

光学学报

星载被动光学遥感大气风场探测技术进展综述

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摘要 大气风场是表征整个地球大气系统动力学特征的重要参数, 也是气象预报、空间天气、气候学等领域业务工作和科学研究必需的基础数据。被动光学遥感是大气风场测量领域的主要技术手段之一。本文综述了基于大气移动目标监测和大气光谱多普勒频移探测的两类天基被动光学大气风场测量技术的研究进展, 主要介绍了云导风、红外高光谱水汽示踪、测风干涉仪和多普勒调制气体相关4种风场测量技术的基础物理原理和风速反演基本方法, 根据每种星载被动光学测风技术体制分类及特点, 介绍了代表性风场探测载荷技术研究进展及应用情况, 探讨了星载被动光学大气风场探测技术的未来发展趋势。

关键词 大气光学; 大气风场; 云导风; 红外高光谱; 测风干涉仪; 多普勒调制气体相关

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1 引言

风场作为描述地球大气运动状态的物理参数, 不仅是大气能量和动量特性的客观表征, 也是驱动大气动力学和热力学结构变化、物质和能量输运的重要因素^[1-2]。准确的大气风场观测数据是开展气象分析与天气预报、电离层监测和空间天气预警、气候变化建模与研究必需的基础要素。

卫星遥感探测大气风场不受地理条件限制, 通过监测海浪、云、气溶胶、大气成分的运动状态来确定不同高度层的大气风场的强度和方向信息, 不仅可获得台站风速计、探空气球等常规测风手段不易实施的海洋、沙漠、极地等区域的观测数据, 还能够获取风场高程分布的廓线信息, 这将为整个地球大气层的动力学特性研究提供系统性输入参数, 对更全面理解地球上层大气之间的物质、能量输运与相互作用至关重要^[3-4]。

卫星遥感大气风场探测技术可分为主动探测技术和被动探测技术。主动探测技术主要指探测过程中主动引入示踪源或辐射源, 通过探测示踪物或回

波信号变化来反演大气运动速度, 基于该技术的仪器主要有微波散射计、合成孔径雷达、激光雷达等。被动探测技术则主要探测自然界中客观存在的示踪物或辐射源信号变化来反演大气运动速度, 基于该技术的仪器主要有云成像仪、测风干涉仪、全极化微波辐射计、超导亚毫米波探测仪等。目前, 星载主动风场探测技术主要应用于海面、对流层和底部平流层大气风场探测, 具有风速测量精度高、空间分辨率高的特点; 星载被动风场探测技术可以实现海面、平流层、中间层至热层绝大部分高度范围的大气风场探测, 具有探测精度高、覆盖范围广、占用资源少的特点。

自20世纪60年代开始, 国际上发展出基于云团移动检测^[5]、红外高光谱水汽跟踪^[6]、测风干涉仪^[7]、多普勒调制气体相关^[8]等星载被动光学遥感测风技术。探测体制的不同决定了仪器设计原理、探测方式、反演方法等都不相同。因此, 本文从基于大气图像目标运动检测和大气精细光谱多普勒频移探测两个方面回顾和阐述了4种主要技术的发展历程和研究现状, 为我国在该领域的发展和规划提供参考。

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2 星载被动光学大气风场探测技术分类

星载被动光学大气风场探测技术以大气中的云、水汽、成分粒子等为探测目标,从测量原理上可以分为两类:第一类对大气中的云、水汽等目标进行成像,通过目标在图像中的位移测量风速;第二类则是通过测量大气成分光谱的多普勒频移计算风速。测量原理的不同决定了两类技术需要采用不同的观测模式:对于基于图像目标移动监测的大气风场测量技术来说,连续成像时观测视线要与大气运动方向保持垂直,因此卫星采用始终对地的天底观测模式;对于基于大气光谱多普勒频移探测的风场测量技术,多普勒频移效应与观测目标和观测仪器之间的相对速度有关,为了获取大气水平运动信息,卫星平台采用临边观测模式,沿大气圈层的切线方向进行观测。

2.1 基于图像目标移动监测的大气风场测量技术

利用极轨或静止气象卫星对大气连续进行多波段成像,追踪已知时间间隔内大气中云层、水汽等特征目标在图像中的位移,并利用各个光谱通道的辐射信息或三维几何关系反演目标所在的大气高度层,得到该高度层对应的大气风矢量,由整个图像中所有大气风矢量组成的风矢量场称为“云导风”或者“水汽导风”^[9-12]。天底观测模式下基于图像目标移动监测的大气风场测量技术原理如图1所示,卫星平台上搭载可见光或红外成像仪、干涉式光谱仪等仪器,以探测目标的反射、发射或吸收特征^[13-17]。

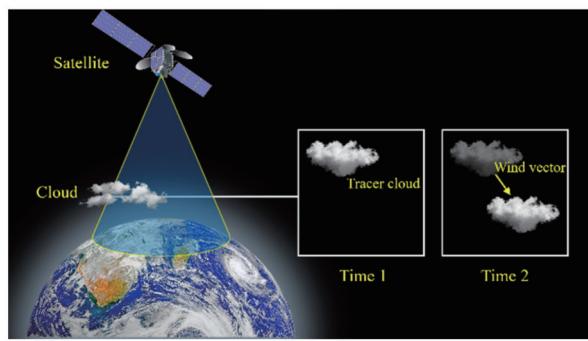


图1 基于图像目标移动检测的星载测风技术原理示意图
Fig. 1 Schematic of spaceborne wind measurement technology based on image target movement detection

基于图像目标移动检测的大气风场探测技术具有光谱通道多、视场大、时间及空间分辨率高等优点,但当卫星斜向观测时,观测分辨率会降低,静止卫星实际覆盖的观测范围仅为从星下点到约17°的一个大圆弧,使得卫星得不到高纬度地区的风场信息^[18]。同时,大气中的云层、水汽等示踪目标的运动并非刚性运动,其分布特征可能随时间改变,造成运动追踪困难。晴空区云图和水汽图中缺乏足够的纹理特征也

会导致难以进行有效的运动追踪^[19]。此外,由于云层、水汽等探测目标集中分布于对流层等低层大气,基于图像目标移动测量的大气风场探测技术一般只能探测到低层大气的风场信息,而且目标在海拔高度上的分布不连续也会导致测量得到的风场廓线不连续。

2.2 基于大气光谱多普勒频移探测的大气风场测量技术

除了大气中云层、水汽等特征目标自身的移动之外,由风速引起的大气成分分子、原子的发射或吸收谱线也可作为探测目标,即通过探测大气精细光谱的多普勒频移实现大气运动速度的测量。大气中的分子、原子受到太阳辐射时激发形成的自发辐射光称为气辉,当气辉源在大气风场的作用下与观测仪器之间存在相对速度v时,由于多普勒效应,仪器观察到的气辉谱线的波数出现与相对速度v有关的变化^[20],可表示为

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \alpha \right), \quad (1)$$

式中: σ_0 表示风速为0时气辉谱线的波数; c 为光速; α 为光源和观测仪器连线与相对运动方向的夹角。大气中的分子、原子等微粒的吸收光谱多普勒频移效应与式(1)中发射光谱特性有相同的计算公式。利用干涉仪、气体相关等技术手段,通过信号的相位、强度等特征变化计算大气光谱的多普勒频移,进而得到风速。临边观测下基于大气光谱多普勒频移探测的风场测量原理如图2所示,仪器在视线方向上接收来自不同高度层大气的辐射信息。

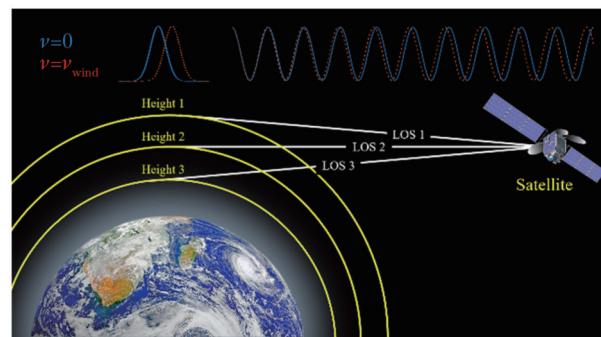


图2 基于多普勒频移测量的大气风场探测示意图
Fig. 2 Schematic of atmospheric wind detection based on Doppler frequency shift measurement

基于多普勒频移的风场测量采用临边观测模式,可提供水平风场、温度、示踪成分辐射率随高程分布的长周期观测结果,具有垂直分辨率高的优势,但水平空间分辨率有限。大气光谱多普勒频移探测载荷一般具有高光谱分辨率、高辐射灵敏度、高稳定性等特点,通过测量广泛分布的可见光气辉或红外发射光谱可以得到中高层大气的连续风场廓线,而基于大气吸收谱可

