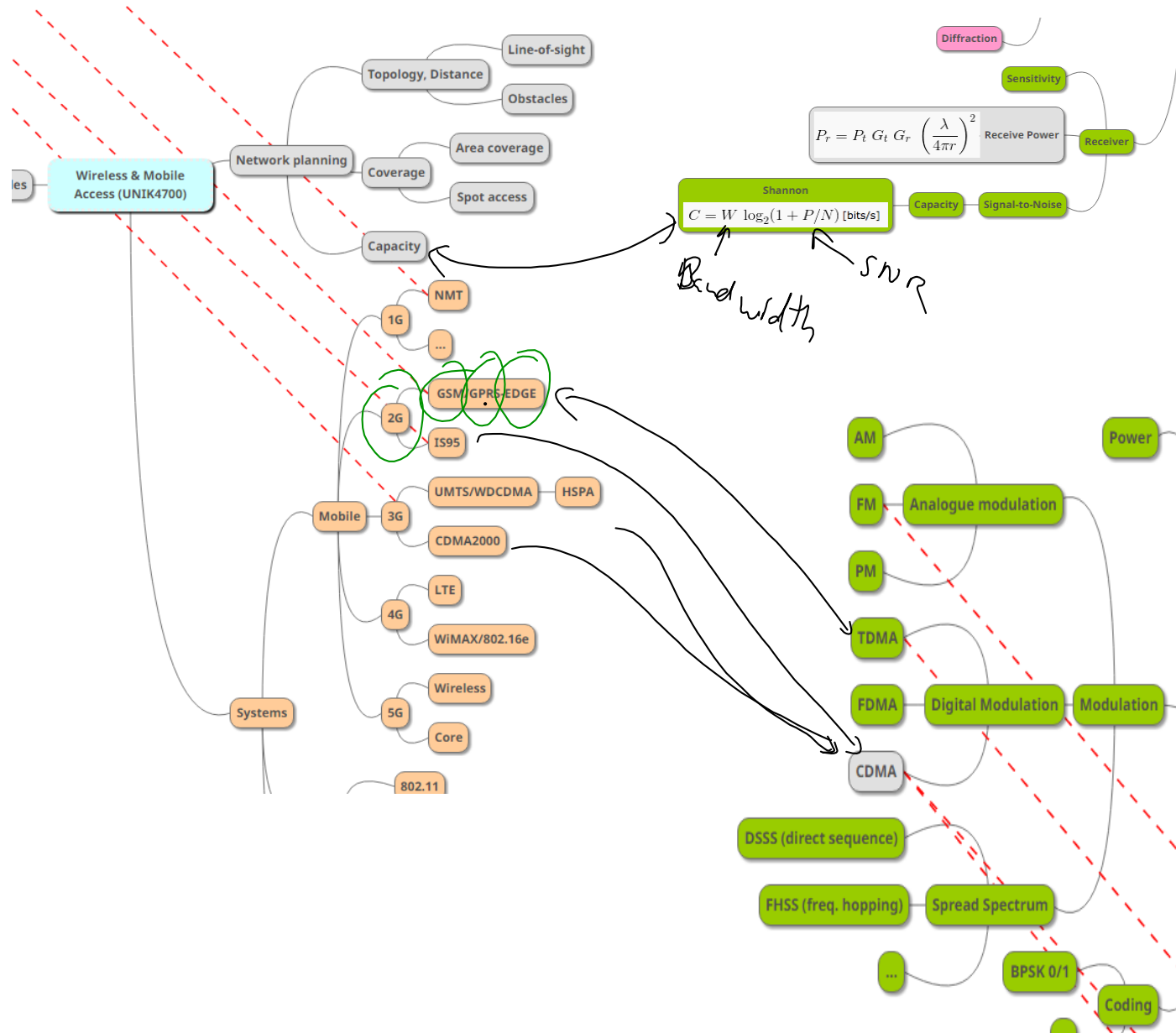


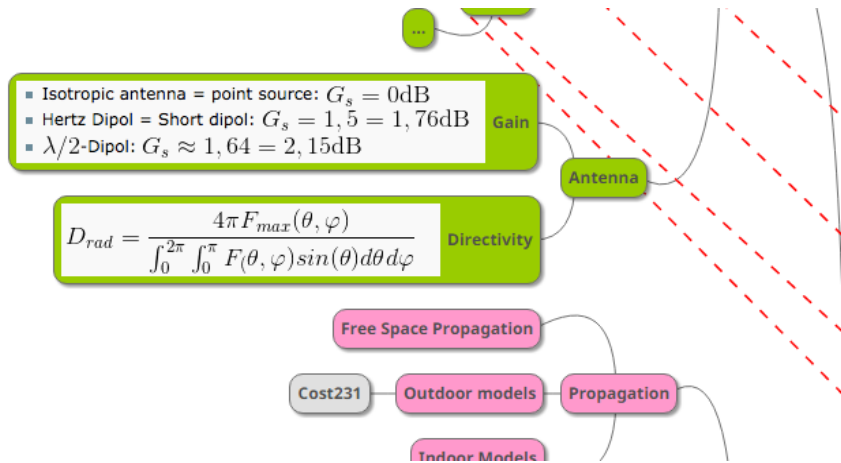
Today

- review last lecture "propagation"
- tasks for 2nd pres. & simulation
- from propagation to antennas and comm. parameters

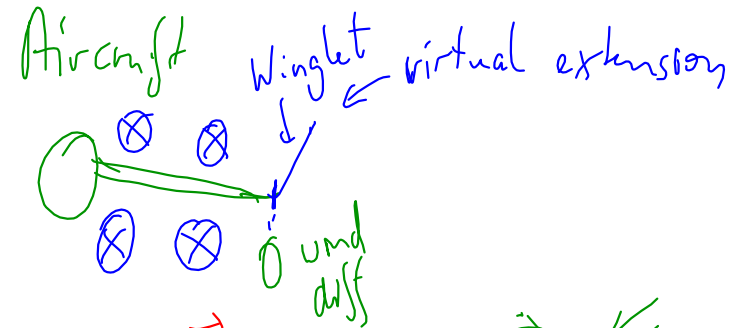
