SPSG Based Estimation Of Radar Cross Section For A Perfectly Conducting Sphere And Plasma Generated Sphere In Active Stealth Technology

Kolluri Sri Ranga Rao[1] **Gottapu Sasi Bhushana Rao**[2] **Swathi Nambari**[2]

1.Retired Sc-'F' , Naval Science and Technological Laboratory, Professor, Dept of ECE, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology and Sciences, Visakhapatnam, AP, India

2. Department of ECE, Andhra University College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam, AP, India

Corresponding Author Email id: swathiyadav23@gmail.com

Abstract

Stealth innovation is critical in making a target undetectable to enemy radar. Stealth is the specialty of attempting to cover up or to dodge discovery. It is a low discernible innovation. In Stealth Technology, numerous signatures are to be overseen for an object, in which most Radar systems utilize radar cross section (RCS) for separating targets and characterizing them as to Stealth. In dynamic stealth innovation, an object is covered with plasma, consequently decreasing its RCS and making it imperceptible to enemy radar. The Proposed algorithm for estimating radar cross section of plasma sphere is the Spherical Polar Scattering Geometry (SPSG) in which the diffusing parameters are characterized and the physical interpretation of these parameters helps envisioning the system of the dissipating procedure. Argon gas is considered for plasma generation. An SPSG algorithm is developed in this investigation for evaluating RCS for a metal Sphere and plasma sphere at specified frequencies with specific width.

Keywords RCS, stealth, plasma frequency, spherical polar scattering geometry

1. INTRODUCTION

Most radars utilize RCS as a method for segregation of targets/objects and their grouping with respect to stealth, much of the time. In this manner, exact expectation of target RCS is basic keeping in mind the end goal to plan and create vigorous separation calculations. Furthermore, measuring and distinguishing the dispersing centres(sources) for a given target helps in creating RCS diminishment methods. Stealth alludes to the specialty of endeavoring to cover up or to dodge discovery. It is a low 'perceptible innovation. There are distinctive marks accessible. Marks are those qualities by which weapon frameworks might be distinguished, perceived, and locked in. The change of these marks can enhance the survivability of military or naval systems, prompting enhanced adequacy. Signature identification usually sums to the discovery of the electromagnetic mark of a question. Stealth is an array of strategies, which makes a system harder to discover and assault. Accomplishing Stealth highlights includes the lessening of active and passive signatures. Active signature is characterized as all the noticeable outflows from a stage: acoustic, compound, radar and UV and so forth. Passive signature is characterized as all observables on a stage that require outside light: attractive and gravitational oddities; impression of daylight and frosty external space. The plasma is the fourth condition of substance. It is a blend of electrons, particles and impartial particles and is electrically unbiased. Since the accused particles can interface of the electric and the attractive field of the em wave, the em wave will be scattered, refracted and additionally ingested when it strikes the plasma. Subsequently Plasma covers on targets helps in getting less RCS.

II. MATHEMATICL ANALYSIS OF SPHERES

Backscattering rcs of perfecly conducting sphere

Kerr gives the radar cross section σ of a sphere of radius ‘a’ utilizing Mie scattering series from [1-8],

$$\frac{\sigma}{\pi a^2}=\frac{1}{\rho^2}\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n(2n+1)(a_n^s-b_n^s)\right|^2 \qquad (1)$$

Where $\rho=2\pi a/\lambda$, λ is the wavelength, and the a_n^s and b_n^s are the terms of a “multi-pole expansion”. That is these terms are proportional to the amplitudes of magnetic and electric multi-poles induced in the sphere by the incident wave.

