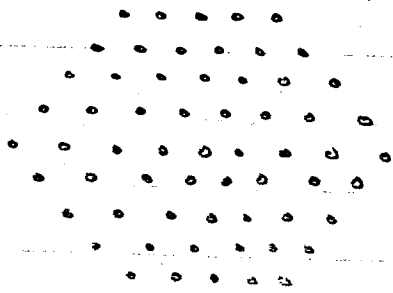


4.4.1

$N_s = 61$ ,  $d = \lambda/2$  (Standard Hexagonal Array)

4.4.1 ①



$$N_x = 9, R = \frac{N_x}{2} \cdot d = 2.25\lambda$$

$$w(n) = \left[ 1 - (r_n/R)^2 \right]^k$$

a)  $k=0$  (Uniform)

b)  $k=1$

c)  $k=2$

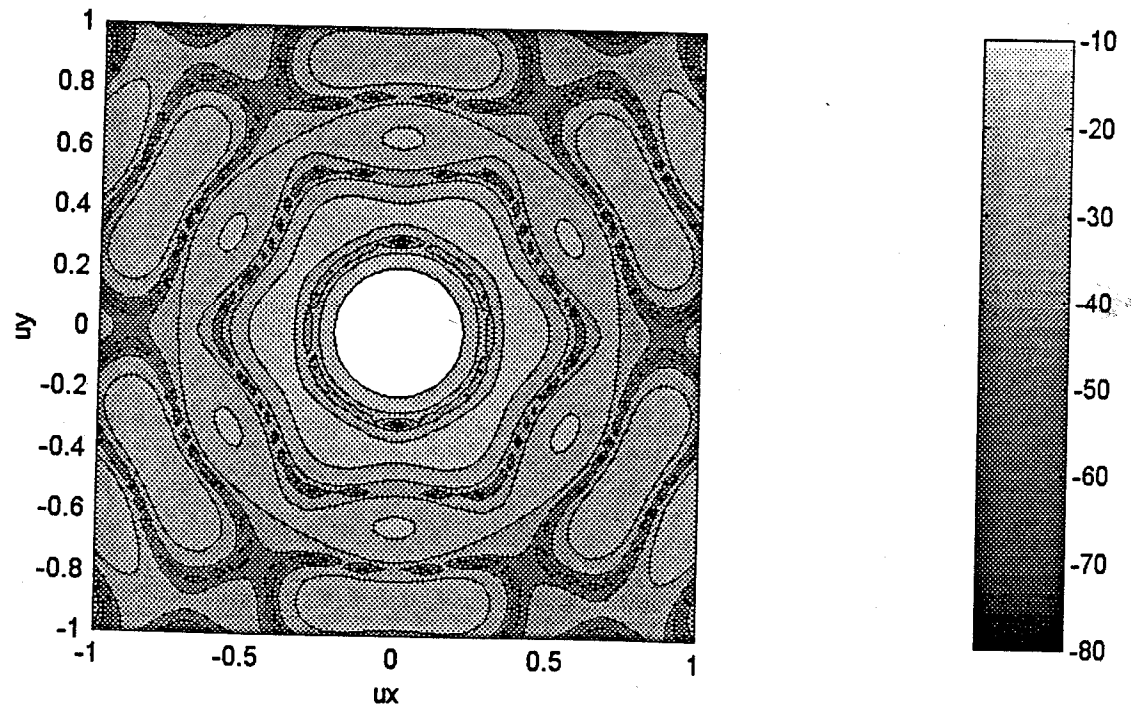
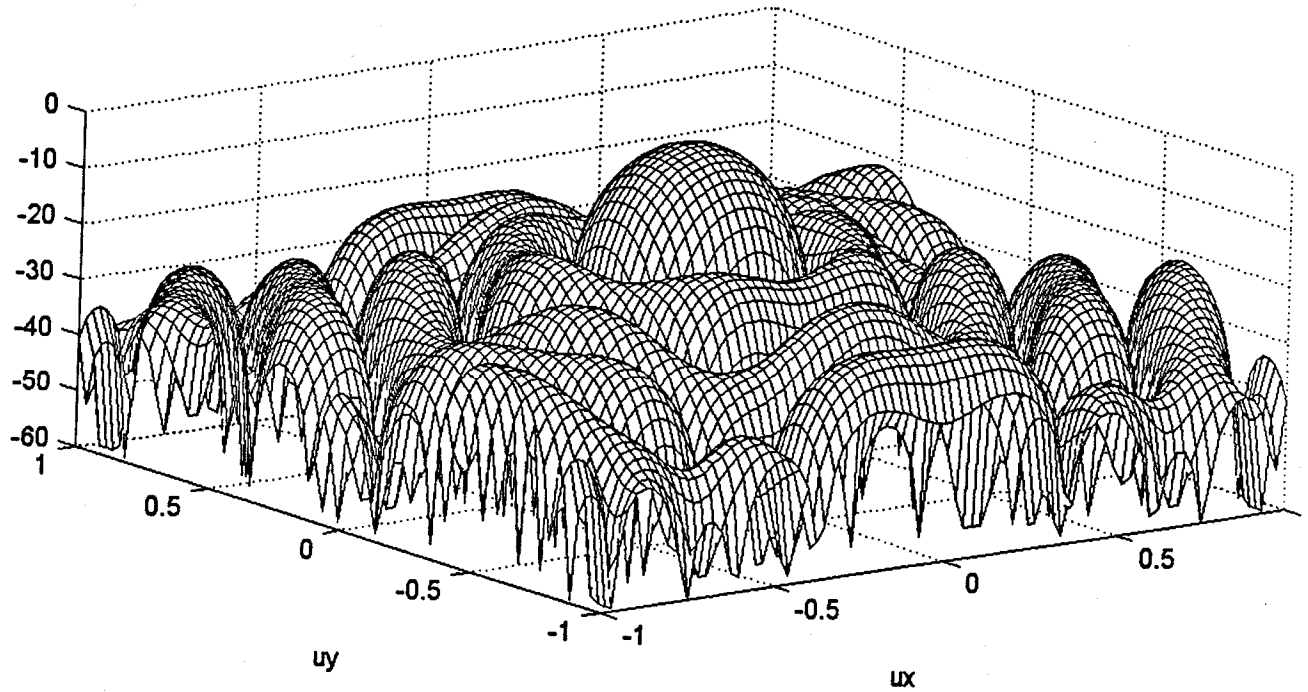
$r_n$  = distance of  $n^{\text{th}}$  sensor from origin

