

工學碩士 學位論文

**Implementation of Smart Antenna Algorithm using
Signal Self-Coherence**

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2000年 2月

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M

L

K

$\mathbf{x}(t)$

$\theta_{l,k}$ k l

$\mathbf{d}(\theta_{l,k})$ $\theta_{l,k}$

$s_{l,k}(t)$ $\theta_{l,k}$

$\mathbf{i}(t)$

$\mathbf{n}(t)$ ㄱ

$\mathbf{w}_{l,k}$

$r(t)$ Reference

\mathbf{R}_{xx}

\mathbf{v}_{xr} reference

τ

α (cyclic)

*

Conjugate transpose

$\Phi_{ss}(\tau, \alpha)$ τ α s cyclic

correlation

$\Phi_{ss}^*(\tau, \alpha)$ τ α s cyclic

conjugate correlation

$\overline{[\cdot]}_{\infty}$

$u(t)$ cyclic

f_b Baud rate

f_c Carrier

R_{xu} cyclic

c

$\langle \cdot \rangle_T$ [0, T]

μ

$e(t)$

μ', μ'' Lagrange multiplier

I

R_{uu}

R_{ss}

μ_1, μ_2

Abstract

The performance of digital mobile radio communication systems is effected by signal fading and interference from co-channel users. Both these effects can be reduced by the use of antenna arrays at the base station with the appropriate signal processing and combining of the received signals.

In this thesis, a blind adaptive array beamformer against co-channel interferences is proposed. The beamformer's weight vector is calculated from auto correlation matrix of the received signals and cross-correlation matrix between the received signal vector and the signal vector shifted to the cyclic frequency of the desired signal vector. The proposed method utilizes the cyclostationary properties of the communication signal and has the constraints that maximize output SINR(Signal-to-Interference plus Noise Ratio). Also, this thesis is applied to the adaptive method with power method and recursive equations. The computer simulations to compare the performances between the proposed method and the conventional methods are performed. In the beam pattern, the proposed method has lower power gain than conventional algorithm at the interference directions. In the BER(Bit Error Rate) curve, the performance of the proposed scheme is superior than that of conventional schemes. Also, the adaptive beamformer algorithm is implemented in TMS320C31 DSP chip produced by Texas Instruments.

1

가 , ,
, , ,
가 , 가
.
,
가 (diversity) .
가 , [1].
switched beam
.
가
[2].
[3][4],
training [5].
angle spread가 ,
가 가 .
가
training
, co-channel training
가 .

CDMA PN(Pseudo- Noise) code [6]
 PSK FSK
 Constant Modulus(CM)
 [7][8], 가 cyclostationarity
 CDMA PN code
 ,
 CDMA
 , CM
 가 가
 cyclostationarity,
 FM(Frequency modulation), PSK(Phase shift keying), FSK(Frequency
 shift keying), GMSK(Gaussian-filtered minimum shift keying)
 cyclic 가
 cyclic baud rate, carrier
 AMPS(Advanced Mobile Phone Service)
 GSM(Global Service for Mobile) DECT(Digital
 Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications) GMSK
 가 [9][10].
 Cyclostationarity Gardner가
 LS- SCORE(Least Squared- Self COherence REstoral)
 Wu Wong CAB(Cyclic Adaptive Beamforming) C- CAB
 (Constrained- CAB) [11][12].
 가 가 , LS- SCORE
 가 SINR(Signal- to- Interference

plus Noise Ratio)

CAB

가

, C-CAB

가

[12].

cyclic

BPSK

가

TI(Texas Instruments)

TMS320C31 DSP(Digital Signal Processor)

2

, 3

4

, DSP

5

6

2

M

가

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbf{d}(\theta_{l,0}) s_{l,0}(t) + \mathbf{i}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (2-1)$$

L , $s_{l,0}(t)$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots, L$) $\theta_{l,0}$

, $\mathbf{d}(\theta_{l,0})$ $\theta_{l,0}$,

$\mathbf{i}(t)$ $M \times 1$, $\mathbf{n}(t)$

$M \times 1$. ,

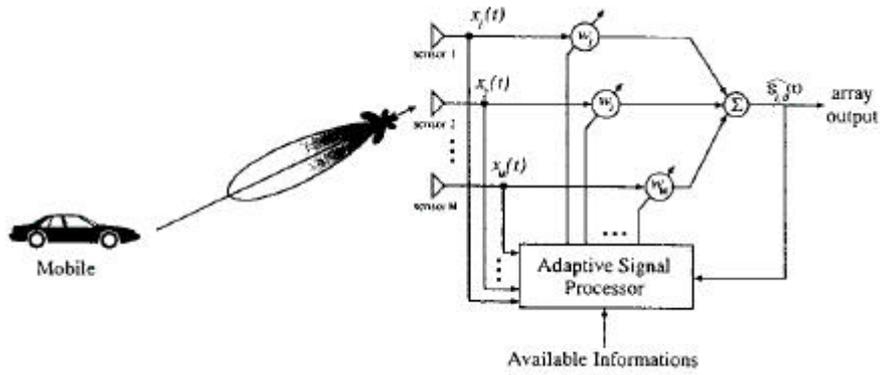
가 .

$$\mathbf{i}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbf{d}(\theta_{l,k}) s_{l,k}(t) \quad (2-2)$$

K .

$\mathbf{w}_{l,0}$

2-1



2-1

Fig. 2-1 Block diagram of adaptive array system

$$\widehat{s}_{l,0}(t) = \mathbf{w}_{l,0}^* \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (2-3)$$

$\widehat{s}_{l,0}(t)$ $s_{l,0}(t)$, * conjugate transpose .
 $\mathbf{w}_{l,0}$ 가 가 ,

Cyclostationary

2.1

angle spread 가
 가 , 가 .

$\mathbf{x}(t)$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{d}(\theta_0)s_0(t) + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{d}(\theta_k)s_k(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (2-4)$$

$\mathbf{d}(\theta_0), \mathbf{d}(\theta_1), \dots$

, $\mathbf{d}(\theta_K)$

$\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_K$

MUSIC[13][14] ESPRIT [2][15]

maximum likelihood

2.2 Training

Training

reference

training

가

가

Reference

$r(t)$

reference

$$\mathbf{w}_{MSE} = \mathbf{R}_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{v}_{xr} \quad (2-5)$$

\mathbf{R}_{xx} , \mathbf{v}_{xr} reference

LMS(Least Mean Square)[16] DMI(Direct Matrix
 Inversion)[17], 가 .
 training TDMA
 training co-channel 가
 가 .

2.3

가 .

가 CMA(Constant Modulus Algorithm) . CMA
 FM PSK, FSK
 가 .

가

$$J(t) = E \left\{ \left| y(t) - \frac{y(t)}{|y(t)|} \right|^2 \right\} \quad (2-6)$$

[18][19].

$$\mathbf{w}(t+1) = \mathbf{w}(t) - \mu e(t) \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (2-7)$$

$$e(t) = y(t) - \frac{y(t)}{|y(t)|}$$

μ

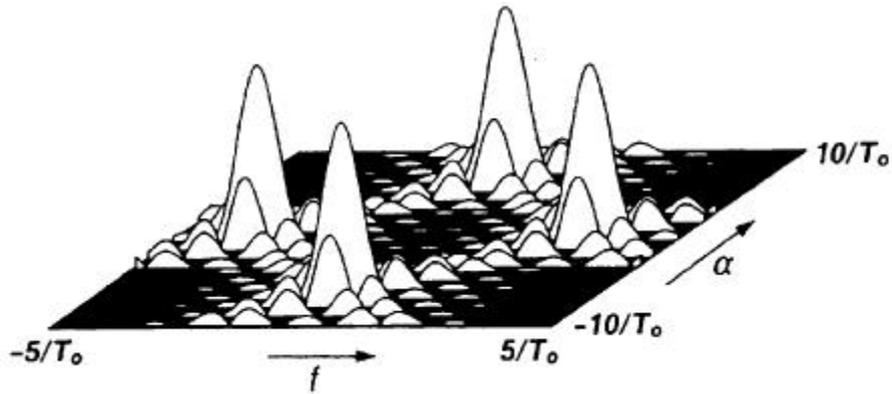
trade-off

가

2.4 Cyclostationarity

cyclostationarity

2-2



2-2 BPSK spectral correlation
 Fig. 2-2 Spectral correlation of BPSK signal

(2-1) cyclic correlation (CC)
 (2-3) cyclic conjugate correlation (CCC)
 $\hat{s}_{l,0}(t)$
 $s(t)$

$$\phi_{ss}(\tau, \alpha) \equiv \overline{[s(t)s^*(t+\tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}]_\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N s(t)s^*(t+\tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}$$

(2-8)

$$\phi_{s s^*}(\tau, \alpha) \equiv \overline{[s(t)s(t+\tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}]_\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N s(t)s(t+\tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}$$

(2-9)

CCC $\overline{[\cdot]_\infty}$ 가 τ α CC

cyclostationary . 가 Cyclostationary
 α cycle conjugate cycle
 $\alpha = 0$ CC cycle
, CC $\mathbf{x}(t)$ [12]. , f_b
 f_c BPSK baud rate carrier frequency offset
cycle $\alpha = lf_b \neq 0$, conjugate cycle
 $\alpha = \pm 2f_c + lf_b$ ($l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) [18][19].

CC $\mathbf{x}(t)$ CC
CCC .

$$\mathbf{R}_{xu} = \begin{cases} \hat{\Phi}_{xx}(\tau, \alpha) & \text{if } \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t + \tau)e^{j2\pi\alpha t} \\ \hat{\Phi}_{xx^*}(\tau, \alpha) & \text{if } \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{x}^*(t + \tau)e^{j2\pi\alpha t} \end{cases} \quad (2-10)$$

$$\mathbf{xx}(\tau, \alpha) \quad \mathbf{xx}^*(\tau, \alpha) \quad N$$

[12].

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} = \begin{cases} \widehat{\Phi}_{xx}(\tau, \alpha) = \overline{[\mathbf{x}(t)\mathbf{x}^*(t + \tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}]_N} \\ \widehat{\Phi}_{xx^*}(\tau, \alpha) = \overline{[\mathbf{x}(t)\mathbf{x}^T(t + \tau)e^{-j2\pi\alpha t}]_N} \end{cases} \quad (2-11)$$

가 가
 $\mathbf{x}(t)$.

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{d}(\theta) s(t) + \mathbf{i}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (2-12)$$

$\mathbf{d}(\theta)$, reference $r(t)$

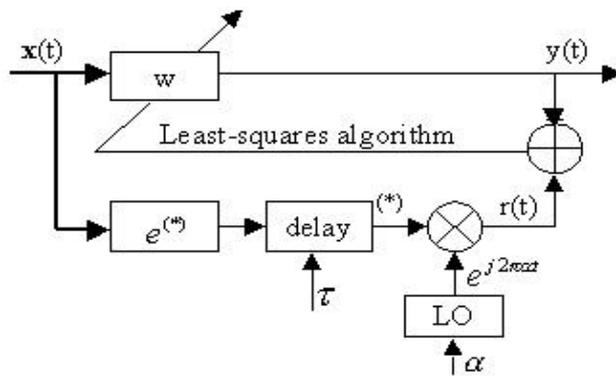
$$r(t) = \mathbf{c}^* \mathbf{x}^{(*)}(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi\alpha t} \quad (2-13)$$

\mathbf{c} , $(*)$ conjugate self-coherence가

cyclostationarity

LS-SCORE, CAB, C-CAB

2-3 LS-SCORE



2-3 LS-SCORE

Fig. 2-3 Block diagram of LS-SCORE algorithm

reference $r(t)$
(Cost function)

$$F_{sc}(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{c}) \equiv \langle |y(t) - r(t)|^2 \rangle_T \quad (2-14)$$

$$y(t) = \mathbf{w}^* \mathbf{x}(t) \quad , \langle \cdot \rangle_T \quad [0, T] \quad (2-14)$$

