

# Thinning Planar Phased Arrays by Means of Hybrid Analytical-Evolutionary Optimization

M. Salucci, G. Gottardi, N. Anselmi, and G. Oliveri

## Abstract

This work deals with the design of planar thinned phased arrays. An innovative 2D hybrid thinning procedure is proposed to combine the efficiency of analytical almost difference sets (*ADSs*) with the effectiveness of genetic algorithms (*GAs*) to enable faster convergence rates and improved side-lobe suppression with respect to classical thinning strategies. The performance of the proposed *ADSGA* method are carefully assessed by means of selected numerical results. Moreover, a comparison with competitive state-of-the-art approaches addressing the same design problem is shown, as well.

# 1 Problem II-b - PSL Minimization in Array Synthesis (Comparison ADSGA vs. Kopilovich [1] & Donelli [2])

In order to determine an optimal thinned configuration starting from the (usually) sub-optimal ADS arrangement with a given aperture size  $N_{ADS}$  and thinning factor  $\nu_{ADS}$ , let us formulate the following constrained optimization problem

$$Min (F\{\rho\}) = \frac{\max_{(u,v) \in R_m^2} \{|S(u,v)|^2\}}{|S(0,0)|^2}$$

subject to  $K \neq K_{ADS}$  ( $K > K_{ADS}$ ) and  $N_x \neq N_{x-ADS}$  and  $N_y \neq N_{y-ADS}$  ( $N > N_{x-ADS}$  and  $N_y > N_{y-ADS}$ ) to be solved through ADSGA.

In such a case, the GA fitness function is defined as the PSL of the array while the constraints force the array to kept its descriptive parameters.

- PSL: Kopilovich
- Initialization: Random vs Hybrid
- Fitness: PSL and Thinning

$$\Psi(i) = \frac{\alpha}{PSL_{Kopilovich}^i} + \beta \nu^i$$

where  $i$  is associated to the  $i$ -th trial solution

**RESULTS:**  $P = 6$  ,  $Q = 6$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 15$

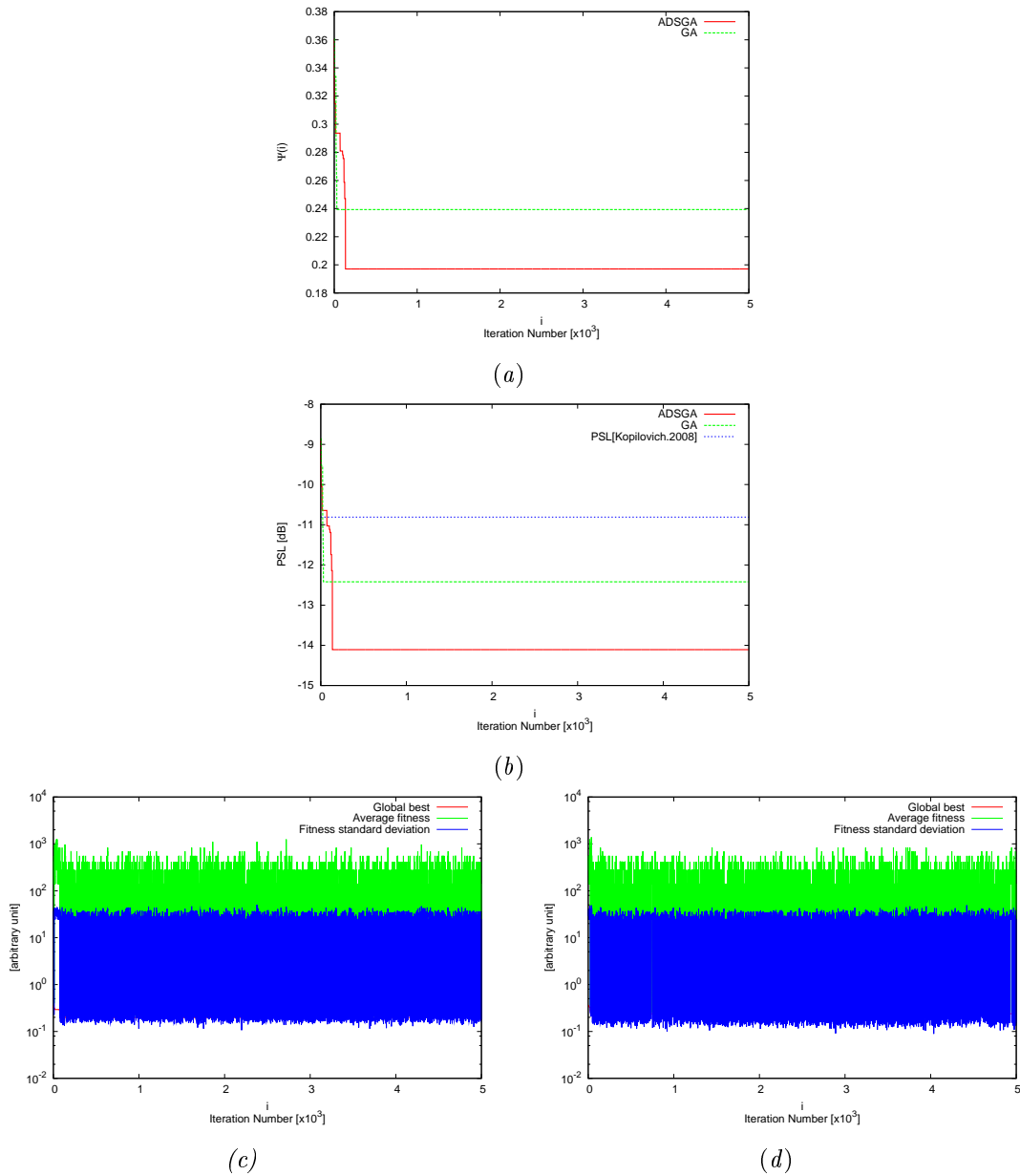
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 36$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 20$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

- $FFT\ Theta = 64$
- $FFT\ Phi = 64$



**Figure 1.**

**Figure 1:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 25$
- Dimension X: 5
- Dimension Y: 5

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 36$
- Dimension X: 6
- Dimension Y: 6

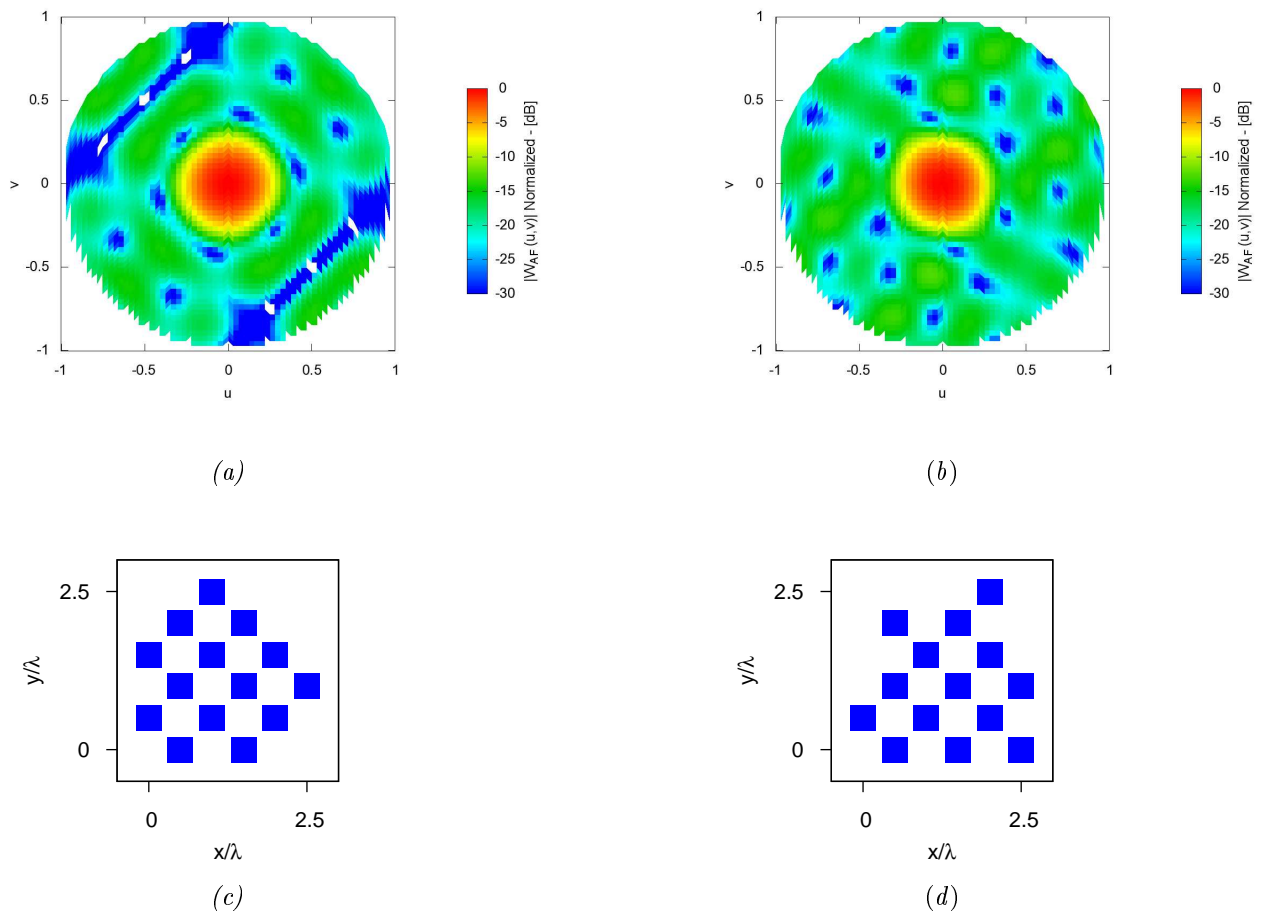


Figure 2.

