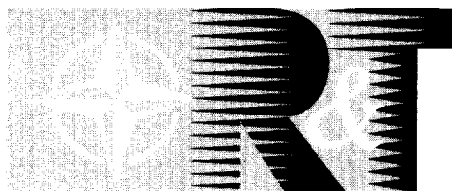


NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION

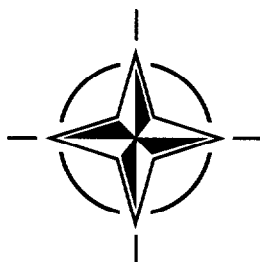
BP 25, 7 RUE ANCELLE, F-92201 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX, FRANCE

RTO MEETING PROCEEDINGS 1

E-O Propagation, Signature and System Performance Under Adverse Meteorological Conditions Considering Out-of-Area Operations

(La propagation, la signature et les performances des systèmes optroniques dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables, compte tenu des opérations hors zone)

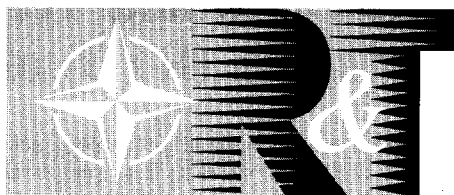
Papers presented at the Sensors & Electronics Technology Panel Symposium held at the Italian Air Force Academy, Naples, Italy, 16-19 March 1998.



Published September 1998

Distribution and Availability on Back Cover

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION

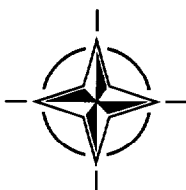
BP 25, 7 RUE ANCELLE, F-92201 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX, FRANCE

RTO MEETING PROCEEDINGS 1

**E-O Propagation, Signature and System
Performance Under Adverse Meteorological
Conditions Considering Out-of-Area Operations**

(La Propagation, la signature et les performances des systèmes optroniques
dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables, compte tenu des opérations
hors zone)

*Papers presented at the Sensors & Electronics Panel Symposium held at the Italian Air Force
Academy, Naples, Italy, 16-19 March 1998.*



The Research and Technology Organization (RTO) of NATO

RTO is the single focus in NATO for Defence Research and Technology activities. Its mission is to conduct and promote cooperative research and information exchange. The objective is to support the development and effective use of national defence research and technology and to meet the military needs of the Alliance, to maintain a technological lead, and to provide advice to NATO and national decision makers. The RTO performs its mission with the support of an extensive network of national experts. It also ensures effective coordination with other NATO bodies involved in R&T activities.

RTO reports both to the Military Committee of NATO and to the Conference of National Armament Directors. It comprises a Research and Technology Board (RTB) as the highest level of national representation and the Research and Technology Agency (RTA), a dedicated staff with its headquarters in Neuilly, near Paris, France. In order to facilitate contacts with the military users and other NATO activities, a small part of the RTA staff is located in NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The Brussels staff also coordinates RTO's cooperation with nations in Middle and Eastern Europe, to which RTO attaches particular importance especially as working together in the field of research is one of the more promising areas of initial cooperation.

The total spectrum of R&T activities is covered by 6 Panels, dealing with:

- SAS Studies, Analysis and Simulation
- SCI Systems Concepts and Integration
- SET Sensors and Electronics Technology
- IST Information Systems Technology
- AVT Applied Vehicle Technology
- HFM Human Factors and Medicine

These Panels are made up of national representatives as well as generally recognised 'world class' scientists. The Panels also provide a communication link to military users and other NATO bodies. RTO's scientific and technological work is carried out by Technical Teams, created for specific activities and with a specific duration. Such Technical Teams can organise workshops, symposia, field trials, lecture series and training courses. An important function of these Technical Teams is to ensure the continuity of the expert networks.

RTO builds upon earlier cooperation in defence research and technology as set-up under the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) and the Defence Research Group (DRG). AGARD and the DRG share common roots in that they were both established at the initiative of Dr Theodore von Kármán, a leading aerospace scientist, who early on recognised the importance of scientific support for the Allied Armed Forces. RTO is capitalising on these common roots in order to provide the Alliance and the NATO nations with a strong scientific and technological basis that will guarantee a solid base for the future.

The content of this publication has been reproduced directly from material supplied by RTO or the authors.



