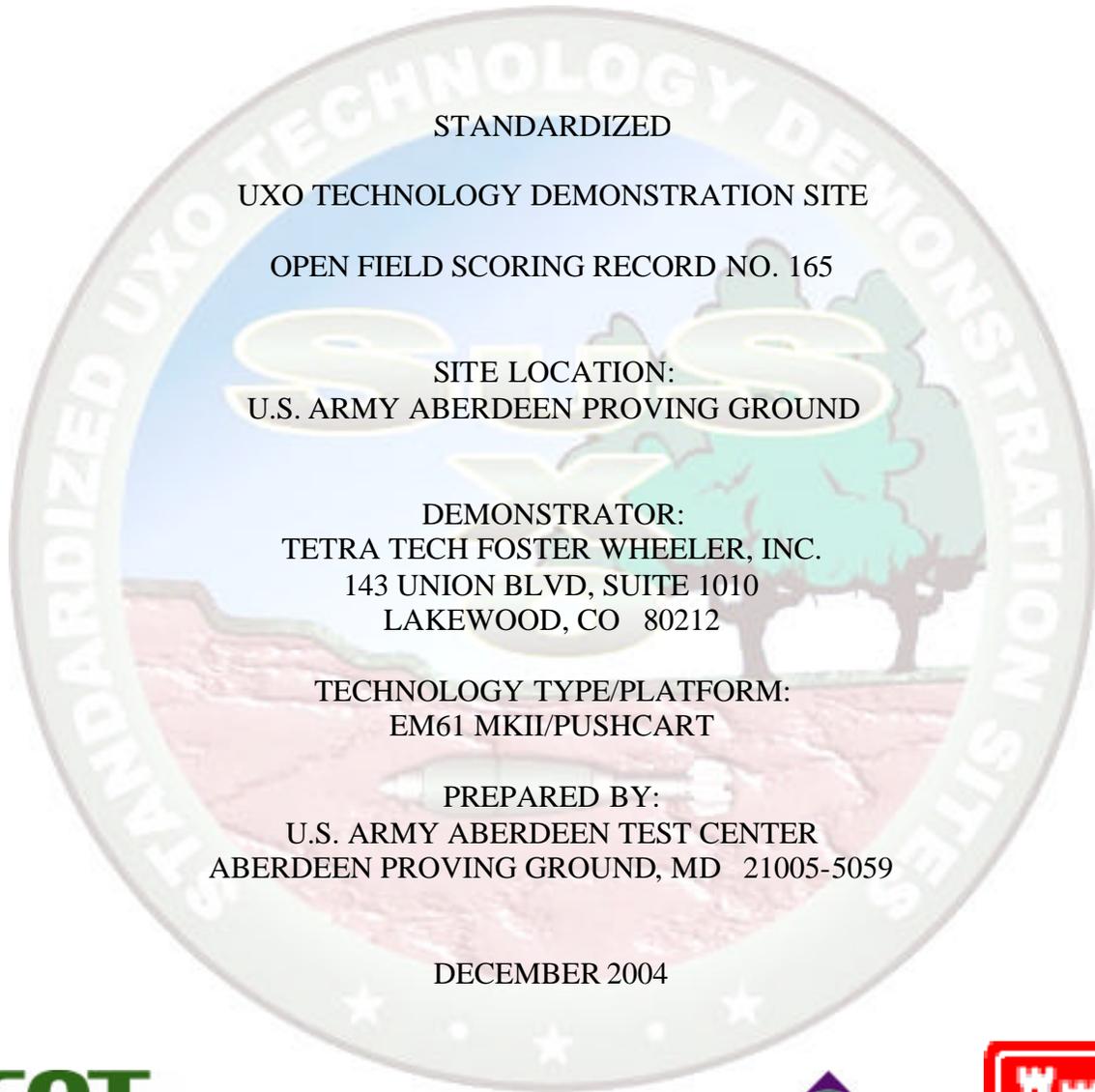




AD NO. _____
DTC PROJECT NO. 8-CO-160-UXO-021
REPORT NO. ATC-8884



STANDARDIZED
UXO TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION SITE
OPEN FIELD SCORING RECORD NO. 165

SITE LOCATION:
U.S. ARMY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

DEMONSTRATOR:
TETRA TECH FOSTER WHEELER, INC.
143 UNION BLVD, SUITE 1010
LAKEWOOD, CO 80212

TECHNOLOGY TYPE/PLATFORM:
EM61 MKII/PUSHCART

PREPARED BY:
U.S. ARMY ABERDEEN TEST CENTER
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DECEMBER 2004



Prepared for:
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SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Technologies under development for the detection and discrimination of unexploded ordnance (UXO) require testing so that their performance can be characterized. To that end, Standardized Test Sites have been developed at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland and U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), Arizona. These test sites provide a diversity of geology, climate, terrain, and weather as well as diversity in ordnance and clutter. Testing at these sites is independently administered and analyzed by the government for the purposes of characterizing technologies, tracking performance with system development, comparing performance of different systems, and comparing performance in different environments.

The Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is a multi-agency program spearheaded by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC). The U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center (ATC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) provide programmatic support. The program is being funded and supported by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP), the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Army Environmental Quality Technology Program (EQT).

1.2 SCORING OBJECTIVES

The objective in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is to evaluate the detection and discrimination capabilities of a given technology under various field and soil conditions. Inert munitions and clutter items are positioned in various orientations and depths in the ground.

The evaluation objectives are as follows:

- a. To determine detection and discrimination effectiveness under realistic scenarios that vary targets, geology, clutter, topography, and vegetation.
- b. To determine cost, time, and manpower requirements to operate the technology.
- c. To determine demonstrator's ability to analyze survey data in a timely manner and provide prioritized "Target Lists" with associated confidence levels.
- d. To provide independent site management to enable the collection of high quality, ground-truth, geo-referenced data for post-demonstration analysis.

1.2.1 Scoring Methodology

- a. The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the RESPONSE STAGE and DISCRIMINATION STAGE. For both stages, the probability of detection (P_d) and the false alarms are reported as receiver-operating

characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive (P_{fp}), and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

b. The RESPONSE STAGE scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the open field RESPONSE STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the field location and signal strength of all anomalies that the demonstrator has deemed sufficient to warrant further investigation and/or processing as potential emplaced ordnance items. This list is generated with minimal processing and will only include signals that are above the system noise level.

c. The DISCRIMINATION STAGE evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such and to reject clutter. For the same field locations as in the RESPONSE STAGE anomaly list, the DISCRIMINATION STAGE list contains the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing. This list is prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that an anomaly location is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For digital signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other discrimination approaches, priority ranking is based on human (subjective) judgment. The demonstrator also specifies the threshold in the prioritized ranking that provides optimum performance termed the Discrimination Stage Threshold (i.e. that is expected to retain all detected ordnance and reject the maximum amount of clutter).

d. The demonstrator is also scored on EFFICIENCY and REJECTION RATIO, which measure the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from non-ordnance items. EFFICIENCY measures the fraction of detected ordnance retained after discrimination, while the REJECTION RATIO measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to the entire response stage anomaly list, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.

e. Based on configuration of the ground truth at the standardized sites and the defined scoring methodology, there exists the possibility of having anomalies within overlapping halos and/or multiple anomalies within halos. In these cases, the following scoring logic is implemented:

(1) In situations where multiple anomalies exist within a single R_{halo} , the anomaly with the strongest response or highest ranking will be assigned to that particular ground truth item.

(2) For overlapping R_{halo} situations, ordnance has precedence over clutter. The Anomaly with the strongest response or highest ranking that is closest to the center of a particular ground truth item gets assigned to that item. Remaining anomalies are retained until all matching is complete.

(3) Anomalies located within any R_{halo} that do not get associated with a particular ground truth item are thrown out and are not considered in the analysis.

f. All scoring factors are generated utilizing the Standardized UXO Probability and Plot Program, version 3.1.1.

1.2.2 Scoring Factors

Factors to be measured and evaluated as part of this demonstration include:

a. Response Stage ROC curves:

- (1) Probability of Detection (P_d^{res}).
- (2) Probability of False Positive ($P_{\text{fp}}^{\text{res}}$).
- (3) Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{res}) or Probability of Background Alarm ($P_{\text{BA}}^{\text{res}}$).

b. Discrimination Stage ROC curves:

- (1) Probability of Detection (P_d^{disc}).
- (2) Probability of False Positive ($P_{\text{fp}}^{\text{disc}}$).
- (3) Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{disc}) or Probability of Background Alarm ($P_{\text{BA}}^{\text{disc}}$).

c. Metrics:

- (1) Efficiency (E).
- (2) False Positive Rejection Rate (R_{fp}).
- (3) Background Alarm Rejection Rate (R_{BA}).

d. Other:

- (1) Probability of Detection by Size and Depth.
- (2) Classification by type (i.e., 20-, 40-, 105-mm, etc.).
- (3) Location accuracy.
- (4) Equipment setup, calibration time and corresponding man-hour requirements.
- (5) Survey time and corresponding man-hour requirements.

- (6) Reacquisition/resurvey time and man-hour requirements (if any).
- (7) Downtime due to system malfunctions and maintenance requirements.

1.3 STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS

The standard and nonstandard ordnance items emplaced in the test areas are listed in Table 1. Standardized targets are members of a set of specific ordnance items that have identical properties to all other items in the set (caliber, configuration, size, weight, aspect ratio, material, filler, magnetic remanence, and nomenclature). Nonstandard targets are inert ordnance items having properties that differ from those in the set of standardized targets.

TABLE 1. INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS

Standard Type	Nonstandard (NS)
20-mm Projectile M55	20-mm Projectile M55
	20-mm Projectile M97
40-mm Grenades M385	40-mm Grenades M385
40-mm Projectile MKII Bodies	40-mm Projectile M813
BDU-28 Submunition	
BLU-26 Submunition	
M42 Submunition	
57-mm Projectile APC M86	
60-mm Mortar M49A3	60-mm Mortar (JPG)
	60-mm Mortar M49
2.75-inch Rocket M230	2.75-inch Rocket M230
	2.75-inch Rocket XM229
MK 118 ROCKEYE	
81-mm Mortar M374	81-mm Mortar (JPG)
	81-mm Mortar M374
105-mm Heat Rounds M456	
105-mm Projectile M60	105-mm Projectile M60
155-mm Projectile M483A1	155-mm Projectile M483A
	500-lb Bomb

JPG = Jefferson Proving Ground

SECTION 2. DEMONSTRATION

2.1 DEMONSTRATOR INFORMATION

2.1.1 Demonstrator Point of Contact (POC) and Address

Address: Tetra Tech Foster Wheeler, Inc.
143 Union Blvd., Suite 1010
Lakewood, CO 80212

2.1.2 System Description (provided by demonstrator)

The Geonics EM61 MKII TDEM geophysical sensor, Arc Second Constellation (CST), and Leica Series 1100 Robotic Total Station (RTS) laser positioning systems are proposed for APG. The EM61 MKII uses time domain technology to facilitate the detection and discrimination of metallic objects. Two coils, 100 by 100 cm, are oriented in a horizontal coplanar fashion and separated by a vertical distance of 40 cm. The system is utilized either on nonmagnetic wheels or as a man-portable unit (terrain-dependent) with the lower coil 40 cm above the ground surface. In general, a transmit pulse of uni-polar rectangular current (25-percent duty) of very short duration is applied to the lower coil. This primary current creates a primary magnetic field that induces eddy currents in nearby metal objects. The current flowing in the metal object creates a secondary magnetic field that is detected by both the lower and upper coils. The transmitter pulse frequency is 75 hertz (Hz), the pulse duration is 3.3 milliseconds, the peak power output is 50 watts, and the average power is 25 watts. Both coils possess zero decibels of gain.

The secondary magnetic field created by metal objects is sampled by the EM61 MKII electronics, which reside in the backpack, at times of 216 microseconds (?s), 366 ?s, 660 ?s on the bottom coil and 660 ?s on the top coil after the turn-off of the transmit pulse. Digital data for these four individual time gates are integrated and recorded to a Juniper Allegro field computer at a rate of 12 Hz. The individual time gate data are converted into units of millivolts (mV), normalized, and gain is applied to each time gate by the EM61 MK2A software v1.22 on the Juniper Allegro field computer. Normalization and gain parameters reside in the EM61 MKII manual, Appendix B.

