

# Performance Evaluation of DOA Estimation using PM and MUSIC

D. D. Khumane<sup>1</sup>, S. M. Jagade<sup>2</sup>, V.M. Mhalgi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, Aurangabad, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, S.T.B. College of Engineering, Tuljapur, India

<sup>3</sup>Department of Computer Science and Engineering, S.T.B. College of Engineering, Tuljapur, India

**Abstract-** This paper presents analysis of simulation results for Direction of arrival estimation for smart antenna system using eigenvalue decomposition and non-Eigen value decomposition based algorithm. Direction of arrival (DOA) estimation in smart antenna for identifying the directions of the desired signals and the null steering beam former to adapts the antenna pattern to steer the main beam towards the desired user and nullify all other interference. Once DOA estimation is over using beam forming algorithm beam form in desired direction using any one beam forming algorithm. This system can be used to reduce multipath and co-channel interference. This paper simulation results showing how performance of power spectra for DOA estimation using Music and PM appear for smart antenna system. These benefits include the enhancement of coverage and the channel capacity, lower transmitted power, better signal quality, higher data rate and providing value-added services such as user's position location (PL) and at the same time to minimize interference arising from other user by introducing nulls in their direction.

**Index Terms-** Direction- of-Arrival (DOA) Estimation, Multiple Signal classification (MUSIC), PM (Propagator Method), Least Mean Square (LMS).

## I. INTRODUCTION

There is an ever increasing demand on mobile wireless operators to provide voice and high speed data services. At the same time, these operators want to support more users per base station to reduce overall network cost and make the services affordable to subscribers. As a result, wireless systems that enable higher data rates and higher capabilities are pressing need. Unfortunately because the available broadcast spectrum is limited, attempts to increase traffic within a fixed bandwidth create more

interference in the system and degrade the signal quality. When omnidirectional antennas are used at the base station, the transmission and reception of each users signal becomes a source of interference to other users located in the same cell, making the overall system interference limited.

The demand for wireless services has risen dramatically from few years. Wireless communication systems are evolving from the second generation systems to the third and fourth generation systems, which will provide high data rate multimedia services as video transmission. New value added services such as the position location (PL) services for emerging calls, the fraud detection, intelligent transportation systems, and so fourth are also coming in to reality[1,2,3].

The smart antenna systems can generally be classified as either switched beam or adaptive array systems. In a switched beam systems can generally be classified as either switched beam or adaptive array systems. Fig. 1 illustrates the relative coverage area for conventional sectorized, switched beam and adaptive antenna systems. Both types of smart antenna systems provide significant gains over conventional sectorized system. The low level of interference on the left represents a new wireless system with lower penetration levels. The significant level of interference on the right represents either a wireless system with more users or one using more aggressive frequency re-use patterns. In this scenario, the interference rejection capability of the adaptive system provides significantly more coverage than either the conventional or switched beam systems. Another significant advantage of the adaptive antenna systems is the ability to "create" spectrum.

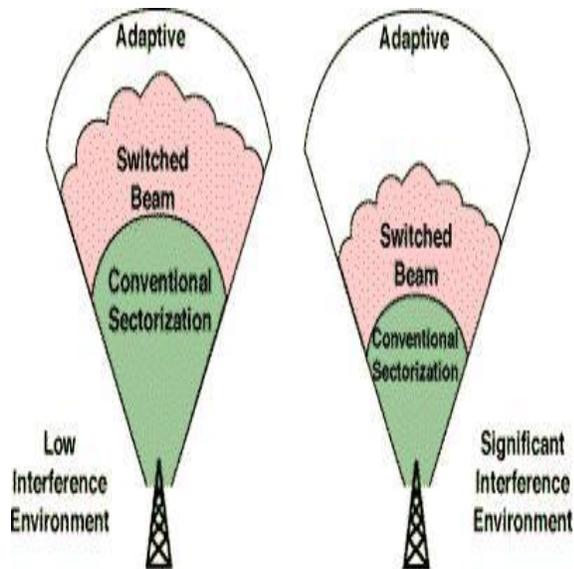


Fig. 1. Coverage patterns for switched beam and adaptive array antennas

Because of the accurate tracking and robust interference rejection capabilities, multiple users can share the same conventional channel within the same cell. System capacity increases through lower inter-cell frequency re-use patterns as well as intra-cell frequency re-use.

