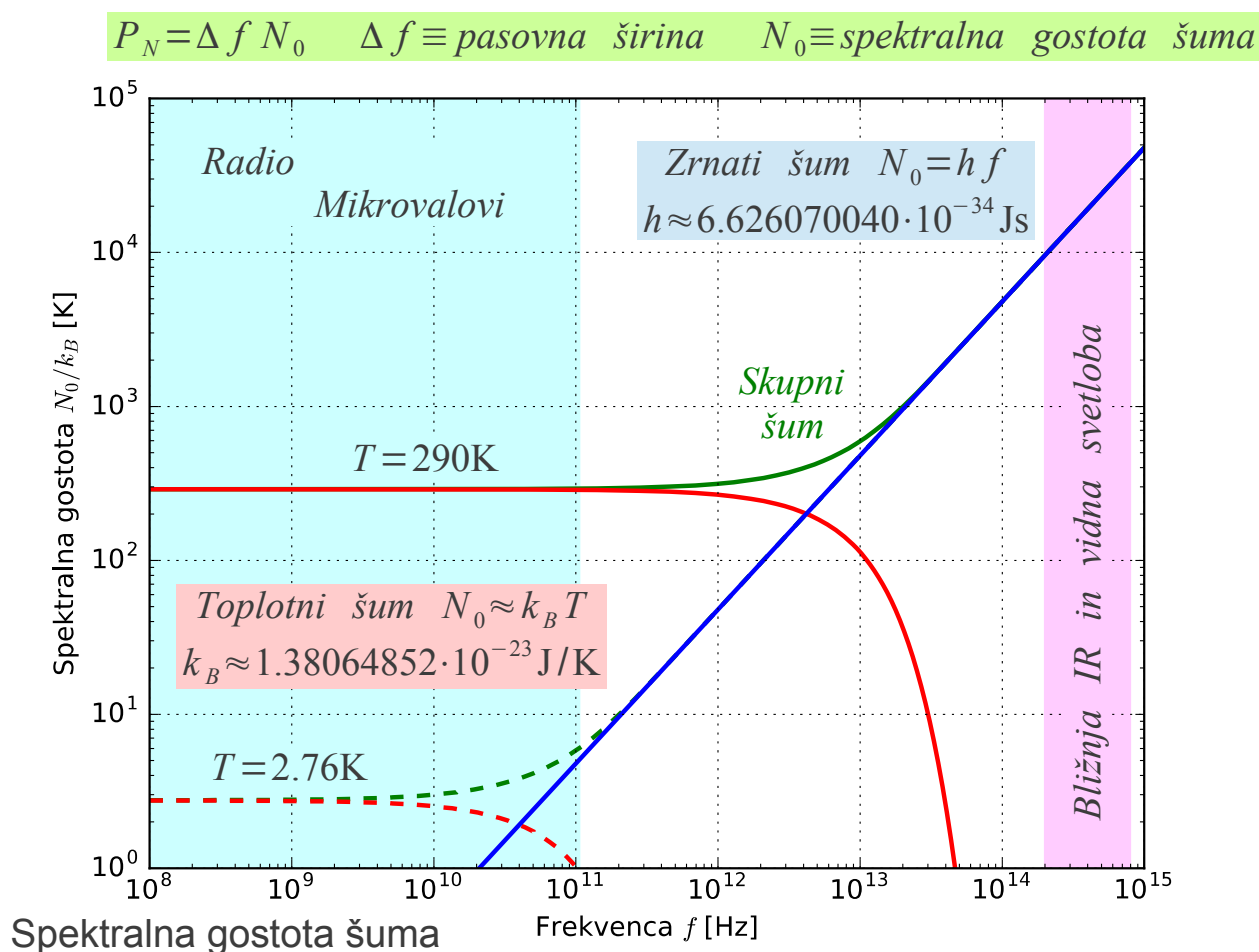
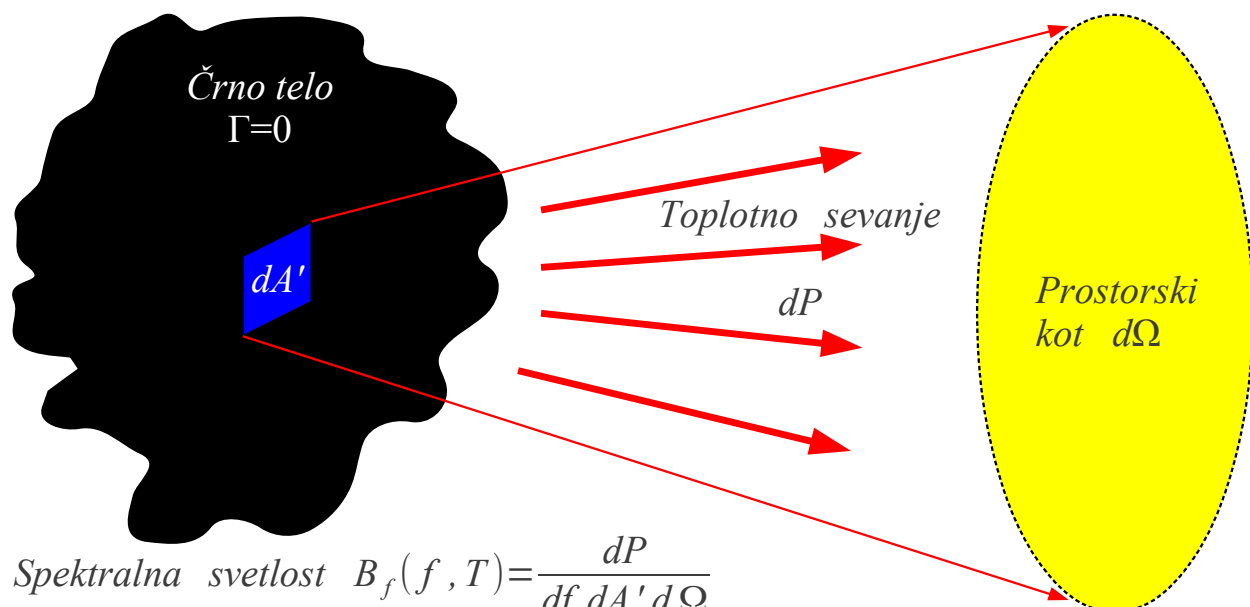


