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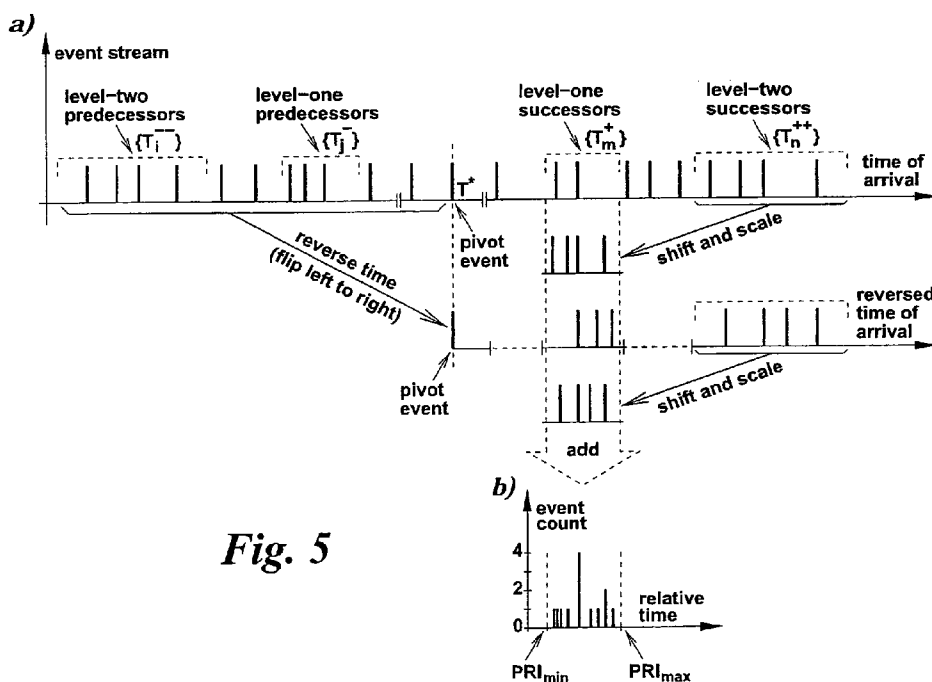


Fig. 5

(57) Abstract: Candidate moments within a pulse train are selected. For each such moment, it is determined whether pulses occur at uniform intervals both before and after the moment; if so, the relevant pulses are classified as belonging to a particular group. An accurate calculation of interpulse interval is carried out by working out the repetition interval from the times of arrival of the pulses relative to the candidate moment, and then taking a weighted angular average.

ANALYSIS OF TRAINS OF PULSES**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

5 This invention relates to a method and apparatus for analysing and classifying events such as electromagnetic pulses that exhibit some specific periodic or regular patterns, and is especially, but not exclusively, applicable to predicting time intervals free from radio frequency pulse bursts which may occur in radio communication or sensor networks sharing the same frequency band with various radiolocation services.

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Description of the Prior Art

In many instances, an observed signal that represents a phenomenon of interest may include a plurality of interleaved pulse trains (or bursts) produced by an unknown number of different sources. Often, there is a need to assign each
15 observed pulse train to a corresponding source from which the train emanates. In general, such an association procedure is based on the assumption that different sources will produce pulse trains with different parameters, such as pulse amplitude, pulse shape and duration, and interpulse interval. In an electromagnetic environment, pulse classification and association may also be
20 based on other characteristics including observed direction of arrival, carrier frequency and polarization, type of intrapulse modulation, etc.

The above task of pulse association, commonly referred to as 'pulse deinterleaving', has many well-known applications in various areas including
25 seismic exploration, computer communications, neural pulse networks, radioastronomy (e.g., search for pulsars) etc. Recently, there have been attempts to apply pulse deinterleaving in its rudimentary form to an emerging area of intelligent (or 'cognitive') radio communication systems.

The concept of intelligent radio is based on adaptive utilisation of the idle (in space, time or frequency) portions of the spectral band that in its entirety has been assigned by an appropriate regulatory authority to various commercial and military users. It is expected that adaptive spectrum utilization will, at least partly, satisfy the growing demand for frequency spectrum to support various wideband communication and multimedia services, and also surveillance applications.

A common approach used by intelligent systems to optimise the spectrum utilization includes the following steps:

- sensing the surrounding electromagnetic environment to identify the spectrum opportunities;
- suitably using the idle spectral segments to perform intended operations, such as sensing or information transmission;
- vacating the spectral segments before the primary, or higher priority, user appears.

Irrespective of the approach used, an intelligent system has to demonstrate both its awareness of the surrounding electromagnetic environment and the ability to react in an automatic manner.

One example of intelligent radio systems under development in the 5 GHz frequency band (frequencies between 5 GHz and 6 GHz) is a class of wireless local area networks (WLANs) arranged to operate in compliance with various international standards, such as those developed by the Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). Making this segment of spectrum available to WLANs has resulted in the necessity of sharing the spectrum with primary systems, notably licensed radars operating in the 5 GHz band.

Since both radar systems and WLAN wireless devices are allowed to operate in the same frequency band, a mechanism of *dynamic frequency selection* (DFS) has been developed by the WLAN industry to avoid the need for frequency coordination in order to eliminate mutual interference. Accordingly, when the
5 presence of a radar signal has been detected on a particular channel, the WLAN devices must switch automatically to another channel to avoid interfering with the radar signal.

The expanding role of radars in support of homeland security will result in their
10 deployment at sites different from those previously used. Consequently, radars and other sensor networks will have to operate in the same geographic region and may advantageously share the same frequency band. Radars and other sensors operating in a networked configuration will provide improved continuous surveillance of critical infrastructure, including power grids and
15 plants, gas and oil pipelines and water supply systems.

Another important application is that of coastguard or littoral surveillance in which speedboats and other surface vessels of interest can be detected and localised by a network of floating buoys employing acoustic and other sensors.
20 Those sensors will have to exchange information via radio communication links, sharing advantageously the same frequency band with stationary and airborne surveillance radars.

While the existing regulatory standards provide simple guidelines for radar
25 detection and avoidance, no specific method is given for intercepting and analysing composite electromagnetic signals to determine the parameters of radar signals.

Examples of prior art related to radar pulse detection and avoidance in communication networks are presented in the following Patents and Patent Application Publications:

1. EP 1 505 772 A1, Kruys et al., 9 Feb. 2005
- 5 2. US 6,831,589 B2, Shearer III, 14 Dec. 2004
3. US 2004/0156336 A1, McFarland et al., 12 Aug. 2004
4. US 2004/0151137 A1, McFarland et al., 5 Aug. 2004
5. US 6,697,013 B2, McFarland et al., 24 Feb. 2004
(also WO 03/050560, 19 Jun. 2003)
- 10 6. US 2004/0033789 A1, Tsien, 19 Feb. 2004
7. US 2003/0214430 A1, Husted et al., 20 Nov. 2003
8. US 2003/0206130 A1, Husted et al., 6 Nov. 2003
9. US 2002/0155811 A1, Prismantas et al., 24 Oct. 2002
10. WO 02/082844 A3, Zimmermann et al., 17 Oct. 2002
- 15 (also EP 1 248 477 A1, 9 Oct. 2002)

While the above list is not intended to be exhaustive, the techniques and embodiments disclosed in the cited documents appear to represent the state of the art related to the coexistence of WLAN devices and radar systems.

- 20 None of the prior-art techniques is capable of determining the characteristics of interleaved radar pulse bursts emitted by a plurality of radars operating in the same frequency band, especially when in the observed composite pulse stream some radar pulses may be missing and some 'false' pulses (e.g., generated by noise) may appear. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide a robust
- 25 technique for determining the parameters of interleaved pulse bursts, such as interpulse interval within each burst, burst duration, burst repetition frequency, and also time shift between bursts originated from different radar systems.

- In most cases surveillance radars emit (in any particular direction) bursts of
- 30 pulses intermittently, in contrast to a continuous pulse transmission;

consequently, the frequency band used for transmission will remain idle between the bursts. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide an adaptive method offering improved spectrum utilization when multiple surveillance radars with intermittent transmission operate in the same frequency band as do other RF devices that employ wideband or ultrawideband (UWB) signals for sensing or information transmission.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Aspects of the present invention are set out in the accompanying claims.

10

According to a further independent aspect of the invention, attempts are made to discover one or more discrete groups of pulses, the pulses of each group having interpulse intervals indicating that they form a coherent set, presumably from a common source. Each attempt involves selecting one of the pulses as a candidate pulse. The times of arrival of other pulses are processed so as to align (i.e. combine values representing) those pulses which arrive at a uniform pulse repetition interval relative to the selected pulse. (Because the times of arrival of the other pulses are processed with reference to the time of arrival of the selected candidate pulse, the candidate pulse is also referred to herein as a "pivot" pulse.) If a sufficient number of pulses are aligned, then it is assumed that these pulses and the selected candidate pulse form a coherent group.

15
20

The processing preferably involves taking into account pulses arriving both before and after the selected candidate pulse. This enables statistically more accurate results to be obtained.

