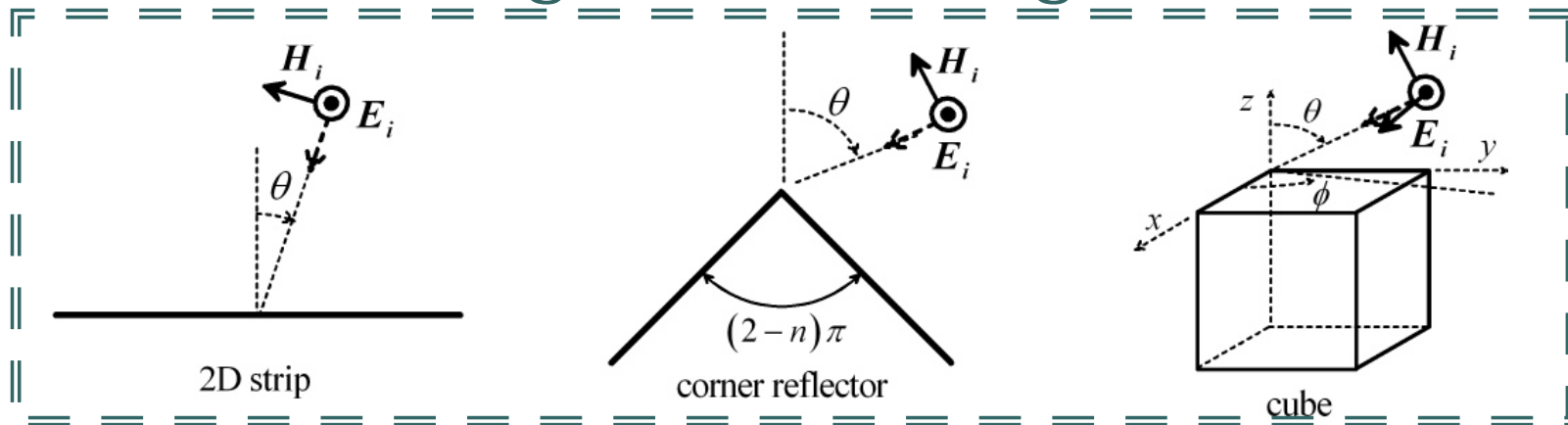


# PO with Modified Surface-normal Vectors for RCS calculation of Scatterers with Edges and Wedges



**N. Omaki**, T.Shijo, and M. Ando  
Dep. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering,  
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

# Outline

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## i. Background

ii. PO with modified normal vector (Modified PO)

iii. Objective

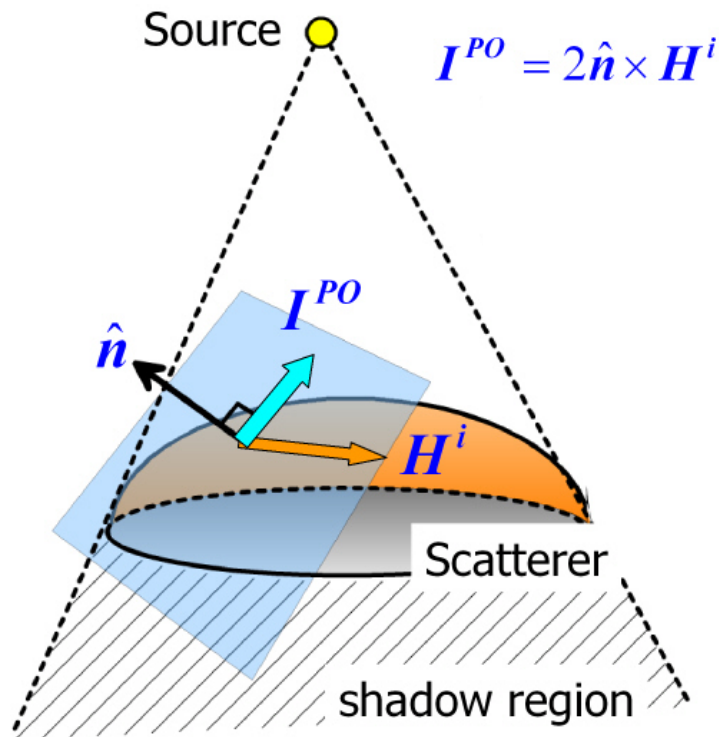
- ✓ *Simplified* surface-normal vectors for RCS
- ✓ Accuracy check
  - ✓ for *edge* (sample: 2D-strip)
  - ✓ for *wedge* (sample: corner reflector)
    - ✓ *Analytical explanation* of the accuracy
  - ✓ for *3-D objects* comparison with experiments and PTD (sample: Cubes)

iv. Conclusion

- ✓ *Higher accuracy* ( GTD) than PO

# Background

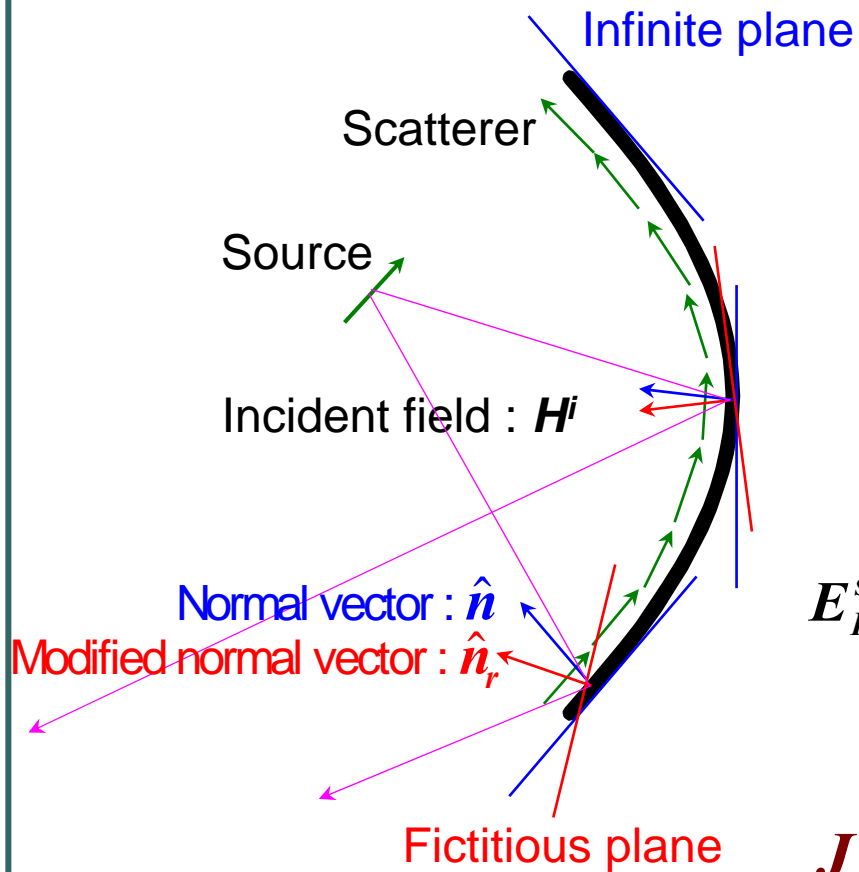
## **Physical Optics (PO)**



$\left( \begin{array}{l} H^i : \text{incident wave} \\ \hat{n} : \text{unit normal vector} \end{array} \right)$

**easy algorithm**  
**no singularity**  
**× error near edges**

# The Empirical Idea to Introduce the Modified Surface-normal Vectors



PO diffraction error

$$E^d = E^i (D_i \text{ m } D_r) \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi k \rho}} e^{-jk\rho - j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

	PO	GTD
$D_i$	$\sin\left(\frac{\phi_d - \phi_i}{2}\right) / \cos\left(\frac{\phi_d - \phi_i}{2}\right)$	$1 / \cos\left(\frac{\phi_d - \phi_i}{2}\right)$
$D_r$	$\sin\left(\frac{\phi_d + \phi_i}{2}\right) / \cos\left(\frac{\phi_d + \phi_i}{2}\right)$	$1 / \cos\left(\frac{\phi_d + \phi_i}{2}\right)$

$$E_{PO}^s = \int_S \mathbf{J}^{PO} \frac{\exp(-jkr_o)}{r_o} ds$$

$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i$$

$$(\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

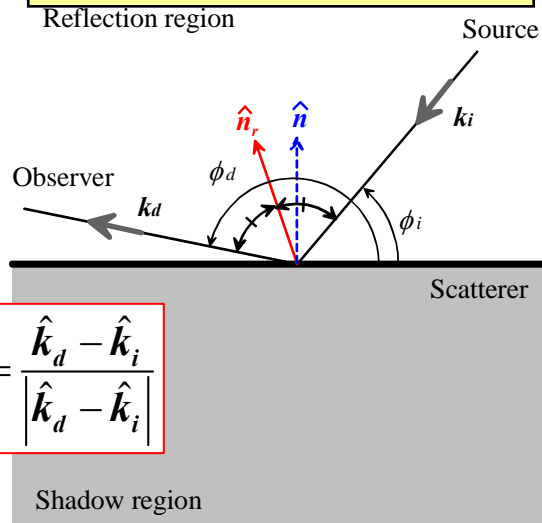
# Outline

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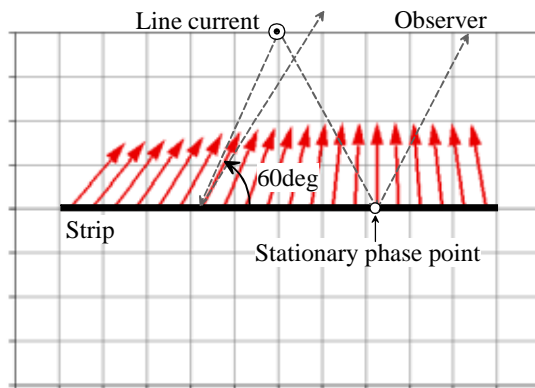
- i. Background
- ii. **PO with modified normal vector (Modified PO)**
- iii. Objective
  - ✓ *Simplified surface-normal vectors for RCS*
  - ✓ Accuracy check
    - ✓ for *edge* (sample: 2D-strip)
    - ✓ for *wedge* (sample: corner reflector)
    - ✓ *Analytical explanation* of the accuracy
    - ✓ for *3-D objects* comparison with experiments and PTD (sample: Cubes)
- iv. Conclusion
  - ✓ *Higher accuracy* ( *GTD*) than PO

# Definitions of the Modified Surface-normal Vectors

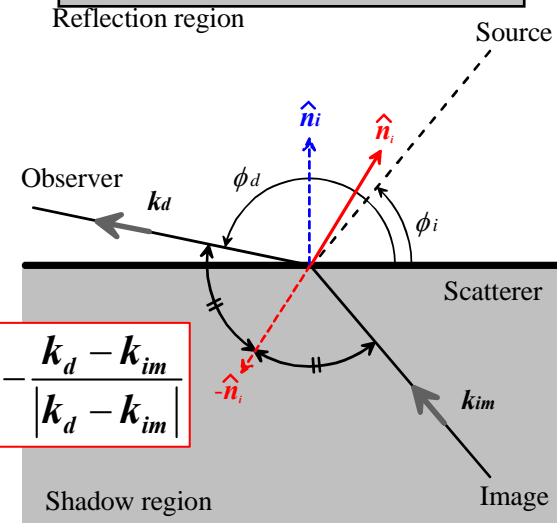
## Reflection component



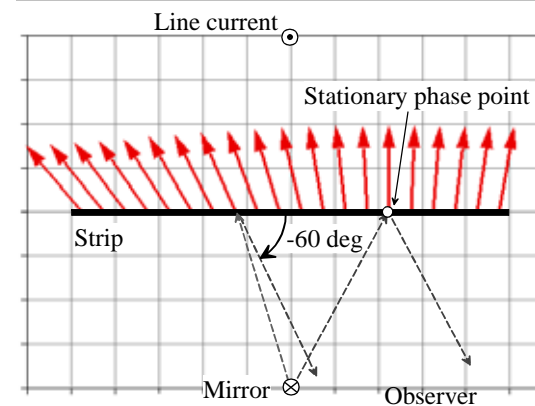
$$\hat{n}_r = \frac{\hat{k}_d - \hat{k}_i}{|\hat{k}_d - \hat{k}_i|}$$



## Shadow component



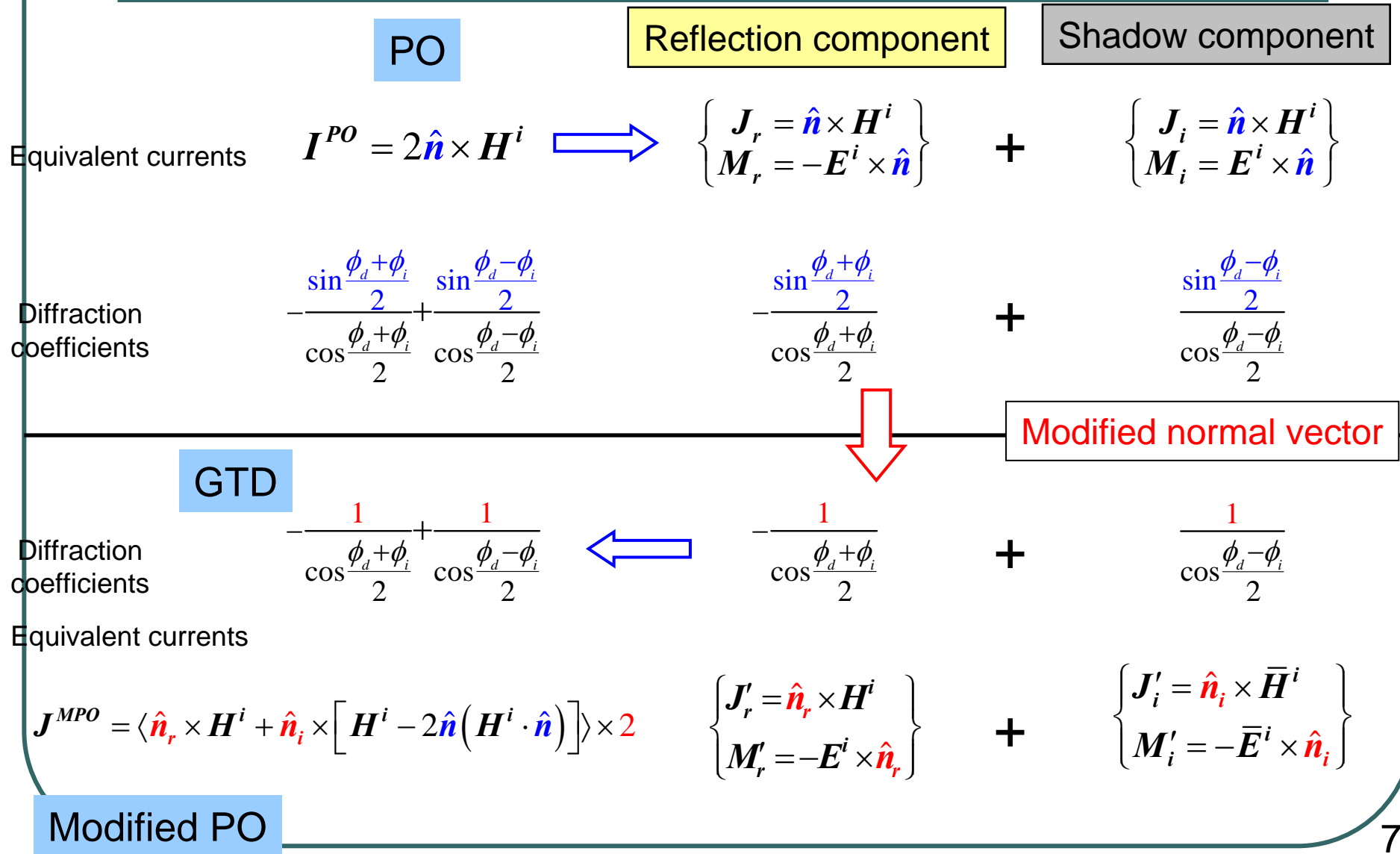
$$\hat{n}_i = -\frac{k_d - k_{im}}{|k_d - k_{im}|}$$



