

2.16

→ we calculated an overall noise factor of

$$F = 5.62 \text{ for this receiver}$$

total noise power referred to the input is

$$P_{ni} = kT_0BF_{TS}$$

$$= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \cdot 290 \cdot 30 \times 10^3 \cdot 5.62$$

$$= 0.675 \times 10^{-15} \text{ W}$$

$$= -122 \text{ dBm}$$

∴ min required i/p signal is $-122 + 17 = -105 \text{ dBm}$

2.17

moving the LNA to before the lossy tx lines results in

$$F = 1.42 \text{ (instead of 5.62)}$$

$$\text{now } P_{ni}(\text{dBm}) = -128 \text{ dBm (instead of } -122 \text{ dBm)}$$

min. detectable signal lowered by 6 dB

∴ min req. signal level = $-128 + 17 = -111 \text{ dBm}$ is better

clearly moving LNA

2.18 A

1.) sig. power @ i/p of rx amplifier

$$P_s/dB = EIRP/dB + G_n/dB - L_{sys}/dB - L_{path}/dB$$

$$= 50 dBm + 3 - 3 - 145 = -95 dBm$$

2.) noise power spectrum referenced to i/p of rx amp

$$S_n = \frac{kT}{2} F \quad = 12.6 \times 10^{-21} \frac{W}{Hz}$$

6.31

3.) SNR @ RX amp. o/p

→ noise power at RX o/p is

$$P_n = S_n \times 2 \times BW$$

$$= 12.6 \times 10^{-21} \cdot 2 \cdot 100 \times 10^3$$

$$= 2.53 \times 10^{-15} W = -116 dBm = P_n/dB$$

$$\therefore SNR_{dB} = P_s/dB - P_n/dB = -95 - (-116)$$

$$= 21 dB$$

3.1

A) Just plug into $P_r \approx P_t G_t G_r h_t^2 h_r^2 / L_{sys} d^4$

$$P_r / dB = P_t / dB + G_t / dB + G_r / dB + 20 \log(h_t) + 20 \log(h_r) - L_{sys} / dB - 4 \times 10 \log(d)$$

$$= -87.5 \text{ dBm}$$

B) \Rightarrow just plug into the standard (ideal) range eqn.

$$P_r = \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi d)^2} = -71 \text{ dBm} \quad (\lambda = 0.25 \text{ m})$$

C)

(3.16) \Rightarrow $2A_{dir} \left| \sin \left(\frac{2\pi h_t h_r}{\lambda d} \right) \right| \leftarrow \text{subst given vals}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{0.0754}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{0.0753}$

approx. v. good in this case

3.5

A) Using Hata model

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha(h_{re}) &= 3.2 \left(\log(11.75 h_{re}) \right)^2 - 4.97 \text{ dB} \\
 &= 0.225 \text{ dB} \quad (\text{for } h_{re} = 1.6 \text{ m})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underbrace{L_{50}(\text{urban})}_{\text{median path loss}} / \text{dB} &= 69.55 + 26.16 \log(1200) - 13.82 \cdot \log(30) \\
 &\quad + (44.9 - 6.55 \log(30)) \log(12) - 0.225 \leftarrow \\
 &= 167 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B) } P_r / \text{dB} &= 10 \cdot \log \left(\frac{15}{0.001} \right) \text{ dBm} + 7 + 2 - 4 - 167 \\
 &= -121 \text{ dBm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C) } P_r / \text{dB} &= 10 \log \left(\frac{15}{0.001} \right) + 7 + 2 - 4 - 40 \log(12 \times 10^3) \\
 &\quad + 20 \log(30) + 20 \log(1.6) \\
 &= -82.8 \text{ dBm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 3.25 predicts a RX'd power ~ 10,000X greater
 (v. optimistic)

3.8 repeat 3.5, but using Lee model

convert to imperial units

$$h_t = 98.4 \text{ ft}, \quad h_r = 5.25 \text{ ft}, \quad d = 7.46 \text{ mi}$$

Eq. (3.50) gives

$$\alpha_c = 20 \log\left(\frac{98.4}{100}\right) + 20 \log\left(\frac{5.25}{10}\right) - 30 \log\left(\frac{1260}{850}\right)$$

$$+ \left[10 \log\left(\frac{15}{1 \text{ mW}}\right) - 40 \right] + (7 - 8.15) + (2 - 2.15)$$

$$= -9.77 \text{ dB}$$

from Table 3.1 on pg. 93

$$P_{1\text{-mile}} = -77 \text{ dBm} \quad \nu = 4.8$$

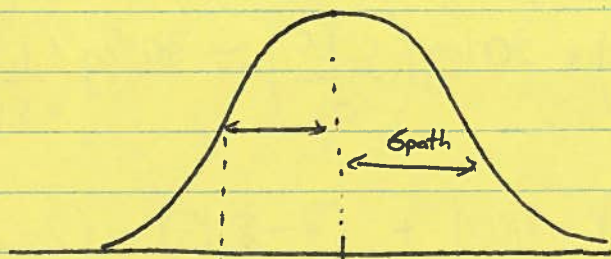
$$\therefore P_{r,50} = -77 - 10 \times 4.8 \log\left(\frac{7.46}{1}\right) - 9.77 - 4$$

$$= -133 \text{ dBm}$$

3.10)

f_m/dB : fade margin, probability that received signal will
 the amount below average median that
 can still be processed by my receiver

$$f_m/dB = \bar{P}_r/dB - p_r/dB$$



$$p_r/dB = (\bar{P}_r/dB - f_m/dB)$$

P_Q : probability that power available to rx will exceed the min. set by the fade margin

$$P_Q = Pr [P_r/dB > p_r/dB] = Q \left(\frac{p_r/dB - \bar{P}_r/dB}{\sigma_{path}} \right)$$

$$= Q \left(\frac{(\bar{P}_r/dB - f_m/dB) - \bar{P}_r/dB}{\sigma_{path}} \right) = Q \left(-\frac{f_m/dB}{\sigma_{path}} \right)$$

