

## Time Averaging

ECE 6279: Spatial Array Processing  
Spring 2007  
Lecture 14  
2/12/07

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## Where We Are (and Aren't) in J&D

- Inspired by Section 4.9.1



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## Average Beamformer Output

- Average power of beamformer output over time

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{z} &= \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} |z(l)|^2 = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \left| \mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \mathbf{W} \mathbf{y}(l) \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \mathbf{W} \mathbf{y}(l) \mathbf{y}^H(l) \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{e}(\vec{k}) \\ &= \mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \mathbf{W} \left[ \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{y}(l) \mathbf{y}^H(l) \right] \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{e}(\vec{k})\end{aligned}$$

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## Single Plane Wave, Stochastic Model

$$\hat{z} = \mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \mathbf{W} \hat{\mathbf{R}}_y \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{e}(\vec{k})$$

$$\text{where } \hat{\mathbf{R}}_y = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{y}(l) \mathbf{y}^H(l)$$

- Under the stochastic signal model,  $\hat{\mathbf{R}}_y$  is the unconstrained maximum-likelihood estimate of the correlation of a Gaussian random vector  $\underline{\mathbf{y}}$



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## Improvement from Time Averaging

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_y \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_y = E[\underline{\mathbf{y}}\underline{\mathbf{y}}^T] \text{ as } L \rightarrow \infty$$

- If snapshots are independent, variance of estimate improves as  $1/L$ , standard deviation improves as  $1/\sqrt{L}$
- Can't make  $L$  too big since the sources are moving!



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## Outer Product of Steering Vectors

- For linear array

$$\gamma = k \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) d$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sin(\phi) \cos(\theta) d$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{j\gamma} \\ \vdots \\ e^{j(M-1)\gamma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{-j\gamma} & \dots & e^{-j(M-1)\gamma} \\ e^{j\gamma} & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & e^{-j\gamma} \\ e^{j(M-1)\gamma} & \dots & e^{j\gamma} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Linear Array, Single Plane Wave

- Assuming no noise

$$\mathbf{y}(l) = s(l) \exp\left(-j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma\right) \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ j\gamma \\ \vdots \\ j(M-1)\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}(l)\mathbf{y}^H(l) = |s(l)|^2 \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -j\gamma & \dots & -j(M-1)\gamma \\ j\gamma & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & -j\gamma \\ j(M-1)\gamma & \dots & j\gamma & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Toeplitz Structure of Est. Correlation

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_y = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{y}(l)\mathbf{y}^H(l)$$

- $\hat{\mathbf{R}}_y$  is Toeplitz since a sum of Toeplitz matrices is Toeplitz
- Remember assuming no noise

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### Convergence to True Correlation

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}}_y \rightarrow E[|s|^2] \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -j\gamma & \dots & -j(M-1)\gamma \\ j\gamma & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & -j\gamma \\ j(M-1)\gamma & \dots & j\gamma & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

as  $L \rightarrow \infty$



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### Linear Array, Two Plane Waves

- Again assuming no noise

$$\mathbf{y}(l) = s_1(l) \exp\left(-j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_1\right) \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ j\gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ j(M-1)\gamma_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ s_2(l) \exp\left(-j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_2\right) \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ j\gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ j(M-1)\gamma_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



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### Two Signals

$$\mathbf{y}(l) \mathbf{y}^H(l) = |s_1(l)|^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{-j\gamma_1} & \dots & e^{-j(M-1)\gamma_1} \\ e^{j\gamma_1} & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & e^{-j\gamma_1} \\ e^{j(M-1)\gamma_1} & \dots & e^{j\gamma_1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

+  $|s_2(l)|^2$  [same but with  $\gamma_2$ ]

+ crossterms!!!



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### Crossterms (1)

$$s_1(l) e^{-j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{j\gamma_1} \\ \vdots \\ e^{j(M-1)\gamma_1} \end{bmatrix} s_2^*(l) e^{j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{-j\gamma_2} \\ \vdots \\ e^{-j(M-1)\gamma_2} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$+ s_2(l) e^{-j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{j\gamma_2} \\ \vdots \\ e^{j(M-1)\gamma_2} \end{bmatrix} s_1^*(l) e^{j \frac{M-1}{2} \gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{-j\gamma_1} \\ \vdots \\ e^{-j(M-1)\gamma_1} \end{bmatrix}^T$$



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## Crossterms (2)

$$s_1(l)s_2^*(l)e^{-j\frac{(M-1)}{2}(\gamma_1-\gamma_2)} \times$$

$$\exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -j\gamma_2 & \dots & -j(M-1)\gamma_2 \\ j\gamma_1 & j(\gamma_1-\gamma_2) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & j[(M-2)\gamma_1-(M-2)\gamma_2] \\ j(M-1)\gamma_1 & \dots & j[(M-1)\gamma_1-(M-2)\gamma_2] & j(M-1)(\gamma_1-\gamma_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+s_2(l)s_1^*(l)e^{-j\frac{(M-1)}{2}(\gamma_2-\gamma_1)} \times$$

$$\exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -j\gamma_1 & \dots & -j(M-1)\gamma_1 \\ j\gamma_2 & j(\gamma_2-\gamma_1) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & j[(M-2)\gamma_2-(M-2)\gamma_1] \\ j(M-1)\gamma_2 & \dots & j[(M-1)\gamma_2-(M-2)\gamma_1] & j(M-1)(\gamma_2-\gamma_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Two Signals

• *i*th diagonal element of crossterm matrix given by

$$2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ s_1(l)s_2^*(l) \exp \left( -j \frac{M-1}{2} [\gamma_1 - \gamma_2] \right) \exp(j[\gamma_1 - \gamma_2]i) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ s_1(l)s_2^*(l) \right\} \cos \left( [\gamma_1 - \gamma_2] \left[ i - \frac{M-1}{2} \right] \right)$$

↑  
according to  
book

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## Intersignal Coherence

$$\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \operatorname{Re} \{ s_1(l)s_2^*(l) \} \rightarrow \underbrace{E[s_1s_2^*]}_{\text{Intersignal coherence}} \text{ as } L \rightarrow \infty$$

• Incoherent signals have an intersignal coherence of zero

• Coherence suggests multipath effects

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