

1 List of symbols

(1 indicates a dimensionless quantity and – indicates not applicable).

Symbol	Variable name	Units	Description
$\arctan2(y, x)$	–	–	The four quadrant inverse tangent which returns values in the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, inclusive.
c		ms^{-1}	Sound speed in water.
$D(v)$		1	Integer filter decimation factor.
$\text{DFT}_{N_{\text{DFT}}}(x)$		–	The discrete Fourier transform of length N_{DFT} of x .
f		Hz	Frequency.
f_c		Hz	Frequency at centre of linear upswing chirp pulse. Equivalent to $f_{\text{start}} + \frac{ f_{\text{stop}} - f_{\text{start}} }{2}$.
f_n		Hz	Nominal operating frequency of a transducer.
f_s		Hz	Analogue to digital sampling frequency.
$f_{s,\text{dec}}$		Hz	Decimated sampling frequency.
f_{start}		Hz	Start frequency of linear upswing chirp pulse.
f_{stop}		Hz	Stop frequency of linear upswing chirp pulse.
$g(\theta, \phi, f)$		1	Transducer gain as a function of echo arrival angle in the beam and frequency.
$g_0(f)$		1	Transducer gain along the main acoustic axis, i.e. $g(\theta, \phi, f)$ where $\theta = \phi = 0$.
$h_{\text{fl}}(i, v)$		1	Complex valued receiving filter coefficients.
i		1	Generic integer index.
$\Im(x)$		–	The imaginary part of x .
j			The square root of -1 .
m		1	Sample index in frequency domain.

N_u	1	Total number of transducer sectors/transceiver channels that are used to receive and process the acoustic signal.
N_v	1	Total number of filter stages.
N_w	1	Number of samples used in the sliding Hanning window.
n	1	Sample index in time domain.
$P_{rx,e,t}(f)$	W	FT of the received electric power in a matched load for the signal from a single target at frequency f .
$P_{rx,e,t}(m)$	W	DFT of the received electric power in a matched load for the signal from a single target.
$P_{rx,e,v}(f)$	W	FT of the received electric power in a matched load for the signal from a volume at frequency f .
$P_{rx,e,v}(m)$	Wm ²	DFT of the received electric power in a matched load for the signal from a volume.
$p_{rx,e}(n)$	W	Received electric power in a matched load.
$p_{tx,e}$	W	Transmitted electric power.
$p_{tx,auto}(n)$	1	Square of the absolute value of the matched filter autocorrelation function.
$\Re(x)$	–	The real part of x .
r	m	Distance from transducer.
r_0	m	Reference distance.
r_c	m	Distance from the transducer to the centre of the range volume covered by t_w .
$r_c(n)$	m	$range_c$ at sample number n .
$r(n)$	m	Distance from transducer.
$S_p(n)$	dB re 1 m ²	Point scattering strength.
S_v	dB re 1 m ⁻¹	Volume backscattering strength.
$S_v(f)$	dB re 1 m ⁻¹	Volume backscattering strength at frequency f .
$S_v(n)$	dB re m ⁻¹	Volume backscattering strength at sample index n .

TS		dB re 1 m ²	Target strength.
TS(f)		dB re 1 m ²	Target strength at frequency f .
TS(m)	TS_m	dB re 1 m ²	Target strength at frequency index m .
t		s	Time.
t_w		s	Duration of sliding window for calculating volume backscattering strength.
u		1	Channel number/transducer sector.
$u(i)$		1	The Heaviside step function.
V		m ³	Volume occupied by scattering targets.
v		1	Filter stage.
w		1	The Hanning window function.
$w(i)$		1	The Hanning window function for index i , defined by $w(i) = 0.5(1 + \cos(2\pi i/N_w))$, $-N_w/2 \leq i \leq N_w/2$.
$\tilde{w}(i)$		1	Normalised Hanning window.
x^*		–	The complex conjugate of x .
$ x $		–	The l^2 -norm of x , also known as the Euclidean norm.
$Y_{\text{mf,auto}}(m)$		1	Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) of the autocorrelation function for the matched filter.
$Y_{\text{mf,auto,red}}(m)$		1	DFT of the reduced autocorrelation function for the matched filter.
$Y_{\text{pc,t}}(m)$		V	DFT of the pulse compressed signal from a single target.
$\tilde{Y}_{\text{pc,t}}(m)$		Vm	DFT of the pulse compressed signal from a single target normalized by the DFT of the reduced autocorrelation function for the matched filter.
$Y_{\text{pc,v}}(m)$		Vm	DFT of the pulse compressed signal from a volume. Compensated for spreading loss.

