

Synthetic Aperture Radar Imager

Team 18

MEMBERS:

LUKE BALDWIN

JOSH DENNIS

KAYLEN NOLLIE

DESMOND PRESSEY

SPONSOR: NORTHROP GRUMMAN

CONTACT: MIKE BLUE

ADVISOR: DR. DORR CAMPBELL

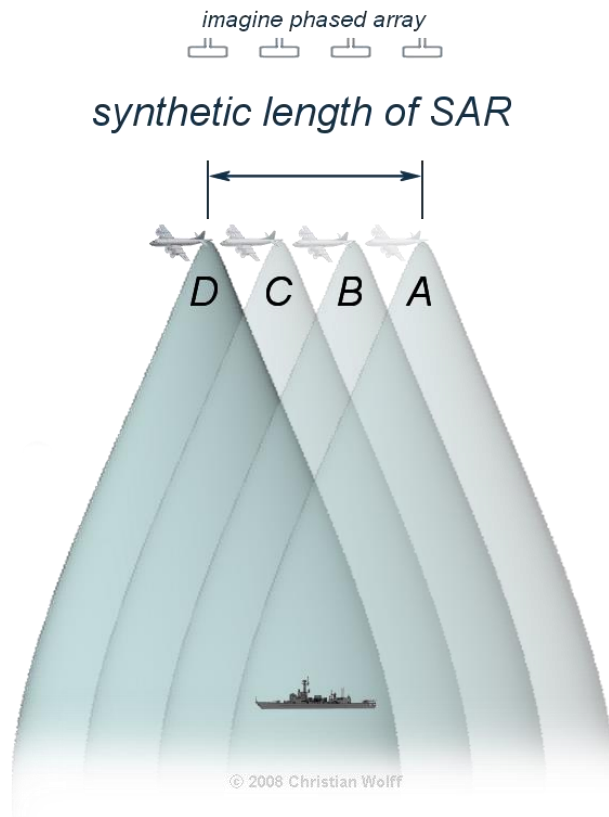
INSTRUCTOR: DR. NIKHIL GUPTA

DATE: 10/22/2015

Outline

- Introduction to SAR
- Last Year: Overview
- Project Description
- Design Concepts
- Design Evaluation
- Risks and Challenges
- Schedule and Future Plans

SAR Application



[1]