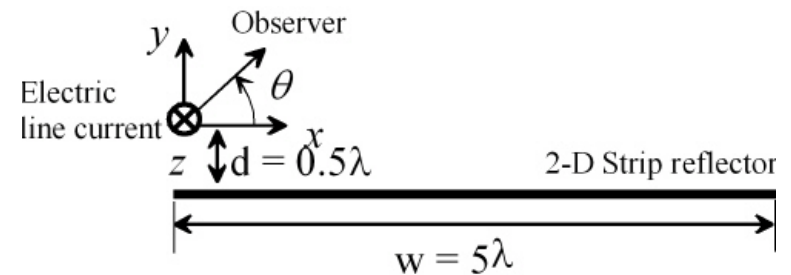
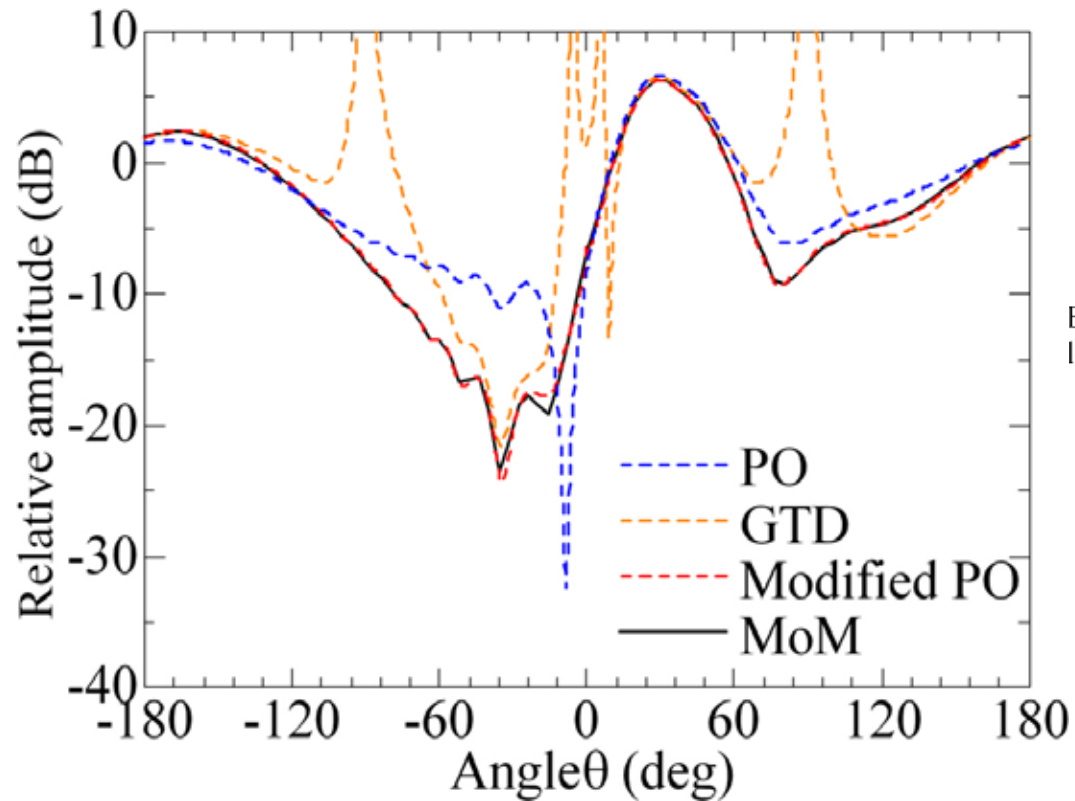
$$\mathbf{J}^{\text{Modified-PO}} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i$$

$$(\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

# Procedure to introduce the modified surface-normal vectors in the PO



# Error correction of PO



Fine agreement at all angles

Reference from Shijo et al.[2]



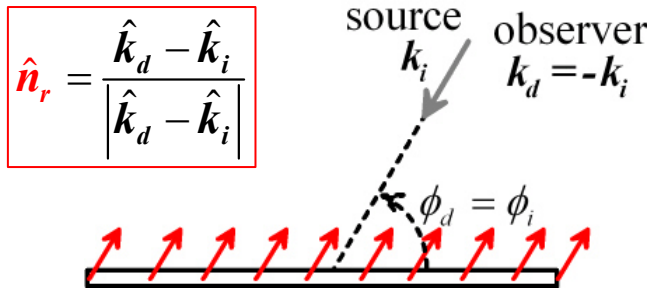
# Outline

---

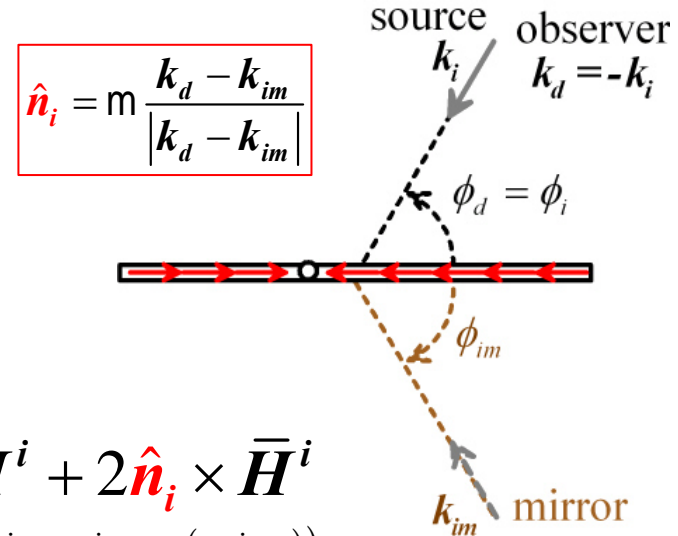
- i. Background
- ii. PO with modified normal vector (Modified PO)
- iii. Objective
  - ✓ ***Simplified*** surface-normal vectors for **RCS**
  - ✓ Accuracy check
    - ✓ for *edge* (sample: 2D-strip)
    - ✓ for *wedge* (sample: corner reflector)
    - ✓ *Analytical explanation* of the accuracy
    - ✓ for *3-D objects* comparison with experiments and PTD (sample: Cubes)
- iv. Conclusion
  - ✓ *Higher accuracy* ( GTD) than PO

# Simplification of the Modified Surface-normal Vectors in RCS

Reflection component



Shadow component



$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i$$

$$(\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

Original surface-normal vectors



$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

# Outline

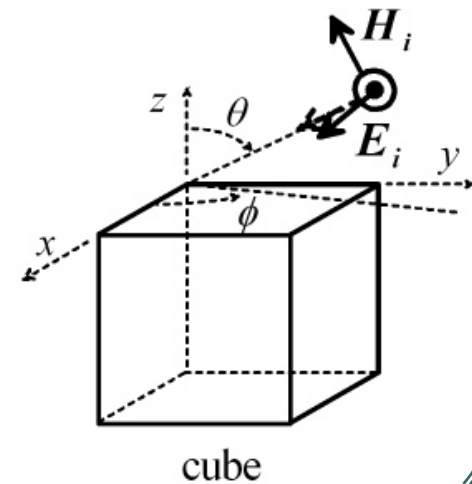
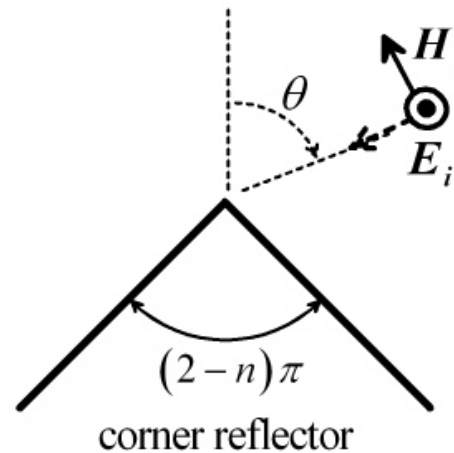
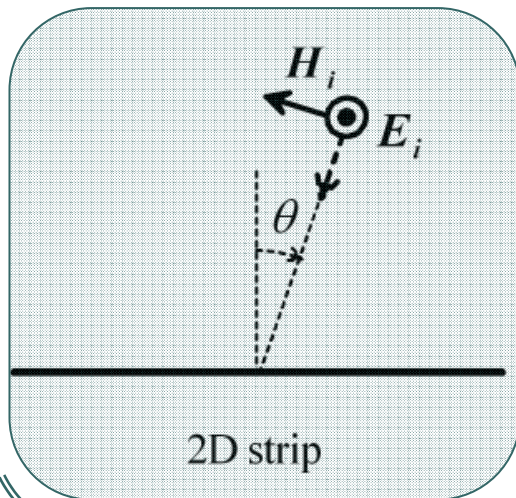
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- i. Background
- ii. PO with modified normal vector (Modified PO)
- iii. **Objective**
  - ✓ *Simplified* surface-normal vectors for RCS
  - ✓ Accuracy check
    - ✓ for **edge** (sample: 2D-strip)
    - ✓ for **wedge** (sample: corner reflector)
    - ✓ **Analytical explanation** of the accuracy
    - ✓ for **3-D objects** comparison with experiments and PTD (sample: Cubes)
- iv. Conclusion
  - ✓ *Higher accuracy* ( GTD) than PO

# Samples

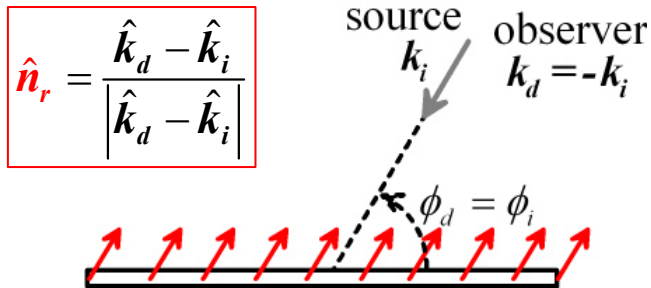
## Application of *the Modified PO* to *RCS (monostatic)*

### TARGETS

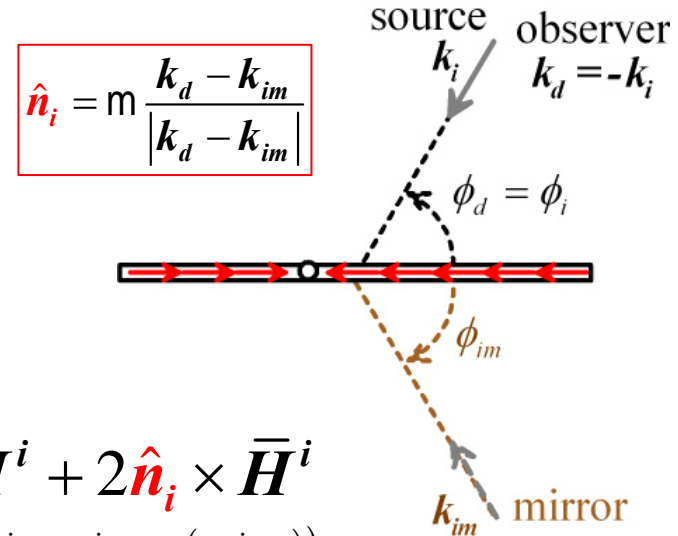


# Simplification of the Modified Surface-normal Vectors in RCS

Reflection component



Shadow component



$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i$$

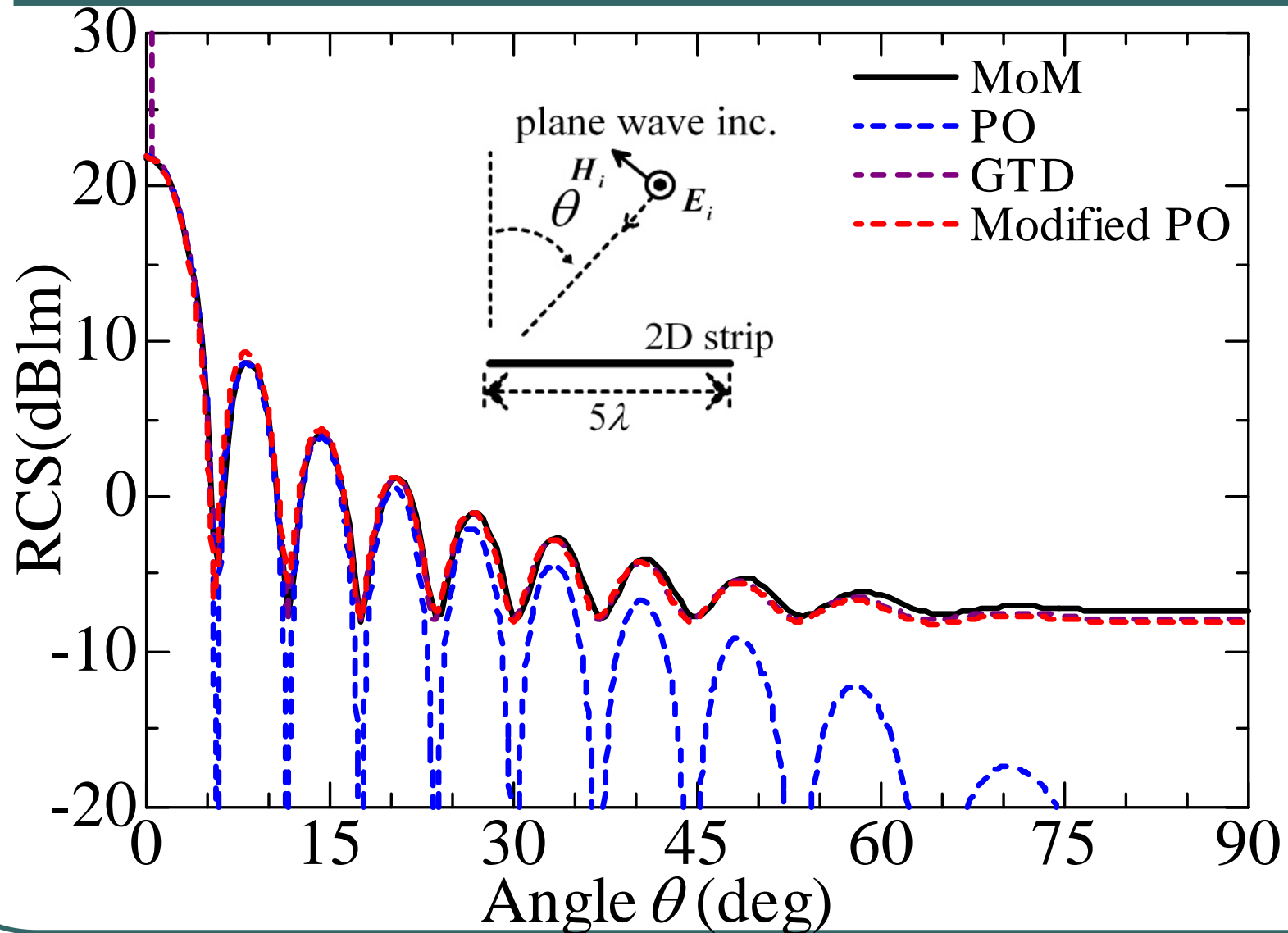
$$(\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

