Stepped Frequency Radar Sensors Theory Analysis And Design Springerbriefs In Electrical And Computer Engineering

Structural health monitoring (SHM) uses one or more in situ sensing systems placed in or around a structure, providing real-time evaluation of its performance and ultimately preventing structural failure. Although most commonly used in civil engineering, such as in roads, bridges, and dams, SHM is now finding applications in other engineering environments, such as naval and aerospace engineering. Written by a highly respected expert in the field, Structural Sensing, Health Monitoring, and Performance Evaluation provides the first comprehensive coverage of SHM. The text begins with a review of the various types of sensors currently used in SHM, including point sensors and noncontact systems. Subsequent chapters explain the processing and interpretation of data from a number of sensors working in parallel. After considering issues related to the structures themselves, the author surveys the design of a tailor-made SHM system. He also presents a collection of case studies, many of which are drawn from his own experiences. Exploring the power of sensors, this book shows how SHM technologies can be applied to a variety of structures and systems, including multistory buildings, offshore wind energy plants, and ecological systems.

Cutting-edge transmitter and receiver waveform design techniques Optimum design can improve signal direction, interference, and noise suppression across various disciplines that utilize waveforms, including radar, sonar, and communications. Waveform Diversity explains the role of transmitter and receiver waveform design to boost overall performance. Written by experts in the field, this monograph covers joint transmitter receiver design, optimum design methods, constant envelope transmit signals, and sparsity-based receivers. Proven methods for mitigating noise and clutter and maximizing output signal power are included in this practical guide. Waveform Diversity covers: Waveform design and matched filtering New methods for optimum transmitter and receiver design Transmitter threshold energy and energy-bandwidth tradeoff Increasing transmit power efficiency with constant envelope transmit signals Optimum waveform design to reduce noise and clutter Discrete-time waveform design Sparsity-based receiver design methods

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is a rapidly developing field that has seen tremendous progress over the past 15 years. The development of GPR spans aspects of geophysical science, technology, and a wide range of scientific and engineering applications. It is the breadth of applications that has made GPR such a valuable tool in the geophysical consulting and geotechnical engineering industries, has lead to its rapid development, and inspired new areas of research in academia. The topic of GPR has gone from not even being mentioned in geophysical texts ten years ago to being the focus of hundreds of research papers and special issues of journals dedicated to the topic. The explosion of primary literature devoted to GPR technology, theory and applications, has lead to a strong demand for an up-to-date synthesis and overview of this rapidly developing field. Because there are specifics in the utilization of GPR for different applications, a review of the current state of development of the applications along with the fundamental theory is required. This book will provide sufficient detail to allow both practitioners and newcomers to the area of GPR to use it as a handbook and primary research reference. *Review of GPR theory and applications by leaders in the field *Up-to-date information and references *Effective handbook and primary research reference for both experienced practitioners and newcomers

Written by a prominent expert in the field, this authoritative new resource presents anti-ship missile (ASM) electronic protection (EP) techniques designed to enhance accurate target classification currently being developed by personnel from the People’s Republic of China and other nations. This book provides a comprehensive introduction to modern electronic warfare (EW) in an era of information warfare (IW). It explores the capabilities of coherent radar and digital signal processing to rapidly and accurately classify targets. Both naval and air electronic EW are covered in this resource. This book gives insight into modern EW as an information battle and includes guidance on properly testing the effectiveness of electronic attack (EA) systems. Pulsed Doppler radar basics including, electromagnetic pulse, dynamic range, gain control, and Doppler effects are presented. A summary of the ASM sensor and EA model is provided and readers find coverage of the radar range equation, burn through, and the range Doppler map and imaging. Special topic-extended target classifications including, false, decoys, and chaff are explained. Special topic ASM EP waveforms and multiple receiver EP are also covered. This book explores features of algorithms to optimize combining multiple parameters and systems. Moreover, it explains several algorithms proposed by PRC personnel to implement optimal two-channel processing that mitigates cover noise EA.