Safety hazards for the EM61 MKII equipment include electromagnetic radiation. The electromagnetic field of the system could potentially detonate some types of specialized ordnance. The Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) distance for the EM61 MKII is 20 cm. The Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) recommends a ground clearance of at least 40 cm when electrically fuzed ordnance is present.

The CST consists of four laser transmitters and a field computer for logging the position data via wireless modem. Four Trimble Spectra Precision LS920 Laser Transmitters are positioned in a diamond or square geometry over 1/2 to 1 acre depending upon the tree density. The transmitters are leveled, and an automatic routine calculates the relative X-Y-Z plane between the transmitters to a tolerance of 1 inch or less. A laser detector “wand” (i.e., receiver) is centered over the EM61 MKII coils on a Tetra Tech Foster Wheeler (TtFW) designed fiberglass doghouse. The detector wand receives the laser pulses from the four transmitters simultaneously, and computes a position based on the known position of the laser transmitters. Only two of the laser transmitters are necessary to compute a reliable position to a relative accuracy of approximately 1 inch. The position data are updated at 2 to 3 Hz and sent via wireless modem to the field computer for storage. The Leica Series 1100 RTS consists of a laser-based total station survey instrument (transmitter), prism (receiver), and RCS 100 remote control. The transmitter is positioned over a ground position point of known location, and an X-Y-Z Cartesian coordinate system is defined by occupying an additional known ground position with the receiver prism. The receiver prism is mounted on a TtFW doghouse centered over the EM61 MKII coils, and the RTS automatically tracks the prism at distances of several thousand feet to an accuracy of approximately 1 inch. Position data for the receiver prism are updated at a rate of 3 to 4 Hz and stored on a Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card located on the robotic total station.

EM61 and RTS Positioning System

The EM61 configured as a one man push-pull with wheels for repeatability testing at Fort McClellan, Alabama and in open areas with flat, smooth surfaces at APG (fig. 1).



Figure 1. EM61 MKII and RTS Positioning System.

The positioning sensors mounted on the doghouse are differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) antenna (not to be utilized), USRADS crystal (not to be utilized), and RTS prism. This setup was used to directly compare the accuracy and repeatability of all three of the stated positioning systems for the ACE-Huntsville Division.

2.1.3 Data Processing Description (provided by demonstrator)

In the densely wooded area, the CST laser-based positioning system was integrated with the EM61 MKII geophysical sensor, and used as a two man tethered system, or in areas where the surface terrain was judged to be smooth, as a one-man cart. The four transmitters were organized in a diamond or square geometry over an area of 1/2 to 1 acre in size depending upon the area-specific vegetation density. At least two of the laser transmitter locations were surveyed with the RTS instrument (located at a known control point) in order to position the data in the requested coordinate system.

The RTS laser based system was used in conjunction with the EM61 MKII in the areas outside of the dense woods. The survey area was divided into two-acre plots (grids), and a wood survey lathe was positioned at predefined grid corners using the RTS.

For this demonstration, a transect spacing of no more than 2 to 2.5 feet was required when using the proposed geophysical sensor to detect and discriminate objects as small as 20-mm projectiles.

Several fiberglass tape measures were laid out perpendicular to the direction of the data acquisition transects at intervals of approximately 50 to 100 feet. Specially modified traffic cones were positioned along the intended transect at the measuring tape locations; the data acquisition crew used these cones as waypoints. When the crew reached a waypoint, the sensor operator moved the cone sideways to the next intended transect (2 to 2.5 ft to the side), and continued navigating to the next waypoint (cone) along the current transect. The acquisition crew proceeded a minimum of 10 feet outside of the intended survey area, reversed direction, and proceeded along the next intended transect. When an obstacle was encountered, the sensor operator paused for 1 second, stepped around the obstacle, and paused for an additional second. In this manner, the highest quality spatial data was obtained around obstacles. In areas where rough terrain was present (moguls, slopes, etc.) pin flags were employed rather than traffic cones, at intervals of 25 feet.

A Juniper Allegro ruggedized data collector recorded the EM61 MKII data at 12 Hz. At a normal acquisition speed of 3 feet per second, samples along each acquisition transect were produced at intervals of approximately 3 to 4 inches. Geonics software DAT61MK2 v1.30 was used to convert the EM61 MKII data to units of mV with a corresponding time stamp for each record.

The CST positioning information was recorded via wireless modem to a binary file at 2 to 3 Hz to a field computer along with a corresponding time stamp for each recorded position. The positioning and EM61 MKII signal data were merged with the software Vulcproc v1.5 developed by TtFW.

Position data were collected with the RTS at a rate of 3 to 4 Hz and stored, along with a time stamp, on a PCMCIA card in the RTS. The positioning and EM61 MKII signal data were merged with the software RTSproc v2.2 developed by TtFW.

The data were leveled (background subtraction as determined by mode of data) during processing and are output as an ASCII file (x, y, z1, z2, z3, z4, z5) that contained the state planar coordinates of each measurement location in feet, EM61 MKII signal intensity for each time gate in millivolts, and a quality identifier for each recorded position (number 1-6, based on standard deviation).

The raw data for all three instruments (EM61, CTS, RTS) was uploaded to a PCMCIA card, transferred to the in-field processing computer, and backed up on computer disk, read-only memory (CDROM).

2.1.4 Data Submission Format

Data were submitted for scoring in accordance with data submission protocols outlined in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook (app E, ref 1). These submitted data are not included in this report in order to protect ground truth information.

2.1.5 Demonstrator Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) (provided by demonstrator)

Overview of QC. Field personnel, data processors, and data interpreters implement the QC program in a consistent fashion. In general, the geophysics QC program consists of a battery of preproject tests, and once the project has started, a test regimen is applied for each acquisition session (usually 2 to 3 times per day, not just at the beginning of the day, or each week). The test regimen includes functional checks to ensure the position and geophysical sensor instrumentation is functioning properly prior to and at the end of each data acquisition session; processing checks to ensure the data collected are of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the project objectives, and interpretation checks to ensure the processed data are representative of the site conditions.

Preproject tests included functional checks to ensure the position and geophysical sensor instrumentation was operating within their defined parameters. For all of the projects the demonstrator performed, a geophysical prove-out (GPO) or verification of detection system (VDS) is accomplished. During this project these tasks were replaced by the calibration lane data. Specific preproject tests included the following:

- ? 15 minute Static tests for each EM61 MKII system.
- ? Cable integrity tests for each EM61 MKII system.
- ? Manufacturer suggested functional checks for CST and RTS positioning systems.

- ? Time-stamp relative accuracy tests for position and EM61 MKII systems.
- ? PCMCIA card integrity checks.

Specific functional checks during the data acquisition program were slightly different depending upon the positioning system used; however, generic functional checks included the following:

- ? Acquisition personnel metal check (ensure no metal on acquisition personnel).
- ? Static position system check (accuracy and repeatability of position).
- ? Static geophysical sensor check (repeatability of measurements, influence of ambient noise).
- ? Static geophysical sensor check with test item (repeatability and comparability of measurements with metal present).
- ? Kinematic geophysical sensor check with test item (repeatability and comparability of measurements with sensor in motion).
- ? Repeatability of overall data (re-survey of portion of the survey area during each data acquisition session).
- ? Occupation of survey monuments to ensure comparability, accuracy, and repeatability of RTS and CST positioning systems.

Overview of QA. The QA program designed by TtFW geophysicists was applied to ensure the QC system functioned properly. The QA procedures applied during the processing phase of the project were performed each day in the field to ensure the integrity of the data. Data that were not of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the project objectives were documented and recollected. Procedural checks during the processing of the data include the following:

- ? Evaluation of the static position and EM61 MKII data. EM61 MKII static noise above a predefined threshold was documented and a root cause analysis is performed prior to collecting additional data.
- ? Evaluation of the kinematic geophysical sensor check. These data allowed the processor to qualitatively and quantitatively monitor the noise level and repeatability of the data over a standard item, as well as ensure the data were merged correctly using the time-stamp information (i.e., the data contain no time or position shift; also known as lag).
- ? Visual examination of the repeatability and of the track path. Data were mathematically interpolated so that gaps present in the data showed up as a white color in the color-coded image of the data. These areas were documented and provided to the field crew for additional data collection, when necessary.

- ? Repeat data for each acquisition session were assessed in terms of the adequacy of the background removal operation.
- ? Corner stake locations for the survey grid were compared to known survey data and verified.
- ? Sample density along transects was verified through statistics.
- ? EM61 MKII measurement values outside of the range -5000 to +5000 mV were documented and compared to the site cultural features map.

TtFW geophysicists developed internal software to meet some of the needs during merging, processing, and interpretation of the data. QA measures applied during the interpretation of the data were the following:

- ? Targets selected interactively by the user were compared to those selected automatically by EM61int v6.7 (TtFW) and/or UX Detect (Oasis Montaj). This process ensured anomalies that met a certain criteria for selection were not missed by the interpreter and are included on the digsheet.
- ? Depths were calculated using two independent methods. These depths were compared and the most accurate solution obtained. Depths greater than 3.5 feet are documented and the characteristics of these anomalies (shape, number of transects detected on, signal intensity) were interactively assessed by the interpreter using the color-coded image and 1D profile data.
- ? Several aboveground metal features (e.g., fence posts, monitoring wells, etc.) were selected from each acquisition session for reacquisition by field personnel to verify accuracy of the interpreted position coordinates.
- ? The position and EM61 MKII data were compared to the site features map (e.g., above ground cultural features are documented-should be variance in track path).
- ? Interpreted data characteristics were compared to the known responses acquired during the initial test program (e.g., calibration lane).

2.1.6 Additional Records

Record(s) by this vendor can be accessed via the Internet as Word files at www.uxotestsites.org. The Blind Grid counterpart to this report is Scoring Record #157.

2.2 APG SITE INFORMATION

2.2.1 Location

The APG Standardized Test Site is located within a secured range area of the Aberdeen Area. The Aberdeen Area of APG is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Baltimore at the northern end of the Chesapeake Bay. The Standardized Test Site encompasses 17 acres of upland and lowland flats, woods and wetlands.

2.2.2 Soil Type

According to the soils survey conducted for the entire area of APG in 1998, the test site consists primarily of Elkton Series type soil (ref 2). The Elkton Series consist of very deep, slowly permeable, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in silty aeolin sediments and the underlying loamy alluvial and marine sediments. They are on upland and lowland flats and in depressions of the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

ERDC conducted a site-specific analysis in May of 2002 (ref 3). The results basically matched the soil survey mentioned above. Seventy percent of the samples taken were classified as silty loam. The majority (77-percent) of the soil samples had the measured water content between 15- and 30-percent with the water content decreasing slightly with depth.

For more details concerning the soil properties at the APG test site, go to www.uxotestsites.org on the web to view the entire soils description report.

2.2.3 Test Areas

A description of the test site areas at APG is included in Table 2.

TABLE 2. TEST SITE AREAS

Area	Description
Calibration Grid	Contains 14 standard ordnance items buried in six positions at various angles and depths to allow demonstrator to calibrate their equipment.
Blind Test Grid	Contains 400 grid cells in a 0.2-hectare (0.5 acre) site. The center of each grid cell contains ordnance, clutter or nothing.
Open Field	A 4-hectare (10-acre) site containing open areas, dips, ruts and obstructions that challenge platform systems or hand held detectors. The challenges include a gravel road, wet areas and trees. The vegetation height varies from 15 to 25 cm.

SECTION 3. FIELD DATA

3.1 DATE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES (4 through 7 and 10 through 11 November 2003)

3.2 AREAS TESTED/NUMBER OF HOURS

Areas tested and number of hours operated at each site are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3. AREAS TESTED AND NUMBER OF HOURS

Area	Number of Hours
Calibration Lanes	1.62
Open Field	63.78

3.3 TEST CONDITIONS

3.3.1 Weather Conditions

An ATC weather station located approximately 2 miles west of the test site was used to record average temperature and precipitation on an hourly basis for each day of operation. The temperatures listed in Table 4 represent the average temperature during field operations from 0700 through 1700 hours while the precipitation data represents a daily total amount of rainfall. Hourly weather logs used to generate this summary are provided in Appendix B.

