

Propagation of Porro 'petal' beams through a turbulent atmosphere

L. Burger^{1,2} and A. Forbes^{1,2,3}

¹ CSIR National Laser Centre

² School of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal

³ School of Physics, University of Stellenbosch

Presented at the

2009 South African Institute of Physics Annual Conference

University of KwaZulu-Natal

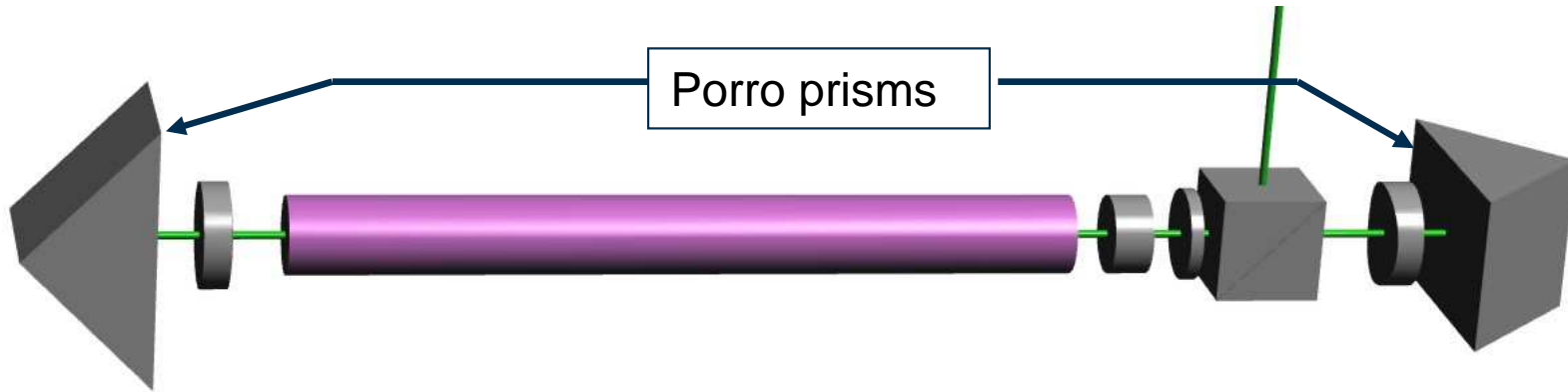
Durban, South Africa

6-10 July 2009

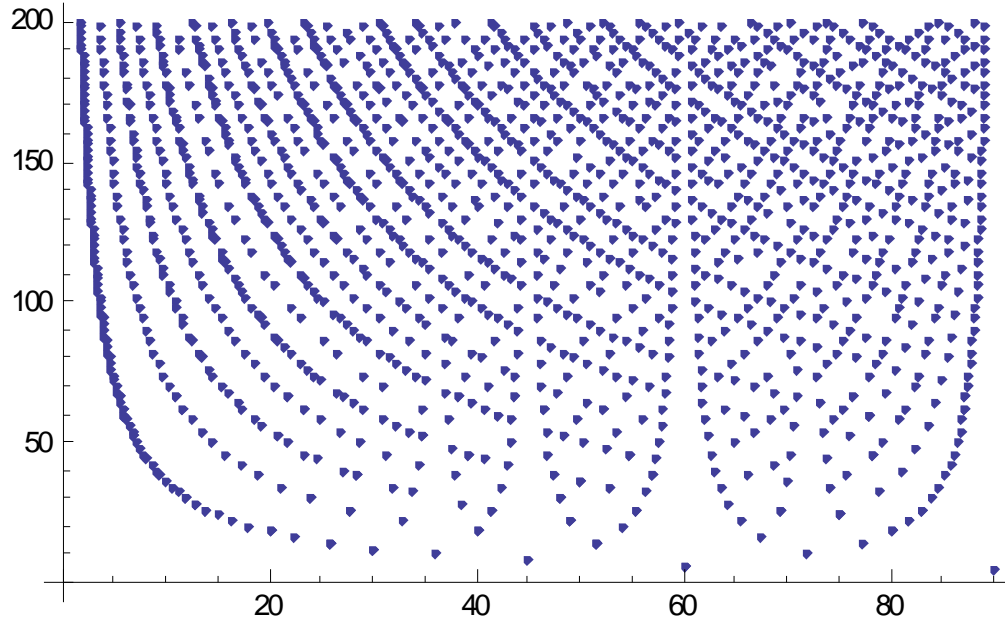
The logo for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of South Africa. It features the letters 'CSIR' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The 'C' and 'S' are connected, and the 'I' is a simple vertical bar. The 'R' has a distinctive shape with a curved top and a vertical stem.

our future through science

Nd:YAG laser with Porro prism resonator



No. of petals



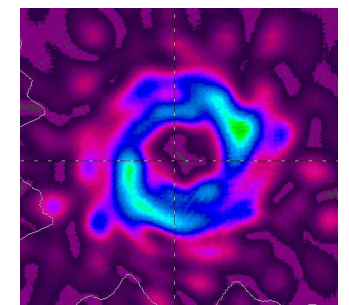
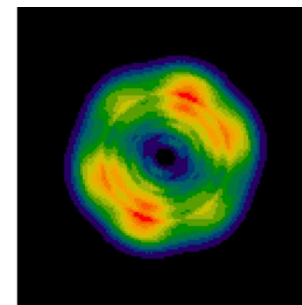
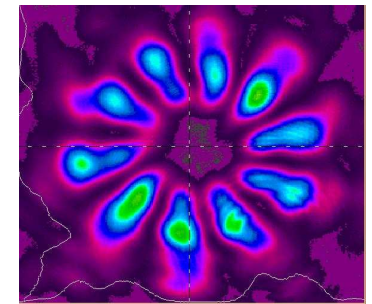
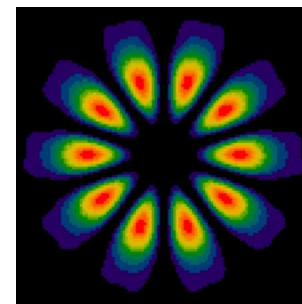
$\alpha=36^\circ$

