

# 第三章 雷达的方向测量和定位

## § 3.1 概述

测量电磁波信号的等相位波前

### 一. 目的

1. 信号分选识别
2. 引导干扰机
3. 引导武器系统
4. 威胁告警
5. 辐射源定位, 确定威胁雷达在空间中的位置。

### 二. 测向方法

1. 振幅法, 相位法 (根据测向原理分类)
2. 顺序波束法, 同时波束法 (根据波束扫描分类)

### 三. 系统指标

1. 测向精度  $dA$ , 角度分辨力  $\Delta A$

$dA$ : 一般用测量角误差的均值和放差来度量  
 $\Delta A$ : 是指能够被区分开的两个辐射源的最小角度

2. 向范围  $\Omega_{AoA}$ 、瞬时视野  $\Omega_{1AoA}$ 、角度搜索概率  $P_A(T)$  和搜索时间  $T$

(1) 天线口面上最小输入信号功率密度  $D$  (dBm/m<sup>2</sup>)

(2) 测向接收机灵敏度  $P_{Rmin}$  (dBm)

$$P_{Rmin} = D + 10\lg A_R = D + 10\lg(G_R \lambda^2 / 4\pi) \text{ dBm}$$

$$A_R = G_R \lambda^2 / 4\pi \quad A_R: \text{接收面积} \quad G_R: \text{天线增益}$$

3. 向系统灵敏度

## § 3.2 振幅法测向

一. 波束所搜测向法  $\hat{q} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{q}_1 + \hat{q}_2)$

1. 慢速可靠搜索: 侦察机检测雷达方向信息需要  $z$  个连续脉冲

$$\text{radar: } q_a^{(0)}, v_a^{(0/s)}, \Omega_a^{(0)}, T_a(s), T_a = \frac{\Omega_{AoA}}{v_r}$$

$$\text{receiver: } q_r, v_r, \Omega_{AoA}, T_R, T_r = \frac{\Omega_{AoA}}{v_r}$$

条件:

- (1) 在天线扫描一周的时间  $T_a$  内, 侦察天线最多只扫描一个波束宽度  $q_r$ , 即

$$\frac{\theta_r}{v_r} = T_R \frac{\theta_r}{\Omega_{AoA}} \geq T_a$$

(2) 在天线指向侦察机的时间  $T_s$  内, 至少收到  $Z$  个连续的雷达发射脉冲, 即

$$T_s = T_a \frac{\theta_a}{\Omega_a} \geq Z T_r$$

$$T_R \frac{q_r}{\Omega_{AoA}} \geq Z T_r \frac{\Omega_a}{q_a} \quad T_R \geq Z T_r \frac{\Omega_{AoA} \Omega_a}{q_r q_a}$$

2. 快速可靠搜索

$$(1) \quad T_a \frac{\theta_a}{\Omega_a} \geq T_R$$

$$(2) \quad T_R \frac{\theta_r}{\Omega_{AoA}} \geq Z T_r \quad T_a \geq Z T_r \frac{\Omega_{AoA} \Omega_a}{q_r q_a} .$$

3. 测向精度  $dA$  和角度分辨力  $\Delta A$

$$E(\hat{q}_1) = q_1, \quad E(\hat{q}_2) = q_2, \quad E(\hat{q}) = \frac{1}{2} E(\hat{q}_1 + \hat{q}_2) = \frac{1}{2} (q_1 + q_2) .$$

$$s_q^2 = E\left[\left(\frac{\hat{q}_1 + \hat{q}_2}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{q_1 + q_2}{2}\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{4} [E(\hat{q}_1 - q_1)^2 + E(\hat{q}_2 - q_2)^2] = \frac{1}{2} s_q^2$$

$s_q^2$  反映测向系统中的噪声

$$s_q = \frac{s_n}{A/q_r} = \frac{q_r}{\sqrt{S/N}} \quad \text{-----高斯方向图}$$

其中:  $A$ : 门限处信号电压  $s_n$ : 噪声电压均方根

$$\therefore s_q^2 = \frac{q_r^2}{2(S/N)}$$

二. 全向振幅单脉冲测向技术

1. 组成 P49。 Fig 3-4

$$F_i(\mathbf{q}) = F(\mathbf{q} - i\mathbf{q}_s) \quad , \quad \mathbf{q}_s = 360^\circ/N \quad i=0, 1, \dots, N-1.$$

