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# *AIR DATA SYSTEM*



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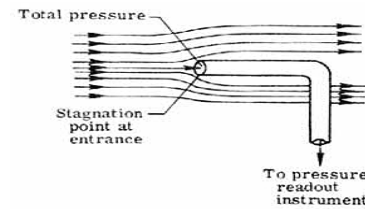
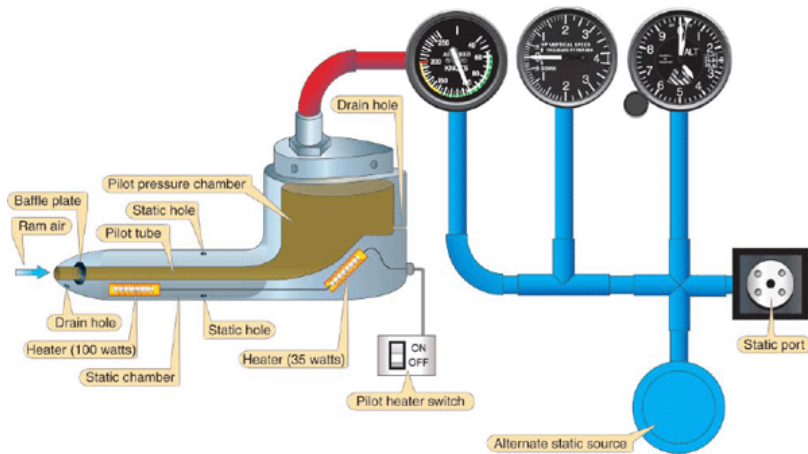
# Our Adventure today

- Traditional Pitot tube
- Introduction to the Integrated Electronic Standby Instrument(IESI) and Air Data System(ADS)
- Architecture of ADS
- Modeling and Calculation of parameters
- Design of Air Data System

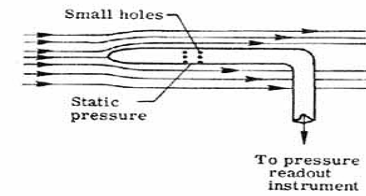


# The Ancestor(Pitot tube)

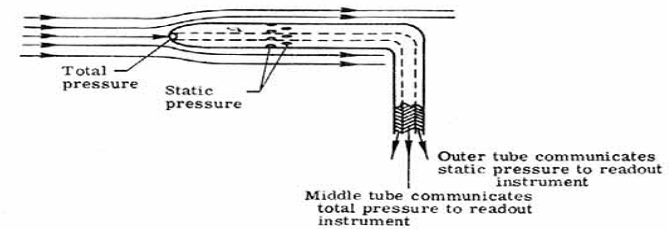
- The Pitot tube compares the pressure outside an aircraft to the pressure inside it(static).
- Used to be a complete analog system.
- Modern aircrafts still use it with help of pressure transducer.



(a) Pitot tube.



(b) Static tube.



(c) Pitot-static tube.

# The Physicist...

- Point I :Pressure =  $P_s$ (static),  $v_1$  = random
- Point II :Pressure =  $P_t$ (total),  $v_2 = 0$
- Point III :Pressure =  $P_s$ (static),  $v_3 = v_1$
- Dynamic pressure  $q = P_t - P_s$

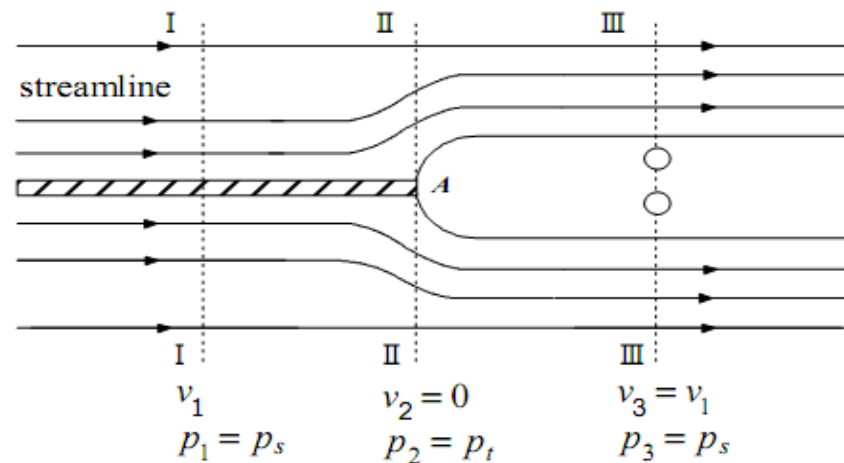


Figure 2. Cross-section of a Typical Pitot Static Tube

# The digital trend...

- The ADS is currently used as a standby system.
- Measure Outside pressure and temperature and calculates Altitude, Airspeed and Mach number.
- Components:
  - Embedded Computer(686CORE)
  - Inertial Measurement Unit(IMU)
  - Two Pressure Sensors/Transducers
  - Temperature sensor
  - Digital Compass
  - Algorithms like Strapdown Inertial Navigation System(SINS)



# Lets be an System Architect

- Has two precision pressure transducers(PPT), forming a Pressure Measurement Unit(PMU).
- A temperature module( $T_i$  Module).
- Core Microprocessor(686CORE).
- An LCD display(AMLCD).
- Control Panel.

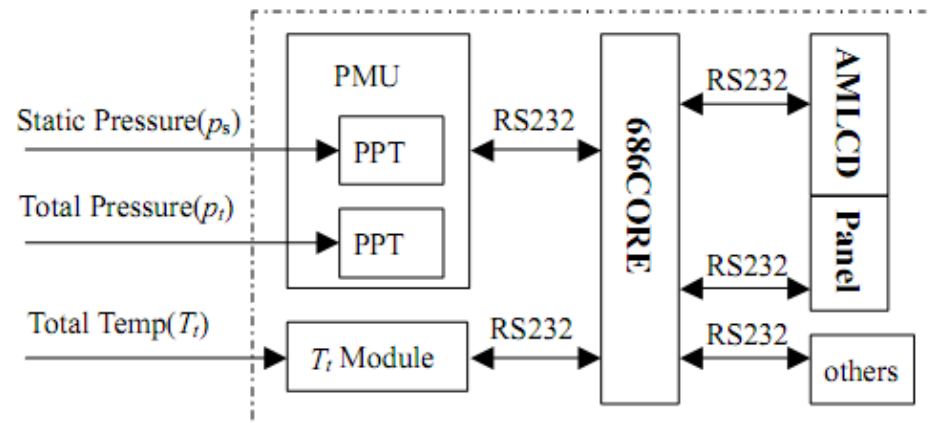


Figure 1. Architecture of the ADS

# The Mathematician

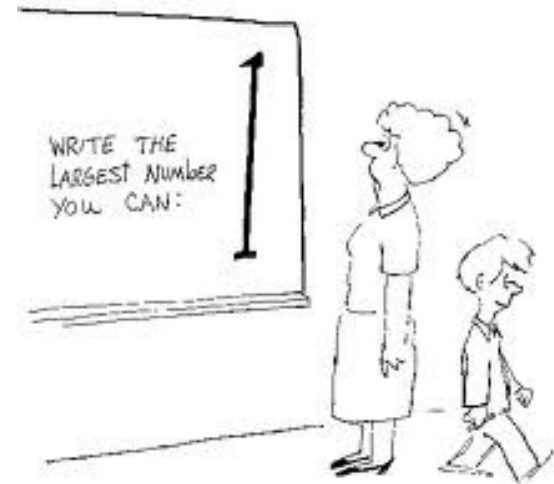
- International Standard for Atmosphere(ISA) given by International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO).
  - *Altitude Equation*
    - *Atmospheric pressure reduces with Altitude.*

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{g}{RT} dh$$

Where,

- P = Pressure at altitude h.
- g = Gravitational Constant(9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>).
- R = Universal gas Constant(287.3 J/kg).
- T = Air Temperature at Altitude h.

(1)



# Still a Mathematician...

- ISA has several altitude regions in which air temperature is defined.
- Sea-level temperature 288.15K or 15 degree Celsius
- Varies linearly till 11km from sea level to 216.65K
- From 11km to 20km constant temperature of 216.65K

$$T_h = \begin{cases} T_0 - \beta_0 \cdot h & -2000m \leq h \leq 11000 m \\ T_{11} & 11000 m < h \leq 20000 m \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

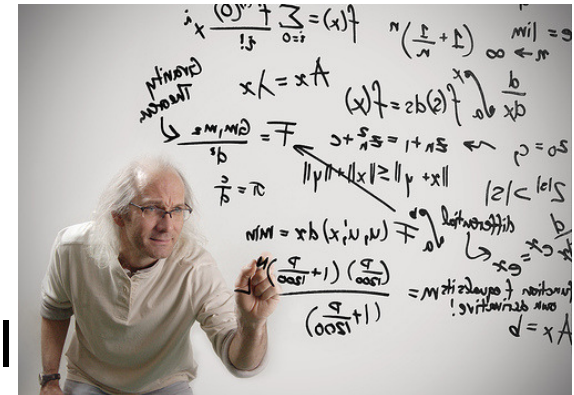
Where,

$T_h$  = Temperature at altitude  $h$ .

$T_0$  = Temperature at sea-level.

$\beta_0$  = Temperature gradient = 0.0065

$T_{11}$  = Temperature at 11km from sea-level





# Some Fluid Mechanics?

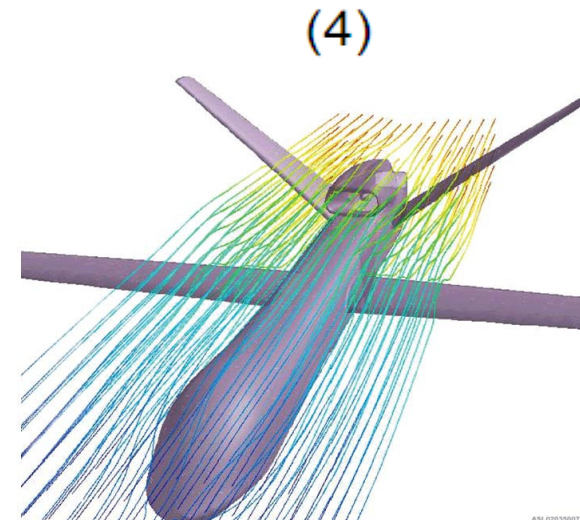
## Types of fluid flows

- Incompressible ( $v < 30\%$  of sonic velocity)
- Subsonic Compressible ( $30\% \text{ sonic velocity} > v < \text{sonic velocity}$ )
- Supersonic ( $v > \text{Sonic velocity}$ )
- Fluid speed given as Mach numbers

$$M = \frac{v}{c}$$

Where,

- $M$  = Mach number
- $v$  = Velocity of the fluid
- $c$  = Velocity of sound



# Being a Mathematician is not easy..

- Perfect Gas Equation
  - Relates pressure, temperature and Density of Fluid

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT} \quad (5)$$

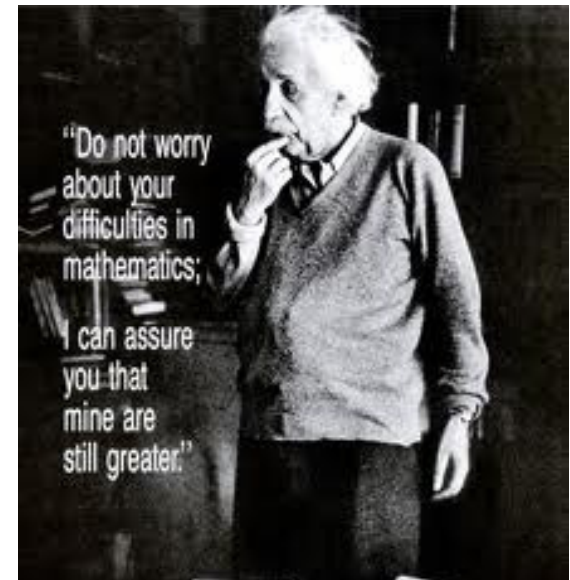
Where,

$\rho$  = Density of fluid

P = Pressure given by fluid

T = Temperature of fluid

R = Universal Gas Constant

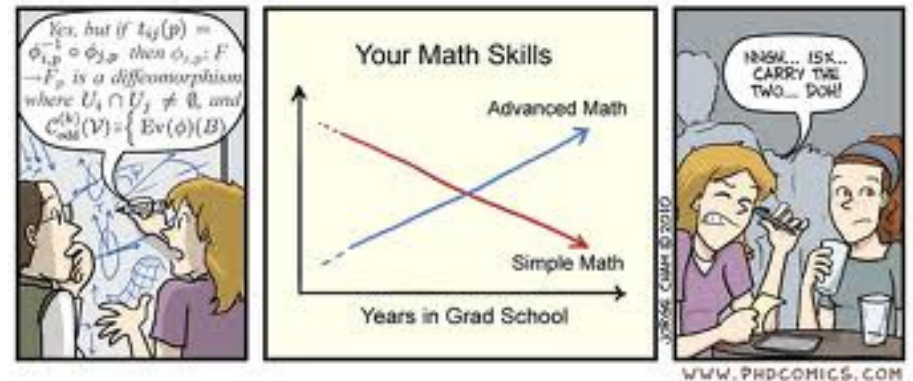


# Maths! Maths! Maths!

- The speed of sound varies with altitude

$$c = \sqrt{k \frac{P_s}{\rho_s}} = \sqrt{kRT_s} \quad (6)$$

$$v = M \cdot c = M \cdot \sqrt{kRT_s} \quad (7)$$



# Design time...

- Ring Network protocol used.
- RS-232 used for communication
- Master-Slave relation between CORE and PPT.
- Each module has its own ID.

