

Research Article

An Opportunistic Array Beamforming Technique Based on Binary Multiobjective Wind Driven Optimization Method

Zhenkai Zhang,^{1,2,3} Sana Salous,³ Hailin Li,¹ and Yubo Tian²

¹Key Laboratory of Radar Imaging and Microwave Photonics, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 211106, China

²College of Electronic Information, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang 212003, China

³Centre for Communication Systems, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UK

Correspondence should be addressed to Zhenkai Zhang; zsk@nuaa.edu.cn

Received 10 May 2015; Revised 1 August 2015; Accepted 19 August 2015

Academic Editor: Stefano Selleri

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We present a novel binary version of multiobjective wind driven optimization (WDO) for emitted beamforming of opportunistic array radar, which is assumed as a multiobjective optimization problem. Firstly, the emitted signal model and objective functions of optimization are presented. Then the algorithm proposes a new definition of the position vector of air parcel, and brings a good discretization interpretation of continuous WDO. For multiobjective optimization, the grey relational grade (GRG) is then used to measure the similarity between the best two solutions for these two objectives. The best pressure locations with the maximum GRG will be recorded as the best two candidate solutions to the problem, and a final optimization result will be selected according to the importance of the two objectives. Finally, the proposed improved WDO has been applied for the optimal design of beamforming of the opportunistic antenna array, which needs a trade-off between the 3 dB main beam width and sidelobe level. The simulation results show that the proposed method outperforms conventional particle swarm optimization (PSO) in the optimal beamforming by achieving more reduction in the sidelobe level and saving more runtime.

1. Introduction

A new radar concept, the opportunistic array radar which is also called distributed phased array radar, has been proposed by some scholars in recent years [1–3], based on digital array radar. Opportunistic array radar is a new generation radar system based on the stealth of the platform, which can improve the modern radar performance effectively. The array elements of opportunistic array radar are distributed randomly in the aircraft or ship platform. The beamforming data, control signals, and target return signals are sent wirelessly between the transmitting/receiving modules where the beamformer and signal processor are located away from the modules. The concept, principle, and characteristics of the opportunistic digital array radar are presented in [2]. Phase orthogonal code sets with low autocorrelation and cross-correlation properties, which can be used in the opportunistic array radar systems, are reported in [3]. The research of the opportunistic array radar is still at the beginning; for

example, there are very few studies on the design of emitted beamforming, which is supposed to be a multiobjective optimization problem. The main challenge to solving such multiobjective optimization problem is that there is rarely a decision that simultaneously optimizes all objectives.

There exist at least two different research fields which focus on solving multiobjective optimization problems [4]: multiple criteria decision making and evolutionary multiobjective optimization (EMO). Presently, EMO algorithms are widely used for solving multiobjective optimization problems due to their advantages [4]. Particle swarm optimization (PSO) is relatively a recent evolutionary computation technique based on swarm intelligence. Compared with genetic algorithms, PSO is computationally less expensive and can converge more quickly [5]. Therefore, PSO has been used as an effective technique in many fields, including multiobjective optimization [6, 7]. In [8] the Pareto optimal solutions of the problem were found using a binary PSO algorithm and a fuzzy satisfying method was applied to select

the optimal solution. Building on these successful optimization algorithms, a new optimization method called wind driven optimization (WDO) is presented in [9]. However, it is a continuous optimization method for a single objective.

In this study, a binary multiobjective WDO (Bi-MOWDO) technique based grey relational grade (GRG) is presented, and the design of a multiobjective optimization model for opportunistic array beamforming involves finding an acceptable trade-off between beam width and sidelobe level, with the constraint of desired emitted power. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the emitted signal model of opportunistic array radar and builds the objective functions for beamforming. Sections 3 and 4 describe the wind driven optimization method and GRG theory, respectively. Section 4 proposes the Bi-MOWDO technique based on GRG. Simulation results and conclusions are provided in Sections 5 and 6, respectively.

2. Signal Modeling of Opportunistic Array Radar and Objective Function of Beamforming

In order to accomplish the design of emitted power, the number and position of the array units should be optimized to obtain the emitted beamforming with excellent performance. So the objective functions should be built based initially on the wideband signal model.

