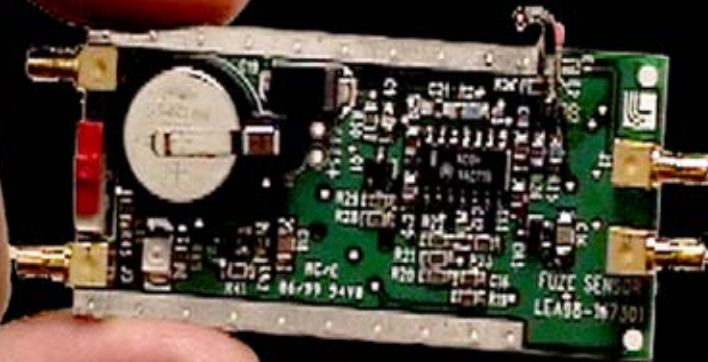


Micropower Impulse Radio [MIR] (U)

Tom Rosenbury, J. Hernandez, F. Dowla, Doug Poland, John Chang,
Pete Estacio, Greg Dallum, Mark Vigers, Mike Newman, Pat Welsh,
Garth Pratt, C. Romero, K. Waltjen, D. Benzel, A. Spiridon,
R. Leach, R. Simpson, G. Governo, H. Jones,
Dan Haynes, JoAn Levy



Jan 2002

etr@llnl.gov, L-290
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
7000 East Ave., Livermore, CA 94550
925 423-7510, 422-3358 fax

Outline

Introduction

Wideband wireless technology

WTC Response

Applications

Conclusions

Motion Sensing
Breathing Sensing
Heartbeat sensor
Security Shell
Electronic Tripwire
Rifle Sensor
Aimpoint Sensor
Shipment Security Sensor System (LS4)
Satellite security Sensor
Proximity Fuze
Satellite Approach Sensor
Through-Wall Position Sensor
Imaging Sensor
HERMES Bridge Inspection

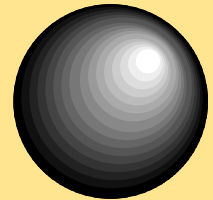
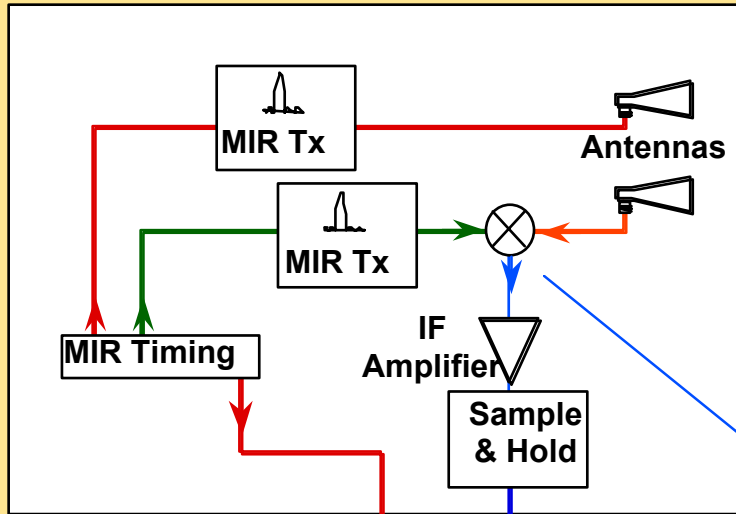
LLNL was created to design and test nuclear weapons

- **Multidisciplinary laboratory - Engineers and physicists developing technology in a (secure) university setting**
- **Impulses from the beginning - Electric impulses were used to initiate nuclear events and electromagnetic impulses result**

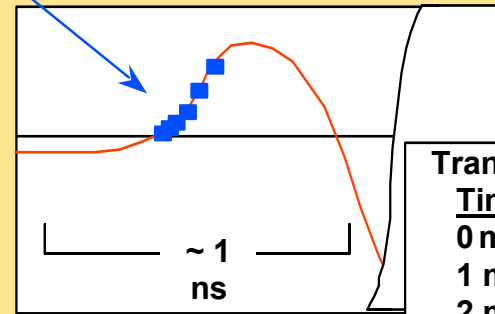


- **Accept the big challenge - Over 7000 technical personnel and over \$10B in capital facilities means LLNL can tackle large complex projects**

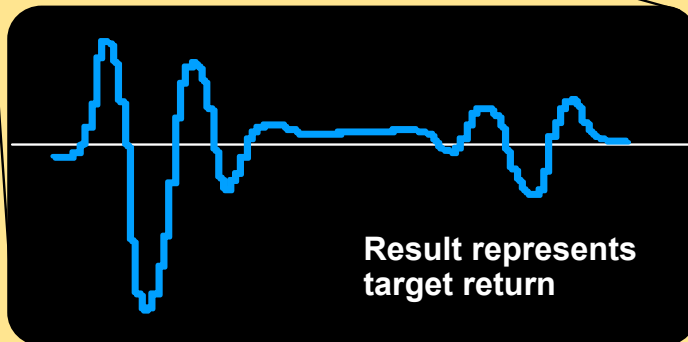
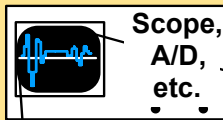
Simplified MIR block diagram showing gated receiver



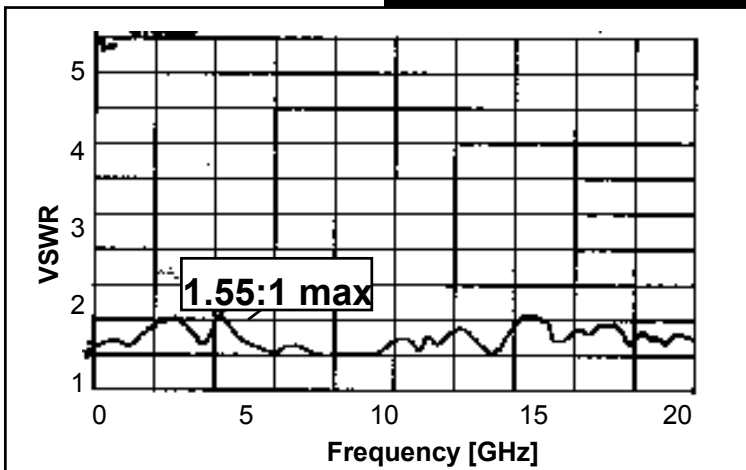
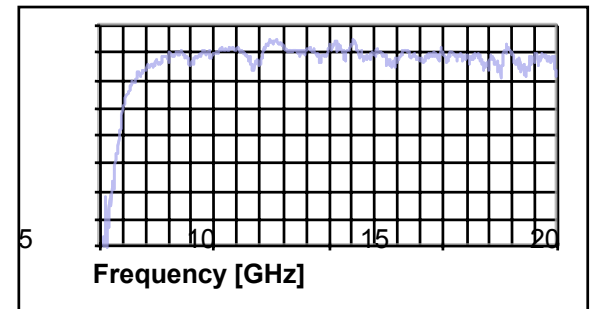
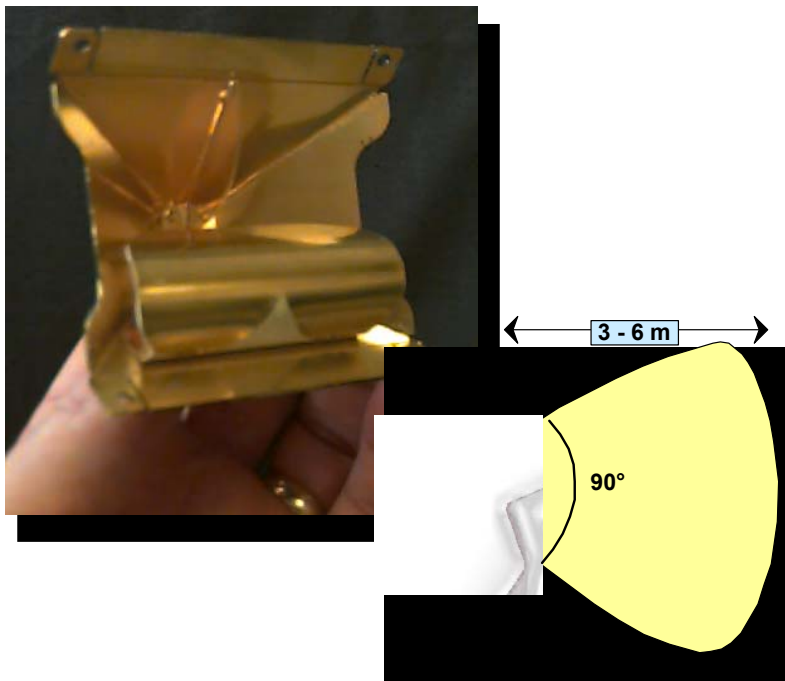
Gated mixer "clocks in" the return waveform at increasing intervals (~10 ps)



