部分相干反常椭圆空心高斯光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的光束漂移

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摘要 根据非 Kolmogorov 湍流谱和二阶矩理论得到非 Kolmogorov 湍流中光束漂移模型的一般表达式,结果表明 光束漂移与湍流参数(广义指数参数 α 、折射率结构参数 C_n^2 、湍流外尺度 L_0 和湍流内尺度 l_0)以及输入平面上的初 始二阶矩有关。以部分相干反常椭圆空心高斯光束(PCAEHGB)为例,对光束漂移的均方根值 B_w 和相对光束漂 移 B_r 进行数值模拟。结果表明,广义指数参数、折射率结构参数、湍流内尺度、湍流外尺度、相干长度和束腰半径 越大, B_w 和 B_r 越大。当 $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α}、传输总路径L = 10 km 时, $B_w \approx 0.22$ m;当 $L \approx 5$ km 时, B_r 达到最大。 在相同参数条件下,PCAEHGB受湍流的影响比高斯-谢尔模型光束小。

Beam Wander of Partially Coherent Anomalous Elliptical Hollow Gaussian Beam Propagating Through Non-Kolmogorov Turbulence

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Abstract Based on the non-Kolmogorov turbulence spectrum and the theory of second moments, a general analytical expression of beam wander model in non-Kolmogorov turbulence is derived. The results indicate that the beam wander depends on turbulence parameters including the generalized exponent parameter α , refractive index structure parameter C_n^2 , turbulence outer scale L_0 , turbulence inner scale l_0 and initial second moments of laser beam at the input plane. Taking the partially coherent anomalous elliptical hollow Gaussion beam (PCAEHGB) as an example, we simulate the root-mean-square (RMS) beam wander B_w and the relative beam wander B_r numerically. It shows that B_w and B_r increase with the increasing generalized exponent parameter, refractive index structure parameter, turbulence inner scale, turbulence outer scale, coherence length and beam waist radius. The results also indicate that $B_w \approx 0.22$ m when $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a} and the total propagation path length L = 10 km, and B_r reaches the maximum value when $L \approx 5$ km. Furthermore, PCAEHGB is less affected by turbulence than Gaussian-Schell model beam under the condition of the same parameters.

Key words atmospheric optics; partially coherent anomalous elliptical hollow Gaussian beam; second moments; non-Kolmogorov turbulence; beam wander

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1 引

由于大气湍流的影响,激光在大气中传播时会产生光束扩展、光强闪烁和光束漂移等大气湍流效应[1]。

言

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光束漂移反映了激光在大气湍流中传播时光束中心空间位置的变化。光束漂移在自由空间光通信、激光跟踪和军事等方面均有非常重要的意义^[2-16]。Yu等^[4]研究了电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束(GSMB)在大气湍流中的光束漂移。Cheng等^[10]采用多层相位屏法模拟了艾里涡旋光束在大气湍流中的漂移特性,并讨论了湍流强度和拓扑荷等对艾里涡旋光束在不同传输距离处漂移特性的影响。Wang等^[14]对海上大气湍流中光束漂移模型进行了详细的分析。

2005 年 Wu 等^[17] 通过实验发现了一种反常空心光束,该光束的中心光强不为 0。近年来,反常空心光 束在研究光束传输的横向稳定性以及线性和非线性粒子动力学方面具有重要作用,使得对反常空心光束传 输特性的研究受到越来越多的关注^[18-21]。Cai 等^[18-19] 提出反常空心光束的理论模型,研究了反常空心光束 在自由空间以及大气湍流中的传输特性。Xu 等^[20] 基于二阶矩理论研究部分相干反常空心光束在大气湍流 中的角扩展和 M² 因子。非 Kolmogorov 湍流是一种具有特定空间功率谱和折射率结构参数的大气湍 流^[22-26]。此外,理论研究表明,部分相干光束受大气湍流的影响比完全相干光束更小^[27-33]。因此,研究部分 相干光束很有意义。

本文根据二阶矩理论和非 Kolmogorov 湍流谱研究部分相干反常椭圆空心高斯光束(PCAEHGB)在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的漂移特性,得出激光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中光束漂移模型的一般表达式,计算得 到 PCAEHGB 在输入平面上的初始二阶矩。最后对比分析 PCAEHGB 与 GSMB 在相同条件下光束漂移的 均方根值(*B*_w)和相对光束漂移(*B*_r),详细介绍了 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的漂移特性。

