



ALERT
AWARENESS AND LOCALIZATION
OF EXPLOSIVES-RELATED THREATS



Next Generation Checkpoints for On-The-Move Threat Detection

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(SICA-LAB)

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Lab-Demo, Boston, MA
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1. Introduction: from “portal” to “on-the-move”

*What is the problem being solved?

Existing: Checkpoints



- Slow throughput, long lines
- Frequent false alarms
(pat-downs, bag searches)
- Significant passenger divestment
and re-collection.
- Threat detection is not automated.

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*So what?

Vision: 2020 Checkpoint

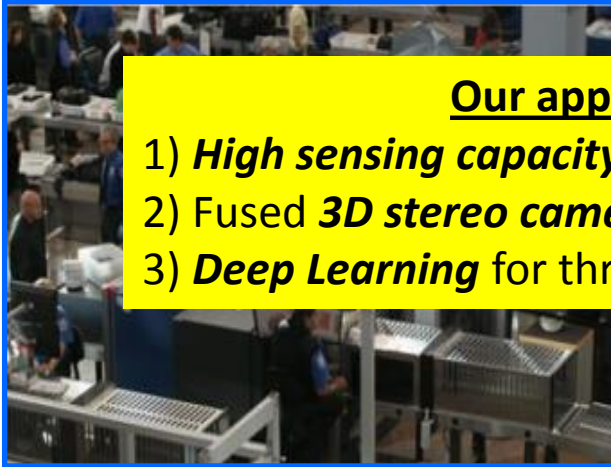


- **Passengers walking** at a normal pace through the checkpoint.
- **No divestiture** of clothing or removal of liquids or electronics from carry-on
- **Lower false alarm** rate
- **Automatic and adapting dynamically** to information provided by Risk-Based Security

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Our approach

- 1) **High sensing capacity & CS** imaging
- 2) Fused **3D stereo cameras** and **mm-wave**
- 3) **Deep Learning** for threat detection



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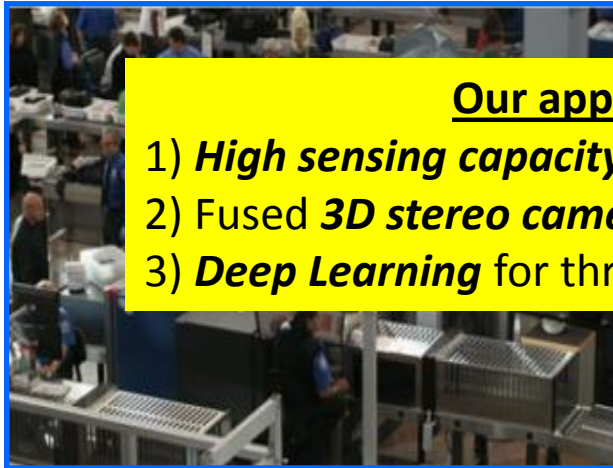


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*Who cares?

- Industrial transition partners: HXI, Inc ; Rapiscan, L3 Communication; Smiths Detection
- Target government customers: TSA, DOJ, CBP, Dept. of State

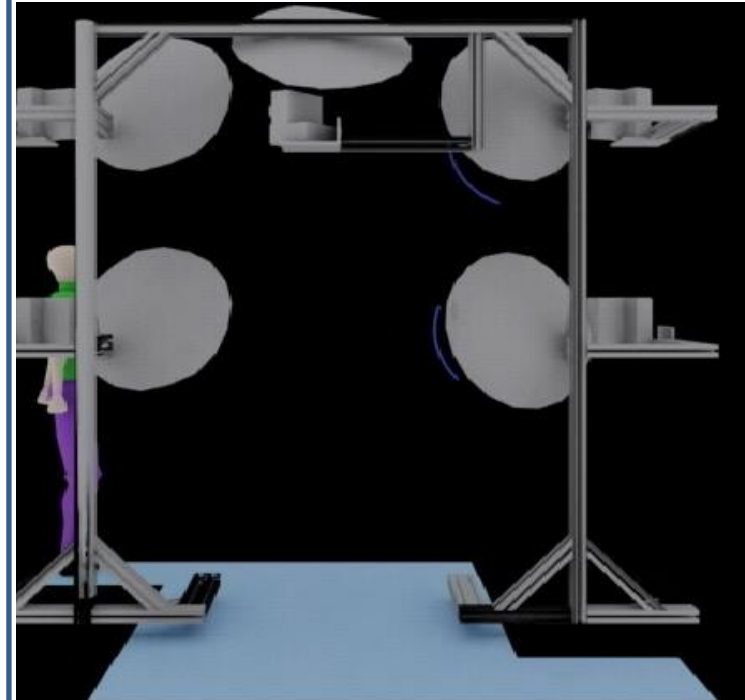
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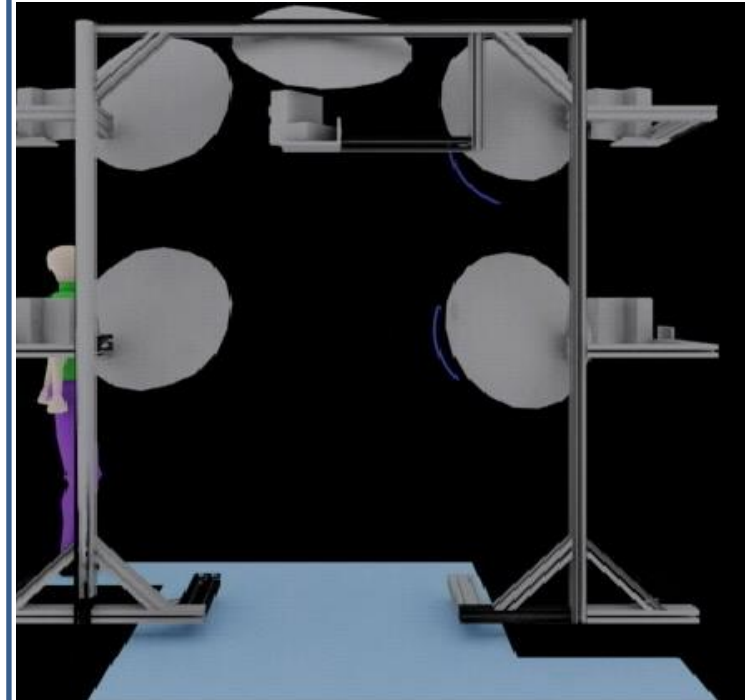
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2. Introduction: SICA-LAB Towards real-time imaging



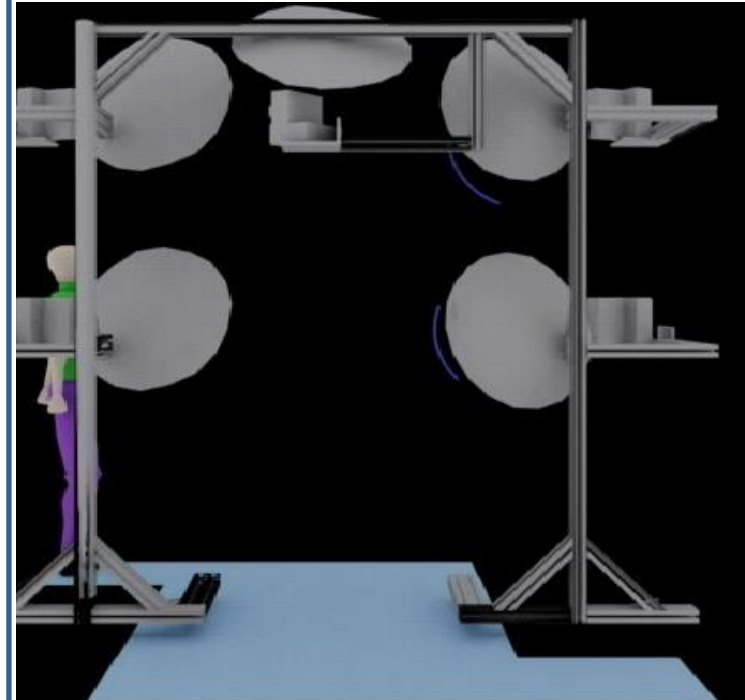
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High Sensing Capacity Systems



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High Sensing Capacity Systems
=
amount of information
over a period of time



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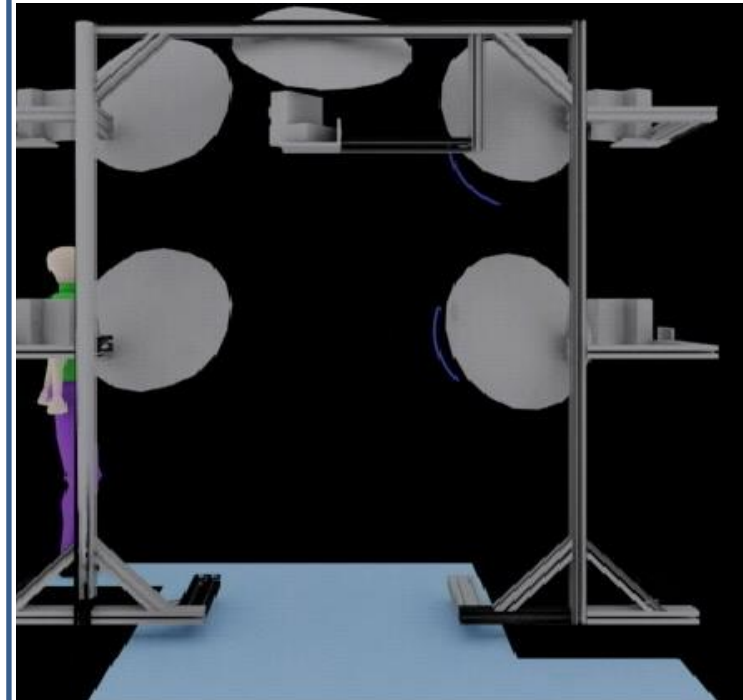
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[It depends on **complex wave propagation**
from sensors to imaging domain AND
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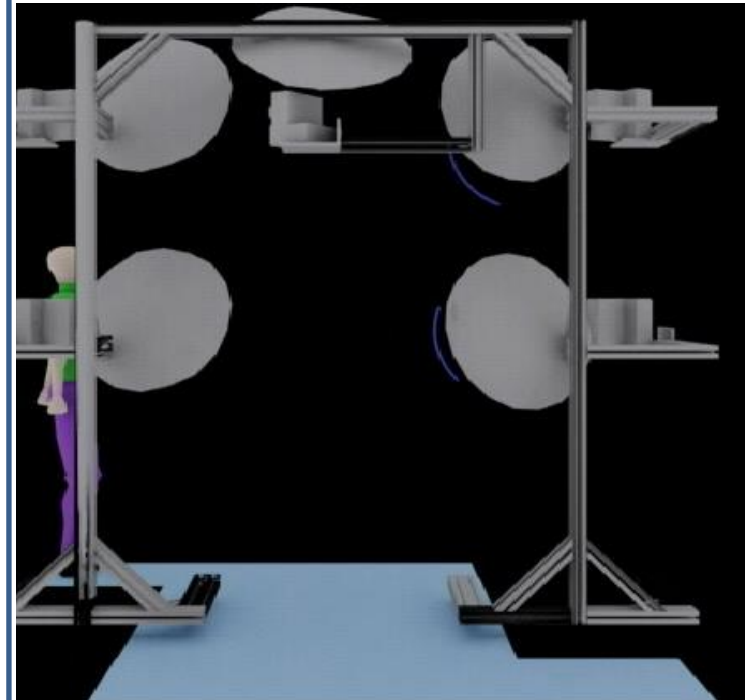
=

