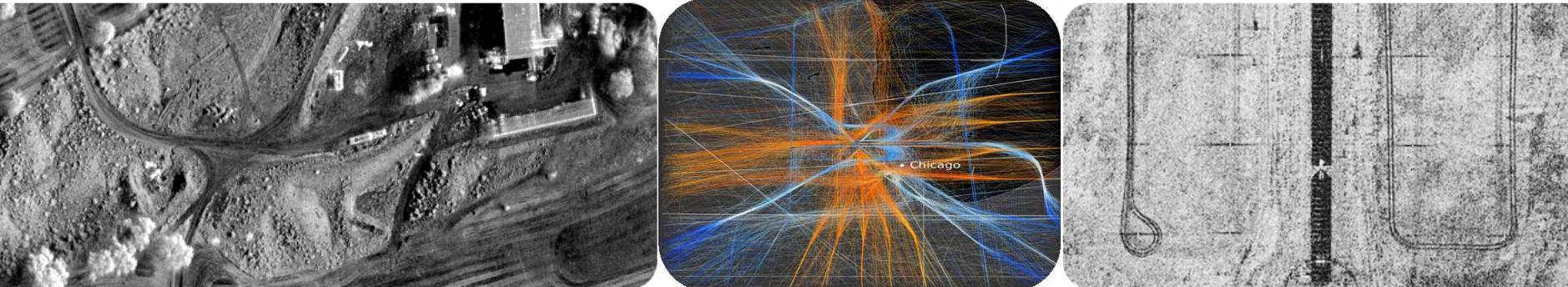


Exceptional service in the national interest



Automated Advancements for Improved ISR

Sandia Airborne ISR: www.sandia.gov/radar/

Dr. James J. Hudgens, Deputy Director, Airborne ISR Systems,

Sandia National Laboratories

Unclass: jjhudge@sandia.gov

March 13th, 2015



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND2015-XXXXX

Sandia National Laboratories



Sandia Corporation

- AT&T: 1949–1993
- Martin Marietta: 1993–1995
- Lockheed Martin: 1995–present

Government owned, contractor operated

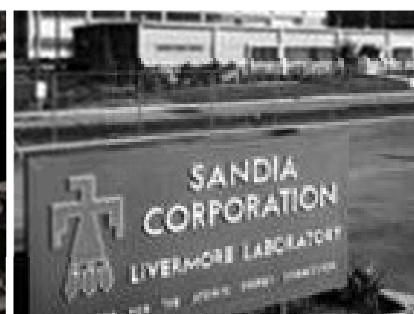
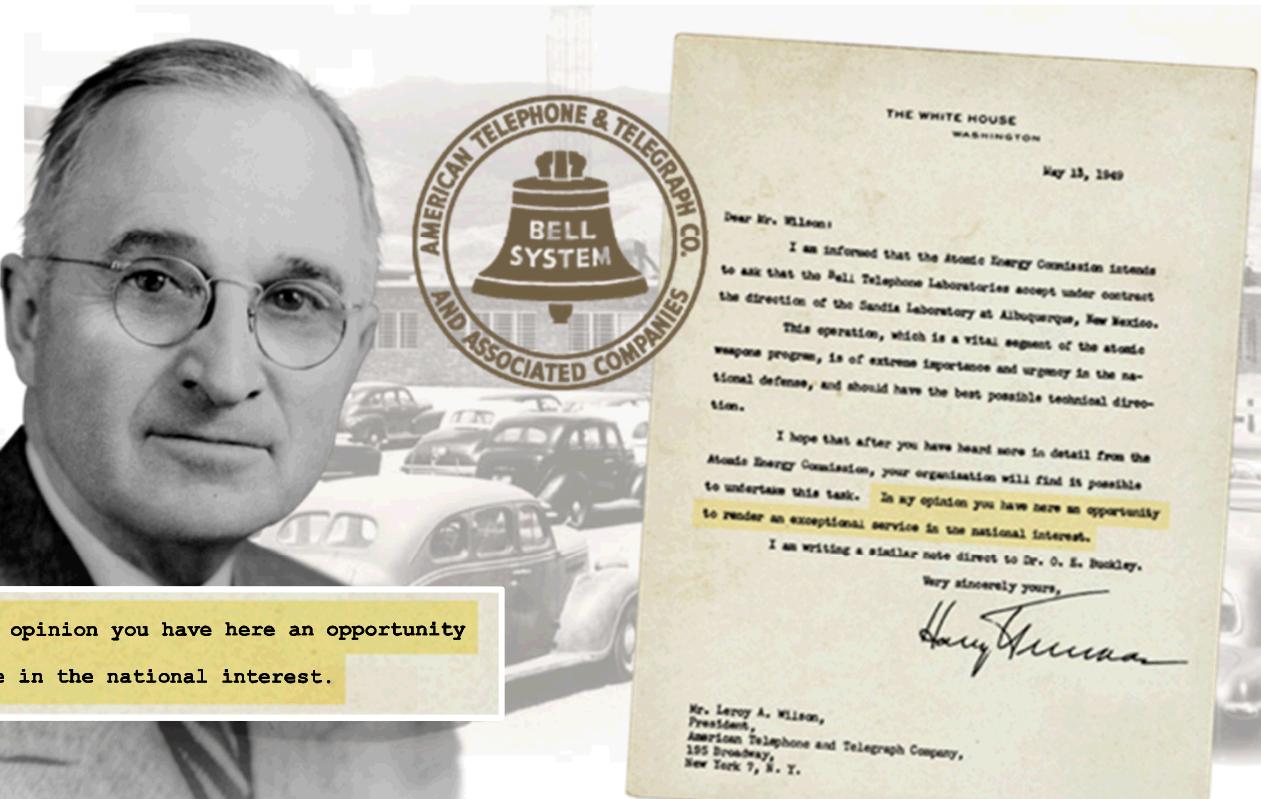


Federally funded
research and development center

Sandia's History

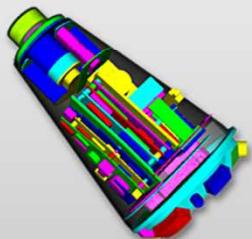
Exceptional service in the national interest

- July 1945: Los Alamos creates Z Division
- Nonnuclear component engineering
- November 1, 1949: Sandia Laboratory established



