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# A Fast Phase-Only Beamforming Algorithm for FDA-MIMO Radar via Kronecker Decomposition

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**Abstract:** This paper proposes a fast phase-only beamforming algorithm for frequency diverse array multiple-input multiple-output radar systems. Specifically, we use the Kronecker decomposition to decompose the desired phase-only weight vector into phase-only transmit and receive weight vectors and to decompose the target steering vector into transmit and receive steering vectors. By using the properties of the Kronecker product, the transmit and receive steering vectors and the transmit and receive weight vectors with the Vandermonde structure are decomposed into Kronecker factors with uni-modulus vectors, respectively. On this basis, in order to maintain the mainlobe gain and form a deep null at the desired position, the Kronecker factors are divided into two parts. The first component, referred to as the interference suppression factors, is responsible for creating deep nulls. The second component, known as the signal enhancement factor, maintains the mainlobe gain. We provide an analytical solution with low complexity for the Kronecker factors. This strategy can obtain the phase-only weights while effectively forming a deep null at the desired position. Numerical experiments are conducted to verify the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

**Keywords:** frequency diverse array multiple-input multiple-output (FDA-MIMO); beamforming; phase-only control; interference suppression; Kronecker decomposition



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## 1. Introduction

Antenna arrays play a crucial role in various industries of modern information technology, including radar, communications, remote sensing, etc. [1–6]. Beamforming, as a fundamental technique in array signal processing, is widely employed to enhance target signal and suppress interference by creating deep nulls in undesired directions. Improving the interference suppression capability of antenna arrays is a critical requirement for radar and communication systems.

Over the past few decades, numerous beamforming techniques have been investigated [7–13]. Conventional beamforming techniques require adjusting the amplitude and phase of the receive filter, resulting in higher hardware costs at the receiver. Therefore, previous works have explored phase-only beamforming techniques for phased array radar [10–13], which utilize neural networks [10], numerical optimization [11], and other methods [12,13] to obtain phase-only weights. However, these techniques may be limited by computational complexity. In order to reduce computational complexity and improve practicality, a phase-only array response adjustment via the geometric approach was proposed [14]. Unfortunately, this method [14] can only rapidly adjust the response at a single point and cannot simultaneously form deep nulls for multiple points. Moreover, it is worth noting that these techniques [7–14] primarily aim to create deep nulls in desired directions, but they are limited in their ability to create deep nulls at specific locations due to the angle-dependent beam pattern of phased array radar systems. From a practical point of view, it is possible to encounter interference signals that have similar angles as the target of

interest [15,16]. As a result, there is a demand to investigate beamforming techniques that can effectively form deep nulls at specific locations.

Recently, the frequency diverse array (FDA) radar has gained significant attention from academia due to its degrees of freedom (DOFs) in the range domain [17–19]. In contrast to the capability of forming nulls in a specific direction in the beam pattern of phased array radar, by introducing frequency offsets between the elements of the transmitter, FDA allows for the control of nulls in both range and angle dimensions, thus effectively suppressing interference signals from specific directions and ranges. However, the beam pattern of the FDA radar exhibits time-varying characteristics, necessitating the integration of Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) technology at the receiver end to achieve an equivalent time-invariant beam pattern [20–22], thereby fully leveraging the advantages of the two-dimensional (2D) range-angle beam pattern of the FDA radar.

Based on this capability, numerous beamforming techniques [23–27] have been proposed. For instance, Lan et al. [26] proposed two iterative algorithms with multi-response control based on the oblique projection (MRCOP) method, namely the concurrent MRCOP (C-MRCOP) and the successive MRCOP (S-MRCOP). Moreover, two approaches, namely point-by-point successive null broadening control (SNBC) and multi-point concurrent null broadening control (CNBC), were developed for suppressing interference [27]. These approaches [27] were designed to broaden nulls at specific positions and effectively mitigate interference signals. Apart from the aforementioned works, there are various other beamforming techniques for the FDA-MIMO radar, such as transmit beam space design [28], cognitive FDA-MIMO radar beamforming [29], low probability of intercept of FDA-MIMO radar beamforming [30], and so on [31–33]. It is worth noting that none of the aforementioned methods investigate the phase-only beamforming technique for the FDA-MIMO radar. This implies that the mentioned approaches are not capable of utilizing phase shifters at the receiver to form deep nulls at desired positions. Thus, the implementation of these methods requires a complex and high-cost hardware architecture. For the FDA-MIMO radar, two data-independent phase-only beamforming methods were proposed using the convex optimization technique [34]. However, these methods still have computational complexities, and cannot find an efficient solution in polynomial time when the number of antennas is large. To the best of our knowledge, there have been limited reports on the fast phase-only beamforming technique for the FDA-MIMO radar.

Motivated by this research gap, we propose a fast phase-only beamforming method via the Kronecker decomposition [35] for the FDA-MIMO radar. In our work, we utilize the Kronecker decomposition to decompose the desired phase-only weight vectors into phase-only transmit and receive weight vectors, and decompose the target steering vector into transmit and receive steering vectors. The steering vectors and weight vectors of the transmit and receive modes with the Vandermonde structure are then decomposed into Kronecker factors with uni-modulus vectors, respectively. Subsequently, we divide the Kronecker factors into two parts to achieve interference suppression and signal enhancement. Our algorithm can rapidly form a deep null at the desired position with low computational complexities. Numerical experiment results demonstrate the effectiveness and superiority of the proposed method. We briefly summarize the research contributions of our work as follows:

- (1) We propose a phase-only beamforming design algorithm for the FDA-MIMO radar based on Kronecker decomposition.
- (2) We offer an analytical solution of the interference suppression factors and signal enhancement factors.
- (3) The proposed algorithm can form deep nulls at specified locations with very low complexity and reduce the hardware cost of the FDA-MIMO radar system.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the system model is introduced, and the problem formulation is presented. Section 3 presents the analytical solution for phase-only weight by designing the interference suppression factors and signal enhancement factors. Numerical simulations are employed in Section 4 to validate

the effectiveness of the proposed method. Finally, concluding remarks are provided in Section 5.

*Notations:* Throughout this paper, notations  $(\cdot)^*$ ,  $(\cdot)^T$  and  $(\cdot)^\dagger$  are used to represent the conjugate, transpose and conjugate transposes, respectively.  $|w|$  denotes the modulus of complex number  $w$ .  $\otimes$  represents the Kronecker product.  $\angle(\cdot)$  is the phase of  $(\cdot)$ .  $\|\cdot\|_2$  represents the Euclidean norm of a vector.  $(\cdot)_{2\pi}$  outputs the remainder after dividing  $(\cdot)$  by  $2\pi$ .  $\Pi$  denotes the cumulative product operation.  $\mathbf{H}^\perp$  refers to the orthogonal space of  $\mathbf{H}$ .  $\mathbf{I}_m$  represents the  $m \times m$  identity matrix, and  $\mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$  indicates the sets of the  $m \times n$  complex matrix.

## 2. Signal Model and Problem Formulation

In this section, we introduce the FDA-MIMO radar signal model and the phase-only beamforming problem.

### 2.1. Signal Model

We consider a monostatic FDA-MIMO radar, as illustrated in Figure 1. Let us assume that the transmitter and receiver both adopt a Uniform Linear Arrays (ULA) consisting of  $N$  and  $M$  elements, respectively. The antenna array element spacing is set to  $d = \lambda/2$ , where  $\lambda$  represents the wavelength and is given by  $\lambda = c/f_0$ .  $c$  denotes the speed of light.  $f_0$  represents the transmitting frequency of the first element of the transmitter, acting as the reference carrier frequency. Setting a linear frequency offset  $\Delta f$  between the transmitting frequencies of different transmitter elements [17–19], the transmitting frequency of the  $n$ th element is

$$f_n = f_0 + n\Delta f, n = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1. \tag{1}$$

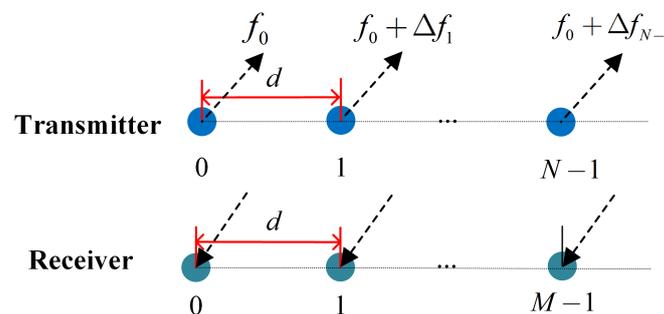


Figure 1. The monostatic FDA-MIMO array structure.