Original surface-normal vectors

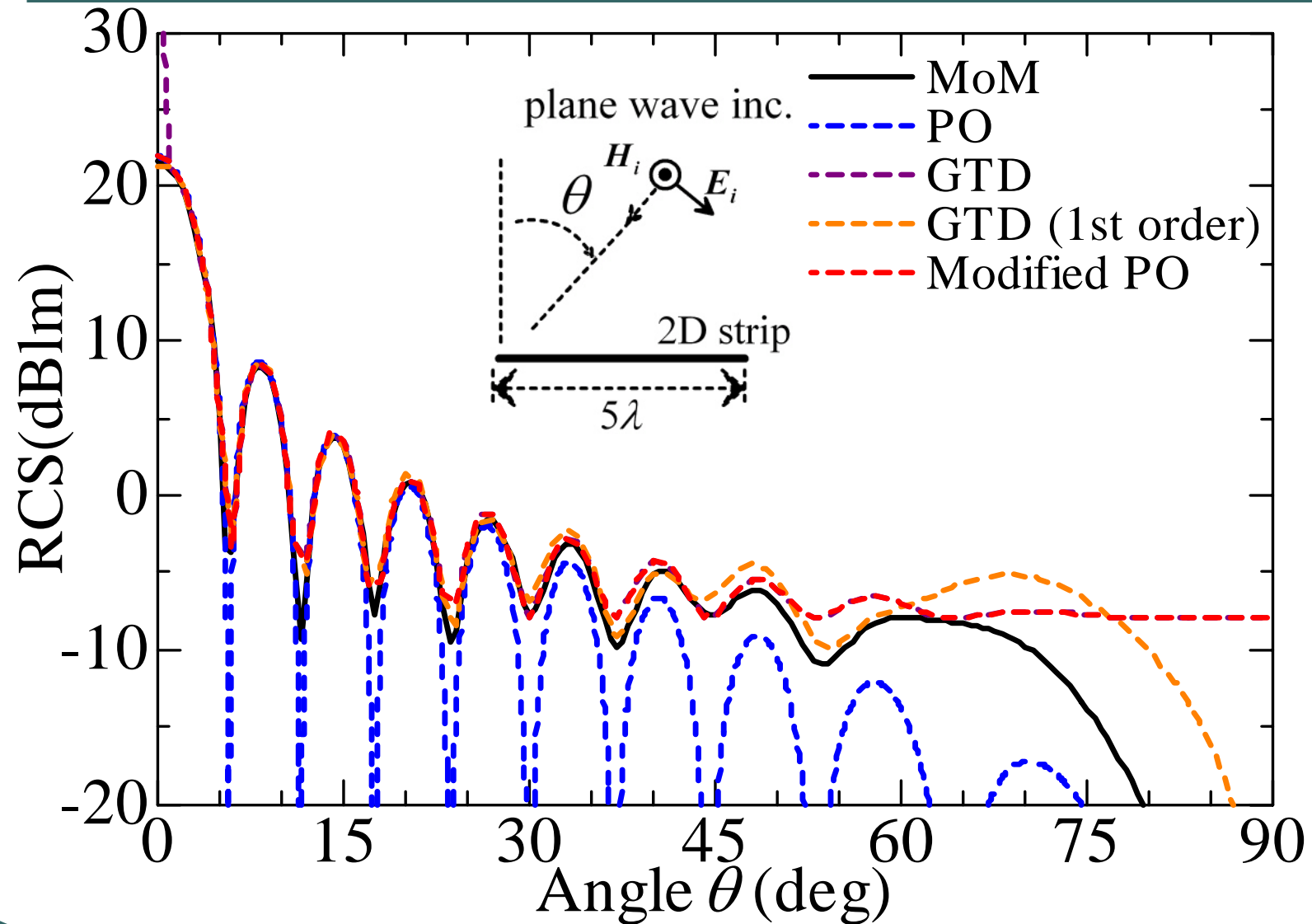


$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

# Accuracy Check for a 2D strip (E polarization)



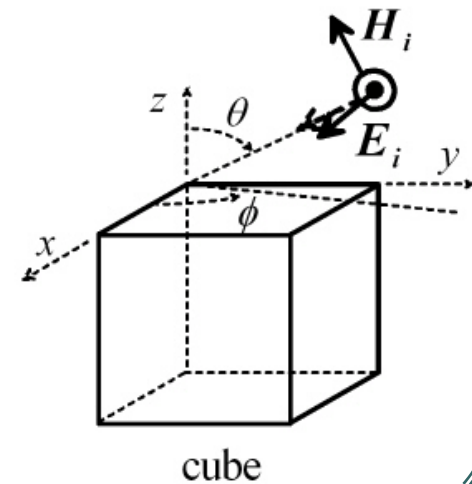
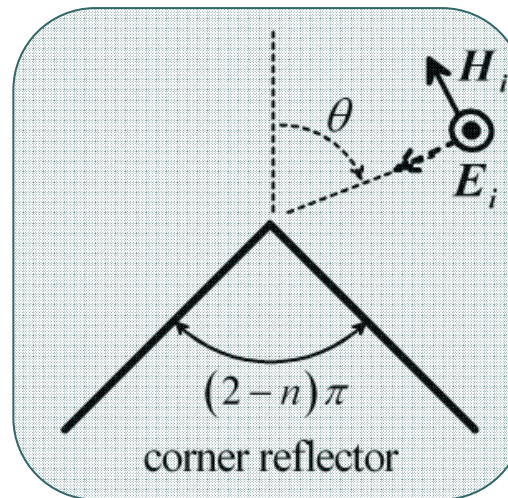
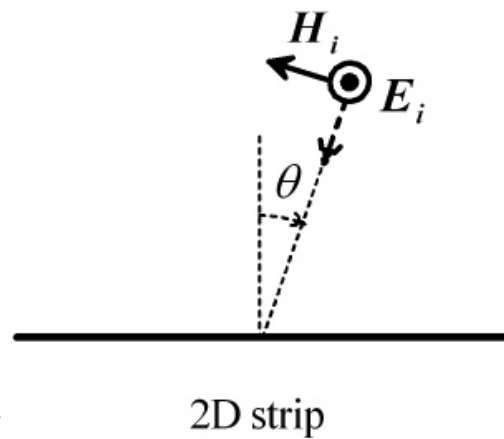
# Accuracy Check for a 2D strip (H polarization)



# Samples

## Application of *the Modified PO* to *RCS (monostatic)*

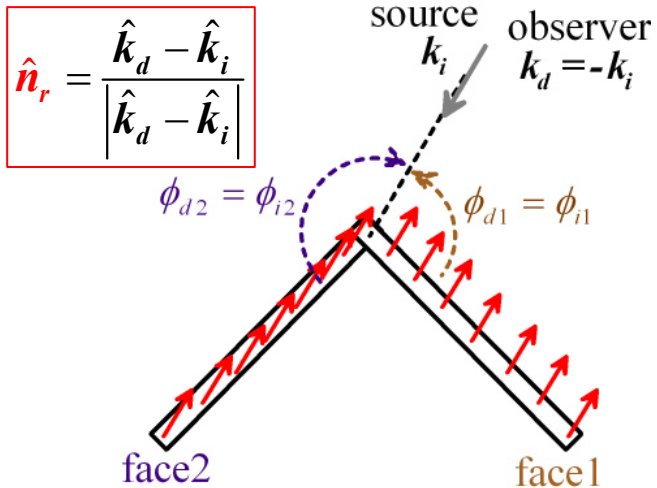
### TARGETS



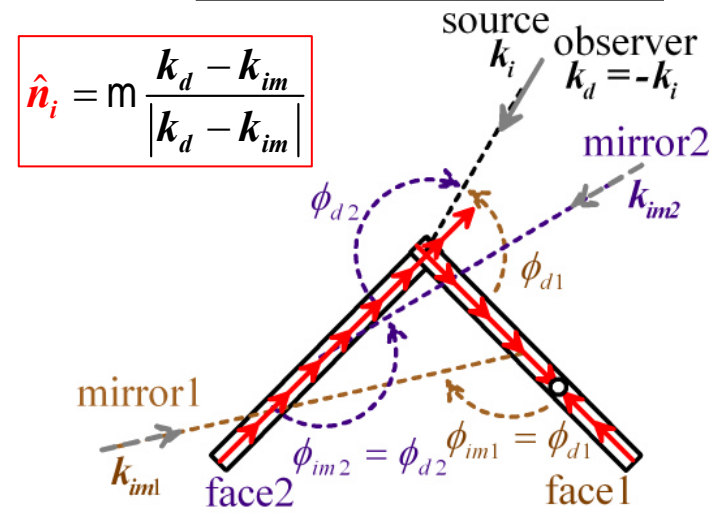


# Modified Surface-normal Vectors for a Corner Reflector in RCS

Reflection component

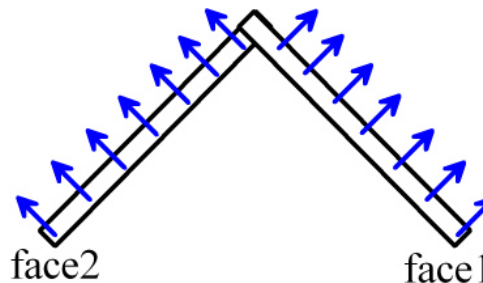


Shadow component



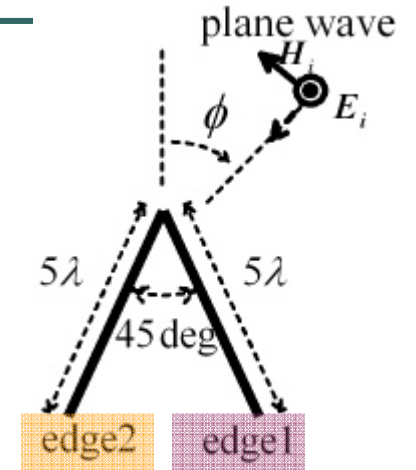
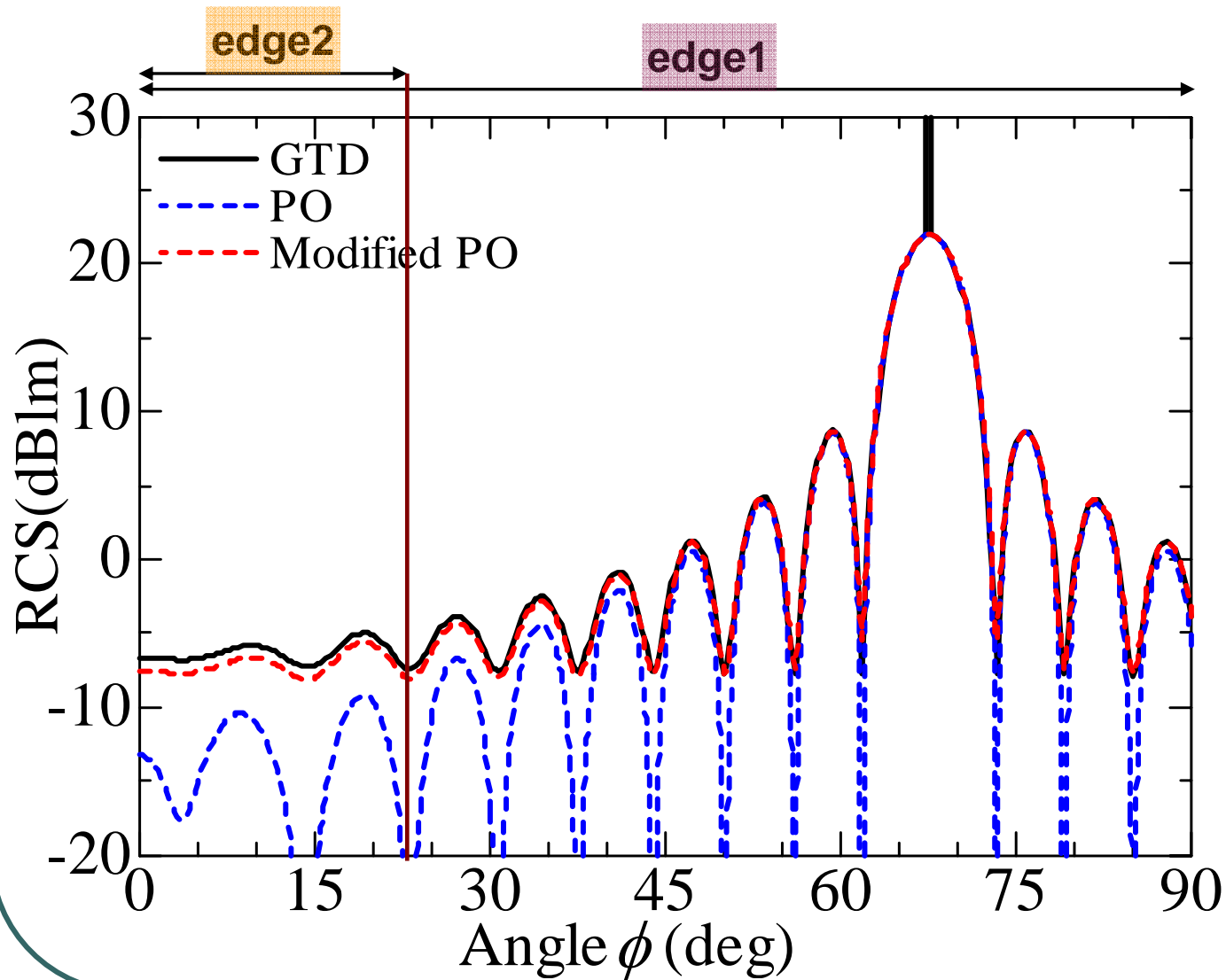
$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{\mathbf{n}}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{\mathbf{n}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i \quad (\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}))$$

Original surface-normal vectors

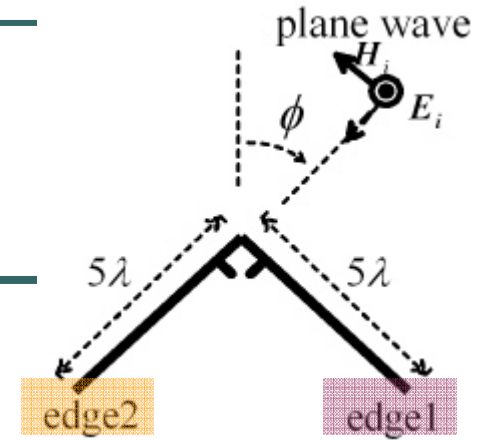
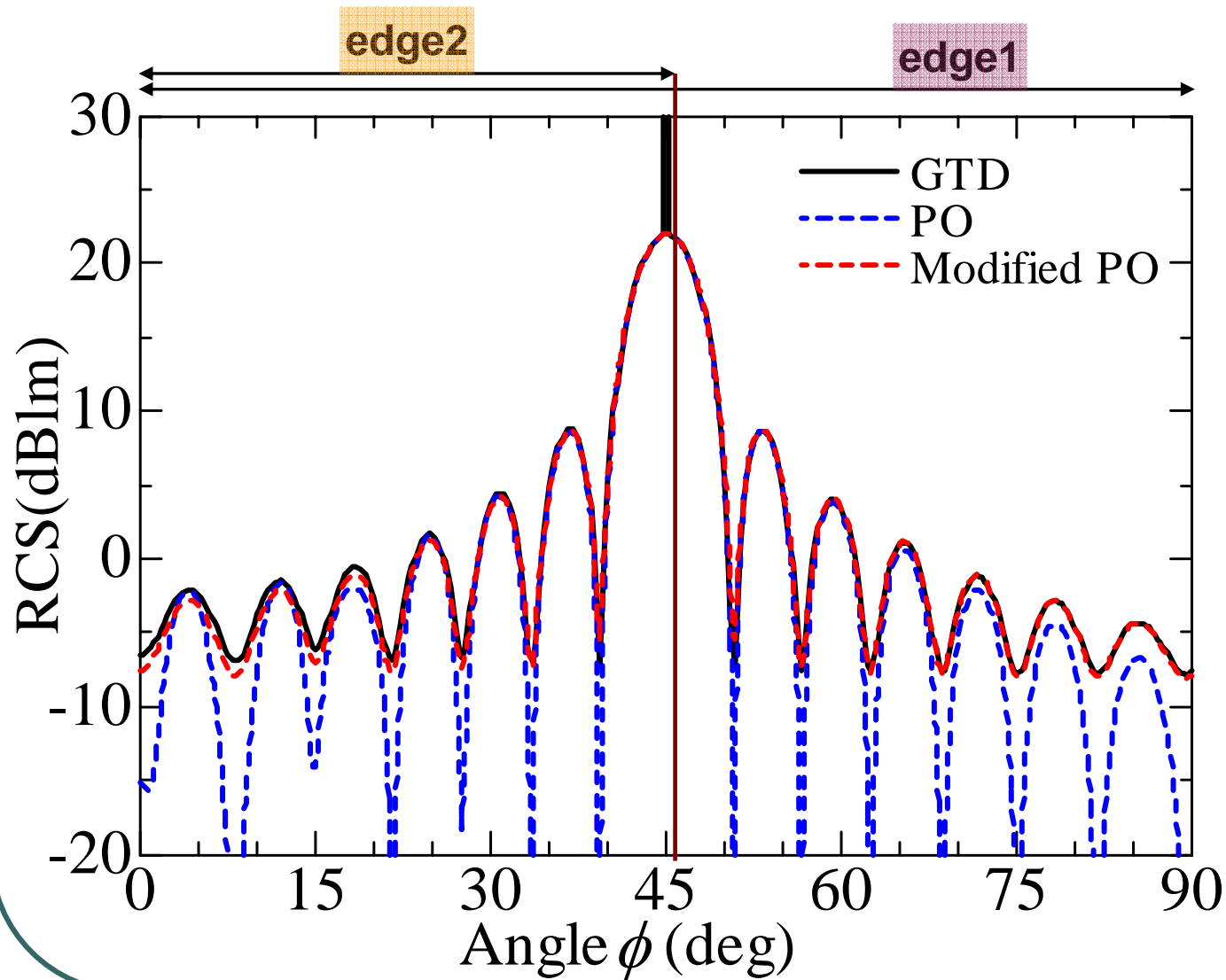