25

Preferably, pulses in the received signal are divided into lower-amplitude pulses and higher-amplitude pulses, the latter being more likely to be valid

pulses rather than the effects of noise. Processing is significantly speeded by using only the higher-amplitude pulses as candidate pulses.

5 According to a still further independent aspect of the invention (which is preferably used in combination with the independent aspect described above but can be used separately with a different pulse-grouping arrangement, several of which are known in the art), the pulse repetition interval of a group of pulses is calculated by determining an angular average of approximate pulse repetition intervals as determined by measuring pulse arrival times. In
10 particular, the measured pulse repetition intervals are converted to vectors with angles linearly distributed over an angular range of π or less, the end points of the range corresponding to predetermined minimum and maximum expected pulse repetition intervals. Averaging is accomplished by determining the angle of the vector sum, this angle then representing an
15 accurate estimate of the actual pulse repetition interval.

Preferably, the measured interpulse intervals are the intervals between the time of arrival of each pulse and the time of arrival of an intermediate (preferably central) pulse, where appropriate dividing this measured interval
20 by the number of intervals between the arrival times to obtain the approximate pulse repetition interval. The intermediate pulse may be the candidate pulse mentioned above in arrangements which combine the two above-described aspects of the invention.

25 Preferably, a weighted angular average is derived, with the arrival times of those pulses further away from the central pulse having a relatively large influence. Thus, larger measured intervals, on which rounding errors have proportionally less effect, are more influential.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Arrangements embodying the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings.

5 Fig. 1 is an example of a security system comprising a constellation of sensors, S1, S2, ... , SK, a plurality of surveillance radars R1, R2, ... , RL, an information fusion centre IFC, and a radar signal analyser RSA.

10 Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a radar signal analyser RSA arranged to operate in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 3a shows an example of three sequences of pulse bursts; Fig. 3b depicts a segment of a composite signal comprising partly overlapped pulse bursts, and Fig. 3c depicts a binary clear-to-transmit signal.

15 Fig. 4 shows an example of a time-varying signal envelope to be compared to two decision thresholds in accordance with the invention.

20 Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating the method employed for a preliminary determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 6 is an example of mapping an event quintuple onto the circumference of the unit semicircle in accordance with the present invention.

25 Fig. 7 depicts a maximally discordant event quintuple.

Fig. 8 is a block diagram of a repetition interval estimator of the analyser of Fig. 2.

30

Fig. 9 shows schematically operations performed in accordance with the invention on events occurring within a plurality of time frames to produce a histogram and determine the number of pulses per burst.

- 5 Fig. 10 is a diagram illustrating the method employed for a preliminary determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval in accordance with a modified embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

- 10 Fig. 1 depicts an example of a security surveillance system that comprises a constellation of suitable sensors, S1, S2, ... , SK, dispersed over some region of interest, and an information fusion centre IFC. The constellation may utilize either passive or active sensors, or a combination of those. Furthermore, sensors forming the constellation may be disparate, e.g., acoustic, infrared or
15 electromagnetic.

A wideband radar signal analyser RSA is also utilized by the sensor constellation.

- 20 It is assumed that there is provided a wideband communication channel available for high data-rate information exchange among the sensors and the information fusion centre. It is also assumed that in the vicinity of the sensor constellation there are operating surveillance radars, R1, R2, ... , RL, that for their transmission utilize (at least partly) frequency bands coinciding with those
25 forming the wideband communication channel.

- It is also assumed that each of the surveillance radars, R1, R2, ... , RL, employs a rotating antenna to provide a 360-degree coverage. As a result, the sensor constellation will only be affected by a radar pulse transmission when the radar's
30 antenna is pointing directly at the constellation location. At that location, each

operating radar will manifest its presence by periodic pulse bursts sent toward the constellation.

5 The time duration of each pulse burst will be determined by the rate of antenna rotation and the angular width of the antenna beam; the number of radar pulses occurring in each burst will depend on the burst duration and the pulse repetition frequency used by the radar. When several radars with different characteristics are operating simultaneously, the sensor constellation will receive a composite pulse signal that will comprise both interleaved pulse bursts and interleaved
10 pulses occurring within partly or fully overlapping bursts.

The wideband radar signal analyser RSA, constructed in accordance with the invention, will perform the following functions and operations:

- detection of pulses exceeding a predetermined detection threshold; each
15 detected pulse may be a 'valid' radar pulse or it may be produced by noise or interference not related to any of the operating radars;
- analysis of the composite stream of events determined by the registered values of time of arrival (TOA) of detected pulses to determine the number of periodic pulse bursts, the period of each burst and its duration;
- 20 - prediction of time intervals free from radar pulse bursts; the predicted intervals are to be used for high data-rate information exchange among the sensors and the information fusion centre IFC utilized by the constellation;
- generation of a suitable signal to indicate clear-to-transmit time intervals; such signal may be sent to the information fusion centre IFC for the coordination
25 of information transmission within the sensor constellation.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a radar signal analyser (RSA) arranged to operate in accordance with the invention. The analyser comprises an omnidirectional antenna (ODA) connected to a wideband receiver (WBR) that is followed by an
30 envelope detector (EDR). The analyser also comprises a comparator (CMR), an

event descriptor generator (EDG), an event descriptor filter (EDF), an event descriptor buffer (EDB), a repetition interval estimator (RIE) and an arithmetic/control unit (ACU) that produces a clear-to-transmit signal CT, all of which could be implemented in hardware and/or software.

5

It is assumed that during its operation the radar signal analyser RSA is intercepting either wideband noise or a plurality of pulse bursts produced by an unknown number of radar emitters that may be operating within the wide frequency band covered by the wideband receiver (WBR). Parameters of each intermittent radar transmission, such as pulse duration, pulse peak power, burst duration (BD), burst repetition interval (BRI) and pulse repetition interval (PRI) within burst are all assumed to be unknown *a priori*.

10

Fig. 3a shows an example of three sequences of pulse bursts produced by three respective radar emitters. Each sequence is characterised by its own burst repetition interval (BRI), within-burst pulse repetition interval (PRI) and burst duration (BD). The radar signal analyser RSA is intercepting a composite signal being an additive combination of those pulse bursts.

15

Fig. 3b depicts a segment of a composite signal comprising partly overlapped pulse bursts, and Fig. 3c shows an example of a desired binary clear-to-transmit signal CT to be produced by the arithmetic/control unit ACU.

20

The level of a composite signal envelope EV supplied by the envelope detector EDR is compared in the comparator CMR with two suitably chosen predetermined thresholds: a lower threshold DD and a higher threshold PP. If, at a certain time instant, the lower threshold DD has been exceeded by the envelope EV, then a pulse detection is declared. If the higher threshold PP has also been exceeded by the envelope EV, then there will be even greater probability that the observed signal represents a 'valid' radar pulse rather than a

25

30

noise spike. As will be explained in the following, pulses that have been detected with greater confidence play an important role in efficient determination of pulse bursts and their respective parameters.

5 Fig. 4 shows an example of a time-varying envelope EV of a signal intercepted by the radar signal analyser RSA. In this example, the envelope has crossed the lower threshold DD at three time instants, T_{k1} , T_{k2} and T_{k3} ; each of these time instants determines the time of arrival (TOA) of an event equal to the time
10 instant at which the threshold DD has been crossed. As seen, the envelope EV, having crossed the lower threshold DD at T_{k1} , has also crossed immediately after the higher threshold PP. All events representing such cases will be distinguished from other events that correspond to situations in which the envelope crosses only the lower threshold DD, and remains below the higher threshold PP during a predetermined time interval.

15 In the following, the lower threshold DD and the higher threshold PP will be referred to, respectively, as the *event detection* threshold and *pivot determination* threshold. Accordingly, each *pivot event* will represent a situation in which the envelope crosses both the detection threshold DD at T_k , and the pivot
20 determination threshold PP within the time interval $[T_k, (T_k + \delta)]$, where δ has a predetermined value (e.g., $\delta = 0.2 \mu\text{s}$).

The value of the event detection threshold DD is so selected as to keep the number of upcrossings due to noise alone at some acceptable level. For example,
25 when Gaussian noise is passed through a bandpass filter with a centre frequency f_0 and rectangular frequency characteristic $|f - f_0| < \Delta F/2$, then the envelope of the noise signal obtained at the filter's output will, on average, produce N^+ upcrossings of level λ within the time interval of duration T , where

$$N^+ = T \Delta F \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\sigma_E} \right) \exp \left[- \left(\frac{\lambda}{\sigma_E} \right)^2 \right]$$

and σ_E is the root-mean-square value of the envelope.

For example, if $\Delta F = 10$ MHz and $\lambda = 3.5\sigma_E$, then, on average, 17 upcrossings will be registered in the interval of 100 ms duration. However, when the
 5 crossing level λ is decreased to $\lambda = 3\sigma_E$, the average number of upcrossings observed in the interval of 100 ms will rise to 380.

The value of the pivot determination threshold PP can be expressed as $PP = g DD$, where the constant $g > 1$ can be determined either empirically or
 10 from a theoretical analysis.

