



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

A New Modified Variable Steps Size Griffiths Beam Forming Algorithm with Feedback Loop

Yashoda B. S¹, Dr. K. R Nataraj²

¹Research scholar, Jain University Bangalore, India.

²Professor and Head ECE Dept., SJBIT, Bangalore, India.

Abstract: Antenna array is the set of antenna elements with each antenna element of type dipole separated by a distance. In this work a new algorithm is described which is combination of Variable Step Size Griffiths(VSSG) along with Speed Management, Convergence Management Module which increases the accuracy of beam forming algorithm as well as improve the convergence of the algorithm. The proposed method is compared against existing beam forming algorithms namely LMS, RLS, Griffiths and Variable Step Size Griffiths. The algorithms are simulated for various cases Low RF Sources and Single Interference, Large RF Source and Single Interference, Low RF Sources and Multiple Interference angles and finally for the case of Large RF sources and Multiple interference angles.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world the number of mobile users is increasing in an exponential format. With the limited electromagnetic spectrum many users have to be served with the same QOS. Multiple antennas used at the base station increases the capacity in an efficient way by serving multiple users at the same time with same frequency but different angle of orientation. The entire process is divided into transmission and reception dividends. The Reception is responsible for detecting the angles from which the sources are sending the electromagnetic waves and the transmission parts is responsible for sending the Radiation in the right direction and nullify the jammer or interference directions. The block diagram for adaptive antenna is as shown, figure1 shows the adaptive antenna which has N antenna elements and all the elements are connected to phase shifters and then these phase shifts are adaptive adjusted based on the weight vector computation which depends on the recoviced signal from mobile station as well as the error signal. Once the weights are computed from the processor the weights are applied to individual antenna elements. This weight are applied to individual antenna elements so that the radiation is directed towards the desired user.

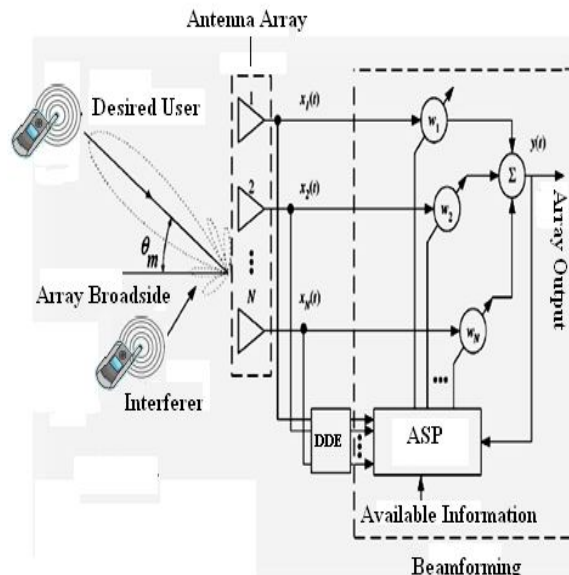


Figure1: Adaptive Beamforming Block

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

II. BACKGROUND

The robust minimum variance [1] algorithm is a distortion less response (MVDR) beam former. The algorithm makes use of kalman filter which reduces the computational cost. Smart antenna [2] concepts are described which increases the capacity by directing the beam in different directions on the same frequency using Least Mean Square (LMS), Recursive Least Mean Square Algorithm (RLS), Normalized Least Mean Square (NLMS) and Sample Matrix Inverse (SMI). The smart antenna [3] algorithms will increase the capacity and at the same time reduces the co channel interference using LMS, RLS and SMI. Multi Linear Filter [4] must determine a set of linear co-efficient which will minimize MSE and then computes the estimation of weights for the target signal in presence of noisy signals.

Variable step-size Griffiths' LMS (VGLMS) [5] algorithm makes use of a combination of step-size and gradient based on the cross-correlation between input and the desired signal. The algorithm performs better for both stationary and non stationary noise. In an application using ducts [6] if there is an error in microphone then it is placed at a far place from the control source to avoid effects of near fields. Due to which there will be delays which affects the convergence of the algorithm. By applying the x and u factor the convergence can be improved even in such environments. Lot of study has been performed on how to control the active noise and apply the practical implementation on a Texas instrument processor [7].

Modeling [8] can be done either using an offline or online mode which control the active noise. It is also evident that such modeling will be equal to impulse response of secondary path. Once modeling is done faster accuracy and reduced prediction error can be achieved.

