

# 5 线性调频脉冲信号

## 一、现代雷达对波形的要求

- 测距精度和距离分辨力要求大带宽**B**，以保证大的  $\beta_0$ 、 $W_e$
- 测速精度和速度分辨力要求大时宽**T**，以保证大的  $\delta$ 、 $T_e$
- 为了提高作用距离，必须具有大时宽**T**

## 二、如何获得大时宽带宽信号

时/频域对信号进行相位或幅度调制（即增加均方根带/时宽），线性相位不行，只能移动时间或频率，只用平方、立方等相位才行。

## 三、大时宽带宽信号的特点

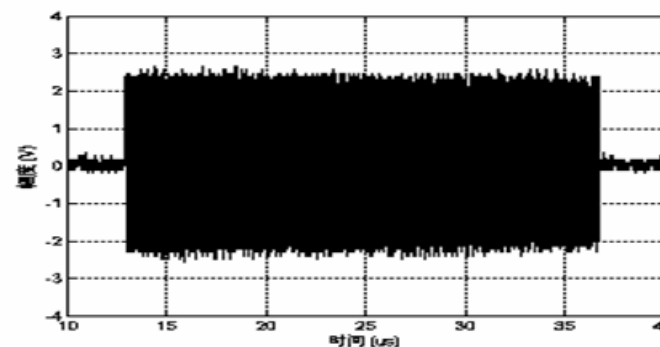
**优点：**解决矛盾，增强了抗干扰能力，增强了发现目标能力

**缺点：**最小作用距离增加，产生/处理复杂易失真，出现旁瓣，存在距离和速度测量模糊

## 5.1 线性调频脉冲信号（LFM）的产生

LFM信号实数表示为：

$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left[\frac{t}{T}\right] \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \pi k t^2)$$

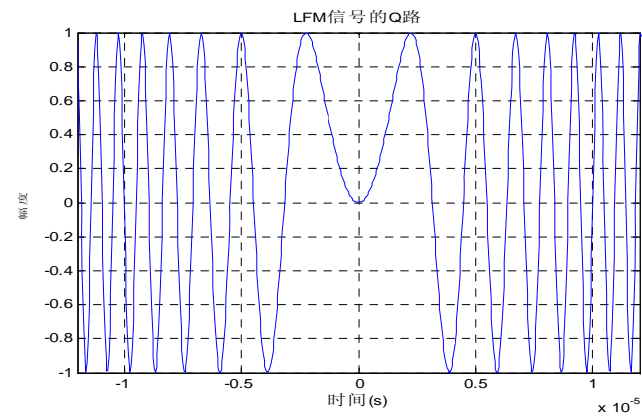
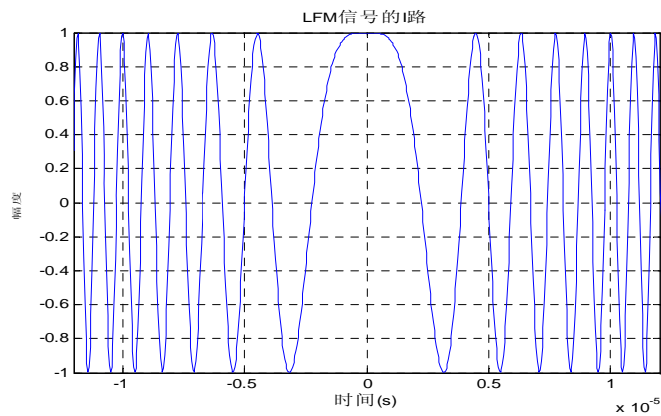


LFM信号复数表示为：

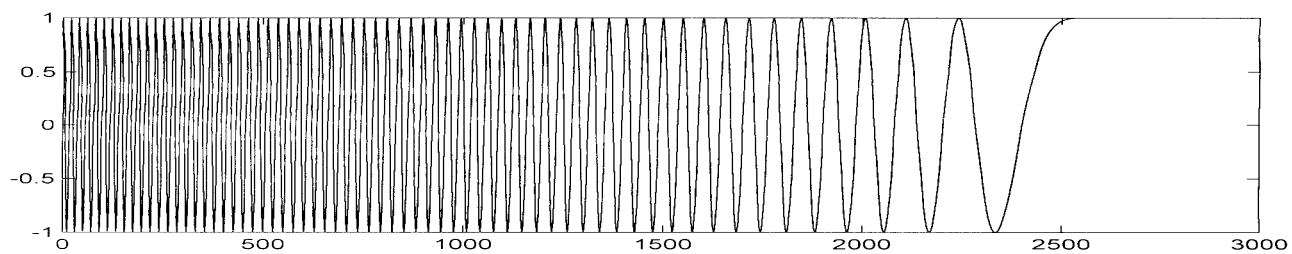
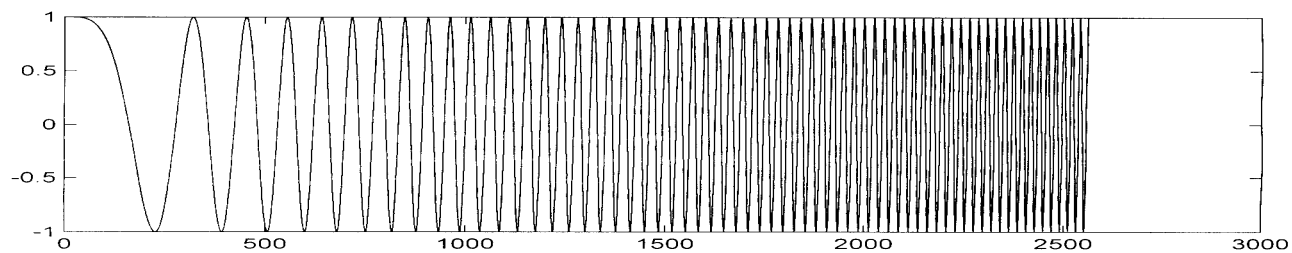
$$s(t) = u(t)e^{j2\pi f_0 t} = |u(t)|e^{j\pi k t^2} e^{j2\pi f_0 t}$$

LFM信号复包络为：

$$u(t) = e^{j\pi k t^2}, u_I(t) = \cos(\pi k t^2), u_Q(t) = \sin(\pi k t^2)$$



瞬时频率: 
$$f_i = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} (2\pi f_0 t + \pi k t^2) = f_0 + k t$$



