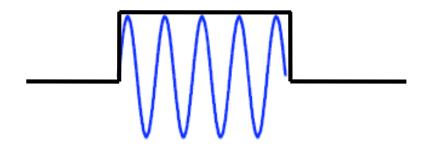
Radar Physics Anthea J. Coster

Outline

Radar fundamentals

Radar equation Range resolution and pulsed radars

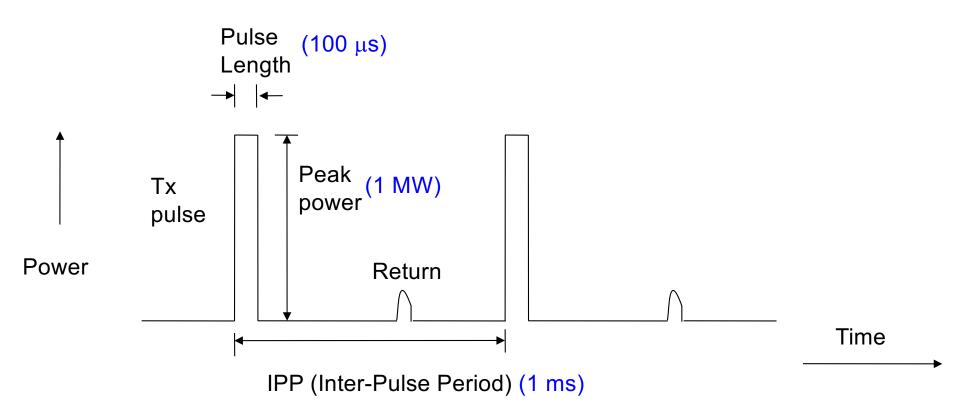
What the radar transmits: Pulses and waves



Cycles in a pulse.

PFISR frequency = 449 MHz Long pulse length = 480 μs # of cycles = 215520 ! Radar waveforms modulate the waves with on-off sequence

Pulsed Radar



Duty cycle = Pulse Length/IPP (10%) Average power = Peak power x Duty cycle (100 kW) PRF (Pulse Repetition Frequency) = 1/IPP (1kHz)

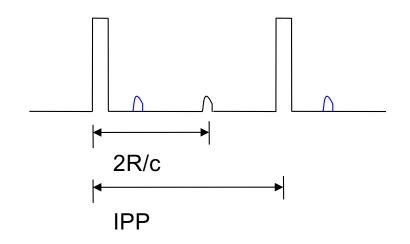
Duty cycle for a CW (continuous wave) radar 100%

Range Resolution

Range resolution is set by pulse length

Pulse length = τ_p , Range resolution = $c\tau_p/2$ for a single target.

Maximum unambiguous range



$$MUR = c*IPP/2$$

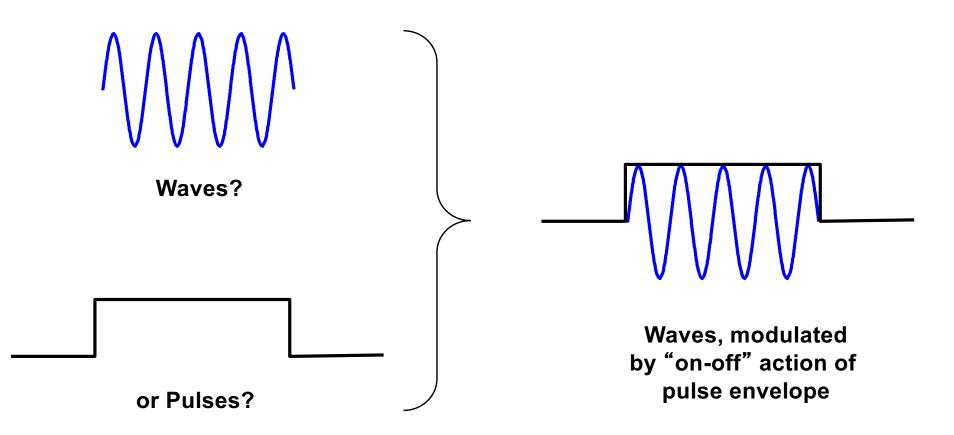
Pulse duration vs. Range resolution

Pulse Duration	Range Resolution
0.1 nsec	1.5 cm
1.0 nsec	15 cm
10 nsec	1.5 m
100 nsec	15 m
1 μsec	150 m
10 μsec	1.5 km
100 µsec	15 km
1 msec	150 km

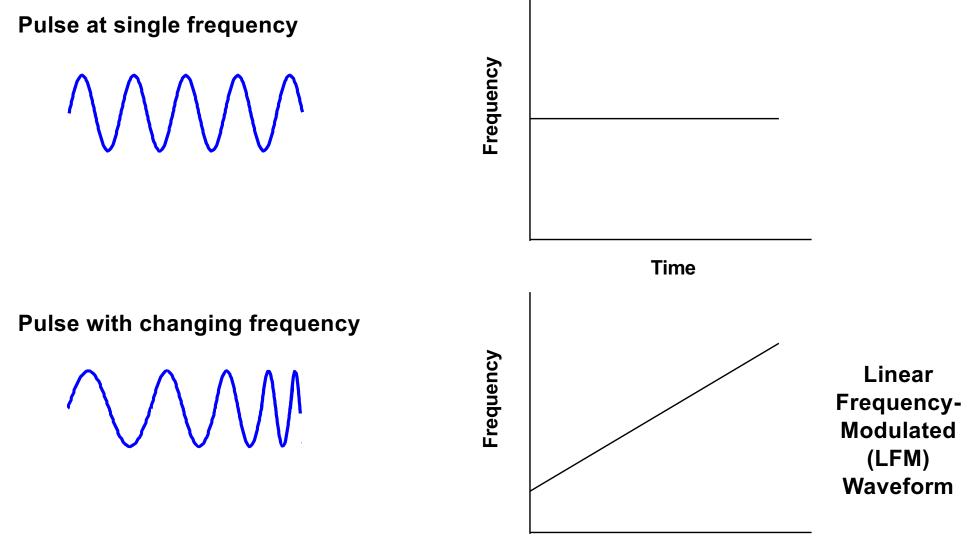
What is a typical F region ISR pulselength

