人体による到来パス遮蔽時の偏波間相関特性

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これまで報告されているアンテナダイバーシチ受信のブランチ間相関の特性評価式は、同一方向から到来する伝搬パスの偏波間相関を無相関と仮定して導出されている。しかしながら屋内無線 LAN 環境のように送受信点が共に静止状態で使用される状況下において、周囲に移動物体(人体など)が存在してパス変動を生じる場合、交差偏波成分は同時に変動を受ける。従って、その変動特性には相関があると考えるべきである。本稿では伝搬パスを人体が遮るときのパス変動特性を計算機シミュレーションによって求め、各偏波成分間の相関特性について検討した結果を報告する。伝搬パスが長く(10m以上)、人体遮蔽が送受信点から遠い地点(4m以上)で起こる場合、偏波間相関はほぼ1となる。

キーワード 偏波間相関、人体遮蔽、UTD 回折理論、幾何光学計算

Correlation Characteristics between Vertically and Horizontally Polarized Components of Arriving Wave during Shadowing by Human Body

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No correlation between vertically polarized (V) and horizontally polarized (H) waves arriving at a receiving point from the same direction has been assumed in the estimation of the correlation property between diversity reception branches. However, since both polarized waves are simply V- and H-components of the same path, the cross polarized components are varied at the same time when the path is shadowed by a moving obstacle such as a human body. It is therefore considered that there is a correlation between them. This paper presents calculated results pertaining to the correlation characteristics between V- and H-components when a human body shadows a propagation path. As the results, it is shown that the correlation becomes closely to one, when the path length is longer than 10 m and the human shadowing is occurred at a point farther than 4 m from the transmitter and receiver.

Keyword Polarization, Correlation, Human shadowing, UTD theory, Geometrical optics