

Analysis on the Azimuth Shift of a Moving Target in SAR Image

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Abstract—As we know, a moving target’s azimuth shift in synthetic aperture radar (SAR) image is proportional to the projected velocity of its across-track velocity in the slant-range plane. Therefore, we can relocate the moving target in SAR image after estimating its velocity. However, when the Doppler ambiguity occurs due to the limitation of the SAR system’s pulse repetition frequency (PRF), this relationship will not hold any more, in this case, we cannot relocate the moving target to the right position. The Doppler spectrum of a moving target with arbitrary velocity may entirely situate in a PRF band or span in two neighboring PRF bands. In this paper, we conduct a detailed theoretical analysis on the moving target’s azimuth shift for these two scenarios. According to the derived formulas, one can relocate a moving target with arbitrary velocity to the right position no matter the Doppler ambiguity occurs or not. Simulated data are processed to validate the analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since synthetic aperture radar (SAR) can obtain high-resolution image of an interested scene in all times and all weather conditions [1], it has been widely used in both civilian and military applications. However, if there are moving targets exist in the observed scene, the moving targets are usually azimuthally displaced and defocused in SAR image if their echoes are processed in the same way as that for stationary echoes [2]. SAR cannot produce focused images for both stationary and moving targets simultaneously, since they have different Doppler signatures. Therefore, moving targets should be processed specially.

The processing of ground moving targets has been a very hot topic for SAR, including their detection, imaging and relocation, etc.. At present, there have been a lot of literatures dealing with these issues [3–7]. The general processing scheme for a ground moving target is as follows: we first suppress the surrounding stationary clutter and then detect it before imaging, and finally relocate it to the right position in SAR image after focused imaging. The typical moving target detection methods for multi-channels SAR are displaced phase center antenna (DPCA) [8, 9], along-track interferometry (ATI) [10–13], space-time adaptive processing (STAP) [14], etc. Whereas, the typical detection methods for single-channel SAR are Doppler domain filtering [15], reflectivity displacement method (RDM) [16], symmetric defocusing [17], etc. The moving target imaging usually includes range cell migration correction (RCMC) and motion parameters estimation (MPE). The common methods for RCMC include Keystone transform [18–23], Radon transform [24–26], etc. The MPE generally bases on time-frequency techniques, e.g., Wigner-Ville distribution (WVD) [27], fractional Fourier transform (FrFT) [28], polynomial Fourier transform (PFT) [29], etc. As we know, the moving target’s azimuth shift in SAR image is proportional to the projected velocity of the target’s across-track velocity in the slant-range plane [30]. Therefore, one can relocate the moving target in SAR image after obtaining its across-track velocity.

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In real situations, the ground moving target's Doppler bandwidth is usually smaller than SAR system's pulse repetition frequency (PRF), i.e., the sampling rate in azimuth. According to the Nyquist Theorem, we can conduct imaging processing to it. However, the processable spectrum range for SAR is $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, once the target's across-track velocity is large enough, the corresponding large Doppler centroid will make the Doppler spectrum out of $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, i.e., the Doppler ambiguity will occur. In this case, the proportion relation mentioned above will not hold any more, by which we cannot relocate the moving target to the right position. In general, the Doppler spectrum of a moving target with arbitrary across-track velocity has the following two different scenarios: (1) it is entirely situated in a PRF band; (2) it is spanned in two neighboring PRF bands [31, 32]. In this paper, we will conduct a detailed theoretical analysis on the moving target's azimuth shift in SAR image for these two scenarios. Simulated data are processed to show that we can obtain the correct azimuth shift in SAR image for a moving target with arbitrary across-track velocity according to the derived formulas, which is beneficial for the moving target relocation in SAR imaging.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the signal model of a SAR observing a moving target is introduced. In Section 3, we present the analysis on the moving target's azimuth shift in SAR image. In Section 4, the simulated data are processed to validate the analysis. Finally, the conclusion is drawn in Section 5.

2. SIGNAL MODEL

In this section, we briefly introduce the signal model for the received echo of a moving target. Figure 1 shows the geometry of a SAR in observation of a ground moving target. The moving target is modeled as a point target. We use the linear frequency modulated (LFM) signal as the transmitted signal and the baseband echo can be expressed as

$$s(\tau, \eta) = \sigma \text{rect} \left[\frac{\tau - 2R(\eta)/c}{T_p} \right] \text{rect} \left(\frac{\eta}{T_a} \right) \times \exp \left\{ -j \frac{4\pi f_c}{c} R(\eta) - j\pi K \left(\tau - \frac{2R(\eta)}{c} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (1)$$

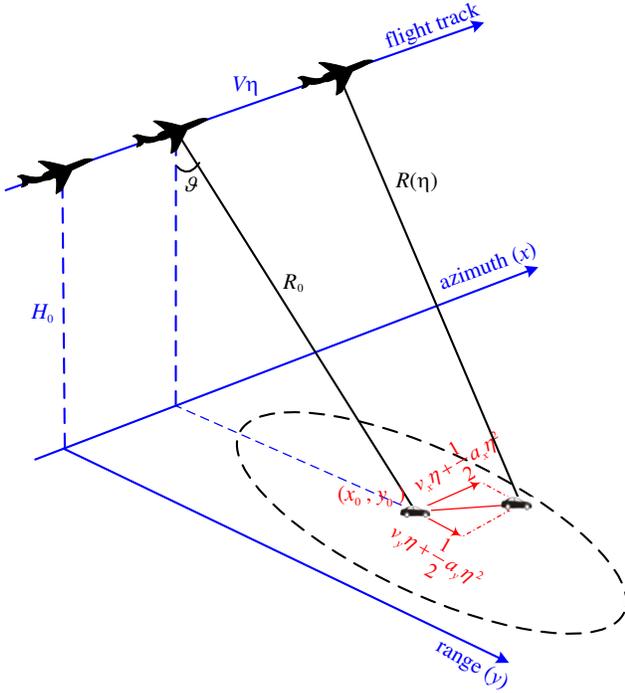


Figure 1. SAR geometry in observation of a ground moving target.

