# Separable Least-Mean Squares Beamforming

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## Outline

**Introduction I**

## Problem Statement

### Objectives

1. Recover a desired source signal by employing a large antenna array following an Uniform Rectangular Array (URA).
2. Use spatial filter (beamforming) and optimize it according to the Mean square error (MSE) criterion.
3. Solve the problem of slow convergence presented at LMS and NLMS algorithms.

### How to do so?

1. Exploit URA separability to reduce the convergence time of the problem.
2. Implementing a beamforming filter of the form $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}_v \otimes \mathbf{w}_h$, with $\mathbf{w}_h \in \mathbb{C}^{N_h}$ and $\mathbf{w}_v \in \mathbb{C}^{N_v}$ and $N = N_h N_v$.

## System Model I

▶ The received signal model follows a geometric channel

$$\boldsymbol{x}[k] = \sum_{r=1}^{R} \boldsymbol{a}(p_r, q_r)s_r[k] + \boldsymbol{b}[k] = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{s}[k] + \boldsymbol{b}[k], \tag{1}$$

▶ The vector $\boldsymbol{a}(p_r, q_r)$ represents an Uniform Rectangular Array (URA)

$$\boldsymbol{a}(p_r, q_r) = \boldsymbol{a}_v(q_r) \otimes \boldsymbol{a}_h(p_r) \tag{2}$$
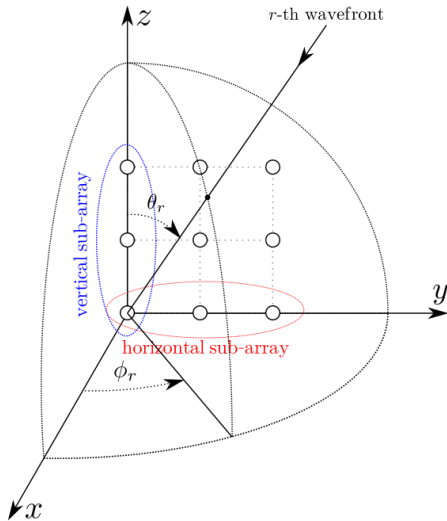
# System Model II



Figure Unifor Rectangular Array (URA) with $3 \times 3$ elements from [1].

## Beamforming Methods I

- Colocar as equações de adaptação!

# Beamforming Methods II

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**Algorithm 1** Tensor LMS algorithm

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**Require:** Step parameter $\mu$, sample size $K$

1: $k \leftarrow 1$
2: Initialize $\mathbf{w}_h[k]$ and $\mathbf{w}_v[k]$ as $[1, 0, \ldots, 0]^\mathsf{T}$
3: **for** $k = 1 : K$ **do**  ▷ Note we use MATLAB's notation
4:      $\mathbf{u}_h[k] \leftarrow \mathbf{X}[k]\mathbf{w}_v^*[k]$
5:      $\mathbf{u}_v[k] \leftarrow \mathbf{X}[k]^\mathsf{T}\mathbf{w}_h^*[k]$
6:      $e[k] \leftarrow s_d[k] - (\mathbf{w}_v[k] \otimes \mathbf{w}_h[k])^\mathsf{H}\mathbf{x}[k]$
7:      $\tilde{\mu}[k] \leftarrow \frac{\mu}{\|\mathbf{u}_h[k]\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_v[k]\|_2^2}$
8:      $\mathbf{w}_h[k+1] \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_h[k] + \tilde{\mu}[k]\mathbf{u}_h[k]e^*[k]$
9:      $\mathbf{w}_v[k+1] \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_v[k] + \tilde{\mu}[k]\mathbf{u}_v[k]e^*[k]$
10:      Check convergence
11: **end for**
12: **return** $\mathbf{w}_v[k+1] \otimes \mathbf{w}_h[k+1]$

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Figure TLMS algorithm from [1].

# Beamforming Methods III

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**Algorithm 2** Alternating Tensor LMS algorithm

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**Require:** Step parameter $\mu$, sample parameters $K$, $K_h$, $K_v$