The two binary outputs XL and XH of the comparator CMR of Fig. 2 represent, respectively, crossings of the event detection threshold DD and pivot determination threshold PP. The event descriptor generator EDG combines
 15 outputs (XL, XH) of the comparator CMR with a *time tag* TT supplied by the arithmetic/control unit ACU, which for this purpose comprises a clock circuit with a suitably chosen frequency. An event descriptor ED produced by the event descriptor generator EDG has the form of a binary word in which L bits represent a time tag TT (i.e., time of arrival T_k) of a detected event, and a single
 20 additional bit identifies a pivot event.

The main task of the event descriptor filter EDF is to decide whether or not a stream of event descriptors ED being supplied by the event descriptor generator EDG constitutes a pulse burst. Accordingly, the event descriptor filter EDF
 25 applies the two following criteria:

A. continuity criterion: the time interval between consecutive events must be shorter than a predetermined admissible maximum value IM, i.e.,

$$T_{k+1} - T_k < IM;$$

B. integrity criterion: the number of consecutive events CP satisfying criterion A must be greater than a predetermined allowable minimum value MN, i.e.,

5 $CP > MN.$

The continuity criterion A may also take into account missing single pulses; for example, when the maximum pulse repetition interval PRI is equal to 5 ms, and single pulses may be missing, the selected value of IM will be slightly greater than 10 ms.

With regard to the integrity criterion B, the minimum value of MN will be equal to the smallest number of pulses expected to occur in a single pulse burst minus the allowed total number of missing pulses; for example, when only eight pulses are expected to occur within a burst and in total three pulses are allowed to be missing, the selected value of MN will be four (i.e., $CP > 4$).

Both the above criteria must be satisfied in order to declare that a stream of event descriptors ED under examination constitutes a valid pulse burst or a number of overlapped pulse bursts.

The event descriptor filter EDF is transferring continually event descriptors ED to the event descriptor buffer EDB as long as $T_{k+1} - T_k < IM$. The transfer terminates as soon as $T_{k+1} - T_k \geq IM$, or as soon as the buffer EDB is full. A situation of the full buffer may for example occur when in addition to stationary radars the region of interest is illuminated by an airborne system performing imaging functions.

The event descriptor buffer EDB will be cleared via input CL, if $CP < MN$. Otherwise, the entire burst, or a combination of bursts, will have been stored in

the event descriptor buffer EDB. In such a case, a data-available signal DA is sent from the event descriptor filter EDF to the arithmetic/control unit ACU.

5 The received data-available signal DA initiates the process of analysis of the sequence of event descriptors stored in the buffer EDB. The analysis is performed by the arithmetic/control unit ACU and the repetition interval estimator RIE, operating jointly on event descriptors stored in the buffer EDB.

10 The event descriptor analysis comprises three basic operations performed repeatedly:

1. determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval PRI;
2. precise estimation of the hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI;
3. validation of the hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI and determination of the number of pulses occurring in a burst under analysis.

15

A successful implementation of those three operations will result in the removal from the buffer EDB (buffer 'depopulation') those event descriptors which constitute the pulse burst being positively identified. Then, if a sufficient number of event descriptors remain in the buffer EDB, the sequence of those three
20 operations will be repeated.

In the following, the three basic operations will be described in more detail.

Determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval PRI

25 Preliminary determination of a candidate PRI is based on a time-domain analysis of event patterns. Preferably, event patterns to be employed will comprise a small number of events, e.g., three or five. In the following, such event patterns will be referred to, respectively, as *event triple* and *event quintuple*.

30

Irrespective of the particular form of an event pattern employed, first a suitable *pivot event* is selected from the events stored in the descriptor buffer EDB. It is reasonable to assume that a 'good' candidate pivot event will be found somewhere in the middle of the stored stream of events.

5

Furthermore, irrespective of the particular form of an event pattern, the search for a candidate pulse repetition interval PRI will start from the smallest expected value D of the PRI, e.g., $D = \text{PRI}_{\min} = 200 \mu\text{s}$.

10 *Event quintuple*

Let T^* denote the time of arrival (TOA) of a selected candidate pivot event. Four groups of events will now be defined as follows:

Level-one successors are all those events whose time of arrival T_m^+ satisfies the condition

$$15 \quad D < T_m^+ - T^* < pD, \quad p > 1, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

Level-two successors are all those events whose time of arrival T_n^{++} satisfies the condition

$$2D < T_n^{++} - T^* < 2pD, \quad p > 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

Level-one predecessors are all those events whose time of arrival T_j^- satisfies the condition

20

$$D < T^* - T_j^- < pD, \quad p > 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J$$

Level-two predecessors are all those events whose time of arrival T_i^- satisfies the condition

25

$$2D < T^* - T_i^- < 2pD, \quad p > 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, I$$

Thus, the upper and lower range limits defining the level-two pulses are twice the limits used to define the level-one pulses. Preferably, in the above

conditions, the value of the parameter p will take on a value slightly less than 1.5.

5 It should be noted that a unique event quintuple will be formed by the selected pivot event and one level-one successor, one level-two successor, one level-one predecessor and one level-two predecessor. Among all thus formed event quintuples there may exist one quintuple, referred to as a *priming quintuple*, which represents a segment of a pulse burst with a PRI such that $D < \text{PRI} < pD$.

10 Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating the method employed for a preliminary determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval PRI from a pivot event and four event sets comprising level-one successors, level-two successors, level-one predecessors and level-two predecessors.

15 In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the four time intervals containing level-one and level-two events are collapsed onto a single time interval of duration $(p-1)D$ according to the following rules:

1. interval comprising level-one successors will remain unchanged;
2. interval comprising level-two successors will be suitably shifted and
20 scaled;
3. the duration of the interval comprising level-one predecessors will remain unchanged; however, only absolute values (magnitudes) of the distances from the pivot event will be used (time reversal);
4. the duration of the interval comprising level-two predecessors will be
25 suitably scaled; absolute values of the distances from the pivot element will be suitably shifted and scaled (time reversal followed by scaling).

Accordingly, all events, except for the pivot event, will now be located within a single interval with its endpoints representing the minimum and the maximum
30 values of the postulated candidate PRI. If in the analysed composite stream of

events there exist events separated by a PRI with a value from the above interval, then in an ideal case of precise TOA measurements with no missing events, there will be exactly four events occupying the same location in the interval. Consequently, a precise estimate of the corresponding PRI would have
5 been obtained from the position of a pronounced peak in a suitably constructed histogram, such as that shown in Fig. 5b.

If a single level-one event is missing it will still be possible to employ such an event set for further processing.

10

In practical cases, the peak observed in the histogram will be reduced and smeared due to:

- time quantisation effects (i.e., a finite number of bits representing time tags);
- 15 - finite rise time of intercepted pulses;
- time-of-arrival TOA time jitter due to noise.

Therefore, in practice, the peak position can only provide an approximate estimate of the PRI of interest. However, the histogram can be employed to
20 identify four specific level-one and level-two events which, together with the already selected pivot event, will be used to construct a priming quintuple required for further processing. Therefore, a suitable analysis of the histogram will determine four underlying times of arrival, T_0^{--} , T_0^{-} , T_0^{+} and T_0^{++} , of level-one and level-two events belonging to the priming quintuple.

25

If the histogram fails to identify a priming quintuple, a new pivot event will be selected from event descriptors of pivots stored in the buffer EDB, and the above operations will be repeated. If all potential pivots have been used, then a candidate pivot may be selected among other event descriptors stored in the
30 buffer EDB. If this approach also fails to provide an acceptable priming

quintuple, the search will be repeated for the next range of PRI values, i.e., $pD < \text{PRI} < p^2D$. For example, when in the entire range of interest, $\text{PRI}_{\min} = 200\mu\text{s}$ and $\text{PRI}_{\max} = 4\text{ ms}$, then for $p = 1.46$, such range of PRI values will be covered in eight passes. (In an alternative embodiment, the search is

5 repeated for the successive ranges of PRI values irrespective of whether acceptable pulse groups are found.) Starting from the lowest range, rather than the highest, has the advantage of avoiding assigning to groups only those pulses arriving at second or higher harmonics of the pulse repetition interval.

10 Precise estimation of the hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI

Information about the hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI is contained in five TOA values, i.e., that of a pivot event and those of other four events forming the priming quintuple. Those values are then utilized by the repetition interval estimator RIE block to determine more precisely the value of the

15 hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI.

In the case of an event quintuple, four points representing level-one and level two events are all mapped onto the circumference of the unit semicircle $(0, \pi)$ with its centre representing symbolically one of the events, and preferably the

20 pivot event, and its angular extent representing the range $\text{PRI}_{\max} - \text{PRI}_{\min} = \Delta$. (The points may instead be mapped onto any other arc, though the angular extent representing the range Δ should be less than or equal to π .) The mapping results in the pulse intervals (as determined relative to the pivot pulse) being represented by the angles of unit vectors.

