

March 2019

Research on Acoustic Propagation and Passive Localization in Deep Water

YANG Kunde

School of Marine Science and Technology, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China

See next page for additional authors

Recommended Citation

Kunde, YANG; Hui, LI; and Rui, DUAN (2019) "Research on Acoustic Propagation and Passive Localization in Deep Water," *Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version)*: Iss. 3, Article 8.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.16418/j.issn.1000-3045.2019.03.009>

Available at: <https://bulletinofcas.researchcommons.org/journal/vol34/iss3/8>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version). It has been accepted for inclusion in Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version) by an authorized editor of Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version). For more information, please contact lcyang@cashq.ac.cn, yjwen@cashq.ac.cn.

Research on Acoustic Propagation and Passive Localization in Deep Water

Abstract

As the ocean technology in deep water is paid much more attention than that in shallow water, the target detection techniques used in deep water are also attracting much more attention. So far, only the acoustic signal is favorable for long-distance transmission in the water. An ocean acoustic technology based on the property of the sound propagation is the key for the breakthrough of the target detection range of the sonar. This paper gives an overview on the basic acoustic propagation paths and passive localization methods used in deep water. The aim is to advance the fundamental research on acoustic signal processing.

Keywords

deep water; acoustic propagation; passive localization

Authors

YANG Kunde, LI Hui, and DUAN Rui

Corresponding Author(s)

YANG Kunde *

School of Marine Science and Technology, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China

YANG Kunde Professor and Deputy Dean of School of Marine Science and Technology, Northwestern Polytechnical University (NPU), Director of Key Laboratory of Ocean Acoustics and Sensing. Having been awarded honorary titles of Leading Technological Innovators of National "Ten Thousand Talents Program", "Young and Middle-aged Science and Technology Innovation Leaders of the Ministry of Science and Technology", and "New Century Excellent Talents of the Ministry of Education", Prof. Yang has long been engaged in basic and applied research of ocean acoustics, underwater acoustic signals and information processing, and transhorizon signal propagation over the sea-path. In addition, he has presided over more than 30 projects of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Science and Technology Major Project (NSTMP), and also has served as the chief scientist of marine acoustic survey voyage of NSTMP for six times. He has received 6 provincial or ministerial science and technology awards, published more than 100 SCI indexed papers and 5 monographs, and achieved than 40 authorized patents. E-mail: ykdzym@nwpu.edu.cn

深海声传播信道和目标被动定位研究现状

杨坤德* 李辉 段睿

1 西北工业大学 航海学院 西安 710072

2 海洋声学信息感知工业和信息化部重点实验室（西北工业大学） 西安 710072

摘要 随着我国海洋技术逐渐从近浅海向深远海的战略性转移，深海目标远程探测技术逐渐受到重视。海洋中目前已知的可用于远距离传播的信号是声信号，海洋是“声透明”的。基于水声传播特性的新型水声技术是实现装备探测能力突破的关键。文章主要概述了目前研究比较集中的深海表面波导、表面波导泄露、会聚区、海底弹射和可靠声路径5种深海声传播信道，以及基于可靠声路径的目标被动定位方法。旨在通过梳理深海声传播规律及相关被动定位技术，为水声技术的快速发展提供思路。

关键词 深海，声传播，被动定位

DOI 10.16418/j.issn.1000-3045.2019.03.009

冷战结束之后，国际水声界的理论和实验研究偏重于浅海，国内水声界的工作也主要集中在我国周边近海的大陆架浅海环境。但是最近十几年，为了争夺海洋资源，国际上的“蓝色圈地”运动深入深海。我国海洋科技特别是深海领域起步较晚，与发达国家相比，在装备和技术体系的建设方面存在巨大差距。《“十三五”海洋领域科技创新专项规划》将深海探测技术研究列为重点任务之一，深海环境中的目标远程探测已经成为当前的研究热点。

研究基于水声传播物理特征的信号处理技术是推动

水声装备进一步创新发展的重要途径。只有将海洋环境复杂性考虑在内，新型声呐才有可能达到最优的技术性能。从这个角度来说，深海声呐技术取得跨越式发展的重要途径之一，在于对深海环境水声传播特性的深入挖掘。总而言之，水声物理模型、信号处理技术与海洋环境紧密结合是水声技术发展的必然趋势^[1]。

