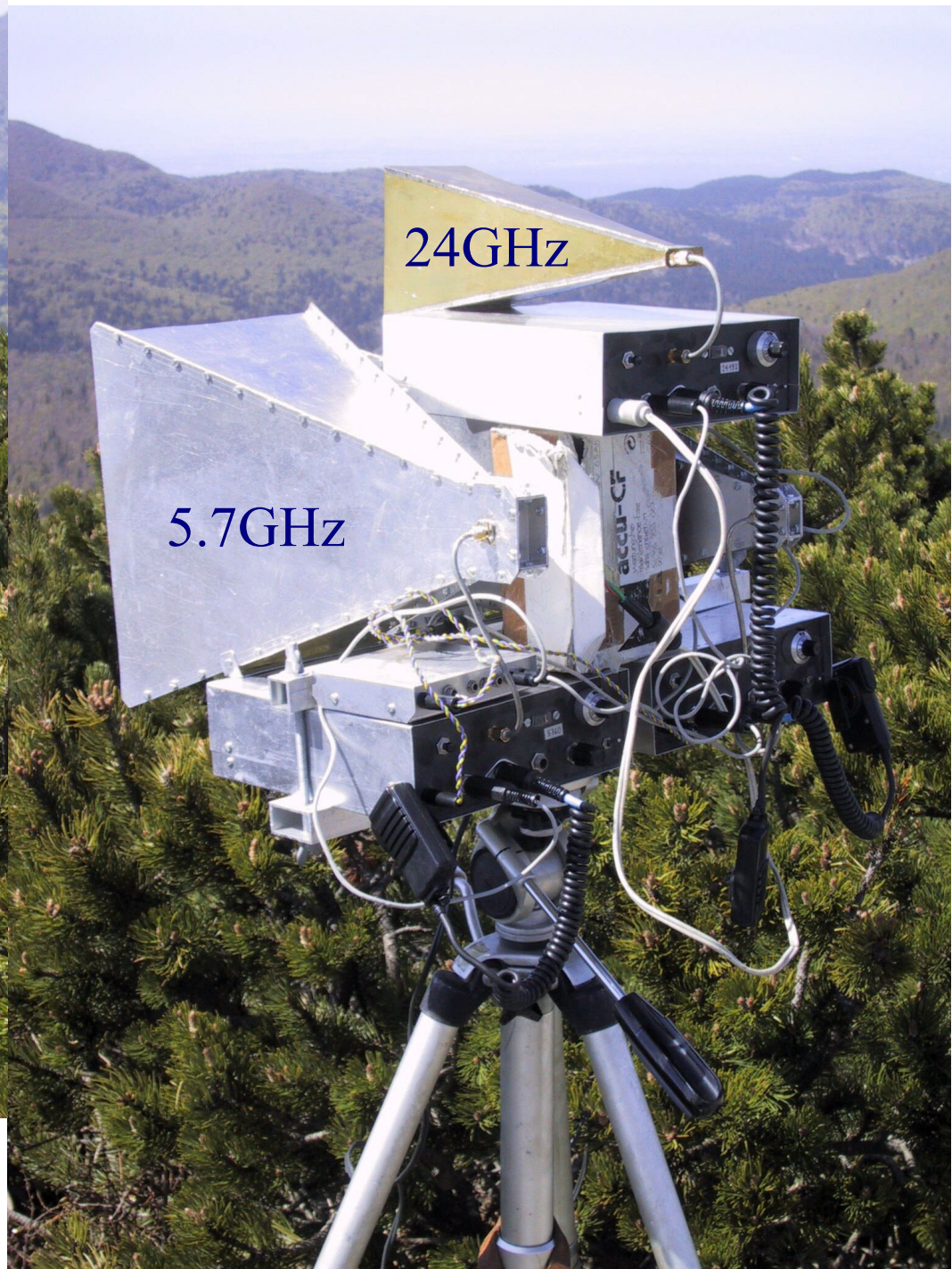
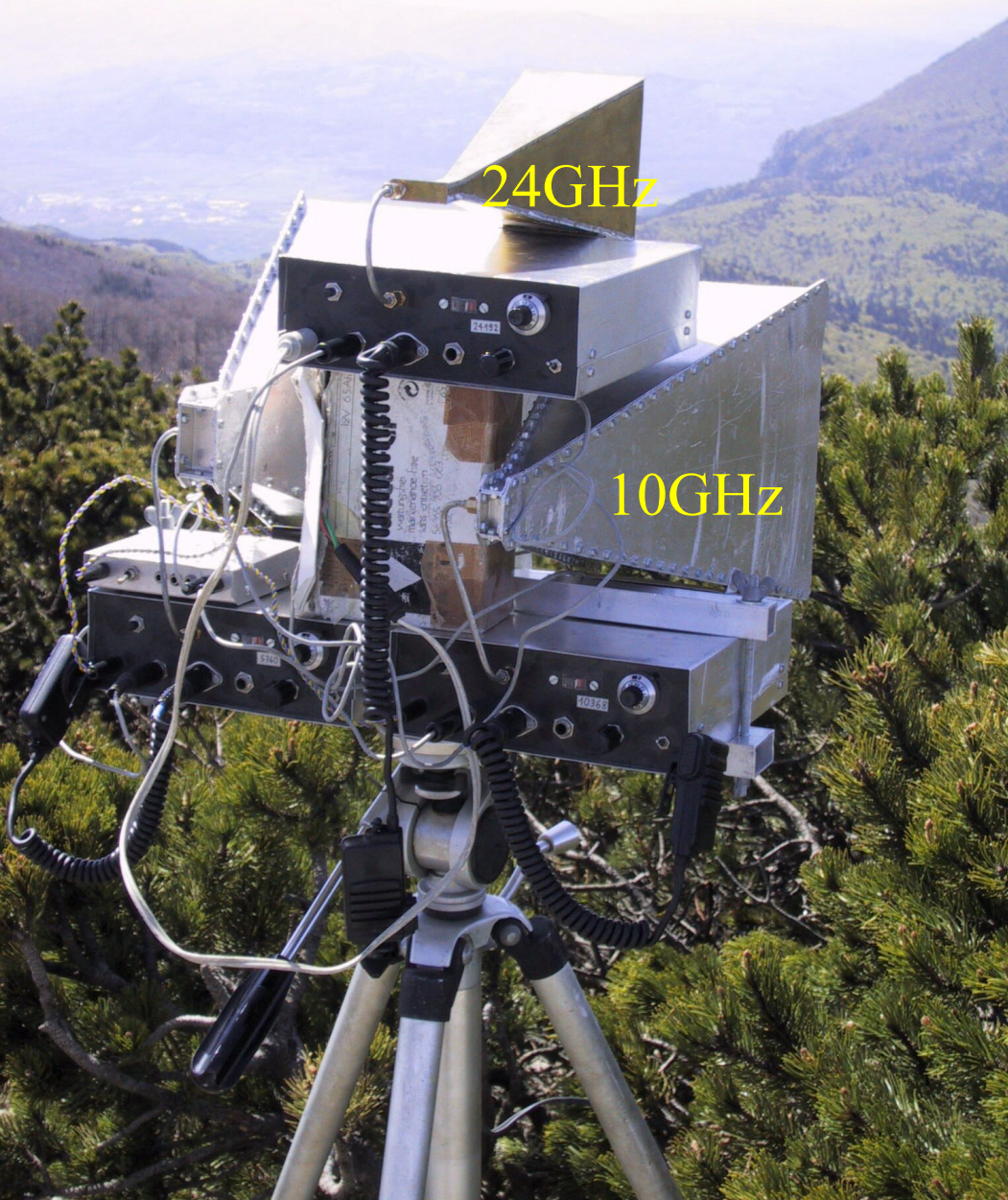