测量平流层底部、对流层等低层大气的风场^[21-26]。

3 基于云移动检测的风场探测技术

基于云团目标移动检测的风场探测目前广泛采用的是大气运动矢量(AMVs)方法,该方法又被称为云导风(CMV)方法。云导风方法主要基于可见光(约0.6 μm)、红外大气窗口(约10.8 μm)等多个通道的卫星云图中特征目标的移动速度追踪获取目标轨迹区域及对应高度的风场矢量,主要适用于对流层大气,具有高时空分辨率、高测量精度的特点,尤其是能够很好地覆盖海洋上空较高高度的对流层风场。

3.1 基于云移动检测的风场反演基本方法

基于云图检测的风场测量原理是通过检测相邻时间的云图中同一示踪云团的运动矢量来表征大气运动信息。风场反演包含数据预处理、示踪云追踪、高度指定等步骤。首先,进行数据预处理,包括数据提取、几何校正、辐射定标以及数据规范化。其次,应用最大相关或傅里叶分析等算法对示踪云目标进行追踪检测,找到目标模块对应的匹配模块,根据两个模块中心的位移,计算出目标模块对应的云迹风矢。最后,采用物理法或几何法反演云顶高度,以确定风矢量的高度分布,其中:物理法利用卫星获取的各个通道辐射信息来反演云层高度,常用的物理法有亮温法、分裂窗法和CO₂分层法等;几何法则借助三维几何关系获取云顶高度,常用的几何法有测距法和立体法^[27-36]。

3.2 技术发展现状

半个世纪以来,欧美国家、日本等发达国家的静止轨道气象卫星GOES系列、Meteosat系列、Himawari系列等已发展至第三代,中国风云系列静止轨道卫星也已发展至第二代。云导风技术是随着静止轨道气象卫星的在轨应用逐步发展起来的,21世纪初基于极轨卫星的云导风数据产品问世。静止轨道气象卫星获取

云图的载荷一般被称为扫描成像辐射计或成像仪,为覆盖可见光到红外波段的多光谱相机。第一代静止轨道扫描辐射计通道数多为5~6个,主要包含可见光(约0.64 μm)、红外(约3.9 μm)、水汽(约6.2 μm或约6.9 μm)、红外(约10.4 μm)等通道。从第二代开始静止轨道扫描辐射计通道数发展到10个以上,Himawari-8/9系列、GOES-R系列、MTG系列第三代静止轨道气象卫星的向日葵成像仪(AHI)、先进基线成像仪(ABI)、灵活组合成像仪(FCI)在0.3~13.6 μm波段设置了16个通道,极大提高了云图成像能力。随着静止轨道气象卫星姿态控制技术由自旋稳定向三轴稳定发展,扫描辐射计对地球圆盘的空间扫描方式也由卫星自旋加载荷一维扫描发展到完全由载荷实现的二维扫描,这不仅提升了圆盘扫描效率,也为空间分辨率及风向测量精度提升提供了可能,星下点空间分辨率可达0.5 km。

表1为主要可见光/红外云图成像载荷参数汇总,其中最具有代表性的自旋扫描成像辐射计是2002年欧洲发射的第二代静止气象卫星MSG系列的自旋增强可见光与红外成像仪(SEVIRI),其系统原理如图3所示。SEVIRI共有12个光谱通道,可见光通道的空间分辨率为1 km,红外和水汽波段的空间分辨率提高到3 km,时间分辨率为15 min。地球全圆盘图像由卫星自旋和扫描镜旋转相结合的东西连续扫描、南北步进扫描得到。目标辐射由三反射望远镜收集,在望远镜焦平面上通过折叠镜实现通道分离^[46-47]。SEVIRI可以通过跟踪云和水汽特征来反演风速,探测气压范围为1000~100 hPa,风速偏差为-2.77~5.24 m/s,归一化方均根误差小于0.61 m/s^[37,48]。

2022年12月发射的欧洲第三代静止气象卫星MTG-I1上搭载的灵活组合成像仪(FCI)是二维扫描成像辐射计的最先进代表。FCI将高分辨率快速成像

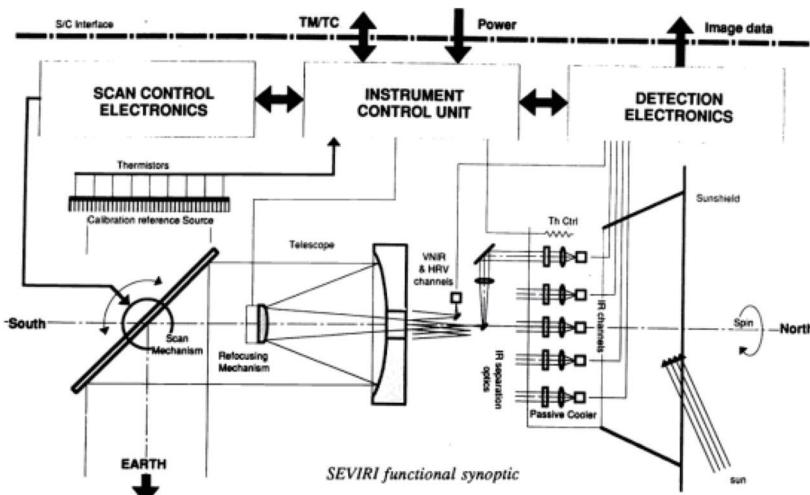


图3 SEVIRI系统原理^[47]

Fig. 3 SEVIRI system principle^[47]

表1 代表性可见光/红外云图成像载荷参数汇总^[37-45]
Table 1 Parameters summary of representative visible/infrared cloud imaging loads^[37-45]

Load	Satellite and type	Launch time	Spectral range / μm	Spectral channel	Substar resolution / km	Temporal resolution	Detection range /hPa	Wind speed accuracy / ($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)
SEVIRI	MSG/European second generation geostationary satellite	2002	0.4-13.4	12	1(VIS) 3(IR)	15 min/full disk	1000-100	-2.77-5.24 (bias) $<0.61(\text{NRMS})$
GOES Imager	GOES-15/US's second generation geostationary satellite	2010	0.55-13.7	5	1(VIS) 4(IR)	30 min/full disk	-	-
VISSR	FY-2G/China's first generation geostationary satellite	2014	0.55-12.5	5	1.25(VIS) 5(IR)	30 min/full disk	1000-150	-3-3(bias) $<6(\text{RMSE})$
AGRI	FY-4A/China's second generation geostationary satellite	2016	0.45-13.8	14	0.5-1(VIS) 2-4(IR)	15 min/full disk	1000-150	-2-6(bias) $<8(\text{RMSE})$
AHI	Himawari-8/9/ Japanese third generation geostationary satellite	2014/2016	0.47-13.3	16	0.5-1(VIS) 2(IR)	10 min/full disk	1100-125	$<1(\text{bias})$ $4-6(\text{RMSE})$
ABI	GOES-R/US's second generation geostationary satellite	2016	0.45-13.6	16	0.5(VIS) 1-2(IR)	5-15 min/full disk	1000-100	4.31-5.2
VIIRS	NOAA-20/ United States Joint Polar Satellite	2017	0.41-12.5	22	0.375 or 0.75	twice/day (IR and day/night VIS/NIR channel) or once/day (VIS)	Ground plane-top of troposphere	4.8-6.3
FCI	MTG/European third generation geostationary satellite	2022	0.3-13.3	16	0.5-1(VIS) 1-2(IR)	10 min/Full disk	1000-100	-2.81-3.85 (bias) $<0.62(\text{NRMS})$
AVHRR/3	European, American and joint polar satellites	1998	0.58-12.5	6	1.1	Global coverage twice/day (IR) or once/day (VIS)	-	-

功能(HRFI)和全圆盘光谱分辨率成像功能(FDHSI)集于一身,双轴扫描机构同时进行南北(低速)和东西(高速)扫描成像。FCI上配备两个焦平面组件(VIS和NIR/IR)接收云图影像,在探测器上设置专用滤光片进行最终光谱分离,以最大程度地降低场内分离效应^[48],其光学结构如图4所示。相对于欧洲第二代静止轨道卫星的SEVIRI,FCI的光谱通道数量由SEVIRI的12个扩展到16个,并具有更高的空间分辨率和时间分辨率^[49-51]。FCI将在1000~100 hPa气压范围内进一步获取更高精度的AMVs数据^[37,47]。