<u>Transmit Time</u>	<u>Receive Time</u>
0 ms	0 ms +10ps
1 ms	1 ms +20ps
2 ms	2 ms +30ps
.	.
.	.
.	.



LLNL developed high performance antennas for micropower impulse radar applications



Features:

Wideband (1.5 - 20 GHz)

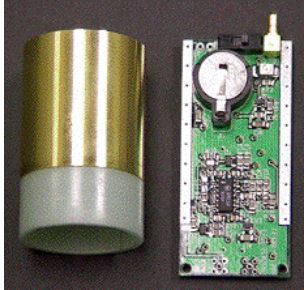
Impulse (50Ω match, DC - 20 GHz)

Beamwidths 15° to 360°)

Compact (e.g. 3 in x 1.7 in for 90°)

Lightweight (45 g)

Primary Advantages - Stealth and Low Power



Watch
battery

9V
battery



- Wideband signals are virtually undetectable
- Tested at top USN, Army & Luga facilities - no detection!
- Religion is “Small, Light & Cheap”
- Many other advantages derive from using impulses...

Emergency Response to the WTC Attack

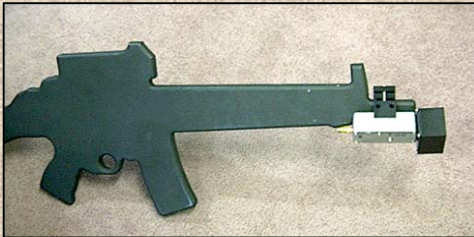
**Sensor Search and Rescue Efforts
Sept 13-Sept 19**

Three sensors were used at the WTC site



Key Features

- Detects breathing
- Battery Operated (1 hr)
- Visual LCD display
- Two-piece unit



- Detects Motion
- Battery Operated (6 days)
- Visual LED display



- Detects Motion
- Battery Operated (6 days)
- Visual LED display
- Water-resistant

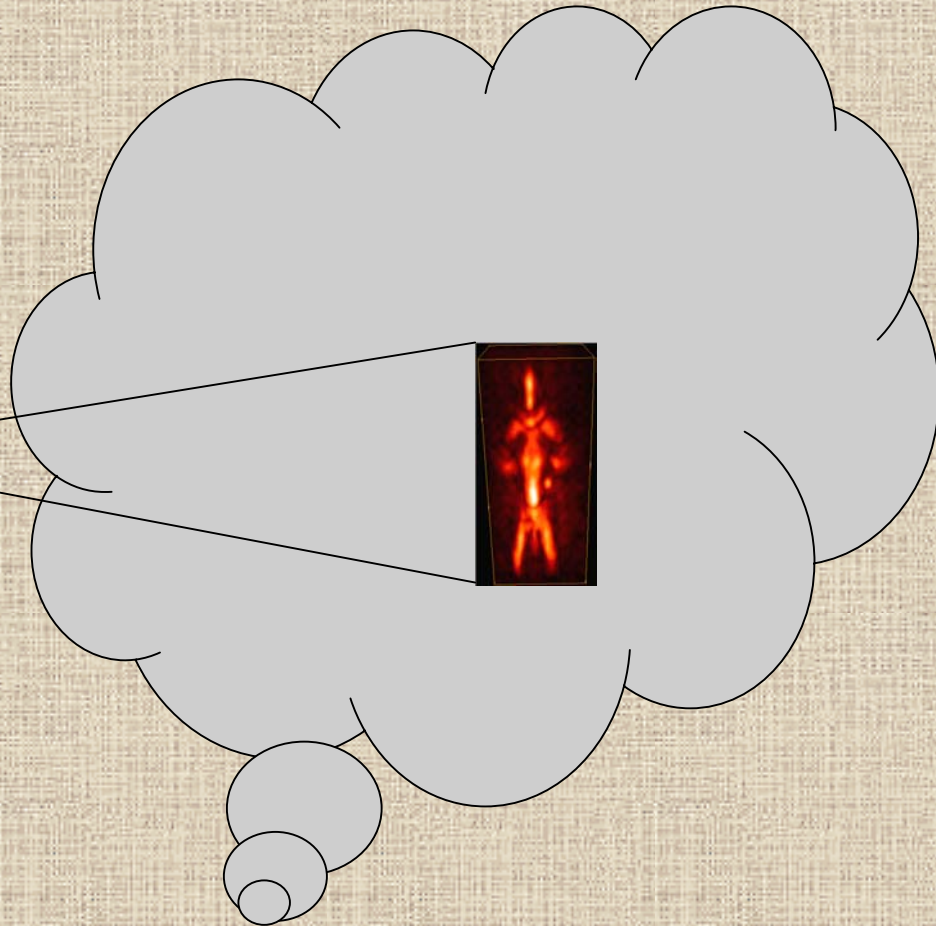
What's next ...