TABLE 4. TEMPERATURE/PRECIPITATION DATA SUMMARY

Date, 2003	Average Temperature, °F	Total Daily Precipitation, in.
November 4	67.54	0.00
November 5	65.78	0.20
November 6	63.46	0.31
November 7	57.17	0.03
November 10	42.05	0.00
November 11	51.30	0.00

3.3.2 Field Conditions

TtFW surveyed the Open Field area with the EM61 4 November through 7 November and 10 November through 11 November 2003. The Open Field area was muddy due to rain events which occurred before and during testing.

3.3.3 Soil Moisture

Five soil probes were placed at various locations of the site to capture soil moisture data: wet, wooded, and open areas, the calibration lanes, and the blind grid/moguls. Measurements were collected in percent moisture and were taken twice daily (morning and afternoon) from five different soil layers (0 to 6 in., 6 to 12 in., 12 to 24 in., 24 to 36 in., and 36 to 48 in.) from each probe. Soil moisture logs are included in Appendix C.

3.4 FIELD ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Setup/Mobilization

These activities included initial mobilization and daily equipment preparation and breakdown. The three-person crew took 4 hours and 15 minutes to perform the initial setup and mobilization. There was 11 hours and 25 minutes of daily equipment preparation and end of day equipment break down lasted 4 hours and 37 minutes.

3.4.2 Calibration

TtFW spent 1-hour and 37 minutes collecting data in the calibration lanes. Several other calibration activities occurred in the Open Field area, lasting 44 minutes.

3.4.3 Downtime Occasions

Occasions of downtime are grouped into five categories: equipment/data checks or equipment maintenance, equipment failure and repair, weather, Demonstration Site issues, or lunch/breaks. All downtime is included for the purposes of calculating labor costs (section 5) except for downtime due to Demonstration Site issues. Demonstration Site issues, while noted in the Daily Log, are considered non-chargeable downtime for the purposes of calculating labor costs and are not included. Breaks and lunches are not included either.

3.4.3.1 Equipment/data checks, maintenance. Equipment/data checks and maintenance activities accounted for 4 hours and 55 minutes of site usage time. These activities included changing out batteries and routine data checks to ensure data were being properly recorded/collected.

3.4.3.2 Equipment failure or repair. One equipment failure occurred while surveying in the Open Field area. The polyvinyl chloride (PVC) on the cart mount came apart. Glue was applied to remedy the failure and no further problems occurred. This accounted for 15 minutes of site usage time.

3.4.3.3 Weather. No delays occurred due to weather.

3.4.4 Data Collection

TtFW spent 31 hours and 25 minutes collecting data in the Open Field area. This time excludes break/lunches and downtimes described in section 3.4.3.

3.4.5 Demobilization

TtFW went on to survey the entire APG Site. Therefore, actual demobilization did not occur until 13 November 2003. On that day, 2 hours and 58 minutes were spent demobilizing all of the equipment.

3.5 PROCESSING TIME

TtFW submitted the raw data from demonstration activities on a date required by the test director. The scoring submission data were also provided within the required 30-day timeframe.

3.6 DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD SURVEYING METHOD

TtFW set grids of approximately 300 ft. by 300 ft. and line spacing of 2 ft. TtFW field crew packed up all equipment and permanently left the site.

3.7 SUMMARY OF DAILY LOGS

Daily logs capture all field activities during this demonstration and are located in Appendix D. Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

No significant events occurred during the survey of the Open Field area. The saturation of the field in certain areas was a minor distraction for TtFW. There were also two minor equipment failures that occurred while surveying: a loose cable, and a low GPS quality (only lasting a few minutes).

SECTION 4. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS

4.1 ROC CURVES USING ALL ORDNANCE CATEGORIES

Figure 2 shows the probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective (P_{fp}). Figure 3 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective BAR. Both figures use a horizontal line to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at the demonstrator's recommended discrimination stage threshold level, which defines the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground truth.

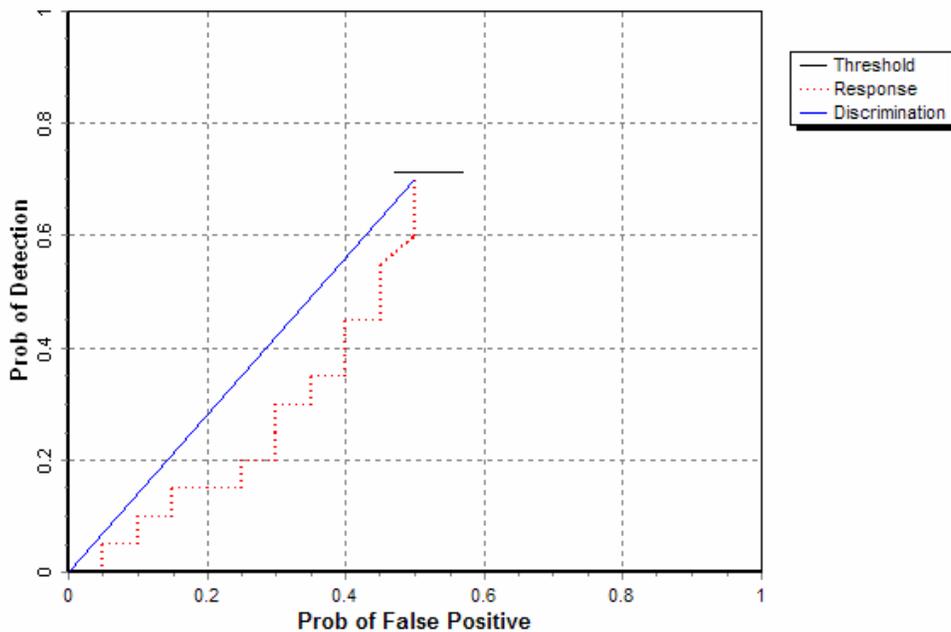


Figure 2. EM61 MKII open field probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective over all ordnance categories combined.

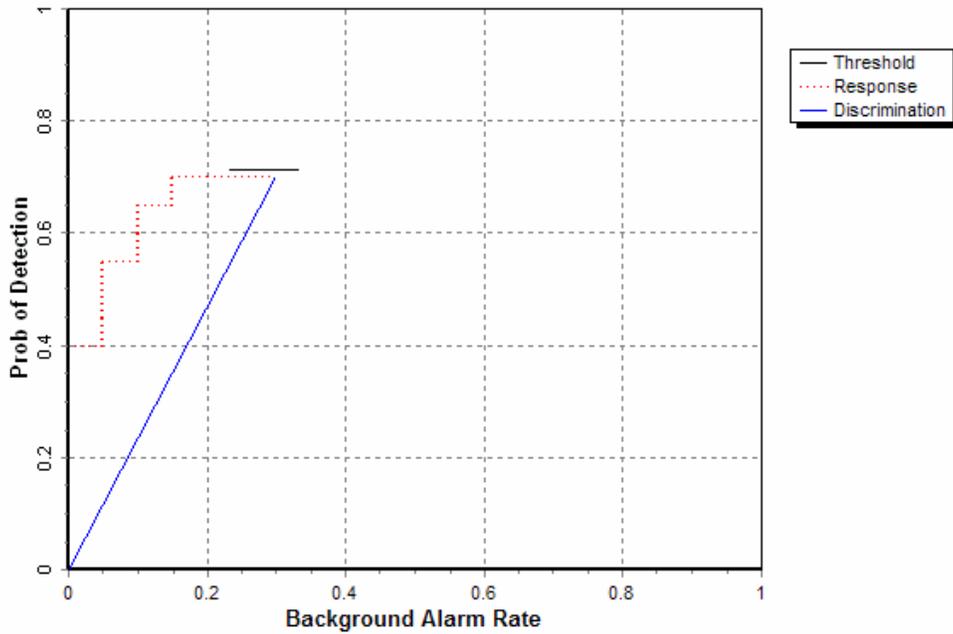


Figure 3. EM61 MKII open field probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective background alarm (BAR) over all ordnance categories combined.

4.2 ROC CURVES USING ORDNANCE LARGER THAN 20 MM

Figure 4 shows the probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective (P_{fp}) when only targets larger than 20 mm are scored. Figure 5 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective BAR. Both figures use a horizontal line to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at the demonstrator's recommended discrimination stage threshold level, which defines the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground truth.

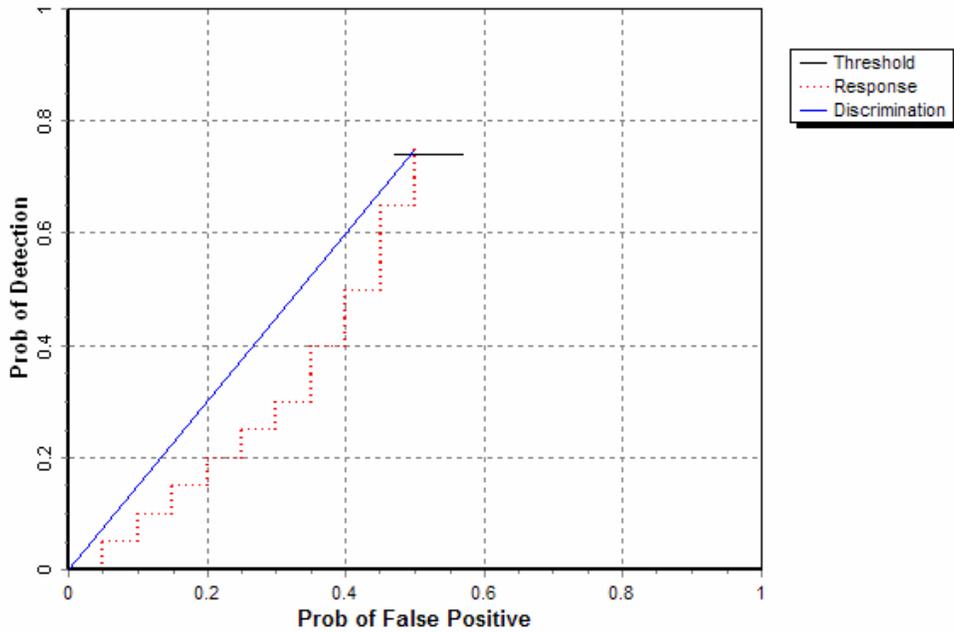


Figure 4. EM61 MKII open field probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective probability of false positive (P_{fp}) for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

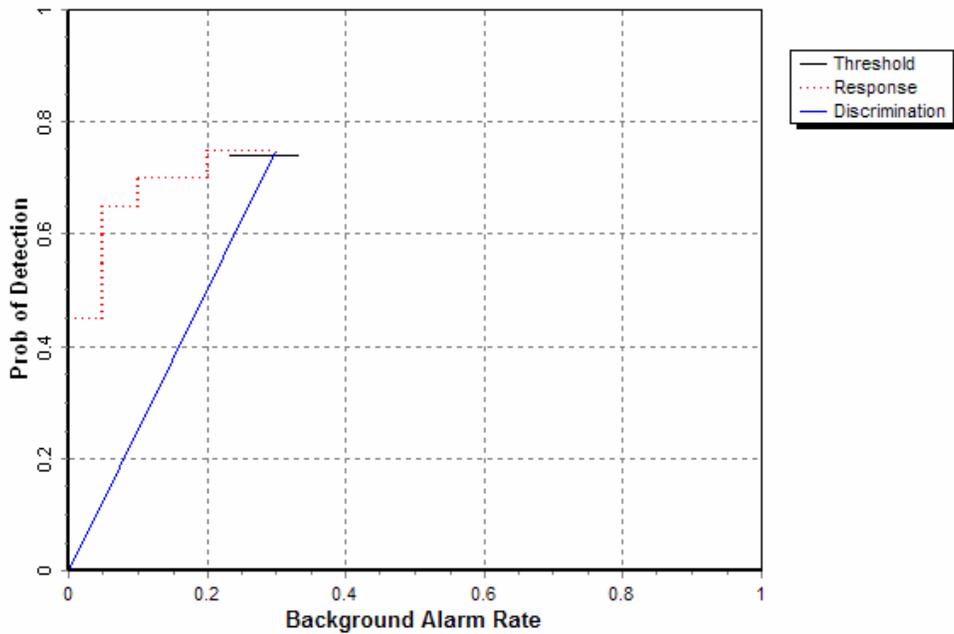


Figure 5. EM61 MKII open field probability of detection for the response stage (P_d^{res}) and the discrimination stage (P_d^{disc}) versus their respective probability of background alarm response (BAR^{res}) for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

4.3 PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES

Results for the Open field test broken out by size, depth and nonstandard ordnance are presented in Table 5 (for cost results, see section 5). Result by size and depth include both standard and nonstandard ordnance. The results by size show how well the demonstrator did at detecting/discriminating ordnance of a certain caliber range (see app A for size definitions). The results are relative to the number of ordnance items emplaced. Depth is measured from the geometric center of anomalies.