$\alpha=11^\circ$

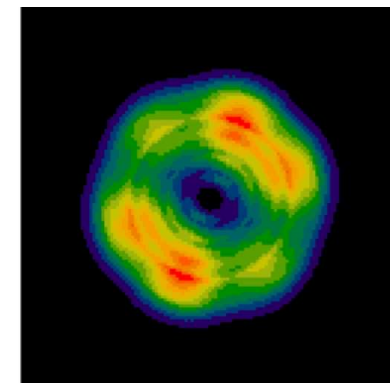
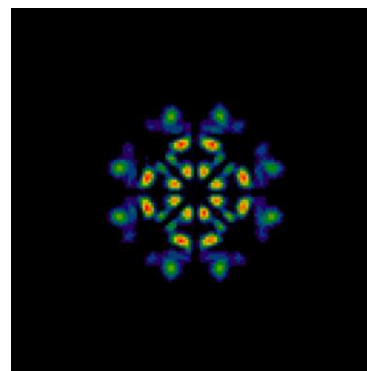
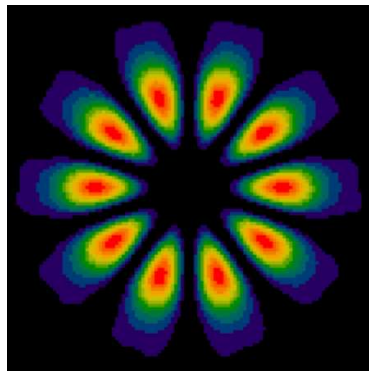
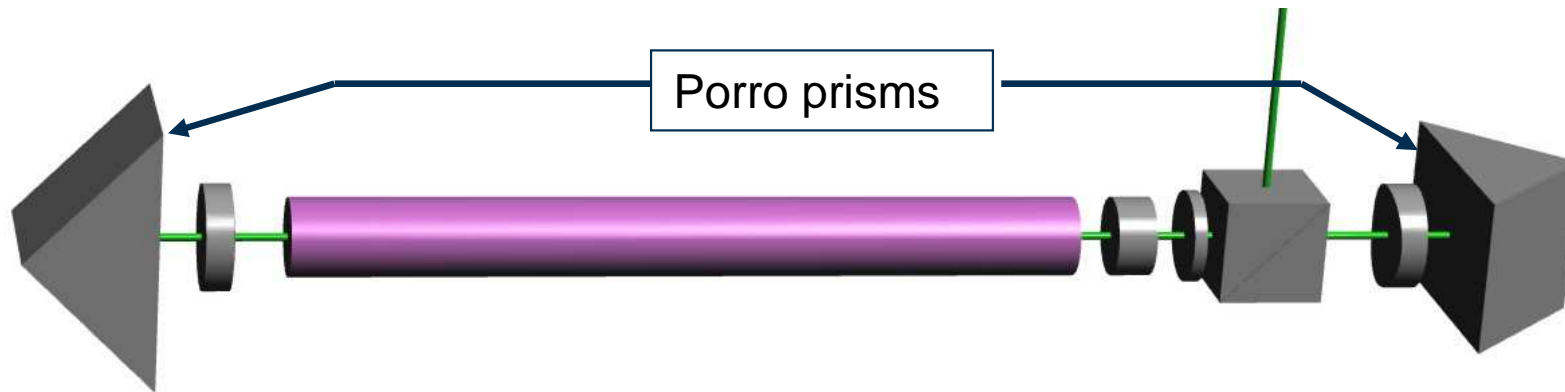
Porro angle

