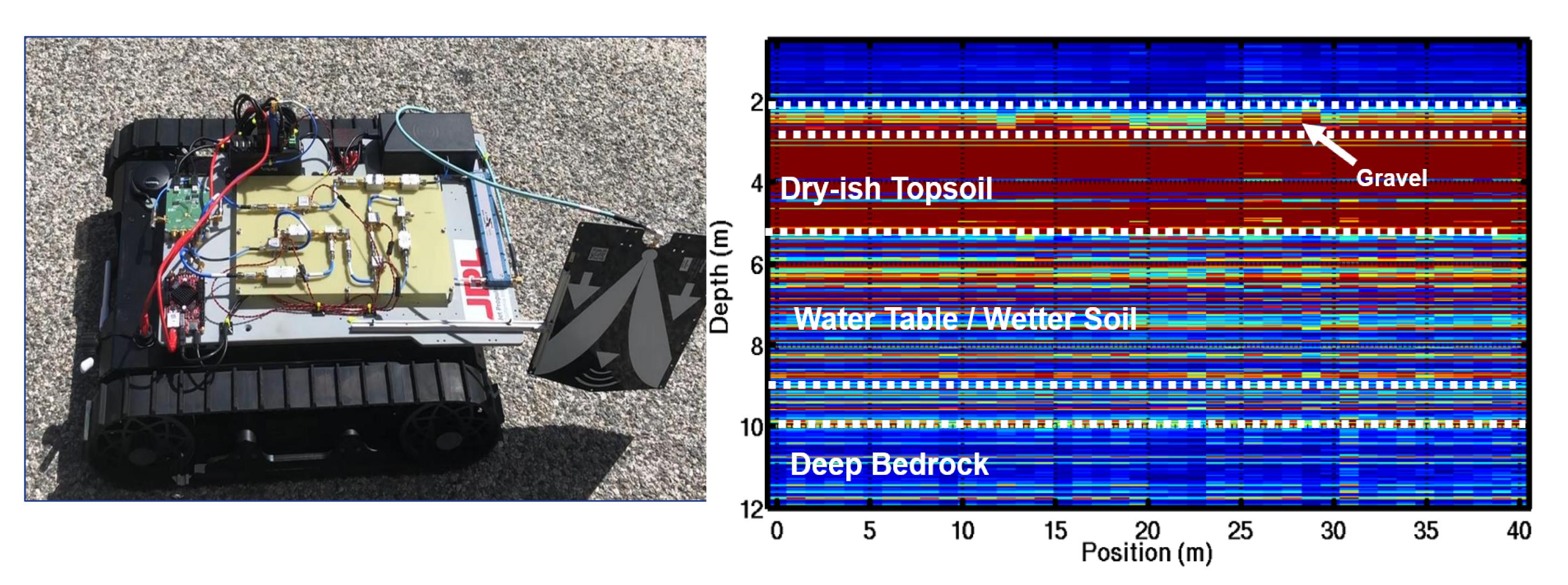
An All-Digital/Reconfigurable CMOS Ground Penetrating Radar System on a Chip

Objectives

The objective of the task is to develop a compact and low power ground penetrating radar (GPR) instrument leveraging system-on-chip technology that can be supported by small rovers or helicopter platforms. The developed GPR is intended to be fully or near-fully implemented with digital circuitry so that it can be highly reconfigurable based on surface conditions encountered.

Approach

A custom GPR chip in CMOS system-on-chip (SoC) technology has been designed, fabricated, and tested which contains an extremely wideband (6GS/s) arbitrary waveform generator, waveform demodulator and necessary A/D and D/A conversion at high speed. The chip was integrated with wideband antennas and placed on a small test rover platform where outdoor subsurface testing was performed.