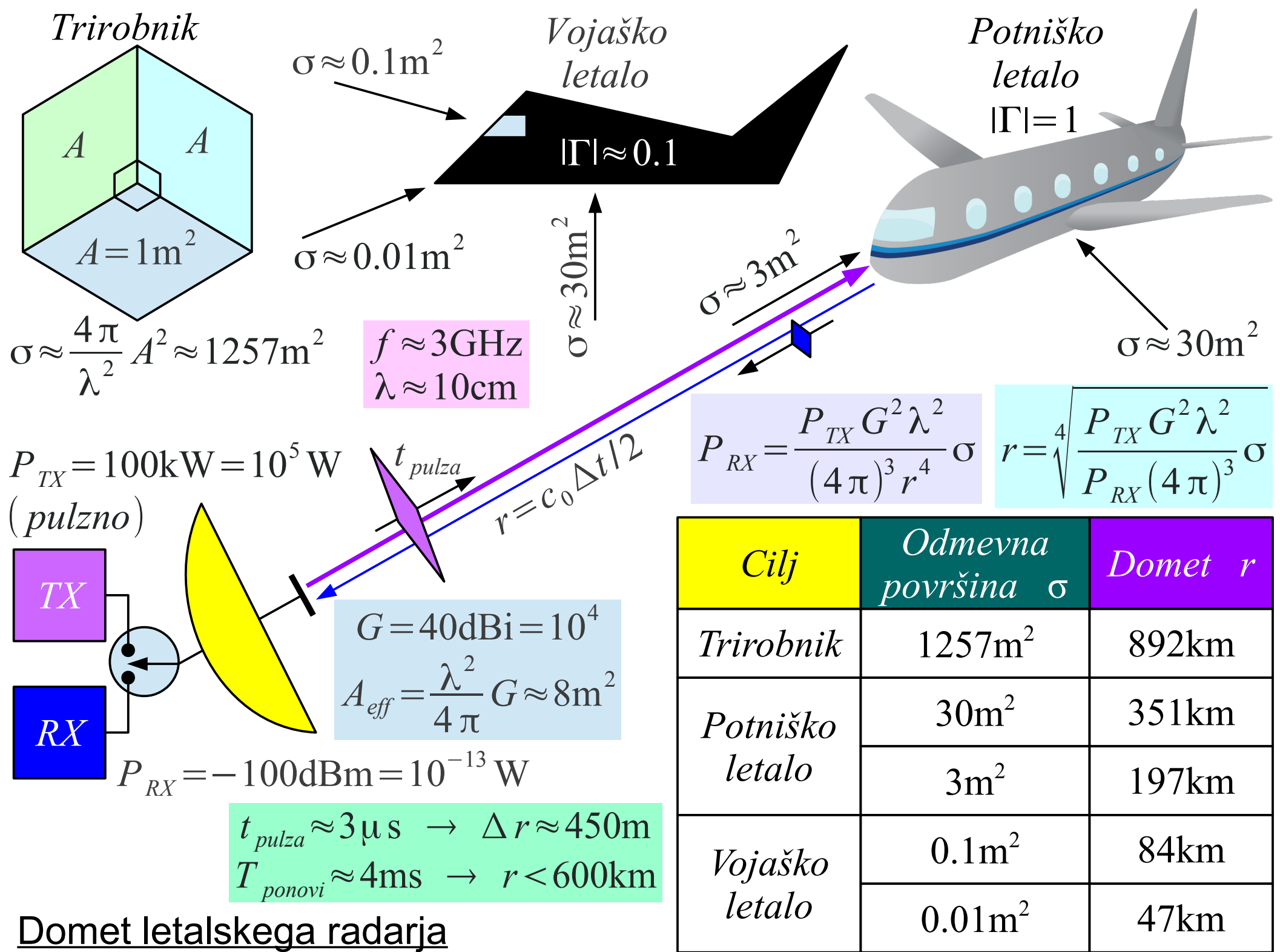
Vremenski radar

Mali Golak maj 2003

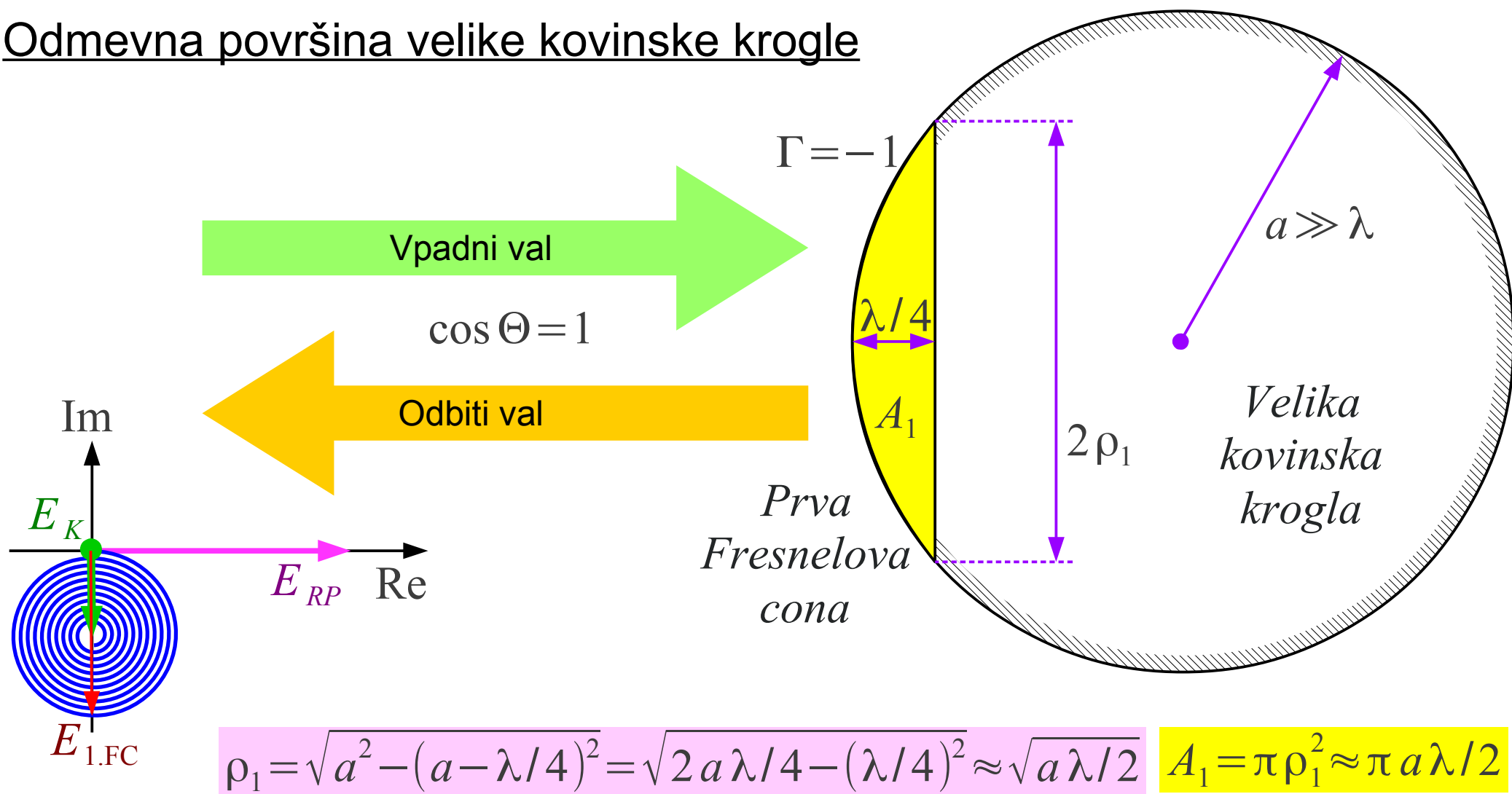




Mali Golak maj 2003



Odmevna površina velike kovinske krogle

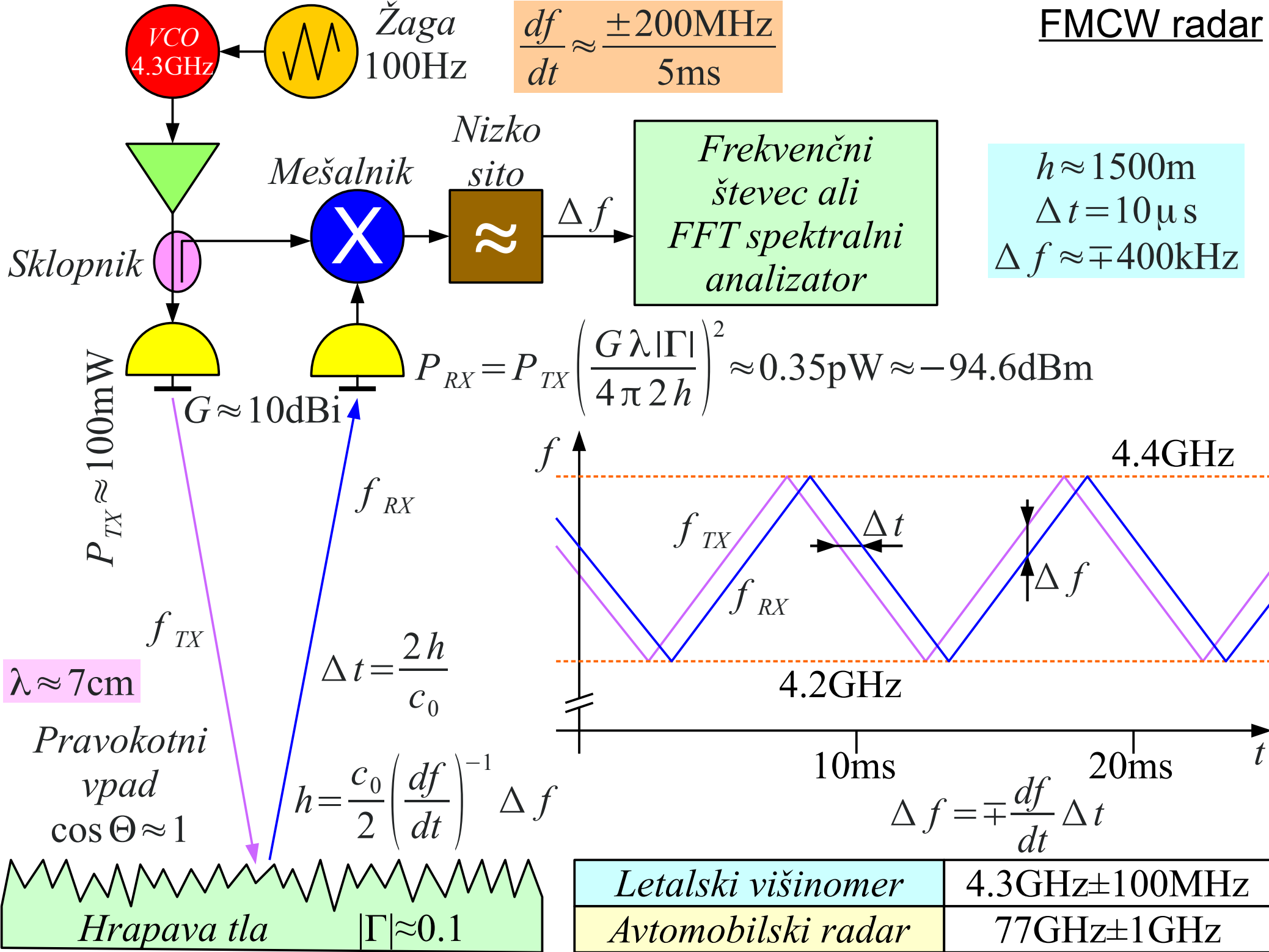


Ravna plošča $A_1 \rightarrow \sigma_{RP} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} A_1^2 \approx \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} (\pi a\lambda/2)^2 = \pi^3 a^2$

Prva Fresnelova cona $A_1 \rightarrow E_{1.FC} = -j \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right) E_{RP} \rightarrow \sigma_{1.FC} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right)^2 \sigma_{RP} \approx 4\pi a^2$

Velika kovinska krogla $\rightarrow E_K = \frac{1}{2} E_{1.FC} \rightarrow \sigma_K = \frac{1}{4} \sigma_{1.FC} \approx \pi a^2$

