引用格式: SHI Chenyin, WEI Hongyan, JIA Peng, et al. Detect the Orbital Angular Momentum of Vortex Beams after Phase Distortion Based on Machine Learning[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2022, 51(1):0151123 史晨寅,韦宏艳,贾鹏,等. 基于机器学习检测相位畸变后的涡旋光束轨道角动量[J].光子学报,2022,51(1):0151123

基于机器学习检测相位畸变后的涡旋光束 轨道角动量

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摘 要:针对涡旋光受大气湍流而产生的相位畸变问题,设计了卷积神经网络检测涡旋光束轨道角动 量态。将相位畸变的拉盖尔高斯涡旋光光强图像作为样本数据输入,网络利用输入的数据集进行自主 学习,经过多次迭代能够精确检测出光束高阶轨道角动量信息。仿真结果表明:在大气湍流强度不确 定的情况下,模型对轨道角动量态范围为1~40、1~100、1~160的涡旋光束检测准确率分别为94%、 90%、86%;在不同传输距离、不同径向指数、不同基模束腰半径以及不同波长下轨道角动量态范围为 1~100的涡旋光束的检测准确率均达到78%以上,且具有很好的鲁棒性。该方法检测精度高、范围广、 移植性强,可为涡旋光束轨道角动量态的检测与识别提供一种新思路。 关键词:涡旋光束;湍流扰动;卷积神经网络;高轨道角动量态检测;相位畸变

中图分类号:TN929.12 文献标识码:A **doi:**10.3788/gzxb20225101.0151123

0 引言

涡旋光通信是将涡旋光束的轨道角动量(Orbital Angular Momentum, OAM)用于自由空间光通信 中^[1-2],其每个光子都携带 ft 的 OAM, ft 为约化普朗克常数, l 是 OAM态,理论上可取一∞~+∞^[3],因此可以 使通信速率数量级增加。目前,对于涡旋光束轨道角动量检测的方法主要包括光学方法和机器学习方法。 光学方法主要基于干涉和衍射原理^[4-7],针对在自由空间中传输的涡旋光束 OAM态,检测范围最高达±20, 不能检测到高范围的涡旋光束 OAM态,并且操作复杂。利用深度学习的方法检测涡旋光 OAM态范围最 高到 110,准确率为 70%^[8]。然而,载有信息的涡旋光在大气信道中传输时不可避免会受到大气湍流的干 扰,光束强度随机起伏,相位发生畸变^[9-12],增加了涡旋光束轨道角动量检测的难度。如何检测相位畸变后 涡旋光束的轨道角动量成为亟待解决的问题。2019年,WANG Zikun等^[13]应用卷积神经网络对湍流中10种 单一的 OAM 态进行研究,检测范围最大为 10;同年 SUN Ridong等^[14]从光束中分析得到三个指标的数值, 结合信标光,利用支持向量机的方法可以检测出 OAM态为 60 的涡旋光束;2020年 YUAN Hao等^[15]基于深 度学习方法对湍流中的 OAM态进行高精度识别,但是该方法需在固定的湍流环境下才能有效判断,并且未 研究高范围 OAM态检测。

本文提出了基于卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Networks, CNN)方法,以实现涡旋光束经过未知 强度大气湍流后的高范围OAM态的检测。该方法具有较高的准确率和学习效率,无需已知湍流强度再检测,并且能够检测高范围的OAM态,减少了通信系统元件数量,能够为扩大通信容量提供很好的理论基础, 大大降低了系统复杂度的同时提高了涡旋光束的检测率。

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基金项目:国家自然科学基金(No. 61805173),陕西省自然科学基金(No. 2019JQ-901)

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1 理论分析

1.1 各向异性大气湍流模型

大气湍流在高空中表现出明显的各向异性,在non-Kolmogorov湍流模型的基础上引入了各向异性系数 $\Phi_{n}(\kappa)^{[16]}$,表示为

$$\Phi_{n}(\kappa) = A(\alpha) C_{n}^{2} \mu^{2} \frac{\exp\left\{-\left[\mu^{2}(\kappa_{x}^{2} + \kappa_{y}^{2}) + \kappa_{z}^{2}\right]/\kappa_{l}^{2}\right\}}{\left[\mu^{2}(\kappa_{x}^{2} + \kappa_{y}^{2}) + \kappa_{z}^{2} + \kappa_{0}^{2}\right]^{\alpha/2}}, 3 < \alpha < 4$$
(1)