There is a non linear relationship between step size [9] and error signal based on the input signal. The step size can be modified based on error value of a set of 2 iterations current and previous which can bring a certain immunity to noise signal and improve MSE

In order to reduce the complexity and energy consumption and also maintain the performance a quaternion factor [10] is computed by modifying the LMS algorithm

Many variations of beam forming have been presented which makes use of fixed beam formers. Vector-sensor arrays [11] contain crossed dipole pairs that can account for a signal's polarization along with DOA. A quaternion signal model is used in designing the weight coefficients for a fixed set of vector-sensor locations which can be achieved by minimizing the side lobe levels along with maintaining unitary response for the main lobe.

ℓ_1 relaxation is applied to LMS [12] to improve its performance by deriving 2 kinds of variations zero-attracting LMS (ZA-LMS) and the reweighted zero-attracting LMS (RZA-LMS). ℓ_1 norm is applied in the LMS Cost function which accelerates convergence and achieves lower Mean Square Error. Sparse linear-phase finite-impulse-response multiple-notch filters [13] makes use a range of frequencies $[0, \pi]$. Iteratively reweighted orthogonal matching pursuit (IROMP), is based on the orthogonal matching pursuit performed under the weighted ℓ_2 -norm whose weights are iteratively computed through the hybrid ℓ_1/ℓ_2 -norm minimization. Vector signal modeling [14] can be used for quaternion algebra. Single value decomposition is used for approximation of linear algebra value. Coprime arrays [15] are used to increase the area of freedom by offering larger apertures. The two properties namely robustness and efficiency are managed in a balance format. Covariance matrix is used to estimate desired signal steering. In order to maintain quality service [16] there should be more radio heads. The balanced transmission power and circuit power via RRH selection and beam forming.

The fast baseband transmit [17] for distributed antennas are used to achieve better beam formation by applying the weight updates cyclically. The channel estimation [18] is based on received power measurements for multi antenna using energy transfer system. The key for beam forming is to maintain the low energy.

There must be an estimation of transmit and received beam forming weights for better channel estimation. Multi-group multicast beam forming [19] in wireless systems with large antenna arrays is a well known non-convex quadratically constrained quadratic programming (QCQP) problem. As the number of users in a group increases the performance of such a method decreases. The low-cost technique [20] for digital beamforming on receiver can be implemented which can be used to synthesize multiple beam patterns in different directions.

In a cloud [21] environment remote radio devices are connected to server in order to perform signal processing and resource allocation. Sigmoidal function is used to obtain better Signal to interference plus noise ratio. Secure transmit beamforming [22] in a Multiple Input and Single Output environment can be obtained by using legitimate receiver channel state information. The eaves dropping can be reduced by increasing the target secrecy

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

| Notation | Meaning |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| L | Number of Antenna Elements |
| $x(n)$ | Received signal at the base station |
| d | Distance between antenna elements |
| $a(\theta_0)$ | Steering Vector for an angle θ_0 |
| A | Manifold vector for multiple steering vectors |
| S | Generated Signal Matrix at the Mobile Station of specific frequency |
| μ | Step Size |
| M | Number of Interference users |
| $y(n)$ | Total received signal at the base station |
| $e(n)$ | Error signal |
| $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_M$ | M interference angles |
| $d(n)$ | Received signal vector |

III. PROPOSED METHOD

In the Proposed method the combination of VSSG and two additional blocks which provide the feedback for the VSSG algorithm. The additional two blocks are used to increase the speed as well as increase the convergence rate.

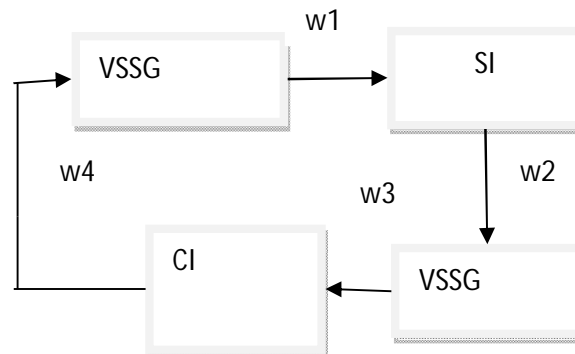


Figure2: Proposed Method

The w_1 , w_2 , w_3 and w_4 acts as a feedback to each of the blocks. Each block handles its own sample of the signal. The weight equation in such a case will be picked up in such a way that w_1 and w_3 are computed using VSSG and w_2 and w_4 are computed using Speed Increase and Convergence Improve module to increase the convergence rate and make the algorithm converge faster.