Model

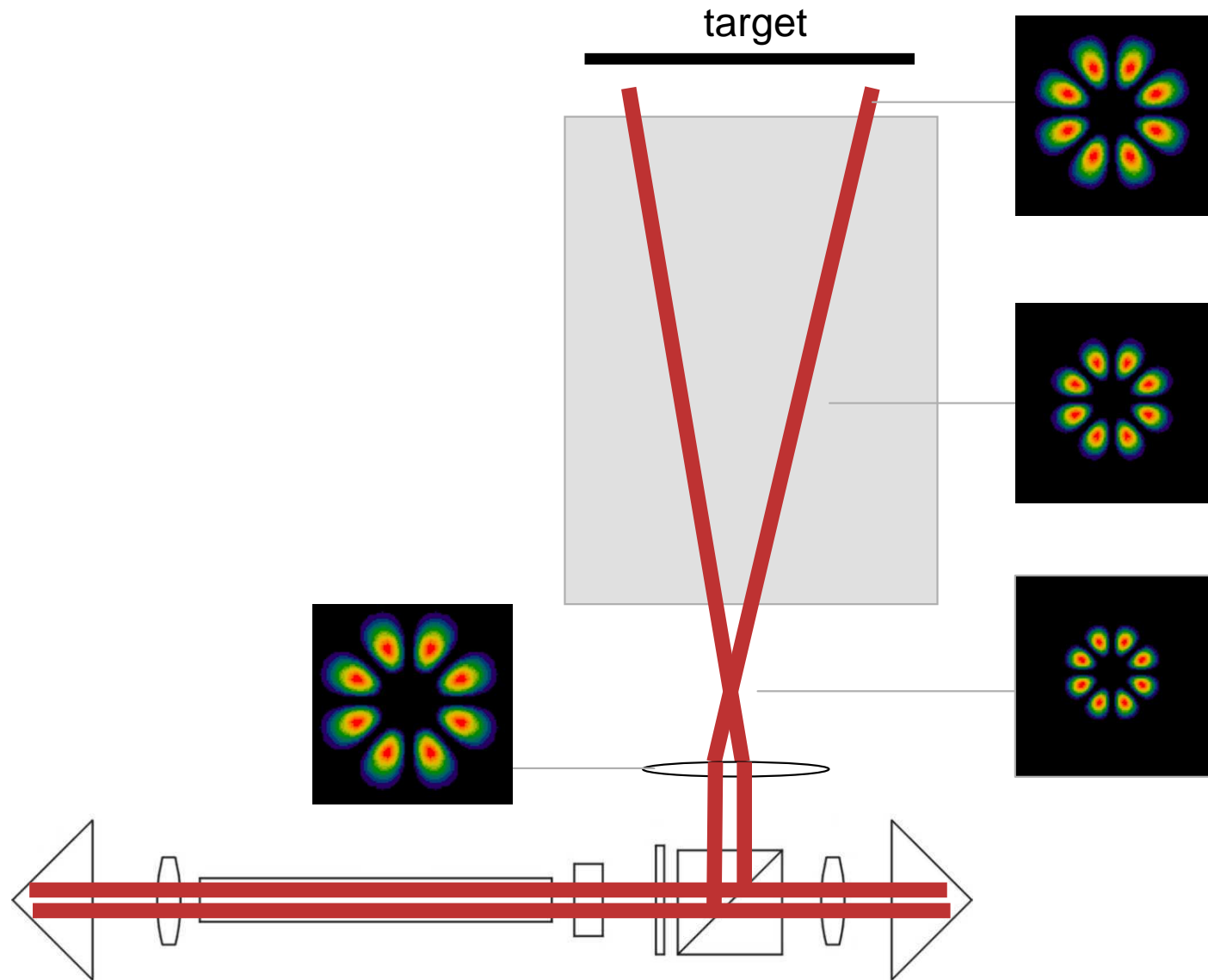
Experiment



Nd:YAG laser with Porro prism resonator

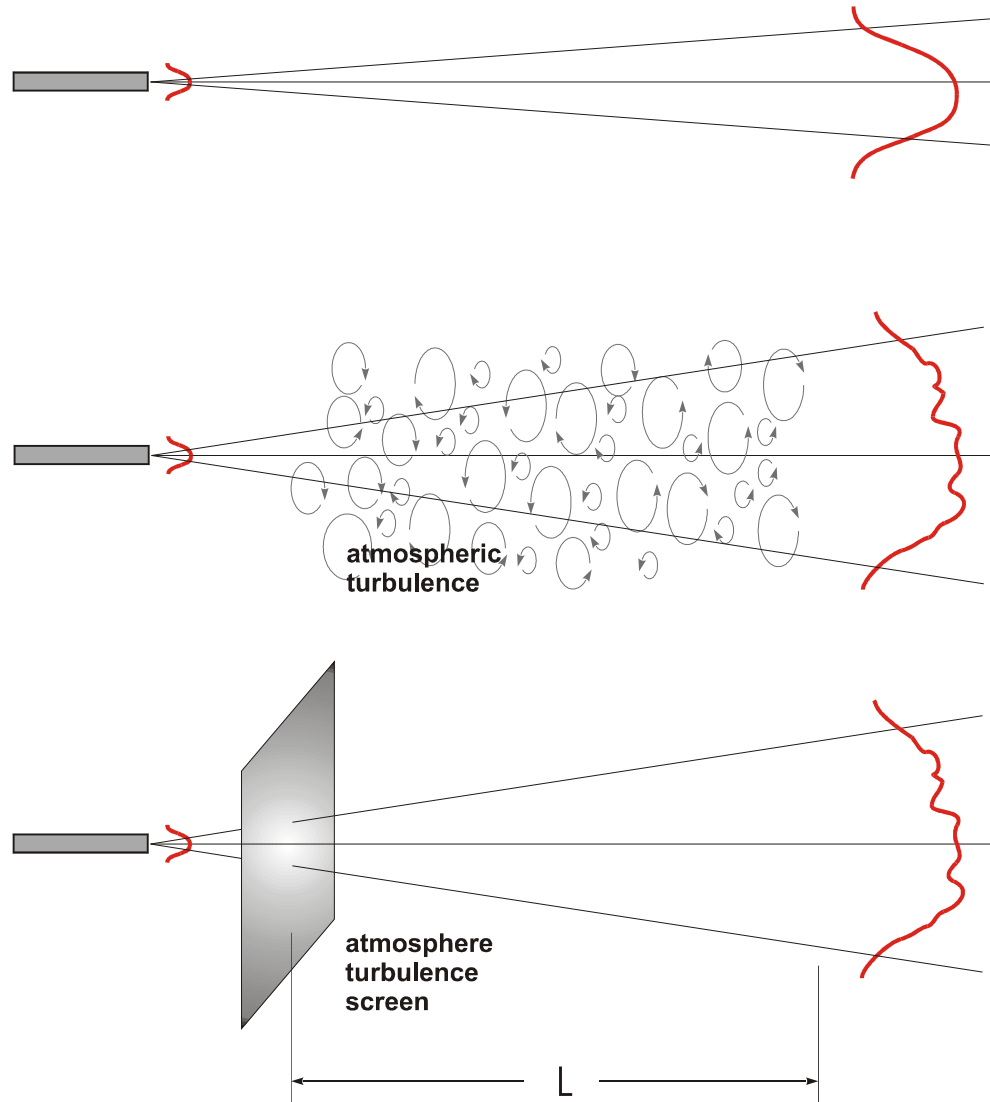


Porro prism resonator



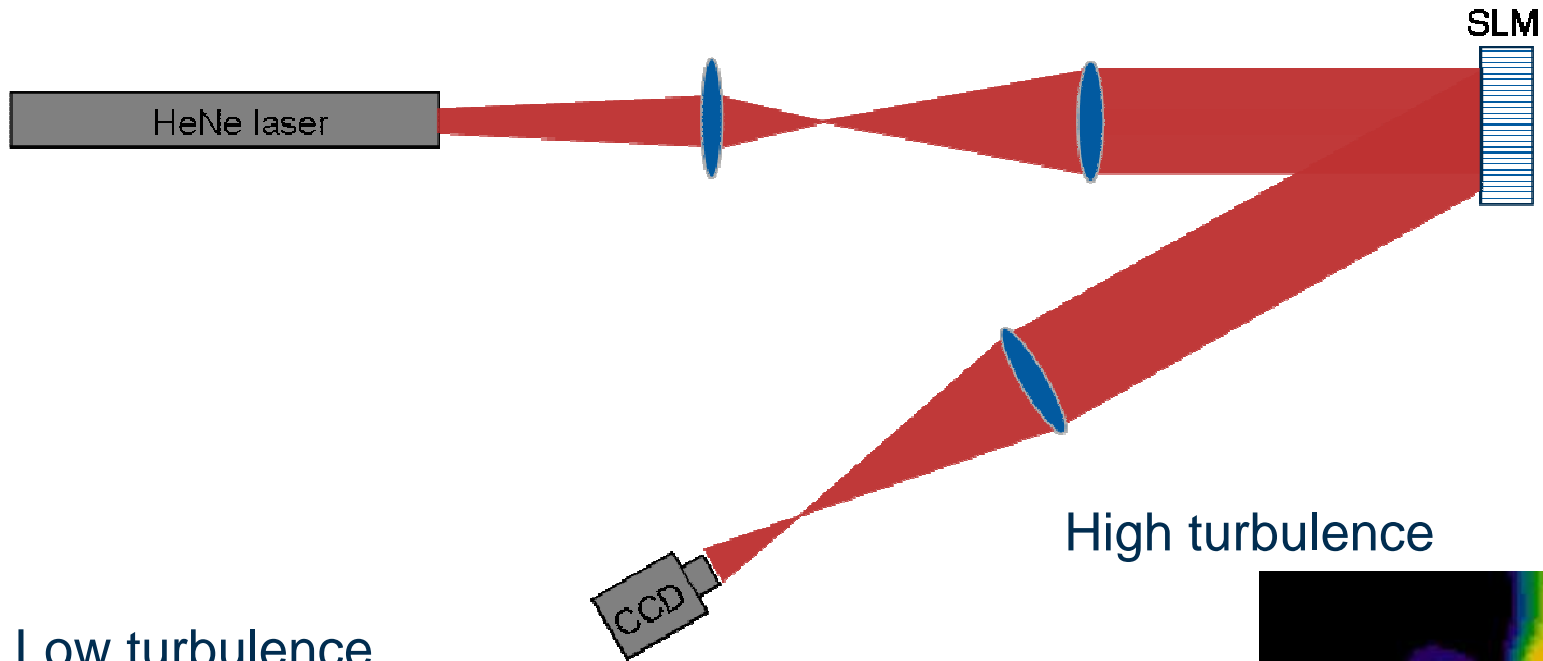
Atmospheric propagation

Transmission through turbulence

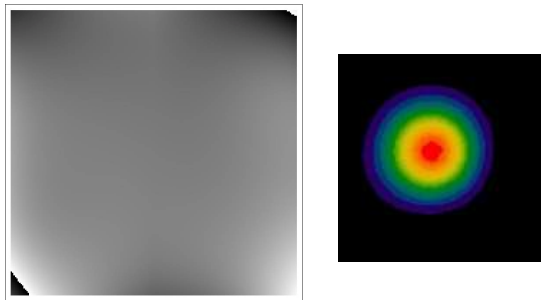


Atmospheric propagation

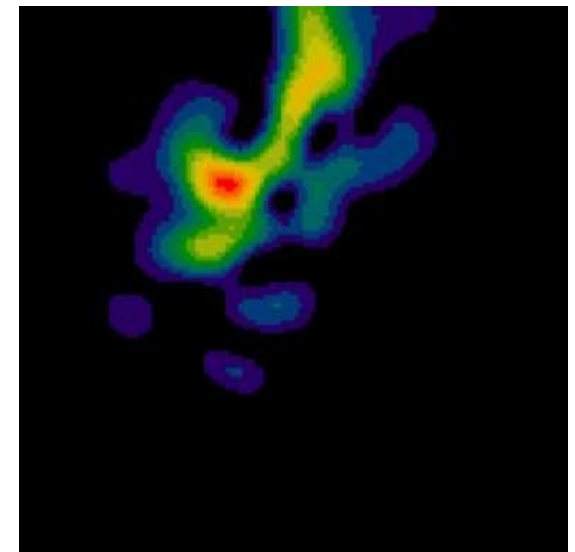
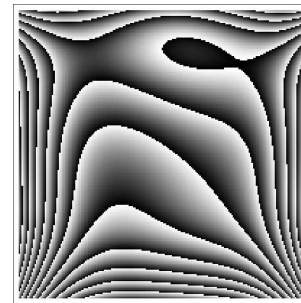
Laboratory simulation using a SLM



Low turbulence



High turbulence