13. Toplotni šum

Večina nalog iz anten in razširjanje valov zahteva obravnavo v treh dimenzijah prostora. Tako skalarne kot tudi 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 $\partial/\partial t = j\omega$.





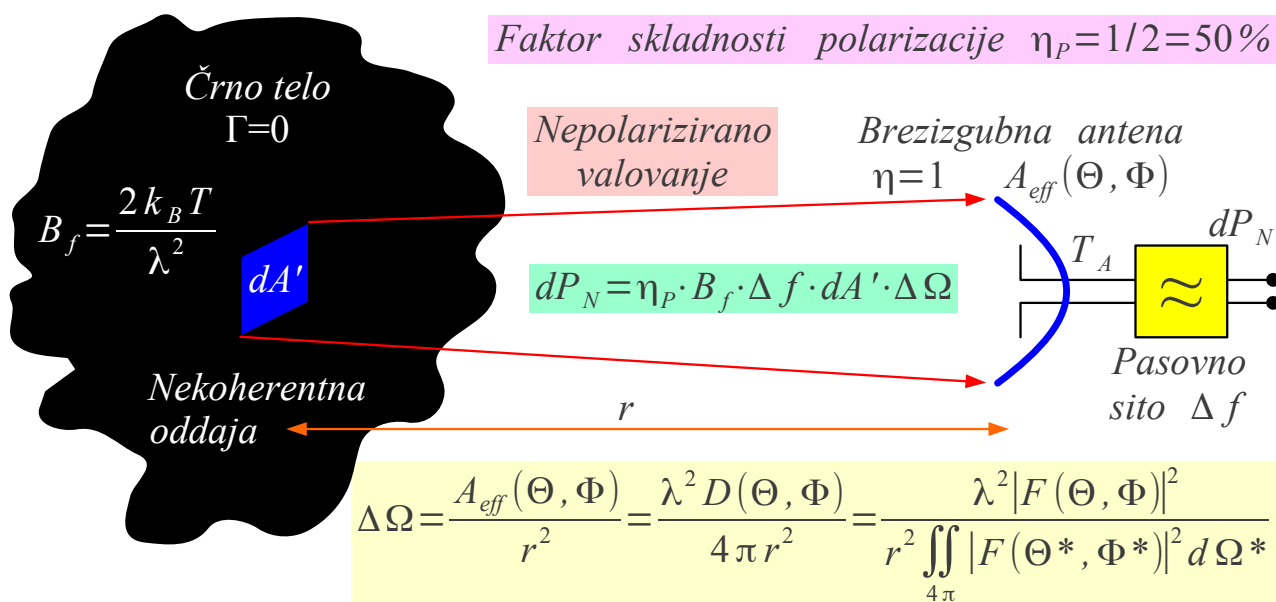
Spektralna svetlost $B_f(f, T) = \frac{dP}{df dA' d\Omega}$

Planckov zakon $B_f(f, T) = \frac{2 h f^3}{c_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h f}{k_B T}} - 1}$