amount of information

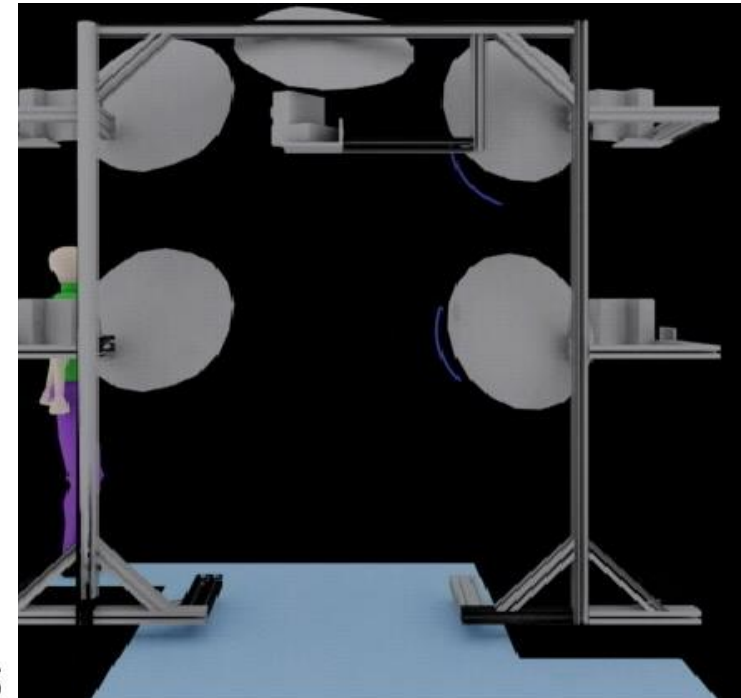
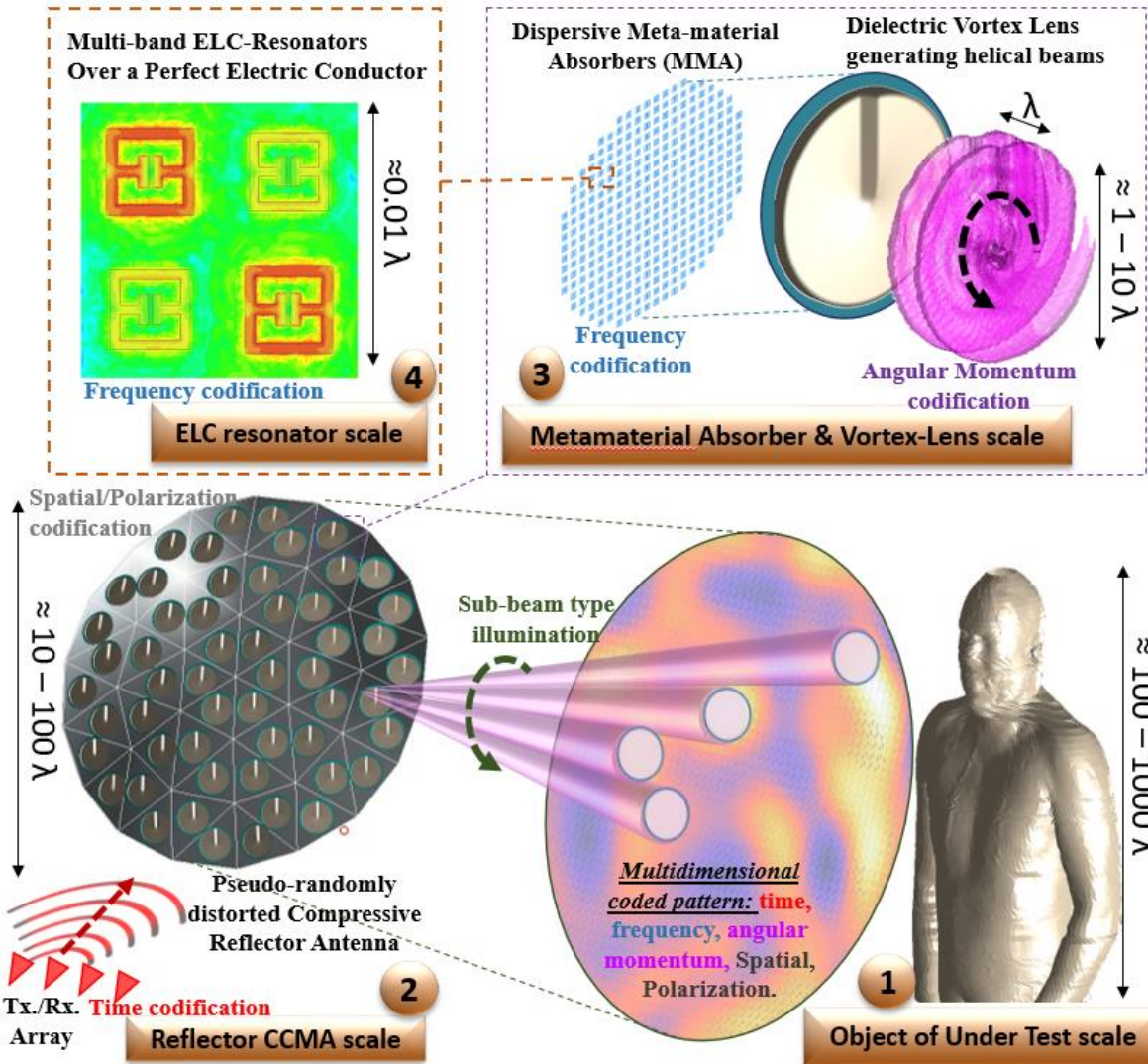
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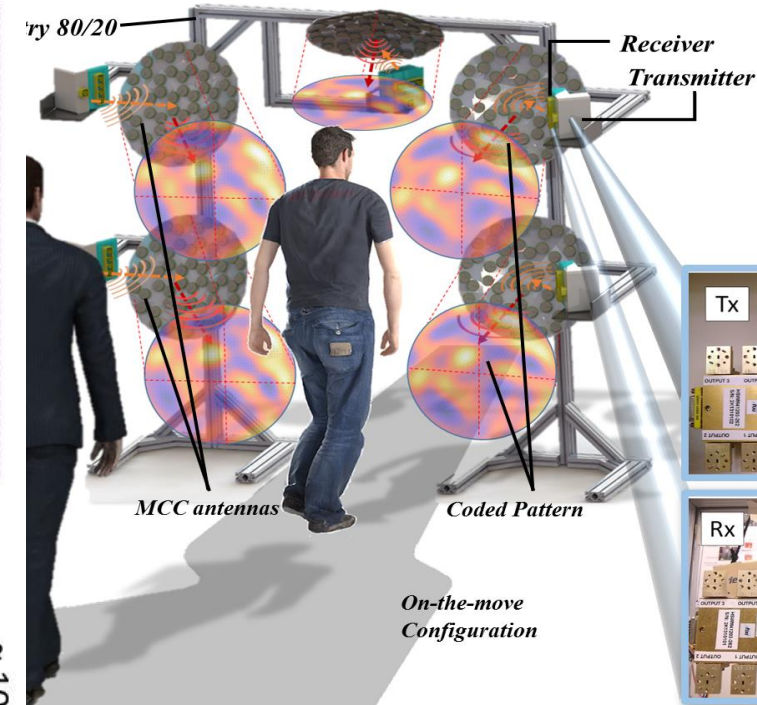
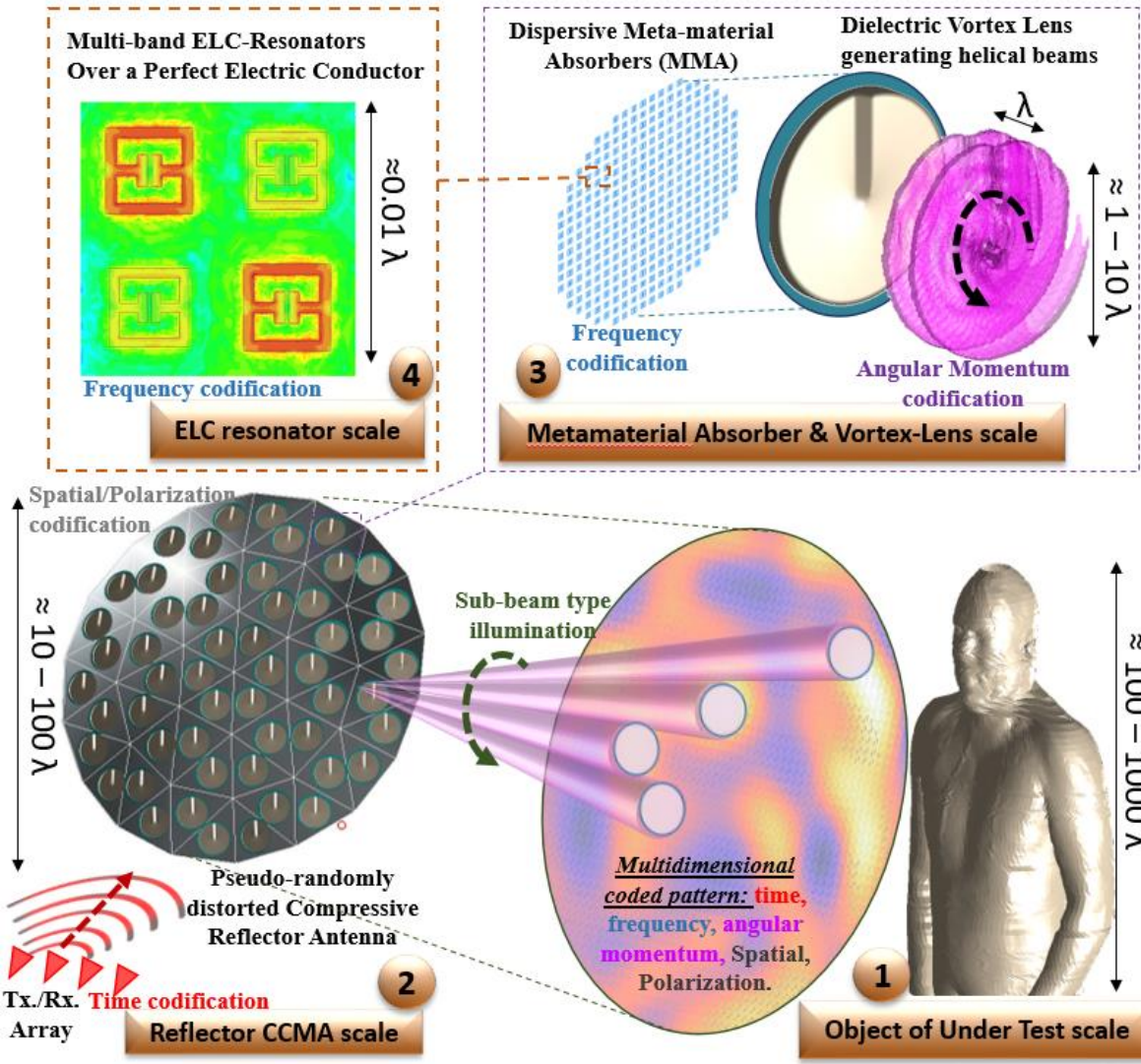
Richard Obermeier and Jose Angel Martinez-Lorenzo, "Generalized Optimization of High Capacity Compressive Imaging Systems," arXiv:1803.08184



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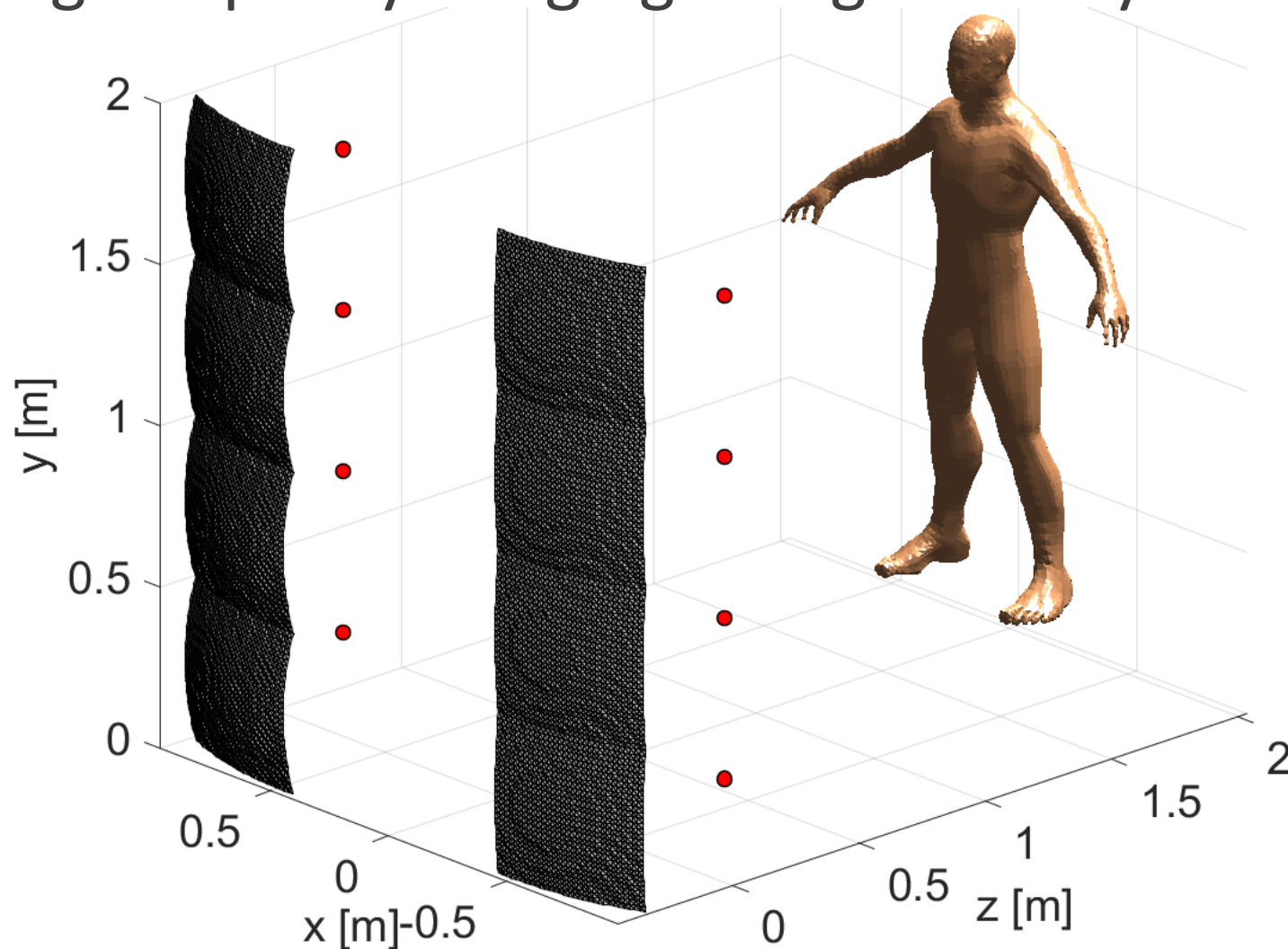