The ability to continuously change the beam pattern with respect to both lobes and nulls separates the adaptive approach from the switched type. As interfering signals move throughout the sector, the switched beam pattern is not altered because it only responds to movements in the signal of interest. In fact, when an interfering signal begins to approach the signal of interest and enters the gain of the main lobe, the interfering signal will be processed identically to the desired signal and signal to interference ratio will degrade accordingly. In contrast, the adaptive system is able to continue to distinguish between the signal and the interferer and allow them to get substantially closer than in the switched beam system while maintaining enhanced signal to interference ratio levels. The most sophisticated adaptive smart antenna systems will hand-over any two co-channel users, whether they are inter-cell or intra-cell, before they get too close and begin to interfere with each other.

The adaptation achieved by multiplying the incoming signal with complex weights and then summing them together to obtain the desired radiation pattern. These weights are computed adaptively to adapt to the

changes in the signal environment. The complex weight computation based on different criteria and incorporated in the signal processor in the form of software algorithms like Least Mean Square. [6]

A smart antenna technology can achieve a number benefits like increase the system capacity, greatly reduce interference, increase power efficiency [4, 5]. In the following section we review on the smart antenna technology with the help of simulation by using MATLAB.

## II. BASICS OF DOA ESTIMATION

Since most RF antennas amplifiers, mixers, filters and ADC technologies have reached a mature state, accurate estimation of the angle of arrival of signals impinging an array of antennas becomes the most important parameter regarding the performance of an adaptive array. Assuming a linear and isotropic transmission medium, multiple impinging wave fronts can be modeled as the superposition of these wave fronts impinging on the array. It is therefore necessary for the DOA estimation algorithm to be able to resolve impinging and often fully coherent wave fronts into their respective DOA's. Many DOA estimation algorithms exist, but only a few have found use in smart antennas i.e. conventional methods, linear prediction methods, Eigen structure methods and estimation of signal parameters via Rotational invariance techniques (ESPRIT) [6]. All these methods are based on the digital beam forming (DBF) antenna array. Signals received by individual antenna elements, are down converted to base band signal then they are digitized and fed into a digital signal processing (DSP) chip where the DOA estimation algorithm is executed. In this paper we take a brief review and compare the performance analysis of MUSIC and PM algorithm. Here MUSIC algorithm is based on eigenvalue decomposition and PM is non-eigenvalue decomposition based DOA estimation algorithm. Eigenvalue decomposition based algorithm require lot of calculation for finding received data covariance matrix whereas non eigenvalue decomposition based algorithm requires competitively less calculation for finding DOA of desired users. Once DOA is estimated then forming beam towards the desired users PL using any one beam forming algorithm like LMS algorithm, RLMS algorithm optimal beam forming algorithm et.al. But

in this paper comparative study of simulation results of Music algorithm is done on the basis of number of incoming signal and respective signal power signal power spectra by considering some fix values of other parameter like signal to noise ratio, No of incoming signals, Array spacing, No Iteration or snapshot et.al.

And for direction of arrival estimation (DOA) and beam forming would like to simulate DOA Estimator and beam former as follows fig.2.

