

ELINT and Radar Signals



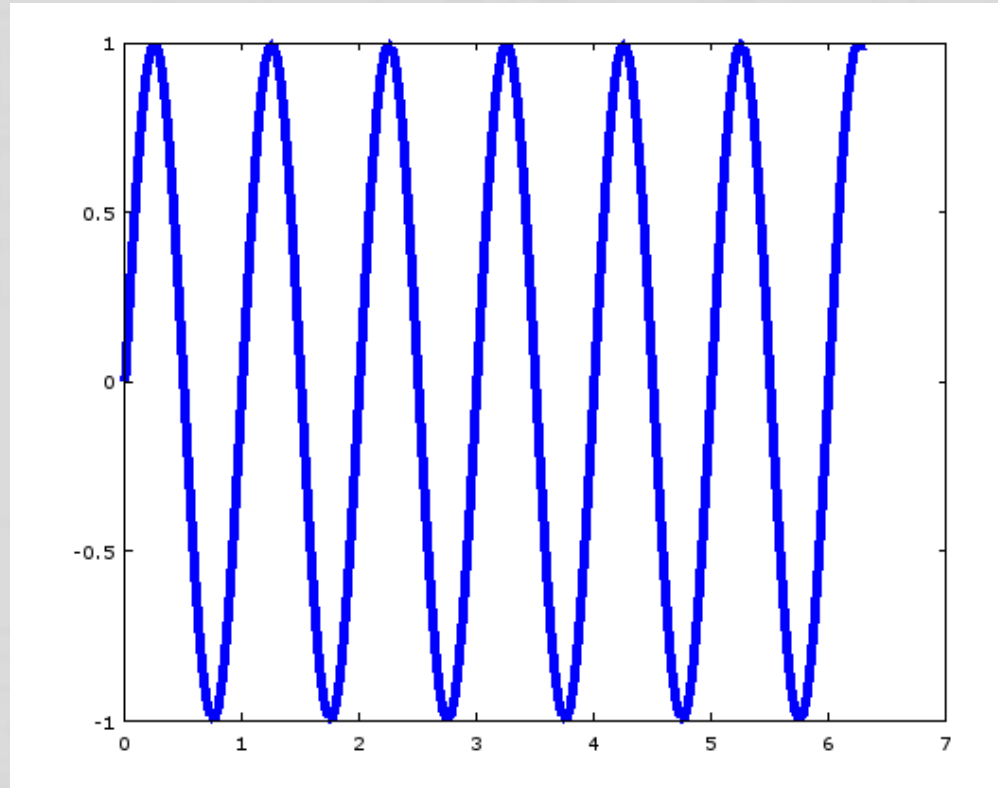
Short Course on Radar and
Electronic Warfare
Kyle Davidson

Overview

- Waveform characteristics
- Modulating signals
- Pulsed radar signals
 - Unmodulated
 - Linear Frequency Modulation (LFM)
 - Frequency Hopping
 - PRI Jitter
 - PSK / Barker Code
 - FSK
- Continuous Wave (CW) radar signals
 - FMCW
- LPI/LPD waveforms