Sandia SAR Evolved from NW Mission

NW Radar Fuze Tech Base



Advanced
radar fuzing
technology



Radar tech base
originated with
Nuclear Weapons

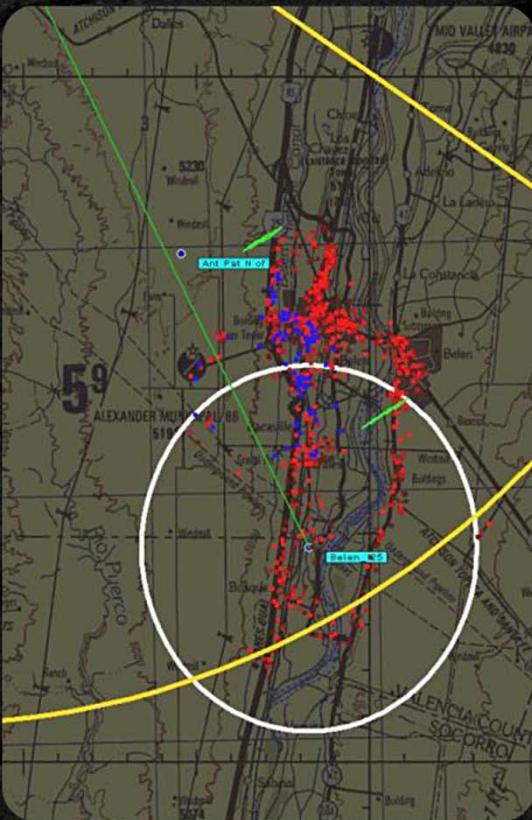
Strengthened through
SAR development

Applied advanced
technology to NW
systems
(B-61 and W-76)



Synthetic
Aperture
Radar

SAR/GMTI Overview



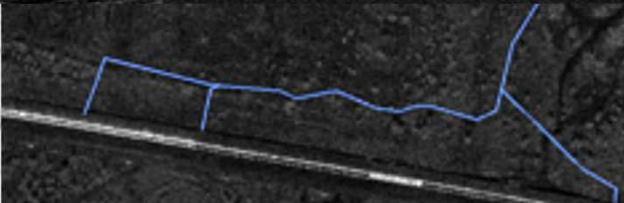
- SAR forms images all weather, day/night
- GMTI provides range and velocity for moving objects
- SAR are designed differently than GMTI radars (Antenna)

Sandia specializes in high resolution, on-board, real-time processed SAR for manned/unmanned UASs

Real World Applications



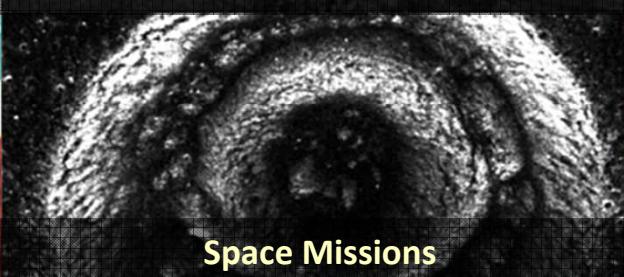
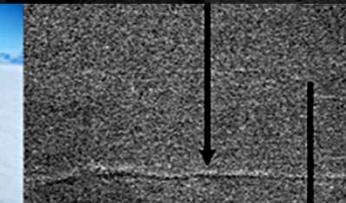
Coherent Change Detection



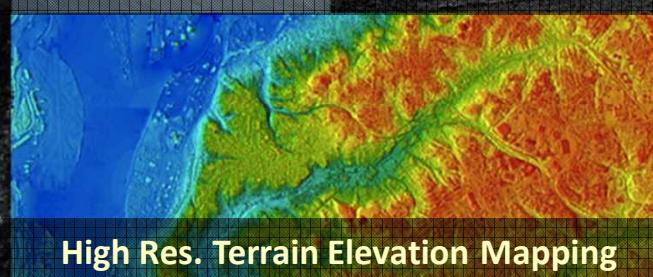
Facilities and Border Protection



Crevasse Detection



Space Missions



High Res. Terrain Elevation Mapping



Maritime & Littoral



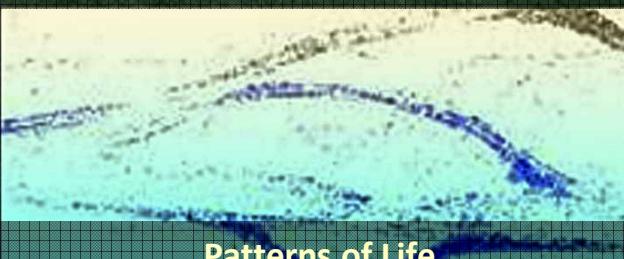
Vehicle and Dismount Tracking



S&R and Targeting



C-IED & Route Reconnaissance



Patterns of Life

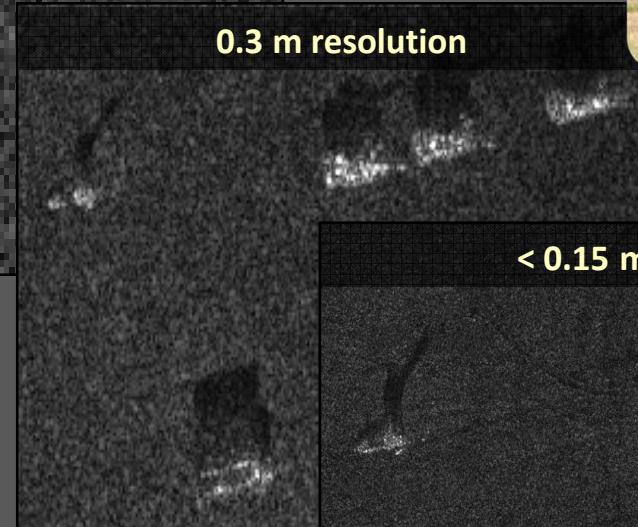
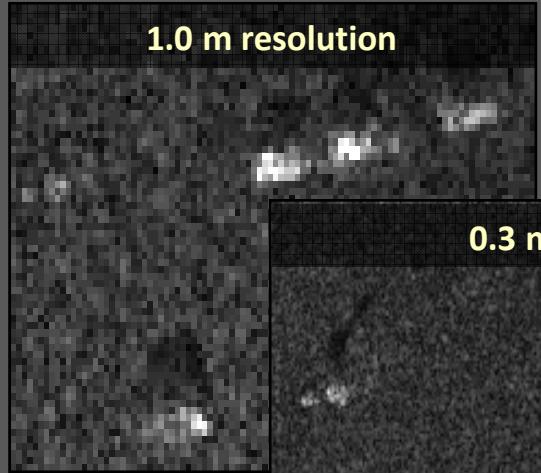