2.1. Wideband Signal Model. For a $m \times n$ plane array with arbitrary geometry of opportunistic array radar, we selected a chirp waveform to illustrate the advantages of the proposed method. The time-domain chirp waveform $\mathbf{S}(t)$ of every array unit can be written as

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t) e^{j2\pi(f_0 t + \mu t^2/2)}, \quad (1)$$

where f_0 , μ , and $\mathbf{A}(t)$ denote the carrier frequency, chirp rate, and signal amplitude, respectively.

We define the steering element of the beamformer at the direction of (θ_0, φ_0) with the k th array unit position of $(0, y_k, z_k)$:

$$a_{k0} = \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}d_{k0}\right). \quad (2)$$

Here, θ_0 and φ_0 are the azimuth angle and elevation angle of the target, respectively, which are defined in Figure 1. $d_{k0} = (x_k \sin \theta_0 \cos \varphi_0 + y_k \sin \varphi_0)d$ and d is the array distance. τ_{k0} denotes the delay of the desired signal impinging on the k th sensor of the array from the desired direction (θ_0, φ_0) , $\tau_{k0} = d_{k0}/c$, and c is the speed of propagation of an electromagnetic wave in free space.

The emitted signal from the k th array unit can be represented as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}_k(t) &= \mathbf{S}(t - \tau_{k0}) \\ &= \mathbf{A}(t - \tau_{k0}) e^{j2\pi[f_0(t - \tau_{k0}) + \mu(t - \tau_{k0})^2/2]}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

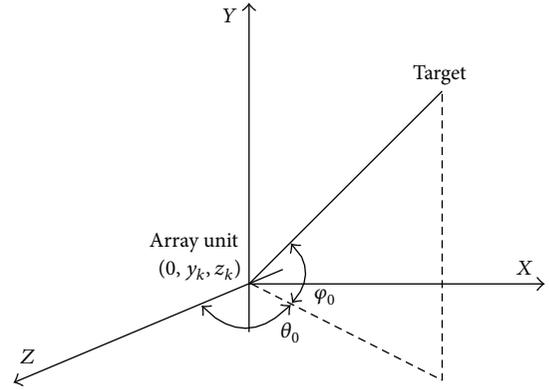


FIGURE 1: Definition of azimuth and elevation angles.

The signal emitted in the direction (θ_i, φ_i) is given as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}_i(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \mathbf{S}_k(t + \tau_{ki}) w_{k0} a_{ki} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \mathbf{S}(t + \tau_{ki} - \tau_{k0}) w_{k0} a_{ki}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, D-1$, $K = mn$, w_{ki} is the weight element of the k th array, $\tau_{ki} = (x_k \cos \theta_i \cos \varphi_i + z_k \sin \varphi_i)d/c$, and D denotes the number of emitted directions.

The emitted power P after impedance normalization at time t can be represented as

$$P = \{|\mathbf{Y}_i(t)|^2\} = \left\{ \left| \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \mathbf{S}(t + \tau_{ki} - \tau_{k0}) \right|^2 \right\}, \quad (5)$$

$i = 0, 1, \dots, D-1,$

where $w_{k0} = \bar{a}_{k0}$, \bar{a}_{k0} is the complex conjugate of a_{k0} , $w_{k0} a_{k0} = 1$, and $|\cdot|$ denotes modulus.

2.2. Objective Functions for Beamforming. As we know, the emitted power \mathbf{P} is a function of the array unit positions and number. The objective functions to minimize the sidelobe f_1 and main lobe width f_2 are given below,

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \min_{\{\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{n}_j\} \subset \{\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{N}\}} P_{p1} \\ f_2 &= \min_{\{\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{n}_j\} \subset \{\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{N}\}} (\theta_{3\text{dB}} + \varphi_{3\text{dB}}) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Subject to: } P_T = P_{\text{des}},$$

where P_{p1} is the maximum sidelobe level, $\theta_{3\text{dB}}$ and $\varphi_{3\text{dB}}$ are the 3 dB width of the beam in azimuth angle and elevation angle, respectively, \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{N} are the row and column set of the array position in the radar array plane, \mathbf{m}_i and \mathbf{n}_j are the row and column set of selected array position, and P_T and P_{des} are emitted power and desired power of the beam, respectively.