The weight vector for the SI module is computed using the following equation

$$w_{SI}(n+1) = w_{SI}(n) + ([I - 2\mu_{SI}R_{xx}]^{-1}[w_{VSSG} - 2\mu_{SI}R_{xs}]) \quad (1)$$

Where,

$w_{SI}(n+1)$ are the $L \times 1$ updated array weights, I is $L \times L$ identity matrix, μ_{SI} is the step size, R_{xx} is the $L \times L$ autocorrelation matrix of induced signal $x(n)$. w_{VSSG} are $L \times 1$ array weights obtained from VSSG module initially this value is zero and R_{xs} is the cross-correlation between signal generated at mobile station and base station.

The step size for the Speed Increase module is given by

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

$$\mu_{SI} = \frac{1}{3tr(R_{xx})} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

The weight equation for the Convergence Improvement module can be described as follows and is derived by applying the Aitkin method

$$w_{CI} = L_{value} - \frac{Nu_{VSSGMk}}{De_{VSSGMk}} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Where,

$$Nu_{VSSGMk} = M_k M_k w_{VSSG1} + M_k N_k - M_k w_{VSSG1}$$

$$De_{VSSGMk} = M_k M_k w_{VSSG1} + M_k N_k - 2M_k w_{VSSG1} - N_k + w_{VSSG1}$$

$$L_{value} = M_k M_k w_{VSSG1} + M_k N_k + N_k$$

$$M_k = I - 2\mu_{CI} R_{xx}$$

$$N_k = 2\mu_{CI} R_{xs}$$

Derivation of Weight Equation

As per Aitkin method the weight is given by

$$w_{sm} = \psi(\psi(w_k)) - \frac{\text{power}\{\psi(\psi(w_k)) - \psi(w_k)\}}{\psi(\psi(w_k)) - 2\psi(w_k) + w_k} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\psi(w_k) = M_K w_K + N_K \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

Where $M_K = I - 2\mu R_K$ --- (6)

$$N_K = 2\mu P_k \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

Where R_k is correlation matrix and P_k is cross correlation matrix.

Substituting the value of $\psi(w_k)$

$$w_{sm} = \psi(M_K w_K + N_K) - \frac{\text{power}\{\psi(M_K w_K + N_K) - (M_K w_K + N_K)\}}{\psi(M_K w_K + N_K) - 2\psi(M_K w_K + N_K) + w_k} \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

if we can replace w_k by $M_k W_k + N_k$

$$\psi(M_k w_k + N_k) = M_k (M_k w_k + N_k) + N_k = M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k \quad \text{--- (10)}$$

Substituting the above value on can obtain

$$w_{sm} = M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k - \frac{\text{power}\{M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k - M_k N_k - N_k\}}{M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k - 2M_k w_k - 2N_k + w_k} \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

Simplifying the denominator by cancelling NK ,

$$w_{sm} = M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k - \frac{\text{power}\{M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k + N_k - M_k N_k - N_k\}}{M_k M_k w_k + M_k N_k - 2M_k w_k - N_k + w_k} \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

IV. RESULTS

In this section the proposed method is compared with several algorithms namely Least Mean Square (LMS), Recursive Least Square (RLS), Griffiths and finally Variable Step Size Griffiths (VSSG) .

Set Up

| Parameter Name | Parameter Value |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Type of Antenna | Dipole |
| Type of Array | Uniform Linear Array |
| Variability | $-90^0 \leq \theta \leq 90^0$ |
| Antenna Separation | $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ |
| Noise | Random Noise |
| Frequency of Operation | 1MHz |

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

A. Parameters for Simulation

1) *Radiation Pattern Polar Plots*: This determines whether the algorithms are capable of forming the main beam at the look direction and then reduced or zero radiation at interference directions

B. Mean Square Error

Mean Square is defined as the difference between actual signal and total received signal at the base station

$$MSE = |y(n) - s(n)|^2 \text{ --- (13)}$$

Where,

$s(n)$ = generated signal

$y(n)$ = received signal at base station

C. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)

If the beam forming algorithm is repeated for a range of angles then the RMSE is the square root sum of all MSE values

$$RMSE = \sqrt{|y_{\theta}(n) - s_{\theta}(n)|^2} \text{ --- (14)}$$

θ = direction of desired user

$$10 \leq \theta \leq 70$$

1) Case1: Low RF Elements and Single Interference User

| Parameter Name | Parameter Value |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of Antenna Elements | 8 |
| Desired Angle | 45 |
| Number of Interference Angle | 1 |
| Direction of Interference Angle | 60 |

