

基于 Hoyt 分布的无人机激光通信联合信道模型研究

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摘要 针对无人机(UAV)平台间激光通信的信道建模问题,提出了一种摆镜式激光通信终端指向误差的求解方法,在指向误差服从 Hoyt 分布的基础上,综合考虑大气效应得到了联合信道概率密度函数表达式,讨论了不同湍流强度和不同抖动方差下通信链路的性能,并对指向误差模型进行了数值仿真和实验研究。结果表明:当激光通信终端的方位和俯仰指向误差角分别符合均值为 0、标准差为 0.4°和 0.05°的正态分布时,指向误差角符合 Hoyt 分布。本文所提出的模型更贴近真实系统的指向误差,可以为构建无人机的天地一体化通信网络和组网通信提供前期理论基础,具有一定的实际参考价值。

关键词 光通信; 无人机; 摆镜式激光通信终端; 指向误差; Hoyt 分布; 信道建模

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1 引言

无人机(UAV)激光通信具有速率高、容量大、保密性好、设备部署简单和机动灵活等优点,可应用于测绘、侦查、赛事转播、灾区通信恢复等领域^[1-4]。多旋翼无人机的特点是体积小、振动强、自身姿态在环境下的变化较大。无人机平台的姿态变化会产生随机的指向误差,这是造成链路性能恶化的主要原因之一^[5]。除此之外,激光在大气信道中传输时会受到大气吸收、大气散射和大气湍流等因素的影响,导致接收端的光强起伏和功率下降^[6-8]。因此,平台间指向误差以及大气效应对链路性能的影响是无人机激光通信亟待解决的重点和难点问题。

近年来,国内外对无人机间激光通信系统信道特性的建模和分析进行了广泛研究,如:2018年,Dabiri等^[9]推导了三种基于无人机的链路模型,该模型考虑了大气损耗、大气湍流、指向误差和到达角起伏的联合影响;2018年,Najafi等^[10]提出了入射光束非正交于探测器平面的链路模型,描述了无人机位置和方向的波动对信道质量的影响;2021年,Zheng等^[11]提出了无人机在不同运动状态下的信道模型,该模型除了考虑大气湍流和无人机抖动以外,还考虑了无人机倾斜角度的影响;2021年,Wang等^[12]提出了基于多无人机的中继链路,推导了发射端到接收端的信道模型。上述研究均假定指向误差在方位、俯仰方向上服从方差相同

的正态分布;但在实际使用环境中,无人机在方位、俯仰方向上随机抖动的幅度不同,从而导致指向误差在这两个方向上的概率分布不同。因此,已有模型较精确地描述由实际无人机平台随机抖动引起的指向误差。

笔者在求解摆镜式无人机激光通信终端指向误差的基础上,推导了考虑大气衰减、大气湍流和指向误差的联合信道概率密度函数表达式,并通过数值仿真和实验分析验证了所提指向误差模型的准确性。

2 无人机激光通信链路模型

基于无人机的激光通信链路如图 1 所示,链路由两个无人机节点组成,每架无人机都搭载一台摆镜式激光通信终端。相比于光电吊舱结构,摆镜式激光通信终端具有体积小、重量轻的优点,可以满足无人机平台对载荷的严格的尺寸和重量要求,在无人机激光通信领域被广泛应用。

在空间激光通信系统中,强度调制/直接探测(IM/DD)是一种常见的通信体制。上述无人机平台之间采用 IM/DD 通信模式,并采用二进制开关键控(OOK)调制,则接收端的接收信号^[13]可以表示为

$$y = hRx + n, \quad (1)$$

式中: h 为信道系数; R 为探测器响应度; x 为二进制传输信号; n 是与信号无关的加性高斯白噪声(AWGN)。

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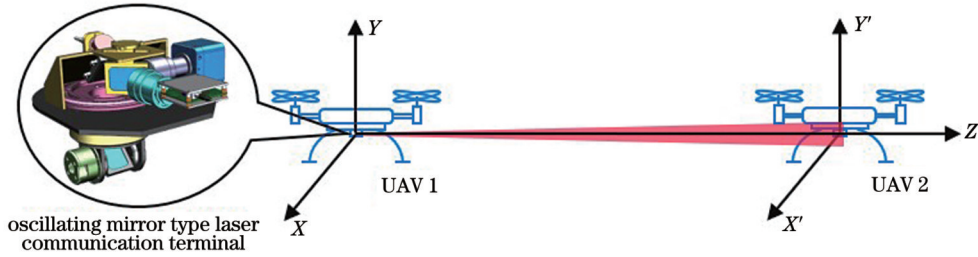