High-Resolution SAR Image



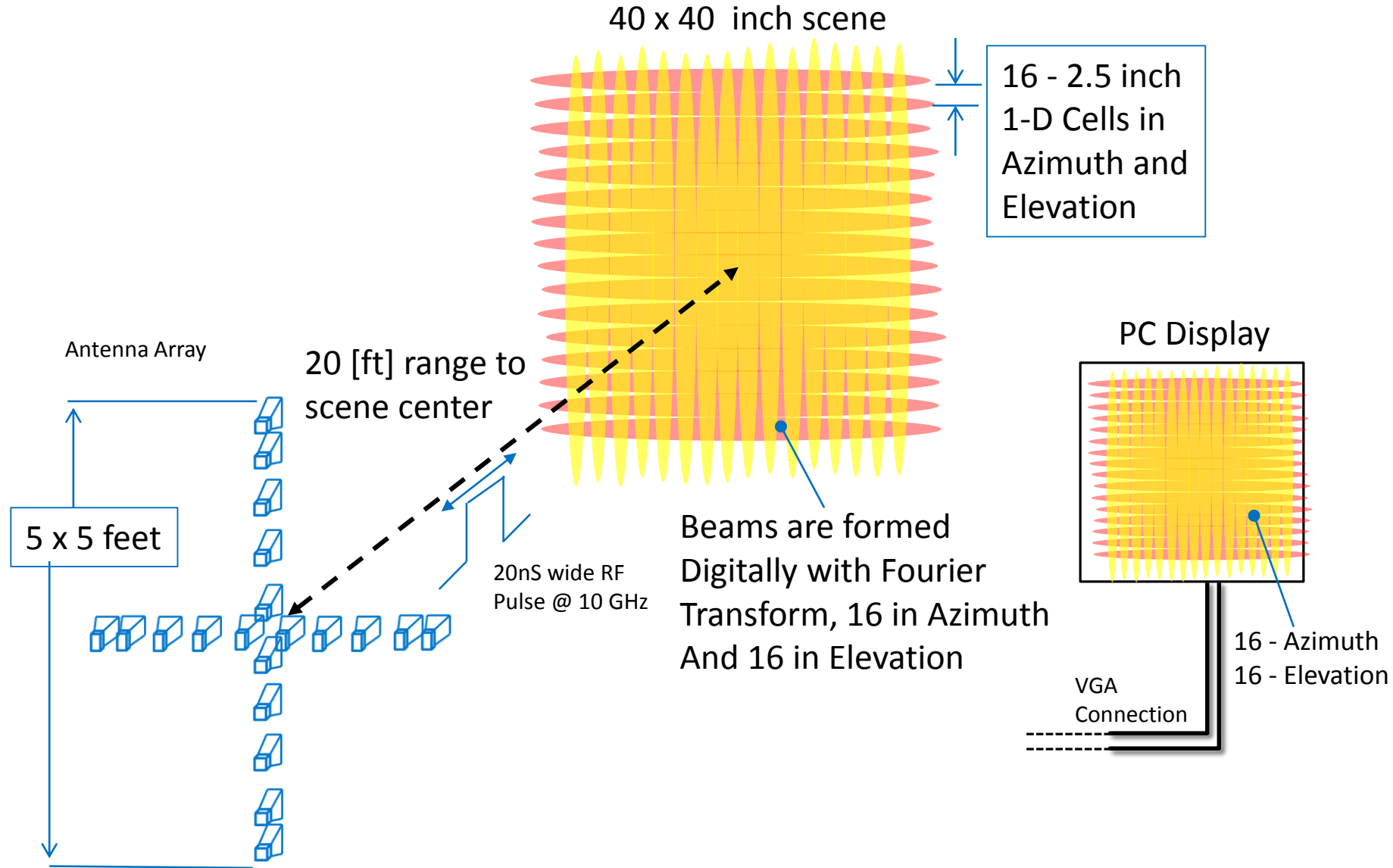
Project Proposal

- Create a Synthetic Aperture Radar
 - Weapons detection for homeland security
 - Stationary
 - Low resolution
 - Concealable
 - Low Cost
 - Relatively mobile



[3]

Imaging Radar Operational Concept



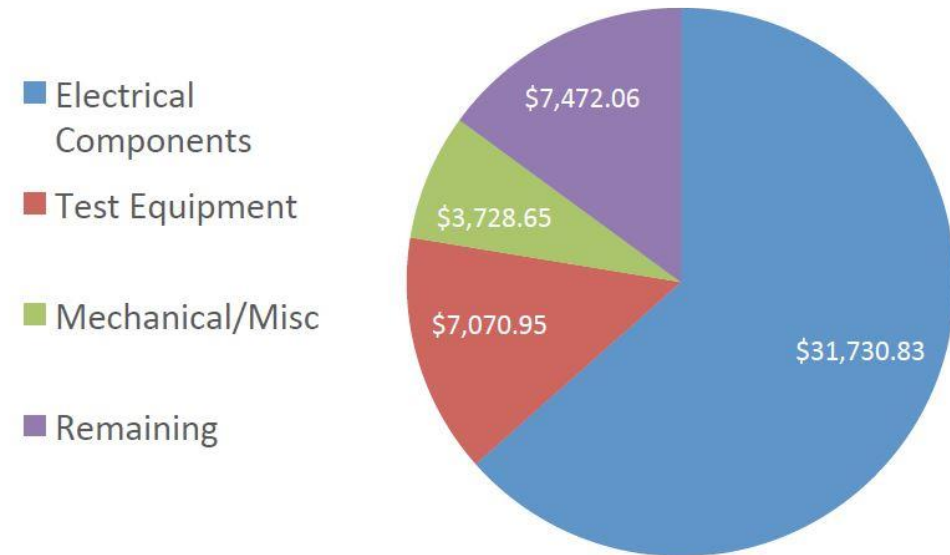
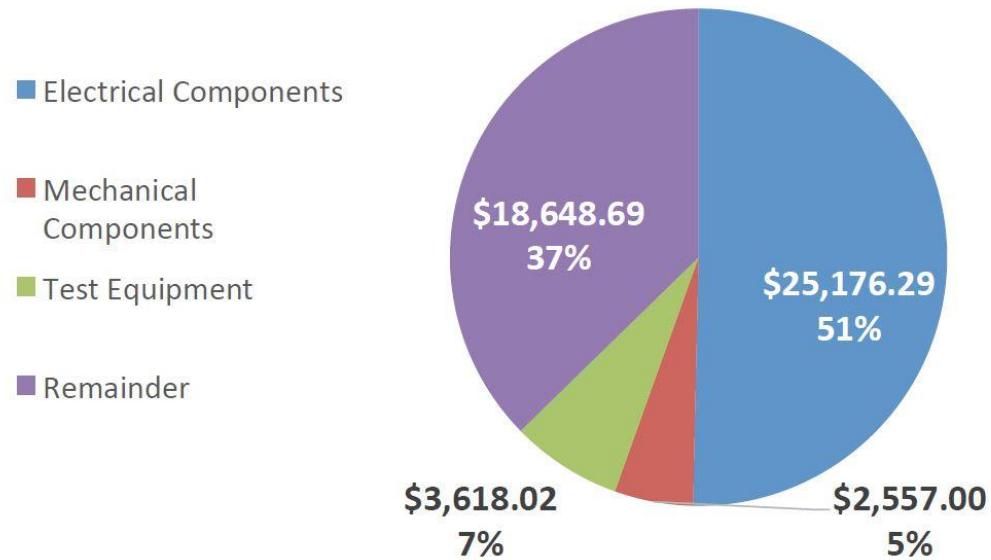
[4]

