灵敏度相同。Souprayen 等^[7]研制的 532 nm 瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达的风速探测范围可达 $8 \sim 50 \text{ km}$, Gentry 等^[10]研制的 355 nm 多普勒激光雷达可获取 $1.8 \sim 35 \text{ km}$ 的水平风场。但这些方法在低层大气风速反演过程中还存在一些问题: 1) 只有在设定温度和零风速条件下, 分子和气溶胶散射信号的风速测量灵敏度相等, 而低层大气的实际温度与设定温度通常相差较大、风速也不为零, 且低层气溶胶浓度较大, 直接用气溶胶和分子散射混合信号进行风速反演的误差较大; 2) 低层大气密度高、压强大, 大气分子的布里渊非弹性散射强度较大, 传统反演高层大气风场采用的分子瑞利散射高斯谱模型不能准确描述低层大气分子的散射过程。沈法华等^[12-13]改进了基于瑞利散射多普勒激光雷达反演 10 km 以上高度风场的方法, 解决了

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大气温和高层云对风场反演的影响。但该方法针对的是 10 km 以上高度的风场反演,未考虑布里渊散射的影响,不适用于低层风场反演。庄鹏等^[15]搭建了一套基于三通道 FPI 532 nm 瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达验证系统,并开展了 FPI 透过率校准实验、径向风速连续观测实验以及水平风场对比观测实验。该系统与探空气球法得到的实验数据在高层风场中的吻合度较高,但在低层风场中的偏差较大。为了提高低层风场的反演精度,针对上述问题,本文拓展了瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达系统的低层风场探测能力,并进一步研究了相应的反演方法。

2 风场测量原理

采用双边缘技术测量瑞利散射信号和米散射信号多普勒频移量的原理类似,但分子热运动产生的多普勒展宽效应使瑞利散射谱宽比米散射谱宽大得多,进行多普勒频率检测时鉴频器 FPI 的参数不同。图 1 为基于 FPI 的瑞利-米散射多普勒频率测量原理,主要利用频谱分布相同而中心频率不同的两个 FPI(FPI-1 和 FPI-2)作为边缘鉴频器,两个 FPI 的透过率频谱位于瑞利散射谱的两翼。此外,由于 FPI-1 和 FPI-2 的透过率峰值间距较大,FPI-1 和 FPI-2 频谱交点处的速度灵敏度较低。为了提高测量精度,用第三个 FPI(FPI-L)作为单边缘鉴频器测量并锁定发射激光频率。该 FPI 的频谱分布与其他两个 FPI 相同,但其右侧的半峰全宽(FWHM)位置正好位于 FPI-1 和 FPI-2 频谱的交叉点处。实际测量时将发射激光频率锁定在 FPI-1 和 FPI-2 透过率的交叉点附近,并利用 FPI-L 准确测量出发射激光频率 ν_0 。若大气后向散射信号由于风场作用产生了多普勒频移,则 FPI-1 和 FPI-2 的输出光强中一个减小,另一个增大,如图 1 中阴影部分的面积。通过这两个边缘通道信号的比值可以反演出后

向散射光的频率 ν ,而多普勒频移量 $\nu_d = \nu - \nu_0$,通过 ν_d 可获得径向风速 V_r 。

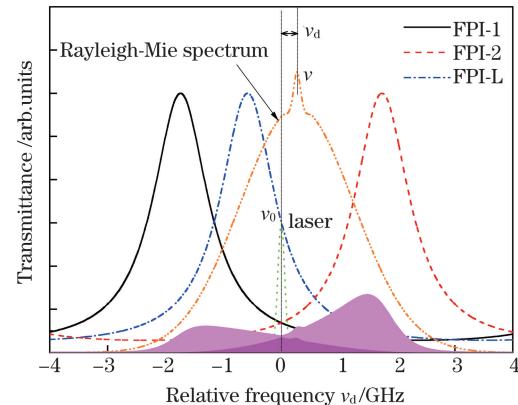


图 1 基于 FPI 的瑞利-米散射多普勒频率测量原理
Fig. 1 Measurement principle of the Rayleigh-Mie scattering Doppler frequency based on FPI

3 风场反演方法

根据风速测量原理设计的接收机光路如图 2 所示。其中,参考光为激光器直接发出的少量激光,在外场风场测量过程中主要用于测量和锁定发射激光频率。参考光由光纤先导入准直镜准直,再经过分束镜(BS1);反射部分由锁定能量通道光电探测器(PD-EL)测量,透射部分正入射到 FPI-L 后由锁定信号通道光电探测器(PD-SL)测量。不同高度的大气后向散射信号光由光纤导入准直镜准直后再经过分束镜(BS2),反射部分由能量通道光电探测器(PD-E)测量,透射部分通过透反比为 50 : 50 的分束镜(BS3)和反射镜形成两束完全相同的平行光束后,分别正入射至 FPI-1 和 FPI-2,再由信号通道 1 光电探测器(PD-S1)和信号通道 2 光电探测器(PD-S2)测量。此外,在 FPI 透过率校准定标过程中,参考光由 1×2 光纤分出一部分进入上述的大气后向散射光光路,用于测量 FPI-1 和 FPI-2 的透过率。

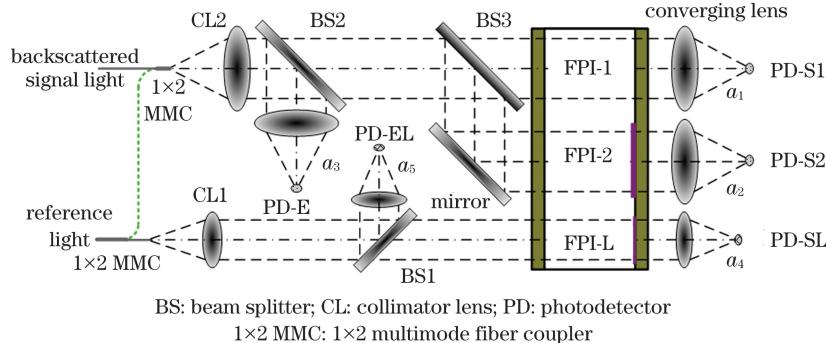


图 2 瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达接收机的光路
Fig. 2 Optical path of the Rayleigh-Mie scattering Doppler lidar receiver

3.1 透过率曲线校准

进行风场测量前,需对 FPI 透过率曲线进行校准定标。对于 FPI-L、FPI-1 和 FPI-2 透过率曲线的校准,均采用参考光作为入射光源。假定发散角为 θ_0 (参考光入射至 FPI- i 时的发散角)的单色光入射至 FPI- i 的透过率函数为 $h_i(\nu)$,其中, i 表示不同的 FPI。激光器发射的激光谱为带宽很窄的高斯谱 $G_1(\nu)$,则参考光入射至 FPI- i 的透过率函数可表示为

$$T_{1,i}(\nu) = h_i(\nu) \otimes G_1(\nu), \quad (1)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} h_i(\nu) &= (2T_{pe,i}/\theta_0^2) \int_0^{\theta_0} [1 + (4F_{e,i}^2/\pi^2) \times \\ &\sin^2(\pi\nu \cos \theta / \nu_{FSR,i})]^{-1} \sin \theta d\theta, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$G_1(\nu) = (1/\pi\Delta\nu_1^2)^{1/2} \exp(-\nu^2/\Delta\nu_1^2), \quad (3)$$

式中, \otimes 为卷积运算符号, $T_{pe,i}$ 为 FPI- i 的峰值透过率, $F_{e,i} = \pi R_{e,i}^{1/2} / (1 - R_{e,i})$ 为 FPI- i 的有效精细度, $R_{e,i}$ 为有效反射率, $\nu_{FSR,i}$ 为 FPI- i 自由谱间距, $\Delta\nu_1 = \Delta\nu / (4 \ln 2)^{1/2}$ 为发射激光 $1/e$ 高度的谱宽, $\Delta\nu$ 为发射激光的 FWHM。

通过腔长扫描程序使 FPI 控制器驱动压电致动器(PZT)按设定的扫描步长和范围均匀扫描 FPI 腔长(等效于均匀改变发射激光的频率),获得对应的五个探测器信号数据列 $S_1(\nu_m)$ 、 $S_2(\nu_m)$ 、 $S_E(\nu_m)$ 、 $S_{SL}(\nu_m)$ 和 $S_{EL}(\nu_m)$,其中, m 为扫描 FPI 腔长的步数, ν_m 为第 m 步对应的频率。令 $\tau_{1,1}(\nu_m) = S_1(\nu_m)/S_E(\nu_m)$, $\tau_{1,2}(\nu_m) = S_2(\nu_m)/S_E(\nu_m)$, $\tau_{1,L}(\nu_m) = S_{SL}(\nu_m)/S_{EL}(\nu_m)$, 得到 $T_{1,1}(\nu_m) = (a_3/a_1)\tau_{1,1}(\nu_m)$, $T_{1,2}(\nu_m) = (a_3/a_2)\tau_{1,2}(\nu_m)$, $T_{1,L}(\nu_m) = (a_5/a_4)\tau_{1,L}(\nu_m)$, 其中, $a_1 \sim a_5$ 为系统校准参数。对 $[\nu_m, T_{1,i}(\nu_m)]$ 进行非线性最小二乘拟合,就能得到参数 $T_{pe,i}$ 、 $F_{e,i}$ 和 $\nu_{FSR,i}$ 的值以及 $T_{1,i}(\nu)$ 的函数表达式^[15]。

激光器发射激光的频率和 FPI 频谱的稳定性受环境温度的影响,进而影响了校准曲线及后续风速测量的准确性。已有实验结果表明,温度每变化 1 K,系统采用的 FPI 频谱就会漂移 231.6 MHz。因此,除了对种子激光器进行常规温控处理外,还研制了一款基于半导体和比例-积分-微分(PID)算法的 FPI 温控箱,以精确控制 FPI 周围的温度。同时,设置了空气循环系统,使 FPI 周围环境温度能快速稳定,温控精度可达 0.01 K。此外,在稳频的基础上,还采用了 FPI 频谱跟踪发射激光频率的相对锁频技术,使 FPI 频谱与激光频率保持相对稳

定,进一步减小了 FPI 频谱漂移和激光频率抖动对测量精度的影响,确保系统具有良好的风场探测性能。

3.2 发射激光频率反演

在外场风场测量过程中,参考光入射至锁定通道 FPI-L 前后两个探测器 PD-EL 和 PD-SL 测得的信号分别为 I_{EL} 和 I_{SL} 。以校准好的 FPI-L 透过率曲线右侧 FWHM 对应的频率为起始频率,在 ± 80 m/s 径向风速对应的频率范围进行精细采样,再对采样点进行多项式拟合,得到 $T_{1,L}(\nu)$ 在采样范围内的反函数 $\nu(T_{1,L})$,进而得到发射激光频率 $\nu_0 = \nu[(a_5 I_{SL} / (a_4 I_{EL}))]$ 。