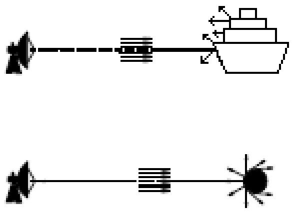

Fig.1 Radar Cross Section

Backscattering rcs of plasma sphere

Assuming the time dependence $e^{-\omega t}$ **&,** where ω is the radian frequency of the Em wave, the complex relative permittivity of a source free plasma can be written as[9-10,11]

$$\varepsilon_r=1-\frac{\omega_{ne}^2}{\omega^2\left(1+j\frac{v_e}{\omega}\right)}-\frac{\omega_{ni}^2}{\omega^2\left(1+j\frac{v_i}{\omega}\right)} \qquad (2)$$

where v_e and v_i are collision frequencies of the electron and the ion with neutral particles in the plasma, ω_{ne} and ω_{ni} are plasma radian frequencies of the electron and the ion respectively and can be denoted as

$$\omega_{ne}=\sqrt{\frac{N_e n_e^2}{m_e\varepsilon_o}} \qquad (3)$$

$$\omega_{ni}=\sqrt{\frac{N_i q n_i^2}{m_i\varepsilon_o}} \qquad (4)$$

where N_e and N_I are the number densities of the electron and the ion respectively. Since $m_i >> m_e$,

$\omega_{ni} << \omega_{ne}$, from Eq.(3) one gets

$$\varepsilon_r=1-\frac{\omega_{ne}^2}{\omega^2\left(1+j\frac{v_e}{\omega}\right)} \qquad (5)$$

Then the complex index of refraction can be expressed by

$$n=\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}=\sqrt{1-\frac{\omega_{ne}^2}{\omega^2\left(1-j\frac{v_e}{\omega}\right)}} \qquad (6)$$

Letting n=n1+jn2, according to Mie's theory, the back-scattering rcs of the plasma sphere is given by [10],

$$\sigma=\frac{\pi}{k^2}\left\{\left[\sum_{l=i}^{\infty}(-1)^l(2l+1)(a_{lr}-b_{lr})\right]^2+\left[\sum_{l=1}^{\infty}(-1)^l(2l-1)(a_{li}-b_{li})\right]^2\right\} \qquad (7)$$

where the subscripts r and i represent the real and imaginary part of a complex respectively, a_l and b_l are factors from Mie's theory.

Where k is a propagation constant given by,

$$k=\omega\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0\left(1-\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}\right)} \qquad (8)$$

When $\omega < \omega_p$, Propagation constant k is imaginary, wave may be reflected in this case, because Em wave can’t penetrate into the plasma as incident waves will be scattered and rcs is more as it is like a metal sphere.

When $\omega > \omega_p$, Propagation constant k is real,wave propagates in the plasma, because Em signal penetrates the plasma shell, reflects off objects surface will drop in intensity while travelling through the plasma.

III. SPSG ALGORITHM FOR A METAL SPHERE/Plasma Sphere

Developed algorithm for **Radar Cross Section (RCS) of metal sphere** using SPSG method called Spherical Polar Scattering Geometry method and obtained a plot for RCS of a Sphere (in dbsm) versus frequency (in Ghz) using Matlab simulation software

SPSG ALGORITHM

Step 1	Start
Step 2	Initialize the parameters λ, $R=r/\lambda$, $\rho = 2\pi r/\lambda$, N=0, $Q_{sq}=1$,$I_{kq}=1$,y=1, sumlast=0, $I_{sign}=1$.
Step 3	Initialize the complex parameters like R_{Ho}, N, B_J, D_{BJ}, D_{DBJ}, B_Y, D_{DBY}, Q_{sq} , I_{sq}, y, N=N+1.
Step 4	H_{N2} =Complex (B_J,-B_y)
Step 5	D $_{HN2}$ =Complex (D_{BJ}, -D_{By}) From Hankel function $(h_k^{(2)})' = j_k' - i y_k'$.
Step 6	A_{Ns}= - B_J/H_{N2} . From coefficient $a_n^s = -\frac{j_n(\rho)}{h_n^{(2)}(\rho)}$
Step 7	B_{Ns}= - (R_{Ho}.D_{BJ}.B_J)/R_{Ho}.D_{HN2}.H_{N2} From coefficient $b_n^s = -\frac{[\rho j_n(\rho)]'}{[\rho h_n^{(2)}(\rho)]'}$
Step 8	Term =Sign*(2N+1)*(A_{Ns}- B_{Ns}) from $(-1)^n(2n+1)(a_n^s - b_n^s)$
Step 9	Sum =Sum*term, from $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(2n+1)(a_n^s - b_n^s)(-1)^n$
Step 10	ABSum2= ((CABSum) **2)
Step 11	Diffr =ABS (CABSum2-SumLast)/ABsum2)
Step 12	If Diffr is Yes Go to Step 13, if No Go to Step 17
Step 13	SIGNML=$\frac{ABSUM2}{R_{Ho}*R_{Ho}}$ from $\frac{1}{\rho^2}\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n(2n+1)(a_n^s - b_n^s)\right|^2$
Step 14	SIGMA= SIGNML*pi*RADIUS*RADIUS from $\frac{\pi a^2}{\rho^2}\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n(2n+1)(a_n^s - b_n^s)\right|^2$
Step 15	SIGFT=SIGMA*10,763
Step 16	Plot
Step 17	Sumlast=Absum2, Go to step 3
Step 18	Stop.

