任意体目标激光波束的散射场量统计矩及 非相干分量比

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摘要 推导了任意体目标高斯波束的散射场量本征统计矩。以椭球体目标为例,通过数值方法研究体目标在激光 波束入射下,三种不同材料的单站散射场量互相关函数、协方差及其非相干散射分量比。数值计算椭球类目标非 相干散射分量比随散射角的变化情况,结果表明:目标非相干分量在总散射分量中的比重较小,目标姿态、表面材 料及其粗糙度对其散射场量非相干分量比有影响,粗糙面越光滑,非相干分量比越小;金属类材料比非金属镀漆材 料的非相干分量比小;具有缩比关系的目标散射场量的非相干分量比的分布趋势基本相同,仅其数值略微有些 差别。

关键词 散射;随机粗糙面;非相干分量比;体目标 中图分类号 O436 文献标识码 A doi: 10.3788/AOS201636.0729002

Statistical Moment and Incoherent Component Ratio of Laser Beam Scattering from Targets with Arbitrary Shapes

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Abstract Under a Gaussian beam incidence, the fundamental statistical moments of Gaussian beam scattering fields from targets with arbitrary shapes are derived. Taking an ellipsoid-shaped target as an example, the correlation function, covariance, and incoherent component ratio of the scattering fields in three different materials are studied by the numerical method. The variation of the incoherent component ratio of the ellipsoidal target with the scattering angle is numerically obtained. The results show that the incoherent component takes only a small proportion of the total scattering components. The target pose, surface material and its roughness have influence on the incoherent component ratio of metal material is smaller than that of non-metallic painting material. The incoherent component ratio of the scattered field from the scaled target has a similar distribution with the above, except for some difference in value.

Key words scattering; random rough surface; incoherent component ratio; target OCIS codes 290.5825; 030.6600; 290.5880

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1 引 言

激光雷达探测技术目前已成为各国航天、国防和民用工业领域中不可缺少的探测手段^[1-4],对激光与粗糙面和体目标的光学特征的研究越来越重要。早期,研究人员将入射激光假设为平面波^[3-8]来进行激光雷达目标成像及其探测和识别等研究^[8-10],随着建模精度的提高,研究人员逐渐用脉冲波、波束代替平面波来作为入射激光,其理论模型和数值计算过程因此变得更加复杂。有关波束散射特性的研究,长期以来诸多学者关注最多的是理想介质与波束的散射特征,如各向同/异性介质球形粒子、多层球形粒子或圆柱形粒子与波束的散射特征;入射波束有高斯波束、高斯-谢尔波束,粒子的位置有在轴、离轴等情况^[11-13]。本课题组也研究了波束入射下各向异性介质球形粒子和厚板的散射特征^[14-15]。

当入射电磁波频率增大时,尤其是在红外和可见光波波段,对大尺寸目标而言,物体表面的高度起伏和 入射光的波长相比拟,此时散射体的表面应视作随机粗糙面^[3-7]。Collin 等^[16]首次研究了高斯波束与导体 粗糙面的散射特征,王明军等^[17]研究了在激光波束入射下多层介质粗糙材料表面的相干和非相干散射特 征,Basu 等^[18]利用高斯-谢尔模型作为全相干高斯波束形式来研究其与粗糙面的散射特征。研究波束与粗 糙面的散射特征的最终目的是为了讨论粗糙物体的激光波束散射特征。体目标激光散射在多个领域具有显 著的学术价值和广泛的应用背景^[1,2,8,19],陈辉等^[19]研究了粗糙体目标的激光波束相干和非相干散射截面 等特征。然而,体目标激光散射场量统计特征的建模仍以平面波为主^[20-25],而关于波束散射场量统计特征的 相关研究还比较少^[26],后者涉及到更广泛的领域如激光雷达检测,激光雷达成像系统中信号分析和激光散 斑分析等^[20,25,27-29]。本文以上述研究为基础,从高斯波束与粗糙体目标的散射特征出发,研究其散射场量 的二阶统计特征,数值分析非相干散射部分在探测信号中的比重,为散射场量高阶统计特征和激光散斑等问 题的研究提供了技术支持。

