

Radio-Wave Propagation Model for UHF Band in Different Climatic Conditions with Dyadic Green's Function

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Abstract— This article proposes a deterministic radio propagation model using dyadic Green's function to predict the value of the electric field. Dyadic is offered as an efficient mathematical tool which has symbolic simplicity and robustness, as well as taking account of the anisotropy of the medium. The proposed model is an important contribution for the UHF band because it considers climatic conditions by changing the constants of the medium. Most models and recommendations that include an approach for climatic conditions, are designed for satellite links, mainly Ku and Ka bands. The results obtained by simulation are compared and validated with data from a Digital Television Station measurement campaigns conducted in the Belém city in Amazon region during two seasons. The proposed model was able to provide satisfactory results by differentiating between the curves for dry and wet soil and these corroborate the measured data, (the RMS errors are between 2-5 dB in the case under study).

Index Terms— Climatic Conditions, Digital Television, Dyadic Green's functions, Propagation Model.

I. INTRODUCTION

An appropriate performance for a wireless communication system depends on its ability to predict the power/electric field in a given area. The propagation models serve as an important tool in the calculation of the variables that describe the process. Propagation models have been studied and developed for about 70 years [1], and can be classified into empirical, deterministic and stochastic categories or a combination of different types. Their use and efficiency are related to the type of path, obstructions, links and accuracy required.

A more wide-ranging and rigorous analysis for calculating the electric field can be achieved through the use of dyadic Green's functions (DGF). They were used to analyze the propagation in waveguides, resonant cavities and propagation in semi-infinite or layered media [2]-[4]. The use of DGF in the analysis of electromagnetic wave propagation in semi-infinite or layered media, was carried out by Tai [5], and similar work was done by Cavalcante [6].

DGF have been a valuable tool for solving problems in electromagnetic scattering, radiation and propagation phenomena. Several studies have been conducted on its application that considers the

radiation characteristics of a dipole antenna in layered media [6]-[8].

Tai [5] has been established the eigenfunction expansion of DGF for isotropic media. By applying this method, a formula can be established to calculate a model of non-homogeneous anisotropic media in a less complex manner. Some studies have been carried out to model a four-layered media that considers the anisotropy of the medium [9]-[10].

In most of the papers and studies dealing with DGF, the radio attenuation is investigated for the forest environment, in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 300MHz. Some models consider an area of semi-infinite vegetation covering a semi-infinite soil [10]-[11] and others consider a layer of vegetation between a semi-infinite free space and a semi-infinite ground [6], [7] and [12]. These models are characterized by a relative mathematical simplicity. Later models have emerged that consider a geometrical configuration of four layers (free space, canopy, trunk and ground) for a typical forest [13] and [14]. This model was proposed in 1983 by Cavalcante et al. [13] and analyzed and Li and Jiao [14]. This model was used to analyze the propagation of radio waves in forest and vegetation with scattering in VHF; the problem was solved by means of the full-wave theory with the DGF technique in the spectral domain. In recent work DGF has been used to calculate: impedance of a half-plane; electromagnetic field in thin layers; in graphene and; in printed antennas [15]-[18].

Several propagation models and international recommendations address the effects of rainfall, temperature and relative humidity in the propagation of electromagnetic waves [19]-[25]. Most of these are applied to frequencies used by a satellite link. However, there are few studies that consider and discuss climatic conditions in lower frequency bands. Chee *et al.* [25] model the attenuation caused by foliage in rural areas of Germany for 3.5 GHz. The results were compared with data taken from measurements in three seasons: winter, spring and summer, and the authors found differences of 0.2 dB/m in the effective coefficient of foliage between the data for spring and summer. Furthermore, the attenuation in the spring in certain regions is about 3.15 dB while it is 4.68 dB in the summer in the same region. These differences show the importance of, (at least indirectly), studying the climatic conditions of the path under study.

This paper examines the use of DGF to estimate the received power of a digital TV station in the frequency range of 470 MHz to 900 MHz, showing an important contribution this area. The formulation that is employed highlights differences in the value of the received power for different climatic conditions. Data from measurement campaigns carried out in winter and summer in Belém city in Amazon region were used to comparison and validation of the proposed model.

II. ANALYTICAL FORMULATION OF DYADIC GREEN'S FUNCTIONS

Considering an N-layer structure shown in Fig. 1, with source located at $(0,0,z')$ of a cylindrical coordinate system in the region (0), the regions I and i are located above and below the region (0), respectively.