图 1 基于无人机的激光通信链路示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of laser communication link based on UAV

信道系数 h 可表示为

$$h = h_1 h_a h_p, \quad (2)$$

式中: h_1 为大气衰减损耗; h_a 为大气湍流引起的衰减; h_p 为指向误差引起的衰减 (h_p 和 h_a 之间是相互独立的)。下面将分别对上述几种衰减因子进行建模。

2.1 无人机间指向误差模型

在无人机激光通信系统指向误差的建模过程中, 首先利用矢量反射定律和旋转变换矩阵计算得到光束的初始方向矢量, 然后利用误差矩阵得到光束的瞬时出射方向矢量, 最终求解得到指向误差角的概率分布。在此过程中, 简化了除摆镜以外的其他部分^[14]。如图 2 所示, 摆镜初始位置与光轴成 45° 角, 所在坐标系为 $O\text{-}XYZ$, 方位轴沿 Z 轴方向, 俯仰轴沿 Y 轴方向, $\overrightarrow{ON} = (\sqrt{2}/2, 0, \sqrt{2}/2)^\top$ 为法线矢量。方位角 γ 和俯仰角 ϕ 分别为摆镜绕 Z 轴和 Y 轴的旋转角度, 当方位角和俯仰角均为零时, 出射光的方向沿 X 轴。

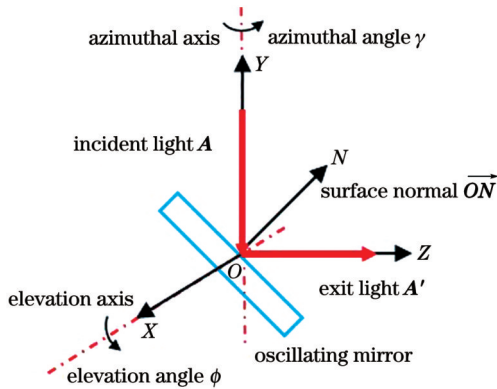


图 2 摆镜简化模型

Fig. 2 Simplified model of oscillating mirror

由几何光学知识可知, 矢量反射定律可表示为

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{N}^\top \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{A}, \quad (3)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2N_x^2 & -2N_x N_y & -2N_x N_z \\ -2N_x N_y & 1 - 2N_y^2 & -2N_y N_z \\ -2N_x N_z & -2N_y N_z & 1 - 2N_z^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

式中: $\mathbf{A} = (A_x, A_y, A_z)^\top$ 为入射光束矢量; $\mathbf{N} = (N_x, N_y, N_z)^\top$ 为反射面的法线矢量; $\mathbf{A}' =$

$(A'_x, A'_y, A'_z)^\top$ 为出射光束矢量; \mathbf{R} 为反射矩阵^[15]。

在摆镜式激光通信终端进行指向的过程中, 当旋转的方位角和俯仰角分别为 γ 和 ϕ 时, 旋转后反射面的法线为

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{ON}' &= \mathbf{S} \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = \mathbf{S}_z(\gamma) \cdot \mathbf{S}_y(\phi) \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = \\ & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma \cos \phi + \cos \gamma \sin \phi \\ \sin \gamma \cos \phi + \sin \gamma \sin \phi \\ \cos \phi - \sin \phi \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{S}_z(\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma & 0 \\ \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_y(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & 0 & \sin \phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & 0 & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

式中: $\mathbf{S}_z(\gamma)$ 和 $\mathbf{S}_y(\phi)$ 分别为沿 Z 轴和 Y 轴的旋转矩阵^[16]; 旋转矩阵 $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}_z(\gamma) \cdot \mathbf{S}_y(\phi)$ 。

假设入射到摆镜的光束矢量为 $\mathbf{A}_{in} = (0, 0, -1)^\top$, 则利用式(3)和式(5)可求解得到摆镜绕方位轴和俯仰轴旋转 γ 和 ϕ 角度后出射的光束矢量 \mathbf{A}_{out} 为

$$\mathbf{A}_{out} = \mathbf{R}(\overrightarrow{ON}') \cdot \mathbf{A}_{in} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma \cos^2 \phi - \cos \gamma \sin^2 \phi \\ \sin \gamma \cos^2 \phi - \sin \gamma \sin^2 \phi \\ -2\sin \phi \cos \phi \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

