-

2002 8

-

2002 6 29

୧<u>)</u>

୧)

୧

<u>୧</u>)

Abstract

	1	
	1.1	1.
	1.1	1.
	2	
6	2.1.	2.
	2.2.	2.
	3 -	
	3.1.	3.
	3.2.	3.
	3.3	3.
7	3.4.	3.
	3.4.1.	
	3.4.2. 7	
	4	
	4.1.	4.
	4.2.	4.
	4.2.1.	
	4.2.2.	
	4.3.	4

4.3.1.	
4.3.2.	
5	
5.1.	
5.2.	
5.2.1.	56
5.2.2.	
6	

1.			9
2.		(a)	(b)24
3. a	9		<i>f</i> ⁻¹ 29
4. <i>d</i>	q_a		f ⁻¹
5. 1	r		<i>f</i> ⁻¹ 31
6.		0[dB]	
7.		10[dB]	
8.		30[dB]	
9.			_f ⁻¹ 35
10.		$\operatorname{CRB}(\hat{f})$	
	f^{-1}		
11.		$CRB(\beta_a)$	
	- 1 a		
12.			
13.	-		
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.	988[Hz]	1.2[kHz]	
20.	988Hz	1200H z	
21.	988[Hz]	800[Hz]	
22.	988Hz	800Hz	
23.			
24.			

			25.
250[Hz])60	(10[Hz]		26.
65		가 25.5[Hz]	27.
66		가 63.6[Hz]	28.
67		가 114.5[Hz]	29.
68		가 152.7[Hz]	30.
		가 178.2[Hz]	31.
70		가 229.1[Hz]	32.
ing Average72	Mov		33.

			1.
			2.
			3.
			4.
55			5.
			6.
:9[knot])59	:6.59[knot],	(
61		-	7.
			8.

Design of The Frequency-Amplitude Estimator Using The Extended Kalman Filter and its Applications

Yong Ju Ro

Department of Telematics Engineering, Graduate School, Pukyong National University

Abstract

The Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) is known as a standard technique used in a number of nonlinear estimation problems. These include estimating the state of a nonlinear dynamic system and estimating parameters for nonlinear system identification. Specially, the EKF has been applied to the problem of estimating a time-varying frequency from a measured signal with noise. However existing EKF frequency estimators could be driven in a constant amplitude or a small time-varying amplitude signal and therefore an additional amplitude estimator is required in case of a large time-varying amplitude signal.

In this paper, the EKF frequency-amplitude estimator which could estimate both time-varying frequency and amplitude simultaneously from the measured signal with a relatively large time-varying amplitude, is proposed for improving the performance of a time-varying frequency estimator. The proposed frequency-amplitude estimator which has a high frequency resolution with a high time resolution. A performance of the proposed estimator with respect to input parameters is analyzed with regard to Signal to Noise Ratio(SNR) and compared with that of existing methods by the computer simulations.

The proposed technique is applied in the Doppler Scanning which estimates the Doppler frequency shift of moving acoustic target and gives the track of the target geometrical position. When the moving acoustic target consists of distributed sources with different signature frequencies, Doppler frequency shift of each source with time and frequency along Closest Point of Approach (CPA) of moving source are unique and can be functioned with respect to each source positions. Therefore, this principle of the Doppler Scanning can be applied to estimate a relative geometrical positions of machinery noise sources such as ship's generator and propeller.

The performance of the technique is examined by the computer simulations and is verified by an experiment using loudspeaker sources on the roof of an automobile.

The proposed technique is also applied to analyze time-varying acoustic signatures of a ship radiated noise. Acoustic signatures of ship radiated noise are important passive sonar parameters for target ship detection and classification. Among these signatures a time-varying frequency is due to the external loading variation in specific machinery component. As an example, propeller blade frequency is measured as a time-varying signature and is controlled by a speed governor which is dependent on the propeller resistance to sea surface waves or current turbulence. Design parameters of the EKF are expressed as a function of sea state wave spectrum to obtain better performance. Time-varying frequency and amplitude of each tonal of a measured surface ship radiated noise is presented.

In conclusion, the proposed technique shows better performance than that of existing frequency estimator by introducing amplitude estimator in a relatively large time-varying amplitude signal due to the short CPA range configuration.

Keywords : Extended Kalman Filter (EKF), Frequency-Amplitude Estimator, Frequency estimate, Amplitude estimate, Doppler Scanning, Doppler frequency shift, Source position detection, ship radiated noise analysis. 1

1.1.

(time-variable parameters)

•

(Least Squares) 1795 . Gauss

Carl Friedrich Gauss

.

.

가

(Winner Filter), , (Kalman Filter), (Square Root Filter) [1,2].

,

.

R. E. Kalman 1959

•

가

. " (linear dynamic system) (state)"

2 (quadratic)

,

.

[2,3].

.

(Linearized Kalman Filter)

(Extended Kalman Filter)7

- 1 -

가 [2-4].

•

,

,

.

(Discrete Fourier Transform:DFT)[5], (Zero Crossing)[6], (Phase Locked Loop:PLL)[7], Notch Filter[8-10], Maximum Likelihood(ML)[11,12], Lagrange Interpolation(Fractional Delay Filter)[13], (Extended Kalman Filter:EKF)[14-17]

1960 Stanley F. Schmidt

.

	[18,19],		가	[20],
[21],	(SONAR)			[22-24],
[25],		가[26]		

[27,28]

•

.

,

1.2.

		. 1973	Polk	Gupta		
	[7].	1996	La Scala	Bitmead	71	
가				,	71	가

가

- 2 -



· 7 (Closest Point of Approch: CPA)

(Doppler Scanning)

・ , アト CPA 가 ,

. 가

.

(+)

- 3 -

, (-) , CPA (0) . アト , アト アト .

가 0 CPA

.

가 .

가. [30]

-. 7ł

[31].

·

[32]. 7} (Fast Fourier Transform

:FFT) · 가.

- 4 -

.

•



•

.

.

•

- . (T on al) -

2 . 3 , - .

4 - . 5

- . 6 .

- 5 -

.

2

.

.

$$k$$
 $z(k)$

$$z(k+1) = f(z(k)) + G(k) w(k)$$
(1)

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{z}(k)) + \mathbf{D}(k) \mathbf{v}(k)$$
(2)

,
$$k(>0)$$
, $z(k)$ $[n \times 1]$, $y(k)$ $[m$ $\times 1$, $w(k)$ $v(k)$ 7 $[q \times 1]$ $[p \times 1]$ 01, $G(k)$ $D(k)$ $[n \times q]$ $[m \times q]$ p . $f(z(k))$ $h(z(k))$ 7 $[n \times 1]$ $[m \times 1]$ 1.....

$$f(z(k)) = f(\hat{z}(k/k)) + F(k)(z(k) - \hat{z}(k/k)) + \phi(z(k), \hat{z}(k/k))$$
(3)
$$h(z(k)) = h(\hat{z}(k/k-1)) + H(k)(z(k) - \hat{z}(k/k-1))$$
(3)

$$h(z(k)) = h(\hat{z}(k/k-1)) + H(k)(z(k) - \hat{z}(k/k-1)) + \chi(z(k), \hat{z}(k/k-1))$$
(4)

$$f(k/k) = k$$
 $f(k/k-1) = k-1$
 $f(k/k-1) = k$

- 6 -

$$(z (k), \dot{z} (k/k)) (z (k), \dot{z} (k/k-1)) (k/k-1))$$

$$F (k) = H (k) 7! [n \times n], [m \times m]$$

$$f(z (k)) h(z (k)) z (5) (6)$$

$$F (k) = \frac{\partial f (z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = \bar{z} (k/k)} (5)$$

$$H (k) = \frac{\partial h (z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = \bar{z} (k/k-1)} (6)$$

$$(1) (2) k (6)$$

$$(1) (2) k (7) (8)$$

$$\hat{z} (k/k) = f (\hat{z} (k - 1/k - 1)) + K (k) \{y (k) - h (\hat{z} (k/k - 1))\} (7)$$

$$\hat{z} (k + 1/k) = f (\hat{z} (k/k)) (8)$$

$$K (k) [n \times m] , k e (k/k)$$

$$e (k/k - 1) (9) (10) .$$

$$e (k) = e (k/k) = z (k) - \hat{z} (k/k) (9)$$

$$e(k/k-1) = z(k) - \hat{z(k/k-1)}.$$
 (10)