Figure 2: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 6$  ,  $Q = 6$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 21$

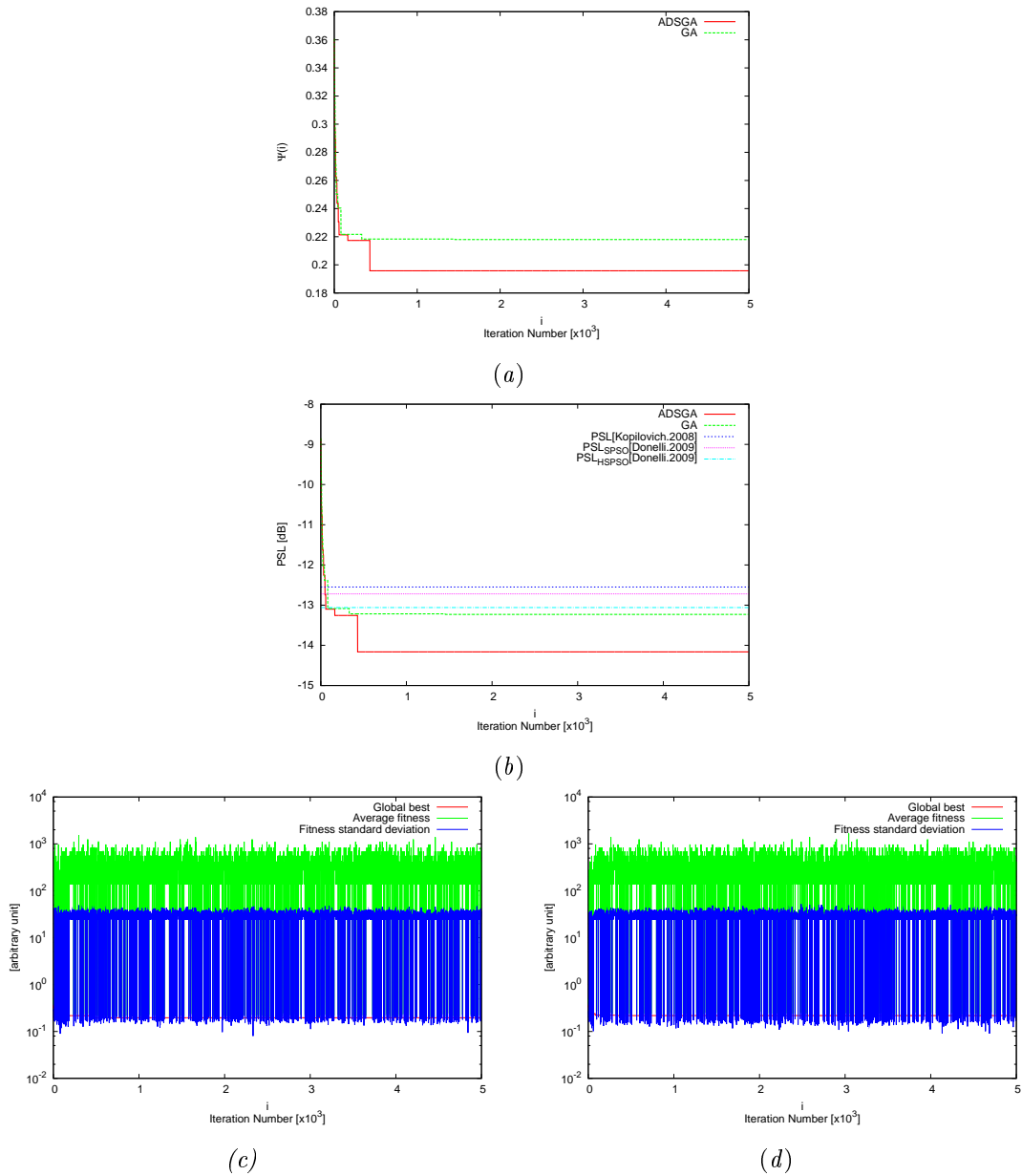
### Setting Parameters of Algorithms

#### GA Parameters

- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 36$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 20$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

#### FFT Parameters

- $FFT\ Theta = 64$
- $FFT\ Phi = 64$



**Figure 3.**

**Figure 3:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 25$
- Dimension X: 5
- Dimension Y: 5

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 36$
- Dimension X: 6
- Dimension Y: 6

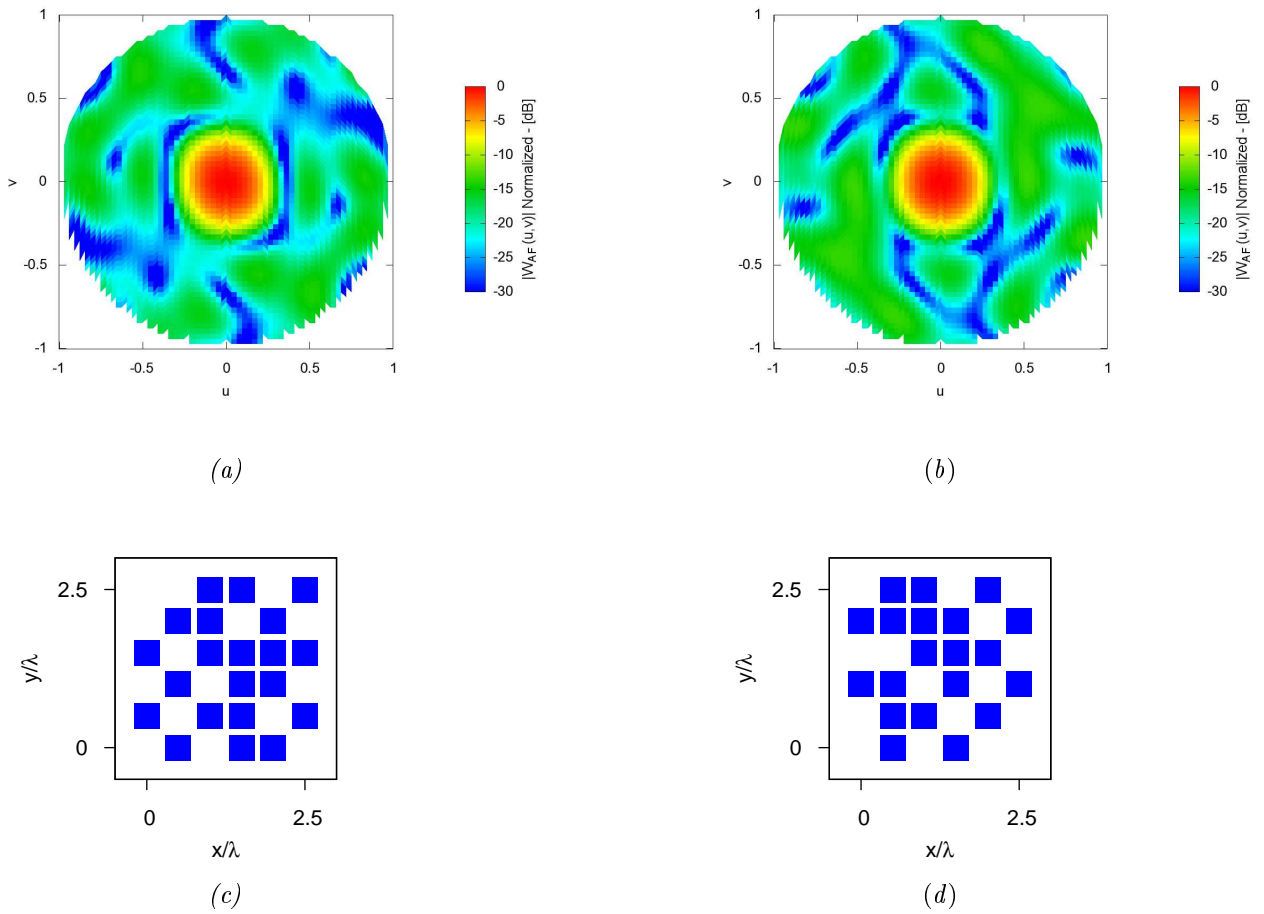


Figure 4.

Figure 4: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 8$  ,  $Q = 8$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 28$

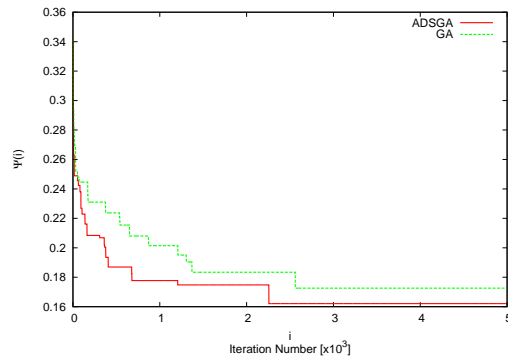
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

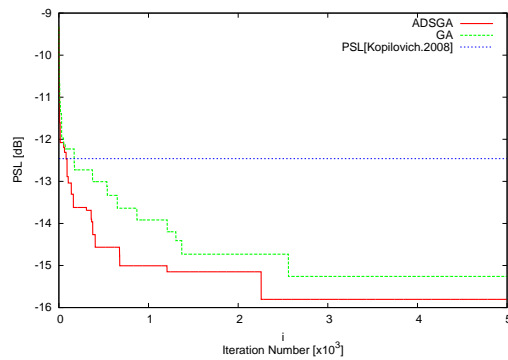
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 64$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 20$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

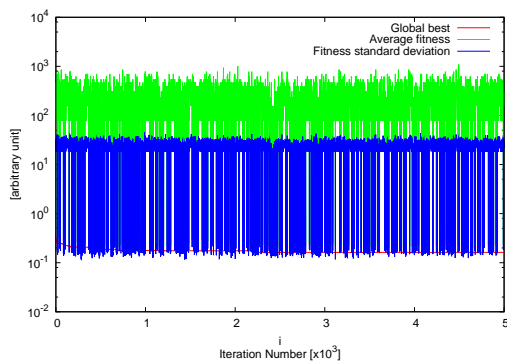
- $FFT\ Theta = 128$
- $FFT\ Phi = 128$



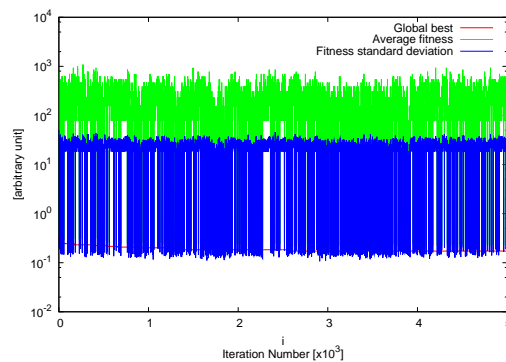
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 5.**