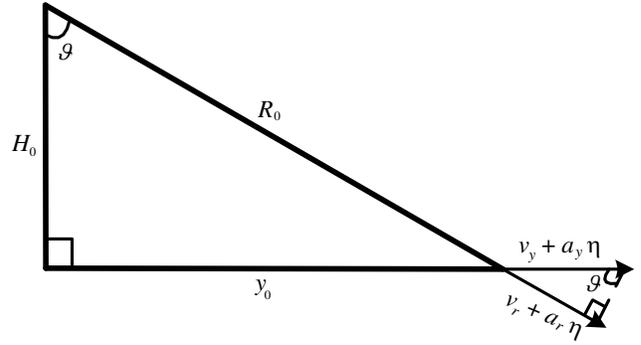


Figure 2. Schematic relationship between v_r and v_y .

where σ denotes the backscattering coefficient of the target, and τ and η are the range-time and azimuth-time, respectively. $R(\eta)$ is the instantaneous slant range between the SAR and the target. T_p , f_c and K denote the LFM signal's time duration, carrier frequency and slope, respectively. T_a denotes the target exposure time in azimuth.

According to Figure 1, $R(\eta)$ can be expressed as follows:

$$R(\eta) = \sqrt{\left(V\eta - x_0 - v_x\eta - \frac{1}{2}a_x\eta^2\right)^2 + \left(y_0 + v_y\eta + \frac{1}{2}a_y\eta^2\right)^2 + H_0^2} \quad (2)$$

In Figure 1, V and H_0 denote the velocity and height of SAR platform, respectively. ϑ denotes the incident angle of SAR. (x_0, y_0) denotes the moving target position in the scene at $\eta = 0$. v_x and a_x denote the target's along-track velocity and acceleration, respectively. v_y and a_y denote the target's across-track velocity and acceleration, respectively. We define the signs of v_x and a_x as positive when the target moves in the same direction as the SAR platform, otherwise as negative, whereas the signs of v_y and a_y as positive when the target moves far away from the track of SAR platform, otherwise is negative.

We conduct matched filtering [1] on the baseband echo signal, and the output in (τ, η) domain is expressed as follows:

$$s_1(\tau, \eta) = \sigma \cdot T_p \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\tau - \frac{2R(\eta)}{c}\right) \exp\left\{-j\frac{4\pi f_c}{c}R(\eta)\right\} \quad (3)$$

The Doppler centroid determines the target's azimuth position in SAR image, and the Doppler rate determines the focus degree of its image, which are two most important parameters in SAR processing. The moving target's Doppler centroid $f_{dc,m}$ and Doppler rate $K_{d,m}$ are respectively expressed as follows:

$$f_{dc,m} = -\frac{2R'(0)}{\lambda} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{x_0(v_x - V) + y_0v_y}{R_0} \quad (4)$$

$$K_{d,m} = -\frac{2R''(0)}{\lambda} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \left\{ \frac{(v_x - V)^2 + v_y^2 + a_x x_0 + a_y y_0}{R_0} - \frac{[x_0(v_x - V) + y_0v_y]^2}{R_0^3} \right\} \quad (5)$$

In (4)–(5), λ denotes the wavelength of the transmitted signal. On the other hand, for a stationary target locating at (x_0, y_0) , its Doppler centroid $f_{dc,s}$ and Doppler rate $K_{d,s}$ are expressed as follows, respectively.

$$f_{dc,s} = \frac{2x_0V}{\lambda R_0} \quad (6)$$

$$K_{d,s} = -\frac{2V^2}{\lambda R_0} \quad (7)$$

From (4)–(7) we observe that due to the influence of motion, the moving target's Doppler centroid and Doppler rate are different from that of stationary targets. In the following Section 3, we will analyze the influence of Doppler centroid on the moving target's azimuth shift in SAR image.

3. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS ON THE AZIMUTH SHIFT OF A MOVING TARGET IN SAR IMAGE

In SAR imaging processing, we use the stationary target's Doppler rate $K_{d,s}$ to process the moving target the azimuth position of the moving target in SAR image is then as follows:

$$\hat{x}_0 = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc,m} = x_0 \left(1 - \frac{v_x}{V}\right) - \frac{y_0 v_y}{V} \quad (8)$$

At this moment, the offset of the moving target's imaging position from its true position is expressed as follows:

$$\Delta \hat{x} = \hat{x}_0 - x_0 = -\frac{x_0 v_x}{V} - \frac{y_0 v_y}{V} \quad (9)$$

Since SAR imaging processing is in the slant-range plane, we use v_r to denote the projection of v_y in the slant-range plane. The relationship between v_r and v_y is shown in Figure 2, which can be expressed as

$$\frac{y_0}{R_0} = \frac{v_r}{v_y} = \frac{a_r}{a_y} = \sin \vartheta \quad (10)$$

For the convenience of analysis, we assume that $x_0 = 0$ in the following description. Then, the moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc-m} = -\frac{2v_r}{\lambda} \quad (11)$$

and its azimuth shift in SAR image can be expressed as

$$\Delta x = -\frac{v_r R_0}{V} \quad (12)$$

From (12) we can observe that the azimuth shift is proportional to v_r . In general, one can relocate the moving target in SAR image according to (12) [30]. However, (12) is valid only when the Doppler ambiguity does not occur for the moving target. In many real situations, if v_r is large and the PRF is relatively small, the Doppler ambiguity will occur, and (12) will not hold any more.

In the following, we will conduct a detailed theoretical analysis about the azimuth shift of a moving target with arbitrary velocity, no matter the Doppler ambiguity occurs nor not. Figure 3 depicts the two scenarios where the spectrum of a moving target with arbitrary velocity may situate.

