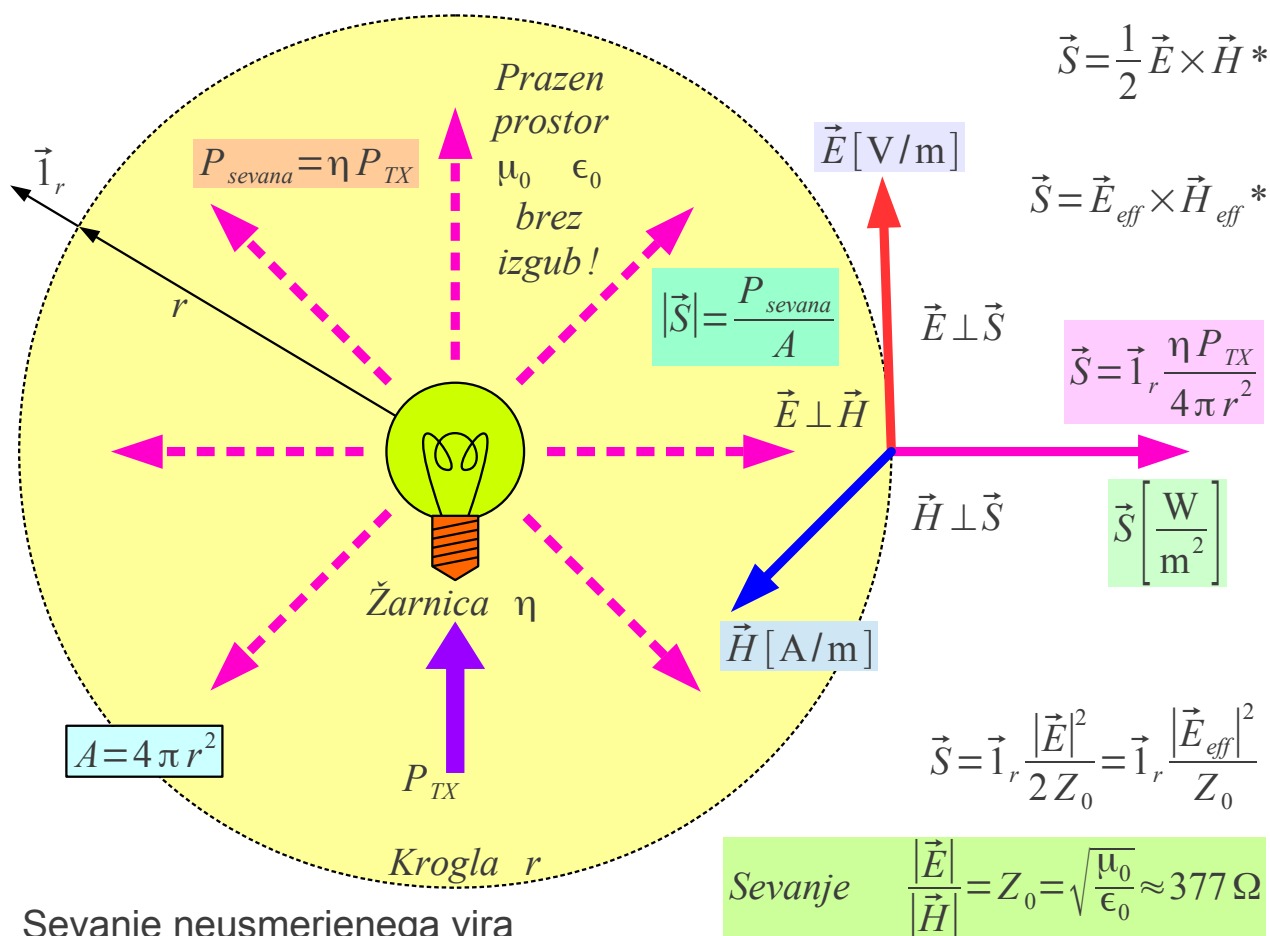


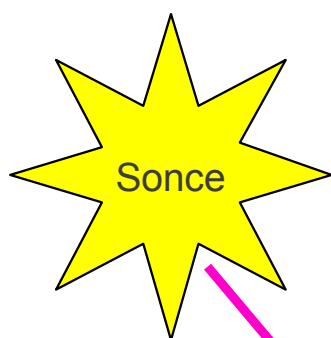
4. Radijska zveza v praznem prostoru

Večina nalog iz anten in razširjanje valov zahteva obravnavo v treh dimenzijah prostora. Tako skalarne kot vektorske veličine so funkcije časa in vseh treh dimenzij prostora. Ozkopasovne signale $B \ll f$ radia največkrat smemo v izračunih ponazoriti s harmonskim signalom ene same krožne frekvence $\omega = 2\pi f$, kar poenostavi časovne odvode v $\partial/\partial t = j\omega$.