First Generation: Overview

- Able to produce limited results
- Electrical components and equipment rental consumed most of the budget
- Fabrication issues
 - 3 week delay
 - Poor craftsmanship
 - Additional modifications needed
- Needs Improvement:
 - Stability
 - Weight
 - Horn adjustment



First Generation: Budget



[5]

Second Generation: Focus

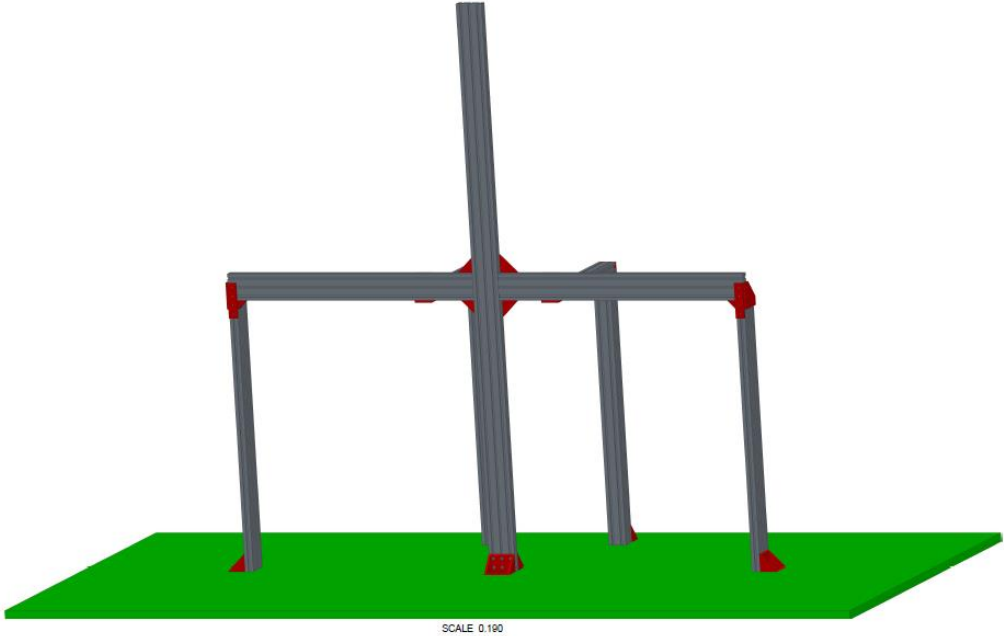
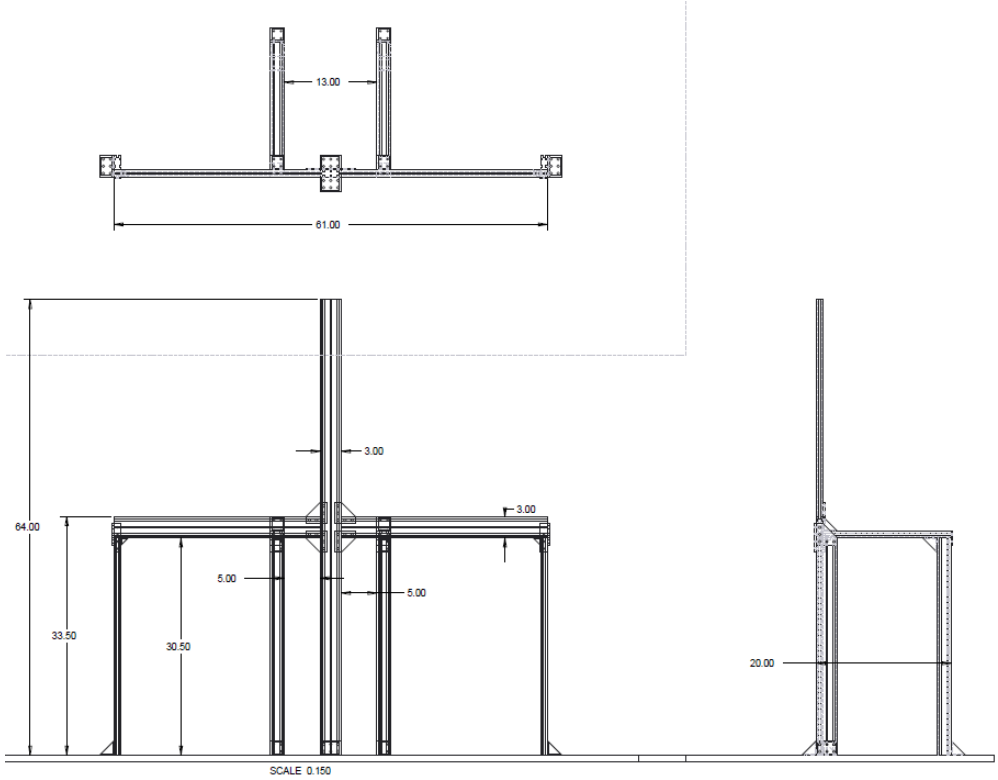
- Mobility
 - Attach wheels
- Weight
 - < 80 lbs
- Horn Adjustment
 - Aligned within 1ft circle at 20ft away
- Stability
 - Movement causes artificial phase shift
 - Max movement: 1/72 inch
- Cost
 - Minimize

