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海面水雾对激光传输的影响分析

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摘要: 为了研究水雾对激光传输的影响, 采用理论分析与设备实测相比对的方法, 对水雾的近红外消光特性进行了理论分析和实验验证, 取得了海洋环境雾天不同能见度条件下的激光大气传输衰减特性测量数据及同等试验条件下的模拟计算对比数据。结果表明, 海洋环境下, 水雾是影响激光大气传输的主要因素, 其消光系数量级在 10^{-1} km^{-1} 或 10^0 km^{-1} , 水雾对激光传输的衰减是大气分子散射和吸收所引起衰减的十几倍甚至几十倍; 结合实测数据对经验常数 C 进行了修正, 得到基于能见度的 $1.06 \mu\text{m}$ 激光在海雾中衰减的经验公式。所得结果对科学评价激光对抗装备远场效能具有参考意义。

关键词: 大气与海洋光学; 激光衰减特性; 理论分析与实验测量; 水雾; 消光系数; 能见度; 透过率
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Effect of offing fog on laser transmittance

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Abstract: In order to study the effect of fog on laser transmission, the near-infrared extinction characteristic of fog was analyzed by means of theoretical analysis and experimental measurement. The measurement and simulated data for laser atmosphere transmittance attenuation characteristics were obtained under the same conditions of fog at different visibility. The results show that the fog is the major affecting factor for laser atmosphere transmittance on ocean environment, the extinction coefficient caused by fog is in the order of 10^{-1} km^{-1} or 10^0 km^{-1} , the attenuation caused by fog is decuple, even several decades times of that caused by the atmosphere molecular scattering and absorption, the extinction caused by fog is more than 85% ratio to the total extinction. The empirical constant C was revised combing the measurement data and the empirical expression of attenuation coefficient at $1.06 \mu\text{m}$ laser was obtained at different visibility. The results play important reference role in scientific evaluation of the efficiency of laser countermeasure equipment.

Key words: atmospheric and ocean optics; laser attenuation characteristic; theoretical analysis and experimentation measurement; fog; extinction coefficient; visibility; transmittance

引 言

激光在大气中的传输特性关系到激光武器的作战效能, 是激光对抗装备测试的主要参量。激光在大气传输过程中, 受到大气分子和气溶胶粒子的散射和吸收作用, 从而引起光强度的衰减。海洋环境下, 水雾是影响激光大气传输的主要因素之一。针对海洋环境受季风气候影响, 一年四季多为雾天, 因此, 很有必要对海面水雾的激光传输衰减特性进行研究。

作者在介绍雾的宏观特性的基础上, 对水雾的近红外消光特性进行了理论分析和实际测量, 并借助于

经验公式对同等试验条件下的测量结果进行了模拟计算分析。所得结果对科学评价激光对抗装备远场效能具有参考意义。

1 雾的宏观性质^[1-2]

雾是由悬浮在近地面空气中缓慢沉降的水滴或者冰晶质点组成的气溶胶系统。其形成需要具备 2 个基本条件: 增湿降温; 近地面空气中存在若干凝结核。形成水滴或冰晶所需的凝结核由霾粒子充当。雾的生命周期主要分为 4 个阶段, 即形成、发展、成熟、消散。大致过程是: 大气中的霾粒子响应气象要素的变化, 比如风、温度和相对湿度的变化, 随着这些变化吸收或者放出水分, 最终形成稳定的雾滴。雾滴的半径范围在 $1 \mu\text{m} \sim 60 \mu\text{m}$ 之间, 海雾滴则可以达到 $100 \mu\text{m}$ 左右。

雾最为常见的是辐射雾和平流雾。陆地雾大多是辐射雾, 沿海雾多是平流雾。按照雾与能见度的关系

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又分为轻雾(能见度为1km~10km)、雾(能见度低于1km)和浓雾(能见度在50m~100m)。

2 雾滴对近红外光的消光特性

激光在水雾中传输时,因为与大气气体和雾滴的相互作用会受到衰减,其消光特性满足光传输一般方程和 Beer-Lambert 定律^[3-5]:

$$I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\sigma_{\text{ext}} \cdot L} \quad (1)$$

(1)式为光在大气中传输的一般方程。式中, I 为透过光强度(J/cm^2), I_0 为入射光强度(J/cm^2), σ_{ext} 为消光系数(km^{-1}); L 为传输距离(km)。

透过率和消光系数之间关系的 Beer-Lambert 定律为:

$$\tau = e^{-\sigma_{\text{ext}} \cdot L} \quad (2)$$

2.1 雾滴消光系数的理论计算^[6-9]

雾滴半径通常在 $1\mu\text{m} \sim 60\mu\text{m}$ 之间。雾滴是个很好的球体,其衰减规律完全适用 Mie 理论。

SONG 等人^[1,10-12]长期的研究表明:雾的衰减与能见度的关系十分密切。由于雾中能见度的确定目前尚无较好的客观方法,而雾的含水量 W 比较容易确定,因此,可用含水量 W 来描述能见度,从而反演消光系数。

