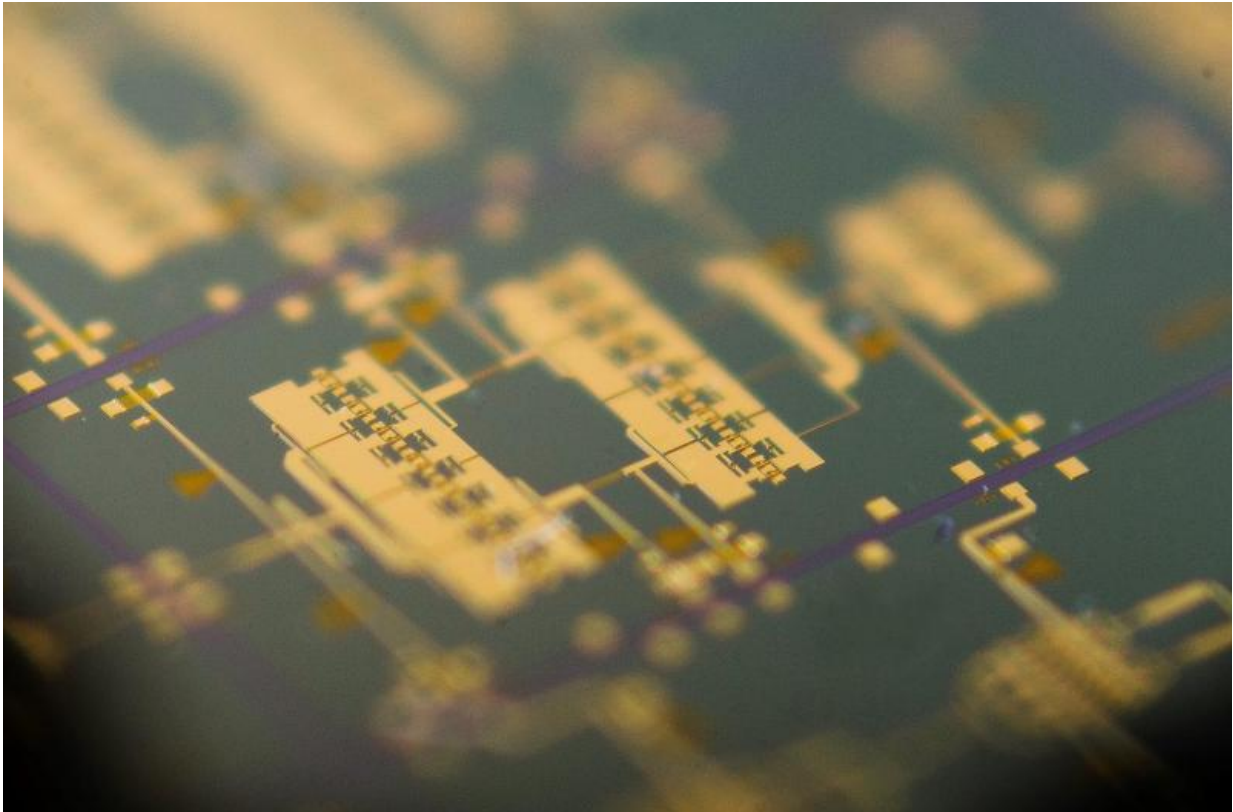


Image: Arralis integrated circuit

February 17 2016



Credit: Arralis

A close-up glimpse at part of a microchip designed to provide high-frequency radar for future space missions, or else boost the speed of satellite communications.

This integrated circuit – produced for ESA by Ireland's Arralis company

– is the centrepiece of a powerful 94 GHz radar system, offering nearly 10 times sharper resolution than the landing radar used by the Apollo missions to the Moon.

"It might make planetary landings much safer in future," explains Barry Lunn, CEO of Arralis. "This mm-wave radar could identify small but hazardous rocks across a candidate landing zone, or else be used by a spacecraft in flight to identify and avoid adjacent debris."

The Limerick-based company already markets high-frequency chips, modules and antennas to terrestrial markets, for uses including helicopter [landing](#) radar.

The high-frequency chip developed through the project – supported through ESA's long-running General Support Technology Programme, looking to prepare promising products for the market – also has the potential to turbocharge terrestrial wifi speeds, along with space communications.

"The project team exhibited a very rapid learning curve, helping to bring these integrated circuits to a point where they could be taken up by future [space](#) missions," adds Petri Piironen, managing the project for ESA.

"We have already begun a follow-[project](#) with Arralis, looking at the next level of product development: integrating these chips into [radar](#) modules."

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Image: Arralis integrated circuit (2016, February 17) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-02-image-arralis-circuit.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.