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FINAL TECHNICAL NOTE

POWER SPECTRUM CLASSIFIER

SEI Reference 5010 • 30 December 1974 Revised 18 March 1975

Prepared for

U. S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Submitted in lieu of Contract No. DAAK02-73-C-0121 Data Item No. A004

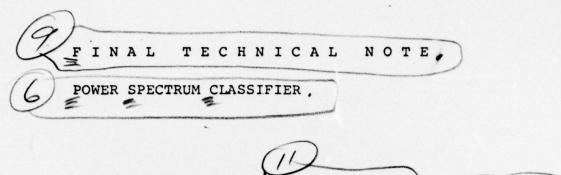


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Approved by:

Kenneth H. Miller Director of Engineering



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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVE

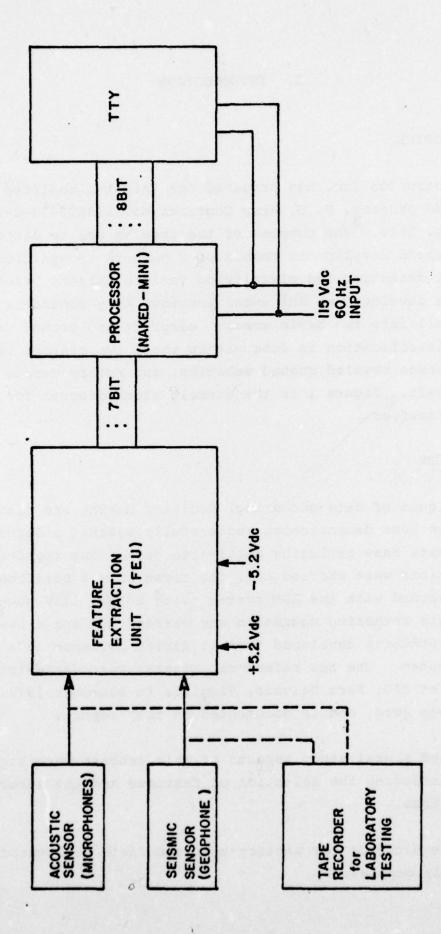
SCOPE Electronics Inc. has produced one target classifier under the REMBASS program, U. S. Army Contract No. DAAKC2-73-C-0121, SEI Job No. 5010. The purpose of the program was to design and build advanced development models of a pattern recognition set capable of detecting and classifying vehicle targets based on principles developed at SEI under previous Army contracts. These targets fall into two basic areas: aircraft and ground vehicles. Further classification is done within these two classes into tracked versus wheeled ground vehicles, and rotary versus fixed wing aircraft. Figure 1 is the overall block diagram for the target classifier.

1.2 RESULTS

The techniques of data gathering, decision making and classifier design have been demonstrated successfully against a large taperecorded data base including multi-site data. Two taped-data demonstrations were carried out, the first with a breadboard system, the second with the ADM system using 60 Hz, 110V power. A field data gathering operation was carried out and a new set of reference patterns developed from it during November 1974 using the SEI system. The new reference patterns were demonstrated in the field at EPG, Fort Belvoir, Virginia in December 1974. Performance was good, and is documented in this report.

Software and signal study aspects of this program were highly successful, including the selection of features and the structure of the algorithms.

Hardware development for battery-operated field deployment was not successfully completed.





1.3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Both acoustic and seismic sensors are employed in this classifier. Signals from these sensors are processed and digitized in the Feature Extraction Unit (FEU). The FEU separates the signal energy into frequency bands which are detected and smoothed. These detected channels are time-division multiplexed, digitized, and delivered to the processor as 7-bit digital words.

The processor is a Computer Automation "Naked-Mini" LSI minicomputer, selected for its small size and ability to be repackaged as well as for its computing speed and capacity.

The minicomputer performs the pattern classification task by computing the similarity of the detected signals to statistically defined characteristics of the vehicle classes of interest. The known signal class statistics are stored in the minicomputer. Decisions are recorded by the minicomputer on a peripheral teletypewriter, as follows:

DECISION	DESIGNATION
Unknown Target Detected	0
Tracked Vehicle	1
Wheeled Vehicle	2
Rotary Wing Aircraft	3
Fixed Wing Aircraft	4
Ground Vehicle	5
Aircraft	6

The decision function algorithm is a decision tree using quadratic classifiers at each of three binary decision nodes.

The design of this system was based upon empirically derived statistics of signals from instrumentation tape recordings. These tape recordings were primarily made at the following sites:

Rome Air Development Center, New York Fort Bragg, North Carolina Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland Fort Belvoir, Virginia Yuma, Arizona Warren, Michigan

Results of a previous feasibility effort showed that data statistics are very site-dependent and that a robust classifier design must be based on multi-site data.

