

Design of LMS Based Adaptive Beamformer for ULA Antennas

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Abstract

This paper proposes a design of an adaptive beamformer for arbitrarily Uniformly spaced Linear Array (ULA) antennas. Least Mean Square (LMS), a prevalent adaptive beamforming algorithm, has been employed in the beamformer for the ULA antennas. A procedure has been introduced to validate the proposed design. Applying the proposal, a LMS based adaptive beamformer for 8×1 ULA antennas has been built and implemented on Xilinx FPGA. The fundamental characteristics of the implemented beamformer have been measured and verified. The experimental results show that the beamformer is capable of creating appropriate weights in order to steer the main lobe of the ULA antennas to the desired direction and to place simultaneously null points towards the interferences in case of NOAA LEO satellites system.

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1. Introduction

Adaptive beamformers utilizing beamforming and beamsteering technique are widely applied for smart antennas. These antennas are very useful to increase the effectiveness of radio spectrum utilizing, interference rejection and reduce power consumption. Indeed, smart antennas are broadly applied in several applications such as radar, sonar, wireless communications, radio astronomy, direction finding, seismology and medical diagnosis and treatment [1]. In terms of operation, the beamformer is based on adaptive beamforming algorithms such as LMS, SMI, RLS, etc. However, in comparison with the others, LMS is a popular adaptive algorithm applying for the beamformer due to some benefits such as simplicity and easily implementing on

hardware, but the disadvantage of this LMS algorithm is slow convergence [2-4].

Recently, design of the beamformer has been extensively studied for a number of applications with several results related to this field from the literature. Design and FPGA implementation of LMS adaptive algorithm for the beamformer have been done by using Xilinx System Generator in [5], however, complete structure and verification of the beamformer have not been given. In [6], FPGA implementation of a beamformer based on LMS has been built for radar applications. This paper has not presented the design and verification procedure of the implemented beamformer. The work in [7] implemented a LMS based beamformer on FPGA for power analysis of embedded adaptive beamforming. The beamformer has only been verified in a simple model with input signals of square wave pulse

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and applied for power analysis of adaptive beamforming.

In our previous papers [8-9], a procedure of designing, verification the beamformer on software has been given. In addition, the design of a beamformer based on FPGA has been shown, but this design has not been implemented and verified on real systems. This is the starting point for further works on the beamformer's hardware.

In this paper, a design of LMS based adaptive beamformer for arbitrary ULA antennas will be proposed. A procedure for verification of the beamformer will also be introduced. The beamformer will be implemented on Xilinx FPGA and verified in the case of NOAA LEO (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Low-Earth Orbiting) satellites system. The capabilities of forming and steering the beam, operational processes, and convergence characteristics of the beamformer will be verified. The results show that the beamformer operates well in respect of its principal and meets the design's requirements.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents LMS as an adaptive beamforming algorithm for ULA antennas. Design formulation of the adaptive beamformer is introduced in details in Section 3. Section 4 will validate the proposal. Finally, Section 5 will conclude this paper.

2. LMS algorithm for ULA Antennas

The ULA antennas can be constructed by N identical directional elements with the array factor calculated by:

$$F(\theta) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} A_k e^{j(km d \sin(\theta) + k\alpha)} \quad (1)$$

Where k is the free space wave number, $W_k = A_k e^{jk\alpha}$ is the complex weight corresponding to each element, d is the

antenna element spacing and θ is the angle of incidence of incoming signal [10].

Theoretically, if the main lobe of the ULA antennas is steered to direction of the incoming signal, the optimum weights (w_{opt}) should be calculated according to mean-squared error (MSE) criterion and can be obtained by Wiener-Hopf equation [10].

$$w_{opt} = R^{-1}r \quad (2)$$

where

$R = E\{x(t)x^H(t)\}$ is the covariance matrix;

$r = E\{d(t)x(t)\}$ is the cross-correlation vector.

LMS algorithm is invented by Widrow and Hoff in 1960 and has become one of the most widely adaptive algorithms used for filtering [10-11]. The algorithm is based on the steepest-descent method that recursively computes and updates the weight vector based on MSE criterion. MSE is calculated by applying successive corrections to the weight vector in the direction of the negative gradient. The weights can then be updated as

$$w(n+1) = w(n) + \frac{1}{2}\mu[-\nabla(E\{\varepsilon^2(n)\})] \quad (3)$$

The algorithm is utilized to compute the instantaneous estimates of R and r instead of their actual values. Eventually, the calculating steps are as follows:

$$y(n) = x^H(n)w(n) \quad (4)$$

$$e(n) = d(n) - y(n) \quad (5)$$

$$w(n+1) = w(n) + \mu x(n)e^*(n) \quad (6)$$

where $x(n)$ is the vector of input signals receiving from the ULA antennas, H denotes as Hermitian (complex conjugate) transpose, $w(n)$ is weight vector, $d(n)$ is the reference, $y(n)$ is array output signal, μ called step-size parameter mainly affects the convergence characteristics of the algorithm.

