

Radar Cross Section Models for AFCAP Dashboard: A Snapshot

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Scope: A Snapshot of Progress

- 1. Fourier Decomposition Results
- 2. Polynomial Decomposition Results

Vision

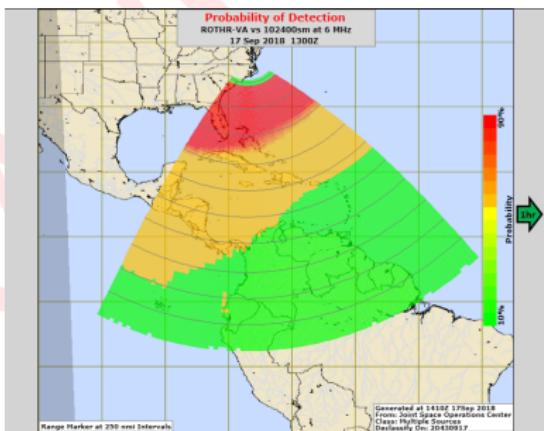
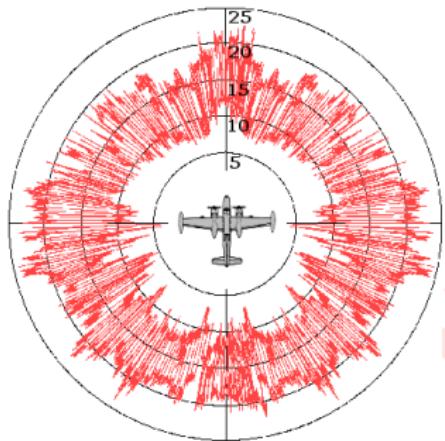
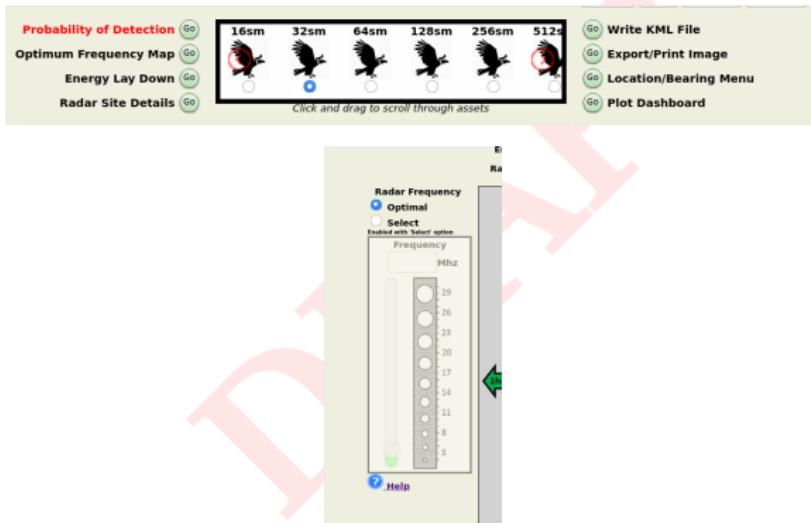


Table: Capture RCS Variability

Dashboard Controls



The screenshot displays a user interface for radar site management. At the top left, there are three buttons: "Probability of Detection" (with a Go button), "Optimum Frequency Map" (with a Go button), and "Energy Lay Down" (with a Go button). Below these are "Radar Site Details" (with a Go button) and a "Click and drag to scroll through assets" area containing five icons of eagles with different wing patterns labeled 16sm, 32sm, 64sm, 128sm, 256sm, and 512s. To the right of this area are four buttons: "Write KML File", "Export/Print Image", "Location/Bearing Menu", and "Plot Dashboard".