The taped data presented certain difficulties, in that the instrumentation introduced dynamic range and, occasionally, noise problems. However, test results based upon playing tape recorded data against classifier designs based on the statistics of taped data showed good classification accuracy. When the system was deployed in the field, it was found that the taped data upon which the classifier parameters were based did not adequately represent the target signatures as observed directly through the sensors, and performance was unsatisfactory. Fortunately, a method had been developed earlier for punched-paper-tape recording data directly from the FEU digitizer. Using this capability, it is now possible to quickly acquire a new data base in the field, to maintain and increase a digital library of data, and to develop new sets of classifier coefficients based upon improved data bases.

The goal of this contract was to produce four battery-operated, field-deployable classifier units. The nature of the signal statistics and characteristics is such that a significant amount of computation is required to make accurate decisions. Two hardware approaches to field deployment were discussed prior to undertaking this effort. The first approach recommended was to use a microprocessor, which had the advantages of small size, weight and power consumption. This approach also had some disadvantage in terms of the risk involved in using new technology. The second and chosen approach was to transfer the processing from the

Raytheon 704 minicomputer used in feasibility demonstrations to a conventional minicomputer which could be stripped down and repackaged in a field-deployable configuration. The hardware problems with this approach were primarily associated with power consumption, with packaging being a secondary problem. Measures were taken to reduce power consumption by extremely tight power specifications on that portion of the circuitry which was always on (detection, analog front end, and interface with the minicomputer), and by a design which turned the computer on only for brief intervals when it was time to make a decision. The computing time requirement was a duty cycle of about 400 milliseconds every 10 seconds, or 4%. While the average power requirement under this approach is quite satisfactory, peak current loads at low voltage from the batteries will still present a problem.

The state of the project upon delivery is that the software and analysis tasks have been successfully completed and demonstrated, and a single working system has been demonstrated in the field. Battery operation was not achieved, however. The delivered unit operates off 60 Hz power mains. The Computer Automation minicomputer is operating off its internal power supplies, while the Feature Extraction Unit operates from ± 5.2 volts dc derived from laboratory power supplies.

The decision at the proposal stage of this program was made in favor of a stripped minicomputer as opposed to the alternative microprocessor approach. This decision was based upon higher cost and risk estimates made at that time for microprocessors as compared to minicomputers. If the same program were to be undertaken at the present time, the microprocessor approach now appears to be the more attractive of the two, and would have a high probability of success. Since the beginning of the Power Spectral Classifier effort, SEI has employed microprocessors in both quadratic classifier and control applications with good results.

Since the power problems remaining in the present design are still difficult, and since the first field tests have already been completed, it is recommended that means be found to prove the feasibility of the Power Spectral Classifier System with the available ac-powered unit. If the results are successful, it is recommended that the Army proceed to engineering development of a system using a low-cost off-the-shelf microprocessor system to implement the Power Spectral Classifier using SEI's quadratic classifier design.

The Feature Extraction Unit is housed in a rugged waterproof container capable of withstanding immersion in one foot of water. Its computer, a Computer Automation Alpha LSI, is packaged in a standard commercial configuration. Units will not be damaged by normal handling and transport.

The geophone used is a Geospace GSC-20D (8 Hz, 400 ohms). The geophone is connected to the electronics by means of a waterproof, shielded and strain-relieved connector and cable approximately 20 meters in length. 1

The microphone is a Sonotone B13725 having frequency response from 20 Hz to 9 kHz, and is compatible with the requirements for extracting chosen target discriminants. It is appropriately housed in a ruggedized cavity to withstand specified field environments in the presence of rain, wind, and other adverse conditions without physical damage or significant degradation of performance. It is also fitted with a windscreen to cut down on response from wind pressure variations. The microphone assembly cable is approximately 20 meters in length.

II. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

2.1 FEATURE EXTRACTION UNIT

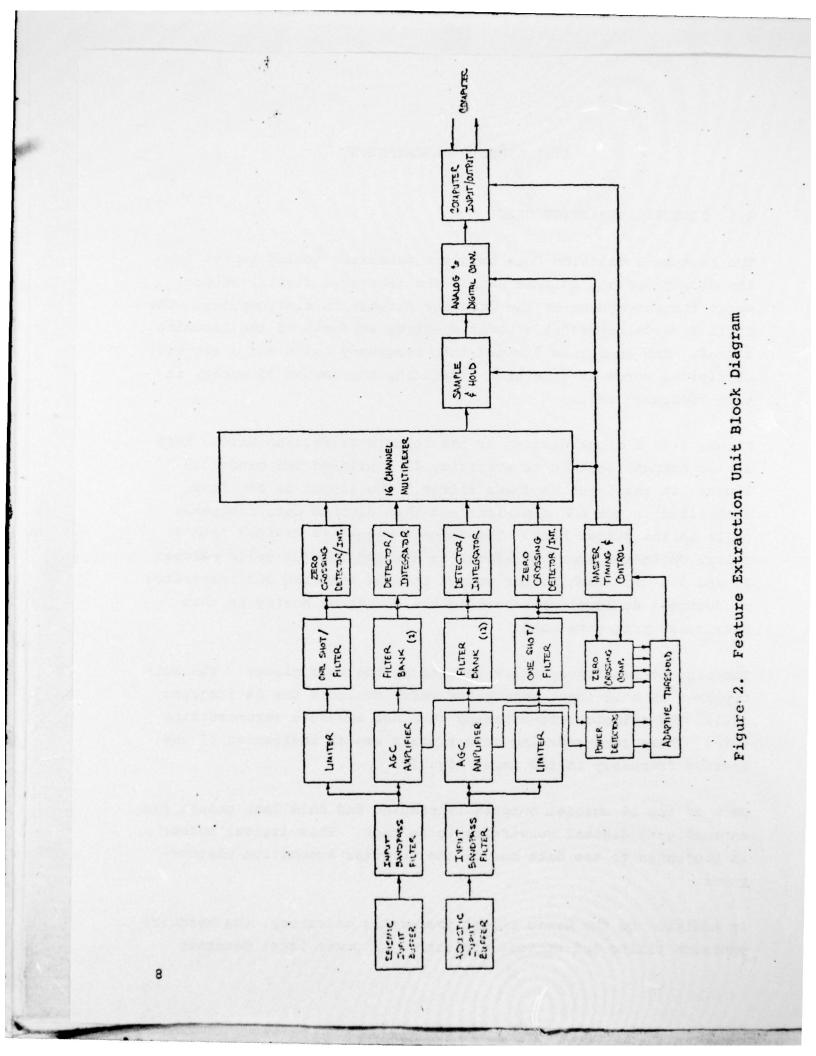
The Feature Extraction Unit hardware processes analog inputs from the microphone and seismic sensor and generates digital output words for processing by the Computer Automation minicomputer. The digital words represent a power spectrum analysis of the incoming signal. The energy is divided into frequency cells and a sequence of digital words is generated indicating the amount of energy in each frequency cell.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the Feature Extraction Unit. Each sensor output, seismic or acoustic, is amplified and bandwidth limited in the input bandpass filter. The signal is amplitude stabilized in the AGC amplifier and then divided into frequency cells in the filter bank. The seismic signal is divided into 2 cells, while the acoustic signal is divided into 12 cells between 20 and 300 Hz. Each filter output is peak detected and integrated producing a dc level representing the amount of energy in that particular frequency band.

The signals are sequentially sampled by the multiplexer. The multiplexer is a 16 input commutator which monitors the 14 frequency cells, the seismic zero-crossing rate and acoustic zero-crossing rate. These zero-crossing rate signals are an indication of the average frequency in the input signal.

Each of the 16 channel outputs is sampled and held long enough for an analog-to-digital conversion to be made. This digital number is presented to the data bus of the Computer Automation minicomputer.

In addition to the basic signal processing circuitry, the hardware contains timing and control circuitry. A power level detector



analyzes the agc control voltage and determines if a change in the background power level has occurred. Zero-crossing comparators monitor the background frequency. "Target detector" is an OR function of these two conditions. A power or frequency change will trigger the target detector. Once the target detector has been triggered, the rest of the timing and control for the minicomputer is activated. The unit then cycles - on for one second, off for nine seconds - until the target is lost. During the onesecond process time, the system commutates through the 16 signals, performs the classification algorithm, announces its decision and then shuts off until the next system initiate has been generated.

2.2 DECISION TREE LOGIC

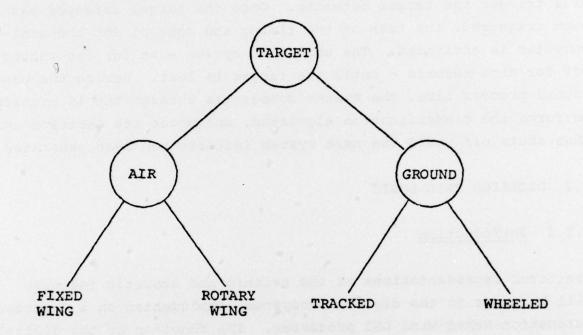
2.2.1 Introduction

Digitized representations of the seismic and acoustic features will be input to the digital subsystem, implemented on a Computer Automation Naked-Mini LSI processor. The function of the digital subsystem is to utilize these inputs to detect and identify the seven classes of vehicles cited earlier:

- target
- tracked vehicles
- fixed wing aircraft
- ground vehicles
 air vehicles
- wheeled vehicles
- helicopters

Key aspects of the decision algorithm which effect these identifications include:

- Tree structure organization for flexible, sequential decision making.
- Use of quadratic processors at each node.
- Post-decision logic to increase classification accuracy, reduce false alarm rate, and reduce processor duty cycle.