Precision Guidance

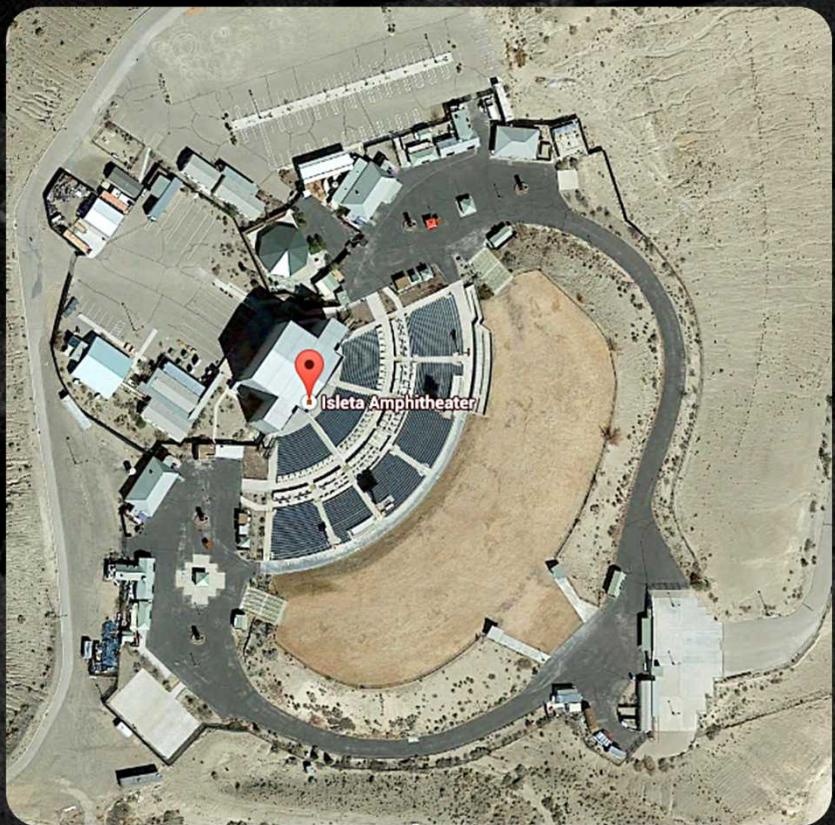
Resolution Matters

Modes:

- Spotlight
- SpotDwell
- Circle
- Stripmap
- Arbitrary
- Stripmap,
- CCD/NCP
- IFSAR
- VideoSAR/VICTR
- GMTI/DMTI
- Wide Area Search
- High Range Resolution



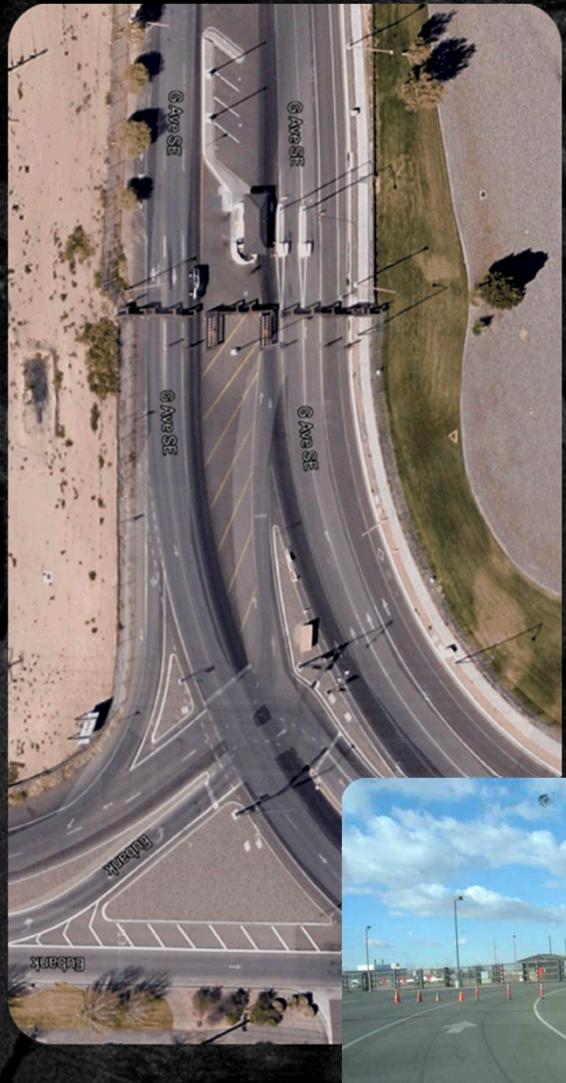
VideoSAR



Journal Pavilion Amphitheater
Albuquerque, NM



VideoSAR



Kirtland AFB Gate
Albuquerque, NM

Coherent Change Detection (CCD)

Normalized Coherent Product (NCP)

PASS 1: Before activity

- Foot paths
- Tire tracks
- Bicycle tracks
- Ground disturbances
- **Often the changes cannot be seen at visible wavelengths**

PASS 2: Before activity

CCD: Reference

PASS 3: After activity

CCD: Post Activity

Normalized Coherence
Product (NCP)

MISSION EXAMPLES



Counter IED -- Copperhead

■ Mission

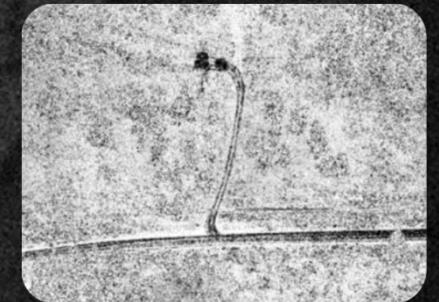
- Counter - IED ISR (C-IED ISR) - Monitors one or more routes and provides MGRS coordinates of suspected enemy activity for Route Clearance Teams to investigate

■ Copperhead Provides:

- Change Detection - capable of detecting very small surface disturbances
- Modes: Route Following Strip-map, Circle (Spotlight) images
- Onboard Processing and compression
- Images meeting quality specifications in high-relief terrain
- Automatically-created flight plans for route following and disturbance verification missions



Size	Volume: 1.53Ft ³ (REA inside UAS), 0.83Ft ³ for the radome
Weight	< 65lbs
Power	< 650W peak
Frequency Band	Ku-Band
Platform	Hunter UAS

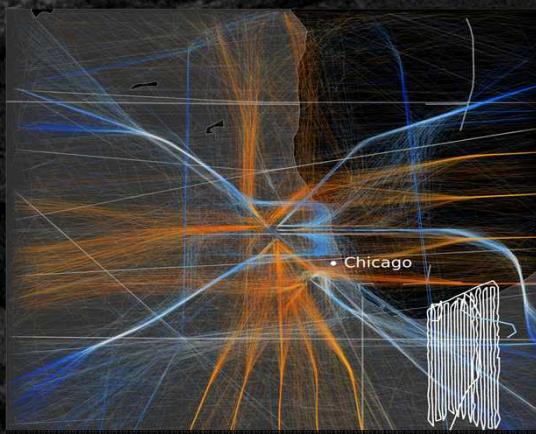


Border Security

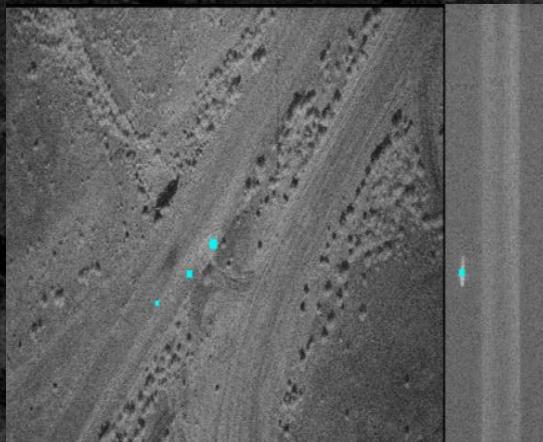
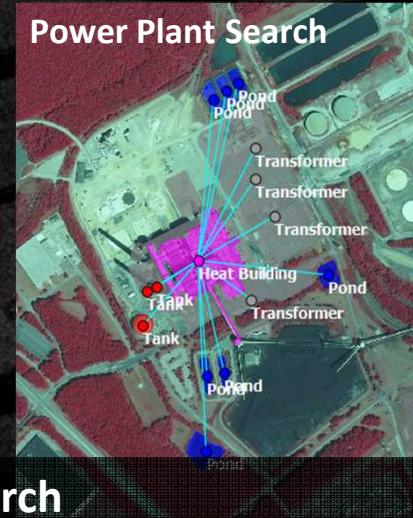


Statistically Normalized Coherence

Where are we headed?



