

Constrained Signal Integration



Presented by

Dr. Daniel P. Barrett

Senior Member of Technical Staff – Computer Science R&D

Sandia National Laboratories

Data Analysis and Exploitation

Email: dpbarre@sandia.gov

This work includes:

Tian Ma

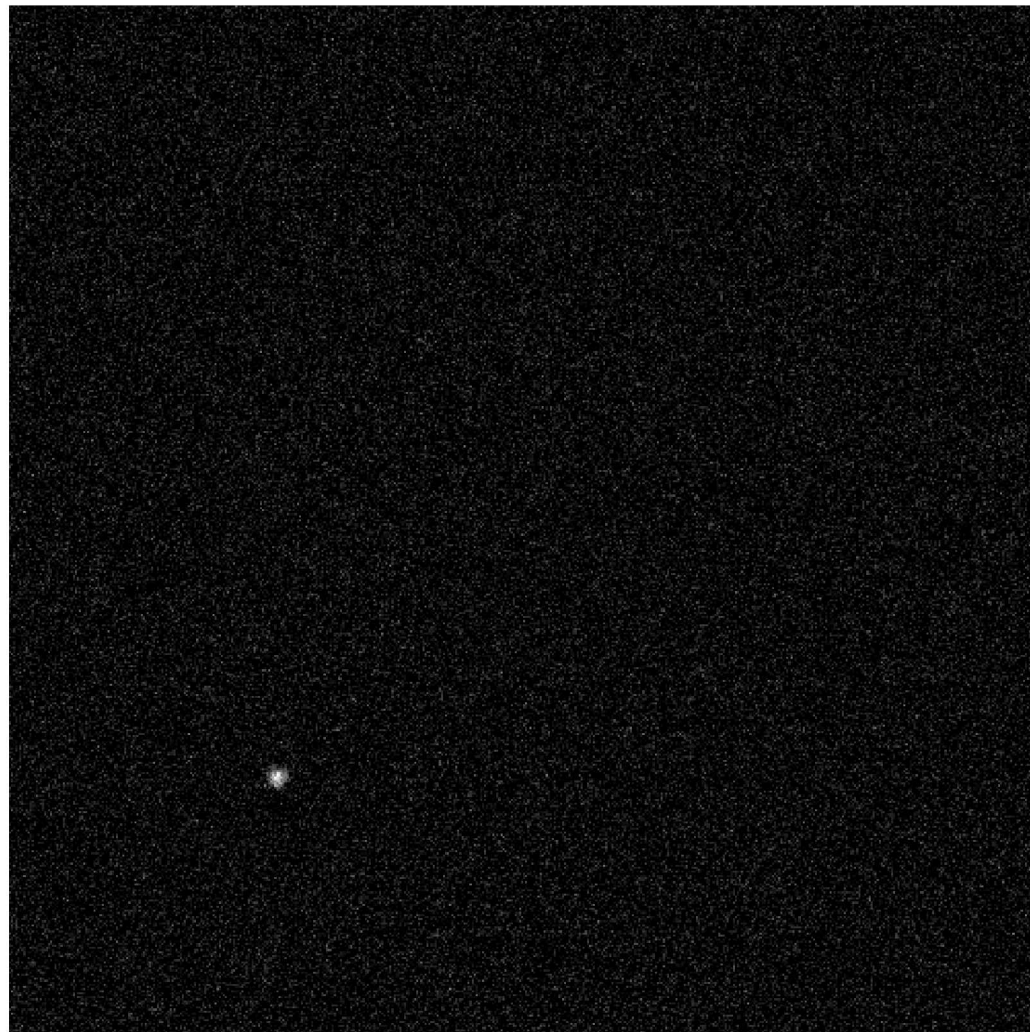
Distinguished Member of R&D staff, Data Analysis and Exploitation, tma@sandia.gov

Robert Anderson

Principal Member of R&D Staff, Real-Time Data Processing, robande@sandia.gov

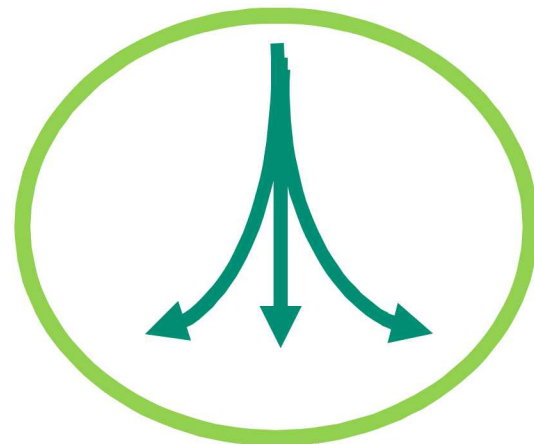
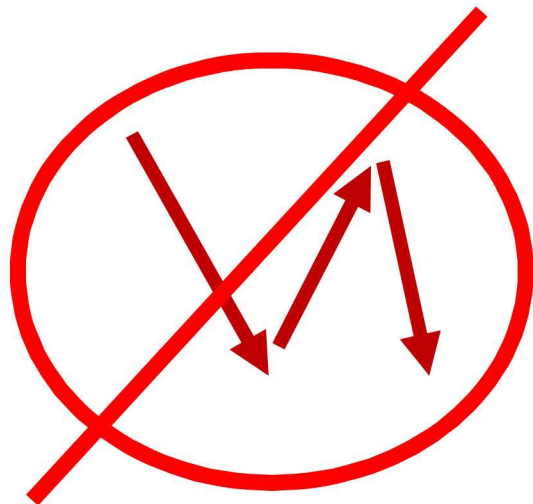
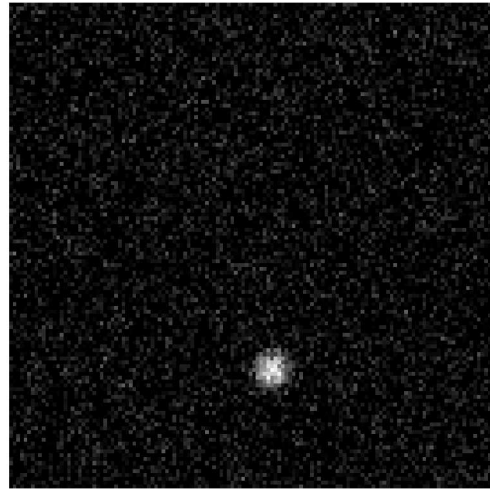
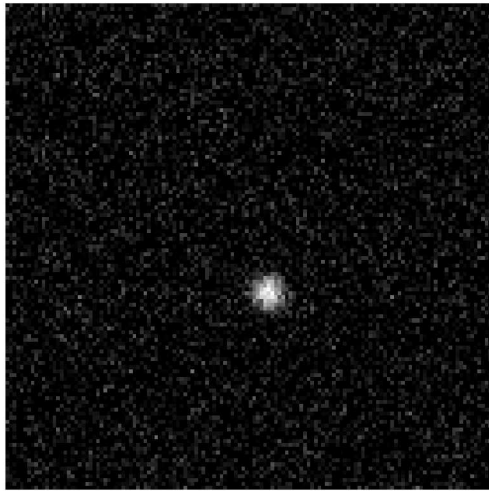
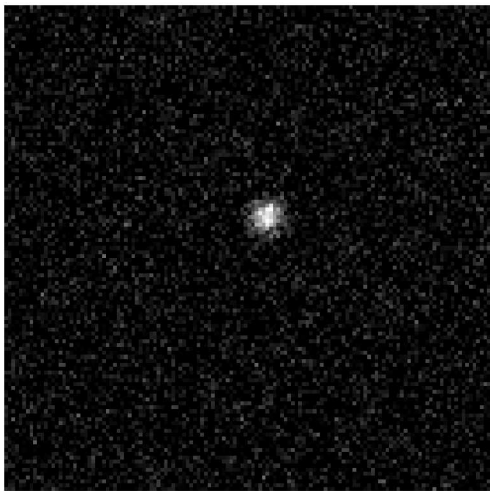


Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

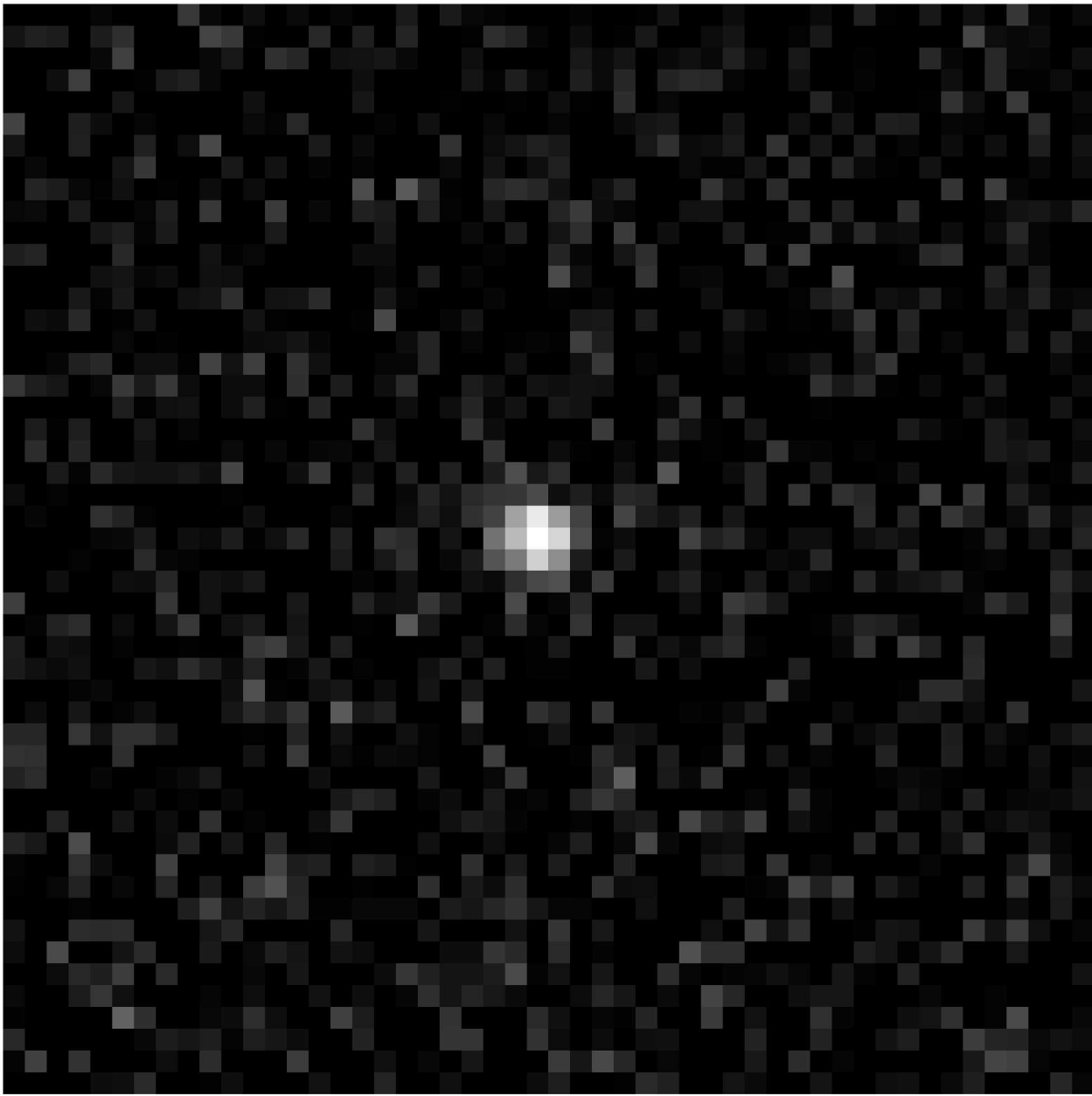


3

Approach: Use multiple images with motion constraints



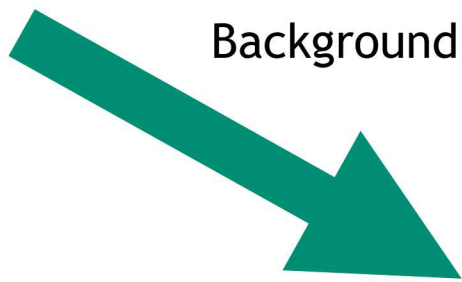
- Detection Problem
- Signal Integration
- Motion Constraints
- Examples



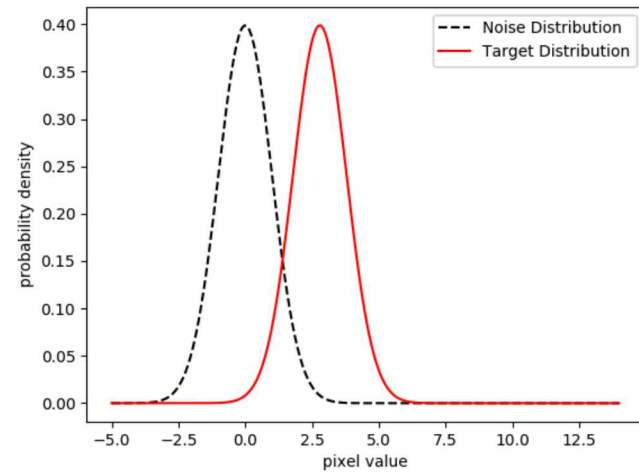
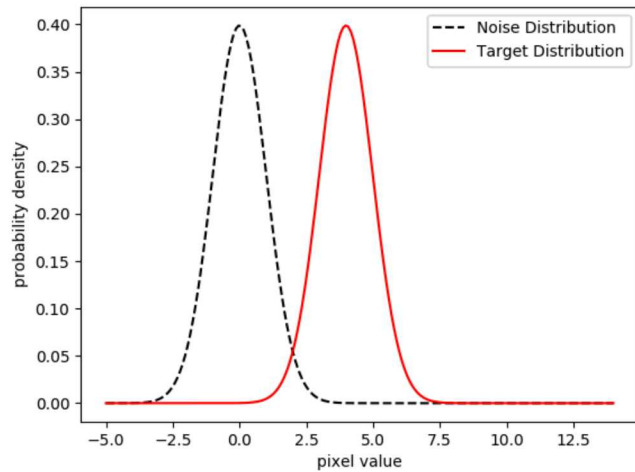
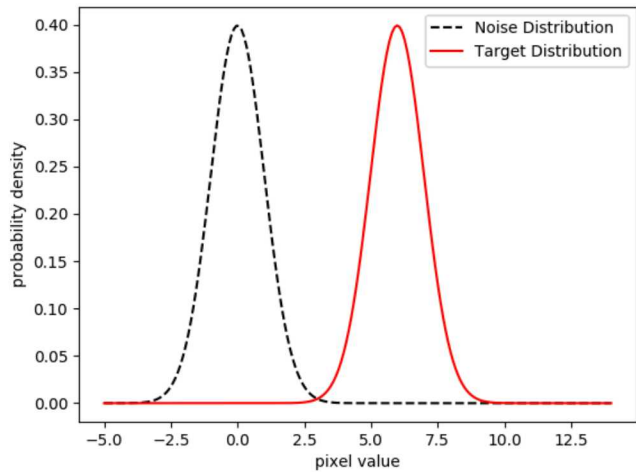
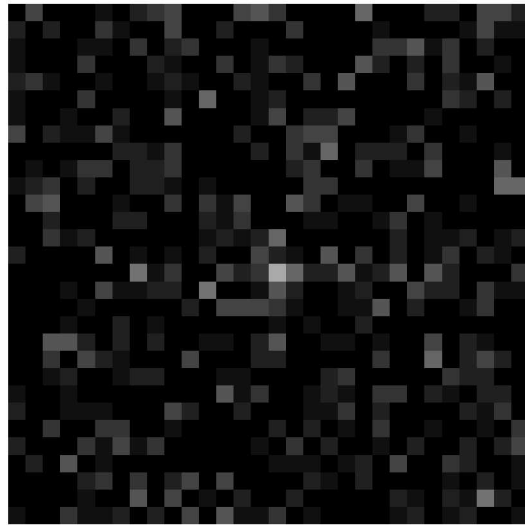
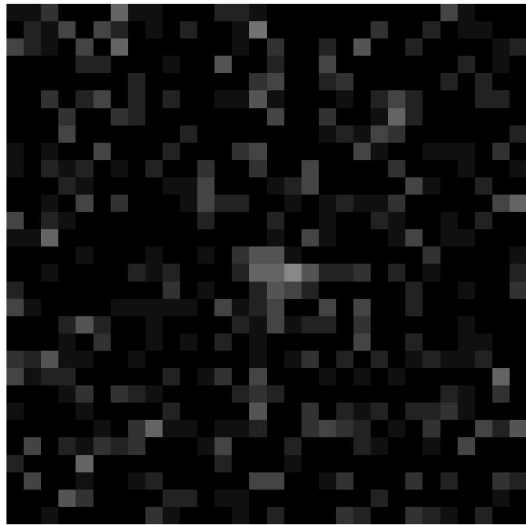
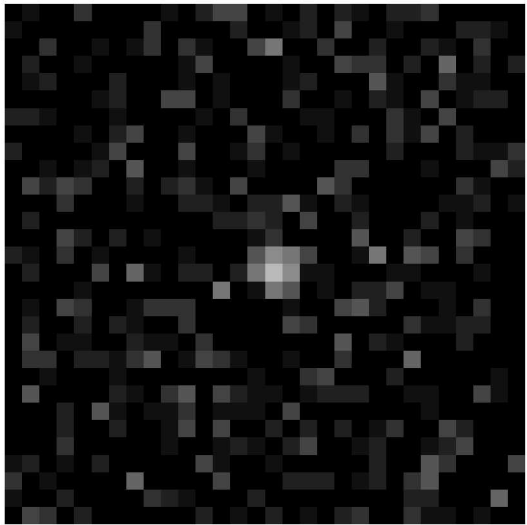
Detection preprocessing example



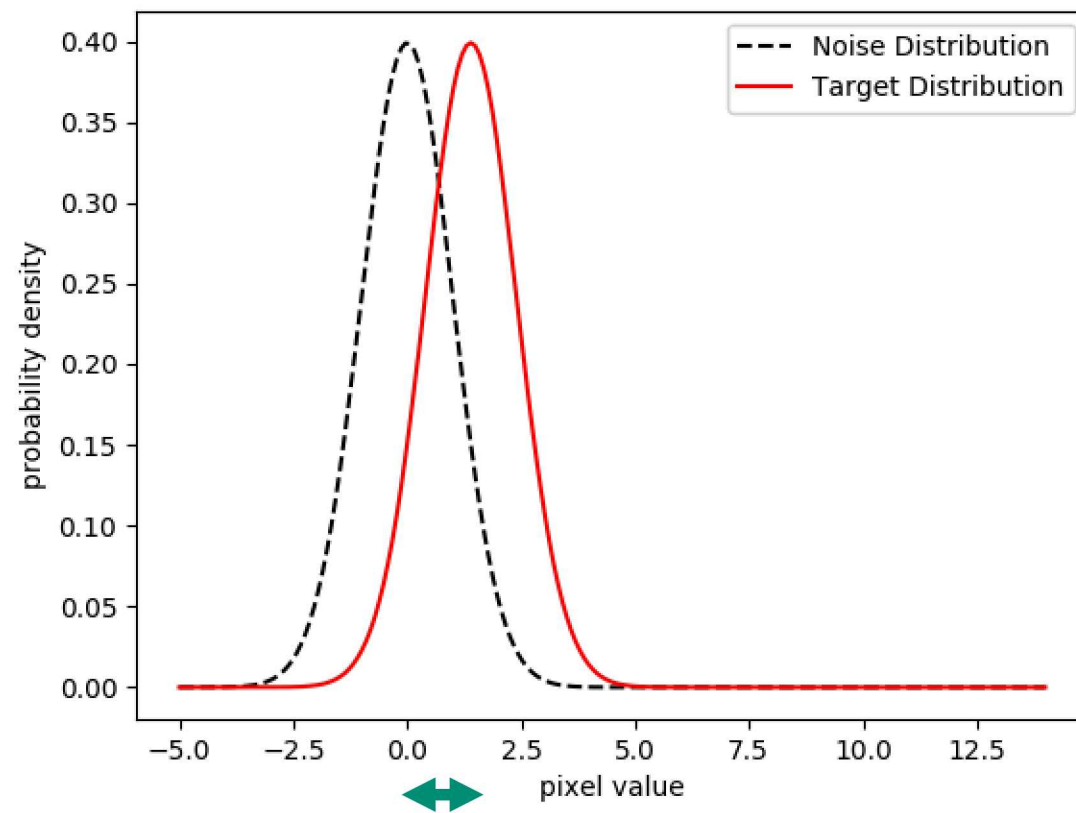
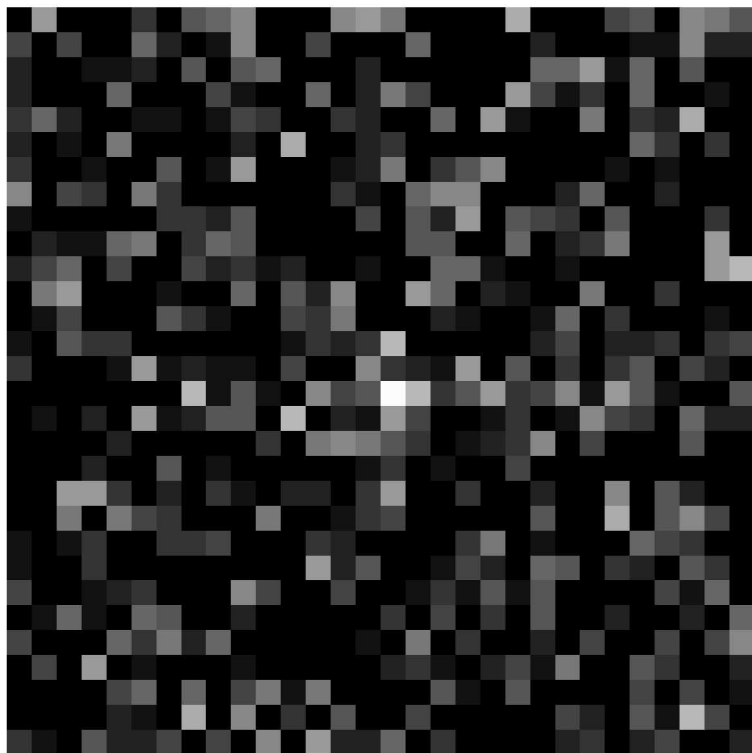
Background Subtraction to find moving objects