3.13

$$P_{ni} = kTBF = 3.19 \times 10^{-15} W = -115 \text{ dBm} = P_n \text{ dB}$$

↑ noise power referred to input

for SNR of 15dB need min. received power

$$P_r \text{ dB} = -115 + 15 = -100 \text{ dBm}$$

$$Pr[P_r \text{ dB} > \bar{P}_r \text{ dB}] = 0.9 = Q\left(\frac{P_r \text{ dB} - \bar{P}_r \text{ dB}}{\sigma_{\text{path}}}\right)$$

$$= Q\left(\frac{-100 \text{ dBm} - \bar{P}_r \text{ dB}}{8}\right) = 0.9$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{P}_r \text{ dB} = -89.7 \text{ dBm}$$

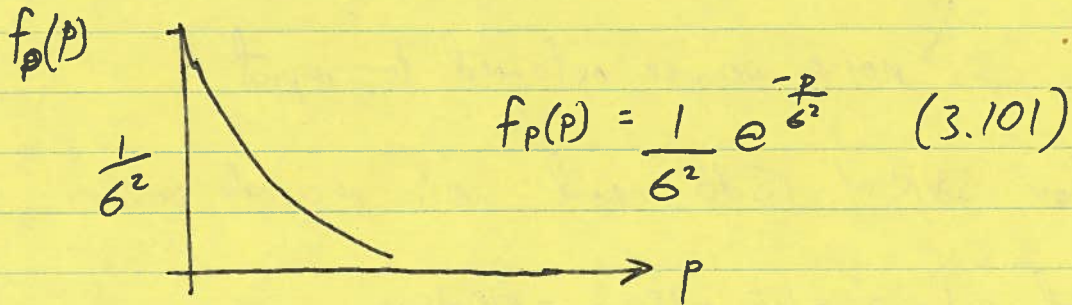
Lee model from 3.12

$$\alpha_c = 20 \log\left(\frac{100}{100}\right) + 20 \log\left(\frac{5}{10}\right) - 30 \log\left(\frac{1800}{850}\right) + (44 - 40) + (4 - 8.15) + (12 - 2.15) = -16.1$$

$$P_{r,50 \text{ dB}} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ P_{r, \text{wire}} \text{ dB}}}{-70 \text{ dBm}} - 10 \times 3.68 \log\left(\frac{d}{1}\right) - 16.1 \text{ dB} - 2 = -89.7$$

$$= \cancel{-85 \text{ dBm}} \quad d = 1.11 \text{ mi} = 1.78 \text{ km}$$

3.16 → probability density fn. of power in multipath environment is



avg. $m_p = \sigma^2 = \bar{P}_r$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[p_r > \bar{P}_r] &= \int_{\sigma^2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{p}{\sigma^2}} dp \\ &= -e^{-\frac{p}{\sigma^2}} \Big|_{\sigma^2}^{\infty} = -0 - (-e^{-1}) \\ &= e^{-1} = 0.368 \end{aligned}$$

3.17 $\Pr[\text{SNR} > \text{SNR}_{\min}] = 0.95 = \Pr\left[\frac{P_r}{P_n} > \frac{P_{r,\min}}{P_n}\right] = \Pr[p_r > p_{r,\min}]$

noise power

$$= \int_{P_{r,\min}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{p}{\sigma^2}} dp = e^{-\frac{P_{r,\min}}{\sigma^2}} = 0.95$$

$$\sigma^2 = \bar{P}_r = 19.5 p_{r,\min}$$

$$\overline{\text{SNR}} = 19.5 \text{SNR}_{\min}$$

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_{\text{dB}} = 12.9 \text{dB} + \text{SNR}_{\min}(\text{dB})$$

3.18 $\langle t_k \rangle = 4.86 \mu s$

$\langle t_k^2 \rangle = 25.4 \times 10^{-12} s^2$

$\sigma_d = \sqrt{\langle t_k^2 \rangle - \langle t_k \rangle^2} = 1.36 \mu s$

$B_{coh} = \frac{1}{5\sigma_d} = 148 kHz$

→ baseband → 148 kbps

→ but passband reqs. are 2x as great ∴ ~ 74 kbps

3.19 A) 1.9 GHz ⇒ λ = 0.158 m

v = 60 mph ⇒ 26.8 m/s

$f_d = \frac{v}{\lambda} = 170 Hz$: max Doppler shift

signals arrive at -5° & 85° with respect to direction of travel

$f_{d1} = f_d \cos(-5) = 169 Hz$

$f_{d2} = f_d \cos(85) = 14.8$

$T_{sig} \ll t_{u-n}$ ∴ fading is slow

$f_{d1} - f_{d2} = 154 Hz$

B) ∴ period of fading cycle is $t_{u-n} = \frac{1}{154} = 6.48 \mu s$

3.20

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{path}}}{\nu} = \frac{9}{4.2} = 2.14$$

for area coverage of 90% need $P_{\text{sens}}(R) \approx 0.75$

(Table 3.21 pg. 137)

$$0.75 = \Pr [P_r(R) |_{\text{dB}} > p_{\text{sens}} |_{\text{dB}}] = Q \left(\frac{-f_m |_{\text{dB}}}{\sigma_{\text{path}}} \right) = Q(-0.67)$$

$$f_m |_{\text{dB}} = 0.67 \cdot \sigma_{\text{path}}$$

$$= 6.03 \text{ dB}$$

(10)