# Correcting Dew Point Measurements for Pressure

### Al Cooper

RAF Algorithm Review

10/12/2011



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## WHY MEASURE HOUSING PRESSURE?

### The Housing

- Chilled mirror inside
- Note small hole
- Accelerated airflow around nose and housing



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#### Dew Point Definition:

 Temperature at which ambient vapor pressure is in equilibrium w/ water



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- Temperature at which ambient vapor pressure is in equilibrium w/ water
- Vapor pressure change: proportional to total pressure



# SENSITIVITY TO PRESSURE

### Vapor Pressure at Equilibrium

- Change in vapor pressure of -50% or +100%:
  - near 0°C, dew point changes by approx. 10°C
  - near -50°C, dew point changes by approx. 6°C

 $1^{\circ}$ C error in dewpoint for 8% change in vapor pressure  $@T_{DP} = 0^{\circ}$ C; for 12% change  $@T_{DP} = -50^{\circ}$ C.  $\pm 10\%$  errors are significant



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# HOW LARGE IS THE PRESSURE DEVIATION?



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## HOW LARGE IS THE PRESSURE DEVIATION?



PSXC (yellow) compared to PSDP{R,L} (cyan, green) -Note ca. 100 mb difference at max altitude

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## HOW LARGE IS THE PRESSURE DEVIATION?

FILE DCS-TESTIFICISER coopervi PLOTTED 11009 110506 S PSDPR-PSXC 19:00 21:00 23:00 20:00 22:00 3

Extreme deviations run up to 180 mb, with a pressure *deficit* at high altitude.

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## HOW LARGE IS THE PRESSURE DEVIATION?

Pressure correction will *increase* the dew point. Comparison with VCSEL (cyan trace) is already fairly good, may get worse?



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### ALGORITHM WHEN PSDPx IS AVAILABLE

### Modified DPXC

- Obtain vapor pressure from measured DPx
- Orrect for "enhancement factor"
- Scale vapor pressure by F={PSXC}/{PSDPx}
- Get DPXC via interpolation table, e to DPXC

#### Available since DC3-TEST, May 2011

Includes HIPPO-4, HIPPO-5, ICEBRIDGE

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#### Errors

• Errors range from slightly high to 6C too low

### Are Errors Important?



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# OLD DATA

#### Errors

- Errors range from slightly high to 6C too low
- Plateau at low DP is moved from around -70C to around -65C
- Where VCSEL measures about -80C, DP now is between -60C and -65C

### Are Errors Important?



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## POSSIBLE CORRECTION PROCEDURE

- Find which aspects of flight conditions determine the pressure deficit
- Possible dependence on PSXC, Mach No, TAS, QCRC, ATTACK, SSLIP.

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- Best fit, for PSDPL:  $P_{DP} = P_a a (a_0 + a_1 \Delta p + a_2 M^2)$

# POSSIBLE CORRECTION PROCEDURE

- Find which aspects of flight conditions determine the pressure deficit
- From exploring these possibilities, found PSXC, XMACH2, QCRC seem to be best
- Fit determined for HIPPO-4 RF01. (Coefficients in memo)

 Possible dependence on PSXC, Mach No, TAS, QCRC, ATTACK, SSLIP.

Best fit, for PSDPL:  

$$P_{DP} = P_a a (a_0 + a_1 \Delta p + a_2 M^2)$$

 Test: apply to DC3-TEST (RF03), different project and different fligh profile

# FIT RESULTS



### APPLICATION TO A DIFFERENT FLIGHT



Al Cooper DP pressure

# CONCLUSIONS

Recommendations:

- Add processing to include the effect of the measured pressure, as follows:
  - Calculate the pressure ratio PSXC/PSDPx = Rx
  - Multiply the vapor pressure by Rx after converting from measured dew point to vapor pressure.
  - Use this modified vapor pressure as the output variable EDPC.
  - Use the interpolation table to find the dew point temperature.

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  - Use the interpolation table to find the dew point temperature.
- For old GV data, consider reprocessing with the pressure determined from (1) to correct for rather large errors in the dew point measurements, which can be 5-10°C.
- Change the "long\_name" of DPLC and DPRC to distinguish them from DPLS/DPRS.