$\mathbf{q}_s$ : 相邻天线方向图主瓣间夹角, 相邻天线张角。

2. 相邻比幅法  $F(\mathbf{q}) = F(-\mathbf{q})$  书上 P50 图 3-5

$$S_1(t) = \lg[k_1 F(\mathbf{q}_s/2 - \mathbf{f}) A(t)]$$

$$S_2(t) = \lg[k_2 F(\mathbf{q}_s/2 + \mathbf{f}) A(t)] \quad \mathbf{f}: \text{雷达方向偏离俩天线等信号方向的}$$

的夹角

$$R = 10(s_1(t) - s_2(t)) = 10 \lg \left[ \frac{K_1 F(\theta_s/2 - \varphi)}{K_2 F(\theta_s/2 + \varphi)} \right] \quad K_1 = K_2$$

$$F(\mathbf{q}) = e^{-1.3863\left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{q_r}\right)^2}$$

$$R = \frac{12q_s}{q_r^2} f, \quad f = \frac{q_r^2}{12q_s} R \quad R \text{ 的单位为 (dB)}$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{\theta_r}{6\theta_s} R d\theta_r - \frac{\theta_r^2}{12\theta_s^2} R d\theta_s + \frac{\theta_r^2}{12\theta_s} dR$$

$$\text{波束交点损失 } L = 20 \lg\left(\frac{F(\mathbf{q}_s/2)}{F(0)}\right) = -3\left(\frac{360}{Nq_r}\right)^2 = -3\left(\frac{q_s}{q_r}\right)^2$$

L: 相邻波束交点方向 (等信号方向) 增益与最大信号方向增益 F(0) 的比, 以 dB 表示。

$$q_r = q_s \sqrt{\frac{-3}{L}} \quad L: \text{以 dB 表示}$$

当 L = -3dB 时,  $q_r = q_s$

$$d\mathbf{f} = \frac{R}{6} s \mathbf{q}_r - \frac{R}{12} d\mathbf{q}_s + \frac{360}{12N} dR \quad N \uparrow, \text{ 误差越小。}$$

强信号容易在其它方向造成虚假信号。

### 3. 全方向比幅法 nABD

$$F(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \cos k\mathbf{q} \quad a_k = 2 \int_0^{\mathbf{q}} F(\mathbf{q}) \cos k\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{q}$$

对各天线输出信号加权取和

$$\begin{cases} c(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} F_i(\mathbf{q}) \cdot \cos i\mathbf{q}_s \\ s(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} F_i(\mathbf{q}) \cdot \sin i\mathbf{q}_s \end{cases}$$

$$c(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{iN+1} \cos(iN+1)\mathbf{q} + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{iN-1} \cos(iN-1)\mathbf{q}$$

$$s(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{iN+1} \sin(iN+1)\mathbf{q} + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{iN-1} \sin(iN-1)\mathbf{q}$$

当 N 较大时, 则交次展开系数较小

$$c(\mathbf{q}) \approx \frac{N}{2} a_1 \cos \mathbf{q} \quad s(\mathbf{q}) \approx \frac{N}{2} a_1 \sin \mathbf{q}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \arctg\left[\frac{s(\mathbf{q})}{c(\mathbf{q})}\right]$$

### 4. 多波速测向技术 $F_0(\mathbf{q}), F_1(\mathbf{q}), \dots, F_{N-1}(\mathbf{q})$

$$\text{天线输出: } s_o(t) = s(t)e^{j\mathbf{j}} \quad \mathbf{j} = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{l}d \sin \mathbf{q}$$

$$\text{天线} \rightarrow \text{聚焦区口: } \mathbf{y}_i = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{l}L_i$$

$$\text{聚焦区口 } i \rightarrow \text{输出口 } j: \mathbf{f}_{ij} = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{l}d_{i,j}$$

通过  $d, L_i, d_{i,j}$  的调整, 使

$$F_j(\mathbf{q}) = \left| \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} e^{j\mathbf{j}i + \mathbf{y}_i + \mathbf{f}_{i,j}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin \frac{N\mathbf{p}}{l}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_i)}{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{l}(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_j)} \right| \quad \mathbf{j} = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

**例 1** 某侦察设备采用单波束搜索法在  $[0, 360^\circ]$  范围内测向, 检测只需一个脉冲, 被测雷达天线扫描范围也在  $[0, 360^\circ]$ , 波束宽度为  $2^\circ$ , 扫描周期为 6s, 脉冲重复周期为 1000HZ, 试求: 1) 采用方位慢可靠搜索, 在 60s 内可靠测向时的搜索周期和最窄波束宽度; 2) 采用方位快可靠时的搜索周期和最窄波束宽度

解: 1) 根据慢可靠搜索的要求:

$$5s \leq T_R \frac{\mathbf{q}_r}{360^\circ}, \quad 5s \frac{2^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{36}s \geq 1 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{满足可靠要求,}$$

$$\text{选择 } T_R = 60s, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{q}_r \geq \frac{5 \times 360^\circ}{60} = 30^\circ, \text{ 因此 } \mathbf{q}_{r \min} = 30^\circ$$

$$2) \text{ 根据快可靠搜索要求: } T_R \leq 5s \frac{2^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{36}s, \text{ 选择 } T_R = \frac{1}{36}s$$

$$\mathbf{q}_r \geq \frac{360^\circ \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}{1/36} = 12.96^\circ, \text{ 因此 } \mathbf{q}_{r \min} = 12.96^\circ$$

**例 2** 某侦察设备采用振幅单脉冲测向, 高斯天线方向图, 试求: 1) 采用相邻比幅法, 交点损失为 -5dB 时的波束宽度, 1dB 通道失衡引起的测角误差; 2) 采用全向比幅法, 计算  $60^\circ$  波束宽度下, 在  $30^\circ$  方向上的测角误差

$$\text{解: 1) } \mathbf{q}_r = \frac{360^\circ}{6} \sqrt{-3/-5} = 46.4758^\circ, \quad d\mathbf{j} = \frac{46.4758^2}{12 \times 60} \times 1 = 3^\circ$$

$$S(30^\circ) = \sum_{i=-2}^3 e^{-1.3863 \left( \frac{i \times 60 - 30}{60} \right)^2} \sin(i \times 60^\circ) = 0.612222072$$

2)

$$C(30^\circ) = \sum_{i=-2}^3 e^{-1.3863 \left( \frac{i \times 60 - 30}{60} \right)^2} \cos(i \times 60^\circ) = 1.060399736$$

$$\text{tg}^{-1}(0.612222072/1.060399736) = 29.9999999^\circ = \hat{\mathbf{q}}$$

### § 3.3 相位法测向

一. 数字式相位干涉仪测向技术 P54, Fig3-10

$$1. \text{ 单基线: } f = \frac{2pl}{l} \sin q \quad v_c = k \cos f \quad v_s = k \sin f$$

$$\hat{f} = \arctg \frac{v_s}{v_c} \quad \hat{q} = \arcsin \frac{fl}{2pl}$$

$$f \in [-p, p), q \in [-q_{\max}, q_{\max}], q_{\max} = \arcsin \frac{l}{2l}$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{2pl}{l} \cos q \cdot \Delta q - \frac{2pl \sin q}{l^2} \cdot \Delta l$$

$$\Delta q = \frac{\Delta f}{\frac{2pl}{l} \cos q} + \frac{tgq}{l} \cdot \Delta l$$

$$\frac{l}{l} \uparrow \rightarrow q_{\max} \downarrow, \Delta q \downarrow$$

$$2. \text{ 一维多基线 } Jq = \frac{q_{\max}}{n^{k-1} 2^{m-1}}$$

基线数为 k, 相邻基线长度比为 n, 角度量化器位数为 m

二. 线性相位多模圆阵测向技术

1. 组成: 圆阵天线, 馈电网络 (Butler 矩阵), 鉴相器, 极性量化器, 编码、校码电路

$$2. \text{ 信号: } U_r = U e^{ijr}, j_r = \frac{2pR}{l} \cos(q - \frac{2pr}{N}) \quad r = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

对  $U_r$  加权合成:

$$F_k(q) = \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} U_r e^{j \frac{2pr}{N} k} = U \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} e^{j l [\frac{2pr}{N} k + w \cos(q - \frac{2pr}{N})]} \quad w = \frac{2pR}{l}, k = -\frac{N}{2} + 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