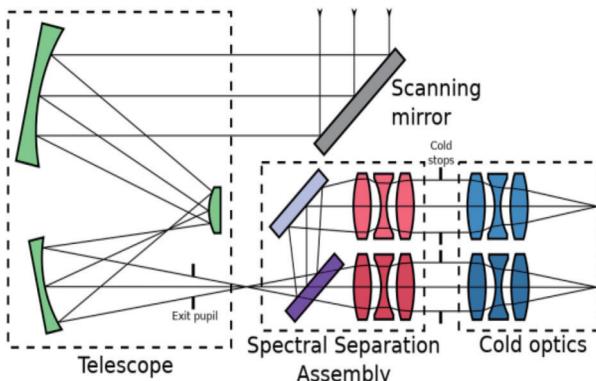


图4 FCI的光学原理^[51]

Fig. 4 Optical principle of the FCI^[51]

2002年利用MODIS数据首次实现云导风数据提取,标志着极轨卫星云导风观测技术的诞生,后续一系列极轨卫星包括欧洲的Metop系列、美国第5代极地运行环境卫星NOAA-15~NOAA-19和美国联合极地卫星系统的第一颗卫星NOAA-20(JPSS-1)陆续开始生成云导风数据产品,其相应载荷——先进超高分辨率辐射计(AVHRR/3)和22通道可见红外成像辐射计套件(VIIRS)最具代表性,例如图5所示的VIIRS^[52],

其光谱范围为0.41~12.5 μm,分辨率可达到0.375~0.75 km。NOAA-20可利用VIIRS的11 μm窗口拍摄的云图反演出高纬度地区的风场数据,VIIRS的风场探测覆盖范围为约65°到极地的纬度区间,垂直探测范围为地平面到对流层顶部,可测量风速为3~100 m/s,风场测量准确度(平均向量差)为5.7~7.0 m/s,精度(平均矢量差)为2.7~3.8 m/s^[53]。

云导风技术已在行星大气风场探测领域得到应用。2001年美国发射的火星奥德赛号宇宙飞船(ODY)中的热辐射成像系统可见成像子系统(THEMIS-VIS)成功探测到火星大气风速。THEMIS-VIS具有5个可见光通道,对地观测时瞬时视场角为0.045 mrad×0.045 mrad,总视场角为0.0464 rad×0.0461 rad,质量为11.2 kg,速度测量精度高达±10 m/s。但是,火星云的稀疏特性限制了它以足够的垂直空间分辨率进行全球观测的效用^[54]。2003年欧洲航天局发射的火星快车(MEx)上搭载的视觉监控摄像机(VMC)也成功探测到火星风场^[55]。

目前,可见光/红外云图成像载荷技术取得长足进步,成像分辨率、波段覆盖和通道数量、辐射灵敏度等性能指标的不断提升,也促进了云导风数据精度和时空覆盖效率大幅提升。云导风数据的探测精度最高可达1 m/s,星下点分辨率可达0.5 km,时间分辨率最高可达5 min,探测气压可覆盖1100~100 hPa。

4 基于水汽红外高光谱图像的风场探测技术

星载红外高光谱探测仪一般探测几百到上千个通道的大气红外光谱辐射数据,可反演大气温度、湿度的垂直廓线,基于水汽特定通道红外图像和廓线数据,可以在特定高度追踪特征图像目标的运动来反演大气风速^[56]。由于光谱通道数多、通道权重函数窄,可减小风

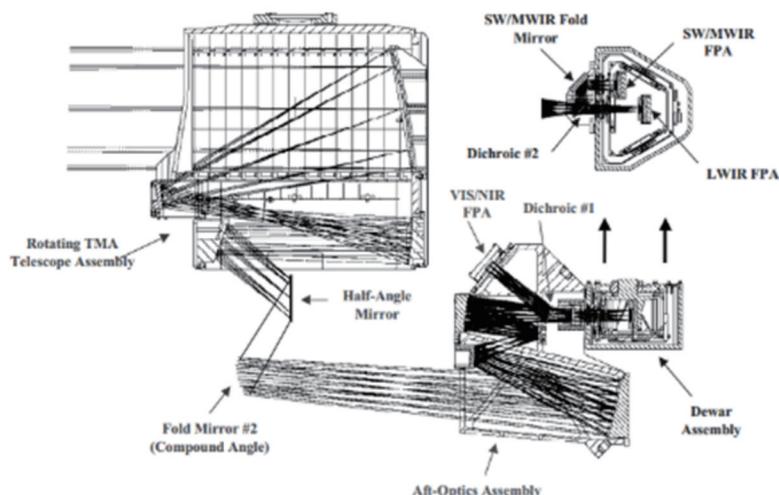


图5 VIIRS的光学原理^[52]

Fig. 5 Optical principle of the VIIRS^[52]

速高度分配误差,因此在对流层以水汽为示踪物进行风速反演时受云的影响较小,星载红外高光谱仪可探测对流层大部分区域($<14\text{ km}$),风速反演精度优于 5 m/s ,但由于空间分辨率有限,风向反演精度有限($>10^\circ$)。

4.1 风速反演原理

以水汽红外高光谱数据反演风速为例,首先分析每个光谱通道的权重函数,以特定高度的水汽场作为求解大气风速的示踪物^[57],一般通过稠密光流法分析水汽特征点的运动信息。光流法是利用图像序列中的像素在时间域上变化的相关性来找到前后图像中存在的对应关系,计算出相邻图像之间物体运动信息的一种方法。假设同一图像中相邻像素之间具有相似的运动,利用该约束条件可求解出每个像素点的偏移,根据图像像素的移动和观测时间的变化即可反演大气风速。目前已有多台极轨和静止轨道红外高光谱大气探测仪在轨运行,基于红外高光谱数据的风场反演算法研究正成为星载红外高光谱大气探测载荷数据处理应用的研究热点。

4.2 技术发展现状

星载红外高光谱仪的首要应用是探测大气温湿度廓线,2015年NASA气候领域研讨会上提出探索将红外高光谱仪探测数据用于大气风场业务化探测,以满足全球尺度风场数据需求^[58]。早在2004年,美国威斯康星大学就针对静止轨道傅里叶变换光谱成像仪GIFTS的高光谱仿真数据首次开发了晴空大气下利用水汽反演风场的测量算法^[59-61],利用仿真的GIFTS水汽场序列图像进行大气风速反演,其结果与多普勒测风激光雷达的测量结果有很好的一致性,风速测量精度为 3 m/s ,风向精度为 25° 。2019年,威斯康星大学对搭载于Aqua极轨卫星的大气红外探测仪AIRS探测数据反演的水汽场和臭氧场的特征运动进行评

估^[57],结果显示风速质量与中分辨率成像光谱仪(MODIS)的云导风数据精度相近,但由于AIRS空间分辨率低,对特征点位置测量不够精确,其风速偏差为 3.53 m/s ,方向偏差接近 14° 。2021年,中国科学院大气物理研究所利用FY-4A干涉式大气垂直探测仪GIIRS观测数据,开发了基于机器学习的四维风场反演算法^[62-63],风速反演误差小于 2 m/s ,该算法适用于晴空、云层较薄的天气,对于云层较厚的情况,风速测量误差较大。国际上以对流层大气风场观测为首要目标的项目规划也在不断涌现,例如计划中的MISTiC Winds卫星星座和哈里斯公司的超光谱立方星系统HyperCube^[64-66],均是以对流层中的全球大气温湿度廓线和高垂直分辨率的水平风场为任务目标,两个项目均计划采用12颗卫星组网搭载小型化红外高光谱探测仪,预期实现以小时级的刷新速率提供全球对流层风场测量,垂直分辨率为 1 km ,风速测量误差小于 2 m/s ,风向误差小于 10° ,并以极低的成本、更高的分辨率和采样密度提供测量全球对流层风廓线,且可以测量低云覆盖或无云覆盖区域的风场。

表2所示为已开发出风场数据产品或将风场探测作为科学目标的代表性红外高光谱载荷。这些红外高光谱探测仪均基于光栅色散分光(例如图6所示的AIRS)或Michelson干涉(例如图7所示的GIIRS)分光两种技术体制,实现极高的光谱分辨率,在长波红外波段具有几百甚至上千个光谱通道。载荷系统一般包含空间扫描机构拓展载荷观测幅宽,并实现对星上黑体和深空背景的辐射定标观测,采用低温制冷红外焦平面阵列实现高的辐射测量灵敏度。

