Ground Moving Target Tracking and Exploitation Performance Measures

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Abstract Ground Moving Target Indication provides a unique source of information for the exploitation of surface and low flying aircraft at long range, in all weather, providing situation awareness, targeting, and intelligence information. While airborne moving target indication and fire control radars have been around for a long period of time, it has been only the last decade when Ground Moving Target Indication (GMTI) data has been collected and used to prosecute mobile surface targets. This presentation addresses the use of GMTI data from providing intelligence information to the analysis and leads to the challenges associated with doing long-term track maintenance. The intelligence community has been expressing interest in GMTI data since 1999 when investments were made to develop the first exploitation capability that focused on products from Joint STARS GMTI data providing a web based capability to process and exploit Joint STARS data via a Network Centric Architecture. At the same time, DARPA and AFRL were pursuing the Long Term Track Maintenance challenge performing multiplatform command and control, horizontally fusing multiple sensors with weapons for a long-range precision fire control system. The focus of this presentation is to cover performance metrics. The metrics will be associated with operators-inthe-loop evaluations looking at intelligence and analysis for the find, fix, track, and assess portion of the weapon. The second set of metrics focus on longterm track maintenance evaluations. Track accuracy and persistence in time critical targeting, which address the track, target, and engage portion of the weapon chain. Programs to be discussed include the Moving Target Information Exploitation System (MTIX) program with respect to intelligence products, the Multi-Platform Tracking Exploitation (MPTE) and the Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement (AMSTE) programs with respect to Long Term Track Maintenance and Precision Fire Control.

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1. REPORT DATE 20 DEC 2004		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER				
Ground Moving Target Tracking and Exploitation Performance Measures				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
171Casures				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Air Force Research Laboratory/IFEA				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See also, ADM001741 Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Adaptive Sensor Array Processing Workshop, 16-18 March 2004 (ASAP-12, Volume 1)., The original document contains color images.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF		
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	ABSTRACT UU	OF PAGES 23	RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate

Ground Moving Target Tracking and Exploitation Performance Measures



17 March 2004

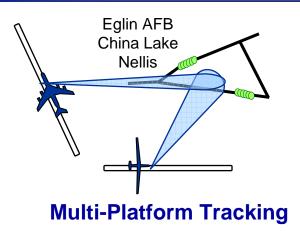
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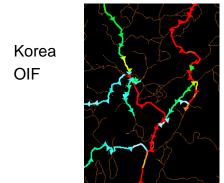
Outline





& Engagement

- Ground Moving Target Tracking
 - Performance Measures for Tracking Targets
 - Sources of Analysis
 - Multi-Platform Tracking Exploitation (MPTE)
 - Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement (AMSTE)
 - Well Defined Metrics



Flow Analysis
MTI Change Detection

- Ground Moving Target Exploitation
 - Exploitation MOPs/MOEs (use of the data and performance of the systems)
 - Moving Target Information Exploitation (MTIX)
 Features
 - OIF, Korea, DCGS
 - Metrics Maturing



Indicators of Association Complexity



1) Normalized Target Density – Number of detections competing for association.

Dependencies

Observation Error Volume

- -Dimensionality
- -Measurement Errors (σ)
- -Vehicle/Sensor/ROI Geometry
- -Sensor distance from ROI

Number of Nearby Confusers

- -Density of Targets
- -False Alarm Rate
- -False/Branch Track Rate

Multi-Dimensional Sensor
Observation Error Volume
(Azimuth x Range x Doppler x ...)

Competing
Detections

Non-Competing Detections

NTD quantifies the measurement error contribution to association error.

2) Gap Time – Time between a target's detections. (Amount of time to extrapolate track and track error.)

