

## Design Drivers

- Small targets at 5 meters distance : Good system detection sensitivity
- Precision Ranging capability : MUST have large radiated bandwidth
- Wideband FCC frequency allocations demand very low transmitter power
- Low transmit power + good system sensitivity means
  - » Sensitive receiver required
  - » Efficient waveform for detection is necessary
- Waveform
  - Continuous Wave radiation modulated in phase by a high speed pseudo noise code
  - Phase modulation is binary phase shift key (BPSK)
  - Code modulated continuous wave provides efficient waveform and good range precision



## Range Bin Definition

 As a target range (time delay) varies slightly about the time (range) delay imparted to the receive code, the receiver output (voltage) varies to less than maximum. The range response of the system for a fixed return signal power is as follows





- The POSITION of the range bin in space is determined by the time delay of the receive code
  - The entire range is covered by scanning the single range bin in range
  - Scanning is accomplished by adjusting the time delay value of the receive code
- The WIDTH of the range bin (depth of bin in space) is determined by the <u>period</u> of one bit of the pseudo noise code sequence
  - high speed code clocks = thin range bins



# **Principles of Operation**

#### Achieving Receiver Sensitivity

- Direct detection of the LO signal which comes out of the receive phase modulator cannot provide adequate receiver sensitivity
- The transmit LO signal is further modulated by a *data* stream to provide an AC signal after down conversion for detection.





between antennas

provides a reliable signal injection into

the receiver

## **Principles of Operation**