$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

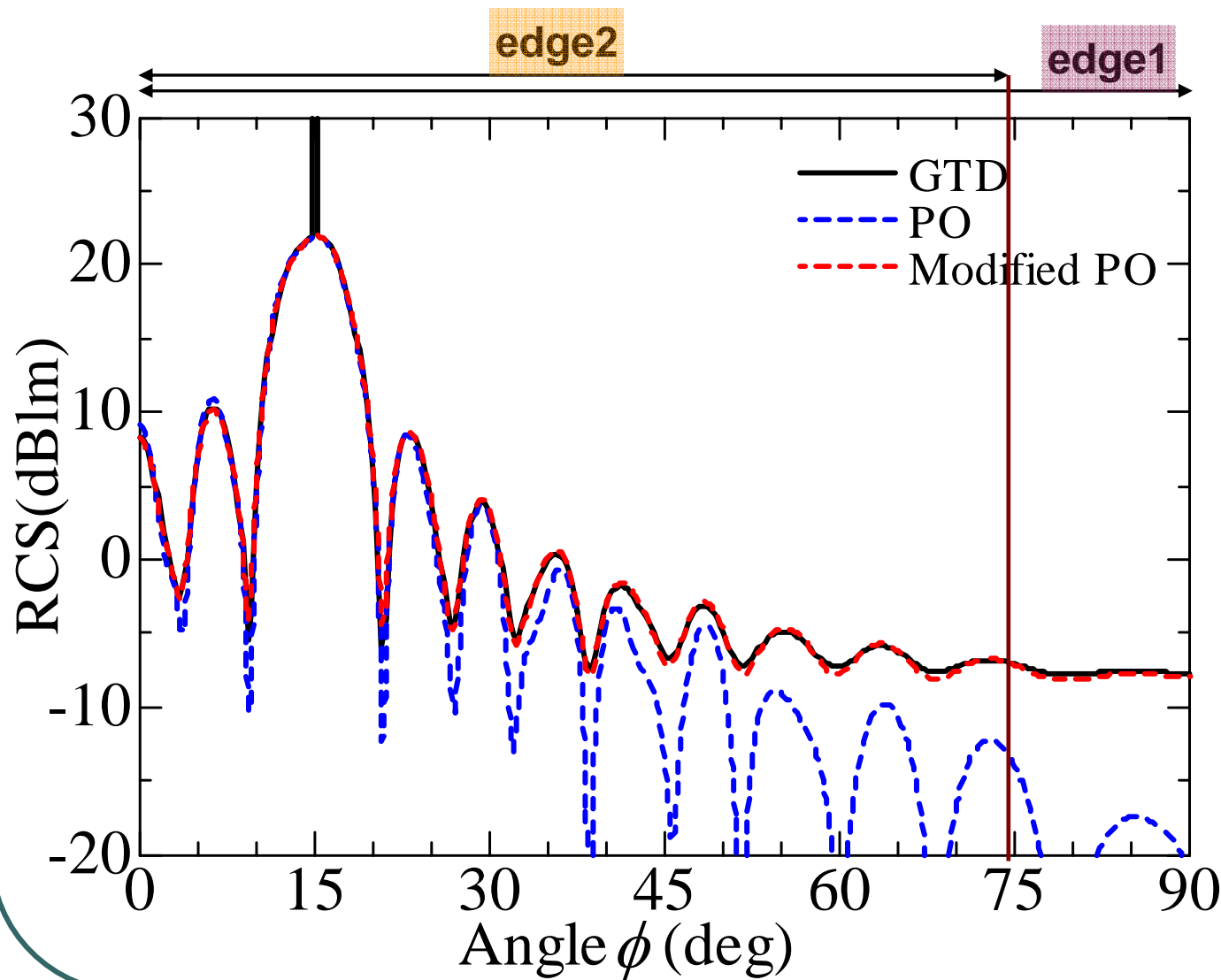
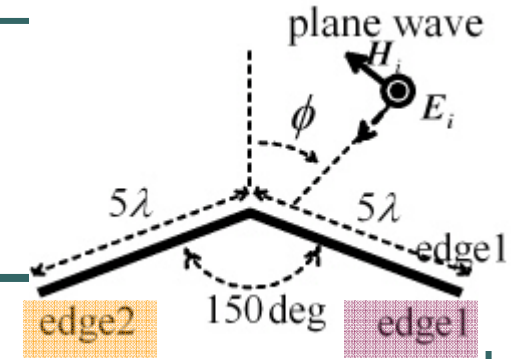
# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (E polarization)



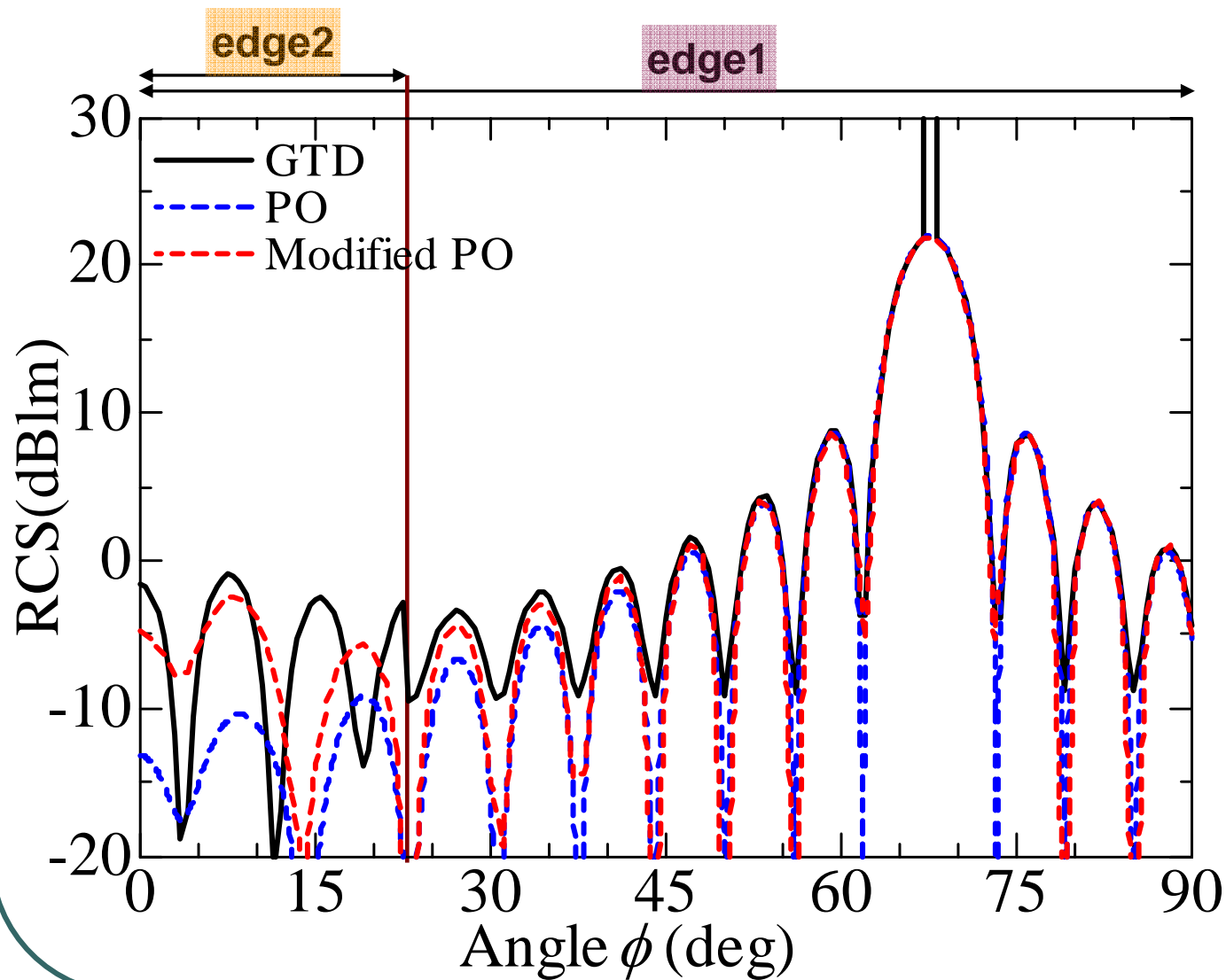
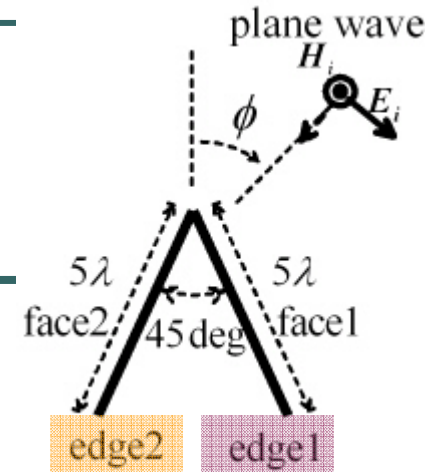
# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (E polarization)



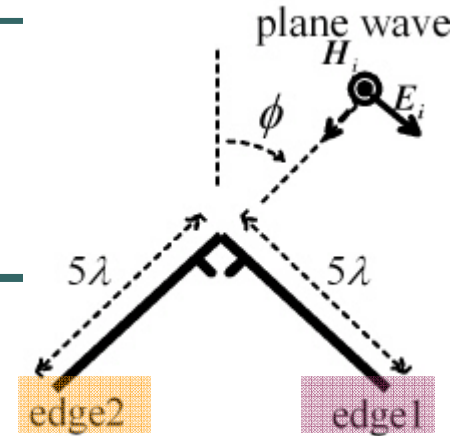
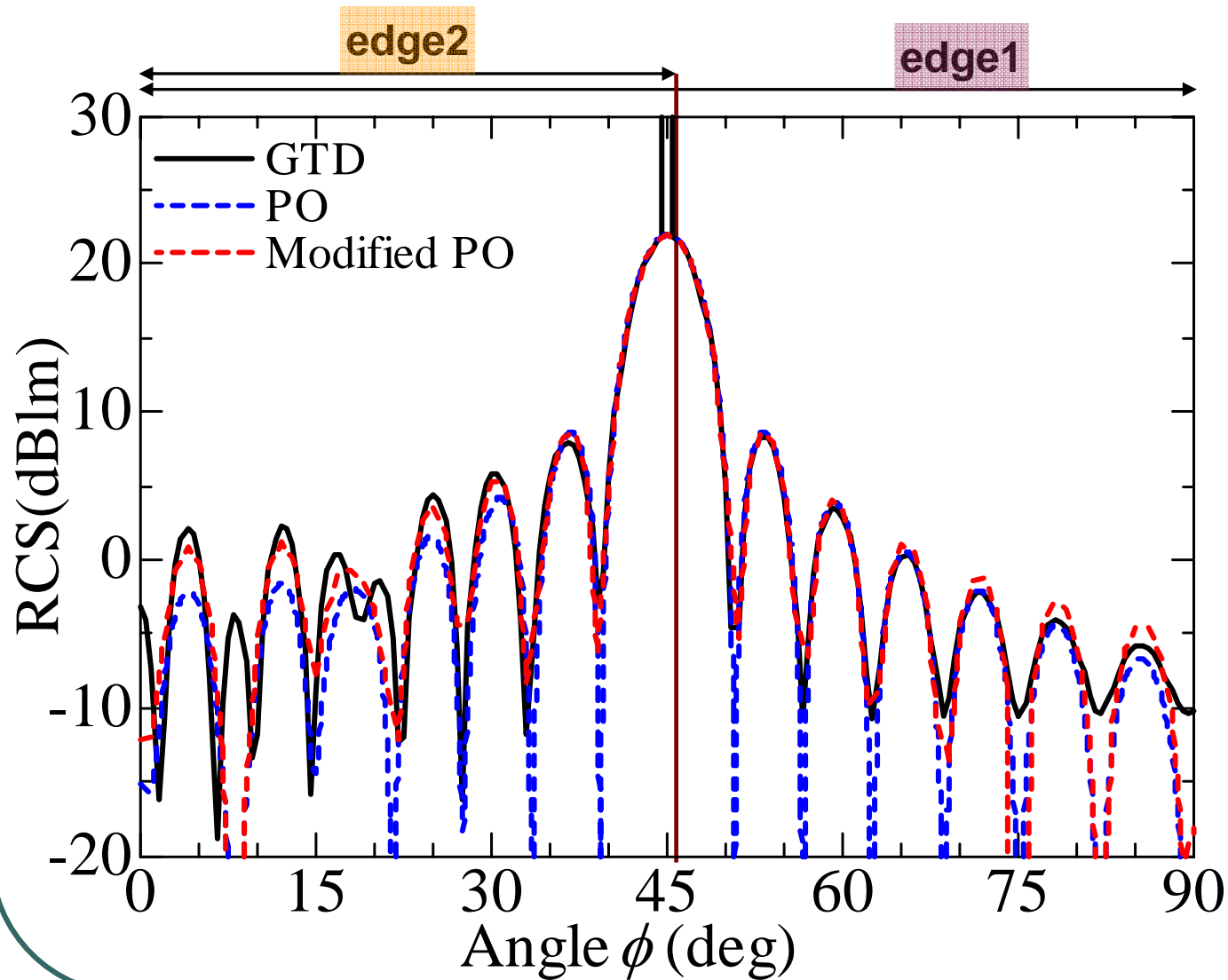
# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (E polarization)



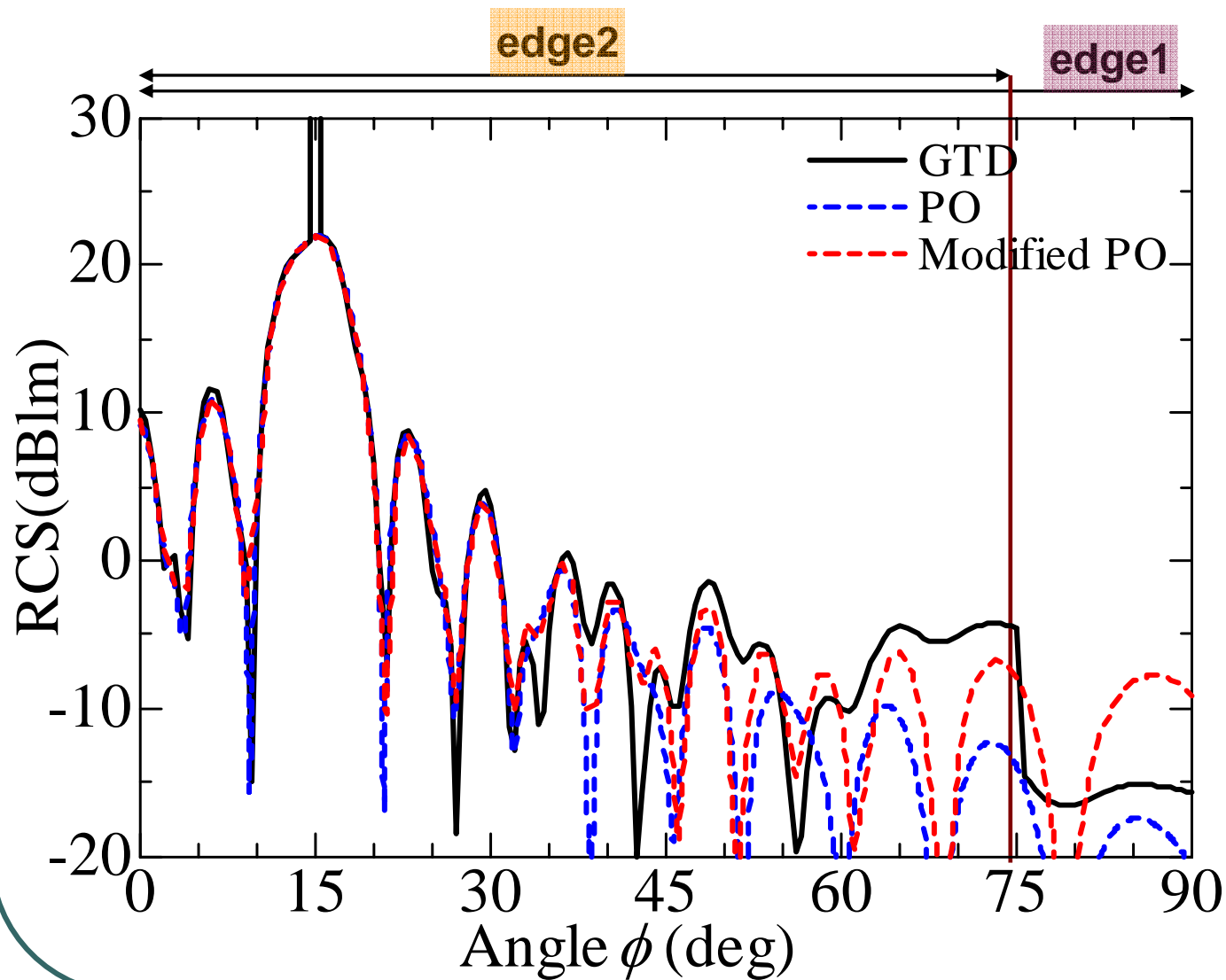
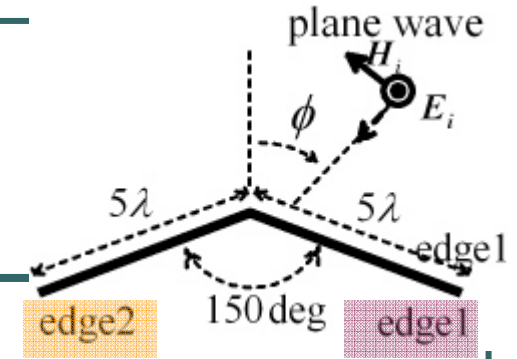
# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)



# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)



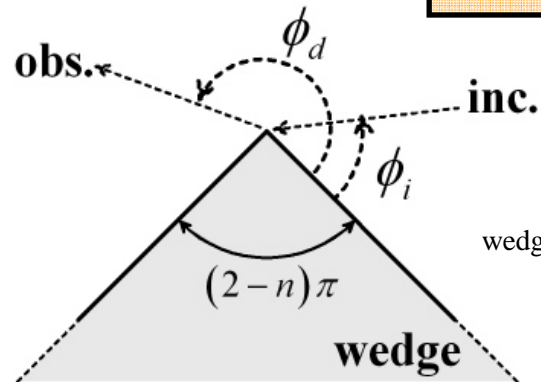
# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)



# GTD diffraction coefficient

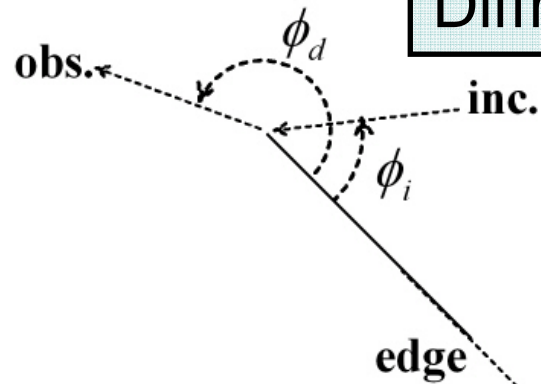
$$D^{[s]} = D_i \text{ m } D_r$$

## Diffraction coefficient for *wedge*



$$\text{wedge } D^{[s]} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}{n} \left( \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{n} - \cos\frac{(\phi_d - \phi_i)}{n}} \text{ m } \frac{1}{\cos\frac{\pi}{n} - \cos\frac{(\phi_d + \phi_i)}{n}} \right)$$

## Diffraction coefficient for *edge*

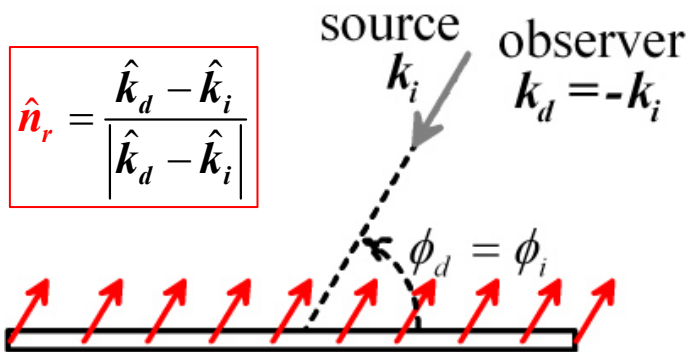


$$\text{edge } D^{[s]} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\phi_d - \phi_i}{2}\right)} \text{ m } \frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{\phi_d + \phi_i}{2}\right)} \right)$$

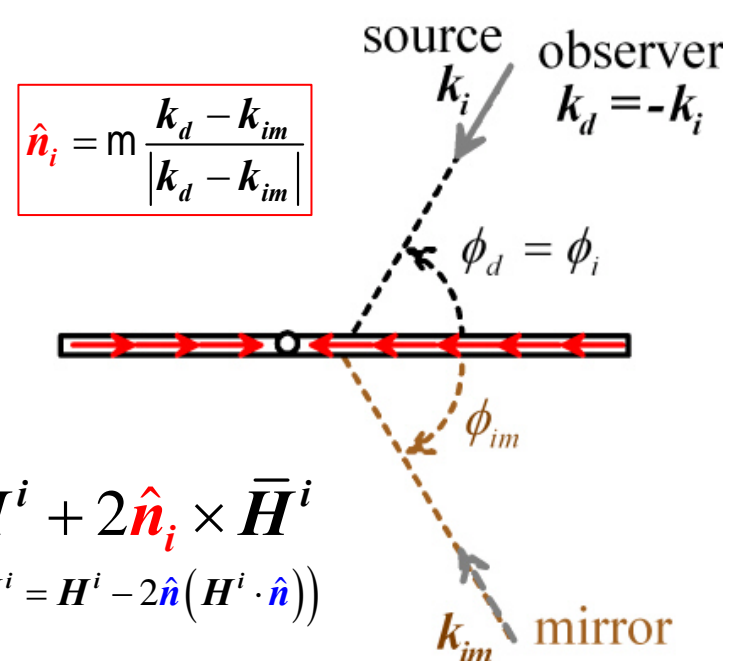


# Simplification of the Modified Surface-normal Vectors in RCS

Reflection component



Shadow component



$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i$$

$$(\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

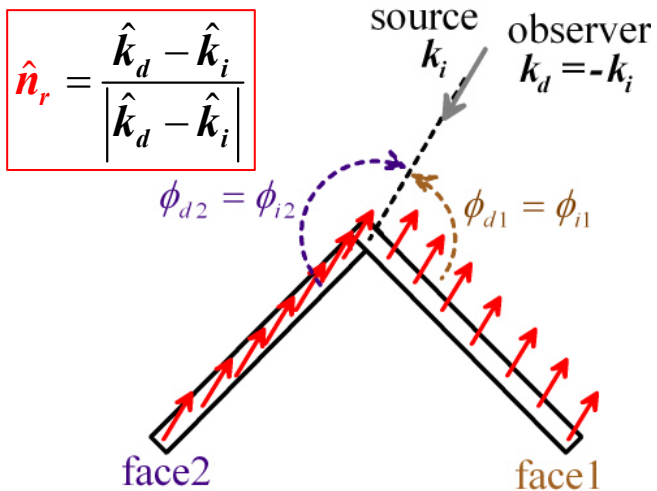
Original surface-normal vectors



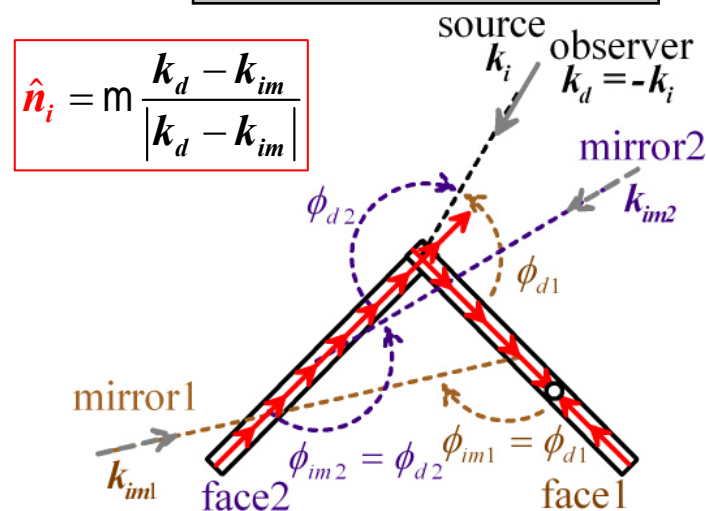
$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

# Modified Surface-normal Vectors for a Corner Reflector in RCS

Reflection component

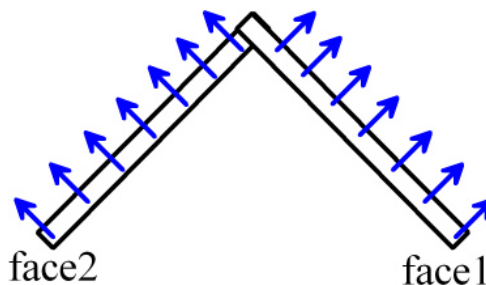


Shadow component



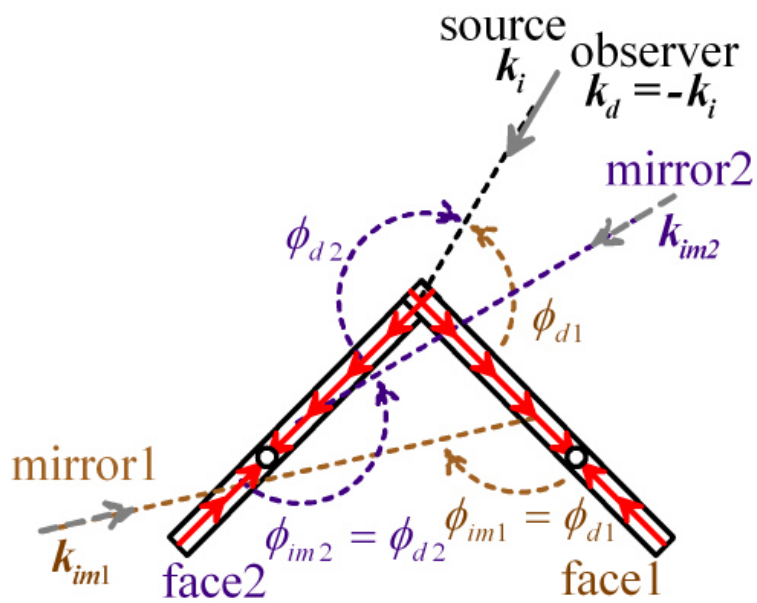
$$\mathbf{J}^{Modified-PO} = 2\hat{n}_r \times \mathbf{H}^i + 2\hat{n}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^i \quad (\bar{\mathbf{H}}^i = \mathbf{H}^i - 2\hat{n}(\mathbf{H}^i \cdot \hat{n}))$$

Original surface-normal vectors

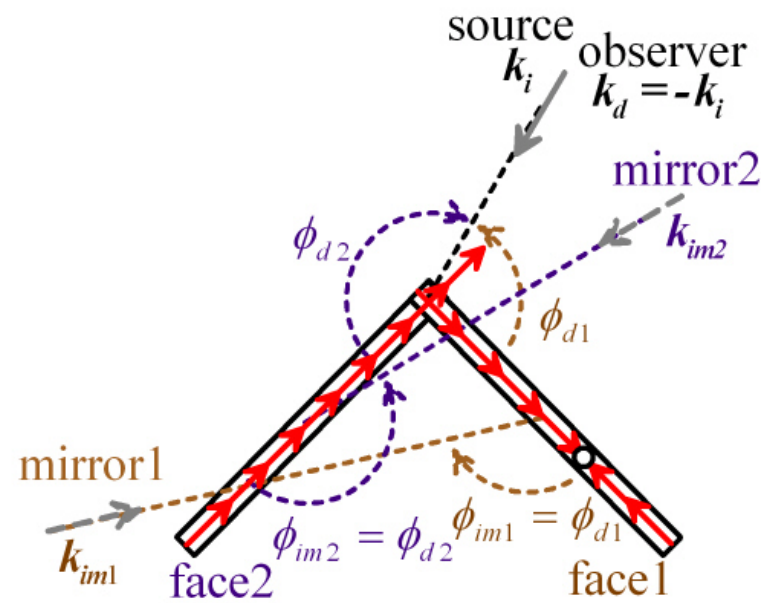


$$\mathbf{J}^{PO} = 2\hat{n} \times \mathbf{H}^i$$

# Definition of ni Vectors for Shadow Component

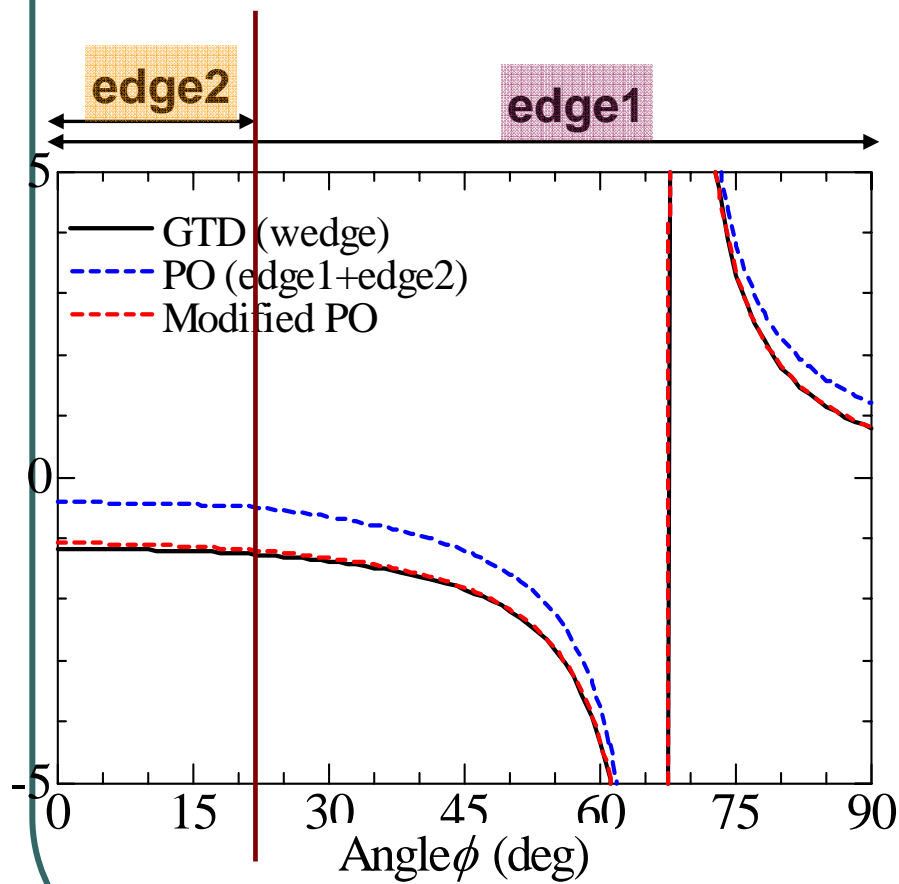
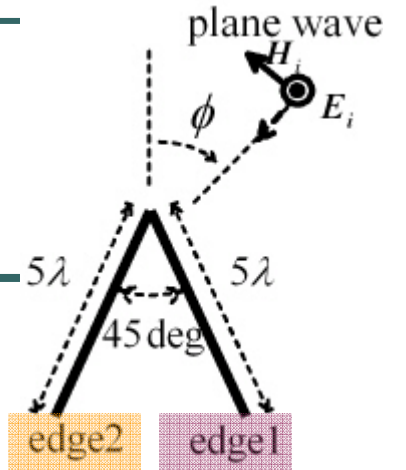


