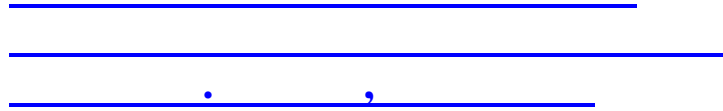




,

IV . μ



1. ELF, VF, VLF (<30 kHz)

- μ μ D- μ
- μ
- μ
- μ
- μ (one way broadcast).

2. LF, MF (30 kHz – 3 MHz)-

- μ μ
- μ μ
- μ
- μ
- μ

3. HF (3-30 MHz) –

- μ μ μ
- μ
- ≤ 3 KHz.
- μ –

4. VHF (30-300 MHz) : Non-Line of Sight Modes

- μ μ μ (Meteor Burst / Ionospheric Scatter).
- μ 1500 Km.
- μ MHz μ , μ KHz

5. VHF/UHF/SHF (10 MHz – GHz) : Tropospheric Scatter Modes

- μ μ 9-20 Km
- μ 100 Km ().
- μ
- μ MHz.
- μ

6. VHF/UHF/SHF (> 30 MHz) : Line-of-Sight Modes

- VHF, UHF, SHF, μ z μ
- (reflection), μ (diffraction), μ (terrestrial paths) μ (refraction), μ (interference), μ (re-radiation), μ (absorption).
- μ , μ μ
- μ μ μ (co-channel interference). μ
- μ μ μ (regenerators/repeaters).
- VHF, μ μ μ μ μ

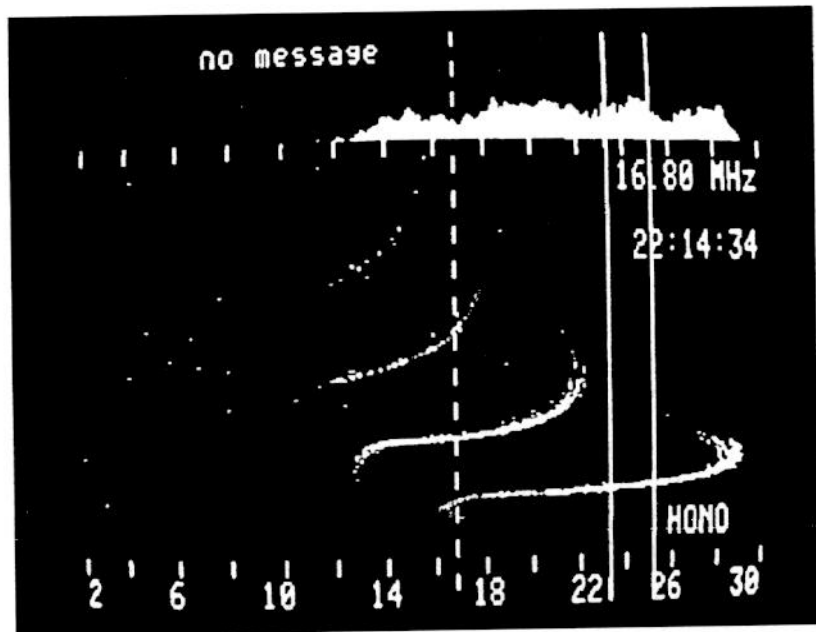
Reference :

M. Darnell, “A review of transmission and channel evaluation techniques for digital communication systems”, p34-1,17, AGARD-CPP-363, 1984.

40 Hz	SANGUINE	30 Hz
so HZ	Communications to Submerged Submarines	ELF
300 Hz	Submarine Voice Telephone	300 Hz
	Sound Powered Shipboard System	VF
3 KHz		3 kHz
10 KHz	Shipboard Long Distance to Submarines VERDIN (TACAMO, VLF)	VLF
	Fleet LF Multichannel Broadcast	30 kHz
300 kHz		LF
2 MHz		300 kHz
	HF Radio	MF
	Link 11	3 MHz
30 MHz		HF
	Tactical VHF Maritime LOS SINGARS Tactical LOS 225 MHz	30 MHz
	LINK 4A UHFSATCOM HAVEQUICK II 400 MHz	VHF
800 MHz		300 MHz
	Link 16 1.15 GHz	UHF
4 GHz		3 GHz
	Marisat SHF SATCOM (DSCS) CHDLB-ST MILSTAR Satellite to Ground 20 GHz	SHF
40 GHz		30 GHz
	MILSTAR Ground to Satellite MILSTAR Crosslink 60 GHz	EHF
		300 GHz
Key Naval Communications Systems		Frequency Region

1925, Edward Appleton
 65-500 Km
 20
 (UV, EUV)
 100-10 m).
 3-30 MHz
 30 40,
 2
 50,
 19
 (Single Side Band) SSB
 60,
 (spread spectrum)
 .

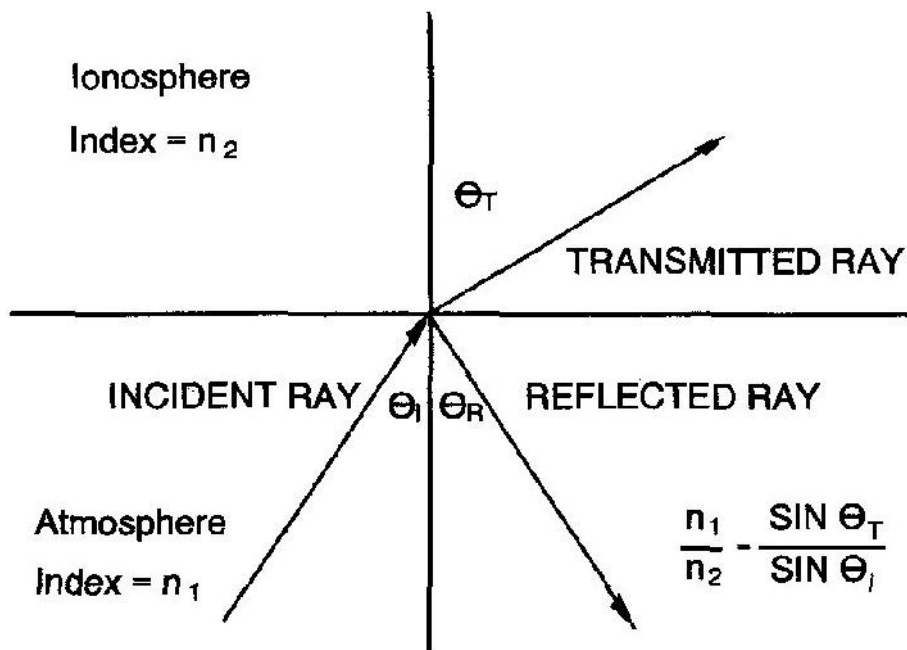
(Ionosondes).
 / , 600 Watt
 Barker chirp FM,
 HF 1-30 MHz
 « »
 (Ionospheric Sounding).
 vertical sounding) (360°
) (> 1000 Km)
 μ - oblique sounding).
 μ GPS clock, μ
 μ GPS.



14-22 Hz 4000 km chirp
 3

μ 2,5 msec, μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ 23-25 μ μ μ μ
 $\mu\mu$ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 F_2 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ D, E, F_1
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

1. μ μ (Maximum Usable Frequency – MUF),
2. E μ μ (Lower Usable Frequency – LUF),
3. (Optimum Working Frequency – OWF
 Frequence Optimum de Travail – FOT). H FOT
 $85\% \text{ MUF}$ μF_2 .
 $\mu \text{ MUF}$ μ μ –
 Snell : $n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_1 \sin \theta_R = n_2 \sin \theta_T$



MUF, LUF, FOT – Maximum Usable Frequency
 (ITU-R .373-7 10/1995, "MUF.")

1. MUF (MUF) S/N, (,)

2. MUF, .

10-35%. MUF MUF MUF (MOF) MUF. MUF 50% MUF. .15 30 MUF.

MUF. MUF 80 90% OWF, VOACAP FOT (), OTF (), OWF ().

MUF 23 MHz MUF 18,4 MHz 20,7 MHz. OWF 15 MUF 17

" "

" μ (μ), " μ , μ .
 μ μ , μ . 70 500 μ ,
 / μ F2 (250 400 μ), μ μ F1 (160 250
 μ), μ (95 130 μ), μ D (50 95 μ),
 .

μ (μ μ) , , μ , μ .
 μ μ μ , μ μ ,
 μ μ " μ " (μ μ μ)
 μ μ F μ (μ). μ μ
 μ " μ (" μ)
 μ μ . μ μ , μ ,
 μ , μ , μ ,
 μ μ (μ μ),
 μ , μ ,
 μ .

μ μ μ (LUF)
 HF /
 μ , . . , 0100 0200 UTC, 90% μ μ .
) μ LUF. μ 5 MHz μ D,
 μ D, μ 6 MHz
 μ E F μ 6 MHz, LUF
 OWF (μ 6 MHz. MUF μ 6 12 MHz,
 10 MHz.)

(FOT): μ μ
 μ , FOT μ
 (μ) μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .

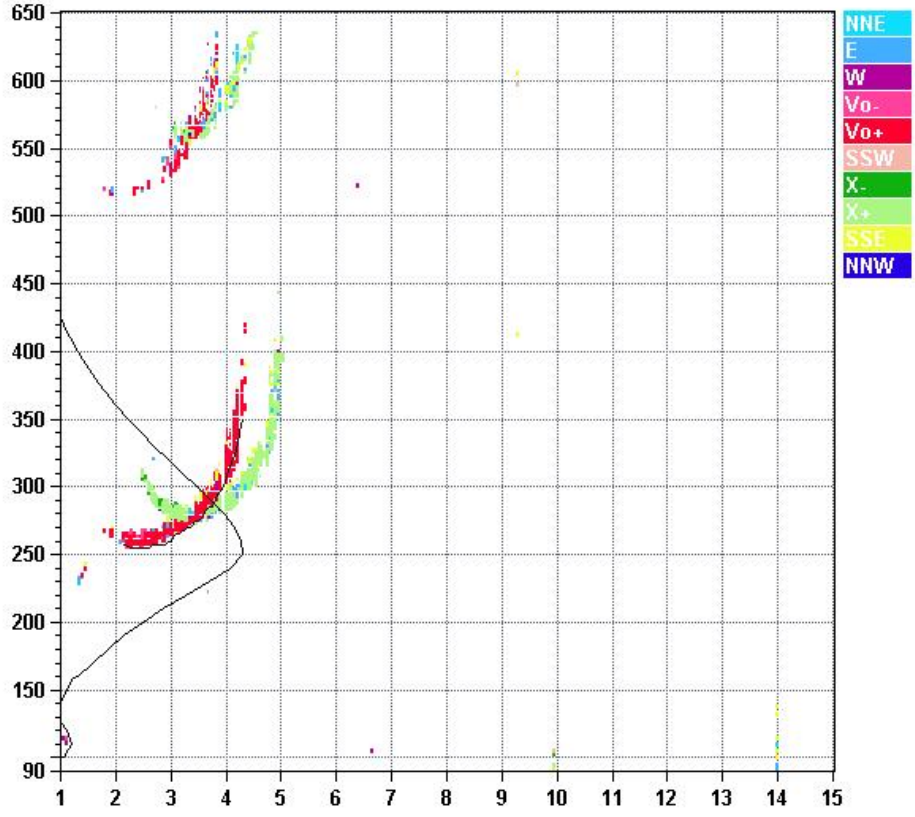
<http://www.space.noa.gr/#>

“REAL TIME IONOGRAMS”



Statio YYYY DAY DDD HHMM P1 FFS S AXN PPS IGA PS
Athens 2005 Apr07 097 0400 RSF 1 715 200 20+ A2

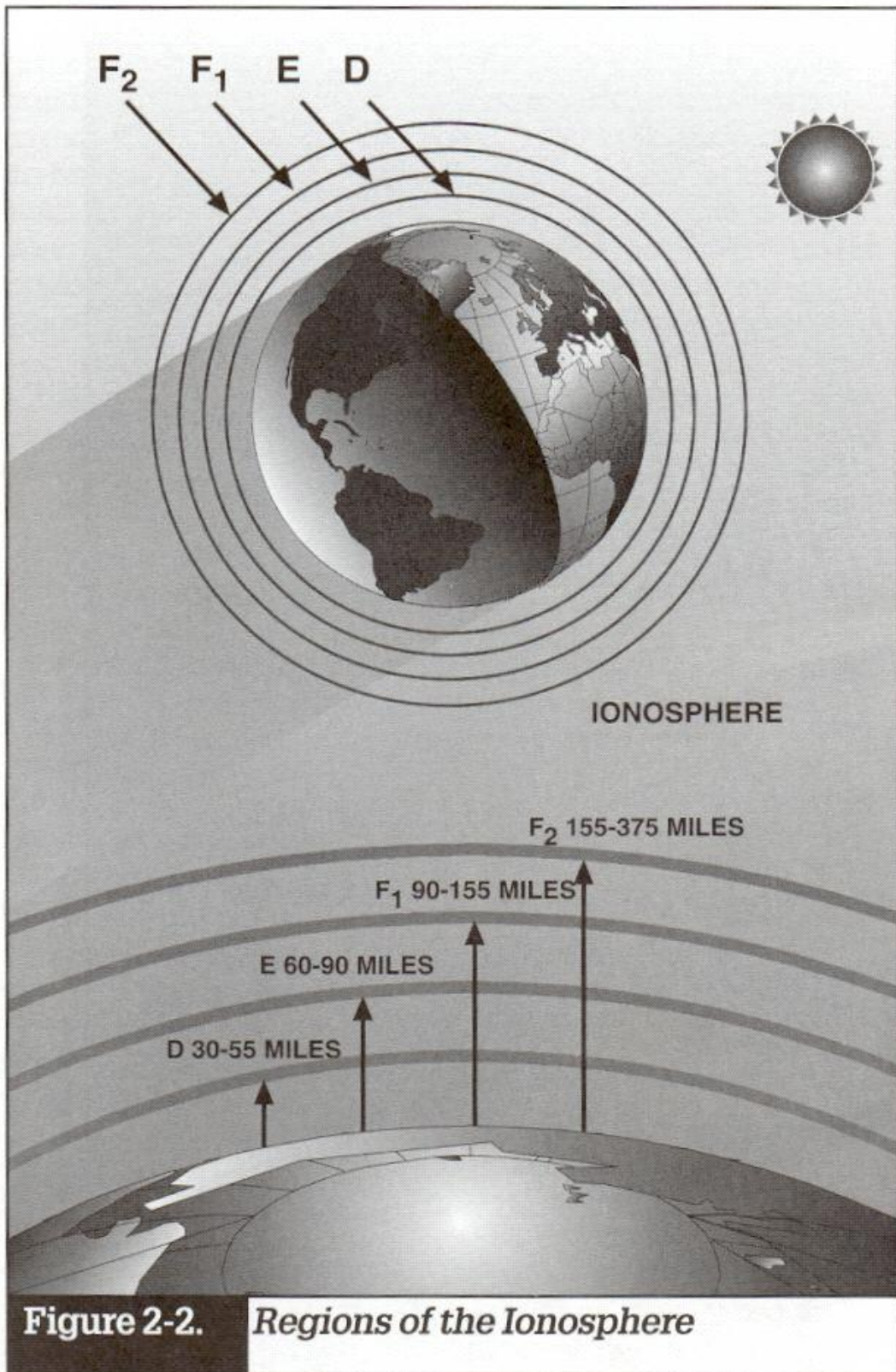
foF2	4.300
foF1	N/A
foF1p	N/A
foE	N/A
foEp	1.21
fxI	5.05
foEs	N/A
fmin	2.15
<hr/>	
MUF(D)	14.52
M(D)	3.38
D	3000.0
<hr/>	
h`F	255.0
h`F2	N/A
h`E	N/A
h`Es	N/A
<hr/>	
hmF2	251.8
hmF1	N/A
hmE	110.0
yF2	49.5
yF1	N/A
yE	20.0
B0	62.2
B1	1.33
C-level	21



D	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1500	3000	[km]
MUF	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.8	8.9	14.5	[MHz]

AT138_2005097040000.RSF / 280fx256h 50 kHz 2.5 km / DPS-4 AT138 038 / 38.0 N 23.5 E

Ion2Png v. 1.1.02



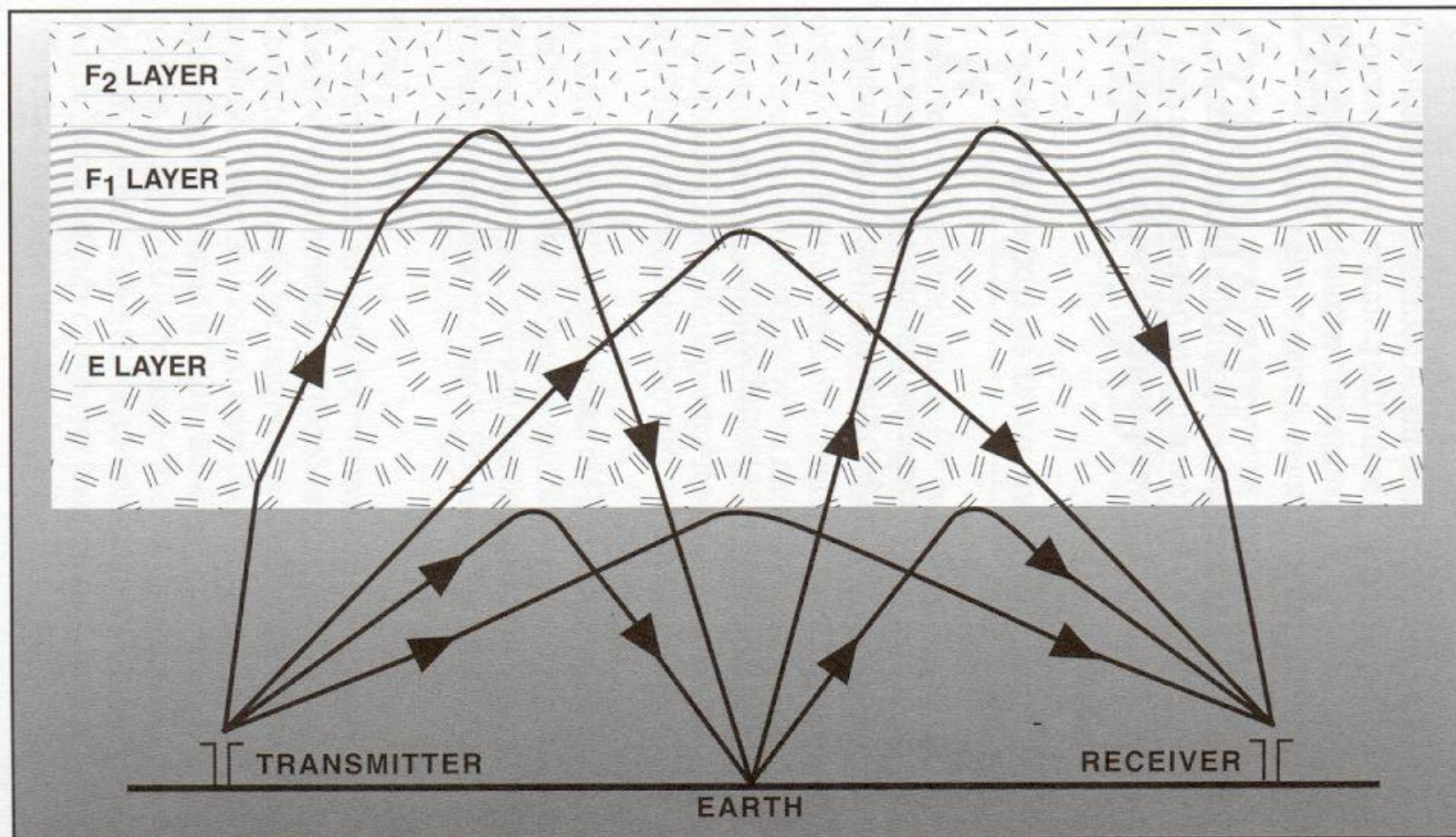


Figure 4-1. *Multipath Reception*

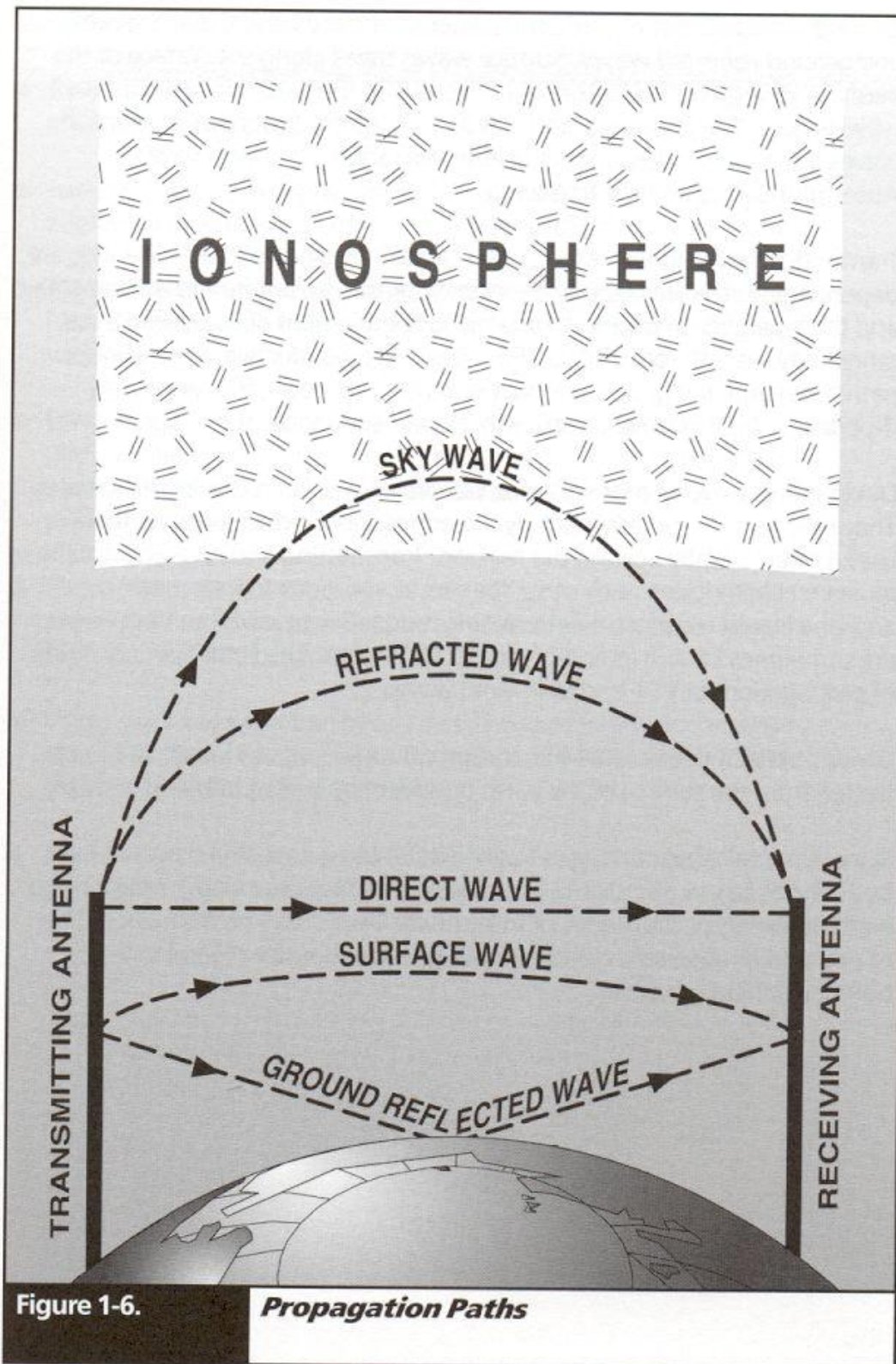


Figure 1-6. *Propagation Paths*

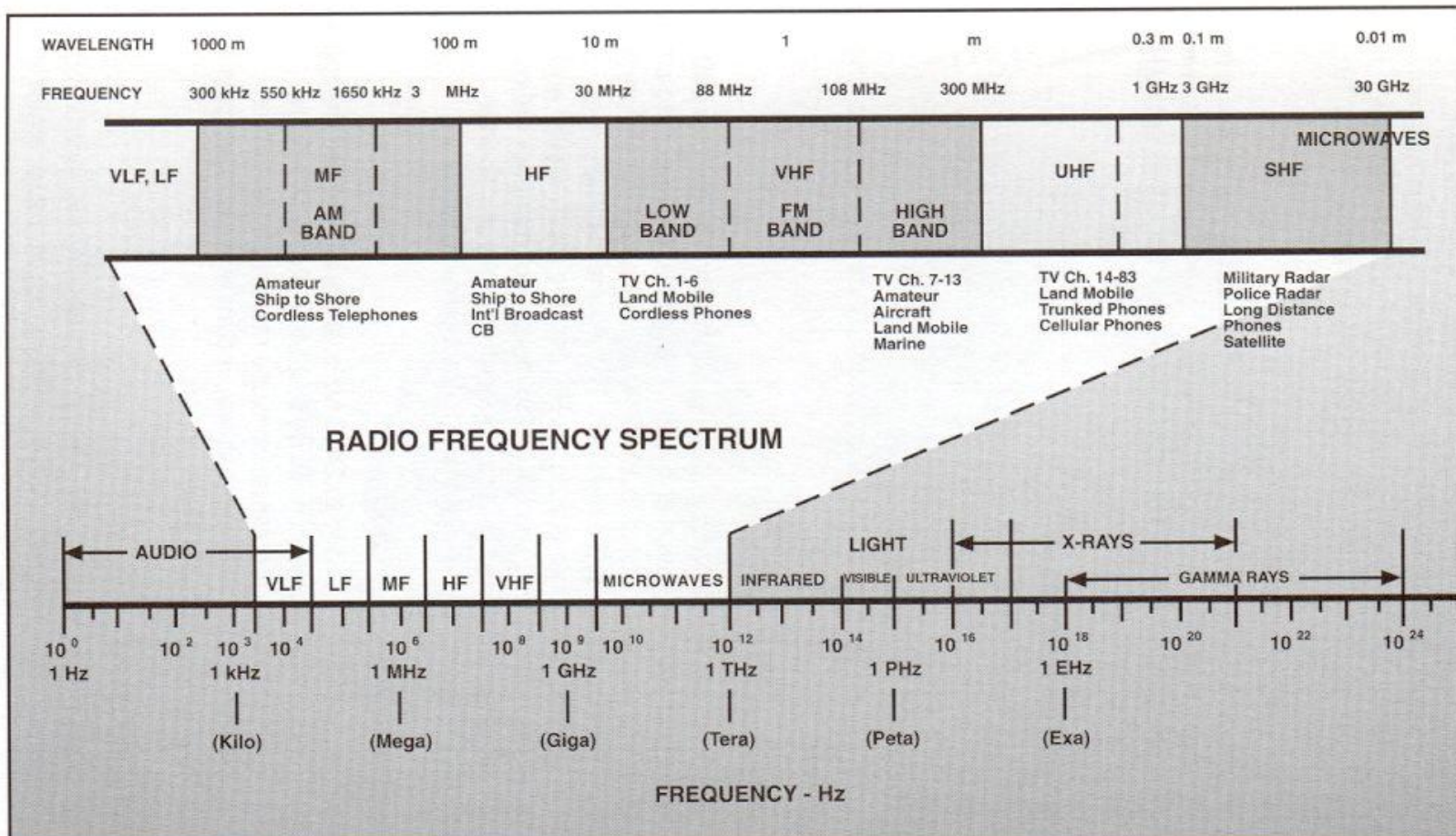


Figure 1-2.

Radio Frequency Spectrum

/

μ μ μ μ μ

μ (μ) (

VHF, UHF, EHF, SHF), HF /

μ . μ μ μ μ

μ (ducting) μ μ (troposcatter).

« »¹ μ μ μ

: :

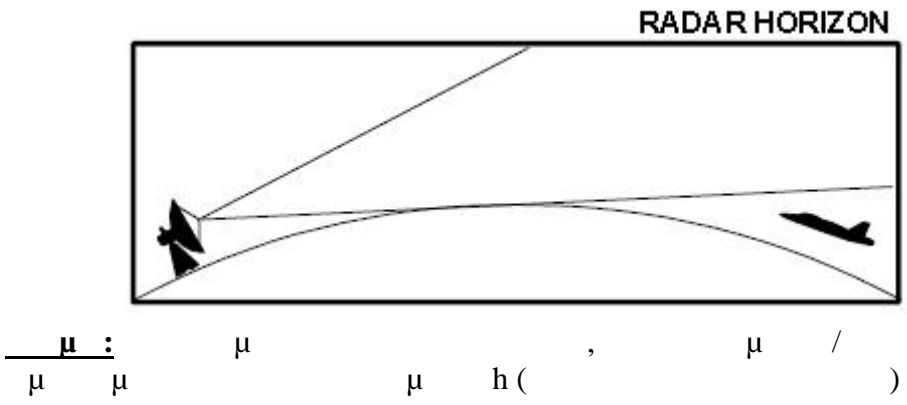
$$d_{\max} = \sqrt{2kR_E} (\sqrt{H} + \sqrt{h})$$

k= 4/3 (μ / μ)

R_E = 6378 Km - μ

= μ μ μ /

h= μ μ μ /



$$d_{\max} (km) = 4,124 (\sqrt{H(m)} + \sqrt{h(m)})$$

$$d_{\max} (stat.miles) = \sqrt{2H(ft)} + \sqrt{2h(ft)}$$

$$d_{\max} (naut.miles) = 1,23 (\sqrt{H(ft)} + \sqrt{h(ft)})$$

1 statute mile = 1,609 Km | 1 nautical mile = 1,852 Km | 1 foot = 0,3048 m

¹ LOS= Line of Sight

(DIGITAL AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS)

μ

digits, 20) . μ μ μ bits (binary 0 1

μ μ μ , Flip-Flops μ μ

μ μ μ μ 4 μ μ . H Intel

bits 00, 01, 11, 10, μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ !

μ μ μ μ μ (, μ , , μ μ

μ μ transducers. μ μ μ μ (Converters)

A/D μ μ μ **Nyquist** μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ . μ μ

μ μ

μ μ μ (Channels) μ

(Modulation) μ μ (Carriers) μ

μ (Demodulation) μ

μ μ μ μ MODEM.

μ μ Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), Phase Shift Keying (PSK), Minimum Shift Keying (MSK).

MODEM μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ (RF).

II. Bandlimited Channels

“b” (ASCII) 01100010

Fourier : $g(t)$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2}c + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(2\pi nft) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cos(2\pi nft) \quad (1.1)$$

a_n, b_n, c :

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T g(t) \sin(2\pi nft) dt, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T g(t) \cos(2\pi nft) dt, \quad c = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt \quad (1.2)$$

= bit, $f = 1/T$

“b”, (1.2).

$$a_n = \frac{1}{fn} [\cos(fn/4) - \cos(3fn/4) + \cos(6fn/4) - \cos(7fn/4)]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{fn} [\sin(3fn/4) - \sin(fn/4) + \sin(7fn/4) - \sin(6fn/4)] \quad (1.3)$$

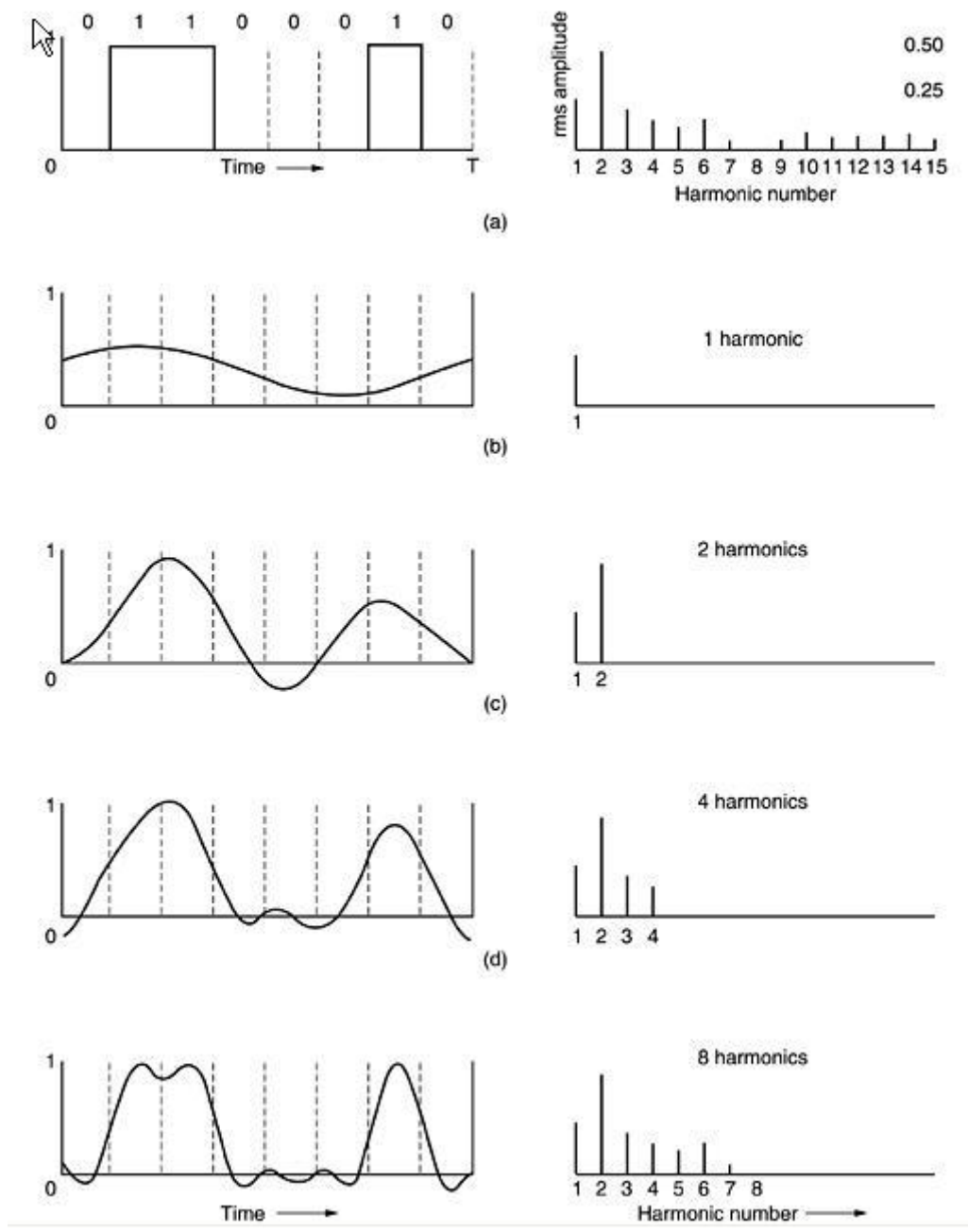
$$c = 3/8$$

rms (root mean square) $\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}$ 1.a

1b-1c 1,2,4 8

bits (Intersymbol Interference).

(twisted pair) 3000 Hz (Voice Grade Line).
bits/sec, 8 bits/sec



1. (a) To μ 01100010 ASCII b,
 μ μ μ Fourier. (b)-(e)
 μ μ 1, 2, 4 8 μ . μ /8 Hz.
 μ μ μ 3000/(/8) 24000/ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ (data rates): μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

bps	T (msec)	1 μ (Hz)	μ
300	26,67	37,5	80
600	13,33	75	40
1200	6,67	150	20
2400	3,33	300	10
4800	1,67	600	5
9600	0,83	1200	2
19200	0,42	2400	1
38400	0,21	4800	0

9600 bps μ bits (bit error rate) μ (1c).

μ bits μ / sec μ
baud.

2. Sampling

1924, Nyquist

μ , μ /sec μ
 μ (sample) (μ) V log₂V bits
 $R_{max} = 2B \log_2 V$ (1.4)
 (μ , μ , V=2) 3 KHz μ μ μ 6000 bps.

3.

μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ
 (Signal-to-Noise Ratio, SNR) S/N
 μ Watts, μ Watts. SNR
 $10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{S}{N} \right) \text{ dB}$

μ dB Decibels. **S/N=10** 10 dB,
S/N=100 20 dB, **S/N=1000** 30 dB . . .

(Channel Capacity) C μ μ
 μ μ (bits)
 μ μ μ
 μ μ .

Claude Shannon 1948

_____ C
 :
 (Additive White Gaussian Noise - AWGN)

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right) \quad (1.5)$$

B μ (Hz), C
 bps (S= μ , = Watt).
 μ μ μ μ 3000 Hz
 - μ 30 dB μ μ μ 30
 Kbps μ modems μ 9600 bps μ 4
 bits/symbol 2400 baud.

R_b μ μ μ bps, T_b b
 bit . $R_b=1/T_b$ $b=ST_b$ N_o μ
 (Noise Power Spectral Density Watts/Hz) $N=N_oB$
 μ μ μ (flat spectrum). μ -
 μ :

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{ST_b R_b}{N_o B} = \frac{E_b / N_o}{B / R_b} \equiv \frac{r_b}{\chi_b} \quad (1.6)$$

(1.5)

μ μ μ μ μ . $R_b=C$ μ
 μ r_b b :

$$\frac{1}{\chi_b} = \log_2 \left(1 + r_b / \chi_b \right) \quad (1.7)$$

H (1.7) μ it μ 1,
 μ $b/$ μ μ
 μ b . $b \rightarrow \infty$ () (1.7) : μ

$$b/ = \ln 2 = -1.6 \text{ dB} \quad (1.8)$$

H (1.8) (Shannon Limit) μ μ μ

μ 1

bits/pixel μ Bitmap (BMP). 2 sec. 12 μ 1800x1200 pixels μ 24

bits 80% μ jpeg μ μ

60% μ (μ μ mpeg-2) μ μ bits

1. μ - bits μ S/N = 30 dB. 95% μ

B. Shannon , μ

2. dB, μ μ J barrage noise S/J = 5

μ B μ 1., μ

μ , μ S/(N+J). μ

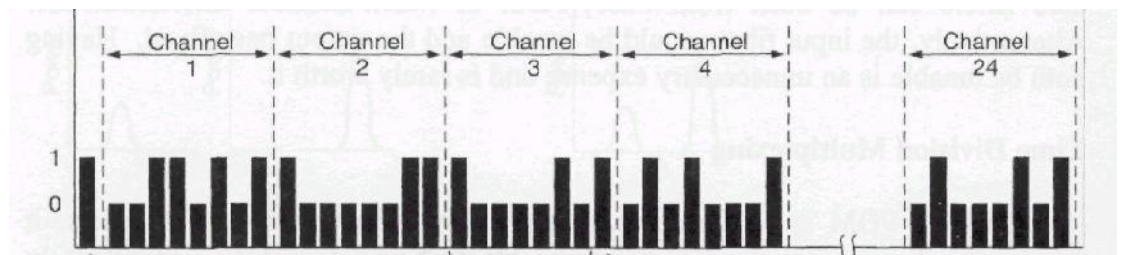
μ 2 : PCM - $\mu\mu$ 1

4 KHz $\mu\mu$ μ Nyquist μ 8 bits. H $\mu\mu$

(24 bit μ), μ 23 bits $\mu\mu$ μ

bit μ , μ bits (frame) μ

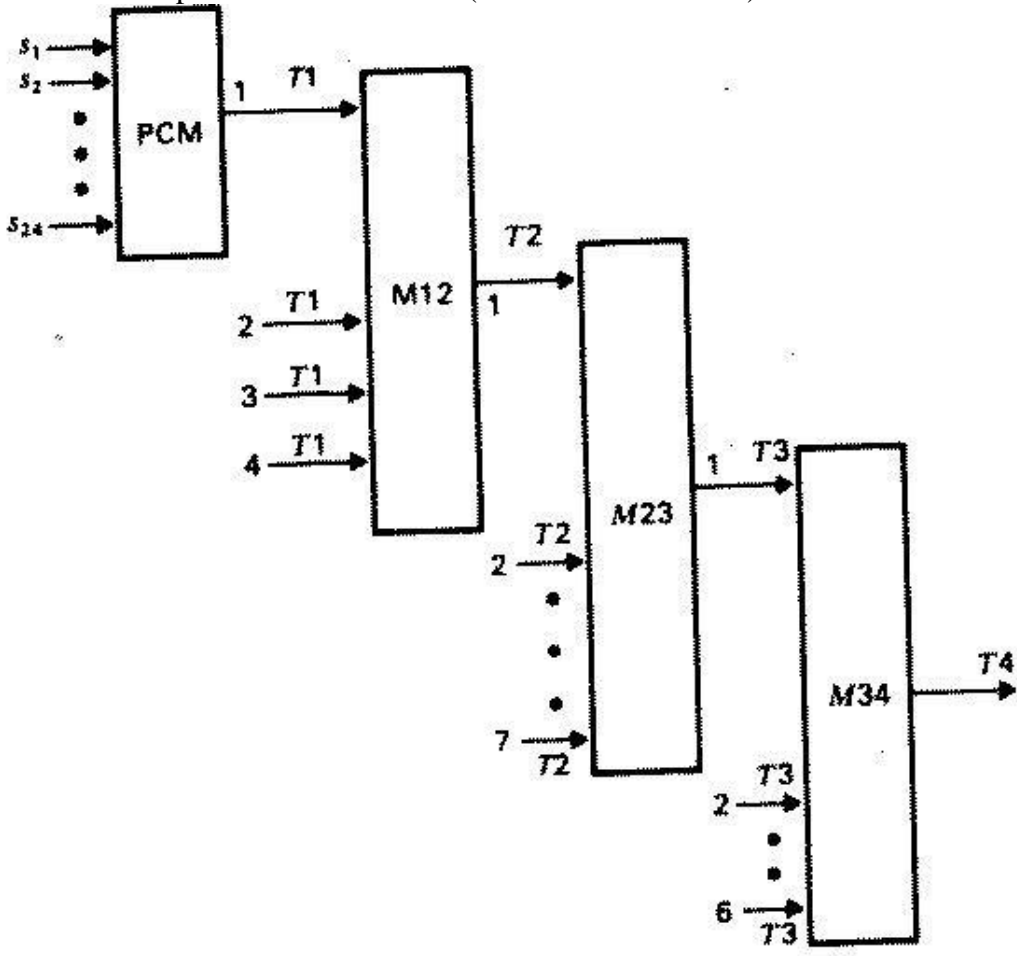
μ $\mu\mu$ μ μ 1. (μ)



- a. 0 μ μ $\mu\mu$ μ sec
- b. μ bits $\mu\mu$ 1
- c. $\mu\mu$ T1 Mbps
- d. μ bits $\mu\mu$ 2
- e. $\mu\mu$ T2 Mbps.

$\mu = 3$ PCM - 1
 T1 24
 4 KHz
 Nyquist. $\mu = 8$ bits
 23 bit $\mu = 17$ bits
 $\mu \text{sec} ()$ $\mu N ()$ $\mu \mu$ bps.

4 $\mu \mu$ T1 17 bits
 μ bps, μ 2. $\mu \mu$ 2. μ



7 $\mu \mu$ T2 69 bits
 μ bps, μ 3. $\mu \mu$ 2. μ

6 $\mu \mu$ T3 720 bits
 μ bps, μ 4. $\mu \mu$ 4. μ

QASK, $\mu \mu$ 4 μ 16-
 μ QASK.



1. _____

Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK), bits 0 1, Frequency f_j

Shift Keying (FSK), bits 0 1, Frequency f_j

Phase Shift Keying (PSK), bits 0 1, Frequency f_j

bits. $S(t) = A_i p(t) \sin(2\pi f_j t + \phi_k)$ (1)

$p(t) = 1$ for bit = 1, $p(t) = 0$ for bit = 0

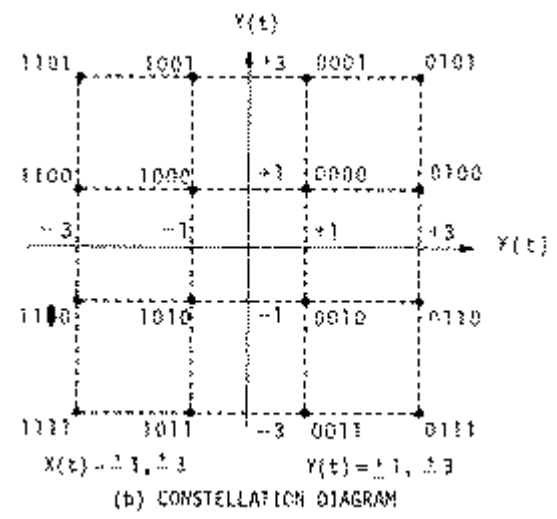
$j=0,1 \rightarrow$ BFSK, $k=0,1 \rightarrow$ BPSK, $i=0,1 \rightarrow$ BASK, $i=0,1, \dots \rightarrow$ Multiple, bits

ASK, $j=0,1, \dots \rightarrow$ FSK, $k=0,1, \dots \rightarrow$ PSK, $i=0,1, \dots \rightarrow$ Multiple, bits

Amplitude Modulation) QASK 16-QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation)

$4 \times 4 = 16$ bits

0000, 0001, 0010, ..., 1110, 1111.



$$S(t) = \text{Re} \{ A_i p(t) \exp[j(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k)] \} = \text{Re} \{ \exp(j2\pi f_c t) \bullet p(t) A_i e^{j\phi_k} \} \quad (1)$$

$$S(t) = \text{Re} \{ A_i p(t) \exp[j(2\pi f_c t + \phi_k)] \} = \text{Re} \{ \exp(j2\pi f_c t) \bullet p(t) A_i e^{j\phi_k} \} \quad (2)$$

(constellation diagram) :

$$s(t) = p(t) A_i e^{j\phi_k} = p(t) A_i \cos \phi_k + j p(t) A_i \sin \phi_k \quad (3a)$$

$$X(t) = p(t) A_i \cos \phi_k = \pm 1, \pm 3 \quad Y(t) = p(t) A_i \sin \phi_k = \pm 1, \pm 3 ; k T_b \leq t \leq (k+1)T_b \quad (3b)$$

(constellation diagram) bits bit (Gray).

QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying), $\phi_k = 45^\circ, 135^\circ, 225^\circ, 315^\circ$

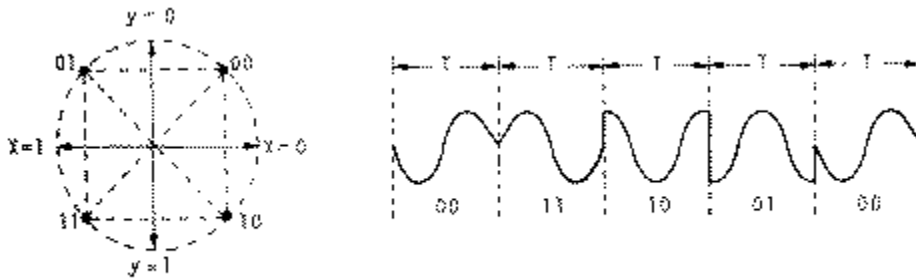
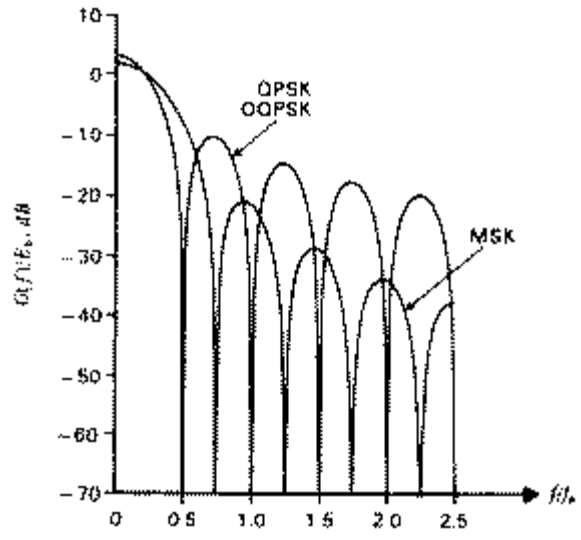


Fig. 6.42 Phase and amplitude transitions in QPSK

QPSK

$$s(t) = A \cos \phi_k \sin(2\pi f_c t/4T_b) + j A \sin \phi_k \cos(2\pi f_c t/4T_b)$$

QPSK: MSK (Minimum Shift Keying)



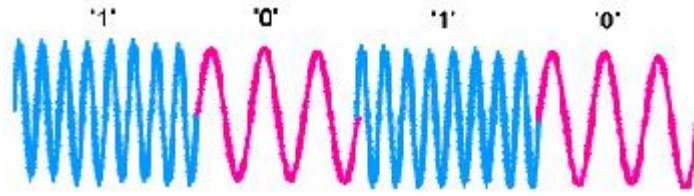
μ MSK μ $[-0,75R_b, 0,75 R_b]$,
 μ $= 1,5 R_b$, $R_b = 1/$ bit rate, μ bit. To
 μ QPSK $2R_b$.

	(
BPSK	$2R_b$
QPSK	R_b
MPSK	$2R_b/N$
BFSK	$4 R_b$
MFSK	$2M R_b/N$
QASK	$2 R_b/N$
MSK ¹	$1,5 R_b$

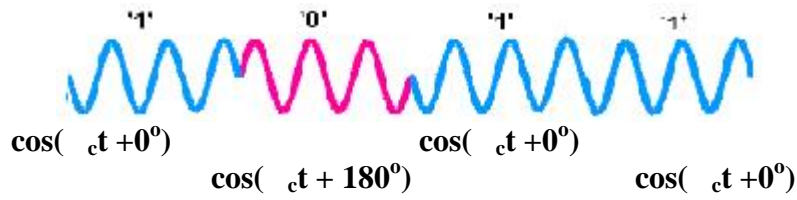
$=2$, $= \mu$ bits/symbol

¹ 99% Bandwidth MSK $= 0,61R_b$ QPSK $5,1 R_b$!!!

μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ .



. 2.1 μ μ **FSK**

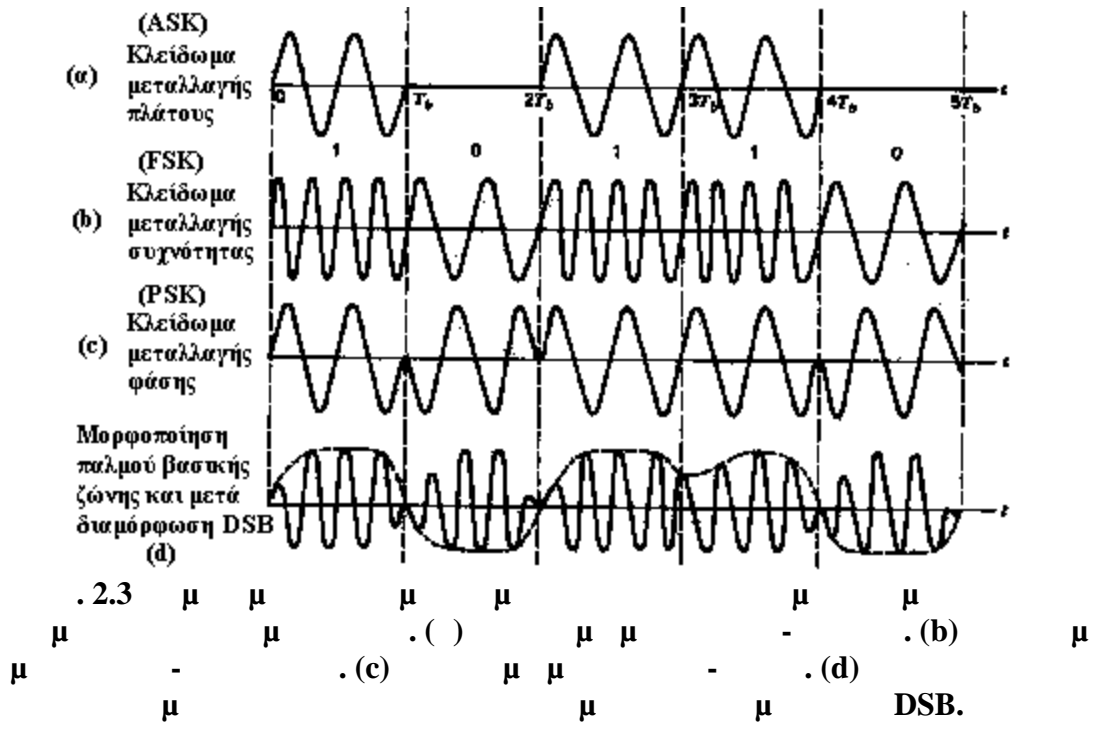


. 2.2 μ μ **PSK**

μ μ , μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .

2.1 μ **FSK** **PSK**

μ μ 2.3 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ bits $\{b_k\}$ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ bit r_b μ μ bit T_b .



2.3 bit \$b_k\$ H (t) bit \$s_1(t)\$ \$s_2(t)\$

$$Z(t) = \begin{cases} S_1[t - (k-1)] & r \in b_k = 0 \\ S_2[t - (k-1)] & r \in b_k = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(k-1)T_b \leq t \leq kT_b, \quad \begin{matrix} s_1(t) \\ s_2(t) \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} s_1(t) \\ s_2(t) = 0 \end{matrix} \quad t \notin [0, T_b]$$

$$E_1 = \int_0^{T_b} [s_1(t)]^2 dt < \infty$$

$$E_2 = \int_0^{T_b} [s_2(t)]^2 dt < \infty$$

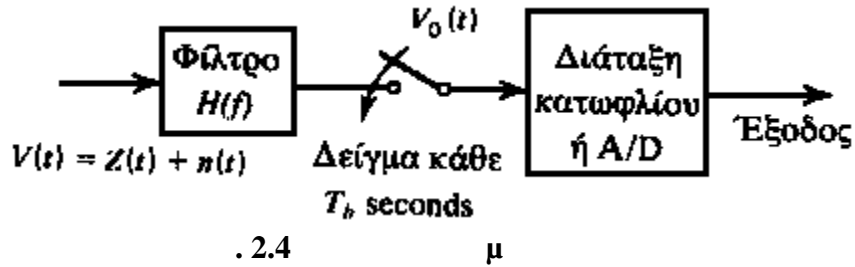
2.1. \$c(f)\$ Gaussian \$n(t)\$

$$V(t) = \begin{cases} s_1[t - (k-1)T_b - t_d] + n(t) \\ s_2[t - (k-1)T_b - t_d] + n(t) \end{cases} \quad (k-1)T_b + t_d \leq t \leq kT_b + t_d$$

	$s_1(t), 0 \leq t \leq T_b$	$s_2(t), 0 \leq t \leq T_b$
(ASK)	0	$A \cos \omega_c t$ ($\sin \omega_c t$)
(PSK)	$-A \cos \omega_c t$ ($-\sin \omega_c t$)	$A \cos \omega_c t$ ($\sin \omega_c t$)
(FSK)	$A \cos\{(\omega_c - \omega_d)t\}$ ($\sin\{(\omega_c - \omega_d)t\}$)	$A \cos\{(\omega_c + \omega_d)t\}$ ($\sin\{(\omega_c + \omega_d)t\}$)

2.1 $s_1(t), s_2(t) = 0 \quad t \notin [0, T_b], f_c = \omega_c/2\pi$

Ο $s_1(t), s_2(t)$ $H(f)$



2.1.1 FSK, $s_1 = A \cos(\omega_c t - \omega_d t)$, $s_2 = A \cos(\omega_c t)$

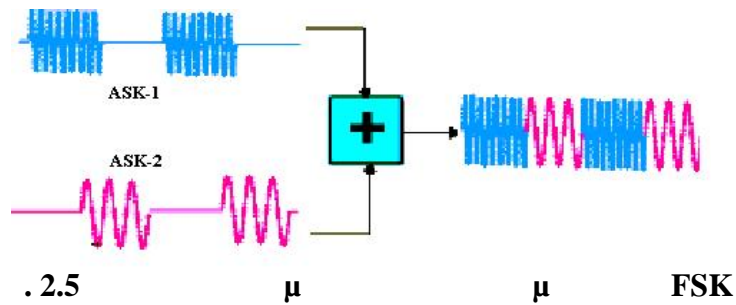
$+ dt)$ 0 1 μ FSK
 μ μ FM μ μ FSK μ μ

$Z(t) = A \cos\left(\check{S}_c t + \check{S}_d \int_{-\infty}^t D(t') dt' + n\right)$
 $D(t) = \dots$ μ μ μ μ $+1$ $b_k = 1$ -1 b_k
 $= 0,$ FSK μ μ $t = 0.$ μ

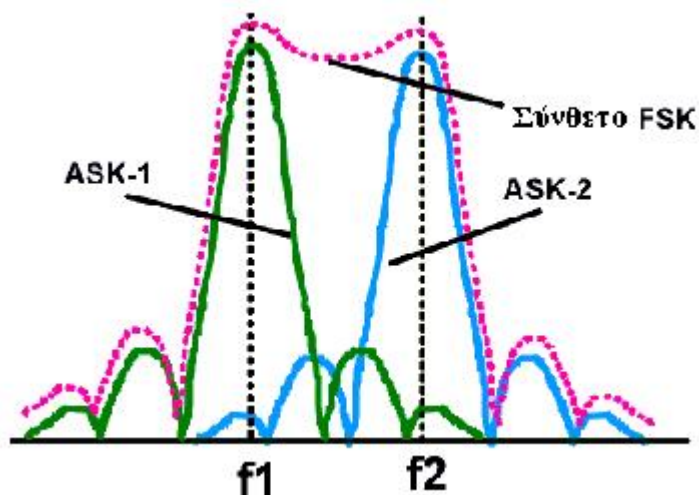
$$f_i = \frac{d}{dt}[w \text{ ty } \text{tyg } Z(t)]$$

$$= c + dD(t)$$

$D(t) = \pm 1,$ μ μ μ : $\check{S}_i = \check{S}_c \pm \check{S}_d.$



μ μ μ μ FSK
 μ μ $ASK,$ μ FSK μ μ ASK
 μ μ



. 2.6 μ FSK

FSK μ . μ FSK μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

- μ μ FSK

- H μ FSK μ μ (μ) μ
- FSK μ μ μ μ μ μ . μ

μ μ μ . FSK μ

Doppler.

- μ μ FSK

- H FSK μ ASK PSK (μ MSK).
- PSK μ μ bit μ FSK

2.1.2 μ μ PSK

μ - μ μ μ , μ μ

μ μ . μ μ μ .

μ , μ μ PSK. μ 0

1, μ μ PSK μ

μ μ :

$$s_1(t) = -A\cos(\omega_c t) \quad s_2(t) = A\cos(\omega_c t).$$

PSK μ μ (t) μ μ :

$$Z(t) = D(t)(A \cos \omega_c t)$$

$D(t) = \dots \mu \mu \dots \mu \mu \mu \dots \mu \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

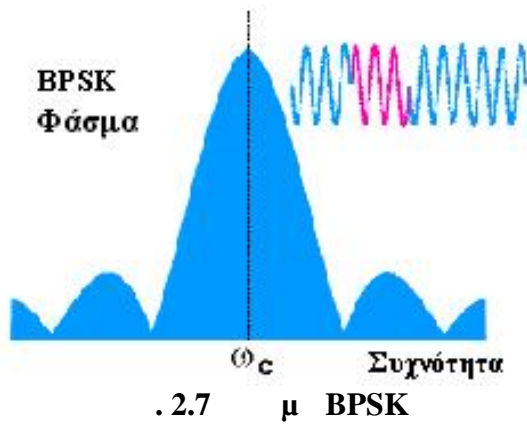
 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

$\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$



2.2

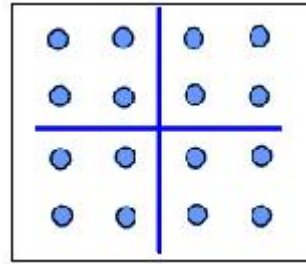
 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

 $\mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots \mu \dots$

QAM (*Quadrature Amplitude Modulation*).
 $QPSK$, 90°
 $\pm A$ | $r_z \pm 3A$, 16



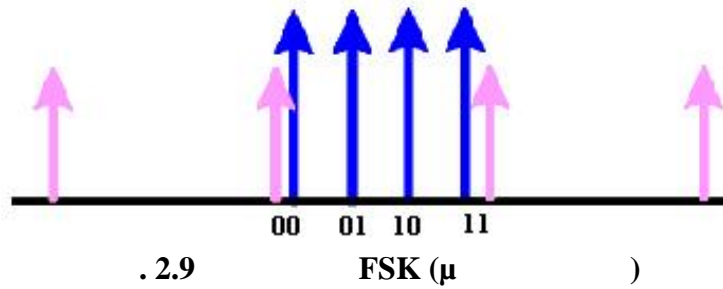
. 2.8 QAM (16-QAM)

2.3 - $\mu \mu$

PAM
 H
 (> 2)
 $s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_M(t)$
 PSK
 FSK

2.3.1 - (M-FSK)

FSK
 “ ”
 FSK modem
 b/N_0 -1.6 db.
 Shannon,



FSK.
 “μ - ”
 FSK (BFSK).
 FSK μ

	2	4	8	16	32	64
	0.4	0.57	0.55	0.42	0.29	0.18
E_b/N_o $BER = 10^{-6}$	13.5	10.8	9.3	8.2	7.5	6.9

2.2 - FSK [Zie92]

-O μ

) $\int_0^{T_s} a_i(t) \cdot a_j(t) \cdot dt \xrightarrow{i \neq j} 0$:

$$\int_0^{T_s} a_i(t) \cdot a_j(t) \cdot dt \xrightarrow{i \neq j} 0$$

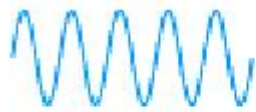
FSK

$$a(t) = \cos\left(2\pi f_c t + \frac{2\pi f m t}{T_s}\right)$$

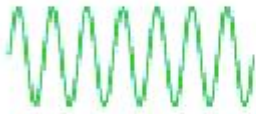
$m = 1, 2, \dots, M,$

μ

baud (μ) μ FSK μ μ μ 1200
 μ , . . , 1000 Hz, 1600 Hz, 2200 Hz, 2800 Hz, 3400 Hz, 4000 Hz, 4600 Hz
 5200 Hz, μ , μ .



$f = 5000 \text{ Hz}$



$f = 7000 \text{ Hz}$



$f = 9000 \text{ Hz}$

. 2.10

μ

μ

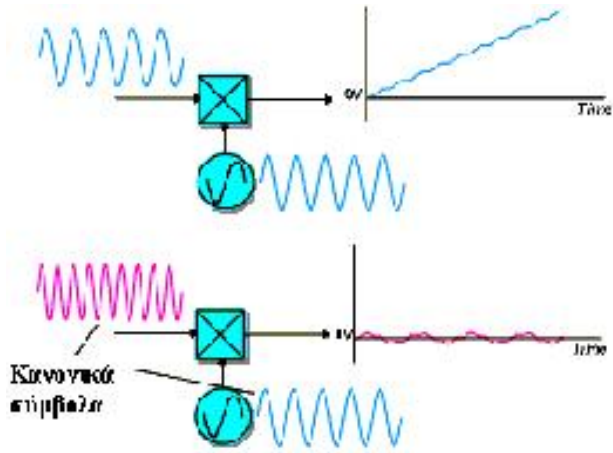
FSK

-

μ

μ $i(t)$ μ μ μ ,
 μ $j(t)$, μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ

μ , μ μ . μ μ μ ,
 μ μ , μ μ S/N μ μ μ ,
 μ FSK μ μ μ μ .



. 2.11 μ

2.3.2 - μ (- PSK)

μ μ - μ FSK
 μ μ , μ μ μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ PSK μ μ μ
 (μ , μ) . μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ PSK μ
 (quadrature) 90° μ , 0 , 90 , 180 270 , μ μ PSK
 μ μ μ μ (Quadrature Phase Shift
 Keying, QPSK). μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying)
 μ μ BPSK.