星载红外高光谱探测仪具有大视场、高通量、多通道、高光谱分辨率等优点,用于对流层风场探测,具有高垂直分辨率,探测区域从局部地区逐渐发展为全球地区。观测模式从极轨卫星到静止卫星,从单卫星观

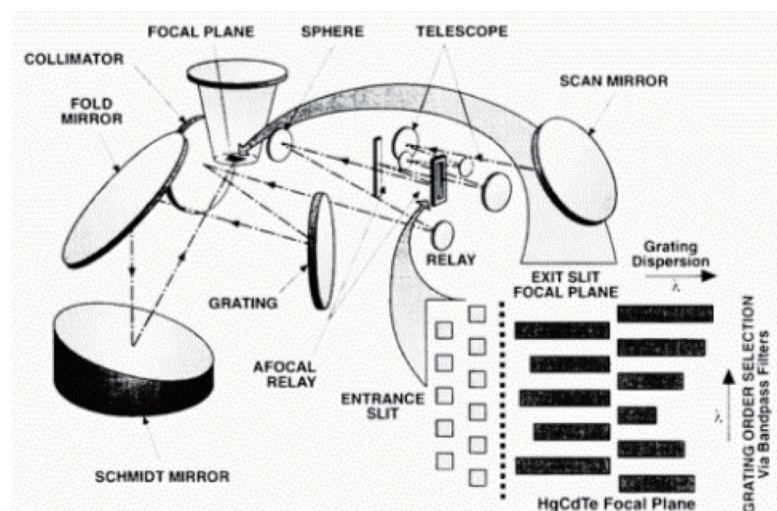


图6 AIRS光学系统^[67]

Fig. 6 AIRS optical system^[67]

表2 代表性红外高光谱仪参数汇总
Table 2 Parameters summary of representative infrared hyperspectrometer

Load	Satellite	Launch time	Spectral resolution / cm ⁻¹	Spectral range / cm ⁻¹	Spectral channel	Detection range / hPa	Wind speed accuracy / (m·s ⁻¹)	Wind direction accuracy / (°)	Spatial resolution / km
GIFTS	EO-3	2004 (airborne test only)	0.57	685–1130 1650–2250	1835	1000–400	3	25	1–2 (vertical) 4 (horizontal)
AIRS	Aqua	2002	0.65	649–1136 1217–1613 2169–2674	2378	1000–200	3.53	14	13.5 (horizontal)
CRIS	Suomi NPP	2011	0.625 1.25 2.5	650–1095 1210–1750 2155–2550	1305	1000–100	5–10	—	14 (horizontal)
GIIRS	FY-4A FY-4B	2016	0.625	700–1130 1650–2250	1650	1000–100	2	—	16 (horizontal)
MISTiCTM Winds	—	After 2022	1.26	1750–2450	580	1000–100	2	10	3–4 (horizontal) 1 (vertical)
HyperCube	—	After 2022	1.26	900–1385	384	1000–100	3–4	—	—

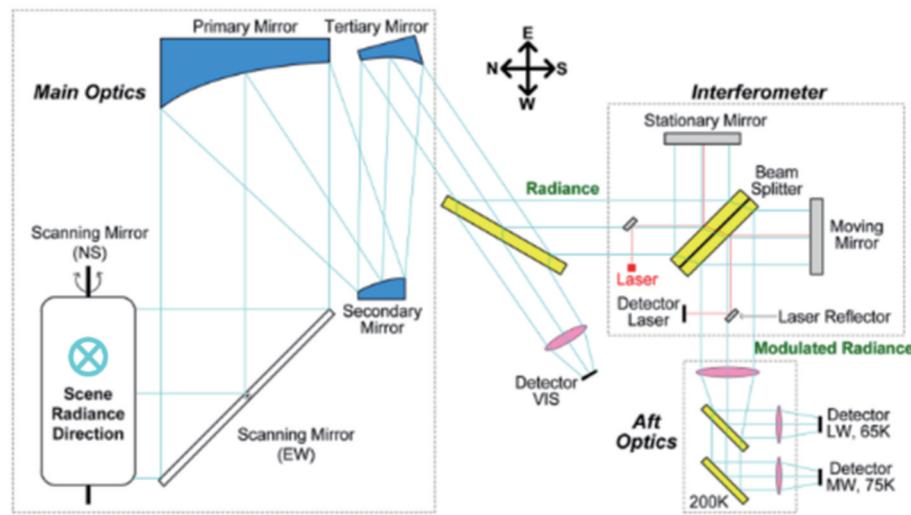


图7 GIIRS 光学系统^[68]
Fig. 7 GIIRS optical system^[68]

测到多卫星组网观测,观测频率加快,未来有望实现3 h分辨率的全球对流层风场观测数据刷新,尤其是提供低云覆盖或无云覆盖区域的风场数据。

5 基于光学干涉仪的风场探测技术

风场探测干涉仪是基于探测大气成分(O₂、Na、

O²⁺、O₃、OH⁻等)精细发射或吸收光谱的多普勒效应实现大气风场探测的技术路线之一。这种技术在临边观测视角下获取大气精细光谱的干涉图,通过计算干涉图的强度位置或相位的变化反演大气精细光谱(成分)的多普勒频移,进而实现大气风场探测。目前风场探测干涉仪主要有3种技术体制:Michelson干涉仪、

Fabry-Pérot干涉仪和多普勒差分干涉仪,它们均具有高光谱分辨率、高相位灵敏度的共性特点,但在风速反演方法和载荷系统方案上均有各自的特点。

5.1 风速反演原理

基于光学干涉仪的风场探测技术的观测目标源是大气中分子、原子的气辉发射线或大气吸收线。以发射线为例,某一频率的大气光谱 $B(\sigma)$ 可表示为

$$B(\sigma) = B_0 \exp \left[-\frac{4(\sigma - \sigma_0)^2 \ln 2}{W^2} \right], \quad (2)$$

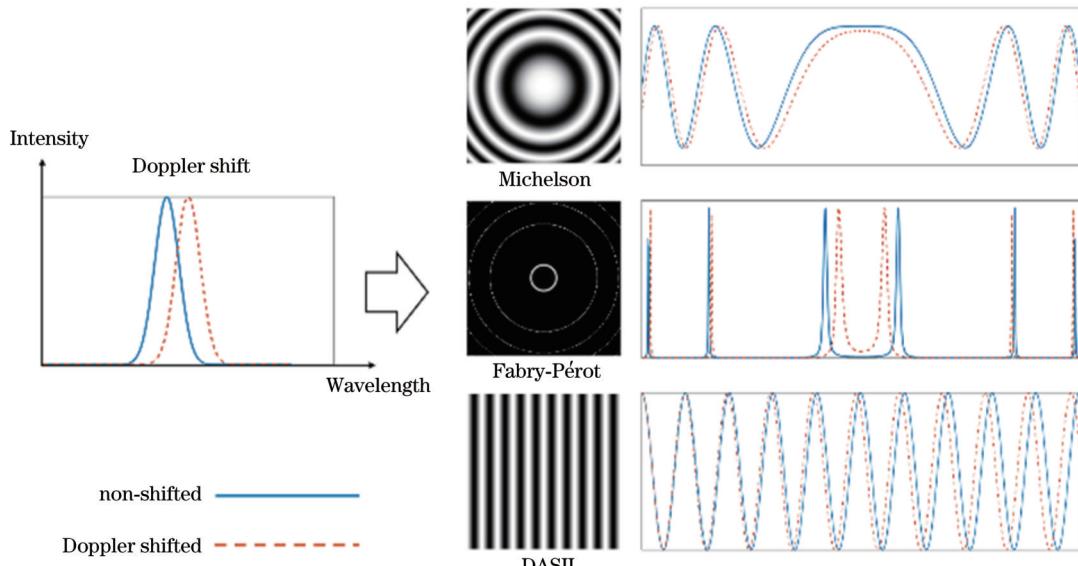


图8 干涉仪对入射谱线多普勒频移的响应

Fig. 8 Response of an interferometer to Doppler shift of an incident spectral line

在临边观测模式下,干涉仪的输入光谱实际是不同层大气光谱辐射沿视线方向传输至载荷入瞳的积分辐射,需要根据观测模式分解视线 $B_v(\sigma)$ 风速以获得与高度相关的风廓线。另外,确定矢量风速需要利用交汇测量原理对同一目标区域进行两次测量合成。