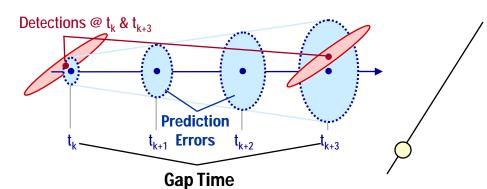
Dependencies

Sensor

- -Revisit rate
- -Probability of Detection
- -Clutter cancellation technique (MDV)
- -Sensor availability

Environment

- -Terrain blockage
- -Target speed relative to mainlobe clutter
- -False/branch track rate



Gap Time quantifies the prediction error contribution to association error.

AMSTE managed this asymetrically (revisits when needed)

System of Systems designs must drive down Gap Time and Normalized Target Density



Intel and Analysis Metrics



Operator-In-The-Loop Experimentation

Sensor Configurations

21 Ball Low Earth Orbit Constellation

8 Ball Wolf Pack 8/1/1

10 Ball Mid Earth Orbit Constellation

Scenario Volume

160 Vehicle "Davison Challenge"

2 Convoys plus background traffic

10,000 Vehicle RT-1

25 Convoys plus background traffic

140 Vehicle Korea

4 Convoys plus background traffic

15,000 Vehicle RT-2

34 Convoys plus background traffic

Experience Operators





Operator

Auto Assisted Tracker



JSWS

Operator

No Auto Tracking



MATrEx

Operator

Auto Only Tracker

Metrics

Link 16 Messages

Recorded for Post Processing

Border Crossings

Convoy Following

Volume of Coverage

Tracklets

Hadrio

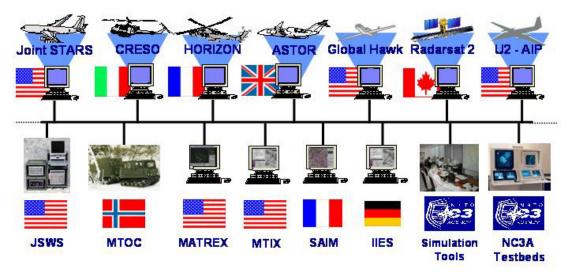
AFRL Developed Simulations, Models, and Metrics



Simulation Exercise

(Sun/Solaris)



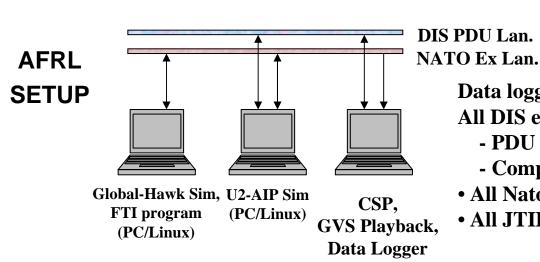


October 2003 Exercise

Location: NC3A The Hague, NE
Experience Army and AF Operators
Robust 2 Week Scenario
NC3A Dev. Hostile & Friendly Targets
AFRL Dev. Civilian Targets

TTPs and CONOPS

Operators Nominated Link 16 Use of J3.5 Message Set



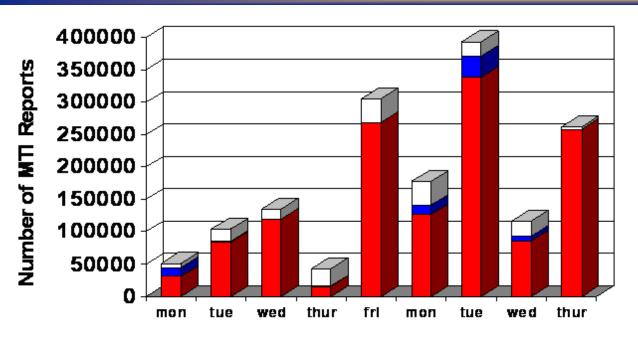
Data logged for post analysis: All DIS entity states

- PDU timestamp vs. time received
- Compressed and stored as NRTTDF
- All NatoEx GMTI, FreeText, and RSRs
- All JTIDS J2.2 (Ownship) and J3.5 (Track) messages

