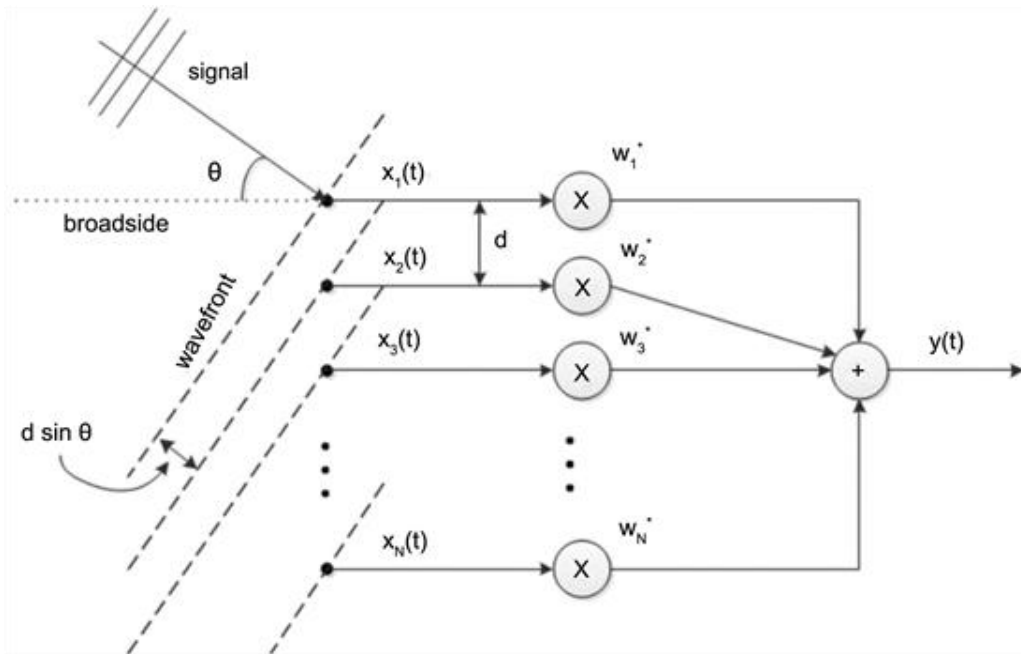


COA031: Broadband Transmission Technology, 2026
Department of Communication Engineering, NCU
Homework #4

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Date: 2026/5/25 Deadline: 2026/6/10

Consider four source signals (including one desired signal and three interferences) impinging on a uniform linear array (ULA) comprising $N=16$ antennas from different directions, as depicted in the following figure. Assume that the distance d between two consecutive antennas is half of the wavelength of the desired signal.



The output $y(n)$, where n is the sample time index, is obtained by the array beamformer, in which $\mathbf{w} = [w_1 \ w_2 \ \cdots \ w_N]^T$ is an $N \times 1$ complex vector of the beamforming weights to be estimated. Assume that $s_0(n)$ is the desired 64-QAM signal with normalized power and an unknown DOA θ possibly ranged from -26° to -5° . Let the data file **r_hw4.mat** be the received signal matrix that recorded after the receiver antennas for $[x_1(n) \ x_2(n) \ \cdots \ x_N(n)]^T$, $n = 1, 2, \dots, 50000$. Use the MUSIC algorithm to determine the DOA of the desired signal and the MVDR algorithm for the beamforming receiver.

- Plot the DOA spectrum obtained by the MUSIC algorithm and determine the DOA of the desired signal.
- Show the received 64-QAM constellation obtained by the MVDR beamformer.
- Plot the beampattern of the MVDR beamformer and show the DOA location of the desired signal.
- Search for the MATLAB subroutine **polardb.m** from the internet to plot the polar beampattern of the MVDR beamformer.

Note: **r_hw4.mat** can be downloaded from <https://pse.is/47hhbn>.

References:

