

# 声纳与雷达技术(波形篇) 4/8

浙江大学海洋学院 2023.12.06



- □历史篇
- 口入门篇
- □物理篇
- □波形篇
- □检测篇
- □估计篇
- □应用篇



#### 内容提纲

- 口波形设计 Waveform Design
  - ▶匹配滤波 Matched Filter
  - ▶模糊函数 Ambiguity Function
  - ▶波形生成 Waveform Generation
- □简单信号 Simple Signal
  - ➤CW短脉冲 Short Pulse
  - ➤CW长脉冲 Long Pulse
- □复杂信号 Complex Signal
  - ▶线性调频 LFM
  - ▶双曲调频 HFM
  - ▶编码调制 CMP



#### 4.1、波形设计: 发射 vs 接收

窄带信号(带限、带通)

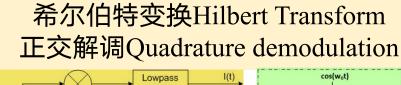
$$x(t) = a(t)\cos[2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t)]$$

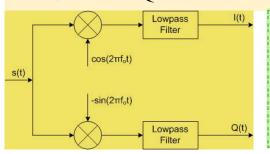
基带复包络

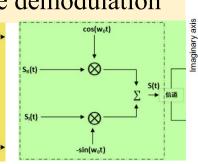
$$u(t) = a(t)e^{j\phi(t)}$$

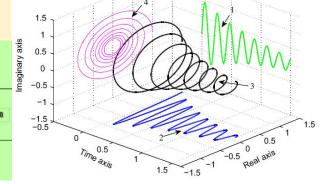
解析信号

$$u(t)e^{j2\pi f_0t}$$









#### 回波窄带信号

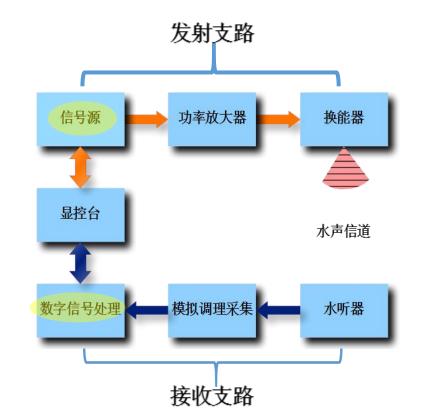
$$s_r(t) = A_r a(t - t_d) \cos[2\pi (f_0 + f_d)(t - t_d) + \phi(t - t_d)]$$

回波基带复包络

$$u_r(t) = A_r e^{-j2\pi f_0 t_d} u(t - t_d) e^{j2\pi f_d(t - t_d)}$$

时延 Time Delay 多普勒频移 Doppler Shift

$$t_d = 2R/c$$
  $f_d = -(2/\lambda)V_r$ 





#### Fourier变换常用公式

| 1 | Fourier transform (spectrum) of |
|---|---------------------------------|
|   | signal $x(t)$                   |

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

- 2 Inverse Fourier transform of spectrum X(f)
- $x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f)e^{j2\pi f t} df$
- 3 Convolution of signals x(t) and y(t)

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau)h(\tau)d\tau \quad 10$$

- 4 Filter frequency response
- 5 Euler's identity

$$H(f) = Y(f)/X(f)$$
$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

6 Cosine and sine functions expressed in terms of complex exponentials

$$\cos\theta = (e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta})/2$$

$$\sin\theta = (e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta})/j2$$

7 Parseval's theorem (superscript asterisk indicates complex conjugate)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)y^*(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f)Y^*(f)df$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$$

8 rect function

$$rect(t) = \begin{cases} 1, |t| < 1/2 \\ 0, |t| > 1/2 \end{cases}$$

9 sinc function

$$\operatorname{rep}_{T}[x(t)] = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x(t - nT)$$

 $\operatorname{sinc}(f) = \sin(\pi f)/(\pi f)$ 

$$comb_F[X(f)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(nF)\delta(f - nF)$$

12 Sampling property of delta function

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \, \delta(t - t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

13 Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(x)dx \right|^{2} \le \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^{2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)|^{2} dx$$

with equality if and only if  $f(x) = k_1 g^*(x)$ 



#### 典型信号的Fourier变换形式

|    | Signal                       | Spectrum                                | Comments                             |
|----|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1  | x(t)                         | X(f)                                    | Fourier transform pair               |
| 2  | Ax(t) + Bu(t)                | AX(f) + BU(f)                           | Linearity                            |
| 3  | x(-t)                        | X(-f)                                   | Signal time reversal                 |
| 4  | $x^*(t)$                     | $X^*(-f)$                               | Conjugate of signal                  |
| 5  | dx/dt                        | $j2\pi fX(f)$                           | Time domain differentiation          |
| 6  | $-j2\pi tx(t)$               | dX/df                                   | Frequency domain differentiation     |
| 7  | $x(t-\tau)$                  | $X(f) \exp(-j2\pi f\tau)$               | Signal time shift                    |
| 8  | $x(t)\exp(j2\pi f_0 t)$      | $X(f-f_0)$                              | Signal frequency shift               |
| 9  | x(t/T)                       | T X(fT)                                 | Time scaling                         |
| 10 | x(t) * y(t)                  | X(f)Y(f)                                | Time domain convolution              |
| 11 | x(t)y(t)                     | X(f) * Y(f)                             | Time domain multiplication           |
| 12 | $\operatorname{rep}_T[x(t)]$ | $ 1/T  \operatorname{comb}_{1/T}[X(f)]$ | Woodward's repetition operator       |
| 13 | $comb_T[x(t)]$               | $ 1/T  \operatorname{rep}_{1/T}[X(f)]$  | Woodward's comb operator             |
| 14 | X(t)                         | x(-f)                                   | Time-frequency interchange (duality) |
| 15 | $\delta(t)$                  | 1                                       | Delta function in time               |
| 16 | 1                            | $\delta(f)$                             | Delta function in frequency          |
| 17 | rect(t)                      | sinc(f)                                 | rect function in time                |
| 18 | sinc(t)                      | rect(f)                                 | rect function in frequency           |
| 19 | $\exp(-\pi t^2)$             | $\exp(-\pi f^2)$                        | Gaussian time function               |



#### 4.1.1、匹配滤波器 Matched Filter

#### 白噪声下接收信号输出信噪比最大!

#### 匹配滤波器脉冲响应与频率响应

$$h_{\rm mf}(t) = k_1 u^* (t_1 - t)$$

$$H_{\rm mf}(f) = k_1 U^*(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_1}$$

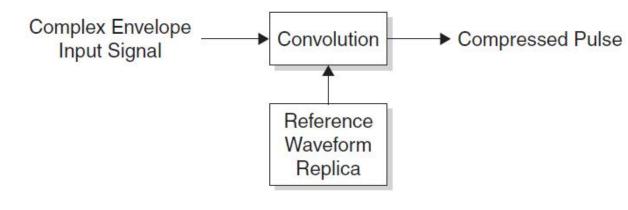
#### 匹配滤波器输出信噪比SNR

$$\left(S/N\right)_{\rm mf} = \frac{2E}{N_0}$$

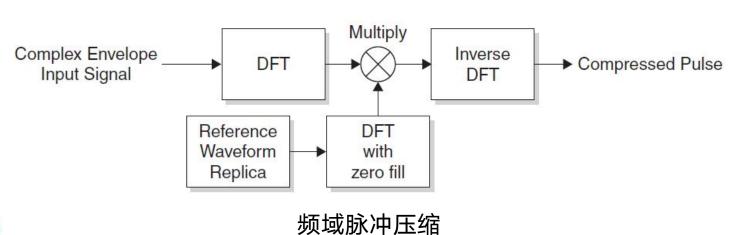
E 接收回波能量(J)

 $N_0$  白噪声功率谱密度(W/Hz)

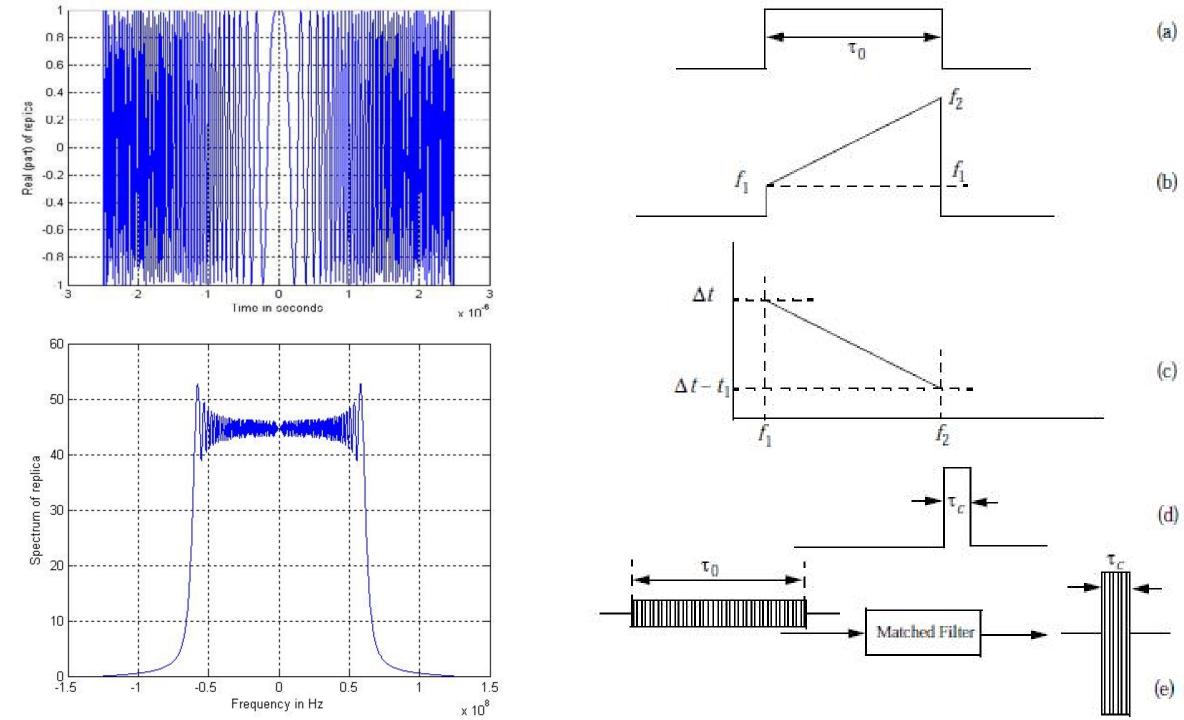
匹配滤波增益 = 输出SNR / 输入SNR = TB



时域脉冲压缩

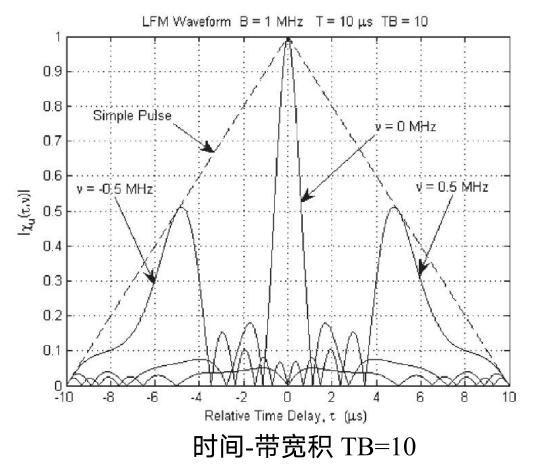








#### LFM脉冲压缩 Pulse Compression

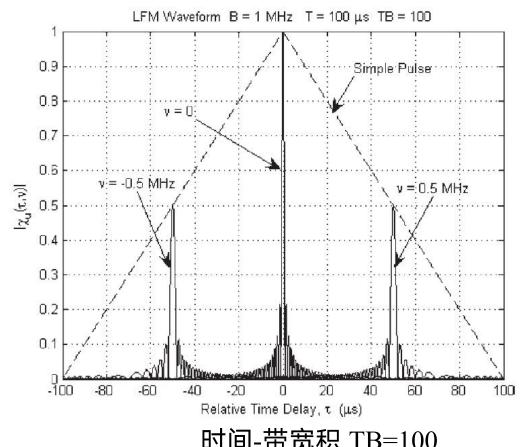


• 距离分辨更高

• 速度分辨更好 (类似于CW长脉冲LP)

(类似于CW短脉冲SP)

• 作用距离更远(类似于CW长脉冲LP)



时间-带宽积 TB=100



### 4.1.2、模糊函数 Ambiguity Function

#### 基带复包络的自相关函数

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

 $\tau$  is the relative time delay and  $f_d$  is doppler shift

模糊函数 delay-doppler  $(\tau - f_d)$ 

$$\Psi_u(\tau, f_d) = |\chi_u(\tau, f_d)|^2$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} |u(t)|^2 dt = 1$$

