

4 模糊函数

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4.1 模糊函数的推导

1、为什么要研究模糊函数？

分辨力、精度、模糊度、抑制杂波能力，统一数学工具。

2、模糊函数（平均模糊函数）的概念

在感兴趣的时间间隔和多普勒频移上的固有“模糊性”的度量，对随机信号采用平均模糊函数。

3、研究模糊函数的条件

- 窄带信号
- 点目标
- 无加速度
- $f_d \ll f_0$

1、条件

-

2、准则（均方差）

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s_{r1}(t) - s_{r2}(t)|^2 dt \\ &= 4E - 2|\chi(\tau, \xi)| \cos[2\pi f_0 \tau + \arctg \chi(\tau, \xi)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(\tau, \xi) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)u^*(t + \tau)e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f)u(f - \xi)e^{-j2\pi f\tau} df\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\tau, \xi) = |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 = \chi(\tau, \xi) \bullet \chi^*(\tau, \xi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^*(\tau, \xi) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(t)u(t + \tau)e^{-j2\pi\xi t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(f)u^*(f - \xi)e^{j2\pi f\tau} df\end{aligned}$$

二、模糊函数的表示法

1、 τ 、 ξ 为正 $\varphi(\tau, \xi) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)u^*(t + \tau)e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2$

$$= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f)u(f - \xi)e^{-j2\pi f\tau} df \right|^2$$

2、 τ 为正, ξ 为负 $\varphi(\tau, \xi) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)u^*(t + \tau)e^{-j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2$

$$= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f)u(f + \xi)e^{-j2\pi f\tau} df \right|^2$$

3、 τ 为负, ξ 为正 $\varphi(\tau, \xi) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)u^*(t - \tau)e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2$

$$= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f)u(f - \xi)e^{j2\pi f\tau} df \right|^2$$

4、对称型 $\varphi(\tau, \xi) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t - \tau/2)u^*(t + \tau/2)e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2$

$$= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f + \xi/2)u(f - \xi/2)e^{-j2\pi f\tau} df \right|^2$$

4.2 模糊函数与分辨力的关系

一、模糊函数的图形

1、概述

主峰、边峰和小突起（自杂波/旁瓣）

2、主峰 $|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 \leq |\chi(0, 0)|^2 = 4E^2$

距离、速度均相同， ε^2 最小，即 $|\chi(0, 0)|$ 最大，无法分辨。

3、模糊图的体积

（体积不变性） $\iint |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 d\tau d\xi = (2E)^2$

- 体积是固定的，与能量有关，与信号形式无关
- 不同信号形式只能改变模糊图表面形状

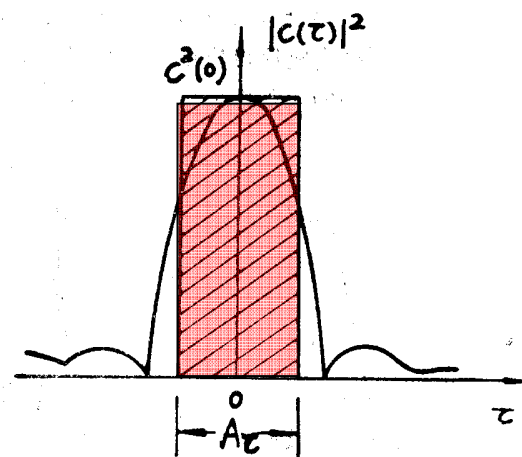
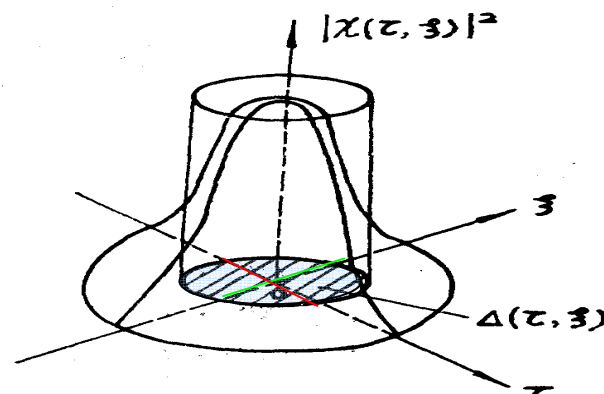
二、模糊函数与二维分辨力的关系

$$\frac{|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2}{|\chi(0,0)|^2} \ll 1$$

组合时间-频率分辨常数:

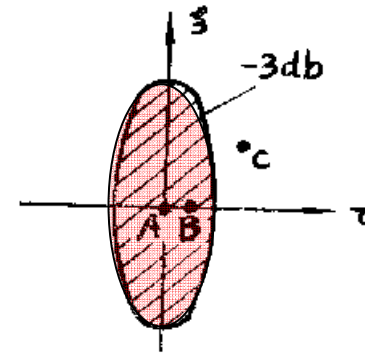
$$\Delta(\tau, \xi) = \frac{\iint |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 d\tau d\xi}{|\chi(0,0)|^2}$$

$$\Delta(\tau, \xi) \equiv 1$$



雷达模糊原理: 改变发射信号形式 → 改变模糊曲面 →
不能改变组合分辨常数 → 即距离速度组合分辨力受限 →
模糊图体积无论哪个轴减小另一必增大!

模糊度图:



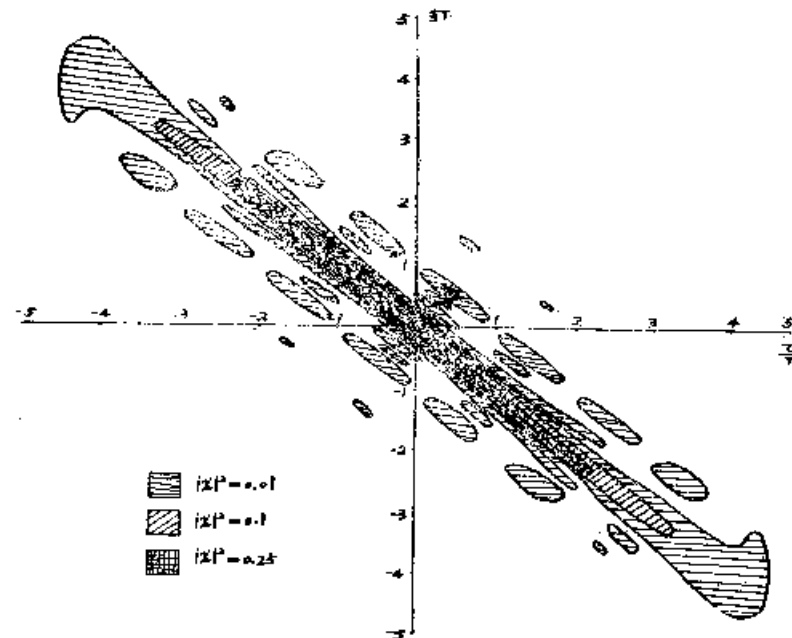
等效模糊面

等差图:

$$|\chi(\tau_A, 0)|^2 \approx |\chi(\tau_B, 0)|^2$$

$$|\chi(\tau_C, \xi_C)|^2 \ll |\chi(\tau_A, \xi_A)|^2$$

模糊度图



三、模糊函数与一维分辨力的关系

$$\varphi(\tau, 0) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) u^*(t + \tau) e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2 = |C(\tau)|^2$$

$$\Delta(\tau, 0) = \frac{\iint |\chi(\tau, 0)|^2 d\tau d\xi}{|\chi(0, 0)|^2} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |C(\tau)|^2 d\tau}{C^2(0)} = A_{\tau}$$

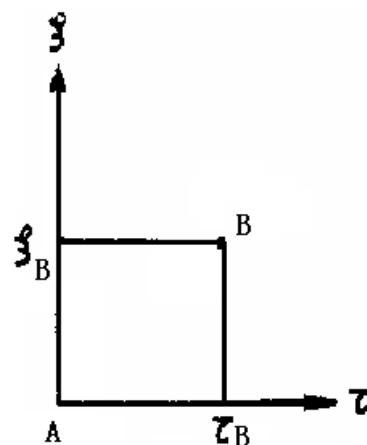
$$\varphi(0, \xi) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) u^*(t + \tau) e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2 = |K(\xi)|^2$$

$$\Delta(0, \xi) = \frac{\iint |\chi(0, \xi)|^2 d\tau d\xi}{|\chi(0, 0)|^2} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |K(\xi)|^2 d\xi}{K^2(0)} = A_{\xi}$$

4.3 模糊函数与匹配滤波器输出响应的关系

研究的目的:

- 运算
- 检测、估计、分辨
- 物理意义
- 信号处理与AF关系



A目标回波: $u_A(t) = u(t - \tau_A)e^{j2\pi\xi_A(t - \tau_A)}$ $h_{Am}(t) = u_A^*(t_0 - t - \tau_A)e^{-j2\pi\xi_A(t_0 - t - \tau_A)}$

