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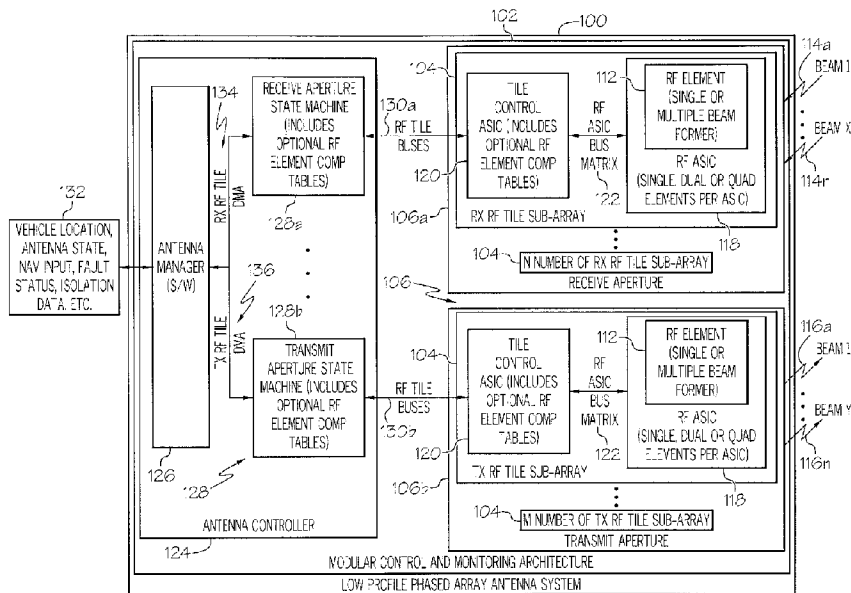
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(54) Titre : SYSTEME D'ANTENNE RESEAU PHASEE COMPORTANT UNE COMMANDE MODULAIRE ET ARCHITECTURE DE SURVEILLANCE

(54) Title: PHASED ARRAY ANTENNA SYSTEM INCLUDING A MODULAR CONTROL AND MONITORING ARCHITECTURE



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A phased array antenna system may include a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture. Each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each RF element may be separately controlled for steering or tracking an RF beam generated or received by the RF element. The phased array antenna system may also include an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams by the multiplicity of RF elements. The antenna controller may additionally include a plurality of aperture state machines. An aperture state machine may be associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array. The phased array antenna system may further include a plurality of RF tile buses. One RF tile bus operatively couples each aperture state machine to the RF tile sub-array.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A phased array antenna system may include a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture. Each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each RF element may be separately controlled for steering or tracking an RF beam generated or received by the RF element. The phased array antenna system may also include an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams by the multiplicity of RF elements. The antenna controller may additionally include a plurality of aperture state machines. An aperture state machine may be associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array. The phased array antenna system may further include a plurality of RF tile buses. One RF tile bus operatively couples each aperture state machine to the RF tile sub-array.

PHASED ARRAY ANTENNA SYSTEM INCLUDING A MODULAR CONTROL AND MONITORING ARCHITECTURE

BACKGROUND

The present disclosure relates to antennas and antenna systems, and more particularly to a phased array antenna system including a modular control and monitoring architecture. Phased array antennas include a multiplicity of antenna elements that may be arranged in a predetermined pattern. For example, the antenna elements may be arranged in rows and columns, although other arrangements may also be used depending upon the purpose, application or other parameters. Each of the antenna elements needs to be controlled to control a direction of propagation of a radio frequency (RF) beam created or transmitted by the phased array antenna. Controlling a direction of transmission or reception of RF beams or signals by the phased array antenna may be referred to as beam steering or tracking. Electronically steered phased array antennas typically require a great deal of data calculation and processing to create and control the RF beam. The control signals then have to be distributed to the antenna elements which typically require a significant number of electrical data connections. This can limit the expandability of the phased array antenna, particularly in applications where there may be size and space limitations such as on aircraft or spacecraft. Additionally, phased array antenna applications on aircraft or spacecraft may require a level of performance with management of multiple RF beams simultaneously. Beam steering or tracking performance may be required to support a wide range of vehicle angular rates and accelerations. Tracking performance may be preferably independent of the number of RF elements, RF beams or the size of transmit and receive apertures.

SUMMARY

In accordance with an example, a phased array antenna system may include a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture. Each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each RF element may be separately controlled for steering or tracking an RF beam generated or received by the RF element. The phased array antenna system may also include an antenna controller configured to

process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams by the multiplicity of RF elements. The antenna controller may additionally include a plurality of aperture state machines. An aperture state machine may be associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array. The phased array antenna system may further include a plurality of RF tile buses. One RF tile bus may operatively couple each aperture state machine to the associated RF tile sub-array.

In accordance with another example, a phased array antenna system may include a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture. Each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each RF element may be separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam. The RF tile sub-array may also include a tile control integrated circuit configured to individually control the multiplicity of RF elements. The RF tile sub-array may additionally include a clock and serial bus matrix that operatively connects the multiplicity of RF elements to the tile control integrated circuit. The phased array antenna system may also include an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams generated or received by the multiplicity of RF elements. The RF tile sub-array may additionally include a plurality of RF tile buses. One RF tile bus may be associated with each RF tile sub-array that operatively couples the associated RF tile sub-array to the antenna controller.

In accordance with a further example, a method for controlling and monitoring a phased array antenna system may include receiving data for use in steering or tracking a radio frequency (RF) beam. The method may also include concurrently and separately processing the data to provide unique control data to each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays. Each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each RF element may be separately controlled for steering or tracking the RF beam generated by the RF element or received by the RF element based on the unique control data. The method may further include transmitting each unique control data to the corresponding RF tile sub-array over an RF tile bus of a plurality of RF tile buses. One RF tile bus of the plurality of RF tile buses is associated with each RF tile sub-array of the plurality of RF tile sub-arrays.

In accordance with another example or any of the previous examples, the antenna controller may further include an antenna manager. The antenna manager may be configured to receive data for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams and to transmit control and status data and beam pointing information to one of the aperture state machines in response to RF elements of the RF tile sub-array associated with the one aperture state machine being selected for use for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams.

In accordance with another example or any of the previous examples, each aperture state machine may be configured for processing RF element phase data for the associated RF tile sub-array using spherical coordinates and a phase compensation function. The RF element phase data allows the associated RF tile sub-array to steer or track the one or more RF beams. The plurality of aperture state machines provides concurrent processing of RF tile sub-array phase data from a steering or tracking solution to loading the RF element phase data in the associated RF tile sub-arrays.

In accordance with another example or any of the previous examples, each aperture state machine may include an RF compensation table that receives information from the antenna manager for use in determining a steering or tracking solution and determines RF element compensation data based on the information. Each aperture state machine may also include a tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline that receives RF element compensation data from the RF element compensation table and beam point information from the antenna manager. The tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator determines a phase shift value for each RF element of the associated RF sub-array based on the RF element compensation information and the beam pointing information. The aperture state machine may also include a tile physical layer (PHY) coupling the tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline to an associated RF tile bus.

In accordance with one disclosed aspect there is provided a phased array antenna system. The system includes a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture, each RF tile sub-array including a multiplicity of RF elements, each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam generated or received by the RF element. Each RF tile sub-array further includes a tile control integrated circuit, and a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits and a configuration storage device connected

to the tile control integrated circuit. The configuration storage device stores data includes calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array and the tile control integrated circuit, the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the multiplicity of RF elements, and the configuration storage device being disposed on a single associated RF tile sub-array. The tile control integrated circuit is operatively connected to each of the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits on the single associated RF tile sub-array and each RF integrated circuit is operatively connected to one or more RF elements of the multiplicity of RF elements on the single associated RF tile sub-array. The system also includes an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams by the multiplicity of RF elements. The antenna controller includes a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array. The aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array includes an RF element compensation table, the calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array being downloaded from the configuration storage device through the tile control integrated circuit to the RF element compensation table. The system also includes a plurality of RF tile buses, one RF tile bus operatively coupling each aperture state machine to the associated RF tile sub-array.

The antenna controller may further include an antenna manager, the antenna manager being configured to receive data for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams and to transmit control and status data and beam pointing information to one of the aperture state machines in response to RF elements of the RF tile sub-array associated with the one aperture state machine being selected for use for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams.

Each aperture state machine may be configured for processing RF element phase data for the associated RF tile sub-array using beam pointing information and RF element phase compensation data, the RF element phase data allows the associated RF tile sub-array to steer or track the one or more RF beams, the plurality of aperture state machines provides concurrent processing of RF tile sub-array phase data from a steering or tracking solution to loading the RF element phase data in the associated RF tile sub-arrays.

Each aperture state machine may include the RF compensation table that receives information from the antenna manager for use in determining a steering or tracking solution and

determines RF element compensation data based on the information, a tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline that receives RF element compensation data from the RF element compensation table and beam point information from the antenna manager, and the tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline may determine a delay for each RF element of the associated RF sub-array based on the RF element compensation data and the beam pointing information, and a tile physical layer (PHY) interface may couple the tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline to an associated RF tile bus.

