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非理想正交发射信号对频控阵波束的影响*

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摘 要:为考察发射非理想正交基带信号对频控阵波束的影响,基于频控阵信号模型引出了基带信号正交问题,从数学上推导频控阵发射非理想正交基带信号情况下的波束表达式,进一步分析匹配接收处理性能。基于频控阵波束发射和匹配接收计算量,提炼出影响分析评估因子,构建了频控阵基带发射信号正交特性与波束、匹配接收性能的定量分析关系。基于6类典型随机分布二相编码基带信号进行数值仿真,验证了理论分析的正确性。不同随机分布呈现不同基带信号正交特性,其对频控阵波束发射和匹配接收性能的影响随正交特性不同各有差异。单从正交性影响分析而言,基于 Normal、Uniform、Logistic 随机分布具有更好的频控阵基带信号发射应用潜力。

关键词:频控阵;阵列信号;正交信号;波形设计;波束

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Effect of transmitting nonideal quadrature signal on frequency diversity array beamform

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Abstract: To analyze the impact of transmitting nonideal quadrature signal on FDA (frequency diversity array) beamform, based on the signal model of FDA, the orthogonality issue of baseband signal was brought out, the beamform expression was deduced mathematically under the condition that FDA system transmitting nonideal orthogonal baseband signal, and the performance of matched reception processing was further analyzed. Based on the calculation amount of beamform transmission and matched reception of FDA system, the influencing factors were extracted, and a quantitative analysis of the relationship between the orthogonal characteristics of the baseband signals and the performance of the beamform and matched reception was constructed. Based on the numerical simulation of six kinds of typical random distribution biphasic coded baseband signals, the correctness of theoretical analysis was verified by experiments. Different random distributions show different baseband signal orthogonal characteristics, and their influence on the performance of FDA beamform transmission and matching reception varies with the orthogonal characteristics. From the perspective of orthogonality, the application potential of baseband signal based on Normal, Uniform and Logistic random distribution is better.

Keywords: frequency diversity array; array signal; orthogonal signal; waveform design; beamform

2006 年,Antonik 等学者在当年 IEEE 雷达年会上首次提出频控阵概念^[1],并随之展示了相关专利^[2-3]。不同于相控阵,频控阵每个阵元载波频率具有固定偏差,从而使得波束指向函数和作用距离相关,增加了波形自由度^[4]。在此情况下,相控阵成为频控阵阵元频偏为 0 的一个特例^[5]。

由于波形自由度特性带来的应用潜力,频控阵得以广泛且细化研究,其特性进一步得以发掘,关于频控阵和相控阵、正交频分复用雷达、多输入多输出(Multi-Input Multi-Output, MIMO)雷达等

的比较研究进一步发展,概念不断清晰^[6-7];频控阵参数解耦和参数估计方法更加具体,在阵元布站、频率偏置控制、波束解耦、波达角估计等具象问题研究上不断深化^[8-11];同时,针对频控阵的应用研究也不断拓宽,如在雷达低截获概率^[12]、合成孔径雷达成像^[13-14]、多功能雷达系统^[15-16]、智能雷达^[17-19]等应用系统均有研究报道。

需要指出的是,早期频控阵假定各阵元发射 完全相同相参基带信号^[1,20-21],而近年来随着 MIMO 在波形分集上体现的优势,频控阵转而形

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成借鉴 MIMO 发射正交基带信号形式,进一步拓展了波形自由度。信号正交性在不少电子系统中均有要求^[1,6,22-23],以达到扩自由度、扩容、分集的应用要求。根据信号具体形式,在时、空、频、极化等域均可形成正交效果。较多频控阵研究以发射时域理想正交信号为自然假设前提,虽然近年来正交信号设计方法取得了较多研究成果^[24-26],但在时域空间实现完全正交仍仅为理想假设。个别研究^[27]虽提到了频控阵发射非理想正交基带信号情况,但是以定性分析为主。

基于此,本文着重分析频控阵发射基带信号 非理想正交情况下对模型的影响,着重进行量化 分析,尤其是发射波束和匹配接收处理的影响,并 在分析过程中凝练提出针对频控阵基带信号正交 的综合评估因子,可用于指导基带信号优化设计。

1 问题的提出

线阵假设下, 频控阵第m个阵元发射信号一般表示为

$$s_m(t) = \sqrt{\frac{E}{M}} s_m^0(t) \exp(j2\pi f_m t), 0 \le t \le T_p$$
 (1)