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Figure 3. Power Spectrum Classifier

2.2.2 Decision Tree

The implementation of the recognition system utilizes a multi-level decision tree structure. See Figure 3. Such a tree-structure approach to sequential decision making has numerous advantages, such as the following:

- The tree structure may be matched to the clustering properties of the problem at hand. This will prevent multimodal classes from degrading system performance.
- The approach is amenable to extremely flexible and modular design techniques, as will be discussed in this section.
- At each step in the decision process, we are partitioning the event space into subclasses, eliminating some classes from further consideration. Further, each decision is of reduced order, thus increasing the classification accuracy to be expected.

2.2.3 Decision Function

The quadratic node implements its decision by operating on a set of input features in a nonlinear way to produce an output value which describes the similarity between the unknown input and each possible class. The class corresponding to the best match is then selected, subject to certain threshold constraints. If the set of input features is arranged in an n-dimensional vector \underline{X} , the nonlinear operator is given by

$$g_{i} = \underline{X}^{T} A_{i} \underline{X} + \underline{B}_{i}^{T} \underline{X} + C_{i}$$
(1)

where i ranges over the number of classes involved. A_i is an N×N matrix, <u>B</u> is an N×1 vector, and C is a scalar. As has been demonstrated, a Bayes or minimum-risk classifier may, under some common assumptions, be simplified to the above form, where:

$$A_{i} = -K_{i}^{-1}$$
 the inverse of the co-
variance for class i (2)
$$\underline{B}_{i} = 2K_{i}^{-1}\underline{M}_{i}$$
 where \underline{M}_{i} is the mean (3)
vector for class i

$$C_{i} = -M_{i}^{T} K_{i}^{-1} M_{i}$$

and

Although the above terms look rather complex, they are precomputed and need only be stored digitally or as resistor weights in the final implementation of the quadratic node. In fact, using the above relations, Equation 1 may be simplified to:

$$g_{i} = -(\underline{X} - M_{i})^{T} K_{i}^{-1} (\underline{X} - \underline{M}_{i})$$
(5)

(4)

where it is manifest that only the mean vector \underline{M}_{i} and the inverse covariance matrix K_{i}^{-1} need to be stored for each class. If \underline{X} is an N-dimensional matrix, this means that N(N+1) values must be stored for each class. The price which must be paid for the increased power of the quadratic function over the linear version now becomes clear. As the number of input features increases, the complexity of the quadratic node increases quadratically while that of the less powerful linear classifier increases linearly. This obviously puts a premium on the efficient use of features.

III. SIGNAL STUDIES AND LEARN DEVELOPMENT

The classifier learn was developed as follows. An analog evaluation data base was selected from Michigan, Fort Bragg and RADC sites, and included a variety of speeds, ranges, and at least two vehicles from each class. It is known that variations from site to site have adverse effects on classifiers, so a large data base was considered essential.

Data bases were digitized for training and evaluation of the final algorithm. These data were developed through the front-end Feature Extraction Unit, and consist of an even distribution of:

- ranges vehicles
- sites speeds

Figures 4a through 4d are lists of tapes and vehicle runs that were used in developing the classifier learn. The size of the learn data base was approximately 200 samples, with each vehicle "run" contributing from 6 to 20 samples depending upon the speed of the vehicle and its signal strength.

Figures 5a through 5c provide a summary of the learn evaluation, which was obtained by playing tapes from Fort Bragg, Michigan and RADC into the classifier. Each tape was played from beginning to end, so it is estimated that the learn data base comprised about 50% of the evaluation data base. One class of vehicle, the five-ton-truck class, has been deleted from this summary. These vehicles had a classification accuracy of only 40% (60% of the time they were called "tracks"). These data have not been investigated sufficiently to determine the reason for the poor performance. It could be a problem of insufficient five-ton-truck samples in the learn, or simply that five-ton trucks "sound" like tracks in the measurement space. In compiling this learn evaluation, two complete passes were made through all tapes, one on 9/13/74 (Figure 5a) and one on 10/2/74 (Figure 5b). (The learn itself was finalized on 9/11/74, and combined results are shown in Figure 5c.) Appendix A provides a run-by-run summary of the results; it can be seen that, although the decisions on a given run on 9/13/74 might be different than for the same run on 10/2/74, the overall cumulative scores remained rather stable.

On a "run by run" basis, the classifier results are equally encouraging, since in the course of most vehicle runs, the classifier makes 5 to 15 decisions. Typical examples of such runs are shown in Figures 6a through 6e. Note that on a given run there may be classification errors, such as on tape Bragg 3, Run 4 (Figure 6a). The two and one-half ton truck is incorrectly classified as a fixed wing aircraft and a tracked vehicle in two of the ten decisions. On the basis of <u>all</u> decisions, however, including six wheeled, one ground vehicle, and one target, it is highly improbable that the target is anything but a wheeled vehicle. Similarly, on tape Michigan 34, Run 1 (Figure 6c), the helicopter is incorrectly called a wheeled vehicle twice and a ground vehicle once. On a <u>run</u> basis, however, it is clearly a rotarywing aircraft, since it is called rotary wing seven times and aircraft once.

