

IMS2020 MicroApps

A 24 GHz Radar Evaluation and Development Platform

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Analog Devices

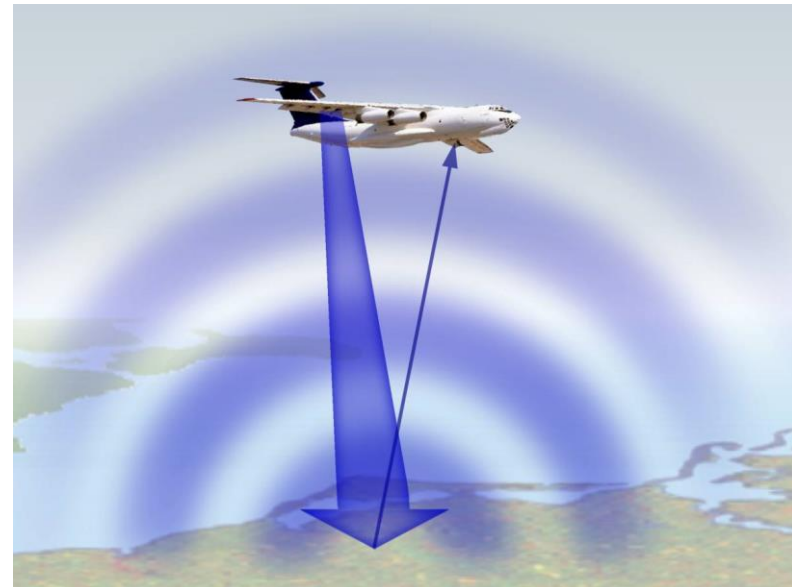
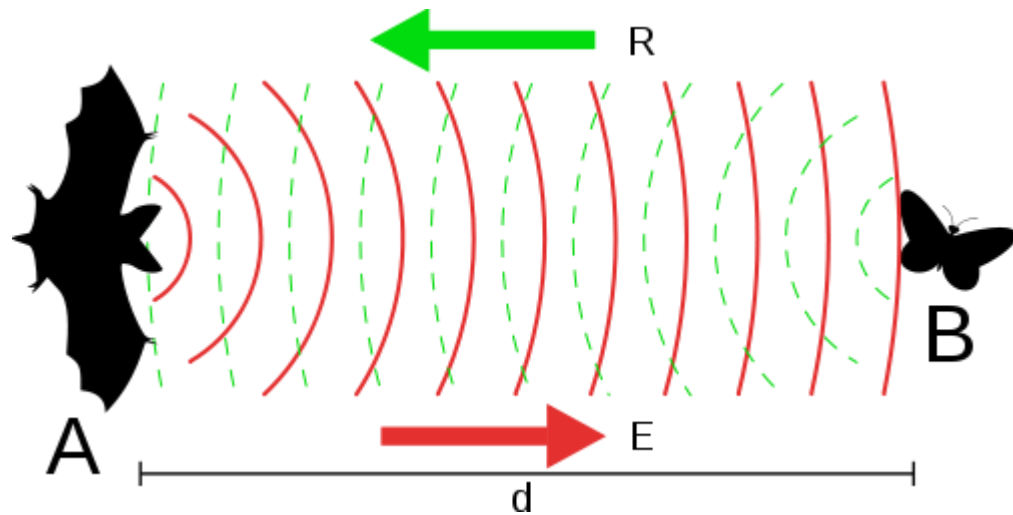


Introduction

- ▶ Background of FMCW radar and some basic info
- ▶ Issues and challenges with implementing a radar system
- ▶ The purpose of a 24GHz radar development kit
- ▶ Our solution, the TinyRad platform
- ▶ TinyRad features and specifications
- ▶ How to use the TinyRad platform in practice