Prazen prostor ϵ_0, μ_0
 $c_0 = 299792458 \text{ m/s} \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$h f \ll k_B T \rightarrow$ Rayleigh-Jeansov približek $B_f(f, T) \approx \frac{2 k_B T f^2}{c_0^2} = \frac{2 k_B T}{\lambda^2}$

Toplotno sevanje črnega telesa



$$P_N = \iint_{A'} \frac{1}{2} \cdot B_f \cdot \Delta f \cdot dA' \cdot \Delta \Omega$$

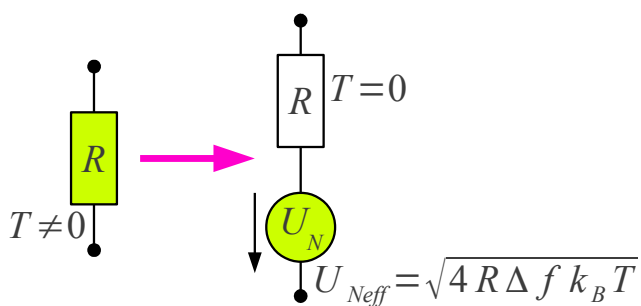
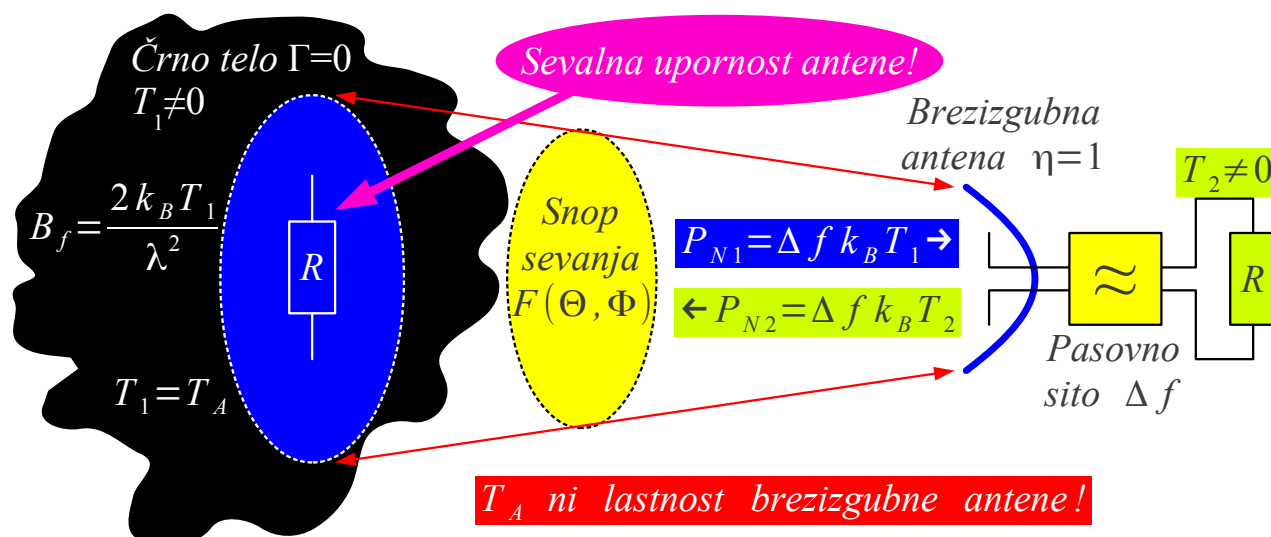
$$dA' = r^2 d\Omega$$

$$P_N = \Delta f k_B \frac{\iint_{4\pi} T(\Theta, \Phi) |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}{\iint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}$$