MIR could indicate motion inside

70% of urban assault casualties occur at the entrance



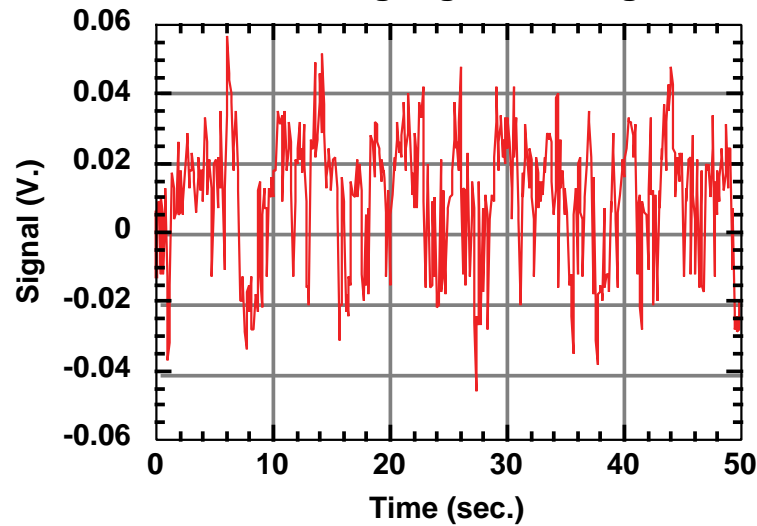
Squad tool could also see through smoke or sheetrock walls



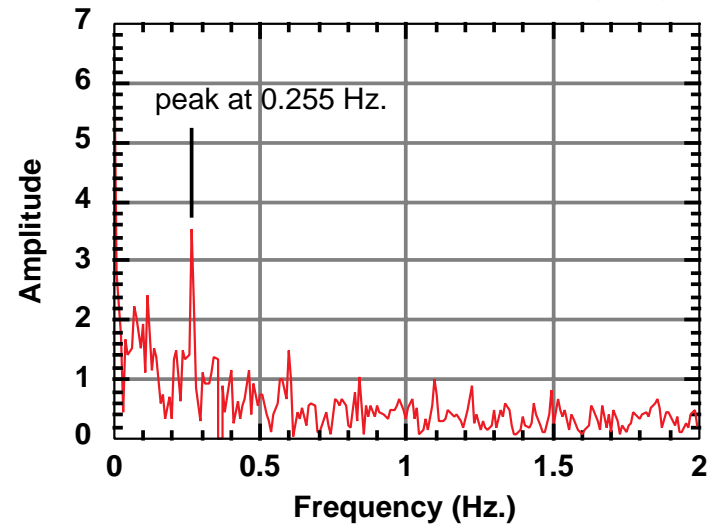
Detection of breathing signals through reinforced concrete using the Rubble Rescue Radar



Normal Breathing Signal Through 2 Slabs



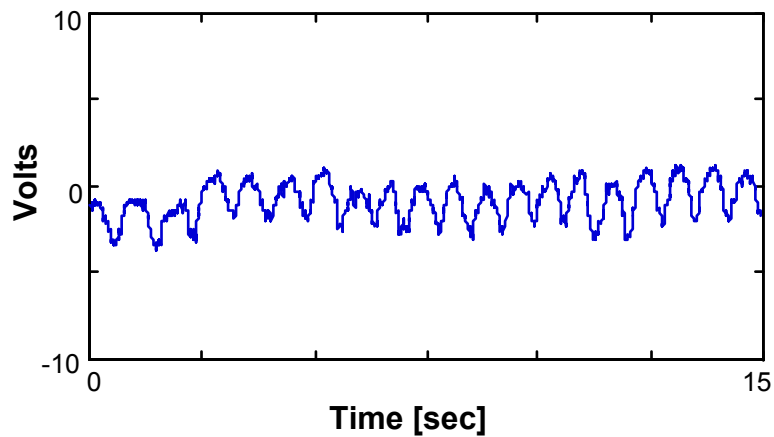
Fourier Transform of Breathing Signal



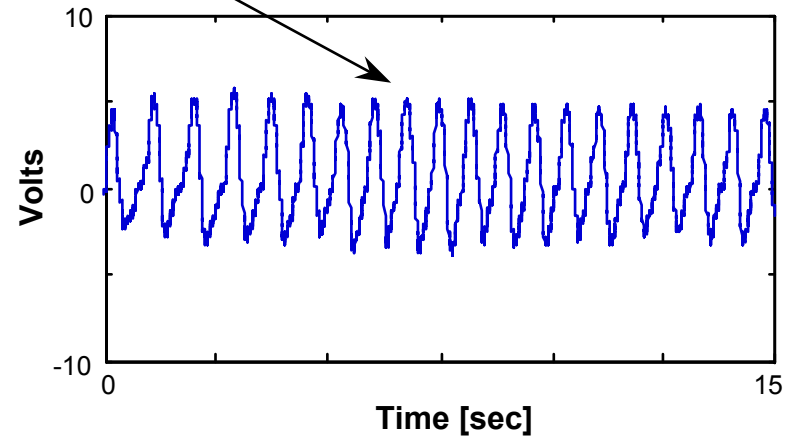
Dielectric antennas improve MIR heart monitor signal response and reduce package size



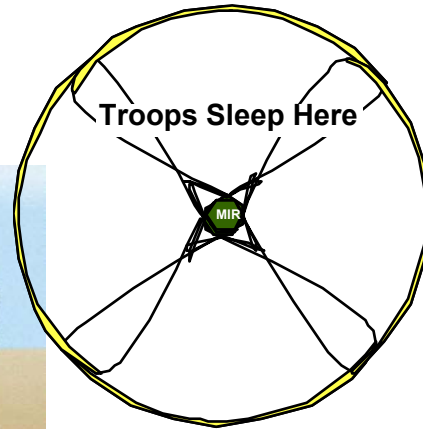
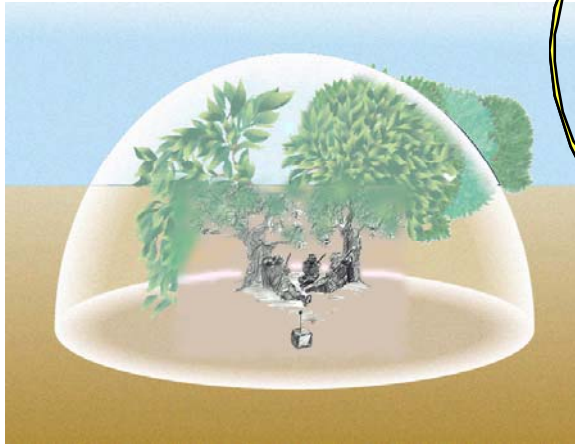
Much smaller package



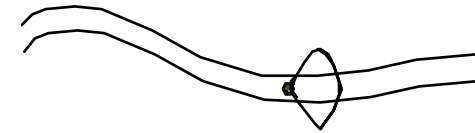
Larger signal with less noise



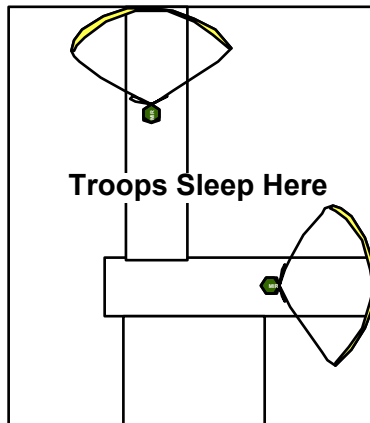
Each MIR covers 90° azimuth and might have multiple uses



