



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***CIRCULAR SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR SYSTEMS
FOR ON-THE-GROUND OBJECT DETECTION***

MOJTABA MOHAMMAD POOR

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By

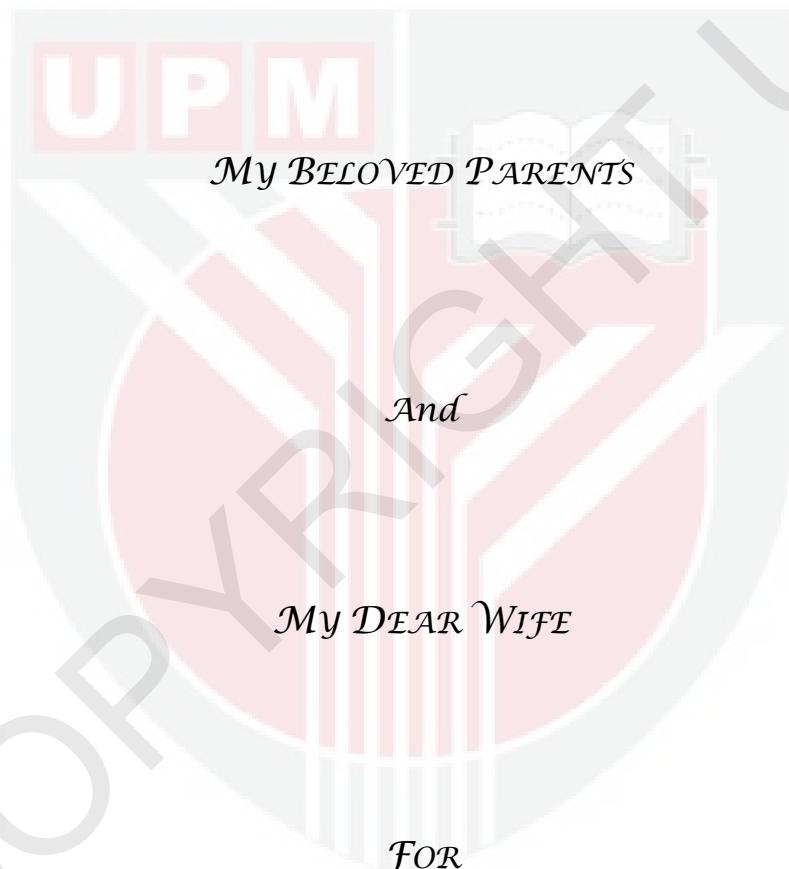
MOJTABA MOHAMMAD POOR

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfillment of
the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

June 2012

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to



THEIR ENDLESS PATIENCE AND LOVE

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment
of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

CIRCULAR SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR SYSTEMS FOR ON-THE-GROUND OBJECT DETECTION

BY

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June 2012

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Detecting on-the-ground object is a subject of interest for some applications. An example of application is detection of airport's runway Foreign Object Debris (FOD), which is an important issue in the aviation safety. In this way, radar imaging has several inherent advantages over other techniques, including larger coverage area, robustness in bad weather conditions, and ability to operate unabated for twenty-four hours. Currently existing FOD-detection systems are using very high carrier frequencies at millimetre-wave, and are prone to be affected by different weather conditions. Moreover, their usage is limited to free-space applications due to their inability in penetrating into solid materials. Furthermore, two radar technologies are possible to be investigated for such applications, namely Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and bistatic radar. SAR concept is applicable in this regard with some modification, especially in terms of movement trajectory.

In this thesis, a circular monostatic and a circular bistatic system of low-carrier frequency synthetic aperture radar are proposed which can be used for such applications. In both proposed systems, wideband Linear Frequency Modulated (LFM) pulses are generated and employed. The advantages of using LFM include their higher signal-to-noise ratio and lower hardware complexity. Both proposed systems were analyzed theoretically, modelled and verified through field experiments. Two new processing algorithms for each of the systems were also developed to be used in the system.