由于无人机平台存在姿态抖动, 光束的瞬时方向会偏离期望的角度方向。误差矩阵 $\Delta \mathbf{S}$ 可表示为

$$\Delta \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}_z(\Delta \theta_{AZ}) \mathbf{S}_y(\Delta \theta_{EL}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\Delta \theta_{AZ} & \Delta \theta_{EL} \\ \Delta \theta_{AZ} & 1 & 0 \\ -\Delta \theta_{EL} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

式中: $\Delta \theta_{AZ}$ 和 $\Delta \theta_{EL}$ 分别为激光通信终端的方位指向误差角和俯仰指向误差角。根据中心极限定理, $\Delta \theta_{AZ}$ 和 $\Delta \theta_{EL}$ 可认定为正态分布, 即: $\Delta \theta_{AZ} \sim N(0, \sigma_{AZ}^2)$, $\Delta \theta_{EL} \sim N(0, \sigma_{EL}^2)$, 其中 σ_{AZ}^2 和 σ_{EL}^2 分别为方位和俯仰方向上的抖动方差^[17]。因此, 指向误差影响下的出射光束 \mathbf{A}'_{out} 可表示为

$$\mathbf{A}'_{out} = \Delta \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{A}_{out}. \quad (10)$$

出射光束矢量的变化量为 \mathbf{r} , 可表示为

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{A}'_{\text{out}} - \mathbf{A}_{\text{out}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}} \sin \gamma \cos^2 \phi + \Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}} \sin \gamma \sin^2 \phi + 2\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}} \sin \phi \cos \phi \\ \Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}} \cos \gamma \cos^2 \phi - \Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}} \cos \gamma \sin^2 \phi \\ -\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}} \cos \gamma \cos^2 \phi + \Delta\theta_{\text{EL}} \cos \gamma \sin^2 \phi \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

指向误差角 θ 可以表示为

$$\theta = \frac{|\mathbf{r}|}{|\mathbf{A}_{\text{out}}|} = \sqrt{(a\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}})^2 + (b\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}} + c\Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}})^2} = \sqrt{\theta_x^2 + \theta_y^2}, \quad (12)$$

式中: θ_x 和 θ_y 为指向误差角的两个分量, $\theta_x = a\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}}$, $\theta_y = b\Delta\theta_{\text{EL}} + c\Delta\theta_{\text{AZ}}$, 且 $\theta_x \sim N(0, a^2\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2)$, $\theta_y \sim N(0, b^2\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2 + c^2\sigma_{\text{AZ}}^2)$; 参数 a, b, c 分别为

$$\begin{cases} a = \cos \gamma \\ b = 2\sin \gamma \sin \phi \cos \phi \\ c = \sin^2 \phi - \cos^2 \phi \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由式(12)和式(13)可知 θ_x 和 θ_y 是相关变量, 且指向误差角 θ 服从 Hoyt 分布, 其概率密度函数^[18]为

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{2\pi\sigma_{\text{EL}}\sigma_{\text{AZ}}\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \left[\frac{(\theta \cos \varphi)^2}{\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2} + \frac{(\theta \sin \varphi)^2}{\sigma_{\text{AZ}}^2} - 2\rho \frac{\theta^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{\sigma_{\text{EL}}\sigma_{\text{AZ}}} \right]\right\} d\varphi, \quad (14)$$

式中: ρ 是相关系数, $\rho \in [-1, 1]$ 。当初始指向角 $\gamma = \phi = 0$ 时, θ_x 和 θ_y 是独立的, 指向误差角 θ 的分布为

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{\sigma_{\text{EL}}\sigma_{\text{AZ}}} \exp\left[-\frac{\theta^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{AZ}}^2}\right)\right] I_0\left[\frac{\theta^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{AZ}}^2}\right)\right], \quad (15)$$

式中: $I_0(\cdot)$ 为第一类零阶修正贝塞尔函数。

受无人机抖动的影响, 接收端光束中心与接收透镜中心存在一定的径向偏移。如图 3 所示, 指向误差角为 θ 、链路距离为 L 下的径向位移 $r_d = \theta L$, 结合式(15), 光束径向位移的概率密度函数为

$$f(r_d) = \frac{r_d}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \exp\left[-\frac{r_d^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2}\right)\right] I_0\left[\frac{r_d^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_x^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_y^2}\right)\right], \quad (16)$$