## LFM产生方法:

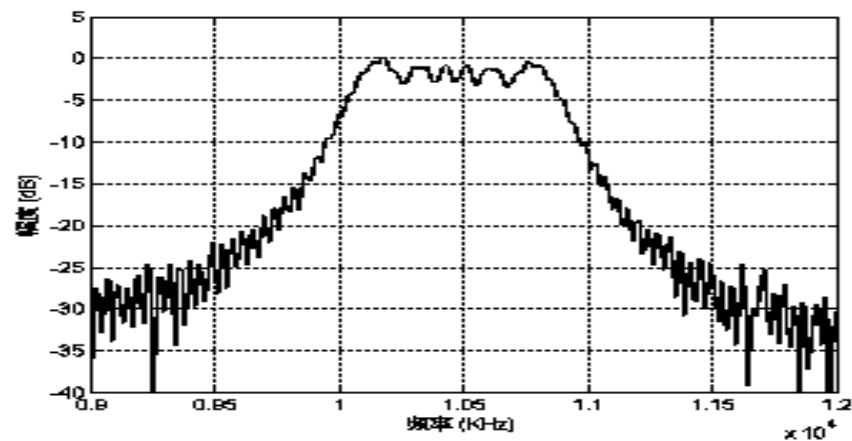
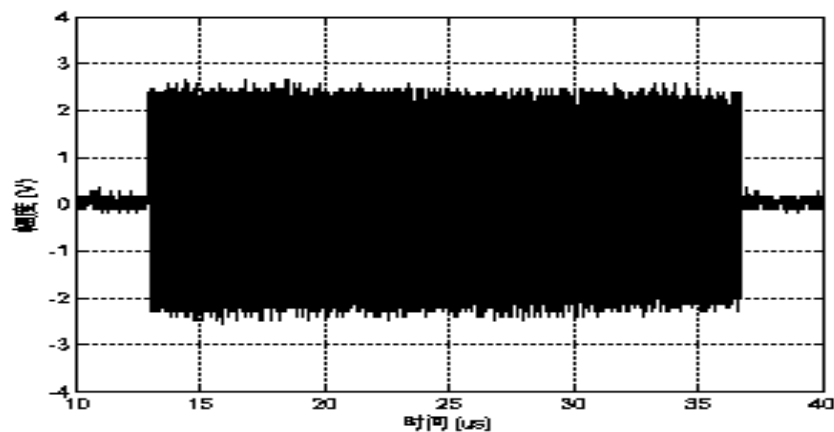
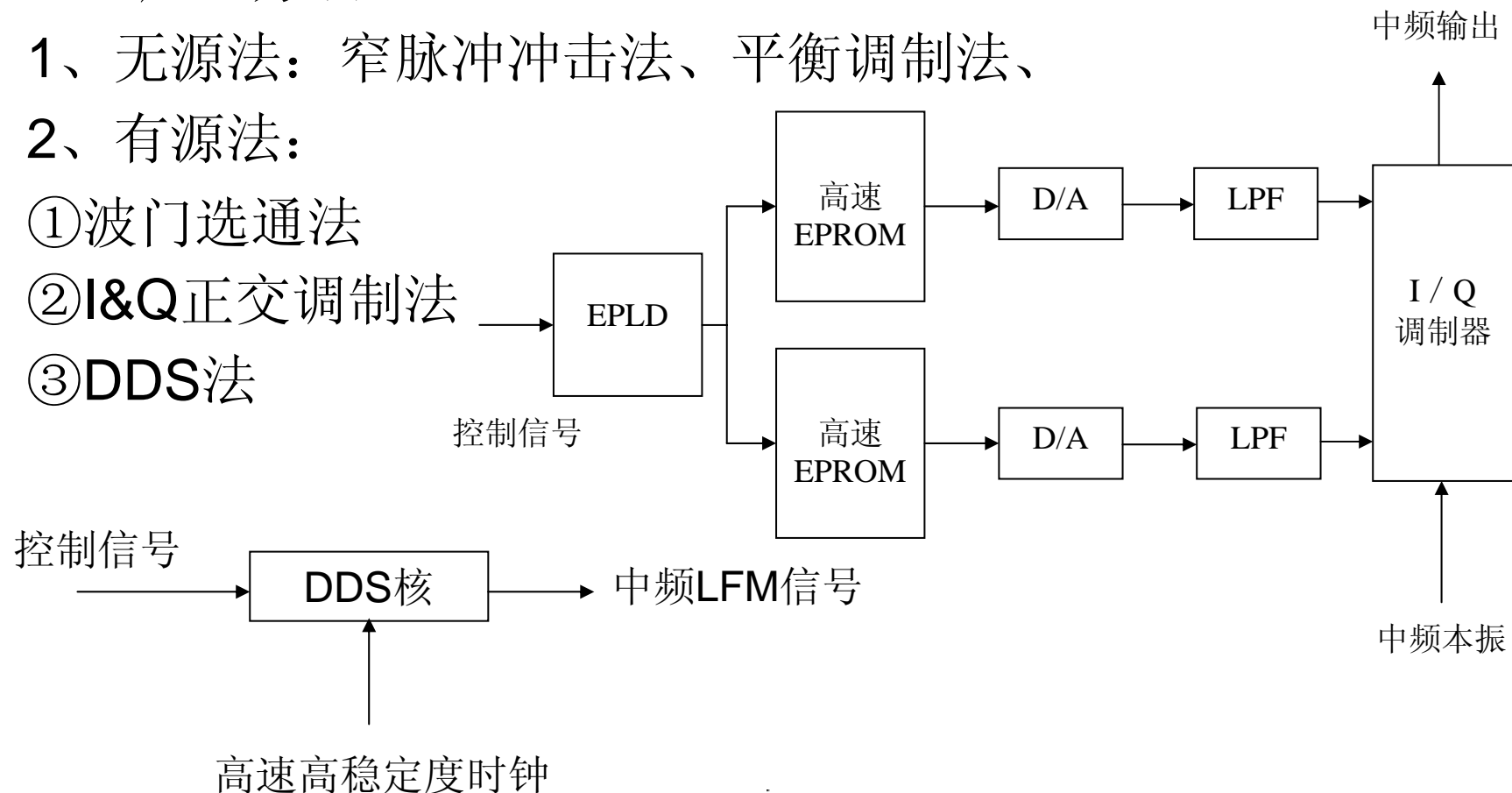
1、无源法: 窄脉冲冲击法、平衡调制法、

2、有源法:

①波门选通法

②I&Q正交调制法

③DDS法



## 5.2 线性调频脉冲信号的频谱

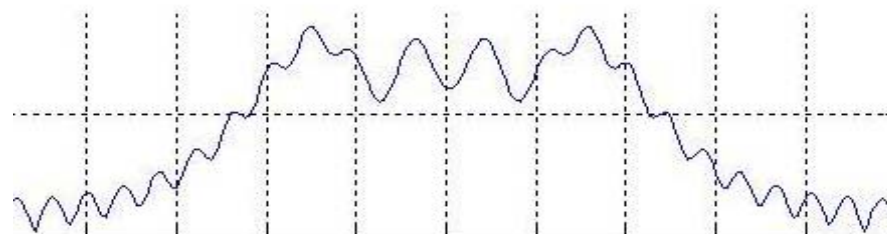
LFM信号复包络为： $u(t) = \text{rect}[\frac{t}{T}]e^{j\pi kt^2}$

频谱：
$$u(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}[\frac{t}{T}]e^{j\pi kt^2} e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

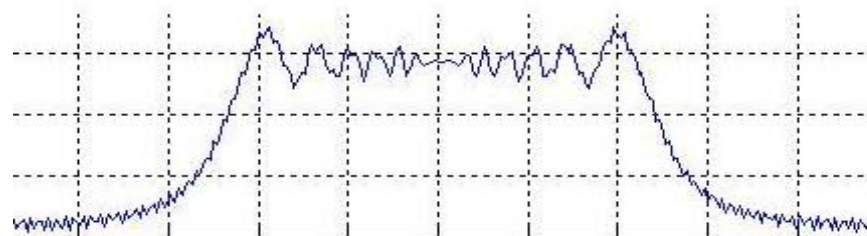
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \text{rect}[\frac{f}{B}]e^{-j\frac{\pi}{k}f^2 + j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$|u(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \text{rect}[\frac{f}{B}]$$

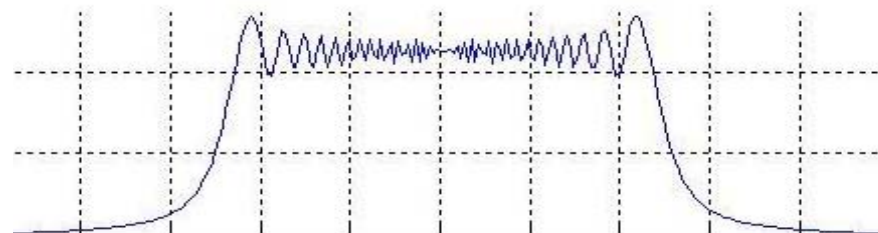
$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



