

# 火星探査無人航空機用 高度計の開発

## Experiment of a Radar Altimeter for an UAV Cruising in the Mars' Atmosphere

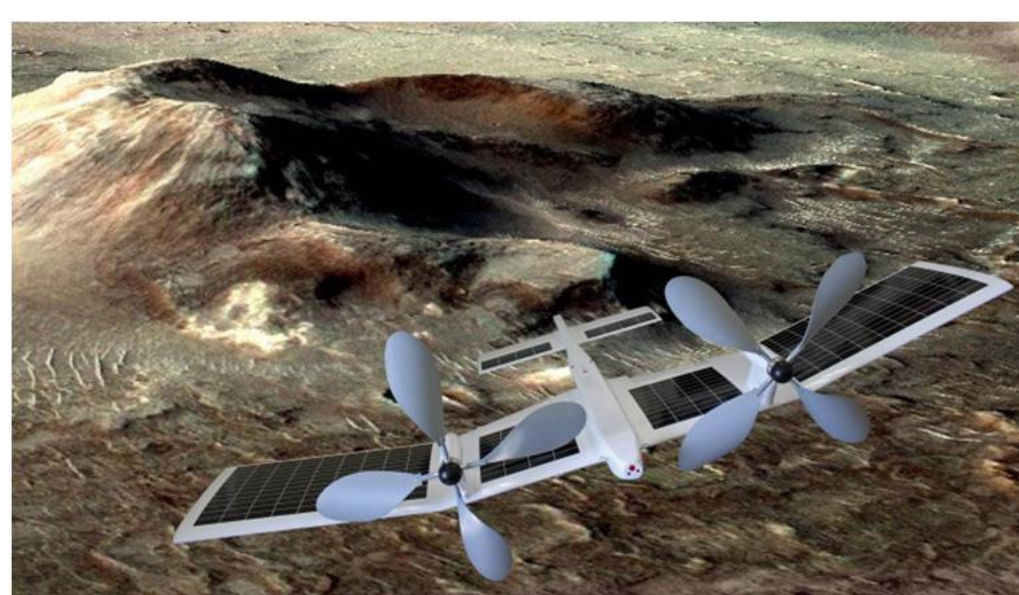
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### Mars Exploration — Airplanes

- JAXA
  - Light Airplane Observations
    - Magnetic Fields
    - Exposed Strata
- Rovers and Satellites not Possible
  - 4.2 kg
  - 2.6 m wingspan
  - Stored in a capsules
  - Ejected from satellite



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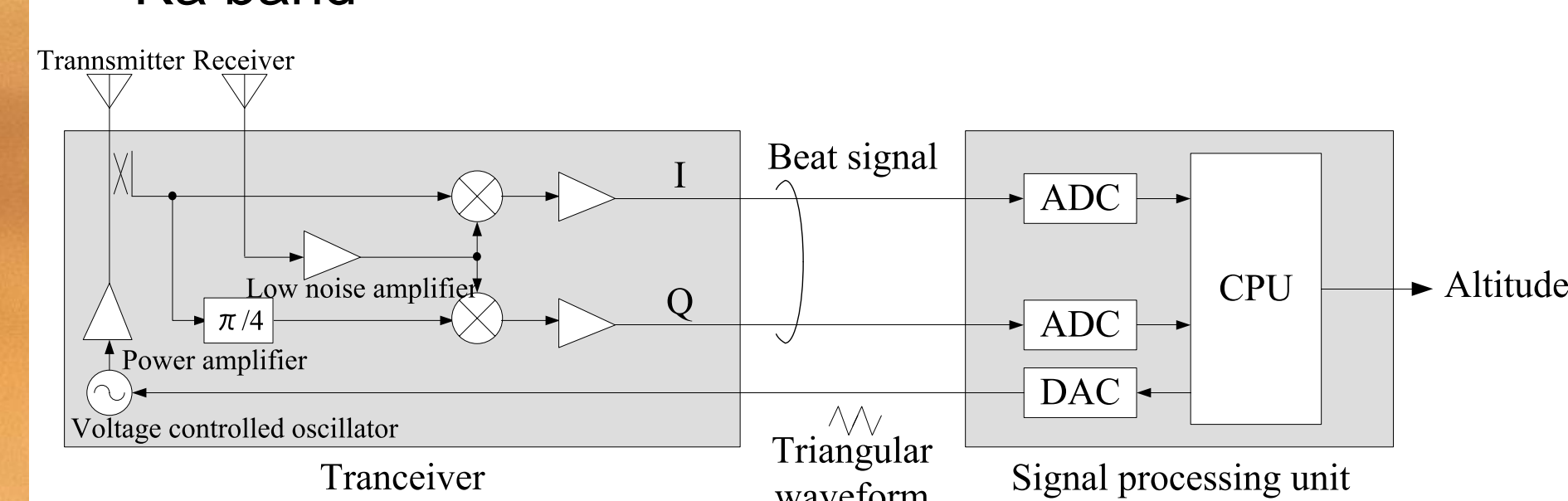
### Requirements for an Onboard Altimeter

