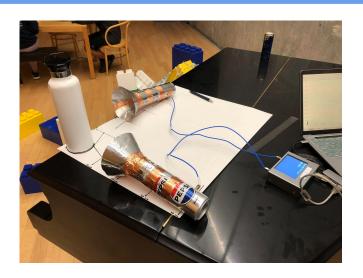
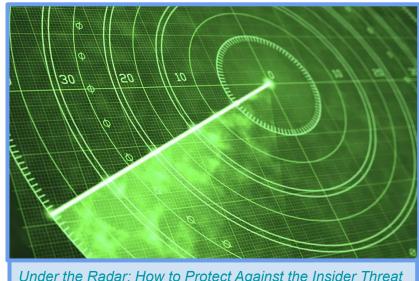
Dual-Antenna RADAR System



Kofi Agyepong, Deepta Gupta, Daniel Sanango, Sunmee Choi

Why Dual-Antenna RADAR?

- Exploration of new antenna designs
 - Altering directivity, gain
- Advantages:
 - Close distance
 - Adjustable
 - Accessibility



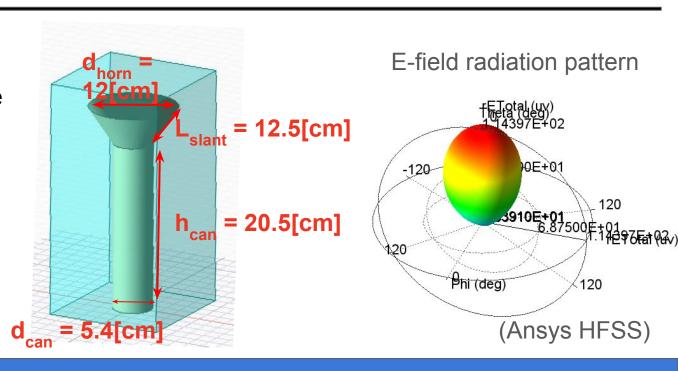
Under the Radar: How to Protect Against the Insider Threat (securityintelligence.com)

Antenna Design

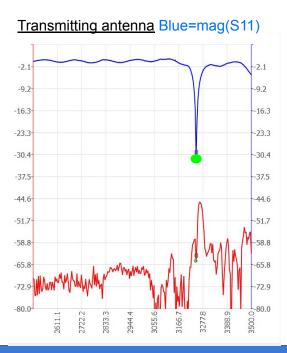
Conical shape:

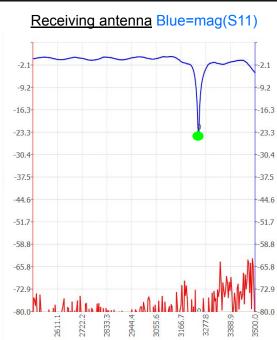
- high directivity, geometrically-simple design
- For optimal gain, diameter = $\sqrt{3\lambda L}$ L = slant length

Waveguide: supports 3.246GHz resonance



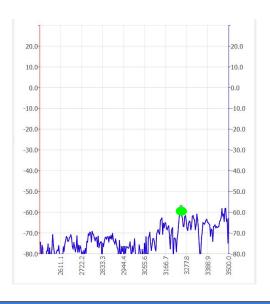
Fabricated Waveguide Measurements



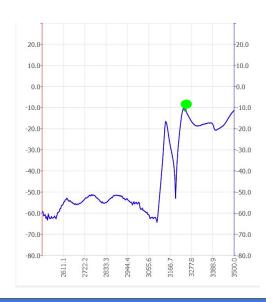


Object Detection and Distance (Frequency Domain)

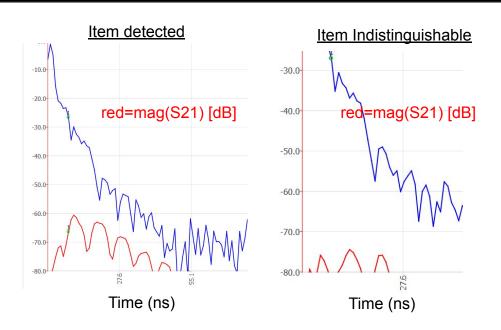
No object Blue=mag(S21)



Object_Blue=mag(S21)



Object Detection and Distance (Time Domain)



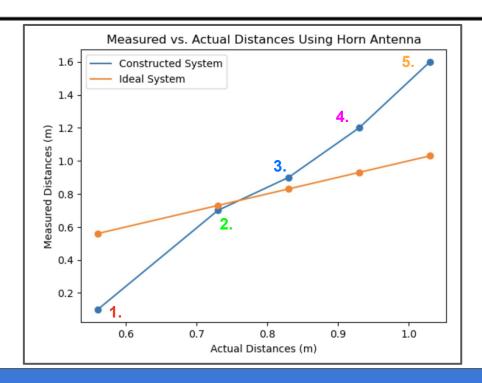
Distance calculation:

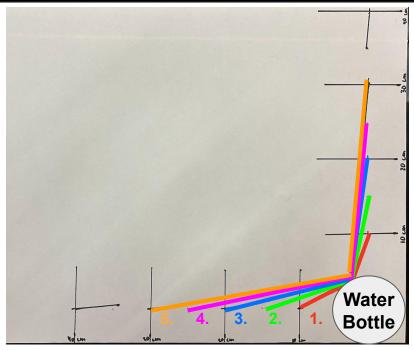
$$d=rac{\sum_{ ext{travelled by wave}}^{ ext{Distance}}}{2}=rac{c\Delta t}{2}$$

 Δt based on peak of S21 on time domain

Live Demo!

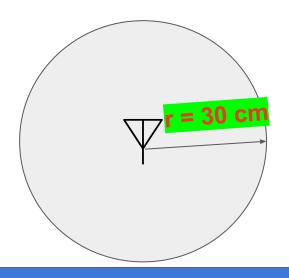
Actual vs. Expected Distance



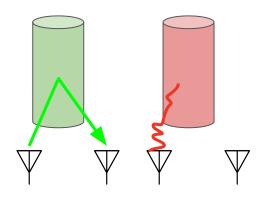


System Limitations

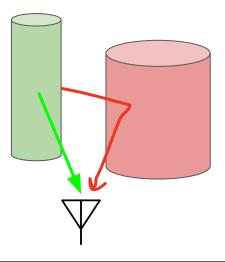
range of detection



objects must reflect well to be detectable



interference from other objects

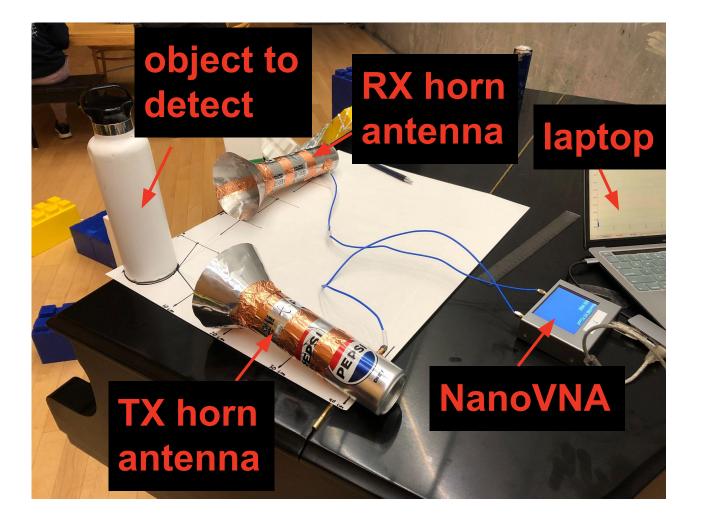


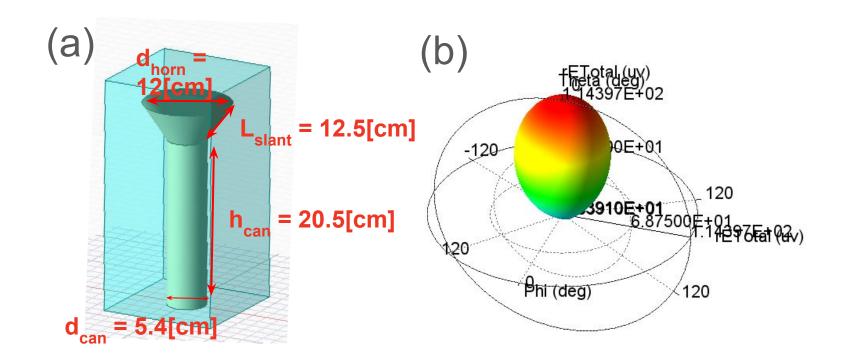
Backup slides

Allowed Frequency Band

2.9-3.26 GHz	Intermittent Control Signals	12,500 μV/m @ 3 m	A	15.231
	Periodic Transmissions	5,000 μV/m @ 3 m	A	15.231
	Automatic Vehicle Identification Systems	3,000 μV/m per MHz of bandwidth @ 3 m	A	15.251
	Any	500 μV/m @ 3 m	A	15.209

Federal Communication Commission





(a) No object Blue=mag(S21)



