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2000. 12. 31

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- 1. :
- 2. : 2000 8 2 2000 12 31
- 3. : ( )
- 4.

가.

		8	9	10	11	12	
o	(OBP )	=					
o		=	=				
-							
-							
-							
o			=	=			
-							
-	MMIC Phased Array						

		8	9	10	11	12	
o							
- LCMV				=	=		
- LMS							
- RLS							
o					=	=	
o						=	
(%)		40		50		10	

.

		(%)	
● (OBP )	● IEEE, ITU-R ○	100	

		(%)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ : 20dB 1/ 10</li> <li>○ ,</li> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ ( + )</li> <li>○</li> </ul>	100	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ MMIC Phased Array</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> <li>○ : INTELSAT &amp;</li> <li>○ : CS</li> <li>○ : MMIC (Ku</li> <li>○ -</li> </ul>	100	

		(%)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LCMV</li> <li>○ LMS</li> <li>○ RLS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (S/W)</li> <li>○ MATLAB</li> <li>○ S/W 가</li> <li>●</li> <li>○ Frost Beamformer ( LMS )</li> <li>○ :</li> <li>●</li> <li>○ MMSE ○ SNR</li> <li>○ MVDR ○ ML</li> </ul>	100	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (SE)</li> <li>●</li> <li>● SE LCLMS (LCLMS - SE)</li> <li>○ Frost Beamfomer</li> <li>○</li> </ul>	100	

5.

●

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  - .
  - .
  - .
  - .
- .
  - Maximum SNR .
  - Maximum Likelihood .
  - Minimum Variance .
- .
  - Simulator (MATLAB ).
  - MATLAB (LCLMS, LCMV ).
  - .
- .
- .

6.

- .
- .

- .
- 가 .
- .
- 가.

7.

PC- III		5	
PC-		2	
Laser printer		1	
PC-31 DSP Board		5	
		1	
MATLAB 5.3		1	
Code Composer (H/W, S/W)		2	
HyperSignal(S/W)		1	

8.

- / .

# Summary

## 1. Objective and Importance of Research

Today's communication satellites are called transparent because they only transfer the arriving signals to a different frequency, amplify and without further changes emit them. To respond to a bigger user group, we have to accomplish a way of letting smaller and more inexpensive each station with small antennas and low transmission power have access to the satellite system. The low power uplink has to be compensated inside the system to ensure the proposed transmission quality. This compensation can be achieved with the same transmission power by decreasing the beam zone. To serve the same area, it has to be splitted into spots and the use of multibeam antennas with a switching satellite must be made. The move to on-board processing satellite communications to serve the internetworking needs of distant small earth terminals for personal/mobile communications and private business networks becomes more and more justified whenever terrestrial links become scarce or expensive or fault prone.

The development of multibeam antenna technology has led to significant increases in the capacity of communications satellites. These technologies will improve operational flexibility, increase overall capacity, and make better use of scarce mass and power resources of the satellite.



In this research, the characteristics of several multibeam communication satellites antennas have been analyzed and a new multi-beamforming algorithm for suppressing interference coming from the other directions has been developed and verified through the computer simulations.

## **2. Contents and Scope of Research**

- Introduction to beamforming techniques for multibeam communications satellite antennas. (e. g. , shaped beam, scanning beam, beamforming)
- Review of the different design technologies for reflector systems, active phased arrays, dual reflector systems.
- Performance analysis and theoretical derivation of several adaptive beamforming algorithms with different performance measure.
- Development of a new adaptive beamforming algorithm.
- Proposition of a new array system structure for implementing the proposed algorithm.

## **3. Research Results**

- Illustration of performance improvement in the multibeam communication satellite systems compared with the conventional satellite system.
- Introduction to generation techniques of multibeam such as

shaped-beam, scanning-beam and adaptive beamforming.

- Performance analysis of four adaptive beamforming methods using different criteria.
- Development of a new adaptive beamforming algorithm called LCMV-SE (Linearly Constrained Minimum Variance in conjunction with Signal Enhancement).
- Verification of LCMV-SE algorithm through computer simulations.
- Proposition of the structure of adaptive array processor for generating multibeam.

#### **4. Applications and Expected Contribution**

- Be used as key technologies for development of multibeam communication satellite array antennas to improve the system capacity and the quality of communications.
- Be applicable to the smart antenna technologies.
- Be applicable to the construction of the space-monitoring system for monitoring the quality of satellite communication services.

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( 6.1)

Singular value

..... 121

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# 1

가

(OBP)

ITALSAT (1991), NASA ACTS (1993), ETS-VI(1995),  
COMETS(1998) , 1990 2000

OBP

OBP

, / , / ,  
/ , , / ,

가

가

Sorting/Routing/Message

OBP

, OBP

OBP

. OBP

B-ISDN

PCN

가

.

.

printed-circuit

GaAs

MMIC

가

.

가

가

.

-

,

가

가

.

RF

IF

.

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,

. Frost

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/

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,

.

## 2

[2.1]

.

가 , 가 . 가 가 , 가 가 .

## 1

[2.1]  $(\theta_{3dB} = 17.5^\circ)$

$(\theta_{3dB} = 1.75^\circ)$  ,

20 dB

20 dB 가 . ,

$(G/T)_{station}$   $(EIRP)_{station}$  20dB 1/10

( , 30m 3m ), 10

M\$ 50 k\$ .

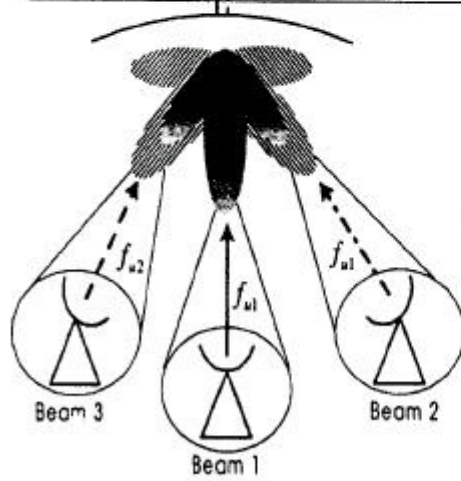
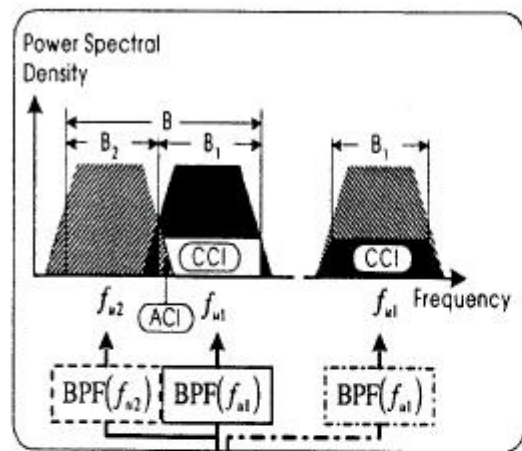
,  $C/N_0$ 가 가

, 가 .

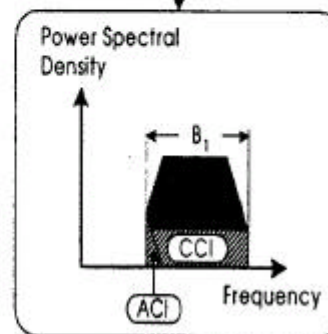
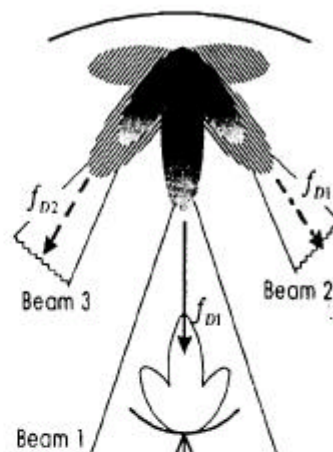
[2.1].

( 2.1)

B  $B_1$   $B_2$   
 1 2  $B_1$  , 3  
 $B_2$  .  
 ( 2.1a) , 2  $B_1$   
 $f_{v1}$  , 1  
 1  
 , 2 1  
 ( CCI : Co-Channel  
 Interference ) . 3  
 $f_{v2}$  가  
 $f_{v1}$  ( ACI :  
 Adjacent Channel Interference ) .  
 , 1  
 $f_{D1}$   
 ACI CCI 2  $f_{D1}$   
 .  
 가  $(C/N_0)_I$   
 .  
 40% .



(a)



(b)

( 2.1)

(a)

(b)

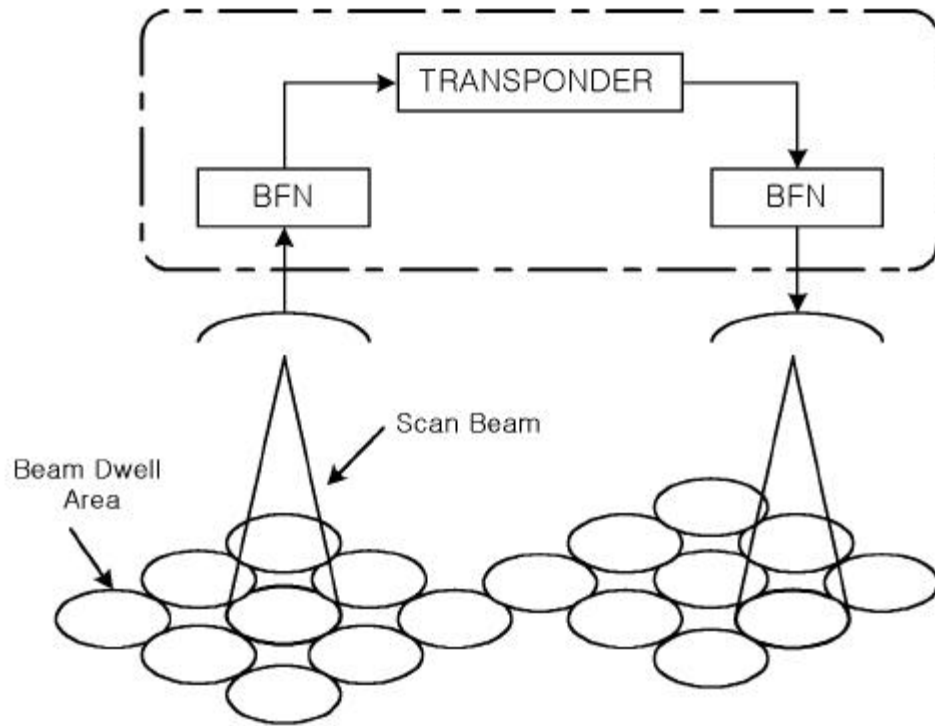
:  
[2.1]

가

가

가

가



( 2.2)

가

( 2.2)



, . NASA ACTS가

, 2  
13 1

. S NASA  
TDRSS ETS-VI가 .

2

, .  
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 , ( )  
 .

가

[2.1].

1.

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 , 가  
 .  
 .  
 가 가  
 ,  
 . EUTELSAT  
 .  
 ,  
 가  
 .  
 가  
 . 1, 2  
 .  
 가  
 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 spill-over  
 가 .  
 가 , 가

2.

가  
separated multiple beam, contiguous beam  
beam lattice 3 가

- 30 dB  
1/1000  
가 ,

가 .

3.

가

가

가

가 .

### 3

25

가

(flexibility)

가

가

, 1975

INTELSAT IV - A

INTELSAT

. INTELSAT IV - A 27dB

2

. 1981 INTELSAT V

4

1989

6

가

INTELSAT

. NASA ACTS , ItalSat Italy .

3-4dB .

가

. solid- state (feed) 가

. MMIC 가 가

, .

side- fed front- fed .

가 가 .

가 가 가

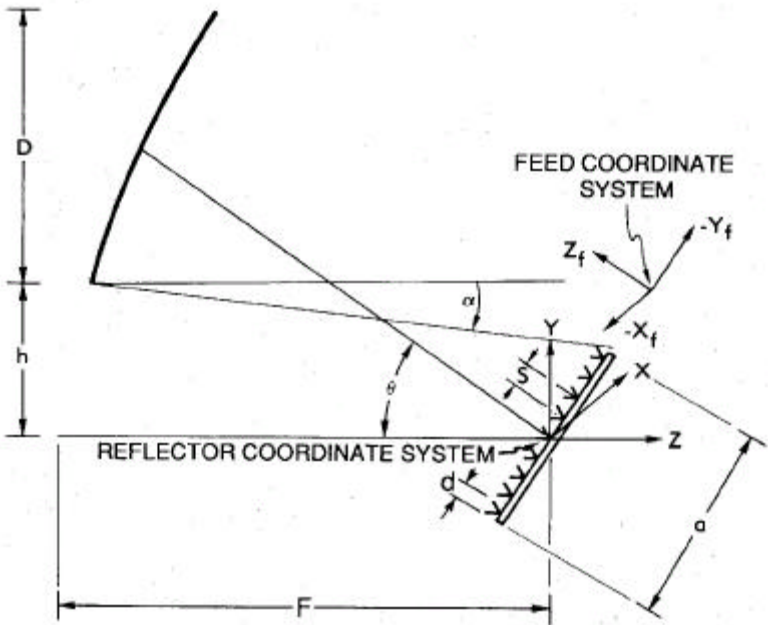
. 가 가 .

, , [3.1].

# 1 Shaped-Beam Array-Fed Single Reflector System

(component  
beam)  
가

가  
( 3.1)



( 3.1)

( 3.1) .

off- axis

가 .

, , , 가 , .

2가

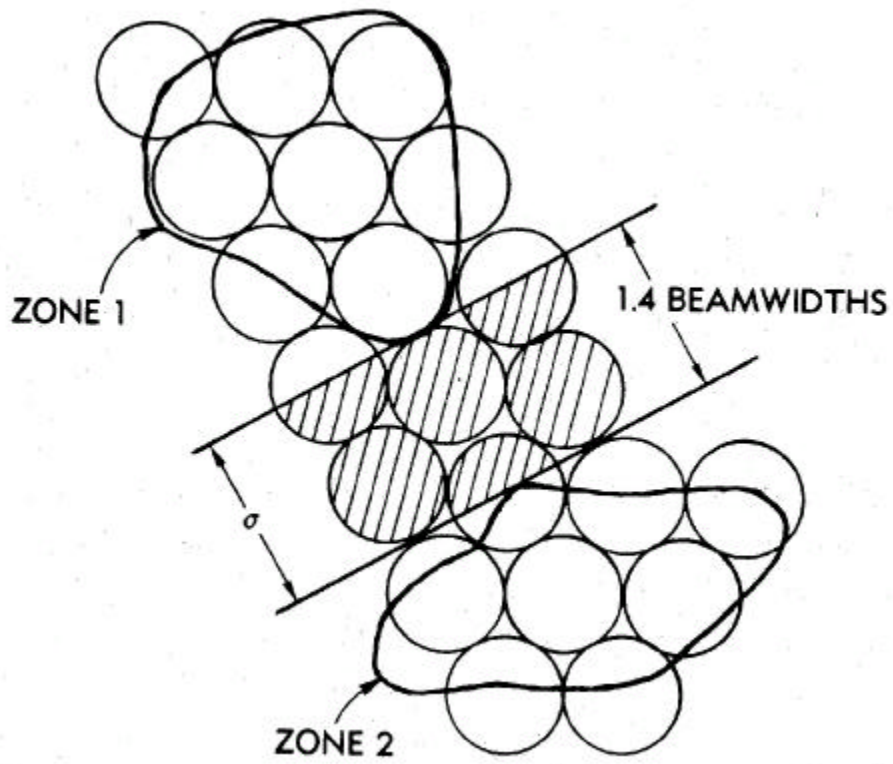
. ( 3.2)

( )

. 27 dB

3- dB 1.4 .





( 3.2)

D ,

$$D > 100 \lambda / \sigma \quad \sigma$$

( ° ) .