1 深海声传播信道

深海最大的特点是其独有的海洋分层现象及其产生的不同声传播模式，这些声传播模式与声呐的工作

*通讯作者

修改稿收到日期：2019年2月20日

原理密切相关。图1为低纬度地区一个典型深海声速剖面下声传播路径示意图。声速剖面为典型的3层结构：表面等温层（形成表面波导）、温跃层和深海等温层。在深海等温层，当某深度上的声速与海面声速相同时，该深度称为临界深度。声线由表面波导底部出射，出射角度为 0° — 5° ，传播路径如图1中所示。下面分析每种深海信道及其在目标探测中的应用。

1.1 表面波导

表面波导是由海洋表面等温层导致声速剖面微弱正梯度形成的，表面波导可实现水声的远距离传播，因此，表面波导特性及其声传播受到了广泛关注。Baker^[2]和Schulkin^[3]基于实验数据给出了表面波导中近距离声传播损失的经验公式；Duan等^[4]分析了声呐在表面波导中主动发射和被动接收时的最优深度，以及表面波导中声波的波达角问题。夏季的表面波导层很薄并且不稳定，存在强烈的时空变异性，是不稳定的信道^[5]。在冬季，表面波导较为明显，但当声呐系统在近海面工作时，由于海面混响和近海面噪声的干扰，目标探测距离有限。

表面波导“陷获”声波有频率的要求。所有波导都存在低频截止的问题，即存在一个截止频率——在这个频率以下，声能将不能在波导中远距离有效传播。在典型深海环境中，表面波导层厚度一般小于50 m，此时，只有声波频率很高时，表面波导才能真正起到波导传播作用。

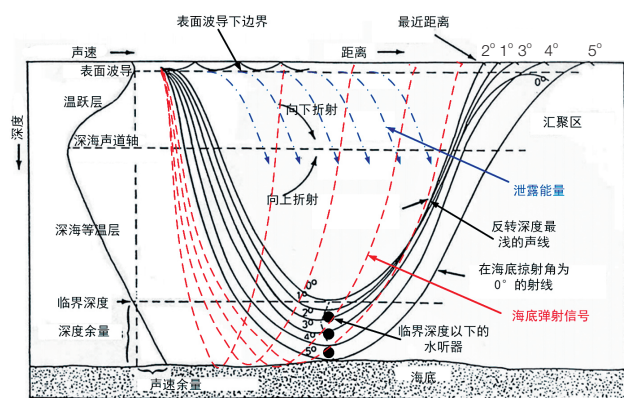


图1 低纬度地区典型深海声速剖面下声传播路径示意图

1.2 表面波导泄露

随着潜艇降噪技术的不断发展，潜艇噪声级显著降低。同时，消声瓦的使用，很大程度地减小了中高频主动声呐的探测距离，因此声呐低频化成为对抗安静型潜艇的重要手段。表面波导泄露则是低频信号在深海传播时一种独有的传播现象。

如图1蓝色点划线所示，当低频声能在表面波导中传播时，一定条件下有较强的能量可传播至深海“声影区”，从而实现“声影区”内的水下目标检测，具有重要意义。Labianca^[6]利用简正波理论刻画了表面波导中的声能量泄漏现象，随后，Murphy和Davi^[7]又利用射线理论解释了这一现象。此外，Porter和Jensen^[8]结合实验数据说明了声能量泄漏的重要性。最近，Duan等^[9]分析了表面波导的声绕射现象的物理机理，并给出能量衰减的速度随表面波导厚度和频率变化的表达式。上述研究结果表明，利用表面波导的泄漏能量探测影区中的目标，需要采用低频信号。

1.3 会聚区

当声源位于海面附近，以较大的俯角发射的声线，一开始向下弯曲，在深海等温层随着声速的增大，声线逐渐向上弯曲，最后在海面附近会聚。声线弯曲形成的高声强的环带即为通常所说的会聚区。在大约30—50 km跨度处形成第一个会聚区，第一个会聚区宽度约为4 km，随着距离增加而不断增大。