T&C

drift@unik.no
eduroam





Antennas



Maxwell

Source free environment and free space:

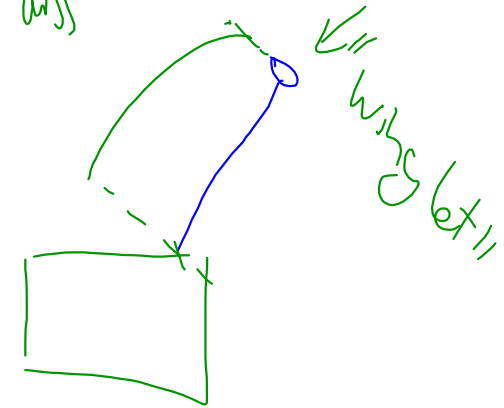
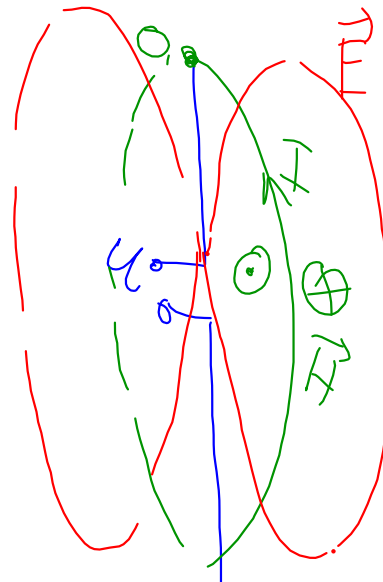
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad (1)$$

