

Z 倾斜像差校正斜程信道中高斯-谢尔束隐影成像

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摘要 研究了成像信道斜程因子、大气湍流的非科尔莫戈罗夫功率谱指数、光源空间相干性(高斯谢尔束)和光源横向尺寸对隐影成像的影响。研究中运用光学相干理论、广义惠更斯-菲涅耳原理和非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流模型,分析并建立了斜程湍流 Z 倾斜像差校正大气信道中高斯-谢尔束无透镜隐影成像理论模型。通过此模型的数值计算得出了待成像物体越靠近照明光源,所成隐影像的质量越高;照明光源的尺寸过小会造成隐影像质量的下降和物体被非相干光照明时的成像质量要差于部分相干光照明时的隐影像质量。

关键词 大气光学;隐影像;非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流;高斯-谢尔束;斜程信道

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Ghost Imaging of Gaussian-Schell Beams in the Slant Channels of Z-Tilt Aberration Corrected

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Abstract Imaging channel slant factor, the atmospheric turbulence of power spectral index of non-Kolmogorov, the light source spatial coherence (Gaussian-Schell beams) and lateral dimensions of the light source of the ghost imaging have been studied. Based on the optical coherent theory, the extended Huygens-Fresnel principle and the turbulence model of non-Kolmogorov, Z-tilt aberration correction of the atmospheric channel of slant channels turbulence of the theoretical models of ghost imaging with Gaussian-Schell beams have been analyzed and derived. By the numerical computations of the model, the result shows that the nearer the object is to illuminant plane, the better the quality of ghost imaging is. The undersized illumination light source will cause the quality decline of ghost imaging and the image quality of the object illuminated by the incoherent light are worse than that of illuminated by partially coherent light.

Key words atmospheric optics; ghost image; non-Kolmogorov turbulence; Gaussian-Schell beam; slant channel

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1 引 言

双光子成像又称隐影成像首先由 Pittman 等^[1]通过位置-动量纠缠双光子方式实现。无大气湍流信道内传输高斯-谢尔束的隐影成像理论、数值分析和实验研究也已有大量研究报道^[2~7]。考虑到湍流大气信道中传输部分相干光的闪烁要小于完全相干光的大气闪烁^[8],为此,文献^[9,10]基于广义惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分理论,研究了高斯-谢尔束(部分相干光)在水平和科尔莫戈罗夫型湍流大气信道内

的无透镜隐影成像规律;文献^[11,12]研究了高斯-谢尔束的大气湍流扩展规律;文献^[13]研究了环状光束在大气湍流中的传输特性,指出由于湍流的影响,环状光束在传输过程中由完全相干光变成部分相干光。采用自适应光学技术校正大气湍流的效果的研究也是一个值得关注的问题^[14,15]。

本文研究经过湍流 Z-倾斜自适应校正的斜程非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流大气残差信道中高斯-谢尔束的无透镜隐影成像问题,分析了信道中待成像物面

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离照明光源位置、光源空间相干长度和光源横向尺度对隐影像质量的影响。

2 成像过程分析

设无透镜隐影成像光路如图 1 所示。由部分相干光源 E_s 发出的光束被分束器分成两束光分别在湍流 Z 倾斜像差校正的测试和参考大气信道中传输。为了简化分析,只考虑线偏振光的无透镜隐影成像情况。设在测试信道中某位置有一个未知物体 $O(v)$,探测器 D_t 为一个斗探测器。照明光源到物体的距离为 z_0 ,照明光源到参考信道探测器 D_r 的距离为 z_2 ,物体到斗探测器 D_t 的距离为 z_1 ,并且三者间满足 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1$ 。两束被探测器接收到的带有物信息的光通过关联成像器得到物体的隐影像。