25

Assume that an event quintuple under examination is represented by the following values of the time of arrival TOA: T^* , T_0^{--} , T_0^- , T_0^+ and T_0^{++} , of, respectively, the pivot event, level-two predecessor, level-one-predecessor, level-one successor and level-two successor. Then the angular position of each

30 event on the unit semicircle can be determined from the following equations:

level-two and level-one predecessors

$$\theta_0^- = \pi \frac{T^* - T_0^- - 2PRI_{\min}}{2\Delta}, \quad \theta_0 = \pi \frac{T^* - T_0^- - PRI_{\min}}{\Delta}$$

level-one and level-two successors

$$\theta_0^+ = \pi \frac{T_0^+ - T^* - PRI_{\min}}{\Delta}, \quad \theta_0^{++} = \pi \frac{T_0^{++} - T^* - 2PRI_{\min}}{2\Delta}$$

Fig. 6 is an example of mapping an event quintuple onto the circumference of the unit semicircle. The points on the semicircle $(0, \pi)$ represent the ends of unit vectors starting at the pivot event. The angular positions of the events are linearly related to the approximate pulse repetition intervals as determined by measuring each interpulse interval between the time of arrival of the respective pulse and the time of arrival of the pivot pulse.

Next, the most probable pulse repetition interval PRI_m will be a weighted angular average calculated as follows:

$$PRI_m = \frac{\Delta}{\pi} \cotan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_m}{S_m} \right) + PRI_{\min}$$

where $\cotan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_m}{S_m} \right)$ is the angle of the sum of the vectors, and

$$S_m = w_2 (\sin \theta_0^- + \sin \theta_0^{++}) + w_1 (\sin \theta_0^- + \sin \theta_0^+)$$

$$C_m = w_2 (\cos \theta_0^- + \cos \theta_0^{++}) + w_1 (\cos \theta_0^- + \cos \theta_0^+)$$

where w_1 and w_2 are predetermined weight coefficients. If $w_1 = w_2 = 1$ then PRI_m is derived from the angle of the sum of unit vectors. However, preferably, $w_1 < w_2$, in which case PRI_m is derived from the angle of the sum of vectors which are adjusted such that the lengths of the vectors representing the intervals

measured using the level 2 events are larger in the ratio w_2/w_1 than the lengths of the vectors representing the intervals measured using the level one events. This weighting is carried out because rounding errors make the calculation of intervals less accurate if they are based on measurements of closer-spaced event timings. Preferably, the ratio (w_2/w_1) of the level-two and level-one weights will assume a value between two and four.

Additionally, a measure V_{PRI} of confidence of the above PRI estimate can be determined from the dispersion of the measured intervals, which can, for example, be calculated as:

$$V_{PRI} = \frac{S_m^2 + C_m^2}{4(w_1 + w_2)^2}$$

For high quality estimates of the PRI, the measure V_{PRI} will assume values very close to unity. For example, when

$$\frac{T^* - T_0^-}{2} = \frac{T^{++} - T^*}{2} = T^* - T_0^- = T_0^+ - T^*$$

the level-one and level-two events will be represented by a single point, and the value of V_{PRI} will be equal to unity. However, for *maximally discordant events*, such as those shown in Fig. 7, the value of V_{PRI} will be equal to zero.

A low value of the measure V_{PRI} of confidence of the PRI estimate can be used independently to reject the already selected event quintuple; in such a case, the search for another quintuple will be repeated. On the other hand, if the measure V_{PRI} exceeds a predetermined threshold, further processing of the group of events is carried out as described later, including locating other events which belong to the same group, and eliminating the events of the group from the received train of pulses from consideration for the purpose of classifying the remaining pulses into other groups.

Fig. 8 is a block diagram of the repetition interval estimator RIE. The block RIE comprises a data selector DSR, a pivot register PTR and an event register ETR, a summing/scaling circuit SSR, a look-up table TSC, a weight register EWR,
5 two identical multipliers M, three accumulators: ACC, ACS and ACW, and a Pythagoras processor PYT.

The arithmetic/control unit ACU selects an event quintuple and controls the transfer of corresponding descriptors from the buffer EDB to the RIE block via
10 port SD. Also, event level and type (pivot or not) is sent via output EL of the unit ACU to: the data selector DSR, the summing/scaling circuit SSR, and the weight register EWR. As a result, a pivot descriptor (i.e., its TOA) PT is stored in register PTR, and an event descriptor ET is stored in register ETR. The outputs, TP and TE, of those registers are connected to the summing/scaling
15 circuit SSR that produces at its output DT:

- for level-one events, an absolute value of the difference between the pivot TOA and the event TOA;
- for level-two events, a half of the absolute value of the difference between the pivot TOA and the event TOA.

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The value DT is a suitably structured address used to obtain required values of the sine and cosine functions stored in the look-up table TSC. The required values, C2 and S2, are used with the appropriate weights EW by two identical multipliers M, to produce input data for the two accumulators ACC and ACS.
25 The weights EW are supplied by the weight register EWR that receives information EL concerning the event level from the arithmetic/control unit ACU. The event weights EW are also used by the weight accumulator ACW. All accumulators are reset at the same time by a signal RS supplied by the arithmetic/control unit ACU.

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Although the accumulator ACW is redundant when a complete event quintuple is being processed (and the sum of weights is known), a simple form of the accumulator ACW will be needed when a single level-one event is missing from an event quintuple. Similarly, when, during the operation of the radar signal analyser RSA, event quintuples are replaced by event triples, a different sum of weights will be obtained.

The outputs, SC and SS, of the accumulators ACC and ACS are connected to the Pythagoras processor that produces at its combined output EI/EC both the value of estimated pulse repetition interval PRI_m and the confidence measure V_{PRI} associated with the estimated value. Both values, PRI_m and V_{PRI} , are utilized by the arithmetic/control unit ACU for further processing.

Validation of the hypothesized pulse repetition interval PRI and determination of the number of pulses per burst

The estimated value PRI_m supplied by the RIE block is utilized by the arithmetic/control unit ACU to determine the number of pulses occurring within a burst characterized by this specific PRI. For this purpose, a simple impulse template is employed to determine a plurality of consecutive frames and relative locations of events within each of the frames.

Fig. 9 shows schematically operations performed by the arithmetic/control unit ACU. The unit ACU operates by dividing the received signal into time frames of predetermined length. Events occurring within each time frame are combined to produce a histogram from which an event count, i.e., the number of pulses per burst, can be determined. Initial frames used for event integration will be those containing the events from the priming quintuple (or a triple); then, other frames, both preceding and succeeding, will be examined, while the resulting histogram will be monitored for pulse continuity. For example, if two consecutive frames

fail to increase the event count for pulses of a particular pulse repetition interval, then a decision may be taken that the respective burst has finished.

5 The ACU can thus determine which other pulses in the received train belong to the identified group, and can then eliminate the pulses in that group from consideration when the system attempts to identify other groups.

It should be pointed out that the above method will be capable of identifying two (or more) interleaved bursts with the same PRI, yet shifted starting time instants.

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Prediction of time intervals free from radar pulse bursts

As a result of its operation, the arithmetic/control unit ACU will have stored information from which the following parameters for each of the intercepted radar transmissions can be deduced:

- 15
1. the pulse repetition interval PRI;
 2. the number of pulses per burst;
 3. the burst duration;
 4. the times of burst arrival;
 5. the duration of intervals between bursts.

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The above information is sufficient for the arithmetic/control unit ACU to predict time intervals free from radar pulse bursts using techniques which will be readily apparent to the skilled man. The ACU can thus provide a clear-to-transmit signal CT representing these time intervals. A suitable prediction
25 procedure may also be combined with a continuous monitoring of the intercepted pulse signals to improve the quality of prediction, and to react in a timely manner when new emitters may appear.

The clear-to-transmit signal CT is used by a radio transmitter to control the
30 timing of transmissions therefrom. In the communication system formed by the

information fusion centre IFC and the sensors of Fig. 1, the signal is sent to the centre IFC, which, in response thereto, controls the timing of transmissions of information from the centre IFC to the sensors, and from the sensors to the centre IFC

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The techniques described above are also described and claimed in European Patent Application No. 05256575.1, filed 24 October 2005, and International Patent Application No. PCT/GB2006/003942, filed 23 October 2006. Below are described examples of specific modifications which may be made to the above-described techniques.

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In the above-mentioned embodiments, the arrangement is such that, after selection of a candidate pulse, processing is performed to locate a priming quintuple, i.e. five pulses with substantially equal pulse repetition intervals, the candidate pulse being the central pulse. As indicated, instead of locating five pulses, it is possible to locate a set of three pulses. In addition, it is not necessary (i) for the process to attempt to locate a sequence of pulses with the candidate pulse at the centre of the sequence; or (ii) for the process to locate a sequence comprising an odd number of pulses. For example, it may in some applications be useful to analyse groups containing four pulses. Thus, the processes described above in connection with Figs. 5 and 6 can be modified by disregarding possible level-two successors or level-two predecessors, to find a group of four pulses, forming a priming quadruplet, and then to calculate the most probable pulse repetition interval based on those pulses.