Each aperture state machine may further include a tile command and direct write module for receiving tile command and write information in a tile write DMA space from the antenna manager, the tile command and direct write module being connected to the tile PHY interface for sending the tile command and write information to the associated RF tile sub-array via the associated RF tile bus, and a tile status and read-back module for receiving status and read-back information from the associated RF tile sub-array via the associated RF tile bus, the tile status and read-back module being connected to the tile PHY interface.

The aperture state machine and an associated RF tile bus may provide a direct memory access from an antenna manager of the antenna controller to the associated RF tile sub-array.

Each RF tile sub-array may include a tile connector, the tile connector including a tile bus connection including a tile data input/output port and a tile clock input port, an RF signal port for receiving and transmitting RF signals from and to the RF tile sub-array, and an RF tile power and returns port for providing electrical power to the RF tile sub-array.

Each RF tile sub-array may further include a tile data input/output link that connects the tile control integrated circuit to an associated RF tile bus via the tile connector, and a tile clock link that connects the tile control integrated circuit to the RF tile bus via the tile connector, the tile control integrated circuit being configured to individually control the multiplicity of RF elements in response to data received from the antenna controller over the RF tile bus.

Each RF integrated circuit may be operatively connected to one, two or four RF elements for controlling operation of the operatively connected RF element or RF elements.

Each RF tile sub-array may include a predetermined shape and the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits may be arranged in quadrants on the RF tile sub-array and each quadrant of RF integrated circuits are operatively connected to the tile control integrated circuit by a clock

and data serial bus matrix that limits a number of interconnect pins on each RF integrated circuit to four.

Each RF tile sub-array may include at least one true time delay circuit per RF beam.

The RF integrated circuits and the true time delay circuit may be connected as party line slaves with the tile control integrated circuit as master.

The multiplicity of RF elements of a particular RF tile sub-array may be calibrated in phase with one another to support a correlated beam function and the calibration and configuration information stored in the configuration storage device allows replacement of the RF tile sub-array without recalibration of the phased array antenna system.

The antenna controller and RF sub-arrays may be configured to provide RF beam updates at a cycle time of about 2 milliseconds or less and RF beam steering or tracking performance for vehicle angular rates greater than about 60 degrees per second.

The calibration and configuration information that may be unique to a particular RF tile sub-array is determined during factory testing and calibration and stored on the configuration storage device of the particular RF tile sub-array.

The tile control integrated circuit may be located at a central location on the RF tile sub-array and the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits are arranged in quadrants surrounding the tile control integrated circuit on the RF tile sub-array.

In accordance with another disclosed aspect there is provided a phased array antenna system. The system includes a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture, each RF tile sub-array including a multiplicity of RF elements, each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam. Each RF tile sub-array includes a configuration storage device that stores data includes calibration and configuration information that is unique to each RF tile sub-array, and a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, each RF integrated circuit being operatively connected to one or more RF elements. The system also includes a tile control integrated circuit configured to individually control the multiplicity of RF elements, a clock and serial bus matrix that operatively connects the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits to the tile control integrated circuit. The tile control integrated circuit, the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the multiplicity of RF elements, and the configuration storage device are disposed on a single

associated RF tile sub-array. The system further includes an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams generated or received by the multiplicity of RF elements. The antenna controller includes a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array. The aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array includes an RF element compensation table, the calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array being downloaded from the configuration storage device through the tile control integrated circuit to the RF element compensation table. The system also includes a plurality of RF tile buses, one RF tile bus being associated with each RF tile sub-array that operatively couples the associated RF tile sub-array to the antenna controller.

The antenna controller may include a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array, the one RF tile bus operatively coupling each aperture state machine to the associated RF tile sub-array.

In accordance with another disclosed aspect there is provided a method for controlling and monitoring a phased array antenna system. The method involves receiving data for use in steering or tracking a radio frequency (RF) beam, and downloading calibration and configuration information from each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays to an RF element compensation table of a respective aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array. The calibration and configuration information is unique to each RF tile sub-array and the calibration and configuration information is downloaded from a configuration storage device on each RF tile sub-array through a tile control integrated circuit on each RF tile sub-array to the RF element compensation table, concurrently and separately processing the data to provide unique control data to each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays. Each RF tile sub-array includes a multiplicity of RF elements, a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits operatively connected to one or more of the multiplicity of RF elements, a tile control integrated circuit operatively connected to each of the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the multiplicity of RF elements, and the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits. The tile control integrated circuit and the configuration storage device are disposed on a single associated RF

tile sub-array and each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking the RF beam generated by the RF element or received by the RF element based on the unique control data. The method also involves transmitting each unique control data to a corresponding RF tile sub-array over an RF tile bus of a plurality of RF tile buses, one RF tile bus of the plurality of RF tile buses being associated with each RF tile sub-array of the plurality of RF tile sub-arrays.

The method may involve processing the unique control data by a tile control integrated circuit of the RF tile sub-array to provide individual control information corresponding to each RF element of the RF tile sub-array, and transmitting the individual control information to an RF integrated circuit associated with each RF element, the RF integrated circuit using the individual control information to control the associated RF element for steering or tracking the RF beam.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following detailed description of examples refers to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate specific examples of the disclosure. Other examples having different structures and operations do not depart from the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 1 is a block schematic diagram of an example of a phased array antenna system including a modular control and monitoring architecture in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block schematic diagram of an example of an aperture state machine for controlling operation of an RF tile sub-array of an antenna aperture of a phased array antenna system in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a detailed block schematic diagram illustrating an example of a tile connector of an RF tile sub-array in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a block schematic diagram of an example of an RF tile sub-array in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a representation of an example of an RF application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) data access priority protocol in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart of an example of a method for determining a phase shift for each RF element for steering or tracking an RF beam in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart of an example of a method for controlling and monitoring a phased array antenna system in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8 is a block schematic diagram of a vehicle including a phased array antenna system in accordance with an example of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description of examples refers to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate specific examples of the disclosure. Other examples having different structures and operations do not depart from the scope of the present disclosure. Like reference numerals may refer to the same element or component in the different drawings.

Certain terminology is used herein for convenience only and is not to be taken as a limitation on the examples described. For example, words such as “proximal”, “distal”, “top”, “bottom”, “upper,” “lower,” “left,” “right,” “horizontal,” “vertical,” “upward,” and “downward”, etc., merely describe the configuration shown in the figures or relative positions

used with reference to the orientation of the figures being described. Because components of examples can be positioned in a number of different orientations, the directional terminology is used for purposes of illustration and is in no way limiting. It is to be understood that other examples may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. The following detailed description, therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense.

FIG. 1 is a block schematic diagram of an example of a phased array antenna system **100** including a modular control and monitoring architecture **102** in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The phased array antenna system **100** may be a low profile phased array antenna system that may be used on a vehicle, such as for example, an aircraft or aerospace vehicle wherein the low profile phased array antenna or antenna system **100** will provide negligible if any drag or effect on the performance of the vehicle. The phased array antenna system **100** may include a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays **104** that may be arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture **106**. The plurality of RF tile sub-arrays **104** may include a first group of RF tile sub-arrays **104** that may define a receive aperture **106a** and a second group of RF tile sub-arrays **104** that may define a transmit aperture **106b**. The RF tile sub-arrays **104** of the receive aperture **106a** and the RF tile sub-arrays **104** of the transmit aperture **106b** may have the same structure. The first group of RF tile sub-arrays **104** of receive aperture **106a** and the second group of RF tile sub-arrays **104** of transmit aperture **106b** may each include an equal number of RF tile sub-arrays **104** or a different number of RF tile sub-arrays **104**. Each RF tile sub-array **104** may include a multiplicity of RF elements **112** for transmitting and receiving RF signals. Each RF element **112** may be separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam **114**, **116** generated or received by the RF element **112** or group of RF elements **112**. An RF element **112** or group of RF elements **112** of the receive aperture **106a** may track a single received RF beam **114a** or multiple received RF beams **114a-114n**. An RF element **112** or group of RF elements **112** of the transmit aperture **106b** may steer a single transmitted RF beam **116a** or multiple transmitted RF beams **116a-116d**. The RF beams **114**, **116** may include RF signals.

Each RF tile sub-array **104** may also include a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits or application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) **118**. An RF ASIC **118** may be associated with each RF element **112** for controlling operation of the RF element **112**. Each RF ASIC **118** may be operatively coupled to one, two or four RF elements **112** for controlling operation of the associated single RF element **112**, or dual or quad RF elements **112**.

Each RF tile sub-array **104** may also include a tile control integrated circuit or ASIC **120** for addressing and controlling operation of each of the RF ASICs **118**. Each tile control ASIC **120** may be implemented in an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), field programmable gate array (FPGA) or complex programmable logic device (CPLD). The tile control ASIC **120** may be operatively coupled to each of the RF ASICs **118** by an RF ASIC bus matrix **122** which may also be referred to herein as a clock and data serial bus matrix. The tile control ASIC **120** may address a specific RF ASIC **118** by a clock line and a data line as described in more detail herein. An example of an RF tile sub-array that may be used for each of the RF tile sub-arrays **104** will be described in more detail with reference to FIG. 4.