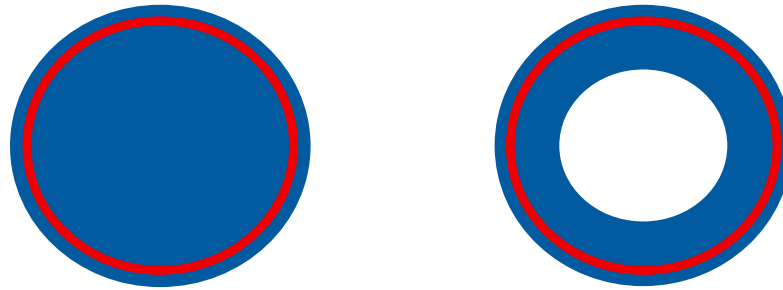
Experimental results



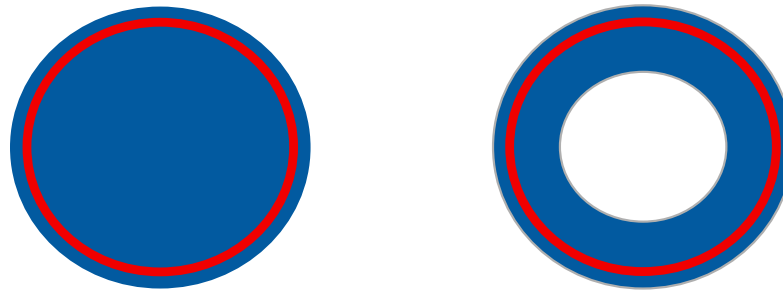
Atmospheric propagation

Hypothesis – the effect of turbulence of centred and off-centre beams

tilt



defocus



Atmospheric propagation

Kolmogorov Turbulence Model

Fried's scale parameter (r_0) is the turbulence coherence length:

$$r_0 = \left[0.423k^2 \int_{h_{\min}}^{h_{\max}} C_n^2(h) dh \right]^{-3/5}$$

C_n^2 is the refractive index structure constant

h is height asl

k is the wave number

For a fixed height:

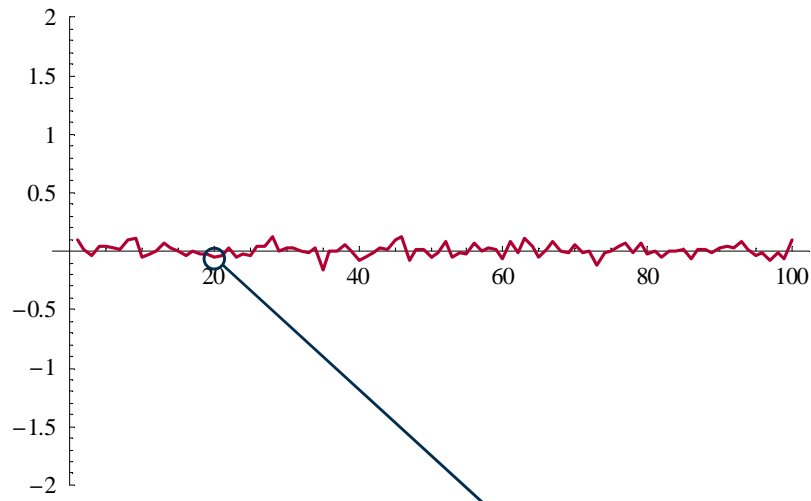
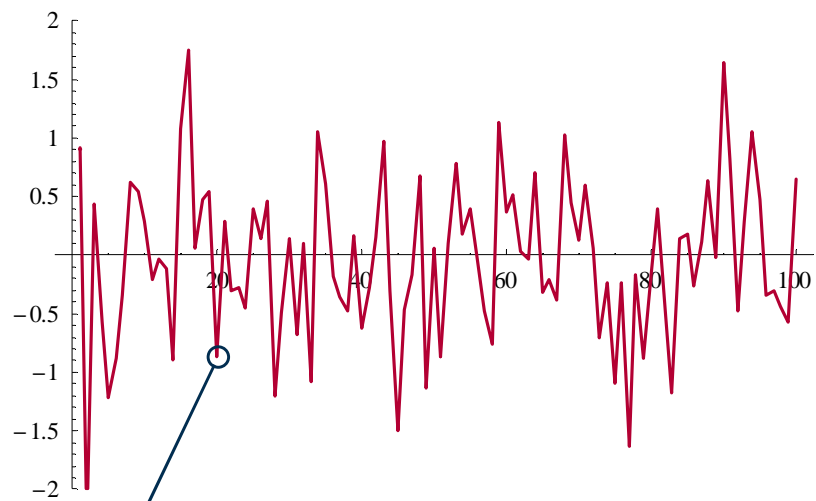
$$r_0 = 1.68 \left(C_n^2 L k^2 \right)^{-3/5}$$

Atmospheric propagation

How to measure turbulence

1. Decompose the turbulence model into a series of orthogonal functions (basis set).
2. Construct a series of pseudo-random phase screens from the basis.
3. Implement optical wavefront changes from the pseudo-random phase screens.
4. Propagate the resulting beam to the far field and measure

Phase screen construction



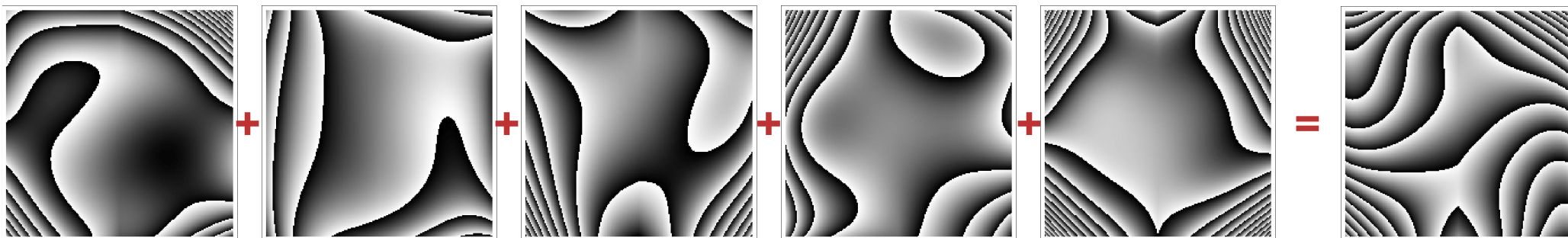
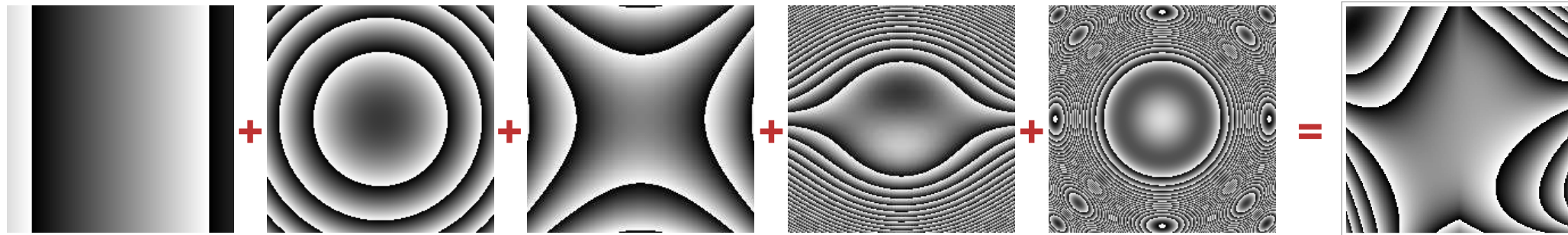
-0.8713

