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EEC 134B

Applications note for Radar Project

1. Initialize Broadband filter, DAC, and Voltage Regulator PCB design

In this PCB design I started the design but James made later modifications and finished the design. This PCB included the IC Low pass filter (MAX291CSA+), an IC Voltage Gain amplifier (AD8367ARUZ-RL7), a 7 V to 3.3 V voltage regulator (UA78M33CDCYR), a 7V to 5 V voltage regulator (UA78M05CDCYR), 16 bit digital to analog converter(DAC8551IADGKT), and a slide switch (GF-124-0000). The PCB design required the open software Kicad. The first task of the PCB was to set up the circuit schematic of the circuit which can be seen below. From there I had to find complementary footprints for each part that was being placed on the PCB. Once all parts had their own corresponding footprint I then made a PCB layout and made all the connections. The PCB layout can be seen below as well. When completing the gerber files, I sent all files to a team member (James Chen) so he can verify the design and finalize it for fabrication.

Figure 1 - PCB circuit schematic (not finalized schematic)

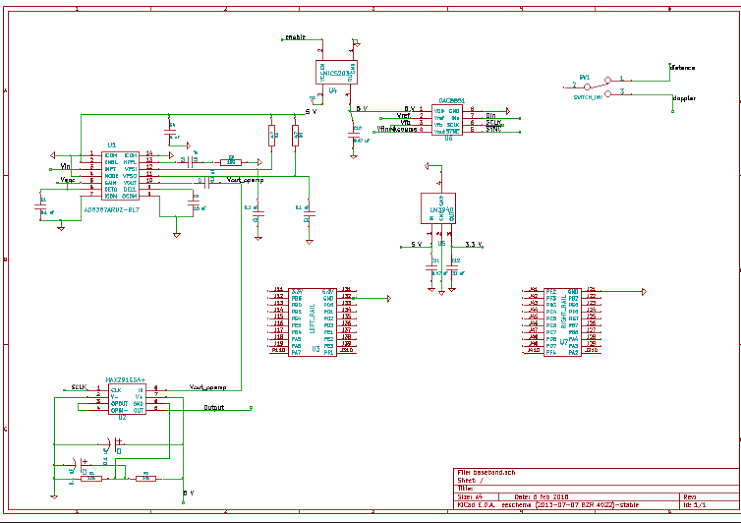
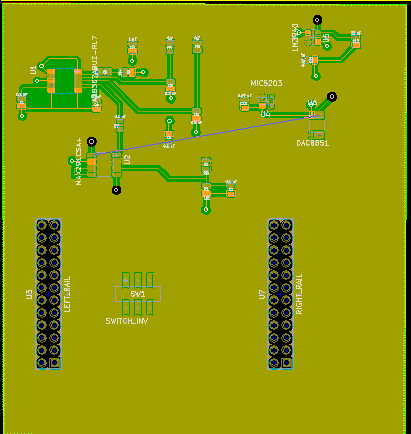


Figure 2 - PCB layout (not final layout)



1. Test Patch antennas in an Anechoic Chamber

I tested the transmit and receive patch antennas with Meijiao Li in a

RF/Microwave anechoic chamber. While conducting tests in the chamber, a horn

antenna was being used as the transmit antenna and the patch antenna that was

designed and fabricated for 24 GHz was used for the receive. In order to

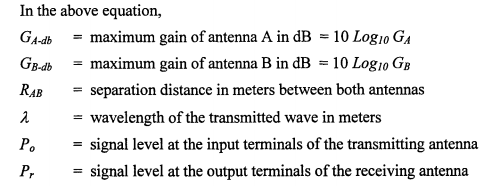
conduct the test a Calibration set for the frequencies of 23-26 GHz was saved

to the HP 8510 network analyzer. Then the patch antenna was tied down to the

receive end of the chamber which is a rotating mount that is powered by a motor.