The phased array antenna system **100** may also include an antenna controller **124**. The antenna controller **124** may be configured to process data received by the antenna controller **124** for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams **114-116** by the multiplicity of RF elements **112**. The antenna controller **124** may include an antenna manager **126** and a plurality of aperture state machines **128** operatively coupled to the antenna manager **126**. The plurality of aperture state machines **128** may include a group of receive aperture state machines **128a** and a group of transmit aperture state machines **128b**. An aperture state machine **128** may be associated with each RF tile sub-array **104** for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array **104**. An example of an aperture state machine that may be used for each of the aperture state machines **128** will be described with reference to FIG. 2.

The phased array antenna system **100** may also include a plurality of RF tile buses **130**. One RF tile bus **130** may operatively couple each aperture state machine **128** to its associated RF tile sub-array **104**. Accordingly, each receive aperture state machine **128a** may be operatively coupled by a single RF tile bus **130a** to a respective RF tile sub-array **104** of the receive aperture **106a**. Similarly, each transmit aperture state machine **128b** may be operatively

coupled by a single RF tile bus **130b** to a respective RF tile sub-array **104** of the transmit aperture **106b**. Each RF tile bus **130** may be a half-duplex synchronous serial bus for RF element **112** data transport to reduce electrical connections to each RF tile sub-array **104** to four pins as described in more detail with reference to FIG. 3

The antenna manager **126** may be configured to receive data **132** for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams **114-116** and to transmit control and status data and beam pointing information to one of the aperture state machines **128** in response to the RF elements **112** of the RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the one aperture state machine **128** being selected for use for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams **114-116**. Examples of the data **132** received by the antenna manager **126** may include but is not necessarily limited to a geographic location of the vehicle, such as global positioning system (GPS) information, antenna state information, navigational information, such as vehicle speed, directional heading, rates of angular motion of the vehicle or other vehicle attitude or state information, RF element fault status, RF element isolation data, and any other information that may be useful for steering or tracking the RF beam or beams **114-116**. The data **132** may be received from different sensors on a vehicle. The antenna manager **126** may process the received data and may transmit control data to one or more receive aperture state machines **128a** or to one or more transmit aperture state machines **128b** depending upon which RF tile sub-array or sub-arrays **104** are being controlled by the control data. Control data may be sent by the antenna manager **126** to a selected one or more receive aperture state machine **128a** depending upon which RF tile sub-array or arrays **104** of the receive aperture **106a** are being controlled for tracking one or more received RF beams **114a-114n**. Similarly, control data may be sent by the antenna manager **126** to a selected one or more transmit aperture state machine **128b** depending upon which RF tile sub-array or sub-arrays **104** of the transmit aperture **106b** are being controlled for steering a transmitted RF beam or beams **116a-116n**.

The antenna manager **126** may also receive status and/or other information from the respective RF tile sub-arrays **104** of the receive aperture **106a** and the transmit aperture **106b** via the RF tile bus **130** and aperture state machine **128** associated with the particular RF tile sub-array **104**. The control data and status information exchanged between the antenna manager **126**

and the receive aperture state machines **128a** may include a receive (RX) RF tile direct memory access (DMA) **134**. Similarly, the control and status information exchanged between the antenna manager **126** and the transmit aperture state machines **128b** may include a transmit (TX) RF tile DMA **136**. An example of an RX RF tile DMA **134** and a TX RF tile DMA **136** will be described in more detail with reference to FIG. 2.

Each aperture state machine **128** may be configured for processing RF element phase data for the associated RF tile sub-array **104** using beam pointing information in spherical coordinates and a phase compensation function. The RF element phase data may allow the associated RF tile sub-array **104** to steer or track the one or more RF beams **114/116**. The plurality of aperture state machines **128** provides concurrent processing of RF tile sub-array phase data from a steering or tracking solution to loading the RF element phase data in the associated RF tile sub-arrays **104**.

FIG. 2 is a block schematic diagram of an example of an aperture state machine **200** for controlling operation of an RF tile sub-array of an antenna aperture of a phased array antenna system in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The exemplary aperture state machine **200** may be used for each of the receive aperture state machines **128a** and transmit aperture state machines **128b** in FIG. 1. The aperture state machine **200** may receive an aperture control and status DMA stack **202**. The aperture control and status DMA stack **202** may correspond to an RX RF tile DMA **134** in FIG. 1 if the aperture state machine **200** is a receive aperture state machine **128a**. The aperture control and status DMA stack **202** may correspond to a TX RF tile DMA **136** in FIG. 1 if the aperture state machine **200** is a transmit aperture state machine **128b**. The aperture control and status DMA stack **202** may include a tile write DMA space **204**, a tile compensation table DMA space **206** and a tile read DMA space **208**. The tile write DMA space **204** may include RF tile sub-array command and direct write data for controlling operations of a particular RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200**. The tile compensation table DMA space **206** may include data for use in determining phase compensation or phase delay values for the RF elements **112** of the particular RF sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200** similar to that described herein

with reference to FIG. 7. The tile read DMA space **208** may include data from the particular RF sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200**.

The aperture state machine **200** may include an RF element compensation table **210** that may receive information from the antenna manager **126** for use in determining a steering or tracking solution and for determining RF element phase compensation data based on the information. The RF element compensation table **210** may receive data or information in the tile compensation table DMA space **206** of the aperture control and status DMA stack **202**. The data or information in the tile compensation table DMA space **206** may be used by the RF element compensation table **210** to determine phase compensation values for particular RF elements **112** of the RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200** for steering the transmitted RF beams **116a-116n** or tracking the received RF beams **114a-114n**.

The RF compensation table **210** compensates for differences in delay (phase) between each RF element's **112** interface to a received or transmitted electromagnetic wave or RF signal in free space to a point in the RF circuitry of the RF tile sub-array **104** where the RF signals from all RF elements **112** are combined. The RF compensation table **210** may be referred to more specifically as a phase compensation table. The contents of an RF compensation table **210** or phase compensation table may be unique from one manufactured RF tile sub-array **104** to another, due to normal manufacturing process variation in a circuit board of the particular RF tile sub-array **104** and in the RF ASIC's **118** installed on the particular RF tile sub-array **104**. This results in a need to store this unique compensation/calibration data in non-volatile memory (configuration storage device **422** in FIG. 4), for each RF tile sub-array **104**, during factory test/calibration, so the unique compensation/calibration data may be recalled and used for phase calculation in the antenna controller **124** during operation. Other unique compensation tables may be included in the same non-volatile memory, including but not limited to attenuator settings and bias settings for the internal amplifiers in the element RF ASIC's **118**.

The aperture state machine **200** may also include a tile multi-beam phase and true time delay (TTD) calculator pipeline **212**. The multi-beam phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** may receive RF element compensation data from the RF element compensation table **210** and beam point information **214** from the antenna manager **126**. The tile multi-beam phase and

TTD calculator pipeline **212** may determine a phase shift value for each RF element **112** of the RF sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200** based on the RF element compensation information from the RF element compensation table **210** and the beam pointing information **214**. The tile multi-beam phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** may use a method of phase calculation similar to that described in U.S. Patent No. **6,606,056**, entitled "Beam Steering Controller for a Curved Surface Phased Array Antenna," which is assigned to the same assignee as the present application. This exemplary method may be used by the tile multi-beam phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** will be described with reference to FIG. **6**. The method may be replicated for each beam in a multi-beam application. The phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** may be scaled to any number of RF tile sub-arrays **104** and any practical number of RF elements **112** per RF tile sub-array **104**. Because each RF tile sub-array's phase information is processed concurrently, the processing time increases only with the number of RF elements **112** per RF tile sub-array **104**. RF elements **112** up to **128** per RF tile sub-array **104** may be processed in a nominal two millisecond beam update time. The antenna controller **124** and RF sub-arrays **104** are configured to provide RF beam updates at a cycle time of about two milliseconds or less and RF beam steering or tracking performance for vehicle angular rates greater than about **60** degrees per second.

The aperture state machine **200** may additionally include a tile physical layer (PHY) interface **216**. The tile PHY interface **216** may operatively couple the tile multi-beam phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** to an associated RF tile bus **130**. The tile PHY interface **216** may convert the control data to an appropriate electrical waveform for transmission over the RF tile bus **130** to the RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200** and that is operatively coupled to the aperture state machine **200** by the associated RF tile bus **130**. An example of an appropriate electrical waveform may be an electrical waveform compatible with Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronics Industries Alliance (TIA/EIA) technical standard **RS-422/485**, Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) or TIA/EIA technical standard **644**, Ethernet (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers technical standard **IEEE-802.3xxxx**), or other data transmission method congruent with the physical media and distance.

The aperture state machine **200** may additionally include a tile command and direct write module **218**. The tile command and direct write module **218** may receive data or information in the tile write DMA space **204** of the aperture control and status DMA stack **202** from the antenna manager **126**. The tile command and direct write module **218** may be connected to the tile PHY interface **216** for sending the tile command and write information to the RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200** over the associated RF tile bus **130**.