$H_{psd} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pm k r_s} \text{ Hz} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2$

$r_s = r_b / 2$, $r_s = r_b / 3$

bit r_b , bits, PSK, PSK, $2r_b$, A, $2r_s = 2r_b / 2$

PSK, PSK

M	2	4	8	16	32	64
$= R_b/B$	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
E_b/N_o $BER = 10^{-6}$	10.5	10.5	14	18.5	23.4	28.5

2.3

PSK [Zie92]

2.3.3 (M-QAM)

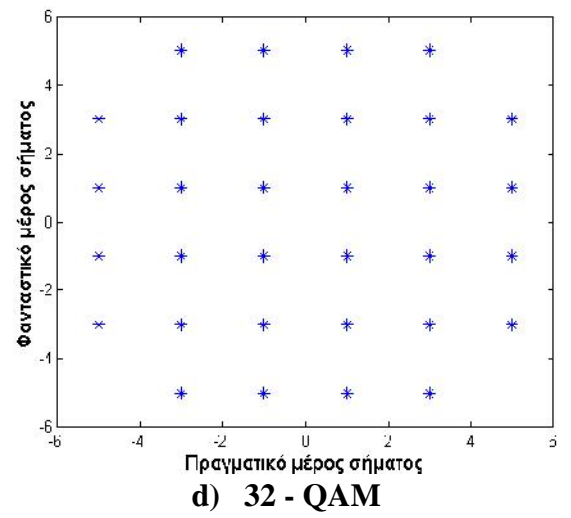
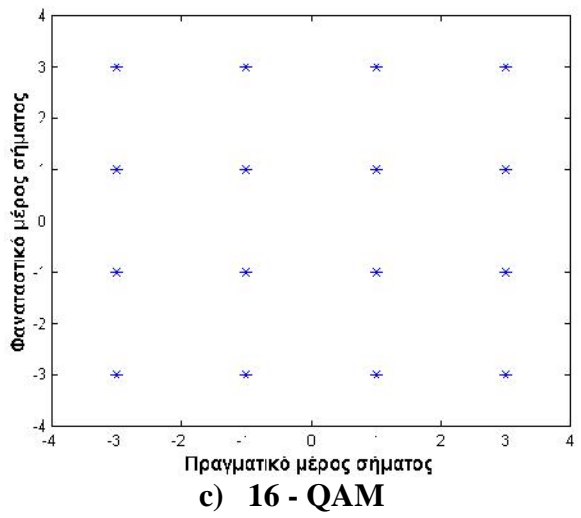
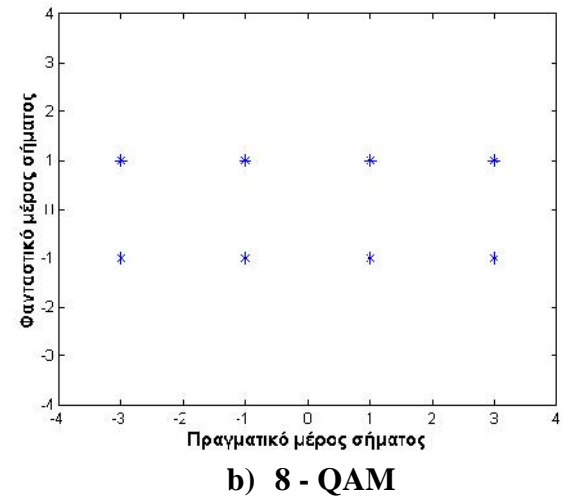
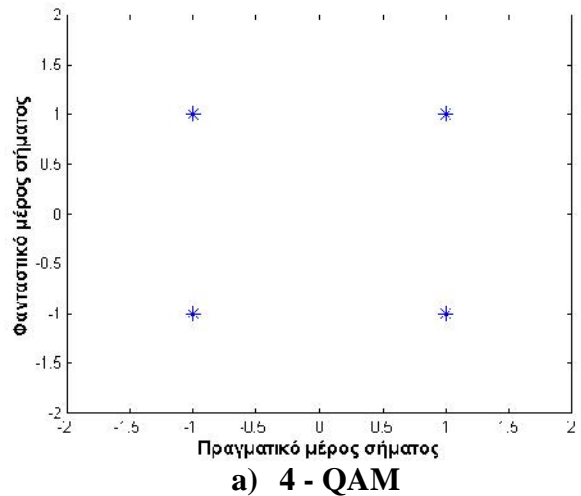
H M-QAM

$\cos(2ff_c t) \quad | \quad \sin(2ff_c t)$

$S_k = r_1 g(t) \cos(2ff_c t) - b_k g(t) \sin(2ff_c t)$

$0 \leq t \leq T, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, M$

$b_k = 2^n, \quad n$ bits



2.13 Μ Μ -QAM (=4,8,16,32)

μ , fading
μ . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

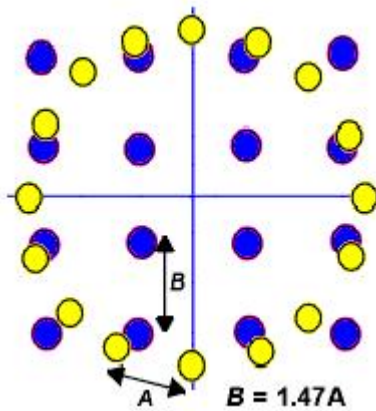
M	4	16	64	256	1024	4096
	1	2	3	4	5	6
$E_b/N_o \text{ BER} = 10^{-6}$	10.5	15	18.5	24	28	33.5

2.4

M- QAM [Zie 92]

2.3.4 - Μ QAM PSK

μ QAM PSK μ μ μ - μ
 μ QAM PSK, μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ 2.14, μ
 μ μ μ μ QAM PSK μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ QAM PSK, μ μ



2.14

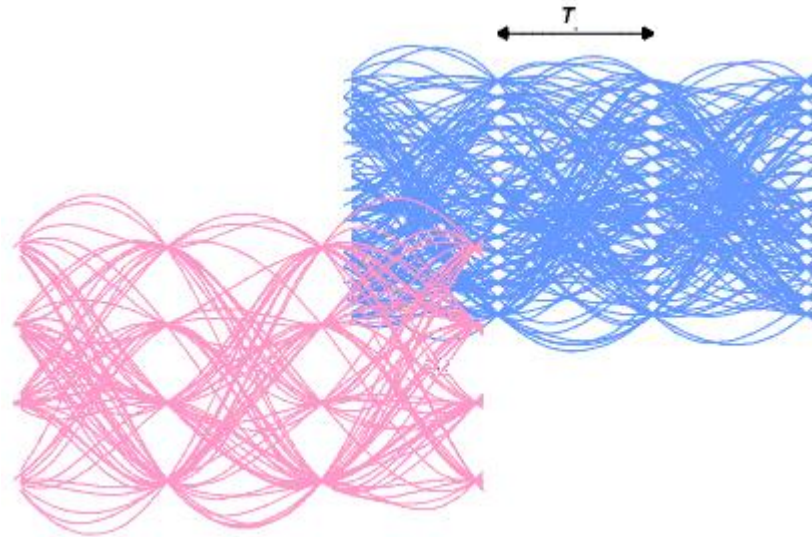
μ 16-PSK (μ) 16-QAM (μ)

2.3.5

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

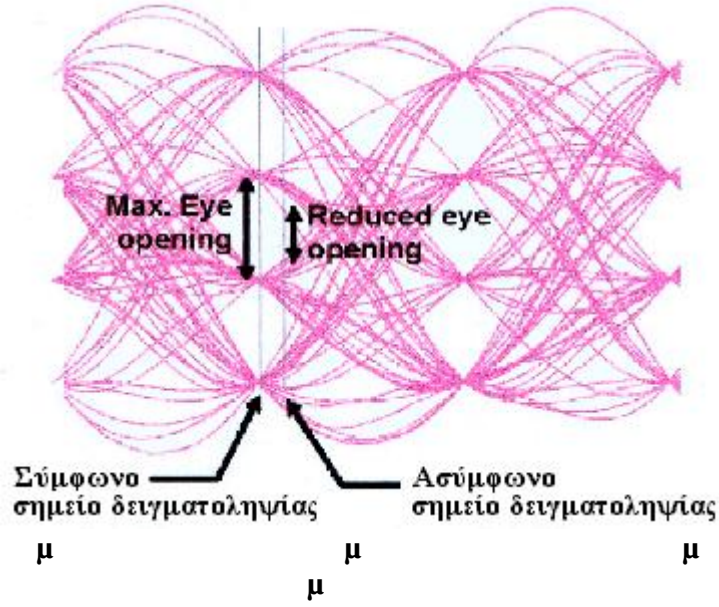
multipath fading,

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 modem 16-QAM 256-QAM (*quadrature amplitude modulation*),
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



. 2.16 PSK 4 , PSK 16

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 bit.
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



. 2.17

μ μ $\mu\mu$ μ

μ μ μ μ

2.5

$\mu\mu$

μ

$\mu\mu$ μ (constellation diagram) μ μ

$\mu\mu$ μ μ

μ μ modem μ μ

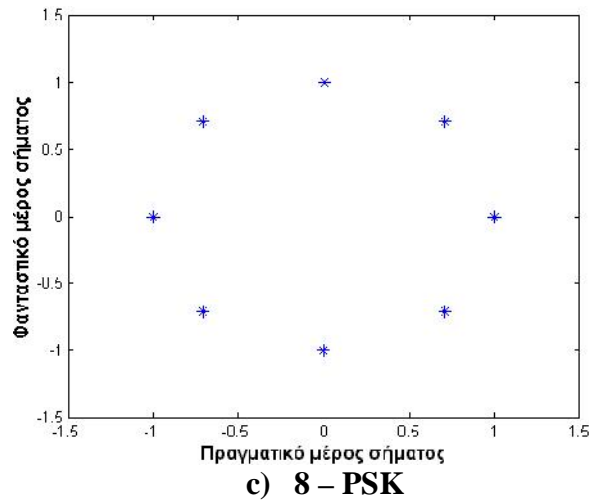
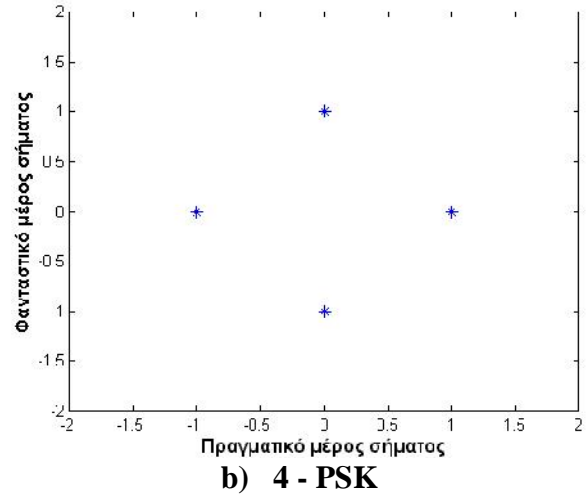
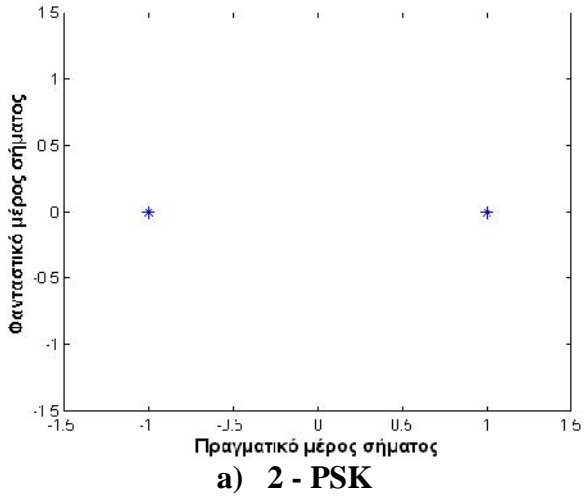
μ μ μ μ $\cos ct$, $\sin ct$.

μ PSK μ

$\mu\mu$ μ : $(t) = -A \cos ct$ μ

μ : $(t) = A \cos ct$ μ

μ



. 2.18 μμ μ μ μ -PSK (=2,4,8)

μ μ μ PSK
 μ , μμ μ PSK.

Minimum Shift Keying - MSK

MSK μ μ CPFSK (FSK) μ) MSK μ

$$s_n(t; a) = \frac{f}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} a_k + f a_n q(t - nT_b) =$$

$$= s_n + \frac{f}{2} \left(\frac{t - nT_b}{T_b} \right) a_n, \quad nT_b \leq t \leq (n+1)T_b$$

b bit E_b : bit.

$$s_n(t; a) = 2f f_d T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} a_k + 2f a_n (t - nT_b) f_d =$$

$$= s_n + 2f h a_n q(t - nT), \quad nT \leq t \leq (n+1)T,$$

μ μ μ h , n , $q(t)$: (CPFSK),

$$h = 2f_d T$$

$$s_n = f h \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} a_k$$

$$q(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t/2T, & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 1/2, & t > T \end{cases}$$

, , μ μ μ :

$$u(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos[2f f_c t + s_n(t; a)] =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos[2f f_c t + s_n + f(t - nT_b)a_n / 2T_b] =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos \left[2f \left(f_c + \frac{1}{4T_b} a_n \right) t - \frac{nf}{2} a_n + s_n \right], \quad (1)$$

μ $nT_b \leq t \leq (n+1)T_b$, μ μ , ,

$$f_1 = f_c - \frac{1}{4T_b}$$

$$f_2 = f_c + \frac{1}{4T_b}$$

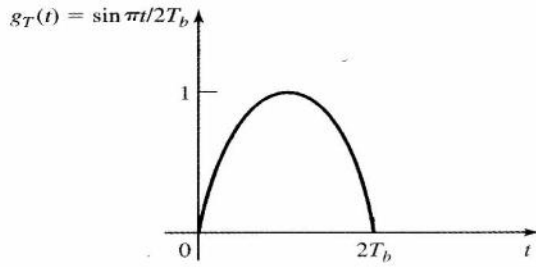
$$u_i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \cos \left[2ff_i t + \frac{nf}{2} (-1)^{i-1} \right], \quad i=1, 2$$

$$f = f_2 - f_1 = \frac{1}{2} T_b$$

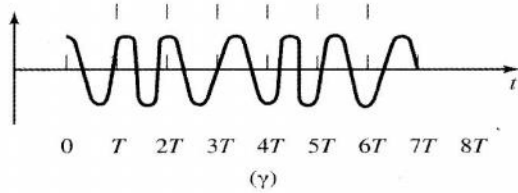
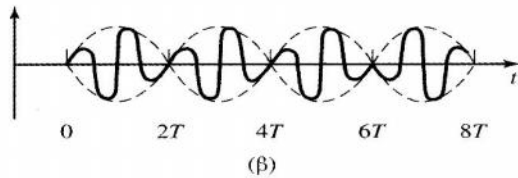
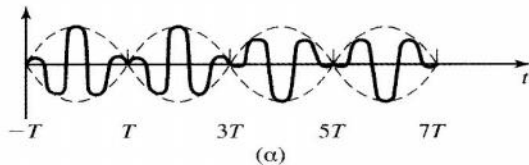
CPFSK $h = 1/2$, (Minimum shift keying - MSK) PSK

$$u(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{2n} g_T(t - 2nT_b) \right] \cos 2ff_c t \right\} + \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{T_b}} \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{2n+1} g_T(t - 2nT_b - T_b) \right] \sin 2ff_c t \right\}$$

$$g_T(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{f t}{2T_b}, & 0 \leq t \leq 2T_b \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$



Σχήμα 1 Μορφή ημιτονοειδούς παλμού.

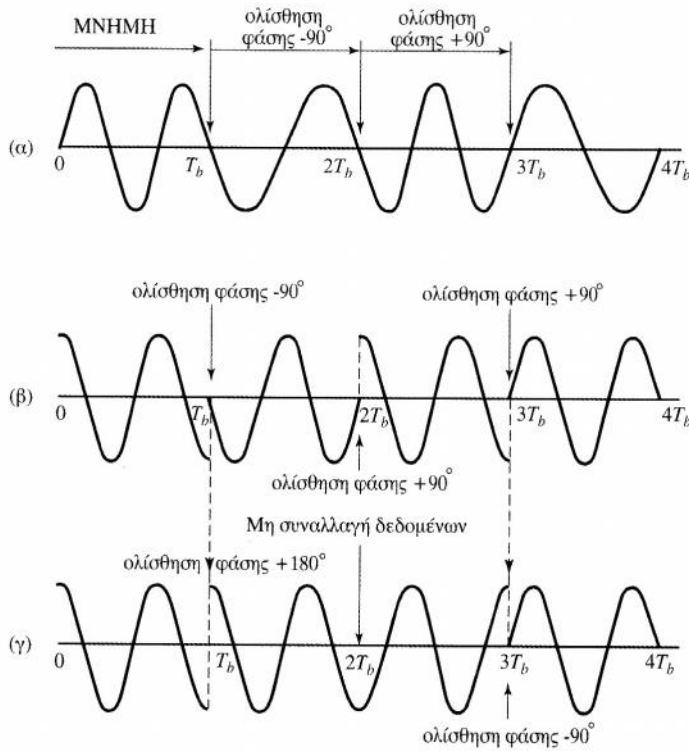


Σχήμα 2 Αναπαράσταση σήματος MSK ως μία μορφή δύο μετατοπισμένων δυαδικών PSK σημάτων, καθένα με ημιτονοειδή περιβάλλουσα. (α) Συμφασική συνιστώσα σήματος (β) ορθογώνια συνιστώσα σήματος, και (γ) MSK σήμα (α+β).

$\cos 2 f_c t$ bit, $\sin 2 f_c t$ bits, $\{ 2n \}$, $\{ 2n+1 \}$, $\frac{1}{2} T_b$, $2T_b$, $0 \leq t \leq 2T_b$, $0 \leq t \leq 2T_b$, $g(t)$, $2T_b$, $sec.$

PSK (offset quadrature PSK - OQPSK)
 PSK (straggred quadrature PSK - SQPSK)
 SQPSK
 PSK
 FSK
 MSK
 PSK (QPSK)
 MSK
 OQPSK
 PSK

μ $\pm 90^\circ$ μ μ $b \text{ sec.}$, ,
 μ QPSK , μ $2 T_b \text{ sec.}$ μ μ μ PSK
 μ $\pm 180^\circ$ $\pm 90^\circ$ μ 3



Σχήμα 3 Κυματομορφές σημάτων για (α) MSK, (β) μετατοπισμένο QPSK (ορθογώνιου παλμού) (γ) συμβατικό QPSK (ορθογώνιου παλμού). (Από τους Gronemeyer και McBride, ©1976 IEEE).

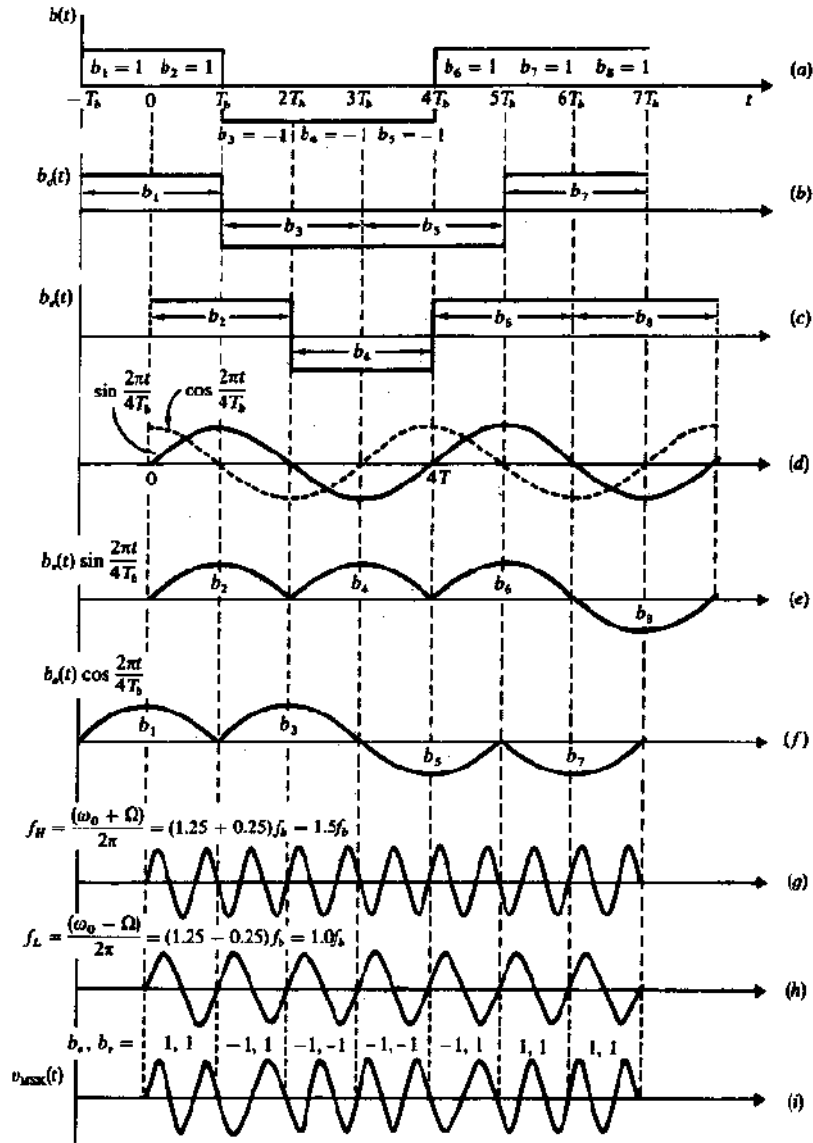
μ μ μ μ μ
 QPSK MSK:
 1. MSK μ μ (quadrature carrier) μ μ μ QPSK. μ μ MSK μ
 1.5
 QPSK, MSK μ
 2. μ μ MSK μ μ μ QPSK. μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ 4 μ μ μ MSK. () μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ $b(t)$. μ μ μ
 μ (b) (c),

OQPSK. $b_o(t)$ bits b_1, b_3, \dots
 $b_e(t)$ bit 2 $b = T_s,$ b_2, b_4, \dots
 MSK μ
 CPFSK μ
 FSK μ
 MSK μ
 CPFSK μ
 $\sin^2(t/4T_b)$ $\cos^2(t/4T_b)$
 (d). $b_e(t)$ $b_o(t)$
 (e) $b_e(t)\sin^2(t/4T_b)$ $b_o(t)\cos^2(t/4T_b)$
 (f).

MSK μ
 $u_{MSK}(t) = \sqrt{2P_s} \left[b_e \sin 2f \left(\frac{t}{4T_b} \right) \right] \cos \check{S}_0 t + \sqrt{2P_s} \left[b_o \cos 2f \left(\frac{t}{4T_b} \right) \right] \sin \check{S}_0 t, (2)$
 MSK μ (e) (f). μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ

OQPSK, μ SK μ ' μ μ QPSK' μ μ
 μ FSK. μ μ MSK μ
 μ μ : μ
 $u_{MSK}(t) = \sqrt{2P_s} \left[\frac{b_o(t) + b_e(t)}{2} \right] \sin(\check{S}_0 + \Omega)t + \sqrt{2P_s} \left[\frac{b_o(t) - b_e(t)}{2} \right] \sin(\check{S}_0 - \Omega)t, (3)$
 $= 2 / (4 b).$
 $C_H = (b_o + b_e)/2, C_L = (b_o - b_e)/2, \quad = +, \quad L = -$

$u_{MSK}(t) = \sqrt{2P_s} C_H \sin \check{S}_H t + \sqrt{2P_s} C_L \sin \check{S}_L t, (4)$
 μ μ b_o, b_e μ bit, μ μ
 FSK μ
 $\mu (2_s)^{1/2}.$



Σχήμα 4 Κυματομορφές MSK.

MSK, f_H f_L μ bit T_b μ
 μ :

$$\int_0^{T_b} \sin \check{S}_H t \sin \check{S}_L t = 0, \quad (5)$$

μ m n

$$\begin{aligned} 2 (f_H - f_L) T_b &= n \\ 2 (f_H + f_L) T_b &= m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu & & \mu & \mu \\ f_H &= f_o + f_b/4 \\ f_L &= f_o - f_b/4 \\ \mu & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$f_b T_b = f_b \cdot \frac{1}{f_b} = 1 = n$$

$$f_o = \frac{m}{4} f_b$$

$$n = 1, \quad f_H \quad f_L$$

$$\mu \quad \text{MSK.} \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$f_o \quad f_b/4. \quad ,$$

$$f_H = (m+1) \frac{f_b}{4}$$

$$f_L = (m-1) \frac{f_b}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu & & \mu & \text{MSK} \\ \text{MSK} & & \text{CPFSK } \mu & h=1/2 \quad (f_d=1/4T_b) \quad =0 \\ & & \mu & , \quad \mu \\ & & \mu & \text{CPFSK,} \\ & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$S_V(f) = T \left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^M A_n^2(f) + \frac{2}{M^2} \sum_{n=1}^M \sum_{m=1}^M B_{nm}(f) A_n(f) A_m(f) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n(f) &= \frac{\sin f [fT - (2n-1-M)h/2]}{f [fT - (2n-1-M)h/2]} \\ &= \text{sinc} \left(fT - \frac{h(2n-1-M)}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_{nm}(f) = \frac{\cos(2f fT - a_{nm}) - S \cos a_{nm}}{1 + S^2 - 2S \cos 2ffT}$$

$$a_{nm} = fh(m+n-1-M)$$

$$S = \frac{\sin Mfh}{M \sin fh}$$

$$S_V(f) = \frac{32E_s}{f^2} \left[\frac{\cos 2f fT}{1-16f^2T^2} \right]^2$$
 MSK :

$$S_V(f) = 4E_s \left(\frac{\sin 2f fT_b}{2f fT_b} \right)^2$$
 SQPSK μ g_T(t)

μ 5. (dB)

MSK 50%

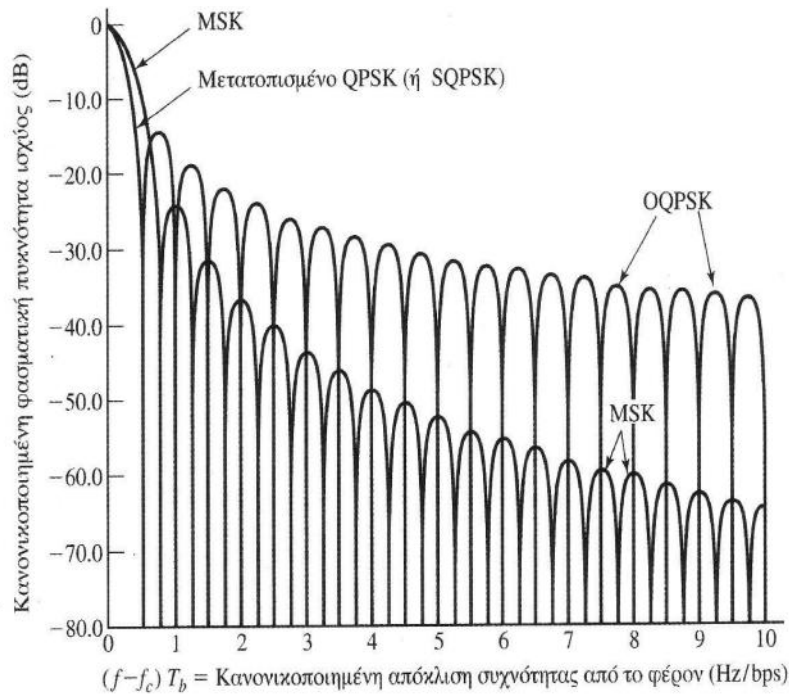
MSK μ

MSK 99%

QPSK μ 1/f²,

MSK μ 1.2 f_b

SQPSK.



Σχήμα 5 Φασματική πυκνότητα ισχύος του MSK και του SQPSK (ορθογώνιου παλμού).
 (Από τους Gronemeyer και McBride, ©1976 IEEE.)

MSK

$$u_H = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_s}} \sin \check{S}_H t \quad u_L = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T_s}} \sin \check{S}_L t.$$

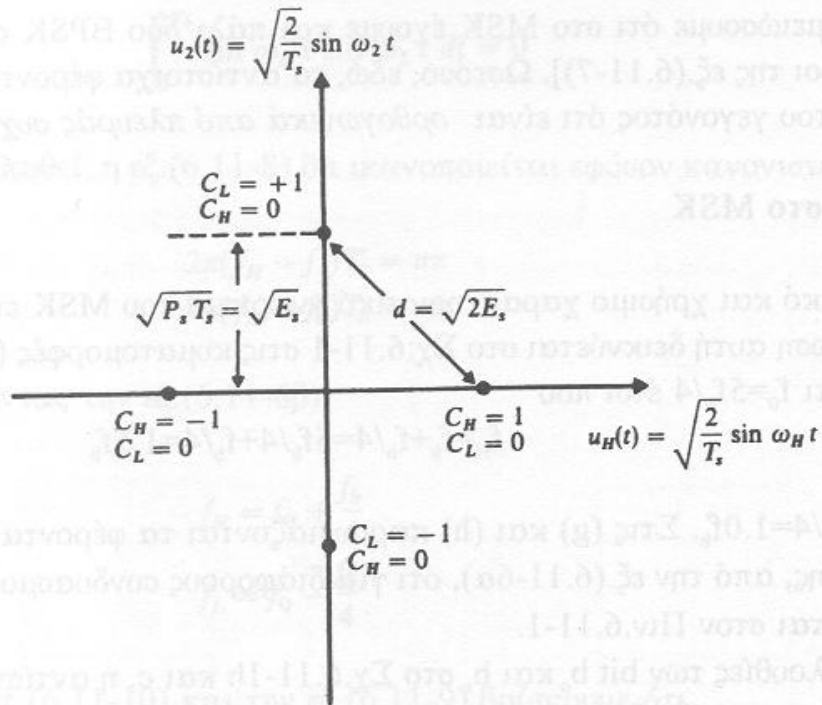
$$d = \sqrt{2E_s} = \sqrt{4E_b}$$

QPSK.

QPSK BPSK

$$\sin 2 f_0(t + \frac{1}{4} f_0) = \sin(2 f_0 t + \frac{1}{2}) = \cos(2 f_0 t).$$

MSK BPSK



Σχήμα 5 Αναπαράσταση στο χώρο σημάτων του MSK.

(i). MSK, CPFSK (FSK) $h = 1/2$, (g), (h),
 $f_o = 5f_b/4$
 $f_H = f_o + f_b/4 = 5f_b/4 + f_b/4 = 1.5f_b$
 $f_L = f_o - f_b/4 = 1.0f_b$
 (g) (h) f_H f_L $u_{MSK}(t) / \sqrt{2P_s}$
 (3) b_o b_e
 1.

b_e	b_o	$u_{MSK}(t) / \sqrt{2P_s}$
-1	-1	$-\sin(\pi/4 + \pi)t$
-1	1	$\sin(\pi/4 - \pi)t$
1	-1	$-\sin(\pi/4 - \pi)t$
1	1	$\sin(\pi/4 + \pi)t$

bit b_o b_e $u_{MSK}(t)$ (i) b_o b_e $u_{MSK}(t)$ f_H f_L $u_{MSK}(t)$ bit. $u_{MSK}(t)$ bit. $u_{MSK}(t)$ MSK. MSK. $u_{MSK}(t)$.3 .4 $u_{MSK}(t)$

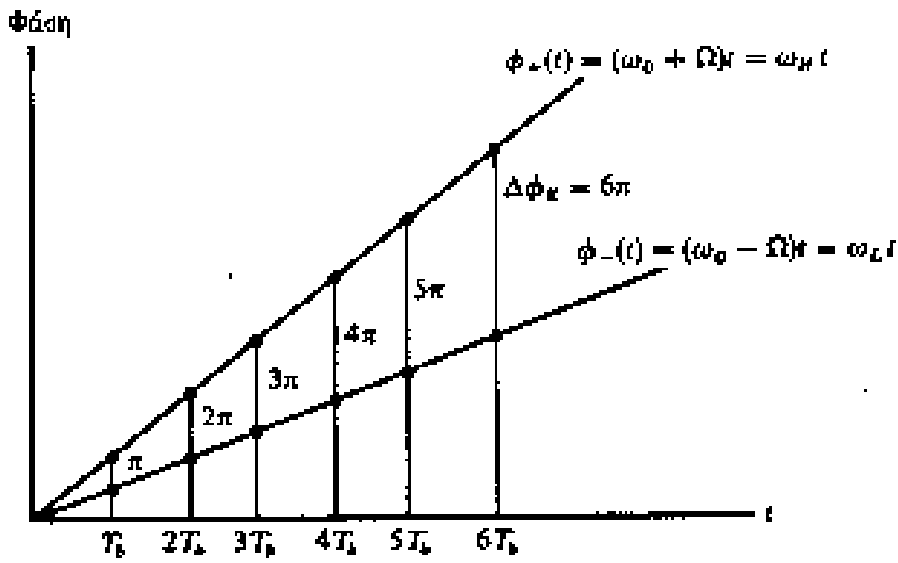
$$u_{MSK}(t) = b_o(t)\sqrt{2P_s} \sin[\pi/4 t + b_o(t)b_e(t)\Omega t] , \quad (6)$$

± 1 . $b_o(t) = \pm 1$ $b_e(t) =$ (t) μ .6

$$w(t) = \dot{S}_c t + b_o(t)b_e(t)\Omega t, \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu \quad + (t) \quad - (t) \\ + (t) &= (+)t, \quad b_o(t)b_e(t) = +1 \\ - (t) &= (-)t, \quad b_o(t)b_e(t) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \quad 6 \quad \mu \quad + (t) \quad - (t).$$



Σχήμα 6

$$\begin{aligned} &b_o(t)b_e(t) \quad . \quad 6 \mu \\ &\mu \quad b_o(t)b_e(t) \quad +1 \quad -1 \quad \mu \quad kT_b \quad : \\ &\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (t) \mu \quad 2 \quad kT_b = k \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &b_o(t) \quad b_e(t) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &b_o(t), \quad t = kT_b \mu \quad k: \quad \mu \quad b_e(t) \mu \quad \mu \\ &\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad 2, \quad b(t). \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_e(t). \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &(t) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ &b_o(t) \quad (t) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \sqrt{2P_s} \sin[w(t)]. \\ &b_o(t) \quad (t) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_o(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$b_o(t) = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \cdot \mu \cdot \mu$$

MSK

90

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \sin t &= \mu \sin(t + \pi/2) = \mu \cos t \\ \mu \cos t &= \mu \sin(t + \pi/2) = \mu \sin t \end{aligned}$$

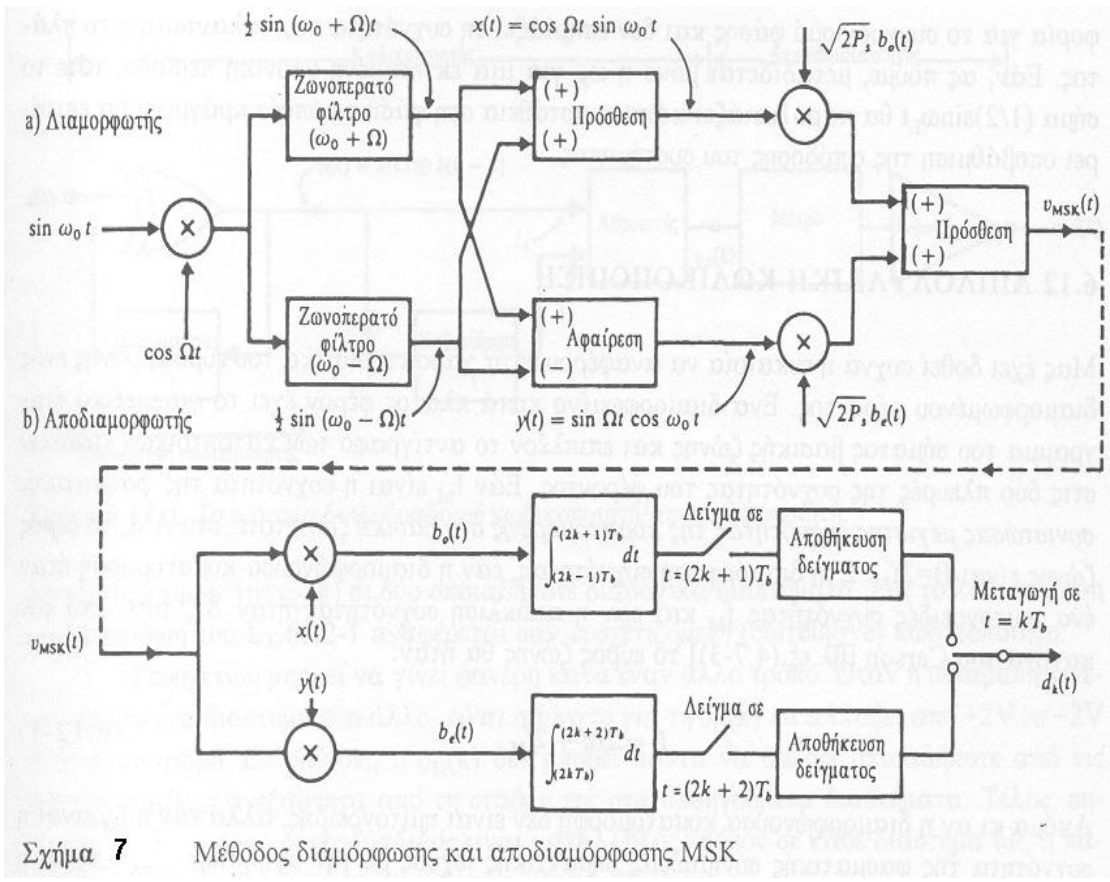
$$[\sqrt{2P_s} b_o(t) \cos t \sin t] \quad (2) \quad \mu \cdot \mu \cdot \mu$$

MSK.

$$x(t) = \cos t \sin t \quad \text{bit } b_e(t)$$

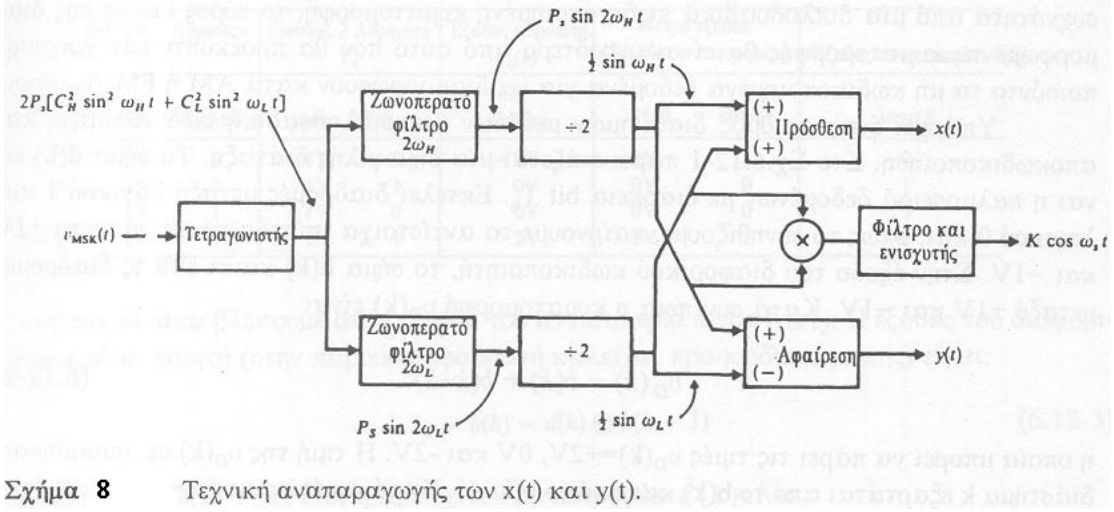
$$y(t) = \sin t \quad \text{bit } b_o(t)$$

bit $s=2$ b.



Σχήμα 7 Μέθοδος διαμόρφωσης και αποδιαμόρφωσης MSK

$x(t) = \cos \Omega t \sin \omega_0 t$
 $y(t) = \sin \Omega t \cos \omega_0 t$
 $b_o(t)$
 $b_s(t)$
 $v_{MSK}(t)$
 $d_k(t)$
 $t = (2k + 1)T_b$
 $t = (2k + 2)T_b$
 $t = kT_b$



Σχήμα 8 Τεχνική αναπαραγωγής των $x(t)$ και $y(t)$.

μ 5 μ gaussian MSK bit. μ
 () 2 b QPSK. μ QPSK μ MSK.
 μ , μ μ QPSK (μ μ μ):

$$P_{eb}(MSK) = P_{eb}(QPSK) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{\gamma}}$$

MSK μ μ μ , μ μ $d^2 = 4E_b$

$$P_e(MSK) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4\gamma}} = \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{\gamma}}$$

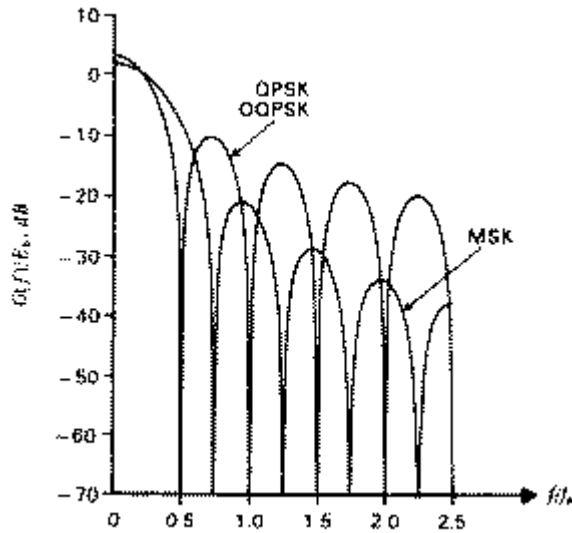
μ μ μ bit MSK

$$P_{eb}(MSK) = \frac{1}{2} P_e(MSK) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{\gamma}},$$

1

MSK, QPSK, $(E_b = \text{bit } f_b = \text{bits bps}) :$

$$\frac{2}{E_b} \int_0^{\infty} G(f) df = 1$$



1. μ ;

$$\frac{2}{E_b} \int_0^{0.5f_b} G(f) df \quad \text{QPSK} \quad \frac{2}{E_b} \int_0^{0.75f_b} G(f) df \quad \text{MSK}$$

2. μ : μ QPSK MSK

$$\frac{2}{E_b} \int_0^{4f_b} G(f) df = 0,99 \quad \text{QPSK} \quad \frac{2}{E_b} \int_0^{0,6f_b} G(f) df = 0,99 \quad \text{MSK}$$

3. μ ; μ 1., μ , μ

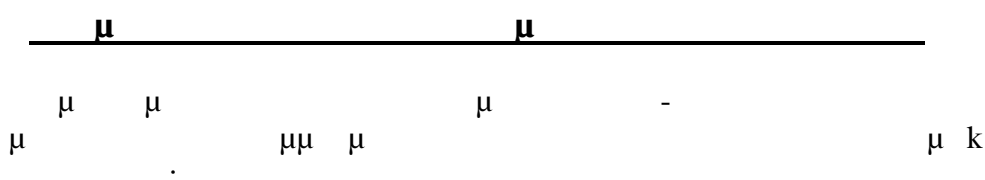
2 : _____ 2

- $f_n = 30 \text{ KHz}$, $S/N = 25 \text{ dB}$,
 $R_b = \text{bps}$
- a) 80% μ bits/ μ , $\mu \leq n, \mu$
- b) μ QASK, $\mu \mu \mu$
- c) bits/ $\mu \mu$ Gray. $\mu \mu$ QASK $\mu = 4$ Gray;
- d) μ bit $\mu \mu$ bit μ 3μ

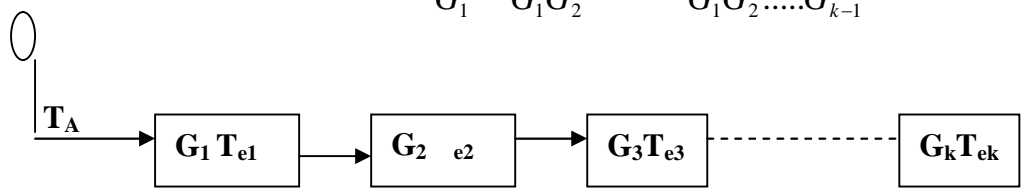
QPSK	16-PSK	16-QASK
$d=2\sqrt{E_b}$	$d=2\sqrt{0,15E_b}$	$d=2\sqrt{0,4E_b}$

μ bit (BER, bit error rate) 3μ
 $\mu \mu$ bit R_b μ
 $\mu \mu$;

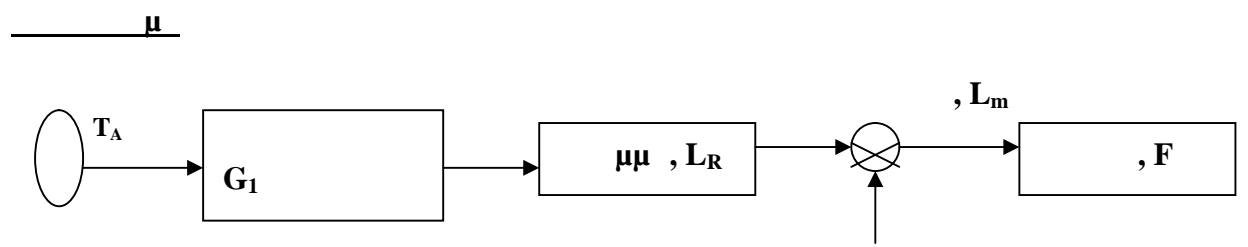
μ : BER μ $\text{erfc}(\sqrt{d^2/N_0})$,
 $= \mu$



Friis: $T_s = T_A + T_{e1} + \frac{T_{e2}}{G_1} + \frac{T_{e3}}{G_1 G_2} + \dots + \frac{T_{ek}}{G_1 G_2 \dots G_{k-1}}$



1. $G = 1/L$,
 2. $T_e = (L-1)T_0$
 3. $T_e = (F-1)T_0$
- $T_0 = 290$



- $G_1 = 20 \text{ dB}$, $T_{e1} = 4^\circ \text{ K}$, $L_R = 5 \text{ dB}$, $L_m = 4 \text{ dB}$, $F = 8 \text{ dB}$.
- a. $T_{e2} = (L_R - 1)T_0 = (3,16 - 1)290 = 627,06$
 - b. $L_m = 10^{4/10} = 2,512$, $G_3 = 1/L_m = 0,398$, $T_{e3} = (L_m - 1)T_0 = 438,44$
 - c. $F = 10^{8/10} = 6,3$, $T_{e4} = (F - 1)T_0 = (6,3 - 1)290 = 1539,77$

- $G_1 = 20 \text{ dB} \rightarrow G_1 = 10^{20/10} = 100$, $T_{e1} = 4^\circ \text{ K}$
- $L_R = 10^{5/10} = 3,16$, $G_2 = 1/L_R = 0,316$, $T_{e2} = (L_R - 1)T_0 = (3,16 - 1)290 = 627,06$
- $L_m = 10^{4/10} = 2,512$, $G_3 = 1/L_m = 0,398$, $T_{e3} = (L_m - 1)T_0 = 438,44$
- $F = 10^{8/10} = 6,3$, $T_{e4} = (F - 1)T_0 = (6,3 - 1)290 = 1539,77$

Friisch, $\frac{\mu}{\mu} \frac{\mu}{\mu} \frac{\mu}{\mu}$

$$T_s = T_A + T_{e1} + T_{e2}/G_1 + T_{e3}/G_1G_2 + T_{e4}/G_1G_2G_3 =$$

$$= 290 + 4 + 627,06/100 + 438,44/(100 \cdot 0,316) + 1539,77 / (100 \cdot 0,316 \cdot 0,398)$$

$$= 290 + 4 + 6,27 + 13,87 + 122,43 = 436,57^\circ \text{K}$$

B. E $S_{\min} = \mu = k T_s B_N =$

$$= 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 436,57^\circ \text{K} \cdot 6 \times 10^6 = 3,6148 \times 10^{-14} \text{ W} = -134,42 \text{ dBw}$$

C. S_{\min}

$$S_{\text{out}} = S_{\min} G_1 G_2 G_3 = 3,6148 \times 10^{-14} (100 \cdot 0,316 \cdot 0,398) =$$

$$4,546 \times 10^{-13} \text{ W} = -123,42 \text{ dBw}$$

(Noise Factor) $\mu \mu \mu$

$$F = \frac{S_{in} / N_{in}}{S_{out} / N_{out}}$$

$$S_{\text{out}} = G S_{\text{in}} \quad N_{\text{in}} = k T_o B_n \rightarrow N_{\text{out}} = F k T_o B_n G \quad F = \frac{N_{\text{out}}}{k T_o B_n G}$$

$$S_{\text{out}} = G N_{\text{in}} + N \rightarrow F = 1 + \frac{N_{\text{vt}}}{k T_o B_n G} \rightarrow N = k T_o (F-1) B_n G$$

$\rightarrow N_{\text{e}} = T_o (F-1)$

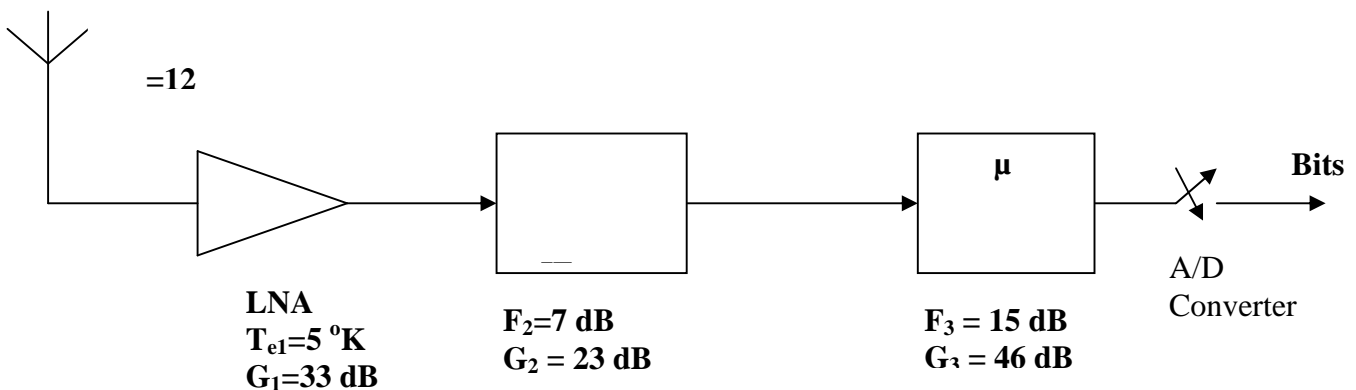
Friisch -

N

$$F_{\text{Tot}} = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_1} + \frac{F_3 - 1}{G_1 G_2} + \dots + \frac{F_n - 1}{G_1 G_2 \dots G_{n-1}}$$

$\frac{\mu}{\mu} \frac{\mu}{\mu} \frac{\mu}{\mu}$

RF



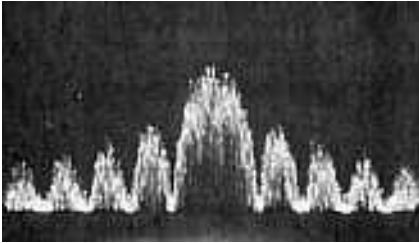
1. μ (A/D converter).
 2. μ (LNA).
- : Boltzmann $k=1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/}^\circ\text{K}$, μ
 =10MHz.

. . .

SPREAD SPECTRUM SYSTEMS – SSS

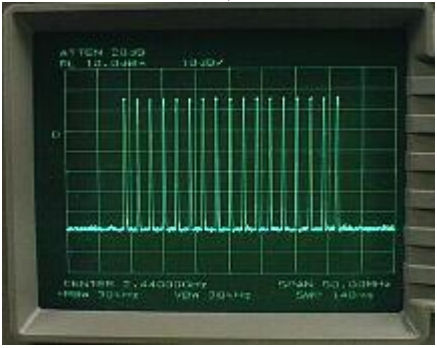
- SSS
1. μ μ μ μ μ : μ
(Have Quick II, Saturn)
 2. μ (CDMA)
 3. (GPS)
 4. μ μ (LPI radar).

- SSS
1. μ μ μ : bits
(Direct Sequence – DS) μ μ
 $\mu \pm 1$.

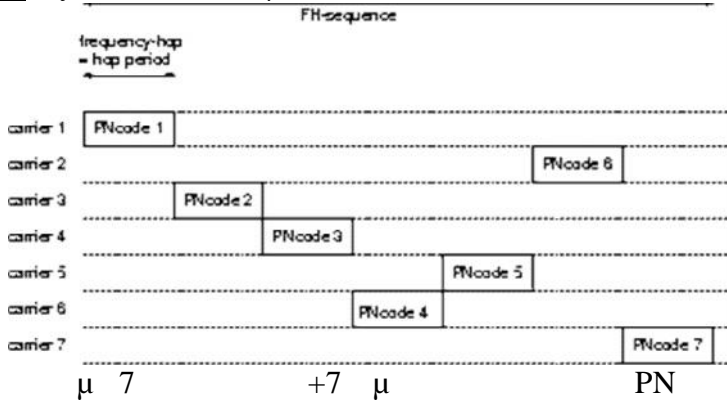


.1: $\mu \sin x/x \mu$
 μ

2. _____ (Frequency Hopping)
 μ μ μ (. . .
Have Quick II = 8 hops/sec 3788 μ
– STANAG 4246, ed.2, SATURN).



- .2: μ
3. _____ (Time Hopping) μ μ μ μ
 4. _____ (Hybrid): μ μ μ μ



- .3: μ μ μ PN 1 bit

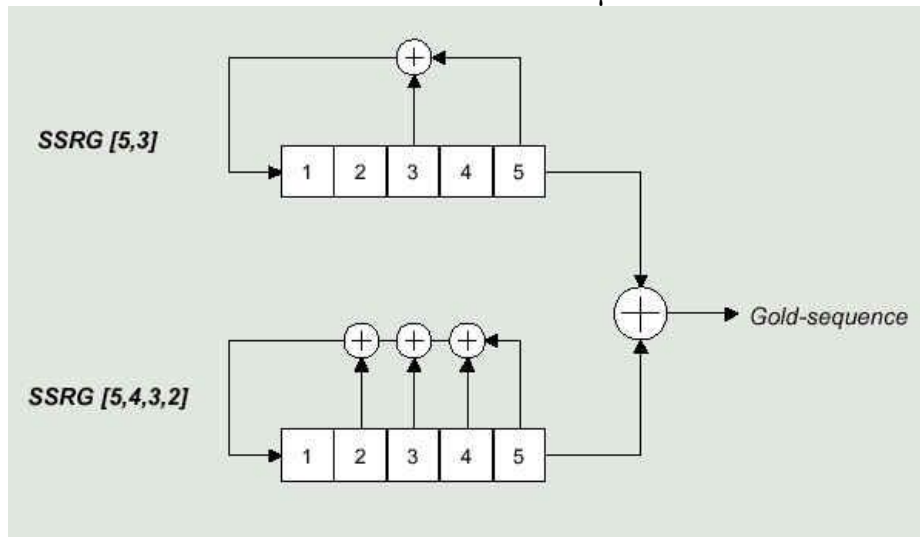
L	$N_c=2^L-1$	Feedback Taps for m-sequences	# m-sequences
2	3	[2,1]	2
3	7	[3,1]	2
4	15	[4,1]	2
5	31	[5,3] [5,4,3,2] [5,4,2,1]	6
6	63	[6,1] [6,5,2,1] [6,5,3,2]	6
7	127	[7,1] [7,3] [7,3,2,1] [7,4,3,2] [7,6,4,2] [7,6,3,1] [7,6,5,2] [7,6,5,4,2,1] [7,5,4,3,2,1]	18
8	255	[8,4,3,2] [8,6,5,3] [8,6,5,2] [8,5,3,1] [8,6,5,1] [8,7,6,1] [8,7,6,5,2,1] [8,6,4,3,2,1]	16
9	511	[9,4] [9,6,4,3] [9,8,5,4] [9,8,4,1] [9,5,3,2] [9,8,6,5] [9,8,7,2] [9,6,5,4,2,1] [9,7,6,4,3,1] [9,8,7,6,5,3]	48
10	1023	[10,3] [10,8,3,2] [10,4,3,1] [10,8,5,1] [10,8,5,4] [10,9,4,1] [10,8,4,3] [10,5,3,2] [10,5,2,1] [10,9,4,2] [10,6,5,3,2,1] [10,9,8,6,3,2] [10,9,7,6,4,1] [10,7,6,4,2,1] [10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3] [10,8,7,6,5,4,3,1]	60
11	2047	[11,2] [11,8,5,2] [11,7,3,2] [11,5,3,2] [11,10,3,2] [11,6,5,1] [11,5,3,1] [11,9,4,1] [11,8,6,2] [11,9,8,3] [11,10,9,8,3,1]	176

.6
(maximal length sequences)

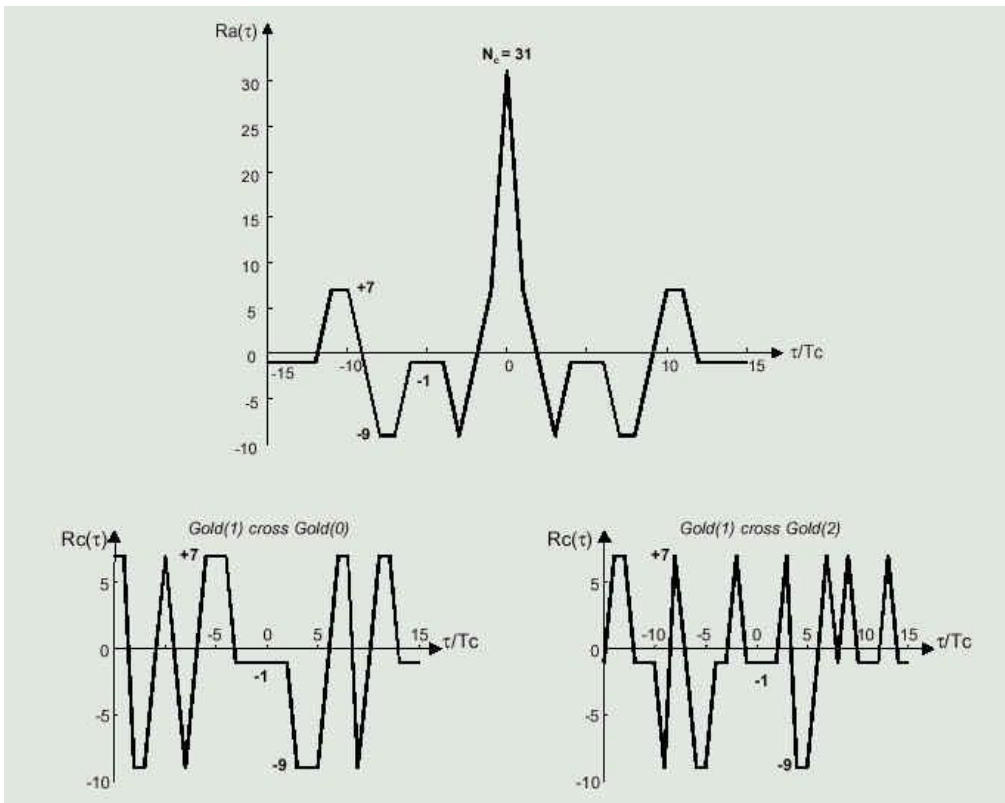
μ LFSR 2-11. -m
 μ
 $\mu\mu$

μ – GOLD CODES

μ Magnavox to 1967
GOLD μ XOR SRG :



μ 7 : μ Gold



μ 8: (Crosscorrelation) (Autocorrelation) GOLD

μ GPS:

O C/A (Coarse Acquisition)

GPS μ

n=10.

O C/A

μ

(Gold Code). H

C/A coder = $2^{10}-1 = 1023$ chips,

μ chip $R_c = 1,023$ Mcps

= $N/R_c = 1023/1,023$ Mchips/sec = 1 msec.

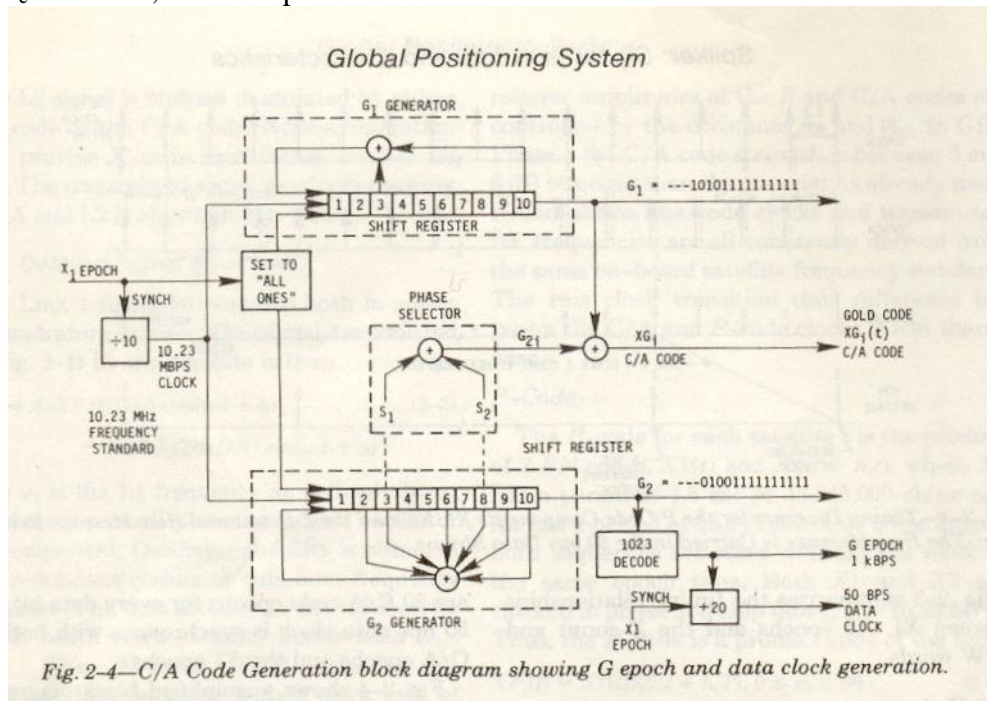


Fig. 2-4—C/A Code Generation block diagram showing G epoch and data clock generation.

μ 9: (Gold Coder) C/A GPS
o μ - C/A :

$$G1: G_1(x) = 1 + x^3 + x^{10} = 10010000001$$

$$G2 : G_2(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^6 + x^8 + x^9 + x^{10} = 10110010111$$

SV PRN ID	G2 phase Taps	First 10 chips
1	2 & 6	1100100000
2	3 & 7	1110010000
3	4 & 8	1111001000
4	5 & 9	1111100100
5	1 & 9	1001011011
6	2 & 10	1100101101
7	1 & 8	1001011001
8	2 & 9	1100101100
9	3 & 10	1110010110
10	2 & 3	1101000100
11	3 & 4	1110100010
12	5 & 6	1111101000
13	6 & 7	1111110100
14	7 & 8	1111111010
15	8 & 9	1111111101
16	9 & 10	1111111110
17	1 & 4	1001101110
18	2 & 5	1100110111
19	3 & 6	1110011011
20	4 & 7	1111001101
21	5 & 8	1111100110
22	6 & 9	1111110011
23	1 & 3	1000110011
24	4 & 6	1111000110
25	5 & 7	1111100011
26	6 & 8	1111110001
27	7 & 9	1111111000
28	8 & 10	1111111100
29	1 & 6	1001010111
30	2 & 7	1100101011
31	3 & 8	1110010101
32	4 & 9	1111001010

μ 10 :

taps

C/A

P-Coder :

10,23 Mcps

μ 10

μ 2
15.345.000 chips,

0 ≤ n_i ≤ 36,

μ

μ

μ

μ

(reset)

P μ

L2=120×10.23 MHz = 1.22760 GHz.

(precision code)

1 μ . μ

μ

PN, X1(t)

2 15.345.037 chips,

GPS μ μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

GPS

C/A μ μ

10

μ

μ

1

37 chips

μ μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ chips R_c =

μ

P-Code

1,5 sec

..

2,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

L1 = 154×10.23 MHz = 1.57542 GHz

C/A μ μ L1.

Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum-DS/SS

DS/SS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)

DS/SS $s(t)$:

$$s(t) = \sqrt{2P} b(t) a(t) \cos(\omega t),$$

bits $b_i \in \{+1, -1\}$ BPSK, $a(t)$ PN

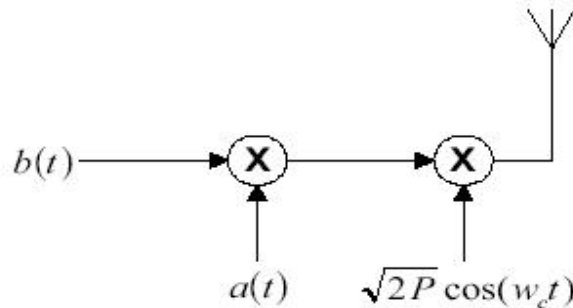
$$b(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} b_i \Pi_T(t - iT), \quad \Pi_T(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t < T \\ 0, & t < 0, t \geq T. \end{cases}$$

BPSK PN

$$a(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j \Pi_{T_c}(t - jT_c), \quad a_j \in \{+1, -1\}$$

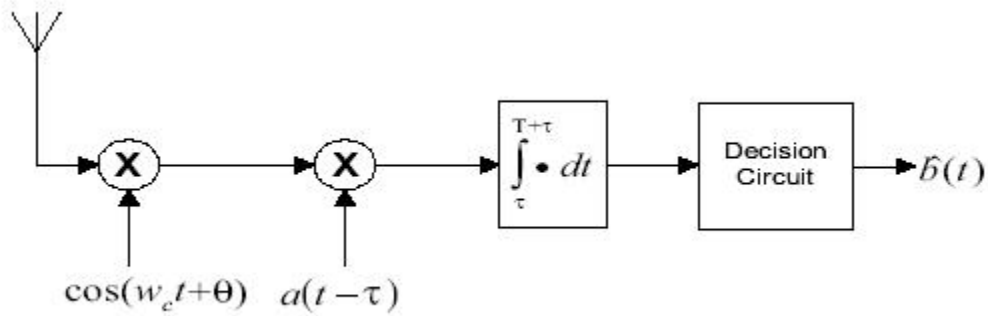
chip a_j PN, b_i chip $c(t)$ $T_c \ll T$ O Bandwidth $f_c = B_c/R_b$ bit R_b . DS/SS :
 (Processing Gain) $1/T_c$

lou



PN (P) (spread signal) $b(t)$ DS/SS RF, $n(t)$ sec $\hat{b}(t)$ (despreads)

$$Z = \int_{\tau}^{T+\tau} r(t) a(t - \tau) \cos(\omega t + \theta) dt$$



μ 2: DS/SS

$$Z_i = \int_{\tau}^{T+\tau} \sqrt{2P} \hat{b}_i(t - \tau) a(t - \tau) \cos(\omega t + \theta) a(t - \tau) \cos(\omega t + \theta) dt,$$

$$(t - \tau) \cdot (t - \tau) = 1$$

$$Z_i = \sqrt{2P} \hat{b}_i(t) \int_0^T \cos^2(\omega t) dt,$$

$$\cos^2(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2\omega t)).$$

μ i μ bit $\sqrt{P/2}$:

$$Z_i = \sqrt{\frac{P}{2}} \hat{b}_i(t).$$

bits μ (comparator)

μ μ μ μ DS/SS CDMA μ μ μ :

$$r(t) = s_1(t) + s_2(t),$$

$s_1(t)$ μ μ μ PN $s_1(t)$ $s_2(t)$ μ μ PN $s_2(t)$ « »

$$a_1(t) \cdot a_2(t) = 0$$

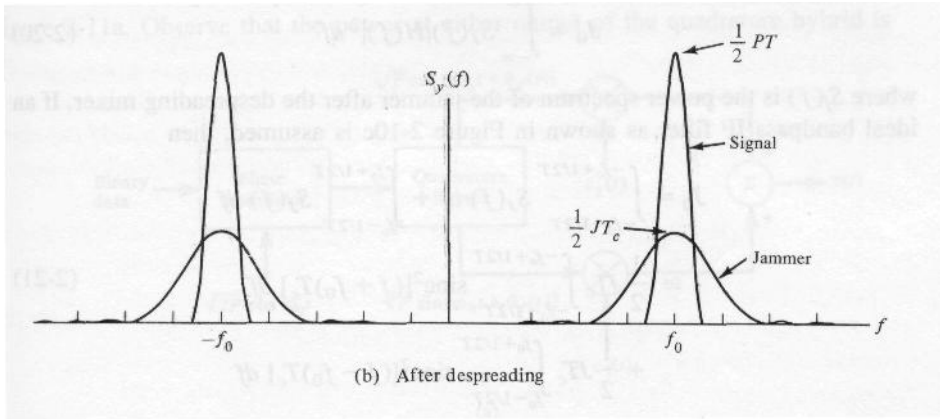
$$Z_i = \int_0^T b_1(t) a_1(t) a_1(t) dt + \int_0^T b_1(t) a_1(t) a_2(t) dt.$$

μ !

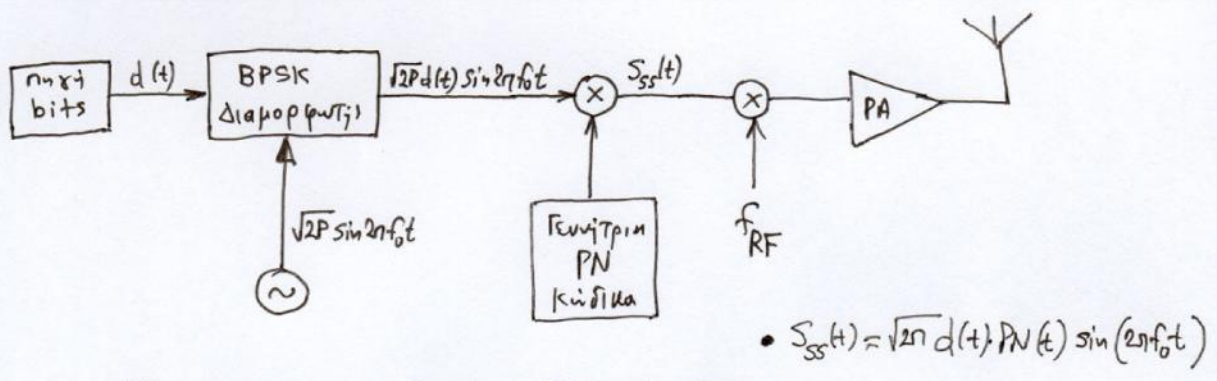
interference), $r(t) = s_1(t) + \alpha s_1(t - T)$ (multipath)
 $s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t - T) = 0$ (uncorrelated)

$$Z_i = \int_0^T b_1(t) a_1(t) a_1(t) dt + \int_0^T \alpha b_1(t - T) a_1(t) a_1(t - T) dt$$

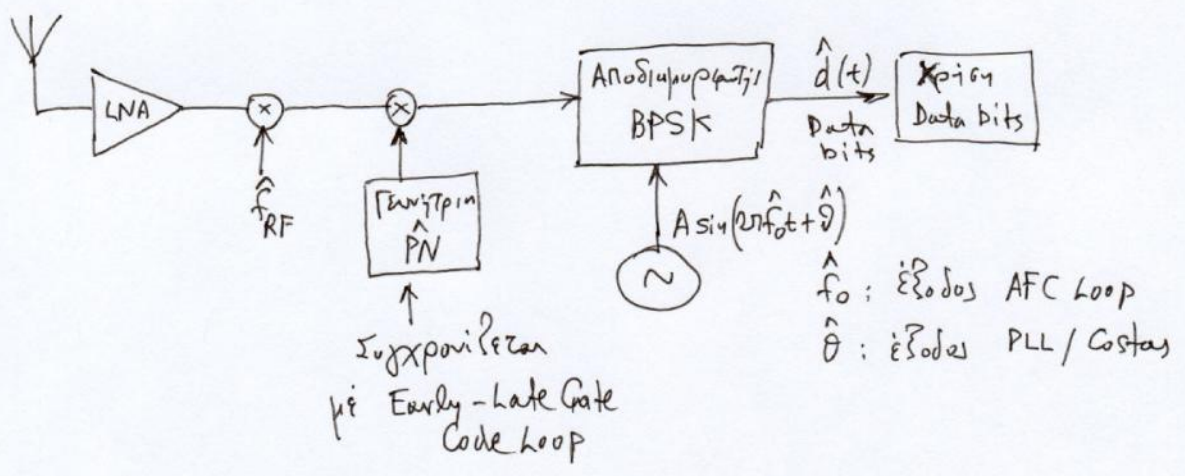
Z_i chip



3: ()

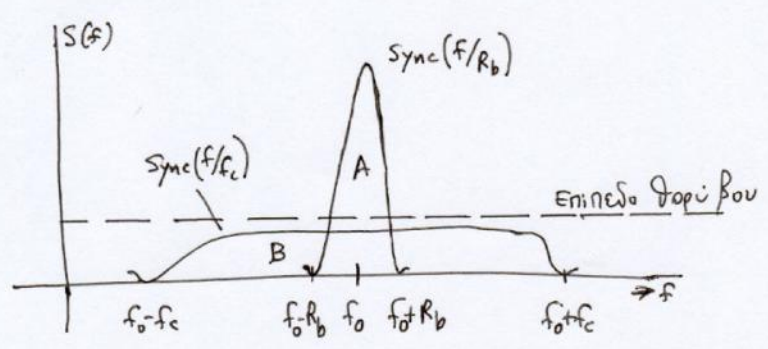


(a) Διαμορφωτής - Πομπής SSS με DS

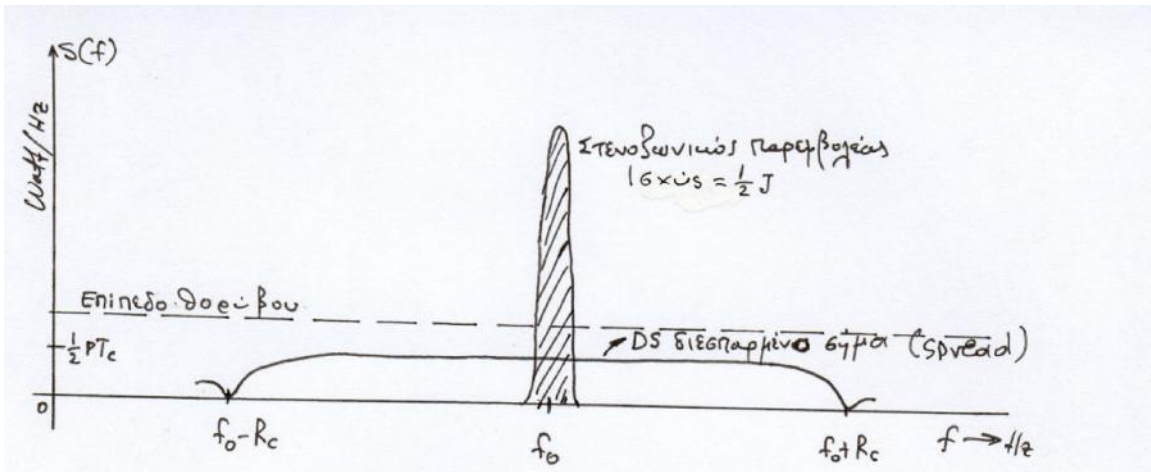


(b) Αποδιαμορφωτής - Δέκτης SSS με DS

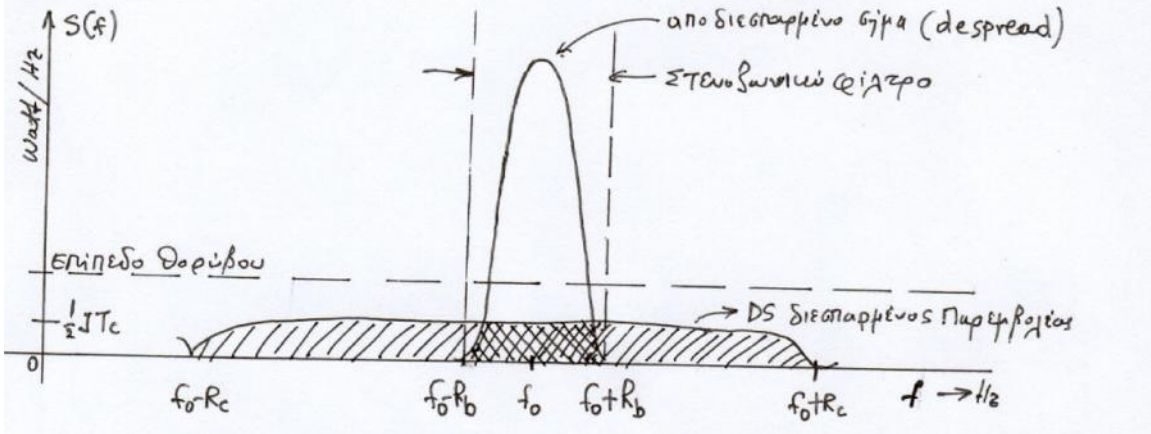
Σχήμα: Διασπορά σήματος με DS σε σήμα BPSK



Σχήμα: Σημειώστε φαινόμα των BPSK και SSS-BPSK-DS Εμφανιά A=B δηλ. επιρροή σήματος δεν αλλάζει!