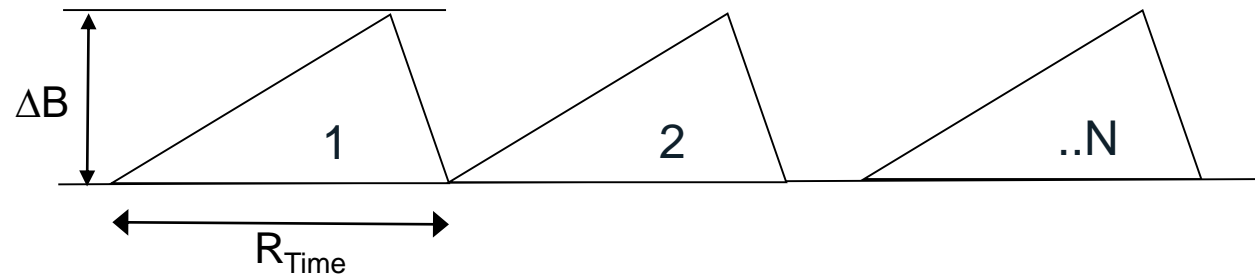
Radar Basics

- ▶ In a very basic sense radar measures the “echoes” of electromagnetic waves in order to find the distance, velocity and/or position of an object.
- ▶ It was, like many things, developed in secret during WWII and became commonplace after
- ▶ It now can be found used in things such as aviation/drone altimeters, in automotive blind spot detection, industrial tank level sensing, missile targeting and also defence, and so on



Some radar background

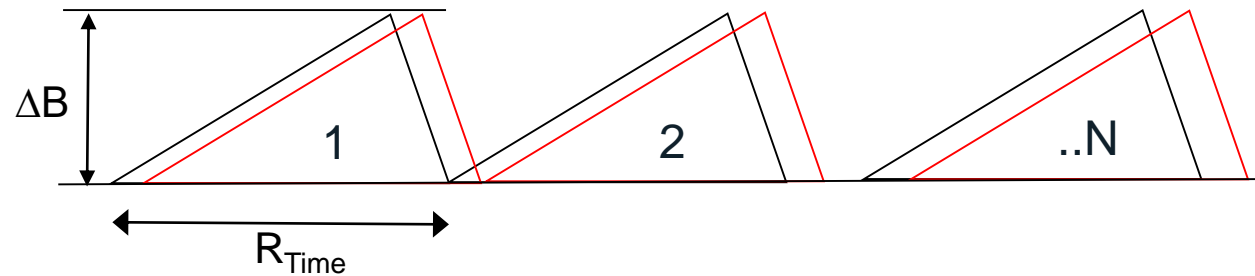
- ▶ This presentation will focus on FMCW radar. Example of a transmitted signal and received “echo” in red:



- Range Resolution $\Delta R = \frac{c}{2 * \Delta B}$
- Velocity Resolution $\Delta V = \frac{\lambda}{2 * N * R_{time}}$
- Angle Resolution $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$
- ▶ 24GHz falls within ISM band. 24GHz radar systems can be used for any application without regulation
 - Limited to ~200MHz BW
 - 77GHz (4GHz BW non-ISM band) can offer better performance and smaller systems, but can only be used for automotive applications

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When considering the evaluation of a radar system

- ▶ Some existing options for detection: Radar, LIDAR/Lasers, Camera (IR and visible light), Ultrasound
- ▶ Each have their own benefits and drawbacks
 - Example: Radar can operate in harsh conditions.
- ▶ Two or more sensors can be used in conjunction to cover each other's weaknesses
 - Example: Camera for a perimeter security system with a radar backup
- ▶ Can require specialist RF knowledge on top of software development
- ▶ Complexity in the design stage
 - RF layout, antenna design, configuring chirps, sampling and interpreting raw data
 - There is a need to simplify and speed up and simplify the process of bringing a radar solution to market
- ▶ Is a radar sensor even going to be a good fit for the given application?

Autonomous Driving

Google's modified Toyota Prius uses an array of sensors to navigate public roads without a human driver. Other components, not shown, include a GPS receiver and an inertial motion sensor.

LIDAR

A rotating sensor on the roof scans more than 200 feet in all directions to generate a precise three-dimensional map of the car's surroundings.

POSITION ESTIMATOR

A sensor mounted on the left rear wheel measures small movements made by the car and helps to accurately locate its position on the map.

VIDEO CAMERA

A camera mounted near the rear-view mirror detects traffic lights and helps the car's onboard computers recognize moving obstacles like pedestrians and bicyclists.



RADAR

Four standard automotive radar sensors, three in front and one in the rear, help determine the positions of distant objects.