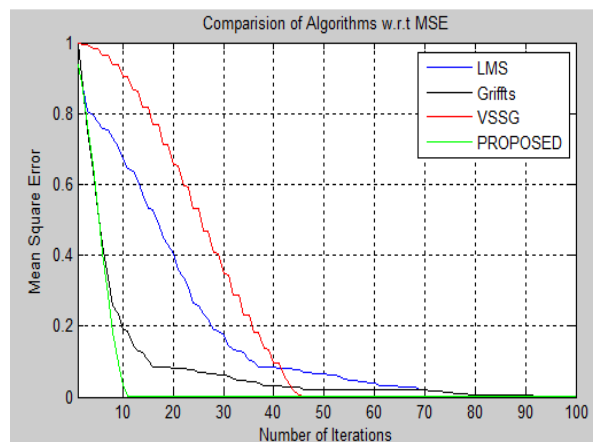


Fig3: MSE Comparison

Fig3 shows the MSE comparison between Proposed Method, LMS, Griffiths and VSSG. Proposed Method has the lowest MSE as compared to VSSG, Griffiths and LMS algorithm. The proposed method also converges at the faster rate.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

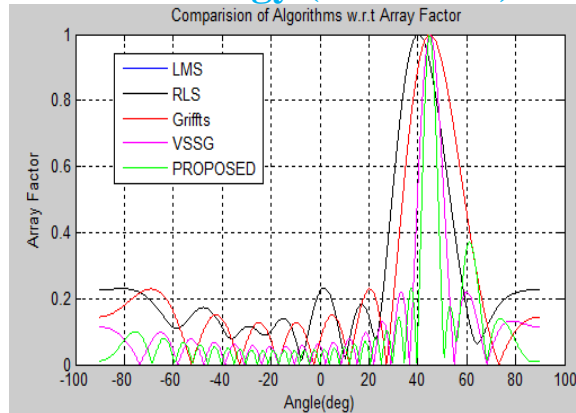


Fig4: Beam forming algorithm

Fig4 shows the radiation pattern for the beam forming algorithms as shown in the fig all the algorithms are capable of forming the main beam towards the desired user. As shown in the fig the proposed method has the sharper beam as compared to other methods.

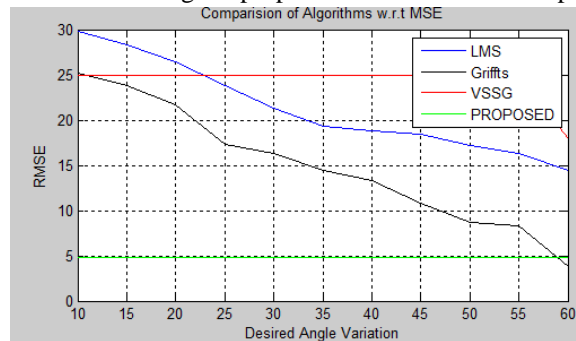


Fig5: RMSE Error

Fig5 shows the RMSE plot, the RMSE of Proposed algorithm is the lowest as compared to VSSG, Griffiths and LMS algorithms.

2) Case2: Low RF Elements and Multiple Interference Users

| Parameter Name | Parameter Value |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Numberof Antenna Elements | 8 |
| Desired Angle | 45 |
| Number of Interference Angle | 3 |
| Direction of Interference Angle | [10 30 60] |

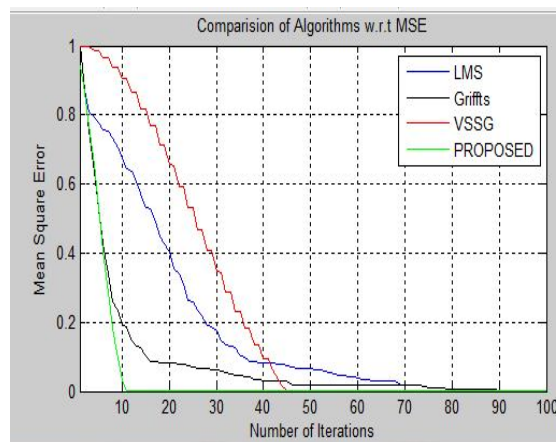


Fig6: MSE for Case2

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Fig6 shows the MSE comparison between Proposed, LMS, Griffiths and VSSG where Proposed method has the lowest MSE as compared to VSSG, Griffiths and LMS algorithm. The Proposed Method has the lowest MSE. For the case of low RF sources and multiple interference angles