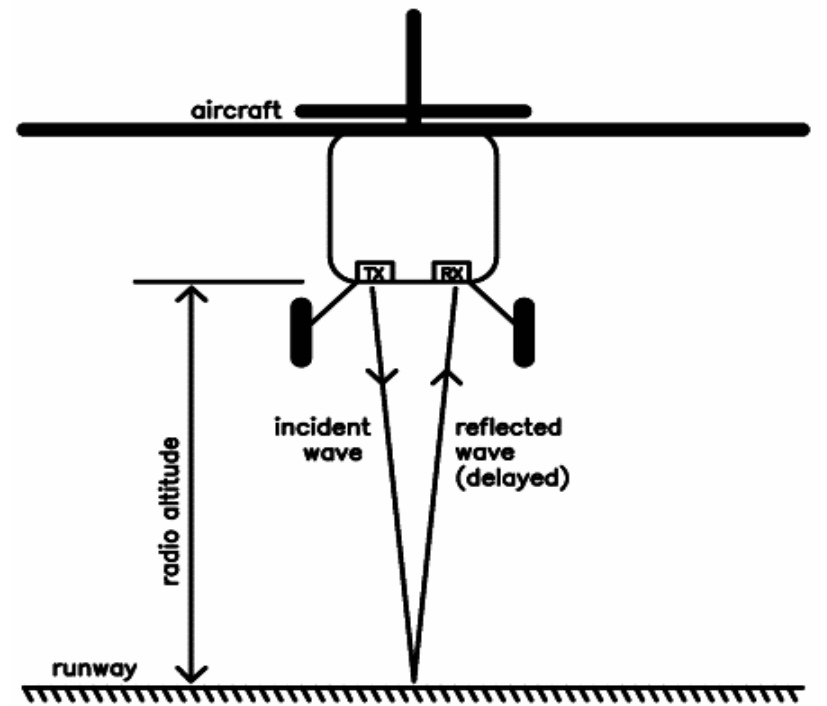
FMCW radar



Letalski višinomer	4.3GHz±100MHz
Avtomobilski radar	77GHz±1GHz

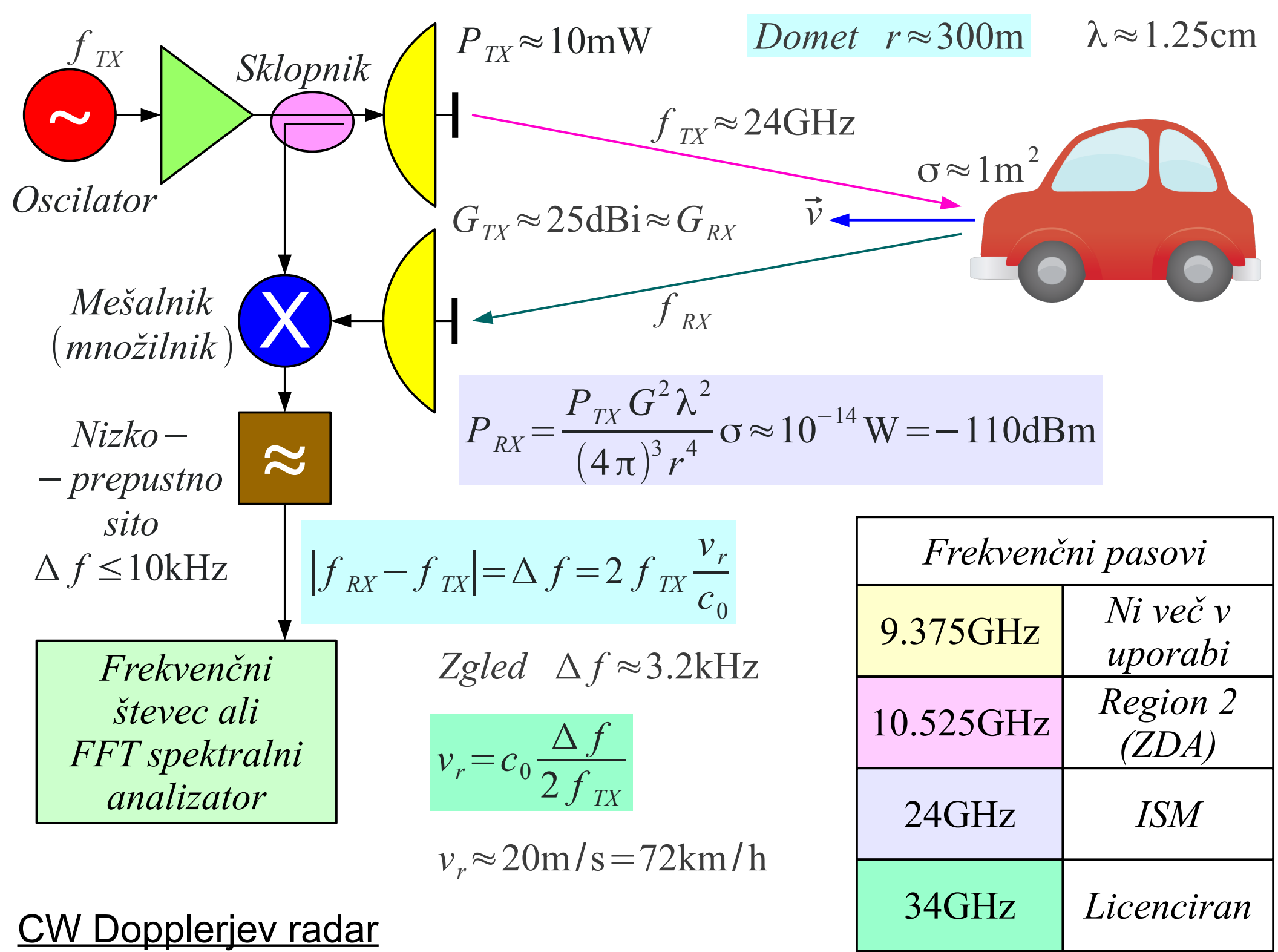


380kV
Sredipolja – Divača



August 2007

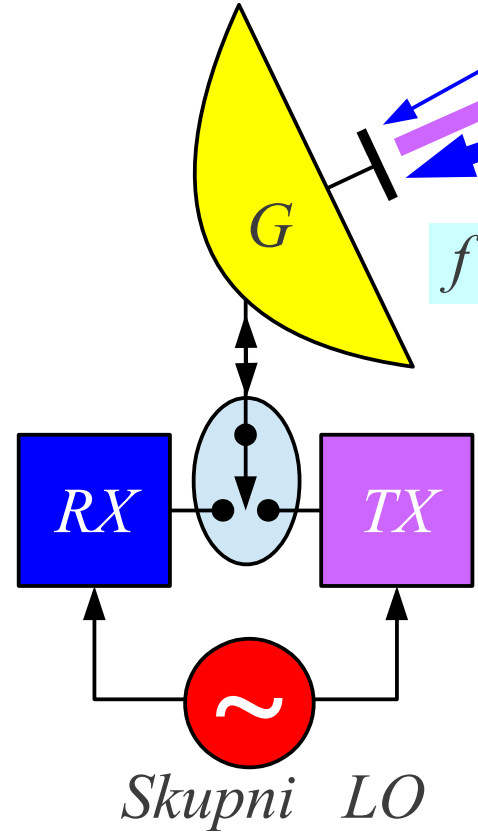
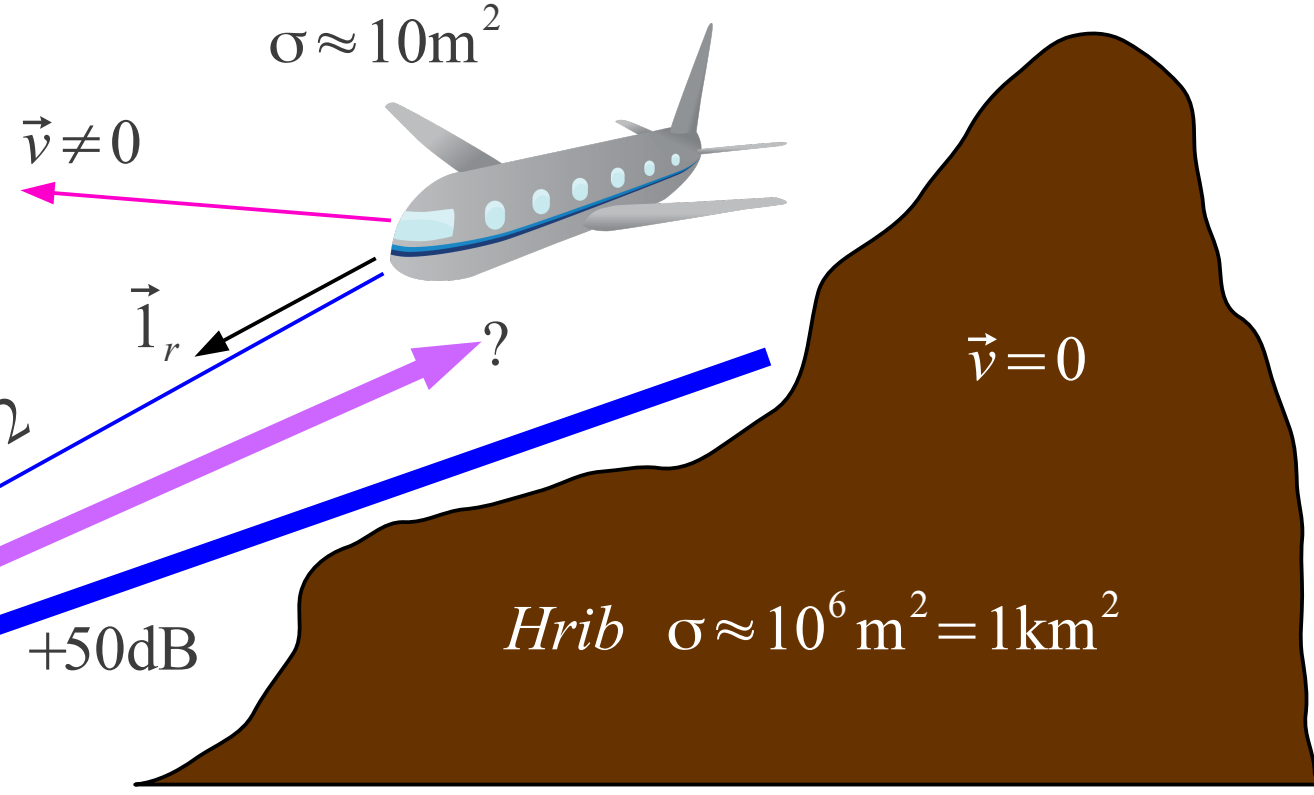
Višinomer in daljnovod



CW Dopplerjev radar

$t_{pulza} \approx 3 \mu s \rightarrow \Delta r \approx 450 m$