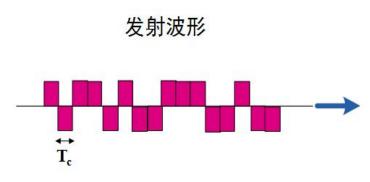
$$\Psi_u(\tau, f_d) \le \Psi_u(0, 0) = 1$$

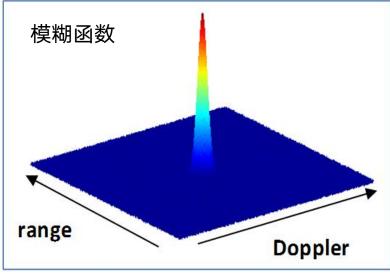
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_{u}(\tau, f_{d}) d\tau df_{d} = 1$$

匹配滤波器的输出为拷贝自相关的时间反转

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t')u^*(t'-t)e^{j2\pi f_d t'}dt'$$

$$y(t) = \chi_u(-t, f_d)$$







### 时频分析Time-Frequency Analysis

• 时域波形

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{f_s}$$

• 频域频谱

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_s}{N}$$

• 时频分辨率与Heisenberg不确定原理

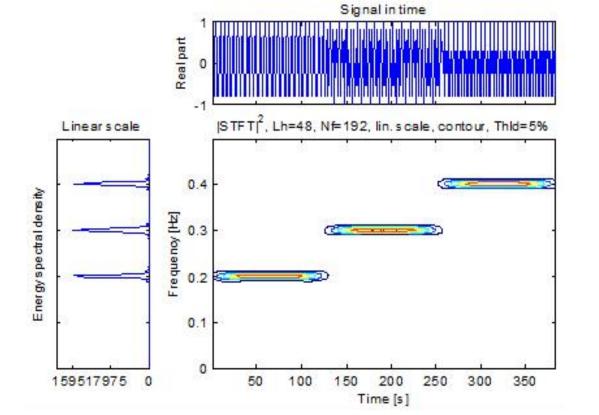
$$\sigma_t \cdot \sigma_f \ge \frac{1}{2}$$

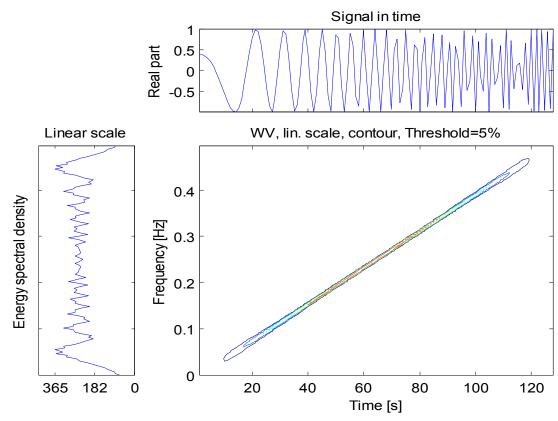


• WVD



- CWT
- DWT
- EMD
- HHT





$$W_x(t,\Omega) = \int x(t+\frac{\tau}{2})x^*(t-\frac{\tau}{2})e^{-j\Omega\tau}d\tau$$
 自对称模糊函数

#### 典型时频分析方法:

Wigner-Ville分布

$$\chi_u(\tau, f_d) = \int_0^\infty u(t)u^*(t+\tau)e^{j2\pi f_d t}dt$$
多普勒回波拷贝相关函数

Cohen类时频分布

$$C_x(t,\Omega,g) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iiint x(u + \frac{\tau}{2})x^*(u - \frac{\tau}{2})g(\theta,\tau)e^{-j(\theta t + \Omega\tau - u\theta)}dud\tau d\theta$$

Gabor变换 (展开)

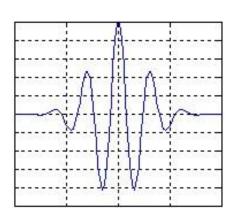
$$x(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{m,n} g(t - mT) e^{jn\Omega t}$$

$$g(t)$$
 - - 窗函数  
 $C_{m,n}$  - - 展开系数

短时傅里叶变换STFT STFT<sub>x</sub>
$$(t, \Omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)g^*(t-\tau)e^{-j\Omega\tau}d\tau$$

小波变换WT

$$WT_x(a,b) = \int x(t)\psi_{a,b}^*(t)dt \qquad \psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right)$$

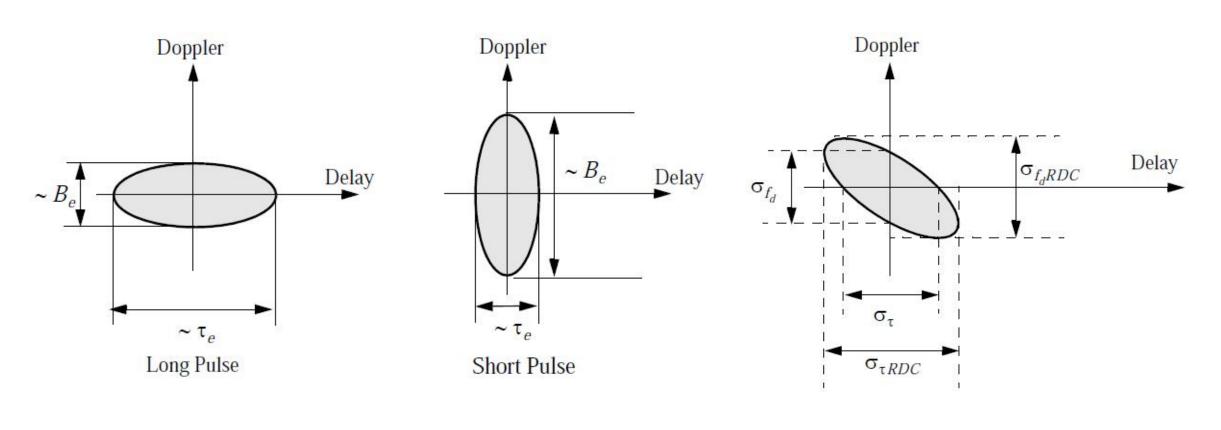


希尔伯特-黄变换HHT 经验模态分解EMD  $\longrightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t-\tau} d\tau$  Hilbert Transform



