

工學碩士 學位請求論文

A Study on Performance Enhancement of Passive Range  
Estimation in Multi-Source Environments

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$T$

$F, A, B$

$R_F, R_A, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_{21}, R_{32}$

$l_1, l_2$

$L$

$c$

$\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{t}_2$

$\mathbf{q}$

$\mathbf{l}$

$l$                     가                    [m]

$D$

$k$                     가

$P_{out}$

$G(d)$

$P_l$

$L_n$                      $n$

$f_s$

$f_n$

$R$

$\mathbf{f}_m$

MV	Minimum Variance
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
EKF	Extended Kalman Filter
MVDR	Minimum Variance Distortionless Response
EVM	EValuation Module
MIPS	Million Instructions Per Second
GUI	Graphical User Interface
COFF	Common Object File Format

## ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the author studies the passive range estimation method using various beamformers for a linear hydrophone array. There are many applications in which it is of interest to estimate the time delay. A kind of important consideration in estimator design is the available amount of a priori knowledge of the signal and noise statistics. In many problems, this information is negligible. In passive ranging, the source spectrum is unknown or only known approximately. One common method of determining the time delay, the arrival angle relative to the sensors axis is to compute the cross correlation function. Because of the finite observation time, however, the cross correlation function cannot be precisely calculated. A low SNR is considered in underwater environment, so it is very difficult to gather data from the sound source in each hydrophones for improper cross-correlation values. Previous works have said that one important thing is to select the appropriate sensors having data including information of the target, but the towed linear array is physically limited. And in detecting multi-targets, it is difficult practically for the TDE (time delay estimation) method to detect them at the same time. The author makes appropriate sub-arrays in a linear array of  $N$  sensors and apply the beamformers such as a conventional beamformer, weighted and sum, etc. to compare, that is, we present and analyze the performance of range estimation using beamformers considering near-field. It is assumed that the real range is from the center of the linear array to the target, it means that there are two groups including several or many sub-arrays to make their own beam. From the center of the array to the left is called the left and to the right of the center, the right group. These beamformers of the sub-arrays make their own beams in equal increments to the equal-range in the known direction of the target step by step, the opposite side of the array make beams, also. As a result of these, the maximum values can be determined by measuring the power of summed output of the each beamformer. The proposed technique can estimate the ranges of multi-targets. So it is possible to

know the relative position of the targets according to the bearings and ranges. Performance of passive range estimation based on weighted beamformers is compared with a method using time delay estimation, it analyzes the range estimation error according to the bearing estimation error.

# 1

,  
가  
가

가            가    가

Singer    Marcov

[1].

가

가  
가

wavefront-curvature

. 3

2    가

가 ,

wavefront-curvature

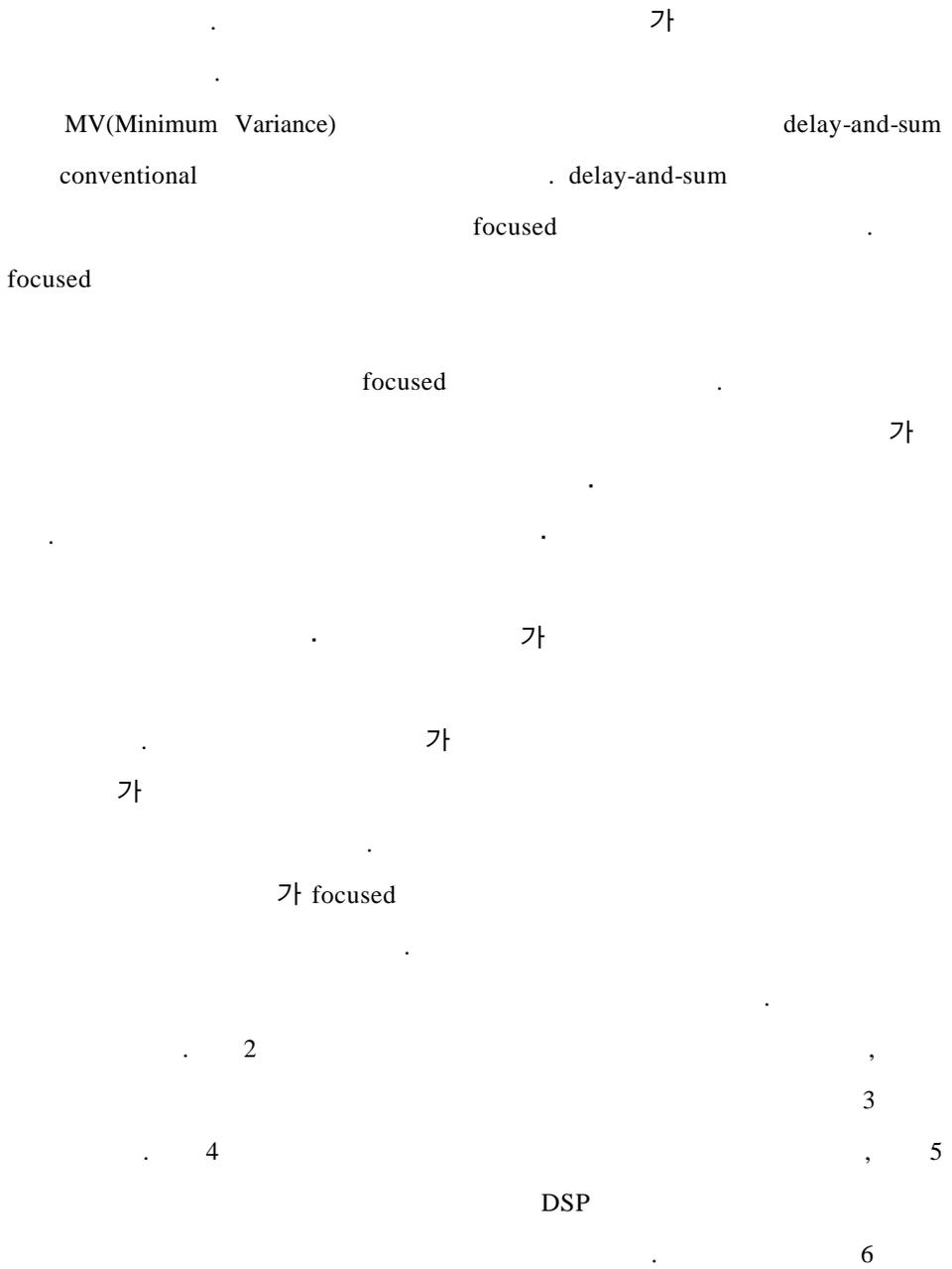
[2].

