

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENHANCING DYNAMIC RANGE OF A BEAMFORMING MULTI-CHANNEL DIGITAL RECEIVER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of electronically steered antenna techniques, and in particular, to multi-channel receiver systems and methods that use dithering to improve dynamic range performance of multiple analog-to-digital converters.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Dynamic range is an important characteristic of electronically steered antenna array systems based on a multi-channel digital receiver configured for detecting, processing and estimating parameters of two or more high and low power level signals received from several simultaneously operating emitters. Instantaneous dynamic range
10 of a multi-channel digital receiver operating with signals originating from simultaneously operating plurality transmitters is typically defined as the maximum ratio of the highest and lowest power level signals that may be detected such that the signal parameters can be accurately estimated. Enhancement of the receiver instantaneous dynamic range is increasingly important in applications where accurate
15 digital signal processing, originating from lower level transmitters, is required.

Referring to **Fig. 1**, a general schematic block diagram of a prior art multi-channel digital receiver **10** is illustrated. The receiver **10** includes an antenna array **11** of antenna elements **12** connected to a plurality of parallel receiver channels **13** arranged downstream of the antenna array **11**, a digital beam forming unit **14** arranged
20 downstream of the receiver channels **13**, and a signal processor unit **15** arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit **14**. Each receiver channel **13** includes an analog amplifier **131** and an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **132**.

In operation, the ADC **132** samples the channel signal and produces an ADC channel output that can be characterized by a sampling frequency and by a number of
25 bits. The digital beamforming unit **14** receives the ADC channel outputs from the multiple channels and computes a digital beam by multiplying each channel by

beamforming weights and computing sums. As a result of the beamforming process, signals arriving from a certain specific direction are selected and amplified, while all signals arriving from other directions are attenuated. In addition to the beamforming process, unwanted signal from another certain direction can be suppressed and removed
5 by steering beam pattern nulls in this direction, while maintaining the main lobe in the selected direction.

Usually, a relatively large number, e.g., up to a thousand or possibly more digital receiver channels may be required to form narrow beams for high spatial selectivity of such a receiver.

10 Generally, there is a relation between the number of bits and the instantaneous dynamic range of analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). According to this relation, a higher instantaneous dynamic range is obtained for the ADCs with higher quantization levels (i.e., with a higher number of bits) in the output. However, wideband ADCs with a large number of effective bits usually require high power consumption in signal
15 processing. Moreover, such ADCs with a high number of quantization levels are usually complex and costly to implement. Accordingly, implementation of high dynamic range multi-bit wideband ADCs in the multi-channel system, as shown in **Fig. 1**, is not practical.

On the other hand, the use of ADCs with a high sampling rate and a low number
20 of bits in a multi-channel receiver may result in low power consumption, and provide a simple and cost effective solution. However, the dynamic range of ADCs with a low number of bits usually suffers from high level quantization errors that add quantization noise to the output. As a result of quantization errors, together with high order harmonics of the strong signal, a noise is produced which can cause misdetection of low
25 level signals received simultaneously with high power level signals. Additionally, these high order harmonics can create false alarm detections.

One of the possible solutions for improving the dynamic range of the analog to digital conversions is to use dithering, also known as quantization error dispersion. In general, the technique involves adding a dither signal to an analog signal prior to its
30 conversion to a digital value in order to decorrelate the quantization noise from the input signal and randomize quantization error, thereby to enhance the resolution of the analog to digital converter. The dither signal itself can, for example, be random white

noise, band limited random noise, a periodic ramp, square wave, triangle wave sweep, etc.

Fig. 2 shows a schematic block diagram illustrating a conventional AD conversion circuit **20** where a dither signal is added to the analog input signal. The AD conversion circuit **20** includes a signal combiner **21**, an AD converter (ADC) **22**, a dither signal generator (DSG) **23** and a dither signal remover **24**. In operation, the analog dither signal is added to the analog input signal before conversion to digital form. The lesser the ADC's bit number, the greater the dither level must be. The combined signal is then converted via ADC **22**. Care must be taken when choosing the level of dithering to ensure that the dynamic range is not compromised owing to the increase in the level of noise in the ADC. After conversion, further digital signal processing, for example, a fast Fourier transform (FFT), may be required to minimize desensitization (i.e. loss of sensitivity) caused by the dither signal. Thus, suppression of the dither signal is usually implemented in the signal post processing after the analog to digital conversion in order to minimize impact on the sensitivity of the output. In particular, suppression of the dithering signal can be based on the knowledge of specific characteristics of the dithering signal. Accordingly, the dither signal can finally be removed digitally by the dither signal remover **24** to produce a digital output signal.

