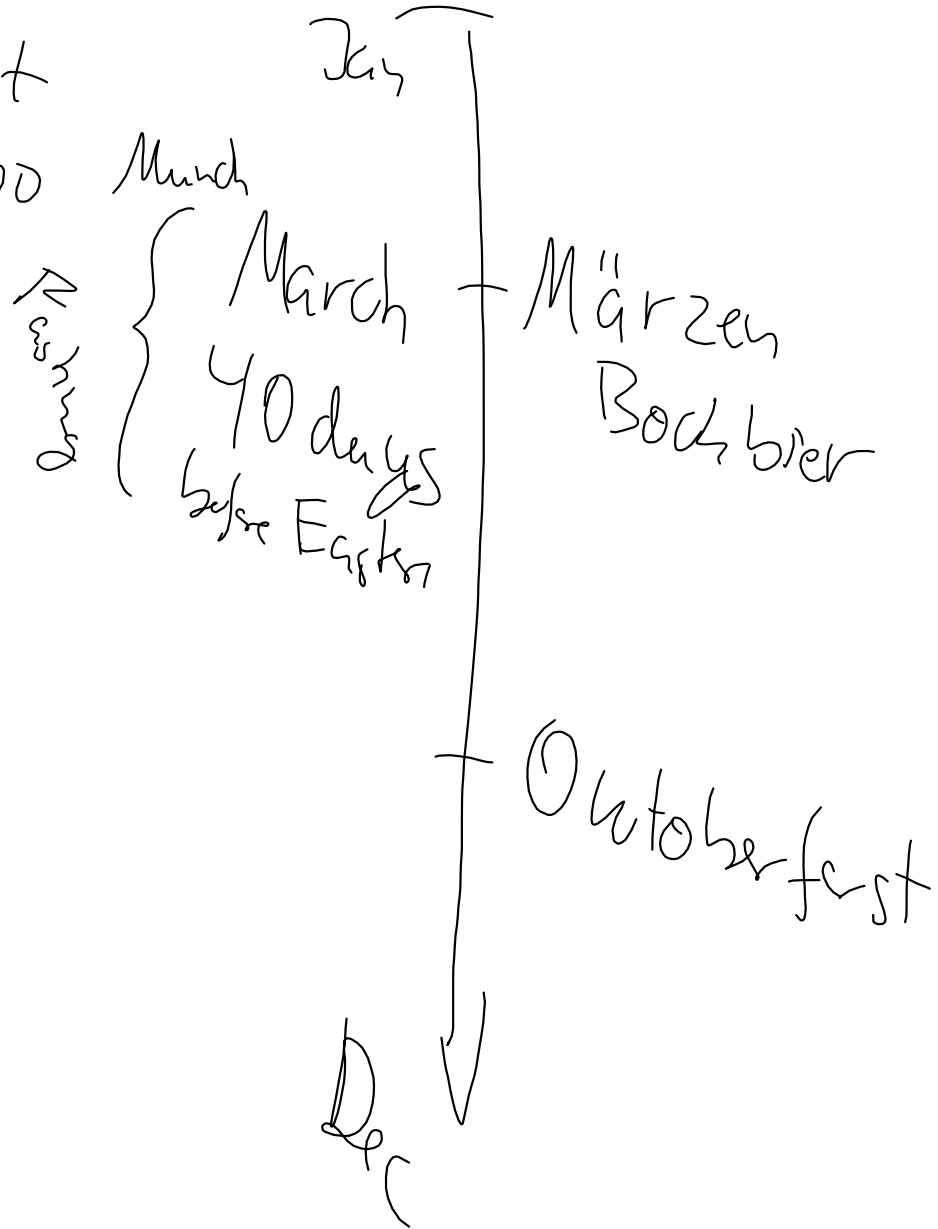


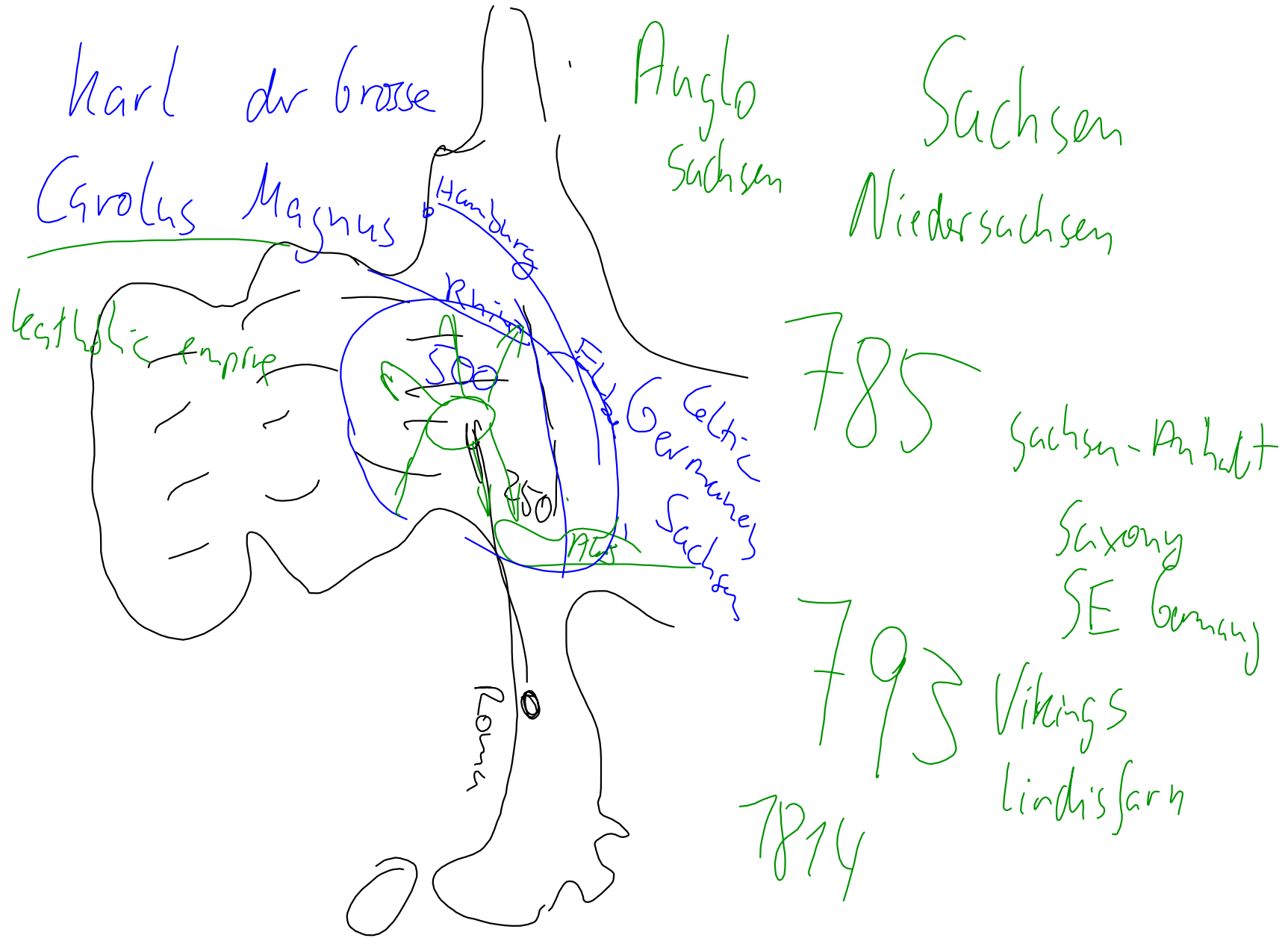

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