B目标回波: $u_B(t) = u(t - \tau_B)e^{j2\pi\xi_B(t - \tau_B)}$

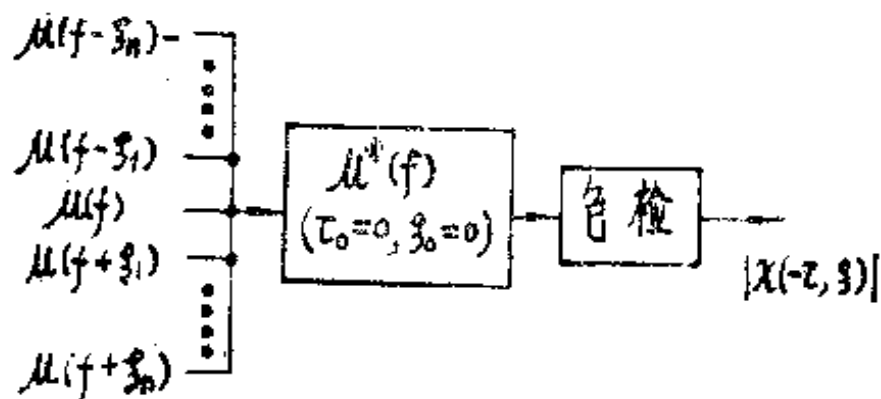
匹配滤波器输出：

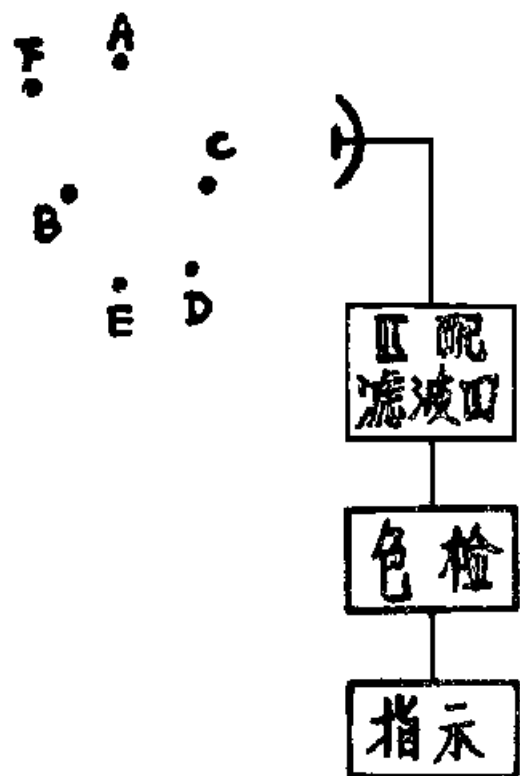
$$g_c(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau') u^*(\tau' - t) e^{j2\pi\xi\tau'} d\tau' \right] e^{j2\pi\xi_A t}$$

$$V(\tau, \xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) u^*(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt$$

$$|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 = |V(-\tau, \xi)|^2$$

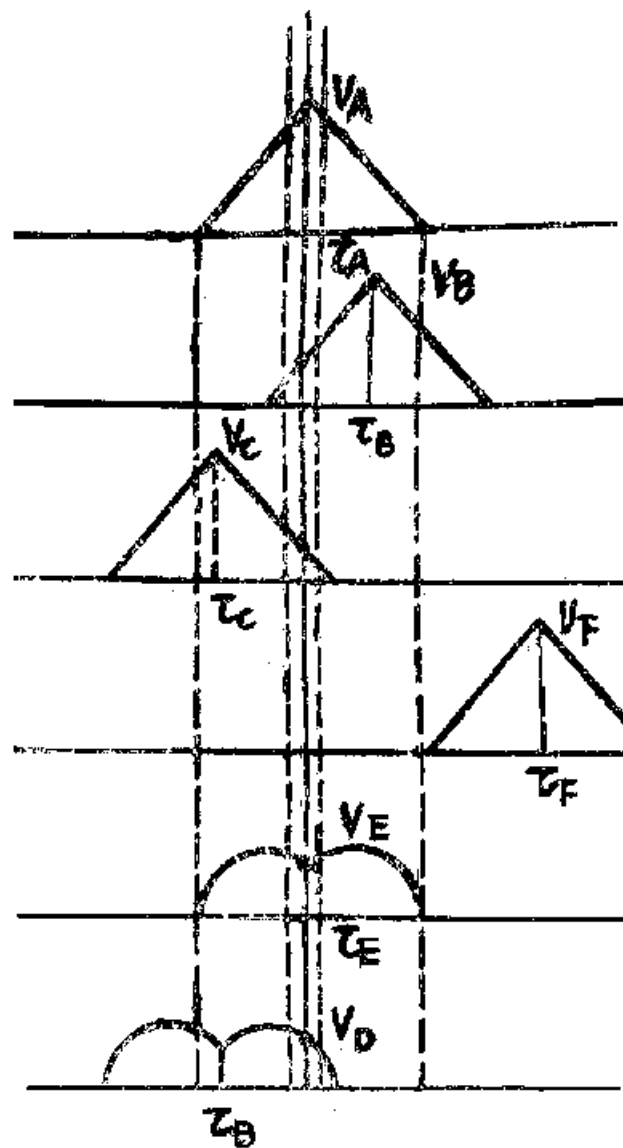
$$V(\tau, \xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(f) u(f - \xi) e^{j2\pi f\tau} df$$

