

621.325.5:621.382.049.77

1, 2, 3, 4

1
2 - « »,
3 « »,
4 ,

3D-

« » *FMCW (Frequency Modulation Continuous Wave)*
: () - 92 96 ; () - 1 ;
- 16 32 ; - 1 10000; - 3;
- 0,095 , 0,105 , 0,106 ; - ; / -
80 30 . *FMCW* ,

(,), (,),
()

: , k -

$f_k, \varphi_k, U_k,$

(3, 5, 6, 7, 8)

(1, 4).

k -

(2)

$$y_k(t) = U_k \cos(\omega_k t + \varphi_k) = U_k \cos \varphi_k \cos \omega_k t + U_k \sin \varphi_k \sin \omega_k t = A_k \cos \omega_k t + B_k \sin \omega_k t, \quad (1)$$

$$\omega_k = 2\pi f_k = 2\pi / T_k \text{ — , [/].}$$

$$t_n = nT_s, \quad T_s \text{ — } (1)$$

$$y_k[n] = U_k \cos(\Omega_k n + \varphi_k) = A_k \cos \Omega_k n + B_k \sin \Omega_k n, \quad (2)$$

$$\Omega_k = 2\pi \omega_k / \omega_s = 2\pi T_s / T_k \text{ — , [/], } \omega_s = 2\pi f_s = 2\pi / T_s$$

— , [/].

2-

()
z-

[5 - 7],

$$\cos \Omega n \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \Omega z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \quad \sin \Omega n \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \Omega z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}}. \quad (3)$$

() 2-

$H(z)$

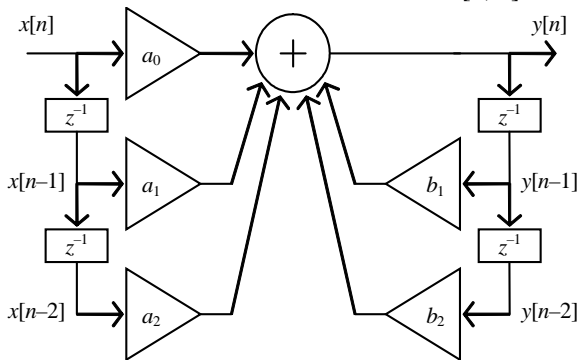
(),

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}}{1 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}},$$

. 1 [5, 6].

. 1.

2-



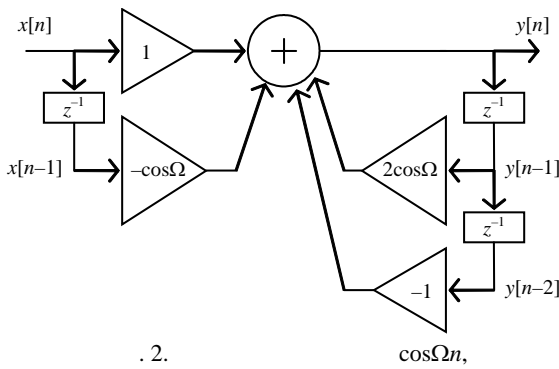
(3)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \Omega n = y[n] &= x[n] - \cos \Omega \cdot x[n-1] + 2 \cos \Omega \cdot y[n-1] - y[n-2], \\ \sin \Omega n = y[n] &= \sin \Omega \cdot x[n-1] + 2 \cos \Omega \cdot y[n-1] - y[n-2], \end{aligned}$$

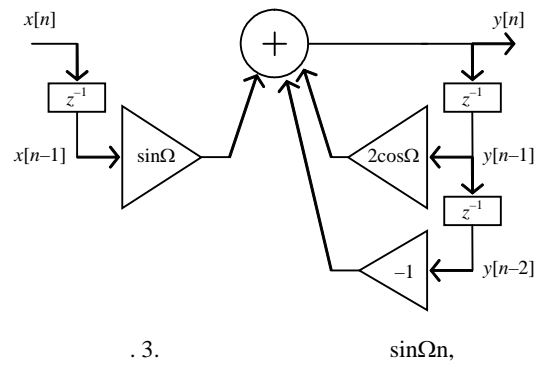
. 2

3.