Referring to **Fig. 3**, a general schematic block diagram of a multi-channel digital receiver **30** is illustrated, according to another example. In order to improve the performance of the beamforming multi-channel digital receiver shown in **Fig. 1**, each receiver channel **13** further includes a channel dither signal generator (DSG) **31** together with a channel signal combiner **32** arranged upstream of an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **33**. In operation, adding individual dither signals in each channel improves dynamic range performance of this channel of the multi-channel digital receiver.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Despite prior art in the area of electronically steered antenna array techniques, there is still a need to provide relatively simple and compact implementation of a wide band multi-beam receiver.

It would be useful to have a further improvement of dynamic range performance of a multi-channel digital receiver.

It would be advantageous to have a system and method enabling decorrelation of a quantization noise of the analog-to-digital converters arranged in receiving
5 channels of the multi-channel digital receiver.

It would be advantageous to have a system and method providing a relatively high dynamic range even for a mono-bit A/D converter.

Thus, the present invention partially eliminates the deficiencies of the prior art electronically steered antenna array techniques implemented in a beamforming multi-
10 channel digital receiver, and provides a system for enhancing a dynamic range of such a beamforming multi-channel digital receiver. The system includes an antenna array having a plurality of antenna elements. The antenna array is configured for receiving electromagnetic signals and generating analog input signals to the beamforming multi-channel digital receiver. The system also includes a plurality of parallel receiving
15 channels coupled to the antenna elements. Each parallel receiving channel includes an analog-to-digital (AD) converter. The analog-to-digital converter can be a mono-bit AD converter.

The system further includes a dithering module. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dithering module includes a dither signal generator
20 configured for generating a dither signal, a multi-channel splitter arranged downstream of the dither waveform generator, and a plurality of time delay units arranged downstream of the multi-channel splitter in a parallel relation. The multi-channel splitter is configured for splitting the dither signal into a predetermined number of coherent dithering signals assigned to the parallel receiving channels. According to an
25 embodiment of the present invention, the time delay units are configured for providing predetermined time delays to the coherent dithering signals in the corresponding receiving channels. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the corresponding time delays provided by the time delay units are equivalent to time delays of the signals arriving from a selected specific direction. According to one
30 embodiment of the present invention, the specific direction is selected from an out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array.

The system further includes a plurality of combiners arranged in the parallel receiving channels upstream of the analog-to-digital converters and coupled to the time delay units. According to an embodiment of the present invention, each combiner is configured for receiving the analog input signal originating from the corresponding antenna element and adding the delayed coherent dithering signal having the corresponding predetermined time delay to the analog input signal, generating a combined analog signal including the delayed coherent dithering signal and the analog input signal, and relaying the combined analog signal to the analog-to-digital converter for digitizing thereof.

10 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system further includes a digital beam forming unit arranged downstream of the parallel receiving channels and coupled to the analog-to-digital converters. The digital beam forming unit is configured for receiving combined digital signals digitized by the analog-to-digital converters, and computing a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arrived from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the digital beam forming unit is further configured for removing, from the combined digital signals, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals corresponding to the specific direction of the antenna array. This removing can, for example, be carried out by a null-steering technique.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system further includes a signal processor unit arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit. The signal processor unit is configured for processing the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal arriving from the certain specific direction. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the processing includes estimation of required parameters associated with said electromagnetic signal arriving from the certain specific direction.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dithering module further includes a filter arranged downstream of the dither signal generator. The filter can be a low pass filter or a band pass filter and configured for limiting a frequency

band of the dither signal such that the injected dither signal is in the spectrum area out-of-band of the received analog input signals.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dither signal generator includes a noise source configured for generating a random noise waveform.

5 In this case, the dither signal includes a random noise waveform. When the dithering module further includes a filter, after filtering, the frequency band of the random noise waveform is out-of-band with respect to the analog input signals.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dithering module further includes a variable attenuator arranged upstream of the multi-channel splitter,
10 and is configured for setting a magnitude of the dither waveform to an optimal level. For example, the optimal level can be in the range of approximately -3dB to 3dB of the maximum operational signal level of the analog input signal.

