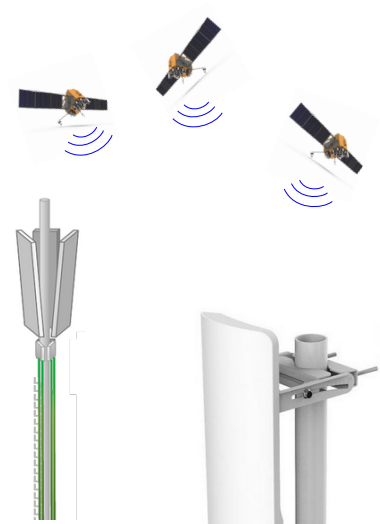


Adaptive Beamforming Algorithm in Real Numbers Arithmetic

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PIERS, Rome, June, 2019



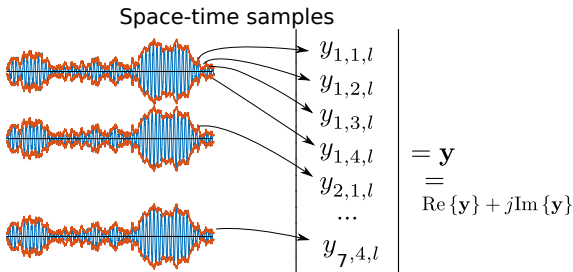
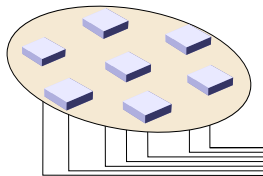
- Infrastructure relies on GNSS
- Signals are very weak
- Interferences can suppress the signals

The interferences are:

- unintentional spurs
- intentional blocking interferences
- intentional spoofing

The solution is controlled radiation pattern antennas (CRPA, serpers)

Typical complex number CRPA



$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{n}$$

Signal Interference Noise

Simple ML algorithm

$$\xi = \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{R}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}$$

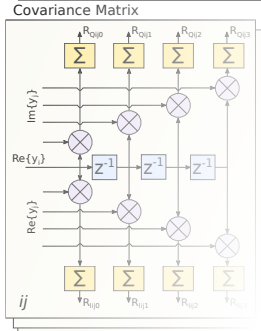
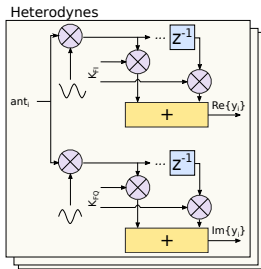
Clear and focused

Beamforming in α direction

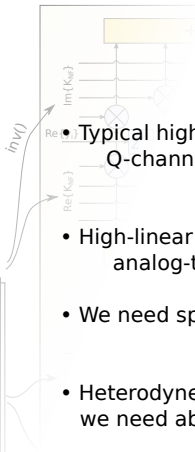
Nullforming

$$\mathbf{R} = M [\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{y}^T] - \text{covariance matrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H} - \text{steering vector}$$



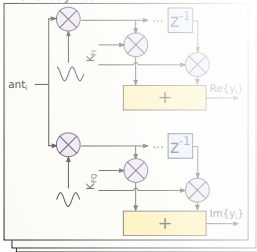
Nullformers



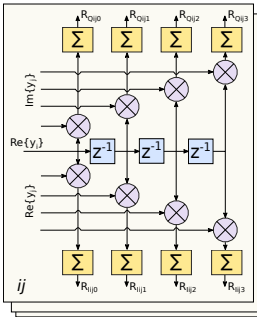
- Typical high-linear frontends don't have Q-channel, so we need to use heterodynes to get complex representation
- High-linear frontends utilize high-resolution analog-to-digit converters (12, 14, 16 bits)
- We need special DSP blocks to implement multiplications of such values
- Heterodynes consume about 10 DSPs per ant, we need about **70 DSPs** for the implementation

Complex covariance matrix

Heterodynes



Covariance Matrix



$$\mathbf{R} = M [\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{y}^T] - \text{covariance matrix}$$

