



Technische

### Grundlagen der Informationstechnik (Wireless)

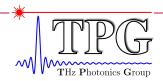
**Drahtlose Kommunikation / Ausbreitung e/m Wellen** 

**Thomas Schneider** 

#### Inhalt

- 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

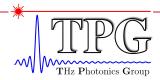


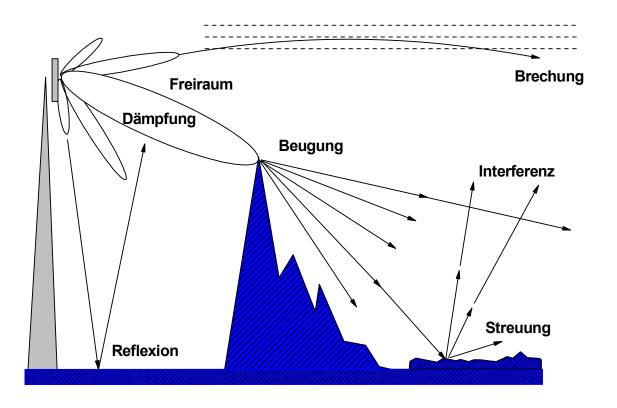


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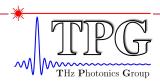
- Dämpfung
- Brechung
- Streuung
- Beugung







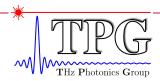




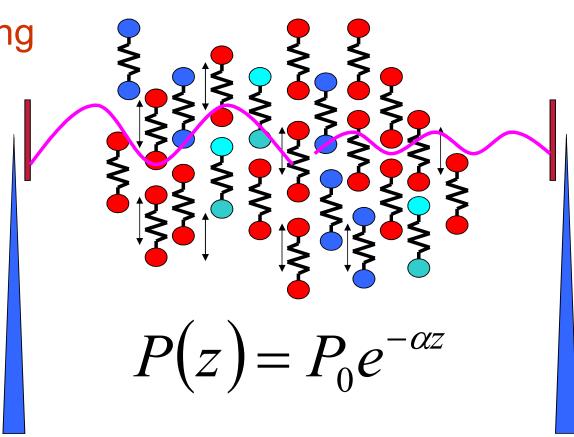
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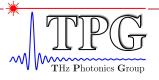


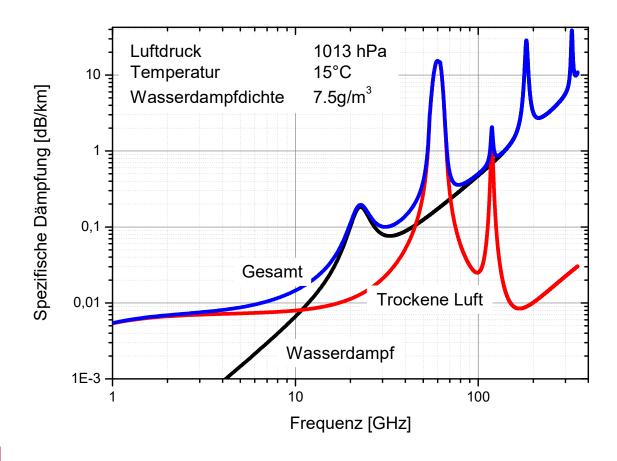


Atmosphärische Dämpfung

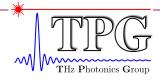








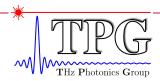




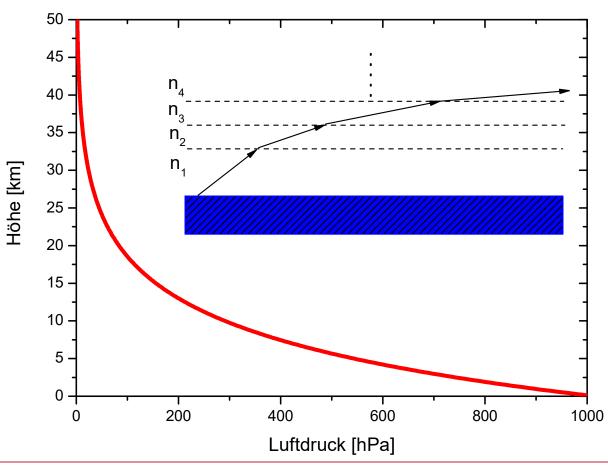
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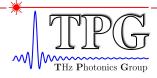