Sensors are used for civil infrastructure performance assessment and health monitoring, and have evolved significantly through developments in materials and methodologies. Sensor Technologies for Civil Infrastructure Volume II provides an overview of sensor data analysis and case studies in assessing and monitoring civil infrastructures. Part one focuses on sensor data interrogation and decision making, with chapters on data management technologies, data analysis, techniques for damage detection and structural damage detection. Part two is made up of case studies in assessing and monitoring specific structures such as bridges, towers, buildings, dams, tunnels, pipelines, and roads. Sensor Technologies for Civil Infrastructure provides a standard reference for structural and civil engineers, electronics engineers, and academics with an interest in the field. Provides an in-depth examination of sensor data management and analytical techniques for fault detection and localization, looking at prognosis and life-cycle assessment Includes case studies in assessing structures such as bridges, buildings, super-tall towers, dams, tunnels, wind turbines, railroad tracks, nuclear power plants, offshore

structures, levees, and pipelines

This book aims to capture recent advances and breakthroughs in in-home radar monitoring of human motions and activities. It addresses three key attributes of radar for in-door human monitoring, namely: motion classification including fall, detection of vital signs, and categorization of human gait for risk assessment and progression of physical impairments and disabilities. It explores recent developments in radar technology for human monitoring inside homes and residences. The reader will learn enhanced detection and classification techniques of radar signals associated with human micro- and macro-motions. Furthermore, the book includes examples using real data collected from healthy individuals, patients, and retirement communities based on the subject Doppler and range information, and using different single and multi-antenna radar system configurations. Results are also presented using modeled data based on biomechanics and kinematics. Indoor monitoring is further demonstrated using alternative technologies of infrared sensors and RF signals of opportunities.

This thesis reports on sparsity-based multipath exploitation methods for through-the-wall radar imaging. Multipath creates ambiguities in the measurements provoking unwanted ghost targets in the image. This book describes sparse reconstruction methods that are not only suppressing the ghost targets, but using multipath to one’s advantage. With adopting the compressive sensing principle, fewer measurements are required for image reconstruction as compared to conventional techniques. The book describes the development of a comprehensive signal model and some associated reconstruction methods that can deal with many relevant scenarios, such as clutter from building structures, secondary reflections from interior walls, as well as stationary and moving targets, in urban radar imaging. The described methods are evaluated here using simulated as well as measured data from semi-controlled laboratory experiments.

Offering radar-related software for the analysis and design of radar waveform and signal processing, Radar Signal Analysis and Processing Using MATLAB® provides a comprehensive source of theoretical and practical information on radar signals, signal analysis, and radar signal processing with companion MATLAB® code. After an overview of radar systems operation and design, the book reviews elements of signal theory relevant to radar detection and radar signal processing, along with random variables and processes. The author then presents the unique characteristic of the matched filter and develops a general formula for the output of the matched filter that is valid for any waveform. He analyzes several analog waveforms, including the linear frequency modulation pulse and stepped frequency waveforms, as well as unmodulated pulse-train, binary, polyphase, and frequency codes. The book explores radar target detection and pulse integration, emphasizing the constant false alarm rate. It also covers the stretch processor, the moving target indicator, radar Doppler processing, beamforming, and adaptive array processing. Using configurable MATLAB code, this book demonstrates how to apply signal processing to radar applications. It includes many examples and problems to illustrate the practical application of the theory.

This book presents the theory, analysis, and design of ultra-wideband (UWB) radar and sensor systems (in short, UWB systems) and their components. UWB systems find numerous applications in the military, security, civilian, commercial and medicine fields. This book addresses five main topics of UWB systems: System Analysis, Transmitter Design, Receiver Design, Antenna Design and System Integration and Test. The developments of a practical UWB system and its components using microwave integrated circuits, as well as various measurements, are included in detail to demonstrate the theory, analysis and design technique. Essentially, this book will enable the reader to design their own UWB systems and components. In the System Analysis chapter, the UWB principle of operation as well as the power budget analysis and range resolution analysis are presented. In the UWB Transmitter Design chapter, the design, fabrication and measurement of impulse and monocycle pulse generators are covered. The UWB Receiver Design chapter addresses the design and measurement of the strobe pulse generator, sampling mixer, low-noise amplifier and synchronous sampling receiver. Next, the UWB Antenna Design chapter details the design and measurement of to two UWB antennas: the microstrip quasi-horn antenna and the UWB uniplanar antenna. The System Integration and Test chapter covers the transmission-reception test, signal processing, system integration, and evaluation of the UWB sensor. The final chapter provides a summary and conclusion of the work.