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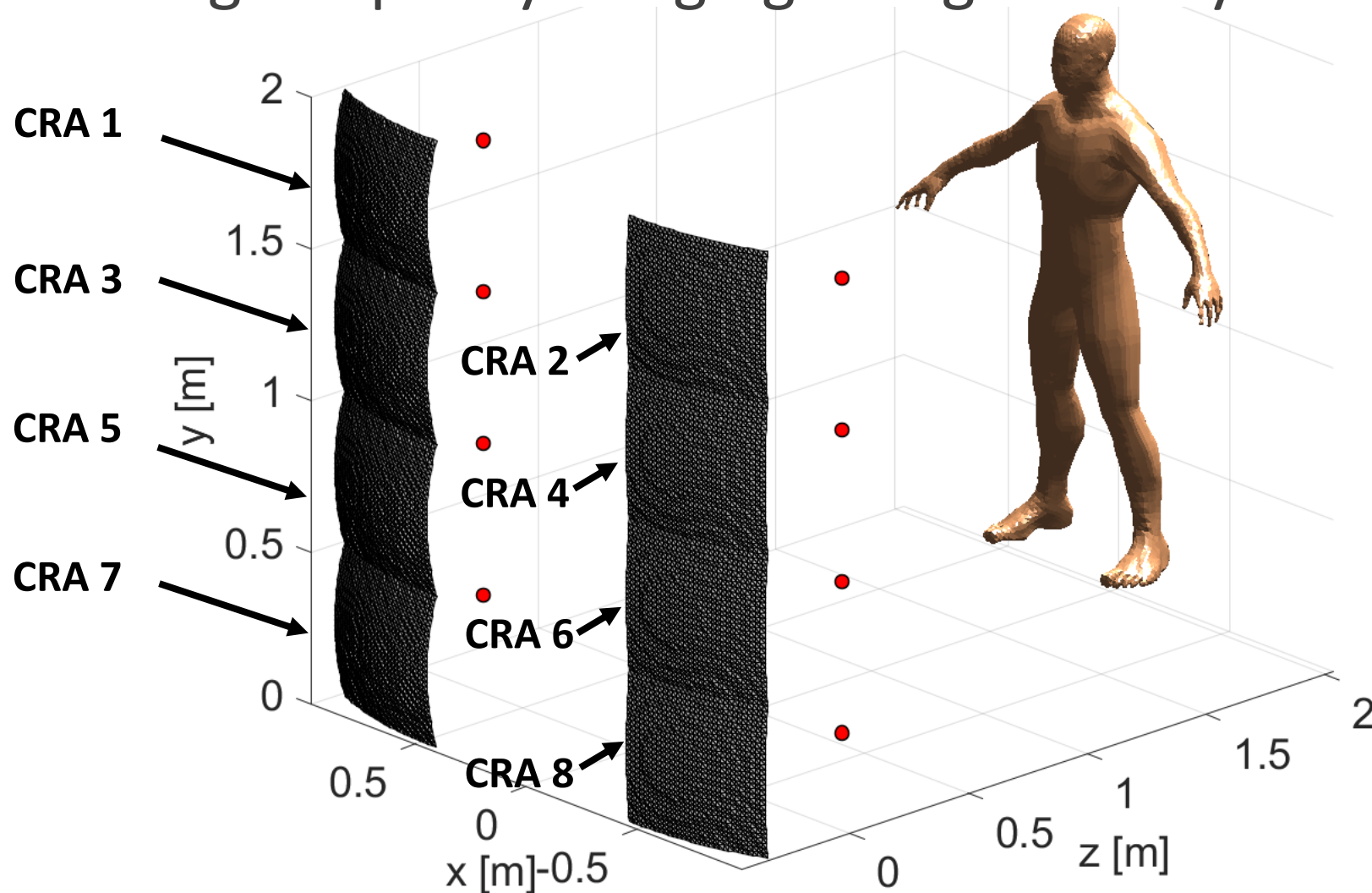
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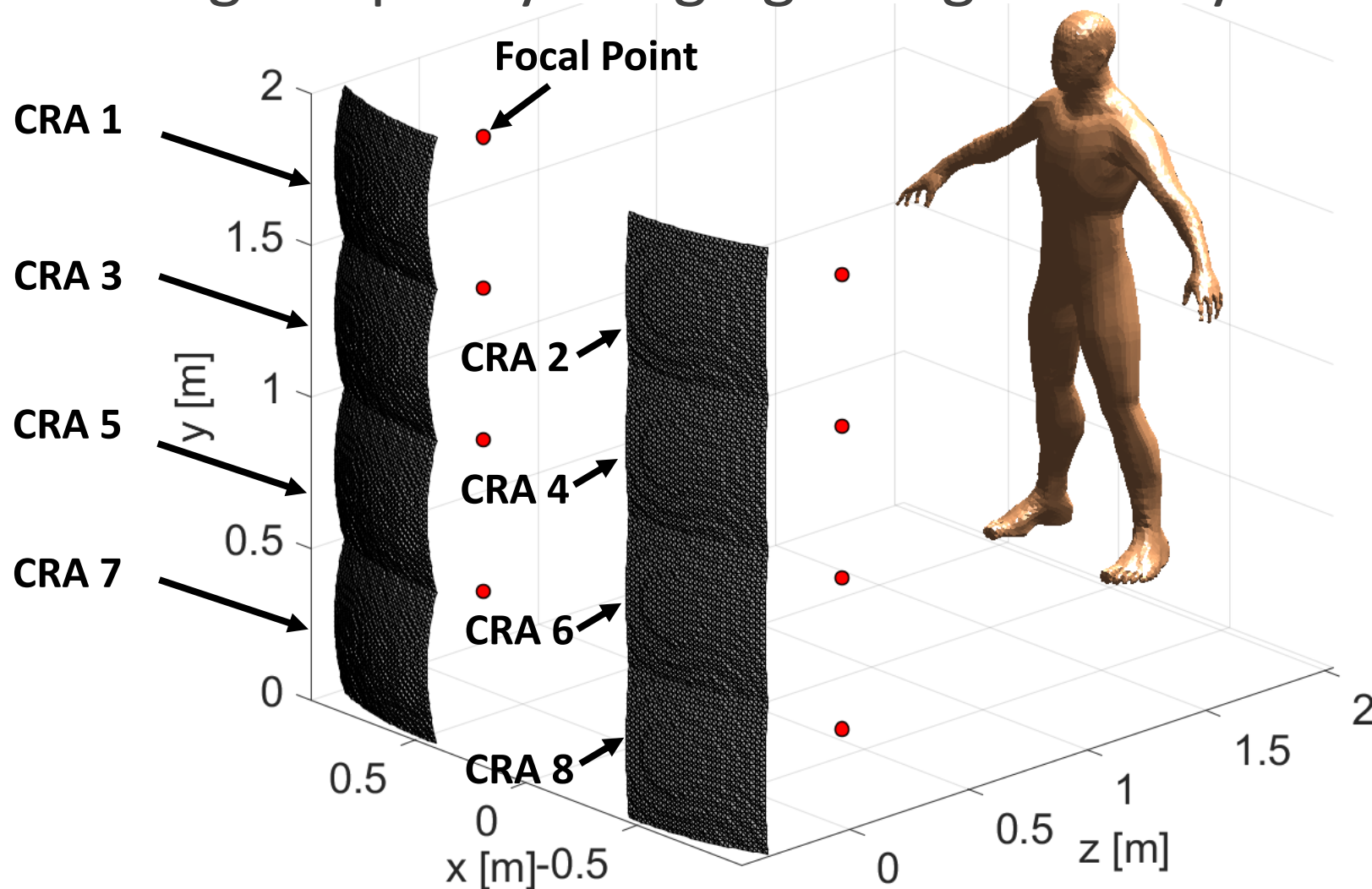
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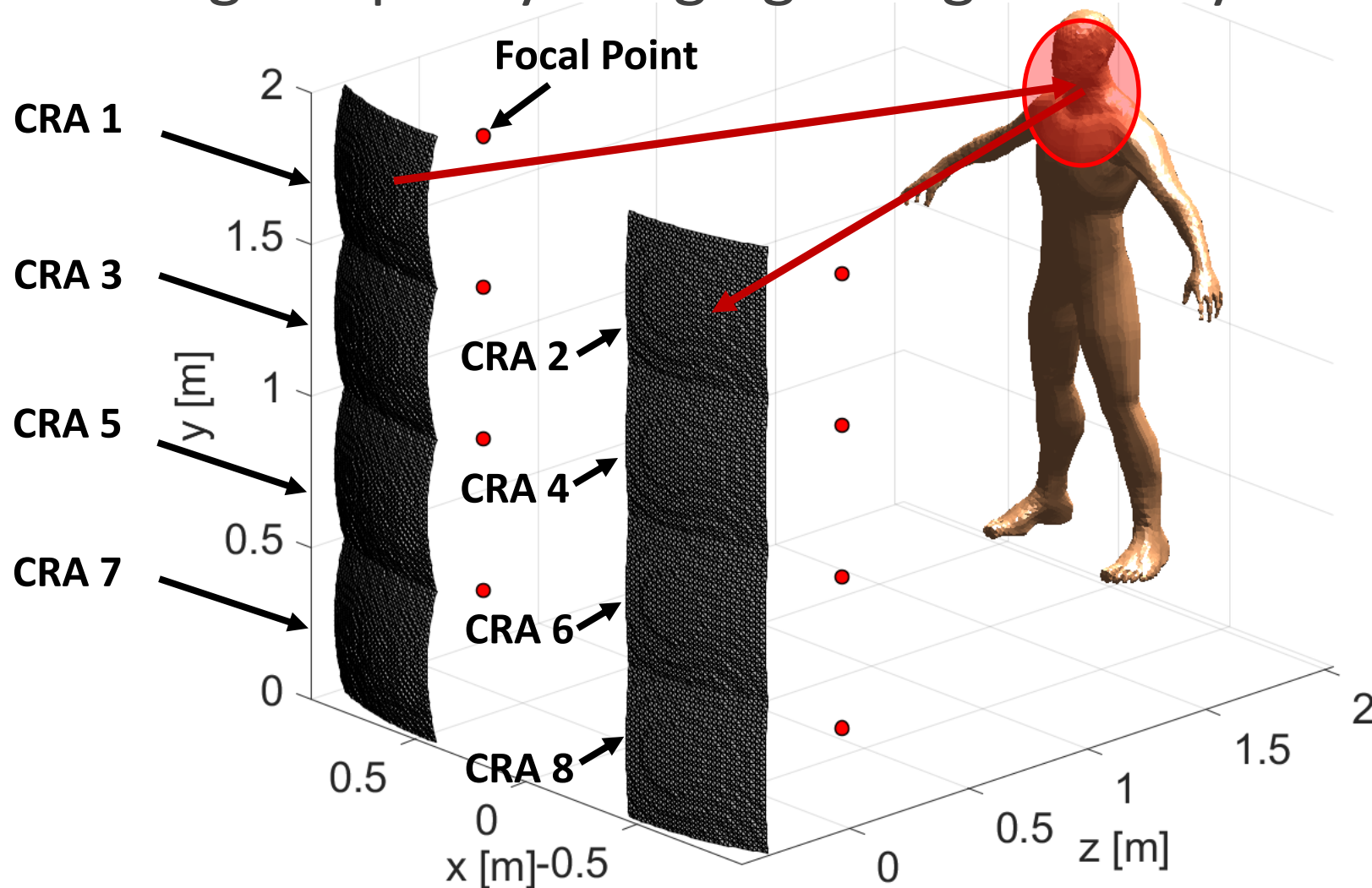
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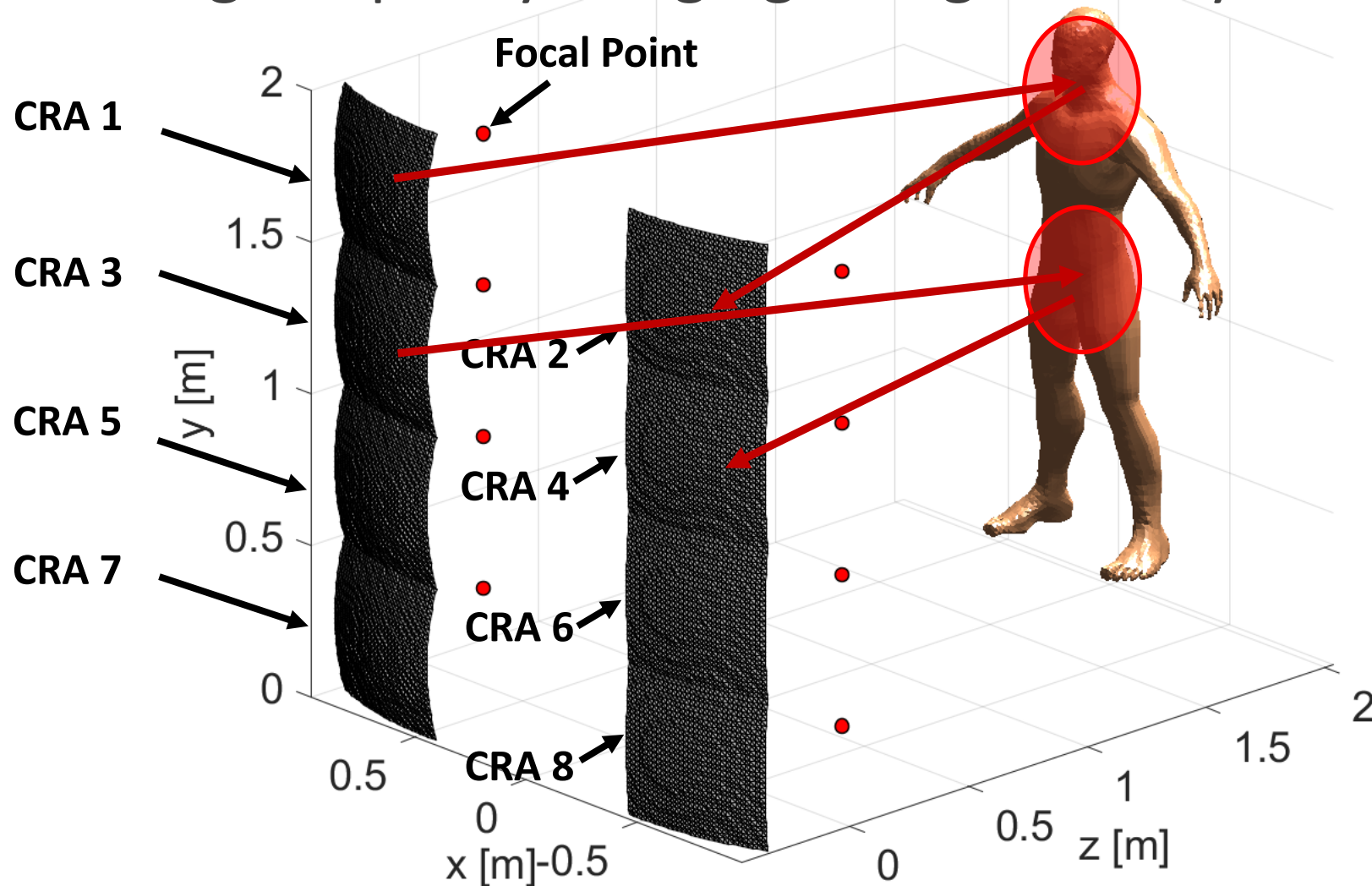
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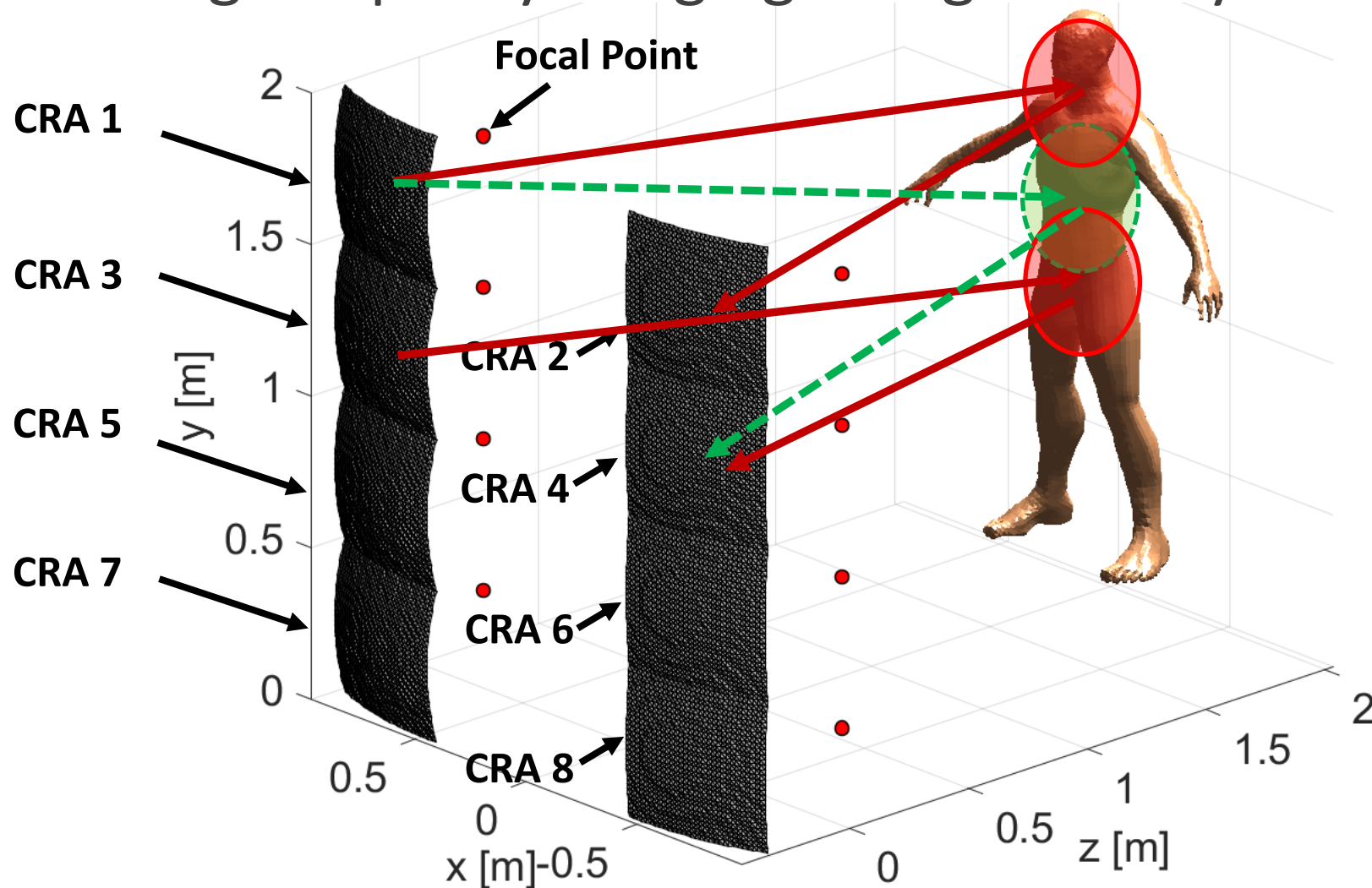
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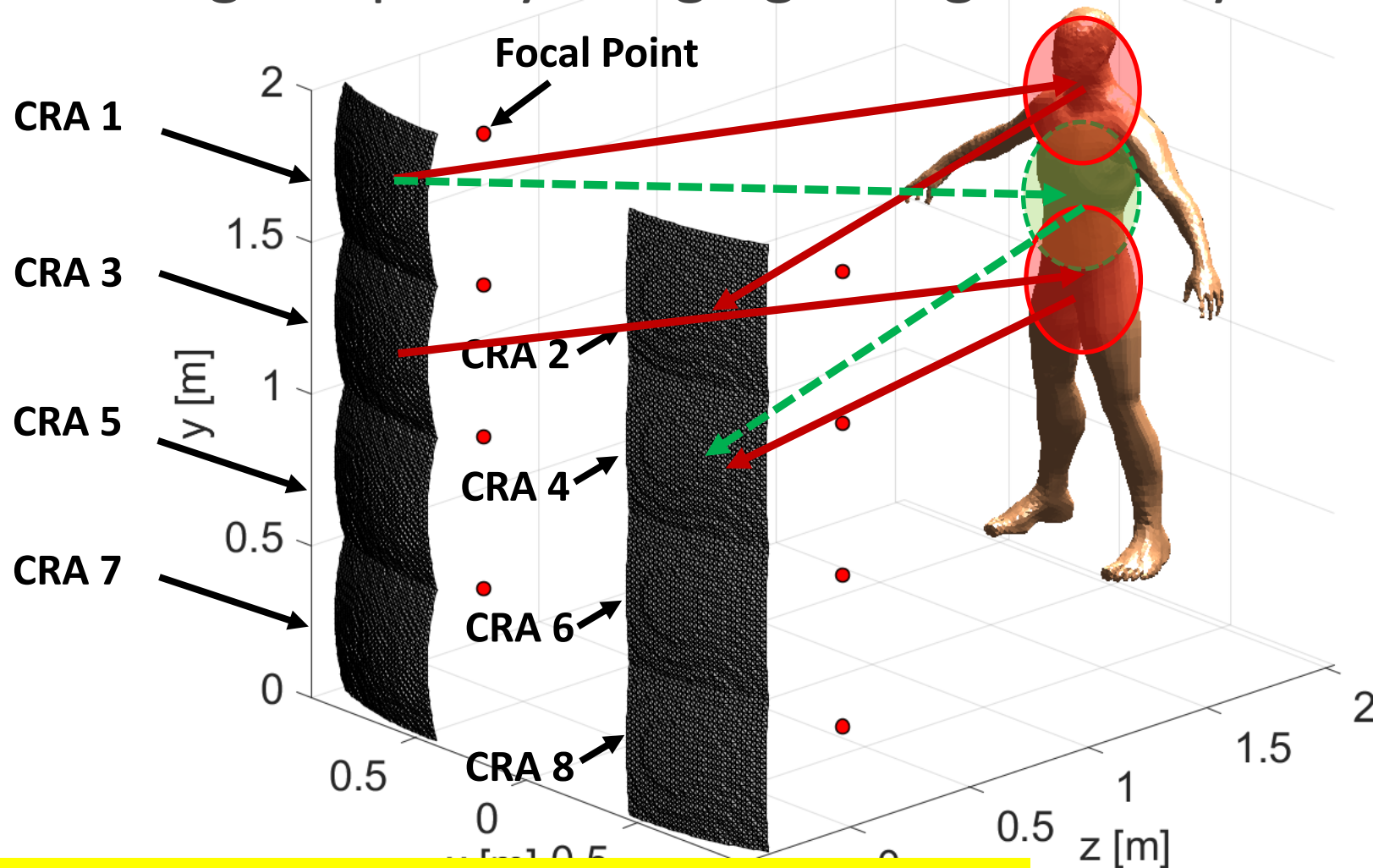
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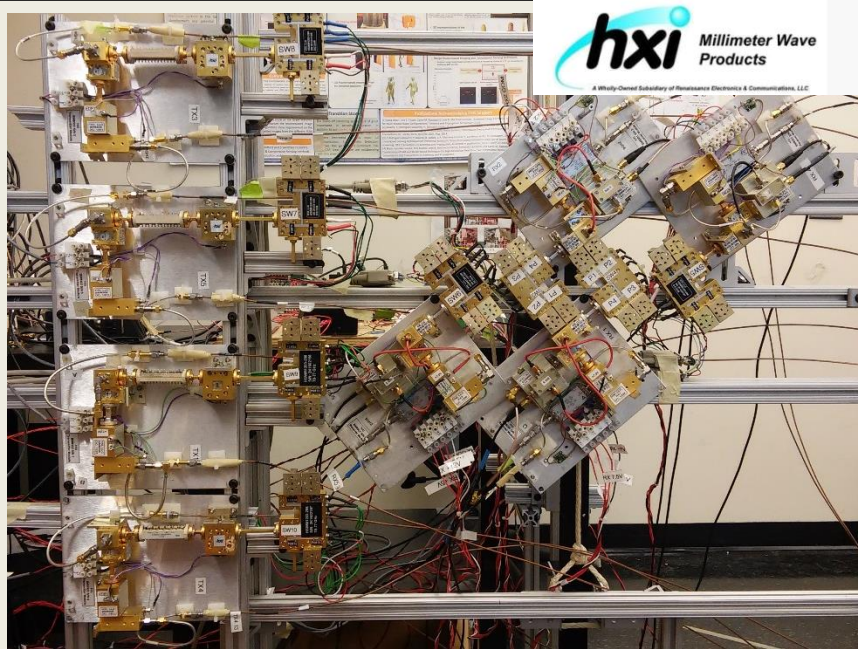