Case I: entirely within a PRF band. The schematic spectrum is shown in Figure 3(a), in this case, the target's spectrum exists as a whole. We use $f_{\eta-mt}$ to denote the moving target's spectrum, and it satisfies

$$f_{\eta-mt} \in n\text{PRF} + [-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2] \quad (13)$$

where $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$. If $n = 0$, it means that the Doppler ambiguity does not occur.

Case II: spans in two neighboring PRF bands. The schematic spectrum is shown in Figure 3(b), in this case, the target's spectrum is split into two parts, which are denoted by f_{η_1-mt} and f_{η_2-mt} , respectively, and satisfy

$$\begin{cases} f_{\eta_1-mt} \in n\text{PRF} + [-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2] \\ f_{\eta_2-mt} \in (n-1) \cdot \text{PRF} + [-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2] \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

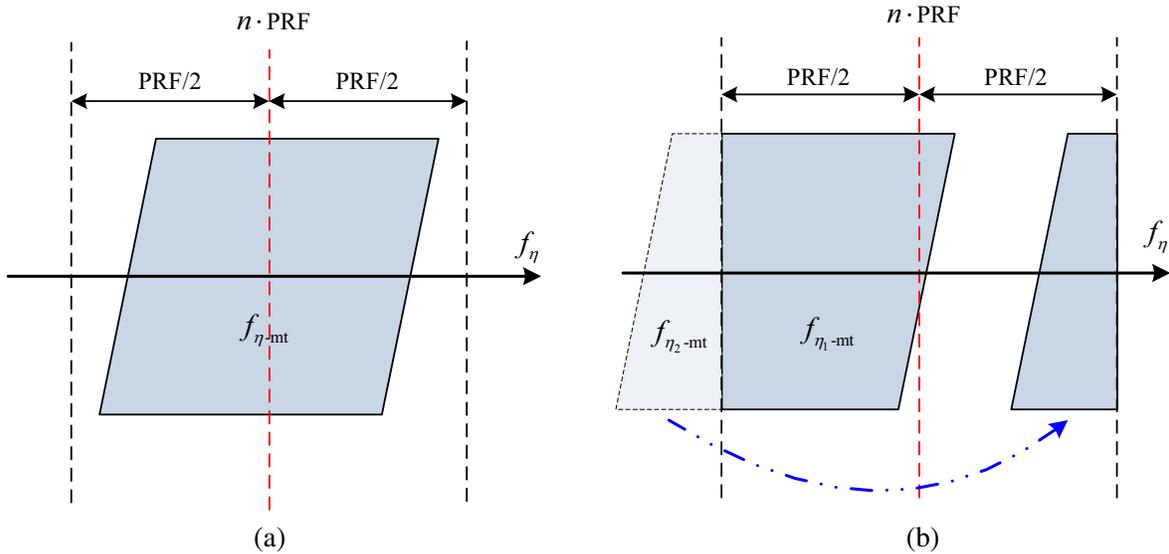


Figure 3. Schematic spectrum of a moving target. (a) *Case I*: entirely within a PRF band. (b) *Case II*: spans in two neighboring PRF bands.

where $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

The processable Doppler spectrum range for SAR is $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, i.e., the unambiguous range for the Doppler centroid f_{dc_m} is $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$. Then, we can define the unambiguous range for v_r as follows:

$$v_r \in [-v_{r_prf}, v_{r_prf}] \quad (15)$$

where $v_{r_prf} = \lambda \cdot \text{PRF}/4$, and the azimuth shift corresponding to v_{r_prf} is

$$\Delta x_{prf} = -\frac{v_{r_prf} R_0}{V} \quad (16)$$

At this moment, v_r can be expressed as

$$v_r = v_{r_b} + n \cdot v_{r_prf} \quad (17)$$

where $n = \text{fix}(v_r/v_{r_prf})$ is called the ambiguity number, $\text{fix}(\cdot)$ denotes the operation of taking a value to the integer towards zero, e.g., $\text{fix}(-1.9) = -1$, $\text{fix}(2.5) = 2$. Meanwhile, we can obtain $v_{r_b} \in [-v_{r_prf}, v_{r_prf}]$, and the azimuth shift corresponding to v_{r_b} is

$$\Delta x_b = -\frac{v_{r_b} R_0}{V} \quad (18)$$

In the following, we will use Δx_b and Δx_{prf} to represent the azimuth shift of a moving target corresponding to the above two scenarios.

Case I: entirely within a PRF band.

In this case, the moving target's Doppler spectrum keeps as a whole. No matter how large v_r is, the azimuth shift is always within $[-|\Delta x_{prf}|, |\Delta x_{prf}|]$. In the following, we will analyze the two situations where n is even and n is odd, respectively.

(1) n is even

It can be written as $n = 2k$ ($k = \pm 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$), and $v_r = v_{r_b} + 2k \cdot v_{r_prf}$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc_m} = -\frac{2(v_{r_b} + 2k \cdot v_{r_prf})}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (19)$$

Since $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ has not any effect on SAR imaging processing, it can be ignored. Then, we obtain

$$f_{dc0_m} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} \quad (20)$$

At this moment, the moving target's Doppler spectrum entirely locates in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$. The moving target image's azimuth shift is

$$\Delta \hat{x} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc0_m} = \Delta x_{r_b} \quad (21)$$

(2) n is odd

If $n > 0$, it can be expressed as $n = 2k + 1$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). At present, we have $v_r = v_{r_b} + (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r_prf}$, as well as $v_{r_b} \geq 0$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc_m} = -\frac{2[v_{r_b} + (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r_prf}]}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} - k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (22)$$

After removing the $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term, we obtain

$$f_{dc-1_m} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (23)$$

Since $v_{r_b} \geq 0$, we can conclude that $f_{dc-1_m} \in [-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$, i.e., the moving target's Doppler spectrum entirely locates in $[-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$. In SAR imaging processing, the spectrum will be right-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, then the corresponding Doppler centroid changes to

$$f_{dc0_m} = f_{dc-1_m} + \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (24)$$