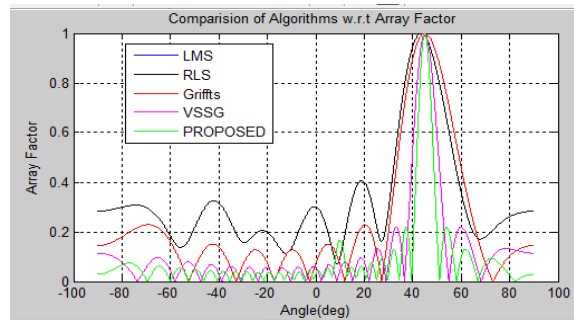


Fig7: Beamforming Algorithm Case2

Fig7 shows the beam forming algorithm where the Proposed method is the best as compared to other 4 algorithms namely VSSG, LMS, RLS and Griffiths.

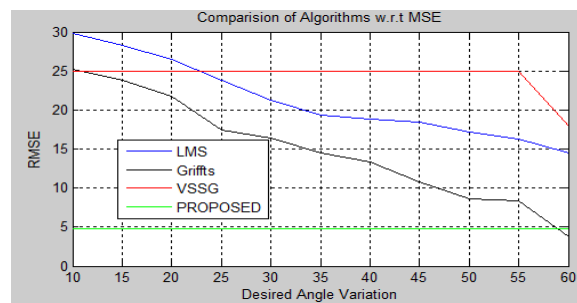


Fig8: RMSE Case2

Fig8 shows the RMSE for VSSG is the best as compared to LMS and Griffiths.

3) Case3: Large RF Elements and Single Interference User

| Parameter Name | Parameter Value |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of Antenna Elements | 100 |
| Desired Angle | 30 |
| Number of Interference Angle | 1 |
| Direction of Interference Angle | 45 |

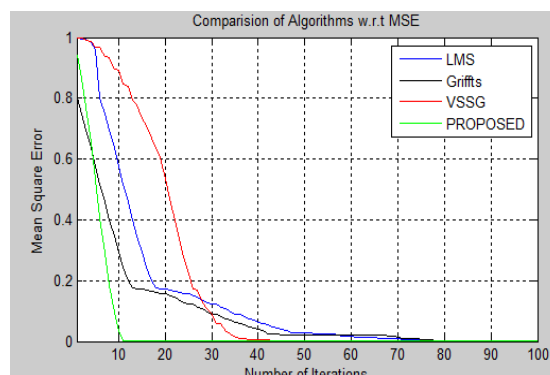


Fig9: Performance MSE Case3

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Fig9 shows the MSE Performance where the proposed method converges for around 10 iterations followed by VSSG converges for about 22 iterations as compared to LMS and Griffiths.

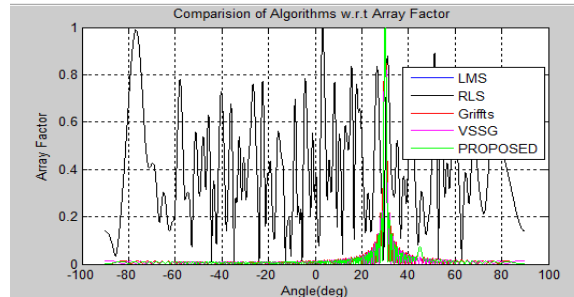


Fig10: Beam forming Algorithm Comparison Case3

Fig10 shows the radiation pattern as shown in the fig the RLS algorithm performance is worst as compared to the remaining algorithms and also the beam is becoming sharper for other algorithms as number of antennas increases.

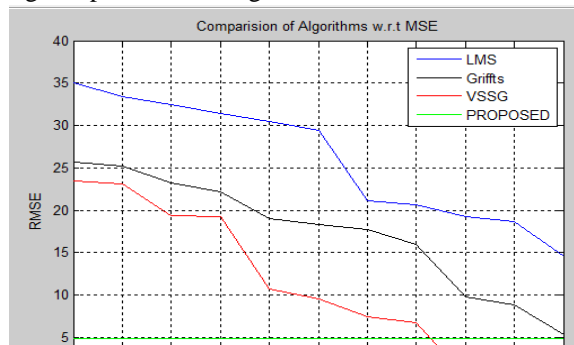


Fig11: RMSE Algorithm Results Case3

Fig11 shows the RMSE comparison the proposed is lowest followed by VSSG, Griffiths and last is LMS.

