



Technische

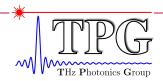
# Grundlagen der Informationstechnik (Wireless)

**Drahtlose Kommunikation / Berechnung von Funkstrecken** 

**Thomas Schneider** 

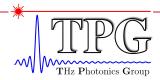
- Motivation und Einführung
- Die elektromagnetische Welle
- Der drahtlose Kanal
- Antennen
- Ausbreitung e/m Wellen
- Berechnung von Funkstrecken
- THz-Kommunikation
- Funksysteme
- Optische Kommunikation
- Silizium Photonik
- Plasmonik





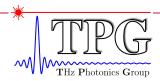
- Grundgleichung
- Link Budget
- Beispiel für Richtfunkstrecke

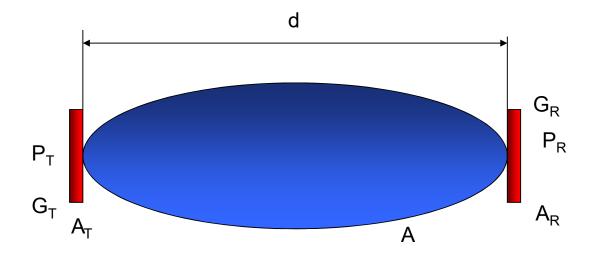




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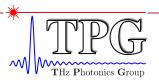


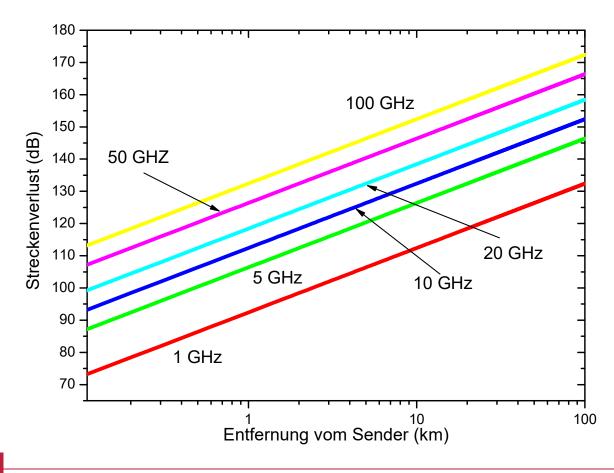




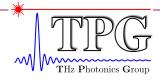
$$L_{\rm P} = 32.4 + 20\log f_{\rm MHz} + 20\log d_{\rm km} - G_{\rm T} - G_{\rm R}$$

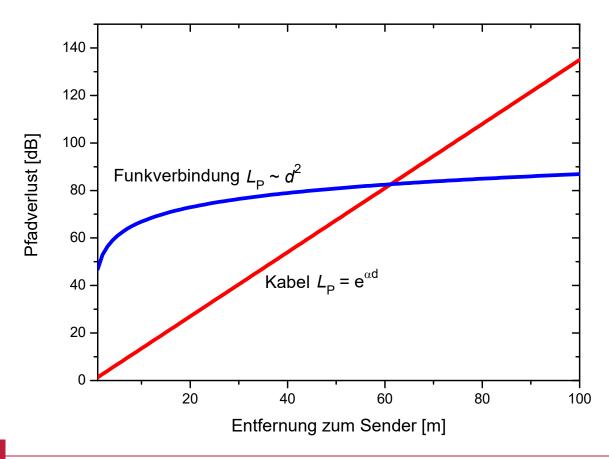














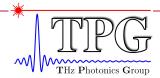


Grundgleichung

Link Budget

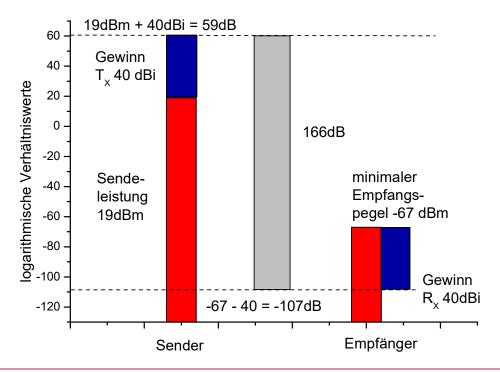
Beispiel für Richtfunkstrecke



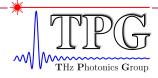


Sendeleistung 19dBm
Minimaler Empfangspegel -67dBm
Gewinn Ant Rx 40dBi
Gewinn Ant Tx 40dBi
Frequenz 23GHz