**Pattern1**

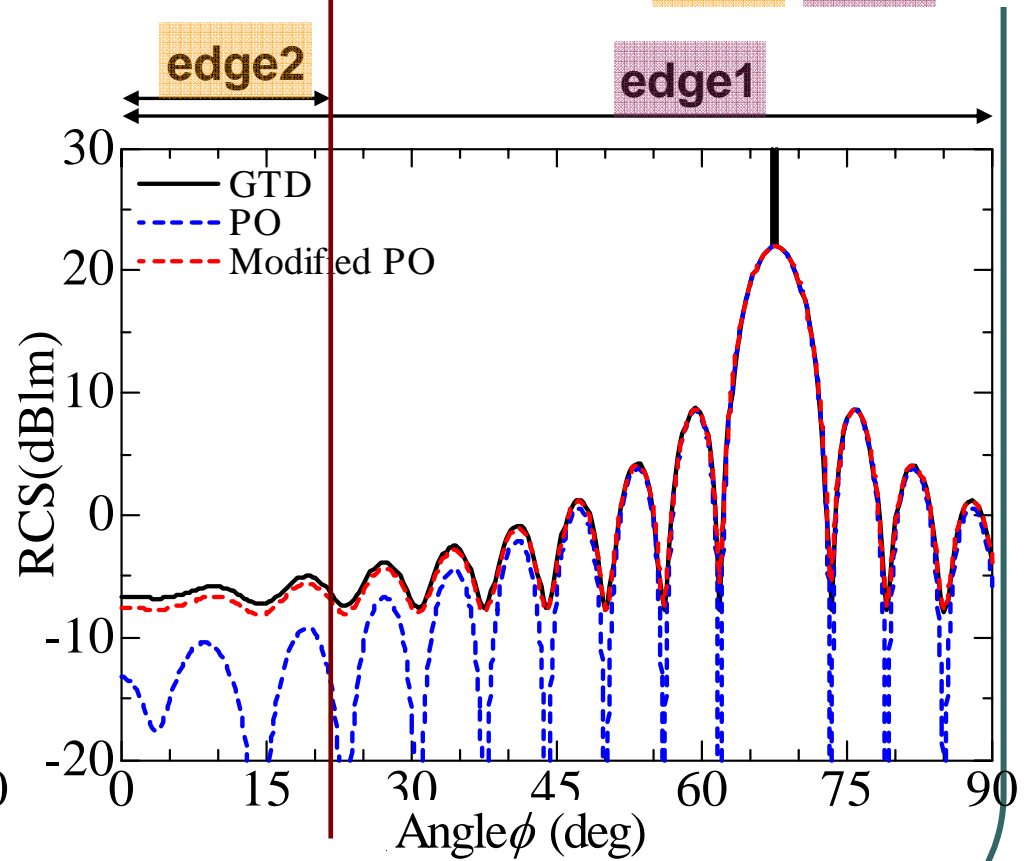


**Pattern2**

# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (E polarization)

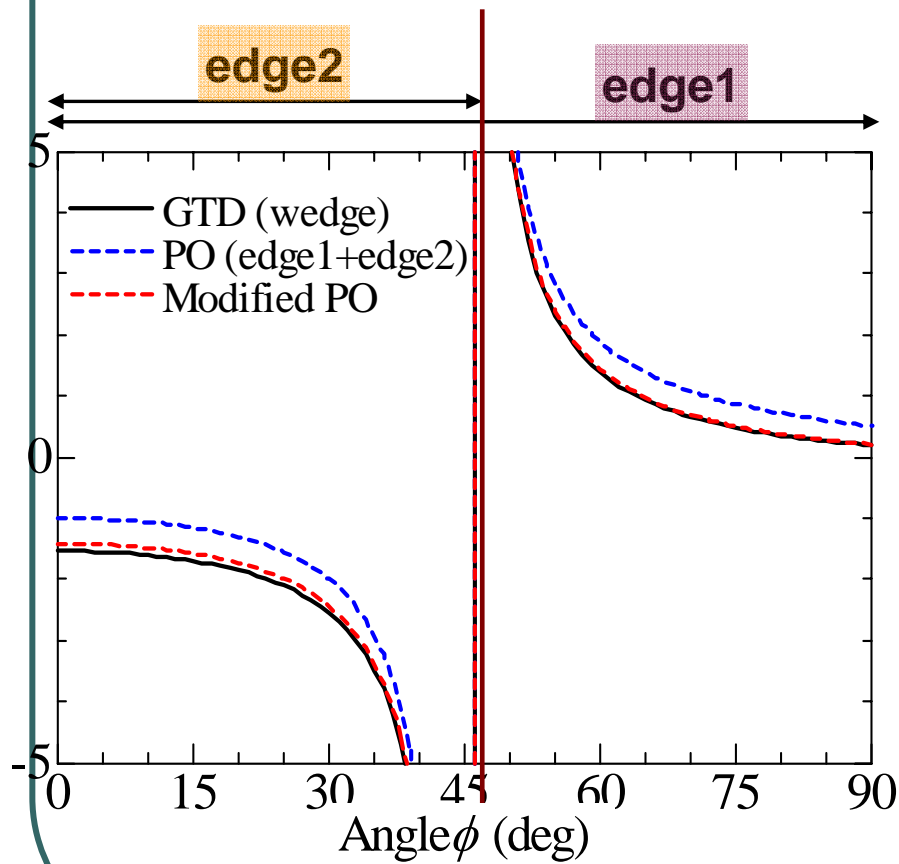
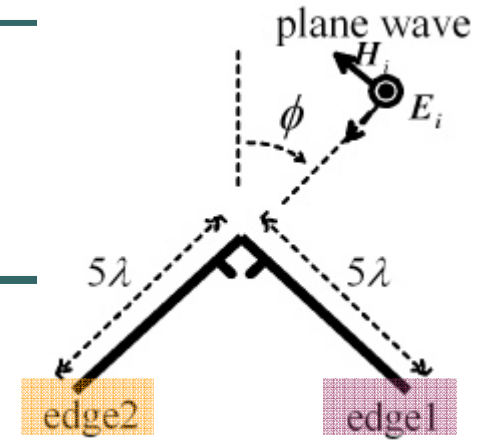


**Diffraction coefficient**

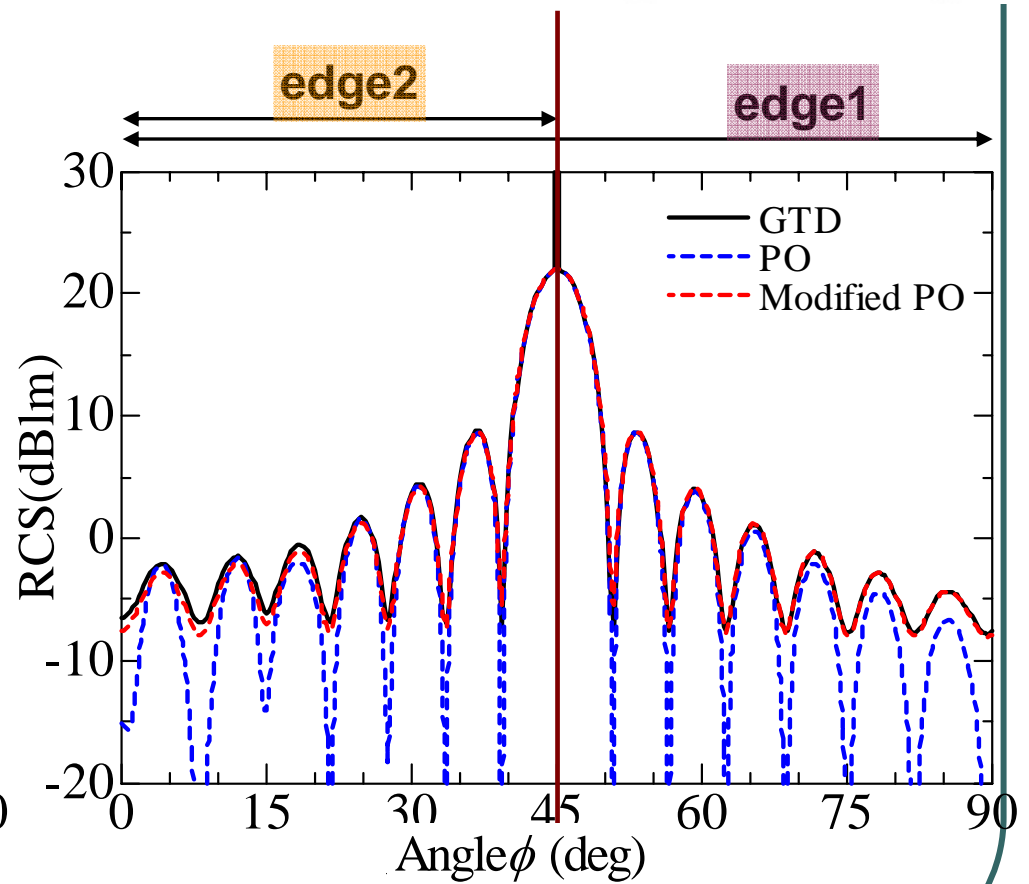


**RCS analysis**

# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (E polarization)

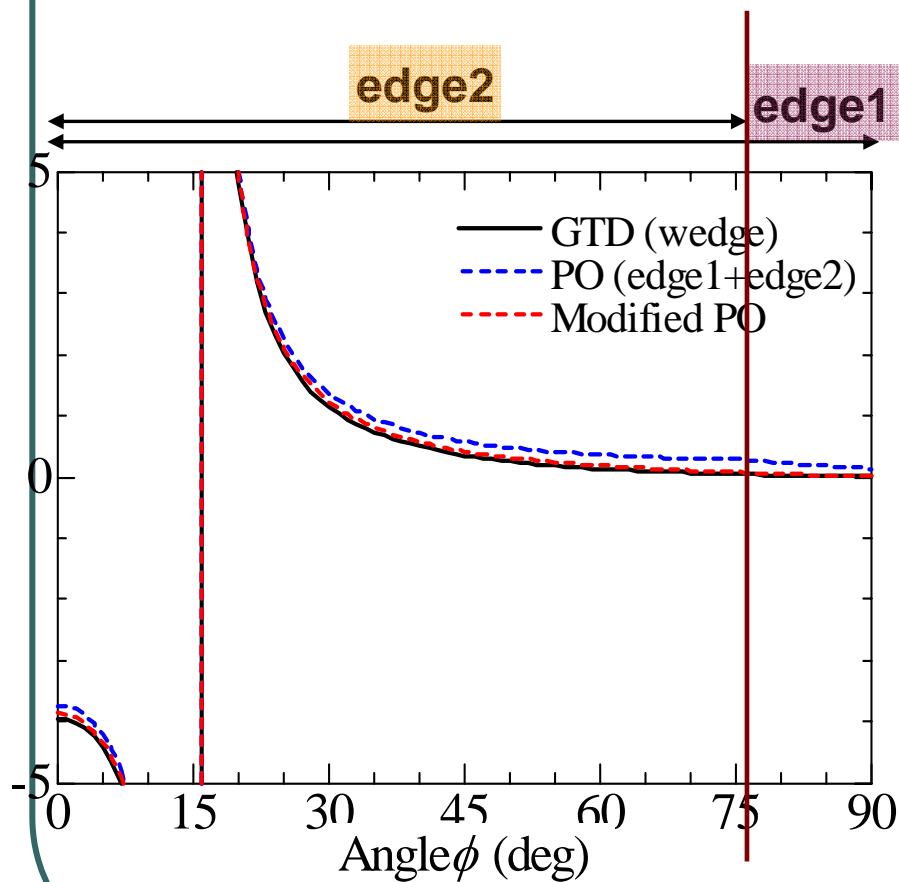
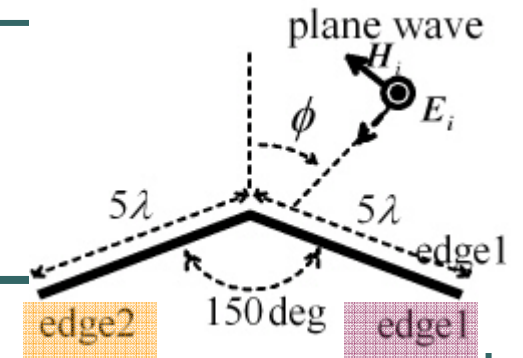


**Diffraction coefficient**

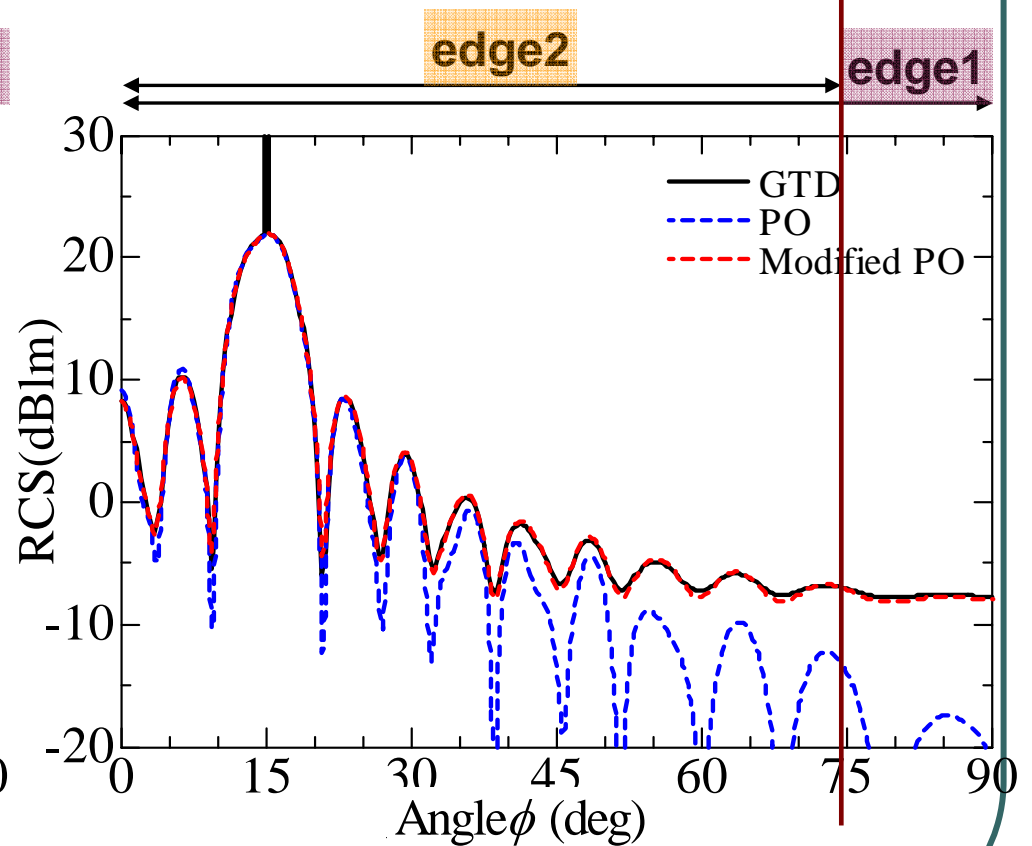


**RCS analysis**

# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector

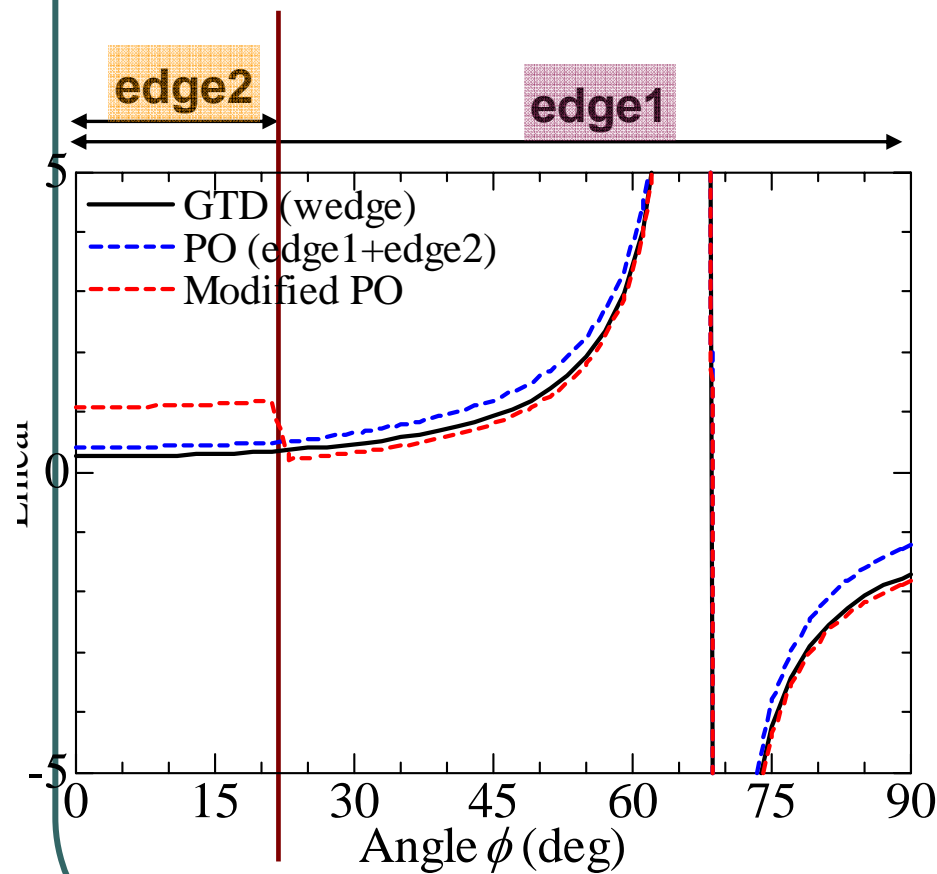
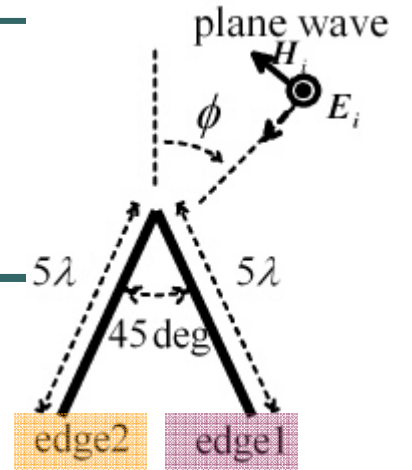


