



## Time-domain beam signals for adaptive beamforming

UDT 2019, Stockholm - 13th May

... a sound decision

# Table of contents

- Motivation
  - For adaptive beamforming
- ATLAS Approach
  - Robust MPDR (Minimum Power Distortionless Response)
  - Robust MPDR with time-domain signals
- Simulated data
- Sea trial data
- Summary

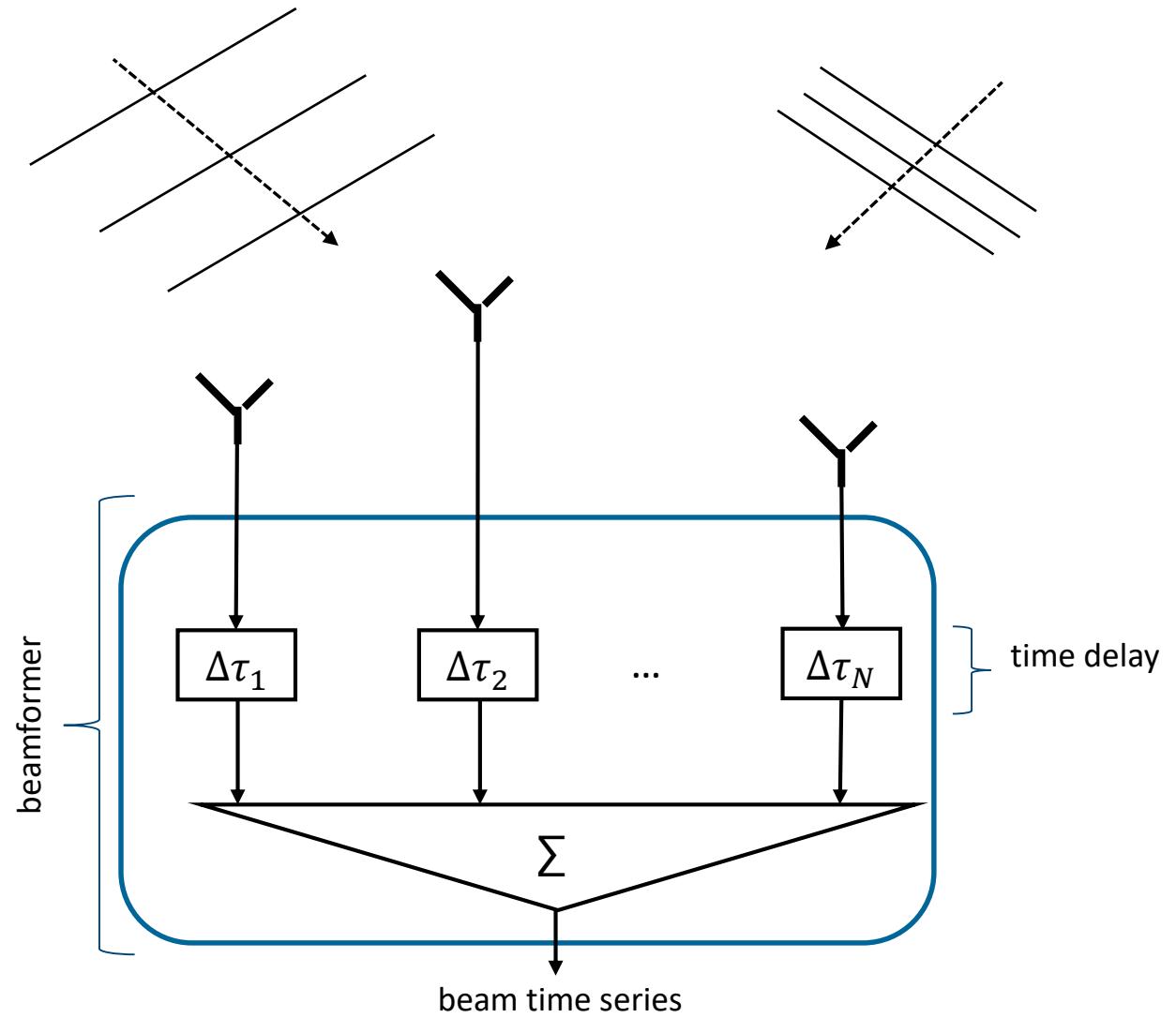
# Table of contents

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# Motivation

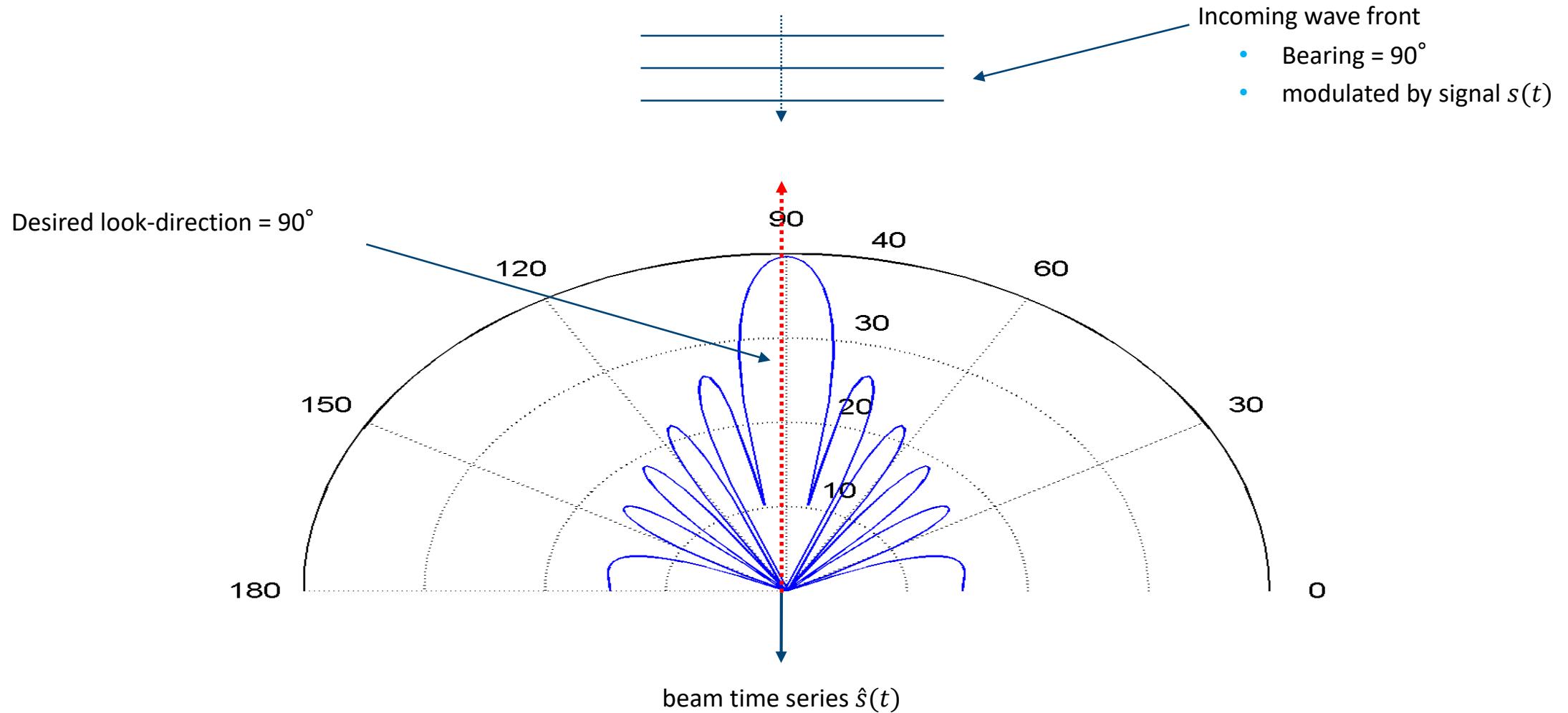
## Basics of Beamforming

- Joint processing of array outputs:
  - Enhanced detection of weak signals
  - Spatial discrimination of wave fronts
- Spatial sensitivity depends on:
  - Array geometry
  - Frequency
  - Desired look-direction
  - Beamformer (BF)
- Example: „Delay & Sum“ Beamformer
  - BF coefficients = time delays  $\Delta\tau_n$
  - Choice of  $\Delta\tau_n$  according to desired look-direction