5.2 技术发展现状

星载风场探测干涉技术的应用始于20世纪60年代末,目前已发射了多台中高层大气风场探测干涉仪载荷。经过多年的发展,星载风场探测干涉仪的探测能力得到长足的进步:光谱辐射源方面,从探测主要粒子的2~3条明亮辐射线发展到利用吸收谱线反演风速和温度,且可利用从可见光到近红外甚至长波红外谱段的多种粒子谱线探测不同高度范围的大气风场;探测能力方面,探测范围包括平流层、中间层、低热层的大部分区域,垂直分辨率达到2 km,风速测量峰值精度最高已达3 m/s;数据应用方面,从反演风速、温度和辐射率数据发展到探测重力波、成分密度、气辉和极光发射率、夜光云和离子流密度等动力学和热力学参数。表3为主要星载大气风场测量干涉仪的参数汇总。

式中: σ_0 为谱线的中心波数; $W=[(7.16 \times 10^{-7})^2 \sigma_0^2 T / M]^{1/2}$ 为半峰全宽, T 为温度, M 为原子量。干涉仪的干涉图信号可以表示为

$$I(\delta) = B_v(\sigma) \times F(\sigma, \delta), \quad (3)$$

式中: $B_v(\sigma)$ 为仪器的输入光谱; F 为仪器响应函数; δ 为光程差。由多普勒频移可知,某一光程差采样点对应的干涉图强度和相位都会发生变化,如图8所示。

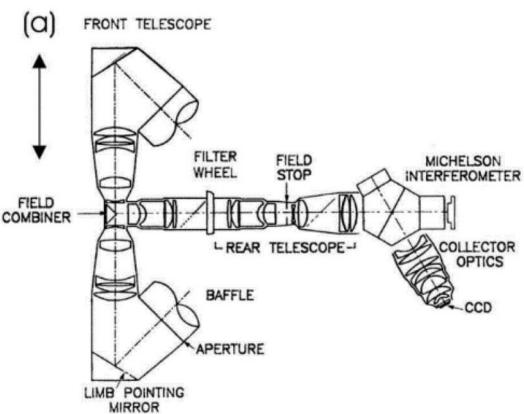
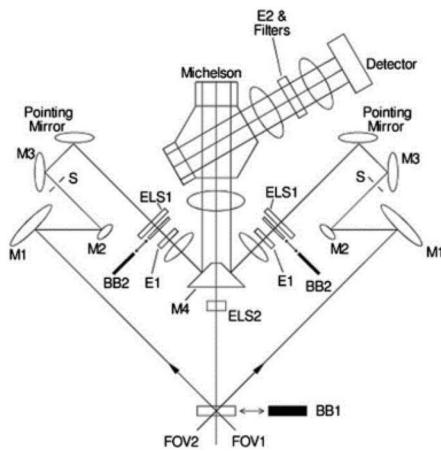
5.2.1 星载 Michelson 干涉仪测风技术发展

基于 Michelson 干涉仪测量谱线多普勒展宽和频移的研究开始于20世纪60年代。1983年加拿大约克大学宇宙空间实验室成功研制出广角 Michelson 多普勒成像干涉仪(WAMDI),这是用于风场探测的 Michelson 干涉仪的雏形,其设计风速测量精度为 10~20 m/s^[69-70]。1991年搭载于 UARS 卫星成功发射的 WINDII 是星载 Michelson 干涉仪测风的首次成功应用,WINDII 在当时实现了4个方面的创新:一是视场展宽;二是采用步进方式扫描测量多普勒频移;三是相位锁稳定控制;四是双视场共用干涉仪和遮光罩。WINDII 的原理如图9所示。WINDII 的设计测风精度为 10 m/s,但实际峰值精度最高可以达到 5 m/s,探测垂直分辨率为 4 km^[70-72]。继 WINDII 获得成功后,加拿大约克大学提出用于输运研究的同温层风场干涉仪(SWIFT)计划,用于探测全球 20~60 km 水平风速矢量和臭氧浓度,其光学系统如图10 所示,设计风场测量精度优于 5 m/s,臭氧浓度测量精度可达 5%^[73-75]。由于实现足够窄带宽的滤光片分离目标辐射线并监测波长变化成为项目研制中的主要难题和挑战,SWIFT 项目终止。

表3 代表性星载大气风场测量干涉仪参数汇总

Table 3 Parameters summary of representative spaceborne interferometer for atmospheric wind measurement

Load	Satellite	Launch time	State	Detection range /km	Detection accuracy	Vertical resolution / km	Interferometer type
FPI	OGO-6	1969	Fail	100~400	—m/s, 15 K	—	Spherical Fabry-Pérot interferometer
FPI	DE-2	1982	Success	80~200	15 m/s	10	Planar Fabry-Pérot interferometer
HRDI	UARS	1992	Successful, remarkable application results	10~40 60~110	5 m/s	5	Triple etalon Fabry-Pérot interferometer
TIDI	TIMED	2001	Basic success, but few data	60~300	3 m/s, 5~40 K	2	Fixed plane Fabry-Pérot interferometer
WINDII	UARS	1992	Successful, remarkable application results	80~300	5 m/s, 18~40 K	4	Four-step Michelson interferometer
MIGHTI	ICON	2019	Success	90~300	5 m/s, 2 K	5~10	Broad-band DASH interferometer

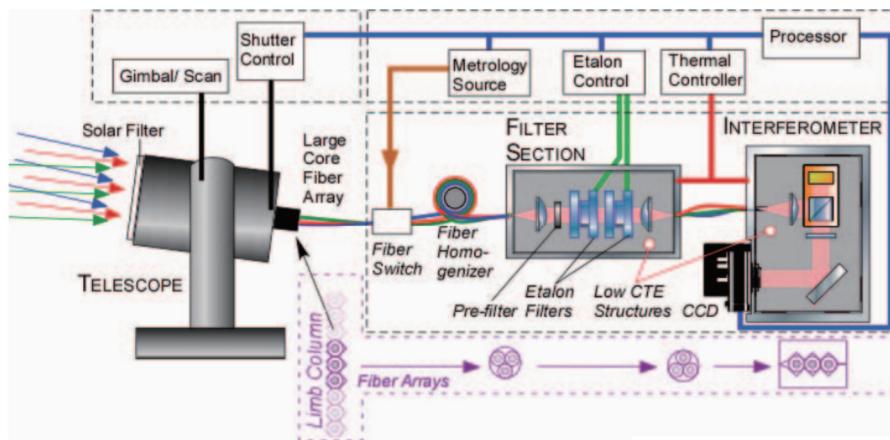
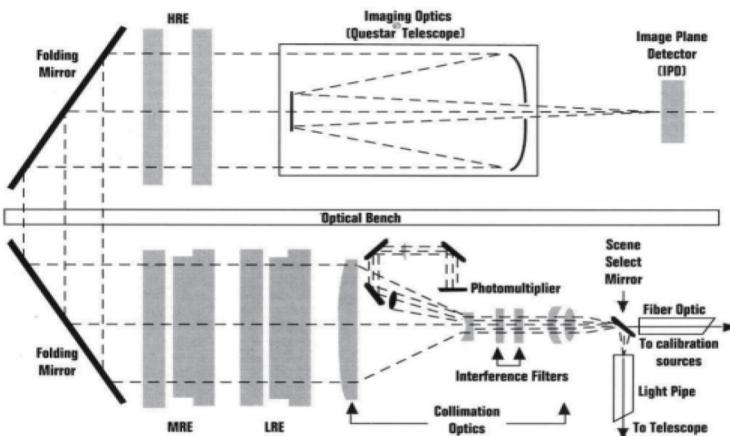
图9 WINDII的光学系统原理^[72]Fig. 9 Optical system principle of the WINDII^[72]图10 SWIFT光学系统^[73]Fig. 10 SWIFT optical system^[73]

2004年被动A带风场探测仪(PAWS)的研究在NASA的资金支持下开始,该项目探索基于氧气A带吸收线实现对流层风速测量的可行性。PAWS系统干涉仪组件选用基于等厚干涉原理的Michelson干涉仪结构的空间调制型干涉仪提高系统稳定性,其探测原理如图11所示,在实验室风洞实验中仪器测风精度约为5 m/s^[21~22]。

2002年加拿大新布伦瑞克大学首次提出一种对火星大气中的风速和温度进行直接测量的小型可见光/近红外干涉仪-火星动力学大气观测仪(DYNAMO),该仪器是一种多普勒成像Michelson干涉仪,基于O₂(a1Δg)和O(1S)探测源,探测火星上空白天15~180 km的水平风速、旋转温度和辐射度等参数,其设计的风速测量精度为6 m/s,温度测量精度为2 K、质量约为15 kg、平均功率约为10 W,具有小型紧凑的优势,但该载荷未见进一步相关报道^[76]。