3. Design Formulation

3.1. Objectives and Requirements

This work aims to:

- Design LMS based adaptive beamformer for arbitrary ULA antennas.

- Implement a specific case based on the design, a daptive beamformer for 8×1 ULA antennas, on FPGA.

- Verify the operation of the implemented beamformer in a particular case.

The results are expected to meet some requirements such as:

- The implemented beamformer must work well based on an adaptive beamforming algorithm, LMS algorithm in particular.

- The beamformer can perform main functions such as forming and steering the main lobe to the desired signal, simultaneously placing NULL points toward interferences in case of NOAA satellites system.

3.2. Structure of the beamformer

In this section a structure of the adaptive beamformer based on the foundation given in section 2 and subsection 3.1 will be built. First of all, a flowchart of the LMS based adaptive beamformer is being introduced and presented in Figure 1. Operational principal of the beamformer comprises of following steps:

- *Initialization*: getting input data such as $x(n)$; initializing parameters for the beamformer such as index of sampling point (n), total number of samples for processing ($no_samples$), μ , predefined threshold value of error (e_{thresh}), and $d(n)$.

- *Matching filter*: calculating the cross-correlation of $x(n)$ and $d(n)$ to detect the reference in the header of wireless communication system frames. Then, if the matching is found, a control signal is generated to enable the LMS algorithm block.

- *LMS algorithm*: Consecutively calculating three equation (4), (5), and (6) until the error is less than e_{thresh} or the number of samples is equal to $no_samples$.

- *Output*: Obtaining data of the weights, output signal and error.

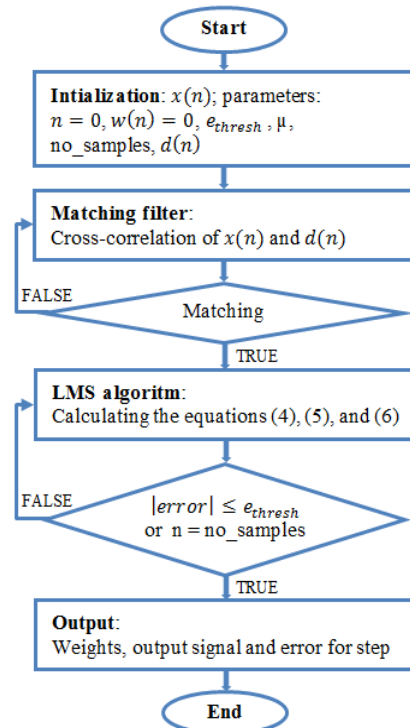


Figure 1. Flow chart of the LMS based adaptive beamformer.

Consequently, a structure of the adaptive beamformer has been obtained as given in Figure 2. The beamformer includes four components as WeighMultiplier and Sum, ErrorSubtractor, WeighCalculator, and MatchedFilter.

The MatchedFilter detects the reference in the header of wireless communication system frames. Then, the control signal (*start*) is generated to enable the Error Subtractor.

The ErrorSubtractor calculates the difference $e(n)$ between the reference signal and the output signal and gives feedback to the WeightCalculator by $e(n)$ and *enable* signal.

N weights ($w_0(n) - w_{N-1}(n)$) created by the Weightcalculator have been multiplied by the input signals ($x_0(n) - x_{N-1}(n)$) at the WeightMultiplier to create N sub-products corresponding to N inputs. These sub-products are added together to give an output signal ($y(n)$).

