



Crew Activity Analyzer

Video, audio, and position data are recorded and analyzed.

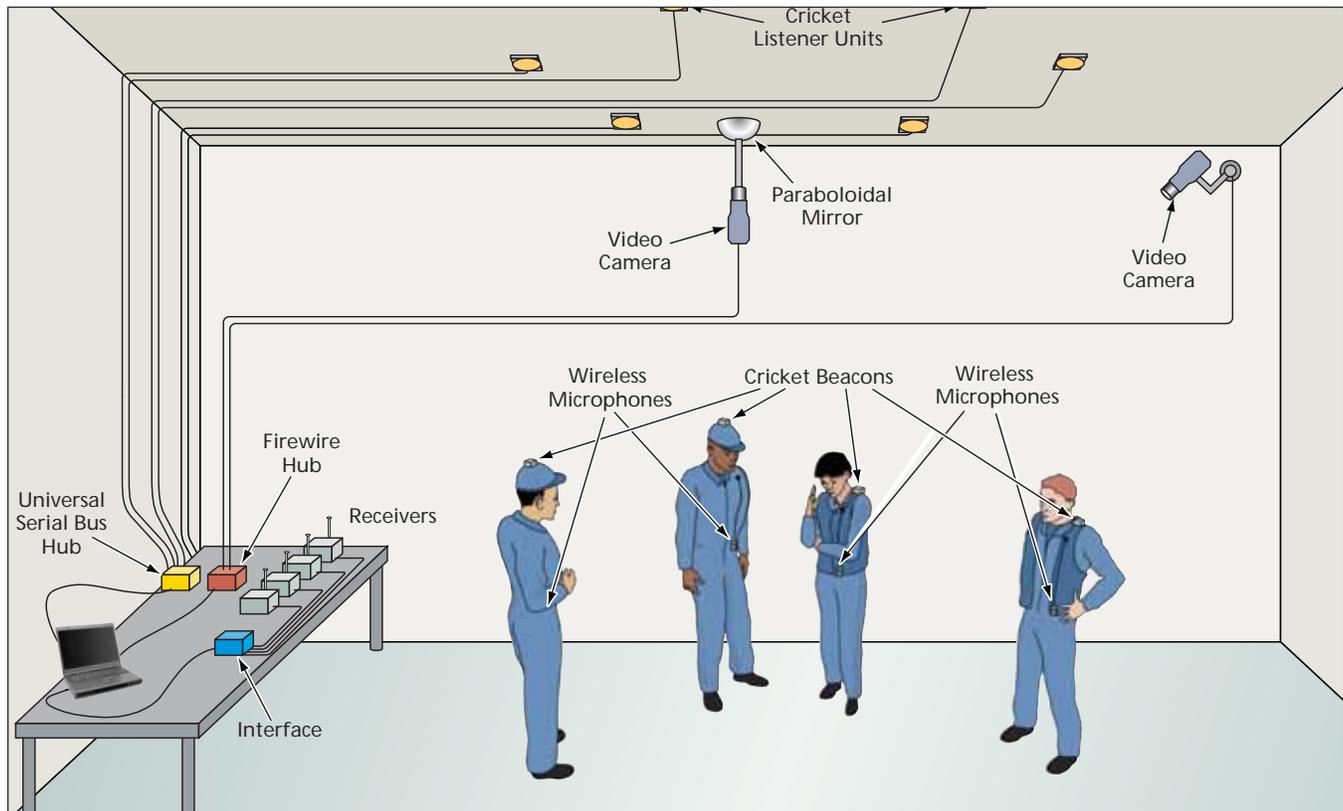
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California

The crew activity analyzer (CAA) is a system of electronic hardware and software for automatically identifying patterns of group activity among crew members working together in an office, cockpit, workshop, laboratory, or other enclosed space. The CAA synchronously records multiple streams of data from digital video cameras, wireless microphones, and position sensors, then plays back and processes the data to identify activity patterns specified by human analysts. The processing greatly reduces the amount of time that the analysts must spend in examining large amounts of data, enabling the analysts to concentrate on subsets of data that represent activities of interest. The CAA has potential for use in a variety of governmental and commercial applications, including planning for crews for future long space flights, designing facilities

wherein humans must work in proximity for long times, improving crew training and measuring crew performance in military settings, human-factors and safety assessment, development of team procedures, and behavioral and ethnographic research.