Ko reševanje naloge zahteva dva različna krogelna koordinatna sistema z različnima izhodiščema, je edina smotrna pot preračunavanje preko vmesnih kartezičnih koordinat (x, y, z) .



Sevanje neusmerjenega vira



Prazen prostor
 $\mu_0 \quad \epsilon_0$
 brez izgub!

Učinek sevanja	Gostota pretoka moči $ \vec{S} $		Jakost polja $ \vec{E}_{eff} $
Sončna svetloba	1kW/m ²	100mW/cm ²	614V _{eff} /m
Zaznaven učinek	100W/m ²	10mW/cm ²	194V _{eff} /m
Varna meja	10W/m ²	1mW/cm ²	61V _{eff} /m
Zakonska omejitev	0.1W/m ²	10μW/cm ²	6V _{eff} /m

$$|\vec{E}| = \sqrt{2 Z_0} |\vec{S}|$$

$$|\vec{E}_{eff}| = \sqrt{Z_0} |\vec{S}|$$

$$|\vec{S}| \approx 1 \text{ kW/m}^2$$

(na površini Zemlje)

$$P_{RX} = \vec{S} \cdot \vec{1}_n A_{maček} (1 - |\Gamma|^2)$$

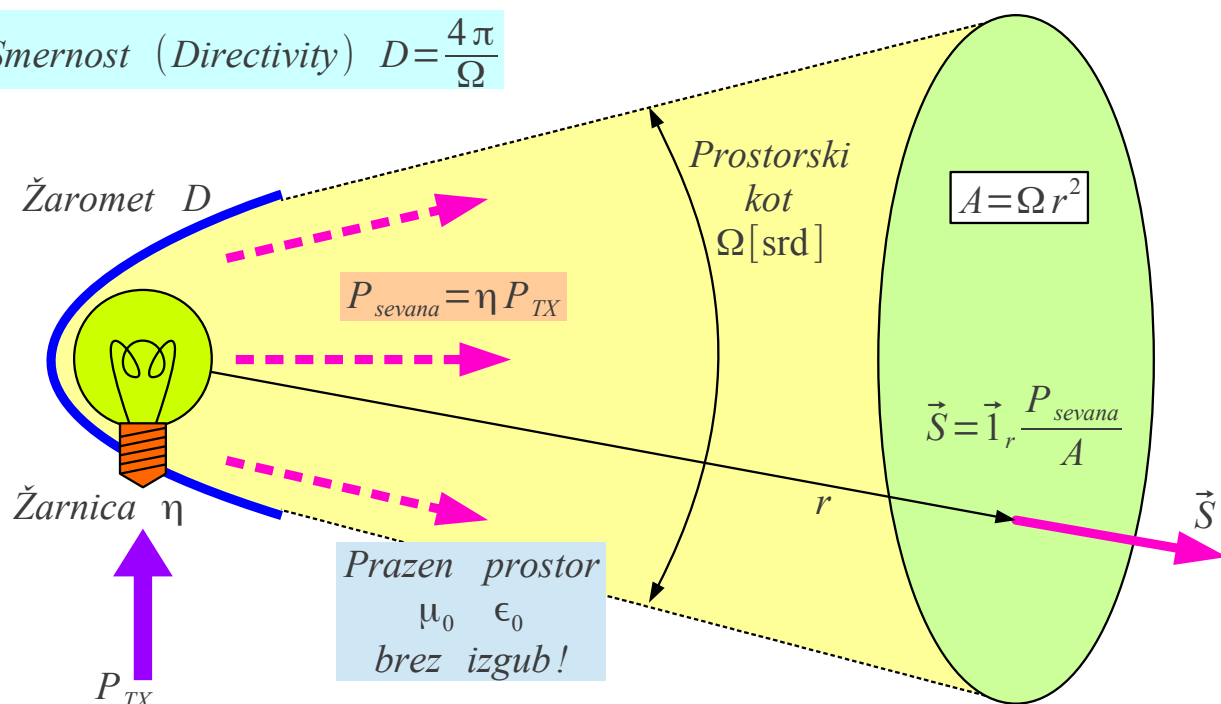


$$A_{maček} \approx 0.05 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{RX} \approx 50 \text{ W}$$