SNR

가

가

가



# 2

## 2-1 Wavefront-curvature

EKF(Extended Kalman Filter)

[3][4]. EKF

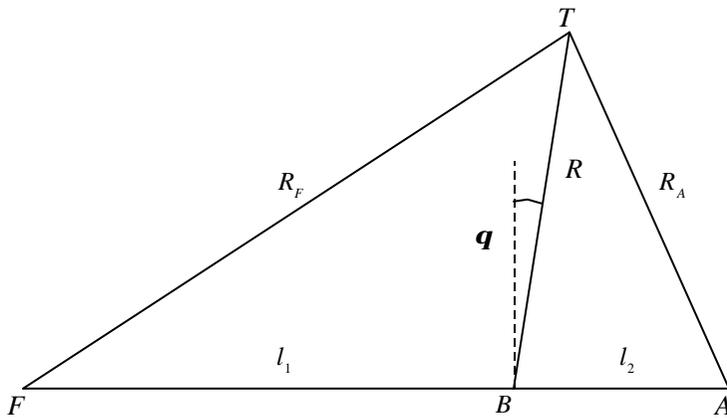
Kalman type

[5][6].

Hassab

[7].

가 가  
가



2-1 Wavefront-curvature

Fig. 2-1. Wavefront-curvature method.

2-1

. A B

F

. l1

$R$        $R_A$        $B$        $l_2$        $R_F$ ,  
 $R$        $R_A$        $R_F$   
 $R$        $t_1 = (R_F - R) / c$ ,  $R$        $R_A$   
 $t_2 = (R - R_A) / c$        $c$   
 $R$        $\uparrow$        $q$        $B$   
 $R$ ,       $q$       2-1       $t_1$        $t_1, t_2$   
 $TFB, t_2$        $TBA$        $t_1 = (R_F - R) / c$ ,  
 $t_2 = (R - R_A) / c$        $t_1$        $t_2$

$$t_1 = \frac{-R + (R^2 + l_1^2 - 2Rl_1 \sin q)^{0.5}}{c} \tag{2-1}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{R - (R^2 + l_2^2 - 2Rl_2 \sin q)^{0.5}}{c} \tag{2-2}$$

(2-1)      (2-2)       $R$        $q$        $t_1$        $t_2$        $t_1$   
 $t_2$        $t_1$        $t_2$       ( $R$ )  
 ( $q$ )      (2-1)      (2-2)

$$c t_1 = -R + R \left( 1 + \frac{l_1^2}{R^2} - \frac{2l_1}{R} \sin q \right)^{0.5} \text{ m} \tag{2-3}$$

$$c t_1 = R - R \left( 1 + \frac{l_2^2}{R^2} + \frac{2l_2}{R} \sin q \right)^{0.5} \text{ m} \tag{2-4}$$

Taylor

$$c \mathbf{t}_1 \approx -l_1 \cos \mathbf{q} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{l_1^2}{R} \cos^2 \mathbf{q} \quad (2-5)$$

$$c \mathbf{t}_2 \approx -l_2 \cos \mathbf{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{l_2^2}{R} \cos^2 \mathbf{q} \quad (2-6)$$

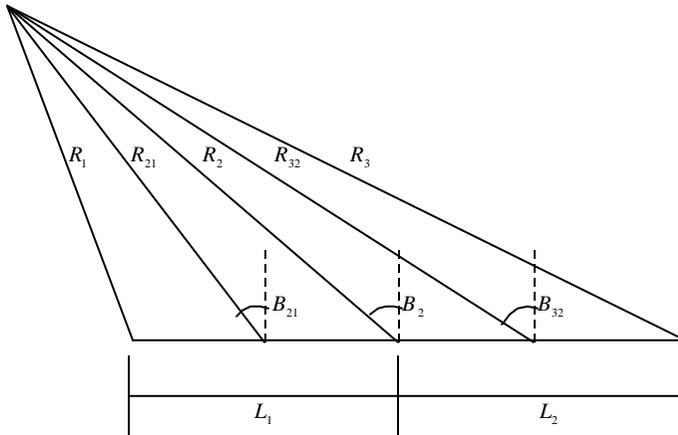
(2-5) (2-6)

$R \quad \mathbf{q}$

$$R = \frac{l_1 l_2 (l_1 + l_2) \cos^2 \mathbf{q}}{2c(l_2 \mathbf{t}_1 - l_1 \mathbf{t}_2)} \quad (2-7)$$

$$\mathbf{q} = \sin^{-1} \left[ \frac{c(l_2^2 \mathbf{t}_1 + l_1^2 \mathbf{t}_2)}{-l_1 l_2 (l_1 + l_2)} \right] \quad (2-8)$$

2-2



2-2

Fig. 2-2. Triangulation method.

2-2

$R_2$

가

(2-9)

$$R_2 = (R_{21} / R_{32})^{0.5} \cdot \left( \frac{\cos B_{32}}{\cos B_2} \frac{\cos B_{21}}{\cos B_2} \right)^{0.5} \quad (2-9)$$

$R_{21}$   $R_{32}$  (2-9) 가  
 $\cos B_{32} \approx \cos B_2 \approx \cos B_{21}$  가

$$R_2 \approx \frac{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{2} \cos B_2}{\cos(B_{32} - B_{21})} \quad (2-10)$$

wavefront-curvature

가

### 2-3 Focused

가

가  $R = 2L^2 / \mathbf{I}$   
 $R$  ,  $L$  ,  $\mathbf{I}$   
 [8][9]. 가

focused [8],[10],[11],[12],[13].