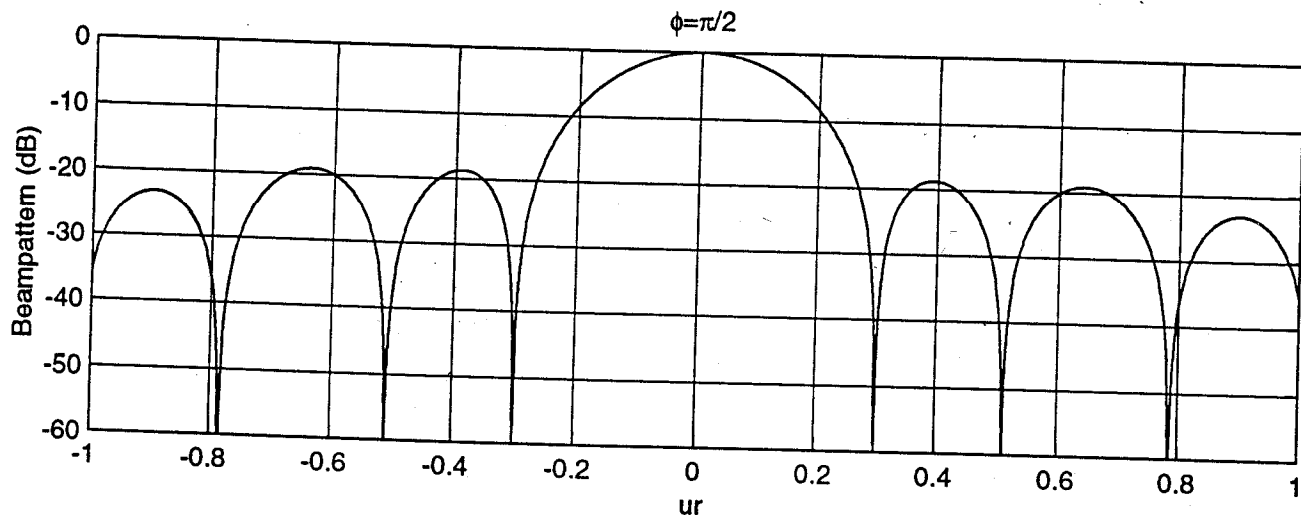
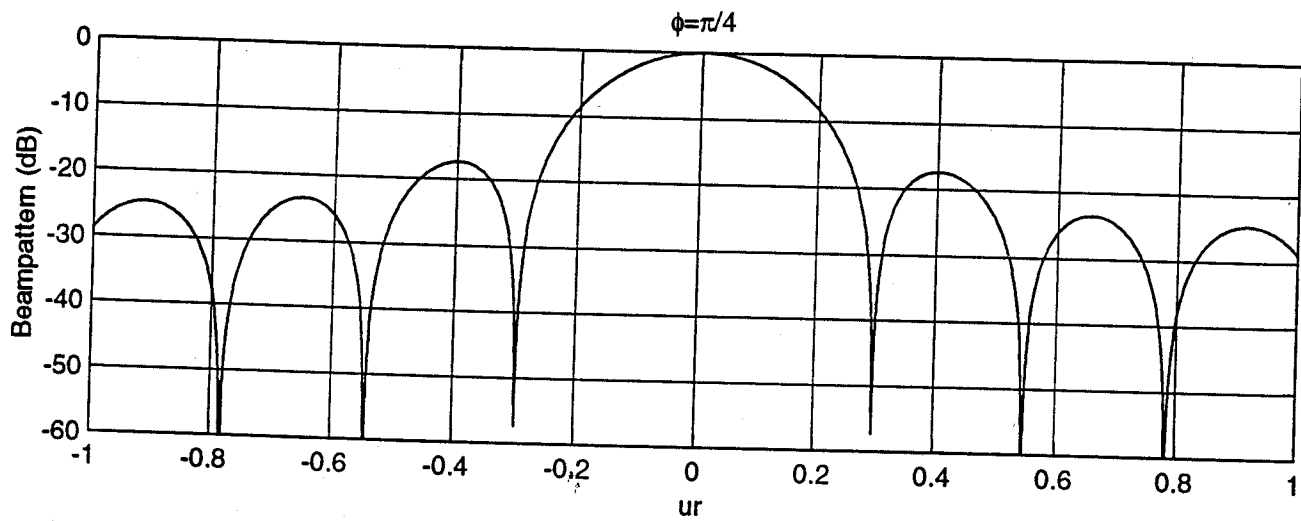