This book provides readers with a solid understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the techniques used for buried object detection. Presenting theory along with applications and the existing technology, it covers the most recent developments in hardware and software technologies of sensor systems with a focus on primary sensors such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and auxiliary sensors such as Nuclear Quadruple Resonance (NQR). It is essential reading for students, practitioners, specialists, and academicians involved in the design and implementation of buried object detection sensors.

Stepped-Frequency Radar SensorsTheory, Analysis and DesignSpringer

This reference, written by leading authorities in the field, gives basic theory, implementation details, advanced research, and applications of RF and microwave in healthcare and biosensing. It first provides a solid understanding of the fundamentals with coverage of the basics of microwave engineering and the interaction between electromagnetic waves and biomaterials. It then presents the state-of-the-art development in microwave biosensing, implantable devices -including applications of microwave technology for sensing biological tissues – and medical diagnosis, along with applications involving remote patient monitoring. this book is an ideal reference for RF and microwave engineer working on, or thinking of working on, the applications of RF and Microwave technology in medicine and biology. Learn: The fundamentals of RF and microwave engineering in healthcare and biosensing How to combine biological and medical aspects of the field with underlying engineering concepts How to implement microwave biosensing for material characterization and cancer diagnosis Applications and functioning of wireless implantable biomedical devices and microwave non-contact biomedical radars How to combine devices, systems, and methods for new practical applications The first book to review the fundamentals, latest developments, and future trends in this important emerging field with emphasis on engineering aspects of sensing, monitoring, and diagnosis using RF and Microwave Extensive

coverage of biosensing applications are included Written by leaders in the field, including members of the Technical Coordinating Committee of the Biological Effects and Medical Applications of the IEEE Microwave Theory and Techniques Society

The aim of this Printed Edition of Special Issue entitled "Recent Advancements in Radar Imaging and Sensing Technology" was to gather the latest research results in the area of modern radar technology using active and/or radar imaging sensing techniques in different applications, including both military use and a broad spectrum of civilian applications. As a result, the 19 papers that have been published highlighted a variety of topics related to modern radar imaging and microwave sensing technology. The sequence of articles included in the Printed Edition of Special Issue dealt with wide aspects of different applications of radar imaging and sensing technology in the area of topics including high-resolution radar imaging, novel Synthetic Apertura Radar (SAR) and Inverse SAR (ISAR) imaging techniques, passive radar imaging technology, modern civilian applications of using radar technology for sensing, multiply-input multiply-output (MIMO) SAR imaging, tomography imaging, among others.

Radar Expert, Esteemed Author Gregory L. Charvat on CNN and CBSAuthor Gregory L. Charvat appeared on CNN on March 17, 2014 to discuss whether Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 might have literally flown below the radar. He appeared again on CNN on March 20, 2014 to explain the basics of radar, and he explored the hope and limitations of the technology i

A self-contained approach to DSP techniques and applications in radar imaging The processing of radar images, in general, consists of three major fields: Digital Signal Processing (DSP); antenna and radar operation; and algorithms used to process the radar images. This book brings together material from these different areas to allow readers to gain a thorough understanding of how radar images are processed. The book is divided into three main parts and covers: * DSP principles and signal characteristics in both analog and digital domains, advanced signal sampling, and interpolation techniques * Antenna theory (Maxwell equation, radiation field from dipole, and linear phased array), radar fundamentals, radar modulation, and target-detection techniques (continuous wave, pulsed Linear Frequency Modulation, and stepped Frequency Modulation) * Properties of radar images, algorithms used for radar image processing, simulation examples, and results of satellite image files processed by Range-Doppler and Stolt interpolation algorithms The book fully utilizes the computing and graphical capability of MATLAB? to display the signals at various processing stages in 3D and/or cross-sectional views. Additionally, the text is complemented with flowcharts and system block diagrams to aid in readers' comprehension. Digital Signal Processing Techniques and Applications in Radar Image Processing serves as an ideal textbook for graduate students and practicing engineers who wish to gain firsthand experience in applying DSP principles and technologies to radar imaging.

