

~\Documents\RF Datasets\F25 Radar Spoofing\radar spoofing code.py

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 class RadarSimulator:
5     def __init__(self, target_range=90, target_velocity=0,
6                  enable_spoofing=False, spoof_range=None, spoof_velocity=None):
7         """
8             Initialize FMCW Radar Simulator
9
10            Parameters:
11                - target_range: Distance to target in meters
12                - target_velocity: Target velocity in m/s (positive = moving away)
13                - enable_spoofing: Enable spoofing attack (default: False)
14                - spoof_range: Spoofed range in meters (None = no range spoofing)
15                - spoof_velocity: Spoofed velocity in m/s (None = no velocity spoofing)
16            """
17
18            # Radar parameters
19            self.c = 3e8 # Speed of light (m/s)
20            self.fc = 77e9 # Carrier frequency (77 GHz - automotive radar)
21            self.B = 150e6 # Bandwidth (150 MHz)
22            self.T_chirp = 50e-6 # Chirp duration (50 microseconds)
23            self.fs = 10e6 # Sampling frequency (10 MHz)
24
25            # Target parameters
26            self.target_range = target_range
27            self.target_velocity = target_velocity
28
29            # Spoofing parameters - ADDED
30            self.enable_spoofing = enable_spoofing
31            self.spoof_range = spoof_range if spoof_range is not None else target_range
32            self.spoof_velocity = spoof_velocity if spoof_velocity is not None else
33            target_velocity
34
35            # Derived parameters
36            self.slope = self.B / self.T_chirp # Chirp slope (Hz/s)
37            self.max_range = (self.c * self.T_chirp) / 2
38            self.range_resolution = self.c / (2 * self.B)
39
40            # Calculate maximum unambiguous velocity
41            self.lambda_wavelength = self.c / self.fc
42            self.v_max = self.lambda_wavelength / (4 * self.T_chirp)
43
44            # Time vector
45            self.t = np.arange(0, self.T_chirp, 1/self.fs)
46
47    def generate_chirp(self):
48        """Generate transmitted FMCW chirp signal"""
49        # Linear frequency modulation
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48     freq_inst = self.fc + self.slope * self.t
49     phase = 2 * np.pi * (self.fc * self.t + 0.5 * self.slope * self.t**2)
50     chirp = np.cos(phase)
51     return chirp, freq_inst
52
53 def generate_echo(self):
54     """Generate received echo from target"""
55     # Calculate time delay due to range
56     tau = 2 * self.target_range / self.c
57
58     # Calculate Doppler frequency shift
59     f_doppler = 2 * self.target_velocity * self.fc / self.c
60
61     # Delayed time vector
62     t_delayed = self.t - tau
63     t_delayed = np.maximum(t_delayed, 0) # Causal signal
64
65     # Generate echo with delay and Doppler
66     phase_echo = 2 * np.pi * ((self.fc + f_doppler) * t_delayed +
67                               0.5 * self.slope * t_delayed**2)
68
69     # Add propagation loss
70     wavelength = self.c / self.fc
71     path_loss = (4 * np.pi * self.target_range / wavelength)**2
72     amplitude = 0.1 / np.sqrt(path_loss) # Scaling factor for visibility
73
74     echo = amplitude * np.cos(phase_echo)
75     freq_inst_echo = self.fc + f_doppler + self.slope * t_delayed
76
77     return echo, freq_inst_echo
78
79 def generate_range_doppler_map(self, num_chirps=128):
80     """
81     Generate Range-Doppler map using multiple chirps
82     Includes spoofing signals if enabled
83
84     Parameters:
85     - num_chirps: Number of chirps to simulate (for Doppler processing)
86     """
87
88     # Initialize data matrix
89     N_samples = len(self.t)
90     data_matrix = np.zeros((N_samples, num_chirps), dtype=complex)
91
92     # True target parameters
93     tau_true = 2 * self.target_range / self.c
94     f_beat_true = self.slope * tau_true # Beat frequency due to range
95     f_doppler_true = 2 * self.target_velocity * self.fc / self.c
96