3.3 后向散射光多普勒频移量和散射比的反演

3.3.1 后向散射光入射至 FPI 的透过率

发射激光谱为高斯谱 $G_1(\nu)$,其进入大气后的后向散射光中包含了米散射和瑞利-布里渊散射光,则入射至两个边缘通道 FPI- i ($i=1, 2$) 的透过率分别为

$$T_{M,i}(\nu) = h_i(\nu) \otimes G_M(\nu), \quad (4)$$

$$T_{R-B,i}(\nu, T, P) = h_i(\nu) \otimes G_1(\nu) \otimes G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P), \quad (5)$$

式中, $G_M(\nu)$ 为气溶胶米散射谱,忽略气溶胶布朗运动对散射光谱的线展宽效应时, $G_M(\nu) = G_1(\nu)$, $G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$ 为瑞利-布里渊散射增宽谱, T 和 P 分别为大气温度和压强。透过率曲线校准过程中已得到 $T_{1,i}(\nu)$,因此,(4)式、(5)式也可表示为

$$T_{M,i}(\nu) = T_{1,i}(\nu), \quad (6)$$

$$T_{R-B,i}(\nu, T, P) = T_{1,i}(\nu) \otimes G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P). \quad (7)$$

瑞利-布里渊散射增宽谱包含瑞利散射和布里渊散射两部分,其中,瑞利散射是由大气分子热运动引起的弹性散射,散射光频谱会发生较大展宽,但中心频率不发生移动;自布里渊散射是由气体内部热密度扰动引起的非弹性散射,中心频率会向高频或低频移动,并出现正反两个 Stokes 布里渊峰。由于布里渊散射频移较小,瑞利散射和布里渊散射谱通常会混叠在一起,且瑞利-布里渊散射谱的线型主要由气体密度决定。通常用散射波长和气体分子平均自由程之比 y 将瑞利-布里渊散射分为 3 个区域,假设大气服从理想气体定律,根据 Sutherland 黏度公式可得到 $y = 23.3 P \lambda_0 (T + 111) / T^2$,其中, λ_0 为发射激光的波长, P 、 T 和 λ_0 的单位分别为 kPa、K 和 nm^[16]。当 $y \gg 1$ 时,散射发生在流体力学区域,散射谱线可用 Navier-Stokes 方程描述,近似为三个洛伦兹线型之和;当 $y \ll 1$ 时,散射发生在克努森区

域,散射谱线可用高斯线型描述;当 $0.3 < y < 3$ 时,散射发生在动力学区域,散射谱线可用基于密度扰动的玻尔兹曼方程描述^[17-18]。

在高层大气压强很小时, y 很小, 可忽略布里渊散射效应, 用瑞利散射增宽谱线 $G_R(\nu, T)$ 代替 $G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$, 用 $T_R(\nu, T)$ 代替 $T_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$, 则 $G_R(\nu, T)$ 可表示为

$$G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P) = g_{R-B}(\nu, T, P) / \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g_{R-B}(\nu, T, P) d\nu, \quad (9)$$

式中, $g_{R-B}(\nu, T, P) = \text{Re}[\mathbf{X}(1)]$, $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}$, Re 表示取实部操作, $\mathbf{X}(1)$ 为列向量 \mathbf{X} 的第 1 个元素, 其中

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -J_{020}I_{00}^{00} + j & -J_{020}I_{01}^{00} & (J_{020} - J_{110})I_{10}^{00} & (J_{020} - J_{100})I_{10}^{00} & J_{100}^{00}I_{10}^{00} & J_{011}^{110}I_{11}^{00} \\ -J_{020}I_{00}^{01} & -J_{020}I_{01}^{01} + j & (J_{020} - J_{110})I_{11}^{01} & (J_{020} - J_{100})I_{11}^{01} & J_{100}^{00}I_{10}^{01} & J_{011}^{110}I_{11}^{01} \\ -J_{020}I_{00}^{11} & -J_{020}I_{01}^{11} & (J_{020} - J_{110})I_{11}^{11} - j & (J_{020} - J_{100})I_{11}^{11} & J_{100}^{00}I_{10}^{11} & J_{011}^{110}I_{11}^{11} \\ -J_{020}I_{00}^{10} & -J_{020}I_{01}^{10} & (J_{020} - J_{110})I_{11}^{10} - j & (J_{020} - J_{100})I_{11}^{10} - j & J_{100}^{00}I_{10}^{10} & J_{011}^{110}I_{11}^{10} \\ 0 & 0 & -J_{011}^{110}I_{01}^{00} & -J_{001}^{00}I_{00}^{00} + j & (J_{001} - J_{020})I_{00}^{00} + j & (J_{011} - J_{020})I_{01}^{00} \\ 0 & 0 & -J_{011}^{110}I_{01}^{01} & -J_{001}^{00}I_{00}^{01} & (J_{001} - J_{020})I_{00}^{01} & (J_{011} - J_{020})I_{01}^{01} + j \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = (I_{00}^{00} \quad I_{00}^{01} \quad I_{00}^{11} \quad I_{00}^{10} \quad 0 \quad 0)^T. \quad (11)$$

定义 $x = 2\pi\nu/kv_0$, $y = P/\eta k v_0$, $z = x + jy$, 其中, $j^2 = -1$, $k = 4\pi \sin \alpha / \lambda_0$, α 为入射光与散射光的夹角, 考虑到后向散射光时, $\alpha = \pi$, $v_0 = (2k_b T/M)^{1/2}$ 为热速度, η 为大气剪切黏滞系数。此外, 大气内部弛豫数 $R_{\text{int}} = 1.5\eta_b/(\eta\gamma)$, Eucken 因子 $f_u = M\sigma\gamma/(\eta k_b c_{\text{int}})$, 其中, η_b 为大気体黏滞系数, $\gamma = c_{\text{int}}/(1.5 + c_{\text{int}})$, c_{int} 为无量纲内部比热容, σ 为大气热导率。在反演算法程序中设定 $\eta = 17.63 \times 10^{-6}$ kg/(m·s), $\eta_b/\eta = 0.73$, $\sigma = 25.2 \times 10^{-3}$ W/(m·K), $c_{\text{int}} = 1$ 。则 \mathbf{A} 和 \mathbf{B} 中的变量可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} J_{020} &= -y, \\ J_{100} &= -\gamma y / R_{\text{int}}, \\ J_{001} &= (1.5/c_{\text{int}})J_{100}, \\ J_{110} &= (2/3)J_{020} + (5/6)J_{100}, \\ J_{100}^{00} &= \sqrt{1.5/c_{\text{int}}} J_{100}, \\ J_{011}^{110} &= \sqrt{5/(8c_{\text{int}})} J_{100}, \\ J_{011} &= \\ &- \frac{2}{3}y \frac{0.4c_{\text{int}} + (3+c_{\text{int}})\gamma/(2R_{\text{int}}) + 9f_u\gamma/(16R_{\text{int}}^2)}{-1 + (4/15)f_u(1.5 + c_{\text{int}}) + c_{\text{int}}f_u/(3R_{\text{int}})}, \\ I_{00}^{00} &= w_0 / \sqrt{\pi}, \\ I_{01}^{00} &= I_{00}^{01} = \sqrt{2/\pi}w_1, \\ I_{00}^{10} &= I_{10}^{00} = (2w_2 - w_0) / \sqrt{6\pi}, \\ I_{00}^{11} &= I_{11}^{00} = (2w_3 - 3w_1) / \sqrt{5\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{01}^{01} = 2w_2 / \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$I_{01}^{10} = I_{10}^{01} = (2w_3 - w_1) / \sqrt{3\pi},$$

$$I_{01}^{11} = I_{11}^{01} = (2w_4 - 3w_2) / \sqrt{2.5\pi},$$

$$I_{11}^{11} = (13w_2 - 12w_4 + 4w_6) / (5\sqrt{\pi}),$$

$$I_{10}^{10} = (5w_0 - 4w_2 + 4w_4) / (6\sqrt{\pi}),$$

$$I_{10}^{11} = I_{11}^{10} = (7w_1 - 8w_3 + 4w_5) / \sqrt{30\pi}, \quad (12)$$

式中, $w_0(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-t^2)/(z-t) dt$, $w_1 = -\sqrt{\pi} + zw_0$, $w_2 = -zw_1$, $w_3 = -0.5\sqrt{\pi} + zw_2$, $w_4 = zw_3$, $w_5 = -0.75\sqrt{\pi} + zw_4$, $w_6 = zw_5$ 。

利用 S6 模型得到的温度为 290 K 时不同大气压强下的瑞利-布里渊散射归一化谱线, 如图 3 所

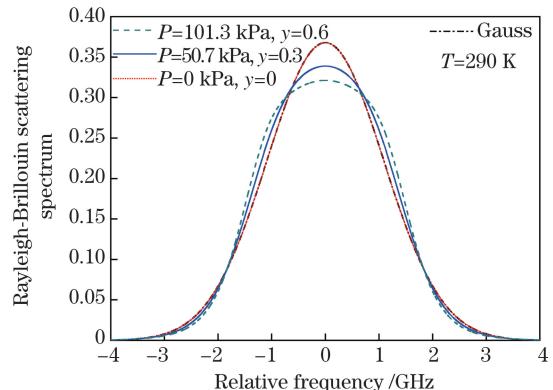
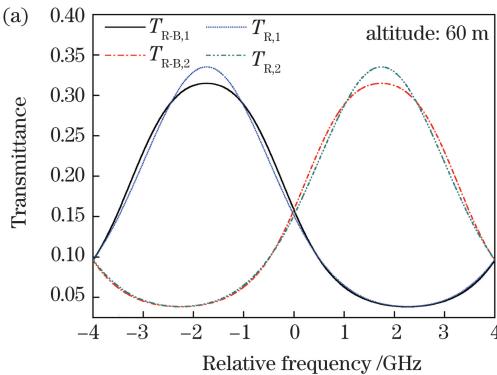


图 3 不同压强条件下的瑞利-布里渊散射归一化谱线

Fig. 3 Normalized Rayleigh-Brillouin scattering spectra under different pressure conditions

示。可以发现, y 越小, 瑞利-布里渊散射谱线的形状越接近纯瑞利高斯线形; 随着压强的增大, y 逐渐增大, 瑞利-布里渊散射谱线形状与纯瑞利散射高斯谱的差异也越明显。

将文献[15]中给出的参数值 ($\lambda_0 = 532 \text{ nm}$, $T_{pe,i} = 0.8$, $F_{e,i} = 8$, $R_{e,i} = 0.677$, $\nu_{FSR,i} = 8 \text{ GHz}$, $\Delta\nu = 120 \text{ MHz}$, $\theta_0 = 1.25 \text{ mrad}$, $\nu_{p,1} = -1.74 \text{ GHz}$, $\nu_{p,2} = 1.74 \text{ GHz}$, $\nu_{p,i}$ 为 FPI- i 的峰值频率, $i = 1, 2$) 代入(1)式~(3)式中, 并由(6)式得到气溶胶后向散射光入射至两个边缘通道 FPI 的透过率曲线, 结果如图 4 所示。采用 1976 年美国标准大气模式, 将大气模式中不同高度的压强和温度代入 S6 模型, 得到不同高度的瑞利-布里渊散射增宽谱 $G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$ 。再由(7)式将 $G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$ 与图 4 中的曲线进行