式中: $\sigma_x^2 = L^2\sigma_{\text{EL}}^2$ 和 $\sigma_y^2 = L^2\sigma_{\text{AZ}}^2$ 分别为径向位移在方位方向和俯仰方向上分量的方差。

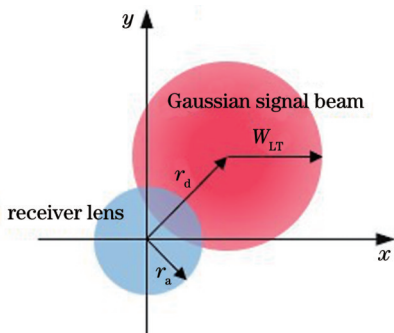


图 3 指向误差引起的接收平面光束偏移示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic of the misalignment of signal beam in receiving plane caused by pointing error

考虑半径为 r_a 的圆形接收透镜和高斯光束, 可得指向误差引起的衰减 h_p ^[19] 为

$$f_{h_p}(h_p) = \frac{\eta^2}{A_0 q} \left(\frac{h_p}{A_0}\right)^{\frac{\eta^2(1+q^2)}{2q^2}-1} I_0\left[\frac{\eta^2(1-q^2)}{2q^2} \ln\left(\frac{h_p}{A_0}\right)\right], \quad 0 \leq h_p \leq A_0, \quad (19)$$

$$h_p \approx A_0 \exp\left(-\frac{2r_d^2}{W_{\text{eq}}^2}\right), \quad (17)$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = [\text{erf}(v)]^2 \\ W_{\text{eq}}^2 = W_{\text{LT}}^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \text{erf}(v)}{2v \exp(-v^2)} \\ W_{\text{LT}} = W_0 \left[1 + \epsilon \left(\frac{\lambda L}{\pi W_0^2}\right)^2\right]^{1/2} \\ \epsilon = \left[1 + \frac{2W_0^2}{\rho_0^2(L)}\right] \\ \rho_0(L) = (0.55C_n^2 k^2 L)^{-3/5} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

式中: A_0 为 $r_d = 0$ 时收集到的功率; 参数 $v = (\sqrt{\pi} r_a) / (\sqrt{2} w_{\text{LT}})$, 其中 r_a 为接收透镜的半径; $\text{erf}(\cdot)$ 为误差函数; W_{eq} 为等效波束宽度^[20]; W_{LT} 为链路距离 L 处的光束半径; W_0 为 $L = 0$ 处的束腰半径, $W_0 = 2\lambda / (\pi\Phi)$, 其中 Φ 为光束的发散角; $\rho_0(L)$ 为相干长度; C_n^2 为大气折射率结构常数, 表征了大气湍流强弱; $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ 为波数, 表示光传播方向上单位长度内的光波数; λ 为信号光波长。

结合式(16)和式(17), h_p 的概率密度函数可表示为

式中: q 为抖动标准差之间的比值, 即 $q = \sigma_x / \sigma_y$; η 为等效波束宽度和抖动标准差之间的比值, 即 $\eta = W_{eq} / (2\sigma_y)$ 。式(19)可以有效衡量方位角和俯仰角服从不同概率分布时指向误差的严重程度。当 $q = 1$ 时, 式(19)可以简化为经典的瑞利分布指向误差模型^[19]。

2.2 大气衰减和湍流模型

大气衰减损耗 h_1 通常为一常数, 且服从比尔-朗伯定律^[21]。 h_1 可表示为

$$h_1 = \exp(-\sigma L), \quad (20)$$

式中: σ 为衰减系数, 与大气能见度有关。

在弱湍流条件下, 大气湍流衰落可建模为对数正态分布, 衰减因子 h_a 的概率密度函数^[22]可表示为

$$f_{LN}(h_a) = \frac{1}{2h_a \sqrt{2\pi\sigma_x^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{[\ln(h_a) + 2\sigma_x^2]^2}{8\sigma_x^2}\right\}, \quad (21)$$

式中, σ_x^2 为对数振幅方差^[23], $\sigma_x^2 \approx \sigma_R^2/4$, σ_R^2 为 Rytov 方差, $\sigma_R^2 = 1.23C_n^2 k^{7/6} L^{11/6}$ 。通常用 $\sigma_R^2 < 1$ 表示弱湍流, 用 $\sigma_R^2 \geq 1$ 表示中度湍流到强湍流。