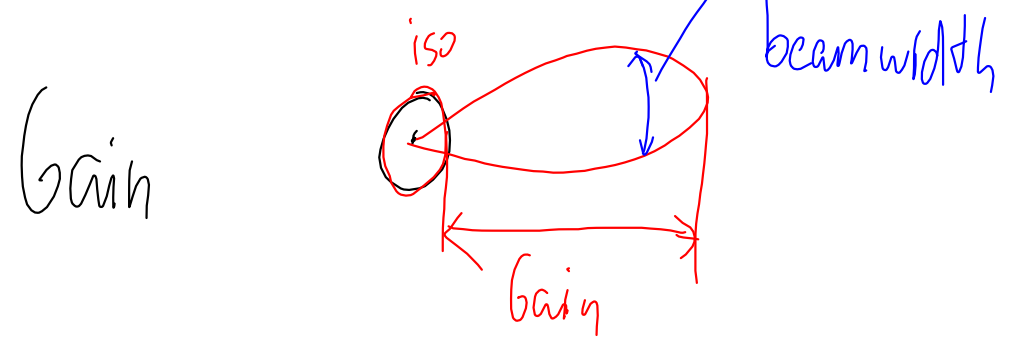
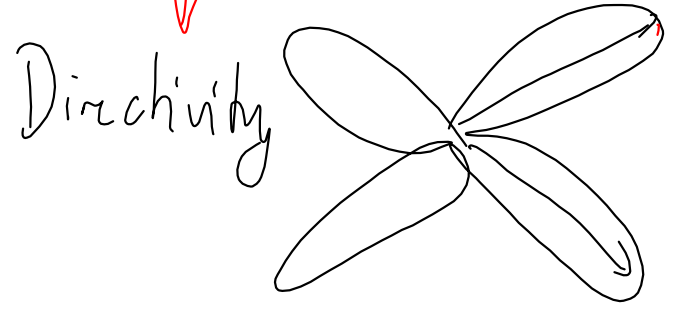
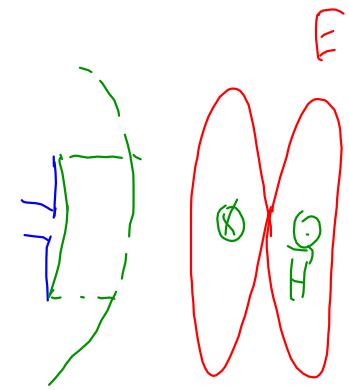
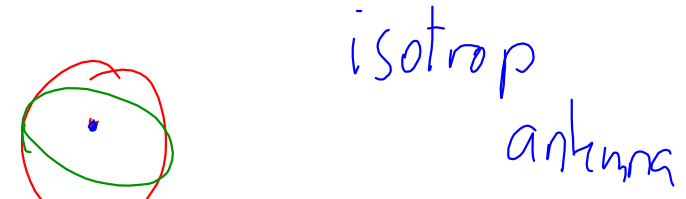
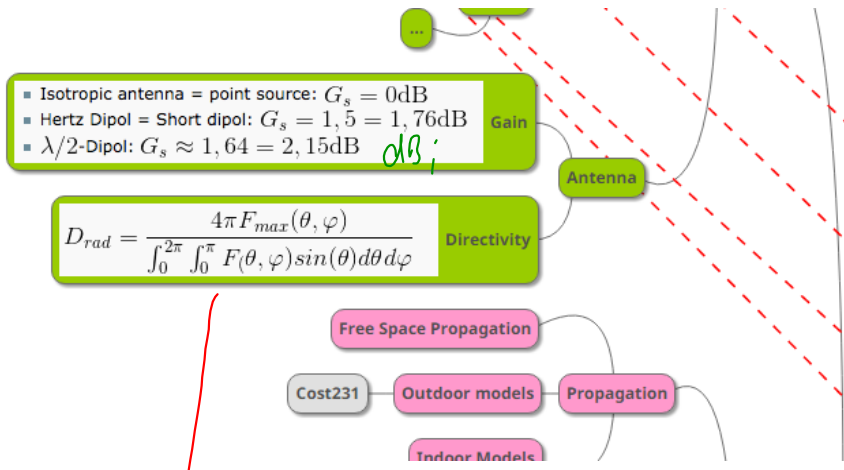
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

where div is a scalar function





Wifi
 max 20dBm EIRP

$$P_R = P_T \cdot G_T \cdot G_R \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi R} \right)^2$$

practical
 example

$-96 \text{ dB}_m = 44 \text{ dB}_m + 0 \text{ dB} + 0 \text{ dB}$
 $P_{\text{Sen}} = -96 \text{ dB}_m \rightsquigarrow \text{SNR} = 0$

