

TECHNOLOGY Keeping up with the requirements of Homeland Security & Homeland Defense

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Ever increasing challenges

- Terrorism
- Criminal activity (Drug trafficking, Smuggling, etc.)
- Illegal immigration

A Race we can not afford to lose!



Rapidly changing technology

- Increased signal processing capabilities (computational power)
- Updated technologies (radar, video, fiber optics etc.)
- Fusion of data from multiple sensors
- New sensor platforms (robots, UAVs, etc.)





Traditional outdoor perimeter security requirements:

DETER

DETECT

Must have all 5 components!

DELAY

ASSESS

RESPOND





Intrusion detection – Sensors classification

Active – Passive

Select a sensor type based on threat and system requirements

Overt - Covert

Volumetric - Contact

Terrain Following – Line of sight

Deployable – Permanently installed (Fixed)

Zone Based – Precise locating





Traditional sensor technologies

Wire
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Fence sensors

- Copper-based acoustic cables
- Fiber optic-based
- Geophones
- Motion switch type
- Buried cable
- Leaky coaxial cable zoning ranging
- Pressure tubes
- Fiber optics

zoning

ranging

Electric Field

– Capacitive

SENSTAR

No one panacea!



Traditional sensor technologies (Continued)

panacea!

Microwave	– Bistatic – Monostatic	
Infra Red	– Active – Passive	No one
Radar	– Scanning short range long range	
Image Motion	– Video – Thermal	





Measures of Performance

Probability of Detection (Pd)

Applies to ALL sensors

Nuisance Alarm Rate (NAR)

Must meet ALL three

False Alarm Rate (FAR)





New technologies – Laboratory vs Field Results

Most new technologies work in the laboratory, BUT in real world there are two technology terminators or challenges:

MOTHER NATURE & HUMAN NATURE









Importance of testing new technologies

There are NO shortcuts!

Products must be tested in numerous environments (climatic and other) during the four seasons with realistic test procedures

The role of professional test agencies like Sandia National Labs, the US Air Force (Eglin C3), The US Army COE, US Navy China Lake, The British Home Office, etc. is critical

Bypassing these tests and going straight to the field almost always leads to disaster – Mother Nature and Human Nature usually win!





Security Approach

Traditional Approach



Typical Canadian Prison



Homeland Security

BORDERS, SEA PORTS, AIRPORTS

Long perimeters in a potentially hostile environment present the challenges of: Rugged terrain Land/Water Interface Vegetation Animal population Assessment challenges

Traditional approaches need to be modified



Proven approach to Border Security

Gaza Border



Over 700 km of Taut Wire Sensor on Borders Worldwide

Lebanon Border

Taut Wire Fence Barrier Sensor

Syria Border







Border Security Using "Trip-Line" Sensor





"Trip-Line" Sensor Technology

Sensor Features

Terrain Following Vegetation Tolerant Covert Optimized for the Environment Discriminate against Small animals

Sensor Performance

Pinpoint Target Location Direction of Crossing Target Classification (man, vehicle, etc.)

Technology Candidates

Leaky Cable Fiber Optics

Traditional approaches need to be modified





Adapting Traditional Technologies



Leaky Coaxial Cable to Detect Tunnels, Tunneling and Tunnelers





Summary

Mother Nature & Human Nature Challenge

Traditional Technologies have much to offer

Performance Measurements (Pd, NAR, FAR) vital

Importance of Realistic Testing & Test Agencies

Adapting Proven Technologies to address New Requirements

Using New Technology and Innovation while not throwing away the many years of experience in outdoor perimeter security we can and will win the race!