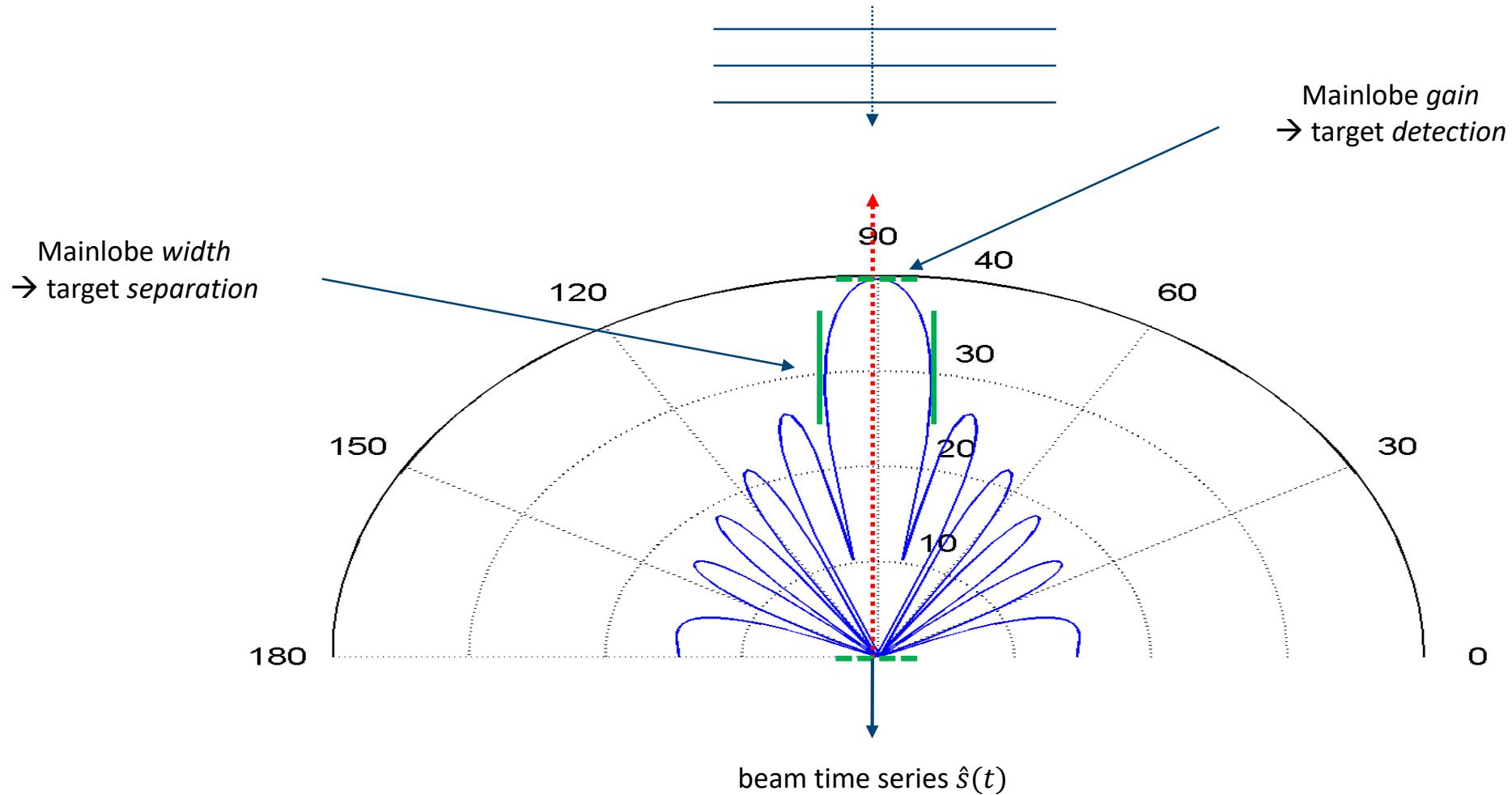
# Motivation

## Beamforming Characteristics → Beampattern



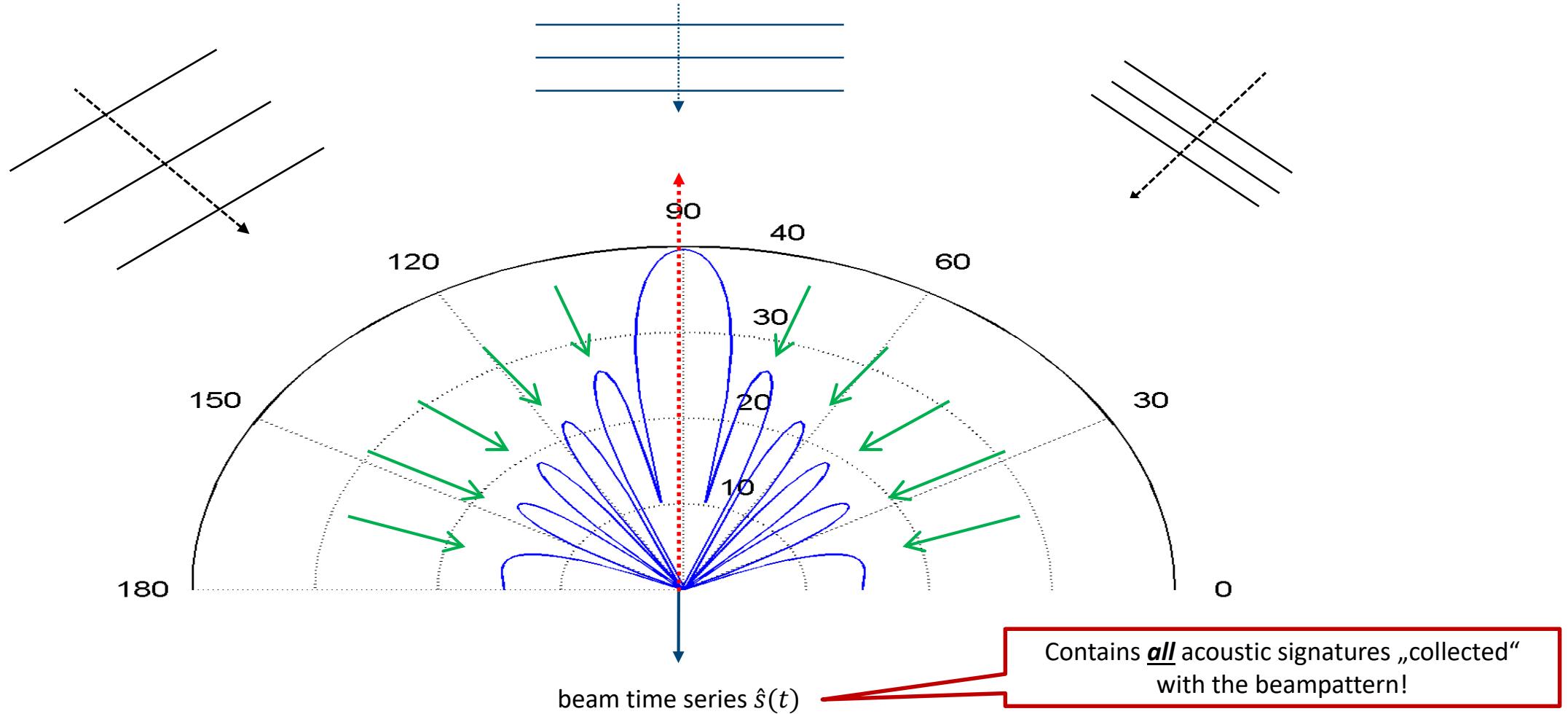
# Motivation

## Beampattern – Mainlobe



# Motivation

## Beampattern – Sidelobes



# Motivation

## Disadvantage of *non-adaptive Beamformers*

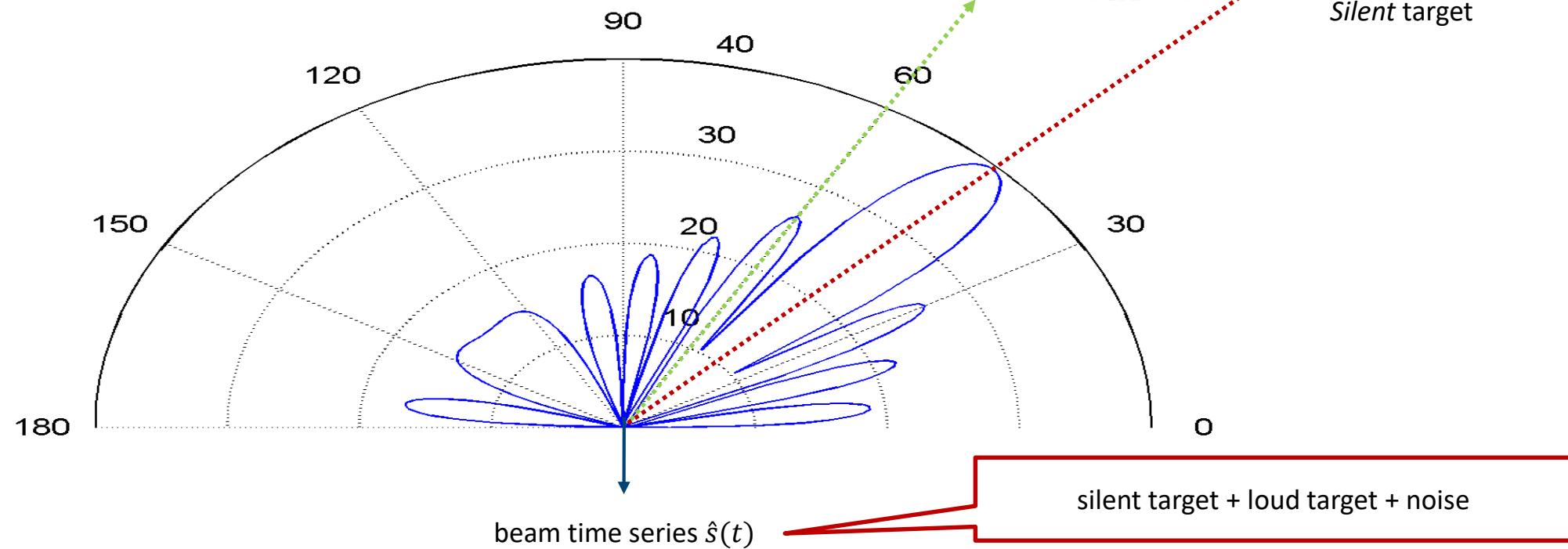
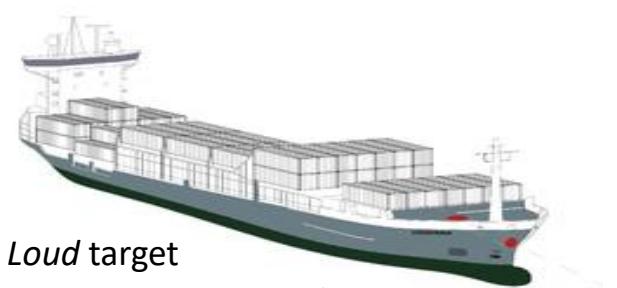
Contributions of loud target received via sidelobe @  $60^\circ$  ...

...mask contributions of silent target in  $\hat{s}(t)$

→ silent target might not be detected!

...are erroneously assigned to bearing of  $45^\circ$

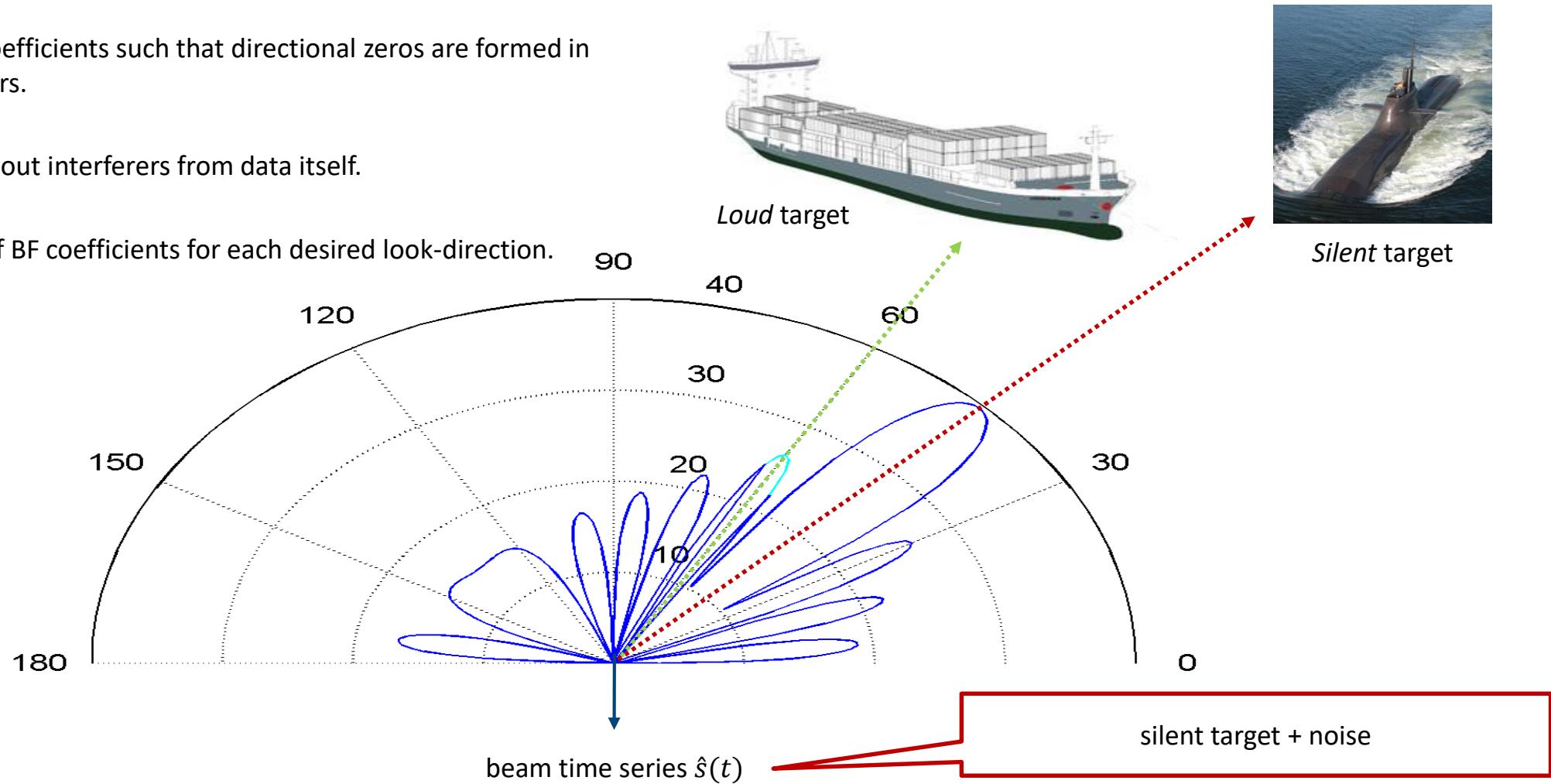
→ incorrect bearing for loud target!



# Motivation

## Idea of *adaptive Beamforming (ABF)*

- Adapt beamformer coefficients such that directional zeros are formed in directions of interferers.
- Derive information about interferers from data itself.
- Perform adaptation of BF coefficients for each desired look-direction.



# Table of contents

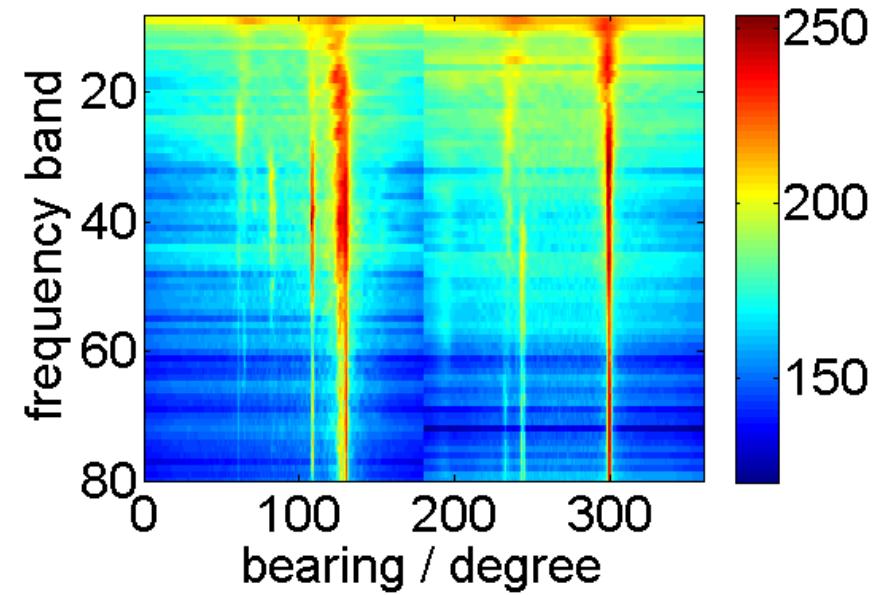
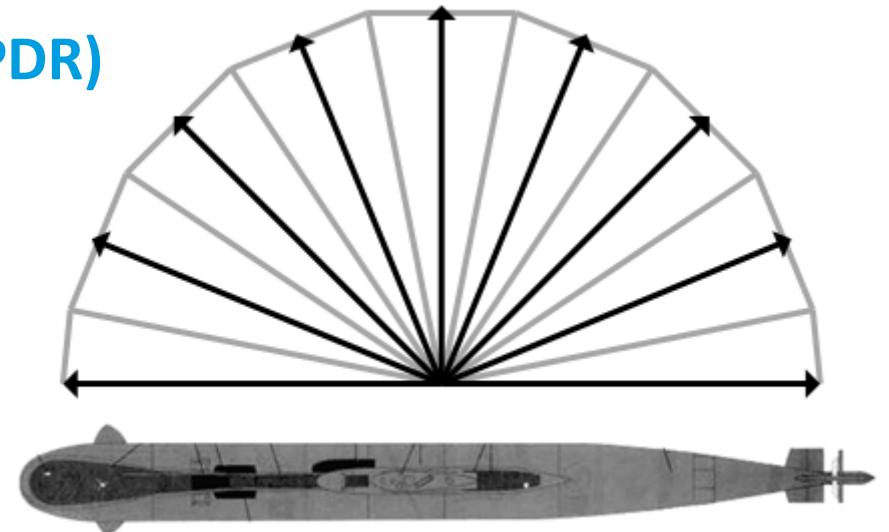
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# ATLAS Approach

## Robust Minimum Power Distortionless Response (MPDR)

Basic idea of MPDR

- Select BF coefficients such that:
  - Signal from look-direction remains undistorted
  - Total power of beam time series is minimized
- Required information:
  - Covariance matrix of stave data (correlation of stave outputs)
- Robust design of processing:
  - Introduce tolerance regions such that signals from a sector around look-direction remain undistorted  
→ prohibits suppression of targets between two look-directions
- Calculate output power directly from steering vectors:
  - Matrix with dimension #beams x #frequency bands
  - Low time resolution ( $\sim 1$  Hz)

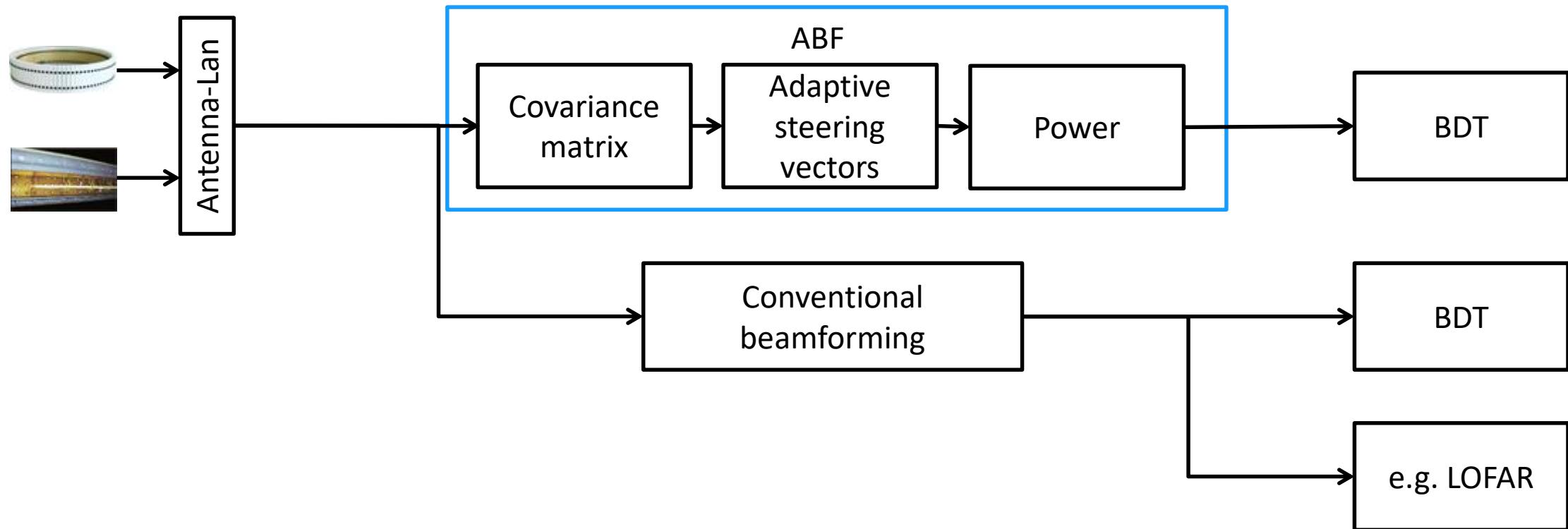


# ATLAS Approach

## Robust Minimum Power Distortionless Response (MPDR)

Current Version

- ABF for BDT processing
- Conventional beamforming for BDT processing and others

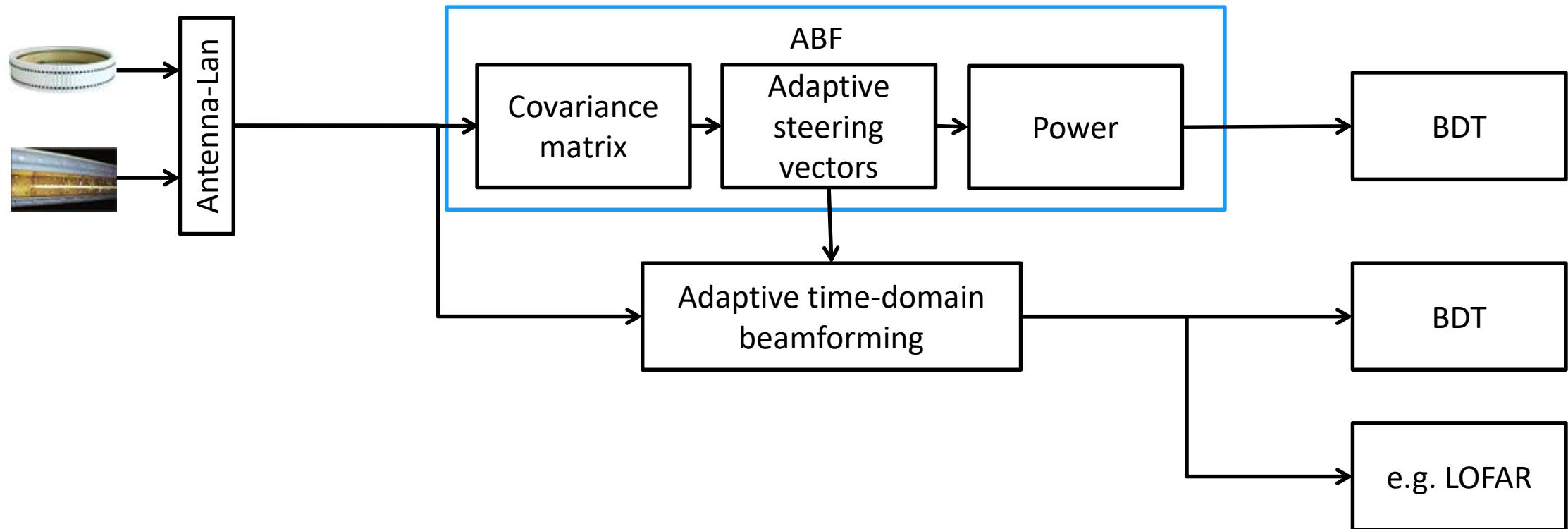


# ATLAS Approach

## Robust Minimum Power Distortionless Response (MPDR)

New design

- ABF for BDT processing
- Adaptive time-domain beamforming for BDT processing and others