Four MIR's Form 360° Bubble



Individual MIR used for Trail Ambush or Trap



Individual MIR's Guard Building Access

Range gate provides precise protective "bubble"

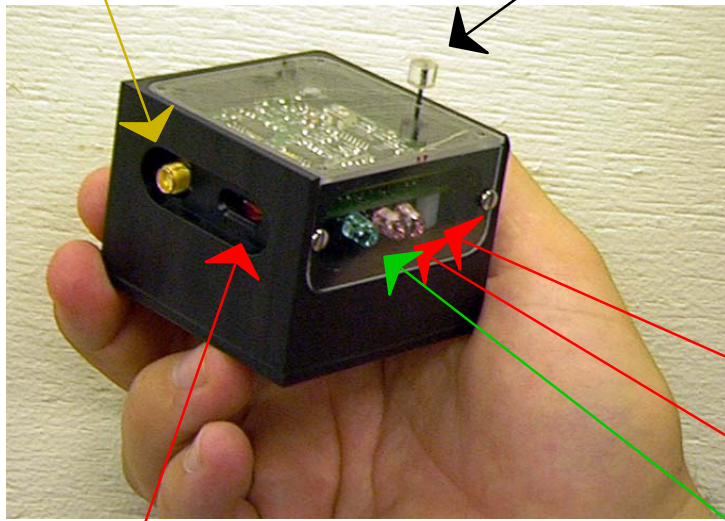
"Stealthy" signal is difficult to detect

Quadrant sensor could protect sleeping troops

LLNL electronic trip-wire

Contact closure
(120Ω)

Pull pin
(starts timer)



Off-On switch

Indicator LED's

- Second red = Fire
- First red = Armed
- Green flashing = Timer started

70% of urban assault casualties occur at entrances

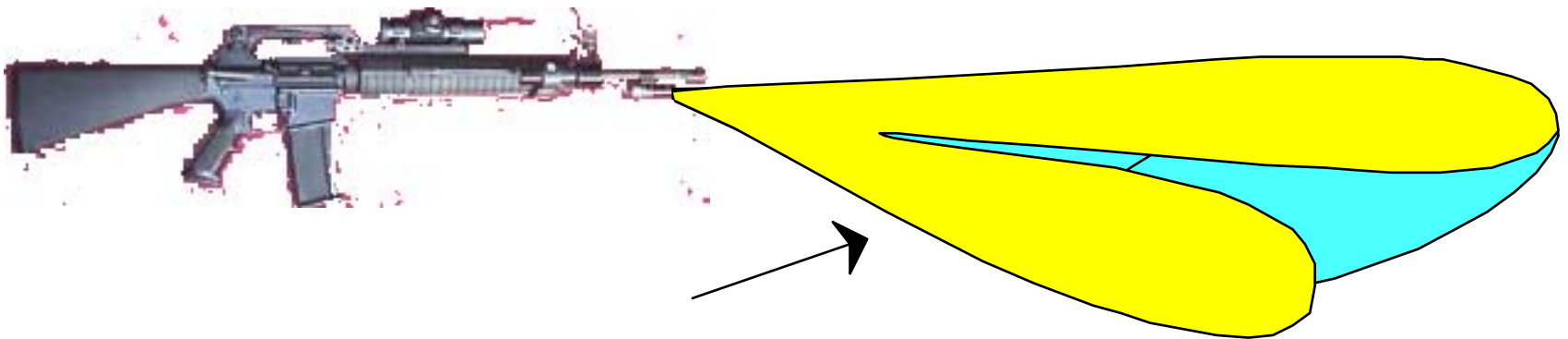


ISS might detect interior motion through closed doors

Multichannel system may allow point and shoot capability



Today: sense motion (4' - 100')



Monopulse beampattern
used for precision pointing

Monopulse works by subtracting the two beams and driving a control loop to zero

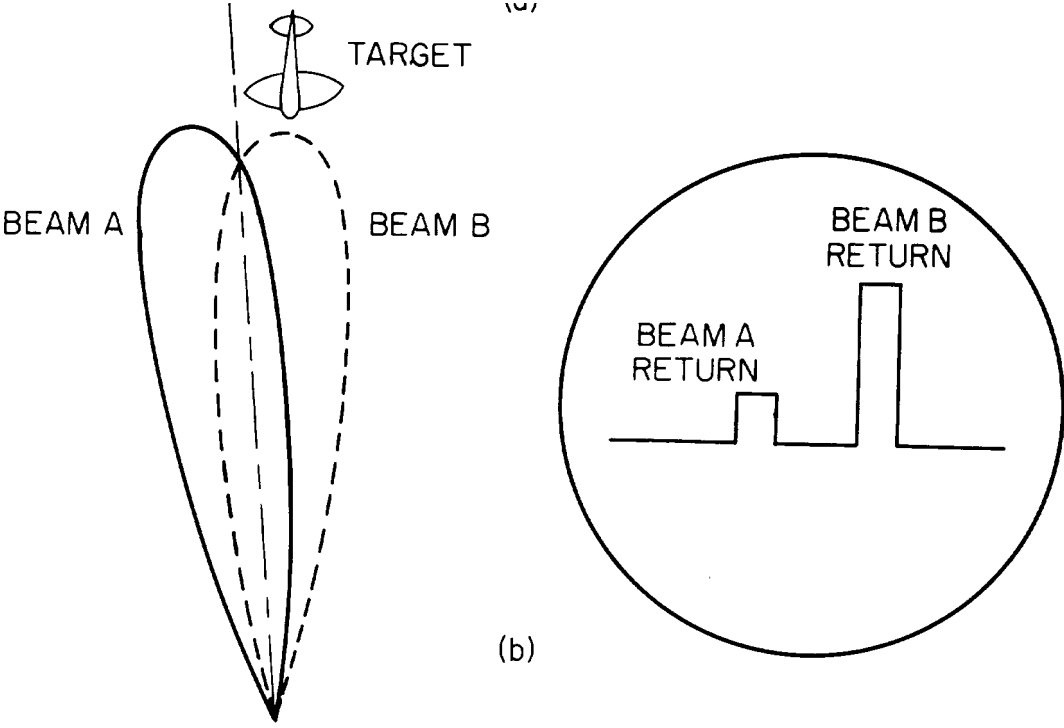
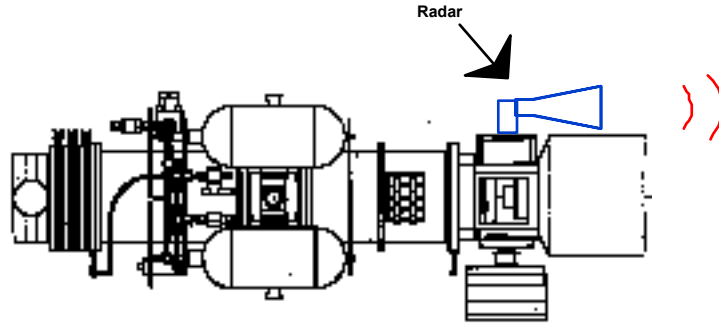


FIG. 10.1. Monopulse radar system geometry and return signal processing.