卷积, 得到不同高度大气瑞利-布里渊散射光入射至两个边缘通道 FPI 的透过率曲线, 结果如图 5 所示。

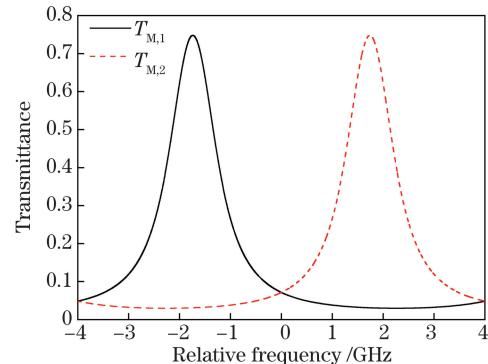


图 4 两个边缘通道 FPI 的透过率曲线

Fig. 4 FPI transmittance curves of two edge channels

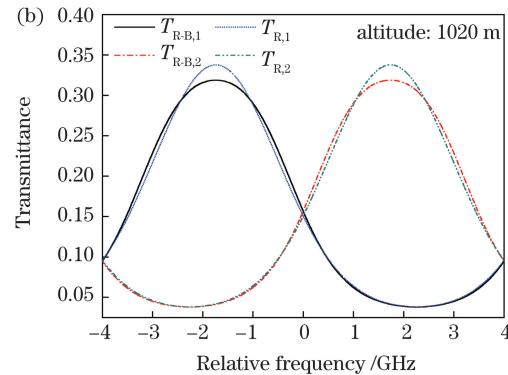


图 5 不同高度大气中两个 FPI 的透过率曲线。(a) 60 m; (b) 1020 m

Fig. 5 Transmittance curves of two FPI in the atmosphere at different altitudes. (a) 60 m; (b) 1020 m

3.3.2 基于 S6 散射模型的迭代反演方法

假定望远镜接收到的后向散射光中米散射光强为 I_M , 瑞利散射光强为 I_R , 则后向散射光入射至两

个边缘通道 FPE-1 和 FPE-2 前后三个探测器 PD-S1、PD-S2 和 PD-E 测得的信号 I_1 、 I_2 和 I_E 可分别表示为

$$I_1 = a_1 [I_M T_{M,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + I_R T_{R-B,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P)], \quad (13)$$

$$I_2 = a_2 [I_M T_{M,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + I_R T_{R-B,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P)], \quad (14)$$

$$I_E = a_3 (I_M + I_R). \quad (15)$$

定义气溶胶的后向散射比 $R_\beta = I_M/I_R + 1$, 将其代入(13)式~(15)式, 得到两个边缘通道 FPE-1 和 FPE-2 的有效透过率为

$$T_1 = (a_3/a_1) I_1/I_E = (1 - 1/R_\beta) T_{M,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + (1/R_\beta) T_{R-B,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P), \quad (16)$$

$$T_2 = (a_3/a_2) I_2/I_E = (1 - 1/R_\beta) T_{M,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + (1/R_\beta) T_{R-B,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P). \quad (17)$$

定义有效频率响应函数为

$$Q(\nu) = (T_1 - T_2)/(T_1 + T_2). \quad (18)$$

若风场反演时仍采用高斯谱模型近似表示瑞利-布里渊散射谱, 不考虑气溶胶散射的影响(传统反演方法)时, 风速的反演误差为

$$\Delta V = (Q^{-1} - Q_R^{-1}) \times \lambda_0/2, \quad (19)$$

式中, $Q_R(\nu) = (T_{R,1} - T_{R,2})/(T_{R,1} + T_{R,2})$ 。将 1976 年美国标准大气模式中不同高度的气溶胶后向散射比代入(16)式、(17)式, 根据(18)式得到的有效频率响应函数 $Q(\nu)$ 以及纯瑞利散射信号的频率响应函数 $Q_R(\nu)$, 结果如图 6 所示。可以发现, 两条曲线有明显差异, 这种差异造成的风速反演误差如

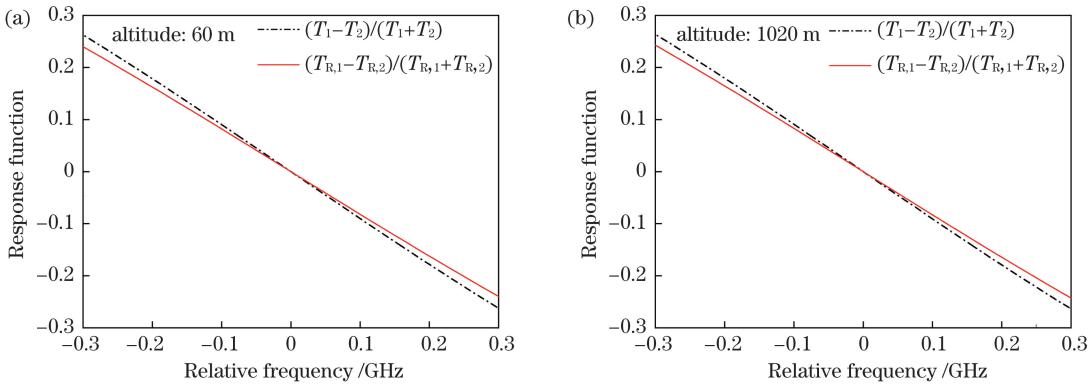


图 6 不同高度的有效频率响应函数。(a) 60 m;(b) 1020 m

Fig. 6 Effective frequency response functions at different altitudes. (a) 60 m; (b) 1020 m

图 7 所示。可以发现,在 $\pm 50 \text{ m/s}$ 的风速范围内,3 km 以下高度的风速反演误差会达到 $4\sim 5 \text{ m/s}$,相对误差超过 -10% ,因此,必须对传统瑞利散射多

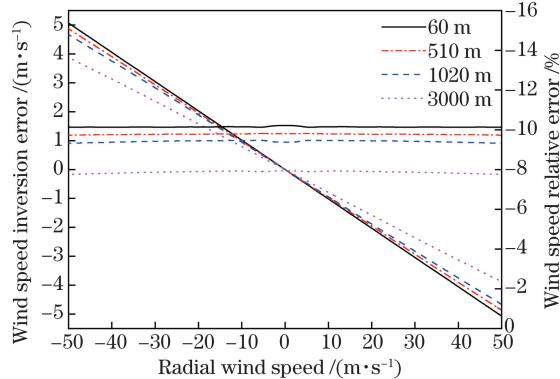


图 7 不同高度的风速反演误差

Fig. 7 Wind speed inversion errors at different altitudes

普勒激光雷达风速反演方法进行改进。

由于 $\tau_{1,i}(\nu) = (a_i/a_3) T_{1,i}(\nu)$,令 $\tau_{R-B,i}(\nu, T, P) = (a_i/a_3) T_{R-B,i}(\nu) = \tau_{1,i}(\nu) \otimes G_{R-B}(\nu, T, P)$, $i=1,2$,根据(16)式、(17)式可得到

$$I_1/I_E = R_\beta^{-1} [(R_\beta - 1)\tau_{1,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + \tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P)], \quad (20)$$

$$I_2/I_E = R_\beta^{-1} [(R_\beta - 1)\tau_{1,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + \tau_{R-B,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d, T, P)], \quad (21)$$

消去 R_β 得到

$$\frac{\tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)}{\tau_{R-B,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) - \tau_{1,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)} = \frac{I_1/I_E - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)}{I_2/I_E - \tau_{1,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)}. \quad (22)$$

对(22)式在 ν_0 附近进行泰勒展开,并略去高次项,得到

$$\nu_d = \frac{-\left[\frac{I_1}{I_E} - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0)\right]\tau_{R-B,2}(\nu_0) + \left[\frac{I_1}{I_E} - \tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0)\right]\tau_{1,2}(\nu_0) + \frac{I_2}{I_E} [\tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0) - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0)]}{\left[\frac{I_1}{I_E} - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0)\right]\tau'_{R-B,2}(\nu_0) - \left[\frac{I_1}{I_E} - \tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0)\right]\tau'_{1,2}(\nu_0) + \left[\frac{I_2}{I_E} - \tau_{R-B,2}(\nu_0)\right]\tau'_{1,1}(\nu_0) - \left[\frac{I_2}{I_E} - \tau_{1,2}(\nu_0)\right]\tau'_{R-B,1}(\nu_0)}. \quad (23)$$

(22)式通过气溶胶米散射信号和分子瑞利-布里渊散射信号混合信号反演多普勒频移量,反复迭代后可得到满足精度要求的多普勒频移量。迭代方法的步骤:1)利用(23)式得到 ν_d ,记为 $\nu_d^{(1)}$,令 $\nu_0^{(1)} = \nu_0 + \nu_d^{(1)}$ 作为新的 ν_0 ;2)将 $\nu_0^{(1)}$ 代入(23)式,再次求

得 ν_d ,记为 $\nu_d^{(2)}$,令 $\nu_0^{(2)} = \nu_0^{(1)} + \nu_d^{(2)}$ 作为新的 ν_0 ;3)重复上述步骤,直到 $n+1$ 次后 $\nu_d^{(n+1)} < \epsilon$ 停止迭代, ϵ 为设定的阈值,最终得到

$$\nu_d = \nu_0^{(n)} - \nu_0. \quad (24)$$

径向风速 $V_r = \nu_d \lambda_0 / 2$,进一步得到

$$R_\beta = \frac{\tau_{R-B,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) + \tau_{R-B,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) - \tau_{1,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)}{I_1/I_E + I_2/I_E - \tau_{1,1}(\nu_0 + \nu_d) - \tau_{1,2}(\nu_0 + \nu_d)}. \quad (25)$$

4 风场反演仿真

采用 1976 年美国标准大气模式和中科院安徽

光机所搭建的基于三通道 FPI 532 nm 瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达验证系统的设计参数^[15] 仿真激光雷达的大回波信号。假定径向风速为 30 m/s,探

测天顶角为 30° , 仿真得到三个探测器 PD-S1、PD-S2 和 PD-E 输出的信号光电子数如图 8 所示, 仿真信号中加入了采用 Monte-Carlo 方法模拟的回波信号量子噪声、背景噪声和探测器暗噪声。传统方法和本方法反演的径向风速如图 9 所示, 可以发现, 相比传统方法, 本方法得到的径向风速更接近真值, 且高度越低, 本方法的优势越明显。本方法反演的气溶胶后向散射比随高度的变化曲线及输入真值如图 10(a)所示, 图 10(b)为气溶胶后向散射比的反演值与输入真值的差随探测高度的变化情况。可以发现, 本方法可以同时准确地反演出风速和气溶胶后向散射比。