2 粗糙体目标的高斯波束散射场

高斯波束基模 TEM₀₀在各向同性介质中沿 Z_i 轴传播,如图 1 所示。建立目标坐标系 OXYZ,入射场坐 标系 $O_i X_i Y_i Z_i$, Z_i 指向物体中心, Y_i 垂直于波束轴线与z 轴所在的平面, $X_i = Y_i \times Z_i$, $Z_i = 0$ 为高斯波束 的束腰平面,束腰中心 O_i 在物体坐标系的位置为 $\rho_0 = (-\rho_0 \sin \theta_0 \cos \phi_0, -\rho_0 \sin \theta_0 \sin \phi_0, \rho_0 \cos \theta_0)$ 。假设 物体被波束场完全照射。 X_i, Y_i, Z_i 三个坐标轴上的坐标满足 $z_i = \rho_0 = x \sin \theta_0 \cos \phi_0 + y \sin \theta_0 \sin \phi_0 - z \cos \theta_0, y_i = x \sin \phi_0 - y \cos \phi_0, x_i = y_i \times z_i = x \cos \theta_0 \cos \phi_0 + y \cos \theta_0 \sin \phi_0 + z \sin \theta_0$ 。



图 1 粗糙物体高斯波束散射坐标关系

Fig. 1 Coordinate relationship of Gaussian beam scattering from object with a rough surface

假设在束腰平面内高斯波束是线极化的,忽略波束场沿轴向的分量,认为高斯波束在传播过程中始终是 横向极化的,则场可以采用标量形式表示,高斯波束入射场的平面波可表示为

$$E_{i}(\boldsymbol{r}_{i}) = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{i}(\boldsymbol{k}_{xi}, \boldsymbol{k}_{yi}) \exp(-i\boldsymbol{k}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{i}) d\boldsymbol{k}_{xi} d\boldsymbol{k}_{yi}, \qquad (1)$$

式中 $k_{xi}^{2} + k_{yi}^{2} + k_{zi}^{2} = k^{2}$, k 为自由空间的波数。 $f_{i}(k_{xi}, k_{yi})$ 为高斯波束电场的平面波谱复振幅。在束腰平面内波矢量的各个坐标分量满足

$$k_{xi} = -k_x \cos \theta_0 \cos \phi_0 - k_y \cos \theta_0 \sin \phi_0 - k_z \sin \theta_0,$$

$$k_{yi} = -k_x \sin \phi_0 + k_y \cos \phi_0,$$

$$k_{zi} = k_x \sin \theta_0 \cos \phi_0 + k_y \sin \theta_0 \sin \phi_0 - k_z \cos \theta_0,$$

(2)

且有

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{i} = \boldsymbol{k} \cdot (\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{0}), d\boldsymbol{k}_{xi} d\boldsymbol{k}_{yi} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta_{0}} d\boldsymbol{k}_{x} d\boldsymbol{k}_{y}, \qquad (3)$$

$$f_{i}(k_{x},k_{y}) = \pi w_{0}^{2} \exp\left\{-\frac{w_{0}^{2}}{4}\left[(k_{x}\cos\theta_{0}\cos\phi_{0}+k_{y}\cos\theta_{0}\sin\phi_{0}+k_{z}\sin\theta_{0})^{2}+(k_{x}\sin\phi_{0}-k_{y}\cos\phi_{0})^{2}\right]\right\},$$
(4)

式中 k_x , k_y , k_z 为波矢量k在目标坐标系 OXYZ 三个坐标方向上的分量, ω_0 为束腰半径。

高斯波束对粗糙物体的散射场是所有平面波谱散射场的线性叠加,即

$$E_{s}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{-\mathrm{i}}{16\pi^{3}\cos\theta_{0}} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \mathrm{d}k_{x} \,\mathrm{d}k_{y} \int_{S'} \boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{\hat{n}}' R(\theta_{i}) \,\frac{\exp\{-\mathrm{i}k[\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}') + \phi(\boldsymbol{r}')]\}}{\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}')} \times \\ \exp[-\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{\hat{n}}' \boldsymbol{\xi}(\boldsymbol{r}')] f(k_{x},k_{y}) \exp(\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}_{0}) \,\mathrm{d}S',$$
(5)

