# Vehicular Antenna Deployments for Downlink Positioning

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## Motivation & Research Goals

In future advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) in vehicles, vehicular positioning techniques are expected to fulfill sub-meter accuracy requirements [1], [2]. To accomplish this, we need alternatives to contemporary solutions such as stand-alone global navigation satellite systems (GNSS). Motivated by the emergence of vehicle-to-anything communications (V2X) equipment [3], this work [4] investigates the feasibility of distributed vehicle-side deployments of communications equipment for positioning.

### System Model

#### Selected Results



A vehicle equipped with K planar antenna arrays receives a reference signal transmitted by a nearby base station. The environment is simple; the vehicle is situated on flat ground and no obstacles are in its vicinity.

- Using the received reference signal at each antenna array, the vehicle is tasked with **positioning itself relative to the base station**.
- Two different system modes of operation: (i), **phase-coherence** among antenna arrays and, (ii), no phase-coherence.
- Our goal is to find the optimal array deployment A in terms of (snapshot) positioning performance.

- Simulated **5GNR millimeter-wave** scenario using a 28 GHz carrier, 95 MHz bandwidth and individual array sizes M.
- Full lines indicate **multipath model** (ground reflections), dashed lines indicate no multipath.



**Signal Model**: The base station transmits an orthogonal frequency-division multiplex (OFDM) reference signal and observations are made over multiple subcarriers at each antenna element. For the k-th array, we have the observation matrix

$$\boldsymbol{Y}_{k} = \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{k}} \alpha_{k,\ell} e^{j\phi_{k,\ell}} \sqrt{P_{\mathrm{tx}}} \boldsymbol{a}_{k} (\theta_{k,\ell}^{\mathrm{az}}, \theta_{k,\ell}^{\mathrm{el}}) \left( \boldsymbol{b}(\tau_{k,\ell}) \odot \boldsymbol{x} \right) \right)^{T} + \boldsymbol{Z}_{k} ,$$

where  $\ell$  is the incident path index,  $\alpha_{k,\ell}e^{j\phi_{k,\ell}}$  is the complex channel coefficient,  $a_k$  and b are the spatial- and frequency domain steering vectors, respectively, x are the transmitted OFDM symbols and  $\operatorname{vec} \mathbf{Z}_k \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbb{I})$ .

## Assessing Performance & Optimizing Deployments

We define a performance metric based on the **Cramér-Rao lower bound** of a position estimator, called the position-error bound  $PEB(r, \varphi; A)$ . The metric is

$$\rho: \Pr(\operatorname{PEB}(\boldsymbol{r}, \varphi; \mathcal{A}) < \rho) = 1 - \varepsilon,$$



*Future Research*: Simultaneous orientation and position estimation, mitigating coherent-phase induced ambiguities.

## References

#### and is evaluated numerically.



- Array placements are constrained to finite number of candidate sites.
- Number of feasible deployments  $\mathcal{A}$  become finite.
- Exhaustive search minimizing  $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ .
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