2 理论模型

2.1 光束漂移

Andrews 和 Phillips^[1]基于几何光学近似和 Rytov 近似,得到湍流条件下的光束漂移模型:

$$\langle r_{\rm c}^2 \rangle = 4\pi^2 k^2 W_{\rm FS}^2 \int_0^L \int_0^\infty \kappa \Phi_n(\kappa) \exp(-\kappa^2 W_{\rm LT}^2) \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{2L^2 \kappa^2 (1 - z/L)^2}{k^2 W_{\rm FS}^2}\right) \right] \mathrm{d}\kappa \,\mathrm{d}z \,, \tag{1}$$

式中 $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ 为波数, λ 为波长; κ 为空间波数; L 为传输路径的总长度; z 为从输入平面z = 0到截取点的距离; W_{FS} 和 W_{LT} 分别为自由空间和湍流大气中接收端的光束半径; $\Phi_n(\kappa)$ 为折射率波动的空间功率谱。在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中, $\Phi_n(\kappa)$ 的表达式为^[26]

$$\Phi_{n}(\kappa,\alpha) = \frac{A(\alpha)C_{n}^{2}}{(\kappa^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2})^{\alpha/2}} \exp\left[-(\kappa^{2}/\kappa_{m}^{2})\right], \qquad (2)$$

其中

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \Gamma(\alpha - 1) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}\right), \qquad (3)$$

$$\kappa_{\rm m} = c(\alpha)/l_0, \qquad (4)$$

$$c(\alpha) = \left[\frac{2\pi}{3}A(\alpha)\Gamma\left(\frac{5-\alpha}{2}\right)\right]^{1/\alpha-5},$$
(5)

式中 α 为广义指数参数,3< α <4;0< κ < ∞ ; κ_0 =2 π/L_0 , L_0 为湍流外尺度; l_0 为湍流内尺度; Γ (•)为伽玛函数; C_n^2 为广义折射率结构参数,表征湍流的强弱,单位为 m^{3- α},当光束水平传输时 C_n^2 为常数。采用几何光 学近似简化(1)式可得^[13,23]

$$1 - \exp\left[-\frac{2L^{2}\kappa^{2}\left(1 - z/L\right)^{2}}{k^{2}W_{FS}^{2}}\right] \approx \frac{2L^{2}\kappa^{2}\left(1 - z/L\right)^{2}}{k^{2}W_{FS}^{2}}, \ L\kappa^{2}/k \ll 1_{\circ}$$
(6)

将(2)~(6)式代入(1)式,得到激光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的光束漂移模型为

$$\langle r_{\rm c}^{2} \rangle = \frac{4\pi^{2} C_{\rm n}^{2} A(\alpha) L^{2}}{\alpha - 2} \kappa_{\rm 0}^{-\alpha} \int_{0}^{L} \left(1 - \frac{z}{L} \right)^{2} \times \{ -2\kappa_{\rm 0}^{4} + \kappa_{\rm 0}^{\alpha} \kappa_{\rm m}^{2} \left(W_{\rm LT}^{2} + \kappa_{\rm m}^{-2} \right)^{\alpha/2} \times \left[2\kappa_{\rm 0}^{2} \left(1 + \kappa_{\rm m}^{2} W_{\rm LT}^{2} \right) + (\alpha - 2) \kappa_{\rm m}^{2} \right] \left(1 + \kappa_{\rm m}^{2} W_{\rm LT}^{2} \right)^{-2} \exp \left[\left(\frac{\kappa_{\rm 0}}{\kappa_{\rm m}} \right)^{2} + \kappa_{\rm 0}^{2} W_{\rm LT}^{2} \right] \times \Gamma \left[2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\kappa_{\rm 0}}{\kappa_{\rm m}} \right)^{2} + \kappa_{\rm 0}^{2} W_{\rm LT}^{2} \right] \right\} dz .$$

$$(7)$$

(7) 式为任意激光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中光束漂移模型的一般表达式,该式表明光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中的光束漂移取决于 W_{LT}和非 Kolmogorov 湍流参数。Dan 和 Zhang^[30]计算得到均方波 束半径 W²_{LT}可以表示为