**Diffraction coefficient**

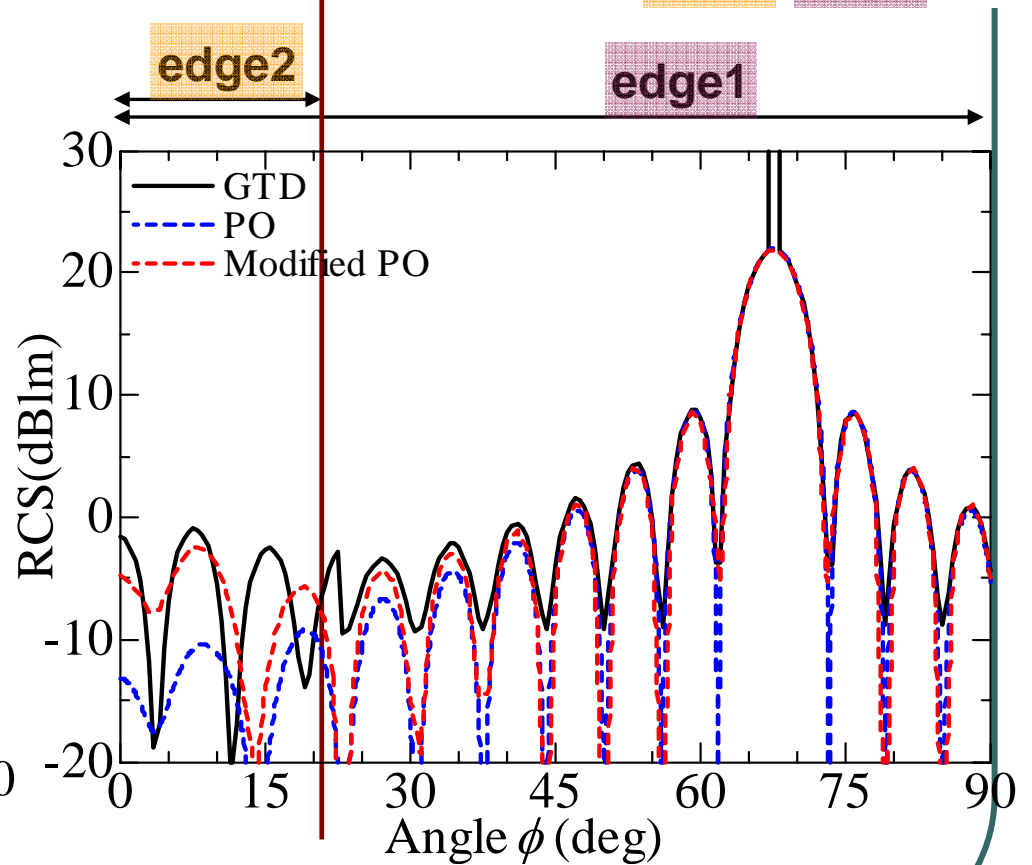


**RCS analysis**

# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)

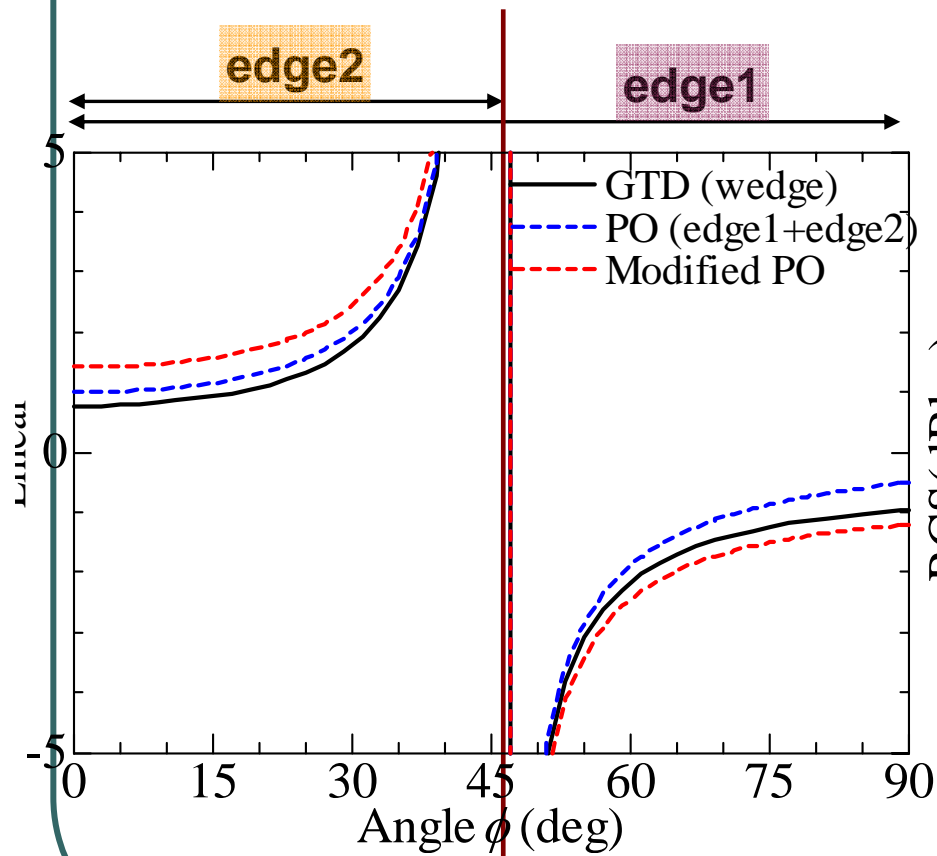
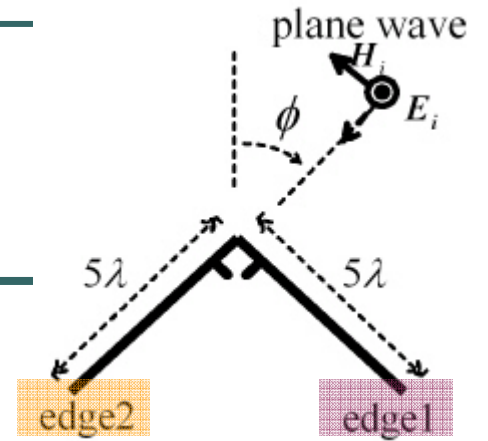


**Diffraction coefficient**

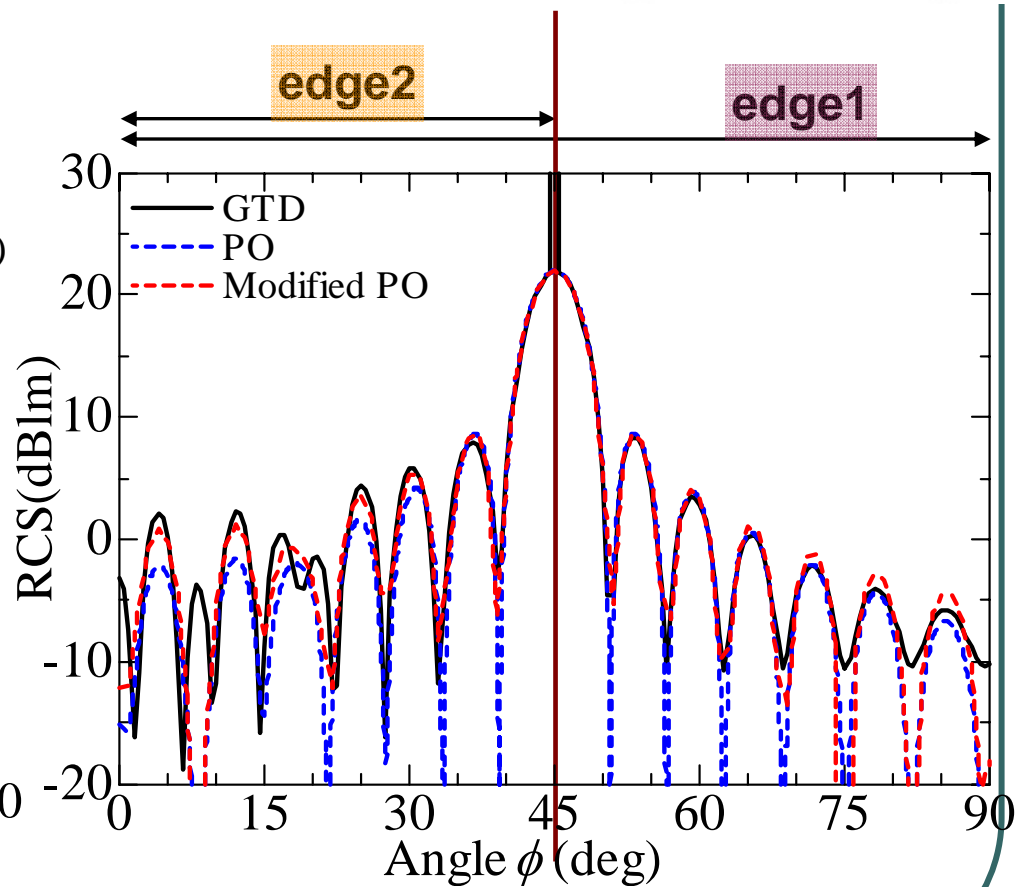


**RCS analysis**

# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)



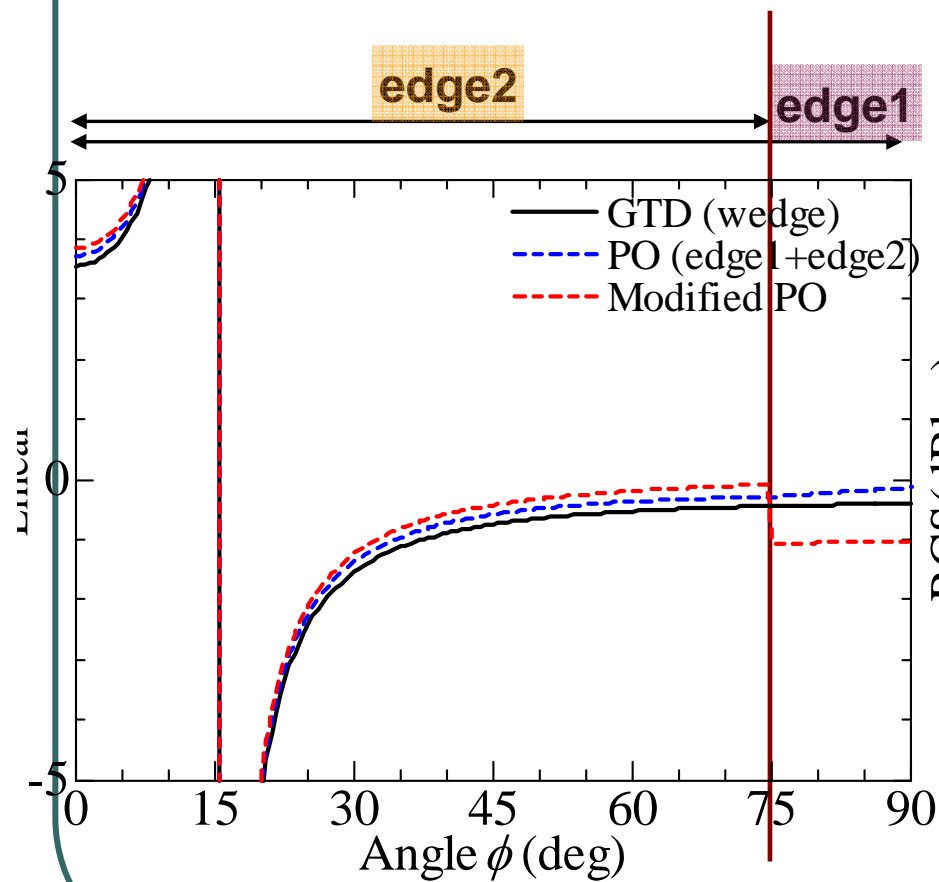
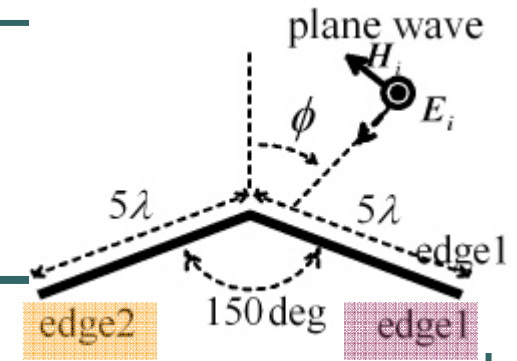
**Diffraction coefficient**