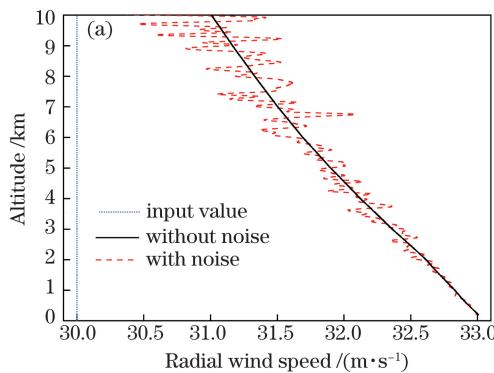


图 9 不同方法得到的径向风速。(a) 传统方法; (b) 本方法

Fig. 9 Radial wind speeds obtained by different methods. (a) Traditional method; (b) our method

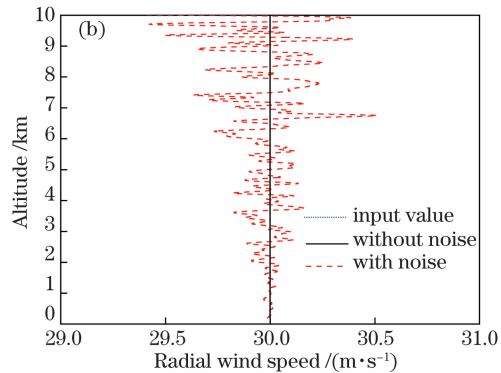


图 9 不同方法得到的径向风速。(a) 传统方法; (b) 本方法

Fig. 9 Radial wind speeds obtained by different methods. (a) Traditional method; (b) our method

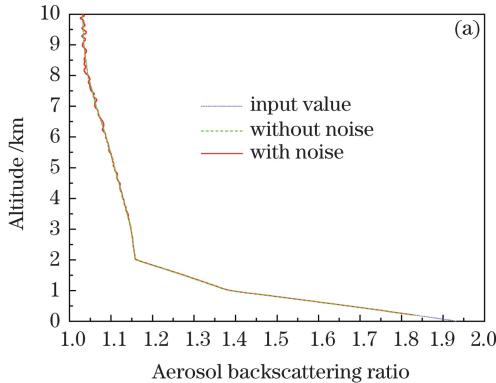


图 10 本方法得到的气溶胶后向散射比。(a) R_β 随高度的变化曲线;

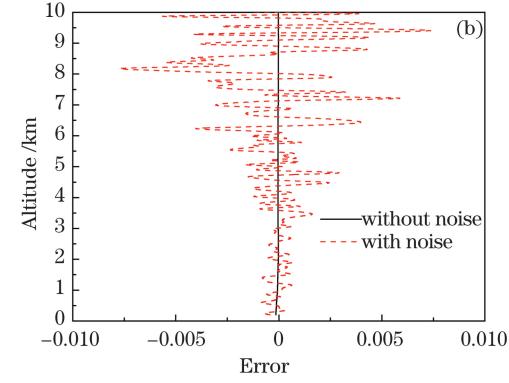


Fig. 10 Aerosol backscattering ratio obtained by our method. (a) R_β change curve with altitude; (b) error change curve with altitude

5 实际风场反演

利用中科院安徽光机所研制的瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达验证系统与探空气球在 2020 年 5 月 18 日开展了对比实验, 并通过实测数据反演水平风场。验证系统单组水平风速数据的获取周期为 8 min, 高度分辨率(径向距离分辨率乘以天顶角的余弦)为 $66.7 \text{ m}@<10 \text{ km}$ 。探空气球从 21:54 开