BT=13



BT=52



BT=128

## 5.3 线性调频脉冲信号的波形参量

$$W_e = B \quad (W_e' = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T} = \frac{3}{2} B)$$

$$T_e = T \quad (T_e' = T)$$

$$\beta_0^2 = \frac{(\pi B)^2}{3} \quad (\beta_0'^2 = \frac{2B}{T})$$

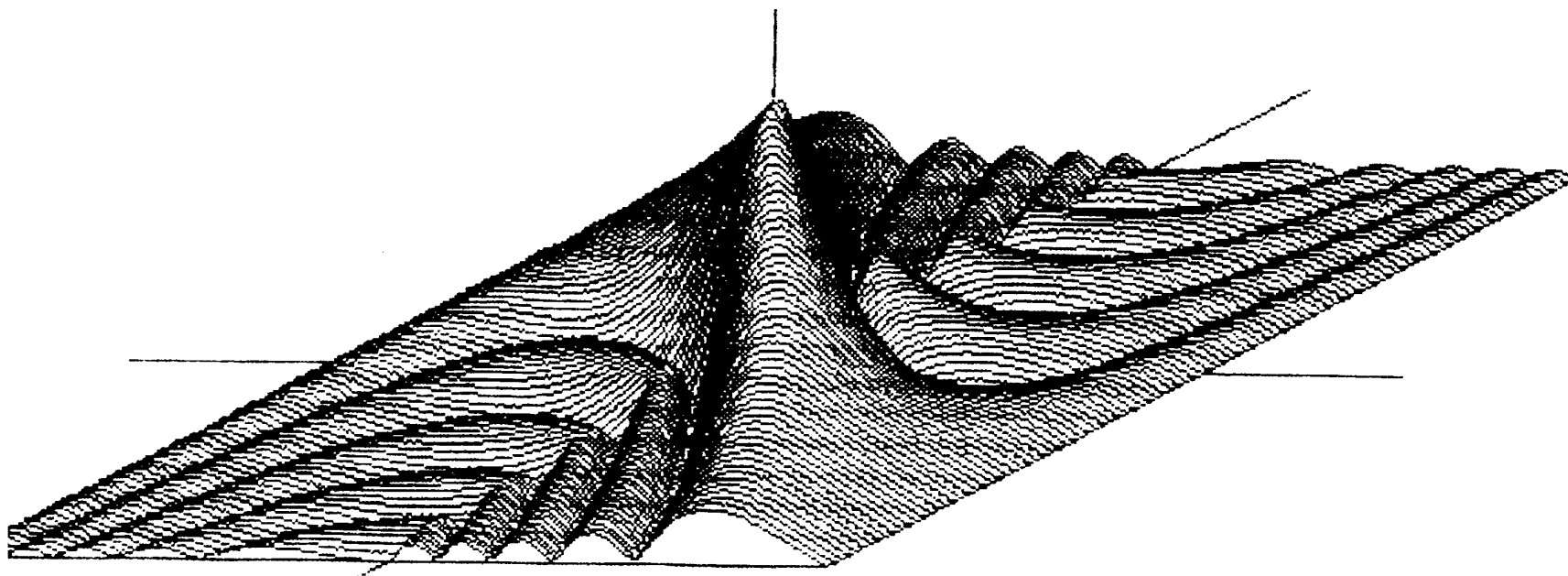
$$\delta^2 = \frac{(\pi T)^2}{3} \quad (\delta'^2 = \frac{(\pi T)^2}{3})$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi^2 BT}{3} \quad (\alpha = 0)$$

## 5.4 线性调频脉冲信号的模糊函数

### 一、模糊函数

$$|\chi(\tau, \xi)| = \left| \frac{\sin[\pi(\xi - k\tau)(T - |\tau|)]}{\pi(\xi - k\tau)(T - |\tau|)} (T - |\tau|) \right| \quad |\tau| < T$$



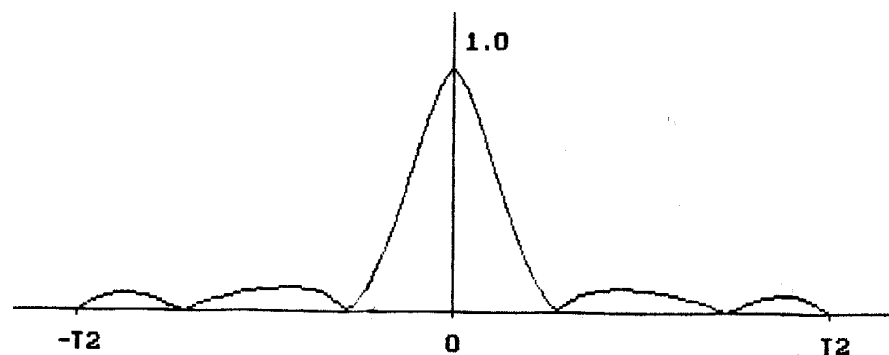


剪切角:  $tg\theta = k = \frac{B}{T}$

## 二、切割

1、 $\xi = 0$

$$|\chi(\tau, 0)| = T \left| \frac{\sin[\pi B \tau (1 - \left| \frac{\tau}{T} \right|)]}{\pi B \tau} \right|$$

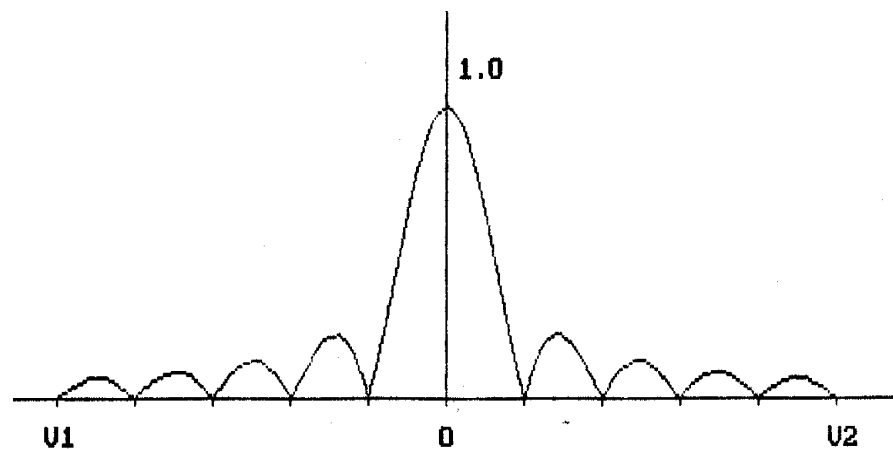


压缩比:  $D = \frac{2T}{2\frac{1}{B}} = \frac{T}{\frac{1}{B}} = BT$

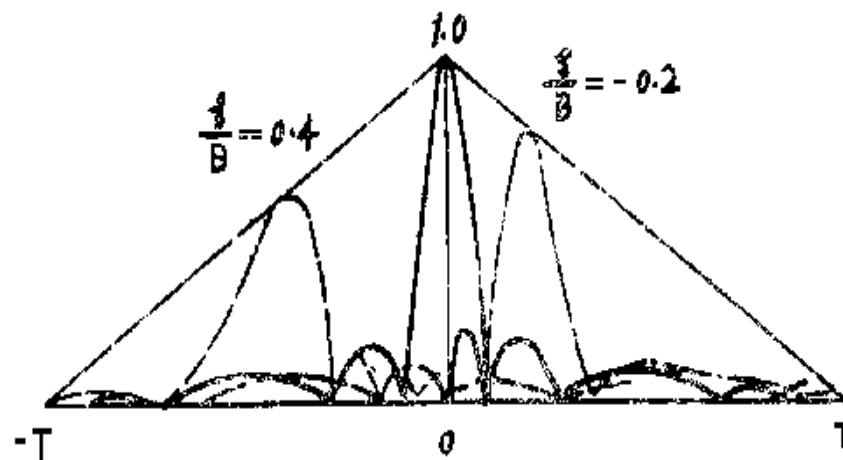
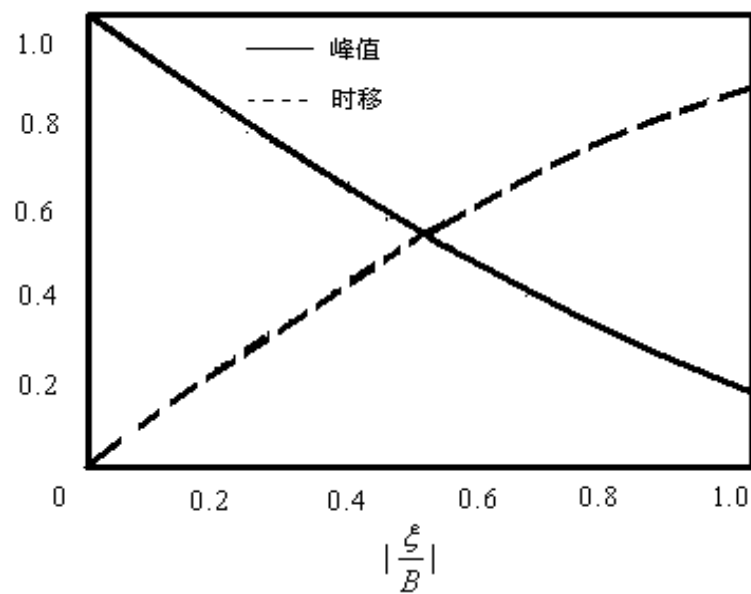
距离旁瓣: 来因、影响

