

FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SOLID STATE PHYSICS IAF

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Fraunhofer IAF presents radar technologies for industrial applications

Radar Sensors Increase Efficiency of Production and Automation

Sensors allow the automation of production and logistic processes and are consequently the foundation for effective added value. Precise sensor technology forms a cornerstone for industry 4.0. To date, radar-based sensors play a tangential role in industry. Yet, their advantages are evident: Compared to optical sensors, radar systems are unaffected by challenging visual conditions and, opposed to X-rays, they pose no threat to health. The Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Solid State Physics IAF develops compact and high-resolution radar systems, which can significantly increase the efficiency of different industrial processes. The newest technologies will be shown at Hannover Fair 2019 (Hall 2, Booth C22), from April 1-5.

The radar systems developed at Fraunhofer IAF work in the millimeter-wave range and are able to penetrate most non-metallic materials such as plastic, cardboard, wood, textiles or even dust, smoke and fog. They are able to precisely measure distances, spacings and speeds, even if the objects are barely visible or concealed. The scientists of Fraunhofer IAF utilize these properties of millimeter-waves to develop high-resolution radar modules for industrial sensor systems. At this year's Hannover Fair Fraunhofer IAF presents its compact W-band radar (75-110 GHz) which is able to inspect packaged goods for content and completeness remotely and in real-time. In this way, it can sort out faulty deliveries of goods before shipping and thereby minimize return flows.

Extremely precise even under challenging visual conditions

So far, mostly optical sensors, like lasers, are being used for presence detection during production processes. The challenge here is that lasers do not work under conditions of poor visibility and are not able to measure through optical barriers. The W-band radar, however, offers extremely precise distance measurement no matter the visibility condition and with a sub-millimeter accuracy. On top of presence detection, radar technology developed at Fraunhofer IAF offers a wide range of applications: »Our radar sensors can be used wherever contact-free material inspection or highly precise distance measurement under difficult conditions such as heat or restricted vision is needed«, explains Christian Zech, scientist at Fraunhofer IAF. Currently, Freiburg's Fraunhofer institute is working on multiple projects to adapt its radar technology for specific industrial requirements.

Editor

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Safer human-robot collaboration

Zech's project team adapts the radar for human-robot collaboration, which will help to improve the safety of people. Humans and robots will be expected to increasingly interact directly with each other in confined spaces of production environments in the future. Safety systems are required to ensure the safety of people at all time. At the same time, a relatively uninterrupted movement of the robot must be ensured for maximum efficiency. Thus, the scientists work on a novel solution for the safety of people based on compact high-resolution radar systems that surveil the collaboration space, calculate dynamic safety zones and situationally adjust the speed and movement of the robots. By these means a robot is able to adjust its own movement according to human actions without interrupting its task, and therefore, guarantees a safe and efficient collaboration. »Such a radar safety system can utilize the maximum possible movement speed at minimal distance. This leads to a faster, and thus more efficient, collaboration between humans and robots«, sums up Christian Zech, project manager of »RoKoRa«.

More information on project »RoKoRa«:

<https://www.iaf.fraunhofer.de/en/researchers/electronic-circuits/high-frequency-electronics/rokora.html>

Saving energy in the iron and steel industry

The steel industry is one of the most energy-intensive sectors. Thermoprocessing plants and industrial furnaces consume almost 40 % of the overall industrial energy demand. In order to remain internationally competitive, the steel industry needs to increase the efficiency of existing production plants and substantially lower the energy consumption. For this purpose, a multi-disciplinary consortium including Fraunhofer IAF develops a radar-based measuring technology for hot rolling mills: This radar sensor technology not only allows for a resilient high-resolution detection of distances and positions of flat steel, but also for precise and contact-free measurements of lengths and speeds. »Rough conditions dominate hot rolling mills – extremely high temperatures, dust, high humidity and steam complicate the use of optical measuring systems. High-resolution radar sensors control precise band and process sizes and thus ensure a reduction of defective goods, which corresponds to increased profit. This saves resources and energy«, explains Benjamin Baumann, project manager of »Rad-Energy« on the part of Fraunhofer IAF.