The moving target image's azimuth shift is

$$\Delta\hat{x} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc0_m} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} \left(-\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \right) = \Delta x_{r_b} + |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (25)$$

If $n < 0$, it can be written as $n = -(2k+1)$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). At present, we can obtain $v_r = v_{r_b} - (2k+1) \cdot v_{r_prf}$, and at the same time $v_{r_b} \leq 0$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc_m} = -\frac{2v_r}{\lambda} = -\frac{2[v_{r_b} - (2k+1) \cdot v_{r_prf}]}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} + k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (26)$$

We remove the $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term as before, and obtain

$$f_{dc1_m} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (27)$$

Since $v_{r_b} \leq 0$, we can conclude that $f_{dc1_m} \in [\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$, i.e., the target's Doppler spectrum entirely locates in $[\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$. In SAR imaging processing, the spectrum will be left-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, then the corresponding Doppler centroid changes to

$$f_{dc0_m} = f_{dc1_m} - \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (28)$$

The azimuth shift of the moving target in SAR image is

$$\Delta\hat{x} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc0_m} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} \left(-\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \right) = \Delta x_{r_b} - |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (29)$$

Case II: spans in two neighboring PRF bands.

In this case, the moving target's Doppler spectrum is split into two parts, which respectively correspond to two images in the SAR image. As same as above, in the following we will analyze the two situations, i.e., n is even and n is odd, respectively.

(1) n is even

If $n \geq 0$, it can be expressed as $n = 2k$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). At this moment, $v_r = v_{r_b} + 2k \cdot v_{r_prf}$, and at the same time, $v_{r_b} \geq 0$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc_m} = -\frac{2v_r}{\lambda} = -\frac{2(v_{r_b} + 2k \cdot v_{r_prf})}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} - k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (30)$$

The $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term is removed as above. Since $v_{r_b} \geq 0$, the moving target's Doppler spectrum spans in the following two neighboring PRF bands: $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ and $[-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$.

The Doppler centroid for the spectrum part in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ is

$$f_{dc0_m} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} \quad (31)$$

The azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc0_m} = \Delta x_{r_b} \quad (32)$$

In SAR imaging processing, the spectrum part in $[-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$ will be right-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, then the corresponding Doppler centroid becomes

$$f_{dc1_m} = f_{dc0_m} + \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \text{PRF} \quad (33)$$

The azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc1_m} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} \cdot \left(-\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + \text{PRF} \right) = \Delta x_{r_b} + 2|\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (34)$$

If $n < 0$, it can be expressed as $n = -2k$ ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$). Right now, we can obtain $v_r = v_{r_b} + 2k \cdot v_{r_prf}$ and $v_{r_b} \leq 0$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc_m} = -\frac{2v_r}{\lambda} = -\frac{2(v_{r_b} - 2k \cdot v_{r_prf})}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r_b}}{\lambda} + k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (35)$$

After taking the $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term away, and since $v_{r,b} \leq 0$, we can conclude that the moving target's Doppler spectrum spans in the following two neighboring PRF bands: $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ and $[\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$, respectively.

The Doppler centroid for the spectrum part in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ is

$$f_{dc0,m} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} \quad (36)$$

The azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc0,m} = \Delta x_{r,b} \quad (37)$$

In SAR imaging processing, the spectrum part in $[\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$ will be left-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, then the Doppler centroid of this spectrum part changes to

$$f_{dc1,m} = f_{dc0,m} - \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} - \text{PRF} \quad (38)$$

And the azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_1 = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} f_{dc1,m} = \frac{\lambda R_0}{2V} \cdot \left(-\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} - \text{PRF} \right) = \Delta x_{r,b} - 2|\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (39)$$

(2) n is odd

If $n > 0$, it can be expressed as $n = 2k + 1$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). At present, we have $v_r = v_{r,b} + (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r,prf}$, and meanwhile $v_{r,b} \geq 0$. The moving target's Doppler centroid can be expressed as

$$f_{dc,m} = -\frac{2[v_{r,b} + (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r,prf}]}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} - k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (40)$$

After taking the $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term away, and since $v_{r,b} \geq 0$, the moving target's Doppler spectrum spans in the following two neighboring PRF bands: $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ and $[-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$, respectively.

The Doppler centroid for the spectrum part in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ is

$$f_{dc0,m} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (41)$$

And the azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b} - |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (42)$$

The spectrum part in $[-3\text{PRF}/2, -\text{PRF}/2]$ will be right-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ in SAR imaging processing, then the corresponding Doppler centroid changes to

$$f_{dc-1,m} = f_{dc0,m} + \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (43)$$

And the azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = \Delta x_{r,b} + |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (44)$$

If $n < 0$, it can be expressed as $n = -(2k + 1)$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). Now, we can obtain $v_r = v_{r,b} - (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r,prf}$ and $v_{r,b} \leq 0$. The Doppler centroid for the moving target is

$$f_{dc,m} = -\frac{2v_r}{\lambda} = -\frac{2[v_{r,b} - (2k + 1) \cdot v_{r,prf}]}{\lambda} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} + k \cdot \text{PRF} \quad (45)$$

After taking away the $k \cdot \text{PRF}$ term, and since $v_{r,b} \leq 0$, the target's Doppler spectrum spans in the following two neighboring PRF bands: $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$, respectively.

The Doppler centroid for the spectrum part in $[\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$ is

$$f_{dc0,m} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} + \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (46)$$

The azimuth shift of the moving target's image corresponding to this spectrum part is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b} + |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (47)$$

Table 1. Summarization of the moving target's azimuth shift for the two scenarios.

