

**VIII International Conference on**

# **Antenna Theory and Techniques**

**To the memory of antenna science Atlantes  
Pistol Kors A.A., Zelkin Y.G., Bakhrakh L.D.**

**Kyiv, Ukraine  
September 20-23, 2011**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## INVITED PAPERS (PL)

1.	ANTENNA SCIENCE ATLANTES Ya. S. Shifrin and V. F. Kravchenko . . . . .	3
2.	RECENT ADVANCES IN ANTENNA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENTS AT NTUU “KPI” F. F. Dubrovka, R. F. Dubrovka, M. O. Dovbush, V. M. Hlushenko, M. M. Lytvyn, S. M. Lytvyn, I. M. Markovich, S. Ye. Martynyuk, Yu. A. Ovsyanyk, O. V. Tolkachov, Vasylenko D. O. . . . .	8
3.	BIOCHEMICAL OBSERVATIONAL SCIENCE AT THZ ENERGIES R. Donnan and R. Dubrovka . . . . .	13
4.	STUDIES ON RADAR MEDICAL SENSORS A. Boryszenko and E. Boryszenko. . . . .	19
5.	LARGE-APERTURE SLOTTED-WAVEGUIDE ANTENNA ARRAYS: DEVELOPMENT AND FABRICATION ADVANCES S. S. Sekretarov, A. V. Somov, and D. M. Vavriv . . . . .	22
6.	NEAR-FIELD MANIPULATION BY MEANS OF WIRE MEDIA R. Dubrovka and P. Belov . . . . .	28
7.	VEHICULAR ANTENNAS FOR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SURVEY) A. V. Shishlov . . . . .	34
8.	SYNTHESIS OF ARBITRARILY SHAPED IMPEDANCE REFLECTORS Y. V. Yukhanov, A. Y. Yukhanov, T. Y. Privalova . . . . .	40
9.	WAVEFIELD CONTROL IN MULTIMODE CHANNELS BY THE USE OF SOURCE ARRAYS, WITH APPLICATION TO SHALLOW-WATER SOUND A. G. Luchinin, A. I. Malekhanov, and A. I. Khil’ko . . . . .	46
10.	THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT OF ADAPTIVE LATTICE FILTERS THEORY, TECHNIQUES AND TESTING IN KHARKIV D. I. Lekhovyt’skiy . . . . .	51
11.	RESEARCH OF THE PROPERTIES OF CURVILINEAR THIN-WIRE RADIATORS (HELICAL ANTENNAS) M. B. Protsenko . . . . .	57
12.	EVOLUTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES RADIATED BY A HERTZIAN DIPOLE V. I. Naidenko . . . . .	63
13.	NUMERICAL-ANALYTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF GALERKIN TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYSIS OF WAVEGUIDE AND SLOTTED WAVEGUIDE ANTENNA ARRAYS M. B. Manuilov, A. M. Lerer and G. P. Sinyavsky . . . . .	69
14.	ELECTRODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF NANOSCALE ANTENNAS OF MILLIMETER AND OPTICAL BANDS A. M. Lerer, O. S. Labunko, P. V. Makhno, and G. P. Sinyavskiy . . . . .	75

## GENERAL ANTENNA THEORY (GAT)

1.	TO HISTORY OF RADIO ENGINEERING’S TERM “ANTENNA” V. I. Slyusar . . . . .	83
2.	THE ENERGY OF THE FIELD RADIATED BY HERTZ DIPOLE I. S. Volvach, O. M. Dumin, and O. O. Dumina . . . . .	86
3.	SHAPE TRANSFORMATION OF WAVE BEAMS FALLING ON QUASIPERIODIC LAYERED STRUCTURES M. Andreev, V. Borulko, O. Drobakhin, and D. Sidorov . . . . .	89
4.	ORIENTATION AND DISPERSION DIAGRAMS OF SPATIALLY-POLARIZING SELECTIVE STRUCTURES IN THE FORM OF THE CYLINDER WITH THE STAR CONTOUR E. D. Bezuglov, Y. D. Bezuglov, and D. D. Gabriel’yan . . . . .	92

