

Root MUSIC

ECE 6279: Spatial Array Processing
Spring 2009
Lecture 20

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Leaving J&D for a Little Bit

- Van Trees Vol. IV, pp. 1159-1160
- Journal paper (linked on class website)
- Lecture notes from Doug Williams
- Notation in every source I've found seems maximally confusing relative to J&D notation, so I'll make up some notation for this lecture

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Original MUSIC Method

- From last lecture (sometimes called "spectral MUSIC")

$$P^{MUSIC}(\vec{k}) = \left[\mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \mathbf{R}_{MUSIC}^{-1} \mathbf{e}(\vec{k}) \right]^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{MUSIC}^{-1} = \sum_{i=N_s+1}^M \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H$$



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Looking at it Upside Down

- To find peaks in

$$P^{MUSIC}(\vec{k}) = \left[\mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \left(\sum_{i=N_s+1}^M \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H \right) \mathbf{e}(\vec{k}) \right]^{-1}$$

can find valleys in

$$\mathbf{e}^H(\vec{k}) \left(\sum_{i=N_s+1}^M \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H \right) \mathbf{e}(\vec{k})$$



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Linear Array Assumption

- Spectral MUSIC can use arbitrarily shaped arrays
- Basic “Root MUSIC” requires an equally spaced linear array
- Poking around IEEEExplore will uncover many Root MUSIC-style algorithms for other specialized array shapes



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Vandermonde Structure (Phi)

$$\exp\left\{-j k \sin(\phi) \frac{M-1}{2} d\right\} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \exp\{j k d \sin(\phi)\} \\ \vdots \\ \exp\{j k d \sin(\phi)(M-1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{const} \begin{bmatrix} (e^{j\gamma})^0 \\ (e^{j\gamma})^1 \\ \vdots \\ (e^{j\gamma})^{M-1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{const} \begin{bmatrix} z^0 \\ z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^{M-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

γ ← “electrical angle”
 ← Vandermonde structure

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Vandermonde Structure (Theta)

$$\exp\left\{-j k \cos(\theta) \frac{M-1}{2} d\right\} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \exp\{j k d \cos(\theta)\} \\ \vdots \\ \exp\{j k d \cos(\theta)(M-1)\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{const} \begin{bmatrix} (e^{j\gamma})^0 \\ (e^{j\gamma})^1 \\ \vdots \\ (e^{j\gamma})^{M-1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{const} \begin{bmatrix} z^0 \\ z^1 \\ \vdots \\ z^{M-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

γ ← “electrical angle”
 ← Vandermonde structure

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Writing in Terms of Electrical Angle

- Seeking valleys of

$$\mathbf{e}^H(\gamma) \left(\sum_{i=N_s+1}^M \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H \right) \mathbf{e}(\gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{i=N_s+1}^M \mathbf{e}^H(\gamma) \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H \mathbf{e}(\gamma)$$



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Polynomial Construction

$$P_i(z) = \sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{v}_i)_k z^{-(k-1)} \overset{z = e^{j\gamma}}{=} (const) \mathbf{e}^H(\gamma) \mathbf{v}_i$$

$$P_i^*\left(\frac{1}{z^*}\right) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{v}_i)_k (z^*)^{k-1} \right)^* = \sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{v}_i^*)_k z^{k-1}$$

$$= (const^*) \mathbf{v}_i^H \mathbf{e}(\gamma)$$

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The Root Music Polynomial

$$D(z) = \sum_{i=N_s+1}^M P_i(z) P_i^*\left(\frac{1}{z^*}\right)$$

$$P^{MUSIC}(\gamma) = \frac{1}{D(z)} \Big|_{z=\exp(j\gamma)}$$

- To find γ for which $P^{MUSIC}(\gamma)$ is big, find γ for which $D(e^{j\gamma})$ is small

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In an Ideal World

- Ideally, if a particular γ corresponds to a source, then

$$\mathbf{e}^H(\gamma) \mathbf{v}_i = 0 \text{ for } i = N_s + 1, \dots, M$$

$$\text{hence } D(e^{j\gamma}) = 0$$

- Ideally, could find the zeros of $D(z)$ on the unit circle and extract the electrical angles of the sources

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In a Less Ideal World

- In practice, eigenvectors are computed from an empirical covariance matrix
- Zeros won't be exactly on unit circle
- Hack: find the N_s zeros z_i inside and closest to the unit circle, then take

$$\gamma_i = \arg\{z_i\} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, N_s$$

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