Source: Google

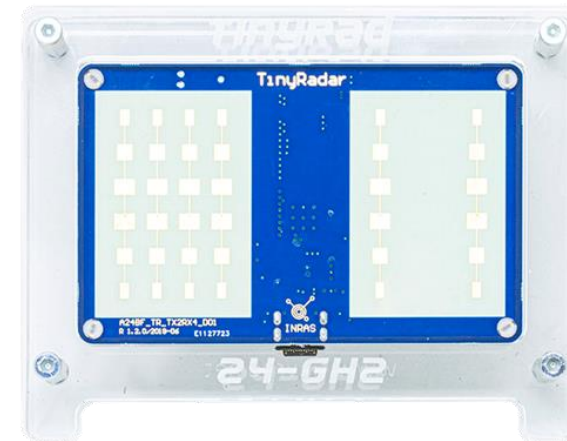
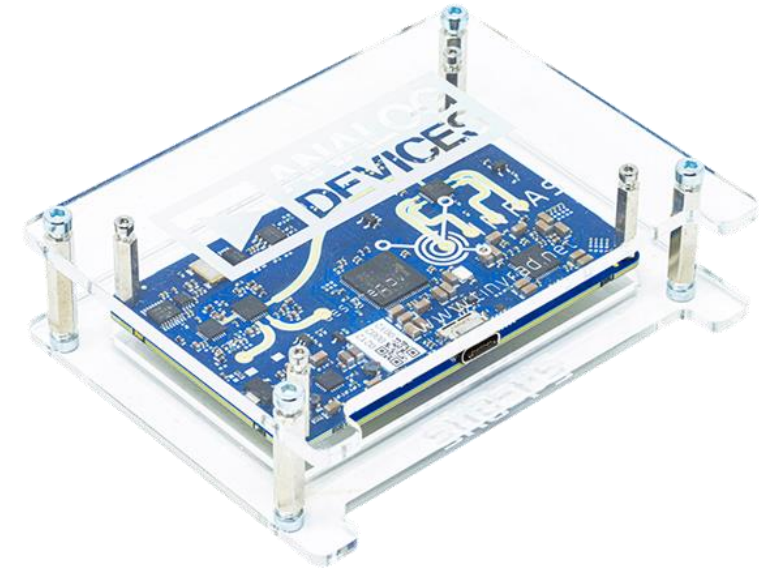
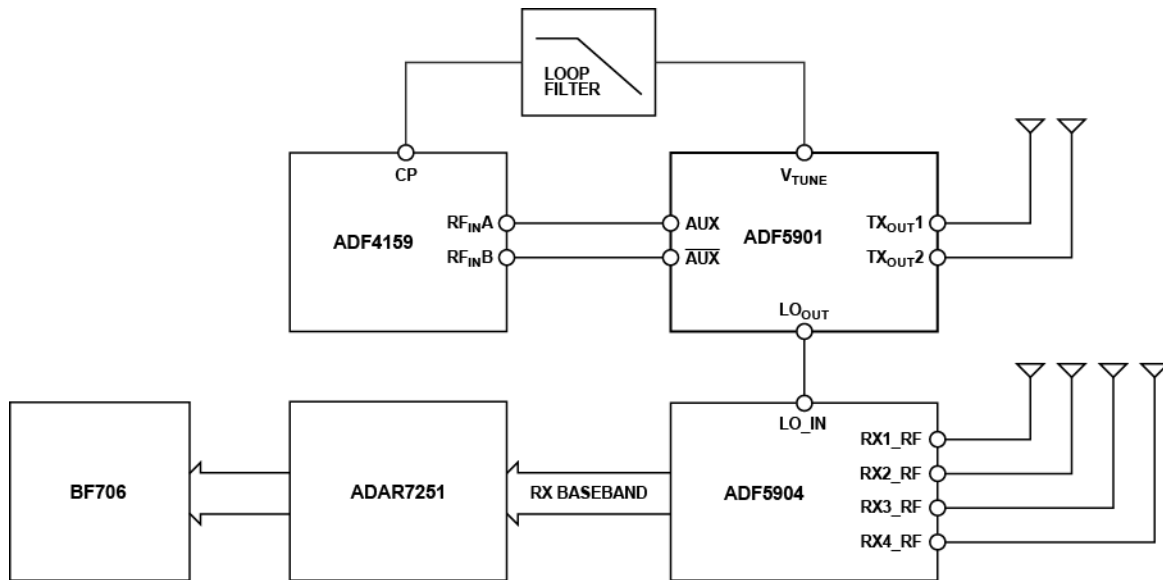
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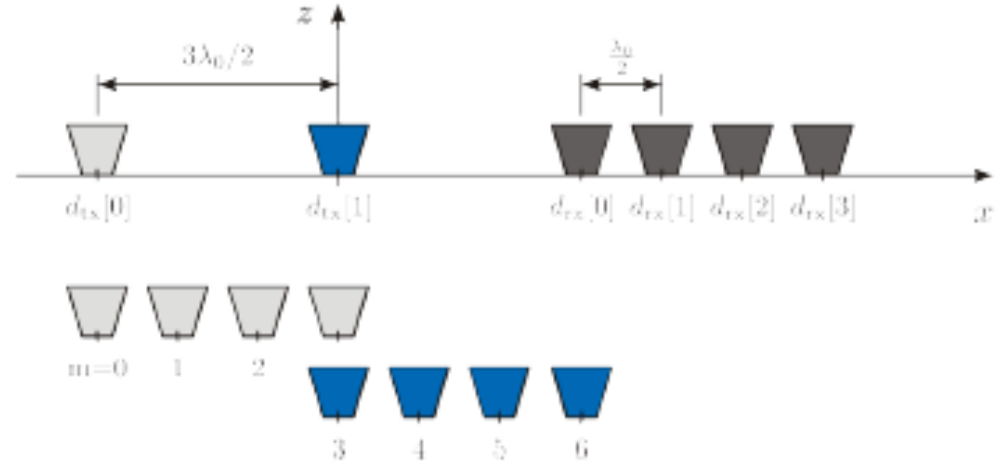
TinyRad platform

