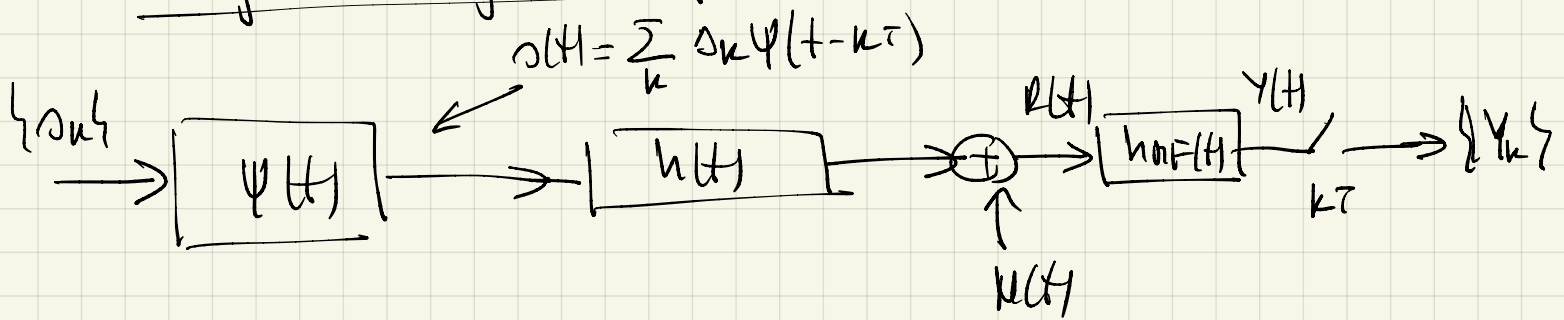


# Symbol Synchronization

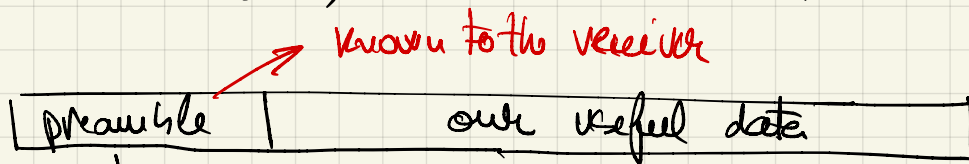


We need to know:

→ when we sample! ( $k\tau$ )

— when we start sampling (or where our useful data starts).

In practice, usually we introduce a known sequence (known to the receiver) in the transmitted data



↓ could include power 4-10% for example

At the receiver, we correlate the received samples with the preamble, to determine its location within the frame of samples.

How do we choose the preamble?

Usually we choose it as a pseudo-random sequence. It should have good correlation properties.

## Matlab xcorr function

$$a = [a[1] \dots a[n]]$$

$$b = [b[1] \dots b[m]] \quad m < n$$

$$a[1] \ a[2] \dots \ a[n]$$

$$b[1] \ b[2] \dots \ b[m] \ \boxed{\emptyset}$$

Add zeros to  
make them  
the same  
length

$$a[1] \ a[2] \dots \ a[n]$$

$$b_1 \dots \ b_m \ \emptyset$$

$$a[1] \ a[2] \dots \ a[n]$$

$$b_1 \dots \ b_m \ \emptyset \dots \emptyset$$

length of  $a$  was  $\underline{2} + \underline{20} + 14 = 42$   
 $b$  was 20

The first useful entry of xcorr would be at  
length of  $a$  (42)

The peak of xcorr was at 50 (42 + 8).

## Convolution

$$a_1 \dots \ a_n$$

$$b_1 \dots \ b_m$$

The first useful entry where the two vectors  
they fully overlap is at length ( $b$ ) (20)

$$20 + \underbrace{8}_{\text{original data}} = \underline{\underline{28}}!$$

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Python: convolution (NumPy or SciPy)  
conv of SciPy