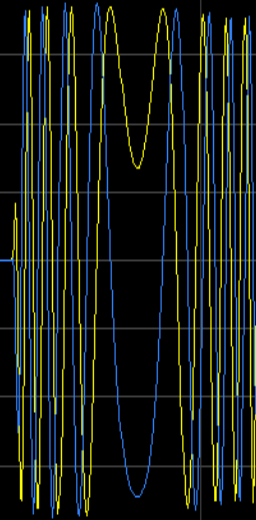
Sinusoid



$$x(t) = A(t)\sin(2\pi f(t)t + \phi(t))$$



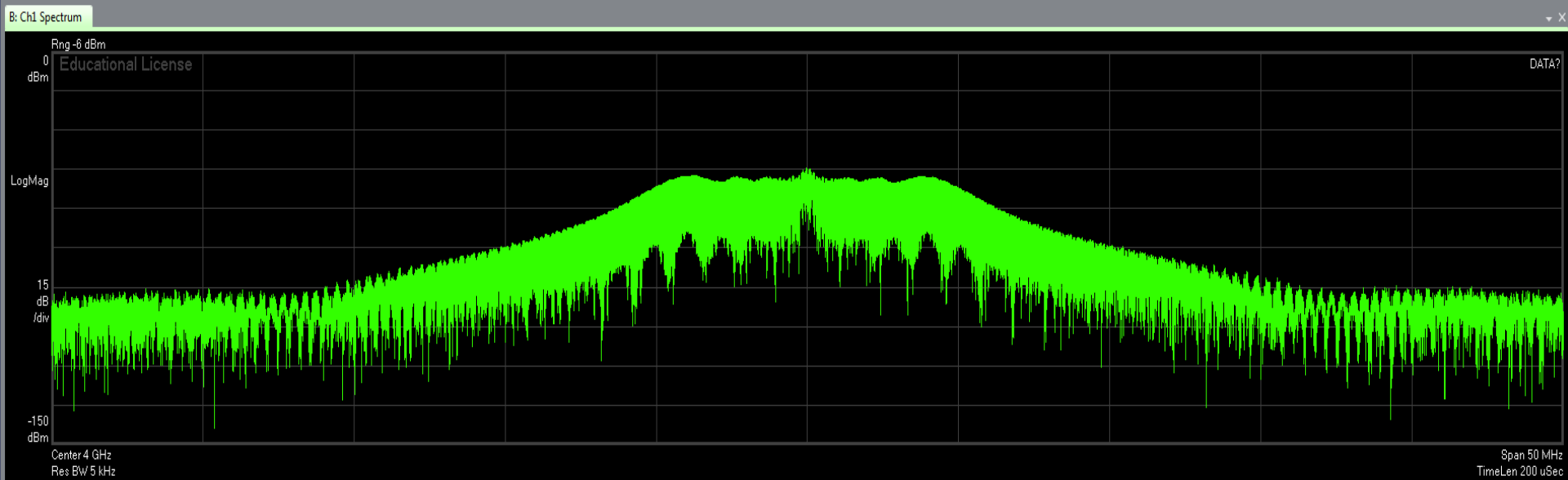
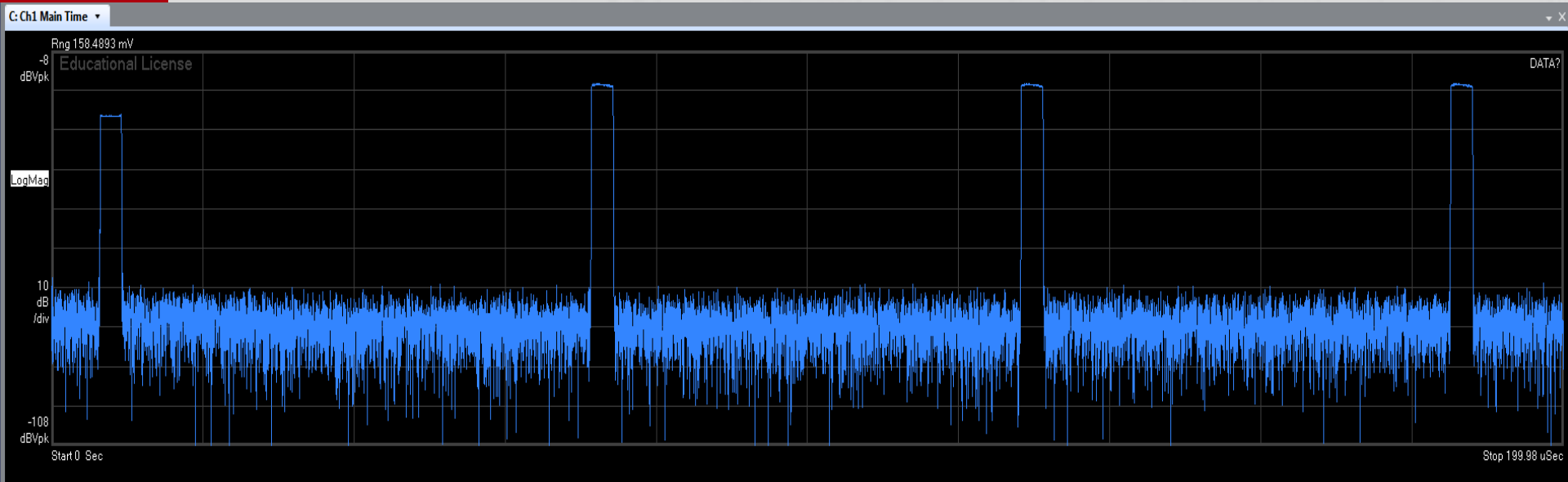
Modulation