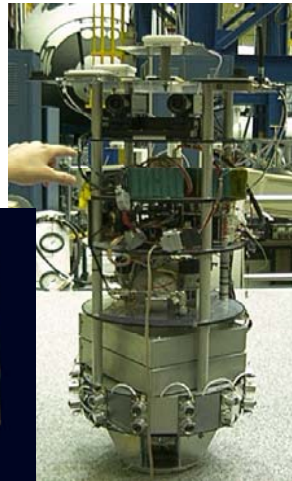
Micro-power impulse radar may be modified for use aboard autonomous space vehicles for precise ranging



Precise position is important:

For collision avoidance

For remote or autonomous control

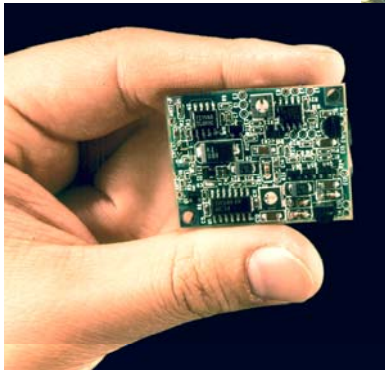


MIR's precise position measurement capability may provide a solution

Low cost

Low Power

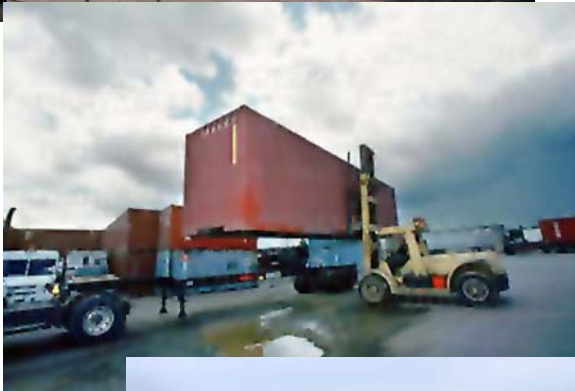
Rugged and compact



Majority of off-shore gross tonnage is containerized and is currently not protected from WMD shipments



Sea - Nearly standard shipping containers



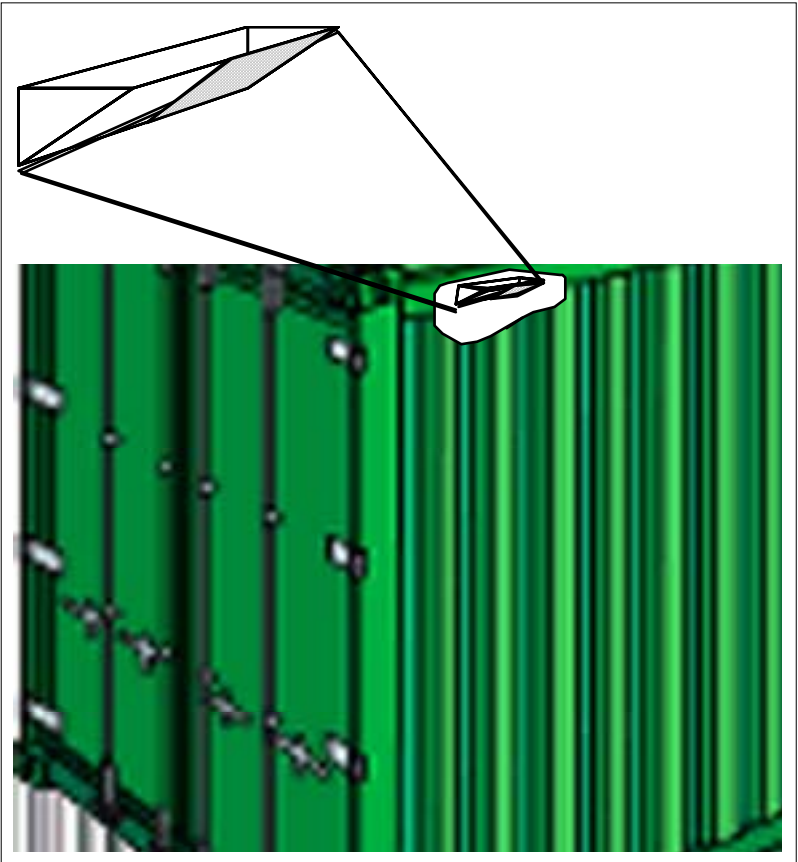
Land - Large shipping containers



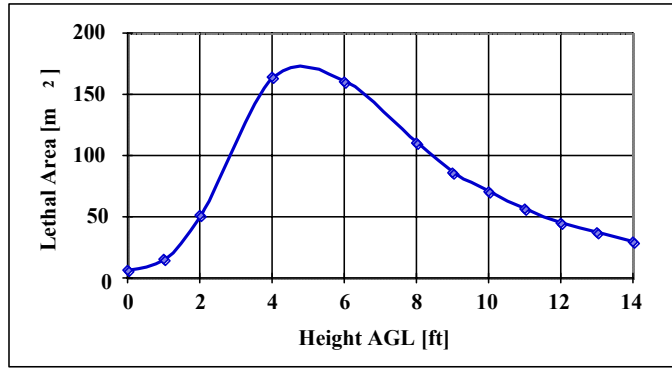
Air - Shipping containers

LLNL Shipping Security Sensor Suite (LS4) could provide onboard sensing for shipping containers and trailers

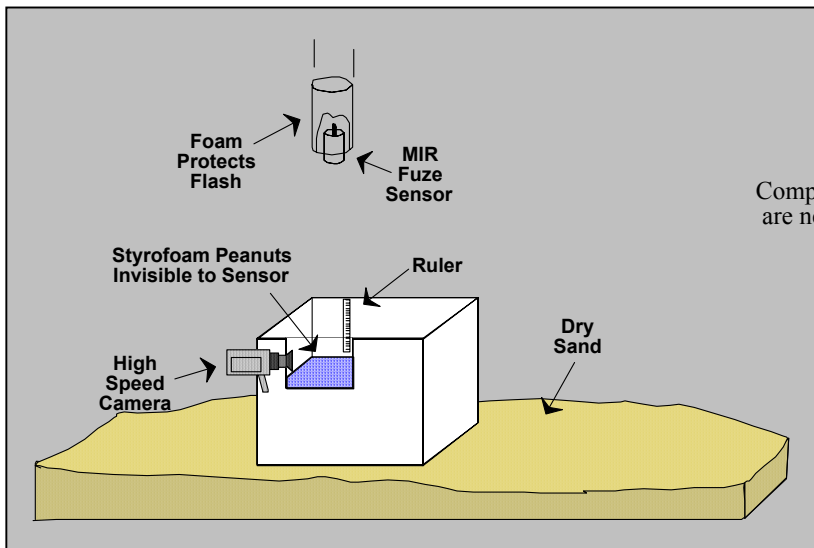
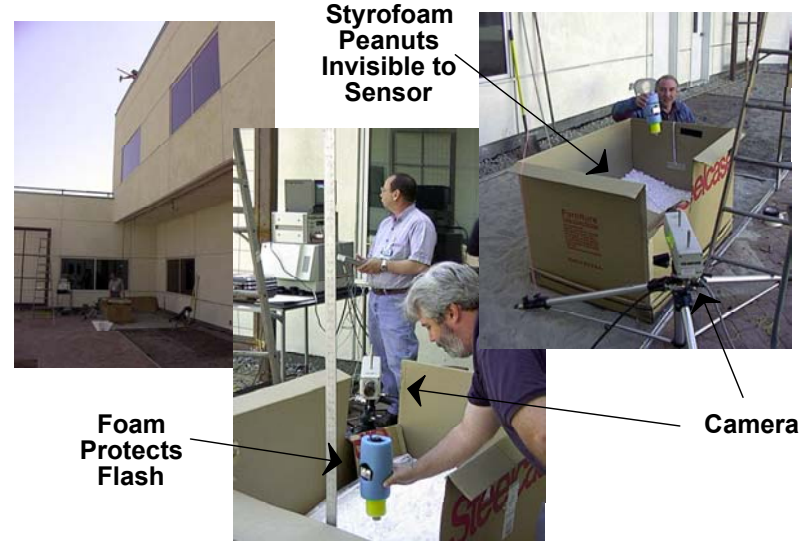
LS4 could be small, unobtrusive and fit the variety of containers in industry