Printed on recycled paper

Published September 1998

Copyright © RTO/NATO 1998
All Rights Reserved

ISBN 92-837-0001-5



*Printed by Canada Communication Group Inc.
(A St. Joseph Corporation Company)
45 Sacré-Cœur Blvd., Hull (Québec), Canada K1A 0S7*

E-O Propagation, Signature and System Performance Under Adverse Meteorological Conditions Considering Out-of-Area Operations (RTO MP-1)

Executive Summary

If a system, for example a sighting system, which operates in the electro-optic wavebands is considered, large amounts of time are devoted to the design and modification of the detectors and emitters. Furthermore, the science behind the operation of these devices is understood. This understanding and the mathematical processing of their signals facilitate the improvement and development of system characteristics. For example, different operational wavelengths can be used for improved detector suitability, filters can be added to remove unwanted energies, and automatic detection algorithms can be incorporated.

However, in an operational situation, between the emitter (for example a target) and the detector there is a layer of intervening atmosphere. Within reason this layer of atmosphere cannot be modified, yet the atmosphere has as much effect on system performance as any other aspect of the total system.

The operational performance of an electro-optic system will vary under different meteorological or weather conditions, and adverse weather conditions in particular will affect and degrade system performance. Similarly the weather varies in different geographical areas and deployment zones, and the implication of this is that an electro-optic system that operates with a certain level of performance in one location will operate at a different level of performance in a different location. Issues such as these were the subject matter of the symposium.

The value and relevance of the meeting was demonstrated during the presentation of the invited introductory paper, "The reconnaissance, search and target acquisition cycle; lessons learned", by B. Gen. G. Marani. Aspects of the presentation detailed an analysis of operational data that indicated that a significant number of missions in the region of the Adriatic failed or had to be aborted due to weather-related phenomena. Presenters during the technical visit to NATO AIRSOUTH reinforced these findings.

The symposium comprised four sessions, in which 34 papers were presented.

- Modelling
- EOPACE (Electro-optical Propagation Assessment on Coastal Environments)
- System performance
- Sensing.

The modelling session concentrated on the development and applications of computer codes. In particular, codes, such as MODTRAN, which are associated with the prediction of atmospheric transmission and radiance codes were discussed. However, measurement and comparison programmes that used atmospheric prediction codes were also presented.

Results from the EOPACE project demonstrated the importance and effect of aerosols in the near-surface coastal environment, and their implications for system operation in this layer of the atmosphere. EOPACE also demonstrated the synergetic ability of different Nations to work together for a common goal. It could be clearly seen that the results from the project would eventually be able to support the improvement of the models presented in the first session of the symposium.

The system modelling session suffered from an unprecedented number of cancelled papers. However, the remaining papers demonstrated techniques that could be employed to mitigate the effect of adverse weather conditions. The effect of battlefield contamination was also addressed.

The session on sensing produced a selection of presentations on satellite and ground based sensing projects. Projects were described which produced valuable results that could be used to improve and supplement modelling activities, whereas other projects were concentrating on military operational issues.

The symposium should be considered a great success and contained presentations that covered fundamental atmospheric research to the operational performance of systems related to propagation phenomena. Many of the operational problems that are associated with system operation in adverse meteorological conditions were also addressed and possible solutions were presented.

The meeting produced a clear understanding that propagation related issues will directly effect the ultimate operational performance of electro-optical systems and therefore cannot be separated from other aspects of system specification, design, and performance evaluation life cycle.

La propagation, la signature et les performances des systèmes optroniques dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables, compte tenu des opérations hors zone

(RTO-MP-1)

Synthèse

Pour tout système fonctionnant dans les gammes d'onde électromagnétiques, comme les systèmes de visée par exemple, il faut beaucoup de temps pour concevoir et modifier les émetteurs et les détecteurs. Pourtant, les sciences qui régissent le fonctionnement de ces dispositifs sont parfaitement maîtrisées. Cette maîtrise, associée au traitement mathématique de leurs signaux, facilite l'amélioration et le développement des caractéristiques systèmes.

À titre d'exemple, pour optimiser la conception des détecteurs, des gammes d'onde opérationnelles différentes peuvent être utilisées; des filtres peuvent être ajoutés pour éliminer d'éventuelles énergies parasites, et des algorithmes de détection automatique peuvent être incorporés.

Cependant, en situation opérationnelle, il existe une couche intermédiaire de l'atmosphère entre l'émetteur (par exemple une cible) et le détecteur. Cette couche ne peut-être modifiée que dans des limites très raisonnables et pourtant l'atmosphère exerce autant d'effet sur les performances des systèmes que tout autre élément du système global.