式中 $V = k_0 - k_s, k_0$ 为自由空间波矢量, k_s 为散射波矢量; $R(\theta_i)$ 为目标散射点r'处的菲涅耳反射系数, 相位因子 $\phi(r') = k \cdot r'/k_0, \xi(r')$ 为沿光滑面S'外法线方向的随机高度起伏, ρ_0 为点 O_i 指向O点的矢量, $\rho(r, r') = |r - r'|_o$ 如果東腰中心到物体表面任意点的距离 $r_i = |r'_2 - \rho_0|$ 远大于入射波长 λ , 粗糙面上的点 $r'_2 = r' + n'(r')\xi(r'), n'$ 为该点对应光滑面S'的外法线单位矢量。则(5)式中的指数因子 exp[$-ik \cdot (r'_2 - \rho_0)$]在k空间里是迅速振荡的函数, 只有在稳相点附近区域内的值对积分有显著贡献, 此时可以采用稳相法求解(5)式中关于 k_x 和 k_y 的积分, 在稳相点处演算积分, 并采用一阶近似, 最后简化成

$$E_{s}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}} \frac{\exp(-ik\rho_{0})}{4\pi} \int_{S'} \exp\left[-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}g_{0}(\mathbf{r}'_{\Sigma})}{4\rho_{0}^{2}}\right] \mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}' R(\theta_{i}) \times \frac{\exp\{-i[k\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}') + \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}'_{\Sigma}]\}}{\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')} \exp[i\mathbf{k}_{s} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}' \boldsymbol{\xi}(\mathbf{r}')] dS', \qquad (6)$$

式中 k_0 是稳相点的零阶近似,

 $g_{0}(\mathbf{r}'_{\Sigma}) = (x'_{\Sigma}\cos\theta_{0}\cos\varphi_{0} + y'_{\Sigma}\cos\theta_{0}\sin\varphi_{0} + z'_{\Sigma}\sin\theta_{0})^{2} + (x'_{\Sigma}\sin\varphi_{0} - y'_{\Sigma}\cos\varphi_{0})^{2},$ (7) 若粗糙物体表面起伏 $\sigma \ll D$, D为目标最大尺寸,则可将(7)式中振幅项的 $x'_{\Sigma}, y'_{\Sigma}, z'_{\Sigma}$ 替换成 x', y', z', \mathbf{r}' 为 光滑面 S'上的点。(6)式可进一步简化成

$$E_{s}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}} \frac{\exp(-ik\rho_{0})}{4\pi} \int_{S'} \exp\left[-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}g_{0}(\mathbf{r}')}{4\rho_{0}^{2}}\right] \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}' R(\theta_{i}) \times \frac{\exp\{-ik[\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')+\phi(\mathbf{r}')]\}}{\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')} \exp[-i\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}\boldsymbol{\xi}(\mathbf{r}')] dS'.$$
(8)

3 体目标高斯波束散射场的一阶和二阶矩统计特征

由(8)式高斯波束对粗糙体的散射场,其一阶矩统计数字特征[29](均值函数)即散射的相干分量为

$$\langle E_{s}(\boldsymbol{r}) \rangle = \frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}} \frac{\exp(-ik\rho_{0})}{4\pi} \int_{s'} \exp\left[-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}g_{0}(\boldsymbol{r}')}{4\rho_{0}^{2}}\right] \boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}R(\theta_{i}) \times \\ \frac{\exp\{-ik[\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}') + \varphi(\boldsymbol{r}')]\}}{\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}')} \langle \exp(-i\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}'\boldsymbol{\xi}) \rangle dS' = \\ \frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}} \frac{\exp(-ik\rho_{0})}{4\pi} \int_{s'} \exp\left[-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}g_{0}(\boldsymbol{r}')}{4\rho_{0}^{2}}\right] \boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}'R(\theta_{i}) \times \\ \frac{\exp\{-ik[\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}') + \varphi(\boldsymbol{r}')]\}}{\rho(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}')} \chi(\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \boldsymbol{n}') dS',$$

$$(9)$$

式中 $\chi(V \cdot n')$ 为表面起伏特征函数。

散射场场量的二阶统计特征即互相关函数[29]为

$$\langle E_{s}E_{s}^{*} \rangle = \left| \frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}} \right|^{2} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{2}} \int_{S'} \int_{S'} d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}'' \frac{(\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}')(\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}'')R(\theta_{i}')R(\theta_{i}'')}{\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}'')} \times \\ \exp\left\{-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}}{4\rho_{0}^{2}} \left[g_{0}(\mathbf{r}') + g_{0}(\mathbf{r}'')\right]\right\} \exp\left\{-ik\left[\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}') - \rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}'')\right]\right\} \times \\ \exp\left[-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}'')\right] < \exp\left[-i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}') + i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')\right] > .$$
(10)