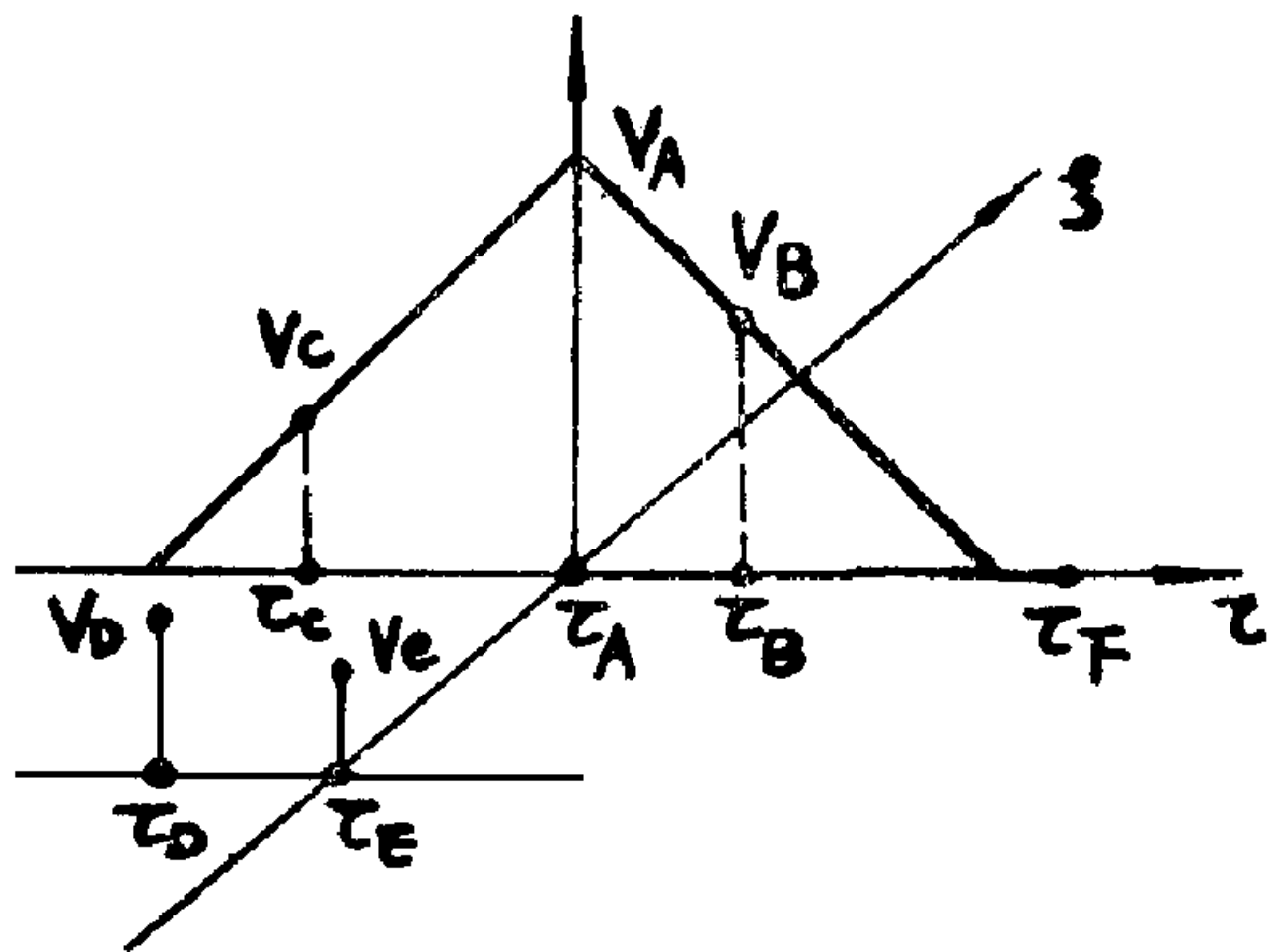


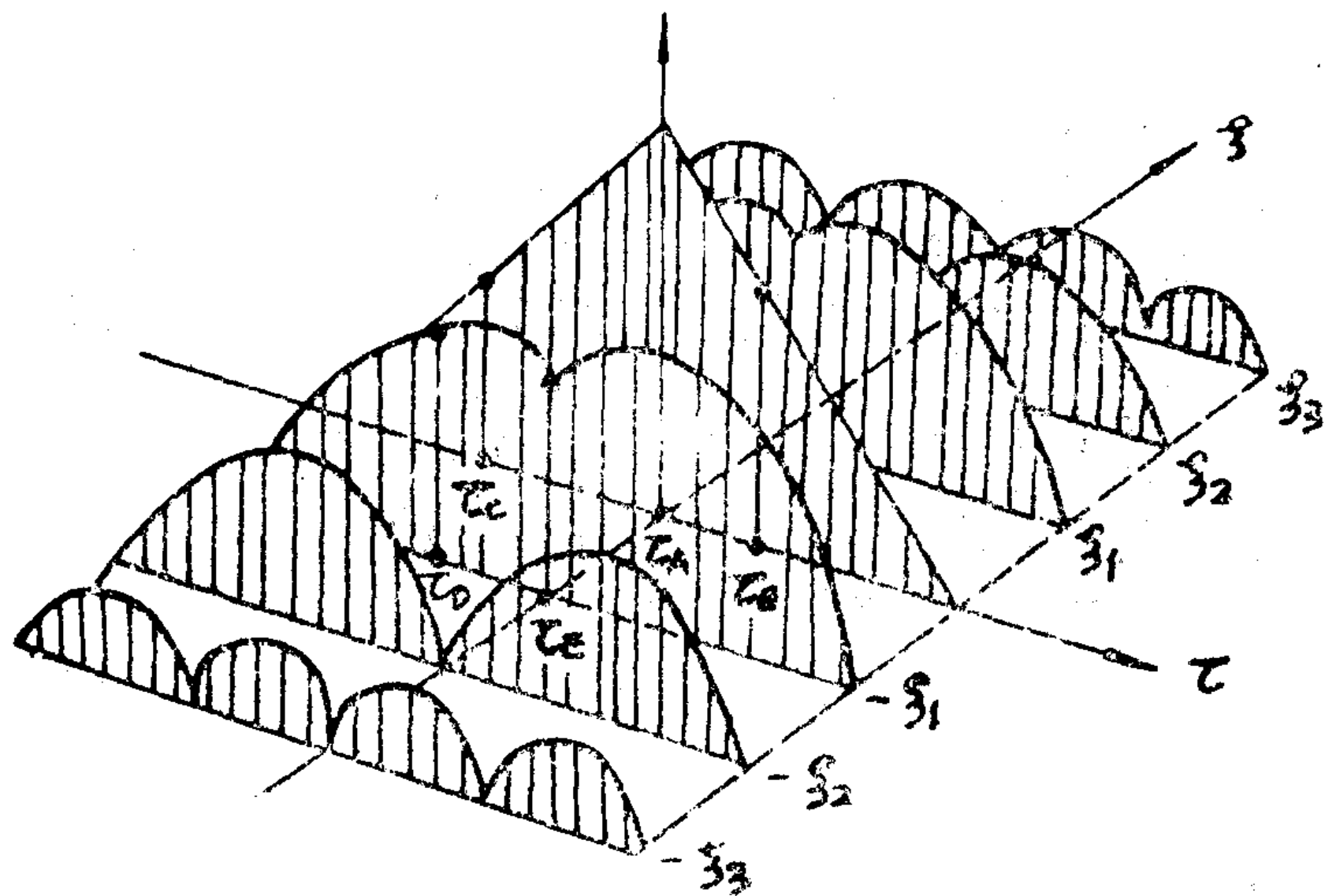


$$V_A = V_B = V_C = V_F, V_D = V_E$$

$$R_D \neq R_C \neq R_D \neq R_F, R_A = R_E$$

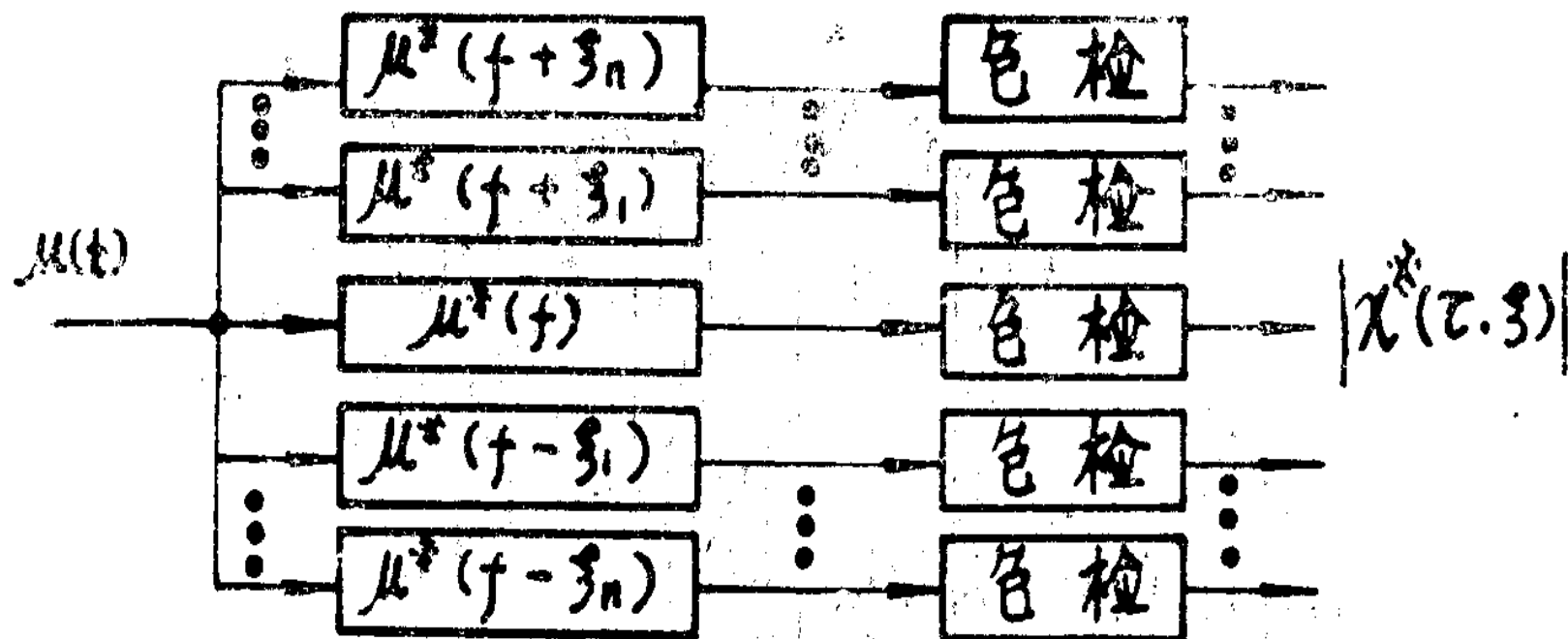






$$|\chi^*(\tau, \xi)|^2 = |\chi^*(\tau, \xi) \bullet [\chi^*(\tau, \xi)]^*| = \|\chi(\tau, \xi)\|^2$$

$$|\chi^*(\tau, \xi)|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^*(t) u(t + \tau) e^{-j2\pi \xi t} dt \right|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(f) u^*(f - \xi) e^{j2\pi f \tau} df \right|^2$$



4.4 模糊函数的主要性质

一、本身的性质

1、原点对称性 $|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 = |\chi(-\tau, -\xi)|^2$

2、峰值在原点 $|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 \leq |\chi(0, 0)|^2 = (2E)^2$

3、体积不变性 $\int \int |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 d\tau d\xi = (2E)^2$

4、自变换性 $\int \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 e^{j2\pi\xi Z} e^{-j2\pi Y\tau} d\tau d\xi = |\chi(Z, Y)|^2$
模糊函数的二维付氏变换仍为模糊函数。