有学者^[13]提出了1个适用于大部分粒子半径小于 $13\mu\text{m}$ 的半经验公式,通过测量雾的含水量来反演其消光系数:

$$\sigma_{\text{fog}} = 1.5\pi C \frac{W}{\lambda} (\text{km}^{-1}) \quad (3)$$

$$W = \begin{cases} 3.16V^{-1.54}, & (\text{辐射雾}) \\ 1.56V^{-1.43}, & (\text{平流雾}) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中, σ_{fog} 为水雾消光系数(km^{-1}), W 为含水量(g/m^3), V 为能见度(km), λ 为测量激光波长(μm), C 为常数。不同波长的 C 值如表1所示。

Table 1 C value on different wavelength

$\lambda/\mu\text{m}$	0.5	1.2	3.8	5.3	10	11	12
C	0.61	0.61	0.68	0.58	0.35	0.3	0.35

2.2 水雾消光特性的测量

雾天大气的消光特性主要由两部分组成,雾滴的消光性能;大气气体的消光性能。相应地,其消光系数也由两部分组成^[14]:

$$\sigma = \sigma_{1,\text{ext}} + \sigma_{2,\text{ext}} = \sigma_{1,\text{sca}} + \sigma_{1,\text{abs}} + \sigma_{2,\text{sca}} + \sigma_{2,\text{abs}} \quad (5)$$

式中, $\sigma_{1,\text{ext}}$ 为雾滴的消光系数; $\sigma_{2,\text{ext}}$ 为大气气体的消光系数; σ_{abs} 为吸收引起的衰减; σ_{sca} 为散射引起的衰减。

雾对激光的衰减主要取决于雾的浓度、粒子尺度分布及大气温度、湿度、风速、能见度等气象信息。针对不同气象条件,借助于透过率测量设备对 $1.06\mu\text{m}$

激光雾天的大气消光特性进行了测量,得到图1~图4所示测量结果。

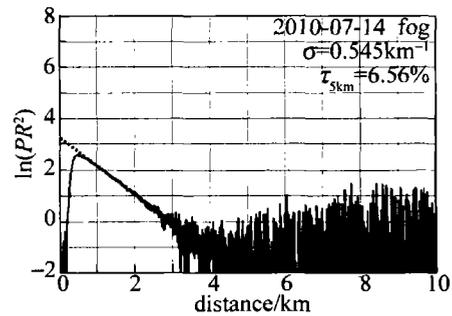


Fig. 1 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility:3.83km; wind speed:5m/s; temperature:28°C; humidity:75%)

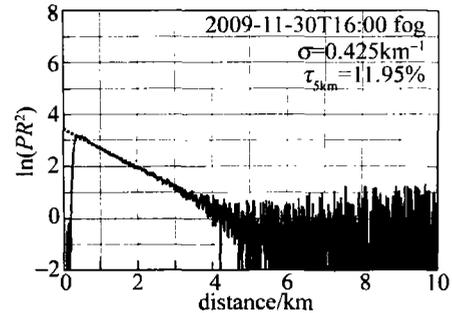


Fig. 2 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility:4.55km; wind speed:3m/s; temperature:7°C; humidity:65%)

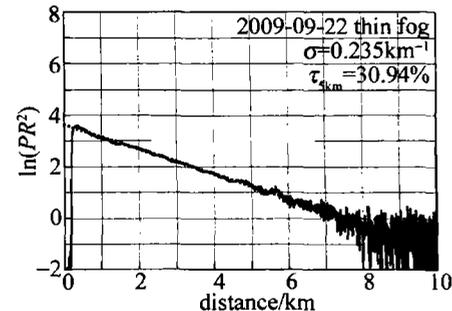


Fig. 3 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility:7.07km; wind speed:2m/s; temperature:20°C; humidity:75%)

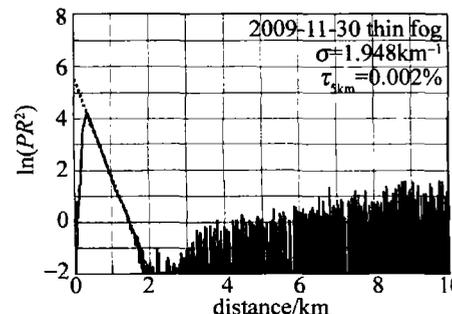


Fig. 4 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility:1.39km; wind speed:3m/s; temperature:8°C; humidity:68%)

图1~图4中给出了雾天不同能见度下的激光传输衰减变化特性,所得消光系数为总的消光系数,其由水雾的消光系数和大气气体分子的消光系数两部分组成。图中 $\ln(PR^2)$ 为回波的距离平方信号, P 为回波能量, R 为距离。

由图1~图4可以看出,雾天能见度均在10km以

下,大雾天甚至能见度只有几十米、几百米,在能见度不足5km时,激光传输5km后其透过率 τ_{5km} 已不足15%,雾对激光传输的衰减极为严重,是影响激光大气传输的主要因素之一。