2、  $\tau = 0$

$$|\chi(0, \xi)| = T \left| \frac{\sin(\pi \xi T)}{\pi \xi T} \right|$$



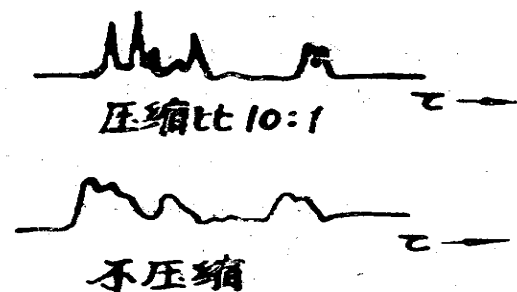
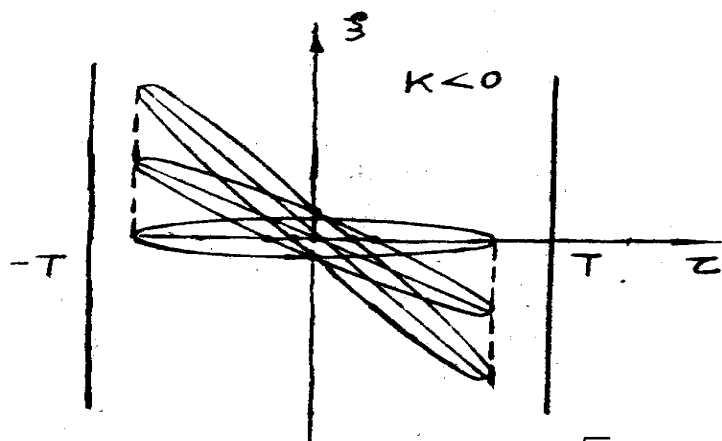
3、  $\xi = \xi_1 \neq 0$



## 5.5 线性调频脉冲信号的性能

### 一、优点

1、距离分辨力提高We，速度分辨力相同Te



### 2、精度

$$\sigma_z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(\pi B) \sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}}$$

$$\sigma_z' = \frac{\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{(2B) \frac{2E}{N_0}}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_z'}{\sigma_z} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}} (BT)$$

$$\sigma_\xi = \sigma_\xi' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(\pi T) \sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}}$$

3、B和T独立选取

4、多普勒不敏感

二、缺点

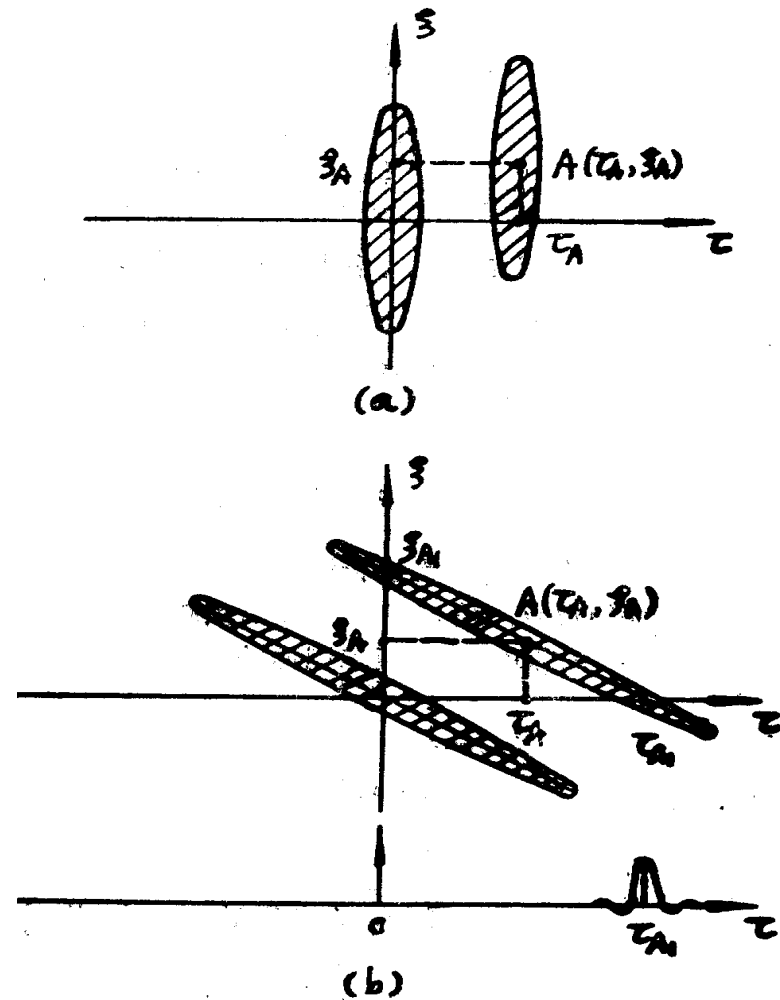
1、组合值

$$\tau_{A1} = \frac{\xi_A}{k} + \tau_A$$

$$\xi_{A1} = k\tau_A + \xi_A$$

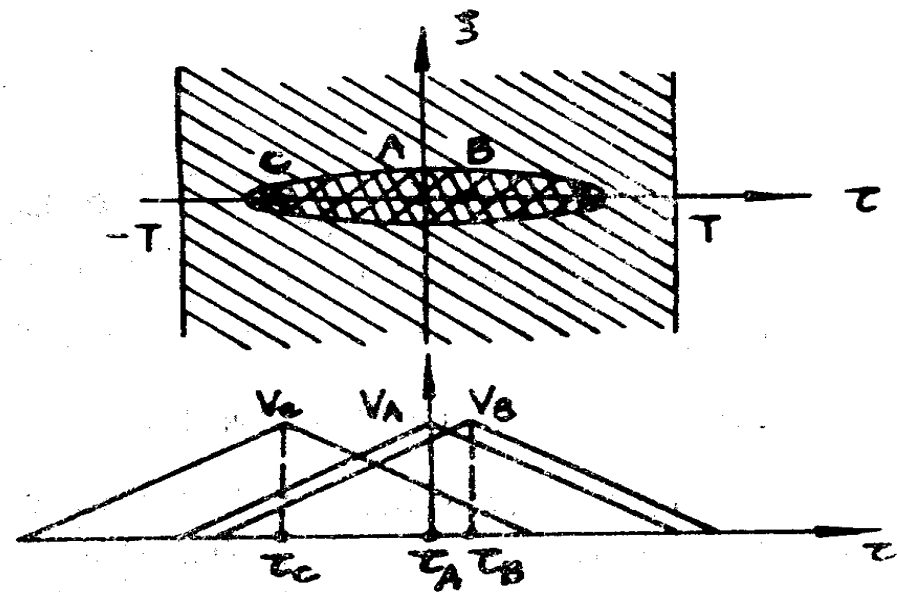
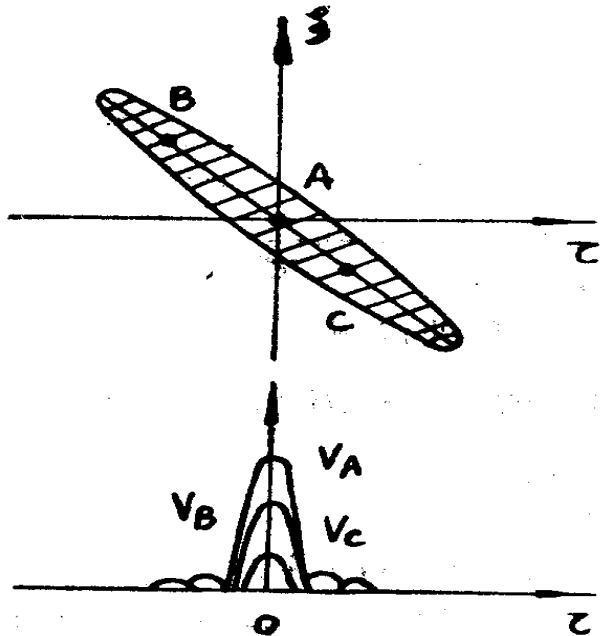
$$\sigma_\tau = \frac{1}{\beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0} [1 - (\frac{\alpha}{\beta_0 \delta})^2]}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sigma_\xi = \frac{1}{\delta \sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0} [1 - (\frac{\alpha}{\beta_0 \delta})^2]}} \rightarrow \infty$$



