

Adaptive Beamforming for future ITS

A neural network approach to antenna beam steering for mmWave Systems

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mmWave Communication Potential

multi-gigabit-per second communication

mmWave Communication Potential

- multi-gigabit-per second communication
- very low latency









Problem



• Increased vehicular mobility

Problem





• Increased vehicular mobility

• Need for constant beam realignment.

Model

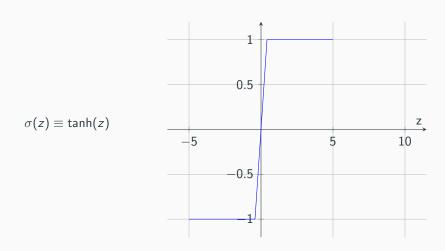


Neural networks have been proven to have the ability to compute any function, even

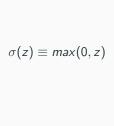
{Sequence prediction problems}

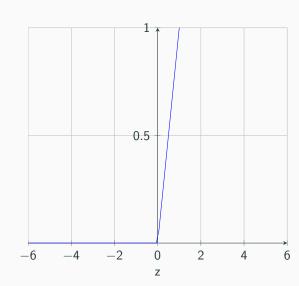
at which LSTMs shine . . .

tanh Neuron



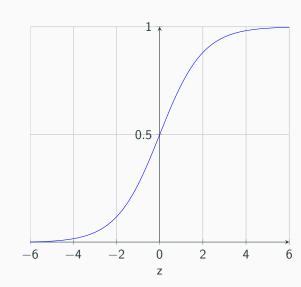
ReLU Neuron

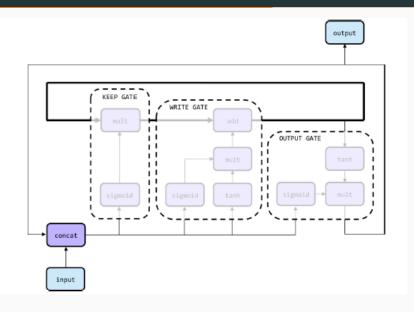




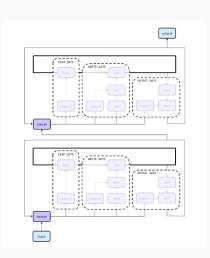
Sigmoid Neuron

$$\sigma(z) \equiv \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

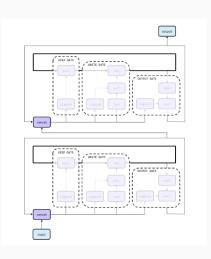




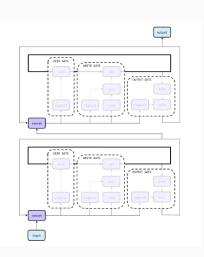
 Feed forward Neural Networks



- Feed forward Neural Networks
- Recurrent Neural Networks



- Feed forward Neural Networks
- Recurrent Neural Networks
 - Long short term memory RNN (LSTM)



Beam-forming

- Least Mean Squares (LMS)
- Sample Matrix Inversion (SMI)
- Recursive Least Squares (RLS)
- Conjugate Gradient Method (CGM)

Algorithm

Require: Vehicles encapsulate position, motion and velocity in beacons **Ensure:** Serving node has not changed after every update interval. if New beacon received then Find Closest node if Received position \neq Predicted position then Beamforming: Align beam based on received position else Predict current position of vehicle Beamforming: Align beam based on predicted position end if end if

Merits

Higher SNR Interference avoidance and rejection Higher network efficiency

Technologies

Tensorflow Google's open source deep learning framework for motion prediction

Matlab for antenna simulations

DSRC Dedicated Short Range Communication

Questions?

https://github.com/Clifford-Beta/	

adaptive-beamforming