### 模糊度图 Ambiguity Diagram

• 模糊函数-3dB横剖图称为模糊度图



CW长短脉冲

LFM脉冲



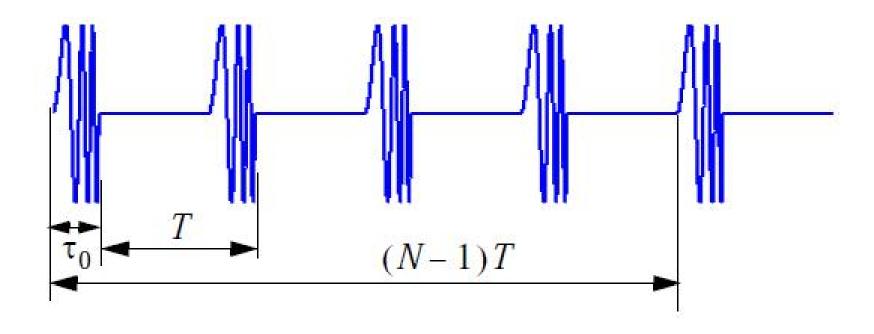
## 典型声纳脉冲模糊度图 共型iang university

| 信号形式  | SP | LP | CMP  | LFM            | PR     |
|-------|----|----|------|----------------|--------|
| 波形    |    |    |      | <b>\</b>       | -WWWW- |
| 谱     |    |    |      | <u>→</u> B → I |        |
| 模糊度区  |    |    |      |                |        |
| 自相关波形 |    |    | _m/h |                |        |



#### 4.1.3、波形生成 Waveform Generation

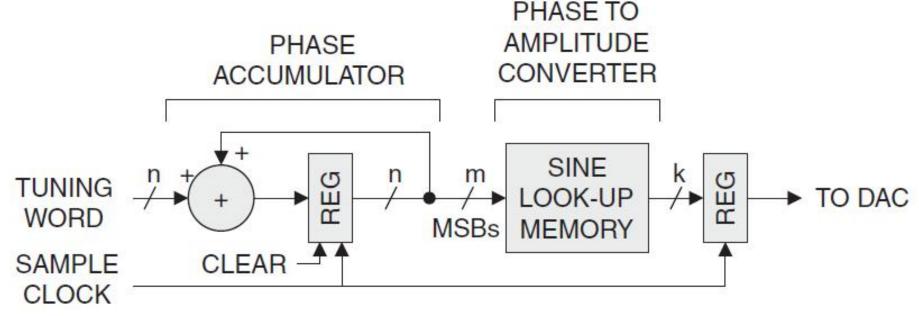
- □直接数字综合器 DDS
- □数字上变频 DUC
- □级联积分梳状滤波器 CIC





#### 直接数字综合器 DDS



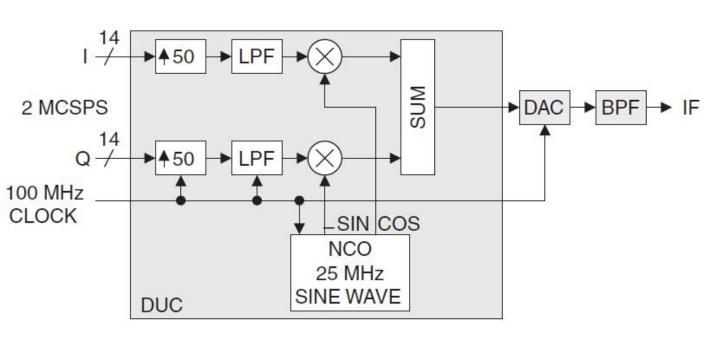


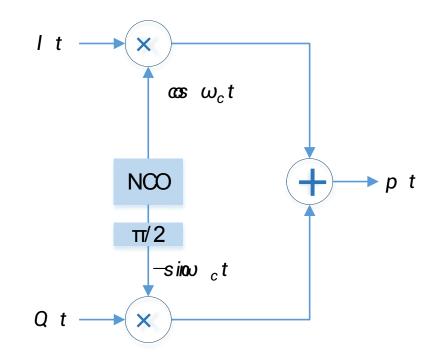
数控振荡器NCO工作原理

• DDS可生成CW、LFM、NLFM波形



#### 数字上变频 DUC





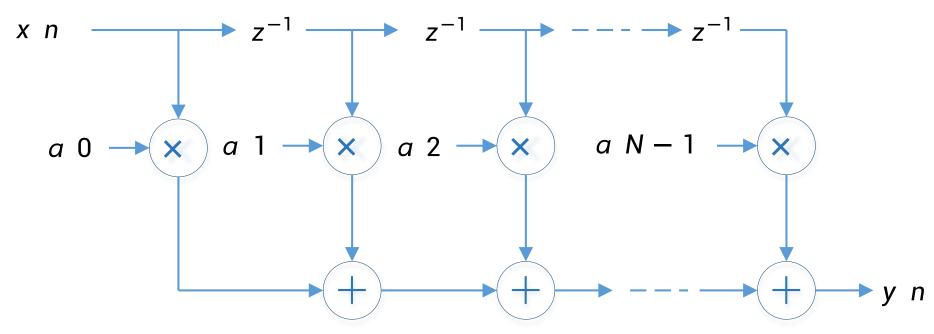
数字上变频DUC工作原理

$$p(t) = I(t)cos\omega_c t - Q(t)sin\omega_c t = Re\{[I(t) + jQ(t)]e^{j\omega_c t}\}$$
  
窄带波形表示

- DUC可生成任意波形
- 整形=> 插值 ----=> 低通滤波 => 载波调制
- 低通滤波LPF: 级联积分梳状滤波器CIC、多相滤波器PF



#### 有限脉冲响应FIR滤波器



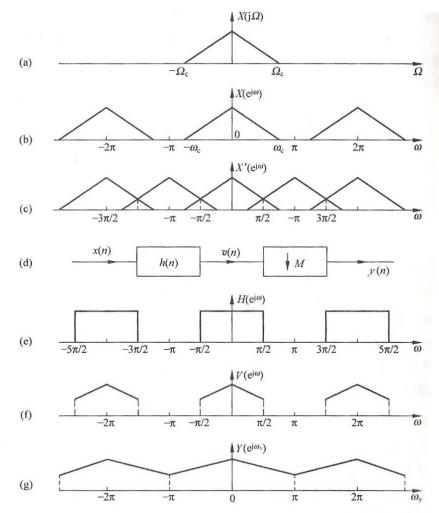
$$y(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a(n)x(k-n), \quad k = 0,1,\dots$$