Rethinking Search

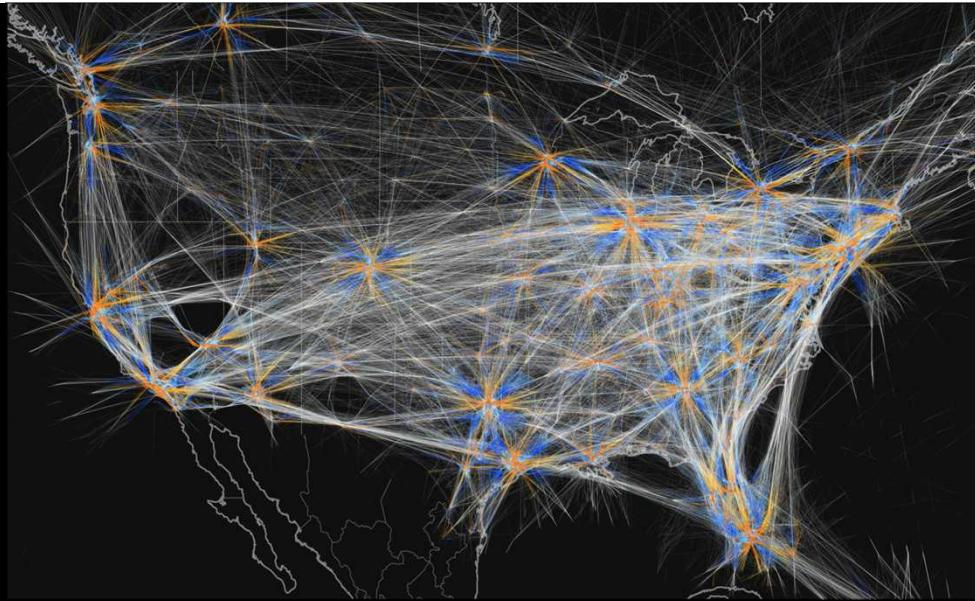


Simultaneous VideoSAR/GMTI with automated tracking of movers (VICTR)



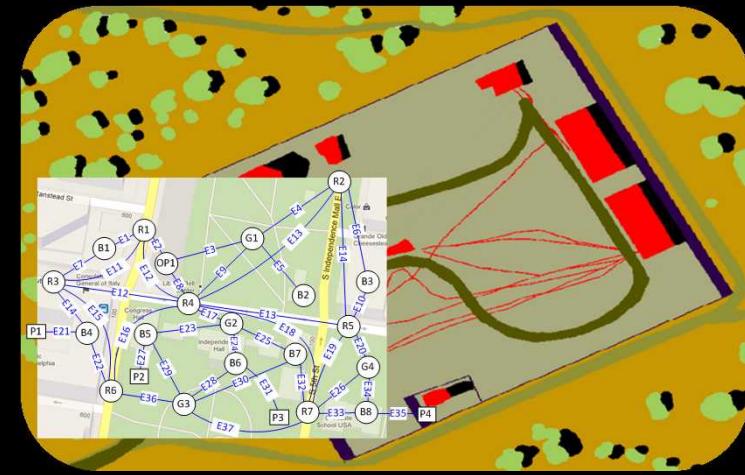
Fully Polarimetric VideoSAR/CCD

Rethinking Search



Rethinking patterns in motion.

- Geometric and temporal trajectory analyses – changing dots to tracks to *trajectories*.
- Geospatial-temporal relationships – i.e., identifying things like co-travelers.



Rethinking traditional GIS and geospatial search.

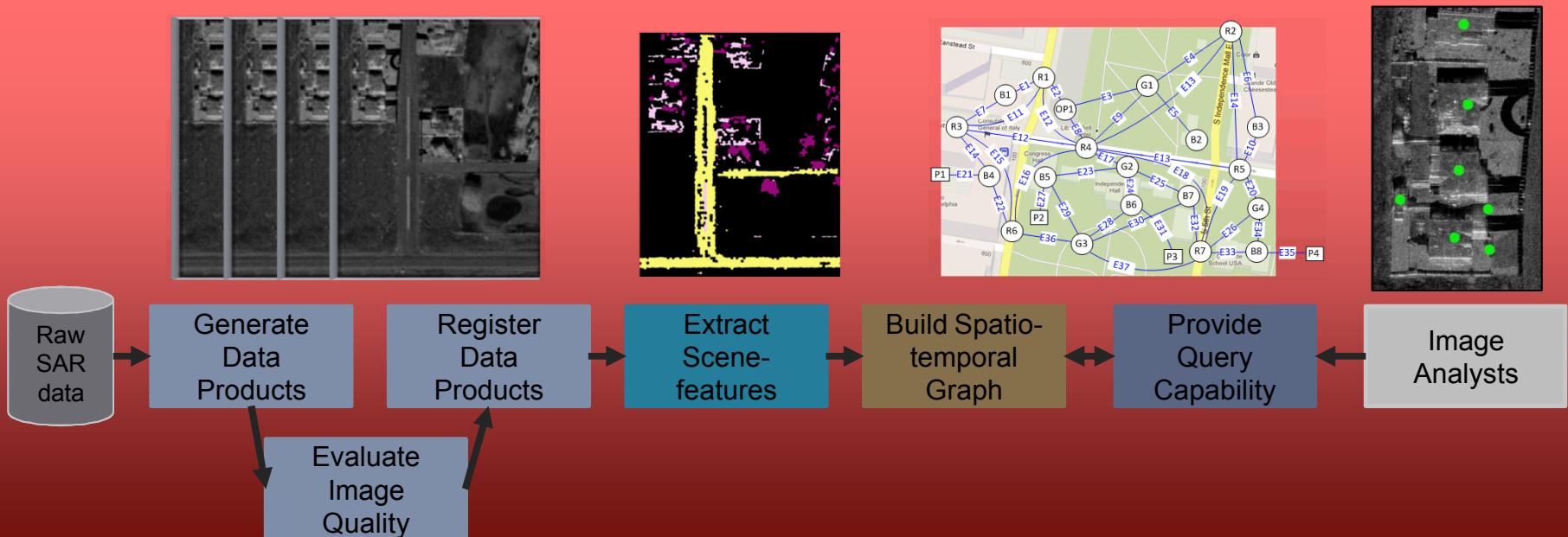
- Compact, efficient representations of features extracted from sensor data.
- Sensor agnostic capability for multi-INT feature relationships in time and space.
- Predictive and forensic analysis.