$\tilde{Y}_{\text{pc},v}(m)$	V	DFT of the pulse compressed signal from a single volume normalized by the DFT of the reduced autocorrelation function for the matched filter. Compensated for spreading loss.
$y_{\text{mf}}(n)$	1	Matched filter. Signal used for pulse compression.
$y_{\text{mf},\text{auto}}(n)$	1	Autocorrelation function for the matched filter.
$y_{\text{mf},\text{auto},\text{red}}(n)$ $y_{\text{mf_auto_red_n}}$	1	Reduced autocorrelation function for the matched filter.
$y_{\text{pc}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal averaged over all transducer sectors.
$y_{\text{pc}}(n, u)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from channel u .
$y_{\text{pc},\text{aft}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from the aft transducer half.
$y_{\text{pc},\text{fore}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from the forward transducer half.
$y_{\text{pc},\text{port}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from the port transducer half.
$y_{\text{pc},\text{s}}(n)$	Vm	Pulse compressed signal compensated for spherical spreading.
$y_{\text{pc},\text{star}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from the starboard transducer half.
$y_{\text{pc},\text{t}}(n)$	V	Pulse compressed signal from a single target.
$y_{\text{rx}}(n, u)$	V	Received digitised, bandpass filtered, decimated complex signal after the final filter stage, $y_{\text{rx}}(n, u) = y_{\text{rx}}(n, u, N_{\text{v}})$.
$y_{\text{rx}}(n, u, v)$	V	Received digitised, bandpass filtered, decimated complex signal.
$y_{\text{rx},\text{a}}(t)$	Pa	Analogue acoustic signal received by the transducer.
$y_{\text{rx},\text{e}}(t, u)$	V	Analogue electric signal received by each transceiver channel u .
$y_{\text{rx},\text{org}}(n, u)$	V	Received digitised signal before the bandpass filtering and decimation stages, $y_{\text{rx},\text{org}}(n, u) = y_{\text{rx}}(n, u, 0)$.

$y_{\text{tx}}(n)$	V	Ideal transmitted signal generated from transmit signal properties.
$\tilde{y}_{\text{tx}}(n)$	1	Ideal normalized transmitted signal generated from transmit signal properties.
$\tilde{y}_{\text{tx}}(n, v)$	1	Ideal normalized transmitted signal generated from transmit signal properties after application of filter stage v .
$y_{\text{tx,a}}(t)$	Pa	Analogue acoustic transmit signal.
$y_{\text{tx,e}}(t)$	V	Analogue electric transmit signal.
$y_{\theta}(n)$	rad	Electrical angle along the minor axis of the transducer (alongship when ship-mounted).
$y_{\phi}(n)$	rad	Electrical angle along the major axis of the transducer (athwartship when ship-mounted).
$z_{\text{rx,e}}$	Ω	Receiver electric impedance.
$z_{\text{td,e}}$	Ω	Transducer sector electric impedance.
$\alpha(f)$	dB m^{-1}	Absorption coefficient at frequency f .
γ_{θ}	1	Conversion factor between phase difference in signals from the fore and aft transducer halves and the physical arrival angle of an echo.
γ_{ϕ}	1	Conversion factor between phase difference in signals from the port and starboard transducer halves and the physical arrival angle of an echo.
θ	rad	Angle coordinates along the minor axis of the transducer (alongship when ship-mounted).
λ	m	Acoustic wavelength.
λ_m	m	Acoustic wavelength at frequency index m
σ_{bs}	m^2	Backscattering cross-section.
τ	s	Nominal transmit pulse duration.
τ_{eff}	s	Effective transmit pulse duration.

ϕ	rad	Angle coordinates along the major axis of the transducer (athwartship when ship-mounted).
$\psi(f)$	sr	Two-way equivalent beam angle at frequency f .