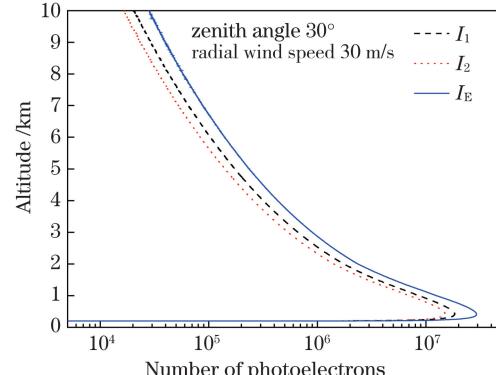
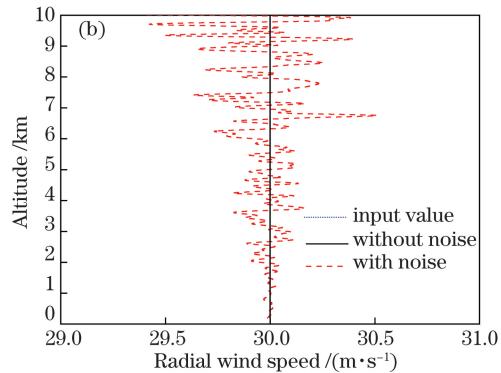
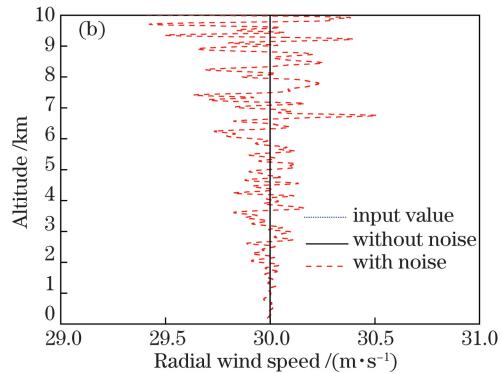
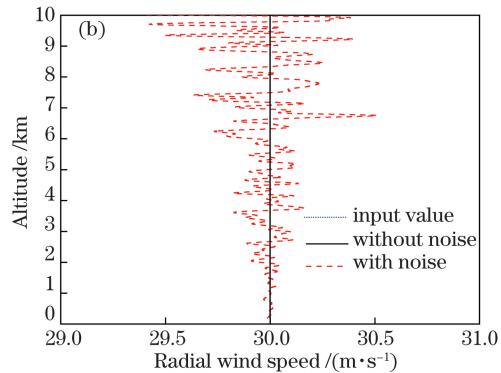
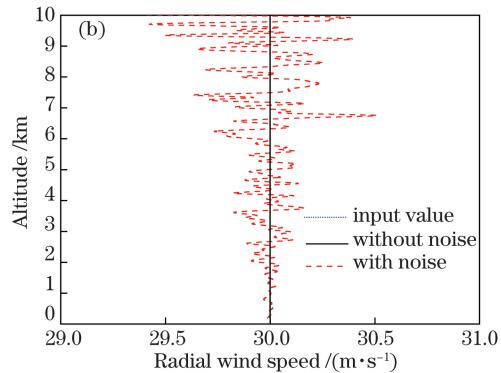
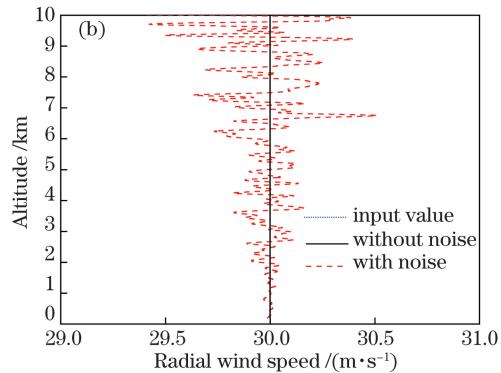
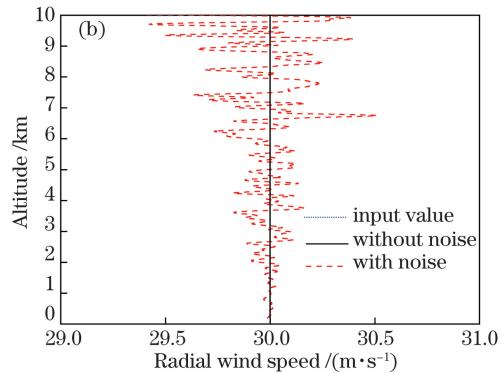
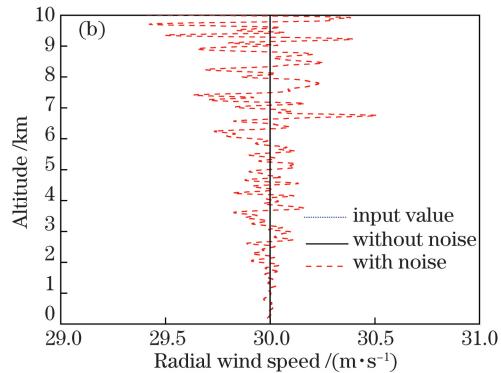
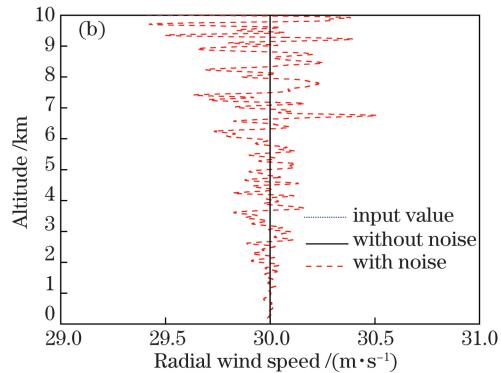
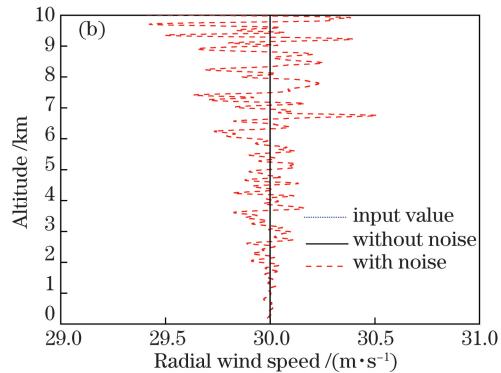
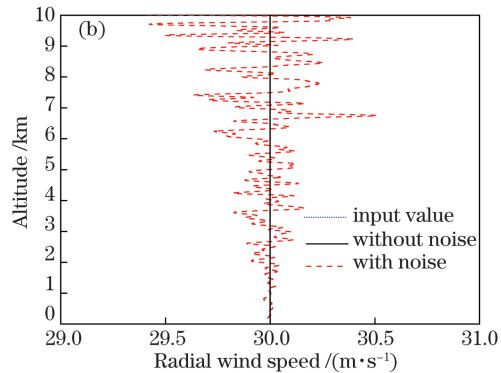
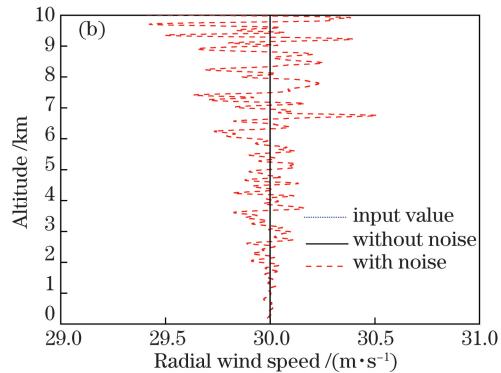
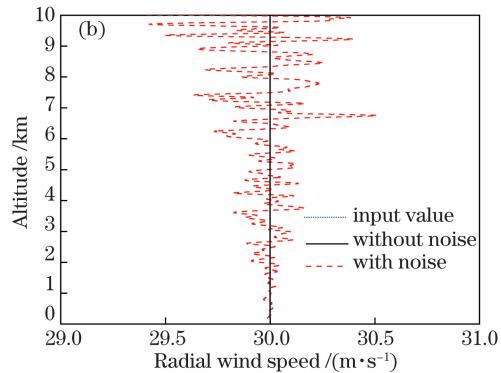
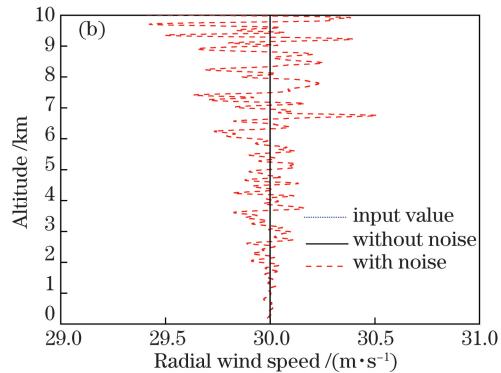
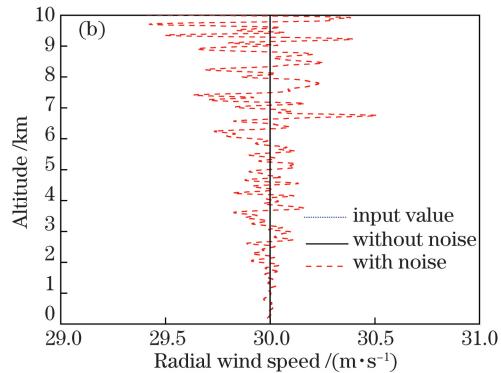
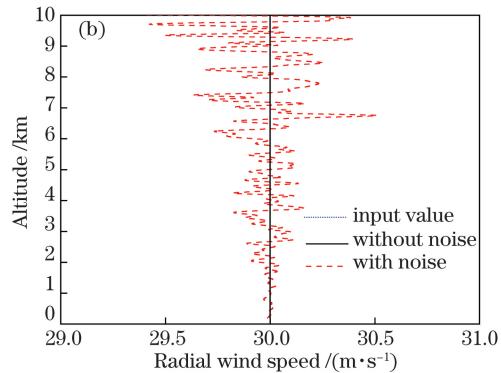
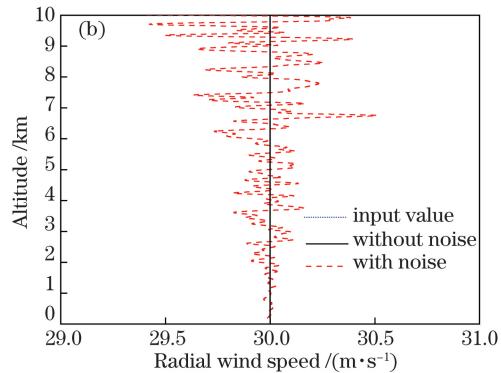
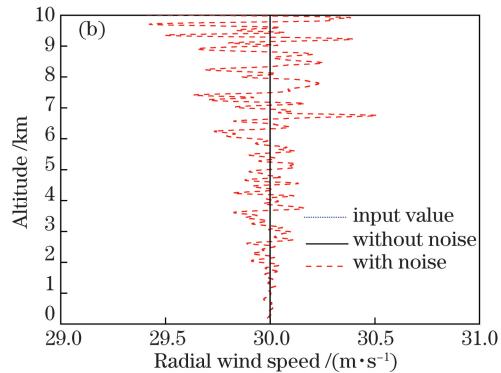
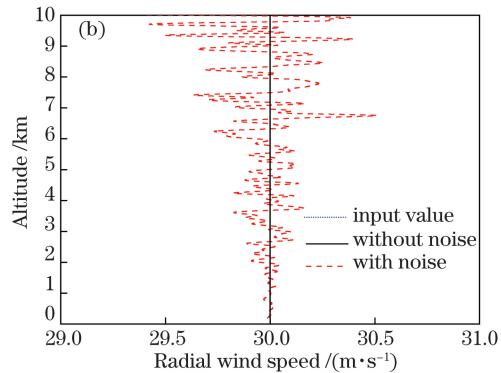
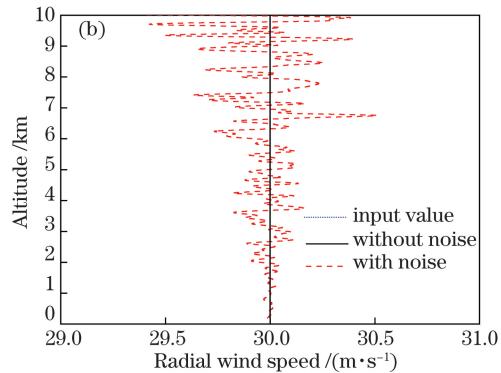
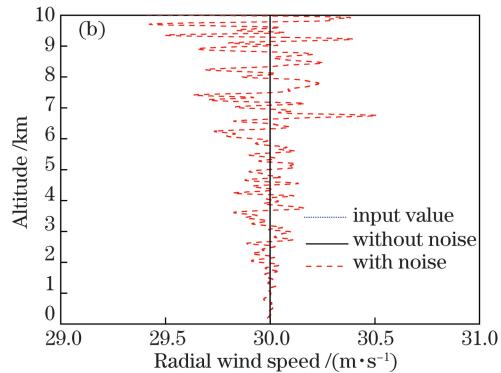
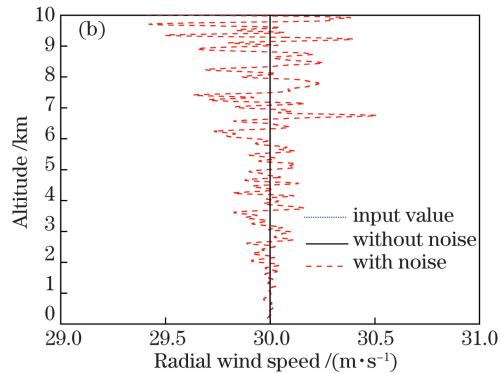
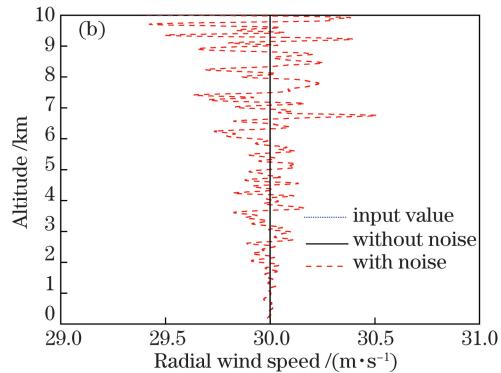