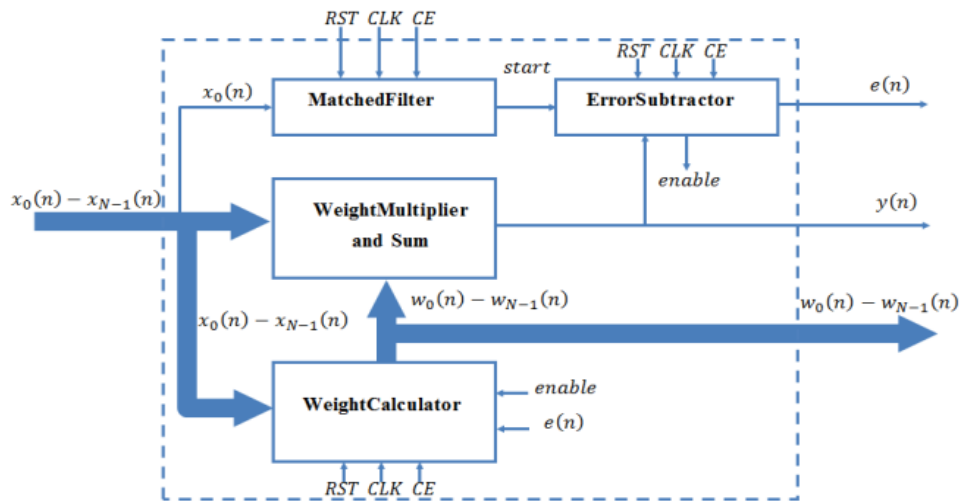


Figure 2. Structure of the LMS based adaptive beamformer for $N \times 1$ ULA antennas.

This beamformer will be implemented on Virtex 5 FPGA- xc5vsx50t-1ff1136 (XtremeDSP™ Development Kit) by Xilinx ISE 2015.01, and presented in section 4.

3.3. Verification Procedure

Figure 3 gives a procedure of verifying the beamformer, in which following steps are carried out:

- Step 1 - Generating input data:

- Input of signals such as desired signal, interferences, and reference signal.
- Input of parameters such as angle of arrival (AOA) for desired signal, angles of interference (AOI) for interferences, μ for LMS algorithm, and parameters of an 8×1 ULA antenna.

- Step 2 - Creating array response: Getting the output signal $x(n)$ of the array from the data of step 1 using the steering vector.

- Step 3 - Executing beamformer: The beamformer takes input signals from step 2. Then, it utilizes LMS algorithm to produce consecutively updated weights. When the beamformer gets convergence, these updated weights will be used to form and steer the beam.

- Step 4 - Measuring and verifying: To verify the beamformer, the weights, the

output signal, and the error of the beamformer will be measured.

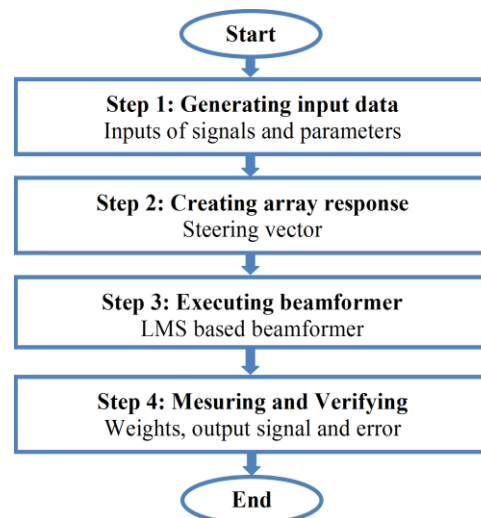


Figure 3. Verification procedure of the beamformer.

4. Implementation and Experimental Results

Using the above proposals, in this section, the implementation and validation on FPGA of the beamformer will be shown. Following parameters will be used: the processing frequency of 100 MHz (equivalent to a time-unit of 10 ns), $\mu=0.001$, and an ULA antenna

array consisting of 8 elements with spacing of $\lambda/2$. Each signal is presented in 16 bit fixed-point number. As the results, Xilinx Virtex 5 FPGA resource utilization for the implemented beamformer is summarized in Table 1. Xilinx chipscope has been used to obtain the measurement data.

Table 1. Virtex 5 resource utilization for the beamformer

<i>Virtex 5 Resource</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Number of Slice Registers	13877	32640	42%
Number of LUTs	24183	32640	74%
Number of Occupied Slices	7219	8160	88%
Number of bonded IOBs	20	480	4%
Number of FG/BUFGCTRLs	1	32	3%
Number of DSP48Es	132	288	45%

NOAA LEO satellite system has been used to investigate the beamformer following the procedure presented in section 3. In order to do that, the beamformer for 8×1 ULA antennas has been applied for tracking NOAA LEO satellites. The parameters of the satellite communication system, which are given in Table 2, are utilized as input data.

