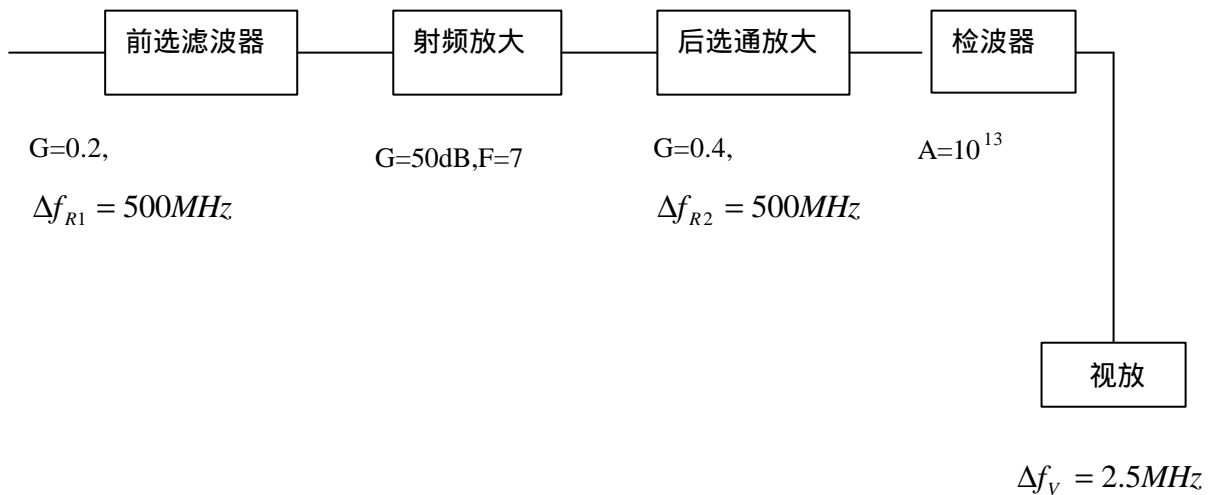
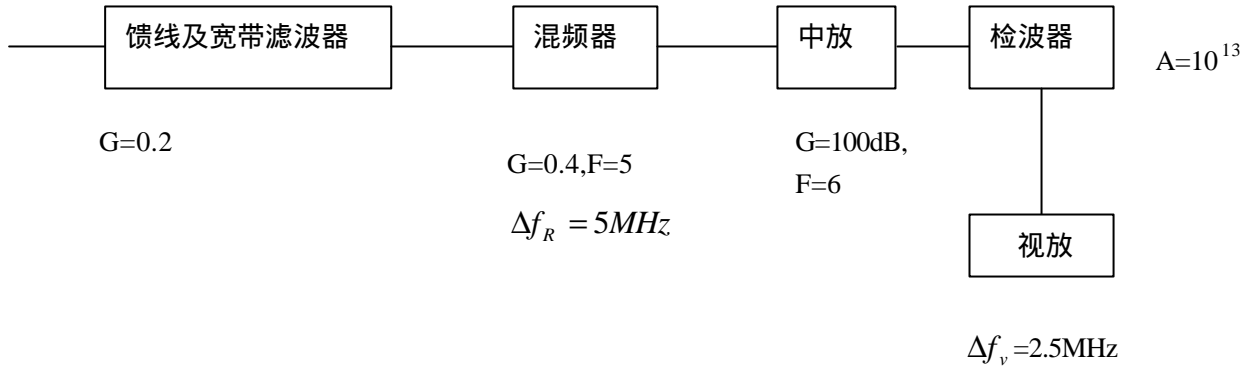


习题五

1. 已知某超外差接受机与射频调谐晶体视频接收机的组成分别如下图，其中的滤波器均为无源网络，试求它们的切线信号灵敏度。



解：应用公式，

当  $\Delta f_V \leq \Delta f_R \leq 2\Delta f_V$  时

$$P_{\text{tss}} = -114 + F_R + 10 \lg \left[ 3.1\Delta f_R + 2.5 \sqrt{2\Delta f_R \Delta f_V - \Delta f_V^2 + 1.56\Delta f_R^2 + \frac{A\Delta f_V}{G_R^2 F_R^2}} \right] \text{dBm w}$$