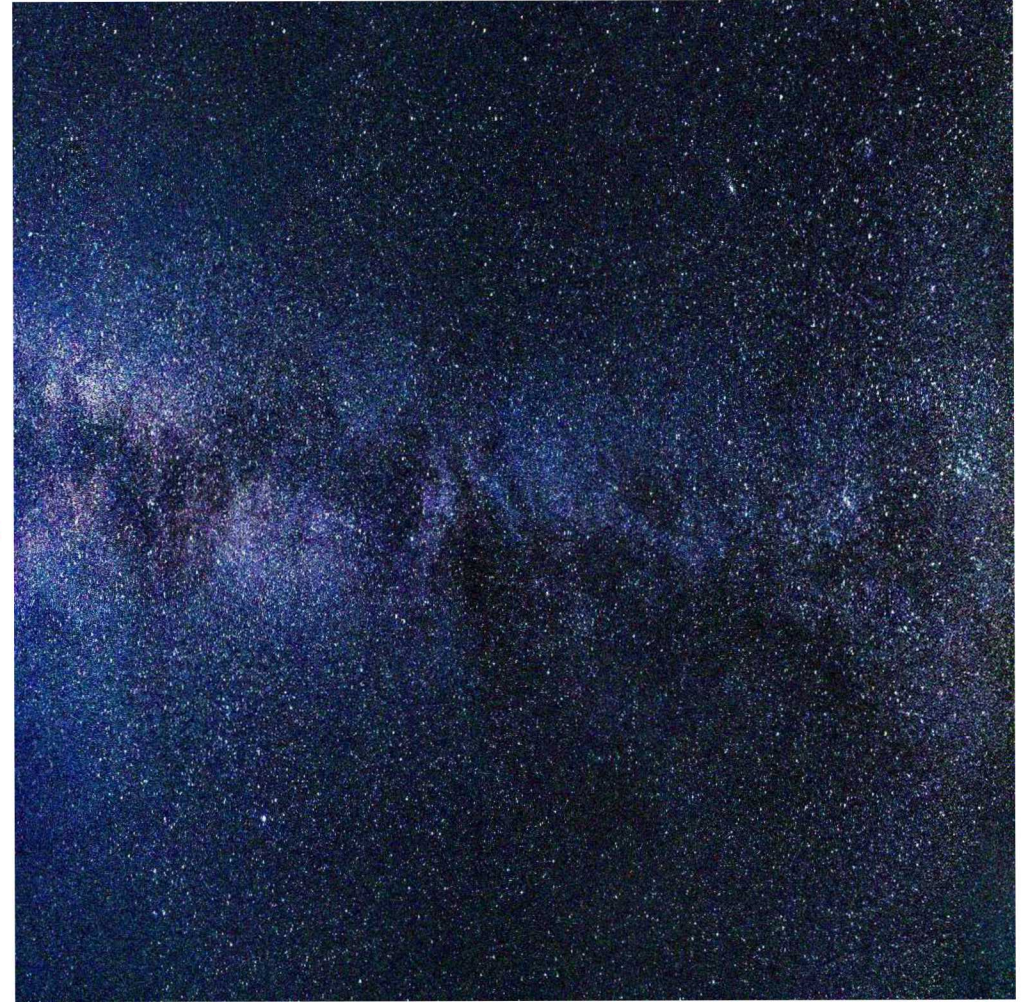
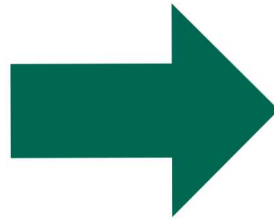
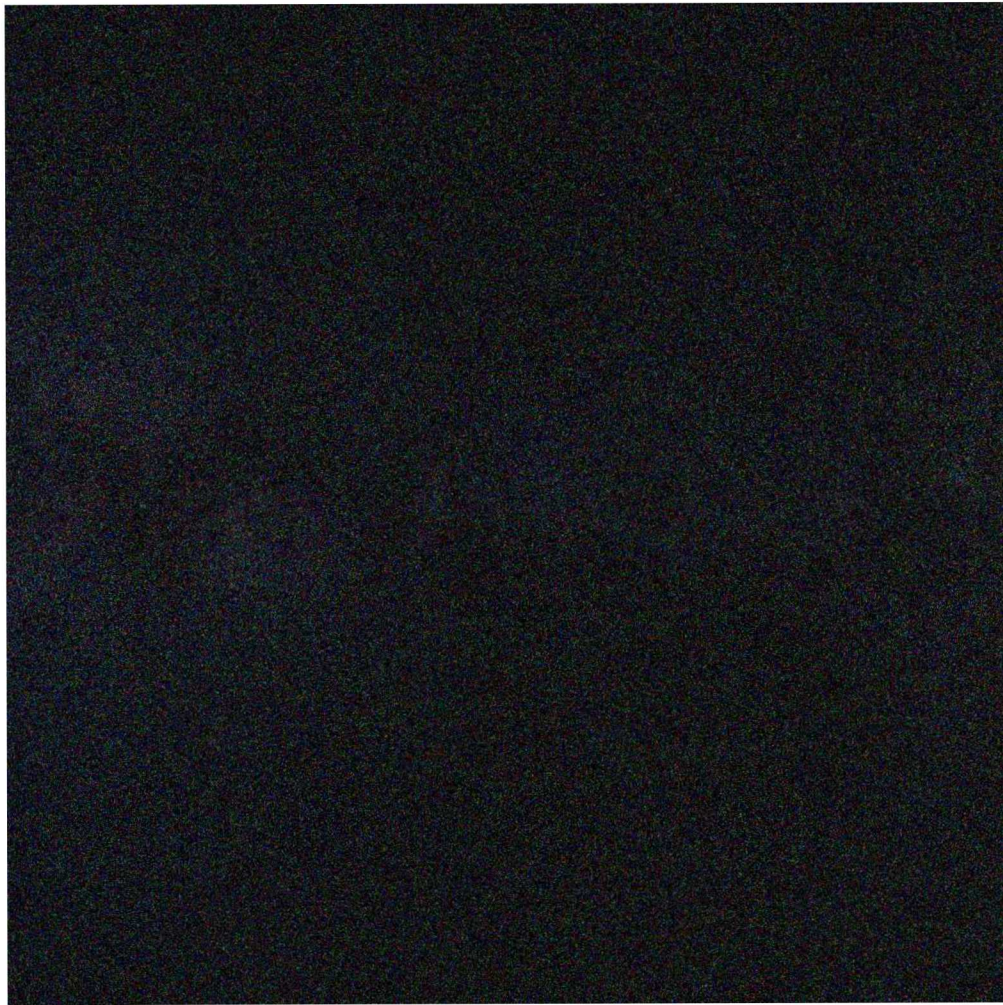
7 Signal-to-noise ratio



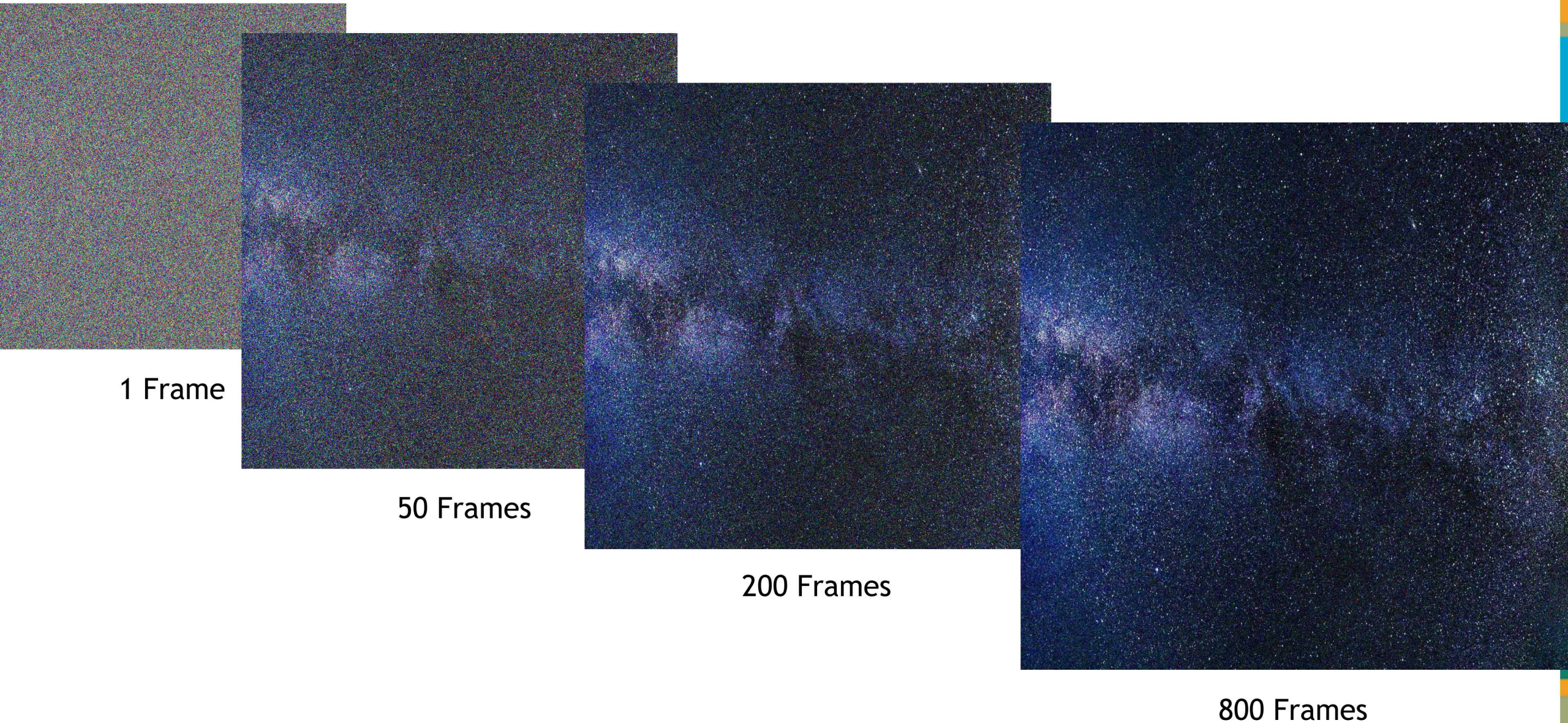
Low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)