解决方法：①正负斜率；②只测距/大斜率（K）；③V型调频。

## 2、斜刀刃上目标无法分辨

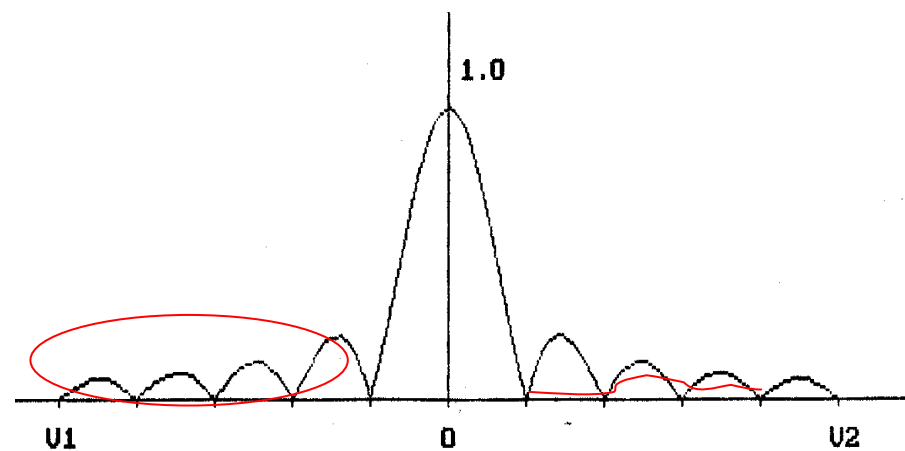


## 3、存在距离旁瓣

$$\text{MSR} = -13.2\text{dB}$$

旁瓣的坏处:

- 掩盖小目标 (广义分辨)
- 减小了系统动态范围



## 5.6 线性调频脉冲信号的处理

### 一、近似匹配滤波器的实现

$$BT > 30 \text{ 时: } \mu(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) e^{-j\pi \frac{f^2}{K} + j\pi \frac{1}{4}}$$

匹配滤波器的频率特性:

$$H_{\approx}(f) = \mu^*(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) e^{j\pi \frac{f^2}{K} - j\frac{\pi}{4} - j2\pi f t_0}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{B}\right) e^{j\pi \frac{f^2}{K}} \quad t_d = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{df} \left( \frac{\pi}{K} f^2 \right) = -\frac{f}{K}$$

## 二、近似匹配滤波器的输出

输入信号的复包络为：

$$\mu(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) e^{j2\pi(\xi t + \frac{1}{2}Kt^2)}$$

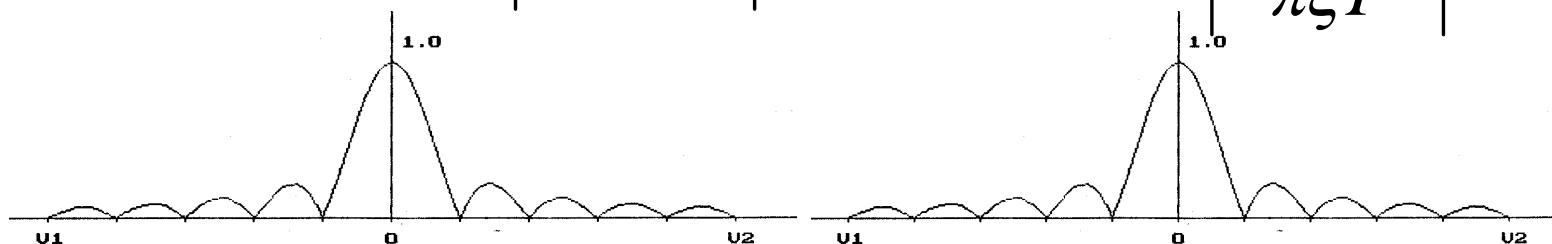
近似匹配滤波器输出为：

$$y(t, \xi) = \frac{\sin \pi(\xi + Kt)T}{\pi(\xi + Kt)} e^{j2\pi(-\frac{1}{2}Kt^2) + j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$|y(\tau, \xi)| = \left| \frac{\sin \pi(\xi + K\tau)T}{\pi(\xi + K\tau)} \right| = T \left| \frac{\sin \pi(\xi + K\tau)T}{\pi(\xi + K\tau)T} \right|$$

$$|x(\tau, \xi)|^2 = \left| \frac{\sin \pi(\xi - K\tau)T}{\pi(\xi - K\tau)} \right|^2 = |y(-\tau, \xi)|^2$$

$$|y(\tau, 0)| = T \left| \frac{\sin \pi B\tau}{\pi B\tau} \right| \quad |y(0, \xi)| = T \left| \frac{\sin \pi \xi T}{\pi \xi T} \right|$$



### 三、匹配滤波器的实现

随机初相的影响，

采用IQ正交处理！

#### 1、采样频率及中频采样

视频采样（低通）：

$$f_s \geq 2B \quad f_s = 1.25B, 1.5B$$

中频采样（带通）：

$$f_s = 4f_0 / (2n + 1), \quad n \text{ 满足 } f_s \geq 2B$$

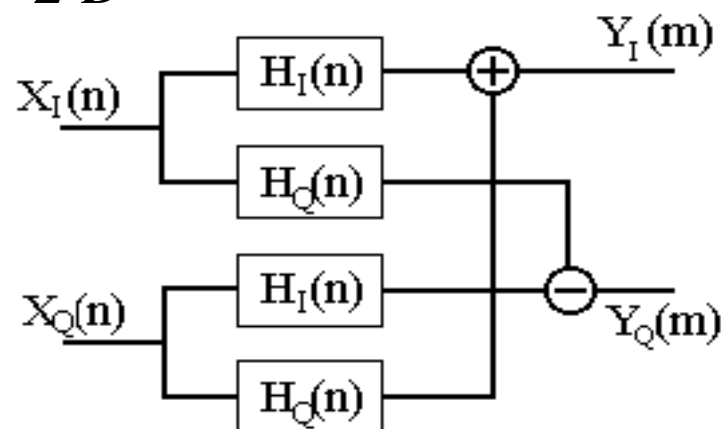
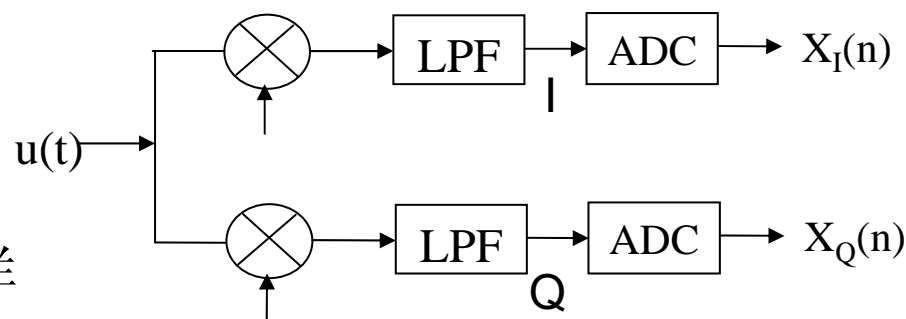
#### 2、时域实现

