BASIS FOR THE APPROACH

Steps:

1. $p_t = p + q$ is accurate
2. Errors in p and q arise from error at static sources
3. Find Δq required to match LAMS; hence Δp
4. Refinements for accuracy
5. Δp is a function of measured quantities like p_m, q_m, α_m
6. Flight maneuvers: checks and to calibrate T
7. Use LAMS with the above results to measure T directly.

Results:

1. Calibration of dynamic pressure, hence true airspeed, hence longitudinal component of wind