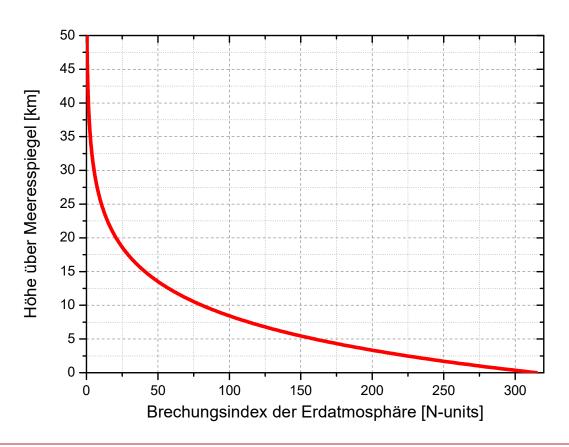


# **Brechung**







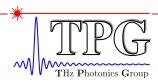


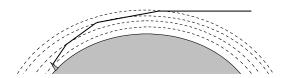
$$N = (n-1) \times 10^6$$

$$N=N_Se^{-\frac{h}{H}}$$

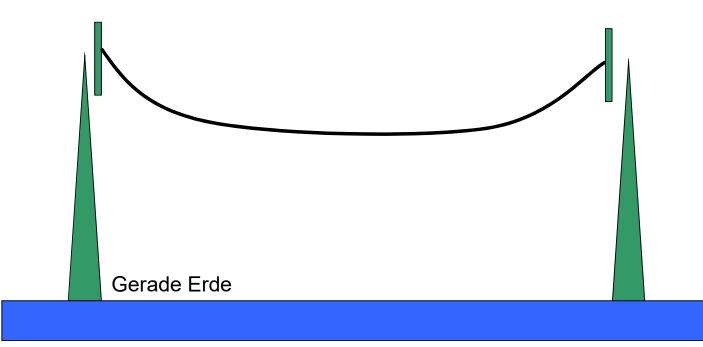
$$H = 7.35 \text{ km}$$
  
 $N_{\rm S} = 315$ 



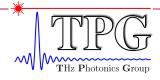




$$R_{eff} = \frac{4}{3} \times 6375km = 8500 \ km$$



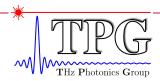




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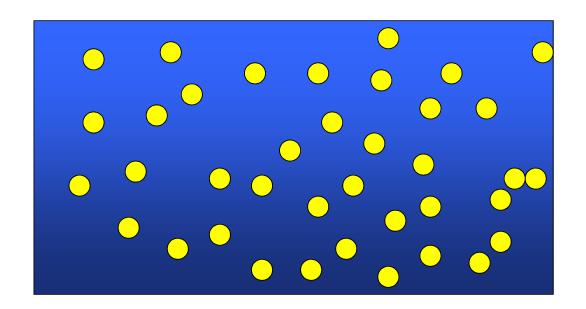
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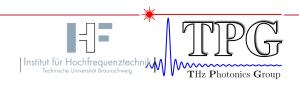


### Streuung

Inhomogeneous distribution of optical properties

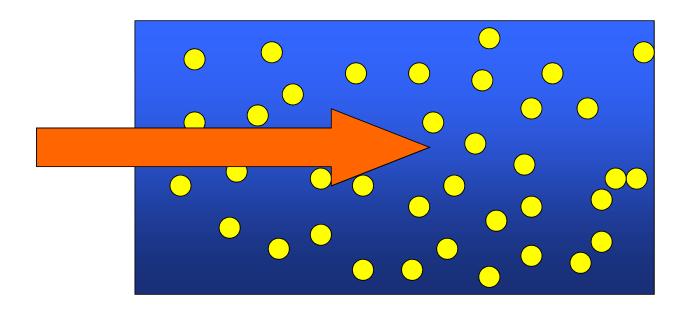




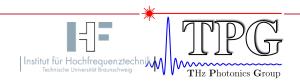


### Streuung

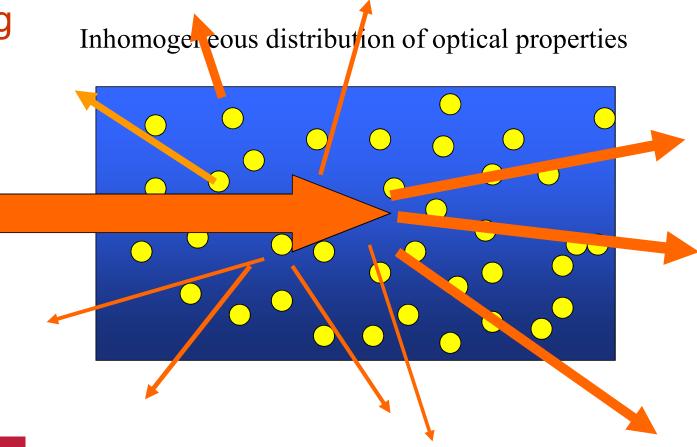
Inhomogeneous distribution of optical properties