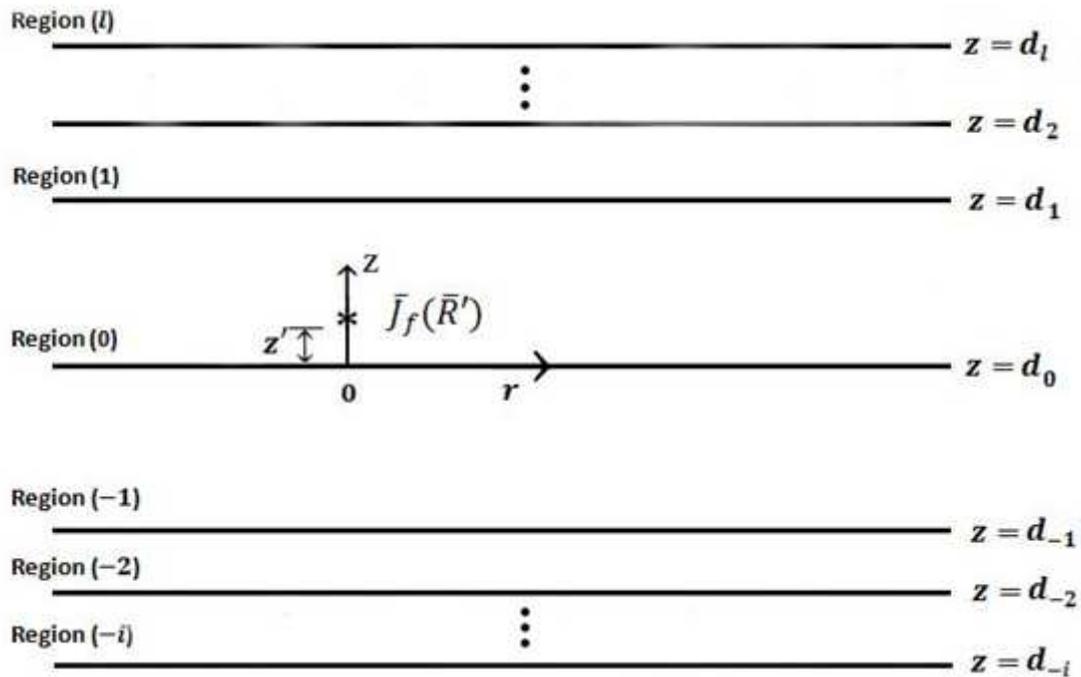


Fig. 1. Geometric configuration of a structure for N-layers.

For convenience, the propagation constant used in the formulations below will be given by

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon \left(1 + j \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon}\right)} \quad (1)$$

in which

ω is the angular frequency

μ_0 is the magnetic permeability

ε is the permittivity of the medium

σ is the conductivity of the medium

The current source and the associated electromagnetic field are considered to have a time variation ($e^{-j\omega t}$), which will be implicit in this work.

The wave equation for the electric field in a given region or p layer, with source located at f ($p, f = -i, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, l$), is given by

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \bar{E}_p - k_p^2 \bar{E}_p = j\omega \mu_f \bar{J}_f \delta_p^f \quad (2)$$

where

\bar{E}_p is the electric field in the p layer

k_p is the propagation constant in the p layer

μ_f is the magnetic permeability of the medium where the source is located

\bar{J}_f is the electric current density

δ_p^f is the Kronecker's delta

The DGF of the electric and magnetic kinds in an observation point \bar{R} , in a p-layer, due to a source located at \bar{R}' , in layer f , are expressed as $\bar{G}_{ep}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}')$ and $\bar{G}_{mp}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}')$, respectively. In addition electric

or magnetic functions for DGF must satisfy the Sommerfeld's radiation condition at infinity, given below

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} R[\nabla \times \bar{\bar{G}} - jkR \times \bar{\bar{G}}] = 0 \quad (3)$$

When Green's vector theorem is used, some operations can be shown (see [5]) where electromagnetic fields are expressed by

$$\bar{E}_p(\bar{R}) = j\omega\mu_f \iiint_{\bar{v}'} \bar{\bar{G}}_{ep}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}') \cdot \bar{J}_f(\bar{R}') dv' \quad (4)$$

where \bar{v}' is the volume of sources in which the integration is performed.