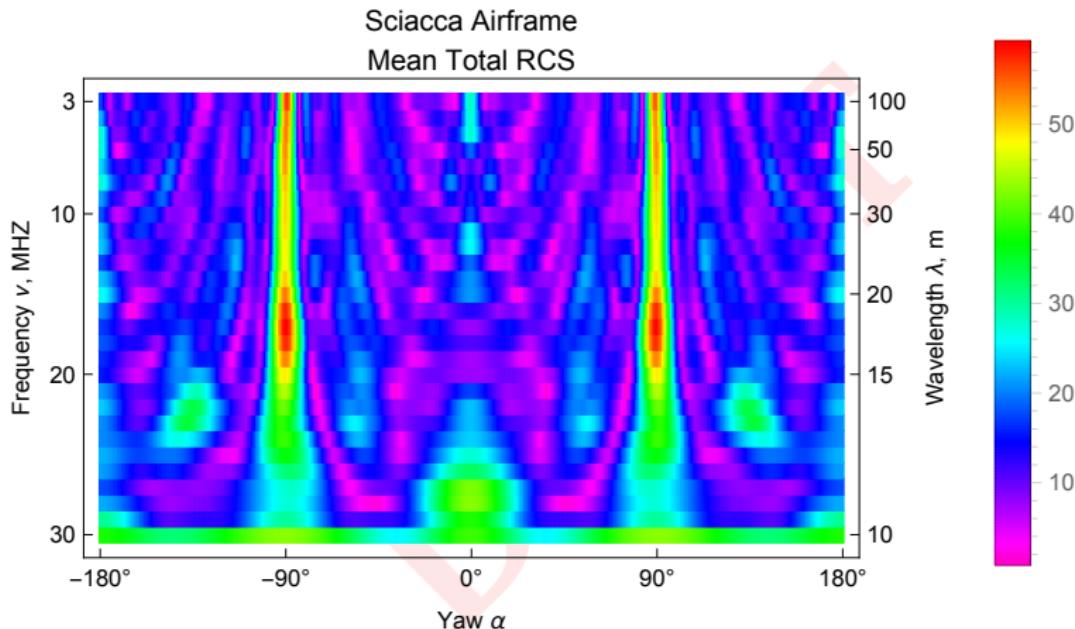
Below this section is a large, semi-transparent rectangular overlay containing a "Radar Frequency" selection dialog. The dialog has a title bar with "Radar Frequency" and two radio buttons: "Optimal" (selected) and "Select". A note below says "Enabled with Select option". It features a vertical slider labeled "Frequency" with "Mhz" at the top, ranging from 3 to 29. At the bottom of the slider is a "Help" button.

Config.xml

```
<Asset>
  <Label>16sm</Label>
  <ICONImage>Bald Eagle-sm.png</ICONImage>
  <crossSection>16</crossSection>
  <description>Aircraft</description>
  <nominalspeed>400</nominalspeed>
  <CIT>2.0</CIT>
</Asset>
```

Probability of Detection

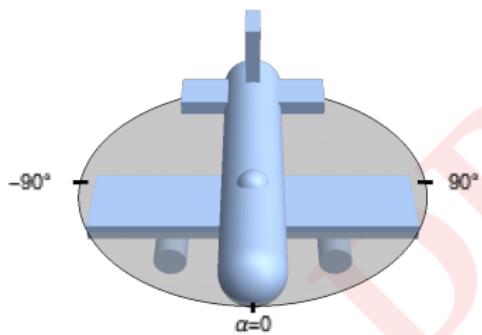
```
from frOPCclass.js
function plotProbability (ctx, jsonObj, jsonCoord, \
xSection, assetCIT, nomSpeed) {
...
var xSecRadius = Math.sqrt(xSection/Math.PI)
var sphereArea = Math.PI * xSecRadius * xSecRadius;
...
}
```



Defining Angles

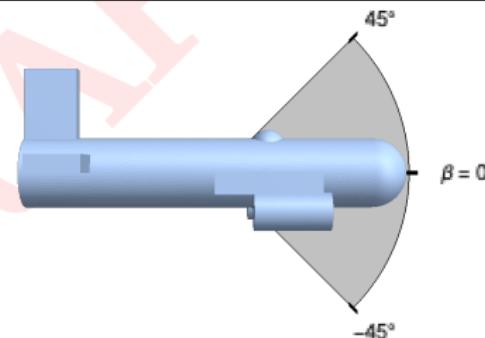
Yaw α

$$-180 \leq \alpha < 180$$



Pitch β

$$\beta_0 = 30^\circ$$



Best Way To Update Dashboard?