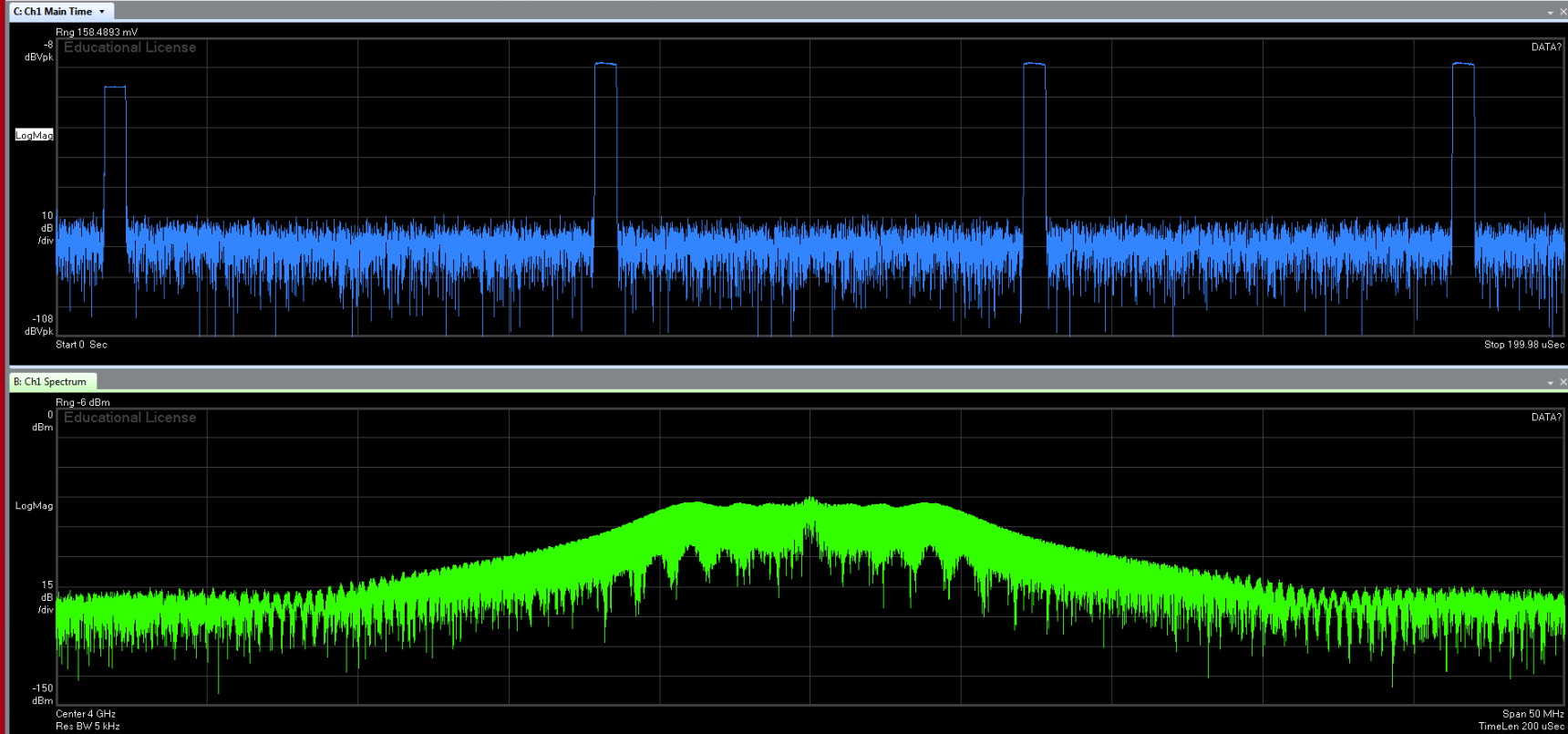
- Amplitude
- Frequency
- Phase



Pulsed Radar Signals



Pulsed Descriptor Word



Pulse Width

PRI

PRF

Centre Freq.