III. PROPOSED MODEL

Complex electromagnetic problems can be solved in a more compact way through the use of DGF. Although many problems can be solved without the use of DGF, their symbolic simplicity makes their use attractive. The proposed model estimates values of electric field and received power for UHF waves through a formulation for three layers (ground, buildings/vegetation and air) and gives priority to information about the climatic conditions of the considered medium. In the mathematical formulation for DGF the climatic conditions of the environment can be altered by changing the values of permittivity and conductivity, (see Table I).

The notation $\bar{\bar{G}}_i^{(sf)}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}')$ with $s, f = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ and $i = 1, 2, 3$ and 4 will be used to express the DGF which is the solution of the following partial differential equation

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\bar{G}}_i^{(sf)}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}') + k^2 \bar{\bar{G}}_i^{(sf)}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}') = \begin{cases} \bar{\bar{I}} \delta(\bar{R} - \bar{R}') & , s = f \\ 0 & , s \neq f \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where $\bar{\bar{I}}$ is the unit dyadic and δ is the Dirac delta function defined in a domain D by

$$\delta(\bar{R} - \bar{R}') = \delta(\bar{R}' - \bar{R}) = \begin{cases} \infty, & \bar{R} = \bar{R}' \\ 0, & \bar{R} \neq \bar{R}' \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Fig. 2 illustrates the case under study. The current source (\bar{J}_H) together with the data that characterize each of the layers were considered when computing the electric field. Medium 1 has a propagation constant k_1 , magnetic permeability μ_0 , permittivity $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_0$ and conductivity σ_1 (free space); medium 2 has a propagation constant k_2 , magnetic permeability μ_0 , permittivity ϵ_2 and conductivity σ_2 ; medium 3 is lossy dielectric, homogeneous with constant propagation k_3 , magnetic permeability μ_0 , permittivity ϵ_3 and conductivity σ_3 . In medium 2 an equivalent permittivity and conductivity were considered, i.e. an average value for the vegetation and buildings in the scenario, Table II. The electric field (\bar{E}_H) is computed for far field for all points (\bar{R}) of space. The observation point (\bar{R}) using cylindrical coordinates is (ρ, ϕ, z) . In the propagation problem considered here, which is restricted to the far field, it can be assumed that the magnitudes are much less than ρ (radial distance between the current source and the observation point).

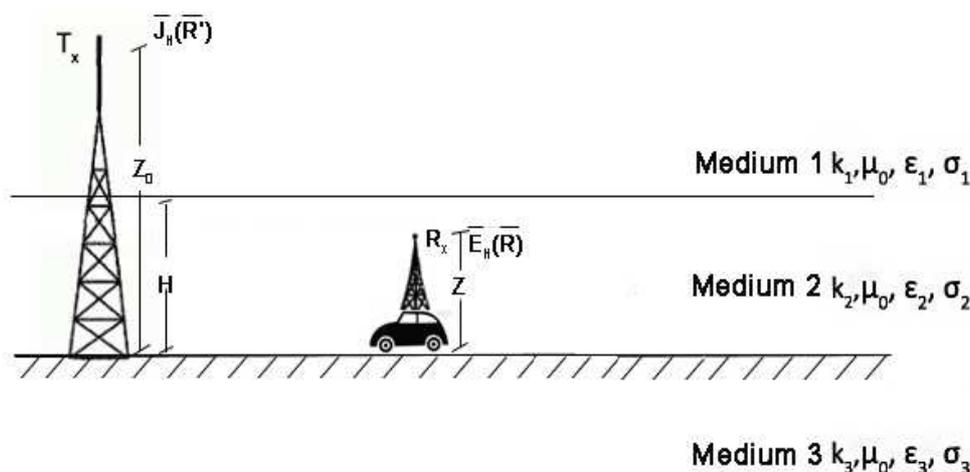


Fig. 2. Graphical representation of the situation.