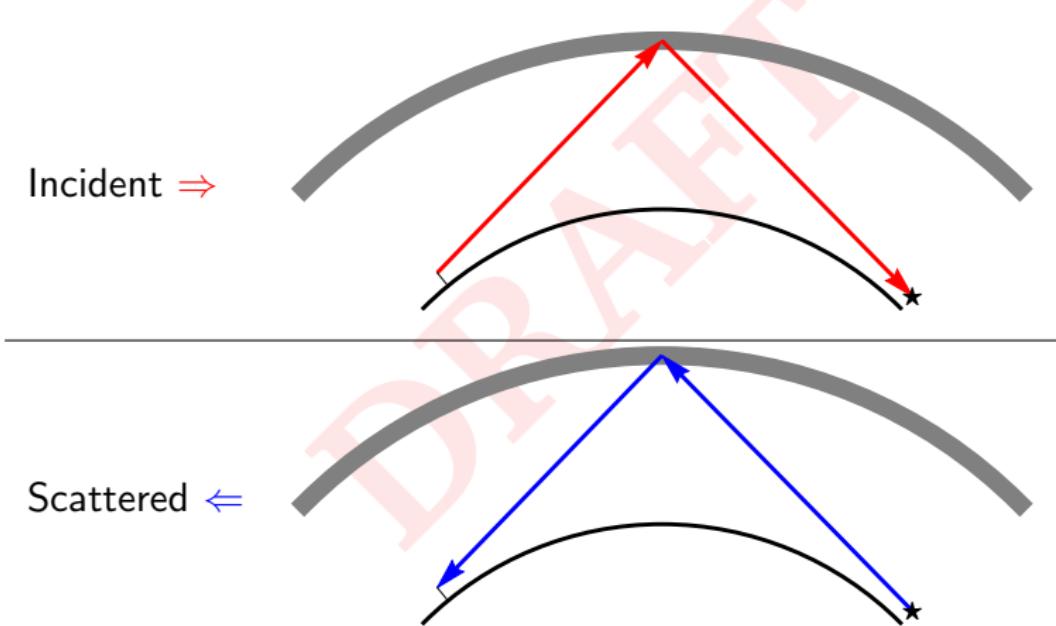
- 
1. Compression
 - ▶ Fourier decomposition
 - ▶ Taylor decomposition
 - ▶ wavelets
 2. Reduction
 - ▶ Average neighbors
 - ▶ Sampling

Best Way To Update Dashboard?



Figure: Criterion: Bonito Thumb Test

Radar Cross Section: A Measure of Energy Difference



Effective Radar Cross Section: Definition

$$\sigma_* = \frac{\text{power scattered per unit solid angle}}{\text{incident power density per } 4\pi} \quad (2.1)$$

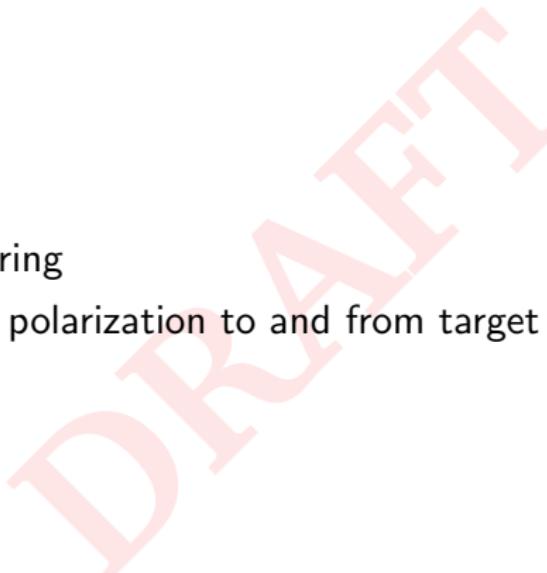
Effective Radar Cross Section: Definition

$$\sigma_* = 4\pi \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \left| \frac{E_{\text{incident}}}{E_{\text{scattered}}} \right|^2 \quad (2.2)$$