$$W_{\rm LT}^{2} = \langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle = \langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2 \langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3}, \qquad (8)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\rho} = (x, y), \boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_x, \theta_y)^{[33]}, \langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^2 \rangle_0, \langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_0, \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^2 \rangle_0$ 为输入平面上光束的初始二阶矩; $T(\alpha)$ 为湍流影响因子,其表达式为^[24]

$$T(\alpha) = \pi^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \kappa^{3} \Phi_{n}(\kappa, \alpha) d\kappa = \frac{\pi^{2} A(\alpha) C_{n}^{2}}{2(\alpha - 2)} \left\{ \left[2\kappa_{0}^{2} + (\alpha - 2)\kappa_{m}^{2} \right] \kappa_{m}^{2-\alpha} \exp\left(\frac{\kappa_{0}^{2}}{\kappa_{m}^{2}}\right) \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\kappa_{0}^{2}}{\kappa_{m}^{2}}\right) - 2\kappa_{0}^{4-\alpha} \right\}.$$
(9)

将(8)式代入(7)式,可得光束漂移模型的一般表达式为

$$\langle r_{c}^{2} \rangle = \frac{4\pi^{2} C_{n}^{2} A(\alpha) L^{2}}{\alpha - 2} \kappa_{0}^{-\alpha} \int_{0}^{L} \left(1 - \frac{z}{L}\right)^{2} \times \{-2\kappa_{0}^{4} + \kappa_{0}^{\alpha} \kappa_{m}^{2} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2\langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3} + \kappa_{m}^{-2}\right)^{\alpha/2} \times \left[2\kappa_{0}^{2} \left(1 + \kappa_{m}^{2} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2\langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3}\right)\right] + (\alpha - 2) \kappa_{m}^{2}\right] \times \left[1 + \kappa_{m}^{2} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2\langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3}\right)\right]^{-2} \times \exp\left[\left(\frac{\kappa_{0}}{\kappa_{m}}\right)^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2\langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3}\right)\right] \times \Gamma\left[2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\kappa_{0}}{\kappa_{m}}\right)^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2} \left(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^{2} \rangle_{0} + 2\langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_{0} z + \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^{2} \rangle_{0} z^{2} + \frac{4}{3} T(\alpha) z^{3}\right)\right] \right\} dz .$$

$$(10)$$

(10)式表明任意光束通过非 Kolmogorov 湍流的光束漂移取决于光束在输入平面上的初始二阶矩 $(\langle \boldsymbol{\rho}^2 \rangle_0, \langle \boldsymbol{\rho} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle_0, \langle \boldsymbol{\theta}^2 \rangle_0)$ 以及非 Kolmogorov 湍流参数 $(\alpha, C_n^2, L_0, l_0)$ 。

2.2 PCAEHGB的初始二阶矩

PCAEHGB 在初始平面(z=0)上的电场强度分布为[18]

$$E(x, y, 0) = \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{\omega_{0x}^2} - \frac{y^2}{\omega_{0y}^2}\right) H_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{\omega_{0x}^2} + \frac{2y^2}{\omega_{0y}^2}}\right), \ n = 2,$$
(11)

式中 ω_{0x}, ω_{0y} 分别为x和y方向上的束腰半径, H_n(•)为厄米特多项式。当 $\omega_{0x} = \omega_{0y}$ 时, (11)式表示的中心 电场强度分布为圆形; 当 $n = 0, \omega_{0x} = \omega_{0y}$ 时, (11)式表示 GSMB 在初始平面上的电场强度分布。

PCAEHGB 在初始平面(z=0)上的交叉谱密度函数(CSD)为^[20-21]

$$W(x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}; 0) = \left(-2 + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0x}^{2}} + \frac{8y_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}}\right) \times \left(-2 + \frac{8x_{2}^{2}}{\omega_{0x}^{2}} + \frac{8y_{2}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}}\right) \times \left(-2 + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} + \frac{8y_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}}\right) \times \left(-2 + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}}\right) \times \left(-2 + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} + \frac{8x_{1}^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}$$

