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[1].

[2]

[3].

[4]  $\sigma^2$   $R(\tau)$

$$\omega_n = \omega_1 \left[ e^{-\varepsilon} I_0(\gamma) + \frac{B}{2\varepsilon} I_e \left( \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon \right) \right], \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta\omega = [-R''(0)]^{1/2} \quad ; l_0(x) -$$

$$, I_e(k, x) = \int_0^x e^{-u} I_0(k, u) du -$$

$$, \varepsilon = (s^2 + B^2) / 4, s = A / \sigma \quad B = s / 1, \gamma = (s^2 - B^2) / 4.$$

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$$R(\tau) = \exp(-\beta \tau^2) \cos \frac{\delta}{\tau} = (n - ) / \quad / \quad s$$

$$k = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} / 2.$$

$$W(\varphi):$$

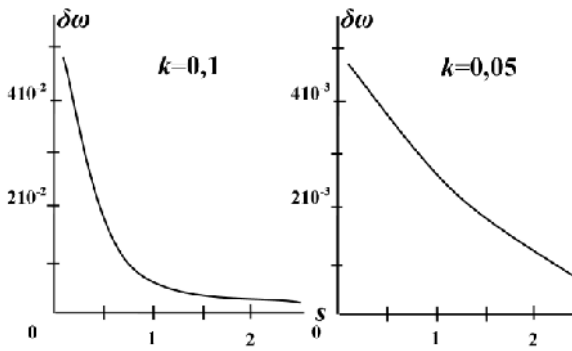
$$W_1(\varphi) = \frac{(1+k^2)^{1/2}}{2\pi} \left( \exp \left\{ -\frac{s^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\cos^2(\varphi - \varphi_c)}{1+k^2} + \sin^2(\varphi - \varphi_c) \right] \right\} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \left( \frac{2\pi}{1+k^2} \right)^{1/2} s \cos(\varphi - \varphi_c) F \left[ \frac{s \cos(\varphi - \varphi_c)}{(1+k^2)^{1/2}} \right] \exp \left[ -\frac{s^2 \sin^2(\varphi - \varphi_c)}{2} \right] \right), \quad (2)$$

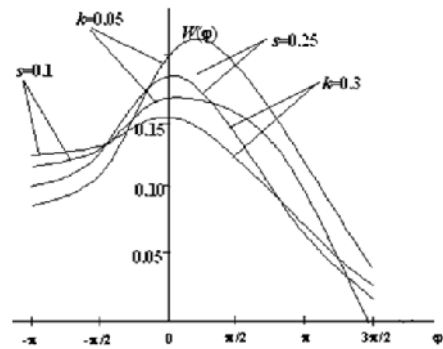
$\varphi_c = \arctan k$ ,  $k = \Delta\omega / \omega$ ,  $\Delta\omega = [-R_0''(0)]^{1/2}$ ,  $R_0(\tau) = R_0(\tau) \cos \omega_0 \tau$ ,  $F -$

$W(\varphi)$

[5].



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. 2.

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$$\xi_1(t) = S_1(t, \lambda, \theta) + n_1(t) = A_0 g(t - \tau) \theta(t - \tau) \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad (3)$$

$$\xi_2(t) = S_2(t, \lambda, \theta) + u(t). \quad (4)$$

$$S_1(t, \lambda, \theta) = A_0 g(t - \tau) \theta(t - \tau) \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi), \quad S_2(t, \lambda, \theta),$$

$$\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \tau \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D/c \\ v_p \omega_o / c \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

$D$  -

,  $v_p$  -

$n_1(t)$

$N_1/2$ ,

$u(t)$  -

$\lambda(t)$   $u(t)$  -

$\lambda$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\tau} \\ \dot{\omega} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega^* \\ -\frac{\omega^*}{\omega_o} + N_\tau F_{2\tau} \\ -\alpha_1 \omega^* + N_\omega F_{2\omega} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} F_{1\varphi} \cdot thz \\ F_{1\tau} \cdot thz + 2\alpha_2 F_{2\tau} \\ F_{2\tau} \frac{2}{\omega_o} + 2(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) F_{2\omega} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

$$F_{1\varphi} = -\frac{2A_o}{N_1} \xi_1 g(t - \tau^*) \sin(\omega_o t + \varphi^*),$$

$$F_{1\tau} = \frac{2A_o}{N_1} \xi_1 \frac{d g(t - \tau^*)}{d \tau} \cos(\omega_o t + \varphi^*),$$

$$F_{2\tau} = \frac{1}{N_\tau + N_2} \left[ \dot{\xi}_\tau + \frac{\omega^*}{\omega_o} + \alpha_2 (\xi_\tau - \tau^*) \right],$$

$$F_{2\omega} = \frac{1}{N_\omega + N_3} \left[ \dot{\xi}_\omega + \alpha_1 \omega^* + \alpha_3 (\xi_\omega - \omega^*) \right],$$

$$z = \int_{t_k + \tau^*}^{t_{k+1} + \tau^*} \xi_1 g(t - \tau^*) \cos(\omega_o t + \varphi^*) dt,$$

$\alpha_i$   $N_i$  -

\*

$\theta$   $k$ -

0

:  $z > 0$ .

