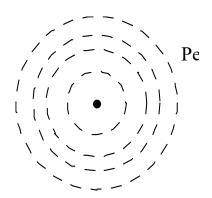
# Propagation d'ondes dans l'espace libre

1 MAG-EPFL

#### **EPFL**

#### Formule de Friis

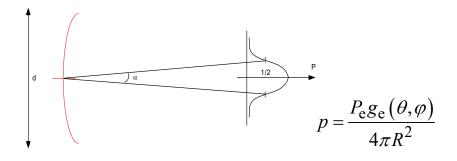


Considérons une source isotrope. A une distance R, elle rayonneune densité de puissance égale à :

égale à :
$$p = \frac{P_e}{4\pi R^2}$$

#### Formule de Friis

Pour une antenne réelle(non isotrope), on obtient



g<sub>e</sub> : gain de l'antenne

з MAG-EPFL

#### **EPFL**

#### Formule de Friis

La puissance recue au point R est donnée par:

$$P_{\rm e} = \frac{P_{\rm e}g_{\rm e}\left(\theta,\varphi\right)}{4\pi R^2} ds$$

Pour une antenne de réception ayant une surface effective Ae, cela donne

$$P_{\rm e} = \frac{P_{\rm e}g_{\rm e}(\theta, \varphi)}{4\pi R^2} A_{\rm e}(\theta, \varphi)$$

Nous obtenons finalement la formule de Friis

$$\frac{P_r}{P_e} = g_r(\theta, \varphi) g_e(\theta, \varphi) \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi R}\right)^2$$

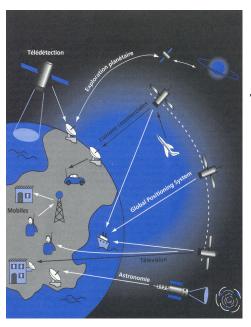
#### Indication

Le gain et la surface effective d'une antenne sont liés par la relation de proportionnalité suivante:

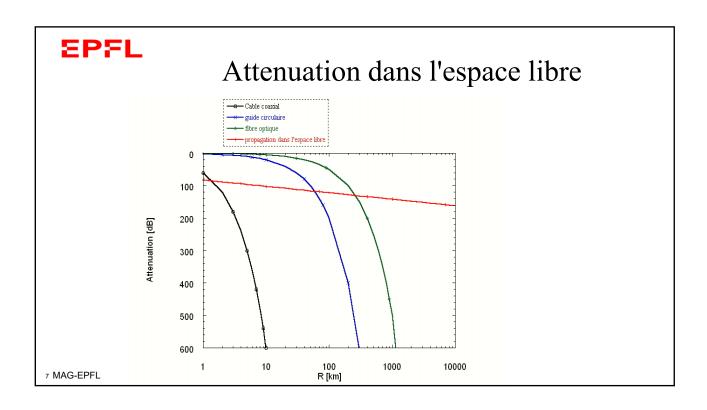
$$A_{\rm e}(\theta,\varphi) = g(\theta,\varphi)\frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi}$$

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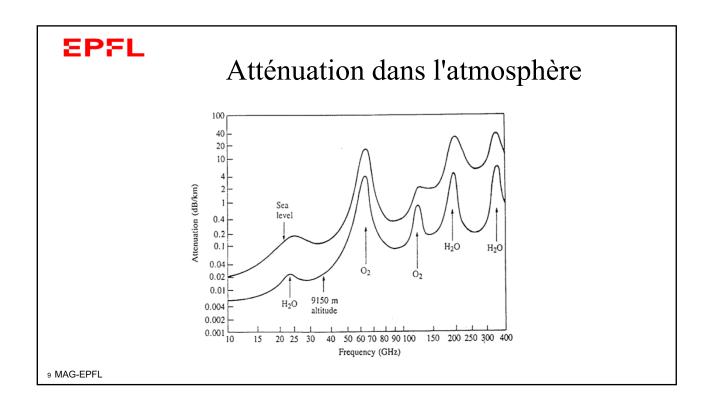
Telecommunication