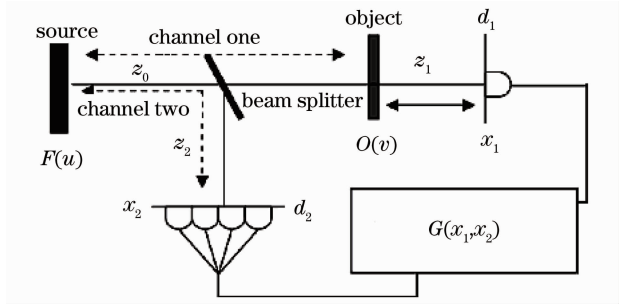


图 1 湍流大气中无透镜隐影成像

Fig. 1 Lensless ghost imaging in turbulent atmosphere

在湍流 Z 倾斜像差修正信道内,由广义惠更斯-菲涅耳积分可以得到线偏振源场在探测器 D_t 处的光场复振幅 $E(x_1)$ 为^[9,10]

$$E(x_1) = \frac{1}{i\lambda \sqrt{z_0 z_1}} \iint dudv E_s(u) \times \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2z_0}(v-u)^2 + iS_c(v,u)\right] O(v) \times \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2z_1}(x_1-v)^2 + iS_c(x_1,v)\right], \quad (1)$$

式中 $E_s(u)$ 为光源的光场, $O(v)$ 为待成像物体的透射函数, $S_c(v,u)$ 与 $S_c(x_1,v)$ 分别为湍流 Z 倾斜像差校正残余像差,其代表了球面波从照明光源出发经过大气传播到达物体,再由物体经过大气到达探测器 D_t 的过程中与湍流 Z 倾斜像差校正残余像差对应的随机相位扰动。 $S_c(a,b) = S_s(a,b) - S_{\text{tit}}(a,b)$, $S_s(a,b)$ 代表湍流总像差, $S_{\text{tit}}(a,b)$ 代表湍流 Z 倾斜像差。与测试信道类似,参考信道内探测器 D_r 接收到的光场 $E(x_2)$ 写为

$$E(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i\lambda z_2}} \iint dudv E_s(u) \times \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2z_2}(x_2-u)^2 + iS_c(x_2,u)\right]. \quad (2)$$

假设复相位 $S_c(x_1,v)$ 、 $S_c(x_2,u)$ 与 $S_c(v,u)$ 服从零平均数的高斯统计并考虑到两段大气信道 z_0 和 z_1 内的大气起伏相互统计独立,则光强的相关函数可以表示为

$$\langle I(x_1)I(x_2) \rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda^3 z_0 z_1 z_2} \iiint O(v)O^*(v') \langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u'_1)E_s(u_2)E_s^*(u'_2) \rangle du_1 du'_1 du_2 du'_2 dv dv' \times \langle \exp[iS_c(u_1,v) - iS_c(u'_1,v')] \rangle \langle \exp[iS_c(v,x_1) - iS_c(v',x_1)] \rangle \langle \exp[iS_c(u_2,x_2) - iS_c(u'_2,x_2)] \rangle \times \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_0}[(v-u_1)^2 - (v'-u'_1)^2]\right\} \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_1}[(x_1-v)^2 - (x_1-v')^2]\right\} \times \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_2}[(x_2-u_2)^2 - (x_2-u'_2)^2]\right\}. \quad (3)$$

进一步设参考信道和测试信道两个大气信道内的大气起伏相互统计独立,则(3)式的第一个尖括号近似为

$$\langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u'_1)E_s(u_2)E_s^*(u'_2) \rangle \approx \langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u'_1) \rangle \langle E_s(u_2)E_s^*(u'_2) \rangle.$$

由上式,(3)式进一步简化为

$$\langle I(x_1) \rangle \langle I(x_2) \rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda^3 z_0 z_1 z_2} \iiint O(v)O^*(v') \langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u'_1) \rangle \langle E_s(u_2)E_s^*(u'_2) \rangle_1 du_2 du'_2 \times \langle \exp[iS_c(u_1,v) - iS_c(u'_1,v')] \rangle \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_1}[(x_1-v)^2 - (x_1-v')^2]\right\} du_1 du' \times \langle \exp[iS_c(u_2,x_2) - iS_c(u'_2,x_2)] \rangle \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_2}[(x_2-u_2)^2 - (x_2-u'_2)^2]\right\} \times \langle \exp[iS_c(v,x_1) - iS_c(v',x_1)] \rangle \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_0}[(v-u_1)^2 - (v'-u'_1)^2]\right\} dv dv'. \quad (4)$$

大气湍流造成的相位扰动的统计平均 $\langle \exp[iS_c(u,v) - iS_c(u',v')] \rangle$ 可以表示为^[16]

$$\langle \exp[iS_c(u, v) - iS_c(u', v')] \rangle = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}D_{SC}(u - u', v - v'; z)\right], \quad (5)$$

