## ECEn 665 Antennas and Propagation for Wireless Communication

Homework #25

Due April 19, 2023 at the beginning of class (may be turned in after class for half credit)

- (a) Implement the max-SNR beamformer. Let the noise model consist of azimuthally isotropic blackbody radiation with correlation matrix R<sub>mn</sub> = σ<sub>n</sub><sup>2</sup>J<sub>0</sub>(kr<sub>mn</sub>) where r<sub>mn</sub> is the distance between array elements m and n. The interferer is a point source with direction of arrival (DOA) φ<sub>i</sub> and received power σ<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>. The signal is a point source with DOA φ<sub>s</sub> and power σ<sub>s</sub><sup>2</sup>. Let the powers be ordered something like σ<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup> = 10σ<sub>s</sub><sup>2</sup> = 100σ<sub>n</sub><sup>2</sup> (interferer dominated). For five isotropic elements spaced 0.5 λ apart, plot the array radiation pattern for the max-SNR beamformer. Put markers on the curve at φ<sub>i</sub> and φ<sub>s</sub>. (b) What happens to the beamformer as σ<sub>n</sub><sup>2</sup> becomes very small or very large?
- 2. Superimpose on this plot the pattern obtained with a maximum gain beamformer, which can be obtained by setting the noise correlation matrix in the max-SNR beamformer equal to the isotropic noise correlation matrix (e.g., set  $\sigma_i^2 = 0$ ). How do the two patterns compare? Compute the signal to interference plus noise ratio (SINR) for the two beamformers.
- 3. Implement subspace projection and add the resulting pattern to the plot. Compute the SINR.