Toplotni učinki sevanja

Smernost (Directivity) $D = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega}$



Dobitek (Gain) $G = \eta D$

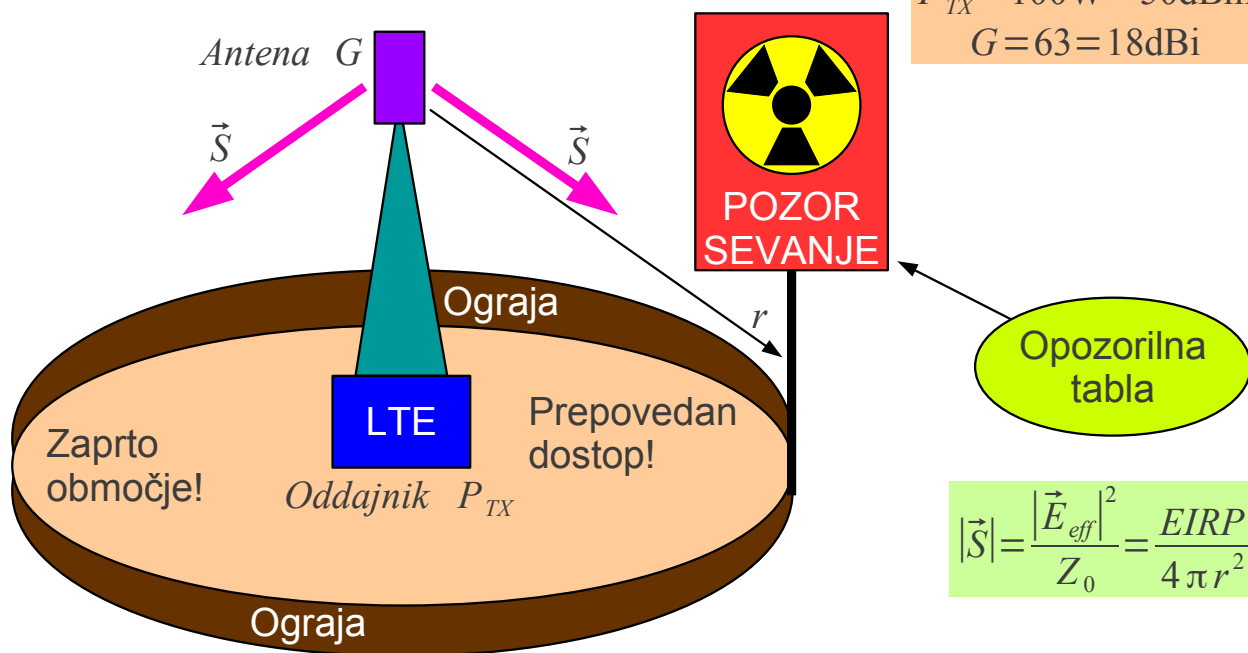
$EIRP = D P_{sevana} = G P_{TX}$

Sevanje usmerjenega izvora

$$\vec{S} = \vec{1}_r \frac{\eta P_{TX}}{\Omega r^2} = \vec{1}_r \frac{\eta D P_{TX}}{4\pi r^2} = \vec{1}_r \frac{G P_{TX}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$EIRP = +68 \text{ dBm} = 10^{(68/10)} \cdot 1 \text{ mW} = 6.3 \text{ kW}$$