9 Signal Integration – Add data together to enhance signal

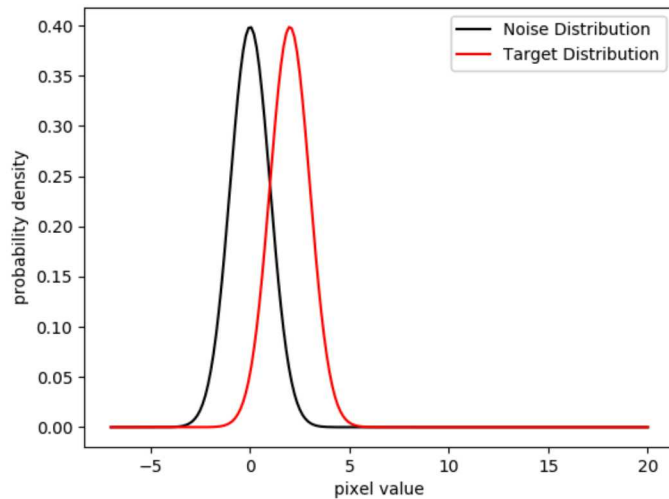
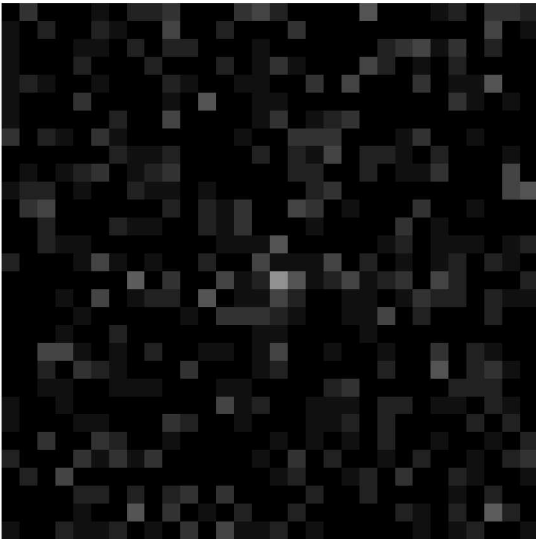


Why signal integration works – with pictures

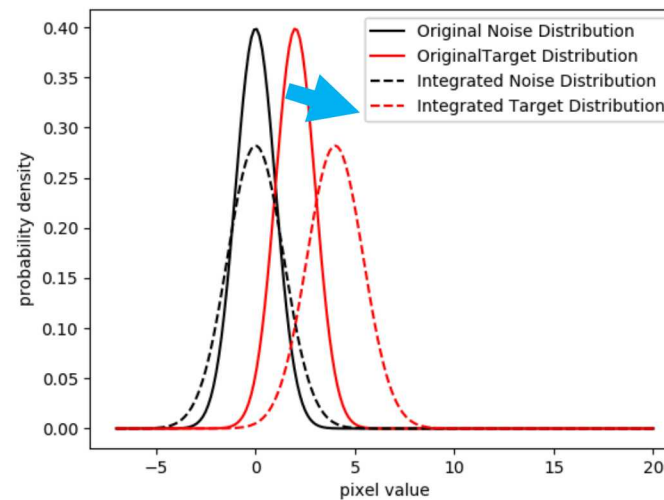
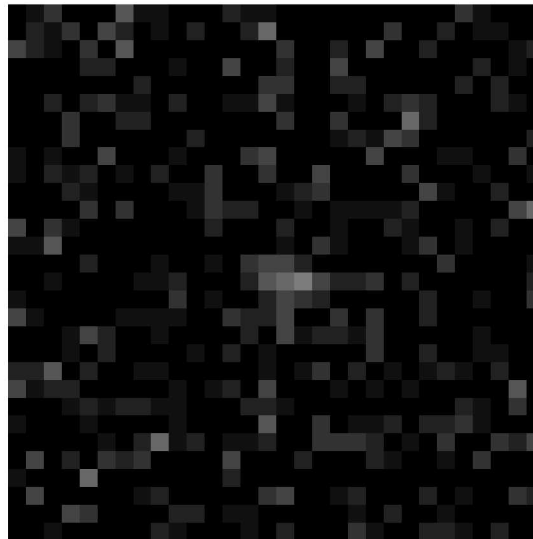


Why signal integration works – with plots

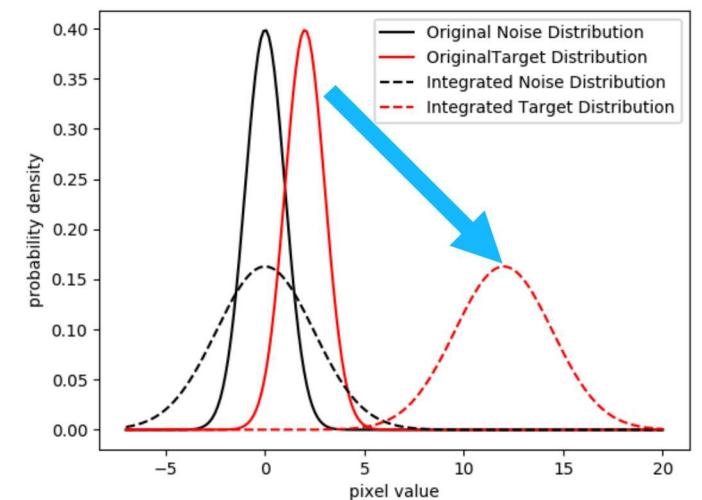
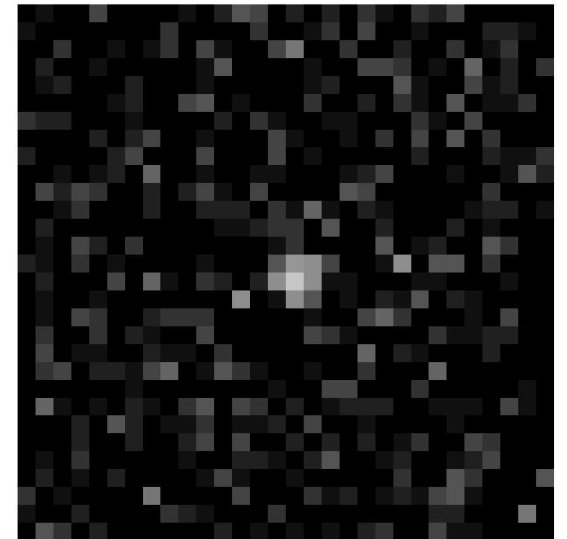
1 Frame



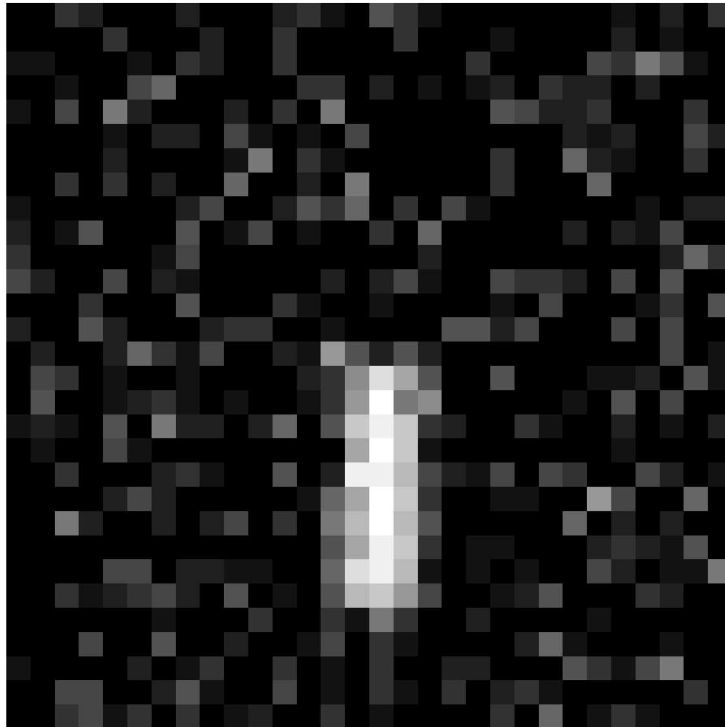
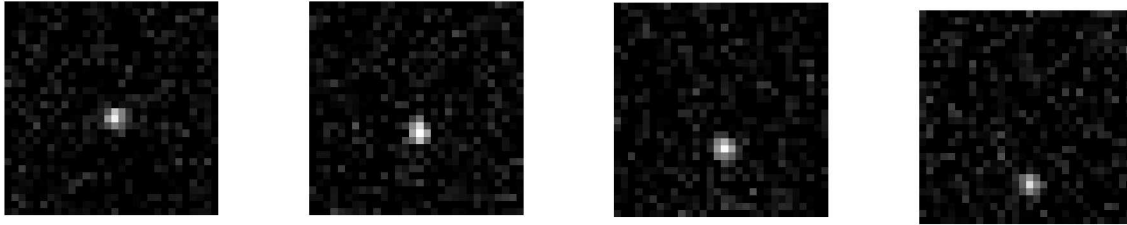
2 Frames