		<i>Case I:</i> Spectrum is entirely within a PRF band	<i>Case II:</i> Spectrum spans in two neighboring PRF bands
n is even	$n \geq 0$	$\Delta\hat{x} = \Delta x_{r,b}$	$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b}$ $\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = \Delta x_{r,b} + 2 \Delta x_{prf} $
	$n < 0$	$\Delta\hat{x} = \Delta x_{r,b}$	$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b}$ $\Delta\hat{x}_1 = \Delta x_{r,b} - 2 \Delta x_{prf} $
n is odd	$n > 0$	$\Delta\hat{x} = \Delta x_{r,b} + \Delta x_{prf} $	$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b} - \Delta x_{prf} $ $\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = \Delta x_{r,b} + \Delta x_{prf} $
	$n < 0$	$\Delta\hat{x} = \Delta x_{r,b} - \Delta x_{prf} $	$\Delta\hat{x}_0 = \Delta x_{r,b} + \Delta x_{prf} $ $\Delta\hat{x}_1 = \Delta x_{r,b} - \Delta x_{prf} $

The spectrum part in $[\text{PRF}/2, 3\text{PRF}/2]$ will be left-shifted for PRF and locate in $[-\text{PRF}/2, \text{PRF}/2]$ in SAR imaging processing, then the Doppler centroid for this spectrum part changes to

$$f_{dc1-m} = f_{dc0-m} - \text{PRF} = -\frac{2v_{r,b}}{\lambda} - \frac{\text{PRF}}{2} \quad (48)$$

The corresponding azimuth shift of the moving target's image is

$$\Delta\hat{x}_1 = \Delta x_{r,b} - |\Delta x_{prf}| \quad (49)$$

We summarize above analysis results in Table 1. According to these formulas, we can relocate a moving target with arbitrary velocity to its correct azimuthal position in SAR image after estimating its velocity.

4. SIMULATION

In this section, we conduct simulations to validate the analysis in Section 3. The simulated system parameters are listed in Table 2. In the simulations, we utilize the range-Doppler algorithm [1] for imaging processing.

According to the SAR system parameters in Table 2, we calculate that $v_{r-prf} = 6$ m/s, and $|\Delta x_{prf}| = 195.16$ m. Suppose the moving target locates at the scene center when $\eta = 0$, i.e., $x_0 = 0$. At this moment, the SAR incident angle on target is $\vartheta = 45^\circ$. We ignore the target's range cell migration (RCM), and assume its across-track acceleration, along-track velocity and along-track acceleration are all zeros, i.e., $a_y = 0$ m/s², $v_x = 0$ m/s, $a_x = 0$ m/s².

In the following, we will simulate the imaging of moving targets with different velocities in the situations discussed in Section 3. The velocities of the moving targets are listed in Table 3.

(1) $T1$ and $T2$ are in *Case I* and n is even.

We can calculate that $n = 0$, $v_{r,b} = 3$ m/s for $T1$. According to Table 2, the azimuth shift of $T1$ is calculated as $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = -97.58$ m, and the simulated results are shown in Figures 4(a) and (b), respectively.

Table 2. Simulated SAR system parameters.

carrier frequency f_c	10.0 GHz	azimuth beamwidth	2°
bandwidth B	50 MHz	PRF	800
pulse duration T_p	5 μ s	platform velocity V	100 m/s
range sampling rate F_s	75 MHz	platform height H_0	2300 m
incident angle ϑ	45°		

Whereas for $T2$, $n = -2$, $v_{r,b} = -1.8$ m/s, the azimuth shift of $T2$ is calculated as $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = 58.55$ m, and the simulated results are shown in Figures 4(c) and (d), respectively. From Figure 4 we can observe that the Doppler spectra of both $T1$ and $T2$ keep as a whole, and the simulated azimuth shifts agree with the theoretic values very well. In Figure 4 and the following figures, the Doppler spectrum and the azimuth profile of a stationary target are also plotted for reference.

(2) $T3$ and $T4$ are in *Case I* and n is odd.

For $T3$, we can obtain that $n = 1$, $v_{r,b} = 4.8$ m/s, according to Table 2, the azimuth shift of $T3$ is calculated as $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = 39.03$ m, and the simulated results are shown in Figures 5(a) and (b), respectively.

Table 3. Simulated moving targets' velocities.

No.	$T1$	$T2$	$T3$	$T4$	$T5$	$T6$	$T7$	$T8$
v_r (m/s)	3	-13.8	10.8	-9.6	17.4	-16.8	6.3	-18.9