(2-11) focused

(2-12)

$$P_{out\_F}(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{w}_n e^{j2p^{c^{-1}} \cdot x_n \cos \mathbf{q}} \quad (2-11)$$

$w_n$   $n$  가  $f$   $c$   
 $x_n$   $n$   $10L^2 / I$   
 가  
 가  
 focused  
 가

$$R \quad \mathbf{q} \quad R$$

(2-12)

$\mathbf{q}$  ( )

$$P_{out}(R, \mathbf{q}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} w_n \frac{R}{d_n(R, \mathbf{q})} e^{j2\pi c^{-1}(d_n(r, \mathbf{q}) - R)} \quad (2-12)$$

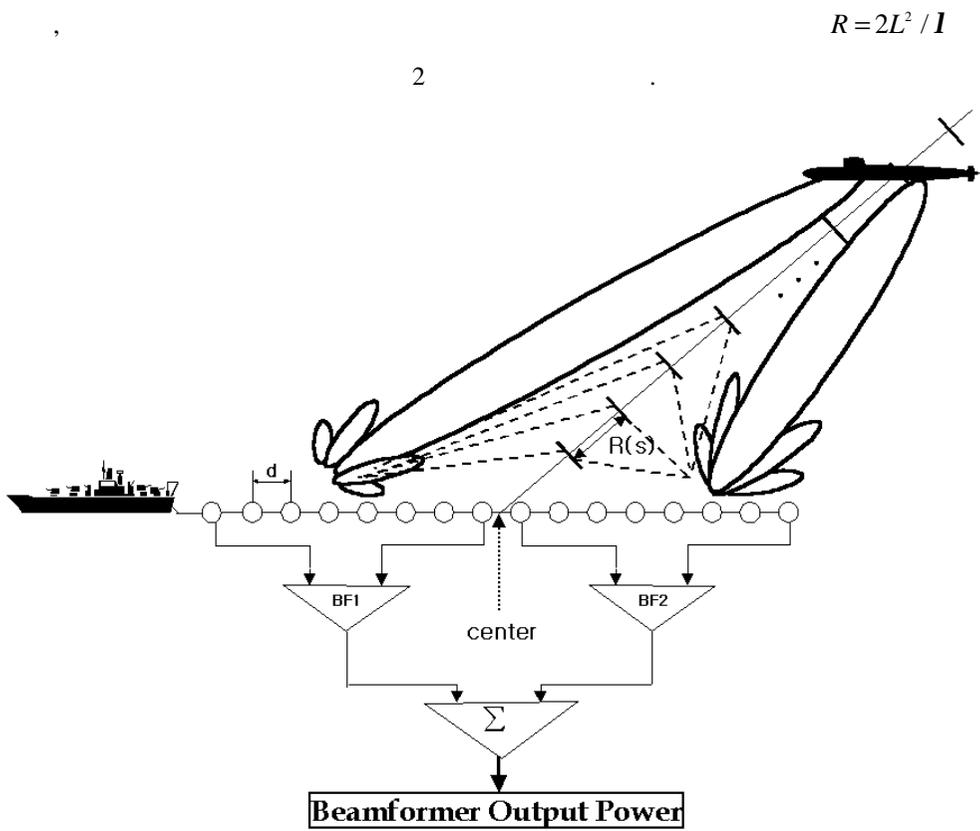
$$n \quad d_n(R, \mathbf{q}) \quad (2-13)$$

$$d_n(R, \mathbf{q}) = (R^2 + 2R(x_n - x_0) \cos \mathbf{q} + (x_n - x_0)^2)^{0.5} \quad (2-13)$$

$x_n$   $x_0$   $n$

3

2 wavefront-curvature



3-1

Fig. 3-1. Range Estimation using dual beamformers.

3-1 focused

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

10

delay-and-sum

focused

“ ”

MV(Minimum Variance)

가 focused

3

5

### 3-1

3-1

가 ( . )

가

가

가

가

$l[m]$   $D$

$k[m]$

가

$k[m]$

$$(D-1)*l + k [m] \quad (3-1) \quad (3-2)$$

$$P_L(d) = P_{out}^L(d) \cdot G_L(d) \quad d = 1, \Lambda, D \quad (3-1)$$

$$P_R(d) = P_{out}^R(d) \cdot G_R(d) \quad d = 1, \Lambda, D \quad (3-2)$$

$$P_{out} \quad , \quad d \quad , \quad L \quad R$$

$$\cdot G(d)$$

가

가

$$P_{LR}(d) = P_L(\mathbf{q}_a(d_L)) + P_R(\mathbf{q}_b(d_R)) \quad 1 \leq d_L(d_R) \leq D \quad (3-3)$$

$\mathbf{q}_a$     $\mathbf{q}_b$

$$1 \leq d_L(d_R) \leq D \quad d_L \quad d_R \quad \text{가} \quad d_L$$

$$d_R \quad , \quad 1$$

$d_m$

$$P_L(\mathbf{q}_a(d_m)) \quad P_R(\mathbf{q}_b(d_m))$$

$$P_{LR} \quad \text{가}$$

interpolation

interpolation

$$P_l(d) = P_{LR}(d)L_0(d) + P_{LR}(d)L_1(d) + \Lambda + P_{LR}(d)L_n(d) \quad (3-4)$$

$L_n(d)$   $n$  interpolation . interpolation

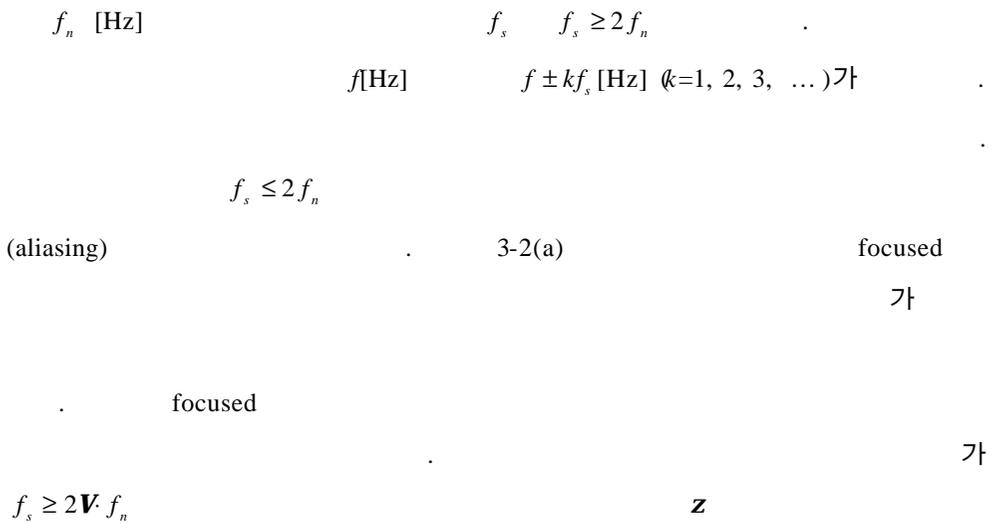
$$P_l(d_m) = \max\{P_l(d)\} \tag{3-5}$$

$$d_m \tag{3-6}$$

$$R_{app} = k + d_m \cdot l \tag{3-6}$$

$k$  가  
가  $l$

### 3-2 Dual focused



$$\frac{f_s}{f_n} \geq 2Z \quad \text{가} \quad (3-3)$$

(3-7) ,

가 .

$$P_{LR}\left(\frac{d}{Z}\right) = P_L\left(\mathbf{q}_a\left(\frac{d_L}{Z}\right)\right) + P_R\left(\mathbf{q}_b\left(\frac{d_R}{Z}\right)\right) \quad (3-7)$$

가 가

interpolation ( ,

N N )

, .