The aperture state machine **200** may also include a tile status and read-back module **220** for receiving status and read-back information from the RF tile sub-array **104** associated with the aperture state machine **200**. The status and read-back information may be received from the RF tile sub-array **104** by the tile PHY interface **216** over the associated RF tile bus **130**. The tile status and read-back information may be sent by the tile status and read-back module **220** to the antenna manager **126** using the tile read DMA space **208** of the aperture control and status DMA stack **202**. The aperture state machine **200** and the associated RF tile bus **130** provide direct memory access from the antenna manager **126** to the RF tile sub-array **104** that is operatively coupled to the aperture state machine **200** by the associated RF tile bus **130**.

The aperture state machines **200** may be implemented in a configurable logic device or devices, such as for example a field programmable gate array (FPGA).

FIG. **3** is a block schematic diagram illustrating an example of a tile connector **300** of an RF tile sub-array **104** in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The tile connector **300** may include a tile bus connection **302** for connecting to the RF tile bus **130**. The tile bus connector may include two ports or pins, a tile data input/output port **304** or pin and tile clock input port **306** or pin. The tile data input/output port **304** may be operatively connected to the tile control ASIC **120** by a tile data input/output link **308** or line (TILE DATA I/O). The tile clock input port **306** may be operatively connected to the tile control ASIC **120** by a tile clock link **310** or line (TILE CLK). As previously described, the RF tile bus **130** may be a half-duplex synchronous serial bus.

The tile connector **300** may also include an RF signal port **312** or pin for transmitting and receiving RF signals between the RF tile sub-array **104** and a transceiver **314**. Induced noise by the RF signals may be minimized in the tile connector **300** by using balanced

differential electrical signals. For example, LVDS or technical standard TIA/EIA 644 or similar data transmission standard may be used to minimize induced noise. The tile connector 300 may further include an RF tile power and returns port 316 or pin for providing electrical power to the RF tile sub-array 104 from an RF tile power and returns module 318. Accordingly, electrical connections to each RF tile sub-array 104 may be limited to four ports or pins. All control and status data to the RF tile sub-array 104 may flow through the tile connector 300. Because the tile connector 300 has only four pins or ports, the tile connector 300 may be very compact which permits the tile connector 300 to be placed at an optimal location for RF signal connectivity for each of the plurality of RF tile sub-arrays 104. For example, the tile connector 300 may be placed in different locations on the RF tile-sub-array 104 or around a perimeter of the RF tile sub-array 104 for different RF tile sub-arrays 104 to provide optimal connectivity and routing of RF signal wiring.

FIG. 4 is a detailed block schematic diagram of an exemplary RF tile sub-array 104 in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. As previously described, the RF tile sub-array 104 may include a tile control integrated circuit or tile control ASIC 120. A tile data input/output link 308 or line (Tile Data I/O) connects the tile control ASIC 120 to the associated RF tile bus 130 via a tile connector 300 (FIG. 3). A tile clock link 310 or line (TILE CLK) also connects the tile control ASIC 120 to the RF tile bus 130 via the tile connector 300. The tile control ASIC 120 may be configured to individually control a multiplicity of RF elements 112 (FIG. 1) in response to data received from the antenna controller 124 over the RF tile bus 130.

The RF tile sub-array 104 may also include a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits or RF ASICs 118. Each RF ASIC 118 may be operatively coupled to one, two or four RF elements 112 (FIG. 1) for controlling operation of the operatively connected RF element or elements 112.

Each RF tile sub-array 104 may have a predetermined shape. For example, each RF tile sub-array 104 may be substantially square or rectangular shaped as shown in the exemplary RF tile sub-array 104 in FIG. 4. Although the RF tile sub-array 104 may not be perfectly square or rectangular and may define other geometric shapes, such as triangular, hexagonal, rhomboid, etc. depending upon the use or application of the phased array antenna system 100. The multiplicity of RF ASICs 118 may be arranged in quadrants 412 on the RF tile sub-array 104

similar to that illustrated in the example in FIG. 4. Each quadrant **412** of RF ASICs **118** may be operatively connected to the tile control ASIC **120** by a clock and data serial bus matrix **414** that may limit a number of interconnect pins on each RF ASIC **118** to four. Each clock and data serial bus matrix **414** may include two clock lines (CLK #A and CLK #B) **418a**, **418b**. The RF tile sub-array **104** may include at least one true time delay (TTD) circuit **416** for each RF beam **114**, **116** for controlling the phase delay of the entire RF tile sub-array **104**. TTD circuit **416** is used to extend the bandwidth of the RF aperture **106** (FIG. 1). One TTD circuit **416** may be used per RF beam **114**, **116** per RF tile sub-array **104**.

The RF ASICs **118** and TTD circuit **416** or circuits **416** may be selectively addressed by the two clock lines **418a** and **418b** and plurality of data lines **420** of each clock and data serial bus matrix **414**. The clock lines **418a** and **418b** may be serially connected to each RF ASIC **118** and TTD circuit **416**, if present, of each quadrant **412**. In the example of FIG. 4, each data line **420** may serial connect two RF ASICs **118**. In other examples, more than two RF ASICs **118** may be serially connected requiring additional clock lines for each additional RF ASIC **118**. The RF ASICs **118** and TTD circuit **416**, if present, in the quadrant **412** may be connected as party line slaves with the tile control ASIC **120** as the master.

The RF tile sub-array **104** may also include a configuration storage device **422**. The configuration storage device **422** may be any type of data storage device or memory. The configuration storage device **422** may store data comprising calibration and configuration information that may be unique to the particular RF tile sub-array **104**. The multiplicity of RF elements **112** of a particular RF tile sub-array **104** may be calibrated in phase with one another during initial manufacturing to support a correlated beam function during operation of the phased array antenna system **100**. The unique phase calibration and compensation data for each RF tile element **112** of the particular RF tile sub-array **104** may be stored in the configuration storage device **422**. This allows repair or replacement of the RF tile sub-array **104** without recalibration of the entire phased array antenna system **100**. Additionally, the RF element phase calibration and compensation data may be downloaded to the antenna controller **124** (FIG. 1) and used in the beam forming phase computations.

Accordingly, the RF tile sub-array **104** is a self-contained RF sub-array **104** in a single assembly that contains a minimum amount of control-status implementation and relies on an antenna controller **124** (FIG. 1) for processing the RF element **112** phase data. The RF element **112** phase processing is contained in the antenna control function in the antenna controller **124** and is described with reference to FIG. 6 herein. The antenna control-monitoring architecture **102** described herein is extensible to virtually any practical number of RF tile sub-arrays **104** while maintaining a low-cost implementation.

FIG. 5 is a representation of an RF ASIC data access priority protocol **500** in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. Each RF ASIC **118** (FIG. 4) may use a three-level data access protocol **502** for prioritizing data access to each RF element **112** (FIG. 1). A first level of data access priority **504** is reserved for highest priority data. Examples of highest priority data may include but is not necessarily limited to beam phase, TTD loading and similar data for controlling operation and/or tracking or steering of the RF element **112** which may be accessed every beam update cycle. A second level of data access priority **506** or intermediate level of data access priority may provide access to intermediate level data. Examples of intermediate level data may include but is not necessarily limited to commonly used status data, load-once configuration settings or similar data. A third level of data access priority **508** or lowest level data access priority may provide access to longer or slow device status that may require multiple accesses to retrieve. Second and third level data access priority **506** and **508** may be interleaved over multiple RF beam update cycles. Accordingly, highest priority data having the first level of data access priority **504** may be transmitted or accessed without interference by data in the second and third level data access priority **506** and **508**. This multi-level access scheme supports efficient RF element connectivity to the antenna controller **124** and provides greater status for fault detection and isolation compared to current phase array antenna systems.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart of an example of a method **600** for determining a phase shift for each RF element for steering or tracking an RF beam in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The method **600** is similar to the phase calculation described in U.S Patent No. **6,606,056** and may be embodied in and performed by the tile multi-beam phase and TTD

calculator pipeline **212** in FIG. **2**. The method **600** may be replicated for each RF beam **114/116** in a multi-beam application such as the phased array antenna system **100**. In block **602**, RF beam pointing information and RF element phase compensation information may be received. Similar to that previously described, the RF beam pointing information and RF element compensation information may be received by the tile multi-beam phase and TTD calculator pipeline **212** in FIG. **2** from the antenna manage **126**. The RF beam pointing information may be in spherical coordinates where Theta (θ) is an angle of elevation and Phi (ϕ) is an azimuth angle.

In block **604**, dx , dy and dz wavelength shift values may be determined from the beam pointing information. The dx , dy and dz wavelength shift values may each correspond to a fraction of a wavelength shift per wavelength displacement along a respective X, Y and Z axis of an antenna aperture of a phased array antenna based on the beam pointing information. The values may be represented according to the following equations:

$$dx = \sin(\theta) * \cos(\phi) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$$dy = \sin(\theta) * \sin(\phi) \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

$$dz = \cos(\theta) \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

In block **606**, a delay value for each RF element of the RF tile sub-array may be determined. The delay value for each RF element may be determined according to equation **4**:

$$Element_Delay = dx * \Delta X + dy * \Delta Y + dz * \Delta Z \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

ΔX , ΔY and ΔZ are the X, Y and Z displacements (in wavelengths) of each RF element **112** from a predefined center of the antenna aperture. The *Element_Delay* is a 2's complement signed delay in wavelengths required for the signal from a given RF element to a predetermined center of the phased array antenna, in order to sum in-phase with signals from other RF elements of the array.