Radar Cross Section: Discussion

- ▶ Radar cross section is a **far field** phenomenon
- ▶ Assumes **single polarization** to and from target
- ▶ Target is **completely metallic**:
 E field results from surface currents
- ▶ Shape is **quasi-dimensional**
 - ▶ Dimensions in two known directions
 - ▶ Fuselage, wings
- ▶ **Resonant scattering**:
Ratio of typical dimension to wavelength ≈ 1
- ▶ See Kolosov, §4.6

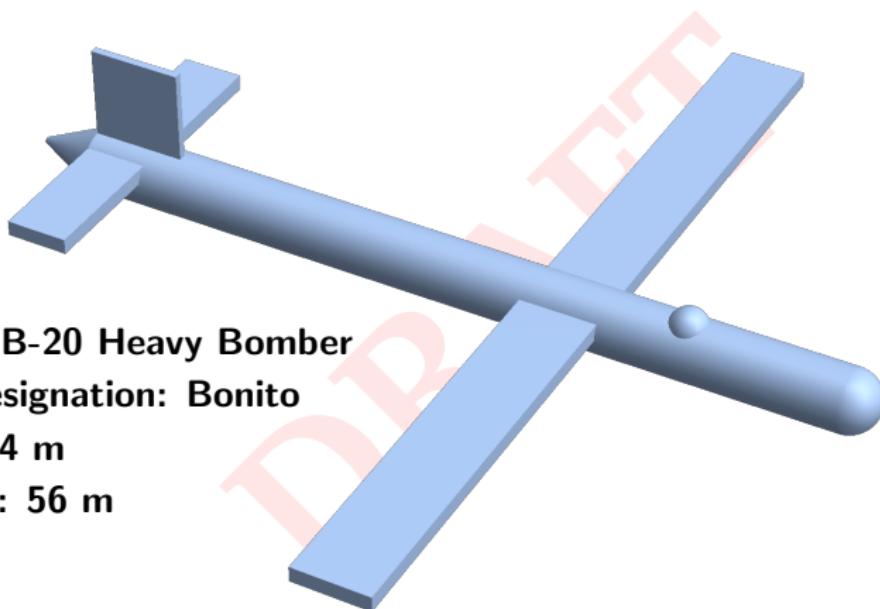
Radar Scattering

- 
1. Rayleigh scattering
 2. Assumes single polarization to and from target

Polarization Scattering Matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\sigma_{HH}} e^{i\phi_{HH}} & \sqrt{\sigma_{HV}} e^{i\phi_{HV}} \\ \sqrt{\sigma_{VH}} e^{i\phi_{VH}} & \sqrt{\sigma_{VV}} e^{i\phi_{VV}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

B-20 Heavy Bomber



FreeCAD B-20 Heavy Bomber

NATO Designation: Bonito

Length: 54 m

Wingspan: 56 m

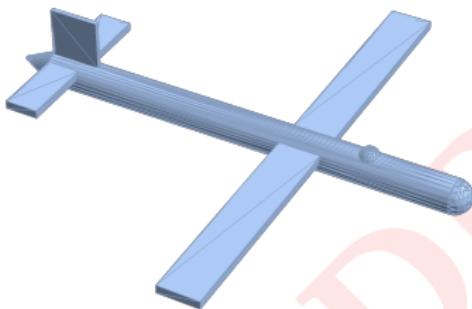
Mesher Schemes

Method	Mesh		Spectral	
	Resolution	Faces	Points	Radius
✓ Standard	1.0 m	626	315	5.3
✓ Standard	0.1 m	766	385	5.3
✓ Standard	0.05 m	1,198	601	5.3
✗ Standard	0.01 m	3,352	1,678	6.5
✗ Standard	0.001 m	28,394	14,199	8.7
✗ Mefisto	1.0 m	3,974	1,992	2.5
✗ Netgen	very fine	10,098	5,051	3.0