会聚区内的传播以球面方式扩展，有关会聚区声传播的基础研究包括会聚区强度、距离^[10]，会聚区内信号相关性、到达结构等^[11-13]。结合2013年在我国南海进行的深海声传播实验数据，Li等^[14]分析了深海1800 m以浅、180 km距离范围内的声场的空间相关性。研究表明，当参考声信号位于会聚区时，深海声场的空间相关系数随接收距离和接收深度的分布与传播损失空间分布结构基本一致；实验结果显示各会聚区的水平纵向相关半径与会聚区宽度一致。

由于聚焦增益的原因, 会聚区声传播损失小, 适合用于远程目标探测。但同时由于会聚区是周期性的出现, 虽然探测距离远, 但是探测盲区大, 且存在会聚区模糊现象。

1.4 海底弹射

与会聚区相伴而生的是声影区, 该区域没有直达声线覆盖, 声能量较低。由于表面波导、内波、锋面、粗糙海面等环境因素, 一部分声能通过散射和绕射效应可进入声影区^[15,16], 提高声影区能量。当位于海面附近的声源, 向下出射的声线俯角足够大时, 声线在海底反射, 声能“照射”声影区, 从而探测声影区中的目标^[17,18]。

这种探测方式主要是通过控制发射波束, 根据反射几何原理探测特定距离声影区内的目标。探测效率取决于海底的性质, 海底越“软”, 海底反射损失越大, 海底反射信号的能量越弱。在实际应用中, 由于需要采样低频信号以减小传播损失, 所以该探测模式需要非常大的发射功率以及较大的基阵孔径。

1.5 可靠声路径

当水听器布放在临界深度以下, 如图1中黑色实圆点所示, 此时, 目标与水听器之间存在的直达波传播路径被称为可靠声路径。可靠声路径是一种重要的深海声传播信道, 由于具有传播距离远(海深的5—7倍)、中近距离无影区、传播损失低、信道稳定、低频环境噪声级低等优势, 而被广泛研究。

可靠声路径最早是在海啸波检测和预警方面发挥着重要作用^[19]。将可靠声路径声传播研究作为实验的一部分, 美国在菲律宾海先后组织了两次大型实验, 分别称为PhilSea09和PhilSea10^[20]。在PhilSea10实验中, 2010年4月开始布放大规模的水声测量基阵, 连续观测时间长达一年。国内针对深远海的海洋环境特性、水声传播特性和声呐性能评估等方面的研究也是近几年才开始发展的, 如深海大深度声场空间相关性^[21]。目前, 针对可靠声路径条件下的声传播特性,

仍缺乏长时间、深入系统的理论研究和实验观测, 该领域仍有很大的发展空间。

2 深海被动定位

水声信号处理发展历程可以分为两个阶段: 第一阶段为传统水声信号处理方法, 声波假设为平面波, 并且假设声场各向同性, 在此基础上发展了丰富的阵列信号处理方法, 并且使用匹配滤波技术提高处理增益。第二阶段将水声物理纳入水声信号处理体系中, 这一阶段海洋声学和水声传播理论成为研究热点, 匹配场处理(matched field processing, MFP)是这一时期最具代表性的目标定位方法。

在深海环境中, 多途干涉是声传播的重要特征之一, 在时域和空域分别用多途时延和多途到达角表征。本部分首先介绍匹配场处理在深海的应用情况, 然后结合深海声传播的多途特征, 概述可靠声路径条件下目标被动定位的研究进展。

2.1 匹配场定位

对水声信道传播特性的深入研究, 使人们逐渐重视海洋波导环境的复杂性对水声信号处理的影响。匹配场处理将海洋物理场纳入到信号处理框架中, 将实际测量的水声数据与由模型得到的拷贝场作互相关, 求得一个模糊表面, 实现目标定位。

匹配场定位方法在深海被动定位中的应用, 最早的实验研究可追溯至20世纪80年代, Fizell和Wales^[22]使用一个垂直线列阵成功定位到260 km远处的低频声源信号; 随后, Yang^[23]使用同一组数据利用模态分解的方法也成功实现了声源距离和深度的估计。Transfer和Hodgkiss^[24]报道了在太平洋东北部进行的深海匹配场被动定位实验结果。实验中使用了两种声源: 一种是定深拖曳声源; 另一种是声源距离固定, 声源深度变化。研究结果表明, 无论常规匹配场处理器还是最小方差无畸变匹配场处理器都能在声源距离估计上取得较好的效果, 但是声源深度估计结果模糊