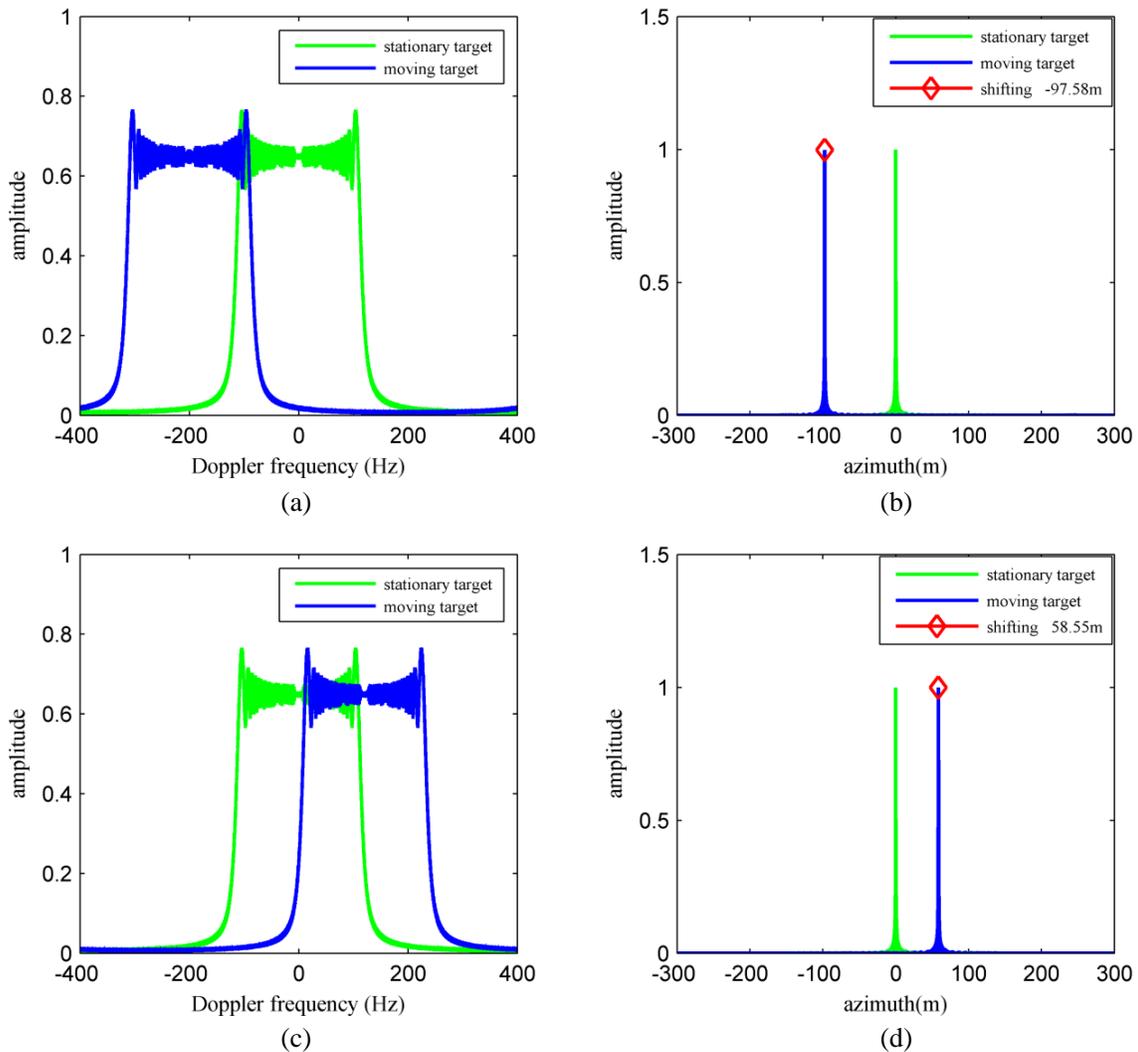


Figure 4. Simulation results for *Case I*: the target's spectrum is entirely within a PRF band and n is even. (a) Doppler spectrum of $T1$ ($v_r = 3$ m/s), (b) azimuth profile of $T1$ ($v_r = 3$ m/s), (c) Doppler spectrum of $T2$ ($v_r = -13.8$ m/s), (d) azimuth profile of $T2$ ($v_r = -13.8$ m/s).

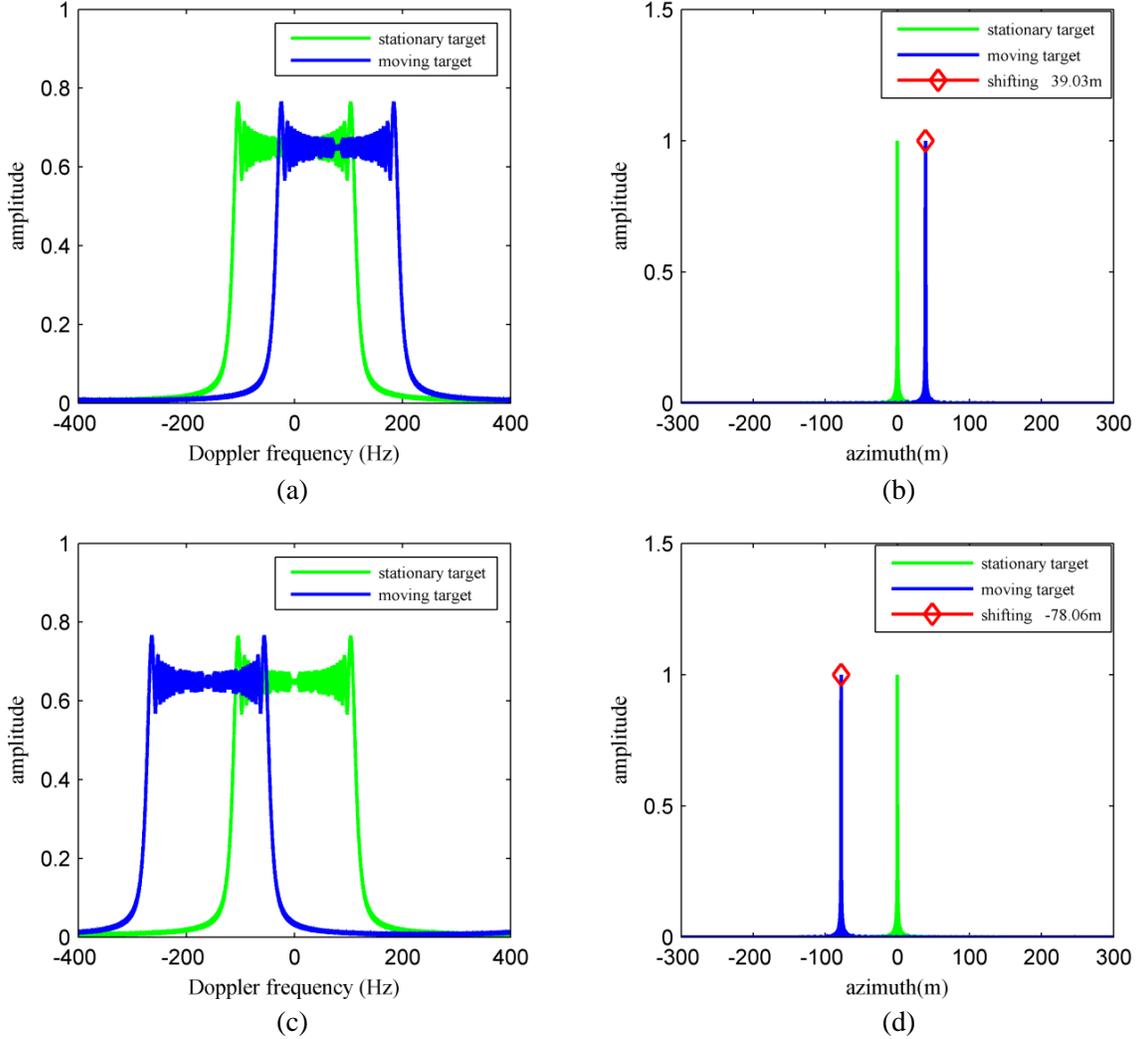


Figure 5. Simulation results for *Case I*: the target's spectrum is entirely within a PRF band and n is odd. (a) Doppler spectrum of $T3$ ($v_r = 10.8$ m/s), (b) azimuth profile of $T3$ ($v_r = 10.8$ m/s), (c) Doppler spectrum of $T4$ ($v_r = -9.6$ m/s), (d) azimuth profile of $T4$ ($v_r = -9.6$ m/s).

