Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

Wireless Communication Channels





Physics of Wireless Channels

All electrical phenomena, including electromagnetic radiation, governed by Maxwell's equations

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\mu \mathbf{H})$$

div $\epsilon \mathbf{E} = \rho$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \sigma \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\epsilon \mathbf{E})$$

div $\mu \mathbf{H} = 0$



Maxwell's equations predict that electromagnetic waves have several properties

• The equations are linear, so superposition applies





Maxwell's equations predict that electromagnetic waves have several properties

The equations are linear, so superposition applies $s_1(t)$

 $s_{2}(t)$

- Waves *propagate* at speed c $\lambda f = c \qquad c = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$
- Low-frequency waves do not propagate well



• Conservation of power means that amplitude decays with distance from transmitter



$$p(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \text{constant}$$

$$p(r) \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \quad A(r) \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

• Common and natural materials absorb/reflect waves



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Line-of-sight (LOS) communication



 $d_{\rm LOS} = 2\sqrt{2Rh + h^2} \approx 2\sqrt{2Rh}, \quad R = 6.38 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$







Satellite Communication





- Received power decays as the inverse-square of the distance from transmitter
- Although signals travel at the speed of light, significant delay between transmission and reception can occur
- Maxwell's equations are linear, which means that superposition applies
 - * Broadcast possible, which also means no privacy
 - * Lots of interference possible