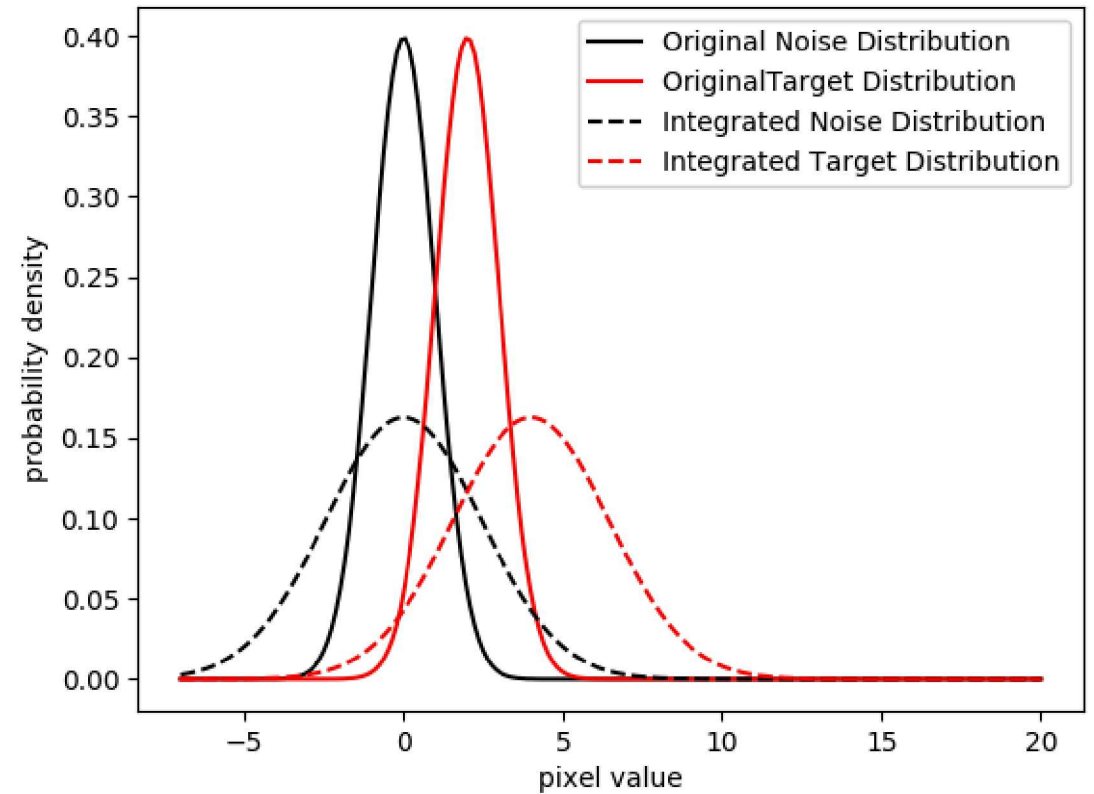
6 Frames



Simple image summation with moving objects

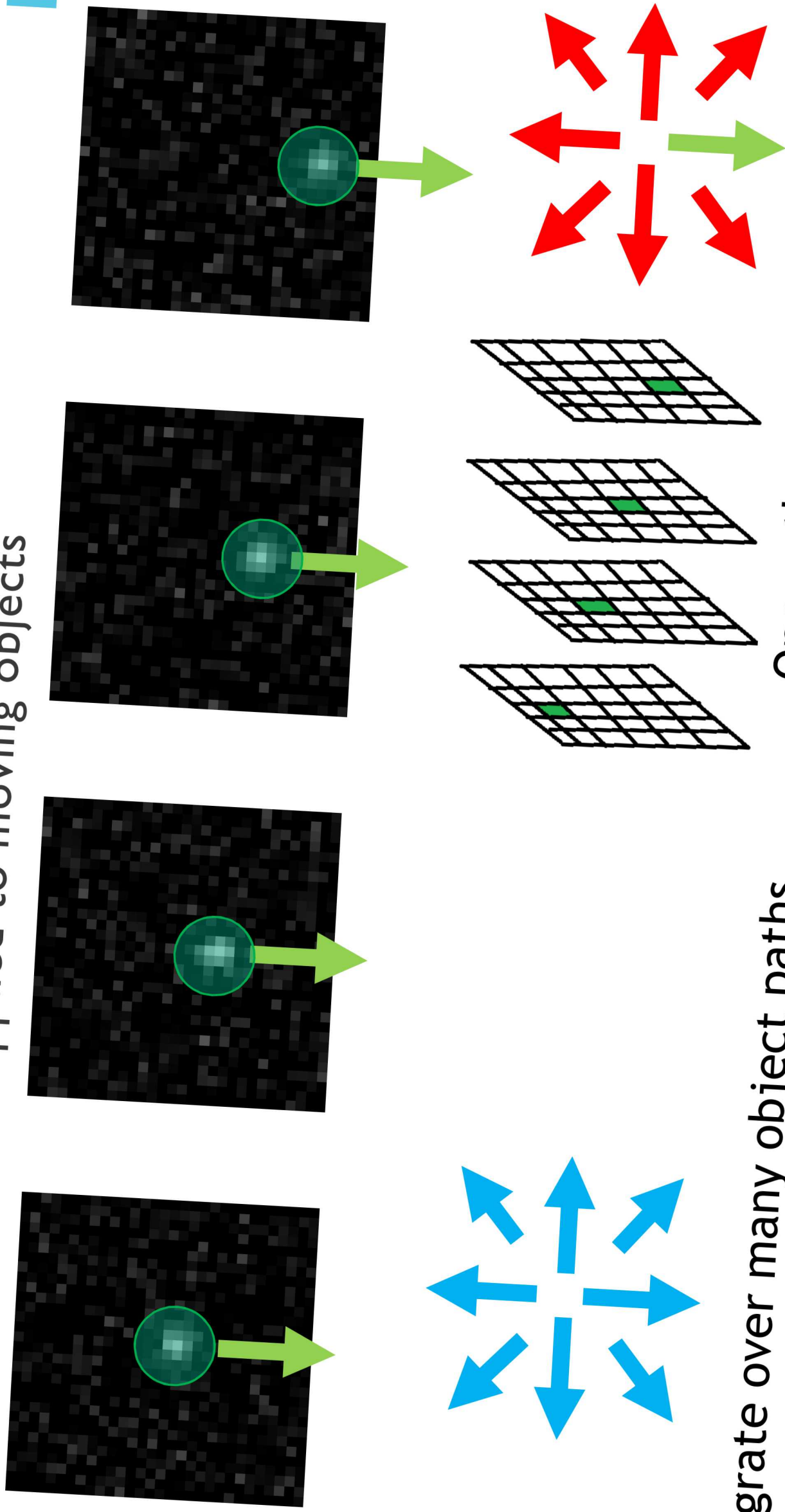


Object is smeared



Object distribution does not separate from noise

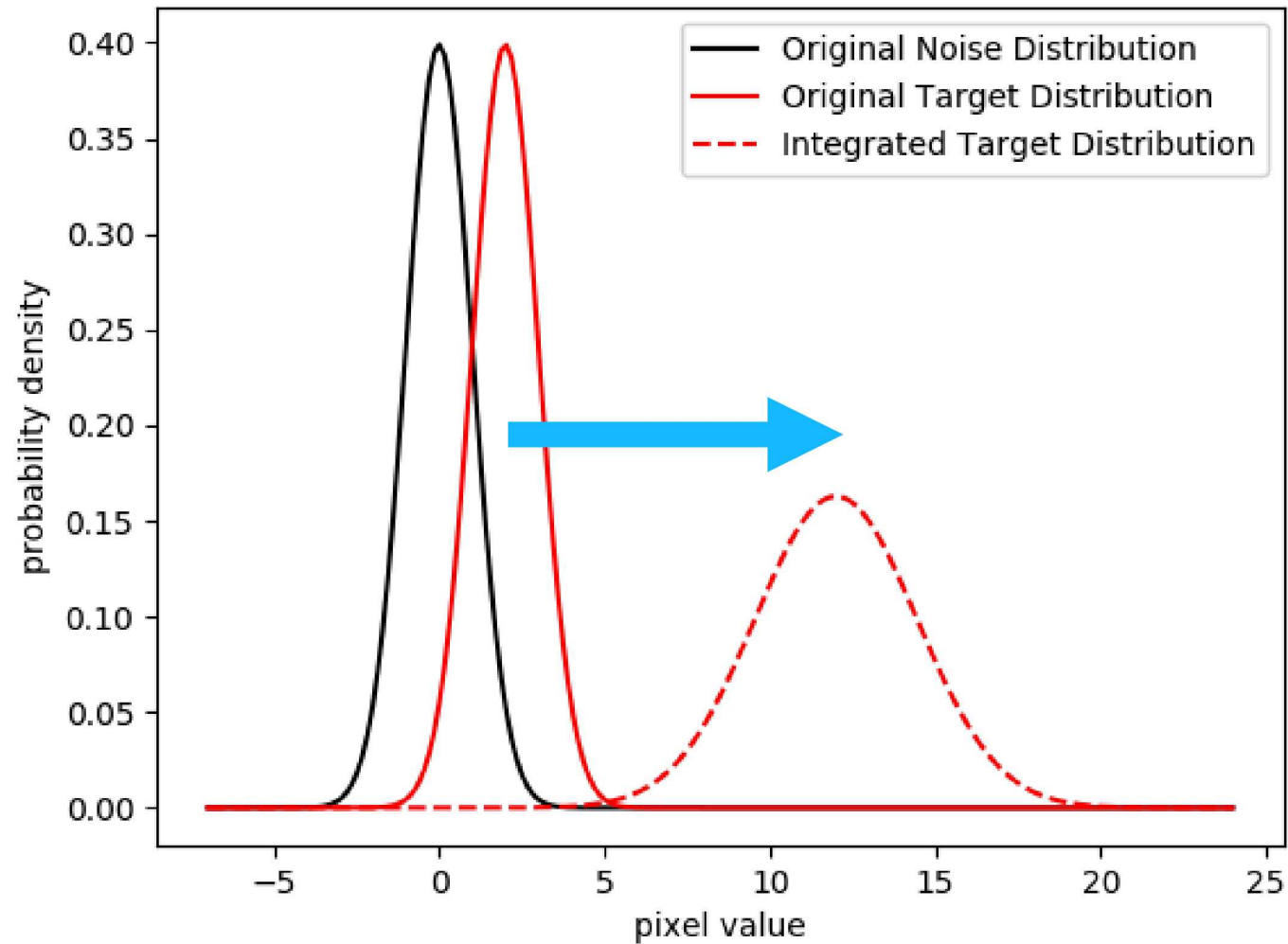
Signal integration applied to moving objects