TAPE/RUN	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	TAPE FOOTAGE	START MARKER	END MARKER
Bragg 3	•			1.1.1	104-18 S
1	M35A2/2	22	83	70	120
4		31	390	130	70
9	M151/2	6	1048	85	105
12		16	1912	110	80
16		22	2533	110	80
20		31	3002	120	80
Bragg 7			1941		
5	M35A2/2	6	495	90	110
9		16	1768	90	115
21	M114/1	6	3005	75	110
Bragg 19					
2	M114/1	22	120	125	80
3	M114/1	25	380	90	120
Bragg 31					
1	M577/1	16	108	90	120
5	M577/1	22	1012	80	115
9	M577/1	25	1784	80	120
Bragg 52					EVE I
1	APC/1	16	101 .	60	110

Figure 4a. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Development Data Base, 9/11/74

TAPE/RUN	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	TAPE FOOTAGE	START MARKER	END MARKER
Michigan					
M16		55.			
1	M113/1	16	78	50	20
4		22	820	20	50
8		31	1610	20	50
19	M106A/1	6	2958	15	50
M30	E2 (1005)				
1 -	M48/1	16	100	60	40
2	"	22	330	10	50
M39	2 1 1280				
1	M35A2/2	6	12	10	40
4	n	6	1510	100	20
8	• 55	22	2454	100	20
12	•	31	3280	70	10
M43					
3	M151/2	6	245	10	40
7	as • 3101	16	2220	20	40
11		22	3175	10	40
M45					
3	M54/2	6	170	50	20
4	•	16	628	20	40
9	n	22	1845	10	60
14		31	2858	60	10

Figure 4b. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Development Data Base, 9/11/74

TAPE/RUN	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	TAPE FOOTAGE	START MARKER	END MARKER		
Michigan							
M34							
1	HELO/3	60	25	Start an	d stop		
2	"	60	140	determin ear. Li	ied by		
3	"	90	300	to audio	b track.		
4	"	90	390				
5	"	60	490				
7	"	90	760				
10	"	60	1290				
11	"	90	1425				
13	"	90	1640				
14	u	90	1750				

Figure 4c. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Development Data Base, 9/11/74

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u>	KC135/4 " " " "	200 " " "	512 716 867 1012 1155	Use tar tector on. Tu manuall	to turn rn off
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 14 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 10 11 13 14 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 10 11 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 13 14 11 12 13 13 14 11 12 13 13 14 12 13 13 14 12 13 13 14 12 13 13 13 14 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13		0 N	716 867 1012	tector on. Tu:	to turn rn off
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 10 11 12 13 14 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 10 11 13 14 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 10 11 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 13 14 12 13 13 14 12 13 13 14 13 13 13 14 13 13 14 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13		n 11	867 1012	tector on. Tu:	to turn rn off
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13		"	1012		
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13					
9 10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13					
10 11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			1303		
11 12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			1451		
12 13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			1589		
13 14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13		n	1743		
14 <u>RADC-2</u> 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			1885		
RADC-2 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			2044		
5 0 6 7 8 10 11 12 13			2182		
5 0 6 7 8 10 11 12 13	1.022				
6 7 8 10 11 12 13	c131/4	160	692		
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21		H	1894		
22			1983		
23		u	2060		
24			2153	States States	Print and

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Figure 4d. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Development Data Base, 9/11/74

2.5 ton 49 49 49 47 truck 49 49 49 44 5 ton 11 11 11 11 truck 12 12 12 10 APC 28 28 28 28 APC 25 25 25 25 APC 29 29 29 26 Helicop- 14 14 14 14 ter 14 14 14 14 Jeep 39 39 39 31 Jeep 38 38 31 14 Mo6A 1 1 1 1 1 Mo6A 1 1 1 1 1 1 Mak 5 5 5 3 3 3 Mo6A 1	27 26 1 19		CORRECT	CORRECT	
11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 39 39 31 14 11 14 12 13 13 13 13 13 12 13 13 13 12 13 13 13 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 5 5 5 5 5 6 11 7 <td< td=""><td>0 1 62</td><td>100</td><td>96 90</td><td>55 53</td><td>9/13/74 10/02/74</td></td<>	0 1 62	100	96 90	55 53	9/13/74 10/02/74
28 28 25 25 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 39 39 38 38 38 38 11 1 11 1 5 5 12 12 13 12 13 13 12 12 13 13	19	100 100	100 83	0 8	9/16/74 10/02/74
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A 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	11	100	92 100	92 92	9/16/74 10/03/74
5 5 5 5 12 12 13 13		100	100	100	9/13/74 10/02/74
12 12 12 tzer 13 13	2 2	100	60 60	40	9/13/74 10/02/74
	12 12	100 100	100	100 92	9/13/74 10/02074
Overall 200 200 182	138	100	16	69	September
ance 199 199 180	135	100	06	68	October

.