The objectives f_1 and f_2 often conflict with each other. Improvement of one objective may lead to deterioration of

the other. So a single solution that can optimize all objectives simultaneously does not exist.

As we know, for a general multiobjective optimization problem, the ideal procedure is to find a set of Pareto optimal solutions [10, 11] first and then to choose one solution from the set by using some other information. So we have to find a trade-off between 3 dB main beam width and sidelobe level. In the proposed algorithm, the selected array units in the array plane will be marked 1, and the others will be marked 0. Therefore, a binary multiobjective optimization method will be used to obtain the solution. In this paper, an improved wind driven optimization method will be presented to obtain the best solution.

3. Wind Driven Optimization Technique

The inspiration for WDO comes from the earth's atmosphere, where wind blows in an attempt to equalize horizontal imbalances in the air pressure [9]. In WDO first presented in [9], at every iteration, each air parcel's velocity and position are updated as its exploration of search space progresses. Thus, the change in velocity $\Delta \mathbf{u}$ can be written as $\Delta \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{\text{new}} - \mathbf{u}_{\text{cur}}$, where \mathbf{u}_{cur} is the velocity at the current iteration and \mathbf{u}_{new} is the velocity in the next iteration. As described in [9], the influence of the Coriolis force is replaced by the velocity influence from another randomly chosen dimension of the same air parcel, $\mathbf{u}_{\text{cur}}^{\text{other dim}}$, and all other coefficients are combined into a single term c ; for example, $c = -2|\Omega|U_g T_e$. The \mathbf{u}_{new} can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_{\text{new}} = & (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{u}_{\text{cur}} - g \mathbf{x}_{\text{cur}} \\ & + \left(U_g T_e \left| \frac{1}{i} - 1 \right| (\mathbf{x}_{\text{opt}} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{cur}}) \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{c \mathbf{u}_{\text{cur}}^{\text{other dim}}}{i} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where Ω represents the rotation of the earth, i represents the ranking among all air parcels, \mathbf{x}_{opt} and \mathbf{x}_{cur} represent the current location and optimum location, respectively, α is the friction coefficient, g is the earth's gravitational field, U_g is the universal gas constant, and T_e is the temperature. Once the new velocity is calculated, the position can be updated by utilizing the following equation:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{new}} = \mathbf{x}_{\text{cur}} + \mathbf{u}_{\text{new}} \Delta t, \quad (8)$$

where Δt is a time step.

A population of air parcels starts at random positions in the search space with random velocities. Each air parcel's velocity and position are adjusted, each iteration as the parcels move toward an optimum pressure location and the optimum solution at the end of the last iteration. In this manner WDO offers a simple and effective way to solve complex optimization problems. The implementation of WDO is illustrated in Figure 2. As seen in the flowchart, the algorithm starts with the initialization stage, where all parameters related to the WDO as well as the other parameters related to the optimization problem have to be defined. Also, one must

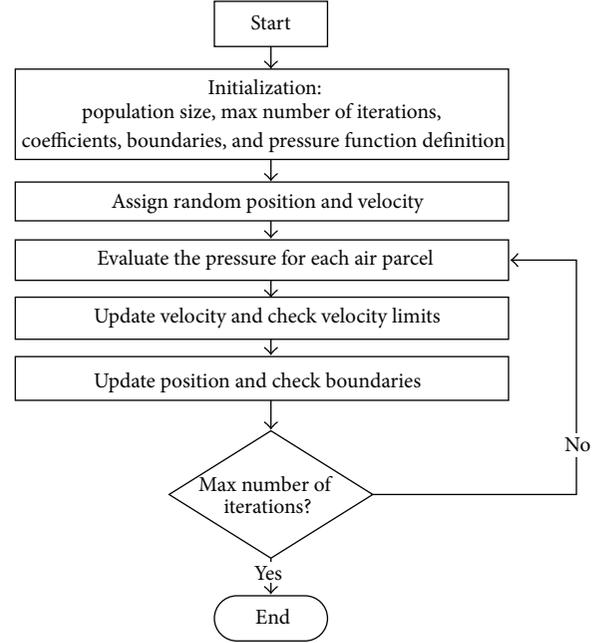


FIGURE 2: Implementation of WDO.

define a pressure function as a fitness function and establish parameter boundaries. Once the optimization problem is set up, the population of air parcels are randomly distributed over the N -dimensional search space and assigned random velocities. The next step is to evaluate the pressure values of each air parcel at its current position.

