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classdef ElemWithAxes < matlab.System
    % ElemWithAxes: An antenna element with a local frame of reference
    %
    % This class combines an antenna element from the phased array toolbox
    % along with a local coordinate system to facilitate geometric
    % computations.
    %
    % In addition, it provides smooth interpolation of the directivity
    % which is not performed in the phased array toolbox
    properties
        % The antenna object from the phased array toolbox
        ant = [];

        % Azimuth and elevation angle of the element peak directivity
        axesAz = 0;
        axesEl = 0;

        % Axes of the element local coordinate frame of reference
        axesLoc = eye(3);

        % Frequency in Hz
        fc = 28e9;
        vc = physconst('lightspeed');

        % Directivity interpolant
        dirInterp = [];

        % Velocity vector in 3D in m/s
        vel = zeros(1,3);
    end
    methods
        function obj = ElemWithAxes(fc, ant)
            % Constructor
            % Inputs: fc is the carrier frequency in Hz and ant is
            % an antenna compatible with the phased array toolbox. It must
            % support the ant.pattern() method.

            % TODO: Assign fc and ant to the class variables
            % obj.fc and obj.ant
            obj.fc = fc;
            obj.ant = ant;
        end

        function alignAxes(obj,az,el)
            % Aligns the axes to given az and el angles

            % TODO: Set the axesAz and axesEl to az and el
            obj.axesAz = az;
            obj.axesEl = el;

            % TODO: Use the azelaxes() function to create a 3 x 3 array
            % corresponding to an orthonormal basis for the local
            % coordinate system of the array aligned in the direction
            % (az,el). Save this in the axesLoc property.
            obj.axesLoc = azelaxes(obj.axesAz, obj.axesEl);
        end

        function dop = doppler(obj,az,el)
            % Computes the Doppler shift of a set of paths
    end
end

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% The angles of the paths are given as (az,el) pairs
% in the global frame of reference.

% TODO: Use the sph2cart method to find unit vectors in the
% direction of each path. That is, create an array where
% u(:,i) is a unit vector in the angle (az(i), el(i)).
% Remember to convert from degrees to radians!
[x,y,z] = sph2cart(deg2rad(az),deg2rad(el),ones(size(az)));
u = [x; y; z]';
% TODO: Compute the Doppler shift of each path from the
% velocity vector, obj.vel. The Doppler shift of path i is
%     dop(i) = vel*u(:,i)*fc/vc,
% where vc = speed of light
dop = u*obj.vel*(obj.fc/obj.vc);
end

```

end

```

methods (Access = protected)
function setupImpl(obj)
% setup: This is called before the first step.
% We will use this point to interpolator

% TODO: Get the pattern from ant.pattern
[dir,az,el] = obj.ant.pattern(obj.fc, 'Type', 'Directivity');

% TODO: Create the gridded interpolant object. You can follow
% the demo in the antennas lecture
%     obj.dirInterp = griddedInterpolant(...)
obj.dirInterp = griddedInterpolant({el,az},dir);

end

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function dir = stepImpl(obj, az, el)
% Computes the directivity along az and el angles
% The angles are given in the global frame of reference
% We do this by first rotating the angles into the local axes

% TODO: Use the global2localcoord function to translate
% the gloabl angles (az(i), el(i)) into angles
% (azLoc(i),elLoc(i)) in the local coordinate system. use
% the 'ss' option along with the local axes obj.axesLoc.
locCoord = global2localcoord([az; el; ones(size(az));],'ss',[0;0;0],obj.axesLoc);
azLoc = locCoord(1,:);
elLoc = locCoord(2,:);
% TODO: Run the interpolationn object to compute the directivity
% in the local angles
dir = obj.dirInterp(elLoc,azLoc);

end

```

end

end

Not enough input arguments.

Error in ElemWithAxes (line 40)  
obj.fc = fc;