Figure 5. Overall Results Based Upon Learn of 9/11/74

RUN	DIRECTION	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	CALLED	LOCATION
1	S-N	2-1/2T/2	22 mph	0	60
				2	70
		18.2 8.3 - 18 T		2	80
				2	90
1				2	CPA
-				5	105
	and the second	La Section 1	0.00	5	110
				2	120
				0	125
	Secold and			2	130
2	N-S	2-1/2T/2	22 mph	2	135
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	- 1-1			1	90
			1.03	2	80
				2	
				2	70

0 = TARGET, 1 = TRACK, 2 = WHEEL, 3 = ROTARY WING, 4 = FIXED WING, 5 = GROUND VEHICLE, 6 = AIR VEHICLE.

Figure 6a. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Evaluation, 9/13/74, Tape Bragg 3

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RUN	DIRECTION	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	CALLED	LOCATION
1	N-S .	M113/1	16 mph	0	70
				0 4 5 5 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	
				5	60
				ō	50
				0	40
					40
				ō	CPA
				0	20
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		al advance of the	Sec.	1	10
2	S-N	M113/1	16 mph	0	0
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o ko a co d	M			1	10
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				0	40
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7	N-S	M113/1	22 mph	0	
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				0	60
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				1	CPA
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0 = TARGET, 1 = TRACK, 2 = WHEEL, 3 = ROTARY WING, 4 = FIXED WING, 5 = GROUND VEHICLE, 6 = AIR VEHICLE.

Figure 6b. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Evaluation, 9/13/74, Tape Michigan 16

RUN	DIRECTION	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	CALLED	LOCATION
1		HELO/3	60 kts	2 5 3 3 3 3	l km
				2 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 2 6	CPA
2		HELO/3	60 kts	32233330330333	RR tracks
					runway CPA
4		HELO/3	90 kts	3 0 3 0 3 0 3	RR tracks runway CPA

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0 = TARGET, 1 = TRACK, 2 = WHEEL, 3 = ROTARY WING, 4 = FIXED WING, 5 = GROUND VEHICLE, 6 = AIR VEHICLE.

Figure 6c. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Evaluation, 9/13/74, Tape Michigan 34

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RUN	DIRECTION	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	CALLED	LOCATION
2		KC135/4	200 kts	4 4 0 1 4 4	СРА
4		KC135/4	200 kts	0 0 4 4 4 4	СРА
6		KC135/4	200 kts	0 0 0 0 4 0 6	Сра
7		KC135/4	200 kts	6 0 4 1 4 4	CPA

0 = TARGET, 1 = TRACK, 2 = WHEEL, 3 = ROTARY WING, 4 = FIXED WING, 5 = GROUND VEHICLE, 6 = AIR VEHICLE.

Figure 6d. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Evaluation, 9/13/74, Tape RADC 1

RUN	DIRECTION	VEHICLE/CLASS	SPEED	CALLED	LOCATION
5		C131/4	160 kts	0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0	СРА
6		C131/4	160 kts	0 6 0 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 0	СРА
7		C131/4	160 kts	0 4 0 4 4 4 0 0	СРА

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0 = TARGET, 1 = TRACK, 2 = WHEEL, 3 = ROTARY WING, 4 = FIXED WING, 5 = GROUND VEHICLE, 6 = AIR VEHICLE.

Figure 6e. Power Spectrum Classifier, Learn Evaluation, 9/13/74, Tape RADC 2

IV. FIELD TESTS

Field tests for the Power Spectrum Classifier were conducted at Fort Belvoir's Engineering Proving Ground test track. The first test consisted of evaluating the system with the same learn (training data base) that had been used in the laboratory evaluation at SEI, i.e., a learn that had been developed from taped data. In preparing for this test, the following changes were made to the system in an attempt to optimize system performance:

- Differential input lines were incorporated in the input buffers to reduce noise pickup.
- Gains were adjusted to account for the predicted differences in input signals from live targets versus that experienced with taped data.

4.1 TAPE DATA LEARN EVALUATION

In the site setup, an oscilloscope was used to monitor input signals throughout the tests. Two significant differences between "live" data and taped data were noted. First, the seismic signals at Engineering Proving Ground demonstrated considerably more high frequency content than signals monitored from tapes. Secondly, the general level of signals (both acoustic and seismic) appeared to be much higher in a live environment. Test vehicles of the following types were used in the evaluation:

- 1/4 ton trucks (jeeps)
- 2-1/2 ton trucks
- helicopters
- · APC
- M48 tanks

The results of these tests revealed that the learn developed from taped data would be insufficient for live targets. Virtually no

VEHICLE	SPEED/ALTITUDE	SAMPLES
M48	7 mph	82
	22 mph	50
APC	7 mph	43
for the said state	22 mph	68
2-1/2 ton	7 mph	39
	22 mph	56
jeep	7 mph	55
at becomegees)	22 mph	39
5 ton	7 mph	70
	22 mph	37
helo	500 ft	24
	1000 ft	34
	1500 ft	15
*fixed wing	taped data	250

* These data were kept in the learn from the tape data base.

