**Goal:** For a 4-PAM transmission scheme with non-deterministic timing offset, are the optimum decision region boundaries given by  $-2\zeta, 0, 2\zeta$ , where

$$\zeta = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} g(y) f_{\Delta}(y) \, \mathrm{d}y, \tag{1}$$

g(y) is the overall system impulse response (raised-cosine in our case) and  $f_{\Delta}(y)$  is the timing offset pdf?

## Background material:

Tikhonov pdf:

$$f_{\Delta}(y) = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\cos(2\pi y)}{(2\pi\sigma_{\Delta})^2}\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_{\Delta})^2}\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \le y \le \frac{1}{2},\tag{2}$$

where  $I_0(x)$  denotes the zero-order modified Bessel function of the first kind and  $\sigma_{\Delta}$  denotes the rms normalised timing error.

Decision variate:

$$X = \omega_0 g_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\omega_{-k} g_{-k} + \omega_k g_k) + \nu.$$
 (3)

Gram-Charlier series pdf:

$$f_X(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_X} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - \omega_0 g_0)^2}{2\sigma_X^2}\right) \left(1 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_{2m}}{(2m)! \sigma_X^{2m}} H_{2m} \left(\frac{y - \omega_0 g_0}{\sigma_X}\right)\right),\tag{4}$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \sigma_\nu^2 + \frac{1}{3}(L^2 - 1)\sum_{k=1}^\infty (g_{-k}^2 + g_k^2),\tag{5}$$

$$\alpha_{2m} = \kappa_{2m} + \sum_{i=2}^{m-2} {2m-1 \choose 2i} \kappa_{2(m-i)} \alpha_{2i}, \quad m \ge 2,$$
 (6)

$$\kappa_m = -\hat{j}^m T_{m-1} \frac{L^m - 1}{2^m - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (g_{-k}^m + g_k^m), \quad m > 2.$$
 (7)

But, now  $g_k$  terms are functions of the random variable  $\Delta$  (unlike previously where  $g_k$  terms were deterministic/fixed).

For now anyway,

- discretise  $f_{\Delta}(y)$
- evaluate Gram-Charlier  $f_{X|\Delta}(y)$ , i.e. pdf of X conditioned on a given  $\Delta$ , for each  $\Delta$
- average over the discretised  $f_{\Delta}(y)$

Note that  $f_{\Delta}(y)$  should be discretised in such a manner that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \widetilde{f}_{\Delta}(y_i) = 1, \tag{8}$$

where  $\widetilde{f}_{\Delta}(y_i)$  denotes the discretised pdf.

Also compare to simulation results where  $\Delta$  is randomly generated from  $f_{\Delta}(y)$  and the simulations are run as before.