Concept Generation

- Project was divided into multiple parts:
 - Structure
 - Horn holders
 - Base
 - Hardware Box (EE Team)

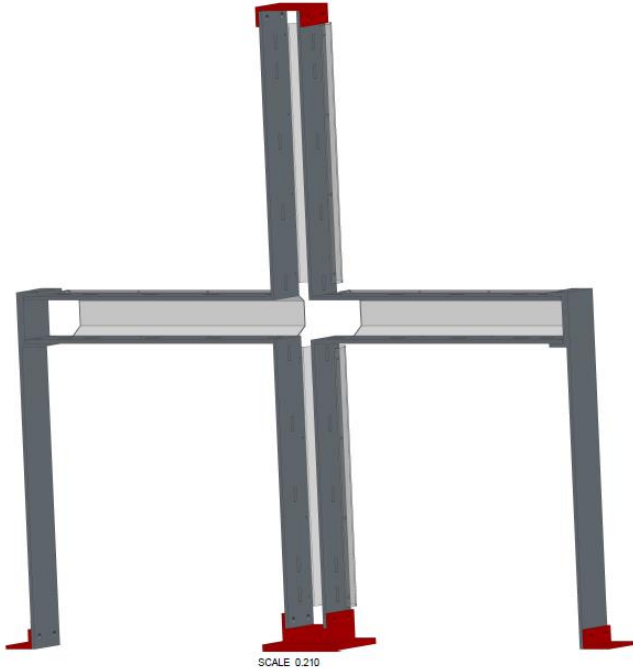
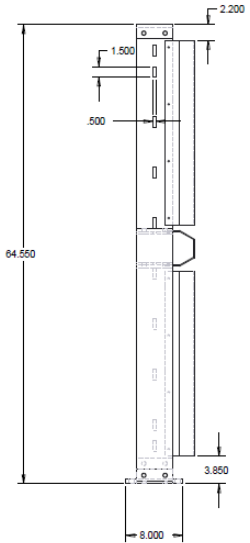
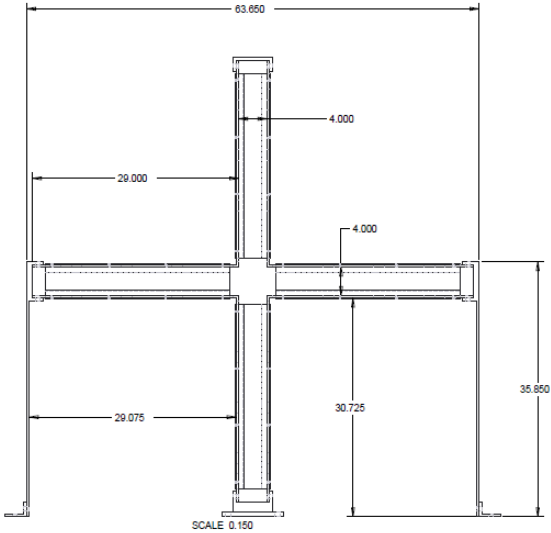
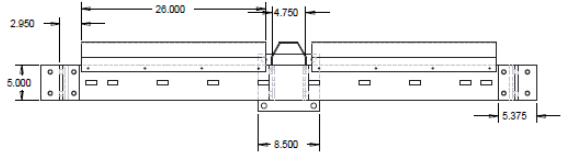
Design Concepts – Structure

Design A (80-20)



Design Concepts – Structure

Design B (Fabricated Al)



Concepts Evaluation – Structure

Pros

DESIGN A (80-20)

- Modularity makes it easy to assemble
- Provides limitless translational horn placement along the beam
- Simple to order and machine
- Lightweight compared to equivalent solid cross section

DESIGN B (FABRICATED AL)

- Thicker cross section allows more sturdiness and deformation resistance
- Larger bolts and hardware can be used in assembly
- Larger surface area for ground contact

