



Building a High Performance, Flexible Multi-Modality Millimeter-Wave Imaging Radar Person-Screening Testbed



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Abstract

The AIT group is developing a new hardware platform consisting of mechanical and electrical subcomponents for capturing imaging data in a multi-static radar environment.

With the proposed architecture approach along with innovative algorithms the result will have highly improved resolution compared to leading edge systems available on the market today.

Relevance

- Bridging the gap between high-performance, commercially available technology components and security requirements
- Improved technology platform and algorithms will reduce detection errors and decrease false positive results
- Developed infrastructure is modular, expandable, and scalable. It can be used for a variety of applications relevant to Homeland Security

Impact

- Resulting platform will be available to validate a multitude of software and mathematical algorithms
- Future advancements in industrial and commercial electronics will be leveraged directly into new revisions of the hardware platform
- The mechanical and electrical platform will advance state-of-the art; expand field of knowledge through graduate student research, conferences, journals

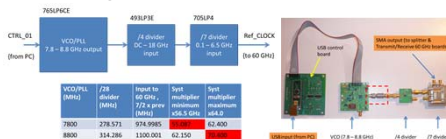
Electrical

Background

- Using 60 GHz technology for high-performance, wide bandwidth, short range unlicensed operation
- Wide bandwidth allows for high resolution

Concept

- 60 GHz integrated chips are available for WirelessHD, Wireless Gigabit standards
- Use transmitter/receiver system as core building block



Concept architecture and prototype source

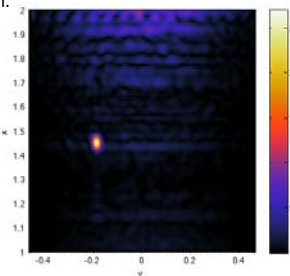
Architecture and Current Status

- Lab hardware in process of being debugged for system validation
- Software integration to decrease mechanical and electrical scanning time
- Algorithm debugging

FMCW SAR

- Received access to 2D (planar) FMCW radar at Reveal Imaging Technologies as part of a DHS sponsored summer internship.
- Replaced non-functioning hardware and wrote code to control hardware and collect data in monostatic and multistatic configurations
- Wrote matched filter SAR imaging algorithms that convolve the theoretical response from a point source with the received signal to generate a target image at the specified depth.

The data to the right shows the image from a 1D horizontal scan in a multi-static configuration using the matched filter imaging algorithm



Software

- Ties the gap between electrical and mechanical components
- Provides controls from multiple software modules into a single interface

Program used to create automated tests



Program capable of executing automated tests

Design Advantages

- Provides the ability to create and run tests that would otherwise have to be run manually, therefore reducing debug time
- Written from the lowest level register settings allowing rapid revisions to accommodate the changing needs as the project progresses
- Written primarily using LabVIEW to leverage its rapid development time and advanced data acquisition capabilities

Mechanical

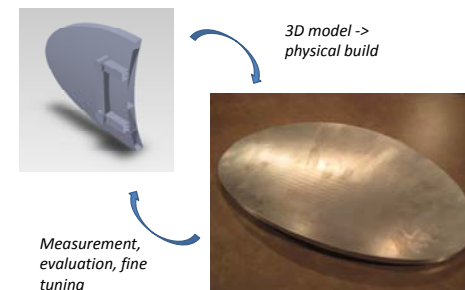
- Aluminum structures provide predictable responses that can be easily accounted for in the imaging algorithms.
- Electrical equipment located on top of the gantry simplifies hardware integration and allows shorter signal cables.



Transmitter Geometry

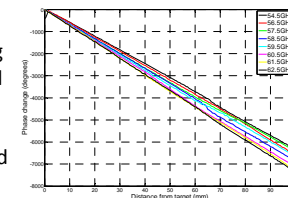
Novel transmitting antenna is a doubly curved offset reflector with vertical parabolic variation and elliptical horizontal variation, with common focal point

- "Blade Beam" gives 1cm horizontal illumination stripe on body
- Switched planar receiver array arc for fast multistatic 2D inversion
- Translation in height for stacked 3D reconstruction



Collected Data

A sample of some data collected with the radar is shown below. This test shows the linear phase change with motion for a given frequency. It also shows that the rate of phase change varies with the final output frequency. This is a crucial requirement to prove that the radar is working as intended and is capable of collecting data that can be used for imaging.



Other References

- [1] "An introduction to wireless technology." International Technical Support Organization, IBM Corporation. <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg244465.pdf>
- [2] Pervasive Computing <http://www-36.ibm.com/software/pervasive/index.shtml>
- [3] "New wireless technologies." alphaWorks emerging technologies, IBM Corporation. <http://www.alphaWorks.ibm.com/wireless>