Proximity fuze sensor demonstrates revolutionary capability for small munitions



Lethality increases dramatically with burst height



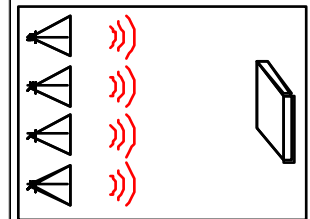
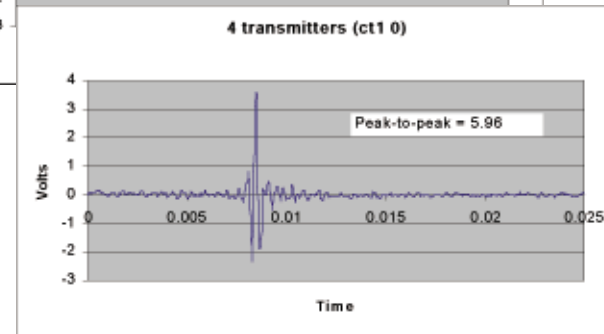
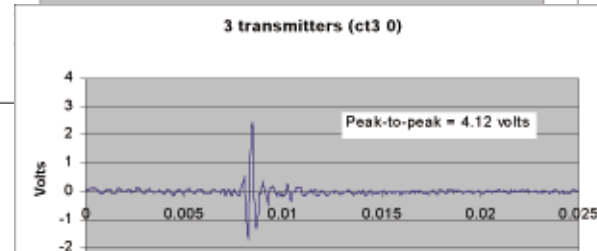
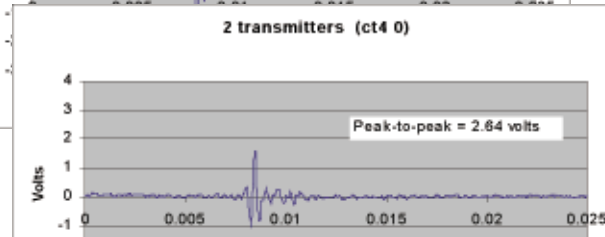
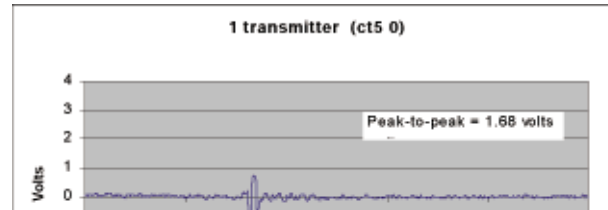
QuickTime™ and a Component Video decompressor are needed to see this picture.



Coherent pulse addition has been demonstrated



- Alignment achieved with simple variable resistor (potentiometer)
- High-speed, low-cost A/D could be used for time alignment
- Scalable technique (unlimited number of elements possible)



Wideband Radar Imaging: Simulation Showing Detection & Imaging Capabilities of Motion Through Walls

Simulation parameters

Radar access from outside of one wall

Room size: 3 x 3 meters

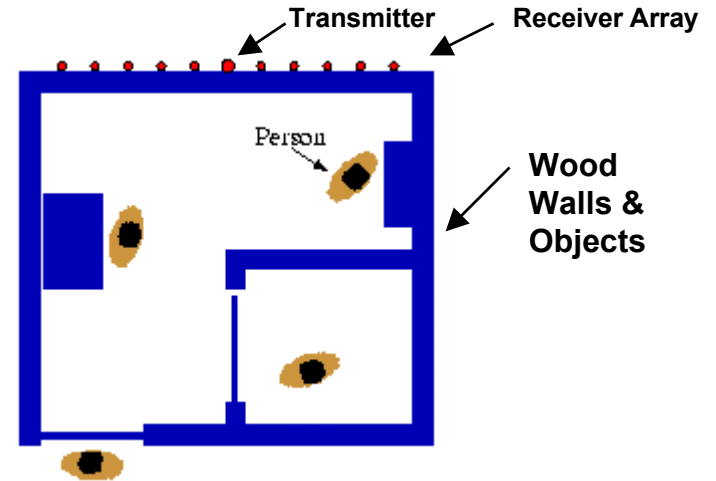
Motion of people is less than 1 cm

Bistatic data acquisition

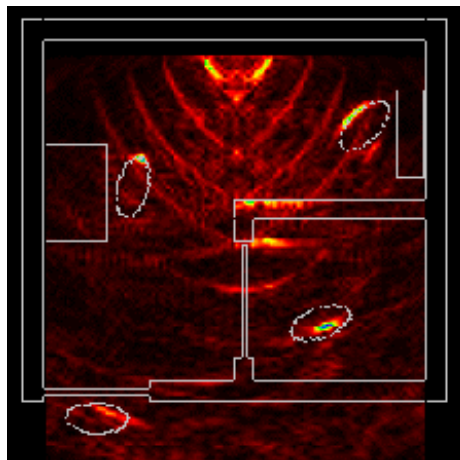
single transmitter

linear array of receivers (100 elements)