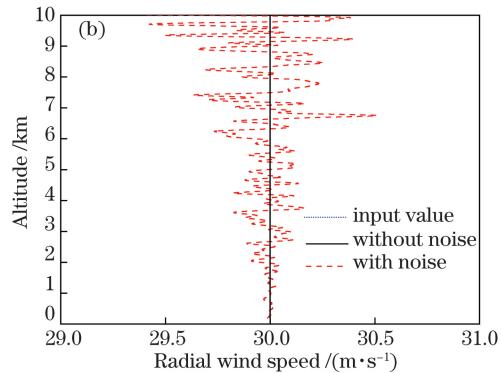
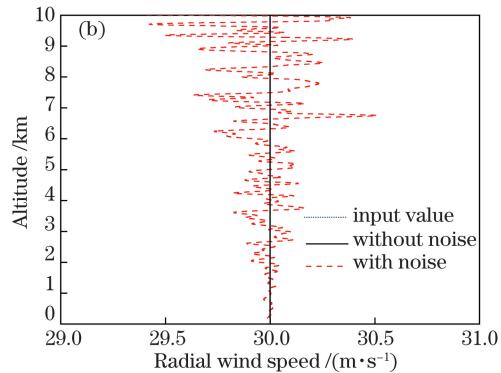
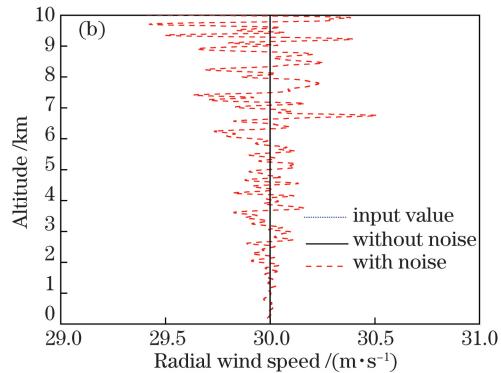
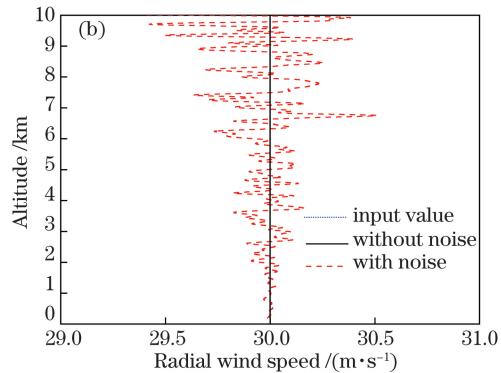
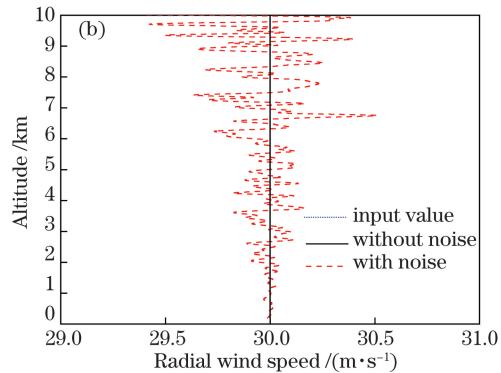
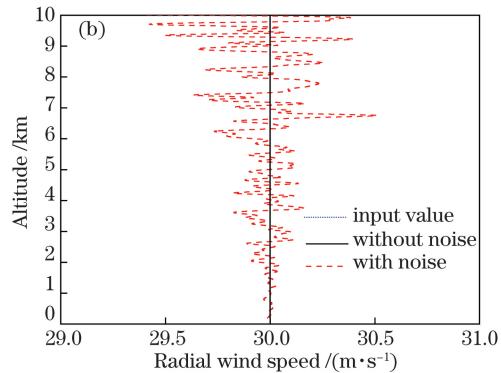
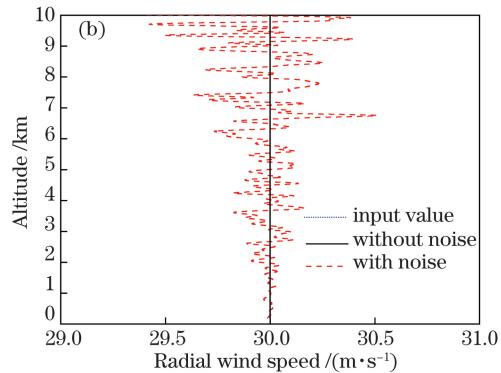
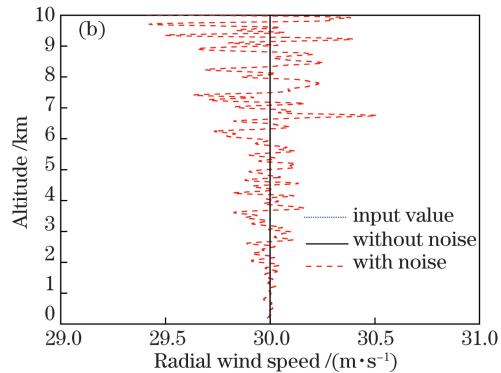
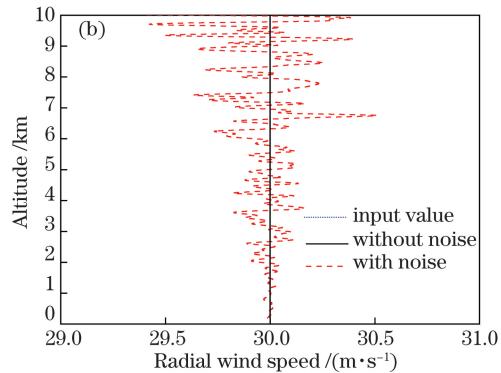
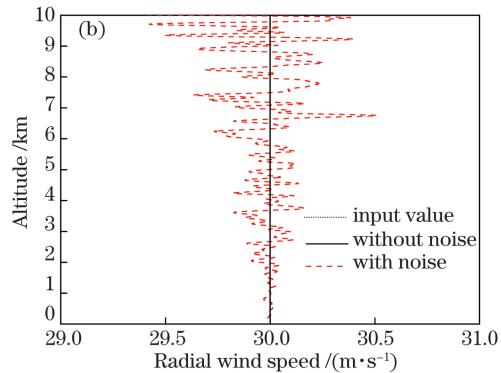
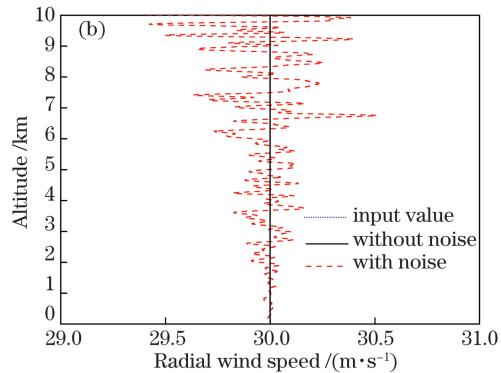
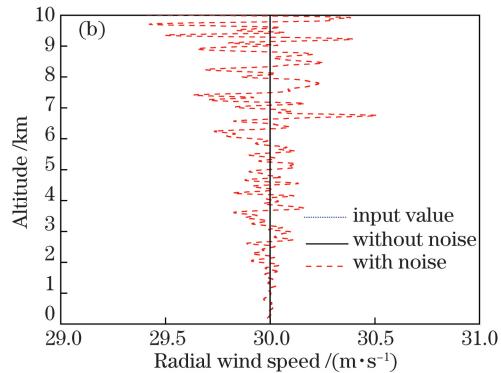
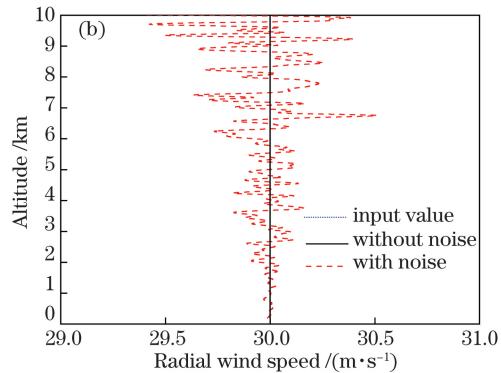
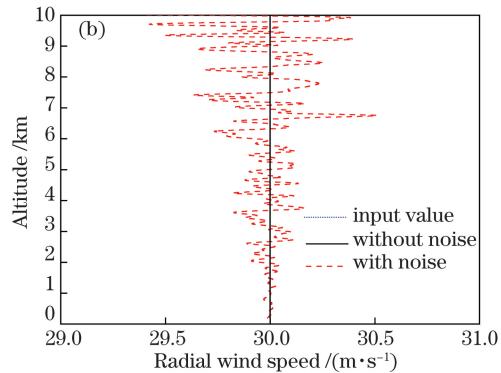
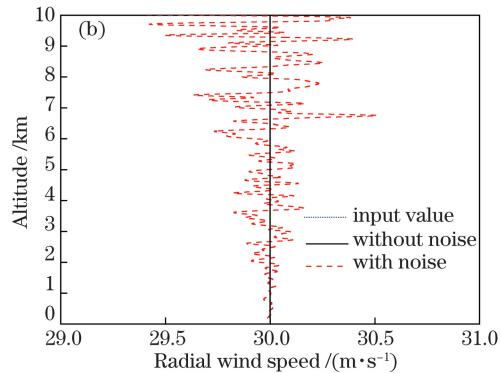
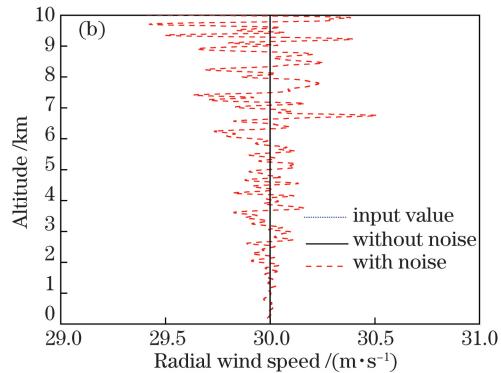
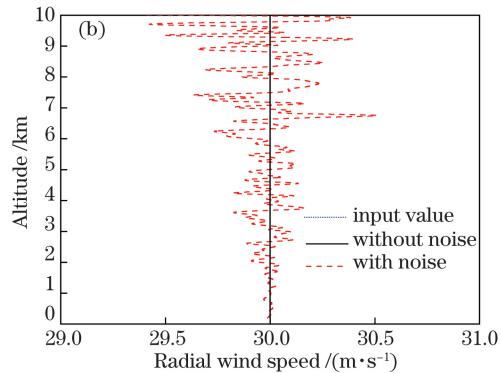
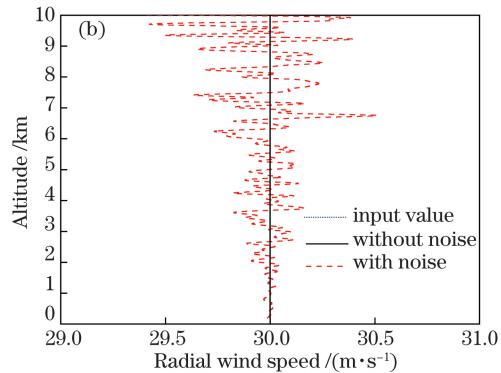
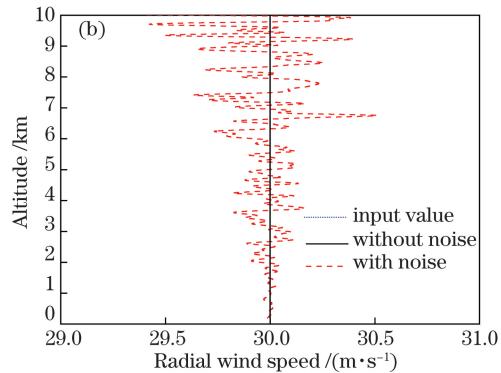
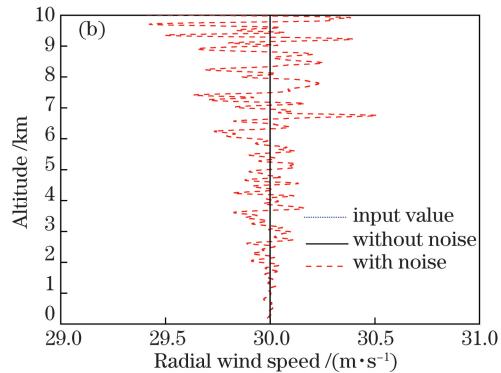
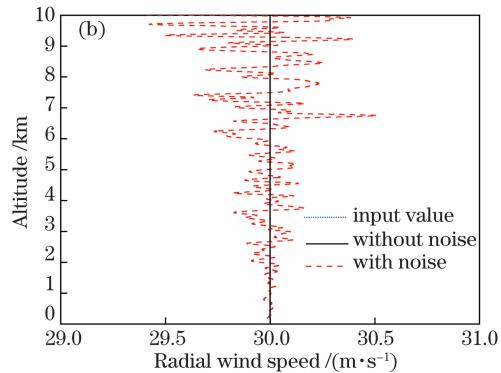
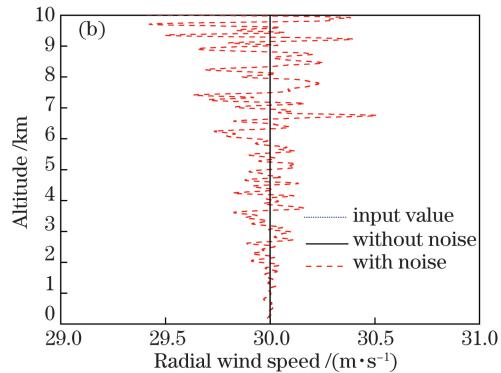