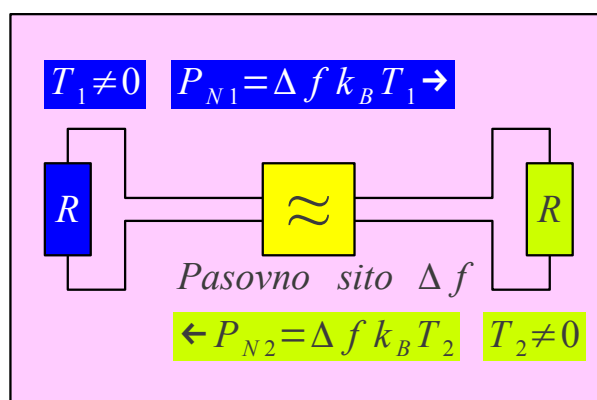
Sprejeta moč toplotnega šuma

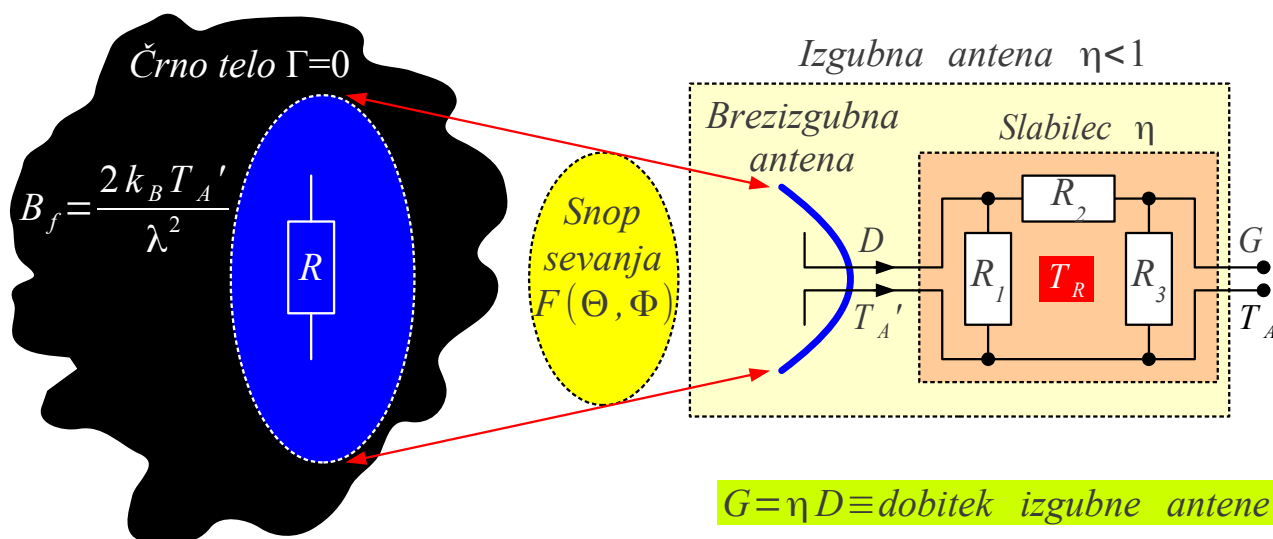
$$P_N = \Delta f N_0 = \Delta f k_B T_A$$

$$T_A = \frac{\iint_{4\pi} T(\Theta, \Phi) |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}{\iint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}$$