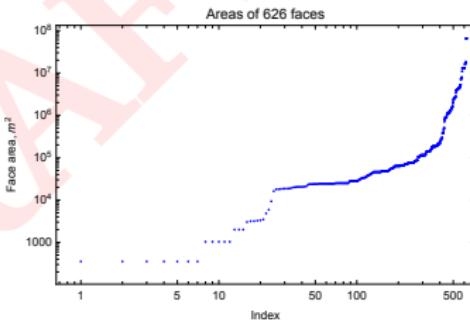
Table: One model, many meshes. How does Mercury MoM fare?

Standard meshing, 1 m resolution

Mesh



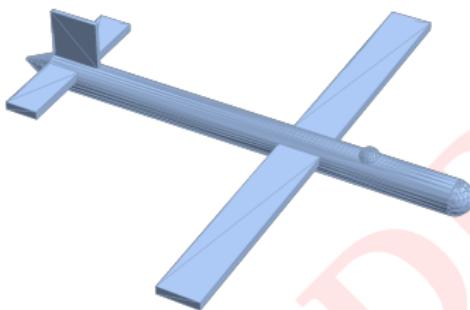
Spectrum



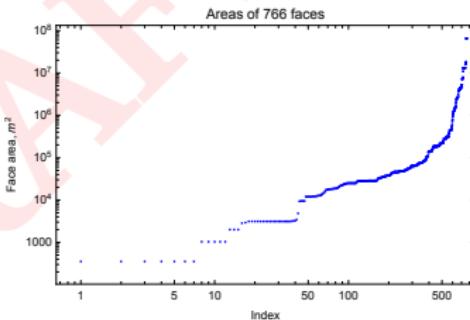
---| Mercury MoM Completed **Successfully** |---

Standard meshing, 0.1 m resolution

Mesh



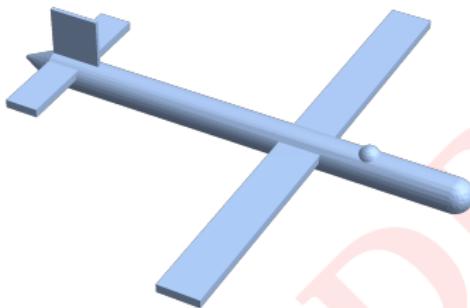
Spectrum



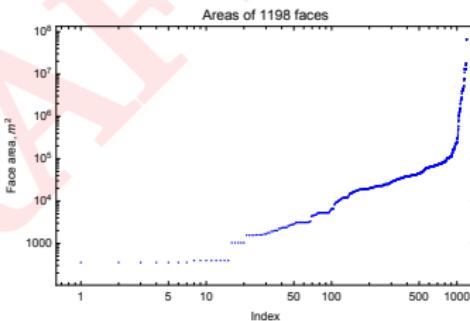
---| Mercury MoM Completed **Successfully** |---

Standard meshing, 0.05 m resolution

Mesh



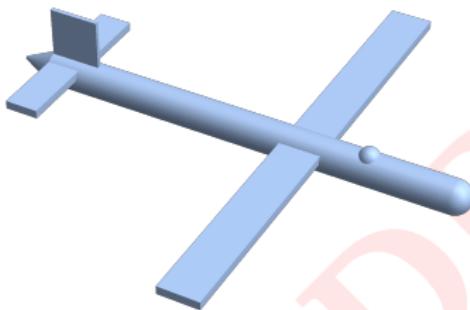
Spectrum



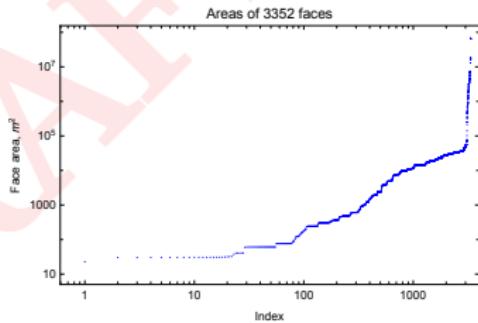
---| Mercury MoM Completed **Successfully** |---