. 2.

cos(Omega*n),



. 3.

sin(Omega*n),

$$\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \cos \varphi \cos \omega t - \sin \varphi \sin \omega t,$$

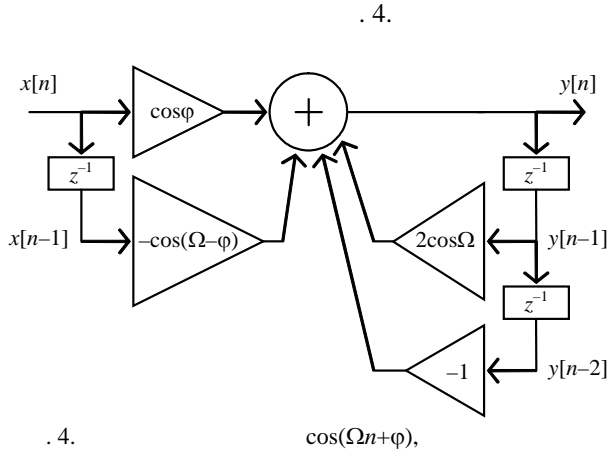
φ

z-

$$\cos(\Omega n + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \varphi (1 - \cos \Omega z^{-1})}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}} - \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \Omega z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}},$$

$$\cos(\Omega n + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \varphi - (\cos \varphi \cos \Omega + \sin \varphi \sin \Omega) z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}},$$

$$\cos(\Omega n + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \varphi - \cos(\Omega - \varphi)z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos\Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \quad (4)$$



$$y[n] = \cos \varphi \cdot x[n] - \cos(\Omega - \varphi) \cdot x[n-1] + 2\cos\Omega \cdot y[n-1] - y[n-2]. \quad (4)$$

$$\delta[n], \quad (4)$$

$$y[n]$$

$$h[n], \quad z-$$

$$(4),$$

$$y[n] \Big|_{x[n]=\delta[n]} = h[n] = Z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\cos \varphi - \cos(\Omega - \varphi)z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos\Omega z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right\} = \cos(\Omega n + \varphi).$$

k -

$$(4) \quad :$$

$$U_k \cos(\omega_k n + \varphi_k) = y_k[n] \Big|_{x[n]=\delta[n]} \Leftrightarrow U_k \frac{\cos \varphi_k - \cos(\omega_k - \varphi_k)z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos(\omega_k)z^{-1} + z^{-2}} = U_k \frac{a_{0,k} - a_{1,k}z^{-1}}{1 - b_{1,k}z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \quad (5)$$

:

$$y_k[n] = U_k \cos \varphi_k \delta[n] - U_k \cos(\omega_k - \varphi_k) \delta[n-1] + 2\cos(\omega_k) y_k[n-1] - y_k[n-2] = a_{0,k} \delta[n] - a_{1,k} \delta[n-1] + b_{1,k} y_k[n-1] - y_k[n-2] \quad (6)$$

$$y_k[n] \quad \varepsilon_k[n], \quad \overline{\varepsilon_k[n]} = 0, \quad N \quad y_k[n] \quad (6) \quad :$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_k[n] \\ y_k[n+1] \\ \dots \\ y_k[n+N] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & y_k[n-1] & -y_k[n-2] \\ 0 & -1 & y_k[n] & -y_k[n-1] \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & y_k[n+N-1] & -y_k[n+N-2] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,k} \\ a_{1,k} \\ b_{1,k} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_k[n] \\ \varepsilon_k[n+1] \\ \dots \\ \varepsilon_k[n+N] \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_k[n] + y_k[n-2] \\ y_k[n+1] + y_k[n-1] \\ \dots \\ y_k[n+N] + y_k[n+N-2] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & y_k[n-1] \\ 0 & -1 & y_k[n] \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & y_k[n-1+N] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,k} \\ a_{1,k} \\ b_{1,k} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_k[n] \\ \varepsilon_k[n+1] \\ \dots \\ \varepsilon_k[n+N] \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

$\mathbf{X}_{k,opt}$

$$\mathbf{Y}_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k + \mathbf{E}_k, \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_k = \begin{bmatrix} y_k[n] + y_k[n-2] \\ y_k[n+1] + y_k[n-1] \\ \dots \\ y_k[n+N] + y_k[n+N-2] \end{bmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$\xi_k(\mathbf{X}_k) = \|\mathbf{Y}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k\|^2 = (\mathbf{Y}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k)^\top (\mathbf{Y}_k - \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{X}_k),$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{k,opt} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}_k} \{\xi_k\}.$$

$$y_k[n] - y_k[n-2],$$

$$\varepsilon_k[n],$$

$$\mathbf{H}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & y_k[n-1] \\ 0 & -1 & y_k[n] \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & y_k[n-1+N] \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{X}_k

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{E}$$

\mathbf{X}_{opt}

$$y_k[n] - y_k[n-2],$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \left((\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X})^\top (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X}) \right) = 0,$$

$$a_{0,k}, a_{1,k}, b_{1,k}$$

(8,

$$\mathbf{X}_k = \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,k} \\ a_{1,k} \\ b_{1,k} \end{bmatrix} \tag{8),}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_k[n] \\ \varepsilon_k[n+1] \\ \dots \\ \varepsilon_k[n+N] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{Y}^\top \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{Y}^\top \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 0 - \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y} + 2\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X} = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}.$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{opt} = (\mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^\top \mathbf{Y}. \tag{5)$$

$$\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & y[n-1] \\ 0 & 1 & -y[n] \\ y[n-1] & -y[n] & \sum_{i=0}^N y[n-1+i]^2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