In block **608**, an actual phase shift value to be applied to each RF element may be determined. The actual phase shift value to be applied to each RF element may be determined according to equation 5:

$$\text{Element_Phase_Shift} = \text{Truncate_to_1_wavelength}(\text{Round_to_N_bit}(\text{Element_Delay}))$$

Eq. 5

Where N is the number of bits used to control the phase shifter in order to produce 2^N phase states. The Element Phase Shift may be an actual phase shift value, in modulo 1 wavelength, loaded into each RF element. The Element Phase Shift value may be truncated such that only the N bits to the right of the binary point are kept. This may provide a precision of 2^{-N} (i.e., $1/2^N$) wavelengths for the actual phase shift values.

In block **610**, the phase shift data may be sent to the RF tile sub-array for application to the particular RF elements.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart of an example of a method **700** for controlling and monitoring a phased array antenna system in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The method **700** may be embodied in and performed by the phased array antenna system **100** in FIG. 1. In block **702**, data for use in steering or tracking a radio frequency (RF) beam may be received. The data may be received by an antenna controller similar to antenna controller **124** in FIG. 1. As previously described, the examples of the data may include but is not necessarily limited to a geographic location of the vehicle, such as global positioning system (GPS) information, antenna state information, navigational information, such as vehicle speed, directional heading, rates of angular motion of the vehicle or other vehicle attitude or state information, RF element fault status, RF element isolation data, and any other information that may be useful for steering or tracking an RF beam or beams such as RF beams **114-116** in FIG. 1.

In block **704**, the data may be concurrently and separately processed to provide unique control data to each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays. Similar to that previously described, each RF tile sub-array may include a multiplicity of RF elements and each

RF element may be separately controllable for steering or tracking the RF beam generated by the RF element or received by the RF element based on the unique control data.

In block **706**, each unique control data may be transmitted to a corresponding RF tile sub-array over an RF tile bus of a plurality of RF tile buses. In block **708**, the unique control data may be processed by a tile control integrated circuit or ASIC of the RF tile sub-array to provide individual control information corresponding to each RF element of the RF tile sub-array.

In block **710**, the individual control information may be transmitted to an RF integrated circuit or RF ASIC associated with each RF element. The RF ASIC may use the individual control information to control the associated RF element for steering or tracking the RF beam.

FIG. **8** is a block schematic diagram of a vehicle **800** including a phased array antenna system **802** in accordance with an example of the present disclosure. The phased array antenna system **802** may be similar to the phased array antenna system **100** described with reference to FIG. **1**.

A transceiver **804** may be operatively coupled to the phased array antenna system **802** and the transceiver **804** may be configured for transmitting and receiving RF signals using the phased array antenna system **802**. The transceiver **804** may include a transmitter **806** for transmitting RF signals using the phased array antenna system **802** and a receiver **808** for receiving RF signals using the phased array antenna system **802**.

The transceiver **804** may also include an antenna direction control module **810** or controller configured for steering or tracking RF beams carrying RF signals that are either transmitted or received by the phased array antenna system **802**.

A user interface **812** may also be operatively coupled to the transceiver **804** for controlling operation of the transceiver **804**.

The flowchart and block diagrams in the Figures illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of possible implementations of systems, methods, and computer program products according to various examples of the present disclosure. In this regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, or portion of instructions, which comprises one or more executable instructions for implementing the specified logical

function(s). In some alternative implementations, the functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, two blocks shown in succession may, in fact, be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. It will also be noted that each block of the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, can be implemented by special purpose hardware-based systems that perform the specified functions or acts or carry out combinations of special purpose hardware and computer instructions.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular examples only and is not intended to be limiting of examples described in the disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

The corresponding structures, materials, acts, and equivalents of all means or step plus function elements in the claims below are intended to include any structure, material, or act for performing the function in combination with other claimed elements as specifically claimed. The description herewith has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, but is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to any specific examples in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the embodiments described. The example(s) was/were chosen and described in order to best explain certain principles and the practical application thereof, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the examples and various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

Although specific examples have been illustrated and described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art appreciate that any arrangement which is calculated to achieve the same purpose

may be substituted for the specific examples shown and that some examples may have other uses in other environments.

EMBODIMENTS IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A phased array antenna system, comprising:

a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture, each RF tile sub-array comprising a multiplicity of RF elements, each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam generated or received by the RF element, and each RF tile sub-array further comprising a tile control integrated circuit, a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits and a configuration storage device connected to the tile control integrated circuit, wherein the configuration storage device stores data comprising calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array and the tile control integrated circuit, the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the multiplicity of RF elements, and the configuration storage device being disposed on a single associated RF tile sub-array, the tile control integrated circuit is operatively connected to each of the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits on the single associated RF tile sub-array and each RF integrated circuit is operatively connected to one or more RF elements of the multiplicity of RF elements on the single associated RF tile sub-array;

an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams by the multiplicity of RF elements, the antenna controller comprising a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array, the aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array comprising an RF element compensation table, wherein the calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array is downloaded from the configuration storage device through the tile control integrated circuit to the RF element compensation table; and

a plurality of RF tile buses, one RF tile bus operatively coupling each aperture state machine to the associated RF tile sub-array.

2. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the antenna controller further comprises an antenna manager, the antenna manager being configured to receive data for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams and to transmit control and status data and beam pointing information to one of the aperture state machines in response to RF elements of the RF tile sub-array associated with the one aperture state machine being selected for use for steering or tracking the one or more RF beams.
3. The phased array antenna system of claim 2, wherein each aperture state machine is configured for processing RF element phase data for the associated RF tile sub-array using beam pointing information and RF element phase compensation data, the RF element phase data allows the associated RF tile sub-array to steer or track the one or more RF beams, the plurality of aperture state machines provides concurrent processing of RF tile sub-array phase data from a steering or tracking solution to loading the RF element phase data in the associated RF tile sub-arrays.
4. The phased array antenna system of claim 2, wherein each aperture state machine comprises:

the RF compensation table that receives information from the antenna manager for use in determining a steering or tracking solution and determines RF element compensation data based on the information;

a tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline that receives RF element compensation data from the RF element compensation table and beam point information from the antenna manager, wherein the tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline determines a delay for each RF element of the

associated RF sub-array based on the RF element compensation data and the beam pointing information; and

a tile physical layer (PHY) interface coupling the tile multi-beam phase and true time delay calculator pipeline to an associated RF tile bus.

5. The phased array antenna system of claim 4, wherein each aperture state machine further comprises:

a tile command and direct write module for receiving tile command and write information in a tile write DMA space from the antenna manager, the tile command and direct write module being connected to the tile PHY interface for sending the tile command and write information to the associated RF tile sub-array via the associated RF tile bus; and

a tile status and read-back module for receiving status and read-back information from the associated RF tile sub-array via the associated RF tile bus, the tile status and read-back module being connected to the tile PHY interface.

6. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the aperture state machine and an associated RF tile bus provide a direct memory access from an antenna manager of the antenna controller to the associated RF tile sub-array.

7. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein each RF tile sub-array comprises a tile connector, the tile connector comprising:

a tile bus connection including a tile data input/output port and a tile clock input port;

an RF signal port for receiving and transmitting RF signals from and to the RF tile sub-array; and

an RF tile power and returns port for providing electrical power to the RF tile sub-array.

8. The phased array antenna system of claim 7, wherein each RF tile sub-array further comprises:

a tile data input/output link that connects the tile control integrated circuit to an associated RF tile bus via the tile connector; and

a tile clock link that connects the tile control integrated circuit to the RF tile bus via the tile connector, wherein the tile control integrated circuit is configured to individually control the multiplicity of RF elements in response to data received from the antenna controller over the RF tile bus.

9. The phased array antenna system of claim 8, wherein each RF integrated circuit is operatively connected to one, two or four RF elements for controlling operation of the operatively connected RF element or RF elements.
10. The phased array antenna system of claim 9, wherein each RF tile sub-array comprises a predetermined shape and the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits are arranged in quadrants on the RF tile sub-array and each quadrant of RF integrated circuits are operatively connected to the tile control integrated circuit by a clock and data serial bus matrix that limits a number of interconnect pins on each RF integrated circuit to four.
11. The phased array antenna system of claim 10, wherein each RF tile sub-array comprises at least one true time delay circuit per RF beam.
12. The phased array antenna system of claim 11, wherein the RF integrated circuits and the true time delay circuit are connected as party line slaves with the tile control integrated circuit as master.

13. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the multiplicity of RF elements of a particular RF tile sub-array are calibrated in phase with one another to support a correlated beam function and the calibration and configuration information stored in the configuration storage device allows replacement of the RF tile sub-array without recalibration of the phased array antenna system.
14. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the antenna controller and RF sub-arrays are configured to provide RF beam updates at a cycle time of about 2 milliseconds or less and RF beam steering or tracking performance for vehicle angular rates greater than about 60 degrees per second.
15. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the calibration and configuration information that is unique to a particular RF tile sub-array is determined during factory testing and calibration and stored on the configuration storage device of the particular RF tile sub-array.
16. The phased array antenna system of claim 1, wherein the tile control integrated circuit is located at a central location on the RF tile sub-array and the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits are arranged in quadrants surrounding the tile control integrated circuit on the RF tile sub-array.
17. A phased array antenna system, comprising:
 - a plurality of radio frequency (RF) tile sub-arrays arranged in a certain pattern to define an RF aperture, each RF tile sub-array comprising:
 - a multiplicity of RF elements, each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking an RF beam, wherein each RF tile sub-array comprises a

configuration storage device that stores data comprising calibration and configuration information that is unique to each RF tile sub-array;

a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, each RF integrated circuit being operatively connected to one or more RF elements;

a tile control integrated circuit configured to individually control the multiplicity of RF elements;

a clock and serial bus matrix that operatively connects the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits to the tile control integrated circuit, wherein the tile control integrated circuit, the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the multiplicity of RF elements, and the configuration storage device are disposed on a single associated RF tile sub-array;

an antenna controller configured to process data for steering or tracking one or more RF beams generated or received by the multiplicity of RF elements, wherein the antenna controller comprises a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array, the aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array comprising an RF element compensation table, wherein the calibration and configuration information that is unique to the RF tile sub-array is downloaded from the configuration storage device through the tile control integrated circuit to the RF element compensation table; and

a plurality of RF tile buses, one RF tile bus associated with each RF tile sub-array that operatively couples the associated RF tile sub-array to the antenna controller.

18. The phased array antenna system of claim 17, wherein the antenna controller comprises a plurality of aperture state machines, an aperture state machine being associated with each RF tile sub-array for controlling operation of the associated RF tile sub-array, the one RF

tile bus operatively coupling each aperture state machine to the associated RF tile sub-array.

19. A method for controlling and monitoring a phased array antenna system, comprising:

receiving data for use in steering or tracking a radio frequency (RF) beam;

downloading calibration and configuration information from each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays to an RF element compensation table of a respective aperture state machine associated with each RF tile sub-array, wherein the calibration and configuration information is unique to each RF tile sub-array and the calibration and configuration information is downloaded from a configuration storage device on each RF tile sub-array through a tile control integrated circuit on each RF tile sub-array to the RF element compensation table;

concurrently and separately processing the data to provide unique control data to each RF tile sub-array of a plurality of RF tile sub-arrays, each RF tile sub-array comprising a multiplicity of RF elements, a multiplicity of RF integrated circuits operatively connected to one or more of the multiplicity of RF elements, a tile control integrated circuit operatively connected to each of the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, wherein the multiplicity of RF elements, the multiplicity of RF integrated circuits, the tile control integrated circuit and the configuration storage device are disposed on a single associated RF tile sub-array and each RF element being separately controllable for steering or tracking the RF beam generated by the RF element or received by the RF element based on the unique control data; and transmitting each unique control data to a corresponding RF tile sub-array over an RF tile bus of a plurality of RF tile buses, wherein one RF tile bus of the plurality of RF tile buses is associated with each RF tile sub-array of the plurality of RF tile sub-arrays.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising:

processing the unique control data by a tile control integrated circuit of the RF tile sub-array to provide individual control information corresponding to each RF element of the RF tile sub-array; and

transmitting the individual control information to an RF integrated circuit associated with each RF element, the RF integrated circuit using the individual control information to control the associated RF element for steering or tracking the RF beam.