가

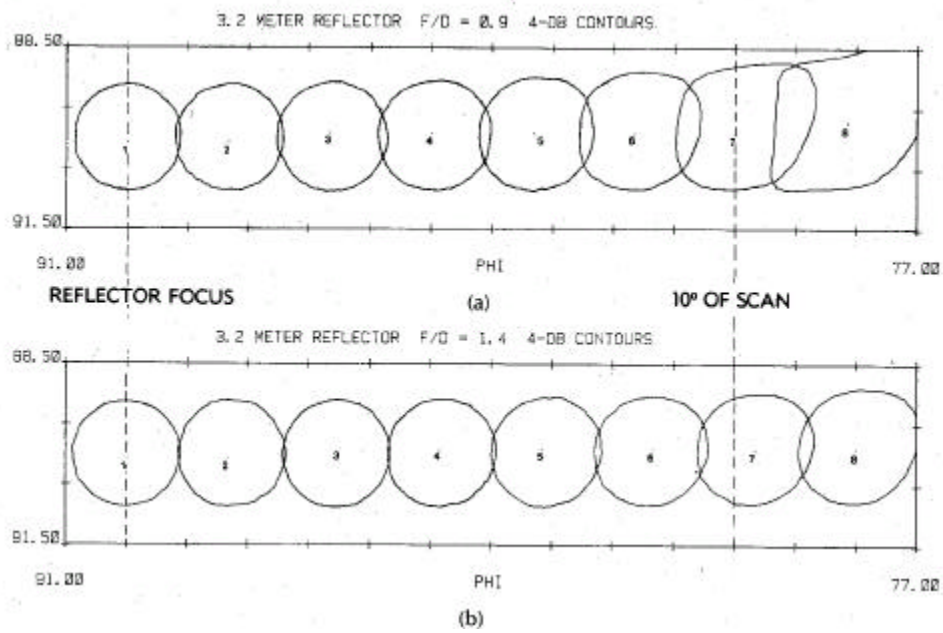
가

$\pm 9^\circ$

F/D가 1 1.5

가

F/D , 가  
 F/D ( 3.3)  
 $\pm 10^\circ$  F/D가 가



( 3.3) F/D (a) F/D=0.9 (b) F/D=1.4

F/D (defocusing) (deformation)

F/D F 가

가 , 가  
가 . F/D  
(polarization  
degradation)가 .  
d .  
crossover level .  
crossover level  
2.5 dB 4.0 dB .  
4 6 dB crossover  
level . (spatial isolation)가 ,  
2.5 dB crossover level  
가  
cross over .  
가  
(excitation  
coefficient)가 .  
, , (gain  
slopes) .  
가 가 .  
가  
가 .

가  
, 가 .  
(Beam-shaping algorithm)  
(minimax)  
.  
.  
(tolerance)  
.  
.  
.  
(Beam Forming Network : BFN)  
가  
.  
가 .  
가  
.  
.  
가  
.

INTELSAT  
 . Huges Aircraft INTELSAT IV-A  
 INTELSAT VI , INTELSAT  
 V INTELSAT Ford Aerospace 社  
 . F/D=1.02 2.44 m INTELSAT  
 V , ( )  
 3.7 4.07 GHz , , .  
 ( ) 5.925 6.3 GHz .  
 ( : , :  
 ).  
 .  
 ,  
 RF (two-way coaxial RF  
 switch)  
 .  
 .  
 가 가  
 27 dB .  
 891.13  $\lambda^2$  .  
 graphite epoxy coax-to-waveguide  
 transition, step  
 . air stripline 2 .

INTELSAT VI

가

4

6

가

. 3.2 m

, 2.0 m

INTELSAT V

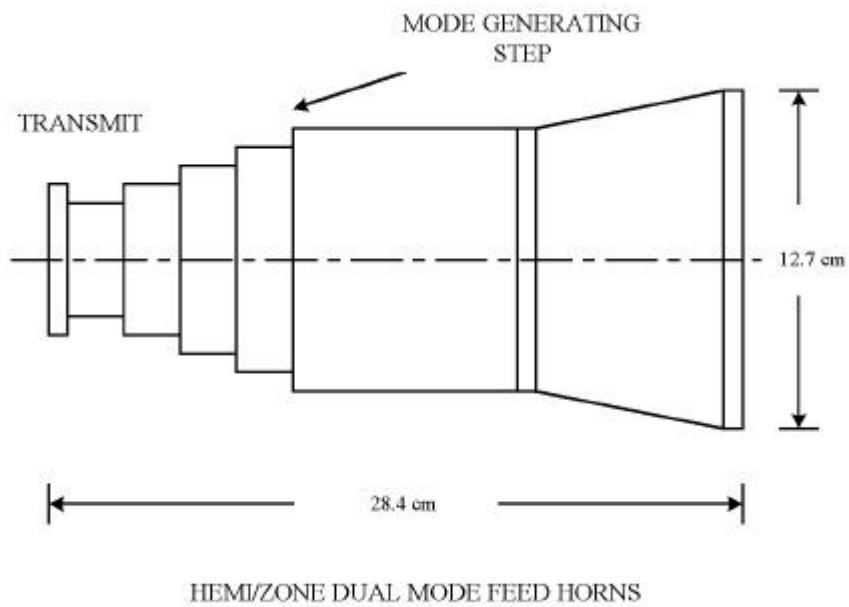
. INTELSAT VI

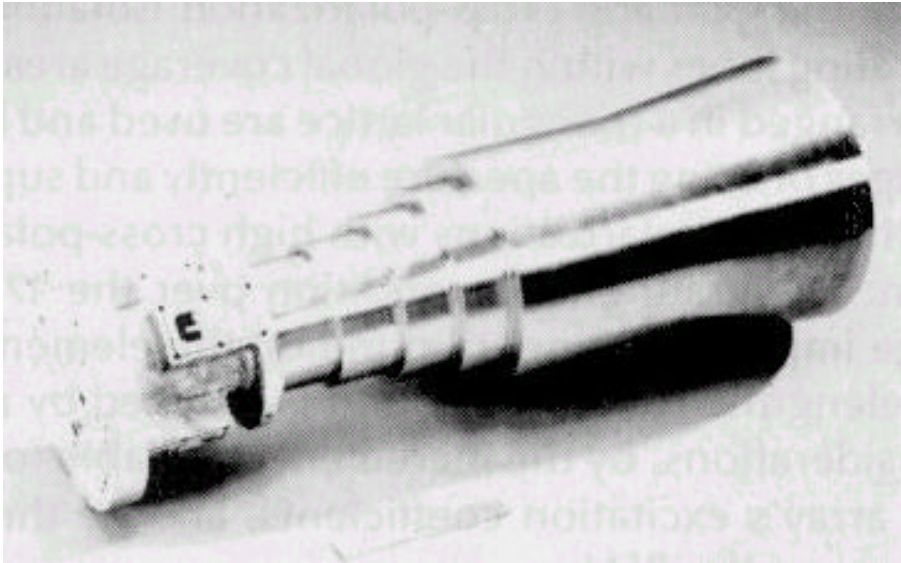
( 3.4)

1.6  $\lambda$

Potter

Horn





( 3.4) INTELSAT VI

2

BFN(Beamforming Network)

RF

가

. BFN

가

25

가

가

Monge- Ampere

2

3가

(surface synthesis)

가

가

CS

4, 6, 20

30 GHz

20 GHz

30 GHz

가

4 GHz

6 GHz

3

INTELSAT

BFN

BFN



BFN

가

가

INTELSAT VI

BFN

BFN

가

가

가

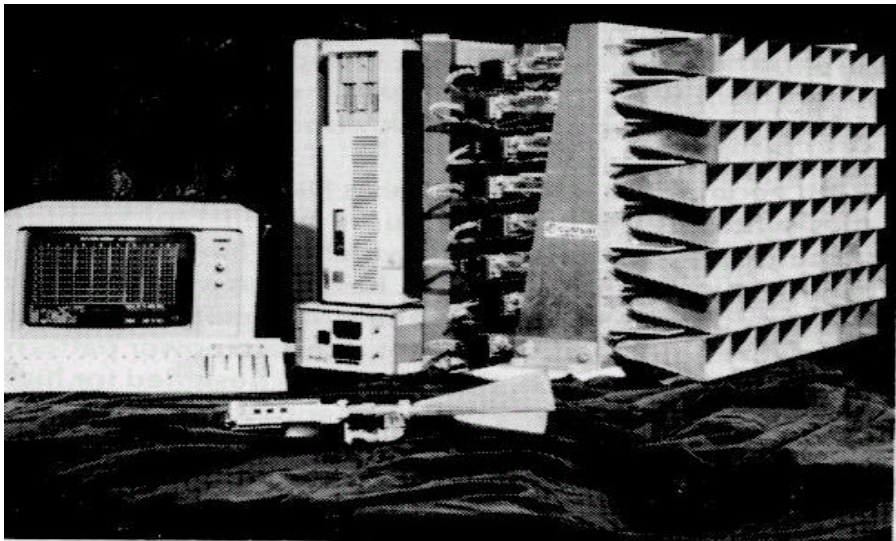
(7 )

가 가

INTELSAT

COMSAT

Ku 4 MMIC  
 , MMIC  
 가  
 ,  
 가  
 . 17 °  
 3.4 λ BFN  
 가



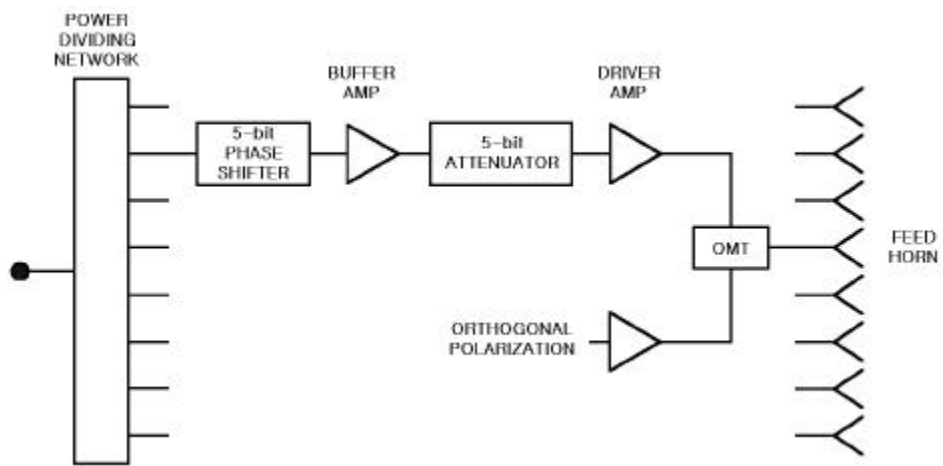
( 3.5) 64

Ku

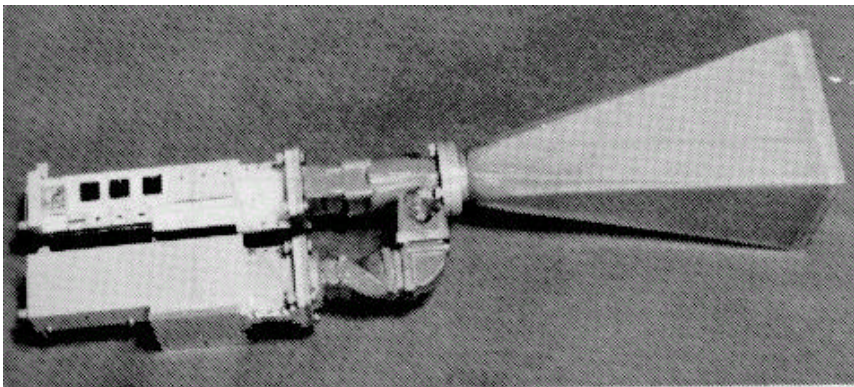
BFN

. ( 3.6)

( 3.7)



( 3.6)



( 3.7) MMIC

RF stripline

64

가

- 34 -

4

20

.[4.1]

가

( )

가

(1)

(2)

가

(            ) ,

(            )

가

가

가

가

가

가

,  
 . , , ,  
 . ( , )  
 ( [4.2],[4.3] , [4.4],[4.5] )  
 .  
 가  
 가 . ,  
 - .  
 가 가 ,  
 가  
 가 SNR . ,  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 .  
 가 .  
 - Wiener  
 .  
 .  
 likelihood ratio test  
 .

가 가 가  
가 .

,

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1

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,

.

$$= \text{Re}\{(\quad) e^{j\omega_0 t}\} \quad (4.1)$$

$\text{Re}\{\}$  “ ” .

$$(2.4) \quad (\quad$$

, )

$$y(t) = \text{Re}\{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{w}^* e^{j\omega_0 t}\} = \text{Re}\{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{x} e^{j\omega_0 t}\} \quad (4.2)$$

$\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{x}$   $y(t)$  , \* , \*

$[(\quad)^*]^T$  . 가



$\phi(t)$  .  $y(t) \triangleq Re\{\phi(t)\}$  .

$$\phi(t) \triangleq y(t) + j\hat{y}(t) \quad (4.3)$$

$\hat{y}(t) = y(t)$  .  $x_1 + jx_2$  가

가 가  $w = w_1 + jw_2$

.

$$= Re\{(w_1 - jw_2)(x_1(t) + jx_2(t))\} = w_1x_1(t) + jw_2x_2(t) \quad (4.4)$$

$$x_2(t) = \hat{x}_1(t) . ( \quad ) e^{jw_0t} = \phi(t) .$$

2가 :

(1)

.

.

(2) ( , gradient )

.

,

.

가 .

1.

$z_1, \dots, z_n$  가  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  가

$$z_k = x_{2k-1} + jx_{2k} \quad (4.5)$$

$n$  가  $z_1, \dots, z_n$   $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

가  $w_1 + jw_2$   $x_1 + jx_2$

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} = [w_1 \ w_2] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 \quad (4.6)$$

(4.4)

( off-diagonal 0 )

2.

2

2

2

가

$\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \mathbf{y}(t)$

$$\mathbf{R}_{xy}(\tau) \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{y}^T(t - \tau) \} \quad (4.7)$$

$E \{ \quad \}$

$\tau$

$\mathbf{x}(t)$

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(\tau) \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{x}^T(t - \tau) \} \quad (4.8)$$

$\mathbf{x}(t)$  가

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{s}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (4.9)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(\tau) = \mathbf{R}_{ss}(\tau) + \mathbf{R}_{nn}(\tau) \quad (4.10)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = R_{xx}(0) \tag{4.11}$$

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{xy}(0) \tag{4.12}$$

$$\mathbf{N} \qquad \mathbf{x}(t) \qquad R_{xx} \qquad .$$

$$R_{xx} \triangleq E\{\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T\} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x_1(t) x_1(t)} & \overline{x_1(t) x_2(t)} & \cdots & \overline{x_1(t) x_N(t)} \\ \overline{x_2(t) x_1(t)} & \overline{x_2(t) x_2(t)} & \cdots & \overline{x_2(t) x_N(t)} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \overline{x_N(t) x_1(t)} & \overline{x_N(t) x_2(t)} & \cdots & \overline{x_N(t) x_N(t)} \end{bmatrix} \tag{4.13}$$

$$\overline{x_i(t) x_k(t)} = E\{x_i(t) x_k(t)\} \qquad .$$

$$R_{xx}^T = R_{xx} \qquad , \qquad R_{xy}^T = R_{xy} \tag{4.14}$$

$$R_{xx} \qquad , \text{ inverse} \qquad R_{xx}^{-1}$$

$$0\mathcal{T} \qquad \qquad \qquad ( \qquad )$$

$\cdot$  ,  $\cdot$  .  
 $\cdot$  , (4.9)  $\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{n}(t)$   
 $\cdot$  , definite  
가  $\cdot$  ,  $s(t)$

$2$  , inphase

가  
 $R_{ss}$  positive semidefinite . ,  
 $R_{ss}^{-1}$  .  
 $(N \times N)$  tapped-delay line  
 ,

$$R'_x(\tau) \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}'(t) \mathbf{x}'^T(t - \tau) \} \quad (4.15)$$

$\mathbf{x}'(t)$  tapped-delay line (   
 ) .  
 tap point NL

$$R'_{xx}(\tau) \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}'(t) \mathbf{x}'^T(t - \tau) \} \quad (4.16)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}'(t) \\ \mathbf{x}'(t - \tau) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}'(t - (L - 1)\Delta) \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{x}'(t - \tau) \mathbf{x}'(t - \tau - \Delta) \dots \mathbf{x}'(t - \tau - (L - 1)\Delta)] \right\} \quad (4.17)$$

$$, \quad (4.15) \quad , \quad R_{xx}(\tau) \quad .$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \begin{bmatrix} R'_{xx}(\tau) & R'_{xx}(\tau + \Delta) & \dots & R'_{xx}(\tau + (L-1)\Delta) \\ R'_{xx}(\tau - \Delta) & R'_{xx}(\tau) & \dots & \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ R'_{xx}(\tau - (L-1)\Delta) & \dots & \dots & R'_{xx}(\tau) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.18)$$

(4.18)  $(NL \times NL)$  Toeplitz  
가 .  
가 .  
Toeplitz  
. ,

$$R'_{xx}(\tau) \ R'_{xx}(\tau + \Delta) \ \dots \ R'_{xx}(\tau + (L-1)\Delta)$$

$(N \times NL)$   $R_{xx}(\tau)$   
가 .  
가 .  
,  $x(t) \ y(t)$   
.

$$cov [ x(t), y(t) ] \triangleq E \{ ( x(t) - \bar{x} ) ( y(t) - \bar{y} )^T \} \quad (4.19)$$

$$\bar{x} = E \{ x(t) \} \quad , \quad \bar{y} = E \{ y(t) \} \quad .$$

$$0 \quad \tau = 0 \quad ,$$

. , 2

가

$$f(w) = F\{f(t)\}$$

$$\Phi_{xx}(w) = F\{R_{xx}(z)\} \tag{4.20}$$

3.

