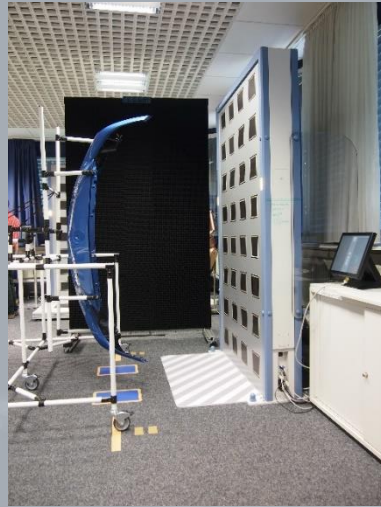


# Unique Applications of microwave VNA technology



Ben Maarleveld - Sales Manager T&M - Rohde & Schwarz Benelux B.V.

**RF 2018**  
TECHNOLOGY DAYS

NL VEENENDAAL • 18-04-18  
BE MECHELEN • 19-04-18

**RF**

  
**ROHDE & SCHWARZ**

# Reaction to terrorist incidents – security measures increased strongly



Traditionally metal detectors and X-Ray luggage scanners

# New threats since 9/11 created a demand for new technology: **Person security scanners**



Smiths detection  
**eqo™**

Electronic scan  
24 GHz (CW)

**Pax rotates, arms up**



L3 communications  
**ProVision®2**

Rotating antennas  
24 - 30 GHz

**Single posture, arms up**



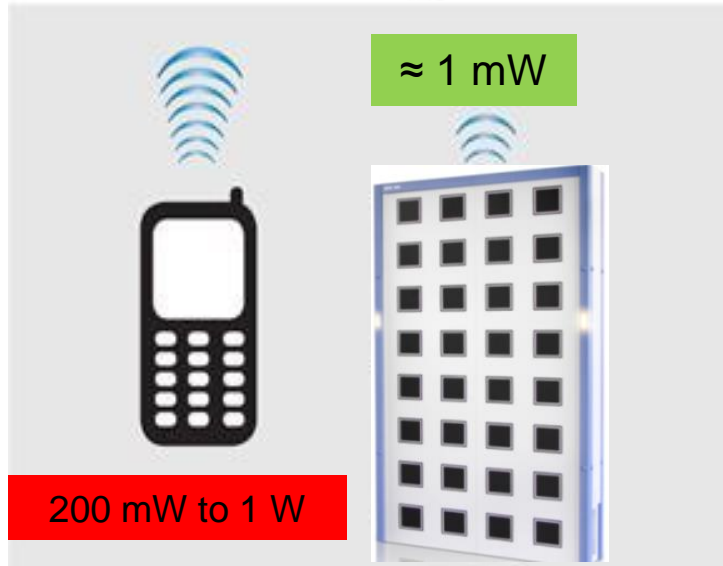
Rohde & Schwarz  
**QPS Series**

Electronic scan, multi-static  
70 - 80 GHz

**One or two postures, arms down**

# Safety of millimeter-wave security scanners

## Millimeter Wave Safety



Millimeter wave technology emits thousands of times less energy than a cell phone transmission.