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)}{4\pi^2} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(\alpha - 3)\right]$$
(2)

$$C_n^2(h) = C_n^2(0) e^{(-h/100)} + 8.148 \times 10^{(-56)} v^2 h^{10} e^{(-h/1000)} + 2.7 \times 10^{(-16)} e^{(-h/1500)}$$
(3)

$$c(\alpha) = \left\lfloor \pi A(\alpha) \Gamma\left(\frac{-\alpha+3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-\alpha+3}{3}\right) \right\rfloor^{\frac{1}{\alpha-5}}$$
(4)

式中, α 表示 non-Kolmogorov 湍流功率谱指数, C_n^2 表示湍流折射率结构常数,随空间高度变化而变化^[17], μ 表示大气湍流各向异性系数, $\kappa_x,\kappa_y,\kappa_z$ 分别表示空间波数 $\kappa \alpha x, y, z$ 方向上的分量, $\kappa_0 = 4\pi/L_0, \kappa_l = c(\alpha)/l_0, l_0, L_0$ 分别表示湍流的内、外尺度, $\Gamma()$ 为伽马函数,h表示高度(单位:m),v表示均方根风速(单位:m/s)。

在构建相位屏的过程中考虑了大气湍流的内外尺度。实际大气湍流信道中湍流外尺度随高度变化^[18], 表达式为

$$L_{0}(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4}{1 + \left(\frac{h - 8500}{2500} \right)^{2}} + \frac{5}{1 + \left(\frac{h - 7500}{2000} \right)^{2}} \right] \text{m} & h > 2000\text{m} \\ 1.552\text{m} & h \leqslant 2000\text{m} \end{cases}$$
(5)

因此,本文在构建大气湍流相位屏时考虑了内尺度及随高度变化的外尺度效应。

1.2 拉盖尔高斯涡旋光束

在柱坐标系下,拉盖尔高斯(Laguerre-Gaussian,LG)涡旋光束在源处场强^[19]为

$$u(r,\varphi,0) = E_0 L_{\rho}^{l}((2r^2)/(w_0^2))((\sqrt{2}r)/w_0)^{l} \exp(-r^2/(w_0^2)) \exp(-il\theta)$$
(6)

式中, E_0 表示归一化振幅, w_0 表示基模束腰半径, $L_{\rho}^{l}(\cdot)$ 为缔合拉盖尔多项式。l表示OAM态或者拓扑荷数, p表示径向指数。exp($-il\theta$)表示能够携带OAM信息的相位因子。

携带信息的LG光束经过大气湍流传输时,其相位会受到扰动,从而使光强发生随机起伏。图1模拟了 LG涡旋光束在传输过程中受到大气湍流影响的情况。



图1 多相位屏法模拟LG光束在大气湍流中传输示意图

Fig.1 Simulation diagram of LG beam propagation in atmospheric turbulence by multi-phase screen method

1.3 卷积神经网络的分类模型

CNN可以自动提取图像特征,解决了传统方法表征能力有限的问题,对单目标的识别分类具有很好的效果。在CNN的结构设计中,如果CNN模型过深,计算复杂度会很大,可能会产生严重的过拟合;如果CNN模型太浅,将无法有效地提取图像的特征,从而产生较差的识别准确率。因此设计的基于CNN的OAM识别模型共有12层,包含3个卷积层、3个归一化层、3个池化层、2个全连接层和1个输出层,总体框图

如图2所示。首先将大小为512×512的畸变后涡旋光束光强图处理为227×227的图像,输入卷积层提取其 主要特征后到达归一化层进行归一化处理,然后进入池化层去除冗余信息;将卷积得到的矩阵展平,连接全 连接层,以便能够映射到样本标记空间,两层全连接的输出节点数分别为1600、512,最后输出层的节点个数 等于OAM模式的个数。



Fig.2 General block diagram of OAM pattern recognition

为了实现更好的识别性能,对CNN结构进行了优化设计:在每前两层卷积中加入填充操作,这样可以 使边缘数据被用到;每一层卷积之后的归一化层对数据进行归一化处理,防止出现过拟合情况;采用最大池 化层减少错误率;使用Relu激活函数加快网络的收敛速度;使用Softmax分类器很好地识别大气湍流下涡旋 光束高阶OAM。

2 仿真结果与分析

利用 MATLAB 仿真大气湍流环境下 LG 涡旋光束强度分布图像,CNN 算法和设计的相位畸变后涡旋 光OAM 态的检测算法分别由 PyTorch 平台和 Python 语言实现。

2.1 数据集

提出的 CNN 识别方法的训练集和测试集是根据多相位屏方法模拟的不同径向指数 LG 光束在不同大 气湍流强度下传输不同距离的强度图像。大气湍流结构常数 C_n²的取值为 10⁻¹³, 10⁻¹⁴, 10⁻¹⁵, 10⁻¹⁶, 10⁻¹⁷。由于 大气湍流的随机性,为了使模型具有普遍适应性,在每个样本中分别随机模拟 10 次大气湍流下的涡旋光光 强图像。部分数据集如图 3-4 所示。