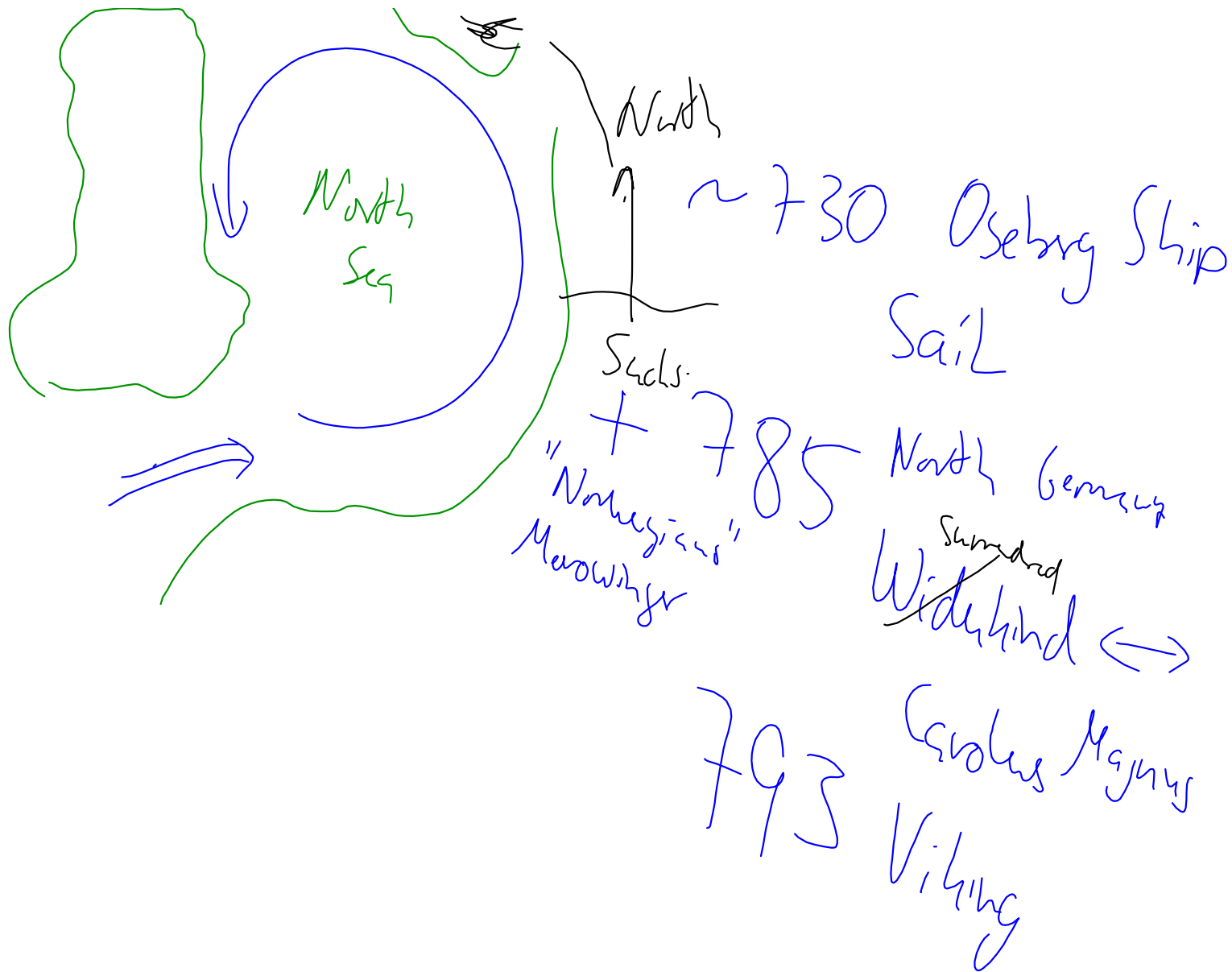
- Cole mining      Buchweiser  
Pilsen

1516

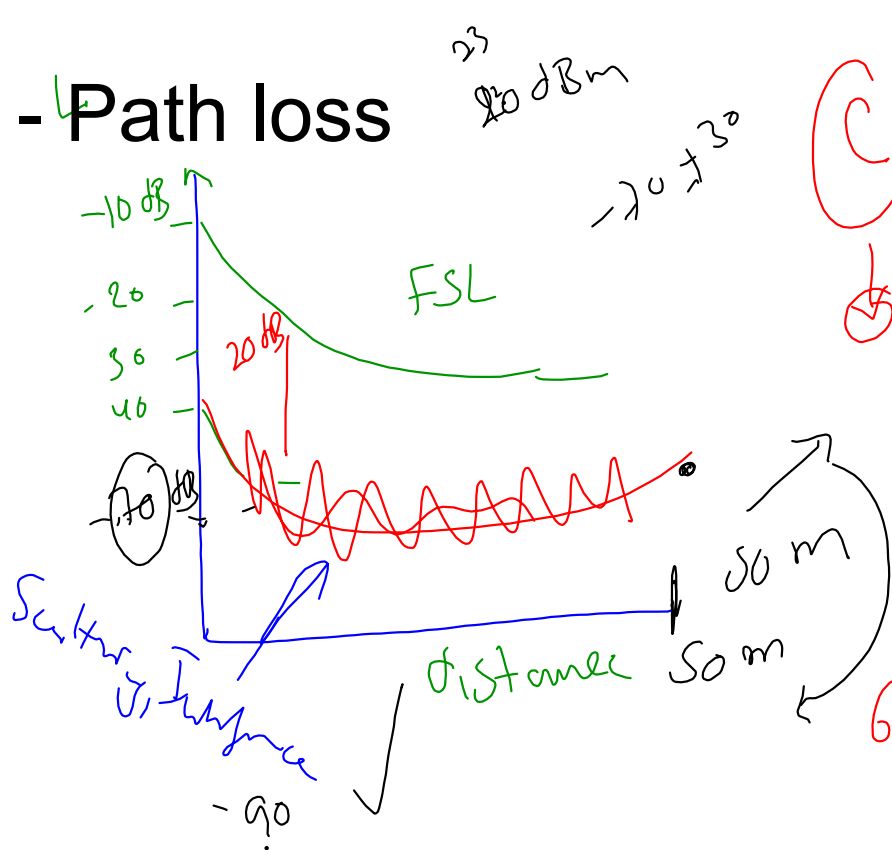
Reinheitsgebot  
1600







# A - Path loss



$$C = B \log_2(1 + \text{SNR})$$

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
 (B)                      (SNR)