当  $\Delta f_R \geq 2\Delta f_V$  时

$$P_{ts} = -114 + F_R + 10 \lg \left[ 3.1 \Delta f_R + 2.5 \sqrt{2 \Delta f_R \Delta f_V - \Delta f_V^2 + 0.56 \Delta f_R^2 + \frac{A \Delta f_V}{G_R^2 F_R^2}} \right]$$

*dBmW*

(1)  $\Delta f_R = 5 \text{MHz}, \Delta f_V = 2.5 \text{MHz}$

属于  $\Delta f_V \leq \Delta f_R \leq 2 \Delta f_V$

$$F_R = \frac{1}{0.2} \left( 10^{0.5} + \frac{10^{0.6} - 1}{0.4} \right) = 53.07 = 17.25 \text{dB}$$

$$G_R = 0.2 \times 0.4 \times 10^{10} = 8 \times 10^8$$

$$\Delta f_R = 5 \text{MHz} \quad \Delta f_V = 2.5 \text{MHz} \quad A = 10^{13}$$

$$P_{ts} = -114 + 17.25 + 10 \lg \left[ 3.1 \times 5 + 2.5 \sqrt{2 \times 5 \times 2.5 - 2.5^2 + 1.56 \times 5^2 + \frac{10^{13} \times 2.5}{(8 \times 10^8)^2 \times 53.07^2}} \right]$$

$$= -81.87 \text{dBmW}$$

(2)  $G_R = 0.2 \times 0.4 \times 10^5 = 8 \times 10^{13}$

$$F_R = \frac{1}{0.2} \left( 10^{0.7} + \frac{\frac{1}{0.4} - 1}{10^5} \right) = 25.06 = 13.99 \text{dB}$$

$$\Delta f_R = 500 \text{MHz} \quad \Delta f_V = 2.5 \text{MHz} \quad A = 10^{13}$$

属于  $\Delta f_R \geq 2 \Delta f_V$

$$P_{ts} = -114 + 13.99 + 10 \lg \left[ 3.1 \times 2.5 + 2.5 \sqrt{2 \times 500 \times 2.5 + 0.56 \times 2.5^2 + \frac{10^{13} \times 2.5}{(8 \times 10^3)^2 \times 25.06^2}} \right]$$

$$= -78.32 \text{dBmW}$$

2. 某瞬时测频接收机的测频范围为  $1 \text{GHz} \sim 8 \text{GHz}$ , 检波后的视频带宽为  $10 \text{MHz}$ , 检波前的噪声系数为

$6 \text{dB}$ , 检波前增益为  $0.2$ , 检波器常数  $A = 10^{13}$ 。试求其切线信号灵敏度。如果在检波前加装增益为  $50 \text{dB}$ 、噪声系数为  $6$  的射频放大器, 则其切线信号的灵敏度有什么变化?

解:  $\Delta f_V = 10 \text{MHz} \quad A = 10^{13}$

(1)  $F_R = 6 \text{dB} = 4 \quad G_R = 0.2$

瞬时测频  $\Delta f_R = f_2 - f_1 = 7 \text{GHz} = 700 \text{MHz}$ ,  $\Delta f_R \geq 2 \Delta f_V$

$$P_{ts} = -114 + 6 + 10 \lg \left( 3.1 \times 10 + 2.5 \sqrt{2 \times 700 \times 10 + 0.56 \times 10^2 + \frac{10^{13} \times 10}{0.2^2 \times 4^2}} \right)$$

$$= -33.05 \text{ dBmW}$$

$$(2) G_R = 10^5, \Delta f_E = 700 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_V = 10 \text{ MHz}, F_R = 6 = 7.78 \text{ dB}$$