Tentative Specifications	
Weight	100 to 200 g
Power consumption	< 1 W
Measurable altitude	0.2 to 10 km
Observation altitude	1 to 3 km
Altitude resolution	< 10 m during observation < 100 m otherwise
Refresh rate	1 time / second

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### Block Diagram

- FM-CW radar vs. Pulse radar
  - ↑
  - Signal processing — easier
  - Less power-consuming
- Ka band



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### Link Budget Estimation (1/4)

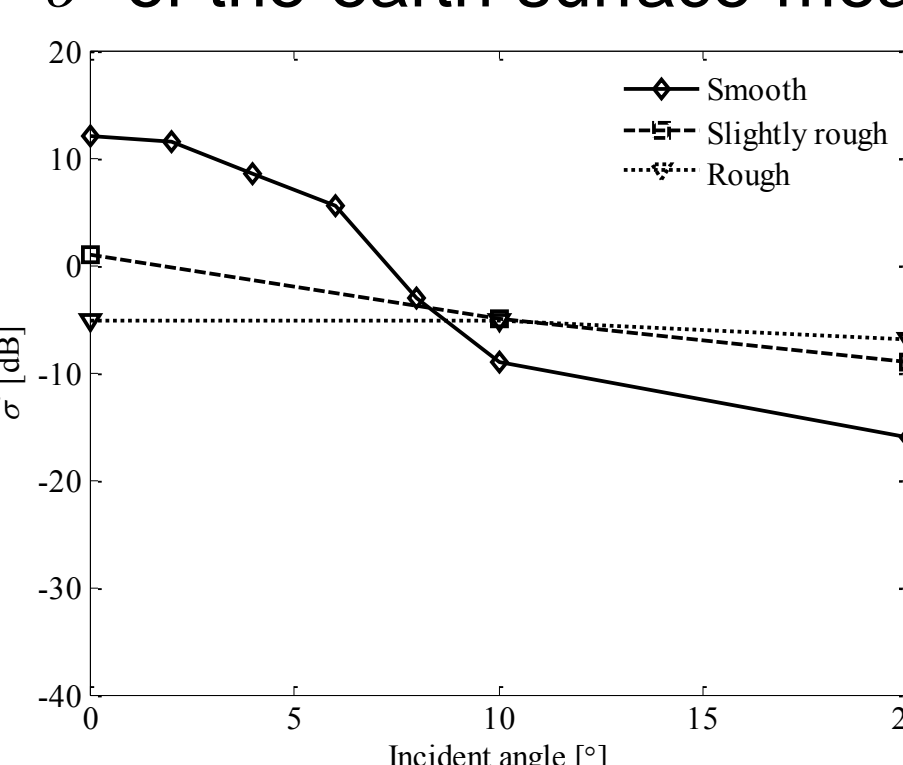
$$\text{Signal to Noise Ratio} = \frac{P_t G^2 \sigma \lambda^2}{(4\pi)^3 R^4 L_s k T B F_n} \quad (1)$$