$$X_I(n) = \cos(\pi kn^2 + \omega_d n + \theta)$$

$$X_Q(n) = \sin(\pi kn^2 + \omega_d n + \theta)$$

$$H_I(n) = \cos(\pi kn^2)$$

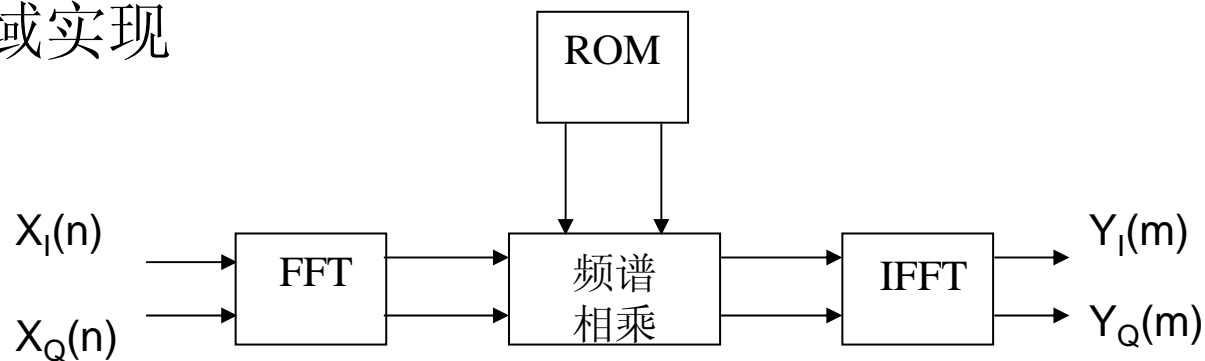
$$H_Q(n) = \sin(\pi kn^2)$$



$$D(m) = \sqrt{Y_I^2(m) + Y_Q^2(m)}$$



### 3、频域实现



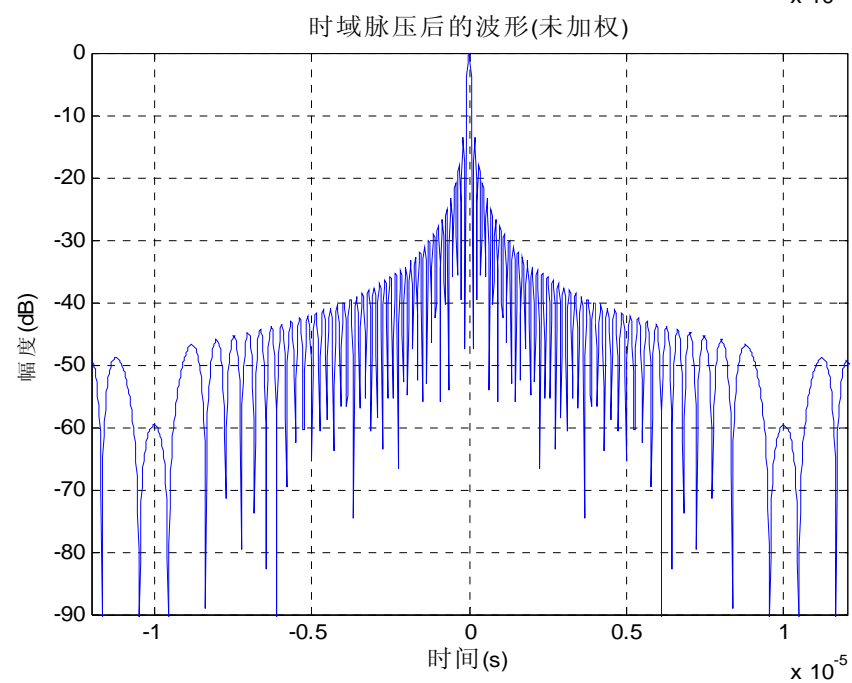
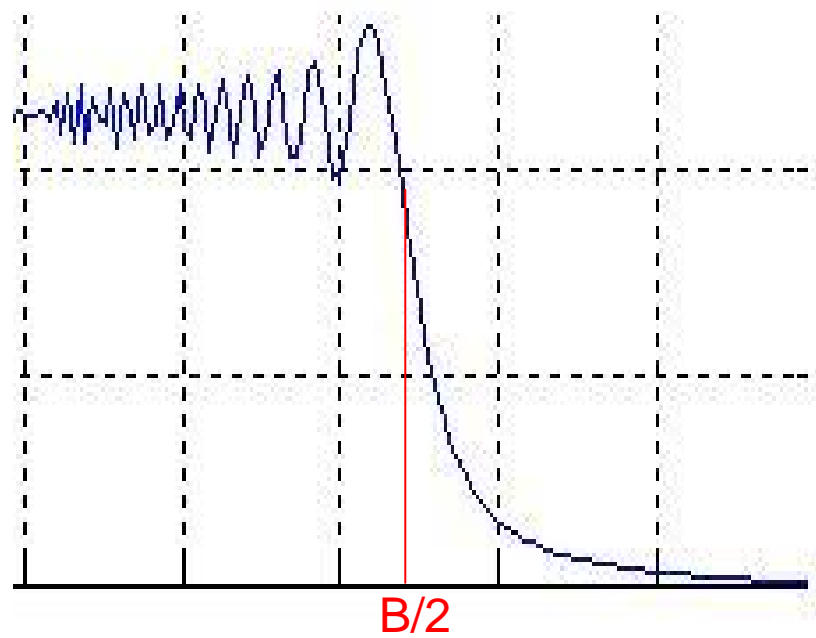
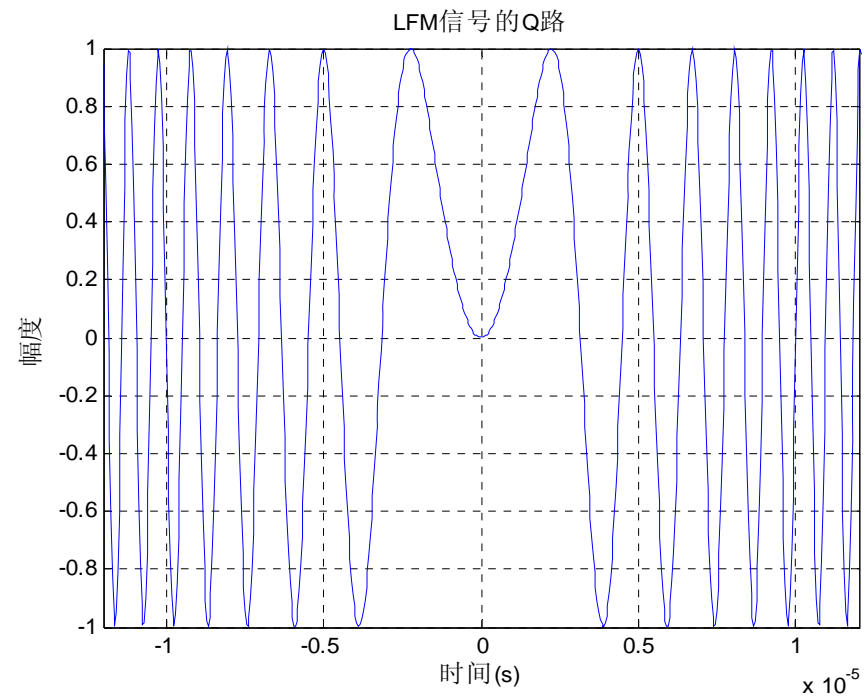
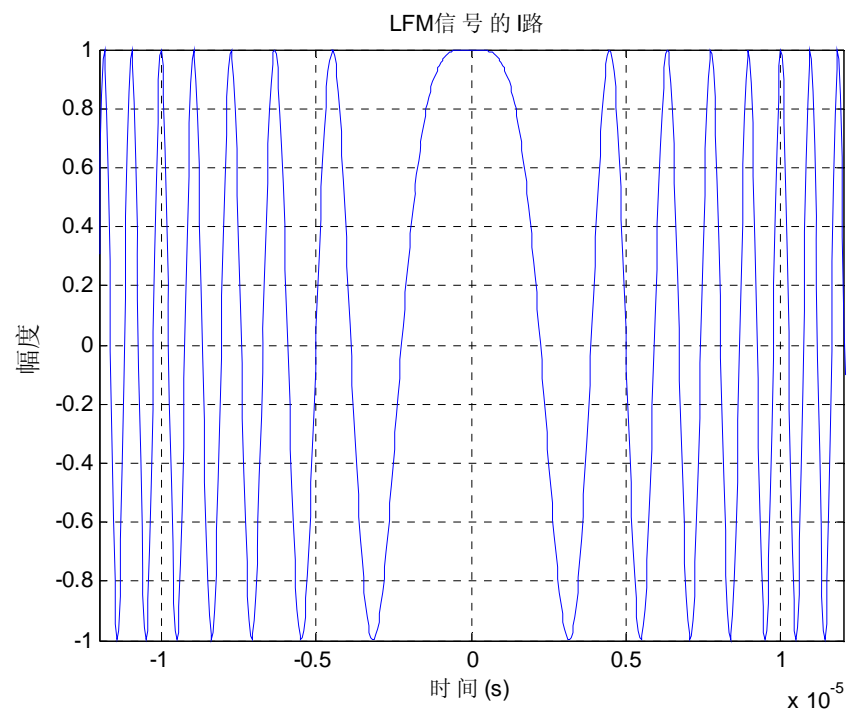
### 4、时频域实现对比