#### Richtfunkstrecke

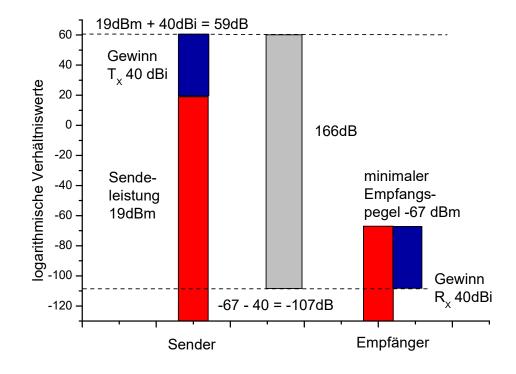




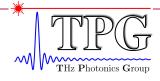


# EIRP = equivalent isotropically radiated power ERP = effective radiated power

EIRP = ERP + 2.15ERP = EIRP - 2.15

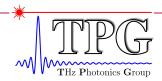


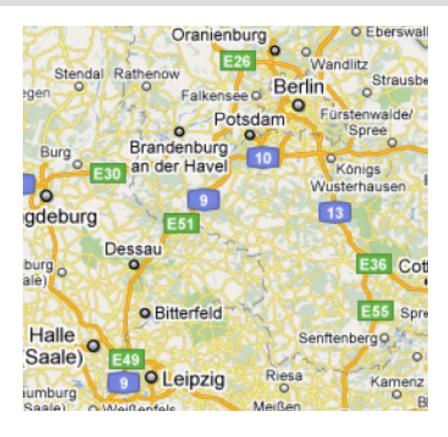




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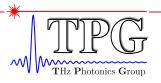


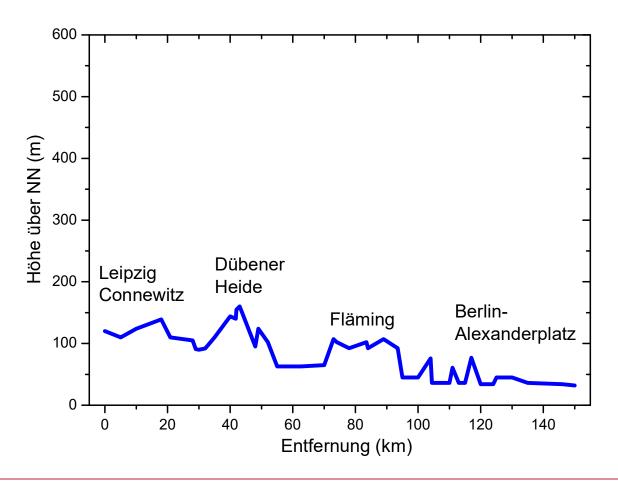




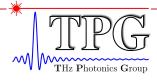
 $D = R\cos^{-1}[\cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2\cos(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + \sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2]$ 