\mathbf{w}_{sc}

$$\mathbf{w}_{sc} = \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}^{-1} \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xr} \quad (2-15)$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx} \quad \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xr} \quad [0, T]$$

reference [11].

$$(2-1) \quad (2-10) \quad \mathbf{x}(t) \quad \text{cycle} \quad \alpha_k$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) \quad \text{cycle} \quad \alpha_k$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{v}}_k(t) = \mathbf{c}_k^* \mathbf{u}(t)$$

$$(2-3) \quad \widehat{s}_k(t) \quad \mathbf{w}_k \quad \mathbf{c}_k \quad \widehat{\mathbf{v}}_k(t) \quad k$$

$$\mathbf{w}_k \quad \mathbf{c}_k$$

$$\widehat{s}_k(t) \quad s_k(t)$$

cycle 가 ,

$$\text{가} \quad , \text{ CAB} \quad \mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{c}$$

$$\phi_{sv}(z, \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c}} \phi_{sv}(z, \alpha) &= \max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c}} \left| \overline{[\mathbf{w}^* \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{u}^*(t) \mathbf{c}]_N} \right|^2 \\ &= \max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c}} \left| \mathbf{w}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \mathbf{c} \right|^2 \\ &= \max_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{c}} \mathbf{w}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}^* \mathbf{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{c}^\dagger \mathbf{c} = 1 \quad (2-16)$$

(2-16) \mathbf{w} \mathbf{c} Lagrange multiplier

$$F_c(\widehat{\mathbf{w}}, \widehat{\mathbf{c}}) = \widehat{\mathbf{w}}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \widehat{\mathbf{c}} \widehat{\mathbf{c}}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}^* \widehat{\mathbf{w}} - \mu'(\widehat{\mathbf{w}}^* \widehat{\mathbf{w}} - 1) - \mu''(\widehat{\mathbf{c}}^* \widehat{\mathbf{c}} - 1) \quad (2-17)$$

μ' μ'' Lagrange multipliers . (2-17) \mathbf{w} \mathbf{c}
0 .

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}^* \widehat{\mathbf{w}} &= \widehat{\xi} \widehat{\mathbf{w}} \\ \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \widehat{\mathbf{c}} &= \widehat{\xi} \widehat{\mathbf{c}} \end{aligned} \quad (2-18)$$

$\widehat{\xi}$. \mathbf{w} \mathbf{c} $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}$
singular value $\widehat{\xi}_{\max}$ left right singular
 , \mathbf{w} \mathbf{c} .

$$\widehat{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \widehat{\mathbf{c}} = \widehat{\xi}_{\max} \quad (2-19)$$

\mathbf{w} $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}$ 가 .
가 cycle α 가 가
 \mathbf{w}_{CAB} $d(\theta)$

[12].

$$\mathbf{w}_{CAB} \propto d(\theta) \quad (2-20)$$

linearly constrained
 minimum variance(LCMV) [20]. LCMV

\mathbf{w}
 $\mathbf{d}(\theta)^* \mathbf{w} = 1$
 LCMV LCMV
 CAB
 가 \mathbf{w}_{CAB} C-CAB
 가 $\mathbf{w}_{CAB} \mathbf{d}(\theta)$
 $\mathbf{w}_{CAB} \mathbf{d}(\theta)$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^* \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx} \mathbf{w} = \min_{\mathbf{w}} \overline{[\mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{x}^*(t)]_N} \mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{w}_{CAB}^* \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{1} \quad (2-21)$$

Lagrange multiplier

$$\mathbf{w}_{CCAB} = \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{w}_{CAB} \quad (2-22)$$

$\mathbf{w}_{CAB} \mathbf{d}(\theta)$, C-CAB

$$\mathbf{d}(\theta)^* \mathbf{w} \propto \mathbf{w}_{CAB}^* \mathbf{w} = 1 \quad \text{LCMV}$$

가 [12].

3

Cyclostationarity, LS-Score, CAB,
 C-CAB 가 LS-Score
 가 SINR
 , CAB
 가
 C-CAB 가

SINR

가

SINR

[21][22].

$$\max_w \frac{|\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{d}(\theta)|^2}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_{uu} \mathbf{w}},$$

$$\text{subject to } \frac{|\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{d}(\theta)|^2}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{w}} = \delta \text{ and } \mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{d}(\theta) = 1 \quad (3-1)$$

R_{uu} , δ

$$w \propto (R_{uu} + \gamma I)^{-1} d(\theta) \quad (3-2)$$

$\gamma = |w^\dagger d|^2 / w^\dagger w = \delta$ Lagrange multiplier .

$$R_{uu} = d(\theta) , \quad R_{uu} = d(\theta)$$

가 cyclic .

$$R_{uu}$$

R_{uu} , 가

$$R_{xx} = R_{ss} + R_{uu} \quad \text{가}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{uu} \approx \widehat{R}_{xx} - \widehat{R}_{ss} \quad (3-3)$$

$$w = \widehat{R}_{uu}^{-1} w_{CAB} \quad (3-4)$$

$$\widehat{R}_{uu} = \widehat{R}_{xx} - \widehat{R}_{xu} \quad (3-5)$$

, \widehat{R}_{ss}

cyclic

$$\widehat{R}_{xu}$$

cyclic

가

(2-1) $L=1$ $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}$
 $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx} &= \mathbf{d}(\theta_1) \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss} \mathbf{d}^*(\theta_1) + \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{iu} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \\ &= \mathbf{d}(\theta_1) \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss} \mathbf{d}^*(\theta_1) + \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{uu} \end{aligned} \quad (3-6)$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} = \mathbf{d}(\theta_1) \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss}^{\alpha}(\tau) \mathbf{d}^*(\theta_1) \quad (3-7)$$

$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{iu}$ cyclic
 $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss}^{\alpha}(\tau)$ cyclic α
 (3-5)

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xx} - \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} = \mathbf{d}(\theta_1) (\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss} - \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss}^{\alpha}(\tau)) \mathbf{d}^*(\theta_1) + \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{uu} \quad (3-8)$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss} = \widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{ss}^{\alpha}(\tau) \quad (3-5) \text{가}, \quad \alpha \quad \tau$$

가

\mathbf{w}_{CAB}

power method

[22][23].