# Table of contents

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- ATLAS Approach
  - Robust MPDR
  - Robust MPDR with time-domain signals
- Simulated data
  - Simple scenario
  - LOFAR / DEMON results
- Sea trial data
- Summary

## Simulated data

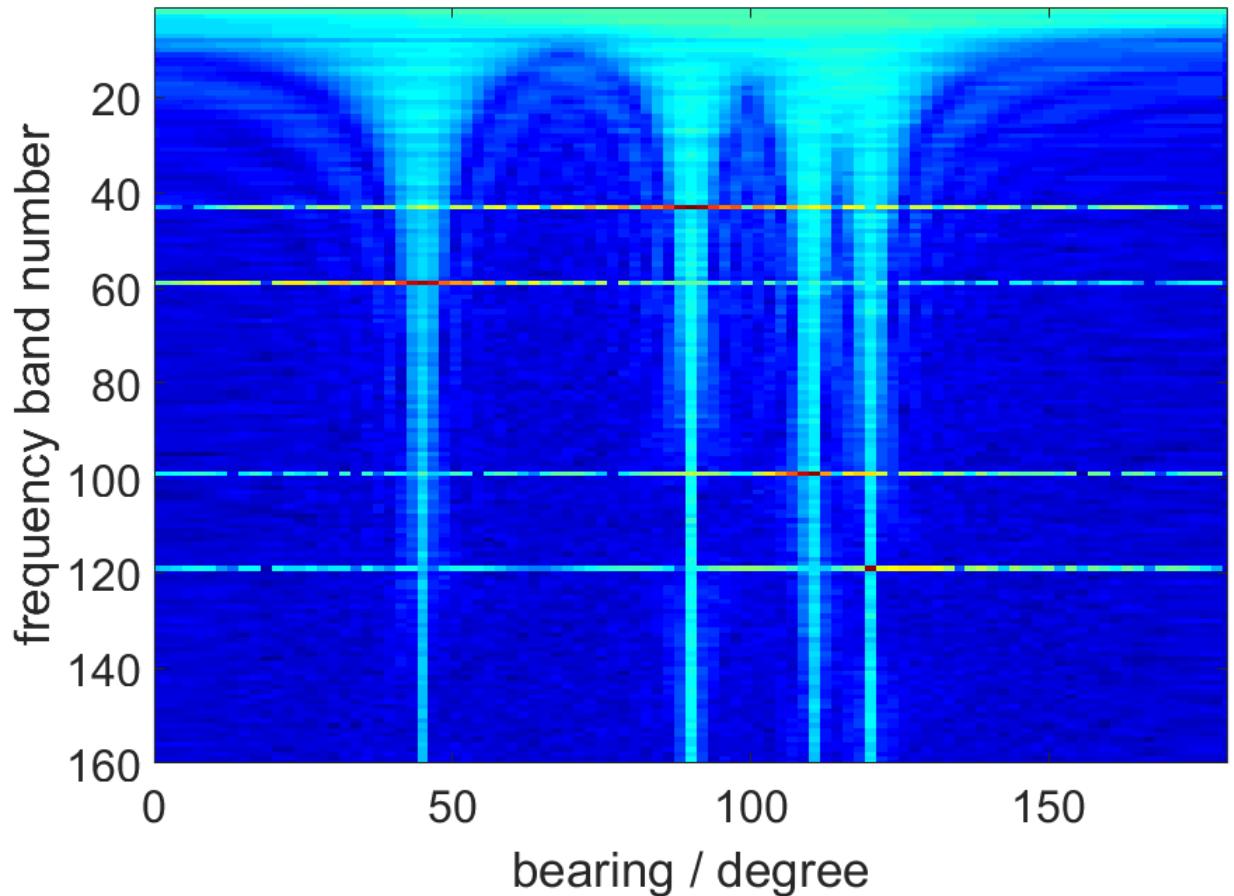
### Simple scenario for a flank array sonar

Scenario:

- 4 broadband targets
- Each has a strong frequency line

Conventional Beamforming:

- Target width depends on frequency
- Sidelobes due to broadband signature
- Strong sidelobe structure due to frequency lines



## Simulated data

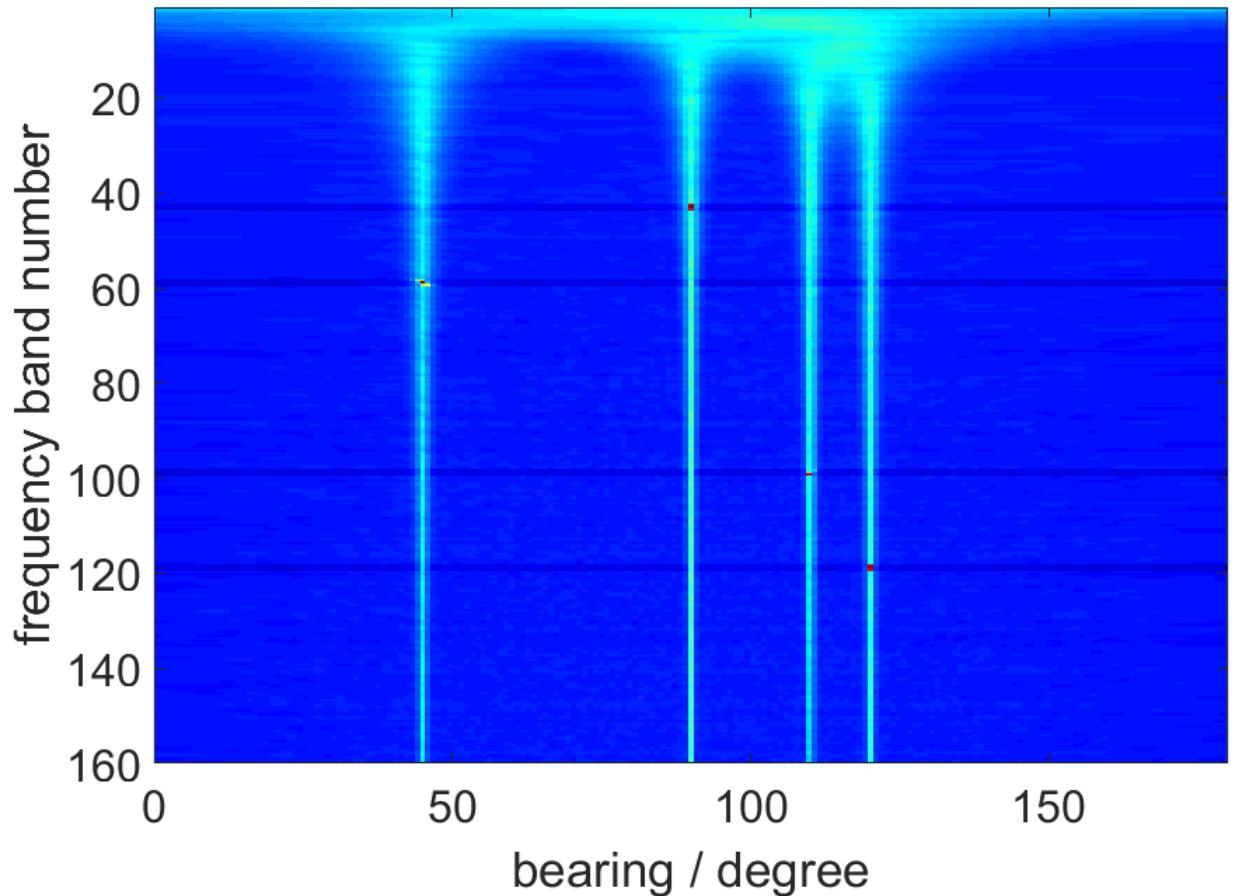
### Simple scenario for a flank array sonar

Scenario:

- 4 broadband targets
- Each has a strong frequency line

ABF Beamforming:

- Constant power width for broad frequency range
- No sidelobes for broadband structure
- No sidelobes for frequency lines
- Improved performance
- No time signals



## Simulated data

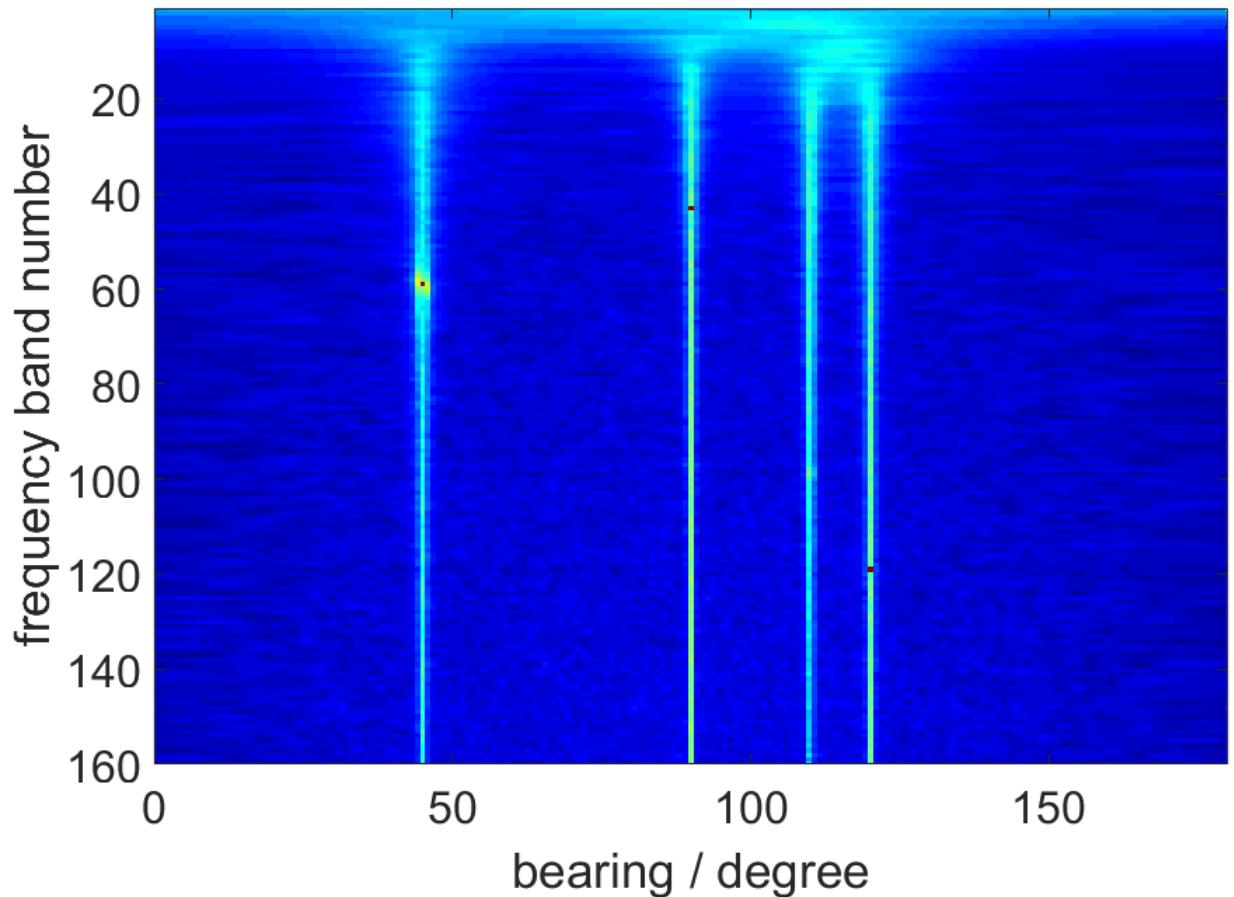
### Simple scenario for a flank array sonar

Scenario:

- 4 broadband targets
- Each has a strong frequency line

ABF Beamforming with time signals:

- Constant power width for broad frequency range
- No sidelobes for broadband structure
- No sidelobes for frequency lines
- Nearly same performance as before
- Time Signals are available

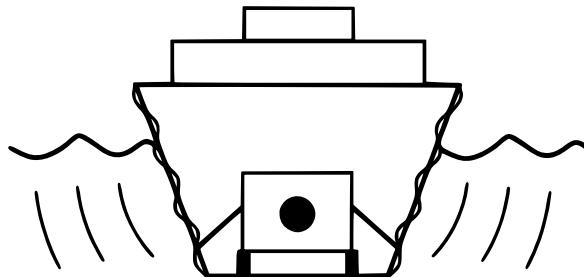


# Simulated data

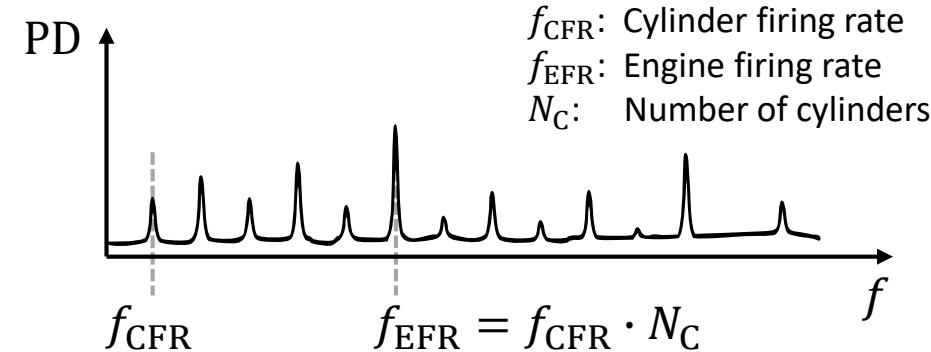
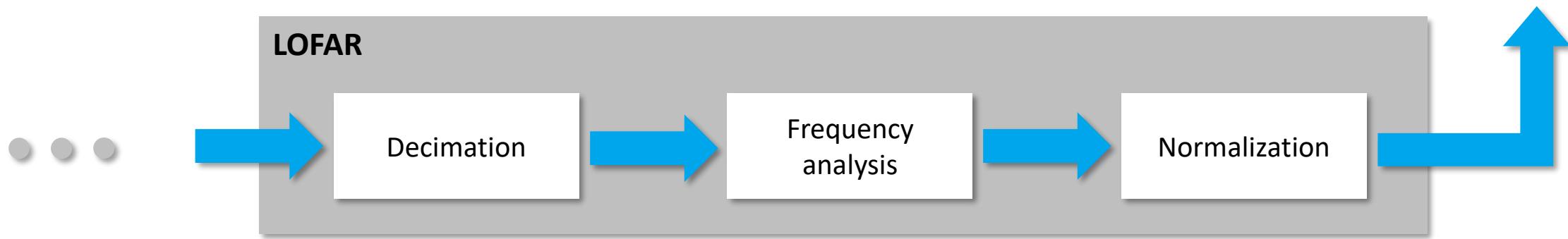
## Low Frequency Analysis and Recording (LOFAR)