The RESPONSE STAGE results are derived from the list of anomalies above the demonstrator-provided noise level. The results for the DISCRIMINATION STAGE are derived from the demonstrator's recommended threshold for optimizing UXO field cleanup by minimizing false digs and maximizing ordnance recovery. The lower 90 percent confidence limit on probability of detection and P_{fp} was calculated assuming that the number of detections and false positives are binomially distributed random variables. All results in Table 5 have been rounded to protect the ground truth. However, lower confidence limits were calculated using actual results.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF OPEN FIELD RESULTS FOR EM61 MKII

Metric				By Size			By Depth, m		
	Overall	Standard	Non-Standard	Small	Medium	Large	< 0.3	0.3 to <1	>= 1
RESPONSE STAGE									
P_d	0.70	0.75	0.65	0.70	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.55
P_d Low 90% Conf	0.68	0.70	0.60	0.66	0.61	0.71	0.77	0.61	0.45
P_{fp}	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.60	0.90
P_{fp} Low 90% Conf	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.56	0.70
P_{ba}	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISCRIMINATION STAGE									
P_d	0.70	0.75	0.65	0.70	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.55
P_d Low 90% Conf	0.68	0.70	0.60	0.66	0.61	0.71	0.77	0.61	0.45
P_{fp}	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.60	0.90
P_{fp} Low 90% Conf	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.55	0.70
P_{ba}	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Recommended Discrimination Stage Threshold: 1.50.

Note: The recommended discrimination stage threshold values are provided by the demonstrator.

4.4 EFFICIENCY, REJECTION RATES, AND TYPE CLASSIFICATION

Efficiency and rejection rates are calculated to quantify the discrimination ability at specific points of interest on the ROC curve: (1) at the point where no decrease in P_d is suffered (i.e., the efficiency is by definition equal to one) and (2) at the operator selected threshold. These values are reported in Table 6.

TABLE 6. EFFICIENCY AND REJECTION RATES FOR EM61 MKII

	Efficiency (E)	False Positive Rejection Rate	Background Alarm Rejection Rate
At Operating Point	1.00	0.00	0.00
With No Loss of P_d	1.00	0.00	1.00

At the demonstrator’s recommended setting, the ordnance items that were detected and correctly discriminated were further scored on whether their correct type could be identified (table 7). Correct type examples include “20-mm projectile, 105-mm HEAT Projectile, and 2.75-inch Rocket”. A list of the standard type declaration required for each ordnance item was provided to demonstrators prior to testing. For example, the standard type for the three example items are 20mmP, 105H, and 2.75in, respectively.

TABLE 7. CORRECT TYPE CLASSIFICATION OF TARGETS CORRECTLY DISCRIMINATED AS UXO

Size	% Correct
Small	27.4
Medium	34.9
Large	31.6
Overall	30.9

4.5 LOCATION ACCURACY

The mean and standard deviations of location accuracy are presented in Table 8 for each of the three dimensions of location. Location accuracy was calculated for those ordnance items correctly identified in the discrimination stage. Note that depth is measured from the closest point of the ordnance to the surface.

**TABLE 8. MEAN LOCATION ACCURACY AND
STANDARD DEVIATION FOR EM61 MKII**

	Mean, m	Standard Deviation, m
Northing	-0.03	0.16
Easting	0.00	0.19
Depth	-0.16	0.35

SECTION 5. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS

A standardized estimate for labor costs associated with this effort was calculated as follows: the first person at the test site was designated “supervisor”, the second person was designated “data analyst”, and the third and following personnel were considered “field support”. Standardized hourly labor rates were charged by title: supervisor at \$95.00/hour, data analyst at \$57.00/hour, and field support at \$28.50/hour.

Government representatives monitored on-site activity. All on site activities were grouped into one of ten categories: initial setup/mobilization, daily setup/stop, calibration, collecting data, downtime due to break/lunch, downtime due to equipment failure, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to weather, downtime due to demonstration site issue, or demobilization. See Appendix D for the daily activity log. See section 3.4 for a summary of field activities.

The standardized cost estimate associated with the labor needed to perform the field activities is presented in Table 9. Note that calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as field calibrations. “Site survey time” includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to failure, and downtime due to weather.

TABLE 9. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS

	No. People	Hourly Wage	Hours	Cost
INITIAL SETUP				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	4.25	\$403.75
Data Analyst	1	57.00	4.25	242.25
Field Support	1	28.50	4.25	121.13
Subtotal				\$767.13
CALIBRATION				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	2.35	\$223.25
Data Analyst	1	57.00	2.35	133.95
Field Support	1	28.50	2.35	66.98
Subtotal				\$424.18
SITE SURVEY				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	1.37	\$130.15
Data Analyst	1	57.00	1.37	78.09
Field Support	1	28.50	1.37	39.05
Subtotal				\$247.29

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

	No. People	Hourly Wage	Hours	Cost
DEMOBILIZATION				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	2.58	\$245.10
Data Analyst	1	57.00	2.58	147.06
Field Support	1	28.50	2.58	73.53
Subtotal				\$465.69
Total				\$1,904.29

Notes: Calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as calibration before each data run.

Site Survey time includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to system maintenance, failure, and weather.

SECTION 6. COMPARISON OF RESULTS TO BLIND GRID DEMONSTRATION

6.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM BLIND GRID DEMONSTRATION

Table 10 shows the results from Blind Grid survey conducted prior to surveying the open field during the same site visit in November of 2003. For more details on the Blind Grid survey results reference section 2.1.6.

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF BLIND GRID RESULTS FOR EM61 MKII

Metric	Overall	Standard	Nonstandard	By Size			By Depth, m		
				Small	Medium	Large	< 0.3	0.3 to <1	>= 1
RESPONSE STAGE									
P_d	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.80
P_d Low 90% Conf	0.91	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.79	0.94	0.87	0.58
P_{fp}	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.80	1.00
P_{fp} Low 90% Conf	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	0.71	0.63
P_{ba}	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISCRIMINATION STAGE									
P_d	0.75	0.85	0.65	0.85	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.35
P_d Low 90% Conf	0.70	0.76	0.53	0.74	0.55	0.55	0.81	0.67	0.19
P_{fp}	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.65	1.00
P_{fp} Low 90% Conf	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.56	0.63
P_{ba}	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2 COMPARISON OF ROC CURVES USING ALL ORDNANCE CATEGORIES

Figure 6 shows P_d^{res} versus the respective P_{fp} over all ordnance categories. Figure 7 shows P_d^{disc} versus their respective P_{fp} over all ordnance categories. Figure 7 uses horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at the recommended discrimination threshold levels, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination.

6.3 COMPARISON OF ROC CURVES USING ORDNANCE LARGER THAN 20 MM

Figure 8 shows the P_d^{res} versus the respective probability of P_{fp} over ordnance larger than 20 mm. Figure 9 shows P_d^{disc} versus the respective P_{fp} over ordnance larger than 20 mm. Figure 9 uses horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at the recommended discrimination threshold levels, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination.

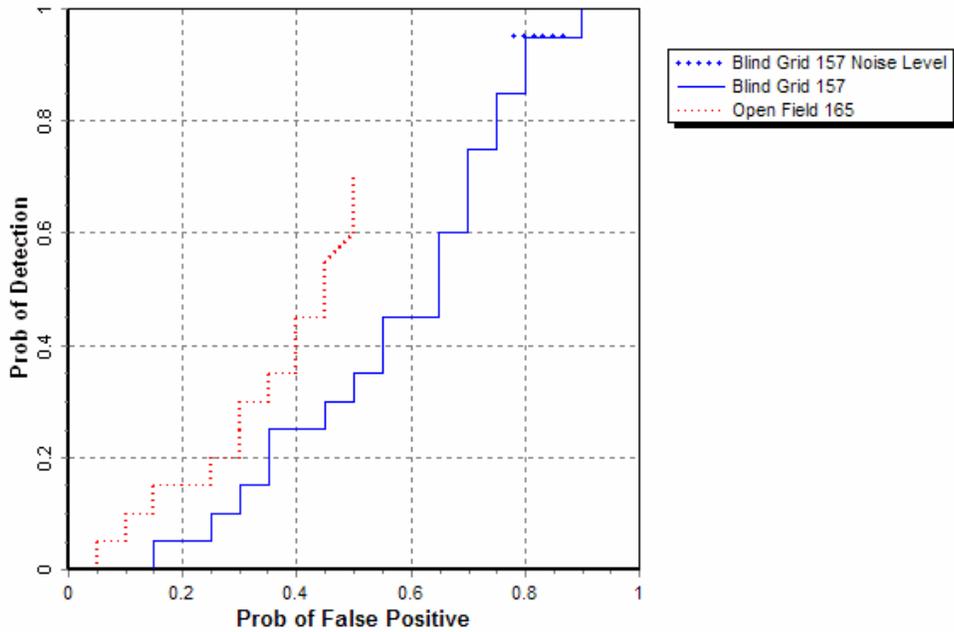


Figure 6. EM61 MKII the probability of detection response (P_d^{res}) stages versus the respective probability of false positive (P_{fp}) over all ordnance categories combined.

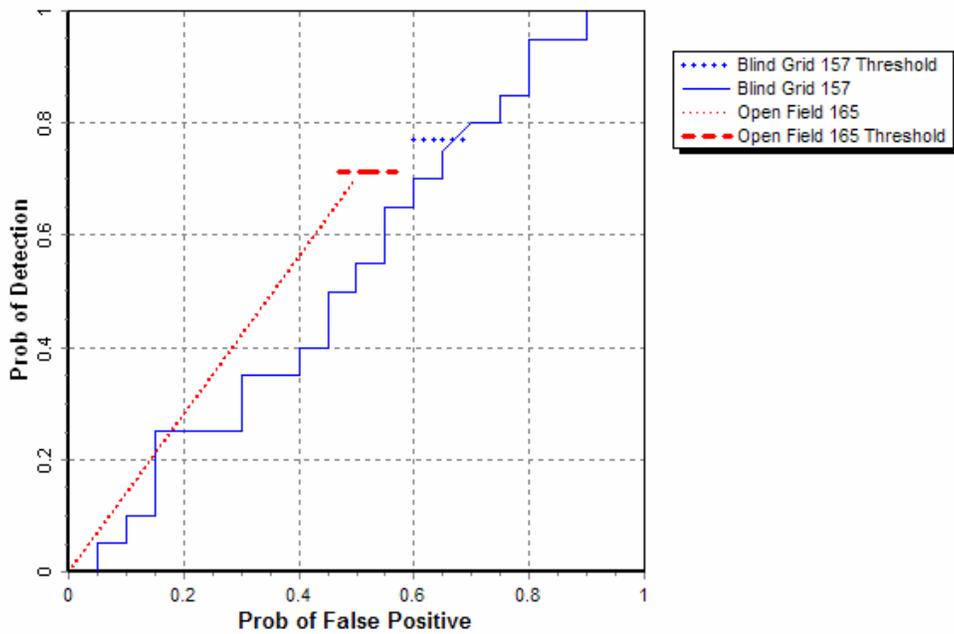


Figure 7. EM61 MKII discrimination stage probability of detection (P_d^{disc}) versus the respective probability of false positive (P_{fp}) over all ordnance categories combined.