Power method

가

, \mathbf{w}_{CAB} $\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu}$

η_{\max} ,

$$\widehat{\mathbf{R}}_{xu} \mathbf{w}_{CAB} = \eta \mathbf{w}_{CAB} \quad (3-9)$$

$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}$

$k+1$

, \mathbf{I} '1' , 가 '0'

$$\mathbf{q}_{k+1} = \frac{\mathbf{R} \mathbf{q}_k}{|\mathbf{R} \mathbf{q}_k|} \quad (3-10)$$

, $k \rightarrow \infty$

$|\cdot|$ norm .

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\mathbf{R} \mathbf{q}_k| = \eta_{\max} \quad (3-11)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{q}_k = \mathbf{w}$$

\mathbf{w}_{CAB} 가 , $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{xu}$

(3-9) power method

, η_{\max} \mathbf{q}_k 가

, \mathbf{w}_{CAB} .

3-1 Power method

Table 3-1 Procedure of power method

$w_{CAB}(n+1) = POWER(R_{xu}(n), w_{CAB}(n))$
{
Initialization
$q_0(n) = w_{CAB}(n)$
$q_1(n) = \frac{R_{xu}(n) q_0(n)}{ R_{xu}(n) q_0(n) }$
$k = 1$
Computation
<i>while</i> ($ R_{xu}(n) q_k(n) - R_{xu}(n) q_{k-1}(n) \geq \epsilon$) <i>do</i>
{
$q_{k+1}(n) = \frac{R_{xu}(n) q_k(n)}{ R_{xu}(n) q_k(n) }$
$k = k + 1$
}
Update
$w_{CAB}(n+1) = q_k(n)$
}

$$q_0 \quad \left| \frac{\eta_{\max}}{\eta_2} \right|$$

3-1 Power method

$$R_{xx} \quad R_{xu}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{xx}(n) = \mu_1 \widehat{R}_{xx}(n-1) + (1 - \mu_1) \mathbf{x}(n) \mathbf{x}^*(n) \quad (3-12)$$

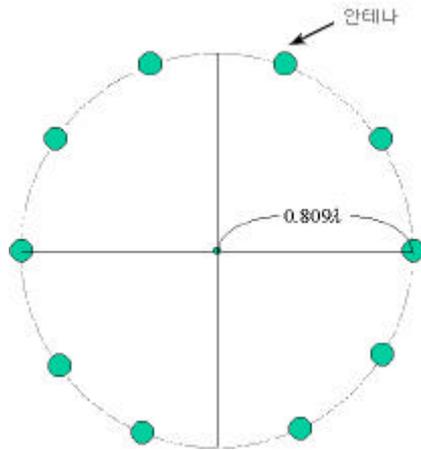
$$\widehat{R}_{xu}(n) = \mu_2 \widehat{R}_{xu}(n-1) + (1 - \mu_2) \mathbf{x}(n) \mathbf{u}^*(n) \quad (3-13)$$

$\mu_1 \quad \mu_2$ 가

M , LS-Score $O(M^3)$, CAB
 $O(M)$, $O(M^2)$.
 CAB LS-Score

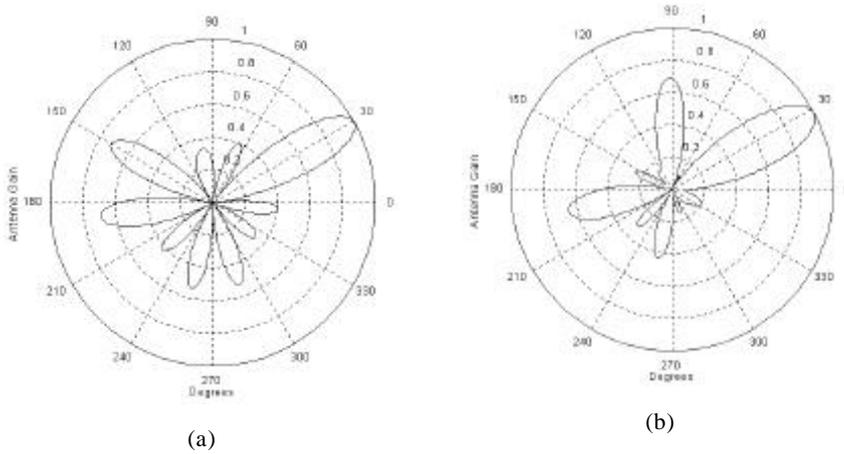
4

4-1
가 30° 가
 $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ$, λ 0.809 10
가
BPSK, cyclic α 0.2, 0.17, 0.13, 0.15,
0.19 4-2 4-4 SNR 6dB
가 2 4 가 CAB
CAB
null 150° 180°
, 4-4 가
1, 150° 180° CAB
0.76 0.5 가
0 가