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As mentioned above with reference to Fig. 5, the peaks in the histogram may be influenced by such factors as time quantisation effects and noise-caused jitter in the time-of-arrival measurements. The peaks would also be influenced by deliberate displacement of the pulses from their nominal positions, which occurs in some types of pulse trains. In order to deal with any one or any combination

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of these factors, according to a modified embodiment of the invention, instead of determining the time of arrival of each pulse relative to the candidate pulse, average values of the relative times of arrival of pulses are determined. This is preferably accomplished by using a moving window of a suitable selected span and counting events falling within the window.

Fig. 10 schematically illustrates an example of this technique. An embodiment using this modified technique would be identical to the embodiment described above, except that the method for preliminary determination of a candidate pulse repetition interval would be as described with reference to Fig. 10, rather than Fig. 5. Fig. 10a, like Fig. 5a, represents the measured times of arrival of the pulse events after the appropriate shifting and scaling operations, so that each event has associated therewith a value representing the absolute difference between the time of the event and the time-of-arrival of the candidate pulse, divided by an integer if necessary to place it within the predetermined interval $PRI_{\min}$ to $PRI_{\max}$. In Fig. 10a, however, there is also represented the span of a moving window. The window is progressively shifted (by amounts less than the window width), and at each of its positions the events within the window are counted. Fig. 10b shows the result, i.e. the number of events observed within the moving window as the window is shifted. Fig. 10 relates to an example for detecting a pulse quadruplet, wherein the pulse timings are deliberately staggered. Hence, there are no coincident events in the combined stream. However, when a window of a predetermined span is shifted in time, at some window positions a cluster of three events will be observed within the window. Accordingly, the detection of a quadruplet will be declared, and the mean PRI will be determined from the corresponding central position of the window.

Fig. 10b shows that the event count peak is shifted by half the window span with respect to the true location of the event cluster, because the figure shows the number of events as a function of the leading edge of the window. Instead of

using a single window, two counter-propagating windows could be used, one starting at $PRI_{\min}$ and one at $PRI_{\max}$.

5 The techniques described with reference to Fig. 9 can also be modified in a corresponding way to use one or more moving windows.

In the embodiments described above, a group of pulses is selected in accordance with their times-of-arrival relative to the time-of-arrival of a chosen candidate pulse. In some circumstances it may be desirable to select, as a reference point, a candidate moment in time, instead of the time-of-arrival of an observed pulse. In other words, it is possible to use a virtual (unobservable) pulse, instead of an actual (observed) pulse as the candidate pulse. This may for example be advantageous in the analysis of short pulse bursts with staggered pulses. The candidate moment may for example be selected according to the times-of-arrival of observed pulses (e.g. the mid-point between two times-of-arrival), and is preferably at or near the centre of the range of arrival times of the pulses being considered as candidates to form the group. Alternatively, there may be an iterative process for repeatedly selecting different candidate moments, each separated by a predetermined time interval from a preceding candidate moment. Other than the use of a candidate moment instead of the time-of-arrival of an observed pulse, the operation may be exactly as set out above in connection with the previously-described embodiments.

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It will be appreciated from the foregoing that a selected candidate moment which is not coincident with the time-of-arrival of an observed pulse can be used in place of the time-of-arrival of a candidate pulse for (i) categorising pulses into groups, and/or (ii) determining approximate repetition intervals which are then used to calculate an average group pulse repetition interval.

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The foregoing description of preferred embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purpose of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. In light of the foregoing description, it is evident that many alterations, modifications, and variations will enable those skilled in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments suited to the particular use contemplated.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of analysing a received signal containing a train of pulses occurring at respective times of arrival, the method comprising:
 - 5 (a) forming a group of pulses such that pulses within the group have a substantially uniform pulse repetition interval within a range defined by predetermined minimum and maximum values; and
 - (b) calculating an average group pulse repetition interval by:
 - (i) for each of a plurality of pulses in the group, determining a
10 respective approximate repetition interval;
 - (ii) determining a vector from each said approximate repetition interval by performing a linear mapping process such that the range between the predetermined minimum and maximum values is represented by an arc of a length which is less than or equal to π ;
 - 15 (iii) determining the angle of a vector sum of the determined vectors; and
 - (iv) performing an inverse of said mapping process to derive said average group pulse repetition interval from the angle of said vector sum.
- 20 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein each approximate repetition interval is determined from the difference between the time of arrival of that pulse and a common, selected moment.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2, including the step of selecting a pulse
25 of said group, and wherein the common, selected moment is the time of arrival of the selected pulse, so that each approximate repetition interval is determined from the difference between the time of arrival of a respective pulse and the time of arrival of the selected pulse.

4. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the common, selected moment is not coincident with a time-of-arrival of a pulse.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein the
5 common, selected moment is at or near the centre of the range of arrival times of the pulses in the group.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the angle of the vector sum is calculated using a weighting process such that the influence
10 of each pulse increases with an increase of the interval between the time of arrival of the pulse and the selected moment.
7. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, including the step of calculating, from the determined vectors, a dispersion value indicative of the
15 dispersion of differences between arrival times.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7, including the step of deriving a set of pulses from said train by excluding the pulses classified into said group, and then assigning pulses in said set to another group, the excluding step being
20 conditional on said dispersion value.
9. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein step (a) comprises:
- (I) selecting a candidate moment and calculating at least first and
25 second predetermined time ranges respectively before and after the candidate moment;
- (II) for those pulses with times of arrival within said predetermined time ranges, deriving count values each associated with a respective time interval and each dependent on the number of such pulses for which the
30 absolute difference between the time of arrival of the respective pulse and the

candidate moment is substantially equal to an integer multiple of said time interval; and

(III) if one of said count values exceeds a predetermined threshold, assigning the pulses associated with said one count value to the pulse group.

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10. A method as claimed in claim 9 when directly or indirectly dependent on claim 2, wherein the selected moment is the candidate moment.

11. A method of analysing a received signal containing a train of pulses occurring at respective times of arrival, the method comprising:

10

(I) selecting a candidate moment and calculating at least first and second predetermined time ranges respectively before and after the candidate moment;

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(II) for those pulses with times of arrival within said predetermined time ranges, deriving count values each associated with a respective time interval and each dependent on the number of such pulses for which the absolute difference between the time of arrival of the respective pulse and the candidate moment is substantially equal to an integer multiple of said time interval; and

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(III) if one of said count values exceeds a predetermined threshold, assigning the pulses associated with said one count value to a pulse group.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11, including the step of selecting a candidate pulse of said group, and wherein the candidate moment is the time of arrival of the selected candidate pulse.

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13. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the candidate moment is not coincident with a time-of-arrival of a pulse.

14. A method as claimed in claim 12, further including the step of applying first and second amplitude thresholds to the received signal, the second threshold being higher than the first, in order to classify pulses into first pulse types and second pulse types, pulses of the second type having a higher amplitude than pulses of the first type; wherein the candidate pulse is selected from the set of pulses of the second type.

15. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 14, including the step of repeating steps (I) to (III) after excluding from consideration the pulses classified into said group, in order to assign some of the remaining pulses to another group.

16. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein the first and second ranges extend from respective minimum range values which differ from the candidate moment by a first finite predetermined amount to respective maximum range values which differ from the candidate moment by a second finite predetermined amount.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16, including third and fourth ranges extending from respective minimum range values which differ from the candidate moment by twice said first finite predetermined amount to respective maximum range values which differ from candidate moment by twice said second finite predetermined amount.

18. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 17, wherein steps (I) to (III) are successively repeated with first and second predetermined time ranges which extend progressively further from the candidate moment.

19. A method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 18, wherein each count value represents the number of pulses for which said absolute difference is

equal to an integer multiple of a value which lies within a window defining a predetermined range containing said time interval, the method including the step of shifting the window to obtain count values for other time intervals.

- 5 20. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, including the step of determining that pulses classified into the same group occur in bursts, the method including the step of deriving information indicative of the durations of the bursts and the intervals therebetween.
- 10 21. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, including the step of calculating an interval in which no classified pulses are expected to appear and generating a signal representing that interval.
- 15 22. Apparatus arranged to operate according to a method as claimed in any preceding claim.
- 20 23. A transmission system including apparatus according to claim 22 arranged to operate according to a method as claimed in claim 21, and further including transmission means for transmitting an electromagnetic signal, and control means for enabling the operation of the transmission means in response to said period-representing signal.