其中,M 为阵元个数,E 为发射总能量(各阵元均匀分配), T_p 为信号脉冲宽度, $s_m^0(t)$ 为基带信号, f_m 表示载波频率。模型要求基带信号时域正交,对于连续信号有

$$\int_{T_{\rm D}} s_{n}^{0}(t) s_{n}^{0*}(t - \tau) d\tau = 0, m \neq n, \forall \tau \quad (2)$$

离散条件下,一般通过相关函数考察信号正交。对于离散编码信号 a_p 、 a_q ,信号编码长度为 L,则信号互相关为

$$C(a_p, a_q, k) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1-k} a_{p}(l) a_{q}^{*}(l+k), 0 \leq k < L-1 \\ \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=-k}^{L-1} a_{p}(l) a_{q}^{*}(l+k), -(L-1) \leq k < 0 \end{cases}$$
(3)

信号 a_n 自相关函数表示为

$$A(a_n,k) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} a_n(l) a_n^*(l), k = 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1-k} a_n(l) a_n^*(l+k), 0 < k < N-1 \\ \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=-k}^{L-1} a_n(l) a_n^*(l+k), -(N-1) < k < 0 \end{cases}$$

对于理想正交信号而言, $C(a_p, a_q, k) = 0$, $A(a_n, 0) = 1$, $A(a_n, k) = 0$ ($k \neq 0$) $_{\circ}$

事实上,完全理想正交基带信号(信号集)基

本无法实现。频控阵这一理想约束条件值得更多 具体分析,以下分别从波束发射和匹配接收两个 角度进行研究分析。

2 发射波束与匹配接收分析

2.1 发射波束分析

重写发射波束表达式[7],有

$$P_{\text{FDA}}(t,\Delta f,r,\theta)$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{r_n} \exp \left[-j2\pi \left(f_n t - \frac{r_n}{\lambda_n} \right) \right] s_n^* \left(t - \frac{r_n}{c} \right) \right\} \times$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{r_n} \exp\left[j2\pi \left(f_n t - \frac{r_n}{\lambda_n}\right)\right] s_n \left(t - \frac{r_n}{c}\right)$$
 (5)

其中,r 为径向距离, θ 为波束方位角,c 表示电磁波传播速率。基于远场假设,波长 $\lambda_n \approx \lambda_m \approx \lambda_0$;窄带条件 $f_0 \gg \Delta f$,记 $v = 2\pi/\lambda$,各阵元等间距 d,则有

$$\begin{cases}
r_n = r - nd\sin\theta \\
r_m = r - md\sin\theta
\end{cases}$$
(6)

进一步假设基带为编码信号,忽略时延对信号形式的影响,发射波束表达式可近似计算为

$$P_{\text{FDA}}(t,\Delta f,r,\theta)$$

$$\approx \left| \frac{\sin\left[\frac{N}{2}\left(2\pi\Delta f t - \frac{2\pi\Delta f r}{c} + \nu d \sin\theta\right)\right]}{\sin\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(2\pi\Delta f t - \frac{2\pi\Delta f r}{c} + \nu d \sin\theta\right)\right]} \right|^{2} \times \left| \sum_{k=0}^{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N} C(s_{k}, s_{k}, k_{k}) \right|$$

$$\frac{\left|\sum_{n=1}^{N}\sum_{m=n}^{N}C(s_{n},s_{m},k)\right|}{N} \tag{7}$$

记信号相关因子

$$\gamma(k) = \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{m=n}^{N} C(s_n, s_m, k) \right|$$
 (8)

式(7) 计算表示为

$$P_{\text{FDA}}(t, \Delta f, r, \theta)$$

$$\triangle P_{\text{FDA}}(t,\Delta f,r,\theta,k)$$

$$\approx \gamma(k) \left| \sin\left(\frac{N}{2}\Psi\right) / \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\Psi\right) \right|^2$$

$$= N^{2} \gamma(k) \left| \operatorname{sinc} \left(\frac{N}{2} \Psi \right) \middle/ \operatorname{sinc} \left(\frac{1}{2} \Psi \right) \right|^{2}$$
 (9)

其中,
$$\Psi = 2\pi\Delta f t - \frac{2\pi\Delta f r}{c} + v d \sin\theta_{\circ}$$

