

Two-Dimensional Sparse Arrays with Hole-Free Coarray and Reduced Mutual Coupling

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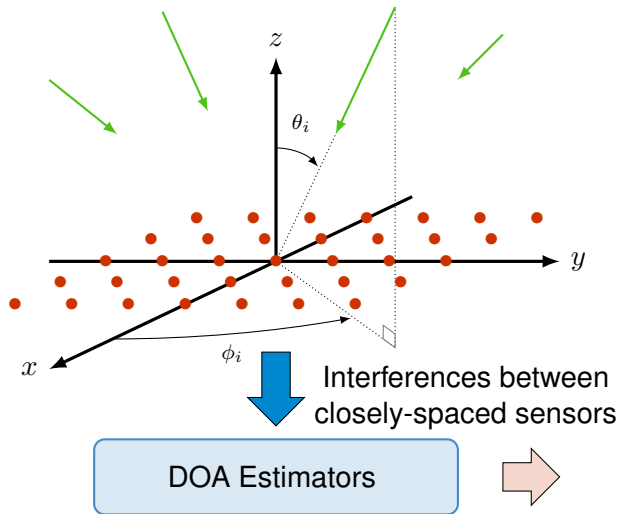


Outline

- 1 Introduction (DOA, Sensor Arrays, Mutual Coupling, ...)
- 2 Review of Planar Sparse Arrays
- 3 Proposed Planar Arrays
- 4 Numerical Examples
- 5 Concluding Remarks

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DOA estimation in the presence of mutual coupling¹

Monochromatic,
Far-Field,
Uncorrelated
Sources

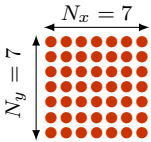
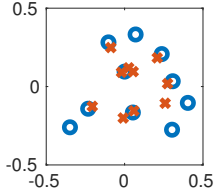
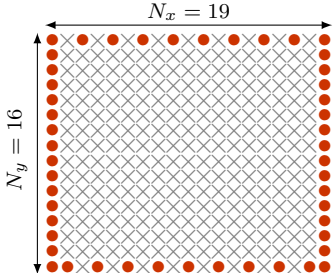
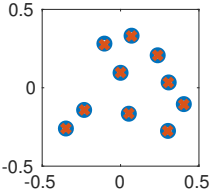
Sensor
Array

**Mutual
Coupling**

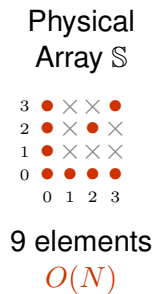
Estimated
DOA

¹Van Trees, *Optimum Array Processing: Part IV of Detection, Estimation, and Modulation Theory*, 2002.

URA and the proposed array: An example

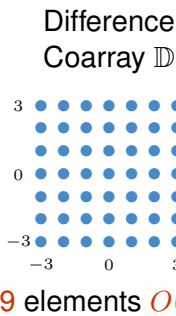
	Array Configuration	DOA estimation in the presence of mutual coupling
<p>Uniform Rectangular Array (URA) [49 sensors]</p>	 <p>A 7x7 grid of orange dots representing sensors. The horizontal dimension is labeled $N_x = 7$ and the vertical dimension is labeled $N_y = 7$.</p>	 <p>Plot showing DOA estimation results for URA. The x-axis ranges from -0.5 to 0.5, and the y-axis ranges from -0.5 to 0.5. True sources are marked with blue circles, and estimated sources are marked with orange crosses. The estimated sources are significantly offset from the true sources.</p>
<p>Half Open Box Array (HOBA) [49 sensors] Proposed</p>	 <p>A 16x19 grid of orange dots representing sensors. The horizontal dimension is labeled $N_x = 19$ and the vertical dimension is labeled $N_y = 16$. The array is a sparse grid with dots only at the corners of a small sub-grid.</p>	 <p>Plot showing DOA estimation results for HOBA. The x-axis ranges from -0.5 to 0.5, and the y-axis ranges from -0.5 to 0.5. True sources are marked with blue circles, and estimated sources are marked with orange crosses. The estimated sources are very close to the true sources.</p> <p> ○: True ×: Estimated 10 sources </p>

Array design criteria: Hole-free difference coarray



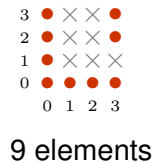
Differences
between
sensor locations

$$\mathbb{D} = \{ \mathbf{n}_1 - \mathbf{n}_2 \mid \mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2 \in \mathbb{S} \}$$

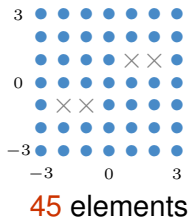


\mathbb{D} is hole-free
($\mathbb{D} = \text{URA}$) ✓

MUSIC or ESPRIT on \mathbb{D}



× Hole



\mathbb{D} has holes ✗

Fewer elements in \mathbb{D}

Array design criteria: Weight functions¹

$w(m_x, m_y)$: The number of sensor pairs with separation (m_x, m_y) .

$$3 \quad \bullet \times \times \bullet \quad w(1, 0) = 3$$

$$2 \quad \bullet \times \bullet \times$$

$$1 \quad \bullet \times \times \times \quad w(0, 1) = 3$$

$$0 \quad \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

0 1 2 3

$$w(1, 1) = 1$$

$$w(1, -1) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \bullet & \bullet \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \bullet & \bullet \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \bullet & \bullet \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 2 \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 0 \\ 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

These pairs cause significant mutual coupling

Small $w(1, 0)$, $w(0, 1)$, $w(1, \pm 1)$ lead to reduced mutual coupling

¹Liu and Vaidyanathan, *IEEE Trans. Signal Proc.*, 2016

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Known planar arrays

- Uniform Rectangular Arrays (URA)¹
- Billboard Arrays²
- 2D Nested Arrays³
- Open Box Arrays (OBA)⁴

How to rate these arrays?

Fixed number of sensors

- The difference coarray should be hole-free. ★
- $w(1, 0)$ should be small. ★
- $w(0, 1)$ should be small. ★
- $w(1, 1)$ should be small. ★
- $w(1, -1)$ should be small. ★

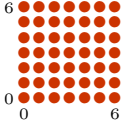
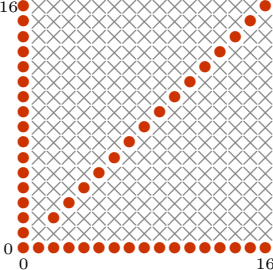
¹Van Trees, *Optimum Array Processing: Part IV of Detection, Estimation, and Modulation Theory*, 2002.

²Greene and Wood, *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.*, 1978.

³Pal and Vaidyanathan, *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, 2012.

⁴Haubrich, *Seismol. Soc. Am., Bull.*, 1968.

Known arrays: URA and billboard array

	URA (49 sensors)	Billboard array (48 sensors)
Array geometry		
\mathbb{D}	Hole-free ★	Hole-free ★
$w(1, 0)$	42 ✗	16 ✗
$w(0, 1)$	42 ✗	16 ✗
$w(1, 1)$	36 ✗	14 ✗
$w(1, -1)$	36 ✗	1 ★
Overall rating	★	★★

Known arrays: 2D nested array and OBA

	2D nested array (49 sensors)	OBA (49 sensors)
Array geometry		
\mathbb{D}	Hole-free ★	Hole-free ★
$w(1, 0)$	21 ✗	18 ✗
$w(0, 1)$	21 ✗	30 ✗
$w(1, 1)$	9 ★	1 ★
$w(1, -1)$	9 ★	1 ★
Overall rating	★★★	★★★

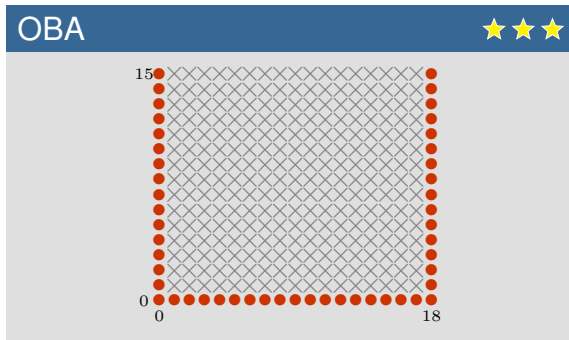
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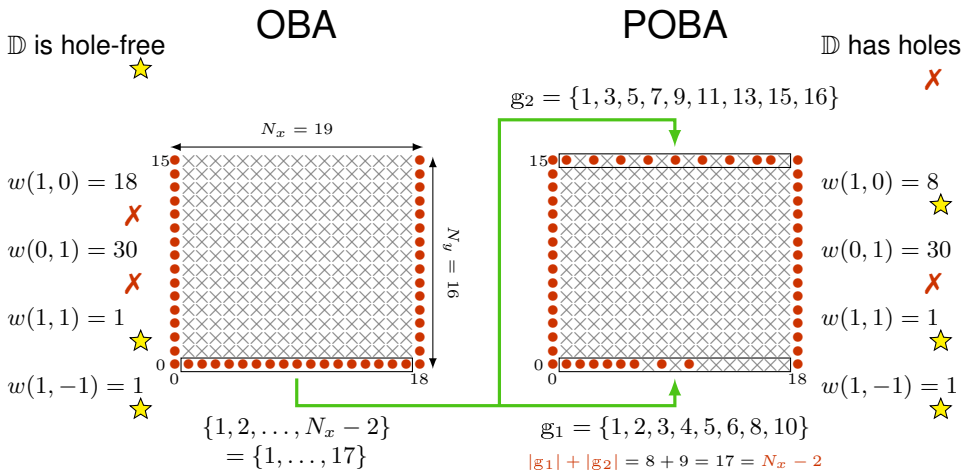
Main Question: Are there any five-star arrays?

Main idea

Start with a **good prototype array** and **redistribute the sensors**.



Partially Open Box Arrays: An example



Design g_1 and g_2 such that \mathbb{D} is hole-free!

The exact condition for POBA with hole-free coarrays

Theorem

$$\mathbb{D}_{\text{POBA}} = \mathbb{D}_{\text{OBA}}$$

(In particular, no holes)



if and only if

$$\{g_1, N_x - 1 - g_2\}$$

is a partition of

$$\{1, 2, \dots, N_x - 2\}.$$

- $N_x - 1 - g_2 \triangleq \{N_x - 1 - g \mid g \in g_2\}$.
- $\{A, B\}$ is a partition of C if and only if $A \cap B = \text{the empty set}$ and $A \cup B = C$.

Implications

- Previous example:

$$g_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10\},$$

$$N_x - 1 - g_2 = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17\}.$$

- The hole-free property can be **readily checked** without computing the coarray.
- **POBA with hole-free coarrays:**
 - Step 1 :
Choose $g_1 \subseteq \{1, \dots, N_x - 2\}$.
 - Step 2 :
 $g_2 = \{1, \dots, N_x - 2\} \setminus (N_x - 1 - g_1)$.

Half Open Box Arrays (Proposed)

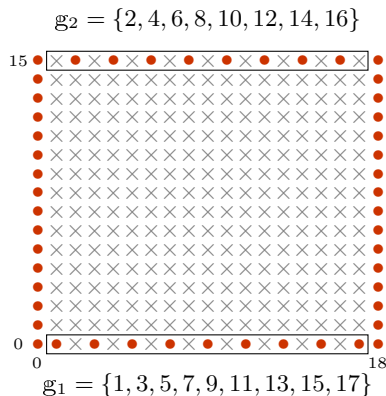
Main idea

- 1 Select g_1 to be a ULA with separation 2.

$$g_1 = \{1 + 2\ell \mid 0 \leq \ell \leq \lfloor (N_x - 3)/2 \rfloor\}.$$

- 2 Choose g_2 such that the hole-free property holds.

$$g_2 = \{N_x - 1 - 2\ell \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq \lfloor (N_x - 2)/2 \rfloor\}.$$

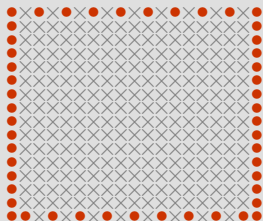


OBA: $w(1, 0) = 18,$

HOBA: $w(1, 0) = 2.$

Theoretical Guarantees

HOBA



- Hole-free \mathbb{D} ★
- $w(1, 0) = 2$ ★
- $w(0, 1) = 2(N_y - 1) = 30$ ✗
- $w(1, 1) = 1$ ★
- $w(1, -1) = 1$ ★

Comparison

- URA ★
- Billboard arrays ★★
- 2D nested arrays ★★★
- OBA ★★★
- HOBA (Proposed) ★★★★★

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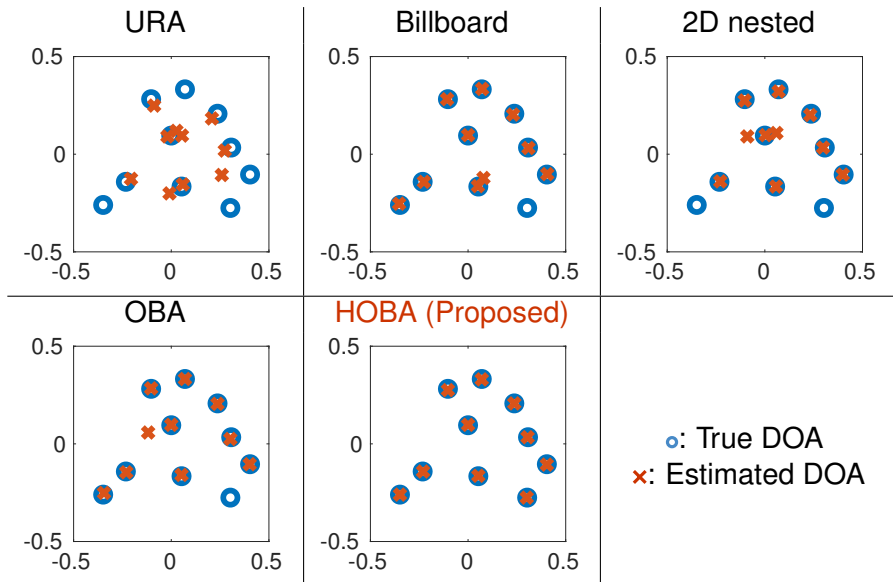
Simulation parameters

- 10 sources, 49 sensors. (The billboard array has only 48 sensors)
- Equal-power, SNR is 0dB.
- 100 snapshots.
- DOA estimation **in the presence of mutual coupling**.
- **2D unitary ESPRIT** on the difference coarray.¹

Mutual coupling is **present in the measurements**,
but it is **not compensated** by 2D unitary ESPRIT!

¹Zoltowski, Haardt, and Mathews, *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, 1996.

2D DOA estimation in the presence of mutual coupling



Outline

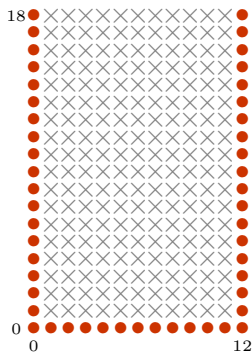
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Concluding remarks

- Half open box arrays (HOBA) ★★★★★
 - They have **the same number of sensors** as open box arrays (OBA).
 - They have **the same difference coarray** as OBA.
 - They have **reduced mutual coupling** than OBA.
- For more information, please visit our project website:
<http://systems.caltech.edu/dsp/students/c11iu/>
- In the future, **decoupling algorithms** will improve the performance.¹
- Are there any five-star arrays? ★★★★★

¹Friedlander and Weiss, *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.*, 1991; BouDaher, Ahmad, Amin, and Hoorfar, *EUSIPCO*, 2015.

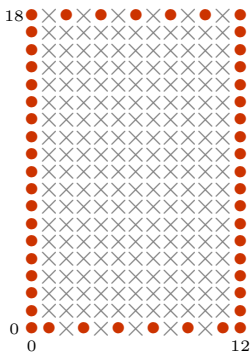
Ongoing work: Hourglass arrays¹



OBA

49 sensors

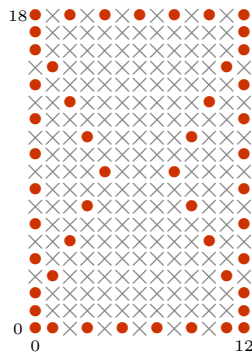
Severe mutual coupling



HOBA

49 sensors

Less mutual coupling



Hourglass Array

49 sensors

Least mutual coupling



¹Liu and Vaidyanathan, *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, 2016, under review.

Thank you!