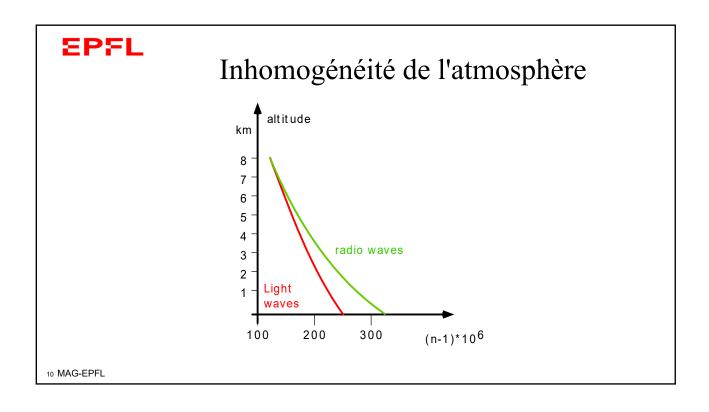


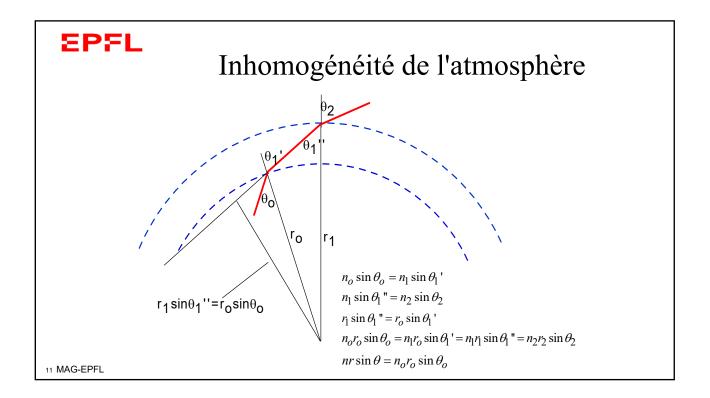
#### Foremule de Friis

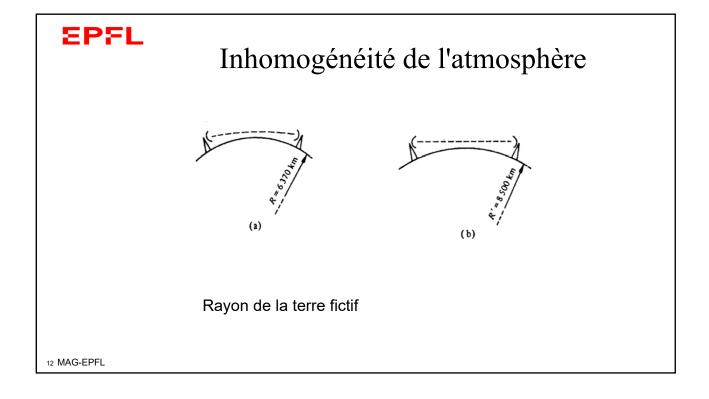
$$P_r = P_f g_1 g_2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi L}\right)^2$$

- Pr puissance reçue
- Pf puissance fournie
- λ est la longueur d'
- L is the distance between the antennas





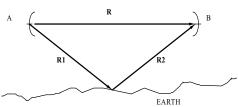






#### Diffraction sur des obstacles

DIFFRACTION ON OBSTACLES

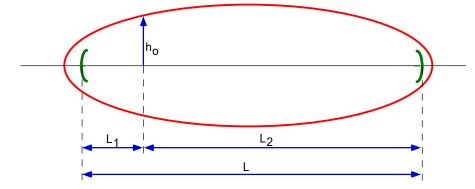


$$|\mathbf{R_1}| + |\mathbf{R_2}| - |\mathbf{R}| = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

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#### **EPFL**

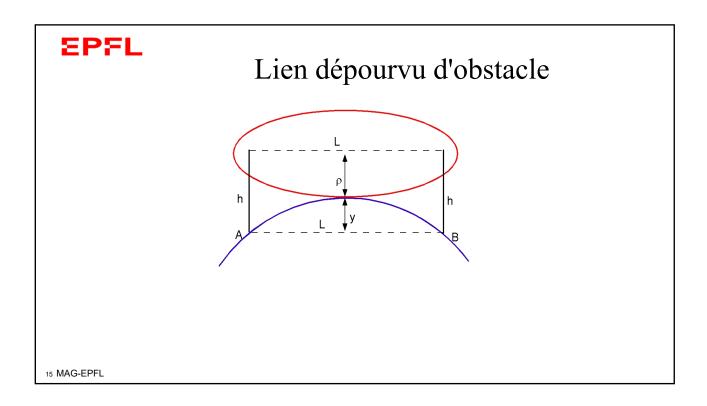
### Diffraction sur des obstacles

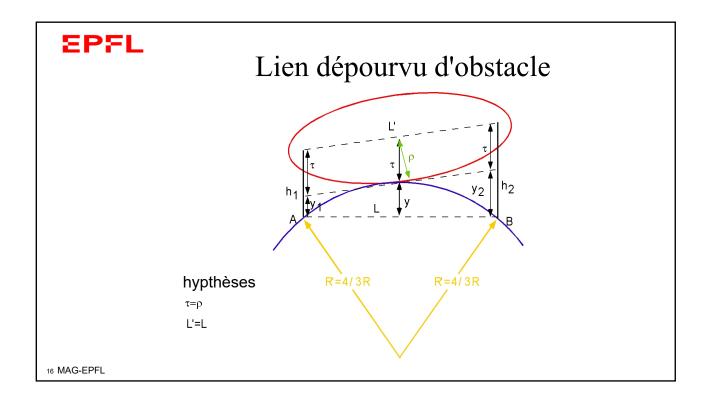


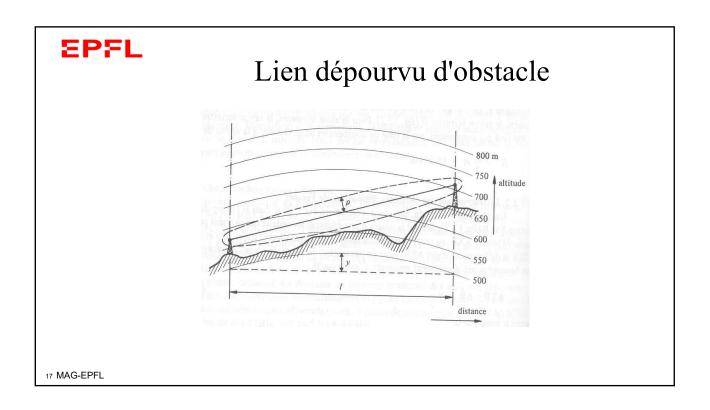
1st Fresnel ellipsoid :  $h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L_1 L_2}{L}}$   $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda L}$ 

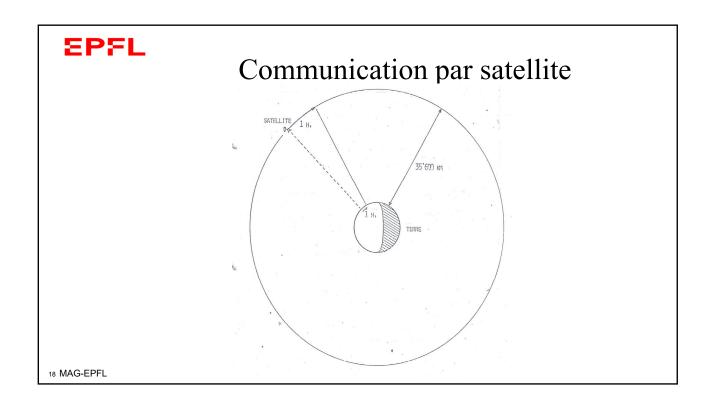
$$h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L_1 L_2}{I}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda L}$$