Once the pressure values have been evaluated, the population is ranked based on their pressure, and the velocity updated according to (7) is applied with the restrictions given in

$$u_{\text{new}}^* = \begin{cases} u_{\text{max}} & \text{if } u_{\text{new}} > u_{\text{max}} \\ -u_{\text{max}} & \text{if } u_{\text{new}} < -u_{\text{max}} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The positions for the next iteration are updated by utilizing (8), and the boundaries are checked to prevent any air parcel from exiting the search space. Once all the updates are carried out, the parcel pressures at the new locations are evaluated. This procedure continues until the maximum number of iterations is reached. Finally, the best pressure location at the end of the last iteration is recorded as the optimization result and, hence, the best candidate solution to the problem.

4. Grey Relational Grade

Grey system theory was proposed by Ju-Long in 1982 [12]. It can be used to analyze the indeterminate and incomplete data to establish the systematic relations. GRG in grey system theory expresses the comparability between two patterns. In other words, GRG can be viewed as a measure of similarity for finite sequences and has been widely used and developed [13]. Desired sequence Y_0 and inspected sequence Y_j are

represented as $Y_0 = \{y_0(k) \mid k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $Y_j = \{y_j(k) \mid k = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$, respectively.

The grey relational coefficient between Y_j and Y_0 at the k th component is defined as follows:

$$\varepsilon_{0j}(k) = \frac{A_1 + \zeta A_2}{|y_0(k) - y_j(k)| + \zeta A_2}, \quad (10)$$

where $A_1 = \min_{j'} \min_{k'} |y_0(k') - y_{j'}(k')|$; $A_2 = \max_{j'} \max_{k'} |y_0(k') - y_{j'}(k')|$.

The corresponding GRG grey_relation (Y_0, Y_j) has the form of

$$\text{grey_relation}(Y_0, Y_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_{0j}(k), \quad (11)$$

where ζ is the resolution coefficient which controls the resolution between the two distance factors and it is also used to reduce possible influence of distortion from bias by excessive A_2 . Usually, ζ is assumed as 0.5 to fit the practical requirements. The larger GRG indicates the greater similarity between the two sequences. GRG is used to measure the similarity between two best solutions belonging to the two objectives in the proposed binary multiobjective WDO algorithm.

5. Improved Binary Wind Driven Optimization Technique Based on GRG for Multiobjective Optimization

In order to solve the optimization problem in Section 2, the original WDO method is modified with the binary character and can be used for multiobjective optimization with the help of GRG. The major difference between binary WDO with continuous version is that the amount of position displacement per iteration is rather defined in terms of probabilities that a bit will change to one. In continuous WDO, the coordinates of the air parcel as the parcel positions are represented in continuous values; meanwhile in binary WDO parcel's coordinates are shown in discrete values. Velocity updating in binary WDO is similar to WDO, but it has velocity clamping to balance the exploration and exploitation in the search space. Moreover, in binary WDO the position updating is based on a sigmoid function as shown in

$$S(\mathbf{u}_{\text{new}}) = \frac{1}{(1 + \exp(-\mathbf{u}_{\text{new}}))} \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{new}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } S(\mathbf{u}_{\text{new}}) \leq \text{rand} \\ 1 & \text{if } S(\mathbf{u}_{\text{new}}) > \text{rand}, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

where $S()$ is a sigmoid function and rand is a quasi-random number uniformly distributed within the range of $[0, 1]$.