-0.07224

0.09276

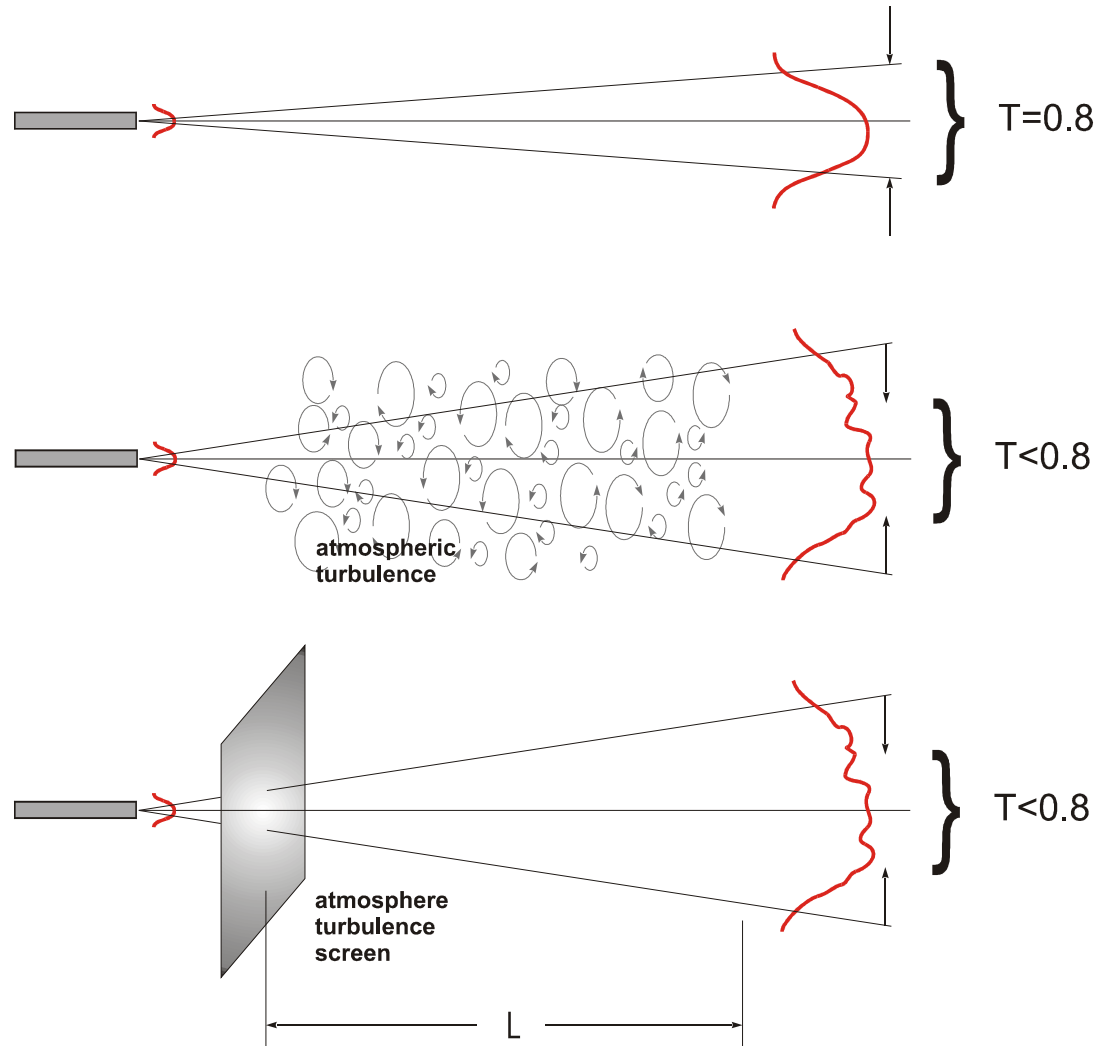
0.0151

-0.0587



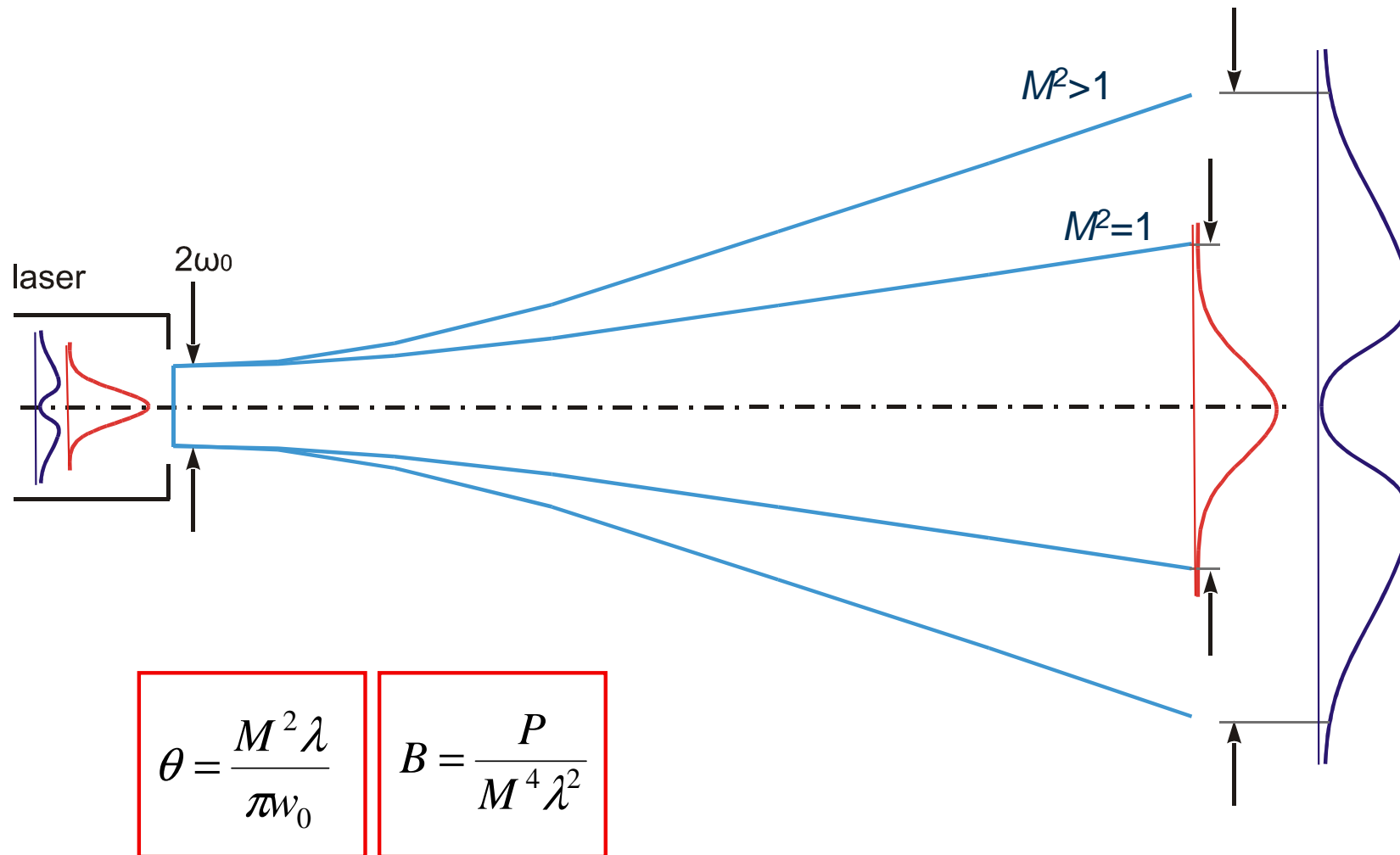
Atmospheric propagation

Transmission through turbulence



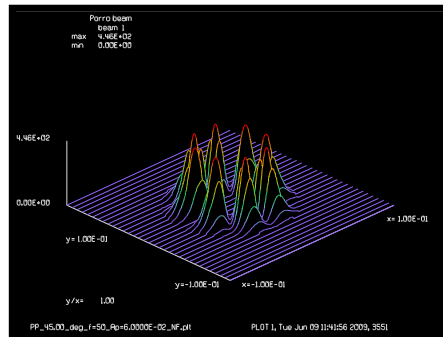
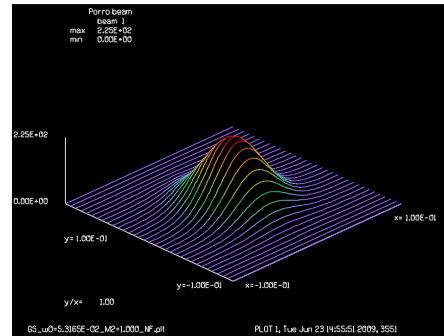
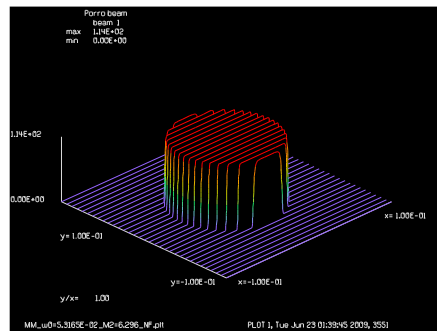
Atmospheric propagation