- where  $P_t$ : Transmitting power  
 $G$ : Antenna gain  
 $\sigma$ : Radar cross section =  $\sigma^0 \times \text{illuminating area}$   
 $= \sigma^0 \cdot \frac{\pi R^2}{1.332} \tan^2\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$   
 $\sigma^0$ : Normalized radar cross section  
 $\phi$ : Half-power beamwidth of the antenna  
 $\lambda$ : Wavelength  
 $R$ : Altitude  
 $L_s$ : Feeder loss  
 $k$ : The Boltzmann constant  
 $T$ : Temperature  
 $B$ : Bandwidth  
 $F_n$ : Noise figure

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### Link Budget Estimation (2/4)

$\sigma^0$  of the earth surface measured at Ka band



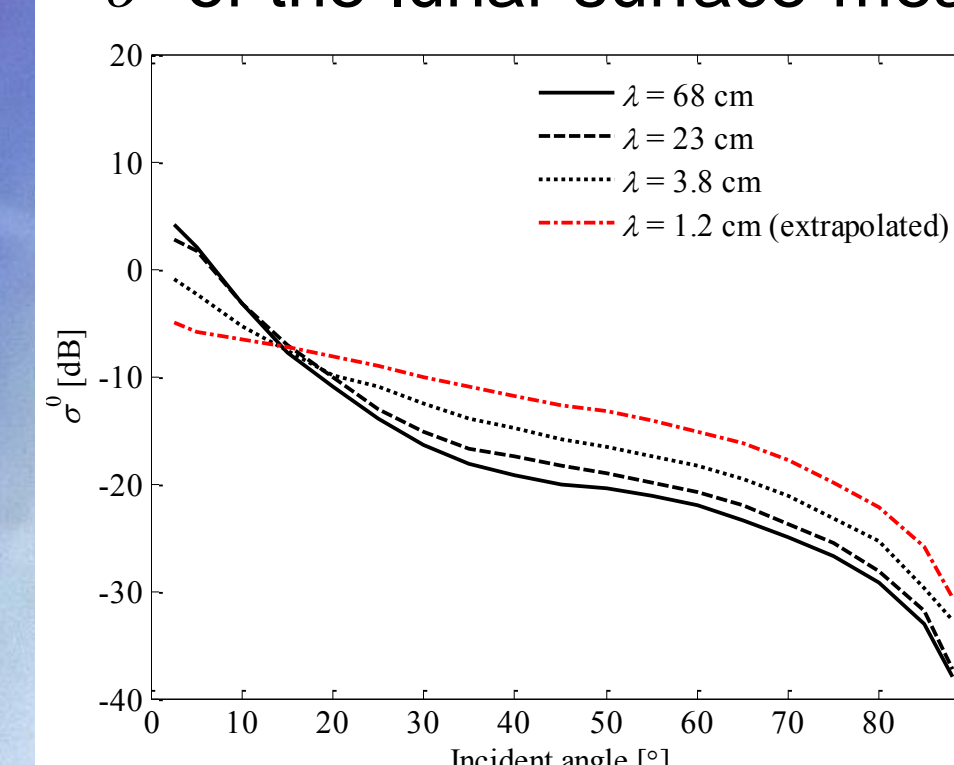
T. Tagawa, K. Okamoto, A. Higuchi, T. Ushio and T. Oguchi, "Measurement of Scattering Coefficients of Soil by Ka-Band Polarimetric Scatterometer—Dependence on Soil Moisture Content and Surface Roughness—", Trans. Inst. Electron. Inform. Communi. Engr. Jpn.(B), vol. J89-B, no. 2, pp. 286-295, Feb. 2006.

- Rougher surface results in less dependence on the incident angle.

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### Link Budget Estimation (3/4)

$\sigma^0$  of the lunar surface measured at UHF, C and X band



S. Fukuda, T. Mizuno, T. Sakai, H. Tomita and H. Ishimaru, "Development of the C-Band Pulse Radar for Lunar / Planetary Landers", Technical Report of IEICE, SAN-E, Vol. 104 No. 469, pp. 7-12, Nov. 2004.

B. A. Campbell, Radar Remote Sensing of Planetary Surface, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 2002.

- Higher frequency results in less dependence on the incident angle.