(a) Στενοζωνικός παρεμβολέας επί σήματος SSS-DS



(b) Αποδυσπαρά (despreading) ώφελιμων σήματος άφαιρεί δισπαρά (Spreading) του παρεμβολέας

$$\mu :$$

$$\mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$J_0 = \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$= JT_c / 2 \hat{1} \quad 2R_b = J \hat{1} \quad T_c / T_b$$

$$c \ll T_b \rightarrow c / T_b \ll 1 \rightarrow J_0 \ll J \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$G_p = b / T_c$$

(Processing gain)

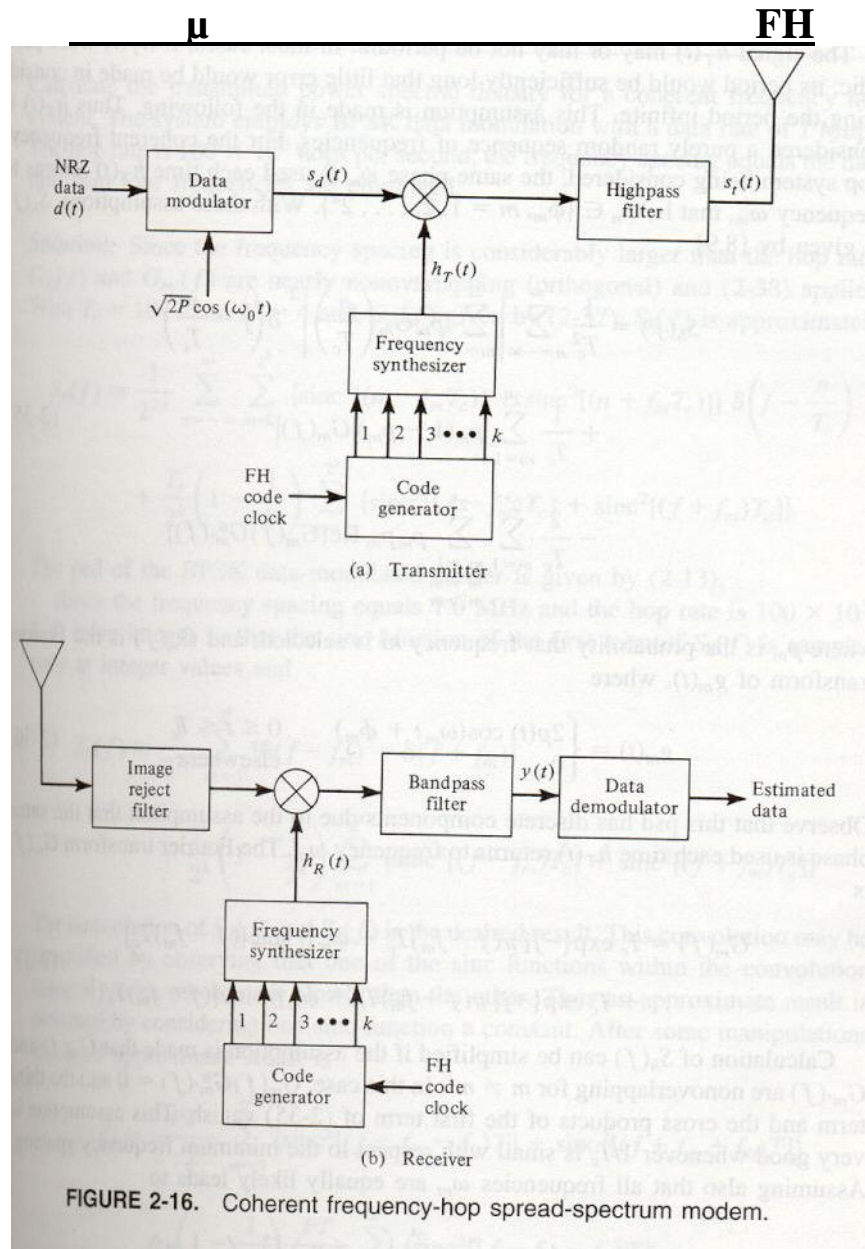


FIGURE 2-16. Coherent frequency-hop spread-spectrum modem.

Slow Frequency Hopping :

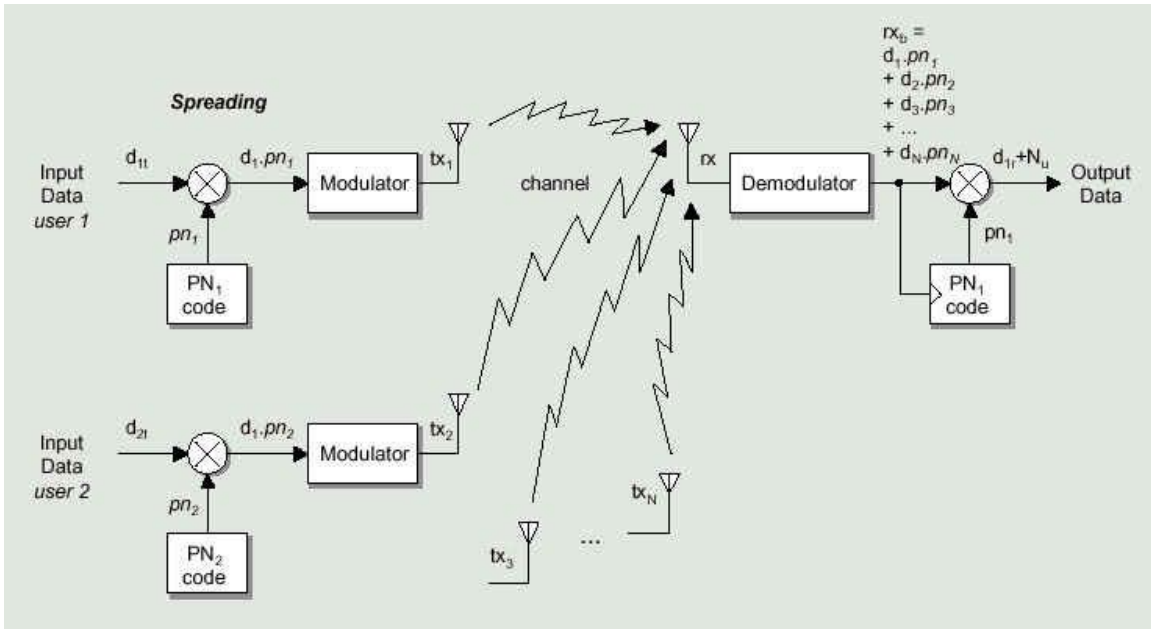
data bits $\rightarrow T_c = k T_b, k \geq 1$

Fast Frequency Hopping :

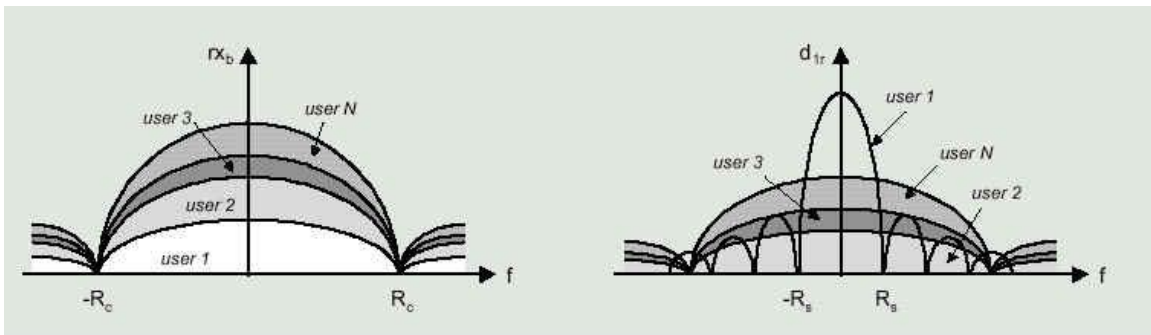
data bit $\rightarrow T_b = L T_c, L > 1$

- $T_c = \mu$ (chip interval).

μ μ SSS-DS



μ : μ CDMA



() ()
μ : μ μ μ μ μ SSS-DS μ ()
 μ 1 μ , μ

CDMA = Code Division Multiple Access

- N χρήστες στο κυψελοειδές Δίκτυο κινητών τηλεφώνων
- Έυρος Ζώνης Διασποράς = W
- Ισχύς Σήματος Χρήστη = S / Bit Rate = R
- Άρα οι (N-1) χρήστες παρεμβάλλουν τον χρήστη 1
- Λογός Σήματος - Παρεμβολής (Signal-to-Interference Ratio) = $\frac{S}{I} = \frac{S}{(N-1)S} = \frac{1}{N-1}$
- Ενέργεια ανά bit για χρήστη 1 = $E_b = S/R$ watt-sec
- Φασματική Πυκνότητα Παρεμβολών $\Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{S(N-1)}{W}$ watt/Hz
- R = bit rate ενός χρήστη 1
- $\therefore \frac{E_b}{I_0} = \frac{S/R}{(N-1)S/W} = \frac{W/R}{N-1}$

Λύση για την N:

$$N = 1 + \frac{W/R}{E_b/I_0} = \frac{W/R}{E_b/I_0} \quad \text{για πολλούς χρήστες}$$

- f=
- g = (single cell reuse pattern)

Cooper-Nettleton :

$$N = \frac{W/R}{E_b/N_0} \left(\frac{1}{d} \right) gf$$

μ : W/R=1000 $b/N_0=15$ dB, $1/d=2$, $gf=5 \Rightarrow N=316$ /

GPS

NAVSTAR / GPS μ μ μ μ

μ μ :

μ (Standard Positioning Service - SPS)

μ μ μ

(Precise Positioning Service - PPS)

μ (DoD: Department of Defense).

SPS DoD. μ PPS

18 m 28 m .

GPS μ

μ μ μ μ

μ 24 μ

μ L₁ (1575,42 GHz) L₂ (1227,60 GHz)

μ μ

GPS μ , μ

μ μ 4 GPS

μ μμ μ 4 μ 4 X, Y, Z, T,

(μ ,) μ

μ μ μ

μ (8.2.2).

GPS μ C/A (Coarse Acquisition)

μ L₁, P (Precise Code) μ

L₁ L₂. μ P/N

(Pseudo - Noise) C/A code μ (Chipping Rate) 1,023

MHz, P code μ 10,23 MHz

μ . μ

μ μ μ 50 BPS (Bits Per Second).

:

) μ (Ephemeris)

μ .

) μ (Almanac)

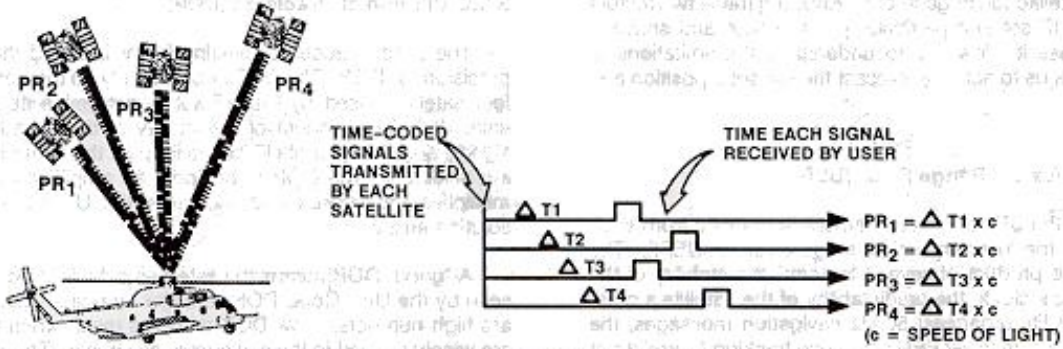
μ

μ

Kepler.

SIMPLIFIED USER POSITION/TIME COMPUTATION PROCESS

A. DATA PROCESSOR OBTAINS PSEUDORANGE MEASUREMENTS (PR_1, PR_2, PR_3, PR_4) FROM FOUR SATELLITES



B. DATA PROCESSOR APPLIES DETERMINISTIC CORRECTIONS

$PR_i =$ PSEUDORANGE ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$)

- PSEUDORANGE INCLUDES ACTUAL DISTANCE BETWEEN SATELLITE AND USER PLUS SATELLITE CLOCK BIAS, ATMOSPHERIC DISTORTIONS, RELATIVITY EFFECTS, RECEIVER NOISE, AND RECEIVER CLOCK BIAS
- SATELLITE CLOCK BIAS, ATMOSPHERIC DISTORTIONS, RELATIVITY EFFECTS ARE COMPENSATED FOR BY INCORPORATION OF DETERMINISTIC ADJUSTMENTS TO PSEUDORANGES PRIOR TO INCLUSION INTO POSITION/TIME SOLUTION PROCESS

C. DATA PROCESSOR PERFORMS THE POSITION/TIME SOLUTION

FOUR RANGING EQUATIONS:

$$\begin{aligned} (X_1 - U_x)^2 + (Y_1 - U_y)^2 + (Z_1 - U_z)^2 &= (PR_1 - CB)^2 \\ (X_2 - U_x)^2 + (Y_2 - U_y)^2 + (Z_2 - U_z)^2 &= (PR_2 - CB)^2 \\ (X_3 - U_x)^2 + (Y_3 - U_y)^2 + (Z_3 - U_z)^2 &= (PR_3 - CB)^2 \\ (X_4 - U_x)^2 + (Y_4 - U_y)^2 + (Z_4 - U_z)^2 &= (PR_4 - CB)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$X_i, Y_i, Z_i =$ SATELLITE POSITION ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$)

- SATELLITE POSITION BROADCAST IN 50 Hz NAVIGATION MESSAGE

DATA PROCESSOR SOLVES FOR:

- $U_x, U_y, U_z =$ USER POSITION
- CB = GPS RECEIVER CLOCK BIAS

8.2.2:

μ

$\mu\mu$

μ

4

μ 4

X, Y,

Z, T.

μ

μ

μ

C/A

$\mu\mu$

$\mu\mu$

μ

μ

μ

$\mu\mu$

μ

μ

/

μ :

1.

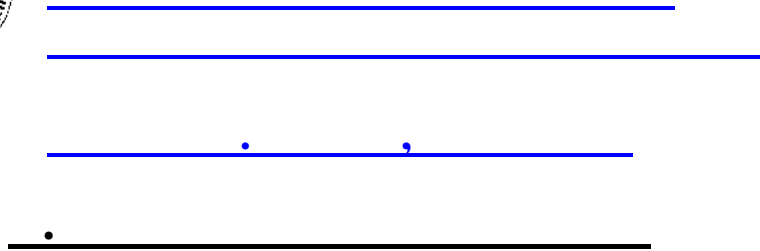
μ

(SA: Selective Availability).

2.

(AS: Anti - Spoofing).

H AS, μ μ P μ Y,
 (C/A). DoD μ
 μ μ . To DoD μ
 μ GPS μ -Code μ
 μ .
 SA μ 1991, μ
 μ 100 m
 156 m 95% 300 m 99,99%
 . :
 * μ μ
 μ μ .
 * μ , μ μ
 μ .
 μ
 :
 • μ μ μ μ ≥ 3 Gs.
 • 18000 ft
 • μ 800 Knots.

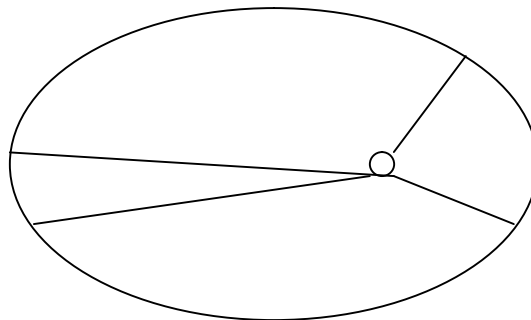


μ Kepler

1. Η



2.



3. Το



$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 a^3 / \mu$$

$$\mu = Gm_1 = 3,986013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Km}^3/\text{sec}^2$$

Vis-Viva

$$V = \sqrt{\mu \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a} \right)}$$

V = μ

r =

a = $\mu - \mu$ (semi-major)

$$a=r \rightarrow V=\sqrt{\mu/a}$$

1. _____ μ =24 hr, a=42164 km,
 (_____ μ $R_E=6378 \text{ km} \rightarrow h=a-R_E = 35786 \text{ km}$ _____ μ).

2. **Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)** Van
 Allen GPS $\mu =12\text{hr}$ (_____ μ h).

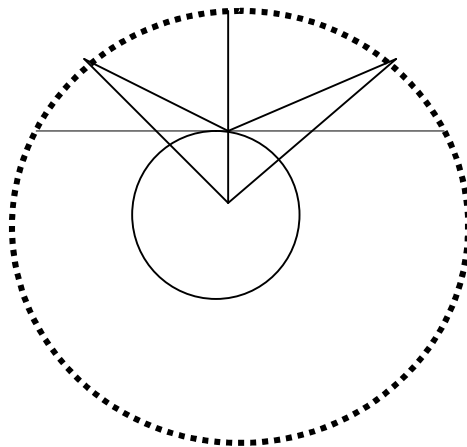
3. **Low Earth Orbit (LEO)** (h=600-1000
 km), _____ μ , _____ , _____ , _____ .

4. _____ Molniya, μ

μ 1 :

LEO

μ 700 km. _____ 10 ,



μ 2 :

_____ μ _____ μ _____ μ
 _____ μ _____ $e=5^\circ$ _____ μ _____ $t = 6 \text{ min } 6 \text{ sec.}$
 _____ μ _____ $= 752 \text{ m}$ _____ μ _____ min
 _____ μ _____ $()$ _____ $()$

μ , μ μ μ .() () ()
 $R_E = 6378 \text{ Km}$
 $a = H + R_E$

() ()

$\mu = 398601,3$
 $R_E \text{ (Km)} = 6378$
 $h \text{ (Km)} = 752$
 $T \text{ (min)} = 99,9$

$Re/\cos(e) = (Re+h)/\cos e$
 $e \text{ (deg)} = 5$
 $t \text{ (min)} = 6,1$
 $\text{(deg)} = \arccos((Re/(Re+h)) \times \cos e) - e = 21,98$
 $T = (2 /) t \text{ min} = 99,89$

() $\mu \mu$ $\mu \mu$ μ μ h 2
 $(\mu \mu)$, $\mu \mu$
 $\mu \mu$ μ h μ h 2μ
 μ $t \mu$ $\mu \mu$ $\mu \mu$ $\mu \mu$ μ
 « » $e \mu \mu \mu$.

2.4 COVERAGE ANGLE AND SLANT RANGE

A satellite is capable of communicating with an earth station using a global coverage antenna if the station is in the footprint of the satellite, which is a function of time except for a geostationary satellite. Consider Fig. 2.8 where the earth coverage angle $2\alpha_{\max}$ is the total angle subtended by the earth as seen from the satellite. This angle is important in the

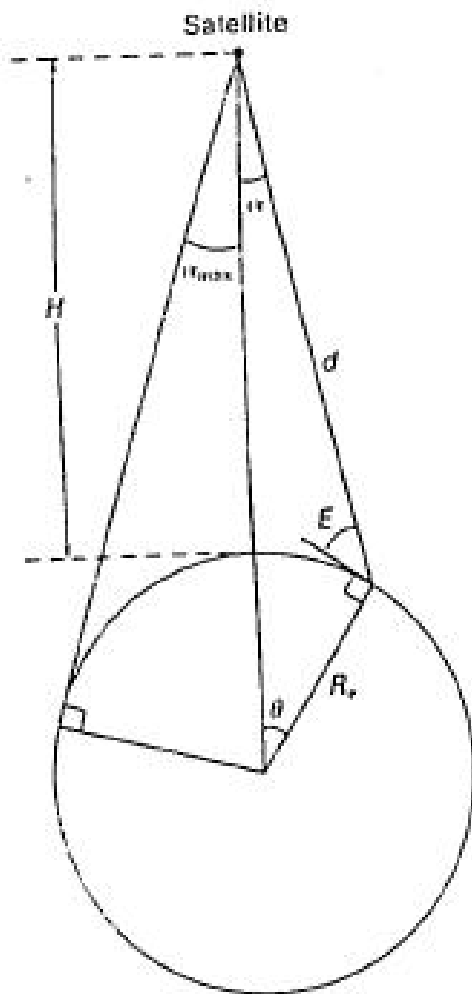


Figure 2.8 Coverage angle and slant range.

design of a global coverage antenna and depends on the satellite altitude. The communication coverage angle 2α is similarly defined, except that the minimum elevation angle E_{\min} of the earth station antenna must be taken into account. For an elevation angle E of the earth station antenna, the communication coverage angle 2α is given by the relation

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{R_e} = \frac{\sin (90^\circ + E)}{R_e + H} = \frac{\cos E}{R_e + H}$$

where a spherical earth with radius R_e is assumed and H is the altitude of the satellite orbit and is a function of time except for a geostationary satellite where $H = 35,786$ km. Thus,

$$2\alpha = 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{R_e}{R_e + H} \cos E \right) \quad (2.19)$$

The earth coverage angle is calculated simply by setting $E = 0^\circ$:

$$2\alpha_{\max} = 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{R_e}{R_e + H} \right) \quad (2.20)$$

For a geostationary orbit where R_e is assumed to be about 6378 km, the earth coverage angle is $2\alpha_{\max} = 17.4^\circ$. The central angle θ , which is the angular radius of the satellite footprint, is

$$\theta = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + E + \alpha) = 90^\circ - E - \alpha \quad (2.21)$$

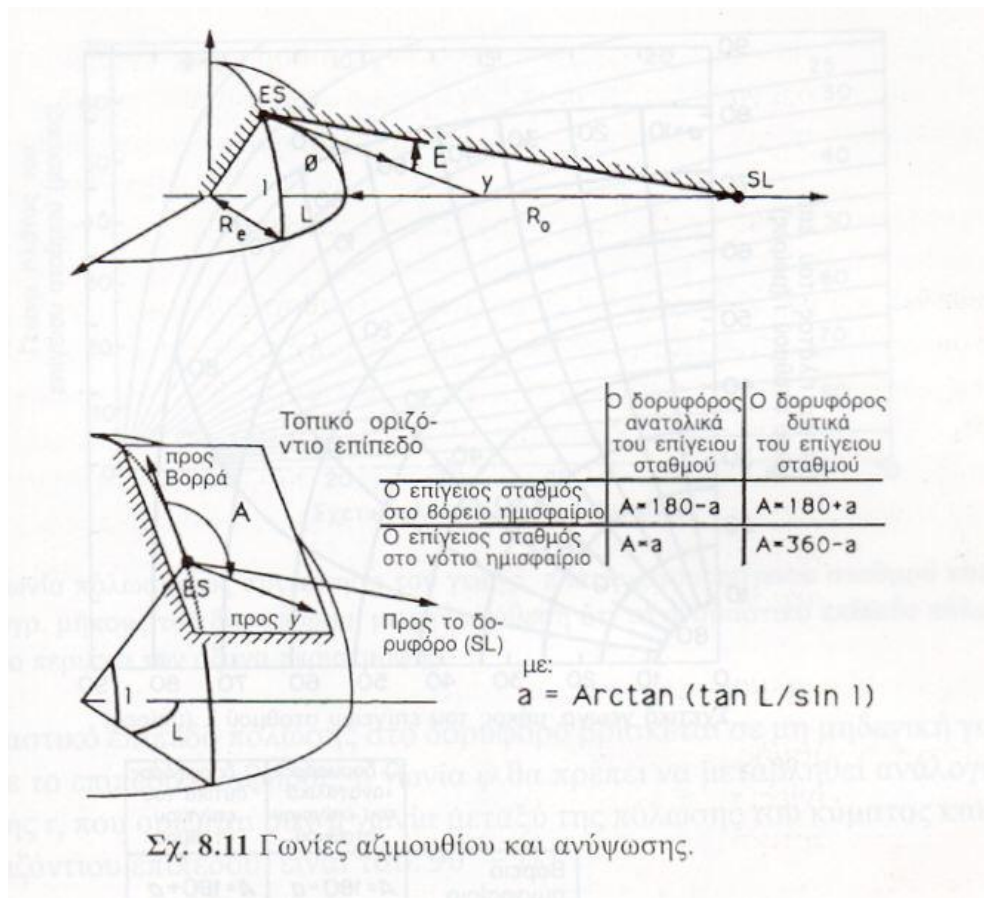
For a geostationary orbit, the central angle θ corresponding to the earth coverage angle α_{\max} is obtained by setting $\alpha = \alpha_{\max}$ and $E = 0^\circ$, which yields $\theta = 81.3^\circ$. If a minimum elevation angle of 5° is required for the earth station antenna, then $\theta = 76.3^\circ$. Thus it is seen that the polar regions above these northern and southern latitudes of 76.3° will not be covered by the footprint of the satellite.

Besides the coverage angle, it is important to know the slant range from the earth station to the satellite, because this range determines the satellite roundtrip delay to the earth station. From Fig. 2.8 the slant range d can be determined as

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 &= (R_e + H)^2 + R_e^2 - 2R_e(R_e + H) \cos \theta \\ &= (R_e + H)^2 + R_e^2 - 2R_e(R_e + H) \times \\ &\quad \sin \left[E + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{R_e}{R_e + H} \cos E \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

For a geostationary orbit and a minimum elevation angle of $E_{\min} = 5^\circ$, the maximum slant range is $d = 41,127$ km, yielding a satellite roundtrip delay of $2d/c = 0.274$ s, where $c = 2.997925 \times 10^8$ km/s and is the speed of light.

B.



Σχ. 8.11 Γωνίες αζιμουθίου και ανύψωσης.

$$L = \left| \mu_{\text{Satellite Longitude}} - \mu_{\text{Earth Station Longitude}} \right|$$

(elevation).

$$L = \left| \mu_{\text{Satellite Longitude}} - \mu_{\text{Earth Station Longitude}} \right|$$

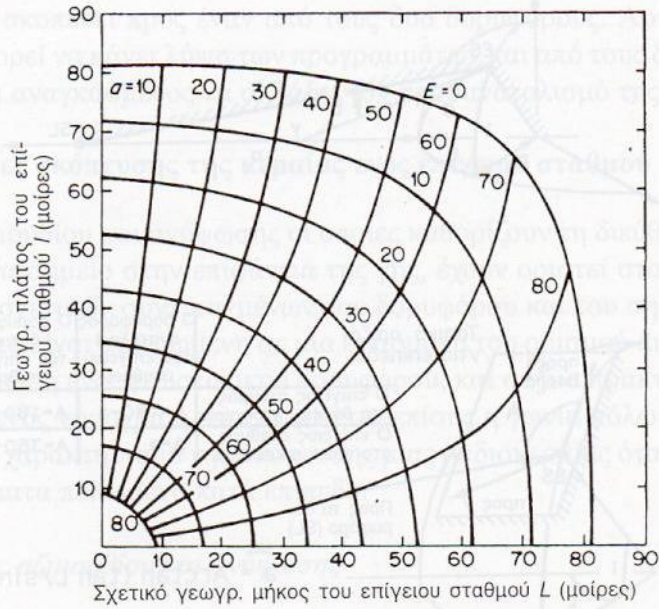
= μ (Earth Station Latitude)

μ.:

H _____ :

$$E = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\cos W - \frac{R_E}{R_E + R_o}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 W}} \right]$$

$\cos W = \cos \sigma \cdot \cos L$, $R_E = 6378 \text{ Km}$, $R_o = 35786 \text{ Km}$.



	Ο δορυφόρος ανατολικά του επίγειου σταθμού	Ο δορυφόρος δυτικά του επίγειου σταθμού
Βόρειο ημισφαίριο	$A = 180 - \sigma$	$A = 180 + \sigma$
Νότιο ημισφαίριο	$A = \sigma$	$A = 360 - \sigma$

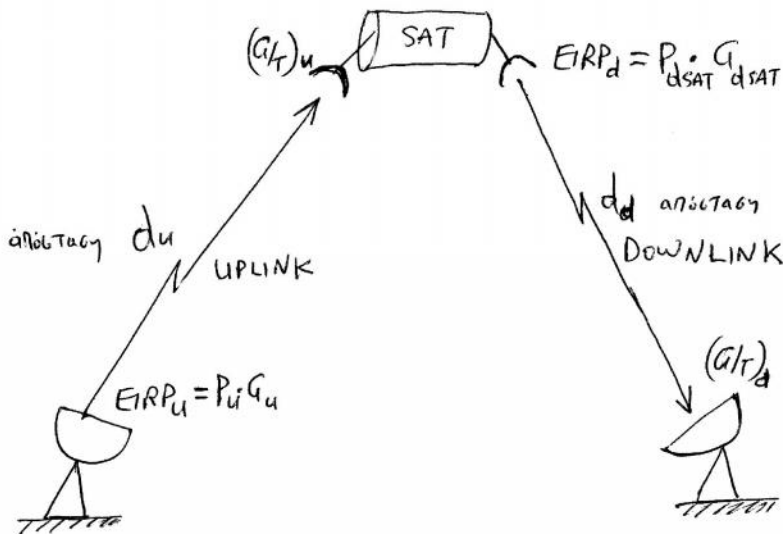
Σχ. 8.12 Οι γωνίες αζιμουθίου και ανύψωσης, σαν συνάρτηση του γεωγρ. πλάτους του δορυφόρου και του σχετικού γεωγρ. μήκους του δορυφόρου.

d μ :

$$d = \sqrt{R_E^2 + r^2 - 2R_E r \cos W} = R_o \sqrt{(1,42 - 0,42 \cos W)}$$

$$r = R_E + R_o$$

_____ G. Maral, M. Bousquet : *Satellite Communications Systems*, 3rd Ed, Wiley 1998



A. Ανοδική Ζεύξη - Uplink

- P_u = Εισερχόμενη Ισχύς από σταθερό εδάφους
- G_u = Ανοχή (Gain) κεραιών εδάφους στον uplink

ΓΑΙΝ ΚΕΡΑΙΑΣ : $G = \frac{4\pi A_e}{\lambda^2}$ όπου A_e = Δραστήριο άνοιγμα (effective Aperture)
 κεραιών, $A_e = \eta A$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \text{Εμβαδόν παραβολικού ανακλαστήρα} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \\ \eta = \text{Αποτελεσματικότητα απόδοσης} \approx 0,6, D = \text{Διάμετρος} \end{array} \right.$
 $\Rightarrow A_e = \frac{G \lambda^2}{4\pi}$ • $\lambda = c/f = \text{wavelength, μήκος κύματος}$

- Πυκνότητα Ισχύος στην κεραιά του δορυφόρου = $\frac{P_u G_u}{4\pi d_u^2} \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right]$
- $EIRP_u$ = Effective Isotropic Radiated Power = $P_u \cdot G_u$ [watt] στον uplink
- Gain κεραιών δορυφόρου στον uplink (λειτουργία): $G_{us} = \frac{4\pi A_{es}}{\lambda^2}$
- L_u = Απώλειες στον uplink = $L_a L_p L_t L_o$
 L_a = Απώλειες λόγω ατμόσφαιρας, L_p = Απώλειες λόγω δυσπροσαρμογής των πλινθών
 L_t = Απώλειες λόγω καλής ευθυγράμμισης κεραιών (antenna tracking Loss)
 L_o = Απώλειες από την κεραιά λήψης μέχρι τον δίαυτο του ανιχνευτή (transponder)

⇒ Ισχύς διαβλώμενη στον δέκτη του αναμεταδότη επί του δορυφόρου:

$$P_{rs} = \frac{EIRP_u}{4\pi d_u^2} \cdot \frac{A_{es}}{L_u} \text{ [watt]} = \frac{EIRP_u \cdot G_{us} \lambda_u^2}{4\pi d_u^2 \cdot 4\pi \cdot L_u} = \frac{EIRP_u G_{us} \lambda_u^2}{(4\pi d_u)^2 \cdot L_u}$$

• Αναπτύσσουμε τον συντελεστή $L_{us} \triangleq \left(\frac{4\pi d_u}{\lambda_u}\right)^2$ απώλειες ελεύθερου χώρου (free space Loss)

$$\Rightarrow P_{rs} = \frac{EIRP_u G_{us}}{L_u \cdot L_{us}} \text{ [watt]}$$

• Θόρυβος στον δέκτη του αναμεταδότη

Ισχύς } $N_{us} = k T_{us} B_u \text{ [watt]}$ } $k = \text{σταθερά Boltzmann} = 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
Θορύβου } $T_{us} = \text{θερμοκρασία θορύβου δέκτη δορυφόρου, K}$
 $B_u = \text{Εύρος ζώνης δέκτη, Hz (θορύβου)}$
- Noise Bandwidth

• Λόγος φέροντος σήματος προς θόρυβο στον δέκτη του αναμεταδότη (uplink)

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_u = \frac{P_{rs}}{N_{us}} = \frac{EIRP_u}{k B_u} \left(\frac{G_{us}}{T_{us}}\right) \frac{1}{L_{us} L_u}$$

Ο λόγος G_{us}/T_{us} δίδεται από τον κατασκευαστή ως $(G/T)_u$ σε dB/K

Η παραπάνω σχέση εκφράζεται σε dB (παθητικότητα x10 του λογαρίθμου των τών όρων) ως εξής:

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_u \text{ (dB)} = EIRP_u \text{ (dBW)} - L_{us} \text{ (dB)} - L_u \text{ (dB)} + \left(\frac{G}{T}\right)_u \text{ (dB)} - k_{dB} - B_u \text{ (dB-Hz)}$$

όπου $k_{dB} = -228.6 \text{ dBW/K-Hz}$

B. DOWNLINK - ΚΑΘΟΔΙΚΗ ΖΕΙΞΗ

Αντιστοίχως στην καθοδική ζείξη έχουμε "Λόγο φέροντος σήματος προς θόρυβο" ήλιο στον downlink

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_D = \frac{EIRP_d}{k B_d} \left(\frac{G}{T}\right)_d \frac{1}{L_{ds} L_d} \quad \text{ή σε dB:} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Απώλειες ελεύθερου χώρου στον downlink} \\ L_{ds} \triangleq \left(\frac{4\pi d_d}{\lambda_d}\right)^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d \text{ (dB)} = EIRP_d \text{ (dBW)} - L_{ds} \text{ (dB)} - L_d \text{ (dB)} + \left(\frac{G}{T}\right)_d \text{ (dB)} - k_{dB} - B_d \text{ (dB-Hz)}$$

Γ. ΟΛΙΚΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΣΗΜΑΤΟΣ - ΘΟΡΥΒΟΥ

Στους γραμμικούς αναμεταδότες το σήμα της αναδεδειγμένης ζεύξης υφίσταται αλλαγή συχνότητας (frequency translation) και ενίσχυση με κέρδος G_x και επιβιβάζεται από την κερκίδα της αναδεδειγμένης ζεύξης του θορυβόφωρου. Το ίδιο όφρος υφίσταται και ο θορύβος που διαπερνά τα βυθωμένα φίλτρα του αναμεταδότη. Στα η σήμα απομαβί (κέρδος) σήματος η θορύβου στην αναδεδειγμένη ζεύξη είναι

$$A_d = G_x G_{dsat} L_d^{-1} L_{ds}^{-1} G_d$$

Ο αναλογικός θορύβος των δέσμευ του σήματος ενίσχυσε στον downlink είναι ανέπρωι το άθροισμα του θορύβου που παράγεται στον downlink μόνο συν τον θορύβου που παρεσφρύνει από τον uplink με απομαβί A_d δηλαδή:

$$N_{ολικος} = N_{us} \cdot A_d + N_d$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{ολικος}^{-1} = \frac{N_{ολικος}}{C_d} = \frac{N_{us} \cdot A_d}{P_{rs} A_d} + \frac{N_d}{C_d} = \frac{N_{us}}{P_{rs}} + \frac{N_d}{C_d} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_u^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d^{-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{ολικος}^{-1} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_u^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d^{-1}$$

Δηλαδή ο σήμος λόγος σήματος θορύβου στον downlink είναι ο αρθμωτός μέσος των λόγων στον uplink και στον downlink.

Δ. Παρεμβολές στο θορυβόφωρο σήμα

Μέχρι τώρα υπολογίσατε λόγους σήματος προς θορυβικό θορύβου, στον θορύβου όφρος πρέπει να αναποτογραφούν και οι παρεμβολές που προέρχονται

- a) από παρασιτικά σήματα ή αρμονίες άλλων ανατεταστών του ίδιου δορυφόρου που λειτουργούν σε γειτονικές συχνότητες (Adjacent Channel Interference - ACI)
- b) από παρασιτικά σήματα ή αρμονίες οι οποίες προέρχονται από γειτονικούς δορυφόρους (Adjacent Satellite Interference - ASI)
- c) από αλληλ επιδράσεις των σημάτων λόγω βροχής σε περίπτωση που δύο κανάλια συνυπάρχουν στην ίδια ζώνη συχνότητας με ορθογώνιες πολώσεις (παραβολή διασταυρούμενης πολώσεως - cross-polarization interference - XPI)
- d) από παρασιτικές αρμονίες που παράγονται λόγω μη γραμμικής λειτουργίας της λυχνίας οδώντος κέρματος (TWT) του ανατεταστού (προϊόντα ενοδιαμόρφωσης - Intermodulation Products - IMP). Τα προϊόντα ενοδιαμόρφωσης από γειτονικές φέρουσες λειτουργούν ως παραβολή

• Έτσι ο λόγος σήματος/θορύβου ^{παραβολών} είτε στον uplink είτε στον downlink υπολογίζεται με χρήση του τύπου και αφαιρούμεν προδιδόντας τις παραπάνω παραβολές

$$\left(\frac{C}{N+I}\right)_x^{-1} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_x^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{ACI}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{ASI}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{XPI}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{IMP}\right)^{-1}$$

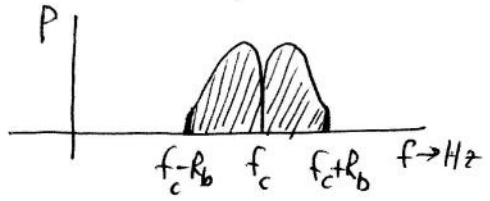
↑
Θερμικός θόρυβος

όπου ο δείκτης X = u (uplink) ή d (downlink)

Ε. Σχέση μεταξύ C/N_0 , E_b/N_0 και Ρυθμοί Δεδομένων R_b

Ορίζουμε E_b = Ενέργεια ανά bit σε Joules
 $N_0 = kT_s$ φασματική πυκνότητα ισχύος θορύβου

Σε ψηφιακές διαμορφώσεις που συνήθως χρησιμοποιούνται στις δορυφορικές τηλεπικοινωνίες $\omega_{\text{π}}$ ή ισχύς του φέρου (carrier) C τοποθετείται στους φασματικούς λόβους των δεδομένων δηλαδή $C = E_b/T_b$



Εάν T_b είναι η διάρκεια ενός bit τότε $R_b = 1/T_b$

$\Rightarrow \frac{C}{N} = \frac{E_b/T_b}{N_0 B} = \frac{E_b R_b}{N_0 B} \Rightarrow \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right) \left(\frac{B}{R_b}\right)$ $B = \text{Bandwidth Δορυφού}$

Χωρητικότητα κανάλι (Θεώρημα Shannon): $C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{C}{N}\right)$

ή $C = \frac{R_b E_b}{N_0} \left[\frac{B N_0}{R_b E_b} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{R_b E_b}{B N_0}\right) \right]$

Πείραμα:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \log_2 e = \frac{1}{\ln 2} = 1.443$

Άρα $\lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} C = 1.443 R_b \frac{E_b}{N_0}$

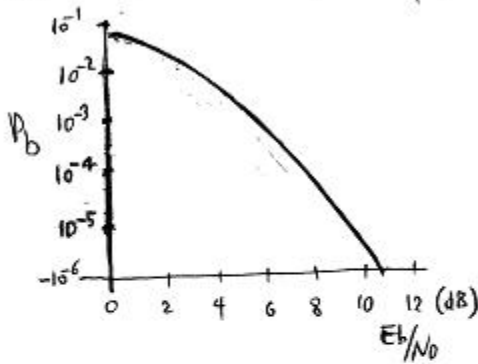
Πάντα ο ρυθμός bit είναι μικρότερος ή χωρητικότητα

$R_b \leq 1.443 R_b \frac{E_b}{N_0}$ ή $\frac{E_b}{N_0} \geq 0.693 = -1.6 \text{ dB}$

Δηλαδή το θεώρημα Shannon δίνει ένα κατώτατο όριο για την εφικτή ζητούμενη ισχύ E_b/N_0 που απαιτείται για επικοινωνία έναν όραμα των.

ΣΤ: Πιθανότητα Σφάλματος - Probability of Error

Για BPSK Πιθανότητα Σφάλματος $P_b = \frac{1}{2} \text{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$



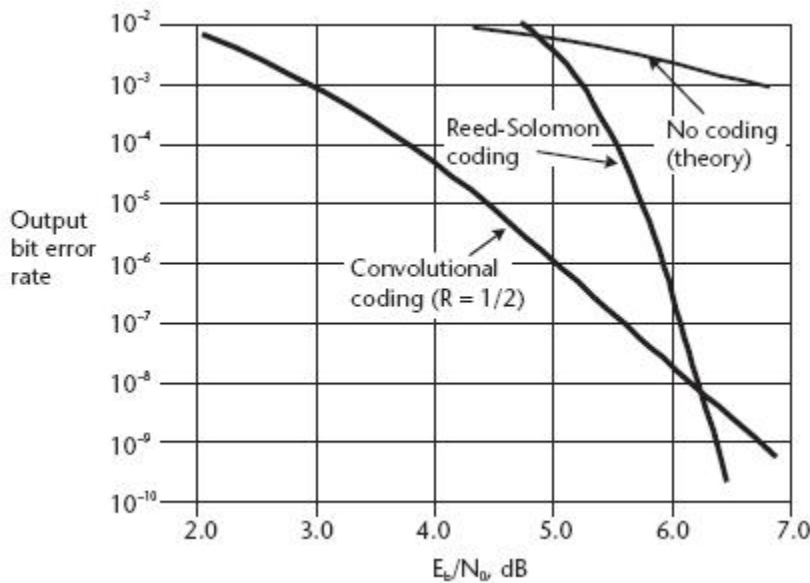
π.χ. $P_b = 10^{-5}$ για $\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 9.8 \text{ dB}$

Σημειώ: $\frac{E_b}{N_0} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right) \left(\frac{B}{R_b}\right)$

Για να διατηρηθεί $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ σταθερό όταν αυξήσει P_b να είναι σταθερή

έτσι $\frac{C}{N}$ μειώνεται πρέπει να ο αριθμός bits R_b γρήγορα να μειώνεται

δηλ. $\frac{E_b}{N_0} = \text{constant}$ τότε εάν $\frac{C}{N} \downarrow \Rightarrow R_b \downarrow$



μ : BER $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ μ PSK μ
 (convolutional) $R=1/2$ Reed-Solomon

μ	μ	μ	Pu
		μ	$G_u = \frac{4 A_e}{2}$
Ae:	μ		Ae=nA { $A = \frac{fD^2}{4}$ }, D μ
μ	EIRP=Pu*Gu		
	μ	-	du
			$\frac{EIRP}{4f \cdot du^2} = \frac{Pu \cdot Gu}{4f \cdot du^2}$
			Lu=Lt*Lp*Lq*Lo
			Lt
	μ		Lp=20 log(cos)
	μ	μ	Lo
μ			Lq
	μ		$A_{us} = \frac{G_{us} \cdot \} u^2}{4f}$
			Gu
	uplink		u=c/fu
μ	μ		{Prs=Pus}
			$P_{us} = \frac{EIRP}{4f \cdot du^2} \frac{A_u}{L_u} = \frac{EIRP}{4f \cdot du^2} \frac{G_{us} \cdot \} u^2}{4f \cdot L_u} = \frac{EIRP \cdot G_{us}}{(4f \cdot du / \} u)^2 L_u} = \frac{EIRP \cdot G_{us}}{L_{su} \cdot L_u}$
	uplink		$L_{su} = (4f \cdot du / \} u)^2$
	uplink		$G_{us} = \frac{4 A_{eu}}{2}$
K=1.38 E-23, T:	μ	μ	Nus=K*Tus*Bu , Bu
	μ		
	μ		$\left(\frac{C}{N} \right)_u = \frac{Pr s}{N_{us}} = \frac{EIRPu}{K \cdot Bu} \left(\frac{G_{us}}{T_{us}} \right) \frac{1}{L_{us}L_u}$
			Gus/Tus
			(G/T)u dB
			dB:
			$\left(\frac{C}{N} \right)_u (dB) = EIRPu(dBw) - L_{us}(dB) - L_u(dB) + \left(\frac{G}{T} \right)_u (dB) - K(dB) - Bu(dBHz)$
			(dB)=-218.6 dBW/kHz

μ	$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d = \frac{EIRPd}{K \cdot Bd} \left(\frac{G}{T}\right)_d \frac{1}{LdsLd}$
μ	dB: $\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d (dB) = EIRPd(dBw) - Lds(dB) - Ld(dB) + \left(\frac{G}{T}\right)_d (dB) - K(dB) - Bd(dBHz)$
	downlink $Lds = (4f \cdot d_d / \lambda)^2$
μ	downlink $\mathbf{A}_d = \mathbf{G}_x \mathbf{G}_{dsat} \mathbf{L}_d^{-1} \mathbf{L}_{ds}^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{dsd}$
\mathbf{N}	$= \mathbf{N}_{us} \mathbf{A}_d + \mathbf{N}_d$ $\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{\text{ΟΛΙΚΟΣ}}^{-1} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_u^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_d^{-1}$
bit	joule \mathbf{E}_b
μ	$= kTs$
	$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{E}_b / \mathbf{T}_b, \mathbf{R}_b = 1 / \mathbf{T}_b$
$\frac{C}{N}$	$\frac{E_b}{N_0 B} = \frac{E_b R_b}{N_0 B} \Rightarrow \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right) \left(\frac{B}{R_b}\right)$ C/N Rb Pb
	\mathbf{C} (Shannon): $\mathbf{C} = B \log_2(1 + \mathbf{C}/\mathbf{N})$ $\mathbf{C} = R_b E_b / N_0 [(B N_0 / R_b E_b) \log_2(1 + R_b E_b / B N_0)]$
μ	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \log_2 e = \frac{1}{\ln 2} = 1.443,$ $\lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} C = 1.443 R_b \frac{E_b}{N_0}$
	$R_b \leq 1.443 R_b \frac{E_b}{N_0}$ $\frac{E_b}{N_0} \geq 0.693 = -1.6dB$
μ	$P_b = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}} \right)$
Vis-Viva	$V = \sqrt{r \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{R} \right)}$
	$T = 2f \frac{r^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{a}}$
$\mu = GM$	$= 3.9860E5$
T=24h	$= 42164,2 \text{ km}$ $R_e = 6378.165 \text{ km}$ $h = a - R_e = 36786 \text{ km}$
μ	$L_R = 12 \left(\frac{\Delta_{3dB}}{\Delta_{3dB}} \right)^2, \Delta_{3dB} = 70 \left(\frac{\lambda}{D} \right), \dots \text{vg} = 1,22 \left(\frac{\lambda}{D} \right) \text{ rad},$
μ	μ, D, μ
	$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{d}$

Table 4.1 Link calculation of a single-carrier-per-transponder system

Uplink (14.25 GHz)	
Carrier EIRP	80 dBW
Free space loss	206.9 dB
Antenna tracking loss	1.2 dB
Satellite G/T	1.6 dB-K
Boltzmann's constant	-228.6 dBW/K-Hz
Noise bandwidth	75.6 dB-Hz
$(C/N)_u$	26.5 dB
Downlink (11.95 GHz)	
Satellite EIRP	44 dBW
Free space loss	205.5 dB
Antenna tracking loss	0.9 dB
Earth station G/T	34.3 dB-K
Boltzmann's constant	-228.6 dBW/K-Hz
Noise bandwidth	75.6 dB-Hz
$(C/N)_d$	24.9 dB
Total carrier-to-noise ratio	22.6 dB
Link E_b/N_c	20.4 dB

fundamental link equation (4.16) we can generalize the result to include their effect on both the uplink and the downlink. To do so we have to make the assumption that all interference signals including the AWGN are statistically independent wide-sense stationary random processes of zero means.

Table 4.2 Link calculation of a multiple-carriers-per-transponder system

Uplink (6 GHz)	
Saturation power flux density per carrier	-103 dBW/m ²
Gain of an ideal 1-m ² antenna	37 dB
Satellite G/T	-7 dB-K
Boltzmann's constant	-228.6 dBW/K-Hz
Noise bandwidth	46 dB-Hz
TWTA input back-off	11 dB
$(C/N)_u$	24.6 dB
Downlink (4 GHz)	
Saturation EIRP per carrier	13 dBW
	(36 - 10 log 200)
Free space loss	196 dB
Earth station G/T	22 dB-K
Boltzmann's constant	-228.6 dBW/K-Hz
Noise bandwidth	46 dB-Hz
TWTA output back-off	6 dB
$(C/N)_d$	15.6 dB
Total carrier-to-noise ratio	15 dB
Link E_b/N_c	12.96 dB

μ 1.

T Sat ()	Hellas- 39	μ
μ μ	37,58	μ
μ μ	23,43	μ
d _U	37.391,74	Km
p	0,25	Sec
	0,76	Radians
f _U	13,75	GHz
μ U	0,02	M
μ μ D	2	m
μ μ eff	2,20	M
n _U μ μ	0,7	
μ G _U	51,22	dB
(EIRP) _U μ μ	71,22	dBW
U	-91,23	dBW/m ²
μ L _U	217,22	dB
μ μ P _{US}	-254,65	dBW
G/T	11	dB/K
μ	99%	
C/ACI	24	dB
C/ASI	25	dB
C/IMP	28	dB
C/XPI	25	dB
μ μ R _b	9,6	bps
Eb/No (dB)	30,42	dB
(C/N) _{U,T} μ -	4,68	dB

T Sat (Hellas-)	39	μ
μ	50,5	μ
μ μ	4,2	μ
d _D	39.211,70	km
p	0,26	Sec
	0,41	Radians
f _D	11	GHz
μ _D	0,03	m
μ _D	1,5	m
μ μ _{eff}	1,06	m
n _D μ μ	0,6	
μ G _D	42,53	dB
(EIRP) _{SL}	55	dBW
μ _D	-48,86	dBW/m ²
μ L _D	204,92	dB
μ μ μ P _R	-252,52	dBW
G/T μ	13,8	dB/K
μ	99,7%	
C/ACI	24	dB
C/ASI	23	dB
C/IMP	25	dB
C/XPI	27	dB
μ μ R _b	4,8	Kbps
Eb/No (dB)	21,78	dB
(C/N) _{D,T} μ -	6,02	dB

2

μ - - :

$$\left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{TOTAL}^{-1} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{U,T}^{-1} + \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)_{D,T}^{-1} = (4,68)^{-1} + (6,02)^{-1} = \underline{\underline{0,38}}$$

μ 2.

T Sat (Hellas-)	39	μ
μ μ	37	μ
μ μ	21	μ
d _U	37.420,25	Km
p	0,25	Sec
	0,75	Radians
f _U	13,5	GHz
μ U	0,02	M
μ μ D	0,9	m
μ μ eff	0,38	M
n _U μ μ	0,6	
μ G _U	36,01	dB
(EIRP) _U μ μ	56,01	dBW
U	-106,45	dBW/m ²
μ L _U	210,29	dB
μ μ P _{US}	-262,99	dBW
G/T	11	dB/K
μ	99,7%	
C/ACI	24	dB
C/ASI	25	dB
C/IMP	28	dB
C/XPI	25	dB
μ μ R _b	9,6	bps
Eb/No (dB)	29,54	dB
(C/N) _{U,T} μ -	3,80	dB

T Sat (Hellas-)	39	μ
μ	51,3	μ
μ μ	0,1	μ
d_D	39.455,95	km
p	0,26	sec
	0,37	Radians
f_D	11,5	GHz
μ D	0,03	m
μ D	1	m
μ μ μ_{eff}	0,43	m
n_D μ μ	0,55	
μ G_D	39,02	dB
$(EIRP)_{SL}$	55	dBW
μ D	-47,91	dBW/m ²
μ L_D	202,22	dB
μ μ μ P_R	-253,78	dBW
G/T μ	14	dB/K
μ	99,7%	
C/ACI	24	dB
C/ASI	23	dB
C/IMP	27	dB
C/XPI	25	dB
μ μ R_b	4,8	Bps
Eb/No (dB)	21,79	dB
μ - $(C/N)_{D,T}$	6,02	dB

1 : μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ ellas-Sat μ μ
 μ μ μ μ (39 55' 20'' , 25 13' 58'').
 μ μ d μ - Hellas-Sat μ ,
 Km.

2 : μ

a. μ - Uplink :

1. $f_u=13,75$ GHz
2. μ - = 38500 Km
3. μ μ $P_t=40$ dBW
4. (Gain) $G_t=37$ dB
5. = 0,8 dB
6. G/T = 1,85 dB/K
7. = 33 MHz

b. - Downlink

8. $f_u=12,75$ GHz
9. μ - = 41800 Km
10. EIRP = 47 dBW
11. = 1.2 dB
12. G/T μ = 36,5 dB/K
13. μ = 33 MHz

() μ μ μ 0 dB. $(C/No)_u$ dB ,
 μ μ $(C/No)_d$ dB , () , ()
 μ (C/No) , dB () = 6 MHz kai $R_b=4$ Mbps
 b/N_o dB.



_____ μ

_____ 39°

_____ 30 μ _____ 36 MHz (8 _____) _____ 12

_____ μ F1, 6 μ F2, 12

_____ μ S1 6 μ S2.

_____ μ F1 F2,

_____ μ μ

_____ :

_____ , μ , μ , _____ .

_____ 53 dBW μ _____ μ

EIRP _____ 51 dBW μ _____ μ

_____ +6 dB/K μ _____ μ

G/T _____ +3 dB/K μ _____ μ

_____ Ku-band

_____ 10.95-11.2/11.45-11.70/12.50-12.75 GHz

_____ 13.75-14.5 GHz

_____ Beacon 11.4515 GHz (_____)



_____ /

SFD _____ 0dB -92 dBW/m2

_____ , G/T=0

_____ 18 dB

_____ Fixed Gain Mode (FGM) / Automatic Level Control (ALC)

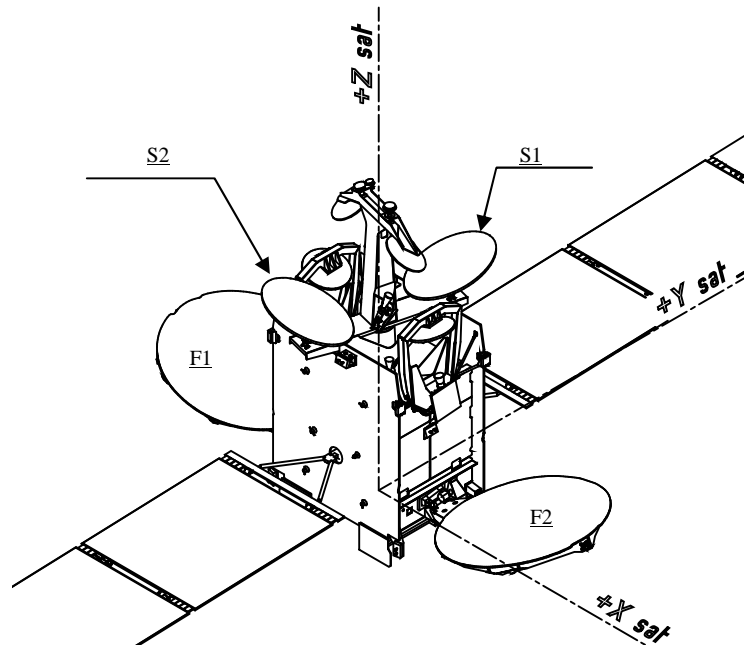
_____ 0.03°

_____ 15

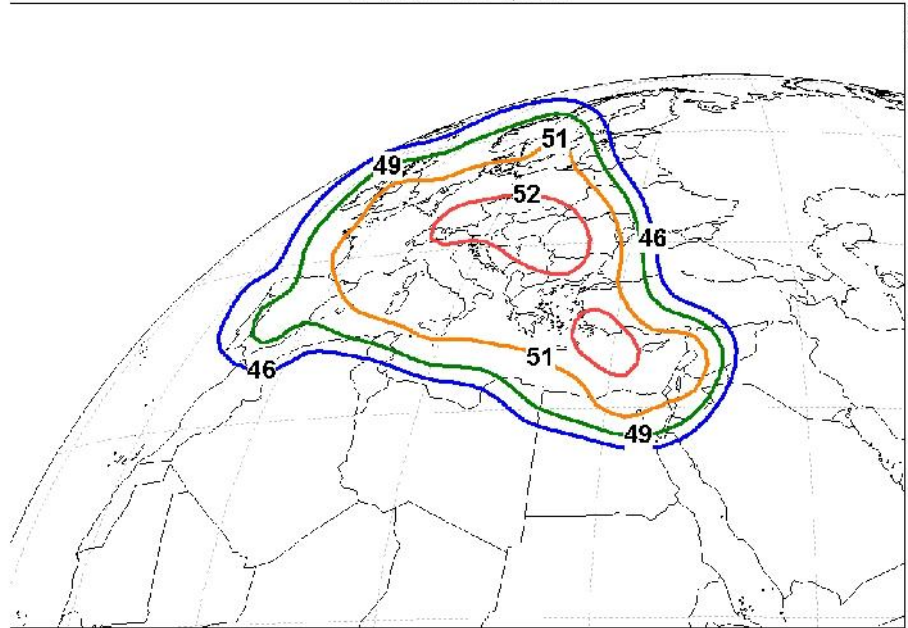
_____ ASTRIUM

OXHMA (_____) Atlas V 401

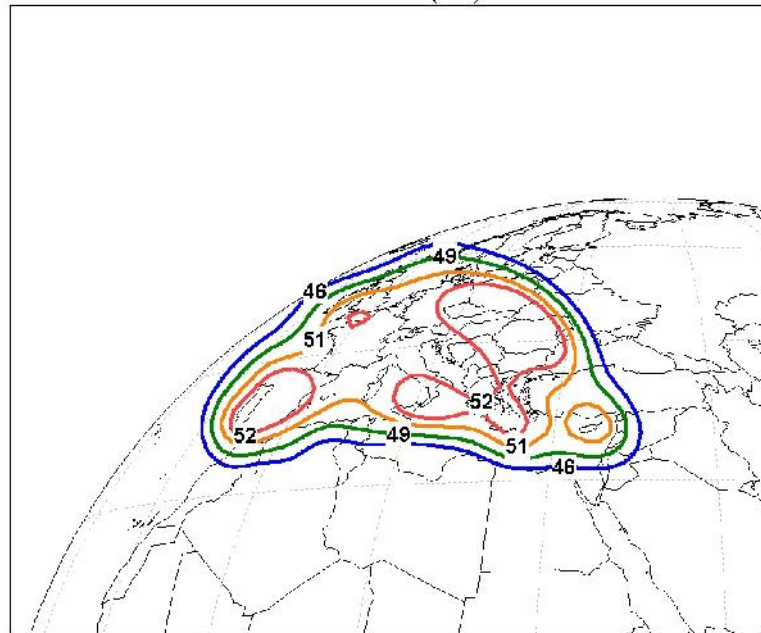
_____	4,150 kg
_____	1,729 kg
_____	2 x 9.72m
_____	5.6 kW
_____	100 W TWTA
_____	38:30
_____	3:2 F1
_____	2:1 F2
_____	2:1 S1
_____	3:2 S2

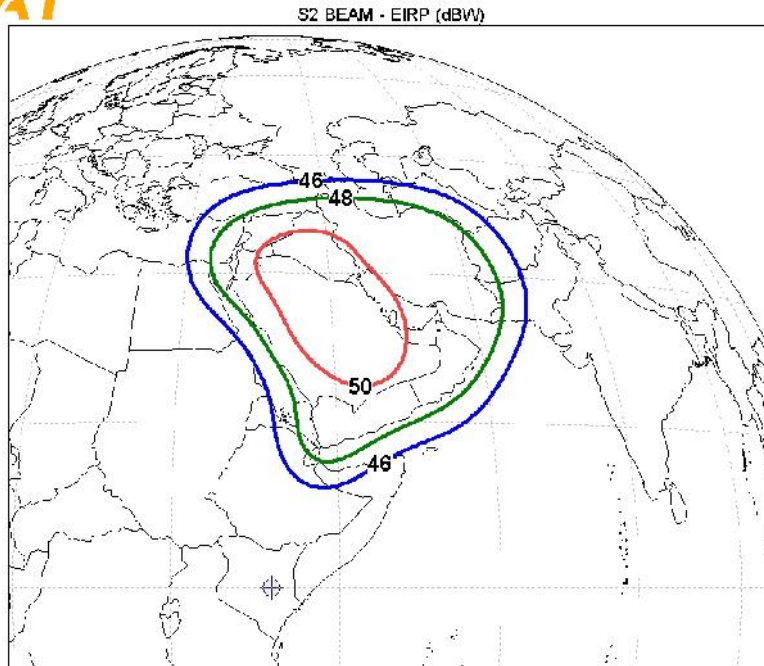
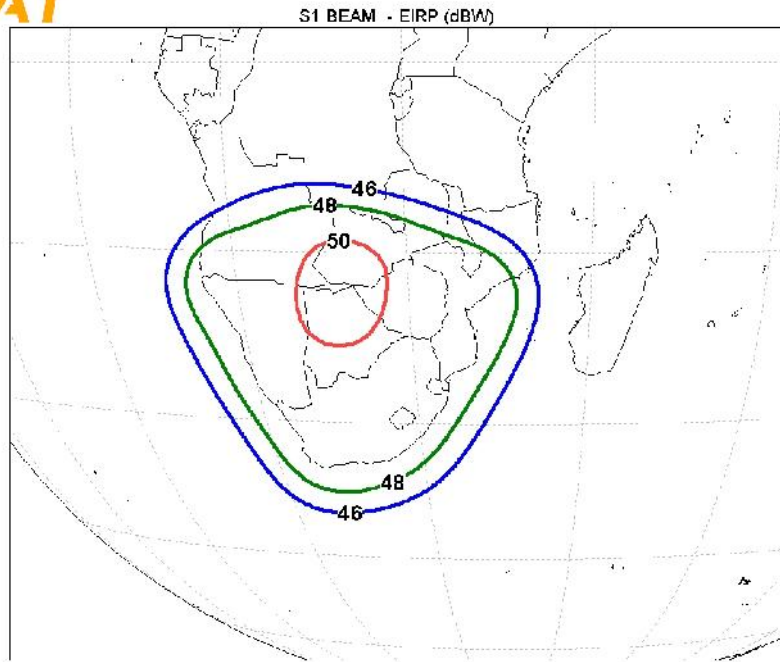


F1 BEAM - EIRP (dBW)



F2 BEAM - EIRP (dBW)



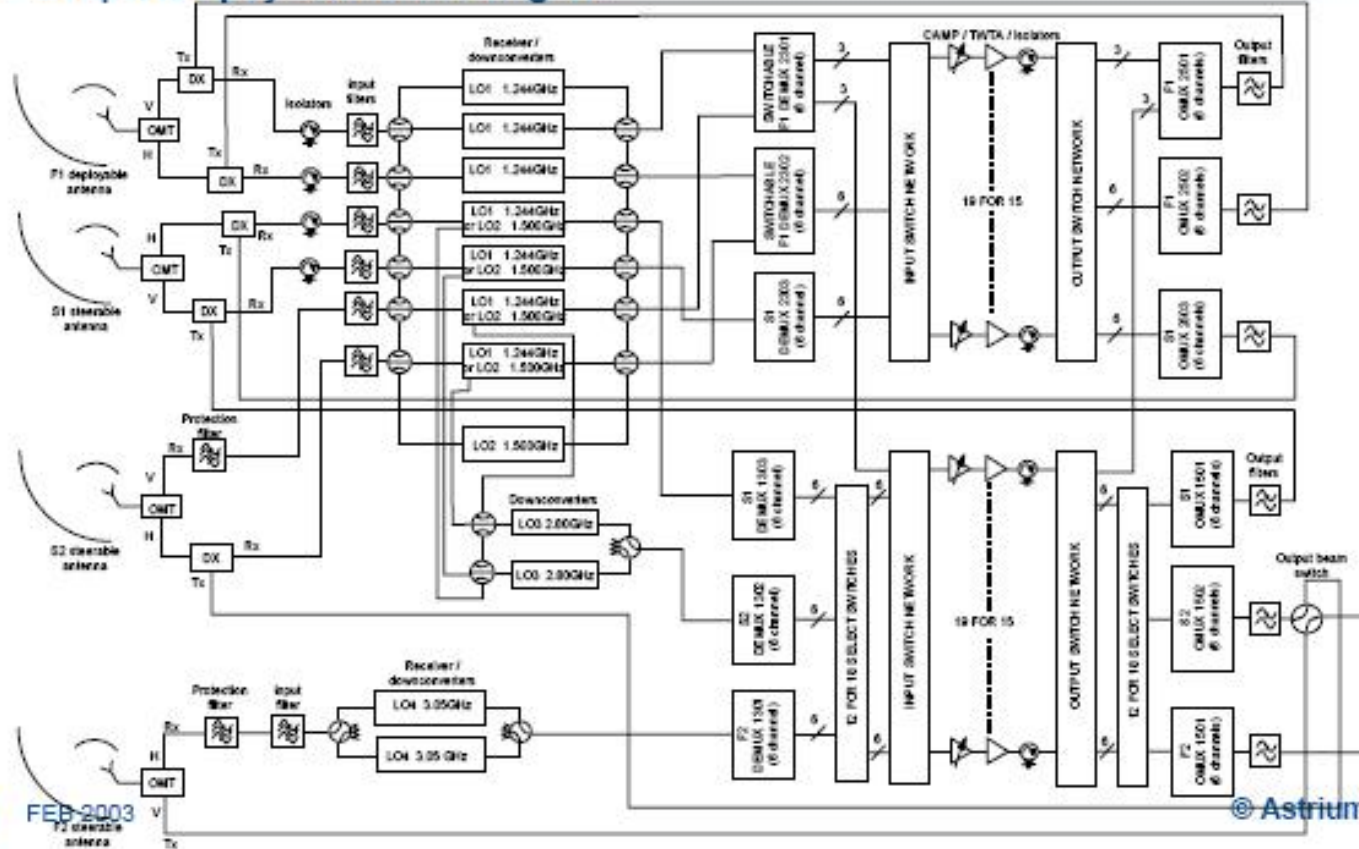


Transponder No	Uplink center frequency MHz	Downlink center frequency MHz
1	14021	10971
2	14062	11012
3	14103	11053
4	14144	11094
5	14185	11135
6	14226	11176
7	14271	11471
8	14312	11512
9	14353	11553
10	14394	11594
11	14435	11635
12	14476	11676
13,19,25,31	13768	12524
14,20,26,32	13809	12565
15,21,27,33	13850	12606
16,22,28,34	13891	12647
17,23,29,35	13932	12688
18,24,30,36	13973	12729
37,43	14024	12524
38,44	14065	12565
39,45	14106	12606
40,46	14147	12647
41,47	14188	12688
42,48	14229	12729

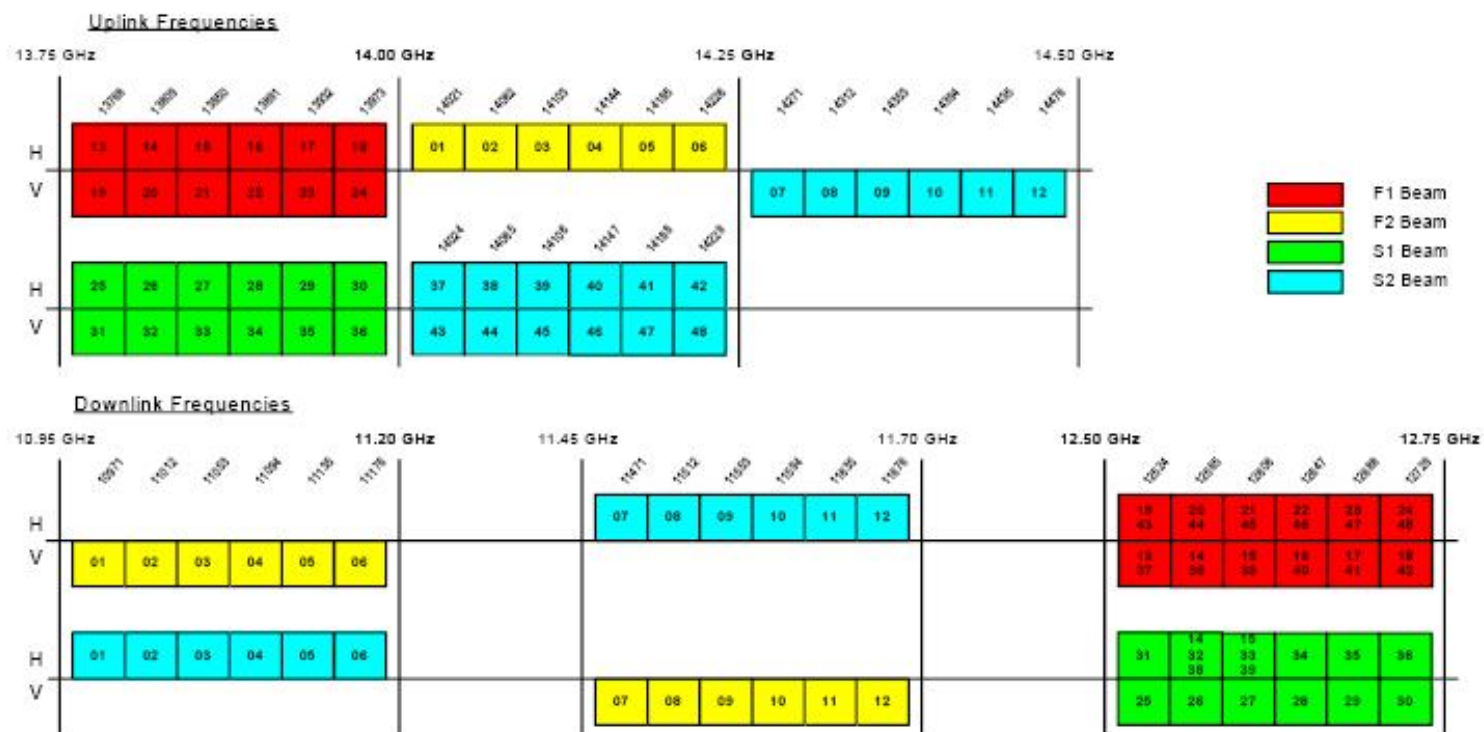
Table 1: Uplink and Downlink Transponders Center Frequencies

ARCHITECTURE : PAYLOAD BLOCK DIAGRAM

- Simplified payload block diagram



HELLAS-SAT Satellite Frequency Plan



Notes:

The downlink channels 01-06, 07-12 and 25-30 can be switched on channel by channel basis but cannot operate simultaneously more than 12. Switching will follow the block order (01,07,30), (02,08,29)...