式中 σ_{g} 为相干长度。根据中心坐标代换 $\rho_{1} = \rho + 0.5\rho_{d}, \rho_{2} = \rho - 0.5\rho_{d}$ [其中 $\rho_{1} = (x_{1}, y_{1}), \rho_{2} = (x_{2}, y_{2}),$ ρ 和 ρ_{d} 是由 ρ_{1}, ρ_{2} 经过中心坐标代换后的坐标^[33], $\rho = (x, y), \rho_{d} = (x_{d}, y_{d})$](12)式可表示为

$$W(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{d}; 0) = \left[-2 + \frac{8 (x + 0.5x_{d})^{2}}{\omega_{0x}^{2}} + \frac{8 (y + 0.5y_{d})^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} \right] \times \left[-2 + \frac{8 (x - 0.5x_{d})^{2}}{\omega_{0x}^{2}} + \frac{8 (y - 0.5y_{d})^{2}}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} \right] \times \exp\left[-\frac{2 (x^{2} + 0.25x_{d}^{2})}{\omega_{0x}^{2}} - \frac{2 (y^{2} + 0.25y_{d}^{2})}{\omega_{0y}^{2}} \right] \exp\left(-\frac{x_{d}^{2} + y_{d}^{2}}{2\sigma_{g}^{2}} \right).$$
(13)

激光与光电子学进展

部分相干光束的 Wigner 分布函数(WDF)为[31-32]

$$h(\boldsymbol{\rho},\boldsymbol{\theta};0) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} W(\boldsymbol{\rho},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{d};0) \exp\left(-ik\boldsymbol{\theta}\cdot\boldsymbol{\rho}_{d}\right) d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}_{d}, \qquad (14)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_x, \theta_y),$ 三维 WDF 的 $n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2$ 阶矩可表示为^[33]

$$(x^{n_1} y^{n_2} \theta_x^{m_1} \theta_y^{m_2})_0 = \frac{1}{P} \iint x^{n_1} y^{n_2} \theta_x^{m_1} \theta_y^{m_2} h\left(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\theta}; 0\right) d^2 \boldsymbol{\rho} d^2 \boldsymbol{\theta}, \qquad (15)$$

式中 $P = \iint h(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\theta}; 0) d^2 \boldsymbol{\rho} d^2 \boldsymbol{\theta}$ 。当 $n_1 = 2, n_2 = m_1 = m_2 = 0$ 时,由(15)式得 $\langle x^2 \rangle_0$,同理可得 $\langle y^2 \rangle_0, \langle x \theta_x \rangle_0$, $\langle y \theta_y \rangle_0, \langle \theta_x^2 \rangle_0 \pi \langle \theta_y^2 \rangle_0$ 。

将(13)、(14)式代入(15)式得

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_0 = \frac{17}{20} \omega_{0x}^2 , \qquad (16)$$

$$\langle y^2 \rangle_0 = \frac{17}{20} \omega_{0y}^2, \qquad (17)$$

$$\langle \theta_x^2 \rangle_0 = \left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_g^2}\right) \frac{1}{k^2},\tag{18}$$

$$\langle \theta_{y}^{2} \rangle_{0} = \left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right) \frac{1}{k^{2}}, \qquad (19)$$

$$\langle x\theta_x \rangle_0 = \langle y\theta_y \rangle_0 = 0.$$
⁽²⁰⁾

PCAEHGB 在初始平面上的二阶矩为

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle_0 = \langle x^2 \rangle_0 + \langle y^2 \rangle_0 = \frac{17}{20} (\omega_{0x}^2 + \omega_{0y}^2) , \qquad (21)$$

$$\langle \theta^2 \rangle_0 = \langle \theta_x^2 \rangle_0 + \langle \theta_y^2 \rangle_0 = \left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^2} + \frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^2} + \frac{2}{\sigma_g^2}\right) \frac{1}{k^2}, \qquad (22)$$

$$\langle \rho \cdot \theta \rangle_0 = \langle x \theta_x \rangle_0 + \langle y \theta_y \rangle_0 = 0.$$
⁽²³⁾