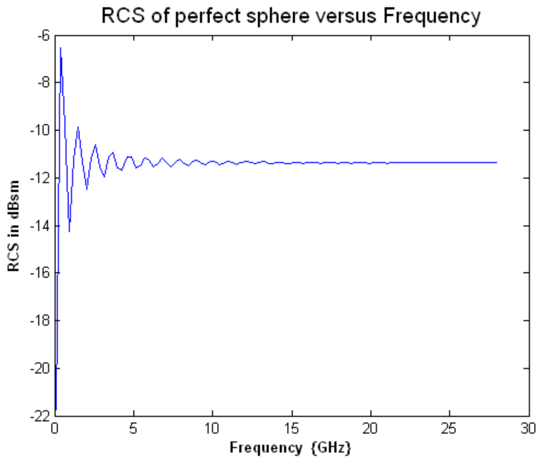

Fig.2 RCS (dbsm) verses Frequency at 12 inches Diameter

From Fig.2 it is observed that RCS is changing with respect to frequency varying from 0.1 Ghz to 25 Ghz and RCS remains constant in the optical region the value is around -12 dbsm in optical region.

IV. ARTIFICIAL PLASMA GENERATION FROM THE TARGET

Fig.3 Plasma spreads entire aircraft

From Fig.3 it is observed that plasma releases from the aircraft and it spreads entire aircraft so that when em waves impinged on this is absorbed.

Comparison of radar cross section of perfectly conducting and plasma sphere

Standard spheres that undergo calibration tests with the dimensions 6" Diameter with rcs value 0.018mt^{2} or -17.44 dBsm , 14" Diameter with rcs value 0.1 mt^{2} or -10 dBsm and 22" Diameter with rcs value 0.245 mt^{2} or -6.10 dBsm are considered for comparison.

Conditions for the above comparison are [13]

(i)When Em wave frequency is less than plasma frequency that is f < fp Em signal can't penetrate into plasma, waves may be reflected and it is like a metal sphere.

(ii)When Em wave frequency greater than plasma frequency f > fp Em signal penetrates into plasma and reflects off objects surface, will drop in intensity while travelling through plasma.

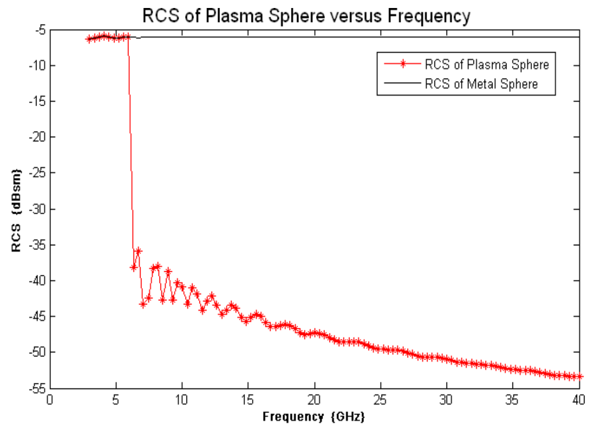

Fig.4 RCS of plasma sphere at 22 inch diameter

From Fig.4 it is observed, that rcs in dbsm versus Frequency in Ghz is plotted for perfectly conducting sphere with standard dimension 22 inch diameters obtained rcs is -6.1dbsm and compared with the similar measurement of sphere from which plasma is generated with plasma frequency (fp) of 2.5 Ghz.