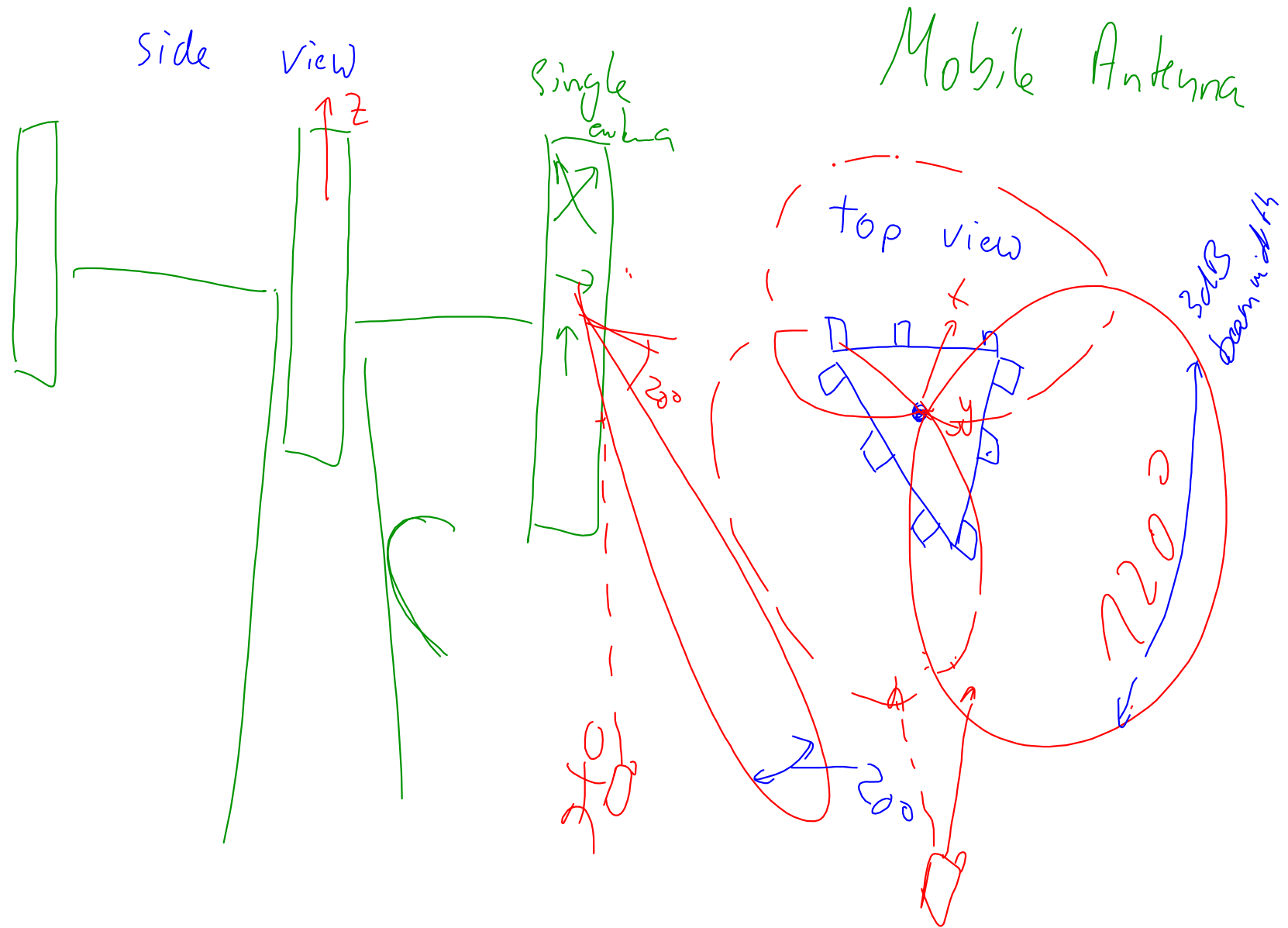
-140 dB

$3 \text{ dB} \rightsquigarrow \text{SNR} = 3 \text{ dB}$

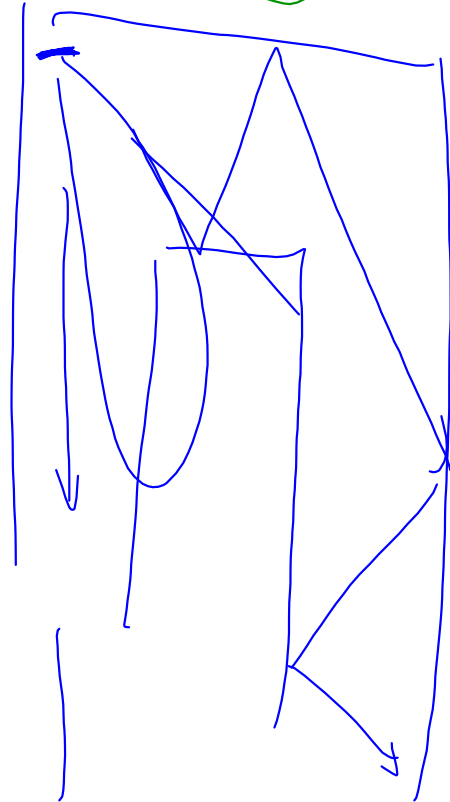
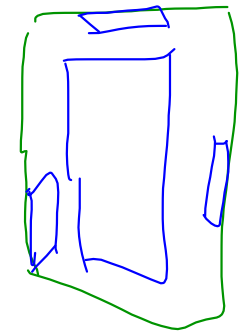