**A typical cellular  
phone transmits  
orders of magnitudes  
more output power  
than  
Security scanners**

# Millimeter waves vs X-Ray



L3 Provision ATD



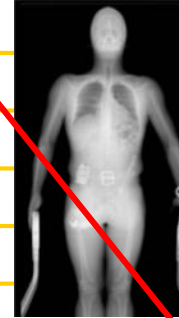
Smith Detection eqo



R&S QPS

*Mm-waves*

*X-Ray*



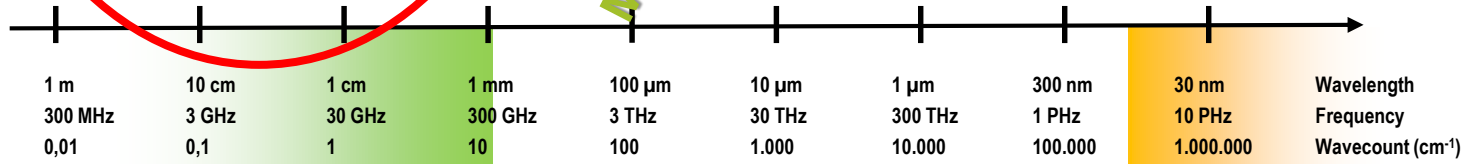
Braun iScan



ASE SmartCheck

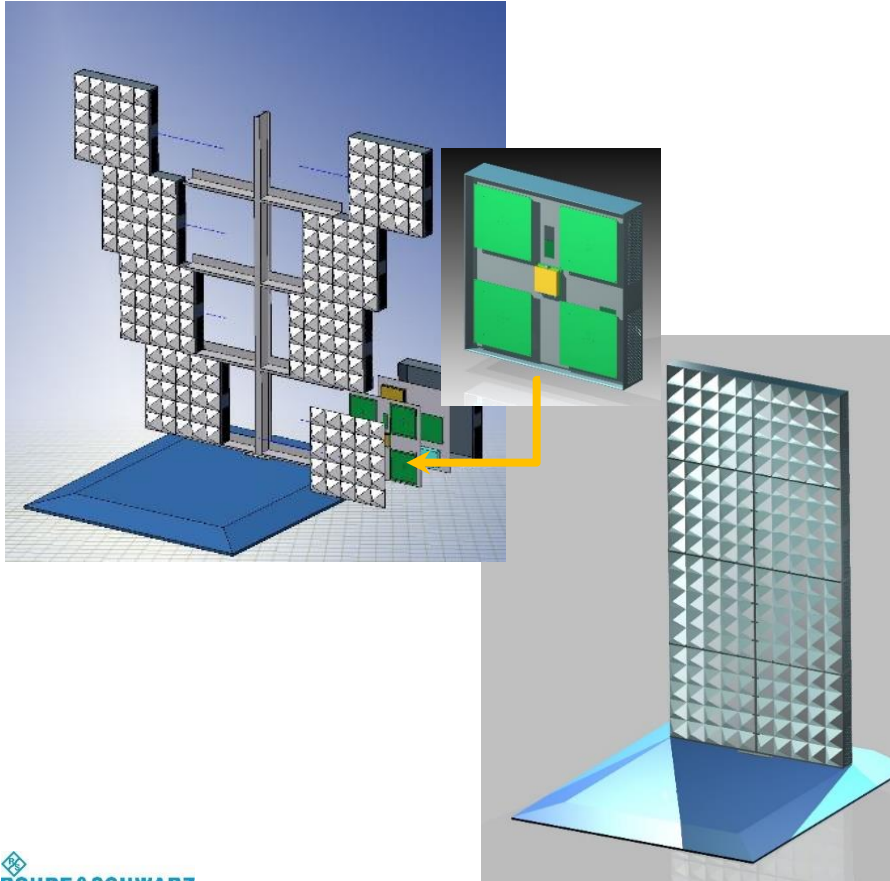


**Forbidden in Europe**

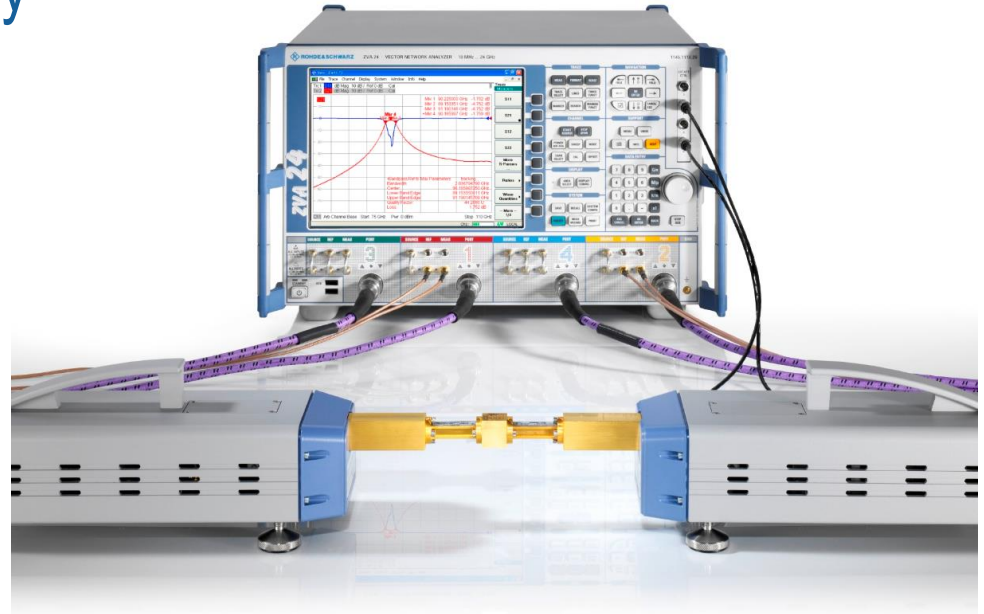




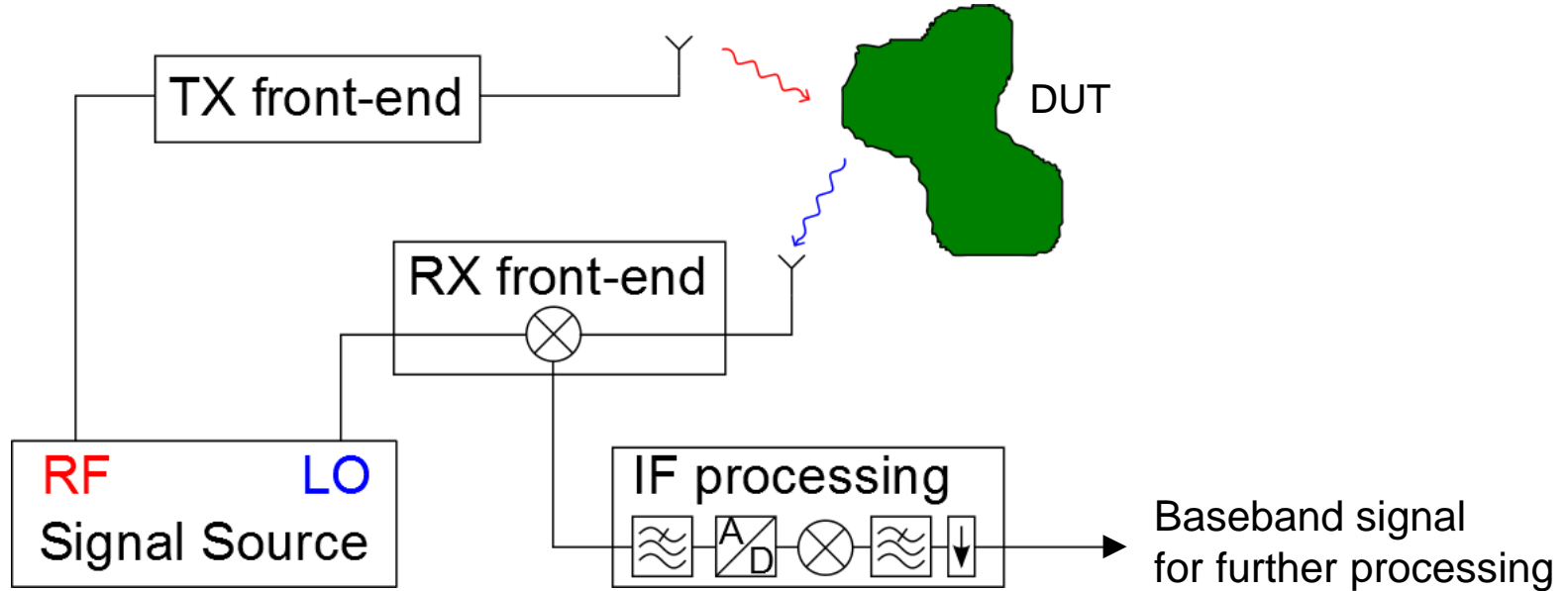
# 2008: R&S vision of a modular security scanner



In modern  
Vector Network Analyzers  
microwave is a core technology  
up to 100 GHz and higher



# Basic principle of microwave scanner – Single channel block diagram

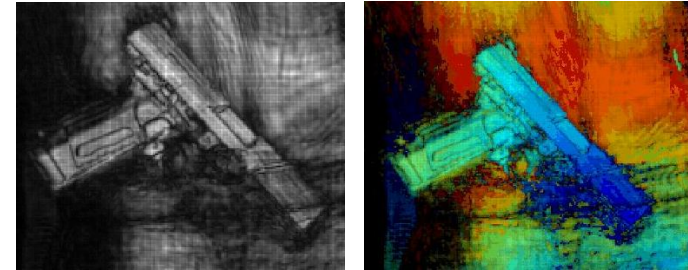
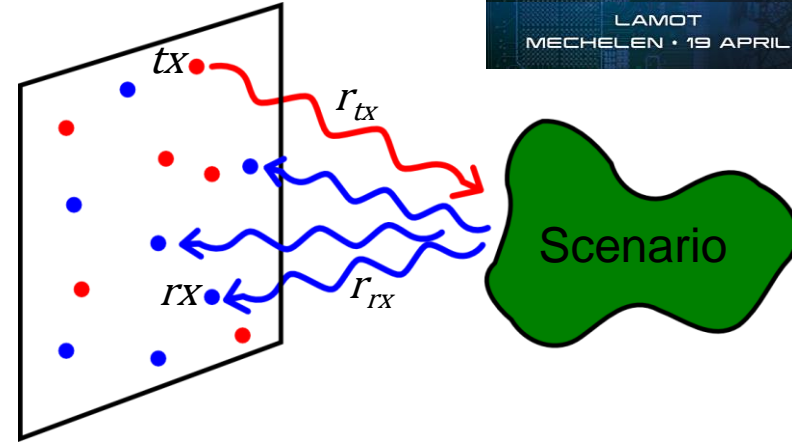




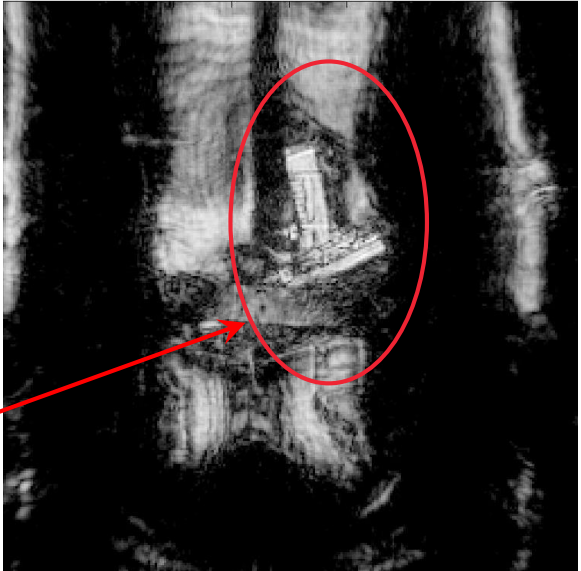
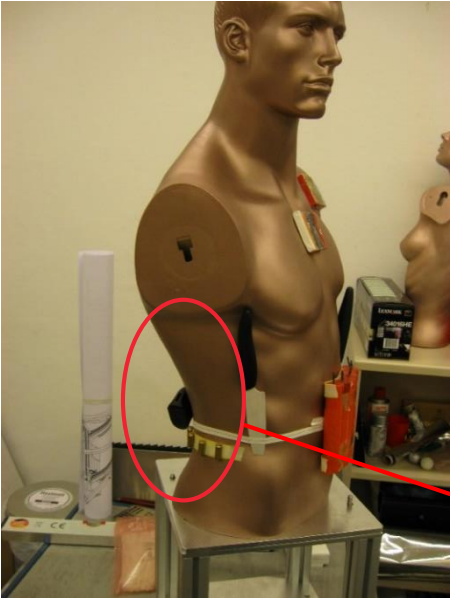
# Principle of Multistatic Microwave Imaging