Les performances opérationnelles d'un système électro-optique varient selon les conditions météorologiques, et le mauvais temps, en particulier, a pour effet de dégrader les performances des systèmes. De la même façon, les conditions météorologiques varient en fonction du lieu géographique et de la zone de déploiement, ce qui signifie qu'un système électro-optique avec des performances données sur un site aura des performances différentes sur un autre site. Le symposium s'est donné pour objectif d'examiner des questions de cet ordre.

L'intérêt et la pertinence de la réunion ont été démontrés lors de la présentation de l'exposé liminaire sur "Le cycle de reconnaissance, recherche et acquisition de la cible - enseignements à tirer", qui a été préparée par le Général de brigade G. MARANI. Parmi d'autres aspects, l'exposé a fourni une analyse de données opérationnelles indiquant qu'un certain nombre de missions réalisées en Adriatique avaient échouées, soit été annulées à cause de phénomènes météorologiques. Les présentations données à l'occasion de la visite du commandement AFSOUTH/OTAN ont confirmé ces conclusions.

Le symposium a été organisé en quatre sessions, avec un total de 34 présentations.

- modélisation
- EOPACE (évaluation de la propagation électro-optique dans un environnement côtier)
- performances systèmes
- détection

La session sur la modélisation a été axée sur le développement et la mise en œuvre de codes machine tels que MODTRAN, qui sont associés à la prévision de la transmission atmosphérique, ainsi que sur les codes de luminance énergétique. Cependant, des programmes de mesure et de comparaison faisant appel à des codes de prévision atmosphérique ont également été présentés.

Les résultats obtenus du projet EOPACE ont démontré l'importance et les effets des aérosols dans l'environnement côtier proche de la surface de la mer et les conséquences en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des systèmes dans cette couche atmosphérique. Le projet EOPACE a également témoigné de la capacité synergétique des différents pays œuvrant ensemble pour un objectif commun. Il est apparu très clairement que les résultats du projet pourraient à terme servir à améliorer les modèles présentés lors de la première session du symposium.

La session sur la modélisation a été pénalisée par un grand nombre de présentations annulées au dernier moment. Cependant, les communications présentés ont mis en évidence des techniques permettant d'atténuer les effets du mauvais temps et la dégradation des conditions visuelles sur le champ de bataille.

La session sur la détection a été caractérisée par une série de présentations sur des projets de détection au sol et par satellite. Certains projets donnent des résultats pouvant servir à améliorer et à compléter les activités de modélisation, tandis que d'autres concernent plus particulièrement des questions militaires opérationnelles.

Le symposium a obtenu un succès incontestable. Des domaines variés, allant de la recherche atmosphérique fondamentale aux performances opérationnelles des systèmes relatifs aux phénomènes de propagation ont été couverts. De nombreux problèmes opérationnels associés à l'exploitation de systèmes dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables ont été examinés et des solutions présentées.

Il a permis de clairement prendre conscience que la programmation a une influence directe sur les performances opérationnelles des systèmes électro-optiques et que, par conséquent, elle doit être prise en compte dans les spécifications techniques dans la phase de conception et dans le cycle d'évaluation des performances.

Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	iii
Synthèse	iv
Theme/Thème	ix
Sensors and Electronics Technology Panel	x
	Reference
INVITED PAPER	
R.S.T.A. Cycle Lessons Learned by G. Marani	1
SESSION I: MODELLING	
MODTRAN4: Simulating Atmospheric Radiation for Cloudy Conditions by G.P. Anderson, J.H. Chetwynd, A. Berk, L.S. Bernstein, P.K. Acharya, H.E. Snell and E.P. Shettle	2
The MOSART Code by W.M. Cornette, S.J. Westmoreland, P.K. Acharya, A. Berk, D.C. Robertson, G.P. Anderson, W.A.M. Blumberg, L.S. Jeong and F.X. Kneizys	3
A Comparison of Atmospheric Transmittance Measurements in the 3-5 μm and 8-12 μm Spectral Regions with MODTRAN: Considerations for Tropospheric Operations Requiring Long, Near-Horizontal Path Geometries by A.J. Ratkowski, G.P. Anderson, J.H. Chetwynd, R.M. Nadile, A.D. Devir and T.D. Conley	4
Effets de la réfraction atmosphérique sur la propagation infrarouge dans la basse atmosphère marine — comparaison des modèles SEACLUSE et PIRAM by J. Claverie, B. Tranchant, P. Mestayer, A.M.J. Van Eijk and Y. Hurtaud	5
A Rapid 3-5 Micron TDA Simulation Based on MODTRAN4 by L.S. Bernstein, S.M. Adler-Golden, A. Berk, M.M. Edwards, E.E. Hume, F.A. Zawada, J. Mozer, G.P. Anderson, J.H. Chetwynd and H. Gilliam	6
IR-Range Forecasts with NAVFLIR by C. von Ruesten and F. Theunert	7
Weather Effects and Modeling for Simulation and Analysis by A.E. Wetmore, P. Gillespie and D. Ligon	8
Automatic Correction for Atmospheric Degradation in Infrared Images by D.R. Edmondson, L.A. Wainwright, E.J. Price, S.A. Parrish, M. Godfrey, N.M. Faulkner, S.P. Brooks, J.P. Oakley and M.J. Robinson	9
Paper 10 withdrawn	