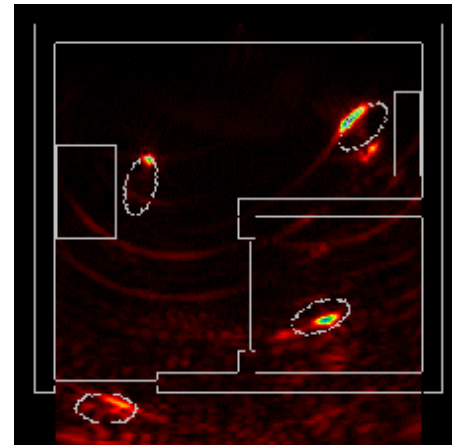
frequency band: 1 GHz to 4 GHz



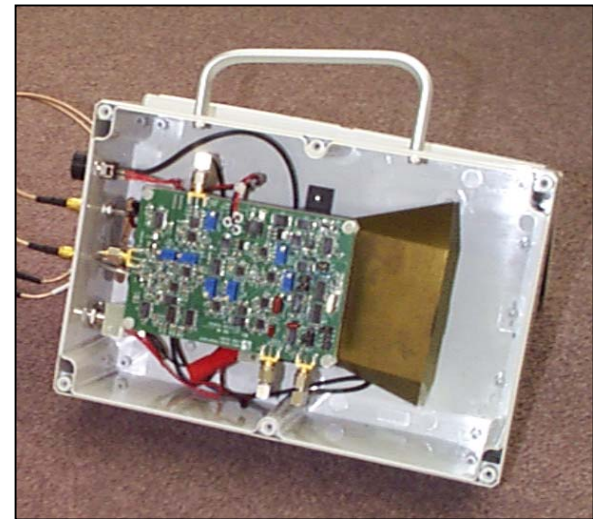
Radar Image of Stationary Scene



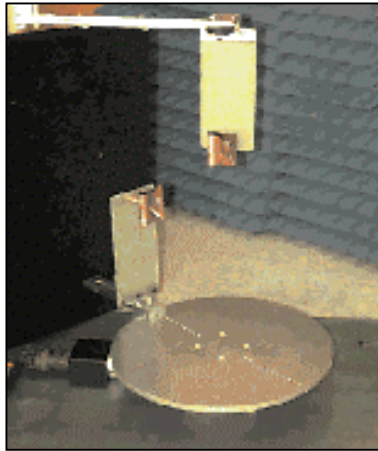
Radar Image of Motion Only



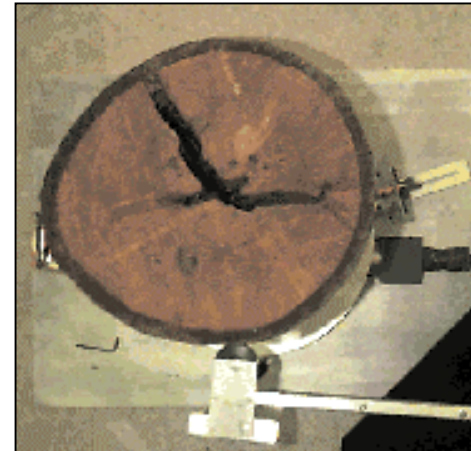
Hand-held Impulse Radar for NDE



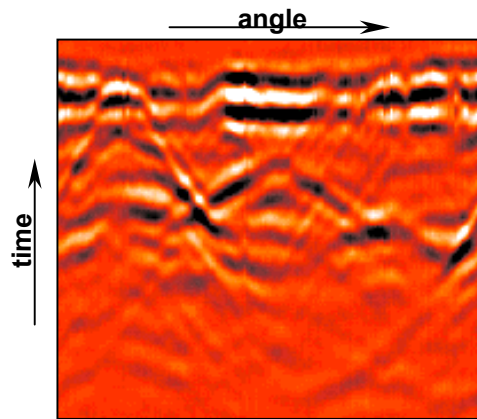
Radar imaging of a utility pole



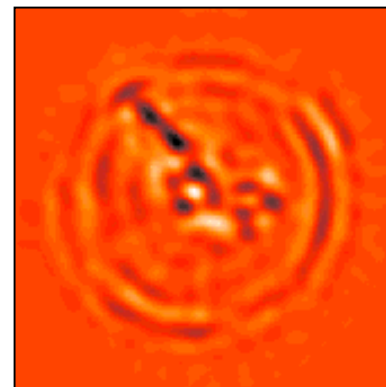
Rotational Stage Testbed



Utility pole containing a fissure



Radar data from a 360 degree circular monostatic scan of the utility pole



Reconstructed slice of utility pole clearly shows the fissure

“HERMES will revolutionize the way bridge inspection is done...” Erol Kaslan, Caltrans

Old inspection method “Listen” for damage

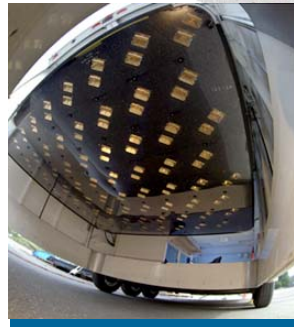


Remove asphalt

Drag chain

- Destructive and costly
- Requires closure of bridge (inconvenience)
- Poor resolution (feet)

New inspection method “Image” the subsurface



Radar array



- Non destructive and inexpensive
- Travels at highway speeds
- 1-inch resolution in 3D to 1-foot depth

**Estimated savings in U.S. = \$25 million dollars per year.
Target the critical bridges; reduce unnecessary repairs.**

HERMES uses 64 impulse radars to scan the bridge deck at highway speeds

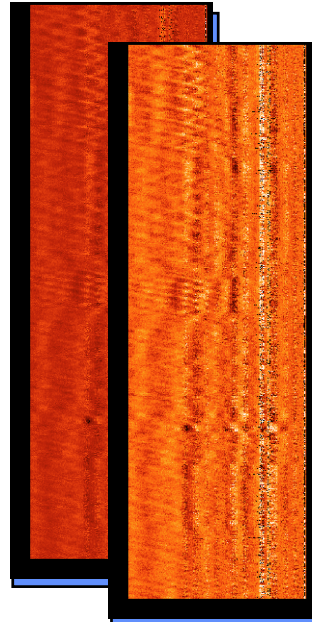
Calibration phase



20 m

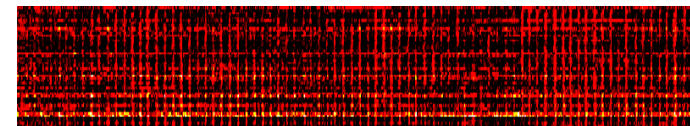
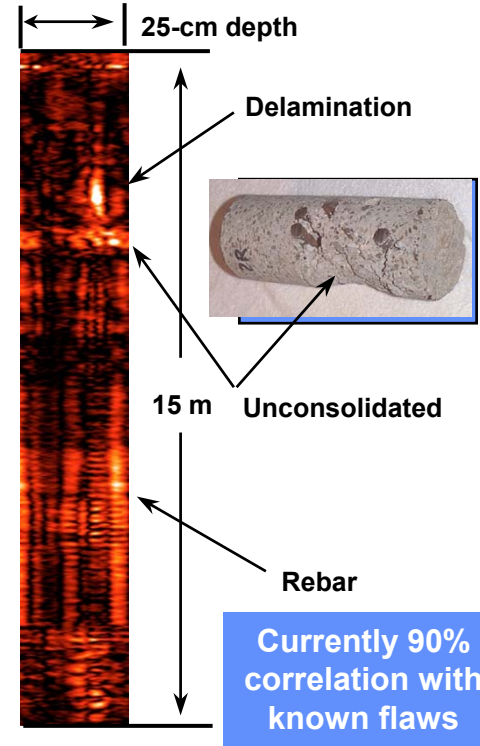
2 m

