

Low-cost single-chip radar design and applications at 60 GHz

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Our Mission

to be a major supplier of innovative integrated radar IC's

for consumer, industrial and automotive markets,

leveraging the knowledge on radar in The Netherlands.





Contents

- Problems presence sensor technology.
- Problems current radar technology.
- The Omniradar value proposition.
- Doppler and FMCW radar.
- Opportunities.
- Why 60 GHz?
- IC architecture.
- Measurement results.
- The potential of integrated radar.
- The team.
- Conclusions



Problems Presence Sensor Technology

	24 GHz NB Radar	24 GHz UWB Radar	77 GHz Radar	79 GHz Radar	Mono Video	Stereo Video	PMD Sensor	Far IR Sensor	Near IR Sensor	Laser Scanner	Ultra- sonic
Operation in dust or hail											
Operation in fog or snow											
Low sun and dazzling											
Day and night operation capability											
Sensor blockage risk (e.g. dirt on sensor)											
Mounting constraints on vehicle											
Surface/Cover transparency constraints											
= good performance = fair performan	ce = bad pe	erformance			N	IOSARIM F	P7 proje	ct			

Most sensors cannot handle harsh environments.



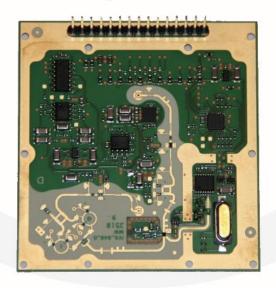
Problems Current Radar Technology

Discrete solutions = costs

24 GHz bandwidth = no resolution

Higher frequency = complex

Expert design work = costs





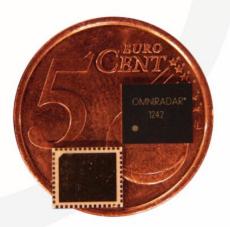
Value Proposition

We take the microwave hassle out of engineering

We bring radar technology to industrial and consumer markets

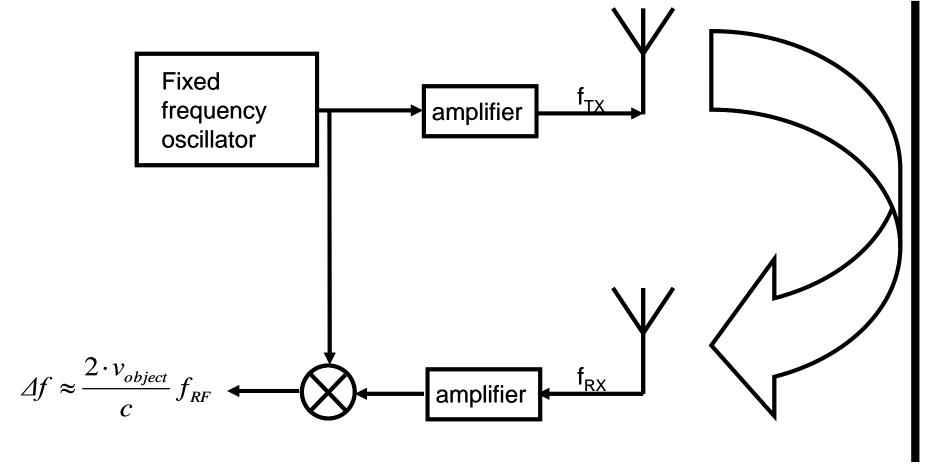
with our solution:

Fully Integrated 60 GHz high bandwidth frontend RADAR with antenna's





Doppler radar

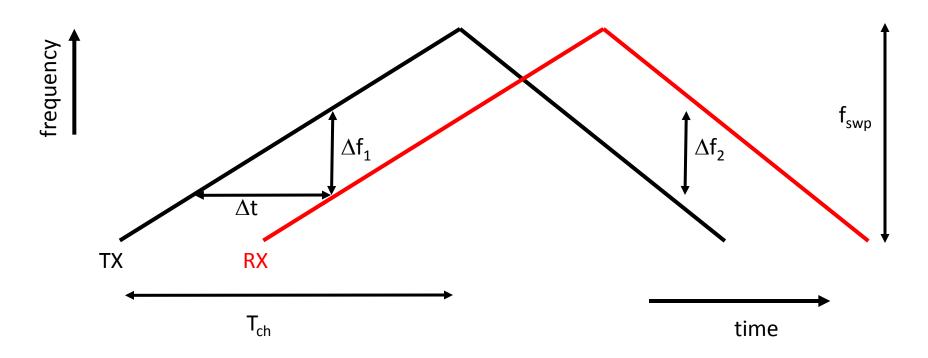


Using $f_{RF} = 60$ GHz, v=10-100 km/hr=2.8-28 m/s \rightarrow $\Delta f = 1-11$ kHz.