Toplotno ravnovesje



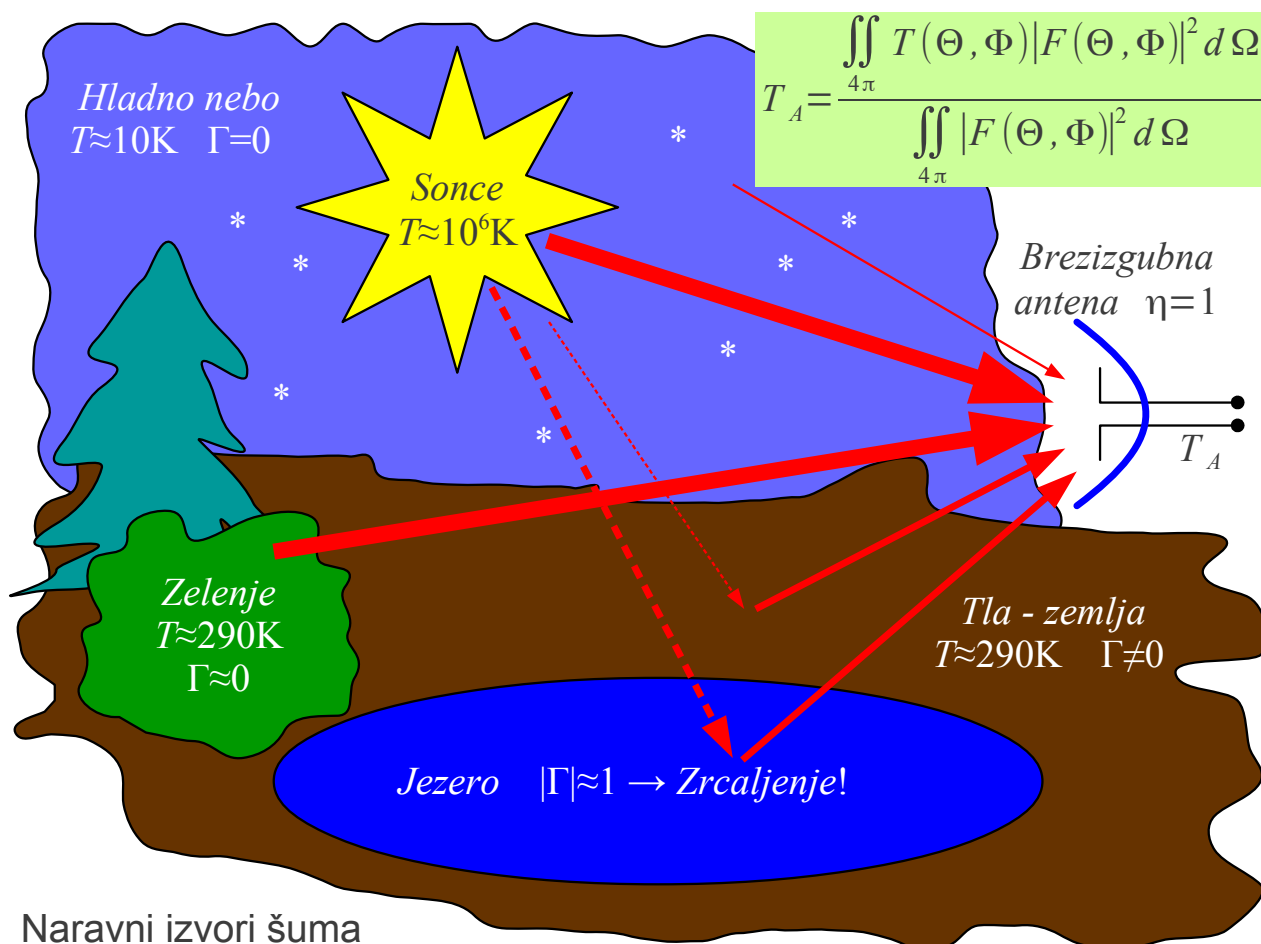


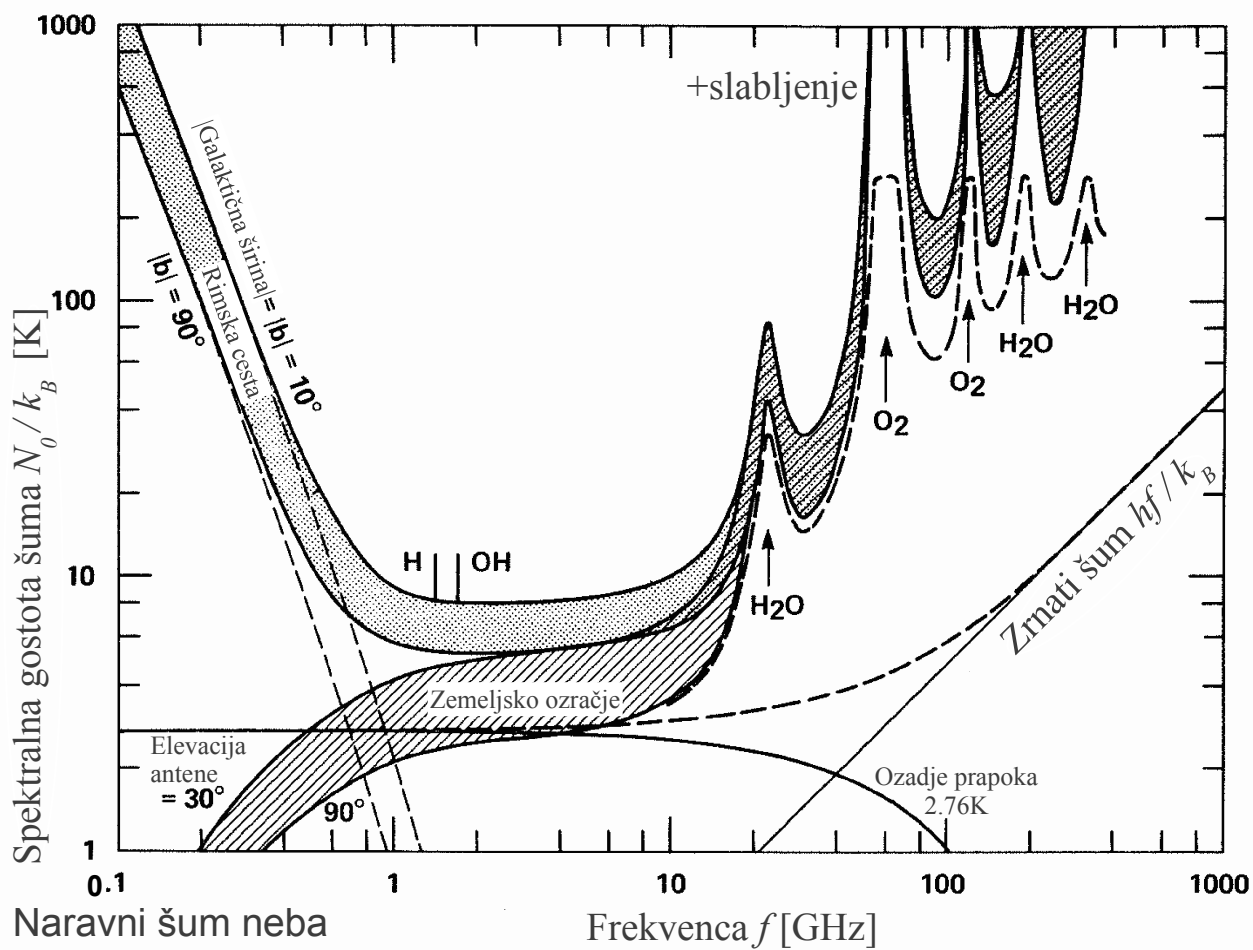
$$T_A = \eta T_A' + (1 - \eta) T_R \equiv \text{šumna temperatura izgubne antene}$$