将(21)~(23)式代入(10)式得 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中光束漂移模型的表达式为

$$\langle r_{c}^{2} \rangle = \frac{4\pi^{2}C_{\pi}^{2}A(\alpha)L^{2}}{\alpha-2} \kappa_{0}^{-\alpha} \int_{0}^{L} \left(1-\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2} \times \{-2\kappa_{0}^{4} + \kappa_{0}^{\alpha}\kappa_{m}^{\alpha} \left[\frac{17}{20}(\omega_{0x}^{2}+\omega_{0y}^{2})+\frac{1}{k^{2}}\left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{2}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right)z^{2} + \frac{4}{3}T(\alpha)z^{3} + \kappa_{m}^{-2}\right]^{a/2} \times \\ \left\{2\kappa_{0}^{2}\left\{1+\kappa_{m}^{2}\left[\frac{17}{20}(\omega_{0x}^{2}+\omega_{0y}^{2})+\frac{1}{k^{2}}\left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{2}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right)z^{2} + \frac{4}{3}T(\alpha)z^{3}\right]\right\} + (\alpha-2)\kappa_{m}^{2}\right\} \times \\ \left\{1+\kappa_{m}^{2}\left[\frac{17}{20}(\omega_{0x}^{2}+\omega_{0y}^{2})+\frac{1}{k^{2}}\left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{2}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right)z^{2} + \frac{4}{3}T(\alpha)z^{3}\right]\right\}^{-2} \times \\ \exp\left\{\left(\frac{\kappa_{0}}{\kappa_{m}}\right)^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2}\left[\frac{17}{20}(\omega_{0x}^{2}+\omega_{0y}^{2})+\frac{1}{k^{2}}\left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{2}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right)z^{2} + \frac{4}{3}T(\alpha)z^{3}\right]\right\} \times \\ \Gamma\left\{2-\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(\frac{\kappa_{0}}{\kappa_{m}}\right)^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2}\left[\frac{17}{20}(\omega_{0x}^{2}+\omega_{0y}^{2})+\frac{1}{k^{2}}\left(\frac{9}{5\omega_{0x}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{9}{5\omega_{0y}^{2}}+\frac{2}{\sigma_{g}^{2}}\right)z^{2} + \frac{4}{3}T(\alpha)z^{3}\right]\right\}\right\} dz .$$
(24)

3 数值分析

从数值上比较非 Kolmogorov 湍流对 PCAEHGB 和 GSMB 光束漂移的影响,详细介绍 PCAEHGB 在 非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输的光束漂移特性,即 $B_w = (\langle r_e^2 \rangle)^{1/2}$ 和标准、无量纲的相对光束漂移 $B_r = \langle r_e^2 \rangle / W_{LT}^2$ 。 B_w 能够描述光束偏离光束中心的真实距离, B_r 能够反映光束漂移和光束扩展的相对变化。

图 1(a)、(b)分别描述了 PCAEHGB 和 GSMB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 和 B_r 随传输总路径 L 的 变化情况。由图 1 可以看出,在其他参数相同的情况下,PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输的光束漂 移比 GSMB 受湍流的影响更小。图 2 描述了 $\alpha = 11/3$, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $\omega_{0x} = 1$ cm, $\omega_{0y} = 0.6$ cm 时,

激光与光电子学进展

PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 随 L 的变化情况。由图 2(a)可以看出,当 $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a}, L = 10 km时, $B_w \approx 0.22$ m,且湍流强度越大, B_w 越大;由图 2(b)可以看出, PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流 中 B_w 比完全相干反常椭圆空心高斯光束受湍流的影响小,并且 B_w 随着 δ_g 的减小而减小。由图 2(c)、(d) 可知, l_0 对光束漂移的影响不明显, L_0 越大,光束漂移越大,其物理原因是光束漂移主要由湍流外尺度引起^[13]。图 3 描述了 $\alpha = 11/3$, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $\omega_{0x} = 1$ cm, $\omega_{0y} = 0.6$ cm 时, PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流 中 B_r 随L 的变化情况, B_r 先随着L 的增大快速增大, 之后随着L 的增大缓慢减小。在相同参数条件下, 湍流对光束漂移和光束扩展的影响不同。由图 3 还可以看出, 当 $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a} 时, $0 < B_r < 1$, 说明光束漂移 小于光束扩展, 且当 $L \approx 5$ km 时, B_r 达到最大。



图 1 (a) PCAEHGB 和 GSMB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 随 L 的变化; (b) PCAEHGB 和 GSMB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_r 随 L 的变化($\alpha = 10/3$, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm) Fig. 1 (a) B_w of PCAEHGB and GSMB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence versus L;

(b) Br of PCAEHGB and GSMB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence

versus L ($\alpha = 10/3$, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm)