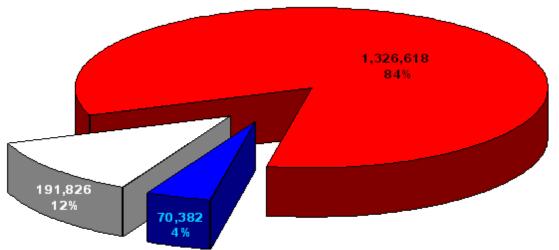


Total GMTI reports – all sensors





- ☐ GMTI on Civilians
- GMTI on Friendlies
- GMTI on Hostile Targets
- Based on all sensor data combined
- Does not include false alarms or MTI on airborne targets



Total 1.5+ million GMTI reports

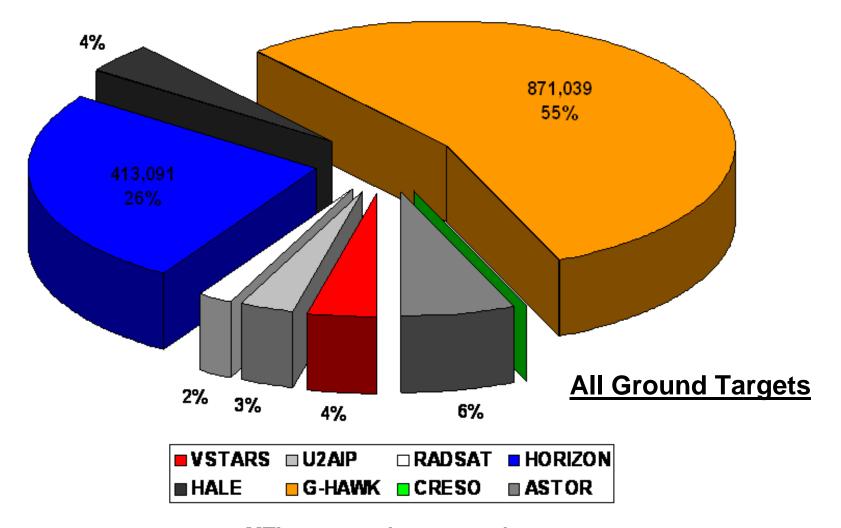
Does not include MTI that did not associate with ground targets.

Based on truth id set by sensor simulations.



Total GMTI per sensor





MTI on ground targets only.

Does not include false alarms or MTI on airborne targets.