 $T_{ponovi} \approx 4 ms \rightarrow r < 600 km$

Zahtevna primerjava faze zaporednih odmevov
 $\Delta f \ll 1/t_p$



$f_{RX} = f_{TX} + \Delta f$

$f \approx 3 GHz$
 $\lambda \approx 10 cm$

Razločevanje premičnih ciljev MTI

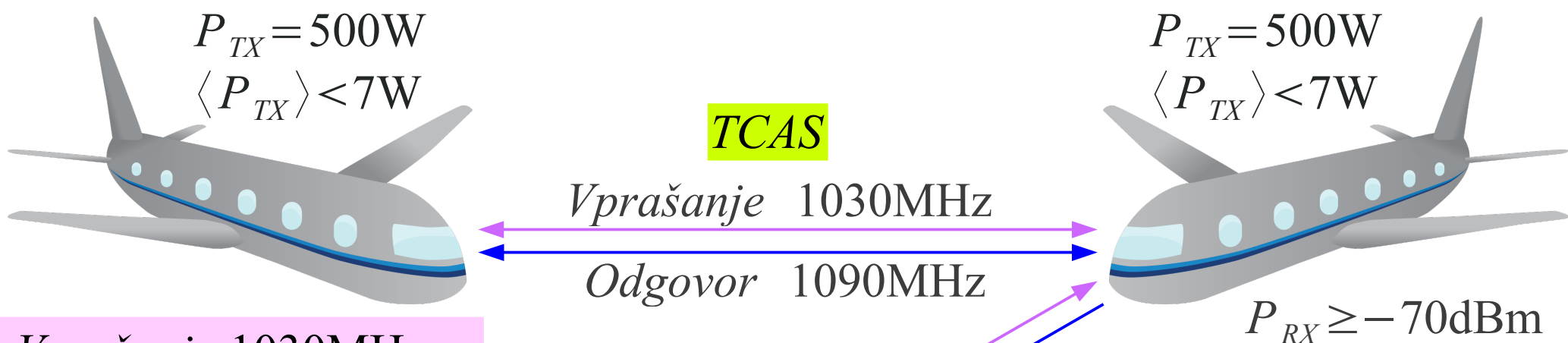
Letalo $v \approx 250 m/s = 900 km/h$
 $\rightarrow \Delta f \leq 5 kHz$

