Enhancing Spatial Resolution Across Radar, Echolocation, EMI, and MRI Systems Using the McPeak Triangle Equation

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August 2025

Abstract

This paper introduces the McPeak Triangle Equation, a novel mathematical framework that enhances spatial resolution and target discrimination in sensing systems. By integrating time-of-flight and phase offset information across distributed sensor arrays, this approach advances radar, echolocation, electromagnetic interference (EMI) detection, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technologies. The method enables superior angular resolution, sub-wavelength localization accuracy, and improved image fidelity.

Executive Summary

The McPeak Triangle Equation enables a breakthrough in spatial sensing and imaging by jointly analyzing the time delay and phase offset of signals received across multiple, spatially distributed sensors. This unified approach significantly improves the resolution and discrimination capabilities of radar, echolocation, EMI detection, and MRI systems. It achieves superior angular resolution, enhanced target localization, and increased image quality, surpassing the limitations of conventional time-of-flight or phase-based methods alone. This innovation promises impactful applications in defense, medical imaging, communications, and environmental sensing.

1 Introduction

Sensing and imaging systems reconstruct spatial information from electromagnetic signals. Conventional radar, echolocation, and EMI detection methods primarily measure time-of-flight (TOF) or localized phase information but face limits in resolution and accuracy. MRI relies on precise frequency and phase encoding but struggles with signal-to-noise constraints.

The McPeak Triangle Equation integrates TOF and phase offset data across distributed sensor arrays, allowing joint processing that enhances resolution beyond conventional limits.

2 Background and Challenges

Traditional sensing methods rely on:

- **Time-of-Flight (TOF):** Measuring delay t between transmission and reception of a carrier signal to estimate range R:
$$R = \frac{c \cdot t}{2} \tag{1}$$
where c is the speed of light.

- **Phase Measurement:** Analyzing the phase ϕ of received signals at individual antennas, limited by wavelength λ.

Limitations include resolution bounded by array aperture and wavelength, sensitivity to noise, and difficulty resolving closely spaced targets.

3 The McPeak Triangle Equation: Core Principles

The McPeak Triangle Equation formalizes joint measurement of TOF and spatial phase offsets across an array of N sensors, each located at position vectors $\mathbf{r}_n$, $n = 1, \ldots, N$.

Received signal at sensor n is represented as:

$$s_n(t) = A_n \cos\big(2\pi f_c(t - \tau_n) + \phi_n\big) \tag{2}$$

where:

- f_c is the carrier frequency,
- τ_n is the TOF delay to sensor n,
- ϕ_n is the phase offset at sensor n,
- A_n is signal amplitude.

The McPeak Triangle Equation combines these via a joint function:

$$\Delta\Phi_{mn} = \phi_m - \phi_n + 2\pi f_c(\tau_n - \tau_m) \tag{3}$$

where $\Delta\Phi_{mn}$ represents the total phase difference corrected for TOF differences between sensors m and n.

By constructing the matrix of phase differences $\mathbf{\Delta\Phi}$ across the array and applying optimized algorithms, one can extract spatial information with resolution beyond classical diffraction limits.

4 System Architecture

The system consists of:

- A distributed sensor array with N elements, each with McPeak Triangle Equation detection capability.
- A synchronization and communication network to share timing and phase data.
- A signal processing engine performing joint TOF-phase data fusion to generate enhanced spatial maps.

5 Applications

5.1 Radar and Echolocation

Improved angular resolution and target discrimination via integrated phase offset measurement across large apertures.

5.2 Electromagnetic Interference Detection

Precise source localization and characterization within complex electromagnetic environments.

5.3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Enhanced spatial encoding by integrating phase offsets across multi-element coil arrays, yielding higher resolution images and improved signal-to-noise ratio.

6 Advantages Over Conventional Methods

Feature	Conventional	McPeak Triangle Equation
Spatial Resolution	Limited by wavelength and aperture	Enhanced by joint TOF-phase processing
Target Discrimination	Moderate	Superior due to array-wide phase integration
Noise Robustness	Moderate	Improved by combined temporal-phase analy
Imaging Speed (MRI)	Trade-offs exist	Potential faster acquisition with high fidelity
Scalability	Limited	Distributed and scalable system

7 Conclusion

The McPeak Triangle Equation represents a major advancement in sensing and imaging, enabling joint time-of-flight and phase offset analysis across distributed arrays. This approach improves resolution, target discrimination, and image quality across radar, EMI detection, echolocation, and MRI applications, with broad potential impact.

8 Future Work

Future developments include prototype implementations, real-time algorithms, integration with AI, and performance benchmarking.