According to another general aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for enhancing a dynamic range of a beamforming multi-channel digital
15 receiver described above. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method includes generating a dither signal and splitting the dither signal into a predetermined number of coherent dithering signals. The predetermined number is equal to the number of the receiving channels. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the generating of the dither signal includes generating a random noise
20 waveform. In this case, the dither signal includes generating a random noise waveform.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method also includes providing predetermined time delays to the coherent dithering signals in the receiving channels, correspondingly. The time delays are equivalent to time delays of signals arriving from a specific direction selected from an out-of-field-of-view of the
25 antenna array.

In each receiving channel, the analog input signal originating from the corresponding antenna element is received and added to the corresponding delayed coherent dithering signal having a corresponding predetermined time delay, thereby generating a combined analog signal that includes the corresponding delayed coherent
30 dithering signal and the corresponding analog input signal.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method further includes digitizing the combined analog signal. As a result of the digitizing, a combined digital signal, having a decorrelated quantization noise, is obtained.

The combined digital signals corresponding to the plurality of receiving
5 channels are relayed to the digital beam forming unit that computes a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arriving from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions .

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals is
10 removed from the combined digital signals. The removing of the digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals can, for example, be carried out by a null-steering technique.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal, arriving from the certain specific direction,
15 computed by the beam forming unit, is further processed. The processing, inter alia, can include removing, from the digital beam, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals that correspond to the certain specific direction, and estimating required parameters associated with said electromagnetic signal arriving from the certain specific direction.

20 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method further includes limiting a frequency band of the dither signal prior to splitting thereof.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method further includes setting a magnitude of the dither signal to an optimal level prior to splitting thereof. The optimal level can, for example, be in the range of approximately – 3dB to
25 3dB of the maximum operational signal level of the analog input signal.

There has thus been outlined, rather broadly, the more important features of the invention in order that the detailed description thereof that follows hereinafter may be better understood. Additional details and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description, and in part will be appreciated from the description, or may be
30 learned by practice of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to understand the invention and to see how it may be carried out in practice, a preferred embodiment will now be described, by way of non-limiting example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 **Fig. 1** illustrates a general schematic block diagram of a prior art multi-channel digital receiver, according to an example;

Fig. 2 illustrates a schematic block diagram illustrating a conventional AD conversion circuit where a dither signal is added to the analog input signal;

Fig. 3 illustrates a general schematic block diagram of a prior art multi-channel
10 digital receiver, according to another example;

Fig. 4 illustrates a general schematic block diagram of a multi-channel digital receiver, according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5A and 5C illustrate examples of a power spectrum obtained by computer simulations of a received two-tone signal digitized without adding a dithering signal for
15 a single receiving channel;

Figs. 5B and 5D illustrate examples obtained by computer simulations of the received power spectra when a dither signal in the form of random white noise is added to the received signal before digitizing by an analog-to-digital converter;

Figs. 6A – 6C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signals received from
20 two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed towards the first transmitter. The signal received from the first transmitter has a power level higher than the signal received from the second transmitter;

Figs. 7A – 7C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signal received from two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed
25 towards the second transmitter. The signal received from the first transmitter has a power level higher than the signal received from the second transmitter; and

Figs. 8A – 8C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signals received from two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed towards direction between these transmitters without any other transmitters within the
30 beam.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The principles and operation of the multi-channel digital receiver according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description, it being understood that these drawings and examples in the
5 description are given for illustrative purposes only and are not meant to be limiting. Skilled artisans will appreciate that elements and graphs in the figures are illustrated for simplicity and clarity and have not necessarily been drawn to scale. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements in the figures may be exaggerated relative to other elements to help improve understanding of various embodiments. In addition, the
10 description and drawings do not necessarily require the order illustrated. It will be further appreciated that certain actions and/or steps may be described or depicted in a particular order of occurrence while those skilled in the art will understand that such specificity with respect to sequence is not actually required.

System, device and method components have been represented, where
15 appropriate, by conventional symbols in the drawings, showing only those specific details that are pertinent to understanding the various embodiments so as not to obscure the disclosure with details that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the description herein. Thus, it will be appreciated that for simplicity and clarity of illustration, common and well-understood elements that are
20 useful or necessary in a commercially feasible embodiment may not be depicted in order to facilitate a less obstructed view of these various embodiments.