Standard meshing, 0.01 m resolution

Mesh



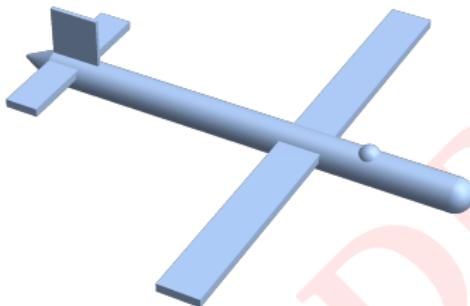
Spectrum



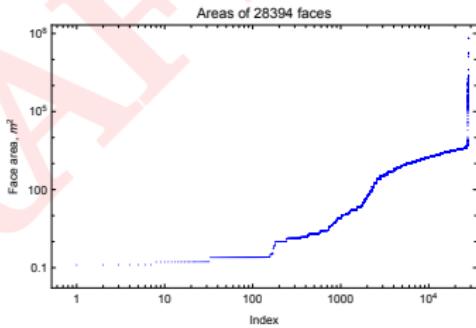
-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----
subroutine ACA_Sum_Update(A, S, Tol, RefNorm) : RHS: ACA did not converge
= 0

Standard meshing, 0.001 m resolution

Mesh



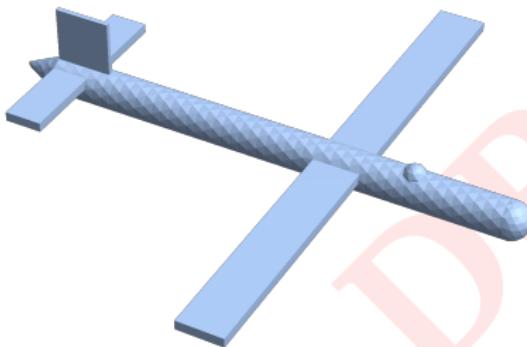
Spectrum



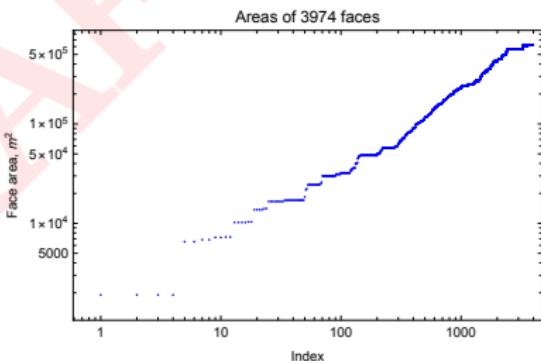
-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----
subroutine Geometry_TRI_Compute(Tris, tol) :Have Triangles with effective zero area
nTris_With_Zero_Area = 60

Mefisto meshing, 1 m resolution

Mesh



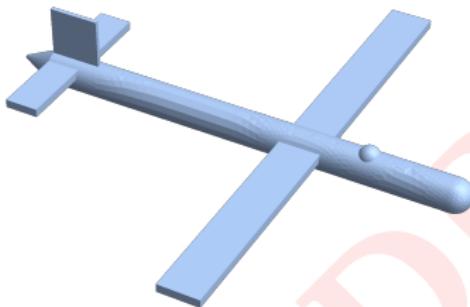
Spectrum



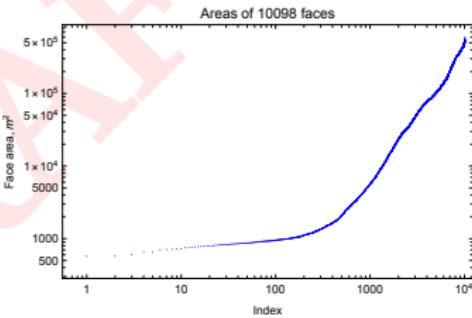
-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----
subroutine ACA_Sum_Update(A, S, Tol, RefNorm) : RHS: ACA did not converge
= 0