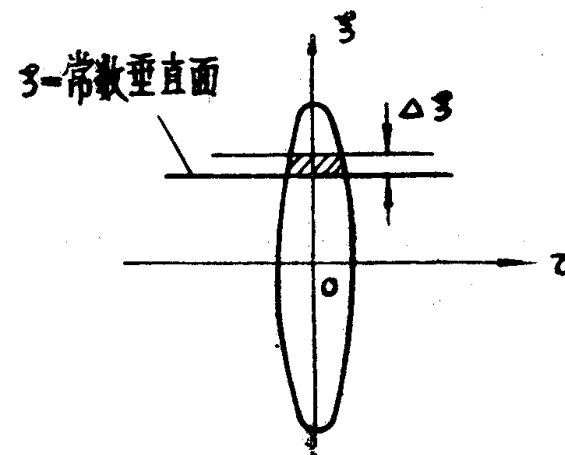
5、体积分布的限制

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(\tau, 0)|^2 e^{-j2\pi\xi\tau} d\tau$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\chi(0, \xi)|^2 e^{j2\pi\xi\tau} d\xi$$

$$|\chi(\tau, 0)|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu(t) \mu^*(t + \tau) dt \right|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\mu(f)|^2 e^{-j2\pi f\tau} df \right|^2$$

$$|\chi(0, \xi)|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu(f) \mu^*(f - \xi) df \right|^2 = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\mu(t)|^2 e^{j2\pi\xi t} dt \right|^2$$



二、变换关系

1、组合关系 若: $\mu(t) = \mu_1(t) + \mu_2(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\mu}(\tau, \xi) &= \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau, \xi) + \chi_{\mu_2}(\tau, \xi) + \chi_{\mu_1\mu_2}(\tau, \xi) \\ &\quad + \chi_{\mu_1\mu_2}^*(-\tau, -\xi) e^{-j2\pi\xi\tau} \end{aligned}$$

2、共轭关系 若: $\mu(t) = \mu_1^*(t)$, $\mu(f) = \mu_1^*(f)$

$$\chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \chi_{\mu_1}^*(\tau, -\xi) = e^{-j2\pi\xi\tau} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(-\tau, \xi) , \chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \chi_{\mu_1}^*(-\tau, \xi) = e^{-j2\pi\xi\tau} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau, -\xi)$$

3、比例关系 $\mu(t) = \mu_1(at)$ $\chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \frac{1}{|a|} \chi_{\mu_1}(a\tau, \frac{\xi}{a})$

$$\mu(f) = \mu_1(af) \quad \chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \frac{1}{|a|} \chi_{\mu_1}(\frac{\tau}{a}, a\xi)$$

4、时间、频率偏移的影响

$$\mu(t) = \mu_1(t - \tau_0) e^{j2\pi\xi_0(t - \tau_0)} \quad \chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = e^{j2\pi(\xi\tau_0 - \xi_0\tau)} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau, \xi)$$

5、时/频域平方相位的影响

$$\mu(t) = \mu_1(t) e^{j\pi b t^2} \quad \chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = e^{-j\pi b \tau^2} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau, \xi - b\tau)$$

$$\mu(f) = \mu_1(f) e^{j\pi\alpha f^2}$$

$$\chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = e^{j\pi\alpha\xi^2} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau + \alpha\xi, \xi)$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau = \tau' \\ \xi = \xi' - b\tau' \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \xi = 0, \xi' = b\tau'$$

$$\textcircled{2} \tau = 0, \xi = \xi'$$

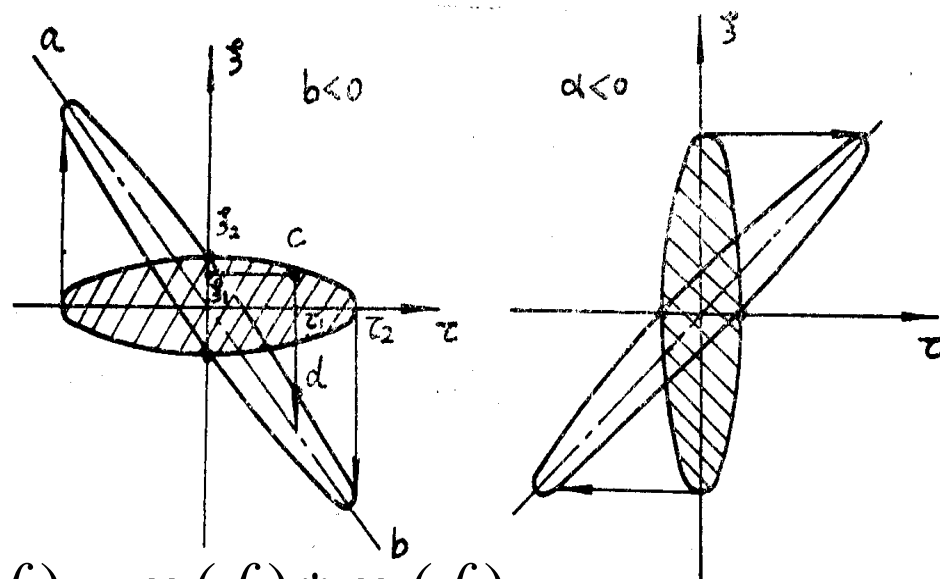
6、相乘特性

$$\mu(t) = \mu_1(t) \cdot \mu_2(t) \quad \mu(f) = \mu_1(f) * \mu_2(f)$$

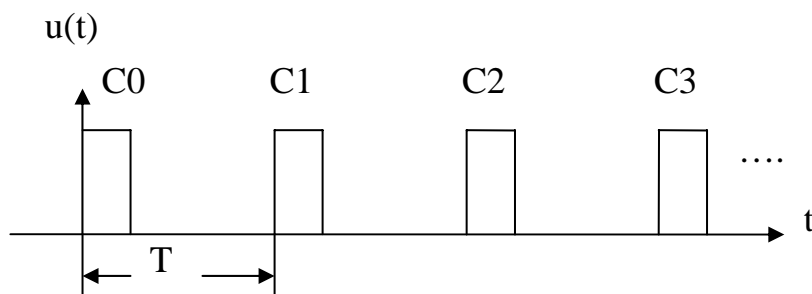
$$\chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau, q) \cdot \chi_{\mu_2}(\tau, \xi - q) dq$$

$$\mu(f) = \mu_1(f) \cdot \mu_2(f) \quad \mu(t) = \mu_1(t) * \mu_2(t)$$

$$\chi_\mu(\tau, \xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{\mu_1}(\lambda, \xi) \cdot \chi_{\mu_2}(\tau - \lambda, \xi) d\lambda$$



7、周期信号模糊函数



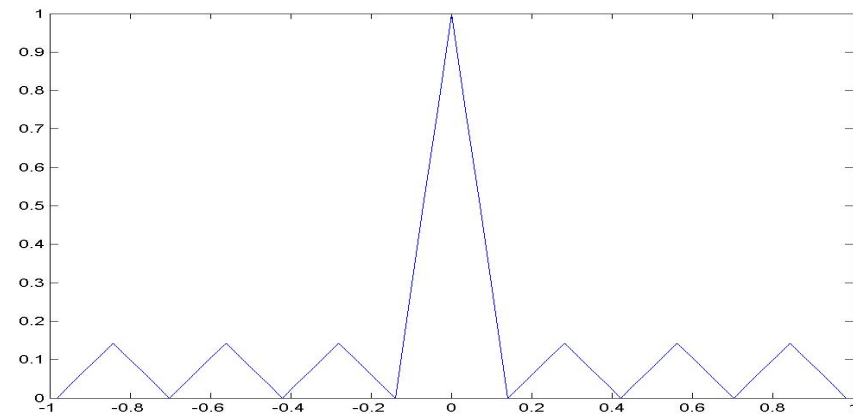
$$\mu(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} c_n \cdot \mu_1(t - nT)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\mu}(\tau, \xi) = & \sum_{m=1}^{N-1} e^{j2\pi\xi mT} \cdot \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau + mT, \xi) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1-m} c_i c_{i+m}^* e^{j2\pi\xi iT} \\ & + \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \chi_{\mu_1}(\tau - mT, \xi) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1-m} c_i c_{i+m}^* e^{j2\pi\xi iT} \end{aligned}$$