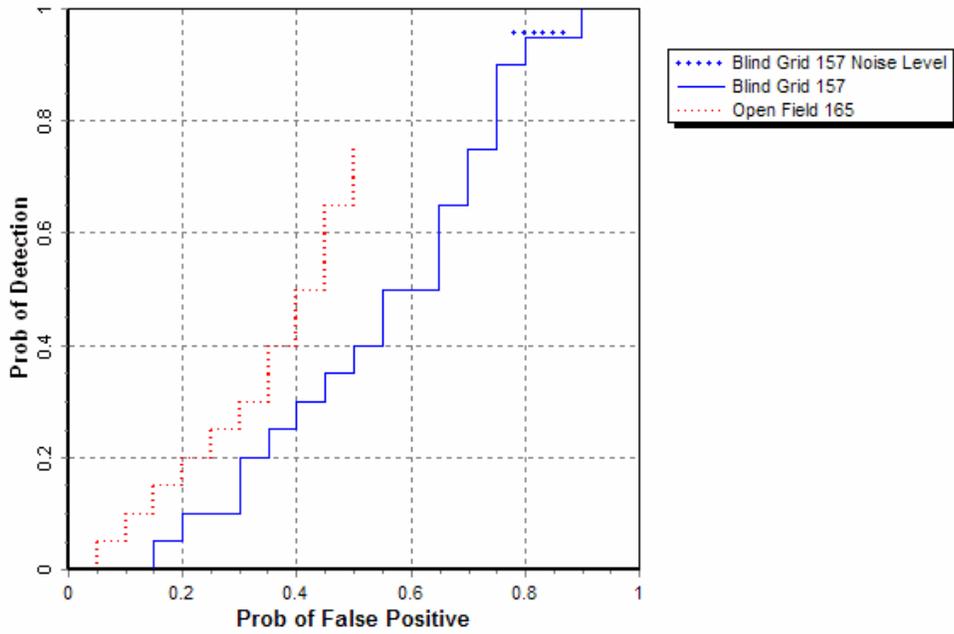


Figure 8. EM61 MKII response stage probability of detection (P_d^{res}) versus the respective probability of false positive (P_{fp}) for ordnance larger than 20 mm.

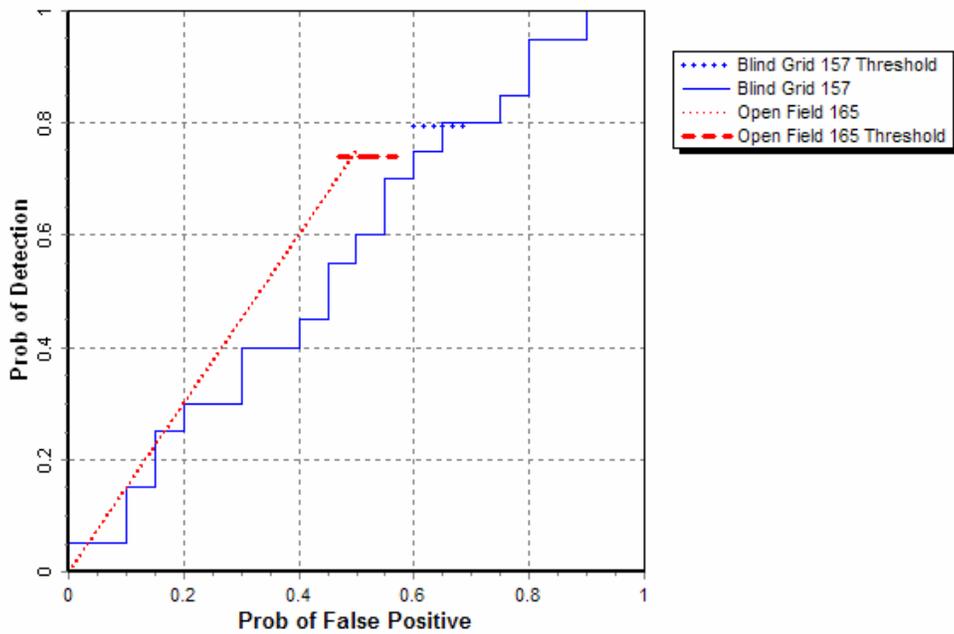


Figure 9. EM61 MKII discrimination stage probability of detection (P_d^{disc}) versus the respective probability of false positive (P_{fp}) for ordnance larger than 20 mm.

6.4 STATISTICAL COMPARISONS

Statistical Chi-square significance tests were used to compare results between the Blind Grid and Open Field scenarios. The intent of the comparison is to determine if the feature introduced in each scenario has degrading effect on the performance of the sensor system. However, any modifications in the UXO sensor system during the test, like changes in the processing or changes in the selection of the operating threshold, will also contribute to performance differences.

The Chi-square test for comparison between ratios was used at a significance level of 0.05 to compare Blind Grid to Open Field with regard to P_d^{res} , P_d^{disc} , P_{fp}^{res} and P_{fp}^{disc} , Efficiency and Rejection Rate. These results are presented in Table 11. A detailed explanation and example of the Chi-square application is located in Appendix A.

TABLE 11. CHI-SQUARE RESULTS - BLIND GRID VERSUS OPEN FIELD

Metric	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
P_d^{res}	Significant	Significant	Not significant	Significant
P_d^{disc}	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
P_{fp}^{res}	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
P_{fp}^{disc}	-	-	-	Significant
Efficiency	-	-	-	Significant
Rejection rate	-	-	-	Significant

SECTION 7. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Anomaly: Location of a system response deemed to warrant further investigation by the demonstrator for consideration as an emplaced ordnance item.

Detection: An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced ordnance item.

Emplaced Ordnance: An ordnance item buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

Emplaced Clutter: A clutter item (i.e., non-ordnance item) buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

R_{halo} : A pre-determined radius about the periphery of an emplaced item (clutter or ordnance) within which a location identified by the demonstrator as being of interest is considered to be a response from that item. For the purpose of this program, a circular halo 0.5 meters in radius will be placed around the center of the object for all clutter and ordnance items less than 0.6 meters in length. When ordnance items are longer than 0.6 meters, the halo becomes an ellipse where the minor axis remains 1 meter and the major axis is equal to the projected length of the ordnance onto the ground plane plus 1 meter.

Small Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance less than or equal to 40 mm (includes 20-mm projectile, 40-mm projectile, submunitions BLU-26, BLU-63, and M42).

Medium Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 40 mm and less than or equal to 81 mm (includes 57-mm projectile, 60-mm mortar, 2.75-inch Rocket, MK118 Rockeye, 81-mm mortar).

Large Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 81 mm (includes 105-mm HEAT, 105-mm projectile, 155-mm projectile, 500-lb bomb).

Shallow: Items buried less than 0.3 meter below ground surface.

Medium: Items buried greater than or equal to 0.3 meter and less than 1 meter below ground surface.

Deep: Items buried greater than or equal to 1 meter below ground surface.

Response Stage Noise Level: The level that represents the point below which anomalies are not considered detectable. Demonstrators are required to provide the recommended noise level for the Blind Grid test area.

Discrimination Stage Threshold: The demonstrator selects the threshold level that they believe provides optimum performance of the system by retaining all detectable ordnance and rejecting the maximum amount of clutter. This level defines the subset of anomalies the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination.

Binomially Distributed Random Variable: A random variable of the type which has only two possible outcomes, say success and failure, is repeated for n independent trials with the probability p of success and the probability $1-p$ of failure being the same for each trial. The number of successes x observed in the n trials is an estimate of p and is considered to be a binomially distributed random variable.

RESPONSE AND DISCRIMINATION STAGE DATA

The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the RESPONSE STAGE and DISCRIMINATION STAGE. For both stages, the probability of detection (P_d) and the false alarms are reported as receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive (P_{fp}) and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

The RESPONSE STAGE scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the RESPONSE STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the location and signal strength of all anomalies that the demonstrator has deemed sufficient to warrant further investigation and/or processing as potential emplaced ordnance items. This list is generated with minimal processing (e.g., this list will include all signals above the system noise threshold). As such, it represents the most inclusive list of anomalies.

The DISCRIMINATION STAGE evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such, and to reject clutter. For the same locations as in the RESPONSE STAGE anomaly list, the DISCRIMINATION STAGE list contains the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing. This list is prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that an anomaly location is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For electronic signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other systems, priority ranking is based on human judgment. The demonstrator also selects the threshold that the demonstrator believes will provide "optimum" system performance (i.e., that retains all the detected ordnance and rejects the maximum amount of clutter).

Note: The two lists provided by the demonstrator contain identical numbers of potential target locations. They differ only in the priority ranking of the declarations.

RESPONSE STAGE DEFINITIONS

Response Stage Probability of Detection (P_d^{res}): $P_d^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage detections})/(\text{No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site})$.

Response Stage False Positive (fp^{res}): An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of False Positive (P_{fp}^{res}): $P_{fp}^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage false positives})/(\text{No. of emplaced clutter items})$.

Response Stage Background Alarm: An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside R_{halo} of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of Background Alarm (P_{ba}^{res}): Blind Grid only: $P_{ba}^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage background alarms})/(\text{No. of empty grid locations})$.

Response Stage Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{res}): Open Field only: $BAR^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage background alarms})/(\text{arbitrary constant})$.

Note that the quantities P_d^{res} , P_{fp}^{res} , P_{ba}^{res} , and BAR^{res} are functions of t^{res} , the threshold applied to the response-stage signal strength. These quantities can, therefore, be written as $P_d^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$, $P_{fp}^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$, $P_{ba}^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$, and $BAR^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$.

DISCRIMINATION STAGE DEFINITIONS

Discrimination: The application of a signal processing algorithm or human judgment to response-stage data that discriminates ordnance from clutter. Discrimination should identify anomalies that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to ordnance, as well as those that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to nonordnance or background returns. The former should be ranked with highest priority and the latter with lowest.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Detection (P_d^{disc}): $P_d^{\text{disc}} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage detections})/(\text{No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site})$.

Discrimination Stage False Positive (fp^{disc}): An anomaly location that is within R_{halo} of an emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of False Positive (P_{fp}^{disc}): $P_{fp}^{\text{disc}} = (\text{No. of discrimination stage false positives})/(\text{No. of emplaced clutter items})$.

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm: An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside R_{halo} of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Background Alarm (P_{ba}^{disc}): $P_{ba}^{disc} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage background alarms})/(\text{No. of empty grid locations})$.

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm Rate (BAR^{disc}): $BAR^{disc} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage background alarms})/(\text{arbitrary constant})$.

Note that the quantities P_d^{disc} , P_{fp}^{disc} , P_{ba}^{disc} , and BAR^{disc} are functions of t^{disc} , the threshold applied to the discrimination-stage signal strength. These quantities can, therefore, be written as $P_d^{disc}(t^{disc})$, $P_{fp}^{disc}(t^{disc})$, $P_{ba}^{disc}(t^{disc})$, and $BAR^{disc}(t^{disc})$.

RECEIVER-OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC (ROC) CURVES

ROC curves at both the response and discrimination stages can be constructed based on the above definitions. The ROC curves plot the relationship between P_d versus P_{fp} and P_d versus BAR or P_{ba} as the threshold applied to the signal strength is varied from its minimum (t_{min}) to its maximum (t_{max}) value.¹ Figure A-1 shows how P_d versus P_{fp} and P_d versus BAR are combined into ROC curves. Note that the “res” and “disc” superscripts have been suppressed from all the variables for clarity.

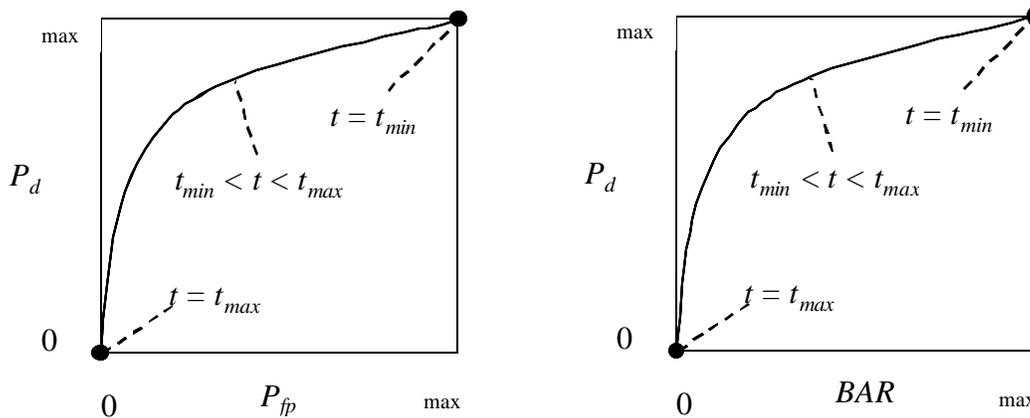


Figure A-1. ROC curves for open-field testing. Each curve applies to both the response and discrimination stages.