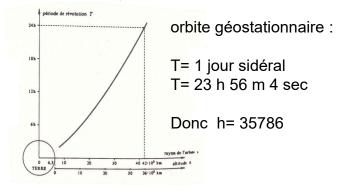


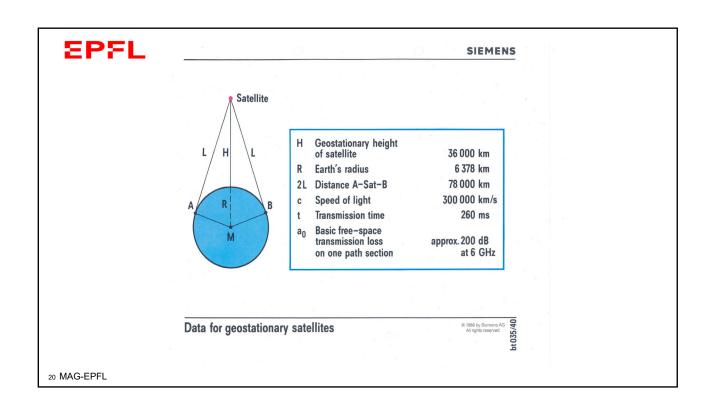


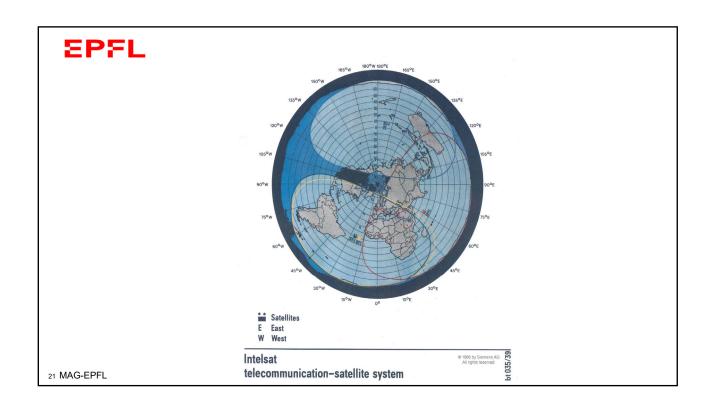


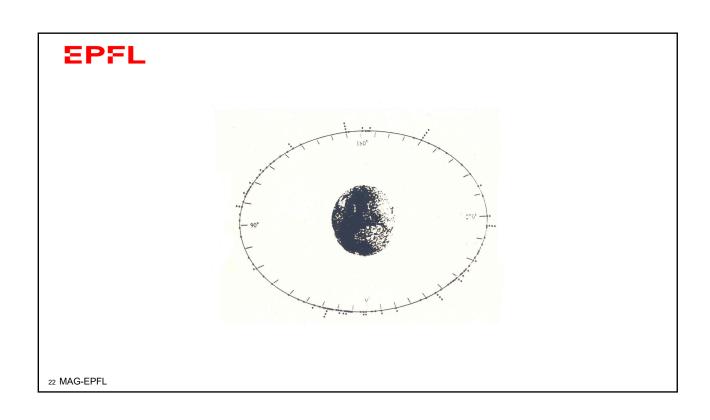
La 3ème loi de Keppler détermine la période révolution T d'un satellite en fonction du demi axe a de son orbite elliptique ou de son altitude h=a-R

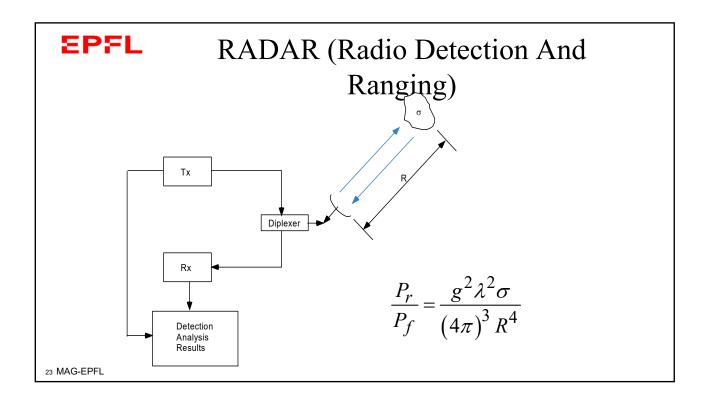
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{GM}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(h+R)^3}{GM}}$$