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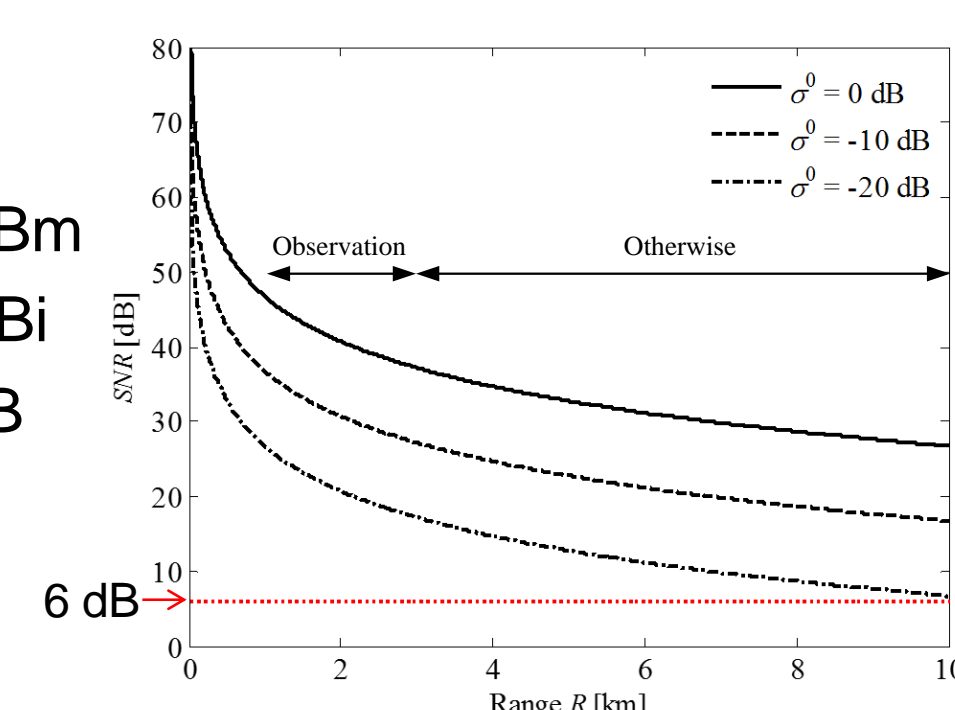
### Link Budget Estimation (4/4)

- $\sigma^0$  of the mars' surface — Unknown
  - Estimated : -20 to 0 dB

- Assumptions:

Transmitting power: 23 dBm  
 Antenna gain: 32 dBi  
 Noise figure: 6 dB

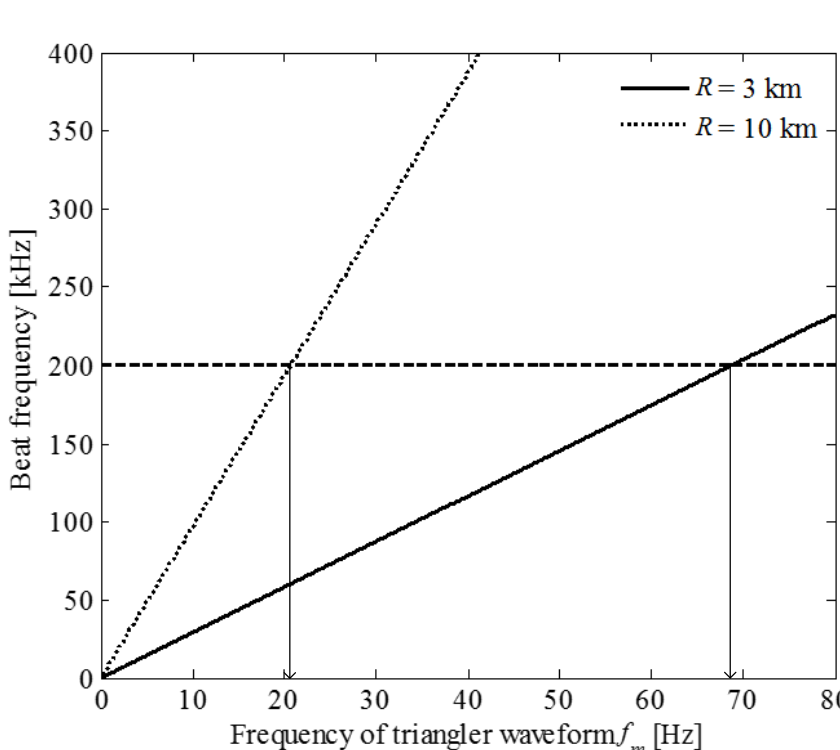
- SNR > 6 dB is required



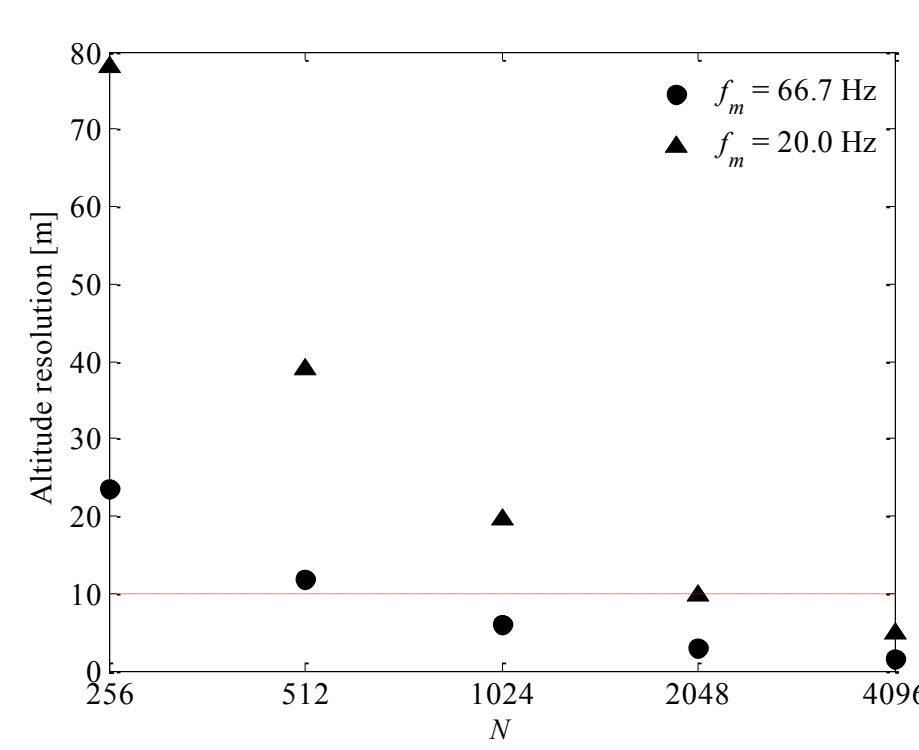
- The altitude can be measured when  $\sigma^0 = -20$  dB and  $R = 10$  km (the worst condition).

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### Resolution examination



- To measure an altitude of 3 or 10 km, the  $f_m$  should be less than 20.0 or 66.7 Hz when the  $f_s = 400$  kS/s.

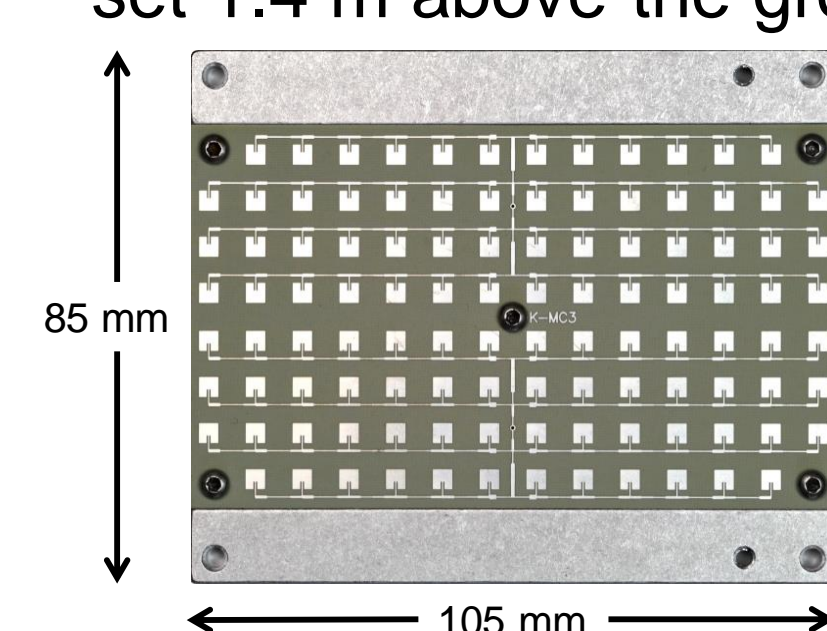


- $N \geq 1024$  was needed to achieve a resolution of 10 m during the observation.