Bandwidth

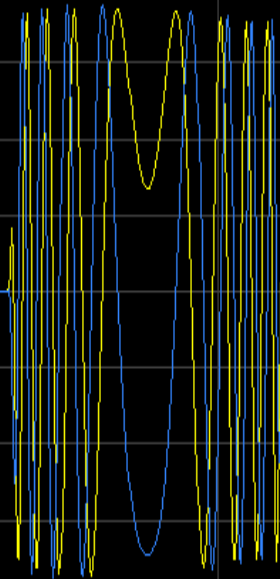
Modulation

Jitter

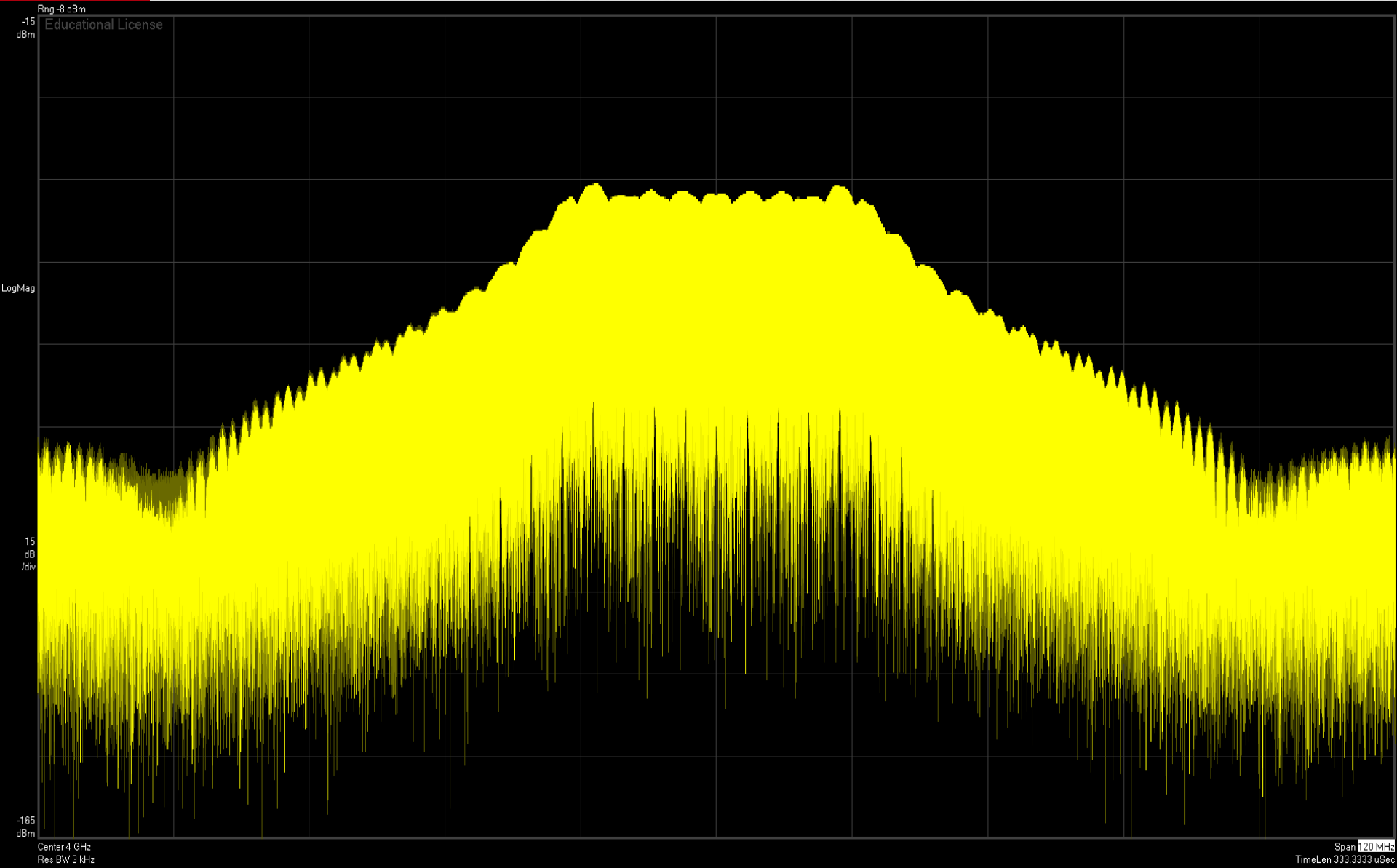
Hopping



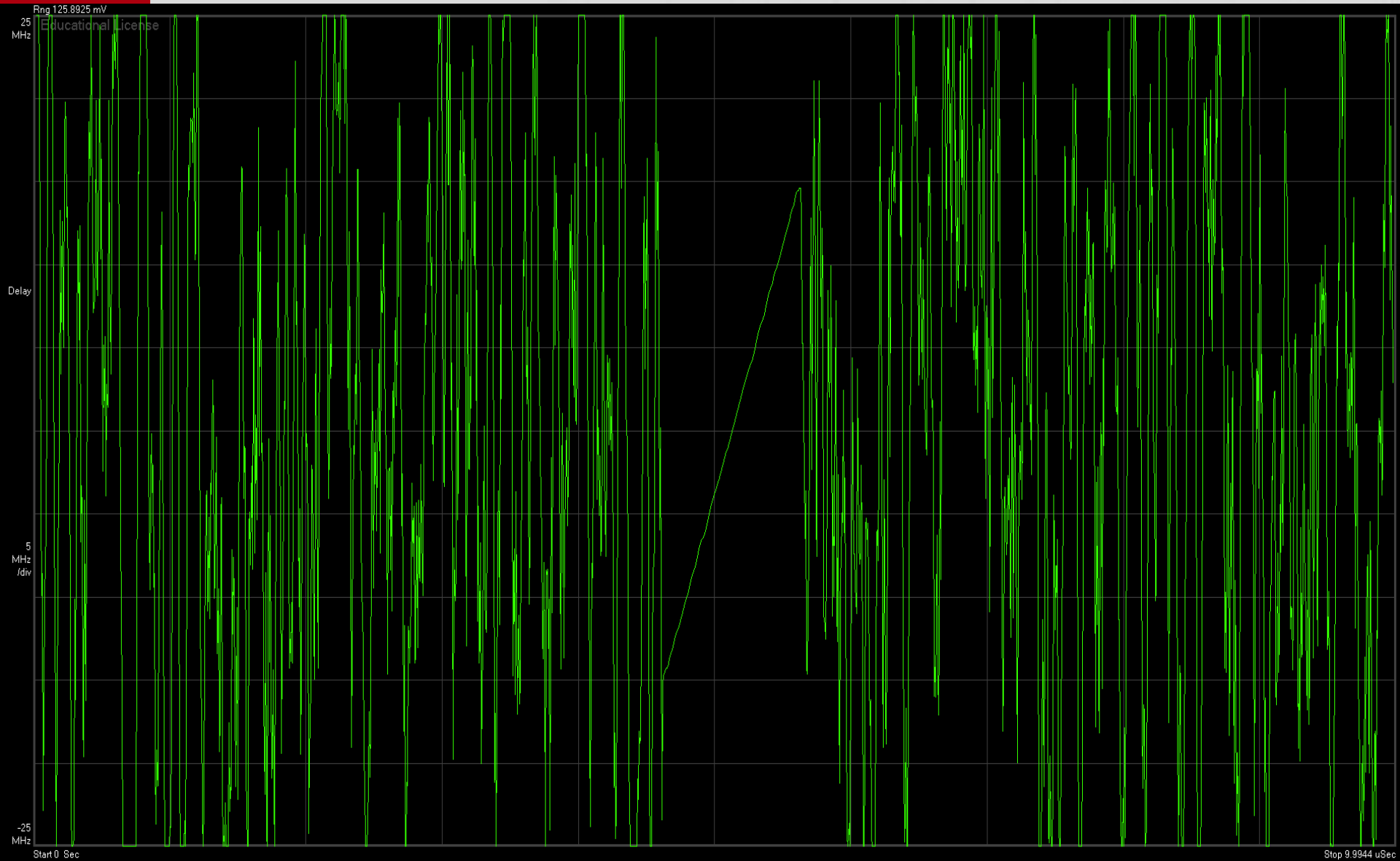
