CONTENTS

SERIES PREFACE	xvii
Preface	xix
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	xxi
ABOUT THE SERIES EDITOR	xxiii
ABOUT THE EDITOR	xxv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 General Considerations	1
1.1.1 Types of Aerospace Vehicles and Missions	1
1.1.2 The Role of Sensors and Control Systems in Aerospace	3
1.1.3 Specific Design Criteria for Aerospace Vehicles and their Sensors	3
1.1.4 Physical Principles Influencing Primary Aerospace Sensor Design	5
1.1.5 Reference Frames Accepted in Aviation and Astronautics	7
1.2 Characteristics and Challenges of the Atmospheric Environment	10
1.2.1 Components of the Earth's Atmosphere	10
1.2.2 Stationary Models of the Atmosphere	11
1.2.3 Anisotropy and Variability in the Atmosphere	11
1.2.4 Electrical Charges in the Atmosphere	12
1.2.5 Electromagnetic Wave Propagation in the Atmosphere	12
1.2.6 Geomagnetism	13
1.2.7 The Planetary Atmosphere	14
1.3 Characteristics and Challenges of the Space Environment	14
1.3.1 General Considerations	14
1.3.2 Near-Earth Space	15
1 3 3 Circumsolar (Near-Sun) Space	16

		1.3.4 Matter in Space	16
		1.3.5 Distances and Time Scales in Deep Space	16
	Ref	ferences	17
2	AIR	PRESSURE-DEPENDENT SENSORS	19
	2.1	Basic Aircraft Instrumentation	19
	2.2	Fundamental Physical Properties of Airflow	19
		2.2.1 Fundamental Airflow Physical Property Definitions 2.2.1.1 Pressure 2.2.1.2 Air Density 2.2.1.3 Temperature	20 20 21 21
		2.2.1.4 Flow Velocity	23
		2.2.2 The Equation of State for a Perfect Gas	24
		2.2.3 Extension of Definitions: Total, Dynamic, Static, and Stagnation	25
		2.2.4 The Speed of Sound and Mach Number 2.2.4.1 The Speed of Sound 2.2.4.2 Mach Number and Compressibility	26 26 27
		2.2.5 The Source of Aerodynamic Forces	28
	2.3	Altitude Conventions	29
		Barometric Altimeters	
	2.4		30
		2.4.1 Theoretical Considerations 2.4.1.1 The Troposphere	32 32
		2.4.1.2 The Stratosphere	33
		2.4.2 Barometric Altimeter Principles and Construction	34
		2.4.3 Barometric Altimeter Errors	37
		2.4.3.1 Methodical Errors	37
		2.4.3.2 Instrumental Errors	37
	2.5	Airspeed Conventions	38
	2.6	The Manometric Airspeed Indicator	39
		2.6.1 Manometric Airspeed Indicator Principles and Construction	40
		2.6.2 Theoretical Considerations	42
		2.6.2.1 Subsonic Incompressible Operation	42
		2.6.2.2 Subsonic Compressible Operation	42
		2.6.2.3 Supersonic Operation	43
		2.6.3 Manometric Airspeed Indicator Errors 2.6.3.1 Methodical Errors	44 44

	2.6.3.2 Instrumental Errors	45
2.7	The Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI)	46
	2.7.1 VSI Principles and Construction	46
	2.7.2 Theoretical Considerations	47
	2.7.2.1 Lag Rate (Time Constant)	47
	2.7.2.2 Sensitivity to Mach Number 2.7.2.3 Sensitivity to Altitude	48
	2.7.3 VSI Errors	48
2.8	Angles of Attack and Slip	49
	2.8.1 The Pivoted Vane	
	2.8.2 The Differential Pressure Tube	50
	2.8.3 The Null-Seeking Pressure Tube	
Dat	Ferences	52
		52
App	pendix	53
RAI	DAR ALTIMETERS	55
3.1	Introduction	55
	3.1.1 Definitions	55
	3.1.2 Altimetry Methods	55
	3.1.3 General Principles of Radar Altimetry	56
	3.1.4 Classification by Different Features	57
	3.1.5 Application and Performance Characteristics	58
	3.1.5.1 Aircraft Applications	58
	3.1.5.2 Spacecraft Applications 3.1.5.3 Military Applications	58
	3.1.5.4 Remote Sensing Applications	59 59
	3.1.6 Performance Characteristics	59
3.2	Pulse Radar Altimeters	60
	3.2.1 Principle of Operation	60
	3.2.2 Pulse Duration	60
	3.2.3 Tracking Altimeters	61
	3.2.4 Design Principles	63
	3.2.5 Features of Altimeters with Pulse Compression	64
	3.2.6 Pulse Laser Altimetry	65
	3.2.7 Some Examples	66
		00