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### Measurement setup

- Target
  - A vertical concrete wall of a building
- The measurement range was 5 to 24 m.
- The transmitting and receiving antennas were set 1.4 m above the ground.

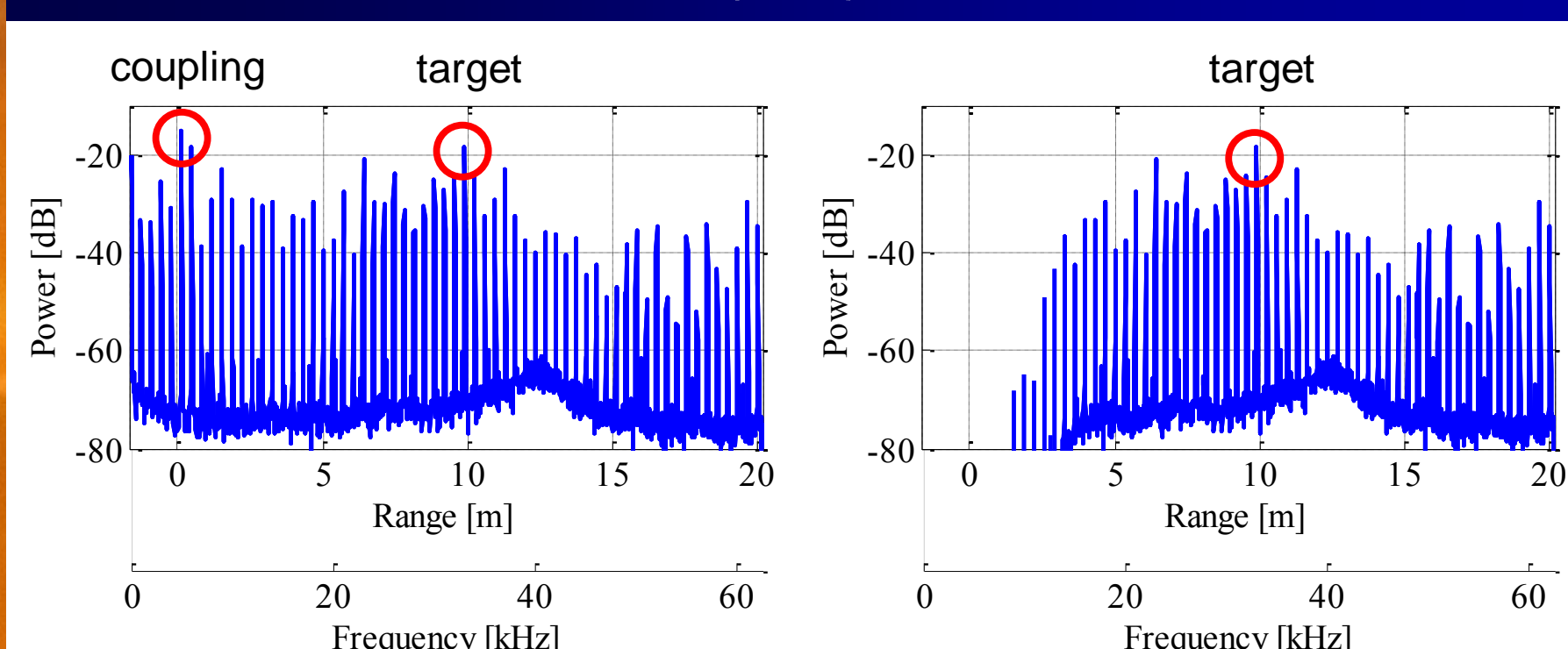


- 24.15 GHz
- 54-element microstrip arrays
- Including a transceiver

RFBear KMC-3

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### Measurement Result(1/2)