图 2 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 随 L 的变化。(a) l₀=1 mm,L₀=50 m,σ_g=1 cm;(b) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, l₀=1 mm,L₀=50 m;(c) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, L₀=50 m,σ_g=1 cm;(d) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, l₀=1 mm,σ_g=1 cm
Fig. 2 B_w of PCAEHGB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence versus L. (a) l₀=1 mm, L₀=50 m, σ_g=1 cm;
(b) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, l₀=1 mm, L₀=50 m; (c) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, L₀=50 m, σ_g=1 cm; (d) C²_n=10⁻¹⁴ m^{3-a}, l₀=1 mm, σ_g=1 cm;

图 4 描述了 $L = 10 \text{ km}, \lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}, \omega_{0x} = 1 \text{ cm}, \omega_{0y} = 0.6 \text{ cm}$ 时,PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 随 α 的变化情况。由图 4 可以看出, B_w 随 α 的增大先快速增大之后缓慢增大。由图 4(c)可以看出,当 $3.1 < \alpha < 3.6$ 时, l_0 的增大对 B_w 的影响最明显,当 $3.6 < \alpha < 4$ 时, l_0 的增大对 B_w 几乎没有影响。图 4(d)表 明,当 $3 < \alpha < 3.3$ 时, L_0 的增大对 B_w 几乎没有影响,当 $3.3 < \alpha < 4$ 时, L_0 的增大对 B_w 的影响越来越明显。



图 3 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_r 随 L 的变化。(a) $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm; (b) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m; (c) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α}, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm; (d) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm

Fig. 3 B_r of PCAEHGB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence versus L. (a) $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm; (b) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $L_0 = 50$ m; (c) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a}, $L_0 = 50$ m, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm; (d) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3-a}, $l_0 = 1$ mm, $\sigma_g = 1$ cm

图 5 描述了 $L=10 \text{ km}, \lambda=632.8 \text{ nm}, \omega_{0x}=1 \text{ cm}, \omega_{0y}=0.6 \text{ cm}$ 时, PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_r 随 α 的变化情况。由图 5 可以看出,随着 α 的增大, B_r 增大得越来越快。由图 5(a)、(b)、(d)可以看出, 当3.5< α <4 时, C_n^2 、 δ_g 以及 L_o 对 B_r 的影响更为明显。由此说明合理改变光束参数和湍流参数可以减小 光束漂移。



图 4 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_w 随 α 的变化。(a) $l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (b) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; (c) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}$ Fig. 4 B_w of PCAEHGB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence versus α . (a) $l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (b) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; (c) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}; l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}; l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}; l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}; l_0 = 1 \text{ m}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}; l_0 = 1 \text{ m}; l_0 = 1 \text$



图 5 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中 B_r 随 α 的变化。(a) $l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (b) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; (c) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm}; (d) C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm};$ Fig. 5 B_r of PCAEHGB propagating through non-Kolmogorov turbulence versus α . (a) $l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}; \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm};$ $L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm};$ (b) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m};$ (c) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, L_0 = 50 \text{ m}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm};$ (d) $C_n^2 = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{3-\alpha}, l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}, \sigma_g = 1 \text{ cm};$

4 结 论

根据非 Kolmogorov 湍流谱和二阶矩理论得到任意激光束在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中光束漂移模型的一般表达式,结果表明光束漂移与湍流参数(α , C_n^2 , L_o , l_o)以及初始二阶矩($\langle \rho^2 \rangle_o$, $\langle \rho \cdot \theta \rangle_o$, $\langle \theta^2 \rangle_o$)有关。通过 对 B_w 和标准、无量纲的 B_r 进行数值模拟,比较了非 Kolmogorov 湍流对 PCAEHGB 和 GSMB 的光束漂移 的影响,详细介绍了 PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输的光束漂移特性。结果表明,在相同参数条 件下,PCAEHGB 受湍流的影响比 GSMB 受湍流的影响小。当 $C_n^2 = 10^{-14}$ m^{3- α},L = 10 km 时, $B_w \approx 0.22$ m; $B_r < 1$,且在 $L \approx 5$ km时达到最大。由分析可知,广义指数参数、折射率结构参数、湍流内尺度、湍流 外尺度、相干长度、束腰半径越大, B_w 和 B_r 越大。结果还表明,PCAEHGB 在非 Kolmogorov 湍流中传输时 比完全相干反常椭圆空心高斯光束受湍流的影响小。因此,合理改变非 Kolmogorov 湍流参数和光束参数,可以达到减小光束漂移的目的。

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