式中 $D_{SC}(u - u', v - v'; z) = D_S(u - u', v - v'; z) - D_{\text{tilt}}(u - u', v - v'; z)$ 为湍流 Z 倾斜修正相位像差的结构函数^[17]。

由于光源为高斯-谢尔模且服从零平均数的高斯统计，则高斯-谢尔模的两点相关函数 $\langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u_2') \rangle$ 定义为^[9,10]

$$\langle E_s(u_1)E_s^*(u_2') \rangle = \exp\left[-\frac{u_1^2 + u_2'^2}{4\sigma_{s0}^2} - \frac{(u_1 - u_2')^2}{2\sigma_{g0}^2}\right], \quad (6)$$

式中 σ_{s0} 为光源的横向尺寸， σ_{g0} 为光源的横向相干半径。

由四阶相关函数的定义^[5]得到高斯-谢尔束照明情况下的四阶相关函数

$$\begin{aligned} G(x_1, x_2) = & \frac{1}{\lambda^3 z_0 z_1 z_2} \iiint \iiint O(v)O^*(v') \exp\left[-\frac{u_1^2 + u_2'^2}{4\sigma_{s0}^2} - \frac{(u_1 - u_2')^2}{2\sigma_{g0}^2}\right] du_1 du_1' du_2 du_2' dv dv' \times \\ & \exp\left[-\frac{u_2^2 + u_1'^2}{4\sigma_{s0}^2} - \frac{(u_2 - u_1')^2}{2\sigma_{g0}^2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}D_{SC}(u_1 - u_1', v - v'; z_0)\right] \times \\ & \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}D_{SC}(v - v'; z_1)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}D_{SC}(u_1 - u_1'; z_2)\right] \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_0}[(v + v') - (u_1 + u_1')][(v - v') - (u_1 - u_1')]\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_1}[(v + v')(v - v') - 2x_1(v - v')]\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_2}[(u_2 + u_2')(u_2 - u_2') - 2x_2(u_2 - u_2')]\right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

2.1 斜程非科尔莫戈罗夫像差信道

由湍流总像差与波结构函数的二阶近似^[18]，可得到

$$D_S(u_1 - u_1', v - v'; z_0) \approx \frac{2[(u_1 - u_1')^2 + (u_1 - u_1')(v - v') + (v - v')^2]}{\rho_{00}^2}, \quad (8)$$

$$D_S(v - v', x_1 - x_1; z_1) \approx \frac{2[(v - v')^2]}{\rho_{01}^2}, \quad (9)$$

$$D_S(u_2 - u_2', x_2 - x_2; z_2) \approx \frac{2[(u_2 - u_2')^2]}{\rho_{02}^2}, \quad (10)$$

式中 ρ_{0j} ($j=0, 1, 2$) 为球面波在湍流中传播的空间相干半径^[16]。对于非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流信道，空间相干半径可以表示为

$$\rho_{00} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)}{\pi^{1/2} k^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right) \int_0^{z_0} C_n^2(\xi) \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{z_0}\right)^{\alpha-2} d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (11)$$

$$\rho_{01} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)}{\pi^{1/2} k^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right) \int_{z_0}^{z_1} C_n^2(\xi) \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{z_1 - z_0}\right)^{\alpha-2} d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (12)$$

$$\rho_{02} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)}{\pi^{1/2} k^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right) \int_0^{z_2} C_n^2(\xi) \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{z_2}\right)^{\alpha-2} d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (13)$$

式中 C_n^2 是非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流的折射率结构常数^[19]。

2.2 湍流 Z 倾斜像差

对于湍流 Z 倾斜像差 $S_{\text{tilt}}(u) = 2a_{2,3}u^{[20]}$, 其中 $a_{2,3}$ 为 Zernike 多项式的系数, 则 Z 倾斜像差的结构方程为

$$D_{\text{tilt}}(u_1 - u'_1, v - v', z_0) \approx \frac{2[(u_1 - u'_1)^2 - 2(u_1 - u'_1)(v - v') + (v - v')^2]}{\rho_{a0}^2}, \quad (14)$$

$$D_{\text{tilt}}(v - v'; z_1) \approx \frac{2[(v - v')^2]}{\rho_{a1}^2}, \quad (15)$$

$$D_{\text{tilt}}(u_2 - u'_2; z_2) \approx 2 \frac{[(u_2 - u'_2)^2]}{\rho_{a2}^2}, \quad (16)$$

