

Adaptive Lattice Filters for Systems of Space-Time Processing of Non-Stationary Gaussian Processes

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Abstract—Adaptive systems protecting pulse radars from non-stationary in time (range) clutter echoes are usually tuned using training vectors composed of complex amplitudes of input signals and comprising a finite-length “sliding window” of data. From any current range gate to a subsequent one, a training sample is partially updated (or modified) by means of excluding the “old” training vectors (correspond to the current range gate) and including the “new” ones (correspond to the next range gate). As a consequence, respective estimates of adaptive system parameters are corrected according to a modified sample correlation matrix (CM), which is typically a sum of an initial CM and a modifying matrix of rank $K \geq 1$. In this case it is possible to avoid re-computing these parameters based on a new training sample of full size and, instead of this, we correct them in an “economical” way employing K -rank modification of a matrix inverse to the CM estimate.

This paper is devoted to comparative analysis of various ($K \geq 1$)-rank modification algorithms that correct the parameters of adaptive lattice filters (ALF). Main attention is paid to synthesis as well as theoretical and experimental study of algorithms of direct ($K > 1$)-rank modification of the ALF parameters. These algorithms attain the said objective omitting the K -fold application of known rank-one ($K = 1$) modification algorithms. We also synthesize a combined algorithm (CA) of ($K \geq 1$)-rank modification of the ALF parameters that is more computationally simple and more numerically robust compared to known algorithms. The ALF employing the CA can serve as an effective tool for solving various tasks of space-time adaptive signal processing in pulse radars of different purpose.

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INTRODUCTION

A. Adaptive systems of spatial, temporal, and space-time processing of non-stationary Gaussian processes solve a great number of tasks in various branches of science and engineering. In particular, in radio electronic systems, especially in radar ones, they are responsible for target detection, coordinate measurement, target tracking, target discrimination and recognition, spectrum analysis and direction finding, target imaging and other tasks.

Diverse as they are, these tasks have one common feature—their optimal or close to optimal solutions are functions (linear form, quadratic form, bilinear form, determinant, eigenvalues and (or) eigenvectors etc.) of the unknown *a priori* estimates of covariance matrices (CM) or, often, of inverse CM. These matrices contain exhaustive statistical information about properties of corresponding Gaussian processes. Therefore, the methods for obtaining the CM estimates and inverting them draw much attention in the literature on adaptive signal processing referenced, for example [1].

However, this does not mean that decision rules (statistics) can only be generated after the CM estimate was explicitly obtained and inverted. Moreover, as shown in [2, p. 23], “one almost never needs to invert matrices to compute other things. ... In most cases, actually inverting the matrices is a computational waste.” This is exactly why in [3, p. 140] the author even reconsiders the meaning of the “finding an inverse matrix” task, which “... cannot be understood in the sense that one needs to obtain each and every element of the matrix. ... instead, the objective should be in designing an algorithm that in some compact way specifies the inverse CM and that is coupled with a consistent method for fast multiplying this matrix by an arbitrary vector.”

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