The transmit signal of the  $n$ -th element can be expressed as

$$s_n(t) = \sqrt{\frac{E}{N}} \psi_n(t) e^{j2\pi(f_0+n\Delta f)t}, 0 \leq t \leq T, \tag{2}$$

where  $E$  is the transmitted energy,  $t$  denotes the time within the radar pulse,  $T$  is the radar pulse duration and  $\psi_n(t)$  represents the baseband envelope of the  $n$ th transmit element, i.e.,  $\int_0^T \psi_{n_1}^*(t) \psi_{n_1}(t) dt = 1$ , which satisfies the orthogonality condition,

$$\int_0^T \psi_{n_1}^*(t) \psi_{n_2}(t - \zeta) e^{j2\pi\Delta f(n_2-n_1)t} dt = 0, n_1 \neq n_2, \forall \tau, \tag{3}$$

where  $\zeta$  denotes the delay time,  $n_1, n_2 = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$ .

Assuming a far-field target located at angle  $\theta$  and range  $r$ , after matched filtering is performed on the receive elements, the received target echo signal by the FDA-MIMO radar at time  $t$  can be expressed as follows (more details can be found in [20–22]):

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \zeta_t \mathbf{a}(r, \theta) + \mathbf{n}(t), \tag{4}$$

where  $\zeta_t$  is the complex coefficient after matched filtering,  $\mathbf{n}(t)$  represents the noise signal.  $\mathbf{a}(r, \theta) \in \mathbb{C}^{NM}$  is the array steering vector, which can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{a}(r, \theta) = \mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta), \tag{5}$$

where  $\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta)$  is the range angle-dependent transmit steering vector, defined as

$$\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta) = [1, e^{j2\pi f_t r}, \dots, e^{j2\pi(N-1)f_t r}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^N, \tag{6}$$

and  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta)$  is the receive steering vector determined by the angle, given by

$$\mathbf{b}_r(\theta) = [1, e^{j2\pi f_r r}, \dots, e^{j2\pi(M-1)f_r r}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^M, \tag{7}$$

where  $f_t = \frac{d \sin \theta}{\lambda} - \frac{2r\Delta f}{c}$  and  $f_r = \frac{d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$  denote the transmit and receive spatial frequencies, respectively.

### 2.2. Problem Formulation

In order to design the phase-only weight vector to suppress the interference while ensuring the target signal gain, the weight vector  $\mathbf{w}$  needs to maximize the output signal-to-noise ratio (SINR) after beamforming. This objective function can be modeled as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_s \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_{j+n} \mathbf{w}}, \tag{8}$$

where  $\mathbf{R}_s$  represents the signal covariance matrix, defined as

$$\mathbf{R}_s = \sigma_s^2 \mathbf{a}(\theta_0, r_0) \mathbf{a}^\dagger(\theta_0, r_0). \tag{9}$$

$\sigma_s^2$  is the power of the signal,  $\mathbf{a}(\theta_0, r_0)$  is the target steering vector.  $\mathbf{R}_{j+n}$  denotes the interference plus noise covariance matrix. Assuming interference and noise are independent, we can express  $\mathbf{R}_{j+n}$  as

$$\mathbf{R}_{j+n} = \sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_j^2 \mathbf{a}(\theta_j, r_j) \mathbf{a}^\dagger(\theta_j, r_j) + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I}, \tag{10}$$

where the noise is assumed to be a white Gaussian signal with zero mean and covariance matrix  $\sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I}$ .  $\sigma_j^2$  and  $\sigma_n^2$  are the power of the  $j$ th interference and noise, respectively.  $\mathbf{a}(\theta_j, r_j)$  is the  $j$ th interference steering vector.

By combining Equations (9) and (10), we can reformulate Equation (8) as

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\sigma_s^2 |\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(\theta_0, r_0)|^2}{\sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_j^2 |\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(\theta_j, r_j)|^2 + \sigma_n^2 \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2}. \tag{11}$$

It can be found in (11) that to maximize the output SINR, we need to maximize the numerator and minimize the denominator of (11). Then, to maximize SINR while obtaining the phase-only weight vector, the following problem can be obtained:

$$\max_{\mathbf{w}} \quad \kappa \tag{12a}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad |\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r_0, \theta_0)| = \kappa \tag{12b}$$

$$|\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j)| \leq \rho, j = 1, \dots, J \tag{12c}$$

$$|w_i| = 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, NM, \tag{12d}$$

where constraint (12b) is used to enhance the mainlobe gain,  $\rho$  is a small positive number in constraint (12c) to suppress interference. And constraint (12d) ensures the phase-only weight vector. Notice that Problem (12) is a nonconvex problem. In the next section, we design an analytical method to solve Problem (12) and obtain the phase-only weight vector.

### 3. The Phase-Only Beamforming Based on Kronecker Decomposition

In this section, we introduce a fast phase-only beamforming technique via Kronecker decomposition for the FDA-MIMO radar. For simplicity, we hypothesize that the numbers of transmitter and receiver satisfy  $N = 2^P$  and  $M = 2^Q$ , where  $P$  and  $Q$  are positive integer (we discuss the general case where the number of the transmitter or receiver is an arbitrary positive integer in Section 3.4).

#### 3.1. The Proposed Phase-Only Weight Vector Design Model

For the convenience of subsequent calculation, before designing the phase-only weight vector, we define weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$  to be a feasible solution to Problem (12) with the following form:

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}} = \bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r, \tag{13}$$

where  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \in \mathbb{C}^N$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r \in \mathbb{C}^M$  are defined as the transmit and receive weight vectors, respectively. Next, we introduce the following problem (14):

$$\max_{\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t, \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r} \kappa \tag{14a}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \left| (\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r)^\dagger (\mathbf{a}_t(r_0, \theta_0) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta_0)) \right| = \kappa \tag{14b}$$

$$\left| (\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r)^\dagger (\mathbf{a}_t(r_j, \theta_j) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta_j)) \right| = 0, j = 1, \dots, J \tag{14c}$$

$$|\bar{w}_t^n| = 1 \tag{14d}$$

$$|\bar{w}_r^m| = 1, \tag{14e}$$

where  $\mathbf{a}_t(r_0, \theta_0)$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta_0)$  represent the target transmit and receive steering vectors, respectively.  $\mathbf{a}_t(r_j, \theta_j)$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta_j)$  are the  $j$ th interference transmit and receive steering vectors, respectively. Compared to Problem (12), in Problem (14), variable  $\mathbf{w}$  is replaced with  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$ . Moreover, to maximize SINR, we expect the left side of (12c) to be as small as possible and set the left-hand side of Constraint (14c) equal to zero. In the next section, we present an approach based on Kronecker decomposition to design phase-only weight vectors  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$ .

#### 3.2. Kronecker Decomposition of Weight Vector and Steering Vector

First of all, we introduce an important lemma on Kronecker decomposition.

**Lemma 1** (Kronecker Decomposition [35]). *Let us consider vector  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \in \mathbb{C}^K$  whose elements have uni-modulus and which has a Vandermonde structure according to the following expression:*

$$\tilde{\mathbf{g}} = \left[ 1, e^{j\Phi}, e^{j2\Phi}, \dots, e^{j(K-1)\Phi} \right]^\top, \tag{15}$$

where  $\Phi$  is fixed. Vector  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}$  can be decomposed as  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbf{g}^{(L)} \otimes \mathbf{g}^{(L-1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{g}^{(1)}$ , where  $K = k_1 k_2 \dots k_L$  with  $\{k_l\}_{l=1}^L$  being positive integers. Each factor  $\mathbf{g}^{(l)}$  with a length of  $k_l$  is given by  $\mathbf{g}^{(l)} = \left[ 1, e^{jk_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi}, e^{j2k_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi}, \dots, e^{j(k_l-1)k_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi} \right]^\top$  with  $k_0 = 1$ .