- A set of multiple transmitting and receiving antennas define the imaging array
- This array is used to measure the reflectivity of the „device under test“ with respect to each Tx-Rx-combination
- Image reconstruction:

- $$Voxel(x, y, z) = \sum_{N_f} \sum_{N_{rx}} \sum_{N_{tx}} s(tx, rx, f) e^{j\frac{2\pi f}{c_0}(r_{tx}+r_{rx})}$$
- „Correct the collected data of every transmitter-receiver-pair by their free space propagation for all frequency points and add everything up.“



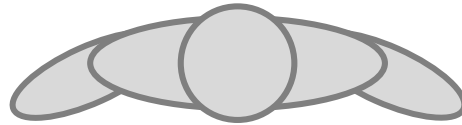
# 2008: first experimental test setup, two scanning antennas



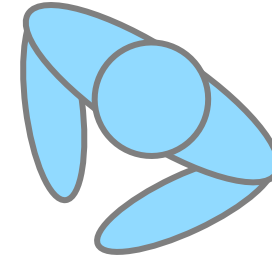
# Scan Process



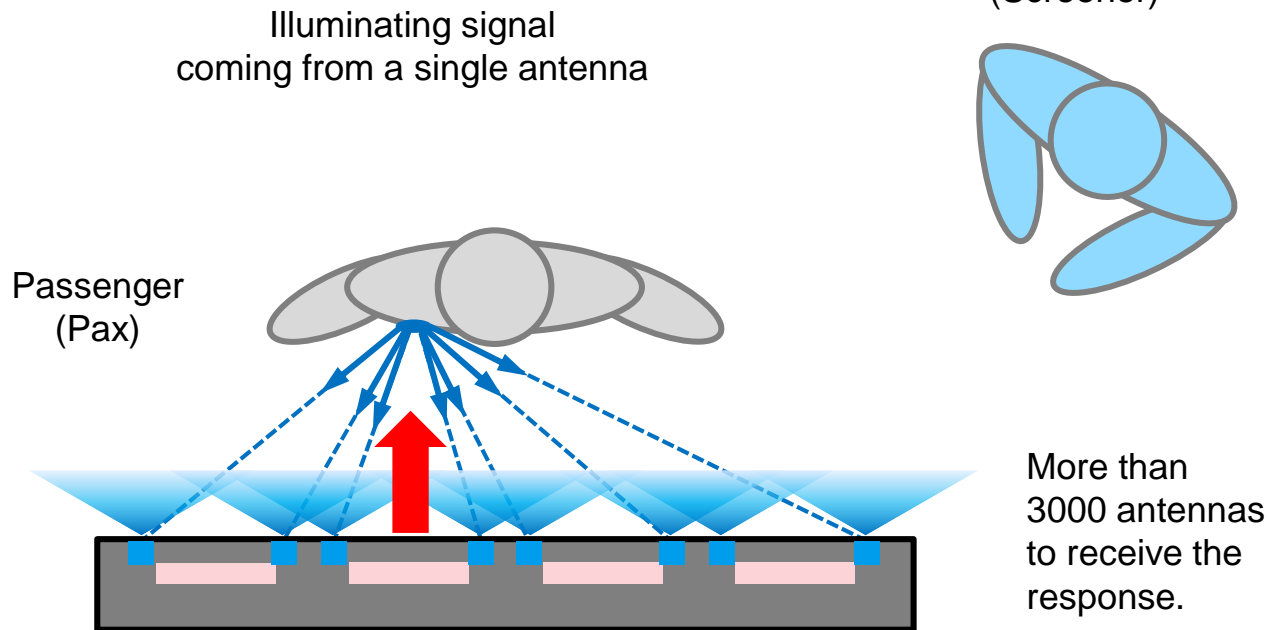
Passenger  
(Pax)



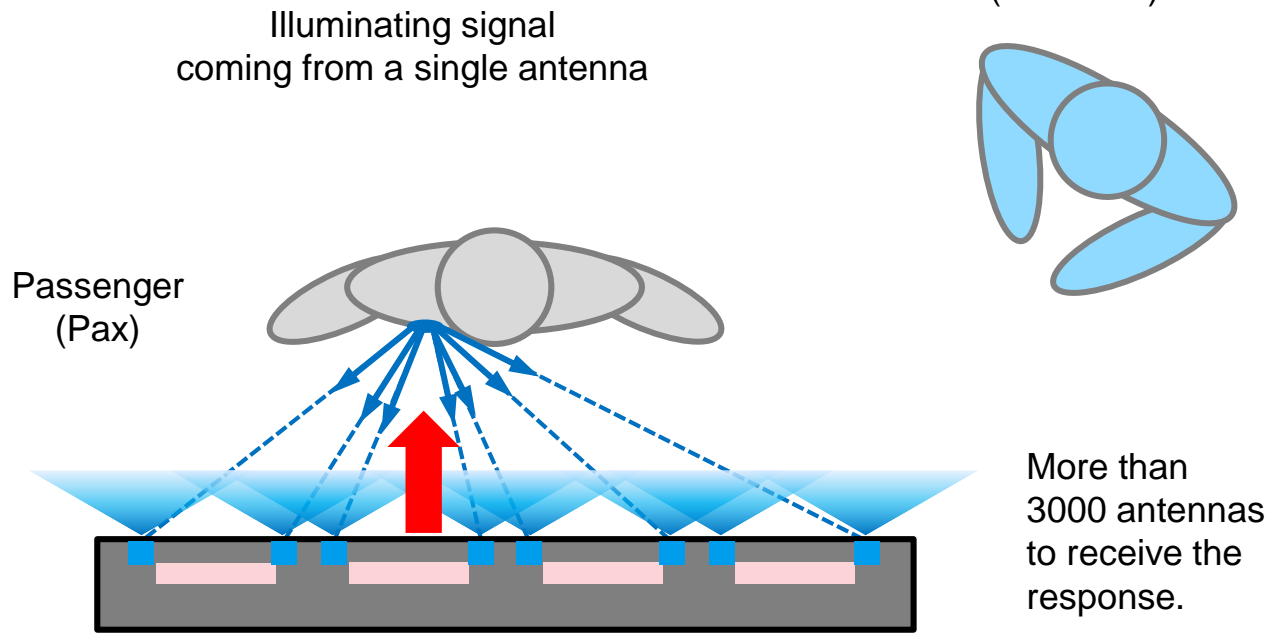
Operator  
(Screener)