● 数据多采样处理: 先插值再抽取

• 数据内插升采样: 先插值再滤波

• 数据抽取降采样: 先滤波再抽取





将信号x(n)作M倍的抽取后,所得信号y(n)的频谱等于原信号x(n)的频谱 先作M倍的扩展,再在 $\omega$ 轴上每隔 $\pi/M$ 移位后再选加

抽取降采样前需低通滤波以防止频谱混迭

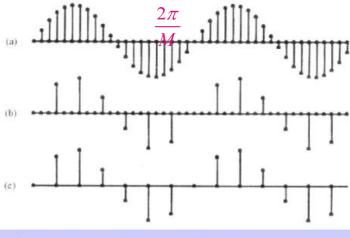


图7.1.1、信号抽取示意图, M=3, 横坐标为抽样点数

- (a) 原信号x(n); (b) x1(n);
- (c) 抽取后的信号x'(n)

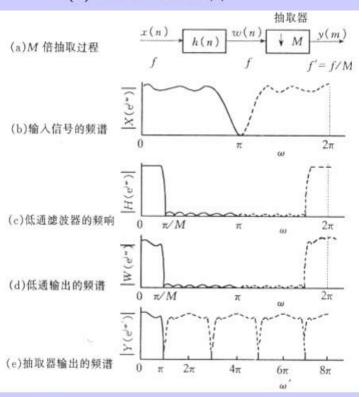
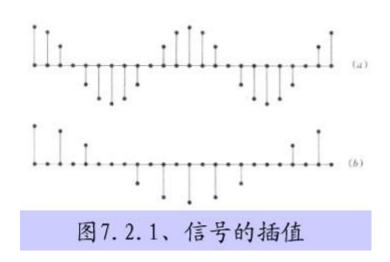


图7.1.3、信号的抽取及抽取后信号的频谱





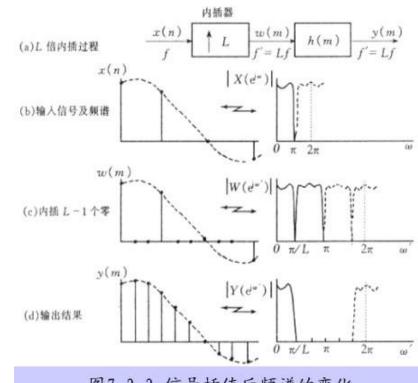


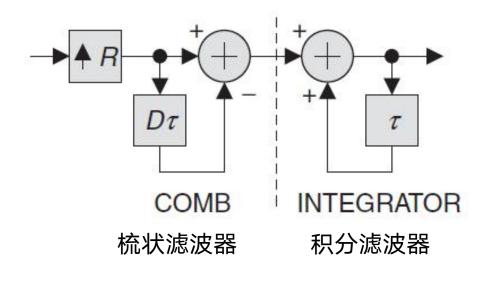
图7.2.2 信号插值后频谱的变化

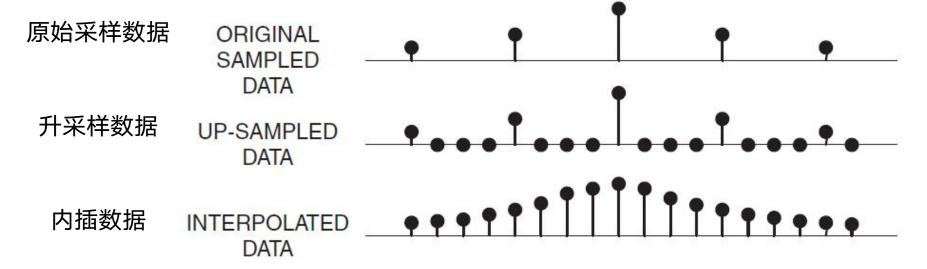
插零后信号的频谱 $V(j\omega)$ 在 $(-\pi/L-\pi/L)$ 内等于 $X(ej\omega)$ ,相当于将 $X(ej\omega)$ 作了周期压缩。换句话说,就是 $V(j\omega)$ 在 $(-\pi-\pi)$ 内包含了L个 $X(j\omega)$ 的压缩样本