**Figure 5:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 49$
- Dimension X: 7
- Dimension Y: 7

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 64$
- Dimension X: 8
- Dimension Y: 8

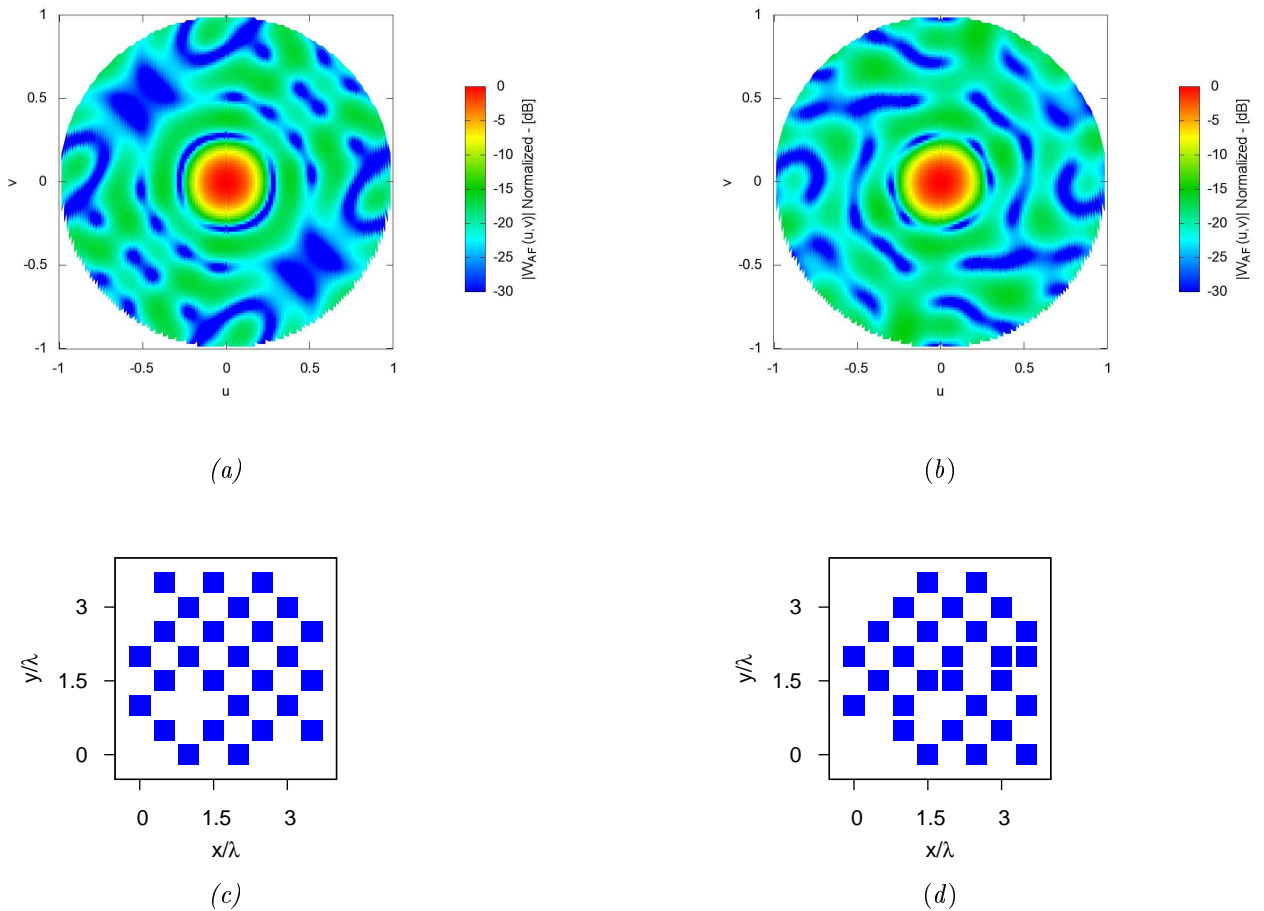


Figure 6.

Figure 6: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)



**RESULTS:**  $P = 8$  ,  $Q = 8$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 36$

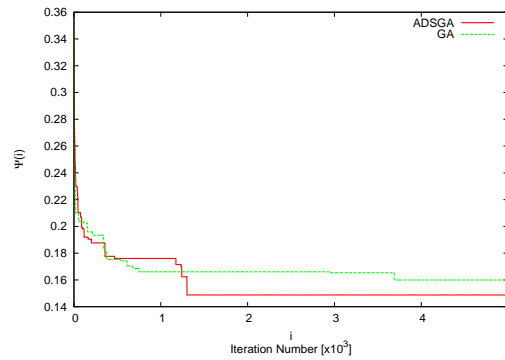
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

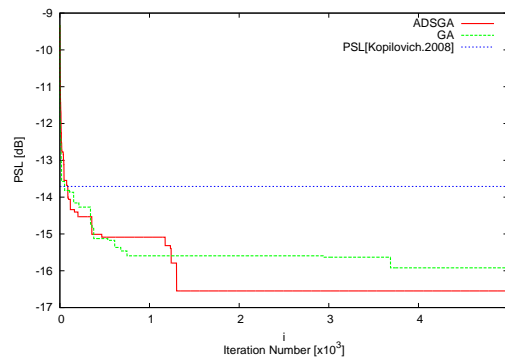
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 64$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 20$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

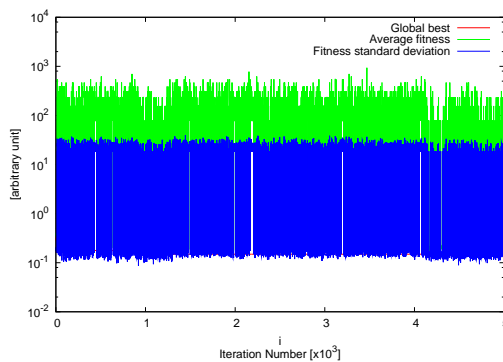
- $FFT\ Theta = 128$
- $FFT\ Phi = 128$



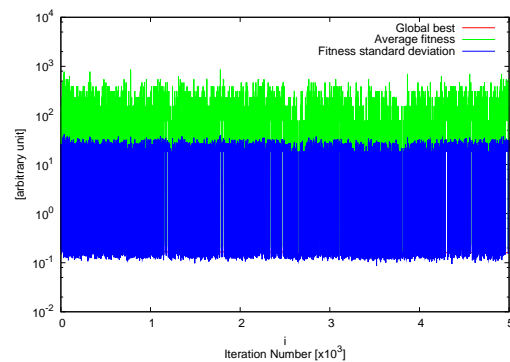
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 7.**

**Figure 7:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 49$
- Dimension X: 7
- Dimension Y: 7

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 64$
- Dimension X: 8
- Dimension Y: 8

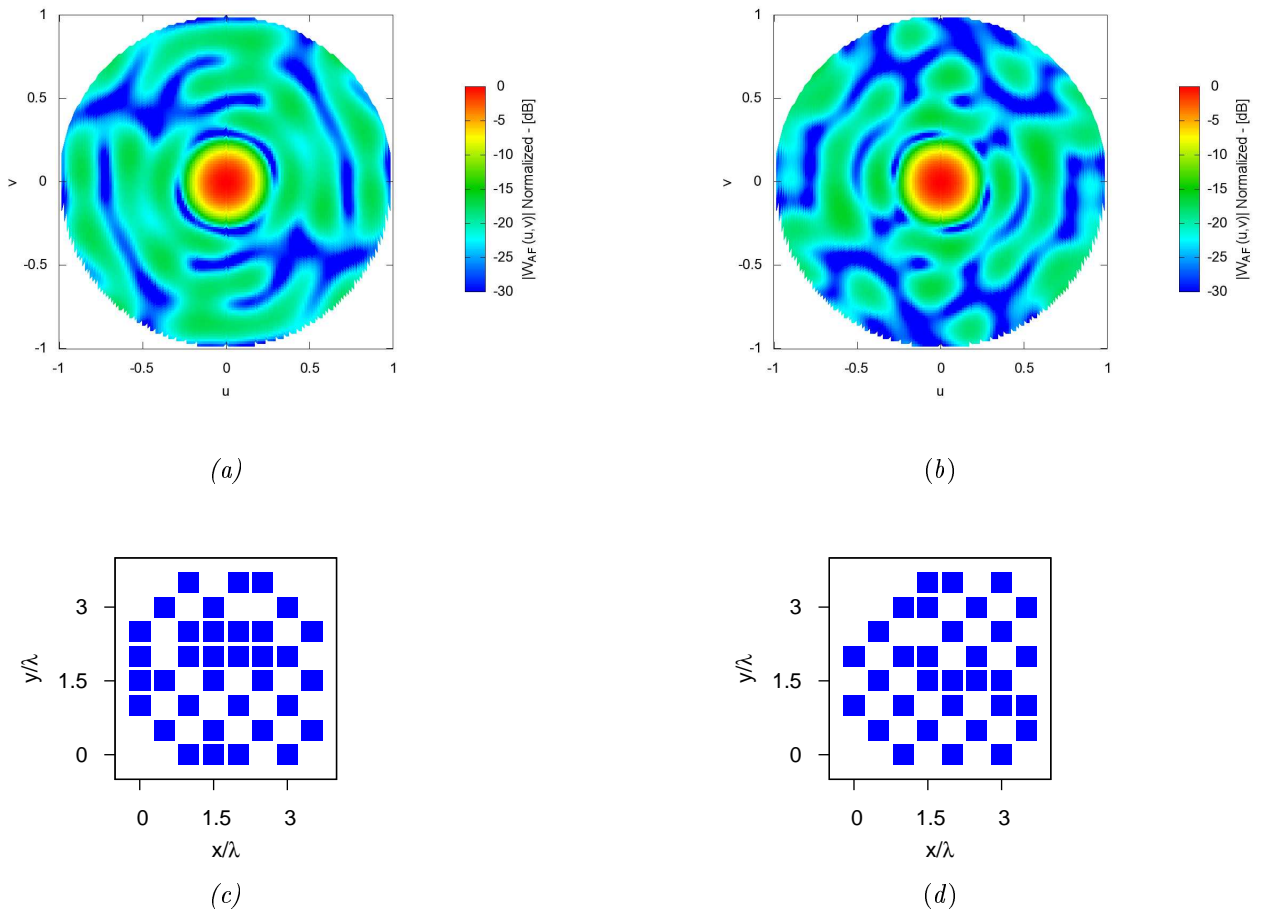


Figure 8.