# Scan Process

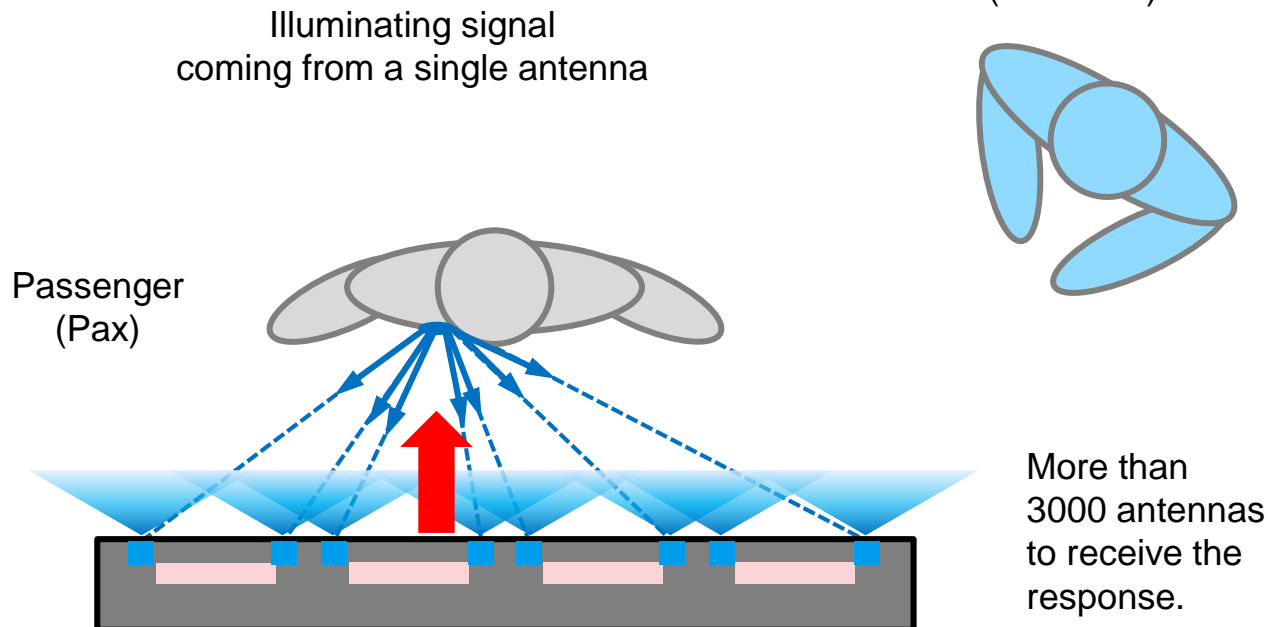


# Scan Process

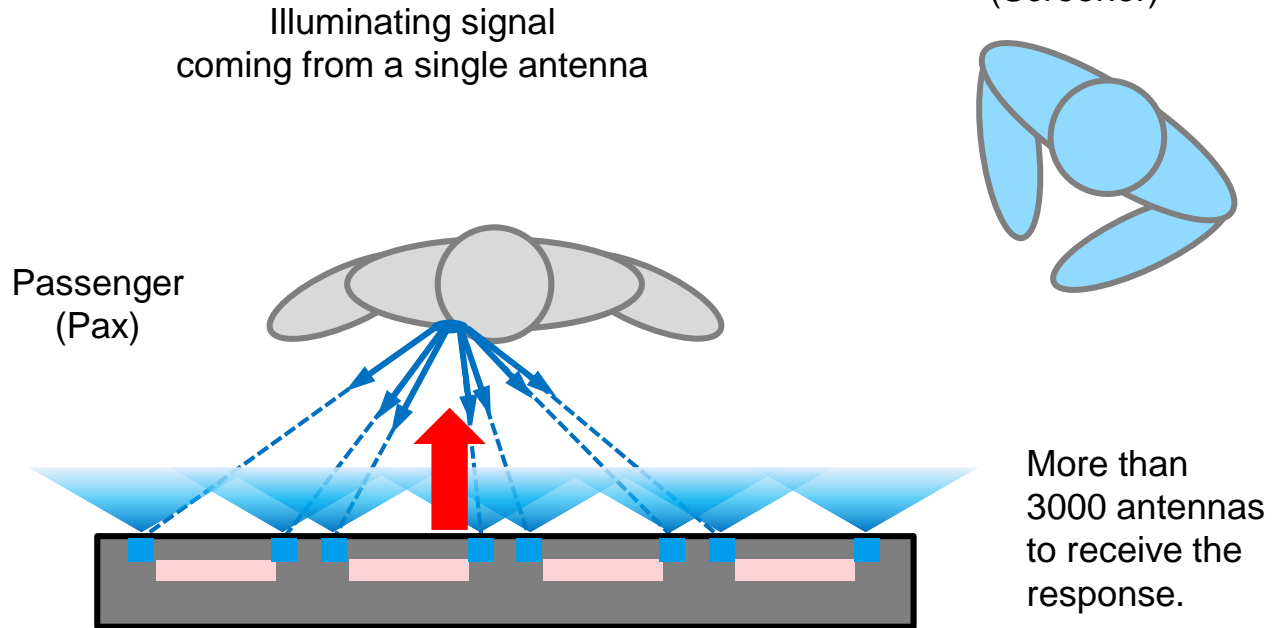




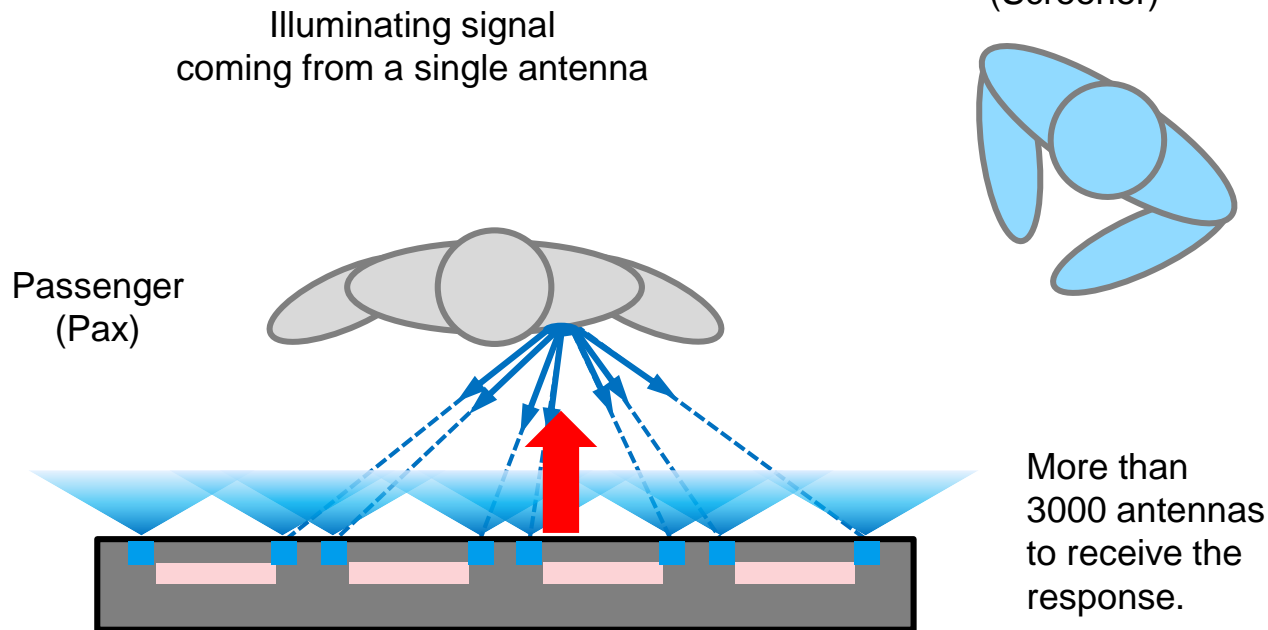
# Scan Process



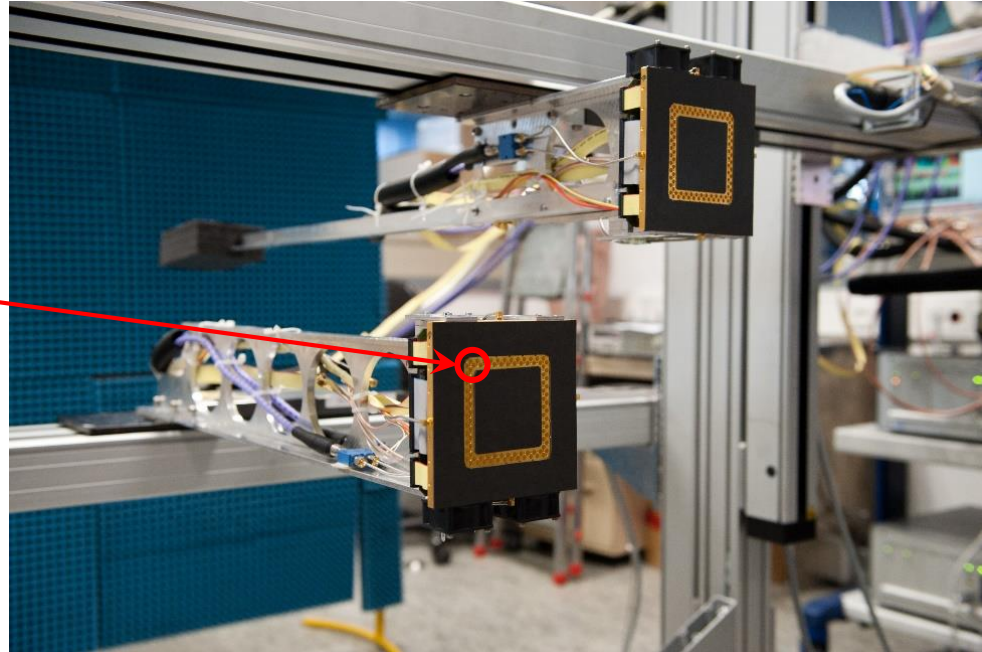
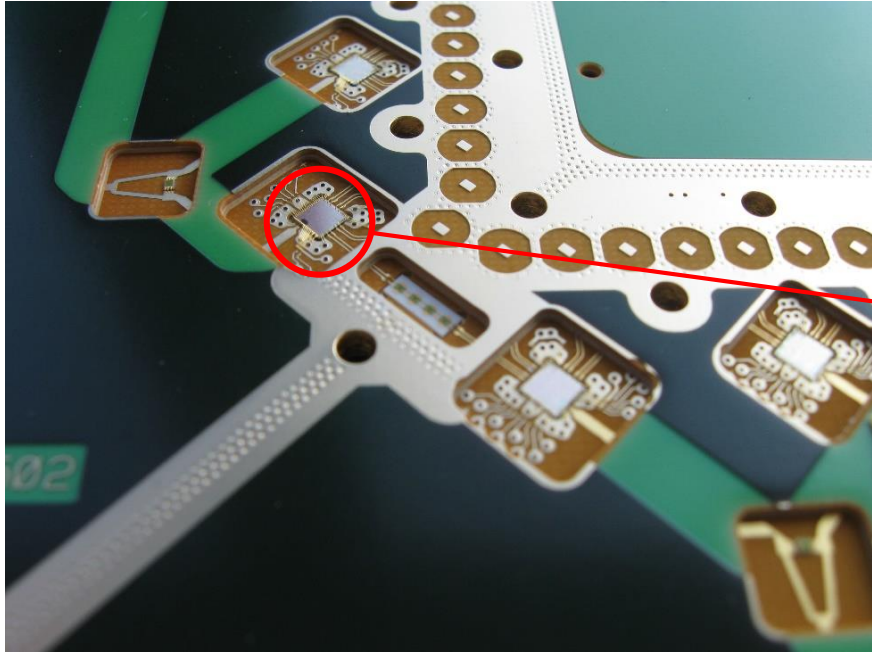