在中度湍流到强湍流条件下, 大气湍流衰落可用 Gamma-Gamma 模型表示。 h_a 的概率密度函数^[24]为

$$f_{LN}(h) = \frac{\eta^2 h^{\frac{\eta^2(1+q^2)}{2q^2} - 1}}{2\sqrt{\pi} q (A_0 h_1)^{\frac{\eta^2(1+q^2)}{2q^2}}} \times \exp\left[\frac{\sigma_x^2 \eta^2 (1+q^2)}{q^2} + \frac{\sigma_x^2 \eta^4 (1+q^2)^2}{2q^4}\right] \times \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(2m+1)}{(m!)^2} \left[\frac{\sigma_x \eta^2 (1-q^2)}{2\sqrt{2} q^2}\right]^{2m} G_{1.2}^{2.0} \left(\frac{\mu^2}{2} \middle| \begin{matrix} m+1 \\ 0, \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}\right), \quad (26)$$

式中: $\mu = \frac{\ln \frac{h}{A_0 h_1} + 2\sigma_x^2 + \frac{2\sigma_x^2 \eta^2 (1+q^2)}{q^2}}{2\sigma_x}$; $G(\cdot)$ 表示 Meijer-G 函数。

将式(19)、(22)代入(25), 将式(22)中的第二类贝塞尔函数 $k_n(\cdot)$ 转化成 Meijer-G 函数的形式, 利用 Meijer-G 函数的积分性质, 可以得出中度湍流到强湍流条件下联合信道的概率密度函数为

$$f_{GG}(h) = \frac{\eta^2 \alpha \beta}{2\pi q A_0 h_1 \Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\beta)} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} G_{1.3}^{3.0} \left(\frac{\alpha \beta h}{A_0 h_1} \middle| \begin{matrix} \eta^2 \psi(\tau) \\ \eta^2 \psi(\tau) - 1, \alpha - 1, \beta - 1 \end{matrix}\right) d\tau, \quad (27)$$

式中: $\psi(\tau) = \frac{1 - (1 - q^2) \cos^2 \tau}{q^2}$ 。

为了分析各个参数对无人机激光通信系统性能的影响, 对式(26)、(27)进行仿真分析, 仿真参数如表 1 所示。

用 $\sigma_R^2 = 0.4$ 、 $\sigma_R^2 = 1.0$ 、 $\sigma_R^2 = 2.0$ 分别表示弱湍流、中度湍流和强湍流。图 4 显示了抖动标准差比值 $q = 0.5$ 时, 不同湍流强度影响下联合信道的概率密度函数图。由图 4 可以看出, 随着 Rytov 方差增大, 大气折射率变化增强, 信号光受湍流扰动的影响较大, 接收端光强逐渐减小。图 5 给出了弱湍流 ($\sigma_R^2 = 0.4$) 条件和不同抖动强度影响下联合信道的概率密度函数图, 可以

$$f_{GG}(h_a) = \frac{2(\alpha\beta)^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} h_a^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}-1} k_{\alpha-\beta}\left(2\sqrt{\alpha\beta h_a}\right), \quad (22)$$

式中: $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为伽马函数; $k_n(\cdot)$ 为第二类 n 阶修正贝塞尔函数; α 和 β 分别为大尺度和小尺度涡旋的有效个数^[25], 可分别表示为

$$\alpha = \left\{ \exp\left[\frac{0.49\sigma_R^2}{(1+1.11\sigma_R^{12/5})^{7/6}}\right] - 1 \right\}^{-1}, \quad (23)$$

$$\beta = \left\{ \exp\left[\frac{0.51\sigma_R^2}{(1+0.69\sigma_R^{12/5})^{5/6}}\right] - 1 \right\}^{-1}. \quad (24)$$

2.3 联合信道系数

在同时考虑大气衰减、大气湍流和指向误差的情况下, 联合信道系数 h 的概率密度函数^[26]可以表示为

$$f_h(h) = \int_{h/(A_0 h_1)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h_a h_1} f_{h_a}\left(\frac{h}{h_a h_1}\right) f_{h_a}(h_a) dh_a, \quad 0 \leq h \leq A_0 h_1 h_a. \quad (25)$$

将式(19)、(21)代入式(25)中, 将式(19)中的第一类贝塞尔函数 $I_0(\cdot)$ 用级数形式展开, 然后利用积分恒等式得出弱湍流条件下联合信道的概率密度函数为