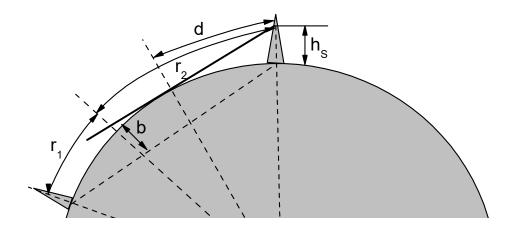










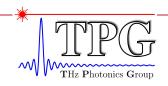


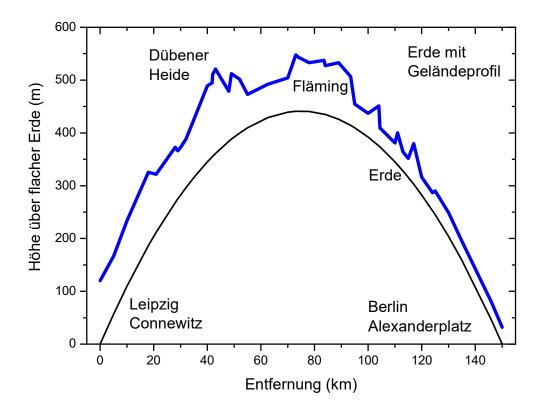
Erdkrümmung

$$b \approx \frac{r_1 r_2}{2R}$$

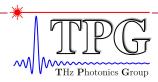
Radio-Horizont 
$$d=\sqrt{2Rh_{_S}}$$

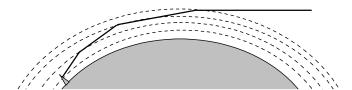




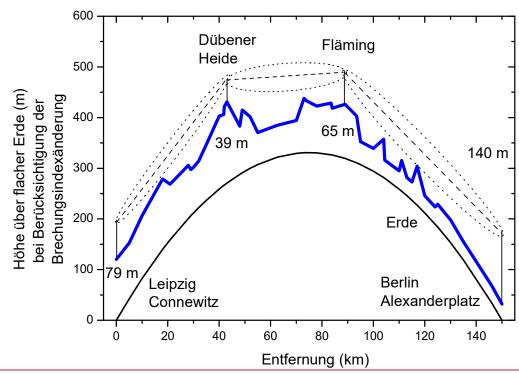




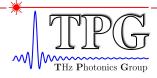


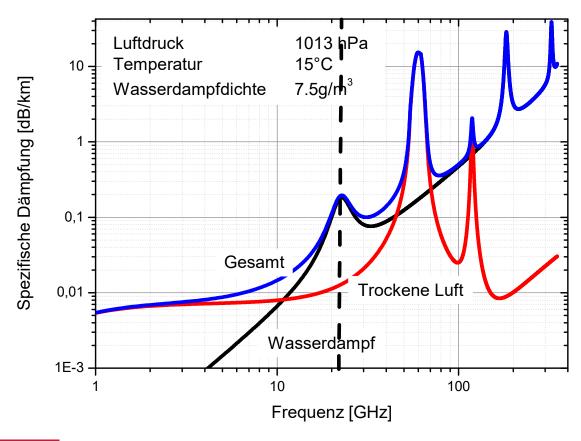


 $R_{eff} = 8500 km$ 



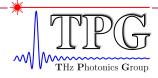


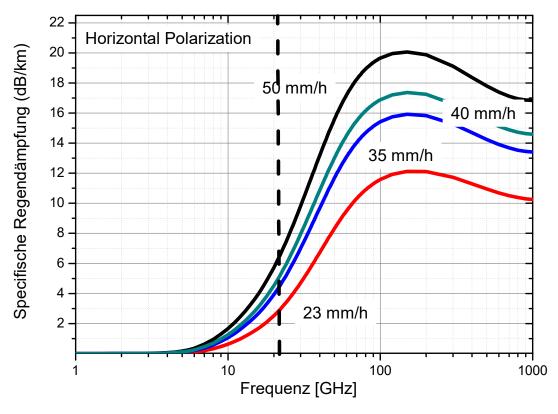




0.194dB/km@23GHz

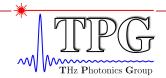


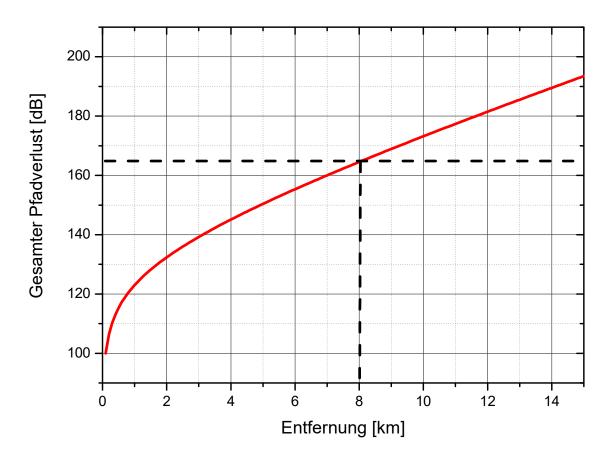




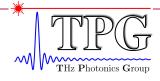
 $40\text{mm/h} \rightarrow 5.566\text{dB/km}@23\text{GHz}$ 