- ▶ 24GHz MIMO FMCW front end
 - 2 Tx and 4 Rx channels, ADC and DSP on board
- ▶ Credit card sized system
- ▶ Powered from USB-C connection
- ▶ Designed for Range-Doppler and MIMO processing

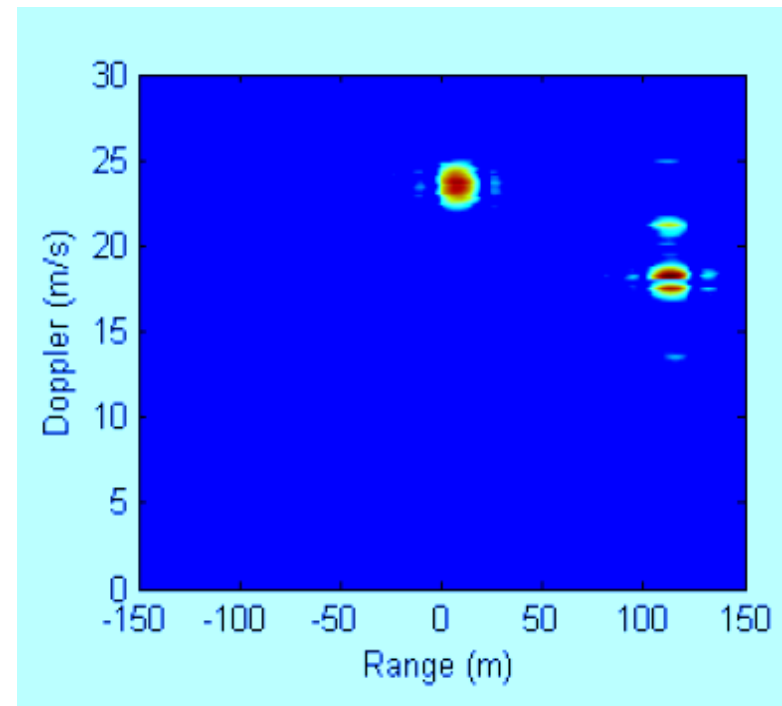
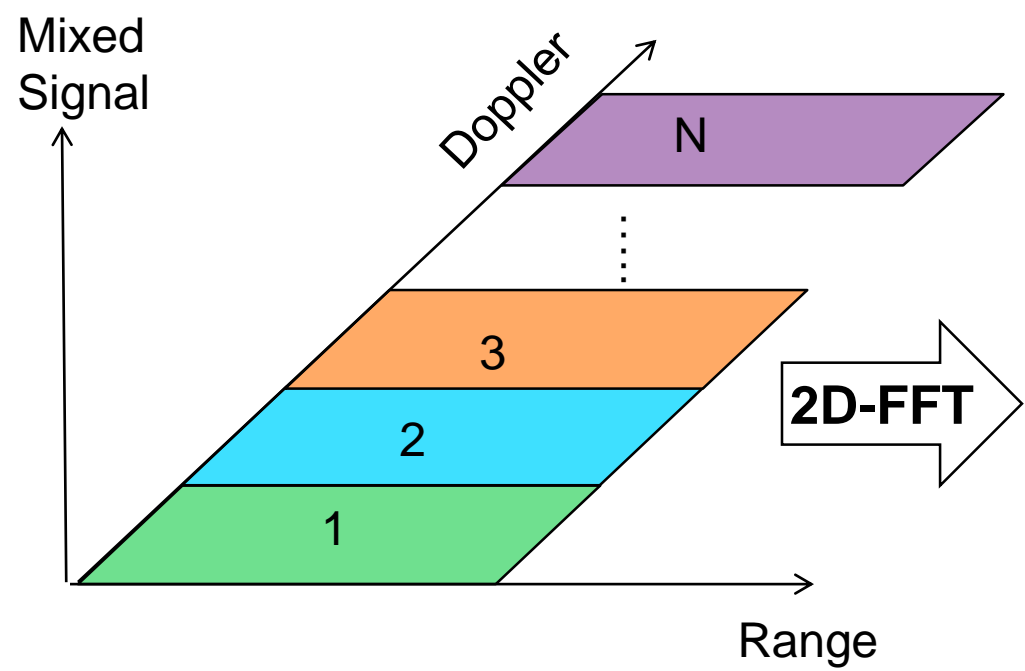
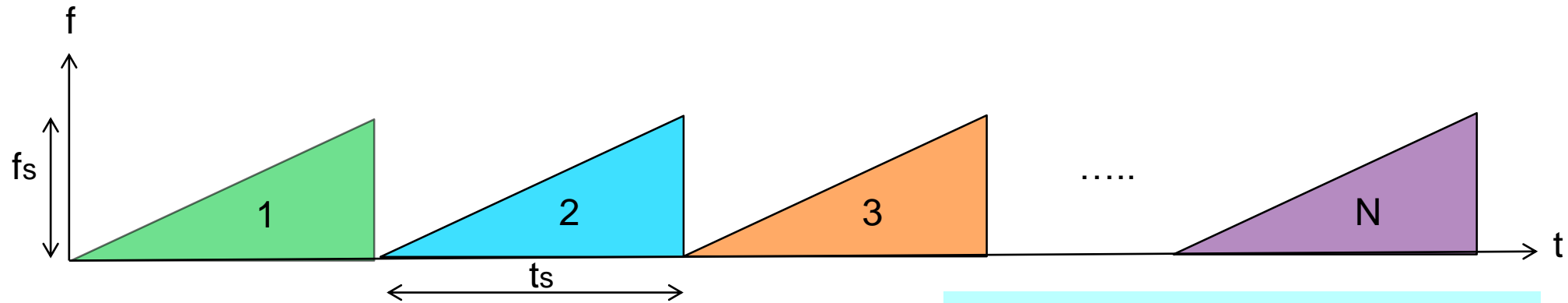