97     # Spoofed target parameters (when enabled)
98     if self.enable_spoofing:
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98     tau_spoof = 2 * self.spoof_range / self.c
99     f_beat_spoof = self.slope * tau_spoof
100    f_doppler_spoof = 2 * self.spoof_velocity * self.fc / self.c
101
102    for chirp_idx in range(num_chirps):
103        # Time offset for this chirp (simulates motion)
104        t_chirp_start = chirp_idx * self.T_chirp
105
106        # True target signal
107        doppler_phase_true = 2 * np.pi * f_doppler_true * t_chirp_start
108        signal_true = 1.0 * np.exp(1j * 2 * np.pi * f_beat_true * self.t + 1j *
doppler_phase_true)
109
110        # Spoofed signal (when enabled)
111        if self.enable_spoofing:
112            doppler_phase_spoof = 2 * np.pi * f_doppler_spoof * t_chirp_start
113            signal_spoof = 1.0 * np.exp(1j * 2 * np.pi * f_beat_spoof * self.t + 1j *
doppler_phase_spoof)
114            total_signal = signal_true + signal_spoof
115        else:
116            total_signal = signal_true
117
118        # Adding noise
119        noise = 0.01 * (np.random.randn(N_samples) + 1j * np.random.randn(N_samples))
120        data_matrix[:, chirp_idx] = total_signal + noise
121
122    # Range FFT (across fast-time samples within each chirp)
123    range_fft = np.fft.fft(data_matrix, axis=0, n=2048) # Zero-pad for better resolution
124
125    # Doppler FFT (across slow-time chirps)
126    range_doppler = np.fft.fft(range_fft, axis=1)
127    range_doppler = np.fft.fftshift(range_doppler, axes=1)
128
129    # Magnitude in dB
130    rd_map = 20 * np.log10(np.abs(range_doppler) + 1e-10)
131
132    # Create range axis
133    freq_range = np.fft.fftfreq(range_fft.shape[0], 1/self.fs)
134    range_axis = (freq_range * self.c / (2 * self.slope))
135
136    # Create velocity axis
137    doppler_freq = np.fft.fftshift(np.fft.fftfreq(num_chirps, self.T_chirp))
138    velocity_axis = doppler_freq * self.c / (2 * self.fc)
139
140    return rd_map, range_axis, velocity_axis
141
142 def generate_beat_signal_with_noise(self):
143     """
144         Generate beat signal from target echo with added noise
145     """

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146     demo_range = 10
147     tau = 2 * demo_range / self.c
148     f_beat = self.slope * tau
149
150     # Generate beat signal (oscillating at beat frequency)
151     beat_signal = np.cos(2 * np.pi * f_beat * self.t)
152
153     # Add noise
154     noise = 0.4 * np.random.randn(len(self.t))
155     noisy_signal = beat_signal + noise
156
157     return noisy_signal, beat_signal, noise, demo_range
158
159 def smooth_with_convolution(self, noisy_signal, window_size=25):
160     """
161     Applies smoothing convolution to reduce noise
162     """
163
164     # Create smoothing kernel (moving average)
165     kernel = np.ones(window_size) / window_size
166
167     # Convolution
168     smoothed_signal = np.convolve(noisy_signal, kernel, mode='same')
169
170     return smoothed_signal, kernel
171
172 def plot_convolution_demo(self):
173     """
174     Simple 3-plot demonstration: Noisy → True Signal → Smoothed (via convolution)
175     """
176
177     # Generate signals
178     noisy_signal, true_signal, noise, demo_range = self.generate_beat_signal_with_noise()
179     smoothed_signal, kernel = self.smooth_with_convolution(noisy_signal, window_size=25)
180
181
182     # Create figure with 3 subplots
183     fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(14, 10))
184
185     # Calculate SNR
186     signal_power = np.mean(true_signal**2)
187     noise_power = np.mean(noise**2)
188     snr_before = 10 * np.log10(signal_power / noise_power)
189
190
191     residual_noise = smoothed_signal - true_signal
192     residual_power = np.mean(residual_noise**2)
193     snr_after = 10 * np.log10(signal_power / residual_power)
194
195
196     # Plot 1: Noisy Signal (Raw received signal)
197     axes[0].plot(self.t * 1e6, noisy_signal, 'r', linewidth=1, alpha=0.8)