5.	MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF A WIDEBAND CONICAL ANTENNA WITH OPEN SEMITRANSSPARENT SURFACE EXCITATION V. A. Doroshenko, Y. D. Shimuk, A. V. Artjukh, A. V. Sova . . . . .	95
6.	SPECTRUM EXTRAPOLATION FOR COMPLEX SOURCES VIA TWO-CHANNEL VERSION OF A PRINCIPLE OF MINIMAL SPATIAL EXTENSION OF SOLUTION V. F. Borulko and S. M. Vovk . . . . .	97
7.	OPTIMIZATION OF BISTATIC GPR SYSTEM POSITION IN A PROBLEM OF SMALL-SIZED SUBSURFACE OBJECTS DETECTION L. A. Varyanitzha-Roshchupkina . .	100
8.	COUPLED PLASMA CYLINDRICAL COLUMNS AS SUB-WAVELENGTH ANTENNA N. P. Stogniy and N. K. Sakhnenko. . . . .	103
9.	SPATIAL FIELDS COHERENCE IN THE FOCAL PLANE OF REFLECTOR ANTENNAS L. M. Lobkova, V. V. Golovin, and U. N. Tyschuk . . . . .	106
10.	INFLUENCE OF MUTUAL COUPLING BETWEEN TWO VIBRATORS ON VALUE OF THEIR RESONANT LENGTH N. P. Yeliseyeva . . . . .	109
11.	DIFFRACTION PROBLEM IN BISTATIC ZONE OF RADIO ACOUSTIC SOUNDING SYSTEMS N. I. Slipchenko, Liu Chang, and A. Yu. Panchenko. . . . .	112

## ANTENNA ARRAYS (AA)

1.	DETECTION OF SOLID EARTH EXCITATIONS BY LASER SEISMO-ACOUSTIC ANTENNA ARRAY V. V. Kravtsov, M. N. Dubrov, and M. S. Remontov . . . . .	117
2.	NOISE-PROTECTED ANTENNA FOR A PULSE ACOUSTIC ATMOSPHERIC SOUNDER Ya. S. Shifrin, Y. N. Ulianov, V. I. Vetrov, V. L. Misailov . . . . .	120
3.	SPATIAL POLARIZING FILTERS, TRANSFORMERS OF A FIELD POLARIZATION AND POLARIZING MANIPULATORS BASED ON PRINTED REFLECTARRAYS A. O. Kasyanov. . . . .	123
4.	THE EFFECT OF DEFECTIVE RADIATORS AND MODULES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRAY ANTENNA WITH COMPLEX APERTURE AND MULTI-FACETED ARRAY ANTENNA V. Kizimenko, D. Moskaliyov, N. Naumovich, A. Yubko, and O. Yurtsev . . . . .	126
5.	THE INFLUENCE OF INTERCHANNEL AND INTRACHANNEL NONIDENTITIES ON ANTENNA ARRAY CHARACTERISTICS V. Kizimenko, D. Moskaliyov, N. Naumovich, O. Yurtsev. . . . .	129
6.	CHARACTERISTICS OF LINEAR SLOTTED WAVEGUIDE ARRAYS ON THE RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE WITH TWO-LAYER DIELECTRIC FILLING AT EXCITATION BY THE SLOWED DOWN DOMINANT MODE A. A. Lyakhovskiy, A. F. Lyakhovskiy, N. K. Blinova, and L. P. Yatsuk. . . . .	132
7.	3D SCANNING BY MULTILAYERED CIRCULAR TSA ARRAY WITH PULSE EXCITATION N. N. Kolchigin, O. V. Kazansky, D. D. Ivanchenko, Liang Jing Feng, He Shi, Zheng Yu . . . . .	135
8.	THE DIRECTION FINDING ACCURACY OF THE RECTANGULAR DIGITAL ANTENNA ARRAY IN A CASE OF ADC JITTER M. V. Bondarenko . . . . .	137
9.	PYRAMIDAL DESIGN OF NANOANTENNA ARRAYS V. I. Slyusar and D. V. Slyusar . . . . .	140
10.	ANTENNAS BASED ON DIELECTRIC RESONATORS AND MICROSTRIP LINES IN CASE OF THEIR ORTHOGONAL MUTUAL ORIENTATION I. V. Trubarov . . . . .	143
11.	SHORT-WAVE BAND LINEAR ANTENNA ARRAY CONSISTING OF “BUTTERFLY” RADIATORS V. P. Kudzin, V. N. Lozovsky, and N. I. Shlyk . . . . .	146
12.	AN ESTIMATION OF DIRECTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTENNA ELEMENTS IN ANTENNA ARRAY WITH COUNTING OF SIGNAL CONJUGATE COMPONENTS V. S. Kopyievska and V. I. Slyusar . . . . .	148

# AN ESTIMATION OF DIRECTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTENNA ELEMENTS IN ANTENNA ARRAY WITH COUNTING OF SIGNAL CONJUGATE COMPONENTS

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## Abstract

In this paper a two-stage digital processing of N-OFDM signals test sources for measurement of directivity characteristics (DC) of antenna elements in digital antenna array (DAA) with counting of complex conjugate components are presented.