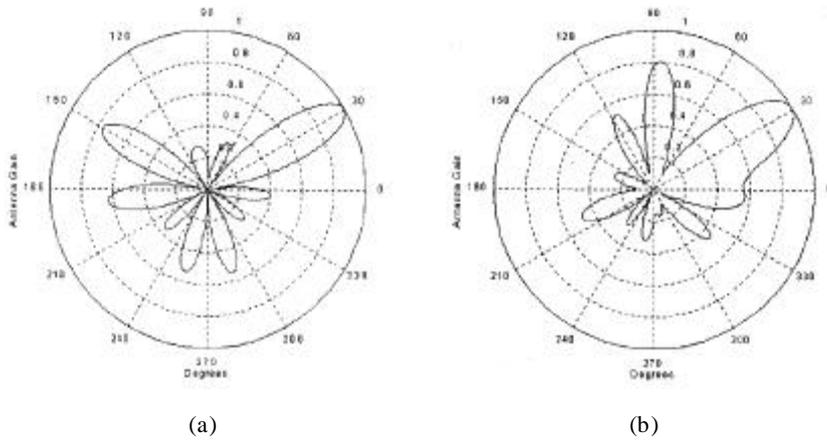
4-1

Fig. 4-1 Circular array antenna structure



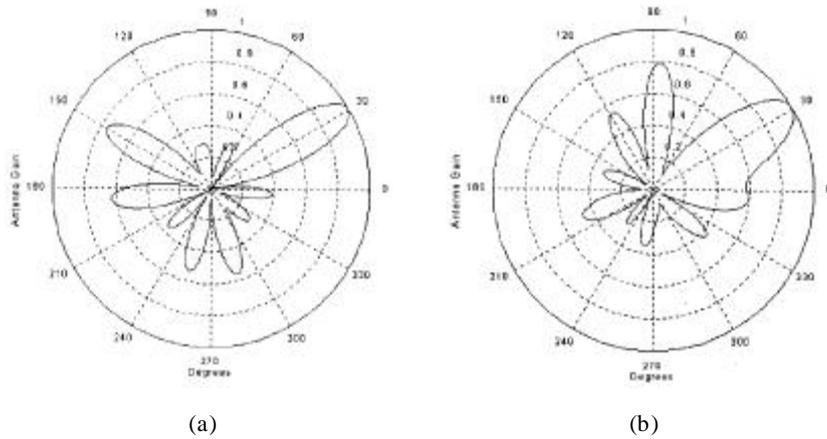
4-2 , : $60^\circ, 150^\circ$ (a) CAB , (b)

Fig. 4-2 Beampatterns, direction-of-arrival of interferences : $60^\circ, 150^\circ$
 (a) CAB algorithm. (b) Proposed method



4-3 , : $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ$ (a) CAB , (b)

Fig. 4-3 Beampatterns, direction-of-arrival of interferences : $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ$ (a) CAB algorithm, (b) Proposed method

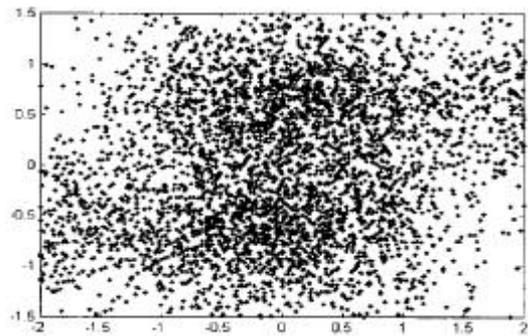


4-4 , : $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ$ (a) CAB , (b)

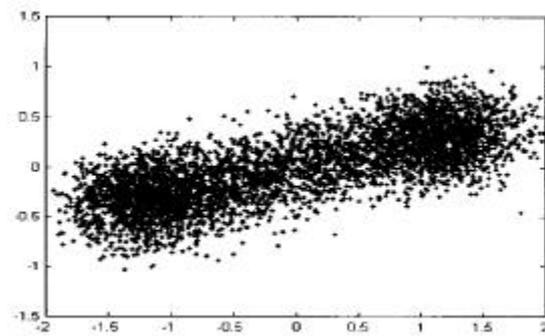
Fig. 4-4 Beampatterns, direction-of-arrival of interferences : $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ, 300^\circ$ (a) CAB algorithm, (b) Proposed method

4-5 CAB ,
 . SNR 4dB, 가
 6 가 2 , cyclic 0.2,
 cyclic 0.17, 0.13 5000
 . (a) , (b) (c)
 CAB

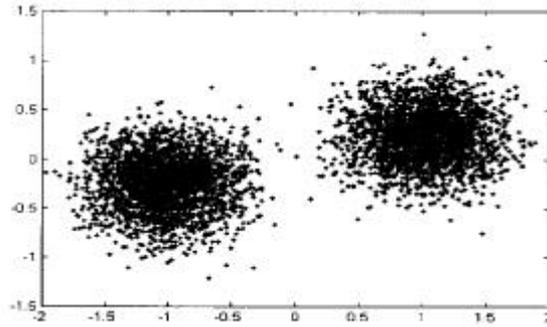
. CAB
 가 .



(a)



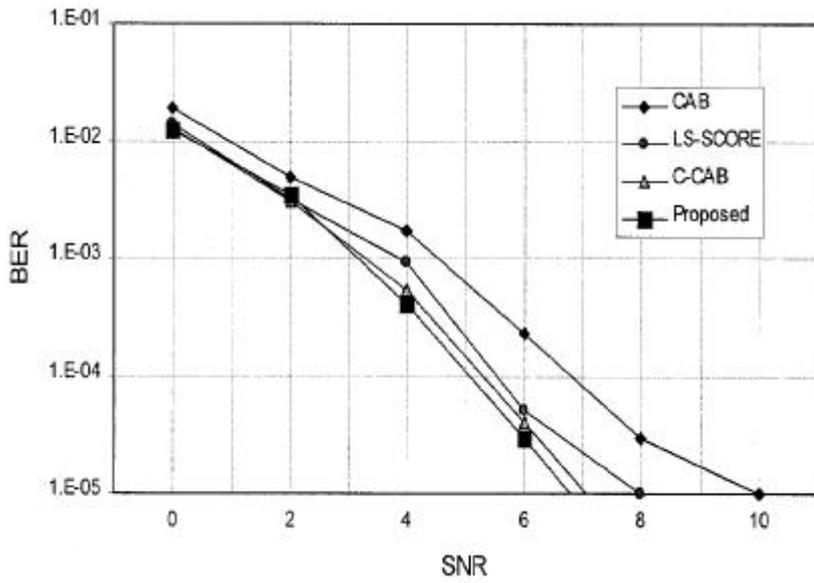
(b)



(c)