Mutual coupling between the CRAs is considered for performing the imaging

2. Introduction: SICA-LAB Towards real-time imaging

MIMO ARRAY: **400 Coherent Channels**

Front view



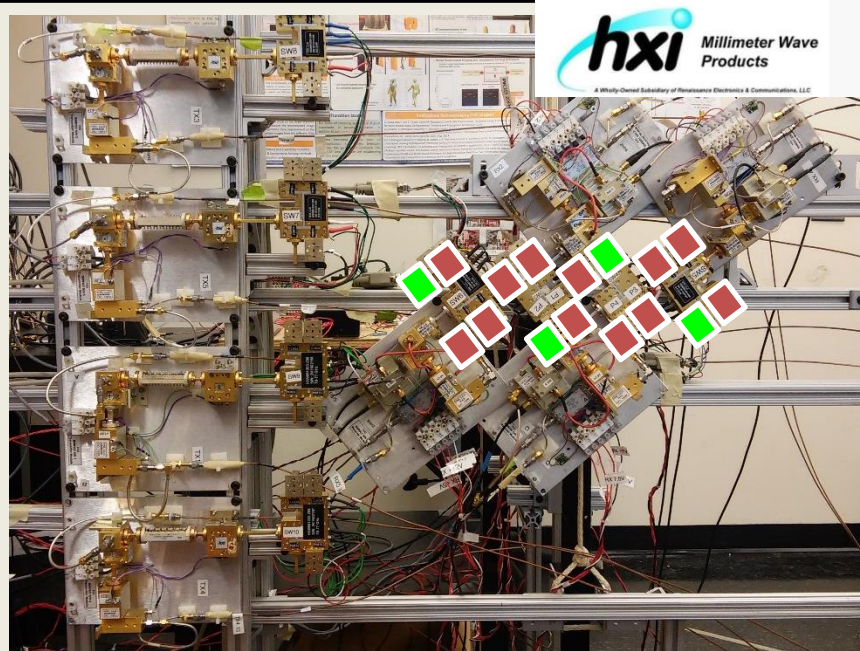
- Video: number of people in scene
- 3D stereo camera: imaging location for mm-wave
- mm-Wave: looking under clothing

Anthony Bisulco, Luis Tirado, Shaan Patel, Luigi Annese, Galia Ghazi and J. A. Martinez-Lorenzo. Massive MIMO Millimeter Wave Radar Imaging System. AP-S 2016— IEEE AP-S International Symposium, Fajardo, Puerto Rico, Jul. 2016.

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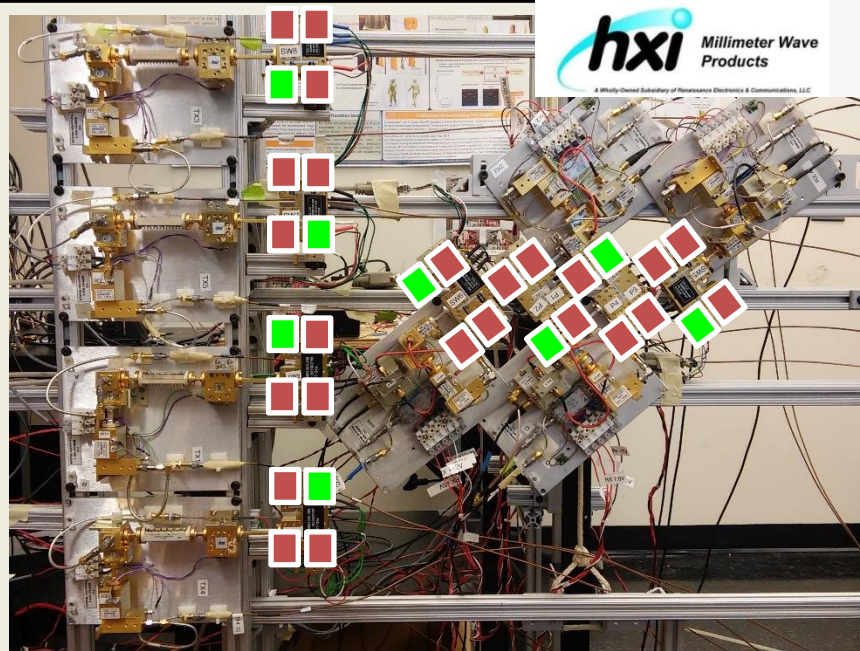


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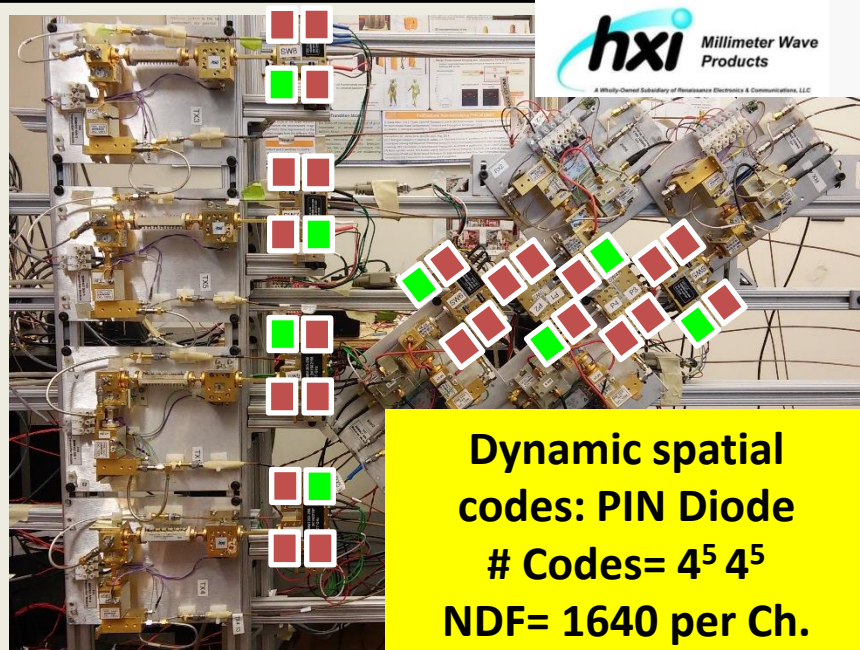
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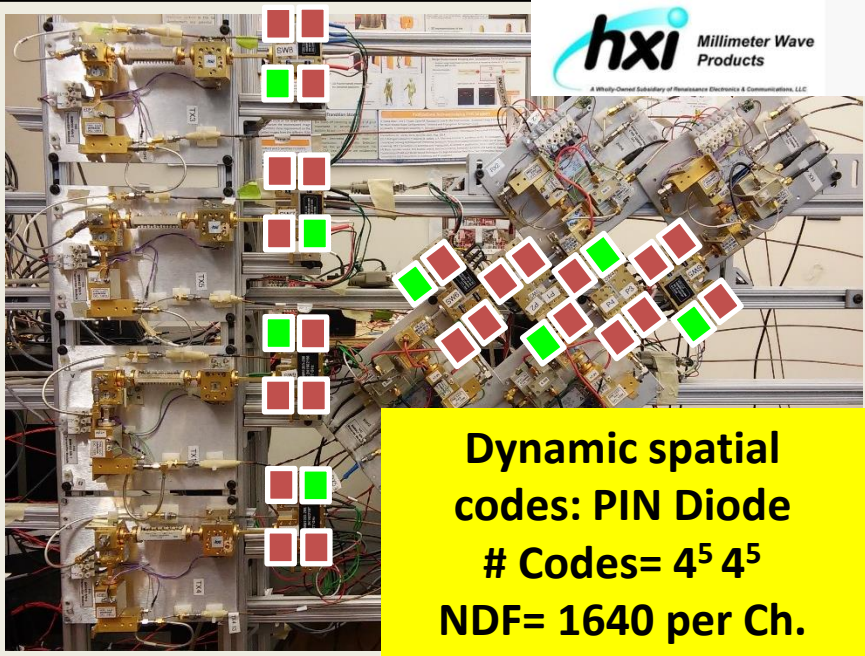


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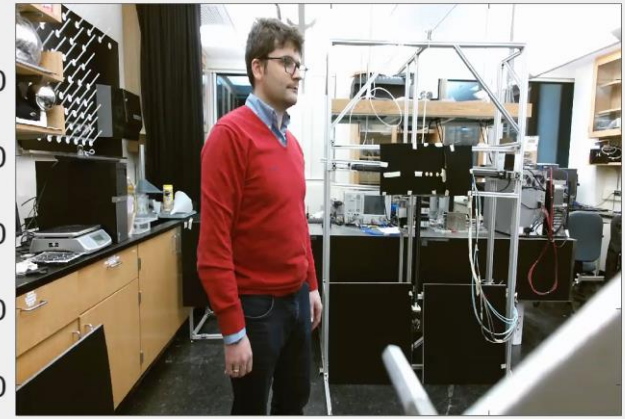
Front view



Dynamic spatial codes: PIN Diode
Codes = $4^5 4^5$
NDF = 1640 per Ch.