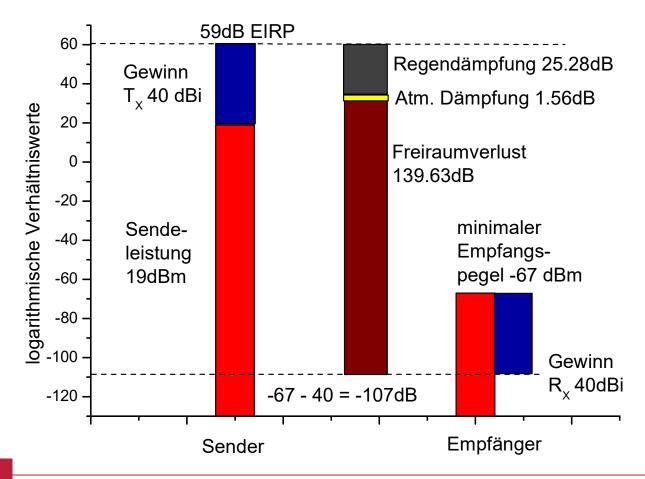




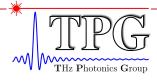


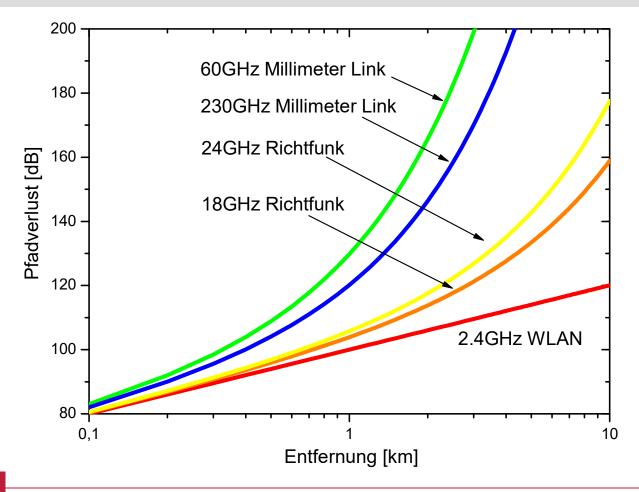




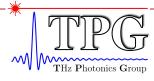


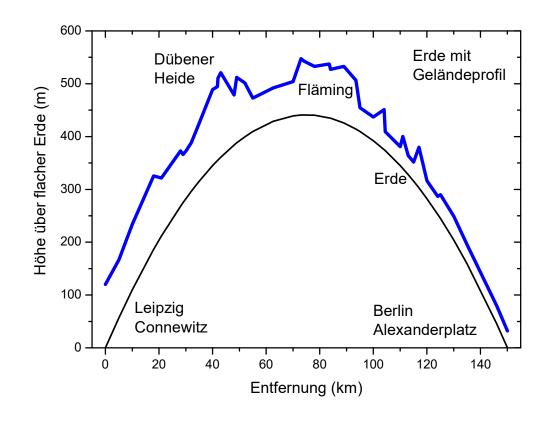




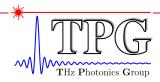




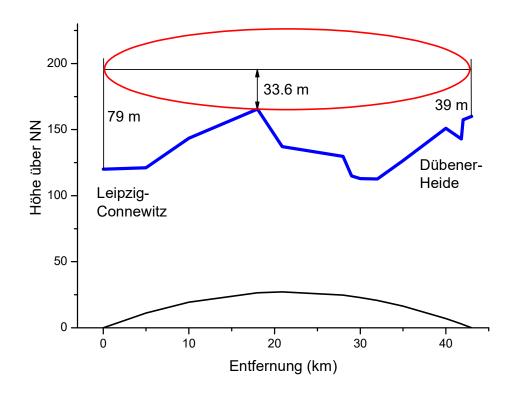




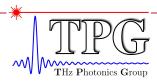




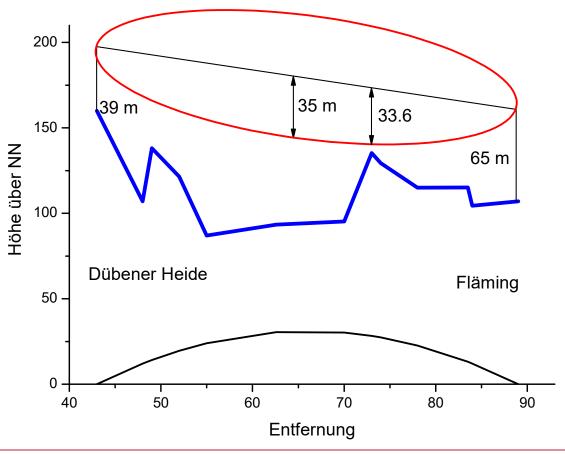
#### 1. Teilstrecke



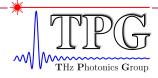




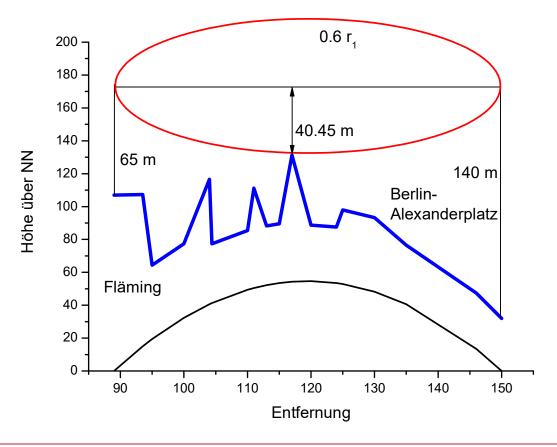
## 2. Teilstrecke



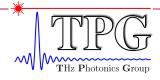




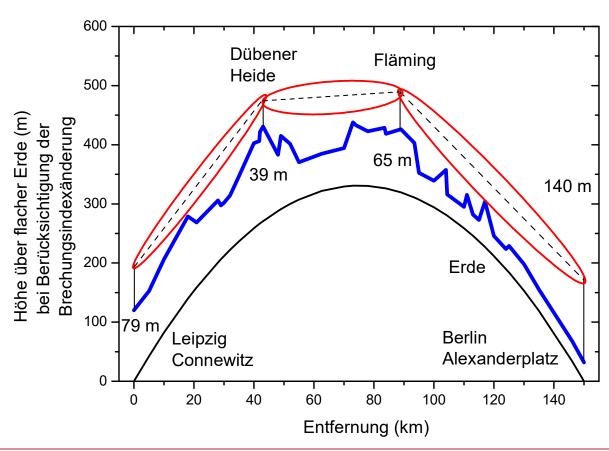
#### 3. Teilstrecke



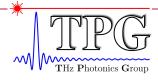




## Gesamtsystem



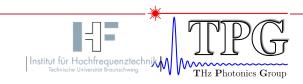




#### **Drahtlose Kommunikation**

- Die Grundgleichung der Funkwellenausbreitung, oder Friis Formel, oder free-space path-loss Equation, bestimmt die Empfangsleistung in einer bestimmten Entfernung für die Freiraumausbreitung.
- Der Pfadverlust ist dabei quadratisch von der Frequenz und der Entfernung abhängig.
- Die Leistung bleibt, unabhängig von der Entfernung, gleich.
- Mit einer Link-Budget Analyse lassen sich Funkstrecken berechnen.





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