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| Une image contenant intérieur, bleu, chaise, table  Description générée automatiquement | |
| **UE 6.1 – Status Report**  **Sparse RADAR Imaging Technique**  **FISE - 2021** | |
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# Introduction

The RADAR Cross Section is a measure that indicates how detectable an object is by a RADAR, and acts as an intrinsic electromagnetic signature to said object. The greater the RCS[[1]](#footnote-1), the easier to detect hence the constant consideration whether the object should be detected or should be stealthy. The RCS bears more information than just a surface, and given the right data, it can be used to classify and identify aircrafts, ships, and so on.

With an anechoic chamber, we have optimal conditions to fully quantify the RSC of an object according to the RADAR’s operating frequency, and the angle at which the RADAR’s beam hits the object. Given the data given by the Vector Network Analyser, and using classical operations such as Fourier’s Transform, we can create a 3D representation of the object. Such techniques are known and used since the 1980’s. [1]

Yet, the aforementioned techniques can provide only moderate quality results. This project aims at implementing a version of the Sparse Radar Imaging Technique (SPRITE), watered-down to 2D, that should give us better results. The sparse approach gives us access to new algorithms, and allows us to take less measurements, which is a plus considering how tedious acquiring them is.

In the first chapter, I will mention a few notions that are essential in order to comprehend the methods and results. Then, I will emphasize on the data acquisition process, to conclude with the existing imaging techniques and comparison to SPRITE[[2]](#footnote-2)

# Required notions

Before dwelling into how to generates images from RCS measurements, we must remind ourselves of a few basic principles and results.

## RADAR

### History of Radar

A radar is a device designed to emit an electromagnetic signal and “listen” for an echo, to determine distance, location, and other characteristics of a target in its beam.

No scientist can actually claim to be the inventor of the Radar, as it is accumulation of many technologies and scientific advancements in which several countries took a part in. [2]

It all began with the work of James Clerk Maxwell, in which he demonstrated that electric and magnetic fields travel through space like waves, at the speed of light. Electromagnetic waves were discovered years later, by Heinrich Hertz, confirming Maxwell’s theories. At the beginning of the 20th century, Nikola Tesla hinted that EM[[3]](#footnote-3) waves could be used to detect moving metallic objects. As time went by, numerous application came to be, and inventions such as the magnetron and the klystron allowed nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France to have Radars during World War II.

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Figure 1 - Early german Warning Radar, Freya (1940)

Compared to visual observation, and optical systems, the radar has many advantages: can be unmanned, being operational day or night, in all weather, and through different technologies, can provide more than just detection.

### Basic principle

Even though the calculations and equation can be complex, the basic principle of a Radar is quite simple to grasp. An antenna sends an EM wave in a certain direction: If the wave encounters an object, it will scatter and eventually bounce back for the antenna to receive. Knowing that an EM wave propagates at the speed of light and being able to compute the delay between emission and reception ensures we can compute the distance travelled by the wave. Finally, we have:

Equation 1 - Basic Radar Principle

Where

* is the distance between the Radar and the target (m)
* is the speed of light ()
* is the delay between emission and reception of the wave. (s)

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Figure 2 - Illustration of the wave trajectory [3]

Furthermore, if the direction of the emitted EM wave is perfectly known, in azimuth and elevation, we can deduce a position of our target, with a certain degree of resolution depending on intrinsic characteristic of our radar. [3]

### Radar Equations

The Radar range equation provides the most useful mathematical relationship for engineers and technicians to dimension a Radar. It accounts for

* Radar system parameters (Antenna, frequency, power…)
* Target Parameters (Radar Cross Section)
* Background effect (Clutter, noise, interference, and jamming)
* Propagation medium (absorption and scatter)

In a general case, the radar range equation is:

Equation 2 - Radar Range Equation

Where

* is the maximum range of the radar (m)
* is the minimum power that can be detected by the Radar (W)
* is the Gain of the antenna used by the Radar (W)
* is the Radar’s operating frequency (m)
* is the Radar Cross Section of the target (m²)
* L characterise the loss due to background effect and the propagation medium

Rearranged, in a monostatic case[[4]](#footnote-4), we can state:

Equation 3 - Radar Equation (Monostatic)

Where

* is the power received by the Radar (W)
* is the power emitted by the Radar (W)
* is the distance at which the target is (m)

In a bistatic case,

Equation 4 - Radar Equation (Bistatic)

Where

* is the Gain of the antenna used by the emitting Radar (W)
* is the Gain of the antenna used by the receiving Radar (W)
* is the distance between the target and one radar (m)
* is the distance between the target and the other radar (m)

## Radar Cross Section

In the previous equations, the Radar Cross Section was used, but was not defined properly. Expressed in m², the RCS[[5]](#footnote-6) is a measure that indicates how detectable an object is by a Radar. It is mathematically defined by:

Equation 5 - Radar Cross Section definition

Where

* is the scattered electric field (V/m)
* is the incident electric field (V/m)

As indicated in Equation 3, the greater the RCS, the greater the power received by the antenna and thus the probability of detection. This raises concern as to whether the object is stealthy or is not. A greater RCS can be useful for an airplane or sailboat far at sea, granting them more chances to be detected. On the contrary, a smaller RCS grants airplanes/ships and other systems brings stealth, and a potential head start in an operational situation.

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Figure 3 - Radar Cross Section diagram of a B-26 Bombardier – f = 3 GHz

The RCS of an object depends on an extensive number of parameters, ranging from its geometric shape, the material it is made of, as well as the EM wave polarisation. All these parameters are thoroughly chosen to ensure stealth or better detection right off the bat.

[4]

## Sparsity

The sparse representation of signal is a representation with a few significant parameters or values, the rest of them being equal to zero, or close to be.

When confronted to linear problem that can be put into the following form such as , where D is a m by n matrix called the dictionary, x is a vector of length m, is a vector of length p, the core sparse representation problem is defined as the quest for the sparsest possible representation satisfying . For instance, a Matching Pursuit algorithm will look for a sparse representation or solution to the linear problem, one non-zero coefficient at a time. By doing so, a MP[[6]](#footnote-7) algorithm will quickly give a good approximation of the solution, which will be sparse.

## Radar Imaging techniques

### SAR

### ISAR

# Measurements acquisition

In order for us to

## Anechoic chamber

## Antennas and frequency range

## Vector network Analyser

## Limits

# Sparse RADAR Imaging TEchnique

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1. Radar Cross Section [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. SParse Radar Imaging TEchnique [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Electromagnetic [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Only one radar emitting and receiving [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Radar Cross Section [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Matching Pursuit [↑](#footnote-ref-7)