式中 $\rho_{aj}^{-2} = 2\langle a_{2,3}^2 \rangle_j$ 和

$$\langle |a_{2,3}|^2 \rangle_j = \left(\frac{D}{r_{0j}}\right)^{\alpha-2} \frac{2\Gamma(2-\alpha/2)\Gamma(2+\alpha/2)\Gamma(\alpha/2)\sin(\pi\alpha/2)^{[19]}}{\pi\Gamma(3+\alpha/2)}.$$

这里 r_{0j} 是 Fried 参量^[16], 其表示为

$$r_{00} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)\left[\frac{8}{\alpha-2}\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\alpha-2}\right)\right]^{(\alpha-2)/2}}{\pi^{1/2}k^2\Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right)\int_0^{z_0} C_n^2(\xi)\left(1-\frac{\xi}{z_0}\right)^{\alpha-2}d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (17)$$

$$r_{01} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)\left(\frac{8}{\alpha-2}\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\alpha-2}\right)\right)^{(\alpha-2)/2}}{\pi^{1/2}k^2\Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right)\int_{z_0}^{z_1} C_n^2(\xi)\left(1-\frac{\xi}{z_1-z_0}\right)^{\alpha-2}d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (18)$$

$$r_{02} = \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{3-\alpha}{2}\right)\left(\frac{8}{\alpha-2}\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{\alpha-2}\right)\right)^{(\alpha-2)/2}}{\pi^{1/2}k^2\Gamma\left(\frac{2-\alpha}{2}\right)\int_0^{z_2} C_n^2(\xi)\left(1-\frac{\xi}{z_2}\right)^{\alpha-2}d\xi} \right\}^{1/(\alpha-2)}, \quad 3 < \alpha < 4 \quad (19)$$

由上述分析, (7) 式简化为

$$\begin{aligned} G(x_1, x_2) = & \frac{A_s^2}{\lambda^3 z_0 z_1 z_2} \iint O(v)O^*(v') \exp\left\{-\frac{[(v-v')^2]}{\bar{\rho}_{01}^2} - \frac{[(u_2-u'_2)^2]}{\bar{\rho}_{02}^2}\right\} dv dv' \times \\ & \iiint \exp\left[-\frac{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_1'^2 + u_2'^2}{4\sigma_{10}^2} - \frac{(u_1-u'_2)^2 + (u_1'-u_2)^2}{4\sigma_{g0}^2}\right] \times \\ & \exp\left\{-\frac{(u_1-u'_1)^2(v-v')^2}{\bar{\rho}_{00}^2} - \frac{(u_1-u'_1)(v-v')}{\bar{\rho}_{04}^2}\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_0}[(v+v') - (u_1+u'_1)][(v-v') - (u_1-u'_1)]\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_1}[(v+v')(v-v') - 2x_1(v-v')]\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z_2}[(u_2+u')(u_2-u') - 2x_2(u_2-u'_2)]\right\} du_1 du_1' du_2 du_2'. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式中 $\bar{\rho}_{0j}^{-2} = \rho_{0j}^{-2} - \rho_{aj}^{-2}$ ($j = 0, 1, 2$), $\bar{\rho}_{04}^{-2} = \rho_{04}^{-2} + 2\rho_{a4}^{-2}$ 。通过积分, (20) 式可简化为

