Brief instruction for an author on working with reviews

Author, please remember that the reviewer is your assistant in working on the paper!
Esteem his efforts!

How to work with reviews received.

1. Read carefully all the remarks and comments of reviewers.
2. Prepare the answer to each remark or comment of the reviewer, showing how it is taken into account in the paper text. If the review contains the numbered list of remarks, strictly adhere to enumeration.

Examples of replies to reviews:

Example 1. List of replies and comments to corrections in the text.

Compliance with comments

Review No.1

Remark No.	Remark	Reply to reviewer
1	Supply a kinematic diagram of the test bed, because Fig. 1 illustrates only poorly visible coordinate systems	The test bed kinematic diagram is included.
2	It would be useful to interpret formula (2): radial acceleration, Coriolis acceleration, etc. It is not clear what does V_r mean.	An explanatory statement is included after formula (2).
3	Supply the requirements to accuracy of R setting (error pos. 0.1 mm)	Parameter R is a distance between the test bed rotation axes intersection point (provided that they intersect) and the measuring module geometric center (point Ц). This

Corrections in the paper text

λ_1, λ_2 are rotation angles about outer and inner test bed axes;
$\Delta\psi$, $\Delta\theta$ are the errors of test bed ($O_S y_S z_S$) alignment in horizon plane ($O_S\eta\zeta$);
R = (x_2, y_2, z_2) is the radius vector determining the position of point O in frame $O_S x_2 y_2 z_2$. Since we test a three-axis accelerometer designed so that its axes intersect at one point, one radius vector can be set that characterizes the coordinates of IMU center. However, if a triad of single-axis accelerometers is tested [7], the chance of axes nonintercsection should be accounted, which is an additional error source;
$\dot{\lambda}_1, \dot{\lambda}_2$ ($\ddot{\lambda}_1, \ddot{\lambda}_2$) are the angular rates (accelerations) of rotations about the outer and inner test bed axes.

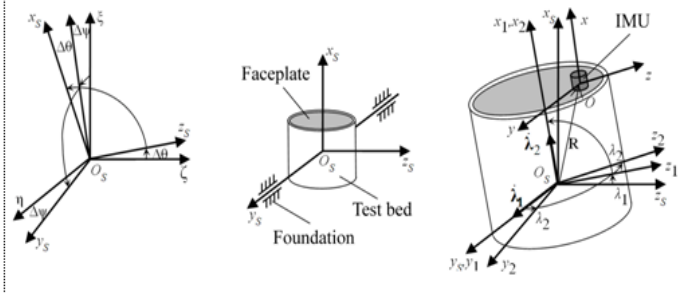

Fig. 1. Kinematic diagram of test bed and coordinate frames.

Example 2. Replies to comments using Word option "Reviewing".

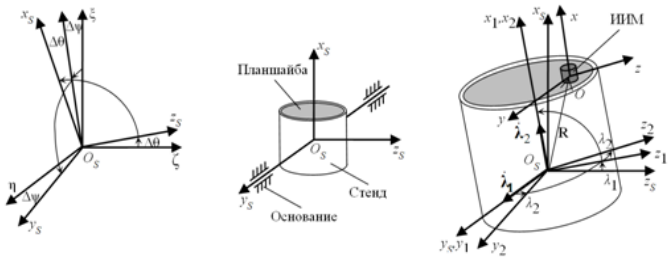

Fig. 1. Kinematic diagram of test bed and coordinate frames.

Примечание [U1]: Kinematic diagram of test bed is added

$$\mathbf{W}_{xyz} = C(\lambda_2)^{-1} C(\lambda_1)^{-1} \times \times \left[\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \left(\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{R} \right) + \ddot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{R} + \dot{\lambda}_2 \times \left(\dot{\lambda}_2 \times \mathbf{R} \right) + \ddot{\lambda}_2 \times \mathbf{R} + 2\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{V}_r - \mathbf{g} \right], \quad (2)$$

where $\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \left(\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{R} \right)$; $\dot{\lambda}_2 \times \left(\dot{\lambda}_2 \times \mathbf{R} \right)$ are the normal accelerations during translational and relative motions of the triad, respectively; $\ddot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{R}$; $\ddot{\lambda}_2 \times \mathbf{R}$ are the tangential accelerations during translational and relative motions of the triad, respectively; $2\dot{\lambda}_1 \times \mathbf{V}_r$ is the Coriolis acceleration; $C(\lambda_1), C(\lambda_2)$ are the transfer matrices from $O_S x_1 y_1 z_1$ to $O_S x_S y_S z_S$ and from $O_S x_2 y_2 z_2$ to $O_S x_1 y_1 z_1$, respectively; $\mathbf{V}_r$ is the speed of relative motion of accelerometer triad.

Примечание [U2]: The formula is followed by the descriptive text

3. Give a constructive reply to the review. Do not accompany your reply with emotional comments, even if they were present in the review.
4. Do no strive after prompt reply to the review. The key is to analyze the remarks carefully! At the same time the delay in responding for more than 1 month is undesirable. You should always inform the editorial office that you need more time for working on the review.