가

norm, gradient,

( )

$$\|x\| \qquad \text{norm}$$

$$\|x\| \triangleq \sqrt{x^T x} \tag{4.21}$$

$$||\mathbf{x}|| \triangleq \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{\dagger} \mathbf{x}} \quad (4.22)$$

gradient  $\nabla_{\mathbf{y}}$   $\mathbf{y}$   $f(\mathbf{y})$

.  $\mathbf{y}$   $f(\cdot)$

.

, gradient

.

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} \triangleq \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial y_n} \right]^T \quad (4.23)$$

,

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} f(\mathbf{y}) \triangleq \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2} \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \mathbf{e}_n \quad (4.24)$$

$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n$   $\mathbf{y}$

.  $\mathbf{y}$   $y_k$  가

:

$$y_k = x_k + j z_k \quad (4.25)$$

, (4.24) 가 .

,  $f$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} + j \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_k} \quad (4.26)$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$$

gradient

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{a}$$

$$(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x} \quad (4.27)$$

$\mathbf{A}$  가 dyadic 가  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})^2 \quad (4.28)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}^T \quad (4.29)$$

trace

$$\text{trace}[\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^T] = \sum_i \sum_k a_{ik} b_{ik} \quad (4.30)$$

가 . ,

trace

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \quad (4.31)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) = 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \quad (4.32)$$

gradient

.

$$\nabla_x ( \mathbf{y}^\dagger \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} ) = \mathbf{y}^\dagger \mathbf{A} \quad (4.33)$$

$$\nabla_x ( \mathbf{x}^\dagger \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} ) = 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \quad (4.34)$$

4.

$$(4.7) \quad (4.8)$$

.

$$R_{xx} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{x}^T \} \quad , \quad R_{xy} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{y}^T \} \quad (4.35)$$

.

$$R_{xx} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{x}^\dagger \} \quad , \quad R_{xy} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{y}^\dagger \} \quad (4.36)$$

$$(4.36) \quad (4.35)$$

.

$$\begin{aligned} & ( \\ & ) \end{aligned} \quad ;$$

.

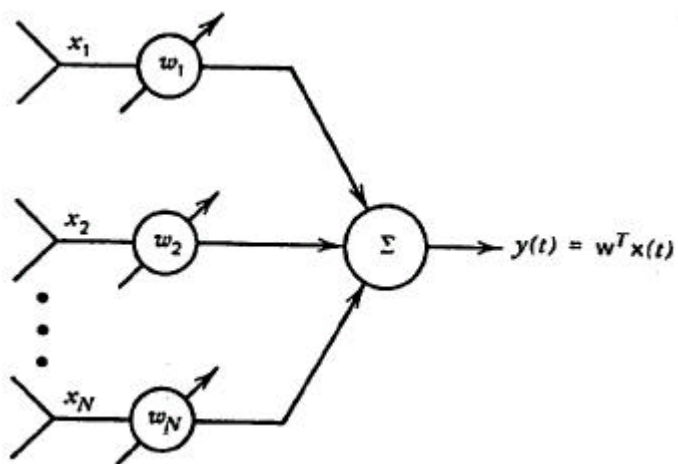
.

$$R_{xx}^\dagger \triangleq R_{xx} \quad , \quad R_{xy}^\dagger \triangleq R_{xy} \quad . \quad (4.37)$$

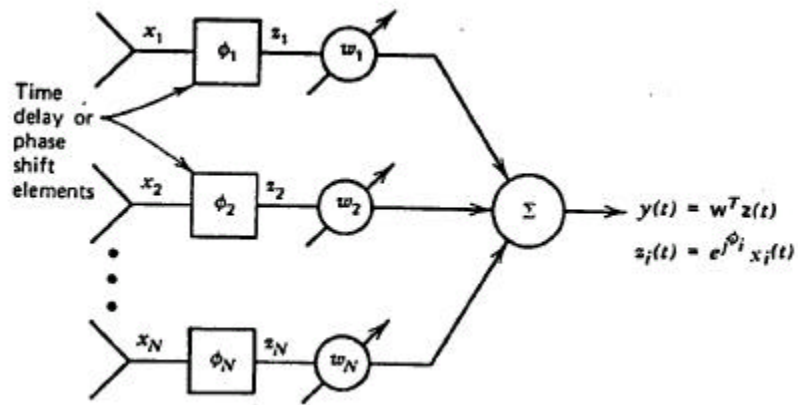
,  $R_{xx}$  Hermitian .  
 $R_{xy}$  Hermitian . (  $R_{xy}^\dagger \neq R_{xy}$  )

positive definite      positive semidefinite  
 $\mathbf{x}(t)$  가  $\mathbf{s}(t)$   $\mathbf{n}(t)$  .

2



( 4.1)



( 4.2)

2가 가 :

( 4.1)

( 4.2)

가 .

가

(가 )

. [4.6]

extracting impulse "burst"

( 4.1) ( 4.2)

$$y(t) = w^{\dagger} x(t) \quad , \quad y(t) = w^{\dagger} z(t) \quad (4.38)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{s}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t)$$

.  $\mathbf{n}(t)$  , ergodic ,  
가 가 .

$s(t)$  가

.

$$s(t) = \sqrt{S} e^{jw_0 t} \quad (4.39)$$

$w_0$  (radian) ,  $S$  .

가 ,

. (

)

,  $\mathbf{s}(t)$  .

$$\mathbf{s}^T(t) = [\sqrt{S} e^{jw_0 t}, \sqrt{S} e^{jw_0 t + \theta_1}, \dots, \sqrt{S} e^{jw_0 t + \theta_{N-1}}] = S(t) \quad (4.40)$$

$\mathbf{v}$  .

$$\mathbf{v}^T(t) = [1, e^{j\theta_1}, \dots, e^{j\theta_{N-1}}] \quad (4.41)$$

, ( 4.1)

.

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = s(t) \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (4.42)$$

( 4.2)

$$\mathbf{z}(t) = s(t) \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{n}'(t) \quad (4.43)$$

$$(4.42) \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T \quad .$$

$$n'_i(t) = n_i(t) e^{j\phi_i} \quad (4.44)$$

, 4

$$R_{ss} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{s}^*(t) \mathbf{s}^T(t) \} = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{v}^* \mathbf{v}^T \quad (4.45)$$

$S$  .

$$R_{nn} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{n}^*(t) \mathbf{n}^T(t) \} \quad (4.46)$$

$$r_{xs} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^*(t) s(t) \} = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{v}^T \quad (4.47)$$

$$R_{xx} \triangleq E \{ \mathbf{x}^*(t) \mathbf{x}^T(t) \} = R_{ss} + R_{nn} \quad (4.48)$$

3

( 4.1) 가

·  
4  
,  
,  
·  
:

1. Mean Square Error ( MSE ) criterion
2. Signal to Noise Ratio ( SNR ) criterion
4. Maximum Likelihood ( ML ) criterion
4. Minimum noise Variance ( MV ) criterion

criteria

·  
· ; ,  
tapped-delay line  
·

가 , 가  
4가 가

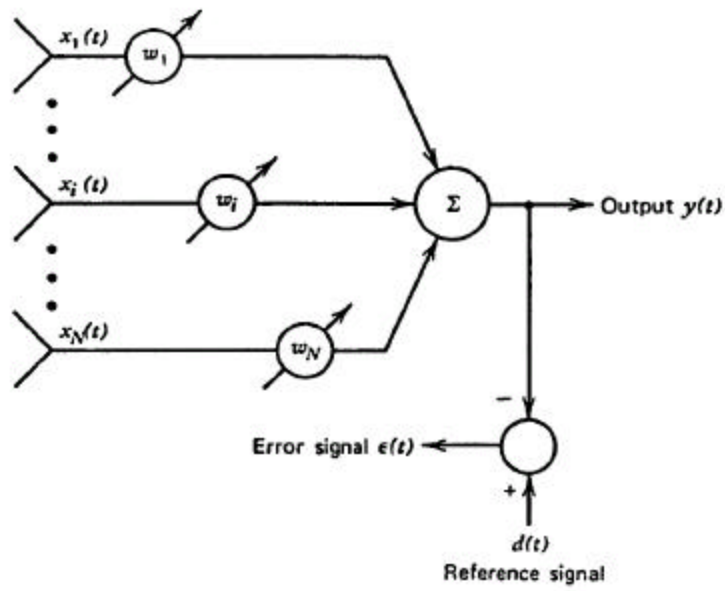
·  
,  
·;

,  
 .  
 ,  
 가 . ;  
 Wiener

# **1. The Mean Square Error ( MSE ) Performance Measure**

MSE Widrow et. al. [4.7] array  
 , 가  
 , [4.8],[4.9]  
 $s(t)$  가  $d(t)$   
 가  
 가 .  
 , sensor  
 $s(t)$   $d(t)$   
 .  
 ,  $s(t)$  가 ,  $d(t)$   $s(t)$   
 가 .  
 “ ” . ,  
 .





( 4.3)

4.3)

$$\varepsilon(t) = d(t) - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (4.49)$$

$$\varepsilon^2(t) = d^2(t) - 2d(t) \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{w} \quad (4.50)$$

(4.50)

$$E\{\varepsilon^2(t)\} = \overline{d^2(t)} - 2 \mathbf{w}^T R_{xd} + \mathbf{w}^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.51)$$

$$R_{xd} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x_1(t)d(t)} \\ \overline{x_2(t)d(t)} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{x_N(t)d(t)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.52)$$

$$d(t) = s(t) \quad (4.39) \quad \overline{d^2(t)} = S \quad .$$

$$E\{\varepsilon^2(t)\} = S - 2 \mathbf{w}^T R_{xd} + \mathbf{w}^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.53)$$

$$\mathbf{w} \quad (4.53) \quad .$$

$$(4.53) \quad \mathbf{w} \quad 2 \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{가 } E\{\varepsilon^2(t)\} \quad \mathbf{w} \quad \text{가 } 0 \\ (4.53) \quad & \text{gradient} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$, \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\varepsilon^2} = 0 \quad (4.54)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \overline{\varepsilon^2} = -2 R_{xd} + 2 R_{xx} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.55)$$

$$R_{xx} \mathbf{w}_{opt} = R_{xd} \quad \mathbf{w}_{opt} = R_{xx}^{-1} R_{xd} \quad (4.56)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{opt} \quad (4.56) \quad \text{Winer-Hopf} \quad ,$$

“Wiener” .

$$d(t) = s(t) \quad (4.39), \quad (4.42) \quad , \quad .$$

$$R_{xd} = E\{x d\} = S v \quad (4.57)$$

$$w_{MSE} = S R_{xx}^{-1} v \quad (4.58)$$

$$R_{xx} \text{ nonsingular} \quad R_{xx}^{-1} \quad \text{가} \quad .$$

$$\text{가} \quad w_{MSE} \quad , \quad (4.53)$$

MSE .

$$\overline{\varepsilon_{\min}^2} = S - R_{xd}^{-1} R_{xx}^{-1} R_{xd} \quad (4.59)$$

$$(4.53) \quad .$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_{\min}^2} = S - 2Re\{w^{\dagger} R_{xd}\} + w^{\dagger} R_{xx} w \quad (4.60)$$

$$(4.58) \quad .$$

$$w_{MSE} = S R_{xx}^{-1} v^* \quad (4.61)$$

$$, \quad (4.59) \quad .$$

$$\overline{\varepsilon_{\min}^2} = S - R_{xd}^{\dagger} R_{xx}^{-1} R_{xd} \quad (4.62)$$

## 2. The Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) Performance Measure

SNR

. [4.5]

( 4.1)

.

$$y(t) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (4.63)$$

$$\mathbf{s}(t) \quad \mathbf{n}(t)$$

.

$$x(t) = \mathbf{s}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (4.64)$$

.

$$y_s(t) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{s}(t) = \mathbf{s}^T(t) \mathbf{w} \quad (4.65)$$

$$y_n(t) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{n}(t) = \mathbf{n}^T(t) \mathbf{w} \quad (4.66)$$

$$\mathbf{s}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1(t) \\ s_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ s_N(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{n}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} n_1(t) \\ n_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ n_N(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.67)$$

$$E \{ |y_s(t)|^2 \} = \overline{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{s}|^2} \quad (4.68)$$

$$E \{ |y_n(t)|^2 \} = \overline{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{n}|^2} \quad (4.69)$$

SNR

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{\overline{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{s}|^2}}{\overline{|\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{n}|^2}} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \left[ \overline{\mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T} \right] \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T \left[ \overline{\mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^T} \right] \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T R_{ss} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w}} \quad (4.70)$$

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^T R_{nn}^{-1/2} R_{ss} R_{nn}^{-1/2} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}} \quad (4.71)$$

$$\mathbf{z} \triangleq R_{nn}^{-1/2} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.72)$$

$$(4.70) \quad \frac{\mathbf{w}^T R_{ss} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^T R_{nn}^{-1/2} R_{ss} R_{nn}^{-1/2} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}, \quad (4.70)$$

[4.10].

$$R_{ss} \mathbf{w} = (s/n) R_{nn} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.73)$$

$$(4.73) \quad (s/n)_{opt} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T R_{ss} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w}} \quad (4.73)$$

$$(s/n)_{opt}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{opt} \nabla \quad ,$$

$$R_{ss} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} = \left(\frac{s}{n}\right)_{opt} R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} \tag{4.74}$$

$$(s/n)_{opt} \tag{4.70} \tag{4.74} \quad ,$$

$$R_{ss} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} = \frac{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T R_{ss} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt}}{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt}} R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} \tag{4.75}$$

$$R_{ss} = [\overline{s \, s^T}] \tag{4.75}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^T \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{s} = \frac{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T \mathbf{s}}{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt}} R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt} \tag{4.76}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T \mathbf{s}}{\mathbf{w}_{opt}^T R_{nn} \, \mathbf{w}_{opt}} \quad \mathbf{c} \quad ( \quad )$$

$$.$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{opt} = \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{s} \tag{4.77}$$

$$(4.39) \quad \mathbf{s} \quad \sqrt{S} \, \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{SNR} = \alpha R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v} \tag{4.78}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{S}}{c}$$

$(s/n)_{opt}$ 가 가

Hermitian ( 4.4)  $R_{nn}$  positive definite nonsingular

.

가

.

$A$

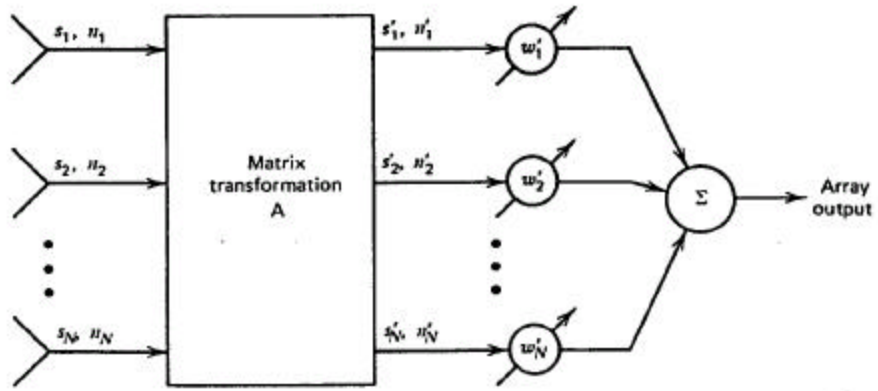
$$s' = A s \tag{4.79}$$

$$n' = A n \tag{4.80}$$

( ‘)

.

.



( 4.4) orthonormal

$$y_s = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{s}' = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{s} \quad (4.81)$$

$$y_n = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{n} \quad (4.82)$$

( 4.4) ( 4.1) .

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{w}' \quad (4.83)$$

$$E \{ |y_n(t)|^2 \} = E \{ | \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{n}' |^2 \} = \mathbf{w}'^T E \{ \mathbf{n}' \mathbf{n}'^T \} \mathbf{w}' \quad (4.84)$$

A 가 decorrelate



$$\mathbf{n}'(t) \quad .$$

,

$$E \{ \mathbf{n}' \mathbf{n}'^T \} = \mathbf{I}_N \quad (4.85)$$

$$(4.84) \quad (4.85)$$

$$E \{ |y_n(t)|^2 \} = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{w}' = \|\mathbf{w}'\|^2 \quad (4.86)$$

$$(4.1) \quad .$$

$$E \{ |y_n(t)|^2 \} = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{R}_{nn} \mathbf{w}' \quad (4.87)$$

$$(4.83) \quad (4.87) \quad .$$

$$E \{ |y_n(t)|^2 \} = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R}_{nn} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{w}' \quad (4.88)$$

.