가

. 3-2(a) 2.5

, 3-2 (b) 3-2 (a) 10

가

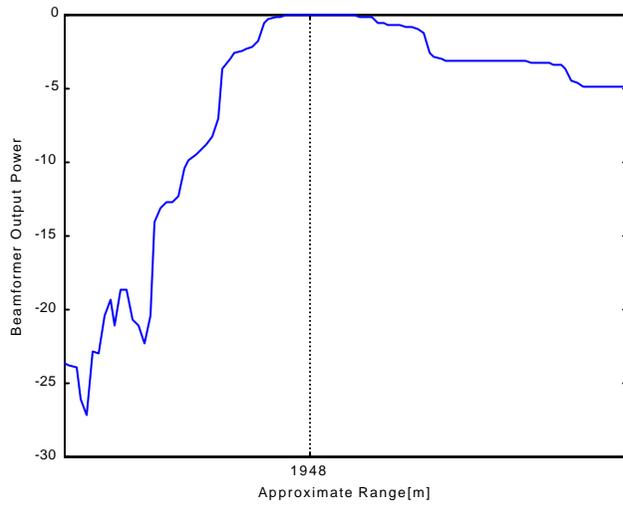
3-2 (a) 3-2 (b)가

30-35% . Single

3-3

가

가 .



(a)



(b)

3-2

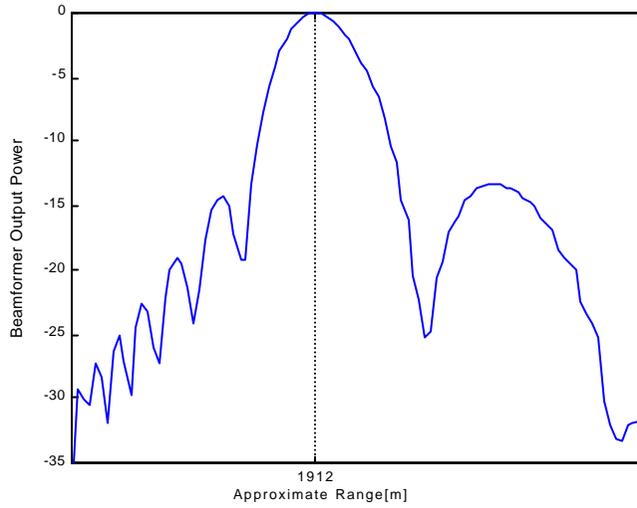
(a)

2.5

, (b) 10

Fig. 3-2. Passive Range estimation according to the sampling rate.

(a)  $f_s = 2.5 \times f_n$ , (b)  $f_s = 10 \times f_n$



### 3-3 Single

Fig. 3-3. Passive Range estimation using single beamformer.

### 3-3 Minimum Variance

MV(Minimum Variance) delay-and-sum

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{f}^H \mathbf{w} = 1 \\
 & \mathbf{w}^H \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w} \rightarrow \min
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3-8}$$

( $\cdot$ )<sup>H</sup> Hermitian

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} E[|z(k)|^2] = \min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^H \mathbf{R} \mathbf{w}
 \tag{3-8}$$

$$z(k) = \mathbf{w}^H \mathbf{z}(k)
 \tag{3-8}$$

MVDR(minimum variance distortionless response)

가

(variance) . (3-8) Lagrange

. MV conventional

$$u_n(t) = x_n(t) + y_n(t) \quad n = 1, \dots, N$$

$$x_n(t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{f}_{n,m} s_m(t)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_m = e^{j2\pi(d/L)\sin\theta_m}$$

$$R = E\{x(t)x^H(t)\}$$

가

$$w = \frac{R^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q})}{\mathbf{f}^H(\mathbf{q}) R^{-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q})} \quad (3-9)$$

$$P_{out} = w^H R w \quad (3-10)$$

**q**

. Delay-and-sum MV

가

delay-

and-sum

MV

가

3-4 delay-and-sum

MV

0° 3°

. delay-and-sum

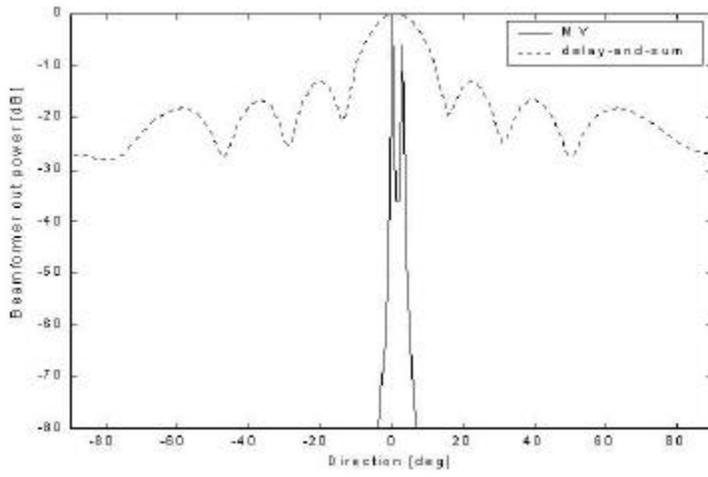
MV

(3-10)

(3-1), (3-2)