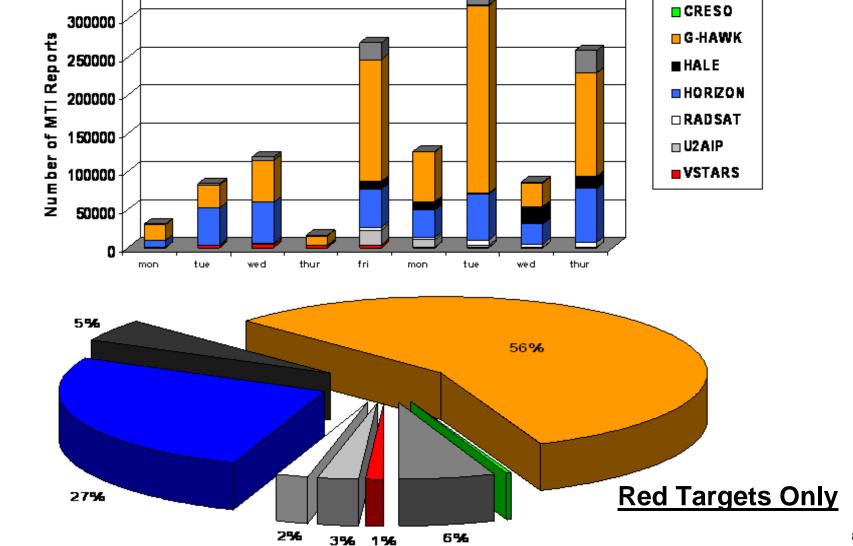


350000

GMTI reports on red/hostile targets only



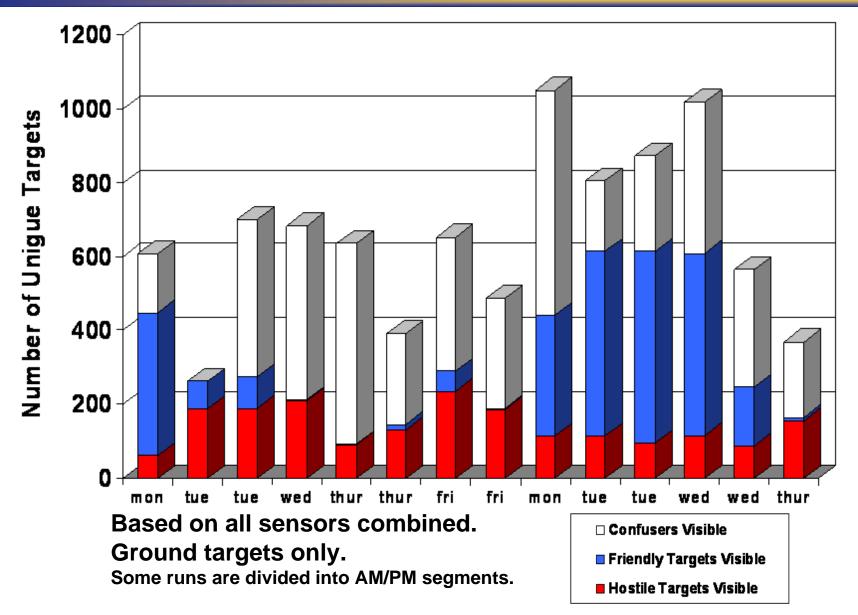
ASTOR





Targets Detected by GMTI Radar

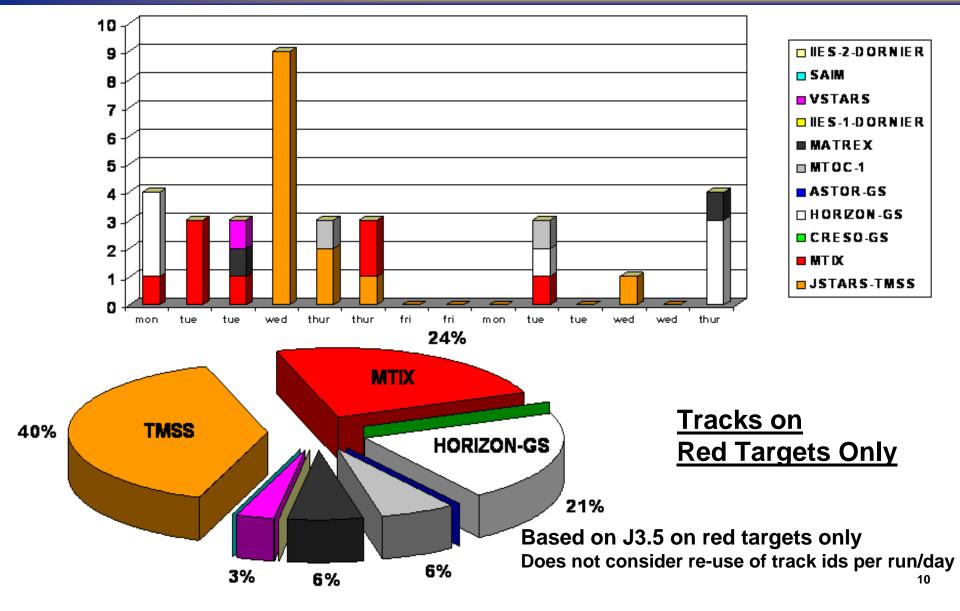






Unique Tracks per System – Red/Hostile Targets Only

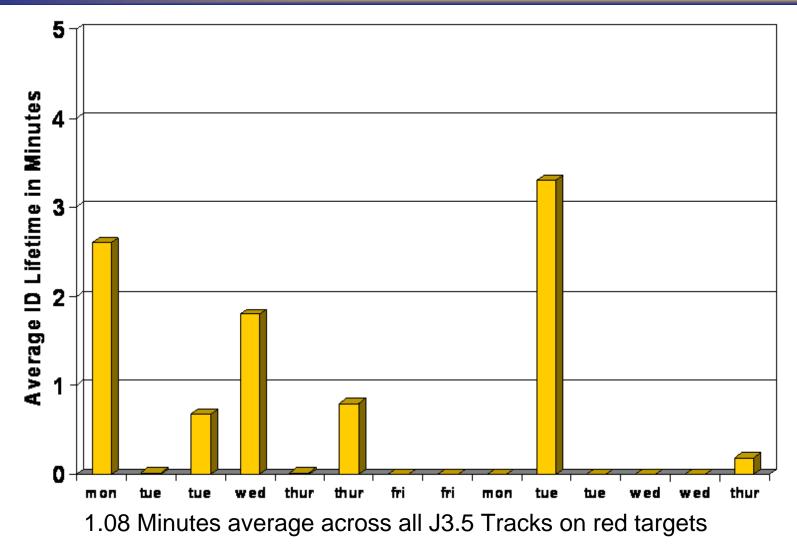






Track ID Lifetime – Hostile Targets







Operator/Track Metrics Summary

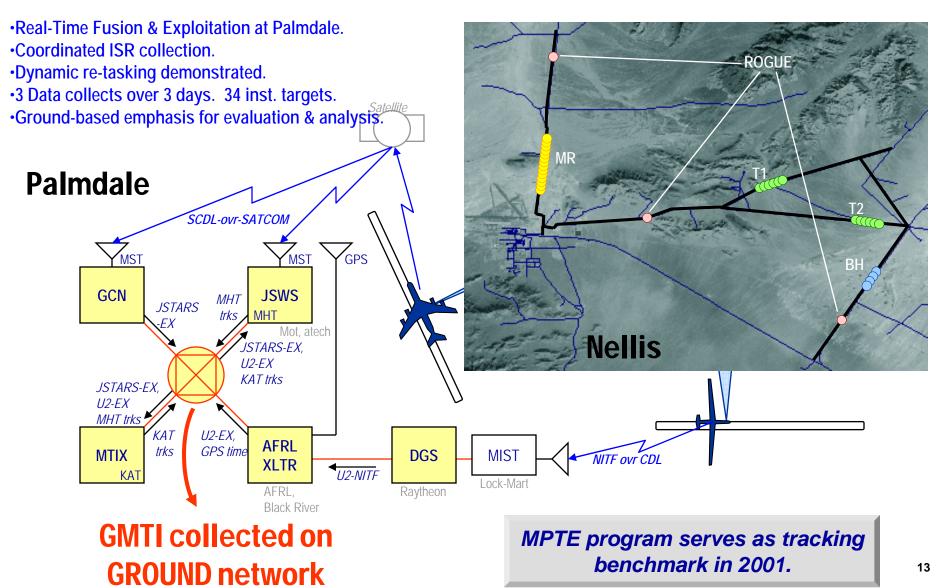


- Current Army and Air Force Operators are use to Joint STARS
 There was an Operator Dependency on Joint STARS
- During the second week, operators tracked mostly friendly targets
 -Difficulty with Intel given to operators or IPB ?
- Track ID lifetimes averaged slightly more than 1 minute
 Not Unexpected, current CONOPS and tools do not allow for Continuous Updates
- The majority of track update messages came from MTIX (67%)
 In one case 2000+ track messages were received for 4 tracks.
- The majority of targets tracked came from TMSS: TMSS (28%), HORIZON (24%), and MTIX (17%)
- The majority of threat targets tracked came from TMSS:
 - TMSS (40%), MTIX (24%), and HORIZON (21%)
 - In one case 1 operator track switched between 19 red targets.