Figure 7. Data Base for Learn Development, Live Data Taken at EPG, Fort Belvoir correct classifications were made. Approximately 90% of the decisions printed out were those of "target," while the class decisions themselves were mostly incorrect. It was evident that the tape recorded signatures that were used to develop the learn were not sufficiently representative of actual targets at Fort Belvoir to permit a successful demonstration.

4.2 LIVE DATA LEARN GENERATION

In gathering data for the learn at Fort Belvoir, attempts were made to get representative runs of vehicles as follows:

- jeeps
- 2-1/2 ton trucks
- 5 ton trucks
- APC
- M48 tanks
- helicopters

Ground vehicle data were taken at 7 mph and 22 mph, while the helicopter data were taken at about 60 kts and 1000 ft. Fixed wing aircraft were not available, so no new fixed wing data were taken.

Figure 7 below provides a breakdown of the data samples that were used in creating the final learn.

4.3 LEARN EVALUATION RESULTS, LIVE DATA

The results of the learn evaluation at Fort Belvoir's Engineering Proving Ground are provided in Figure 8. Run-by-run data are provided in Appendix B. The following points should be noted about these data:

 The accuracy of the tracked vehicles is about as high as could be expected, probably because of the large signals they generate compared to other vehicles.

and the second se						
PERCENT RUNS MAJ. CORRECT CLASS (4 CLASS)	38 3	70%	1008	1008	100%	
PERCENT RUNS MAJORITY CORRECT CLASS (2 CLASS)	948	100%	100%	100%	100%	
PERCENT RUNS WITH 1 DETECTION	1008	100%	100%	100%	100%	
NUMBER OF RUNS WITH MAJORITY CORRECT CLASS (4 CLASS)	VO	L	10	10	10	
NUMBER OF RUNS WITH MAJORITY CORRECT CLASS (2 CLASS)	15	10	10	10	10	
NUMBER OF RUNS WITH DETECTION	16	10	10	10	10	
NUMBER OF RUNS	16	10	10	10	10	
TARGET	2-1/2 ton truck	5 ton truck	APC	Jeep	M-48	

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EPG Test Results Learn 11/19/74 Tests of 12/09 and 12/10/74 Figure 8.

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- Wheels, in general, are lower in accuracy, and the errors committed fall into two categories:
 - There are 20 misclassifications of 2-1/2 ton trucks (called fixed wing or air) in two runs. Both of these runs were at 7 mph, using the same vehicle that gave no air misclassifications in three other runs. These passes are suspect, and similar ones have not been witnessed, even on taped data. Although the cause has not been isolated, it can be explained and virtually eliminated, since the classifier rarely has a problem discriminating at the ground versus air node.
 - 2) There were altogether 42 instances where wheels were called tracks (39 of these were the larger vehicles like 2-1/2 ton and 5 ton trucks, while 3 were jeeps). This is similar to results seen with taped data, i.e., wheels tend to be called tracks at CPA.
- There were no fixed wing aircraft for evaluation purposes.
- Rotary wing aircraft used in evaluation were significantly different from the one trained on, so results were poor. The system was trained on a small "executive" type helicopter, but evaluation flights were by large UH-1 craft. There was virtually no similarity between the signatures of these two vehicles.

V. CONCLUSIONS

- Data gathering, algorithmic classifier design, feature selection, and decision accuracy have been demonstrated successfully in this program, both against extensive taped data evaluations and against an abbreviated field test. An ac-powered model of the classifier system was delivered. The hardware effort to configure a battery-powered minicomputer ADM system for unsupported field test deployment was not successful.
- Measured classifier performance indicates classification accuracies in the vicinity of 90% to be immediately attainable.
 As the data base is improved in quality and quantity, it will be possible to improve performance using new reference patterns without changes in algorithm structure. This is done by using more representative data in the calculation of reference patterns.
- In the development of larger and more representative data bases, analog taped data should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Whenever possible, data should be collected in the field using the SEI-developed system with its own sensors. The measured features are punched in digital form on paper tape and then stored permanently in a digital file at SEI. In this form, the data do not degrade and are not subject to calibration problems or variations in playback equipment. They are recorded through the same sensors and front-end equipment for which reference patterns are to be developed. For these reasons, the library is able to grow and improve consistently.
- In particular, the present library requires more data on military helicopters and heavy wheeled vehicles.
- The unit delivered under this contract should be maintained and used to develop a digital library of multi-site signals including several runs per vehicle and many vehicles. Demon-

strations and evaluations should be performed on the system to develop performance statistics on its strengths and weaknesses.