由以上推导可见,发射非理想正交基带信号情况下,信号相关因子 $\gamma(k)$ 将会保留,并影响到最终发射波束生成。

同时注意到,在信号完全对准情况下, γ (0)将是所有相关函数包括自相关和互相关函数在中心点加和平均,而非仅仅所有自相关计算平均。依此单独定义一个信号正交性因子 $\gamma_0 = \gamma(0)$ 。理想正交信号集, $\gamma_0 = 1$;信号越不满足正交性约束

条件, γ_0 越小,理想最小为1/N和0之间的一个数值,实际大小取决于信号自相关程度。

2.2 匹配接收分析

从发射和接收信号端理解,接收波束和发射 波束具有相同特性,在接收端将主要讨论发射非 理想基带信号对频控阵匹配接收处理的影响。接 收端处理模式设定为全带宽全相干匹配接收处 理,在该接收模式下,单阵元后置滤波器允许阵列 所有载频通过,即具有全带宽通过属性;同时,各 阵元收发回馈联通,收发信号具有完全相干性,处 理流程如图 1 所示。

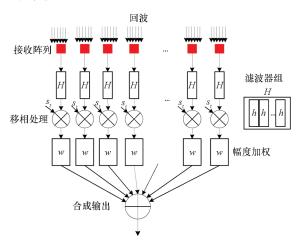


图 1 全带宽、相干 FDA 接收信号处理模型

Fig. 1 $\,$ Full bandwidth, coherent received signal $\,$ processing model

假设单点目标位于(R_0 , θ_0) 处,则第n个阵元接收到的来自该目标的反射回波表示为

$$x_{n}(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \beta_{mn} s_{m}^{0} (t - \tau_{mn}) \exp[j2\pi f_{m}(t - \tau_{mn})]$$
(10)

其中, β_{mn} 为点目标相对各阵元复散射系数,M 为接收阵元个数,在阵元聚集模式下记 $\beta_{mn} \triangleq \beta$,不影响算子求和运算; τ_{mn} 为双程时延,表示为

$$\tau_{mn} = \frac{2R_0 - d(n-1)\sin\theta_0 - d(m-1)\sin\theta_0}{c}$$

(11)

其中 $,\tau_0=2R_0/c$ 表示公共时延 $,R_0$ 为径向距离。 基带编码信号可表示为

$$s_m^0(t) = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} a_m(l) rect(t - lT_s)$$
 (12)

其中: T_s 为子编码脉冲宽度,则 $LT_s = T_p$;

$$rect(t) = \begin{cases} 1, \ 0 < t < T_{s} \\ 0, \ else \end{cases}$$
 (13)

$$s_m^0(t-t_{mn})$$
表示为

$$s_{m}^{0}(t-\tau_{mn}) = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} a_{m}(l) rect(t-\tau_{mn}-lT_{s})$$
 (14)

可见编码函数仅是向右 τ_{mn} 偏移,对编码方案 并无影响。假设目标径向距离 R_0 远大于阵列天线 尺寸 Md,则有 $\tau_{mn} \approx \tau_0$, $s_m^0(t-\tau_{mn}) \approx s_m^0(t-\tau_0)$ 。

再次考察发射离散编码基带信号情况下频控阵输出形式,第m个阵元发射信号第n个阵元接收信号并经匹配滤波 $s_n^0(t-\tau_0)\exp(-\mathrm{j}2\pi f_n t)$ 后输出表示为

$$y_{nm} = \beta_{nm}C(a_m, a_n, k) \times \exp\left[j2\pi f_m \left(t - \frac{2R_0}{c}\right) - j2\pi f_n t\right] \times \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{f_m d(m-1)\sin\theta_0}{c}\right) \times \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{f_m d(n-1)\sin\theta_0}{c}\right) \times \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{f_m d(n-1)\sin\theta_0}{c}\right) \times \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{f_m d(n-1)\sin\theta_0}{c}\right) \times \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{-2R_0}{\lambda_0}\right) \times \exp\left\{j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \left[d(m+n-2)\sin\theta_0\right]\right\}$$

$$(15)$$

基于各向同性假设,有 $\beta_{nm} = 1_{\circ}$ 当m = n时,有 $y_{mm} \approx A(a_{m},k) \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{-2R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \exp\left\{j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_{0}}[2d(m-1)\sin\theta_{0}]\right\} \quad (16)$

