

315.5 kts 9662 ft

276

PWX
348.9 kts 9945 ft

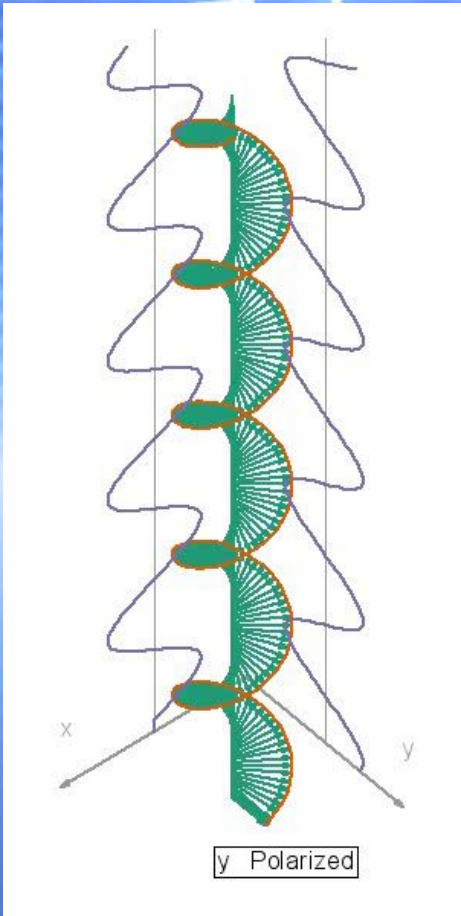
RTA880
299.7 kts 7112 ft

UVZ207
285.5 kts 9070 ft

VVW654
307.2 kts 12199 ft

FME900