①时域（FIR滤波器）：

$f_s \geq 2B$  ,  $n = 4 \times f_s T$  阶，瞬时出；

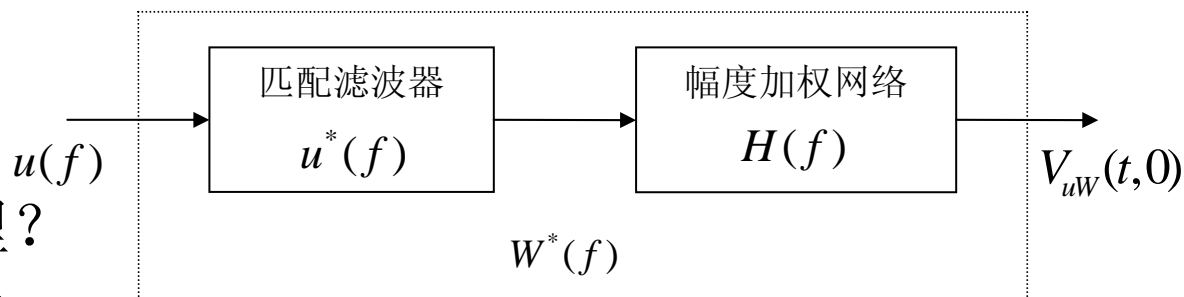
②频域（正反FFT）：

$f_s \geq 2B$  ,  $N = T_r f_s$  点，延时出。



## 5.7 线性调频脉冲信号的加权处理

- 一、为何要加权处理？
- 二、频域上幅度加权



$$|V_{\mu w}(t, 0)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W^*(f) \cdot \mu(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \right|$$

假设：

$$W^*(f) = \frac{\mu^*(f)}{|\mu(f)|^2} \cdot H(f)$$

$$|V_{\mu w}(t, 0)| = \left| \int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} H(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \right|$$

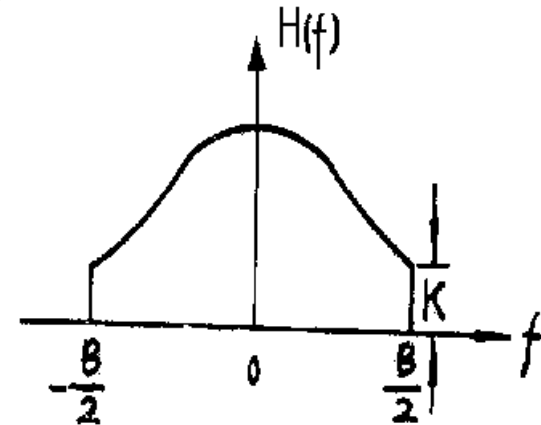
目的：①等效为矩形谱，②加权网络本身特性。

通用表达式:

$$H(f) = K + (1-K) \cos^n \left( \frac{\pi f}{B} \right)$$

简化:

$$H(f) = \frac{1+K}{2} + \frac{1-K}{4} \left[ e^{j2\pi \frac{f}{B}} + e^{-j2\pi \frac{f}{B}} \right]$$