(1) (8)
$$k$$
 $e(k)$ (11)

$$e(k) = [I - K(k)H(k)]F(k - 1)e(k - 1) + r(k) + s(k)$$
(11)

$$r(k) = [I - K(k)H(k)]\phi(z(k - 1), \hat{z}(k - 1/k - 1)) - K(k)\chi(z(k), \hat{z}(k/k - 1)))$$

$$s(k) = [I - K(k)H(k)]G(k - 1)w(k - 1) - K(k)D(k)v(k)$$

$$v_{l} || \boldsymbol{e}(k) ||^{2} \leq V(\boldsymbol{e}(k), k) \leq v_{u} || \boldsymbol{e}(k) ||^{2}$$
 (13)

$$E\{V(e(k+1), k+1) / e(k)\} - V(e(k), k) \le \mu - \alpha V(e(k), k)$$
(14)

$$E\{ || \boldsymbol{e}(k) ||^{2} \} \leq \frac{v_{u}}{v_{l}} E\{ || \boldsymbol{e}(0) ||^{2} \} (1 - \alpha)^{k} + \frac{\mu}{v_{l}\alpha}$$
(15)

,
$$v_{l}$$
, v_{u} , $\mu = 0$ (v_{l} , v_{u} , $\mu > 0$) 0 1
(0< 1) .

2.2.

(1) (2) 1 . 1 (State model) (Measurement model) (1) (2) , $f(\cdot) h(\cdot)$

- 8 -



$$Q(k) = E [G(k) w(k) w(k)^{T} G(k)^{T}] = G(k) G(k)^{T}$$
(16)

$$R (k) = E [D(k) v(k) v(k)^{T} D(k)^{T}] = D(k) D(k)^{T}.$$
(17)



1.

Figure 1. Block diagram of the nonlinear discrete time system and extended Kalman filter.

Table 1. Equations related to Discrete Extended Kalman Filter.

• State model : z(k + 1) = f(z(k)) + G(k) w(k) $w(k) \sim N(0, 1)$ • Measurement model : $\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{z}(k)) + \mathbf{D}(k) \mathbf{v}(k) \qquad \mathbf{v}(k) \sim N(0, 1)$ • Predicted state estimate : $\hat{z}(k/k-1) = f(\hat{z}(k-1/k-1))$ • Linear approximation of nonlinear function f(z(k)): $\boldsymbol{F}(k-1) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=z(k-1/k-1)}$ • Priori covariance matrix : $P(k/k-1) = F(k-1)P(k-1/k-1)F(k-1)^{T} + Q(k-1)$ • Predicted measurement : $\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k) = \mathbf{h} (\hat{\mathbf{z}}(k/k-1))$ • Linear approximation of nonlinear function h(z(k)): $\boldsymbol{H}(k) = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{h}(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = z \widehat{(k/k-1)}}$ • Kalman gain : $\boldsymbol{K}(k) = \boldsymbol{P}(k/k-1) \boldsymbol{H}(k)^{T} [\boldsymbol{H}(k) \boldsymbol{P}(k/k-1) \boldsymbol{H}(k)^{T} + \boldsymbol{R}(k)]^{-1}$ • Predicted state estimate on the measurement : $\hat{z}(k/k) = \hat{z}(k/k-1) + K(k) \{y(k) - \hat{y}(k)\}$ • Posteriori covariance matrix :

 $\boldsymbol{P}(k/k) = [\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{K}(k) \boldsymbol{H}(k)] \boldsymbol{P}(k/k-1)$

- 10 -

 $\hat{z}(0/0) = E[z(0)]$

 $\boldsymbol{P}(0/0) = E \left[(z(0) - \hat{z}(0/0)) (z(0) - \hat{z}(0/0))^T \right]$

.

. k 0		$\boldsymbol{F}(k), \boldsymbol{H}(k), \boldsymbol{P}(k/k)$	$, \mathbf{Q}(k), \mathbf{R}(k)$
(18) (22)	, (11)	, 가	(23) (26)
$\left \left \boldsymbol{F}\left(k\right)\right.\right \leq f_{u}$			(18)
$\ \boldsymbol{H}(k)\ \leq h_u$			(19)
$p_{l}\boldsymbol{I} \leq \boldsymbol{P}(k/k) \leq p_{u}\boldsymbol{I}$			(20)
$q_l \boldsymbol{l} \leq \boldsymbol{Q}(k)$			(21)
$r_{l}\boldsymbol{I} \leq \boldsymbol{R}\left(k\right)$			(22)
$\left \left \boldsymbol{\phi}(z(k), \hat{z}(k/k)) \right \right $) $\ \leq \boldsymbol{x}_{\phi}\ \boldsymbol{z}(k) - \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}(k)$	k) $ ^2$	(23)
$ \boldsymbol{\chi}(z(k), \hat{z}(k/k -$	1)] $\ \leq \boldsymbol{x}_{\chi}\ z(k) - \hat{z}$	$(k/k - 1) ^2$	(24)
$ z(k) - \hat{z}(k/k) $	$\leq arepsilon_{\phi}$		(25)
$ z(k) - \hat{z}(k/k - z) $	$) \leq \varepsilon_{\chi}.$		(26)
$, f_{u}, h_{u}, p_{l}, p_{u},$	$q_{i}, r_{i}, , , , ,$	0	, <i>F</i> (<i>k</i>)
k 0 nonsingu	lar .		
,		e ((0)71 (27)
,	7		
(28) (29)	0 (30) (32)	, 7F (30)	, (9) (15)

. (18) (29)

,

- (30) (32) (15) [27].
- $||e(0)|| = ||z(0) \hat{z}(0/0)|| \le \varepsilon$ (27)
- $\boldsymbol{G}(k) \; \boldsymbol{G}(k)^{T} \leq \delta \boldsymbol{I} \tag{28}$
- $\boldsymbol{D}(k) \boldsymbol{D}(k)^{T} \leq \delta \boldsymbol{I}$ ⁽²⁹⁾

$$E\{ || \boldsymbol{e}(k) ||^{2} \} \leq \frac{p_{u}}{p_{l}} E\{ || \boldsymbol{e}(0) ||^{2} \} (1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})^{k} + \frac{2p_{u} \boldsymbol{x}_{noise} \delta}{\alpha}$$
(30)

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{q_l}{p_u (a_u + a_u p_u c_u^2 / r_l)^2}\right)}$$
(31)

$$\boldsymbol{\varkappa}_{noise} = \frac{n}{p_1} + \frac{a_u^2 c_u^2 p_u^2 m}{p_1 r_1^2}.$$
(32)

$$n m \chi_{noise} = 0$$

0< <1 .

$$v(k) 7 + 7 + y(k) = z(k) + v(k)$$

$$z(k) = a(k) \cos [\omega(k) k T_s + \phi] \qquad f(k) [= (k)/2$$

$$a(k) \qquad -$$

$$.$$

$$.$$

$$.$$

$$.$$

$$.$$

$$.$$

-

(Modified Discrete Phase Locked Loop: MDPLL) La Scala Bitmead (Discrete Frequency Estimator: DFE) , -(Discrete Frequency Amplitude Estimator: DFAE) .

3.1.

(33) (36)

.

.

[33-35].