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Movement Video

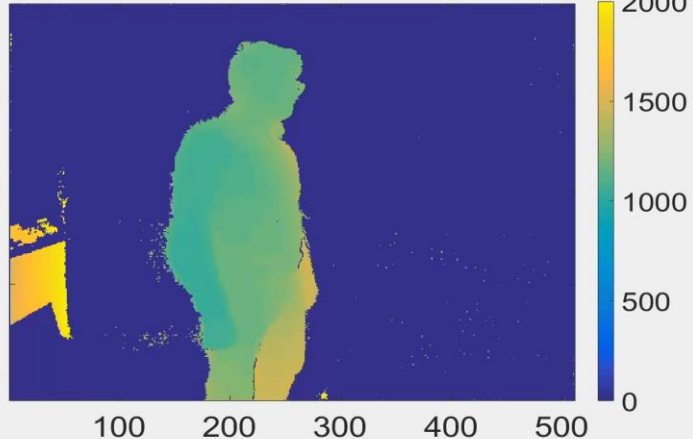


200
400
600
800
1000

500 1000 1500

Video

Color Based Distance(mm)

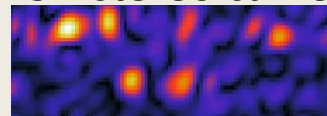


100
200
300
400

100 200 300 400 500

2000
1500
1000
500
0

3D stereo camera



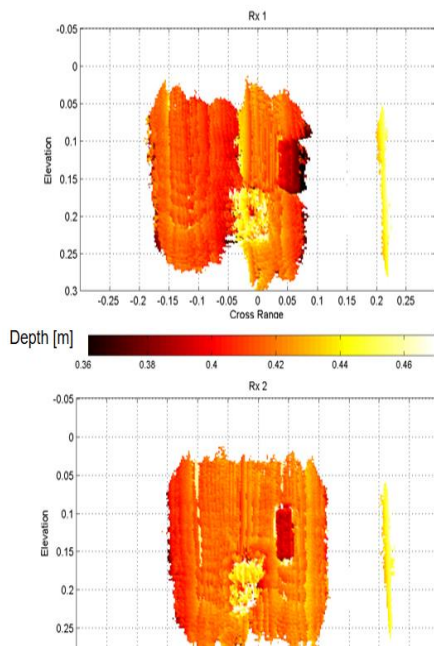
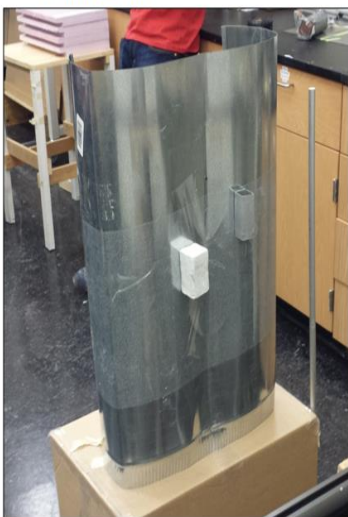
mm-Wave

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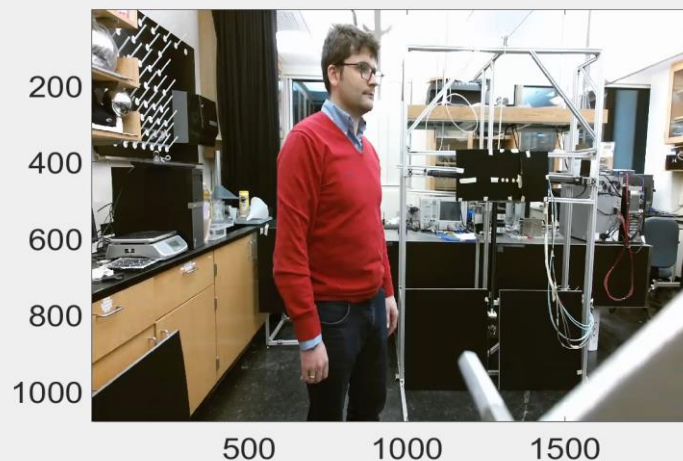
Front view

- Metallic channel
- Dielectric



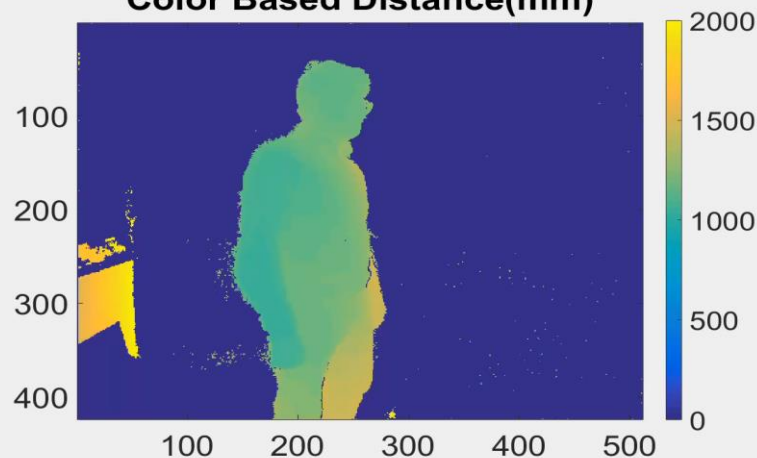
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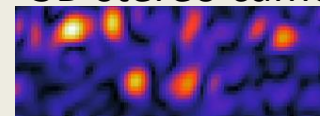


Video

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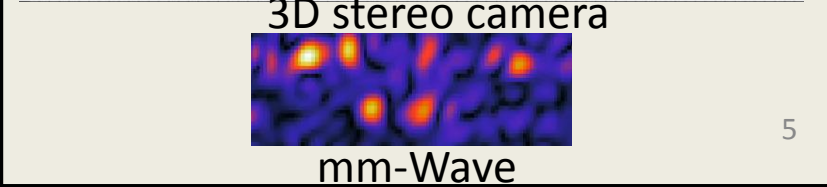
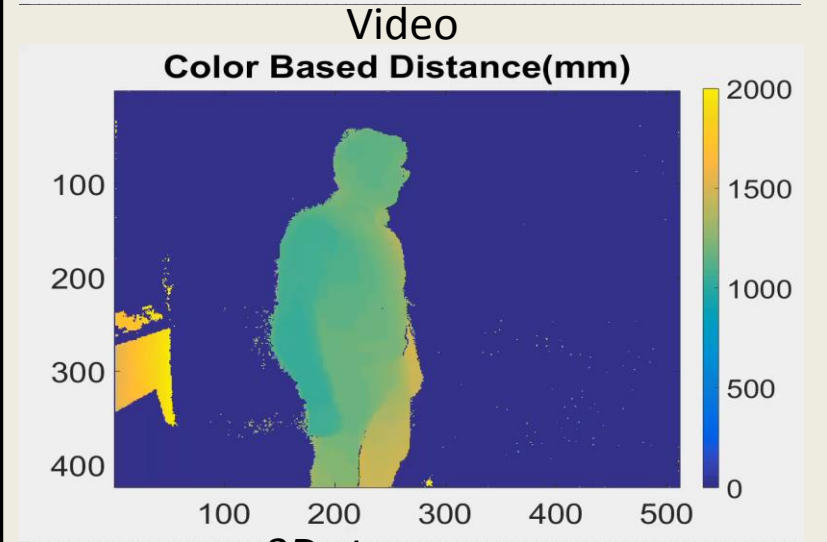
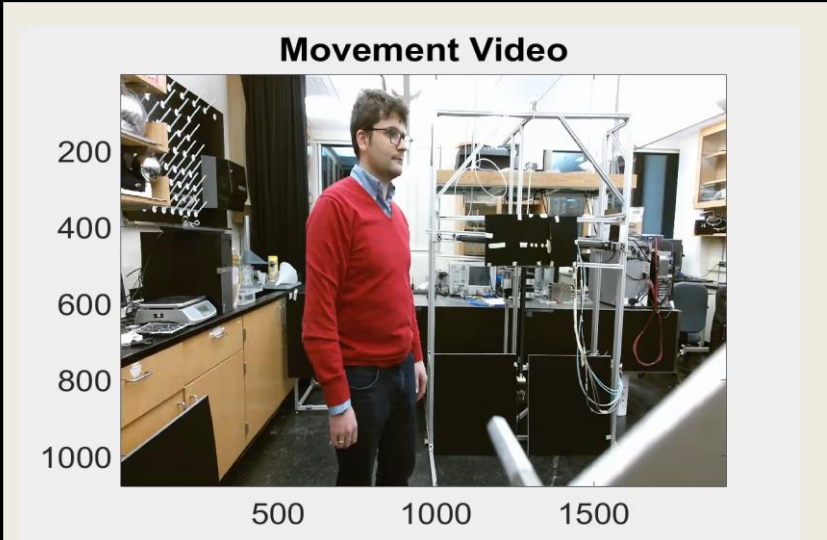
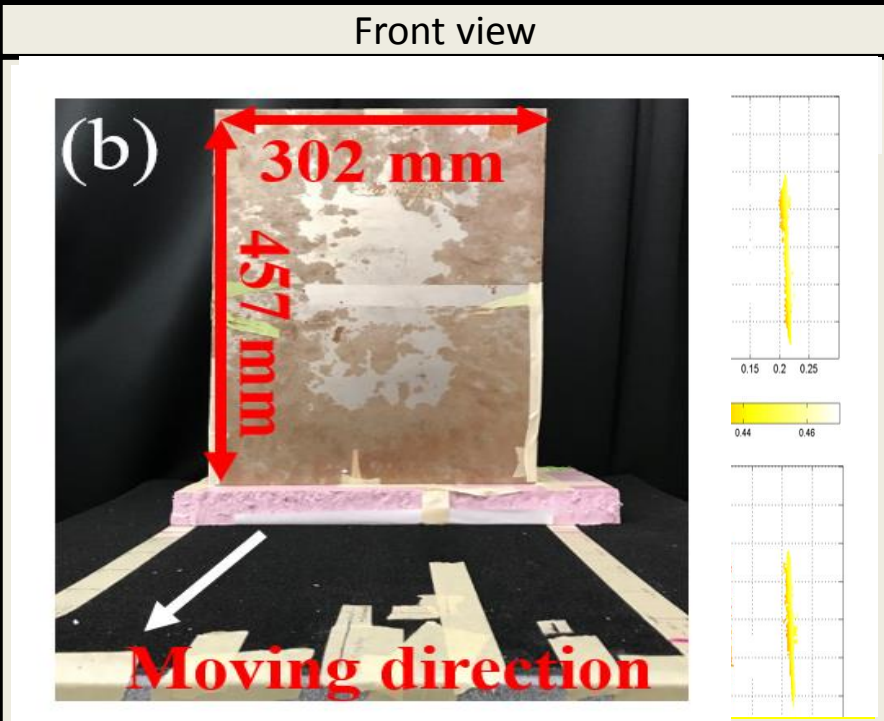
3D stereo camera



mm-Wave

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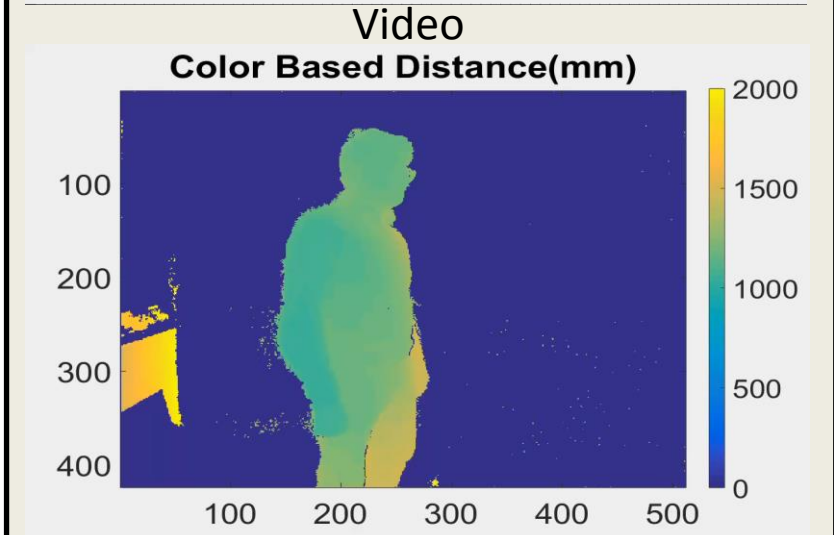
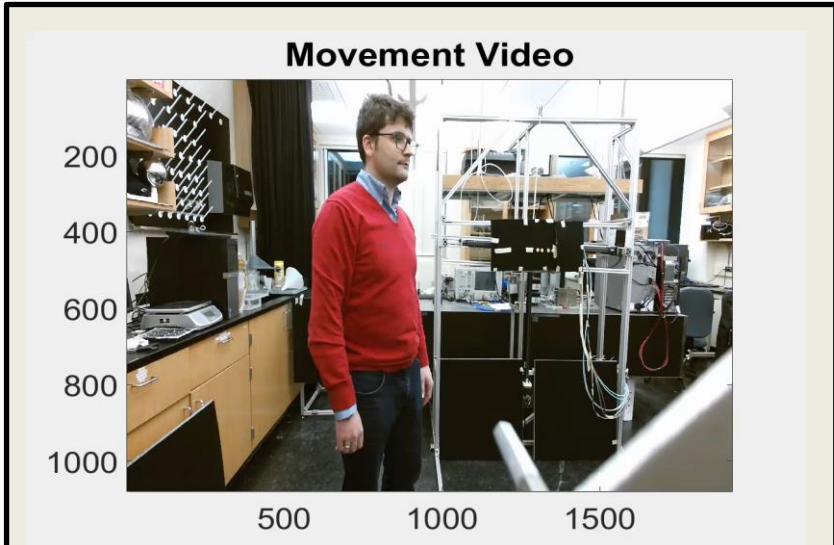
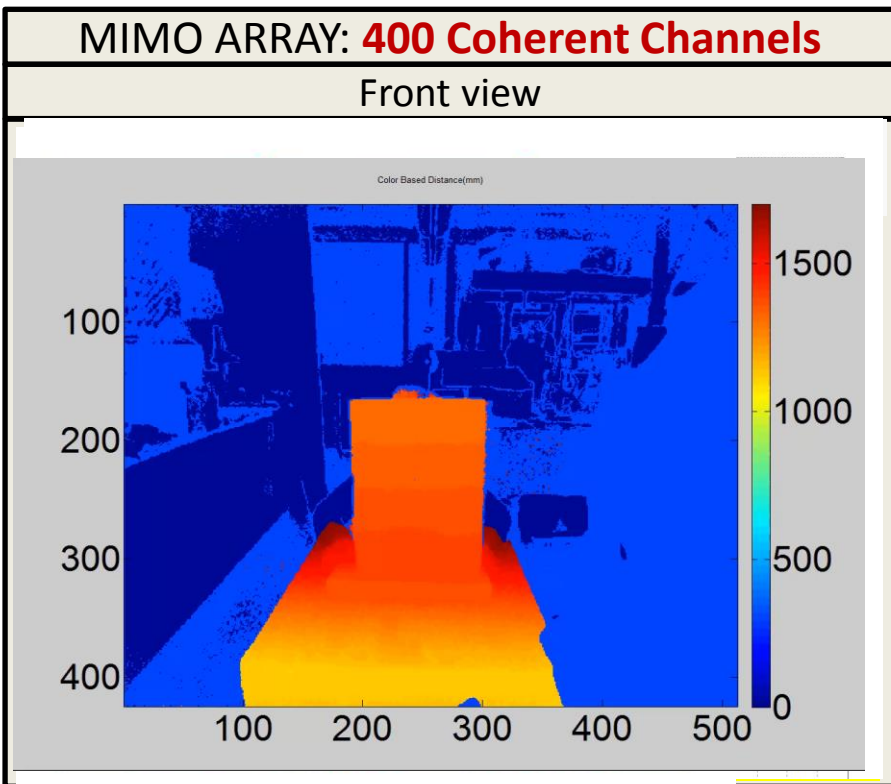
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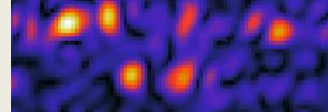
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3D stereo camera