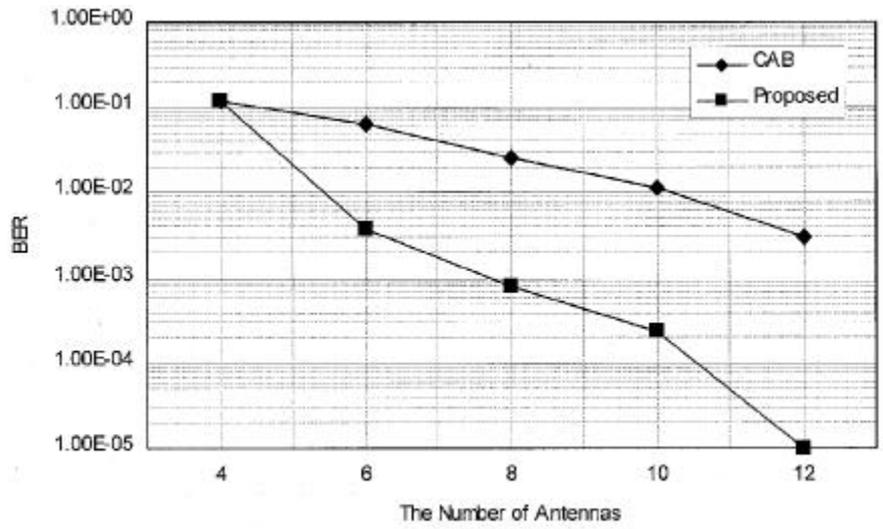
4-5 (a) Received signal, (b) CAB algorithm, (c) Proposed method
 Fig. 4-5 Constellation (a) Received signal, (b) CAB algorithm, (c) Proposed method

4-6 cyclic 0.2, cyclic
 0.143, SNR BER(Bit Error Rate)
 BER SNR 2dB
 BER



4-6 SNR BER
 Fig. 4-6 BER curve according to input SNR

4-7 SNR 4dB cyclic 가 0.2
 0.143, 0.125 2 가
 BER 가 6
 BER CAB
 가 8 CAB 90
 가 1 가
 1000 가 1 가 10



4-7 BER

Fig. 4-7 BER curve according to the number of antennas

5 DSP

Texas Instruments TMS320C31
 DSP . TMS320C31
 32 programmable DSP
 C3x TMS320C30 가
 5-1 .

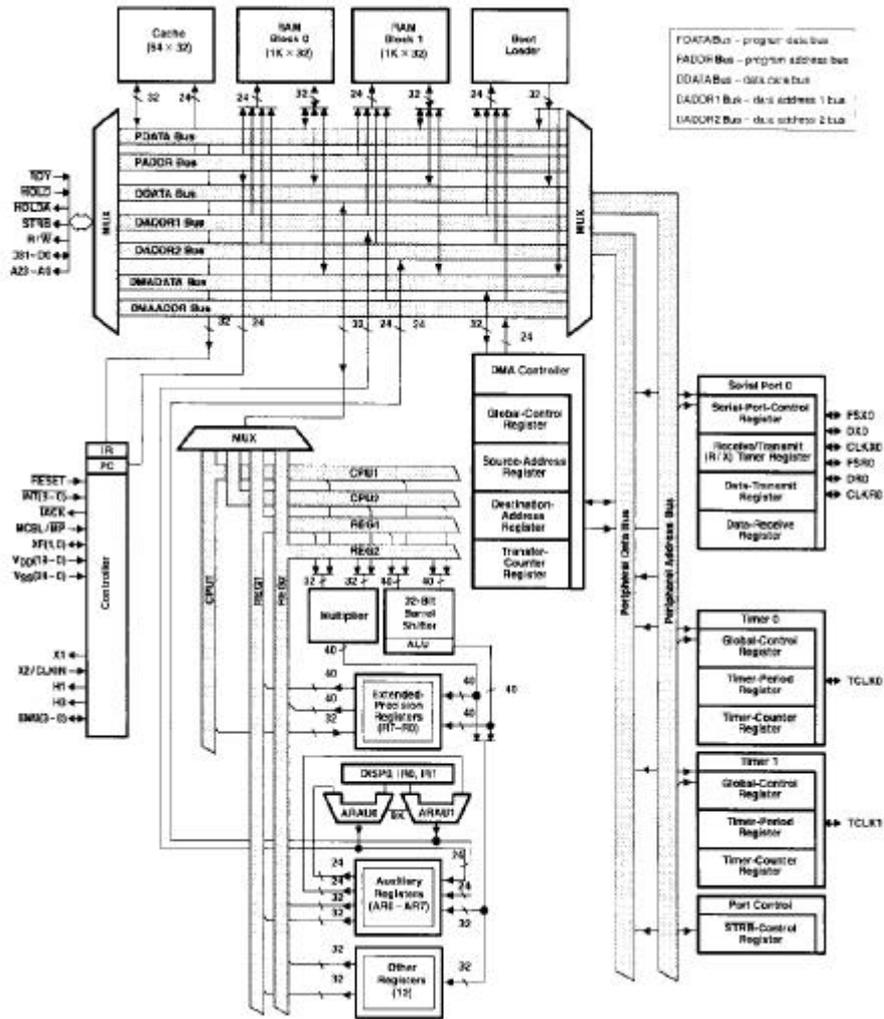
5.1 TMS320C31

TMS320C31 5-1 .
 CPU, , , DMA(Direct Memory
 Access) ,
 CPU
 CPU ALU(Arithmetic Logic Unit), , 32 barrel
 shifter, , ,
 CPU1/CPU2 REG1/REG2가
 2 2
 , 1 ALU
 1
 (2) 1 가 60MHz
 30MIPS(Million Instructions Per Second)가 , 1
 2 가 60MFLOPS(Millions of FLoa-

5-1 TMS320C31

Table 5-1 Summary of TMS320C31 features

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 32 2. (3, 1) 3. 12 PQFT 4. 0.8 μm CMOS 	TMS320C30 2 , 181 PGA
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 27/33/40/50/60MHz 6가 2. 2 1 3. 60MHz 30MIPS, 60FLOPS 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 1K × 32 (2K) 2. 64 × 32 3. 16M × 32 (24) 4. 5. 47가 (boot ROM1, ROM2, ROM3, serial) 	TMS320C30 4K ROM
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 32, 32 2. 2 3 가 3. ALU 2 4. , call, return 5. 6. 가 가 zero-overhead 7. 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 8 40/32 2. 8 32 3. 40/32 ALU 4. 40/32 5. 32 barrel shifter 6. 2 	
I/O	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I/O CPU DMA 2. 2 32 3. 8/16/24/32 가 1 	TMS320C30 2