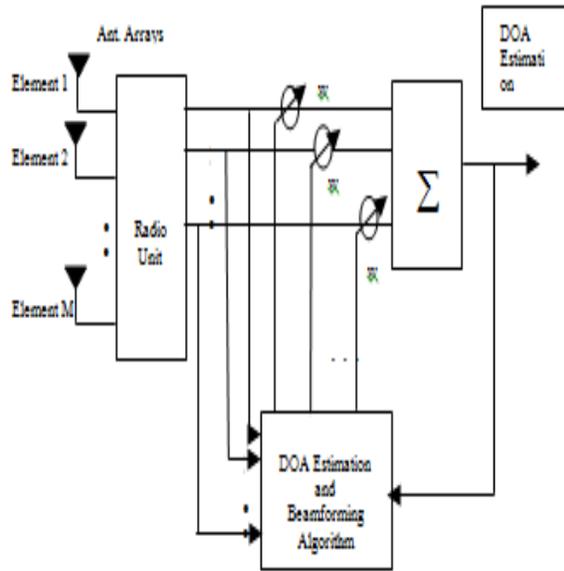


Fig. 2 Proposed Model for DOA estimation and beam forming [9]

This method may be creates the radiation pattern of the antenna array in the desired direction and by nulling the pattern in the unwanted directions. This method in theory should minimize the signal to interference ratio.

### III. SIMULATION STUDY & RESULTS

The simulation is developed in MATLAB the following parameters are used for the DOA estimation. First set the noise properties SNR=10dB antenna properties, M=8 number of elements in antenna array, N=100 number of snapshot, dt and t are the length of time step and time vector. Then set the incoming signal properties, L=6 number of incoming signals,  $f_0 = 1 \times 10^9$  incoming signal frequency, Fig. 3. Shows the power spectrum versus the azimuth angle for the six coherent sources with DOA that are at some degree apart it is assumed that six coherent signals are received with azimuth DOA

at  $10^0, 40^0, 60^0, 80^0, 100^0$  and  $120^0$  and a SNR of 10dB for all sources. , and the unknown noise is in complex symmetric form. It becomes clear that the proposed algorithm gives accurate DOA with maximum amplitude of power spectrum compare with amplitude of MUSIC algorithm. Her one more think is observed that the estimated azimuth angle of MUSIC algorithm are deviated compared with proposed algorithm and also amplitude of power spectrum is more in the proposed algorithm. Calculate the matrix that content the antenna outputs

$$X(t) = A(\theta) * s(t) + n(t) \quad (1)$$

Where A=steering vector, s=signal received at first antenna. Then initialization of covariance matrix Rxx, then the PM spectrum are shown in fig. 3, these spectrums are randomly taken.

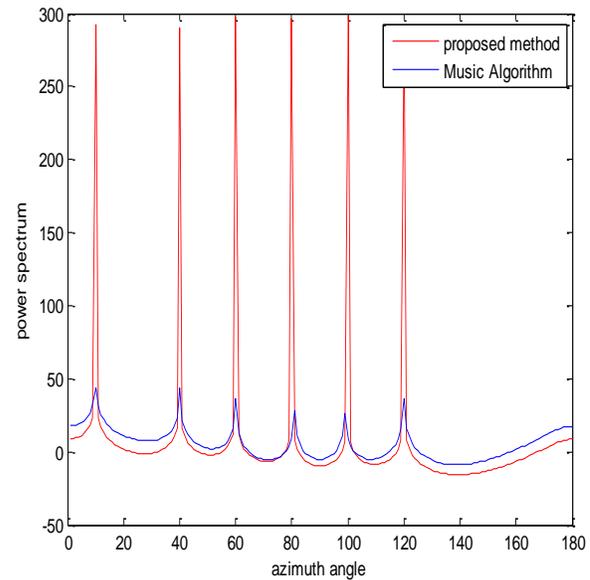


Fig. 3 For above Result Different parameters are M=8, No of incoming signal =6, and SNR=10; d=.0.5M; N=100; Elevation angles are at 100, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200

Fig. 4. Shows the power spectrum versus the azimuth angle for the six coherent sources with DOA that are at five degree apart with azimuth DOA at 350, 400, 450, 500,550 and 600 and a M=8, No of incoming signal =6 ,and SNR=10dB; d=.0.5M; N=100; for all sources.

In above result all incoming signals DOA (Azimuth angle) are accurately estimated in proposed algorithm. But DOA estimated by MUSIC algorithms are not accurate and it fails to estimate all six incoming signals DOA.