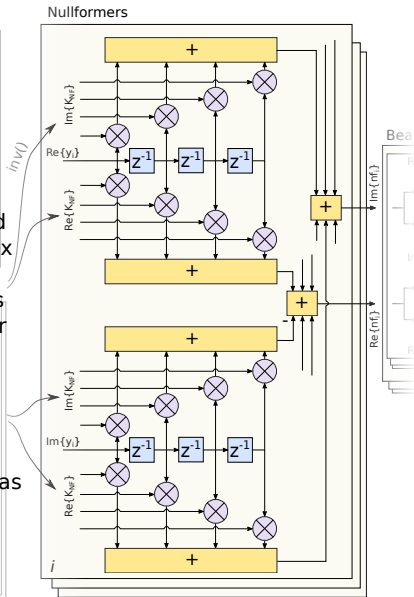
- Covariance Matrix estimation block accumulates mutual multiplications for different antennas and time samples
- We need the matrix for the nullformer weight (steering) vector computation
- There is big number of combinations:

$$NC = NA^2 \cdot (NT - 1) + \frac{NA^2 + NA}{2}$$

- For 7 antennas and 4 time samples we get **350 DSPs**

Complex nullformers

- Nullformers reject interferences in space-time domain
- Weights are calculated from covariance matrix
- Number of nullformers is equal to the number of antennas
- Each beamformer has filters, the number of the filters is equal to the number of antennas



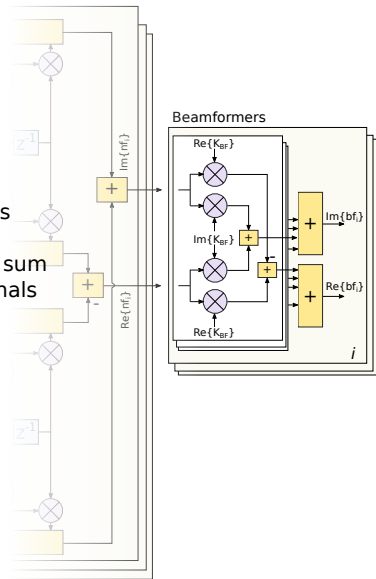
Nullforming:
 $\mathbf{R}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}$

7 nullformers
 x
 7 filters
 x
 4 time smpls
 x
 4 multipliers
 =
784 DSPs

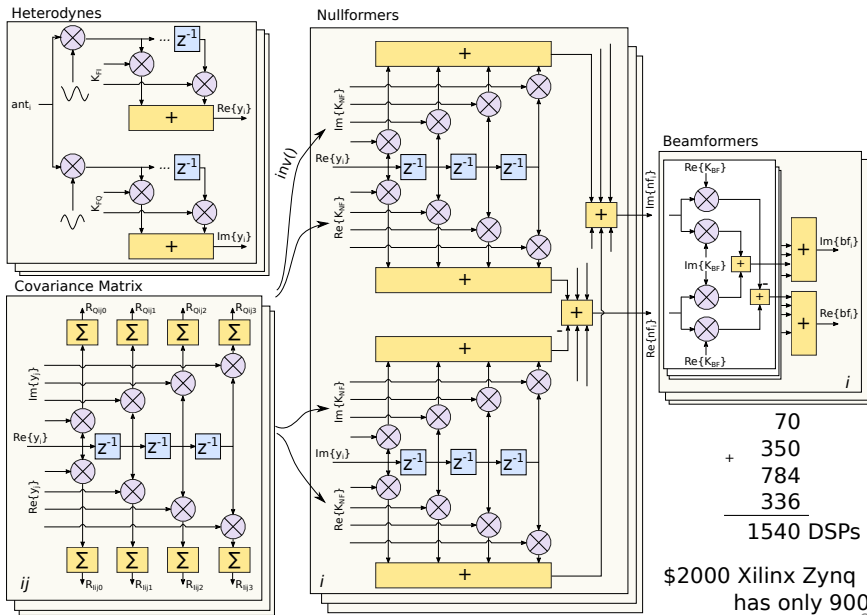
Beamforming:

$$\xi = \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{R}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}$$