	3.2.8	Validation	6
	3.2.9	Future Trends	6
3.3	Conti	nuous Wave Radar Altimeters	6
	3.3.1	Principles of Continuous Wave Radar	68
	3.3.2	FMCW Radar Waveforms	6
	3.3.3	Design Principles and Structural Features 3.3.3.1 Local Oscillator Automatic Tuning 3.3.3.2 Single-Sideband Receiver Structure	7: 7: 7:
	3.3.4	The Doppler Effect	74
	3.3.5	Alternative Measuring Devices for FMCW Altimeters	7:
	3.3.6	Accuracy and Unambiguous Altitude	75
	3.3.7	Aviation Applications	77
3.4	Phase	Precise Radar Altimeters	78
	3.4.1	The Phase Method of Range Measurement	78
	3.4.2	The Two-Frequency Phase Method	78
	3.4.3	Ambiguity and Accuracy in the Two-Frequency Method	79
	3.4.4	Phase Ambiguity Resolution	80
	3.4.5	Waveforms	80
	3.4.6	Measuring Devices and Signal Processing	80
	3.4.7	Remarks on the Accuracy of CW and Pulse Radar Altimeters	81
3.5	Radio	active Altimeters for Space Application	81
	3.5.1	Motivation and History	81
		Physical Bases 3.5.2.1 Features of Radiation 3.5.2.2 Generators of Photon Emission 3.5.2.3 Receivers 3.5.2.4 Propagation Features	82 82 83 83
	3.5.3	Principles of Operation	84
	3.5.4	Radiation Dosage	85
	3.5.5	Examples of Radioisotope Altimeters	85
Refe	rences		86
Auto	ONOMO	US RADIO SENSORS FOR MOTION PARAMETERS	89
4.1	Introd	action	80

1.2	Doppler Sensors for Ground Speed and Crab Angle	90
	4.2.1 Physical Basis and Functions	90
	4.2.2 Principle of Operation	91
	4.2.3 Classification and Features of Sensors for Ground Speed and Crab Angle	92
	4.2.4 Generalized Structural Diagram for the Ground Speed and Crab Angle Meter	93
	4.2.5 Design Principles	94
	4.2.6 Sources of Doppler Radar Errors	95
	4.2.7 Examples	95
		96
4.3	Airborne Weather Sensors	96
	4.3.1 Weather Radar as Mandatory Equipment of Airliners and Transport Aircraft	96
	4.3.2 Multifunctionality of Airborne Weather Radar	
	4.3.3 Meteorological Functions of AWR	98
	4.3.4 Principles of DWP Detection with AWR	98 98
	4.3.4.1 Developing Methods of DWP Detection	100
	4.3.4.2 Cumulonimbus Clouds and Heavy Rain 4.3.4.3 Turbulence Detection	100
	4.3.4.4 Wind Shear Detection	102
	4.3.4.5 Hail Zone Detection	103
	4.3.4.6 Probable Icing-in-flight Zone Detection	104
	4.3.5 Surface Mapping	104
	4.3.5.1 Comparison of Radar and Visual Orientation	104
	4.3.5.2 The Surface-Mapping Principle	105
	4.3.5.3 Reflecting Behavior of the Earth's Surface	107
	4.3.5.4 The Radar Equation and Signal Correction 4.3.5.5 Automatic Classification of Navigational Landmarks	107
	Towns and the second se	108
	4.3.6 AWR Design Principles 4.3.6.1 The Operating Principle and Typical Structure of AWR	108
	4.3.6.2 AWR Structures	109
	4.3.6.3 Performance Characteristics: Basic Requirements	110
	4.3.7 AWR Examples	111
	4.3.8 Lightning Sensor Systems: Stormscopes®	114
	4.3.9 Optical Radar	114
	4.3.9.1 Doppler Lidar	11:
	4.3.9.2 Infrared Locators and Radiometers	11:
	4.3.10 The Integrated Localization of Dangerous Phenomena	11:
	A.A. Collision Avoidance Sensors	11