 $\dot{z}(t) = F(t) z(t) + G(t) w(t)$ (33)

$$\boldsymbol{z}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{F}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2\pi \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{G}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{2\alpha q_{\omega}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(34)

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = h(\mathbf{z}(t)) + \mathbf{D}(t) \mathbf{v}(t)$$
(35)

$$h(z(t)) = a(t)\cos(2\pi f_0 t + z_1(t)), \qquad D(t) = \sqrt{r}$$
(36)

,
$$z(t)$$
 $\dot{z}(t)$
 ,

 $z_1(t)$
 $z_2(t)$
 $w(t)$
 $v(t)$

 0
 1
 7 , $y(t)$
 , $a(t)$

 , f_0
 .
 $F(t)$

 , f_0
 .
 .

 ,

(37) (43) [15,34,36].

$$\boldsymbol{z}(k+1) = \boldsymbol{F}(k)\boldsymbol{z}(k) + \boldsymbol{w}(k)$$
(37)

$$\boldsymbol{z}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{z}_1(k) \\ \boldsymbol{z}_2(k) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{w}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{w}_1(k) \\ \boldsymbol{w}_2(k) \end{bmatrix}$$
(38)

$$\boldsymbol{F}(k) = L^{-1}[(s\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{F}(t))^{-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}(1 - e^{-\alpha T_s}) \\ 0 & e^{-\alpha T_s} \end{bmatrix}$$
(39)

$$\boldsymbol{Q}(k) = E\left[\boldsymbol{w}(k) \, \boldsymbol{w}(k)^{T} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11}(k) & Q_{12}(k) \\ Q_{21}(k) & Q_{22}(k) \end{bmatrix}$$
(40)

$$Q_{11}(k) = \frac{8\pi^2 q_{\omega}}{\alpha} \left[T_s - \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha T_s}) + \frac{1}{2\alpha} (1 - e^{-2\alpha T_s}) \right]$$

$$Q_{12}(k) = Q_{21}(k) = 4\pi q_{\omega} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha T_s}) - \frac{1}{2\alpha} (1 - e^{-2\alpha T_s}) \right]$$

$$Q_{22}(k) = q_{\omega} (1 - e^{-2\alpha T_s})$$

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{z}(k)) + \mathbf{v}(k) \tag{41}$$

$$h(z(k)) = a(k)\cos(2\pi f_0 k T_s + z_1(k))$$
(42)
$$R(k) = E[a(k)a(k)]^T$$
(42)

$$\boldsymbol{R}(k) = E\left[\boldsymbol{v}(k) \boldsymbol{v}(k)^{T}\right] = r$$
(43)

, k, T_s, z(k),
$$z_1(k) \ z_2(k)$$
, w(k) v(k),0Q(k) R(k)[31], y(k), a(k)..h(z(k))(44).

$$\boldsymbol{H}(k) = [\hat{a}(k)\sin(2\pi f_0 k T_s + \hat{z}_1(k)), 0].$$
(44)

(44)
$$\hat{a}(k) = 1$$
 (45)
[14,15].

$$\hat{a}(k) = \frac{\pi}{2} m(k)$$

$$m(0) = |y(0)|$$
(45)

$$m(k) = (1 - c_{\beta})m(k - 1) + c_{\beta}|y(k)| \quad , (k > 0)$$

 $\boldsymbol{z}(k)$

 f_0

.

	가	y(k)	$= z_1(k) + \frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{r} v(k)$		
$z_{1}(k)$ 7				가	가	, (46)
$z_{\perp}(k)$)	$z_{2}(k)$	(47)	•		
$z_{1}(k) = a \cos \left[\right]$	$\omega(k) k T_{s} + \phi$				(46	5)
$z_2(k) = a \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$	$\omega(k) k T_s + \phi].$				(47	7)
k+1		(k+1)	k		(<i>k</i>)	0
<i>q</i> 가				가	(49)	
$\omega(k+1) = \omega(k+1)$	$(k) + \sqrt{q_\omega} w_3(k)$	1			(48	3)
, $w_{3}(k)$	0	1				<i>q</i> 가
	(q 1),		1			
가	(49) 7 ト					
$\omega(k+1) \approx \omega(k+1)$	$E[\omega($	k + 1)] =	$E[\omega(k)]$		(49))
(49) <i>k</i> +	1	$z_{1}(k+1)$	z 2 (k -	+1)	(50)	(51)

3.2.

$$z_{1}(k+1) = a\cos \left[\omega(k+1)T_{s}(k+1) + \phi\right]$$

$$\approx a\cos \left[\omega(k)T_{s}k + \phi + \omega(k)T_{s}\right]$$

$$= a\cos \left[\omega(k)T_{s}k + \phi\right]\cos \left[\omega(k)T_{s}\right]$$

$$- a\sin \left[\omega(k)T_{s}k + \phi\right]\sin \left[\omega(k)T_{s}\right]$$

$$= z_{1}(k)\cos \left[\omega(k)T_{s}\right] - z_{2}(k)\sin \left[\omega(k)T_{s}\right]$$
(50)

- 16 -

$$z_{2}(k+1) = a \sin \left[\omega(k+1) T_{s}(k+1) + \phi \right]$$

$$\approx a \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi + \omega(k) T_{s} \right]$$

$$= a \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi \right] \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s} \right]$$

$$+ a \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi \right] \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s} \right]$$

$$= z_{1}(k) \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s} \right] + z_{2}(k) \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s} \right]$$
(51)

k

$$T_s$$
 (k)
 $z_3(k)$

 71
 (52)
 (54)
 .

$$z_{1}(k+1) = z_{1}(k) \cos \left[z_{3}(k)\right] - z_{2}(k) \sin \left[z_{3}(k)\right]$$
(52)

$$z_{2}(k+1) = z_{1}(k) \sin \left[z_{3}(k) \right] + z_{2}(k) \cos \left[z_{3}(k) \right]$$
(53)

$$z_{3}(k+1) = z_{3}(k) + T_{s}\sqrt{q_{\omega}} w_{3}(k).$$
(54)

(52) (54)

La Scala

$$z (k + 1) = f(z(k)) + G(k) w(k)$$
(55)

$$z (k) = [z_1(k) z_2(k) z_3(k)]^T$$

$$= [a \cos(\omega(k) T_s k) a \sin(\omega(k) T_s k) T_s \omega(k)]^T$$

$$w(k) = [w_1(k) w_2(k) w_3(k)]^T$$

$$f(z(k)) = \begin{bmatrix} z_1(k) \cos z_3(k) - z_2(k) \sin z_3(k) \\ z_1(k) \sin z_3(k) + z_2(k) \cos z_3(k) \\ (1 - \varepsilon_{\omega}) z_3(k) \end{bmatrix}$$
(56)

$$F(k) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = \hat{z}(k/k)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \hat{z}_3(k/k) - \sin \hat{z}_3(k/k) - \hat{z}_1(k/k) \sin \hat{z}_3(k/k) - \hat{z}_2(k/k) \cos \hat{z}_3(k/k) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \varepsilon_{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$
(57)

$$\boldsymbol{G}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & T_s \sqrt{q_{\omega}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(58)

$$\boldsymbol{Q}(k) = \boldsymbol{G}(k) \boldsymbol{G}(k)^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q_{\omega} T_{s}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(59)

$$\mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{H}(k) \mathbf{z}(k) + \mathbf{D}(k) \mathbf{v}(k)$$
(60)

$$\boldsymbol{H}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(61)

$$\boldsymbol{D}\left(k\right) = \sqrt{r} \tag{62}$$

$$\boldsymbol{R}(k) = \boldsymbol{D}(k) \boldsymbol{D}(k)^{T} = r$$
(63)

,
$$T$$
 .

 0
 .

 [29]. , q
 , r

 7 !
 ,

 . (55) (63)
 $z(k)$
 $\xi(k)$
 ,

 . (46)
 $a7$!

 . (46)
 $a7$!

(64) 가.

$$z_1(k) = a(k)\cos\left[\omega(k)kT_s + \phi\right]$$
(64)

(48)

$$7^{1}$$
 , k+1
 $a(k+1)$
 k

 $a(k)$
 0
 q_{a}
 7^{1}
 7^{1}
 7^{1}

 .
 $a(k+1)$
 (65)
 , (50)
 (51)

 (66)
 (68)
 .