TABLE I. ELECTRICAL CONSTANTS FOR THE TWO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS [26]

Climatic Condition	Relative Permittivity (ϵ_R)	Conductivity (σ)(mS/m)
Rainy season	10	0.01
Dry season	3	0.0001

TABLE II. ELECTRICAL CONSTANTS FOR THE MEDIUM 2 [27]

Relative Permittivity		Conductivity (σ)(mS/m)	
Forest (ϵ_F)	1.1	Forest (σ_F)	0.1
Road and building (ϵ_{RB})	2.7	Road and building (σ_{RB})	40
Medium 2 (ϵ_2)	$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\epsilon_F + \epsilon_{RB}}{2} = 1.9$	Medium 2 (σ)	$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_F + \sigma_{RB}}{2} = 20.05$

The propagation constants in the media are

$$k_1 = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}; k_2 = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_2(1 + j\frac{\sigma_2}{\omega\epsilon_2})} e k_3 = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_3(1 + j\frac{\sigma_3}{\omega\epsilon_3})} \quad (7)$$

In this situation, where the current source is in medium 1, the observation point (\bar{R}), in which the electric field is calculated, it follows that Green's function will be a function [4] of a variable λ , given by

Here the current source is in Medium 1 and above the point (\bar{R}) (parallel to the plane containing the ground), in which the electric field is computed; thus, it follows that the Green's function will be a function of a variable λ , given by

$$\bar{G}_3^{(21)}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}') = \frac{j}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda h_1} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (2 - \delta_0) \{ [a\bar{M}'_{\delta n\lambda}(h_2) + b\bar{M}'_{\delta n\lambda}(-h_2)] \bar{M}'_{\delta n\lambda}(h_1) + [c\bar{N}'_{\delta n\lambda}(h_2) + d\bar{N}'_{\delta n\lambda}(-h_2)] \bar{N}'_{\delta n\lambda}(h_1) \} \quad (8)$$

where

$$h_1 = \sqrt{k_1^2 - \lambda^2} \quad (9)$$

$$h_2 = \sqrt{k_2^2 - \lambda^2} \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{M}_{\phi n \lambda}(h) = \left[\pm \frac{n J_n(\lambda r)}{r} \frac{\sin(n\phi \hat{r})}{\cos(n\phi \hat{r})} - \frac{\partial J_n(\lambda r)}{\partial r} \frac{\cos(n\phi \hat{\phi})}{\sin(n\phi \hat{\phi})} \right] e^{jhz} \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{N}_{\phi n \lambda}(h) = \frac{1}{k_\lambda} \left[jh \frac{\partial J_n(\lambda r)}{\partial r} \frac{\cos(n\phi \hat{r})}{\sin(n\phi \hat{r})} \mp \frac{jhn}{r} J_n(\lambda r) \frac{\sin(n\phi \hat{\phi})}{\cos(n\phi \hat{\phi})} + \lambda^2 J_n(\lambda r) \frac{\cos(n\phi \hat{z})}{\sin(n\phi \hat{z})} \right] e^{jhz} \quad (12)$$

observing that J_n is the Bessel function of order n , δ_0 is the Kronecker's delta ($\delta_0 = 1$ for $n = 0$ and $\delta_0 = 0$ for $n \neq 0$). The constants a , b , c and d are determined by the boundary conditions between the media (omitted here for convenience).

The electric field is calculated by

$$\bar{E}_H(\bar{R}) = j\omega\mu_0 \iiint \bar{G}^{(11)}(\bar{R}/\bar{R}') \cdot \bar{J}_H(\bar{R}') dV' \quad (13)$$

where the electric current density of the dipole can be expressed by (14), using a current moment \bar{p} .

$$\bar{J}_H(\bar{R}') = \bar{p} \delta(x - 0) \delta(y - 0) \delta(z - z_0) \quad (14)$$

With the aid of (8), (11), (12) and (14) in (13), the model that uses DGF for calculate the electric field, is given by

$$\bar{E}_H(\bar{R}) = -\frac{\omega\mu_0\bar{p}}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{jh_1 z_0}}{h_1} \left\{ [a\bar{M}_{\phi 1\lambda}(h_2) + b\bar{M}_{\phi 1\lambda}(-h_2)] + [c\bar{N}_{\phi 1\lambda}(h_2) + e\bar{N}_{\phi 1\lambda}(-h_2)] \frac{jh_1}{k_1} \right\} d\lambda \quad (15)$$

The complete evaluation of the field quantity given by (15) begins with the resolution of the integral form of the DGF. A change of variable is applied to obtain the integration in terms of k_ρ and the Bessel functions. Since the numerical computation of these expressions is very slow due to the presence of singularities and the oscillatory behavior of the Bessel functions at far distance ρ , approximate asymptotic solutions are required. First and second kind Hankel's functions were used to calculate the electric field in the far field, as a standard procedure.