Engineering development of a new system should be carried forward. The system should be based on a microprocessor using the same logic, classifier structure, sensors, and processor parameters as those in the delivered system. A microprocessor, as opposed to a minicomputer, will reduce size, power requirements, weight, complexity, and cost. Several units should be built for extensive evaluation. Hardware development on the a-16 minicomputer-based system should not be carried on beyond the level of maintenance required for data gathering and evaluation.

Appendix A

DETAILED RESULTS FROM TAPE EVALUATION

In the following pages, the first column is an identification code for information retrieval purposes. The combination of TAPE and RUN specifies the exact location of the recorded run. The vehicle type is abbreviated in the VEH column and the evaluation date is given in the DATE column. LEARN refers to the generation date of the reference patterns under test. The remaining columns, TGT, TRK, WHL, RW, FW, G, and A, list the number of responses of each type output during the run.

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Appendix B

DETAILED RESULTS FROM "LIVE" EVALUATION AT EPG

In the following pages, the first column is an identification code for information retrieval purposes. The combination of TAPE and RUN specifies the exact location of the recorded run. The vehicle type is abbreviated in the VEH column and the evaluation date is given in the DATE column. LEARN refers to the generation date of the reference patterns under test. The remaining columns, TGT, TRK, WHL, RW, FW, G, and A, list the number of responses of each type output during the run.

	FHG					a	• • • • • • • • •						
	LOC	RUN	VEH		LEHKN						-	0	
50	EPU	1	2.51	DHTE 120974	111974	161	TRK 1	WHL 3.	RN	FN	G 2	A Ø	
51	EPG	2	2. 51	120974	111974	5	- 0	0	0	0	4	0	
52	EPU	3	2. 51	120974	111974	4	0	0	8	0	4	0	
53	EPG -	4	2.51	120974	111974	6			8	8	3	0	
54	EPG	5	2.51	120974	111974	1	1	2	8	0	2	0	
55	EPG	6	2.51 -	120974	111974	4	1	2	0	8	5	0	
56	EPG	?	2.51	120974	111974	7	1	1	0	0	4	0	
41	EPG	1	2.51	121074	111974	8	4	7	0	0	6	0	74
42	EPG	2	2.51	121074	111974	e u		7	0	8	8	0	
44	EFG	4	2.51	121074	111974	8	0	3	8	6 13	83	01	
45	EPG	5	2. 51	121074	111974	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	
46	EPG	6	2.51	121074	111974	1	3	1	8	0	3	0	
47	EPG	-7	2.51	121874	111974	1	1	1	8	0	6	8	
48	EPU	8	2.51	121074	111974	2	3	1	8	0	4	9	
49	EFU	9	2. 51	121074	111974	3	2	6	6	8	9	9	
						45	19	37	9	19	73	1	
31	EPG	1	51	121074	111974	1	8	5	6	0	15	8	
40	EPU EPU	10	51 	121074	111974	8		5		0	1	8	-
23	273	4	51	1210/4	111374	0 2	0 10	2	8	8	13	8	
-24-	EPG	4		121074	111974	- 8	e e	4		e	12	0	84
35	EFG	5	51	1210/4	1119/4	3	8	3	0	3	12	0	
35	EPG	- 6	51	121074	111974	- 6	E	1		9	1	9	
21	Era	1	51	121074	111974	U	4	2	0	9	3	3	
13	273	. 3		121074	111974	U	4	3	6	8	2	6	
39	EFU		5.	162.874	11:374	1		4	9	0	2	. 0	
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11	Eru		ныс	128974	111974	2	6	8		8	+		
	EFG	10	HPC	120974	111974		4	8	3	3	8	8	
12	EPG	2	HFU HFU	120974	111974	<u>ن</u> ے ۔۔۔		8	8	8	5	8	
14	EFU	4	HFU	120974	111974	*	2	8 1	e e	5	:	0	96
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16	EPU	-	H 2	1209/4	111974	1	2	ä	8	:	2	8	
17	- EPG -	7	AFC	1269/4	-111904T				č-			e	
18	EPU	8	HPC	120974	111974	3	2	8	8	ē	2		
19	EPG	. А	HPC	128974	1119/4	5	2	6	9	9	-2	\$	
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20	EFU	10	JEEF	121074	1119/4	8	8	4	8	8	5	8	
22	EPU	2	JEEM	121074	111974	1	1	4	0	0	5	9	
23	EFU		JEEF	121074	111974		8	4			3	0	97
25	EPU	-	JEEP	121074 121074	111974	U U	8	*	0 0	e 9	8	0	•.
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28	EPU	8	JEEF	1210/4	111974		1	4	ė	0		9	
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4	EPU	4	M4 :		111974	1	7	8	0	0	1		
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6	EPU	5			111974	3	4	1	0	9	1	e	
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8	EPU	8	M48		111974	2	3	Ø	8	8	3	8	
		-9	M48	120974	111974	1	4	0	8	0	1	8	
						14	55	1	8	0	11	8	
						98	128	114	8	28	233	1	

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