Concepts Evaluation – Structure

Cons

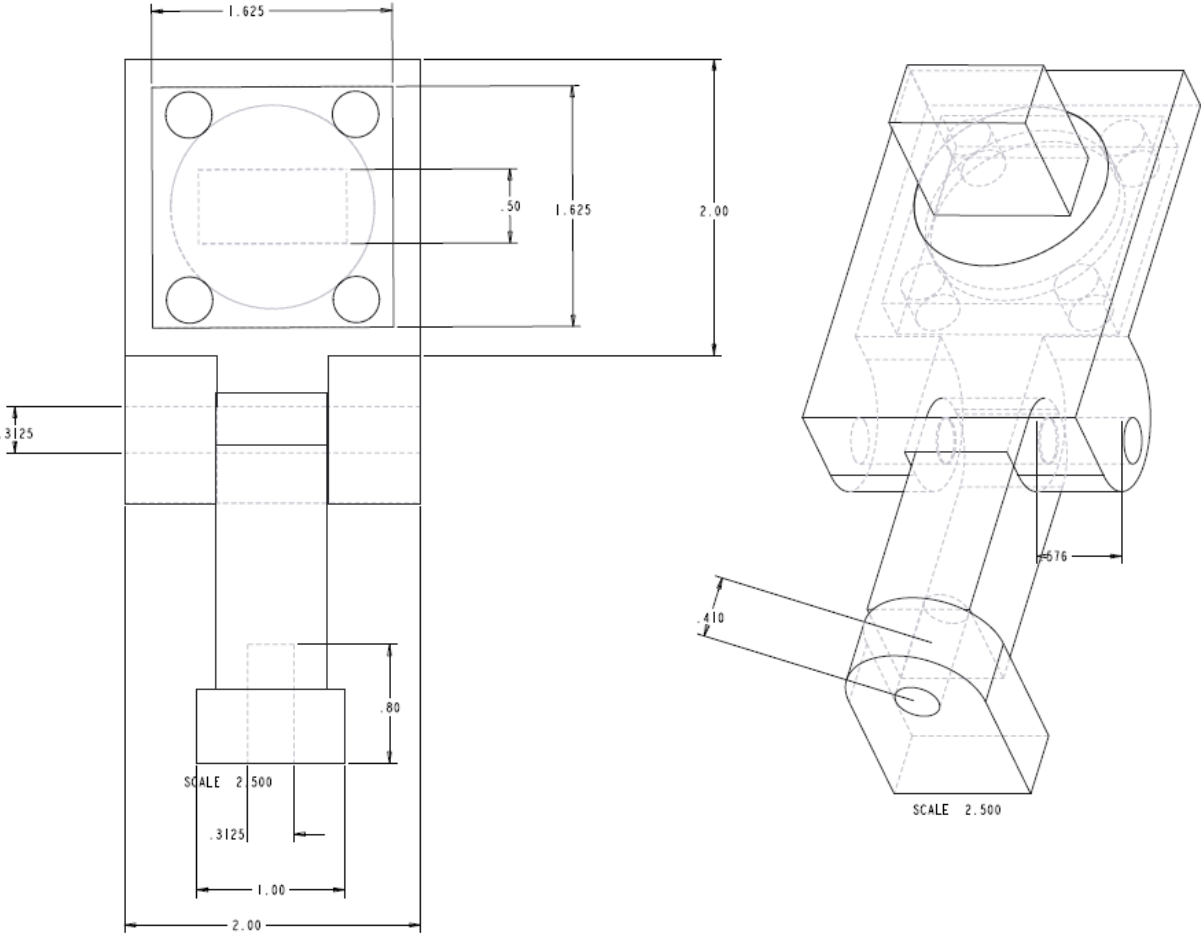
DESIGN A (80-20)

- Fasteners might not carry weight or force well
- Offers little waveguide/horn protection to the elements
- Component box could deform support beams