1/7

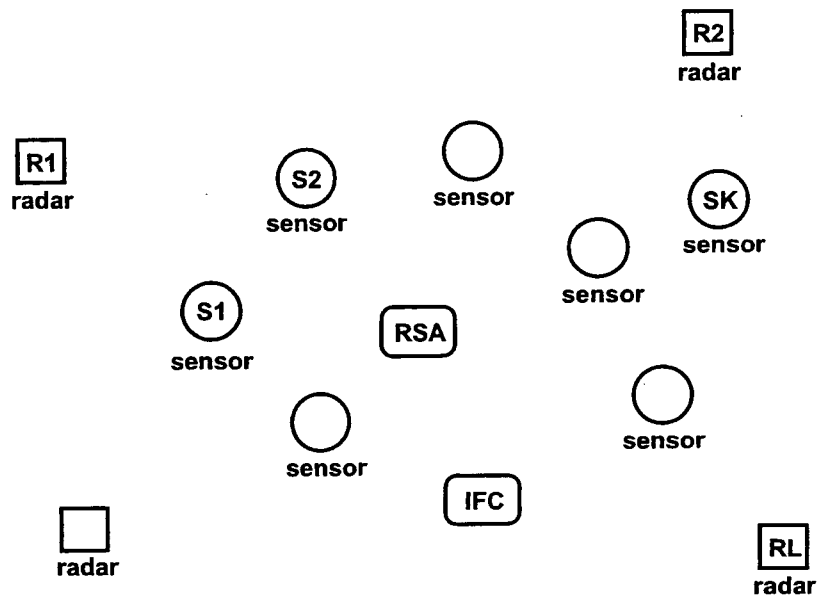


Fig. 1

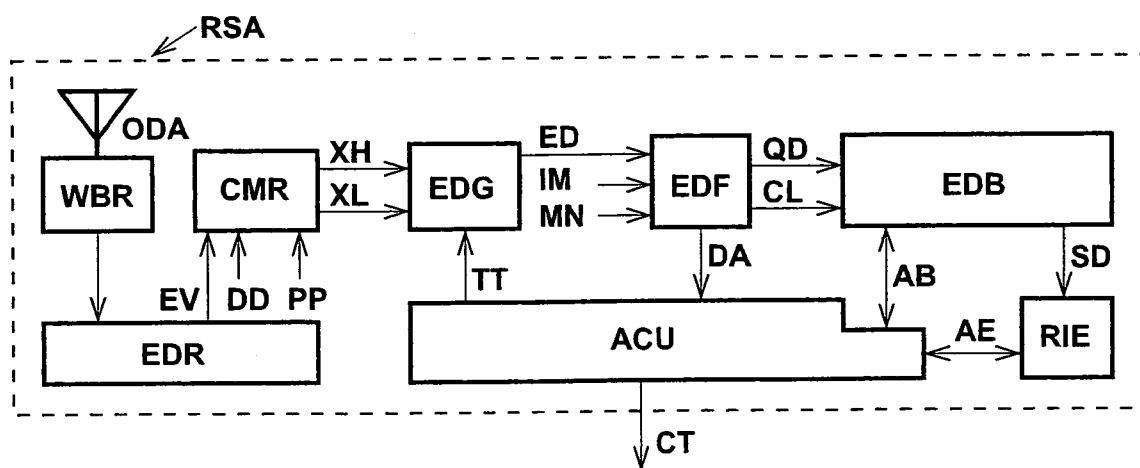
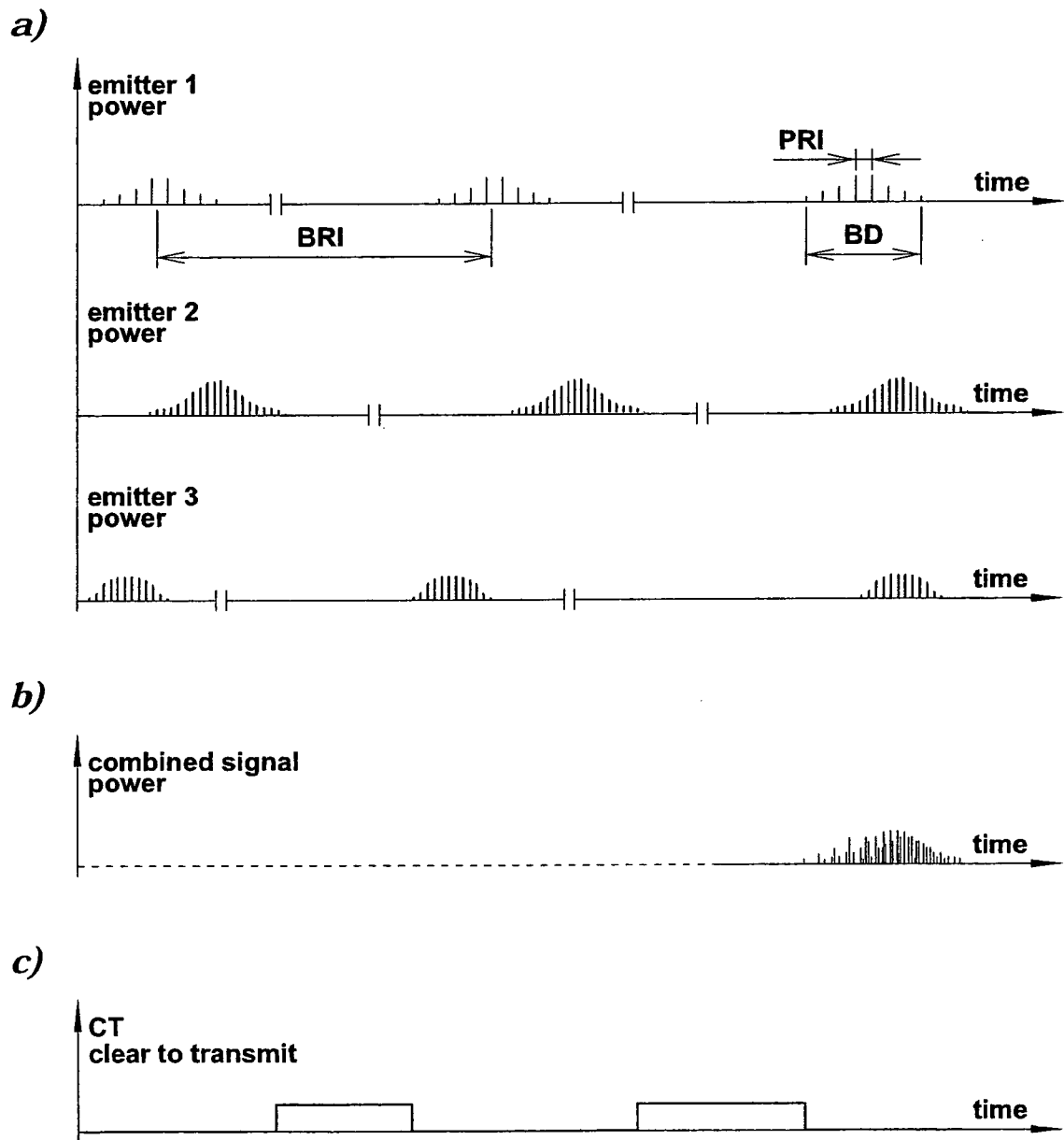
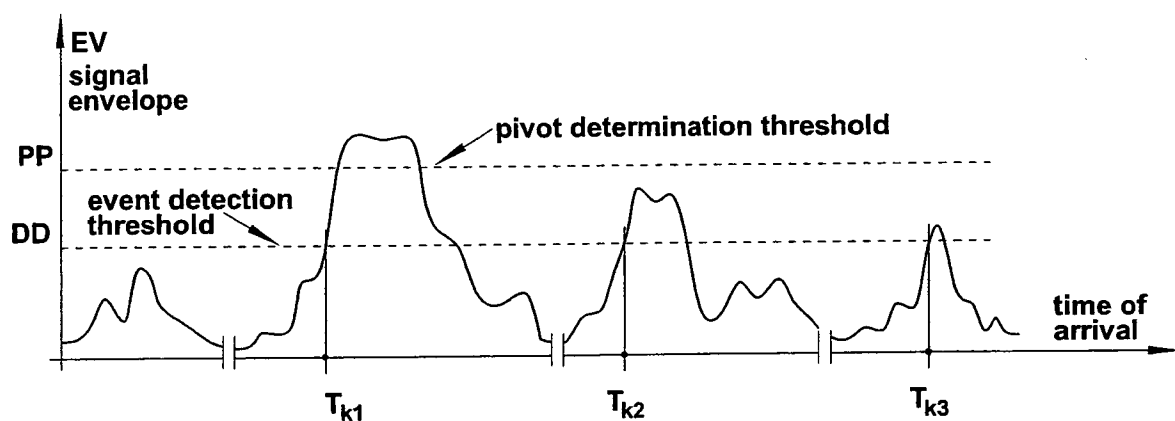
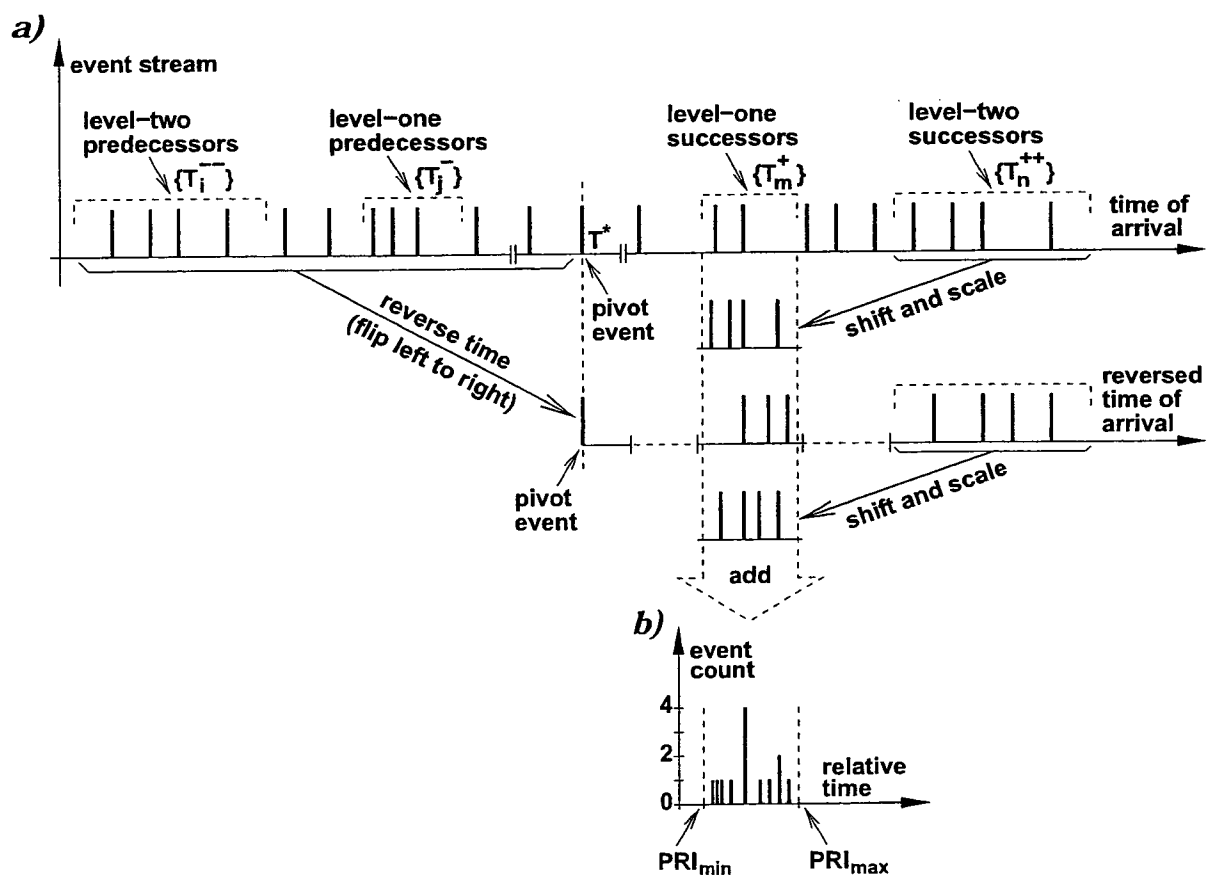