**Intention:** Analysis of frequency lines

- Engines
- Generators
- Pumps



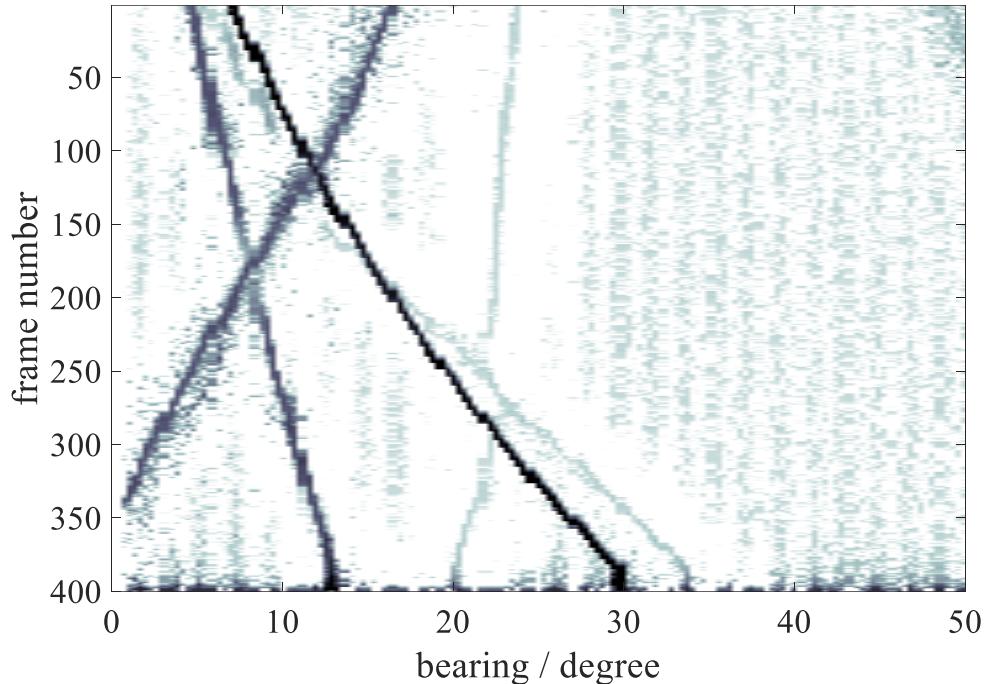
**Signal Processing:**



# Simulated data

## LOFAR (bearing information)

Delay-and-Sum



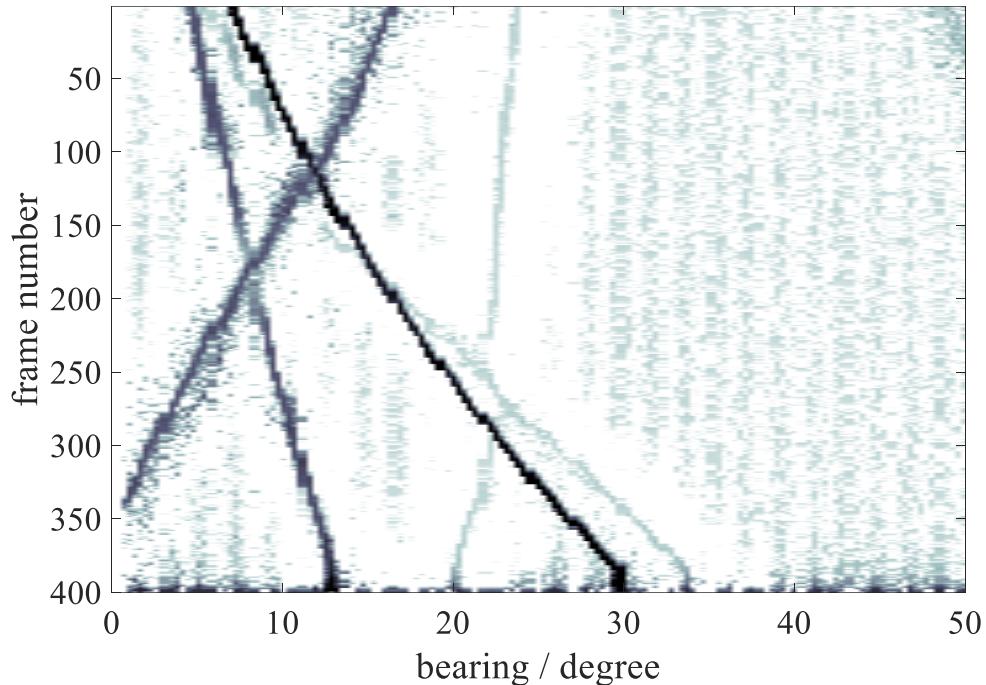
5 simulated targets

- Flank Array Sonar
- Multiple target crossings

# Simulated data

## LOFAR (bearing information)

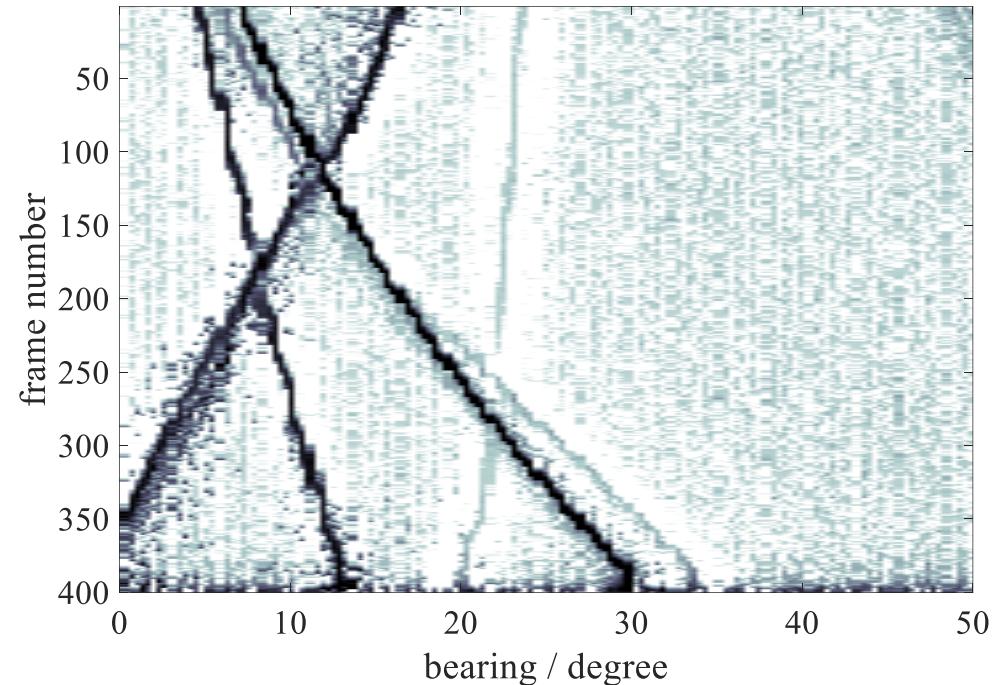
Delay-and-Sum



5 simulated targets

- Flank Array Sonar
- Multiple target crossings

ABF

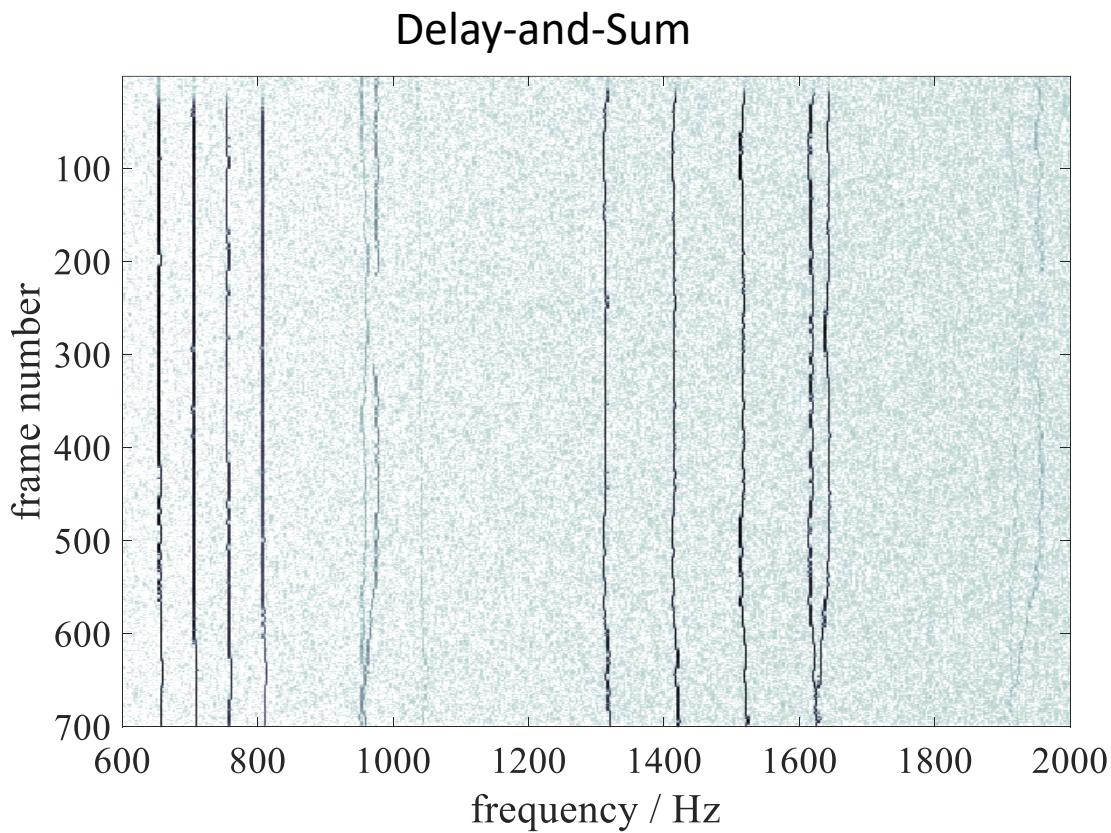


Improved detection performance:

- Improved target separation

# Simulated data

## LOFAR (frequency information)

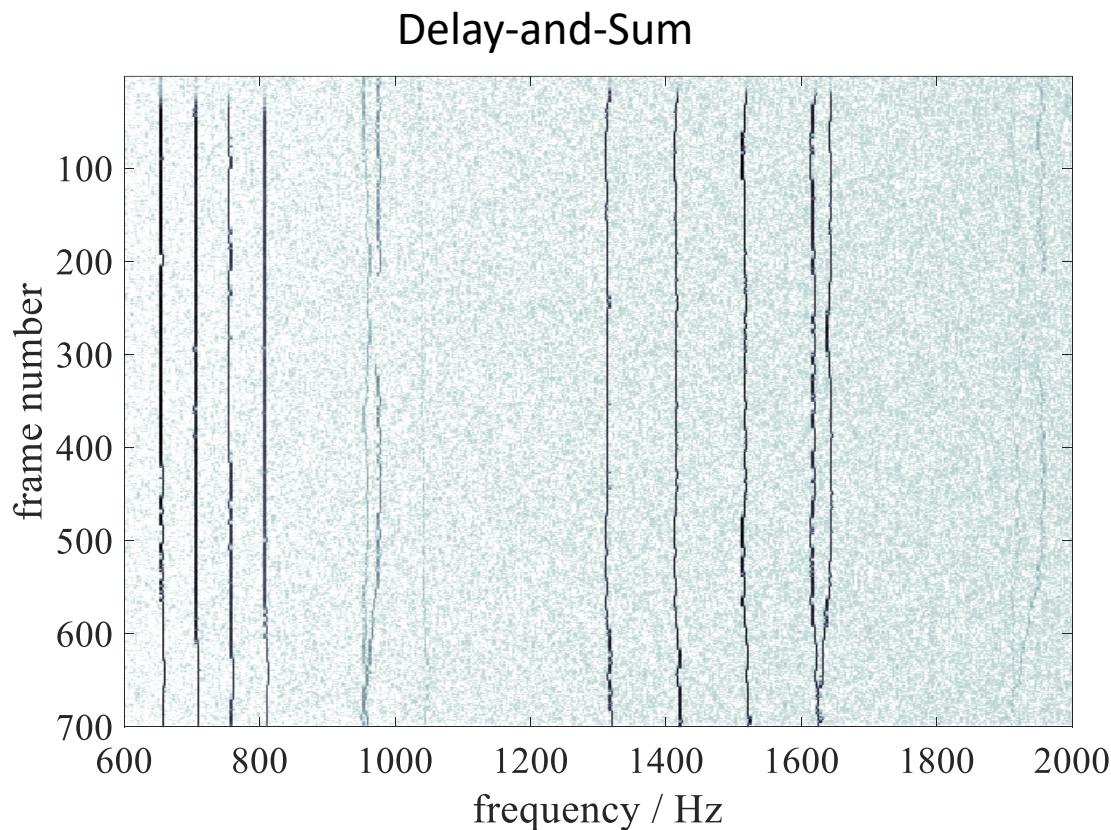


Simulation of frequency lines

- Different SNR
- Stable / unstable lines

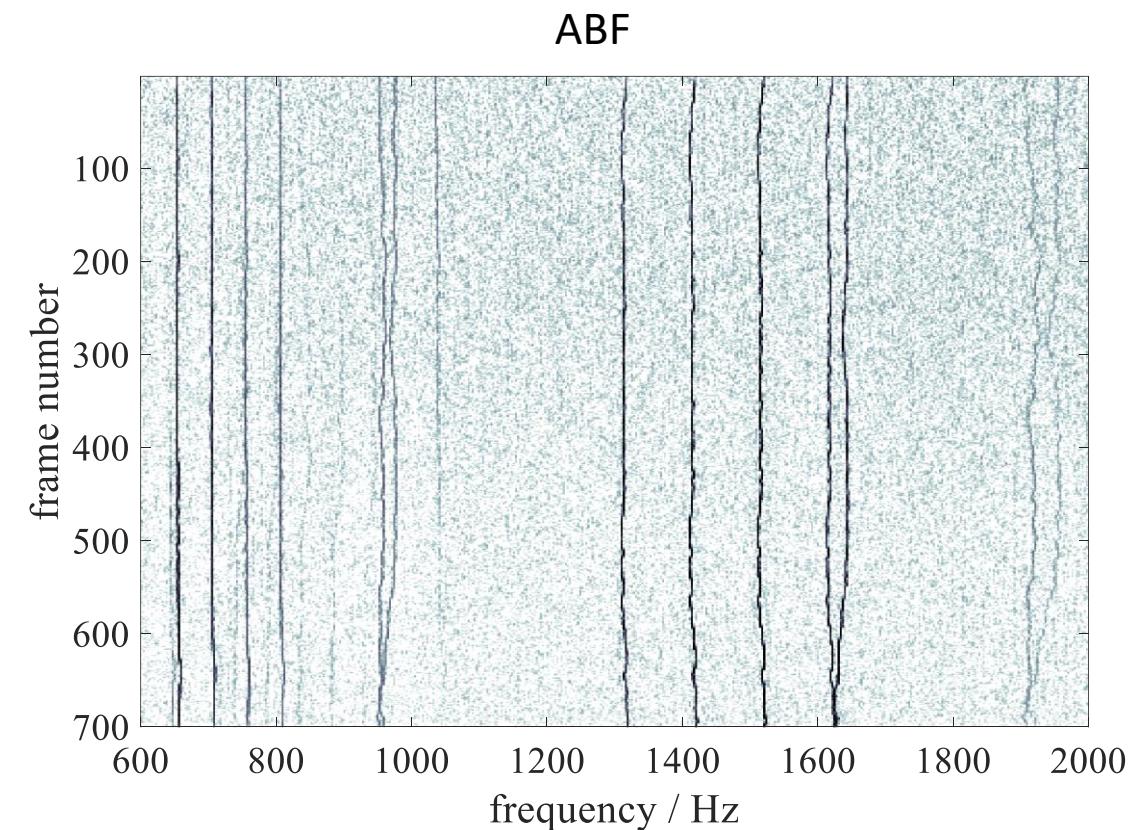
# Simulated data

## LOFAR (frequency information)



Simulation of frequency lines

- Different SNR
- Stable / unstable lines



Improved detection performance:

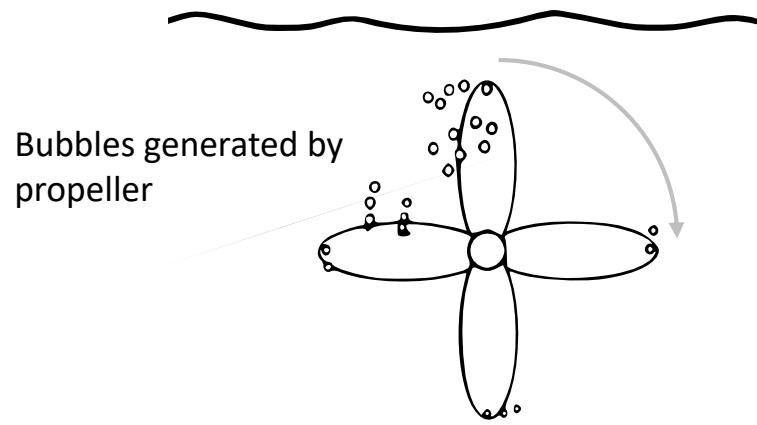
- Higher signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio
- Detection of more frequency lines possible

# Simulated data

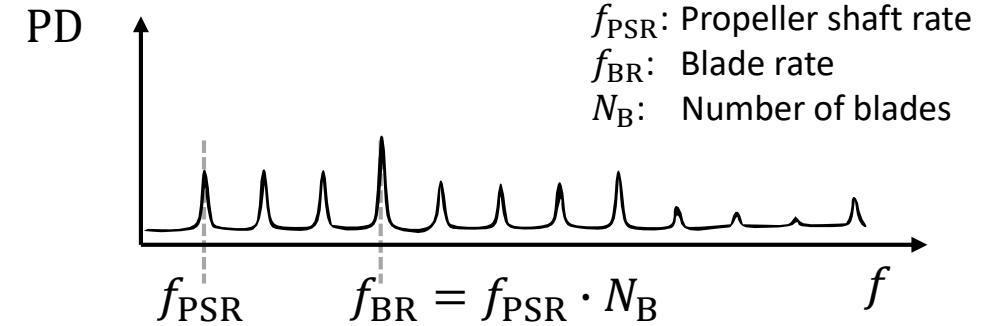
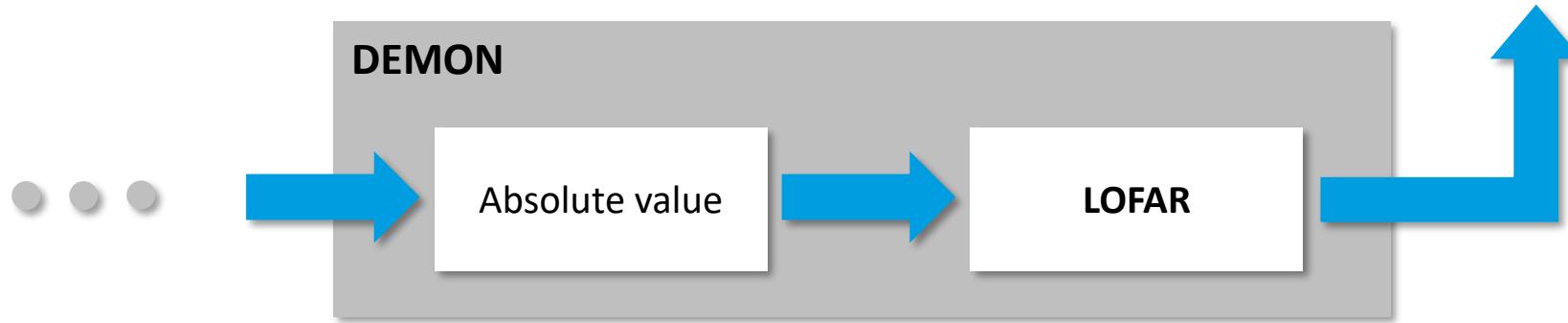
## Detection of Envelope Modulation on Noise (DEMON)

**Intention:** Analysis of frequency lines from modulation

- Cavitation



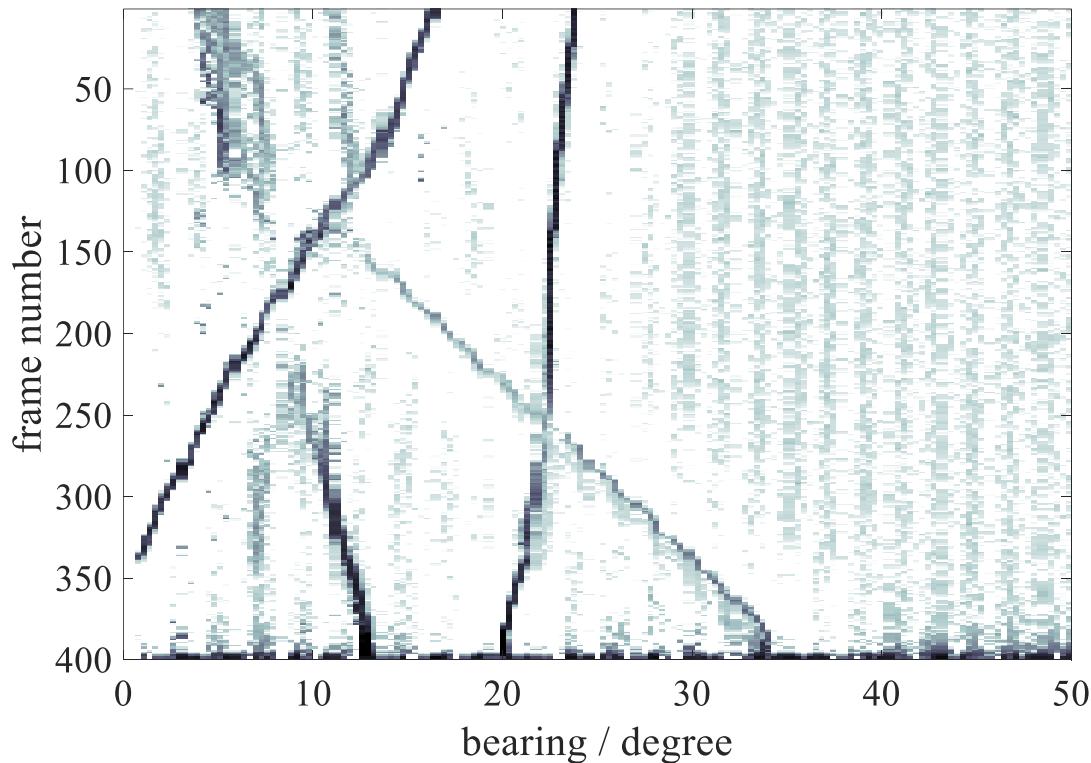
**Signal processing:**



# Simulated data

## DEMON

Delay-and-Sum



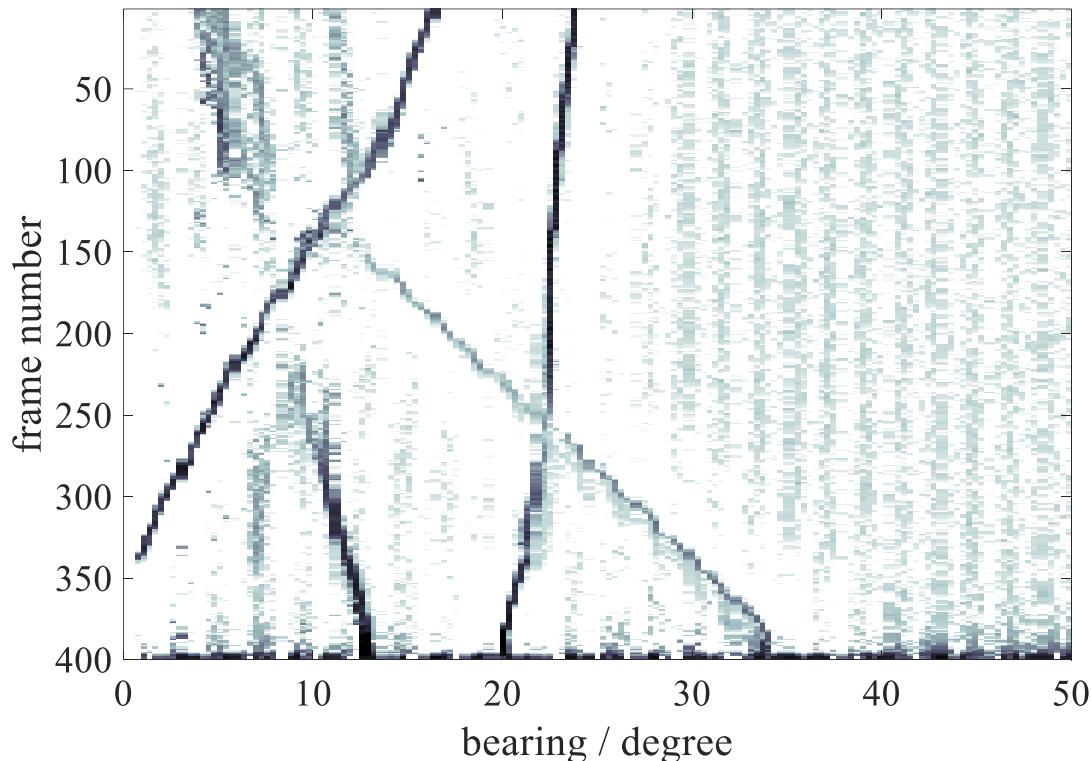
5 simulated targets

- Flank Array Sonar
- Multiple target crossings

# Simulated data

## DEMON

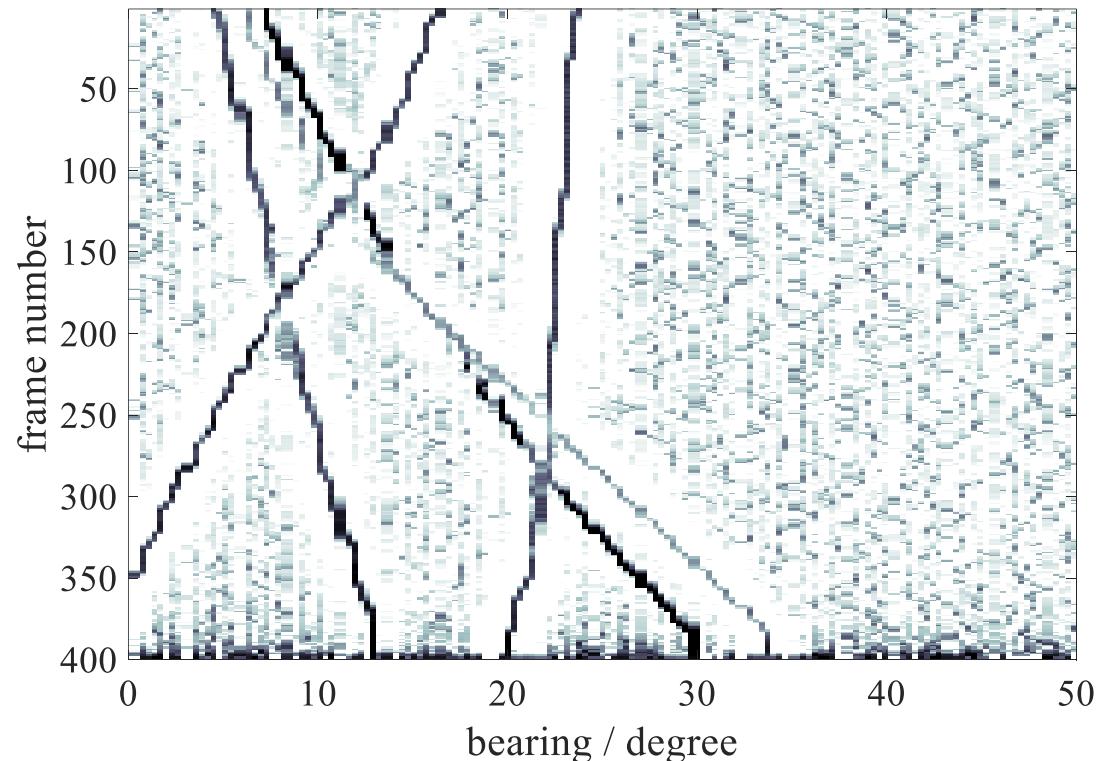
Delay-and-Sum



5 simulated targets

- Flank Array Sonar
- Multiple target crossings

ABF



Improved detection performance:

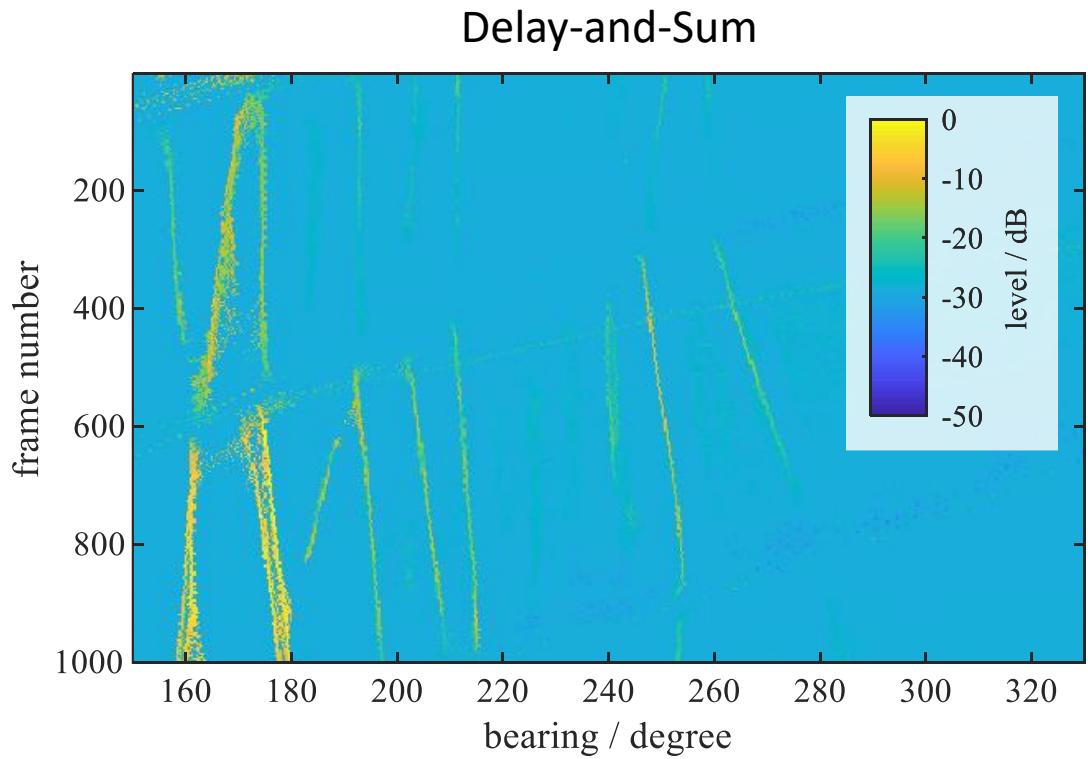
- Superior target separation

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  - For adaptive beamforming
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# Sea trial data