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{R}_{nn} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{I}_N \quad (4.89)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{nn} = [\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}]^{-1} \quad (4.90)$$

$$(4.90) \quad \mathbf{A} \text{ 가 } \mathbf{R}_{nn}$$

. orthonormal

$$(4.81) \quad . \quad \text{Cauchy - Schwartz}$$

$$|y_s(t)|^2 = ||\mathbf{w}'||^2 ||\mathbf{s}'||^2 \quad (4.91)$$

$$||\mathbf{s}'||^2 = \mathbf{s}'^T \mathbf{s}', \quad ||\mathbf{w}'||^2 = \mathbf{w}'^T \mathbf{w}' \quad (4.92)$$

$$(4.86) \quad (4.91) \quad \text{SNR} \quad \text{가}$$

$$SNR_{\max} = ||\mathbf{s}'||^2 \quad (4.93)$$

$$(4.79) \quad (4.83) \quad (4.93) \quad (4.90)$$

$$SNR_{opt} = \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{s} \quad (4.94)$$

$$(4.70)$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{n}\right) = \frac{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \left[ \overline{\mathbf{s}^* \mathbf{s}^T} \right] \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \left[ \overline{\mathbf{n}^* \mathbf{n}^T} \right] \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_{ss} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_{nn} \mathbf{w}} \quad (4.95)$$

$$(4.78)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{SNR} = \alpha \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.96)$$

$$(4.90)$$

$$R_{nn} = [A^T A]^{\perp} \quad (4.97)$$

(4.94)

$$SNR_{opt} = s^T R_{nn}^{-1} s^* \quad (4.98)$$

$$R_{nn} w = \alpha v^*$$

( )

SNR governing performance criterion .

SNR

가 . sharpening

.

$w_q$

. (  $w_q$  ,

가 가 )

$$R_{nn_q} . \quad t$$

.

$$R_{nn_q} w_q = \alpha t^* \quad (4.99)$$

(4.99) (4.96)

(4.95)가 .

.

$$\frac{|w^\dagger t|^2}{w^\dagger R_{nn} w} \quad (4.100)$$

SNR criterion . ,  
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$   
 (4.100) (GSNR) .  
 SNR . GSNR  
 . ( 4.1) Coherent  
 Sidelobe Canceller(CSLC) . SNR  
 가

### 3. The Maximum Likelihood (ML) Performance Measure

. maximum likelihood estimation  
 가 가 가 .  
 .  

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{s}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (4.101)$$
  

$$\mathbf{s}(t) = s(t) \mathbf{v} \quad (4.102)$$
  
 ( 4.1)  $s(t)$  .  
 likelihood function .

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)] = -\ln[P\{x(t)|\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{s}(t) + \mathbf{n}(t)\}] \quad (4.103)$$

$$P\{z|y\} \quad y \quad z$$

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)] = -\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}]^T R_{nn}^{-1} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}] \quad (4.103)$$

likelihood function

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$n(t)$$

$$R_{nn}$$

$$0$$

$$)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$s(t)\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$\text{likelihood function}$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)] = -\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}]^T R_{nn}^{-1} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}] \quad (4.104)$$

$$c$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\text{likelihood processor}$$

$$s(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\hat{s}(t)$$

$$(4.104)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)]$$

$$s(t)$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell[\mathbf{x}(t)]}{\partial s(t)} = -\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t) + \hat{s}(t) \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad (4.105)$$

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)]$$

$$\hat{s}(t)$$

$$s(t)$$

$$\hat{s}(t) \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (4.106)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v} \quad (4.106)$$

$$\hat{s}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1}}{\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}} \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (4.107)$$

$$\hat{s}(t) = \mathbf{w}_{ML}^T \mathbf{x}(t) \quad .$$

likelihood

$$\mathbf{w}_{ML} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1}}{\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}} \quad (4.108)$$

(4.104)

$$\ell[\mathbf{x}(t)] = -\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}]^T R_{nn}^{-1} [\mathbf{x}(t) - s(t)\mathbf{v}] \quad (4.109)$$

(4.106)

$$\hat{s}(t) \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t) \quad (4.110)$$

, (4.108)

$$\mathbf{w}_{ML} = \frac{R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}} \quad (4.111)$$

#### 4. The Minimum Noise Variance (MV) Performance Measure

$s(t)$

, [4.11]  
 ( 4.2) aligned

$$y(t) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{z}(t) = s(t) \sum_{i=1}^N w_i + \sum_{i=1}^N w_i n_i' \quad (4.112)$$

$n_i'$   
 . 가 1

$$y(t) = s(t) + \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{n}'(t) \quad (4.113)$$

unbiased .

$$E\{y(t)\} = s(t) \quad (4.114)$$

.

$$\text{var}[y(t)] = E\{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{n}'(t) \mathbf{n}'^T(t) \mathbf{w}\} = \mathbf{w}^T R_{\mathbf{n}'\mathbf{n}'} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.115)$$

$\mathbf{n}(t)$   
 $\mathbf{n}'(t)$  .

$$\mathbf{n}'(t) = \Phi \mathbf{n}(t) \quad (4.116)$$

$\Phi$  .

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j\phi_1} & & 0 \\ & e^{j\phi_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & e^{j\phi_N} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.117)$$

.

$$\text{var}[y(t)] = \mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w} \quad (4.118)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{MV}^T \mathbf{1} = 1 \quad (4.119)$$

$$(4.118) \quad .$$

$$\mathbf{1} = [1, 1, \dots, 1] \quad (4.120)$$

criterion

.

$$\mathcal{S}_{MV} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{w}^T R_{nn} \mathbf{w} + \lambda [1 - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{1}] \quad (4.121)$$

$\lambda$  Lagrange multiplier .  $\mathcal{S}_{MV}$   $\mathbf{w}$

quadratic  $\mathbf{w}$  gradient  $\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \mathcal{S}_{MV} = 0$

.

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \mathcal{S}_{MV} = R_{nn} \mathbf{w} - \lambda \mathbf{1} \quad (4.122)$$



$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MV} = R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1} \lambda \tag{4.123}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MV}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MV}^T \mathbf{1} = 1 \tag{4.124}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \tag{4.123}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \tag{4.125}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MV} = \frac{R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \tag{4.126}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{MV} \tag{4.124}$$

$$(4.126) \tag{4.118}$$

$$\text{var}_{\min}[y(t)] = \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \tag{4.127}$$

$$R_{nn}$$

5.

가 .

SNR

MSE

(4.61)

$$\mathbf{w}_{MSE} = R_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{v}^* = [\mathbf{s} \mathbf{v}^* \mathbf{v}^T + R_{nn}]^{-1} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.128)$$

(4.128)

$$\mathbf{w}_{MSE} = \left[ \mathbf{s} R_{nn}^{-1} - \frac{s^2 R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1}}{1 + \mathbf{s} \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^*} \right] \mathbf{v}^* = \left[ \frac{s}{1 + \mathbf{s} \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^*} \right] R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.129)$$

(4.129)

MSE

$$R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^*$$

$$\mathbf{w} = R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^*$$

$N_0$

$S_0$

$$N_0 = \mathbf{w}^\dagger R_{nn} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.130)$$

$$S_0 = \mathbf{w}^\dagger R_{ss} \mathbf{w} = s N_0^2 \quad (4.131)$$

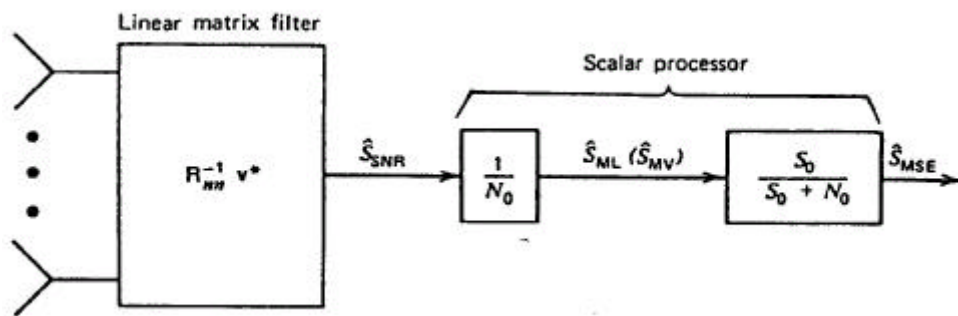
1. 3. (MSE ML )

$$\mathbf{w}_{MSE} = \frac{1}{N_0} \frac{S_0}{N_0 + S_0} \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.132)$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{ML} = \frac{1}{N_0} \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.133)$$

$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{1}$  ML  
unbiase .

$$\mathbf{w}_{ML} \big|_{\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{R}_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{1}} = \mathbf{w}_{MV} \quad (4.134)$$



( 4.5) maximum SNR, ML, MV  
MSE

MSE 가 ( 4.5)

$$\mathbf{w} = \beta R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.135)$$

$\beta$   
 SNR

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left( \frac{s}{n} \right) &= \frac{\mathbf{w}^\dagger R_{ss} \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger R_{nn} \mathbf{w}} = \frac{\beta^2 s \mathbf{v}^T (R_{nn}^{-1}) \mathbf{v}^* \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^*}{\beta^2 \mathbf{v}^T (R_{nn}^{-1}) \mathbf{v}^*} \\
 &= S \mathbf{v}^T R_{nn}^{-1} \mathbf{v}^* \quad (4.136)
 \end{aligned}$$

가  
 Wiener

Wiener - Hopf

가 , 가  
 가

# 5

가 .

가 , 가  
가 가

(  $C/N_0$  )<sub>u</sub>

$$(C/N_0)_u = P_e + G_e + (G/T)_s - L_u \quad (5.1)$$

$P_e$   $G_e$   
(  $G/T$  )<sub>s</sub>  
 $L_u$  .

가  
 $L_u$  가 가 .

가 .

가 .

가

( 5.1 a) RF/IF

. ( 5.1 b)

RF BFN

가 , M M (가

) . ( 5.1 b)

가 S/W

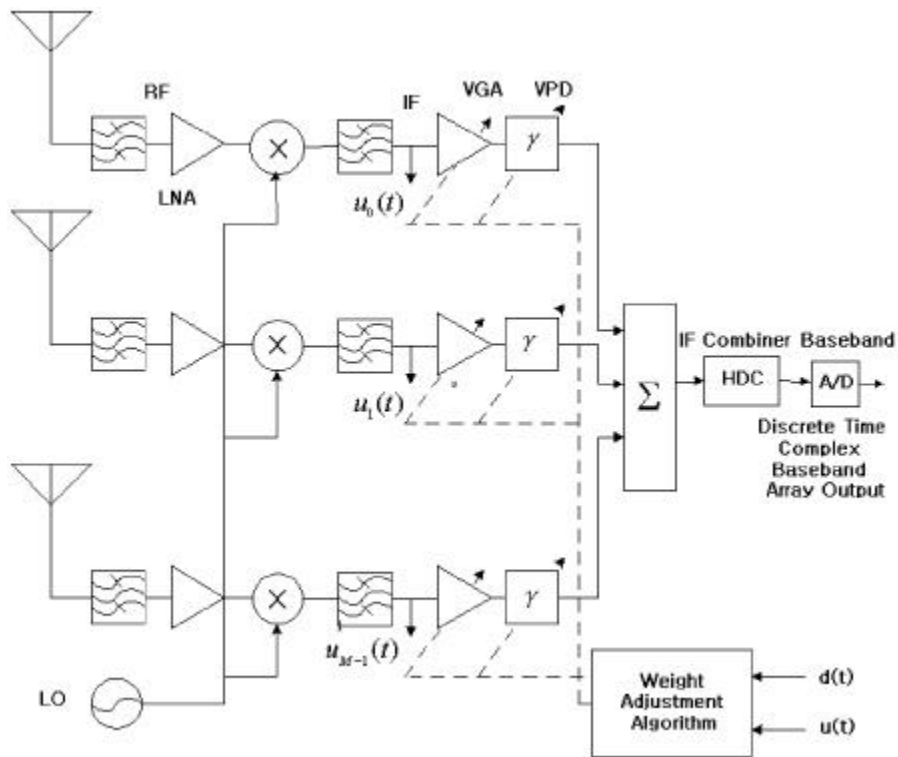
. ( 5.2)

/ IF

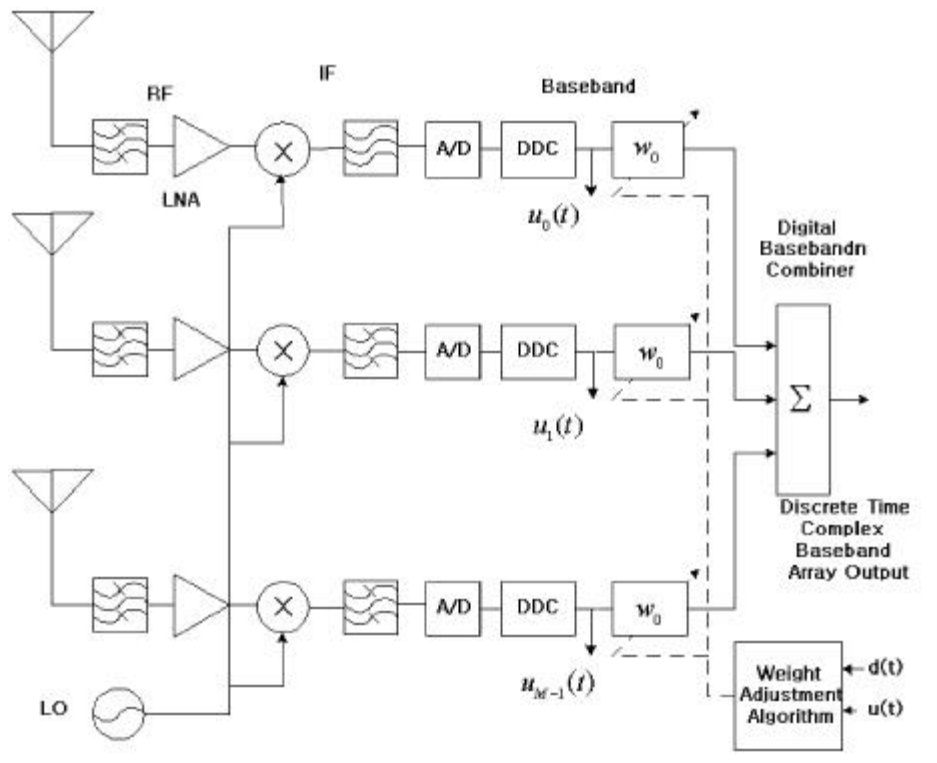
.

( 5.3) RF/IF

[5.1].