The result obtained from Fig.2 and Fig.4 is validated from [1,5] and [12,13].

It is observed from rcs of plasma generated target like sphere when wave frequency is not as much as plasma frequency that is f<fp

'k' is imaginary that is Em wave can't penetrate into plasma, incident waves will be scattered , wave may be reflected and it is like a metal sphere implying rcs is more

And when Em wave frequency is greater than plasma frequency that is f >fp

'k' is real , Em signal penetrates into plasma and reflects off objects surface and will drop in intensity while travelling through plasma implying rcs is less.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From Fig.4 it is observed that some oscillations in the plot represent the Mie region. The oscillations are nothing but rcs variations due to amplitudes of magnetic and electric multipoles induced in the sphere by the incident wave. It is observed from the comparison plot of plasma sphere and perfectly conducting sphere from Fig.4 that when f<fp, 'k' is imaginary and wave may be reflected and when f>fp, 'k' is real and wave propagates in the plasma. The rcs of a perfectlyconducting sphere and plasma sphere behaves at various frequencies with respect to size by programming the Kerr's relation in Matlab.

CONCLUSION

In this study, few investigation conclusions are made on rcs of a sphere acquired utilizing spherical polar scattering geometry. Practically, oscillations occur in the Mie region due to creeeping waves but, theoretically, the Kerr relation was formulated in such a way that rcs of a sphere was oscillating in Mie region due to increase/decrease of both a_n and b_n. The a_n and b_n are the amplitudes of magnetic and electric multipoles induced in the sphere by the incident wave leading to oscillations in the Mie region occur due to creeping waves. Comparison plots are obtained for plasma sphere and perfectly conducting sphere at standard dimensions. The plasma sphere was computed theoretically and compared with the metal sphere with standard dimension of 22 inches diameter used for calibration. Results obtained through the formulations using Matlab are in agreement in the range of 92 to 94% with results as obtained individually, that is in isolation. The results are obtained through simulation carried out in Matlab and validated using rcs prediction software.

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AUTHOR INFORMATION

Swathi Nambari received her B.E degree in Electronics and Communication from ANITS Engineering College, Sangivalasa affiliated to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India, in 2007, and the M.Tech. Degree in Radar and Microwave Engineering from Andhra University College of engineering, Visakhapatnam, India, in 2009. Her research interests include Radar Cross Section Studies, Antennas, Radar, Microwave and Signal processing. She worked as assistant professor, in the Department of Electronics and communication, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology and Science for nearly 5 years. She has presented five papers in

National Conferences and three in international conferences. She worked as SRF in NSTL, DRDO, Ministry of Defence, Visakhapatnam for 5 years. Presently she is pursuing Ph.D (Engg) in the Dept of ECE, Andhra University since 4 years.

Sasibhusha Rao .G received his B.E degree from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam in Electronics and Communication Engineering, M.tech (ECE) degree from JNTU, Hyderabad and Ph.D (ECE) degree from Osmania University, Hyderabad, MBA (HRD & Marketing).He has 318 Research Publications and Technical Reports which includes International/National Journals/ Conferences including IEEE and Springer Journals in which 18 technical reports submitted to DRDO, NSTL, UGC, CSIR, AICTE, etc. He has overall 29 years of experience in Teaching, R&D and industry experience.He wrote text books on Global Navigation and Satellite System (GNSS), Mobile Cellular Communication, Electromagnatic Field Theory and Transmission lines, Microwave and Radar Engineering.He is a member of IEEE and Fellow of IETE. Presently he is HOD & Professor, Department of ECE, Andhra University College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam.

Ranga Rao, K.S. received his B.Tech. degree from college of Engineering, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada in 1977, the Ph.D. (Engg.) degree from Jadavpur University, Kolkata in 1994. He has been with Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur as Senior Scientific Officer in the Department of E & ECE till 1997. He later served Integrated Test Range, Chandipur till 2006.He retired as Scientist-‘F’ from Naval Science & Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam in the year 2015. His research interests include Radar Systems, Radar Cross Section Studies, Antenna Engineering and Radar Signal Processing. Presently he is Professor in the Department of ECE, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology and Sciences, Visakhapatnam.