Figure 8: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 12$  ,  $Q = 12$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 66$

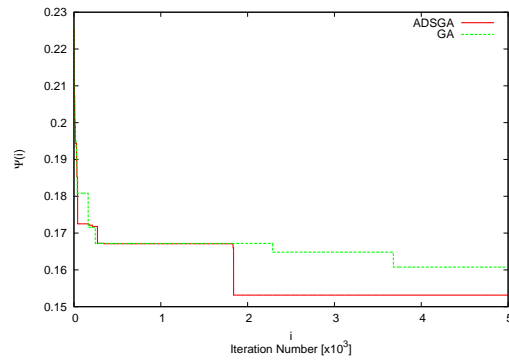
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

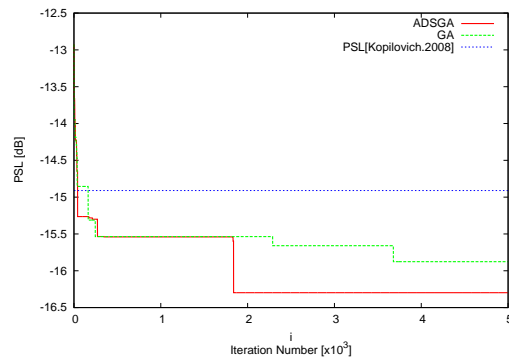
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 144$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 40$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

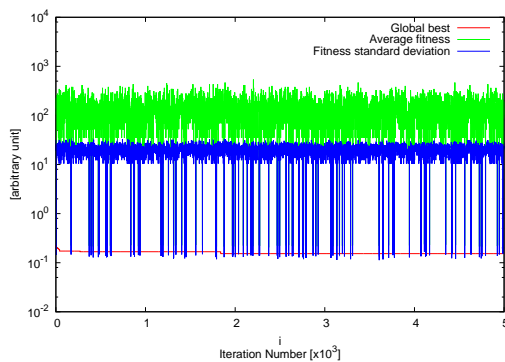
- $FFT\ Theta = 128$
- $FFT\ Phi = 128$



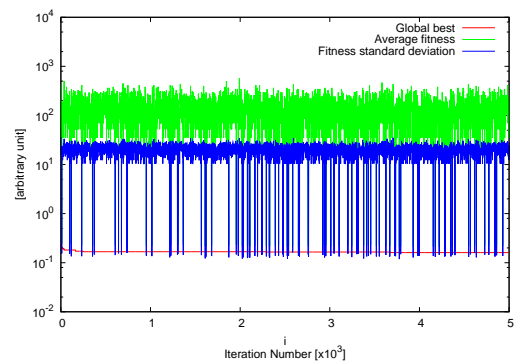
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 9.**

**Figure 9:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 121$
- Dimension X: 11
- Dimension Y: 11

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 144$
- Dimension X: 12
- Dimension Y: 12

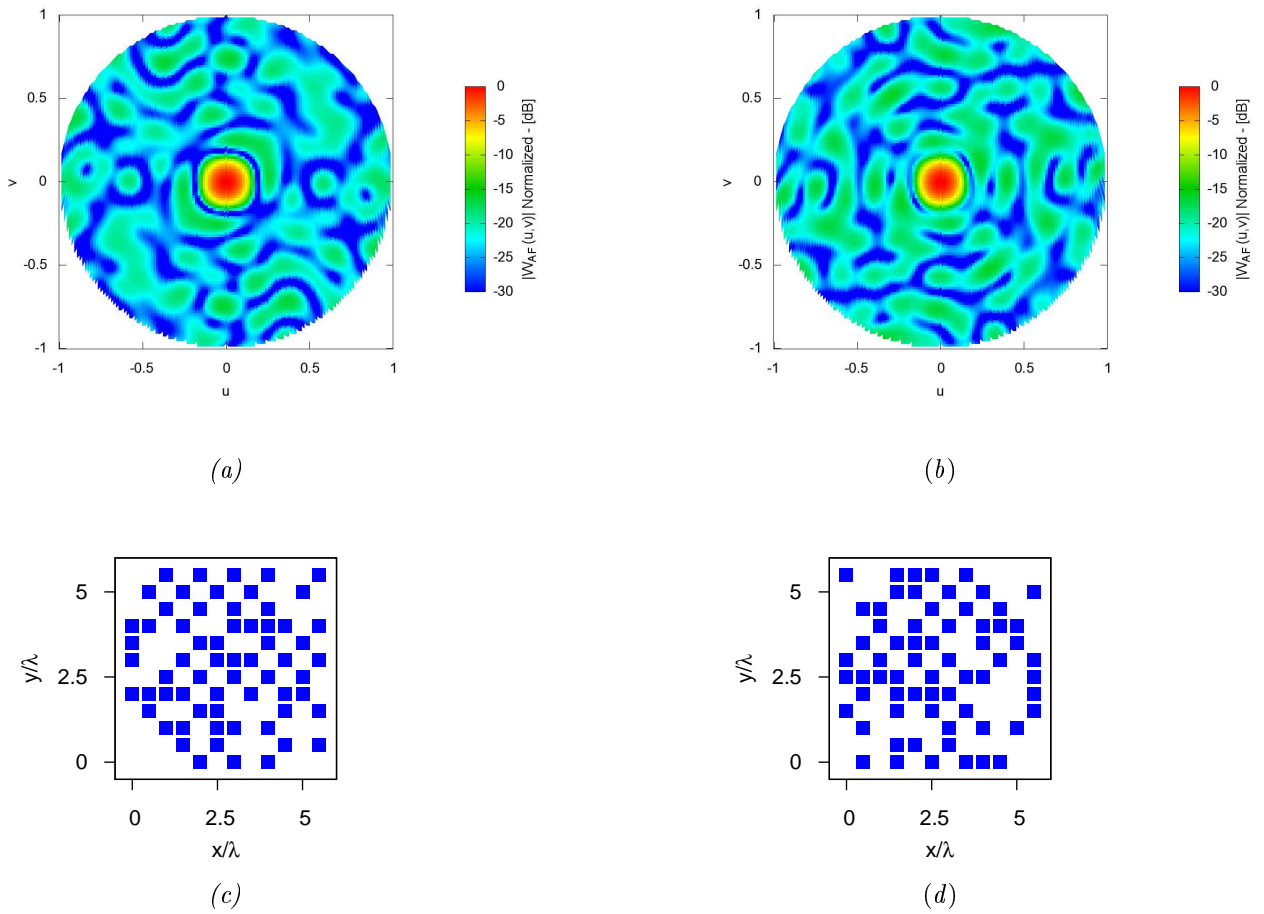


Figure 10.

Figure 10: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 12$  ,  $Q = 12$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 78$

## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 144$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 40$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

- $FFT\ Theta = 128$
- $FFT\ Phi = 128$

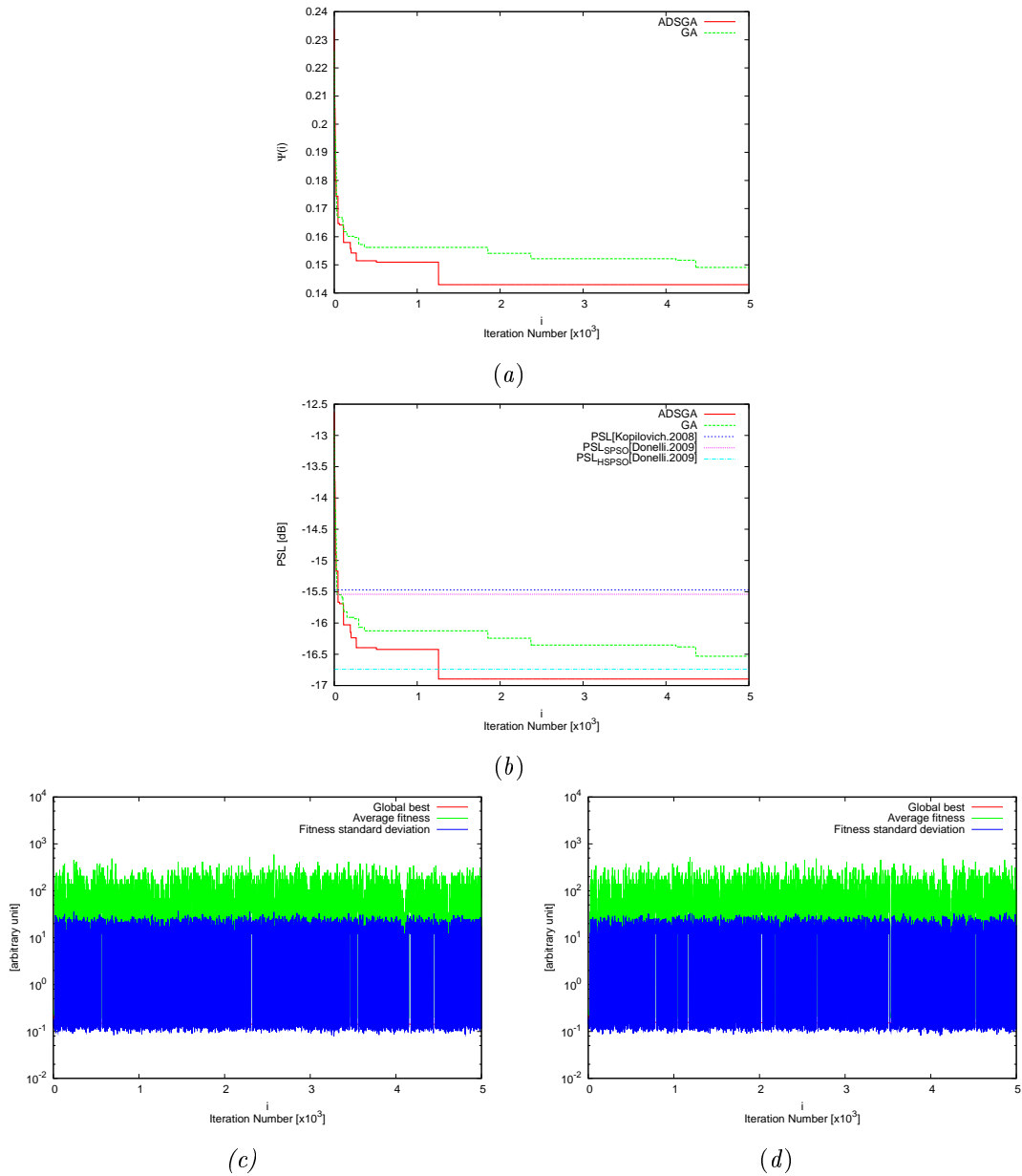


Figure 11.