( 5.1 a) IF

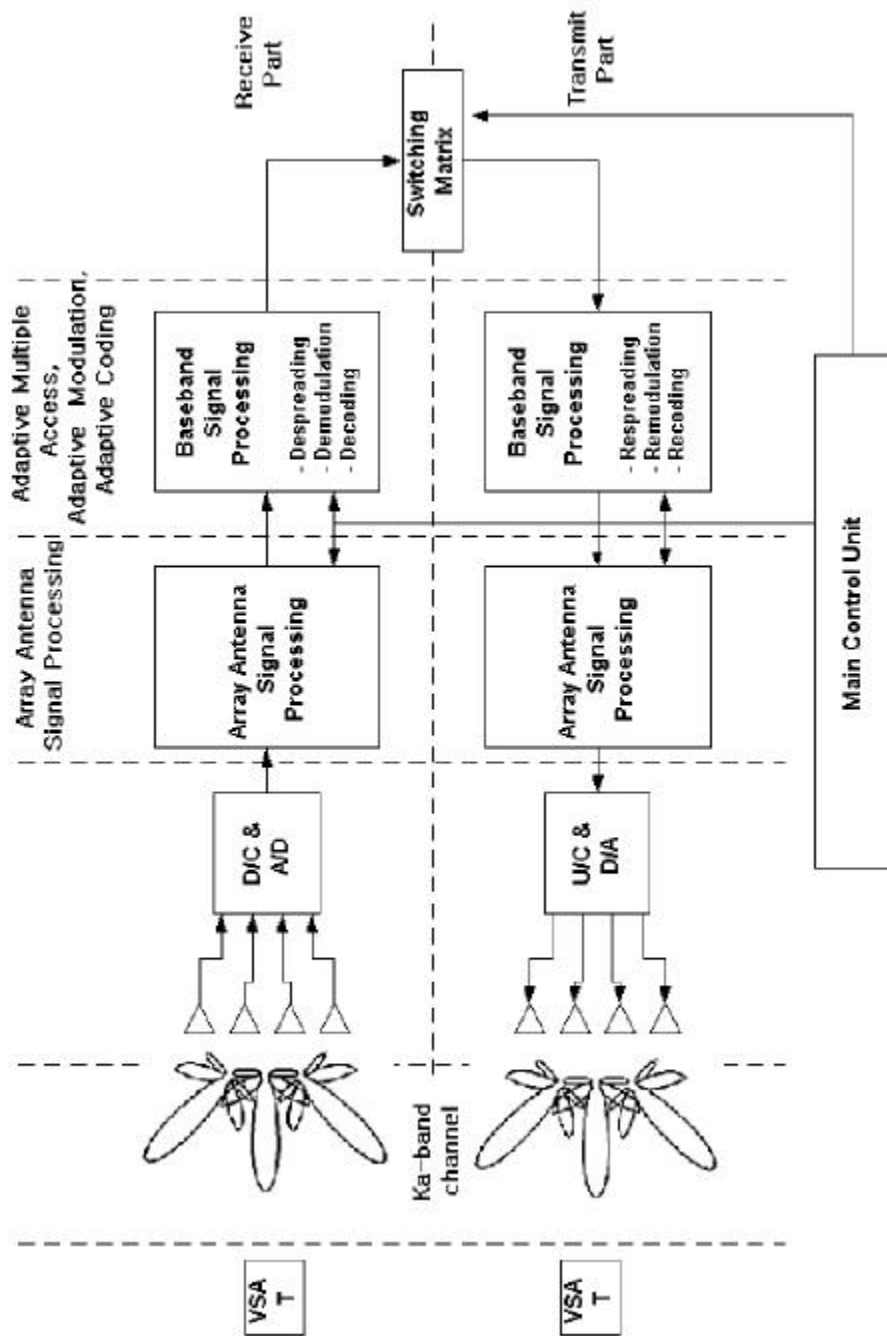


( 5.1 b) SDR

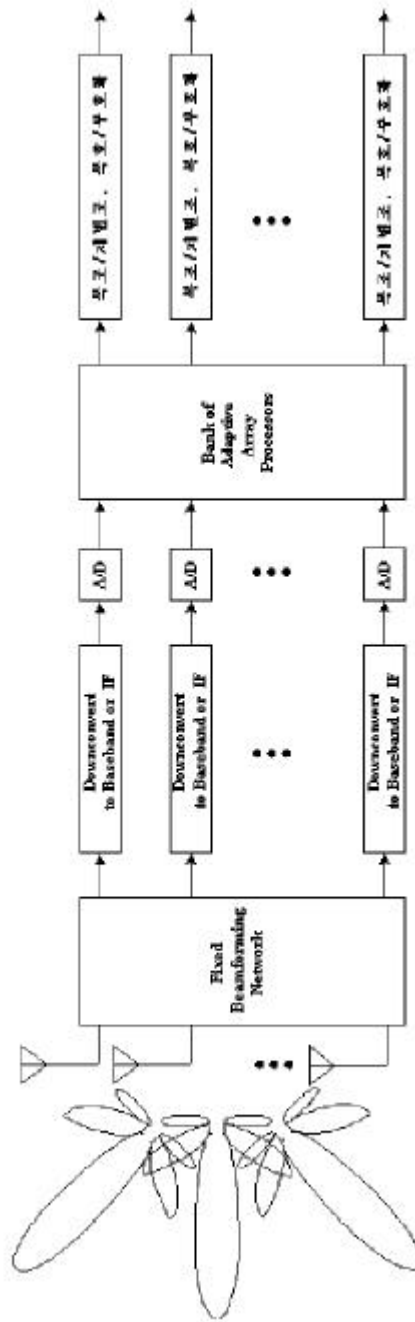
( 5.1)

( HDC:Hybrid Downconverter, VGA: Variable Gain Amplifier )





( 5.2) /



( 5.3)

(BFN)

# 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(BFN)} \quad & M \times M \text{ BFN} \quad W \\ & \mathbf{u}(t) \quad \mathbf{y}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = W^H \mathbf{u}(t) \quad (5.2)$$

$$W = [\mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_{M-1}] \in C^{M \times M}$$

$W$   $n$   $\mathbf{w}_n$  BFN  $n$  가

. BFN  $M$   $M$

가 가 가  
 . BFN  $W$  가

, BFN

( 5.4)

Butler  $90^\circ$

BFN 가 ,

RF , [5.2].

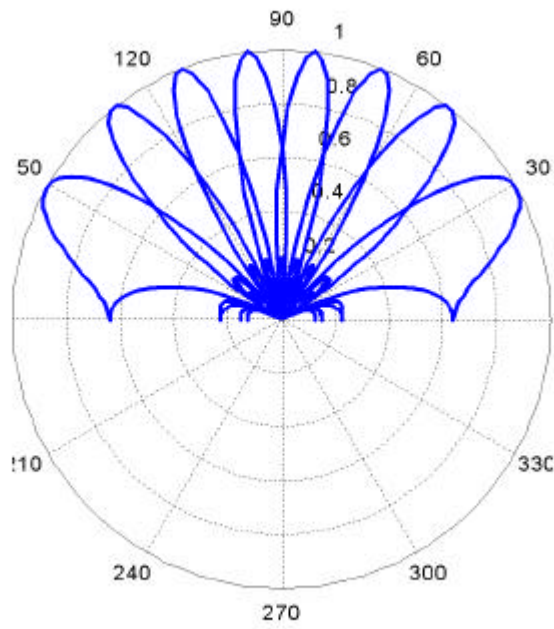
( 5.5)

Butler  $4 \times 4$  BFN .

가 ,

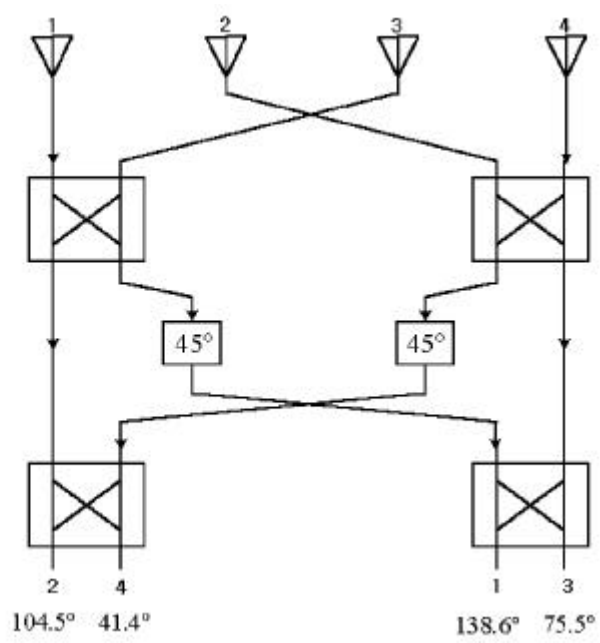
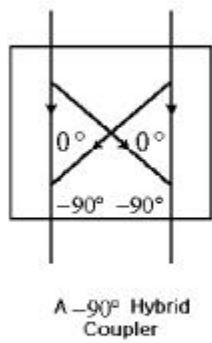
. BFN

가  $w_{ki}$



( 5.4) 8

$$\left( = \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$



( 5.5) 4

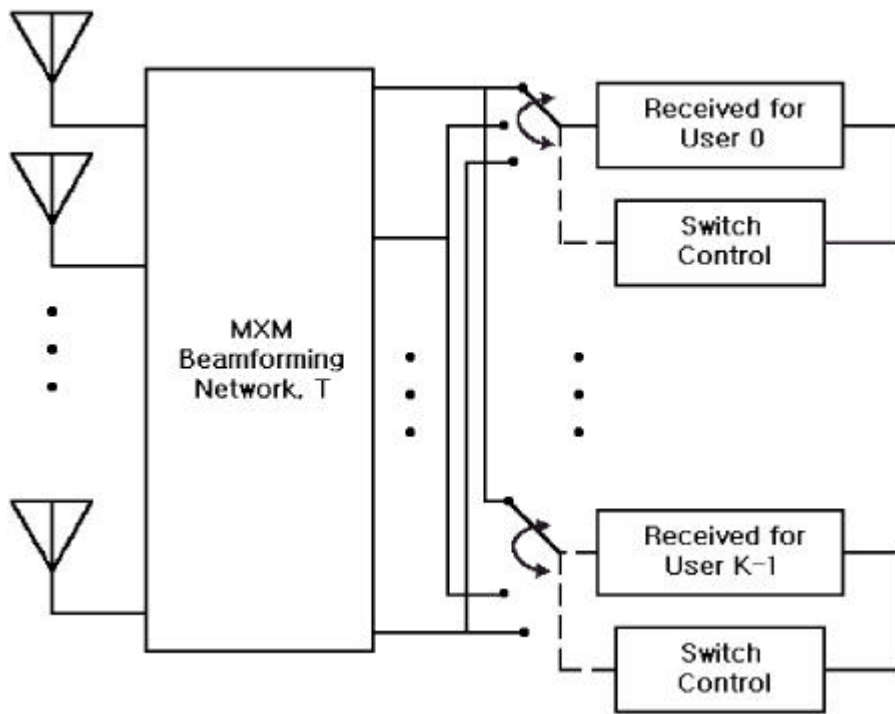
4×4 Butler

. BFN W 가  
 , BFN BFN  
 . BFN  
 .  
 BFN  
 .  
 가  
 가 .

A/D

2

BFN  
가 RF  
· ( 5.6)  
BFN, RF  
·  
FDMA, TDMA CDMA 가  
·  
가  
·  
가



( 5.6) M M

3

가

. ( 5.7)

i

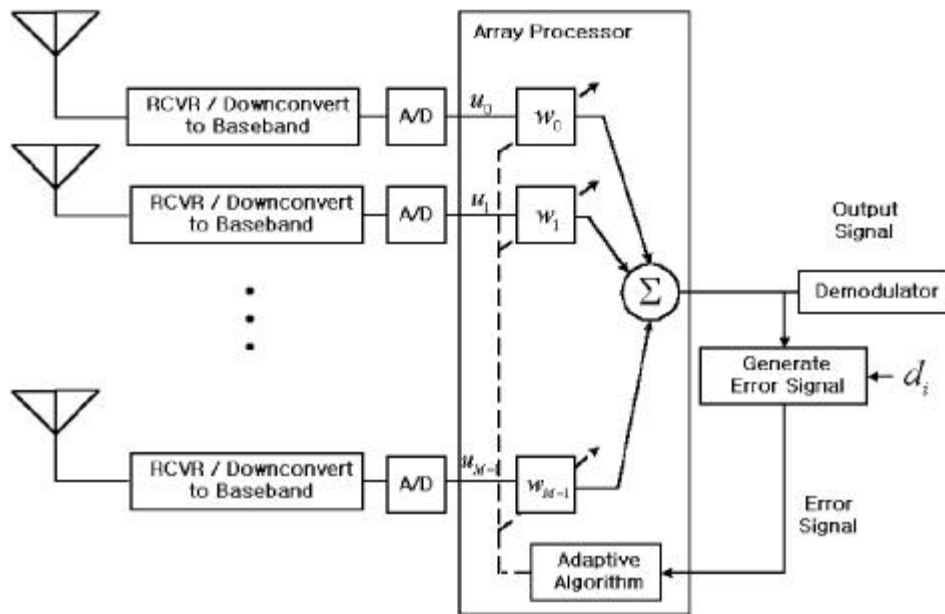
k

가

가

$w_{ki}$

.



( 5.7)

가

가

가 .

(MMSE) Least Squares(LS) . MMSE

가

$w_k$

Wiener

MMSE

$$J( w_k ) = E [ | w_k^H u_i - d_{k,i} |^2 ] \quad (5.3)$$



$$d_{k,i} = d_k(i, T_s) \quad T_s \quad .$$

(5.3)                      가                       $\mathbf{w}_k$

.

$$\mathbf{w}_k = R^{-1} \mathbf{p} \quad (5.4)$$

$$R = E[\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^H], \quad R = E[\mathbf{u}_i d_{k,i}^*]$$

(5.4)

가

.

$$\mathbf{w}_{k,i+1} = \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \nabla J(\mathbf{w}_{k,i}) \quad (5.5)$$

$$\mu \quad .$$

가

(gradient)

(5.5)

Stochastic

Gradient (SG)

.

(5.5)

.

$$\mathbf{w}_{k,i+1} = \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - \mu (R \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - \mathbf{p}) \quad (5.6)$$

$$= \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - \mu (E[\mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{u}_i^H] \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - E[\mathbf{u}_i d_{k,i}^*])$$

(5.6)

(5.6)

.

$$\mathbf{w}_{k,i+1} = \mathbf{w}_{k,i} - \mu \mathbf{u}_i e_{k,i}^* \quad (5.7)$$

$$e_{k,i} = \mathbf{w}_{k,i}^H \mathbf{u}_i - d_{k,i}$$

(5.7) LMS

. LS MMSE

(training

sequence)

가

.

decision-directed adaptation

$$d_{k,i}$$

.

가

가

.

.

decision-directed

.

K

( 5.8)

. K

M

M

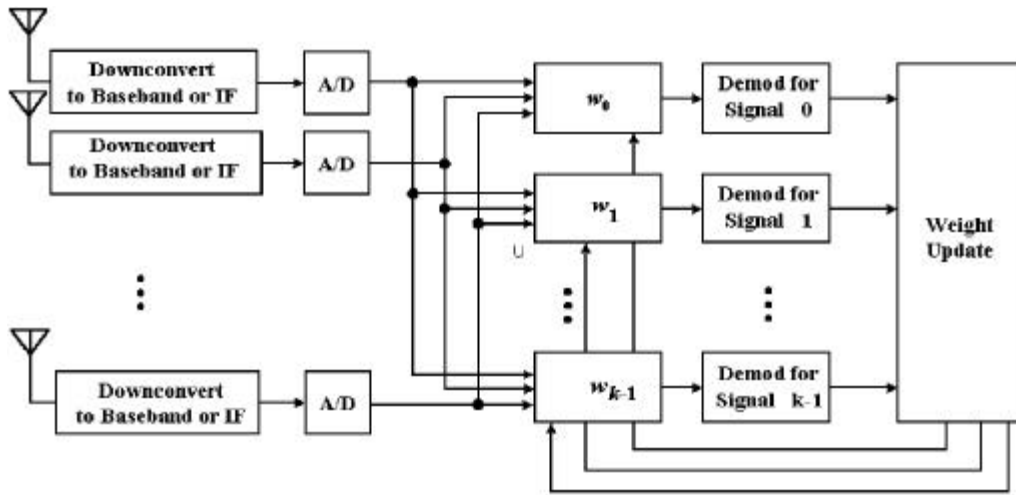
M

.

. 가 가 가

Agee

[Age89]



( 5.8)

( )

가

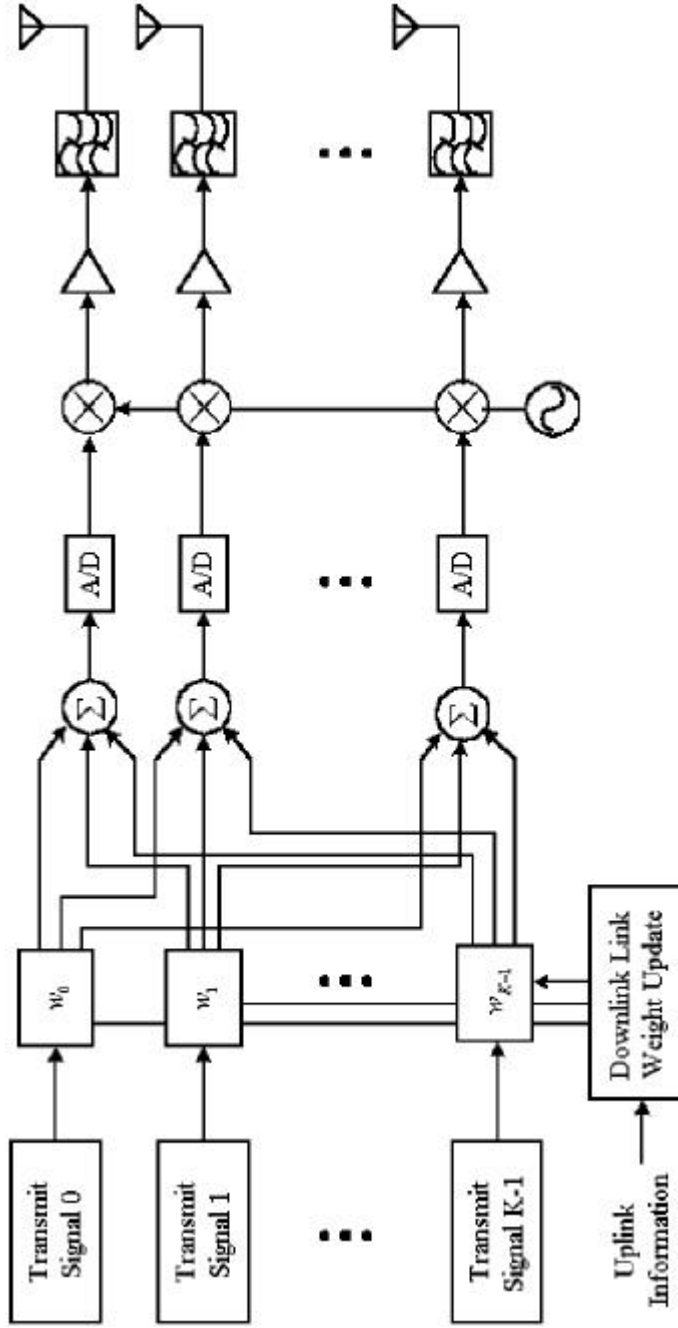
5

5.9)