图 3 不同湍流强度下涡旋光光强图像 Fig.3 Vortex light intensity images under different turbulence intensity



图 4 不同径向指数和传输距离下的涡旋光光强图像 Fig.4 Vortex light intensity images with different radial exponents and transmission distances

2.2 接收屏设置

因涡旋光强度分布的中空半径与OAM态成正比,所以能否接收到完整涡旋光强度图像与接收屏的大 小有关。过大的接收屏会造成图像中无用信息过多,训练困难;过小的接收屏不能接收到完整的涡旋光光 束图像,使检测的误差增大,因此应选择合适接收屏接收不同范围的涡旋光束。

设置接收屏的像素为512×512,每一格的间距分别为1mm、1.5mm和2mm。在这三种大小的接收屏下,当径向指数p=0、传输距离L=1000m、波长 $\lambda=1550$ nm时,能够接收到的最大涡旋光OAM态分别约为40、100和160。因此,分别在这三种情况下,将模拟的 $l=1\sim40$ 、 $l=1\sim100$ 以及 $l=1\sim160$ 的光强图像作为样本数据。其中90%的数据当作训练集,10%的数据当作测试集,使用的数据量如表1所示。

Table 1 Beam parameters and training parameters					
	Each grid's gap	Maximum orbital angular	Number of total	Number of train	Number of test
$L = 1 \ 000 \ \mathrm{m}$		momentum range	data	data	data
p = 0	1 mm	1~40	4 000	3 600	400
$\lambda = 1550 \text{ nm}$	1.5 mm	1~100	10 000	9 000	1 000
	2 mm	1~160	16 000	14 400	1 600

表1 光束参数与训练参数 Fable 1 Beam parameters and training parameters

2.3 检测结果与分析

在实际应用中,无法实时得到大气湍流的强度,模型只有在已知固定大气湍流强度下训练才能具有很好的效果,不能适用于实际的系统。因此在不确定的湍流环境下,对不同OAM进行训练、检测。

图 5给出了 300轮训练时未知湍流强度下涡旋光束 OAM 检测的准确率。识别准确率随着训练轮数的 增加而增加,且逐渐趋于稳定,当接收屏的大小为 51.2 cm×51.2 cm 时,能接收到最大 OAM 态 *l*=40,识别 准确率为 94%。加大接收屏,能接收到的最大 OAM 态增高,网络学习更加困难,但是还是保持着较高的准 确率。将接收屏的每个网格间距逐渐加 0.05 cm,探究接收屏大小与检测准确率的关系。当接收屏的长为 76.8 cm 时,能够接收到的最大 OAM 态 *l*=100,准确率为 90%;当接收屏的长为 102.4 cm 时,能够接收到的 OAM 态高达 160,此时设计的网络也能很好地进行学习与检测,准确率为 87%。结果表明:检测准确率随着 接收屏的增大而减小。这是因为屏越大,能接收到 OAM 态越高,而 OAM 越高的涡旋光受湍流影响越严 重,其图像特征越不明显,导致训练效果不太好,因此随着拓扑荷数增大检测概率降低。但是,接收屏大小 一定时,所有能被接收到的涡旋光束拓扑荷数的检测准确率是相同的。



图 5 未知湍流强度下涡旋光束高 OAM 的识别准确率 Fig.5 Accuracy of high OAM identification in unknown turbulence

将湍流强度固定,在*C*²_n=10⁻¹³、10⁻¹⁴、10⁻¹⁵、10⁻¹⁷的条件下下对模型进行训练,与未知湍流环境进行 对比测试,结果如图6所示。可见固定湍流环境训练,对高强度湍流下的高轨道角动量的涡旋光检测并不理 想,在不确定的湍流环境下,由于扩大合并了数据集,识别效果更好。



图 6 不同湍流环境下检测对比 Fig.6 Comparison of detection in different turbulent environment

为了保证算法模型具有很好的鲁棒性,对不同传输距离、不同径向指数、不同基模束腰半径以及不同波 长下 *l*=100的OAM进行网络训练以及检测,如图7所示。传输距离*L*为1000m、2000m、3000m、4000m 时,模型对OAM识别准确率分别为90%、80%、79%和78%。径向指数*p*为0、1、2、3时,识别准确率为 90%、85%、80%和79%。束腰半径*w*₀为0.02、0.03、0.04、0.05时,模型识别准确率分别为90%、87%、83%、 82%。波长λ为1550nm、1310nm、850nm时,识别准确率分别为90%、88%、86%。