Hrib $v \approx 0 \rightarrow \Delta f \approx 0$

$$\Delta f = 2 \frac{f_{TX}}{c_0} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{1}_r) \equiv \text{Dopplerjev pomik}$$

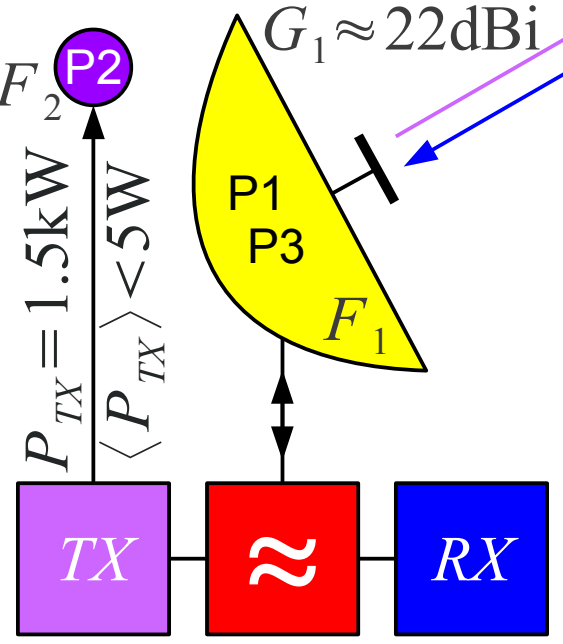
Pulzno-Dopplerjev radar ne vidi:
 (1) Počasnih ciljev: baloni, jadralci...
 (2) Tangencialnih ciljev: $\vec{v} \perp \vec{1}_r$

Pulzno-Dopplerjev radar



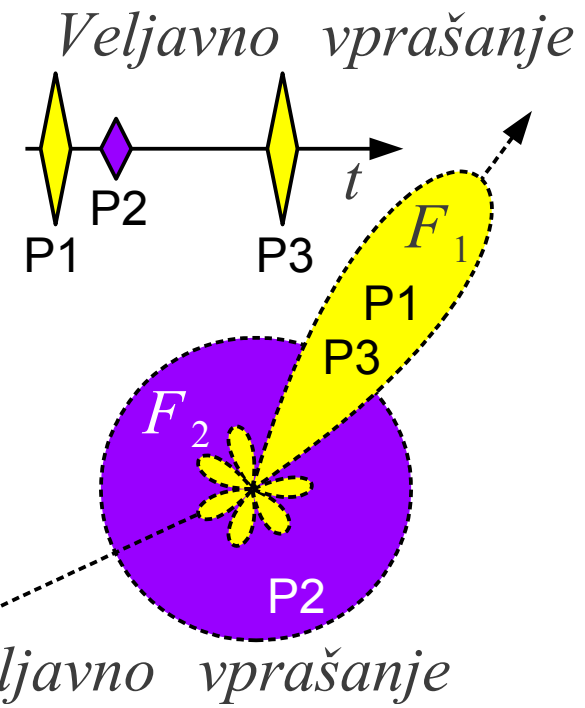
Vprašanja 1030MHz:
 Mode „A“ $t_3 - t_1 = 8\mu s$
 Mode „C“ $t_3 - t_1 = 21\mu s$
 Mode „S“ 56bit/112bit
 4Mbps BPSK

TCAS \equiv Traffic-alert Collision Avoidance System
 TCAS-1: Traffic Advisory C/S
 TCAS-2: Resolution Advisory S

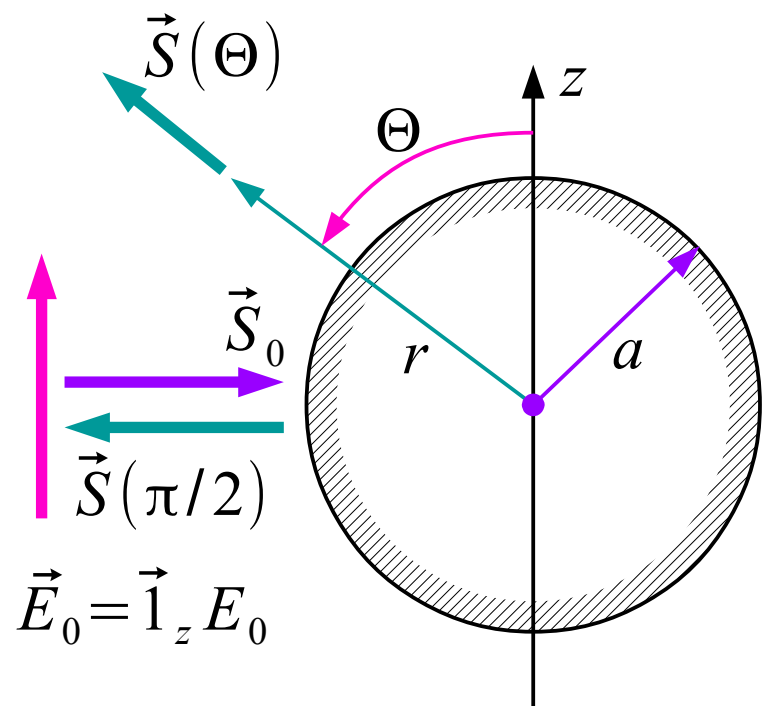


Odgovori 1090MHz:
 Mode „A“ koda letala 15bit
 Mode „C“ višina letala 13bit
 Mode „S“ 56bit/112bit
 1Mbps Manchester/ASK

$t_2 - t_1 = 2\mu s$

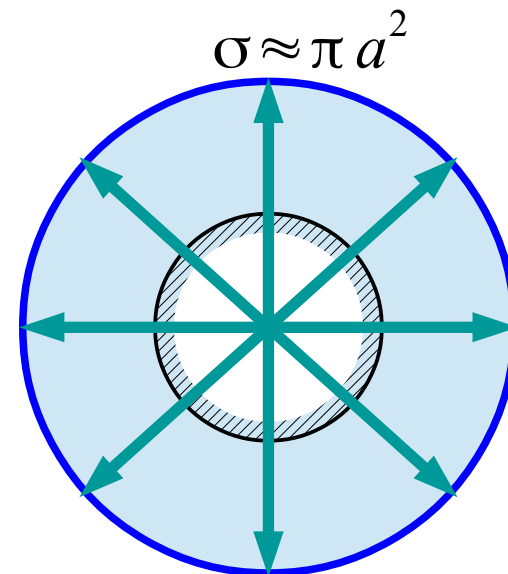


Sekundarni radar (IFF)



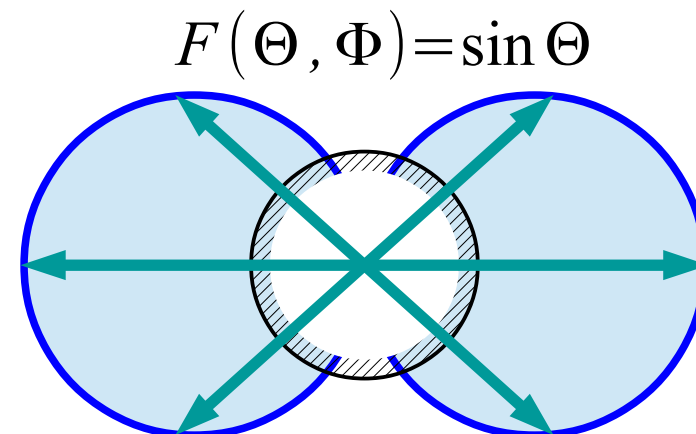
Kovinska kroglica

$a \gg \lambda$
neodvisno od frekvence ter polarizacije (bel oblak)

