CLAIMS

1. System for modifying the carrier frequency of a first signal associated with a first sequence of consecutive time intervals of duration T1 and of a second signal associated with a second sequence of consecutive time intervals of duration T2 comprising:

- first means for determining (101) two carrier frequencies respectively associated with each of the two signals on the basis of one time interval or at least two consecutive and continuous time intervals, said time interval(s) belonging to a sequence of consecutive time intervals of known duration, and

~~characterized in that it also comprises:~~

- second means for determining (102) a first time interval or at least two first consecutive time intervals belonging to the first sequence, on the basis of a second time interval belonging to the second sequence, by establishing a temporal correspondence between each end of said time interval of said second sequence and an interval of said first sequence including this end,

and in which:

- the first determination means (101) are suitable for determining said carrier frequencies in a synchronized manner for said first and second signals and on the basis of one time interval or at least two consecutive time intervals, said time interval(s) belonging to said first sequence~~.~~; and

~~2. System according to Claim 1, in which the second determination means (102) comprise:~~

- the second determination means comprises calculation means suitable for calculating said time interval(s) determined by the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} M = PPCM(T1, T2) \\ a = M / T2 \\ d = k\%a \\ P = EntirePart(((d+1) * T2 - 1) / T1) - EntirePart(d * T2 / T1) \\ MH1 = EntirePart(k * T2 / T1) \end{cases}$$

~~In~~ in which $T1$ represents the duration of each of the first intervals of the first sequence, $T2$ represents the duration of each of the first intervals of the second sequence, k represents the number of said second time interval, P represents the number of said first time intervals, and $MH1$ represents the number of said first time interval, $PPCM(x,y)$ is the least common multiple of two non-zero integers x and y and represents the smallest strictly positive integer which is both a multiple of x and a multiple of y, $y\%x$ represents the remainder of the Euclidean division of x by y and $EntirePart(x)$ represents the entire part of x, i.e. the integer which is immediately less than or equal to x.

~~3~~2. Method for modifying the carrier frequency of a first signal associated with a first sequence of consecutive time intervals of duration T1 and of a second signal associated with a second sequence of consecutive time intervals of duration T2 comprising the following steps:

- a step of determining a first time interval or at least two first consecutive time intervals belonging to the first sequence, on the basis of a second time interval belonging to the second sequence, by establishing a temporal correspondence between each end of said time interval of said second sequence and an interval of said first sequence including this end,
- a step of determining two carrier frequencies in a synchronized manner for said first and second signals and respectively associated with each of the two signals on the basis of one time interval or at least two consecutive time intervals, said time interval(s) belonging to said first sequence~~,~~

wherein said time interval(s) are determined by the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} M = PPCM(T1, T2) \\ a = M / T2 \\ d = k\%a \\ P = EntirePart(((d+1) * T2 - 1) / T1) - EntirePart(d * T2 / T1) \\ MH1 = EntirePart(k * T2 / T1) \end{cases}$$

in which $T1$ represents the duration of each of the first intervals of the first sequence, $T2$ represents the duration of each of the first intervals of the second sequence, k represents the number of said second time interval, P represents the number of said first time intervals, and $MH1$ represents the number of said first time interval, $PPCM(x, y)$ is the least common multiple of two non-zero integers x and y and represents the smallest strictly positive integer which is both a multiple of x and a multiple of y, $y\%x$ represents the remainder of the Euclidean division of x by y and $EntirePart(x)$ represents the entire part of x, i.e. the integer which is immediately less than or equal to x.