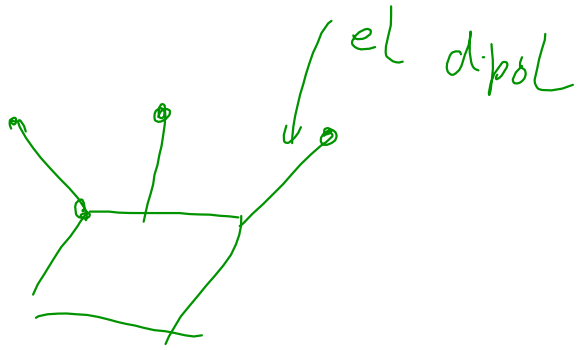
$R' = 2R$

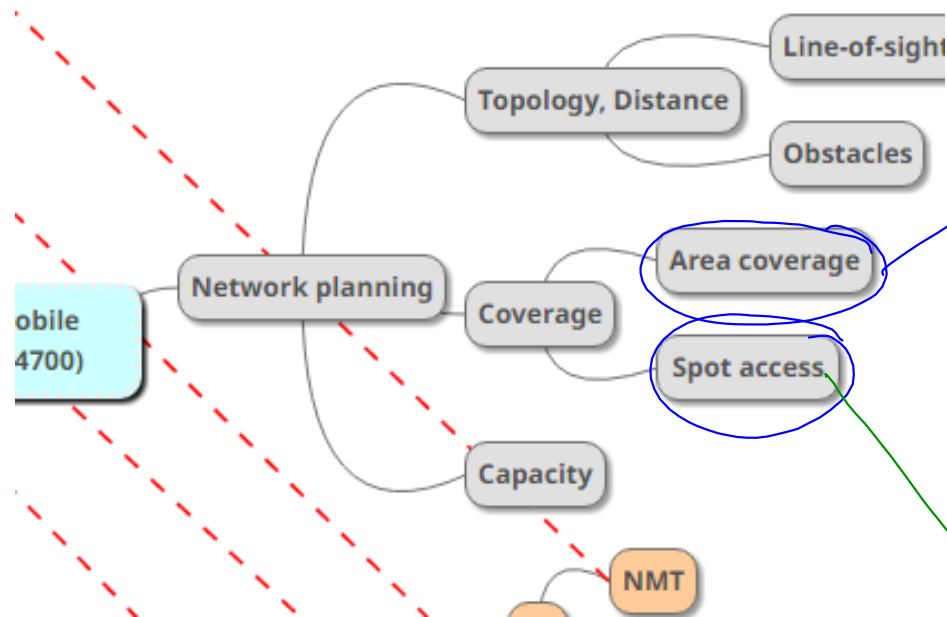
$-3 \text{ dB} \rightsquigarrow \text{SNR} = 0 \text{ dB}$