Analysts care about “what”, “where”, and “when”.

Where is it going? Where has it been? What’s the relationship? What’s changed?

Automatic SAR Feature Extraction

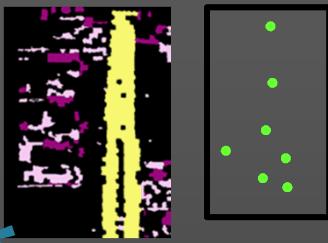
- Aiding analysis in exploiting massive amounts of SAR image data.
- Moving from pixels to analysis:
 - Augment analyst capabilities through automated query and search of SAR data products.
 - Represent spatial and temporal relationships of scene features in searchable graph.
 - Automate classification of static structures and terrains.
 - Automate detection of ephemeral tracks, disturbances, and vehicle movement.



Moving Away From Pixels

Graph Construction and Analysis

Static Features



Ephemeral Features



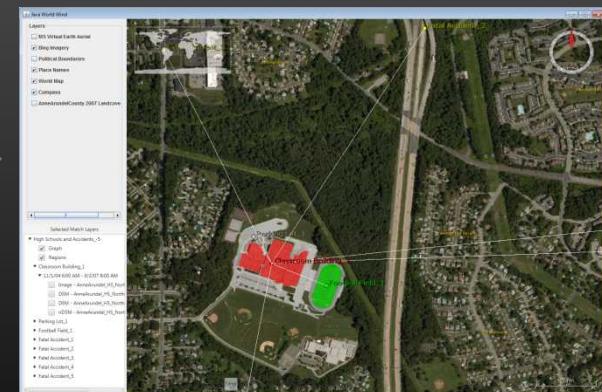
Points at which big sensor data becomes more manageable

Analyst constructs search queries and visualizes results

Query Pattern



Search Results



Moving Away from Pixels

Example: Seek complexes of new buildings, across an entire city:

$\leq 40 \text{ m}$
 $A_{\text{relative}} \leq 1.5 \times$
 $\text{Eccentricity}_{\text{relative}} \leq 1.5 \times$

Constructed

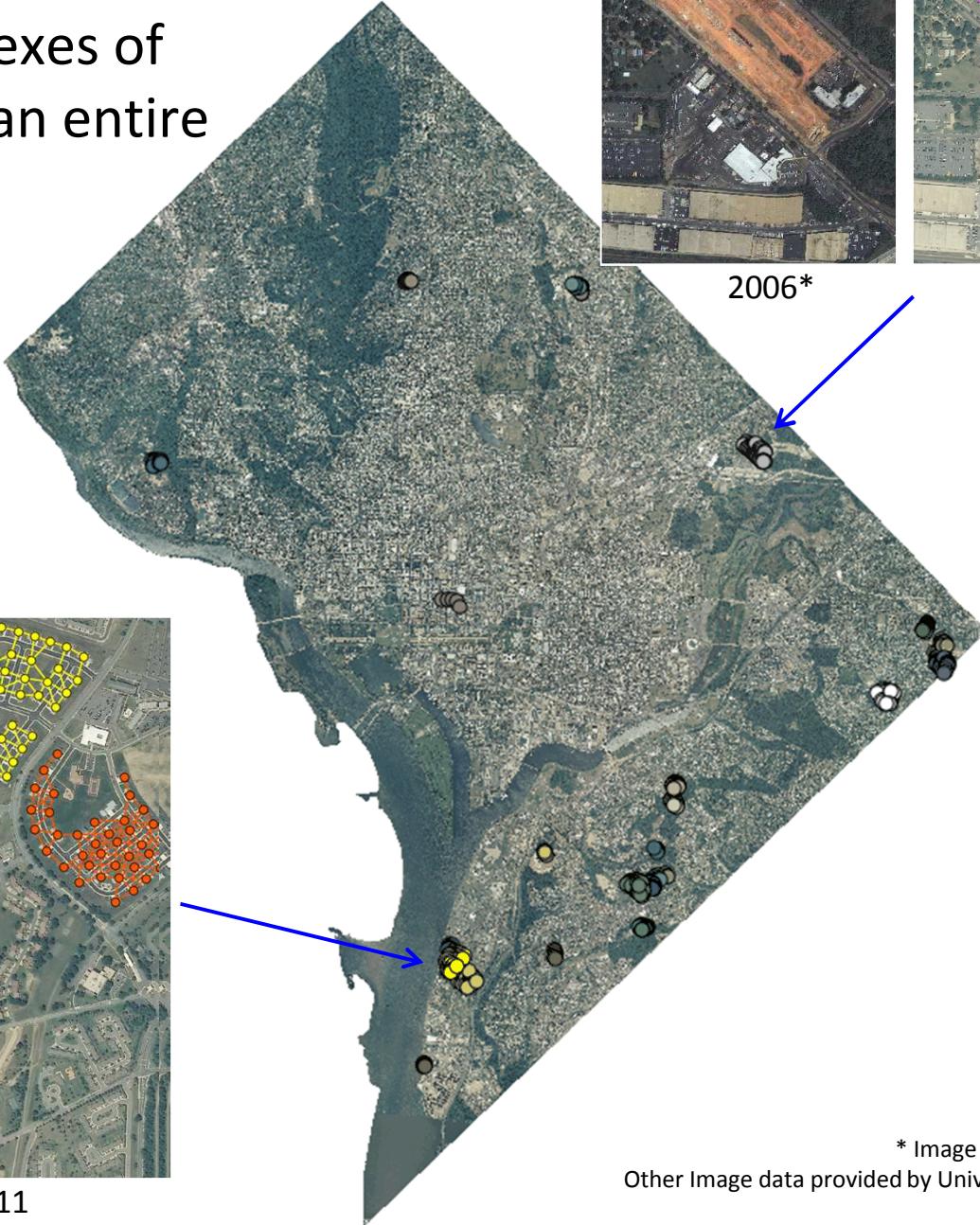
Data: Building
Exists now
 $A \geq 100 \text{ m}^2$
New, Extended, Changed
 $n \in [5, \infty]$