The data-acquisition hardware of the CAA (see figure) includes two video cameras: an overhead one aimed upward at a paraboloidal mirror on the ceiling and one mounted on a wall aimed in a downward slant toward the crew area. As many as four wireless microphones can be worn by crew members. The audio signals received from the microphones are digitized, then compressed in preparation for storage. Approximate locations of as many as four crew members are measured by use of a Cricket indoor location system. [The Cricket indoor location system includes ultrasonic/radio

beacon and listener units. A Cricket beacon (in this case, worn by a crew member) simultaneously transmits a pulse of ultrasound and a radio signal that contains identifying information. Each Cricket listener unit measures the difference between the times of reception of the ultrasound and radio signals from an identified beacon. Assuming essentially instantaneous propagation of the radio signal, the distance between that beacon and the listener unit is estimated from this time difference and the speed of sound in air.] In this system, six Cricket listener units are mounted in various positions on the ceiling, and as many as four Cricket beacons are attached to crew members. The three-dimensional position of each Cricket beacon can be estimated from the time-difference readings of that beacon from at least three Cricket listener units.



Activities of Crew Members Are Monitored by use of video cameras, microphones, and Cricket beacon and listener units. Monitor data are recorded, then played back and analyzed to identify patterns of group activity.

The CAA includes a notebook computer that controls the rest of the system and can be used to process the data upon playback. The CAA software includes components that separately capture the video, audio, and position data streams and store them in files on the hard drive of this computer. Alternatively or in addition, the data can be stored on one or more external hard drive(s) or on a digital videodisk. Data can be played back from any of these storage media. The CAA can store data for an observation interval as long as two weeks.

In addition to the video image data, the video-data-storage software component records the times of individual frames from each camera, enabling syn-

chronization of the video data with the audio and position data during playback and analysis. The position-data-storage software component reads data from the six Cricket listener units, calculates the three-dimensional positions of the Cricket beacons according to the principle described above, and saves these positions in a text file. The position-data-storage software component also creates, reads, and writes a Cricket calibration-data file.

The CAA software further includes components for playback and analysis of the recorded data. One of these software components provides capabilities for searching and playback using the video, audio, and position data files as well as files that describe rectangular areas of

interest (AOIs) on the floor as defined by the user with the help of another software component. Several other components perform a variety of analyses of image data. Still another software component reads the position and AOI data files and generates reports on activities of interest represented in the data (e.g., it generates histograms of occupation of AOIs by crew members). The data in the reports can be saved in a format suitable for export to a spreadsheet program.

This work was done by James Murray and Alexander Kirillov of Foster-Miller, Inc. for Ames Research Center. Inquiries concerning rights for the commercial use of this invention should be addressed to Judith Gertler, Division Manager, Foster-Miller Inc. at (781) 684-4270. Refer to ARC-15162-1.

● Distributing Data to Hand-Held Devices in a Wireless Network

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas

ADROIT is a developmental computer program for real-time distribution of complex data streams for display on Web-enabled, portable terminals held by members of an operational team of a spacecraft-command-and-control center who may be located away from the center. Examples of such terminals include personal data assistants, laptop computers, and cellular telephones. ADROIT would make it unnecessary to equip each terminal with platform-specific software for access to the data streams or with software that implements the information-sharing protocol used to deliver telemetry data to clients in the center.

ADROIT is a combination of middleware plus software specific to the center. (Middleware enables one application program to communicate with another by performing such functions as conversion, translation, consolidation, and/or integration.) ADROIT translates a data stream (voice, video, or alphanumeric data) from the center into Extensible Markup Language, effectuates a subscription process to determine who gets what data when, and presents the data to each user in real time. Thus, ADROIT is expected to enable distribution of operations and to reduce the cost of operations by reducing the number of persons required to be in the center.

This program was written by Mark Hodges and Layne Simmons of TenXsys, Inc. for Johnson Space Center. For further information, contact the JSC Innovative Partnerships Office at (281) 483-3809.

In accordance with Public Law 96-517, the contractor has elected to retain title to this invention. Inquiries concerning rights for its commercial use should be addressed to:

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408 S. Eagle Road
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Eagle, ID 83616*

Refer to MSC-24152-1, volume and number of this NASA Tech Briefs issue, and the page number.

➤ Reducing Surface Clutter in Cloud Profiling Radar Data

Radar data can be processed to study clouds closer to the surface.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California

An algorithm has been devised to reduce ground clutter in the data products of the CloudSat Cloud Profiling Radar (CPR), which is a nadir-looking radar instrument, in orbit around the Earth, that measures power backscattered by clouds as a function of distance from the instrument. Ground clutter contaminates the CPR data in the lowest 1 km of the atmospheric profile, heretofore making it impossible to use

CPR data to satisfy the scientific interest in studying clouds and light rainfall at low altitude.

The algorithm is based partly on the fact that the CloudSat orbit is such that the geodetic altitude of the CPR varies continuously over a range of approximately 25 km. As the geodetic altitude changes, the radar timing parameters are changed at intervals defined by flight software in order to keep the tro-

posphere inside a data-collection time window. However, within each interval, the surface of the Earth continuously "scans through" (that is, it moves across) a few range bins of the data time window. For each radar profile, only few samples [one for every range-bin increment ($\Delta r = 240$ m)] of the surface-clutter signature are available around the range bin in which the peak of surface return is observed, but samples in con-