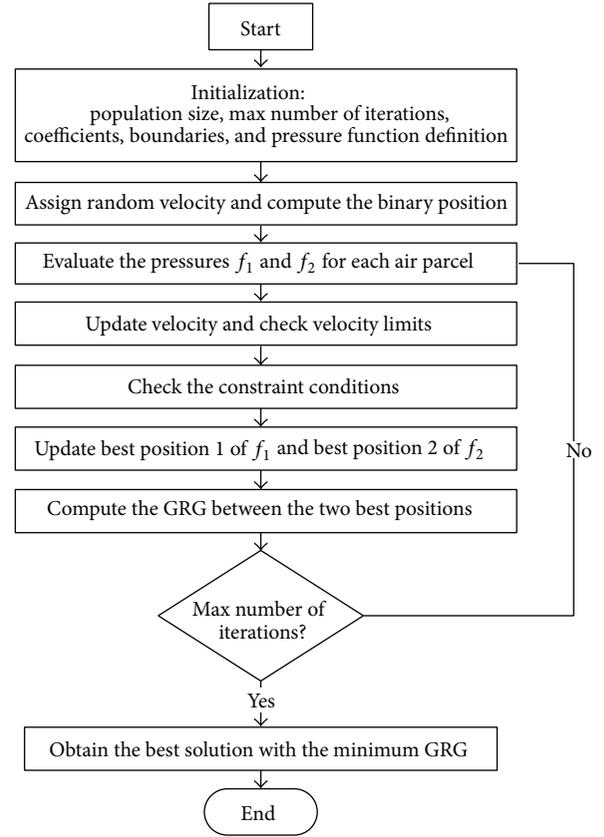


FIGURE 3: Implementation of Bi-MOWDO.

Figure 3 illustrates the proposed Bi-MOWDO algorithm. It integrates the multiobjective method and grey relational grade into binary WDO algorithm. Comparing with the original WDO, the algorithm has the following features:

- (1) When calculating pressure of the air parcels, both objectives $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ need to be evaluated.
- (2) If parcel's new location is better than its best past location, the best location is updated.
- (3) Grey relational grade is used to measure the similarity between two best solutions belonging to the two objectives.

In the Bi-MOWDO, the positions of the two objectives for the next iteration are updated by utilizing (13) after pressures f_1 and f_2 are evaluated, and the velocity and constraint conditions are checked to make sure all air parcels are valid. Once all the updates of the two best positions are carried out, the GRG between them are evaluated by using (5). This procedure continues until the maximum number of iterations is reached. Finally, the best pressure locations with the maximum GRG will be recorded as the best two candidate solutions to the problem, and the final optimization result will be selected according to the importance of the two objectives.

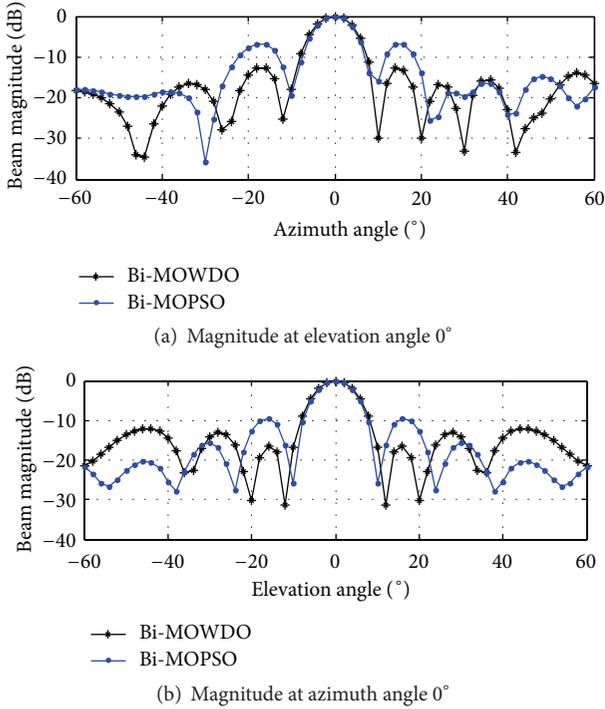


FIGURE 4: Normalized beam patterns of power 56 W.

6. Simulation Results

Here, we are interested in emitted beamforming of opportunistic array radar. In the results presented here, 20×20 antennas are distributed uniformly around the opportunistic array plane, which are also assumed to be isotropic. Performance of the proposed beamforming method based on Bi-MOWDO is compared to the binary multiobjective method Bi-MOPSO in [8].