# Scan Process



# Scan Process

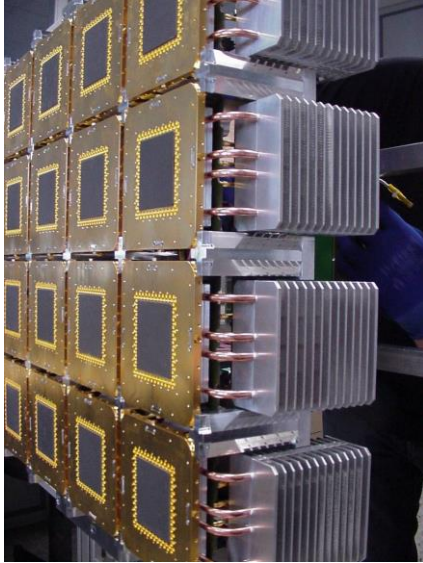


# Module integration and testing – using a chip set designed by Infineon



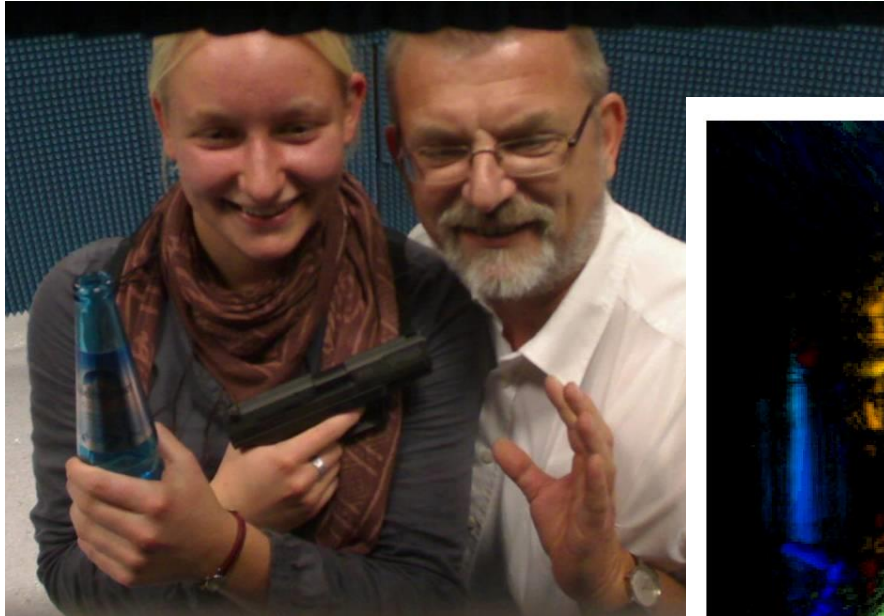
# 2010: first fully electronic demonstrator

- 4x4 Cluster
- Scan time 0,5 s
- Heat pipe cooling system
- First images of living humans