Zgled
 $P_{TX} = 100 \text{ W} = 50 \text{ dBm}$
 $G = 63 = 18 \text{ dBi}$



$$|\vec{S}| = \frac{|\vec{E}_{eff}|^2}{Z_0} = \frac{EIRP}{4\pi r^2}$$

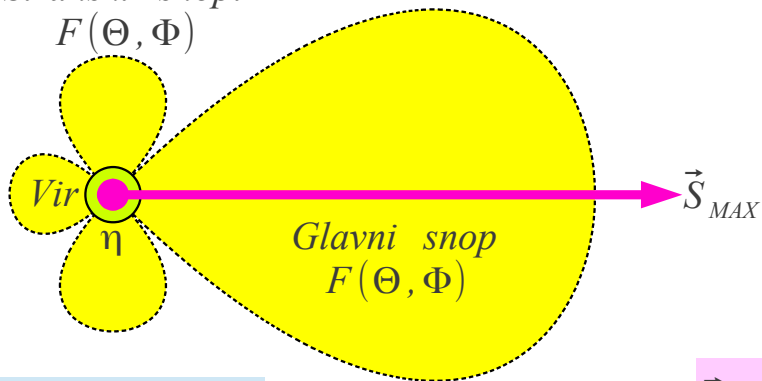
EU zakonodaja
 $|\vec{E}_{eff}| \leq 6 \text{ V}_{eff} / \text{m}$



$$r \geq \sqrt{\frac{Z_0 EIRP}{4\pi |\vec{E}_{eff}|^2}} = 72.5 \text{ m}$$

Ograja okoli vira sevanja

Stranski snopi
 $F(\Theta, \Phi)$



Prazen prostor
 $\mu_0 \quad \epsilon_0$
 brez izgub!

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{1}_E \alpha \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} F(\Theta, \Phi)$$

$F(\Theta, \Phi) \equiv \text{smerni diagram}$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{1}_r \frac{|\vec{E}|^2}{2 Z_0}$$

$$\vec{S}(\vec{r}) = \vec{1}_r \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2 Z_0 r^2} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2$$

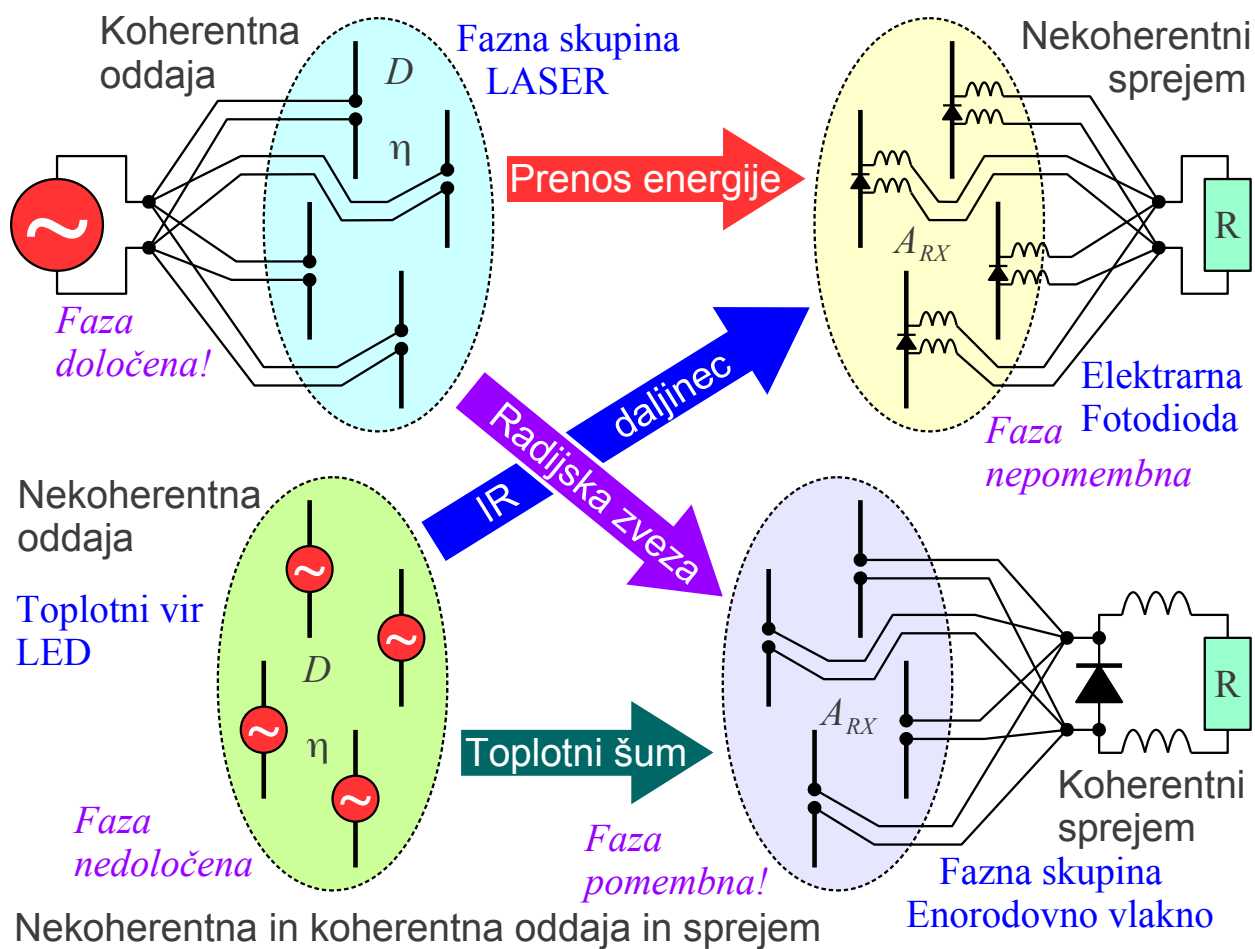
$$\vec{S}_{MAX} = \vec{1}_r \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2 Z_0 r^2} |F(\Theta_{MAX}, \Phi_{MAX})|^2$$

