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Missile Tracking and Detection Using SAR and MIMO Radar Signal Processing

V. Koushick*
Department of ECE, Mookambigai College of Engineering, Kalamavur, Pudukkottai (Tamil Nadu), India

Abstract
This paper presents a missile tracking and detection using SAR and MIMO Radar signal processing. SAR is a technique for computing high-resolution radar returns that exceed the traditional resolution limits imposed by the physical size, or aperture, of an antenna. By using Kaiser Window, the trade off exists between the main lobe width and the side lobe amplitude. Kalman filter is used to minimizing the maximum error between the frequency response of the filter & the response of the ideal filter.

Keywords: *Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Radio Detection and Ranging (RADAR), Multiple Input Multiple Outputs (MIMO), High-Performance Embedded Computing (HPEC)*

****Corresponding Author***
Email : koushickvenkat@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) radar has been gaining growing consideration in current years from researchers, practitioners, and funding agencies. MIMO radar has various antenna to all the while transmit different (potentially directly autonomous) waveforms and by using numerous reception apparatuses to get the reflected signs.

Similar to MIMO communications, MIMO radar offers a newfangled scheme for signal processing research. MIMO radar processes the elementary importance fading mitigation, resolution enhancement, and interference and jamming suppression. By using these techniques the results enhanced target detection, parameter estimation, as well as target tracking and recognition performance. MIMO radar is an emergent technology that is attracting the consideration of researchers and practitioners alike.

Unlike standard phased-array radar, which transmits scaled versions of a single waveform, a MIMO radar system can transmit via its antennas multiple probing signals that may be chosen quite freely. This waveform variety enables higher proficiencies compared with standard phased array radar. For instance, the assorted qualities offered by generally isolated transmit/get reception apparatus components was abused. Many other papers, including, for instance, have considered the merits of a MIMO radar system with collocated antennas [1–3].

It collocated and widely separated antenna elements are investigated are the basic benefits of MIMO radar systems. For collocated transmit and receive antennas, the MIMO radar paradigm has been shown to proposes greater resolution greater sensitivity to detecting slowly moving targets better parameter identifiability and direct applicability of adaptive array techniques. Waveform optimization as well as for MIMO radar imaging and parameter estimation has also been shown to be a unique capability of a MIMO radar system.

For example, it has been used to achieve flexible transmit beam pattern designs. A Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) generalization of Space Time Adaptive Processing (STAP) is presented with the goal of mitigating radar clutter subject to multipath propagation between transmits and receives arrays. Multipath clutter occurs when ground backscatter returns to the receive elements via multiple different paths, each with its own Doppler frequency and wave number spreading. Of specific attention here is the problem of multipath clutter mitigation for sky wave HF Over-The-Horizon Radar (OTHR)[1].

In this use, multiple Ionospheric proliferation paths can cause ground returns in transmitter side lobe directions to return via the received main lobe with different Doppler shifts that can guise targets of interest. In such cases, conventional STAP cannot alleviate Doppler spread clutter without also subduing the target. Like multipath clutter scenarios can occur in other settings, such as ground moving-target indicator (GMTI) radars operating in complex terrain[4].

Although, typically MIMO radar techniques have been proposed using waveforms for which individual pulses are orthogonal (i.e. "fast time") called as MIMO STAP approach wherein conventional radar waveforms are used and orthogonality is achieved by phase coding from pulse to pulse. Thus the waveforms are orthogonal over a Coherent Processing Interval (CPI) (i.e., in "slow time"). Slow-time MIMO STAP has the important advantage of being easily implemented using legacy radar hardware without the need for arbitrary waveform generators on each transmit element or digital receivers to facilitate channel separation during pulse compression.

SAR is a method for computing high-resolution radar that go beyond the conventional resolution limits imposed by the physical size, or aperture, of an antenna. SAR deeds antenna motion to manufacture a large "virtual" aperture, as if the physical antenna were greater than it essentially is. SAR technique is used to form a high-resolution backscatter image of a distant area using an airborne radar platform. Some of the concepts demonstrated by this model include:

1. Processing of realistic, synthesized SAR data
2. Implementation of important signal processing operations, including arbitrary-length fast Fourier transforms (FFTs) and matched filtering
3. Combining Signal Processing Blockset pieces and Embedded MATLAB code in a framework setting

The model utilized as a part of this showing depends on a benchmark created by MIT Lincoln Laboratory called the High-Performance Embedded Computing (HPEC) Challenge benchmark.

The benchmark exhibits an improved SAR handling chain. The improvements made by this benchmark that vary from a genuine SAR framework are given by MIT Lincoln Laboratory as takes after:

1. The area under observation is at exactly 90 ° from the aircraft flight path
2. The aperture is made equal to the cross-range (Y – dimension) of the area under observationThe other dimension is referred to as the *slow-time* dimension.
3. On the ground, the ease back time measurement relates to the bearing of the plane's movement, likewise called the cross-run measurement. The input to this model is a single collected data set representing the unprocessed data that comes from the sensor.

ARCHITECTURE

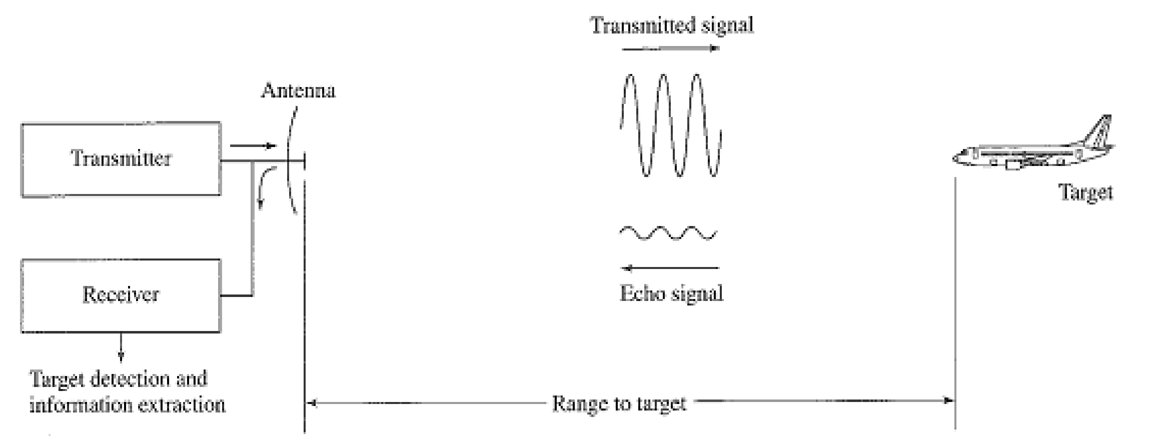

Fig. 1*:Basic Block Diagram of Target Tracking.*

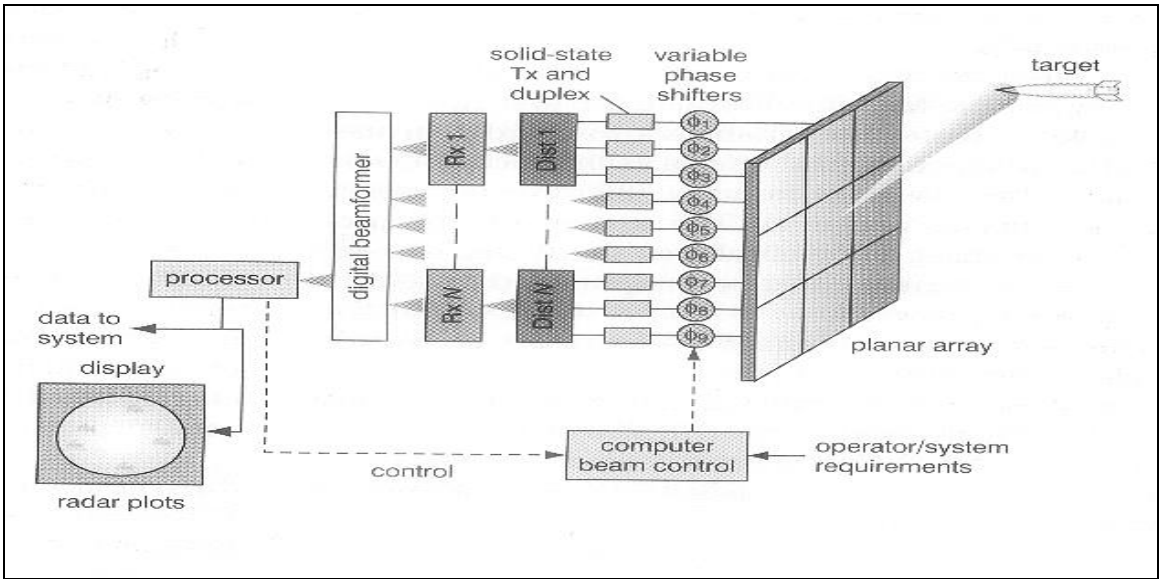

Fig. 2: *Internal Structure for Tracking.*

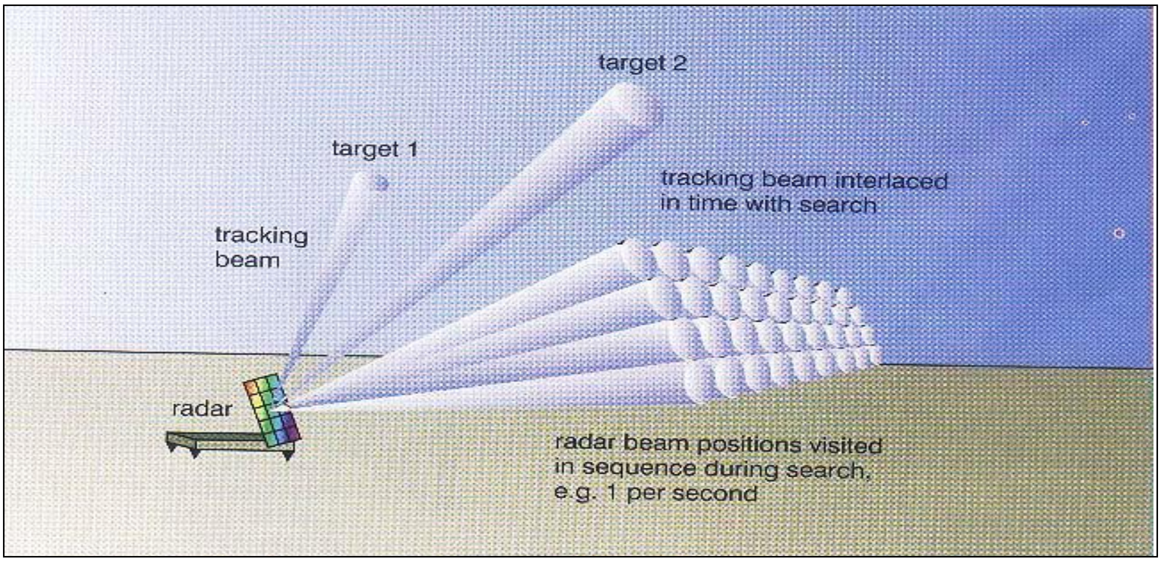

Fig. 3: *Object Tracking System.*

Adaptive antennas and phased arrays, with quickly scanned beams or multiple beams, are generally recommended for radar and communications systems in ground-based, airborne, and space borne applications that must function in the presence of jamming and other sources of interference. This monograph is written mainly for practicing antenna engineers and graduate students in electrical engineering, and defines research on adaptive antennas and phased arrays that I have performed with my colleagues at MIT Lincoln Laboratory[5,6]. Radar tracking is an important application area of signal processing. A radar system is repeatedly scans a geographical area and produces data from which can be inferred location, speed and size of the object is detected. The Kalman filter computes the parameters of the posterior distributions of certain kinds of stochastic process, characterised by linear transformations and additive Gaussian noise. The Gaussian random signals are considered to remains Gaussian after passing through a linear filtering system. There are two types of radar displays in common use today.

Raw video

Raw video shows are simply oscilloscopes that show the spotted and amplified target return signal (and the receiver noise). Raw video displays require a human operator to infer the various target noise and clutter signals. An operator could readily recognise three targets and a ghost (a ghost is a phony target that usually fades in and out and could be caused by birds, weather, or odd temporary reflections - also referred to as an angel).

Synthetic video

Synthetic video displays use a computer to clean up the display by eliminating noise and clutter and creating its own precise symbol for each target. It comes and goes because it is barely above the receiver noise level - notice that it is quite clear on the raw video. Target 3 wasn't recognized by the computer because it's too far down in the noise. The computer validated the ghost as a target. The ghost might be a real target with glint was recognized by the computer but not the operator.

BLOCK DIAGRAM SAR

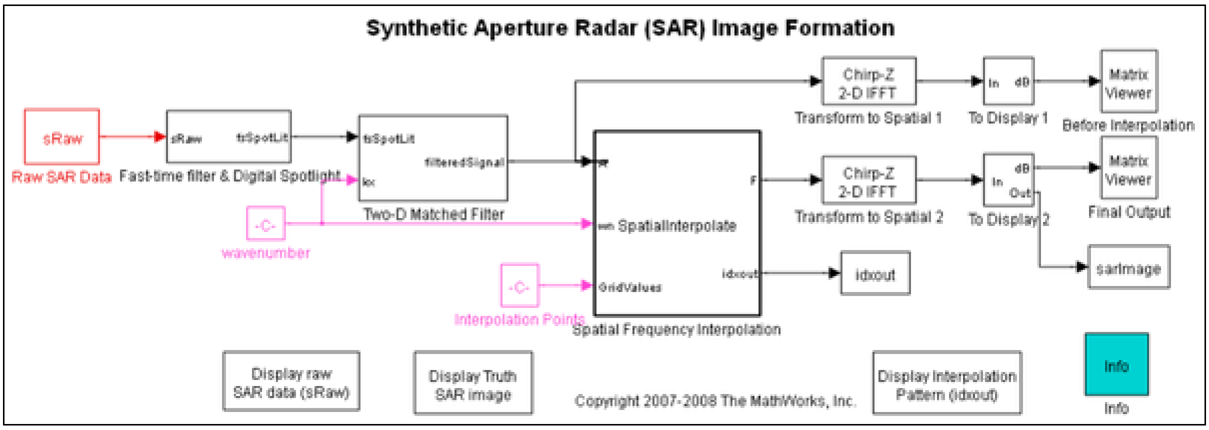

Fig. 4: *SAR Image Formation.*

Examine Truth Data

The SAR framework is social occasion information around a 6x8 lattice of reflectors set on the ground that is being imaged by a flying machine flying overhead. The last picture delivered by the MATLAB code for the benchmark is appeared here. The exhibition demonstrates imitates this picture.

Examine Raw Sensor Data

Inspect the (manufactured) crude SAR information returns. A SAR framework transmits a progression of heartbeats, and after that gathers a progression of tests from the reception apparatus for each transmitted heartbeat. It gathers these specimens into a solitary two-dimensional information set. The information set measurement relating to the examples gathered in light of a solitary heartbeat is alluded to as the quick time or range measurement. The other measurement is alluded to as the moderate time measurement. On the ground, the ease back time measurement compares to the bearing of the plane's movement, likewise called the cross-extend measurement. The contribution to this model is solitary gathered information set speaking to the natural information that originates from the sensor. This natural information has no noticeable examples that would permit you to gather what is really being seen.

Step 1: Digital Filtering and Spotlight SAR Processing

The first subsystem in the model performs three operations.

1. Fast-time filtering transforms the returns from each pulse into the frequency domain and convolves them with the expected return from a unit reflector.
2. Digital spotlighting focuses the returns in cross-range.
3. Bandwidth expansion increases the cross-range resolution using FFTs and zero-padding in the image frequency domain.

Forward and inverse Finite Fourier Transforms (FFT) form the bulk of this portion of the processing. Equation numbers in the model refer to the equations in the benchmark description document [2].

Step 2: Two-Dimensional Matched Filtering

Two-dimensional coordinated sifting convolves the yield of the past stage with the drive reaction of a perfect point reflector. Matched filtering is performed by multiplication in the frequency domain, which is equivalent to convolution in the spatial domain.

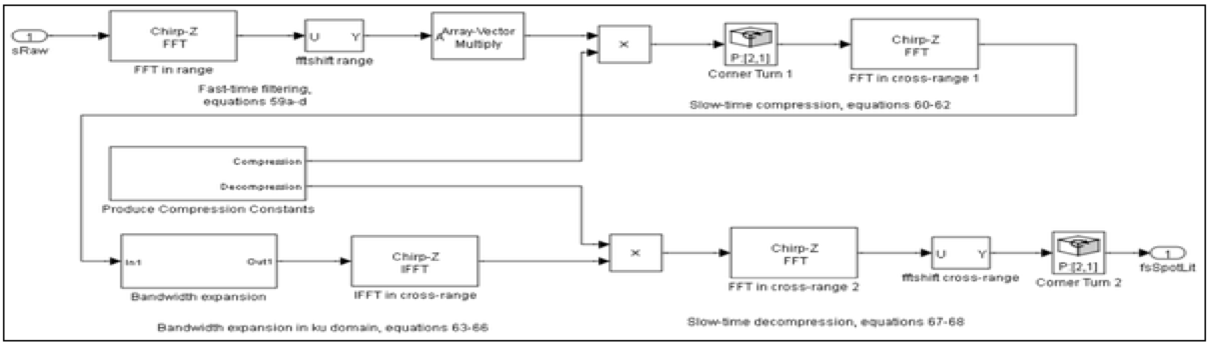

Fig. 5: *Filtering.*

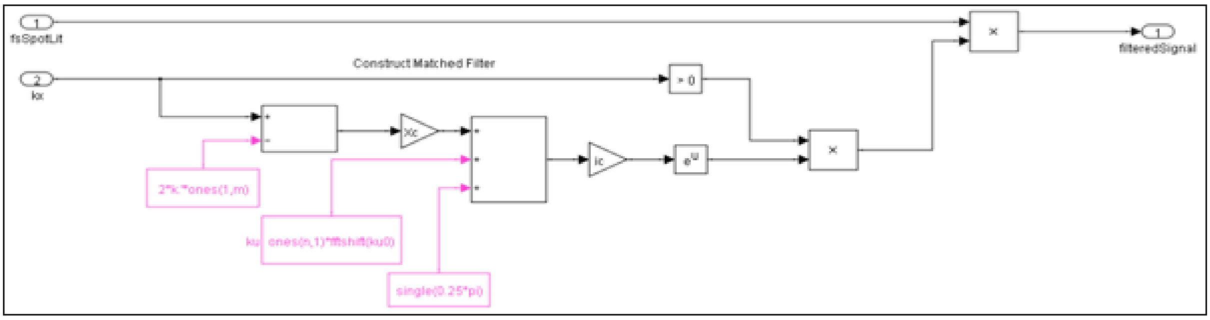

Fig. 6: *Interpolation Process.*

Step 3: Polar-to-Rectangular Interpolation

Run the model to prepare the information. In the coordinated sifted picture, in spite of the fact that the reflectors are all present, the profits from the closest and most remote columns of reflectors in range are spread. Besides, despite the fact that the reflectors are equally separated on the ground, they are not uniformly divided in the prepared image[7]. Additionally, we wish to concentrate more on the range of the profits that really contains objects. Polar-to-rectangular interjection of the picture rectifies for these issues. When you run the model, the picture on the left is the coordinated separated picture (before insertion), and the picture on the privilege is the last yield. Each of these pictures has been changed to the spatial space utilizing a two-dimensional opposite FFT. The last yield of the SAR framework concentrates on the 6x8 lattice of reflectors and shows fresh pinnacles that are not spread.

TARGET TRACKING

It contains the details of aircraft position, velocity, and acceleration in polar (range-bearing) coordinates; it adds measurement noise to simulate inaccurate readings by the sensor; and it uses a Kalman filter for estimate position and velocity from the noisy (unwanted) measurements[8,9].

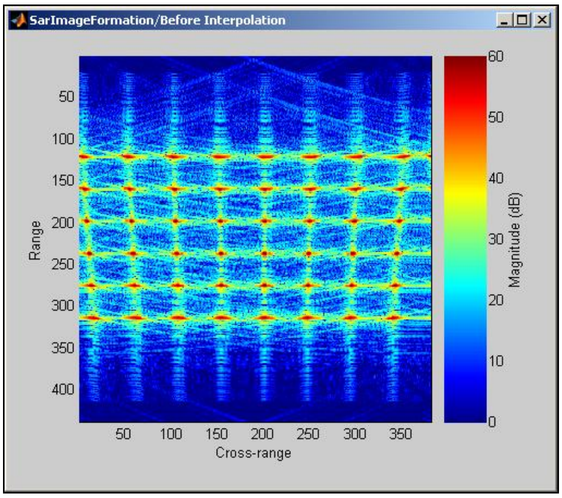

***Fig. 7**: SAR Image Formation before Interpolation.*

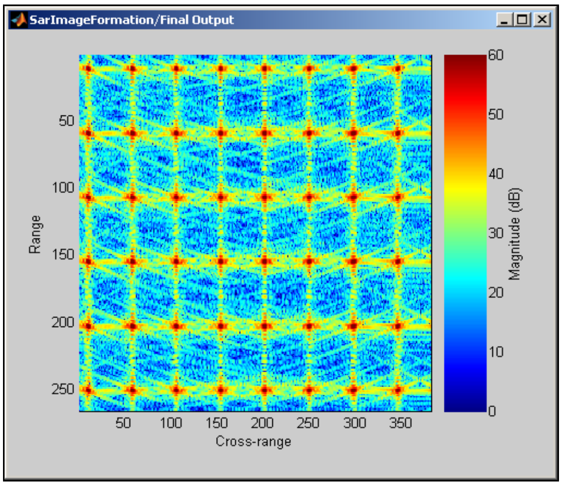

***Fig. 8:** SAR Image Formation Final Output.*

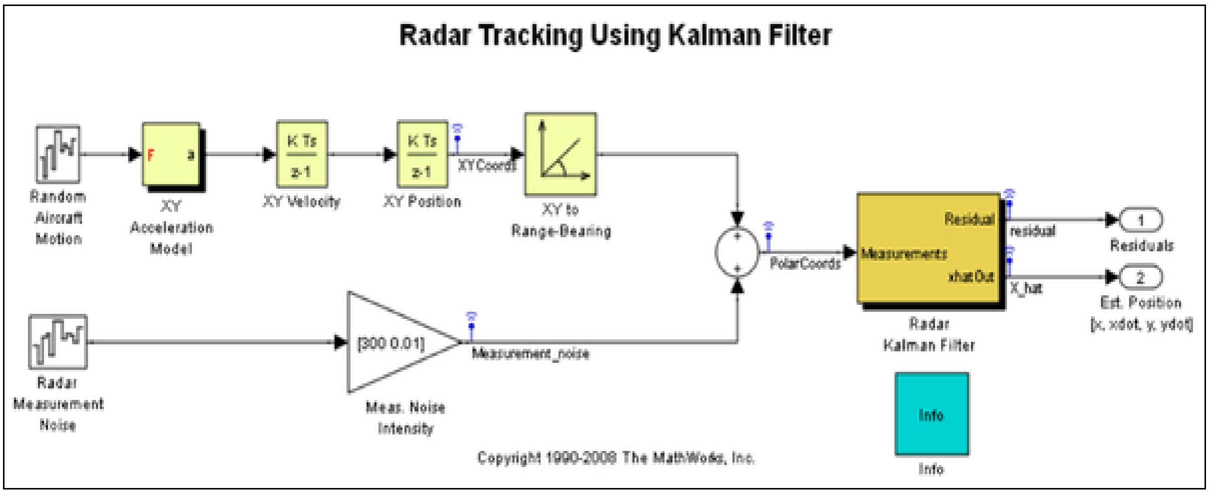

***Fig. 9:** Radar Tracking Using Kalman Filter.*

At the end of the simulation, a figure displays the following information:

1. The actual trajectory compared to the estimated trajectory
2. The estimated residual for range
3. The actual, measured, and estimated positions in X (North-South) and Y (East-West)

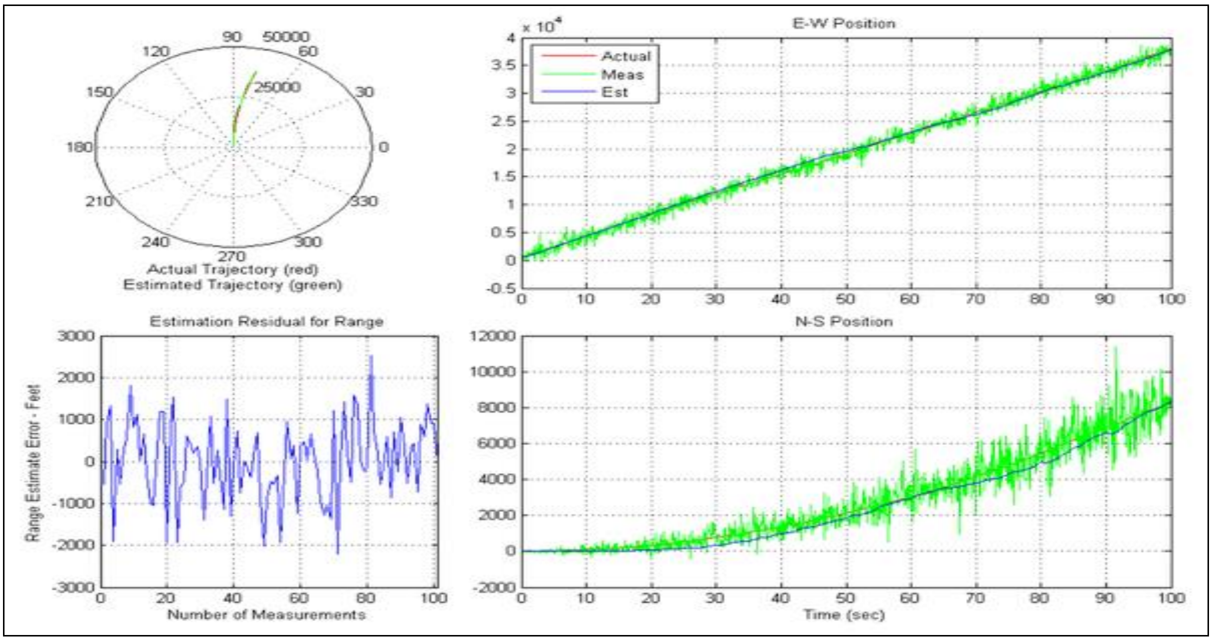

***Fig. 10**: Tracking Images*

Kalman Filter Block

Estimation of the aircraft's position and velocity is performed by the 'Radar Kalman Filter' subsystem. This subsystem tests the loud estimations, changes over them to rectangular facilitates, and sends them as contribution to the Signal Processing Blockset™ Kalman Filter square. The Kalman Filter piece produces two yields in this application. The first is a gauge of the real position. This yield is changed over back to polar facilitates so it can be contrasted with the estimation with deliver a remaining, the distinction between the gauge and the estimation. The Kalman Filter blocks smoothes the measured position data to produce its estimate of the actual position. The second output from the Kalman Filter block is the estimate of the state of the aircraft. In this case, the state is comprised of four numbers that represent position and velocity in the X and Y coordinates.

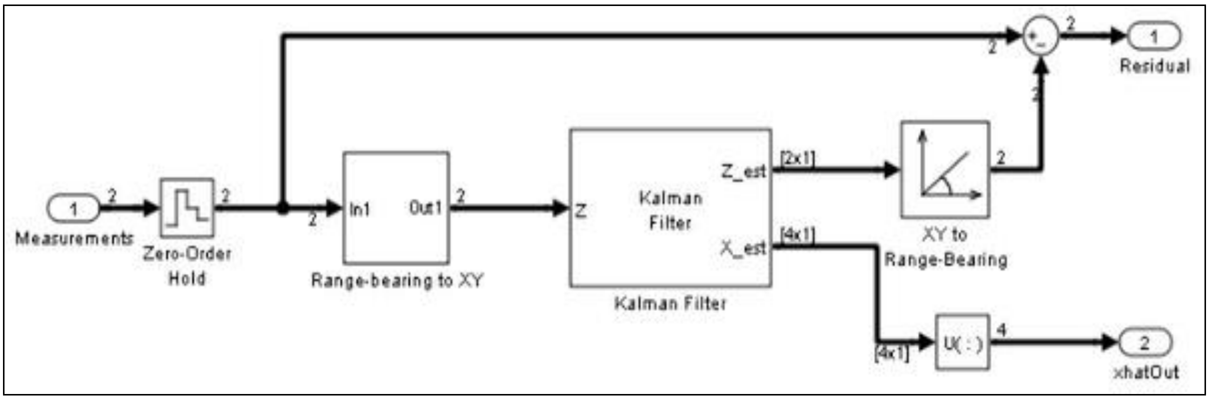

***Fig. 11:** Kalman Filter Block.*

TRACKING PROCESS

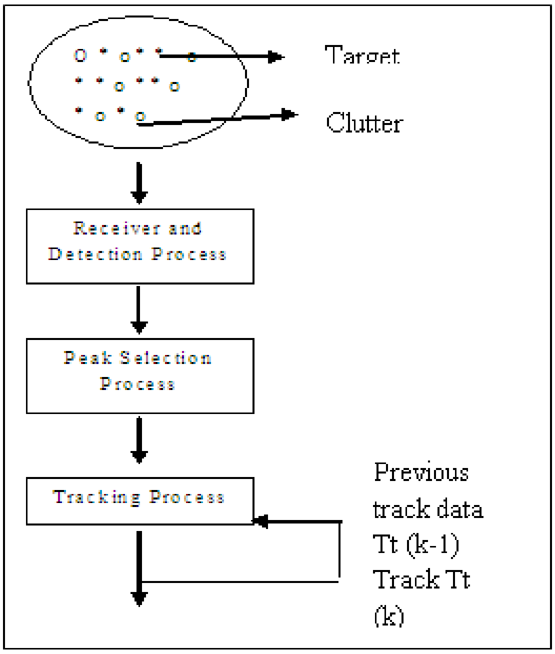

Fig. 12: *Tracking Flowchart.*

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

This paper presents a missile tracking and detection using SAR and MIMO Radar signal processing. Radar is used to track and detects the objects. MIMO and SAR have higher resolution and gain with image interpolation. Due to weather and environment condition our SNR will be high in ratio. The future advancement in this architecture is to introduce the traffic control design parameters for controlling and managing the SNR in low value and achieve the higher gain and efficiency.

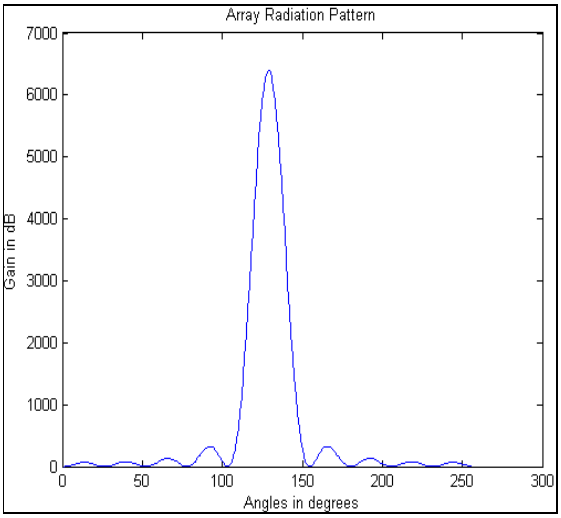

Fig. 13:*Radiation Pattern.*

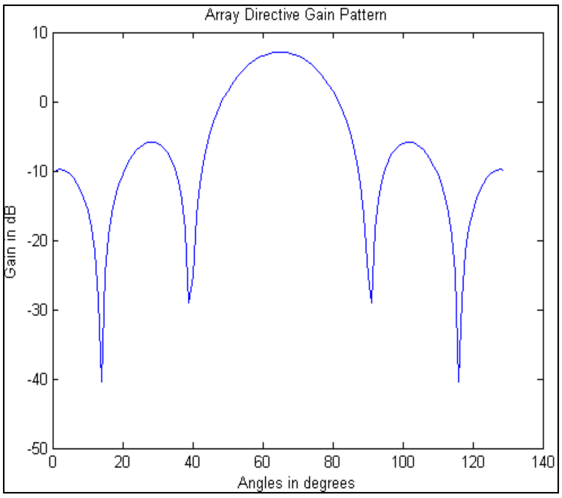

Fig. 14: *Gain Pattern.*

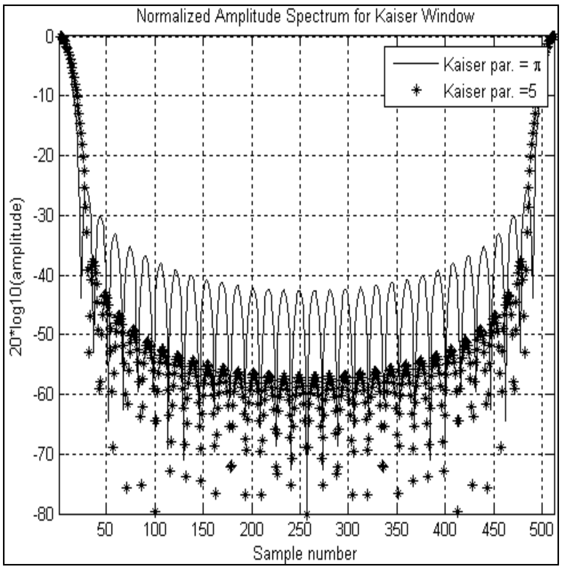

Fig. 15*: Amplitude Spectrum of Kaiser Window.*

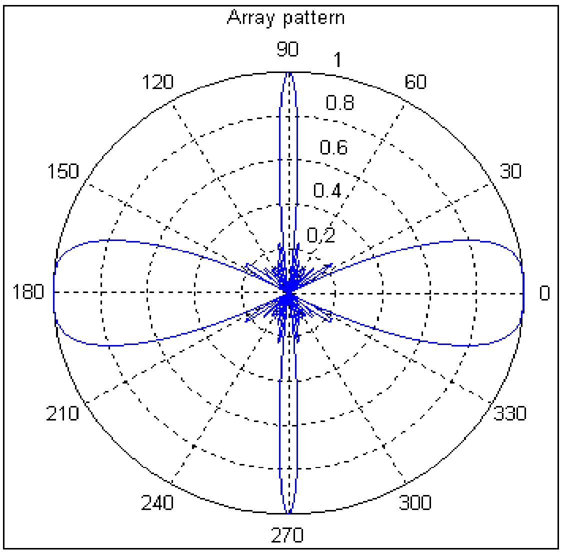

Fig. 16: *Array Pattern.*

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BIOGRAPHY

V. Koushick was born in India, T.N in 1990. He received his B.E degree from Anna University Tiruchirappalli in 2011. He received his Post graduate diploma in VLSI Design from Annamalai University Chidambaram in 2011. He received his M.E. degree from Anna University Chennai in 2014. From 2011 to 2012 he worked as lecturer and from 2014 to till date he is working as Assistant Professor in Electronics and Communication Engineering. He is an Editorial Board Member of International Science and Research Journals. His research areas include Antennas, RF and Microwaves, Radars, and VLSI.