One conventional approach is to calculate far fields through the saddle point method [26]. This can only be carried out by introducing the following transformation

$$\lambda = k_1 \text{sen } v \quad (16)$$

which maps the path of integration along the real axis in the plane of a P_0 path in the complex plane $v = v' + jv''$. For this transformation, the following equation is obtained

$$h_i = k_1 \sqrt{n_i^2 - \text{sen}^2 v} \quad (17)$$

where

$$n_i = \frac{k_i}{k_1}, \quad i = 1 \text{ e } 2 \quad (18)$$

After the necessary adjustments have been made, the electric field is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_H(\bar{R}) = \frac{\bar{c} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{h_1^2 \sin v}{k_1} [e^{jh_1(z_0-z)} - b e^{jh_1(z_0+z)}] \right. \\ \left. + k_1 \sin v [-e^{jh_1(z_0-z)} - a e^{jh_1(z_0+z)}] \right\} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k_1 r \sin v}} e^{jk_1 r \sin v} dv \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Where

$\bar{c} = -\frac{\omega \mu_0 \bar{p}}{4\pi}$, z is the receiver height and z_0 is the transmitter height

IV. MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN

Measurement campaigns were carried out in Belém-PA city (1°27'18.62"S, 48°30'08.49"W), located in the Brazilian Amazon region. Power and electric field data from two DTV stations were collected. The nominal frequency of the transmitter Tx1 is 521.14 MHz and for Tx2 is 515.14 MHz. Additional information can be seen in Table II.

Measurements took place at 64 points spread across 14 radials. The selected points are spread over an area at a minimum distance of 2km and maximum distance of 43km from the Tx1. Due to the geometrical shape of the city, some radials have more points than others; the shorter radials have just two points. The information of the received power for all the radials was set out by taking the average power of the points located inside the concentric circles that were centered at each of the two transmitters Fig.3 shows a schematic map of the city.

There were two measurement campaigns during the year 2013 and these were designed to acquire power data in two Amazonian seasons: the rainy season and the dry season. The first measurement campaign was carried out during the months of March and April, a period described as the ‘Amazon winter’ with heavy and long-lasting rainfall. The second was in September during the Amazon summer when there were long periods of drought. Table III displays some climatological data about Belém.

The measurement setup involved installing an antenna dipole Anritsu MPP651A for the frequency range 470MHz to 1700MHz on the roof of a vehicle, with the aid of an aluminum tripod. A 3m long cable connected the antenna to the portable spectrum analyzer Site Master S332E (also an Anritsu) inside the vehicle, (Fig. 4). At each measuring point the receiving antenna Rx was redirected by taking the azimuth of Tx1 and Tx2 to obtain the maximum electric field strength.

TABLE II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSMITTING ANTENNAS

Transmitter	Location	Height (m)	Range (MHz)	Power Operation (kW)	Effective Radiated Power (ERP) (kW)
TX1	01°27'43"S/48°29'28"W	114.58	518-524	6.00	52.15
TX2	01°27'12"S/48°29'22"W	125.30	512-518	10.00	61.79

TABLE III. CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA OF BELÉM

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precipitation (mm)	366.5	417.5	436.2	360	304.4	140.2	152.1	131.1	140.8	116.1	111.8	216.4
Hours of	136.4	98	102.3	123	186	225	254.2	257.3	228	229.4	204	179.8

measured data. The inputs of the model consist of the characteristics of the transmitting and receiving antenna, the electric constant and the wave propagation constants of the medium. Its output is a function (i.e. the logarithmic trendline) that describes the electric field.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the comparison made between the measured data and DGF of the two seasons for the Tx1 and Tx2 transmitters respectively. RMS errors were computed by comparing the results of the proposed model and the measured data. The RMS errors and average differences of the curves are shown in Table IV. The higher power levels are observed for both the measured data and model output in the case of wet soil. In this case, the RMS error relative to Tx1 was 5 dB and 3.3 dB for Tx2. The RMS error for the dry soil is about 2 dB. In both cases, the error may be acceptable, despite the large variability of the measured data where the standard deviation is of the order of 13 dB.