- 12 beamformers for 12 virtual RP with beams to 12 satellites
- Each beamformer calculates weighted sum for nullformers output signals
- 12 BF x 7 NF x 4 mult = **336 DSPs**

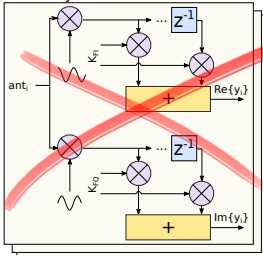


Complex algorithm

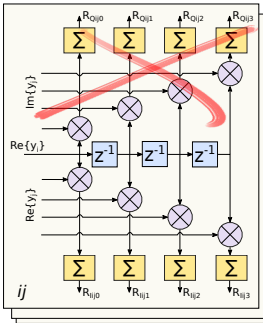


What if?

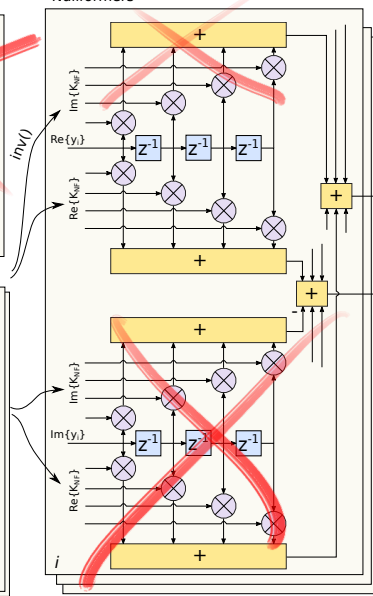
Heterodynes



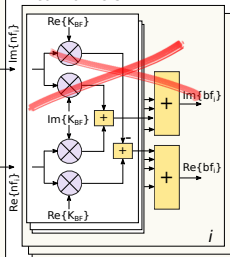
Covariance Matrix



Nullformers

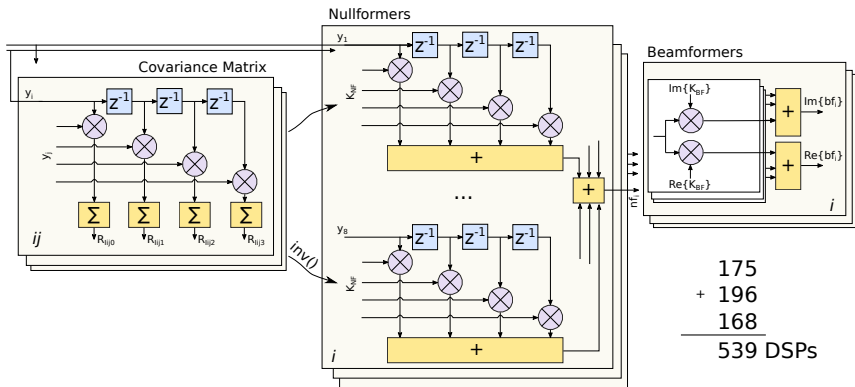


Beamformers



$$\begin{array}{r}
 175 \\
 + 196 \\
 \hline
 168 \\
 \hline
 539 \text{ DSPs}
 \end{array}$$

Real numbers CRPA



$$\begin{array}{r}
 175 \\
 + 196 \\
 \hline
 168 \\
 \hline
 539 \text{ DSPs}
 \end{array}$$

Clear and
focused

Real-number
samples

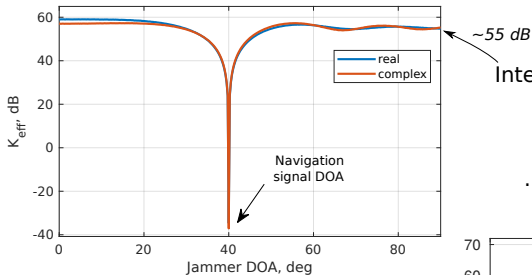
$$\xi = \mathbf{H}^T(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{R}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{y}$$