Channels 37 up to 48 of beam S2 can be downlinked on a channel by channel basis

Channels 32,33 of S1 can be linked with channels 14,15 of beam F1 and/or channels 38,39 of beam S2

When beam F2 is downlinked in beam S2, then beam S2 has to be downlinked to beam F2

30 total transponders are active all the time

Transponder numbers are unique

Figure 2: Hellas-Sat 2 Frequency Plan

N.

...

- PHASE LOCK LOOPS

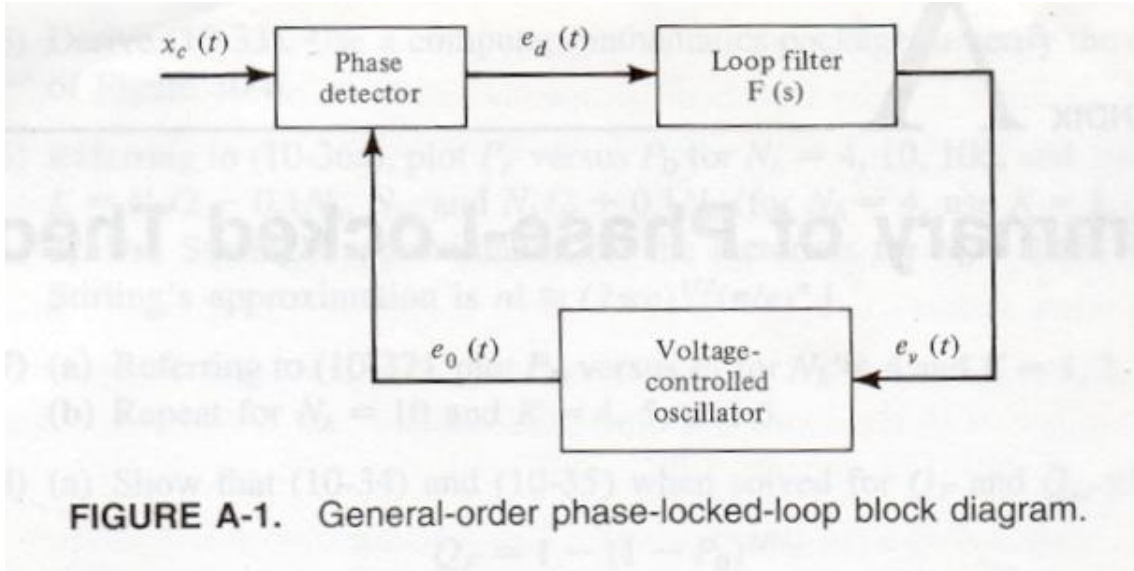
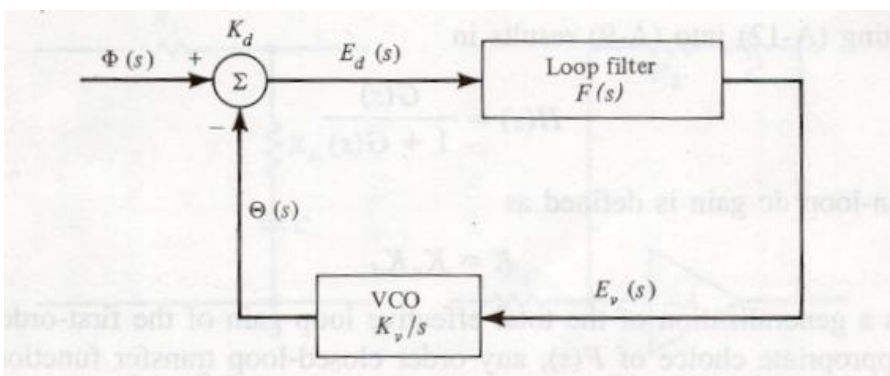


FIGURE A-1. General-order phase-locked-loop block diagram.

1. μ $x_c(t) = A_c \sin(2 f_0 t + \hat{\theta}(t))$
2. μ $n(t) = n_c(t) \cos(2 f_0 t) + n_s(t) \sin(2 f_0 t)$
3. μ (VCO) : $e_o(t) = A_v \cos(2 f_0 t + \hat{\theta}(t))$
4. μ (Phase Detector) : $e_d(t) = K_d \sin(\hat{\theta}(t))$, $\hat{\theta}(t) = \mu$ (phase error), μ
5. VCO : $d \hat{\theta} / dt = K_v e_v(t)$
6. PD : $e_d(t) = \text{LPF}[x_c(t) \cdot e_o(t)]$
7. μ μ : $m x_c(t) \cdot e_o(t) = m A_c A_v [\sin(\hat{\theta}(t) - \hat{\theta}(t)) + \sin(4 f_0 t + \hat{\theta}(t) + \hat{\theta}(t))] / 2$
 $d = A_c A_v K_m / 2$
8. μ μ $K_m n(t) \cdot e_o(t) = K_m A_v [n_c(t) \cos(\hat{\theta}(t)) + n_s(t) \sin(\hat{\theta}(t))] / 2$
9. $\mu \mu$ PLL : $\ll / 2$ $\sin \approx$ $e_d(t) \approx K_d$



10. Laplace PLL

- Phase detector $E_d(s) = K_d [\hat{\Theta}(s) - \Theta(s)] = K_d \hat{\Theta}(s)$
- $V(s) = F(s) E_d(s)$

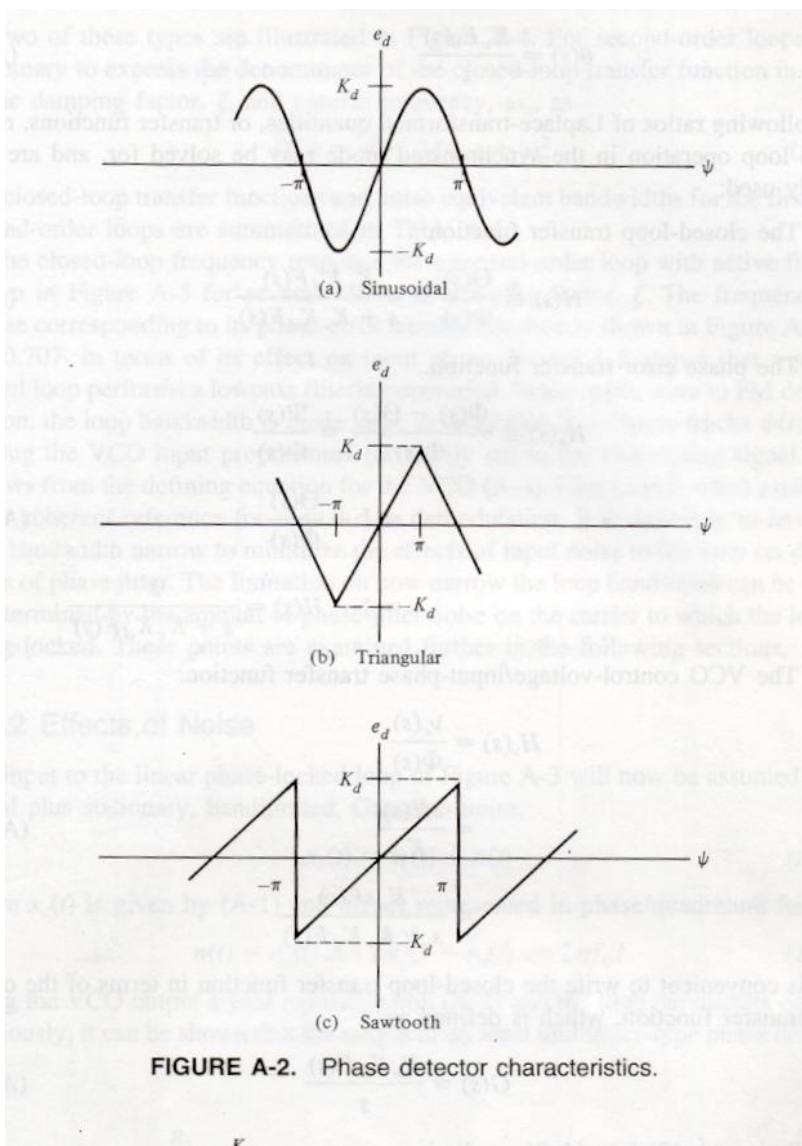
- VCO : $\hat{\Theta}(s) = K_v E_v(s) / s$

$$H(s) = \frac{\hat{\Theta}(s)}{\Theta(s)} = \frac{KF(s)}{s + KF(s)}$$

DC

$$H_e(s) = \frac{\Phi(s)}{\Theta(s)} = 1 - \frac{\hat{\Theta}(s)}{\Theta(s)} = 1 - H(s) = \frac{s}{s + KF(s)}$$

- $\mu\mu$



• Απόκριση Βρόχου σε Συναρτήσεις Ραβδωμένο φάσης είσοδου:

$$\theta(t) = \left(\Delta\theta + \Delta\omega \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta\dot{\omega} \cdot t^2 + \frac{1}{6} \Delta\ddot{\omega} \cdot t^3 + \dots \right) u(t)$$

— Ρήκη — Ράμμα — Παραβολή — Παραβολή Συνωτίτης —

• Μετασχηματισμός Laplace $\Theta(s) = \frac{\Delta\theta}{s} + \frac{\Delta\omega}{s^2} + \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{s^3} + \frac{\Delta\ddot{\omega}}{s^4} + \dots$

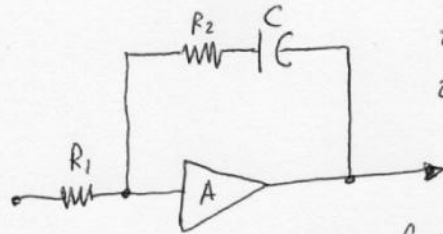
Τάξεις PLL

• 1η Τάξη

$$F(s) = 1$$

• 2α Τάξη (ευγύα)

$$F(s) = \frac{s\tau_2 + 1}{s\tau_1}$$



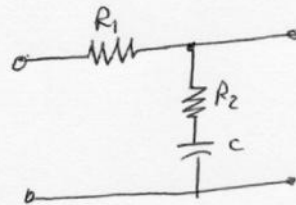
$$\tau_2 = R_2 C$$

$$\tau_1 = R_1 C$$

• Active φ: φρο βρόχου

• 2α Τάξη (αυξητική)

$$F(s) = \frac{s\tau_2 + 1}{s\tau_1 + 1}$$



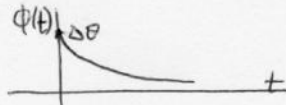
• 3η Τάξη $F(s) = \frac{1 + \tau_2 s}{\tau_1 s} + \frac{1}{\tau_3 s^2}$

Θεώρημα Τελικής Τιμής: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t) \equiv \varphi(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Phi(s)$

Βρόχος 1ης Τάξης: $\Phi(s) = H_e(s) \Theta(s) = \frac{s}{s+K} \Theta(s)$

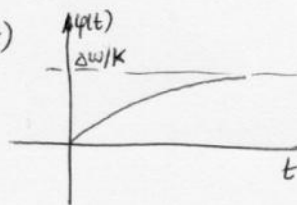
① step: $s\Phi(s) = \frac{s^2}{s+K} \frac{\Delta\theta}{s} = \frac{s}{s+K} \Delta\theta \rightarrow 0$ αφού $\varphi(\infty) = 0$

• $\varphi(t) = \Delta\theta e^{-kt} u(t)$



② Ράμμα $\theta(t) = \Delta\omega \cdot t \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{k} (1 - e^{-kt}) u(t)$

$$\varphi(\infty) = \frac{s^2}{s+K} \frac{\Delta\omega}{s^2} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{k}$$



③ Παραβολή $\theta(t) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\dot{\omega} t^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{k^2} (kt + e^{-kt} - 1) u(t)$

$$\varphi(\infty) = \frac{s^2}{s+K} \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{s^3} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{s(s+K)} \Big|_{s=0} = \infty$$

③

Βρόχος 2α Ταξέως (ενεργό φίλτρο)

• Συνάρτηση Μεταφοράς $H(s) = \frac{S^2}{D(s)}$

$$D(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$$

ζ = παράγοντας αμείωβειας
(damping factor)

ω_n = natural frequency βρόχου

• ορίζω $\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{c_1}$ και $\zeta = \frac{r_2 \omega_n}{2}$

• Συνήθως αμείωβει $\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707$ ώστε να μη υπάρχουν ούτε υπεραβίασβεις ούτε υποαβίασβεις

• Τελική Τιμή για $\theta(t) = \Delta\theta + \Delta\omega t + \frac{1}{2} \Delta\dot{\omega} t^2$

$$s\phi(s) = \frac{s^3}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{s} + \frac{\Delta\omega}{s^2} + \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{s^3} \right) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{\omega_n^2}$$

Δηλαδή τελική αμείωβει βρόχου 2ας ταξέως

$\phi_{ss} = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{\omega_n^2}$ επειδή το βρόχου 2ας ταξέως ενσωματώνει την φημισμένη

Χαρακτηριστική του PD $\sin\phi_{ss} = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{\omega_n^2} \leq 1$ Άρα $\Delta\dot{\omega} \leq \omega_n^2$

Άρα η μέγιστη απόκριση ρυθμότητας θα γίνει ανεκτή χωρίς να ξεπεράσουμε
ο βρόχος $\Delta\dot{\omega}_{max} = \omega_n^2 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$

• Έυρος Σίμης Θερμότητας βρόχου

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} |H(\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad H_2 = \begin{cases} \frac{A_c k}{4} & \text{1ης Ταξέως} \\ \frac{1}{2} \omega_n \left(\zeta + \frac{1}{4\zeta} \right) & \text{2ης Ταξέως} \end{cases}$$

TABLE A-1. Transfer Functions and Parameters for First- and Second-Order Phase-Locked Loops

Loop Filter, $F(s)$	Natural Frequency, ^a ω_n (rad/s)	Damping Factor ζ	Closed-Loop Transfer Function, $H(s)$	Error Transfer Function, $1 - H(s)$	Single-Sided Noise/Equivalent Bandwidth ^{b,c} (Hz)
1 (first order)	K	—	$\frac{K}{s + K}$	$\frac{s}{s + K}$	$\frac{K}{4}$
$\frac{s\tau_2 + 1}{s\tau_1 + 1}$ (passive, second order)	$\sqrt{\frac{K}{\tau_1}}$	$\frac{\omega_n(\tau_2 + K^{-1})}{2}$	$\frac{(2\zeta\omega_n - \omega_n^2/K)s + \omega_n^2}{D(s)}$	$\frac{s^2 + \omega_n^2 s/K}{D(s)}$	$\frac{K\tau_2(1/\tau_2^2 + K/\tau_1)}{4(K + 1/\tau_2)}$
$\frac{s\tau_2 + 1}{s\tau_1}$ (active, second order)	$\sqrt{\frac{K}{\tau_1}}$	$\frac{\tau_2\omega_n}{2}$	$\frac{2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}{D(s)}$	$\frac{s^2}{D(s)}$	$\frac{1}{2}\omega_n\left(\zeta + \frac{1}{4\zeta}\right)$
$\frac{1}{s\tau + 1}$ (lag, second order)	$\sqrt{\frac{K}{\tau}}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{K\tau}}$	$\frac{\omega_n^2}{D(s)}$	$\frac{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n}{D(s)}$	$\frac{K}{4}$

^a $K = K_v K_d$.

^bThe noise equivalent bandwidth of a filter with transfer function $H(f)$ and maximum gain H_0 is given by $B_N = (1/H_0^2) \int_0^\infty |H(f)|^2 df$.

^cFor a second-order loop with $\zeta = 0.5$, $B_L = 0.5\omega_n$; with $\zeta = 1/\sqrt{2}$, $B_L = 0.53\omega_n$. B_L is the single-sided noise equivalent bandwidth in hertz, and the dimensions of ω_n are rad/s.

The Laplace transform inversion of (A-39) in response to a frequency ramp, (A-42), and parabola in frequency, (A-43), yields, respectively, the following transient response for $\zeta < 1$:

$$\psi_p(t) = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{\omega_n^2} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left[\cos(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t) + \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t) \right] \right\} u(t) \quad \text{(frequency ramp)} \quad \text{(A-51)}$$

$$\psi_{fp}(t) = \frac{\Delta\ddot{\omega}}{\omega_n^3} \left\{ \omega_n t - 2\zeta + 2\zeta e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left[\cos(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t) - \frac{1-2\zeta^2}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t) \right] \right\} u(t) \quad \text{[frequency parabola]} \quad \text{(A-52)}$$

Figure A-11 shows the transient phase error due to an input ramp in frequency, and Figure A-12 shows the transient phase error due to a parabolic frequency input. For the frequency ramp, it is seen that the steady-state phase error is

$$\psi_{ss,p} = \frac{\Delta\dot{\omega}}{\omega_n^2} \quad \text{(A-53)}$$

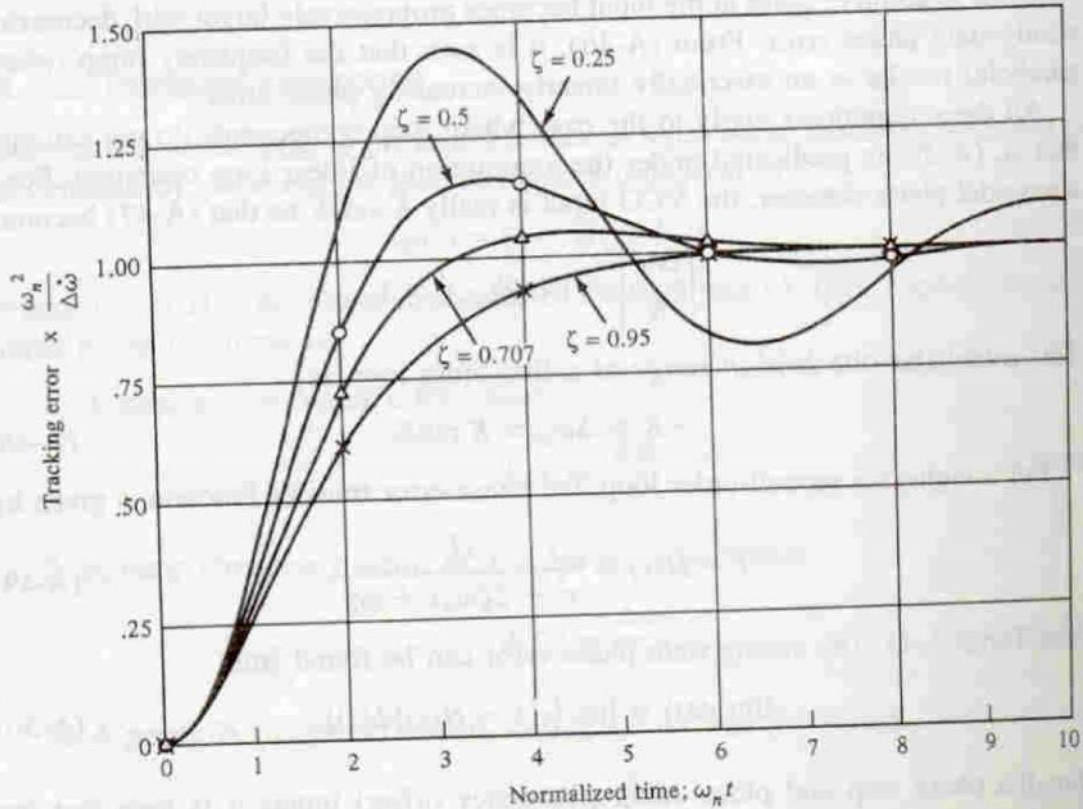


FIGURE A-11. Second-order phase-locked-loop tracking error for frequency ramp input.

* EXAMPLE OF A Steady state Phase Error for a 2nd order PLL
ANALOG PLL due to Jerk

- $\Omega_0 =$ spacecraft speed (m/s)
 $A_0 =$ spacecraft acceleration (m/s²)
 $J_0 =$ " " " " jerk (m/s³)

Instantaneous doppler of the form

$$d(t) = \frac{\omega_i}{c} \left(\Omega_0 + A_0 t + \frac{1}{2} J_0 t^2 \right) \rightarrow \hat{\theta}(t) = \frac{\omega_i}{c} \left(\Omega_0 t + \frac{A_0 t^2}{2} + \frac{J_0 t^3}{6} \right)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1 + \tau_2 s}{\tau_1 s} + \frac{1}{\tau_2 \tau_3 s^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} r = AK\tau_2^2/c \\ k = \tau_2/\tau_3 \end{array}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{AKF(s)}{s + AKF(s)} = \frac{rk + r\tau_2 s + r(\tau_2 s)^2}{rk + r\tau_2 s + r(\tau_2 s)^2 + (\tau_2 s)^3}$$

Phase Error

$$\phi(t) \xrightarrow{L} \Phi(s) = \frac{\omega_i}{c} [1 - H(s)] \left[\frac{\Omega_0}{s^2} + \frac{A_0}{s^3} + \frac{J_0}{s^4} \right]$$

Steady - state Phase Error

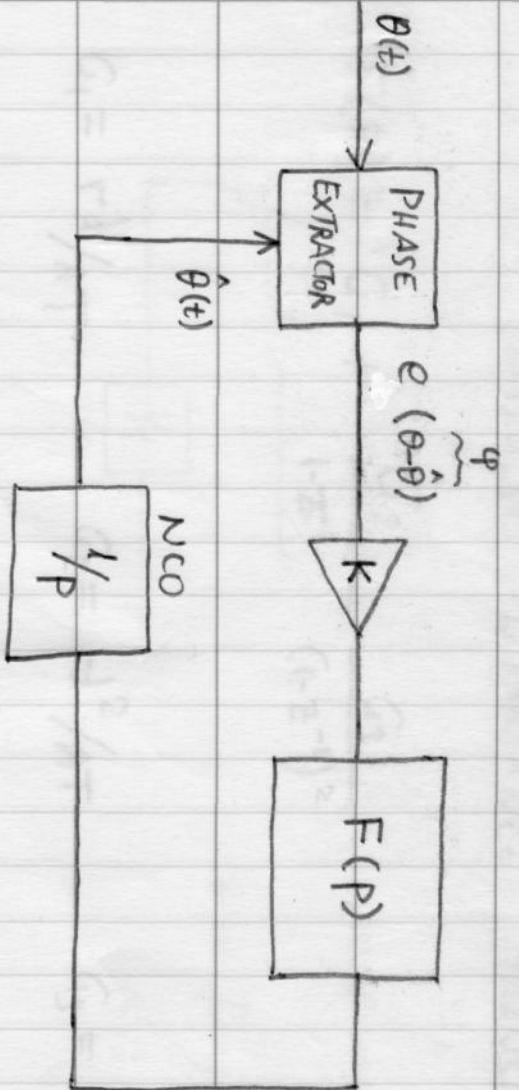
$$\phi_{ss} = \frac{\omega_i}{c} \frac{J_0}{rk} \left[\frac{r}{4\beta_L} \left(\frac{r-k+1}{r-k} \right) \right]^2 = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cycles}$$

where

loop noise BW
 where $\beta_L = \frac{r}{4\tau_2} \left(\frac{r-k+1}{r-k} \right) \rightarrow \tau_2 = .7857 \text{ sec}$

If $r=2, k=\frac{1}{4} \quad \beta_L = 1 \quad \omega_i = 8423.3084 \times 10^6 \times 2\pi \text{ cycles/sec}$

$J_0 = 1.149984298 \text{ E-07 m/sec}^2 \quad \frac{\omega_i}{c} = \Delta_i = .035615459 \text{ m}$



$$p\hat{\theta}(t) = KF(p)e_{\phi}$$

(1)

SECOND ORDER LOOP FILTER $KF(p) = 2\zeta\omega_n + \frac{\omega_n^2}{p}$ (2)

(1) & (2) $\rightarrow p\hat{\theta} = 2\zeta\omega_n e_{\phi} + \frac{\omega_n^2}{p} e_{\phi}$

Define state $\hat{\omega}(s) \triangleq \frac{\omega_n^2}{p} e_{\phi}$

$$\Rightarrow p\hat{\theta} = 2\zeta\omega_n e_{\phi} + \hat{\omega}$$

$$p\hat{\omega} = \omega_n^2 e_{\phi}$$

\rightarrow Discretize

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}_k - \hat{\theta}_{k-1}}{T} = \omega_k + 2\zeta\omega_n e_{\phi}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\omega}_k - \hat{\omega}_{k-1}}{T} = \omega_n^2 e_{\phi}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_k = \hat{\theta}_{k-1} + T\hat{\omega}_k + 2\zeta\omega_n T e_{\phi k}$$

$$\hat{\omega}_k = \hat{\omega}_{k-1} + \omega_n^2 T e_{\phi}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_k = \hat{\theta}_{k-1} + T\hat{\omega}_k + C_1 e_{\phi}(k)$$

$$\hat{\omega}_k = \hat{\omega}_{k-1} + C_2 e_{\phi}$$

TRACKING IMPULSE INVARIANCE TRANSFORMATION (3rd order filter)

$$F(z) = G_1 + \frac{G_2}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{G_3}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

$$G_1 = r d / A T$$

$$G_2 = r d^2 / A T$$

$$G_3 = k r d^3 / A T$$

$$d = \frac{4 B A T}{r} \left(\frac{r-k}{r-k+1} \right)$$

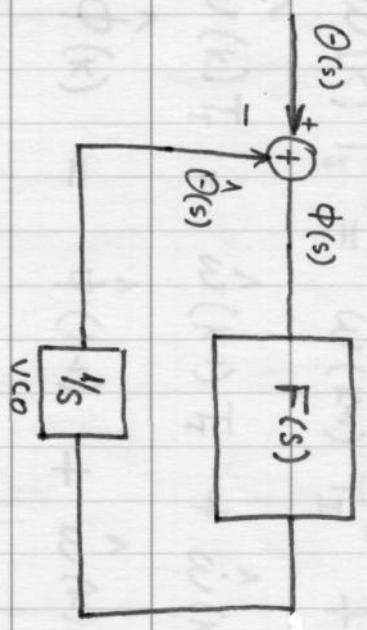
$$r = 2, 4 \quad (= 4 \sigma^2)$$

$$k=0 \quad (\text{2nd order loop})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$k \in [1/4, 1/2]$$

TRACKING LOOP FILTER



LINEARIZED ANALOG LOOP

Closed loop transfer Function

$$H(s) \triangleq \frac{\hat{\Theta}(s)}{\Theta(s)} = \frac{F(s)}{s + F(s)}$$

COMPROMISE BETWEEN TRANSIENT ERROR DUE TO DYNAMICS AND RANDOM ERROR DUE TO NOISE

JAFFE-RECHTIN OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR LOOP:

I. $F(s) = \omega_n$; $\omega_n = 4 B_L$; 1st order ; $\phi_{ss} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_n}$ ← step velocity

II. $F(s) = \sqrt{2} \omega_n + \frac{\omega_n^2}{s}$; $\omega_n = 1.89 B_L$; 2nd order ; $\phi_{ss} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_n^2}$ ← acceleration

III. $F(s) = 2\omega_n + \frac{2\omega_n^2}{s} + \frac{\omega_n^3}{s^2}$; $\omega_n = 1.2 B_L$; 3rd order ; $\phi_{ss} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_n^3}$ ← jerk

$$2B_L \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(s)|^2 ds$$
 ; Two-sided loop Noise Bandwidth

$$\hat{\omega}(k) T_I^2 = \hat{\omega}(k-1) T_I^2 + c_3' e_k$$

$$c_3' = 2(1.2B_L T_I)^3$$

$$\hat{\omega}(k) T_I = \hat{\omega}(k-1) T_I + \hat{\omega}(k) T_I^2 + c_2' e_k$$

$$c_2' = 2(1.2B_L T_I)^2$$

$$\hat{\phi}(k) = \hat{\phi}(k-1) + \hat{\omega}(k) T_I + c_1' e_k$$

$$c_1' = 2(1.2B_L T_I)$$

$$\hat{\omega}_k = \hat{\omega}_{k-1} + c_3 e_k$$

$$c_3 = (1.2B_L)^3 T_I$$

$$\hat{\omega}_k = \hat{\omega}_{k-1} + \hat{\omega}_k T_I + c_2 e_k$$

$$c_2 = 2(1.2B_L)^2 T_I$$

$$\hat{\phi}_k = \hat{\phi}_{k-1} + \hat{\omega}_k T_I + c_1 e_k$$

$$c_1 = 2(1.2B_L) T_I$$

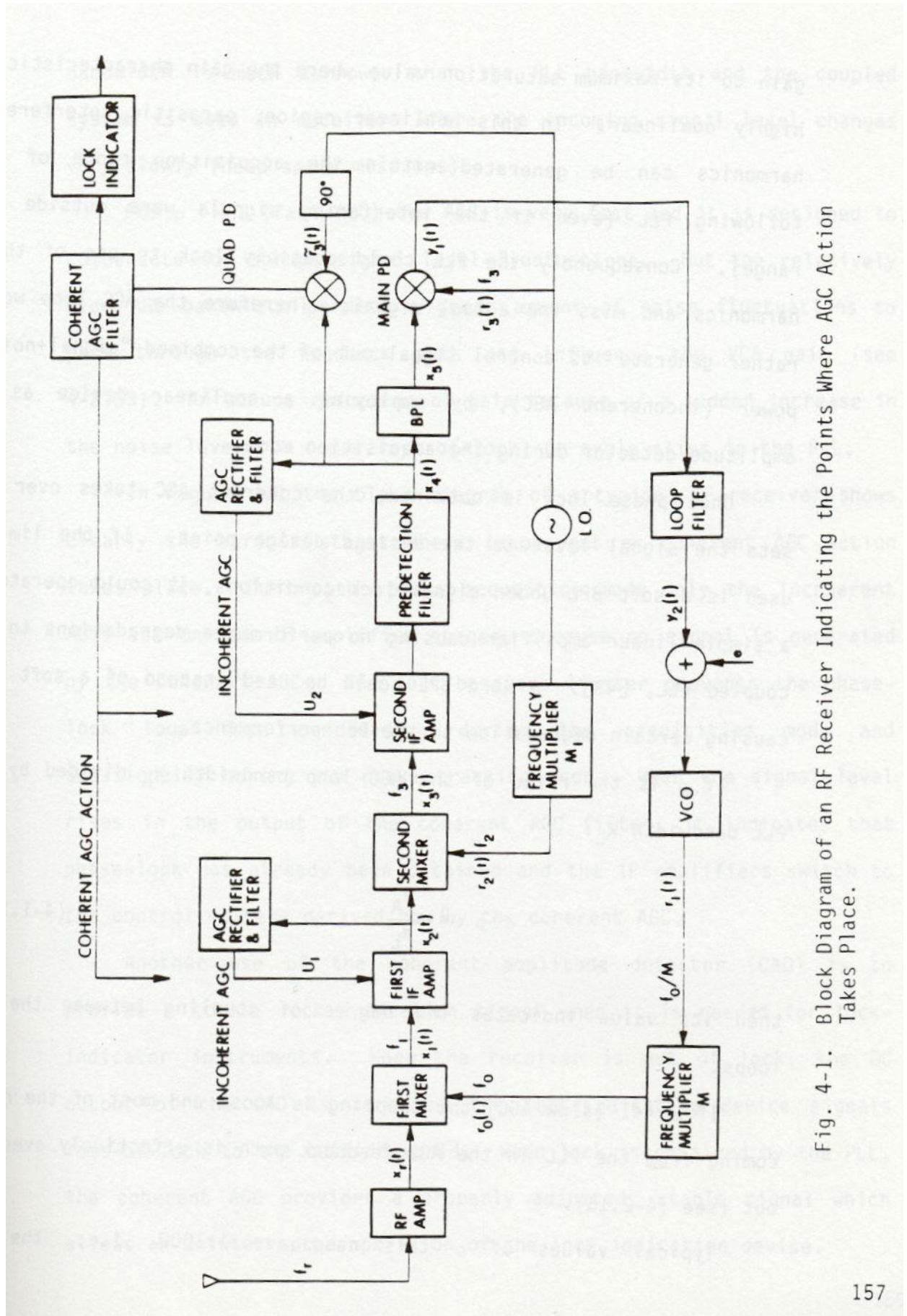


Fig. 4-1. Block Diagram of an RF Receiver Indicating the Points Where AGC Action Takes Place.

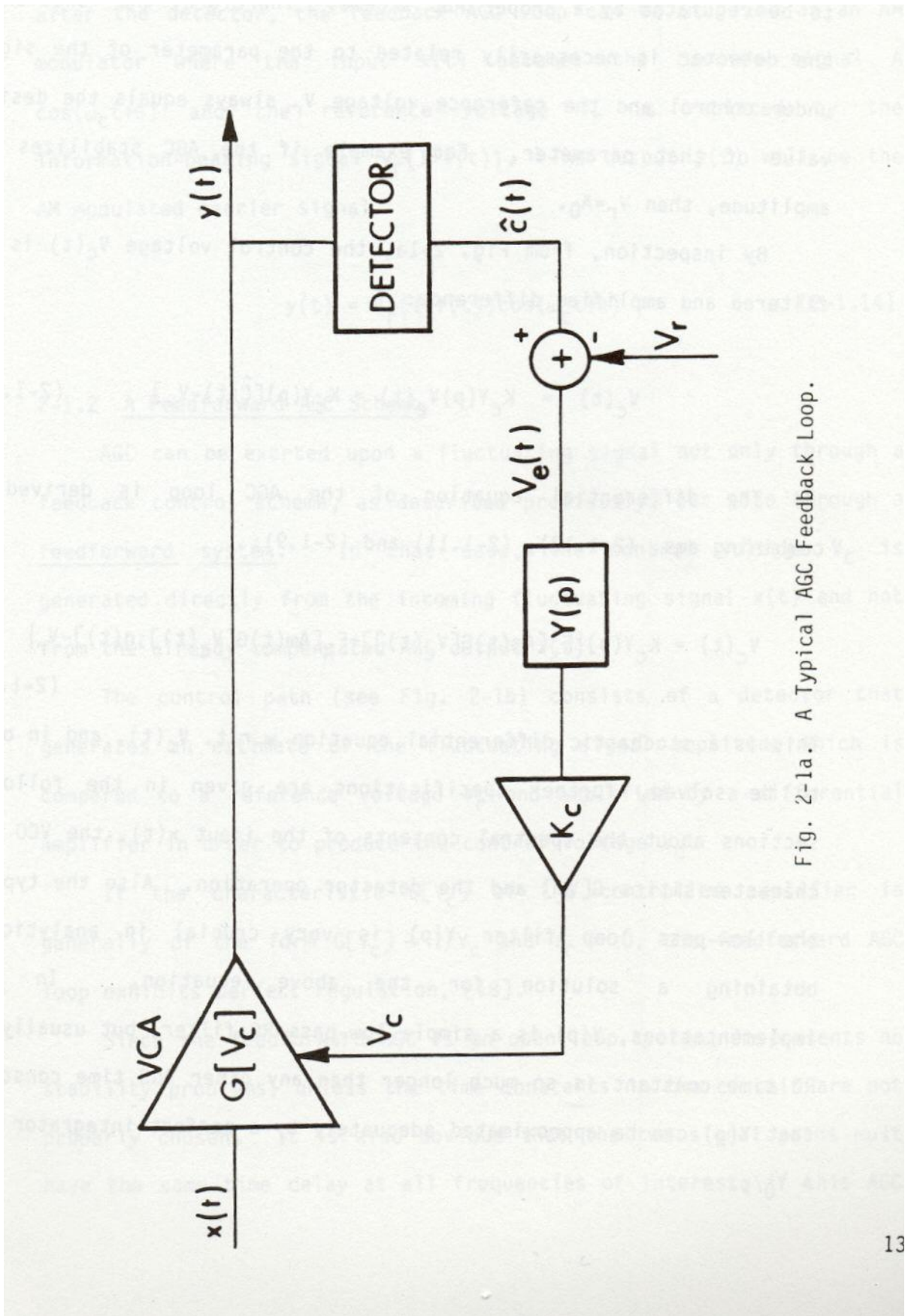


Fig. 2-1a. A Typical AGC Feedback Loop.

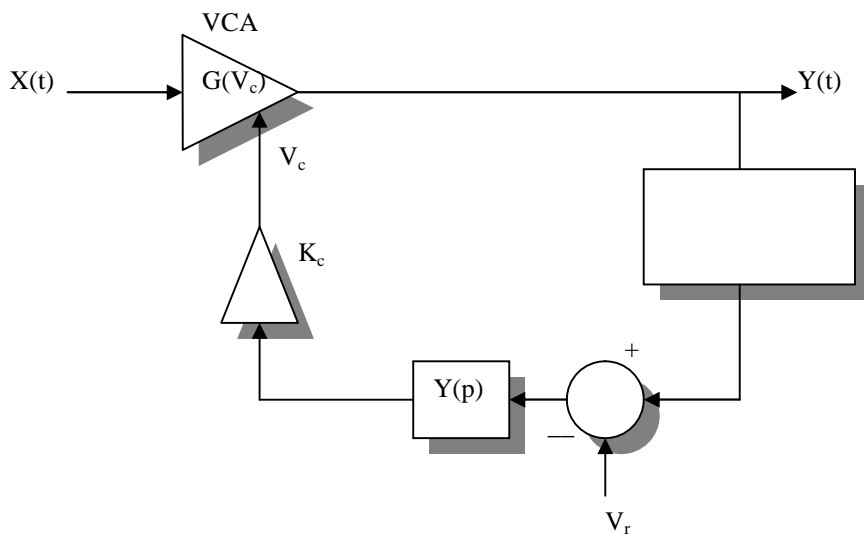
2.4 (GC)

(AGC).

- 1.
- 2.
3. μ ()
4. μ

μ μ μ AGC ; μ μ μ
 μ μ μ . μ μ AGC.

AGC , μ μ μ
 μ (Voltage Controlled Amplifier) μ μ
 μ (μ 100dB). μ
 $\mu\mu$ AGC :



μ 2.18 : $\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu$ AGC

$\mu\mu$ VCA : $G[V_c] = G_D [1 - K_g V_c]$. $\mu\mu$ VCA
 $G[V_c] = G_0 e^{-K_g V_c}$. $V_c \leq K_g^{-1}$, μ μ volt⁻¹. $V_c=0$ $G[V_c]=0$,

μ .
 AGC : μ (t) μ $G[V_c]$. μ
 :

$$X(t) = A d(t) u(t) + n(t)$$

= , $d(t) = \mu$, $u(t) = \mu$ $n(t) = \mu$ $d(t)$ BPSK μ $d(t) = \pm 1$.
 : $Y(t) = G[V_c] \cdot X(t)$. (t) μ ,
 envelope detector ().

$$V_c = K_c Y(p)[Y(t) - V_r], \quad (t) - V_r = V_e$$

To Y(t) μ μ .

(t)

$$V_c = K_c Y(p)[G(V_c)X(t) - V_r]$$

μ μμ

μ :

$$V_c = K_c Y(p)[G_0(1 - K_g V_c)X(t) - V_r]$$

V_c

μ μμ G[V_c] :

$$G[V_c] = \frac{1 + K_c K_g Y(p) V_r}{1 + K_c K_g Y(p) A d(t)}$$

(p) = 0.

μ g c 0 ,

:

$$G[V_c] = \frac{1 + K V_r}{1 + K A d(t)}$$

>>1

$$G[V_c] = \frac{V_r}{A d(t)}$$

$$Y(t) = G[V_c] A d(t) = \frac{V_r}{A d(t)} A d(t) = V_r$$

μ :

$$X(t) = A(t) d(t) \cos(\omega t + \phi) + n(t)$$

AGC

μ

; AGC

(t)

μ

, μ

μ

(μ μ).

GC

μ

μ

μ

(t)

μ

μ

V_r .

$$Y(t) = V_r d(t) \cos(\omega t + \phi) + n_1(t)$$

n_1(t)

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

AGC,

μ

μ

(

), μ

,

μ

μ

(signal overload),

AGC detector

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

AGC. To

μ

AGC

μ

IF

μ

(

μ

,

μ

μ

-

).

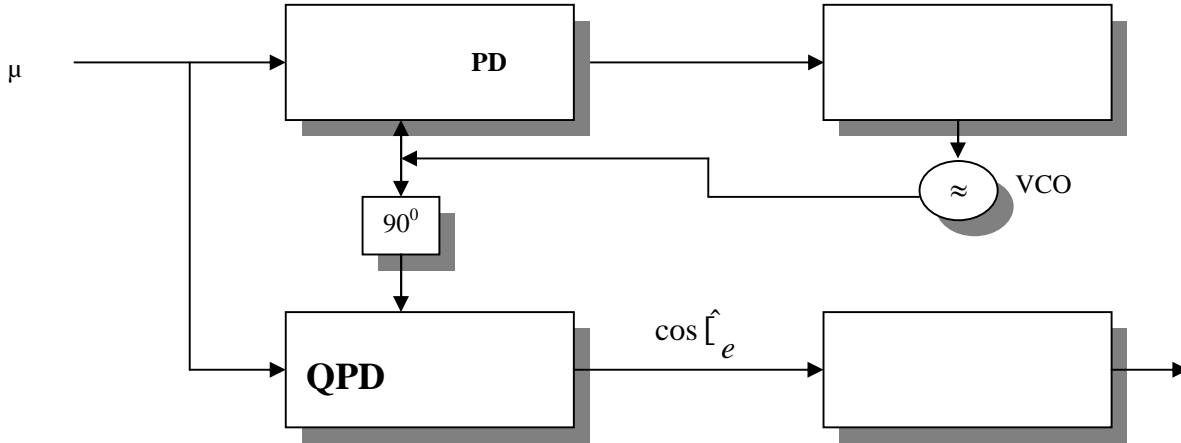
μ

,

,

μ

AGC QDP (quadrature phase detector) – control



2.19 :

AGC

QPD (AGC) Phase Detector DC QPD

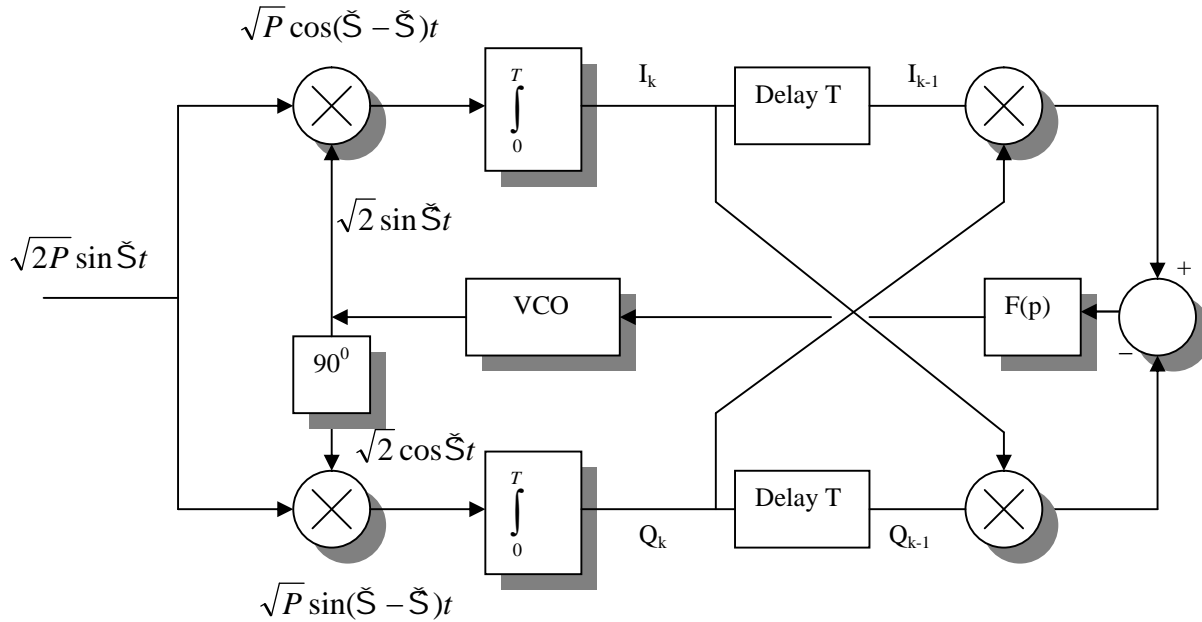
AGC

AGC

2.5. (automatic frequency control-AFC)

μ

AFC



μ 2.20 : μ

μμ AFC

PLL.

μ

μ

μ

(μ), μ μ (2.20).

μ

μ

$$I_k = A \cos(\tilde{S} - \tilde{S}_0)t_k + n_{I_k}$$

$$Q_k = -A \cos(\tilde{S} - \tilde{S}_0)t_k + n_{Q_k}$$

(n_{I_k} n_{Q_k})

$\tilde{S} - \tilde{S}_0 = \dots$

$$I_k = A \cos(\Delta\tilde{S} + W)t_k$$

$$Q_k = -A \cos(\Delta\tilde{S} + W)t_k$$

2.5.1 (Frequency discriminator)

μ

μ (cross product)

$$CP = \sum (Q_{k-1}I_k - I_{k-1}Q_k) = A^2 [\sin(\Delta\tilde{S}t_k + W) \cos(\Delta\tilde{S}t_k + W) - \sin(\Delta\tilde{S}t_{k-1} + W) \cos(\Delta\tilde{S}t_{k-1} + W)] = A^2 \sin[\Delta\tilde{S}(t_k - t_{k-1})] = A^2 \sin \Delta\tilde{S} \dagger$$

=t_k-t_{k-1}. To

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

e_k

$\tilde{S} - \tilde{S}_0$

e_k (CP)

μ

μ

F(p)

VCO. ' VCO

VCO

μ

μ

2.5.2 Frequency Lock Detector

μ (inner product) :

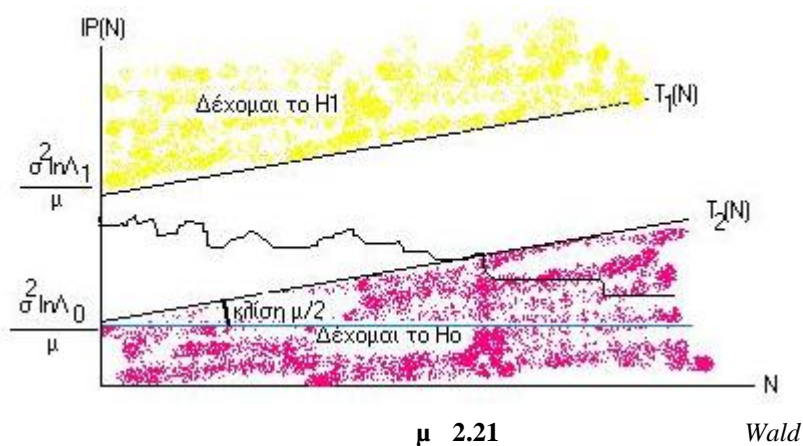
$$IP = \sum (I_k I_{k-1} + Q_k Q_{k-1}) = A^2 [\cos(\Delta\check{S}t_k + W) \cos(\Delta\check{S}t_{k-1} + W) - \sin(\Delta\check{S}t_k + W) \sin(\Delta\check{S}t_{k-1} + W)] = A^2 \cos(\check{S} - \check{S})\dagger = A^2 \cos \Delta\check{S}\dagger$$

$$\check{S} = \check{S} \quad \cos(\check{S} - \check{S})\dagger = 1, \quad = 1,$$

SW - μ Wald inner product (hypothesis test):

- i : μ
- o : μ

μ μ , μ μ () .



P_M : P_F : μ μ (μ μ).

$$\Lambda_1 = \frac{1 - P_M}{P_F} \quad \Lambda_0 = \frac{P_M}{1 - P_F}$$

μ μ :

$$\dagger^2 = 2N, (= E\{IP^2 / H_1\} \propto E^2\{IP / H_1\} + 2N)$$

μ μ :

$$\sim = E\{IP / H_1\} \Delta\check{S}\dagger = 0 = N \propto \sqrt{\frac{C}{N_0 / 2\dagger}}$$

1 μ μ μ PLL, μ μ test o lock indicator (inner product) .

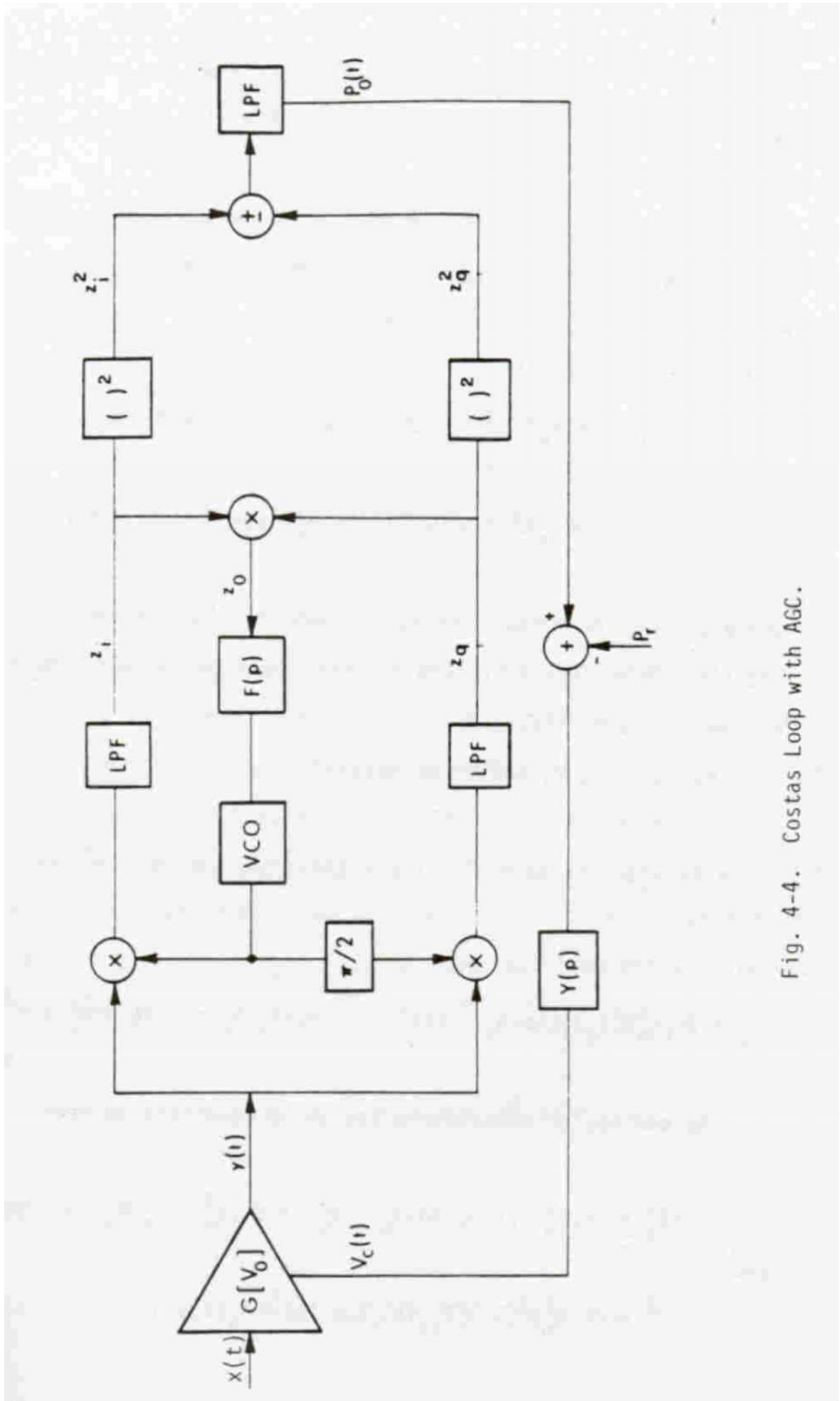
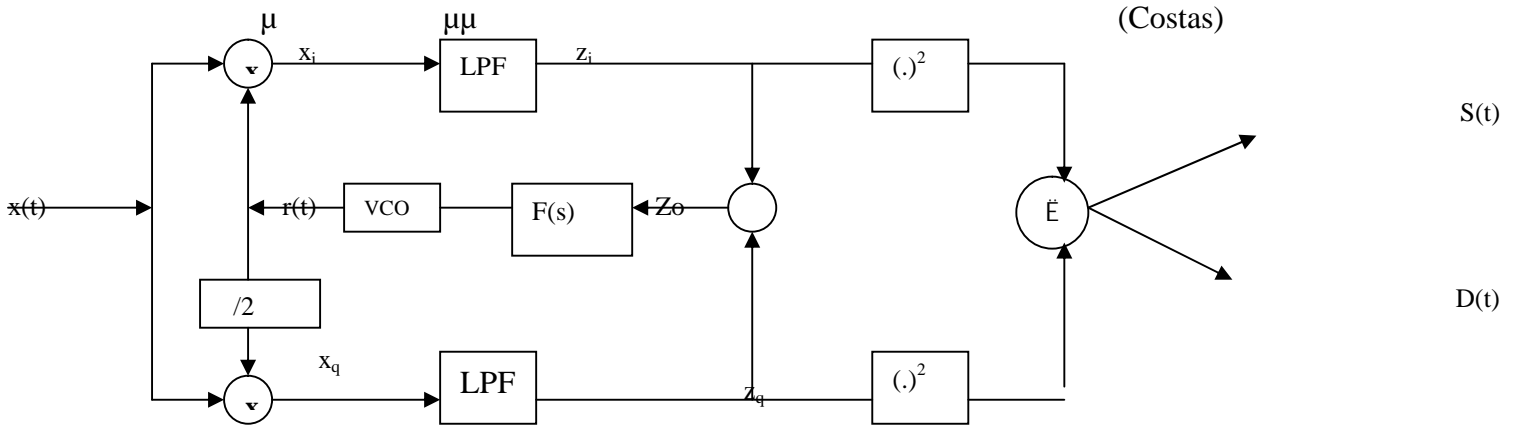


Fig. 4-4. Costas Loop with AGC.

1.



μ BPSK $x(t) = Ad(t)\sin(\omega_c t + \theta)$

VCO $r(t) = 2\cos(\omega_c t + \hat{\theta})$

bits $d(t) = \pm 1$

() $S(t) = z_i^2 + z_q^2$, $D(t) = z_i^2 - z_q^2$; $F(s)$, μ z_i z_q P_x $x(t)$, $\cos 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$, $\cos^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$]
 () $VCO [F(s) =$

1] μ $S(t)$ $D(t)$; μ $S(t)$ $D(t)$ μ (Lock Detector),

() μ $d(t)$; μ $d(t)$; μ « μ » PLL

ΛΥΣΗ

(α) $x_i = x(t)r(t) = Ad(t)[\sin(\omega_c t + \theta + \hat{\theta}) + \sin(\theta - \hat{\theta})]$
 $x_q = x(t)r(t)\cos(\theta) = 2Ad(t)\sin(\omega_c t + \theta)\sin(\omega_c t + \hat{\theta}) = Ad(t)[\cos(2\omega_c t + \theta + \hat{\theta}) + \cos(\theta - \hat{\theta})]$

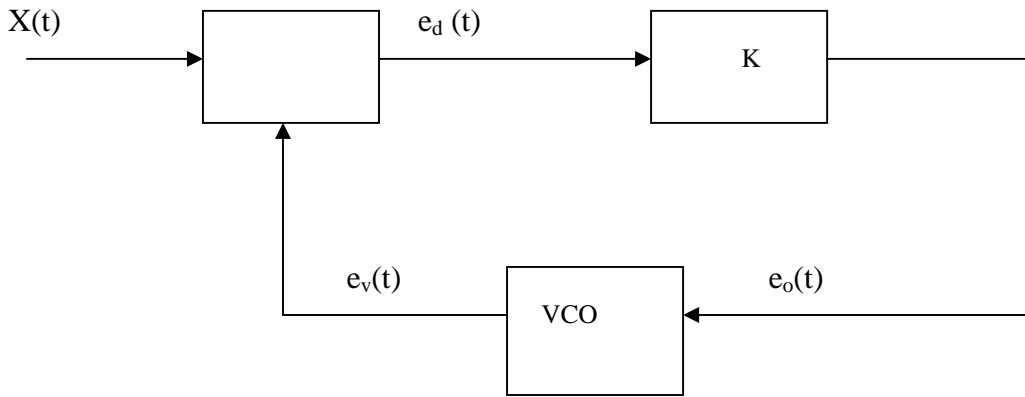
(β) Τα χαμηλοσυχνότητα φίλτρα LPF ανακρίπτουν τις συχνότητες χαμηλές και απαλείφουν τις συχνότητες των παρεμβολών $d(t)$ σε $\hat{d}(t)$.

$z_i = A\hat{d}(t)\sin\varphi$ και $z_q = A\hat{d}(t)\cos\varphi \Rightarrow z_0 = A^2\hat{d}^2(t)\sin\varphi\cos\varphi = \frac{A^2}{2}\sin 2\varphi = P_x \sin 2\varphi$
 $S(t) = z_i^2 + z_q^2 = A^2\hat{d}^2[\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi] = A^2 = 2P_x$
 $D(t) = z_i^2 - z_q^2 = A^2\hat{d}^2[\sin^2\varphi - \cos^2\varphi] = -A^2\cos 2\varphi = -2P_x \cos 2\varphi$

(γ) Όταν ο συγχρονισμός βρεθεί οπότε $\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2\varphi = 1 \Rightarrow$ Άρα $|D(t)| = 2P_x$
 Άρα επειδή η ισχύς εμφανίζεται στην είσοδο των D(t) μετά το υφειδωμένο το D(t) λειτουργεί ως ανιχνευτής κλειδώσεως (lock detector) και το S(t) είναι ένα σήματος (σε δορυφόρο) πάντοτε άρα λειτουργεί ως ανιχνευτής ήχους σήματος εισόδου.

(δ) Όταν $\varphi \neq 0$: $z_q = A\hat{d}(t)$ όταν η είσοδος περιοριστής (hard limiter) $\frac{+1}{-1}$ απβάνεται τα bits ως στάθμες ± 1
 Άρα η PLL δεν δίνει bits στην είσοδο z_i .

2:



O

- (PLL) 1 μ μ =6 dB.
- μ (t) μ μ , $e_d(t)$, :
- a) (t) μ μ μ = /12 rad
- b) (t) μ μ μ = /80 rad/sec
- c) (t) μ μ μ = /120 rad/sec².
- d) () μ t_{10} μ 10%
- e) μ (b) μ t_{90} μ 90%

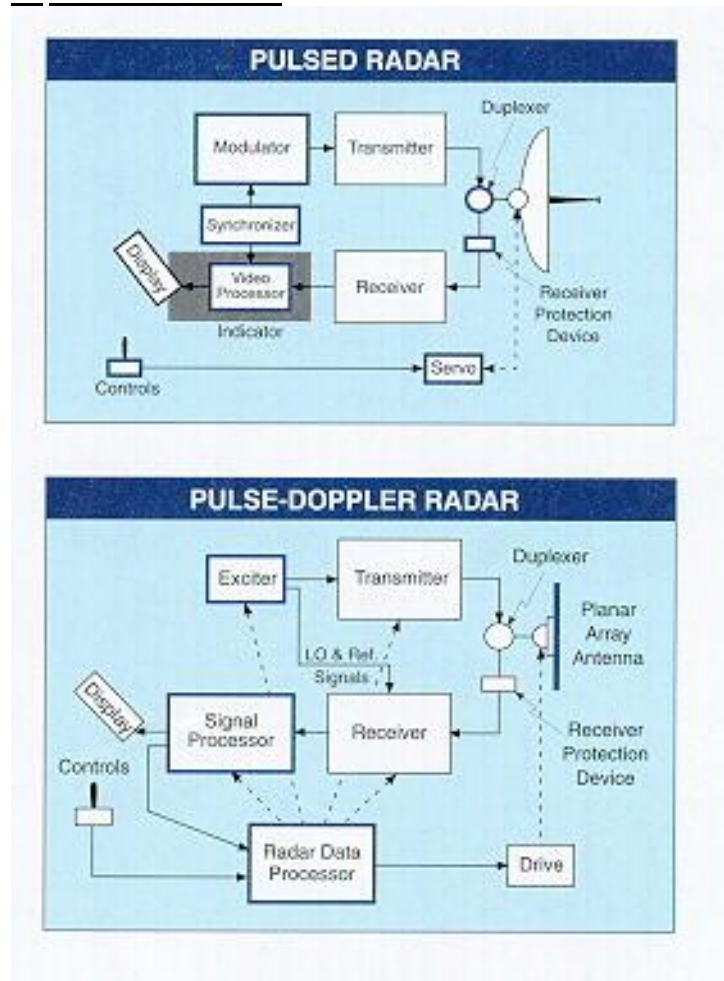
3:

- μ Doppler = 30 Hz/sec. To μ μ Doppler = 300 Hz
- μ $R_1=300$ $C=25 \mu F$. PLL μ
- () μ : $\leq n^2$
- (b) μ n
- () μ R_2
- () μ 1, 2
- () μ B_n

80 MHz. To μ Messerschmitt Bf-110 Luftwaffe
 FuG-212 Lichtenstein
 3.5 μ , μ Bf-110 25 mph.

M μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ , μ ,
 μ μ . μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ . μ μ .

3. _____



μ (exciter / modulator) μ /
 (, GHz), μ μ μ
 μ Duplexer μ μ μ
 μ . (targets) μ μ
 μ Duplexer , μ μ μ
 μ (, μ , μ , μ)
 , μ ,
 (scope) .

(OTH= Over The

Horizon) μ 3-30 MHz.

() _____ μ , μ μ μ μ

() _____ μ μ μ μ μ

4.2.2



. 4.1

μ , 4.1 μ AN/SPS-10
 μ (phase array)
 μ AN/SPS-48 μ
 μ (Secondary Surveillance Radar- SSR)
 μ / / IFF (Identify, Friend or Foe).
 μ AN/SPG-55 μ μ
 μ μ μ (target illumination).

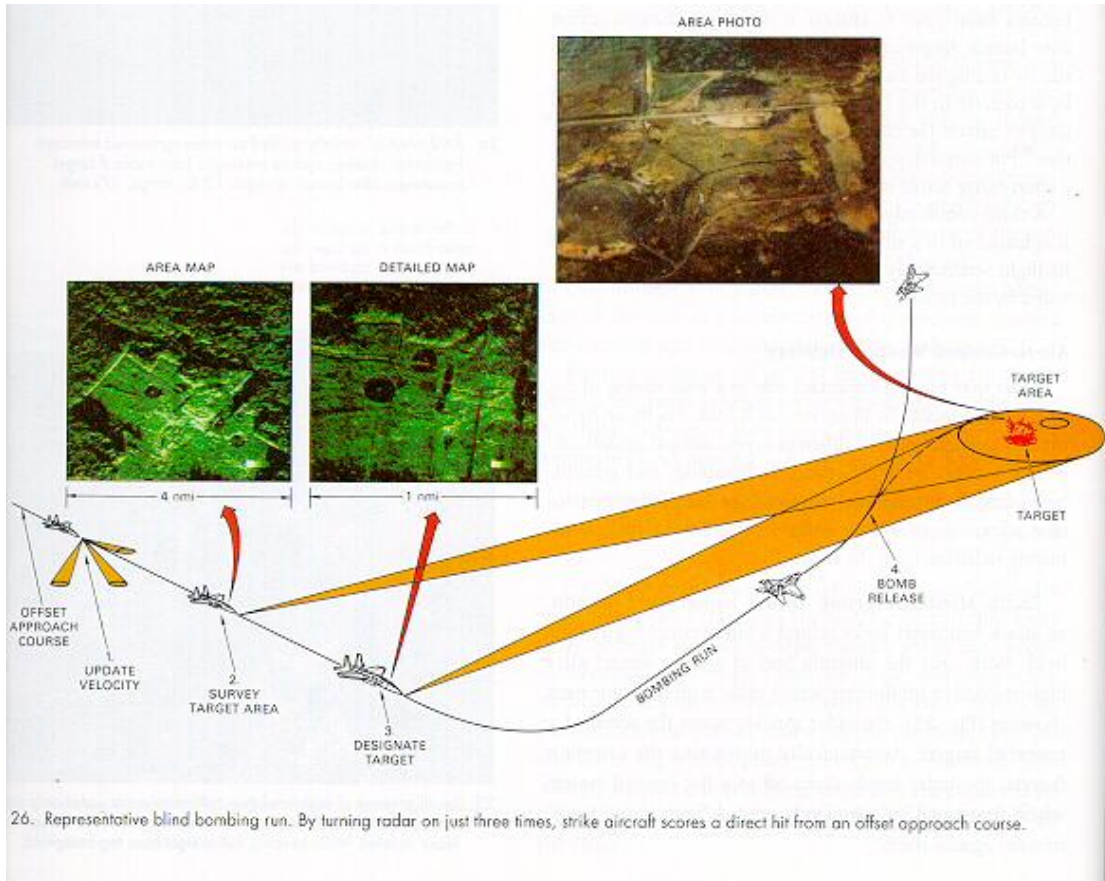
4.2.3

- 1. /
- 2. μ (target tracking)
- 3. μ / (ranging)
- 4. (bearing, azimuth, elevation)
- 5.
- 6. μ / (Altimeter radar)
- 7. (Navigation)
- 8. (Ground Mapping)
- 9. μ (Missile Guidance)



. (4.2.3) To AN/APG-70 F-15 μ radome

- 1. μ μ / μ : (Radar Warning Receivers - RWR)
- 2. μ μ μ μ (Electronic Counter-Measures, ECM) μ μ (- chaff).
- 1. / μ μ μ μ
- 2. μ μ / μ μ μ
- 3. μ μ μ μ -A μ (Electronic Counter-Counter Measures -ECCM) μ μ ECM.



26. Representative blind bombing run. By turning radar on just three times, strike aircraft scores a direct hit from an offset approach course.