$$P_{ts} = -114 + 7.78 + 10 \lg \left( 31 + 2.5 \sqrt{1.4 \times 10^5 + 0.56 \times 10^2 + \frac{10^{13} \times 10}{(10^5)^2 \times 6^2}} \right)$$

$$= -73.36 \text{ dBmW}$$

3. 某导弹快艇的水面高度为  $1\text{m}$ ，雷达截面积为  $400\text{m}^2$ ，侦察天线架设在艇上  $10\text{m}$  高的桅杆顶端， $G_r = 0\text{dB}$ ，接收机灵敏度为  $-40\text{ dBm}$ 。试求该侦察机对下面两种雷达作用距离的优势  $r$ ：

(1) 海岸警戒雷达，频率为  $3\text{GHz}$ ，天线架设高度为  $310\text{m}$ ，天线增益为  $46\text{dB}$ ，发射脉冲功率为  $10^6\text{W}$ ，接收机灵敏度为  $-90\text{dBm}$ 。

(2) 火控雷达，频率为  $10\text{GHz}$ ，天线架设高度为  $200\text{m}$ ，天线增益为  $30\text{dB}$ ，发射脉冲功率为  $10^5\text{W}$ ，接收机灵敏度为  $-90\text{dBm}$ 。

解： $hr = 10\text{m}$ ， $S = 400\text{m}^2$ ， $G_r = 0\text{dB} = 1$ ， $P_{r\min} = -40\text{dBm} = 10^{-7}\text{W}$

$$(1) f_0 = 3 \times 10^9, \lambda = 0.1\text{m}, ha = 310\text{m}, G_t = 46\text{dB} = 10^{4.6} = 3.981 \times 10^4$$

$$P_t = 10^6, P_{a\min} = -90_{\text{dBm}} = 10^{-12}\text{W}, h_t = 1\text{m}$$

$$R_r = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2 P_{r\min}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[ \frac{10^6 \times 3.981 \times 10^4 \times 1 \times 0.01}{(4\pi)^2 \times 10^{-7}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5021\text{km}$$

$$R_{sr} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{310}) = 85.2\text{km}$$

$$R_r' = \min \{R_r, R_{sr}\} = 85.2\text{km}$$

$$R_a = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t^2 S \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^3 P_{a\min}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left[ \frac{10^6 \times (3.981 \times 10^4)^2 \times 400 \times 0.01}{(4\pi)^3 \times 10^{-12}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 945.34\text{km}$$

$$R_{sa} = 4.1 (\sqrt{ha} + \sqrt{ht}) = 4.1 (\sqrt{310} + \sqrt{1}) = 76.3\text{km}$$

$$R_a' = \min \{R_a, R_{sa}\} = 76.3\text{km}$$

$$r = \frac{R_r'}{R_a'} = \frac{85.2}{76.3} = 1.12$$

$$(2) f_0 = 10\text{GHz}, \lambda = \frac{5 \times 10^8}{10 \times 10^9} = 0.03\text{m}$$

$$h_a = 200\text{m}, G_t = 30\text{dB} = 10^3, P_t = 10^5 \text{W}, P_{a\min} = 10^{-9} \text{mW} = 10^{-12} \text{W}$$

$$R_r = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2 P_{r\min}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[ \frac{10^5 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 0.03^2}{(4\pi)^2 \times 10^{-7}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 7.55 \times 10^4 \text{m} = 75.5\text{km}$$

$$R_{sr} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{200}) = 70.95\text{km}$$

$$R_r \approx 70.95\text{km}$$

$$R_a = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t^2 S \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^3 P_{a\min}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left[ \frac{10^5 \times 10^6 \times 400 \times 0.03^2}{(4\pi)^3 \times 10^{-12}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 6.526 \times 10^4 \text{m} = 65.26\text{km}$$

$$R_{sa} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{200} + \sqrt{1}) = 62.08\text{km}$$