2006*



2011



2006*

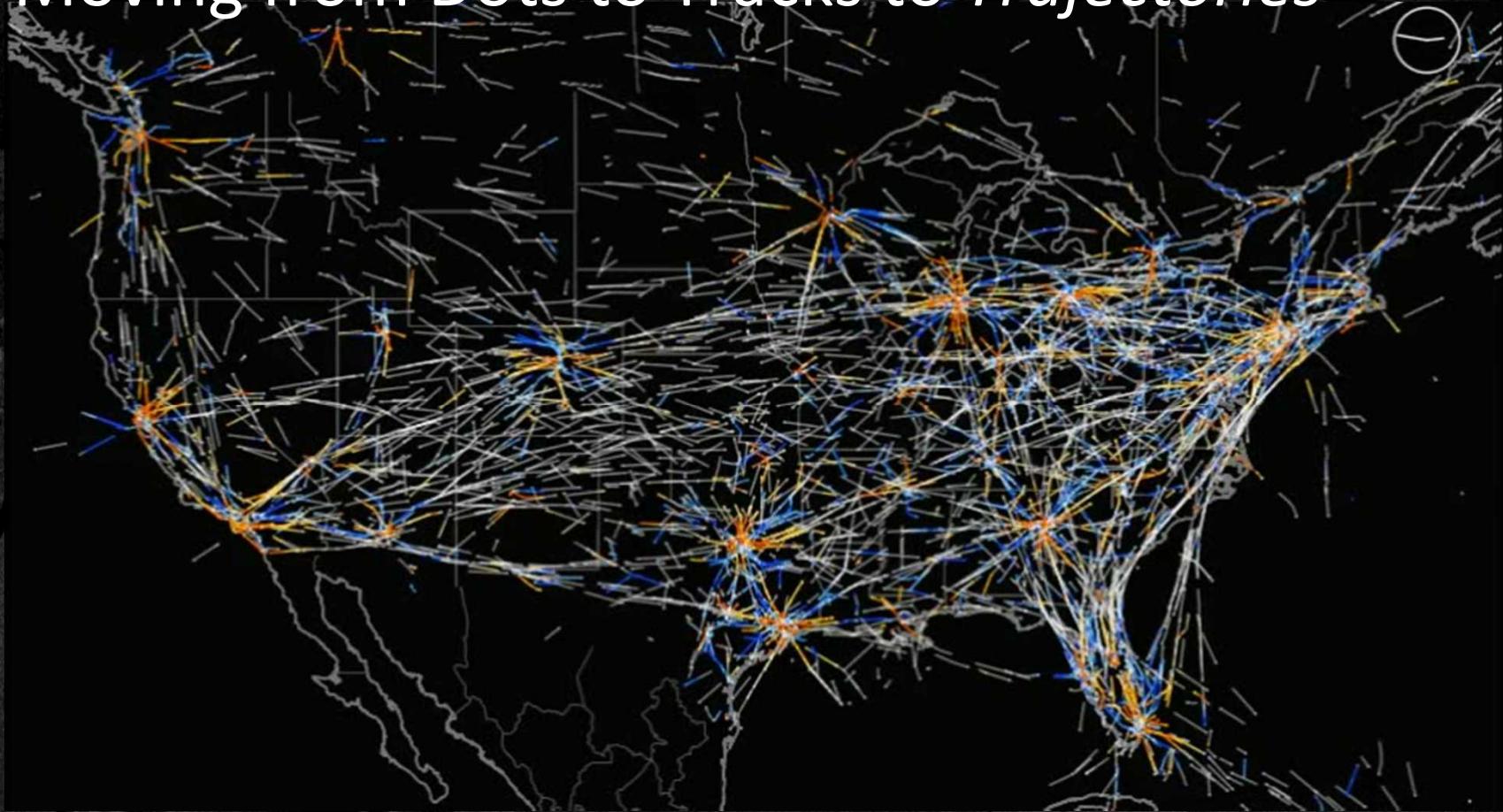


2011

* Image from DigitalGlobe.
Other Image data provided by University of Vermont.

Trajectory Analysis

Moving from Dots to Tracks to *Trajectories*

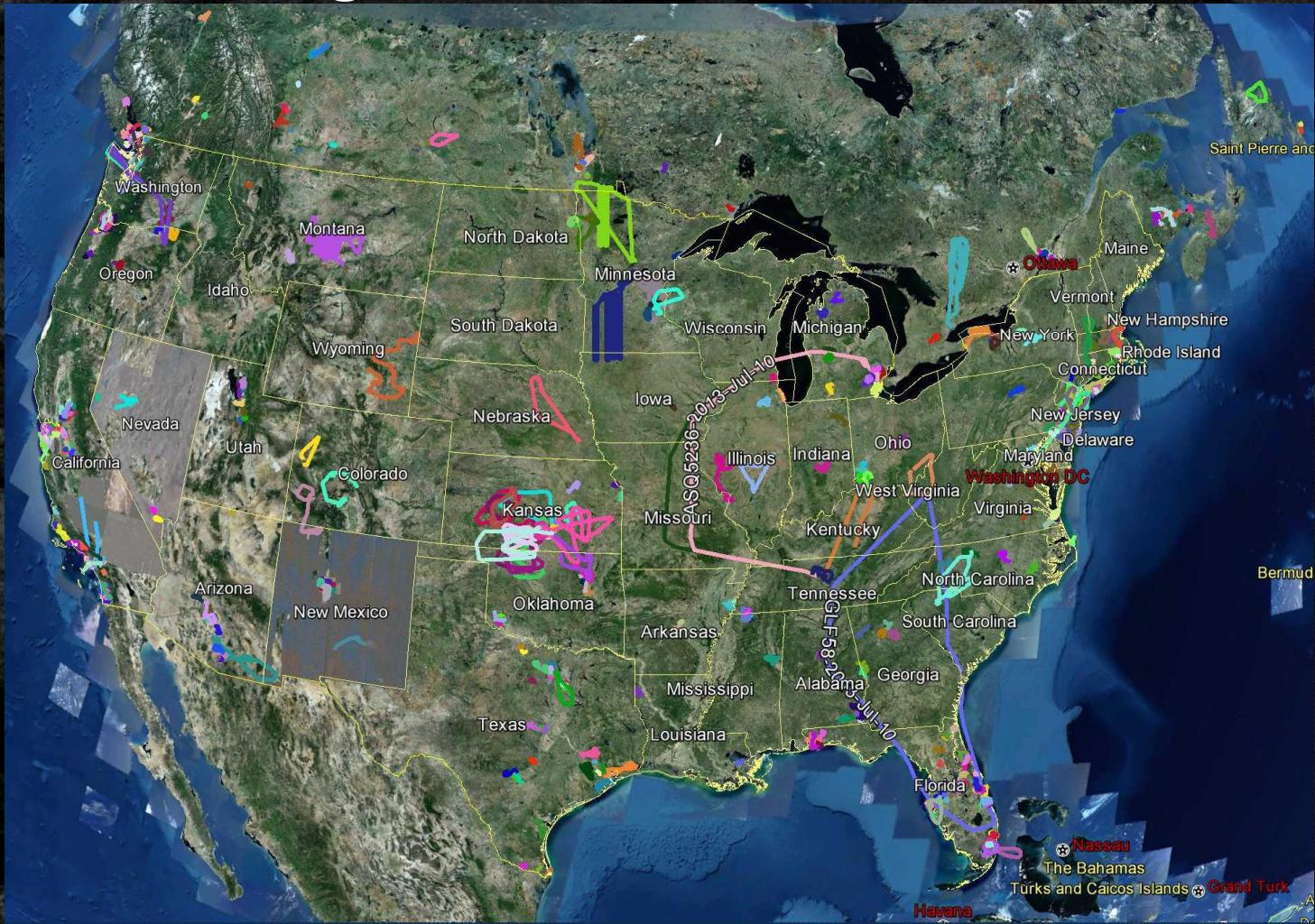


24 hours in the US: Average of 50,000 flights
5 million data points / 1GB of data