As the chamber test is conducted the mount does a 180 degree sweep from -90 to 90 degrees and the network analyzer does a frequency sweep between 23-26 GHz. The output port of the 8510 sends the collected S21, Power collected by receive antenna/Power available from transmit antenna, in dB scale to the computer where the data can be saved for processing. The S21 data was then used in the Friis transmission equation to calculate the gain of the 24 GHz patch antenna vs antenna rotation angle (theta). The Friis transmission equation goes as followed:





RAB = 11 ft = 3.3528 m

10\*log10(Pr/Pt) = S21  
GA-db = gain of transmit antenna = ~20 dBi

λ = 0.0125 m

Below are pictures of the 24 GHz patch antenna (figure 3), the anechoic chamber

test set-up (figure 4), and the plot of Gain (dB) vs antenna rotation angle (theta) (figure 5)

figure 3 - 24 GHz patch antenna

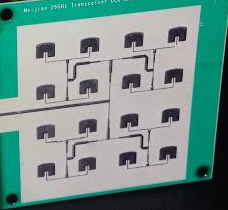
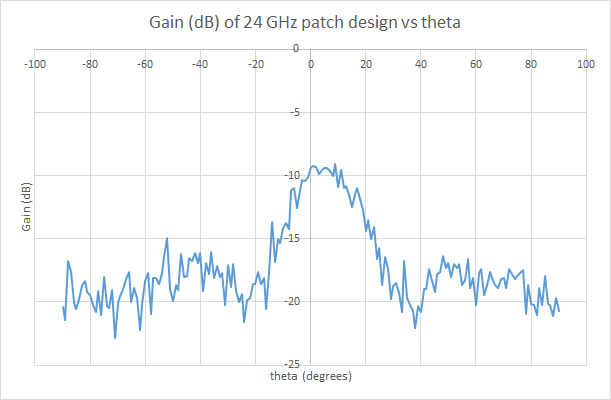


figure 4 - Transmit antenna, HP 8510 network analyzer, and anechoic chamber



figure 6 - Gain (dB) of 24 GHz patch antenna vs Theta



1. Design and wire active LPF

Due the amount of noise attributed from the surface mount IC LPF on the PCB,

I had to design our own “off chip” LPF. The LPF was designed and fabricated

using a breadboard and lumped elements. The LPF design was featured off the

active LPF from the first quarter and had a cutoff frequency of about 9 KHz. To

test the LPF I had to connect a 100 mV sine wave that swept from 1 KHz to

to about 10 KHz. At 1 KHz the peak to peak output voltage (Vpp) on the

oscilloscope was roughly 3 Vpp (figure 10). When increasing frequency I noticed

that Vpp decreased and when the Vpp was 0.707\*Vpp (2.121 V) then I marked

the cutoff frequency which was about 9 KHz (figure 11).Below are images of both

the drawn circuit schematic and a picture of the circuit after it was built.