MPTE Experiment – Tracker Maturation

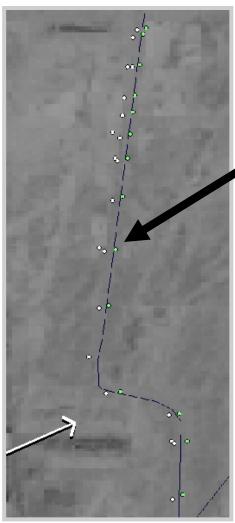






Sample Data

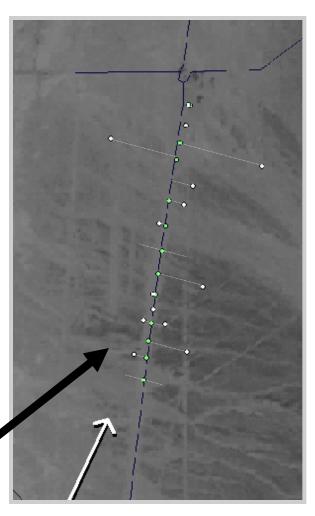




Platform 1

Measurements very accurate with quick revisits. Bias correction attempted during experiment. More systematic approach during track evaluation phase.

Range measurement very accurate with larger cross-range error expected (smaller antenna). No bias apparent.

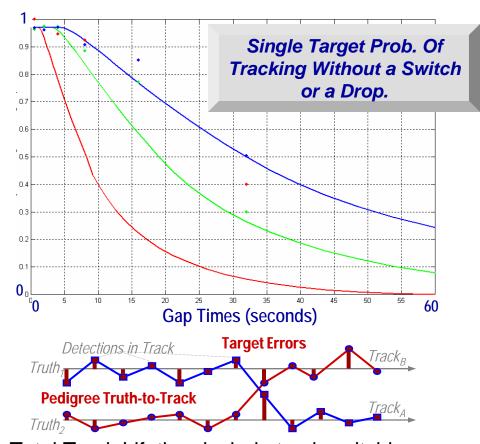


Platform 2



Single Target - Probability of Tracking

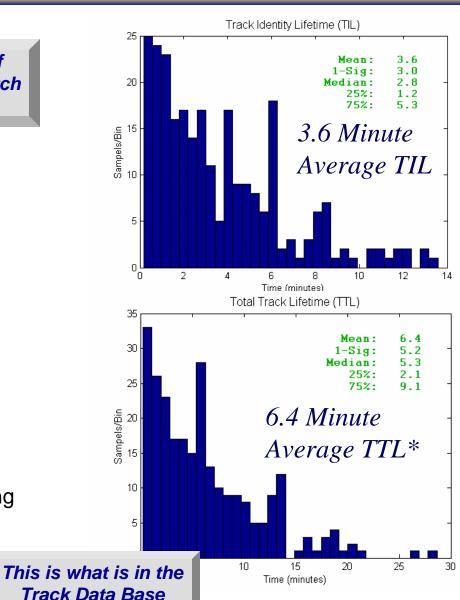




Total Track Lifetime include track switching

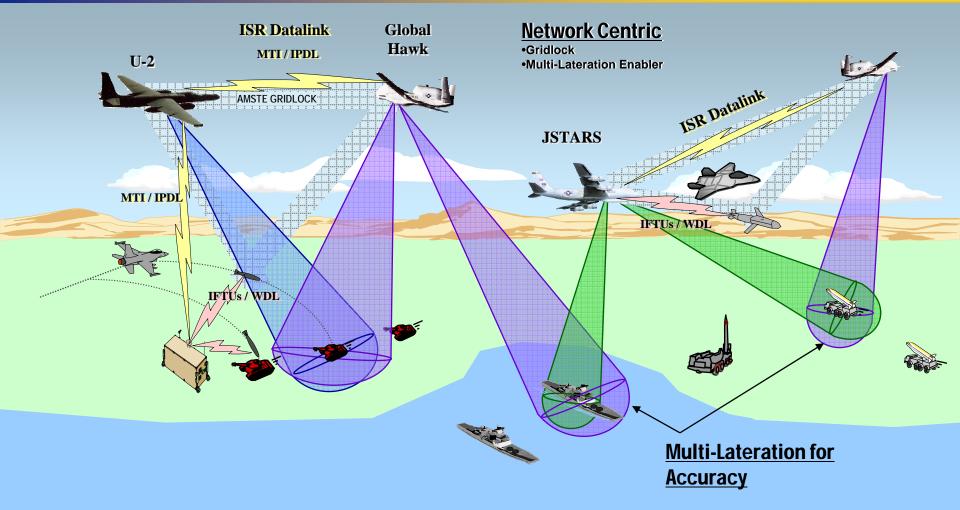
Track Identity Lifetime excludes track switching

