

Near Field Radar Imaging by both Frequency Domain and Impulse Time Domain

李信忠、張道治

E-mail: 9223474@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

In general, the RCS (Radar Cross Section Area) of target is measured by far field range to meet the quadratic phase error 22.5° , i.e., $R \leq 4D^2/\lambda$. For larger size of target the test range will be large. The compact range can provide larger size of target for larger size of target RCS measurement. The radar image can be generated by ISAR (Inverse Synthetic Aperture Radar) techniques inside anechoic chamber with compact range. For the compact range with high performance, and larger size of quiet zone area, the cost is very high. In this paper, a low cost near field range will be used to measure the RCS of corner reflector and metal board. And the reason why the corner reflector and metal board have the same result in radar image. Besides, it can be measured in time domain by Impulse Time Domain System at Da-Yeh University. In fact, this system will replace the network vector analyzer in frequency domain. The Impulse Time Domain System can gate the reflection signal I want from the target. Because of the gating function, it can gate out the multipath and noise from environment. And the results of radar image from Frequency Domain and Time Domain will be discussed. The characteristic of R-Card is applied to reduce the edge diffraction of reflection points. Besides, use R-Card to design a microwave absorber wall, and to reduce the multipath. The experimental precision will be promoted.

Keywords : RCS、 ISAR

Table of Contents

封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.....	iii	中文摘要.....	iv	英文摘		
要.....	v	誌謝.....	vi	目錄.....	vii	圖目
錄.....	ix	表目錄.....	xii	第一章 雷達影像成像簡介 1.1 簡介與實驗		
背景.....	1	1.2 成像技術介紹.....	4	第二章 頻域雷達影像合成 2.1 頻域合成雷達		
影像.....	8	2.2 微波影像解析度之探討.....	11	2.3 模擬實		
驗.....	12	2.4 實驗結果(頻域量測結果).....	16	第三章 時域雷達影像合成 3.1 時域脈		
衝量測系統.....	23	3.2 微波影像解析度之探討.....	25	3.3 實驗結果(時域量測結		
果).....	27	第四章 降低反射點之邊緣繞射場 4.1 R-Card之基礎應用.....	35	4.2 降低邊緣		
繞射場之模擬.....	37	4.3 降低邊緣繞射場之實驗.....	41	4.4 微波吸收擋牆製作之實		
驗.....	45	第五章 結論.....	51	參考文獻.....	53	附
錄.....	55	附錄A.....	56	附錄B.....	61	附
錄C.....	65					

REFERENCES

- [1] Dau-chyrh chang Professor & Dean Da Yeh University, " Course Note on Special Topic of EM Theory: PO,GO,GTD ".2001 [2]Dean L.Mensa, High Resolution Radar Image, Artech House,Inc. ,1981, P.10-P.101.
- [3] Roger J. Sullivan, Microwave Radar Image and Advanced Concepts, Artech House,Inc. ,2000, P.191-P.238 [4]王靜松, " 應用阻抗性反射板改善基地台天線效能之研究 ",2002EMC 研討會,2002 [5]王振宇, " 利用近場量測獲得微波成像 ", 碩士論文, 大葉大學 電機工程研究所 ,2000, P1-P50 [6]吳忠侯, " 高解析度技術於微波成像之應用 ", 碩士論文, 中正 理工學院電子工程研究, 1997, P1-P16 [7]黃根泰, " 船艦物體的微波成像技術 ", 碩士論文, 台灣大學 電機工程研究,1993, P1-P18 [8]蔡明哲, " Far Field Target Image by Near Field RCS Measurement ", 碩士論文,大葉大學電機工程研究所,2002,P1-P40 [9]謝禎鈴, " 寬頻廣角天線之研製及其雷達截面積研究 ", 碩士論文, 大葉大學電機工程研究所, 2000, P1-P4 [10]蘇柏霖, " 應用阻抗性反射板改善無線通信天線之功能 ", 碩士論 文, 元智大學電機工程研究所 ,2001 [11]國立中央大學 太空及遙測研究中心 SAR影像處理服務網站 [12]國防部網站 電子電戰處 科技新知 [13]國防部網站 陳信宏 外形對飛機雷達截面積影響之究 [14]NASA/JPL NEWS RELEASE ,Oct. 20, 2001