figure 7 - LPF circuit schematic

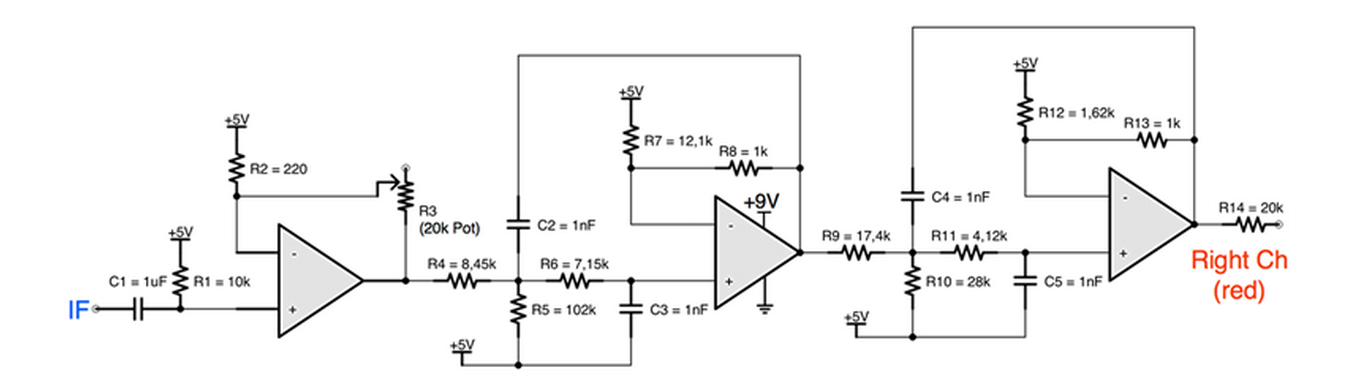


figure 8 - LPF wired on breadboard

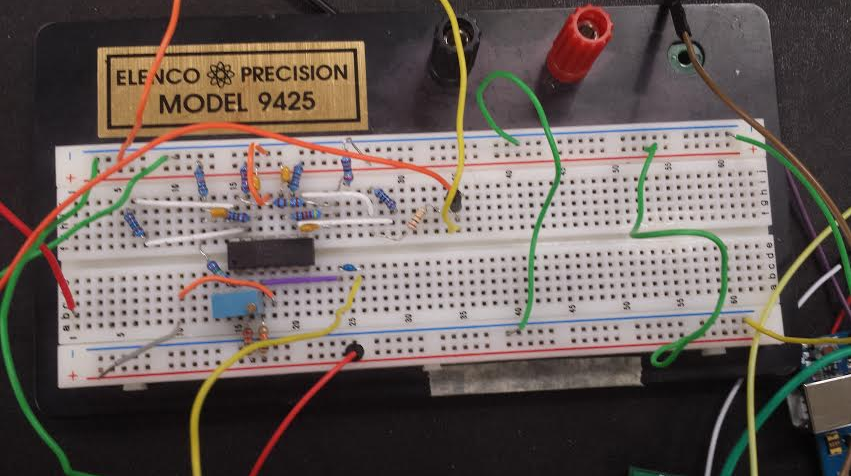


figure 10: Oscilloscope reading of LPF output at 1 KHz and input Vpp = 100 mV



figure 11: Oscilloscope reading of LPF output at 9 KHz,, output Vpp ( f = 9 KHz) = 0.707\*Vpp (f = 1 KHz)



1. Connect entire radar system and test

In this step I set up the entire system and tested the radar. Below is a checklist

tasks to assemble the system for both doppler and range radar:

*Doppler:*

* Power up the PCB that holds the Rx/Tx antennas and the infineon transceiver with 3.3 V
* Power up the PCB that has the (7V to 3.3V) voltage regulator with 7 V and connect 3.3 V feed to the Vcc pin on infineon
* Power up the active LPF with 5 V Vcc and 9V to power the Texas Instrument OPA4228 quad Op-Amp chip
* Power fine and coarse pins on infineon with 2.25 V
* Power ardurino with 5V and connect it to infineon PCB at the SPI pin, ardurino has the SPI code that controls the power amplifier on the infineon
* Connect IF output to the input of the active LPF
* Analyze output signal of active LPF either on oscilloscope or on audacity software. If on audacity software, save WAV file and process the file on Matlab for image

video 1: test run of Doppler radar

[Doppler radar test run](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aib-R-qedRk)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aib-R-qedRk>

*Range:*

* Power up the PCB that holds the Rx/Tx antennas and the infineon transceiver with 3.3 V
* Power up the PCB that has the (7V to 3.3V) voltage regulator with 7 V and connect 3.3 V feed to the Vcc pin on infineon
* Power up the active LPF with 5 V Vcc and 9V to power the Texas Instrument OPA4228 quad Op-Amp chip
* Power up VCO PCB with 7 V. Triangle wave output will connect to both fine and coarse pins of the infineon and square wave output will connect to the SPI wire that feeds into cable that leads into laptop where the audacity software is ran
* Power ardurino with 5V and connect it to infineon PCB at the SPI pin, ardurino has the SPI code that controls the power amplifier on the infineon
* Connect IF output to the input of the active LPF
* Analyze output signal of active LPF either on oscilloscope or on audacity software. If on audacity software, save WAV file and process the file on Matlab for image

video 2: range radar run

[Range Radar test experiement](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sf9HqxTfP9A)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sf9HqxTfP9A>

[Range Radar oscilloscope results](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CI3yRfpXzIQ)

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