表 1 仿真参数

Table 1 Simulation parameters

Parameter	Value
Link distance L / m	1000
Receiver radius r_a / mm	15
Signal light wavelength λ / nm	808
Divergence angle Φ / mrad	10
Atmospheric attenuation coefficient σ	0.23
Elevation jitter standard deviation σ_{EL} / (°)	0.05

看出, 随着抖动标准差比值 q 减小, 终端方位抖动标准差 σ_{AZ} 增大, 由指向误差造成的光束径向偏移增加,

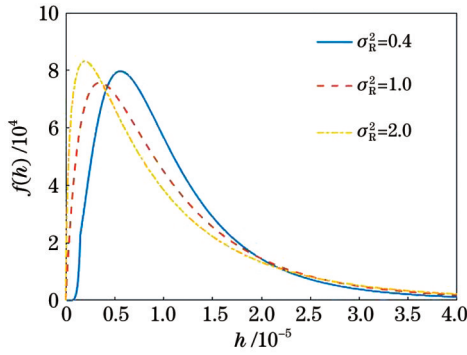


图 4 不同湍流强度下联合信道的概率密度函数图

Fig. 4 Joint channel probability density function for different turbulence intensities

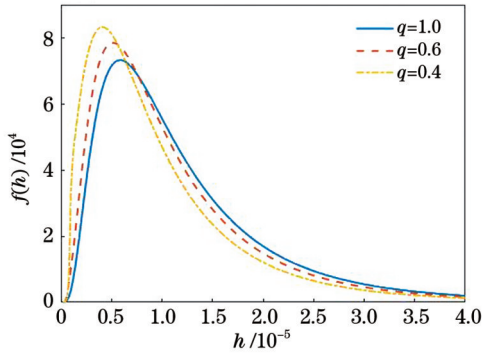


图 5 不同抖动方差下联合信道的概率密度函数图

Fig. 5 Joint channel probability density function for different jitter variances

信号光中心偏离接收孔径中心,系统接收到的功率降低。

3 实验与结果

为了验证摆镜式激光通信终端指向误差模型的正确性,通过多旋翼无人机搭载激光通信终端,在市内某建筑物楼顶进行了等效验证实验。受城市无人机空中管制以及楼顶面积的影响,实验测试的无人机飞行高度为 30 m,两无人机之间的距离为 20 m,平均气温 20 °C,天气状况为多云微风,测试现场如图 6 所示。首先进行初始指向,初始的方位角和俯仰角均为 0°,通过激光通信终端上的惯性导航系统(INS)测姿单元对终端的方位角和俯仰角进行实时测量,INS 的航向精度约为 1.4 mrad,俯仰和横滚方向上的精度约为 0.3 mrad。通过数据处理可以得到终端的方位指向误差角、俯仰指向误差角以及合成后指向误差角的概率分布。将终端的方位指向误差角和俯仰指向误差角分布结果代入式(15),将计算结果与实验数据处理结果进行对比,验证指向误差模型的正确性。

图 7 和图 8 分别给出了方位指向误差角和俯仰指向误差角随时间变化的曲线及其统计分布直方图,方位指向误差角和俯仰指向误差角均用正态分布拟合。图 9 显示了整体指向误差角的幅度分布直方图,对其用 Hoyt 分布进行拟合,同时对指向误差角的概率密度函数进行数值仿真。

