С

,

621.397

PLANNING PRINCIPLES OF DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL TV

••

IN THE COUNTRIES WITH A DIFFICULT RELIEF

MIKHAYLOV S.A, DRAGANOV V.M., MAKOVEYENKO D.A., GASSAN HALIL

Odessa national academy of telecommunications named after A.S. Popov

Summary. Quantitative results losses of diffraction in the conditions of a mountain relief are received. Recommendations concerning a choice of parameters of physical level are developed at construction of a network of a digital terrestrial broadcasting announcement in the Syrian Arab Republic.





$$E = E_0 \frac{\exp(-jks_1)}{s_1} D^{\perp} \sqrt{\frac{s_1}{s_2(s_1 + s_2)}} \exp(-jks_2), \qquad (1)$$
:
$$E - \qquad ; E_0 - \qquad ; s_1 - \qquad ; k - \qquad ,$$

$$2\pi/\lambda; D^{||}$$
 - , (

$$[2]: D^{\dagger} = \frac{-\exp(-j\pi/4)}{2n\sqrt{2\pi k}} \bigg[\operatorname{ctg}\bigg(\frac{\pi + (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)}{2n}\bigg) F(kLa \ (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)) + \operatorname{ctg}\bigg(\frac{\pi - (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)}{2n}\bigg) F(kLa \ (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)) + R_0^{\dagger} \operatorname{ctg}\bigg(\frac{\pi - (\Phi_2 + \Phi_1)}{2n}\bigg) F(kLa \ (\Phi_2 + \Phi_1)) + R_0^{\dagger} \operatorname{ctg}\bigg(\frac{\pi + (\Phi_2 + \Phi_1)}{2n}\bigg) F(kLa \ (\Phi_2 + \Phi_1))\bigg]$$

$$(2)$$

$$\Phi_1 - , \qquad (0); \ \Phi_2 - , \\ (0); \ n - , \qquad \pi$$

$$(m\pi); \ F(x) - , \qquad [4]$$

$$F(x) = 2j\sqrt{x} \exp(jx) \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\infty} \exp(-jt^2) dt, \qquad (3)$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\infty} \exp(-jt^2) dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}}(1-j) - \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x}} \exp(-jt^2) dt.$$
 (4)

,

 $R_0^{\downarrow}, R_n^{\downarrow} -$

:

Е

,

$$R^{\perp} = \frac{\sin(\Phi) - \sqrt{\eta - \cos(\Phi)^2}}{\sin(\Phi) + \sqrt{\eta - \cos(\Phi)^2}}$$
(5)

$$R^{\parallel} = \frac{\eta \sin(\Phi) - \sqrt{\eta - \cos(\Phi)^2}}{\eta \sin(\Phi) + \sqrt{\eta - \cos(\Phi)^2}},$$
(6)

$$D^{||} , , .$$

$$\epsilon \quad [2]:$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pm}{2n}\right)F(kLa^{\pm}(\cdot)) \cong n \left[\sqrt{2 kL} \operatorname{sign}(\cdot) - 2kL\varepsilon \exp(j\pi/4)\right]\exp(j\pi/4) \quad (7)$$

$$\epsilon, :$$

$$= \pi + \beta - 2\pi nN^{+} \qquad \beta = \Phi_{2} + \Phi_{1}$$
(8)

$$\varepsilon = \pi - \beta + 2\pi n N^{-} \qquad = \Phi_2 - \Phi_1. \tag{9}$$

$$E_{DL}, , , (\Phi_{2} - \Phi_{1}) < , :$$

$$E_{DL} = \begin{cases} E + \frac{\exp(-jks)}{s} & \Phi_{2} < \Phi_{1} + \pi \\ E & \Phi_{2} \ge \Phi_{1} + \pi, \end{cases}$$
(10)

$$(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1) =$$
 (2)
(7).
 E_{df}
. (3) $E_0 = 1$:

$$E_{df} = 20\log\left(\left|\frac{s E}{\exp(-jks)}\right|\right), \tag{11}$$

,

2.

2 –

, ν , [2]: $\nu = \sqrt{\frac{2 h \theta}{\lambda}},$ (12)

; θ –

,

•

,

: h –

,

h.

,

, h

•

[4]:

$$J(\nu) = 6.9 + 20 \log \left(\sqrt{(\nu - 0.1)^2 + 1} + \nu - 0.1 \right).$$
(14)
(11)-(14)

3.

,

•

,



. , . 4. (54,2 /), [6].

,

,

,

,

1.

).

,

,

,			
1 –	· · ·		
	64-QAM 3/4		
	34 42 00 N 36 43 12 E		
	8k		
C/N	21,2		
	1/4		
,	22,39 /		
	54,2 /		
	26		
	400		
	95		
	8		
	, 10		

(

.

38



4 –

4

,

3.

[7].

•

(Single Frequency Network - SFN).

[6]



2 –

SFN

•

DVB-T

.

				-			
	64-QAM 3/4						
	34 42 00 N	34 55 30 N	34 33 00 N	34 30 48 N	34 47 00 N		
	36 43 12 E	36 15 43 E	36 42 00 E	37 40 00 E	36 19 00 E		
	8k						
C/N	21,2						
	1/4						
,	22,39 /						
	54,2 /						
	26						
	400	200	1	1	100		
	95	156	54	35	54		
	9	9	8	8	9		
	, 10						



5,2009



5 -

DVB-T 5 SFN

4.

. 5

DVB-T.

,

1. 1984. – 272 . . . 2.

/[...,...]-:,

(-R .526-10) - 2007. - 37.

,

41

, 5,2009

3. 4.		/[.,.,.,.]- :]- :	, 1964. – 428 . , 1977. – 342 .	
5.					/
	//	. – 2008. – 2(54). – . 18–19.			
6.					
		/	,	,	,
. –		:[] 2009 2.			
7.			/ [· ·, · ·,	,
]. –	: , 1988. – 144 .			