M^2 considerations



Atmospheric propagation

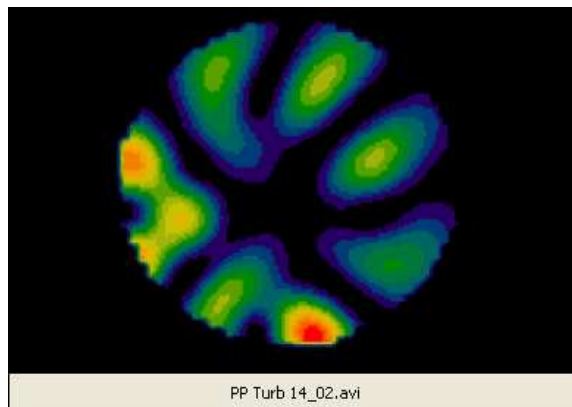
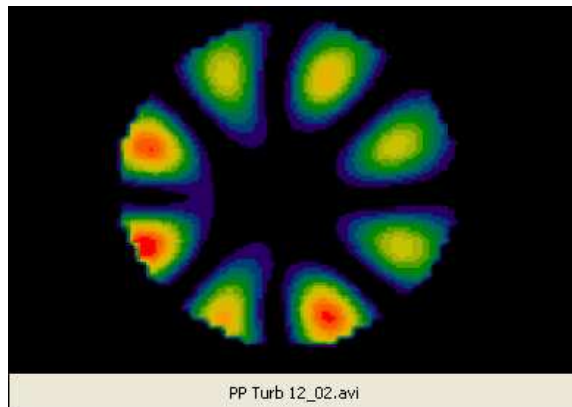
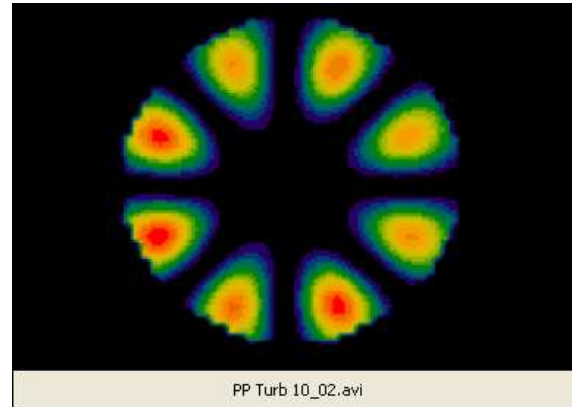
80% radius



| | w_0 (mm) | M^2 | r_{80} (cm) |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| Gaussian | 0.53 | 1 | 578 |
| Multimode | 0.53 | 6.3 | 911 |
| Porro petal beam | 0.53 | 6.3 | 2614 |