4.5 模糊图的切割

一、 $\xi = 0$ 的切割

- 1、切割平面过最大值
- 2、MF输出响应时间倒置
- 3、距离自相关函数

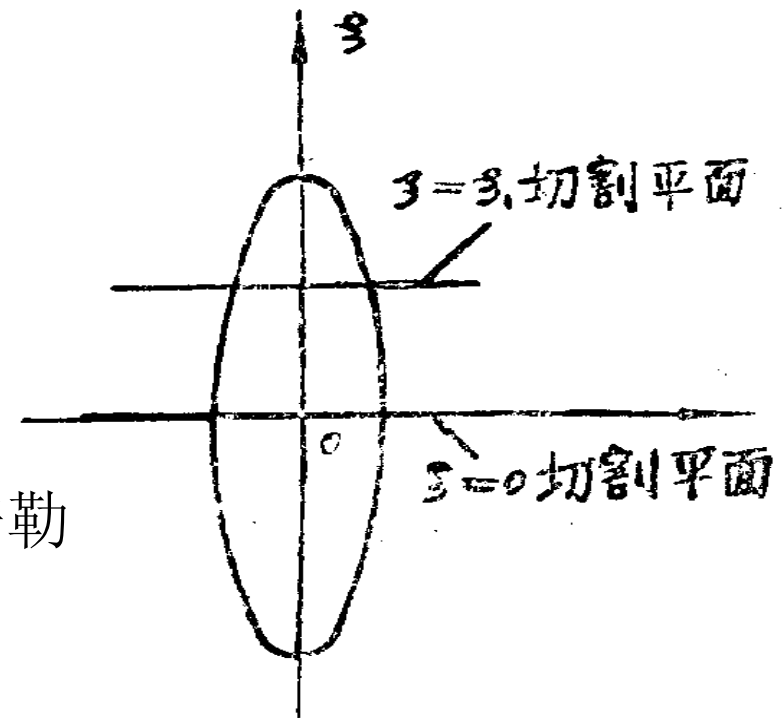


二、 $\xi = \xi_1$ 的切割

- 1、切割平面不过最大值
- 2、MF失配输出时间倒置
- 3、距离互相关函数

结论：

不同多普勒切割得到MF对不同多普勒信号输出响应的的时间倒置。

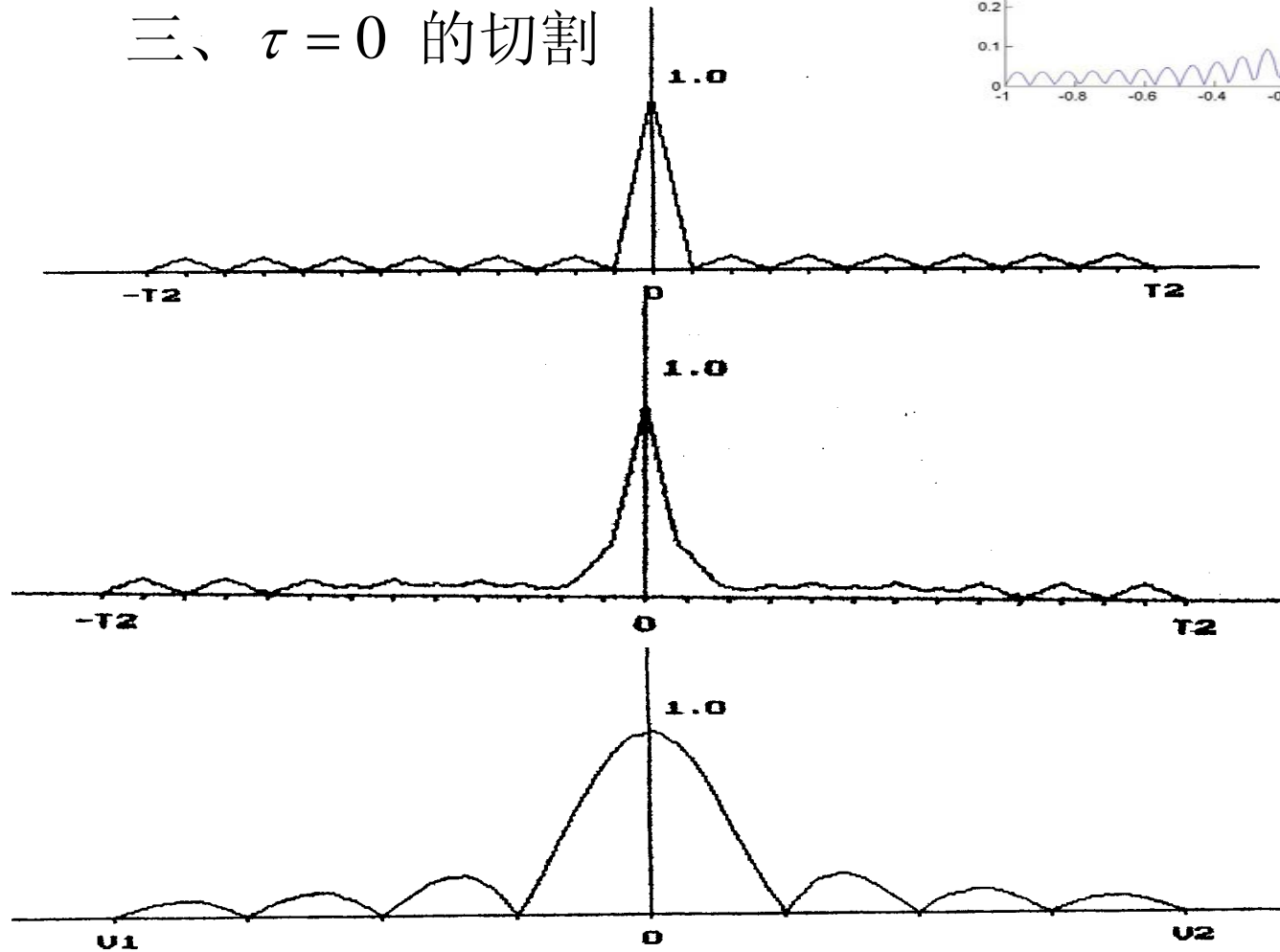
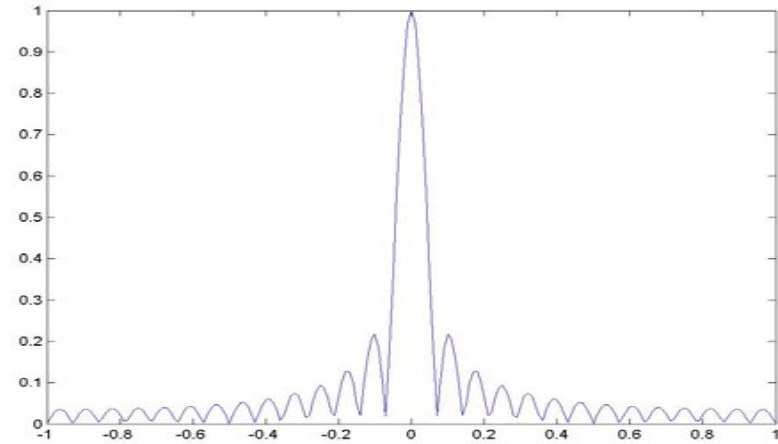