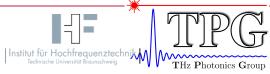












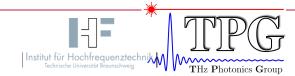


Inhomogeneous distribution of optical properties

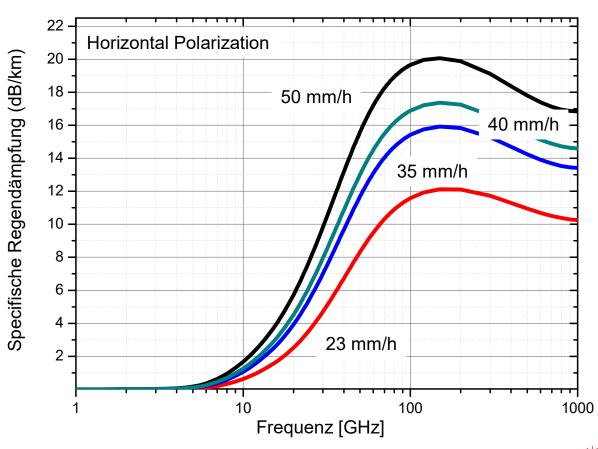


If  $d_{particle} \sim \lambda \rightarrow Mie-Scattering (Milk, Fog)$ 

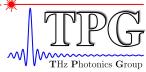




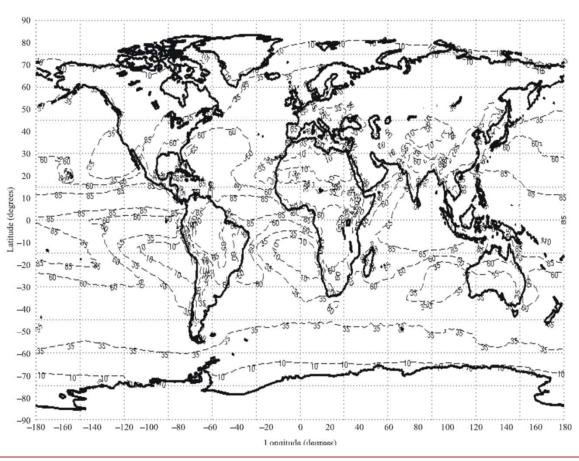
# Regendämpfung



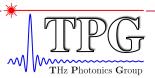




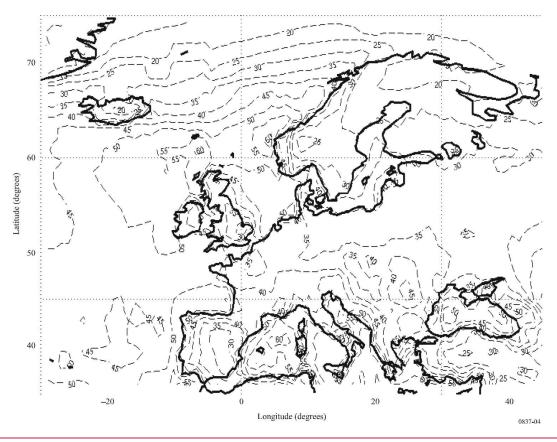
#### Rain rate (mm/h) exceeded for 0.01% of the average year







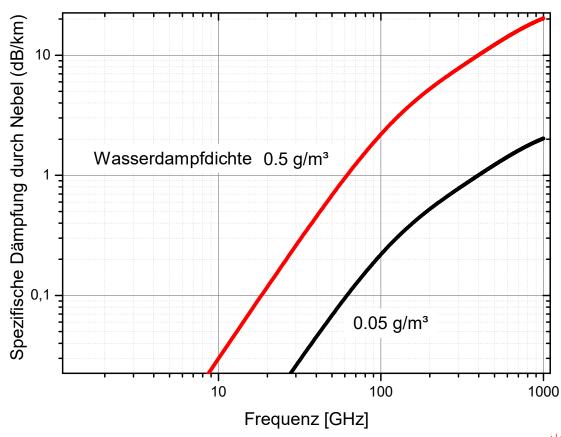
 $\label{eq:FIGURE 4} FIGURE~4$  Rain rate (mm/h) exceeded for 0.01% of the average year