(66)

$$a(k+1) = a(k) + \sqrt{q_a} w_1(k)$$
(65)

$$z_1(k+1) \approx z_1(k) \cos [\omega(k) T_s] - z_2(k) \sin [\omega(k) T_s] + w_c(k)$$
 (66)

$$w_{c}(k) = \sqrt{q_{a}} \cos \left[\omega(k) (k+1) T_{s} + \phi \right] w_{1}(k)$$
(67)

$$z_{2}(k+1) \approx z_{1}(k) \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] + z_{2}(k) \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] + w_{s}(k)$$
(68)

$$w_{s}(k) = \sqrt{q_{a}} \sin \left[\omega(k) (k+1) T_{s} + \phi \right] w_{1}(k)$$
(69)

$$, w_1(k) = 0 \qquad 1$$
 (67)
(69) .

(69)

,

$$q_a 7$$
 $(q_a \ 1)$
 ,
 $(55) \ (63)$
 7

 ,
 $(67) \ (69)$
 7
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .
 .
 .
 .

 .

가 *z*(*k*)

< 1>

$$< 1>, (56) f(z(k)) , t(k-1)$$

$$y(k)$$
 $K(k)$
 (57)

 $F(k)$
 $\mathbf{I}(k-1)$

$$z_{1}(k) \quad z_{2}(k) \qquad .$$
La Scala Bitmead (59) 7^{1}
 $Q(k) \quad diag(q_{1}, q_{2}, q_{3}) \qquad q_{1}=q_{2}, q_{2} \quad q_{3}, T_{s}^{2}q \quad q_{3}$

$$, \mathbf{R}(k) \quad r$$
(59) $q_1 \quad q_2 \quad 0$
[28].

$$\mathbf{z}(k)$$
 \mathbf{z}

.

 $(k) = \pounds_2(k)$

	7	ŀ		La	Scala	Bitmead
	(Discrete	Frequency	Estim	ator:E	OFE)	
(67) (69)		가				
			가		-	
(Discrete Frequency-Amplitude	Estimator:	DFAE)				
가		y (k)가				
(k)				a(k)	가	가
		(70)				
$y(k) = a(k) \cos \left[\omega(k) k T_s + \phi\right]$ $, v(k) = 0$	$] + \sqrt{r} v(k)$	$= a(k)z_1($	$(k) + \sqrt{r}$	r v(k)	(70)	
$. z_{1}(k)$	1	y	w(k)			(71)
$, z_{2}(k) = z_{1}(k)$			(72)			
$z_1(k) = \cos \left[\omega(k) k T_s + \phi \right]$					(71)	
$z_2(k) = \sin \left[\omega(k) k T_s + \phi \right]$					(72)	
k+1 (k+	+1)	a(k+1)	k			

.

(k)a(k)0q q_a 7!7!7!k+1

- 20 -

(73) (74) **7**[†] .

.

$$\omega(k+1) = \omega(k) + \sqrt{q_{\omega}} w_3(k)$$
(73)

$$a(k+1) = a(k) + \sqrt{q_a} w_4(k)$$
(74)

.

$$z_{1}(k+1) = \cos \left[\omega(k+1) T_{s}(k+1) + \phi\right]$$

$$\approx \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi + \omega(k) T_{s}\right]$$

$$= \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi\right] \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] - \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi\right] \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right]$$

$$= z_{1}(k) \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] - z_{2}(k) \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right]$$
(75)

$$z_{2}(k+1) = \sin \left[\omega(k+1) T_{s}(k+1) + \phi\right]$$

$$\approx \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi + \omega(k) T_{s}\right]$$

$$= \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi\right] \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] + \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}k + \phi\right] \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right].$$
(76)

$$= z_{1}(k) \sin \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right] + z_{2}(k) \cos \left[\omega(k) T_{s}\right]$$

4
$$z(k) = [z_{1}(k), z_{2}(k), z_{3}(k), z_{4}(k)]^{T}$$
,
k $T_{s}(k)$ $a(k)$
 $z_{3}(k) z_{4}(k)$, (73) (76) $z(k)$
(77) (80) 7^{L} .

$$z_{1}(k+1) = z_{1}(k) \cos \left[z_{3}(k) \right] - z_{2}(k) \sin \left[z_{3}(k) \right]$$
(77)

$$z_{2}(k+1) = z_{1}(k) \sin \left[z_{3}(k) \right] + z_{2}(k) \cos \left[z_{3}(k) \right]$$
(78)

$$z_{3}(k+1) = z_{3}(k) + T_{s}\sqrt{q_{\omega}} w_{3}(k)$$
(79)

$$z_4(k+1) = z_4(k) + \sqrt{q_a} w_4(k).$$
(80)

(81) (90) .

$$z (k + 1) = f(z (k)) + G(k) w(k)$$
(81)

$$z (k) = [z_1(k) \ z_2(k) \ z_3(k) \ z_4(k)]^T$$

$$= [\cos (\omega(k) T_s k + \phi) \ \sin (\omega(k) T_s k + \phi) \ \omega(k) T_s \ a(k)]^T$$

$$w(k) = [w_1(k) \ w_2(k) \ w_3(k) \ w_4(k)]^T$$
(82)

$$f(z (k)) = \begin{bmatrix} z_1(k) \cos z_3(k) - z_2(k) \sin z_3(k) \\ z_1(k) \sin z_3(k) + z_2(k) \cos z_3(k) \\ (1 - \varepsilon_{\omega}) z_3(k) \\ (1 - \varepsilon_{\alpha}) z_4(k) \end{bmatrix}$$
(82)

$$F(k) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = \overline{z}(k/k)}$$
(83)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2}{3}(k/k) - \sin \frac{2}{3}(k/k) - \frac{2}{2}(k/k) \sin \frac{2}{3}(k/k) - \frac{2}{2}(k/k) \cos \frac{2}{3}(k/k) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \varepsilon_{\omega} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \varepsilon_{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$
(84)

$$G(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{q_a} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{q_a} \end{bmatrix}$$
(84)

$$g(k) = G(k) \ G(k)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q_a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q_a \end{bmatrix}$$
(85)

$$y(k) = h(z(k)) + D(k) v(k)$$

-

$$h(z(k)) = z_4(k) z_1(k)$$
(87)

$$H(k) = \frac{\partial h(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z = \widehat{z(k/k-1)}}$$

$$= \left[\widehat{z_4}(k/k-1) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \widehat{z_1}(k/k-1) \right]$$
(88)

$\boldsymbol{D}\left(k\right)=\sqrt{r}$			(89)	
$\boldsymbol{R}(k) = \boldsymbol{D}(k) \boldsymbol{D}(k)^{T} = r$			(90)	
, a	, 0	가, <i>r</i>	. q	q_{a}
$Q(k)$ diag (0, 0, q_3 , q_4) , $R(k)$ r [37-39].	- Q3 Q4	$T_s^2 q$	<i>q</i> ³	$q_a q_4$

		,		
			. <	1>
(86)		y ^(k)		
$\hat{z}_{4}(k-1)$, < 1>		$\mathbf{z}(k)$	
$\mathbf{t}(k/k-1),$	$\boldsymbol{K}(k),$	$\mathbf{y}(k)$		
$\mathbf{y}(k)$		$\mathfrak{Z}_{3}(k)$		
$\hat{z}_{4}(k-1)$			가	
가				
(81) (90)			z(k)	

$\hat{z}(k)$	-		$\hat{z}(k)$
		k	^ (<i>k</i>)
2		$\hat{\alpha}(k)$.	

3.4.	가
3.4.1.	

- 23 -



Figure 2. Noiseless measurement signal waveform(a) and time-varying frequency(b).