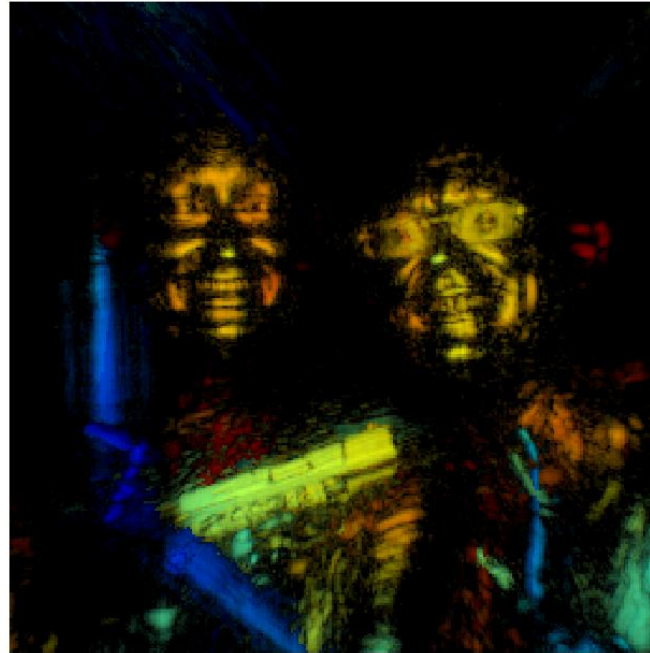




# World's first images of Humans in E-Band (60 -90 GHz)

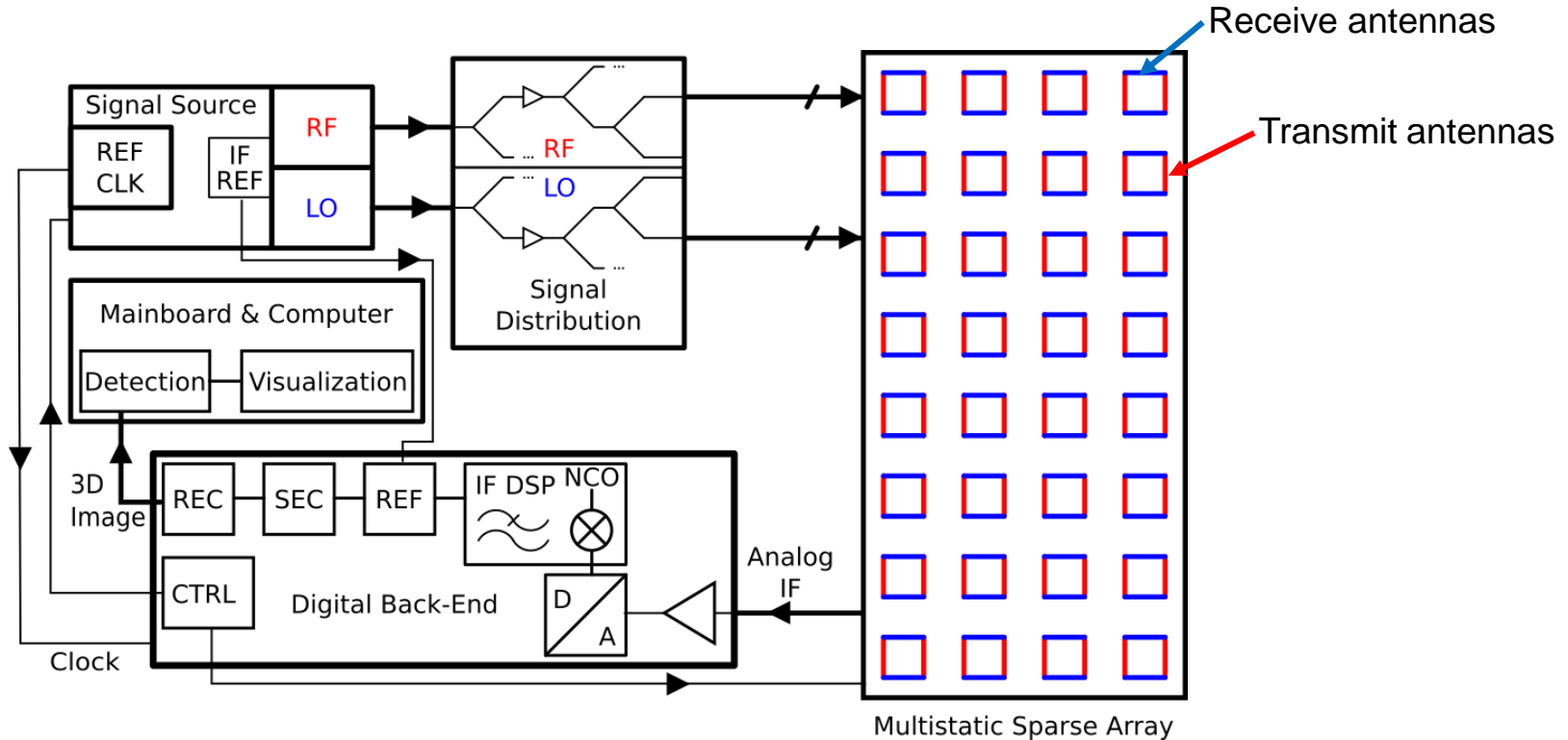


Inventor of the QPS and daughter



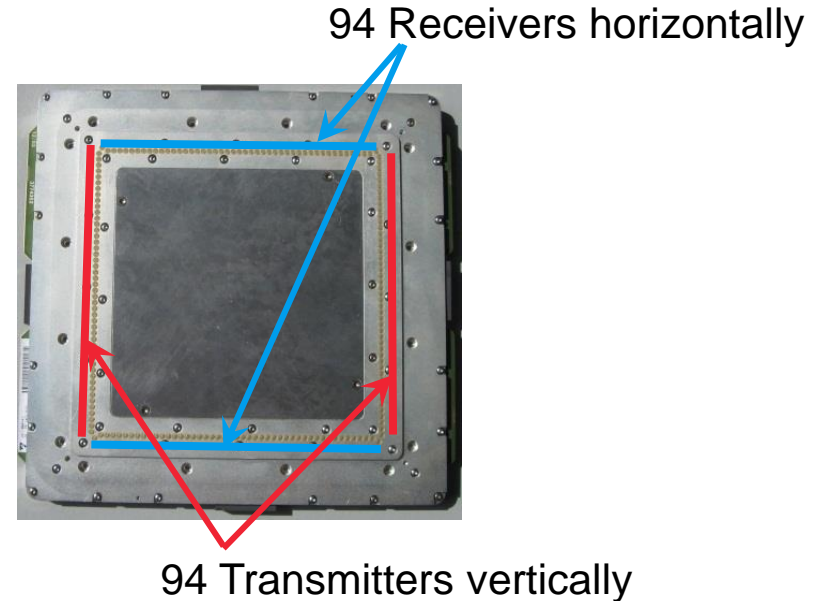
# System Block Diagram

Thousands of fully synchronized Tx and Rx channels



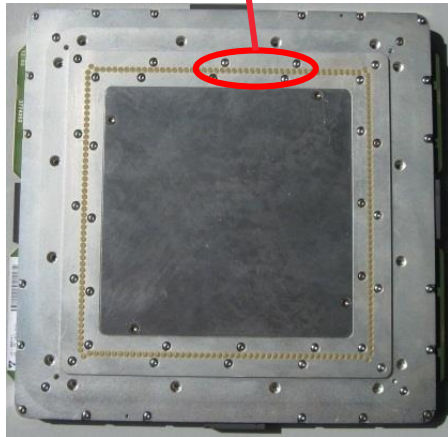
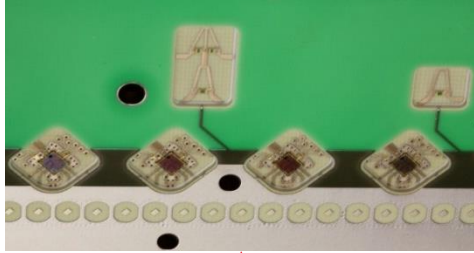
# QPS technical data