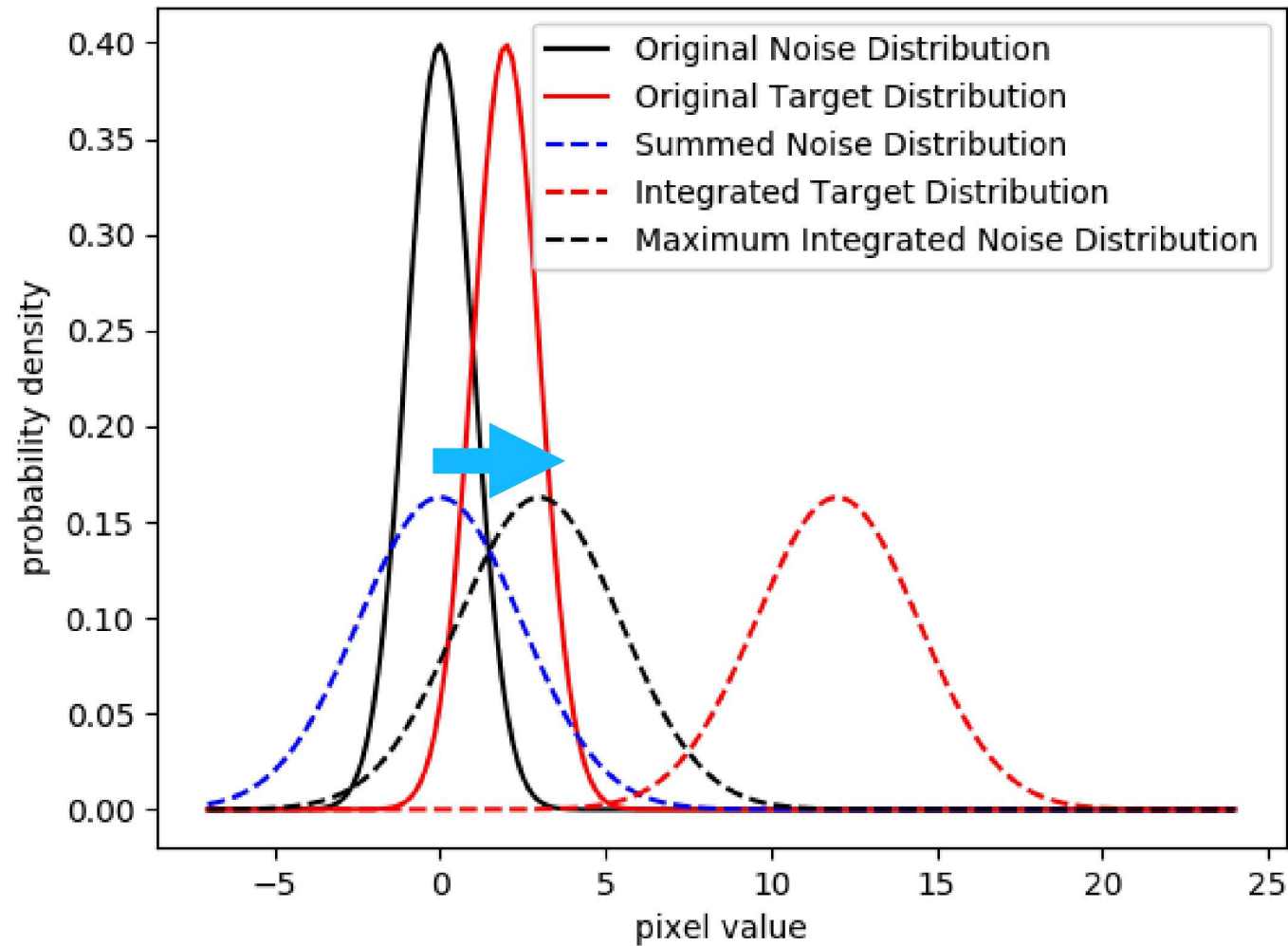
One path covers the object

Integrate over many object paths

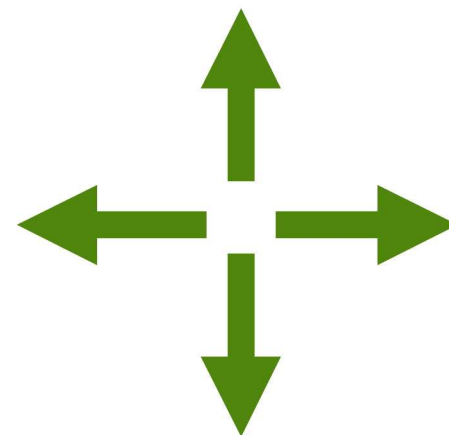
Searching over many paths enhances the signal.



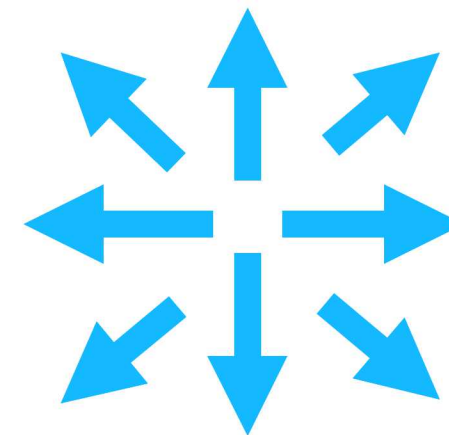
Searching over many paths also enhances the noise.



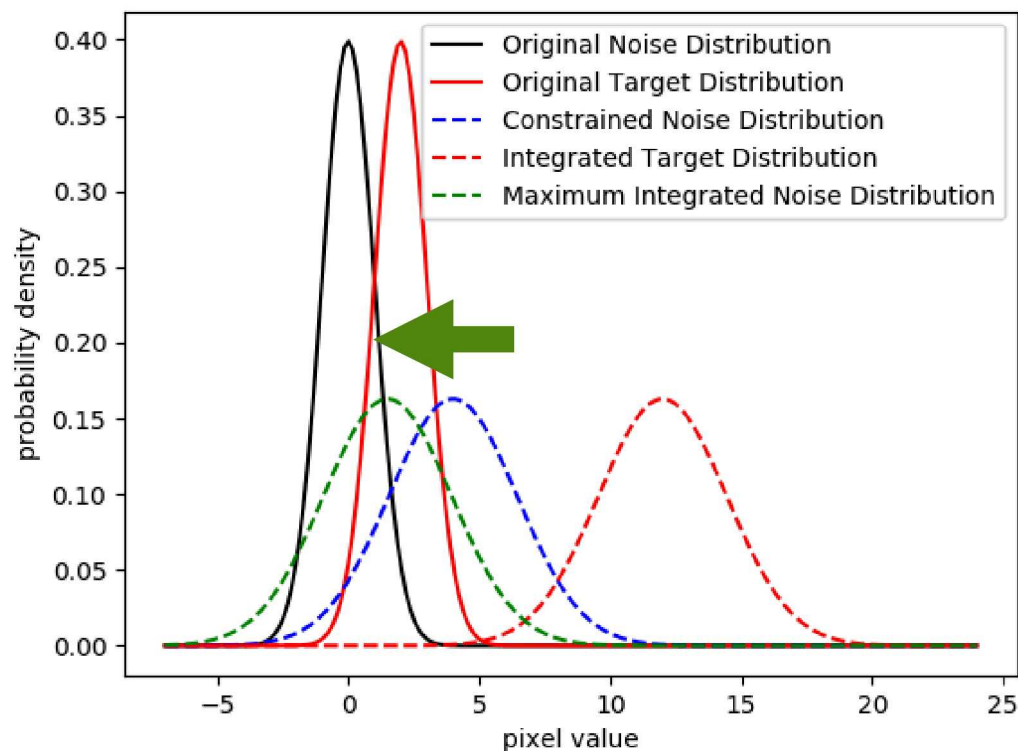
Effect of fewer paths searched:



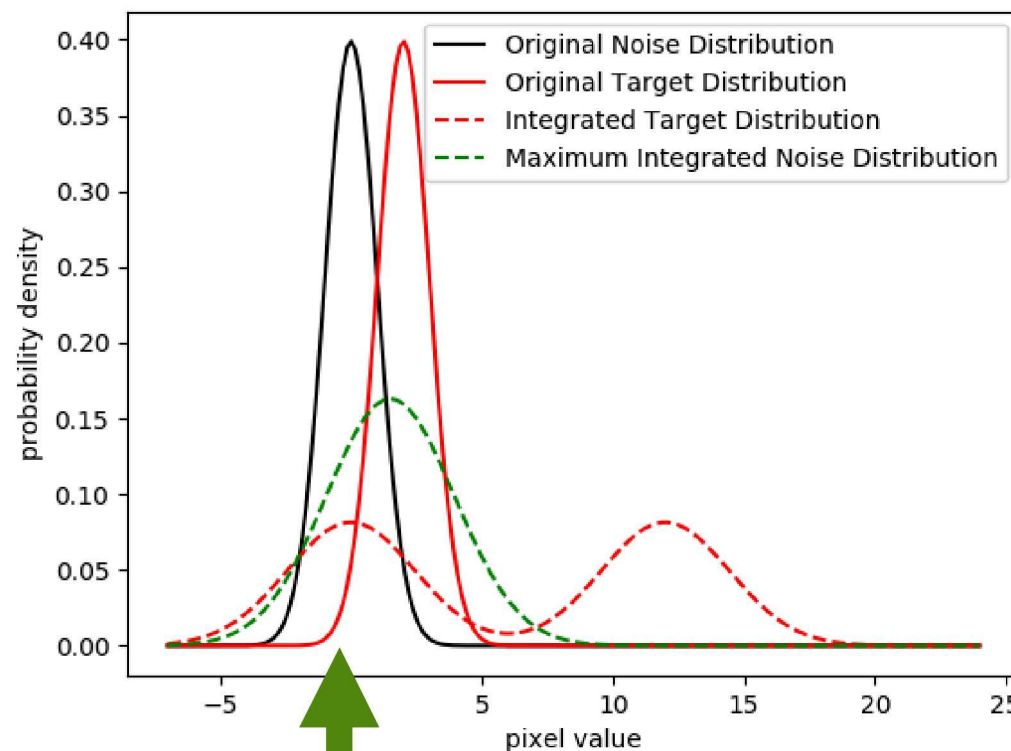
Fewer paths



More paths



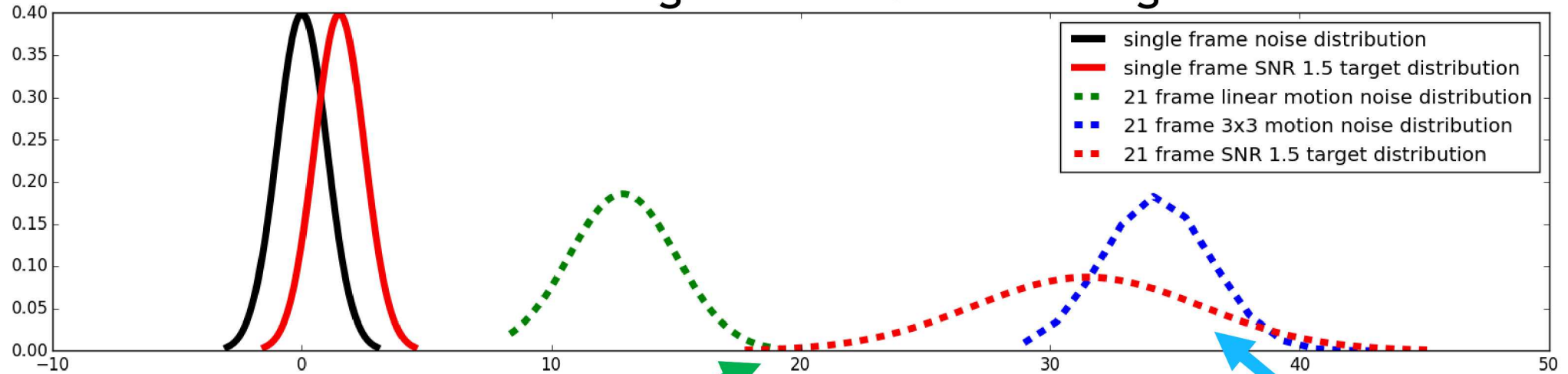
Reduced Noise Mean



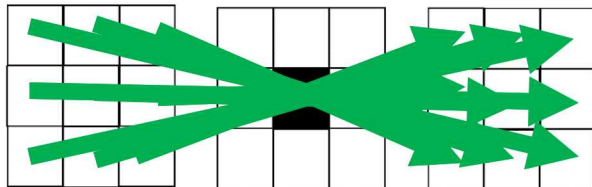
Object may be missed

Constraints needed for very low-SNR detection

21 frame integration of SNR 1.5 target



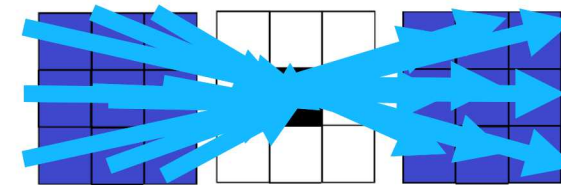
Signal separated from noise



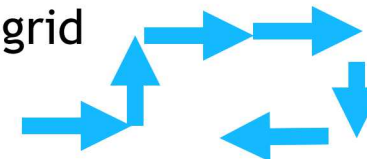
Linear motion model



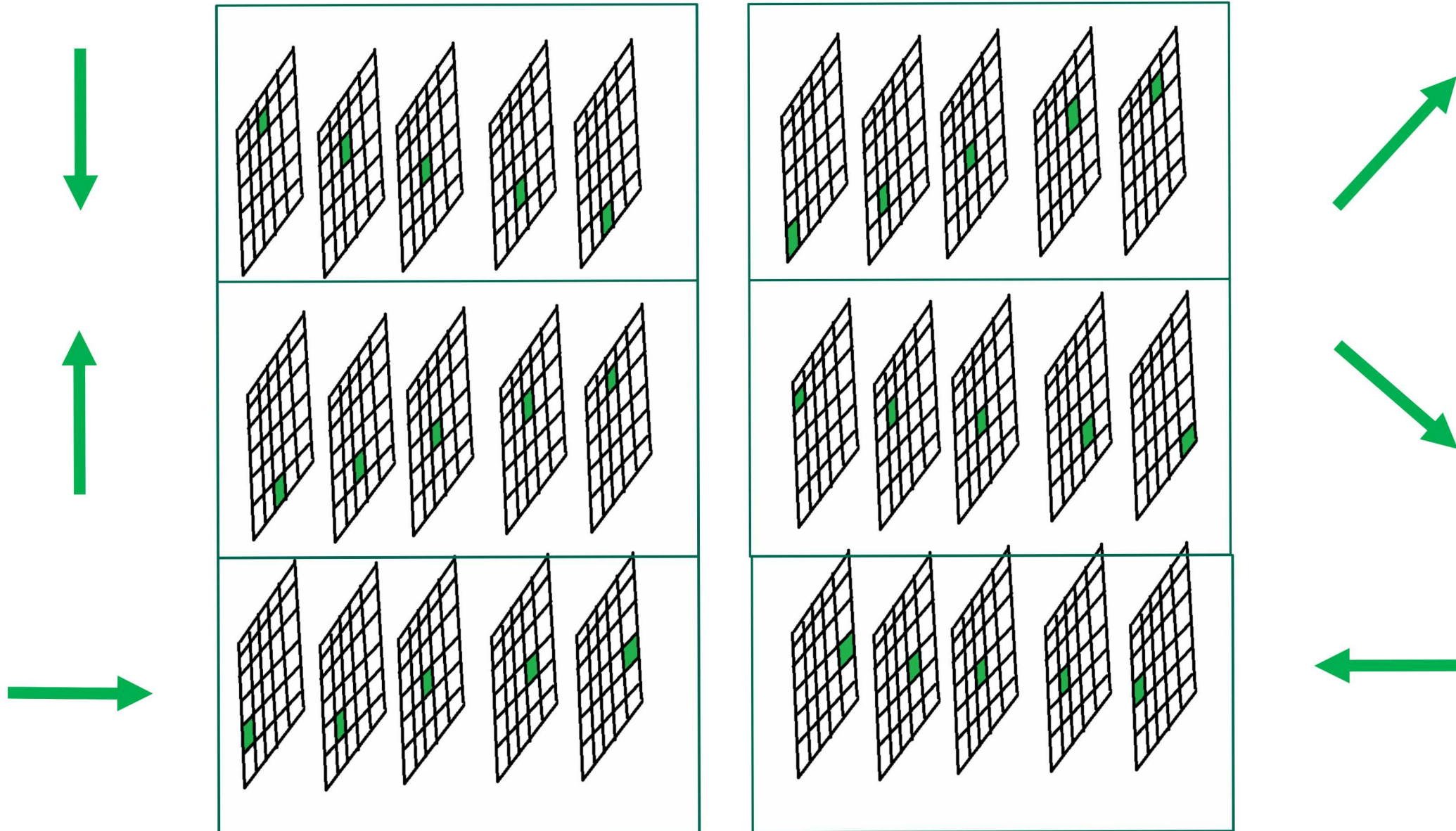
Signal confused with noise



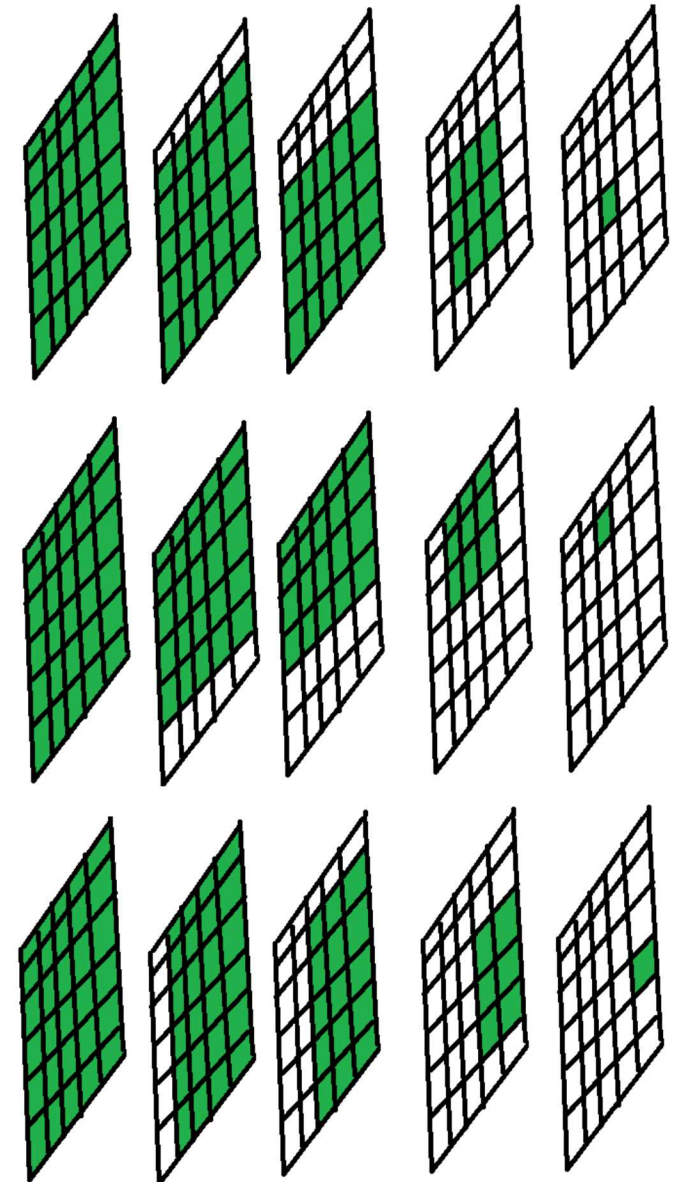
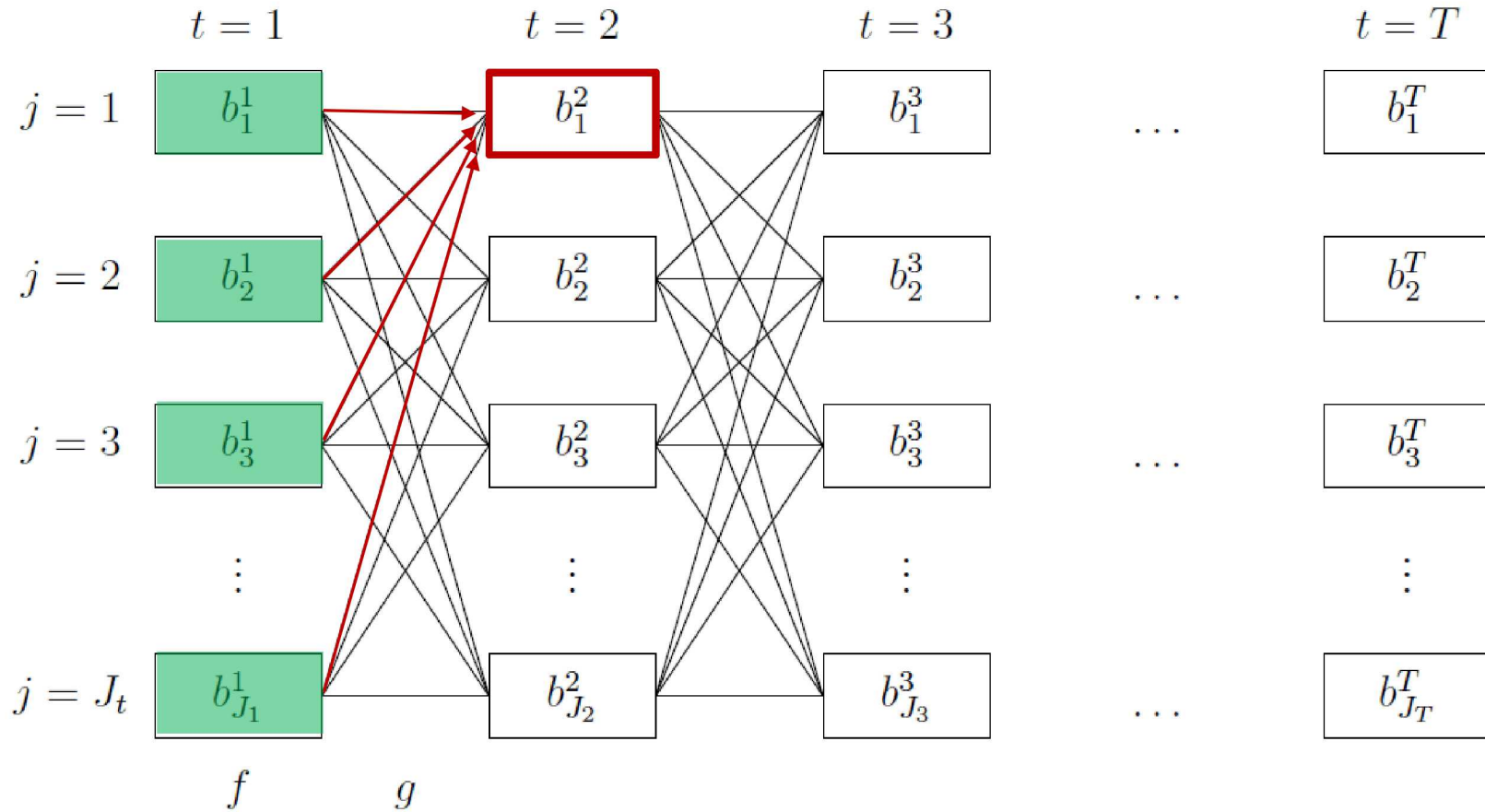
Zig-zag transitions allowed
in 3x3 grid