가 AWGN



- 24 -

5.5610[Hz] q q_a 11.2603 [mV] q 1718 32[dB] q_a 28[dB] . 633 а q q_a r . 가 s² , s² 262.5619 . 2 0.1 , z(0) [0, 0], [a₀, 0, 2 f₀T_s], [1, 0, 2 f₀T_s, a₀],

P (0)

•

.

(85) (86)

(Normalized Inverse Error Covariance: NIEC) f^{-1} a^{-1}

.

$$\xi_{f}^{-1} = \frac{E\left[\left(f(k) - \mu_{f}\right)^{2}\right]}{E\left[\left(f(k) - \hat{f}(k)\right)^{2}\right]}$$
(91)

$$\xi_{a}^{-1} = \frac{E\left[\left(a(k) - \mu_{a}\right)^{2}\right]}{E\left[\left(a(k) - \hat{a}(k)\right)^{2}\right]}$$
(92)

- 25 -

$$\frac{2\sigma_{\nu}^{2}}{N} \leq CRB\left(\hat{\mu}_{a}\right) \leq \frac{2(\sigma_{a}^{2} + \sigma_{\nu}^{2})}{N}$$
(93)

$$\frac{4}{NR} \le CRB\left(\hat{\phi}\right) \le \frac{4}{N\hat{R}}$$
(94)

$$\frac{12}{(2\pi T_s)^2 N^3 R} \le CRB(\hat{f}) \le \frac{12}{(2\pi T_s)^2 N^3 \tilde{R}}$$
(95)

$$R \approx \frac{\mu_a^2}{2\sigma_v^2} + \frac{\sigma_a^4}{4\sigma_v^4} \tag{96}$$

$$\hat{R} \approx \frac{\mu_a^2}{2(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma_v^2)} + \frac{\sigma_a^4}{4(\sigma_a^2 + \sigma_v^2)^2}$$
(97)

, μ_a , σ_a^2 , σ_v^2 , γ_v^2 , N. CRB SNR (= $\sigma_a^2/\sigma_v^2 \ll 1$)

SNR .

$$\mathbf{Q}(k) \quad \mathbf{R}(k)$$

$$7^{\dagger} \qquad q \quad q_{a} \qquad r$$

$$/ \qquad .$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(k) \quad \mathbf{R}(k) \qquad q \quad q_{a} \qquad r$$

$$. \qquad 20[dB](=0.01) \qquad 20[dB](=100)$$

$$.$$

3.4.2. 가

- 26 -

3 (a) (c) $0[dB](r=2626), \quad 10[dB](r=26.26),$ 30[dB](*r*=0.2626) q- 1 f $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ 가 0[dB] 10[dB] MDPLL 가 1 - 1 f $\boldsymbol{Q}\left(k
ight)$. q. DFE DFAE =1 q $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ 가 - 1 f MDPLL 가 1 30[dB] - 1 f Q(k), DFE 가 q $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ qDFAE $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ 가 q $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ 가 가 0[dB], 10[dB], 30[dB] 4 (a) (c) $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ q_{a} DFAE f^{-1} 7 - 1 f . 가 q_a $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ • 가 . 가 0[dB], 10[dB], 30[dB] 5 (a) (c) $\boldsymbol{R}(k)$ r - 1 f . 가 0[dB] 10[dB] - 1 f MDPLL 가 . r . DFE $\boldsymbol{R}(k)$ DFAE r R(k). 가 30[dB] MDPLL $r \quad \boldsymbol{R}(k)$ DFE r $\boldsymbol{R}(k)$
. DFAE			$r \qquad \boldsymbol{R}(k)$	
	$\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$	가	$\boldsymbol{R}(k)$	
DFAE가 가				
3	5			
			$\boldsymbol{Q}\left(k ight)$	q
	R (k)	r	가
				$\boldsymbol{R}\left(k ight)$
	[29]			
6 8			가 0[dB], 10[dB],	30[dB]
	가			
. MDPLL	DFE	DFAE	가	
. , MDPLL		가 0[dB]		
가	, DFE		가 30[dB]	
가				





Figure 3. Normalized inverse error covariance f^{-1} of frequency estimate with respect to q, (a) In case of 0[dB] SNR, (b) In case of 10[dB] SNR, (c) In case of 30[dB] SNR.





Figure 4. Normalized inverse error covariance f^{-1} of frequency estimate with respect to q_a , (a) In case of 0[dB] SNR, (b) In case of 10[dB] SNR, (c) In case of 30[dB] SNR.



7 [dB] , (b) 7 10[dB] , (c) 7 30[dB] .

Figure 5. Normalized inverse error covariance f⁻¹ of frequency estimate with respect to r, (a) In case of 0[dB] SNR, (b) In case of 10[dB] SNR, (c) In case of 30[dB] SNR.





Figure 6. Simulation results of frequency estimate in 0[dB] SNR, (a) Time waveform of measurement signal, (b) Frequency estimate of a MDPLL, (c) Frequency estimate of a DFE. (d) Frequency estimate of a DFAE.

- 32 -





Figure 7. Simulation results of frequency estimate in 10[dB] SNR, (a) Time waveform of measurement signal, (b) Frequency estimate of a MDPLL, (c) Frequency estimate of a DFE, (d) Frequency estimate of a DFAE.

- 33 -





Figure 8. Simulation results of frequency estimate in 30[dB] SNR, (a) Time waveform of measurement signal, (b) Frequency estimate of a MDPLL, (c) Frequency estimate of a DFE, (d) Frequency estimate of a DFAE.

- 34 -



Figure 9. Normalized inverse error covariance f^{-1} of frequency estimate with respect to SNR.



f ⁻¹ (95)	$CRB(\hat{f})$			$. \qquad CRB(\hat{f})$				
						(dB)		
가	(—)	CR	$B(\hat{f})$					(—)
$CRB(\hat{f})$, 가				MD	OPLL (-	-) DF	E (<u>*</u>)
DFAE (↔)								
		가	가	가				
$CRB(\hat{f})$			가					가
60[dB]			(95)				CR B	(\hat{f})
$CRB(\hat{f})$								
	- 1 f			CRB	CR B	(\hat{f})		
11 DFAE							- 1 a	(93)
$CRB(p_a)$			CR	B (β _a)				
			(dB)				가	
$() \qquad CRB(\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{a})$					(—)	CRB (β _a)	
, 가	(+)	DFA	Е					- 1 a
					가	가	DF	AE
			<i>CR B</i> ())			가	



Figure 10. $CRB(\hat{f})$ and normalized inverse error covariance f^{-1} of each method in frequency estimate.



Figure 11. $CRB(p_a)$ and normalized inverse error covariance a^{-1} of DFAE in amplitude estimate.

4.1.

4

$$s_1(t) = \cos(2\pi f_{c1}t + \phi_1) \qquad s_2(t) = \cos(2\pi f_{c2}t + \phi_2) \qquad (98)$$

$$, f_{c1} - f_{c2} = 1 - 2$$
 .



12.

Figure 12. Geometrical configuration of relative positions of moving source and receiver.

12

$$r(t) = r_1(t) + r_2(t) + n(t) = a_1(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_1(t) t + \phi_1\right] + a_2(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_2(t) t + \phi_2\right] + n(t)$$
(99)

,

$$f_{1}(t) = f_{c_{1}} + \Delta f_{1}(t) \qquad \qquad f_{2}(t) = f_{c_{2}} + \Delta f_{2}(t) \qquad (100)$$

$$\Delta f_1(t) = f_{c1} \frac{v}{C} \cos \theta_1(t) \qquad \Delta f_2(t) = f_{c2} \frac{v}{C} \cos \theta_2(t) \qquad (101)$$

$$d_{12} = v(t_{c1} - t_{c2}) = v \, \Delta t_{c_{12}}$$
(102)
$$\Delta f_1(t_{c_1}) = 0 \qquad \Delta f_2(t_{c_2}) = 0$$
(103)

,
$$t_{c_1}$$
 t_{c_2} CPA (103)

t_{c2} CPA . , (104) .

$$e_{d} = \sqrt{(d_{12} - \hat{d}_{12})^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(ve_{t} + \Delta t_{c_{12}} e_{v} + e_{v} e_{t})^{2}}$$

$$e_{v} = \sqrt{(v - \hat{v})^{2}}$$

$$e_{t} = \sqrt{(\Delta t_{c_{12}} - \Delta \hat{t}_{c_{12}})^{2}}$$
(104)

$$, \quad \widehat{d}_{12} [= \widehat{\nu} \varDelta \ \widehat{t}_{c_{12}}] \qquad , \quad \widehat{\nu}$$

,
$$\Delta t_{c_{12}}$$
 CPA , e_v

,
$$e_t$$
 CPA . (104)



CPA $(t_{c12}),$ (e_v) CPA (e_t) . 7^{1} .