4) Case4: Large RF Elements and Multiple Interference Users

| Parameter Name | Parameter Value |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of Antenna Elements | 100 |
| Desired Angle | 30 |
| Number of Interference Angle | 3 |
| Direction of Interference Angle | [10 45 60] |

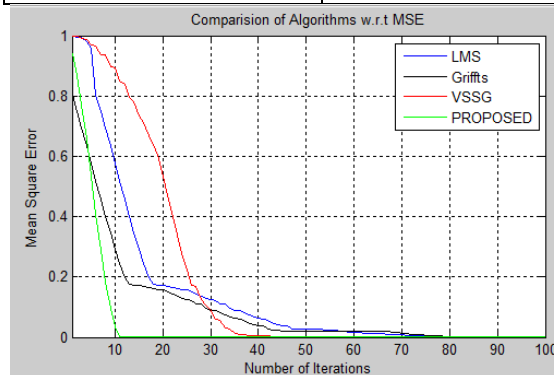


Fig12: MSE Performance Analysis Case4

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Fig12 shows the MSE Performance where the proposed method converges for 10 iterations then VSSG converges for about 22 iterations as compared to LMS and Griffiths.

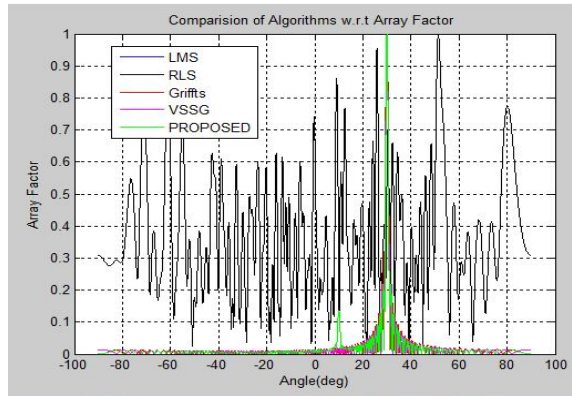


Fig13: Beam Forming Performance Analysis Case4

Fig13 shows the beam forming plots comparison where the Proposed method, VSSG, LMS and Griffiths are better as compared to RLS Algorithm

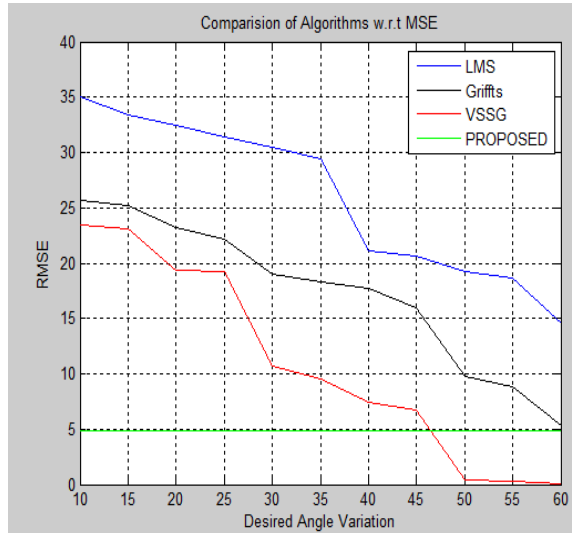


Fig14: Performance RMSE Case4

Fig14 shows the Performance of Proposed method algorithm is best as compared to VSSG, LMS and Griffiths for the case of large elements and multiple interference angles.

V. CONCLUSION

From the simulation results for the various cases the following conclusions can be drawn.

| Algorithm Name | Convergence point |
|----------------|-------------------|
| LMS | 80 |
| Griffiths | 80 |
| VSSG | 45 |
| Proposed | 10 |

From the above table one can find that the LMS and Griffiths algorithm converges for 80 iterations, VSSG convergences for 45 iterations and Proposed method converges for 10 iterations

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

A. Case1: Low RF Sources and Single Interference Angle.

- 1) The MSE of Proposed Method is the best followed by VSSG, Griffiths and last is the LMS
- 2) The Beam forming works in a nice manner for all the 5 algorithms namely Proposed, LMS, RLS, Griffiths and VSSG
- 3) The RMSE of Proposed is the best as compared to all the remaining algorithms namely VSSG, LMS and Griffiths

B. Case2: Low RF Sources and Multiple Interference Angles.

- 1) The MSE of Proposed method is the best followed by VSSG, Griffiths and last is the LMS
- 2) The Beam forming works in a nice manner for all the 5 algorithms namely Proposed, LMS, RLS, Griffiths and VSSG
- 3) The RMSE of Proposed Method is the best as compared to all the remaining algorithms namely VSSG, LMS and Griffiths