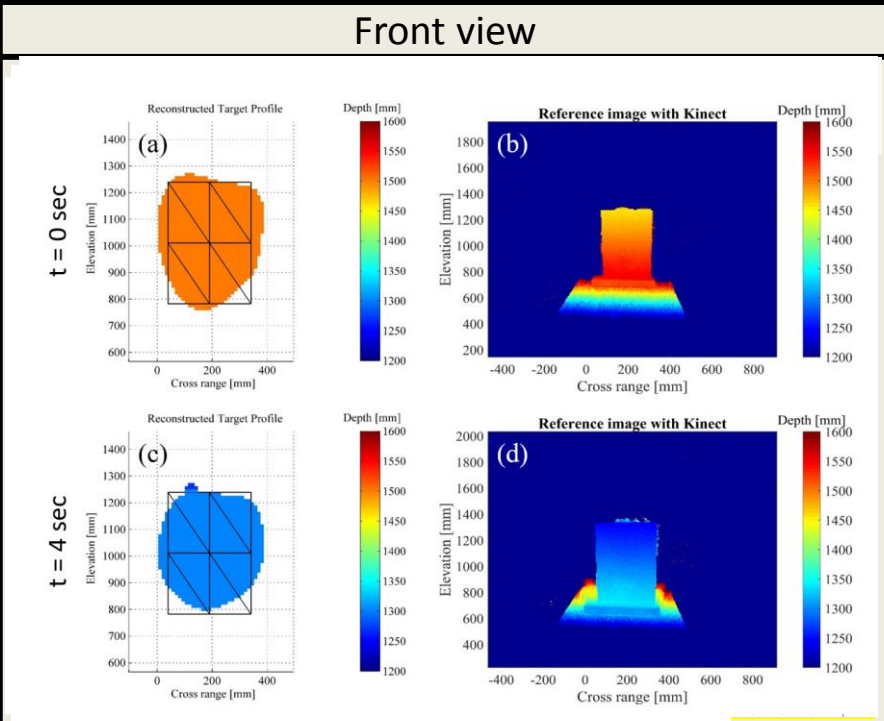
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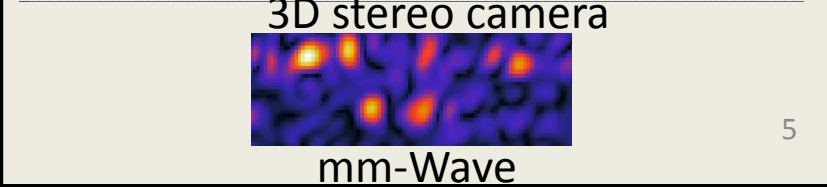
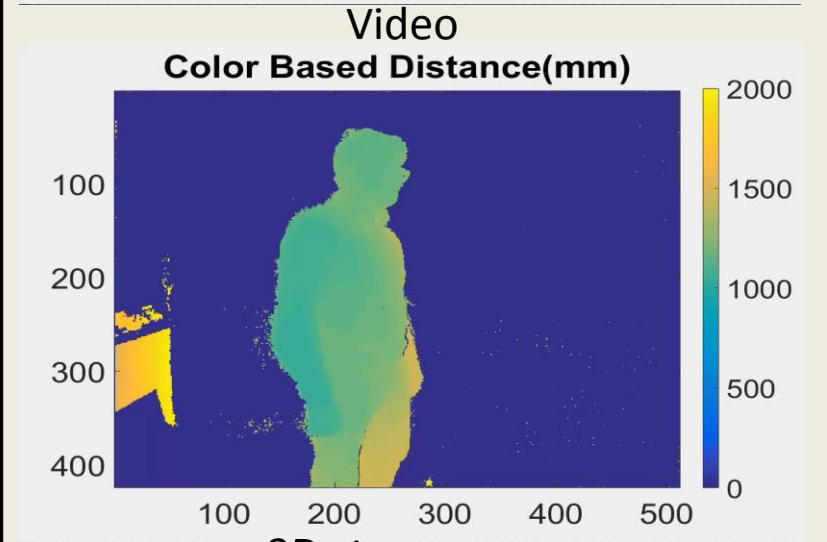
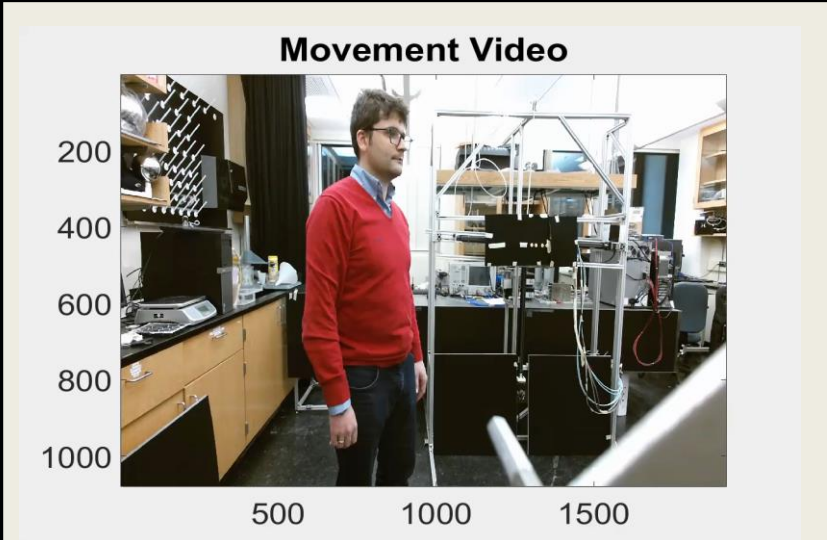
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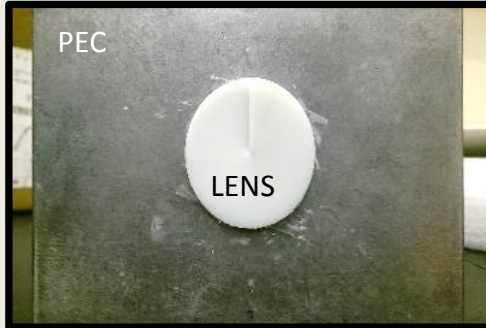


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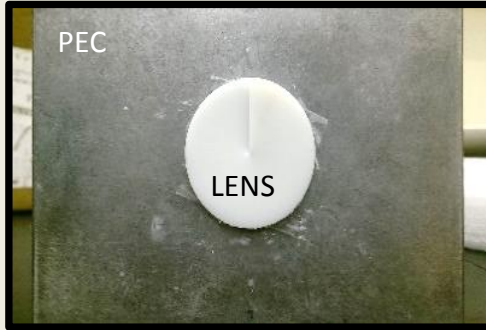
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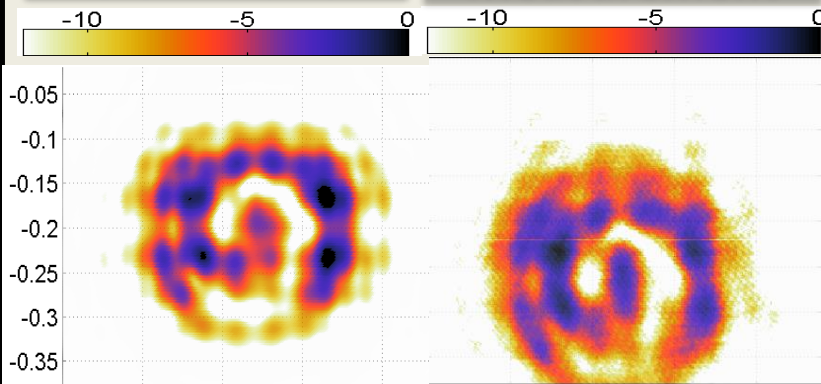
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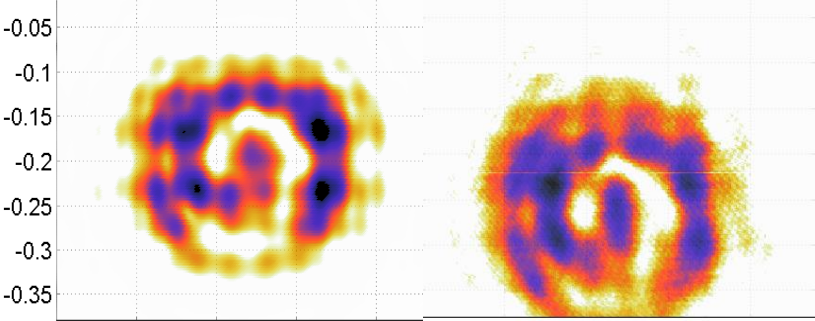
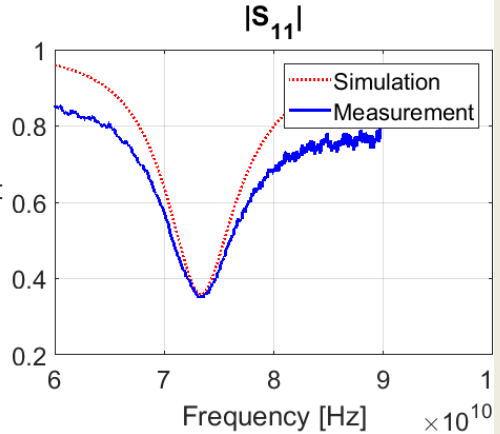
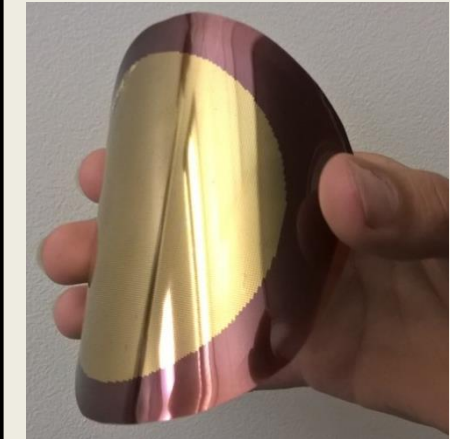
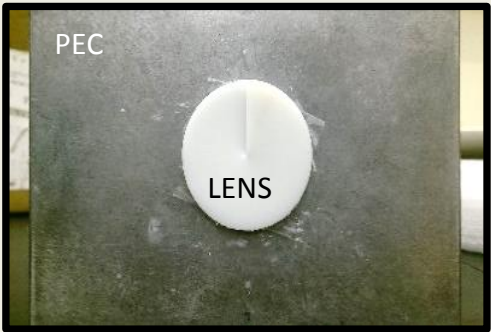
PO Simulation