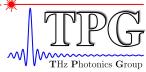




# Nebeldämpfung



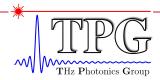




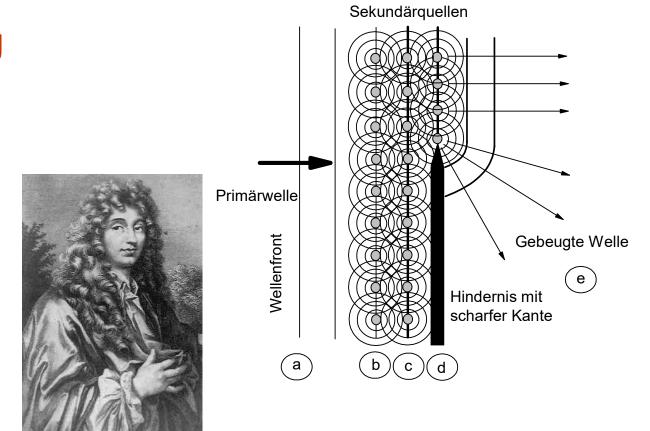
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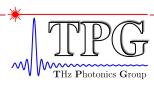




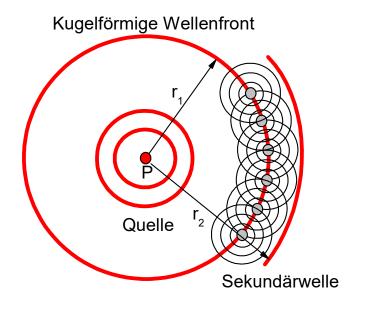
# Beugung



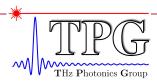






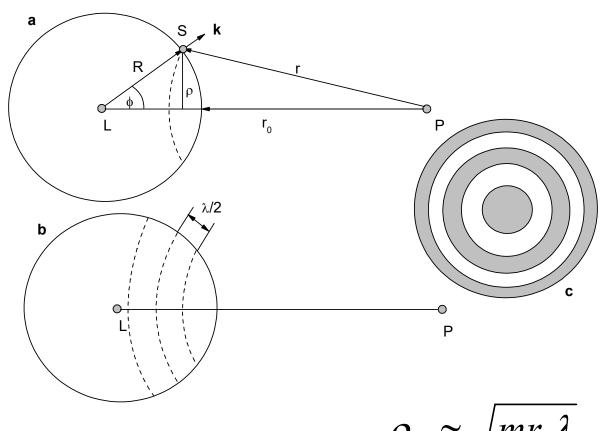






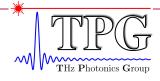


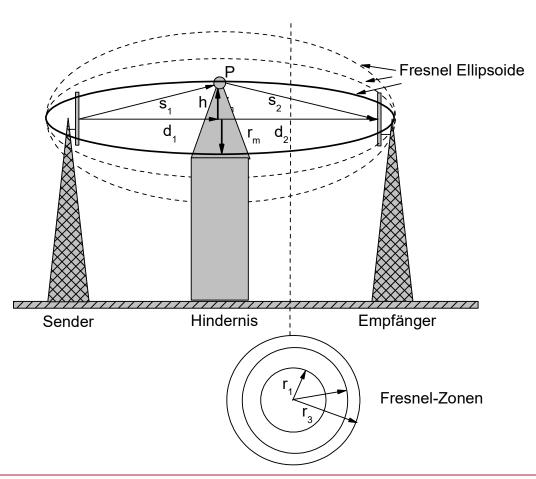




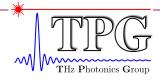


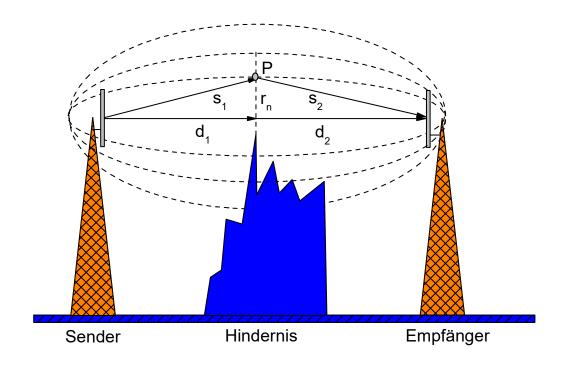




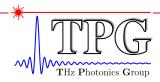


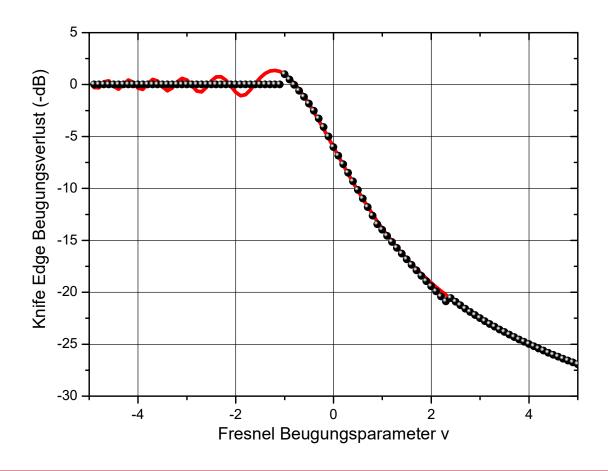




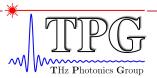


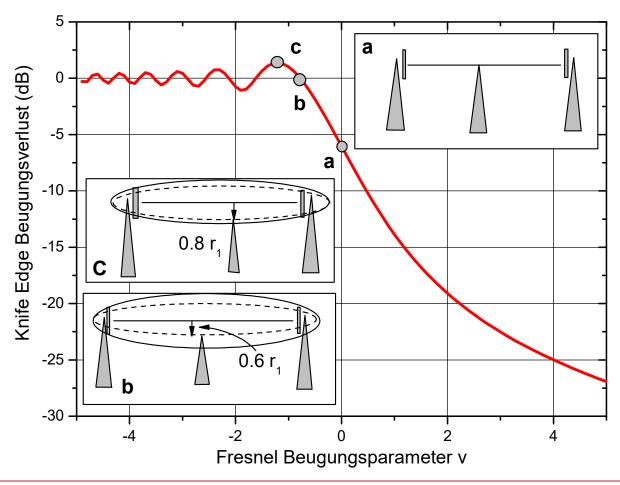






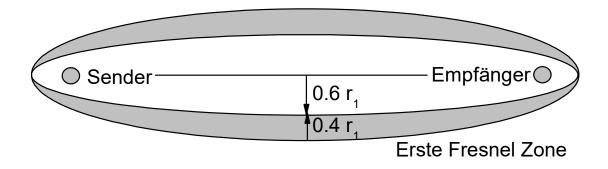




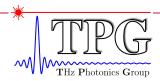




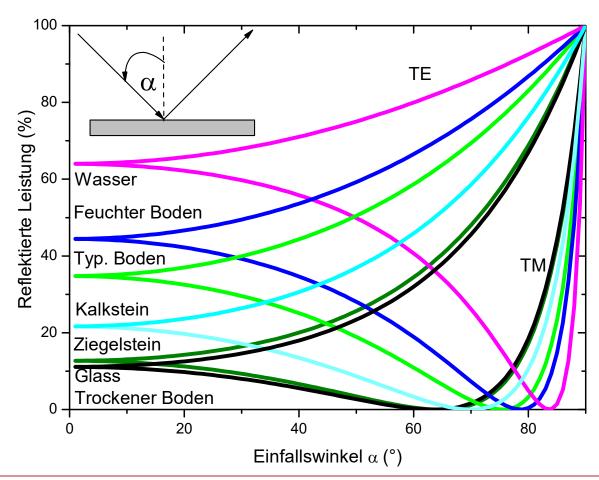




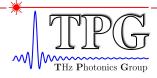




### Reflexion

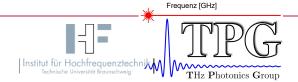






- Die Moleküle in der Luft können elektromagnetischen Wellen Energie entziehen und in Wärme verwandeln. Wie gut dieser Prozess funktioniert hängt vom Verhältnis der Frequenz der Welle zur Resonanzfrequenz der Luftmoleküle ab.
- Im GHz-Bereich gibt es 5 Resonanzfrequenzen des O<sub>2</sub> und des H<sub>2</sub>O-Moleküls die zu einer starken Dämpfung des Signals führen.
- Regen führt, abhängig von seiner Stärke, ebenfalls zu einer Dämpfung der Welle. Die übertragbare Datenrate einer Richtfunkstrecke kann sich demnach bei starkem Regen drastisch verkleinern und die Richtfunkstrecke kann auch vollständig zusammenbrechen.





Dämpfung [dB/km]

1013 hPa

- Durch den nach oben hin abnehmenden Luftdruck nimmt auch der Brechungsindex der Luft mit größer werdender Höhe ab. Elektromagnetische Wellen werden dadurch frequenzabhängig gebrochen. Daher ist der Horizont für Radiowellen weiter als für sichtbares Licht.
- Zur Beschreibung der Beugung muss man den Wellencharakter berücksichtigen.
- Fresnelsche Zonen werden durch einen Wegunterschied der Wellen von  $\lambda/2$  gebildet.
- Die reflektierte Leistung einer Welle hängt nicht nur von der Frequenz und dem Brechungsindex des Materials, sondern auch vom Einfallswinkel und der Polarisation der Welle ab.