**Keywords:** digital antenna array (DAA), digital beamforming, complex conjugate components (CCC), N-OFDM.

A measurement of directivity characteristics (DC) of antenna elements in receiver digital antenna array (DAA) according to [1] can be simultaneously carried out on several test sources, being based on estimation amplitudes of signals on outputs of reception channels DAA.

At use of quadrature-free circuits of an analog reception path, and also in a case of the non-identical quadratures channels providing formation of complex voltages of signals in an analog kind, the problem of DC measurement becomes complicated due to occurrence of complex conjugate components (CCC) of signals. Presence CCC at the signals response on outputs of procedure digital beamforming processing (fig. 1) results in mistakes in estimation amplitudes of test signals, that limits accuracy of measurement DC antennas elements.

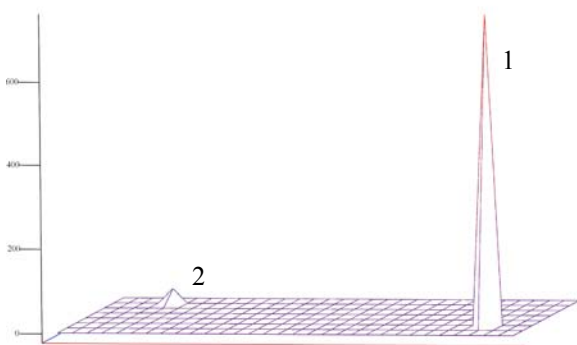


Fig. 1. The main (1) and complex conjugate responses of signals (2) on an output of digital beamforming procedure in planar DAA.

Treating complex-conjugate components of signals as jammers, we use for measurement of directivity characteristics an approach, which advanced in [1].

Let's believe that amplitudes of signals of all test sources are identical or normalized with known

weight factors to amplitude of benchmark signal. It will allow to refuse necessity of the control for time of a constancy of amplitudes of test signals at statistically significant series of measurements and to use for DC estimation a broadband or even noise signals influences.

It is supposed, that directions of test signals arrival are precisely known. This condition automatically predetermines, that an angular coordinates of responses of a complex conjugate components of signals are also known (fig. 1).

Within the framework of an offered method at the first stage of processing of signals it is necessary to execute digital beamforming with the help of procedure of fast Fourier transformation, having generated so-called secondary spatial channels. It will allow to improve the attitude signal - noise that is important for carrying out an estimation of directivity characteristics.

In the case of linear DAA the estimation of amplitudes of signals on an exit of digital beamforming procedure can be shown similarly [1] to the decision of the matrix equation

$$U = QA + n, \quad (1)$$

where  $Q = [Q_S \mid Q_P]$  – block matrix of values DC of secondary spatial channels in directions on test sources (a block  $Q_S$ ) and on complex conjugate components (block  $Q_P$ );

for general case of  $M$  test sources a matrix's blocks of a directivity characteristics of secondary spatial channels can be written as

$$Q_S = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1(x_1) & Q_1(x_2) & \cdots & Q_1(x_M) \\ Q_2(x_1) & Q_2(x_2) & \cdots & Q_2(x_M) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ Q_R(x_1) & Q_R(x_2) & \cdots & Q_R(x_M) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Q_P = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1(-x_1) & Q_1(-x_2) & \dots & Q_1(-x_M) \\ Q_2(-x_1) & Q_2(-x_2) & \dots & Q_2(-x_M) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ Q_R(-x_1) & Q_R(-x_2) & \dots & Q_R(-x_M) \end{bmatrix},$$

where  $x_{m(j)}$  – a generalized angles coordinates of main responses of test sources or responses of CCC with respect to DAA normal,

$$x_{m(j)} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \left( r - \frac{R-1}{2} \right) \sin \theta_{m(j)},$$

$\lambda$  – wavelength of test sources carrier,  $d$  – the distance between array's elements of DAA,  $R$  – a number of array's elements,  $\theta_{m(j)}$  – the angles coordinates of main responses of test sources or responses of CCC with respect to DAA normal,