Whereas for $T4$, $n = -1$ and $v_{r,b} = -3.6$ m/s, according to Table 2, the azimuth shift of $T4$ is calculated as $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = -78.06$ m and the simulated results are shown in Figures 5(c) and (d), respectively. From Figure 5, we can see that the Doppler spectra of $T3$ and $T4$ also keep as a whole, and the simulated results agree with the theoretic results very well.

(3) $T5$ and $T6$ are in *Case II* and n is even.

We calculate that $n = 2$, $v_{r,b} = 5.4$ m/s for $T5$. According to Table 2, the azimuth shifts for $T5$'s two images are calculated as $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = -175.65$ m and $\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = 214.68$ m, and the simulated results are shown in Figures 6(a) and (b), respectively. Whereas for $T6$, $n = -2$ and $v_{r,b} = -4.8$ m/s are calculated. According to Table 2, the azimuth shifts for $T6$'s two images are $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = 156.13$ m and $\Delta\hat{x}_1 = -234.19$ m, and the simulated results are shown in Figures 6(c) and (d), respectively. From Figure 6, we can see that the spectra of $T5$ and $T6$ are both split into two parts, and the simulated azimuth shifts agree with the theoretic values.

(4) $T7$ and $T8$ are in *Case II* and n is odd.

The velocity of $T7$ is $v_r = 6.3$ m/s, therefore $n = 1$ and $v_{r,b} = 0.3$ m/s are calculated. According to Table 2, the azimuth shifts of $T7$'s two images are $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = 185.40$ m and $\Delta\hat{x}_{-1} = -204.92$ m, and the simulation results are shown in Figures 7(a) and (b), respectively. Whereas the velocity of

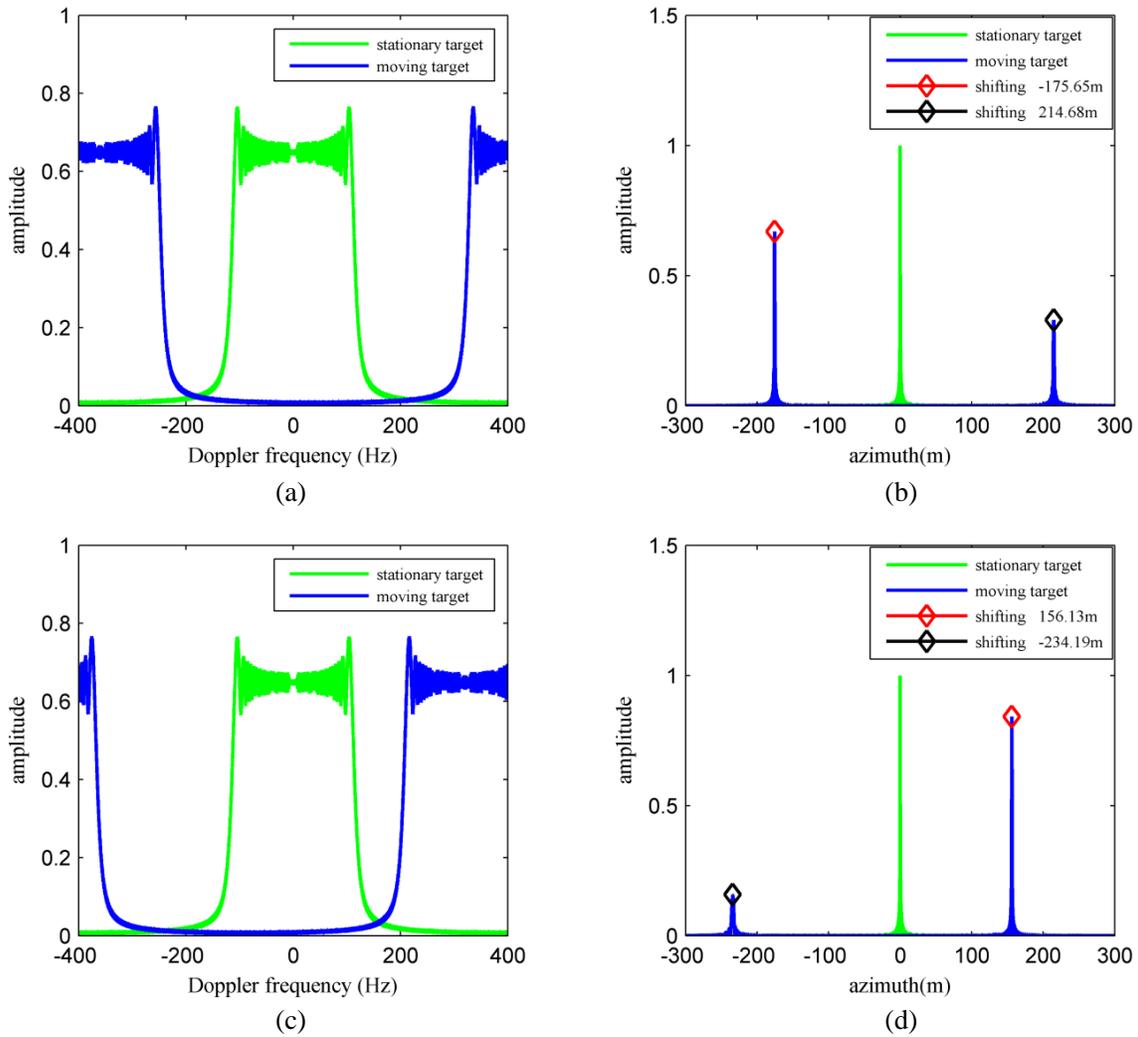
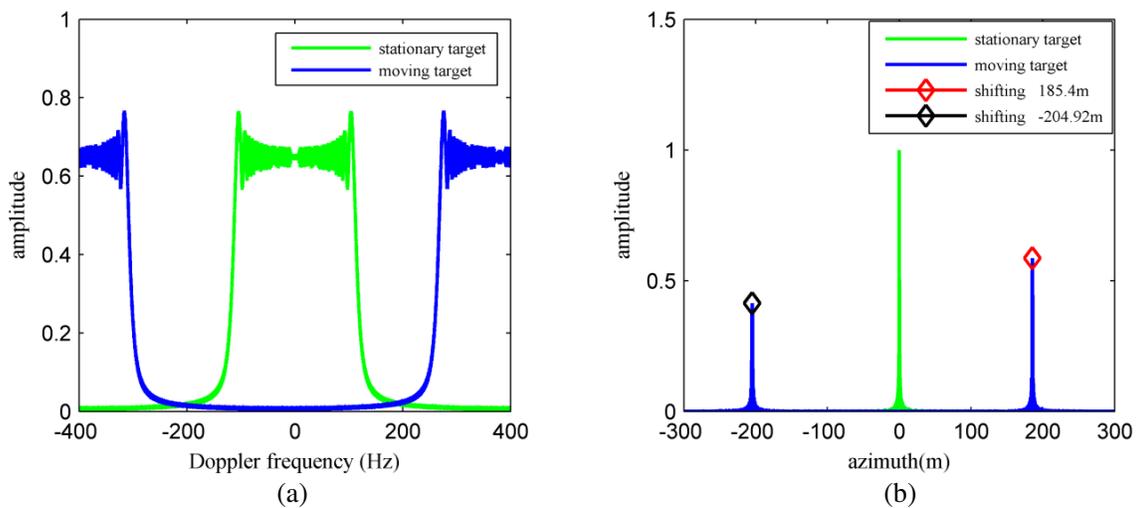