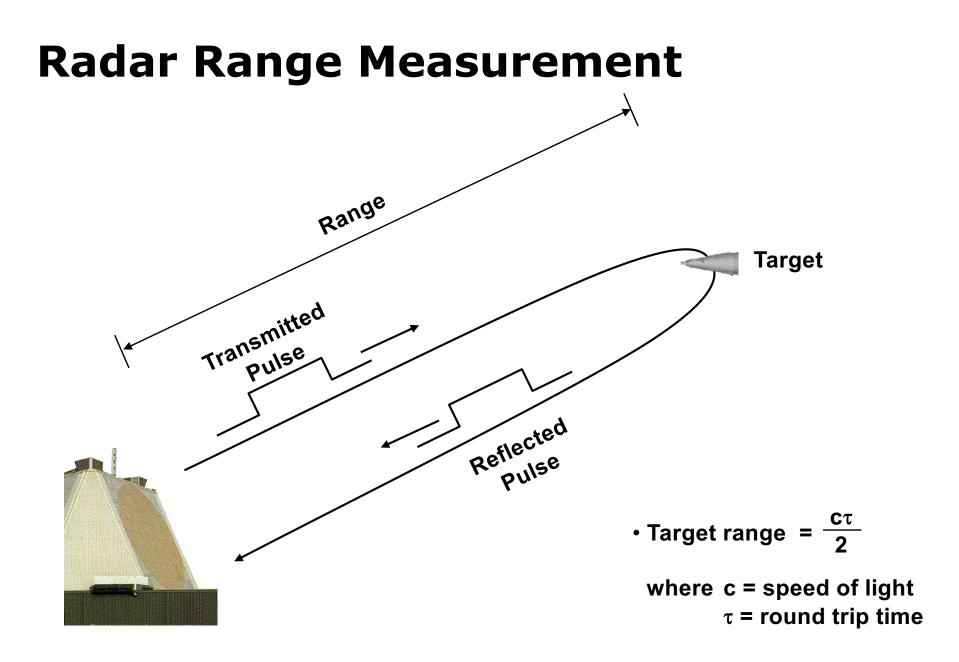
Radar Waveforms

What do radars transmit?



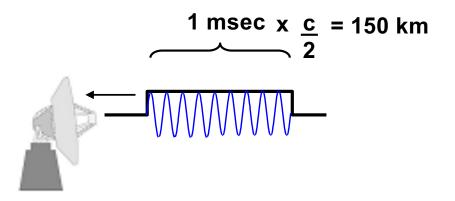
Radar Waveforms (cont'd.)



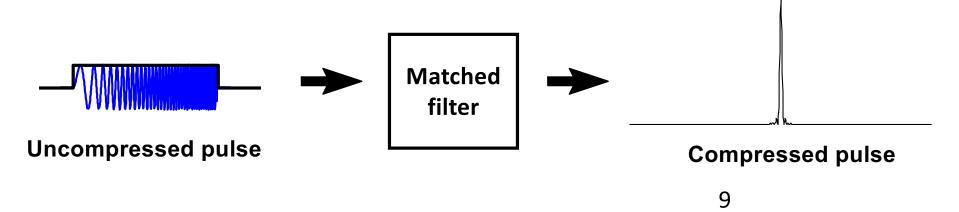


Signal Processing Pulse Compression

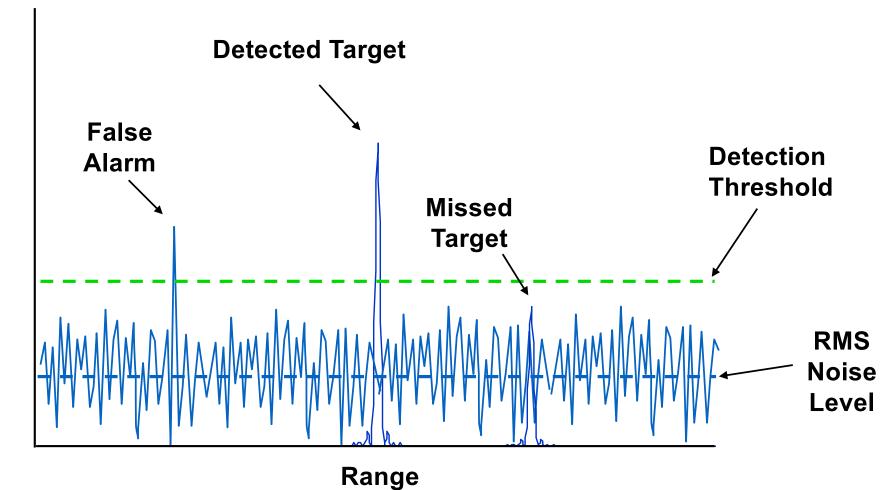
Problem: Pulse can be very long; does not allow accurate range measurement



Solution: Use pulse with changing frequency and signal process using "matched filter"



Detection of Signals in Noise



Coherent Integration Pulse 3 Pulse 4 Pulse 5 Pulse 1 Pulse 2 Coherent target returns Resultant signal Noise samples at low SNR **Coherently Integrated Pulses** Deep space targets at 30,000 – 40,000 Km