The Infra-Red Signature of a Hot Scattering Plume Calculated by the SCATAX Method by M.J. Caola	11
---	-----------

Effects of Obscurants on the Performance of Laser Range Finders by A. Dimmeler, D. Clement and W. Büchtemann	12
--	-----------

SESSION II: EOPACE

Electrooptical Propagation Assessment in Coastal Environments (EOPACE) by J.H. Richter	13
--	-----------

Electro-Optical Propagation Just Above Wave Tops as Predicted by ANAM, the Advanced Navy Aerosol Model by S.G. Gathman and A.M.J. van Eijk	14
--	-----------

Long-Range Transmission at Low Elevations Over The Ocean by A.N. de Jong, G. de Leeuw, P.J. Fritz and M.M. Moerman	15
--	-----------

Near Surface Scintillation (Cn^2) Estimates from a Buoy Using Bulk Methods during EOPACE by P. Frederickson, K. Davidson, C. Zeisse and I. Bendall	16
---	-----------

Air Mass Characterization for EO Propagation Assessment by T.E. Battalino	17
---	-----------

Aerosol Transport and Origins by J. Rosenthal, T. Battalino, L. Eddington, R. Helvey, C. Fisk and D. Lea	18
--	-----------

Air Trajectories and Air Mass Characteristics in the Southern California Coastal Region by R.A. Helvey and T.E. Battalino	19
---	-----------

Air Mass Parameterization and Coastal Aerosol Modeling by D.R. Jensen, C.H. Wash and M.S. Jordan	20
--	-----------

Analysis of Three Methods of Characterizing an Air Mass by K. Littfin, S. Gathman, D. Jensen and C. Zeisse	21
--	-----------

Analysis of Nephelometer Observations during EOPACE IOP-7 by A.K. Goroch and K. Littfin	22
---	-----------

Satellite and Ship-based Lidar Estimates of Optical Depth during EOPACE by C.H. Wash, M.S. Jordan, P.A. Durkee, P. Veefkind and G. de Leeuw	23
---	-----------

Aerosol Production in the Surf Zone and Effects on IR Extinction by F.P. Neele, G. de Leeuw, A.M.J. van Eijk, E. Vignati, M.H. Hill and M.H. Smith	24
--	-----------

SESSION III: SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Optimizing Infrared and Night Vision Goggle Sensor Performance by Exploiting Weather Effects by P. Tattelman, D.M. Madsen, J.B. Mozer and T.C. Hiatt	25
--	-----------

Paper 26 withdrawn

Paper 27 withdrawn

Performance Assessment of an Active Imaging System in Degraded Weather Conditions by V. Larochelle, D. Bonnier, G. Roy and P. Mathieu	28
---	-----------

Tactical Laser Systems Performance Analysis in Various Weather Conditions by R. Sabatini	29
--	-----------

Paper 30 withdrawn

Paper 31 withdrawn

SESSION IV: SENSING

Paper 32 withdrawn

Midcourse Space Experiment (MSX): Overview of Mid-Wave Infrared Atmospheric Gravity Waves in Earth Limb and Terrestrial Backgrounds by R.R. O'Neil, H.A.B. Gardiner, J.J. Gibson and A.T. Stair	33
---	-----------

An Investigation of Methods to Improve the Estimation of Battlefield Ground Conditions by A. Whitelaw, S. Howes, J. Brownscombe, O. Greening, J. Turton and D. Bennetts	34
---	-----------