$F_k(q)$  称为 k 阶模, 当  $N \gg k$  时,

$$F_0(q) = U_N J_0(w) \quad F_k(q) = U_N j^k J_k(w) e^{jkq}$$

它代表了输入信号的傅氏变换, 通常取  $k = 2^i, i = 0, \pm 1, \pm \frac{N}{4}$  的模用于测向。

对 0, 1 阶模的鉴相处理, 测向全方位内的无模糊测相

对  $\pm N/4$  模的鉴相处理, 可使系统达到最高的测向精度,  $d_q = \frac{2p}{N \cdot 2^{m-1}}$ , m 为最

高阶量化位数

3. 缺点: 同时多信号到达不能解决

### § 3.4 对雷达的定位

平面定位是指确定雷达辐射源在某一特定平面上上的位置 ,空间定位是指精确雷达定位辐射源在某一空间的位置

### 一 . 单平台定位

1 . 飞跃目标定位  $s_i = pR_i^2 = p(H_i tg \frac{q_r}{2})^2$

2 . 方位 / 仰角定位法  $a_i = H_i (\csc b_i) \cdot tg \frac{q_r}{2} ,$

$b_i = \frac{H_i}{2} [ctg(b_i - \frac{q_b}{2}) - ctg(b_i + \frac{q_b}{2})] , s_i = pa_i b_i$

3 . 角度测量定位 (三角定位) : DD , TDOA , DOA

4 . 联合定位 : DD-DOA , DOA-PRC

5 . 问题 : 时间精度 , PLAID

### 二 . 多平台定位

1 . 方向测量定位  $b_i = tg^{-1} \frac{y - y_i}{x - x_i}$

$tg b_i \cdot x - y = x_i tg b_i - y_i$

$i = 1, \dots, N \quad Ax = D \quad x = A^* D \quad A^* = (A^* A)^{-1} A^*$

$$i = 1, 2 \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{y_1 - y_2 - x_1 tg b_1 + x_2 tg b_2}{tg b_2 - tg b_1} \\ y = \frac{y_1 tg b_2 - y_2 tg b_1 - x_1 tg b_1 tg b_2 + x_2 tg b_1 tg b_2}{tg b_2 - tg b_1} \end{cases}$$

$B = B_0 + H \Delta x + n \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin b_{01} / g_{01} & \cos b_{01} / g_{01} \\ -\sin b_{0N} / g_{0N} & \cos b_{0N} / g_{0N} \end{bmatrix}$

$\hat{x} = x + (H^T P_n^{-1} H)^{-1} H^T P_n^{-1} n$

$P_x = E[(\hat{x} - x)(\hat{x} - x)^T] = \begin{bmatrix} s_x^2 & \bullet \\ \bullet & s_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$s_x^2 = \frac{u}{uI - v^2} \quad s_y^2 = \frac{l}{uI - v^2} \quad u = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\cos^2 j_{0i}}{g_{0i}^2 s_i^2}$

$l = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sin^2 j_{0i}}{g_{0i}^2 s_i^2}$

$g = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sin j_{0i} \cos j_{0i}}{g_{0i}^2 s_i^2} \quad GDOP = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \quad CEP = 0.75 \cdot \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2}$

$$\text{双站: } GDOP = \frac{1}{|\sin(\mathbf{b}_2 - \mathbf{b}_1)|} \sqrt{r_1^2 \mathbf{s}_{b_1}^2 + r_2^2 \mathbf{s}_{b_2}^2}$$

$$GDOP = \frac{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2}}{|\sin(\mathbf{b}_2 - \mathbf{b}_1)|} \sqrt{\mathbf{s}_b^2 + \frac{2}{r_1^2 + r_2^2} \mathbf{s}_{xy}^2} = G \cdot M$$

最佳布站, 当  $d$  一定时,  $\mathbf{b}_1 = 54.73^\circ, \mathbf{b}_2 = 125.27^\circ$   $GDOP_{\min} = 1.84dJb$