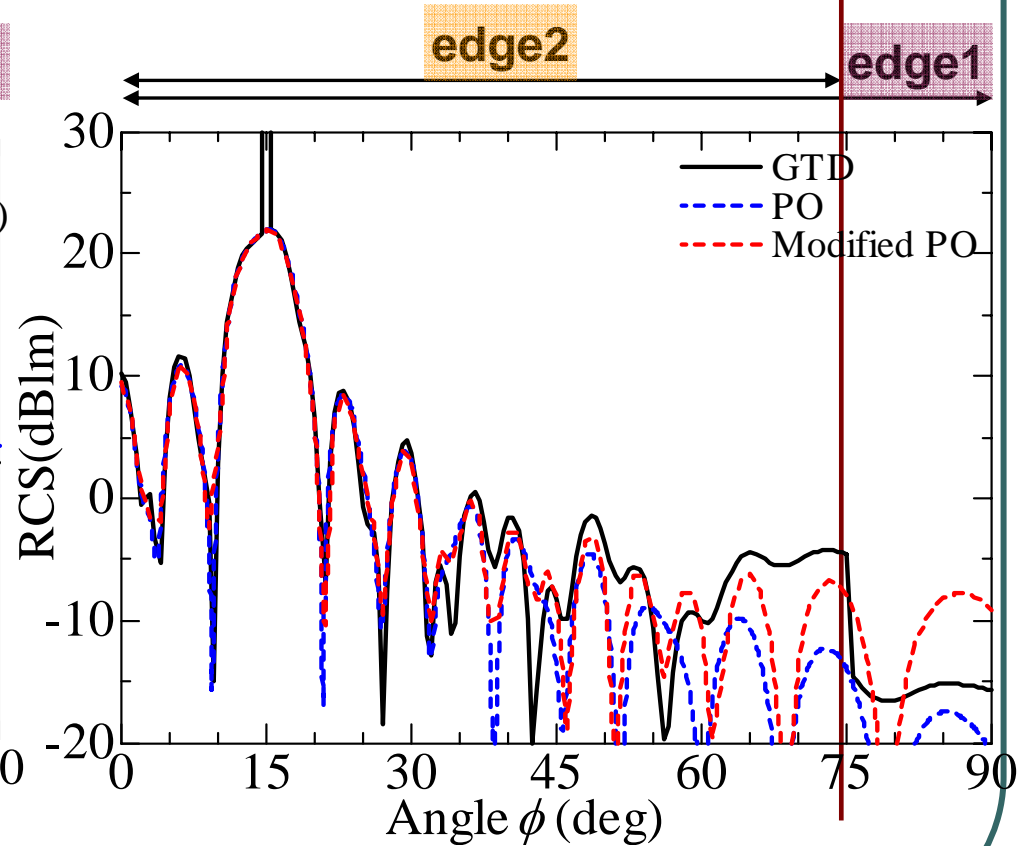
**RCS analysis**



# Accuracy Check for a Corner Reflector (H polarization)



**Diffraction coefficient**

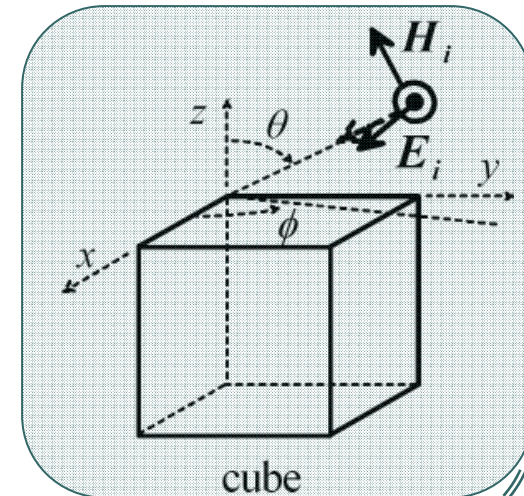
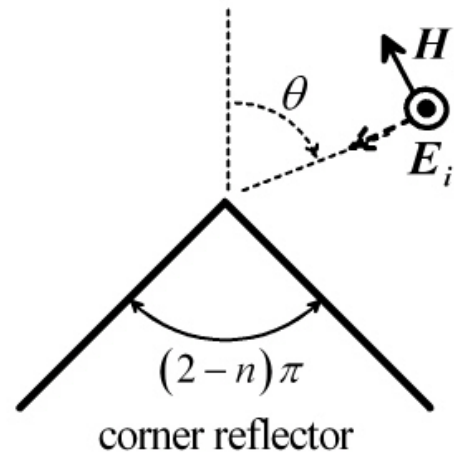
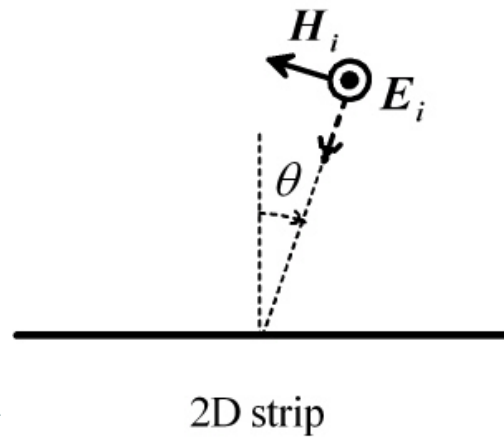


**RCS analysis**

# Samples

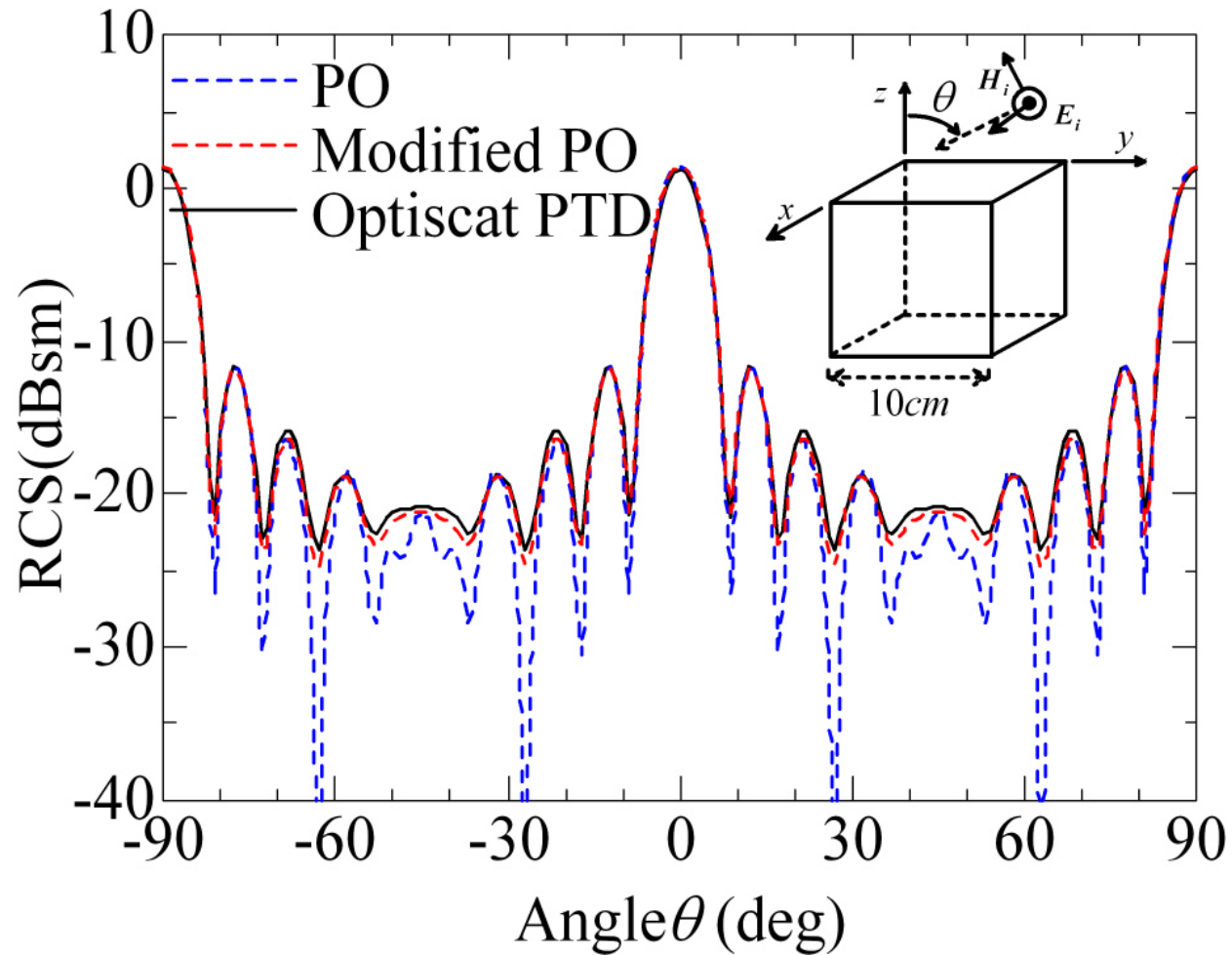
## Application of *the Modified PO* to *RCS (monostatic)*

### TARGETS



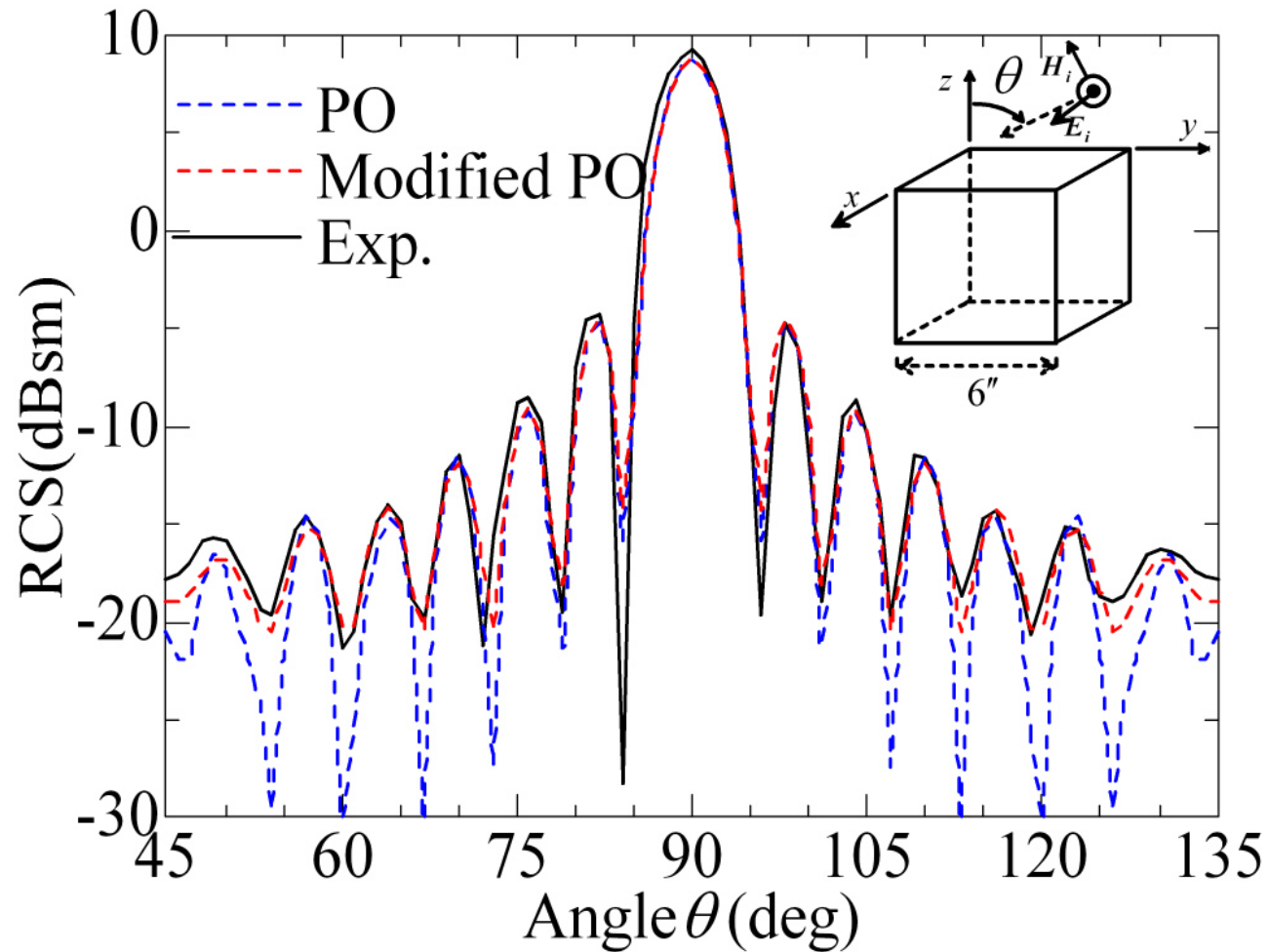
# RCS Comparison with PTD

## 10 cm Cube @ 10GHz ( $E_i \parallel x$ incidence)



# RCS Comparison with Experiments

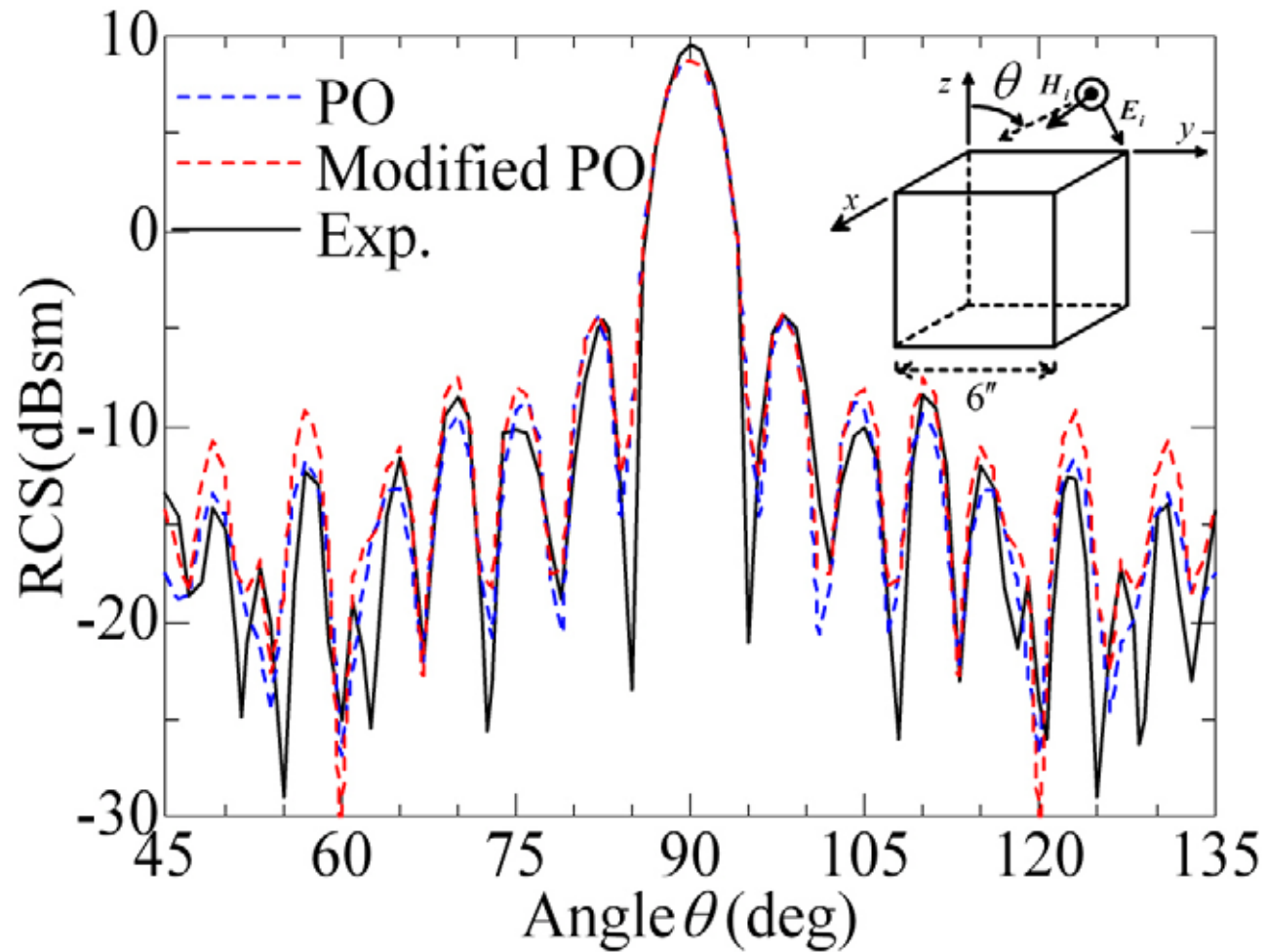
## 6 inch Cube @ 10GHz ( $E_i \parallel x$ incidence)



Exp. data from Natsuhara et al.[4]

# RCS Comparison with Experiments

## 6 inch Cube @ 10GHz (Hi // x incidence)



Exp. data from Natsuhara et al.[4]

# Outline

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- i. Background
- ii. PO with modified normal vector (Modified PO)
- iii. Objective
  - ✓ *Simplified* surface-normal vectors for RCS
  - ✓ Accuracy check for E wave incidence
    - ✓ for *edge* (sample: 2D-strip)
    - ✓ for *wedge* (sample: corner reflector)
    - ✓ *Analytical explanation* of the accuracy
    - ✓ for *3-D objects* comparison with experiments and PTD (sample: Cubes)
- iv. Conclusion
  - ✓ **Higher accuracy** ( GTD) than PO

## Conclusion

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Application of ***the Modified PO*** to ***RCS (monostatic)***



- ✓ ***Simplified*** surface-normal vectors for ***RCS***
- ✓ ***Higher accuracy*** ( G T D ) than PO
- ✓ Analytical explanation to ***wedge***

## Future work

- ✓ Accuracy check to curved surface

# References

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- [1] J. Goto, "*Interpretation of high frequency diffraction based upon PO,*" bachelor thesis, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, chap.3 (2003-3).
- [2] Y. Z. Umul, "Modified theory of physical optics," *OPTICS EXPRESS*, vol.12, no.20, Oct. 2004 Page(s) 4959-4972
- [3] T. Shijo, L. Rodriguez, M. Ando, "Accuracy demonstration of physical optics with modified surface-normal vectors" *Antennas and Propagation Society International Symposium 2006, IEEE* , 9-14 July 2006 Page(s):1873 – 1876
- [4] K. Natsuhara, T. Murasaki, and M. Ando "Equivalent Edge Currents for Arbitrary Angle Wedges Using Paths of Most Rapid Phase Variation", *IEICE Trans. Electron.*, Vol. E75-C, No.9 Sep. 1992
- [5] Robert G. Kouyoumjian, senior member, IEEE, and Prabphakar H. Pathak, "A Uniform Geometrical Theory of Diffraction for an Edge in a Perfectly Conducting Surface", *Proceedings of IEEE*, Vol. 62, No. 11 November 1974