散射场场量统计均方[29]为

$$|\langle E_{s} \rangle|^{2} = \left| \frac{k w_{0}^{2}}{2 \rho_{0}} \right|^{2} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{2}} \int_{S'} \int_{S'} d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}'' \frac{(\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}') (\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}'') R(\theta'_{i}) R(\theta'_{i})}{\rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'')} \times \exp\left\{-\frac{k^{2} w_{0}^{2}}{4 \rho_{0}^{2}} \left[g_{0}(\mathbf{r}') + g_{0}(\mathbf{r}'') \right] \right\} \exp\left\{-i k \left[\rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') - \rho(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'') \right] \right\} \times \exp\left[-i \mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}'') \right] \left\{ < \exp\left[-i \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}' \xi(\mathbf{r}') \right] \right\} < \exp\left[i \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{n}}'' \xi(\mathbf{r}'') \right] \right\} \right\}.$$
(11)

由(10)、(11)式,可得散射场量的协方差函数<|E_f|²>为

$$<|E_{f}|^{2} >= < E_{s}E_{s}^{*} >-|< E_{s} >|^{2} = \left|\frac{kw_{0}^{2}}{2\rho_{0}}\right|^{2} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{2}} \int_{s'} \int_{s'} d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}'' \frac{(\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}')(\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}'')R(\theta_{i}')R(\theta_{i}'')}{\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}'')} \times \exp\left\{-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}}{4\rho_{0}^{2}} \left[g_{0}(\mathbf{r}') + g_{0}(\mathbf{r}'')\right]\right\} \exp\left\{-ik\left[\rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}') - \rho(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}'')\right]\right\} \times \exp\left[-i\mathbf{k}\cdot(\mathbf{r}'-\mathbf{r}'')\right]\left\{<\exp\left[-i\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}') + i\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')\right] >- <\exp\left[-i\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}')\right] ><\exp\left[i\mathbf{V}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')\right] >\right\},$$
(12)

定义比值系数 γ 为

$$\gamma = \frac{\langle E_{s}E_{s}^{*} \rangle - |\langle E_{s} \rangle|^{2}}{\langle E_{s}E_{s}^{*} \rangle}, \qquad (13)$$

由(9)~(12)式,为了进一步便于分析,将波束体目标的散射理论和统计理论结合起来,即

$$\gamma = \int_{S'} \int_{S'} \frac{\langle \exp[-i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}') + i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')] \rangle - \langle \exp[-i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}')] \rangle \langle \exp[i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')] \rangle}{\langle \exp[-i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}'\xi(\mathbf{r}') + i\mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}''\xi(\mathbf{r}'')] \rangle} d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}''$$
(14)

其中(10)~(14)式给出了粗糙体表面任意两点的散射场的互相关函数,均方和协方差函数等,所以被积函数 中对应的物理量都是 \mathbf{r}',\mathbf{r}'' 的函数。由(13)、(14)式定义 γ 数学含义为随机粗糙面的散射场量的协方差函 数与其均值的平方比,(12)式中给出的< $|E_t|^2$ >为散射场量强度的非相干分量,所以 γ 的物理含义为非相 干分量在总散射场量中的比重或者非相干分量比。