$$\begin{aligned} G(x_1, x_2) = & \frac{\pi^2}{\lambda^3 z_0(z_2-z_0)z_2 B_1 B_2 B_3 B_4} \iint O\left(v_r + \frac{v_2}{2}\right)O^*\left(v_r - \frac{v_2}{2}\right) dv_r dv_c \times \\ & \exp\left\{-\frac{v_r^2}{\bar{\rho}_{00}^2} - \frac{v_c^2}{\bar{\rho}_{01}^2} + \frac{ik(v_c v_r - 2x_1 v_r)}{2(z_2-z_0)} + \frac{ikv_c v_r}{2z_0} - \frac{k^2 x_2^2}{4B_2^2 z_2^2} + \frac{\eta_1^2}{4B_3^2}\right\} \times \\ & \exp\left\{\left[\frac{1}{(8\sigma_{g0}^2 B_2 B_1^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4B_1^2}\right]\left[\left(\frac{v_r}{\bar{\rho}_{04}^2}\right)^2 + \frac{v_r}{\bar{\rho}_{04}^2} \frac{ik}{z_0} v_c - \left(\frac{kv_c}{2z_0}\right)^2\right]\right\} \exp\left[-x_2\left(\frac{ikv_r}{8z_2\sigma_{g0}^2\bar{\rho}_{04}^2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \frac{k^2 v_c}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2}\right)\right] \times \\ & \exp\left[\frac{k^2 x_2}{2B_2^2 z_2^2} + \frac{ikv_r}{8z_2\sigma_{g0}^2\bar{\rho}_{04}^2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \frac{k^2 v_c}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \eta_1\left(\frac{k^2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3^2} + \frac{1}{B_3^2\sigma_{g0}^2}\right)\right]^2, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{8\sigma_{10}^2} + \frac{1}{4\sigma_{g0}^2} + \frac{1}{\rho_{00}^2}}, \\
 B_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{8\sigma_{10}^2} + \frac{1}{4\sigma_{g0}^2} + \frac{1}{\rho_{02}^2} - \frac{1}{16B_1^2\sigma_{g0}^4}}, \\
 B_3 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{g0}^2} + \frac{k^2}{(8\sigma_{g0}^2 B_2 B_1^2 z_0)^2} + \frac{k^2}{4z_0^2 B_1^2}}, \\
 B_4 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\sigma_{10}^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{g0}^2} + \frac{k^2}{4z_0^2 B_2^2} - \left(\frac{k^2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{g0}^2 B_3} \right)^2}, \\
 \eta_0 &= \frac{ikv_r}{z_0} - \left[\frac{1}{(8\sigma_{g0}^2 B_2 B_1^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4B_1^2} \right] \left(\frac{k^2 v_c}{z_0^2} - \frac{i2kv_r}{z_0 \rho_{04}^2} \right), \\
 \eta_1 &= \eta_0 + \frac{k^2 x_2}{8\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

假如探测器为斗探测器^[21], 在点 x_1 处的隐影成像正比于

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(x_1) &= \int G(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda^3 z_0 (z_2 - z_0) z_2 B_1 B_2 B_3 B_4 \eta_2} \iint O(v_r + v_2/2) O^*(v_r - v_2/2) dv_r dv_c \times \\
 &\exp \left\{ + \frac{ik(v_c v_r - 2x_1 v_r)}{2(z_2 - z_0)} + \frac{ikv_c v_r}{2z_0} + \frac{\xi_1^2}{4B_4^2} + \frac{\eta_0^2}{4B_3^2} + \frac{\eta_3^2}{4\eta_2^2} \right\} \times \\
 &\exp \left\{ - \frac{v_r^2}{\rho_{00}^2} - \frac{v_c^2}{\rho_{01}^2} + \left[\frac{1}{(8\sigma_{g0}^2 B_2 B_1^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4B_1^2} \right] \left[\left(\frac{v_r}{\rho_{04}^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ikv_r v_c}{z_0 \rho_{04}^2} - \left(\frac{k}{2z_0} v_c \right)^2 \right] \right\}, \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \xi_1 &= \frac{ikv_r}{8z_2 \sigma_{g0}^2 \rho_{04}^2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \frac{k^2 v_c}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \eta_0 \left(\frac{k^2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3} + \frac{1}{B_3^2 \sigma_{g0}^2} \right), \\
 \xi_2 &= \frac{k^2}{2B_2^2 z_2^2} - \frac{k^2}{8\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2} \left(\frac{k^2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3} + \frac{1}{B_3^2 \sigma_{g0}^2} \right), \\
 \eta_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{4B_2^2 z_2^2} - \frac{\xi_2^2}{4B_4^2} - \left(\frac{k^2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3} \right)^2}, \\
 \eta_3 &= \frac{ikv_r}{8z_2 \sigma_{g0}^2 \rho_{04}^2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \frac{k^2 v_c}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2} - \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2}{2B_4^2} - \frac{\eta_0 k^2 x_2}{16\sigma_{g0}^2 z_0 z_2 B_1^2 B_2^2 B_3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3 数值计算

图 2, 3 给出了地面折射率起伏结构函数与物体位置对于高斯-谢尔光的非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流信道隐影成像影响的数值计算曲线。