- **70 - 80 GHz** Operating frequency
- **94 Rx and Tx antenna's** per module
- **32 Rx/Tx modules** per scanner
- **3008 Tx** and **3008 Rx** antennas in total
- **> 30 dB** Image dynamic range
- **< 2 mm** High resolution
- **msec** range scan time



# QPS System Integration

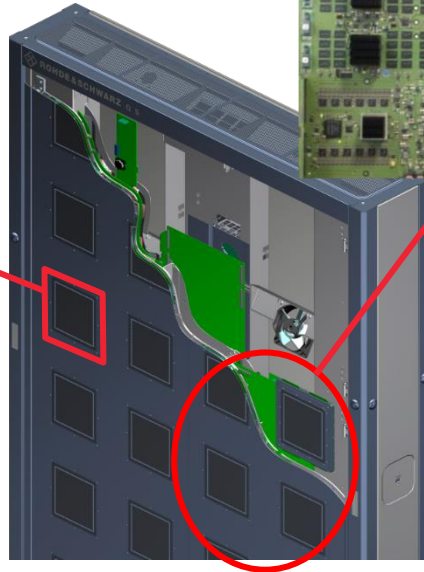
## Chips & Antennas



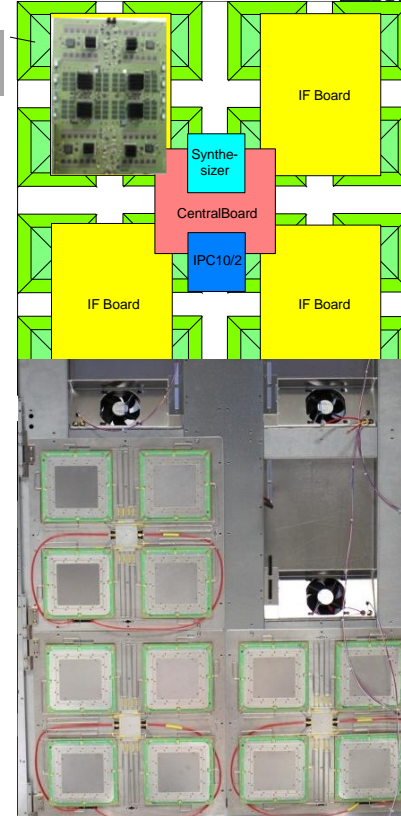
32x RX/TX array

8x Data transfer  
and reconstruction

10 TOP/s



## System integration

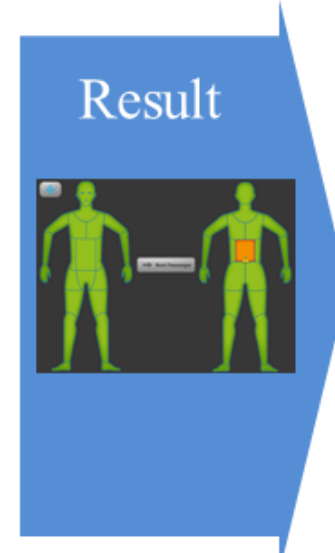
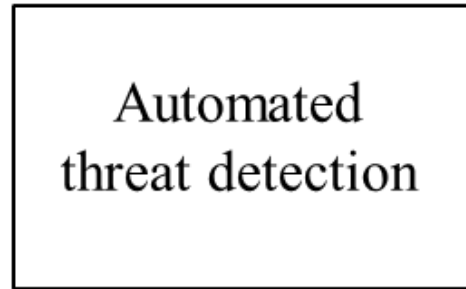


# Automated Threat Detection by powerful algorithms

- Automatic detection of threats/objects in composite microwave images
- Detection software visualizes threats on abstract avatar
- Operator never sees raw images; fulfilling privacy and security requirements



Raw MIP Image



QPS Operator Screen





# Same technology – another new application

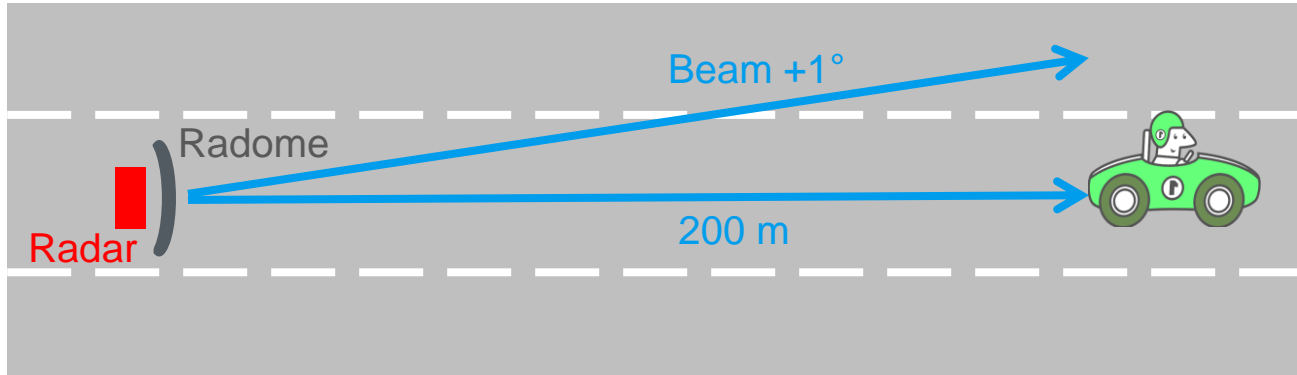
## Automotive radar performance behind radomes and bumpers



Right now there are many different approaches for radar sensor integration.  
Automotive radar operates in same 70-80 GHz frequency range

# Same technology – another new application

## Car radar performance



Radomes may cause angle errors!

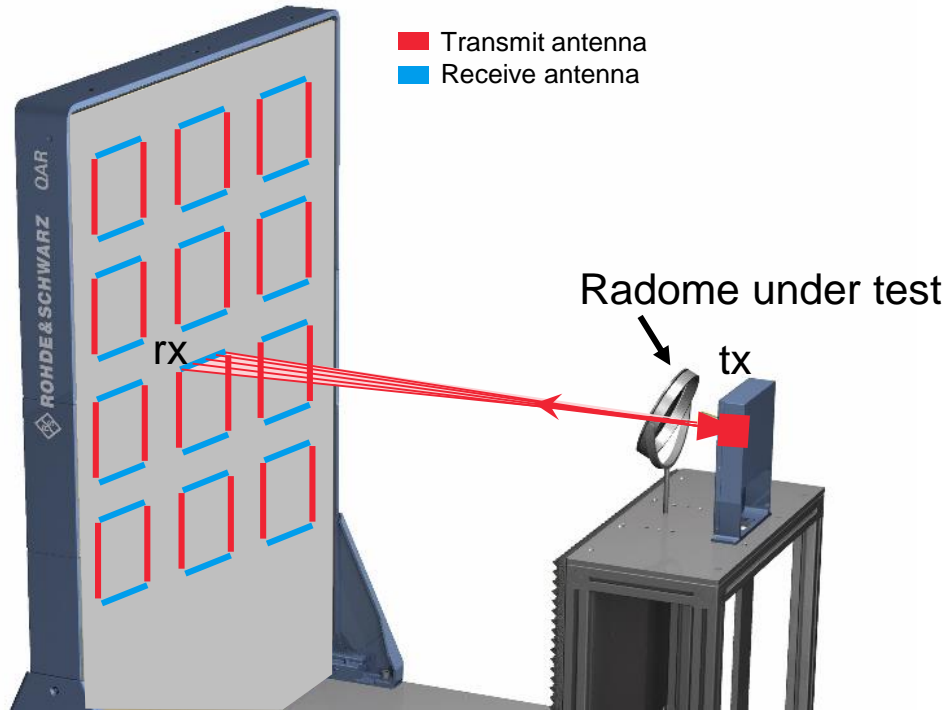
- Rough estimate: Target is 200 m away -> angle error is 1° in broad sight -> Lateral detection error =  $200 \text{ m} \times \tan 1^\circ = 3,5 \text{ m}$

→ The radome is a highly critical part!