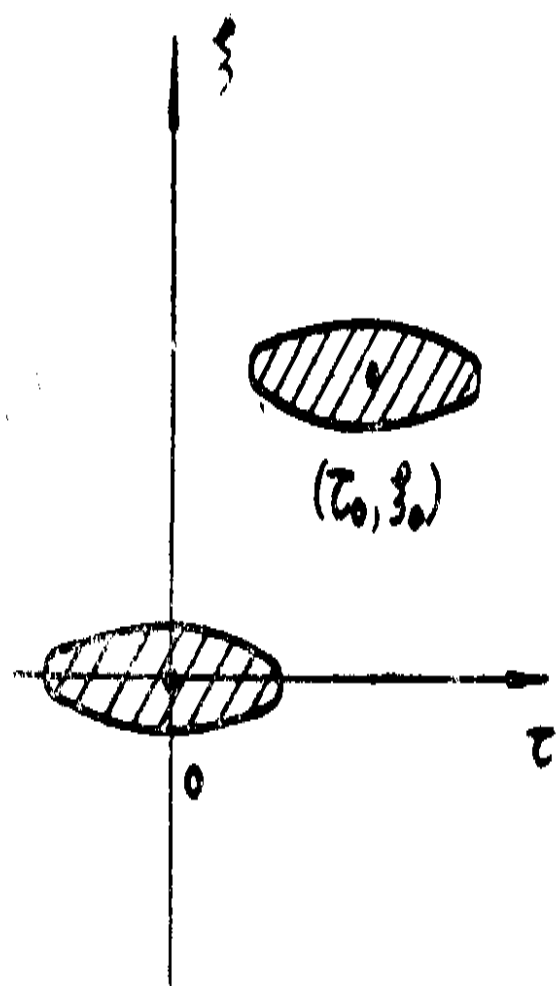
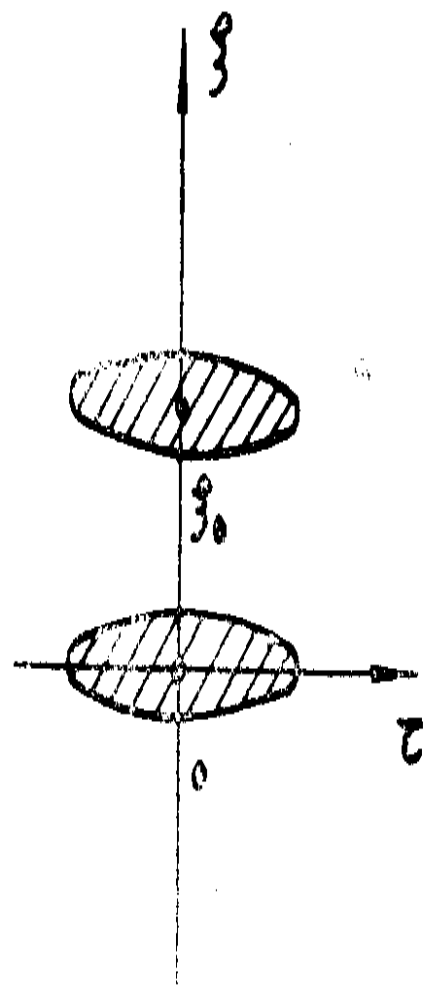
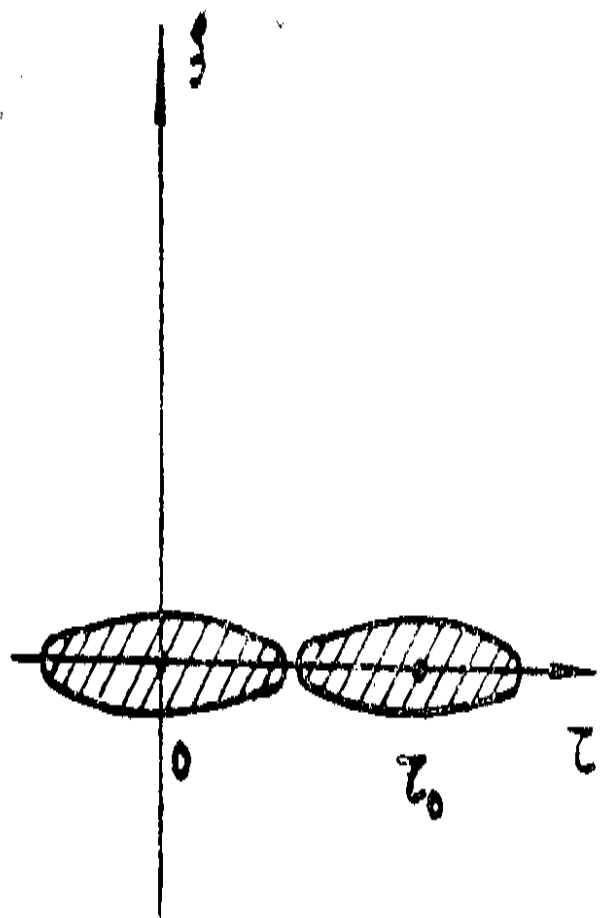
避免时间倒置:

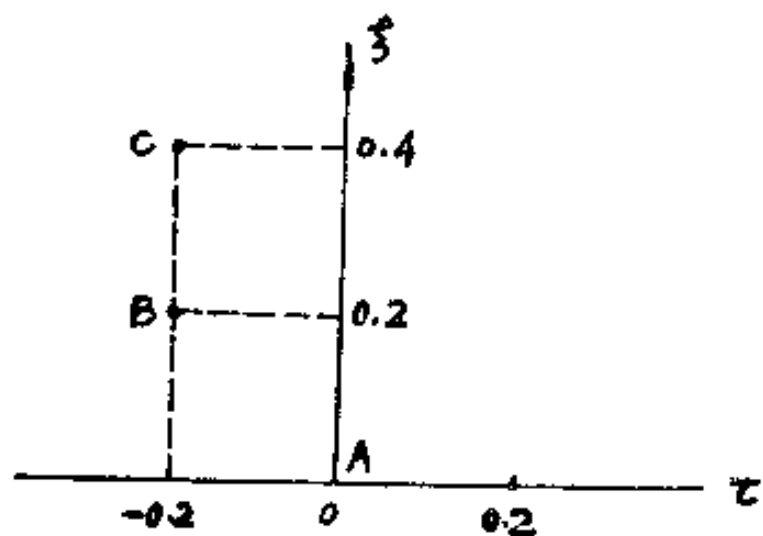
1、移动模糊图原点

2、 $\xi = -\xi_1$ 切割

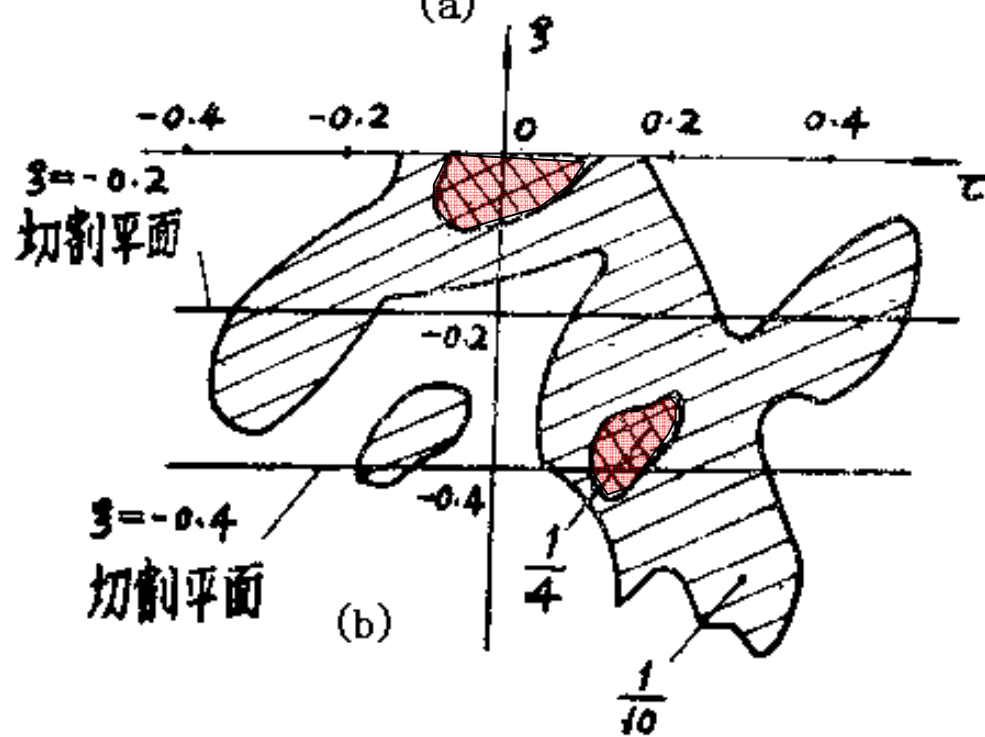
三、 $\tau = 0$ 的切割



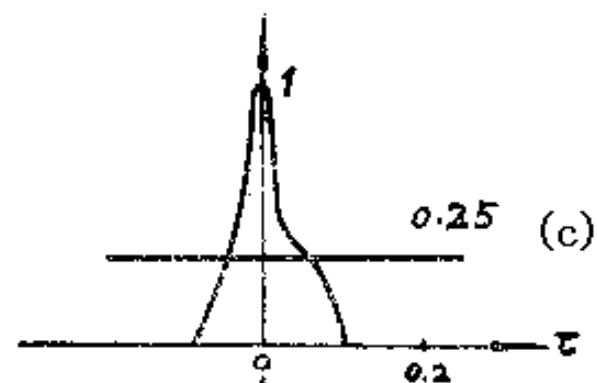




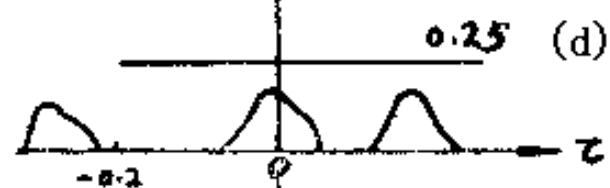
(a)



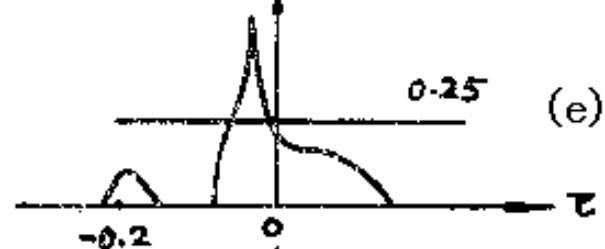
(b)