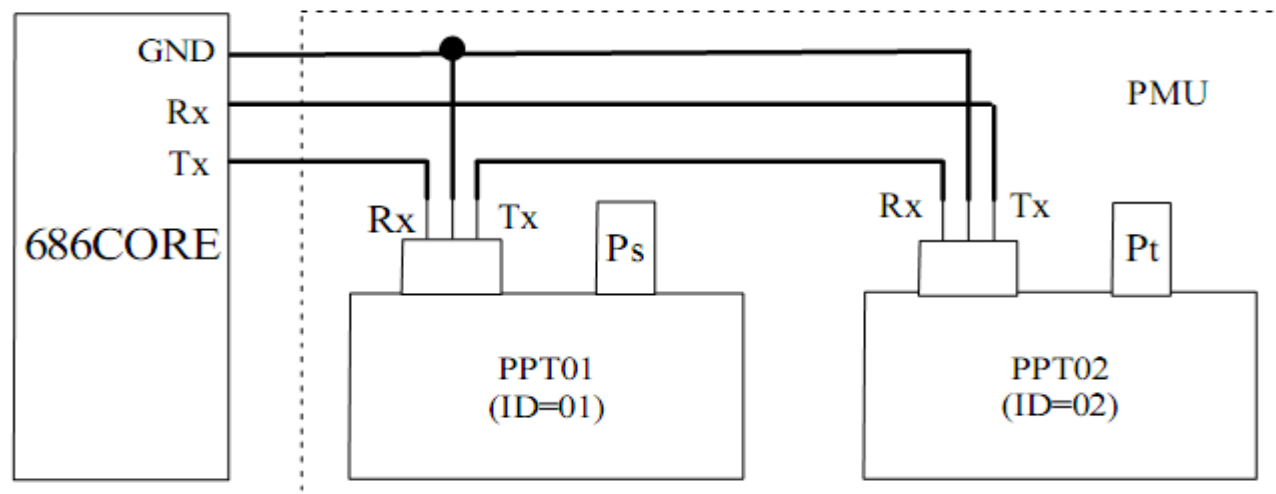


Figure 3. RS-232 PPT Ring Network

# Algorithm

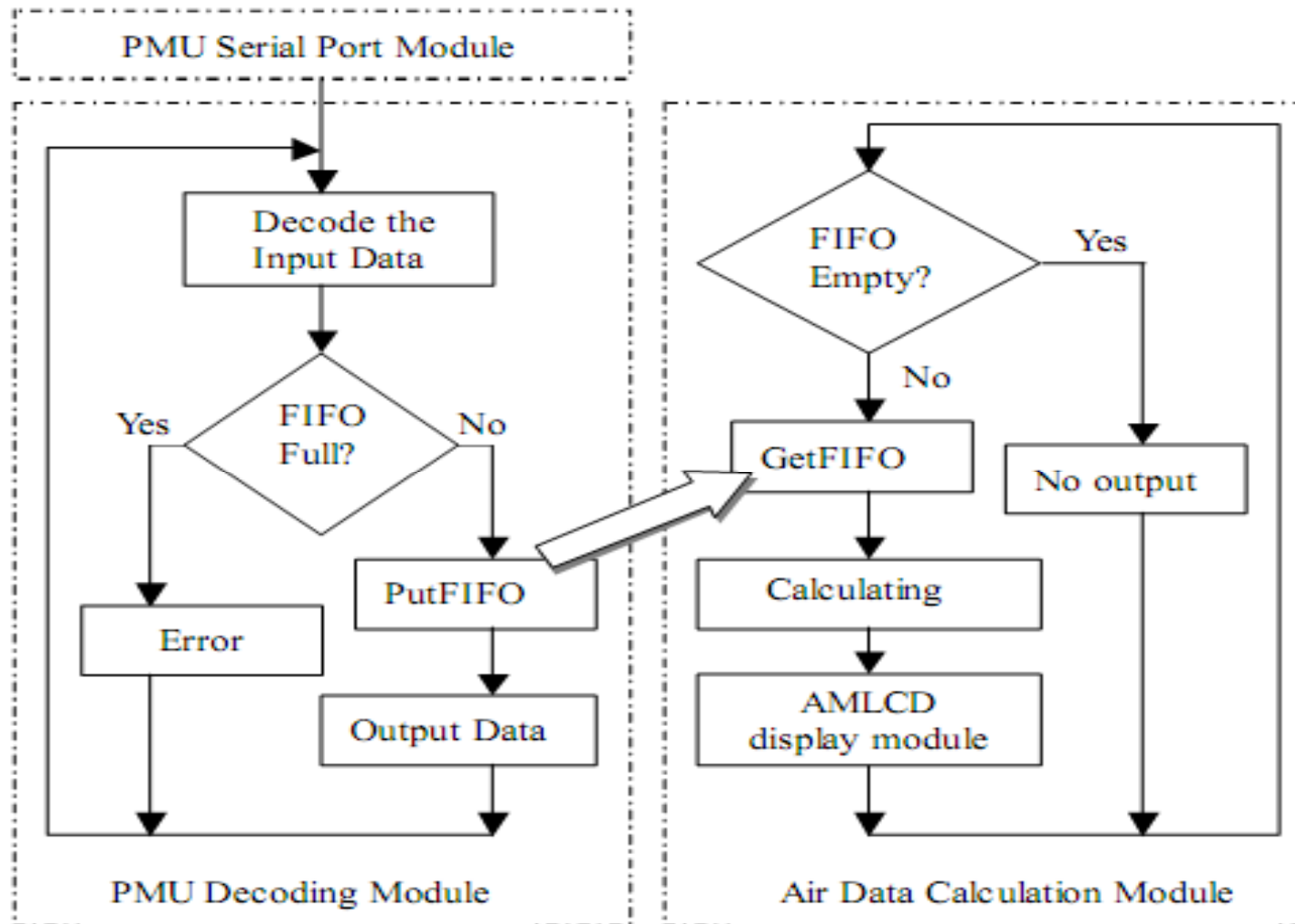


Figure 4. Application Software Modules of the ADS

# Conclusion

- ADS makes flying more safer.
- It is reliable even to be made a primary system for Air Data Collection.
- The ADS includes Altimeter, Airspeed, Mach number and Temperature sensor all in one system.
- Avoid:



# Q & A?

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