μ (4.2.3) : μ μ F-15 μ SAR. To
 3 . , μ μ INS,
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ

	μ
μ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
μ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μ / μ μ • • • μ μ • μ μ • / μ 3 μ <p style="color: red; margin-left: 20px;">Doppler</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μ • μ μ •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p style="text-align: right;">μ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/ μ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">μ</p>
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p style="text-align: center;">μ -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">/ μ /</p>
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p style="text-align: center;">μ μ μ μ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">μ μ</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p style="text-align: center;">μ μ</p>

μ : $\mu\mu = \mu$ $\mu\mu = \mu \mu$

4.2 μ

4.2.1

1. μ FIR
2. Precision Approach Radar (PAR) - μ
3. Airfield Control Radar (ACR) - μ ILS- Instrument landing System.
4. (interrogators)
5. O μ DME, μ VOR (Visual Omni-Range), μ (ATRBS - Air Traffic Control Beacon System).
6. μ μ / μ FM-CW μ μ μ , μ μ
7. μ μ μ FM-Ranging. μ μ μ
8. μ / μ

4.2.2 μ

1. μ (μ , μ , μ , μ) , μ , μ

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G_t}{4 R^2} \frac{\dagger}{4 R^2} A_e \text{ Watt/m}^2 \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{P_t G_t}{4 R^2} \frac{\dagger}{4 R^2} A_e \text{ Watt} \quad (4)$$

$$G = \frac{4f A_e}{\lambda^2} \quad (5)$$

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G^2 \dagger}{(4)^3 R^4} \text{ Watt} \quad (5a)$$

μ :
 $G_t=40 \text{ dB}$ $P_t = 100 \text{ kW}$ $\mu = 0.1 \text{ m}$ $R=90 \text{ km}$
 $\mu = 1 \text{ m}^2$
 $P_r = (10^5)(10^4)^2(0.1)^2(1)/(1984.4)(90 \times 10^3)^4 = 7.68 \times 10^{-13} \text{ W}$

$$L_0 = L_t L_p L_r \quad (5b)$$

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G^2 \dagger}{(4)^3 R^4 L_0} \text{ watts} \quad (5b)$$

$$R = \left[\frac{P_t G^2 \dagger}{P_{r,\min} (4)^3 L_0} \right]^{1/4} \text{ meters} \quad (6)$$

⁴ RCS = Radar Cross Section

$P_t = \mu \mu$, watts
 $G =$ (antenna gain)
 $= \mu$ (radar cross section)
 $= c/f = \mu$ (wavelength).

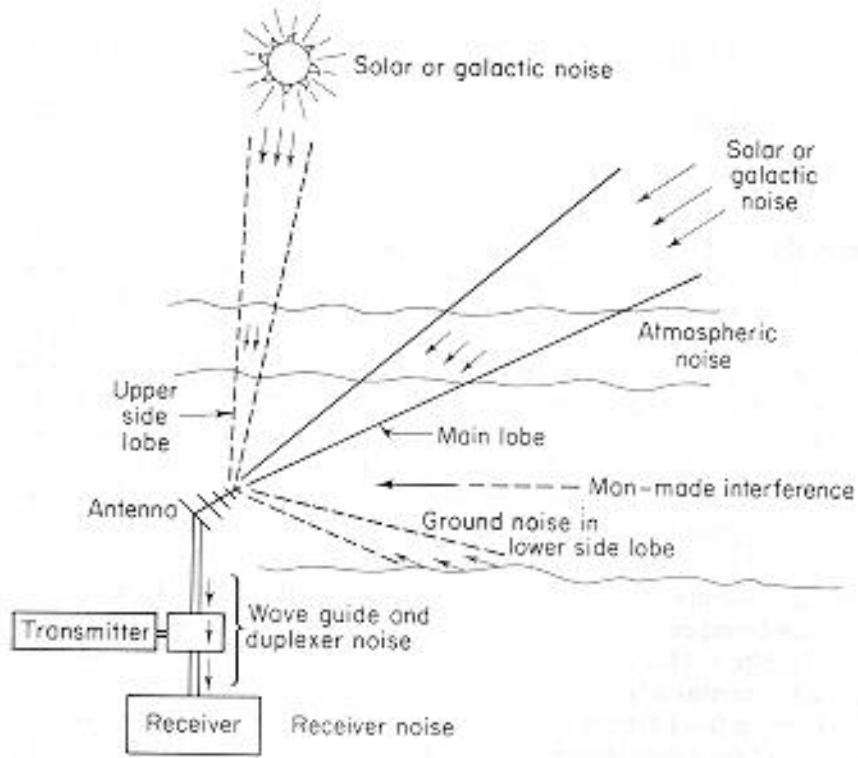
(6) μ
 stealth μ μ
 $\mu \mu \mu$, μ , μ , μ
 μ : μ

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G_T G_R}{(4 \pi)^3 R_T^2 R_R^2} \text{ Watt} \quad (5c)$$

G_T , R_R μ , G_R , R_T μ
 (/) μ μ μ μ



6.



N (6):

$N = N_{solar} + N_{atmospheric} + N_{ground} + N_{man-made} + N_{waveguide} + N_{receiver}$
 (Clutter).

$N = k T_s B_n$
 T_s Kelvin
 B_n (Bandwidth)

$$N = k T_s B_n \quad (7)$$

$k =$ Boltzman $= 1,38 \times 10^{-23}$ Joules/deg.
 $T_s = T_o = 290$

$$T_o = 4 \hat{1} 10^{-21} \text{ Watts/Hz} = -204 \text{ dBW/Hz} = -174 \text{ dBm/Hz}. \quad (7a)$$

6.1 (Bandwidth)

F

$$B_n = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df}{|H(f_o)|^2} \quad (8)$$

$f_0 = \dots$ IF,
 B_n (Equivalent Noise Bandwidth),
 IF. To B_n
 3-dB. 3-dB (3dB)
 (Volts) $1/\sqrt{2}$

B_n/B_{3-dB} IF :

- 1 (6 dB) : $B_n/B_{3-dB} = 1.57$
- sinc/x : $B_n/B_{3-dB} = 1.13$
- $Q(\mu)$: $B_n/B_{3-dB} \cong 1$
- μ Doppler : $B_n \cong 1/\mu$, = μ , (MHz).
- CW : $B_n = 0,1 - 2$ KHz, Doppler

6.2 (Noise Figure)

(Noise Figure)

$$N_a = G_r N_i$$

$$F_n = \frac{N_{out}}{G_r N_i} \quad (9a)$$

$$= k T_o B_n \quad (9b)$$

$$G_r = \frac{S_o}{S_i} \quad (9c)$$

(9b), (9a) :

$$F_n = \frac{S_i / N_i}{S_o / N_o} \quad (9d)$$

$$T_e = T_o \left(\frac{F_n}{1} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$= G_r N_i + \quad (10a)$$

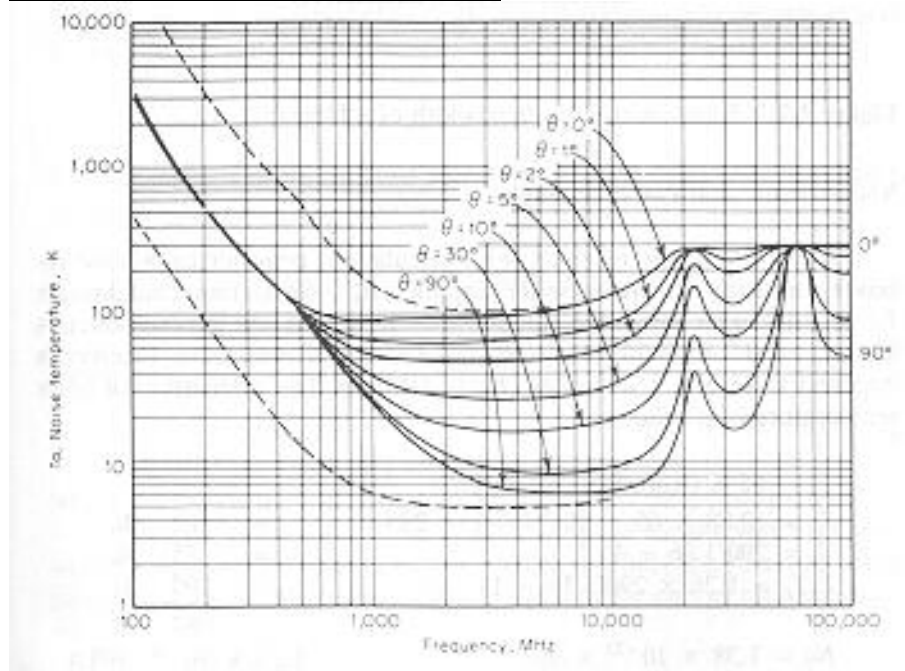
$$= k T_e B_n G_r \quad (10b)$$

$$T_e = (F_n - 1) T_o \quad (11a)$$

$$F_n = 1 + \frac{T_e}{T_o} \quad (11b)$$

6.3

5



μ 6.3: Equivalent noise temperature, T_e , in Kelvin, versus frequency, MHz, for various angles θ . The minimum noise temperature is approximately 22.2 GHz.

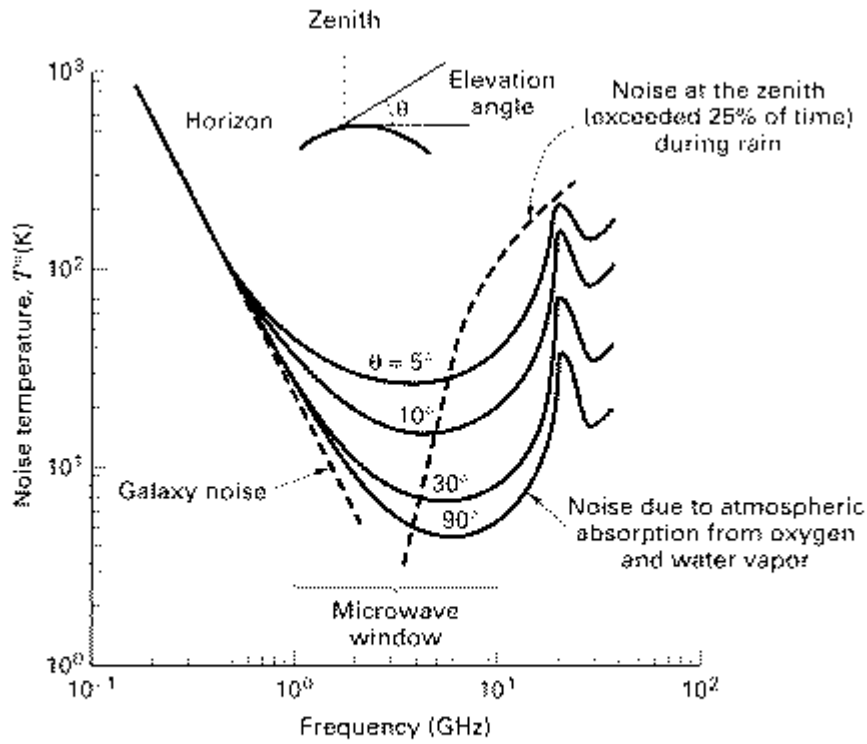


Figure 5.20 Sky noise temperature.

μ
:

μ

$$T_s = T_a + T_r + L_r T_e \quad (12)$$

$$T_a = (0.88 T'_a - 254) / L_a + T_o \quad (12 \text{)}$$

$\mu\mu$, T'_a , μ , μ
 μ 6.3, L_a , μ

$$T_r = T_{tr} (L_r - 1) \quad (12 \text{ b})$$

$\mu\mu$, T_{tr} , L_r , μ , μ

$$T_e = T_o (F_n - 1) \quad (12 \text{ c})$$

$\mu\mu$, μ

μ :

$$N_s = k T_s B_n \quad (13)$$

μ , μ (12)

$$(6.1)$$

μ :

$F_n = 5 \text{ dB}$,

S

μ

μ

RF

μ

μ

$L_r = 1 \text{ dB}$

$$\mu = 1 \mu\text{sec} \quad L_a = 0.2 \text{ dB}$$

_____:

$$\begin{aligned} T_a' &= 65 \text{ (} \mu \text{ 6.3)} \\ L_a &= 0.2 \text{ dB} = 1.047 \\ T_a &= (0.88 \times 65 - 254) / 1.047 + 290 = 102 \text{ K} \\ L_r &= 1 \text{ dB} = 1.26 \quad t_r = 290 \text{ K} \\ T_r &= 290(1.26 - 1) = 75 \text{ K} \\ F_n &= 5 \text{ dB} = 3.16 \\ \underline{L_r T_e} &= 1.26 \times 290(3.16 - 1) = \underline{790 \text{ K}} \\ T_s &= 967 \text{ K} \\ kT_s &= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 967 = 1.33 \times 10^{-20} \text{ W/Hz} \\ B_n &= 1 / 10^{-6} \text{ sec} = 10^6 \text{ Hz} \\ N &= kT_s B_n = 1.33 \times 10^{-14} \text{ W} = -138.8 \text{ dBW} = -108.8 \text{ dBm} \end{aligned}$$

A

$$(13) \quad \mu \quad a \quad r \quad \mu = 290 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$s = T_o L_r F_n \quad (13a)$$

(a = r ≈ 0)

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad : \quad s = T_o (L_r F_n - 1) \quad (13b)$$

6.4 _____ μ -

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (5) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad S_o = P_{r,\min} = s \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\frac{S_o}{N_o} \right)_{\min} = \frac{P_t G^2 \}^2 \dagger}{(4)^3 k T_s B_n R^4 L_o} \quad (14)$$

$$(14) \quad R \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$R_{\max} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{P_t G^2 \}^2 \dagger}{(4)^3 k T_s B_n \left(\frac{S_o}{N_o} \right)_{\min} L_o}} \quad (15)$$

(13a) (13b), $(L_r=1)$

$$\left(\frac{S_o}{N_o}\right) = \frac{P_t G^2 \uparrow}{(4)^3 k T_o B_n F_n R^4} \quad (16a)$$

μ , μ :

$$\left(\frac{S_o}{N_o}\right) = \frac{P_t G^2 \uparrow}{(4)^3 k T_o B_n (F_n - 1) R^4} \quad (16b)$$

(16) $G_p = N/L_i$ μ μ :

$$\left(\frac{S_o}{N_o}\right) = \frac{P_t G^2 \uparrow G_p}{(4)^3 k T_o B_n F_n R^4} \quad (16c)$$

6.5 μ μ

1. μ $P_t = 5 \text{ KW}$
2. μ $G = 36 \text{ dB}$
3. μ $= 0.1 \text{ ft (X-Band)}$
4. $RCS = 10 \text{ m}^2$
5. $L_a = 1.5 \text{ dB}$
6. μ / $L_r = 3.5$
7. μ $R = 10 \text{ mmi}$
8. μ $B_n = 1 \text{ MHz}$
9. $F_n = 10 \text{ dB}$
10. $= 10$.

() μ μ μ , () μ -

μ : 1 ft (foot) = 0.3048 meter, 1 nmi (nautical mile) = 1852 meters.

() μ μ $P_r = \frac{P_t G^2 \uparrow}{(4)^3 R^4 L_o}$ (5b) $\mu \times 10$

μ μ μ deci-Bels (dB) :

$10 \log P_r = 10 \log P_t + 2 \times 10 \log G + 20 \log$ + $10 \log$ - $30 \log 4$ - $40 \log R$ - $10 \log L_o$

$10 \log P_t$	$10 \log(5 \times 10^3 \text{ W} / 1 \text{ W})$	36.9897	dBW
---------------	--	---------	-----

$2 \times 10 \log G$	2×36	72.00	dB
$20 \log$	$20 \log(0.3048 \times 0.1)$	-30.3197	dB
$10 \log$	$10 \log(10)$	10.00	dB
$-30 \log 4$	-30×1.0992	-32.9763	dB
$-40 \log R$	$-40 \times \log(18520)$	-170.706	dB
$-10 \log L_o$	-1.5-3.5	-5.00	dB
$10 \log P_r$		-120.0123	dBW
	:	9.97×10^{-13}	Watt

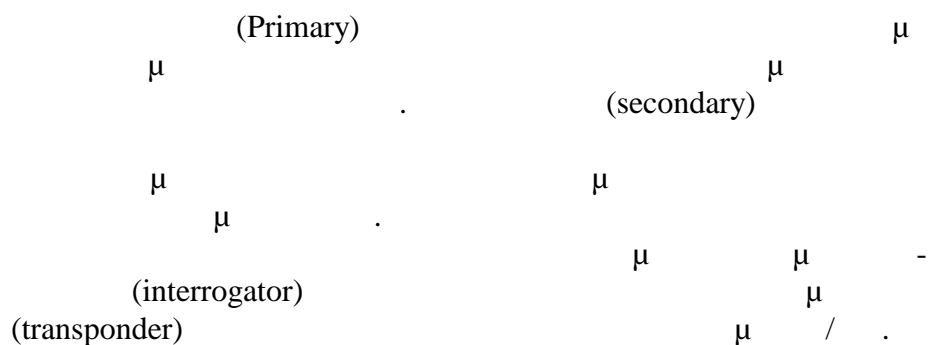
() μ :

T_a	(μ 6.3 10)	= 20	
L_a	= 1.5 dB	= 1.4125	
T_a	$= (0.88 T'_a - 254) / L_a + T_o$	$= (0.88 \times 20 - 254) / 1.4125 + 290$	= 122.64 K
L_r	= 3.5 dB	= 2.2387	
T_r	$= T_{tr} (L_r - 1)$	$= 290(2.2387 - 1)$	= 359.23 K
F_n	= 10 dB	= 10	
$L_r T_e$	$= L_e T_o (F_n - 1)$	$= 2.2387 \times 290(10 - 1)$	= 5843 K
T_s	$= T_a + T_r + L_r T_e$		= 6324.867 K
kT_s	$= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times$ 6324.867	$= 8.728 \times 10^{-20}$ W/Hz	
B_n	= 10^6 Hz		
N	= $kT_s B_n$	8.728×10^{-14} W	-130.59 dBW -100.59 dBm

) μ = P_r dBW - N dBW = -120.0123 - (-130.59) = 10.578 dBW

7. _____

7.1 _____ / _____



7.2 _____ /

IFF- Identify Friend or Foe.

interference).

CW FMCW (spillover)

antiradiation missiles (ARM),

stealth.

RCS

7.3 _____ /

- a. Search Radars
1. Surface Search radars
 2. Air Search radars
 3. 2-D Search radars
 4. 3-D Search radars
- b. - Tracking radars
1. (Conical Scan)
 2. (Lobing)
 3. μ (Amplitude Comparison Monopulse)
 4. μ (Phase Comparison Monopulse).

7.1 _____ μ _____ **o**

(ITU).

μ

μ	
-------	--

VHF	138-144 MHz 216-225 MHz
UHF	420-450 MHz 890-942 MHz
L	1.215-1.400 GHz
S	2.3-2.5 GHz 2.7-3.7 GHz
C	5.250-5.925 GHz
X	8.5-10.68 GHz
Ku	13.4-14.0 GHz 15.7-17.7 GHz
K	24.05-24.25 GHz
Ka	33.4-36.0 GHz

μ , μ μμ , :

μ	(GHz)	μ (GHz)
A	0-0.25	0.025
B	0.25-0.50	0.025
C	0.50-1.0	0.05
D	1-2	0.10
E	2-3	0.10
F	3-4	0.10
G	4-6	0.20
H	6-8	0.20
I	8-10	0.20
J	10-20	1.0
K	20-40	2.0

7.1 μ μ

1. μ - CW (Continuous Wave).
2. μ μ μ - Modulated CW
3. μ μ (Sinusoid Pulse)
4. μ μ μ μ (Phase Coded Sinusoid Pulse) μ μ

7.1 μ ,

1. μ - (Surface-to-Surface Missions)
D (μ / range), μ μ 50 nmi, μ PRF 2-
μ Doppler.
2. μ - (Surface-to-Air Missions)

μ 50 nmi (medium range) 300 nmi (long range).
 μ Doppler clutter.
 μ Doppler (Moving Target Indicators- MTI, Moving Target Detectors- MTD). μ Doppler (Pulse Doppler Radars - PD Frequency Modulated Continuous Wave Radars - FMCW).
 :
 .
 .
 . μ μ
 .
 .

3. _____ -
 μ (Multimode Systems)
 / μ :
- a) - LRS (Long Range Search)
 - b) - RWS (Range While Scan)
 - c) - VS (Velocity Search)
 - d) - STT (Single Target Track)
 - e) μ - RAM (Raid Assessment Mode)
 - f) - TWS (Track While Scan)
 - g) μ (Target Illumination)
 - h) / (Gun Direction)
 - i) (Airborne Weather Radar)

4. _____ -
- a) / μ Doppler Beam Sharpening (DBS)
 - b) / μ Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR).
 - c) / μ (Terrain Following / Terrain Avoidance).
 - d) Forward Looking Altitude Measurement
 - e) / μ μ
 - f) Air-to Ground Tracking of Tanks

8. _____ μ (Lord / Thompson, Marconi/743D, Hughes/HR-3000, FPS, TPS, .)

Radar types and their frequency bands

Following are examples of the types of radars to be found in the various frequency bands:

1. **Lower frequencies (to 30 MHz or so):** Radars in these bands are those which use the ionosphere as a reflector to view events beyond the horizon, including the U.S. OTH-B and ROTH-R radars and the Soviet "Woodpecker."
2. **VHF and UHF (30 MHz to 1 GHz):** Very long-range early warning radars are found in these bands, along with systems to detect and classify spacecraft. Since propagation is primarily line-of-sight, only high altitude targets can be seen at very long ranges.
3. **L-Band (D-Band in the new scheme):** Long-range military and air traffic control search radars are found in this band. It offers a good compromise between antenna size and low weather attenuation of signals. Because of antenna sizes required, most L-Band radars are ground or ship based, such as the FAA's Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) series and the Navy's TAS search radar. A few airborne and spaceborne L-Band radars exist.
4. **S-Band (E/F-Band):** Medium-range ground-based and shipboard search radars use the S-Band. Included are the Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) series of air traffic control radars, and the Navy's AEGIS multifunction phased array radar (AN/SPY-1). It is also the band of the AN/APY-1 and AN'APY-2 airborne early warning radars, found in various models of the E-3A Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) aircraft.

An interesting recent addition to this band is the National Weather Service's next-generation Doppler weather radar (NEXRAD). Even though the RCS of raindrops at S-Band is much smaller than in the presently used C-Band, the superior weather penetration capabilities of this band make it desirable for this mission. The small RCS of the targets is compensated for, with high transmitter power and a large antenna.

5. **C-Band (G-Band):** This compromise band allows moderate ranges with reduced antenna size. It is used for search and fire control radars, plus many metric instrumentation radars. Many weather detection radars are also in this band, both ground based (National Weather Service) and in larger aircraft.
6. **X-Band (I/J-Band):** This band is extensively used in applications where antenna size is limited but the extreme atmospheric and weather attenuation of higher bands cannot be tolerated. Most military airborne multimode radars are in this band, as are the missiles associated with them. It is used for small boat radars, and for weather radars for smaller aircraft.
7. **Ku, K, Ka, and higher bands (J-, K-, and L-Bands):** Because of severe weather attenuation, these bands are, at least in the atmosphere, limited to short range systems. High-gain antennas are small, but their apertures are also small. Signals in some parts of the bands are relatively secure from intercept because of very high atmospheric attenuation. Examples include short-range terrain avoidance and terrain following radars, airport surface detection equipment (ASDE) radars, police speed-measuring radars, and other specialized short-range applications. These bands can be used in space-based radars, where atmospheric and weather attenuation is not a factor.
8. **Infra-red and visible light bands:** Weather and atmospheric attenuation are the major problems in these bands. Another problem is that for antennas of non-microscopic size, the beamwidths are extremely narrow, making target acquisition difficult. If the beams are widened, the effective capture area becomes very small. The major applications of these bands is in laser rangefinders

and optical targeting systems, including many of the so-called "smart" munitions.

Table 1-3. Historic Radar Frequency Band Designations

Historic Band Designation	Frequency (GHz)	New Band Designation (GHz)	ITU Radiolocation Assignments (GHz)
LF	< .003	A	
HF	.003-.03	A	
VHF	.03-.3	A < 25; B > .25	.137-.144 & .216-.225
UHF (Incl. P-Band)	.3-1.0	B < .5; C > .5	.420-.540 & .890-.940
L-Band	1.0-2.0	D	1.215-1.400
S-Band	2.0-4.0	E < 3.0; F > 3.0	2.30-2.55 & 2.7-3.7
C-Band	4.0-8.0	G < 6.0; H > 6.0	5.255-5.925
X-Band	8.0-12.5	K 10.0; J > 10.0	8.5-10.7
K _u -Band	12.5-18.0	J	13.4-14.4 & 15.7-17.7
K-Band	18.0-26.5	J < 20.0; K > 20.0	23.0-24.25
K _a -Band (A-Band)	26.5-40.0	K	33.4-36.0
Q-Band*	33.0-50.0	L	
U-Band*	40.0-60.0	L	
V-Band*	50.0-75.0	L < 60.0; M > 60.0	
E-Band*	60.0-90.0	M	
W-Band*	75.0-110.0	M	
F-Band*	90.0-140.0		
D-Band*	110.0-170.0		
G-Band*	140.0-220.0		

* Denotes an industry-accepted waveguide band — not a standard frequency band.

-DOPPLER

- Range $R = c \cdot t / 2$

$c =$ $= 299\,792.4562 \text{ km/sec} \approx 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec} \approx 1000 \text{ feet}/\mu\text{sec}$

$t =$ μ $= 2 \cdot R / c$

$=$ μ $= \text{PRI} = \text{Pulse Repetition Interval}$

$$T \geq 2R / c \rightarrow \mu \quad \text{Range } R_u = cT/2$$

$=$ μ - Pulse Width, μsec

$L =$ $\mu = c \cdot = 300 \cdot (\text{meters}) = 1000 \cdot (\text{feet})$

$r =$ $=$ - Radar Resolution $= L/2 = c \cdot /2$
 $\rightarrow H$ $2 /$, $\geq r$

$$R = \mu \geq r = c \cdot /2 = L/2$$

$$R_u = \mu \quad \mu \quad = C.T/2$$

PRF = Pulse Repetition Frequency = $f_r = 1/T$

$$R_{\max} = M \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad : \quad \leq R_u = C.T/2 \Rightarrow \geq 2 R_{\max}/c \Rightarrow PRF \leq c / 2R_{\max}$$

$$\dot{R} = dR/dt = \quad T \quad , \text{ Doppler Rate}$$

$$R = R_0 + \dot{R}t, \text{ E Range, } R_0 = \quad - \quad t=0$$

$$f_d = \text{ Doppler} = - \frac{2\dot{R}}{c}$$

$$v_t = \quad = - \dot{R} = \frac{f_d}{2}$$

$$= \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad = \frac{c}{f_0}$$

$$f_o = \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$f_r = f_o + f_d = \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{R} \leq 0 \quad \mu \quad \text{Range} \Rightarrow f_d \geq 0 \quad \mu \quad \mu \\ \dot{R} \geq 0 \quad \mu \quad \text{Range} \Rightarrow f_d \leq 0 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$f_d \leq PRF/2 \quad \mu \quad \text{Doppler}$$

μ a Range Doppler :

$$- \frac{4\dot{R}}{c} \leq PRF \leq \frac{c}{2R_{\max}}$$

μ , μ n k :

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \quad \text{Range} \quad R_{true} = nR_u + R_{apparen} \\ \mu \quad \text{Doppler} \quad f_d = k PRF + f_{observea} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_d = k PRF$$

T MTI Radar $V_k = \frac{k PRF}{2} = \frac{kc PRF}{2f_0}$



1. _____

1.1 _____ – Radiation Pattern

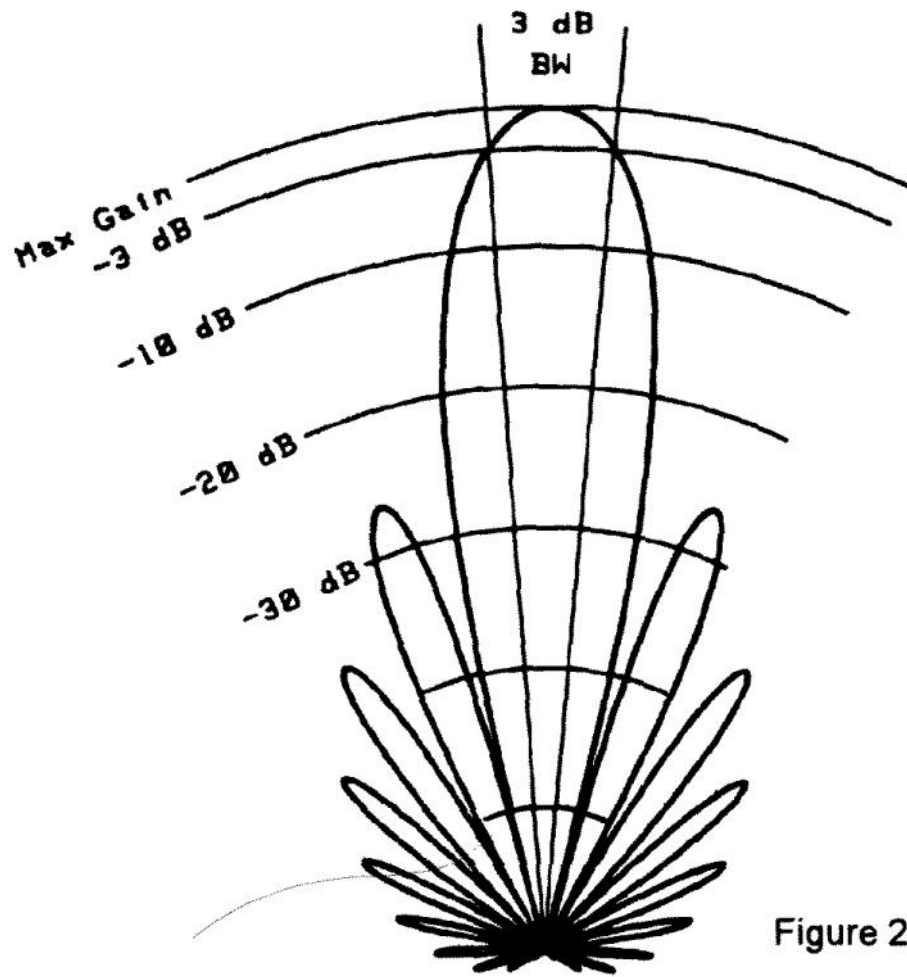


Figure 2-29.

1.2 – Gain

$$G = \frac{4 \text{ (steradians)}}{\mu \text{ (steradians)}}$$

$$G = \frac{4}{\mu_{3-} \cdot \mu_{3-EL} \text{ (rad)}}$$

$$G = \frac{41000}{\mu_{3-} \cdot \mu_{3-EL} \text{ (deg)}}$$

$$G = \frac{32000}{\mu_{3-} \cdot \mu_{3-EL} \text{ (deg)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{3-AZ} &= \mu \text{ (} \frac{1}{2} = 3\text{dB) (azimuth half-power beamwidth).} \\ \mu_{3-EL} &= \mu \text{ (} \frac{1}{2} = 3\text{dB) (elevation half-power beamwidth).} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 – Beamwidth

$$\mu_{3-} = \lambda / D_e \text{ (rad)}$$

$$\mu_{3-} = (180/\pi) (\lambda / D_e) \text{ (deg)}$$

$D_e =$ (effective length of the antenna in the plane of interest) = $L \cdot D$ (meters),

$$L = \mu \approx 0.7$$

$$D = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \text{ (} \mu \text{, } \mu \mu \text{)}$$

1.4 – Effective Aperture

$$A_e = \eta \mu^2 \text{ (aperture efficiency)}$$

$$= L_{-AZ} \cdot L_{-EL} \mu \mu \mu \text{ (shaped beam antennas)}$$

$$\mu :$$

$$G = 4 \mu^2$$

$$\frac{\mu}{3.7 \text{ m}} : \mu \text{ } \mu \text{ } 8.4 \text{ GHz. } \mu \text{ } = 0.7.$$

μ 3-dB, μ ,

$$D_e = 0,7 \cdot 3,7 = 2,59 \text{ m}, \quad = 3,57 \text{ m}$$

$$G = (180^\circ / \mu) \cdot (3,57 \cdot 10^{-2} / 2,59) = 0,79$$

$$= 0,7^2 = 0,49$$

$$= D^2 / 4 = 3,7^2 / 4 = 10,75 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_e = 0,49 \cdot 10,75 = 5,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$G = 4 \cdot 5,27 / (3,57 \cdot 10^{-2})^2 = 51962 = 47.15 \text{ db}, \quad [= 10 \log(51962)]$$

1.5 – Sidelobes

μ (-60 dB), μ μ μ

1.6 – μ μ (Far Field)

To μ (Near Field) $R > 2D^2 / \mu$
 $R \ll 2D^2 / \mu$

Far Field = Fourier Transform of Near Field Illumination

$$E(u,v) = FT [i(x,y)]$$

$$u = \sin$$

$$v = \cos \theta$$

$$i = \int \int i(x,y) e^{-jux - jvy} dx dy$$

μ : μ μ 3.7 m
 RF 8.4 GHz. μ

μ (40 Far Field)
 1/10 Far Field. μ
 = 3.57 cm.

$$\text{Far Field } R_{FF} = 2D^2 / \mu = 2 \cdot 3.7^2 / 3.57 \cdot 10^{-2} = 767 \text{ m.}$$

1/10 767 m, 77 m .

$$p_{dFF} = P_{avg} G / 4 \quad R_{FF}^2 = P_{avg} G^2 / 16 \quad D^4 \text{ Watts/m}^2$$

1.7

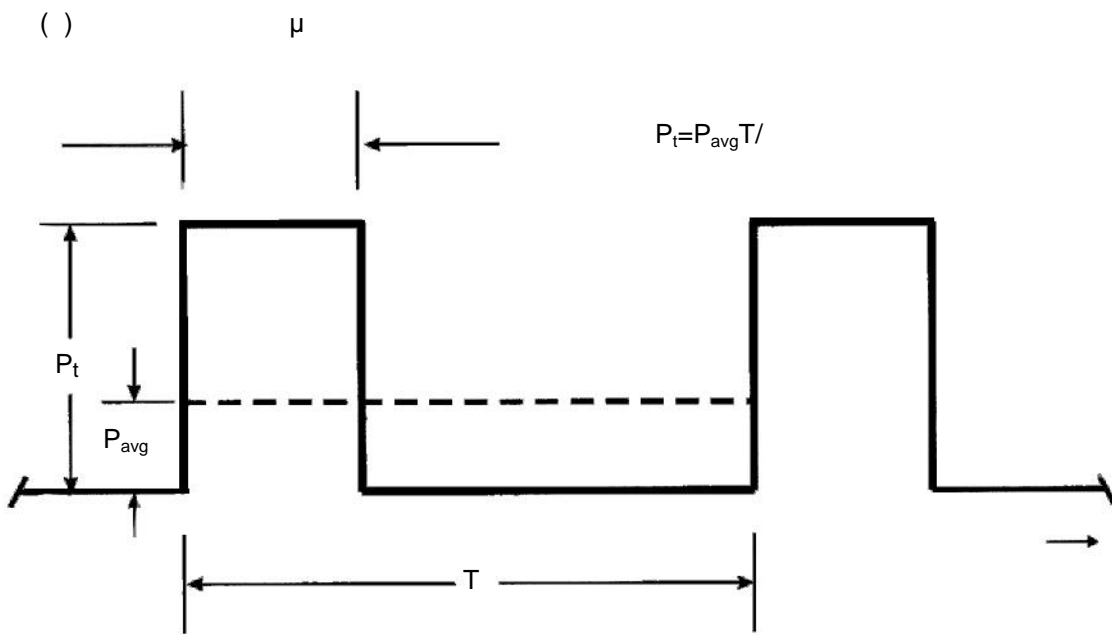
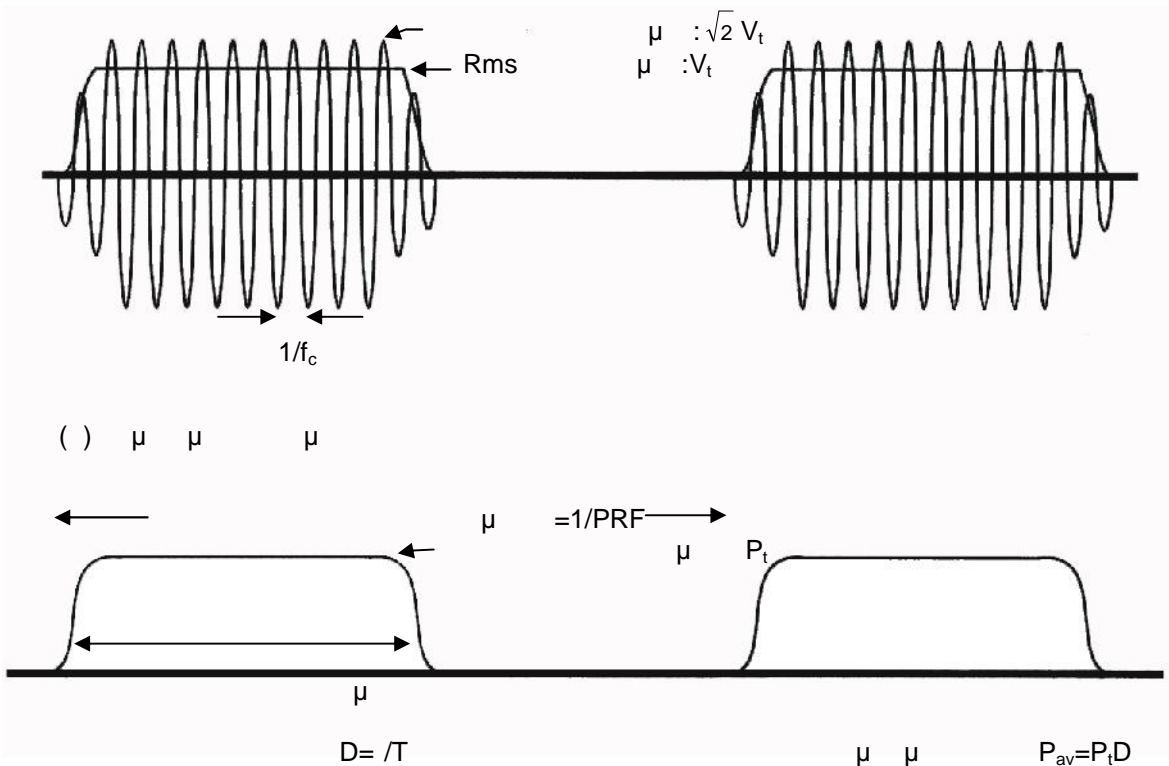
- 1. μ
- 2. μ Far Field.
- 3. μ (Aperture Blockage).
- 4. $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$
- 5. .
- 5.1 $\mu \quad \mu$
- 5.2 $\mu \quad \mu$
- 5.3 $\mu \quad \mu$
- 5.4 Cassegrain Me
- 5.5 $\mu \quad - \quad \mu$
- 4.1 $\mu \quad \mu$
- 4.2 $\mu\mu$
- 4.3
- 4.4
- 4.5
- 4.6
- 5.
- 6. RADOMES
- 7.

1.1

(RADAR - RAdio Detection And Ranging)

1. f_c (carrier frequency, f_c)
Hz.
2. T_{PRI} (Pulse Repetition Period-Time-Interval, T-PRT-PRI),
 f_{PRF} (Pulse Repetition Frequency-Rate, PRF-PRR).
3. PW (pulse width-duration, -PW).
4. P_t (Watt) (E).
5. P_{avg} , $P_t \times (PW/PRI)$.
6. D (duty cycle-factor, D),
 PW/PRI .
7. f_{ARF} (Aerial Rotation Frequency, ARF),
(rpm).

$f_1(t)$ () $f_4(t)$ μ ,
 μ 3 . $f_1(t)$ (μ 2())
 μ :



() μ μ μ

μ $1: \mu$ μ μ

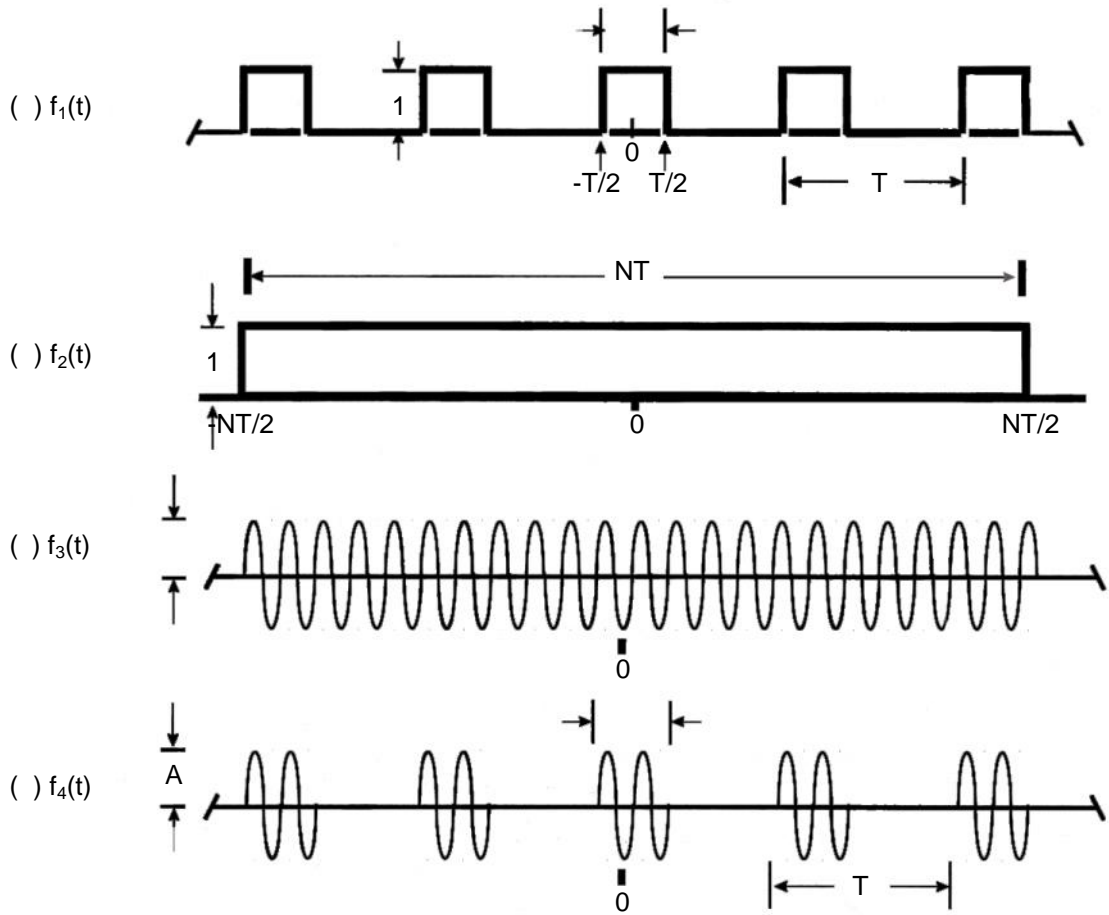
$$f_1(t) = \frac{1}{T} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n \pi \mu / T)}{n \pi \mu / T} \cos(n \pi t / T) \right] \quad (1.1)$$

$f_2(t)$ (μ 2()) , “ ” , μ : μ

$$f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \\ 0, & -\frac{T}{2} > t > \frac{T}{2} \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

$f_3(t)$ (μ 1.2()) μ μ

$$f_3(t) = \cos(\omega_c t) \quad (1.3)$$



μ 2 , , , : $f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t), f_4(t)$ μ μ

μ μ μ μ $f_4(t)$ (μ 2() , μ μ : μ

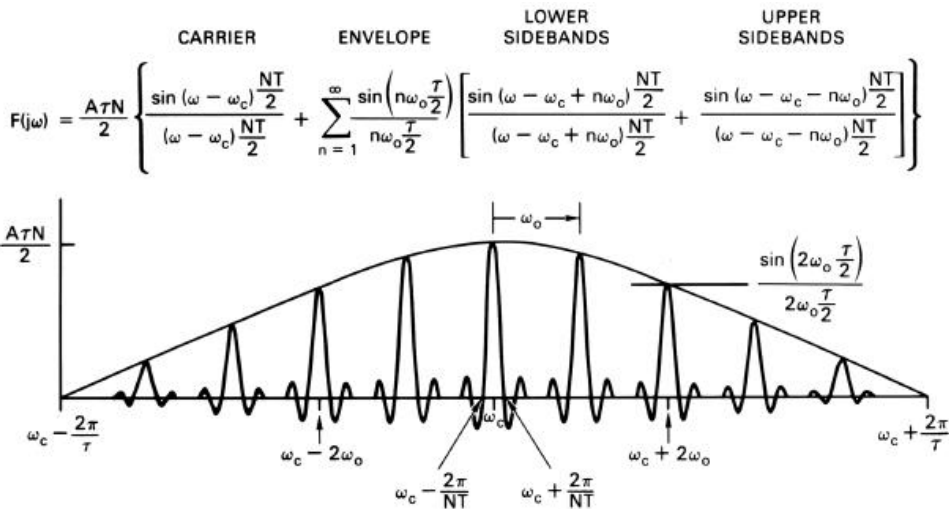
$$f_4(t) = \frac{A}{T} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n \omega_r / 2)}{n \omega_r / 2} \cos(n \omega_r t) \right] \cos(\omega_c t) \quad (1.4)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_r = 2 \pi f_r \quad f_r = \text{PRF} = 1/T$$

Fourier transform of the above equation gives the spectrum of the signal. The spectrum consists of a carrier component at ω_c and sidebands at $\omega_c \pm n \omega_r$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, L$). The carrier component has a magnitude of A/T and the sidebands have a magnitude of $2A/T$.

$$L = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \pi / T}{2 \pi \cdot \text{PRF}} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \pi / T}{2 \pi / T} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$n=1, 2, \dots, L$$



The spectrum consists of a carrier component at ω_c and sidebands at $\omega_c \pm n \omega_0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$). The carrier component has a magnitude of $A\pi N/2$ and the sidebands have a magnitude of $A\pi N/2 \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 T/2)}{2\omega_0 T/2}$. The spectrum is bounded by $\omega_c - 2\pi/T$ and $\omega_c + 2\pi/T$. The carrier frequency is $f_c = \omega_c / 2\pi$ and the pulse repetition frequency is $\text{PRF} = 1/T$.

1. The carrier component has a magnitude of $A\pi N/2$.
2. The sidebands have a magnitude of $A\pi N/2 \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 T/2)}{2\omega_0 T/2}$.
3. The spectrum is bounded by $\omega_c - 2\pi/T$ and $\omega_c + 2\pi/T$.
4. The carrier frequency is $f_c = \omega_c / 2\pi$ and the pulse repetition frequency is $\text{PRF} = 1/T$.

Rotation Frequency (rpm) = $\frac{360}{2\pi} \cdot \text{PRF}$ (3dB)

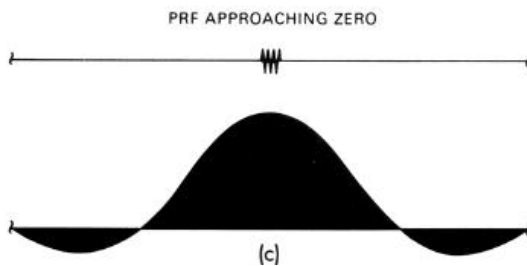
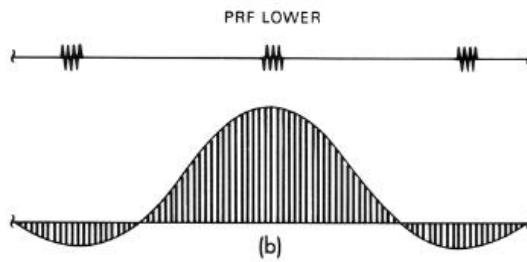
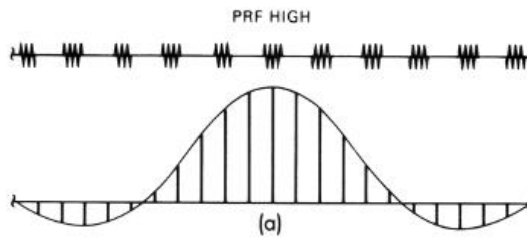
ARF (Antenna Rotation Frequency) = $\frac{360}{2\pi} \cdot \text{PRF} / 6$

μ : PRF=4500 pps, μ (pulse width PW) = 2,5 μ sec,
 $_{3dB} = 2^\circ$, ARF=20 rpm. () μ
 PRI = T, () o μ L μ
 μ (null). () μ μ , ()
 Hz.

:

- () PRI = 1/4500 = 222 μ sec
- () L = [T/]= [222/2,5] = 88
- () = (2.4500)/(6.20) = 75
- () 2PRF/N = 9000/75 = 120 z.

1 2 μ μ
 μ μ PRF μ μ

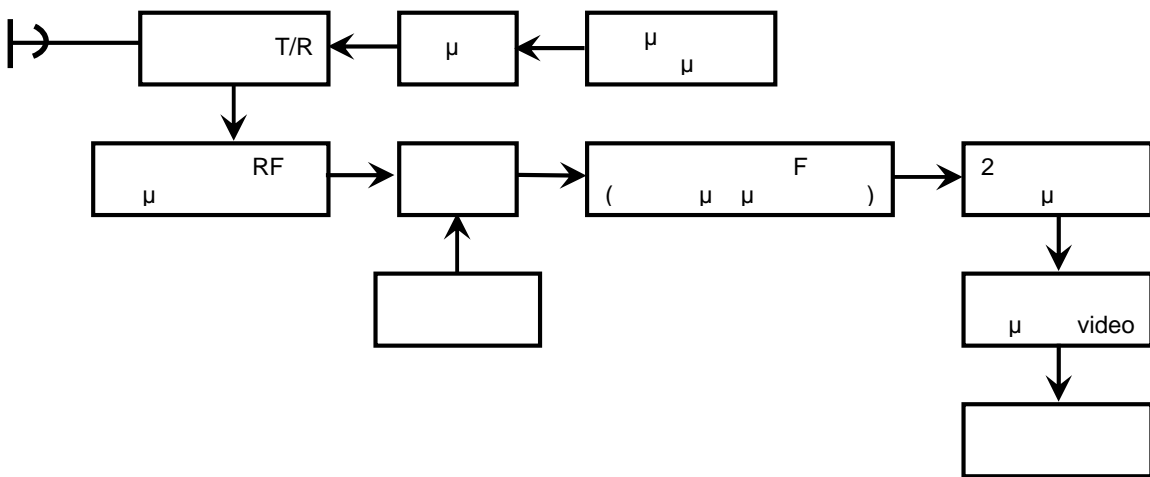


μ 3: μ μ μ μ μ

() μ PRF μ μ : μ
 PRI μ μ PRF μ μ μ
 () doppler f_d μ f_c μ
 doppler PRF Hz μ .

1.2 μ μ

μ 4 μ $\mu\mu$ μ .

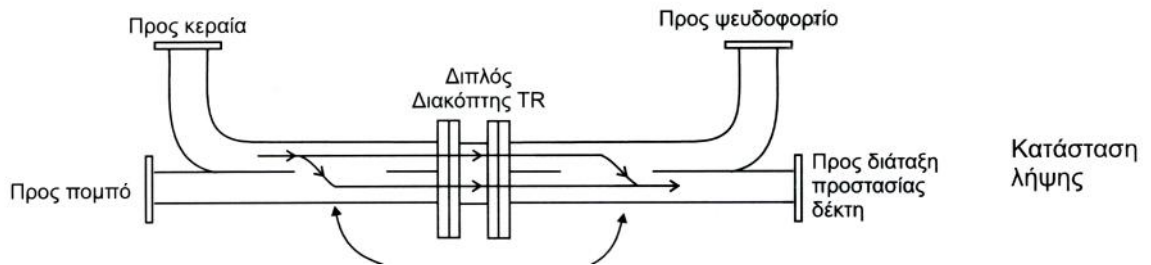
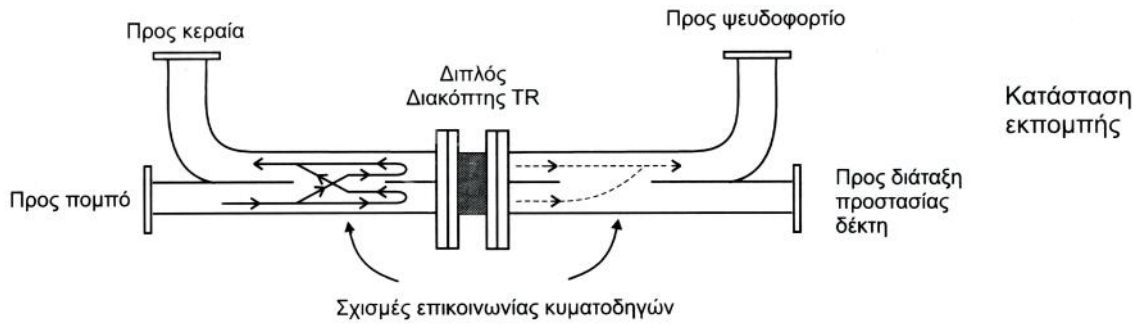


μ 4: μ $\mu\mu$ μ :

- 1.
2. μ
3. μ
4. μ -
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

(synchronizer trigger generator)
 μ (trigger pulses) μ , μ PRF. μ
 μ μ

μ (modulator) μ
 μ (transmitter) μ
 μ magnetron. magnetron
 μ KW MW,
 μ 10% μ



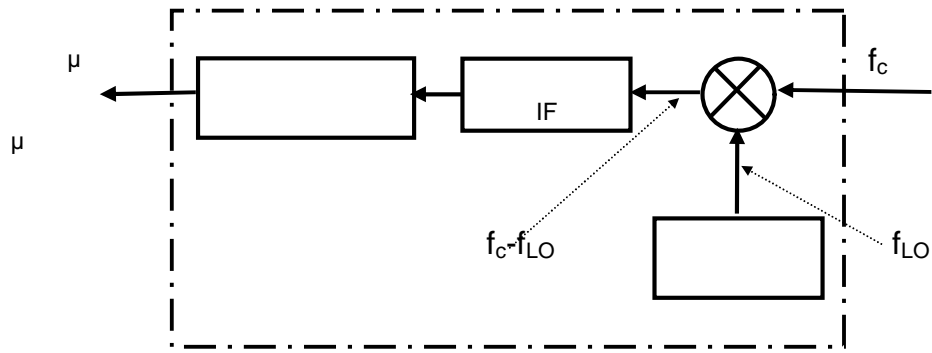
μ 5:

duplexes μ

μ - μ TR. (TR switch duplexer)

μ μ μ μ ,

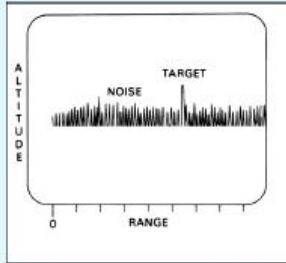
(receiver protection device)
TR (receiver),
7. (superheterodyne receiver),
ELINT. (envelope detector),



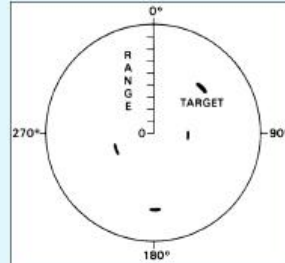
7: (indicator),
(Plan Position Indicator, PPI),
(bearing).
video
PPI (video)

[Stimson .21]

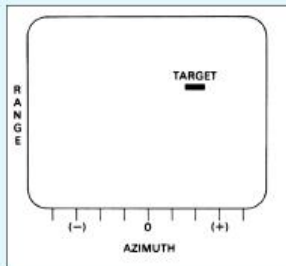
COMMON RADAR DISPLAYS



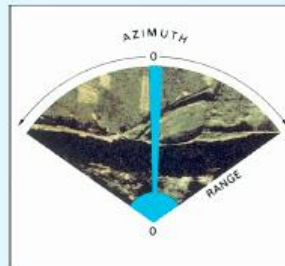
"A" Display. Plots amplitude of receiver output versus range on horizontal line, called a range trace. Simplest of all displays, but little used because it does not indicate azimuth.



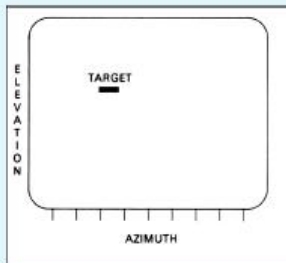
PPI (Plan Position Indicator) Display. Targets displayed in polar plot centered on radar's position. Ideal for radars that provide 360 degree azimuth coverage.



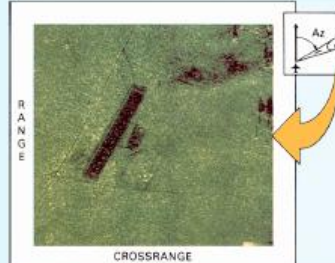
"B" Display. Targets displayed as blips on a rectangular plot of range versus azimuth. Widely used in fighter applications, where horizontal distortion near zero range is of little concern.



Sector PPI Display. Gives undistorted picture of region being scanned in azimuth. Commonly used for sector ground mapping.



"C" Display. Shows target position on plot of elevation angle versus azimuth. Useful in pursuit attacks since display corresponds to pilot's view through windshield. Commonly projected on windshield as Head-Up Display.



Patch Map. In high resolution (SAR) ground mapping, a rectangular patch map is commonly displayed. This is a detailed map of a specific area of interest at a given range and azimuth angle. The range dimension of the patch is displayed vertically, the cross range dimension (i.e., dimension normal to the line of sight to the patch), horizontally.

μ 8:

μ

2

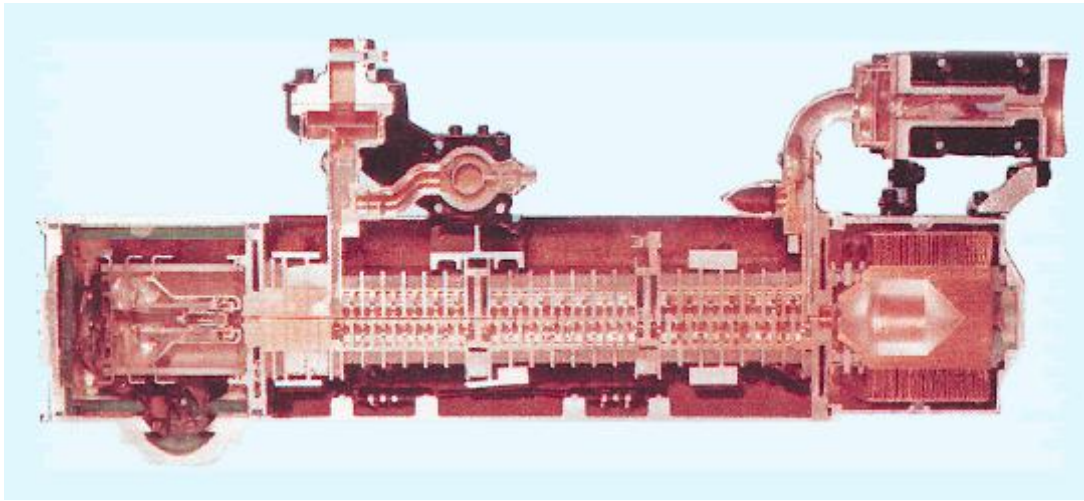
2.1

μ μ μ μ μ Doppler
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ (coherence)
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ SNR. μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ (incoherent). μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ (magnetron).[Stimson .18-19]



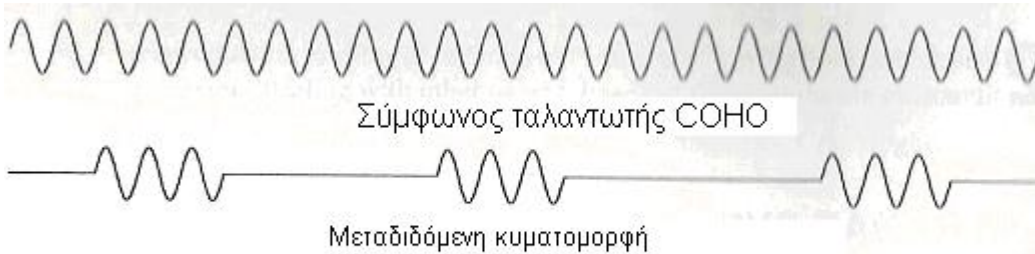
. VMX 1111D 100 kW, X-band coaxial magnetron Magnetron CPI

(gridded travelling-wave tube). [Stimson .26-27].



WT [Stimson . 26]

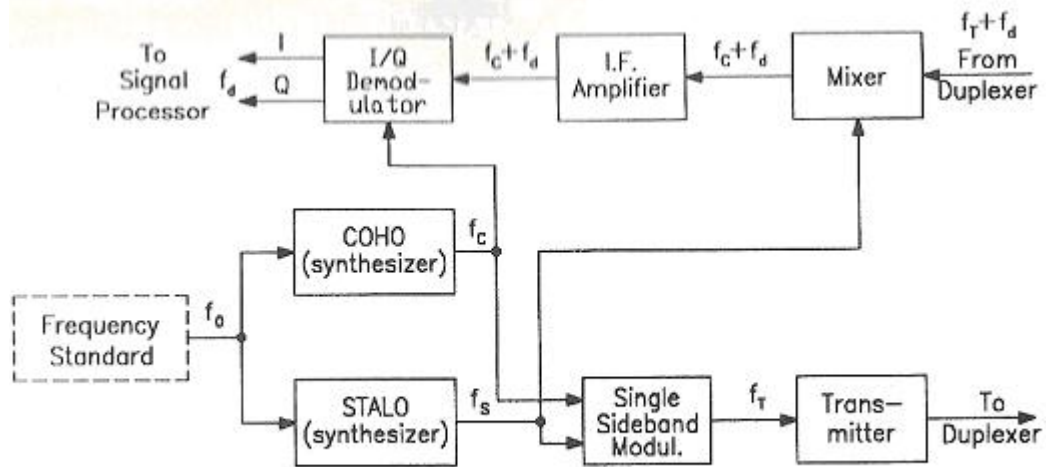
gridded TWT (cross field amplifiers - CFA)².
 Doppler.
 Doppler.
 Doppler.
 master oscillator power amplifier (MOPA)
 (1).



Σχήμα 1 : Συσχετισμοί σύμφωνης φάσης

² <http://www.cpii.com/bmd/cfa1.htm>

Doppler.



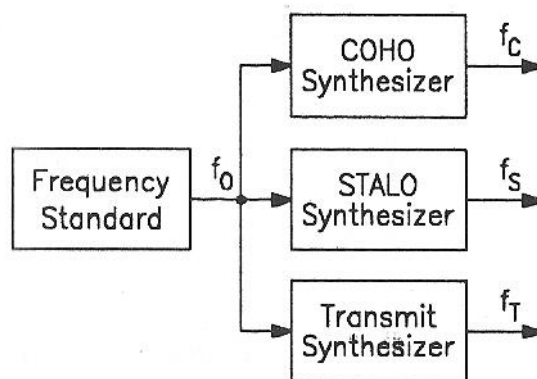
Σχήμα 3α: Παραγωγή συχνότητας σε σύμφωνο ραντάρ

Πίνακας 1: Συμβολισμοί συχνοτήτων συστήματος ραντάρ

Signal:	Symbol:	Equivalence:
STALO	f_s	
COHO	f_c	
Illumination	f_T	$f_s + f_c$ (usually)
Doppler shift	f_d	$f_R - f_T$
Target echo received	f_R	$f_T + f_d$
Echo out of receiver mixer	$f_i = f_c + f_d$	$f_T + f_d - f_s$
Echo out of I/Q demodulator	f_T	$f_c + f_d - f_c$

3b.

COHO, STALO



μ 3b:

μ

COHO μ : 320MHz. μ STALO 5.535GHz μ
 μ 14,733smph. μ 300,000,000m/s. μ :
 μ
 μ μ RF
 μ IF
 (μ μ μ μ 1 μ I/Q)

COHO. μ 5.855GHz. μ STALO
 μ 6586.2m/s. μ μ
 Doppler.

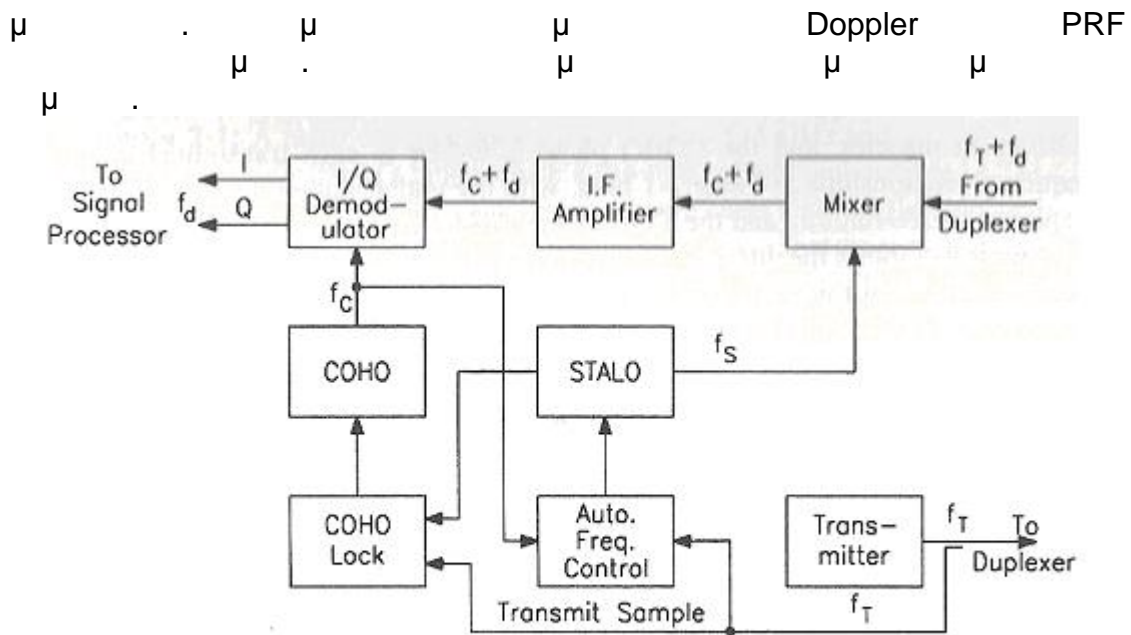
$$f_d \approx 2f_T \frac{v_R}{c}$$

f_T μ
 v_R
 C
 $f_d = 257,080\text{Hz}$ μ Doppler

μ μ RF 5.854,742,920GHz. μ
 μ 5.854,742,920GHz.
 μ STALO. μ
 RF μ
 319.742,920MHz. μ
 IF μ
 319.742,920MHz. μ
 μ I/Q
 Doppler. IF μ COHO. -257,080Hz μ

2.3

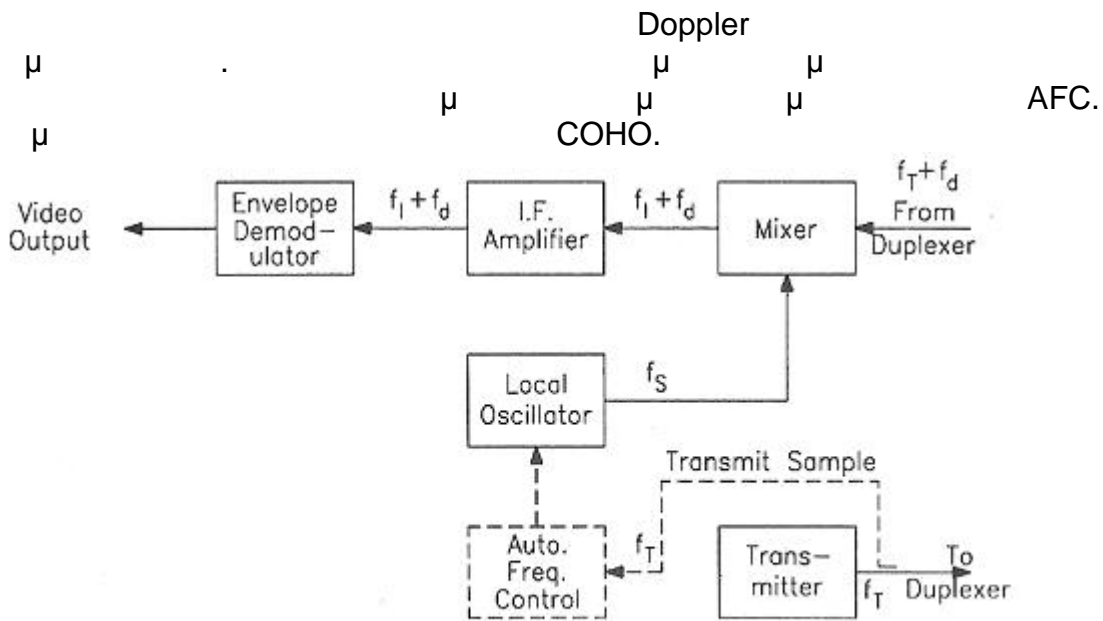
μ STALO
 μ COHO μ
 μ STALO μ μ
 AFC (automatic frequency control)
 μ μ COHO. COHO
 μ μ COHO μ STALO μ
 μ μ
 μ COHO μ



Σχήμα 4 : Παραγωγή συχνότητας σε σύμφωνο στη λήψη ραντάρ

2.3

μ



Σχήμα 5 : Παραγωγή συχνότητας σε ασύμφωνο ραντάρ

$$f_l = f_T - f_s$$

$$f_d \text{ (Doppler)}$$

$$f_s$$

3

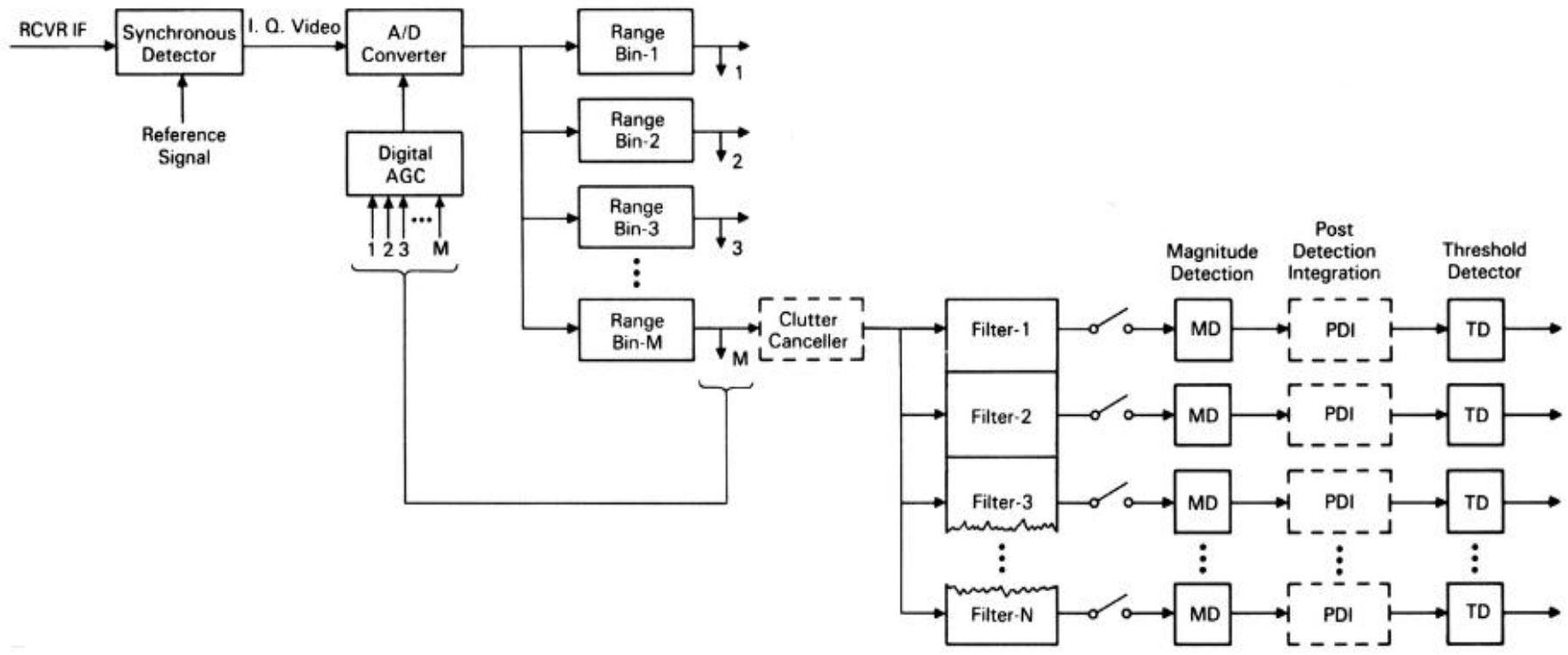
3.1

μ «μ » μμ μ μ PRF. μ PRF. μ 1 μ

3.1.1

μ μ

μ μ 1, IF μ I Q.
 μ clutter μ (dc). PRF
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ I Q μ I Q
 μ A/D μ μ μ μ μ μ μ I Q
 μ μ μ clutter μ clutter μ A/D
 μ μ clutter clutter I Q.
 μ clutter μ clutter μ
 Doppler. μ clutter μ μ μ μ μ μ
 Fourier. μ PRF. μ μ μ μ μ μ
) (



μ 1:

μ radar μ PRF

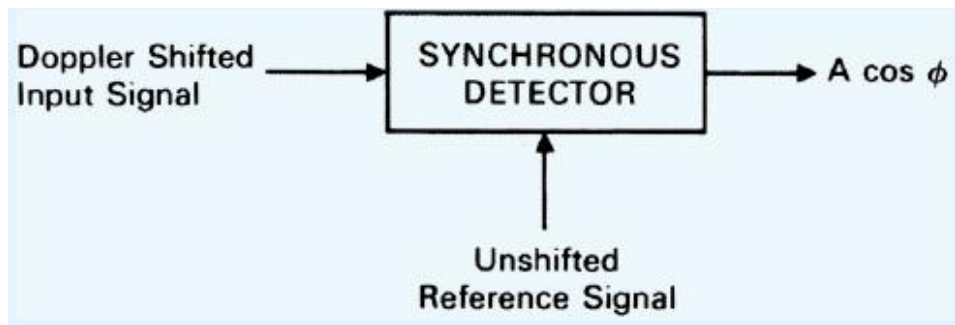
(postdetection integration – PDI).