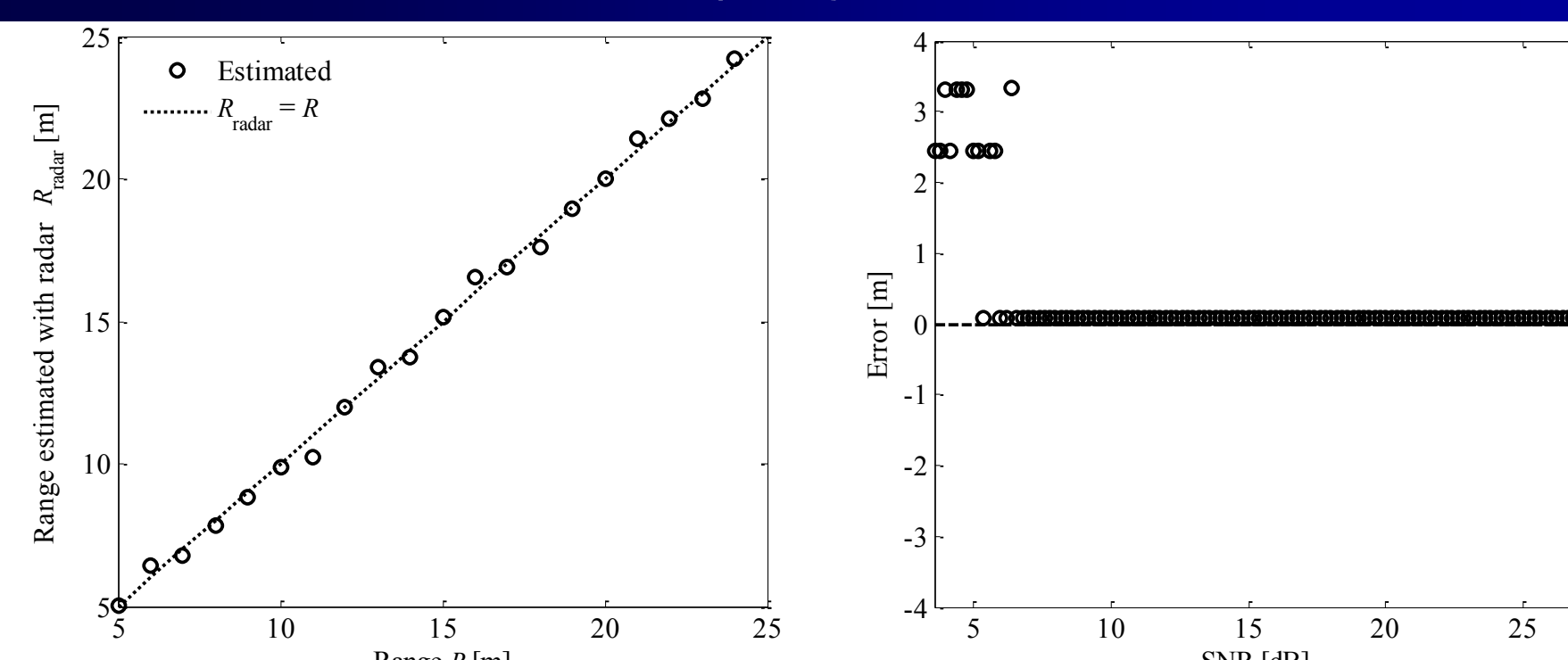


- This figure included coupling between the transmitting and receiving antennas

- A high-pass filter was applied.
- The resulting spectrum exhibited a correct ranging at  $R = 10$  m.

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### Measurement Result(2/2)



- Standard deviation was 0.31 m.
- Good agreement was observed between the real range and that estimated with the radar.
- Estimation error appeared when SNR < 6 dB

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### Summary

- Feasibility of the altimeter was examined within limits of weight and power consumption through the adoption of a FM-CW radar technology.
- Link budget estimation revealed that the altitude can be reliably measured under the severest conditions at an altitude of 10 km.
- Preliminary experimental evaluation was carried out and, good agreement was observed between the real range and that estimated with the radar.
- An unmanned helicopter experiment will be carried out to extend the range.

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