Figure 11: ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 121$
- Dimension X: 11
- Dimension Y: 11

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 144$
- Dimension X: 12
- Dimension Y: 12

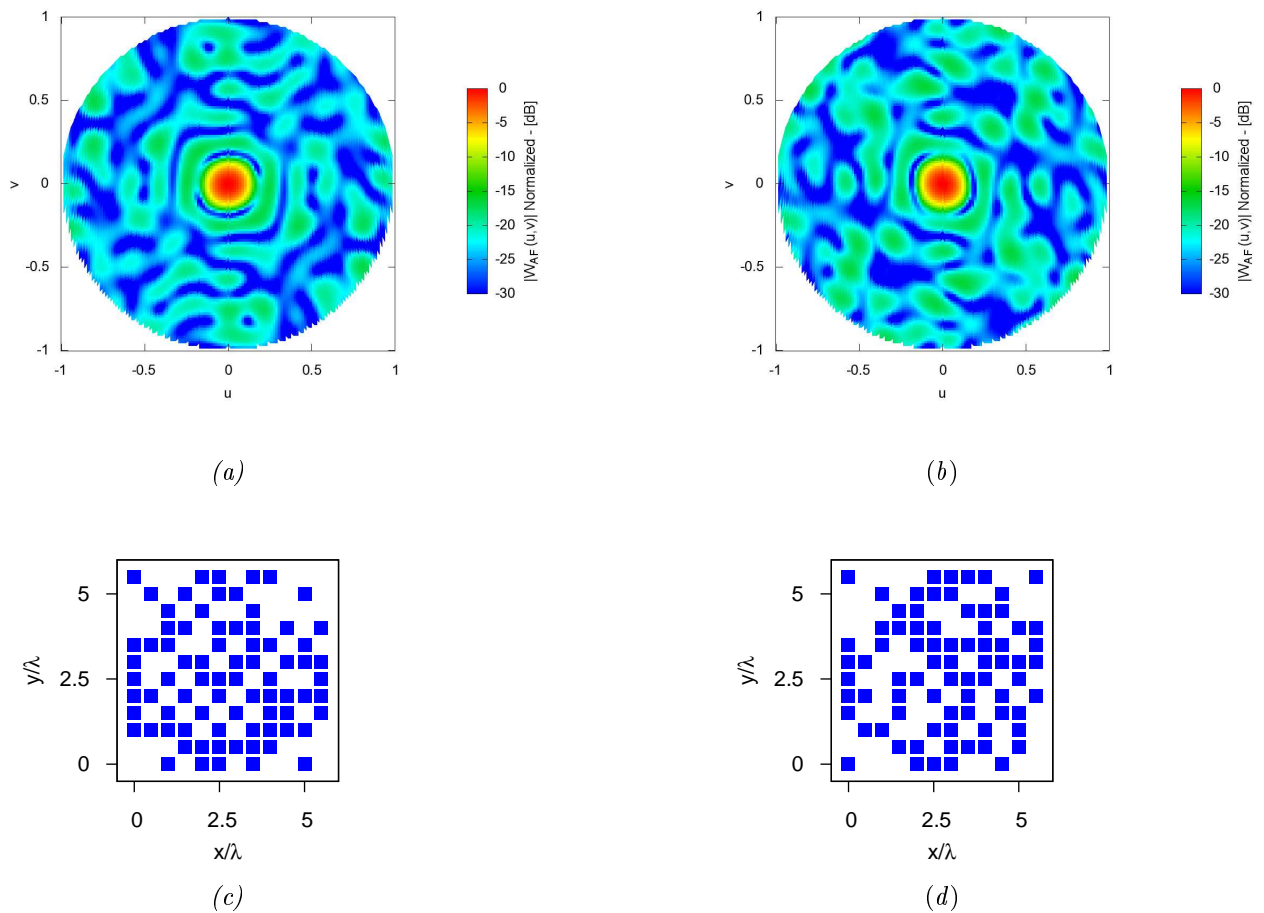


Figure 12.

Figure 12: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 16$  ,  $Q = 16$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 120$

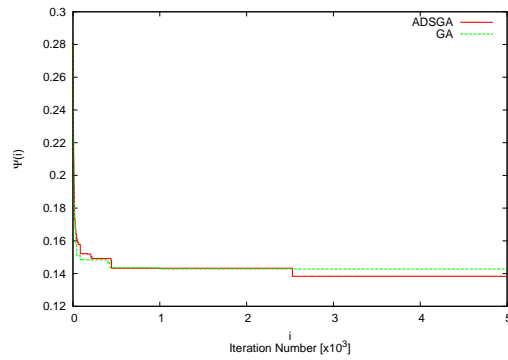
### Setting Parameters of Algorithms

#### GA Parameters

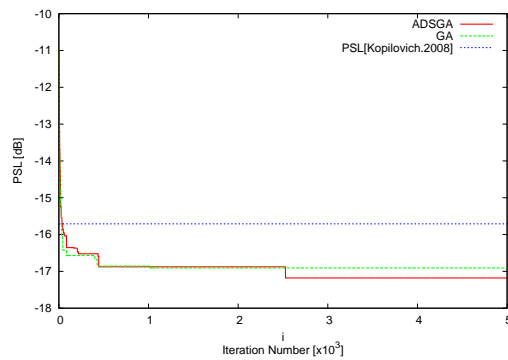
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 256$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 40$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

#### FFT Parameters

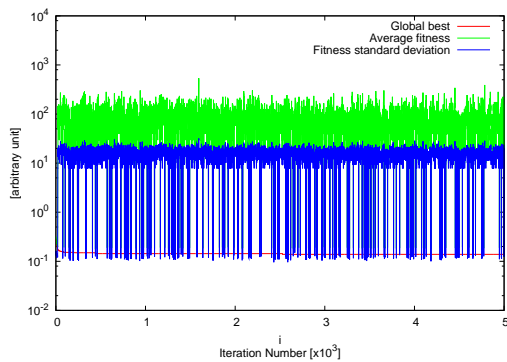
- $FFT\ Theta = 256$
- $FFT\ Phi = 256$



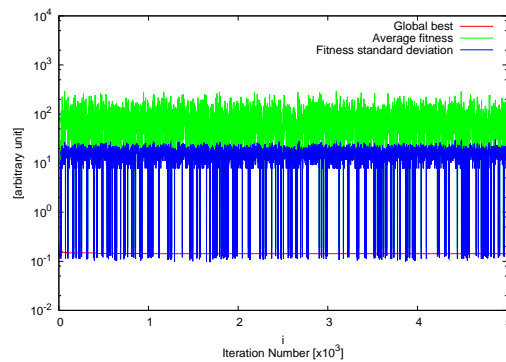
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 13.**

**Figure 13:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 169$
- Dimension X: 13
- Dimension Y: 13

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 256$
- Dimension X: 16
- Dimension Y: 16

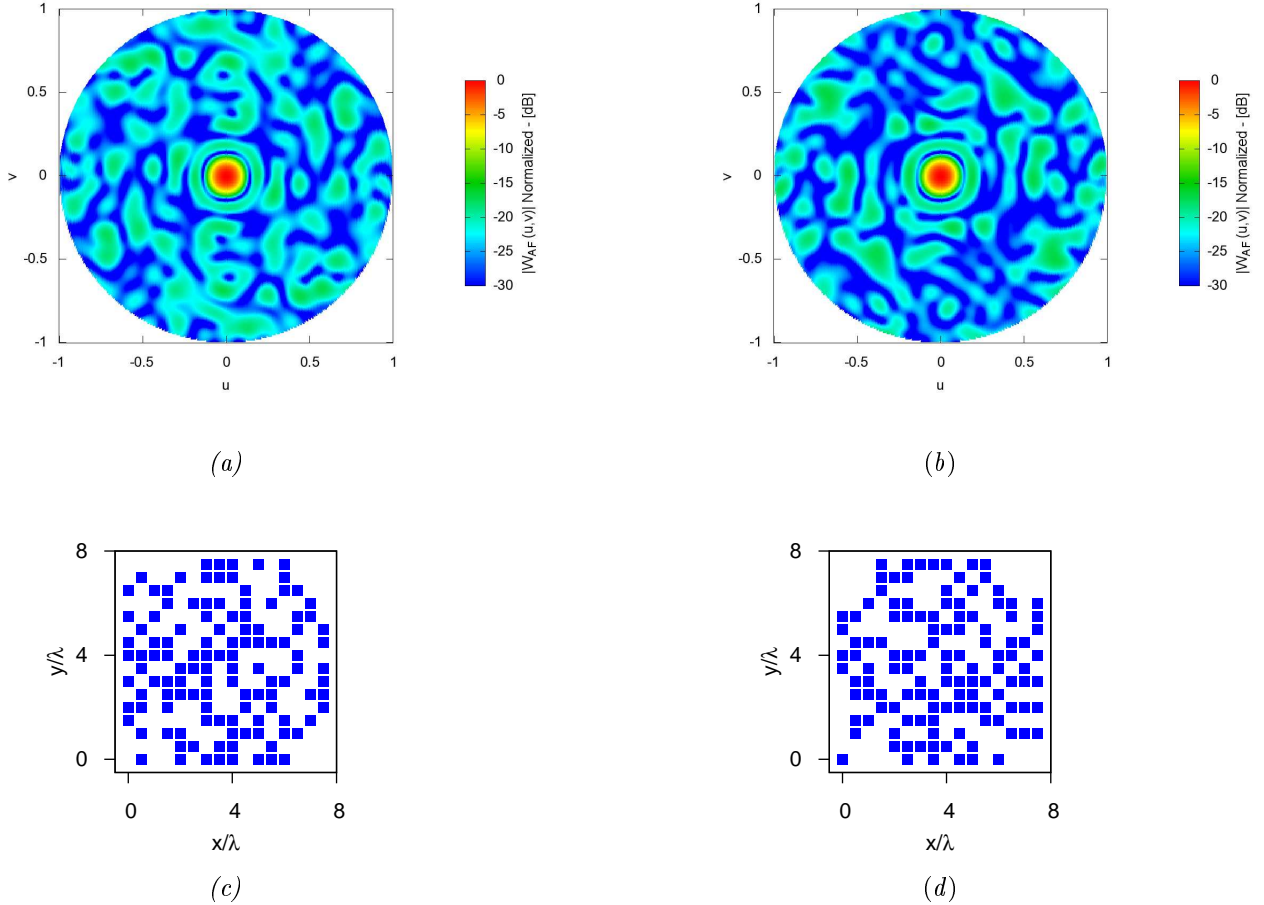


Figure 14.