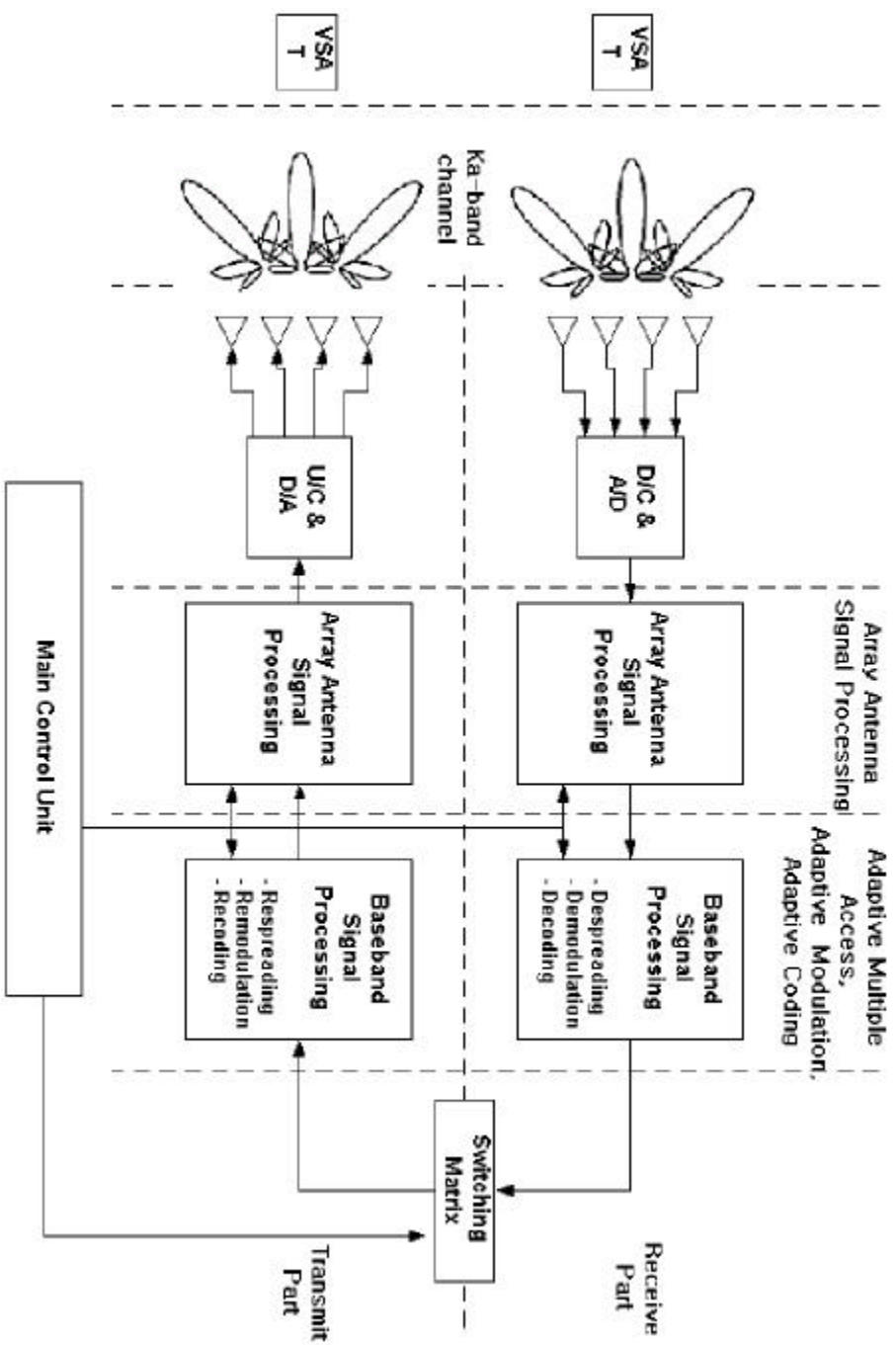
가

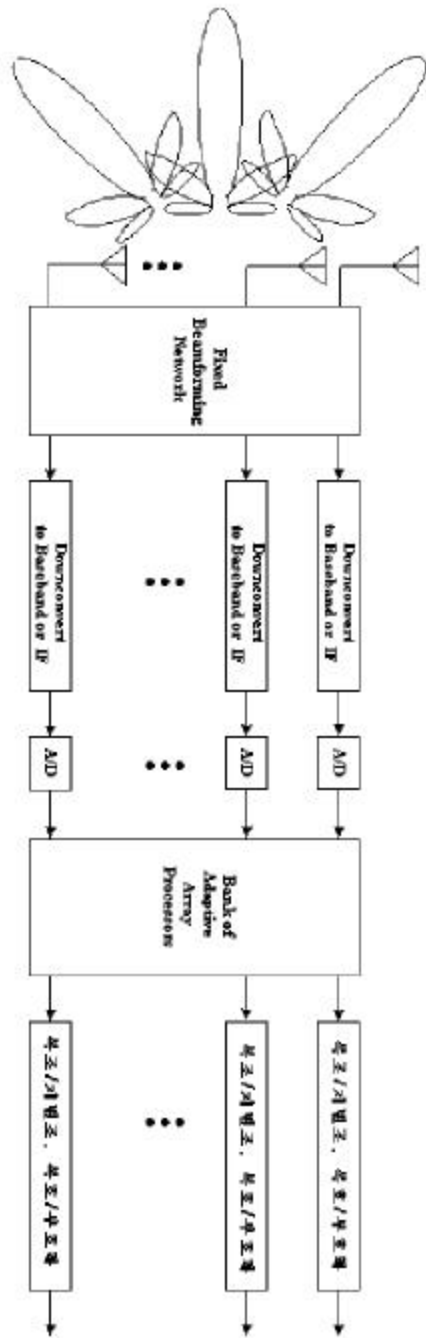
$w_k$

[5.1].



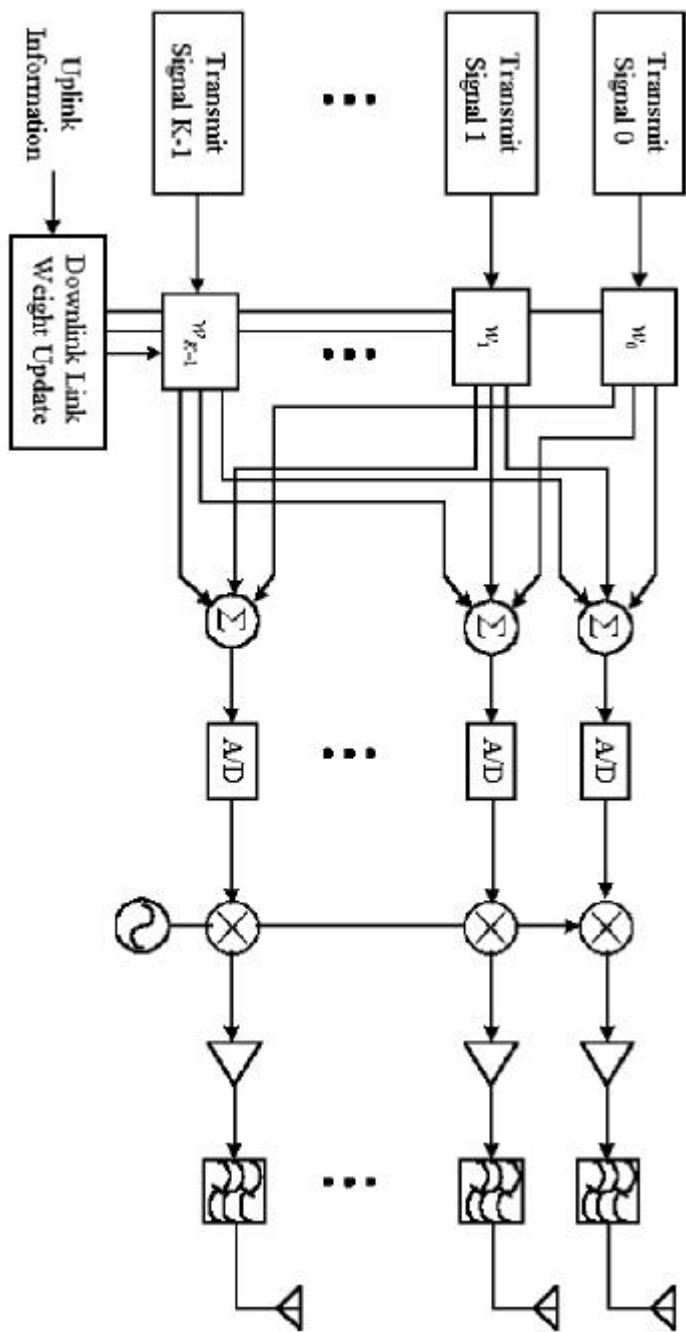
( 5.9)





(BFN)

( 5.3)



( 5.9)

## 6

Frost가 (LCMV)  
(Signal Enhancem  
ent) .

### 1 (LCMV)

가  
.  
가 stochastic- gradie  
nt descent .  
.

(round- off)  
. [6.1]

#### 6.1.1

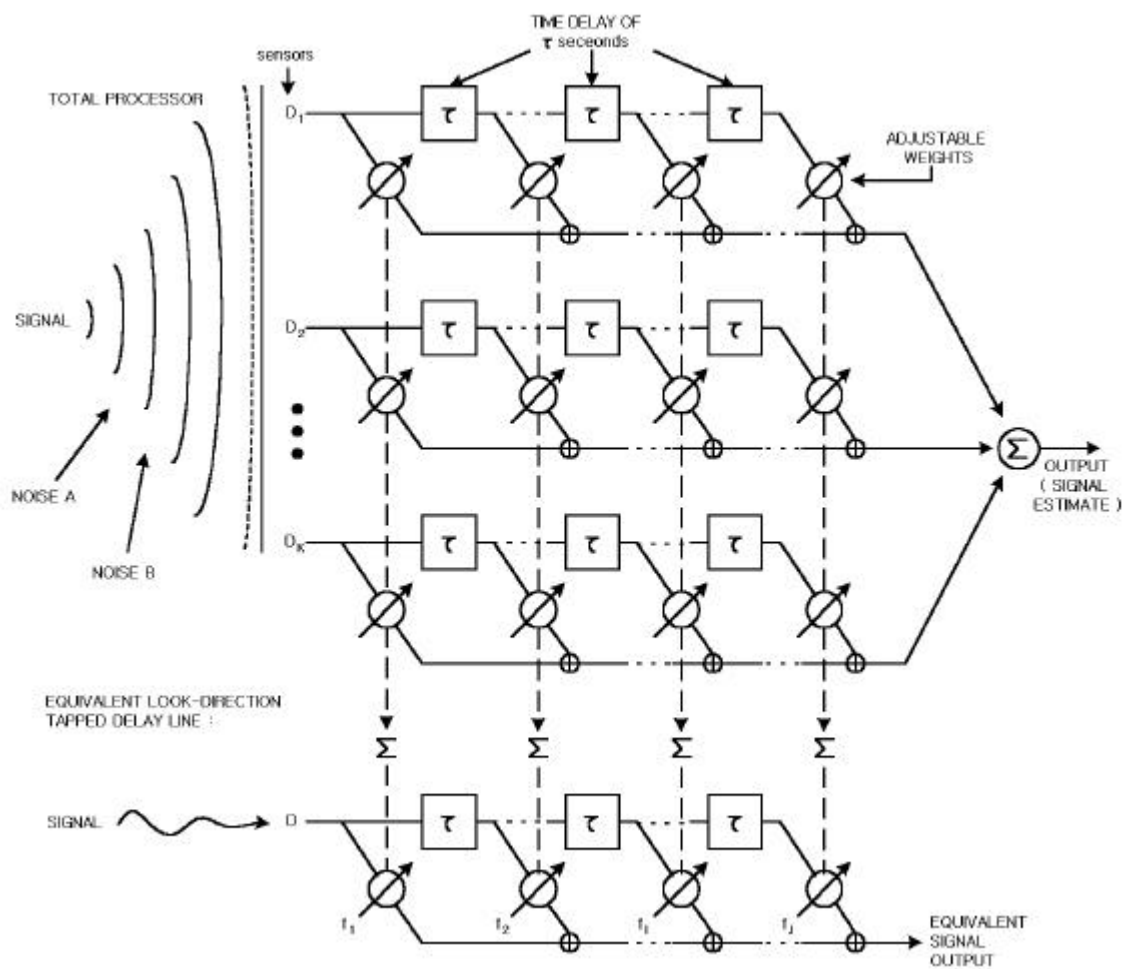
(boresight) 가 .  
( 6.1)



가  
 ( 6.1)  
 가  
 가  
 가

가 가  
 K J  
 ( 6.2)  
 J  
 가  
 (KJ-J)  
 가  
 J

가  
 ( , , , )  
 가



( 6.1)

### 6.1.2

### LMS 가

$\Delta$   $\Delta$   
 $\tau$  .  $k$   $\mathbf{x}(k)$   
 .

$$\mathbf{x}(k) \triangleq [x_1(k\Delta), x_2(k\Delta), \dots, x_{KJ}(k\Delta)]^T$$

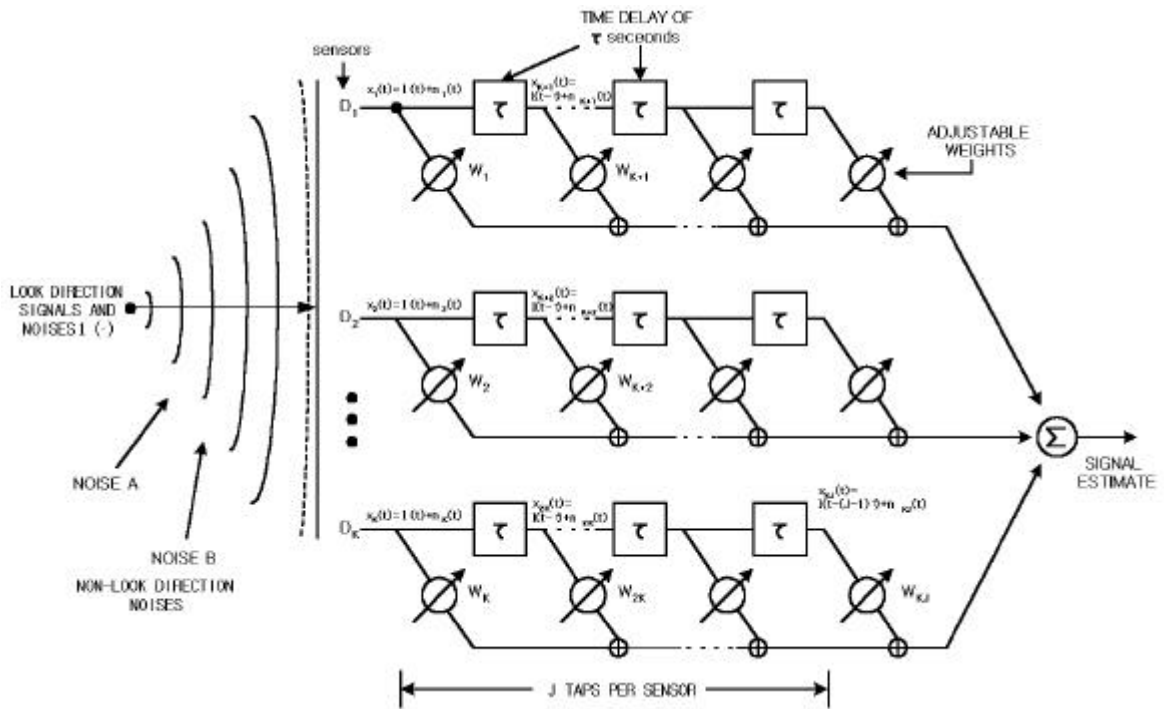
“T ”

$\mathbf{x}(k)$   $\mathbf{l}(k)$   
 $\mathbf{n}(k)$  .