It should be noted that the blocks in the drawings illustrating various embodiments of the present invention are intended as functional entities only, such that the functional relationships between the entities are shown, rather than any physical
25 connections and/or physical relationships.

Some portions of the detailed descriptions, which follow hereinbelow, are presented in terms of algorithms and/or symbolic representations of operations on data represented as physical quantities within registers and memories of a computer system. An algorithm is here conceived to be a sequence of steps requiring physical
30 manipulations of physical quantities and leading to a desired result. Usually, although not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated. In the

present description, these signals can be referred to as values, elements, symbols, terms, numbers, or the like.

Referring now to **Fig. 4** a general schematic block diagram of a system **40** for enhancing a dynamic range of a multi-channel digital receiver (**10** in **Fig. 1**) is illustrated, according to one embodiment of the present invention. The system **40** includes such conventional components of the multi-channel digital receiver **10** as an antenna array **11** including a plurality of antenna elements **12** configured for receiving electromagnetic signals and generating counterpart analog input signals. The system **40** also includes a plurality of parallel receiving channels **13** coupled to the antenna elements **12**, correspondingly. A number N of the parallel receiving channels **13** is equal to the number of the antenna elements **12**. Each parallel receiving channel **13** includes analog amplifier **131** coupled to the corresponding antenna element **12** of the antenna array **11**. Moreover, each parallel receiving channel **13** includes an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **132** configured for converting an analog signal into a digital signal.

When desired, the receiver channels **13** may also include a radio frequency (RF) receiver (not shown) arranged downstream of the antenna array **11**, and configured for converting incoming RF signals generated by the antenna elements **12** into an intermediate frequency (IF) before digitizing.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system **40** includes a dithering module **41**. The dithering module **41** includes a dither signal generator (DSG) **411**, a multi-channel splitter **412** arranged downstream of the dither waveform generator, and a plurality of time delay units **413** arranged in a parallel relation downstream of the multi-channel splitter **412**. The dither signal generator **411** is configured for generating a dither signal.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dither signal generator **411** includes a noise source (not shown) configured for generating a random noise waveform. Accordingly, the dither signal includes a random noise waveform.

The multi-channel splitter **412** is configured for splitting the dither signal into a predetermined number of coherent dithering signals assigned to the plurality of parallel receiving channels. The predetermined number is equal to the number of the receiving channels. The time delay units **413** are configured for providing time delays to the

coherent dithering signal in the receiving channels. Each time delay unit **413** provides a predetermined time delay to the dithering signal associated with the corresponding receiving channel. Each time delay is set to a predetermined value corresponding to the location of the antenna element **12** in antenna array **11**.

5 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the corresponding time delays provided by the time delay units **413** are equivalent to a time delay of signals arriving at the antenna array from a specific direction selected from out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array **11**. In particular, each time delay unit **413** is configured to provide a dedicated time delay t_i that corresponds to a time required for a dithering
10 signal to arrive from a certain specific direction out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array. This provision of time delays (t_i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots$, and N , where N is the number of the parallel receiving channels **13**) is equivalent to a situation where each time delay unit **413** provides the corresponding dither signal arriving from the corresponding place in the space. The time delays take into account the location of the antenna elements **12**
15 in the antenna array **11**. Thus, the dithering scheme described above can be referred to as “spatial dithering”.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system **40** further includes a plurality of combiners **42** arranged in the parallel receiving channels **13** upstream of the analog-to-digital converters **132**, and coupled to the time delay units
20 **413**. Each combiner **42** is configured for receiving the analog input signal originating from the corresponding antenna element **12** and adding the delayed coherent dithering signal having the corresponding predetermined time delay to the analog input signal and generating a combined analog signal. The combined analog signal includes the delayed coherent dithering signal and the analog input signal. The combined analog signal is
25 relayed to the analog-to-digital converter **132** for digitizing thereof.