Figure 14: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)



**RESULTS:**  $P = 16$  ,  $Q = 16$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 136$

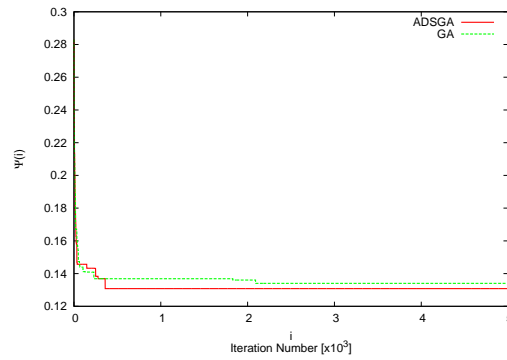
### Setting Parameters of Algorithms

#### GA Parameters

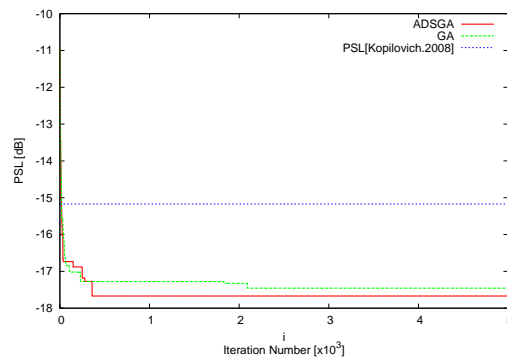
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 256$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 40$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

#### FFT Parameters

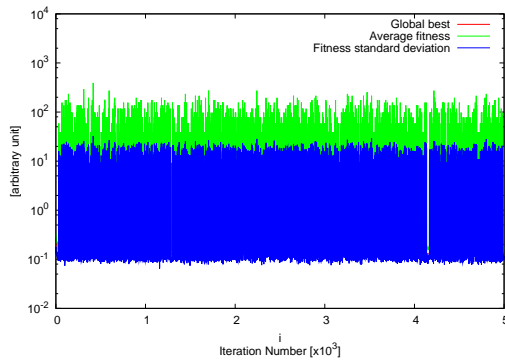
- $FFT\ Theta = 256$
- $FFT\ Phi = 256$



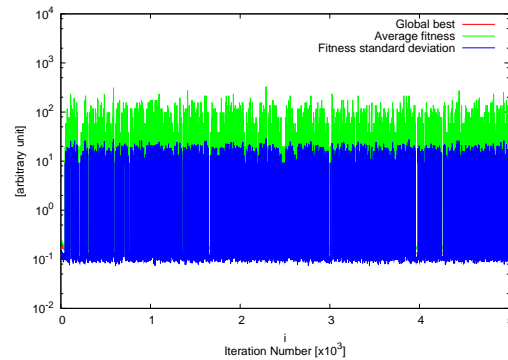
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 15.**

**Figure 15:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 169$
- Dimension X: 13
- Dimension Y: 13

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 256$
- Dimension X: 16
- Dimension Y: 16

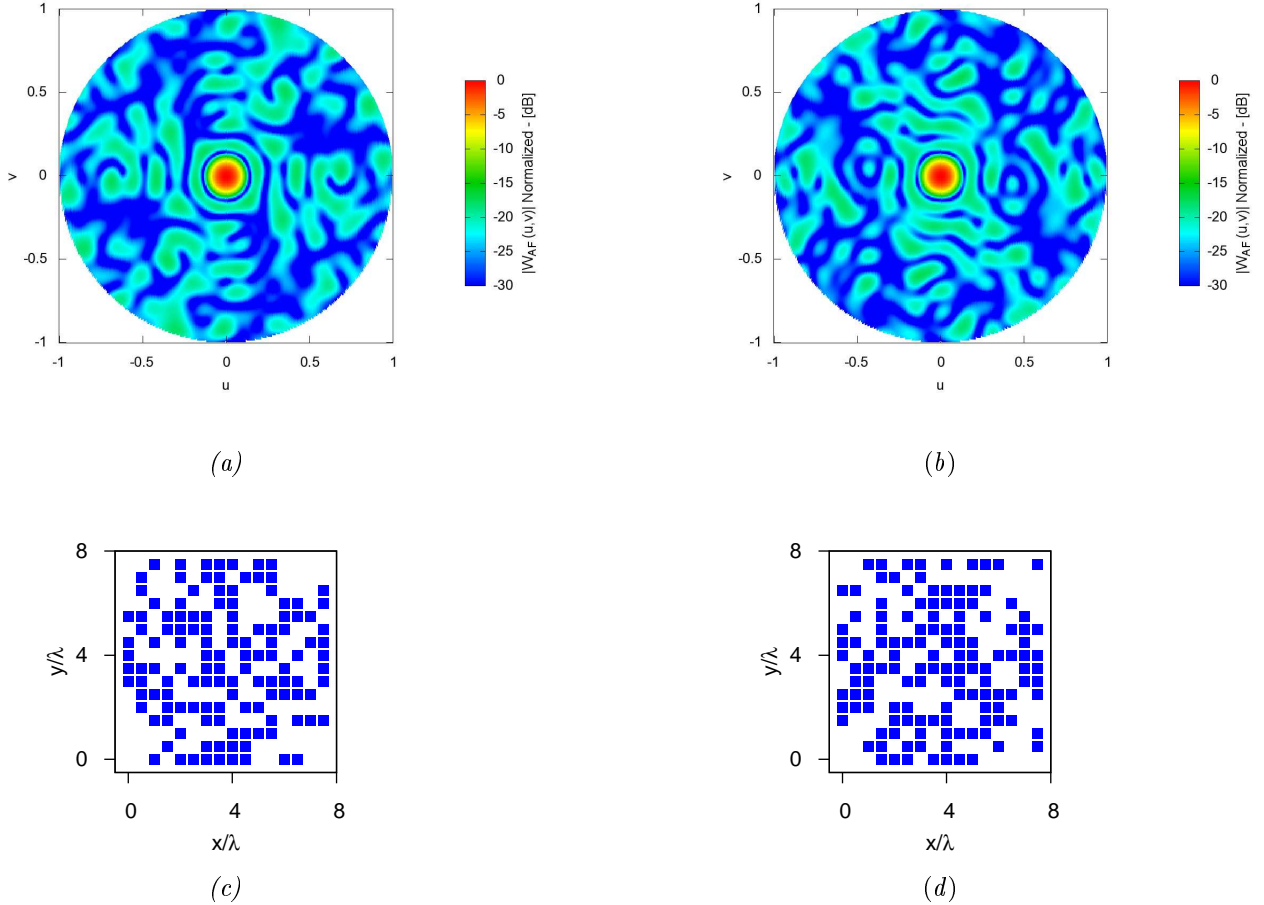


Figure 16.

Figure 16: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 24$  ,  $Q = 24$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 276$

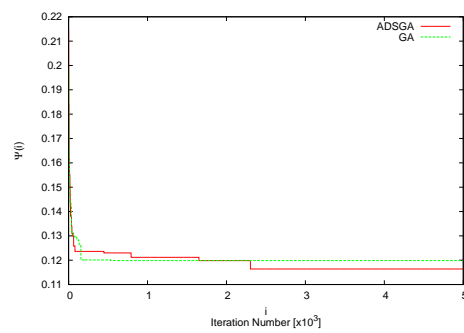
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

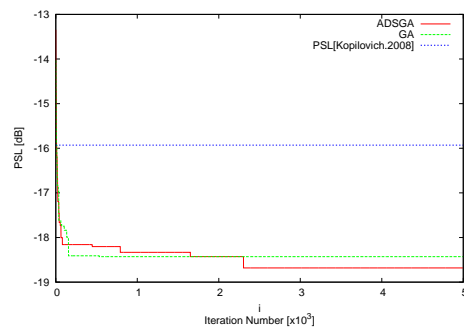
- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 576$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 60$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

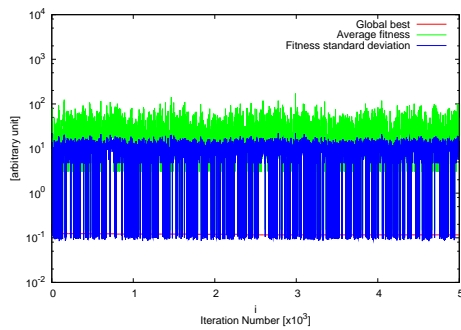
- $FFT\ Theta = 256$
- $FFT\ Phi = 256$



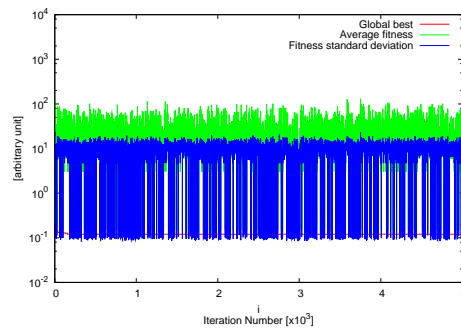
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 17.**

**Figure 17:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 529$
- Dimension X: 23
- Dimension Y: 23

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 576$
- Dimension X: 24
- Dimension Y: 24