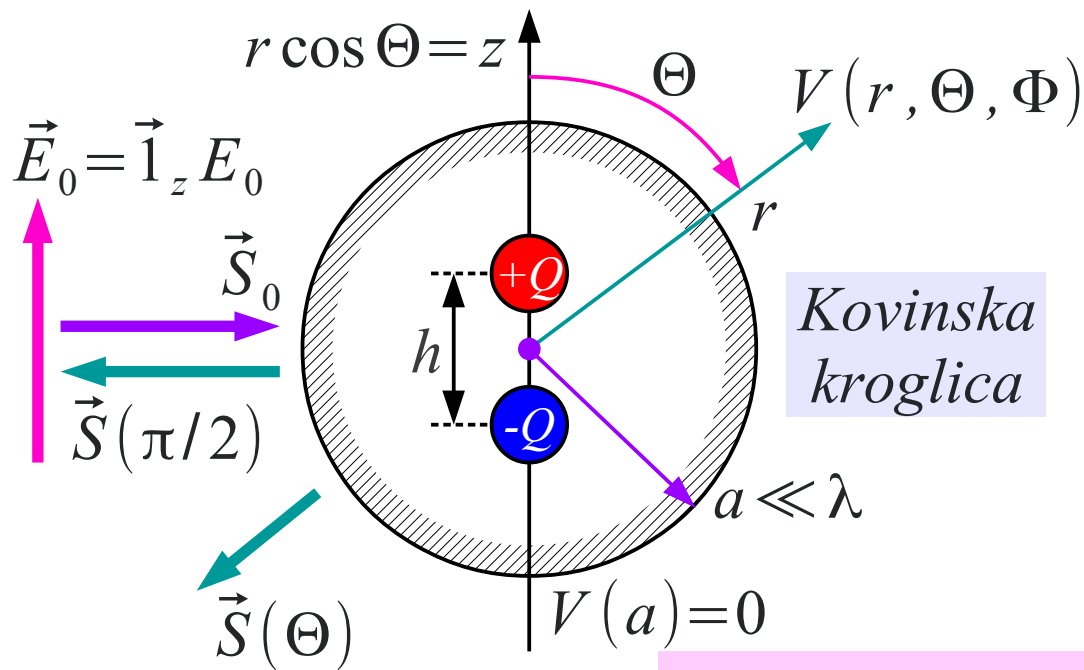


Rezonance (Mie)
 $a \approx \lambda$

Rayleigh
 $a \ll \lambda$
polarizacijsko ter frekvenčno odvisno (modro nebo)



Odboj od prevodne kroglice



Prazen prostor $\Delta V + k^2 V = 0$

$a \ll \lambda \rightarrow$ Statika $\Delta V \approx 0$

Pogoja $V(a) = 0$ in $V(\infty) = -E_0 z$

$$V(r, \Theta, \Phi) = E_0 \left(-r + \frac{a^3}{r^2} \right) \cos \Theta$$

Statika $V_{dipol}(r, \Theta, \Phi) = \frac{Qh}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\cos \Theta}{r^2}$

Zveznost $I = j\omega Q$

Sevanje točkastega dipola $\vec{E} \approx \vec{1}_\Theta \frac{jkZ_0}{4\pi} I h \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} \sin \Theta$

$$Qh = 4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3 E_0 \rightarrow Ih = 4\pi\epsilon_0 j\omega a^3 E_0 \rightarrow \vec{E} \approx -\vec{1}_\Theta k^2 a^3 E_0 \frac{e^{-jkr}}{r} \sin \Theta$$

Gostota sevane moči $\vec{S}(\Theta) = \vec{1}_r \frac{|\vec{E}|^2}{2Z_0} = \vec{1}_r k^4 a^6 \frac{|E_0|^2}{2Z_0} \frac{\sin^2 \Theta}{r^2} = \vec{1}_r k^4 a^6 |\vec{S}_0| \frac{\sin^2 \Theta}{r^2}$

$$\vec{S}(\Theta) = \vec{1}_r \frac{|\vec{S}_0| \sigma}{4\pi r^2} \quad \& \quad \sin \Theta = 1 \rightarrow \sigma = 4\pi r^2 \frac{|\vec{S}(\pi/2)|}{|\vec{S}_0|} = 4\pi k^4 a^6 = 64\pi^5 \frac{a^6}{\lambda^4}$$

Dielektrična kroglica $\sigma = 64\pi^5 \frac{a^6}{\lambda^4} \left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2$

Odmevna površina majhne krogle

Dežna kapljica $\sigma = \frac{\pi^5}{\lambda^4} \left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2 (2a)^6$

$\left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2 = |K|^2 \equiv \text{dielektrični faktor}$

$\left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2 \approx \begin{cases} 0.93 & (\text{voda } \epsilon_r \approx 80) \\ 0.21 & (\text{led } \epsilon_r \approx 3.5) \\ 1 & (\text{kovina } \epsilon_r \rightarrow \infty) \end{cases}$

Naključna faza $\rightarrow \sigma = \sum_i \sigma_i$

$Z = \frac{1}{\Delta V} \sum_i (2a_i)^6 \equiv \text{faktor odboja}$

$\eta = \frac{d\sigma}{dV} = \frac{\pi^5}{\lambda^4} \left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2 Z \leftarrow Z [\text{m}^3]$

Dež $\sigma = V \eta = V \frac{\pi^5}{\lambda^4} \left| \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r + 2} \right|^2 Z$

Odmevna površina padavin

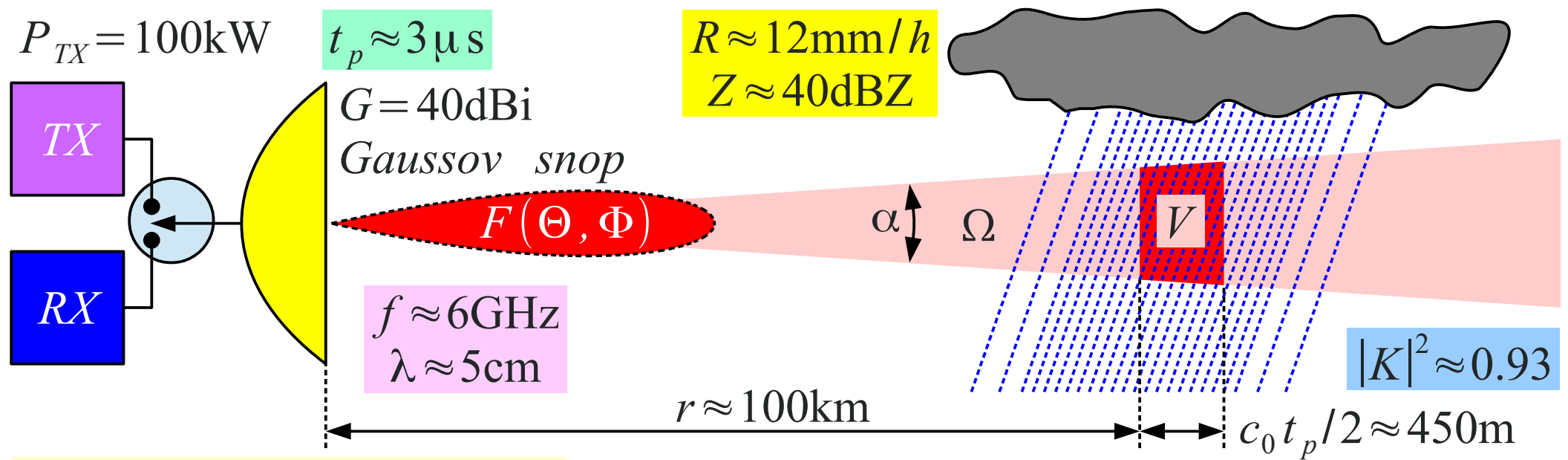
J. S. Marshall & W. M. Palmer 1948

$R \left[\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{h}} \right] \equiv \text{jakost padavin}$