5- 1 TMS320C31

Fig. 5- 1 TMS320C31 block diagram

ting point Operations Per Second)가

TMS320C31

(PC)

28

가

ALU

5-2 TMS320C31

Table 5-2 TMS320C31 registers

		()
PC	program counter	32
R0	extended precision register 0	32 (40)
R1	extended precision register 1	
R2	extended precision register 2	
R3	extended precision register 3	
R4	extended precision register 4	
R5	extended precision register 5	
R6	extended precision register 6	
R7	extended precision register 7	
AR0	auxiliary register 0	32
AR1	auxiliary register 1	
AR2	auxiliary register 2	
AR3	auxiliary register 3	
AR4	auxiliary register 4	
AR5	auxiliary register 5	
AR6	auxiliary register 6	
AR7	auxiliary register 7	
DP	data page pointer	32
IR0	index register 0	
IR1	index register 1	
BK	block size register	
SP	system stack pointer	
ST	status register	32
IE	CPU/DMA interrupt enable register	
IF	CPU interrupt flag register	
IOF	I/O flag register	
RS	repeat start address register	32
RE	repeat end address register	
RC	repeat counter	

precision register) 32 40 (extended
 (auxiliary register) 2 ARAU(Auxiliary Register
 Arithmetic Unit) 24

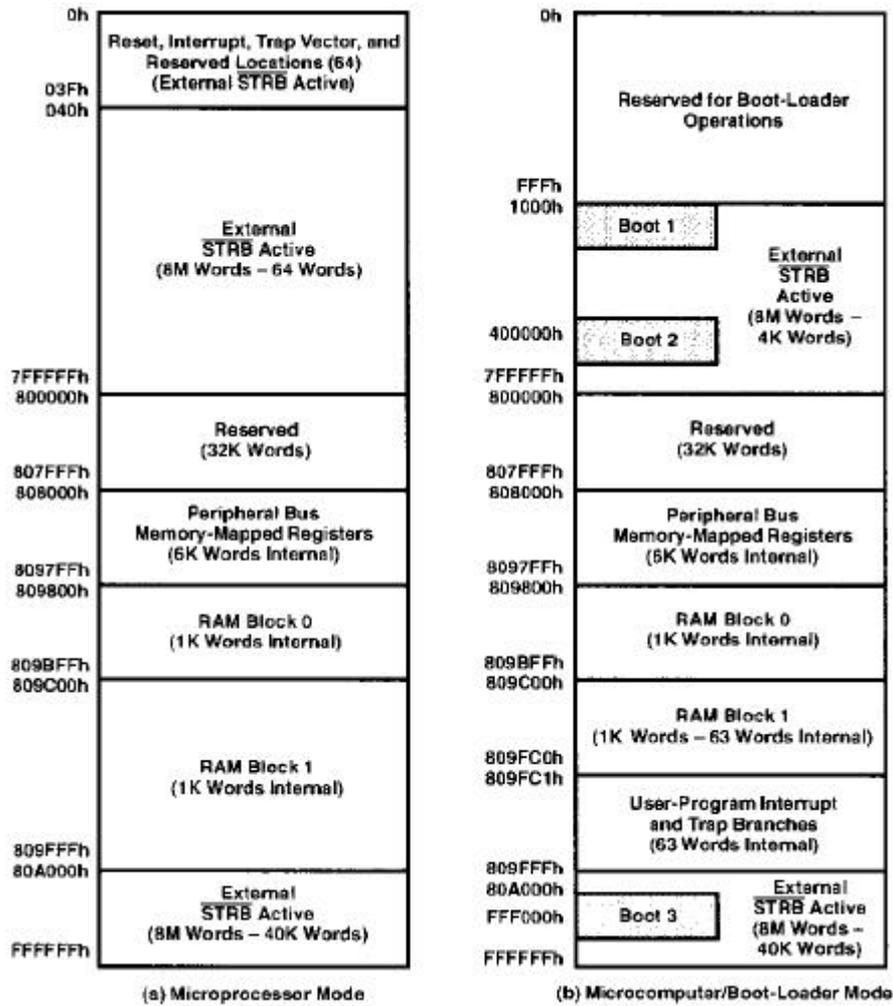
5.2

16M × 32
 I/O memory-mapped I/O 5-2
 I/O
 1K 2
 0 809800H 809BFFH 1 809C00H
 809FFFH

SRAM UMC 611024 (KM681000 가) 128K × 8-bit 4
 32-bit, 128K 5-3
 PAL 820000h , /RW /RD
 PAL