## Broadband Detection (BDT)

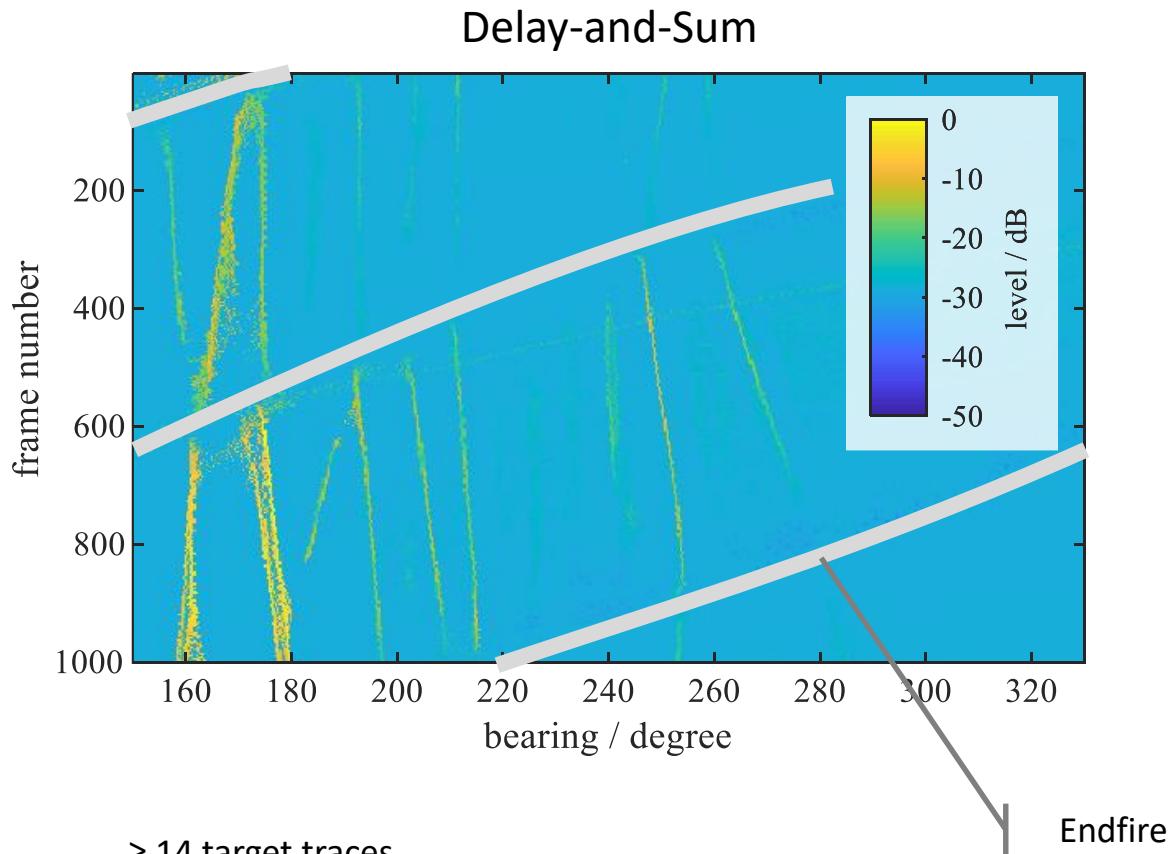


$\geq 14$  target traces

- Flank Array Sonar
- $360^\circ$  turn of the submarine
- Reduced performance in endfire

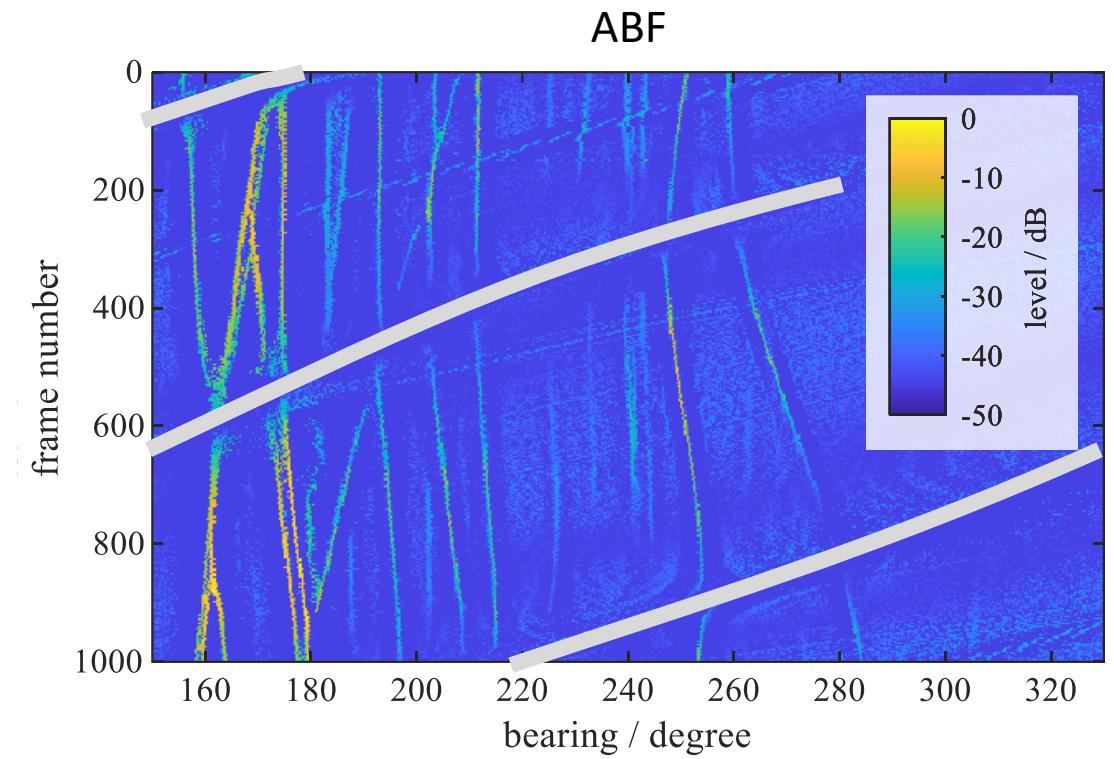
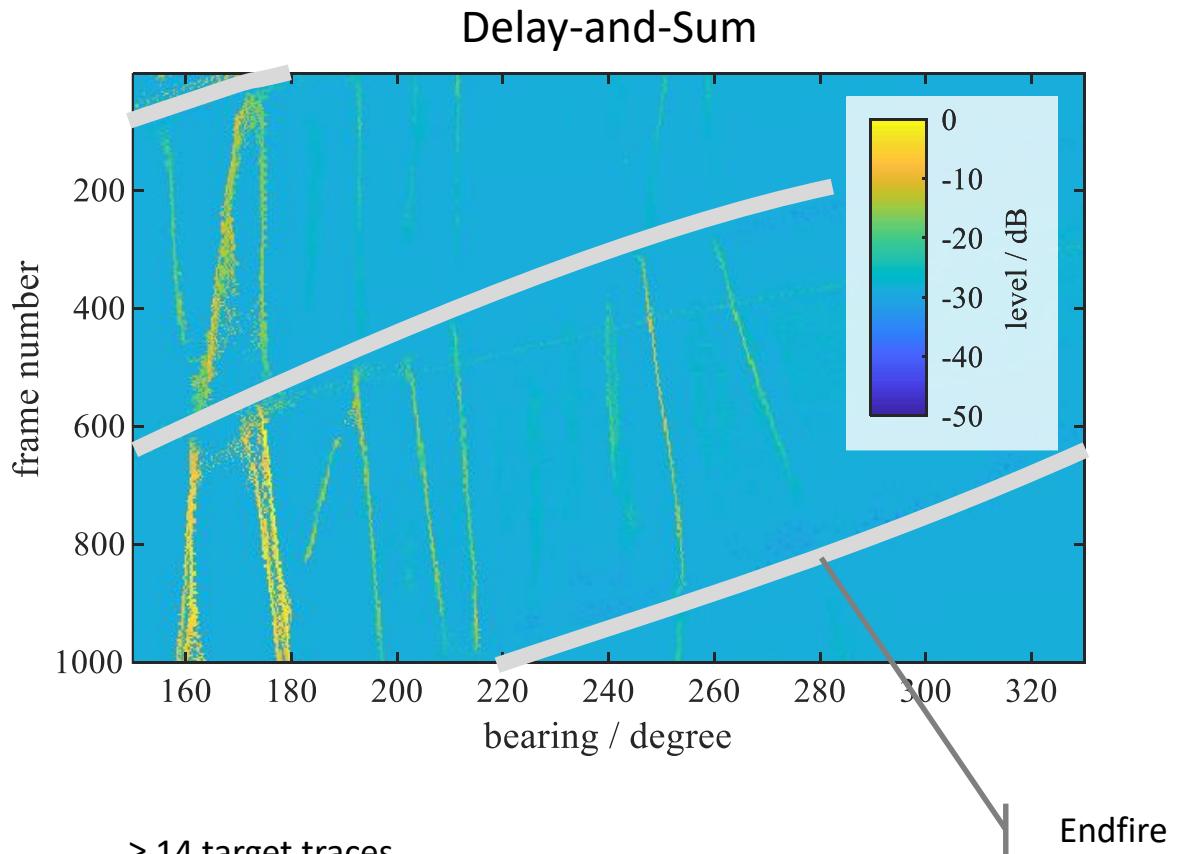
# Sea trial data

## Broadband Detection (BDT)



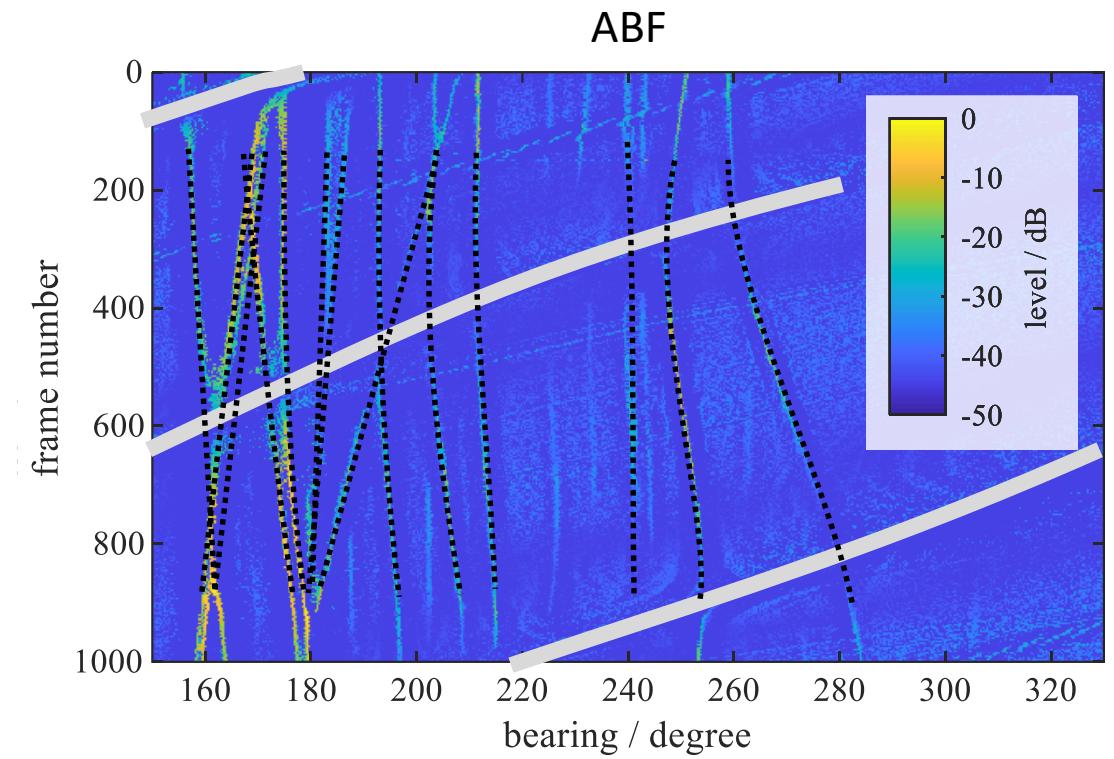
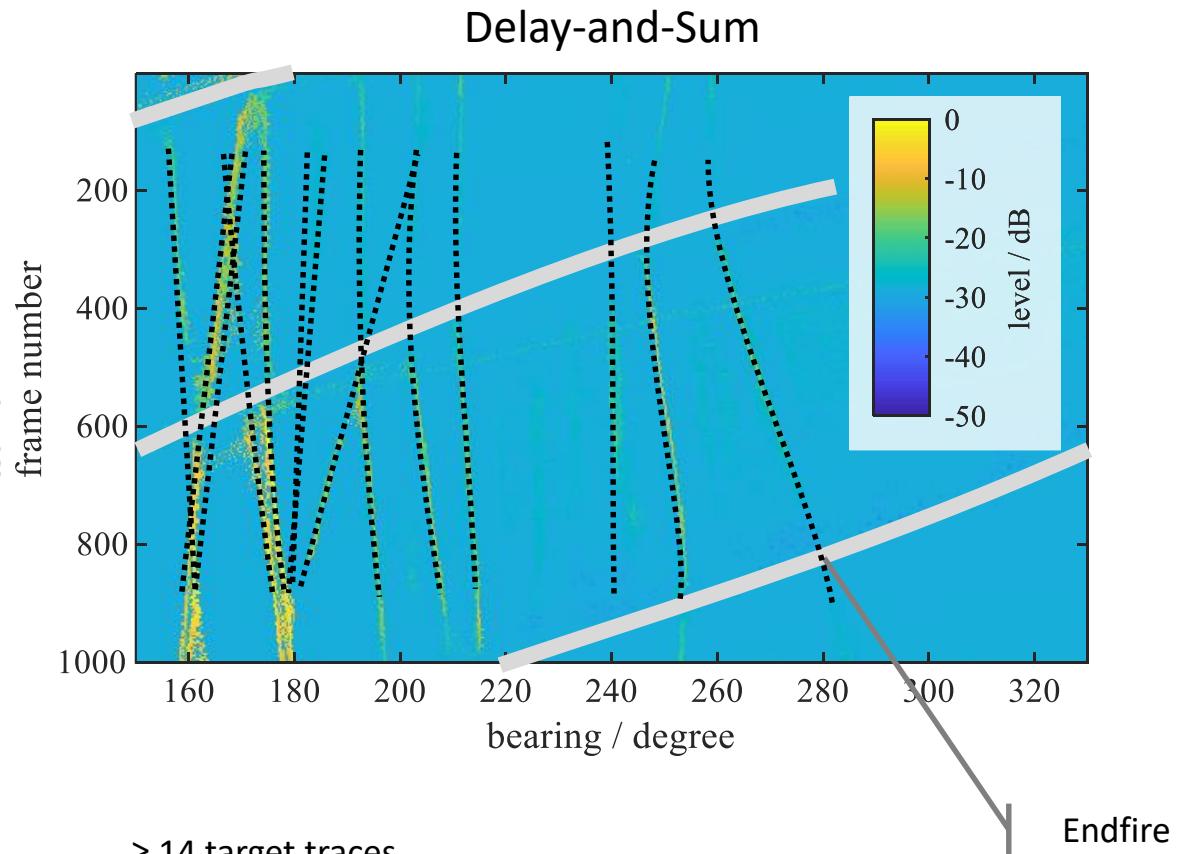
# Sea trial data