互相关变为自相关关系。

第 n 个阵元输出为

$$y_{n} = \sum_{m=1}^{m} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k) \times \exp(j2\pi m \Delta f t) \times \exp\left\{j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_{0}} \left[d(m-1)\sin\theta_{0}\right]\right\}$$
(17)

总的输出表示为

$$y = \sum_{n=1}^{M} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} y_{nm}$$

$$\approx \sum_{n=1}^{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_0}{\lambda_0}\right) \times \exp\left(-j2\pi n\Delta ft\right) \times$$

$$\exp\left\{j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \left[d(n-1)\sin\theta_0\right]\right\} C(a_m, a_n, k) \times$$

$$\exp\left(j2\pi m\Delta ft\right) \times \exp\left\{j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \left[d(m-1)\sin\theta_0\right]\right\}$$

考察式(18),设定发射波束导向矢量因子表示为 $\alpha(m) = \exp\left\{-j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_0}[d(m-1)\sin\theta_0]\right\}$,接收波束导向矢量因子 $\beta(n) = \exp\left\{-j2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda_0}[d(n-1)\sin\theta_0]\right\}$,则相关函数 $C(a_m,a_n,k)$ 只是序列 $\beta(n)$ 的函数,与序列 $\beta(n)$ 和,并无关系,因此在加入发射、接收波束导向矢量因子后,可以通过式(19)对接收信号进行考察。

$$y \approx \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k) \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \exp\left(-j2\pi n\Delta ft\right) \times \exp\left(j2\pi m\Delta ft\right)$$

$$\approx \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \sum_{n=1}^{N} \exp\left(-j2\pi n\Delta ft\right) \sum_{m=1}^{M} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k) \exp\left(j2\pi \Delta ft\right) \frac{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi \Delta ft\right)}$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \exp\left(j2\pi \Delta ft\right) \frac{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \sum_{m=1}^{M} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k) \sum_{n=1}^{N} \exp\left(-j2\pi n\Delta ft\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \exp\left(j2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \frac{1 - \exp\left(-j2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-j2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

$$= \exp\left(-j4\pi \frac{R_{0}}{\lambda_{0}}\right) \times \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\pi M\Delta ft\right)}{1 - \cos\left(2\pi \Delta ft\right)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$

可见,基带信号正交性能对波束形成的综合 影响主要通过相关函数施加影响,定义

$$A_{C}(k) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_{m}, a_{n}, k)$$
 (20)

其实质表现为族信号自相关、互相关函数求和,受相关函数性能指标启发,可建立评估因子:

1) 峰值旁瓣比 PSLR 定义为最大旁瓣峰值与 主瓣峰值之比,考察了副瓣干扰水平,尤其是副瓣 强目标对主瓣弱目标的掩盖能力。

$$PSLR = 10 \lg \frac{p_{\text{side}}}{p_{\text{main}}}$$
 (21)

其中, p_{side} 表示旁瓣峰值, p_{main} 为主瓣峰值。

2) 积分旁瓣比 *ISLR* 主要关注能量在主瓣的 集中程度,定义为

$$ISLR = 10 \lg \frac{E_{\text{side}}}{E_{\text{main}}}$$
 (22)

其中, E_{side} 表示旁瓣能量, E_{main} 为主瓣能量。

3) 事实上,对于理想正交信号,可计算得 $A_{Cidea}(0) = M_{\circ}$ 定义非理想正交信号相关损耗为

$$O_{\text{ACloss}} = 10 \lg \frac{A_{\text{Cidea}}(0) - A_{\text{C}}(0)}{A_{\text{Cidea}}(0)}$$

= $10 \lg \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{C}}(0)}{M}\right)$ (23)

主要关注主瓣峰值能量集中程度。

由此,建立频控阵发射信号正交性能影响评估综合因子,有

$$P_{10} = \gamma_1 \cdot PSLR + \gamma_2 \cdot ISLR + \gamma_3 O_{\text{ACloss}}$$
(24)

其中, γ_1 、 γ_2 、 γ_3 为各因子对应归一化权重系数, $0 \le \gamma_1 \le 1, 0 \le \gamma_2 \le 1, 0 \le \gamma_3 \le 1, \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 = 1$ 。

需补充指出的是,该综合因子可用于信号优 化设计领域,目标函数如

$$\min(P_{\text{IO}}) = \min(\gamma_1 \cdot PSLR + \gamma_2 \cdot ISLR + \gamma_3 O_{\text{ACloss}})$$

(25)