TinyRad specifications

- ▶ 24GHz ISM band operation
- ▶ 1MSPS per IF channel sample rate
- ▶ Customisable FMCW timings
- ▶ Range resolution ~60 cm (with BW = 250MHz)
- ▶ Maximum range 100m (with target RCS = 1m²)
- ▶ 2 Tx and 4 Rx channels
 - Antenna array setup with spacing to allow 7 virtual elements when using both Tx for increased resolution
 - Angular horizontal 3dB width 76.5 °
 - Angular vertical 3dB width 17.6 °
- ▶ Post processing of data on host PC, with the option to use embedded DSP code

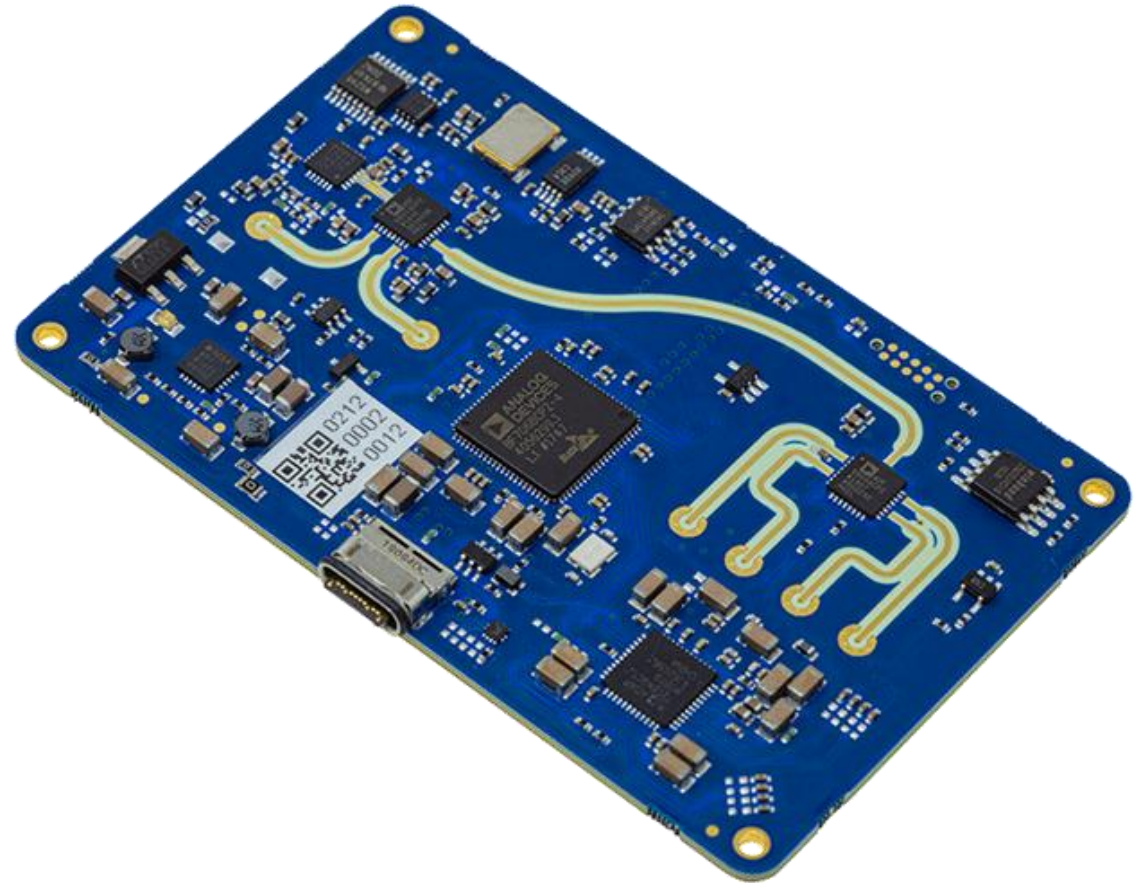


Basic Radar Algorithm and Data Format



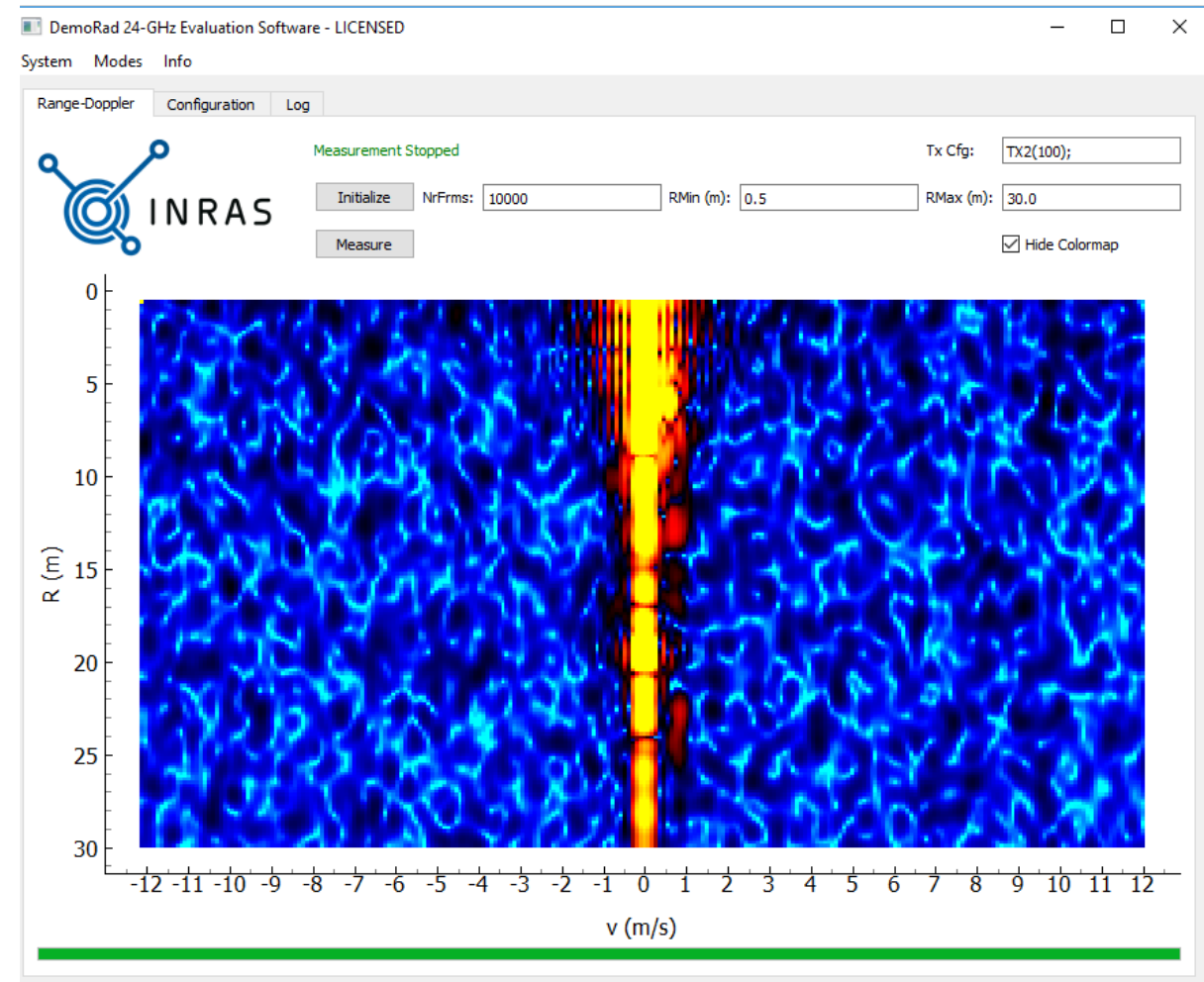
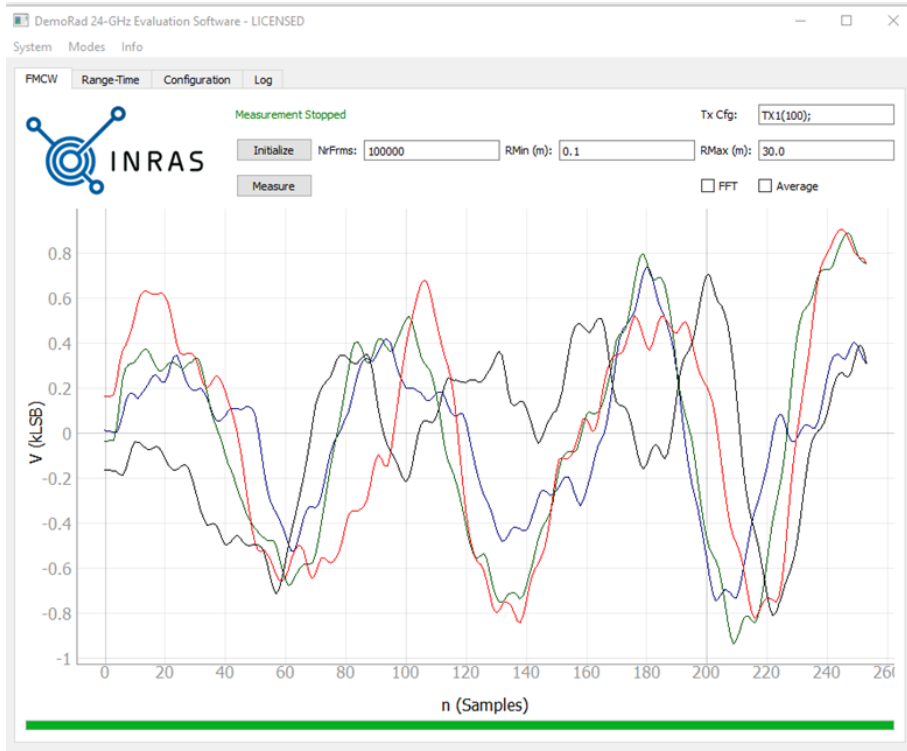
The purpose of this platform

- ▶ Remove the need for time to be spent on the hardware design stage
- ▶ Allows radar as a solution to be taken for a “test drive” first
- ▶ Makes radar accessible to a broad range of applications
- ▶ A radar system can be implemented by those who would otherwise consider it too resource intensive due to specialist knowledge
- ▶ Act as a platform to quickly allow algorithms to be developed for the specific application



Using the TinyRad kit

- ▶ Laptop, TinyRad board and a USB cable are all that are required to get radar up and running
- ▶ Included software GUI which allows kit to be used quickly out of the box