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \mathbf{l}(k) + \mathbf{n}(k) \quad (6.1)$$

$\mathbf{l}(k)$  KJ-

$$\mathbf{l}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} l(k\Delta) \\ \vdots \\ l(k\Delta) \\ l(k\Delta - \tau) \\ \vdots \\ l(k\Delta - \tau) \\ \vdots \\ l(k\Delta - (J-1)\tau) \\ \vdots \\ l(k\Delta - (J-1)\tau) \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \} K \\ \\ \} K \\ \\ \} K \end{matrix}$$



( 6.2)

k

$\mathbf{n}(k)$  가

$\mathbf{w}(k)$

$$\mathbf{n}(k) = [n_1(k\Delta), n_2(k\Delta), \dots, n_{KJ}(k\Delta)]^T$$

$$\mathbf{w}(k) = [w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{KJ}] \in \mathbf{R}^{KJ}$$

0, 2  
가 .

$$R_{xx} = E [ \mathbf{x}(k) \mathbf{x}^T(k) ] \in \mathbf{R}^{KJ \times KJ}$$

$$R_{nn} = E [ \mathbf{n}(k) \mathbf{n}^T(k) ] \in \mathbf{R}^{KJ \times KJ} \quad (6.2)$$

$$R_{ll} = E [ \mathbf{l}(k) \mathbf{l}^T(k) ] \in \mathbf{R}^{KJ \times KJ}$$

$$E [ \mathbf{n}(k) \mathbf{l}^T(k) ] = \mathbf{0} \quad (6.3)$$

$R_{xx}$   $R_{nn}$  positive definite 가 . k  
( ) .

$$y(k) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(k) = \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{w} \quad (6.4)$$

.

$$E [ y^2(k) ] = E [ \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}(k) \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{w} ] = \mathbf{w}^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w} \quad (6.5)$$

( 6.1) j- 가  
 $f_j$  .

$$\mathbf{c}_j^T \mathbf{w} = f_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J \quad (6.6)$$

KJ-  $c_j$  .

$$c_j^T = [ \underset{K}{0} \cdots \underset{K}{0} , \underset{j}{0} \cdots \underset{K}{1} , \cdots , \underset{K}{0} \cdots \underset{K}{0} ] \tag{6.7}$$

$$KJ \times J \qquad C$$

.

$$C \triangleq [ \ c_1 \vdots \ c_2 \vdots \ \cdots \ \vdots \ c_J \ ] \in \ R^{KJ \times J} \tag{6.8}$$

$$( \tag{6.1} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{가} \qquad \qquad \qquad f$$

.

$$f \triangleq [ f_1 \vdots f_2 \vdots \ \cdots \ \vdots f_J \ ] \in \ R^J \tag{6.9}$$

$$(6.6) \qquad (6.8) \qquad (6.9) \qquad .$$

$$C^T w = f \tag{6.10}$$

$$C \quad \text{rank} \quad J \quad .$$

\_\_\_\_\_가\_\_\_\_\_

J

,

.

가

.

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w} \tag{6.11}$$

$$\text{subject to } C^T \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{f}$$

$$(6.10) \qquad \text{LMS} \qquad .$$

$$\text{Lagrange multiplier} \qquad H(\mathbf{w})$$

.

$$H(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{w}^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T (C^T \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{f}) \tag{6.12}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} \text{ J-Lagrange multiplier} .$$

$$(6.12) \quad \mathbf{w}$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{w}} H = 2R_{xx} \mathbf{w} + C \boldsymbol{\lambda} \tag{6.13}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2} R_{xx}^{-1} C \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad (6.14)$$

$$C^T \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{f} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{2} C^T R_{xx}^{-1} C \boldsymbol{\lambda} = \mathbf{f}$$

$R_{xx}^{-1}$ 가  $C$ 와  $\mathbf{J}$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} = -2 [C^T R_{xx}^{-1} C]^{-1} \mathbf{f} \quad (6.15)$$

가  $\mathbf{w}_0$  .

$$\mathbf{w}_0 = R_{xx}^{-1} C [C^T R_{xx}^{-1} C]^{-1} \mathbf{f} \quad (6.16)$$

$\mathbf{w}_0$   
가 .

$$y_0(k) = \mathbf{w}_0^T \mathbf{x}(k) \quad (6.17)$$

“ ” “Maximum Likelihood Distortionless” .

### 6.1.3



$R_{xx}$  가  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 가 ,  
 .

$$(6.11) \quad \text{가} \quad \mathbf{w}(0) = C [C^T C]^{-1} \mathbf{f}$$

가 (gradient)

k- (k+1) 가

.

$$\mathbf{w}(k+1) = \mathbf{w}(k) - \mu \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} H = \mathbf{w}(k) - \mu [R_{xx} \mathbf{w}(k) + C \boldsymbol{\lambda}(k)] \quad (6.18)$$

Lagrange multiplier  $\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k)$   $\mathbf{w}(k+1)$

.

$$\mathbf{f} = C^T \mathbf{w}(k+1) = C^T \mathbf{w}(k) - \mu C^T R_{xx} \mathbf{w}(k) - \mu C^T C \boldsymbol{\lambda}(k)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}(k) \quad (6.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w}(k+1) = & \mathbf{w}(k) - \mu [I - C [C^T C]^{-1} C^T] R_{xx} \mathbf{w}(k) \\ & + C [C^T C]^{-1} [\mathbf{f} - C^T \mathbf{w}(k)]\end{aligned}\quad (6.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w}(k+1) = & \mathbf{w}(k) - C [C^T C]^{-1} C^T \mathbf{w}(k) + C [C^T C]^{-1} \mathbf{f} \\ & - \mu [I - C [C^T C]^{-1} C^T] R_{xx} \mathbf{w}(k)\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = [KJ \times KJ]^{-1} P$$

$$\mathbf{g} \triangleq C [C^T C]^{-1} \mathbf{f}$$

$$P \triangleq I - C [C^T C]^{-1} C^T \quad (6.20)$$

$$(6.19)$$

$$\mathbf{w}(k+1) = P [\mathbf{w}(k) - \mu R_{xx} \mathbf{w}(k)] + \mathbf{g} \quad (6.21)$$

$$(6.21) \quad R_{xx} \quad \text{가}$$

gradient-descent . ,

$$R_{xx} \quad k \quad R_{xx} \quad \mathbf{x}(k) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k)$$

stochastic-gradient LMS .

$$\mathbf{w}(0) = \mathbf{g} \quad (6.22)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{w}(k+1) &= P [\mathbf{w}(k) - \mu \mathbf{x}(k) \mathbf{x}^T(k) \mathbf{w}(k)] + \mathbf{g} \\ &= P [\mathbf{w}(k) - \mu y(k) \mathbf{x}(k)] + \mathbf{g}\end{aligned}$$

```

)   $\mathbf{w}(0) = \mathbf{g}$ 

    $y(0) = \mathbf{x}^T(0) \mathbf{w}(0)$ 

)  for  $k = 0 : n$ 

    $\mathbf{w}(k+1) = P [\mathbf{w}(k) - \mu y(k) \mathbf{x}(k)] + \mathbf{g}$ 

    $y(k+1) = \mathbf{x}^T(k+1) \mathbf{w}(k+1)$ 

end

```

---

LMS

$$\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{w}(k+1) = \mathbf{f}$$

round-off

$$\mathbf{x}(k) \quad y(k) \quad ,$$

$$\mathbf{g} \quad P$$

.

4

$\mathbf{w}$

.

$$\mathbf{w}_0 = \alpha R_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{v} \quad (6.23)$$

$$R_{xx} = E[\mathbf{x}(t) \mathbf{x}(t)^H] \quad . \quad \alpha$$

.

1

Frost

$$\alpha = [\mathbf{v}^H R_{xx}^{-1} \mathbf{v}]^{-1} \mathcal{I} \quad .$$

2

**(Signal Enhancement Approach)**

**6.2.1**

.

.

.

가

.

[6.2].

가

4

SE-LCMV

SE-MMSE

.

.

Toeplitz

가

, positive semidefinite

가

.

,

가

가

.

가

. (i) Frobenius norm

가 가

, (ii)

가

(LCMV, SNR )

.

가

.

.

Cadzow가

Cadzow

.

**6.2.2**

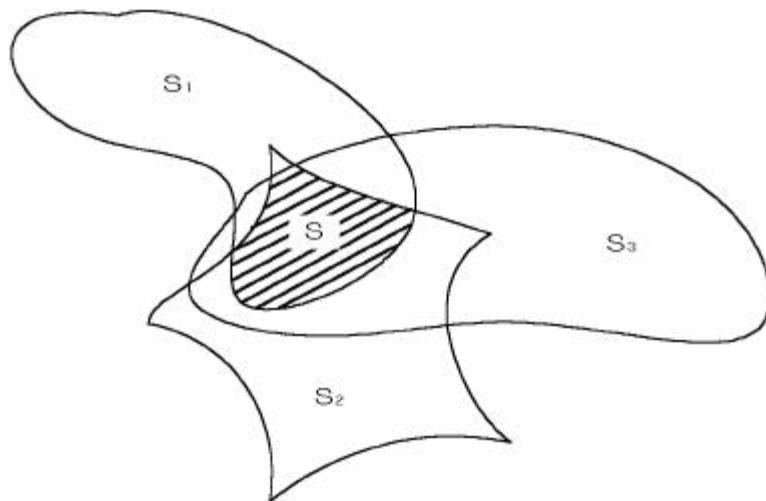
$X$   
 $(X, d)$  (metric space)  $X$   
 $d(x, y)$   $x, y \in X$  .  
 $X$   $S_k = \{x \in X \mid d(x, H_k) < K\}$  가  
 $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k$  가  $X$

$$S = S_1 \cap S_2 \cap \dots \cap S_k \tag{6.24}$$

$S$  가  
 . ( 6.3)  $X$   $S_k$

.  
 가 가  
 $x \in S$  가  
 $y \in S$

$$\inf_{y \in S} d(x, y) \tag{6.25}$$



( 6.3) 가  $X$   $S_1, S_2, S_3$

$\inf$  (greatest lower bound) .

$$S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k \quad (6.25)$$

.

(6,25)

(6.25)  $K$

.  $S_k$   $x$  가 가

.

$S_k$

.

$$\inf_{y \in S_k} d(x, y) \quad (6.26)$$

, (6.26)  $x$   $G_k(x)$

.

$$G_k : x \rightarrow G_k(x) \tag{6.27}$$

$$( \qquad 6.4) \qquad x \qquad S_k, \qquad G_k(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \qquad G$$

$$G \, = \, G_K G_{K-1} \cdots G_2 G_1 \tag{6.28}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} G \\ x_m \end{array} \qquad \cdot$$

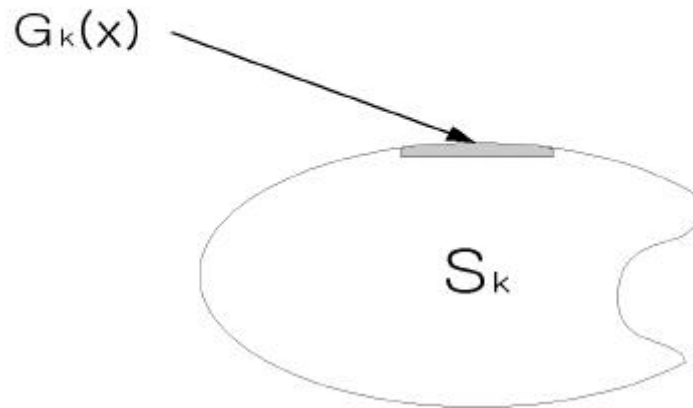
$$x_{m+1} \, = \, G_K G_{K-1} \cdots G_2 G_1 x_m \qquad \text{for } m \geq 0 \tag{6.29}$$

$$G\mathcal{I}$$

$$\cdot$$



■ X



( 6.4)  $S_k$   $G_k(X)$

### 6.2.3

가 .

(1) M

.

(2) N .

가 R

3가 가 .

(1) R 가  $\sigma_\eta^2$

M - N 가 .

(2) R Toeplitz . ( 가

)  
 (3)  $\mathbf{R}$  Hermitian positive semidefinite .

가

가 가 가 .

Rank  $N$

$\mathbf{R}$

rank  $N$  가 . singular value decomposition (SVD)

( 1)  $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times M}$  SVD

$$\mathbf{R} = \sum_{k=1}^M \sigma_k \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v}_k^* \quad (6.30)$$

,  $\sigma_k$  ( $\sigma_k \geq \sigma_{k+1}$ )

$\mathbf{u}_k$   $\mathbf{v}_k$   $\mathbf{R} \quad M \times 1$

singular .

$\|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}^{(N)}\|_F$  rank  $N$   $\mathbf{R}^{(N)}$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(N)} = \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k \mathbf{u}_k \mathbf{v}_k^* \tag{6.31}$$

2 가 가

$$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3 = \cdots = \sigma_m$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sigma_m \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rank } 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \sigma_1 \qquad \sigma_1 \qquad \qquad \sigma_3$$

$$\sigma_m \qquad \text{Singular value} \qquad 0 \qquad .$$

$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times M} \qquad \text{Frobenius norm} \qquad .$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{\text{F}} = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M |a(i,j)|^2 \right]^{1/2} \tag{6.32}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad .$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(N)} = G^{(N)}(\mathbf{R}) \tag{6.33}$$

$$\text{가} \qquad \qquad \qquad . \qquad ,$$

가

가

.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times M} \quad \mathbf{R}_{(N)} \quad (M-N) \\ (N < M) \end{aligned}$$

.

가  $\|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}_{(N)}\|_F$

.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{(N)} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \lambda_k \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^* + \lambda \sum_{k=N+1}^M \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^* \\ &= G_{(N)}(R) \end{aligned} \quad (6.34)$$

가 2

가

가

$$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_m$$

$$\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

, (6.35)  $\mathbf{R} \quad \lambda_k$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{M-N} \sum_{k=N+1}^M \lambda_k \quad (6.35)$$

$$(\lambda_k \geq \lambda_{k+1}), \quad \mathbf{v}_k \quad \lambda_k$$

.



$$( \qquad 3) \quad \mathbf{C}^{M \times M} \qquad \mathbf{R}, \text{ Hermitian-Toeplitz}$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(T)} \qquad , \quad ||\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}^{(T)}||_F \qquad M \times M$$

$$\text{Hermitian- Toeplitz} \qquad .$$

$$r_i = \frac{1}{M-i} \sum_{k=1}^{M-i} r(k+i,k) \qquad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq i \leq M-1 \quad (6.36)$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 & f_1 \\ b_1^* & a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ c_1^* & b_2^* & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ d_1^* & c_2^* & b_3^* & a_4 & b_4 \\ f_1^* & d_2^* & c_3^* & b_4^* & a_5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d & f \\ b^* & a & b & c & d \\ c^* & b^* & a & b & c \\ d^* & c^* & b^* & a & b \\ f^* & d^* & c^* & b^* & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(k,m) \quad \mathbf{R} \qquad , \quad r_i \quad \mathbf{R}^{(T)} \qquad (i+1)$$

$$.$$

$$\mathbf{G}^{(T)}, \mathbf{R}^{(T)} \qquad .$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{(T)} = \mathbf{G}^{(T)}(\mathbf{R}) \qquad (6.37)$$

$$\text{Toeplitz} \qquad \mathbf{R} \qquad (\text{subdiagonal})$$

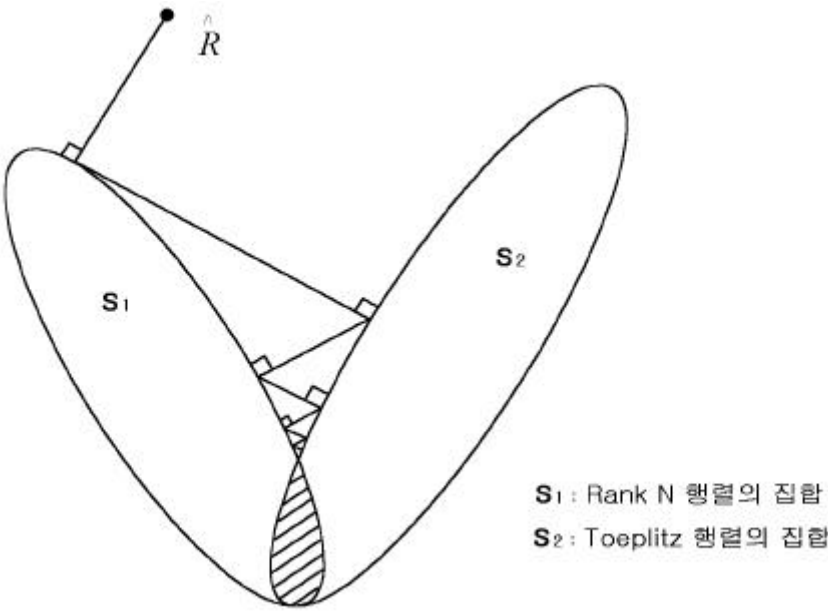
$$.$$

$$. \qquad , \quad \text{가} \qquad \text{가}$$

$$.$$

6.2.4

$\hat{R}$  3가  
가 (Frobenius norm )  
Rank N  
Toeplitz  
가 . ( 6.5)



( 6.5)

( 6.1)

Singular value

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	13.18867	5.41117	1.04986	1.02001	0.99205	0.97500	0.91482	0.84325
1	13.13156	5.51392	0.04065	0.02282	0.01743	0.01549	0.00886	0.00375
2	13.13097	5.51527	0.00926	0.00415	0.00298	0.00139	0.00111	0.00041
3	13.13094	5.51533	0.00437	0.00177	0.00112	0.00062	0.00047	0.00043
4	13.13094	5.51535	0.00205	0.00080	0.00052	0.00030	0.00024	0.00021
5	13.13093	5.51536	0.00096	0.00037	0.00024	0.00014	0.00011	0.00010
6	13.13093	5.51536	0.00045	0.00017	0.00011	0.00007	0.00005	0.00005
7	13.13093	5.51537	0.00021	0.00008	0.00005	0.00003	0.00003	0.00002
8	13.13093	5.51537	0.00010	0.00004	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
9	13.13093	5.51537	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.00000
10	13.13093	5.51537	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
11	13.13093	5.51537	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
12	13.13093	5.51537	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

( 6.1) 2

Singular value

8 , 1000 , 0  
dB Method I .