图 2 为地面湍流强度的变化对于高斯-谢尔光束隐影成像分辨率影响的结果。在数值计算中选取光源横向尺寸 $\sigma_{10} = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ m、光源空间相干长度 $\sigma_{g0} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m、成像物体与光源的距离 $z_0 = 10000$ m、光源到探测器的距离 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1 = 20000$ m、物体到探测器的距离 $z_2 = 10000$ m、照明光源波长 $\lambda = 1550$ nm、非科尔莫戈罗夫谱幂律指数 $\alpha = 3.667$ 、信道天顶角 $\theta = 0$ 、物体双缝缝宽为 0.02 m 和缝间中心间距为 0.1 m。由图可见随着地面湍流强度 $C_n^2(0)$ 从 $C_n^2(0) = 10^{-15} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$ 增加到 $C_n^2(0) = 10^{-13} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$, 图像中心凹快速上升, 这表示双缝像的分辨率急剧下降, 即隐影

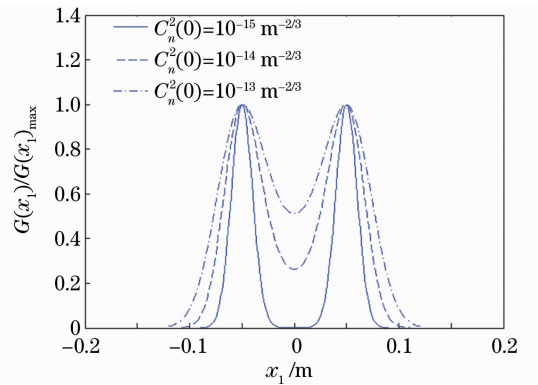


图 2 不同 $C_n^2(0)$ 下的高斯-谢尔光束的双缝的隐影成像
Fig. 2 Ghost imaging of a double slit with Gaussian-Schell beams for different $C_n^2(0)$

像的质量快速下降。

图 3 为成像物体与照明光源间距离变化对于隐影像质量的影响。图 3 表示物体越靠近照明光源, 双缝

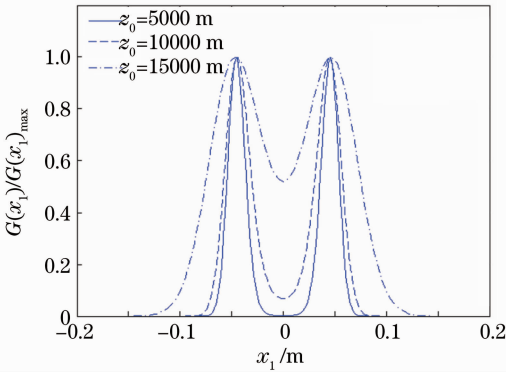


图 3 不同 z_0 下的高斯-谢尔光束的双缝的隐影成像
Fig. 3 Ghost imaging of a double slit with Gaussian-Schell beams for different z_0

在 x_1 点处的归一化隐影像相关函数所形成的双峰的宽度较窄且中心凹较低, 隐影像的质量越好。此图的计算参数如下: 光源横向尺寸 $\sigma_0 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ m, 光源横向相干宽度 $\sigma_{g0} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m, 光源与探测器距离 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1 = 20000$ m, 光束波长为 $\lambda = 1550$ nm, 非科尔莫戈罗夫谱幂律指数 $\alpha = 3.667$, 信道天顶角 $\theta = 0$ 和地面折射率起伏结构函数 $C_n^e(0) = 5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$ 。

图 4, 5 分别描述了不同的光源横向尺寸与空间相干长度对于隐影像质量的影响。

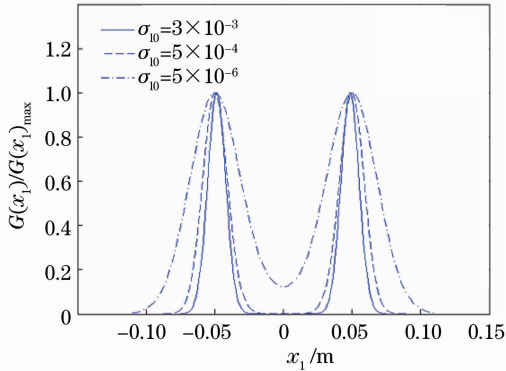


图 4 不同光源横向尺寸 σ_0 下的高斯-谢尔光束的双缝的隐影成像
Fig. 4 Ghost imaging of a double slit with Gaussian-Schell beams for different sources' transverse sizes