Discover the utility of four popular electromagnetic geophysical techniques In GeoRadar, FDEM, TDEM, and AEM Methods, accomplished researchers Fabio Giannino and Giovanni Leucci deliver an in-depth exploration of the theory and application of four different electromagnetic geophysical techniques: ground penetrating radar, the frequency domain electromagnetic method, the time domain electromagnetic method, and the airborne electromagnetic method. The authors offer a full description of each technique as they relate to the economics, planning, and logistics of deploying each of them on-site. The book also discusses the potential output of each method and how it can be combined with other sources of below- and above-ground information to create a digitized common point cloud containing a wide variety of data. Giannino and Leucci rely on 25 years of professional experience in over 40 countries around the world to provide readers with a fulsome description of the optimal use of GPR, FDEM, TDEM, and AEM, demonstrating their flexibility and applicability to a wide variety of use cases. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to electromagnetic theory, including the operative principles and theory of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and the frequency domain electromagnetic method (FDEM) An exploration of hardware architecture and surveying, including GPR, FDEM, time domain electromagnetic method (TDEM), and airborne electromagnetic (AEM) surveying A collection of case studies, including a multiple-geophysical archaeological GPR survey in Turkey and a UXO search in a building area in Italy using FDEM /li> Discussions of planning and mobilizing a campaign, the shipment and clearance of survey equipment, and managing the operative aspects of field activity Perfect for forensic and archaeological geophysicists, GeoRadar, FDEM, TDEM, and AEM Methods will also earn a place in the libraries of anyone seeking a one-stop reference for the planning and deployment of GDR, FDEM, TDEM, and AEM surveying techniques.

Non-destructive evaluation (NDE) methods have dominated most of the fields of applied research and technology over the last twenty years. These techniques provide information on the functional efficiency of materials and structures without causing any structural impact on the structure itself. Their use enables the monitoring of the structural inte

In 1995, James D. Taylor's Introduction to Ultra-Wideband Radar Systems introduced engineers to the theory behind a promising new concept for remote sensing. Since then, the field has undergone enormous growth with new applications realized and more applications conceptualized at a remarkable pace. However, understanding ultra-wideband (UWB) radar requires a new philosophical approach. Concepts such as radar cross section will have new meanings as range resolution becomes smaller than the target. Ultra-Wideband Radar Technology is a guide to the future of radar by an international team of experts. They present the problems, solutions, and examples of UWB radar remote sensing. Chapters discuss the theory and ideas for future systems development, and show the potential capabilities. The writers present concepts such as the differences between UWB and conventional radars, improving over-resolved target detection, receivers and waveforms, micropower systems, high power switching, and bistatic radar polarimetry. Finding comparable information elsewhere might require consulting hundreds of other books, technical journals, and symposium proceedings. Ultra-Wideband Radar Technology offers a unique opportunity to explore the theory, applications, and technology of UWB radar within a single source.

Masters Theses in the Pure and Applied Sciences was first conceived, published, SIId disseminated by the Center for Information and Numerical Data Analysis and Synthesis (CINDAS) * at Purdue University in 1957, starting its coverage of theses with the academic year 1955. Beginning with Volume 13, the printing and dissemination phases of the activity were transferred to University Microfilms/Xerox of Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the thought that such an arrangement would be more beneficial to the academic and general scientific and technical community. After five years of this joint undertaking we had concluded that it was in the interest of all con cerned if the printing and distribution of the volumes were handled by an interna and broader dissemination. tional publishing house to assure improved service Hence, starting with Volume 18, Masters Theses in the Pure and Applied Sciences has been disseminated on a worldwide

basis by Plenum Publishing Cor poration of New York, and in the same year the coverage was broadened to include Canadian universities. All back issues can also be ordered from Plenum. We have reported in Volume 30 (thesis year 1985) a total of 12,400 theses titles from 26 Canadian and 186 United States universities. We are sure that this broader base for these titles reported will greatly enhance the value of this important annual reference work.