→ Quality check required, especially at the end-of-line test?

# Measurement principle

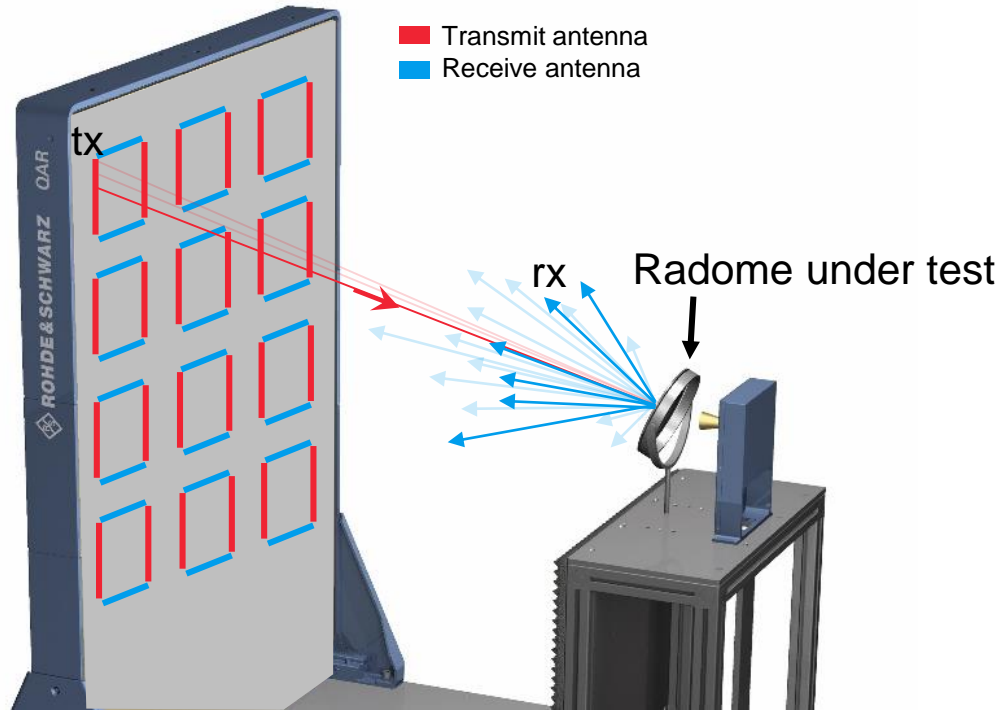
## Transmission measurement



- Measures permeability of radome or bumper material
- The external transmit antenna is switched on and the received power level is measured at each of the antennas in the line.

# Measurement principle

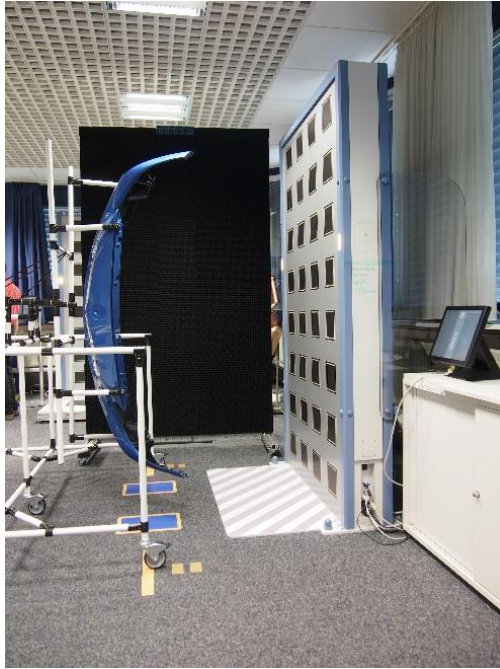
## Reflectivity measurement



- Measures degree of reflection and reflection pattern of radome or bumper material
- For reflection measurement, each transmit antenna is switched on sequentially.
- The complex wave quantities are measured coherently at each single receive antenna.

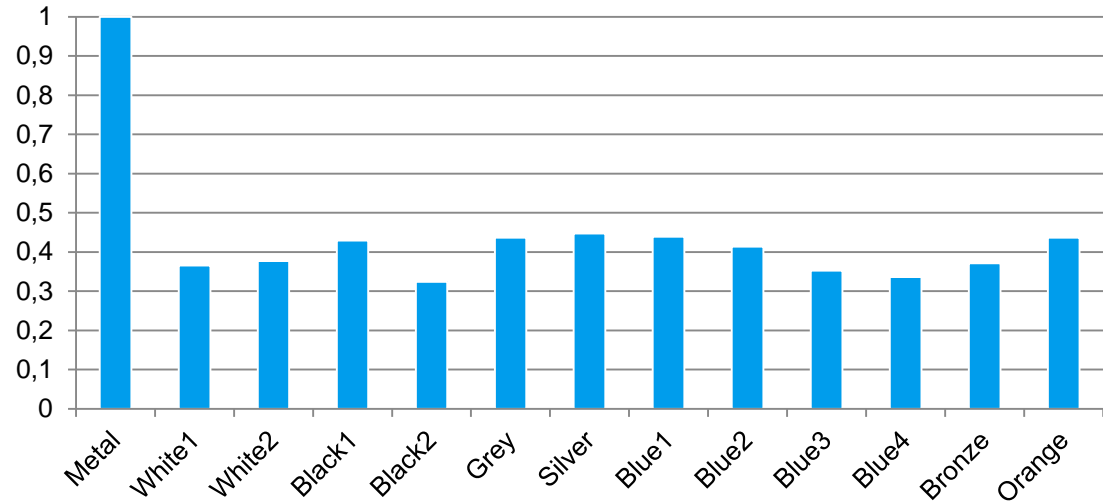
# Examples of measurement results

## Differences in permeability of painted plastic bumpers



Bumpers usually have metallic paint  
→ Is it possible to penetrate the paint with millimeter waves?  
..... Yes it is!

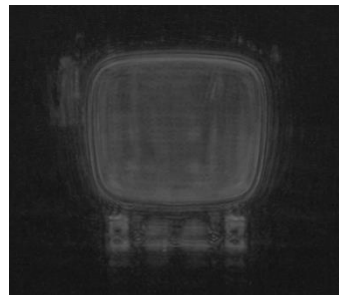
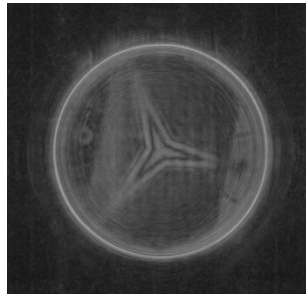
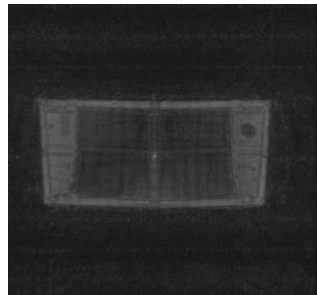
Reflectivity/Permeability of car bumper paint (linear scale)





# Examples of measurement results

Big differences in inhomogeneity of radomes



# Rohde & Schwarz competence – R&D and Manufacturing



100% designed and produced in Germany, based on R&S IP's

Thanks for your attention!