3 数值仿真分析

3.1 计算条件

由随机编码信号产生发射基带信号:选取6 类随机信号产生随机序列;在随机序列基础上生成二相编码序列,编码长度假设为256点长;阵元数为64,则生成随机二相编码基带信号为64×256信号集;在此基础上进行蒙特卡洛数值计算。选取的6类随机信号如表1描述。

表 1 6 类随机分布函数

Tab. 1 Six kinds of typical random distribution function

随机 分布	Normal	Uniform	Rayleigh	Weibull	Poiss	Logistic
分布 函数 参数	0,1	0,1	0.5	0.1,1	5	0,1

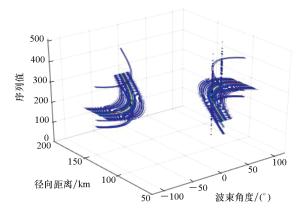
需要说明的是,6类随机分布并非全为对称分布,为确保基于短序列小样本编码信号具有较好的编码均衡性,在编码方法中判别依据为当前序列均值而非统计均值,以确保通信编码方案中每一帧数据的编码均衡。

3.2 发射类随机编码信号情况波束仿真

在上述 6 类随机二相编码信号基础上计算 $\gamma(k)$ 。各类随机分布由于各自特性不同,展现出各异的相关因子特性。其中主瓣峰值大于 1 的情况是因为互相关函数在主瓣峰值位置处产生的叠加效果。通过因子 $\gamma(k)$ 的不同,计算对应的主旁瓣性能,并考虑空间波束合成偏移的影响,在此基础上进一步分析 6 类信号下发射波束形态影响。数值计算条件设定为:固定阵元频偏 2 kHz,固定扫描时间 $3/2~000~\mathrm{s}$,考察发射波束随距离、角度和相关函数因子序列值的变化。

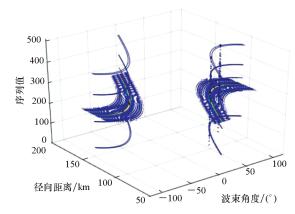
分别绘制基于6类随机信号分布的发射波

東,在信号序列上进行切面分割,结果如图2(a)~(f)所示。如对于完全理想正交信号集而言,将只在序列中心位置剖面形成发射峰值波束;而对于非理想正交发射信号集,波束在距离角度面和序列维度上均进行散布,此种散布形态主要取决于信号集相关函数因子,分散形态越小越接近理想发射信号,发射波束能量越集中。从形



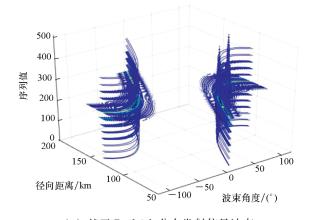
(a) 基于 Normal 分布发射信号波束

(a) Beamform based on transmitting Normal distributed signal



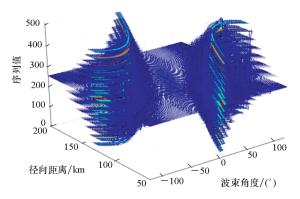
(b) 基于 Uniform 分布发射信号波束

(b) Beamform based on transmitting Uniform distributed signal



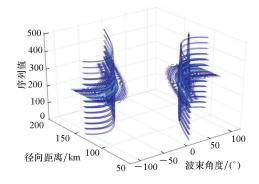
(c) 基于 Rayleigh 分布发射信号波束

(c) Beamform based on transmitting Rayleigh distributed signal



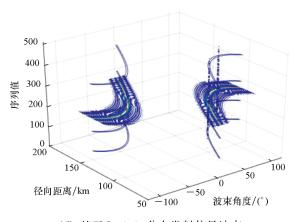
(d) 基于 Weibull 分布发射信号波束

(d) Beamform based on transmitting Weibull distributed signal



(e) 基于 Poiss 分布发射信号波束

(e) Beamform based on transmitting Poiss distributed signal



(f) 基于 Logistic 分布发射信号波束

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} (f) Beamform based on transmitting Logistic \\ \\ distributed signal \end{tabular}$

图 2 发射信号波束

Fig. 2 Transmitting beamform

态上看,基于 Normal 随机分布、Uniform 随机分布和 Logistic 随机分布构成的信号集在 FDA 系统合成发射波束性能表现更好,而基于 Poiss 随机分布、Rayleigh 随机分布构成的信号集表现较差,基于 Weibull 随机分布构成的信号集发射波束散布效应比较明显,不适用于能量集中使用场景。