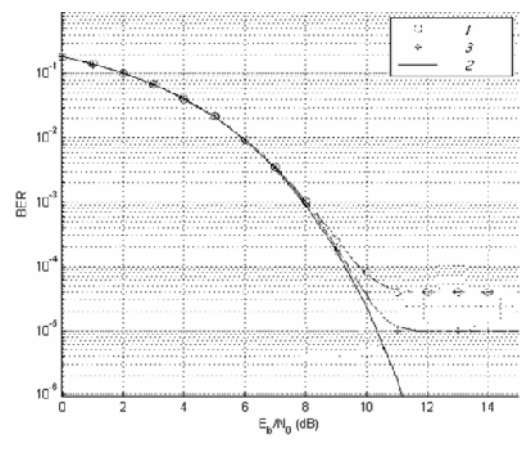
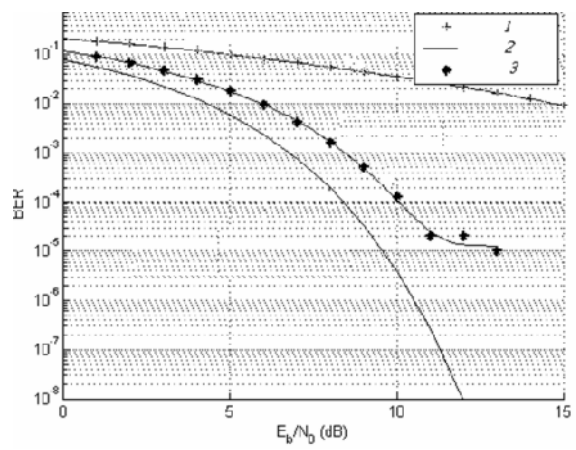
[6]. 3

$\theta$

$\theta$ ,

$\theta^*$

$$q = E_0 / N_1, ( \text{ }_0 = A_0 T_0 )$$



$$Z(t) = h D(t) + n(t),$$

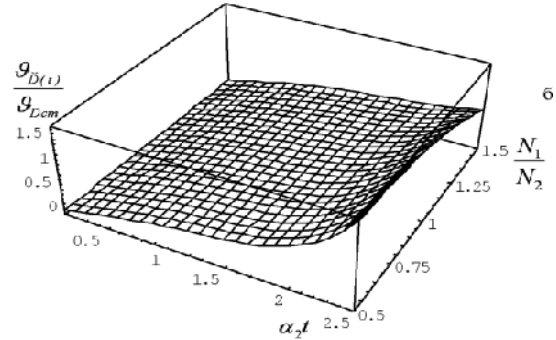
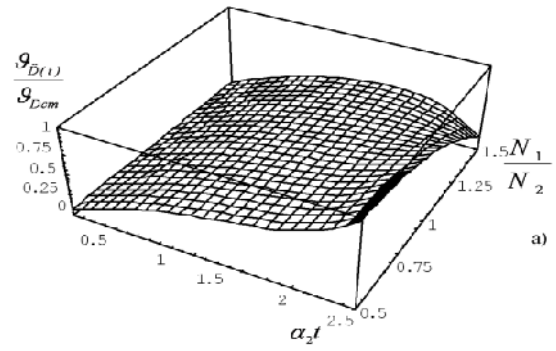
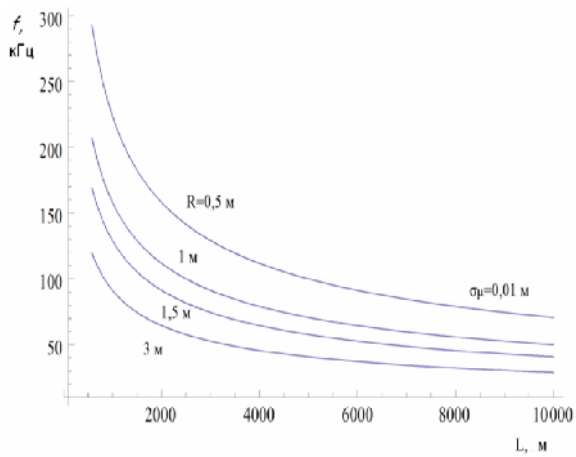
$$h = 1 + n(t) -$$

$$h_1, N_1,$$

$$n. h_2 N_2 . 4$$

$$g_D(t) / g_D(t) (\alpha = 2h \sqrt{N_o / N}, g_D = \sqrt{N N_0} / h - t,$$

$$f_o \leq 1/6 \sigma_\mu \sqrt{LR}. \quad (7)$$



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