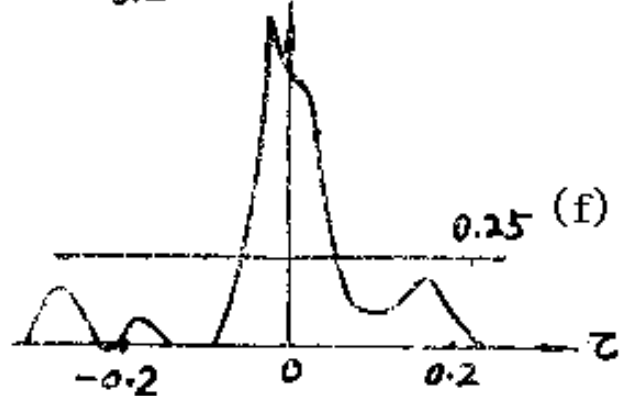
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

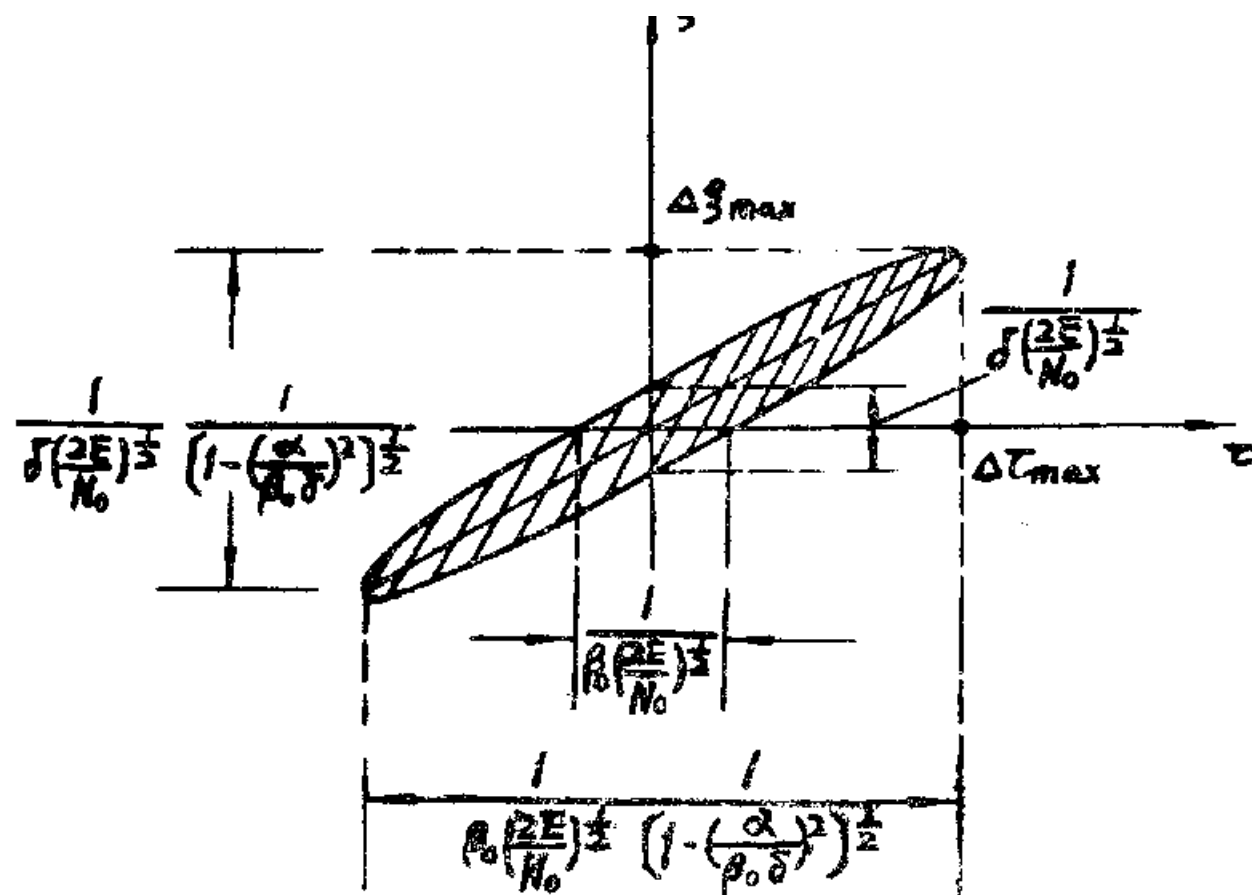
4.6 模糊函数与精度的关系

$$\begin{aligned} |\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 &\approx |\chi(0,0)|^2 - (\tau^2 \beta_0^2 - 2\tau\xi\alpha + \xi^2 \delta^2) |\chi(0,0)|^2 \\ &= (2E)^2 [1 - \tau^2 \beta_0^2 + 2\tau\xi\alpha - \xi^2 \delta^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(t) = 0 (\alpha = 0), \xi = 0$$

$$\frac{|\chi(\tau,0)|^2}{|\chi(0,0)|^2} \approx 1 - \beta_0^2 \tau^2$$

$$\tau^2 \beta_0^2 - 2\tau\xi\alpha + \xi^2 \delta^2 = 1 - \frac{|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2}{|\chi(0,0)|^2} = K^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{2E}}\right)^2$$



$$\Delta\tau=\frac{1}{\beta_0\sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}}$$

$$\Delta\xi=\frac{1}{\delta\sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}}$$

$$\Delta\tau_{\max}=\pm\frac{1}{2\beta_0\sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}[1-(\frac{\alpha}{\beta_0\delta})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\Delta\xi_{\max}=\pm\frac{1}{2\delta\sqrt{\frac{2E}{N_0}}[1-(\frac{\alpha}{\beta_0\delta})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$S=K^2\frac{\pi}{(\beta_0^2\delta^2-\alpha^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

4.7 利用模糊函数对典型脉冲雷达信号进行分析

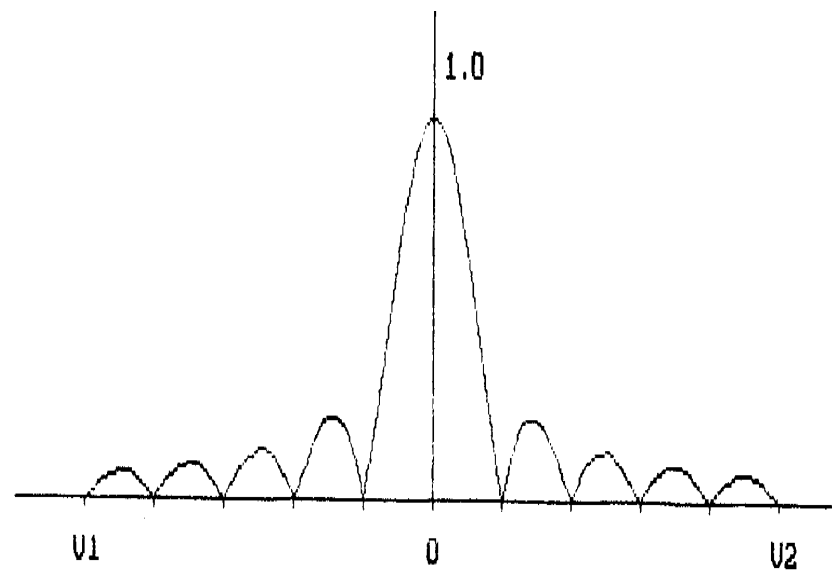
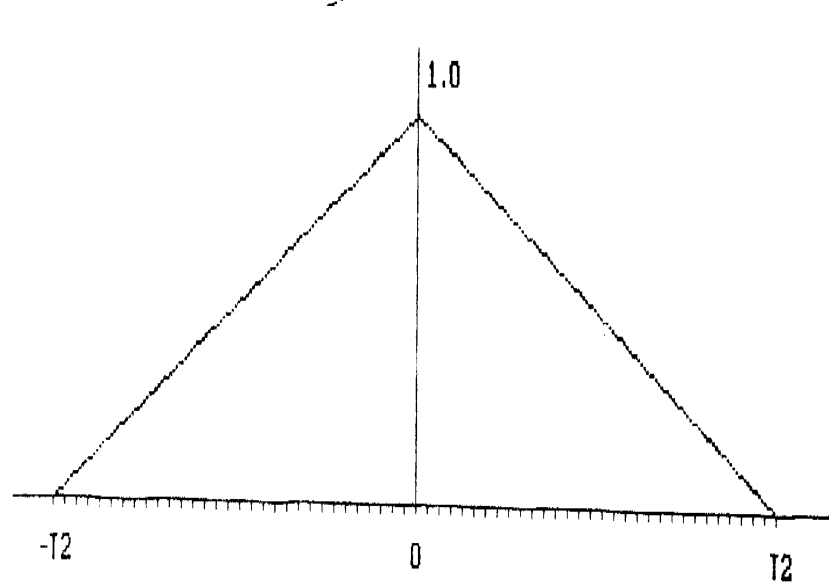
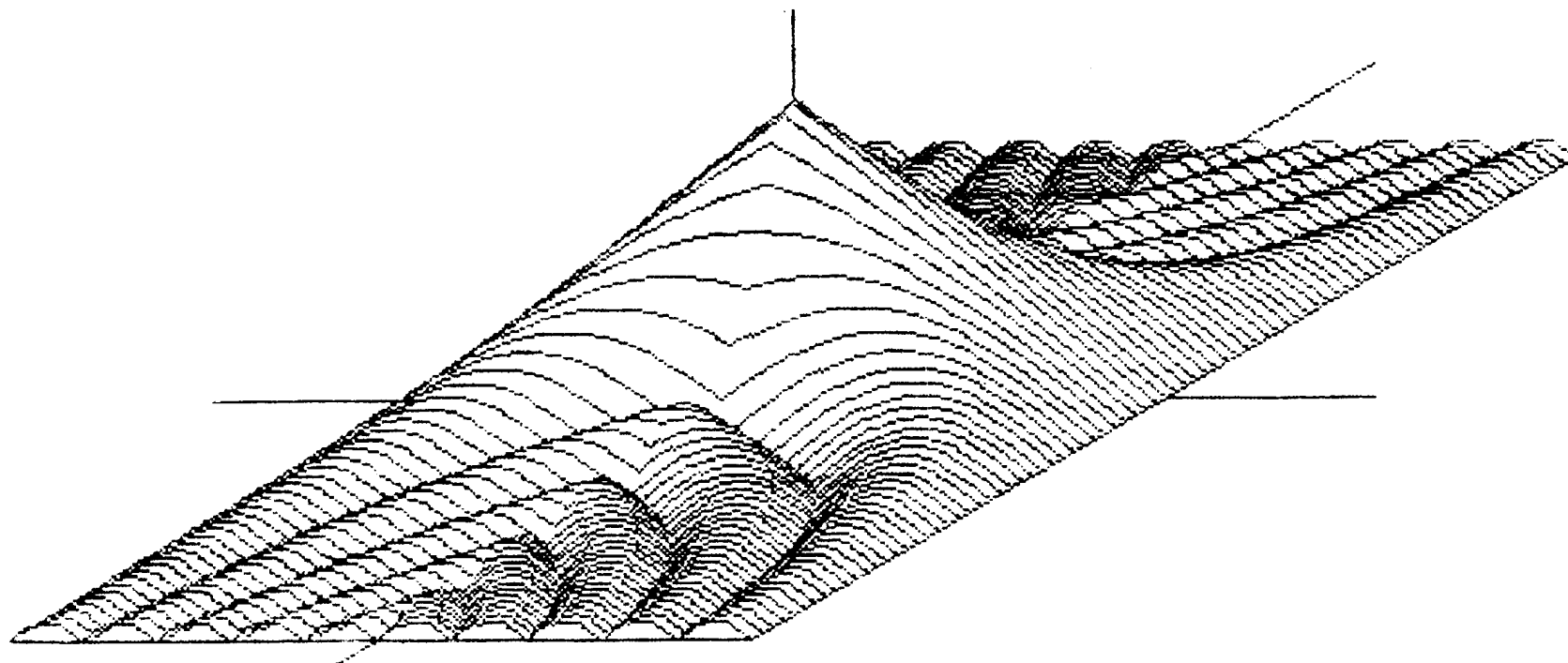
一、模糊函数的计算

