

A summary on **dB**

- Important! Read the file on the moodle

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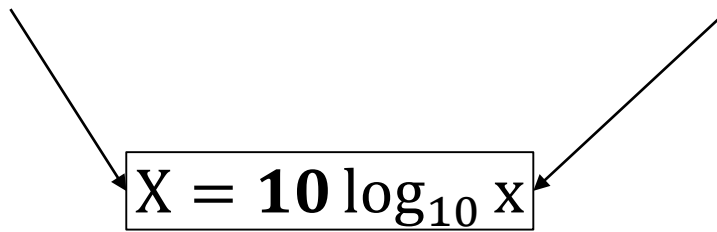
$$X = 10 \log_{10} x$$

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Decibels

Nominal units



The diagram consists of two labels at the top: 'Decibels' on the left and 'Nominal units' on the right. Two arrows point downwards from these labels towards a central rectangular box. The box contains the mathematical formula $X = 10 \log_{10} x$.

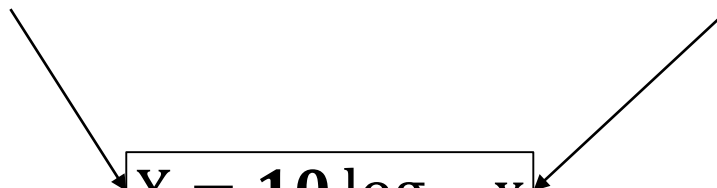
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Decibels

Nominal units


$$X = \mathbf{10} \log_{10} x$$

- Power (dBW, dBm)
- Gain (dBi)
- Attenuation (dB)

$$X = \mathbf{20} \log_{10} x$$

- Current
- Voltage
- Electric/magnetic field
- S parameters

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$$\frac{P_r}{P_e} = g_e g_r \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi D} \right)^e$$

Nominal units (*)

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P_r}{P_e} = G_e + G_r + 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi D} \right)^e$$

Decibels (+)

S10E01

- Gain: $G=28.5$ dBi
 - System temperature (antenna + amplifier): $T_e=100$ K
 - Ambient temperature: $T_0=293$ K
 - Change of loss: $\Delta l=0.1$ dB $\Rightarrow$ Change of G/T ?
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Relation loss – noise temperature:

$$T_l = (l - 1)T_0$$

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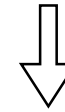
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- Initially:
$$\frac{G^{old}}{T_{dB}} = G_{dB} - T_{dB/K}$$

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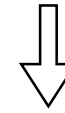
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$$\frac{G^{old}}{T_{dB}} = G_{dB} - T_{dB/K}$$
$$\frac{G^{old}}{T_{dB}} = 28.5 \text{ dBi} - 10 \log_{10} 100 = 8.5 \text{ dB/K}$$

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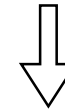
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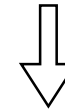
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$$T_{\Delta l} = (\Delta l - 1)T_0 \qquad T_{\Delta l} = (10^{0.1/10} - 1)293 = 6.82 \text{ K}$$

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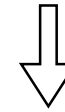
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- Finally:
$$\frac{G^{new}}{T_{dB}} = G_{dB} - T_{\frac{dB}{K}}^{new} = G_{dB} - (T - T_{\Delta l})$$

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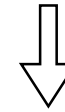
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$$\frac{G^{new}}{T_{dB}} = 28.5 - 10 \log_{10}(100 - 6.82) = 8.8 \text{ dB/K}$$

Relation loss – noise temperature:

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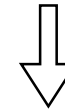
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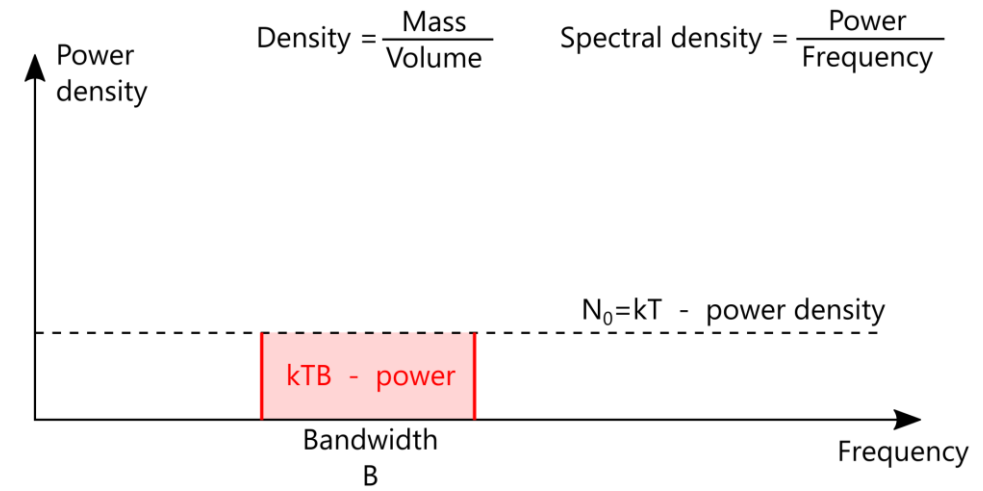
$$\boxed{\Delta \frac{G}{T} = \frac{G^{new}}{T_{dB}} - \frac{G^{old}}{T_{dB}} = 0.3 \text{ dB/K}}$$

S10E02: part 1

- Path loss exponent: $e=3$
 - Data rate: $R_b=2 \text{ Mb/s}$
 - Frequency: $5 \text{ GHz} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c_0}{f} = 0.06 \text{ m}, \quad c_0 = 3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
 - Transmitted power: $P_e=2 \text{ W}$
 - Transmission antenna effective surface: $A_e=0.0028 \text{ m}^2$
 - Distance: $D=500 \text{ m}$
 - Reception antenna gain: $G_r=10 \text{ dBi}$
 - Reception system temperature: $T_r=300 \text{ K}$
 - Energy-per-bit to noise-power-density ratio: $\eta=?$
-

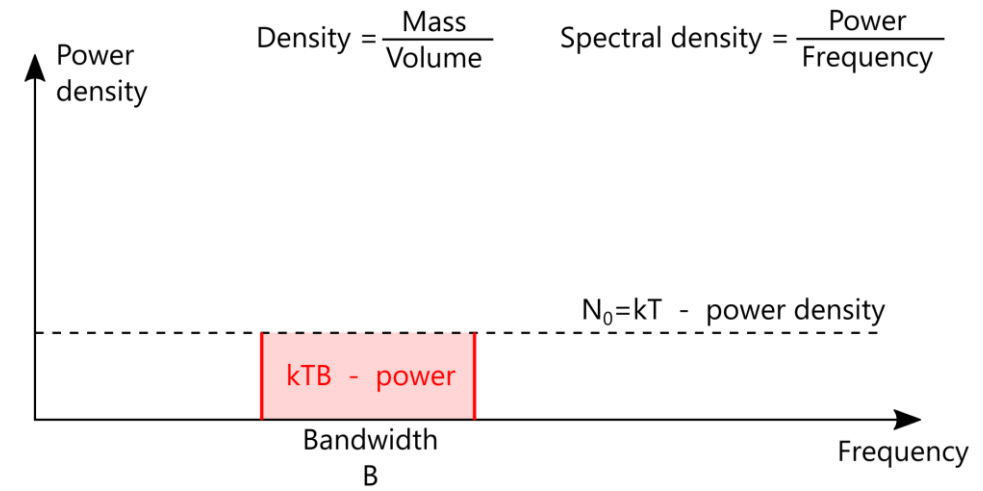
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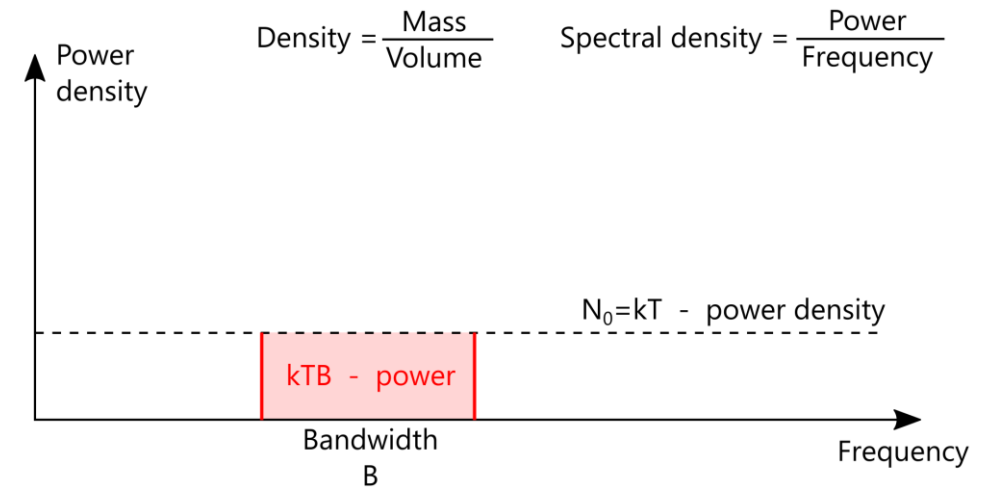
$$P = \frac{E}{T} \Rightarrow E_b = P_r T_b$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r T_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r}{N_0 R_b} = \frac{\gamma}{R_b}$$