The comparison of the mean difference of the curves provided another important result that could be used for validating the model (Fig.7 and Fig.8). It was observed that the DGF model had a mean difference between the curves of about 10.5 dB, which is a value close to the mean difference of the logarithmic trendline of the data (12.6 dB for Tx1 and 11.8 dB to Tx2). This average difference between the curves shows the ability of DGF model to distinguish the two climatic conditions under consideration. This factor is an innovative feature for using a deterministic propagation model in the UHF band.

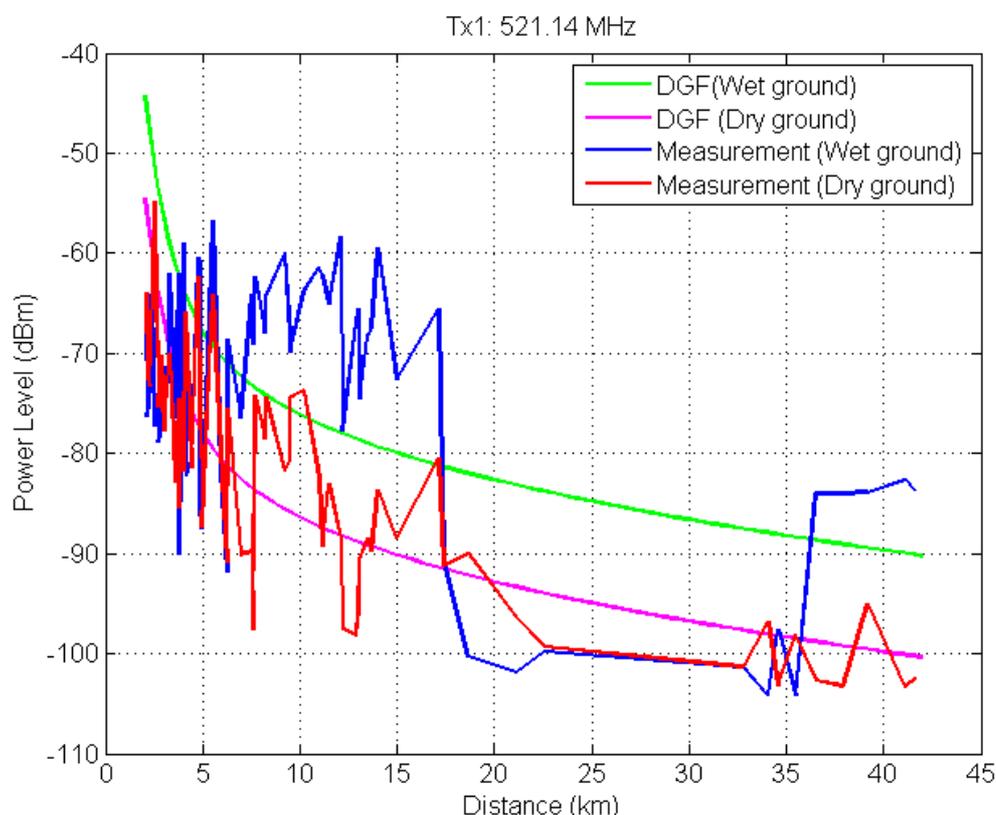


Fig. 5. Comparison between the measured data and the DGF for the two seasons in the year (wet soil and dry soil) for the Tx1.