5.2.2 星载Fabry-Pérot干涉仪测风技术发展

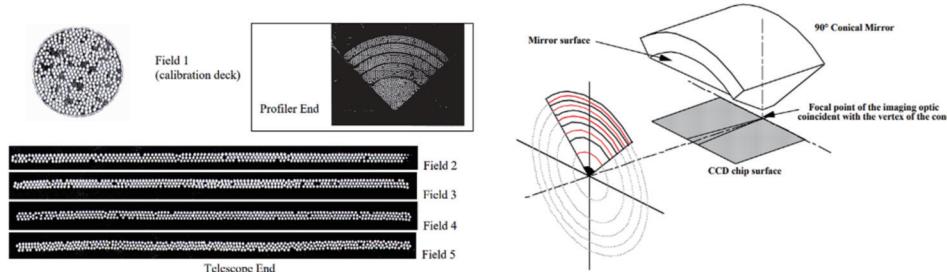
1969年,第一台星载高层大气风场探测的Fabry-Pérot干涉仪搭载于OGO-6卫星发射,是唯一一台星载球面标准具Fabry-Pérot干涉仪,但该仪器仅获得了热层大气温度数据,未实现风场数据的成功观测。1982年发射的DE-2卫星上的Fabry-Pérot干涉仪首次实现了高层大气风场的星载被动光学探测,观测到520~770 nm内的气辉特征线,峰值测风精度约10 m/s。1991年上层大气研究卫星(URAS)上搭载的高分辨率多普勒成像仪(HRDI)是测风Fabry-Pérot干涉仪成功的标志性载荷,如图12所示,其核心创新性体现在干涉仪由3个分辨率逐渐提高的标准具串联组

图 11 PAWS 系统组成示意图^[22]Fig. 11 Schematic of PAWS system composition^[22]图 12 HRDI 光学系统^[78]Fig. 12 HRDI optical system^[78]

成,以此来消除单个标准具多峰的传输函数特性^[77]。前两个标准具具有压电可调间隙,第3个标准具为固定间隙,3个标准具的精细调节使得仪器的光谱分辨率可以达到 0.05 cm^{-1} 。HRDI在日间可以通过分子氧吸收线测量出 $10\sim40\text{ km}$ 海拔内的水平风矢量,但公开数据较少^[78-82]。

2001年搭载于TIMED卫星的多普勒干涉仪(TIDI)是在DE-FPI和URAS-HRDI成功应用的基础

上进一步开发研制的新一代高分辨率Fabry-Pérot干涉式光谱成像仪,系统使用宽波段单标准具、光纤束视场拼接、环转线成像光学(CLIO)系统和高量子效率低噪声CCD,极大地提高了载荷的观测效率,如图13所示。TIDI实现了100%的负载周期,能够在白天、夜间和极光条件下进行探测,但由于系统杂光抑制效果欠佳,最终实现的风场探测精度较低,风场数据未得到广泛应用^[84-87]。

图 13 视场耦合光纤束和 CLIO 系统成像原理^[83]Fig. 13 Field coupling fiber bundles and imaging schematic of CLIO system^[83]

5.2.3 多普勒差分干涉仪测风技术发展

多普勒差分干涉仪的技术概念最早于2006年由美国海军实验室Englert等^[87]提出。2011年美国空军实验室和海军实验室联合开展了星载多普勒风场测量大气红线干涉仪(ARROW)的研制,系统采用基于Koster棱镜分光的单光栅准共路结构干涉仪和平面反射双视场耦合技术方案^[88-89]。2013年全球高分辨率热层成像Michelson干涉仪(MIGHTI)成为NASA电离层连接探测项目(ICON)的载荷之一,其光学系统如图14所示。MIGHTI载荷由两台相同的正交安装的宽谱段多普勒差分干涉仪组成,都具备沿临边高度方向成像的能力,创新之处在于采用中阶梯光栅谱段拓展技术,并实现了利用557.7 nm和630 nm氧原子绿线和红线多普勒频移测量90~300 km高度范围的热层大气风场和利用762 nm附近的氧气A带的线型测量90~140 km大气温度廓线。该卫星于2019年8月成功发射,在轨干涉图数据质量良好,通过与地基FPI及流星雷达的风场探测数据进行交叉检验,结果符合性良好,可为电离层强烈的扰动、低层大气与外层空间的能量和动量传输以及太阳风和磁场效应改变大气-空间系统相互作用机制的研究提供动力学和热力学基础观测数据^[90-93]。

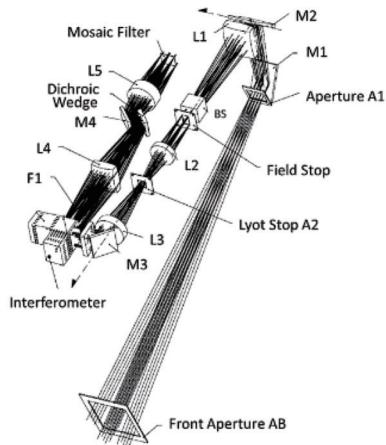


图14 MIGHTI光学系统^[90]

Fig. 14 MIGHTI optical system^[90]

2015年,加拿大约克大学的Solheim等^[94]在终止的SWIFT项目的基础上,研制出基于多普勒差分干涉仪技术的SWIFT-DASH样机,如图15所示,其科学目标是同时测量同温层风场和臭氧浓度,仿真分析由星载数据反演的20~55 km臭氧探测精度可达10%,24~60 km风场反演精度可达3 m/s。2020年Harlander等^[95]报道了面向微纳卫星应用的微小型多普勒差分干涉仪方案样机(mini-MIGHTI),系统采用望远物镜一次成像到干涉仪,加offner有限共轭成像镜组,利用ICON任务鉴定级干涉仪,在6U立方星平台资源下实现200~300 km高度大气风场探测。

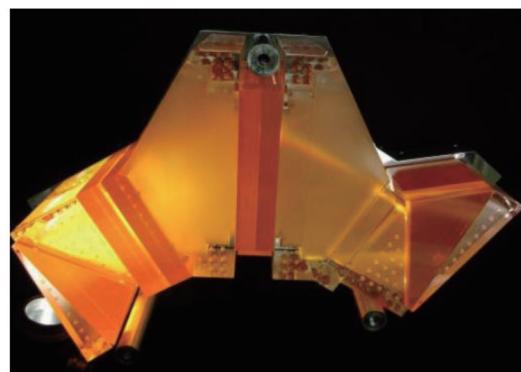


图15 SWIFT-DASH干涉仪(光栅未胶合)^[94]

Fig. 15 SWIFT-DASH interferometer (grating unglued)^[94]

国内方面,中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所开展了星载宽谱段多普勒差分干涉仪关键技术研究工作,研制出以氧原子绿线557.7 nm和红线630 nm谱线为目标源的星载双视场宽谱段多普勒差分干涉仪样机,如图16所示,实现了基于反射棱镜的双视场拼接和大视场分色成像技术验证,并通过了航天环境适应性实验验证。

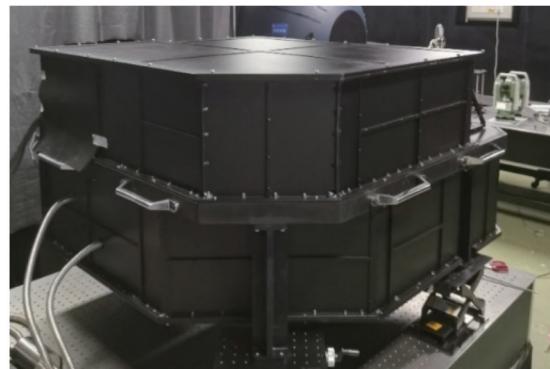


图16 星载双视场宽谱段多普勒差分干涉仪样机

Fig. 16 Prototype of spaceborne broad-band Doppler asymmetric spatial heterodyne interferometer

多普勒差分干涉光谱技术被称为“行星风场探测的革新性概念”,与Fabry-Pérot干涉仪和广角Michelson干涉仪相比,多普勒差分干涉仪对元件光学指标的要求相对宽松、干涉图一次采集不需要步进扫描、反演过程中依靠算法提取目标谱线,从而降低了工作通道滤光片极窄带宽的要求,可实现与观测同步定标等原理性特点均已通过实验证明。这使得多普勒差分干涉技术成为中高层大气风场探测领域的研究热点,未来该技术将在地基、天基中高层大气风场探测领域获得广泛应用。