198     axes[0].set_xlabel('Time (μs)', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
199     axes[0].set_ylabel('Amplitude', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
200     axes[0].set_title('Noisy Received Signal', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')

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196     axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
197     axes[0].set_xlim([0, 30])
198     axes[0].set_ylim([-2, 2])
199
200     info_text = f"SNR: {snr_before:.1f} dB"
201     axes[0].text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=axes[0].transAxes,
202                 fontsize=11, verticalalignment='top',
203                 bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightcoral', alpha=0.9))
204
205     # Plot 2: True Signal (What we want to recover)
206     axes[1].plot(self.t * 1e6, true_signal, 'b', linewidth=2)
207     axes[1].set_xlabel('Time (\u00b5s)', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
208     axes[1].set_ylabel('Amplitude', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
209     axes[1].set_title('True Signal', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
210     axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
211     axes[1].set_xlim([0, 30])
212     axes[1].set_ylim([-2, 2])
213
214     beat_freq = self.slope * (2 * demo_range / self.c)
215     info_text = f"Frequency: {beat_freq/1e3:.1f} kHz\nDemo target at {demo_range}m"
216     axes[1].text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=axes[1].transAxes,
217                 fontsize=11, verticalalignment='top',
218                 bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightblue', alpha=0.9))
219
220     # Plot 3: After Convolution (Smoothed signal)
221     axes[2].plot(self.t * 1e6, smoothed_signal, 'g', linewidth=2, label='After
Convolution')
222     axes[2].plot(self.t * 1e6, true_signal, 'b--', linewidth=1.5, alpha=0.6, label='True
Signal')
223     axes[2].set_xlabel('Time (\u00b5s)', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
224     axes[2].set_ylabel('Amplitude', fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
225     axes[2].set_title('After Convolution', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold', color='green')
226     axes[2].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
227     axes[2].set_xlim([0, 30])
228     axes[2].set_ylim([-2, 2])
229     axes[2].legend(loc='upper right', fontsize=11)
230
231     improvement = snr_after - snr_before
232     info_text = (f"SNR: {snr_after:.1f} dB\n"
233                 f"Improvement: +{improvement:.1f} dB\n")
234     axes[2].text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=axes[2].transAxes,
235                 fontsize=11, verticalalignment='top',
236                 bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightgreen', alpha=0.9))
237
238     # Add convolution formula
239     formula_text = "Convolution"
240     axes[2].text(0.98, 0.02, formula_text, transform=axes[2].transAxes,
241                 fontsize=10, verticalalignment='bottom', horizontalalignment='right',
242                 family='monospace',
243                 bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='yellow', alpha=0.8))

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244
245     plt.suptitle('Convolution Demonstration',
246                 fontsize=14, fontweight='bold', y=0.995)
247
248     plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0, 1, 0.99])
249     plt.show()
250
251     # Print summary
252     print("\n" + "*60)
253     print("CONVOLUTION DEMONSTRATION SUMMARY")
254     print("*60)
255     print(f"Demo Target Range: {demo_range} m (for visualization)")
256     print(f"Beat Frequency: {beat_freq/1e3:.1f} kHz")
257     print(f"\nNoise Reduction Results:")
258     print(f"  SNR Before: {snr_before:.1f} dB (noisy)")
259     print(f"  SNR After:  {snr_after:.1f} dB (smoothed)")
260     print(f"  Improvement: +{improvement:.1f} dB")
261     print(f"\nConvolution successfully recovered the signal pattern!")