Adaptive Modulation

600 Gbps

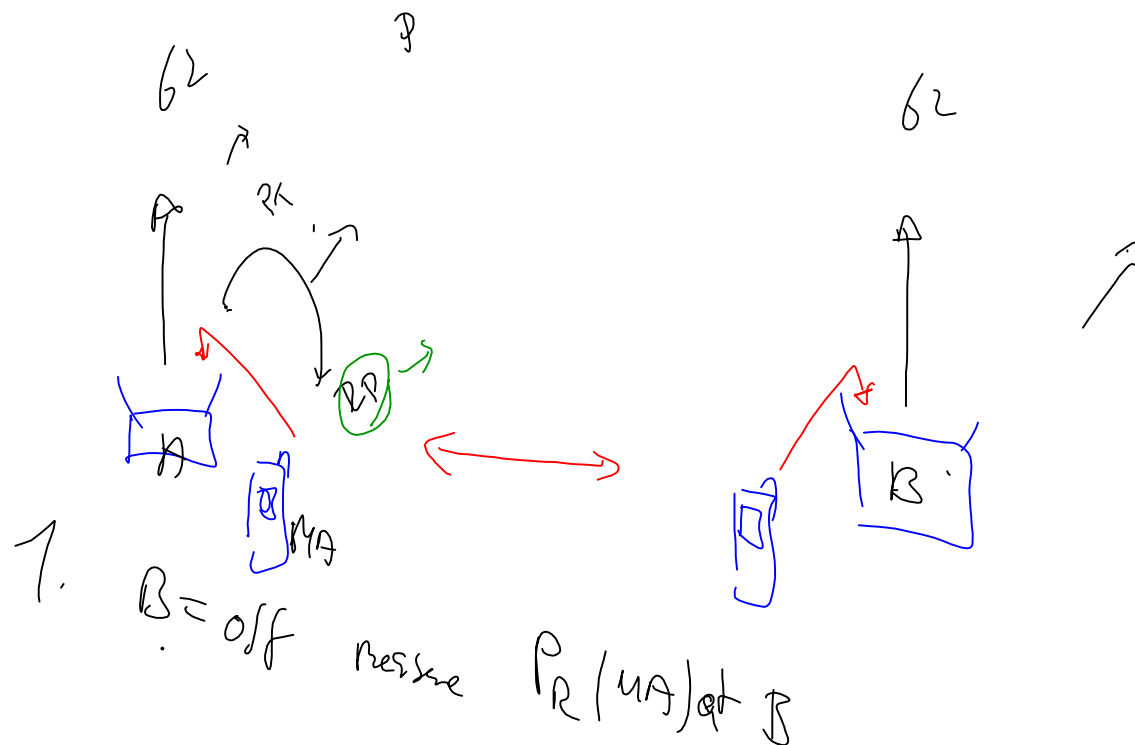
1) 5.x GHz communication

2. Fading margin

ETSI urban pedestrian

(20 dB)

$$L_{pedest} = 40 \log r + 30 \log f + 49$$



Path loss, use "relative model"

$$P_r(xm) = P_r(2m) - 40 \log(r-2 m)$$

in addition: up-time of Wifi in the mobile phone (see: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/8-0/iPhone\\_roam/b\\_iPhone-roaming.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/8-0/iPhone_roam/b_iPhone-roaming.html))

Search:

less capacity than theoretically calculated

loss due to antenna connection

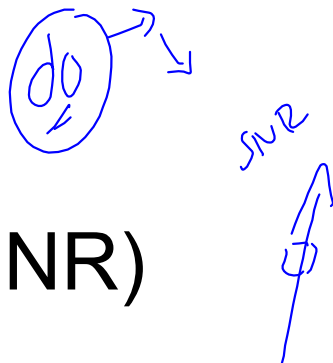
Drawing

loss much higher  
due to ground



3. Tx efficiency ( $P_t$ ,  $G_t$ ) - Antenna matching

## B - Capacity



$$C = B \log_2(1 + \text{SNR})$$

## Data vs Channel capacity

- TCP/IP has typically only 50-60% efficiency

Sensitivity:

SNR = 0...40 dB

B = 20 MHz (10, 40 MHz)

data with  
SNR > 20  
dB are  
not  
realistic