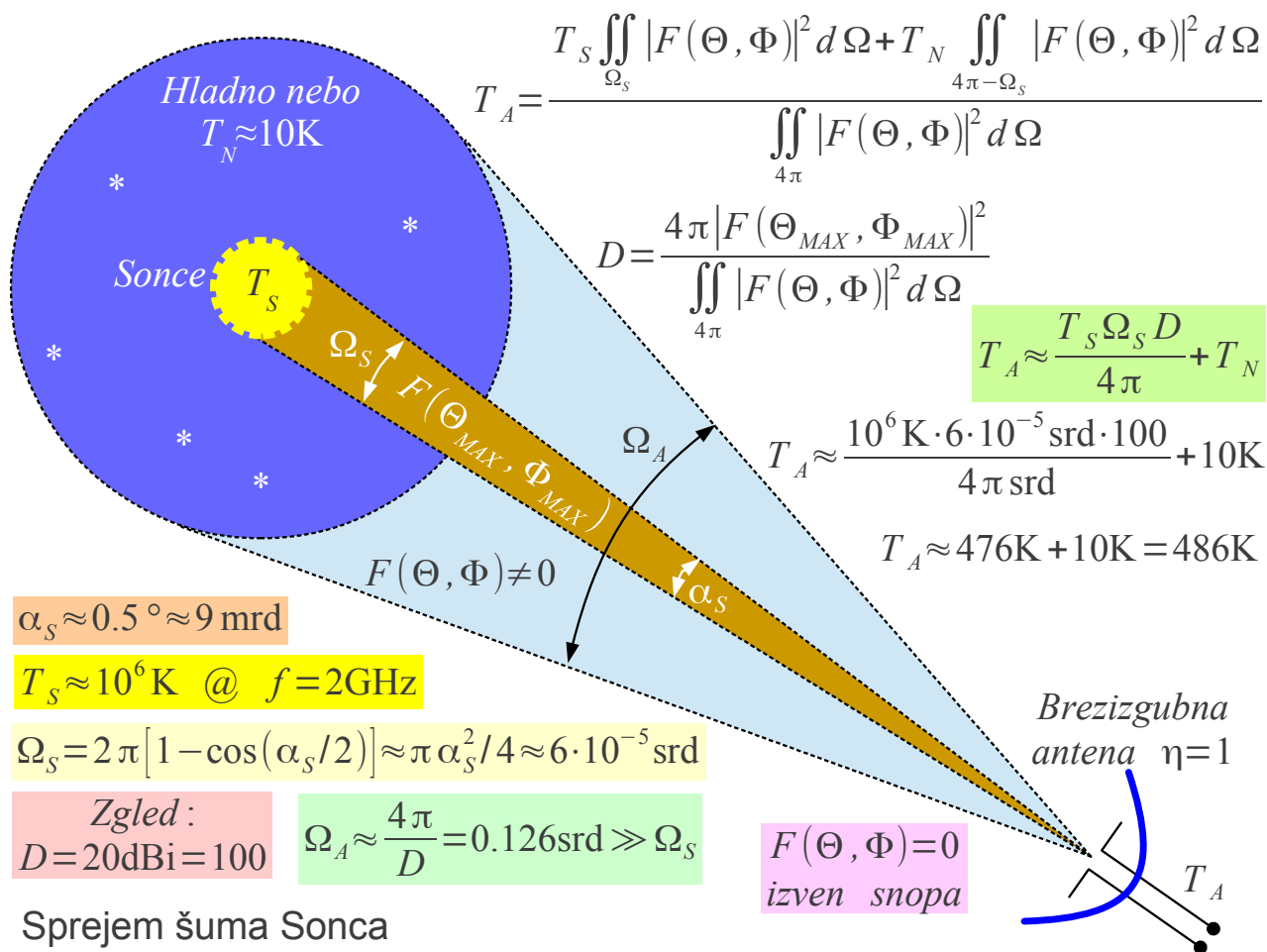
$$T_R \approx 290\text{K} \equiv \text{temperatura slabilca}$$