3-1

MV

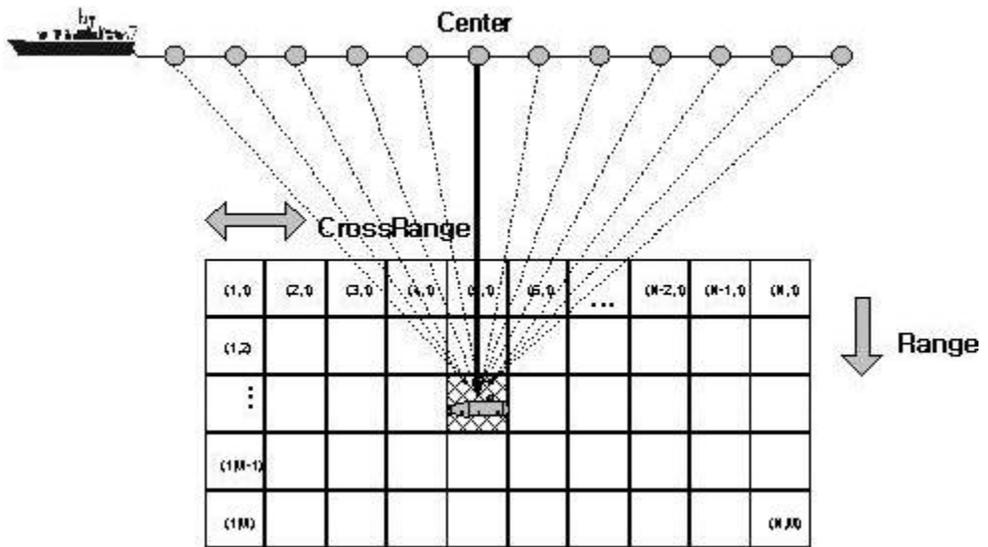


3-4

Fig. 3-4. Comparison of resolution performance of beamformers for multi sound source.

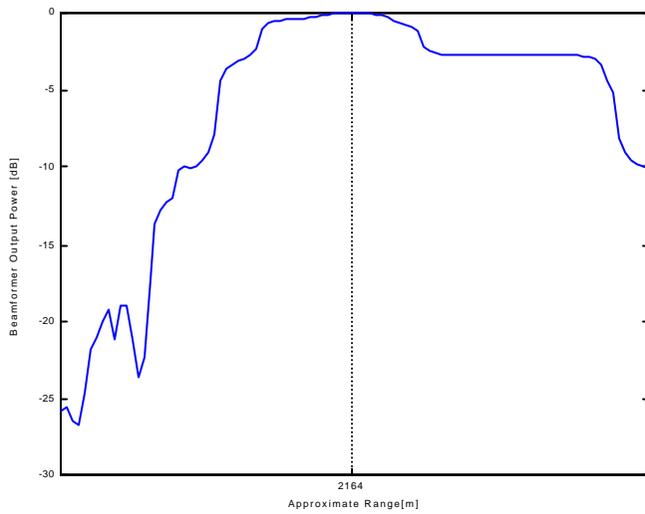
# 4

가 1.85km 1.9km  
46° 60°  
100 3.75m  
371.25m 200Hz 가 가  
가 -10dB  
4-1 Range : Cross Rang =  
100 : 200  
가 가  
10 4km 4-2 4-3  
4-2 conventional  
46° (a) 60° (b)  
interpolation  
(end-fire)  
가 가 4-3  
MV  
-10dB 0dB -10dB 가 0dB  
4-2  
-3dB  
46° 60%, 60° 30%

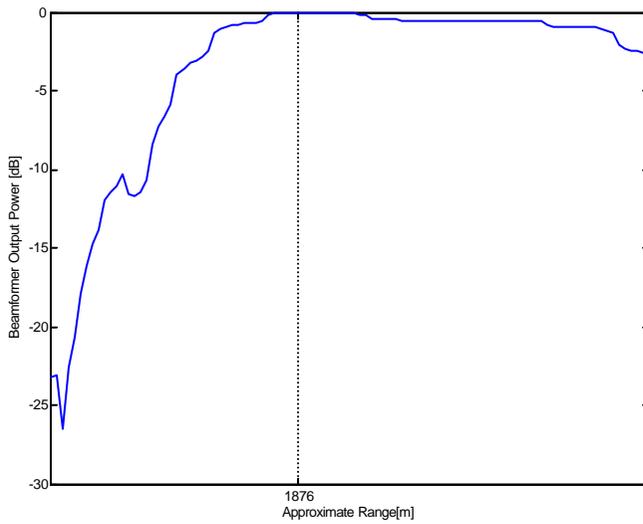


4-1

Fig. 4-1. The environment of signal generation.



(a)



(b)

4-2 Dual conventional

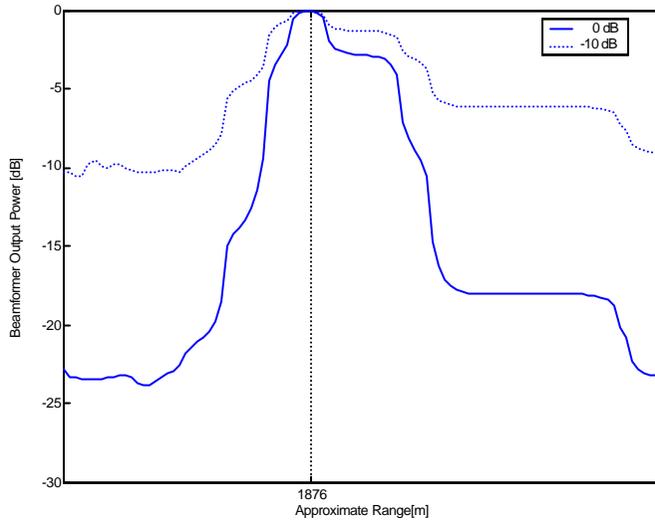
(a)

46°

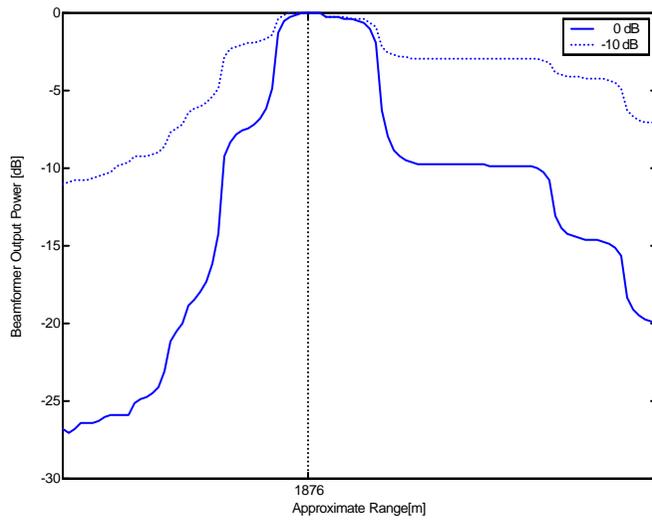
(b) 60°

Fig. 4-2. Range estimation using dual conventional beamformers

(a) when the direction of a sound source is in 46° (b) when it is in 60° .