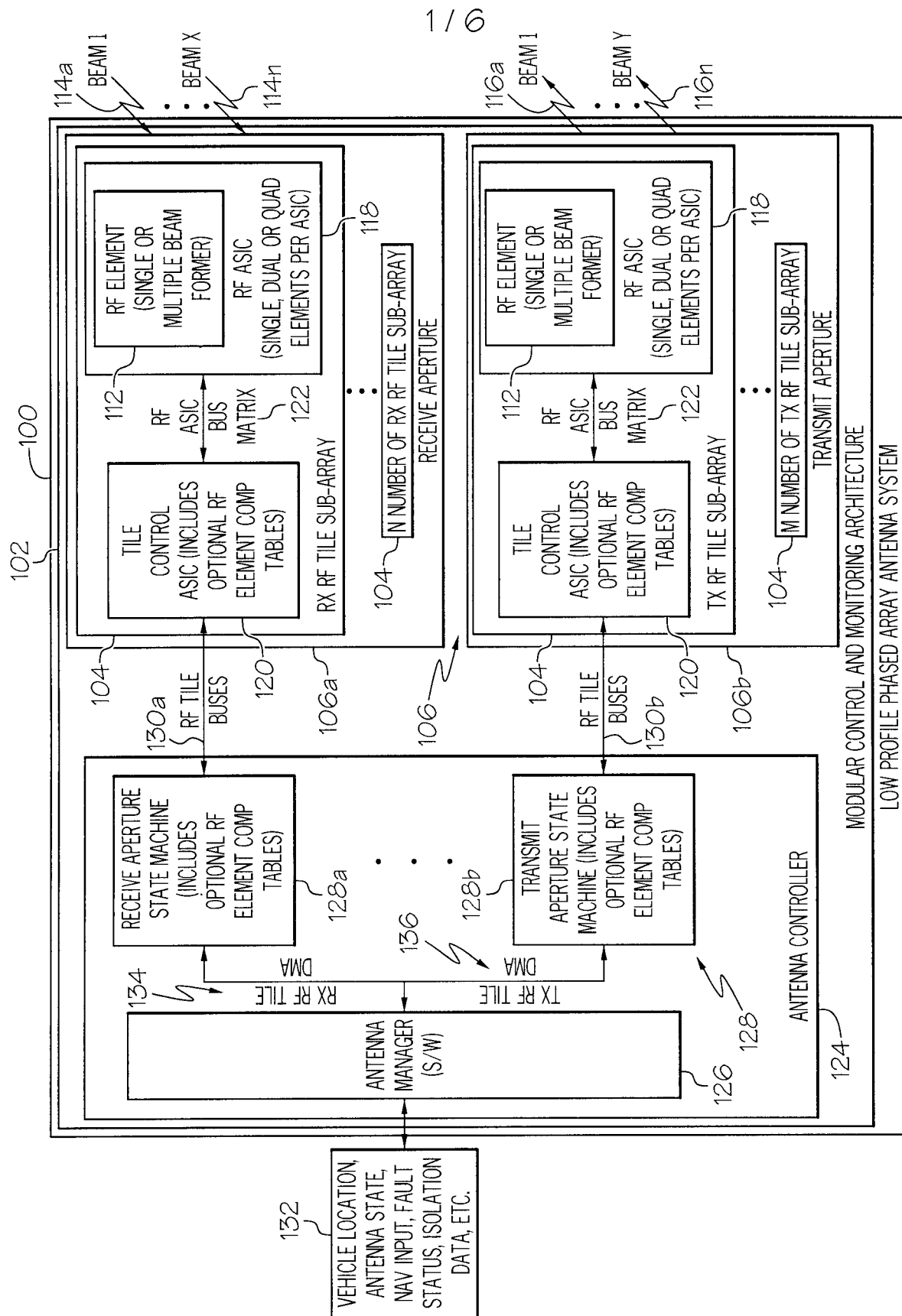


FIG. 1

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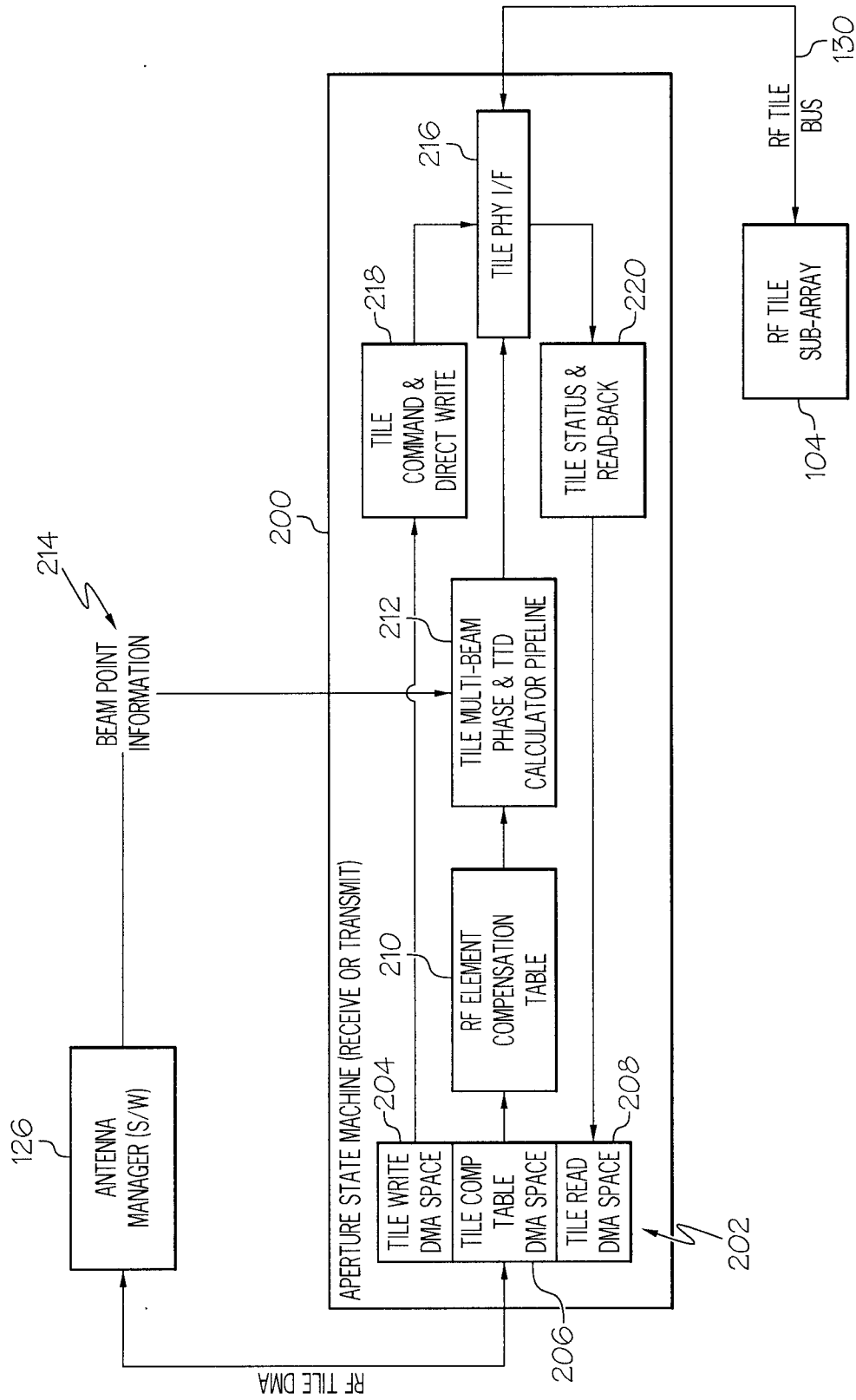


FIG. 2

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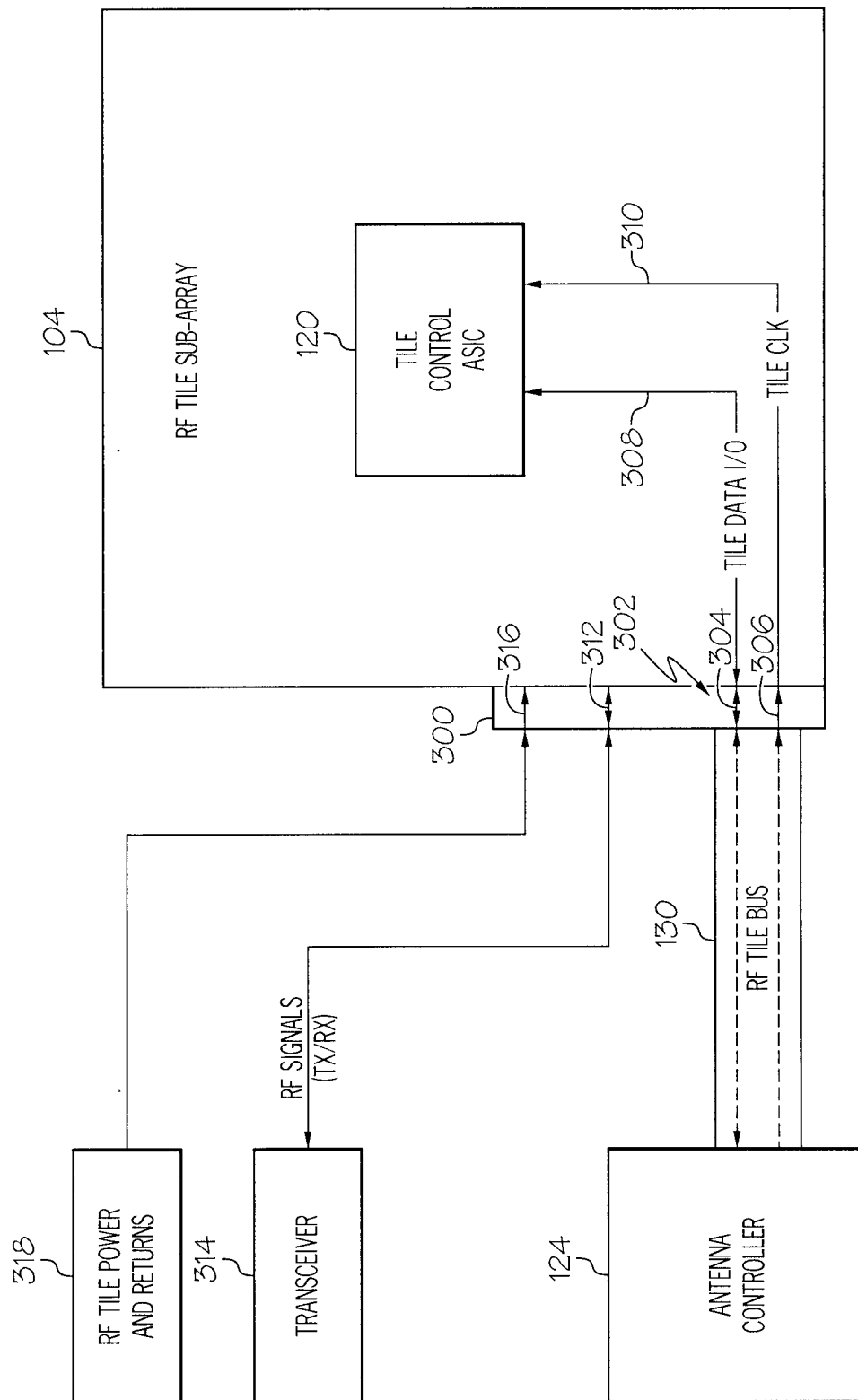


FIG. 3

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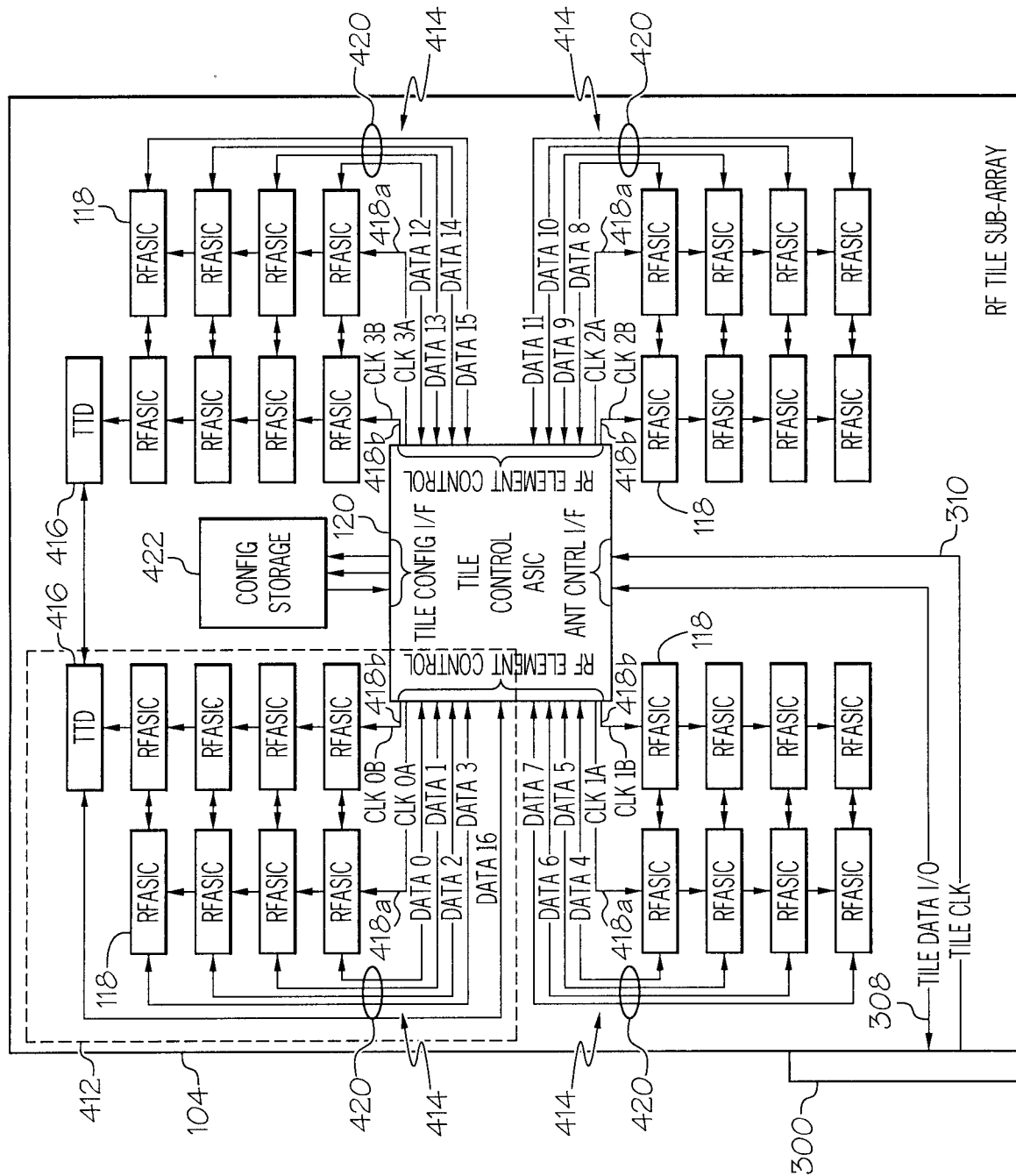