太大。Westwood^[25]报道了在墨西哥湾进行的宽带匹配场定位实验结果,利用宽带频间相关匹配场处理,成功实现了43 km以内声源的定位,实验结果表明增加信号带宽可以提高定位精度。陈连荣等^[26]研究了高斯射线束方法在深海匹配场定位中计算拷贝场时的适用性问题。

尽管有诸多实验成功验证了匹配场处理在深海被动定位中的有效性,但是匹配场处理对模型误差的敏感性问题一直没有很好的解决办法;此外,为了得到更好的定位效果,理论上需要大孔径阵列以减小定位模糊,然而这种阵列的工程实现也非常困难,因此传统匹配场处理技术在深海定位应用中难以取得突破性进展。

2.2 基于多途到达结构的目标定位

在深海环境中,利用小孔径基阵便可以获得强目标信号的多途时延和多途到达角信息。因此,基于多途到达角和多途到达时延匹配的被动定位方法便有了广泛的研究和应用。

在可靠声路径条件下,Duan等^[27]利用自相关函数提取了直达波和海面反射波之间的时延差信息,然后结合声场建模,通过扩展卡尔曼滤波实现了运动目标初始状态的估计。基于直达波和海面反射波之间时延变化规律,Lei等^[28]提出了一种时延互相关匹配,仿真和实验均实现了目标距离和深度的估计。该方法的优点是利用两条时延模糊曲线的交叉信息指示目标位置信息,可以实现低信噪比条件下的稳健定位。孙梅和周士弘^[29]分析了大深度接收时声线到达角变化规律,并提出了基于矢量水听器水平振速和垂直振速能量差的被动声源测距方法。

2.3 基于频域干涉条纹的定位

多途时延对应频域中的干涉周期,将接收信号转换到频域,可以利用干涉条纹的周期振荡特性实现目标定位。

McCargar和Zurk^[30]利用直达波和海面反射波

的干涉周期与声源深度的对应关系,提出了一种基于修正傅里叶变换的单频信号定深方法。随后,Boyle等^[31]对上述方法的性能和应用限制做了进一步的分析。但是,目前该方法仅限于理论分析,缺乏实验数据的验证。实验数据验证的主要困难在于海面起伏很大程度上破坏了接收声场的空间干涉结构。Duan等^[32]使用简正波的射线描述方法,研究了劳埃德镜干涉的形成原因,并给出了定量计算干涉条纹数量的数值方法。Yang等^[33]研究了基于深海大深度声场互相关特性的单水听器目标定位方法。在干涉图案中有两类干涉条纹:第一类干涉条纹与目标运动速度有关,第二类干涉条纹与目标深度有关。通过傅里叶变换,将干涉条纹的振荡周期分别转换为目标径向运动速度信息和目标深度信息。利用西太平洋实验数据,验证了所提目标运动参数估计方法的有效性。

在可靠声路径环境下,已有研究主要是揭示深海声场的声学物理机理和变化规律,提出水声物理和信号处理相结合的目标探测新原理、新方法,针对深海远程低信噪比条件,如何有效实现目标定位,还缺乏深入的理论和应用研究。

3 结语

为了实现海洋强国梦,必须全面提升对全球海洋尤其是深海环境的科学认知能力。在未来深海战场上,潜艇又是最具威胁的战略性武器之一。因此,深入研究水声传播物理特性,有助于提升深海声呐目标远程探测能力,对海洋强国建设具有重要的意义。随着声传播特性研究的不断深入和信号处理技术的快速发展,针对水下弱目标信号,应研究高增益宽容性水声信号处理理论与方法、声及非声探测与识别新原理新方法,提高复杂环境下水中兵器的探测与识别能力。