Fig. 2

**Fig. 3**

*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

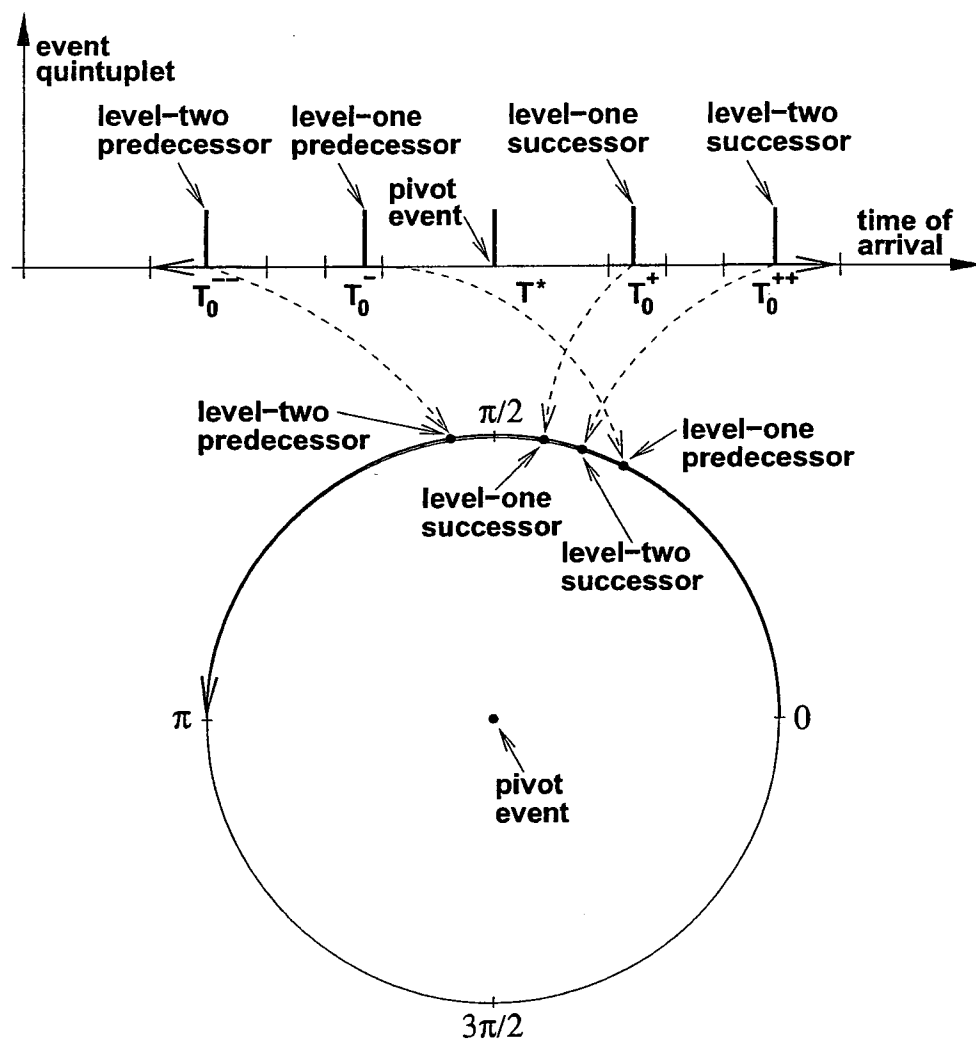


Fig. 6

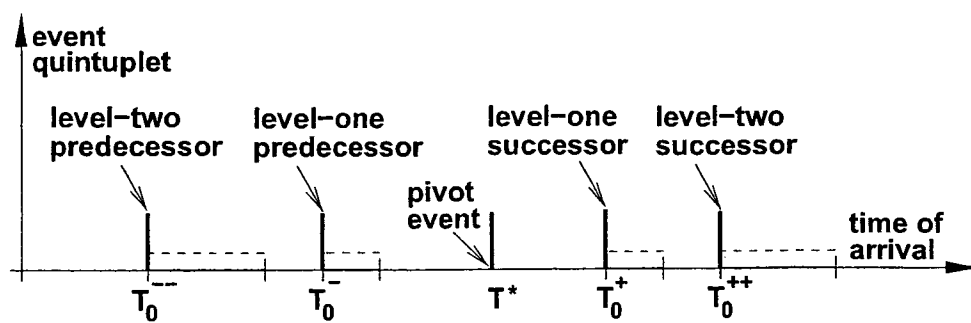
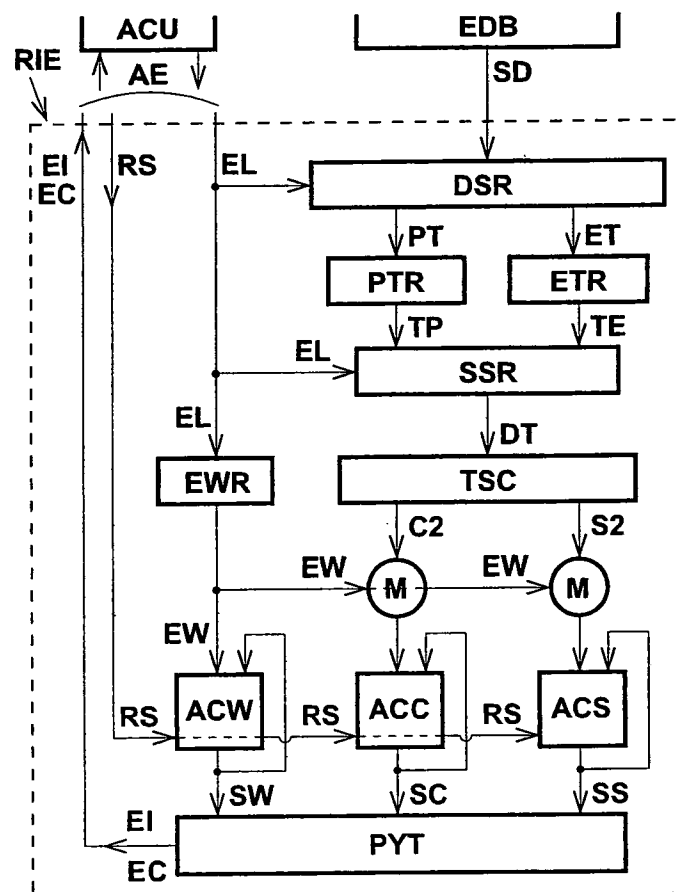


