CASIS 2004 Peter Haugen UCRL-PRES-208064

Moving Vehicle Characterization With Ultra Wideband (UWB) Radar

Acknowledgements: Co-author: Richard Leach LLNL MIR group Greg Dallum Steve Freeman Carlos Romero Pat Welsh Special Thanks: Union Pacific Railroad

Application Scenarios



Potential sponsors at DOD (Army, Navy) and DHS have interest in automated detection, characterization, and assessment of vehicle traffic. (trains, trucks, tanks, autos, etc.)

- 1. Project Goals and Restrictions
- 2. Sensor Selection and Descriptions
- 3. Sensor Testing and Performance
- 4. Data Collection
- 5. Data Analysis



Sensor Readings

Project Goals

Signal Processing



- → Presence of a target (train or automobile)
- Direction of target travel
- → Speed of target
- → Location of target (lane/track of travel)
- → Target car count (train)
- → Vehicle/train car identification

- Project Restrictions
- Low power, battery operated
 - Rapid set-up
 - Remote data processing and/or exfiltration
 - Operate in a variety of weather conditions and times of day
 - Standoff from road/tracks
 - Low cost, disposable



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UWB is the optimal choice

Sensor Options and Comparison					
	Opera- tion	Data Complexity	Weather	Cost	Lifetime
UWB Radar	Easy	Reasonable	All	Low	Long
Camera	Difficult	Difficult	Clear, Day	High	Short
Magnetome ter/ Geophone	Difficult, no standoff	Reasonable	All	Low	Long
Optical beam	Difficult	Reasonable, insufficient	Clear	Medium	Medium

- Red Unacceptable
- Yellow- Meets all requirements



 Fixed-range sensors look for motion at a specific distance from the sensor

 Two are combined to measure target speed and direction





Fixed-Range radar time series provides: Velocity

 Low power target detection

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 Velocity measurements

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Fixed-Range Analysis

Potential car count

 Some discrimination information



- Swept-range radar act like a type of range finder, giving radar reflectivity as a function of distance
- Profiles the side of the target



Swept-range radar estimates:



Swept-Range Analysis

- Detection
- Car count
- Discrimination
- Location
- Speed *
- Direction *
- * using 2 radar



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UWB Radar performance evaluation and verification test





Radar tested by scanning a series of metal targets while the heights and distance between the targets is increased



Analysis of the swept-range sensor data



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Cameras and Speed Radars were used in data collection to validate the sensor measurements and provide ground-truth for the signal processing



Deployment Setup



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- UWB Radar Returns

Signal Processing

Data Analysis



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Further data analysis details available. Refer to the LLNL Micro-Power Impulse Radar group for additional information.

Data Analysis

Our research has shown that a low power, UWB radar-based hardware/software combination can be used to autonomously detect, characterize, and identify target trains and potentially other types of vehicles.

Questions?