LFM – Real / Imaginary



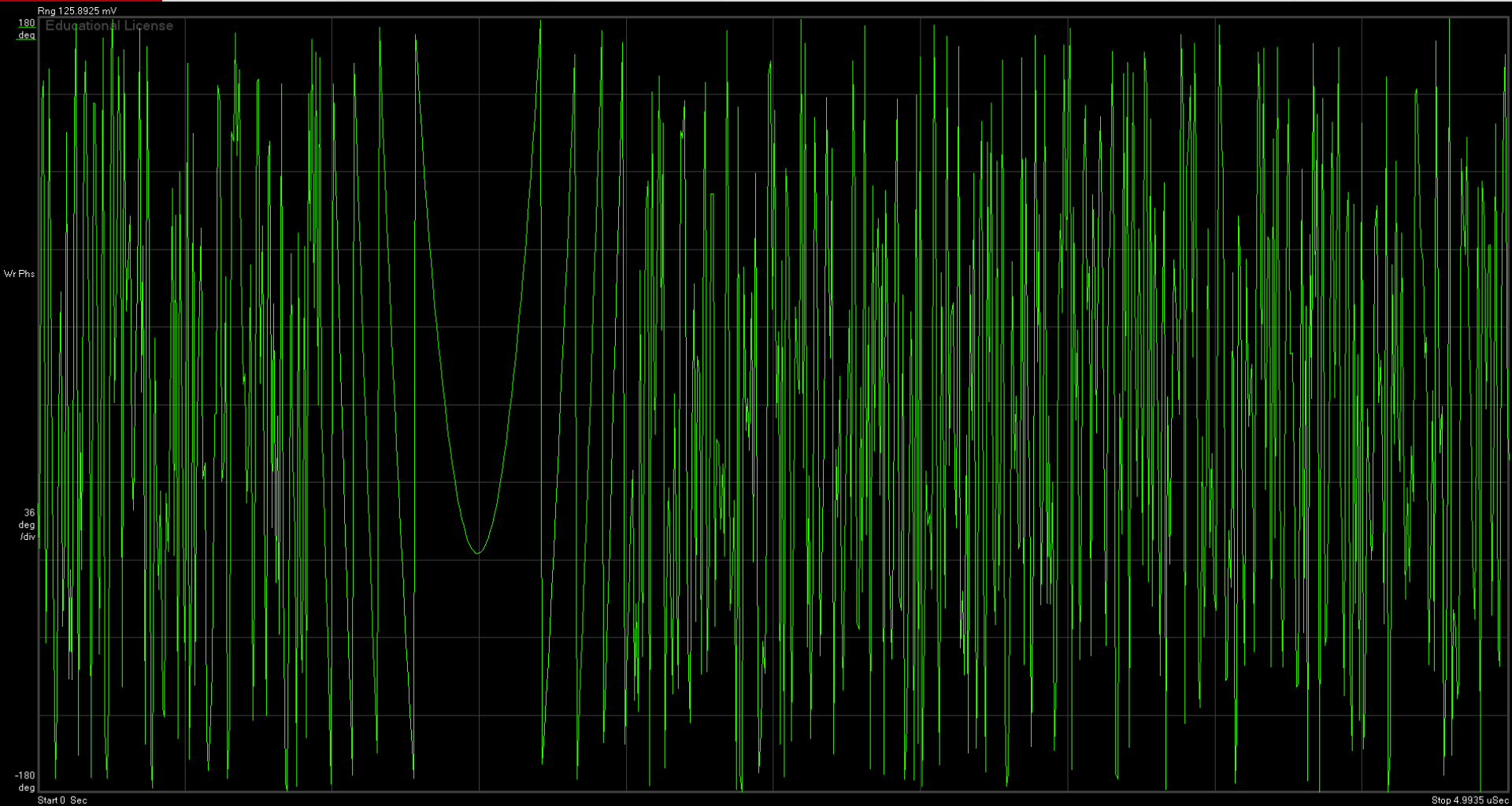
LFM – Spectrum



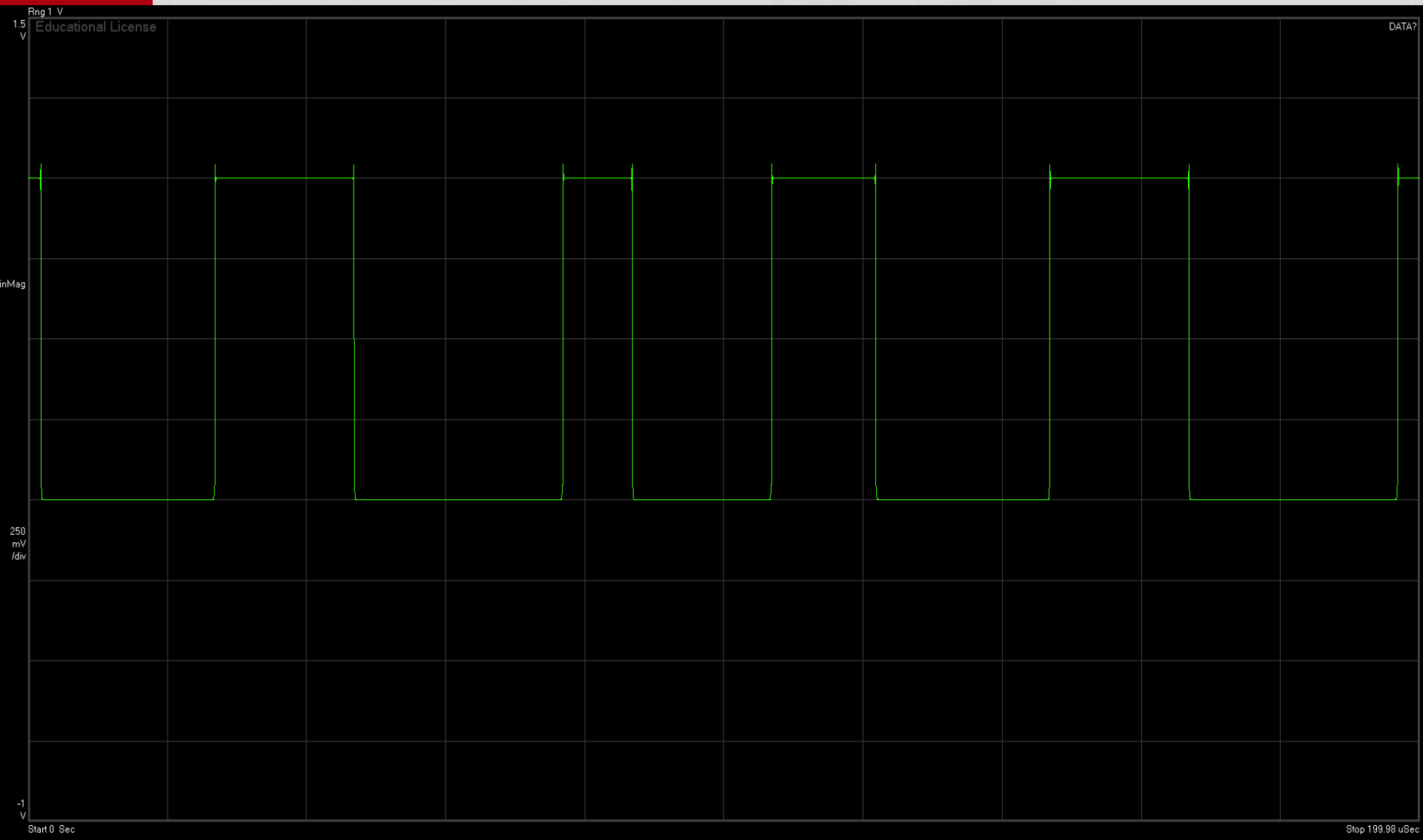
LFM – Delay



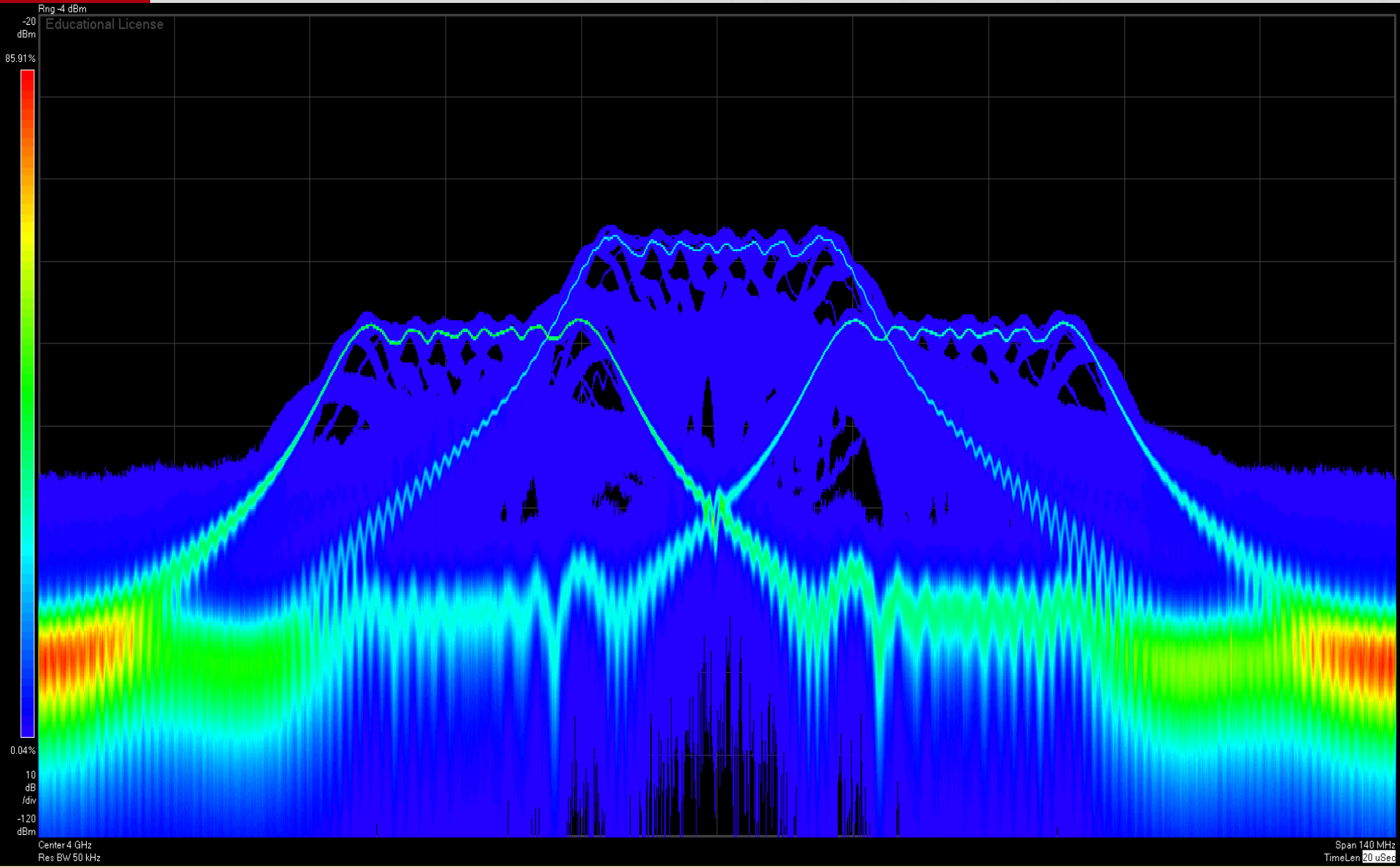
