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低截获主动声呐发射波形设计研究

Design and Research on Transmit Waveform of LPI

Active Sonar

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## 摘要

随着海洋探测精度、检测概率、通信性能等军事和民用方面的需求，声呐系统从被动方式转变为主动方式。这种转变一方面提高了目标检测概率和水下通信的性能，另一方面也增加了信息被截获或解调的概率。被动声呐只有接受机，而主动声呐系统包括声呐信号波形、声呐信道和声呐接收机三部分。在工作时，系统要先发射探测波形，这一过程将极有可能导致信号被敌方截获并解调，造成信息泄漏。所以如何隐藏信息不被敌方截获或解调是现代主动声呐的重要研究方向。

波形设计是主动声呐系统中一个极为重要的环节，研究表明：对主动声呐来说，声呐发射波形体制既决定了接收系统如何进行信号处理，又直接影响了系统的距离分辨力、速度分辨力、目标探测精度、对抗干扰能力及信道匹配等方面性能指标。通过设计合适的声呐发射端信号波形，可以较好地获取目标信息，提高抗干扰能力，并隐蔽自身，即实现主动声呐的低截获性能。

本文主要进行了低截获主动声呐发射波形的设计研究，并将其应用于低截获声呐通信系统的仿真中。

概述了主动声呐实现低截获通信的原理，推导了低截获概率因子的数学表达式，对影响低截获概率因子的各种因素进行了分析，并根据低截获因子和模糊函数提出了低截获主动声呐波形设计原则。在进行波形设计时，首先分析了混沌信号作为发射波形的特点及可行性；其次提出基于小波函数的导函数来对海豚信号进行建模，将实际通信信息伪装成海豚信号，以达到信息隐藏的目的。通过上述理论推导和计算机仿真，结合水池实验和海试，验证了方案的可行性。

本文的主要研究内容如下：

(1) 对海洋环境系统进行详细研究，重点介绍了水下多径、多普勒效应、传播损耗及海洋环境噪声，并通过 alpha 稳态对海洋环境噪声进行建模，确立了计算机仿真的信道模型。

(2) 对低截获通信中几种常用的波形进行讨论，分析了 LFM+CF 信号、LFM+Barker 码信号和 HFM 信号的特性，从信号的模糊函数及其组成结构出发，推导了各种信号的模糊函数表达式，分析了各种信号的距离分辨力和速度分辨力，并分析了各种信号的 LPI 特性。

(3) 根据低截获通信的特点进行了波形分析与设计，分析了低截获通信系统对发射信号的要求，利用混沌信号作为低截获声呐通信的载波信号，并通过计算机仿真验证其可行性；其次提出基于小波函数的导函数来对海豚信号进行建模，将实际通信信息伪装成海豚信号，以达到信息隐藏的目的。通过上述理论推导和计算机仿真，结合水池实验和海试，验证了方案的可行性。

最后，对全文进行了总结，对取得的成果进行了的概括，提出文章的不足和对未来的展望。

**关键字：**水下通信；alpha 稳态；低截获声呐；波形设计；混沌信号；海豚仿生

## ABSTRACT

The demands for marine exploration precision, detection probability, the communication performance in the military and civilian are increasing. The sonar system began to change from passive mode to active mode. On the one hand, the change increases the probability of target detection and performance of underwater sonar communication. On the other hand, it increases the probability of information being intercepted or being demodulated. The active sonar system includes sonar signal waveform, sonar channel and sonar receiver, while passive sonar only has receiver. When the system launches the detected waveform, it could be intercepted and demodulated by enemies, which may cause the leakage of information. So, researchers concentrate their attention on the research of information concealing.

Waveform designing is very important in an active sonar system. Studies show that the transmit waveform can influence the performance of the active sonar system, including range resolution, speed resolution, the target detection precision, anti-interference ability, matching of channel and so on. In order to obtain better target information, higher anti-interference ability, we design appropriate sonar transmit waveforms for the sake of low interception rate of information.

This paper investigated the transmit waveform for active sonar and applied it to the simulation of LPI active sonar communication system. Firstly, the paper described the LPI communication principles, derived the mathematical expressions, and analysed various factors about the LPI factor. Besides, we proposed the design principles of LPI active sonar waveform according to LPI factor and ambiguity function. Secondly, the paper analysed the characteristics of the chaotic signal and discussed its feasibility when it was used as the transmitted waveform. Thirdly, the paper proposed a method of taking the derivative of the Gaussian function as the mathematical model of dolphins signals. In this way, the actual communication signal information could be concealed in dolphin signal. Finally, the paper verifies the feasibility of the method through the above theoretical analysis, computer simulation and sea trials.

The key contributions are as follows:

- (1) The underwater multipath, Doppler effect, propagation loss and ambient noise are

analyzed in detail based on the studies of marine environment. The paper establishes a channel model for computer simulation by the alpha stable distribution which simulates the marine environment noise.

(2) The paper discusses several common waveforms which are used in LPI communications, such as signal of LFM+CF, LFM + Barker code and the HFM signal. Based on the ambiguity function and composition of the signal structure, the ambiguity functions of various signals above are derived , the range resolution and speed resolution of signals are analyzed. In the end, The paper analyzes the LPI characteristics of signals.

(3) When designing the transmit waveform, the paper analyzes the requirements for signals that used in LPI sonar commutations according to the characteristics of LPI commutations. In the first, this paper proposes that the chaotic signals can be carrier signals in LPI sonar commutation systems and verify the feasibility by computer simulation. What's more, he paper proposes a method to hide the communication information. The method is that using the derivative of the Gaussian function simulates the dolphins signal which can disguise the actual communication signal information into dolphin signal. Finally, the paper verifies the feasibility of the method through computer simulation, pool experiments and sea trials.

Finally, the full text and the result are summarized. The paper presents insufficient and prospects in the future.

**Keywords:** underwater communication alpha stable distribution LPI sonar waveform design  
chaotic signal bionic dolphins

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