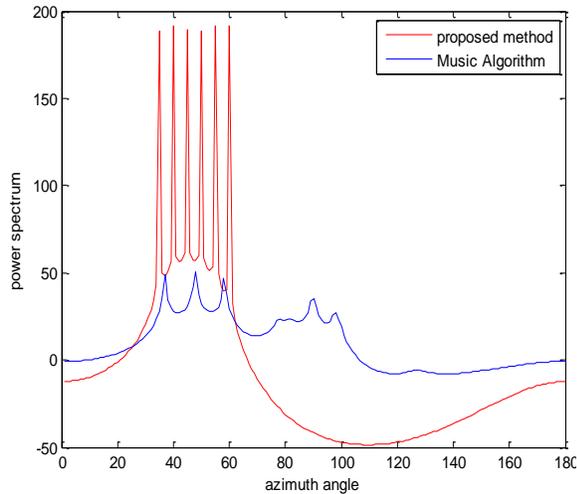


Fig. 4 For above Result Different parameters are  $M=8$ , No of incoming signal = 6 and  $SNR=10dB$ ;  $d=0.5M$ ;  $N=100$ ; azimuth angles are at 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Here the simulation result shows that when elevation angles are 10 or 20 apart then resultant is crowded in nature but when 30 degrees apart then simulation result are clearly shown .when angle are available as floating value (i.e. 50.50) then simulation result is improperly or crowdedly shown by proposed method. But when comparing performance of PM & MUSIC, Proposed method will estimating all 6 azimuth angle accurately. But MUSIC algorithm estimating 3 DOA (azimuth) angle with some deviations and completely fails for other two signals. When all incoming signals are 200 to 300 apart then MUSIC algorithm estimate all DOA of incoming signals with small deviation in its angle. One more think is observed that amplitude of power spectra of PM higher than MUSIC.

Hence performance of PM algorithm is better than the MUSIC algorithm for multiple signals Direction of Arrival Estimation

#### REFERENCES

[1] T.S. Rappaport, J.H. Reed and B.D. Woerner, "Position location using wireless communications on highways of the future," IEEE Communication. Magazine, vol. 34, no.10, pp. 33- 41, 1996.

[2] G.V. Tsoulos, "Smart antennas for mobile communication systems: benefits and challenges," IEEE Electronic & Communication Engineering Journal, Vol 11, no.2 pp. 84-94, 1999.

[3] K.J. Krizman, T.E. Biedka, and T.S. Rappaport, "Wireless position location: fundamentals, implementation strategies, and sources of error," in Proc. IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference, Vol 2 pp. 919-923, Phoenix, Ariz, USA, May 1997.

[4] Tsoulos G.V. Meach MA. Swalas S.C. "Adaptive Antennas for Third Generation DS-CDMA Cellular Systems", Proceedings of the 45th Vehicular Technology Conference, Vol 1, pp. 45-49, July 1995.

[5] Okamoto G.T. "Smart Antennas and Wireless LANS." Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell Mass., 2002

[6] Godara, L.C., "Application of Antenna Arrays to Mobile Communications, Part II: Beamforming and Direction-of Arrival Considerations," Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 85, No. 8 pp 1195- 1245, August 1997.

[7] Ch. Santhi Rani, P.V. Subbaiah, K. Chennakesava and S. Sudha Rani, "LMS and RLS Algorithms for Smart Antennas in a W-CDMA Mobile Communication Environment," ARPN Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences" vol. 4, no.6, August 2009.

[8] Nizar Tayem and Hyuck M. Kwon, "L-Shape 2-Dimensional Arrival Angle Estimation with Propagator Method" IEEE Trans. On Antennas and Propagation., Vol. 53, No. 5, May 2005

[9] A.N.Jadhav et. al. "Dynamic Analysis for DOA Estimation & Adaptive Beamforming for Smart Antenna." International Journal of Electronics & Communication Engg.ISSN0974-2166 Vol.4. No4 (2011) p.p.415-423IRP House .