INTRODUCTION TO RADAR SYSTEMS UNIT-III Lecture-2

Conical Scan

- A logical extension of the simultaneous lobing technique described in the previous section is to rotate continuously an offset antenna beam rather than discontinuously step the beam between four discrete positions.
 - This is known as conical scanning.

Characteristics

- The angle between the axis of rotation and the axis of the antenna beam is called the squint angle.
- The echo signal will be modulated at a frequency equal to the rotation frequency of the beam.
- The amplitude of the echo-signal modulation will depend upon the shape of the antenna pattern, the squint angle, and the angle between the target line of sight and the rotation axis.

Block diagram

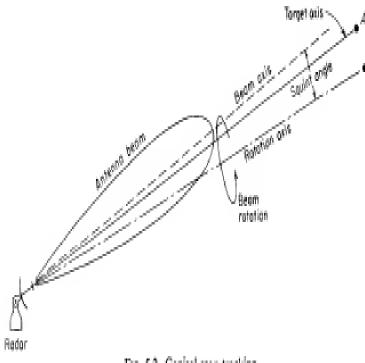


FIG. 5.2. Conical-scan tracking.

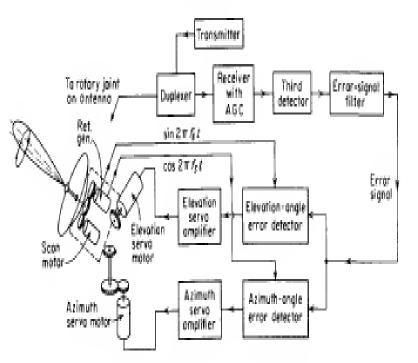


Fig. 5.3. Block diagram of conical-scan tracking radar.

Description

- The phase of the modulation depends on the direction of the angle between the target and the rotation axis.
- The conical-scan modulation is extracted from the echo signal and applied to a servo-control system which continually positions the antenna on target.

Contd.

- When the antenna is on target, the line of sight to the target and the rotation axis coincide, and the conical-scan modulation is zero.
- A block diagram of the angle-tracking portion of a typical conical-scan tracking radar.
- The antenna is mounted so that it can be positioned in both Conical-scan tracking.

Contd.

- The antenna beam is offset by tilting either the feed or the reflector with respect to one another.
- One of the simplest conical-scan antennas is a parabola with an offset rear feed rotated about the axis of the reflector.

Contd.

- If the feed maintains the plane of polarization fixed as it rotates, it is called a nutating feed.
- A rotating feed such as is used in theSCR-584 rotates a dipole and thus rotates polarization. The latter type of feed requires a rotary joint. The nutating feed requires a flexible joint.