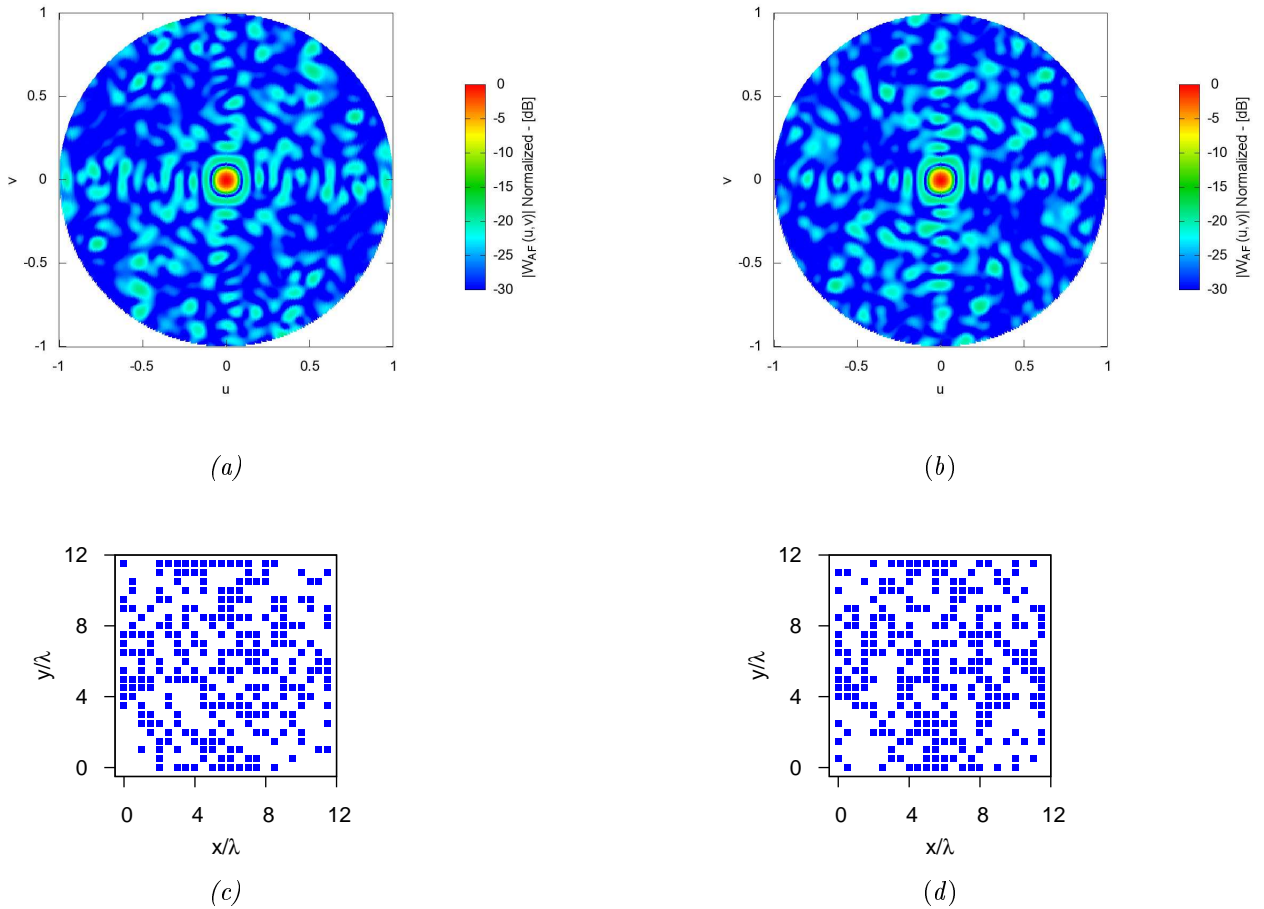


Figure 18.

Figure 18: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

**RESULTS:**  $P = 24$  ,  $Q = 24$ ,  $K_{Kopilovich} = 300$

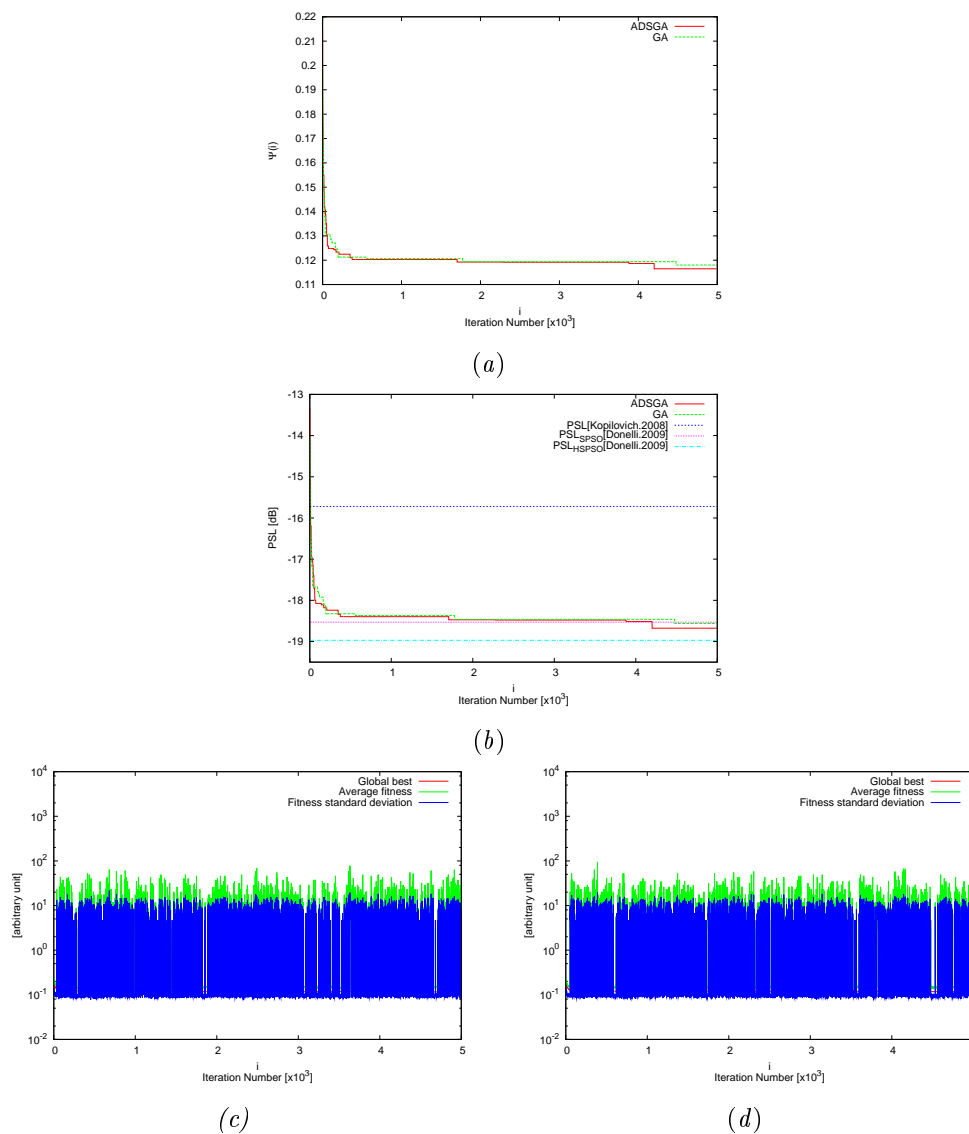
## Setting Parameters of Algorithms

### GA Parameters

- Chromosome Dimension  $C = 576$  bits
- Population Dimension  $S = 60$
- Max Iteration number  $K_{max} = 5000$

### FFT Parameters

- $FFT\ Theta = 256$
- $FFT\ Phi = 256$



**Figure 19.**

**Figure 19:** ADSGA approach (c), GA approach (d)

### Array Parameters Starting Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 529$
- Dimension X: 23
- Dimension Y: 23

### Array Parameters Final Geometry

- Number of total cells  $N = 576$
- Dimension X: 24
- Dimension Y: 24

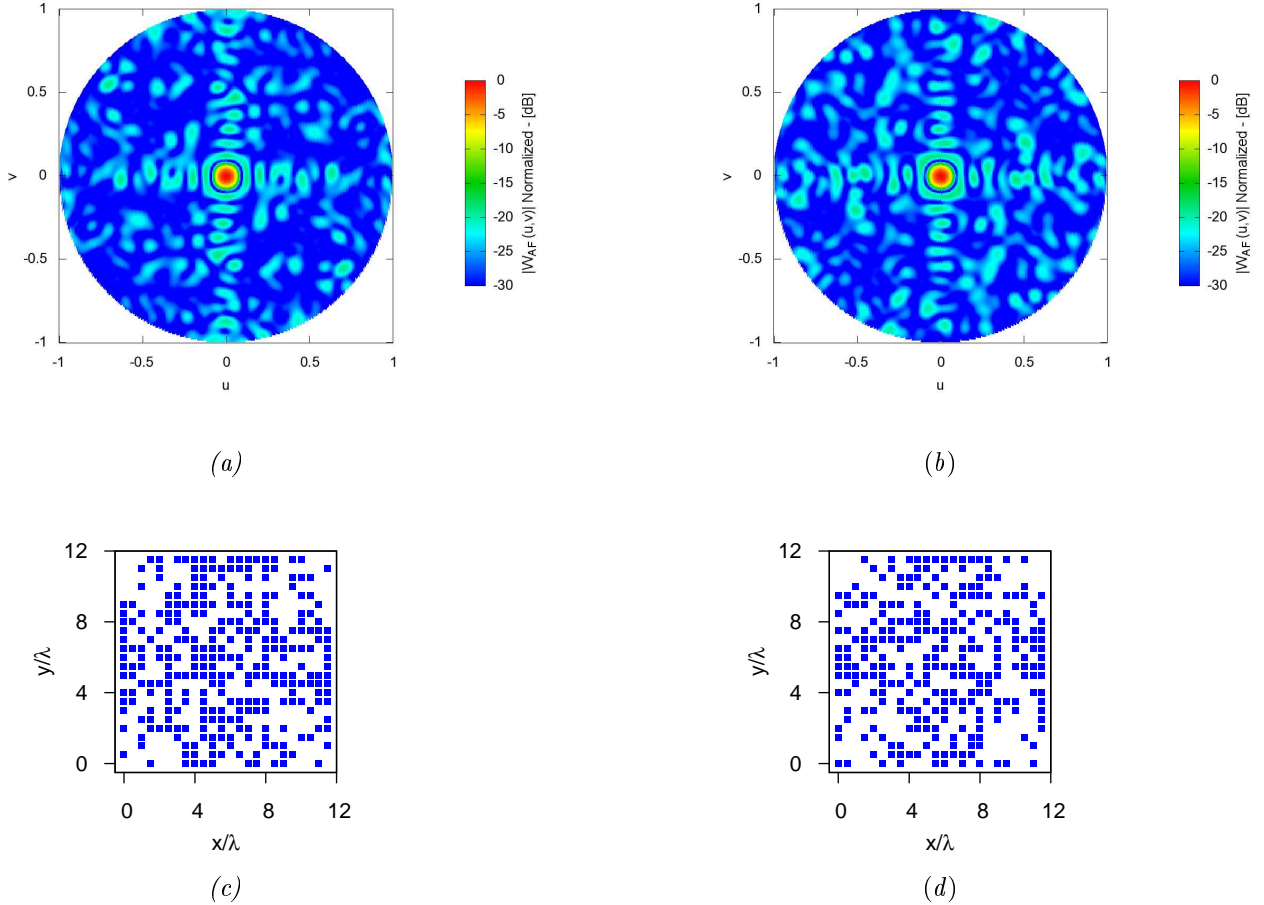


Figure 20.