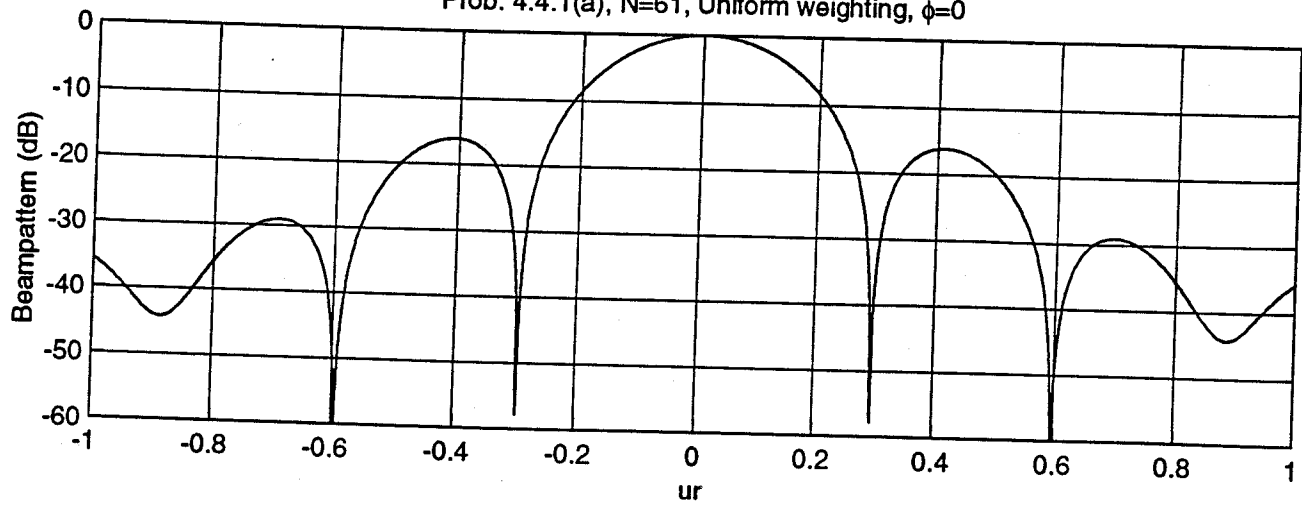
Plots attached