Measurement



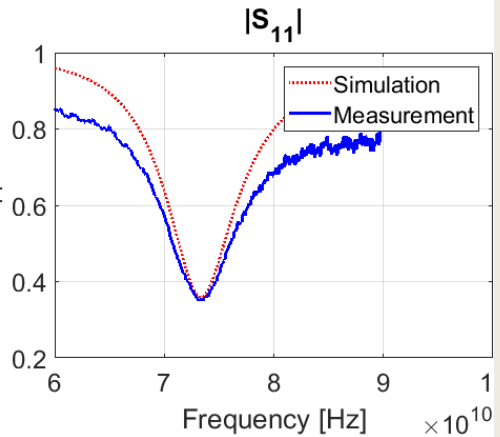
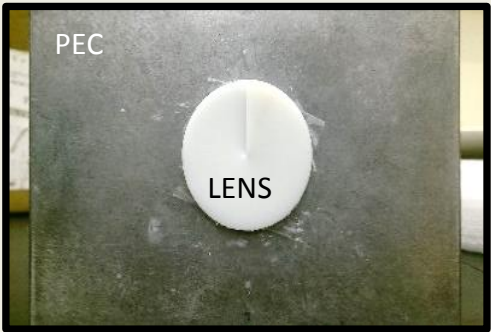
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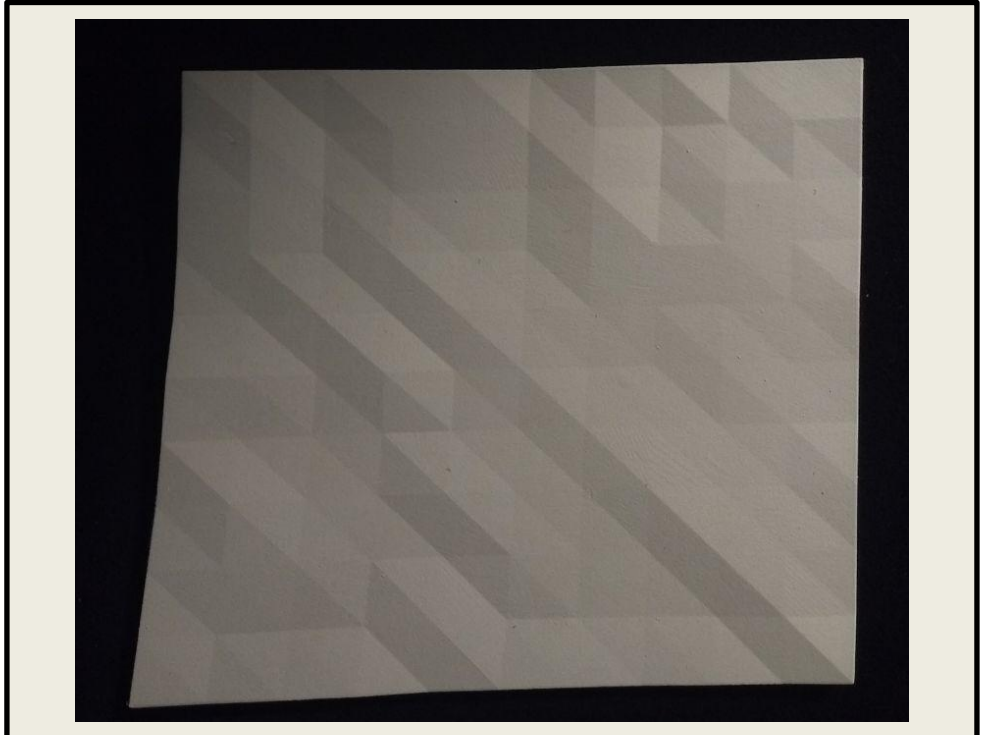
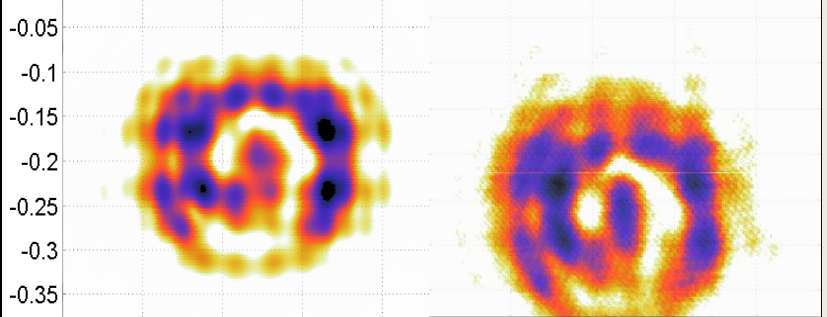
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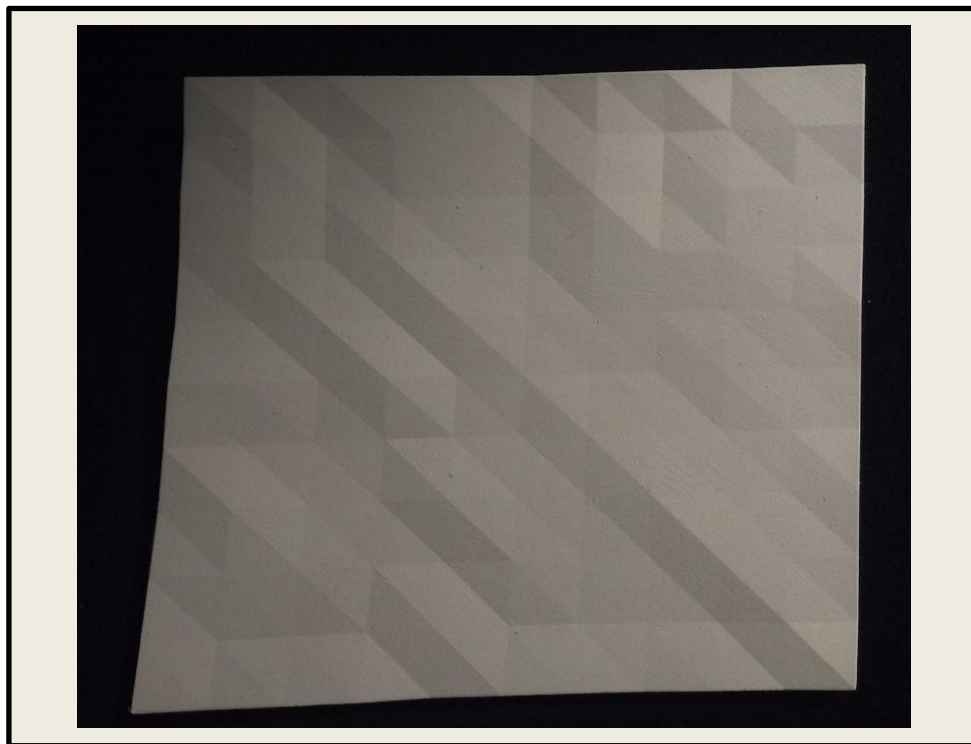
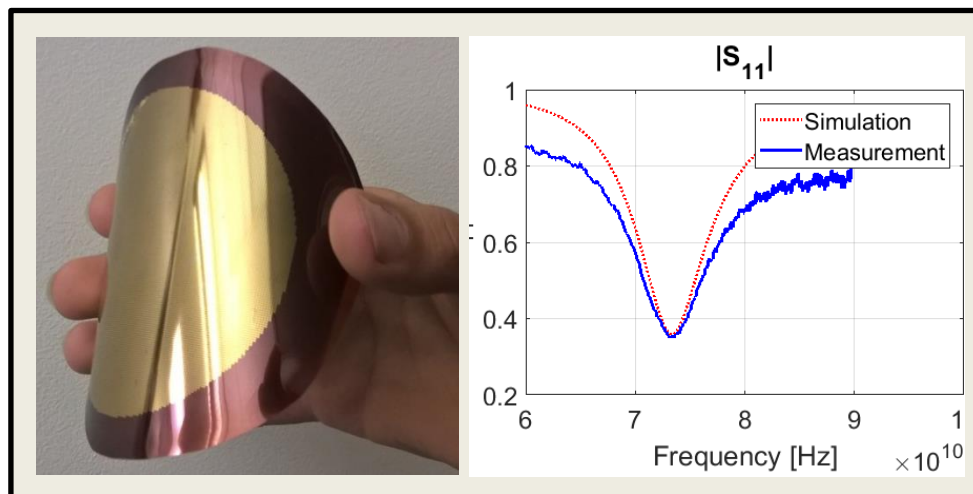
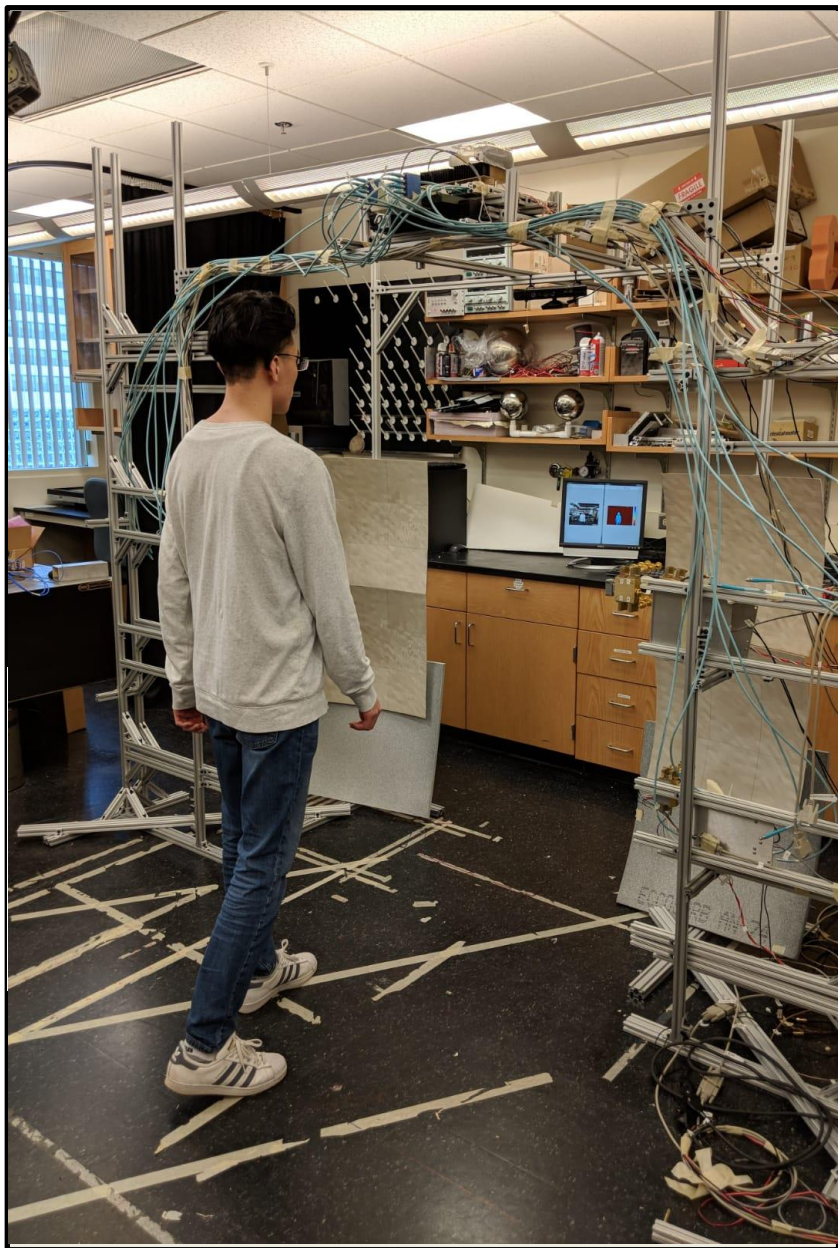
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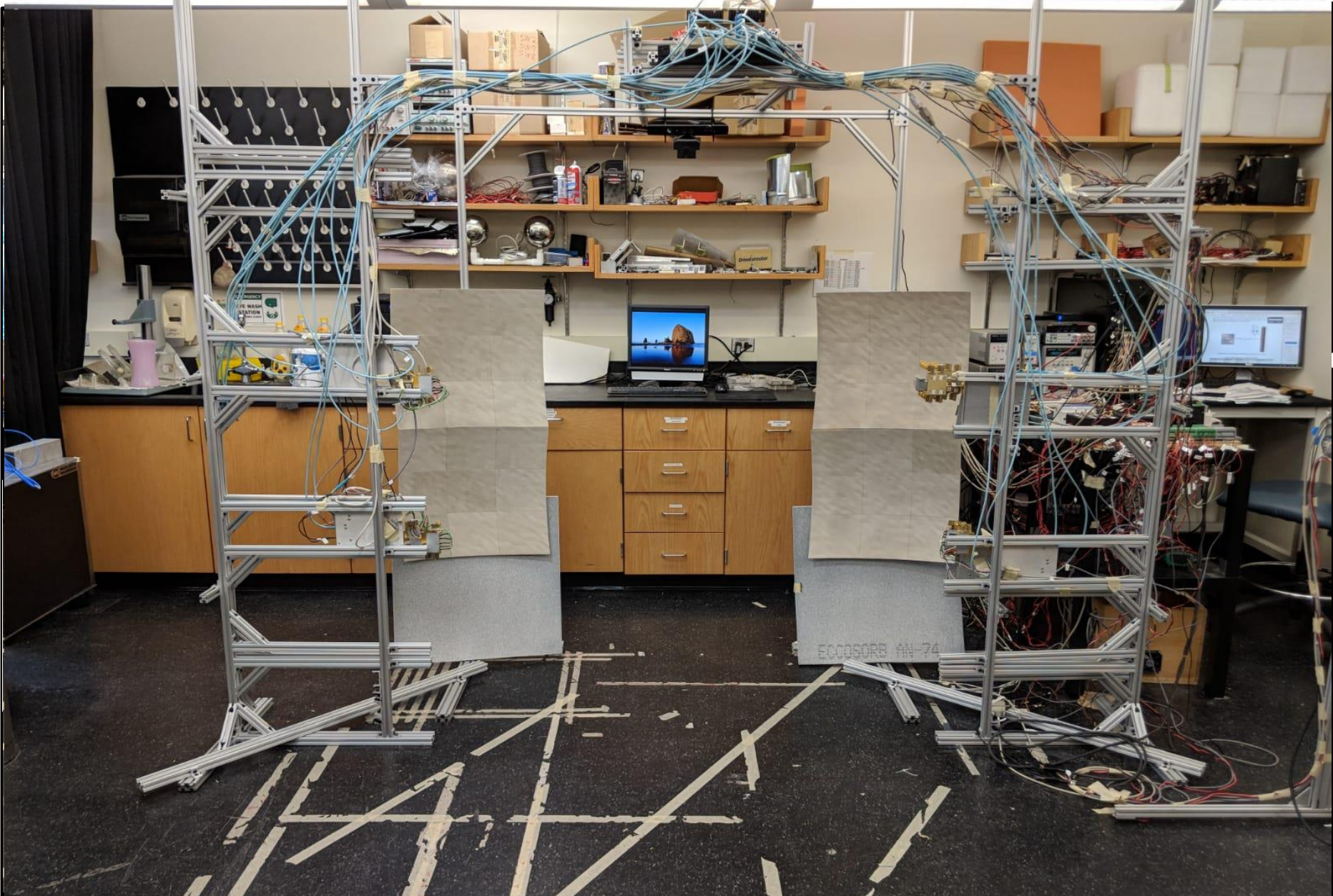


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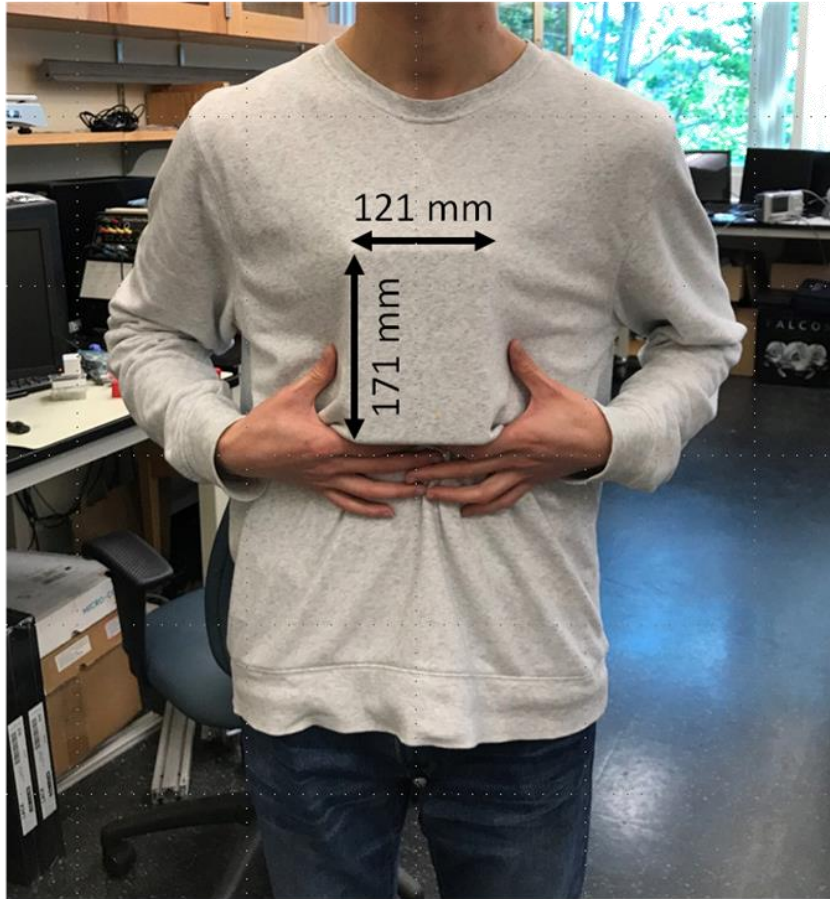
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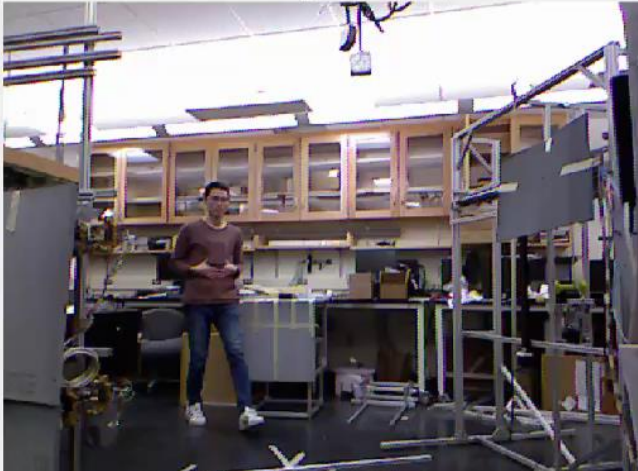
2. Introduction: SICA-LAB Towards real-time imaging



2. Imaging of a metallic target

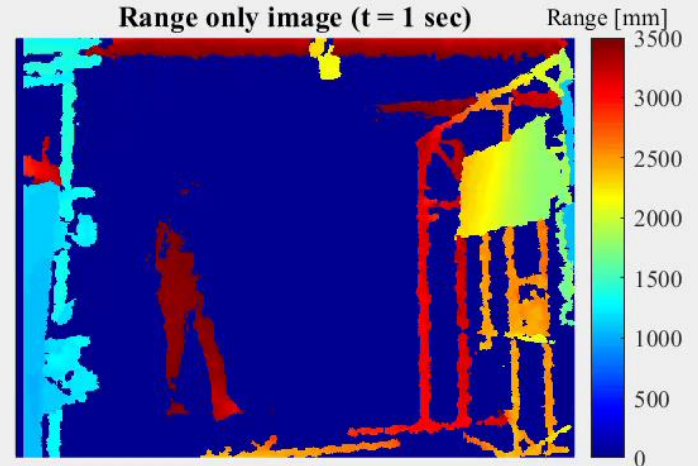


Real image (t = 1 sec)