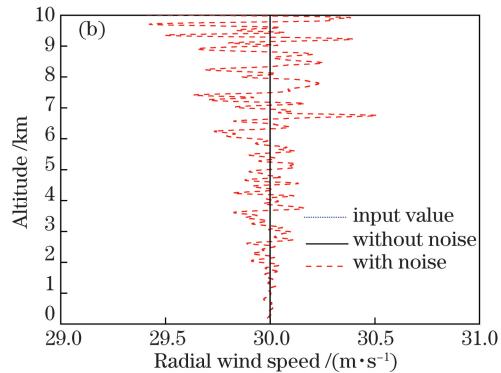
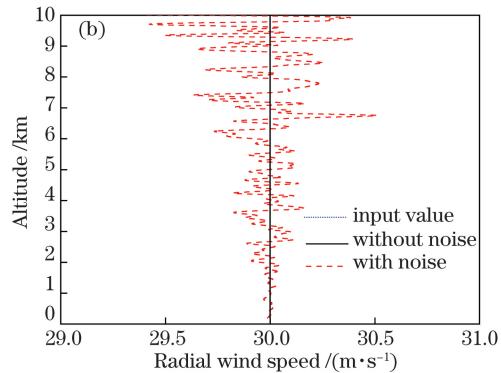
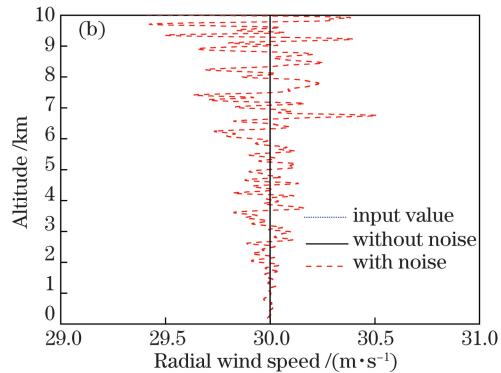
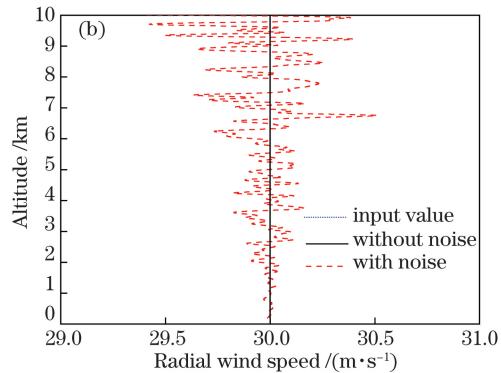
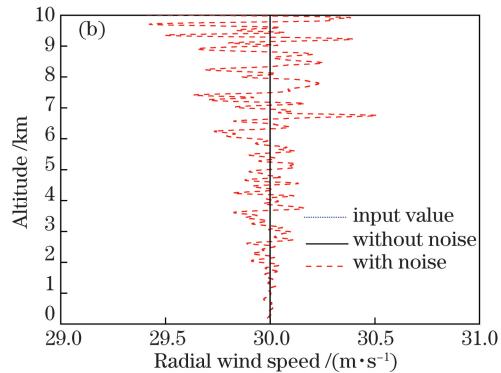
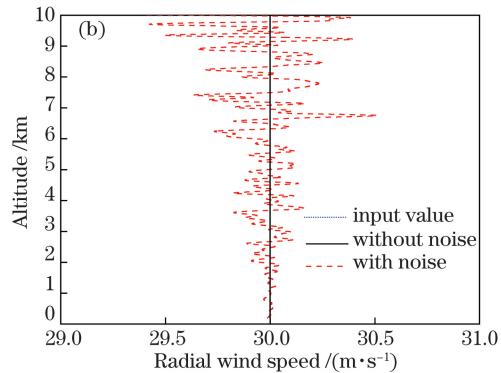
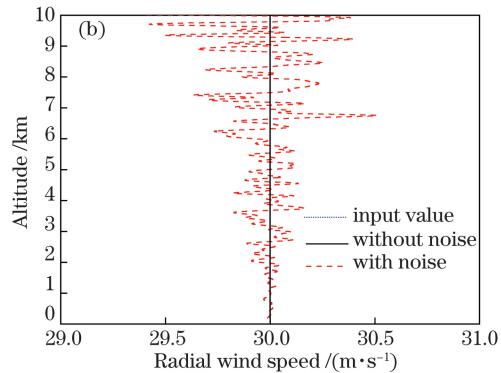
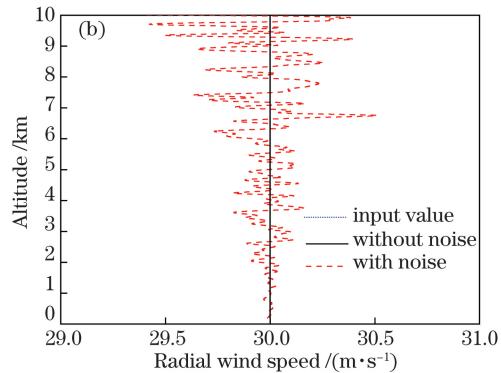
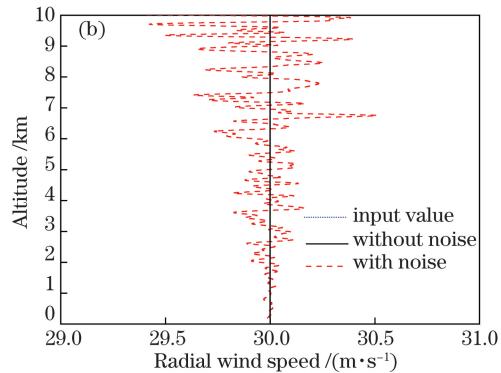
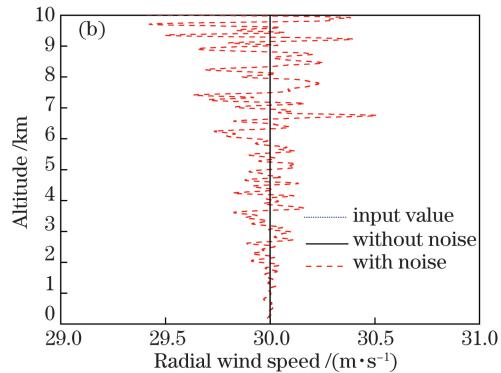
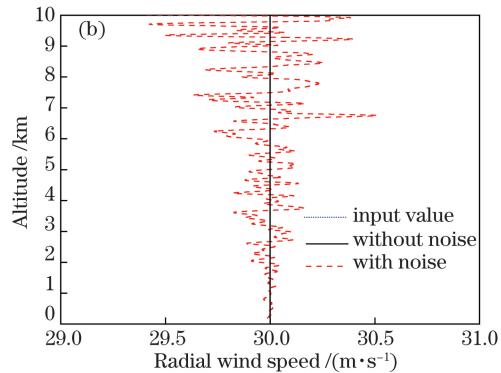
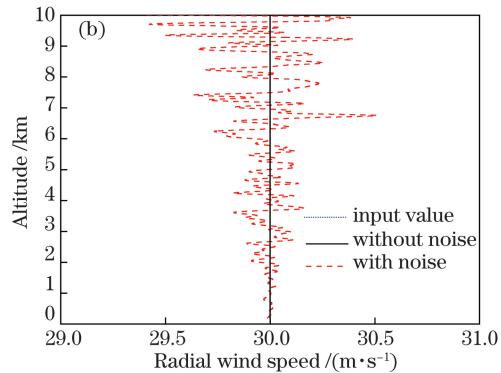
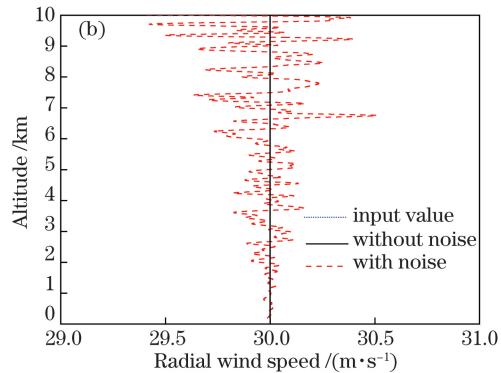
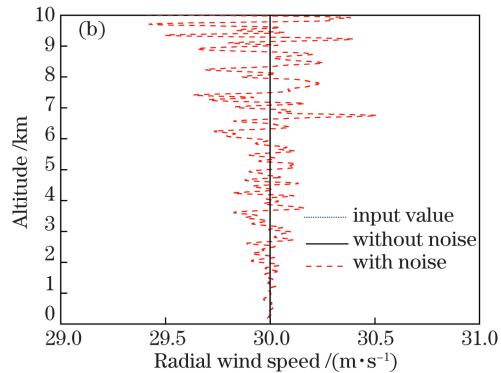
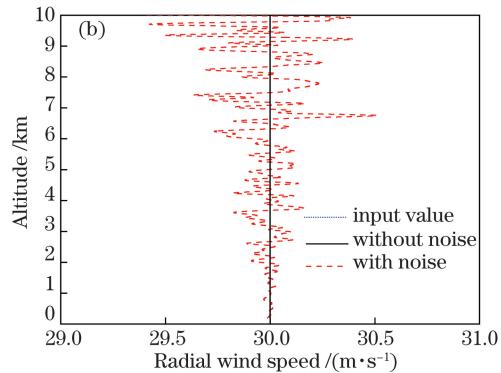
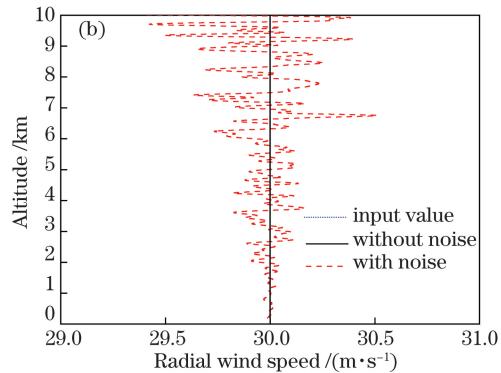
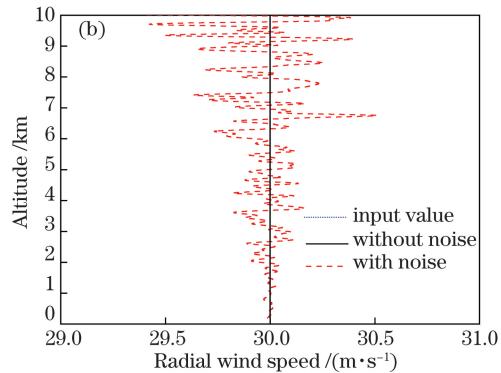
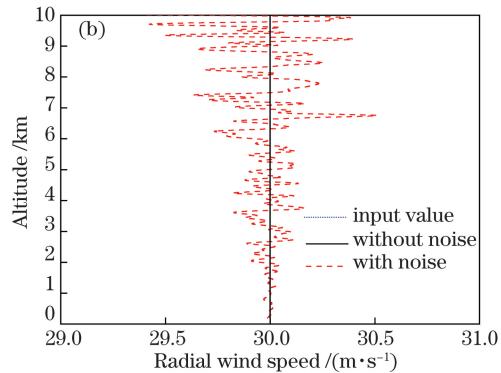
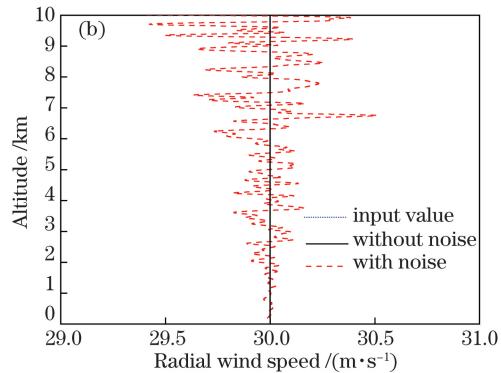
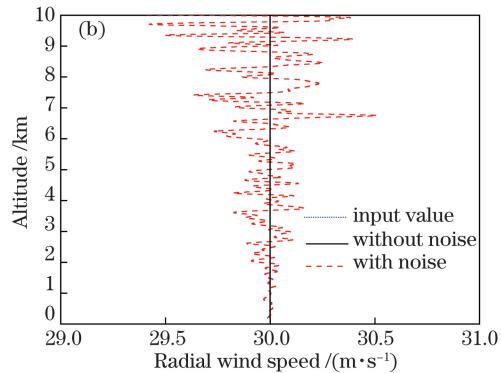
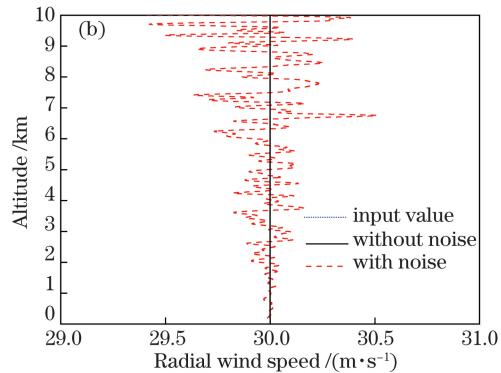
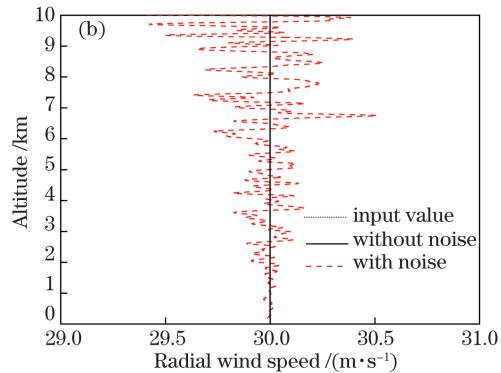
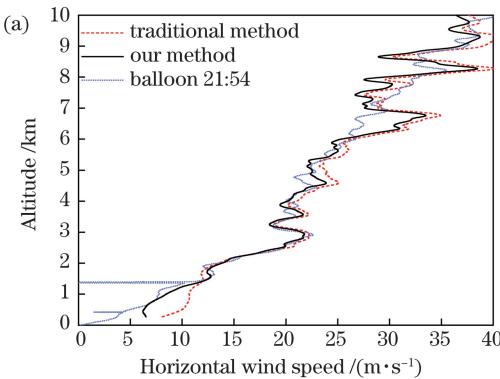


