



Kronecker PCA Based Space-Time Adaptive Processing

ARO MURI Review

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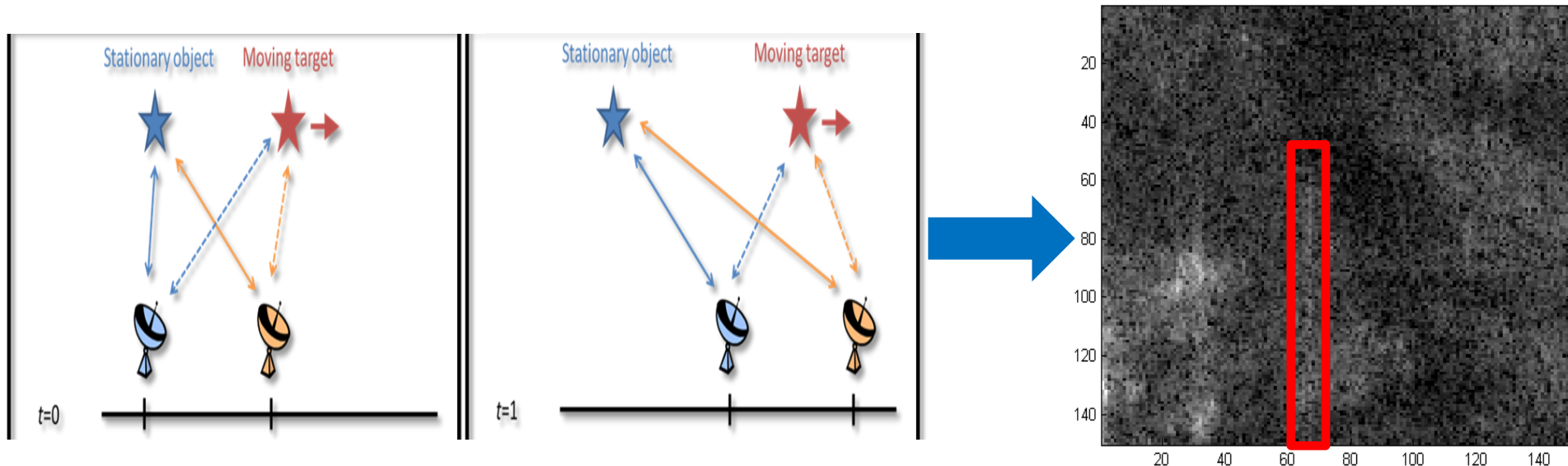
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SAR and GMTI

- Goal: Detect moving targets in multiantenna SAR.
- Classical GMTI radar (Doppler based) has minimum detection speed and low resolution.
 - Low frequency, short integration time
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) excellent at detecting stationary targets and has high resolution. No MDV.
- SAR: smears moving targets, hence “buried” in clutter.





KronPCA STAP

- SIRV model for observed range bin x ($pq \times 1$) across p channels and q pulses (all zero mean):

$$x = x_c + x_{noise} + x_{targ}$$

- Subspace model: Clutter image (arranged as channel vs. pixel) ideally **lives in 1D subspace**.

$$x_c = \alpha\beta^T$$

where α is across channels and $\beta = \tau\gamma$ (random SIRV)

- Goal: design filter A (using training examples) to cancel clutter:

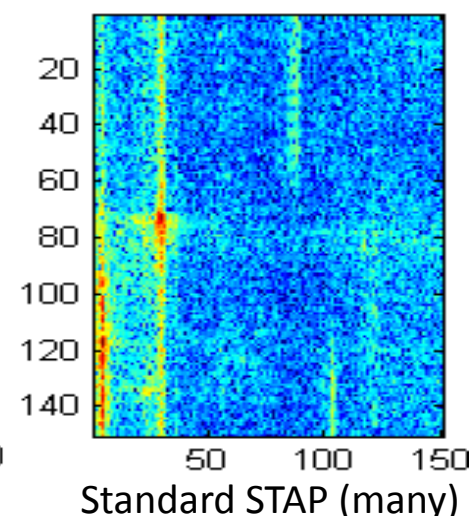
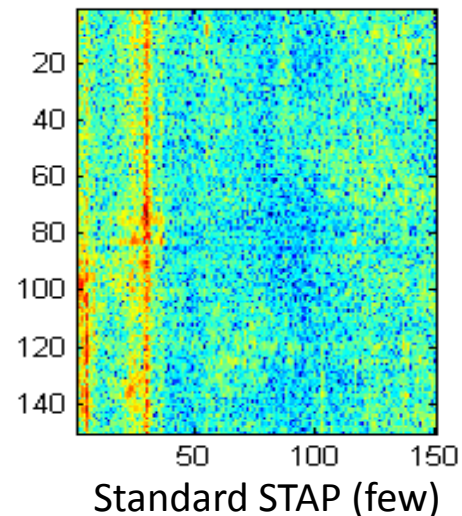
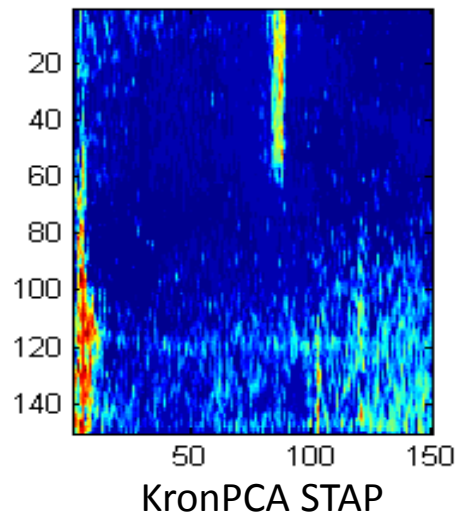
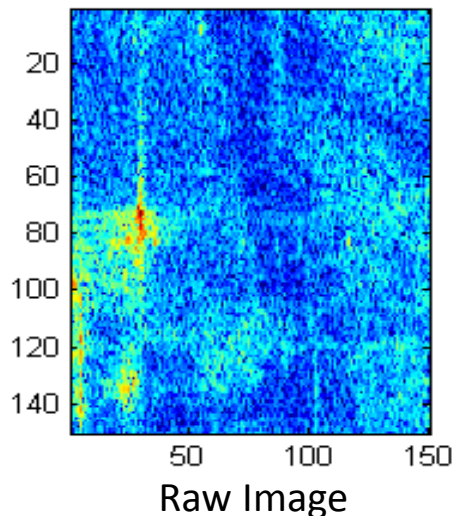
$$y = Ax$$

- **Standard approach:** Project onto principal components of sample covariance.
- **Kronecker PCA approach:** under the rank one model, the clutter + noise covariance should be (more Kronecker terms if interference):

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_c &= T \otimes S, & T &= \alpha\alpha^T \\ \Sigma &= E[\tau]T \otimes S + \rho I\end{aligned}$$

Results

- Iterative shrunk maximum likelihood (Kronecker SIRV) algorithm.
 - Outlier mitigation. Allows **moving targets to be included in training**.
 - Provably far fewer training samples required than SCM.
- Public release Gotcha GMTI challenge dataset. $p = 3$ antenna channels; circular SAR. Used ~ 1 second integration time.
- KronPCA STAP with cancelation estimation vs. standard low rank STAP.





References

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7. Gotcha GMTI dataset, AFRL SDMS
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