$Z \left[\frac{\text{mm}^6}{\text{m}^3} \right] = 200 R^{1.6} \quad R = \left(\frac{Z}{200} \right)^{0.625}$

$Z_{\text{dBZ}} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{Z}{Z_0} \quad Z_0 = \frac{1 \text{mm}^6}{1 \text{m}^3} = 10^{-18} \text{m}^3$

<i>Padavine</i>	<i>R[mm/h]</i>	<i>Z[dBZ]</i>	<i>Z[m³]</i>	<i>Barva</i>
<i>Toča</i>	205mm/h	60dBZ	10 ⁻¹² m ³	
	100mm/h	55dBZ	3·10 ⁻¹³ m ³	
<i>Naliv</i>	49mm/h	50dBZ	10 ⁻¹³ m ³	
	24mm/h	45dBZ	3·10 ⁻¹⁴ m ³	
<i>Dež</i>	12mm/h	40dBZ	10 ⁻¹⁴ m ³	
	5.6mm/h	35dBZ	3·10 ⁻¹⁵ m ³	
	2.7mm/h	30dBZ	10 ⁻¹⁵ m ³	
<i>Rosenje</i>	1.3mm/h	25dBZ	3·10 ⁻¹⁶ m ³	
	0.6mm/h	20dBZ	10 ⁻¹⁶ m ³	



$$\vec{S}_0 = \vec{1}_r \frac{P_{TX} G}{4\pi r^2} \frac{|F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2}{|F(\Theta_{MAX}=0)|^2}$$

$$dV = \frac{c_0 t_p}{2} r^2 d\Omega$$

$$\eta = \frac{d\sigma}{dV} = \frac{\pi^5}{\lambda^4} |K|^2 Z$$

$$40 \text{ dBZ} = 10^{-14} \text{ m}^3$$

$$dP_{RX} = \frac{G \lambda^2}{4\pi} \frac{|F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2}{|F(\Theta_{MAX}=0)|^2} |d\vec{S}|$$

$$d\vec{S} = \frac{-\vec{S}_0}{4\pi r^2} \eta dV$$

Stožčast snop

$$F(\Theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\Theta < \alpha/2) \\ 0 & (\Theta > \alpha/2) \end{cases}$$

$$I = \Omega \approx \frac{4\pi}{G}$$

$$P_{RX} = \frac{P_{TX} G^2 \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^3 r^2} \eta \frac{c_0 t_p}{2} I \quad I = \oint_{4\pi} \left(\frac{|F(\Theta, \Phi)|^2}{|F(\Theta_{MAX}=0)|^2} \right)^2 d\Omega$$

$$P_{RX} \approx \frac{P_{TX} G \lambda^2}{64 \pi^2 r^2} \eta c_0 t_p = \frac{P_{TX} G \pi^3 c_0 t_p |K|^2}{64 r^2 \lambda^2} Z \approx 1.62 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ W}$$

Gaussov snop

$$|F(\Theta)|^2 = e^{-(\Theta/\Theta_{-3\text{dB}})^2 \ln 2}$$

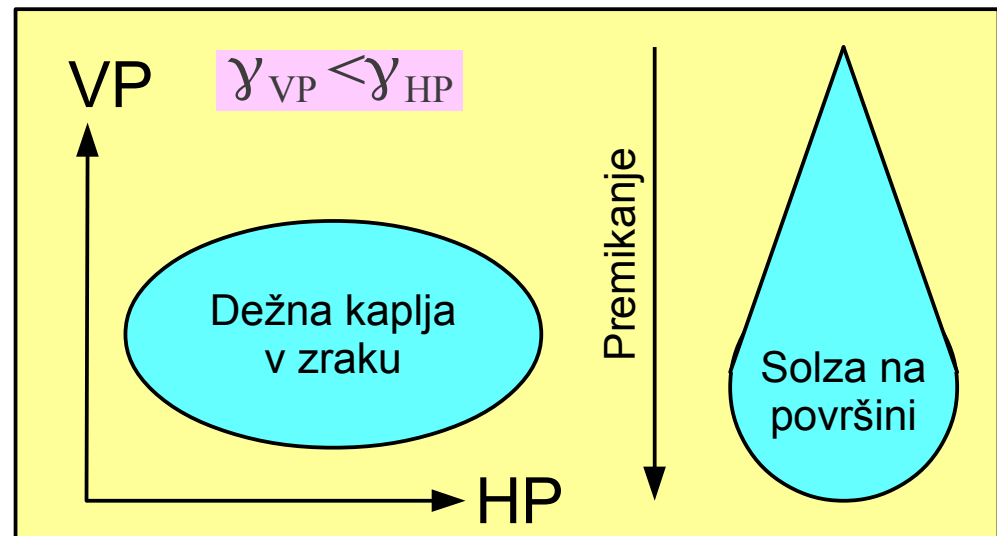
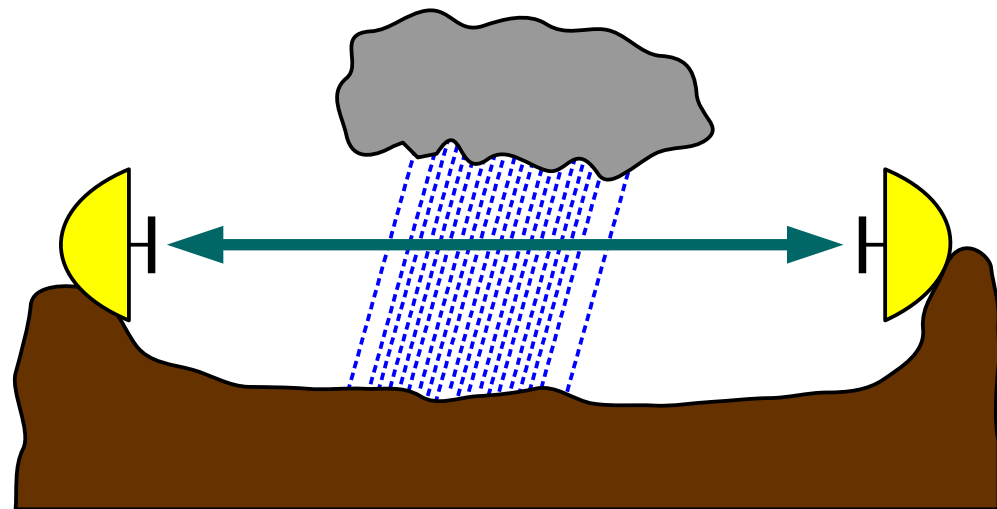
$$I \approx \frac{\pi \Theta_{-3\text{dB}}^2}{2 \ln 2} \approx \frac{2\pi}{G}$$

Vremenski radar

$$P_{RX} \approx 162 \text{ pW} \approx -67.9 \text{ dBm}$$

Dielektrične lastnosti vode

f	$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r' - j\epsilon_r''$	$n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$
300GHz	5.81-j4.85	2.59-j0.94
150GHz	6.75-j9.57	3.04-j1.57
100GHz	8.26-j14.07	3.50-j2.01
60GHz	12.69-j22.00	4.36-j2.52
30GHz	26.40-j34.22	5.90-j2.90
18.5GHz	42.54-j35.62	7.00-j2.54
16GHz	50.00-j37.50	7.50-j2.50
11GHz	61.16-j32.12	8.07-j1.99
6GHz	73.72-j20.84	8.67-j1.20
4GHz	76.08-j16.05	8.77-j0.92
3GHz	78.30-j11.14	8.87-j0.63
2GHz	79.32-j7.53	8.92-j0.42
1.43GHz	80.92-j4.95	9.00-j0.28