由图 4 可以看出光源尺寸过小会造成隐影像质量的下降, 即随着光源尺度降低, 反映隐影像的分辨率的双缝像的中心凹提高和像斑变宽。其他用于计算的参数为: 光源空间相干长度 $\sigma_{g0} = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ m, 光源与探测器距离 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1 = 20000$ m, 光束波长为 $\lambda = 1550$ nm, 非科尔莫戈罗夫谱幂律指数 $\alpha = 3.667$, 信道天顶角 $\theta = 0$, 物体与光源距离 $z_0 = 10000$ m, 物体与探测器距离 $z_2 = 10000$ m 和地面折射率起伏结构函数 $C_n^e(0) = 5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$ 。

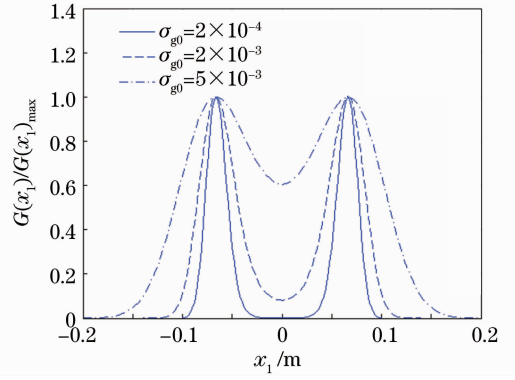


图 5 不同光源空间相干长度 σ_{g0} 下的高斯-谢尔光束的双缝的隐影成像
Fig. 5 Ghost imaging of a double slit with Gaussian-Schell beams for different sources' spatial coherent width

图 5 讨论了光源空间相干长度 σ_{g0} 对于隐影像质量的影响。由图可以看到随着 σ_{g0} 的增大, 隐影像的中心凹降低和像斑变窄, 也就是说隐影像质量提高了。其他计算参数为光源横向尺寸 $\sigma_0 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ m, 光源与探测器的间离 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1 = 20000$ m, 光束波长为 $\lambda = 1550$ nm, 非科尔莫戈罗夫谱幂律指数 $\alpha = 3.667$, 信道天顶角 $\theta = 0$, 物体与光源距离 $z_0 = 10000$ m, 物体到探测器的距离 $z_2 = 10000$ m 和地面折射率起伏结构函数 $C_n^e(0) = 5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$ 。

图 6 主要讨论了非科尔莫戈罗夫湍流功率谱指数对于成像的影响。其他用于计算的参数分别为: 光源横向尺寸 $\sigma_0 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ m, 光源横向相干宽度 $\sigma_{g0} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m, 物体与探测器距离 $z_2 = 10000$ m, 物体与光源距离 $z_0 = 10000$ m, 光源与探测器距离 $z_2 = z_0 + z_1 = 20000$ m, 信道天顶角 $\theta = 0$, 波长 $\lambda = 1550$ nm。地面折射率结构函数 $C_n^e(0) = 5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^{-2/3}$ 。由该图的分析可得, 功率谱指数越大,

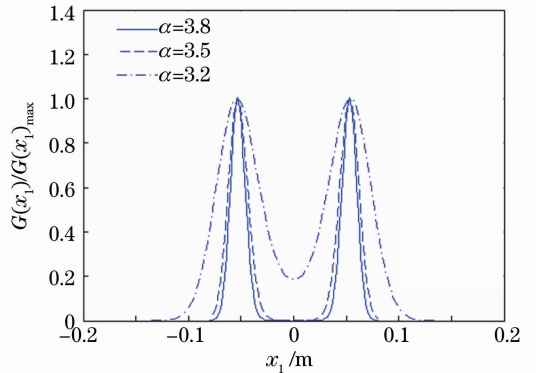


图 6 不同 α 下的高斯-谢尔光束的双缝的隐影成像
Fig. 6 Ghost imaging of a double slit with Gaussian-Schell beams for different α

隐影成像的质量越高。

4 结 论

基于高斯-谢尔光束的隐影成像在通信领域具有广泛的应用前景,主要讨论了斜程 Z 倾斜自适应校正非科尔莫戈罗夫大气湍流信道中高斯-光束谢尔光照明条件下的隐影成像问题。研究表明,成像系统对于接近照明光源处物体的像质量要高于远离照明光源位置物体的像。光源尺寸直接关系到高斯-谢尔光的相干度,横向光源尺寸较大,所得的隐影像质量较高。而光源的空间相干长度越长,隐影像越清晰。

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