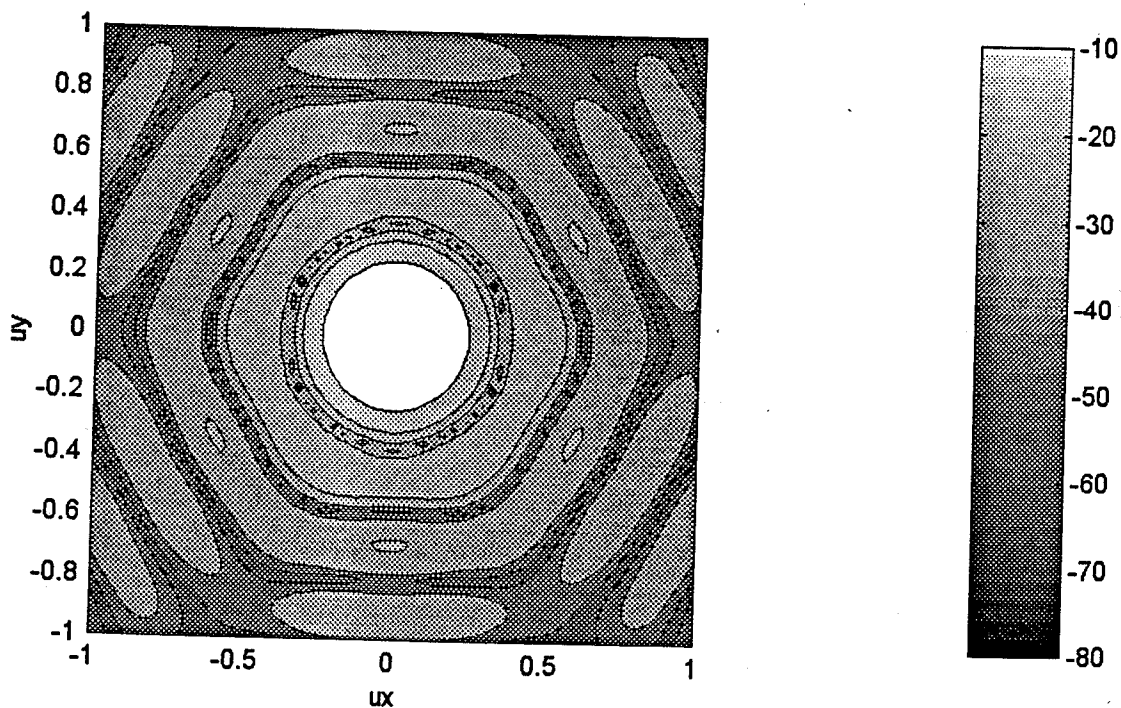
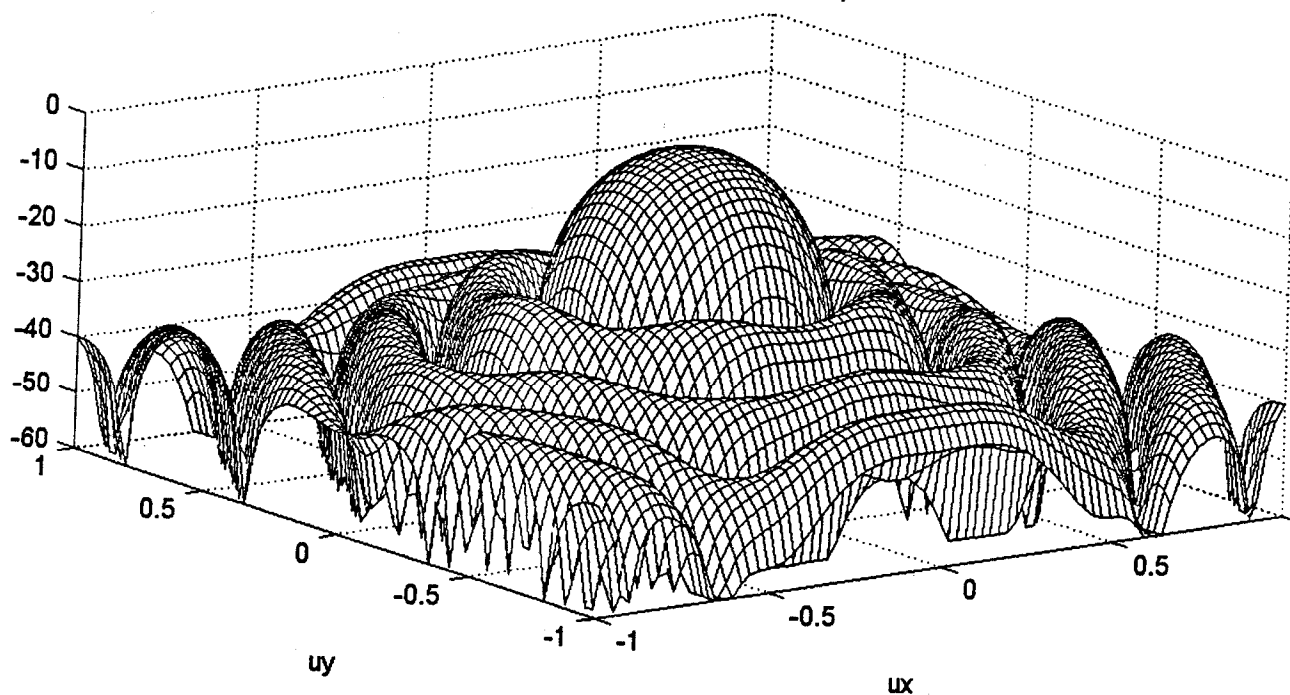
As  $k$  increases, beam widens and sidelobes go down. Pattern also becomes more circularly symmetric.