Table 2. NOAA LEO satellite system parameters [12] for verification of the beamformer

Parameters	Value
LEO satellite system Standard	NOAA High Resolution Picture Transmission
Type of satellite	NOAA KLM and NOAA-N,-P
Frame format	Minor
Reference data for beamforming (d(n))	Auxiliary Sync with 100 words
Noise/Number of Interferences	AWGN/Up to three interferences
Processing time of the matched filter	315 samples
Processing time of the LMS based beamformer	1685 samples for getting convergence and tracking

There are two scenarios being investigated: Capability of beamforming and beamsteering; Convergence characteristics with respect to different SNRs and step-sizes.

a) *Capability of beamforming and beamsteering*

Table 3. Parameters for four investigation cases

Cases	AOA (degree)	AOI (degree)	SNR/SIR
Case 1	10	None	30dB
Case 2	-45	0	30dB/10
Case 3	-30	0, 30	30dB/10
Case 4	30	-45,0,50	30dB/10

In this scenario, the implemented beamformer has been used to form and steer the beam of the ULA antenna arrays in four cases which have detailed parameters in Table 3. The results including of weights, outputs and errors have been measured and presented.

Table 4. Normalized radiation intensities at AOA and AOIs for four investigation cases

Cases	AOA (degree)	NRP value (dB)	AOI (degree)	NRP value (dB)
Case 1	10	0	None	
Case 2	-45	0	0	-23.98
Case 3	-30	0	0	-45.97
			30	-50.65
			-45	-25.15
Case 4	30	0	0	-45.97
			50	-29.26

First of all, measurement weights of four cases have been used to build corresponding radiation patterns of the ULA antenna arrays on MATLAB. These patterns have been depicted in Figure 4. It can be seen that the beamformer can form and steer the main beam of the ULA antennas to the desired direction and place simultaneously NULL points towards the directions of interferences. Specific values of normalized radiation intensities (NRI) at AOA and AOIs for four cases are shown in Table 4.

For further investigation, weights adaptation, error, output and reference in the case 4 have been presented. The beamforming process for NOAA LEO satellites have been

conducted by three periods: matching time for correctly detecting the reference; convergence time for getting the optimized weights according to LMS algorithm; and tracking time for maintaining the state of the pattern. These results have been shown in Figure 5, 6, 7.

Figure 5 presents the measured results of weights, $w(n)$, for eight channels. It can be observed that:

- Weights are zero in matching time because the beamformer is waiting to detect the reference for operation. It takes the matching step 315 time-units to finish.

- Weights strongly vary during the convergence time according to the LMS algorithm.

- Weights are keeping around a mean value with a small variance in tracking time. These weights are stable over time for the rest of time in the reference.

The corresponding error, $e(n)$, is depicted in Figure 6. It can be seen that the convergence time is fewer than 435 time-units at the error less than 0.05.

Figure 7 presents the reference, $d(n)$, and output signal, $y(n)$, over time. It is clear that the beamformer's output can meet the reference and keep tracking it over time after getting convergence.

Without loss of generality, four cases have been investigated to verify the operation of the beamformer. The results demonstrate that the beamformer is able to form and steer the main lobe to the direction of the desired signal and simultaneously place NULL points to various interferences. Specifically, in the case 4, completed operation of the beamformer has been verified through three periods: matching time, convergence time, and tracking time. It is clear that the beamformer operates correctly in respect of the principal given in section 3.

b) Convergence characteristics with respect to different SNRs and step-sizes

Figure 8 gives the error of the beamformer with different SNRs of 10 dB, 20 dB, and 30 dB, respectively, at a fixed step-size $\mu=0.001$. It is clear that the beamformer gets convergence with a

nearly constant speed while variance is inversely proportional to SNRs. In addition, the beamformer becomes more stable as the SNR increases.

Figure 9 indicates the error of the beamformer with different step-sizes. It can be observed from Figure 9 that the step-sizes have significant influence on the convergence speed of beamformer. The larger the value step-size is, the faster the convergence but the less the stability around the minimum value is obtained. On the other hand, the smaller the value of step-size is, the slower the convergence but the more stable around the optimum value the beamformer is given.

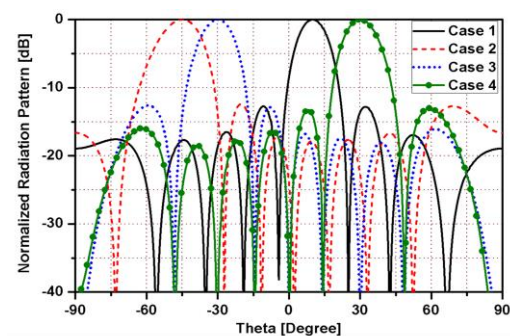


Figure 4. Radiation patterns of ULA antennas in four cases.

5. Conclusion

This paper proposed a design of LMS based adaptive beamformer for arbitrary ULA antennas and introduced a verification procedure for the design. In order to validate the design, a beamformer for 8×1 ULA antennas has been implemented on Xilinx FPGA chip. Verification in the case of tracking the NOAA LEO satellites has been done. The measured results show that the beamformer operates well. In particular, the beamformer is able to form and steer the main lobe to the desired user and simultaneously place NULL points toward various interferences. Besides, it operates correctly in term of the given principal and the LMS algorithm. The proposal can be applied to design smart antennas for a number of applications such as radar, wireless communications, and directional Wi-Fi.