Doppler clutter,

(dc). clutter

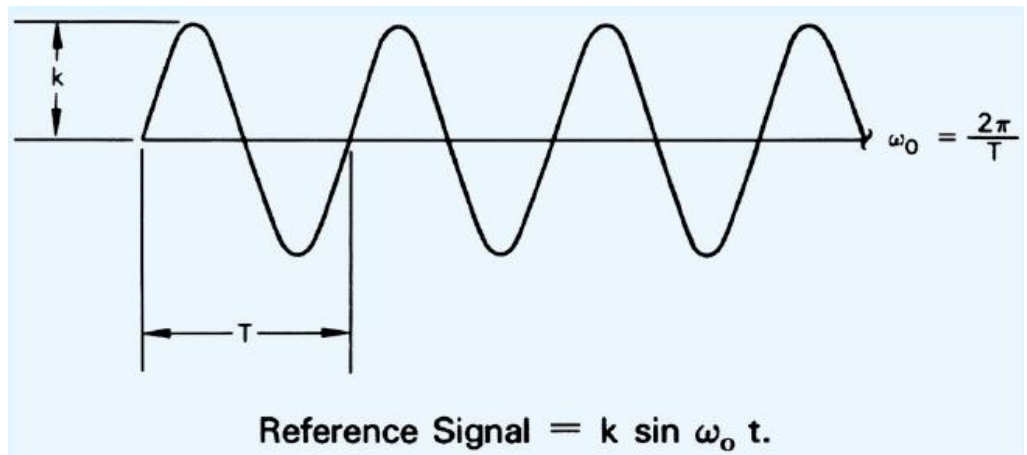
3.1.2 (Synchronous detector)

Doppler (A)

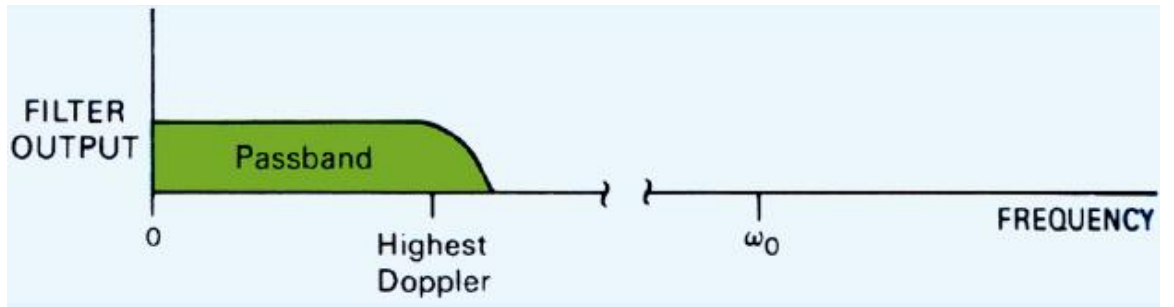


2: $\mu\mu$

rad/sec.



3: μ



μ 6:

μ

μ :

μ

μ

$$A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) = A(\sin \phi)(\cos \omega_0 t) + A(\cos \phi)(\sin \omega_0 t) \quad (3.1)$$

μ

μ

(k sin ω₀t)

μ

$$\begin{aligned} &= kA(\sin \phi)(\cos \omega_0 t)(\sin \omega_0 t) \\ &= \frac{kA}{2}(\sin \phi)(\sin 2\omega_0 t) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

(2 ω₀)

μ

μ

μ

μ (k sin ω₀t)

μ

$$\begin{aligned} &= kA(\cos \phi)(\sin^2 \omega_0 t) \\ &= kA(\cos \phi) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\omega_0 t \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(2 ω₀)

μ

μ

$$= \frac{kA}{2}(\cos \phi) \quad (3.4)$$

μ k μ

$$V_{\text{output}} = A \cos \quad (3.5)$$

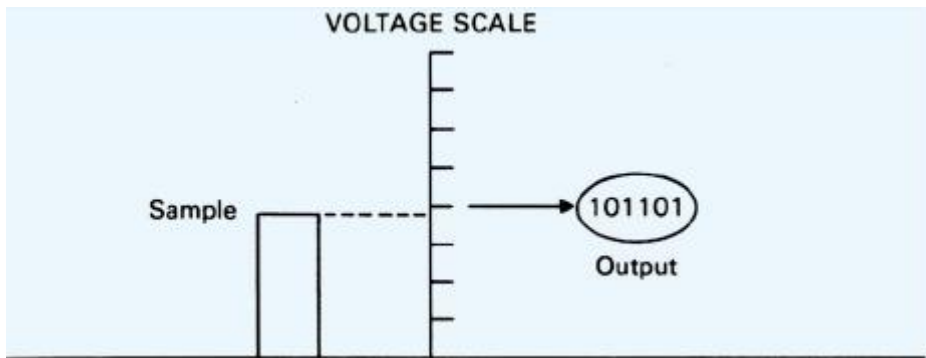
in-phase
 $k \sin(\omega t - 90^\circ)$,
 $A \cos(-90^\circ)$.

$$V_{\text{output}} = A \sin \quad (3.6)$$

quadrature Q.

3.1.3 (A/D converter)

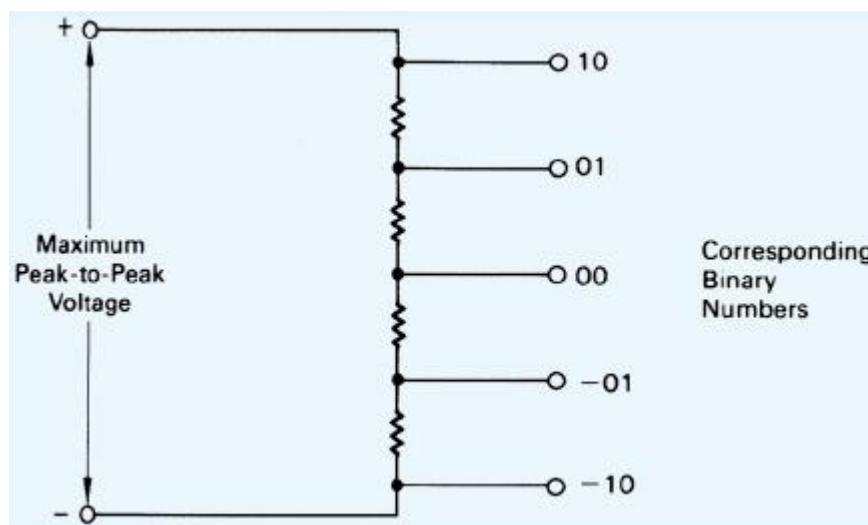
A/D



7:

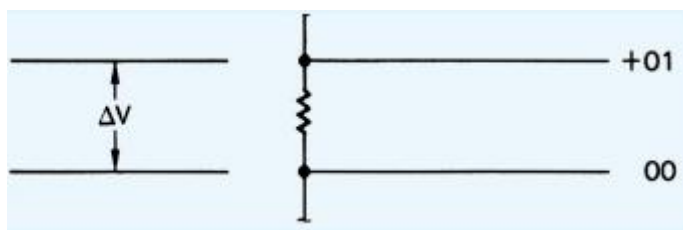
volt:

μ) . μ μ μ (



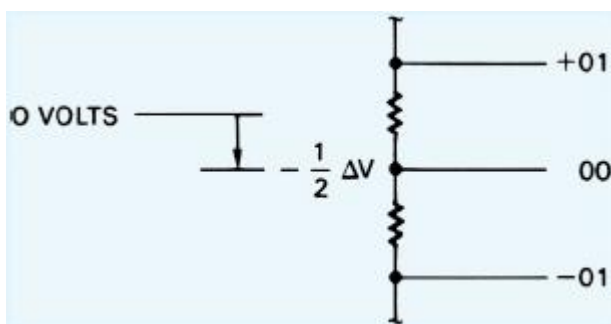
μ 8: μ μ volt

μ , V , μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ - μ μ 1.



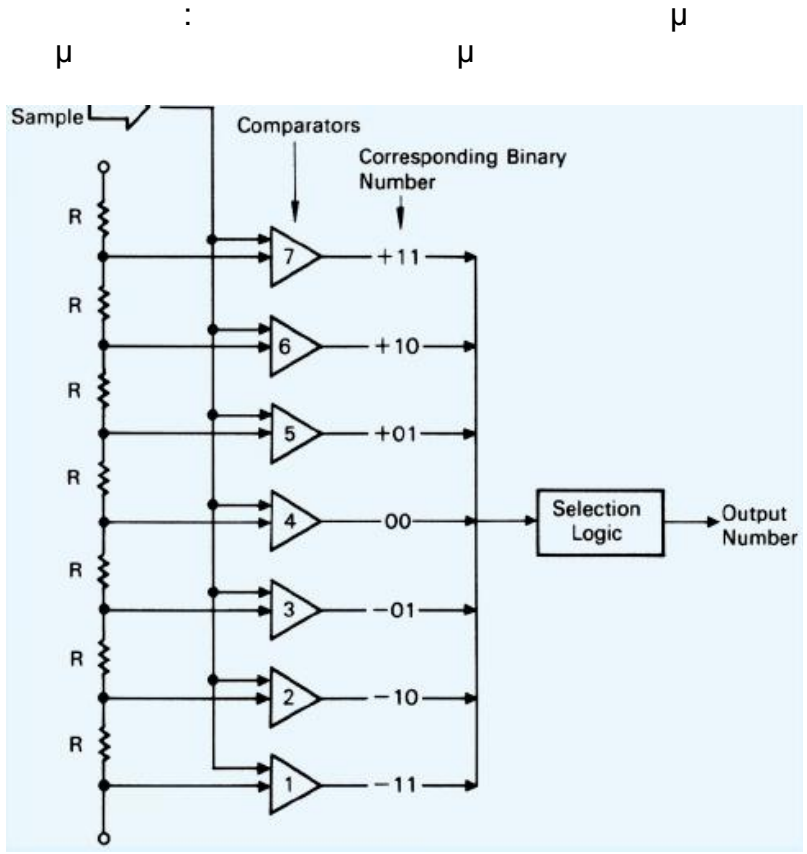
μ 9: V

V . μ μ μ , μ



μ 10:

μ , μ μ .
 μ μ $0 - \frac{1}{2} V$.



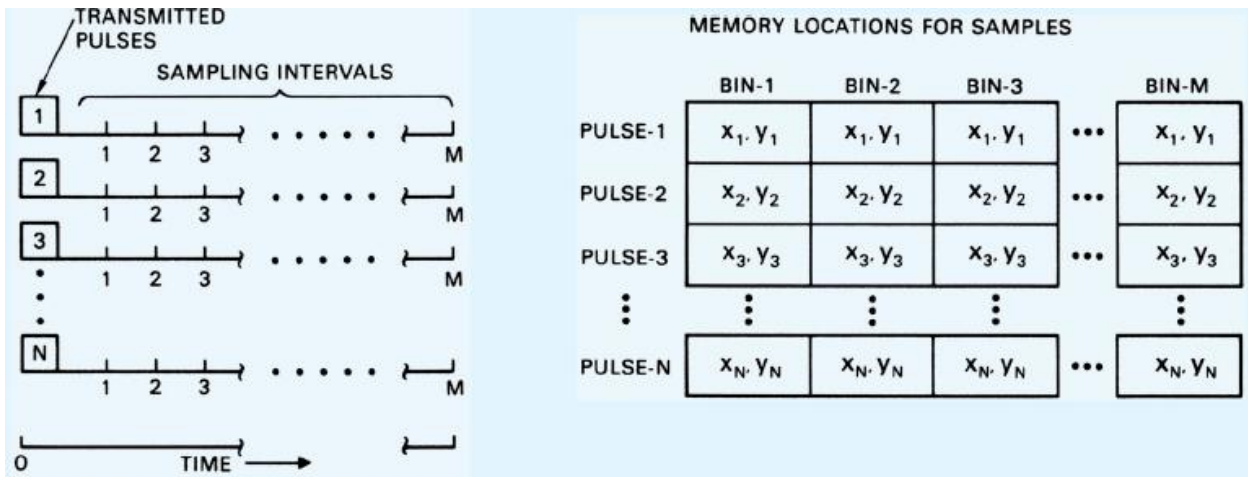
μ 11: μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ $+\frac{1}{4} V$ μ 4 5 .

μ : μ μ μ μ , μ μ .
 μ $-\frac{1}{2} V$ μ $\frac{1}{2} V$ μ 0 . μ 4 5 . μ

3.1.5 (Range bin)

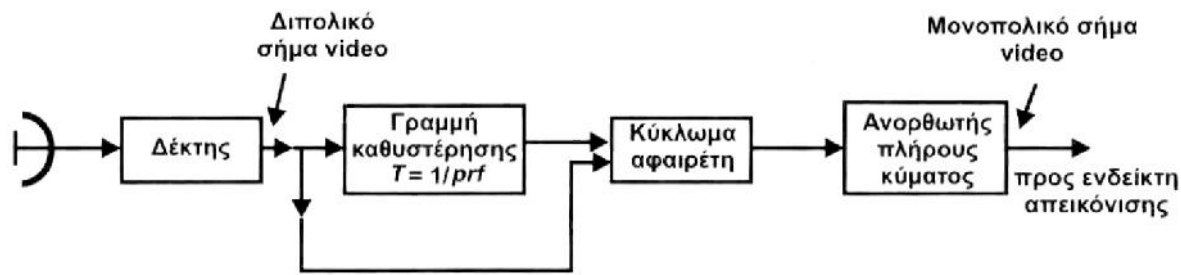
range bin (x_n, y_n) (range gate).
 bin (single range increment).
 "range bin" gate".
 A/D "sampling interval" "range",



3.1.6 (Delay line clutter canceller)

dc
 (PR).

μ μ (Clutter¹)
 1 clutter
 μ μ V μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ
 μ μ



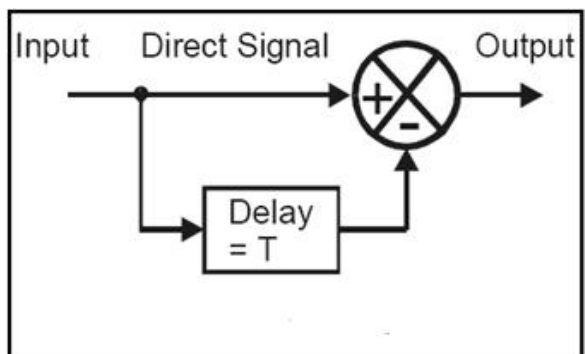
15. (Delay Line Canceller)

3.1.6.1

$\mu\mu$

μ μ μ μ

clutter
 μ μ μ



μ 16.

clutter

μ
μ

$$V_1 = k \sin(2 f_d t - \phi_0) \quad (3.7)$$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{4 f_c R_0}{c} = \frac{2 f_c R_0}{c}$$

$$f_d = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$K = A_1$$

(R_0 , A_1)

μ μ A/D μ μ μ μ μ μ (1/f_r). μ
μ μ μ μ

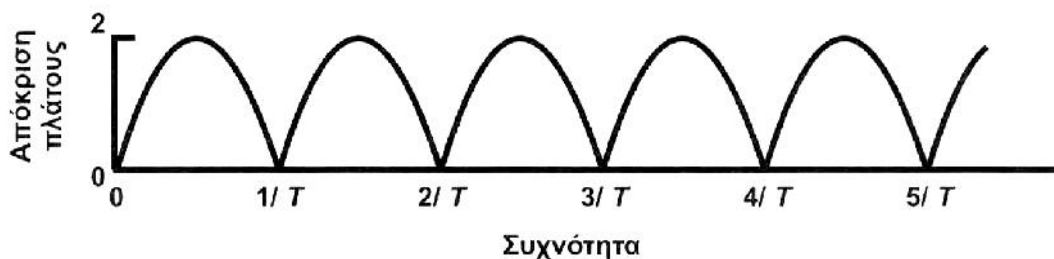
$$V_2 = k \sin(2 f_d (t-T) - \phi_0) \quad (3.8)$$

$$V = V_1 - V_2 = 2k \sin(f_d T) \cos(2 f_d (t-T/2) - \phi_0) \quad (3.9)$$

, μ μ μ μ ,

$$V = 2k \sin(f_d T) \cos(2 f_d (t-T/2) - \phi_0)$$

Doppler μ .



μ 17: μ μ μ f_d

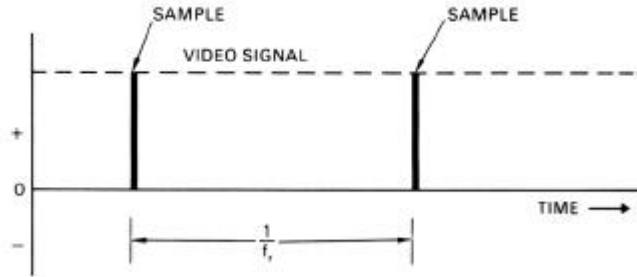
μ μ μ

μ

Doppler

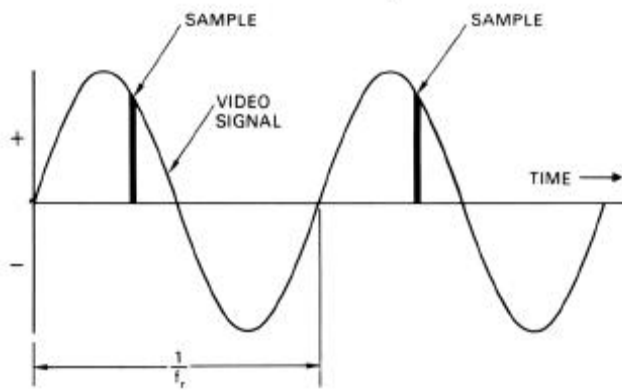
μ 18,19 20 μ (μ f_r μ PRF) μ

SIGNAL FREQUENCY = 0



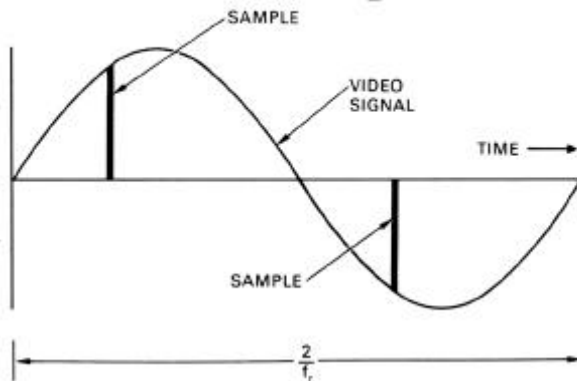
μ 18: μ μ μ μ

SIGNAL FREQUENCY = f_r

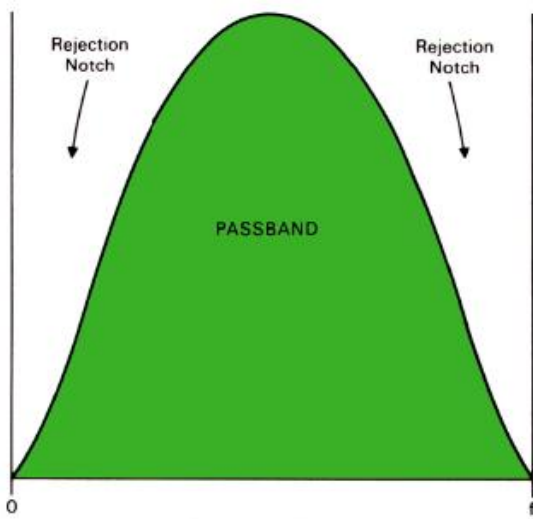


μ 19: μ μ μ μ PRF

SIGNAL FREQUENCY = $\frac{f_r}{2}$



μ 20: μ μ μ μ PRF/2
 μ μ μ $0, f_r, f_r/2.$ μ
 μ μ μ $(1/f_r).$ μ
 μ clutter μ , μ , μ ,
 μ (μ 18). μ , μ , μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ $f_r.$
 μ (μ 19). μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ $f_r/2$ μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ (μ 20). μ , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ $f_r/2$
 μ , μ μ μ μ "U" (μ 21).



μ 21: clutter

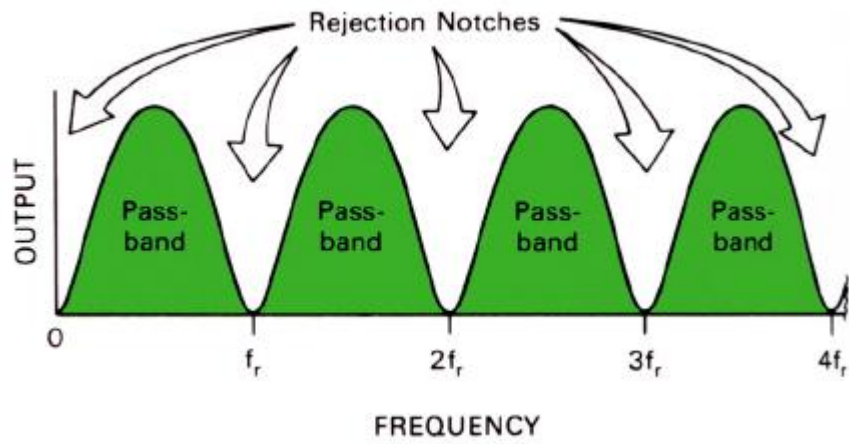
μ PRF. : Doppler

$$f_d = n/T = nPRF = nf_r, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.10)$$

μ 0, 2, . clutter μ f_dT μ μ

$$u_n = n \text{ PRF}/2, n=1,2,\dots \quad (3.11)$$

μ



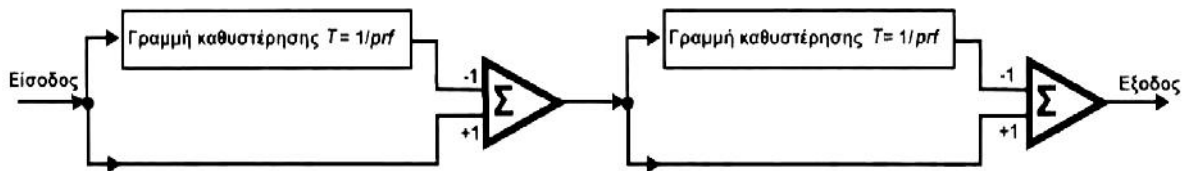
μ 22:

(μ μ)

3.1.6.2

μμ

Clutter dc μ μ μ μ μ

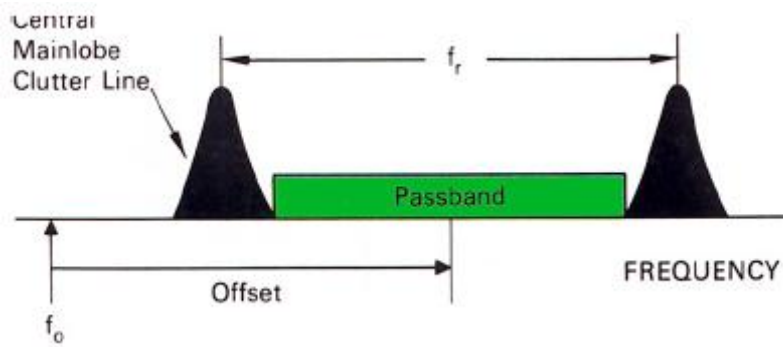


μ 23:

μμ

μμ

$$U_{rad} = \frac{c}{2} \times f_d$$
 Doppler μ μ μ
 Clutter (Mainlobe Clutter). μ
 PRF μ μ $\mu\mu$
 Clutter μ



μ 25:

Doppler

3.1.7.2

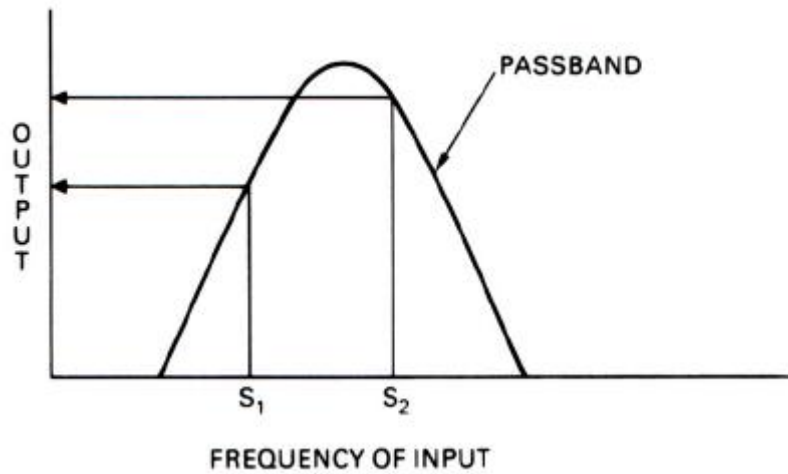
Doppler

μ

Doppler

(bandwidth)

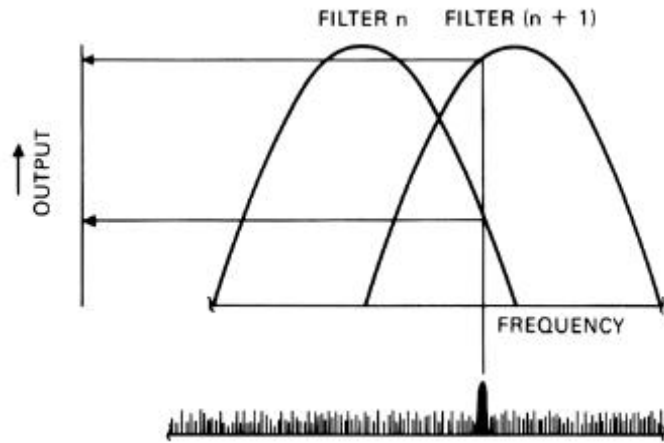
μ



μ 26:

Doppler

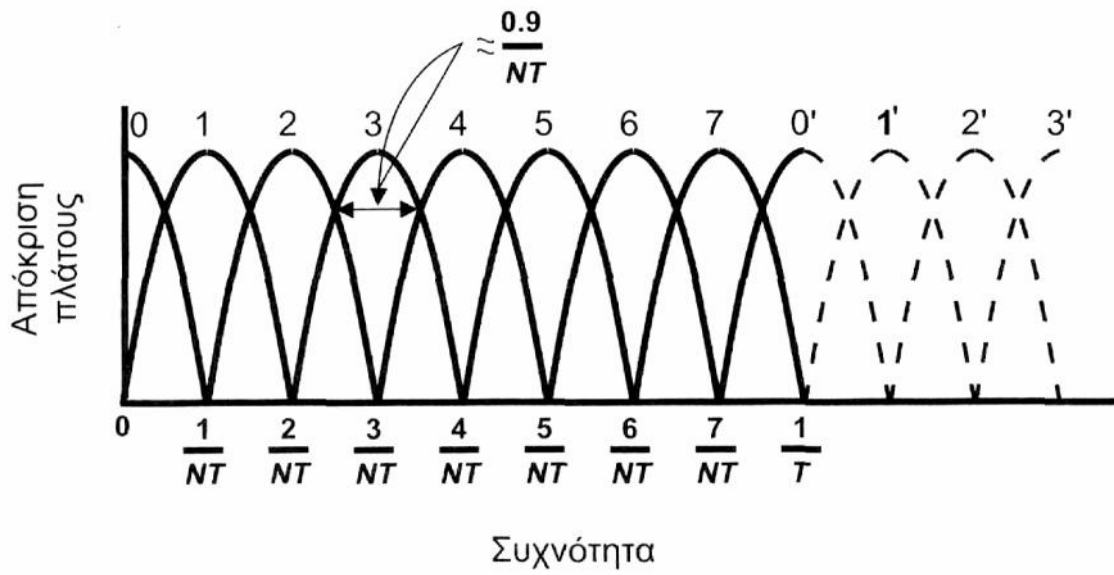
() μ
 () μ μ μ Doppler .
 () μ (SNR)



μ 27:

Doppler

μ μ Doppler, . . μ 8

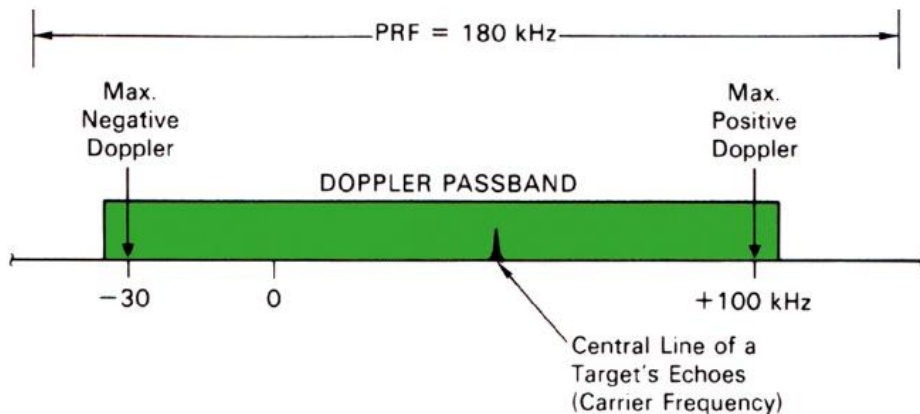


μ 28:

Doppler μ 8

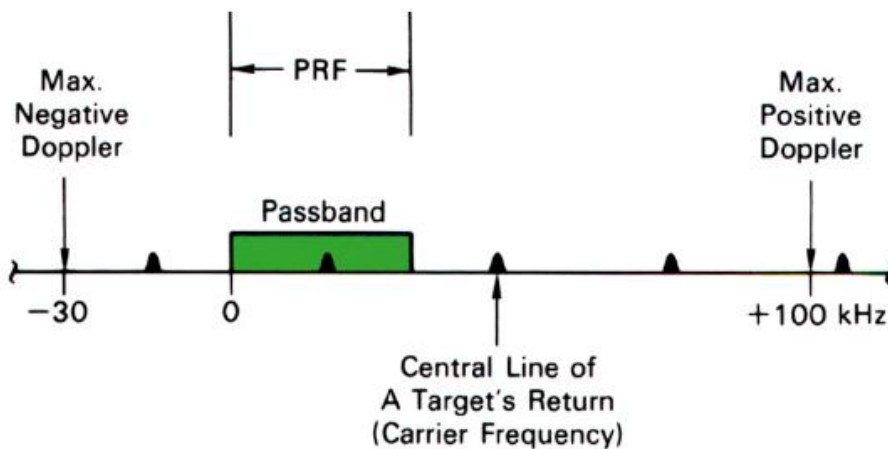
3.1.7.3

PRF μ Doppler, f_d μ (BANDWIDTH) Doppler.



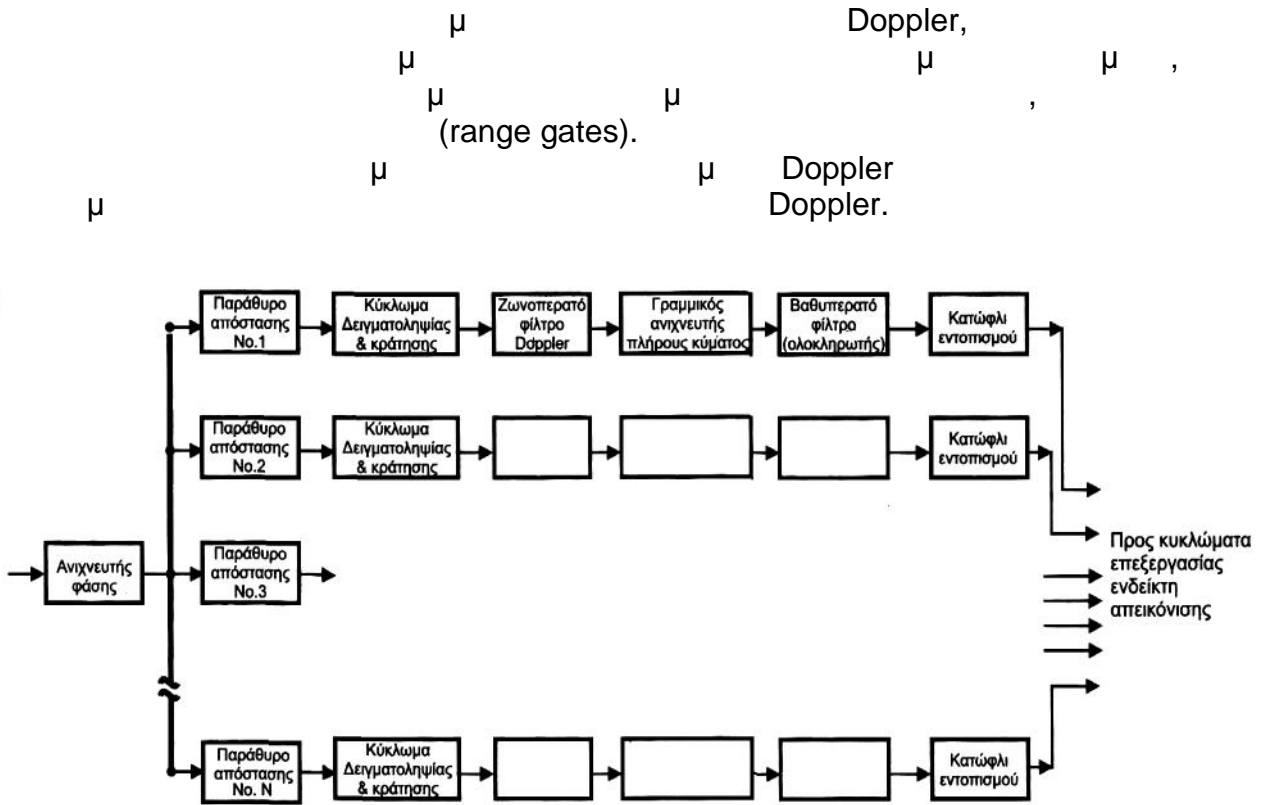
29: Doppler PRF > f_d

μ PRF μ f_d ,
 μ PRF. μ μ PRF μ f_d
 μ μ (carrier frequency) Doppler μ μ (sideband frequency).
 μ μ μ

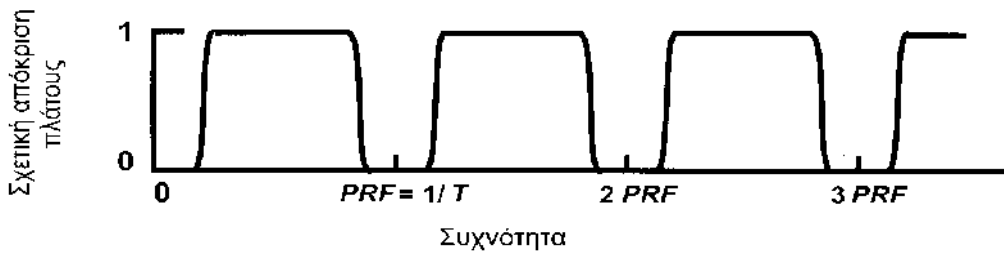
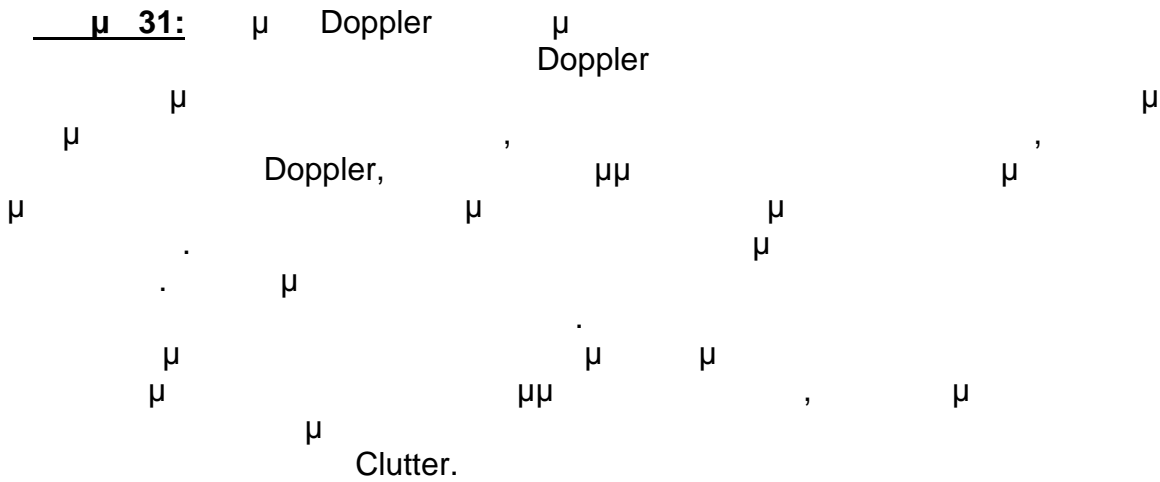


30: Doppler PRF < f_d

3.1.7.4



μ 31:



μ 32:

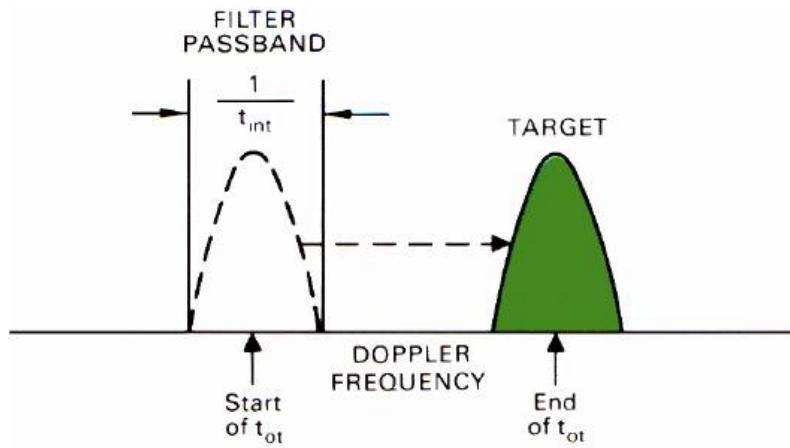
μ μ
Doppler

3.1.8 μ (Postdetection Integration)

μ μ μ
Doppler μ μ

(bandwidth $\cong 1/t_{int}$),

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



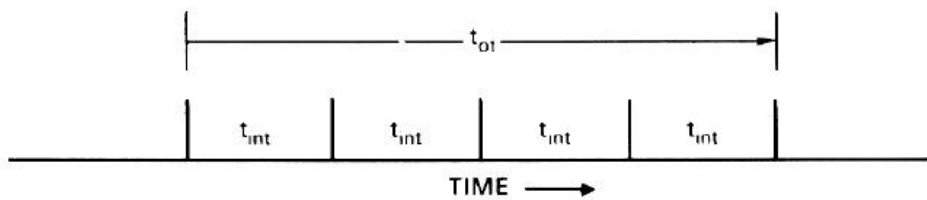
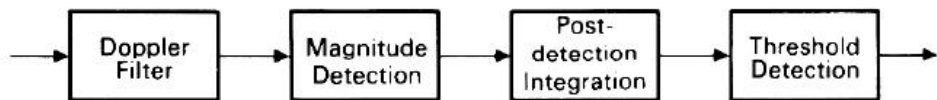
μ 33:

μ

μ μ μ μ μ
Doppler μ μ μ μ μ

μ

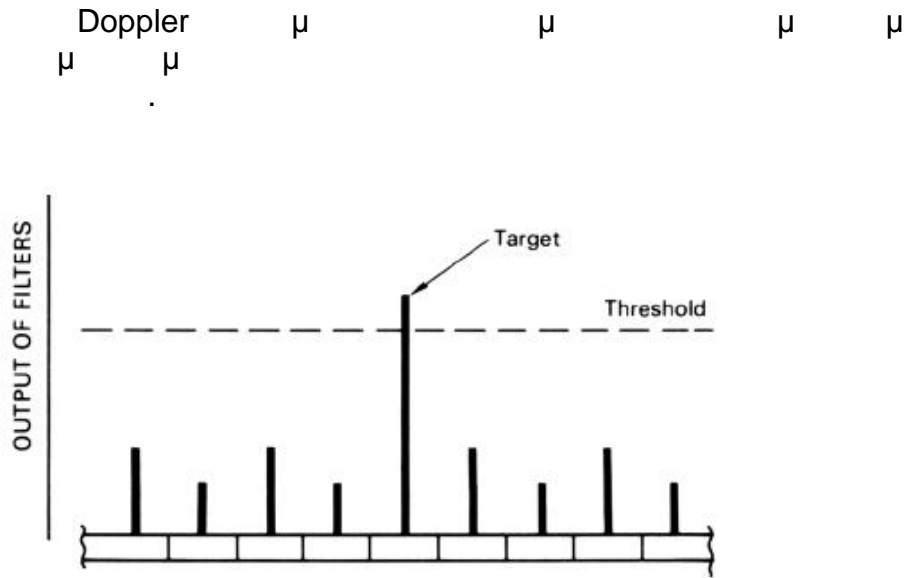
μ



μ 34:

(spikes)
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

3.1.9 (Detection threshold)



μ 38:

clutter

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ

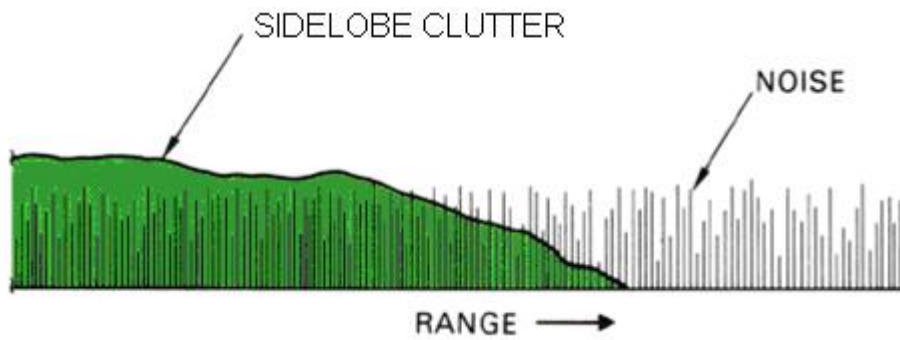
offset clutter

μ μ

μ clutter,
clutter

μ

μ



μ 39:
 μ

μ μ

clutter



(coherent) MTI PRF, f_r

$$v_D = f_r \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2T_r}$$

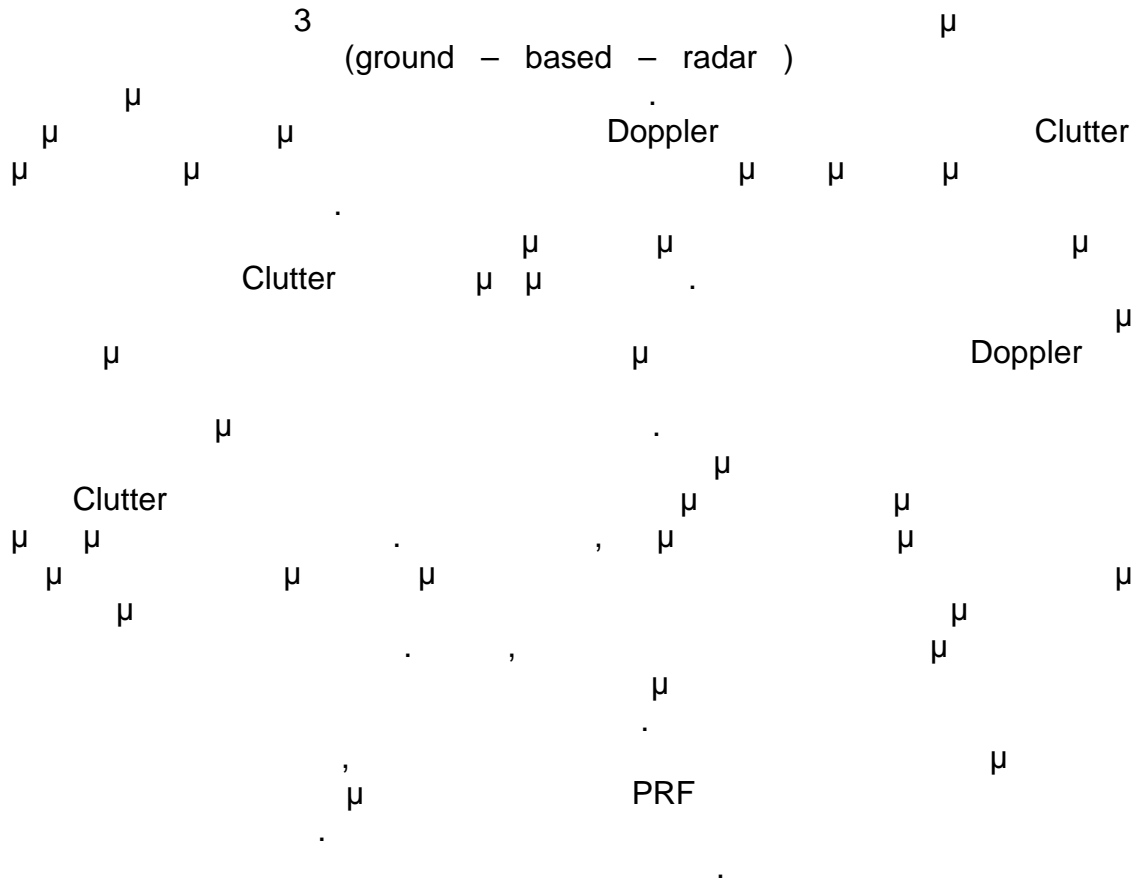
PRF, f_r , λ , T_r

$$R_M v_D = \left(\frac{c}{2f_r}\right) \left(f_r \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = \frac{c\lambda}{4}$$

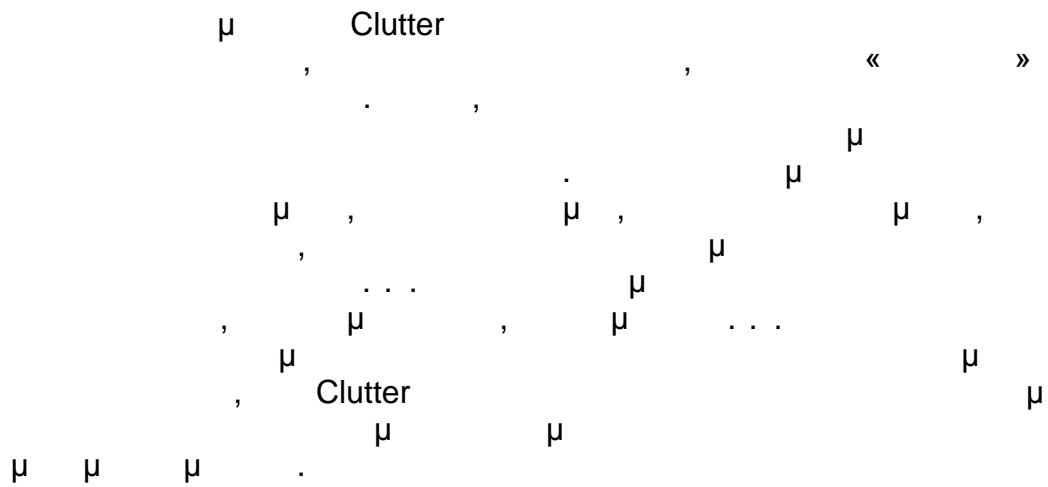
(MOVING-TARGET INDICATION;
PULSE REPETITION FREQUENCY.) PCH
Ref.: Barton (1988), pp. 234–236.

4 (CLUTTER)

4.1

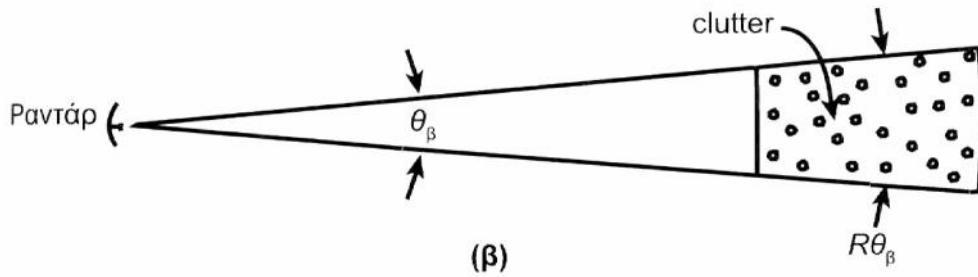
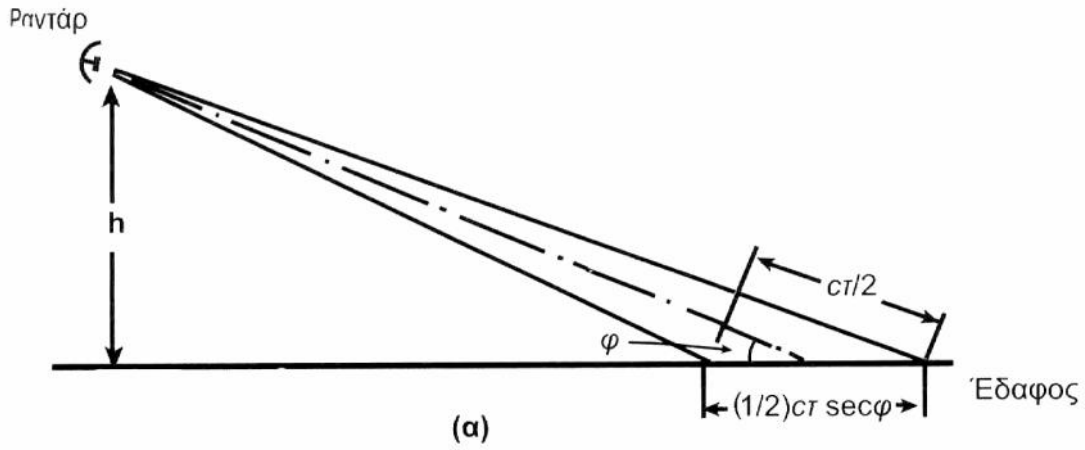


4.2



4.3 clutter

μ μ μ μ « »
 μ A_C μ ,
 μ :



μ 1: μ Clutter () ()

, μ μ μ , :

$$C = \frac{P_t G A_e c}{(4)^2 R^4} \quad (4.1)$$

P_t μ ,
 G ,
 A_e ,
 R ,
 \dagger_c μ A_C .

μ c :

$$c = {}_0A_C = {}_0R \left(\frac{c}{2} \right) \times \sec \quad (4.2)$$

c μ μ ,
 μ (W),

() μ , Clutter. μ , μ μ μ .
 () μ μ Clutter. μ μ
 () μ μ 0 μ μ
 μ μ μ Clutter ,
 (μ μ μ 5dB). μ μ
 μ μ dB μ Clutter. μ

Πίνακας 1 : Μέση τιμή συντελεστή σ_0 εκφρασμένου σε $-10 \log \frac{\sigma_0}{(1m^2 / 1m^2)}$, για γωνίες κλίσης από 0° έως 1.5°

Είδος εδάφους	Συχνότητα (GHz)					
	L-band 1 - 2	S 2 - 4	C 4 - 8	X 8 - 12	K _u 12 - 18	K _a band 31 - 36
Επίπεδη έρημος	45	46	40	40		
Αγροτικές εκτάσεις	36	34	33	33	23	18
Πυκνά δάση, ζούγκλες	28	28	27	26		21
Αστικές περιοχές	25	23	21	20		

Πίνακας 2 : Μέση τιμή συντελεστή σ_0 εκφρασμένου σε $-10 \log \frac{\sigma_0}{(1m^2 / 1m^2)}$, για γωνία κλίσης 3°

Είδος εδάφους	Συχνότητα (GHz)					
	L-band 1 - 2	S 2 - 4	C 4 - 8	X 8 - 12	K _u 12 - 18	K _a band 31 - 36
Επίπεδη έρημος	43	38	35	32	30	
Αγροτικές εκτάσεις	32	31	30	28	25	18
Πυκνά δάση, ζούγκλες	24	25	25	24	24	19
Αστικές περιοχές	20	19	19	18	12	

Πίνακας 3 : Μέση τιμή συντελεστή σ_0 εκφρασμένου σε $-10 \log \frac{\sigma_0}{(1m^2 / 1m^2)}$, για γωνία κλίσης 10°

Είδος εδάφους	Συχνότητα (GHz)					
	L-band 1 - 2	S 2 - 4	C 4 - 8	X 8 - 12	K _u 12 - 18	K _a band 31 - 36
Επίπεδη έρημος	38	36	33	30	28	25
Αγροτικές εκτάσεις	30	28	26	26	22	18
Πυκνά δάση, ζούγκλες	26	24	23	23	20	19
Αστικές περιοχές	18	18	18	16		

Πίνακας 4 : Μέση τιμή συντελεστή σ_0 εκφρασμένου σε

$$- 10 \log \frac{\sigma_0}{(1\text{m}^2 / 1\text{m}^2)}, \text{ για γωνία κλίσης } 30^\circ$$

Είδος εδάφους	Συχνότητα (GHz)					
	L-band 1 - 2	S 2 - 4	C 4 - 8	X 8 - 12	K _u 12 - 18	K _a band 31 - 36
Επίπεδη έρημος	28	25	23	21	19	18
Αγροτικές εκτάσεις	20	18	16	16	16	15
Πυκνά δάση, ζούγκλες	18	16	16	14	14	12
Αστικές περιοχές	15	13	11	10		

Πίνακας 5 : Μέση τιμή συντελεστή σ_0 εκφρασμένου σε

$$- 10 \log \frac{\sigma_0}{(1\text{m}^2 / 1\text{m}^2)}, \text{ για γωνία κλίσης } 60^\circ$$

Είδος εδάφους	Συχνότητα (GHz)					
	L-band 1 - 2	S 2 - 4	C 4 - 8	X 8 - 12	K _u 12 - 18	K _a band 31 - 36
Επίπεδη έρημος	21	17	16	14	13	13
Αγροτικές εκτάσεις	15	16	15	14	13	13
Πυκνά δάση, ζούγκλες	19	15	15	14	12	11
Αστικές περιοχές	12	11	10	10		

4.5

clutter

Clutter, Gaussian, Rayleigh:

$$f(U) = \frac{2U}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{U^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

Log-normal:

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} c} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_c^2} \left(\ln \frac{c}{c_m}\right)^2\right], \sigma_c > 0$$

RCS (median), $\ln(c)$ (U)

$$f(U) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} U} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_U^2} \left(2 \ln \frac{U}{U_m}\right)^2\right]$$

Weibull, Rayleigh, Log-normal, $\ln(c)$.

$$f(U) = \ln\left(2 \frac{U}{U_m}\right)^{a-1} \exp\left[-\ln\left(2 \frac{U}{U_m}\right)^a\right]$$

Rayleigh, Weibull, $\mu = 1$, $\sigma = 2$.

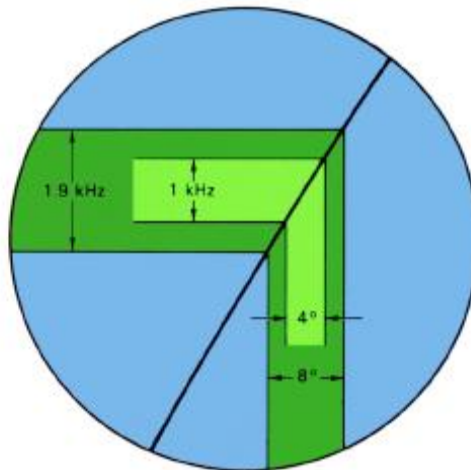
Doppler

$$f_d = \frac{2V_R}{\lambda} \cos L \quad (4.4)$$

V_R (velocity), L (elevation angle), λ (wavelength).
 LOS (Line of Sight), μ (azimuth), μ (patch).
 Doppler MLC (Maximum Likelihood Cross-Correlation).
 $\frac{-2V_R}{\lambda}$ and $\frac{+2V_R}{\lambda}$ (Doppler shift limits).

$$f_d = \frac{2V_R}{\lambda} \sin L, \quad L \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.5)$$

v (velocity), L (elevation angle), Doppler μ (azimuth), μ (patch).
 (4.4), (4.5).
 MLC (Maximum Likelihood Cross-Correlation).
 MLC. 4° , 8° , $L=60^\circ$.
 1kHz, 1.9kHz, $L=60^\circ$.



μ 3:

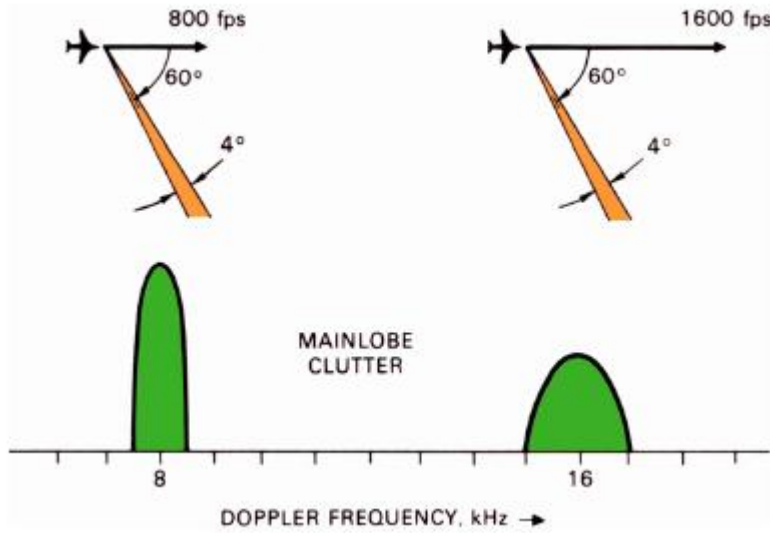
BW μ MLC

(4.4)

(4.5).

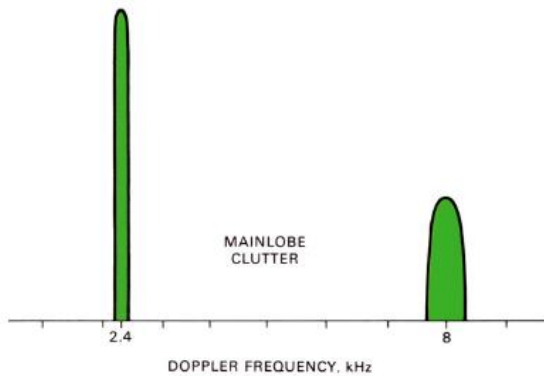
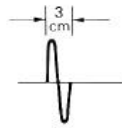
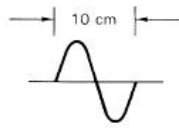
$$f_d = \frac{V_R \sin \mu}{c}$$

f_d



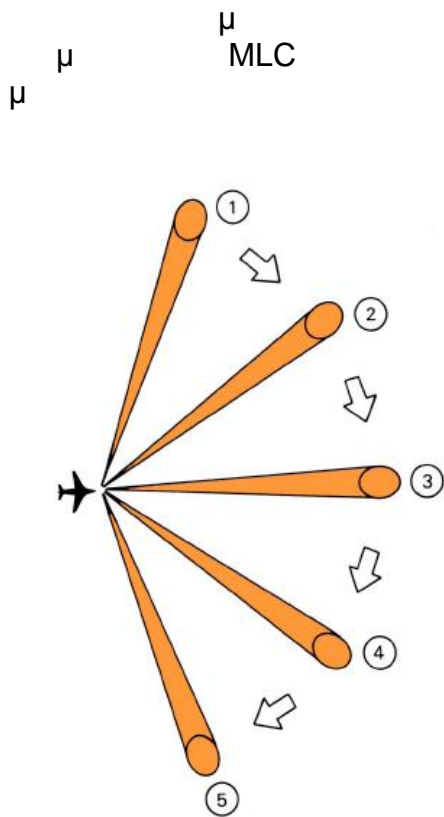
μ 4:

MLC
 MLC
 MLC
 3
 0,3
 10
 S-μ
 MLC

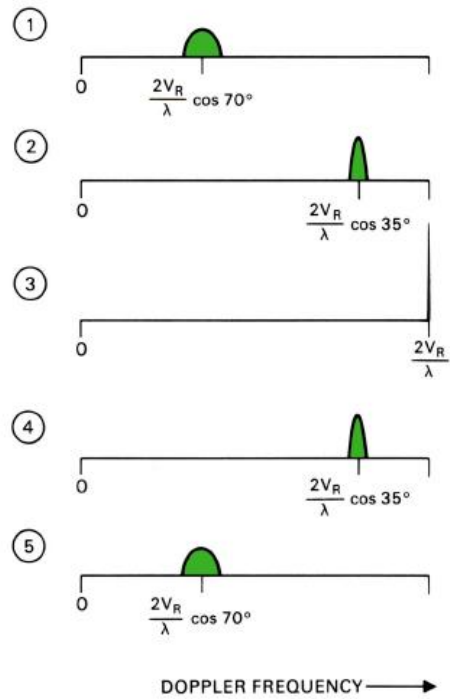


μ 5:

MLC.



$\mu \pm 70^\circ$



μ 6:

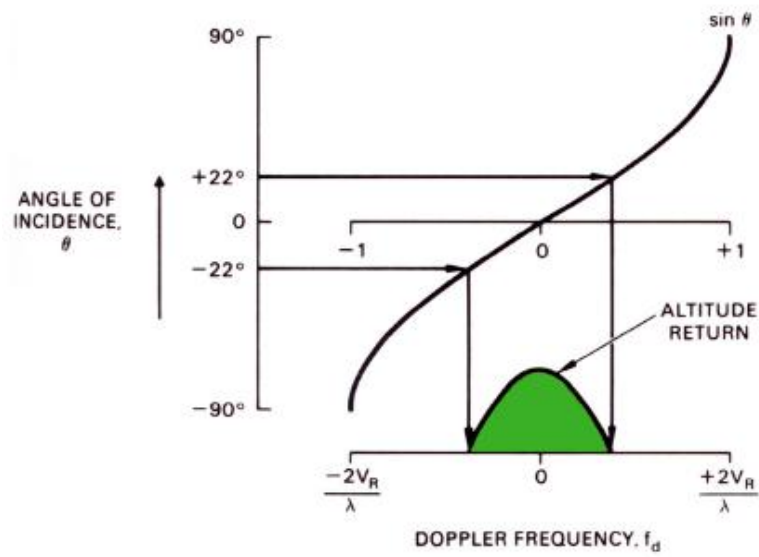
μ ML

4.6.3

sidelobe Clutter (SLC). A
 Look Angle, L).
 $-\frac{2V_R}{\lambda}$ SLC
 $+\frac{2V_R}{\lambda}$ LC
 Clutter

$$f_d = \frac{2V_R}{\lambda} \cos \theta \quad (4.6)$$

$$f_d = \frac{2V_R}{\lambda} \cos \theta$$



8: μ

4.6.5

μ μ

Doppler

μ Doppler
(LC),

(SLC)

Doppler

9

μ
 V_R

μ
 $V_T > V_R$

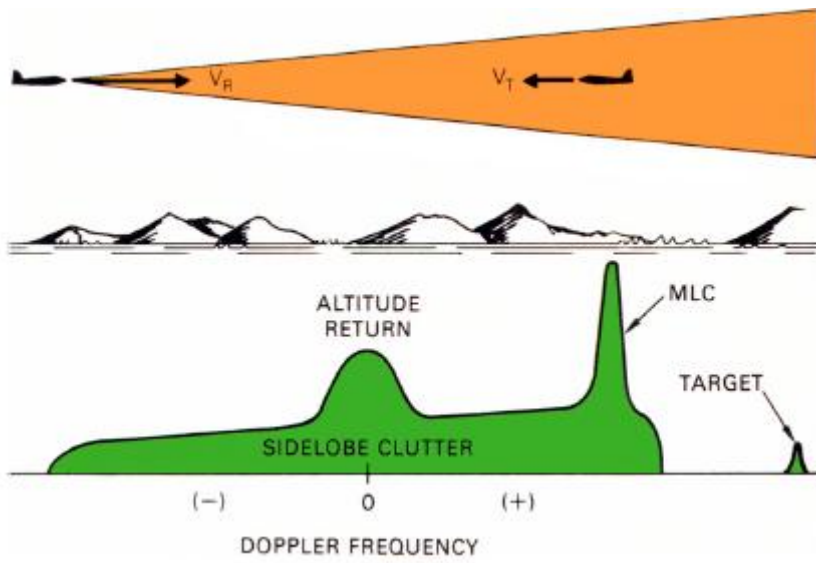
Doppler

μ

Clutter.