$25 + 25 \text{ dB} \rightsquigarrow \text{SNR} = 50 \text{ dB}$

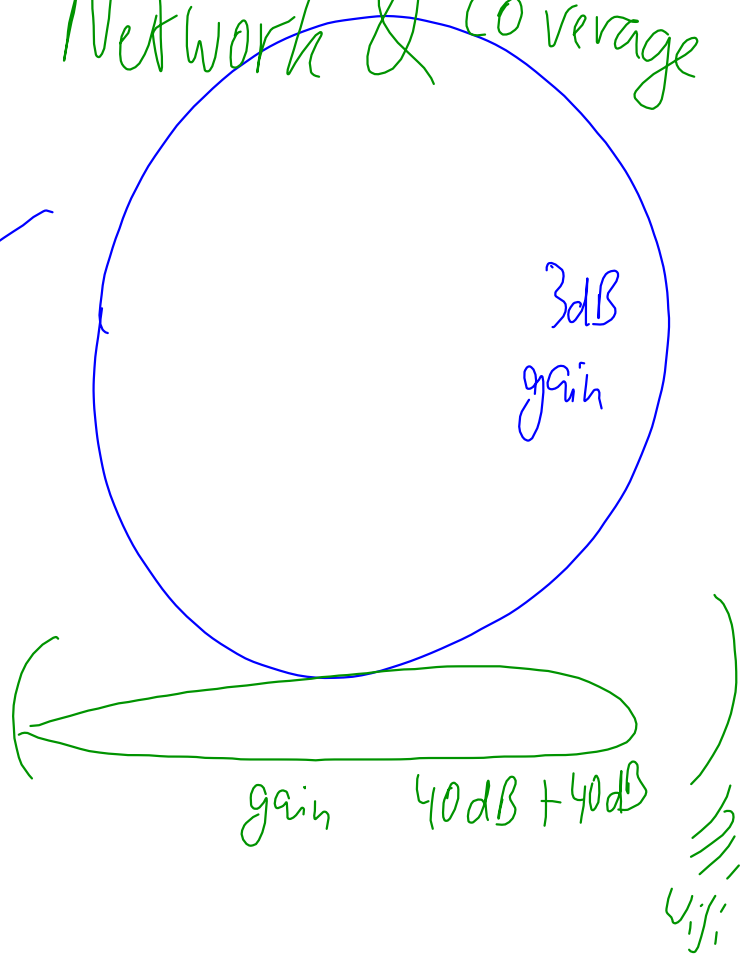


Wifi antennas





Network & coverage



gain gain considerations

$f = 2.4 \text{ GHz}$
 $f = 5.1 \text{ GHz}$

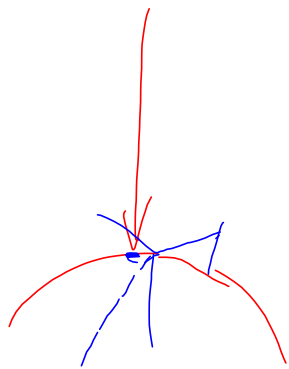
$P_R = P_T G_T G_R \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi R}\right)^2$