$$R_a \approx 62.08\text{km}$$

$$r = \frac{R_r \approx 70.95}{R_a \approx 62.08} = 1.143$$

4. 已知敌舰载雷达的发射脉冲功率为  $5 \times 10^5 \text{W}$ ，天线的增益为  $30\text{dB}$ ，高度为  $20\text{m}$ ，工作频率为  $3\text{GHz}$ ，接收机灵敏度为  $-90\text{dBm}$ 。我舰装有一部侦察警告系统，其接收天线增益为  $10\text{dB}$ ，高度为  $30\text{m}$ ，接收机灵敏度为  $-45\text{dBm}$ ，系统损耗为  $13\text{dB}$ 。我舰的水面高度为  $4\text{m}$ ，雷达截面积为  $2500\text{m}^2$ ，试求：

- (1) 敌、我双方的警告距离；
- (2) 如果将该雷达装在飞行高度为  $1000\text{m}$  的巡逻机上，敌我双方的警告距离有什么变化？
- (3) 如果将警告系统装在飞行高度为  $1000\text{m}$  的巡逻机上，敌我双方的警告距离有什么变化？

解：  $P_t = 5 \times 10^5, G_t = 30\text{dB} = 10^3, h_a = 20\text{m}, f_0 = 3\text{GHz}, \lambda = 0.1\text{m}$

$$P_{a\min} = 10^{-9} \text{mW} = 10^{-12} \text{W}, h_r = 30\text{m}, G_r = 10^1 = 10$$

$$P_{r\min} = 10^{-4.5} \text{mW} = 3.162 \times 10^{-8} \text{W}, L = 10^{1.3} = 19.95$$

$$h_t = 4\text{m}, S = 2500\text{m}^2$$

$$(1) R_r = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2 P_{r\min}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[ \frac{5 \times 10^5 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 0.01}{(4\pi)^2 \times 3.162 \times 10^{-8}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 708.4\text{km}$$

$$R_a = \left[ \frac{P_t G_t^2 S I^2}{(4p)^3 P_{a \min}} \right]^{1/4} = \left[ \frac{5 \times 10^5 \times 10^6 \times 2500 \times 0.01}{(4p)^3 \times 10^{-12}} \right]^{1/4} = 281.7 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{sr} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{ha} + \sqrt{hr}) = 4.1(\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{30}) = 40.8 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{sa} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{ha} + \sqrt{ht}) = 4.1(\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{4}) = 26.5 \text{ km}$$

$$R_r = 40.8 \text{ km} \quad R_a = 26.5 \text{ km} \quad r = \frac{R_r}{R_a} = 1.54$$

(2)  $ha = 1000 \text{ m}$

$$R_{sr} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{1000} + \sqrt{30}) = 152.11 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{sa} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{1000} + \sqrt{4}) = 137.85 \text{ km}$$

$$R_r = 152.11 \text{ km}, R_a = 137.85 \text{ km}, r = \frac{152.11}{137.85} = 1.103$$

雷达位置升高,  $r$  减小, 侦察距离优势减小。

(3)  $hr = 1000 \text{ m}$

$$R_{sr} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{1000}) = 148 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{sa} = 4.1 \times (\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{4}) = 26.5 \text{ km}$$

$$R_r = 148 \text{ km}, R_a = 26.5 \text{ km}, r = \frac{R_r}{R_a} = 5.58$$

侦察系统距离变高, 侦察距离优势增大

5. 某侦察卫星的飞行高度为  $850 \text{ km}$ , 下视侦察天线增益为  $10 \text{ dB}$ , 工作频率为  $5 \text{ GHz}$ , 系统损耗为  $9 \text{ dB}$ ; 若被侦察的雷达发射脉冲功率为  $5 \times 10^4 \text{ W}$ , 平均旁瓣电平为  $-15 \text{ dB}$ 。试问在旁瓣侦察的条件下, 应如何要求侦察接收机的灵敏度?