From (7) we note that the friction coefficient α and the gravitational force coefficient g should only vary in the range $[0, 1]$. On the other hand, $U_g T_e$ and c can accommodate a wider range of values, which are allowed to vary in the range of $[0, 5]$. The target is placed at $(0^\circ, 0^\circ)$ in azimuth and elevation angles. Carrier frequency, bandwidth, and voltage of the emitted signal are 3×10^9 Hz, 200×10^6 Hz, and 0.15 V, respectively. The simulation shows the wideband beamformer with the desired power 225 W and 56 W, which need 100 and 50 working array units, respectively, according to (4) and (5). As a result, the total number of dimensions is chosen to be 100 and 50 in the beamforming optimization. For every trial in the Bi-MOWDO, a population of 100 air parcels was optimized for a maximum of 50 iterations. The numbers of particles and iterations of Bi-MOPSO are chosen equal to 100 and 50 in the simulations.

Figures 4, 5, 7, and 8 show the resulting array response of the emitted 56 W and 225 W, respectively, from which we can see the two-beam former based Bi-MOPSO and proposed Bi-MOWDO method with their emitted main lobes of desired powers at the desired direction and sufficient attenuation in the sidelobe regions. The proposed beamforming method

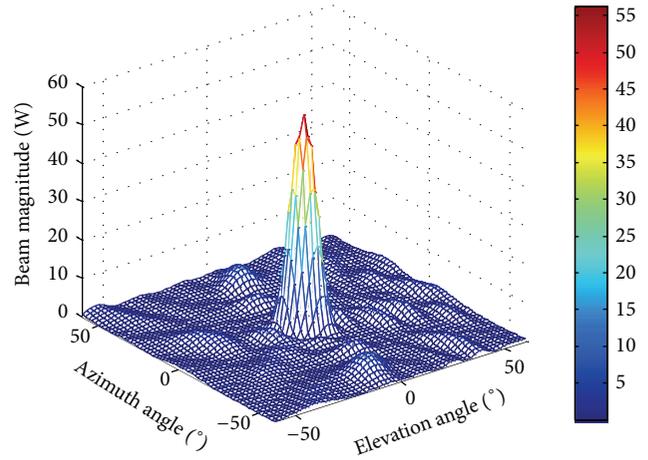


FIGURE 5: 3D beam patterns of power 56 W.

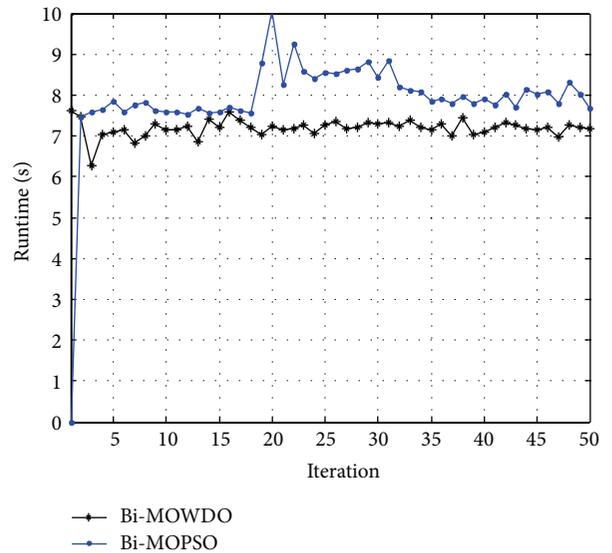


FIGURE 6: Runtime of every iteration for power 56 W.

provides dramatic improvement of the sidelobe level with almost the same 3 dB beam width, as compared to the beamforming method based Bi-MOPSO. Runtime for optimizing the two desired powers at every iteration is calculated and plotted and can be seen in Figures 6 and 9, from which we can clearly see that the proposed Bi-MOWDO method saves more time than the Bi-MOPSO method.

In conclusion, the simulation demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed beamformer method based on Bi-MOWDO. As it is shown in [9], the position and velocity update rules in WDO are similar to those in PSO; however, the gravitational pull within the velocity update equation in WDO can provide advantages over PSO, where particles occasionally attempt to fly out of and sometimes get stuck at the boundaries. But the gravitational pull in WDO provides a favorable contribution, which prevents air parcels from remaining trapped at the boundary for long periods of time and pulls them back into the search space.

