

## Speed Detection: LADAR

### *Basic Radar Devices*

- ◆ RADAR - RAdio Detection And Ranging
- ◆ Radar measures reflected radio signals
- ◆ Uses Doppler Theory to detect frequency shift in reflected waves
- ◆ The greater the Doppler shift, the greater the speed

### *Early Radar Devices*

- \* S - Band Radar : operates at 2 - 4 GHz - Microwave ovens operate at 2.45 GHz
- ◆ X - Band Radar : operates at 10.50-10.55 GHz - Not accurate below 20 mph, has interference problems
- \* K - Band Radar : operates at 24.05-24.25 GHz - Water Vapor absorption band centered at 22.24 GHz

### *Modern Speed Detection*

- \* Ka - Band : operates at 33.4 - 36.0 GHz - has 13 200-MHz channels, can operate in “hop” mode
- ◆ Ladar : uses light emitted at 904 nm (typical)
- \* can use different wavelength, dependent upon material

### *The Technology of Ladar*

- ◆ Ladar uses 3 semiconductor diodes to generate laser light
- ◆ Uses light pulses to make 2 consecutive distance measurements, then divides by time
- ◆ Lenses are used to collimate light to narrow beam
- ◆ Typically use ANSI Class I laser devices

### *Advantages of Radar*

- \* Very flexible - can be used in a number of ways- Stationary mode, Moving mode, Two Directional mode
- ◆ Beam spread can incorporate many targets
- ◆ Can often select fastest target, or best reflection
- ◆ Still very reliable

### *Radar Disadvantages*

- ◆ Time - Radar can take up to 2 seconds to lock on
- ◆ Radar has wide beam spread (50 ft diameter over 200 ft range)
- ◆ Cannot track if deceleration is greater than one mph/second
- ◆ Large targets close to radar can saturate receiver
- ◆ Hand-held modulation can falsify readings
- ◆ More interference sources

### *Ladar Advantages*

- ◆ Faster lock-on time ( less than 1/3 second)
- ◆ Very narrow beam spread ( less than 6 ft over 2000 ft range)
- ◆ Better ability to track decelerating targets
- ◆ Typically mounted, and aimed with optical targeting device
- ◆ Fewer sources of interference
- ◆ Much more difficult to detect

### *Problems with Ladar*

- ◆ Particles (dust, water) in air can limit range
- ◆ Rounded surfaces, the colors black, blue, and violet are poor reflectors
- ◆ Can be difficult to track target
- ◆ Alignment can cause severe error
- Extreme sunlight can be damaging