Results Show What is Now Called <u>Tracklets</u>



Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement (AMSTE)



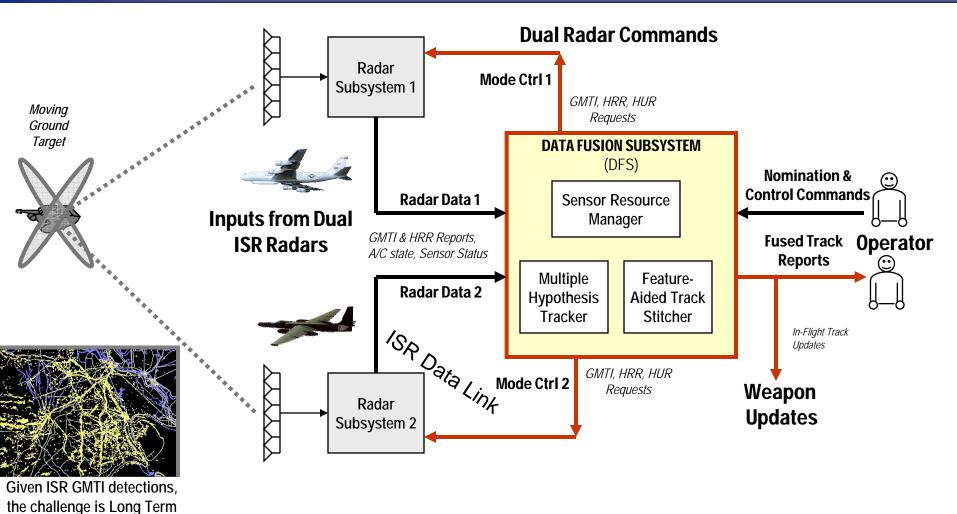




Track Maintenance (>20 min.)

AMSTE Data Fusion System Architecture





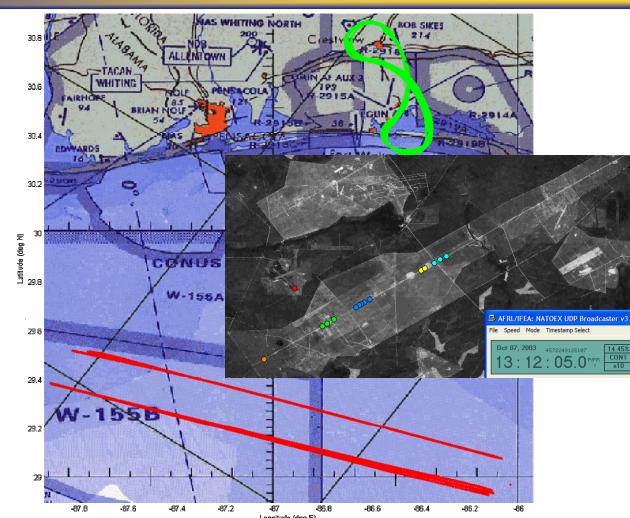
The DFS accepts ISR radar data and operator commands, and controls the weapon aimpoint and both radar systems.