Evaluation of Concurrent Thermal IR Atmospheric Propagation and Aerosol Particle Size Distribution Measurements at Gotland, Sweden by R. Carlson, R. Tong, G. De Leeuw, P. Fritz, H. Garner and E. Vignati	35
--	-----------

Low-Altitude Point-Target EXperiment (LAPTEX): Analysis of Horizon Target Detection by D. Dion, P. Schwering, K. Stein, A. de Jong and H. Winkel	36
--	-----------

Paper 37 withdrawn

Dependence of Aerosol Size Distribution on Different Sea Bottom Types by A. Zielinski, T. Zielinski and J. Piskozub	38
---	-----------

HADES: Hot and Dusty Environment Survey by A.R. Tooth and J. Rogge	39
--	-----------

Atmospheric Optical Extinction Measured by Lidar by C.R. Philbrick and D.B. Lysak	40
---	-----------

Lidar Remote Sensing of Adverse Weather for Performance Assessment of EO Sensors and Weapons by L.R. Bissonnette, G. Roy and J-M. Thériault	41
---	-----------

Measurement of the Distortion Generated in a Laser Beam's Characteristics Resulting from Passage Through an Engine's Wake by D.H. Titterton	42
---	-----------

LEXTAB: Long term Experiment on Targets, Atmosphere, and Backgrounds in the Desert by K. Weiss-Wrana, A. Dimmeler, W. Jessen and L. Balfour	43
---	-----------

Theme

During “favourable” weather conditions the operational performance of the majority of the UV, visible, and IR Wave weapon systems that are used by NATO forces is nominally equivalent to the performance that is achieved by most opposing forces. However, the most important factor in weapon systems design is very often not the final performance of a system but the performance differential between the system and the threat. In the presence of adverse weather conditions, for example, rain, fog, snow, and cloud, the performance of systems will be degraded but it may be possible, by way of an improved understanding of adverse weather conditions, that a performance differential can be achieved. It is reported that the success of Desert Storm was, in part, achieved by the differential superiority of the coalition forces.

Historically, both the threat and the location of the next conflict were “assumed”, and systems were optimised accordingly. However, the concept of modern Rapid Reaction Forces troops may now be deployed in any location, including desert, arid, and polar regions. In these regions, systems that were once optimised for use in temperate locations may now prove to be sub-optimal.

The ability to maintain weapon system performance during adverse weather conditions is essential. A small improvement in performance may yield a significant advance under such conditions. It is of considerable importance to NATO that the full impact of out-of-area operations on electro-optic system performance be addressed.

The following topics are appropriate for consideration:

- Theoretical and practical aspects of atmospheric propagation under adverse conditions
- Out-of-area operations, variations in weather conditions and propagation phenomena
- System optimisation techniques for out-of-area applications
- Modelling techniques
- Measurement programmes, including existing collaborations
- Applications of dual use technologies for adverse conditions (military/commercial).

Thème

Avec des conditions météorologiques favorables, les performances opérationnelles de la plupart des systèmes d’armes UV, visibles et IR mise en œuvre par les forces de l’OTAN sont en principe équivalentes à celles de la majorité des forces d’opposition. Cependant, les performances définitives d’un système d’armes ne sont pas toujours considérées comme l’élément le plus important lors de sa conception; une attention particulière est souvent accordée au différentiel de performances entre le système et la menace.

En présence de conditions météorologiques défavorables, par exemple pluie, brouillard, neige ou nuages, les performances des systèmes sont dégradées, mais un différentiel de performances peut néanmoins être obtenu grâce à une meilleure appréhension de ces conditions météorologiques. Les rapports indiquent que la réussite des opérations “Tempête de Désert” est en partie due à la supériorité différentielle des forces de la coalition.

En réalité le type de menace et la situation géographique du conflit avaient été “présumés” et les systèmes optimisés en conséquence. Cependant, conformément au concept de la force d’intervention rapide, des troupes peuvent, dorénavant, être déployées partout, y compris dans des régions désertiques, arides ou polaires. Il se pourrait alors que les systèmes optimisés pour les régions tempérées s’avèrent moins performants.

La capacité de maintien des performances d’un système d’armes dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables est vitale. Toute amélioration opérationnelle peut produire des avantages non négligeables dans de telles conditions. Il est d’une importance considérable pour l’OTAN que la véritable incidence des opérations hors zone sur les performances des systèmes optroniques soit prise en compte.