Acquisition phase

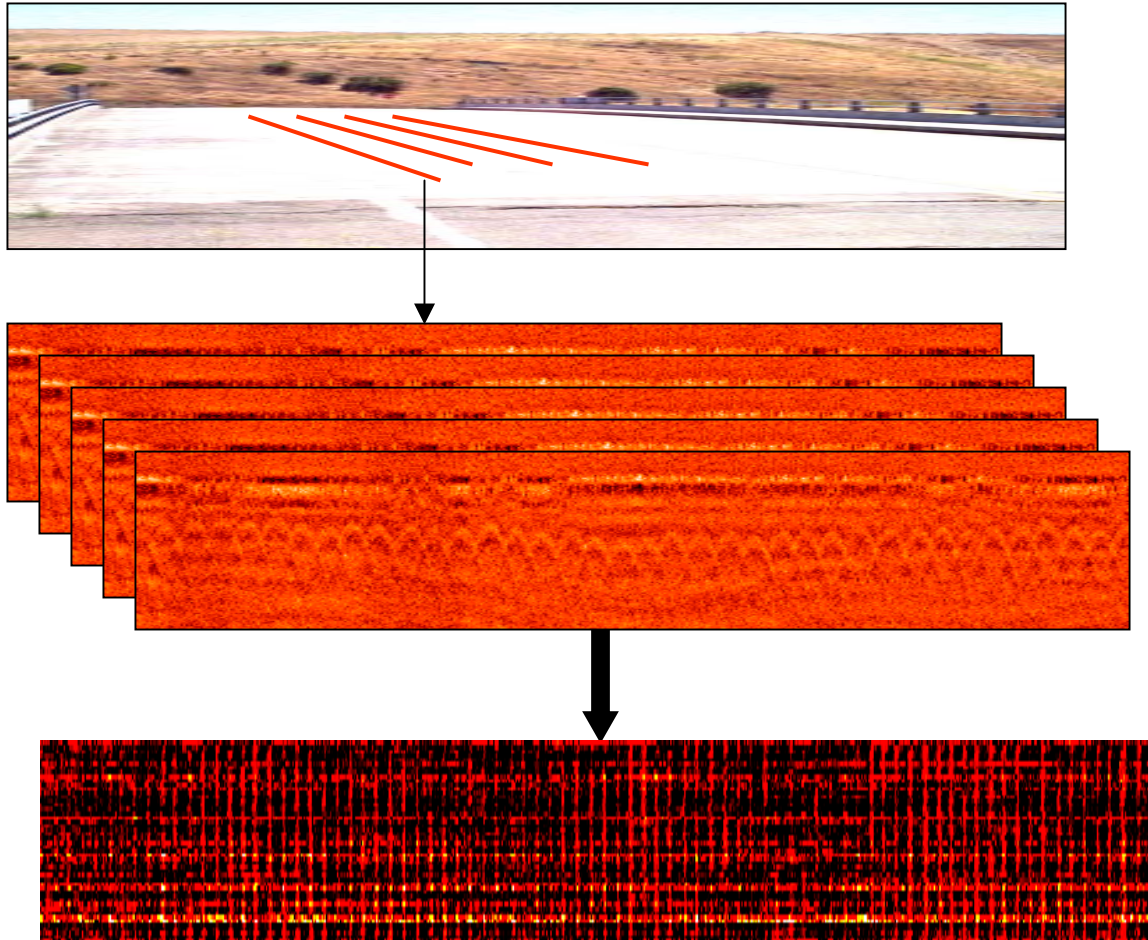


64 channels of raw data

Analysis phase



Radar 3D tomographic imaging



LLNL's Engineering Support Department



**Coordination &
Quality Control**

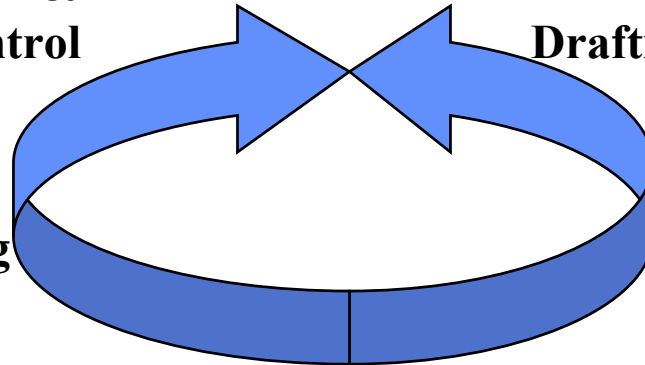


Engineering Support



Drafting & Phototooling

Special Processing



**Rapid Prototype
Service Centers**

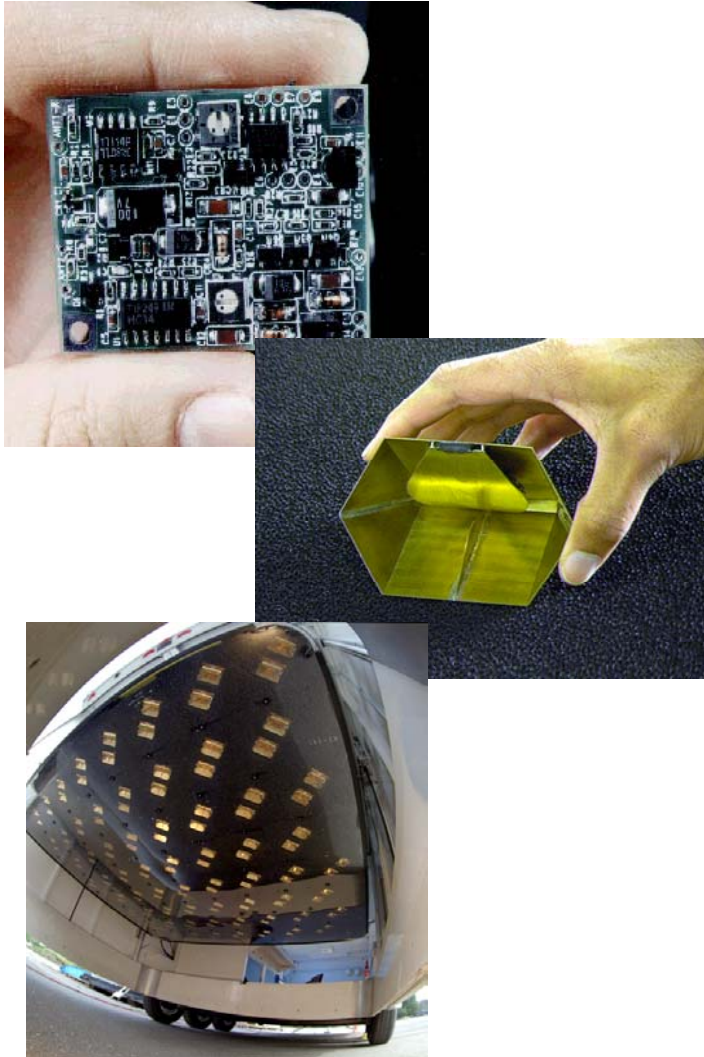


**Instrumentation &
Control Systems
Development**

**Field Support
Installation/Electronics**



Summary



We would like to participate

- **Patented technology**
- **Resources**
 - Management experience
 - Technical talent
 - Advanced engineering facilities
- **Experience in:**
 - Microwave system development
 - GPR arrays & SAR imaging
 - Communications
 - Diagnostic & Instrument Devp't
 - Commercializing when complete