Figure 20: ADSGA approach (a)-(c), GA approach (b)-(d)

## Risultati Sintesi ADSGA vs GA

<i>ADS – Dimension</i>	<i>Array – Dimesion</i>	<i>ADSGA</i>	<i>GA</i>	<i>ADSGA</i>	<i>GA</i>
<i>PXQ</i>	<i>N<sub>x</sub>XN<sub>y</sub></i>	<i>ν[%]</i>	<i>ν[%]</i>	<i>PSL[dB]</i>	<i>PSL[dB]</i>
5X5 – A	6X6 – A	0.388	0.388	-14.11	-12.42
5X5 – B	6X6 – B	0.583	0.555	-14.16	-13.23
7X7 – A	8X8 – A	0.421	0.437	-15.81	-15.25
7X7 – B	8X8 – B	0.546	0.500	-16.55	-15.92
11X11 – A	12X12 – A	0.444	0.451	-16.30	-15.87
11X11 – B	12X12 – B	0.541	0.534	-16.90	-16.53
13X13 – A	16X16 – A	0.464	0.468	-17.18	-16.90
13X13 – B	16X16 – B	0.500	0.515	-17.45	-17.67
23X23 – A	24X24 – A	0.453	0.468	-18.68	-18.42
23X23 – B	24X24 – B	0.505	0.467	-18.68	-18.56

Table I.a

<i>ADS – Dimension</i>	<i>Array – Dimesion</i>	<i>ADSGA</i>	<i>GA</i>
<i>PXQ</i>	<i>N<sub>x</sub>XN<sub>y</sub></i>	<i>BW (U<sub>m</sub> = V<sub>m</sub>)</i>	<i>BW (U<sub>m</sub> = V<sub>m</sub>)</i>
5X5 – A	6X6 – A	0.333	0.333
5X5 – B	6X6 – B	0.333	0.333
7X7 – A	8X8 – A	0.250	0.250
7X7 – B	8X8 – B	0.250	0.250
11X11 – A	12X12 – A	0.166	0.166
11X11 – B	12X12 – B	0.166	0.166
13X13 – A	16X16 – A	0.125	0.125
13X13 – B	16X16 – B	0.125	0.125
23X23 – A	24X24 – A	0.0833	0.0833
23X23 – B	24X24 – B	0.0833	0.0833

Table I.b

<i>Array – Dimesion</i>	<i>[Kopilovich] [1]</i>	<i>[Kopilovich][1]</i>
$N_x \times N_y$	$\nu[\%]$	$PSL[dB]$
6X6 – A	0.417	–10.18
6X6 – B	0.583	–12.55
8X8 – A	0.438	–12.46
8X8 – B	0.562	–13.71
12X12 – A	0.458	–14.91
12X12 – B	0.542	–15.47
16X16 – A	0.469	–15.71
16X16 – B	0.531	–15.17
24X24 – A	0.479	–15.93
24X24 – B	0.521	–15.72

**Table II**



<i>Array – Dimesion</i>	<i>SPSO – [Donelli][2]</i>	<i>HSPSO – [Donelli][2]</i>
$N_x X N_y$	$\nu[\%]$	$\nu[\%]$
6X6 – A	-	-
6X6 – B	0.50	0.42
8X8 – A	-	-
8X8 – B	-	-
12X12 – A	-	-
12X12 – B	0.44	0.48
16X16 – A	-	-
16X16 – B	-	-
24X24 – A	-	-
24X24 – B	0.43	0.44

**Table III**

<i>Array – Dimesion</i>	<i>SPSO – [Donelli][2]</i>	<i>HSPSO – [Donelli][2]</i>
$N_x X N_y$	<i>PSL[dB]</i>	<i>PSL[dB]</i>
6X6 – A	-	-
6X6 – B	-12.72	-13.06
8X8 – A	-	-
8X8 – B	-	-
12X12 – A	-	-
12X12 – B	-15.54	-16.74
16X16 – A	-	-
16X16 – B	-	-
24X24 – A	-	-
24X24 – B	-18.53	-18.97

**Table IV**

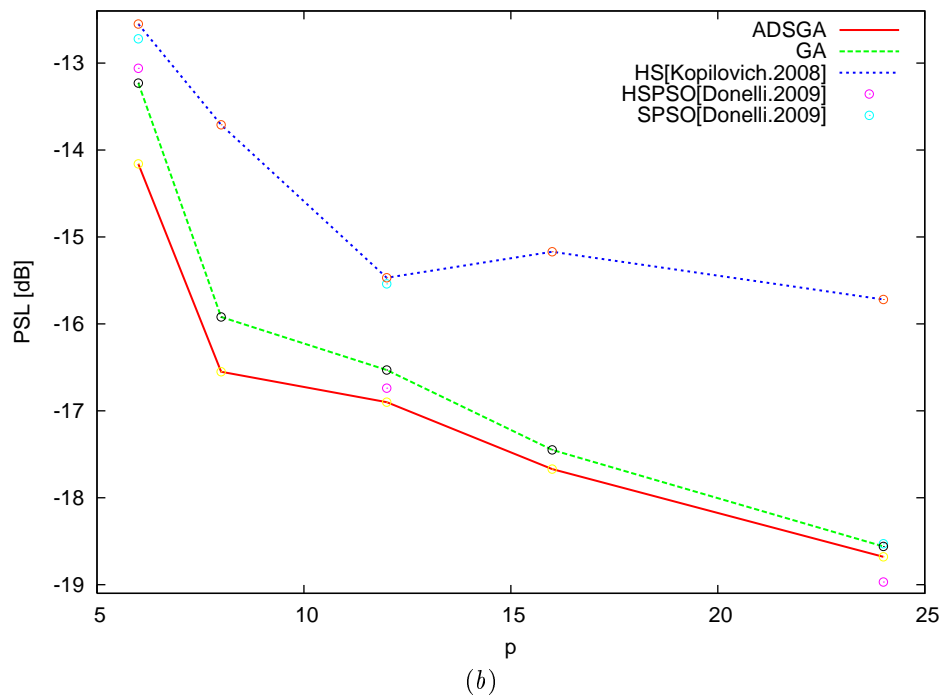
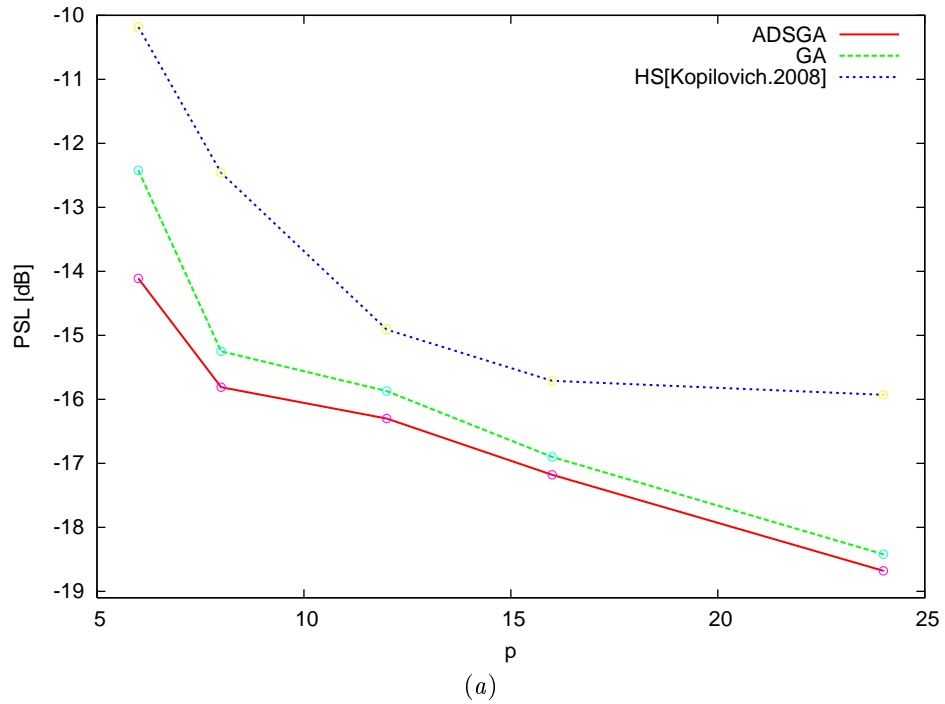


Figure 21.

NOTA **Figure 21:**

- Casistica Densità Elementi Attivi Array "A": Figure 7-(a)
- Casistica Densità Elementi Attivi Array "B": Figure 7-(b)

## References

- [1] L. E. Kopilovich, "Square Array Antennas Based on Hadamard Difference Sets," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.*, vol.56, no. 1, Jan. 2008.
- [2] Donelli, M., A. Martini, and A. Massa, "A hybrid approach based on PSO and Hadamard difference sets for the synthesis of square thinned arrays," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.*, Vol. 57, No. 8, 2491-2495, Aug. 2009.
- [3] P. Rocca, M. Benedetti, M. Donelli, D. Franceschini, and A. Massa, "Evolutionary optimization as applied to inverse problems," *Inverse Problems*, vol. 25, pp. 1-41, Dec. 2009.
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