FMCW radar



- Triangular frequency modulation (many other patterns possible).
- Measures both distance $(d=(\Delta f_1 + \Delta f_2) * T_{ch}/f_{swp})$ and speed $(v=(\Delta f_1 \Delta f_2) * c/(2 * f_{RF}))$.





More opportunities.

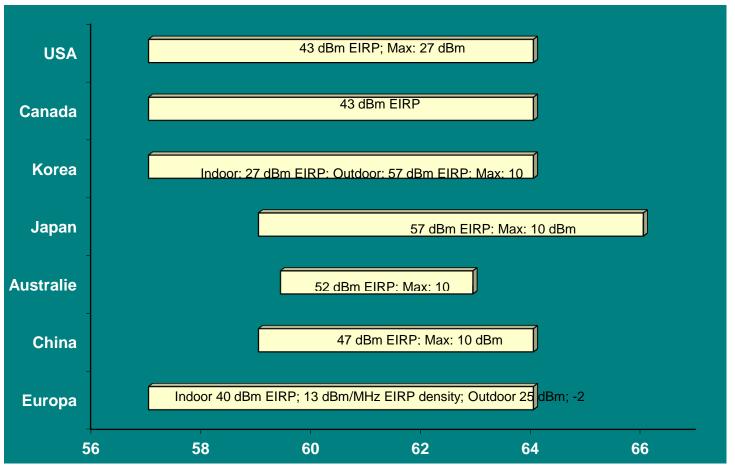


- UAV applications.
- Car applications.
- Automatic Guided vehicles.
- Speedometer.
- Intruder alarms.
- Proximity switches in sanitary equipment.
- Robot sensors for proximity and speed.
- Ultrasound transducer replacement.
- Standard "radar" component for all engineers.





Why the 60 GHz ISM band?



Source: agentschap Telecom

Small applications possible (wavelength=5 mm).



IC architecture 1(2)

- Generic solution for FMCW, FSK, doppler radar applications.
- 7 GHz bandwidth

 4 cm resolution
- 2 * RX: direction of arrival
- RX I/Q: direction of object-movement.
- PLL
- Low-cost XTAL (10-50 MHz)
- Analog or digital IF output

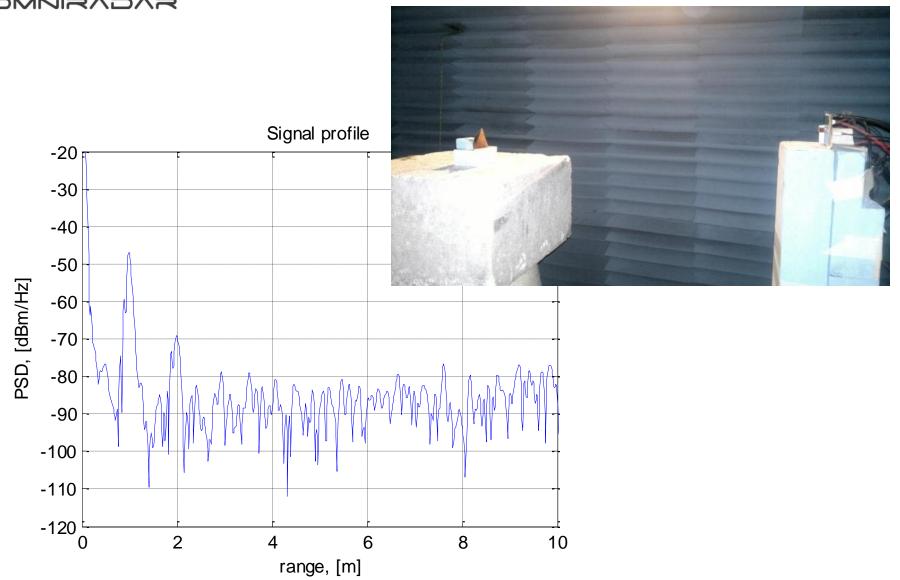


IC architecture 2(2)

- Single supply (2.6-2.9 V) via on-chip low-dropout regulators.
- "SW programmable radar" to program various functionality (150 bits) via SPI.
- Antenna on-silicon or in the package.
- For our customers:
 NO hassle in RF board or antenna design
- Just connect power supply, signal processing unit and have a working radar!