Figure 13. Block diagram of Doppler scanning method using Discrete Frequnecy-Amplitude Estimator(DFAE).

- 40 -

13 . B_i (Comparator) 1 2 \widehat{d}_{12} . B_i \widehat{d}_{12} 1 2 \widehat{d}_{12} .

_

$$y_{i}(k) = a_{i}(k) \cos \left[2\pi f_{i}(k)kT_{s} + \phi_{i}\right] + n_{i}(k)$$

$$= r_{i}(k) + n_{i}(k)$$
(105)

,

,

 $, a_{i}(k) , f_{i}(k)$ $, T_{s} , k , \phi_{i} , n_{i}(k)$ i

フト 0

$$\boldsymbol{Q}(k) = \boldsymbol{R}(k)$$

,

,

,

,

 $\{ q_{fi}, q_{ai}, r_i \}$

, , , . *q*fi

- 41 -

$$q_{fi} = \lambda_f \frac{(2 \pi f_i T_s \nu / C)^2}{2}$$
(106)

,
$$T_s$$
 , f_i , v , C
, f , q_{ai}
(107) 7

$$q_{ai}(k) = \lambda_a \sigma_y^2 \tag{107}$$

$$R_{i} = \lambda_{r} \sigma_{n}^{2} B_{i}$$
(108)

,
$$\sigma_n^2$$
 , B_i ,

4.2.1.

- 42 -



Figure 14. Simulation configuration in air.

14 2[m] 20[km/h]0.8[kHz], 1[kHz] 1.2[kHz] $(\approx 5.56[m/s])$ 1.5[m], 3[m], CPA 4[m] 가 . 340[m/s] 10[kHz] 20[dB], 0.8[kHz], . 1[kHz] 1.2[kHz] 13.1[Hz], 16.3[Hz] 19.6[Hz] 20[Hz] FIR 15 0.8[kHz], 1[kHz] . 1.2[kHz] CPA 3.365[sec], 3.006[sec], 2.646[sec] . 0.8[kHz] 1[kHz] CPA (e_{t}) 1.2[m sec] 1[kHz] 1.2[kHz] 0.3 [m sec] . CPA -1.993[m], 1[kHz] 0.8[kHz] 1[kHz]1.998[m] 1.2[kHz] 0.7[cm] 0.2[cm] 2[m] 0.4%

- 43 -





Figure 15. Estimated results of Doppler frequency shift in air.

Table 2. Results of the relative range estimate from the simulations in air

	[kHz]	1.0	0.8	1.2
	[Hz]	16.3	13.1	19.6
СРА	[sec]	3.006	3.365	2.646
	[m]	0	- 1.993	1.998
	[cm]	0	0.7	0.2

< 2> . 1kHz. $(e_v)7! 5\%$, $1[km/h](\approx 0.28[m/s])$, (104) 9.4[cm] 9.9[cm] 5% 7! .

4.2.2.

	30	J[m],	5[m]	CPA	
	가	, CPA			
				1500[m/s] 기	
				, 20[dB],	
10[kHz]				115[Hz], 60[Hz] 250[Hz]	
				0.47[Hz], 0.25[Hz]

1.03[Hz] .



Figure 16. Simulation configuration in water.

- 45 -





Figure 17. Estimated results of Doppler frequency shift in water.

17

•		115[Hz], 60[Hz]	250[Hz]		CPA
	3.867[sec], 3.045[s	sec], 2.249[sec]	, 60[H	Iz]	115[Hz]
CPA	(<i>e</i> _{<i>t</i>})	13.3[m sec]	60[Hz]	250	[Hz]
11.8[m sec]					

10

CPA

60[Hz] 115[Hz]

•

•

- 5.073 [m]	, 60[Hz]	250[kHz]	4.918[m]	
		7.3[cm]	8.2[cm]	

- 46 -



Table 3. Results of the relative range estimate from the simulations in water

[H z]	60.0 ()	115.0	250.0
[H z]	0.25	0.47	1.03
CPA [sec]	3.045	3.867	2.249
[m]	0	- 5.073	4.918
[cm]	0	7.3	8.2

4.3.

4.3.1.

					18	
,		1.94[m]	,	1.63	[m]	
988[Hz]	(Speaker 1)		800[H	[z]	1200[Hz]	

7.45[dB]

.



18.

Figure 18. Experimental configuration using loudspeaker sources on the roof of the car

.

4.3.2.

- 48 -

7 18[km/h](≈5.00[m/s])340[m/s] **7** 988[Hz] 14.529[Hz] 1200[Hz] 17.647[Hz] . 988[Hz] 1.2[kHz] 가 0 5.367[sec] 4.914[sec] CPA CPA 0.453[sec] , 2.267 [m] • 17% 33[cm] 가 17% $3.4[km/h] \approx 0.95[m/s]$. 21 **7** 988[Hz] 800[Hz] 가 . 22 988[Hz] 800[Hz] . • 가 0 988[Hz] 800[Hz] 4.717[sec] 4.207[sec] CPA 0.510[sec] . $18[km/h](\approx 5.00[m/s])$, 988[Hz] 800[Hz] 14.529[Hz] 11.765[Hz] . CPA 2.55 [m] , 31% 가 31% 61[cm] $6.1[km/h] \approx 1.69[m/s]$ < 가 4> .

가

- 49 -

•





Figure 19. Amplitude estimate results of band-limited signal in 988[Hz] and 1.2[kHz], (a) Time waveform after band pass filter with 988[Hz] center frequency and 20[Hz] bandwidth and amplitude estimate, (b)Time waveform after band pass filter with 1.2[kHz] center frequency and 20[Hz] bandwidth and amplitude estimate.



20. 988Hz 1200Hz

Figure 20. Estimate results of Doppler frequency shift from 988Hz and 1200Hz signals.



20[Hz]

Figure 21. Amplitude estimate results of band-limited signal in 988[Hz] and 800[Hz], (a) Time waveform after band pass filter with 988[Hz] center frequency and 20[Hz] bandwidth and amplitude estimate, (b)Time waveform after band pass filter with 800[Hz] center frequency and 20[Hz] bandwidth and amplitude estimate.



22. 988Hz 800Hz

Figure 22. Estimate results of Doppler frequency shift from 988Hz and 800Hz signals.

4.

Table 4. Results of the relative range estimate in the experiment

		1			2
	[Hz]	988	1200	988	800
	[Hz]	14.529	17.647	14.529	11.765
СРА	[sec]	5.367	4.914	4.717	4.207
	[m]	0	2.267	0	2.550
	[cm]	0	32.7	0	61.0

5.1.

· 가

> > ,

.

.

(109)

•

$$B_{w} = 2f_{w} \left(1 + \frac{4\pi f_{0} \cos \theta_{0}}{C} h_{w} \right)$$
(109)

$$, f_{w}[\text{Hz}] \qquad h_{w}[\text{m}] \qquad f_{0}[\text{Hz}] \qquad , \quad 0$$

$$, C[\text{m/sec}] \qquad . \qquad (110)$$

w [m/sec] [46].

$$f_w = 2/w$$
 $h_w = 0.005 w^{5/2}$ (110)

< 5> 1500[m/sec] 7 (109) (110)

- 54 -

5



Table 5. Maximum Doppler fluctuation bandwidth of several characteristicfrequencies with respect to sea state.