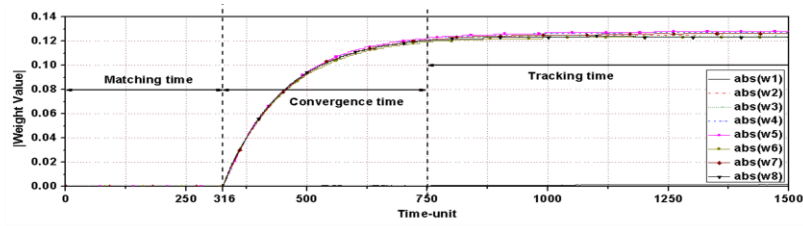


Figure 5. Weights adaptation over time.

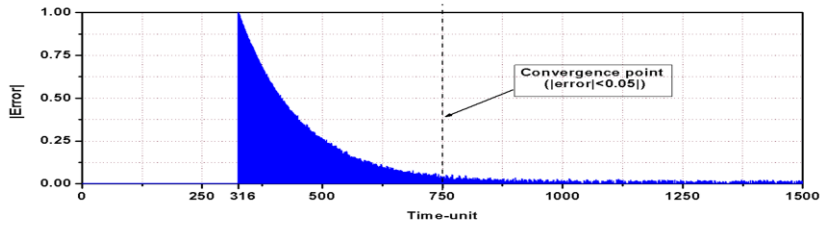


Figure 6. Error between output and reference signals over time.

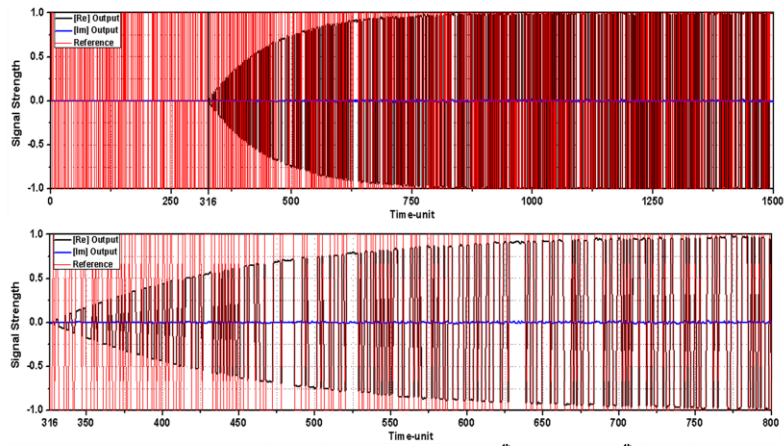


Figure 7. Output and reference signals over time: 0-1500th, and 316-800th time-unit.

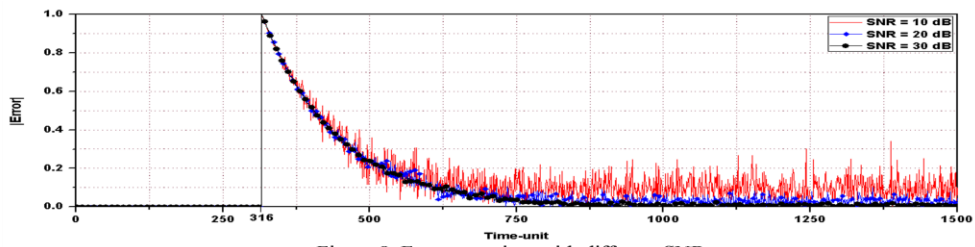


Figure 8. Error over time with different SNRs.

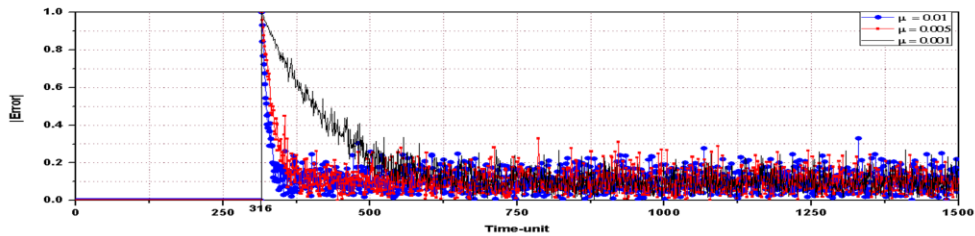


Figure 9. Error over time with different step-sizes.

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