$2x \rightarrow 2+6$

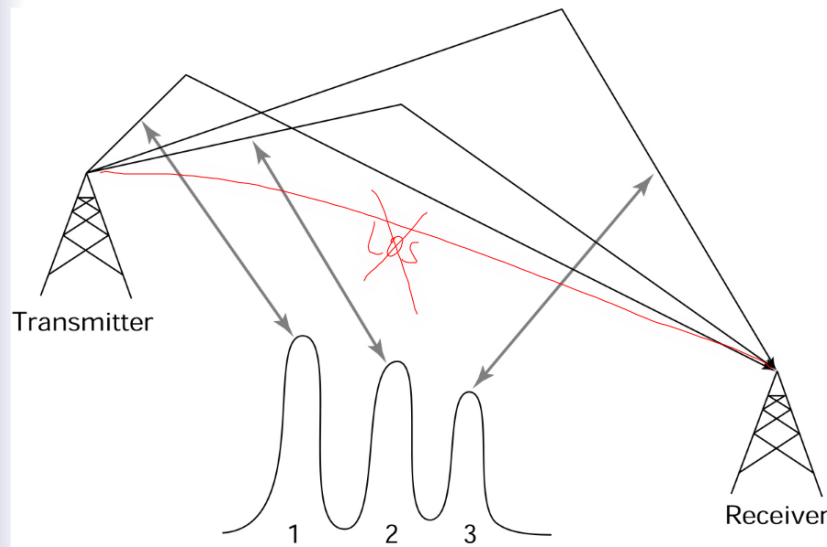
$L[\text{dB}] = 92.4 + 20 \log(R[\text{km}])$
 $P_R[\text{dB}_m] = P_T[\text{dB}_m] + G_T + G_R - L + 20 \log(f[\text{GHz}])$
 $f = 2.4 \rightarrow 4.8 \text{ GHz} \quad +3\text{dB} + 3\text{dB} - 3\text{dB} = +3\text{dB}$

Sat: Thuraya
 freq: 1.5 GHz

attenuation from Earth?
 - obstacles
 - (antenna)



Multipath And How To Use It



Note: The mobile phone users will typically not have a direct link between the mobile phone and the antennas of the base station in a typical environment. Such a situation, where the mobile communication has to go "around a building" or "around the corner" are called **NLOS**, non Line-of-Sight connection. As compared to a Line-of-Sight **LOS** connection the signal is typically reduced by some 20-30 dB.

Multipath propagation can be used through

- 1.) specific receivers (rake receivers)
- 2.) Multiple-input, multiple-output antenna systems (MIMO)

$$L [dB] = 92.4 + 20 \log(R [km]) + 20 \log(f [GHz])$$

NLOS $\sim 30dB$

$R \rightarrow R' \quad L$
 $2x \quad 3dB$

$10x \quad 20dB$

$16x \sim 29dB$

Mobile coverage: 5 km (NLOS)

direct link: $5 \times 16 \sim 90 km?$ LOS

Topics & time plan
 - ~~simulation & presentation~~ ^{math/matlab/.xls analysis}
 3-4 weeks

Examples:
 Wifi: theoretical vs measured

4k camera mobile
 Coverage

distance calculations

Comparison spot-network
 VS coverage network

village coverage

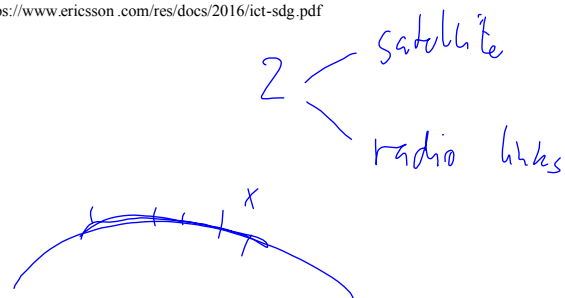
Solar-powered relay
 5.8 GHz point-to-point link

