

GRACE Follow-On 微波数据 1A 级到 1B 级处理研究

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(Dated: November 23, 2020)

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Keywords: Keyword1; Keyword2; Keyword3;...

0 引言

GRACE Follow-On 双星计划作为 GRACE 卫星计划的延续, 开创性采用了星载激光干涉仪测量星间距与星间变率。星载激光干涉测距仪由美德两国联合研制, 成功地证明了两相距甚远的航天器间实现激光干涉测距的可行性, 并将推动空间重力探测任务进入下一个精度水平。

周期 [?]. 该系统通过组合双星的相位测量值来抵消 USO(ultra-stable oscillator, 超稳振荡器) 不稳定性的影响。通过以上过程就能得出 LLSST(low-low satellite-to-satellite tracking, 低低卫星跟踪测量) 测量的两个最重要观测量——星间距 (range) 和星间变率 (range-rate)。Equations:

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

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$$H\psi = E\psi \quad (2)$$

$\partial\partial = 0$, and

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$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint \nabla \times \vec{F} dV$$

2 Conclusion

1 星载双单程测距系统

GRACE Follow-On 采用了双单程 K 波段测距系统来进行精确星间相位测量, 其精度达到 10^{-4}

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Acknowledgments

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