Existing methods I: Velocity Matched Filters (VMFs)

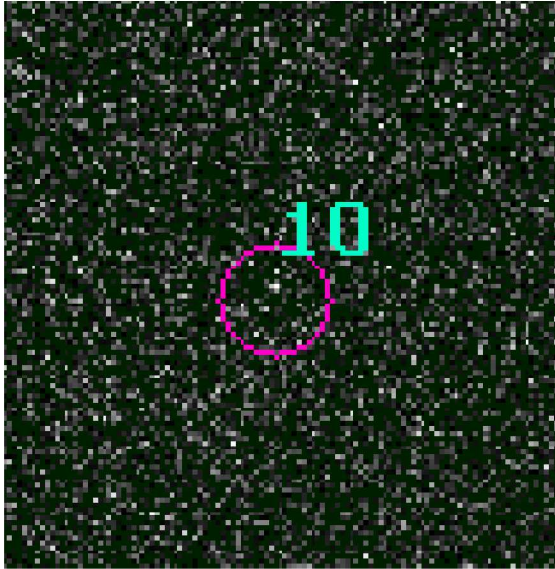


Existing methods 2: Dynamic Programming Algorithm (DPA)

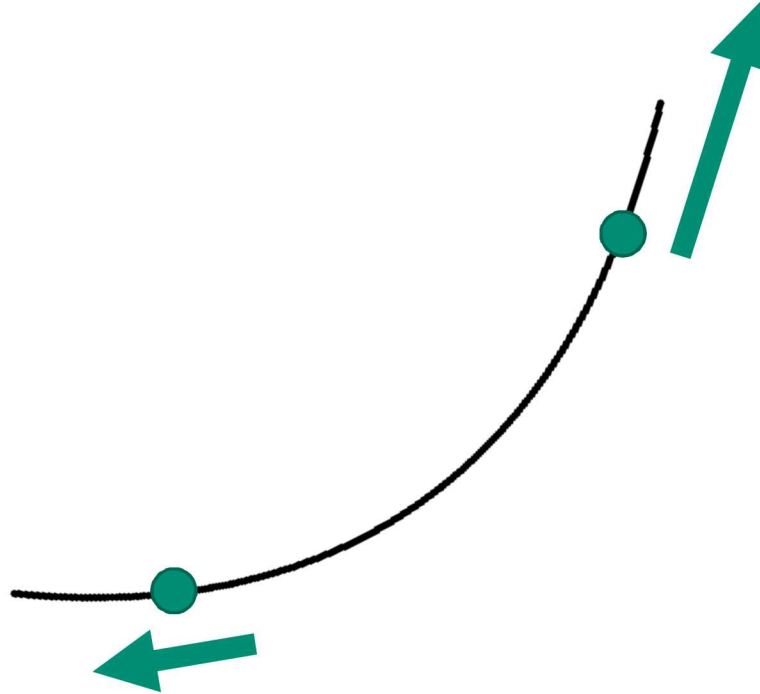


A method that uses **stronger valid constraints** to integrate the signal will perform better at detecting very low SNR objects.

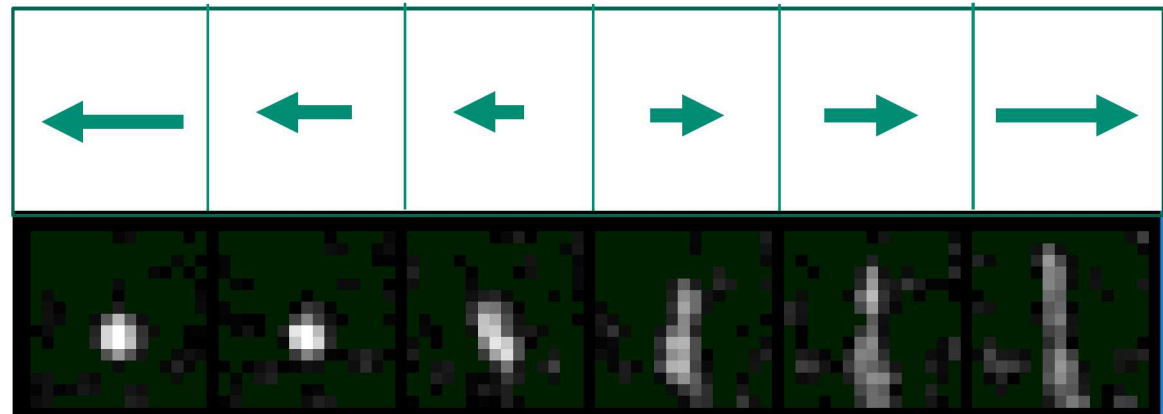
Example Application 1: Objects travelling on known curve.



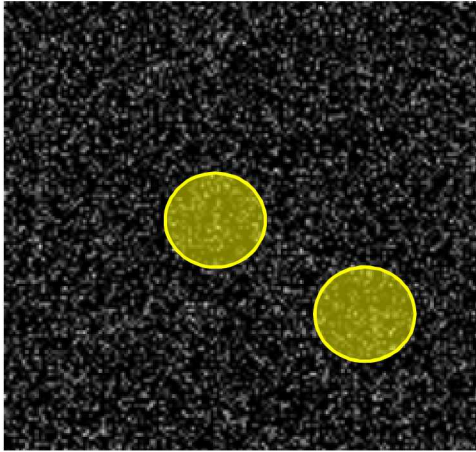
Input Image



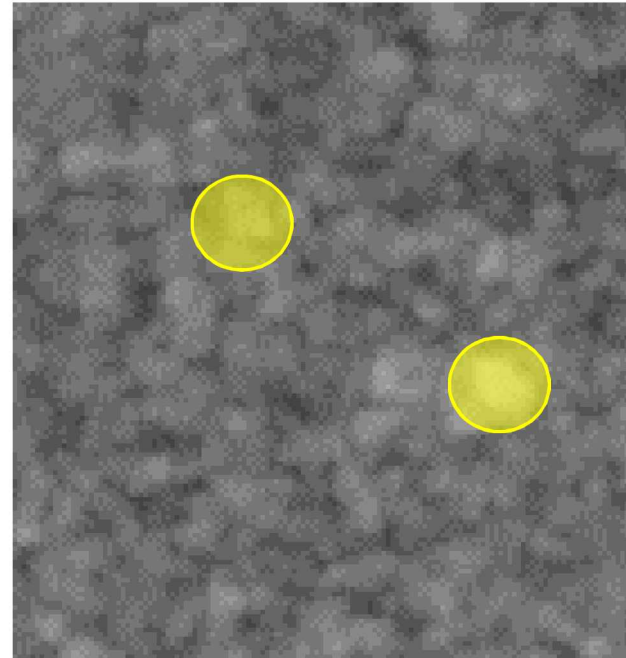
Search a range of speeds



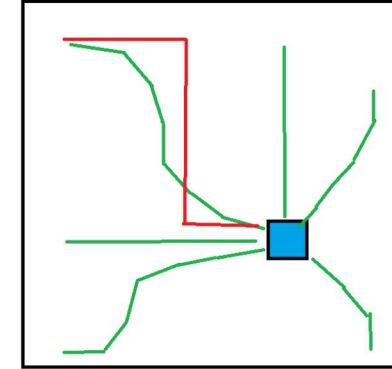
Example Application 2: Maneuvering Objects



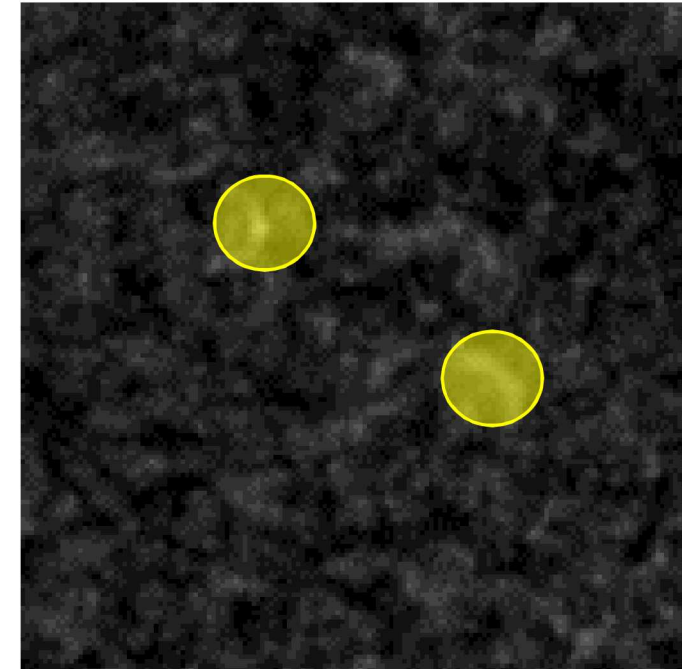
Input Image



Under-constrained



Allow smooth acceleration
but no zig-zags



Constrained

Conclusion

Very Low SNR detection requires constraints

Use a priori knowledge about object motion

Challenge to design constraints that:

- don't exclude real objects
- suppress enough noise
- allow fast computation