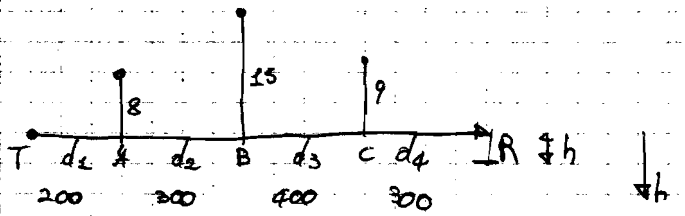
Es.

Epstein-Peterson




$v = f(d_x, d_y, h, f) = \frac{h}{\rho} = h\sqrt{\frac{d_x+d_y}{\lambda d_x d_y}}$ ; $f = 2\,GHz$

$v_A = f\Big(d_1, d_2, \underbrace{\overset{(h_A-h_0)-(h_B-h_0)}{\cancel{h_A - h_B}}\cdot\frac{d_1}{d_1+d_2}}_{-2m}\Big) = -0{,}47 \Rightarrow A^A_{EP} = 11{,}5\,dB$

$v_B = f\Big(d_2, d_3, \underbrace{h_B - h_A - (h_C - h_A)\frac{d_2}{d_2+d_3}}_{-6{,}57m}\Big) = -1{,}296 \Rightarrow A^B_{EP} = 18{,}4\,dB$

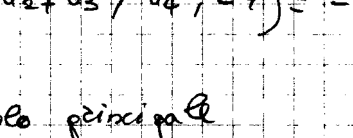
$v_C = f\Big(d_3, d_2, \underbrace{h_C - h_B - (h_0 - h_B)\frac{d_3}{d_2+d_3}}_{-2{,}57m}\Big) \Rightarrow A^C_{EP} = 11{,}9\,dB$

$A_{EP} = \sum_i A^i_{EP} = 41{,}9\,dB$

/ ——— /

Deygout:

$v_A = f\big(d_1, d_2+d_3+d_4, -8\big) = -1{,}6$ $\leftarrow$ é < C anche se c é più alto perché A é ha distanza minore da T.




$v_B = f\big(d_1+d_2, d_3+d_4, -15\big) = -2{,}27$

$v_C = f\big(d_1+d_2+d_3, d_4, -9\big) = -1{,}53$

B é l'ostacolo principale

$\Rightarrow A_{Deygout} = \underbrace{A^B_{Dey}(-2{,}27)}_{23{,}1\,dB} + A^A_{Dey}(h'_A) + A^C_{Dey}(h'_C) = 46{,}5\,dB$