图 8 三个探测器输出的光电子数

Fig. 8 Number of photoelectrons output by three detectors



理,得到与雷达验证系统同一高度上的风速数据,图11(b)为雷达验证系统与探空气球在同一高度测得的水平风速差值随高度的变化曲线。可以发现,相比传统方法,本方法与探空气球得到的水平风速廓线吻合度更高,在6 km以下尤为明显。图12为



0.27~5.27 km高度范围和0.27~10.27 km高度范围内,两种探测设备测量同一高度数据对的差值统计结果。可以发现,相比传统方法,本方法得到的水平风速值与探空气球更接近,几乎没有整体偏移。此外,对于低层风场反演,本方法的优势更明显。

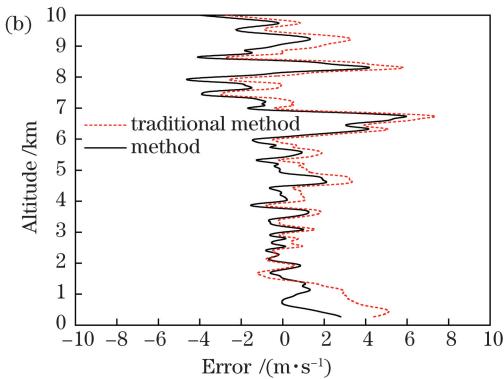


图11 不同方法的水平风速测量结果。(a)水平风速测量廓线;(b)同一高度水平风速的差值

Fig. 11 Horizontal wind speed measurement results of different methods. (a) Horizontal wind speed measurement profile; (b) difference of horizontal wind speed at the same altitude

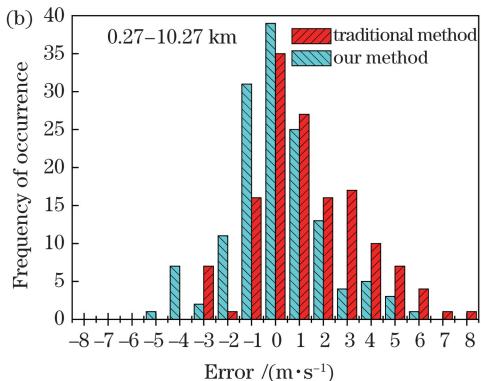
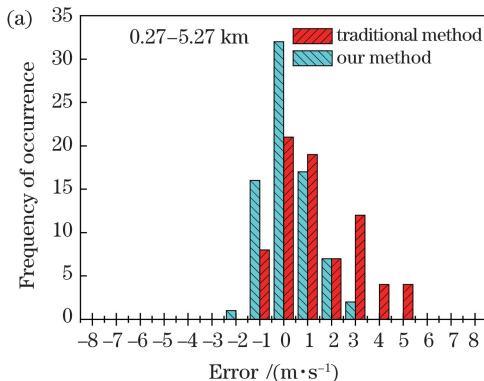


图12 不同方法的同一高度数据差值。(a) 0.27~5.27 km;(b) 0.27~10.27 km

Fig. 12 Differences of the same altitude data for different methods. (a) 0.27~5.27 km; (b) 0.27~10.27 km

6 结论

针对瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达传统风场反演方法在低层风场反演过程中误差较大的问题,提出了一种基于S6瑞利-布里渊散射谱模型和非线性迭代方法的瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达低层风场和气溶胶后向散射比反演方法。仿真实验结果表明,本方法可同时准确地反演出风速和气溶胶后向散射比。与探空气球法的对比实验结果也表明,相比传统方法,本方法反演得到的水平风速与探空气球的测量结果在低层风场的吻合度更高。这表明本方法可以有效拓展瑞利-米散射多普勒激光雷达低层风场的探测能力,实际应用价值较高。

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Research on Retrieval Method of Low-Altitude Wind Field for Rayleigh-Mie Scattering Doppler Lidar

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Abstract

Objective Wind is a critical variable for applications such as numerical weather prediction and climate study. The direct-detect Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar is currently one of the most effective tools for tropospheric to stratospheric wind field detection with high accuracy and spatiotemporal resolution. However, owing to the strong aerosol backscattering and Brillouin backscattering signals in the lower atmosphere, the traditional wind retrieval method for Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar yields large retrieval errors of low-altitude atmospheric wind speeds. In this study, we quantitatively analyze the wind speed retrieval error of the traditional wind retrieval method in the low-altitude wind field inversion. Further, we propose a new retrieval algorithm and present its specific steps for Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar. The proposed new retrieval method can accurately and simultaneously retrieve wind speeds and aerosol backscattering ratios. We expect that the proposed method can effectively expand the capabilities of the Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar for detecting low-altitude wind field and aerosol backscattering ratios.

Methods First, factors causing the large retrieval errors in the low-altitude wind field inversion using the traditional retrieval method are analyzed, starting from the principle of wind field detection. Second, considering the influence of Brillouin scattering and Mie scattering, the S6-model-based Rayleigh-Brillouin scattering spectrum model, which is closer to the reality, is used instead of the Gaussian approximate spectrum model. Furthermore, a nonlinear iterative algorithm is used to separate the Rayleigh-Brillouin backscattering signal from the Mie backscattering signal using the signals of energy channel and two edge channels. After combining the above two points, a new retrieval algorithm based on the S6 model and nonlinear iterative method is established, which can simultaneously retrieve the low-altitude wind field and aerosol backscattering ratio. Third, the effectiveness of the proposed retrieval method is verified using the inversion simulation test of the wind field and aerosol backscattering ratio. Finally, based on the measured data of the Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar verification system of Anhui institute of optics and fine mechanics (AIOFM) in a comparison experiment with a sounding balloon, the traditional and proposed methods are used to retrieve the horizontal wind speed. By comparing the retrieval results of the horizontal wind speed obtained by employing the two methods using the measured data of the sounding balloon, the advantages of the proposed method in the actual low-altitude wind field inversion are further analyzed and confirmed.

Results and Discussions Based on the U.S. standard atmosphere model and design parameters of the Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar of AIOFM, the wind speed retrieval error below the 3-km altitude will reach 4–5 m/s and the relative error will exceed 10% within a wind speed range of ± 50 m/s using the traditional wind field retrieval method, confirming the necessity of the study on low-altitude wind field retrieval method for Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar (Fig. 7). The parameter inversion simulation tests show that the retrieval value of the radial wind speed using the proposed method is obviously closer to the true value than that using the traditional method; additionally, the lower the altitude, the more obvious the advantages of the proposed method (Fig. 9). Moreover, the proposed method can simultaneously retrieve the aerosol backscattering ratio (Fig. 10). Using the measured raw data of the AIOFM Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar verification system in a comparison experiment with a sounding balloon, the horizontal wind speed profile retrieved using the proposed method is more consistent with that measured using the

sounding balloon on the whole and this observation is particularly obvious below 6 km (Fig. 11). The statistical results of the difference in the horizontal wind speed data pairs measured using the two detection devices at the same altitude further verify that the proposed method has obvious advantages in retrieving the low-altitude wind field compared with the traditional method (Fig. 12).

Conclusions To address the problem of large retrieval errors yielded by the traditional wind field retrieval method of Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar in the low-altitude wind field inversion, a new retrieval algorithm based on the S6 model of Rayleigh-Brillouin scattering spectrum and nonlinear iterative method is proposed and the specific inversion steps are presents. The results of parameter inversion simulation tests show that the proposed method can simultaneously retrieve the wind speed and aerosol backscattering ratio with high accuracy. The inversion results of actual wind fields using the measured data of the AIOFM Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar verification system also show that the horizontal wind speed retrieved using the proposed method is obviously more consistent with the measurement results of the sounding balloon in the comparison experiment in the lower altitude. These findings fully verify that the proposed method can more accurately retrieve the low-altitude wind speed than the traditional method. The proposed low-altitude wind retrieval method can effectively expand the detection capability of Rayleigh-Mie Doppler lidar and has a high practical application value.

Key words remote sensing; Doppler lidar; Fabry-Perot interferometer; Rayleigh-Mie scattering

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