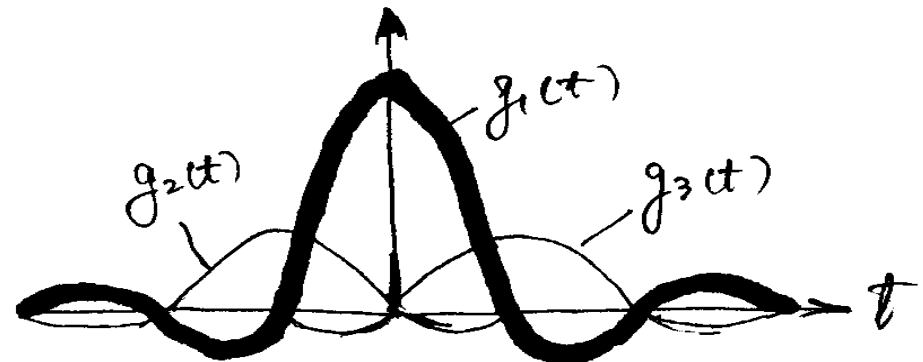


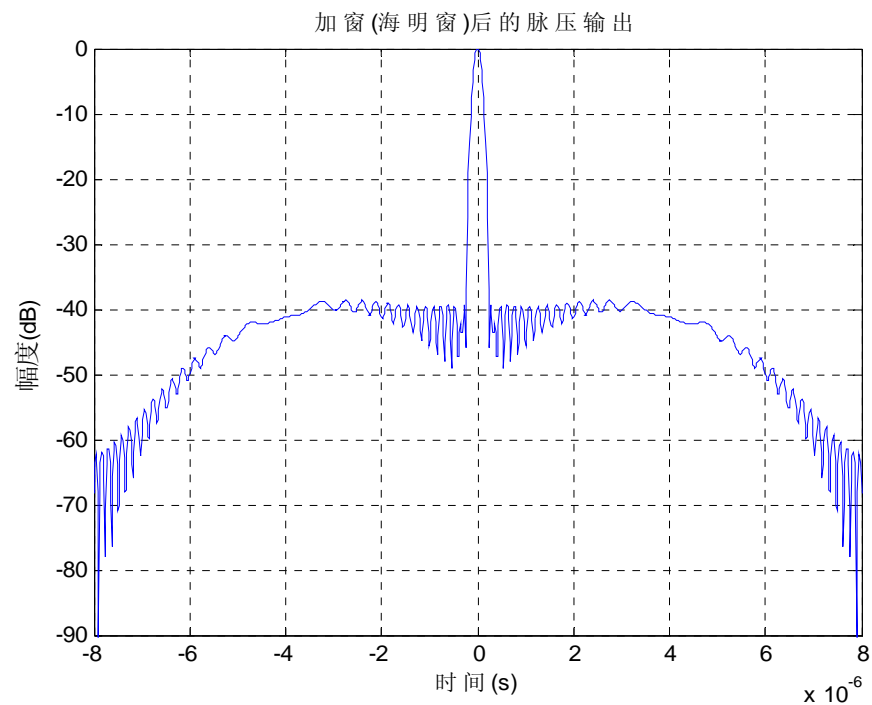
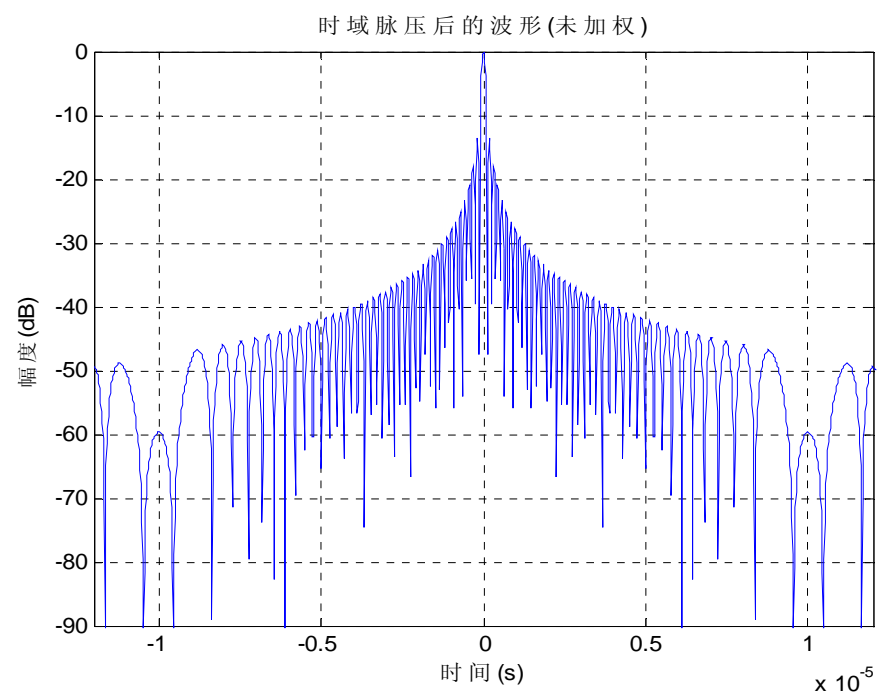
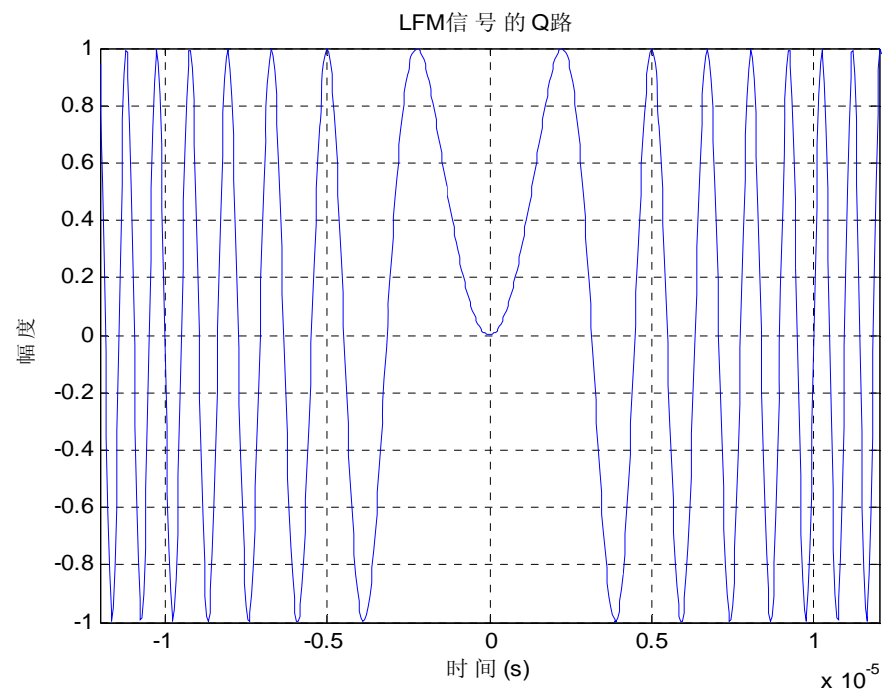
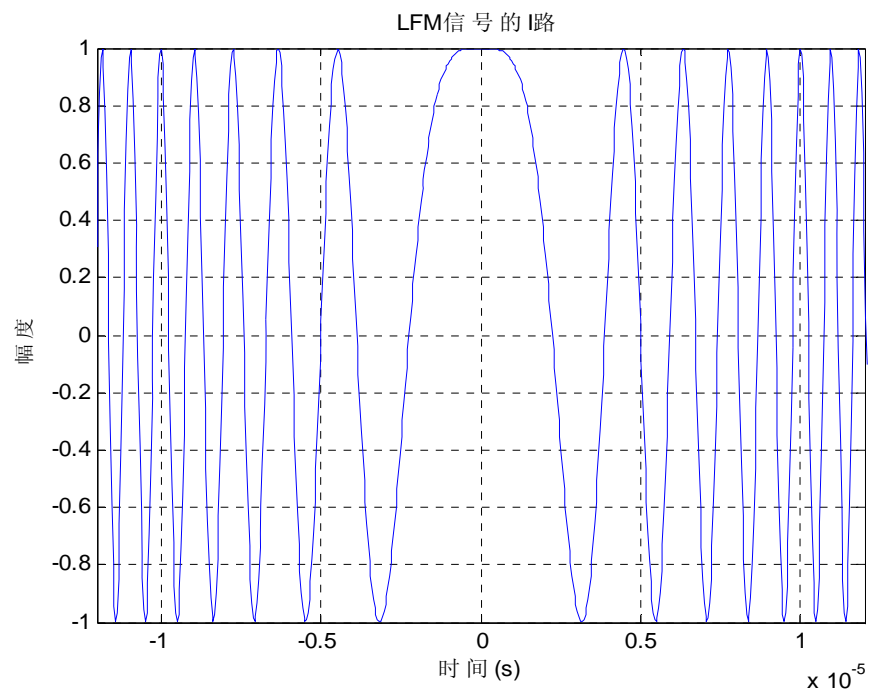
结果:

$$V_{\mu w}(t, 0) = g_1(t) + g_2(t) + g_3(t)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{T}{B}} \frac{(1+K)}{2} B \left\{ \sin c(Bt) + \frac{1-K}{2(1+K)} [\sin c(Bt+1) + \sin c(Bt-1)] \right\}$$

结论: ①三个辛格函数组成,  
②幅度K定, 时移B定,  
③K决定加权函数、性能  
④B带宽。





### 三、加权性能分析

#### 1、信噪比损失

不采用加权网络信噪比为： $\left[\frac{S}{N}\right]_M = \frac{2BT}{N_0B} = \frac{2T}{N_0}$

采用加权网络信噪比为：

$$\left[\frac{S}{N}\right]_{NM} = \frac{\left[\sqrt{\frac{T}{B}} \int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} H(f) df\right]^2}{N_0 \int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} H^2(f) df}$$

信噪功率比损失为：

(海明：-1.34dB)

$$L_{S/N} = 10 \lg \frac{\left[\frac{S}{N}\right]_{NM}}{\left[\frac{S}{N}\right]_M} = 10 \lg \left\{ \frac{\left[\int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} H(f) df\right]^2}{B \int_{-\frac{B}{2}}^{\frac{B}{2}} H^2(f) df} \right\} (dB)$$

$$L_{S/N} = 10 \lg \left[ \frac{\left(\frac{1+K}{2} B\right)^2}{B \cdot \frac{B}{8} (3K^2 + 2K + 3)} \right] = 10 \lg \left[ \frac{2(K^2 + 2K + 1)}{3K^2 + 2K + 3} \right]$$

## 2、最大主旁瓣比

$$V_{\mu w}(0,0) = \sqrt{\frac{T}{B}} \left( \frac{1+K}{2} \right) B$$

$$20\lg \frac{V_{\mu w}(t_1,0)}{V_{\mu w}(0,0)} = 20\lg \left[ V_{\mu w}(t_1,0) / \sqrt{\frac{T}{B}} \left( \frac{1+K}{2} \right) B \right]_{db}$$

海明：-42.67dB ( $t_1=4.5/B$ )

## 3、-3dB的主瓣加宽系数

$$\frac{V_{\mu}(t,0)}{V_{\mu}(0,0)} = \text{sinc}(Bt) \quad V_{\mu}(0.443/B,0)/V_{\mu}(0,0)=0.707$$

$$\frac{V_{\mu w}(t,0)}{V_{\mu w}(0,0)} = \sin(BT) + \frac{1-K}{2(1+K)} [\text{sinc}(Bt+1) + \text{sinc}(Bt-1)]$$

$$\frac{V_{\mu w}(t_2, 0)}{V_{\mu w}(0, 0)} = 0.707$$

$$\frac{t_2}{0.443 / B}$$

海明:  $t_2 = 0.6512 / B$        $\frac{t_2}{t_1} = \frac{0.6512}{0.443} = 1.47$



作业:

- 1、用模糊图的切割来理解**LFM**信号是多普勒不敏感信号。
- 2、如果目标**A**与**B**的距离相同，但速度不同，那么这两个目标能否分辨？
- 3、处在斜刀刃上的目标速度能否分辨？为什么？