We note that if  $k_l = 2$ , then  $\mathbf{g}^{(l)}$  in Lemma 1 is now simplified as  $\mathbf{g}^{(l)} = \left[ 1, e^{j2^{l-1}\Phi} \right]^\top$ . Recalling the transmit and receive steering vectors in (6) and (7), we can observe that  $\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta)$

and  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta)$  exhibit a Vandermonde structure, as stated in Lemma 1. Hence,  $\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta)$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta)$  can be decomposed as (16) and (17), respectively.

$$\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta) = \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)} \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(P-1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(1)}, \tag{16}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_r(\theta) = \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q)} \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q-1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(1)}, \tag{17}$$

where  $\mathbf{a}_t^{(p)} \in \mathbb{C}^2$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r^{(q)} \in \mathbb{C}^2$  denote the transmit and receive Kronecker factors, respectively ( $p = 1, \dots, P$  and  $q = 1, \dots, Q$ ), which are defined as

$$\mathbf{a}_t^{(p)} = [1, e^{j2^{p-1}\Phi_t}]^T, \tag{18}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_r^{(q)} = [1, e^{j2^{q-1}\Phi_r}]^T, \tag{19}$$

where  $\Phi_t = 2\pi f_t$ ,  $\Phi_r = 2\pi f_r$ .

According to Problem (14), the design of  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$  must satisfy (14b) for target echo enhancement and (14c) for interference suppression. To meet these requirements and simplify the algorithm, we assume that weight vectors  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$  have a Vandermonde structure. Then,  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$  are decomposed as

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t = \mathbf{u}_t^{(P)} \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(P-1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(p)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(1)}, \tag{20}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r = \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q)} \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q-1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(q)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)}, \tag{21}$$

where  $\mathbf{u}_t^{(p)} \in \mathbb{C}^2$  and  $\mathbf{u}_r^{(q)} \in \mathbb{C}^2$  denote the  $p$ th and  $q$ th Kronecker factors of the transmit and receive weight vectors, respectively. Building upon Equations (20) and (21), the design of  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$  is converted into the design of  $\mathbf{u}_t^{(p)}$  and  $\mathbf{u}_r^{(q)}$ . We introduce the design method of the Kronecker factors and synthesize the phase-only weight vector in the next subsection.

### 3.3. Design the Phase-Only Weight Vector

In the previous subsection, based on the Kronecker decomposition, the steering vector and the weight vector are decomposed into multiple Kronecker factors. In accordance with Equations (16), (17), (20) and (21), we can express  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r, \theta)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r, \theta) \\ &= (\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r)^\dagger (\mathbf{a}_t(r, \theta) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta)) \\ &= \left\{ \mathbf{u}_t^{(P)\dagger} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(1)\dagger} \right\} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q)\dagger} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)\dagger} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)} \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(1)} \right\} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(1)} \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Based on the mathematical properties of the Kronecker product, it is known that for any matrices  $\mathbf{H}_1, \mathbf{H}_2, \mathbf{H}_3$ , and  $\mathbf{H}_4$ , they satisfy  $(\mathbf{H}_1 \otimes \mathbf{H}_2)(\mathbf{H}_3 \otimes \mathbf{H}_4) = \mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{H}_3 \otimes \mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{H}_4$ . Then,  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r, \theta)$  is equivalent to

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r, \theta) = \left\{ \left( \mathbf{u}_t^{(P)\dagger} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(1)\dagger} \right) \left( \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(1)} \right) \right\} \otimes \left\{ \left( \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q)\dagger} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)\dagger} \right) \left( \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(1)} \right) \right\} \tag{23}$$

$$= \left\{ \prod_{p=1}^P \mathbf{u}_t^{(p)\dagger} \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)} \right\} \otimes \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^Q \mathbf{u}_r^{(q)\dagger} \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)} \right\} \tag{24}$$

$$= \prod_{p=1}^P \mathbf{u}_t^{(p)\dagger} \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)} \cdot \prod_{q=1}^Q \mathbf{u}_r^{(q)\dagger} \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)}, \tag{25}$$

where Equation (25) is derived from the fact that  $\mathbf{u}_t^{(p)\dagger} \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)}$  and  $\mathbf{u}_r^{(q)\dagger} \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)}$  are complex numbers.

By observing Equation (25), we can find out, for the  $j$ th interference, that an arbitrary  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)}$  needs to be designed such that  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}^\dagger \mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j) = 0$  satisfies onstraint (14c) for interference suppression.

sion, where  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)} \in \mathbb{B}$  ( $h \in \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H} = \{1, \dots, Q + P\}$ ) and  $\mathbb{B} = \{\mathbf{u}_t^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_t^{(P)}, \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q)}\}$ . Similarly, to satisfy target echo enhancement Constraint (14b), the rest of  $\mathbb{B}$  needs to be designed to maximize  $\kappa$ . For convenience, we designate the Kronecker factors that satisfy Constraint (14b) as Signal Enhancement (SE) factors and denote their set as  $\mathbb{B}_1$ . Conversely, the remaining Kronecker factors used to fulfill Constraint (14c) are referred to as Interference Suppression (IS) factors, with their set denoted as  $\mathbb{B}_2$ . It follows that  $\mathbb{B}_1 \cup \mathbb{B}_2 = \mathbb{B}$ . Additionally, we define  $\mathbf{v}^{(h)} \in \mathbb{I}$ , where  $\mathbb{I} = \{\mathbf{a}_t^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)}, \mathbf{a}_r^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r^{(Q)}\}$  denotes the set of transmit and receive steering vector factors of the target or interference. We further define  $\mathbb{I}_t$  as the target set and  $\mathbb{I}_j$  as the  $j$ th interference set.

Now, we can design IS and SE factors separately to synthesize phase-only vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$ . For the convenience of understanding, we offer a relatively intuitive diagram Figure 2 where we can clearly see that the phase-only weight is decomposed into multiple Kronecker factors.

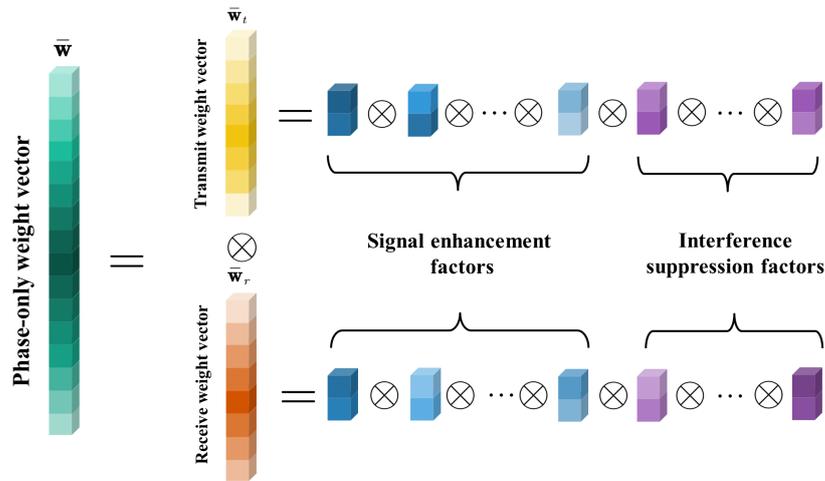


Figure 2. An abbreviated illustration of the design of the phase-only vector.

### 3.3.1. The Design of Interference Suppression Factors

As described in Problem (14), for any interference, the expected weight vector should satisfy Constraint (14c). Then, according to Equation (25), Constraint (14c) for  $j$ th interference steering vector  $\mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j)$  is assumed to be

$$\left\{ \prod_{p=1}^P \mathbf{u}_t^{(p)\dagger} \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)}(r_j, \theta_j) \right\} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^Q \mathbf{u}_r^{(q)\dagger} \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)}(\theta_j) \right\} = 0. \tag{26}$$

Using sets  $\mathbb{B}$  and  $\mathbb{I}_j$ , Equation (26) can be simply expressed as

$$\prod_{h=1}^H \mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_j^{(h)} = 0, \tag{27}$$

where  $\mathbf{v}_j^{(h)} \in \mathbb{I}_j, H = Q + P$ .