Priporočilo ITU-R P.838-3

$$\gamma [\text{dB/km}] \approx k(f) (R [\text{mm/h}])^{\alpha(f)}$$

Enačbe/tabele za $k(f)$ & $\alpha(f)$
posebej za HP oziroma za VP

Slabljenje padavin

$$\gamma = -a_{\text{dB}}/l$$

FIGURE 1

k coefficient for horizontal polarization

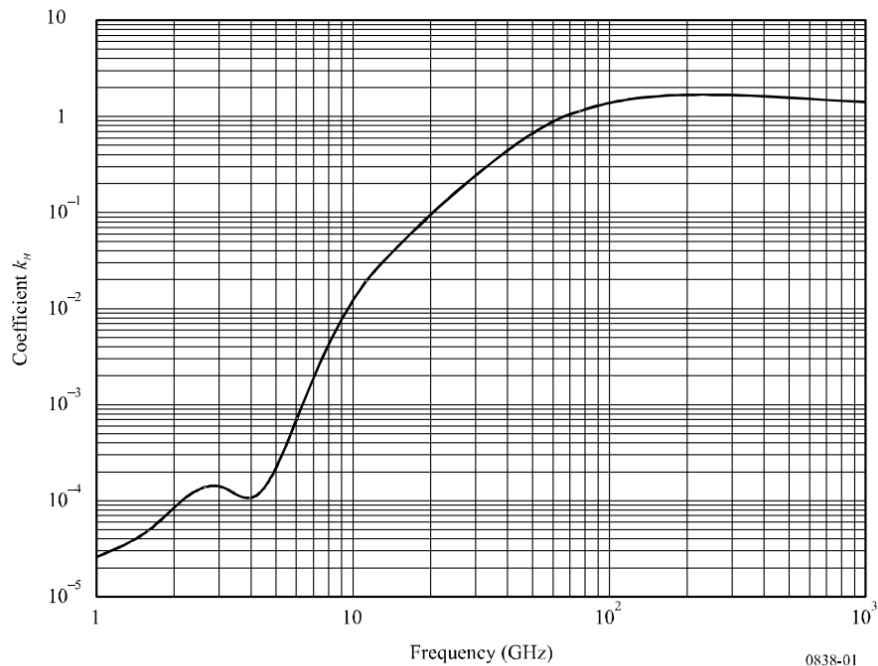


FIGURE 2

α coefficient for horizontal polarization

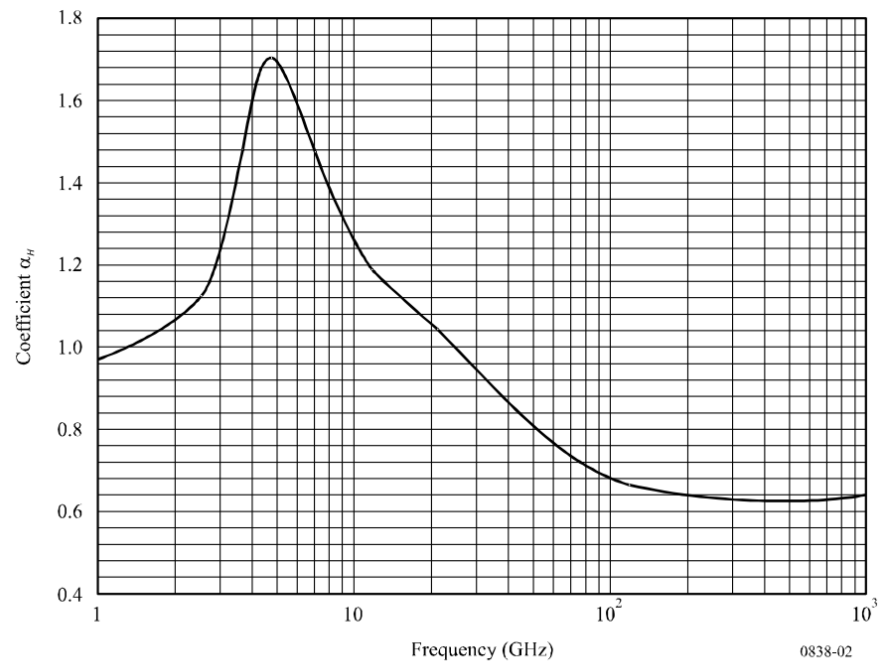


FIGURE 3

k coefficient for vertical polarization

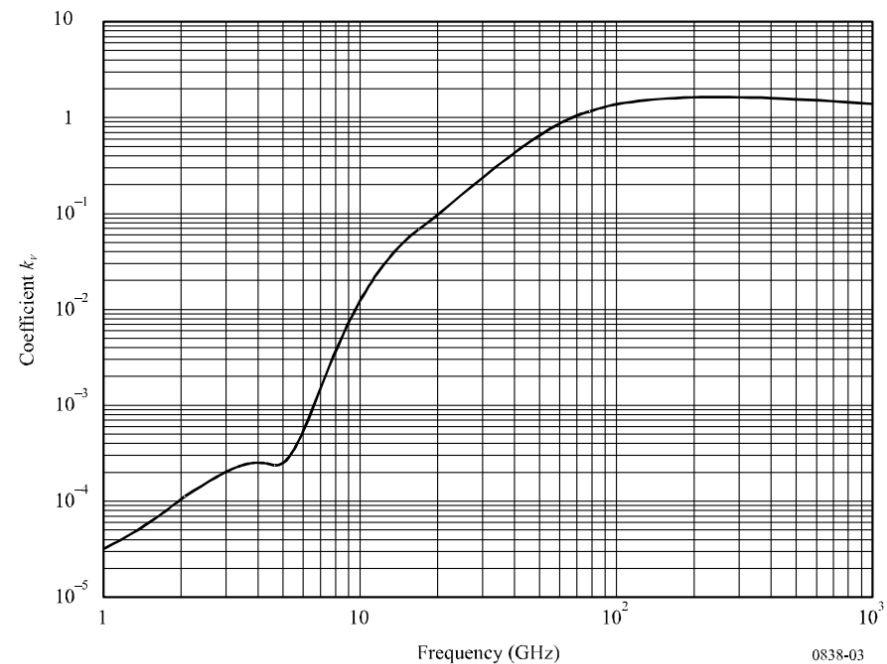
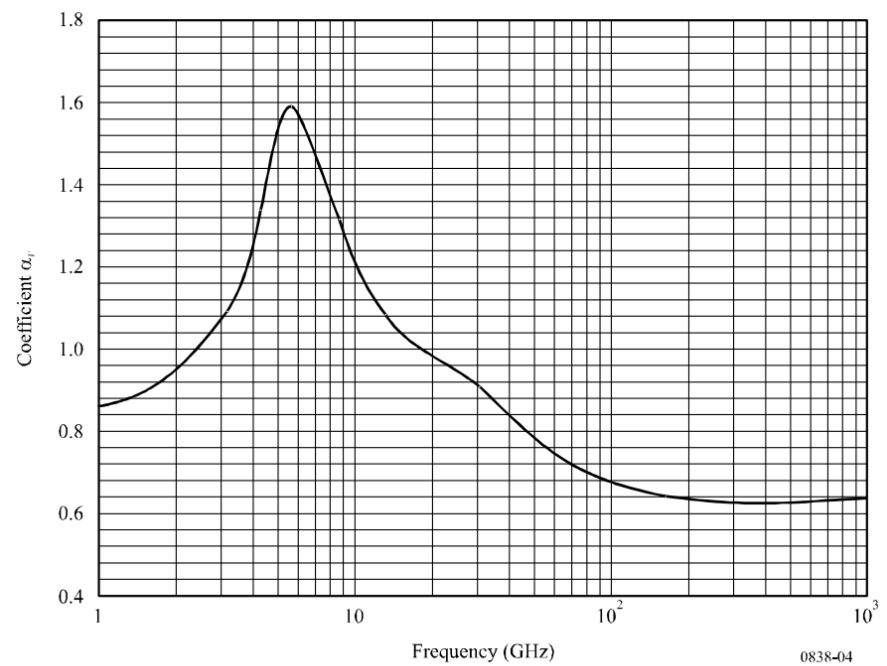


FIGURE 4

α coefficient for vertical polarization



Koeficienti priporočila ITU-R P.838-3

Slabljenje padavin pri $f=3.5,6,11,18,30,50,80\text{GHz}$ po ITU-R 838-3