Complex steering
for real inputs

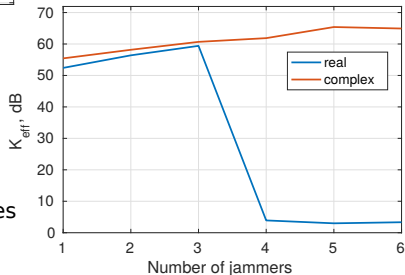
Real-number
nullforming

What is the price?

$$K_{eff} = \frac{P_{s,out}}{P_{n,out} + P_{j,out}} \bigg/ \frac{P_{s,in}}{P_{n,in} + P_{j,in}}$$



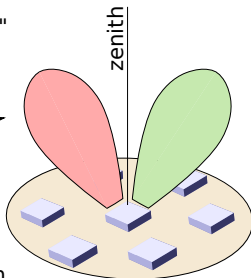
... but only in the case of a few number of jammers



Complex number CRPA
can suppress $NA - 1$ interferences,
real number CRPA
can reject only $(NA - 1)/2$ ones

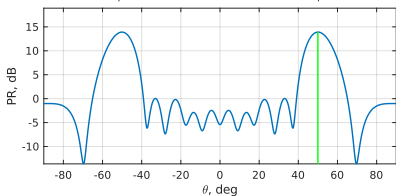
Radiation pattern symmetry

Real number algorithm
due to trigonometric limitations
doesn't distinguish "left" from "right"



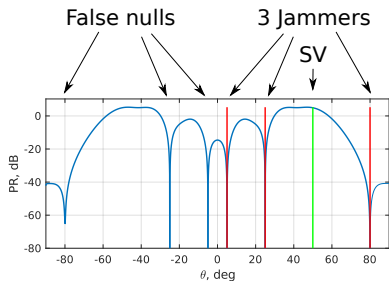
False beam

SV direction



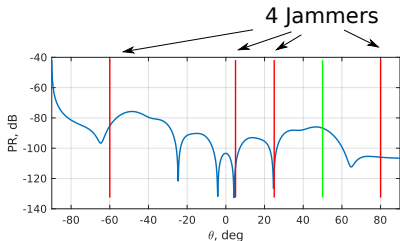
It forms a symmetrical diagram
about the Zenith (vertical plane)

Radiation pattern symmetry



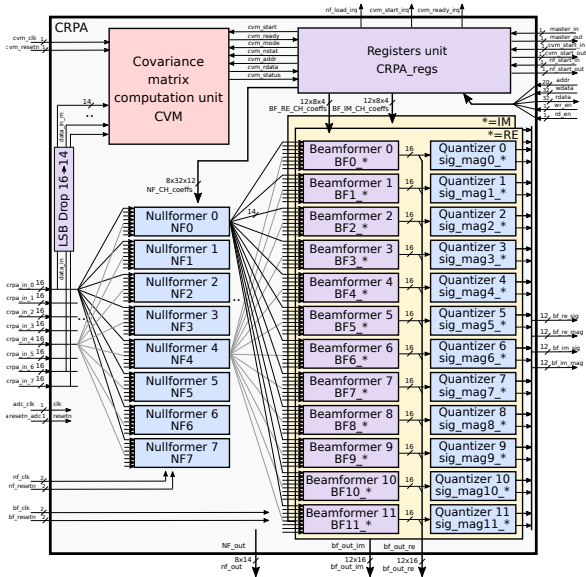
The algorithm spends a half
the degrees of freedom
on the false nulls

7 element array rejects
3 independent interferences...



...but 4 jammers suppress
the receiver

ASIC/FPGA Implementation



Implemented:

- as SystemVerilog FPGA module for Xilinx Zynq 7045
- as 8x8 mm ASIC

- GNSS STAP algorithm can be implemented in real number arithmetic
- Real number implementation consumes three times less resources
- Interference suppression efficiency is the same
- The number of suppressed interference is half in comparison with the complex number algorithm implementation
- It's a good choice for rather big arrays (7 and more elements)

Thank you for your attention!

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