

ONE-WAY RADAR EQUATION

Peak Power at Receiver Input, P_r (or S) = $P_t A_r = \frac{P_t G_t A_r}{4\pi R^2}$ and Antenna Gain, $G = \frac{4\pi A_e}{\lambda^2}$ or: Equivalent Area, $A_e = \frac{G\lambda^2}{4\pi}$

So the one-way radar equation is:

$$S \text{ (or } P_r) = \frac{P_t G_t G_r \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} = P_t G_t G_r \left[\frac{c^2}{(4\pi f R)^2} \right] \quad (\text{Note: } \lambda = \frac{c}{f})$$

* keep λ , c , and R in the same units

On reducing to log form this becomes:

$$10 \log P_r = 10 \log P_t + 10 \log G_t + 10 \log G_r - 20 \log f - 20 \log R + 20 \log (c/4\pi)$$

or in simplified terms:

$$10 \log P_r = 10 \log P_t + 10 \log G_t + 10 \log G_r - \alpha_l \quad (\text{in dB})$$

Where: α_l = one-way free space loss = $20 \log (fR) + K_1$ (in dB)
 and: $K_1 = 20 \log [(4\pi/c)]$ (Conversion factors if units if not in m/sec, m, and Hz)

Note: To avoid having to include additional terms for these calculations, always combine any transmission line loss with antenna gain

Values of K_1 (in dB)		
Range ft in MHz	ft in GHz	
(units)	$K_1 =$	$K_1 =$
NM	37.8	97.8
km	32.45	92.45
m	-27.55	32.45
yd	-28.33	31.67
ft	-37.87	22.13

Note: Losses due to antenna polarization and atmospheric absorption are not included in any of these equations.

Receive Ant Gain 35	Ant Cable Insertion Loss -10	Repeater Amp Gain 28	Repeater Ant Gain Best Case 3	Total System Gain 56	Avg Receive Power L1 dBm North America -130	
					Radiated Power dBm -74	Effective Radiated Power (dBW) -104
	Range in Miles 0.02	Range in Feet 100	GPS Carrier Frequency MHz 1575	Free Space loss with Isotropic Antennas (K1 + 20LogFR) K1 = 36.6 units: mi -66.09		Transmitted Power (W) 20.0E-12
	Range in Kilometers 0.10	Range in Meters 31.17				Effective Radiated Power (W) 39.8E-12
					Repeated Signal Power @ Range In dBm -140.09	R = Range in miles and F = Frequency in MHz Add +2.15dB for dipole receive Antenna
					Total Signal Power @ Range in Watts 9.8E-18	