参考文献

- 1 张仁和. 水声物理、信号处理与海洋环境紧密结合是水声

- 技术发展的趋势. 应用声学, 2006, 25(6): 325-327.
- 2 Baker W F. New formula for calculating acoustic propagation loss in a surface duct in the sea. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1975, 57(5): 1198-1200.
- 3 Schulkin M. Surface-coupled losses in surface sound channels. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1968, 44(4): 1152-1154.
- 4 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y. Investigation of long-range sound propagation in surface ducts. Chinese Physics B, 2013, 22(12): 297-307.
- 5 Duan R, Yang K D, Ma Y L, et al. A study of the mixed layer of the South China Sea based on the multiple linear regression. Acta Oceanologica Sinica, 2012, 31(6): 19-31.
- 6 Labianca F M. Normal modes, virtual modes, and alternative representations in the theory of surface-duct sound propagation. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1973, 53(4): 1137-1147.
- 7 Murphy E L, Davis J A. Modified ray theory for bounded media. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1974, 56(6): 1747-1760.
- 8 Porter M B, Jensen F B. Anomalous parabolic equation results for propagation in leaky surface ducts. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1993, 94(3): 1510-1516.
- 9 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y, et al. A simple expression for sound attenuation due to surface duct energy leakage in low-latitude oceans. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(5): 118-123.
- 10 Bongiovanni K P, Siegmann W L, Ko D S. Convergence zone feature dependence on ocean temperature structure. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1996, 100(5): 3033-3041.
- 11 Arvelo J I, Yuan J R, Bao X L, et al. Contribution of bottom-refracted sound to oceanic sound propagation. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 92(4): 2302.
- 12 Baus T A, Chang W. Modeling of echoes from elastic spherical and cylindrical shells in a convergence zone. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 92(4): 2337-2338.
- 13 Xiao P, Yang K. Temporal coherence of acoustic signal transmissions in a fluctuating deep ocean. Journal of Computational Acoustics, 2016, 24(3): 1650010.
- 14 Li J, Li Z, Ren Y. Spatial correlation of the high intensity zone in deep-water acoustic field. Chinese Physics B, 2016, 25(12): 69-76.
- 15 Virovlyansky A L, Kazarova A Y, Lyubavin L Y. Ray-based description of shadow zone arrivals. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2011, 129(5): 2851-2862.
- 16 Munk W. Scattering into the shadow zone. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2001, 109(5): 2386-2386.
- 17 Udovydchenkov I A, Stephen R A, Duda T F, et al. Bottom interacting sound at 50 km range in a deep ocean environment. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2012, 132(4): 2224-2231.
- 18 段睿. 深海环境水声传播及声源定位方法研究. 西安: 西北工业大学, 2016.
- 19 Thompson S R. Sound propagation considerations for a deep-ocean acoustic network. Monterey, California: Naval Postgraduate School, 2009.
- 20 Worcester P F, Andrew R K, Baggeroer A B, et al. The North Pacific Acoustic Laboratory deep-water acoustic propagation experiments in the Philippine Sea. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2013, 134(4): 3359-3375.
- 21 Yang K, Li H, Duan R. Horizontal-longitudinal spatial correlation of acoustic field with deep receiver in the direct zone in deep water. Chinese Physics Letters, 2017, 34(2): 024301.
- 22 Fizell R G, Wales S C. Source localization in range and depth in an Arctic environment. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1985, 78(S1): 57-58.

- 23 Yang T C. A method of range and depth estimation by modal decomposition. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1987, 82(5): 1736-1745.
- 24 Tran J Q D, Hodgkiss W S. Matched-field processing of 200 Hz continuous wave (cw) signals. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1991, 89(2): 745-755.
- 25 Westwood E K. Broadband matched-field source localization. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 91(5): 2777-2789.
- 26 陈连荣, 彭朝晖, 南明星. 高斯射线束方法在深海匹配场定位中的应用. 声学学报, 2013, 38(6): 715-723.
- 27 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y, et al. Moving source localization with a single hydrophone using multipath time delays in the deep ocean. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2014, 136(2): 159-165.
- 28 Lei Z, Yang K, Ma Y. Passive localization in the deep ocean based on cross-correlation function matching. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(6): 196-201.
- 29 孙梅, 周士弘. 大深度接收时深海直达波区的复声强及声线到达角估计. 物理学报, 2016, 65(16): 134-143.
- 30 Mccargar R, Zurk L M. Depth-based signal separation with vertical line arrays in the deep ocean. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2013, 133(4): 320-325.
- 31 Boyle J K, Kniffin G P, Zurk L M. Performance metrics for depth-based signal separation using deep vertical line arrays. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(1): 418-425.
- 32 Duan R, Yang K, Li H, et al. Acoustic-intensity striations below the critical depth: Interpretation and modeling. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2017, 142(3): 245-250.
- 33 Yang K, Li H, Duan R, et al. Analysis on the characteristic of cross-correlated field and its potential application on source localization in deep water. Journal of Computational Acoustics, 2017, 25(2): 1750001.