More information on project »RAD-Energy«:

<https://www.iaf.fraunhofer.de/en/researchers/electronic-circuits/high-frequency-electronics/RadEnergy.html>

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Longer-lasting wind turbines

Millimeter-wave radar technology can not only determine dimensions of materials, but even penetrate them, for example to locate defects and their exact positions within materials. The scientists of project »InFaRo« develop an innovative testing method for wind turbine rotor blades that is able to detect defects as early as during production. This increases their quality significantly and also saves production and operating costs. The production, assembly and operation of wind turbines is being refined each generation. The rotor blades made of fibrous composite materials in sandwich design, constructed as hollow parts, are required to withstand extreme forces during operation. The increase in size of rotor blades from 40 m (2006) to over 80m (2014) leads to ever increasing demands on their manufacturing. Cracks and fractures in blades result in massive material damage and inefficient power plants and even pose a threat to life. »We develop an innovative measuring system based on radar and thermography, to detect even smallest material defects such as delamination, folding or air inclusions during production. This ensures an increase in safety and efficiency of wind turbines, while at the same time lowering their cost«, says Dominik Meier, project manager and scientist at Fraunhofer IAF. Direct material inspection has several benefits: The quality of the rotor blades increases substantially, wind turbines become more durable and downtimes due to defects can be reduced to a minimum.

More information on project »InFaRo«:

<https://www.iaf.fraunhofer.de/en/researchers/electronic-circuits/high-frequency-electronics/infaro.html>

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About Fraunhofer IAF

The Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Solid State Physics IAF ranks among the leading research institutions in the field of compound semiconductors. Based on these semiconductors, IAF develops electronic and optoelectronic components as well as integrated circuits and systems. In a clean room of 1000 m² and additional laboratory space covering 3000 m², epitaxy and processing equipment along with measurement technologies are available to realize high frequency circuits for communication technology, voltage converter modules for electrical engineering, infrared and UV detectors for safety and security applications, as well as infrared laser systems for medical technology. Important innovations of the institute include high brightness white light-emitting diodes for lighting technology, energy-efficient power amplifiers for mobile communications and highly sensitive laser systems for real-time spectroscopy.

<https://www.iaf.fraunhofer.de/en>

70 Years of Fraunhofer – 70 Years of Future

With the spirit of scientific inquiry to guide us, we invent the shape of things to come – the world of tomorrow and beyond. For the future is the force that drives the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft. We ask the questions that need to be asked. We find the answers that need to be found, the solutions that deliver immediate benefits to industry and society. How do we build smart, universally trusted machines? How do we manufacture drugs that provide faster, more affordable relief to patients? How do we make the world a safer place for everyone? And how do we know which idea is the right idea? Researchers, entrepreneurs, visionaries – this is who we are. What we do not only sets the pace for science; it puts science in service of society. Our innovative powers, our partners and workforce, our 70-year history – these are the outward signs of our success. Yesterday's victories and today's possibilities spur our curiosity about the future. They inspire us to explore tomorrow's key issues, forever seeking new answers to the question: **What's next?**

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Images:

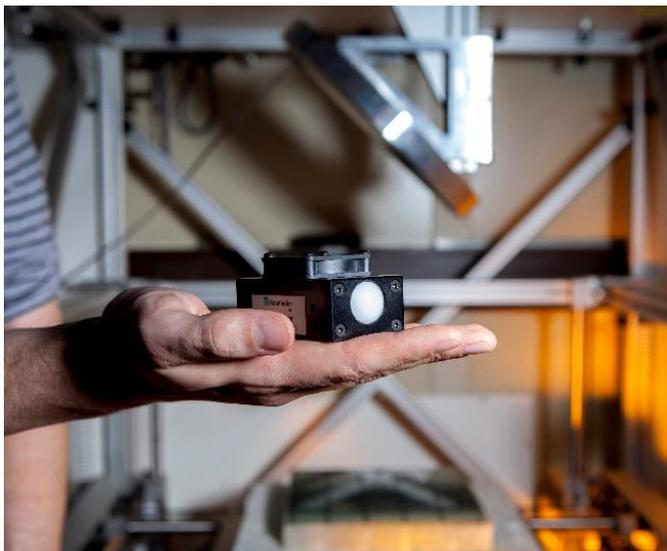
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Radar-based sensors optimize the automation of production and logistic processes and ensure more effective added value.

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The compact W-band radar is able to precisely measure positions, spacings, distances and velocities, even if the objects are barely visible or concealed.

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In hot rolling mills high-resolution radar sensors reduce defective goods and increase profit, respectively.



The testing method developed at Fraunhofer IAF detects even smallest material defects during the production of rotor blades and thus ensures more durable and robust wind turbines.

The **Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft** is the leading organization for applied research in Europe. Its research activities are conducted by 72 institutes and research units at locations throughout Germany. The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft employs a staff of more than 26,600, who work with an annual research budget totaling more than 2.5 billion euros. Of this sum, more than 2.1 billion euros is generated through contract research. Around 70 percent of the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft's contract research revenue is derived from contracts with industry and from publicly financed research projects. International collaborations with excellent research partners and innovative companies around the world ensure direct access to regions of the greatest importance to present and future scientific progress and economic development.