One can observe from Equation (27) that for the  $j$ th interference, we only need to choose one of the Kronecker products,  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_j^{(h)}$ , such that the equation equals zero. Since  $\mathbf{v}_j^{(h)}$  is fixed, the selection process of Kronecker product  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_j^{(h)}$  is equivalent to selecting  $\mathbf{u}_t^{(p)}$  or  $\mathbf{u}_r^{(q)}$  from the set  $\mathbb{I}_j$ . The chosen  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)}$  is assigned to the corresponding Kronecker product factor in (27) for each  $j$ th interference equation, and  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)}$  is called the IS factor. We

suppose the superscript of the chosen IS factor for the  $j$ th interference is  $h_j$  ( $h_j \in \mathbb{H}$ ); based on Equation (27), the  $h_j$ th Kronecker product factor should satisfy Equation (28).

$$\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_j^{(h_j)} = 0, \tag{28}$$

where  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)} \in \mathbb{B}_2$ . We recall Equations (20) and (21); the specific form of  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  can be defined as

$$\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j\varphi_1^{h_j}} \\ e^{j\varphi_2^{h_j}} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{29}$$

For the  $j$ th equation, if  $h_j \leq P$ , substituting (29) and (18) into (28), the unknown phase of the vector  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  can be expressed as

$$e^{-j\varphi_1^{h_j}} + e^{j(-\varphi_2^{h_j} + 2^{p-1}\Phi_t^j)} = 0. \tag{30}$$

If  $h_j > P$  in the  $j$ th equation, substituting (29) and (19) into (28), the unknown phase of the vector  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  can be expressed as

$$e^{-j\varphi_1^{h_j}} + e^{j(-\varphi_2^{h_j} + 2^{q-1}\Phi_r^j)} = 0, \tag{31}$$

where  $\Phi_t^j = 2\pi f_t^j$ ,  $\Phi_r^j = 2\pi f_r^j$ ,  $f_t^j$  and  $f_r^j$  denote the transmit and receive spatial frequencies of the  $j$ th interference, respectively.

The phase solutions to (30) are

$$\varphi_2^{h_j} = 0, \tag{32}$$

$$\varphi_1^{h_j} = \left( \pi - \angle e^{j2^{p-1}\Phi_t^j} \right)_{2\pi}, \tag{33}$$

and the phase solutions to (31) are

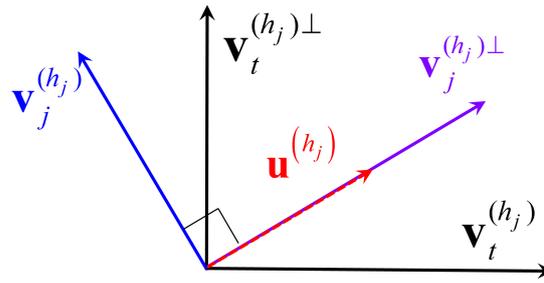
$$\varphi_2^{h_j} = 0, \tag{34}$$

$$\varphi_1^{h_j} = \left( \pi - \angle e^{j2^{q-1}\Phi_r^j} \right)_{2\pi}. \tag{35}$$

It is important to note that arbitrarily chosen  $h_j$  satisfies Constraints (14d) or (14e), but not arbitrary  $h_j$  can maximize the value of  $\kappa$  in (14b). Once the IS factors are determined, based on (25),  $(\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r)^\dagger (\mathbf{a}_t(r_0, \theta_0) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta_0))$  can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{h=1}^H \mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h)} &= \mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_j)} \cdot \prod_{h=1, h \neq h_j}^H \mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h)} \\ &= \gamma_{h_j} \cdot \prod_{h=1, h \neq h_j}^H \mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h)}, \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

where  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h)} \in \mathbb{I}_t$ . In order to design the weight vector and ensure maximizing  $\kappa$  in Constraint (14b), we expect (36) to be as large as possible. Thus, we calculate all the  $\gamma_{h_j} = \mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_j)}$  ( $h_j \in \mathbb{H}$ ) and choose  $\hat{\gamma}_{h_j}$  with the largest modal value. The selected  $h_j$  is able to obtain the maximum  $\kappa$ , that is, the target echo gain. For easy understanding of the relation between Kronecker factors and steering vector factors, the geometric perspective is shown in Figure 3. The calculated  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  is actually in orthogonal space  $\mathbf{v}_j^{(h_j)\perp}$  of  $\mathbf{v}_j^{(h_j)}$ , and the process of selecting  $h_j$  is essentially to find orthogonal space  $\mathbf{v}_j^{(h_j)\perp}$  with the smallest angle with  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h_j)}$ .



**Figure 3.** Illustration of the Kronecker factors.

In summary, the criterion for the determination of the IS factors effectively suppresses the interference signal while ensuring the maximization of the output SINR. The design procedure of IS factors is summarized in Algorithm 1 with specific steps elaborated.

---

**Algorithm 1** Design of IS factors.

---

**Require:**  $N, M, \mathbf{a}(r_0, \theta_0), \mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j), f_t^j$  and  $f_r^j (j = 1, \dots, J)$ .

**Ensure:** All the IS factors  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$ .

- 1: Set  $N = 2^P, M = 2^Q$ .
  - 2:  $\mathbf{a}(r_0, \theta_0) = \mathbf{a}_t(r_0, \theta_0) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta_0)$ .
  - 3:  $\mathbf{a}_t(r_0, \theta_0) = \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)}(r_0, \theta_0) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(1)}(r_0, \theta_0)$ .
  - 4:  $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta_0) = \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q)}(\theta_0) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(1)}(\theta_0)$ .
  - 5: **for** each  $j = 1, \dots, J$  **do**
  - 6:      $\mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j) = \mathbf{a}_t(r_j, \theta_j) \otimes \mathbf{b}_r(\theta_j)$ .
  - 7:      $\mathbf{a}_t(r_j, \theta_j) = \mathbf{a}_t^{(P)}(r_j, \theta_j) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{a}_t^{(1)}(r_j, \theta_j)$ .
  - 8:      $\mathbf{b}_r(\theta_j) = \mathbf{b}_r^{(Q)}(\theta_j) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_r^{(1)}(\theta_j)$ .
  - 9: **end for**
  - 10: **for** each  $j = 1, \dots, J$  **do**
  - 11:     **for** each  $h = 1, \dots, H$  **do**
  - 12:          $\varphi_2^h = 0$ .
  - 13:         **if**  $h \leq P$  **then**
  - 14:              $\varphi_1^h = \left( \pi - \angle e^{j2^{p-1}\Phi_t^j} \right)_{2\pi}$ .
  - 15:         **else**
  - 16:              $\varphi_1^h = \left( \pi - \angle e^{j2^{q-1}\Phi_r^j} \right)_{2\pi}$ .
  - 17:         **end if**
  - 18:         Calculate  $\gamma_h = \mathbf{u}^{(h)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h)}$ .
  - 19:     **end for**
  - 20:     Choose the  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  with largest  $|\gamma_{h_j}|$  as the  $j$ -th IS factor
  - 21: **end for**
- 

### 3.3.2. The Design of Signal Enhancement Factors

After obtaining the IS factors in  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$ , there are still  $Q + P - J$  SE factors to be designed. In other words,  $Q + P - J$  Kronecker product factors in  $\mathbb{B}$  need to be designed to maximize  $\kappa$  (enhanced signal power) and meet Constraints (14d) and (14e) (satisfy the phase-only constraint).