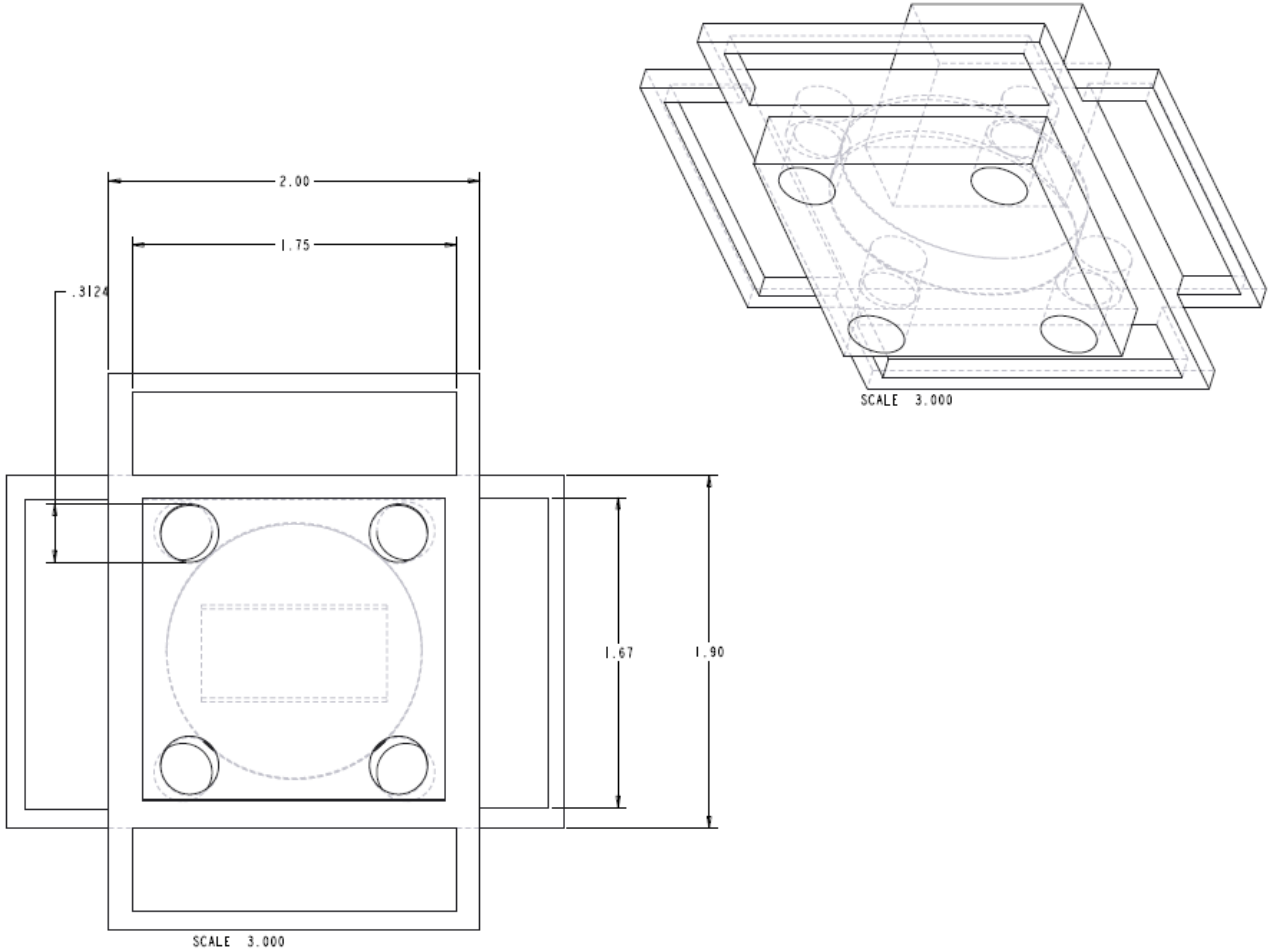
DESIGN B (FABRICATED AL)

- Additional time to manufacture and assemble
- More weight than 80-20
- Back mount of component box causes additional stress on arms
- More expensive

Design Concepts – Horn Holder Design A (Articulating Arm)

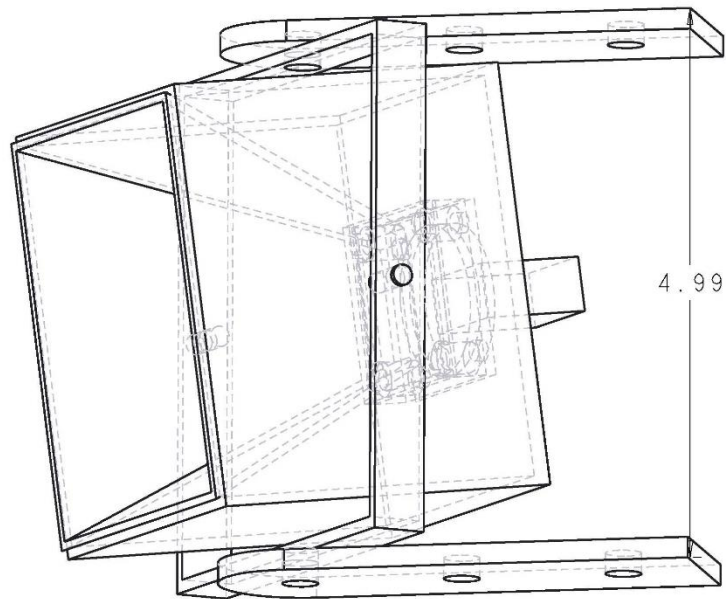


Design Concepts – Horn Holder Design B (Handle Tilt)