 According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system **40** further includes a digital beam forming unit **43** arranged downstream of the receiving channels **13** and coupled to the analog-to-digital converters **132**. The digital beam forming unit **43** is configured for receiving combined digital signals digitized by the analog-to-digital
30 converters **132** and computing a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arriving from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions. The digital beam forming unit **43** is further

configured for removing, from the combined digital signals, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals that correspond to the certain direction. The removing of the digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals can, for example, be carried out by
5 a null-steering technique.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the system **40** further includes a signal processor unit **44** arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit **43**. The signal processor unit **44** is configured for processing the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal arriving from the direction of the field-of-view. In processing, the signal processor unit **44** selects beams, performs filtering in
10 frequency domain, signal detection, and estimates required signal parameters.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dithering module **41** of the system **40** further includes a filter **414** arranged downstream of the dither signal generator **411**. The filter **414** can be a low pass filter or a band pass filter and configured
15 for limiting a frequency band of the dither signal to out-of-band of interest spectrum area. For instance, when the dither signal includes a random noise waveform, the frequency band of the random noise waveform after filtering is out-of-band with respect to the analog input signals from the antenna array **11**.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the dithering module **41**
20 of the system **40** further includes a variable attenuator **415** arranged upstream of the multi-channel splitter **412** and is configured for setting a magnitude of the dither signal to an optimal level. When the dithering module **41** includes the filter **414**, the variable attenuator **415** is arranged downstream of the filter **414**. The optimal level can, for example, be in the range of -3 dB to 3 dB of the maximum signal level of the analog
25 input signal. When desired, the dithering module **41** can include an amplifier **416** for amplifying the dither signal.

In operation, a dither signal is generated by the dither signal generator **411**. According to an embodiment, the generating of the dither signal includes generating a random noise waveform. The dither signal is split into a predetermined number of
30 coherent dithering signals by the multi-channel splitter **412**. The predetermined number of coherent dithering signals is equal to the number of the receiving channels **13**.

As described above, when desired, the coherent dithering signals can be processed by the filter 414 to limit a frequency band of the dither signal. Likewise, when desired, prior to splitting, a magnitude of said dither signal can be set to an optimal level by the variable attenuator 415 and amplified by the amplifier 416.

5 Then, the predetermined time delays are applied to the coherent dithering signals in the receiving channels 13, correspondingly. In each receiving channel 13, the analog input signal originated by the corresponding antenna element 12 is received and added to the delayed coherent dithering signal having a corresponding predetermined time delay. As described above, the corresponding time delays are equivalent to a time
10 delay of signals arriving from a certain specific direction selected from out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array. As a result, a combined analog signal including the corresponding delayed coherent dithering signal and the corresponding analog input signal is generated in each receiving channel 13.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the method includes, in
15 each receiving channel 13, digitizing the combined analog signal by the analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) 132 to obtain the predetermined number of combined digital signals having a decorrelated quantization noise. As will be illustrated hereinbelow, the system and method of the present invention can effectively enhance a dynamic range of a multi-channel digital receiver even when the ADC 132 is a simple mono-bit AD
20 converter.

The effect of adding a dither signal on a dynamic range of a single receiving channel 13 implemented with a simple mono-bit AD converter is shown in **Figs. 5A** through **5D**, which show results of simulations of a power spectrum for a signal having two tones at frequencies of $F_1 = 0.63\text{GHz}$ and $F_2 = 0.93\text{GHz}$, correspondingly.

25 **Fig. 5A** illustrates an example obtained by computer simulations of a power spectrum of a received two-tone signal digitized without adding a dithering signal, when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the tones is relatively small and equals 6dB. As can be seen in this figure, the tones indicated by reference numerals 51 and 52 corresponding to the frequencies F_1 and F_2 , respectively, can hardly be distinguished
30 from the quantization noise that includes spurs having amplitude of the same order as level P_2 .

The possibility to distinguish the tones **51** and **52** from the quantization noise significantly deteriorates when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 becomes relatively great. **Fig. 5C** illustrates an example obtained by computer simulations of the power spectrum of a received two-tone signal digitized without
5 adding a dithering signal, when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 equals 20dB. As can be seen in this figure, only tone **51** corresponding to the frequency F_1 can be distinguished from the quantization noise, whereas tone **52** corresponding to the frequency F_2 cannot be distinguished from the quantization noise, since some of the spurs have amplitudes greater than the received signal level P_2 .