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California

www.nasa.gov

Publications

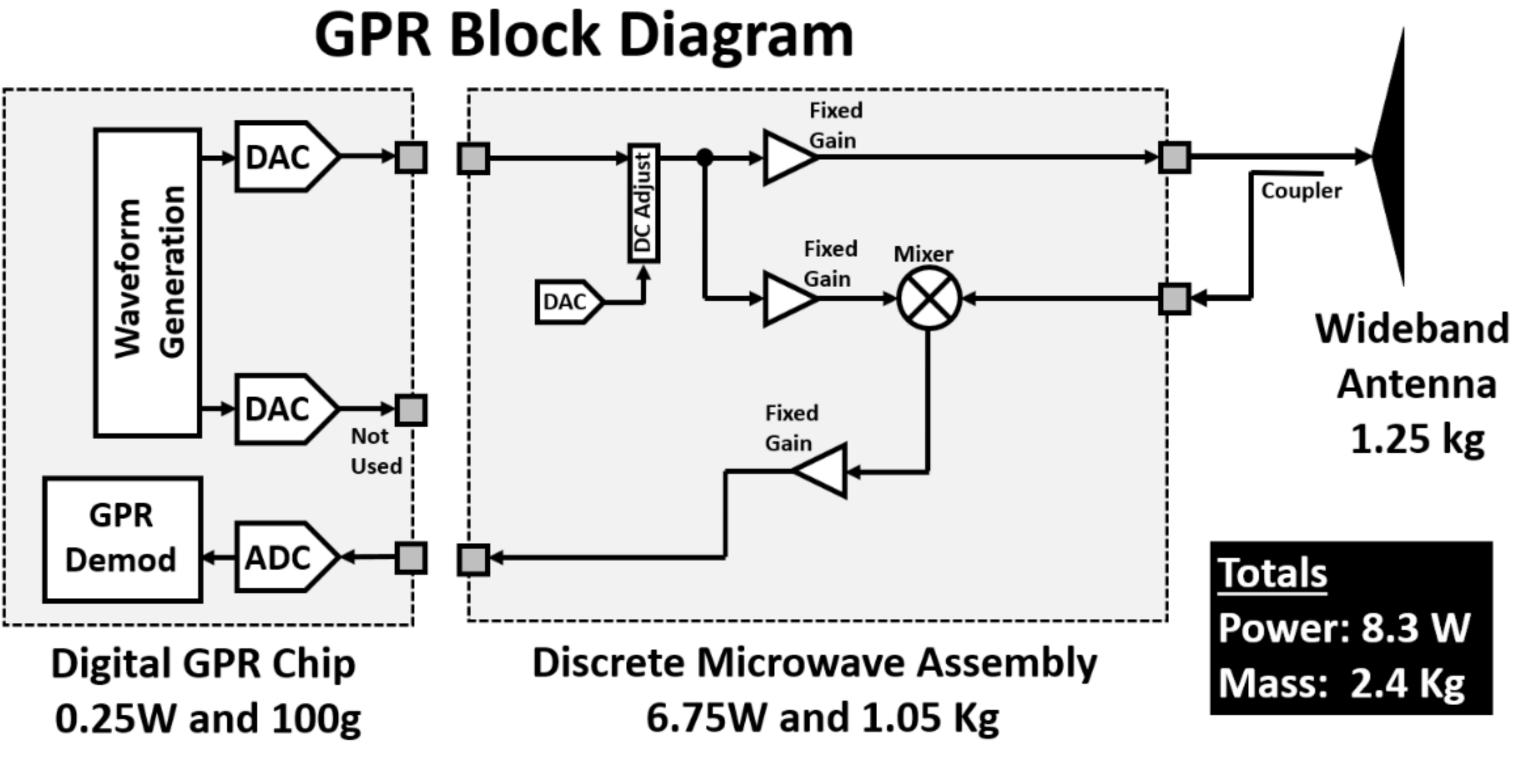
Rulin Huang, Yan Zhang, Emmanuel Decrossas, Anish Seshadri, Chia-Jen Liang, and Adrian Tang, "A 0.1-4.0 GHz Inductor-less Direct-Sequence Spread-Spectrum Based Ground-Penetrating Radar System-on-Chip" Microwave Wireless Component Letters (early access). [IMS2021 special edition of MWCL] 2. A. Tang, E. Decrossas, Y. Gim, R. Huang, R. Beauchamp, M-C. Frank Chang, "Surface Cancellation in Wideband Ground Penetrating Radar Employing Genetic Algorithm AI for Waveform

Synthesis" International Microwave Symposium 2021.

Program: FY21 R&TD

Strategic Focus Area: Electronics, Devices and Sensors

Principal Investigator: Adrian Tang (386); Co-Investigators: Robert Beauchamp (334), Yonggyu Gim (334), Emmanuel Decrossas (337), Daniel Nunes (322), Mau-Chung Frank Chang (UCLA)



Significance to JPL/NASA

The demonstrated results enable a GPR system compact and low power enough to be flown from a helicopter or commercial rover platform targeting Mars or Lunar exploration. Additionally digital nature allows for the radar the parameters (resolution, bandwidth, wavelength) to be adjusted in-flight eliminating the need for detailed a priori knowledge of the sub-surface being investigated.