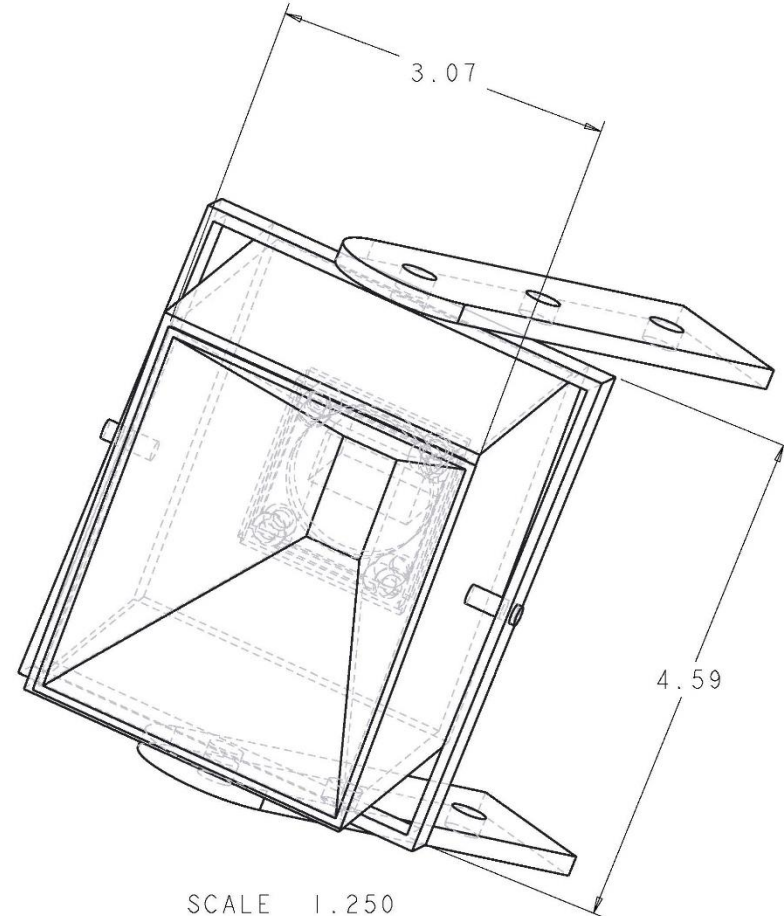


Design Concepts – Horn Holder

Design C (Covered Tilt)



SCALE 1.250



SCALE 1.250

Concepts Evaluation – Horn Holder Pros

DESIGN A (ARTICULATING ARM)

- Simplest of designs
- Has proven concept (computer monitor model)

DESIGN B (HANDLE TILT)

- Easy to adjust manually
- Rotation one point on the rear

DESIGN C (COVERED TILT)

- Cover allows for attachments (laser alignment)
- Rotation about the center
- Modeled in compatibility with 80/20 structures

Concepts Evaluation – Horn Holder

Cons

DESIGN A (ARTICULATING ARM)

- Pivots are not about the center or in line
- Favors mounting to the top of structure bar
- Horns on vertical column will be a challenge

DESIGN B (HANDLE TILT)

- The method of position locking is unclear
- Challenging to use handle bars and attach to structure

DESIGN C (COVERED TILT)

- Structure is quite complex
- Cover may affect antenna readings

Continued Evaluation

- Continue sponsor and ECE team communication
 - Optimize structure and horn holder design
 - Adding new constraints upon feedback
- Cost vs Benefit analysis
- Submit final suggestion to sponsor
- Base platform concept generation
 - Dependent on final structure design



Aluminum Platform Truck:
McMaster-Carr (\$450) [6]