10 The dithering procedure enhances the dynamic range. Thus, **Figs. 5B** and **5D** illustrate examples obtained by computer simulations of the received power spectra when a dither signal in the form of random white noise is added to the received signal before digitizing by an analog-to-digital converter. Thus, the tones indicated by reference numerals **51** and **52** corresponding to the frequencies F_1 and F_2 , respectively,
15 can be clearly distinguished from the quantization noise not only in the case when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 is relatively small, i.e. equals 6dB (**Fig. 5B**), but also when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 is relatively great, and equals 20dB (**Fig. 5D**). It should be noted that when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 is greater than 20dB, the
20 possibility to distinguish the tone **52** from the quantization noise becomes complicated for a single channel system.

The “spatial” dithering scheme proposed in the present application provides a significant enhancement of the dynamic range of the receiver. **Figs. 6A-6C; 7A-7C; and 8A-8C** illustrate the effect of adding a delayed dithering signal with a
25 predetermined time delay for each channel on a dynamic range for an electronically steered antenna array of a beam forming multi-channel receiver implemented with a simple mono-bit AD converters.

The computer simulations were carried out for a beamforming multi-channel receiver including 32×32 antenna elements and 1024 channels configured for receiving
30 two signals at frequencies of $F_1 = 0.63\text{GHz}$ and $F_2 = 0.93\text{GHz}$ simultaneously generated by two transmitters. Signals received from the first transmitter have a power level higher than the signals received from the second transmitter.

The first transmitter is arranged at an azimuth angle of 80 degrees and an elevation angle of 80 degrees. This arrangement corresponds to the direction of 10 degrees from a boresight of the steered antenna array. The second transmitter is arranged at an azimuth angle of 60 degrees and an elevation angle of 60 degrees. This arrangement corresponds to the direction of 30 degrees from a boresight of the steered antenna array. The injected dither signal was used as a wide band noise signal arriving from a direction out of antenna coverage area at an azimuth angle of 0 degrees and an elevation angle of 0 degrees. The predetermined time delays between the channels were set to predetermined values taking into account the location of the antenna elements 12 and the distance therebetween.

Figs. 6A – 6C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signals received from two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed towards the first transmitter.

Specifically, **Fig. 6A** shows the power spectrum of the received signal that is digitized without adding a dithering signal, when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals is relatively great and equals 43dB. As can be seen in this figure, only the first signal at the frequency F_1 (indicated by a reference numeral 61) that has a higher power level, can be distinguished from the quantization noise. Additionally, low level spurious signals can be seen well below the level P_1 (designated by a reference numeral 61)

Figs. 6B and 6C show the power spectrum of the received signals when a dither signal in the form of random white noise is added to the received signals before digitizing by an analog-to-digital converter. **Fig. 6B** corresponds to the case when difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 13dB, whereas **Fig. 6C** corresponds to the case when difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 43dB. As can be seen in **Figs. 6B and 6C**, the first signal at the frequency F_1 (indicated by a reference numeral 61) can be clearly distinguished from the quantization noise. No spurious signals can be distinguished from the noise.

Figs. 7A – 7C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signal received from two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed towards the second transmitter.

Fig. 7A shows the power spectrum of the received signal that is digitized without adding a dithering signal, when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals is relatively great and equals 43dB. As can be seen in this figure, when the signal at the frequency F_2 (indicated by a reference numeral 71) received from the second transmitter has a power level lower than the power level of the signal received from the first transmitter, the first and second signals cannot be distinguished from the quantization noise, since some of the spurs have amplitudes greater than the received levels of the first and second signals.

However the dynamic range is enhanced when a dithering signal is added, as described hereinabove. In particular, Figs. 7B and 7C show the power spectrum of the received signals when a dither signal, in the form of random white noise, is added to the received signals before digitizing by an analog-to-digital converter. Fig. 7B corresponds to a case where the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 13dB, whereas Fig. 7C corresponds to a case where the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 43dB. As can be seen in Figs. 7B and 7C, the second signal 71 at the frequency F_2 can be clearly distinguished from the quantization noise not only in cases where the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 is relatively small, i.e. equals 13dB (Fig. 7B), but also when the difference between the received signal levels P_1 and P_2 is great, and equals 43dB (Fig. 7C).

Figs. 8A – 8C illustrate examples of a power spectrum of signals received from two transmitters by a beamforming multi-channel receiver when a beam is pointed towards direction between these transmitters without any other transmitters within the beam.

Fig. 8A shows the power spectrum of the received signal that is digitized without adding a dithering signal, when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals is relatively great and equals 43dB. As can be seen in this figure, when the beam is pointed between these transmitters, the first and second signals cannot be distinguished from the noise, as expected, however a number of spurs have amplitudes well above the noise level. These spurious signals may cause false alarm and detection of not existing signals.