Figure 6. Simulation results for *Case II*: the target's spectrum spans in two neighboring PRF bands, and n is even. (a) Doppler spectrum of $T5$ ($v_r = 17.4$ m/s), (b) azimuth profile of $T5$ ($v_r = 17.4$ m/s), (c) Doppler spectrum of $T6$ ($v_r = -16.8$ m/s), (d) azimuth profile of $T6$ ($v_r = -16.8$ m/s).



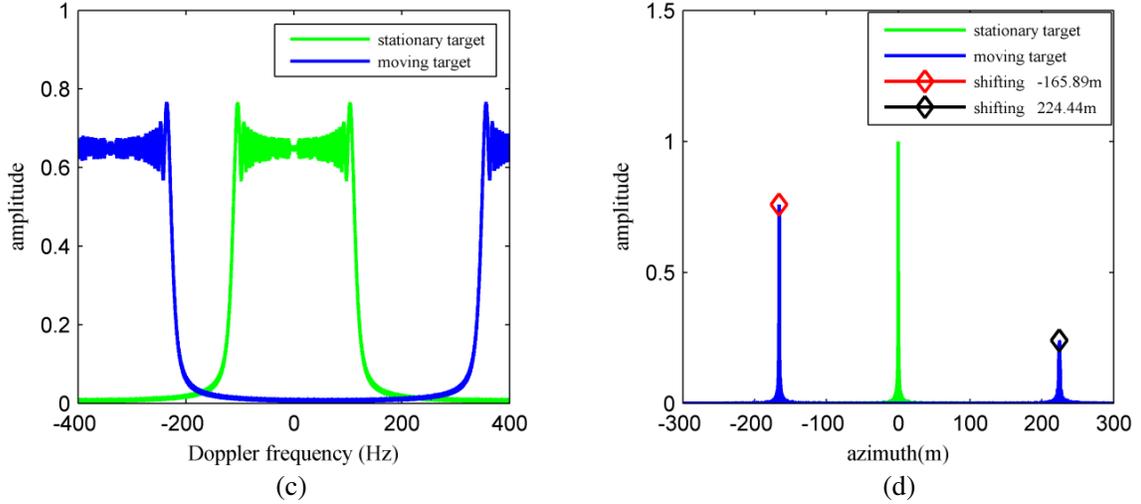


Figure 7. Simulation results for *Case II*: the target’s spectrum spans in two neighboring PRF bands, and n is odd. (a) Doppler spectrum of $T7$ ($v_r = 6.3$ m/s), (b) azimuth image of $T7$ ($v_r = 6.3$ m/s), (c) Doppler spectrum of $T8$ ($v_r = -18.9$ m/s), (d) azimuth image of $T8$ ($v_r = -18.9$ m/s).

$T8$ is $v_r = -18.9$ m/s, at this time, $n = -3$ and $v_{r,b} = -0.9$ m/s. According to Table 2, we get $\Delta\hat{x}_0 = -165.89$ m and $\Delta\hat{x}_1 = 224.44$ m for $T8$, respectively. The simulation results are shown in Figures 7(c) and (d), respectively. From Figure 7 we can see that the spectra of $T7$ and $T8$ are both split into two parts, and the simulated azimuth shifts also agree with the theoretic values.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we conduct a detailed theoretical analysis on the azimuth shift issue of a moving target in SAR image whose spectrum may entirely situate within a PRF band or spans in two neighboring PRF bands. The analyzed results are summarized and validated by simulations. Based on the derived analytical formulas, one can get the correct azimuth shift for a moving target with arbitrary velocity, which is beneficial for moving targets relocation in SAR image processing.

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