(a)



(b)

#### 4-3 Dual MV

(a)

$46^\circ$

(b)  $60^\circ$

Fig. 4-3. Range estimation using dual MV beamformers

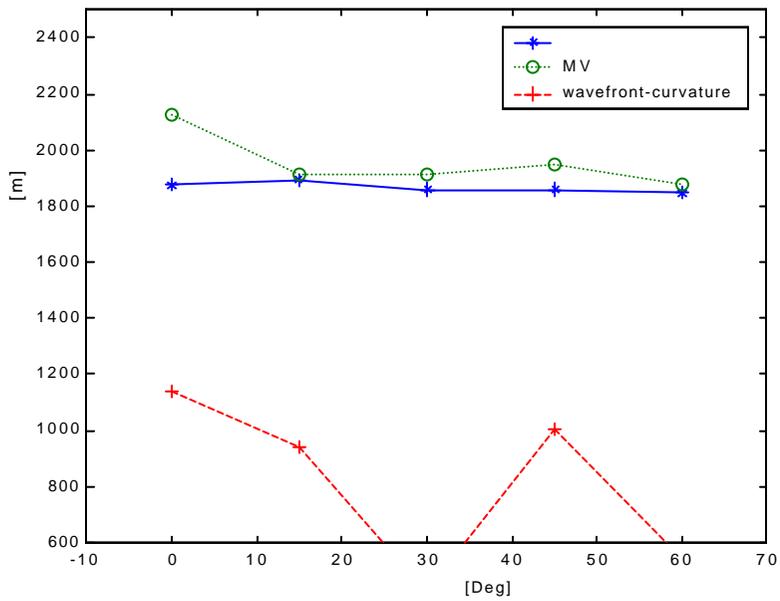
(a) when the direction of a sound source is in  $46^\circ$  (b) when it is in  $60^\circ$ .

4-4

wavefront-curvature

wavefront-curvature  
15°  
wavefront-curvature  
가

‘\*’  
‘o’ MV  
0° 60°  
1800[m]  
가



4-4 ( )

Fig. 4-4. The points of range estimation according to positions of the sound source.

4-1 wavefront -curvature

MV

0dB

wavefront-curvature

가

MV

가

conventional

4-1. (SNR = 0dB)  
Table 4-1 Comparison of the range estimation.

		Wavefront-curvature		
			Dual Conventional	Dual MV
46°		1894		
		1496	2164	1876
	(%)	20	14	1
60°		1850		
		1357	1876	1876
	(%)	26	1	1

[ :m]

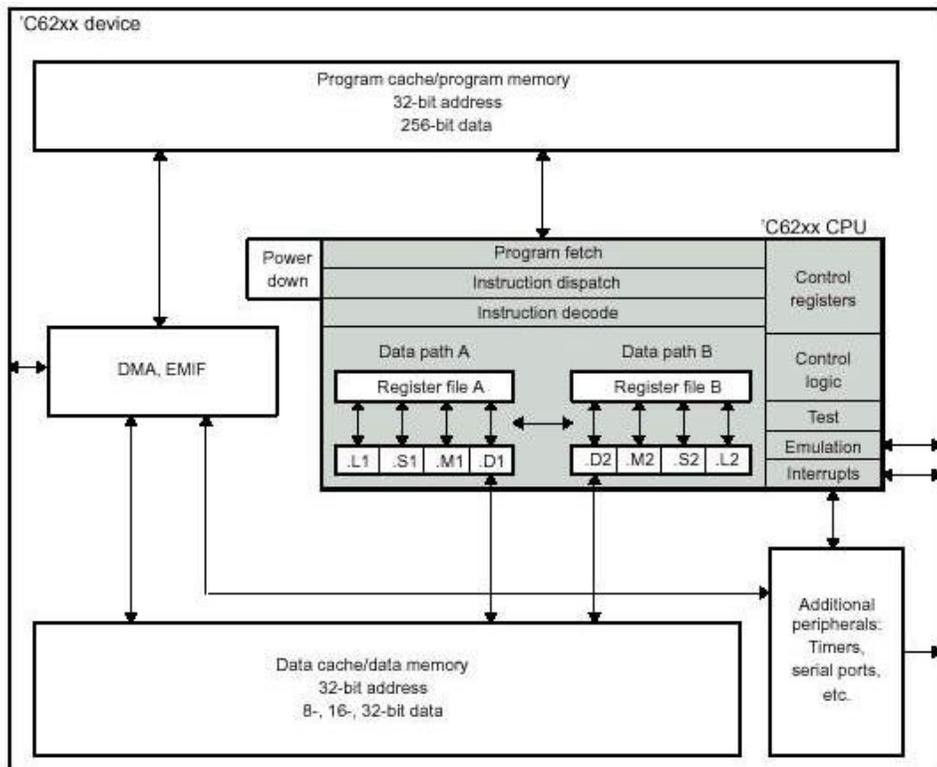
## 5 DSP

DSP , , RISC(Restricted Instruction Set Computer) DMA / 가 가 Texas Instruments TMS320C6201 EVM(EVAluation Module) DSP Board DSP

### 5-1 TMS320C6201 EVM

TMS320C6201 EVM PCI 가 XDS510 XDS510WS . 1600 MIPS(Million Instructions Per Second) C complier TMS320C6x DSP , 가 , 200MHz C62xx 8 32bit . CPU 32bit word 32 8 2 6 ALU 가 . C6x EVM C6201 C6701 DSP C6x 가 . C6x EVM PCI , SBSRAM SDRAM, 16bit JTAG . C6x EVM DSP (EMIF) 가 C62xx DSP CPU





### 5-1 TMS320C62xx DSP

Fig. 5-1. The block diagram for the TMS320C62xx DSPs.