C. Case3: Large RF Sources and Single Interference Angle.

- 1) The MSE of Proposed Method is the best followed by VSSG, Griffiths and last is the LMS
- 2) The Beam forming works in a nice manner for algorithms namely Proposed Method, LMS, Griffiths and VSSG where as for RLS it is worst
- 3) The RMSE of Proposed and VSSG are the best as compared to all the remaining algorithms namely LMS and Griffiths

D. Case4: Large RF Sources and Multiple Interference Angles.

- 1) The MSE of Proposed is the best followed by VSSG, Griffiths and last is the LMS
- 2) The Beam forming works in a nice manner for algorithms namely Proposed, LMS, Griffiths and VSSG where as for RLS it is worst
- 3) The RMSE of Proposed and VSSG are the best as compared to all the remaining algorithms namely LMS and Griffiths.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. El-Keyi ; T. Kirubarajan ; A.B. Gershman, "Robust adaptive beamforming based on the Kalman filter", IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing Volume: 53, Issue: 8, pp 3032-3041 Aug. 2005.
- [2] Ashraf A. M. Khalaf ; Abdel-Rahman B. M. El-Daly ; Hesham F. A. Hamed "Different adaptive beamforming algorithms for performance investigation of smart antenna system", Software, Telecommunications and Computer Networks (SoftCOM), 24th International Conference 2016.
- [3] Dhaval N. Patel ; B. J. Makwana ; P. B. Parmar, "Comparative analysis of adaptive beamforming algorithm LMS, SMI and RLS for ULA smart antenna", Communication and Signal Processing (ICCSP), International Conference on 2016.
- [4] Griffiths L.J." A simple adaptive algorithm for real time processing of in antenna arrays", Proc. IEEE, volume 57, pp 1696-1704, 1969.
- [5] Kim, I.-S., Na, H.-S., Kim, K.-J., Park, Y." Constraint filtered-X and filtered-U LMS algorithms for the active control of noise in ducts", J. Acoust. Soc. Am. Volume 95, issue 6, 1994.
- [6] Kuo S.M., Morgan D.R., "Active noise control systems, algorithms and DSP implementations", proceedings of IEEE, volume 87, issue 6, pp 943-973, June 1999.
- [7] Kuo, S.M., Vijayan, D." A secondary path modeling technique for active noise control",. IEEE Trans. Speech Audio, volume 5, issue 4, 1997.
- [8] Kwong R.H., Johnston E.W., "A variable step-size LMS algorithm", IEEE Trans. Signal Process, volume 40, issue 7, pp- 1633-1642, 1992.
- [9] Mengdi Jiang ; Wei Liu ; Yi Li, "Adaptive Beamforming for Vector-Sensor Arrays Based on a Reweighted Zero-Attracting Quaternion-Valued LMS Algorithm", IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II: Express Briefs , Volume: 63, Issue: 3, March 2016.
- [10] M. B. Hawes, W. Liu, "Design of fixed beamformers based on vector-sensor arrays", Int. J. Antennas Propag., 2015.
- [11] Y. Chen, Y. Gu, A. O. Hero, "Sparse LMS for system identification", Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Acoust. Speech Signal Process., pp. 3125-3128, Apr. 2009.
- [12] W. Xu, J. X. Zhao, C. Gu, "Design of linear-phase FIR multiple-notch filters via an iterative reweighted OMP scheme", IEEE Trans. Circuits Syst. II Exp. Briefs, vol. 61, no. 10, pp. 813-817, Oct. 2014.
- [13] N. Le Bihan, J. Mars, "Singular value decomposition of quaternion matrices: A new tool for vector-sensor signal processing", Signal Process., vol. 84, no. 7, pp. 1177-1199, 2004.
- [14] Chengwei Zhou ; Yujie Gu ; Shibo He ; Zhiguo Shi, "A Robust and Efficient Algorithm for Coprime Array Adaptive Beamforming", IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 6 May 2017.
- [15] Yanjie Dong ; Jahangir Hossain ; Julian Cheng ; Victor C.M. Leung, "Joint RRH selection and beamforming in distributed antenna systems with energy harvesting", International Conference on Computing, Networking and Communications (ICNC), 26-29 Jan. 2017.
- [16] Yongsheng Fan ; Yuanping Zhou ; Donglin He ; Wenlong Xia, "Fast Transmit Beamforming With Distributed Antennas", IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters, Page(s): 121 - 124, 2016.
- [17] Kae Won Choi ; Dong In Kim ; Min Young Chung, "Received Power-Based Channel Estimation for Energy Beamforming in Multiple-Antenna RF Energy Transfer System", IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing , Volume: 65, Issue: 6, March 15, 2017.
- [18] Erkai Chen ; Meixia Tao, "ADMM-based Fast Algorithm for Multi-group Multicast Beamforming in Large-Scale Wireless Systems", IEEE Transactions on Communications , Volume: PP, Issue: 99.
- [19] Galina Babur ; Gleb O. Manokhin ; Andrey A. Geltser ; Alexander A." Shibelgut, Low-Cost Digital Beamforming on Receive in Phased Array Radar", IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems , Volume: 53, Issue: 3, June 2017.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

