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CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | System Model | 1 |
| 2 | Estimating DOA using MUSIC | 1 |
| 3 | Simulation Results | 1 |

Abstract—This manual explains the MUSIC algorithm through examples.

1 SYSTEM MODEL

The system parameters are listed in Table 1.1.

1.1 See Table 1.1. The signal $s(t)$ transmitted by each of the M nodes can be expressed as

$$s(t) = Ae^{j2\pi f_c t}. \quad (1.1)$$

The received signal vector is

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{a}(\theta)s(t) + \mathbf{n}(t), \quad (1.2)$$

where

$$\mathbf{a}(\theta) = \left(1 \quad e^{-\frac{j2\pi f_c d \cos \theta}{c}} \quad \dots \quad e^{-\frac{j2\pi f_c (N-1)d \cos \theta}{c}} \right)^T \quad (1.3)$$

2 ESTIMATING DOA USING MUSIC

2.1 Let

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}(0) & \mathbf{x}(1) & \mathbf{x}(2) & \dots & \mathbf{x}(P-1) \end{pmatrix}^T \quad (2.1)$$

be an $M \times P$ matrix with samples of the received vector array and

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^H}{P} \quad (2.2)$$

be the corresponding empirical covariance.

| Parameter | Symbol | Value |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Number of transmitters | M | 5 |
| Number of receivers | N | 10 |
| Number of Samples | P | 100 |
| Signal frequency | f_c | 10 MHz |
| Sampling frequency | f_s | 100 MHz |
| Speed of light | c | $3 \times 10^8 m s^{-1}$ |
| Transmitted signal | $s(t)$ | |
| Received Signal | $x(t)$ | |
| AWGN | $n(t)$ | $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ |
| Direction of arrival | θ | |

TABLE 1.1

2.2 Let

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_M \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \dots & \mathbf{v}_M \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.3)$$

such that

$$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{v}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_M \quad (2.5)$$

2.3 For $M > N$, partition the eigenspace into source and noise subspaces.

$$\mathbf{U}_S = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \dots & \mathbf{v}_N \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{U}_N = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{N+1} & \mathbf{v}_{N+2} & \dots & \mathbf{v}_M \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.6)$$

2.4 Define

$$P(\theta) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}(\theta) \mathbf{U}_N \mathbf{U}_N^H \mathbf{a}(\theta)} \quad (2.7)$$

Plot $P(\theta)$ for $0 < \theta < \pi$. The peaks of the graph are the estimated DOA.

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3 SIMULATION RESULTS

- 3.1 Generate the source signal using the following code
- 3.2 Generate the received signal using the following code
- 3.3 Use the following code to plot the DOA in Fig. 3.1

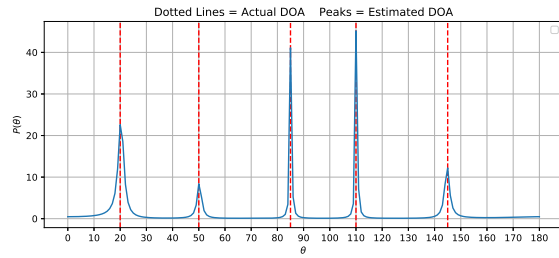


Fig. 3.1