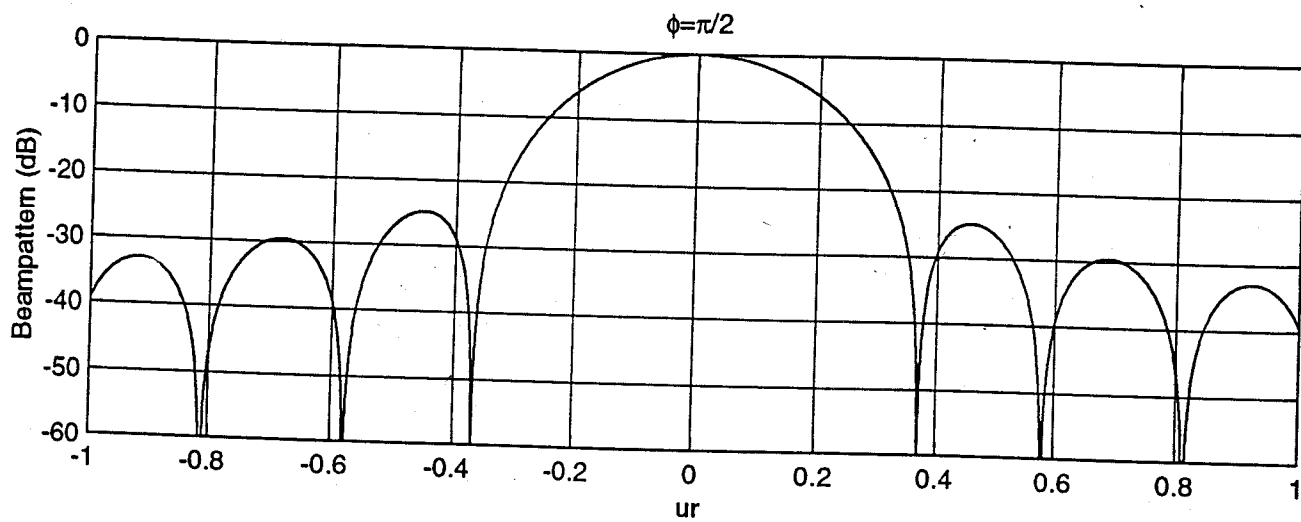
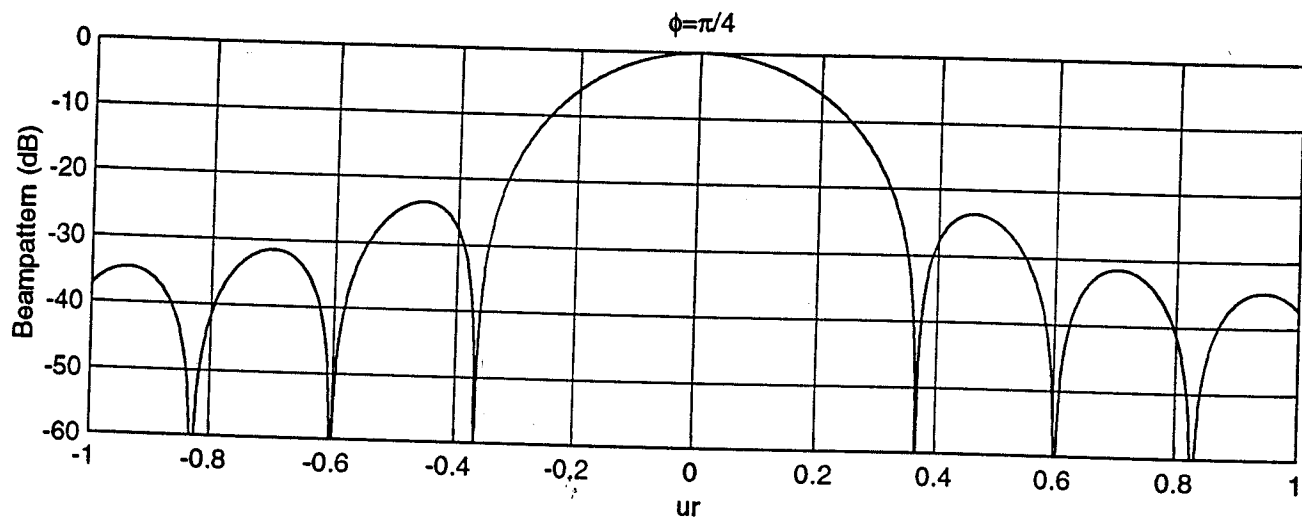
