

图书基本信息

书名：<<第26届中国飞行器测控学术会议论文集>>

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内容概要

《第26届中国飞行器测控学术会议论文集——共享灵活的测控系统》精选并收录了第26届中国飞行器测控学术会议的优秀论文42篇。

内容覆盖了测控总体技术、测量与控制技术、信息传输与处理技术、弹道轨道与导航技术等4个方面，反映了我国航天测控领域的最新科研进展。

本书可供相关领域的研究人员以及工程技术人员阅读参考。

书籍目录

目录回到顶部

《第26届中国飞行器测控学术会议论文集——共享灵活的测控系统》

part i spacecraft tt&c system design and research

1 space-based ma tt&c system and technologies

jianping hu, hongjun yang and maoge xu

2 the investigation of a novel reentry telemetry system

xingwen ding, ming chen, xifu huang and ling wu

3 research on united tracking schemes based on a new information frame format

haitao nan, zhiqiang li, wenming zhu, peng jia and feilong li

4 a research on the architecture design of space tracking, telemetry and control networks

xiangyang lu, lijuan jia, jin hu, jianguang wu and shiyong du

5 discussion on integration management of tt&c information

yunsheng hao and linfeng shang

6 informatization maintenance of tt&c system based on cbm

meng ren, weijing zhou, jianhua guo and zhongkai guo

7 preliminary research on management of crosslinks of navigation constellations and their security system

kunmei cao, taoming chen and bo wang

8 study on threats to security of space tt&c systems

qi wang, bo wang and bin wu

9 construction strategy research on new generation central computer system of launch centre

shijie song, zhe wang, liping zhang and yongliang yang

.10 the application of

ofdm in uav telemetry

hailong zhao, jian zhang and jie zhou

11 tt&c system design based on protocols and master-slave structure

feng xu, xiaofang wang and jianhong zhao

12 study on the application of lt code technology in deep space communications

tong guo, daheng zhao and xudong li

13 application of multicarrier 2-dimension spread spectrum in aerospace tt&c

jinbao wang, wenge yang and dong liu

14 parameter estimation of frequency hopping signals based on time frequency analysis

wenge yang, meng li, libin wang and hao zhang

part ii instrumentation and control technology

15 flexible hemispherical simultaneous multi-beam tt&c technology

pengyi wang, yongfei kong and haizhou wu

- 16 fast identification and modification of angle error based on prior information of velocity-measurement radar
jianping pan, bo qiang, zongwei liu, yanan hu and shengxi wang
- 17 optimized simulation analysis of netted ground-based radars for near space vehicle
daqing chen, dan liu, rongchun wang and zhe zhang
- 18 techniques of high efficiency and linearity transmitter
tao cao, rong zeng and youjiang liu
- 19 analysis of feed defocus's effects on a ka-band parabolic antenna
guolong he
- 20 study on isar imaging of stepped-frequency chirp signal
haotian yuan, shuliang wen and zhen cheng
- 21 a carrier acquisition and tracking algorithm for high-dynamic weak signal
ruifeng duan, rongke liu, you zhou, qingping song and zhiqiang li
- 22 an acquisition algorithm for ds/fh tt&c signal using subband-accumulation method
xiao chen, zhiqiang li, wenming zhu and dekan lou
- 23 anti-fading analysis of diversity-synthesized technology
mingxin kou and jun yan
- 24 analysis on the application of feed-forward technology for space tracking, telemetering and control ships
dingxin yang and ting yuan
- 25 a telemetry data fusion method based on optimal weighted
ping jiang, yangwei dong and xuemei zou
- 26 a data fusion method of multi-sources measurement data based on federated ukf filter
hong chen, jian jiang and lin wang
- 27 dim and weak target detection technology based on multi-characteristic fusion
jia tang, xin gao and gang jin
- 28 distortion correction for optical measurement systems in a test range
rujie wang, liangliang wang, lei zhang and jia tang
- part iii information transfer and processing
- 29 research on multi-path qos routing strategy for the satellite network
guanghua song, mengyuan chao, bowei yang, hua zhong and yao zheng
- 30 constant modulus blind equalization analysis for high speed implementation
dalong yang, dahai chen and wen kuang
- 31 study on space mission ip network qos technologies
yunjun chen, yan liu and shengwang xu

32 system level design of address allocation for a private ip network

yalin huang, zongyin zhao, yan liu and xu yao

33 research on the qos guaranteed mechanism for the private ip network

lihua liu, tun wu, zongyin zhao and qian zhang

34 distributed data service platform based on narrowband network environment

xu yan, guoping hu and dahai zhai

35 impact analysis of the leap second to the computer system in beijing aerospace control center

tonghua li, yuqiu liang and xia wang

36 the exploration and practice of itinerant testing for tt&c device software at the launch range

peng fu, wei li, liang zhao, wei zhang and jing zhang

37 research on quality assurance method based on software defect analysis

qianran si and guoying yan

part iv trajectory, orbits and navigation

38 single-station orbit determination with astrometric positioning and slr techniques

guoping chen, xiaogong hu, yong huang, yong yu, zhenghong tang, zhongping zhang and yezhi song

39 on nominal formation flying orbit with a small solar system body

yuhui zhao, shoucun hu, xiyun hou and lin liu

40 on orbit control utilizing solar sails around asteroids

shengxian yu, xiyun hou and lin liu

41 orbit determination of lunar probe brake course based on compensation to dynamic parameters

shijie chen, lan du, zhongkai zhang, quying danzeng, ruopu wang, he wang and qifu zhang

42 a modified iae algorithm for gnss and imu integration.

peng li, chan li, xiangjun wu and zhonggui chen

章节摘录

版权页：插图：13.3.2.1 Synchronization Technology Signal synchronization is vital, because it directly affects whether subsequent signals could be processed normally and the acquisition of measurement information. The synchronization of MC-2D-SS includes the carrier synchronization, symbol timing synchronization and clock synchronization. Carrier synchronization is to provide a coherent carrier which is the same frequency and phase with received signal. Symbol timing synchronization is to determine the beginning and ending time of each OFDM symbol, which also mean determining the accurate FFT position of the window. Clock synchronization is to ensure that the receiving terminal and the sending terminal have the same sampling frequency. Among them, Carrier and symbol timing synchronization methods are generally divided into three types: 1. data aided algorithm: estimation based on the specific training information which was embedded in a transmitted signal. 2. un-data aided algorithm (or blind algorithm) : The synchronization relies entirely on OFDM signal itself or its spectral characteristics. 3. algorithm based on the cyclic prefix: estimation by using the signal's cyclic prefix. In the three algorithms, data aided algorithm is fast, accurate and highly reliable, which could extend the estimation range by appropriate select sample number between training symbols, but the transmission of auxiliary symbol occupies system resources and reduces the utilization efficiency of spectrum resources. Blind synchronization only applies to some cases whose estimation performance is general and complexity is high. The merits of the algorithm based on cyclic prefix are that the calculation amount is small and the algorithm is simple, but the frequency estimation range is small and the time estimation is rougher. In addition, because the received signal is a spread spectrum signal and we know the received signal spread spectrum sequence, so we could adopt the related method to estimate the carrier frequency and symbol time. In aerospace TT&C, because of the high relative velocity between spacecraft and ground station, there exists large Doppler frequency offset, which will destroy the orthogonality between sub-carriers of MC-2D-SS and lead to the mutual interference between the sub-channels. So how to realize the carrier synchronization of MC-2D-SS signal with large Doppler frequency offset is the priority among priorities.

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