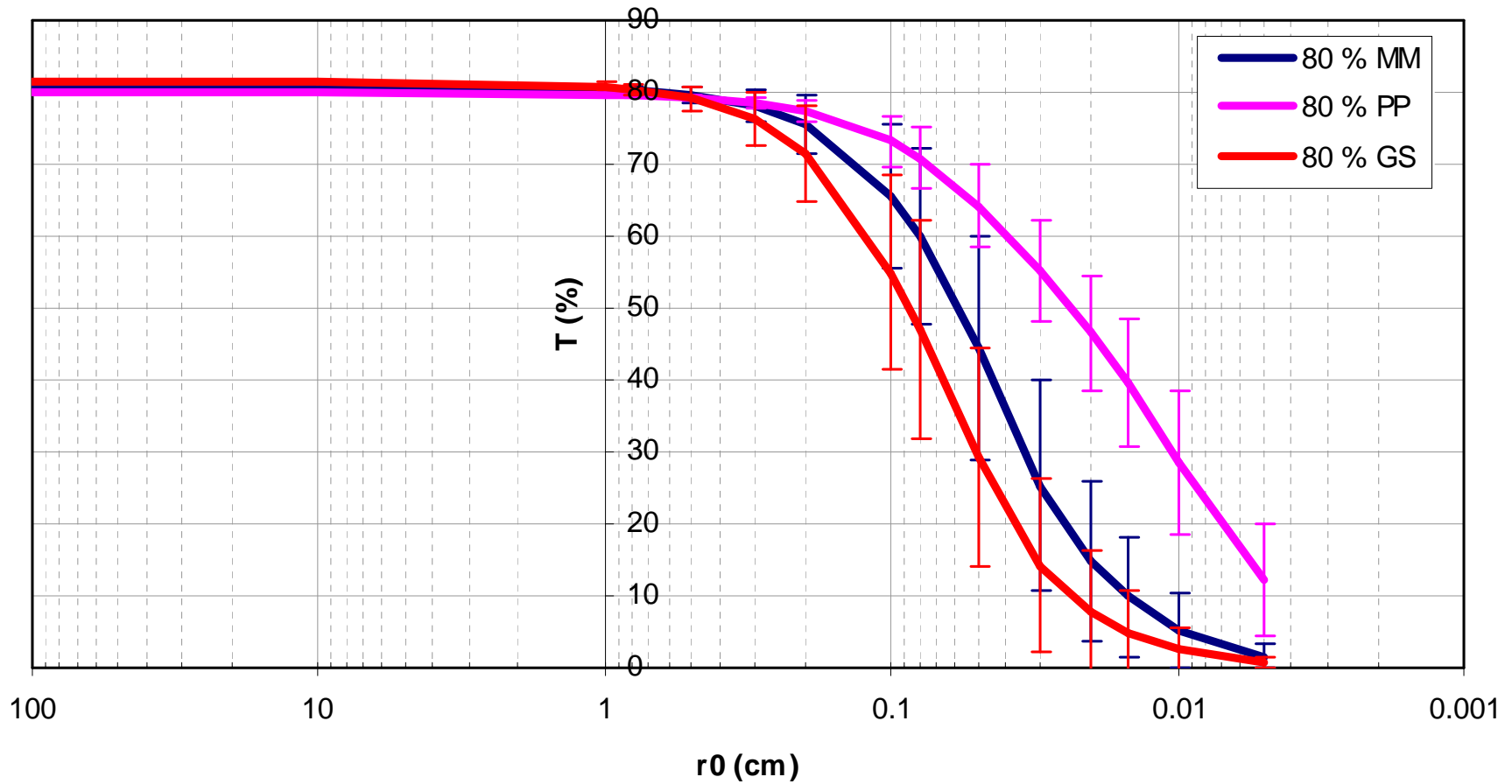
Atmospheric propagation

Results



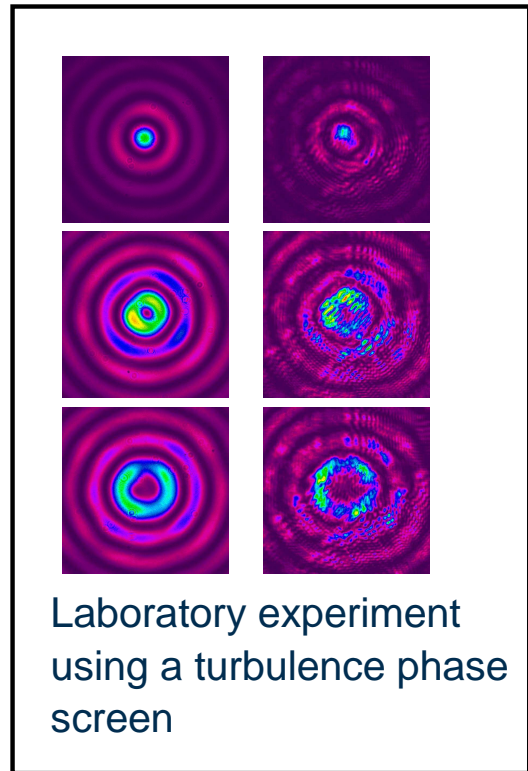
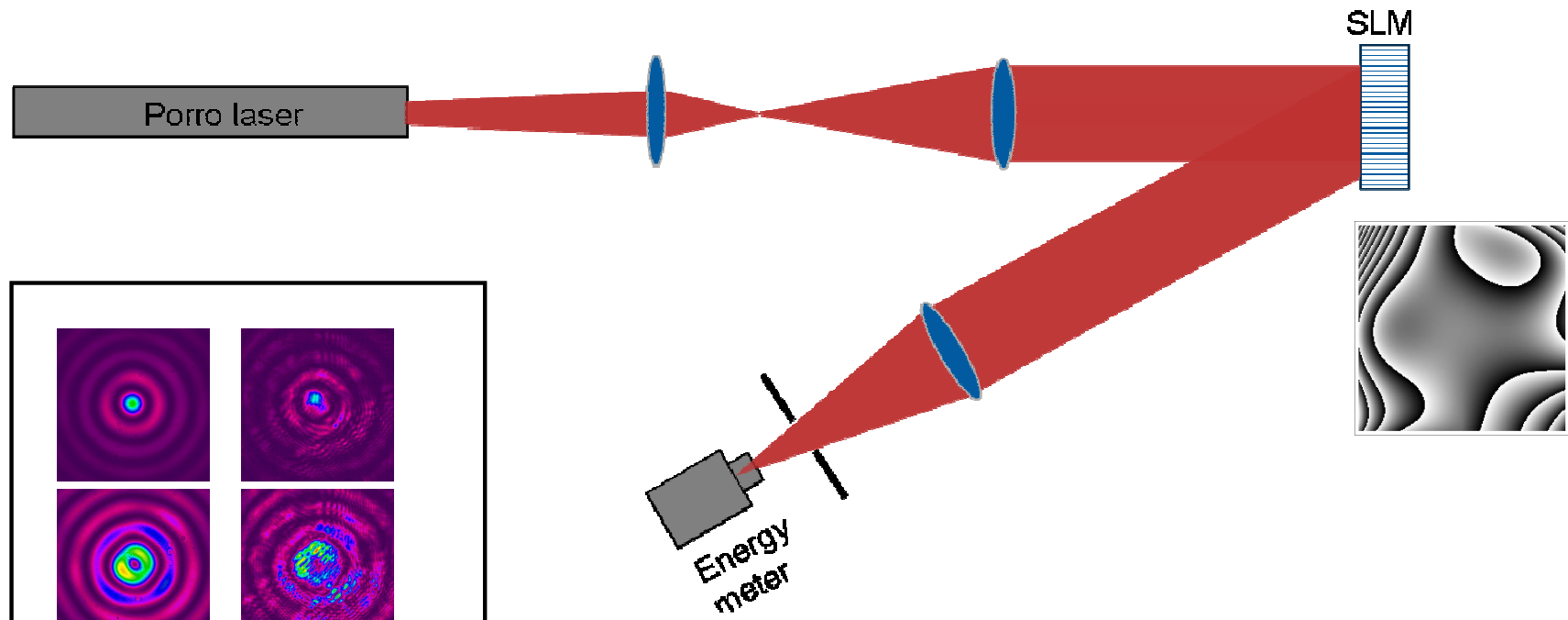
Atmospheric propagation

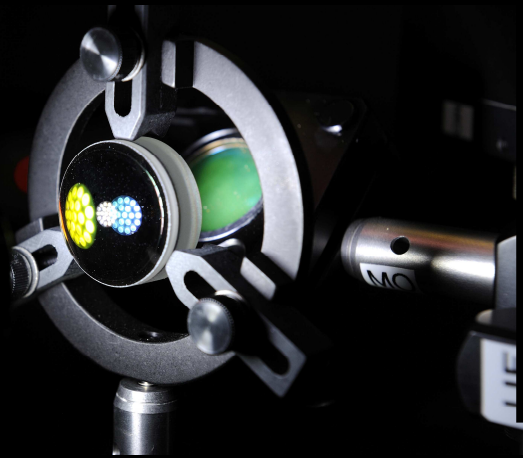
Results



Atmospheric propagation

Laboratory experiment using an SLM





Join the Mathematical Optics research team!

**Opportunities: MSc and PhD studentships, Post docs and
Sabbaticals**

Contact: Dr Andrew Forbes or Dr Stef Roux

www.csir.co.za/lasers/index_mathematical_optics.html