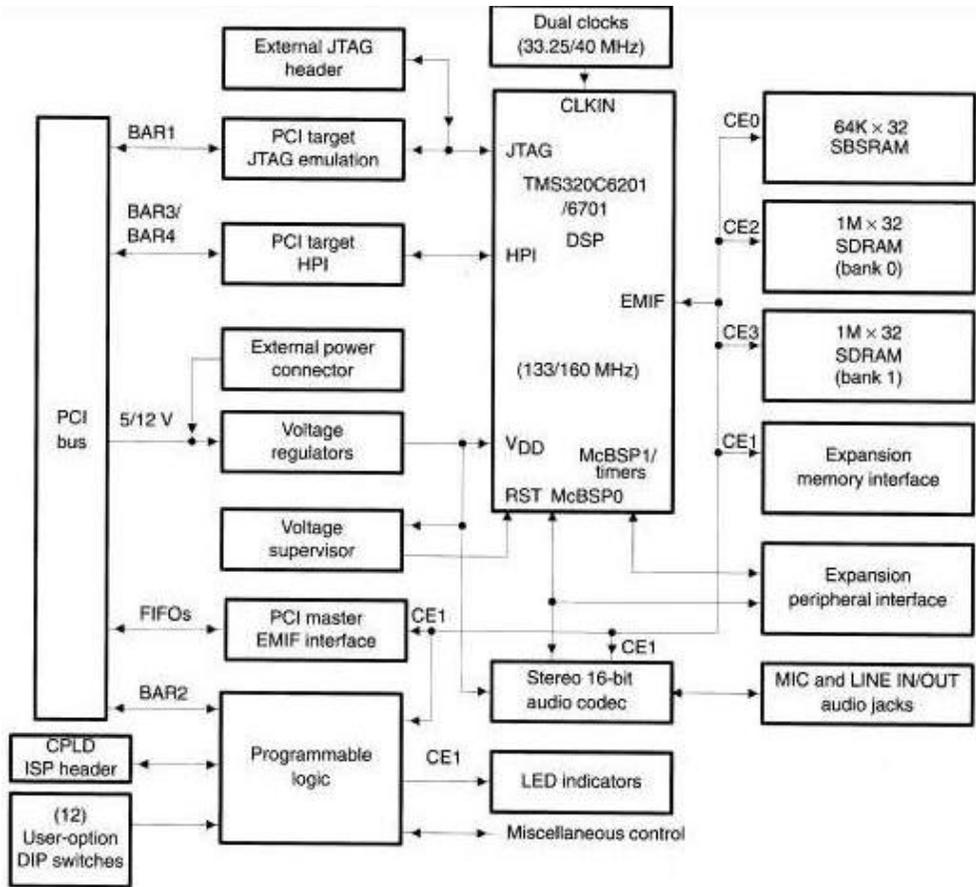
#### TMS320C6x EVM

DSP : C6x EVM	C6201	C6701 DSP	DSP
200MHz CPU	1600MIPS		
DSP : C6x EVM		( OSC A	OSC B)
	( multiply-by-1	multiply-by-4)	

Table 5-1 Quad clock support frequencies of TMS320C6x EVM.

	OSC A		OSC B	
	x 1	x 2	x 1	x 4
C6201 EVM	33.25 MHz	133 MHz	50 MHz	200 MHz
C6701	25MHz	100 MHz	33.25 MHz	133 MHz

: C6x EVM 64K x 32, 133-MHz SDRAM  
 1M x 32, 100-MHz SDRAM  
 : C6x EVM  
 .  
 PCI : C6x EVM JTAG , DSP HPI(Host Port  
 Interface) / 가  
 PCI  
 JTAG : C6x EVM XDS510 JTAG  
 TBC(Test Bus Controller) JTAG  
 .



5-2 TMS320C6x EVM

Fig. 5-2. TMS320C6x EVM Block diagram.

## 5-2 TMS320C6201 DSP

C6201

GUI(graphical user interface)

Windows

5-3

DSP

가

5-3 C6x

C

/

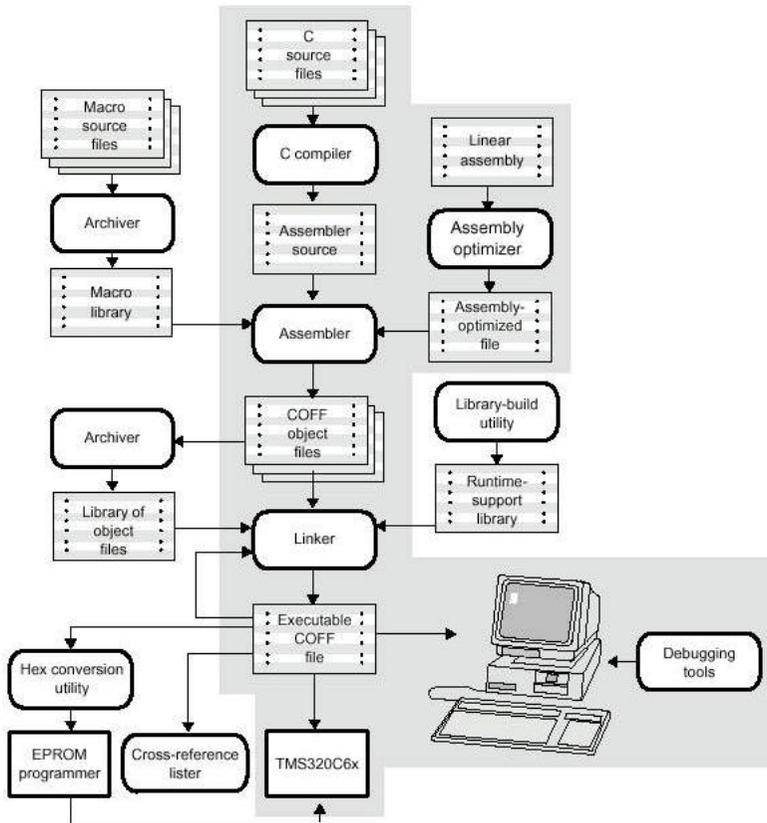
가

C

C

C6x

COFF(Common object file format)



5-3 TMS320C6x

Fig. 5-3. TMS320C6x Software Development Flow.

### 5-3

MATLAB

4

TMS32C6201 EVM

dual focused

C6x EVM

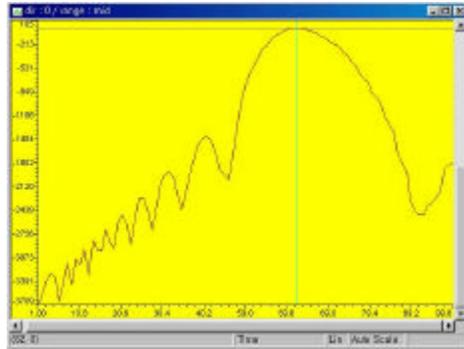
C

0°,  
30° 60° 5-4  
~ 1.5km , 1.5km ~ 2.5km , 2.5km ~  
10 4km  
5-5 45°  
가  
가

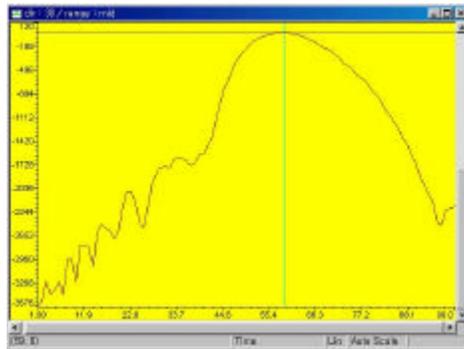
5-2

Tabel 5-2 Code execution time for array signal processing.