(:	Hz)

Sea	wave height				f_0	[Hz]		
State	w [m/sec]	15	30	60	120	240	480	960
1	2.5720	1.5656	1.5759	1.5967	1.6381	1.7211	1.8869	2.2187
2	4.6296	0.8890	0.9141	0.9641	1.0643	1.2646	1.6651	2.4663
3	6.6872	0.6416	0.6851	0.7720	0.9459	1.2935	1.9889	3.3797
4	8.7448	0.5224	0.5874	0.7174	0.9774	1.4973	2.5372	4.6169
5	10.8024	0.4595	0.5488	0.7272	1.0841	1.7980	3.2257	6.0811
6	12.8600	0.4269	0.5429	0.7747	1.2383	2.1655	4.0200	7.7289
7	14.9176	0.4129	0.5578	0.8474	1.4266	2.5850	4.9020	9.5358

Q(k)

q



_

.

 B_w

- 55 -

가

 f_d

$$q_{\omega} = \lambda_{\omega} \left(\frac{\pi (\Delta f_d + B_w) T_s}{2} \right)^2$$
(111)

•

, T_s



.

•

5.2.

5.2.1.

800[m]	200	6.59[knot](=3.3899[m/sec])	СРА
84[m]	70[m]	. 23	
	,	9[knot] (=4.6296[m/sec])	
2			

•



Figure 23. Measurement Configuration of Moving ship radiated noise





Figure 24. Time waveform and spectrum of measured ship radiated noise, (a) Time waveform, (b) Power Spectrum

24

22[Hz] 500[Hz]

1[kHz]

 f_0

- 57 -

. 0.0288[Hz] 229[Hz] , 1.0552[Hz] 0.5176[Hz] 0.5 6[Hz] 6> . < 가 6.59[knot] 9[knot](2) . (105) q가 (101) q_{a} (102) r . 16[dB] • 25 . . , , . 가 . (1) , (3) , (2) , (4) , (5) . 152[Hz] ,

229[Hz]

가 .

- 58 -

.

:6.59[knot], :9[knot])

Table 6. Theoretical maximum Doppler frequency shift and maximum Doppler fluctuation bandwidth with respect to the tonal frequency (ship's velocity: 6.59[knot], wind speed: 9[knot])

T on al frequency	Max. Doppler	r Max. Doppler fluctuation	
[Hz]	frequency shift [Hz]	bandwidth [Hz]	
25.4500	0.0575	0.9065	
63.6250	0.1725	0.9702	
114.5250	0.2588	1.0552	
152.7000	0.3451	1.1189	
178.1500	0.4026	1.1613	
229.0500	0.5176	1.2463	



25.

Figure 25. Vibration signal Spectrum of ship

- 59 -

(



Figure 26. Spectrogram (10[Hz] 250[Hz]) of measurement signal



5.2.2.



7. -

Table 7. Input parameter values of frequency-amplitude estimator

Parameter Freq.[Hz]	q	Q_a	r
25.5	1.1561×10^{-10}	3.3268×10^{-2}	128.7443
63.6	7.4856×10^{-10}	2.7169×10^{-2}	94.5505
114.5	2.5377 × 10 ⁻⁹	2.9505×10^{-2}	97.1585
152.7	4.6612×10^{-9}	2.6575×10^{-2}	105.7026
178.2	6.4803 × 10 ⁻⁹	2.1706×10^{-2}	66.0003
229.1	1.1162×10^{-8}	2.0465×10^{-2}	57.4111



,



 $\pm 0.2[Hz]$. (c) (d)



	. (c)	가
50 .	가 CPA	, (d)
СРА		, , , ,
71		
~1	اح	
28	71	7f 63.6[HZ]
		0 1725[Hz]
	0.0702[H ₂]	
25 5 [] -1	0.9702[112]	
25.5[HZ]	7	
	± 0.5 [Hz]	. (c) (d)
	(c)	25.5[Hz]
CPA	가 .	
가		. (d)
СРА		25.5[Hz]
		63.6[Hz]
	가	
114 5[Hz]		
1110[112]		29 .
0.2588[Hz]		1.0552[Hz]
	4 .	
	가	가
		+ 1[Hz]
		(a) (d)
		. (c) (u)
	, 114.5[Hz]	
30	가	152.7[Hz]

0.3451[Hz] 1.1189[Hz] 3 . 114.5[Hz] 가 **±** 1[Hz] CPA . (c) (d) , 가 . 178.2[Hz] 31 . 1.1613[Hz] 0.4026[Hz] 3 . **±**2[Hz] . (c) (d) . 가 32 229.1[Hz] 0.5176[Hz] • 1.2463[Hz] 2 가 가 가 가 **±**1[Hz] , СРА • 가 가 . 229.1[Hz]

•

,

. (c) (d) , 30

30

- 63 -

0.5[Hz]
< 8>				
$\sigma_n = \sqrt{\langle (\hat{f}_n(k) - f_n(k))^2 \rangle}$		$f_n^{\max} = \max [f_n(k) - \hat{f}_n(k)]$		
, < 6>				
,				
	-			
	가	•		
,				
가				
フト 0				
MA(Moving Average)		, CPA		
		. 33		
МА				
가				
	가	СРА		
. 229.1[Hz]		가		

30	•		•	СРА	
					MA

.





Figure 27. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 25.5[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result(0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 65 -





Figure 28. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 63.6[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result(0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 66 -





Figure 29. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 114.5[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result (0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 67 -





Figure 30. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 152.7[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result(0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 68 -





Figure 31. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 178.2[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result(0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 69 -





Figure 32. Frequency and amplitude estimate results of tonal signal with 229.1[Hz] frequency, (a)Spectrogram, (b)Frequency estimate results, (c) Amplitude Estimate result(0-80 second), (d) Amplitude Estimate result (40-60 second).

- 70 -

Tonal Frequency f_n	Standard deviation	Maximum shift f_n^{max}
25.4500	0.0776	0.2169
63.6250	0.2147	0.7096
114.5250	0.3231	0.9808
152.7000	0.4474	1.3613
178.1500	0.5280	1.7007
229.0500	0.4401	1.5995

Table 8. Standard deviation and maximum shift of the frequency estimates

8.



- 33.
 Moving Average
 , (a) 25.5[Hz]

 . (b) 63.6[Hz]
 , (c) 114.5[Hz]
 , (d) 152.7[Hz]
 , (e)

 178.2[Hz]
 , (f) 229.1[Hz]
 .
- Figure 33. Moving Average results of each tonal frequency estimate, (a) 25.5[Hz] tonal, (b) 63.6[Hz] tonal, (c) 114.5[Hz] tonal, (d) 152.7[Hz] tonal, (e) 178.2[Hz] tonal, (f) 229.1[Hz] tonal.

- 72 -

가 $\boldsymbol{Q}(k)$ 가 q가 $\boldsymbol{R}(k)$ q_{a} 가 $\{q \ , \ q_a, \ r\}$ r q32[dB], q_a 28[dB] 가 . r 가 0[dB] • 12[dB] 가 30[dB] 20[dB] . 가 1[Hz] 0[dB] 30[dB] 0.25[Hz] 0.1[Hz] • 가 0[dB] 1[Hz] -0.3[Hz] •

가

•

- 73 -

_

6

.

•



_

.