(9) : k -

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0,k} \\ a_{1,k} \\ b_{1,k} \end{bmatrix} = (\mathbf{H}_k^T \mathbf{H}_k)^{-1} \mathbf{H}_k^T \begin{bmatrix} y_k[n] + y_k[n-2] \\ y_k[n+1] + y_k[n-1] \\ \dots \\ y_k[n+N] + y_k[n+N-2] \end{bmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

(11), k -

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cos \omega_k = b_{1,k} \\ U_k \cos \varphi_k = a_{0,k} \\ U_k \cos(\omega_k - \varphi_k) = a_{1,k}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_k = \arccos(b_{1,k} / 2) f_s / (2\pi) \\ U_k = \sqrt{a_{0,k}^2 + \left(\frac{a_{1,k} - a_{0,k} b_{1,k} / 2}{\sin(\arccos(b_{1,k} / 2))} \right)^2} \\ \varphi_k = \arctg \left(\frac{a_{1,k} / a_{0,k} - b_{1,k} / 2}{\sin(\arccos(b_{1,k} / 2))} \right) \end{cases}. \quad (12)$$

Matlab
Matlab,

$$\begin{cases} \omega_k = \arccos(b_{1,k} / 2) \\ U_k \cos \varphi_k = a_{0,k} \\ U_k \cos \varphi_k \cos \omega_k + U_k \sin \varphi_k \sin \omega_k = a_{1,k}, \end{cases}$$

$$U_k \cdot \cos(\Omega_k n + \varphi_k)$$

. 5.

$$\begin{cases} \omega_k = \arccos(b_{1,k} / 2) \\ U_k \cos \varphi_k = a_{0,k} \\ a_{0,k} (b_{1,k} / 2) + U_k \sin \varphi_k \sin(\arccos(b_{1,k} / 2)) = a_{1,k}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_k = \arccos(b_{1,k} / 2) \\ U_k \cos \varphi_k = a_{0,k} \\ U_k \sin \varphi_k = \frac{a_{1,k} - a_{0,k} b_{1,k} / 2}{\sin(\arccos(b_{1,k} / 2))}, \end{cases}$$

```

%
Fk = 3100; %
Phi0k = 0; %
Uk = 1000; %
Fdis = 1e6; %
tsel = 1:650; %
sig=zeros(size(tsel)); %
```

```

sig(tsel) = Uk*cos(2*pi*Fk*(tsel-1)/Fdis +
Phi0k*pi/180); %

SNR = 100; mix = awgn(sig,SNR,'measured');
%
/ [ ]
nois = mix - sig; %

%
2-

yrr = mix'; N = length(yrr); %
,
Yrr = zeros(N,1); Yrr = yrr; for n=3:N; Yrr(n) =
Yrr(n) + yrr(n-2); end; %

Hrr = zeros(N,3); Hrr(1,1) = 1; Hrr(2,2) = -1; for
n=2:N; Hrr(n,3) = yrr(n-1); end; %
H, Y = H * X + E
%HrrHrr = 1*eye(3); HrrHrr(2,3) = -yrr(1);
HrrHrr(3,2) = -yrr(1); HrrHrr(3,3) = yrr(1:N-1)' *
yrr(1:N-1); % H*H
( )
HrrHrr = (Hrr*Hrr);
% H*H ( )
Xrr = ((HrrHrr)^-1)*Hrr*Yrr; %
: X = ((H*H)^-
1)*H*Y;
a0 = Xrr(1); a1 = Xrr(2); b1 = Xrr(3); %
2-
c1 = (a1 - a0*b1/2)/sin(acos(b1/2)); %

Frr(k) = acos(b1/2)*Fdis/(2*pi); %

Urr(k) = sqrt(a0^2+c1^2); %
    
```

```

Phi0rr(k) = atan(c1/a0)*180/pi; %

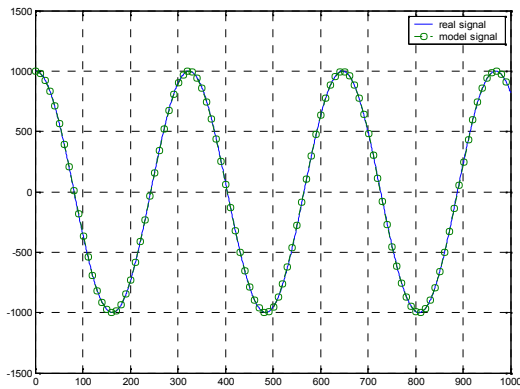
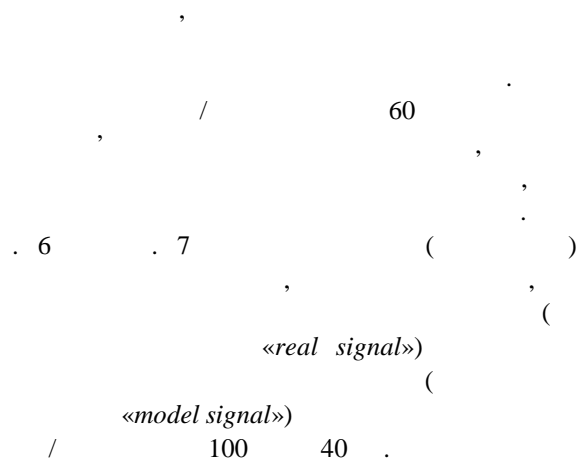
Error_Frr = Frr - Fk; %

%format short, rez_rr = [Frr, Error_Frr, Urr(k),
Phi0rr(k)] %

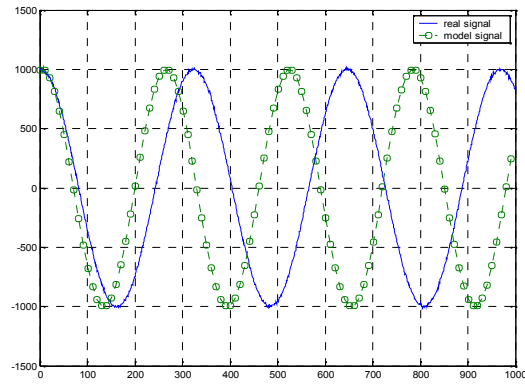
b_kalman = [a0, -a1]; %
2-
a_kalman = [1, -b1, 1]; %
2-
h_kalman = filter(b_kalman,a_kalman,[1
zeros(1,length(yrr)-1)]); %

n = 1:N;
figure; plot(n,yrr,
n(1:10:end),h_kalman(1:10:end),'o'); grid; legend('real
signal','model signal'); pause(0.1); close;
    
```