LFM – Phase



PRF – Jitter



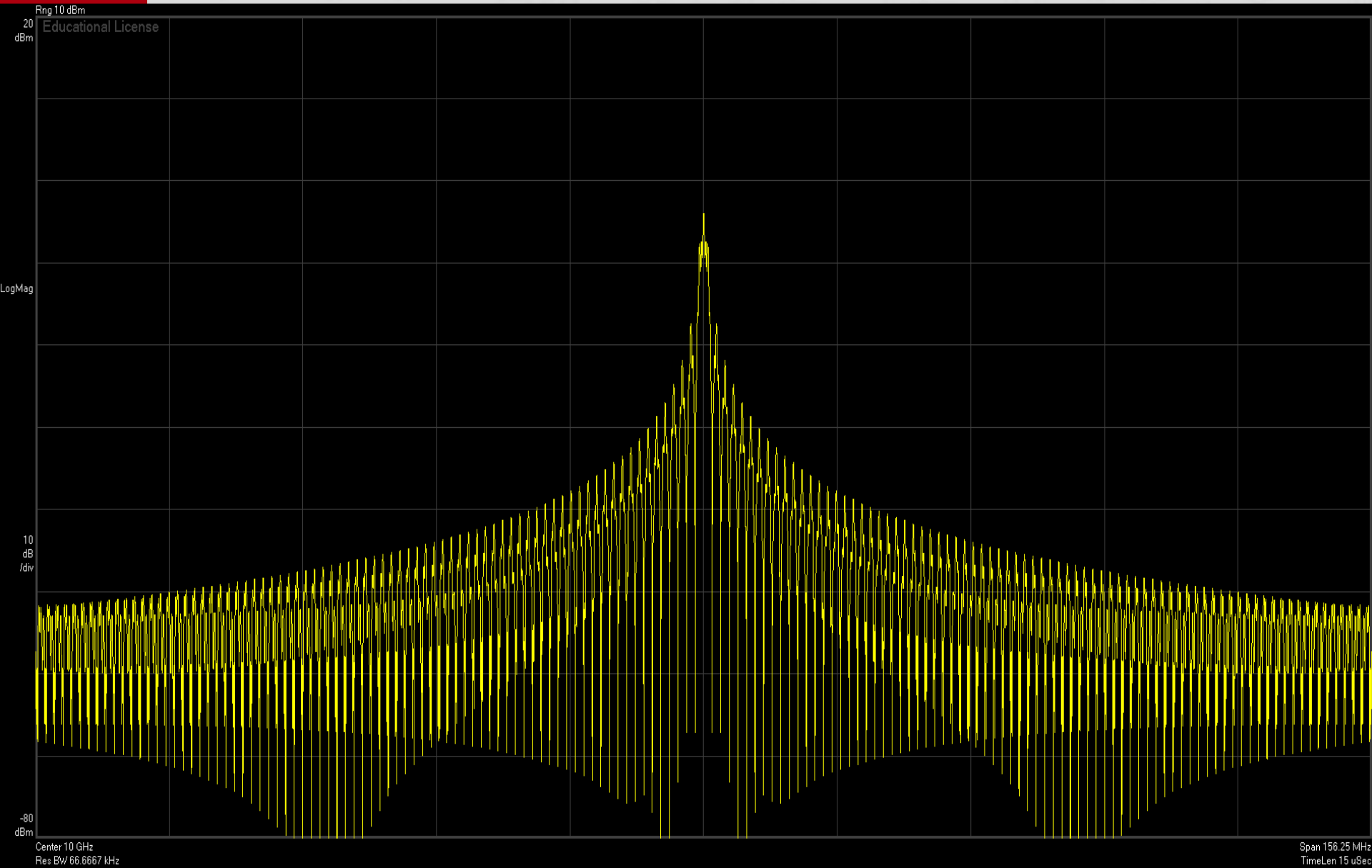
Frequency Hopping – Hop Rate



PSK – Phase – Code Size



PSK – Spectrum

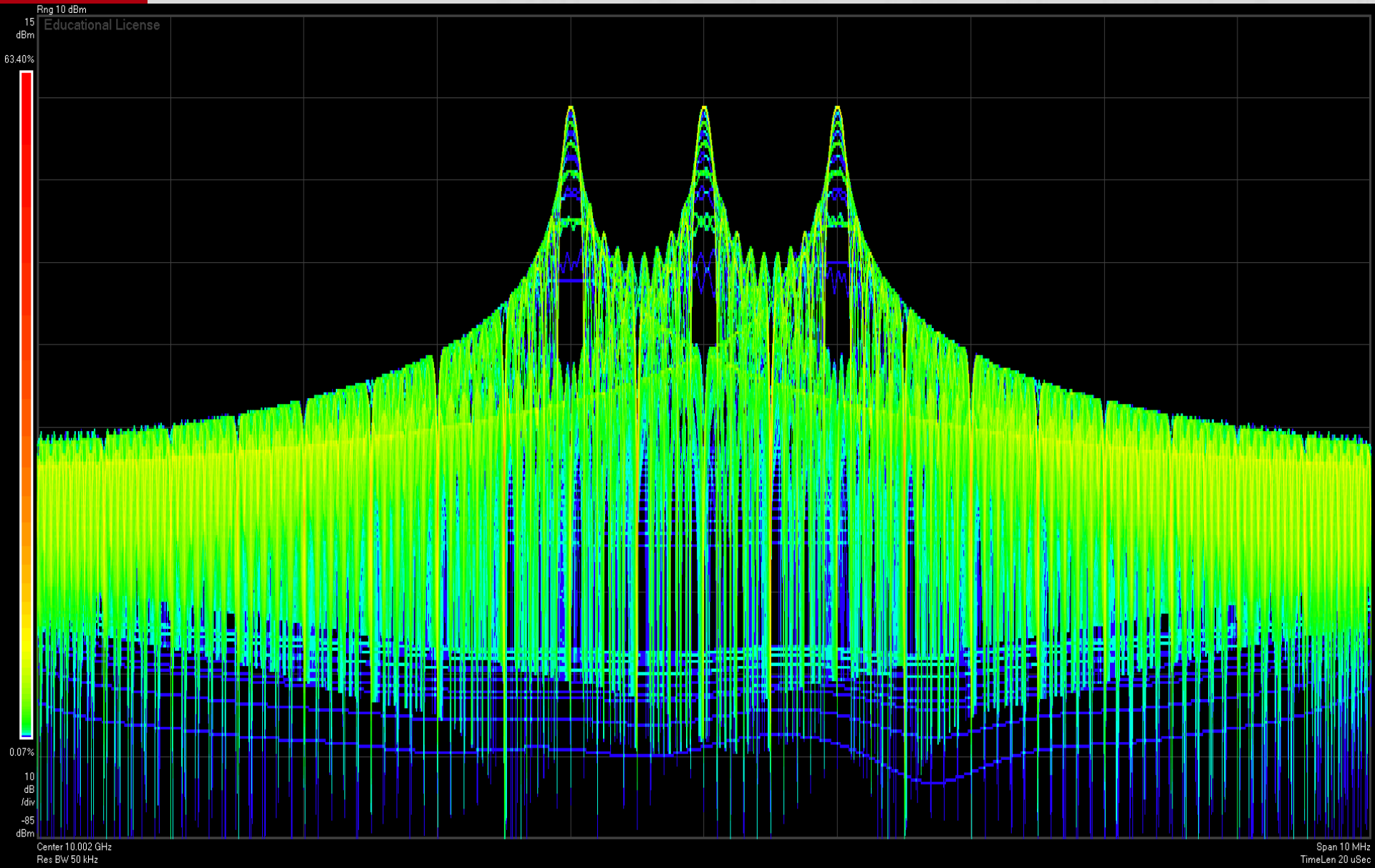