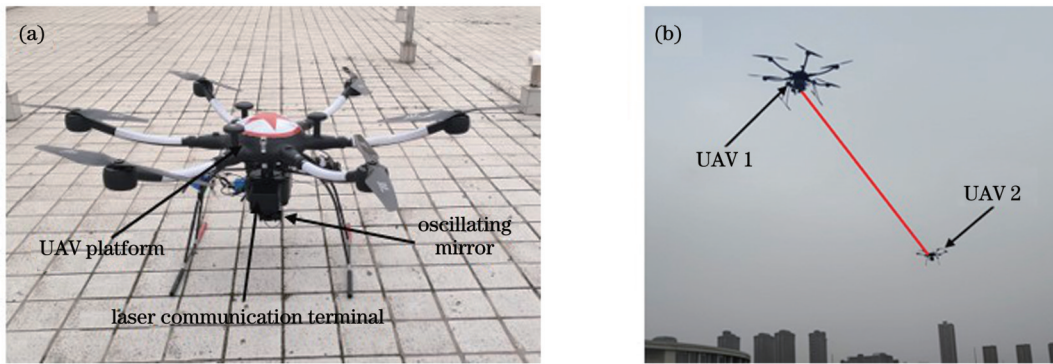


图 6 实验现场图。(a)系统实物图;(b)测试现场图

Fig. 6 Experimental site images. (a) System physical image; (b) test site image

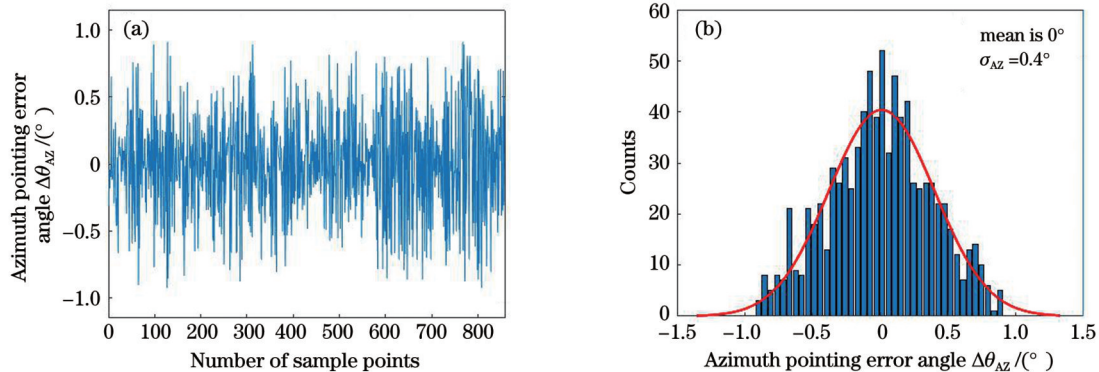


图 7 方位指向误差角测试结果。(a)变化曲线;(b)分布直方图

Fig. 7 Test results of azimuth pointing error angle. (a) Change curve; (b) distribution histogram

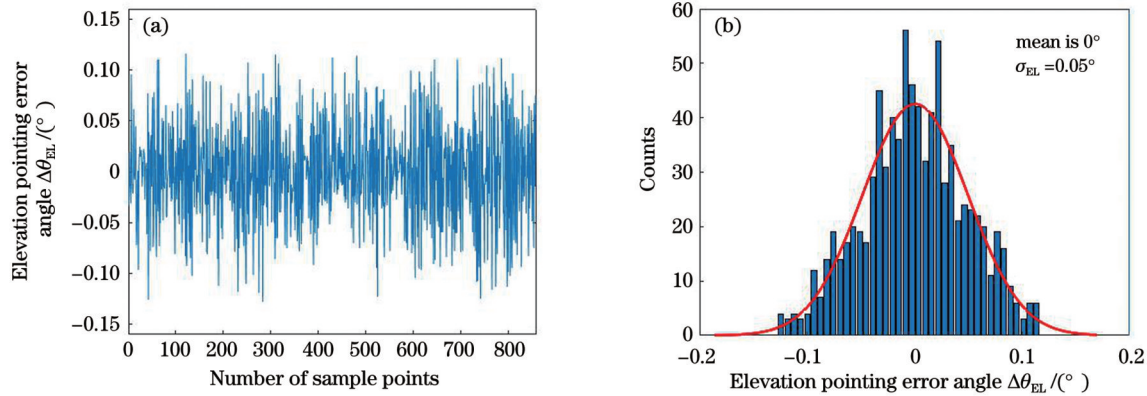


图 8 俯仰指向误差角测试结果。(a)变化曲线;(b)分布直方图

Fig. 8 Test results of elevation pointing error angle. (a) Change curve; (b) distribution histogram

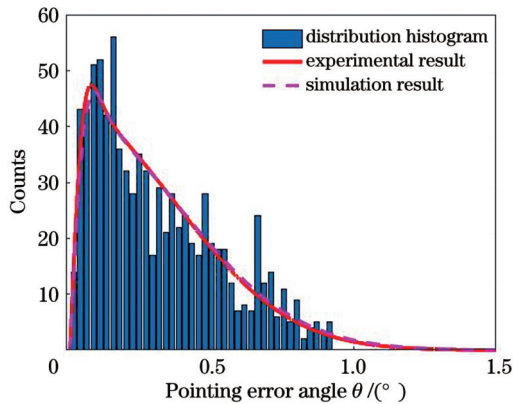


图 9 指向误差角频率分布直方图

Fig. 9 Frequency distribution histogram of pointing error angle

结果表明:方位指向误差角和俯仰指向误差角均符合正态分布,它们的均值为0,标准差分别为 0.4° 和 0.05° ,整体指向误差角符合 Hoyt 分布。利用上述实验结果,对式(15)进行数值仿真。从图9中可以看出:公式仿真结果与实验数据拟合结果吻合,证明了指向误差模型的正确性。

