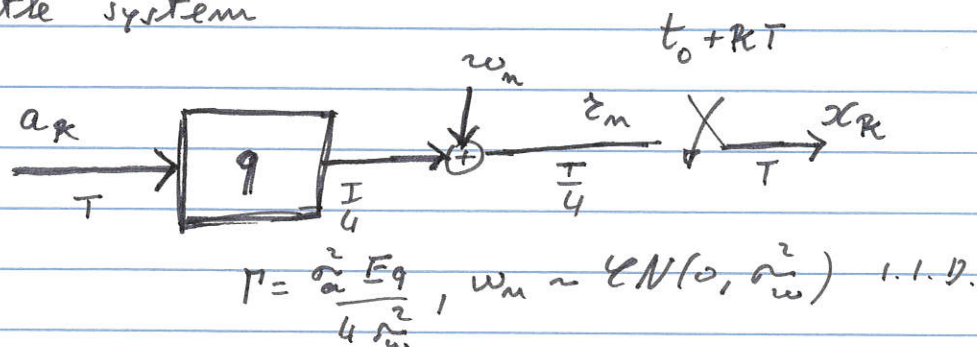


PROBLEM 1 (10 p)

Given the system



with

$$\{g(m \frac{T}{4}), m=0, 1, \dots\} = \left\{ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.19e^{-j2.21}, 0.09e^{j1.64}, 0.7e^{-j2.57}, \right. \\
0.45e^{j0}, 0.6e^{-j2.26}, 0.35e^{j3.15}, 0.24e^{j1.34}, \\
0.37e^{j2.60}, 0.34e^{-j1.17}, 0.0e^{j3.00}, 0.15e^{-j2.66}, \\
0.15e^{j3.27}, 0.17e^{j2.13}, 0.40e^{j2.06}, 0.58e^{-j1.51}, \\
0.03e^{j2.15}, 0.18e^{j3.60}, 0.29e^{j3.17}, 0.40e^{-j1.63}, \\
\left. 0.07e^{-j3.16} \right\},$$

$a_k \in \{\pm 1 \pm j\}$ , i.e. modulator is QPSK with  $\sigma_a^2 = 2$ . Note that  $a_k$  may assume binary values, e.g.  $+(1+j)$  and  $-(1+j)$ , but not  $+1$  and  $-1$ .

The tx sends ONCE a  $M$ - $L$  sequence of length  $L$ , partially repeated, for a total length  $L_{TS} = L + N$ . Here  $N=10$  fixed. After the training sequence (binary) the QPSK data follows.

For  $L=15$ , estimate  $t_0$  (as multiple of  $\frac{T}{4}$ ) and the corresponding ch. impulse response at  $T$ ,  $\{\hat{h}_i\}$ ,  $i=-N_1, \dots, N_2$ . Assume  $\Gamma=20$  dB and the LS method for the ch. estimate. Please, note that the choice of  $N$  does not dictate the length of  $\{\hat{h}_i\}$ , and  $N > N_1 + N_2 + 1$ .