6 基于多普勒调制气体相关的风场探测技术

6.1 风速反演原理

多普勒调制气体相关的风场探测技术是在气体相

关辐射探测理论基础上发展起来的,其基本技术原理是借助卫星平台运动实现从不同角度对目标区域进行观测,导致目标区域大气光谱的多普勒频移随视线方向有规律变化,采用与目标大气成分相同的分子滤波器对入射光谱进行滤波,从而在阵列探测器上获得对应的多普勒频移量自相关透射信号,该信号的极值位置取决于观测大气区域的运动速度。

具体而言,在卫星平台上采用阵列探测器对大气层进行临边观测过程中,载荷从不同观测视场角对同一区域大气(临边气柱)的发射光谱辐射进行观测,经过载荷系统中与观测大气谱线对应的相同成分的分子滤波器

后,在探测器沿轨方向一行像元获得的成像信号相当于发射谱线和滤波器透射函数的卷积,称为多普勒积分透过(DIP)信号^[96],如图17所示。当所观测的大气区域相对载荷沿穿轨方向运动,探测器采集到的DIP信号就会失去对称性,信号极小值位置发生偏移,通过计算DIP信号的带宽和极值位置的变化量即可反演出观测大气区域的温度和穿轨运动速度。采用具有双线结构的大气成分光谱作为探测目标源,能够产生具有两个极小值的DIP信号,通过反演两个极小值距离的压缩或伸张量可以实现沿轨风速的测量,但沿轨方向的风速测量精度显著小于穿轨方向的风速测量精度。

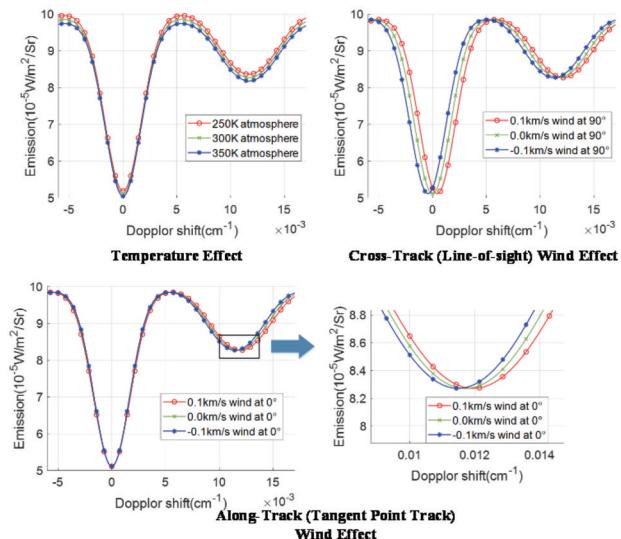
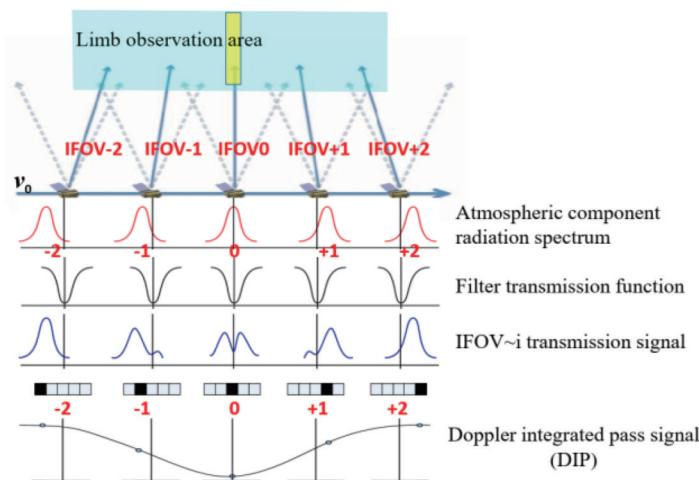


图17 天基多普勒调制气体相关技术的基本原理^[96]

Fig. 17 Basic principles of space-based Doppler modulation gas correlation technology^[96]

6.2 技术发展现状

多普勒调制气体相关测风技术的基本概念最早于1983年由 McCleese 等^[8]提出,其以过 N₂O、CO₂ 分子为探测源开展 20~120 km 高度范围内的风场探测。2011 年,Gordley 等^[97]以 NO 及 CO₂ 在 5.3 μm 及 3.3 μm 的辐射谱线为探测源实现 25~250 km 高度范围内的风速及温度测量,实现了 10 km 水平分辨率、2 m/s 的穿轨风速探测精度,温度探测不确定度优于 2%。

2016 年国际研究与教育卫星计划 (INSPIRE) 资助的首颗卫星 INSPIRESat-1 上搭载基于调制气体相关技术的多普勒风温探测仪 (DWTS),其构型如图 18 所示,该载荷基于 NO 及 CO₂ 探测源,旨在探测 20~250 km 高度范围的大气风温信息,载荷质量为 4 kg,尺寸为 29 cm × 10 cm × 9 cm,但该载荷的相关研究结果未见进一步报道^[98]。

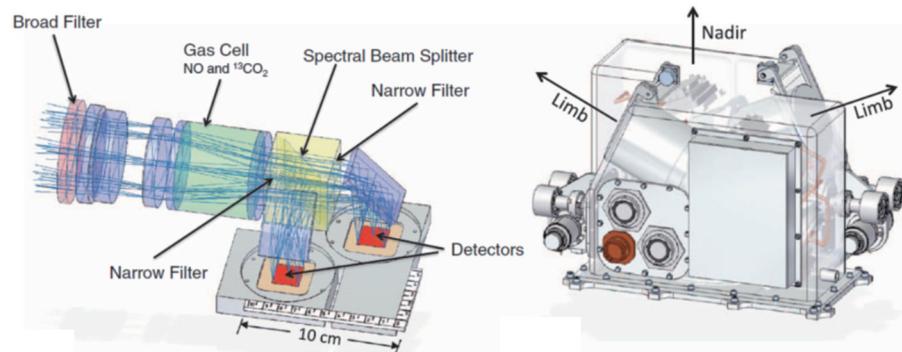


图18 基于气体相关调制技术的多普勒风温探测仪(DWTS)构型^[97]

Fig. 18 Doppler wind temperature detector (DWTS) configuration based on gas correlation modulation technology^[97]

多普勒调制气体相关测风技术相较于传统天基测风技术具有水平分辨率高、体积小、质量轻、功耗低的优势,在小卫星组网观测领域具有很好的应用前景。未来高稳定的分子滤波器、基于DIP信号的廓线反演、提高穿轨方向风速测量精度和组网观测方案设计是这一技术领域研究的重要方向。

7 总结及展望

星载被动光学遥感技术作为大气风场测量的重要

技术手段,与激光雷达^[99]、微波雷达等其他主被动风场测量技术形成交叉验证和能力互补。在过去半个世纪星载被动光学遥感测风技术取得了长足进步,已经发展出云导风、红外高光谱水汽示踪测风、测风干涉仪和多普勒调制气体相关测风等技术体系,可实现从近地表1 km到300~400 km的大部分高度范围的风场探测。**表4**所示为4种体系测风载荷的高度覆盖、探测精度、垂直和水平空间分辨率、高度廓线连续性和时间覆盖性5类指标的汇总对比。

表4 星载被动光学遥感测风技术汇总

Table 4 Summary of spaceborne passive optical remote sensing wind measurement techniques

Technical system	Cloud motion vector	Infrared hyperspectral	Wind imaging interferometer	Doppler modulated gas correlation
Detection range	Troposphere	Troposphere	Tropopause, stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere	Atmosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere
Wind speed accuracy	0.6~6 m/s	2~10 m/s	3~15 m/s	2~10 m/s
Vertical resolution	—	1~2 km	2~10 km	1~2 km
Horizontal resolution	0.5~4 km	3~16 km	100~200 km	10~200 km
Profile continuity	No profile	Quasi continuous profile	Continuous profile	Continuous profile
Time coverage	Day, night	Day, night	Day, night	Day, night

从**表4**可见,云导风和红外高光谱水汽示踪测风在地表至对流层顶大部分区域具有探测优势,测风精度和水平分辨率高,云导风技术无风场高度廓线探测能力,红外高光谱恰好在低云覆盖或无云覆盖区域具有观测优势,二者在有云区域和无云区域的风场探测具有互补性。对比而言,基于静止轨道卫星可见/红外云图的云导风技术已经较为成熟,在风场测量精度、水平空间分辨率、风向测量精度等方面优于红外高光谱技术,但高度廓线连续性和垂直空间分辨率方面尚有不足。基于红外高光谱水汽示踪的风场探测技术正成为对流层风场探测领域的研究热点,随着国内外气象卫星高光谱载荷在轨数量增加、大气辐射传输模式精度提高和深度学习人工智能算法性能的提升,该技术将得到快速的发展和广泛的应用。