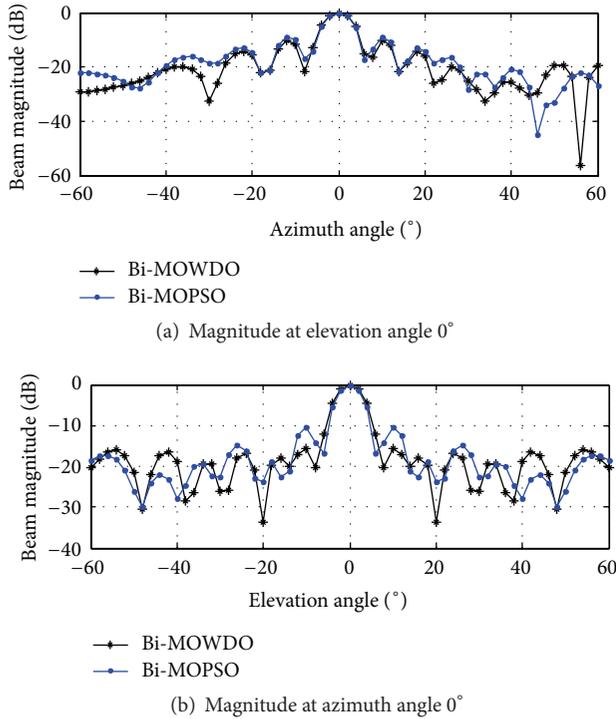


FIGURE 7: Normalized beam patterns of power 225 W.

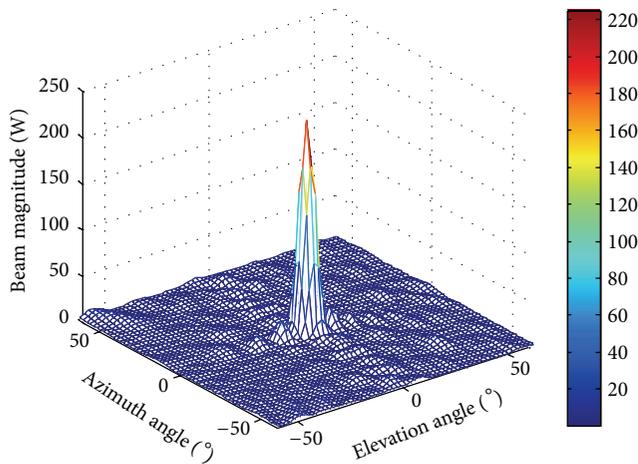


FIGURE 8: 3D beam patterns of power 225 W.

7. Conclusions

In this paper, a Bi-MOWDO technique for multiobjective optimization based GRG is presented and used to design the emitted beamformer of the opportunistic array radar. The proposed algorithm presents excellent optimization performance over the multiobjective problem of optimization of beamforming and proves to outperform the Bi-MOWDO method.

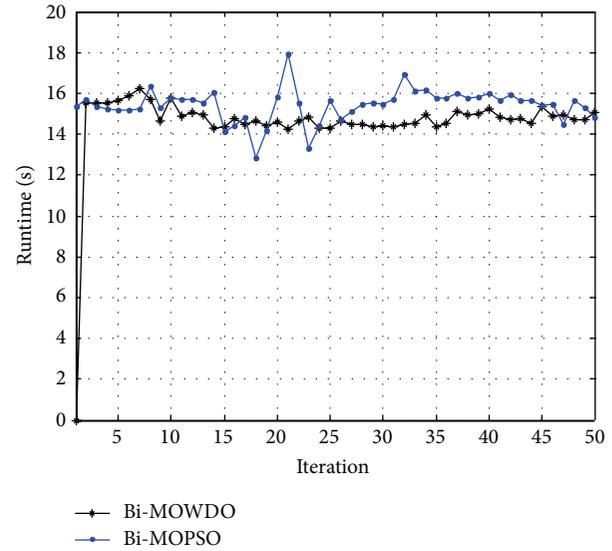


FIGURE 9: Runtime of every iteration for power 225 W.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Funds Fund (61401179), Colleges of Jiangsu Province Natural Science Fund (14KJB510009), the Science and Technology on Electronic Information Control Laboratory Project, Scientific Research Start-Up Funding from Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (NJ20140010), and a project funded by the Priority Academic Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions.

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