•

,



•

•

- 74 -

- S. M. Kay, Fundamentals of Statistical Signal Processing: Estimation Theory (PTR Prentice-Hall 1993).
- [2] M. S. Grewal and A. P. Andrews, Kalman Filtering Theory and Practice Using MATLAB (John Wiley & Sons., 2001).
- [3] B. D. O. Anderson and J. B. Moore, *Optimal Filtering* (prentice-Hall, 1979), Chap. 8, 193-205.
- [4] P. G. Brown and P. Y. C. Hwang, Introduction to Random Signals and Applied Kalman Filtering (John Wiley & Sons., 1997).
- [5] S. Aguirre and S. Hinedi, "Two Novel Automatic Frequency Tracking Loops", *IEEE trans. on aerospace and electronic systems*, 25(5), 749-760, 1989.
- [6] A. Makarov, "Discrete Frequency Tracking in Nonstationary Signals Using Joint Order Statistics Technique", TFTS 96, 441-444.
- [7] D. R. Polk and S. C. Gupta, "Quasi-Optimum Digital Phase- Locked Loops", IEEE trans. on comm., Jan., 75-82, 1973.
- [8] S. Nishimura and H.Y. Jiang, "Gradient-Based Complex Adaptive IIR Notch Filters for Frequency Estimation", Proceedings of IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on Circuits and Systems 96, 235-237.
- [9] G. Li, "A Stable and Efficient Adaptive Notch Filter for Direct Frequency Estimation", *IEEE trans. on signal processing*, 45(8), 2001-2009, 1997.
- [10] N. Kudoh and Y. Tadokoro, "Adaptive IIR Notch Filter by Frequency Estimation for Notch Fourier Transform", *Proceedings of ICSP* 98, 490-493
- [11] M. Karan, R. C. Williamson, and B. D. O. Anderson, "Performance of the Maximum Likelihood Constant Frequency Estimator for Frequency Tracking", *IEEE trans. on signal processing*, **42**(10), 2749-2757, 1994.
- [12] S. Saha and S.M. Kay, "Maximum Likelihood Parameter Estimation of

Superimposed Chirps Using Monte Carlo Importance Sampling", *IEEE trans.* on signal processing, 50(2), 224-230, 2002.

- [13] S. R. Dooley and A. K. Nandi, "Fast frequency estimation and tracking using Lagrange interpolation," *Electronics letters*, 34(20), 1908-1910, 1998.
- [14] D. Morel and C. Jauffret, ""Unstable spectral line tracking from time samples," UDT 95 Proceedings, 330-333.
- [15] 3 " ", , **15**(6), 104-109, 1996.
- [16] B. F. La Scala and R. R. Bitmead, "Design of an Extended Kalman Filter Frequency Tracker," *IEEE trans. on signal processing*, 44(3), 739-742, 1996.
- [17] B. F. La Scala, R.R. Bitmead, and B.G. Quim, "An Extended Kalman Filter Frequency Tracker for High-Noise Environments," *IEEE trans. on signal* processing, 44(2), 431-434, 1996.
- [18] S. Lu and P. C. Doerschuk, "Nonlinear Modeling and Processing of Speech Based on Sums of AM-FM Formant Models", *IEEE trans. on signal* processing, 44(4), 773-782, 1996.
- [19] K. Y. Lee and S. Jung, Time-Domain Approach Using Multiple Kalman Filters and EM Algorithm to Speech Enhancement with Nonstationary Noise", *IEEE trans. on speech and audio processing*, 8(3), 282-291, 2000.
- [20] W. Pai and P. C. Doerschuk, "Statistical AM-FM Models, Extended Kalman Filter Demodulation, Cram ér-Rao Bounds, and Speech Analysis", *IEEE trans. on signal processing*, 48(8), 2300-2313, 2000.
- [21] L. Jetto and S. Longhi, "Development and Experimental Validation of an Adaptive Extended Kalman Filter for the Localization of Mobile Robots", *IEEE trans on robotics and automation*, 15(2), 219-229, 1999.
- [22] S. Challa and F.A.Faruqi, "Non-linear System/Linear Measurements Approach to Passive Position Location using Extended Kalman Filtering", IEEE TEN CON - Digital Signal Processing Applications, 1996.

- [23] D.D. Gobbo, M. Napolitano, P. Famouri, and M. Innocenti, "Experimental Application of Extended Kalman Filtering for Sensor Validation", *IEEE* trans. on control systems technology, 9(2), 376-380, 2001.
- [24] E. Sviestins and T. Wigren, "Nonlinear Techniques for Mode C Climb/Descent Rate Estimation in ATC Systems", IEEE trans. on control systems technology, 9(1), 163-174, 2001.
- [25] P. J. Kootsookos and J. M. Spanjaard, "An Extended Kalman Filter for Demodulation of Polynomial Phase Signals", *IEEE signal processing letters*, 5(3), 69-70, 1998.
- [26] J. Yin, V. L. Syrmos and D. Y. Y. Yun, "System Identification using the Extended Kalman Filter with Applications to Medical Imaging", *Proceedings* of the American Control Conf. 2000, 2957-2961.
- [27] K. Rief, S. Cünther, and E. Yaz, "Stochastic Stability of the Discrete-Time Extended Kalman Filter", *IEEE trans. on automatic control*, 44(4), 714-728, 1999.
- [28] B.F. La Scala, R.R. Bitmead, and M.R. James, "Conditions for Stability of the Extended Kalman Filter and Their Application to the Frequency Tracking Problem", *Math. Control signal systems*, 8(1), 1-26, 1995.
- [29] S. Bittanti and S. M. Savaresi, "On the Parameterization and Design of an Extended Kalman Filter Frequency Tracker", *IEEE trans. on automatic* control, 45 (9), 1718-1724, 2000.
- [30] , , , "",
 - , 193-200, 2000.
- [31] R. O. Nielsen, Sonar Signal Processing (Artech House, 1991), Chap. 6, 231-258.
- [32] M.K. Ochi, Ocean Waves : The Stochastic Approach (Cambridge university press, 1998)
- [33] , , "", 3

, 222-227, 2000.

- [34] J.R. Yoon, Y.J. Rho and G.Y. Son, "Unstable Acoustic Signature Generation Mechanism of Ship Radiated Noise and its Effective Analysis Technique", *Proceedings of 7th WESTPRA C*, 1117-1120, 2000.
- [35] J. R. Yoon and Y. J. Ro, "Effective Detection Method of Unstable Acoustic signature generated from ship radiated noise," *Journal of the acoustical* society of korea, 20(1E), 25-30, 2001.

",

",

".

[36] , , "

, 269-272, 2000.

- [37] J.R. Yoon and Y.J. Ro, "Effective analysis technique of unstable acoustic signature from ship radiated noise", 141st Meeting Acoustical Society of America, 2296-2297, 2001.
- [38] , ,

, 389-392, 2001.

- [39] , , , " , **21**(3), 256-263, 2002.
- [40] G. Zhou, and G.B. Giannakis, "Harmonics in Gaussian Multiplicative and Additive Noise: Cramér-Rao Bounds", *IEEE trans. on signal processing*, 43(5), 1217-1231, 1995.
- [41] L. E. Kinsler, A. R. Frey, A. B. Coppens, and J. V. Sanders, Fundamentals of A coustics (John Wiley & Sons, 1982), Chap. 15, 415-417.
- [42] K. S. Shanmugan and A. M. Breipohl, Random Signal: Detection, Estimation and Data Analysis (John Wiley & Sons, 1988).
- [43] P. T. Arveson, "Radiated noise characteristics of a modern cargo ship", J. A coust. Soc. Am., 107 (1), 118-129, 2000.
- [44] , , , , , " ", , , , , , "
- [45] R. W. B. Stephens, Underwater A coustics (John Wiley & Sons, 1970),

Chap. 4, 91-127.

- [46] D. B. Kilfoyle and A. B. Baggeroer, "The state of the art in underwater acoustic telemetry", *IEEE oceanic engineering*, 25(1), 4-27, 2000.
- [47] K. Rief and R. Unbehauen, "The Extended Kalman Filter as an Exponential Observer for Nonlinear System", *IEEE trans. signal processing*, 47 (8), 2324-2328, 1999.
- [48] , , , " ", , 2002.()

.

•

. , , , , , , , , , , ,

, , , , . . .

2002 8