In this comprehensive work, experts in the field detail recent advances in medical and biological microwave sensors and systems, with chapters on topics such as implantable sensors, wearable microwave tags, and UWB technology. Each chapter explores the theory behind the technology, as well as its design and implementation. This is supported by practical examples and details of experimental results, along with discussion of system design, design trade-offs, and possible constraints and manufacturing issues. Applications described include intracranial pressure monitoring, vital signs monitoring, and non-invasive molecular and cellular investigations. Presenting new research and advances in the field, and focusing on the state of the art in medical and biological microwave sensors, this work is an invaluable resource for enthusiastic researchers and practicing engineers in the fields of electrical engineering, biomedical engineering, and medical physics.

This book provides a complete overview of novel and state of art sensing technologies and geotechnologies relevant to support management and conservation of CH sites, monuments and works of art. The book is organized in an introduction stating the motivations and presenting the overall content of the volume and four parts. The first part focuses on remote sensing and geophysics for the study of human past and cultural heritage at site scale and as element of the surrounding territory. The second part presents an overview of non invasive technologies for investigating monuments and works of art. The third part presents the new opportunities of ICT for an improved and safe cultural heritage fruition, from the virtual and augmented reality of historical context to artifact tracking. Finally, the forth part presents a significant worldwide set of success cases of the exploitation of the integration of geotechnologies in archeology and architectural heritage management. This book is of interest to researchers, experts of heritage science, archaeologists, students, conservators and other professionals of cultural heritage.

This book provides an overview of modern sensing technologies and reflects the remarkable advances that have been made in the field of intelligent and smart sensors, environmental monitoring, health monitoring, and many other sensing and monitoring contexts in today’s world. It addresses a broad range of aspects, from human health monitoring to the monitoring of environmental conditions, from wireless sensor networks and the Internet of Things to structural health monitoring. Given its breadth of scope, the book will benefit researchers, practitioners, technologists and graduate students involved in the monitoring of systems within the human body, functions and activities, healthcare technologies and services, the environment, etc.

Published by the American Geophysical Union as part of the Geophysical Monograph Series, Volume 68. Human activities in the polar regions have undergone incredible changes in this century. Among these changes is the revolution that satellites have brought about in obtaining information concerning polar geophysical processes. Satellites have flown for about three decades, and the polar regions have been the subject of their routine surveillance for more than half that time. Our observations of polar regions have evolved from happenstance ship sightings and isolated harbor icing records to routine global records obtained by those satellites. Thanks to such abundant data, we now know a great deal about the ice-covered seas, which constitute about 10% of the Earth's surface. This explosion of information about sea ice has fascinated scientists for some 20 years. We are now at a point of transition in sea ice studies; we are concerned less about ice itself and more about its role in the climate system. This change in emphasis has been the prime stimulus for this book.

Providing up-to-date material for UWB antennas and propagation as used in a wide variety of applications, "Ultra-wideband Antennas and Propagation for Communications, Radar and Imaging" includes fundamental theory, practical design information and extensive discussion of UWB applications from biomedical imaging, through to radar and wireless communications. An in-depth treatment of ultra-wideband signals in practical environments is given, including interference, coexistence and diversity considerations. The text includes antennas and propagation in biological media in addition to more conventional environments. The topics covered are approached with the aim of helping practising engineers to view the subject from a different angle, and to consider items as variables that were treated as constants in narrowband and wideband systems. Features tables of propagation data, photographs of antenna systems and graphs of results (e.g. radiation patterns, propagation characteristics) Covers the fundamentals of antennas and propagation, as well as offering an in-depth treatment of antenna elements and arrays for UWB systems, and UWB propagation models Provides a description of the underlying concepts for the design of antennas and arrays for conventional as well as ultra-wideband systems Draws together UWB theory by using case-studies to show applications of antennas and propagation in communication, radar and imaging systems The book highlights the unique design issues of using ultra-wideband and will serve both as an introductory text and a reference guide for designers and students alike.

Learn about the most recent theoretical and practical advances in radar signal processing using tools and techniques from compressive sensing. Providing a broad perspective that fully demonstrates the impact of these tools, the accessible and tutorial-like chapters cover topics such as clutter rejection, CFAR detection, adaptive beamforming, random arrays for radar, space-time adaptive processing, and MIMO radar. Each chapter includes coverage of theoretical principles, a detailed review of current knowledge, and discussion of key applications, and also highlights the potential benefits of using compressed sensing algorithms. A unified notation and numerous cross-references between chapters make it easy to explore different topics side by side. Written by leading experts from both academia and industry, this is the ideal text for researchers, graduate students and industry professionals working in signal processing and radar.

This book presents the theory, analysis and design of microwave stepped-frequency radar sensors. Stepped-frequency radar sensors are attractive for various sensing applications that require fine resolution. The book consists of five chapters. The first chapter describes the fundamentals of radar sensors including applications followed by a review of ultra-wideband pulsed, frequency-modulated continuous-wave (FMCW), and stepped-frequency radar sensors. The second chapter discusses a general analysis of radar sensors including wave propagation in media and scattering on targets, as well as the radar equation. The third chapter addresses the analysis of stepped-frequency radar sensors including their principles and design parameters. Chapter 4 presents the development of two stepped-frequency radar sensors at microwave and millimeter-wave

frequencies based on microwave integrated circuits (MICs), microwave monolithic integrated circuits (MMICs) and printed-circuit antennas, and discusses their signal processing. Chapter 5 provides the electrical characterization and test results of the developed microwave and millimeter-wave stepped-frequency radar sensors. Finally, a summary and conclusion is provided.

The semiconductor industry is a fundamental building block of the new economy, there is no area of modern life untouched by the progress of nanoelectronics. The electronic chip is becoming an ever-increasing portion of system solutions, starting initially from less than 5% in the 1970 microcomputer era, to more than 60% of the final cost of a mobile telephone, 50% of the price of a personal computer (representing nearly 100% of the functionalities) and 30% of the price of a monitor in the early 2000's. Interest in utilizing the (sub-)mm-wave frequency spectrum for commercial and research applications has also been steadily increasing. Such applications, which constitute a diverse but sizeable future market, span a large variety of areas such as health, material science, mass transit, industrial automation, communications, and space exploration. Silicon-Germanium Heterojunction Bipolar Transistors for mm-Wave Systems Technology, Modeling and Circuit Applications provides an overview of results of the DOTSEVEN EU research project, and as such focusses on key material developments for mm-Wave Device Technology. It starts with the motivation at the beginning of the project and a summary of its major achievements. The subsequent chapters provide a detailed description of the obtained research results in the various areas of process development, device simulation, compact device modeling, experimental characterization, reliability, (sub-)mm-wave circuit design and systems.

In this dissertation, we have studied totally eight topics which are focused on but not limited to radar sensor networks (RSN) from a signal processing perspective. We propose the definitions of ZCZ/LCZ (Zero Correlation Zone/Low Correlation Zone) sequence-pair sets, provided three methods to construct optimized optimized punctured LCZ/ZCZ sequence-pair sets and study their properties in chapter 2 and 3. We further investigate the waveform design problem for radar system, radar sensor network, sonar sensor network and MIMO radar system from chapter 4 to chapter 7. In addition, we study radar sensor network from the view of information theory in chapter 8. We also study compressive sensing and apply it to RSN to further investigate the system performance in chapter 9 and chapter 10. In chapter 11, we briefly conclude our work in this dissertation. The main innovation works of this dissertation are as following. We propose the LCZ/ZCZ Sequence-pair Sets that have ideal autocorrelation sidelobes and cross correlation values during LCZ/ZCZ. We also provide three methods to construct the Optimized Punctured LCZ/ZCZ Sequence-pair Sets which is a specific case of the LCZ/ZCZ Sequence-pair Sets. We not only theoretically prove that the sequence-pair sets constructed by our methods satisfy the definitions of the Optimized Punctured LCZ/ZCZ Sequence-pair sets, but also provide examples for each method and analyze properties of the Optimized Punctured LCZ/ZCZ Sequence-pair sets to help further investigating our proposed codes. The main purpose of pulse compression is to raise the signal to maximum sidelobe (signal-to-sidelobe) ratio to improve the target detection and range resolution abilities of the system. We apply the Optimized Punctured Binary Sequence-pair to the Radar system as the phase coded waveforms which is a kind of pulse compression codes. Comparing with the Barker and P4 codes of corresponding length, the Radar system within the Optimized Punctured Binary Sequence-pair could clearly improve the detection performances. Since multiple radar sensors can be combined to form a multi radar system to overcome performance degradation of single radar along with waveform optimization, we theoretically study RSN design using phase coded waveforms. We apply our newly proposed codes to RSN and analyze the detection performance of the system. We also apply the proposed ternary codes to the Sonar Sensor Network (SSN) as pulse compression codes for narrowband pulse signals and simulate the target detection performance of the system. We provide two MIMO radar systems using our proposed codes as orthogonal pulse compression codes to study the direction finding performance of the MIMO radar systems. We theoretically analyze the two MIMO radar system models and simulate the direction finding performance of the system. We also studied the RSN from the view of information theory. We investigate the use of information theory to design waveforms for the measurement of extended radar targets in RSN. We optimized the estimation waveforms that maximize the mutual information between a target ensemble and the received signal within additive Gaussian noise so that characteristics of the target could be well recognized. Finally, we provide and analyze a CS-SVD method to simplify the signal recovery algorithm and introduce CS to RSN using pulse compression technique. Our idea is to employ a set of Stepped-Frequency (SF) waveforms as pulse compression codes for transmit sensors, and to use the same SF waveforms as the sparse matrix to compress the signal in the receiving sensor. We obtain that the signal samples along the time domain could be largely compressed so that they could be perfectly recovered by a small number of measurements. We develop a Maximum Likelihood (ML) Algorithm for Radar Cross Section (RCS) parameter estimation and provide the Cramer-Rao lower bound (CRLB) to validate the theoretical result.

This volume presents selected contributions from the “Advanced Research Workshop on Explosives Detection” hosted by the Department of Information Engineering of the University of Florence, Italy in 2018. The main goal of the workshop was to find out how Science for Peace and Security projects in the field of Explosives Detection contribute to the development and/or refinement of scientific and technical knowledge and competencies. The findings of the workshop, presented in the last section of the book, determine future actions and direction of the SPS Programme in the field of explosives detection and management.The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme, promotes dialogue and practical cooperation between NATO member states and partner nations based on scientific research, technological innovation and knowledge exchange. Several initiatives were launched in the field of explosive detection and clearance, as part of NATO’s enhanced role in the international fight against terrorism. Experts and scientists from NATO members and partner countries have been brought together in multi-year projects, within the framework of the SPS Programme, to cooperate in the scientific research in

explosive detection field, developing new technologies and methods to be implemented in order to detect explosive substances in different contexts.

Data analytics has become an integral part of materials science. This book provides the practical tools and fundamentals needed for researchers in materials science to understand how to analyze large datasets using statistical methods, especially inverse methods applied to microstructure characterization. It contains valuable guidance on essential topics such as denoising and data modeling. Additionally, the analysis and applications section addresses compressed sensing methods, stochastic models, extreme estimation, and approaches to pattern detection.

With the emergence of compressive sensing and sparse signal reconstruction, approaches to urban radar have shifted toward relaxed constraints on signal sampling schemes in time and space, and to effectively address logistic difficulties in data acquisition. Traditionally, these challenges have hindered high resolution imaging by restricting both bandwidth and aperture, and by imposing uniformity and bounds on sampling rates. Compressive Sensing for Urban Radar is the first book to focus on a hybrid of two key areas: compressive sensing and urban sensing. It explains how reliable imaging, tracking, and localization of indoor targets can be achieved using compressed observations that amount to a tiny percentage of the entire data volume. Capturing the latest and most important advances in the field, this state-of-the-art text: Covers both ground-based and airborne synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and uses different signal waveforms Demonstrates successful applications of compressive sensing for target detection and revealing building interiors Describes problems facing urban radar and highlights sparse reconstruction techniques applicable to urban environments Deals with both stationary and moving indoor targets in the presence of wall clutter and multipath exploitation Provides numerous supporting examples using real data and computational electromagnetic modeling Featuring 13 chapters written by leading researchers and experts, Compressive Sensing for Urban Radar is a useful and authoritative reference for radar engineers and defense contractors, as well as a seminal work for graduate students and academia.

Theory, Analysis and Design of RF Interferometric Sensors presents the theory, analysis and design of RF interferometric sensors. RF interferometric sensors are attractive for various sensing applications that require every fine resolution and accuracy as well as fast speed. The book also presents two millimeter-wave interferometric sensors realized using RF integrated circuits. The developed millimeter-wave homodyne sensor shows sub-millimeter resolution in the order of 0.05 mm without correction for the non-linear phase response of the sensor's quadrature mixer. The designed millimeter-wave double-channel homodyne sensor provides a resolution of only 0.01 mm, or 1/840th of the operating wavelength, and can inherently suppress the non-linearity of the sensor's quadrature mixer. The experimental results of displacement and velocity measurement are presented as a way to demonstrate the sensing ability of the RF interferometry and to illustrate its many possible applications in sensing. The book is succinct, yet the material is very much self-contained, enabling readers with an undergraduate background in electrical engineering or physics with some experiences or graduate courses in RF circuits to understand easily.

Future remote sensing systems will make extensive use of Compressive Sensing (CS) as it becomes more integrated into the system design with increased high resolution sensor developments and the rising earth observation data generated each year. Written by leading experts in the field Compressive Sensing of Earth Observations provides a comprehensive and balanced coverage of the theory and applications of CS in all aspects of earth observations. This work covers a myriad of practical aspects such as the use of CS in detection of human vital signs in a cluttered environment and the corresponding modeling of rib-cage breathing. Readers are also presented with three different applications of CS to the ISAR imaging problem, which includes image reconstruction from compressed data, resolution enhancement, and image reconstruction from incomplete data.

This book deals with the basic theory for design and analysis of Low Probability of Intercept (LPI) radar systems. The design of one such multi-frequency high resolution LPI radar, PANDORA, is covered. This work represents the first time that the topic of multi-frequency radars is discussed in such detail and it is based on research conducted by the author in The Netherlands. The book provides the design tools needed for development, design, and analysis of high resolution radar systems for commercial as well as military applications. Software written in MATLAB and C++ is provided to guide the reader in calculating radar parameters and in ambiguity function analysis. Some radar simulation software is also included.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the Sino-foreign-interchange Workshop on Intelligence Science and Intelligent Data Engineering, IScIDE 2011, held in Xi'an, China, in October 2011. The 97 papers presented were carefully peer-reviewed and selected from 389 submissions. The IScIDE papers in this volume are organized in topical sections on machine learning and computational intelligence; pattern recognition; computer vision and image processing; graphics and computer visualization; knowledge discovering, data mining, web mining; multimedia processing and application.

Through-the-wall radar imaging (TWRI) allows police, fire and rescue personnel, first responders, and defense forces to detect, identify, classify, and track the whereabouts of humans and moving objects. Electromagnetic waves are considered the most effective at achieving this objective, yet advances in this multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary technology require taking phenomenological issues into consideration and must be based on a solid understanding of the intricacies of EM wave interactions with interior and exterior objects and structures. Providing a broad overview of the myriad factors involved, namely size, weight, mobility, acquisition time, aperture distribution, power, bandwidth, standoff distance, and, most importantly, reliable performance and delivery of accurate information, Through-the-Wall Radar Imaging examines this technology from the algorithmic, modeling, experimentation, and system design perspectives. It begins with coverage of the electromagnetic properties of walls and building materials, and discusses techniques in the design of antenna elements and array configurations, beamforming concepts and issues, and the use of antenna array with collocated and distributed apertures. Detailed chapters discuss several suitable waveforms inverse scattering approaches and revolve around the relevance of physical-based model approaches in TWRI along with theoretical and experimental research in 3D building tomography using microwave remote sensing, high-frequency asymptotic modeling methods, synthetic aperture radar (SAR) techniques, impulse radars, airborne radar imaging of multi-floor buildings strategies for target detection, and detection of concealed targets. The book concludes with a discussion of how the Doppler principle can be used to measure motion at a very fine level of detail. The book provides a deep understanding of the challenges of TWRI, stressing its multidisciplinary and phenomenological nature. The breadth and depth of topics covered presents a highly detailed treatment of this potentially life-saving technology.

Ranging from the theoretical basis of UWB sensors via implementation issues to applications, this much-needed book bridges the gap between designers and appliers working in civil engineering, biotechnology, medical engineering, robotic, mechanical engineering, safety and homeland security. From the contents: * History * Signal and systems in time and frequency domain * Propagation of electromagnetic waves (in frequency and time domain) * UWB-Principles * UWB-antennas and applicators * Data processing * Applications