μ μ μ

μ 9



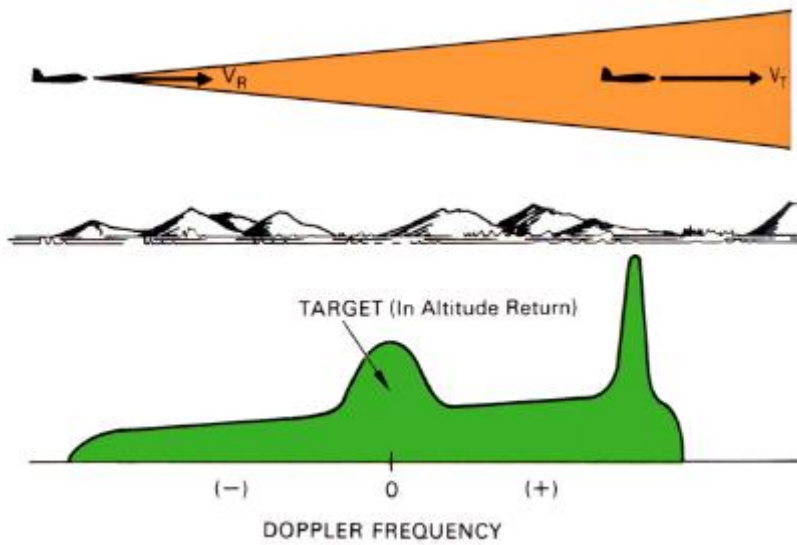
μ 9:

μ μ μ μ

Doppler

μ μ μ μ

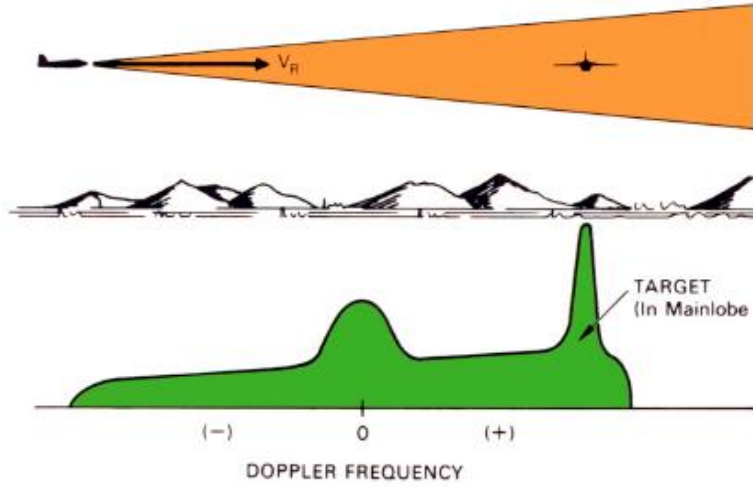
μ 10



μ 10:

μ μ μ μ

(μ 11).
 μ



μ 11

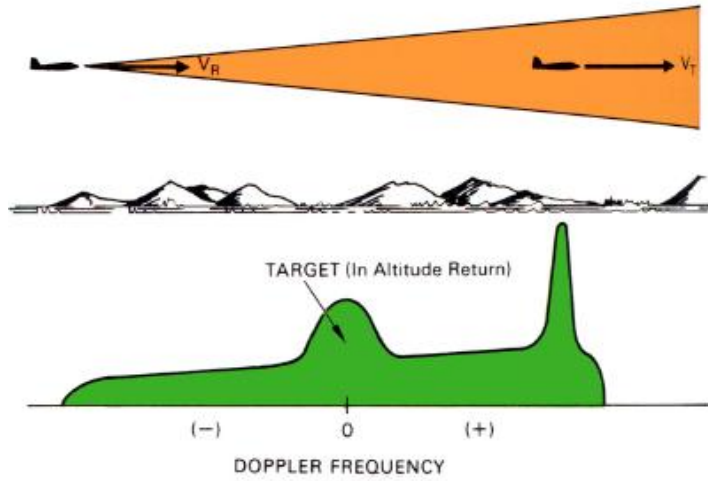
μ μ μ

μ 12 (μ

tail chase), - μ Doppler

μ

TAIL CHASE, ZERO CLOSING RATE ($V_R = V_T$)



μ 12:

μ μ μ

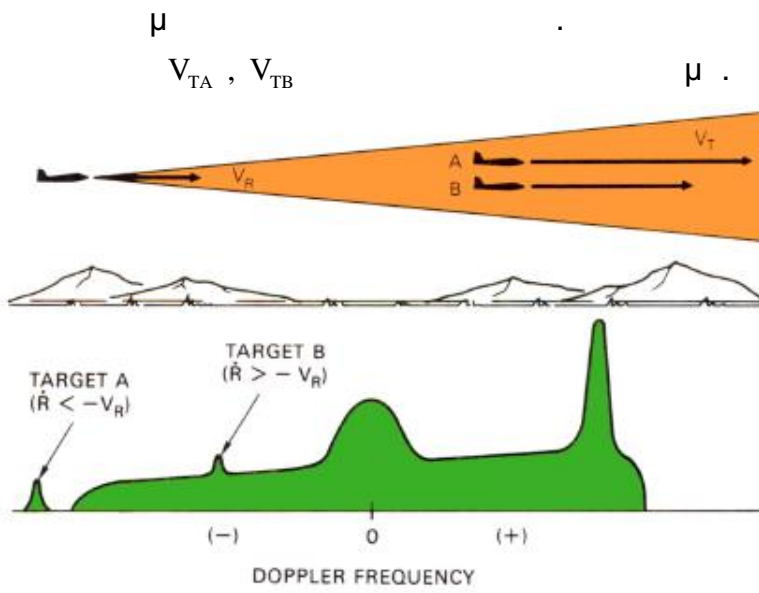
μ

μ ,

μ 13

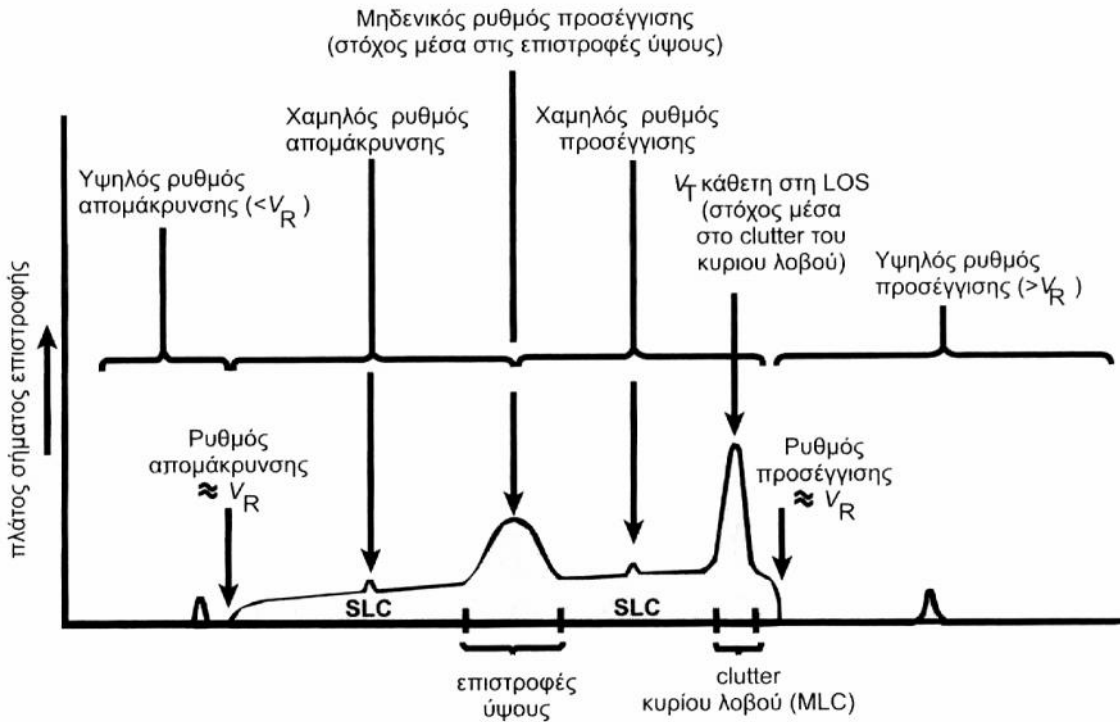
($V_{TA} > V_R$),

$(V_{TB} < V_R)$



μ 13:

Doppler



μ 14:

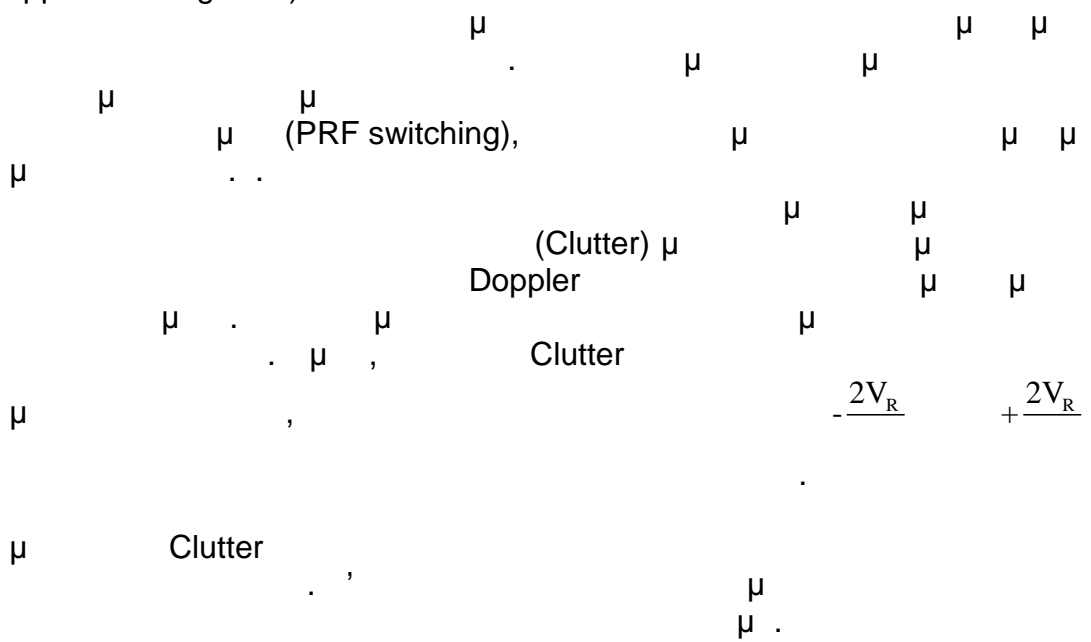
4.7

μ μ clutter

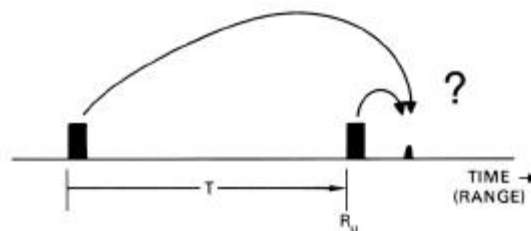
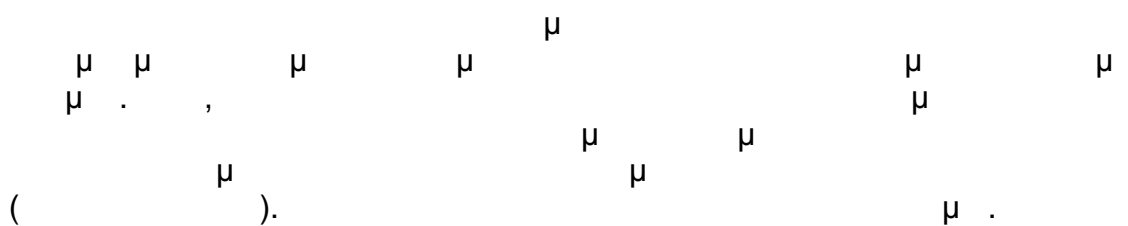
4.7.1

(range ambiguities)

(Doppler ambiguities)



4.7.2



μ 15:

« » R_U , R_U

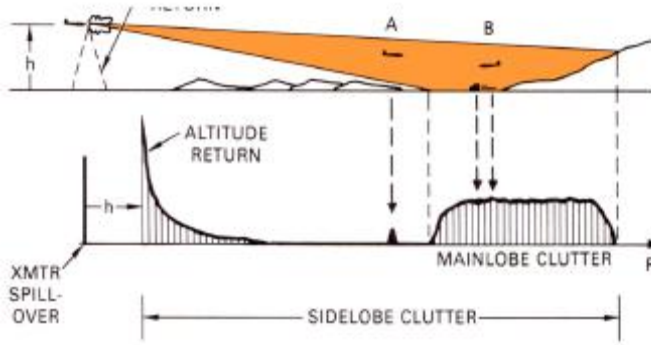
$$R_U = \frac{cT}{2} = \frac{c}{2(\text{PRF})}$$

PRF R_U (PRF).

PRF R_U

h « »

16.



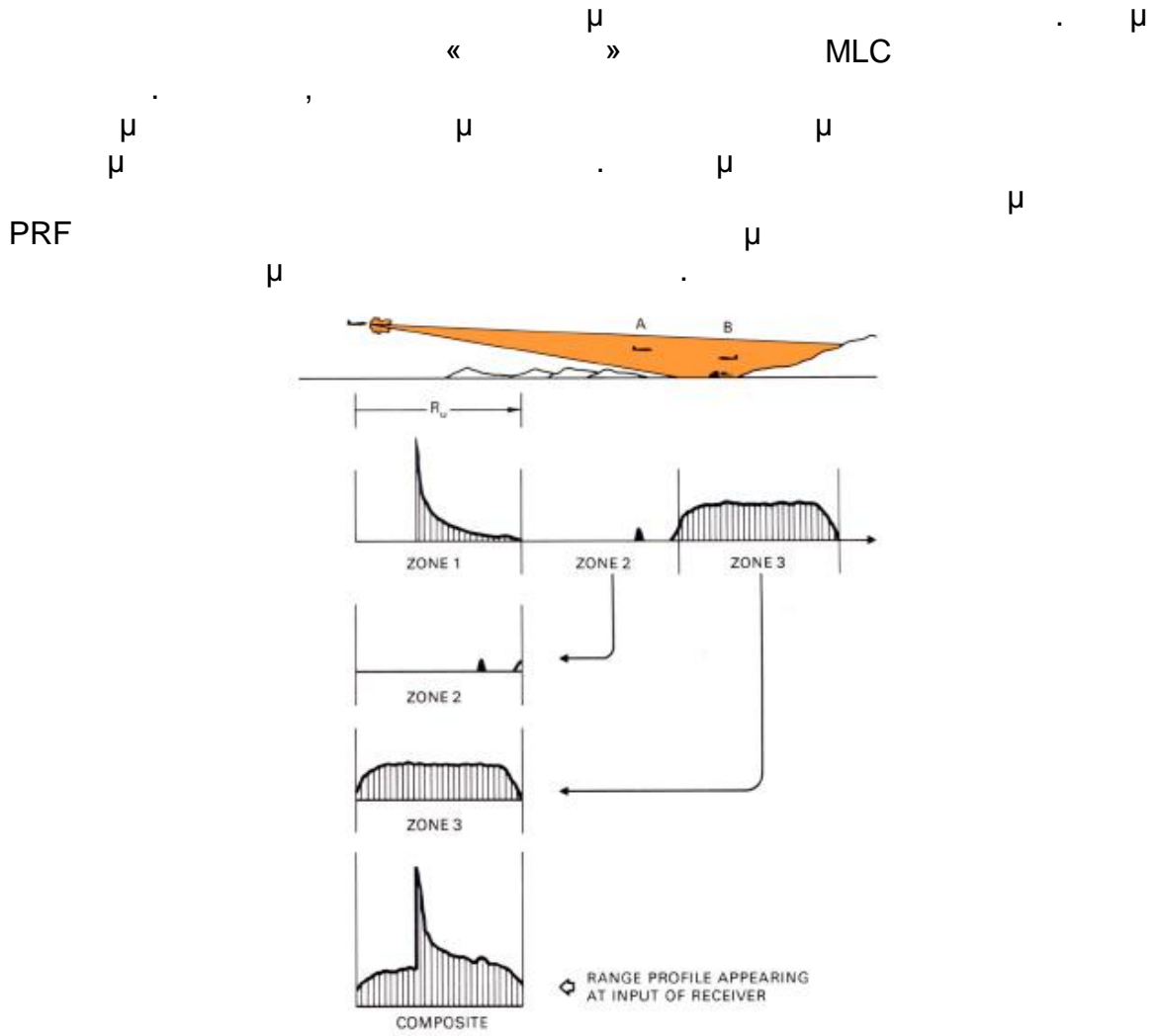
μ 16:

Clutter $R=h$ (MLC) (SLC)

MLC

$R=h$

R



μ 17:

4.7.3

μ 18

Doppler

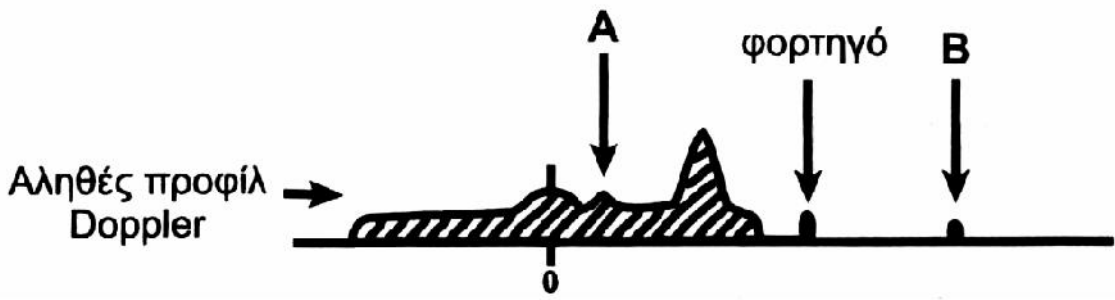
Doppler.

(SLC)

μ Doppler $(-\frac{2V_R}{c}, +\frac{2V_R}{c})$,

Doppler,

(MLC).



μ 18: Doppler

MLC μμ μ SLC.
μ Doppler

Clutter.

Fourier μ μ μ

$\frac{\sin x}{x}$

PRF. μ μ μ PRF=fr



A.

_____ (/ .) _____
 _____ (/). _____

- _____, _____ / _____,
 - _____ / _____, _____
- _____ / . _____ 3 _____ :

1. _____ ESM (Electronic Support Measures).

_____, _____, _____ _____, _____
 _____, _____

2. _____ ECM (Electronic Counter Measures).

_____, _____ _____, _____
 _____ _____ _____ _____
 _____ (Chaffs, Decoys), _____ _____, _____
 _____ (Radiation Missiles) _____ _____ (Terrain Masking). _____
 _____ _____ / _____, _____ _____

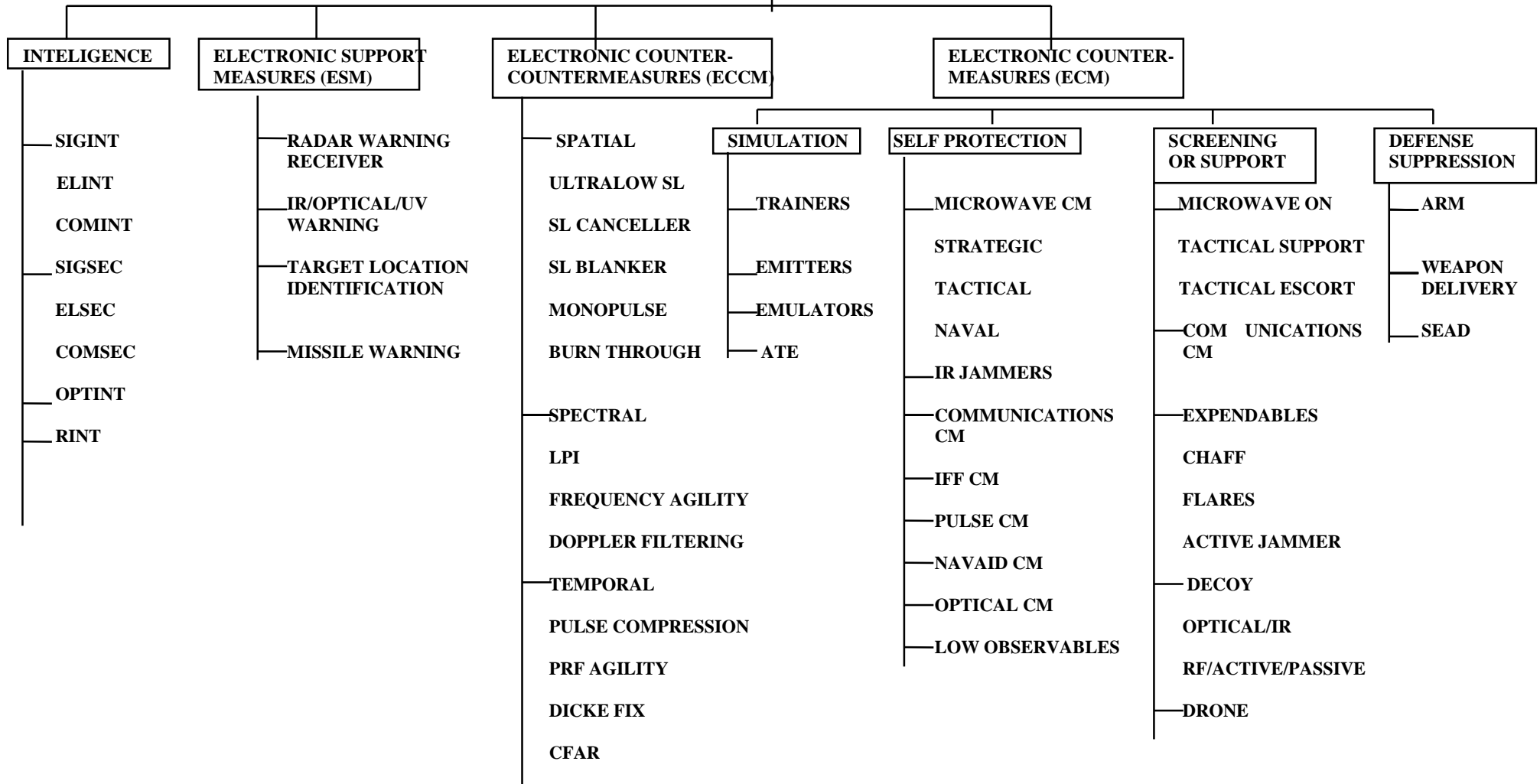
3. _____ ECCM (Electronic Counter - Counter Measures).

_____, _____ _____ _____
 _____ / . _____ _____
 _____ / . _____ _____
 _____ : _____ (EA,

Electronic Attack) ESM ECM, (ES, Electronic Support) ECCM.
 (EP, Electronic Protection)

- μ μ / μ , μ , μ
- μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ
- μ , μ . μ μ
- μ / . μ μ
- μ : μ μ , μ
- μ / μ . μ μ / μ .
- μ μ μ μ μ / μ .
- , μ μ μ μ / μ .
- μ μ μ μ μ , μ
- μ / . () /
- μμ 1 / . :

1 : / - (Schleher)
ELECTRONIC WARFARE



A :		
		ECM
μ	μ	μ
		ECCM
Barrage noise	BN	FA, FD, HOJ, NP, SLC, SN, STAP, SRES, TET
Blinking spot noise	BSN	AEE, FA, FD, NP, SLC, SN, STAP, SRES
Cross-polarization jamming	XPOL	ARPOL, XPOLC, NN
Digital RF memory repeater	DRFM	IMPR, PRFJ
False range target	FRT	C/OSCFAR, NN, SLB
Multiple false doppler targets	MFDT	C/OSCFAR, DD, NN, SLB
Narrowband doppler noise	NBDN	NBDND, NN
Range gate pull-off	RGPO	AL, D/RR, LET, NN, NP, PRFJ
Terrain bounce	TB	LET, NP, OBT
Towed decoy	TD	LET, OBT
Velocity gate pull-off	VGPO	AL, BE, BFD, C/OSCFAR, DD, D/RR, NN, VGG, VGPOR, VGSDF

: ECCM

<i>ECCM</i>	μ	μ <i>ECM</i>
Acceleration limiting	AL	VGPO, RGPO
Adaptive receive polarization	ARPOL	XPOL
Angle extent estimator	AEE	BSN
Bandwidth expansion	BE	VGPO
Beat frequency detector	BFD	VGPO
Censored (ordered-statistic CFAR)	C/OSCFAR	VGPO, MFDT, FRT
Cross-polarization	XPOLC	XPOL
Doppler display	DD	VGPO, MFDT
Doppler/range rate comparison	D/RR	RGPO, VGPO
Frequency agility	FA	BN, BSN
Frequency diversity	FD	BN, BSN
Home-on-jam	HOJ	BN, BSN
Leading/ trailing edge track	LET	RGPO, TB, TD
Narrowband doppler noise	NBDND	NBDN
Narrow pulse/pulse	NP	RGPO, BN, TB, RSN, BSN
Neural net	NN	MFDT, NBDN, XPOL,
Off-boresight tracking	OBT	BSN, TB, TD
PRF jitter	PRFI	RGPO
Side-lobe blanking	SLB	FRT, MFDT
Side-lobe canceler	SLC	BN, BSN
Sniff	SN	BN, BSN
Space-time adaptive	STAP	BN, BSN
Superresolution	SRES	BN, BSN
Transmit-receive polarization	POLMIS	XPOL
Velocity guard gates	VGG	VGPO
VGPO reset	VGPOR	VGPO
VGS ECCM— dual frequency	VGSDF	VGPO

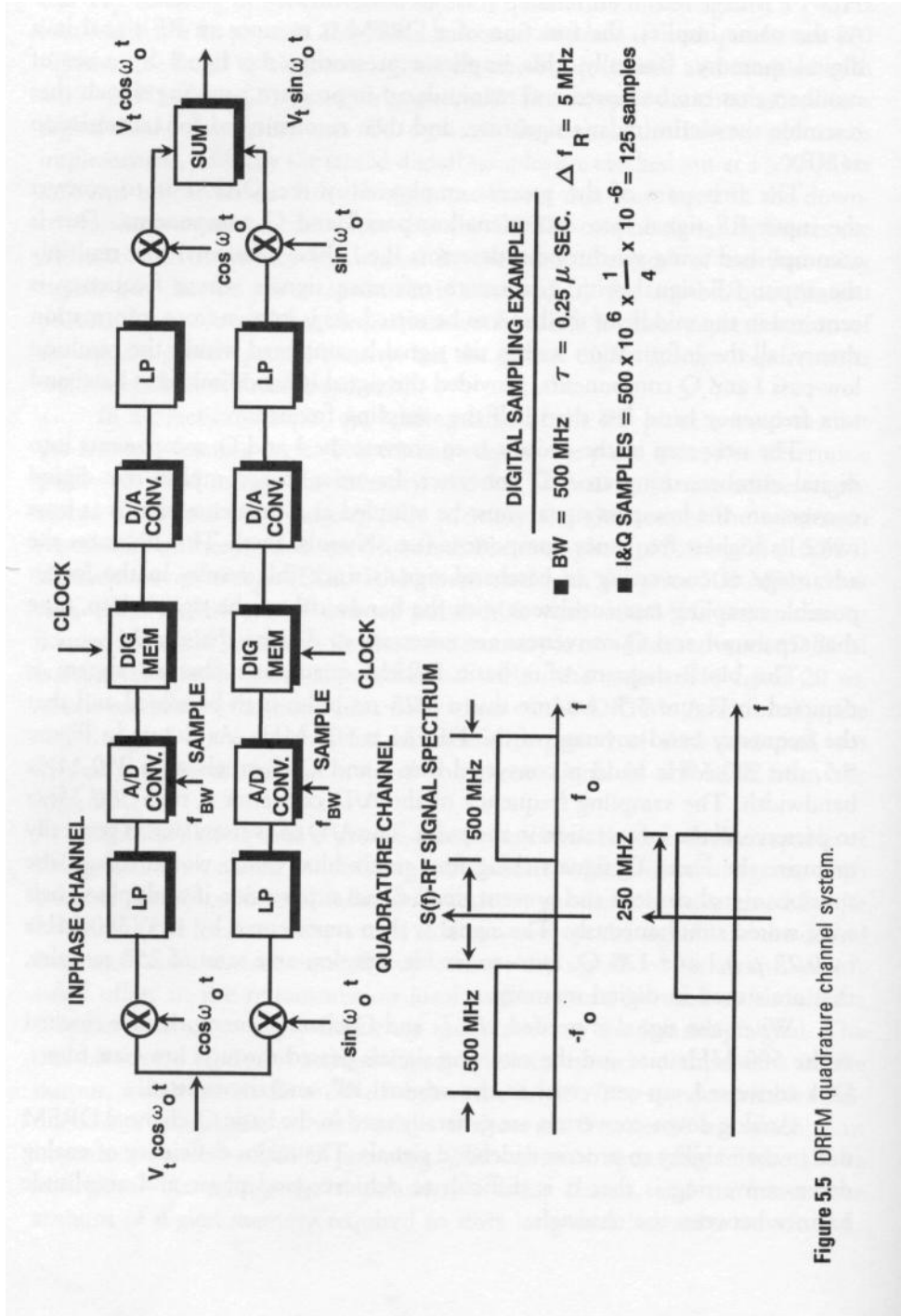


Figure 5.5 DRFM quadrature channel system.

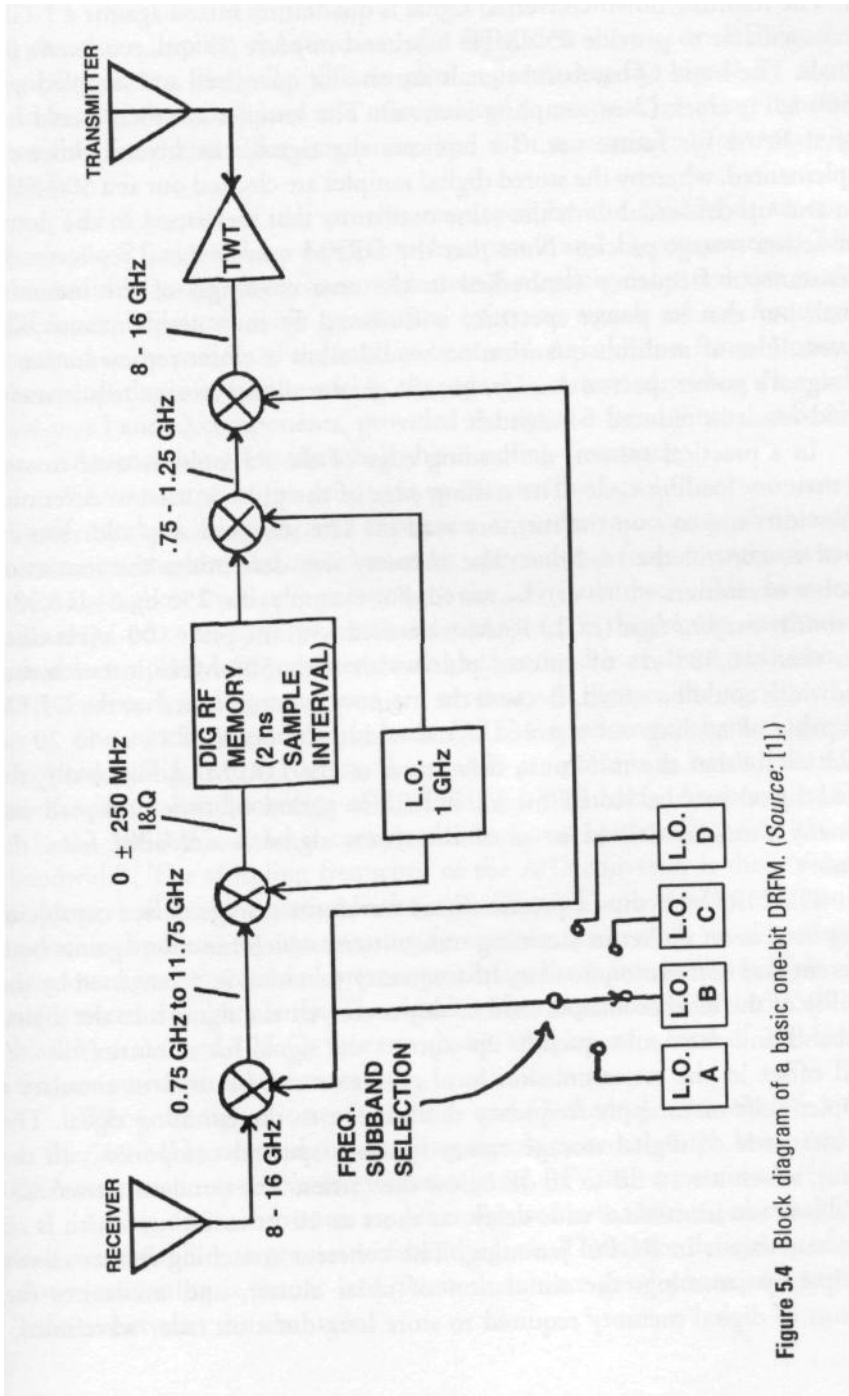


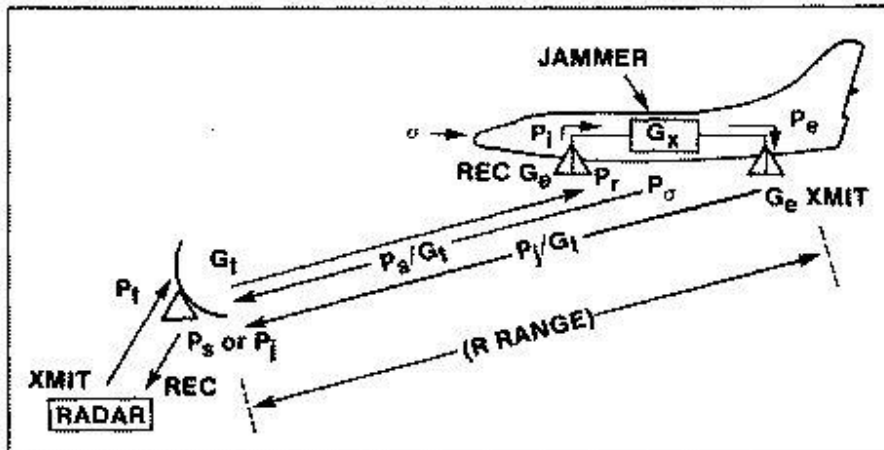
Figure 5.4 Block diagram of a basic one-bit DRFM. (Source: [1].)

Doppler
 Doppler,
 (skin returns=
 = RGPO (Range Gate Pull-Off =
 VGPO (Velocity Gate Pull Off
 (Digital Radio Frequency Memory).
 GaAs
 (RGPO)
 DAC,
 (coherent)
 (VGPO)
 Nyquist
 (coherent)

- P_t = Radar transmitter power
- G_t = Radar antenna gain
- G_e = Jammer receiver and transmitter antenna gain
- P_i = Radar signal power at jammer input
= RF wavelength
- P_s = Radar receiver power from target
= Target radar cross section
- G_x = Jammer RF amplifier gain
- $P_{j/s}$ = Jammer to radar signal power ratio
- R = Radar range
- P_e = Saturated jammer output power

Quick Reference

Electronic Countermeasures



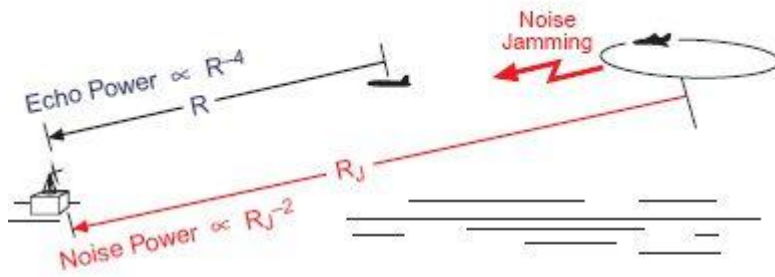
P_i	$= \frac{P_t G_t G_e \lambda^2}{R^2 16 \pi^2}$	Radar power at jammer input
P_s	$= \frac{P_t G_t^2 \lambda^2 \sigma}{R^4 16 \pi^2 4 \pi}$	Radar signal power at radar receiver
$P_{j/s} \Big _{P_e}$	$= \frac{P_e G_e 4 \pi R^2}{P_t G_t \sigma}$	Jam/signal ratio at radar for saturated jammer output
$P_{j/s} \Big _{G_x}$	$= \frac{G_e^2 G_x \lambda^2}{4 \pi \sigma}$	Jam/signal ratio at radar for unsaturated jammer output (and selected jammer gain)
$R_c \Big _{P_e}$	$= \sqrt{\frac{P_t G_t G_e G_x \lambda^2}{P_e 16 \pi^2}}$	Jammer saturation range
$R_x \Big _{P_{j/s}}$	$= \sqrt{\frac{P_t G_t \sigma P_{j/s}}{P_e G_e 4 \pi}}$	Jam/signal crossover range for selected $P_{j/s}$
$P_{i(min)}$	$= \frac{G_e \lambda}{2} \sqrt{\frac{P_{s(min)} P_t}{\pi \sigma}}$	Minimum radar power at jammer receiver at threshold of radar detection
$P_{i(max)} \Big _{P_{j/s}}$	$= \frac{P_e G_e^2 \lambda^2}{4 \pi \sigma P_{j/s}}$	Maximum radar power at jammer receiver for selected $P_{j/s}$ burn through

- P_t = Radar transmitter power
- G_t = Radar antenna gain
- G_e = Jammer receiver and transmitter antenna gain
- P_i = Radar signal power at jammer input
- λ = RF wavelength
- P_s = Radar receiver power from target

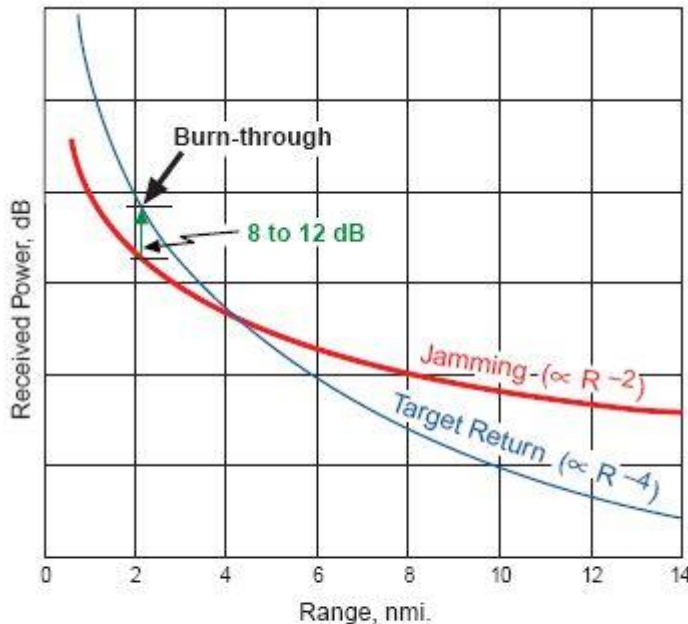
- σ = Target radar cross section
- G_x = Jammer RF amplifier gain
- $P_{j/s}$ = Jammer to radar signal power ratio
- R = Radar range
- P_e = Saturated jammer output power

RADAR BURNTHROUGH

burnthrough,



5. For an aircraft which is screening another aircraft from a stand-off position, R_J may be much longer than R . This difference is generally more than made up for by the jamming traveling only one way, whereas the radar signal travels both out and back.



6. As the range of a target decreases, a point eventually is reached where the power of the target return exceeds the power of the received jamming by enough—8 to 12 dB—to “burn through” the jamming and be detected.

Standoff

μ

(- -)

μ μ

μ

μ

/

$\mu\mu$ Burnthrough

μ

μ

μ

8-12 dB

μ

(burnthrough)

μ

»

1.

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G^2}{(4\pi R)^3 L_0} \text{ watts}$$

$P_t =$, watts
 $G =$ (antenna gain) $\gg 1$
 $\lambda = c/f =$ (wavelength), $c=3 \times 10^8$ m/sec,
 $f =$, Hz
 $R =$, (Range) m
 $L_0 =$ > 1

2.

$$J = \frac{P_j \frac{B_n}{B_j} G_j G_r'}{(4f R_j)^2} \quad \text{(II.1)}$$

$P_j =$
 $G_j = A$
 $B_j = > B_n =$
 $G_r' =$
 $R_j =$
 n/j
 (Frequency Agility).

3. Burnthrough

$$\frac{J}{S} = 4f \left(\frac{P_j}{P_t} \right) \left(\frac{G_j G_r'}{G^2 / L_0} \right) \left(\frac{B_n}{B_j} \right) \left(\frac{R^4}{R_j^2 \dagger} \right)$$

Standoff Jammer
 “ burnthrough”
 dB
 $R :$

$$\mu K = 10 \log(R^4/R_j^2) = (J/S)_{dB} - 10\log 4 - (P_j/P_t)_{dB} - (G_j + G_r' - 2G + L_o)_{dB} - (B_n/B_j)_{dB} + 10\log \rightarrow R = R_j^{1/2} 10^{K/40}$$

- Orion-P3
1. μ : RCS = 3388 m²
 2. μ μ = 30 KW
 3. μ μ Standoff μ = 80KW
 4. A Standoff μ = 39,5 dB
 5. : μ μ / = 5
 6. μ = 39,5 dB
 7. μ = -0,7 dB
 8. Standoff μ - = 16,2 nmi
 9. L_o = -1 dB
Burnthrough - nmi (J/S = -10 dB)
- [1 nmi = 1852 m]

E	STANDOFF JAMMER		
	μ	P _j , w =	80000,00
	.	P _t , w =	30000,00
St ndoff	μ	G _j , dB	39,50
	.	G _r ' , dB	-0,70
	.	G, dB	39,50
	.	L _o , dB	-1,00
	bandwidth radar/bandwidth jammer = B _n /B _j		0,2 -6,99
RCS	, , m ²		3388 35,30
		4	10,99
	Burnthrough	J/S	-10,00
μ	μ radar-	R _j , nmi =	16,20
CONST=		=J/S-10log4 - (P _j /P _t)-	
Burnthrough = R, m =		(G _j G _r '/G ² /L _o)dB-(B _n /B _j)dB + 10log =	58,24
Burnthrough = R, nmi=		R = sqrt(R _j) 10 ^(K/40)	4948,93
			2,67

1. R_t μ P_t watt
 $= \frac{P_t}{4fR_t^2}$ Watt/m²

2. μ μ A $G = \frac{P_t G_t}{4fR_t^2}$
 Watt/m²

3. μ μ ¹
 $R_r = \frac{P_t G_t}{4 R_t^2} \frac{\dagger}{4 R_r^2}$ Watt/m² G_r

4. $P_r = \frac{P_t G_t}{4 R_t^2} \frac{\dagger}{4 R_r^2} A_e$ Watt

5. μ A_e (Effective Aperture) : $G_r = \frac{4f A_e}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow$
 $A_e = G_r^2 / 4$ m².
 $A_e = \dots, = 0,6-0,7$
 $= D^2/4.$

$(f=c/\lambda),$ μ μ A_e G μ , $\frac{1}{4}.$ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

6. μ A_e (4) μ
 $L_0 > 1 :$

¹ = RCS = Radar Cross Section

$$a) \quad P_r = \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^3 R^2 L_0} \text{ watts}$$

$$b) \quad P_r = \frac{P_t G^2 \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^3 R^4 L_0} \text{ watts} \quad G_t = G_r = G$$

$$R_t = R_r = R$$

$f = 5 \text{ GHz}$, $G = 45 \text{ dB}$, $P_t = 10 \text{ kW}$ (70 dBm)
 $RCS = 9 \text{ m}^2$, $R = 31 \text{ km}$, $L_0 = 5 \text{ dB}$
 $\lambda = c/f = 3 \times 10^8 / 5 \times 10^9 = 0,06 \text{ m}$
 decibel :

$$P_r[\text{dBm}] = P_t[\text{dBm}] + 2G[\text{db}] + 20 \log(\lambda) + 10 \log(RCS) - 30 \log(4\pi) - 40 \log(R) - L_0[\text{db}]$$

$$= 70 + 2 \times 45 + 20 \log(0,06) + 10 \log(9) - 32,9763 - 40 \log(31 \times 10^3) - 5 = -72,525 \text{ dBm}$$

$1 \text{ dBm} = 10 \log(1 \text{ mW})$, $1 \text{ dBW} = 10 \log(1 \text{ Watt}) \rightarrow \text{dBm} = \text{dBW} + 30$

7. R_{\max}

$$R_{\max} = \left[\frac{P_t G^2 \lambda^2}{P_{r,\min} (4\pi)^3 L_0} \right]^{1/4} \text{ meters}$$

$P_t = \dots$, watts
 $G = \dots$ (antenna gain)
 $\lambda = c/f = \dots$ (wavelength), $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$,
 $f = \dots$

8. RCS [Skolnic]

$$\text{Median RCS} = 52 f^{1/2} D^{3/2} \text{ [m}^2\text{]}$$

f MHz D μ

II.

(Clutter).

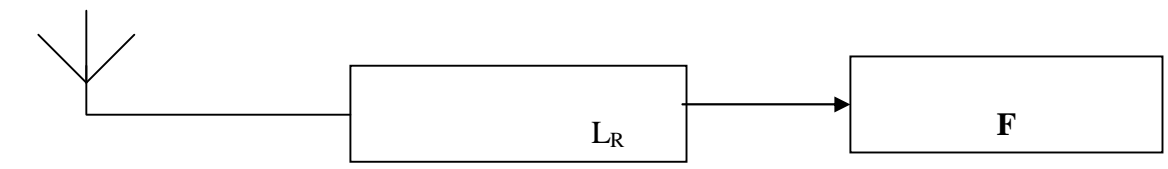
n (Bandwidth)

$N = kT_s B_n$

$k = \text{Boltzman} = 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ Joules/deg. } T_s = 290$

$kT_o = 4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ Watts/Hz} = -204 \text{ dBW/Hz} = -174 \text{ dBm/Hz.}$

$B_n \cong 1/$



$$T_s = T_A + T_o (L_R - 1) + T_o (F - 1) L_R$$

$$= T_A - T_o + L_R F T_o$$

$$F = \frac{S_i/N_i}{S_o/N_o} > 1$$

$S_o = GS_i$
 $F = (GN_i + N_e)/GN_i$
 $N_e = kT_e B_n$
 $F = 1 + T_e/T_o \rightarrow T_e = T_o(F-1)$
 $T_e = T_o(L_R - 1)$

(sensitivity) $S_{in|min}$

$$S_{out}/N_{out} = 1 \text{ } 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$S_{in|min} = k T_s B_n = k (T_A - T_o + L_R F T_o) B_n$$

$F = 6 \text{ dB}$, () bandwidth $B_n = 0,1$ $L_R = 10 \text{ dB}$, () $F = 10^{0,6} = 3,98$

$$T_s = 30 - 290 + 10 \times 3,98 \times 290 = 11282 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$S_{min} = 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \times 11282 \times 0,1 \times 10^6 = 1,557 \times 10^{-14} \rightarrow -138 \text{ dBw}$$

$$S_o = P_{r,min}$$

$$\left(\frac{S_o}{N_o}\right)_{min} = \frac{P_t G^2}{(4)^3 k T_s B_n R^4 L_o}$$

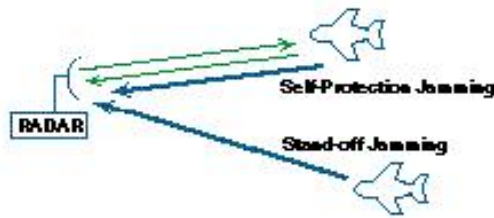
$$R$$

$$R_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_t G^2}{(4)^3 k T_s B_n \left(\frac{S_o}{N_o}\right)_{\min} L_o}}$$

() $\mu - \frac{S_o/N_o}{\mu} R_{\max} \cdot 10 \text{ dB}$

III.

$\mu^2 - \mu \mu$:



1. μ (Self-Screening / Protection Jammer),

μ , μ , μ , μ , μ HOJ (Home-on Jamming) μ (. . . HARM) μ « μ » μ μ μ μ μ ...!

2. μ (Standoff-Jammer),

μ , μ , μ , μ , μ (sidelobe blanking or cancellation).

$$P_j = \mu \mu \mu - \mu$$

$$G_j = A \mu$$

$$B_j = \mu \mu > B_n = \mu$$

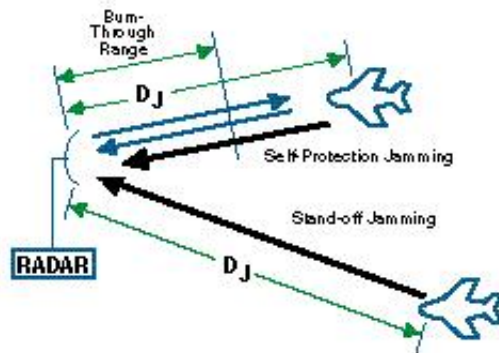
$$G_r = \mu$$

$$R_j = \mu -$$

$$J = \frac{P_j \frac{B_n}{B_j} G_j G_r'}{(4f R_j)^2} \quad (II.1)$$

(Frequency Agility).

A. Burnthrough



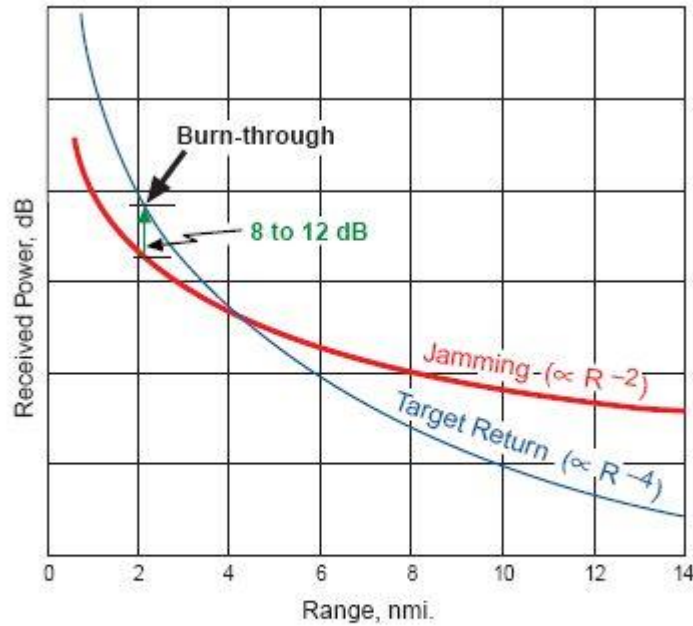
O

$$\frac{J}{S} = 4f \left(\frac{P_j}{P_t} \right) \left(\frac{G_j G_r'}{G^2 / L_o} \right) \left(\frac{B_n}{B_j} \right) \left(\frac{R^4}{R_j^2} \right) \quad (II.1) \quad (6b) :$$

Standoff Jammer

“burnthrough”

$$10 \log(R^4/R_j^2) = (J/S)_{dB} - 10 \log 4 - (P_j/P_t)_{dB} - (G_j + G_r' - 2G + L_o)_{dB} - (B_n/B_j)_{dB} + 10 \log \equiv K \rightarrow R = R_j^{1/2} 10^{K/40}$$

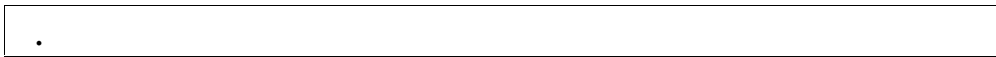


6. As the range of a target decreases, a point eventually is reached where the power of the target return exceeds the power of the received jamming by enough—8 to 12 dB—to “burn through” the jamming and be detected.

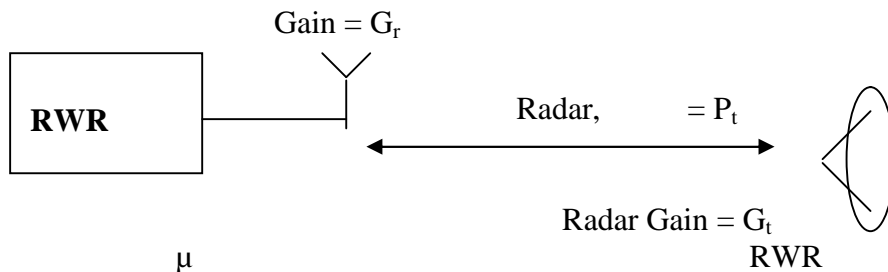
μ :			
μ	μ	Stanoff	μ
μ	(J/S) _{dB, min} = -10 dB	burnthrough	burnthrough R μ
μ	Standoff Jammer R _j		
E	STANDOFF JAMMER		
μ	P _j , w =		30000,00
.	P _t , w =		80000,00
St ndoff	μ	G _j , dB	38,00
.	.	G _r ', dB	-1,00
.	.	G, dB	39,00
.	.	Lo, dB	-2,00
bandwidth			
radar/bandwidth jammer	B _n /B _j = 1/5		-0,70
RCS	=4800 m ²		36,81
	4		10,99
Burnthrough	J/S		-10,00
μ			
radar- μ	R _j , nmi =		30,00
K =	J/S - 10log4 - (P _j /P _t) -		
Burnthrough = R, nmi =	(G _j G _r '/G ² /Lo)dB - (B _n /B _j)dB + 10log =		63,78
	R = sqrt(R _j) 10 ^{^(K/40)}		5,00

burnthrough range R = 5 nmi →

Standoff Jammer R_j = 30 nmi.



(Radar Warning Receiver – RWR) (ESM – Electronic Support Measures)



$$J_r = P_t G_t / 4 R^2 \text{ watt/m}^2$$

(effective aperture)

$$P_r = J_r \times A_r = G_r^2 / 4$$

$$P_{RWR} = \frac{P_t G_t G_r \}^2}{(4f R)^2 L_o}$$

$$L_o \geq 1$$

$$P_{RWR} = kT_{RWR} B_{RWR}$$

$$\left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_{RWR} = \frac{P_t G_t G_r \}^2}{(4f R)^2 L_o kT_{RWR} B_{RWR}}$$

$$10 \text{ dB ()}$$

1.

1. $G_t = 38 \text{ dB}$
2. $P_t = 85 \text{ kWatt} = 49.294 \text{ dBW}$
3. $f = 9 \text{ GHz}$
4. Bandwidth RWR $B_{RWR} = 5 \times B_n$ (Bandwidth)
5. $B_n = 1 \text{ MHz}$
6. RWR $G_r = 6 \text{ dB}$
7. RCS RWR = 55 dB
8. $L_o = 1$

$$R_{\max}(\text{RWR}) = 4[R_{\max}(\text{radar})]^2 \text{ RWR } 10 \text{ dB.}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^8 / 9 \times 10^9 = 1/30 \text{ m}$$

() μ μ P_j = -71,66 dBm
 μ μ :

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G_t^2 \}^2 \dagger}{(4f)^3 R^4}$$

μ μ dB :

$$P_r \text{ (dB)} = P_t \text{ (dB)} + 2 G_t \text{ (dB)} + 20 \log \dots + \text{ (dB)} - 30 \log(4 \dots) - 40 \log(R)$$

$$= 70 \text{ dBm} + 2 \times 40 - 20 \log 20 + 10 \log 9 - 32.976 - 40 \log(31 \times 10^3) = -79,1 \text{ dBm}$$

$$(S/J)_{dB} = P_r \text{ (dB)} - P_j \text{ (dB)} = -79,1 \text{ dBm} - (-76.66 \text{ dBm}) = -2,44 \text{ dB}$$

() μ R S/J μ
 μ P_j (μ P_{RWR}) P_r .
 μ dB:

$$P_{RWR} = P_t + G_t + G_r - L_{FS}$$

$$P_j = P_{RWR} + K - L_{FS} + G_t$$

$$P_r = P_t + 2 G_t + 20 \log \dots - 30 \log(4 \dots) - 40 \log(R)$$

$$K = \dots + \dots + \dots$$

S/J dB μ μ μ

$$(S/J)_{dB} = P_r - P_j = P_t + 2 G_t + 20 \log \dots - 30 \log(4 \dots) - 40 \log(R) - P_t - G_t - G_r + L_{FS} - K + L_{FS} - G_t = -20 \log(\dots) + 10 \log(4 \dots) - G_r - K$$

$$2 L_{FS} = 40 \log(4 R / \dots) = 40 \log(4 \dots) + 40 \log(R) - 40 \log(\dots)$$

S/J _____ R - / .
 _____ μ burnthrough. S/J μ μ _____
 μ .

$$S/J \sim R^2 / R^4 = 1 / R^2 - 20 \log(R) \text{ dB.}$$

$$(S/J)_{dB}[\text{burnthrough}] - (S/J)_{dB} = -20 \log(R_{\text{burnthrough}}) + 20 \log(R)$$

$$10 \text{ dB} - (-7,44 \text{ dB}) = -20 \log(R_{\text{burnthrough}}) + 20 \log(31 \times 10^3)$$

$$R_{\text{burnthrough}} = 4162 \text{ m, } \mu \ll \gg$$

$$\mu / \dots \mu / \dots$$

$$\text{burnthrough} \geq \dots$$

_____ :

a. _____ (Electronic Support, ES) :
_____ (intercept)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____ (Adversary's
Electronic Order of Battle)

b. _____ (Electronic Attack, EA) :

- i. _____ (Jamming), _____
- ii. _____ (Deception), _____

c. _____ (Electronic Protect, EP) :

- i. **EMCON** (Emission Control) – _____
- ii. **Screen Jamming** (_____)

d. **Low Probability of Intercept** (_____) :
 _____ (Spread Spectrum), _____
 _____ ES _____
 _____ (Frequency Hopping, FH) _____
 _____ (Direct Sequence, DS). _____ FH _____
 _____ _____

μ . DS,
 μ ±1, μ μ μ

: Low Probability of Detection, Low Probability of Exploitation

_____ (Encryption, Encipher), μ μ
 μ μ

_____ : _____

μ μ RF P_i = 10 KW
 μ μ G_i = 38 dB. μ μ
 μ μ G_r = 20 dB. μ μ
 f=6 GHz R_i = 100 Km, μ μ
 (bandwidth) B=20 KHz. μ μ
 S/N = 30 dB
 S=1,26 μW.
 () S/(N+J) μ dB, J= μ
 () μ Shannon, μ Kbps.

_____ μ :

$$J = \frac{P_j G_j G_r \}^2}{(4f R_j)^2}$$

1.1

1.1.1

The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is defined as the ratio of the signal power to the noise power. In the context of radar, the SNR is a key parameter that determines the detectability of a target. The SNR is influenced by various factors, including the radar power, the target cross-section, and the range to the target.

The relationship between the radar range, the target cross-section, and the SNR is given by the radar range equation. This equation shows that the SNR decreases as the range to the target increases. The radar range equation is a fundamental concept in radar theory and is used to determine the maximum range at which a target can be detected.

The radar range equation is given by:

$$SNR = \frac{P_t A_r \sigma}{4 \pi R^4} \quad (1-1)$$

where P_t is the transmitted power, A_r is the radar cross-section of the target, R is the range to the target, and σ is the target's radar cross-section. The radar range equation shows that the SNR is proportional to the transmitted power and the target's radar cross-section, and inversely proportional to the fourth power of the range. This means that the SNR decreases very rapidly as the range to the target increases.

The radar range equation is a key tool for radar engineers and is used to design radar systems that can detect targets at a given range. The radar range equation is also used to determine the maximum range at which a target can be detected, given the radar's power and the target's radar cross-section.

The radar range equation is a fundamental concept in radar theory and is used to determine the maximum range at which a target can be detected. The radar range equation is a key tool for radar engineers and is used to design radar systems that can detect targets at a given range.

1

RADAR. $AOA \mu \mu f_c, \mu$,
 $\mu \mu \mu$.
 μ , μ , μ , μ , μ .
 $\mu \mu \mu$, $\mu \mu \mu$, μ
 $\mu \mu$.
 $\mu \mu \mu$. $\mu \mu$, μ
 $\mu \mu \mu$.
 $\mu \mu \mu$, $\mu \mu \mu$,
 $\mu \mu \mu$. , $\mu \mu \mu$,
 $\mu \mu \mu$, $\mu \mu \mu$,
 $\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$ /

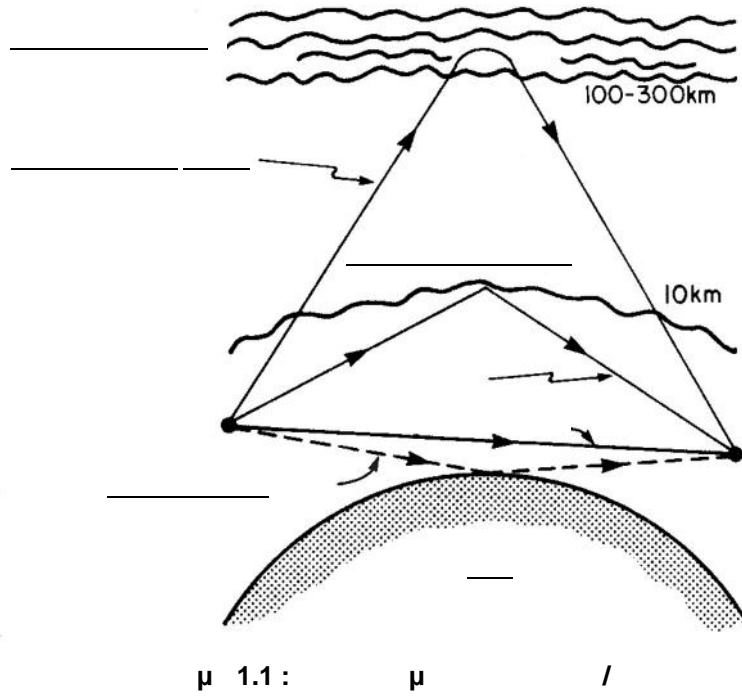
1.1.2 μ

$\mu \mu^2 \mu :$

1. μ
2. $\mu \mu$
3. $\mu \mu \mu$

$\mu \mu \mu$. $\mu \mu \mu$ $\mu \mu \mu$ 1.1.
 $\mu \mu \mu$,
 ELINT $\mu \mu$,
 $\mu \mu$. $\mu \mu \mu$
 $\mu \mu \mu \mu$

μ , 4 [5]. μ



μ 1.1 : μ /

μ , μ

μ . , : ,

- μ μ SNR
- μ
- μ ,
- μ $\mu\mu$ μ
- μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ , μ

μ μ . μ μ μ μ μ ,

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ (calibration)

μ μ , μ μ

μ , μ μ

μ μ , μ , μ

μ §2.4.5, μ μ

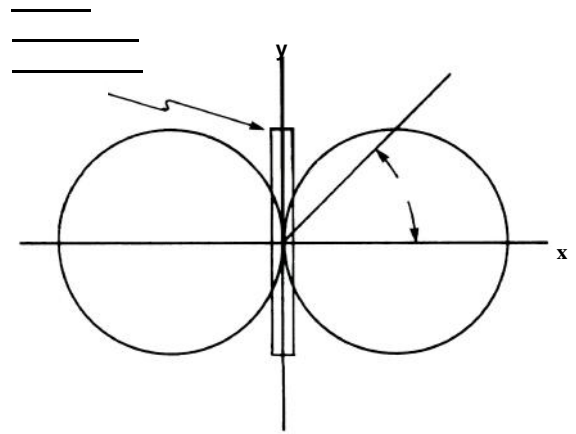
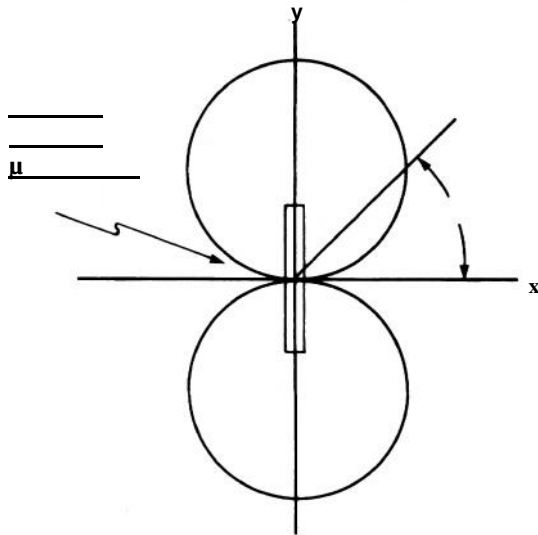
1.1.3

μ

) ADOA,

μ

(Amplitude Difference Of Arrival, ADOA). μ μ ,
 μ .



μ 1.2 :

μ

μ

μ ADOA μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ 1.2 .

μ

μ

,

$\mu \mu$, μ μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ .

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

.

μ ,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ μ μ ,

μ xy- :

$$V = KE[\sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \cos \phi \sin \theta] \quad (1-2)$$

2 /

E :

μ

μ

μ

μ

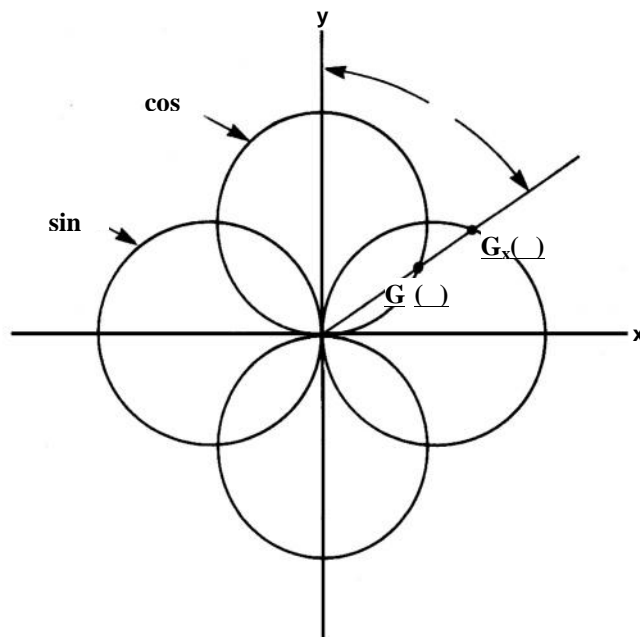
volt/meter

-x

μ

μ

μ



1.3 :

μ μ

ADOA

1-1 μ μ μ μ μ <90 >0° μ

180°, μ μ μ μ

μ ,

ADOA μ

μ μ μ μ

μ 1.3 . μ μ μ

“ ” μ

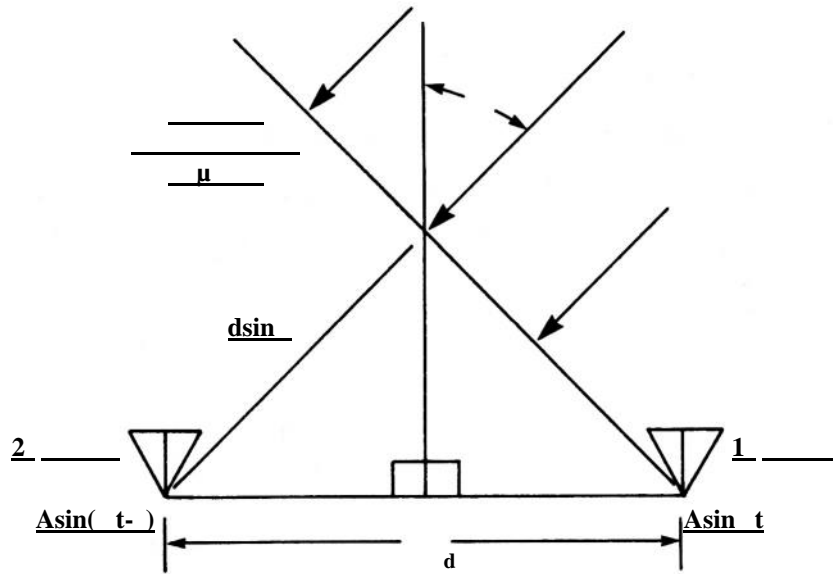
μ μ μ .

$$= f[G_x(\omega) / G_y(\omega)] \quad (1-3)$$

$$\text{ADOA} = \frac{G_x(\omega)}{G_y(\omega)} \mu, \quad V_x, \quad V_y,$$

$$\mu \mu \quad \mu, \quad 3 \mu \quad 10 \mu$$

) PDOA,



μ 1-4 : μ

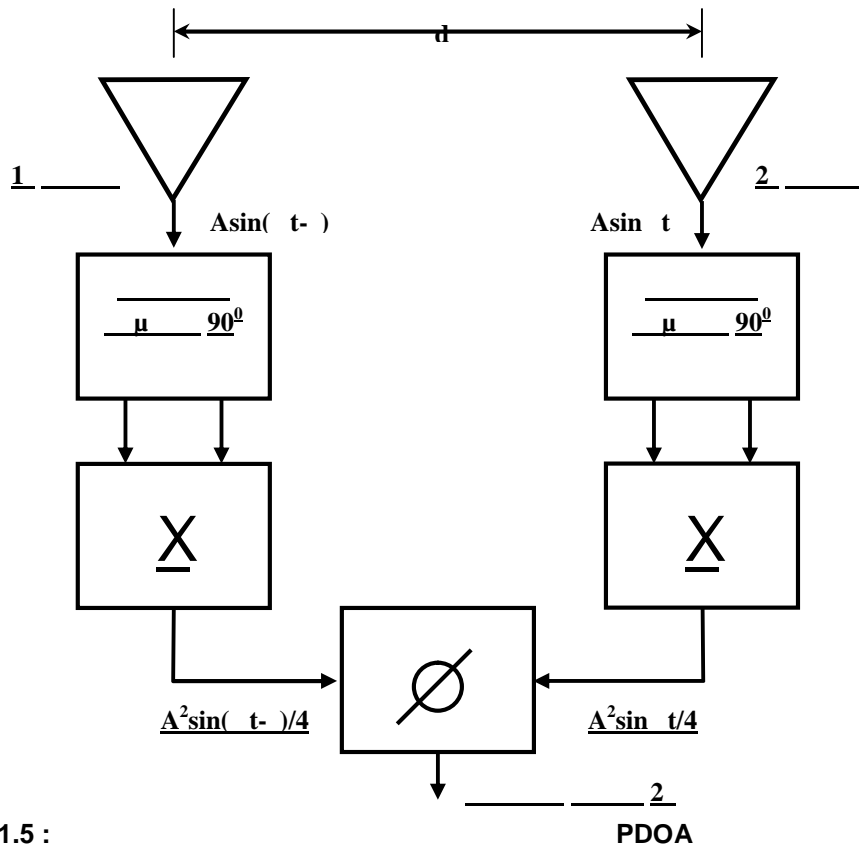
μ
PDOA)

(Phase Difference Of Arrival,

$$V_1 = A \sin \omega t, \quad V_2 = A \sin(\omega t - \phi), \quad \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta$$

5 μ

$$= \frac{2}{c} d \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{2}{c} f \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta \quad (1-4)$$



$$\theta = 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{d}{2c} f \right) \quad (1-5)$$

6

ELINT SNR 50dB.