- [20] Zehua Wang ; Derrick Wing Kwan Ng ; Vincent W. S. Wong ; Robert Schober, "Robust Beamforming Design in C-RAN with Sigmoidal Utility and Capacity-Limited Backhaul", IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, Volume: PP, Issue: 99, 2016.
- [22] Jing Xu ; Siwen Xu ; Chongbin Xu, "Probabilistic Robust Secure Beamforming in MISO Channels with Imperfect LCSF and Statistical ECSF", National Natural Science Foundation of China IEEE 2017.
- [23] Yong Wang ; Yixin Yang ; Zhengyao He ; Yuanliang Ma ; Bing Li, "Robust Superdirective Frequency-Invariant Beamforming for Circular Sensor Arrays", IEEE Signal Processing Letters , Volume: PP, Issue: 99, 2017.
- [24] Xue Jiang ; Hing Cheung So ; Ambighairajah Yasotharan ; Wen-Jun Zeng ; Thiagalingam Kirubarajan, "Iterative Constrained Least Squares for Robust Constant Modulus Beamforming", IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, Issue: 99, 2017.
- [25] Batu K. Chalise ; Himel A. Suraweera ; Gan Zheng ; George K. Karagiannidis, "Beamforming Optimization for Full-Duplex Wireless-powered MIMO Systems", IEEE Transactions on Communications Issue: 99 ,2017.
- [26] Aleksei Dubok ; Ali Al-Rawi ; Netsanet Tessema ; Eduward Tangdionga ; Matti H. A. J. Herben ; Giampiero Gerini ; A. B. Smolders, "Double Reflector Configuration for Optimal Exposure of Wideband Focal Plane Arrays with Optical Beamforming", IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation Volume: PP, Issue: 99, 2017.
- [27] Alfonso Rodriguez-Molares ; Ali Fatemi ; Lasse Lovstakken ; Hans Torp, "Specular beamforming", IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control " Volume: PP, Issue: 99 ,26 may 2017.
- [28] Hussain Elkotby ; Mai Vu, "Interference Modeling for Cellular Networks under Beamforming Transmission", IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, May 2017.
- [29] Michal Yemini ; Alessio Zappone ; Eduard Jorswieck ; Amir Leshem, "Energy Efficient Bidirectional Massive MIMO Relay Beamforming", IEEE Signal Processing Letters, 11 May 2017.
- [30] Shimin Gong ; Sissi Xiaoxiao Wu ; Man-Cho So ; Xiaoxia Huang, "Distributionally Robust Collaborative Beamforming in D2D Relay Networks with Interference Constraints", IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, 23 May 2017.
- [31] R.S. Pilla ; S.V. Kamarthi ; B.G. Lindsay, " Aitken-based acceleration methods for assessing convergence of multilayer neural networks", IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks, Sep 2001.
- [32] P. M Mainkar; Gunjan N. Jagtap; G. N. Mulay "Analysis of minimum variance distortionless response and least mean square beamforming algorithm for smart antenna" 2016 International Conference on Internet of Things and Applications (IOTA), 2016.
- [33] Scott C. Douglas, "Widely-linear recursive least-squares algorithm for adaptive beamforming", IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing, Pp: 2041 - 2044, 2009.
- [34] S. V. Narasimhan Veena H. Lokesh, "Variable step-size Griffiths' algorithm for improved performance of feedforward/feedback active noise control, Variable step-size Griffiths' algorithm for improved performance of feedforward/feedback active noise control", Signal, Image and Video Processing, Volume 4, Issue 3, pp 309–317, September 2010.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)