1: $k \leftarrow 1$
2: $K_b \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{K}{K_h + K_v} \rfloor$
3: Initialize $\mathbf{w}_h[k]$ and $\mathbf{w}_v[k]$ as $[1, 0, \ldots, 0]^{\mathsf{T}}$
4: **for** $k = 1 : K_h + K_v : K_b(K_h + K_v)$ **do**
5:     **for** $k_h = k : k + K_h - 1$ **do**
6:         $\mathbf{u}_h[k_h] \leftarrow \mathbf{X}[k_h]\mathbf{w}_v^*[k_h]$
7:         $e[k_h] \leftarrow s_d[k_h] - (\mathbf{w}_v[k_h] \otimes \mathbf{w}_h[k_h])^{\mathsf{H}}\mathbf{x}[k_h]$
8:         $\tilde{\mu}_h[k_h] \leftarrow \frac{\mu}{\|\mathbf{u}_h[k_h]\|_2^2}$
9:         $\mathbf{w}_h[k_h + 1] \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_h[k_h] + \tilde{\mu}_h[k_h]\mathbf{u}_h[k_h]e^*[k_h]$
10:     **end for**
11:     **for** $k_v = k + K_h : k + K_h + K_v - 1$ **do**
12:         $\mathbf{u}_v[k_v] \leftarrow \mathbf{X}[k_v]^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{w}_h[k_v]^*$
13:         $e[k_v] \leftarrow s_d[k_v] - (\mathbf{w}_v[k_v] \otimes \mathbf{w}_h[k_h + 1])^{\mathsf{H}}\mathbf{x}[k_v]$
14:         $\tilde{\mu}_v[k_v] \leftarrow \frac{\mu}{\|\mathbf{u}_v[k_v]\|_2^2}$
15:         $\mathbf{w}_v[k_v + 1] \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_v[k_v] + \tilde{\mu}_v[k_v]\mathbf{u}_v[k_v]e^*[k_v]$
16:     **end for**
17:     Check convergence
18: **end for**
19: **return** $\mathbf{w}_v[k_v + 1] \otimes \mathbf{w}_h[k_h + 1]$

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Figure ATLMS algorithm from [1].

## Beamforming Methods IV

### Convergence and Computational Complexity

▶ The convergence for TLMS in MSE is

$$0 < \mu < \frac{2}{||\boldsymbol{u}_h[k]||_2^2 + ||\boldsymbol{u}_v[k]||_2^2} \tag{3}$$

▶ The convergence for ATLMS in MSE is

$$0 < \mu < \frac{2}{||\boldsymbol{u}_i[k]||_2^2}, i \in \{h, v\}, \tag{4}$$

▶ TLMS and ATLMS has a computational complexity of $O(N_h + N_v)$ and NLMS of $O(N)$. Since all the methods are linear in complexity the most important aspect that we must observe is the convergence rate.

## Simulation Scenario

### Parameters

- ▶ It was considered an URA of $4 \times 4$ antennas with $R = 4$ multipaths and QPSK information signals.
- ▶ The SNR was defined as $\text{SNR} = 1/\sigma_b^2$.
- ▶ We set as figure of merit the sample Mean Square Error (MSE) defined and calculated over $K = 10000$ samples

$$\text{MSE}(\boldsymbol{w}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left|\left| s_d[k] - \boldsymbol{w}^{\text{H}} \boldsymbol{x}[k] \right|\right|^2, \tag{5}$$
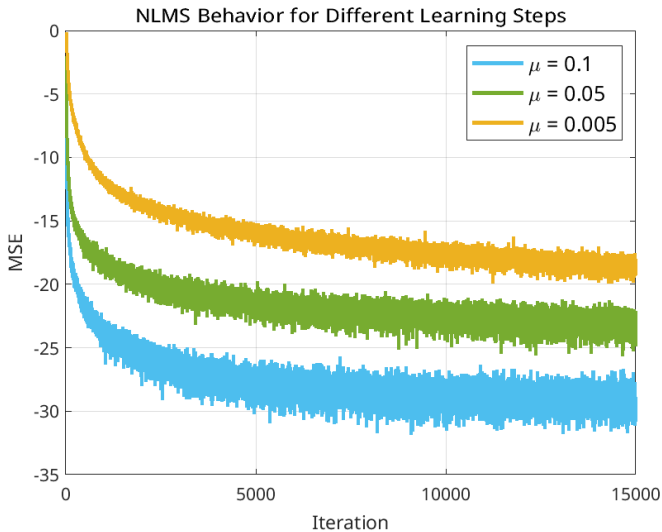
# NLMS MSE Curve



Figure Monter Carlo Experiment with 2500 runs for NLMS algorithm.
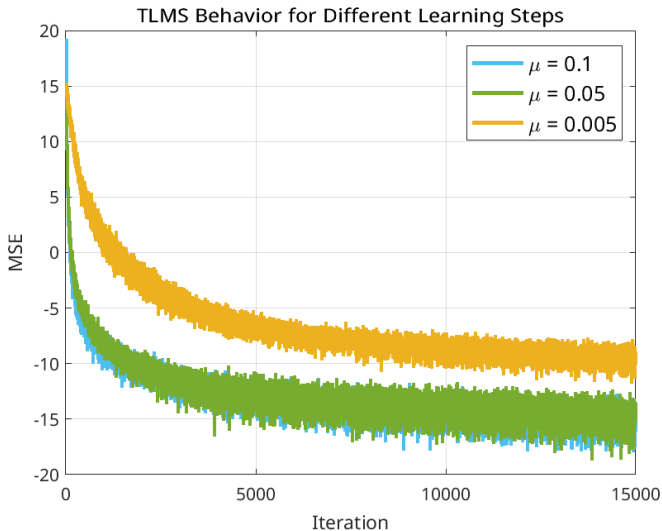
## TLMS MSE Curve