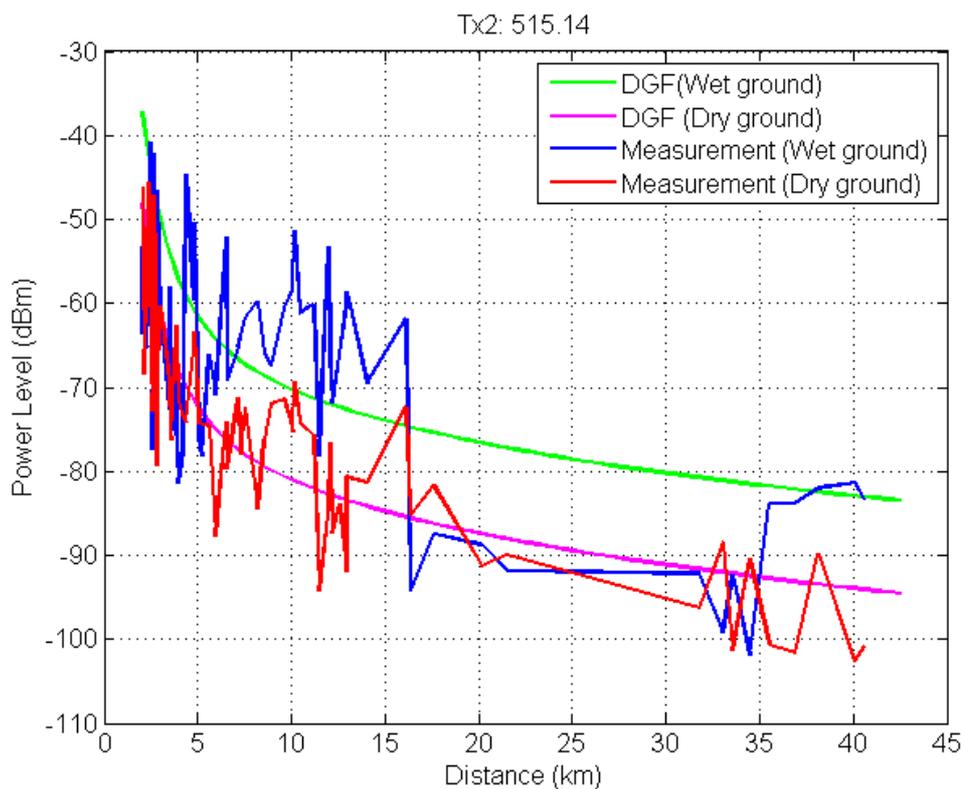


Fig. 6. Comparison between the measured data and the DGF for the two seasons in the year (wet soil and dry soil) for the Tx2.

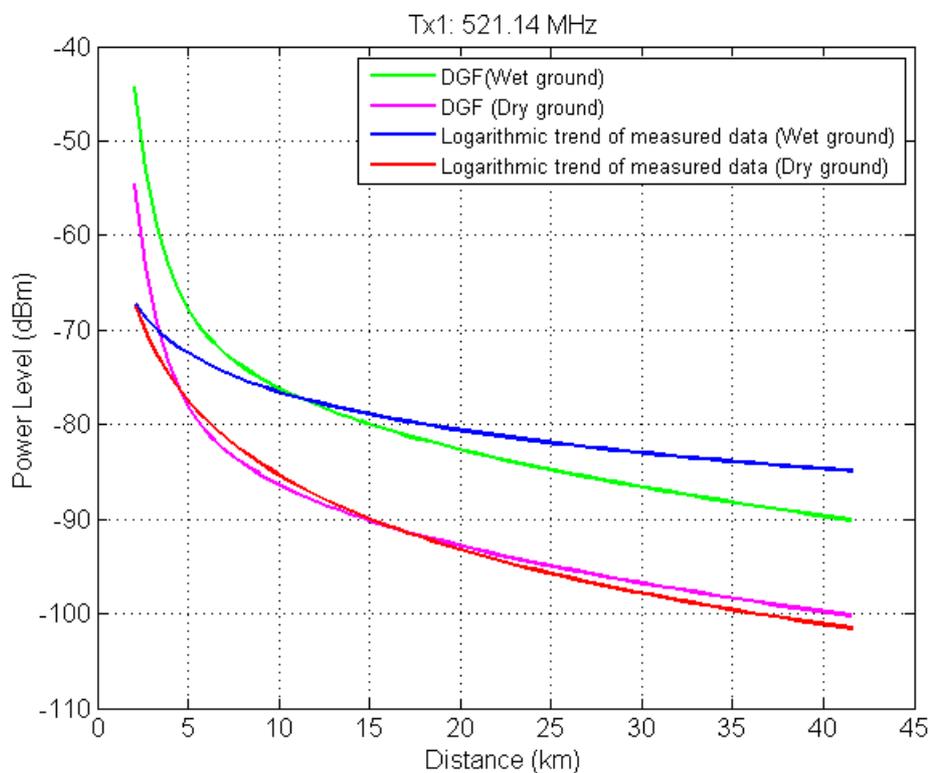


Fig. 7. Comparison between the DGF model and logarithmic trendline of measured data for the two seasons in the year (wet soil and dry soil) for the Tx1.