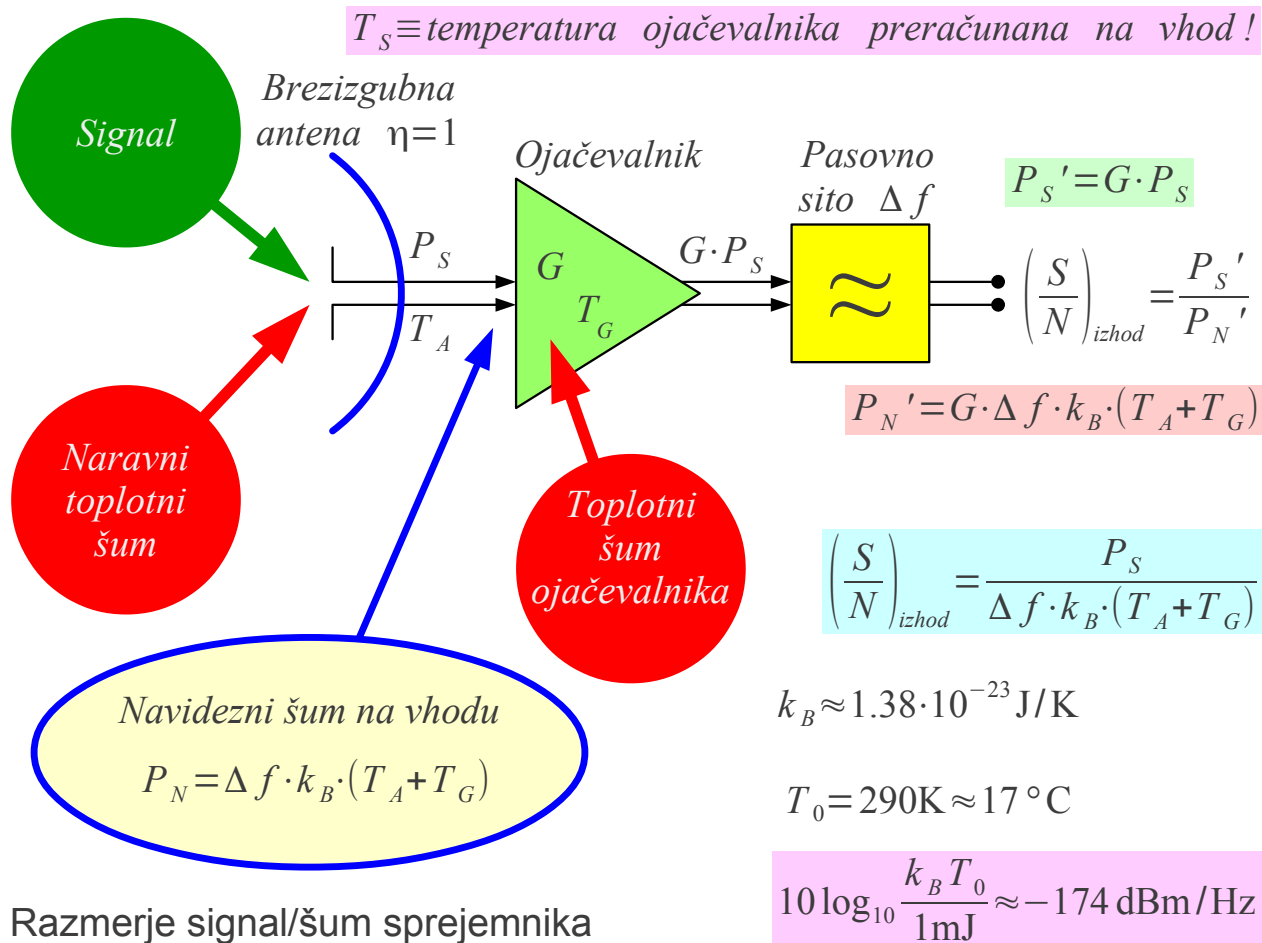
$$T_A = \eta \left[\frac{\iint_{4\pi} T(\Theta, \Phi) |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega}{\iint_{4\pi} |F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2 d\Omega} \right] + (1 - \eta) T_R$$