$$\eta_{dB} = \frac{P_r}{kT_{dB}} - 10 \log_{10} R_b$$

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$$P = \frac{E}{T} \Rightarrow E_b = P_r T_b$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r T_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r}{N_0 R_b} = \gamma$$

$$\eta_{dB} = \frac{P_r}{kT_{dB}} - 10 \log_{10} R_b$$

- Friis formula:

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{P_r}{P_t} = G_t + G_r + 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi D} \right)^e$$

S10E02: part 2

- Friis transmission formula (slide 29):

$$P_r = \underbrace{P_t G_t}_{\text{EIRP}} G_r \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi D} \right)^e = \text{EIRP} G_r \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$$

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- Signal (power) to noise ratio:

$$\gamma = \frac{P_r}{N_0} = \frac{P_r}{kT_r}, \quad P_{r_{dBW}} = \text{EIRP}_{dBW} + G_{r_{dBi}} - \alpha_{0_{dB}}$$

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$$\text{EIRP}_{dBW} = P_{t_{dBW}} + G_{t_{dBi}}$$

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$$\gamma_{dBHz} = \text{EIRP}_{dBW} - \alpha_{0_{dB}} + G_{r_{dBi}} - 10 \log_{10} k - 10 \log_{10} T_r$$

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- Energy-per-bit to noise-power-density

$$\eta_{dB} = \text{EIRP}_{dBW} + G_{r_{dBi}} - \alpha_{0_{dB}} - 10 \log_{10} k - 10 \log_{10} T_r - 10 \log_{10} R_b$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r T_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r}{\underbrace{N_0 R_b}_{\text{noise power}}} = \frac{\gamma}{R_b}$$

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- Energy-per-bit to noise-power-density

$$\eta_{dB} = \underbrace{\text{EIRP}_{dBW}}_{\text{Transmitter}} + \underbrace{G_{r_{dBi}}}_{\text{Receiver gain}} - \underbrace{\alpha_{0_{dB}}}_{\text{Path loss}} - \underbrace{10 \log_{10} k + 10 \log_{10} T_r}_{\text{Noise}} - \underbrace{10 \log_{10} R_b}_{\text{Data rate}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r T_b}{N_0} = \frac{P_r}{\underbrace{N_0 R_b}_{\text{Noise}}} = \frac{\gamma}{R_b}$$

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