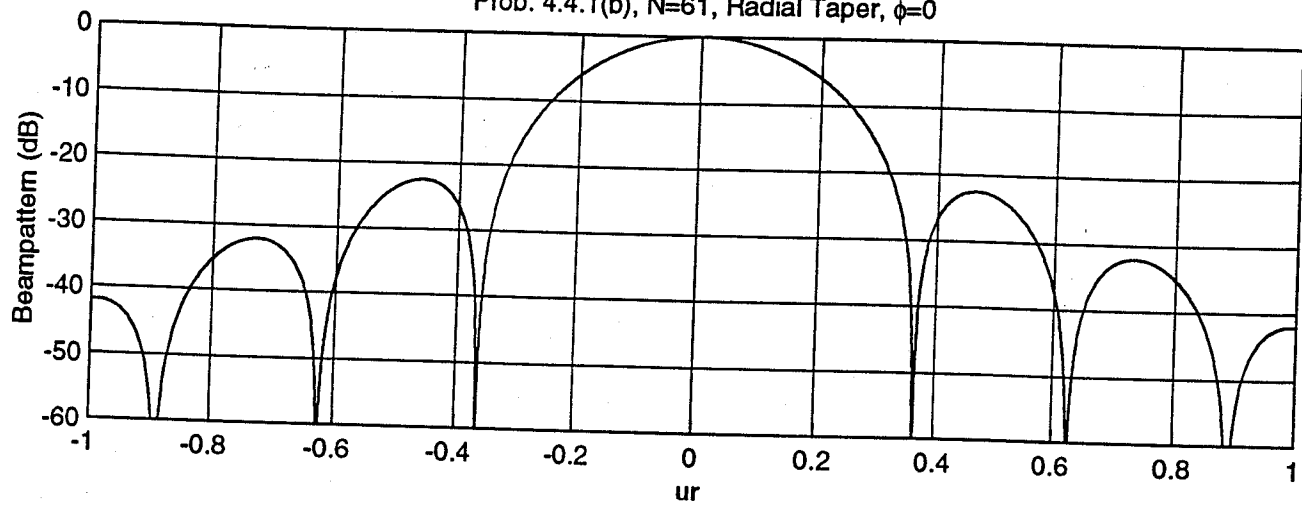
4.4.1 ②