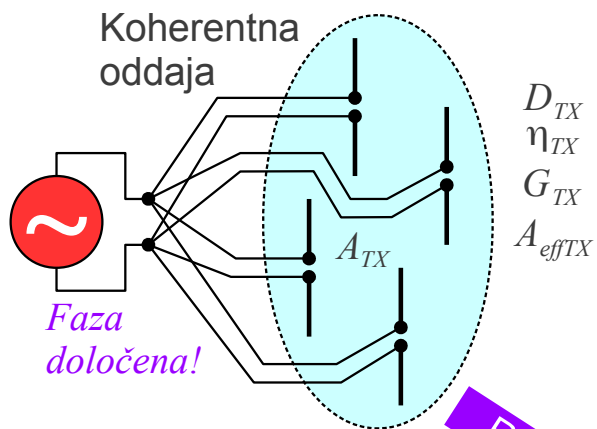
$$P_{sevana} = \oint\oint_{4\pi} \vec{S}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{1}_r r^2 d\Omega = \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2 Z_0} \oint\oint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega$$

$$D = \frac{|\vec{S}_{MAX}|}{\left(\frac{P_{sevana}}{4\pi r^2} \right)} = \frac{\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2 Z_0 r^2} |F(\Theta_{MAX}, \Phi_{MAX})|^2}{\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{|\alpha|^2}{2 Z_0} \oint\oint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}$$

$$D = \frac{4\pi |F(\Theta_{MAX}, \Phi_{MAX})|^2}{\oint\oint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}$$

Smernost oddajne antene





$$A_{effTX} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} D_{TX} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \frac{G_{TX}}{\eta_{TX}}$$

$$A_{eff} = A \cdot \eta_o \equiv \text{efektivna površina}$$

$$\eta_o \equiv \text{izkoristek osvetlitve}$$

$$\eta_o \approx 50\% \dots 80\%$$

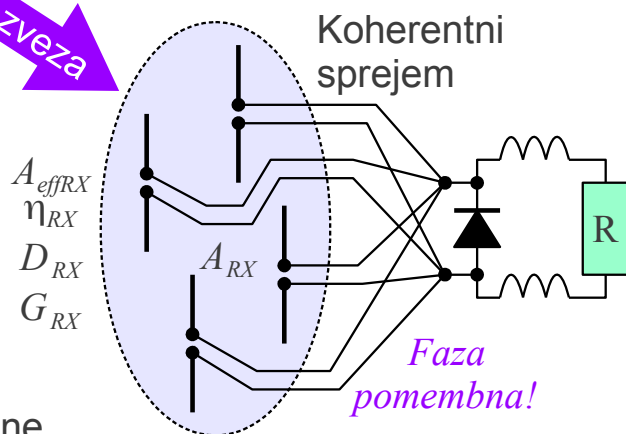
Recipročnost!