The ability of the proposed circular monostatic system is shown through detecting one or more metallic cylinders as small as 1cm diameter and 1.5~2.5 cm height at 7-10 m ranges and different angles. The output of the system is a radar image of the area where the position of the objects is highlighted in it. Similar action is repeated for the bistatic proposed system by detecting cylinders as small as 2 cm diameter and 2.5 cm height at 5-7 m ranges. The ability of the system is verified because the system produces a radar image of the area by highlighted points at the position of the objects.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai
memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

SISTEM RADAR APERTUR TIRUAN MEMBULAT UNTUK PENGESANAN OBJEK ATAS TANAH

Oleh

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Mengesan objek atas tanah merupakan suatu keperluan bagi sesetengah aplikasi. Contoh aplikasi tersebut ialah pengesan Serpihan Objek Asing (FOD) di atas landasan kapal terbang, yang merupakan isu penting dalam keselamatan penerbangan. Di dalam hal ini, pengimejan radar mempunyai beberapa kelebihan ketara berbanding teknik-teknik lain, termasuk kawasan liputan yang lebih luas, ketahanan di dalam cuaca buruk, dan kebolehan beroperasi secara berterusan selama dua puluh empat jam. Sistem pengesan FOD sedia ada pada masa kini menggunakan frekuensi pembawa sangat tinggi pada gelombang milimeter, dan sangat terdedah kepada kesan perubahan cuaca. Tambahan pula, kegunaan sistem tersebut adalah terhad untuk aplikasi-aplikasi ruang bebas disebabkan ketidakupayaan untuk menembusi bahan pepejal. Tambahan pula, dua teknologi

radar yang boleh dikaji bagi aplikasi-aplikasi tersebut, dinamakan Radar Aperture Tiruan (SAR) dan radar dwistatik. Konsep SAR boleh diaplikasi bagi tujuan ini dengan beberapa pengubahsuaihan, terutamanya dari segi trajektori pergerakan.

Di dalam tesis ini, suatu sistem monostatik membulat dan dwistatik membulat SAR berfrekuensi rendah dicadangkan dimana boleh digunakan untuk aplikasi-aplikasi tersebut. Di dalam kedua-dua sistem yang dicadangkan, denyut-denyut Frekuensi Linear Termodulat (LFM) jalur lebar dijana dan digunakan. Kelebihan penggunaan LFM termasuklah ia mempunyai nisbah hinggar kepada isyarat yang lebih tinggi dan perkakasan yang lebih ringkas. Kedua-dua sistem yang dicadangkan telah dianalisa secara teori, dimodelkan dan disahkan melalui eksperimen lapangan. Dua algoritma pemprosesan baru bagi setiap sistem juga telah dibangunkan untuk digunakan di dalam sistem.

Kebolehan sistem monostatik membulat yang dicadangkan ditunjukkan melalui pengesanan satu atau lebih silinder logam berdiameter sekecil 1 sentimeter dan setinggi 1.5~2.5 sentimeter pada julat jarak 7–10 meter dan pada sudut-sudut berbeza. Hasil keluaran sistem merupakan suatu imej radar kawasan dimana kedudukan objek diserlahkan di dalamnya. Tindakan yang sama diulang untuk sistem dwistatik yang dicadangkan dengan mengesan silinder berdiameter sekecil 2 sentimeter dan setinggi 2.5 sentimeter pada julat jarak 5-7 meter. Kebolehan sistem adalah disahkan kerana sistem menghasilkan suatu imej radar kawasan tersebut dengan menyerlahkan titik-titik pada kedudukan objek.

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APPROVAL

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 25 JUN 2012.. to conduct the final examination of MOJTABA MOHAMMAD POOR on his Doctor of Philosophy thesis "Circular Synthetic Aperture Radar Systems For On-The-Ground Object Detection" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges ACT 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106]Experimental 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and is not concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institutions.

MOJTABA MOHAMMAD POOR

Date: 25 June 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
APPROVAL	viii
DECLARATION	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement and Motivation	2
1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Research	3
1.4 Brief Methodology	4
1.5 Scope of the Thesis	7
1.6 Organization of Thesis	10
2. REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF OBJECT DETECTION SYSTEMS	12
2.1 Overview	12
2.2 Some Existing FOD Detection Systems	14
2.2.1 XSight System Ltd – FODetect®	15
2.2.2 QinetiQ – Tarsier®	16
2.2.3 Trex Enterprises – FODFinder®	16
2.3 Principles of Radar Systems	17
2.3.1 Bistatic Radar Systems	18
2.4 Synthetic Aperture Radar	20
2.5 Nonlinear Devices	21
2.6 Hilbert-Huang Transform	22
2.7 Signal Similarity Measuring Techniques	22
2.8 Linear Frequency Modulated Signals	23
2.9 Radar Image Processing	26
2.9.1 Template matching	27
2.9.2 Image erosion ad dilation	27
2.10 Range Measuring Using Linear Frequency Modulated Signal	28
2.10.1 Range Measuring Setup	29
2.10.2 Transmitting Signal	30
2.10.3 Pulse Compression	31
2.10.4 Range Measuring Results	34
2.11 Summary	35