## Broadband Detection (BDT)



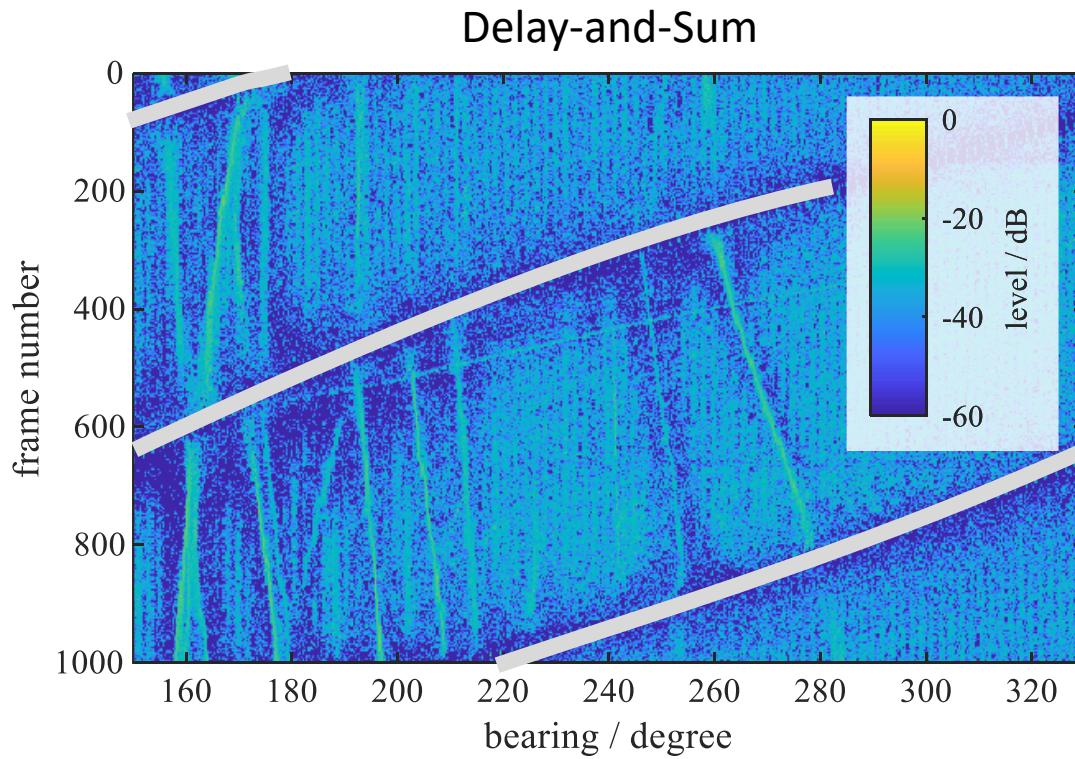
# Sea trial data

## Broadband Detection (BDT)



## Sea trial data

### Low Frequency Analysis and Recording (LOFAR) (Maximum from frequency domain)

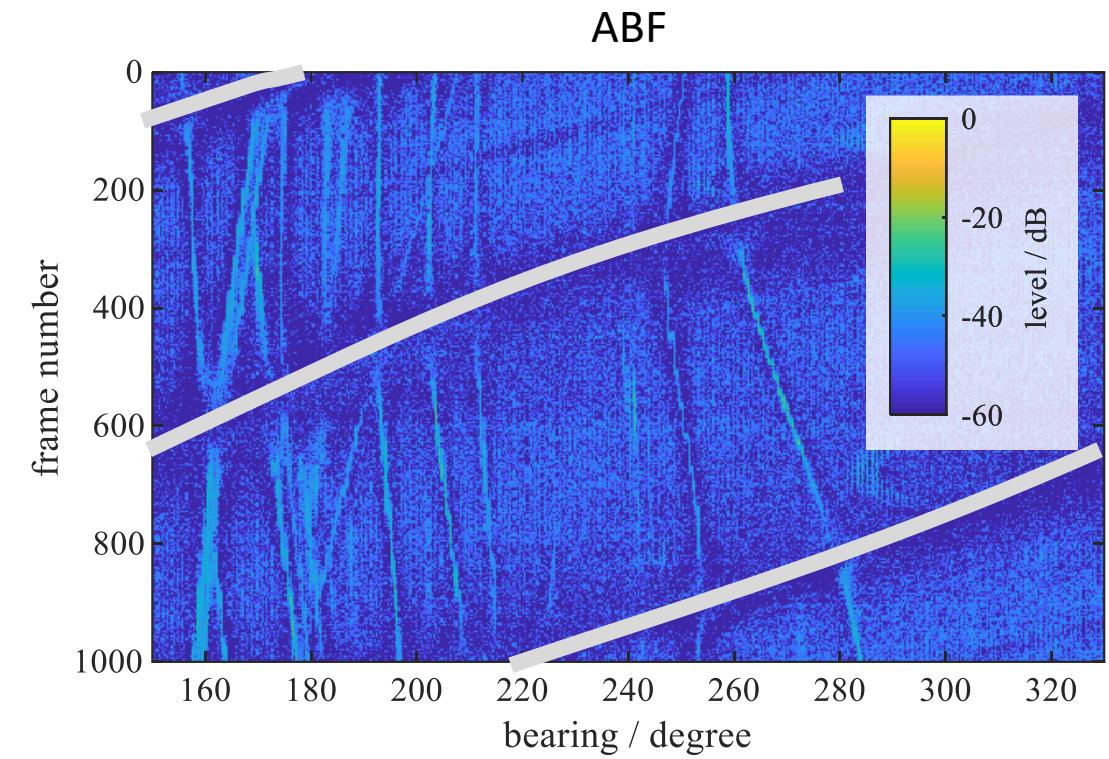
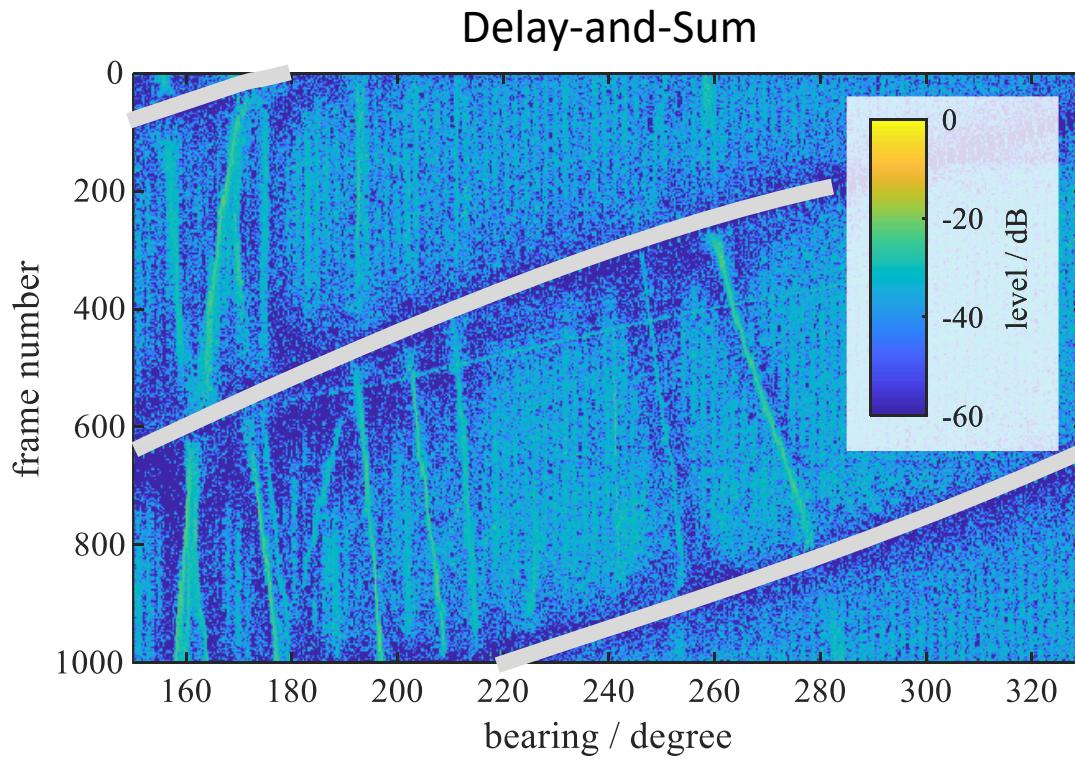


≥ 14 target traces

- Flank Array Sonar
- 360° turn of the submarine
- Reduced performance in endfire

## Sea trial data

### Low Frequency Analysis and Recording (LOFAR) (Maximum from frequency domain)



≥ 14 target traces

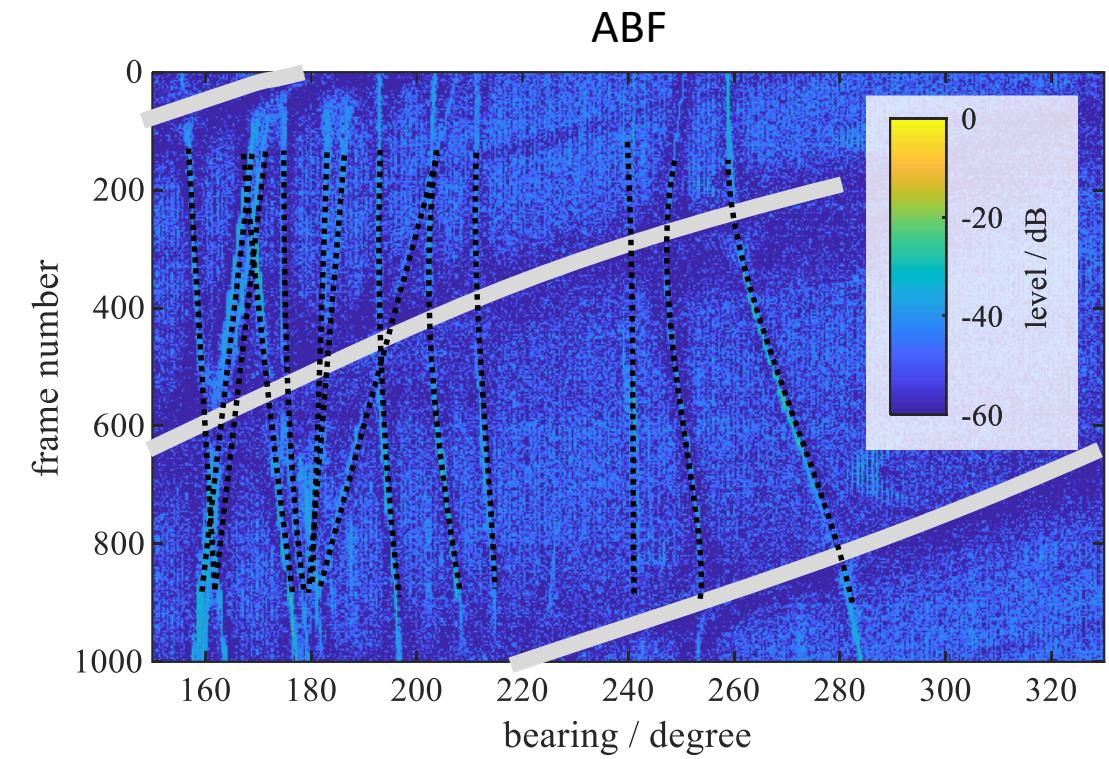
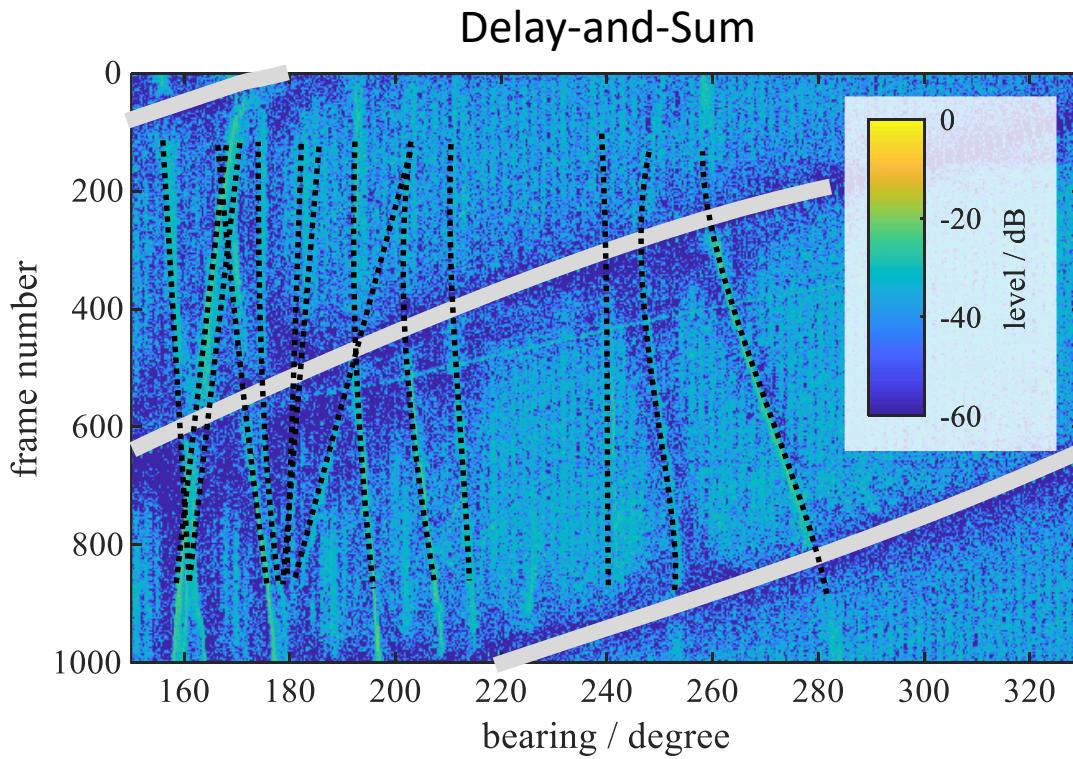
- Flank Array Sonar
- 360° turn of the submarine
- Reduced performance in endfire

Improved detection performance:

- Higher signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio
- Improved target separation
- Detection of more target traces possible

# Sea trial data

## Low Frequency Analysis and Recording (LOFAR) (Maximum from frequency domain)



≥ 14 target traces

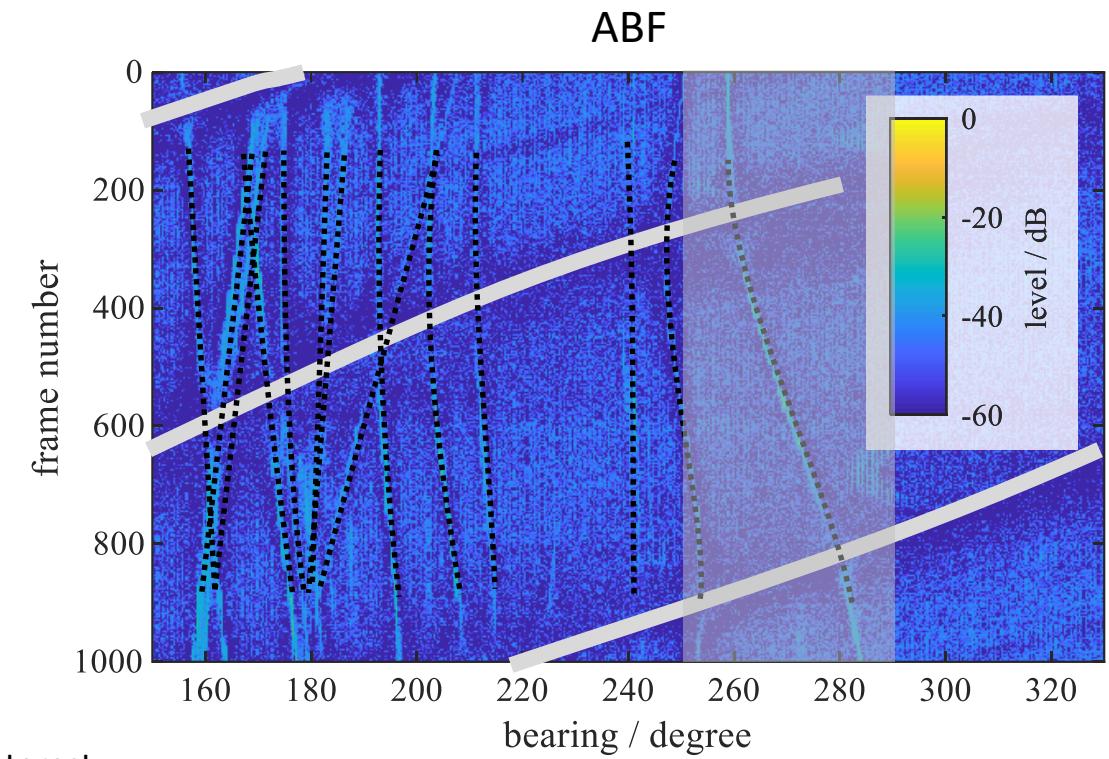
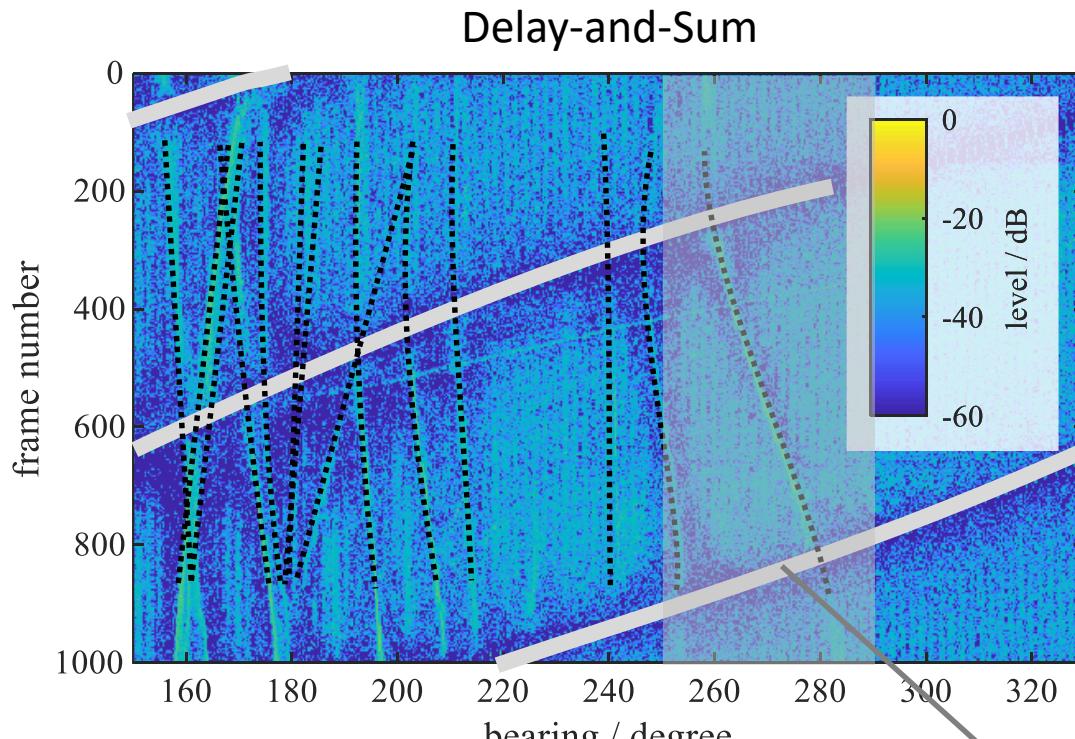
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Improved detection performance:

- Higher signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio
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# Sea trial data

## Low Frequency Analysis and Recording (LOFAR) (Maximum from frequency domain)



Targets of interest

≥ 14 target traces

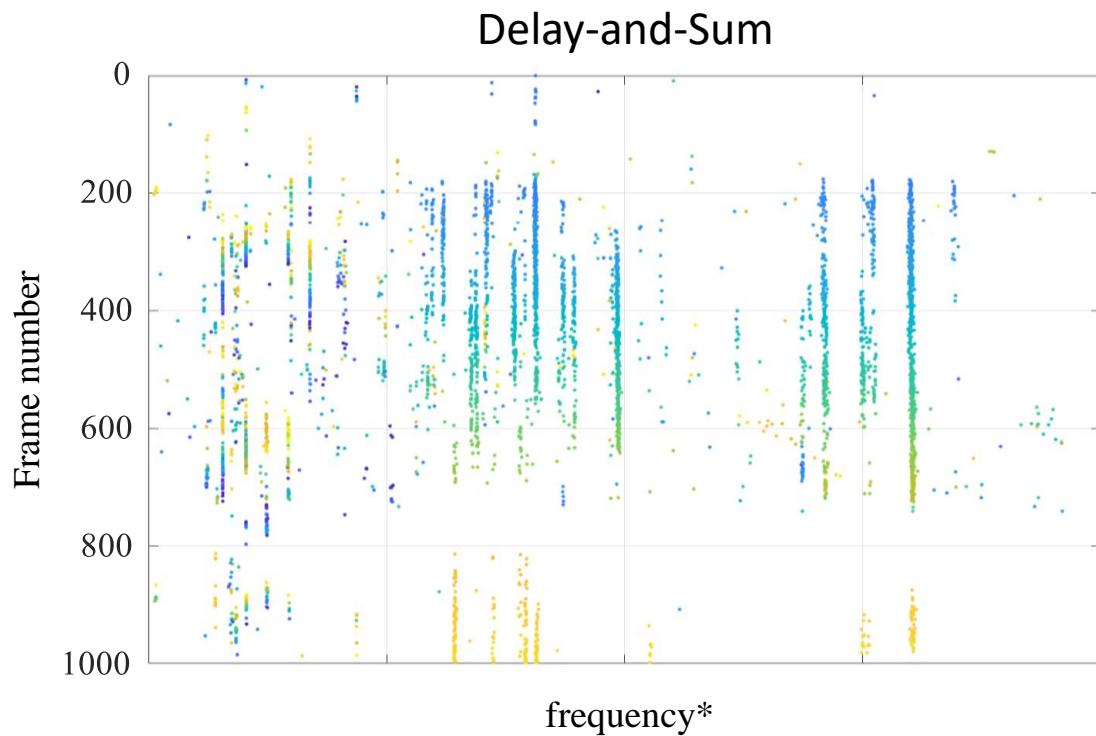
- Flank Array Sonar
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Improved detection performance:

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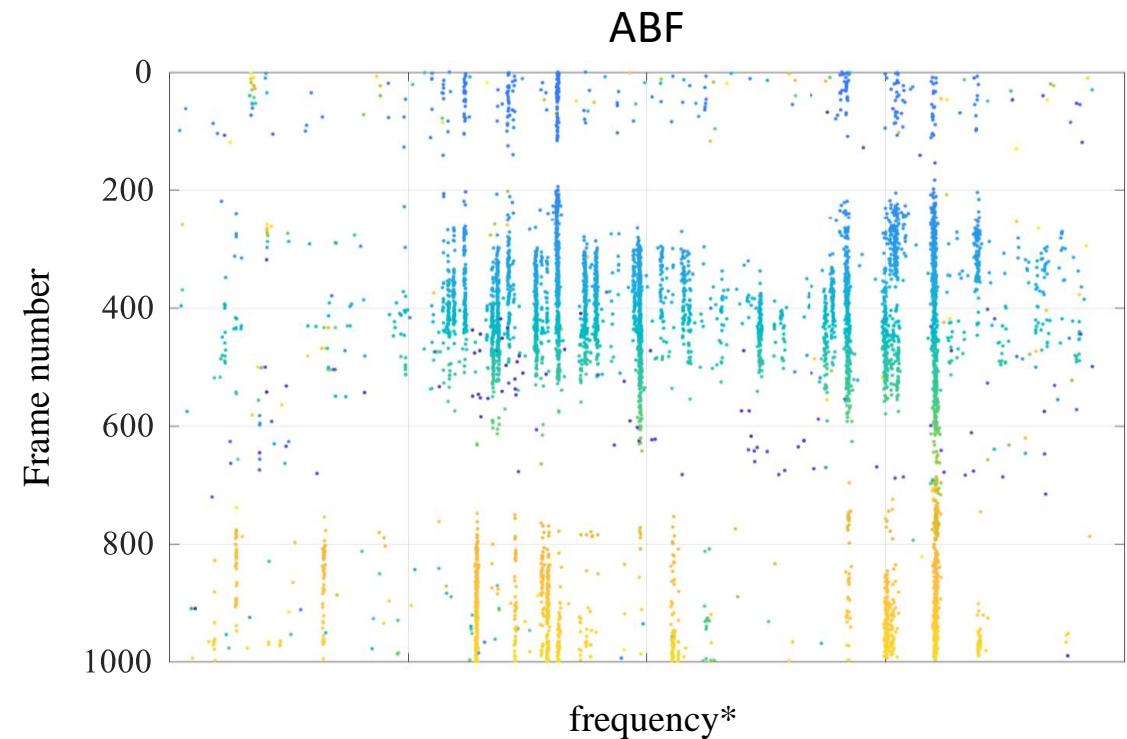
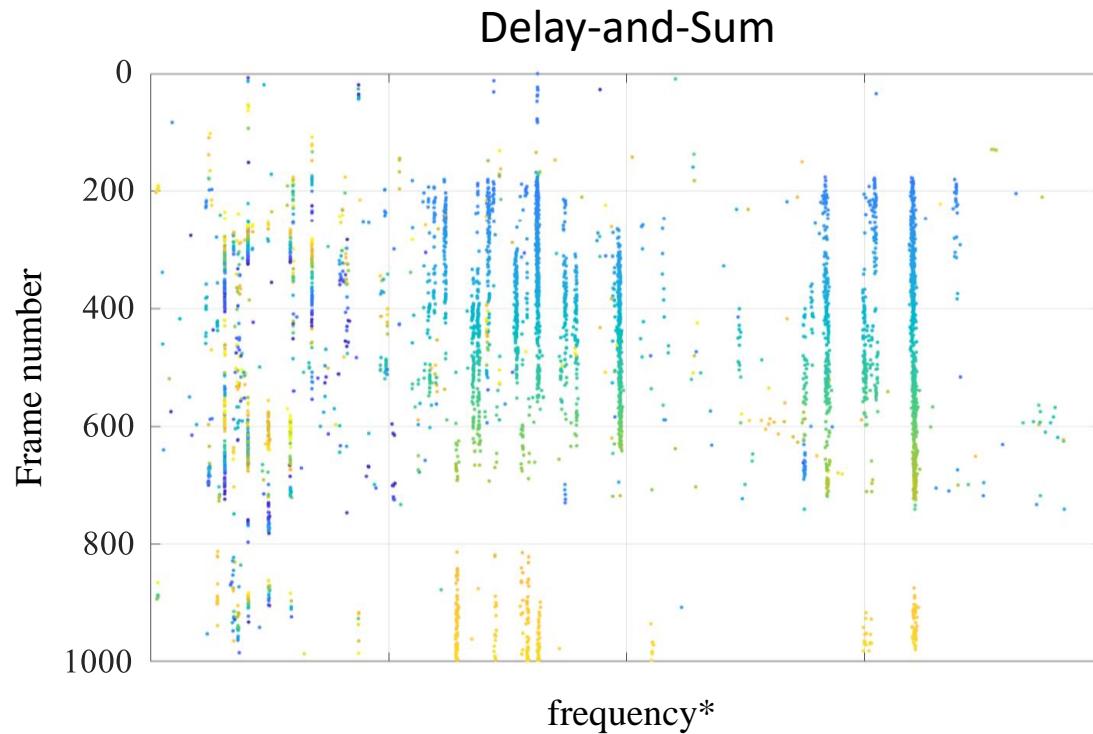
# Sea trial data

## LOFAR (Frequency detections)



# Sea trial data

## LOFAR (Frequency detections)

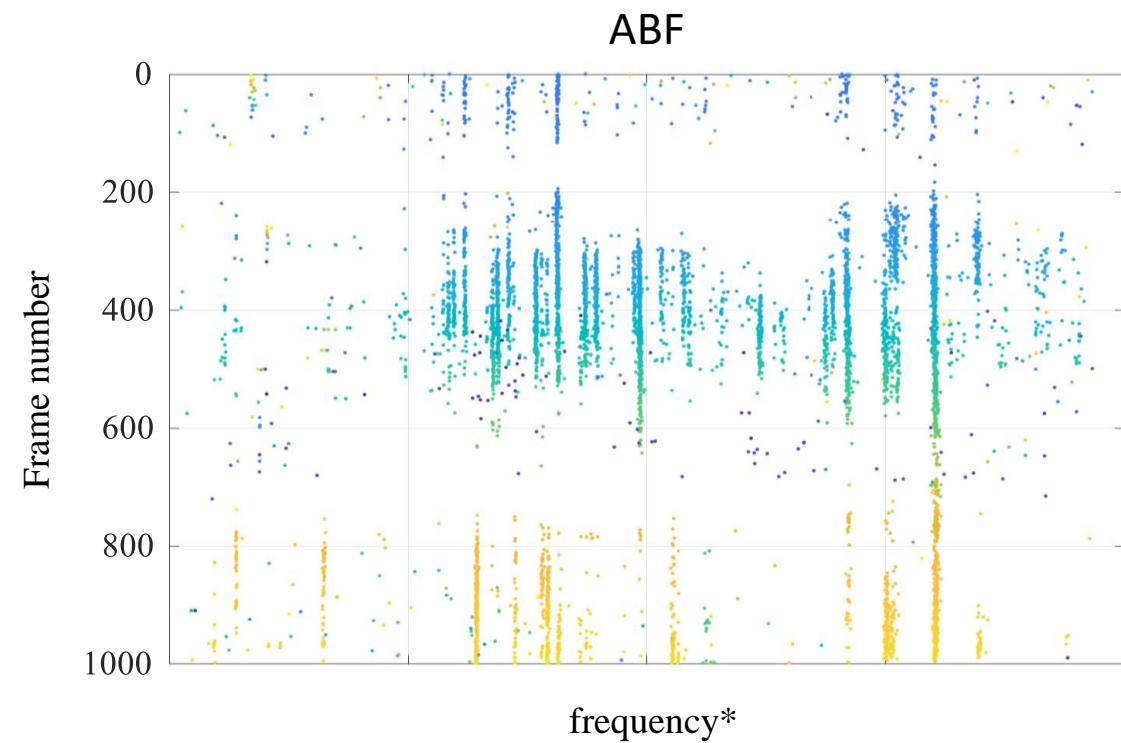
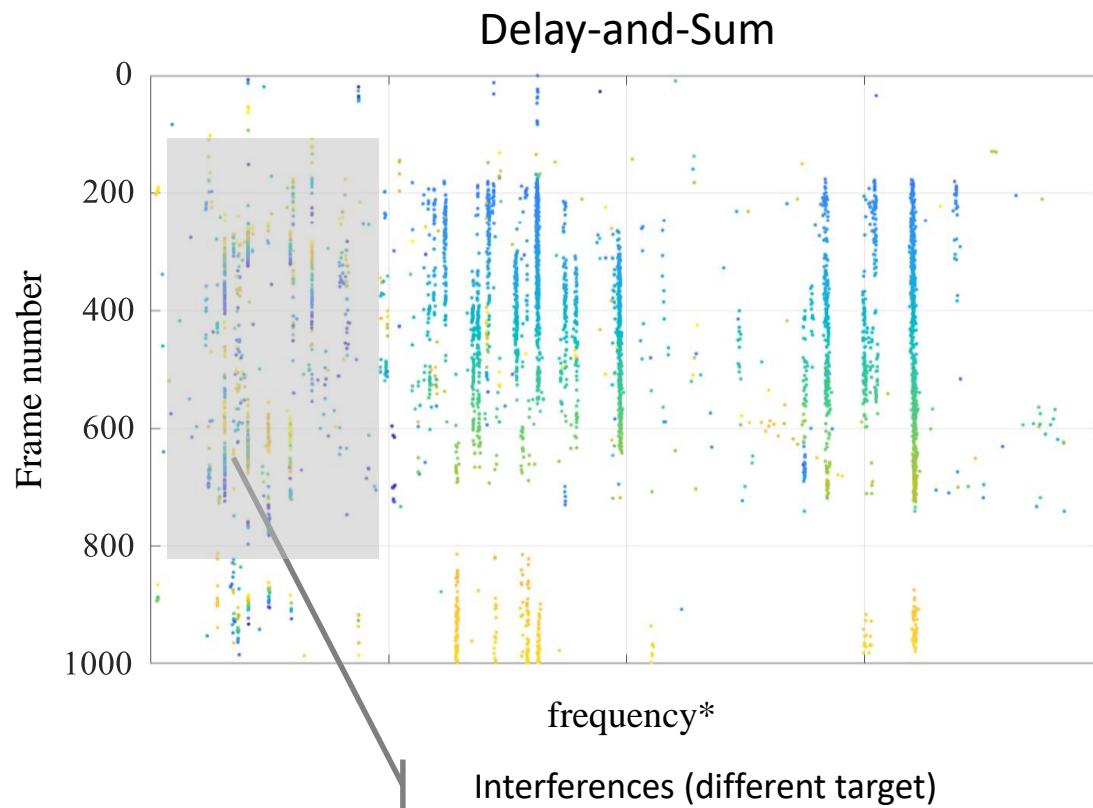


Improved detection performance:

- More frequency lines
- Higher signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio
- Longer frequency lines

# Sea trial data

## LOFAR (Frequency detections)



Improved detection performance:

- More frequency lines
- Higher signal-to-noise-plus-interference ratio
- Longer frequency lines
- Suppression of interferences

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## Summary

- ATLAS Elektronik GmbH uses an approach to calculate time-domain signals with ABF
- Design is based on existing ABF for BDT
- Advantages of adaptive beamforming with time-domain signals:
  - Sonar operator can listen to the noise of targets only detected in BDT with ABF
  - Superior signal quality for DEMON + LOFAR and other signal processing chains

## Contact

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... a sound decision

 **ATLAS ELEKTRONIK**