) TDOA,

(Time Difference Of Arrival, TDOA).

d , c

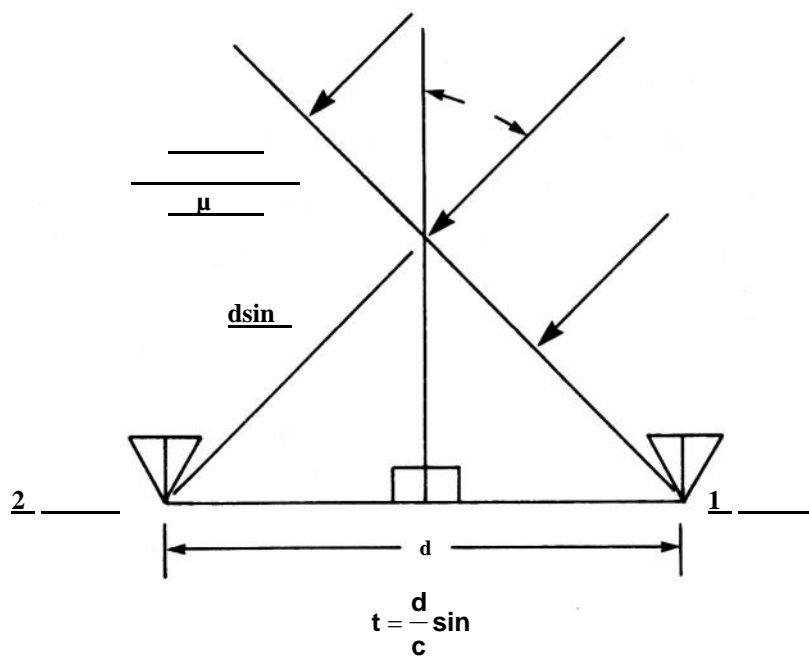
$$t = \frac{d}{c} \cos \theta \quad (1-10)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{t \cdot c}{d} \quad (1-11)$$

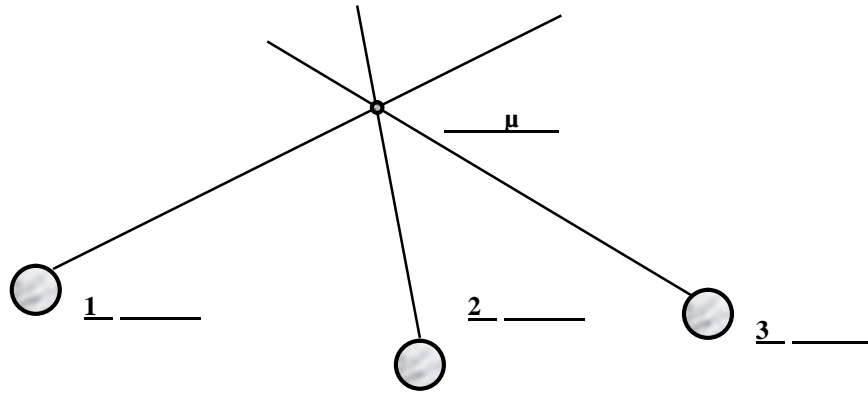
1-10 μ ; μ μ

$$d = \frac{c}{\cos \theta} t \quad (1-12)$$

μ TDOA μ μ μ

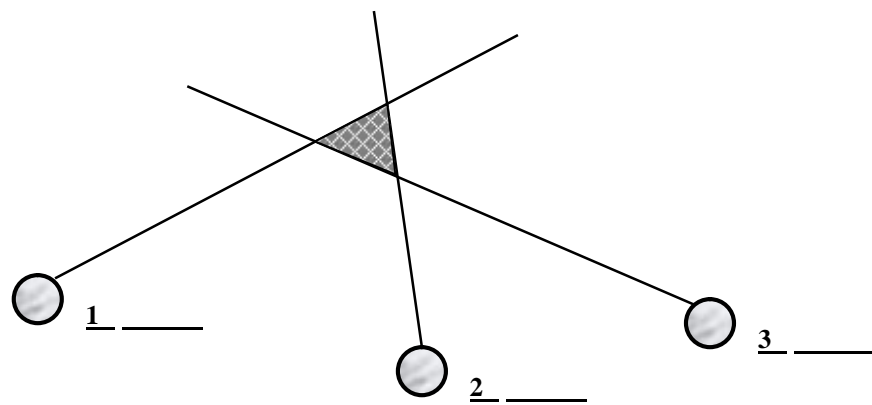


μ , μ , μ .
 μ , μ .
 μ .



μ 1.7: μ ELINT μ

μ μ μ μ 1.7 ,
 μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ , 1.1.2 . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ .



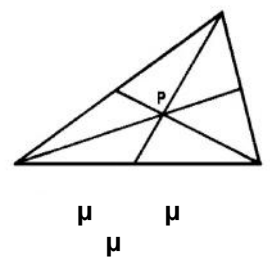
μ 1.8: μ ELINT μ μ

μ μ μ μ , μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ 1.8. μ μ μ

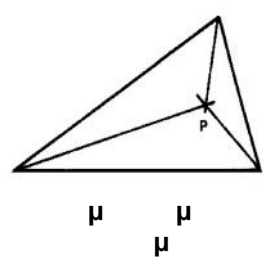
μ , μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ .
 μ ,
 μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ 1.9):

1. μ μ μ .
 2. μ μ μ .
 1. μ μ μ μ .
- 120° , μ Steiner.

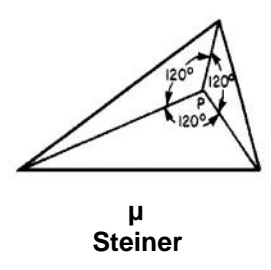
μ , μ μ μ μ , μ ,
 μ μ , μ μ μ μ , μ ,
 μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ 1.10, μ μ ,



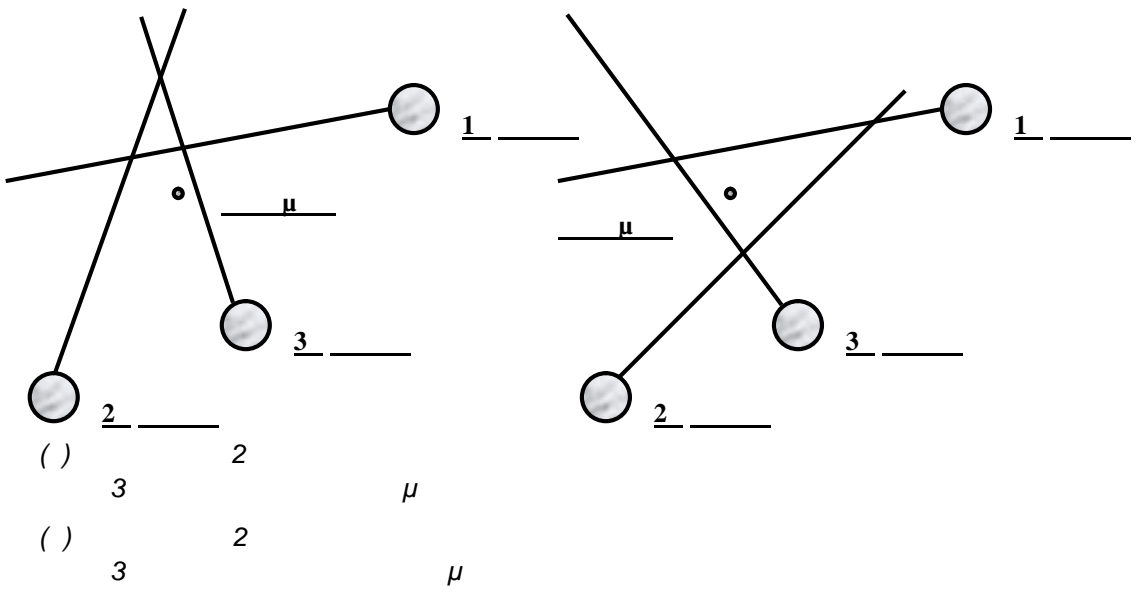
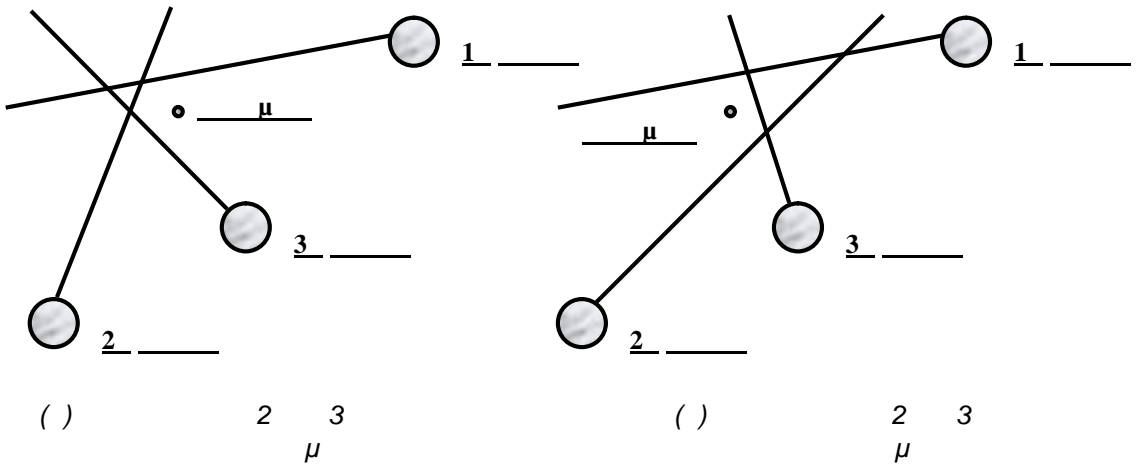
μ 1.9 :



μ μ



μ



μ 1.10 :

μ

μ

μ

ELINT

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

,

μ

μ

μ

,

μ
SNR

.

μ

,

μ

)

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

.

μ

μ

Gaussian,

μ

μ

μ

μ

rms

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

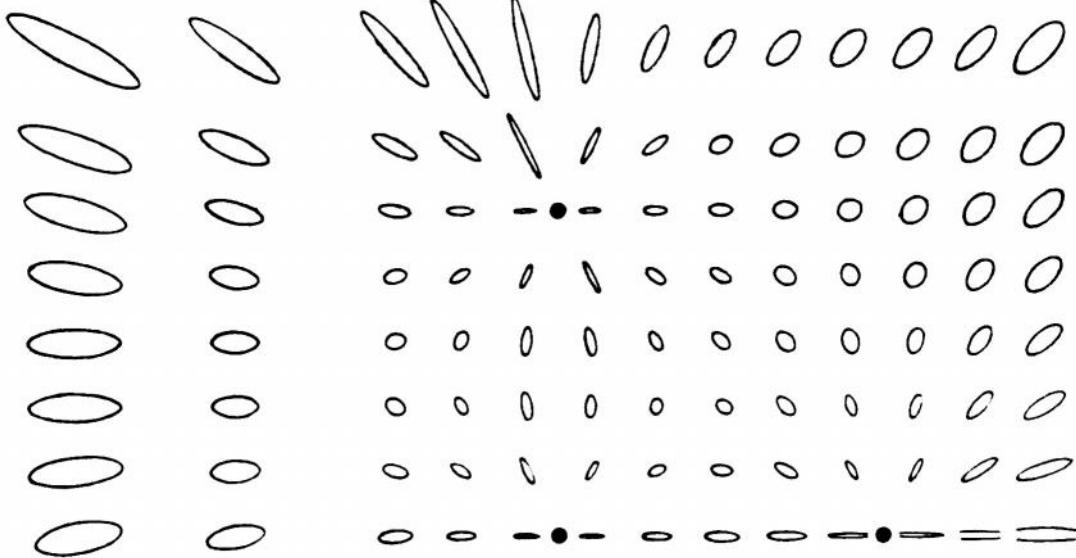
μ

,

μ

μ

/



μ 1.11 :

μ

μ

50%,

ELINT

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

1.11

μ

,

μ

μ
7.

μ , μ

$$x_E = \frac{D \cdot \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \quad (1-15)$$

$$y_E = \frac{D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \quad (1-16)$$

μ

μ

μ

1 2

:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \partial \theta_1 \\ \partial \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{-D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{D \cdot \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{\sin^2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \\ b &= \frac{D \cdot \cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{D \cdot \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{\sin^2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \\ c &= \frac{D \cdot \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{\sin^2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \\ d &= \frac{D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{\sin^2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (1-18)$$

μ

μ

:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov} \begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} &= E \begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \partial x & \partial y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \partial \theta_1 \\ \partial \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \partial \theta_1 & \partial \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^T \end{aligned} \quad (1-19)$$

μ

1 2

μ

,

:

$$E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \partial \theta_1 \\ \partial \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \partial \theta_1 & \partial \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-20)$$

$$(1-19) \quad (1-20), \quad \mu : \quad (1-2)$$

$$\text{cov} \begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-21)$$

-RADAR
(1-21) :

$$\text{cov} \begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & ac + bd \\ ac + bd & c^2 + d^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (1-22)$$

$$D/(\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2), \quad a, b, c, d \quad (1-18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= -\sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cot(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ b' &= \cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cot(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ c' &= \cos \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cot(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ d' &= \sin \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \cdot \cot(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

(1-23)

:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{D}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} a' \\ b &= \frac{D}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} b' \\ c &= \frac{D}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} c' \\ d &= \frac{D}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} d' \end{aligned} \quad (1-24)$$

$$+ \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 180^\circ, \quad \hat{\theta}_1 \quad \theta_2 \quad \mu \quad 1.12 \quad \mu, \quad ,$$

$$\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \sin \quad (1-25)$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2q}{p-r} \right)} \quad (1-31)$$

)

Stansfield, H.

x_E, y_E

l_j^2

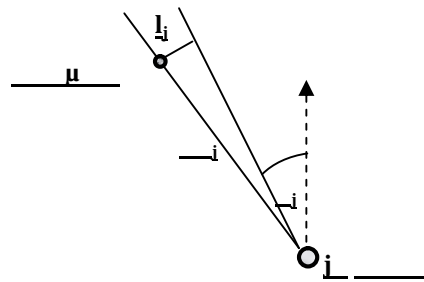
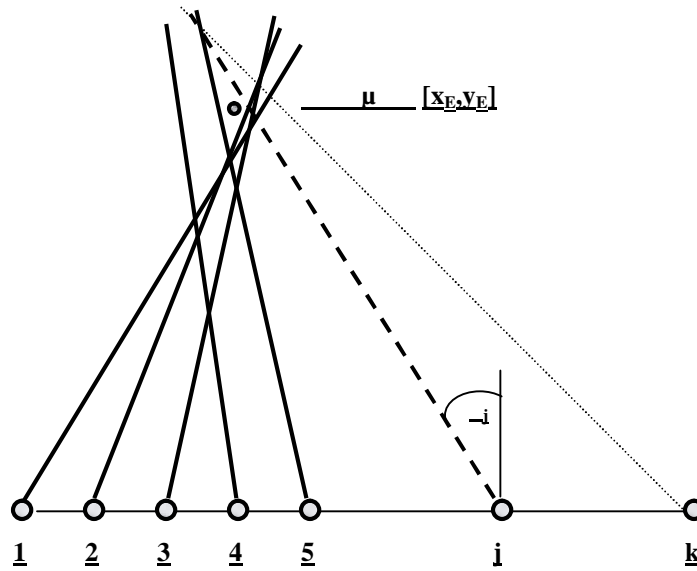
x_E, y_E

$$\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} x_E \\ y_E \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta_j & -\sin \theta_j \cdot \cos \theta_j \\ -\sin \theta_j \cdot \cos \theta_j & \sin^2 \theta_j \end{bmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k \begin{bmatrix} x_j \cdot \cos^2 \theta_j & -y_j \cdot \sin \theta_j \cdot \cos \theta_j \\ -x_j \cdot \sin \theta_j \cdot \cos \theta_j & y_j \cdot \sin^2 \theta_j \end{bmatrix}} \quad (1-32)$$

50%

D_j

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{\sin^2_j}{j \cdot D_j^2} \right) \\
 \mu &= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{\cos^2_j}{j \cdot D_j^2} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{\sin_j \cdot \cos_j}{j \cdot D_j^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1-33}$$



μ 1.13 :

μ

μ

$$\mu_{1,2} = 2\sqrt{2} \left(+\mu \pm \sqrt{(-\mu)^2 + 4^2} \right)^{1/2}
 \tag{1-34}$$

μ

μ

-x

:

$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\mu}{-} \right)}$$

(1-35)

1-30, 1-31

1-34, 1-35

1.2.2 TDOA,

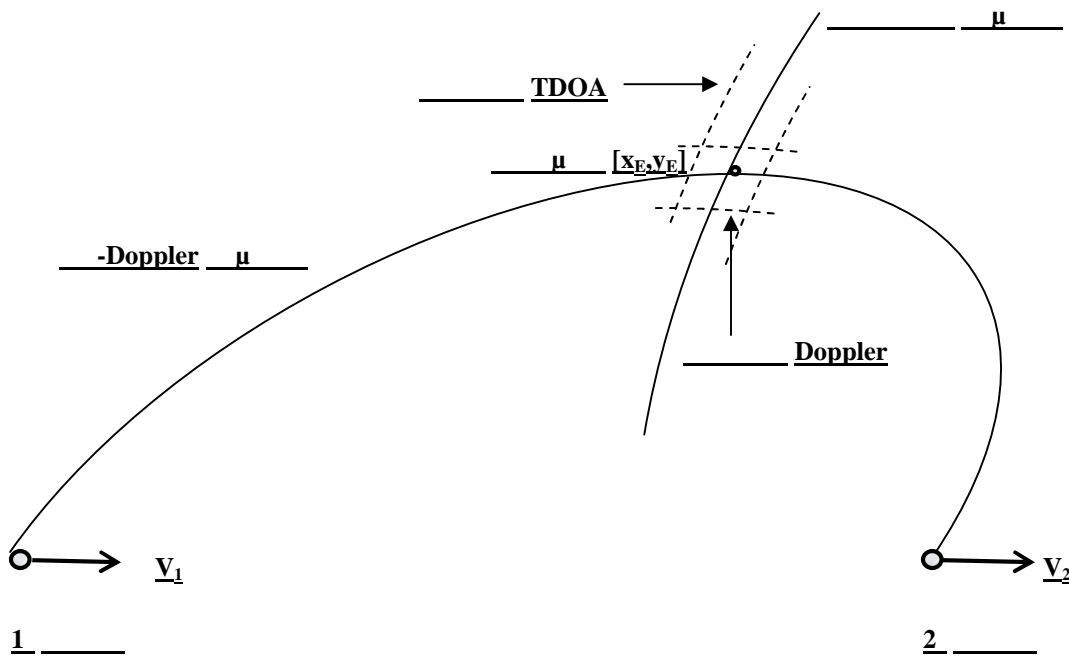
) M

TDOA

Doppler

TDOA
Doppler, LE-TDOA/DD)

Doppler (Leading Edge TDOA/Differential
RADAR.



1.14 :

LE-TDOA/DD

Doppler, TDOA
 Doppler,
 Doppler
-Doppler.
 Doppler, f_d ,
 TDOA,
 -Doppler
 f_d
 1-15.
 1-15 :

$$= \frac{R_1 - R_2}{c} \quad (1-36)$$

$$f_d = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt}(R_1 - R_2) \quad (1-37)$$

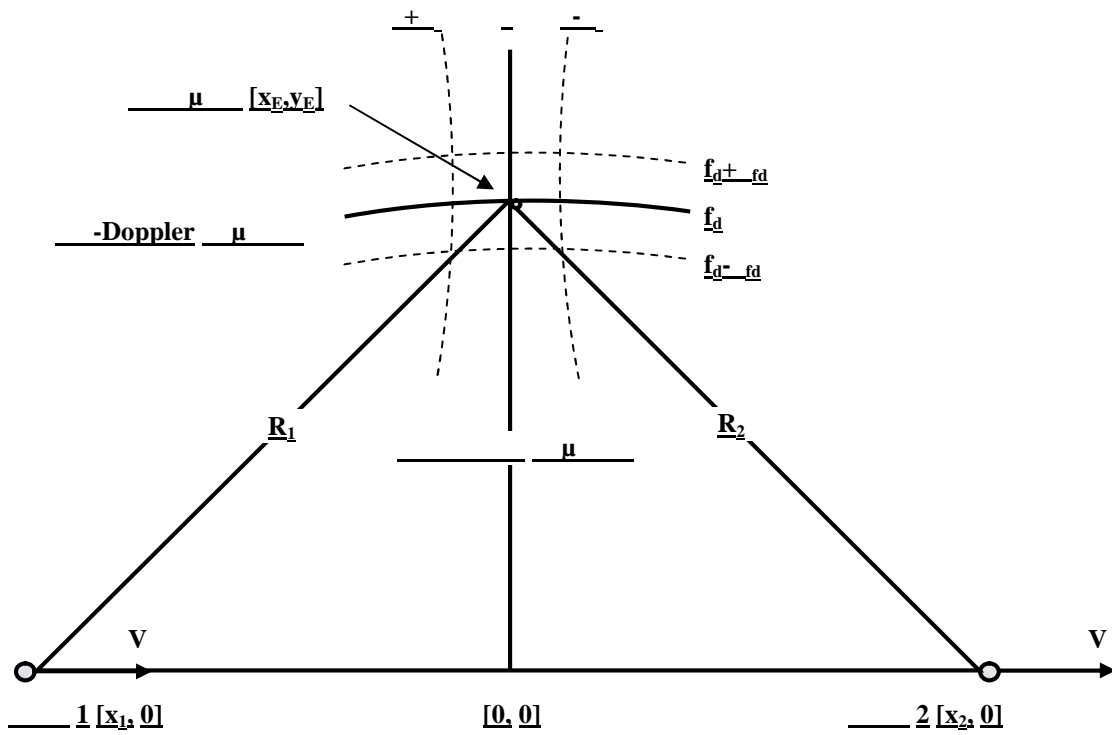
c , R_1, R_2
 1-15. 1-36 μ :

$$= \frac{1}{c} \left\{ \sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2} \right\} \quad (1-38)$$

:

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{c} \left\{ \frac{(x-x_1)}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x-x_2)}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} \right\} \quad (1-39)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{1}{c} \left\{ \frac{y}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} \right\}$$



μ 1-15 : μ μ μ LE-TDOA/DD
 μ μ : 1-37, V

$$f_d = \frac{-V}{c} \left\{ \frac{(x-x_1)}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x-x_2)}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} \right\} \quad (1-40)$$

:

$$\frac{df_d}{dx} = -V \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x-x_1)^2}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x-x_2)^2}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} \right] \quad (1-41)$$

$$\frac{df_d}{dy} = -V \left[\frac{(x-x_1)y}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x-x_2)y}{\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + y^2}} \right]$$

, μ , μ , μ , μ , μ
 $x_1 = -B/2$ $x_2 = B/2$. μ μ , μ 1-39
 μ :

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{c} \left\{ \frac{B}{\sqrt{(B/2)^2 + y^2}} \right\} \quad (1-42)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = 0$$

(1-41) :

$$\frac{df_d}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{df_d}{dy} = \frac{VBy}{[(B/2)^2 + y^2]^{3/2}} \quad (1-43)$$

μ μ μ μ
($d/dy=0$). 1-42:

$$dx = \frac{cd \sqrt{(B/2)^2 + y^2}}{B} \quad (1-44)$$

$$x = \frac{c \sqrt{(B/2)^2 + y^2}}{B} \quad (1-45)$$

1-43:

$$y = \frac{f_d [(B/2)^2 + y^2]^{3/2}}{VBy} \quad (1-46)$$

Doppler.

RADAR, $\mu = 200\text{km}$, $y = 150\text{km}$, $V = 0,2\text{km/sec}$
 $= 3,75\text{cm}$, 8GHz , $1-45$ $1-46$

$$x = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \sqrt{(200/2)^2 + 150^2}}{200} = 2,7 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

$$y = \frac{0,0375 [(200/2)^2 + 150^2]^{3/2}}{0,2 \cdot 200 \cdot 150} f_d \approx 36,62 f_d \text{ m}$$

$f_d = 10^{-9} / 10 = 10^{10}$

)

50%
 R_1 R_2

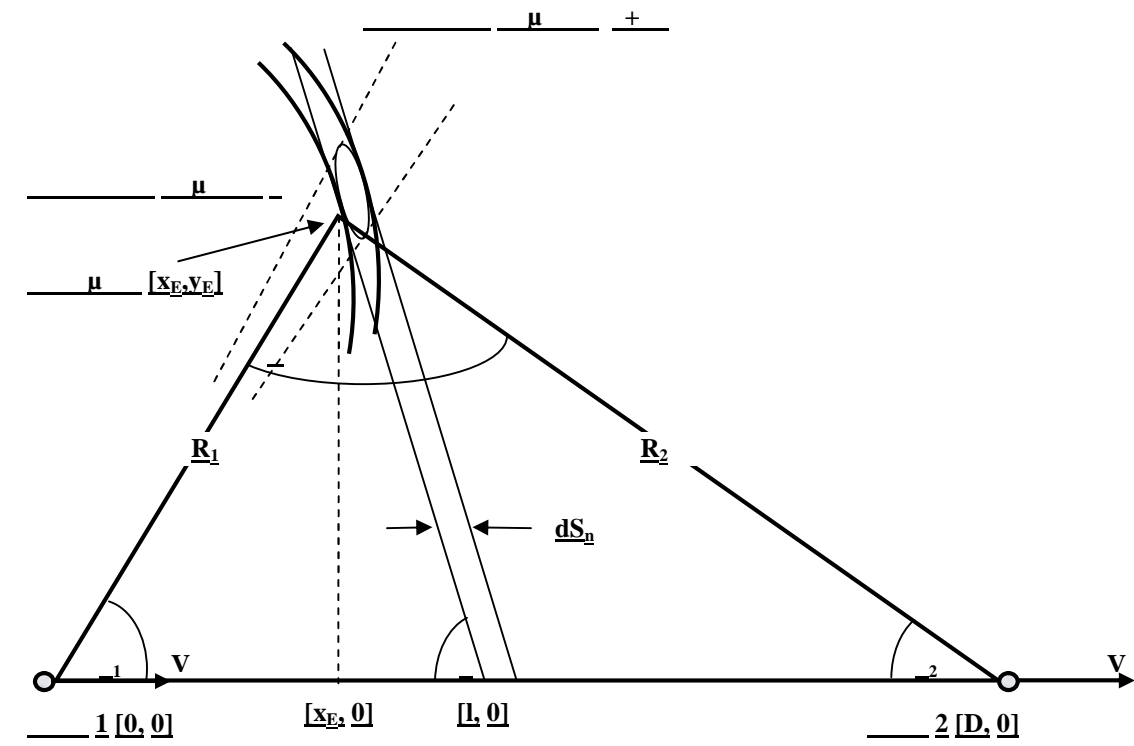
$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ R_2 &= \sqrt{(D - x)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1-47)$$

1-36, μ^{10} :

$$= \frac{|R_1 - R_2|}{c} \quad (1-48)$$

$$R_2 - R_1 = c =$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(D-x)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - c = 0 \quad (1-49)$$



μ 1.16 : μ LE-TDOA/DD μ μ

μ f_x f_y :

$$f_x = \frac{-(D-x)}{\sqrt{(D-x)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= -(\cos \alpha_2 + \cos \alpha_1) \quad (1-50)$$

$$f_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{(D-x)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \sin \mu_2 - \sin \mu_1 \quad (1-51)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \mu = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \frac{\cos \mu_2 + \cos \mu_1}{\sin \mu_2 - \sin \mu_1} \quad (1-52)$$

μ : μ μ [cos μ₁, sin μ₁]. μ [(sin μ₂-sin μ₁),(cos μ₂+cos μ₁)] μ . μ μ :

$$M = \sqrt{(\sin \mu_2 - \sin \mu_1)^2 + (\cos \mu_2 + \cos \mu_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + 2\cos(\mu_2 + \mu_1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(1 + \cos(\mu_2 + \mu_1))}$$

$$= \sqrt{4\cos^2 \frac{\mu_2 + \mu_1}{2}}$$

$$= 2\cos\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}\right) \quad (1-53)$$

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ :

$$\cdot 1 \cdot \cos = (\sin \mu_2 - \sin \mu_1)\cos \mu_1 + (\cos \mu_1 + \cos \mu_2)\sin \mu_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos = \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}\right)} \quad (1-54)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos = 2\sin\left(\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2}\right)$$

μ μ 1.16 μ :

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (1-55)$$

$\cos \frac{\mu}{2} = \cos \frac{\mu}{2} = \frac{\mu}{2}$

(1-56)

ELINT.

H -x [1,0], -x.

R₁, : 1-49,

$$y = x \cdot \tan \mu \quad (1-57)$$

1-49 μ μ :

$$\sqrt{(D-x)^2 + x^2 \tan^2 \mu} - \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 \tan^2 \mu} - c = 0 \quad (1-58)$$

μ x μ , μ

μ y. μ μdt

μ dS_n. μ :

$$y = (1-x) \cdot \tan \mu \quad (1-59)$$

μ μ R₁ (1-57)

μ :

$$x = \frac{l \cdot \tan \mu}{\tan \mu + \tan \mu} = \frac{l \cdot \cos \mu \cdot \sin \mu}{\sin(\mu + \mu)} \quad (1-60)$$

$$y = \frac{l \cdot \sin \mu \cdot \sin \mu}{\sin(\mu + \mu)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial x &= \frac{-l \cdot \sin 2}{2 \sin^2(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)} d_1 + \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{\sin(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)} d(l \sin \alpha_1) \\ \partial y &= \frac{l \cdot \sin^2 \alpha_1}{\sin^2(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)} d_1 + \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)} d(l \sin \alpha_1) \end{aligned} \quad (1-61)$$

μ 1-16:

$$d(l \sin \alpha_1) = dS_n \quad (1-62)$$

μ μ μ 1-61 μ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 21 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ dS_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-63)$$

μ d₁ dS_n μ :

$$\text{cov} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ dS_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-64)$$

1-63 1-64 μ ∂x ∂y

μ :

$$\text{cov} \begin{bmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_2^2 & \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1-65)$$

$$11 = \frac{-l \cdot \sin 2}{2 \sin^2(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)}$$

$$12 = \frac{\cos \alpha_1}{\sin(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)}$$

$$21 = \frac{l \cdot \sin^2 \alpha_1}{\sin^2(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)}$$

$$22 = \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin^2(\alpha_1 + \beta_1)}$$

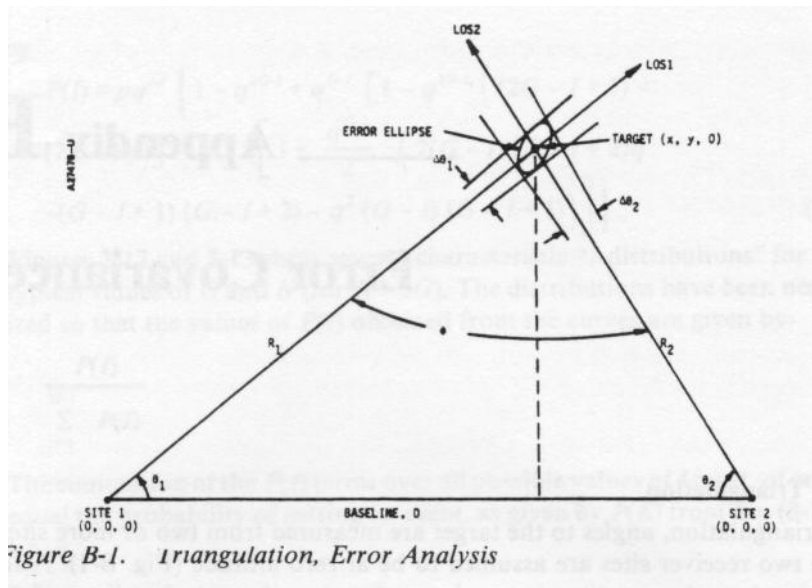
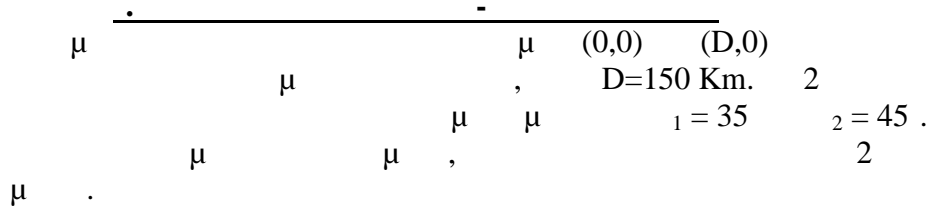
$$l = x + y \cot \alpha_1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2}{\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1}$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$\mu_1 = 1.65 \mu_2$$

1-61,



The equation for the LOS from radar at site 1 is then

$$y = x \tan \theta_1 \tag{B-1}$$

Similarly, the equation for LOS2 is

$$y = (D - x) \tan \theta_2 \tag{B-2}$$

The target lies at the intersection of these two lines. Solving for the intersection point,

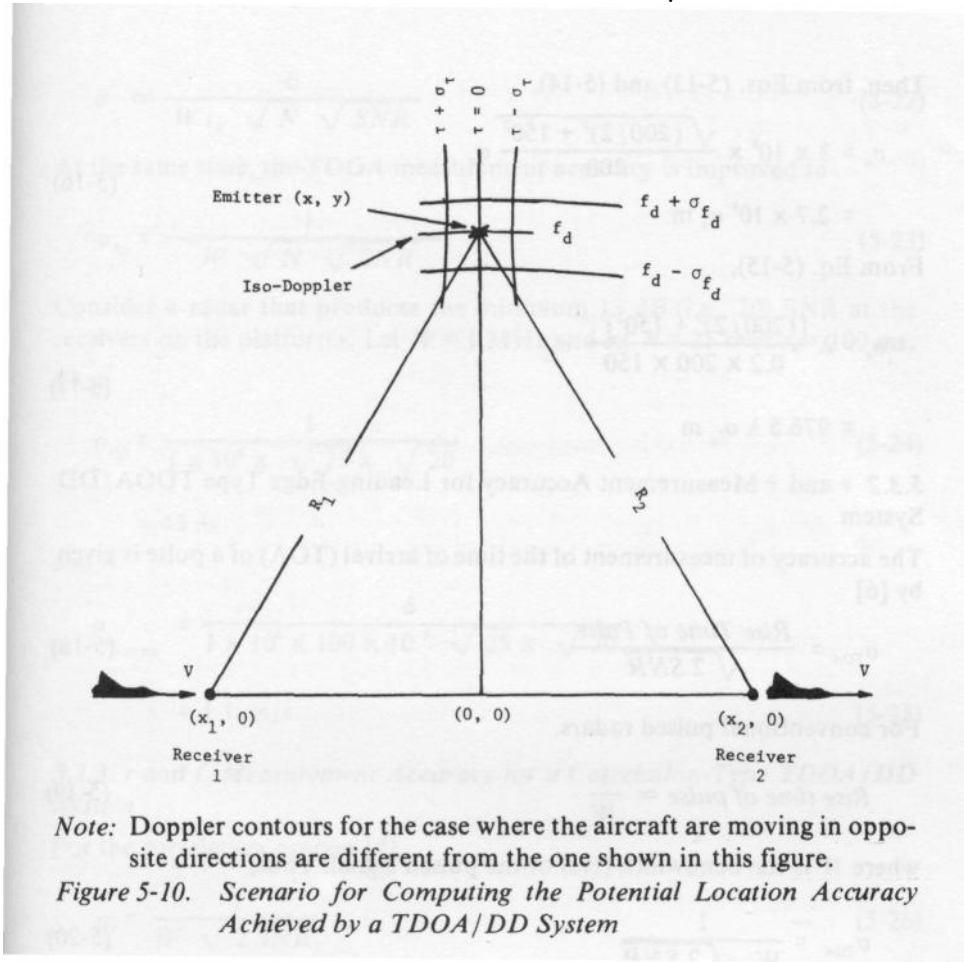
$$x = \frac{D \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}{\sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

and

$$y = \frac{D \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}{\sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \tag{B-3}$$

(CORRELATION)

(correlator) SNR1 = 2 dB, SNR2 = -1 dB, $T_i = 0,5$ msec.
 W=10 MHz
 Correlation-TDOA/DD.
 B=20 km, $y=15$ Km,
 V=0,35 km/sec, $f=9,75$ GHz.
 X Y



Baseline ($\frac{\quad}{\quad} / \quad$) $\equiv B$

T
(x,y) :

$$\sigma_x = \frac{c \sigma_r \sqrt{(B/2)^2 + y^2}}{B} \quad (5-14)$$

where σ_x is the rms error in the x-coordinate and σ_r is the rms error in the TDOA measurement. Similarly from Eq. (5-12),

$$\sigma_y = \lambda \sigma_{fd} \frac{[(B/2)^2 + y^2]^{3/2}}{V B y} \quad (5-15)$$

where σ_y is the rms error in the y-coordinate of the location and σ_{fd} is the rms error in the differential Doppler frequency measurement.

5.3.3 τ and f_d Measurement Accuracy for a Correlation-Type TDOA/DD System

For the correlation process [7],

$$\sigma_\tau = \frac{1}{W \sqrt{2 SNR_0}} \quad (5-26)$$

and

$$\sigma_{f_d} = \frac{1}{T \sqrt{2 SNR_0}} \quad (5-27)$$

where

W = the signal bandwidth

T = the integration time for Doppler processing

SNR_0 = the signal-to-noise ratio at the output of the correlator

Though the correlation-type TDOA/DD system can be used against almost any kind of signal, it has the best potential against wideband CW or nearly-CW signals. A good example is a wideband jammer.

Let us therefore consider a CW jammer with a bandwidth of 5 MHz. Let the integration time, T , be limited to 1 ms.

Figure 5-11 shows two alternative schemes for correlating the signal.

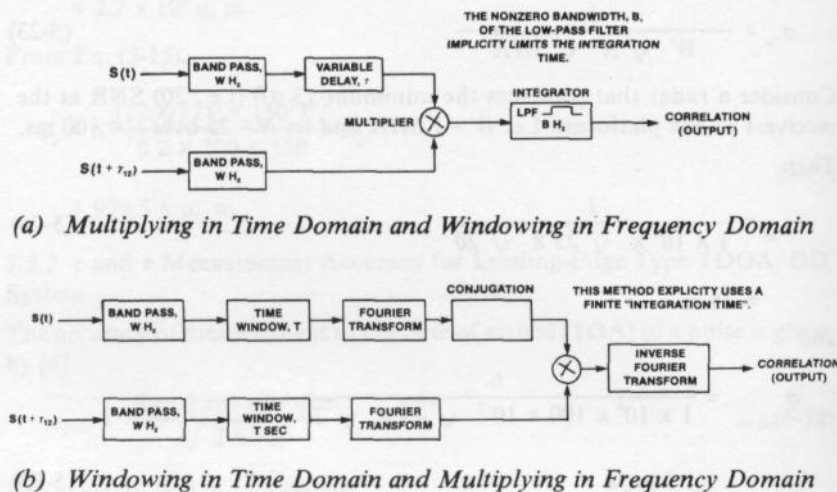


Figure 5-11. Alternative Approaches for Signal Correlation

5.3.4 Output Signal-to-Noise Ratio, SNR_0

The SNR of the output of the correlator is different from the SNR of the inputs to the correlator. Appendix C shows that

$$SNR_0 = (WT) \frac{1}{[1 + SNR'_{i1}][1 + SNR'_{i2}]} \quad (5-28)$$

where SNR'_{i1} and SNR'_{i2} are the SNRs at the two inputs to the correlator. These SNRs are likely to be fairly close to the SNRs at the two receivers on the two platforms.

It can be seen right away that the correlation TDOA system may be able to detect signals which cannot be detected reliably on the individual platforms.

	μ	μ	μ
SNR1(dB)=			2
SNR2(dB)=			2
W (MHz)=			6
Ti (msec)=			10
B(Km)=			15
y(Km)=			50
V(Km/sec)=			0,2
f(GHz)=			9,75
$V[(B/2)^2+y^2]=$			50,56
B.V.y=			150
SNR0=			22556,21
=			0,03
V2SNR0=			212,40
(nsec)=			0,78
fd (Hz)=			0,47
c=			300000000
x (m)=			0,793
y (m)=			12,48

3.1.

- **Point-to-Point (Point to Point)**
 - **Broadcast**
 - **Netted**
 - **Simplex**
 - **Duplex**
 - **Half-Duplex**
- F (3-30MHz),
VHF (30-300MHz), UHF (300MHz-3GHz)
(4-6GHz, 8-12GHz)
KU (12-18GHz) (SATCOM).

3.2.

3.2.1. DATA LINKS).

(LINE OF SIGHT-L.O.S.

$$d = \sqrt{2KR} (\sqrt{H} + \sqrt{h})$$

: : μ μ

h: μ

=4/3 (

μ)

R=6400 m (μ)

μ :

$$d = \sqrt{2H} + \sqrt{2h}$$

: H,h: μ (ft)

d: μ μ (static miles)

1 static mile = 1609 m

1 nautical mile=1852 m

.. μ μ μ
= 10000ft h = 5000ft ;

$$d = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10000} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 5000}$$

: d = 241 st.m. d = 209 n.m.

.. μ μ μ
(h = 0) = 10000ft;

$$d = \sqrt{2 \cdot 10000} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 0}$$

: d = 141.4 st.m. d = 122.8 n.m.

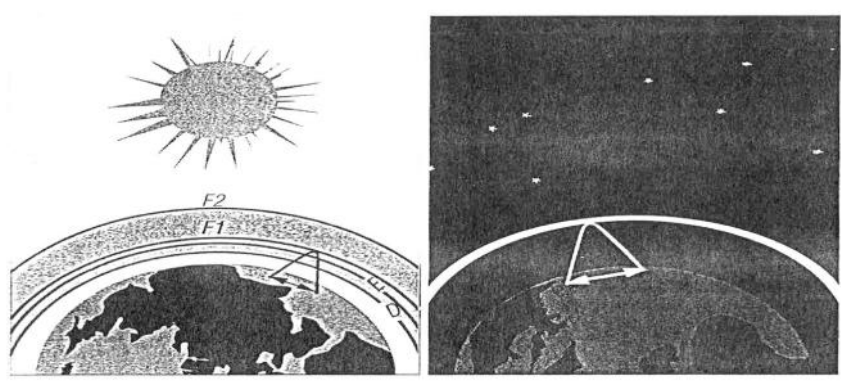
3.2.2. HF

... ; (=h=45 ft).
 : d=16 n.m.

(HF 3-30 MHz)
 80-400 km
 (layers). Link 11
 (LOS-Line Of Sight)

8-10.000 km.

HF
 3.1: HF



3.3.

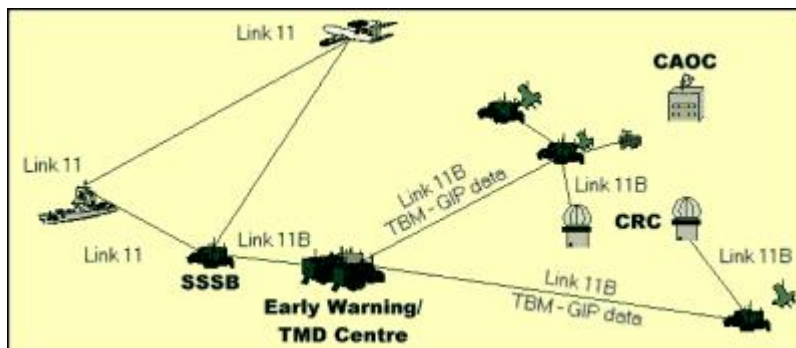
	• • • •		-	-
Link 11	TADIL A	2.25 kbps	HF 2-30 MHz	NTDS
Link 16	TADIL J	28.8 kbps, 57.6 kbps 115.2 kbps	UHF 950-1150 MHz	JTIDS
Link 4A	TADIL C	5 kbps	UHF	μ μ μ
CHBDL	-	100 kbps () , 274 Mbps ()	X-band (9.7-10.5 GHz), Ku-band (14.4-15.5 GHz)	μ AN/USQ-123 (V) Radio
LAMPS Data Link	-	25 Mbps	G-band (4-6 GHz)	μ AN/SQR-4 (V) Radio
HAVE QUICK II	-	16 kbps	UHF 225-400 MHz	.
Link 1	TADIL B	2.4 kbps	μμ (Landline)	μ
Link 14	TADIL A	75 bps	HF/UHF	NTDS

μ μ μ μ μ (data rates),

3.3.1. LINK 11

Link 11 is a tactical data link used for exchanging information between ships and aircraft. It operates in the HF (High Frequency) band, typically between 2.5 MHz and 15 MHz. The data rate is 2275 bps. Link 11 is used for various purposes, including target identification, threat assessment, and coordination of air and sea operations. It is often used in conjunction with other systems like NTDS (Naval Tactical Data System) and TADIL A. Link 11 is also used for UHF (Ultra High Frequency) communication (LOS-Line Of Sight) [SC-1].

Link 11 is used for NTDS (Naval Tactical Data System) and HF (High Frequency) communication. The data rate is 2275 bps. Link 11 is used for polling and data exchange between ships and aircraft.



μ 3.2:

Link 11.

3.3.2. LINK 16

Link 16 is a tactical data link used for exchanging information between ships and aircraft. It operates in the TADIL J band, typically between 1.5 MHz and 3 MHz. The data rate is 1.2 Mbps. Link 16 is used for various purposes, including target identification, threat assessment, and coordination of air and sea operations. It is often used in conjunction with other systems like NraDWarm-92-TRG-001 [NR-1]. Link 16 is also used for UHF (Ultra High Frequency) communication. The data rate is 1.2 Mbps. Link 16 is used for polling and data exchange between ships and aircraft.

μ VHF/UHF μ -

μ μ μ , μ
μ :

- μ .
- μ .
- μ μ μ μ .
- μ .
- μ μ .
- μ .
- μ μ .
- (Relative Navigation).

Link 16

TDMA.

μ , μ NPG (Net Participation Groups) μ .
μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ
Link 16 μ ,

- μ (EW).
- .
- .
- (Fighter to Fighter).
- μ .
- μ μ (Precise Participant Location and Identification : PPLI).

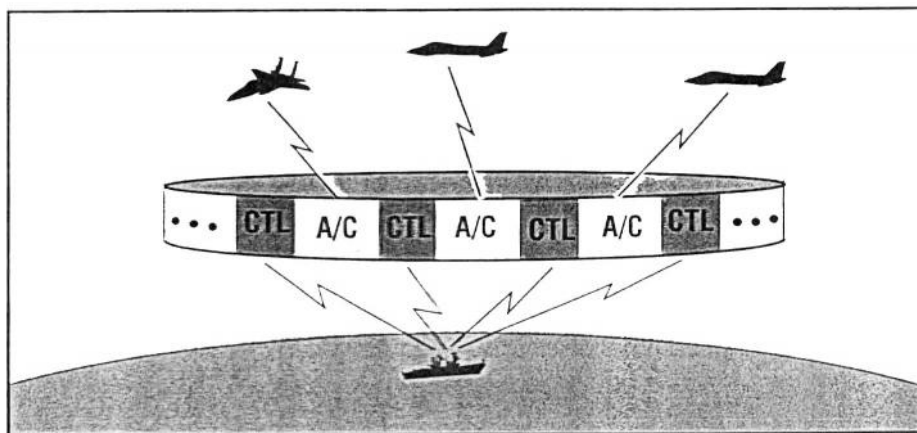
μ NPG,
μ , μ μ
μ μ
μ .



Σχήμα 3.3: Η ζεύξη δεδομένων Link-16

3.3.3. LINK 4A

Link 4A μ μ
 UHF μ μ
 μ Link 4A. μ μ
 TADIL C μ μ MIL-STD-188-203-3
 [DD-3]. Link 4A
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ 5 kbps, μ
 μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 TDMA μ μ



μ 3.4: μ Link-4A

Link 4A
 E-2C Hawkeye F-14 Tomcat
 Link 4A.

3.3.4. (Common High Bandwidth Data Link) (CHBDL).

CHBDL
 [PS-1,NA-1].
 CHBDL (9.7-10.6GHz) Ku (14.4-15.56GHz).
 CHBDL
 10.71 Mbps 274 Mbps
 200 kbps.

3.3.5. (Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (LAMPS) Data Link).

LAMPS
 SH-60B Seahawk [BL-1, LA-1, NA-2].
 LAMPS.
 LAMPS
 G (4-6 GHz). To LAMPS 25 Mbps.

3.3.6. HAVE QUICK II.

HAVE QUICK II
 UHF
 ECCM
 AN/ARC-182 AN/WSC-3.

μ HAVE QUICK II VHF μ
 UHF (225-400 MHz). μ μ μ
 μ μ 16 kbps, μ μ
 (frequency Hopping) μ
 μ .

3.3.7. LINK 1.

Link 1 μ μ μ
 μ . μ μ μ . Link 1
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 Link 1 μ μ μ μ μ μ 2.4 kbps.

3.3.8. LINK 14.

Link 14 μ
 HF UHF. μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ Link 11 μ . Link 14 μ μ
 100
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .

3.4.

μ ,

	LINK 16	LINK 11	LINK 4A	LINK 14
ECM- (ERV)	✓			
μ μ (Two way)	✓	✓		
CRYPTO	✓	✓		✓
μ μ μ (Low data rate)				✓
μ μ μ (High data rate)	✓	✓	✓	
μ (real time)	✓	✓	✓	
UHF HF	✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓
μ (Automatic)	✓	✓	✓	

μ μ

, μ

μ Link 16.

Link 11

Link 4A

Link 14

μ

μ ,

Link 16

μ

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

,

μ

ECM

,

μ

μ

μ

,

μ

Link 16

μ

μ

,

,

,

μ

μ

LINK-11 LINK-16¹

Link-11 μ (μ)

NCS (Net Control Station) μμ μ

PUs (Participating Units). NCS μ PU

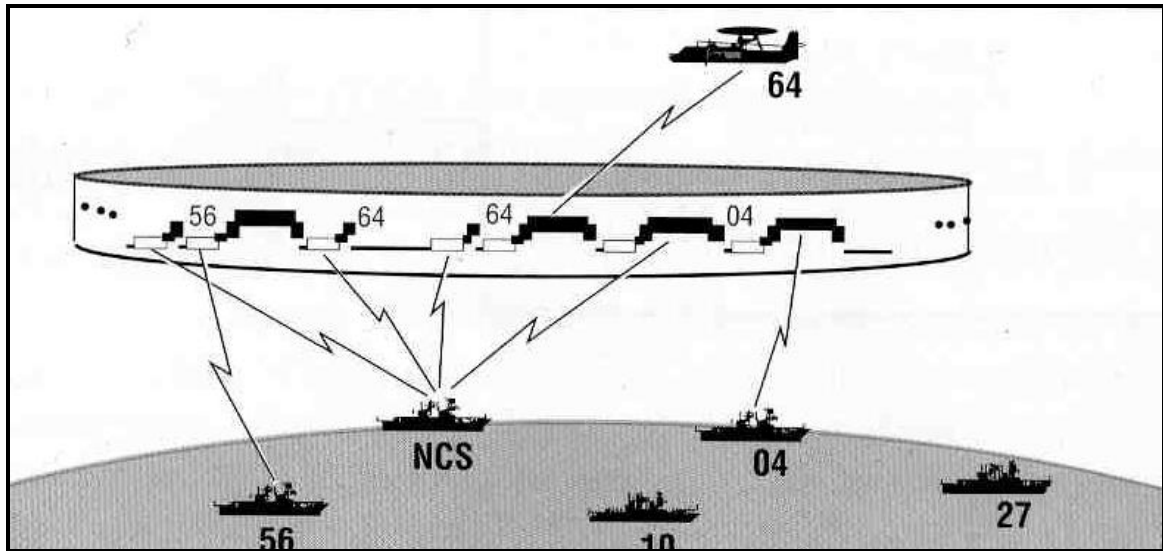
μ . μ μ , μ

NCS. μ μ

(Net Cycle Time), μ PUs

μ μ . Netted

() : Pooling by NCS ().



2.1 : Link-11.

μ Link-16 Link-11.

μ μ JUs (JTIDS Units).

μ μ (time slot), μ μ

μ μ . 1/128 sec (7,8125 msec).

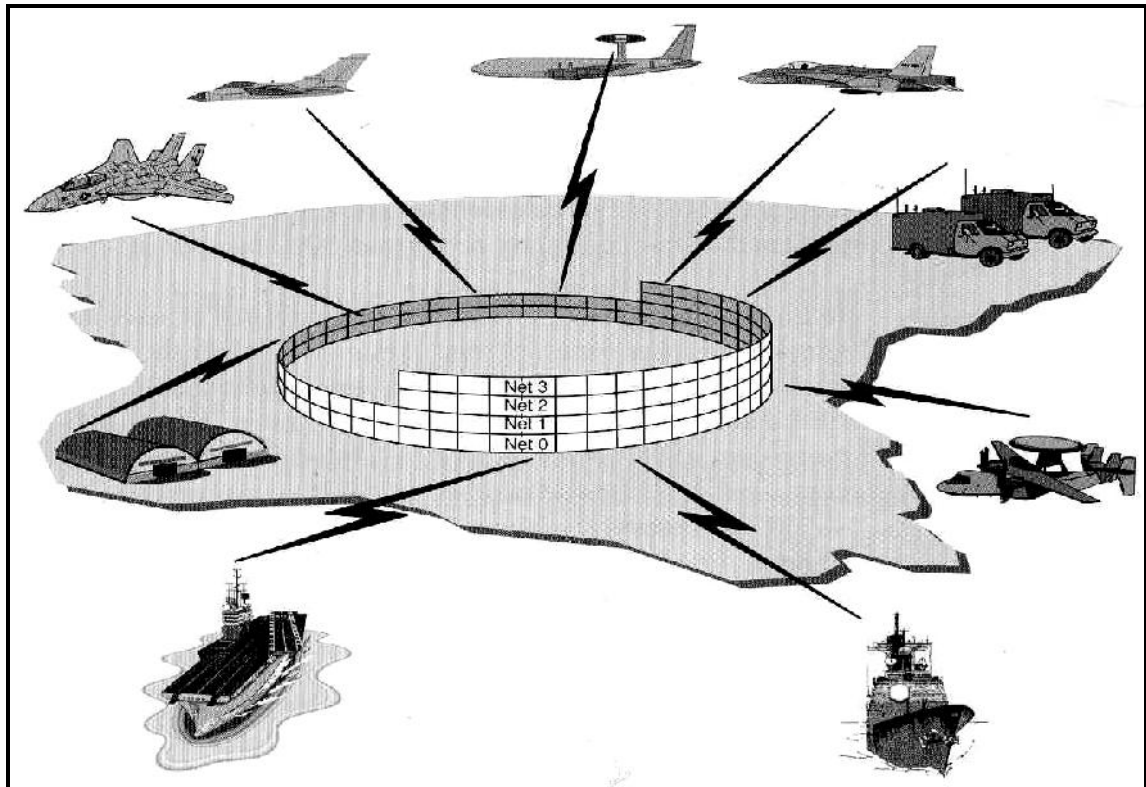
μ μ , μ ,

μμ .

¹ μ μ (IV) I. , 2000-01

μ μ μ
 (Joint Tactical Information Distribution System - JTIDS),
 μ (Time

Division Multiple Access - TDMA).



2.2 :

Link-16

μ μ

Link-11 UHF HF μ 225
 400 MHz 2 30 MHz , μ : 25 μ μ
 150 μ μ / , UHF, HF 300 μ.
 ' μ Link-11, Link-16
 μ Lx (960 1215 MHz) UHF.
 μ μ FM, UHF, AM -
 ISB - SC, HF, μ
 μ UHF.

Link-11 frames. frame
 24 bits. frames μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ - (M – series). μ
 μ : (Slow) (Fast).
 μ 24 bits(1 frame) 13,33 msec, 75 frames 1800 bits/sec
 (bps). μ 2250 bps μ 6 bits/frame
 μ (Error Detection And Correction - EDAC).
 μ μ Link-16
 μ Link-11. μ μ
 μ (time slot), 7,8125 msec. μ
 μ μ 3, 6 12 μ μ .
 : Standard, Packed – 2 Packed – 4 . 70
 bits .
 μ (3) μ μ :
 ■ μ (Fixed format), μ μ
 – J (J – series)
 ■ (Variable format)
 ■ μ (Free text)
 μ μ 1, 2 3 ,
 40.
 μ 26.880 bps
 (Standard), 53.760 bps (Packed – 2) 107.760 bps (Packed – 4). μ
 28.800 bps, 57.600 bps 111.5200 bps , μ
 5 bits μ . μ μ ,
 59.520 bps, 119.040 bps 238.080 bps,
 bits R – S (Reed – Solomon)
 μ .

LINK μ
 . 2.1 $\mu \mu$
 Link-16.

μ bits/time slot	Standard	Packed - 2	Packed - 4
R-S	450	900	1800
R-S	210	420	840

2.1 : $\mu \mu$ Link-16

μ
 μ μ bits/time slot μ μ time slots/sec.
 μ μ μ μ JTIDS,
 μ μ μ Link-16 μ Link-11
 μ .
 Link-16 μ μ - J
 μ μ Link-11.
 μ μ :
 (). μ μ
 μ 20 μ μ .
 (). μ .
 (). μ Packed - 4 (μ).
 μ μ
 μ .
 , μ μ ,
 Link-16 μ 2 μ 3 Link-11.
 :
 (). Link-11.

(). μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 (). μ μ μ .
 (). μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .

μ		Link-11		Link-16		
		(Netted)		TDMA μ JTIDS		
		(Pooling by Net Control)		μ μ (Assigned Time Slots)		
μ μ		-		μ (Standard (Variable) μ (Free Text) - J)		
μ μ (Data Rate) Kbps		Fast	Slow	Standard	Packed - 2	Packed - 4
		1,8	1,09	26,88	53,76	107,52
	bits μ	----	----	28,8	57,6	115,2
	EDAC	2,250	1,364	59,52	119,04	238,08
μ (μ)		-	-	-		-
	UHF	25	150	25		150
	HF	300		----		

2.2 : Link-11 μ Link-16.

. **μ μ**
 μ μ (Joint Tactical
 Information Distribution System – JTIDS)
 μ Link-16,
 .
 :
 ▪ μ (Time
 Division Multiple Access – TDMA)
 ▪ μ
 ▪
 ▪ Lx (UHF)
 ▪ μ μμ (Network Participation Groups -
 NPGs)
 ▪ μ (Stacked Nets)
 JTIDS μ
 TDMA, 3.
 1. μ
 Link-11 μ μ
 (Net Control Station – NCS). ,
 μ μ μ μ .
 μ , .
 Link-16 μ μ μ
 . μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ
 μ .
 μ μ .
 μ μ (Net Time
 Reference - NTR). μ μ
 μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .

μ μ
μ Link-11, μ
μ

2.

() μ .
μ μ KGV – 8 μ
μ μ MSEC.
() μ , μ ,
μ μ .
μ μ μ
μ TSEC .
μ TSEC
μ , jitter μ ,
μ μ μ .
μ μ μ .

3. μ μμ

μ μμ (Network Participation Groups – NPGs)
μ μ
Link-16. μ μ .
μ μμ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ

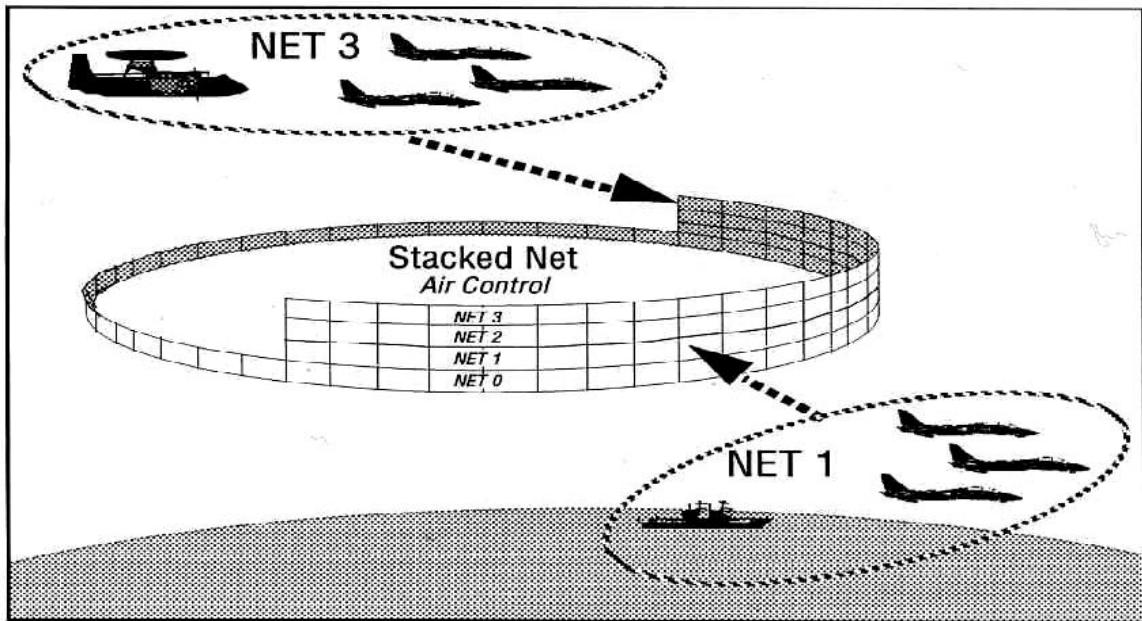
Link-16 μ μ μ NPGs, .
μ NPGs :

- (Surveillance)
- μ (Electronic Warfare EW)
- (Network Management)

- (Air Control)
- μ (Fighter to Fighter)
- (Secure Voice)
- μ , $\mu\mu$ (PPLI)
- μ (Weapons Coordination)

4. μ

MSEC μ , μ
 TSEC, μ . μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ $\mu\mu$
 μ μ μ μ



2.3 : μ

NonC² 00200 μ C² 77776. 77777 00001 00177,

μ μ μ μ , μ μ

(). μ (Track Numbers - TN)

μ (Link-11) μ μ (Link-16), μ Track Number – TN
μ
TNs Link-16 00001 77777 0 001 777,
524.284 μ Link-11
0001 7777 μ 4.092
Link-16 μ pool
Link-11 TDMA .
μ μ TNs 0001 7777 μ
TNs 00001 77777. μ μ
μ μ .

(). (Track Quality - TQ)

TQ. Link-16 μ 0 15, μ μ μ ,
μ TQ, Link-11 0 7.
μ μ μ TQ Link.
Link-16 μ μ
50 ft (~ 17μ).
Link-11 μ 3 μ.
JU μ . μ
TQ.
μ JU, μ
μ μ TQ.

(). (Track IDentification - ID)

Link-11 μ 3 :

- :
- - -
- -

Link-16

μ :

- :
- - - -
- -
- μ μ
- -
- -

(). μ (Friendly Status)

Link-16 / μ

μ :

- μ
- μ μ
- / /
- μ μ
- μ
- μ μ (Estimated time of Departure – ETD)

(Estimated Time of Arrival – ETA)

μ μ μ / μ μ

μ μ μ / , .

(). μ

μ . . μ

μ . ,

μ .

μ Link-16 , μ

μ :

-

-
-
-

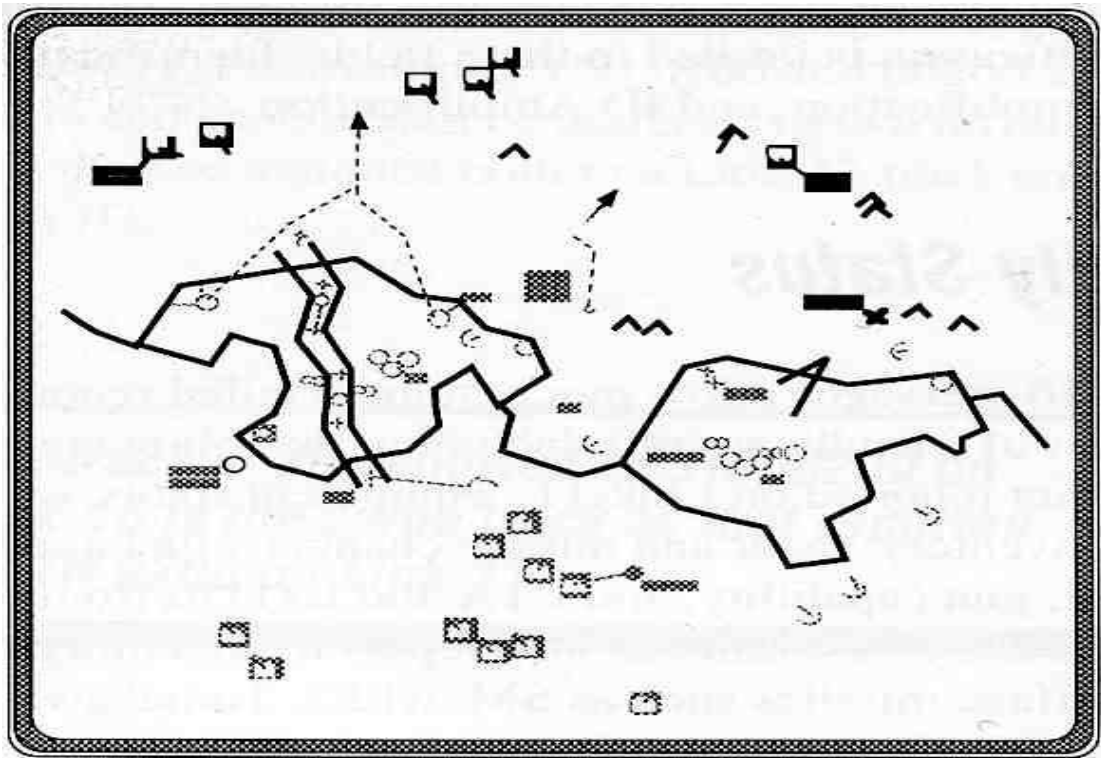
(). μμ (Lines and Areas)

μ μ Link-16 μ μ

μμ μ μ . Link-11

μ μ μ μ

μ (μ , ,) .



2.4 : μμ μ Link-16.

(). μ μ μ (Geodetic Positioning)

Link-11 μ μ μ ,

, μ , μ μ μ

μ

μ Link-16 μ

μ . μ μ ,

μ .

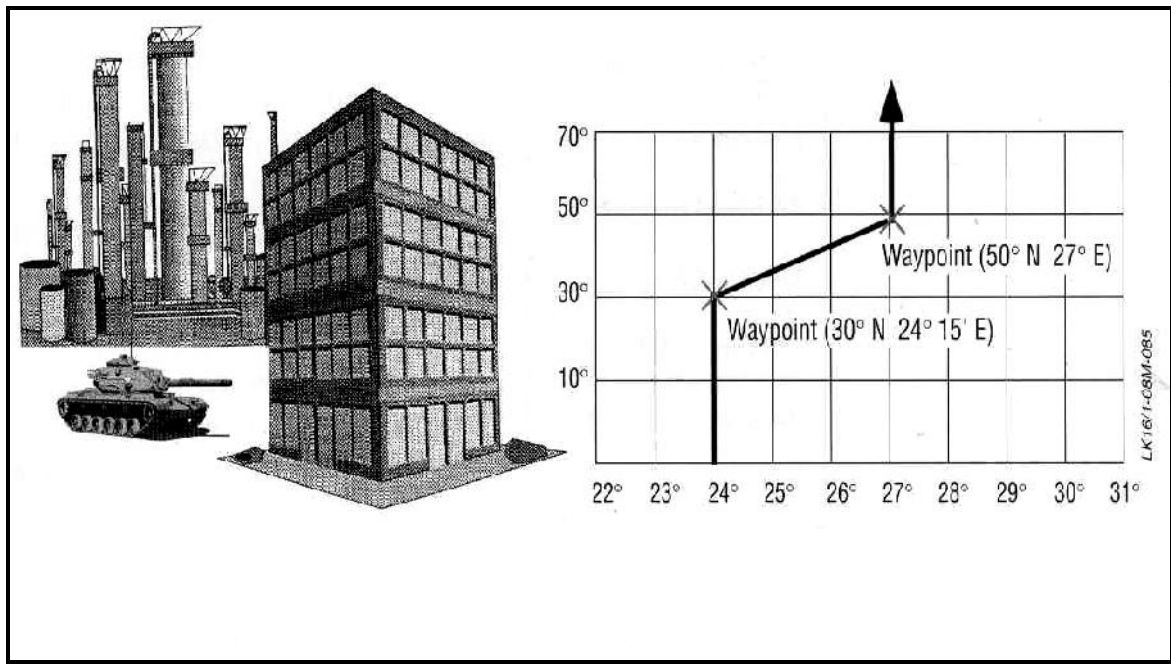
(). **(Relative Navigation)**
 (RELative NAVigation – RELNAV) μ μ
 μ JTIDS. μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ RELNAV μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ

(). **(Electronic Warfare)**
 Link-16 μ μ
 / μ . μ / μ μ
 NPGs NPGs

(). μ , μ
 μ (Reference Points) μ

(. . μ) μ μ .
 μ (Land Points) μ (. . ,

). (Land Tracks) μ μ .
 Link-11 μ μ μ



2.5 : μ μ .