Research on Acoustic Propagation and Passive Localization in Deep Water

YANG Kunde* LI Hui DUAN Rui

(1 School of Marine Science and Technology, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China;

2 Key Laboratory of Ocean Acoustics and Sensing (Northwestern Polytechnical University), Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Xi'an 710072, China)

Abstract As the ocean technology in deep water is paid much more attention than that in shallow water, the target detection techniques used in deep water are also attracting much more attention. So far, only the acoustic signal is favorable for long-distance transmission in the water. An ocean acoustic technology based on the property of the sound propagation is the key for the breakthrough of the target detection range of the sonar. This paper gives an overview on the basic acoustic propagation paths and passive localization methods used in deep water. The aim is to advance the fundamental research on acoustic signal processing.

Keywords deep water, acoustic propagation, passive localization

*Corresponding author



杨坤德 西北工业大学航海学院副院长, 教授, 博士生导师。海洋声学信息感知工业和信息化部重点实验室主任。被授予国家“万人计划”科技创新领军人才、“科技部中青年科技创新领军人才”、“教育部新世纪优秀人才”等荣誉称号。长期从事海洋声学、水声信号与信息处理、海上超视距信息传输等方面的基础与应用研究。先后主持国家自然科学基金、国家重大专项等课题30余项, 担任国家重大专项海洋声学调查航次技术首席6次。获省部级科技奖6项, 发表SCI论文100余篇, 授权专利40余项, 出版专著教材5部。E-mail: ykdzym@nwpu.edu.cn

YANG Kunde Professor and Deputy Dean of School of Marine Science and Technology, Northwestern Polytechnical University (NPU), Director of Key Laboratory of Ocean Acoustics and Sensing. Having been awarded honorary titles of Leading Technological Innovators of National “Ten Thousand Talents Program”, “Young and Middle-aged Science and Technology Innovation Leaders of the Ministry of Science and Technology”, and “New Century Excellent Talents of the Ministry of Education”, Prof. Yang has long been engaged in basic and applied research of ocean acoustics, underwater acoustic signals and information processing, and trans-horizon signal propagation over the sea-path. In addition, he has presided over more than 30 projects of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Science and Technology Major Project (NSTMP), and also has served as the chief scientist of marine acoustic survey voyage of NSTMP for six times. He has received 6 provincial or ministerial science and technology awards, published more than 100 SCI indexed papers and 5 monographs, and achieved than 40 authorized patents. E-mail: ykdzym@nwpu.edu.cn

■ 责任编辑: 文彦杰

参考文献 (双语版)