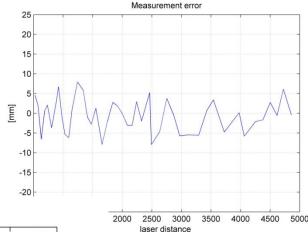
Measurements

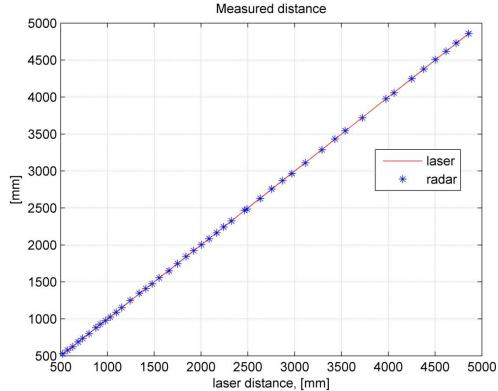




Distance Measurement



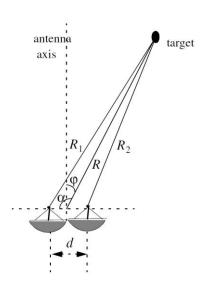


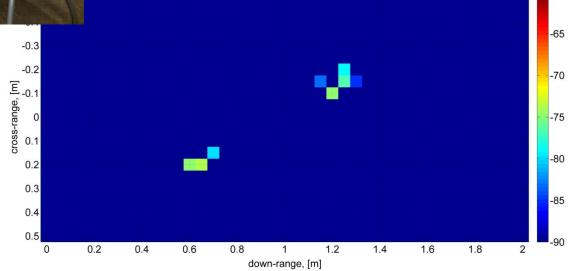




Angle of arrival





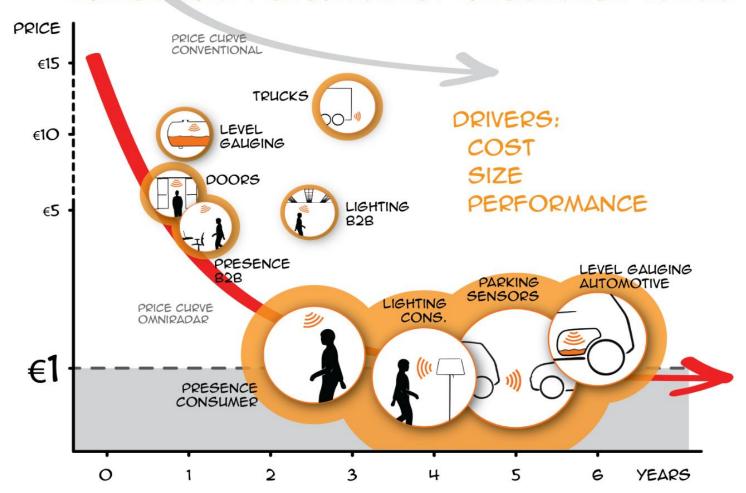


Top view

dB



UNLOCKING POTENTIAL OF INTEGRATED RADAR





The Team





Conclusions

- Summarized problems in state-of-the-art presence sensor technology and radar technology.
- There are lots of opportunities for radar.
- Our value proposition is a one-chip-radar at 60 GHz:
 NO hassle in RF board or antenna design for our customers.
 Connect power, signal processing unit and start measuring.
- Shown the IC architecture and two designs:
 - Antenna on-silicon
 - Antenna in-package
- We have demonstrated radar measurement results (distance, angle-of-arrival).



"The successful realization of such items as phased-array antennas, for example, using a multiplicity of integrated microwave power sources, could revolutionize radar"

Gordon Moore, April 19, 1965





Revolutionizing Radar...