3. DETECTING AND POSITIONING SYSTEM USING A SIMPLIFIED CIRCULAR-SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR	38
3.1 Overview	38
3.2 LFM Circular-SAR System	41
3.3 Circular Synthetic Aperture Radar Imaging	43
3.3.1 Principle of Imaging Scenario	45
3.3.2 Fast-time and Slow-time	47
3.3.3 Continuous Wave Imaging	48
3.4 Circular-SAR Simulated Modeling	52
3.4.1 Inserting LFM pulses	60
3.5 LFM Circular-SAR Experimentation	62
3.5.1 Signal Properties	65
3.5.2 Signal Pre-processing	68
3.5.3 Leakage Frequency Analyzing	69
3.6 Post-processing Procedure	71
3.6.1 Object Effect	72
3.6.2 False Candidates	75
3.6.3 Antennas' Footprint	76
3.6.4 Data Matrices	79
3.6.5 Clutter Filtering	82
3.6.6 Cross-range Reference	84
3.6.7 Matched Filtering	86
3.6.8 Detection and location Algorithm	88
3.7 Multiple Objects and Resolution	90
3.7.1 Range Resolution	91
3.7.2 Doppler Resolution	92
3.7.3 Cross-range Resolution	95
3.7.4 Cell-sizes in C-SAR	98
3.7.5 Resolutions in the Cartesian Coordinate Directions	101
3.8 Detection and location Results	102
3.8.1 Multiple Objects and Resolution Results	103
3.9 Object Detection in C-SAR via Image Processing	105
3.9.1 Image Generation	106
3.9.2 Image preparation	109
3.9.3 Image recognition	114
3.9.4 False candidates appearance analysis	117
3.9.5 Results and discussion	124
3.10 User-defined parameters and their effects on the detection rates	125
3.11 Experimental accuracy and standard accuracy	138
3.12 Summary	140
4. DETECTION AND LOCATION SYSTEM USING BISTATIC RADAR TOPOLOGY	142
4.1 Overview	142
4.2 Detection and location System using Bistatic Linear Frequency Modulated Radar	142
4.2.1 Signal Properties	146
4.2.2 Signal Pre-processing	146
4.2.3 Ground Object Detection	151

4.2.4	Point Resolution Improvement	155
4.2.5	Area Resolution Analysis	159
4.3	Detection System Using a Simplified Circular Bistatic Synthetic Aperture Radar	163
4.4	Pulse compression	170
4.5	Circular-BiSAR Modeling	171
4.6	Circular-BiSAR Experimentation Setup	174
4.7	Signal characteristics	175
4.8	Circular-BiSAR Signal Processing	177
4.8.1	Extracting Algorithm	178
4.8.2	Detection and location Algorithm	178
4.9	Circular-BiSAR Resolution	183
4.10.1	Range Resolution	184
4.10.2	Doppler Resolution	186
4.10.3	Cell-sizes In Circular-BiSAR	188
4.10.4	Resolutions in the Cartesian Coordinate Directions	189
4.10	Object Detection in Circular-BiSAR via Image Processing	191
4.10.1	Image recognition	193
4.11	User-defined Parameters and Their Effects on Detection Rates	194
4.12	Circular-BiSAR Results	197
4.11.1	Multiple Objects Results	198
4.11.2	Area Resolution Results	199
4.13	Summary	200
5.	CONCLUSION	202
5.1	Comparing Different Proposed Systems	204
5.1.1	Resolution Comparison between Monostatic and Bistatic Systems	205
5.2	Thesis Contributions	206
5.3	Research limitations	207
5.4	Future Research Direction	208
REFERENCES		209
APPENDICES		219
BIODATA OF STUDENT		237
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		238