3.3 匹配接收性能数值计算

式(19)取模,有

$$|y| \approx \left| \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi M \Delta f t)}{1 - \cos(2\pi \Delta f t)} \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} C(a_m, a_n, k) \right|$$
(26)

通过数值计算评估发射非理想正交基带信号 对匹配接收处理性能的影响。

假定发射、接收阵元数均为 64,阵元频率间隔 1000 Hz,固定时刻 t 为 0.1 s,信号同为前述基于 6 类随机分布二相编码,编码长度 256 位。绘制接收波形相关性能有结果如图 3 、图 4 呈现。

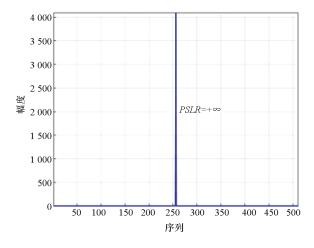
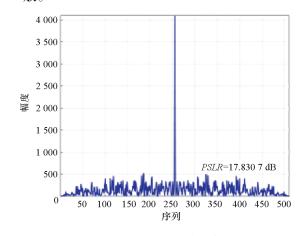


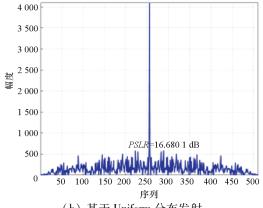
图 3 基于理想正交发射匹配接收处理 Fig. 3 Receiving beamform based on transmitting ideal orthogonal signals

不难理解对于理想正交发射信号而言,匹配接收端处理具有最小的信号间互扰性能,理论上其峰值旁瓣比计算为无穷大正值。对比基于6类随机分布发射信号,基于 Normal、Uniform、Logistic随机分布的信号性能相对较好,峰值旁瓣比均在16 dB以上,而其他三类随机分布信号性能表现一般。



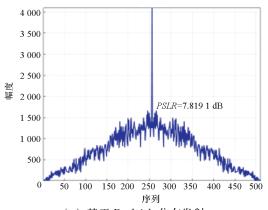
(a) 基于 Normal 分布发射

(a) Transmitting Normal distributed signal



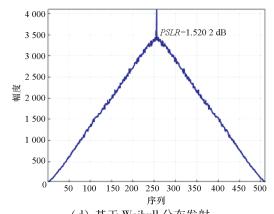
(b) 基于 Uniform 分布发射





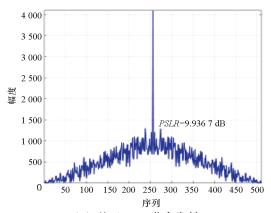
(c) 基于 Rayleigh 分布发射

(c) Transmitting Rayleigh distributed signal



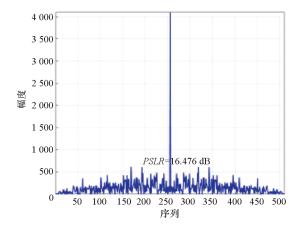
(d) 基于 Weibull 分布发射

(d) Transmitting Weibull distributed signal



(e) 基于 Poiss 分布发射

(e) Transmitting Poiss distributed signal



- (f) 基于 Logistic 分布发射
- (f) Transmitting Logistic distributed signal

图 4 基于随机正交发射匹配接收处理

Fig. 4 Receiving beamform based on transmitting pseudo-orthogonal signals

进一步计算非理想正交信号相关损耗 O_{ACloss} , 计算结果见表 2。

表 2 相关损耗值 O_{ACloss}

Tab. 2 Correlation loss index O_{ACloss}

随机 分布 Normal Uniform Rayleigh Weibull Poiss Logistic

O_{ACloss} 0.112 6 0.154 7 0.434 7 0.836 0 0.192 7 0.149 5

由表2可见,基于Normal、Uniform、Logistic随机分布信号的接收损耗较小,而其他随机分布信号接收损耗不尽如人意。在一体化信号随机编码可依此设定编码的随机化规则,以满足一体化功能应用。

4 结论

本文主要推导分析了频控阵发射基带信号非理想正交情况下对系统波束的影响,并基于6类随机编码信号进行数值仿真实验,验证了理论分析的正确性。凝练出的频控阵发射信号正交性能影响评估综合因子,对频控阵基带信号设计方法可提供有益指导。

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