However the dynamic range is enhanced when a dithering signal is added, as described hereinabove. In particular, **Figs. 8B** and **8C** show the power spectrum of the received signals when a dither signal, in the form of random white noise, is added to the received signals before digitizing by an analog-to-digital converter. **Fig. 8B** corresponds
5 to a case when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 13dB, whereas **Fig. 8C** corresponds to a case when the difference between levels P_1 and P_2 of the first and second signals equals 43dB. In both **Figs. 8B** and **8C**, as expected, no any signals (including the signals at frequencies F_1 and F_2 and spurious signals) can be distinguished from the noise level.

10 Turning back to **Fig. 4**, the system **40** includes the digital beam forming unit **43** arranged downstream of the receiver channels **13**, and a signal processor unit **44** arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit **43**. After digitizing by the analog-to digital converters (ADCs) **132**, the combined digital signals corresponding to the plurality of receiving channels **13** are relayed to the digital beam forming unit **43**
15 that computes a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arriving from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions.

A digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals that correspond to directions other than the field-of-view can be removed from the combined digital signals by the digital beam forming
20 unit **43**. The removing of the digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals can, for example, be carried out by a null-steering technique.

The system **40** further includes a signal processor unit **44** arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit **43**. The signal processor unit **44** is configured for
25 processing the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal arriving from the direction of the field-of-view. In processing, the signal processor unit **44** selects beams, performs filtering in frequency domain, signal detection, and estimates required signal parameters.

It should be understood that the system for enhancing a dynamic range of a
30 multi-channel digital receiver can be associated with a suitably programmed computer system having, inter alia, such known utilities as a processor (not shown), a memory unit (not shown) for storing the processed data. The processor is preprogrammed by a

suitable software model capable of processing signals. Accordingly, the processor can perform a number of data processing steps, calculations, or estimating functions, some of which have been discussed above. It should also be understood that the present invention contemplates a computer program being run by the computer system for
5 executing the method of the invention. The invention further contemplates a machine-readable memory tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine for executing the method of the invention.

Those skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains, can appreciate that while the present invention has been described in terms of preferred embodiments,
10 the concept upon which this disclosure is based may readily be utilized as a basis for the designing of other structures, systems and processes for carrying out the several purposes of the present invention.

It should be noted that although the dithering module shown in **Fig. 4** includes a generator for producing a random noise waveform or a band limited random noise
15 waveform, generally many different types of waveforms may also be suitable for use as the dither signal for the purpose of the present invention. For example, a dither signal comprising a staircase waveform may be utilized and is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 4,144,577. A dither signal comprising a saw-tooth or triangle waveform may be utilized and is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 5,305,005. A dither signal
20 comprising a ramp waveform that is created digitally may be utilized and is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 4,800,364. A dither signal comprising a square wave waveform may be utilized and is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 3,656,152. Other types of dither signals not mentioned above may also be utilized, which can be effective at achieving the desired improvement in conversion accuracy of the ADC, and
25 accordingly improvement of the dynamic range of the multi-channel digital receiver of the present invention.

Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

Finally, it should be noted that the word “comprising” as used throughout the
30 appended claims is to be interpreted to mean “including but not limited to”.

It is important, therefore, that the scope of the invention is not construed as being limited by the illustrative embodiments set forth herein. Other variations are

possible within the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims. Other combinations and sub-combinations of features, functions, elements and/or properties may be claimed through amendment of the present claims or presentation of new claims in this or a related application. Such amended or new claims, whether
5 they are directed to different combinations or directed to the same combinations, whether different, broader, narrower or equal in scope to the original claims, are also regarded as included within the subject matter of the present description.