Netgen meshing, very fine resolution

Mesh



Spectrum



-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----
subroutine ACA_Sum_Update(A, S, Tol, RefNorm) : RHS: ACA did not converge
= 0

Executables and libraries

```
bin $ ls -1
MMViz_4.1.12
MMoM_4.1.12
libQtCore.so.4
libQtGui.so.4
libQtOpenGL.so.4
libifcore.so.5
libifport.so.5
libimf.so
libintlc.so.5
libiomp5.so
libirng.so
libmkl_core.so
libmkl_intel_lp64.so
libmkl_intel_thread.so
libsVML.so
```

Linux Environment

```
$ lsb_release -a
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description:      Ubuntu Focal Fossa
Release:         20.04
Codename:        focal
```

Mercury MoM is Single Precision

Example: 8 MHz

Despite exact binary representation

$$8_{10} = 1000_2$$

Start Frequency = 7.9999994E-03GHz

Run sequence - launch

```
$./MMoM_4.1.12 b20.geo
-----
HOSTNAME = 3dd5a4b0d3c8
HOSTTYPE =
CPU =
OSTYPE =
MACHTYPE =
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS =
OMP_NUM_THREADS =
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE =
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER =
----- Reporting output in MB from Linux command: vmstat -s -S M -----
53113 M free memory
```

Run sequence - sample output

```
Freq    = 30.00E+00 MHz
Lambda = 9.99E+00 m
k      = 628.75E-03 m-1
subroutine Solve_SetUp( Surface, bk, pSys, pD, Nodes ) : ...Finished
-----
---| Time : Time total for RHS solve
---| Twall = 0.0004168 ; Tcpv = 0.0002319 ; Ratio = 1.80
-----
---| Out Of Core Times: Diagonal Blocks
---|
---| nWrites.....: 2.
---| GigaBytes Write.....: 0.
---| Write Time (Hr).....: 0.00
---| Average Write Rate (MBytes/sec)..: 19.
---| nReads.....: 5.
---| GigaBytes Read.....: 0.
---| Read Time (Hr).....: 0.0002
---| Average Read Rate (MBytes/sec)...: 48.
---|
-----
Z Column Summary IO 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00
```

Run sequence - completion

```
$./MMoM_4.1.12 b20.geo
-----
HOSTNAME = 3dd5a4b0d3c8
HOSTTYPE =
CPU =
OSTYPE =
MACHTYPE =
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS =
OMP_NUM_THREADS =
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE =
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER =
----- Reporting output in MB from Linux command: vmstat -s -S M -----
53113 M free memory
```

Minimum triangle size

Mercury MoM is very sensitive to minimum triangle size.
Spectral radius

Linux Environment

```
-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----FATAL ERROR-----  
subroutine Geometry.TRI.Compute( Tris, tol ) :Have Triangles with effective zero area  
nTris_With_Zero_Area = 15244
```

Mercury MoM is a...

- ▶ Highly-capable
- ▶ Efficient
- ▶ Versatile

electromagnetic simulation package

Using Mercury MoM

Our use case is very restricted...