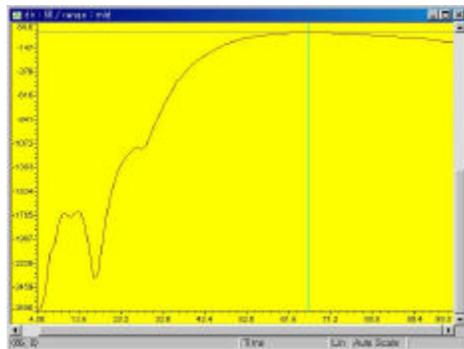
	(Cycle)	(ns)
	35144328	0.52716492
	2758944	0.04138416
	37903272	0.56854908



(a)



(b)

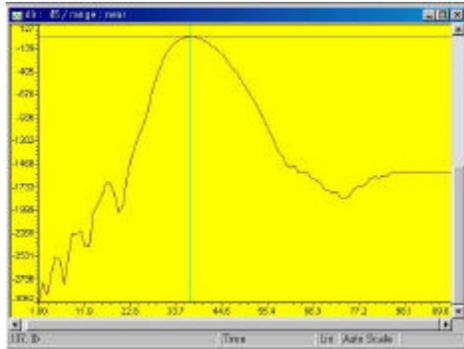


(c)

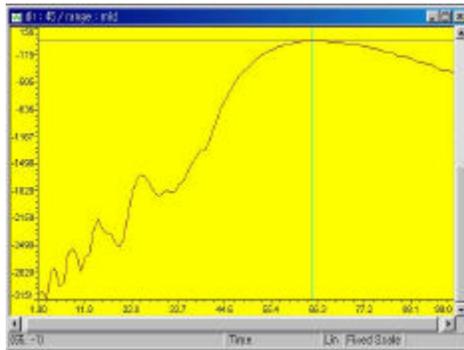
5-4

(a)  $0^\circ$  (b)  $30^\circ$  (c)  $60^\circ$

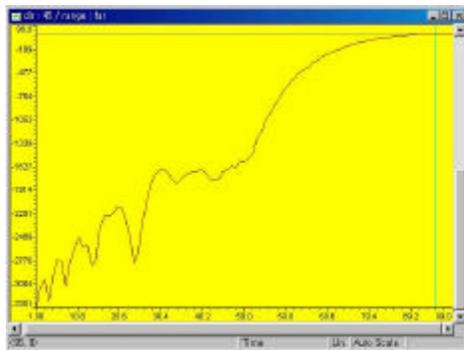
Fig. 5-4. The range pattern estimated according to the direction, (a)  $0^\circ$ , (b)  $30^\circ$  and (c)  $60^\circ$ .



(a)



(b)

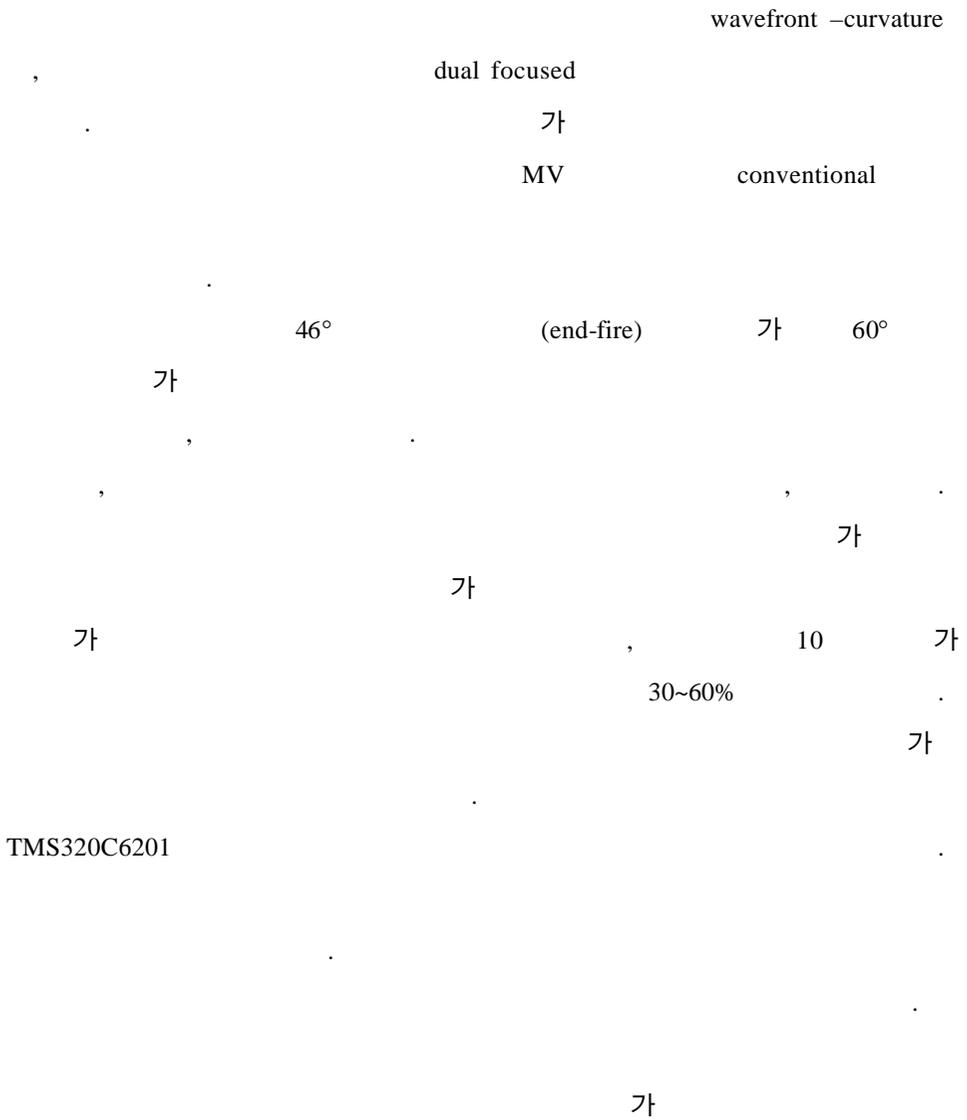


(c)

5-5 , (a) , (b) , (c)

Fig. 5-5. The pattern estimated according to the range, (a) near, (b) middle and (c) far field.

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