. 5.
 $U_k \cdot \cos(\Omega_k n + \phi_k)$



. 6.



. 7.

100

40

(,),

$$y_k[n] \Big|_{x[n]=\delta[n]} \Leftrightarrow U_k \frac{a_{0,k} - a_{1,k}z^{-1}}{1 - b_{1,k}z^{-1} + z^{-2}},$$

$$y_k[n] \Big|_{x[n]=\delta[n]} \Leftrightarrow U_k \frac{\cos \varphi_k - \cos(\omega_k - \varphi_k)z^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos(\omega_k)z^{-1} + z^{-2}}.$$

1. // — 2010. — 4 — 70 — 72.
2. SynViewScan. 3D Terahertz / Millimeter Wave Imaging. — http://www.synview.com/download/DataSheet_SynViewScan_0810.pdf
3. // — 2009. — 117-122.
4. // — 2006. — 856
5. // — 2002. — 608
6. // — 1992. — 51 — 55.
7. Kalman R. E. A New Approach to Linear Filtering and Prediction Problems / Transactions of the ASME — Journal of Basic Engineering, 82 (Series D): 35 — 45. Copyright © 1960 by ASME.

25.11.2013

3D-

Continuous Wave) 96 , - 1 10000, FMCW (Frequency Modulation Continuous Wave) () - 92 - 16 32 , - 0,095 , 0,105 , 0,106 ; - 3; - 80 30 .

FMCW (,) , (,) , () .

PARAMETRIC MODEL OF HARMONIC OSCILLATIONS AND THEIR RESEARCH TIME-LIMITED FREQUENCY BEATS 3D- RADAR

O.V. Drobyk, M.A. Kosovets, A.I. Pavlov, L.M. Tovstenko

The scientific laboratory SPE « », studies built FMCW (Frequency Modulation Continuous Wave) radar with the following parameters : frequency range of the linear frequency modulation (LCHM) - from 92 GHz to 96 GHz LCHM period (the duration of the interval of observations) - 1 ms; ADC - from 16 to 32 bits , the number of cycles of accumulation - from 1 to 10000 , the number of layers of reflection - 3, the distance to the reflection layer - 0.095 m, 0.105 m, 0.106 m, wave propagation environment - the air , the ratio S / N - from 80 dB to 30 dB. It was a model of continuous time signal at the output of the mixer beating FMCW radar , which in the first approximation, we consider a model of harmonic vibrations with unknown initial parameters. The above approach allowed to evaluate the three primary parameters of harmonic oscillations (frequency, phase, and amplitude), but gives wrong results in the significant noise. This is because in this case directly estimated secondary parameters (model parameters) rather than the initial parameters (parameters fixed a priori known model of harmonic vibrations) .