Les sujets suivants doivent être examinés:

- les aspects théoriques et pratiques de la propagation atmosphérique dans des conditions météorologiques défavorables
- les opérations hors zone et la variation des conditions météorologiques et des phénomènes de propagation
- les techniques d’optimisation de systèmes pour d’applications hors zone
- les techniques de modélisation
- les programmes de contrôle, y compris les projets collaboratifs en cours
- l’application des technologies duales (militaires/commerciales) en cas de conditions défavorables

SENSORS & ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY PANEL

Chairman: Dr. L. MARQUET
Director, CECOM Research
Development & Engineering Center
AMSEL-RD
Fort Monmouth
New Jersey 07703-5201
USA

Deputy Chairman: Mr. F. CHRISTOPHE
Adjoint au Directeur du Departement
Electromagnetisme et Radar
CERT/ONERA
BP 4025
31055 Toulouse Cedex
FRANCE

SYMPOSIUM TECHNICAL PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Chairmen: Dr J.H. RICHTER (United States)
Prof. J. ROGGE (Netherlands)
Mr. A.R. TOOTH (United Kingdom)

Members: Ms. G.P. ANDERSON (United States)
Dr. D. CLEMENT (Germany)
Dr. D. DION (Canada)
Dr. A.K. GOROCH (United States)
Mme. A-M. BOUCHARDY (France)

PANEL EXECUTIVE

Lt. Col. G. DEL DUCA (Italy)

from Europe:
RTA/NATO
ATTN: SET Executive
BP 25
7, rue Ancelle
F-92201 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
France

Tel: 33 1 55 61 22 68

from North America:
RTANATO-SET
PSC 116
APO AE 09777

Fax: 33 1 55 61 22 99/98

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1. Recipient's Reference	2. Originator's References RTO-MP-1 AC/323(SET)TP/2	3. Further Reference ISBN 92-837-0001-5	4. Security Classification of Document UNCLASSIFIED/ UNLIMITED																						
5. Originator	Research and Technology Organization North Atlantic Treaty Organization BP 25, 7 rue Ancelle, F-92201 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex, France																								
6. Title	E-O Propagation, Signature and System Performance Under Adverse Meteorological Conditions Considering Out-of-Area Operations																								
7. Presented at/sponsored by	The Sensors & Electronics Technology Panel Symposium held at the Italian Air Force Academy, Naples, Italy, 16-19 March 1998.																								
8. Author(s)/Editor(s) Multiple			9. Date September 1998																						
10. Author's/Editor's Address Multiple			11. Pages 352																						
12. Distribution Statement	There are no restrictions on the distribution of this document. Information about the availability of this and other RTO unclassified publications is given on the back cover.																								
13. Keywords/Descriptors	<table><tbody><tr><td>Electrooptics</td><td>Weather</td></tr><tr><td>Atmospheric studies</td><td>Reconnaissance</td></tr><tr><td>Mathematical models</td><td>Remote sensing</td></tr><tr><td>Optical detection</td><td>Battlefields</td></tr><tr><td>Meteorological data</td><td>Contamination</td></tr><tr><td>Target acquisition</td><td>Surveillance</td></tr><tr><td>Electromagnetic wave transmission</td><td>Signatures</td></tr><tr><td>Aerosols</td><td>Weapons systems</td></tr><tr><td>Coasts</td><td>Performance</td></tr><tr><td>Environments</td><td>Military operations</td></tr><tr><td>Models</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>			Electrooptics	Weather	Atmospheric studies	Reconnaissance	Mathematical models	Remote sensing	Optical detection	Battlefields	Meteorological data	Contamination	Target acquisition	Surveillance	Electromagnetic wave transmission	Signatures	Aerosols	Weapons systems	Coasts	Performance	Environments	Military operations	Models	
Electrooptics	Weather																								
Atmospheric studies	Reconnaissance																								
Mathematical models	Remote sensing																								
Optical detection	Battlefields																								
Meteorological data	Contamination																								
Target acquisition	Surveillance																								
Electromagnetic wave transmission	Signatures																								
Aerosols	Weapons systems																								
Coasts	Performance																								
Environments	Military operations																								
Models																									
14. Abstract	This publication contains the papers presented at a specialists' meeting sponsored by the Sensors and Electronics Technology Panel of the RTO. The topics covered included: • Theoretical and practical aspects of atmospheric propagation under adverse conditions • Out-of-area operations, variations in weather conditions and propagation phenomena • System optimisation techniques for out-of-area applications • Modelling techniques • Measurement programmes, including existing collaborations • Applications of dual use technologies for adverse conditions (military/commercial).																								



RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION

BP 25 • 7 RUE ANCELLE

F-92201 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX • FRANCE

Télécopie 0(1)55.61.22.99 • Télex 610 176

DIFFUSION DES PUBLICATIONS

RTO NON CLASSIFIEES

L'Organisation pour la recherche et la technologie de l'OTAN (RTO), détient un stock limité de certaines de ses publications récentes, ainsi que de celles de l'ancien AGARD (Groupe consultatif pour la recherche et les réalisations aérospatiales de l'OTAN). Celles-ci pourront éventuellement être obtenues sous forme de copie papier. Pour de plus amples renseignements concernant l'achat de ces ouvrages, adressez-vous par lettre ou par télécopie à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessus. Veuillez ne pas téléphoner.

Des exemplaires supplémentaires peuvent parfois être obtenus auprès des centres nationaux de distribution indiqués ci-dessous. Si vous souhaitez recevoir toutes les publications de la RTO, ou simplement celles qui concernent certains Panels, vous pouvez demander d'être inclus sur la liste d'envoi de l'un de ces centres.

Les publications de la RTO et de l'AGARD sont en vente auprès des agences de vente indiquées ci-dessous, sous forme de photocopie ou de microfiche. Certains originaux peuvent également être obtenus auprès de CASI.

CENTRES DE DIFFUSION NATIONAUX

ALLEMAGNE

Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe
D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen 2

BELGIQUE

Coordinateur RTO - VSL/RTO
Etat-Major de la Force Aérienne
Quartier Reine Elisabeth
Rue d'Evere, B-1140 Bruxelles

CANADA

Directeur - Gestion de l'information
(Recherche et développement) - DRDGI 3
Ministère de la Défense nationale
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2

DANEMARK

Danish Defence Research Establishment
Ryvangs Allé 1
P.O. Box 2715
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

ESPAGNE

INTA (RTO/AGARD Publications)
Carretera de Torrejón a Ajalvir, Pk.4
28850 Torrejón de Ardoz - Madrid

ETATS-UNIS

NASA Center for AeroSpace Information (CASI)
Parkway Center, 7121 Standard Drive
Hanover, MD 21076

FRANCE

O.N.E.R.A. (Direction)
29, Avenue de la Division Leclerc
92322 Châtillon Cedex

GRECE

Hellenic Air Force
Air War College
Scientific and Technical Library
Dekelia Air Force Base
Dekelia, Athens TGA 1010

ISLANDE

Director of Aviation
c/o Flugrad
Reykjavik

ITALIE

Aeronautica Militare
Ufficio Stralcio RTO/AGARD
Aeroporto Pratica di Mare
00040 Pomezia (Roma)

LUXEMBOURG

Voir Belgique

NORVEGE

Norwegian Defence Research Establishment
Attn: Biblioteket
P.O. Box 25
N-2007 Kjeller

PAYS-BAS

RTO Coordination Office
National Aerospace Laboratory NLR
P.O. Box 90502
1006 BM Amsterdam

PORTUGAL

Estado Maior da Força Aérea
SDFA - Centro de Documentação
Alfragide
P-2720 Amadora

ROYAUME-UNI

Defence Research Information Centre
Kentigern House
65 Brown Street
Glasgow G2 8EX

TURQUIE

Millî Savunma Başkanlığı (MSB)
ARGE Dairesi Başkanlığı (MSB)
06650 Bakanlıklar - Ankara

AGENCES DE VENTE

NASA Center for AeroSpace Information (CASI)

Parkway Center
7121 Standard Drive
Hanover, MD 21076
Etats-Unis

The British Library Document Supply Centre

Boston Spa, Wetherby
West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ
Royaume-Uni

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI)

National Research Council
Document Delivery,
Montreal Road, Building M-55
Ottawa K1A 0S2
Canada

Les demandes de documents RTO ou AGARD doivent comporter la dénomination "RTO" ou "AGARD" selon le cas, suivie du numéro de série (par exemple AGARD-AG-315). Des informations analogues, telles que le titre et la date de publication sont souhaitables. Des références bibliographiques complètes ainsi que des résumés des publications RTO et AGARD figurent dans les journaux suivants:

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)

STAR peut être consulté en ligne au localisateur de ressources uniformes (URL) suivant:
<http://www.sti.nasa.gov/Pubs/star/Star.html>
STAR est édité par CASI dans le cadre du programme NASA d'information scientifique et technique (STI)
STI Program Office, MS 157A
NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia 23681-0001
Etats-Unis