¹Strictly speaking, ROC curves plot the P_d versus P_{ba} over a predetermined and fixed number of detection opportunities (some of the opportunities are located over ordnance and others are located over clutter or blank spots). In an open field scenario, each system suppresses its signal strength reports until some bare-minimum signal response is received by the system. Consequently, the open field ROC curves do not have information from low signal-output locations, and, furthermore, different contractors report their signals over a different set of locations on the ground. These ROC curves are thus not true to the strict definition of ROC curves as defined in textbooks on detection theory. Note, however, that the ROC curves obtained in the Blind Grid test sites are true ROC curves.

METRICS TO CHARACTERIZE THE DISCRIMINATION STAGE

The demonstrator is also scored on efficiency and rejection ratio, which measure the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from nonordnance items. The efficiency measures the amount of detected ordnance retained by the discrimination, while the rejection ratio measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to the entire response list, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.

Efficiency (E): $E = P_d^{\text{disc}}(t^{\text{disc}})/P_d^{\text{res}}(t_{\text{min}}^{\text{res}})$: measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the maximum theoretical detection performance of the sensor system (as determined by the response stage t_{min}) is preserved after application of discrimination techniques. Efficiency is a number between 0 and 1. An efficiency of 1 implies that all of the ordnance initially detected in the response stage was retained at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage, t^{disc} .

False Positive Rejection Rate (R_{fp}): $R_{\text{fp}} = 1 - [P_{\text{fp}}^{\text{disc}}(t^{\text{disc}})/P_{\text{fp}}^{\text{res}}(t_{\text{min}}^{\text{res}})]$: measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the sensor system's false positive performance is improved over the maximum false positive performance (as determined by the response stage t_{min}). The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all emplaced clutter initially detected in the response stage were correctly rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

Background Alarm Rejection Rate (R_{ba}):

Blind Grid: $R_{\text{ba}} = 1 - [P_{\text{ba}}^{\text{disc}}(t^{\text{disc}})/P_{\text{ba}}^{\text{res}}(t_{\text{min}}^{\text{res}})]$

Open Field: $R_{\text{ba}} = 1 - [\text{BAR}^{\text{disc}}(t^{\text{disc}})/\text{BAR}^{\text{res}}(t_{\text{min}}^{\text{res}})]$

Measures the degree to which the discrimination stage correctly rejects background alarms initially detected in the response stage. The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all background alarms initially detected in the response stage were rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

CHI-SQUARE COMPARISON EXPLANATION:

The Chi-square test for differences in probabilities (or 2 x 2 contingency table) is used to analyze two samples drawn from two different populations to see if both populations have the same or different proportions of elements in a certain category. More specifically, two random samples are drawn, one from each population, to test the null hypothesis that the probability of event A (some specified event) is the same for both populations (ref 4).

A 2 x 2 contingency table is used in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program to determine if there is reason to believe that the proportion of ordnance correctly detected/discriminated by demonstrator X's system is significantly degraded by the more

challenging terrain feature introduced. The test statistic of the 2 x 2 contingency table is the Chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom. Since an association between the more challenging terrain feature and relatively degraded performance is sought, a one-sided test is performed. A significance level of 0.05 is chosen which sets a critical decision limit of 2.71 from the Chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom. It is a critical decision limit because if the test statistic calculated from the data exceeds this value, the two proportions tested will be considered significantly different. If the test statistic calculated from the data is less than this value, the two proportions tested will be considered not significantly different.

An exception must be applied when either a 0 or 100 percent success rate occurs in the sample data. The Chi-square test cannot be used in these instances. Instead, Fischer's test is used and the critical decision limit for one-sided tests is the chosen significance level, which in this case is 0.05. With Fischer's test, if the test statistic is less than the critical value, the proportions are considered to be significantly different.

Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site examples, where blind grid results are compared to those from the open field and open field results are compared to those from one of the scenarios, follow. It should be noted that a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the two populations of interest; however, it does serve as a tool to indicate that one data set has experienced a degradation in system performance at a large enough level than can be accounted for merely by chance or random variation. Note also that a result that is not significant indicates that there is not enough evidence to declare that anything more than chance or random variation within the same population is at work between the two data sets being compared.

Demonstrator X achieves the following overall results after surveying each of the three progressively more difficult areas using the same system (results indicate the number of ordnance detected divided by the number of ordnance emplaced):

	Blind Grid	Open Field	Moguls
P_d^{res}	100/100 = 1.0	8/10 = .80	20/33 = .61
P_d^{disc}	80/100 = 0.80	6/10 = .60	8/33 = .24

P_d^{res} : BLIND GRID versus OPEN FIELD. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the response stage, all 100 ordnance out of 100 emplaced ordnance items were detected in the blind grid while 8 ordnance out of 10 emplaced were detected in the open field. Fischer's test must be used since a 100 percent success rate occurs in the data. Fischer's test uses the four input values to calculate a test statistic of 0.0075 that is compared against the critical value of 0.05. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value, the smaller response stage detection rate (0.80) is considered to be significantly less at the 0.05 level of significance. While a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the change in survey area and degradation in performance, it does indicate that the detection ability of demonstrator X's system seems to have been degraded in the open field relative to results from the blind grid using the same system.

P_d^{disc} : BLIND GRID versus OPEN FIELD. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the discrimination stage, 80 out of 100 emplaced ordnance items were correctly discriminated as ordnance in blind grid testing while 6 ordnance out of 10 emplaced were correctly discriminated as such in open field testing. Those four values are used to calculate a test statistic of 1.12. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value of 2.71, the two discrimination stage detection rates are considered to be not significantly different at the 0.05 level of significance.

P_d^{res} : OPEN FIELD versus MOGULS. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the response stage, 8 out of 10 and 20 out of 33 are used to calculate a test statistic of 0.56. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value of 2.71, the two response stage detection rates are considered to be not significantly different at the 0.05 level of significance.

P_d^{disc} : OPEN FIELD versus MOGULS. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the discrimination stage, 6 out of 10 and 8 out of 33 are used to calculate a test statistic of 2.98. Since the test statistic is greater than the critical value of 2.71, the smaller discrimination stage detection rate is considered to be significantly less at the 0.05 level of significance. While a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the change in survey area and degradation in performance, it does indicate that the ability of demonstrator X to correctly discriminate seems to have been degraded by the mogul terrain relative to results from the flat open field using the same system.