4 结 论

本文研究了无人机间激光通信的信道模型,考虑了实际无人机平台在方位和俯仰方向上抖动方差不同的情况,建立了服从 Hoyt 分布的摆镜式激光通信终端指向误差模型,并推导了联合信道的概率密度函数表达式。通过数值仿真和实验对提出的指向误差模型进行了验证,实验结果表明:无人机方位和俯仰指向误差角符合正态分布,它们的均值为0,标准差分别为 0.4° 和 0.05° ,且整体指向误差角符合 Hoyt 分布,实验结果与仿真结果匹配度较高,证明了指向误差模型的正确性。本研究可为无人机激光通信链路的自动建立和无人机组网通信的设计提供理论依据,具有一定的实际参考价值。

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Joint Channel Model of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Laser Communication Based on Hoyt Distribution

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Abstract

Objective With the development of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and wireless laser communication technology, as well as the continuous maturity of related devices, UAV laser communication has emerged as the current research hot spot because of its unique advantages in scientific detection, emergency rescue, and military reconnaissance. In UAV laser communication, atmospheric effect (including atmospheric absorption, scattering, and atmospheric turbulence) and pointing error are the two main factors that cause deterioration of link performance. Therefore, establishing a suitable channel model is essential to completely understand the dynamic communication process of UAV laser communication. Existing studies assume that the pointing errors between the communication terminals are identically distributed in the azimuth and elevation directions although they cannot accurately describe the random jitter characteristics of the actual UAV platform. In this study, the pointing characteristics of the oscillating mirror type laser communication terminal are analyzed, whereby a more realistic Hoyt distribution pointing error model is established, to obtain an expression for the joint channel probability density function. The accuracy of the proposed model is verified by numerical simulations and experimental analysis.

Methods To accurately analyze the link performance of laser communication between UAVs, a more realistic Hoyt distribution pointing error model is established. First, the probability distribution of the pointing error angle of the oscillating mirror type laser communication terminal was calculated by using the vector reflection law and the rotation transformation matrix. Furthermore, a joint channel probability density function expression was derived considering atmospheric attenuation, atmospheric turbulence, and

pointing error. Subsequently, the effects of different turbulence intensities and different UAV jitter variances on link performance were analyzed. Finally, to verify the correctness of the proposed pointing error model, we tested the pointing error angle of the system using the multi-rotor UAV equipped with laser communication equipment.

Results and Discussions The pointing error of the UAV laser communication terminal was tested outdoors. The experimental system consisted of a multi-rotor UAV platform and an oscillating mirror type laser communication terminal (Fig. 6). When the initial azimuth and elevation angles are both zero, the attitude measurement unit on the laser communication terminal, measures the azimuth and elevation angles of the terminal in real-time and obtains the probability distributions of the error angles for the azimuth, elevation, and combined pointing. The results show that the terminal azimuth error angle follows a normal distribution with mean of 0 and standard deviation of 0.4° (Fig. 7); the elevation error angle follows a normal distribution with mean of 0 and standard deviation of 0.05° (Fig. 8); the combined pointing error angle obeys the Hoyt distribution (Fig. 9). The above experimental results were substituted into formula (15), the simulation results are consistent with the experimental data fitting results, which proves the correctness of the pointing error model.

Conclusions This study investigated the channel model of laser communication between UAVs and proposed a method for solving the pointing error of the oscillating mirror type laser communication terminal. A more realistic Hoyt distribution pointing error model was established to accommodate the different jitter variances of the UAV platform in the azimuth and elevation directions, thereby deriving the probability density function expression of the joint channel. Finally, the pointing error model was verified by numerical simulations and experiments. The experimental results show that the azimuth and elevation pointing error angles of UAV conform to the normal distribution, with mean 0 and standard deviations of 0.4° and 0.05° , respectively. The combined pointing error angle conforms to the Hoyt distribution. The experimental results match the simulation results well, validating the correctness of the pointing error model.

Key words optical communications; unmanned aerial vehicle; oscillating mirror type laser communication terminal; pointing error; Hoyt distribution; channel modeling