Prob. 4.4.1(a),  $N=61$ , Uniform weighting



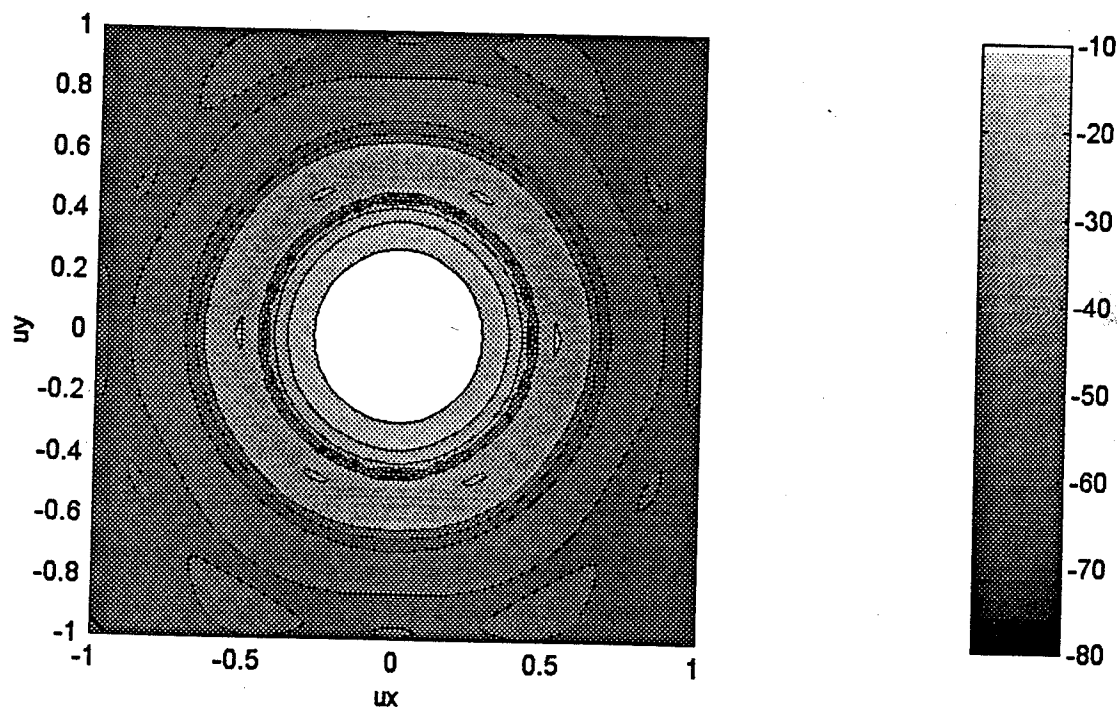
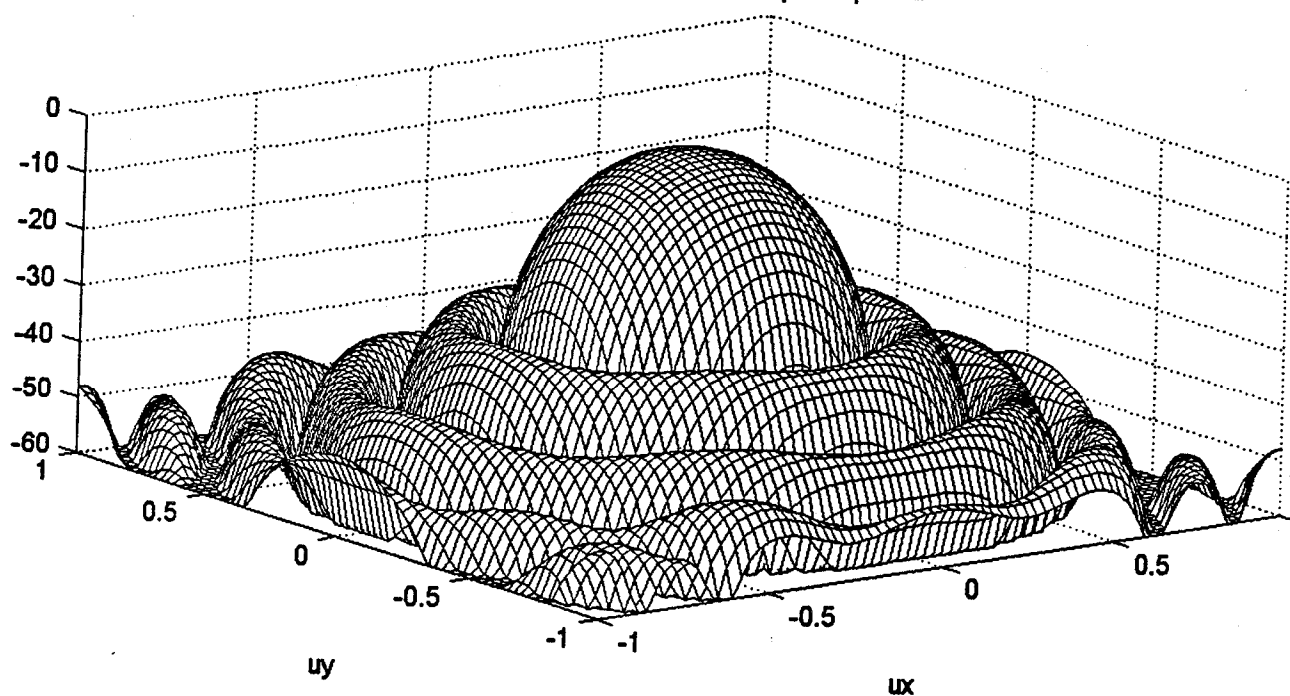
Prob. 4.4.1(a),  $N=61$ , Uniform weighting,  $\phi=0$ 