Figure Monter Carlo Experiment with 2500 runs for LMS algorithm.
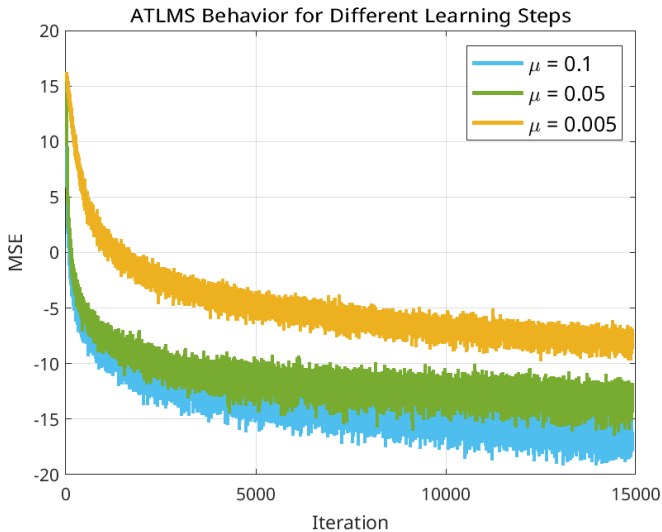
# ATLMS MSE Curve



Figure Monter Carlo Experiment with 2500 runs for LMS algorithm.

# ATLMS: Different sampling intervals



ATLMS Behavior for Different Learning Steps and Sampling Rate

Legend:
$\mu = 0.1$ with $K_h = K_v = 10$
$\mu = 0.1$ with $K_h = K_v = 100$
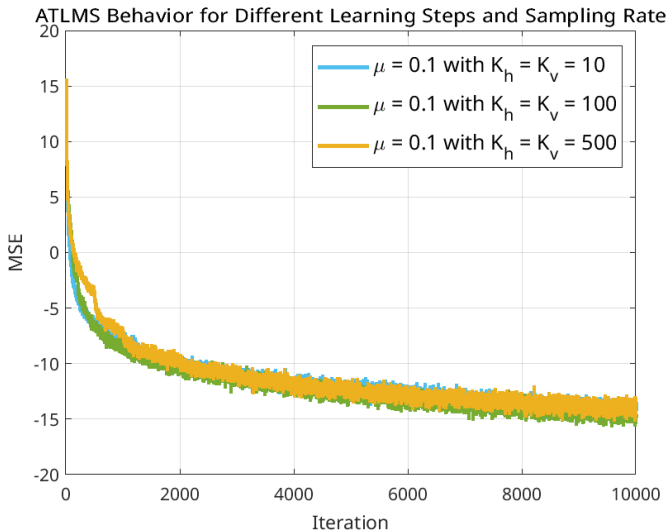$\mu = 0.1$ with $K_h = K_v = 500$

Figure Monter Carlo Experiment with 2500 runs for the ATLMS with different sampling intervals.

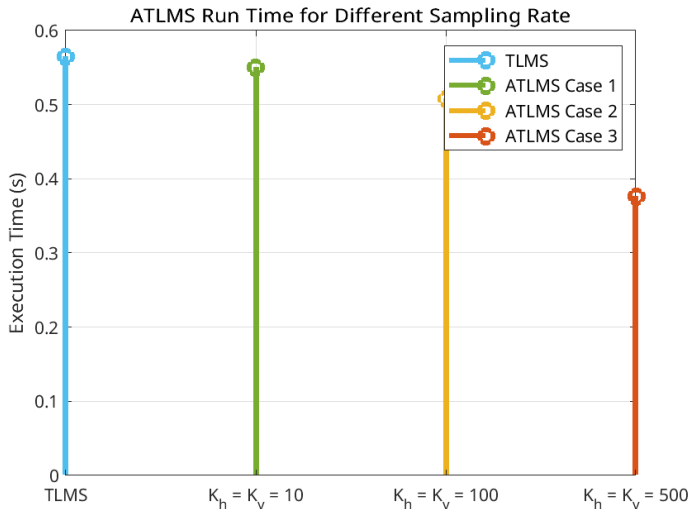# Processing Time: TLMS vs. ATLMS



Figure Run time process for ATLMS with different sampling intervals.

## Conclusion I

- ▶ TLMS and ATLMS algorithms converges faster than the traditional approachs using NLMS.
- ▶ TLMS and ATLMS converges to almost the same end, however ATLMS has a greater misadjustment error at the end.
- ▶ ATLMS can be slightly faster than the TLMS.

# References

[1] L. N. Ribeiro, B. Sokal, A. L. de Almeida, and J. C. M. Mota, "Separable least-mean squares beamforming,"

# Thank you for your presence!