为了便于比较说明,图5和图6中给出了晴朗天气条件、不同能见度下的大气消光特性测量结果,此时,消光主要取决于大气分子的散射和吸收。

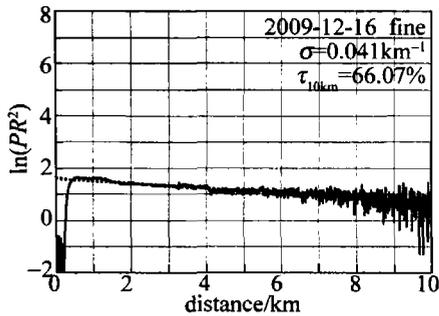


Fig. 5 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility: 40km; wind speed: 2m/s; temperature: 7℃; humidity: 75%)

通过对比图1~图4和图5、图6可以看出,在能见度较好的晴朗天气条件下,激光的大气传输衰减主要是由大气分子的散射和吸收引起的,其所引起的消

Table 2 Comparison between the theoretical and actual measurement data of fog's extinction characteristic and transmittance under different weather conditions with fog

visibility /km	measurement σ/km^{-1}	calculation σ_{fog}/km^{-1}	relative error $\frac{\sigma_{fog} - \sigma}{\sigma}$	transmittance at 2km/%		transmittance at 5km/%	
				measurement τ	calculation τ	measurement τ	calculation τ
3.83	0.545	0.620	11.8%	33.62	28.94	6.56	4.49
7.07	0.235	0.258	9.8%	62.50	59.69	30.94	27.50
1.39	1.948	2.174	11.6%	2.03	1.29	0.006	0.002
4.55	0.425	0.485	14.1%	42.74	37.91	11.95	9.05

由表2对比数据可以看出:同等测量条件下,消光系数的理论计算值与实测值相比,理论计算值偏大,二者相对误差大都已超过10%,因此,需对水雾消光经验公式的常数C进行修正。经验常数C的值需通过多次

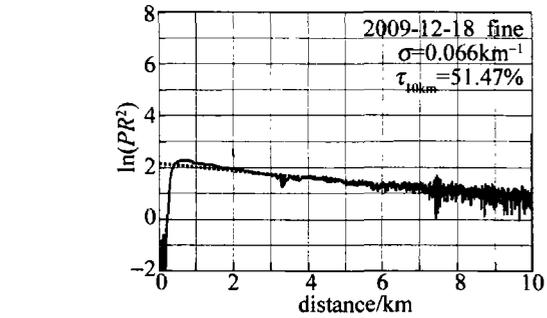


Fig. 6 Result of the fog's extinction characteristic (visibility: 25km; wind speed: 3m/s; temperature: 6℃; humidity: 80%)

光系数约为 $10^{-2} km^{-1}$ 数量级,而雾天雾滴和大气分子所引起的总的消光系数在 $10^{-1} km^{-1}$ 或 $10^0 km^{-1}$ 数量级,相比而言,晴天与雾天的大气消光特性在数量级上相差数十倍甚至百倍。由此可见,雾天大气气体分子的消光相对于水雾的消光可以忽略。

2.3 理论计算与实测数据对比分析

为了便于对上述试验测量条件下的激光水雾衰减特性进行对比分析,将同等试验条件下的气象参量带入(3)式、(4)式,得到表2中所示的理论计算与实测数据对比结果。

测量来确定。将多组实测消光系数和气象信息(含图1~图4数据)带入(3)式和(4)式,计算每次测量的经验常数,取其均值作为海洋环境下雾天1.06 μm 激光的传输衰减经验常数C,得到如表3所示的测量结果。

Table 3 Empirical constant C at 1.06 μm in offing fog

visibility/km	1.39	1.42	1.61	3.83	7.07	4.55	3.36	2.3	3.73	5.59	5.98	5.22	4.67	5.37	5.43	5.54	2.95	6.11	9.39	8.04	8.72	9.87
σ/km^{-1}	1.95	1.89	1.64	0.55	0.24	0.43	0.65	1.06	0.57	0.31	0.28	0.35	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.78	0.27	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.18
measurement C	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.70
average C	0.456			0.530							continue						0.24V ^{0.43}					

将实测得到的经验常数均值C代入(3)式和(4)式,得到海洋环境下基于能见度的1.06 μm 激光在雾中衰减的经验公式:

$$\sigma_{fog} = \begin{cases} 3.16V^{-1.43}, & (1km \leq V \leq 2km) \\ 3.676V^{-1.43}, & (2km < V < 8km) \text{ (平流雾)} \\ 1.666V^{-1}, & (8km \leq V < 10km) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

此为雾天能见度与消光系数之间的经验关系式。

3 结论

在介绍雾的宏观特性的基础上,对水雾的近红外消光特性进行了理论分析和实际测量,并借助于经验公式对同等试验条件下的测量结果进行了模拟计算。通过对比实测数据和模拟计算结果得到:海洋环境下,水雾是影响激光大气传输的主要因素之一。并给出了水雾消光系数数量级的定量描述,激光在雾中的传输衰

减是大气分子散射和吸收所引起衰减的十几倍甚至几十倍,同时结合实际测量给出了激光在海雾中传输衰减的经验公式。该研究可为科学评价激光对抗装备的远场效能提供参考依据。

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