

EE 648 (CC761-M) DSP II

Session 14 (live: 2/25/99)

Outline

- Data-adaptive Spatial Filtering
  - switch to decision-directed mode
- Eigenstructure Techniques for Spatial Spectrum Estimation

- In the matlab demo `DirectAOA.m` the spatial filter is first adapted using known direction of desired signal - no training sequence
- done for first  $N_s$  symbols
- then switches over to decision-directed mode, i.e., error term uses symbol decision rather than "raw" output of spatial filter

- in decision-directed mode, we update spatial filter  $\underline{h}$  directly not  $\underline{w}$  as in  $\underline{h} = \underline{a}_1 + \underline{B} \underline{w}$

$$M \times (M-1) \quad (M-1) \times 1$$

- just prior to switching to decision-directed (DD) mode, RLS has a current estimate of

$$\hat{\underline{R}}_{uu}^{-1} = \left( \underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{B} \right)^{-1}$$

• Recall:  $\hat{\underline{R}}_{\underline{xx}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underline{x}[n] \underline{x}^H[n]$

$$\hat{\underline{R}}_{\underline{uu}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underline{u}[n] \underline{u}^H[n]$$

where:  $\underline{u}[n] = \underline{B}^H \underline{x}[n]$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underline{B}^H \underline{x}[n] \underline{x}^H[n] \underline{B}$$

$$\hat{\underline{R}}_{\underline{uu}} = \underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{\underline{xx}} \underline{B}$$

• DD mode requires initial estimate of  $\hat{R}_{xx}^{-1}[n]$

• How do we compute this from  $\hat{R}_{uu}^{-1}[n] = (\underline{B}^H \hat{R}_{xx}^{-1}[n] \underline{B})^{-1}$

• Use block matrix inversion lemma

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{A} & \underline{C} \\ \underline{B} & \underline{D} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\Delta}^{-1} & -\underline{\Delta}^{-1} \underline{C} \underline{D}^{-1} \\ -\underline{D}^{-1} \underline{B} \underline{\Delta}^{-1} & \underline{D}^{-1} \underline{B} \underline{\Delta}^{-1} \underline{C} \underline{D}^{-1} + \underline{D}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\underline{\Delta} = \underline{A} - \underline{C} \underline{D}^{-1} \underline{B}$$

• Note:  $\hat{\underline{R}}^{-1} = (\underline{U}^H \underline{R}_{xx} \underline{U})^{-1}$   
 $= \underline{U}^{-1} \underline{R}_{xx}^{-1} (\underline{U}^H)^{-1}$

• but by design:  $\underline{U}^H \underline{U} = \underline{I}_{M \times M}$   
 $\Rightarrow \underline{U}^{-1} = \underline{U}^H$

$$\hat{\underline{R}}^{-1} = \underline{U}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx}^{-1} \underline{U}$$

$$\underline{R}_{xx}^{-1} = \underline{U} \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx}^{-1} \underline{U}^H$$

• To use this, define:

$$\underline{V} = [\underline{a}_{2n} \mid \underline{B}] \quad \underline{a}_{2n} = \frac{\underline{a}_2}{\|\underline{a}_2\|}$$

$$\hat{\underline{R}} = \underline{V}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{V}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{2n}^2 & \underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{B} \\ \underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{B} & \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{B} \end{bmatrix} \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{a}_{2n} \\ \underline{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

• for our case:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{a} & \underline{b}^H \\ \underline{b} & \underline{D} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{a - \underline{b}^H \underline{D}^{-1} \underline{b}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & -\underline{b}^H \underline{D}^{-1} \\ & \underline{D}^{-1} & \\ & & + (a - \underline{b}^H \underline{D}^{-1} \underline{b}) \underline{D}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

• to use block matrix inversion lemma

• Specify:  $\underline{D}^{-1} = \underline{R}_{uu}^{-1} = (\underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{B})^{-1}$

See  
Direct AOA.m!  
at web  
site

$$\underline{a} = \underline{a}_{2n}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{a}_{2n}$$

$$\underline{b} = \underline{B}^H \hat{\underline{R}}_{xx} \underline{a}_{2n}$$