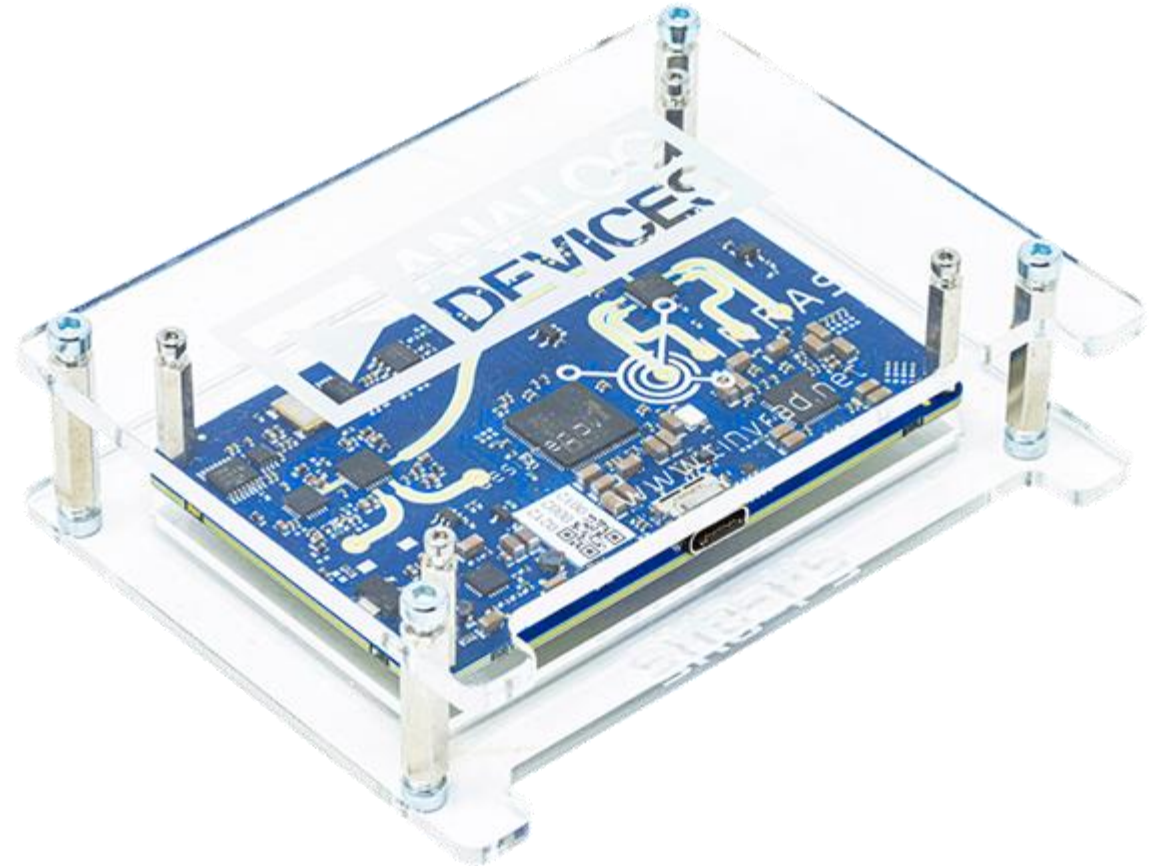


Example design procedure

- ▶ **Step 1:** Purchase TinyRad kit and use small form factor to set it up in given application
 - For example car blind spot detection. Board being low profile can be attached to car side view mirror.
- ▶ **Step 2:** Use packaged GUI to quickly see if radar will be a good fit for the application
 - TinyRad with GUI can be up and running in 5 minutes. Algorithms that are supplied are basic but allow range doppler and MIMO to be evaluated
- ▶ **Step 3:** Open up example code files in chosen format and refine given algorithms to better fit specific application
 - The TinyRad board can be given to software engineers and used as a radar algorithm development platform.
 - All classes and example source code are supplied in Matlab and Python format. Excellent starting point for further development e.g. for target detection algorithms.
- ▶ **Step 4:** System design stage. Use TinyRad design files (are supplied by us) for the radar portion
 - Schematic, BOM, Gerber files are all included with TinyRad kit

Conclusion

- ▶ Some basic radar background has been given as well as some information on why radar might be chosen for an application
- ▶ The reasoning behind developing TinyRad has been explained
- ▶ Shown that it can be effectively used to evaluate FMCW radar for a given application
- ▶ The data format used in the TinyRad system has been explained
- ▶ If proceeding with design, the TinyRadkit is useful as an algorithm design platform



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- <https://www.analog.com/en/design-center/evaluation-hardware-and-software/evaluation-boards-kits/EVAL-TinyRad.html>
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Frequency Generation Applications