$Q_r(x_m)$ ,  $Q_r(-x_m)$  – a directivity characteristics of  $r^{\text{th}}$  secondary spatial channels of DAA in azimuth planes in directions on a main response of  $m^{\text{th}}$  test sources with angle coordinate  $x_m$  relative to DAA normal and its complex conjugate response with angle coordinate  $-x_m$ ;

$$Q_r(x_m) = \left[ \sin \left( \frac{R}{2} [r - x_m] \right) \right] \left[ \sin \frac{1}{2} (r - x_m) \right]^{-1},$$

$A^T = [A_S \mid A_P]$  – a block vector of the amplitudes of signals (a block  $A_S$ , which contains the information about of the amplitudes of test signals, and a block  $A_P$ , which contains the information about of the complex conjugate components of response of test signals); “T” – a symbol of operation of transposing;  $n$  – a vector of noise's voltage.

For separation of test signals responses and CCC–response separation during the forming of optimum estimation of amplitudes vector  $A = (Q^T Q)^{-1} Q^T U$  are calculated only the segments of a vector  $A$ , corresponding data of main response of test signals, that is the block  $A_S$ . Thus a segment of a vector of estimations of amplitudes CCC (block  $A_P$ ) is not formed at all.

In case of planar DAA the formula (1) need transform in the form of

$$U = K \cdot A + n, \quad (2)$$

where  $U = [\dot{U}_{11} \ \dot{U}_{12} \ \dots \ \dot{U}_{1s} \ \dots \ \dot{U}_{RZ}]^T$  – a vector of complex voltage of signals responses on exit of  $R \times Z$  secondary spatial channel of flat DAA,  $K = [Q \ \blacksquare \ V]$  – a signals matrix,

$\blacksquare$  – the symbol of blocked matrix product of Khatry-Rao,

$$Q = [Q_S \mid Q_P], \\ V = [V_S \mid V_P],$$

$$V_S = \begin{bmatrix} V_1(y_1) & V_1(y_2) & \dots & V_1(y_M) \\ V_2(y_1) & V_2(y_2) & \dots & V_2(y_M) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_R(y_1) & V_R(y_2) & \dots & V_R(y_M) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$V_P = \begin{bmatrix} V_1(-y_1) & V_1(-y_2) & \dots & V_1(-y_M) \\ V_2(-y_1) & V_2(-y_2) & \dots & V_2(-y_M) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ V_R(-y_1) & V_R(-y_2) & \dots & V_R(-y_M) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$x_m = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d_x \left( r - \frac{R-1}{2} \right) \sin \theta_m \cos \varepsilon_m,$$

$$y_m = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d_y \left( r - \frac{R-1}{2} \right) \sin \theta_m \sin \varepsilon_m,$$

$$V_r(y_m) = \left[ \sin \left( \frac{Z}{2} [r - y_m] \right) \right] \left[ \sin \frac{1}{2} (r - y_m) \right]^{-1},$$

$d_x$ ,  $d_y$  – the distance between array's elements of planar DAA in two coordinate planes,  $\varepsilon_m$  – the angle between directions on a test sources and DAA normal in a second coordinate plane,  $Z$  – a number of array's elements in a second coordinate plane.

The estimation of a vector of amplitudes  $A = (K^T K)^{-1} K^T U$  without taking into account structure of matrix  $K$  remains to the same.

The expression for Cramer-Rao low bound (CRB) for dispersions estimations of amplitudes vector can be written in the form of [1]:

$$\text{a) linear DAA: } \sigma_A^2 \geq \sigma_n^2 \text{diag}[Q^T Q]^{-1},$$

$$\text{б) planar DAA: } \sigma_A^2 \geq \sigma_n^2 \text{diag}[K^T K]^{-1},$$

where  $\sigma_n^2$  – a dispersion of noise in separate moments of readout time on exit of the secondary spatial channel,  $\text{diag}[W]$  – a vector made of diagonal elements of a matrix  $W$ .

In recalculation to a dispersion of noise on an exit of the analog-to-digital converter we can receive:

$$\sigma_A^2 \geq \sigma_{ADC}^2 \cdot R \cdot \text{diag}[Q^T Q]^{-1}$$

or

$$\sigma_A^2 \geq \sigma_{ADC}^2 \cdot R \cdot Z \cdot \text{diag}[K^T K]^{-1},$$

where  $R$  and  $Z$  – a dimensions of spatial FFT (a number of DAA elements in two coordinate planes),  $\sigma_{ADC}^2$  – a dispersion of noise on an exit of the analog-to-digital converter.

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