CLAIMS:

1. A system for enhancing a dynamic range of a beamforming multi-channel digital receiver, comprising:
 - an antenna array comprising a plurality of antenna elements and configured for receiving electromagnetic signals and generating analog input signals;
 - a plurality of parallel receiving channels coupled to the antenna elements; each parallel receiving channel comprising an analog-to-digital (AD) converter;
 - a dithering module comprising:
 - a dither signal generator configured for generating a dither signal including a dither waveform,
 - a multi-channel splitter arranged downstream of the dither signal generator and configured for splitting said dither signal into a predetermined number of coherent dithering signals assigned to said plurality of parallel receiving channels, and
 - a plurality of time delay units arranged downstream of the multi-channel splitter in a parallel relation, each time delay unit being configured for providing a predetermined time delay to the coherent dithering signal in the corresponding receiving channel; and
 - a plurality of combiners arranged in said plurality of parallel receiving channels upstream of the analog-to-digital converters and coupled to the time delay units; each combiner configured for receiving the analog input signal originating from the corresponding antenna element and adding the delayed coherent dithering signal having the corresponding predetermined time delay to the analog input signal, generating a combined analog signal including said delayed coherent dithering signal and said analog input signal, and relaying said combined analog signal to the analog-to-digital converter for digitizing thereof; and
 - a digital beam forming unit arranged downstream of said plurality of parallel receiving channels and coupled to the analog-to-digital converters, and configured for receiving combined digital signals digitized by the analog-to-digital converters, and computing a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arriving from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the corresponding time delays provided by the time delay units are equivalent to time delays of the signals arriving from a specific direction.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the digital beam forming unit is further
5 configured for removing, from the combined digital signals, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals added to the analog input signals corresponding to said specific direction.
4. The system of claim 2, wherein said specific direction is selected from out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array.
- 10 5. The system of claim 1, further comprising a signal processor unit arranged downstream of the digital beam forming unit and configured for processing the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal arrived from the certain specific direction, said processing including estimating required parameters associated with said electromagnetic signal arrived from the certain specific direction.
- 15 6. The system of claim 1, wherein the dithering module further comprises a filter arranged downstream of the dither signal generator and configured for limiting a frequency band of said dither signal.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein said dither signal includes a random noise waveform.
- 20 8. The system of claim 7, wherein the frequency band of said random noise waveform which is out-of-band with respect to the analog input signals.
9. The system of claim 1, wherein said dither signal generator includes a noise source configured for generating a random noise waveform.
10. The system of claim 1, wherein the dithering module further comprises a
25 variable attenuator arranged upstream of the multi-channel splitter, and configured for setting a magnitude of said dither waveform to an optimal level.
11. The system of claim 10, wherein the optimal level is in the range of –3 dB to 3dB of the maximum operational signal level of the analog input signal.

12. The system of claim 1, wherein the analog-to-digital converter is a mono-bit AD converter.

13. A method for enhancing a dynamic range of a beamforming multi-channel digital receiver comprising an array of antenna elements receiving electromagnetic
5 signals and generating analog input signals, and a plurality of receiving channels coupled to the array of antenna elements, the method comprising:

generating a dither signal;

splitting said dither signal into a predetermined number of coherent dithering signals, said predetermined number being equal to the number of the receiving
10 channels;

providing predetermined time delays to the coherent dithering signals in the receiving channels, correspondingly; and

in each receiving channel,

receiving the analog input signal originating from the corresponding
15 antenna element, and adding this signal to a delayed coherent dithering signal having a corresponding predetermined time delay, thereby generating a combined analog signal including the corresponding delayed coherent dithering signal and the corresponding analog input signal,

digitizing said combined analog signal, thereby obtaining a combined
20 digital signal having a reduced quantization noise;

receiving combined digital signals corresponding to said plurality of receiving channels, and computing a digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signals arriving from a certain specific direction, while attenuating the electromagnetic signals arriving from other directions .

25 14. The method of claim 13, wherein said predetermined time delays are equivalent to time delays of signals arriving from a specific direction selected from an out-of-field-of-view of the antenna array.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising removing, from the combined digital signals, a digital counterpart waveform of the delayed coherent dithering signals
30 added to the analog input signals corresponding to said specific direction.

16. The method of claim 13, further comprising processing the digital beam associated with the electromagnetic signal arriving from the certain specific direction; said processing including estimating required parameters associated with said electromagnetic signal arriving from the certain specific direction.

5 17. The method of claim 13, wherein said generating of the dither signal includes generating a random noise waveform.

18. The method of claim 13, further comprising limiting a frequency band of said dither signal prior to splitting thereof.

19. The method of claim 13, further comprising setting a magnitude of said dither
10 signal to an optimal level prior to splitting thereof.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the optimal level is in the range of approximately –3dB to 3dB of the maximum operational signal level of the analog input signal.

15

20

25

30