Discovery of Odd flights

Unsupervised learning

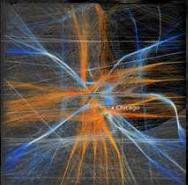
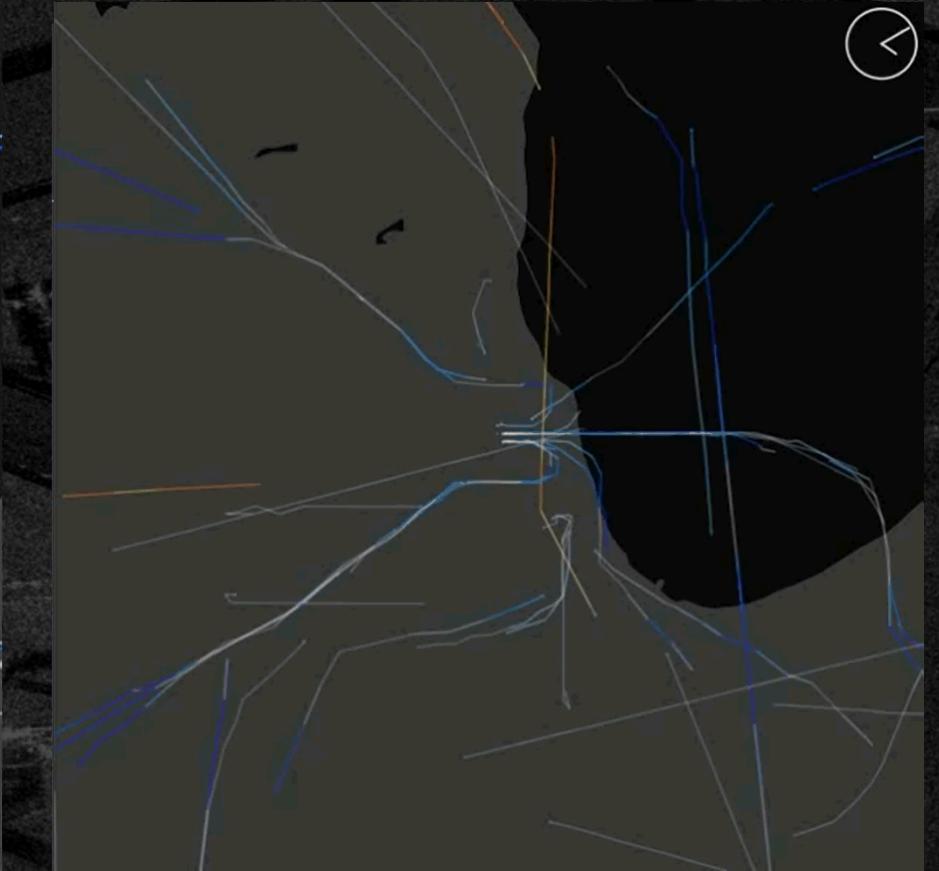
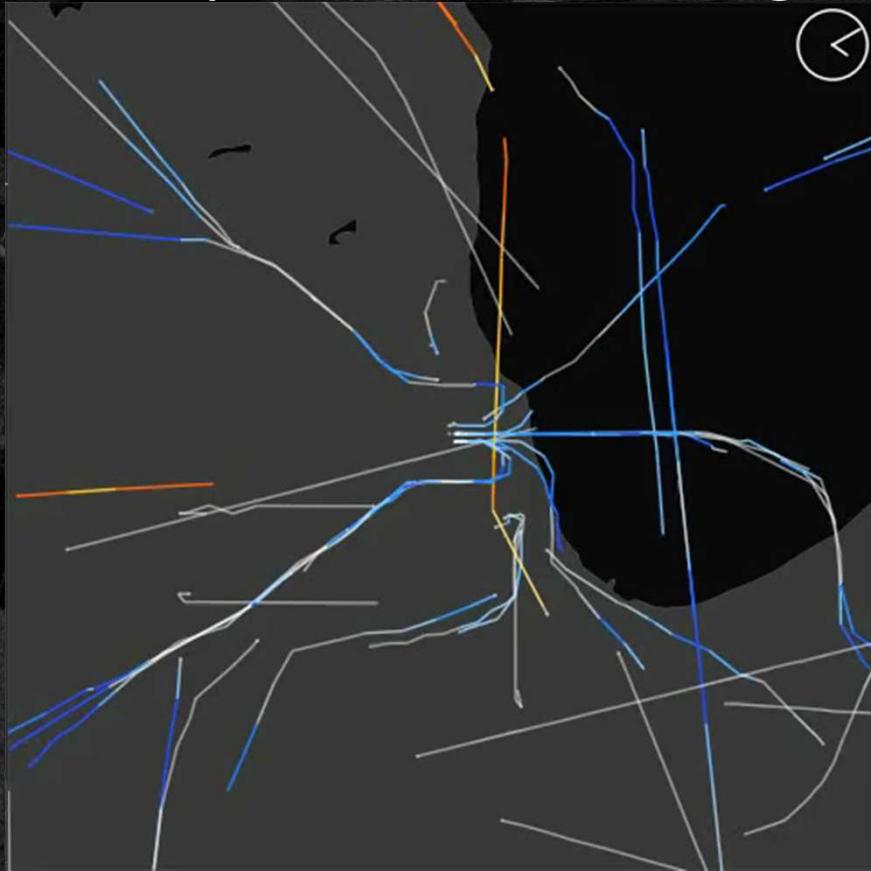
Clustering
done based
on geometric
features.



Represents approximately 700 out of the total 50,000 flights.