APPENDIX B. DAILY WEATHER LOGS

TABLE B-1. WEATHER LOG

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/03/2003 00:00:00	56.7	57.9	55.8	98.7	0
11/03/2003 01:00:00	55.4	56	54.8	98.9	0
11/03/2003 02:00:00	54.3	55	53.6	99.1	0
11/03/2003 03:00:00	54.4	55.1	53.5	99.3	0
11/03/2003 04:00:00	53.7	54.7	52.4	99.3	0
11/03/2003 05:00:00	52.7	53.4	51.7	99.4	0
11/03/2003 06:00:00	52.6	53.3	51.8	99.5	0
11/03/2003 07:00:00	51.7	52.4	51.1	99.5	0
11/03/2003 08:00:00	52.7	54.8	51.5	99.7	0
11/03/2003 09:00:00	58.4	61.4	54.6	99.8	0
11/03/2003 10:00:00	63.8	67.5	60.9	94.1	0
11/03/2003 11:00:00	70.6	73.3	67.2	74.86	0
11/03/2003 12:00:00	74.8	75.8	73	62.95	0
11/03/2003 13:00:00	76.4	77.8	75.3	55.86	0
11/03/2003 14:00:00	77.9	78.7	76.9	51.94	0
11/03/2003 15:00:00	78	78.4	77.6	51.56	0
11/03/2003 16:00:00	77.1	78.2	76	53.6	0
11/03/2003 17:00:00	74.3	76.5	71.7	58.49	0
11/03/2003 18:00:00	69.7	72	67	66.53	0
11/03/2003 19:00:00	65.4	67.3	62.3	76.28	0
11/03/2003 20:00:00	63.2	65.3	60.4	81.9	0
11/03/2003 21:00:00	62	63.6	60.4	85.5	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/03/2003 22:00:00	58.2	60.9	56.8	93.1	0
11/03/2003 23:00:00	56.8	58.7	55.5	96.1	0
11/04/2003 00:00:00	56	57	54.8	97.9	0
11/04/2003 01:00:00	59.6	61.3	56.5	99.2	0
11/04/2003 02:00:00	58.7	61.3	56.9	99.2	0
11/04/2003 03:00:00	55.9	59.4	54.1	99.2	0
11/04/2003 04:00:00	55.5	56.6	54.2	99.6	0
11/04/2003 05:00:00	55.6	56.6	53.9	99.8	0
11/04/2003 06:00:00	55.8	56.3	55.4	99.8	0
11/04/2003 07:00:00	56.2	56.9	55.7	99.9	0
11/04/2003 08:00:00	58.7	60.8	56.5	100	0
11/04/2003 09:00:00	60.8	61.5	60.2	99.9	0
11/04/2003 10:00:00	61.9	63.6	60.9	99.9	0
11/04/2003 11:00:00	65.6	69	63.1	97.1	0
11/04/2003 12:00:00	69.4	70.9	68.5	82.6	0
11/04/2003 13:00:00	71.2	72.1	70.4	77.1	0
11/04/2003 14:00:00	75	77.3	71.3	61.89	0
11/04/2003 15:00:00	77	77.8	75.7	60.23	0
11/04/2003 16:00:00	75.5	77.3	73.6	66.87	0
11/04/2003 17:00:00	71.6	73.9	67.3	73.23	0
11/04/2003 18:00:00	67.5	68.5	66.1	82.3	0
11/04/2003 19:00:00	64.6	66.6	62.6	86.4	0
11/04/2003 20:00:00	62.4	63.1	61.6	90.9	0
11/04/2003 21:00:00	62.8	63.2	62.5	93	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/04/2003 22:00:00	62.3	63	61.5	96.4	0
11/04/2003 23:00:00	61.6	62	61.2	98.7	0
11/05/2003 00:00:00	61.1	61.5	60.7	99.2	0
11/05/2003 01:00:00	60.9	61.4	60.4	99.5	0
11/05/2003 02:00:00	61	61.4	60.6	99.6	0
11/05/2003 03:00:00	61.3	61.6	60.9	99.6	0
11/05/2003 04:00:00	61.1	61.5	60.7	99.7	0
11/05/2003 05:00:00	60.7	61.3	60.3	99.7	0
11/05/2003 06:00:00	60.6	60.9	60.2	99.8	0
11/05/2003 07:00:00	60.6	61.2	60.1	99.8	0
11/05/2003 08:00:00	60.9	61.3	60.6	99.8	0
11/05/2003 09:00:00	61.4	62	60.8	99.9	0
11/05/2003 10:00:00	62.2	63	61.4	99.9	0
11/05/2003 11:00:00	62.9	64	62	99.9	0
11/05/2003 12:00:00	64.2	65.6	63.4	99.9	0
11/05/2003 13:00:00	67.7	69.6	65.5	99.8	0
11/05/2003 14:00:00	70.5	71.3	68.6	98.8	0
11/05/2003 15:00:00	72	73.3	70.9	93.2	0
11/05/2003 16:00:00	71.4	73.7	70	90.7	0
11/05/2003 17:00:00	69.8	70.2	69.1	94.1	0.02
11/05/2003 18:00:00	69.5	70.4	68.7	96.9	0.1
11/05/2003 19:00:00	69.2	70	68.7	97.9	0.05
11/05/2003 20:00:00	68.7	69.2	68.2	98.6	0.03
11/05/2003 21:00:00	68	68.6	67.2	99	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/05/2003 22:00:00	68.3	68.9	67.6	99.3	0
11/05/2003 23:00:00	68.9	69.3	68.4	99.2	0
11/06/2003 00:00:00	68	68.7	67	99.2	0
11/06/2003 01:00:00	67.2	68.2	66.6	99.3	0.02
11/06/2003 02:00:00	66.8	67.2	66.5	99.4	0
11/06/2003 03:00:00	66.7	67	66.3	99.5	0
11/06/2003 04:00:00	66.4	66.8	66	99.5	0
11/06/2003 05:00:00	66.1	66.8	65.6	99.6	0
11/06/2003 06:00:00	65.8	66.2	65.3	99.7	0
11/06/2003 07:00:00	65.5	65.8	65	99.7	0
11/06/2003 08:00:00	64.5	65.4	64	99.8	0
11/06/2003 09:00:00	64.3	64.5	63.9	99.8	0.01
11/06/2003 10:00:00	64.4	64.7	64	99.6	0.03
11/06/2003 11:00:00	64.1	64.9	63.4	96.3	0
11/06/2003 12:00:00	63.5	63.9	63.2	96.2	0.02
11/06/2003 13:00:00	62.9	63.7	62.2	96.9	0.09
11/06/2003 14:00:00	62.4	62.8	62	96.9	0.04
11/06/2003 15:00:00	62	62.4	61.5	97	0.02
11/06/2003 16:00:00	62.4	62.7	62	96.6	0
11/06/2003 17:00:00	62.1	62.6	61.6	96.5	0.02
11/06/2003 18:00:00	61.6	62.1	61	97.1	0.06
11/06/2003 19:00:00	61	61.5	60.4	97.7	0.01
11/06/2003 20:00:00	60.5	60.8	60.1	97.4	0
11/06/2003 21:00:00	59.9	60.6	59.4	97.4	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/06/2003 22:00:00	59.6	60	59.4	97.8	0
11/06/2003 23:00:00	59.4	60	58.9	97.9	0
11/07/2003 00:00:00	58.8	59.4	58.3	98.3	0.02
11/07/2003 01:00:00	58.6	58.9	58.3	98.5	0.01
11/07/2003 02:00:00	58.6	58.9	58.2	98.1	0
11/07/2003 03:00:00	58.3	58.8	57.9	97.9	0
11/07/2003 04:00:00	57.8	58.4	57.2	96.2	0
11/07/2003 05:00:00	57.4	57.7	57	95.8	0
11/07/2003 06:00:00	57	57.6	56.4	95.3	0
11/07/2003 07:00:00	56.3	56.9	55.7	88.2	0
11/07/2003 08:00:00	55.5	56	55.1	86.5	0
11/07/2003 09:00:00	55.3	55.8	55	82.8	0
11/07/2003 10:00:00	55.6	56.3	55	79.4	0
11/07/2003 11:00:00	55.8	57.7	54.7	76.8	0
11/07/2003 12:00:00	57.3	58.4	55.5	68.16	0
11/07/2003 13:00:00	58.6	60.2	57.6	56.83	0
11/07/2003 14:00:00	59.5	60.9	58.5	48.84	0
11/07/2003 15:00:00	60.1	61	59	44.86	0
11/07/2003 16:00:00	58.3	59.7	57.5	46.07	0
11/07/2003 17:00:00	56.6	57.8	54.3	53.22	0
11/07/2003 18:00:00	52.1	54.6	49.7	67.05	0
11/07/2003 19:00:00	49.8	52	48	73.88	0
11/07/2003 20:00:00	49.4	50.2	48.2	75.81	0
11/07/2003 21:00:00	51	52.5	48.9	64.81	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/07/2003 22:00:00	52.2	53	51.3	53.84	0
11/07/2003 23:00:00	51.5	53	49.2	48.53	0
11/08/2003 00:00:00	49.5	50.2	48.6	56.35	0
11/08/2003 01:00:00	50.3	50.8	49.6	50.08	0
11/08/2003 02:00:00	50	50.9	48.6	37.29	0
11/08/2003 03:00:00	47.6	49.1	46.7	38.99	0
11/08/2003 04:00:00	45.8	47	44.5	42.26	0
11/08/2003 05:00:00	42.6	44.7	41	52.06	0
11/08/2003 06:00:00	41.7	42.4	40.5	54.25	0
11/08/2003 07:00:00	40.2	41.8	38.6	60.22	0
11/08/2003 08:00:00	42.2	44.4	39.8	58.77	0
11/08/2003 09:00:00	46	47.7	44.1	50.81	0
11/08/2003 10:00:00	47.6	48.4	47	46.72	0
11/08/2003 11:00:00	48.7	49.6	47.9	44.69	0
11/08/2003 12:00:00	48.8	50.4	46.9	46.64	0
11/08/2003 13:00:00	47.6	48.7	46.5	47.39	0
11/08/2003 14:00:00	46.8	47.6	46	44.97	0
11/08/2003 15:00:00	45.9	47.3	45	41.94	0
11/08/2003 16:00:00	44.9	45.6	43.8	37.58	0
11/08/2003 17:00:00	42.9	44.3	41	38.61	0
11/08/2003 18:00:00	40.5	41.3	39.4	41.07	0
11/08/2003 19:00:00	39.3	39.9	38.8	43	0
11/08/2003 20:00:00	38.9	39.3	38.4	42.13	0
11/08/2003 21:00:00	38.4	38.8	37.9	40.23	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/08/2003 22:00:00	38.1	38.5	37.6	37.94	0
11/08/2003 23:00:00	37.8	38.2	37.3	37.31	0
11/09/2003 00:00:00	37.4	37.8	36.7	37.18	0
11/09/2003 01:00:00	36.4	37.3	35.2	37.59	0
11/09/2003 02:00:00	34.7	35.5	34	41.03	0
11/09/2003 03:00:00	33.6	34.4	32.6	43.24	0
11/09/2003 04:00:00	32.2	33.1	31.4	46.99	0
11/09/2003 05:00:00	31.2	32	30.7	50.54	0
11/09/2003 06:00:00	30.4	31.1	29.6	53.81	0
11/09/2003 07:00:00	29.8	30.2	29.4	56.49	0
11/09/2003 08:00:00	31.7	33.8	29.6	54.91	0
11/09/2003 09:00:00	35.1	36.7	33.4	46.47	0
11/09/2003 10:00:00	37.9	39	36.4	42.15	0
11/09/2003 11:00:00	39.5	40.5	38.5	39.16	0
11/09/2003 12:00:00	41.2	42.4	39.9	34.3	0
11/09/2003 13:00:00	43.3	45.3	41.7	30.22	0
11/09/2003 14:00:00	44.6	45.8	43.1	26.02	0
11/09/2003 15:00:00	45.6	46.7	44.4	23.61	0
11/09/2003 16:00:00	44.2	45.6	43.5	24.34	0
11/09/2003 17:00:00	42	43.7	40.7	24.2	0
11/09/2003 18:00:00	38.2	41	36.3	29.51	0
11/09/2003 19:00:00	34.4	36.6	32.8	40.71	0
11/09/2003 20:00:00	31.2	33.3	29.5	64.51	0
11/09/2003 21:00:00	29.5	30.1	28.6	74.18	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/09/2003 22:00:00	28.4	29.2	27.4	81	0
11/09/2003 23:00:00	28.7	31.3	27	73.32	0
11/10/2003 00:00:00	27.8	28.8	27	80.6	0
11/10/2003 01:00:00	26.8	27.8	25.8	88.3	0
11/10/2003 02:00:00	25.8	26.5	25.1	91.7	0
11/10/2003 03:00:00	25.2	25.8	24.6	90.4	0
11/10/2003 04:00:00	24.7	25.2	24.1	93.2	0
11/10/2003 05:00:00	24.5	25.2	23.9	94.6	0
11/10/2003 06:00:00	23.8	24.5	23.2	95.9	0
11/10/2003 07:00:00	23.5	24.1	22.9	96.3	0
11/10/2003 08:00:00	28.3	31.3	24	90.7	0
11/10/2003 09:00:00	36.9	41.2	31.1	80.7	0
11/10/2003 10:00:00	42	44.5	39.6	62.2	0
11/10/2003 11:00:00	45	46.2	43.8	37.03	0
11/10/2003 12:00:00	46.7	47.9	45.6	36.82	0
11/10/2003 13:00:00	47.8	48.6	46.8	38.44	0
11/10/2003 14:00:00	48.5	49.2	47.8	34.04	0
11/10/2003 15:00:00	48.9	49.3	48.4	34.51	0
11/10/2003 16:00:00	48.6	49.1	48	36.98	0
11/10/2003 17:00:00	46.3	48.4	44.3	42.5	0
11/10/2003 18:00:00	42.9	44.6	40	48.62	0
11/10/2003 19:00:00	39.2	41.6	37.4	61.7	0
11/10/2003 20:00:00	36.3	37.5	35	75.53	0
11/10/2003 21:00:00	35.3	36.1	34.6	79.26	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/10/2003 22:00:00	34.6	35.4	33.7	84.7	0
11/10/2003 23:00:00	34.4	35.9	33.3	85.7	0
11/11/2003 00:00:00	35.1	36.1	33.8	89	0
11/11/2003 01:00:00	34.3	35.1	33.3	92.2	0
11/11/2003 02:00:00	33.6	34.6	32.8	95.3	0
11/11/2003 03:00:00	34	36.8	32.9	93.4	0
11/11/2003 04:00:00	33.6	34.9	32.7	96.9	0
11/11/2003 05:00:00	34.5	35.9	32.7	97.3	0
11/11/2003 06:00:00	34	35.5	32.8	98.1	0
11/11/2003 07:00:00	34.4	37.5	32.6	99.1	0
11/11/2003 08:00:00	39.8	45	36.7	93.3	0
11/11/2003 09:00:00	47.5	49.5	44.6	81.1	0
11/11/2003 10:00:00	51.7	53.2	49.3	80.2	0
11/11/2003 11:00:00	53.3	54.6	52.2	80.1	0
11/11/2003 12:00:00	54.8	55.4	54.2	80.4	0
11/11/2003 13:00:00	55.9	56.5	55.1	77.78	0
11/11/2003 14:00:00	56.2	57.7	54.8	78.04	0
11/11/2003 15:00:00	57.3	58.1	56.7	72.77	0
11/11/2003 16:00:00	56.8	57.2	56.5	71.21	0
11/11/2003 17:00:00	56.6	57.1	55.9	74.34	0
11/11/2003 18:00:00	56.5	57.1	55.8	76.62	0
11/11/2003 19:00:00	55.8	56.4	55.3	80.4	0
11/11/2003 20:00:00	54.8	55.8	53.6	84.9	0
11/11/2003 21:00:00	53.6	54.3	53	92.1	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/11/2003 22:00:00	53.1	53.6	52.6	94.4	0
11/11/2003 23:00:00	53.1	53.9	52.1	92	0
11/12/2003 00:00:00	52.6	52.9	52.2	94.8	0
11/12/2003 01:00:00	52.5	52.9	52.2	95.6	0.03
11/12/2003 02:00:00	52.6	52.9	52.2	97.7	0.04
11/12/2003 03:00:00	52.7	53	52.3	98.3	0.07
11/12/2003 04:00:00	52.7	52.9	52.2	98.7	0.02
11/12/2003 05:00:00	52.9	53.2	52.4	99.1	0.2
11/12/2003 06:00:00	52.9	53.2	52.6	99.3	0.13
11/12/2003 07:00:00	52.8	53	52.4	99.4	0.07
11/12/2003 08:00:00	52.8	53.2	52.6	99.5	0.09
11/12/2003 09:00:00	53.1	53.4	52.7	99.6	0.01
11/12/2003 10:00:00	53.6	54.2	52.9	99.5	0
11/12/2003 11:00:00	54.6	55.2	53.6	98.7	0
11/12/2003 12:00:00	54.8	55.5	54.1	97.5	0
11/12/2003 13:00:00	55.8	56.3	55	95.1	0
11/12/2003 14:00:00	56	56.5	55.8	94.9	0
11/12/2003 15:00:00	55.8	56.2	55.4	96.8	0
11/12/2003 16:00:00	55.9	56.5	55.4	97.1	0
11/12/2003 17:00:00	55.8	56.6	55.2	96.7	0
11/12/2003 18:00:00	55.4	55.7	55.1	98.2	0
11/12/2003 19:00:00	55.7	56	55.3	98.2	0
11/12/2003 20:00:00	55.7	56	55.3	98	0
11/12/2003 21:00:00	55.5	55.8	55.2	98.1	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/12/2003 22:00:00	56.2	57.7	55.2	98.5	0
11/12/2003 23:00:00	58.8	60	57.5	97.7	0.02
11/13/2003 00:00:00	60.3	60.8	59.5	97.5	0
11/13/2003 01:00:00	60.9	61.4	60.4	97.5	0
11/13/2003 02:00:00	60.6	61	60.1	97.4	0
11/13/2003 03:00:00	60.3	60.8	60	97.2	0
11/13/2003 04:00:00	59.9	61.8	58.8	92.4	0
11/13/2003 05:00:00	61	62	59.6	54.85	0
11/13/2003 06:00:00	57.9	60.1	55.5	39	0
11/13/2003 07:00:00	52.6	55.7	49.9	43.56	0
11/13/2003 08:00:00	49.5	50.2	48.4	50.59	0
11/13/2003 09:00:00	49.4	50.8	48.4	45.75	0
11/13/2003 10:00:00	48.8	49.5	47.7	46.31	0
11/13/2003 11:00:00	48.9	49.5	48.1	43.07	0
11/13/2003 12:00:00	48.5	49.6	47.6	32.95	0
11/13/2003 13:00:00	49.2	50.4	47.4	29.37	0
11/13/2003 14:00:00	47.4	49.7	45.7	35.59	0
11/13/2003 15:00:00	46.3	47.2	45	36.44	0
11/13/2003 16:00:00	44.6	45.4	43.7	39.58	0
11/13/2003 17:00:00	43.3	44.1	42.2	43.6	0
11/13/2003 18:00:00	42.3	43	41.7	44.66	0
11/13/2003 19:00:00	41.8	42.5	41.2	46.95	0
11/13/2003 20:00:00	41.7	42.1	41.2	46.6	0
11/13/2003 21:00:00	41.6	42.2	41.3	43.61	0

TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)

Weather Data from Phillips Airfield					
Date and Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	Relative Humidity, %	Total Precipitation, in.
11/13/2003 22:00:00	41.8	42.2	41.5	40.58	0
11/13/2003 23:00:00	41.6	42.1	41.2	40.44	0

APPENDIX C. SOIL MOISTURE

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 3 November 2003.

Times: No AM Readings, 1300 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	38.7
	6 to 12		36.9
	12 to 24		8.4
	24 to 36		5.1
	36 to 48		5.3
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	2.5
	6 to 12		15.2
	12 to 24		37.1
	24 to 36		36.8
	36 to 48		38.4

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 4 November 2003.

Times: No AM Readings, 1245 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	23.9
	6 to 12		3.0
	12 to 24		20.0
	24 to 36		21.9
	36 to 48		38.6
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TiFW

Date: 5 November 2003.

Times: 1130 hours (AM), 1400 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	13.7	13.6
	6 to 12	1.1	1.5
	12 to 24	16.0	15.8
	24 to 36	20.0	20.9
	36 to 48	27.9	28.5
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	11.1	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12	37.7	
	12 to 24	7.8	
	24 to 36	4.5	
	36 to 48	4.6	
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	2.2	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12	14.5	
	12 to 24	36.4	
	24 to 36	36.3	
	36 to 48	38.1	

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 6 November 2003.

Times: 0900 hours (AM), 1400 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	88.3	89.7
	6 to 12	77.3	77.7
	12 to 24	69.3	69.9
	24 to 36	52.1	52.8
	36 to 48	49.1	49.2
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	21.2	21.7
	6 to 12	1.5	1.7
	12 to 24	38.8	38.1
	24 to 36	59.1	59.3
	36 to 48	54.7	54.6
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 7 November 2003.

Times: 0815 hours (AM), 1500 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	90.3	89.2
	6 to 12	76.8	76.1
	12 to 24	70.9	72.1
	24 to 36	53.2	53.8
	36 to 48	49.5	49.7
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	21.0	21.8
	6 to 12	1.0	0.8
	12 to 24	39.2	40.1
	24 to 36	58.2	58.7
	36 to 48	54.7	55.3
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 10 November 2003.

Times: 0800 hours (AM), 1310 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	82.9	82.4
	6 to 12	82.7	82.1
	12 to 24	75.1	75.3
	24 to 36	55.1	55.5
	36 to 48	51.3	51.0
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	20.4	20.2
	6 to 12	2.6	3.0
	12 to 24	17.3	16.9
	24 to 36	17.2	16.9
	36 to 48	34.3	34.1
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 11 November 2003.

Times: 0900 hours (AM), 1400 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	82.4	81.8
	6 to 12	82.2	82.7
	12 to 24	74.5	73.9
	24 to 36	54.4	55.2
	36 to 48	50.6	51.3
Wooded Area	0 to 6	76	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12	65.6	
	12 to 24	92.7	
	24 to 36	65.1	
	36 to 48	57.5	
Open Area	0 to 6	20.8	20.1
	6 to 12	2.8	2.6
	12 to 24	16.8	17.3
	24 to 36	16.9	17.1
	36 to 48	33.7	34.8
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	2.3
	6 to 12		33.7
	12 to 24		35.8
	24 to 36		36.0
	36 to 48		38.1

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 12 November 2003.

Times: 1000 hours (AM), No PM Readings.

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	74.2	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12	78.5	
	12 to 24	91.2	
	24 to 36	64.8	
	36 to 48	58.0	
Open Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	2.4	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12	34.8	
	12 to 24	37.3	
	24 to 36	36.6	
	36 to 48	38.5	

Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Demonstrator: TtFW

Date: 13 November 2003.

Times: 1100 hours (AM), 1400 hours (PM).

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	90.3	90.1
	6 to 12	64.8	65.3
	12 to 24	93.7	93.6
	24 to 36	67.7	67.8
	36 to 48	63.7	63.9
Open Area	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings Taken	No Readings Taken
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

APPENDIX D. DAILY ACTIVITY LOGS

D-1

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions	
RTS												
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	0915	1330	255	INITIAL SET UP	INITIAL SET UP	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1330	1335	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1335	1425	50	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1425	1426	1	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1426	1430	4	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1430	1435	5	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1435	1436	1	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1436	1455	19	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1455	1456	1	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1456	1457	1	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1457	1507	10	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1507	1512	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1512	1612	60	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1612	1613	1	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/3/2003	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1613	1635	22	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	
11/4/2003	3	OPEN FIELD	1300	1350	50	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY	

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/4/2003	3	OPEN FIELD	1350	1405	15	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	PVC ON CART FELL APART. GLUED BACK TOGETHER	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/4/2003	3	OPEN FIELD	1405	1420	15	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/4/2003	3	OPEN FIELD	1420	1600	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/4/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1600	1630	30	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1000	1230	150	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1230	1250	20	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1250	1320	30	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1320	1340	20	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1340	1410	30	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1410	1430	20	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1430	1450	20	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1450	1520	30	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	DATA CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1520	1605	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1605	1608	3	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/5/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1608	1625	17	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0730	0840	70	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0840	0845	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0845	0930	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0930	0935	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0935	0950	15	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0950	1030	40	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1030	1100	30	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1100	1120	20	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1120	1125	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1125	1145	20	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1145	1235	50	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1235	1305	30	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1305	1310	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1310	1415	65	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1415	1455	40	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0745	0910	85	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0910	0912	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0912	1030	78	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1030	1045	15	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1045	1105	20	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1105	1108	3	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1108	1210	62	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1210	1225	15	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1225	1400	95	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1400	1406	6	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1406	1510	64	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1510	1540	30	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0745	0825	40	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0825	0830	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0830	1010	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1010	1020	10	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1020	1100	40	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1100	1140	40	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1140	1205	25	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1205	1405	120	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1405	1435	30	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1435	1515	40	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1515	1610	55	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0735	0915	100	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0915	0920	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	0920	1100	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	OPEN FIELD	1100	1130	30	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	WOODED AREA	1130	1205	35	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/11/2003	1	WOODED AREA	1205	1207	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	WOODED AREA	1207	1310	63	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	WOODED AREA	1310	1330	20	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	1	WOODED AREA	1330	1450	80	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
RTS 2											
11/5/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1320	1500	100	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1500	1505	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1505	1600	55	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1600	1625	25	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0730	0910	100	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS, USED NO WHEELS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0910	0915	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0915	1020	65	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1020	1027	7	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1027	1120	53	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1120	1145	25	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1145	1147	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1147	1305	78	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1305	1330	25	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1330	1340	50	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1340	1415	35	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/6/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1415	1455	40	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0745	0950	125	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS, USED NO WHEELS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0950	0952	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0952	1210	138	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1210	1240	30	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1240	1243	3	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1243	1320	37	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1320	1335	15	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	HAD TO MOVE VAN, IN WAY OF SENSOR	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1335	1410	35	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1410	1420	10	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1420	1422	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1422	1430	8	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1430	1450	20	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	DOWNLOAD DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1450	1453	3	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1453	1505	12	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1505	1510	5	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/7/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1510	1540	30	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0745	0850	65	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS, USED NO WHEELS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0850	0855	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0855	0930	35	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY

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Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0930	0950	20	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	0950	1005	15	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1005	1010	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1010	1020	10	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1020	1025	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1025	1100	35	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1100	1120	20	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1120	1235	75	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1235	1300	25	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1300	1345	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1345	1420	35	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1420	1425	5	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1425	1450	25	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1450	1600	70	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/10/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1600	1610	10	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1000	1130	90	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1130	1135	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	OPEN FIELD	1135	1200	25	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	MOGUL AREA	1200	1220	20	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	MOGUL AREA	1220	1245	25	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	MOGUL AREA	1245	1305	20	BREAK/LUNCH	BREAK/LUNCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	MOGUL AREA	1305	1308	3	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	2	MOGUL AREA	1308	1400	52	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
11/11/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	1400	1450	50	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions	
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	0730	0810	40	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	0810	0815	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	0815	0950	95	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	0950	1000	10	DOWNTIME/MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	1000	1002	2	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
11/12/2003	3	MOGUL AREA	1002	1020	18	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY	RAIN
CST												
11/4/2003	2	CALIBRATION LANE	0730	1300	330	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	CALIBRATION LANE	0730	0900	90	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	CALIBRATION LANE	0900	0935	35	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	BLIND TEST GRID	0935	1045	70	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP EQUIPMENT IN BLIND TEST GRID	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	BLIND TEST GRID	1045	1200	75	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/5/2003	2	BLIND TEST GRID	1200	1320	80	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/11/2003	3	WOODED AREA	0735	1000	145	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	MUDDY
11/12/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1020	1145	85	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY	MUDDY
11/12/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1145	1210	25	DAILY START/STOP	EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN END OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAINY	MUDDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	0830	0940	70	DAILY START/STOP	START OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	0940	0950	10	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions	
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	0950	1100	70	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1100	1205	75	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP PIN FLAGS AND TAPES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1205	1210	5	CALIBRATE	CALIBRATE USING METAL ROD	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1210	1315	65	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY
11/13/2003	3	WOODED AREA	1315	1550	155	DEMOBILIZATION	DEMOBILIZATION	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY	WINDY

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

APPENDIX E. REFERENCES

1. Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook, DTC Project No. 8-CO-160-000-473, Report No. ATC-8349, March 2002.
2. Aberdeen Proving Ground Soil Survey Report, October 1998.
3. Data Summary, UXO Standardized Test Site: APG Soils Description, May 2002.
4. Practical Nonparametric Statistics, W.J. Conover, John Wiley & Sons, 1980, pages 144 through 151.

APPENDIX F. ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	=	Army Corps of Engineers
AEC	=	US Army Environmental Center
APG	=	Aberdeen Proving Ground
ATC	=	US Army Aberdeen Test Center
CDROM	=	compact disk, read-only memory
CST	=	Arc Second Constellation
EQT	=	Army Environmental Quality Technology Program
ERDC	=	US Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research and Development Center
ESTCP	=	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program
DGPS	=	differential Global Positioning System
GPO	=	geophysical prove-out
HERO	=	Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance
Hz	=	hertz
JPG	=	Jefferson Proving Ground
PCMIA	=	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
POC	=	point of contact
PVC	=	polyvinyl chloride
QA	=	quality assurance
QC	=	quality control
ROC	=	receiver-operating characteristic
RTS	=	Robotic Total Station
SERDP	=	Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
TtFW	=	Tetra Tech Foster Wheeler
UXO	=	unexploded ordnance
VDS	=	verification of detection system
YPG	=	U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground