

## 弱湍流大气中 Mathieu-Gauss 束的传输

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**摘要:**采用弱湍流大气光传输的 Rytov 近似和运用非衍射光束的平面波展开原理, 研究并给出了弱湍流大气中 Mathieu-Gauss 束的场方程和平均光强解析表达式。研究表明:弱湍流大气中传输 Mathieu-Gauss 束由传输距离  $z$  函数的复振幅、高斯束包络、湍流引入的复相位和复标度横向非衍射束型四个因子构成, 其归一化轴上平均光强随归一化距离  $\bar{z} = z/z_R$  和参量  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}k_p w_0$  的变化与此类光束在自由空间传输的规律相同。

**关键词:**非衍射光束; Mathieu-Gauss 束; 大气传输

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## Propagation of Mathieu-Gauss Beams in Weak Turbulent Atmosphere

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**Abstract:** On the Rytov approximation of light propagation in weak turbulent atmosphere and the fact that nondiffracting beams can be expanded in terms of plane waves, we present the propagation characterization of Mathieu-Gauss beams. The expression of Mathieu-Gauss beams which are propagation in weak turbulent atmosphere can be written as the product of four factors: a complex amplitude depending on the  $z$  coordinate only, a Gaussian beam, a factor of complex phase induced by atmospheric turbulence, and a complex scaled version of the transverse shape of the nondiffracting beam. The normalized axial irradiance distribution of Mathieu-Gauss beams as a function of the normalized propagation distance  $\bar{z} = z/z_R$  and the parameter  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}k_p w_0$  which is propagation in atmospheric turbulence is same as that of this beams propagation in free space.

**Key words:** nondiffracting beams; Mathieu-Gauss beams; atmospheric propagation

### 1 引言

由于无线光通信系统的高信道容量特点, 湍流大气中光的传输规律研究再次成为人们关注的研究热点。研究的重点是寻找合适的光通信方法去降低大气湍流对传输光束的影响, 如降低大气引起的光束扩展和光闪烁产值等<sup>[1-3]</sup>。自从 Durnin 等人<sup>[4-5]</sup>在 1987 年首次提出广义 Bessel 束的概念以来, 非衍射束的概念受到人们的注意, 几类波动方程的精确非衍射解已提出, 例如: 椭球坐标框架下的 Mathieu 束<sup>[6]</sup>、抛物坐标框架下的抛物线束<sup>[7]</sup>。在

自由空间中传输时, 这类理想非衍射束的光强分布不变<sup>[7-8]</sup>, 这类光束在湍流大气中传输是否能保持其在自由空间中传输的特性是一个值得研究的新问题<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

本文在弱湍流大气环境下采用 Rytov 近似和 Tatarskii 湍流折射率起伏谱, 研究 Mathieu-Gauss 束

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的传输规律,导出了由随传输距离  $z$  而变的复振幅、高斯包络、湍流引入的复相位和复标定横向非衍射束四个因子构成的 Mathieu-Gauss 束场与平均光强解析关系式,分析表明湍流大气中传输 Mathieu-Gauss 束的轴上光强分布与此类光束在自由空间传输所服从规律相同。

2 湍流大气中的 Mathieu-Gauss 光束

设单色波  $E(\vec{r}) \exp(-j\omega t)$  沿  $z$  方向传播,在光源  $z=0$  处,其空间分布由下式表示:

$$E_0(\vec{r}_\rho) = \exp(-r_\rho^2/w_0^2) w(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho) \quad (1)$$

式中,  $\vec{r}_\rho = (x, y) = (\rho, \varphi)$  表示横向坐标;  $W(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho)$  是满足 Helmholtz 方程的理想非衍射光束  $W(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho) \cdot \exp(jk_z z)$  的横向斑纹;  $w_0$  是高斯包络的腰。波矢  $\vec{k}$  的横向分量用  $k_\rho$  表示,而纵向分量用  $k_z$  表示,其满足关系:

$$k^2 = k_\rho^2 + k_z^2$$

$W(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho)$  可以用横向波数为  $k_\rho$  的平面波迭加构成<sup>[8]</sup>:

$$W(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{E}(\varphi) \exp[jk_\rho(x \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi)] d\varphi \quad (2)$$

式中,  $\tilde{E}(\varphi)$  是理想非衍射束的角谱;  $\varphi$  是  $x, y$  平面内的角度变量。利用可以用平面波展开非衍射束的原理<sup>[8]</sup>,  $E(\vec{r})$  可由下式给出:

$$E(\vec{r}_\rho) = \frac{w_0}{w(z)} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{r_\rho^2}{w^2(z)} + jkz + j\frac{kr_\rho^2}{2R(z)} - j\Theta(z)\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{r_0^2}{w^2(z)} - \frac{r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \exp\left[-j\frac{kr_0^2}{2R(z)}\right] W\left(\frac{x}{\mu}, \frac{y}{\mu}, k_\rho\right) \quad (3)$$

式中,  $R(z) = z + z_R^2/z$ ;  $w(z) = w_0(1 + z^2/z_R^2)^{1/2}$ ;  $\mu^{-1} = [w_0/w(z)] \exp[-j\Theta(z)]$ ,  $\Theta(z) = \arctan(z/z_R)$ ,  $r_0 = k_\rho w_0^2/2$ ,  $z_R = kw_0^2/2$  是高斯光束的 Rayleigh 距离<sup>8,11</sup>。方程(3)是均匀 Helmholtz 方程在近轴近似下的解,当  $z=0$  其退化为方程(1)。由此可见,通过一定距离传输后的非衍射束可以用振幅和球面波相位因子表示。

Gutierrez-Vega 等<sup>[6,8]</sup>从理论与实验上证明了在椭球坐标系  $(\xi, \eta)$  的框架下, Mathieu-Gauss 束是非衍射束。Mathieu-Gauss 束的  $m$  阶奇横向场和  $m$  阶偶横向场由下式表示:

$$W^e(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho) = \text{Je}_m(\xi, q) \text{ce}_m(\eta, q) \quad (4a)$$

$$W^o(\vec{r}_\rho, k_\rho) = \text{Jo}_m(\xi, q) \text{se}_m(\eta, q) \quad (4b)$$

式中,  $\text{Je}_m[\cdot]$  和  $\text{Jo}_m[\cdot]$  分别是  $m$  阶修正偶 Mathieu 函数和  $m$  阶修正奇 Mathieu 函数; 而  $\text{ce}_m[\cdot]$  和  $\text{se}_m[\cdot]$  分别是  $m$  阶偶 Mathieu 函数和  $m$  阶奇 Mathieu 函数; 参量  $q = f^2 k_\rho^2/4$  带有横向空间频率  $k_\rho$  和椭圆半焦距  $f$  的信息;  $\xi, \eta$  分别是椭圆坐标轴, 其与直角坐标系  $x, y$  轴的关系为  $x = f \cosh \xi \cos \eta, y = f \sinh \xi \sin \eta$ 。角度 Mathieu 函数和径向 Mathieu 函数是二维 Helmholtz 方程  $\frac{\partial^2 E(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E(x, y)}{\partial y^2} + k^2 E(x, y) = 0$  在场  $E(x, y) = R(\xi) \phi(\eta)$  时,  $R(\xi)$  和  $\phi(\eta)$  所满足方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \phi(\eta)}{d\eta^2} + (a - 2q \cos 2\eta) \phi(\eta) &= 0 \\ \frac{d^2 R(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + (a - 2q \cosh 2\xi) R(\xi) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

的解。式中,  $a = f \cosh \xi$  是椭圆半长轴,也是变量分离常数。式(5)中角度 Mathieu 函数  $\phi$  方程的本征解由下列式表示<sup>[12]</sup>:

$$\phi_m = \begin{cases} \text{ce}_m(\eta, q), & m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \text{se}_m(\eta, q), & m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

这里,  $m$  是阶数。按照 McLachlization 归一化方法, 角度 Mathieu 函数满足归一化条件关系<sup>[12]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \text{ce}_m(\eta, q) \text{ce}_p(\eta, q) d\eta &= \begin{cases} \pi, & \text{当 } m = p \\ 0, & \text{当 } m \neq p \end{cases} \\ \int_0^{2\pi} \text{se}_m(\eta, q) \text{se}_p(\eta, q) d\eta &= \begin{cases} \pi, & \text{当 } m = p \\ 0, & \text{当 } m \neq p \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

径向 Mathieu 函数为:

$$R_m = \begin{cases} \text{Je}_m(\xi, q), \text{Jo}_m(\xi, q), & q > 0 \text{ 第一类} \\ \text{Ne}_m(\xi, q), \text{No}_m(\xi, q), & q > 0 \text{ 第二类} \end{cases}$$

$$R_m = \begin{cases} \text{Ie}_m(\xi, q), \text{Io}_m(\xi, q), & q < 0 \text{ 第一类} \\ \text{Ke}_m(\xi, q), \text{Ko}_m(\xi, q), & q < 0 \text{ 第二类} \end{cases}$$

且这些函数的具体关系为:

$$\text{ce}_m(\eta, q) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_{2i} \cos(2i\eta) \quad (6a)$$

$$\text{se}_m(\eta, q) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_{2i+1} \sin[(2i+1)\eta] \quad (6b)$$

$$\text{Je}_m(\xi, q) = \text{ce}_m(i\xi; q) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_{2i}(q) \cosh(2i\xi) \quad (6c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jo}_m(\xi, q) &= -i \text{se}_m(i\xi, q) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_{2i+1}(q) \sinh[(2i+1)\xi] \end{aligned} \quad (6d)$$

式中,  $A_{2i}(q), B_{2i+1}(q)$  是  $q$  的函数,  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ , 可由下列迭代关系计算给出<sup>[12]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} [a - (2i)^2] A_{2i} - q(A_{2i-2} + A_{2i+2}) &= 0 \\ aA_0 - qA_2 &= 0 \\ (a - 4)A_2 - q(2A_0 + A_4) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$[b - (2i + 1)^2]B_{2i+1} - q(B_{2i-1} + B_{2i+3}) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$(b - 1)B_1 - q(B_3 - B_1) = 0$$

由式(3)、(4)和(6),弱湍流大气中  $z$  平面处  $m$  阶 Mathieu-Gauss 束的场为:

$$E(\vec{r}_\rho)^e = \frac{w_0}{w(z)} \cdot \exp\left[jkz + j\frac{k(r_\rho^2 - r_0^2)}{2R(z)} - j\Theta(z)\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{r_0^2 - r_\rho^2}{w^2(z)} - \frac{r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \text{Je}_m(\xi, q) \text{ce}_m(\eta, q) \cdot \exp[\psi_1(\vec{r}_\rho)] \quad (9a)$$

$$E(\vec{r}_\rho)^o = \frac{w_0}{w(z)} \cdot \exp\left[jkz + j\frac{k(r_\rho^2 - r_0^2)}{2R(z)} - j\Theta(z)\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{r_0^2 - r_\rho^2}{w^2(z)} - \frac{r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \text{Jo}_m(\xi, q) \text{so}_m(\eta, q) \cdot \exp[\psi_1(\vec{r}_\rho)] \quad (9b)$$

在  $z$  平面内,复椭圆变量  $[\xi, \eta]$  由下列关系确定<sup>[12]</sup>:

$$x = f_0(1 + x/z_R) \cosh\xi \cos\eta \quad (10a)$$

$$y = f_0(1 + x/z_R) \sinh\xi \cos\eta \quad (10b)$$

式中,  $f_0$  是  $z=0$  腰平面内焦点间距之半。

当 Mathieu-Gauss 束在弱湍流大气中通过  $z$  距离传输后,利用 Rytov 近似<sup>[2-3,13]</sup>,我们有 Mathieu-Gauss 束的场方程:

$$E(\vec{r}_\rho) = \frac{w_0}{w(z)} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{r_\rho^2}{w^2(z)} + jkz + j\frac{kr_\rho^2}{2R(z)} - j\Theta(z)\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{r_0^2}{w^2(z)} - \frac{r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \exp\left[-j\frac{kr_0^2}{2R(z)}\right] W\left(\frac{x}{\mu}, \frac{y}{\mu}, k_\rho\right) \cdot \exp[\psi_1(x, y)] \quad (11)$$

其中,  $\psi_1$  是光束在大气中传输时,大气湍流引入的附加复相位,有:

$$\psi_1 = \chi + jS \quad (12)$$

这里,  $\chi$  和  $S$  分别是输出平面处大气湍流引起的对数光束振幅起伏和相位起伏。由关系  $I = |EE^*|$  定义和对光强取统计平均,我们可以得到湍流大气中传输 Mathieu-Gauss 束的平均光强表达式:

$$\langle I(\vec{r}_\rho) \rangle = \left[\frac{w_0}{w(z)}\right]^2 \exp\left[-\frac{2r_\rho^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{2r_0^2}{w^2(z)} - \frac{2r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \cdot W^2\left(\frac{x}{\mu}, \frac{y}{\mu}, k_\rho\right)$$

$$\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}D_\psi(x, y, z)\right] \quad (13)$$

这里,  $D_\psi(r, z) = \langle \psi(r) + \psi^*(r) \rangle$  是球面波结构函数<sup>[13]</sup>。

采用湍流折射率起伏 Tatarskii 谱:

$$\phi_n(\kappa) = 0.033C_n^2 \kappa^{-11/3} \exp(-\kappa^2/\kappa_m^2) \quad (14)$$

其中,  $\kappa_m = 5.92/l_0$ ,  $l_0$  是湍流内尺度;  $C_n^2$  是折射率结构常数。球面波结构函数为:

$$D_\psi(r_\rho; z) = [0.545C_n^2 k^2 z]^{5/6} r_\rho^2 \quad (15)$$

上式中已采用平方近似<sup>[14]</sup>。在式(13)中代入式(15)和式(4),我们便得到 Mathieu-Gauss 束的平均光强的解析关系:

$$\langle I(\vec{r}_\rho)^e \rangle = \left[\frac{w_0}{w(z)}\right]^2 \cdot \exp\left[\frac{2(r_0^2 - 0.25[0.545C_n^2 k^2 z]^{5/6} r_\rho^2 - r_\rho^2)}{w^2(z)} - \frac{2r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \cdot \text{Re}[\text{Je}_m(\xi, q) \text{ce}_m(\bar{\eta}, q)]^2 \quad (16a)$$

$$\langle I(\vec{r}_\rho)^o \rangle = \left[\frac{w_0}{w(z)}\right]^2 \cdot \exp\left[\frac{2(r_0^2 - 0.25[0.545C_n^2 k^2 z]^{5/6} r_\rho^2 - r_\rho^2)}{w^2(z)} - \frac{2r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \cdot \text{Re}[\text{Jo}_m(\xi, q) \text{se}_m(\bar{\eta}, q)]^2 \quad (16b)$$

令  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}k_\rho w_0$ , 并定义归一化距离  $\bar{z} = z/z_R$ 。把

这些关系代入式(16)并设  $r=0$ , 我们有 Mathieu-Gauss 束的归一化光强分布:

$$\langle I(z) \rangle = |E(0, 0, z)|^2 / |W(0, 0)|^2$$

$$\langle I(\bar{z}) \rangle = \langle I(\bar{z})^e \rangle = \langle I(\bar{z})^o \rangle = \frac{1}{1 + \bar{z}^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2\gamma^2 \bar{z}^2}{1 + \bar{z}^2}\right) \quad (17)$$

比较方程(17)与文献[8]中式(16)可见,弱湍流大气并不改变非衍射光束 Mathieu-Gauss 束轴上光强沿  $z$  轴的变化规律。

### 3 结论

本文研究了在  $z=0$  平面内由高斯包络调制的 Mathieu-Gauss 非衍射光束在弱湍流大气中传输的规律。结果表明在整个大气传输空间 Mathieu-Gauss 非衍射光束由传输距离  $z$  函数的复振幅、高斯束包络、湍流引入的复相位和复标定横向非衍射束型四个因子构成。归一化平均光强随归一化距离  $\bar{z} = z/z_R$  和参量  $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}k_\rho w_0$  变化的规律与此类光束在自由空间传输的规律相同。

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