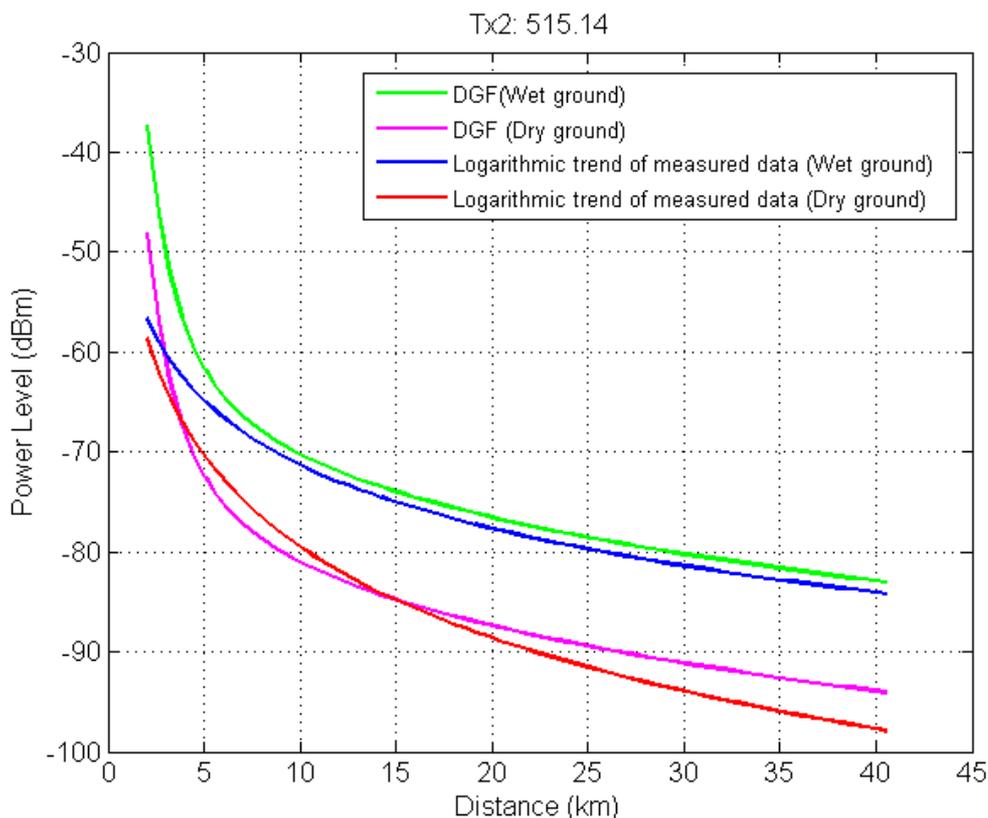


Fig. 8. Comparison between the DGF model and logarithmic trendline of measured data for the two seasons in the year (wet soil and dry soil) for the Tx2.

TABLE IV. COMPARISON OF ERRORS AND AVERAGE DIFFERENCES IN THE DATA

Errors and Differences	Tx1	Tx2
RMS (wet ground) (dB)	4.97	3.31
RMS (dry ground) (dB)	2.13	2.53
Mean difference of the logarithmic trendline of measured data (dB)	12.58	10.87
Mean difference of DGF model (dB)	10.18	11.80

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper proposed a propagation model for UHF band based on DGF that considers the climatic conditions of the environment, and that leads to deterministic radio propagation models.

DGF solutions were obtained from its expansion in eigenfunctions to predict the electromagnetic field during two different seasons in the Amazon region. Electromagnetic fields have been computed in their integral form, within appropriate boundary conditions. The main advantages of this methodology are as follows: i) the accuracy of the expansion in eigenfunctions (guaranteed by the spectral theory); ii) greater flexibility with regard to the characteristics of the medium; iii) the possibility of including sources with an arbitrary distribution current; iv) its application to isotropic and/or anisotropic media.

Simulation results were compared and validated through measurements campaigns carried out during two Amazonian seasons. The results were consistent with the measured data because they showed differentiation between the curves of the dry and wet ground. The mean difference of the

curves of the DGF model was 11 dB approx; this is relatively close to the value found with the logarithmic trendline of the measured data. The RMS errors were between 2-5 dB, which are values that are small enough to allow an effective application of this model.

The model investigated here enables an analysis to be conducted of the influence of climatic conditions on the transmission of electromagnetic signals in the UHF band, a factor that can lead to better planning of digital TV systems.

For future works, it is intended to apply the proposed model in different scenarios and frequency bands, and propose more precise values for the electric parameters of the Amazonian soil by solving the inverse problem.

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