By pooling the designed IS factors corresponding to all  $J$  interferences, denoting the superscript of the SE factors as  $h_e$ , Constraint (14b) can be expressed as

$$\left\{ \prod_{p=1}^P \mathbf{u}_t^{(p)\dagger} \mathbf{a}_t^{(p)}(r_0, \theta_0) \right\} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{q=1}^Q \mathbf{u}_r^{(q)\dagger} \mathbf{b}_r^{(q)}(\theta_0) \right\} \tag{37}$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^J \mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_j)} \cdot \prod_{h_e=1, h_e \neq h_j}^H \mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)},$$

where  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_e)} \in \mathbb{B}_1, \mathbf{u}^{(h_j)} \in \mathbb{B}_2, \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_j)}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)}$  both belong to the set  $\mathbb{I}_t$ . Following Definitions (6) and (7) and Constraints (14d) and (14e), we can easily observe that the module of the  $h_e$ th Kronecker product factor is not greater than 2. This implies that

$$\left| \mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)} \right| = \delta_{h_e}, \delta_{h_e} \in [0, 2]. \tag{38}$$

Observing Equation (38), we know that  $\left| \mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)} \right|$  obtains its maximum value only when  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)}$  are conjugate with each other, i.e.,  $\left| \mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)} \right| = 2$ . According to Definitions (18) and (19), we define  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)}$  to have the following form:

$$\mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)} = \left[ 1, e^{j\omega} \right]^T, \tag{39}$$

where  $\omega = 2^{p-1}\Phi_t^0$  or  $\omega = 2^{q-1}\Phi_r^0$  is chosen according to the value of  $h_e$ ;  $\Phi_t^0 = 2\pi f_t^0, \Phi_r^0 = 2\pi f_r^0, f_t^0$  and  $f_r^0$  denote the transmit and receive spatial frequencies of the target, respectively.

Thus, when  $\left| \mathbf{u}^{(h_e)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h_e)} \right| = 2$ , the phase solutions to  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_e)}$  are

$$\varphi_1^{h_e} = 0, \tag{40}$$

$$\varphi_2^{h_e} = \omega. \tag{41}$$

We note that arbitrarily  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_e)}$  satisfies Constraints (14d) or (14e). In summary, the SE factors can be determined, and steps are summarized in Algorithm 2.

---

**Algorithm 2** Design of SE factors

---

**Require:**  $P, h_j(j = 1, \dots, J), f_t^0, f_r^0$ .

**Ensure:** All the SE factors  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_e)}$ .

- 1: **for** each  $h = 1, \dots, H$  **do**
  - 2:     **if**  $h \leq P \& h \neq h_j, j = 1, \dots, J$  **then**
  - 3:          $\varphi_2^h = \angle e^{j2^{h-1}\Phi_t^0}$
  - 4:     **else**
  - 5:         **if**  $h > P \& h \neq h_j, j = 1, \dots, J$  **then**
  - 6:              $\varphi_2^h = \angle e^{j2^{h-P-1}\Phi_r^0}$
  - 7:         **end if**
  - 8:     **end if**
  - 9: **end for**
- 

With the two aforementioned algorithms, the SE and IS factors can be determined. The transmit and receive weight vectors can be calculated using the Kronecker product as specified in Equations (20) and (21), respectively. The final phase-only weight vector is calculated from Equation (13). Then, the design procedure of the phase-only weight vector is given in Algorithm 3.

---

**Algorithm 3** Design of Phase-Only Weight Vectors

---

**Require:**  $N, M, \mathbf{a}(r_0, \theta_0)$  and  $\mathbf{a}(r_j, \theta_j) (j = 1, \dots, J)$ .

**Ensure:** The phase-only weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$ .

- 1: Select and design IS factors by performing Algorithm 1
  - 2: Design SE factors by performing Algorithm 2.
  - 3: Calculate the transmit weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t = \mathbf{u}_t^{(P)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_t^{(1)}$ .
  - 4: Calculate the receive weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r = \mathbf{u}_r^{(Q)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)}$ .
  - 5: Calculate the weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}} = \bar{\mathbf{w}}_t \otimes \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$ .
- 

3.4. Discussion

In this subsection, we discuss the performance of the proposed phase-only beamforming algorithm, including the antenna number, IS factors selection, bistatic FDA-MIMO radar, and computation complexity.

3.4.1. Antenna Number

The weight vector is designed for the exceptional case when the number of transmitter and receiver  $N = 2^P$  and  $M = 2^Q$ . In fact, for the general case of non-prime number, it can perform the Kronecker decomposition. After the Kronecker decomposition of  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t, \bar{\mathbf{w}}_r, \mathbf{a}_t$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r$ , they can be decomposed into Kronecker factors of the following form:

$$\mathbf{g}^{(l)} = \left[ 1, e^{jk_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi}, e^{j2k_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi}, \dots, e^{j(k_l-1)k_{l-1} \dots k_1 k_0 \Phi} \right]^T. \tag{42}$$

The transmit and receive weight vectors can be determined using the procedures described in the previous section.

According to reference [35], when the number of antennas is a prime number, one simple solution is to utilize antenna selection. This approach addresses the issue of the inability to decompose the steering vector into Kronecker products. For instance, in the case where there are 67 antennas, the optimal subset of 64 antennas can be chosen using a specific selection criterion. These selected 64 antennas can then be employed for phase-only beamforming using Kronecker decomposition. Additionally, it is mentioned in [35] that standards such as IEEE 802.11n and IEEE 802.11ac [36] often set the number of antennas to be a power of two. This aligns well with the proposed design, facilitating the application of the proposed approach.

3.4.2. Interference Suppression Factors Selection

In Algorithm 1, we consider the common case where each interference has different transmit and receive frequencies, that is,  $f_t^{j_1} \neq f_t^{j_2}$  and  $f_r^{j_1} \neq f_r^{j_2}, j_1 \neq j_2, j_1, j_2 = 1, \dots, J$ . This means that the corresponding  $\mathbf{a}_t^{(p)}$  and  $\mathbf{b}_r^{(q)}$  for different interferences are not the same. Therefore, for the  $j$ th interference, the obtained  $\mathbf{u}^{(h)}$  can only be used to suppress the  $j$ th interference. If there are multiple interferences with a common transmit  $f_t^j$  or receive  $f_r^j$  frequency, it is possible to design an IS factor that can suppress both interferences simultaneously. This means that for different interferences, there is a shared component in  $\mathbf{v}_j$  (the transmit or receive Kronecker factors), and they have a common  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  such that  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_j^{(h_j)} = 0$ .

Moreover, it is important to note that the proposed algorithm exhibits a high demand for array DOFs due to the relationship between the number of IS and SE factors and the number of array elements. As the number of interferences increases, there is a degradation in beam performance for a given number of array elements. Furthermore, accurate a priori information is required by the proposed algorithm, indicating its limited robustness.

### 3.4.3. Bistatic FDA-MIMO Radar

In this subsection, we discuss the application of the proposed algorithm to a bistatic FDA-MIMO radar. According to the steps of the proposed algorithm, the calculation of the phase-only weight vector is related to the transmit and receive spatial frequencies of the interference and the target. For a bistatic FDA-MIMO radar, we let  $\theta$  represent the direction of arrival and  $\beta$  denote the direction of departure. The transmit and receive spatial frequencies of the bistatic FDA-MIMO radar are denoted as  $f_t = \frac{d \sin \beta}{\lambda} - \frac{2r \Delta f}{c}$  and  $f_r = \frac{d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$ , respectively. Therefore, when computing IS and SE factors in Algorithms 1 and 2, it is necessary to substitute the transmit and receive spatial frequencies with those of the bistatic FDA-MIMO radar.

### 3.4.4. Computation Complexity

It is worth highlighting that the proposed phase-only beamforming algorithm has low computational complexities. The computational cost of the algorithm primarily arises from the calculation of the phases of IS and the SE factors, including only the simple additions or multiplication operators. In the Algorithm 1 part, the computational complexity mainly arises from the calculation of phase solution  $\phi_1^h$  and the calculation of  $\gamma_{h_j}$ . Since  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_t^{(h)}$  with the dimension of  $2 \times 1$ , the computational complexity of  $\mathbf{u}^{(h_j)\dagger} \mathbf{v}_t^{(h)}$  is  $O(2)$ . The computational load of calculating the solution of  $\phi_1^h$  in (33) or (35) is  $O(J)$ . So the computational complexity of Algorithm 1 is  $O(2HJ)$ . In addition, the complexity of Algorithm 2 is  $O(H)$ . Based on the analyses above, the computational complexity of the proposed algorithm is  $O(2HJ + H)$ , where  $H = \log_2 N + \log_2 M$ . In contrast, the convex optimization method in [34] requires  $O((NM + 1)^{4.5})$  complex operations, and the SNBC method in [27] requires  $O(N^3 M^3 + N^2 M^2 + 1)$  complex operations. Table 1 summarizes the computational complexity of these algorithms.