- 1 张仁和. 水声物理、信号处理与海洋环境紧密结合是水声技术发展的趋势. 应用声学, 2006, 25(6): 325-327.
Zhang R H. The close integration of hydroacoustic physics, signal processing and marine environment is the trend of hydroacoustic technology development. Applied Acoustics, 2006, 25(6): 325-327. (in Chinese)
- 2 Baker W F. New formula for calculating acoustic propagation loss in a surface duct in the sea. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1975, 57(5): 1198-1200.
- 3 Schulkin M. Surface-coupled losses in surface sound channels. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1968, 44(4): 1152-1154.
- 4 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y. Investigation of long-range sound propagation in surface ducts. Chinese Physics B, 2013, 22(12): 124301.
- 5 Duan R, Yang K D, Ma Y L, et al. A study of the mixed layer of the South China Sea based on the multiple linear regression. Acta Oceanologica Sinica, 2012, 31(6): 19-31.
- 6 Labianca F M. Normal modes, virtual modes, and alternative representations in the theory of surface-duct sound propagation. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1973, 53(4): 1137-1147.
- 7 Murphy E L, Davis J A. Modified ray theory for bounded media. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1974, 56(6): 1747-1760.
- 8 Porter M B, Jensen F B. Anomalous parabolic equation results for propagation in leaky surface ducts. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1993, 94(3): 1510-1516.
- 9 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y, et al. A simple expression for sound attenuation due to surface duct energy leakage in low-latitude oceans. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(5): EL118.
- 10 Bongiovanni K P, Siegmann W L, Ko D S. Convergence zone feature dependence on ocean temperature structure. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1996, 100(5): 3033-3041.
- 11 Arvelo J I, Yuan J R, Bao X L, et al. Contribution of bottom-refracted sound to oceanic sound propagation. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 92(4): 2302.
- 12 Baus T A, Chang W. Modeling of echoes from elastic spherical and cylindrical shells in a convergence zone. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 92(4): 2337-2338.
- 13 Xiao P, Yang K. Temporal coherence of acoustic signal transmissions in a fluctuating deep ocean. Journal of Computational Acoustics, 2016, 24(3): 1650010.
- 14 Li J, Li Z, Ren Y. Spatial correlation of the high intensity zone in deep-water acoustic field. Chinese Physics B, 2016, 25(12): 124310.
- 15 Virovlyansky A L, Kazarova A Y, Lyubavin L Y. Ray-based description of shadow zone arrivals. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2011, 129(5): 2851-2862.
- 16 Munk W. Scattering into the shadow zone. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2001, 109(5): 2386.
- 17 Udovydchenkov I A, Stephen R A, Duda T F, et al. Bottom interacting sound at 50 km range in a deep ocean environment. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2012, 132(4): 2224-2231.
- 18 段睿. 深海环境水声传播及声源定位方法研究. 西安: 西北工业大学, 2016.
Duan R. Studies on sound propagation and source localization methods in deep water. Xi'an: Northwestern Polytechnical University, 2016. (in Chinese)
- 19 Thompson S R. Sound propagation considerations for a deep-ocean acoustic network. Monterey, California: Naval Postgraduate School, 2009.
- 20 Worcester P F, Dzieciuch M A, Mercer J A, et al. The North

- Pacific Acoustic Laboratory deep-water acoustic propagation experiments in the Philippine Sea. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2013, 134(4): 3359-3375.
- 21 Yang K, Li H, Duan R. Horizontal-longitudinal spatial correlation of acoustic field with deep receiver in the direct zone in deep water. Chinese Physics Letters, 2017, 34(2): 024301.
- 22 Fizell R G, Wales S C. Source localization in range and depth in an Arctic environment. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1985, 78(S1): S57-S58.
- 23 Yang T C. A method of range and depth estimation by modal decomposition. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1987, 82(5): 1736-1745.
- 24 Tran J Q D, Hodgkiss W S. Matched-field processing of 200-Hz continuous wave (cw) signals. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1991, 89(2): 745-755.
- 25 Westwood E K. Broadband matched-field source localization. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1992, 91(5): 2777-2789.
- 26 陈连荣, 彭朝晖, 南明星. 高斯射线束方法在深海匹配场定位中的应用. 声学学报, 2013, 38(6): 715-723.
Chen L R, Peng Z H, Nan M X. The application of Gaussian beam method in deep ocean matched-field localization. Acta Acustica, 2013, 38(6): 715-723. (in Chinese)
- 27 Duan R, Yang K, Ma Y, et al. Moving source localization with a single hydrophone using multipath time delays in the deep ocean. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2014, 136(2): EL159-EL165.
- 28 Lei Z, Yang K, Ma Y. Passive localization in the deep ocean based on cross-correlation function matching. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(6): EL196.
- 29 孙梅, 周士弘. 大深度接收时深海直达波区的复声强及声线到达角估计. 物理学报, 2016, 65(16): 164302.
Sun M, Zhou S H. Complex acoustic intensity with deep receiver in the direct-arrival zone in deep water and sound-ray-arrival-angle estimation. Acta Physica Sinica, 2016, 65(16): 164302. (in Chinese)
- 30 Mccargar R, Zurk L M. Depth-based signal separation with vertical line arrays in the deep ocean. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2013, 133(4): EL320-EL325.
- 31 Kniffin G P, Boyle J K, Zurk L M, et al. Performance metrics for depth-based signal separation using deep vertical line arrays. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2016, 139(1): 418-425.
- 32 Duan R, Yang K, Li H, et al. Acoustic-intensity striations below the critical depth: Interpretation and modeling. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2017, 142(3): EL245.
- 33 Yang K, Li H, Duan R, et al. Analysis on the characteristic of cross-correlated field and its potential application on source localization in deep water. Journal of Computational Acoustics, 2017, 25(2): 1750001.