FIG. 4

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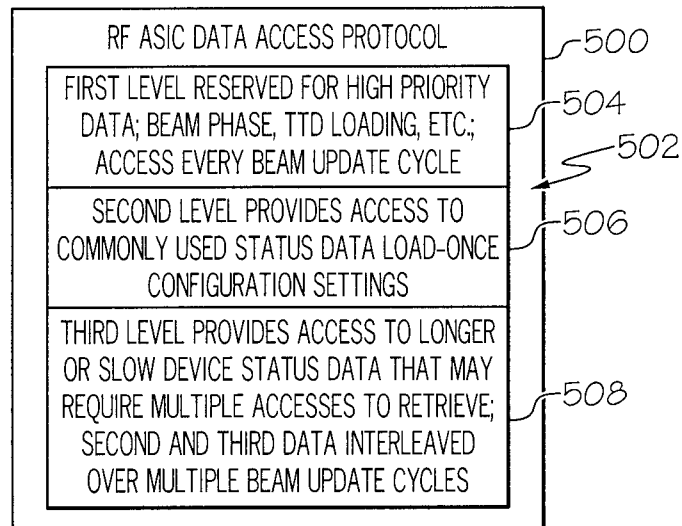


FIG. 5

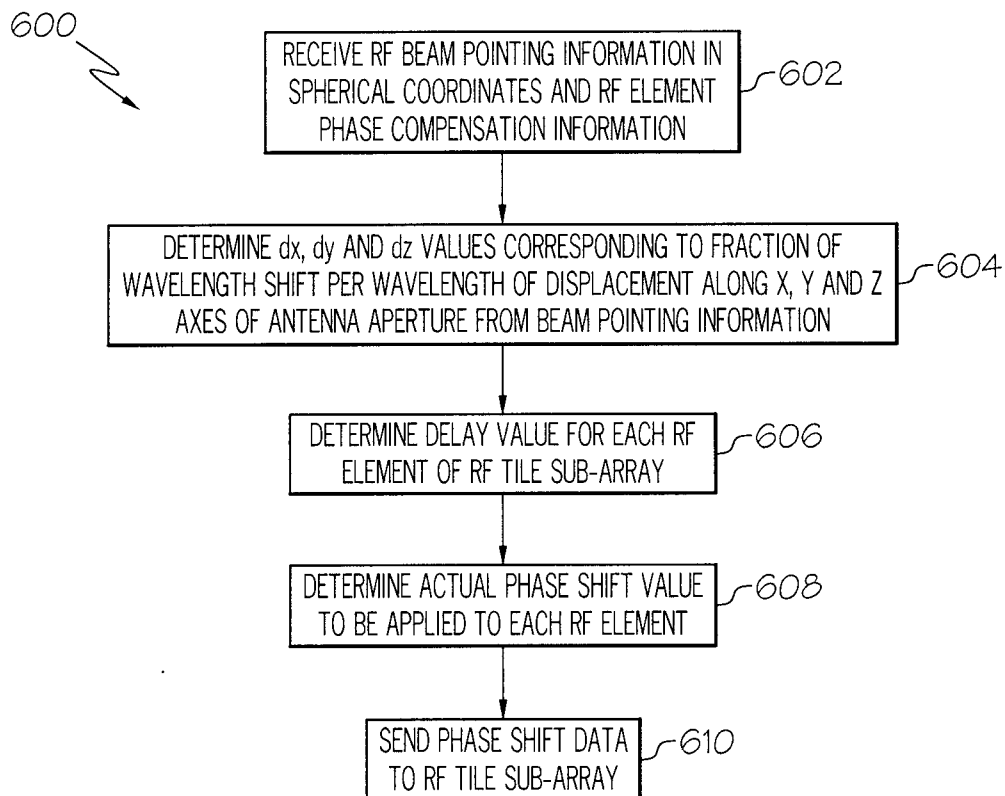


FIG. 6

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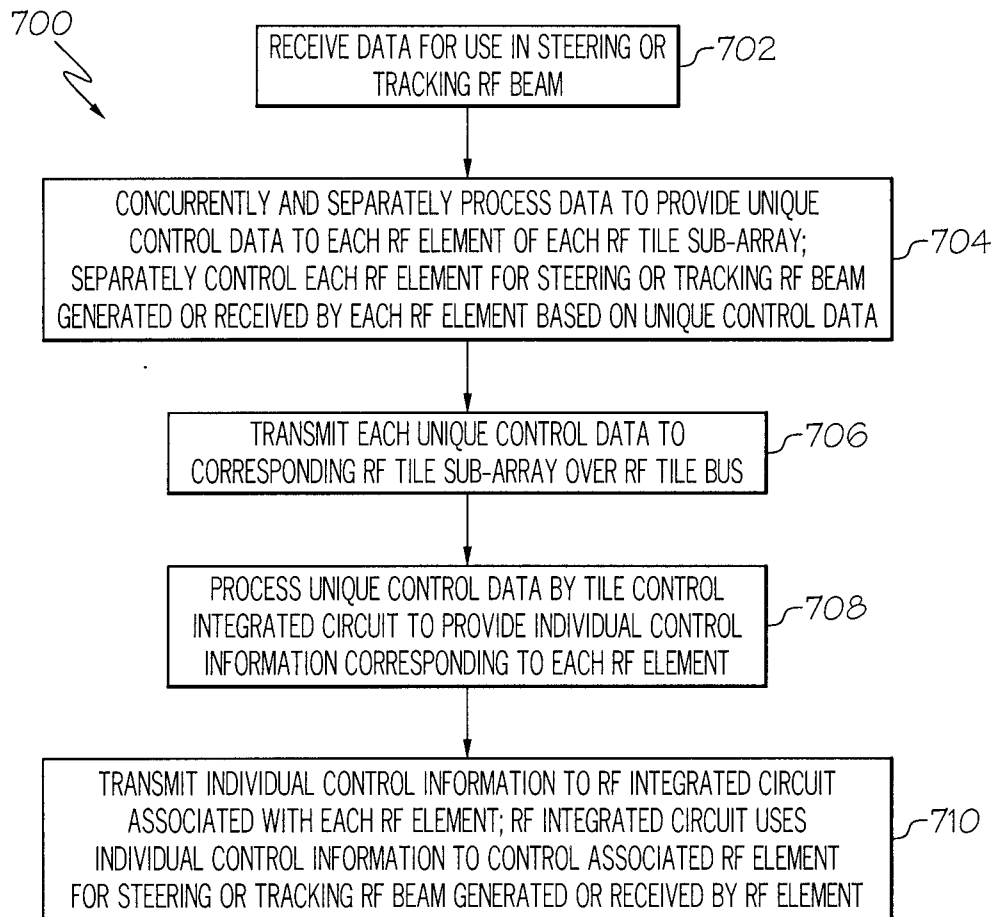


FIG. 7

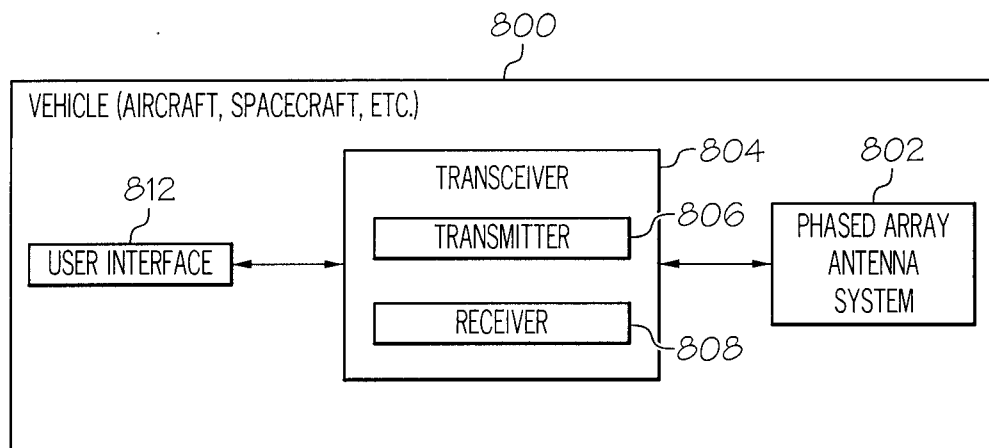


FIG. 8