**Table 1.** Comparison of Computational Complexity.

Method	Computational Complexity
Convex optimization [34]	$O((NM + 1)^{4.5})$
SNBC [27]	$O(N^3 M^3 + N^2 M^2 + 1)$
Proposed method	$O((\log_2 N + \log_2 M)(2J + 1))$

## 4. Simulation Results

In this section, we present numerical experiments to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed method. Since the method in [34] cannot find an efficient solution in polynomial time when the number of antennas is large, we compare the performance of the proposed algorithm with that of the SNBC method [27] in this section. The main simulation parameters are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Simulation parameters.

Parameters	Symbols	Value
Transmit elements	$N$	32
Receive elements	$M$	32
Reference carrier frequency	$f_0$	16 GHz
Wavelength	$\lambda_0$	0.0187 m
Frequency offset	$\Delta f$	3750 Hz
Main beam angle	$\theta_0$	30°
Main beam range	$r_0$	25 km
Main beam transmit frequency	$f_t^0$	−0.375
Main beam receive frequency	$f_r^0$	0.25

4.1. Beam Pattern for Different Interference Scenarios

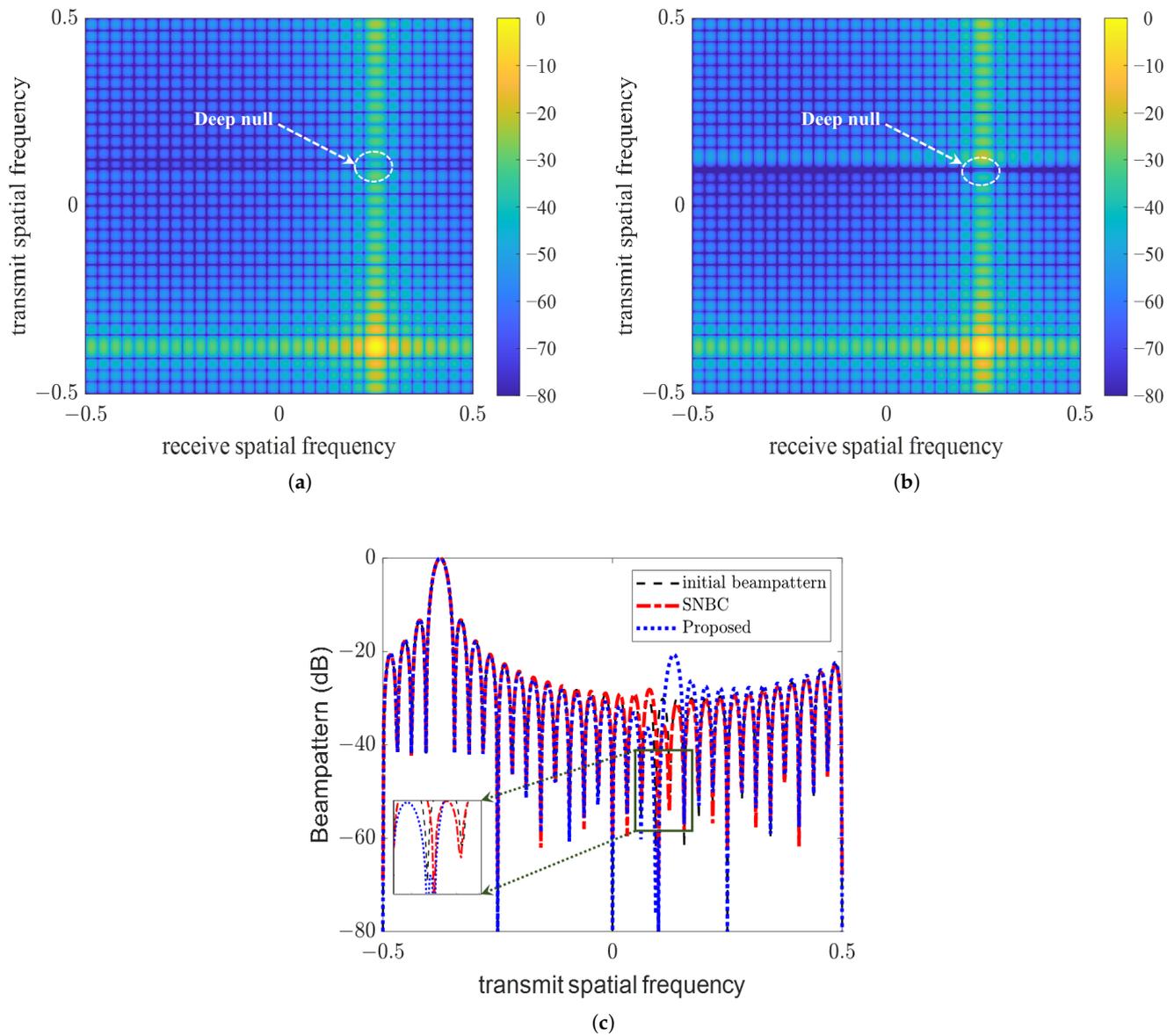
In this subsection, we assess the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm in forming deep nulls at the desired locations.

4.1.1. One Suppression Point

In the first example, we consider forming a deep null at one desired point (30°, 6 km). That is, the transmit frequency is 0.1, different from the target, and the receive frequency is 0.25, same as the target. Utilizing the proposed algorithmic procedure, we obtain the phase-only weight vectors. Table 3 offers transmit weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$  and receive weight vector  $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$ , and the Kronecker product of the transmit and receive weight vectors is the final phase-only weight vector. By observing it, we can find that the obtained weight vector is phase only. Figure 4a,b plot the 2D beampattern synthesis result for different methods. Figure 4c produces the equivalent transmit beam pattern of a 2D beam pattern at the receive spatial frequency  $f_r = 0.25$ . One can observe that the two methods can effectively form a deep null in the desired position. Furthermore, it can be observed that our proposed method yields a higher sidelobe level compared to the SNBC method. This is determined by the performance of the proposed algorithm. However, it should be emphasized that the advantage of our algorithm is that the deep null beam pattern can be achieved solely by adjusting the phase of weight, a characteristic not possessed by the SNBC method.