262     print("*60)
263
264
265
266
267 def plot_chirp_time_domain(self):
268     """Plot transmitted and received chirps in time domain"""
269     tx_chirp, _ = self.generate_chirp()
270     rx_echo, _ = self.generate_echo()
271
272     plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
273
274     # Transmitted chirp
275     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
276     plt.plot(self.t * 1e6, tx_chirp, 'b', linewidth=0.8)
277     plt.xlabel('Time (μs)', fontsize=12)
278     plt.ylabel('Amplitude', fontsize=12)
279     plt.title('Transmitted Chirp - Time Domain', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
280     plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
281     plt.xlim([0, 5])
282
283     info_text = ("This shows the transmitted radar signal.\n"
284                 "It's a high-frequency cosine wave whose\n"
285                 "frequency increases linearly over time\n"
286                 "(FMCW chirp).")
287     plt.text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=plt.gca().transAxes,
288             fontsize=9, verticalalignment='top',
289             bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightblue', alpha=0.7))
290
291     # Received echo
292     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
293     plt.plot(self.t * 1e6, rx_echo, 'r', linewidth=0.8)
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294     plt.xlabel('Time (μs)', fontsize=12)
295     plt.ylabel('Amplitude', fontsize=12)
296     plt.title(f'Received Echo - Time Domain\n(Target: {self.target_range}m,
297 {self.target_velocity}m/s)',
298                 fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
299     plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
300     plt.xlim([0, 5])
301
301     tau = 2 * self.target_range / self.c
302     info_text = (f"This is the reflected signal from the target.\n"
303                  f"It's delayed by {tau*1e9:.2f} ns due to\n"
304                  f"the round-trip travel time to {self.target_range}m.\n"
305                  f"The frequency is also shifted by Doppler effect.")
306     plt.text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=plt.gca().transAxes,
307             fontsize=9, verticalalignment='top',
308             bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightcoral', alpha=0.7))
309
310     plt.tight_layout()
311     plt.show()
312
313 def plot_chirp_frequency(self):
314     """Plot instantaneous frequency vs time"""
315     tx_chirp, freq_tx = self.generate_chirp()
316     rx_echo, freq_rx = self.generate_echo()
317
318     plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
319
320     # Transmitted chirp frequency
321     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
322     plt.plot(self.t * 1e6, (freq_tx - self.fc) / 1e6, 'b', linewidth=2)
323     plt.xlabel('Time (μs)', fontsize=12)
324     plt.ylabel('Frequency Offset from Carrier (MHz)', fontsize=12)
325     plt.title('Transmitted Chirp - Frequency vs Time', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
326     plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
327
328     info_text = (f"This shows how the chirp frequency sweeps\n"
329                  f"linearly from 0 to {self.B/1e6:.0f} MHz over {self.T_chirp*1e6:.0f}
330 μs.\n"
331                  f"Carrier freq: {self.fc/1e9:.1f} GHz\n"
332                  f"This linear sweep is what makes a radar FMCW.")
333     plt.text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=plt.gca().transAxes,
334             fontsize=9, verticalalignment='top',
335             bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightblue', alpha=0.7))
336
336     # Received echo frequency
337     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
338     plt.plot(self.t * 1e6, (freq_rx - self.fc) / 1e6, 'r', linewidth=2)
339     plt.xlabel('Time (μs)', fontsize=12)
340     plt.ylabel('Frequency Offset from Carrier (MHz)', fontsize=12)
341     plt.title('Received Echo - Frequency vs Time', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')

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342     plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
343
344     f_doppler = 2 * self.target_velocity * self.fc / self.c
345     info_text = (f"The echo has the same linear sweep but:\n"
346                  f"1. Delayed in time\n"
347                  f"2. Shifted by Doppler: {f_doppler/1e3:.2f} kHz\n"
348                  f"This frequency difference between TX and RX\n"
349                  f"reveals the target's range and velocity.")