Discovery of Odd flights

Unsupervised learning

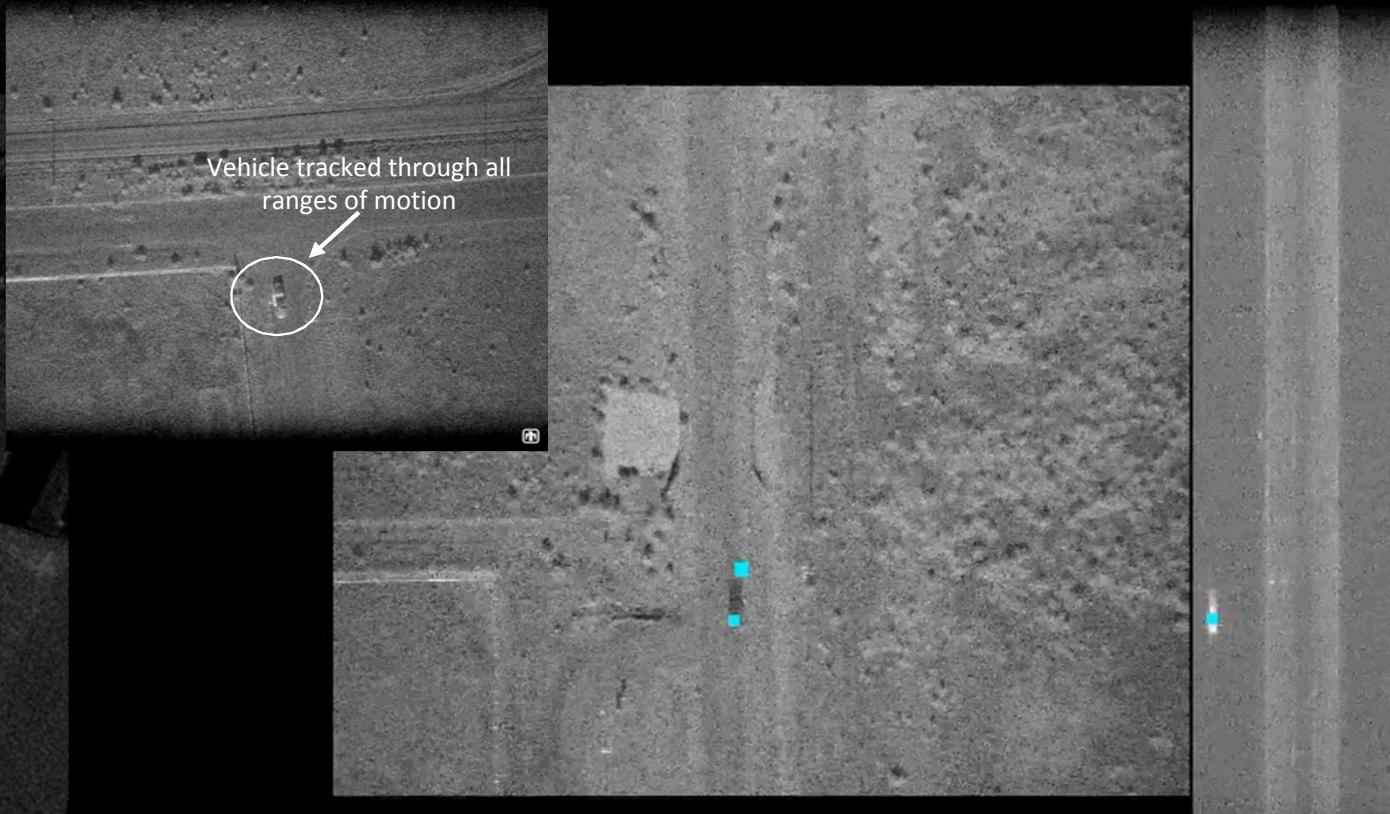


Chicago Air
Traffic

80,456 points
3,986 flights
~15MB of data

Continuous Tracking

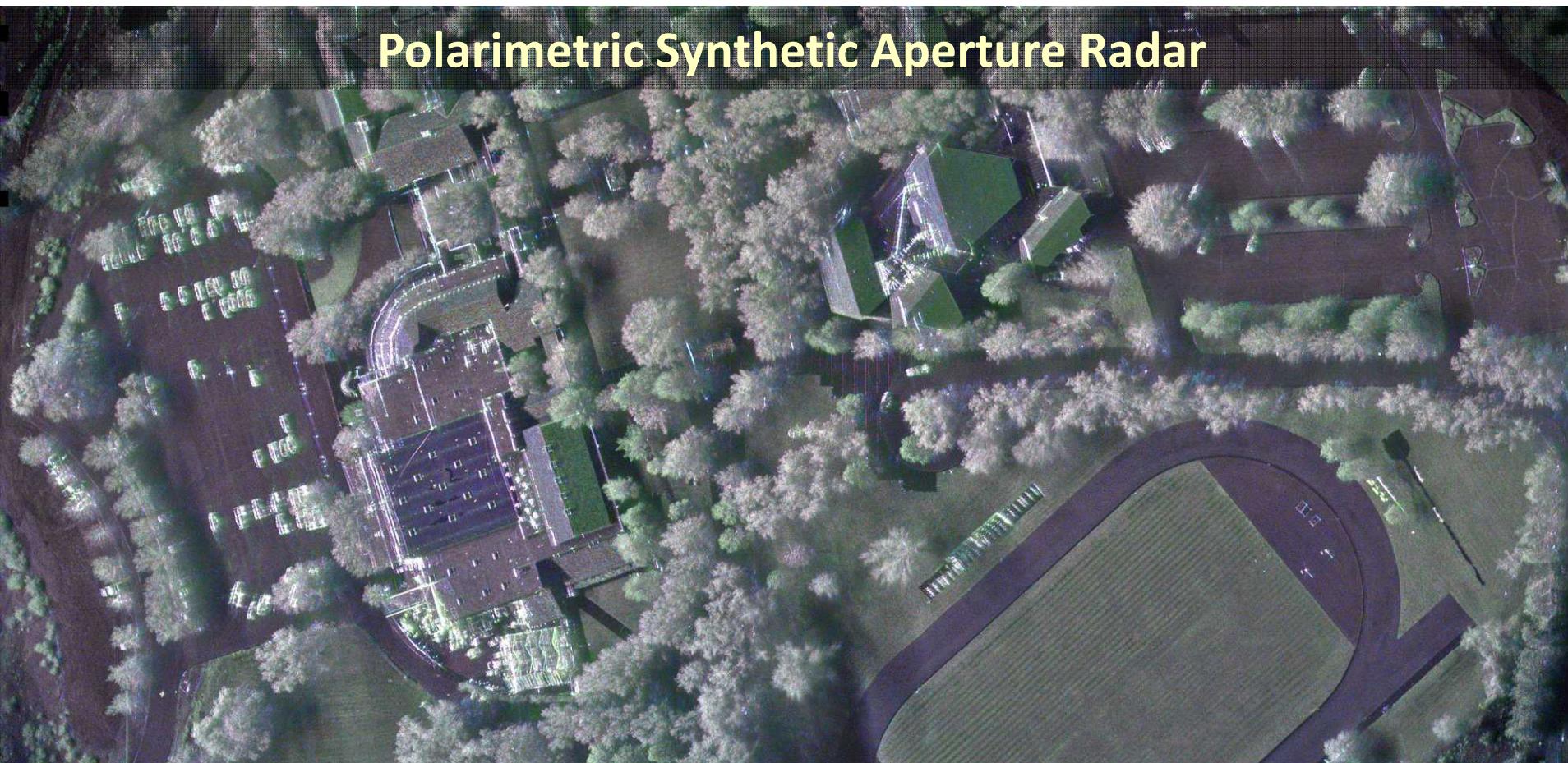
Velocity Independent Continuous Tracking Radar (VICTR)



Simultaneous VideoSAR/GMTI with automated tracking of movers including repointing the antenna

Polarimetric SAR

Polarimetric Synthetic Aperture Radar



Enables the determination of underlying scattering mechanism, not just the brightness of the scattering. This adds an information rich dimension to the SAR image products.