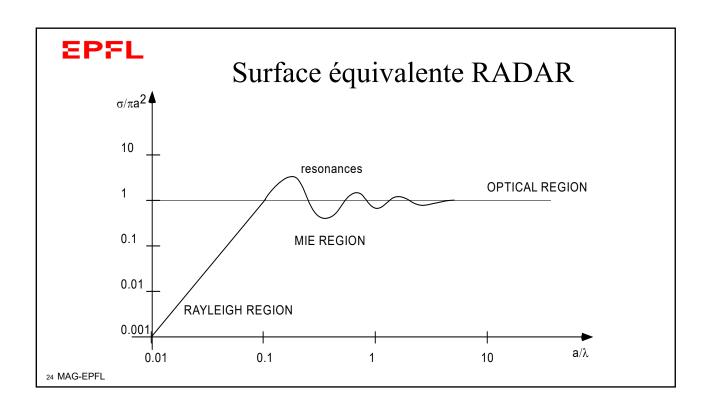


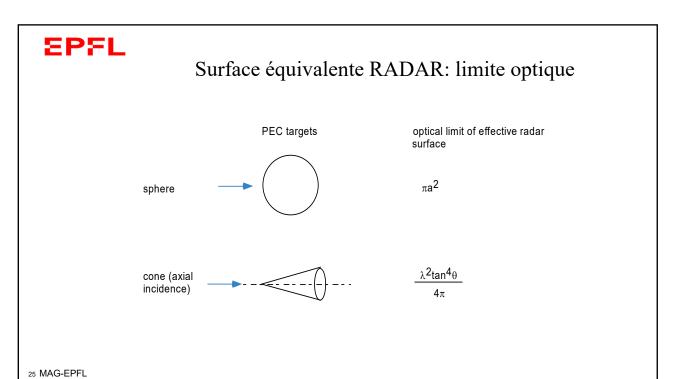


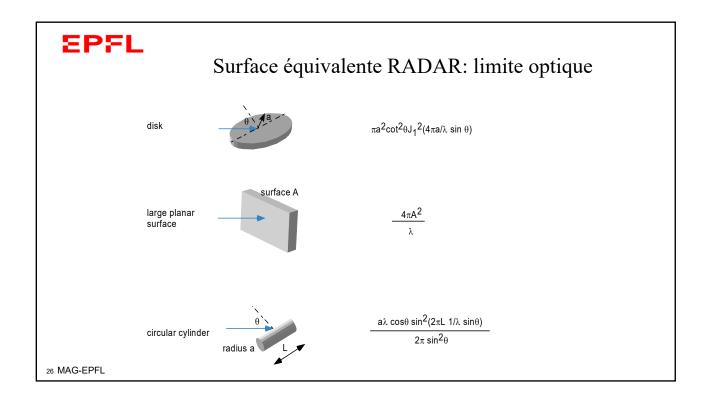


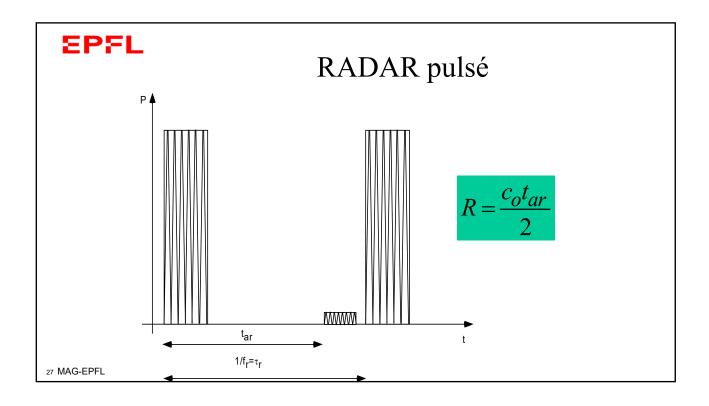


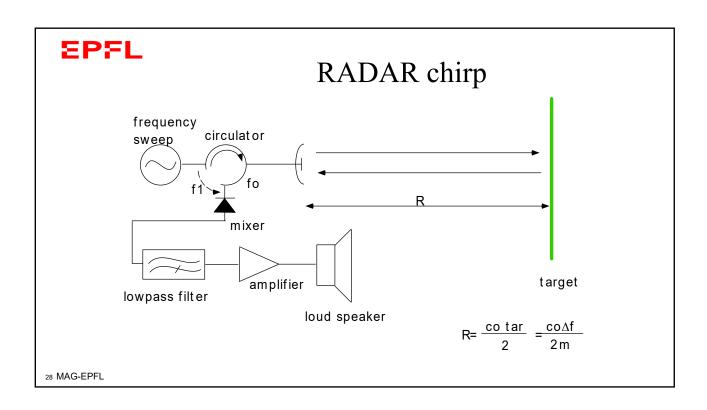


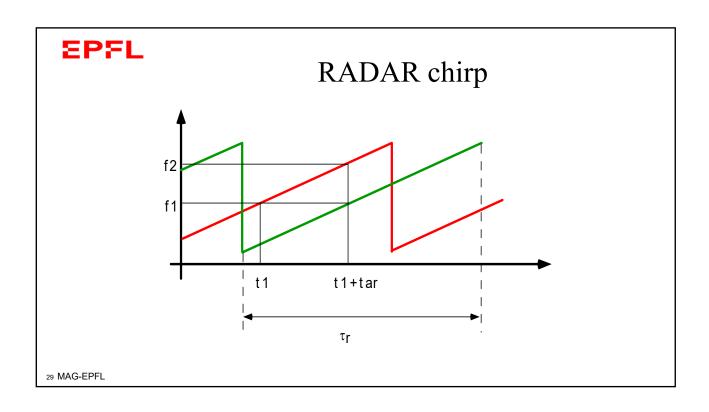


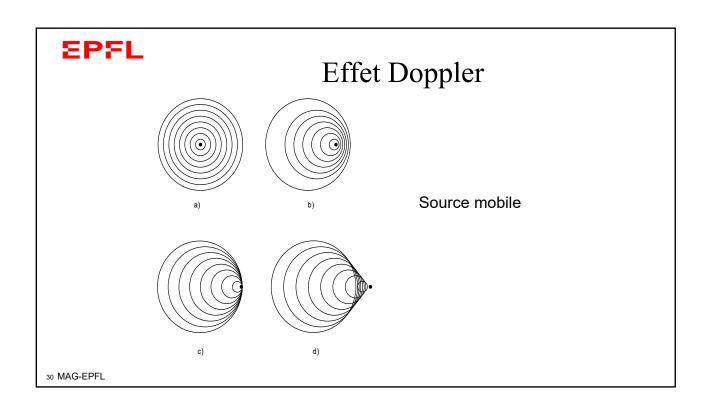








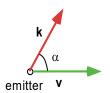




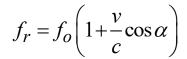


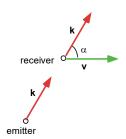
#### RADAR Doppler

$$f_r = \frac{f_o}{\left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\cos\alpha\right)}$$
o receiver
$$f_r = f_o\left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\cos\alpha\right)$$



static receiver moving emitter





moving receiver static emitter

## **EPFL**

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#### Doppler RADAR





 $f_r = \frac{f_o}{\left(1 + \frac{v}{\cos \alpha}\right)}$ 

Ainsi, pour  $\alpha$ =0 et pour un émetteur et un récepteur placés au même endroit et pour une voiture s'éloignant du RADAR

$$f_r = f_o \frac{\left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \approx f_o \left(1 + 2\frac{v}{c}\right)$$
 Thus  $v = \frac{c}{2} \frac{\Delta f}{f}$ 

## Exemple : changement de fréquence Doppler dans un téléphone cellulaire

Pour un système GSM (Tx 890-915 MHz, RX 935-960 MHz) et un véhicule se déplaçant à une vitesse de140 km/h, il y aura un étalement du spectre de 248 Hz