350     plt.text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=plt.gca().transAxes,
351             fontsize=9, verticalalignment='top',
352             bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightcoral', alpha=0.7))
353
354     plt.tight_layout()
355     plt.show()
356
357 def plot_range_doppler_map(self):
358     """Plot the Range-Doppler map (what the radar 'sees')"""
359     rd_map, range_axis, velocity_axis = self.generate_range_doppler_map()
360
361     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
362
363     # Limiting range and velocity values
364     range_mask = (range_axis >= 0) & (range_axis <= 150)
365     velocity_mask = (velocity_axis >= -50) & (velocity_axis <= 50)
366
367     rd_map_plot = rd_map[np.ix_(range_mask, velocity_mask)]
368     range_axis_plot = range_axis[range_mask]
369     velocity_axis_plot = velocity_axis[velocity_mask]
370
371     # Normalize for better visualization
372     rd_map_norm = rd_map_plot - np.min(rd_map_plot)
373     threshold = np.max(rd_map_norm) - 40 # Show 40 dB dynamic range
374
375     im = plt.imshow(rd_map_norm.T, aspect='auto',
376                     extent=[range_axis_plot[0], range_axis_plot[-1],
377                             velocity_axis_plot[0], velocity_axis_plot[-1]],
378                     origin='lower', cmap='hot', vmin=threshold,
379                     interpolation='bilinear')
380
381     plt.xlabel('Range (m)', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
382     plt.ylabel('Velocity (m/s)', fontsize=13, fontweight='bold')
383
384     # Title changes based on spoofing
385     if self.enable_spoofing:
386         plt.title('Range-Doppler Map',
387                   fontsize=14, fontweight='bold', color='red')
388     else:
389         plt.title('Range-Doppler Map',
390                   fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
391

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392     plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3, color='cyan', linewidth=0.5, linestyle='--')
393
394     # Mark true target position
395     ...
396     plt.plot(self.target_range, self.target_velocity, 'go',
397             markersize=15, markeredgewidth=3, markeredgecolor='white',
398             label=f'True Target: {self.target_range}m, {self.target_velocity}m/s',
399             zorder=10)
400
401     # Mark spoofed target if enabled
402     if self.enable_spoofing:
403         plt.plot(self.spoof_range, self.spoof_velocity, 'r^',
404                 markersize=18, markeredgewidth=3, markeredgecolor='yellow',
405                 label=f'SPOOFED: {self.spoof_range}m, {self.spoof_velocity}m/s',
406                 zorder=11)
407         ...
408     # Check for velocity aliasing
409     if abs(self.target_velocity) > self.v_max:
410         v_aliased = self.target_velocity % (2 * self.v_max)
411         if v_aliased > self.v_max:
412             v_aliased = v_aliased - 2 * self.v_max
413             plt.plot(self.target_range, v_aliased, 'yo',
414                     markersize=12, alpha=0.6,
415                     label=f'Aliased: {v_aliased:.1f}m/s', zorder=9)
416
417     plt.legend(loc='upper right', fontsize=11)
418
419     plt.colorbar(im, label='Signal Strength (dB)', pad=0.02)
420
421     # Info text with spoofing details
422     aliasing_warning = ""
423     if abs(self.target_velocity) > self.v_max:
424         aliasing_warning = f"\n Velocity aliasing on true target"
425
426     spoof_info = ""
427     if self.enable_spoofing:
428         spoof_type = []
429         if self.spoof_range != self.target_range:
430             spoof_type.append("RANGE")
431         if self.spoof_velocity != self.target_velocity:
432             spoof_type.append("VELOCITY")
433         spoof_info = f"\n\n SPOOFING: {' + '.join(spoof_type)}\n Spoofer injects false
434         signal"
435
436         box_color = 'red' if self.enable_spoofing else 'black'
437         text_color = 'yellow' if self.enable_spoofing else 'white'
438
439         info_text = (f" Bright spots = detected objects\n"
440                     f" Range resolution: {self.range_resolution:.2f} m\n"
441                     f" Max unambiguous velocity: ±{self.v_max:.2f} m/s"
442                     f" {aliasing_warning}{spoof_info}")

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```

440     ...