解:  $hr = 850 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$   $G_r = 10 \text{ dB} = 10$   $f_0 = 5 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$

$$I = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^9} = 0.06 \text{ m} \quad L = 9 \text{ dB} = 10^{0.9} = 7.943$$

$$P_t = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ W} \quad G_{\text{save}} = -15 \text{ dB} = 0.0316$$

$$R_r = \left[ \frac{P_t G_{\text{save}} G_r I^2}{(4p)^2 P_{r \min} L} \right]^{1/2}$$

当用卫星侦察时, 只是下视侦察  $R_r = hr = 850 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P_{r \min} &= \frac{P_t G_{save} G_r I^2}{(4\pi)^2 R_r^2 L} = \frac{5 \times 10^4 \times 0.0316 \times 10 \times 0.06^2}{(4\pi)^2 \times (850 \times 10^3)^2 \times 7.943} \\ &= 6.28 \times 10^{-14} \text{ w} = 6.28 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mw} \\ &= -132 \text{ dBw} = -102 \text{ dBmw} \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知侦察天线的水平波束宽度为 $1^\circ$ ，天线转速为 $60r/\text{min}$ ，雷达天线的水平波束宽度为 $2^\circ$ ，天线转速为 $10r/\text{min}$ ，侦察机只能侦收雷达天线主瓣的发射信号，截获只需要一个脉冲且不需要进行频率搜索。试求达到搜索概率分别为0.3、0.5、0.7和0.9所需的搜索时间。

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{侦察机: } T_1 &= \frac{60s}{60} = 1s & \text{雷达: } T_2 &= \frac{60s}{10} = 6s \\ t_1 &= \frac{1^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 1s = \frac{1}{360} s & t_2 &= 6 \times \frac{2^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{30} s \end{aligned}$$

$k=1$ 时， $T$ 时间内发生1次重合的概率为：

$$P_{1(T)} = 1 - (1 - P_0) e^{-T/T_0}$$

$$\therefore T = -\bar{T}_0 \times \ln \left( \frac{1 - P_1(T)}{1 - P_0} \right)$$

$$\bar{T}_0 = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 T_i}{\sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{t_i}} \quad P_0 = \prod_{i=1}^2 \frac{t_i}{T_i}$$

通过上述公式，可以求出 $P_1(T)=0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9$ 时的 $T$

7. 某侦察机采用全向天线测向、搜索法测频，搜索周期为 $100ms$ 以 $10MHz$ 瞬时接收带宽搜索 $2GHz$ 频率范围；雷达信号为固定频率。试求其对以下两种雷达信号截获概率，截获条件是在 $10s$ 内测得5个以上脉冲。

(1) 脉冲重复周期为 $1ms$ ，脉冲宽度为 $1ms$ ；

(2) 脉冲重复周期为 $2.2ms$ ，脉冲宽度为 $12ms$ 。

解：

$$T_1 = 100ms \quad t_1 = 100ms \times \frac{10M}{2G} = 0.5ms$$

$$(1) T_2 = 1ms \quad t_2 = 1ms$$

$$(2) T_2 = 2.2ms \quad t_2 = 12ms$$

$$T = 10s$$

$$k \geq 5$$

$$P_5(T) = \sum_{i=5}^{\infty} P(T, k) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^4 P(T, i)$$

求解  $P(T, i)$

$$i = 0 \text{ 时 } P(T, 0) = (1 - P_0)e^{-T/\bar{T}_0}$$

$$i \neq 0 \text{ 时 } P(T, i) = P_0 \frac{\left(\frac{T}{\bar{T}_0}\right)^{i-1}}{(i-1)!} e^{-T/\bar{T}_0} + (1 - P_0) \frac{\left(\frac{T}{\bar{T}_0}\right)}{i!} e^{-T/\bar{T}_0}$$

$$\bar{T}_0 = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 \frac{T_i}{t_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{t_i}} \quad P_0 = \prod_{i=1}^2 \frac{t_i}{T_i} \quad T = 10s$$

代入公式求出  $P(T, 0)$ ,  $P(T, 1)$ ,  $P(T, 2)$ ,  $P(T, 3)$ ,  $P(T, 4)$  分别得出 (1), (2) 两种情况下的  $P_5(T)$