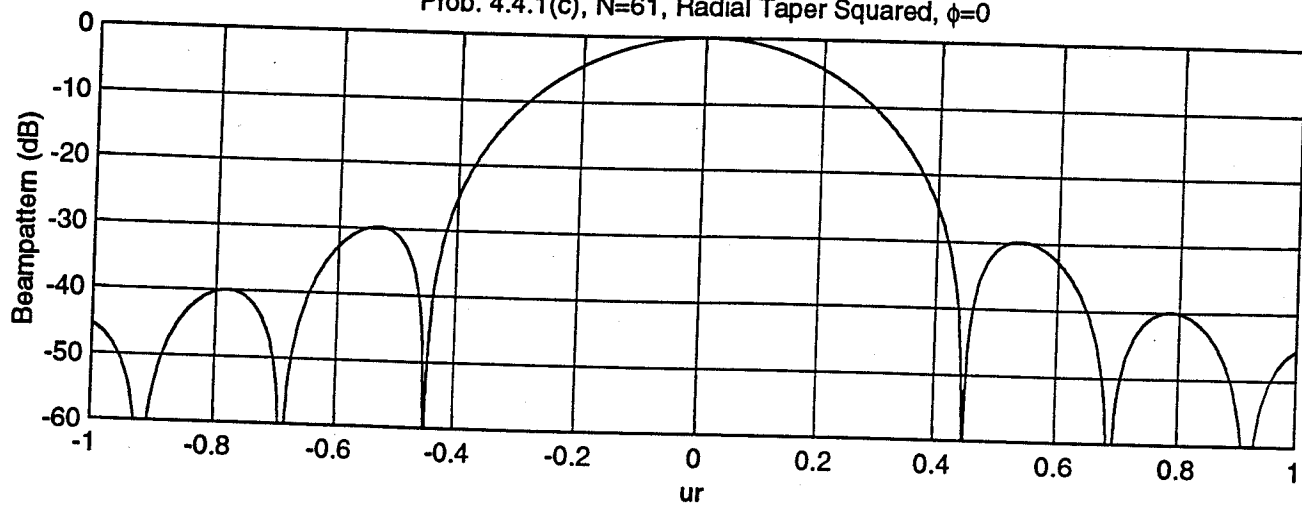
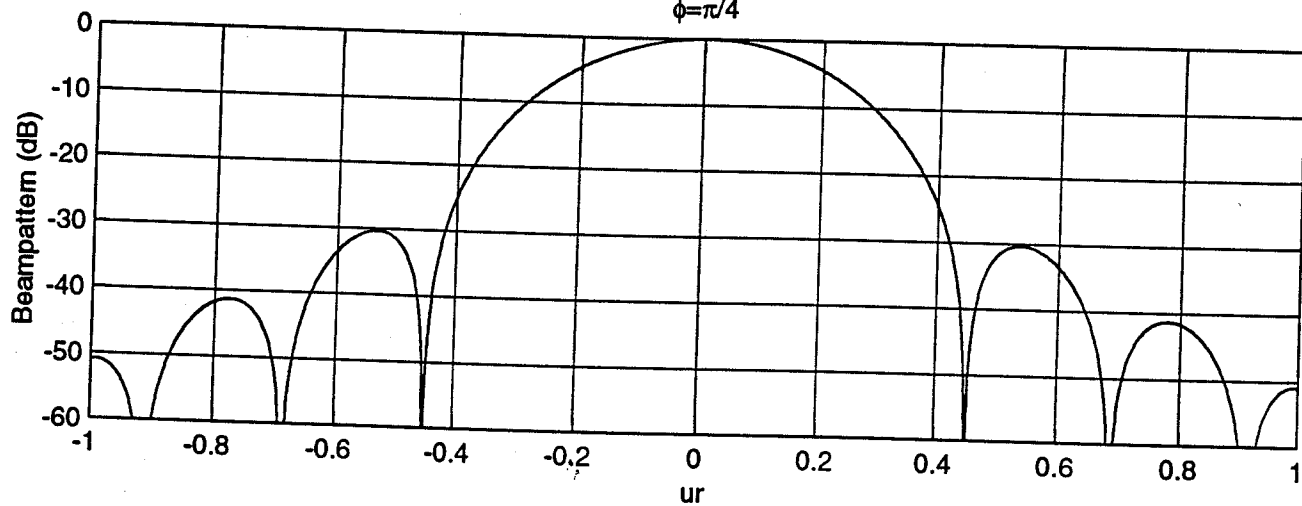
Prob. 4.4.1(b),  $N=61$ , Radial Taper

Prob. 4.4.1(b),  $N=61$ , Radial Taper,  $\phi=0$ 

4.4.1 ⑥

Prob. 4.4.1(c),  $N=61$ , Radial Taper Squared



Prob. 4.4.1(c),  $N=61$ , Radial Taper Squared,  $\phi=0$  $\phi=\pi/4$  $\phi=\pi/2$ 