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$$h_B = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \Delta_0} \tag{4}$$

$\Delta_0$ ,

$\alpha$

$$h_H = \frac{h_B}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{4 \sin(\Delta_0 \pm \alpha)} \tag{5}$$

$(f_H; f_H \pm 90; f_H \pm 150)$ ,

$(f_H \pm 90; f_H \pm 150)$

( ):

$$PT M = m \frac{E_\Delta}{E_\Sigma} = m \frac{E_{m\Delta} f_\Delta(\Delta)}{E_{m\Sigma} f_\Sigma(\Delta)} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_\Sigma(\Delta) &= \sin(\pi\Delta/2\Delta_0) \sin^2(\pi\Delta/4\Delta_0); \\ f_\Delta(\Delta) &= \sin(\pi\Delta/2\Delta_0) \cos(\pi\Delta/2\Delta_0) \sin^2(\pi\Delta/4\Delta_0). \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

m -

;  $E_{m\Delta}, E_{m\Sigma}$

;  $f_\Delta(\Delta), f_\Sigma(\Delta)$

$$f_\Delta(\Delta) = F_B(\Delta) \sin(kh_B \sin \Delta); \quad f_\Sigma(\Delta) = F_H(\Delta) \sin(kh_H \sin \Delta); \tag{2}$$

$F_B(\Delta), F_H(\Delta)$  -

$\Delta_0$ :

$$\sin(kh_B \sin \Delta_0) = 0. \tag{3}$$

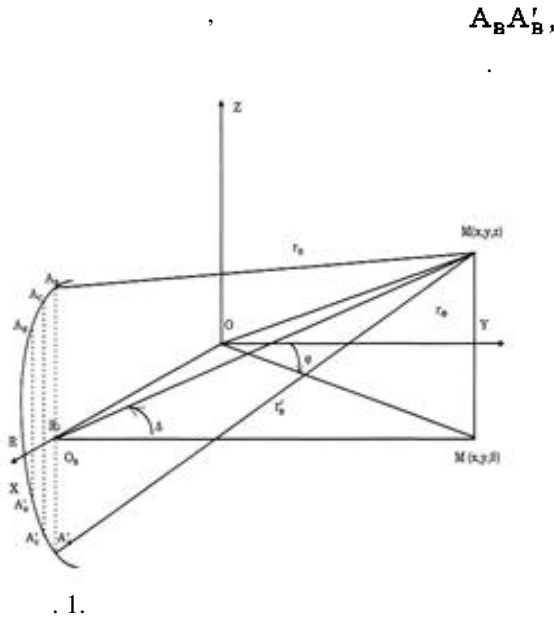
$A_H, A_C, A_B, A'_H, A'_C, A'_B$

XOZ;

R -

R -

;  $M(x,y,z)$  -



$A_B A'_B$ ,

$$\dot{E}_2 = \dot{E}_B + \dot{E}'_B \quad (7)$$

X

$A_B - A'_B$ .

$$(\mathbf{E}_{mB} = \mathbf{E}'_{mB}),$$

$$(\psi'_B = \psi_B + \pi).$$

$$\dot{E}_B = E_{mB} e^{-ikr_B} e^{i\psi_B}$$

$$\dot{E}'_B = -E_{mB} e^{-ikr'_B} e^{i\psi_B}$$

$$r_B = \sqrt{r_\phi^2 + 2xl_B + l_B^2 - 2R_1 l_B + h_B^2 - 2h_B z} \quad (8)$$

X=0.

$$l_B^2 - 2R_1 l_B + h_B^2 = 0.$$

$$l_B \approx R_1 - R_1 \left( 1 - \frac{h_B^2}{2R_1^2} \right) = \frac{h_B^2}{2R_1} \quad (9)$$

(8)

$$\frac{xl_B}{r_\phi^2} \ll 1 \quad \frac{h_B z}{r_\phi^2} \ll 1,$$

$$r_B = r_\phi + \frac{xl_B}{r_\phi} - h_B \sin \Delta, \quad (10)$$

$$\text{т.т. } \sin \Delta = h_B / r_\phi.$$

$r'_B$

$$r'_B = r_\phi + \frac{xl_B}{r_\phi} + h_B \sin \Delta. \quad (11)$$

(10) (11)

$$\dot{E}_B = \dot{E}_{mB} e^{-i\alpha} e^{-ikh_B \sin \Delta} e^{i\psi_B}$$

$$\dot{E}'_B = -\dot{E}_{mB} e^{-i\alpha} e^{-ikh_B \sin \Delta} e^{i\psi_B},$$

$$\dot{E}_{mB} = E_{mB} e^{-ikr_\phi}$$

$$\alpha = k \frac{xl_B}{r_\phi} = k \frac{yl_B}{r_\phi} \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

$\alpha$ ,

$$\alpha = k \frac{xl_B}{r_\phi} < \frac{\pi}{8}$$

(9):

$$r_{\phi \min} \geq \frac{2L^2}{\lambda} \left( \frac{x}{R_1} \right), \quad (12)$$

(12)

$$r_{\phi \min} \quad (12)$$

$\vec{p}(\theta, \varphi)$  - ;  
 $x=R$  ;  
 $G$  - ;  $F(\theta, \varphi)$  - ;  
 $\psi(\theta, \varphi)$  - ;  
 $R=150$  - ;  
 $2^{040}$  ILS ;  
 $r_{\phi \min} = 1250 \text{ м}$   $x=100 \text{ м}$  ;  
 $r_{\phi \min} = 3732,6 \text{ м}$   $x=300 \text{ м}$  .  
 $\vec{p}(\theta, \varphi) = \vec{1}(\theta)$

$$\vec{E}(\theta, \varphi) = i\vec{p}(\theta, \varphi) \sqrt{60P_A G} F(\theta, \varphi) e^{i\psi(\theta, \varphi)} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r}, \quad (13)$$

$$F(\theta, \varphi) = F(\varphi).$$

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1.

$$\psi(\theta, \varphi) = 0.$$

$$\sqrt{60P_A G} = C.$$

q-

$$E_q = iC_q F(\varphi) \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r}. \quad (14)$$

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### STUDY OF FEATURES ANTENNA PATTERN ILS SYSTEM

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The article discusses some features of the antenna pattern of ILS.

Keywords: amplitude modulation, antenna array radiation pattern.