- ▶ Perfect electrical conductor
- ▶ Surface excitations
- ▶ Monostatic

Executables and libraries

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bin $ ls -1
MMViz_4.1.12
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libifcore.so.5
libifport.so.5
libimf.so
libintlc.so.5
libiomp5.so
libirng.so
libmkl_core.so
libmkl_intel_lp64.so
libmkl_intel_thread.so
libsVML.so
```

Input files

1. B-20.geo
2. B-20.facet
3. Materials.lib

Input files

1. B-20.geo
- 1.1 Points to facet file
 - 1.2 Configure linear algebra solver
 - 1.3 Radar frequency range
 - 1.4 Angular sampling ranges
 - 1.5 Boundary conditions
 - 1.6 Mono- or Bistatic
 - 1.7 Surface or Volume integral elements
 - 1.8 Length units
2. B-20.facet
- 2.1 Vertex list
 - 2.2 Face list
3. Materials.lib
- 3.1 Permiability
 - 3.2 Permittivity

Linear algebra (don't alter)

```
&MM_MOM
  bUseACA = .TRUE.,
  bSolve_ACA = .TRUE.,
  bOutOfCore = .TRUE.,
  bNormalizeToWaveLength = .FALSE.,
  bNormalize = .FALSE.,
  dCloseLambda = 0.100000,
  ACA_Factor_Tol = 0.000010,
  ACA_RHS_Tol = 0.000100,
  Point_Tolerance = 0.001000,
  nLargestBlockSize = -1,
  MemorySize_GB = -1.000000,
  stackSize_GB = -1.000000,
  nFillThreads = -1,
  nFillMKLThreads = 1,
  nLUThreads = -1,
  nLUMKLThreads = 1,
  nRHSThreads = 1,
  nRHSMKLThreads = 1,
  bOutputACAGrouping = .FALSE.,
  bOutputRankFraction = .FALSE.,
  bLimitLUColumns = .FALSE.,
  Lop_Admissibility = WEAK,
  Kop_Admissibility = CLOSE
```

Memory management (don't alter)

```
&Scratch_Memory
  Scratch_RankFraction_Z = 0.300000,
  Scratch_RankFraction_LU = 0.600000,
  Scratch_RankFraction_RHS = 2.000000,
  Scratch_RankFraction_Solve = 1.000000,
  MemoryFraction_Z = 0.950000,
  MemoryFraction_Scratch_LU = 0.500000,
  MemoryFraction_LU = 1.000000,
  MemoryFraction_RHS = 0.500000,
  MemoryFraction_Solve = 0.900000,
```

Quadrature (don't alter)

&QUADRATURE

```
NTRISELF = 7,  
NTRINEAR = 3,  
NTRIFAR = 3,  
NTETSELF = 11,  
NTETNEAR = 4,  
NTETFAR = 4,  
NQGAUSS = 4
```

Radar frequencies

FREQUENCY

ghz

0.003000 0.030000 28 !Freq Start, Freq Stop, Num Frequencies

Sampling

Angle Cut

1

0.000000 359.000000 360

AZIMUTH

90.000000

Monostatic or bistatic

Excitation
MONOSTATIC

Boundary Conditions

Boundary Conditions

B-20-Materials.lib

4

V_FREE_SPACE => Free_Space

V_PEC => PEC

V_PMC => PMC

V_NULL => NULL

1

0 BC_PEC V_FREE_SPACE

Final settings

SIE	surface integral elements
B-20A.facet	CAD description
m	meters

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Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description:      Ubuntu Focal Fossa
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Codename:        focal
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OMP_NUM_THREADS =
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PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER =
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---|
-----
Z Column Summary IO 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00 0.000E+00
```

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```
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```

Extracting Information

Phase	Amplitude
$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$	angle
$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$	relative velocity
$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial f}$	range
	$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x}$ shape
	$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$ rotation
	$\frac{\partial A}{\partial f}$ size

Table: *Intro. to Radar Systems*, M. I. Skolnik, §10.2

References

- ▶ **Handbook of Radar Measurement**
D. K. Barton, H.R. Ward
1969 ISBN 13-380683-9
- ▶ **Introduction to Radar Systems**
Merrill I. Skolnik
1962 LoC CCN ISBN 61-17675
- ▶ **Over-The-Horizon Radar**
A. A. Kolosov, et al.
1987 ISBN 0-890006-233-1
- ▶ **Radar Cross Section**
E. F. Knott, M. T. Tuley, J. F. Shaeffer
1993 ISBN 9780890066188

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