AMSTE Oct 03 Exercise



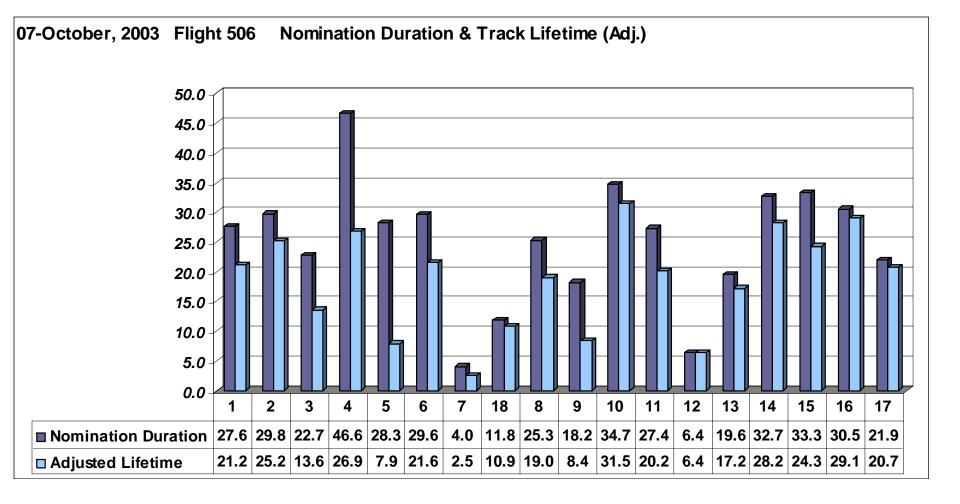
- October 7th and 9th
- •6 Convoys
 - •2-6 Vehicles each
- Events
 - Passing
 - Intersection
 - Move-Stop-Move
 - On-Off Road
 - •Terrain Blockage
- Features
 - •HRR
 - RCS
 - •TEA



17 Scenarios included in about 7 hours of data collection each day





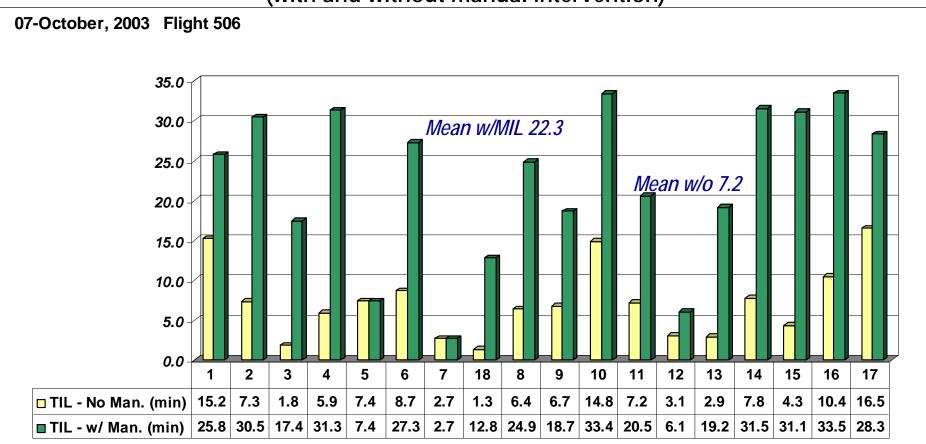




Track Identity Lifetimes (TIL) - 506



(with and without manual intervention)





Weapon Drop



Weapon Drop

- F16 ~ 5 miles range
- Live JDAM, GPS Guided
- EPLRS Weapon Data Link
- •EPLRS Inter Platform Comm.
- •GMTI Coord. Passed to Weapon In Flight from JSTARS



Multi-Platform Fusion of GMTI Achieves Accuracy



Summary



- GMTI Tactical Grade Tracking is "Hard"
 - Well Defines Measures of Performance
 - State of the Art is Improving
 - Requires Significant Resources
- State of the Art in Improving
 - MPTE achieved 3.6 minutes
 - AMSTE improved this to 7.2 Minutes
- Situation Awareness Metrics need Maturing
 - Operator in the Loop Measures Provide a Unique Result
 - Tracks are only performing "Book Keeping"
 - Detections Provide Some Unique "Pattern Analysis"