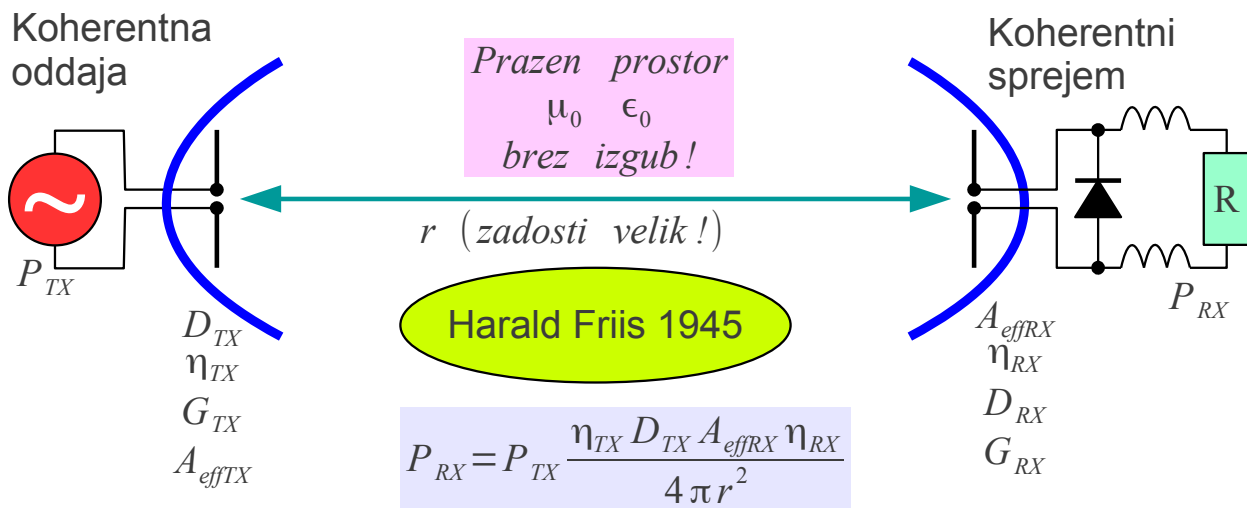
$$D_{RX} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_{effRX}$$

$$G_{RX} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_{effRX} \eta_{RX}$$

Efektivna površina koherentne antene

Radijska zveza





Zapis z dobitki anten:

$$P_{RX} = P_{TX} G_{TX} G_{RX} \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi r} \right)^2$$

Recipročnost !

Zapis s površinami anten:

$$P_{RX} = P_{TX} \frac{\eta_{TX} A_{effTX} A_{effRX} \eta_{RX}}{\lambda^2 r^2}$$

Friisova enačba za domet koherentne zveze

$$P[\text{dBm}] = 10 \log_{10}(P/1\text{mW}) = P[\text{dBW}] + 30\text{dB}$$

$$P[\text{dBW}] = 10 \log_{10}(P/1\text{W}) = P[\text{dBm}] - 30\text{dB}$$

dBm \equiv dB glede na 1mW

dBW \equiv dB glede na 1W

$$D[\text{dBi}] = 10 \log_{10} D$$

$$G[\text{dBi}] = 10 \log_{10} G$$

dBi \equiv dB glede na neusmerjen (izotropni) vir

$$D[\text{dBd}] = D[\text{dBi}] - 2.15\text{dB}$$

$$G[\text{dBd}] = G[\text{dBi}] - 2.15\text{dB}$$

dBd \equiv dB glede na polvalovni dipol

Friisova enačba

$$P_{RX} = P_{TX} G_{TX} G_{RX} \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi r} \right)^2$$

$$P_{RX}[\text{dBm}] = P_{TX}[\text{dBm}] + G_{TX}[\text{dBi}] + G_{RX}[\text{dBi}] + 20\log_{10}\lambda[\text{m}] - 20\log_{10}r[\text{m}] - 21.98\text{dB}$$

$$20\log_{10}(4\pi) = 21.98\text{dB}$$

Slabljenje praznega prostora

$$a[\text{dB}] = 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{4\pi r}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$P_{RX}[\text{dBm}] = P_{TX}[\text{dBm}] + G_{TX}[\text{dBi}] + G_{RX}[\text{dBi}] - 20\log_{10}f[\text{MHz}] - 20\log_{10}r[\text{m}] + 27.55\text{dB}$$

Logaritemske merske enote

$$\lambda[\text{m}] \approx 299.7/f[\text{MHz}] \quad (\text{zrak } n=1.0003)$$

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