Government Reports Announcements & Index (GRA&I)

publié par le National Technical Information Service
Springfield
Virginia 2216
Etats-Unis
(accessible également en mode interactif dans la base de données bibliographiques en ligne du NTIS, et sur CD-ROM)





RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION

BP 25 • 7 RUE ANCELLE

F-92201 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE CEDEX • FRANCE

Telefax 0(1)55.61.22.99 • Telex 610 176

DISTRIBUTION OF UNCLASSIFIED

RTO PUBLICATIONS

NATO's Research and Technology Organization (RTO) holds limited quantities of some of its recent publications and those of the former AGARD (Advisory Group for Aerospace Research & Development of NATO), and these may be available for purchase in hard copy form. For more information, write or send a telefax to the address given above. **Please do not telephone.**

Further copies are sometimes available from the National Distribution Centres listed below. If you wish to receive all RTO publications, or just those relating to one or more specific RTO Panels, they may be willing to include you (or your organisation) in their distribution.

RTO and AGARD publications may be purchased from the Sales Agencies listed below, in photocopy or microfiche form. Original copies of some publications may be available from CASI.

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

BELGIUM

Coordinateur RTO - VSL/RTO
Etat-Major de la Force Aérienne
Quartier Reine Elisabeth
Rue d'Evere, B-1140 Bruxelles

CANADA

Director Research & Development
Information Management - DRDIM 3
Dept of National Defence
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2

DENMARK

Danish Defence Research Establishment
Ryvangs Allé 1
P.O. Box 2715
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

FRANCE

O.N.E.R.A. (Direction)
29 Avenue de la Division Leclerc
92322 Châtillon Cedex

GERMANY

Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe
D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen 2

GREECE

Hellenic Air Force
Air War College
Scientific and Technical Library
Dekelia Air Force Base
Dekelia, Athens TGA 1010

ICELAND

Director of Aviation
c/o Flugrad
Reykjavik

ITALY

Aeronautica Militare
Ufficio Stralcio RTO/AGARD
Aeroporto Pratica di Mare
00040 Pomezia (Roma)

LUXEMBOURG

See Belgium

NETHERLANDS

RTO Coordination Office
National Aerospace Laboratory, NLR
P.O. Box 90502
1006 BM Amsterdam

NORWAY

Norwegian Defence Research Establishment
Attn: Biblioteket
P.O. Box 25
N-2007 Kjeller

PORTUGAL

Estado Maior da Força Aérea
SDFA - Centro de Documentação
Alfragide
P-2720 Amadora

SPAIN

INTA (RTO/AGARD Publications)
Carretera de Torrejón a Ajalvir, Pk.4
28850 Torrejón de Ardoz - Madrid

TURKEY

Millî Savunma Başkanlığı (MSB)
ARGE Dairesi Başkanlığı (MSB)
06650 Bakanlıklar - Ankara

UNITED KINGDOM

Defence Research Information Centre
Kentigern House
65 Brown Street
Glasgow G2 8EX

UNITED STATES

NASA Center for AeroSpace Information (CASI)
Parkway Center, 7121 Standard Drive
Hanover, MD 21076

SALES AGENCIES

NASA Center for AeroSpace
Information (CASI)

Parkway Center
7121 Standard Drive
Hanover, MD 21076
United States

The British Library Document
Supply Centre

Boston Spa, Wetherby
West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ
United Kingdom

Canada Institute for Scientific and
Technical Information (CISTI)

National Research Council
Document Delivery,
Montreal Road, Building M-55
Ottawa K1A 0S2
Canada

Requests for RTO or AGARD documents should include the word 'RTO' or 'AGARD', as appropriate, followed by the serial number (for example AGARD-AG-315). Collateral information such as title and publication date is desirable. Full bibliographical references and abstracts of RTO and AGARD publications are given in the following journals:

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)

STAR is available on-line at the following uniform resource locator:

<http://www.sti.nasa.gov/Pubs/star/Star.html>

STAR is published by CASI for the NASA Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program

STI Program Office, MS 157A
NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia 23681-0001
United States

Government Reports Announcements & Index (GRA&I)

published by the National Technical Information Service

Springfield

Virginia 22161

United States

(also available online in the NTIS Bibliographic Database or on CD-ROM)



Printed by Canada Communication Group Inc.
(A St. Joseph Corporation Company)
45 Sacré-Cœur Blvd., Hull (Québec), Canada K1A 0S7