2 Singular value 가 6  
 Singular value 0 . ( 6.5)

● Rank N

(M - N) N . Rank N  
 (M - N) “0” “σ<sub>η</sub><sup>2</sup>”

가

● Toeplitz

가  
 ( )  
 off-diagonal

가

### 3

Frost

0.25      8

LMS

( 6.6) ( 6.7)

( 6.6) 60 dB 가

30° nulling point 3

가 ( 6.7) - 40°

40° nulling point가

( 6.8) ( 6.13)

가

10

Frost

(LCMV)

60

60dB

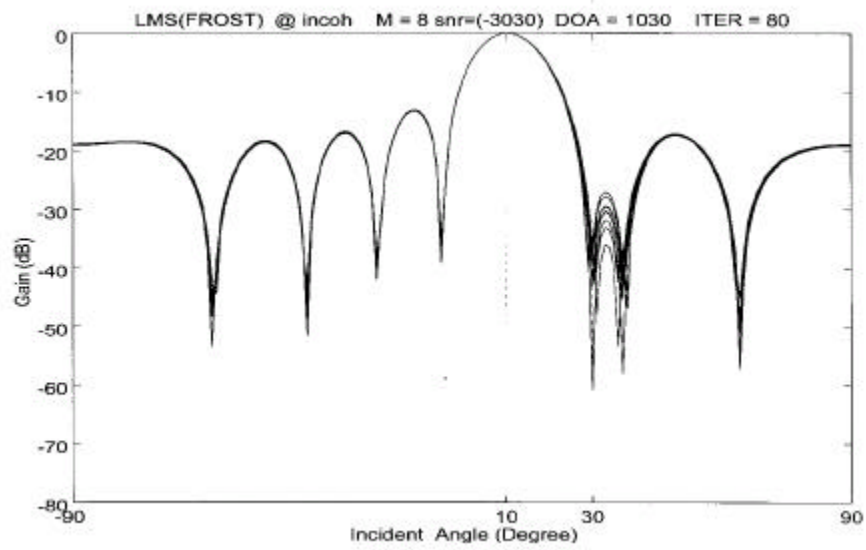
가

( 6.8) ( 6.13)

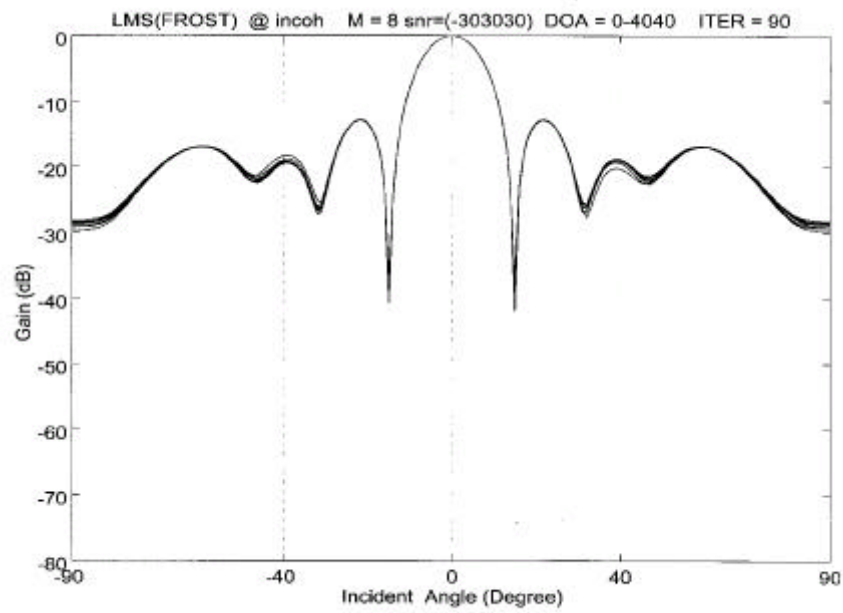
( 6.8) ( 6.9) 10° 40° 가

가 2°

. ( 6.10) ( 6.11) 가 -  $40^\circ$   $40^\circ$   
 . ( 6.10) -  $40^\circ$   $40^\circ$  nulling point  
 ( 6.11) nulling point  
 10 dB  
 .  
 LCMV .  
 가  
 가  
 nulling point가 . ( 6.12) ( 6.13) 가 3  
 .

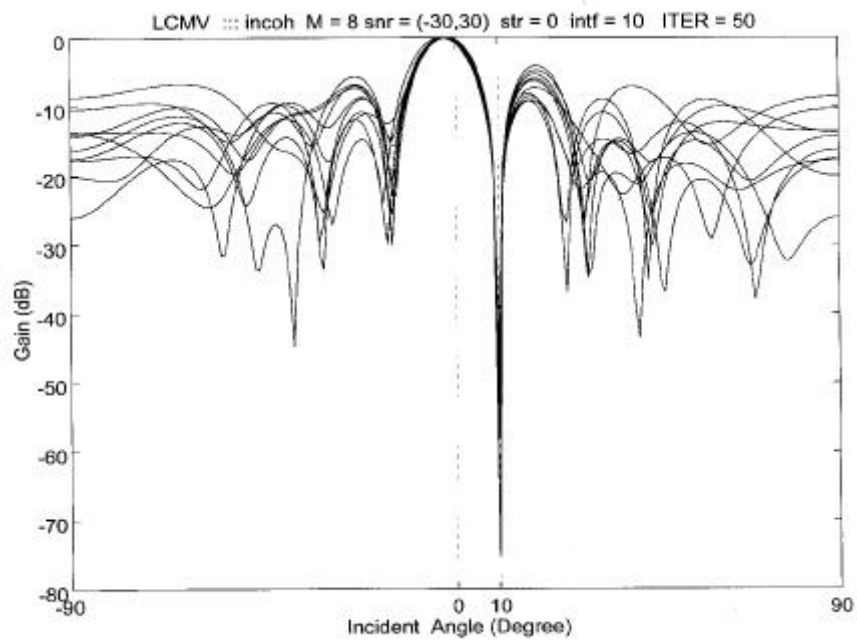


( 6.6) LMS  
 (  $\theta_1 = 10^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$  : Frost )

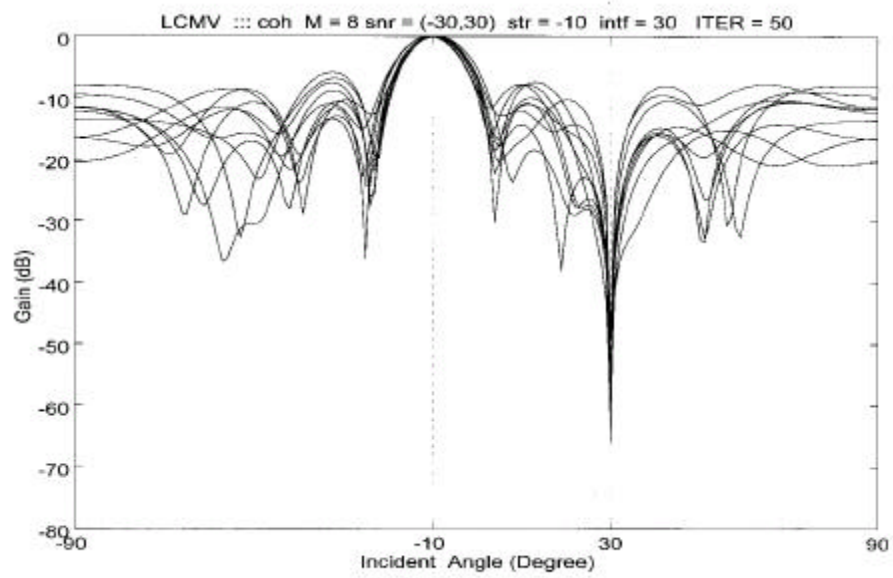


( 6.7) LMS

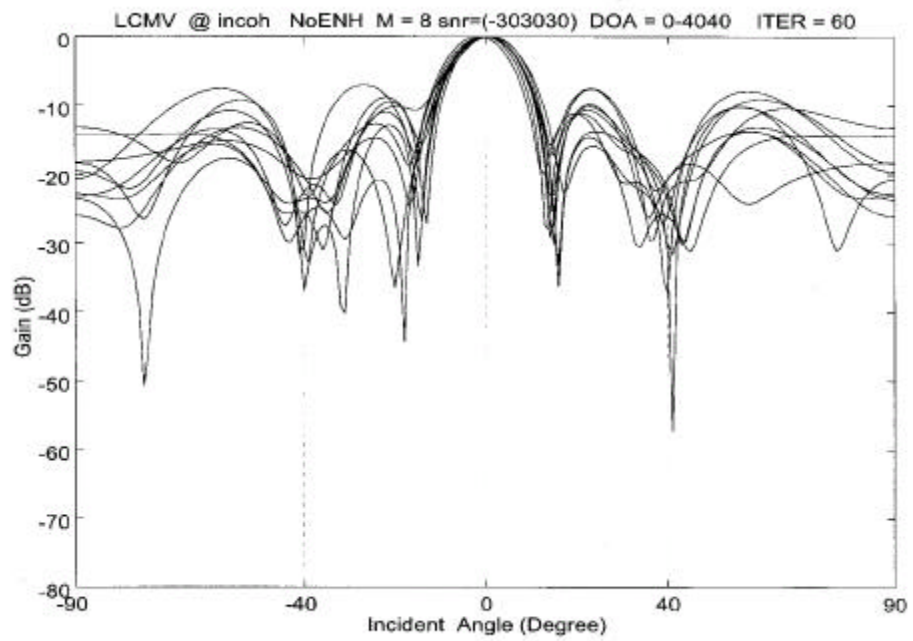
(  $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = 40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_3 = -40^\circ$  Frost )



( 6.8) LCMV (  $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = 10^\circ$  , =50 )

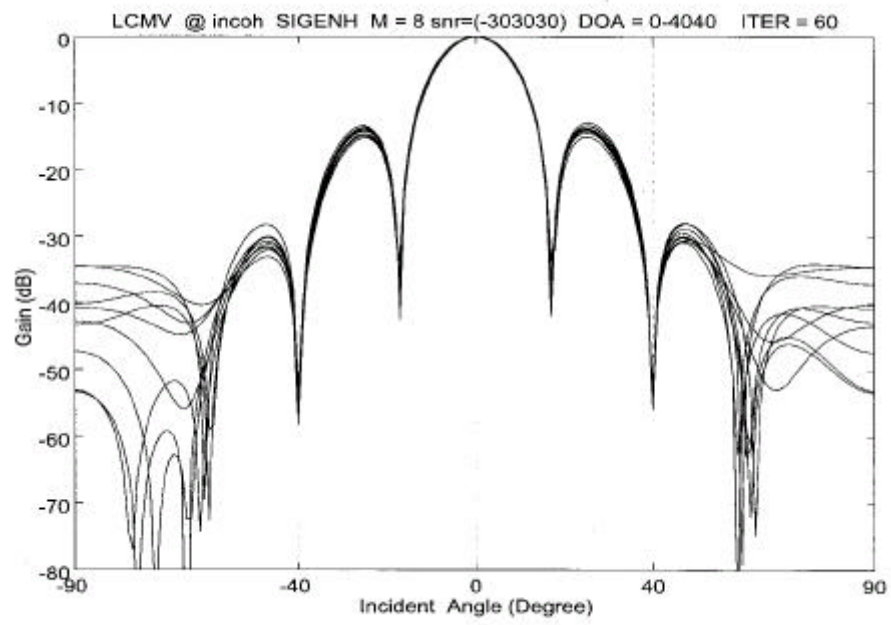


( 6.9) LCMV (  $\theta_1 = -10^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$  , =50 )



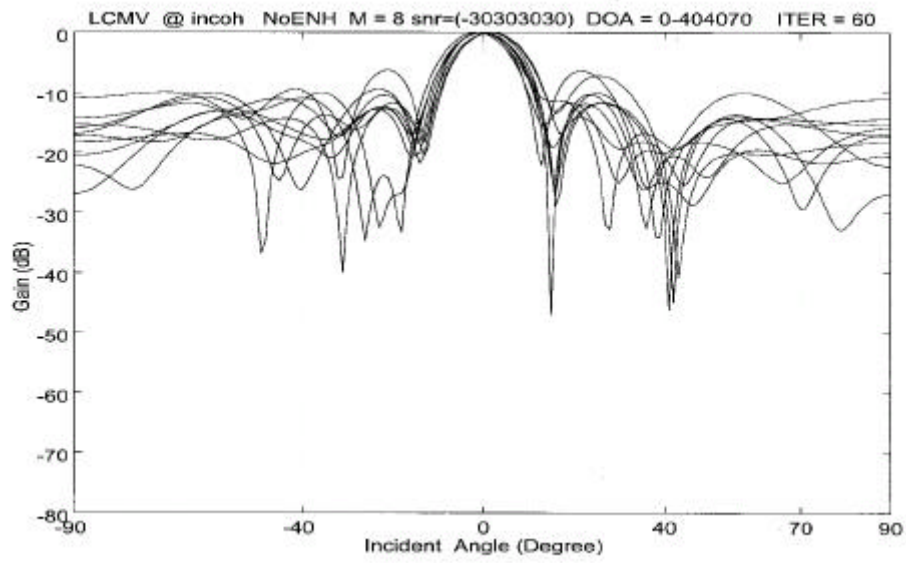
( 6.10) LCMV (  $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = -40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_3 = 40^\circ$  ,  
=60 )





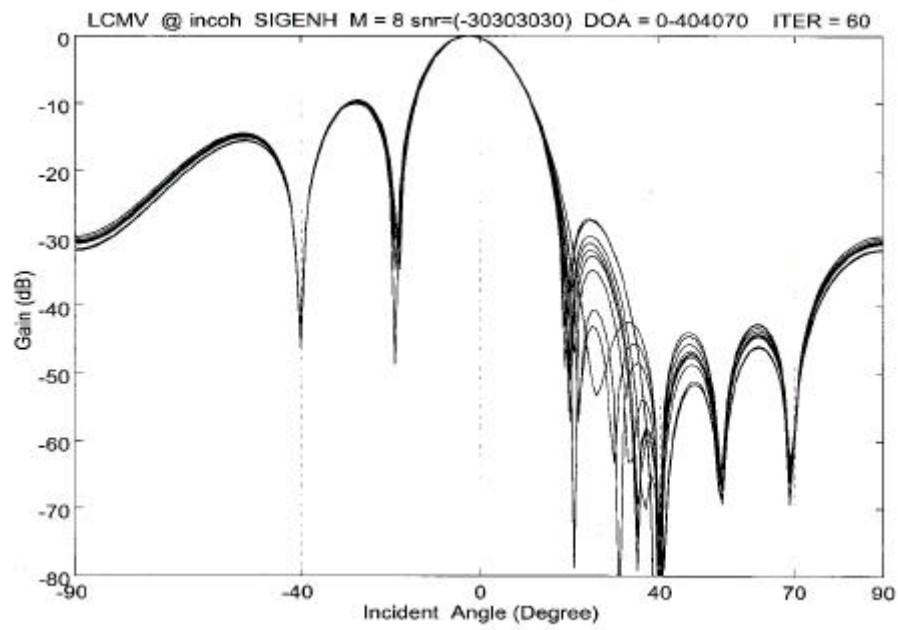
$$(6.11) \quad \text{LCMV} \quad ( \quad )$$

$$( \theta_1 = 0^\circ, \theta_2 = -40^\circ, \theta_3 = 40^\circ \quad =60 )$$



( 6.12) LCMV

(  $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = -40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_3 = 40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_4 = 70^\circ$  =60 )



( 6.13) LCMV ( )  
 (  $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$  ,  $\theta_2 = -40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_3 = 40^\circ$  ,  $\theta_4 = 70^\circ$  =60 )





7

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(OBP)

OBP

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OBP

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RF

IF/

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Frost

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(LCMV)

LCMV

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LCMV

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가 .







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