441     plt.text(0.02, 0.98, info_text, transform=plt.gca().transAxes,
442             fontsize=9, verticalalignment='top',
443             bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor=box_color, alpha=0.8),
444             color=text_color)
445     ...
446     plt.tight_layout()
447     plt.show()
448
449 def plot_all(self):
450     """Generate all plots"""
451     print("\n" + "="*60)
452     print("FMCW RADAR SIMULATION")
453     if self.enable_spoofing:
454         print("SPOOFING ATTACK ACTIVE")
455     print("=*60)
456     print(f"\nRadar Configuration:")
457     print(f"  Carrier Frequency: {self.fc/1e9:.1f} GHz")
458     print(f"  Bandwidth: {self.B/1e6:.0f} MHz")
459     print(f"  Chirp Duration: {self.T_chirp*1e6:.0f} µs")
460     print(f"  Range Resolution: {self.range_resolution:.2f} m")
461     print(f"  Max Unambiguous Velocity: ±{self.v_max:.2f} m/s")
462     print(f"\nTrue Target:")
463     print(f"  Range: {self.target_range} m")
464     print(f"  Velocity: {self.target_velocity} m/s")
465     print(f"  Time Delay: {2*self.target_range/self.c*1e9:.2f} ns")
466     print(f"  Doppler Shift: {2*self.target_velocity*self.fc/self.c/1e3:.2f} kHz")
467
468     # Spoofing info
469     if self.enable_spoofing:
470         print(f"\nSpoofed Target:")
471         print(f"  Range: {self.spoof_range} m", end="")
472         if self.spoof_range != self.target_range:
473             print(f" (RANGE SPOOFING: Δ = {self.spoof_range - self.target_range:+.1f}m)")
474         else:
475             print(" (no range spoofing)")
476             print(f"  Velocity: {self.spoof_velocity} m/s", end="")
477             if self.spoof_velocity != self.target_velocity:
478                 print(f" (VELOCITY SPOOFING: Δ = {self.spoof_velocity - self.target_velocity:+.1f}m/s)")
479             else:
480                 print(" (no velocity spoofing)")
481
482     # Velocity aliasing check
483     if abs(self.target_velocity) > self.v_max:
484         v_aliased = self.target_velocity % (2 * self.v_max)
485         if v_aliased > self.v_max:
486             v_aliased = v_aliased - 2 * self.v_max
487         print(f"\n WARNING: VELOCITY ALIASING on true target!")
488         print(f"  Target velocity ({self.target_velocity} m/s) exceeds v_max")

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```
489     print(f" Will appear at: {v_aliased:.2f} m/s")
490
491     print("*"*60 + "\n")
492
493     #self.plot_chirp_time_domain()
494     #self.plot_chirp_frequency()
495     self.plot_range_doppler_map()
496     #self.plot_convolution_demo()
497
498
499 # Run simulation
500 if __name__ == "__main__":
501     # True target parameters
502     TARGET_RANGE = 100      # meters
503     TARGET_VELOCITY = 10    # m/s (positive is moving away, negative is moving closer)
504
505     # Spoofing controls - ADDED
506     ENABLE_SPOOFING = True  # Set to False for no spoofing
507     SPOOF_RANGE = 80        # meters (None = same as true target)
508     SPOOF_VELOCITY = 7.5   # m/s (None = same as true target)
509     # =====
510
511     # Creates radar simulation
512     radar = RadarSimulator(
513         target_range=TARGET_RANGE,
514         target_velocity=TARGET_VELOCITY,
515         enable_spoofing=ENABLE_SPOOFING,
516         spoof_range=SPOOF_RANGE,
517         spoof_velocity=SPOOF_VELOCITY
518     )
519
520     # Generate all plots
521     radar.plot_all()
522
523     print("\nSimulation complete!")
```