$$\mu(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1/T} & 0 < t < T \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \mu(t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \text{rect}\left[\frac{t - \frac{T}{2}}{T}\right]$$

$$\chi(\tau, \xi) = \begin{cases} e^{j\pi\xi(T-|\tau|)} \frac{\sin \pi\xi(T-|\tau|)}{\pi\xi(T-|\tau|)} \left(\frac{T-|\tau|}{T}\right) & |\tau| < T \\ 0 & |\tau| > T \end{cases}$$

$$|\chi(\tau, \xi)|^2 = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{\sin \pi\xi(T-|\tau|)}{\pi\xi(T-|\tau|)} \left(\frac{T-|\tau|}{T}\right) \right]^2 & |\tau| < T \\ 0 & |\tau| > T \end{cases}$$

$$|\chi(\tau, 0)|^2 = \left| \frac{T-|\tau|}{T} \right|^2 \quad |\chi(0, \xi)|^2 = \left[\frac{\sin \pi\xi T}{\pi\xi T} \right]^2 = [\text{sinc}(\xi T)]^2$$



二、性能

1、不能同时给出很高的距离和速度分辨力；

$$W_e = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{T}, \quad T_e = T, \quad W_e T_e = \frac{3}{2}$$

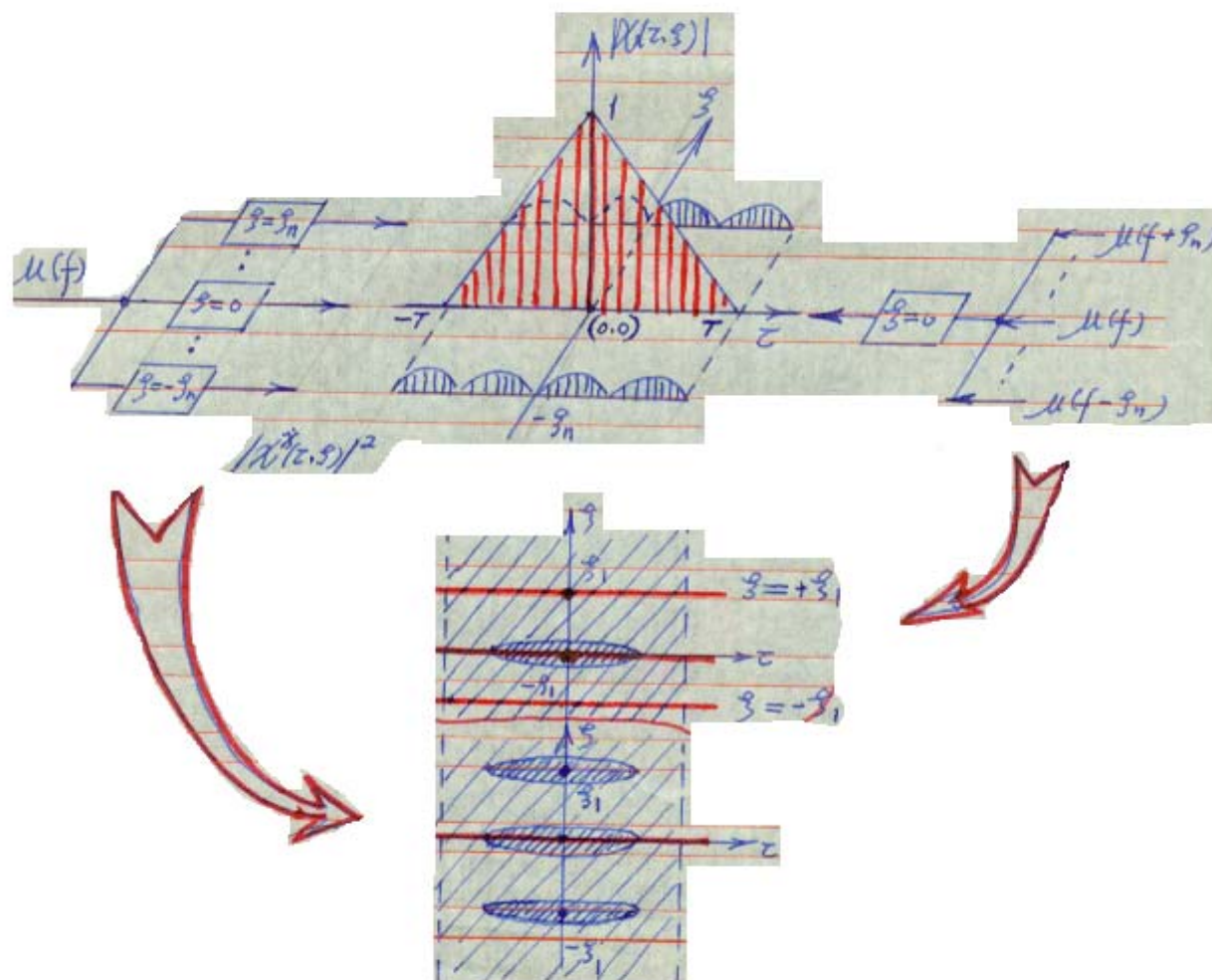
2、不能同时给出很高的测距和测速精度；

$$\beta_0^2 = \frac{2B}{T}; \quad \delta^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} T^2, \quad \beta_0^2 \delta^2 = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} BT \approx \frac{2}{3} \pi^2, \alpha = 0$$

3、发射功率（作用距离）与距离分辨力和测距精度存在不可克服矛盾；

4、多普勒不敏感。

作业：1、用切割的概念来理解模糊函数的物理意义。



作业：2、模糊图解释窄脉冲信号不能测速，而连续波信号能够测速。

3、同一信号改变参量和不同信号形式的模糊图体积分布变化是否相同？