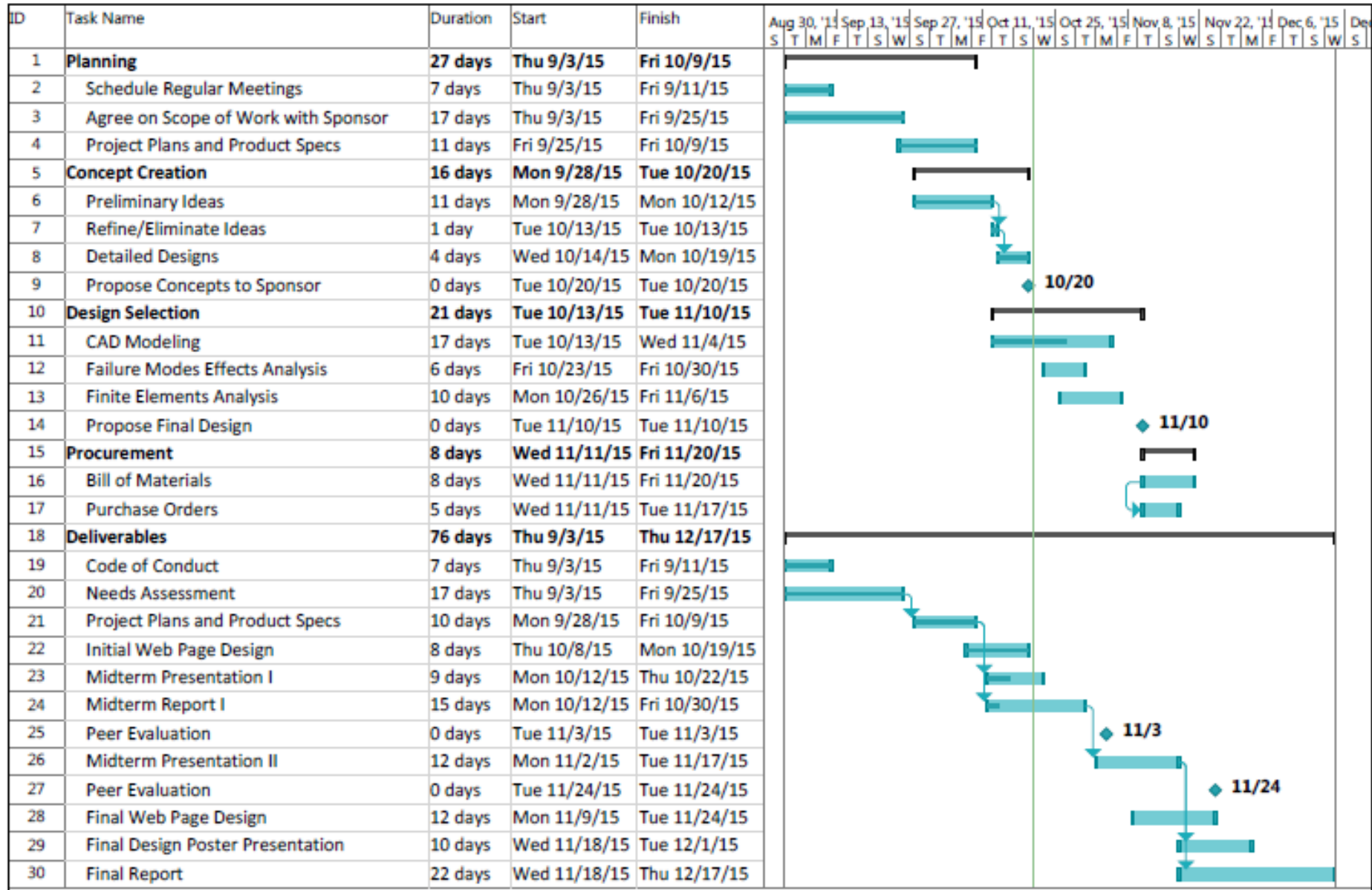
Prioritizing Engineering Characteristics

Customer Requirements	Customer Importance	Engineering Characteristics								
		Structural Thickness	Material Used	Locking Mechanism	Axis Adjustability	Mounting Mechanism	Base size	Height Above Ground	Number of Crossbeams	Weight
Increased Stability	5	9	3	6		3	9	6	6	
Lower Weight	5	3	9				6	3	6	9
Good Images	5			6	9	9		3		
Better Horn Mounting	5			9	9	9				
Cost	4	3	6	3		3	3		3	
Hardware Box	2	3	6							3
Portability	2		6				9	6		9
Score		18	30	24	18	24	27	18	15	21
Relative Weight		78	108	117	90	117	105	72	72	69
Rank		6	3	1	5	1	4	7	7	9

Most Important EC's:

1. Mounting Mechanism
1. Locking Mechanism
3. Material Used
4. Base Size
5. Axis Adjustability
6. Structural Thickness
7. Height Above Ground
7. Number of Crossbars
9. Weight

Schedule



Future Plans

- Regular meetings with group, EE team, and sponsor
- Conduct Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA) on designs
- Design selection
- Propose final design
- Make Bill of Materials
- Submit Purchase Order

Summary

- Review of SAR
- Review of last year's final product
- Project objectives
- Generate design concepts
- Prioritize engineering characteristics
- Proposed course of action for determining final design
- Discussed future plans

References

1. NASA AirSAR, <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a6/AirSAR-instrument-on-aircraft.jpg>
2. Radar Tutorial, http://www.radartutorial.eu/20.airborne/pic/sar_principle.print.png
3. Cammuse, Matthew. "SAR Final Presentation."
http://eng.fsu.edu/me/senior_design/2015/team27/Webpage/presentations/Team%20E%20311_Milestone%20%237%20Presentation_%20Final%20Report.pptx. Web 10/18/2015.
4. E11 Milestone – Final Report, http://eng.fsu.edu/me/senior_design/2015/team27/
5. http://www.northropgrumman.com/Photos/pgM_BA-10002_067.jpg
6. <http://www.mcmaster.com/#carts/=zgsvoa>