**Table 3.** Phase-Only weight vector for one interference.

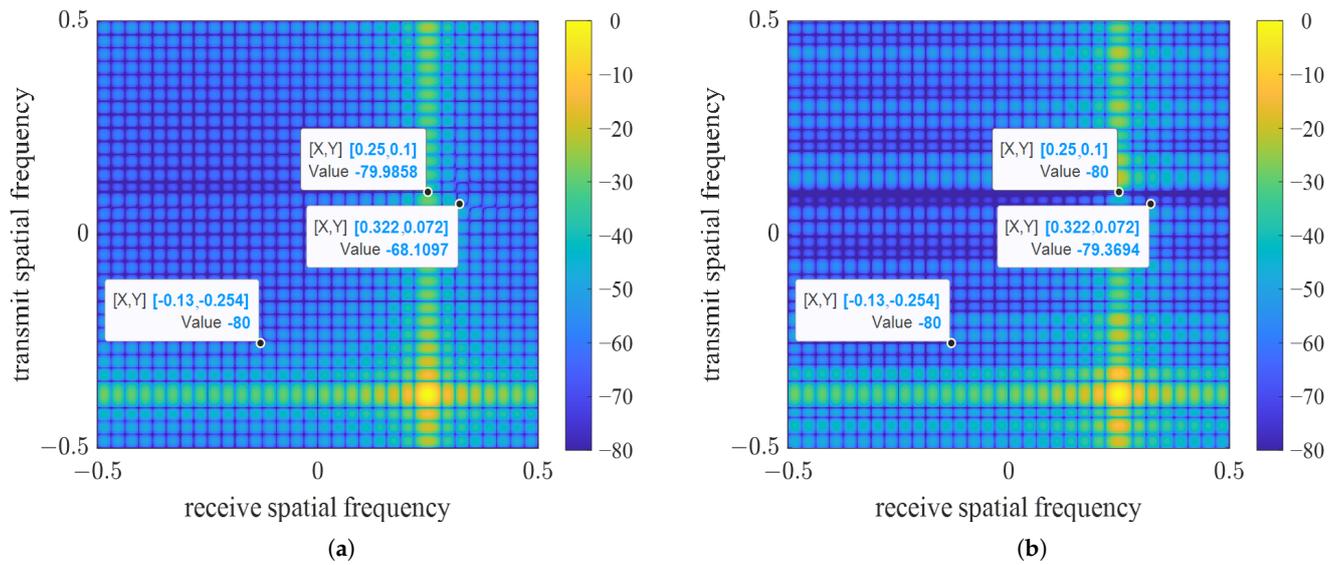
$n/m$	$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$	$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$	$n/m$	$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_t$	$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_r$
1	$e^{+j2.5133}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$	17	$e^{-j0.0000}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$
2	$e^{+j0.0000}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$	18	$e^{-j0.0000}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$
3	$e^{-j2.1991}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$	19	$e^{-j2.1991}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$
4	$e^{+j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$	20	$e^{+j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$
5	$e^{-j0.6283}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$	21	$e^{-j0.6283}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$
6	$e^{-j3.1416}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$	22	$e^{-j3.1416}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$
7	$e^{+j0.9425}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$	23	$e^{+j0.9425}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$
8	$e^{-j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$	24	$e^{-j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$
9	$e^{+j2.5133}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$	25	$e^{+j2.5133}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$
10	$e^{-j0.0000}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$	26	$e^{-j0.0000}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$
11	$e^{-j2.1991}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$	27	$e^{-j2.1991}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$
12	$e^{+j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$	28	$e^{+j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$
13	$e^{-j0.6283}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$	29	$e^{-j0.6283}$	$e^{-j0.0000}$
14	$e^{-j3.1416}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$	30	$e^{-j3.1416}$	$e^{+j1.5708}$
15	$e^{+j0.9425}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$	31	$e^{+j0.9425}$	$e^{+j3.1416}$
16	$e^{-j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$	32	$e^{-j1.5708}$	$e^{-j1.5708}$



**Figure 4.** The beam pattern for different methods. (a) SNBC [27]. (b) Proposed method. (c) The beam pattern at receive spatial frequency  $f_r = 0.25$ .

#### 4.1.2. Multiple Suppression Points

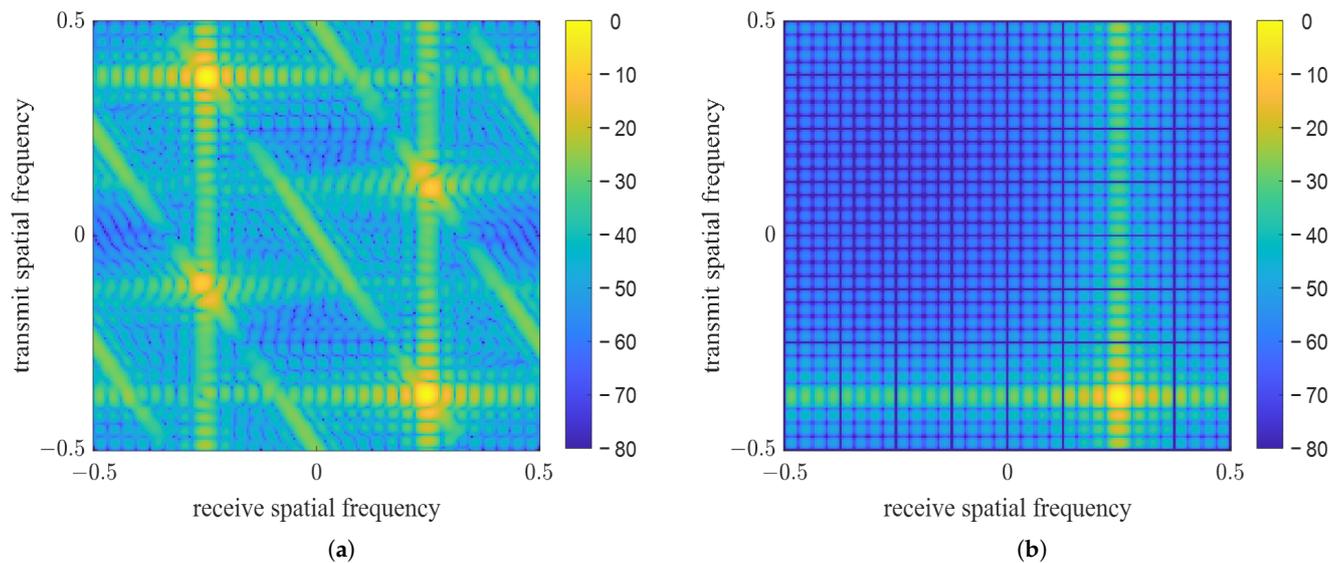
In the second example, a simulation experiment is designed to verify that the proposed algorithm can effectively form multiple deep nulls even in multiple desired positions. We consider three desired points with angle and range of  $30^\circ, 6 \text{ km}$ ;  $40^\circ, 10 \text{ km}$  and  $-15^\circ, 5 \text{ km}$ , respectively. The transmit and receive frequencies are  $(0.1, 0.25)$ ,  $(0.072, 0.322)$  and  $(-0.254, -0.13)$ , respectively. Figure 5 plots the 2D beampattern synthesis result by using phase-only weight. One can see that the proposed algorithm can effectively form three deep nulls in the corresponding interference positions. However, the SNBC method does not guarantee the formation of a deep zero at all points.



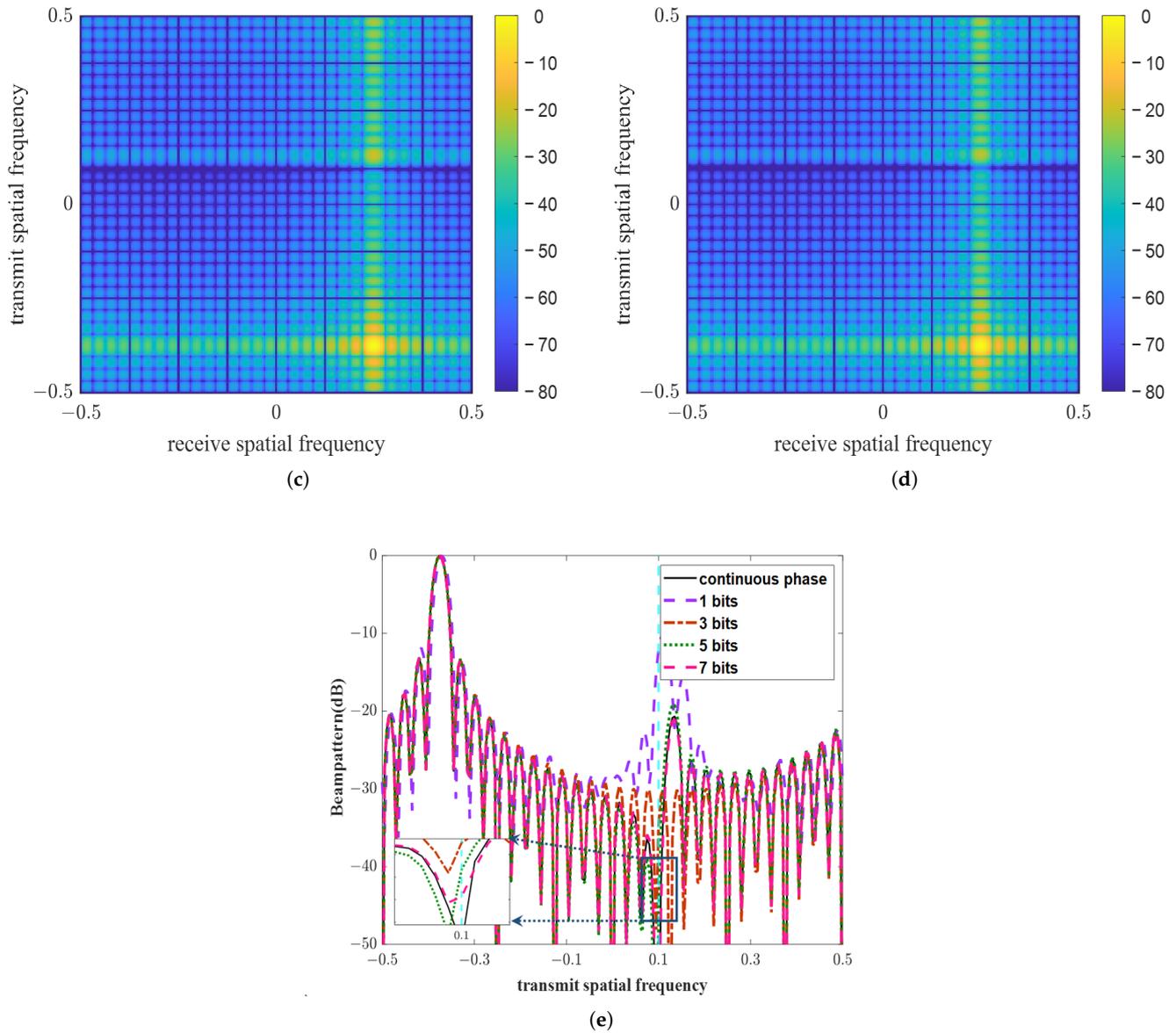
**Figure 5.** The 2D beam pattern for different methods. (a) SNBC [27]. (b) Proposed method.