Dobitek in šumna temperatura izgubne antene

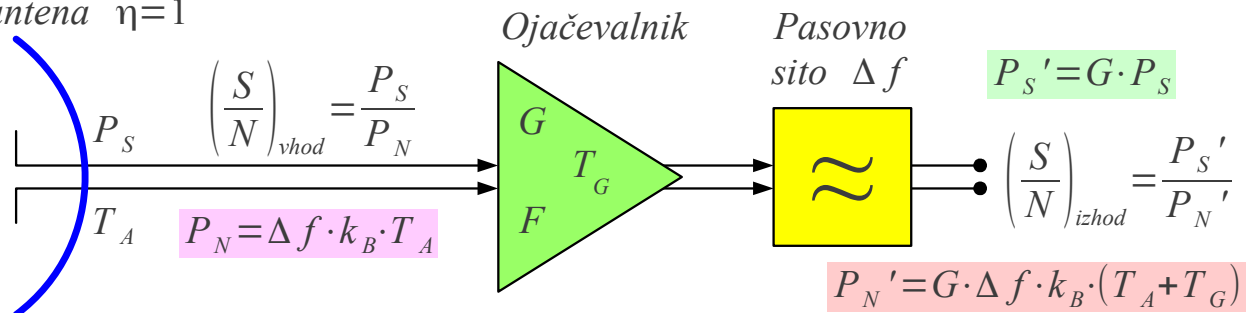








Brezizgubna
antena $\eta=1$



Nesmiselna
definicija
šumnega
števila:

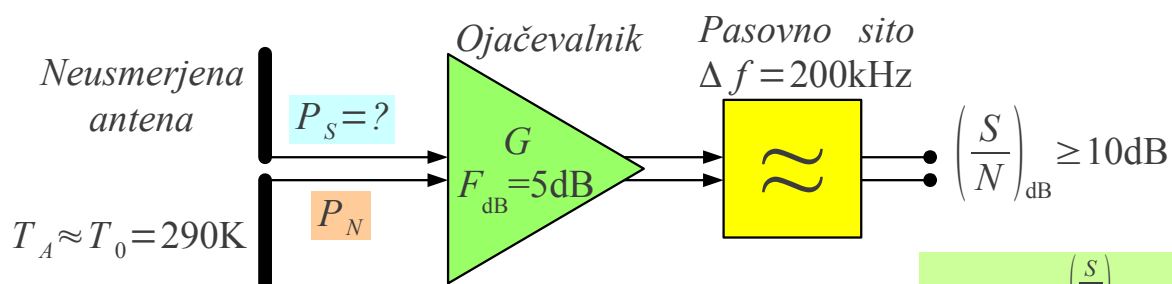
$$F = \frac{\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{vhod}}{\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{izhod}} = \frac{\frac{P_S}{\Delta f k_B T_A}}{\frac{G P_S}{G \Delta f k_B (T_A + T_G)}} = \frac{T_A + T_G}{T_A} = 1 + \frac{T_G}{T_A}$$

Lastnost
ojačevalnika
ne more biti
funkcija T_A !

Smiselna definicija $F = 1 + \frac{T_G}{T_0}$ @ $T_0 = 290\text{K} \approx 17^\circ\text{C} \leftrightarrow T_G = T_0(F - 1)$

Logaritemske enote $F_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} F = 10 \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{T_G}{T_0} \right) \leftrightarrow T_G = T_0 \left(10^{\frac{F_{\text{dB}}}{10}} - 1 \right)$

Šumno število ojačevalnika



$$T_G = T_0 \cdot \left(10^{\frac{F_{dB}}{10}} - 1 \right) = 290K \cdot (3.162 - 1) = 627K$$

$$\left(\frac{S}{N} \right) = 10^{\frac{\left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_{dB}}{10}} \geq 10$$

$$P_N = \Delta f \cdot k_B \cdot (T_A + T_G) = 200kHz \cdot 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K} \cdot (290K + 627K) = 2.53 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ W}$$

$$P_S = P_N \cdot \left(\frac{S}{N} \right) = P_N \cdot 10 = 2.53 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ W}$$

$$P_{S \text{ dBm}} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_S}{1 \text{ mW}} = -106 \text{ dBm}$$

Poenostavljen izračun izključno v primeru $T_A \approx T_0 = 290K$

$$P_{S \text{ dBm}} \approx (S/N)_{dB} + (\Delta f)_{dB \cdot Hz} + (k_B T_0)_{dBm/Hz} + F_{dB}$$

$$(k_B T_0)_{dBm/Hz} = -174 \text{ dBm/Hz} \quad (\Delta f)_{dB \cdot Hz} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\Delta f}{1 \text{ Hz}} \right) = 53 \text{ dB} \cdot \text{Hz}$$

$$P_{S \text{ dBm}} \approx 10 \text{ dB} + 53 \text{ dB} \cdot \text{Hz} - 174 \text{ dBm/Hz} + 5 \text{ dB} = -106 \text{ dBm}$$

Občutljivost GSM telefona