Barker Codes

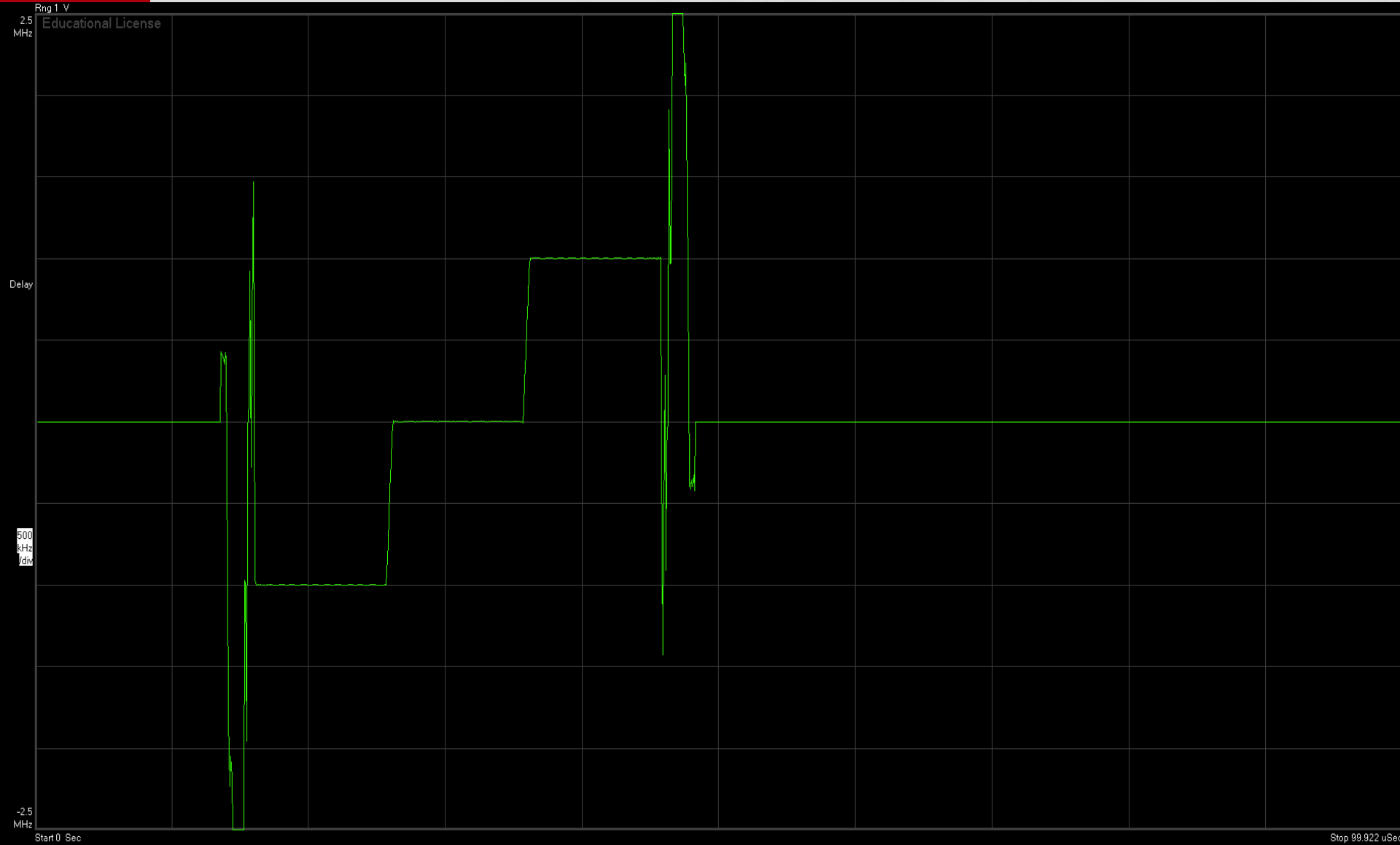
Code Length	Code
2	11 or 10
3	110
4	1110 or 1101
5	11101
7	1110010
11	11100010010
13	1111100110101



FSK – Spectrum



FSK – Delay



LPI / LPD

- What makes a signal LPI/LPD?
 - Low power
 - Unpredictability
- Making a radar system LPI/LPD is more complicated



FMCW – Spectrogram