4.2. Beam Pattern on the Different Quantization Bits

In practical applications, due to hardware limitations, phase shifters cannot generate a continuous phase; it is necessary to quantize the phase of the phase shifter. To show the performance of the beam pattern synthesized by our proposed algorithm on different quantization bits, the beampattern performances of the phase-only weight vector are compared in this subsection. Considering one suppression point, Figure 6 presents the beam pattern of the proposed algorithm when the receiver has different quantization bits, correspondingly. By observing the beam pattern, it can be observed that the quantized beam pattern exhibits considerable deviation from the original beam pattern when the receiver has different quantization bits. Especially when the quantization bit is one, the change in the beam pattern is more obvious. As the number of quantization bits increases, the quantized beam pattern gradually approaches the original beam pattern. For instance, when the quantization bit is seven, Figure 6d displays that the beampattern performance is roughly the same as the original beam pattern.



**Figure 6.** Cont.



**Figure 6.** The beam pattern on different quantization bits. (a) 1 bit, (b) 3 bits, (c) 5 bits, (d) 7 bits. (e) The beam pattern at receive spatial frequency  $f_r = 0.25$ .

#### 4.3. Output SINR on the Different Quantization Bits

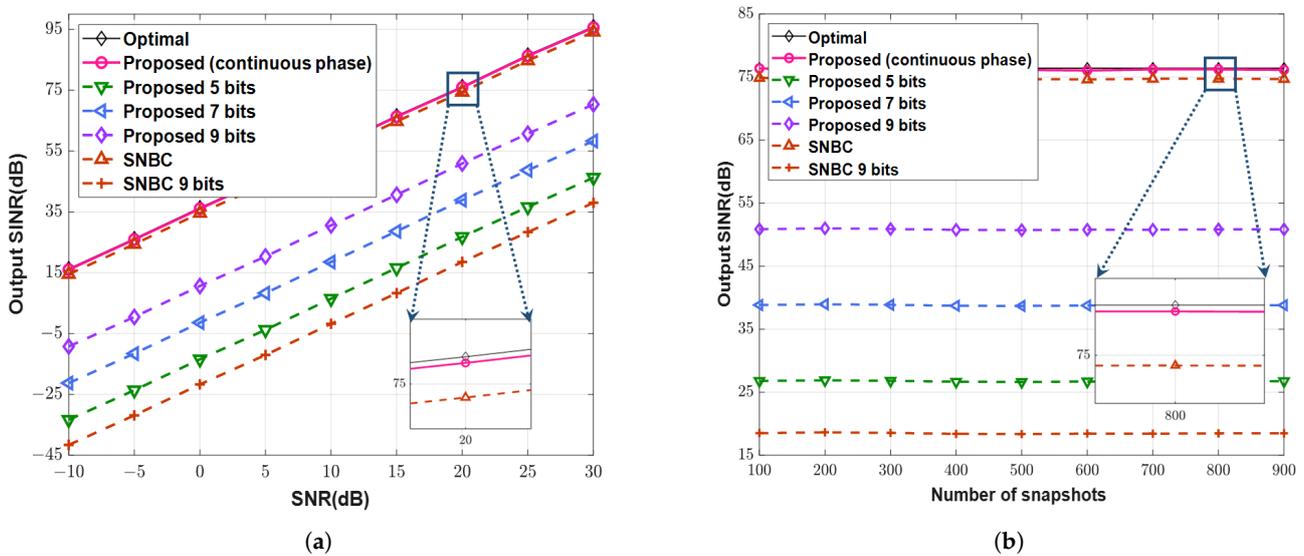
In order to verify the output SINR performance of the proposed algorithm, we offer the output SINR at different signal to noise ratio (SNR) values and the number of snapshots. Furthermore, we present the output SINR on different quantization bits to show the performance of the proposed phase-only method when the phase shifters have different quantization bits. According to the constraints in (14), the output SINR is defined as

$$\text{SINR}_{\text{output}} = \frac{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_s \mathbf{w}}{\mathbf{w}^\dagger \mathbf{R}_{j+n} \mathbf{w}}. \quad (43)$$

Considering one interference point with  $\sigma_j^2 = 30$  dB, Figure 7 provides the original output SINR of the proposed algorithm and the SNBC method [27]. Moreover, the output SINR values of the two algorithms are given in Figure 7 for different quantization bits. Since the SNBC algorithm is not phase only, here, we only show the quantized performance of the SNBC algorithm at nine bits. Specifically, Figure 7a displays the output SINR of the

proposed method in the SNR from  $-10$  dB to  $30$  dB with  $800$  snapshots; Figure 7b plots the output SINR in the number of snapshots from  $200$  to  $900$  under the SNR is  $20$  dB.

One can see that the proposed algorithm has good performance. Compared to the optimal output SINR, the proposed method has only a little loss. The main reason is that we form a deep null at the interference position, which can effectively suppress the interference signal. Moreover, as the number of snapshots gradually increases, the output SINR of the proposed method does not change. This phenomenon occurs due to the fact that the proposed method is data independent. As shown in Figure 7, the output SINR of the proposed algorithm with different quantization bits is significantly different from the original output SINR. However, increasing the number of quantization bits brings the quantized SINR closer to the original performance. Moreover, since the SNBC method is not phase only, it can be seen that the quantized performance of the algorithm is poor at nine bits, but our proposed algorithm has better performance.



**Figure 7.** The output SINR on different quantization bits. (a) The output SINR versus SNR. (b) The output SINR versus the number of snapshots.

### 5. Conclusions

This paper proposed a fast phase-only beamforming algorithm based on Kronecker decomposition for the FDA-MIMO radar. We decomposed the phase-only weight vectors into transmit and receive weight vectors with Vandermonde structures. On this basis, the transmit and receive weight vectors were decomposed into Kronecker factors with unimodulus vectors, which were further divided into IS and SE factors. We derived analytical solutions for both IS and the SE factors. The proposed algorithm is capable of obtaining a phase-only weight vector with low complexity. And the obtained phase-only weight vector can effectively form deep nulls at specific locations solely by adjusting the phase of receiver, thereby reducing the hardware costs of radar systems. As a future work, we will extend the proposed phase-only beamforming approach to the scenario with localization errors.

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