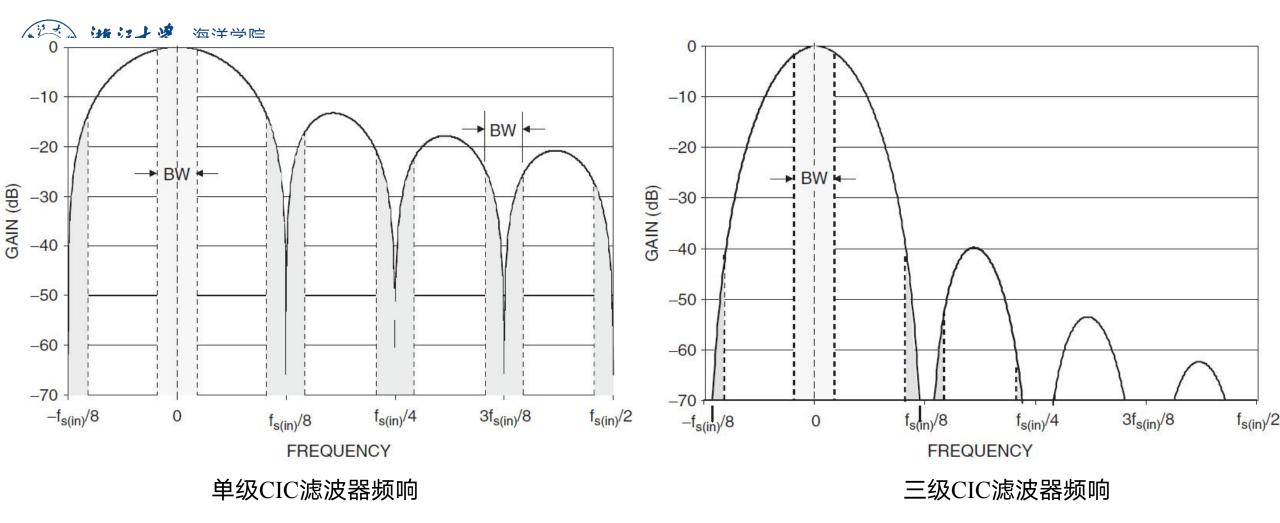
插值时补进来的零,不再是零。此时再进行低通滤波,无非是想将信号频谱恢复出来



### CIC内插滤波器







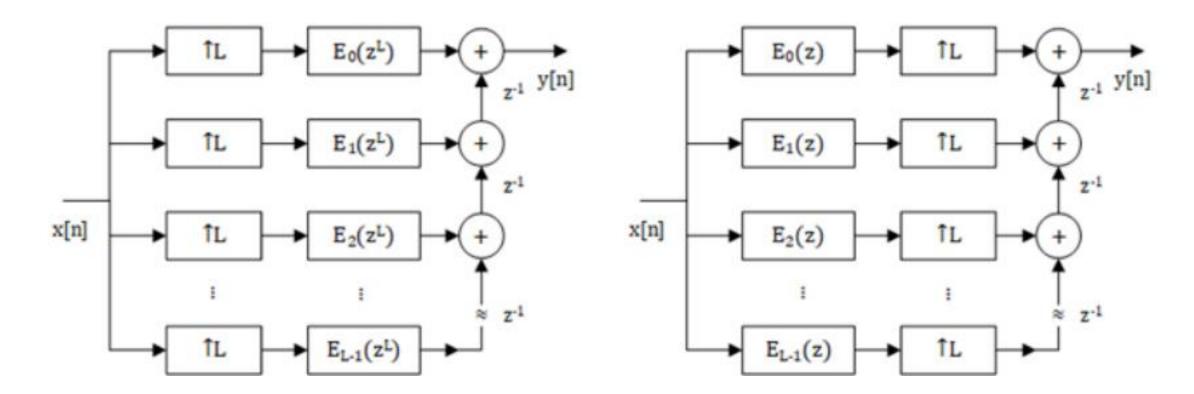
- 仅有延迟和加法, 计算速度快
- 减小单级滤波器脉冲响应长度



### 多相内插滤波器

### Polyphase Interpolation Filter

- 多相滤波器利用多个并联的低阶FIR滤波器代替一个高阶FIR滤波器,从而降低运算量和数据量
- MATLAB库函数upfirdn(分数倍采样率变换)





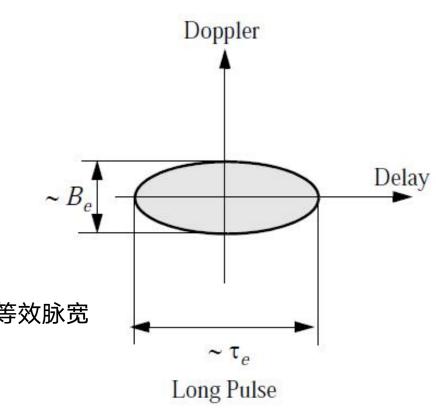
### 4.2、简单信号 Simple Signal

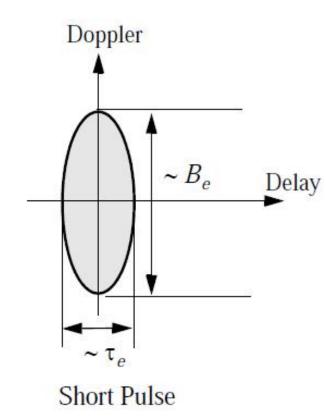
- TB=1,单位时间带宽积信号称为简单信号
- TB>>1,时间带宽积远大于1的信号称为复杂信号
- CW脉冲是简单信号
- CW短脉冲时延分辨高
- CW长脉冲速度分辨高

$$\Delta R = \frac{c\tau_e}{2} = \frac{c}{2B_e} \qquad \Delta f_d = \frac{1}{\tau_e}$$

$$\tau_e = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{x}(t)|^2 dt\right]^2 / \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{x}(t)|^4 dt$$

$$B_e = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{X}(f)|^2 df\right]^2 / \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{X}(f)|^4 df\right) \stackrel{\text{spx}}{=}$$







### 4.3、复杂信号 Complex Signal

- TB>>1,时间带宽积远大于1的信号称为复杂信号,脉宽和带宽可调
- 距离和速度的高分辨估计

#### 时延估计标准差

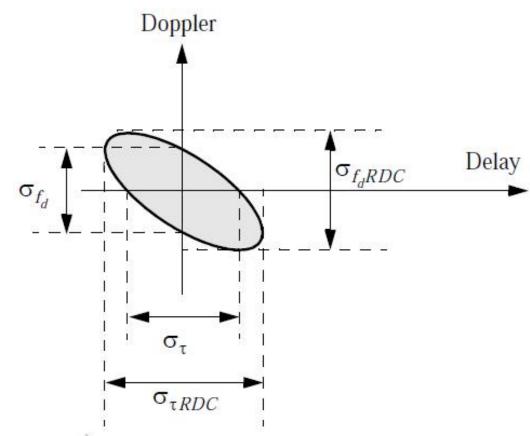
$$\sigma_{\tau} = \frac{1}{B_{rms}\sqrt{2E_{x}/\eta_{0}}}$$

$$B_{rms}^{2} = \frac{(2\pi)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^{2} |X(f)|^{2} df}{\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} |X(f)|^{2} df}$$

Doppler频移估计标准差

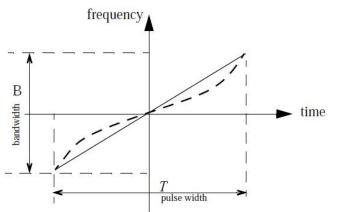
$$\sigma_{f_d} = \frac{1}{\tau_{rms} \sqrt{2E_x/\eta_0}}$$

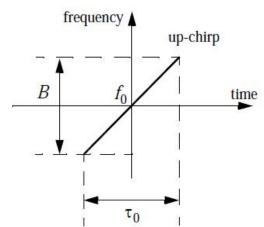
$$\sigma_{f_d} = \frac{1}{\tau_{rms}\sqrt{2E_X/\eta_0}} \qquad \tau_{rms}^2 = \left((2\pi)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 |x(t)|^2 dt\right) / \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt\right)$$

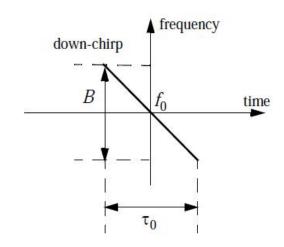


### 4.3.1、调频信号FM

- □线性调频LFM
- □非线性调频NFLM
- □双曲调频HFM





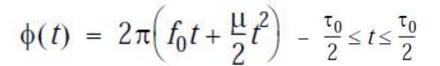


$$X_1(t) = Rect\left(\frac{t}{\tau_0}\right) e^{j2\pi\left(f_0t + \frac{\mu}{2}t^2\right)}$$

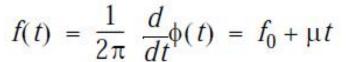
时域波形表示

$$\tilde{X}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_0}} Rect\left(\frac{t}{\tau_0}\right) e^{j\pi\mu t^2}$$

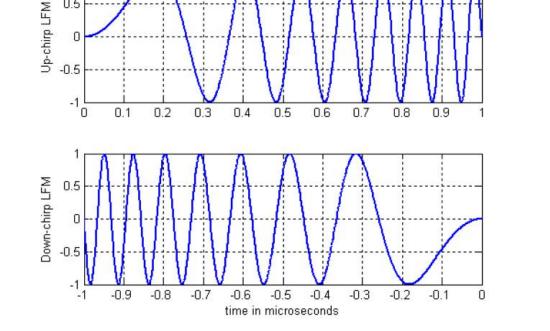
基带复包络



瞬时相位



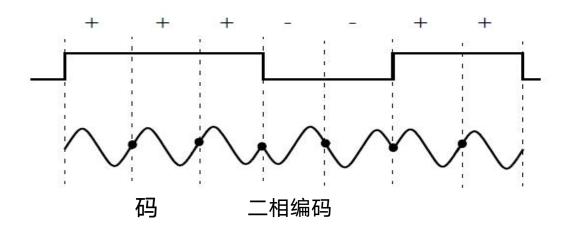
瞬时频率

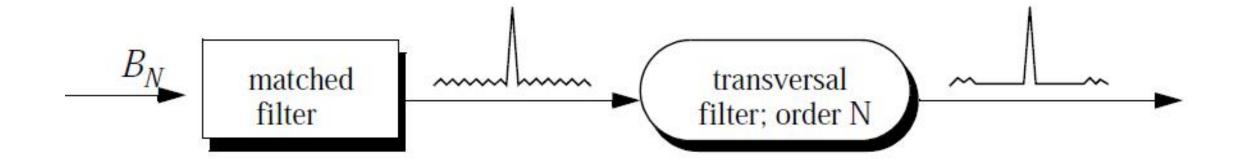




### 4.3.2、编码调制脉冲 CMP

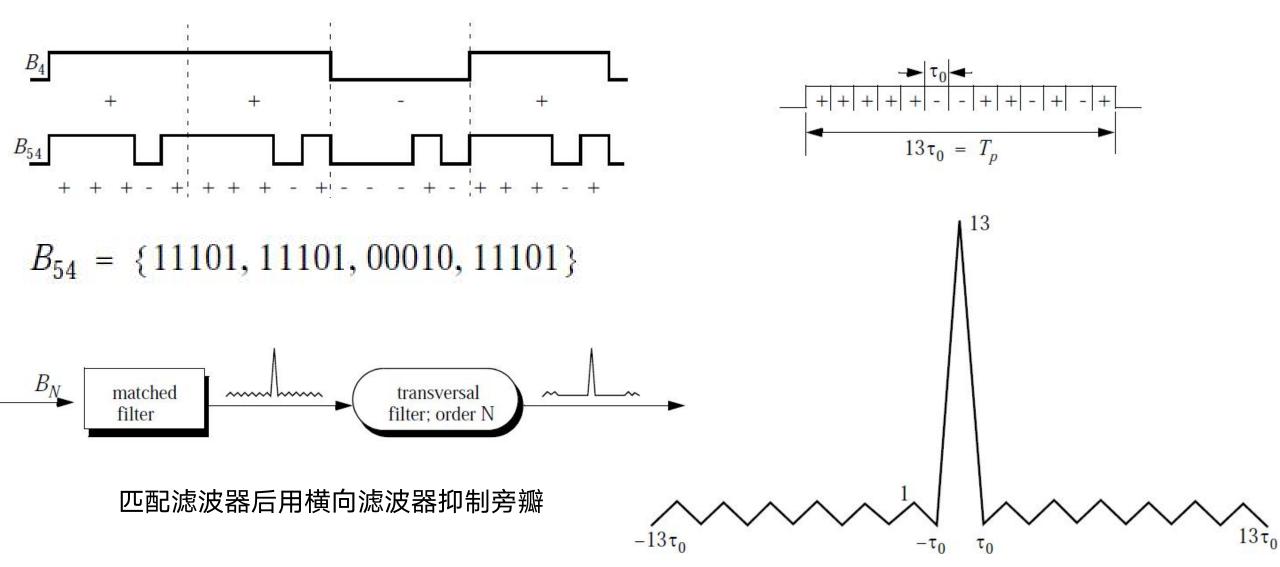
- □Barker码
- ■M码
- □Gold码







#### Barker码



B<sub>13</sub>自相关函数



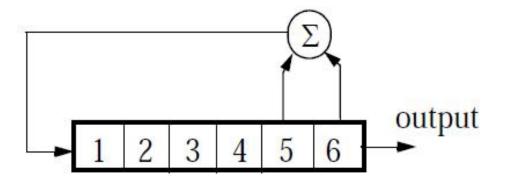
### Barker码表

| Code<br>Symbol | Code<br>Length | Code Elements | Side Lode<br>Reduction (dB) |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| $B_2$          | 2              | +-            | 6.0                         |
| 0.4704         |                | ++            |                             |
| $B_3$          | 3              | ++-           | 9.5                         |
| $B_4$          | 4              | ++-+          | 12.0                        |
|                |                | +++-          |                             |
| $B_5$          | 5              | +++-+         | 14.0                        |
| $B_7$          | 7              | ++++-         | 16.9                        |
| $B_{11}$       | 11             | ++++-         | 20.8                        |
| $B_{13}$       | 13             | +++++-++      | 22.3                        |



### M码

#### • 线性移位寄存器LSR



#### • 特征多项式

$$x^{6} + x^{5} + 1$$

| 级数" | 周期P   | 反馈系数 (采用八进制)                                 |
|-----|-------|--|
| 3   | 7     | 13   |
| 4   | 15    | 23   |
| 5   | 31    | 45, 67, 75                                   |
| 6   | 63    | 103, 147, 155                                |
| 7   | 127   | 203, 211, 217, 235, 277, 313, 325, 345, 367  |
| 8   | 255   | 435, 453, 537, 543, 545, 551, 703, 747       |
| 9   | 511   | 1021, 1055, 1131, 1157, 1167, 1175           |
| 10  | 1023  | 2011, 2033, 2157, 2443, 2745, 3471           |
| 11  | 2047  | 4005, 4445, 5023, 5263, 6211, 7363           |
| 12  | 4095  | 10123 , 11417 , 12515 , 13505 , 14127, 15053 |
| 13  | 8191  | 20033 , 23261 , 24633 , 30741 , 32535, 37505 |
| 14  | 16383 | 42103 , 51761 , 55753 , 60153 , 71147, 67401 |
| 15  | 32765 | 100003, 110013, 120265, 133663, 142305       |

#### **ガシナ学** 海洋学院 OCEAN COLLEGE

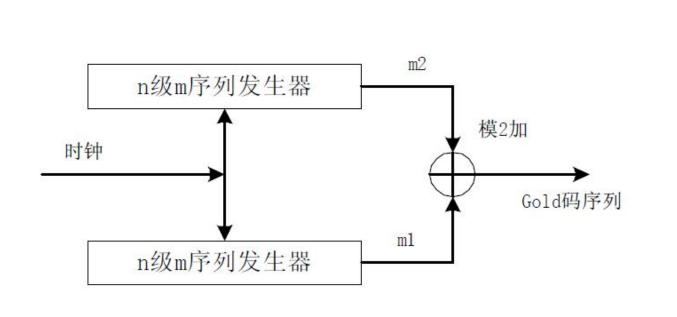
#### Gold码

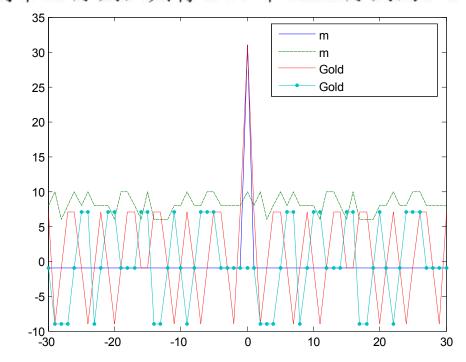
Gold 序列具有良好的自、互相关特性,且地址数远远大于 m 序列地址数。如有两个 m 序列,它们的互相关函数的绝对值有界,且满足以下条件: 。

$$|R(\tau)| = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}} + 1, & n \text{ how } \\ 2^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + 1, & n \text{ how } \end{cases}$$

$$n \text{ how } n \text{$$

我们称这一对 m 序列为优选对。每改变两个 m 序列相对位移就可得到一个新的 Gold 序列,当相对位移 2<sup>n</sup>-1 位时,就可得到一族 2<sup>n</sup>-1 个 Gold 序列。再加上两个 m 序列,共有 2<sup>n</sup>+1 个 Gold 序列码。







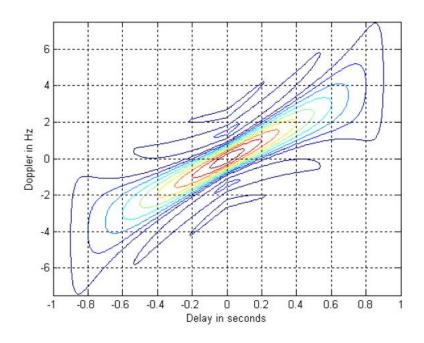
### 大作业续: 波形生成

- □水声信道建模仿真: Bellhop等
- 建立系统脉冲响应
- □声源发射波形仿真
- 建立系统输入信号
  - **◆**CW
  - **◆**LFM
  - **♦**HFM
  - ◆Barker码
  - ◆M码
  - ◆Gold码等

时域波形、基带复包络、模糊度图必须有

$$X_1(t) = Rect\left(\frac{t}{\tau_0}\right) e^{j2\pi\left(f_0t + \frac{\mu}{2}t^2\right)}$$

$$\tilde{X}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_0}} Rect\left(\frac{t}{\tau_0}\right) e^{j\pi\mu t^2}$$





### BPSK信号生成

反潜战ASW的参考多普勒敏感脉冲是CW长脉冲,但它的距离分辨率不足以满足实际应用。在混响和噪声存在时,波形的性能以其带宽-时间乘积(BT)为特征。在高源级上发送大时间带宽积BT波形的可能性受到了换能器技术限制,但传感器技术的发展使得可以在与LFAS相关的频率上发射这样的脉冲。宽带多普勒敏感脉冲根据其频谱可分为梳状Comb谱脉冲和平滑Smooth谱脉冲两类。

#### □ 梳状Comb谱脉冲

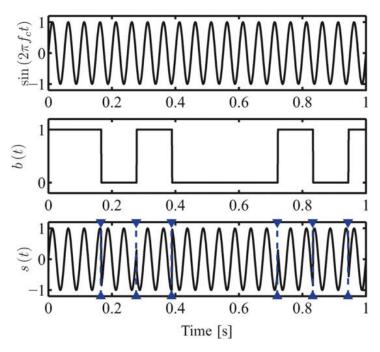
诸如Cox梳状波(正弦波之和)或调频脉冲串pulse train of frequency modulation (PTFM, 一系列短FM脉冲)等脉冲具有尖峰频谱,可以被设计成多普勒方向旁瓣被推远到比一般速度下混响多普勒高得的多普勒频率上。尽管它们的带宽大,混响抑制能力强,但这些脉冲的距离分辨率和精度仅略优于相同持续时间的CW脉冲,而且它们的接触同样难以与HFM接触相关联。梳状谱脉冲在强混响条件下表现较好,但具有类似CW的特性,除此之外,还存在平滑谱宽带多普勒敏感脉冲。

#### □ 平滑Smooth谱脉冲

平滑频谱脉冲很有吸引力,因为它们提供了"理想的"模糊函数,结合了高距离分辨率(类似于HFM)和高多普勒分辨率(类似于CW)。然而,其响应函数的高旁瓣级限制了其在强杂波环境下的性能。这类脉冲的例子是伪随机脉冲,如Costas脉冲。它们由一组不同频率的短连续波脉冲巧妙地排列在"Costas阵列"中,以最小化模糊函数中的旁瓣。Costas波形为我们的应用提供了合适的距离和多普勒分辨率,但它们的模糊面具有伪旁瓣,在重混响环境中是有问题的。虽然这些旁瓣可以被预测为,但它们可能会导致虚警。这类中的其他脉冲是相位调制波形,如BPSK脉冲。它们提供了高距离和多普勒分辨率,但具有无异常值的旁瓣平坦平台。现在我们将详细研究此波形的特性。

#### ■ BPSK脉冲

BPSK脉冲已用于各种声纳应用以及水下通信。通过调制频率fc的正弦载波在发射t时的相位来构造BPSK波形。选择具有良好自相关特性(如最大长度的伪噪声序列)的伪随机二进制序列b(t),其长度为N比特,为t/N。如图所示,每一个比特变化都通过在载波上应用 $\pi$ 的相位跳跃进行编码。



构造BPSK信号。上图: 载波。中间: 伪随 机位序列。底部: 调相载波; 三角形和虚 线表示相位跳跃。

$$s(t) = \sin(2\pi f_c t(2b(t) - 1))$$