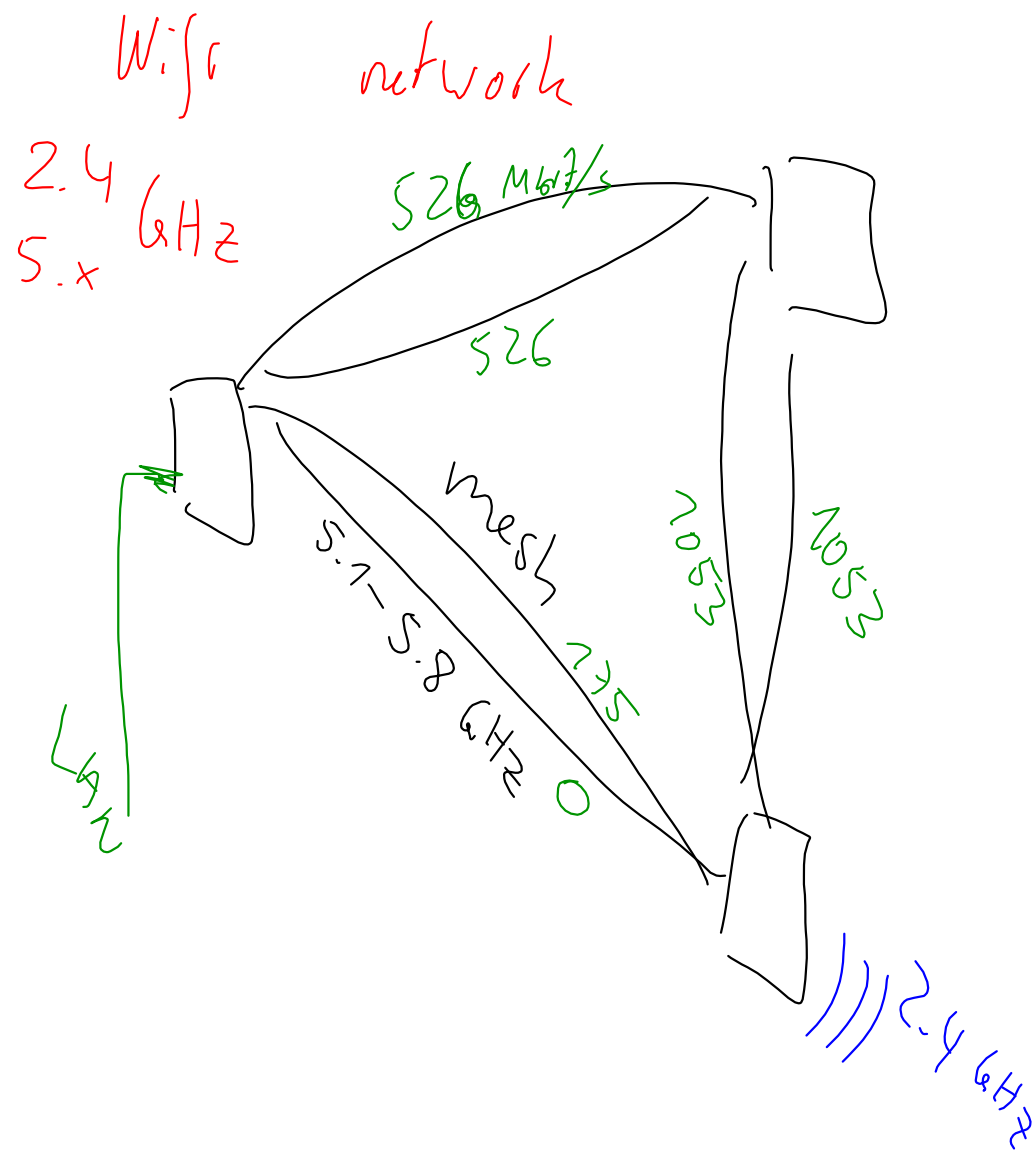
body networks

effect of body/hand

Capacity of WSN

[ICT & SDGs final report, May - Ericsson](https://www.ericsson.com/res/docs/2016/ict-sdg.pdf)
<https://www.ericsson.com/res/docs/2016/ict-sdg.pdf>





Air 4920