## 2. 时差定位

$$\begin{cases} c(t_2 - t_1) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x)^2 + (y_2 - y)^2} - \sqrt{(x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2} = d_{21} \\ c(t_3 - t_1) = \sqrt{(x_3 - x)^2 + (y_3 - y)^2} - \sqrt{(x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2} = d_{31} \end{cases}$$

$$x_{21} = x_2 - x_1, y_{21} = y_2 - y_1, x_{31} = x_3 - x_1, y_{31} = y_3 - y_1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \mathbf{q} + x_1 & \begin{cases} -2x_{21}r \cos \mathbf{q} - 2y_{21}r \sin \mathbf{q} = d_{21} - x_{21}^2 - y_{21}^2 + 2d_{21}r \\ -2x_{31}r \cos \mathbf{q} - 2y_{31}r \sin \mathbf{q} = d_{31} - x_{31}^2 - y_{31}^2 + 2d_{31}r \end{cases} \\ y = r \sin \mathbf{q} + y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$r = \frac{x_{21}^2 + y_{21}^2 - d_{21}^2}{2(d_{21} + x_{21} \cos \mathbf{q} + y_{21} \sin \mathbf{q})} = \frac{x_{31}^2 + y_{31}^2 - d_{31}^2}{2(d_{31} + x_{31} \cos \mathbf{q} + y_{31} \sin \mathbf{q})}$$

$$a \cos \mathbf{q} + b \sin \mathbf{q} = c$$

$$a = (d_{31}^2 - x_{31}^2 - y_{31}^2)x_{21} - (d_{21}^2 - x_{21}^2 - y_{21}^2)x_{31}$$

$$b = (d_{31}^2 - x_{31}^2 - y_{31}^2)y_{21} - (d_{21}^2 - x_{21}^2 - y_{21}^2)y_{31}$$

$$c = (d_{31}^2 - x_{31}^2 - y_{31}^2)d_{21} + (d_{21}^2 - x_{21}^2 - y_{21}^2)d_{31}$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \arcsin \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \Phi(a, b) \quad \Phi(y, x) \text{ 表 } (r, y) \text{ 相角}$$

$$\text{或 } \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p} - \arcsin \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \Phi(a, b)$$

辐射源  $(x, y, z)$ ,  $\vec{e}$ , 接收机  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ ,  $r_i$ ,  $d_i = \|\vec{e} - \vec{r}_i\|$

$$d_{12} = d_2 - d_1, s_{12} = d_2 + d_1$$

$$s_{12}d_{12} = d_2^2 - d_1^2 = \|\vec{e} - \vec{r}_2\|^2 - \|\vec{e} - \vec{r}_1\|^2 = \|\vec{r}_2\|^2 - \|\vec{r}_1\|^2 - 2(\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$s_{12} = \frac{\|\vec{r}_2\|^2 - \|\vec{r}_1\|^2}{d_{12}} - \frac{2(\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \cdot \vec{e}}{d_{12}}$$

$$s_{23} = \frac{\|\vec{r}_3\|^2 - \|\vec{r}_2\|^2}{d_{23}} - \frac{2(\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2) \cdot \vec{e}}{d_{23}}$$

$$d_{31} = d_1 - d_3 = (d_2 + d_1) - (d_3 + d_2) = s_{12} + s_{23}$$

$$d_{12}d_{23}d_{31} = -(d_{12}\|\vec{r}_3\|^2 + d_{23}\|\vec{r}_2\|^2 + d_{31}\|\vec{r}_1\|^2) + 2(d_{12}\vec{r}_3 + d_{23}\vec{r}_1 + d_{31}\vec{r}_2) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$A_{123}x + B_{123}y + C_{123}z = D_{123}$$

$$A_{123}x = x_1d_{23} + x_2d_{31} + x_3d_{12}$$

$$B_{123}x = y_1d_{23} + y_2d_{31} + y_3d_{12}$$

$$C_{123}x = z_1d_{23} + z_2d_{31} + z_3d_{12}$$

$$D_{123}x = \frac{1}{2}(d_{12}d_{23}d_{31} + r_1^2d_{23} + r_2^2d_{31} + r_3^2d_{12})$$

$$Ax = D \quad x = A^*D$$

3 . DD 测量定位

4 . DOA , TDOA , DOA - DD 测量定位

ex : 2 , 3 , 4 , 6 , 7