图7 不同情况下高 OAM 识别的准确率 Fig.7 High OAM recognition accuracy under different conditions

3 结论

本文优化了卷积神经网络,首先将畸变后的光强图像压缩,然后进行特征提取、端到端学习,最后将图像映射到涡旋光束轨道角动量模式,进而实现对受湍流扰动的涡旋光束OAM态的检测,可检测到的OAM态范围为1~160。测试结果表明:1)相同条件下,检测准确率受接收屏大小的影响,接收屏越大检测准确率越小;2)在未知湍流环境下能有效识别不同径向指数、不同传输距离、不同基模束腰半径、不同波长的涡旋光束高范围OAM态,识别准确率在78%以上;3)对OAM态范围为1~40、1~100、1~160的涡旋光束进行检测,准确率分别达94%、90%、86%。优化后的CNN为快速识别相位畸变后涡旋光束的OAM模式提供了切实可行的方法,该方法鲁棒性好,具有检测精度高、范围广、移植性强的特点,在自由空间光通信和量子通信等方面具有应用潜力。

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Detect the Orbital Angular Momentum of Vortex Beams after Phase Distortion Based on Machine Learning

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Abstract: Vortex beams carrying orbital angular momentum can be used in free space optical communication and have greater data coding freedom. However, the atmospheric turbulence channel is the key factor that limits the performance of vortex free space optical communication. It carries different random disturbances of the Laguerre Gaussian beam wavefront phase with orbital angular momentum modes, so it cannot keep its original orthogonality; it may cause serious signal crosstalk and receive light signal phases and intensities of ups and downs. When the vortex beams carrying information are transmitted in the atmospheric channel, it will be disturbed by turbulence and cause phase distortion. Vortex beam orbital angular momentum detection methods mainly include optical methods and machine learning methods. However, the optical method needs to use more communication system elements, the operation is complicated and the detection of vortex beams with phase disturbance is not involved. At the same time, the current machine learning methods have not involved the detection of high range orbital angular momentum modes so far, and need to know the prior knowledge of atmospheric turbulence. Aiming at the problem of measuring the orbital angular momentum mode information of vortex beams after phase distortion, this paper proposes a method to detect the orbital angular momentum mode information of vortex beams disturbed by atmospheric turbulence by using the designed convolutional neural network. A turbulence model of anisotropic atmospheric turbulence is established based on the multiphase screening method. Laguerre Gaussian beams with different beam parameters are transmitted in the simulated turbulence channel, and the intensity image of the Laguerre Gaussian vortex beam with phase distortion is obtained at the receiver end. In addition, the size of the receiver plate is fixed, and different sizes of the receiver plate are used to receive vortex beams with different ranges of orbital angular momentum. Due to the randomness of atmospheric turbulence, 10 vortex light intensity images under atmospheric turbulence were randomly simulated as data sets to make the model universally adaptable. To achieve better recognition performance, a convolutional neural network structure was optimized, and the orbital angular momentum recognition model based on a convolutional neural network was designed with 12 layers. In this method, the phase-distorted Laguerre Gaussian vortex beam intensity image is input as sample data. The network uses the input data set for independent learning, and after multiple iterations, it can accurately detect the high range of orbital angular momentum information of the beam. The simulation results show that when the intensity of atmospheric turbulence is uncertain, the accuracy of the model for the detection of vortex beams with orbital angular momentum modes of $1\sim40$, $1\sim100$, and $1\sim160$ is as high as 94%, 90%, and 86%, respectively. For the vortex beam with orbital angular momentum mode 100, the accuracy of detection after 1 km, 2 km, 3 km and 4 km reaches 90%, 80%, 79% and 78%, respectively. When the radial index *p* is 0, 1, 2 and 3, the recognition accuracy is 90%, 85%, 80% and 79%, respectively. When the waist radius was 0.02, 0.03, 0.04 and 0.05, the model recognition accuracy was 90%, 87%, 83% and 82%, respectively. When the wavelength is 1550 nm, 1310 nm and 850 nm, the recognition accuracy is 90%, 88% and 86%, respectively. The proposed method has high accuracy and learning efficiency, and there is no need to convert the scroll beam into a beacon beam before detection, which reduces the number of components in the communication system, greatly reduces the complexity of the system and improves the detection rate of the scroll beam. The research results are of great significance for the application of scroll optical communication systems.

Key words: Vortex beams; Turbulent perturbations; Convolutional neural networks; High orbit angular momentum detection; Phase disturbed

OCIS Codes: 060.4510; 010.1330; 070.5010; 100.4996

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 61805173), Natural Science Foundation of Shaanxi Province, China (No. 2019JQ-901)