测风干涉仪技术和多普勒调制气体相关技术主要应用于从对流层顶至热层大部分区域的中高层大气风场探测。星载测风干涉仪基于大气成分发射谱线的多普勒频移探测实现了60~300 km高度范围的风场探测,为全球水平大气风场模型(HWM)提供了近80%的高层风观测数据;基于吸收谱线的探测实现了10~40 km的中低层大气风场探测,但公开数据有限。星载测风干涉仪载荷峰值测风精度从15 m/s逐步提升到3 m/s,垂直空间分辨率最高可达到2 km,水平分辨率仍在数百千米。国内外仍在探测基于新观测目标源和新技术体制的测风干涉仪技术,期望实现更大范围的风场连续高度廓线探测,例如SWIFT-DASH、PAWI,以及实施面向火星中高层大气风场的探测计

划。多普勒调制气体相关风场探测技术未来将在微小卫星星座组网观测的体系下发挥探测优势,尤其以NO和CO₂等分子红外发射光谱为探测源,将在拓展中高层风场探测覆盖范围能力方面具有重要意义。目前该技术仍处于技术验证和应用试验阶段,有望进一步提升临边观测的垂直分辨率,但有效水平分辨率提升空间有限。

总体而言,在基于星载被动光学遥感的大气风场测量领域,对流层风场已具备业务化观测能力,热层风场探测也有多台科学实验载荷获得成功,但仍未形成业务化观测能力。平流层、中间层、低热层的临近空间过渡区域风场探测数据还十分有限,尤其平流层与中间层的过渡区域风场被动光学探测尚未真正实现,整体仍存在高度廓线覆盖不连续、中高层风场数据覆盖不全、高层风场数据空间分辨率有限等问题。随着人类空天活动的日益频繁和临近空间的开发利用,包括风场在内的空间环境数据需求日益凸显,探索新的大气风场被动光学遥感技术仍将是大气探测和空间环境探测领域的重要研究工作。

我国发展星载被动光学大气风场探测技术晚于欧美发达国家,经过过去二三十年的技术研究和载荷应用,正在逐步缩小与国际领先水平的差距。尤其是随着新一代极轨和静止轨道“风云”系列气象卫星投入运营,云导风技术、高光谱水汽测风技术方面已经达到国际先进水平。但面向中高层大气风场探测的干涉仪载荷及多普勒调制气体相关技术研究与应用仍与国际有较大差距。2022年国务院印发的《气象高质量发展纲

要(2022—2035年)》指出：“强化地球系统数值预报模式、灾害性天气预报、气候变化、人工影响天气、气象装备等领域的科学和技术攻关；共同建设国家天气、气候及气候变化、专业气象和空间气象观测网，形成陆海空天一体化、协同高效的精密气象监测系统，加强全球气象监测，提升全球气象质量获取及共享能力。”^[100]未来通过提高对流层风场廓线数据产品业务化水平，例如进一步发展基于极轨卫星星座的云导风和高光谱水汽示踪测风载荷等，提升对流层大气风场要素廓线数据产品精度和分辨率；规划实施平流层、中间层、热层大气风场探测任务，例如推进基于中高层大气风场探测载荷自主研发与试验应用，填补我国全球尺度中高层大气风场观测数据空白。上述措施将对提高中长期尺度气象预报能力、空间天气预警能力、整层大气动力学及耦合作用研究能力发挥重要作用，对地球系统数值预报模式和一体化协同精密气象监测网建设具有重要意义。随着我国行星科学研究进展和深空探测计划推进，针对火星、木星等行星大气的风场探测也是被动光学遥感测风技术发展的一个重要方向。

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An Overview of Spaceborne Atmospheric Wind Field Measurement with Passive Optical Remote Sensing

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Abstract

Significance Wind field is an important parameter characterizing the dynamic characteristics of the earth's atmospheric system, and it serves as basic data necessary for business work and scientific research in fields such as weather forecasting, space weather, and climatology.

The wind field measurement based on satellite remote sensing is not limited by geographical conditions. It can determine the intensity and direction information of the atmospheric wind field at different altitudes by monitoring the motion state of ocean waves, clouds, aerosols, and atmospheric components. It can not only obtain the observation data of ocean, desert, and polar regions, which are difficult to be collected by conventional methods, but also obtain the profile information of the wind field along the height distribution.

As one of the main techniques in atmospheric wind field measurement, passive optical remote sensing has the characteristics of high accuracy, large altitude coverage, and small resource occupation. Great progress in the past half century has been made, and various wind measurement technologies have been developed such as atmospheric motion vectors, infrared hyperspectral analysis of water vapor, wind imaging interferometer, and Doppler modulated gas correlation, which can realize wind field measurement in an altitude ranging from 1 km near the surface to 300–400 km and form a reliable verification and capability complementation with active wind field measurement technologies such as lidar and microwave.

In order to promote the development of spaceborne passive optical remote sensing for measuring atmospheric wind fields, it is necessary to summarize and discuss the existing research progress and future development trends, so as to

provide a reference for the development of future passive optical remote sensing detection technology for atmospheric wind field and the task planning in atmospheric wind field detection.

Progress This review focuses on two types of spaceborne optical passive techniques for wind field measurement based on atmospheric motion vector monitoring and atmospheric spectral Doppler shift detection. The fundamental theories, basic inversion methods, and the progress of research and application of representative payloads of various passive wind field detection technologies are summarized (Table 4).

The atmospheric motion vector detection technology relies on cloud map observation to realize wind field detection. It has the characteristics of high spatial resolution and high detection accuracy and can obtain meter-level and precise wind field data at a sub-kilometer scale. However, limited by its detection technology mechanism, its detection altitude and efficiency are also significantly restricted.

Infrared hyperspectral wind field measurement technology is based on infrared images of specific water vapor spectral channels and profile data to track the movement of characteristic image targets at specific altitudes to invert atmospheric wind speed, which is used for troposphere wind measurement, with high vertical resolution and profile data, and it is less affected by the cloud. Compared with those of the cloud-derived motion vector (CMV) technology, its measurement accuracy and horizontal spatial resolution of wind speed and direction need to be improved. However, as infrared hyperspectral loading and wind field inversion algorithms develop, infrared hyperspectral wind field measurement technology will become an important technology for troposphere wind.

The wind field interferometer obtains the interferogram of the fine atmospheric spectrum from the limb observation, inverts the Doppler frequency shift of the atmospheric spectrum through the intensity position or phase change in the interferogram, and then realizes the measurement of the atmospheric wind field. The spaceborne application of this technology began in the late 1960s, and three technical systems have been developed, namely, Michelson interferometer, Fabry-Pérot interferometer, and Doppler asymmetric spatial heterodyne interferometer. The detection altitude covers most of the atmosphere including the stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere. It features continuous profile detection capability, vertical resolution with an order of kilometers, and horizontal spatial resolution with an order of 100 km, and the highest peak accuracy of wind speed measurement has reached 3 m/s.

The Doppler modulated gas correlation technology modulates and filters the incident spectrum through a molecular filter with its composition the same as the target atmospheric composition, so as to realize the frequency shift detection of the atmospheric spectrum and the detection of the wind. Compared with traditional spaceborne wind field measurement technologies, it has the advantages of high horizontal resolution, small size, light weight, and low power consumption and has a good application prospect in the field of small satellite network observation. At present, the technology is still in the stage of technical verification and application testing, and it is expected to further improve the vertical resolution of the limb observation, but the space for improving the effective horizontal resolution is limited.

Conclusions and Prospects Through the technical research and payload application in the past 20 to 30 years, China's spaceborne passive optical atmospheric wind field detection technology is gradually narrowing the gap with the international leading level. However, in general, the spaceborne atmospheric wind field detection capability based on passive optical remote sensing still has problems such as discontinuous altitude profile coverage, incomplete local coverage of middle and high level wind field data, and limited spatial resolution of high level wind field data. In the future, the accuracy and resolution of profile data products for tropospheric wind field elements should be improved, and the gaps in China's middle and upper level atmospheric wind field observation data in terms of global scale should be filled. In addition, As China's planetary scientific research and deep-space exploration plans develop, the wind field detection for the atmospheres of Mars, Jupiter, and other planets is also an important direction for the development of wind measurement technology based on passive optical remote sensing.

Key words atmospheric optics; atmosphere wind field; cloud-derived motion vector; infrared hyperspectrum; wind interferometer; Doppler modulated gas correlation