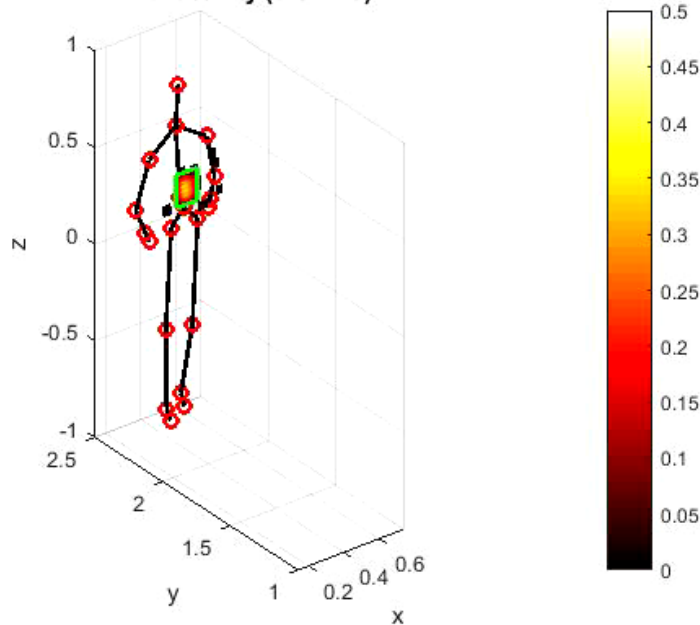
Real video

Range only image (t = 1 sec)

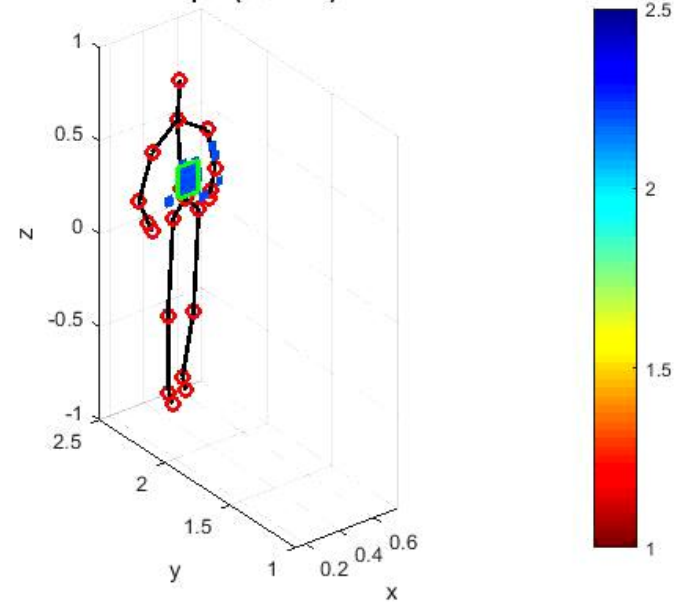


3D Stereo camera + joint detection

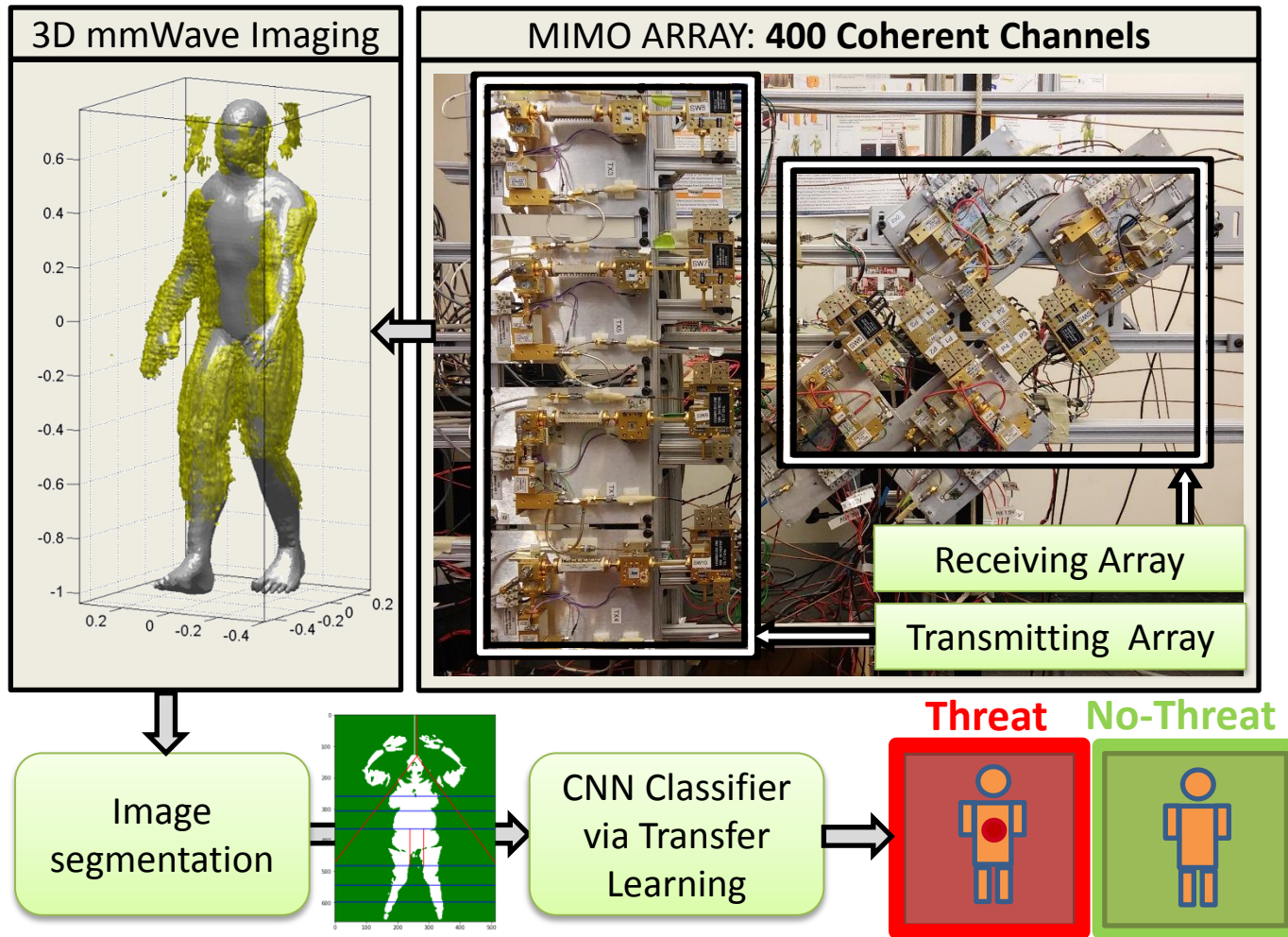
Reflectivity (t=0.77 s)



Depth (t=0.77 s)



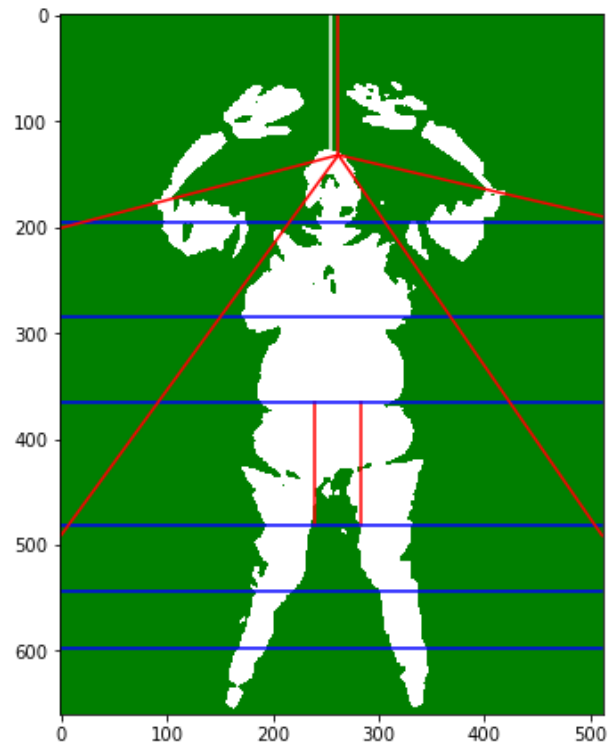
3. Overview Deep Learning for threat detection



[1] Krizhevsky, Alex, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks." *Advances in neural information processing systems*. 2012.

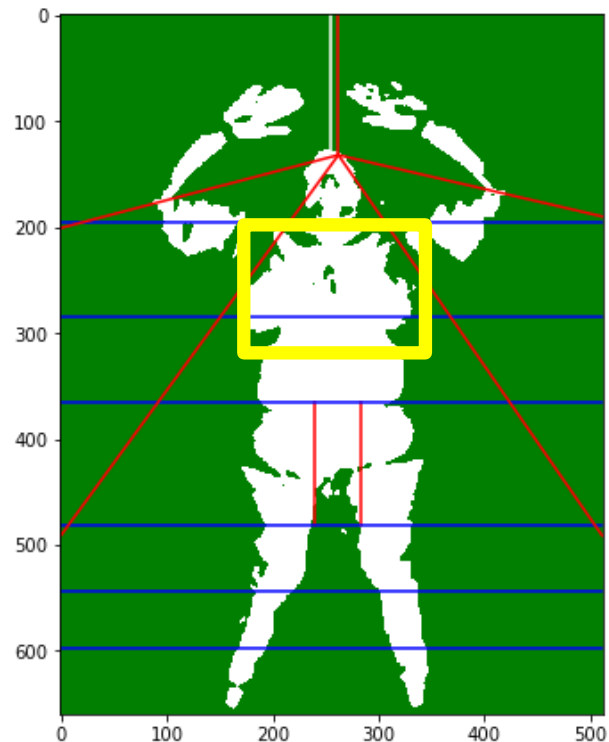
3. Deep Learning: segmentation & transfer learning

- **3D Data** dataset is projected into 16 views.
- Reflectivity and junctions are used to segment the image into several regions: this presentation will focus on the chest.
- Pre-trained **CNN Alex Net** (1000 classes) used for **transfer learning**.
- Re-train Alex Net using five new layers (2 classes).



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3. Deep Learning: Cross-validation

- **Training:** 150 images (75 from each class) are randomly selected
- **Cross-validation:** 30 images (15 from each class and different from the training ones) are randomly selected for testing.

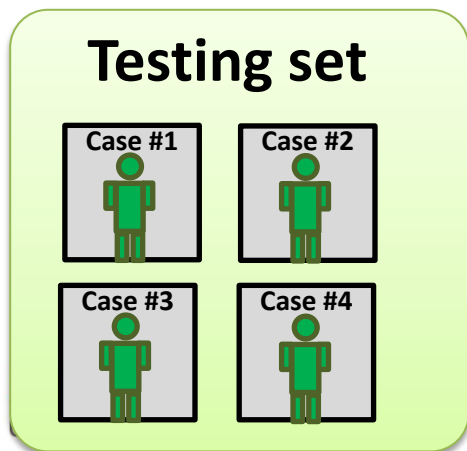
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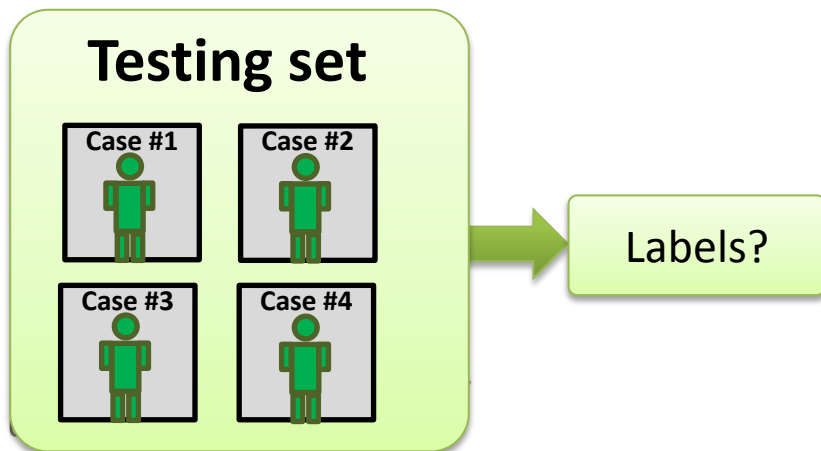
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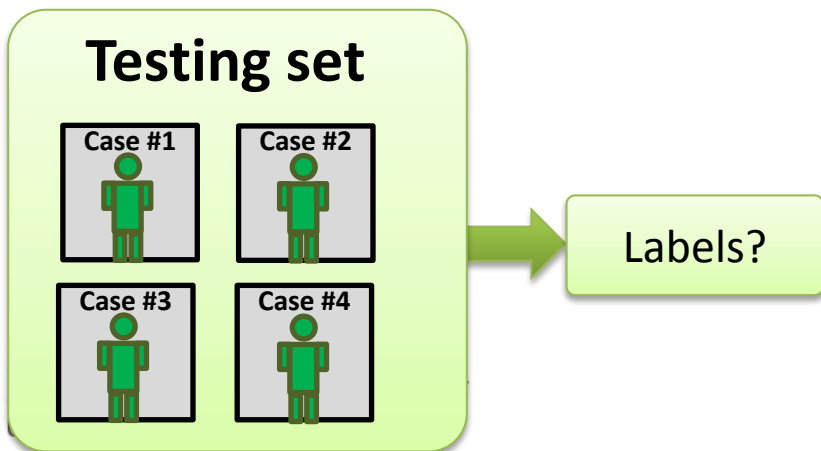
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Running	Accuracy	Log loss
#1	90.00 %	0.2130
#2	96.67 %	0.1861
#3	76.67 %	0.3873
#4	86.67 %	0.3609
#5	96.67 %	0.1693
#6	83.33 %	0.3971
#7	90.00 %	0.2522
#8	83.33 %	0.3561
#9	100.00 %	0.1253
#10	90.00 %	0.2523
Mean / std	90.00 % / 7.27 %	0.2558 / 0.0933

4. Conclusions

- **High sensing capacity** imaging using compression at the physical layer
 - Using CRAs, Vortex meta-lenses, MMA, random cavities.
- Fused **3D stereo cameras** and **mm-wave images**.
 - Fast **compressive sensing**.
 - **Norm-1** regularized imaging using distributed **ADMM**.
- **Deep Learning** for threat detection
 - Deep learning directly applied to the mm-wave image.
 - Training is done using available datasets
 - Additional datasets will be collected in the SICA-LAB
- The **proposed system**, imaging algorithms, and DL detection can be **easily deployed** in the field.
- The **performance** of the system can be **tuned** based on the following:
 - Speed of the target
 - Resolution
 - Cost
- **Secondary inspection** may require additional **video analytics** (Prof. Octavia Camps - ALERT) for tracking a target after flagging.