340.3 kts 10019 ft

OMH772
302.9 kts 8094 ft



y Polarized

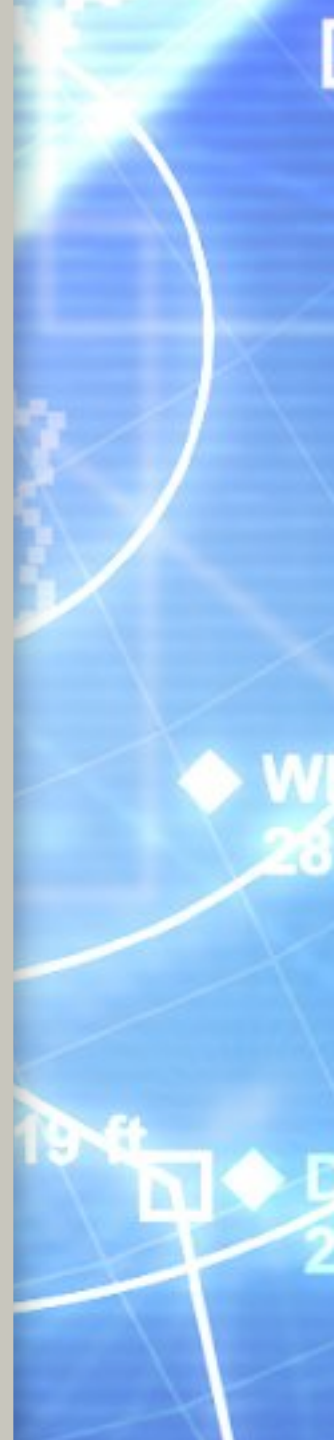
Radars

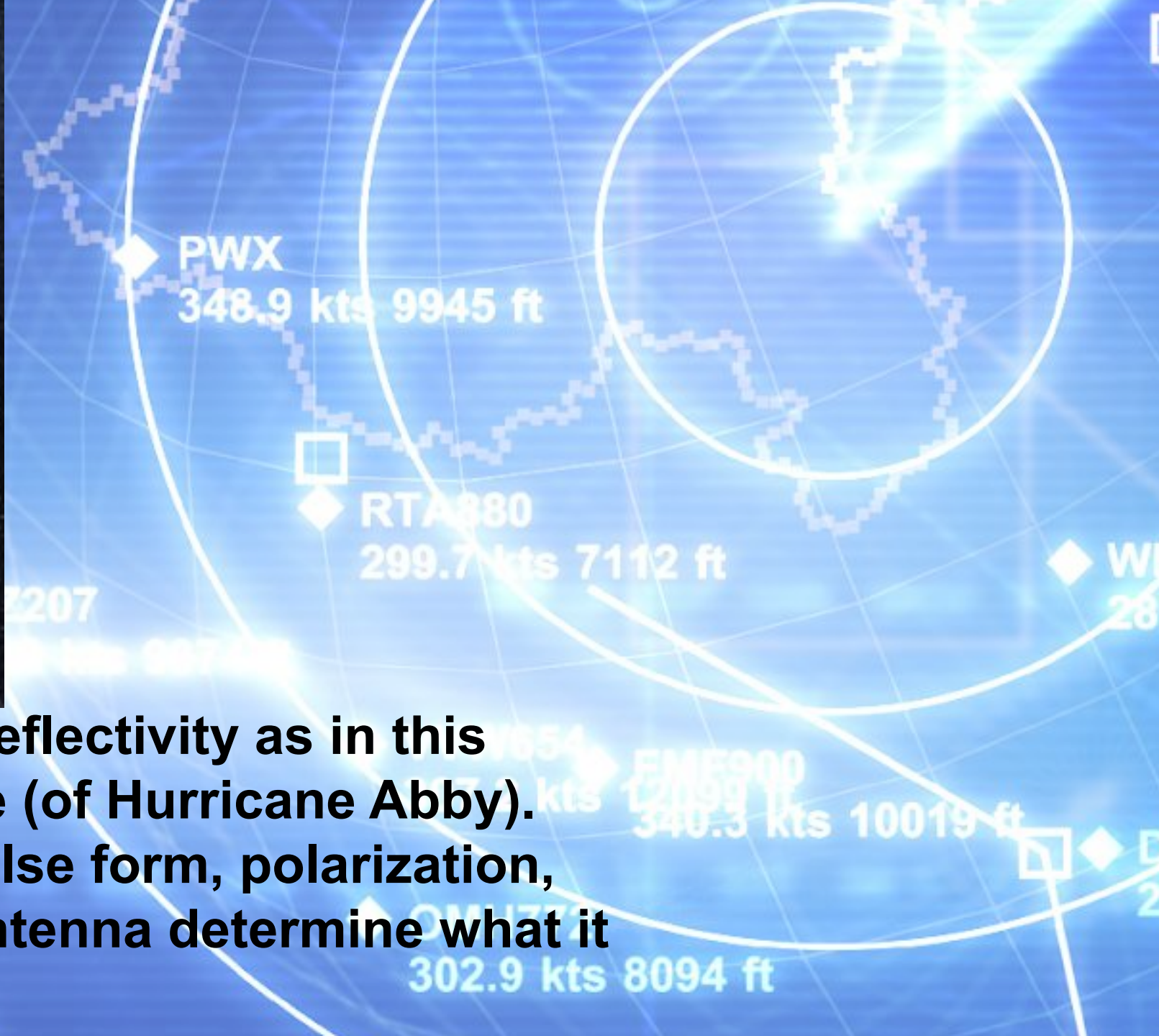
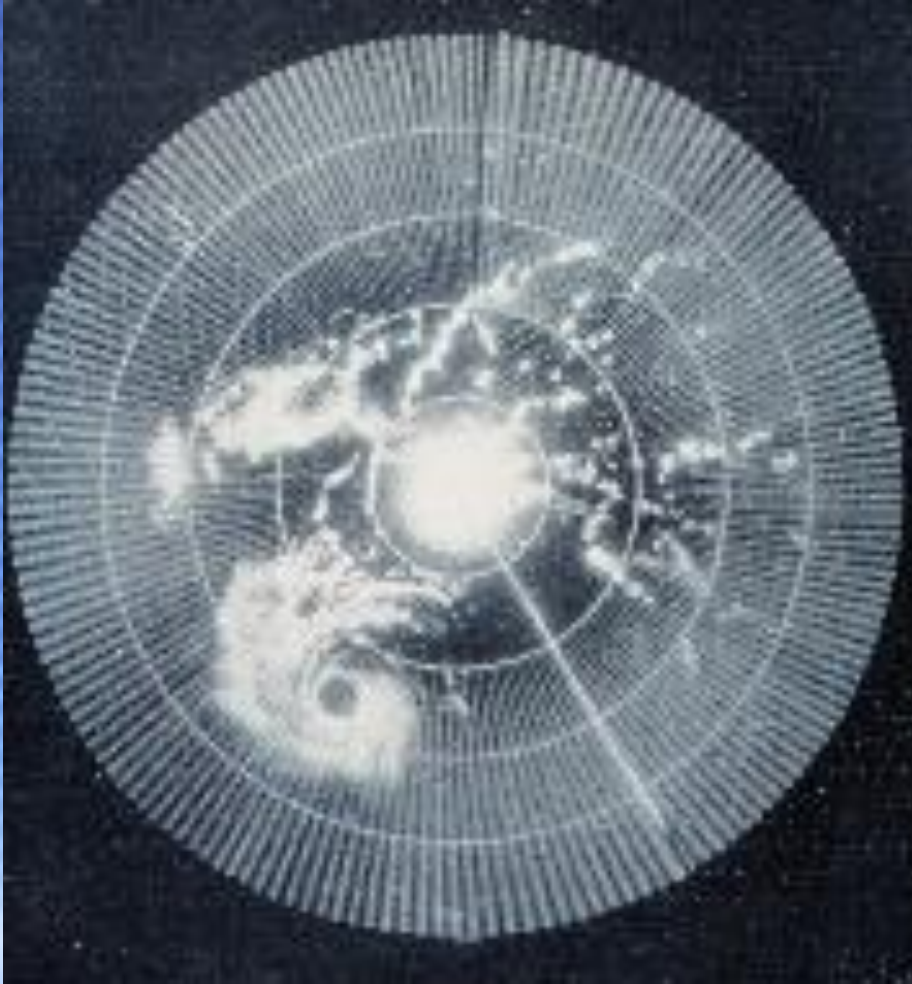


Created by Uriupin A., Shaforostova V.

315.5 kts 9662 ft

This long-range radar antenna, known as ALTAIR, is used to detect and track space objects in conjunction with ABM testing at the Ronald Reagan Test Site on the Kwajalein Atoll.





Brightness can indicate reflectivity as in this 1960 weather radar image (of Hurricane Abby). The radar's frequency, pulse form, polarization, signal processing, and antenna determine what it can observe.

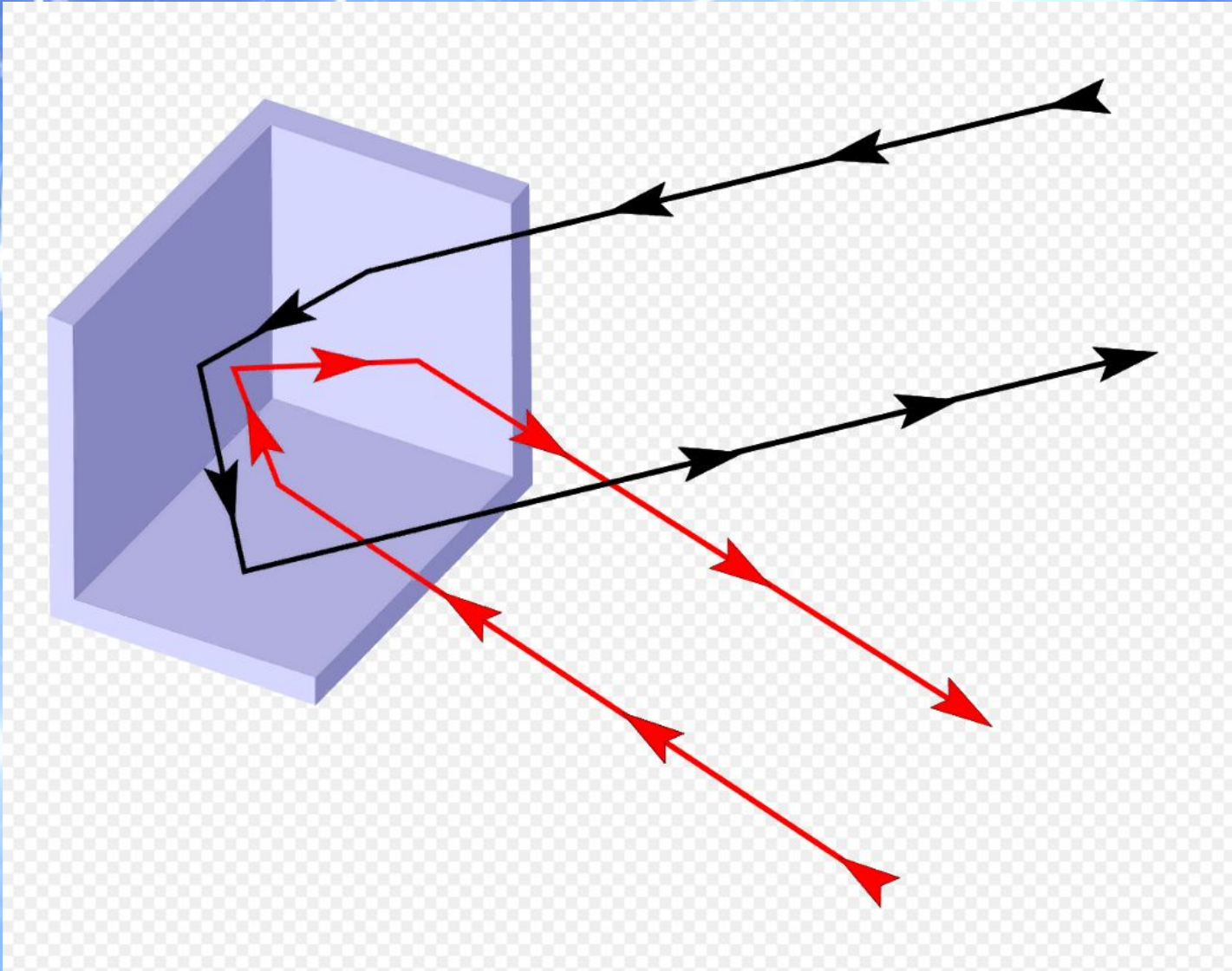
Radar with parabolic antenna



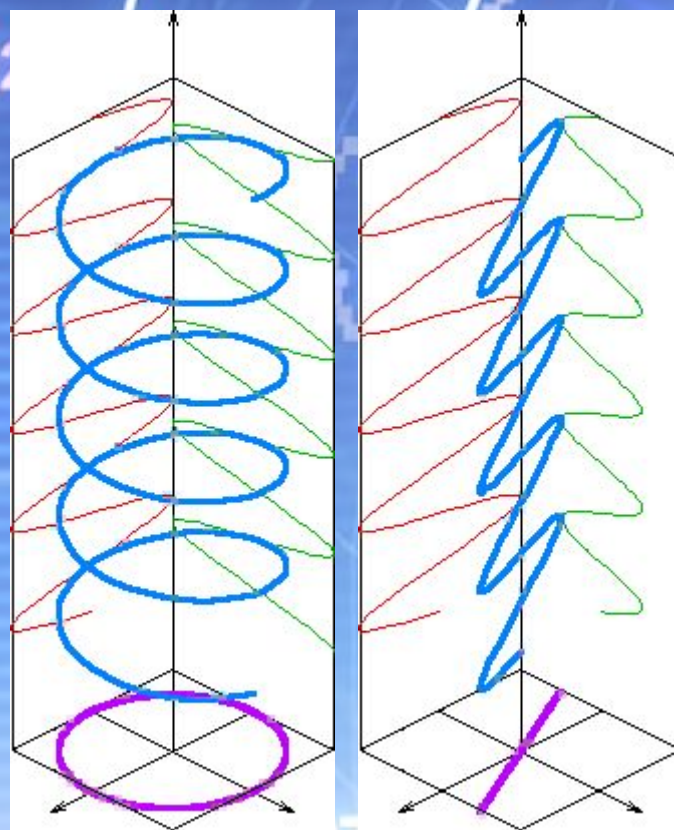
**Radar of the type used for aircraft detection.
It rotates steadily, skirting the air space with
a narrow beam.**



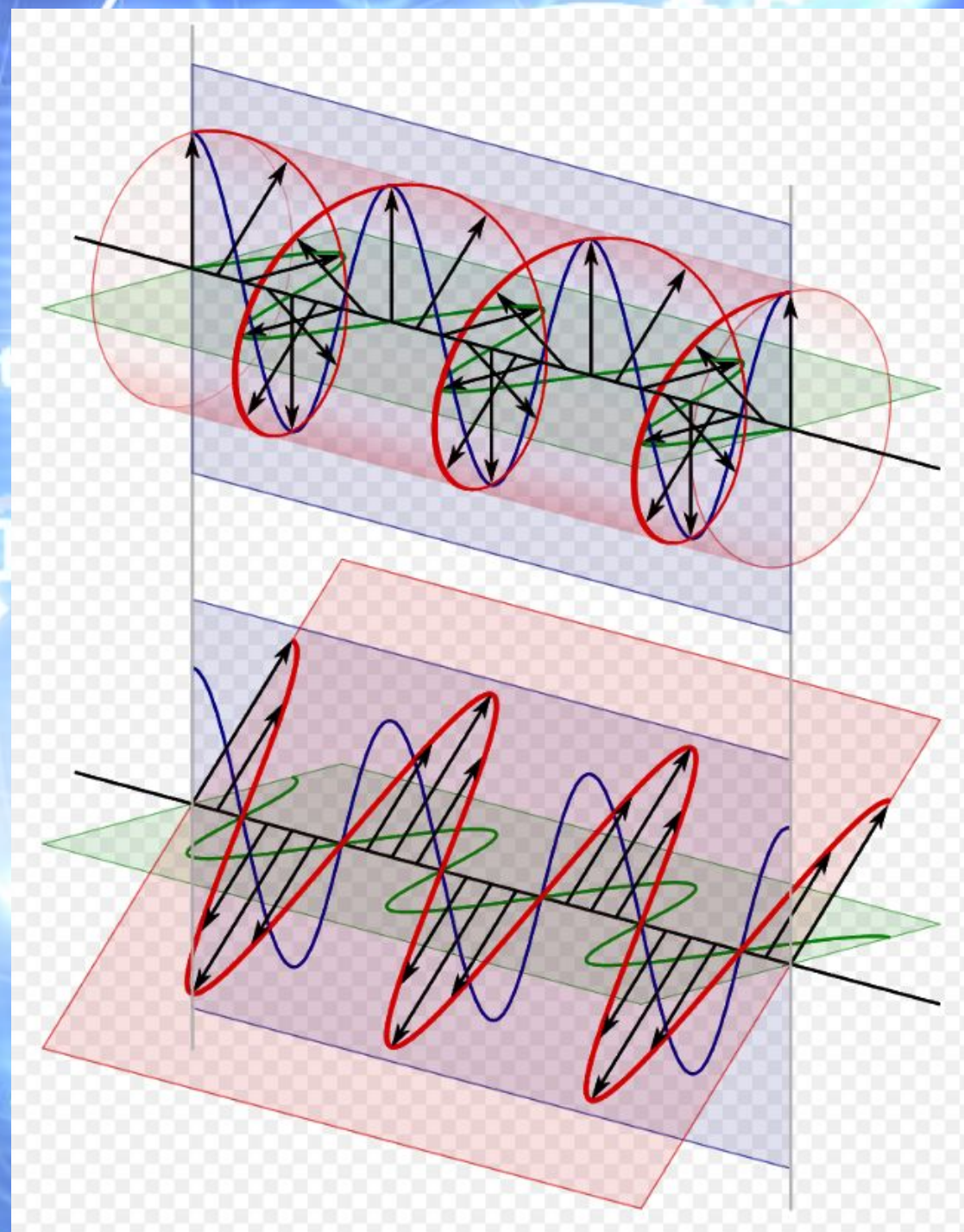
radar reflectors



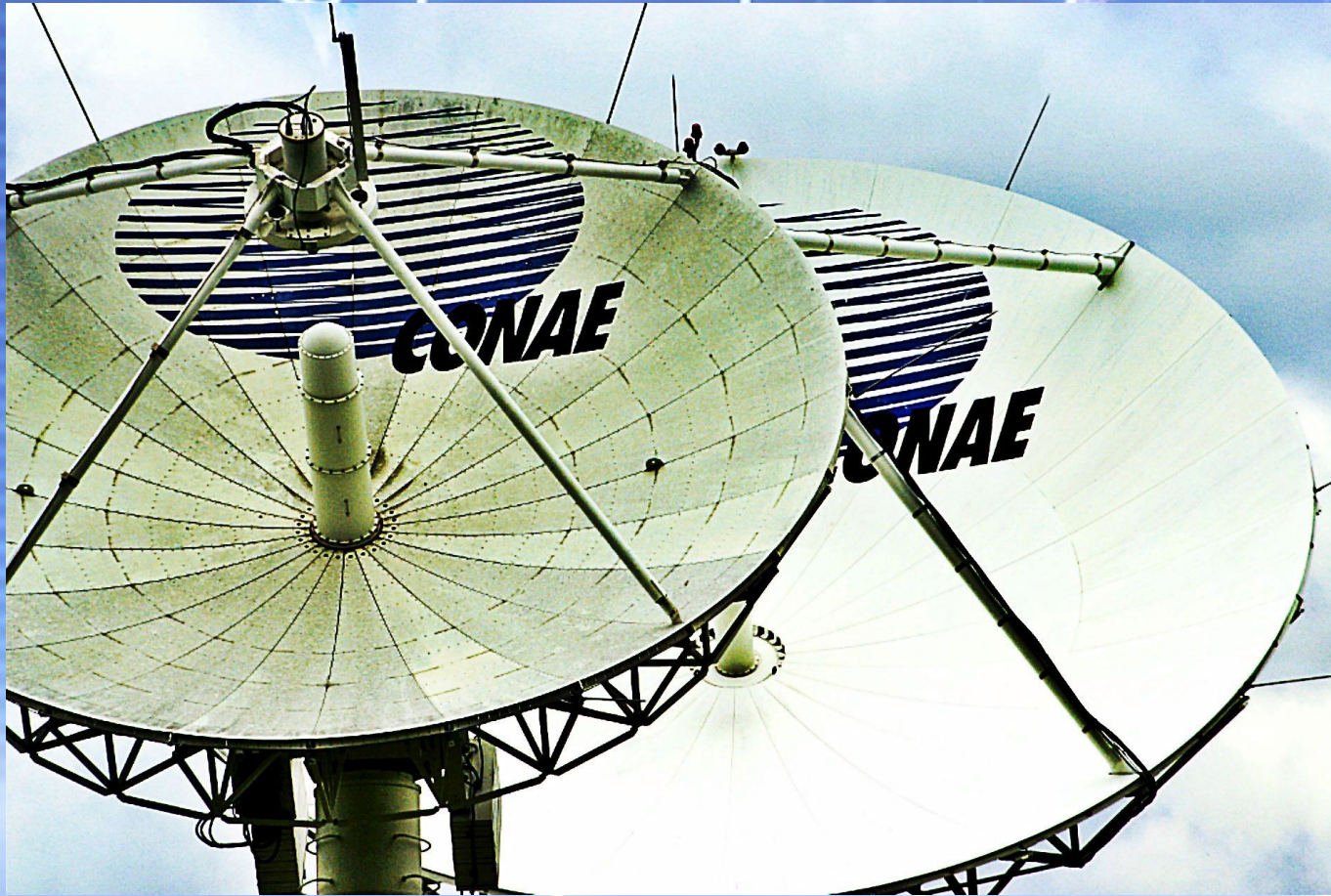
**principle of operation of the
corner reflector**



Electric field oscillation

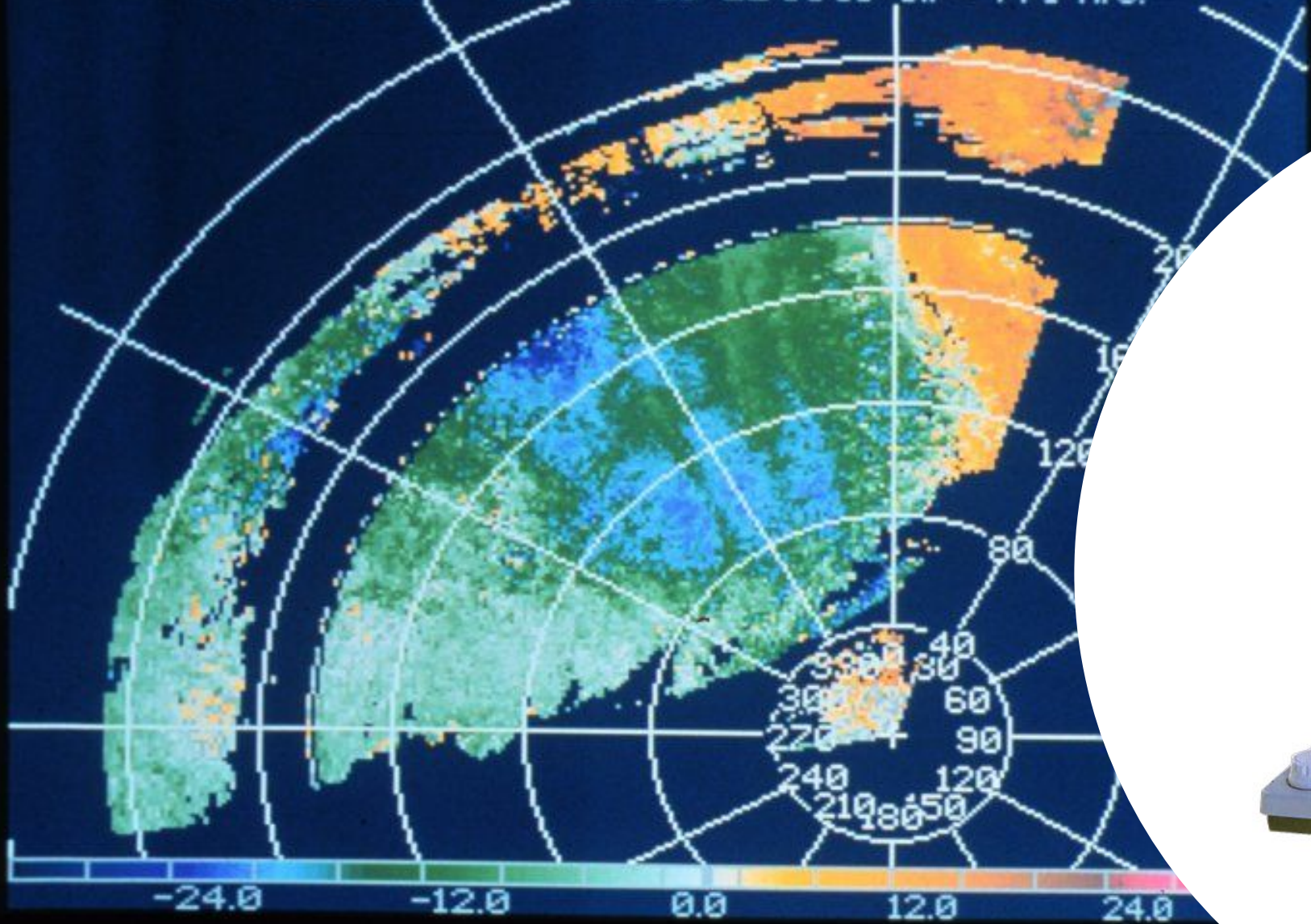


Animation showing four different polarization states and two orthogonal projections.



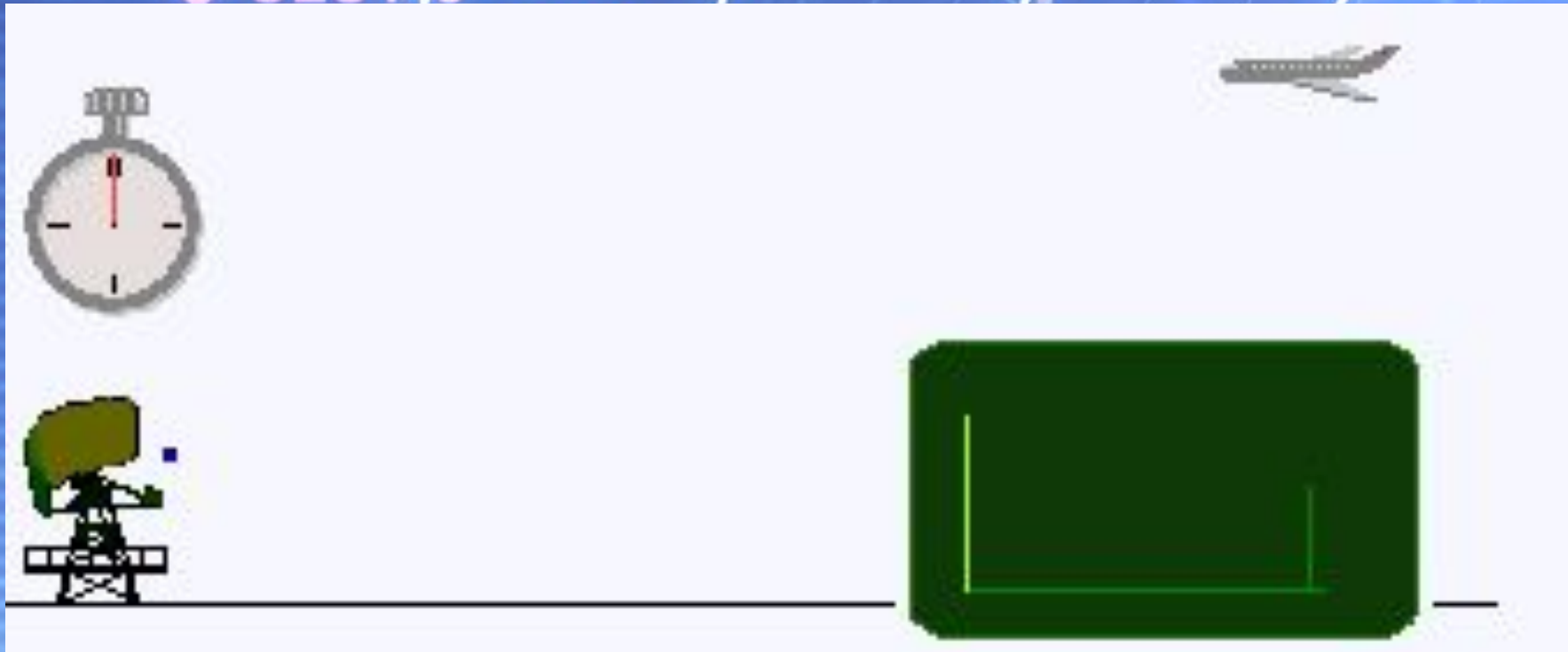
In modern radar systems, due to the high performance of their receivers, the internal noise is typically about equal to or lower than the external scene noise.

1) NORMAN 11-JUN-85 22:08:15 0.70 PPI M/S.

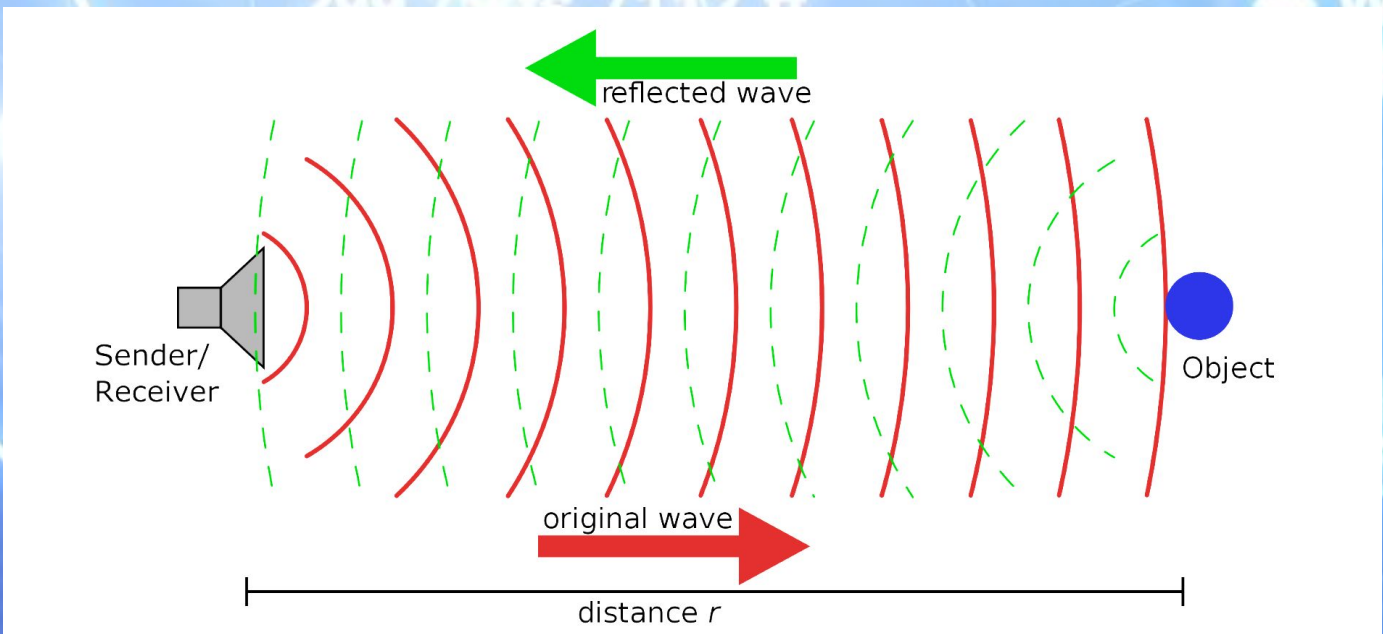




Pulse Radar



Pulse radar: The round-trip time for the radar pulse to get to the target and return is measured. The distance is proportional to this time.





Phased array: Not all radar antennas must rotate to scan the sky.

Composantes Radar Components