4 数值计算及分析

假定入射激光波束波长 λ=1.06 μm,选取三种测试中常见的材料,材料一为抛光的铝表面,光学常数为 (2.43,10.7);材料二为一种镀金包覆薄膜材料,光学常数为(1.2277,10.3768);材料三为白漆材料,光学常 数为(1.5198,0.0829)。粗糙椭球体的球心位于坐标系原点,波束沿着-z 方向入射, $\theta_i = 0^\circ, \varphi_i = 0^\circ$,其轴线 与 k_s 的夹角为 θ_s ,即 k_s=(sin θ_s ,0,cos θ_s)。图 2 所示为粗糙椭球体目标的波束散射示意图。图 3 数值计 算了单站(入射角 $\theta_o = \theta_s$)时两种不同椭球体的三种不同粗糙度镀金薄膜材料的非相干分量比随散射角的变 化情况,入射波的束腰半径 $w_o = 10\lambda$,HH(水平)极化条件下,光学常数为(1.2277,10.3768),表面不同高度 起伏 σ 为 0.01,0.03,0.05 μm,椭球几何尺寸为 a = b = 10 cm, c = 15 cm $\pi a = c = 10$ cm, b = 15 cm,其中 a,b,c分别代表椭球在 x,y, z 轴上的半轴长度。

计算结果表明,当材料表面越粗糙时,非相干分量越多,相干分量越少。图 3(a)给出的三种不同高度起 伏(粗糙度统计均方)条件下的γ值比图 3(b)中给出的值稍微小一些,主要是因为图 3(b)中椭球对应的长轴



图 2 高斯波束入射粗糙椭球体散射坐标关系

Fig. 2 Coordinate relationship of Gaussian beam scattering from ellipsoid with roughness



图 3 不同形状椭球散射非相干分量比随散射角的变化情况。(a) *a*=*b*=10 cm, *c*=15 cm; (b) *a*=*c*=10 cm, *b*=15 cm Fig. 3 Variation of incoherent component ratio of ellipsoids of different shapes with scattering angle. (a) *a*=*b*=10 cm, *c*=15 cm; (b) *a*=*c*=10 cm, *b*=15 cm

位于 y 轴的可见照射区域较图 3(a)中所给出位置的区域要大,尤其当粗糙面光滑时,表现更为显著。当三种不同材料表面高度起伏均为 σ =0.03 μ m,椭球半径尺寸 a = b = 10 cm, c = 15 cm 时,这三种材料椭球非相干分量比随散射角的变化情况如图 4 所示,可以看到抛光的铝和镀金薄膜椭球体表面的非相干分量比比白漆表面的小。图 5 以镀金包覆薄膜材料为例,给出了这三个具有缩比关系的椭球体的非相干分量比随散射角的变化情况,其中表面高度起伏 σ =0.05 μ m,三个椭球半轴尺寸分别为 a = b = 15 cm, c = 22.5 cm; a = b = 10 cm, c = 15 cm; a = b = 5 cm, c = 7.5 cm; 缩放比例为 1:2。从计算结果可以看出,当目标具有缩比关系时,非相干分量比分布趋势基本相似,其中椭球体尺寸对散射场的非相干分量影响较大,椭球体尺寸越大,其非相干分量在总散射场量中比重相对越小。







图 5 缩比椭球体的非相干分量比随散射角的变化情况 Fig. 5 Variation of incoherent component ratio of scaled ellipsoids with scattering angle

5 结 论

基于粗糙面波束散射理论,在高斯波束入射下,推导了任意体目标高斯波束散射场量的本征统计矩,即 统计均方和相关函数的二阶统计特征,以椭球类目标为例,通过数值方法研究椭球体在激光波束入射下,三 种不同材料的单站散射场量互相关函数、协方差函数以及非相干散射分量在总散射场量中的比值随散射角 的变化情况。数值计算结果表明:1)目标非相干分量在总散射分量中的比重较小;2)目标姿态对散射场 量的均方、相关函数和非相干分量比有影响;3)目标表面材料及其粗糙度对散射场量非相干分量比也有影 响,金属材料比非金属镀漆材料的非相干分量比小,粗糙面越光滑,非相干分量越小;4)具有缩比关系的目 标散射场量的非相干分量比分布趋势基本相似,尺寸越大的椭球体其非相干分量比越小。研究非相干分量 比实质上是通过定量方法讨论激光波束探测目标过程中非相干分量在整个散射场中的比重,所给出的激光 波束散射场统计矩特征为研究其他高阶矩统计特征奠定基础,同时,非相干分量在总散射场量中比值关系的

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