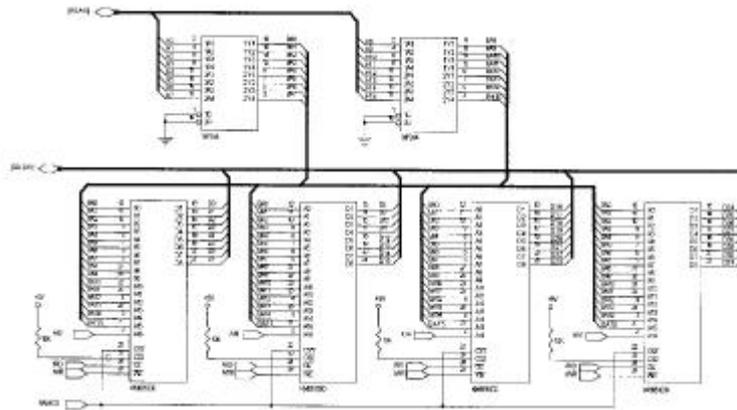
DSP

가



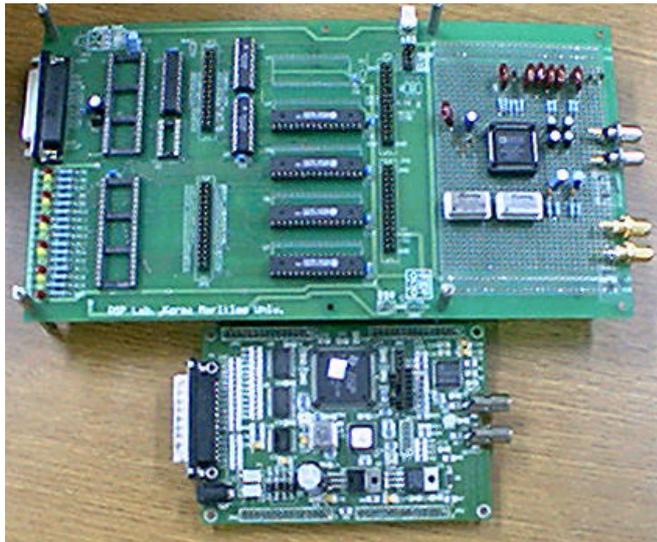
5-2 TMS320C31

Fig. 5-2 TMS320C31 memory map



5-3

Fig. 5-3 Extended RAM connection diagram

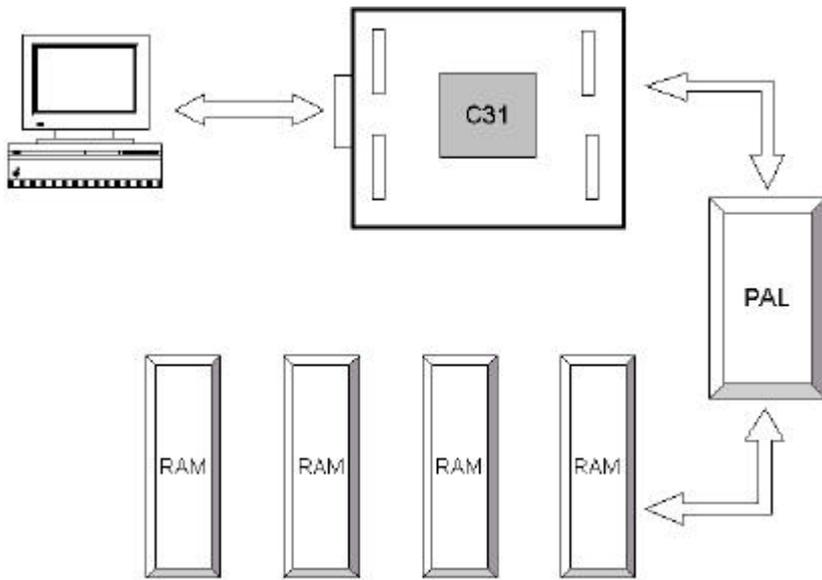


5-4

Fig. 5-4 Implemented hardware

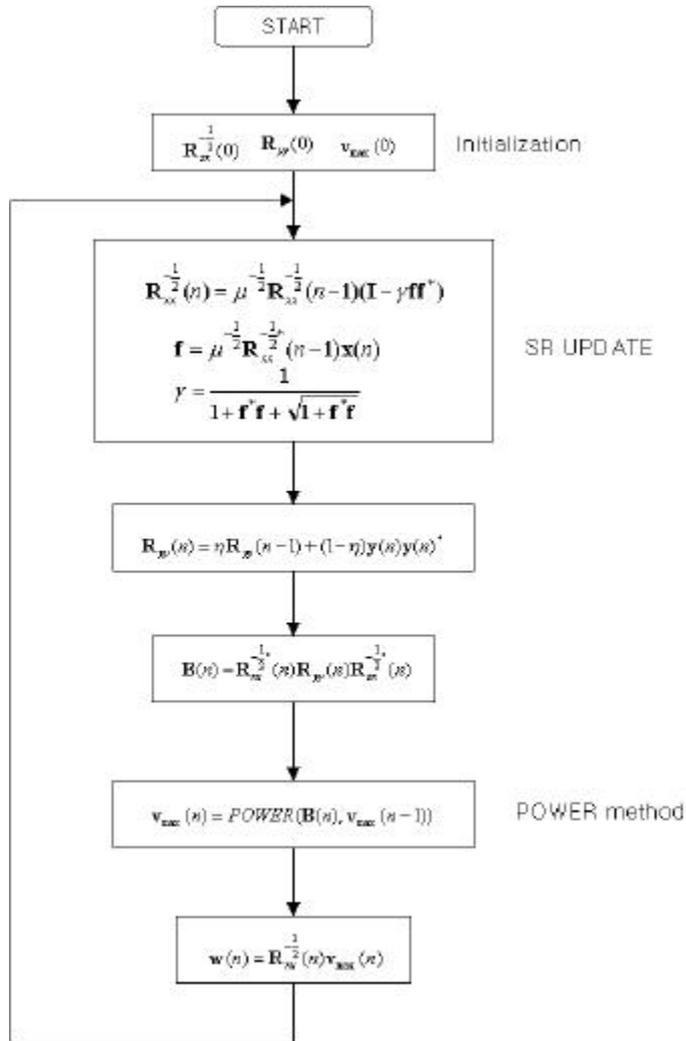
5.3

5-5 . ,
PC (Personal Computer), TMS320C31 DSP
, PAL, . , PC
DSP , 가 DSP
PAL . DSP
, PC . PC
display



5-5

Fig. 5-5 Simulator block diagram



5-6

Fig. 5-6 Flow chart

5-3

Table 5-3 Program complexity

	(Cycle)	(%)	(μ sec)
	45	-	0.0018
	52	-	0.00208
()	924	-	0.03695
()	165	-	0.0066
()	45	-	0.0018
()	2659	-	0.10636
SR UPDATE()	525145	96.7777	21.0058
POWER method()	5648	1.0409	0.22592
	2954	-	0.11816
()	542630	100	21.7052

6

,
 ,
 cyclic
 ,
 ,
 가 30°
 가 $60^\circ, 150^\circ, 180^\circ$ 가 1
 CAB
 0.76 0.5 가 0 가
 ± 1 가 BER SNR
 2dB BER
 , 10^{-3} CAB
 LS- SCORE , 4.5dB, 4dB,
 3.2dB SNR
 M , LS- SCORE $O(M^3)$, CAB
 $O(M)$, $O(M^2)$
 LS- SCORE
 , PC, Texas Instruments TMS320C31 DSP , PAL,

가 .

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