Fig. 7

*Fig. 8*

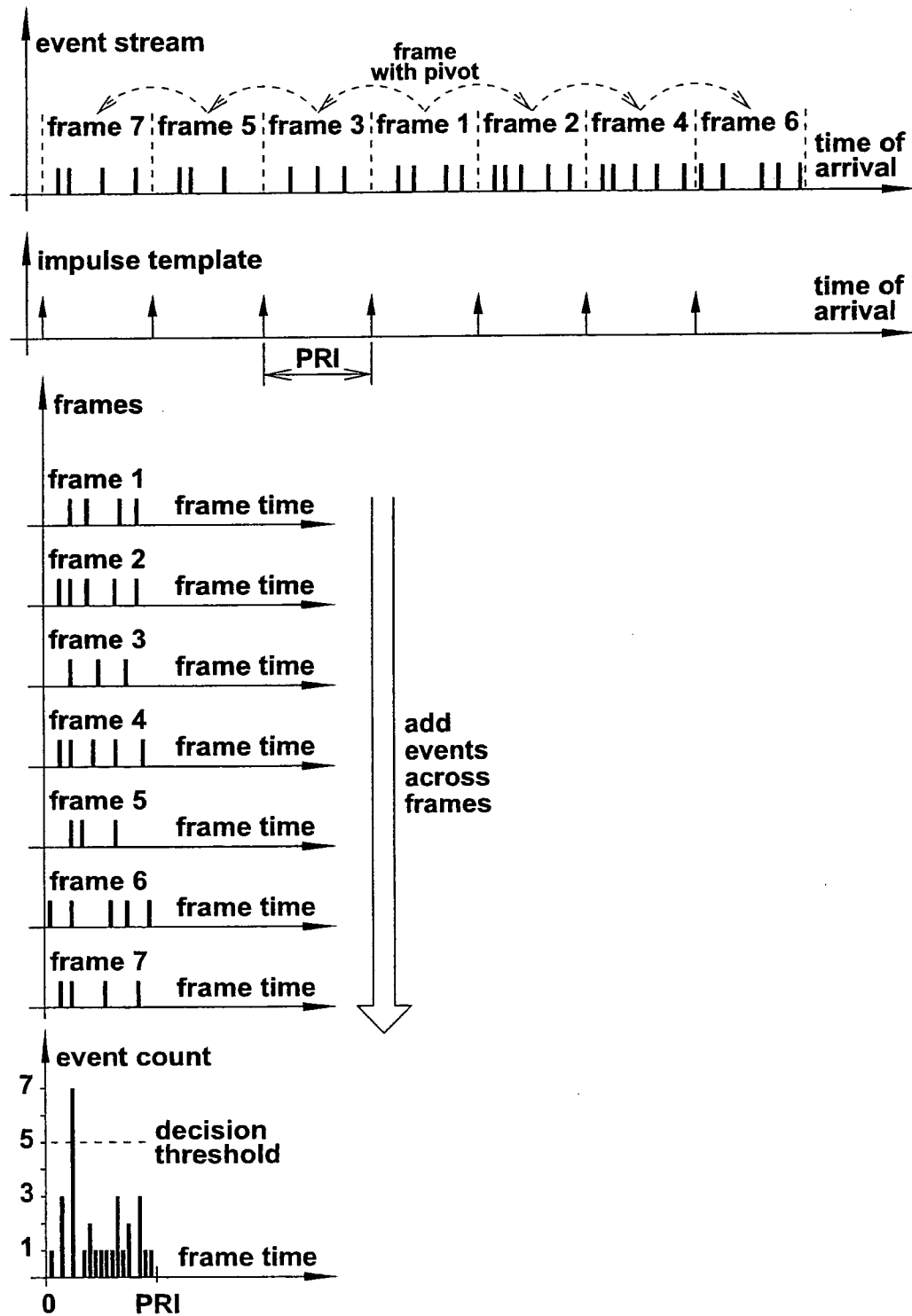
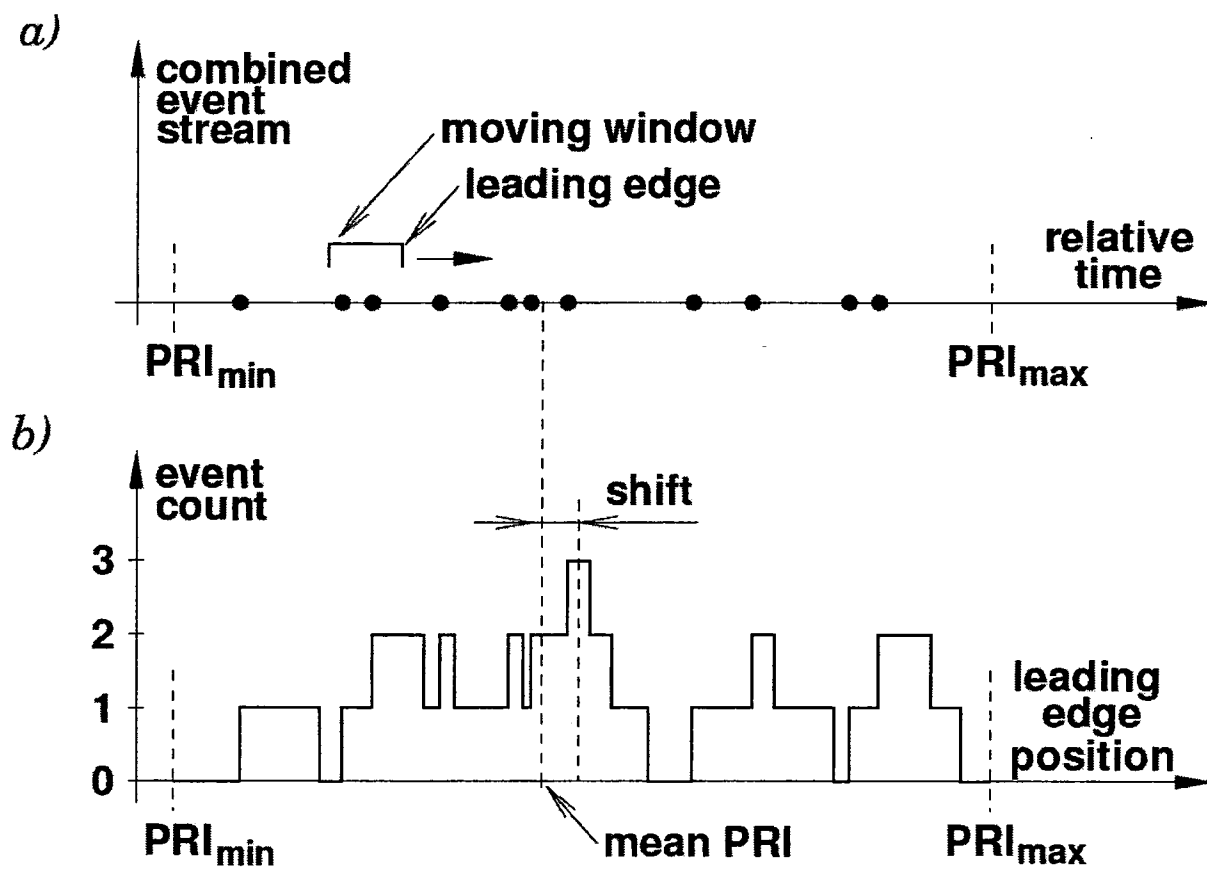


Fig. 9

**Fig. 10**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/GB2008/001374

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G01S7/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G01S G01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	MARDIA H K: "NEW TECHNIQUES FOR THE DEINTERLEAVING OF REPETITIVE SEQUENCES" IEE PROCEEDINGS F. COMMUNICATIONS, RADAR & SIGNAL PROCESSING, INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, STEVENAGE, GB, vol. 136, no. 4, PART F, 1 August 1989 (1989-08-01), pages 149-154, XP000052595 ISSN: 0956-375X Section 3 page 150 - page 151	11-23
A	----- -/--	1-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 July 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/08/2008

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Fanjul Caudevilla, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/GB2008/001374

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	RAY P S: "A novel pulse TOA analysis technique for radar identification" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON AEROSPACE AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, IEEE SERVICE CENTER, PISCATAWAY, NJ, US, vol. 34, no. 3, July 1998 (1998-07), pages 716-721, XP002369333 ISSN: 0018-9251 the whole document	11-23
A	-----	1-10
A	MILOJEVIC D J ET AL: "IMPROVED ALGORITHM FOR THE DEINTERLEAVING OF RADAR PULSES" IEE PROCEEDINGS F. COMMUNICATIONS, RADAR & SIGNAL PROCESSING, INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. STEVENAGE, GB, vol. 139, no. 1 PART F, 1 February 1992 (1992-02-01), pages 98-104, XP000257895 ISSN: 0956-375X the whole document	1-23
A	----- US 6 985 102 B1 (HORN WILLIAM T [US] ET AL) 10 January 2006 (2006-01-10) column 8, line 60 - column 9, line 23; figure 6 -----	1-23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB2008/001374

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers allsearchable claims.

2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search reportcovers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-10

Method of calculating an average group pulse repetition interval by vectorial addition.

2. claims: 11-23

Method of determination of a candidate or approximate pulse repetition interval.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/GB2008/001374

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6985102	B1	10-01-2006	NONE