

Non-Contact Imaging of Internal Structures in Opaque Media

Amin Arbabian, Pierre Khuri-Yakub

Students: Hao Nan, Miaad Aliroteh, Kevin Boyle

STANFORD
UNIVERSITY



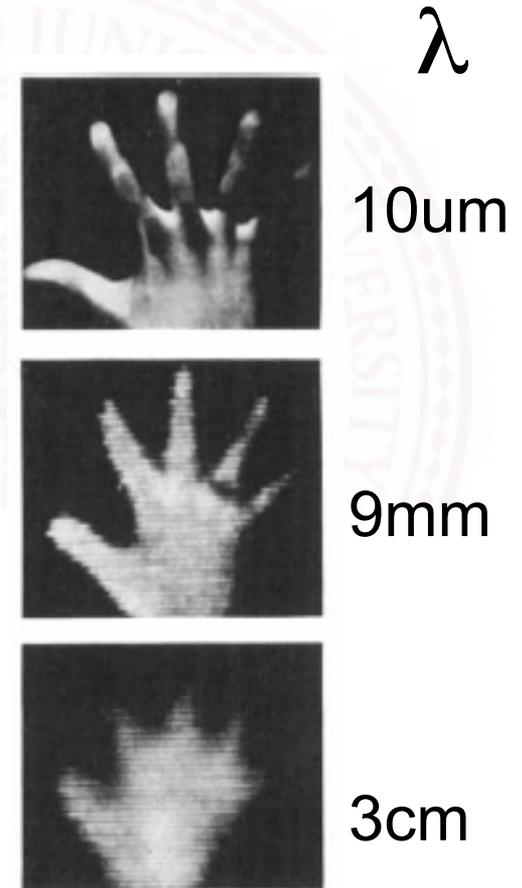
ARPA-E Workshop July 23-24, 2015

Introduction

Imaging Small Targets in High-Loss Environments:

1. Imaging Depth \sim Signal Quality
2. Resolution (Cross and Axial)
3. Contrast
 - Safety (e.g. tissue heating in medical imaging)
 - Imaging Artifacts
 - System cost and portability

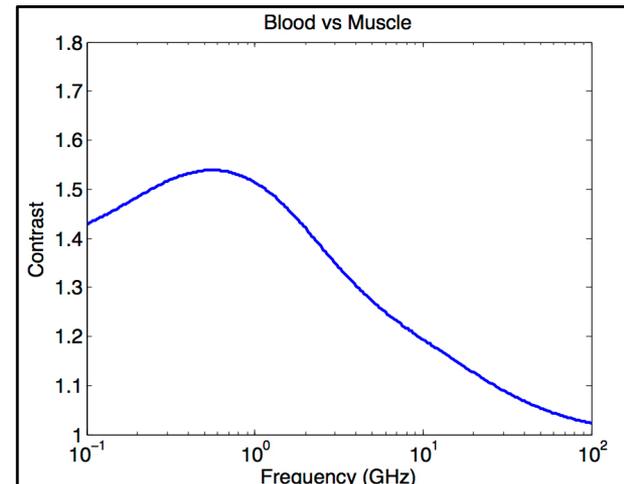
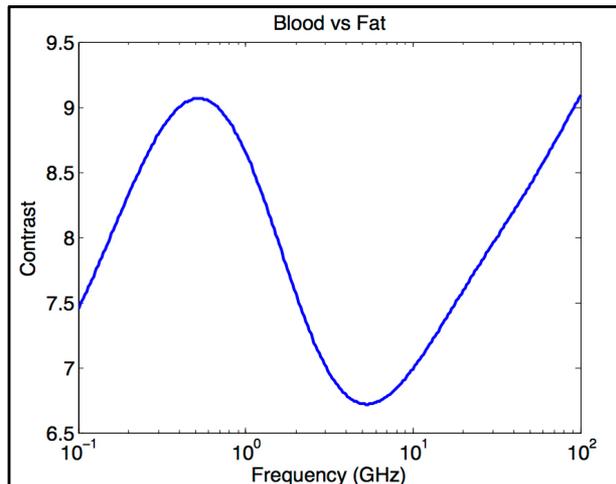
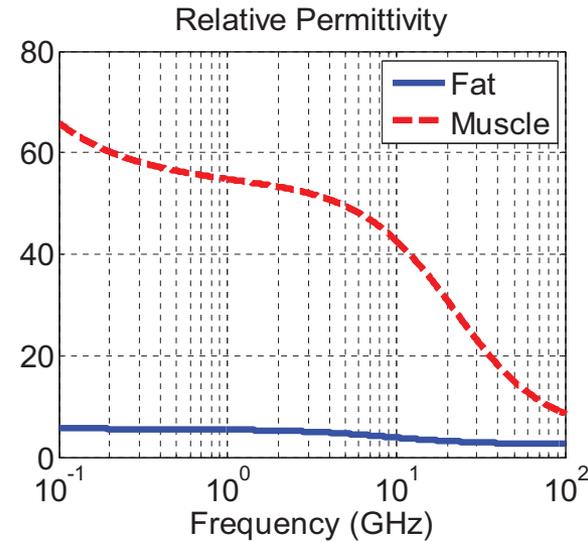
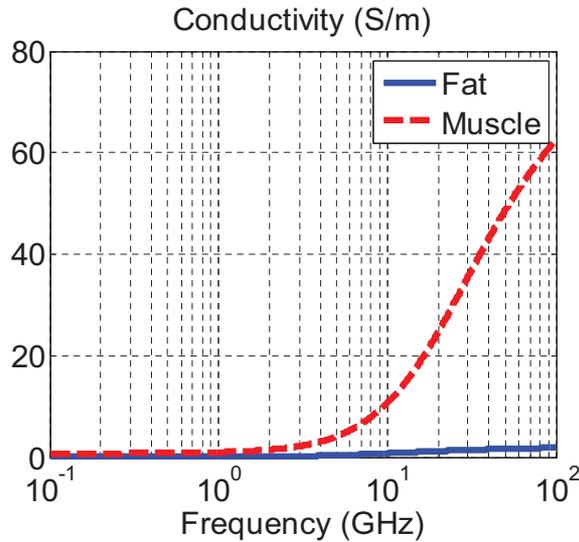
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Edrich, "Imaging Thermograms at Centimeter and Millimeter Wavelengths," Annals New York Academy of Sciences, 1980

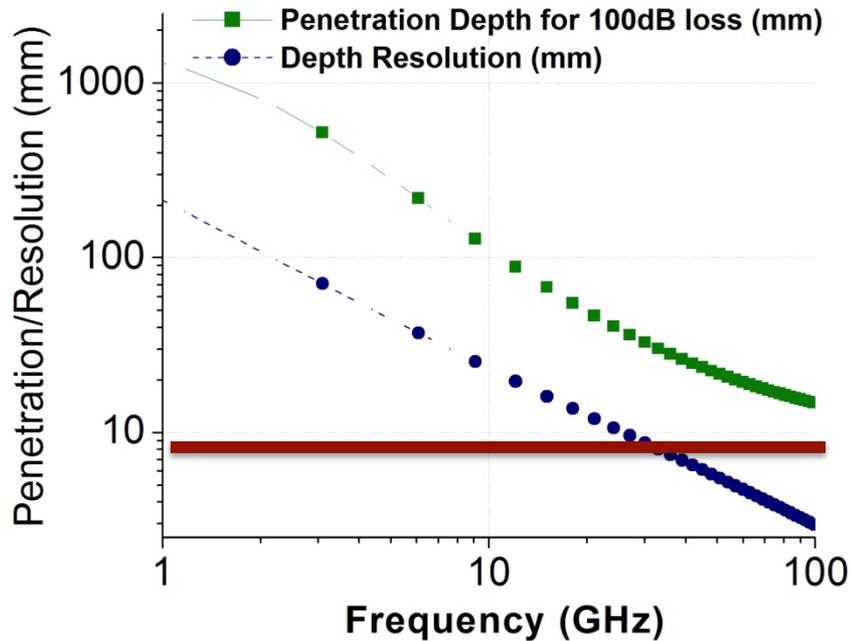
Microwave Contrast

- Dielectric Properties at Microwave Frequencies (e.g. water content)

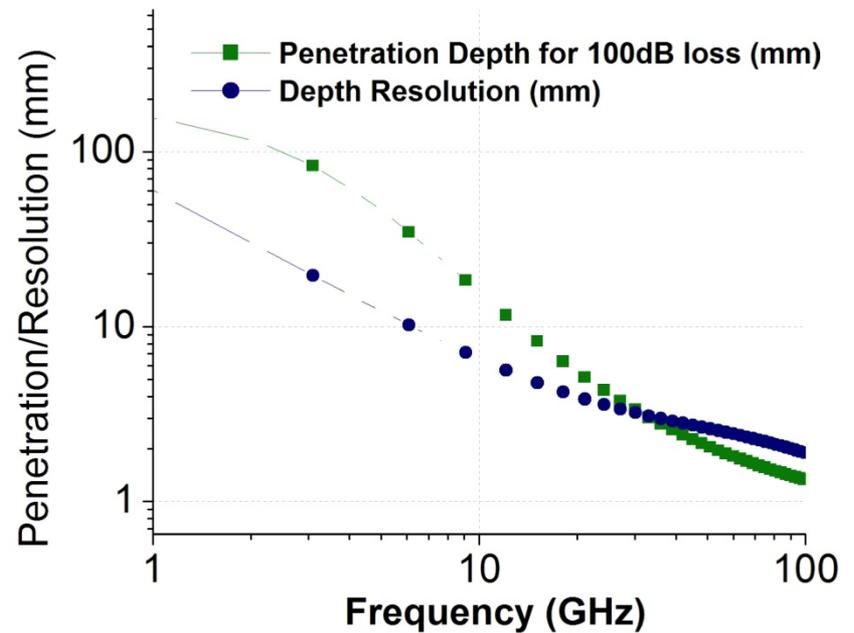


Microwave Radar Trade-offs

- Tradeoff in Penetration Depth & Resolution
- No additional degree of freedom for contrast



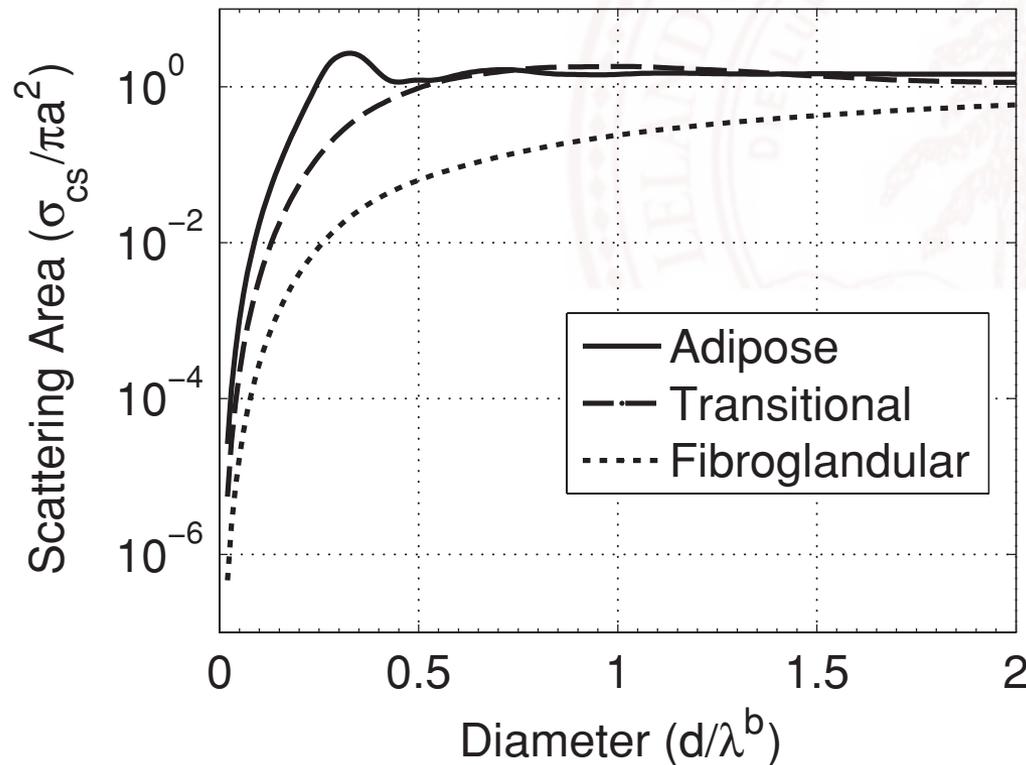
Low-Loss Tissue (Body Fat)



High Loss (Body Fluid)

Radar Cross-Section

- LF Reconstruction \rightarrow ill-posed, Reduced scattering from targets, lost resolution



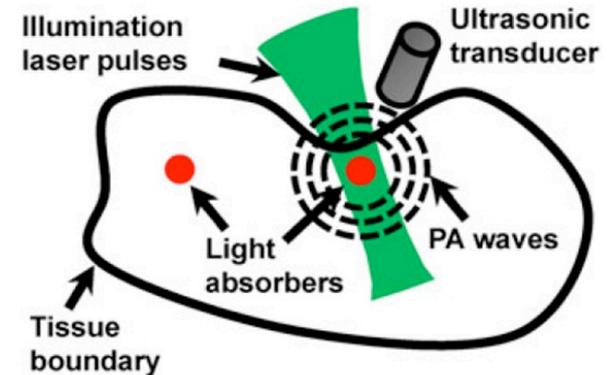
Shea et al. *Inverse Problems* 2010

The Thermo-Elastic Response

UPON THE PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION OF
SOUND BY LIGHT.

BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, PH.D.

(A Paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in
Boston, on the 27th August, 1880.)



Junjie Yao, Contrast Media Mol Imaging, 2011.

...While working on the “Photophone”

■ Generation of stress due to heating

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{v_s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) p(r,t) = -\frac{\beta}{C} \frac{\partial H(r,t)}{\partial t}$$

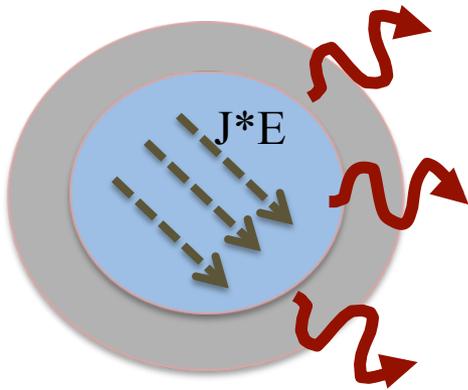
- v_s : speed of sound
- β : thermal expansion coefficient
- C : specific heat capacity
- $p(r,t)$: stress
- $H(r,t)$: heating function

Can we use microwave as “heat source”?

EM – US Interactions

Thermo-Acoustic
Thermal expansion

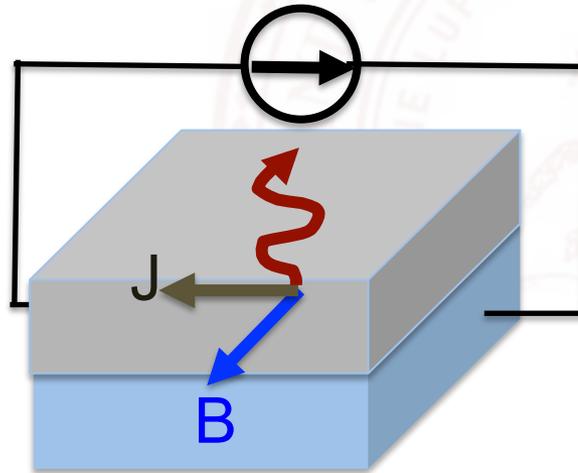
$$SAR = J \cdot E / \rho$$



US normal to
Expanding Surface

Magneto-Acoustic
(Lorentz Force)

$$F = J \times B$$

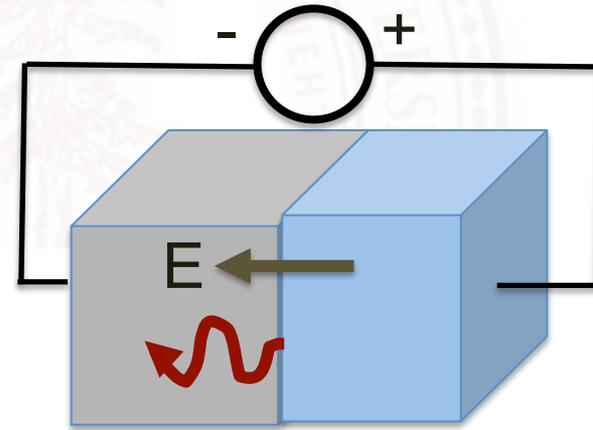


US normal
to J & B

**Presence of Static
Magnetic Field**

Electro-Acoustic
Electrostatic Force

$$F = qE$$



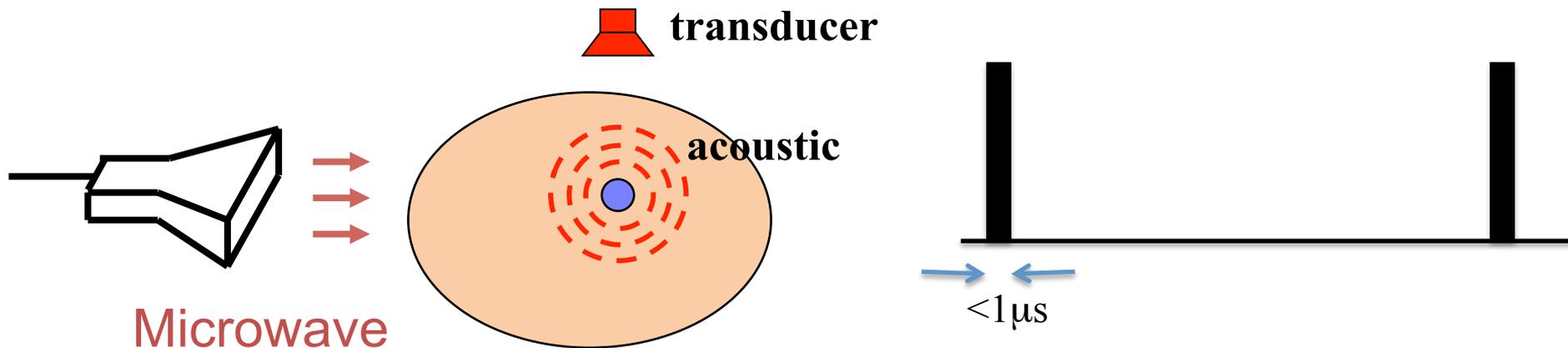
US parallel
to E

Thermoacoustic Imaging

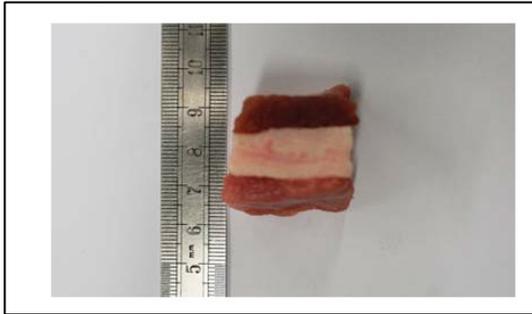
- Microwave Imaging
 - Spectral Information
 - Contrast

- Ultrasound Imaging
 - Structural Information
 - Resolution

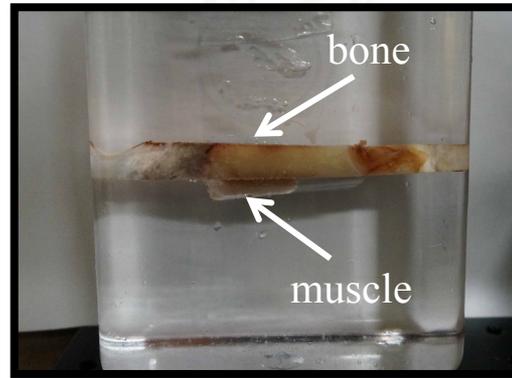
Thermoacoustic Imaging



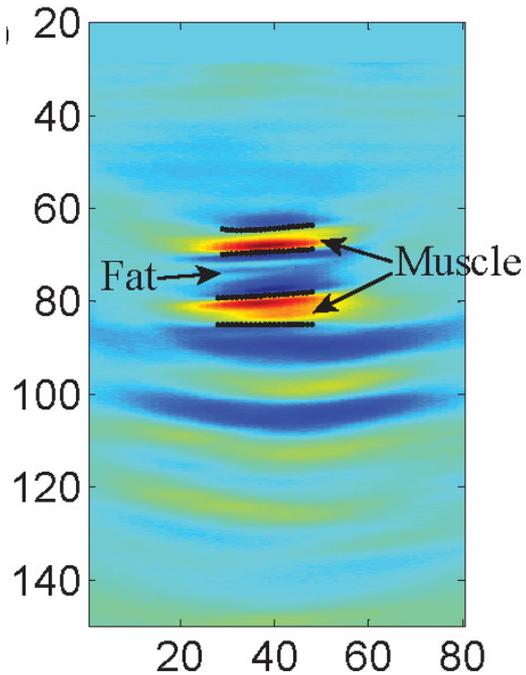
Imaging Examples



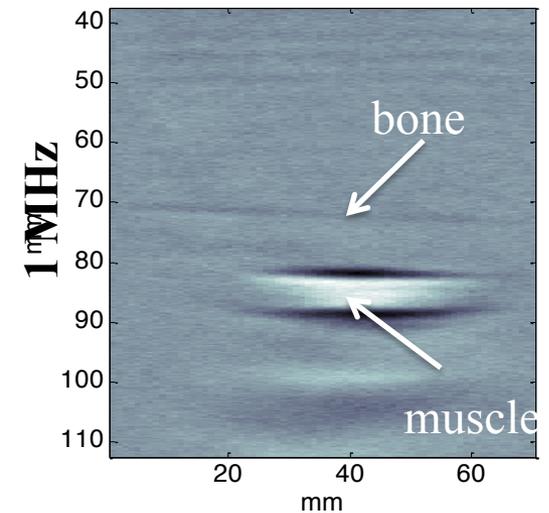
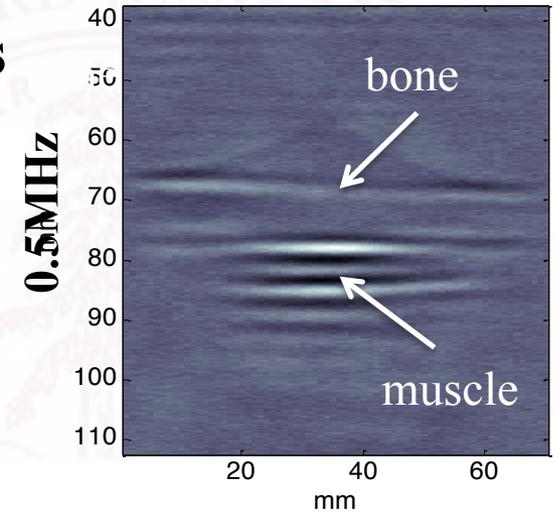
Immersion Transducers



Resolution approaching millimeters



After Reconstruction



DARPA awards three contracts to detect IEDs hidden in mud, meat, and dead animals

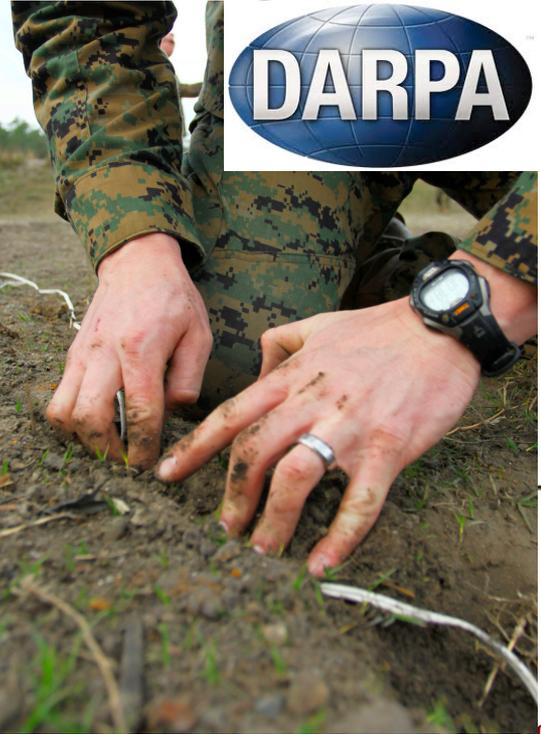
April 12, 2013
By John Keller
Editor

Non-Contact Detection in Material with Very High Loss



ARLINGTON, Va., 12 April 2013. Improvised explosive device (IED) experts at three research organizations are working to develop non-contact sensors to detect IEDs hidden in opaque media such as mud, meat, and animal carcasses. The U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is funding the work in Arlington, Va.

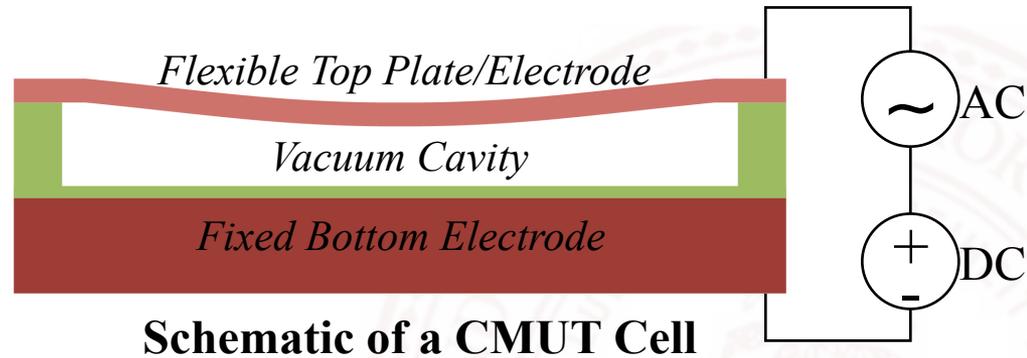
Quasar Federal Systems, Inc. in Tucson, Ariz., and the University of Virginia, are working on the Multi-Sensor Detection at Standoff (MSDS) program. They are using radar and imaging methods to



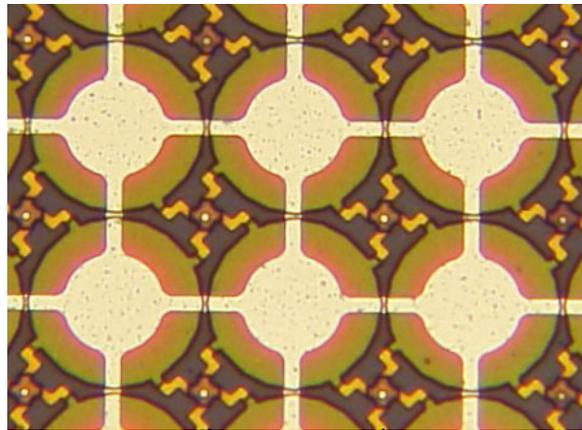
packaged in mud or meat.

<http://www.militaryaerospace.com>

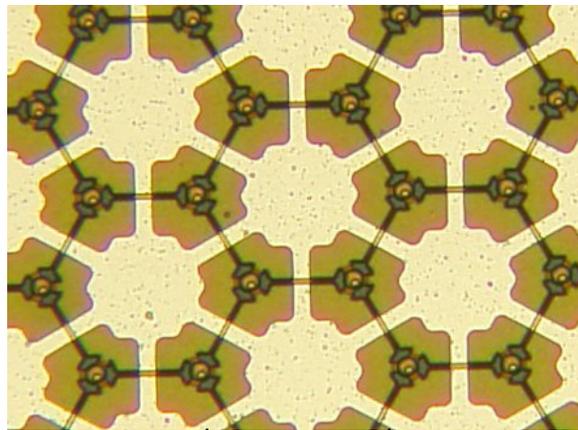
Capacitive Micromachined Ultrasonic Transducer (CMUT)



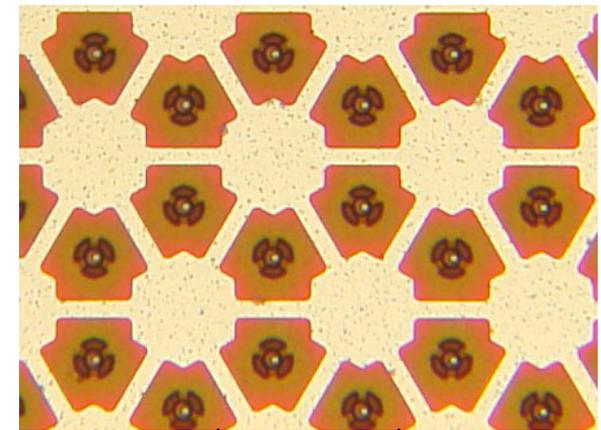
In a typical realization, many CMUT cells operate in parallel. CMUT Cells can be circles, squares, rectangles, tent structures, etc.



80 μm
Circular cells



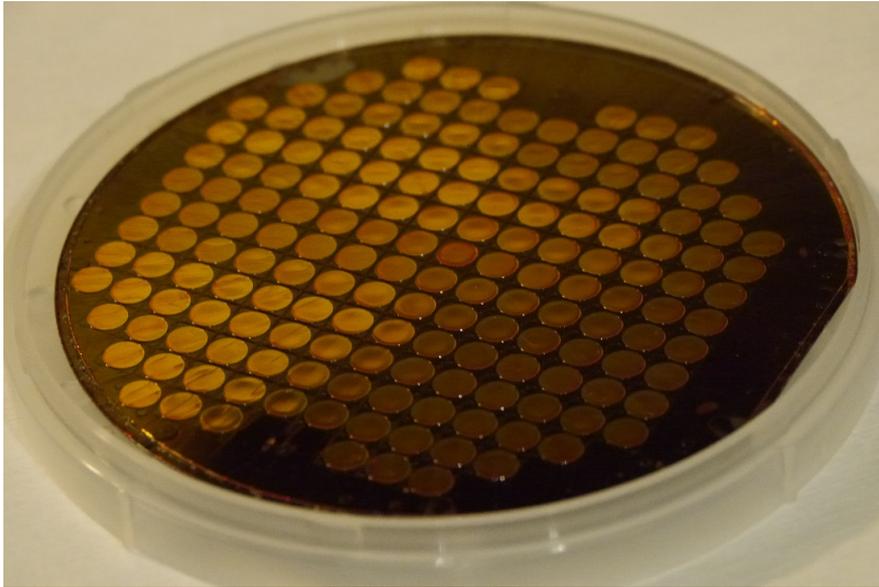
80 μm
Hexagonal cells



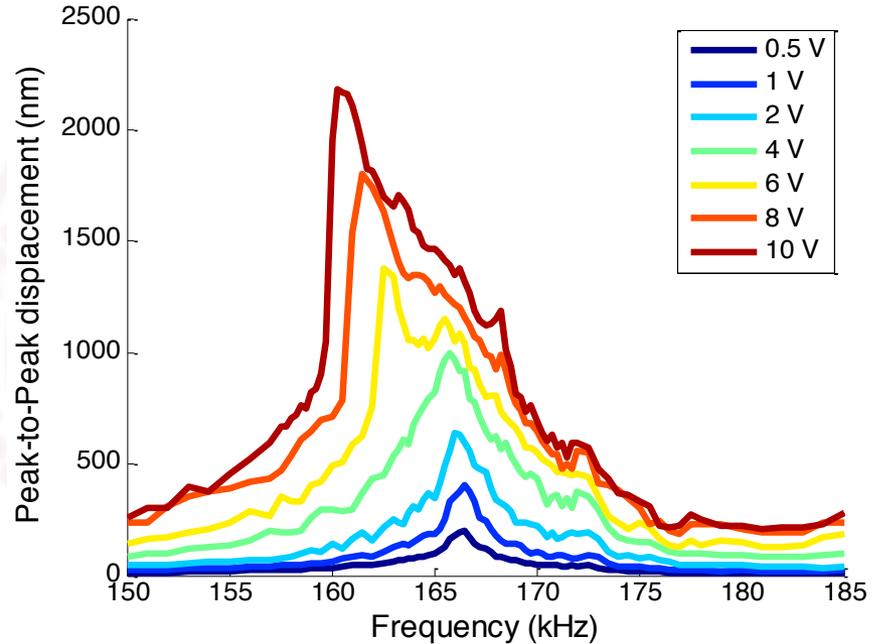
80 μm
Tent cells

Fabricated Airborne CMUTs

Vented CMUTs



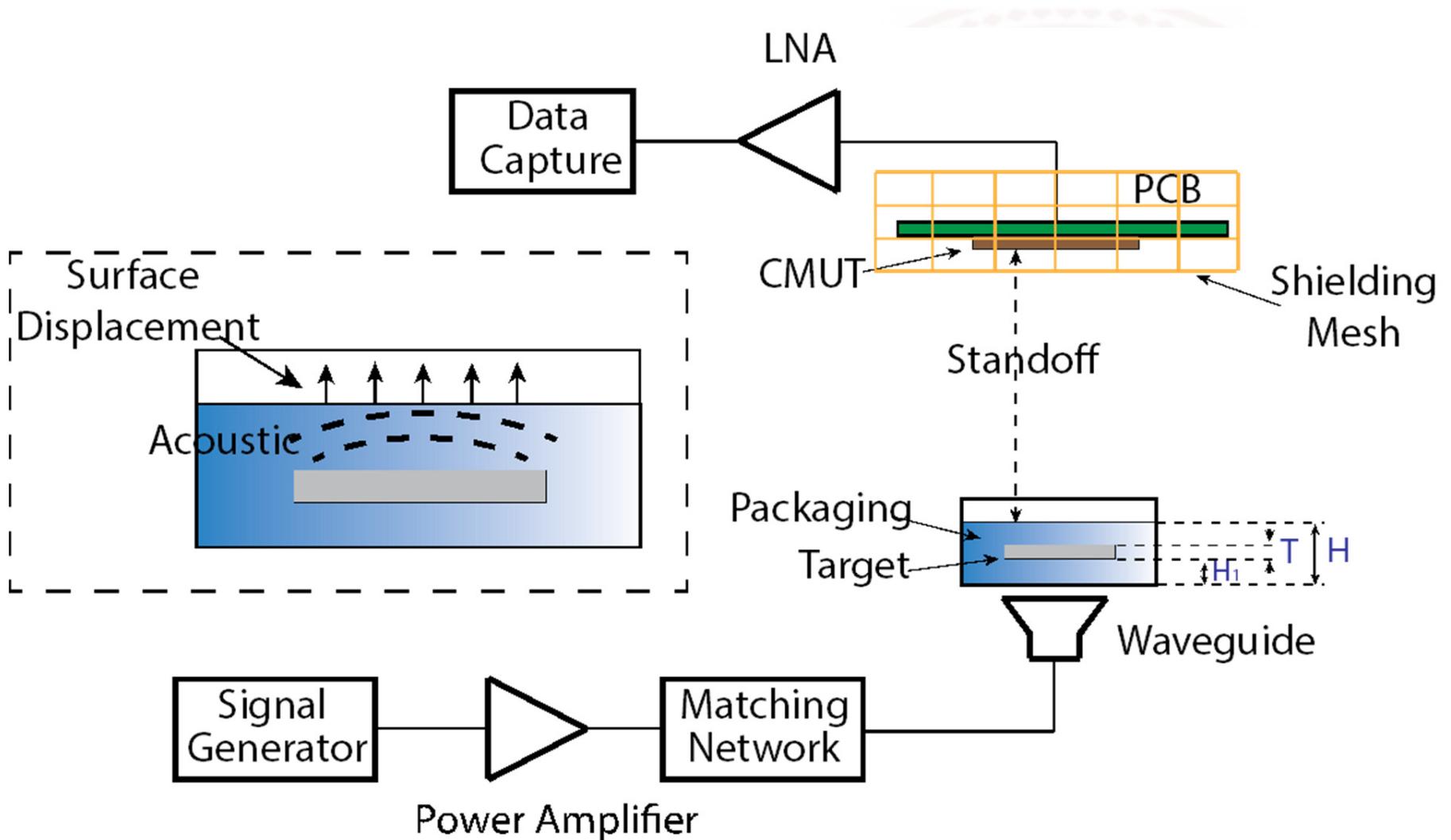
Photograph of a completed 4" wafer



Laser Doppler vibrometer measurement results

- Optimized transducer/ signal chain for sensitivity
 - Custom CMOS RX + vented CMUTs w/ squeeze film damping
 - Minimum detectable pressure: 240 μ Pa (unfiltered)
 - Within **6dB of the mechanical noise floor**

Imaging Setup

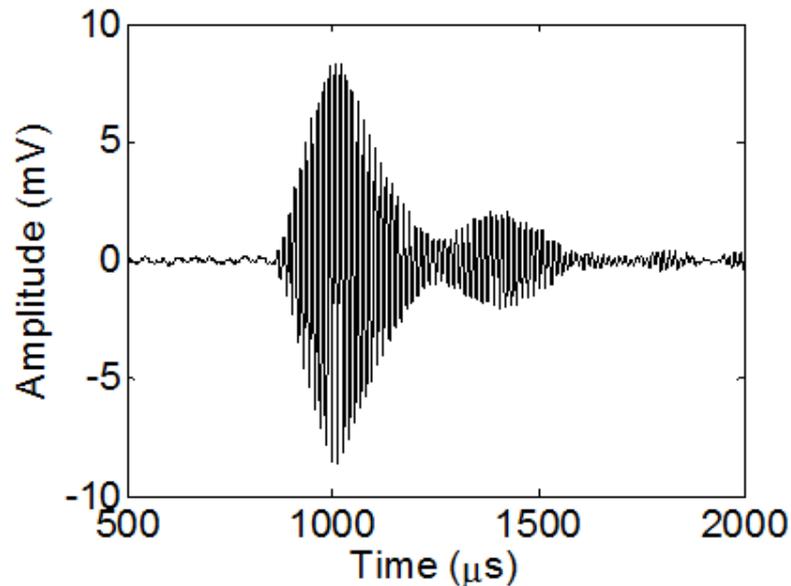


Rexolite- Agarose Interface

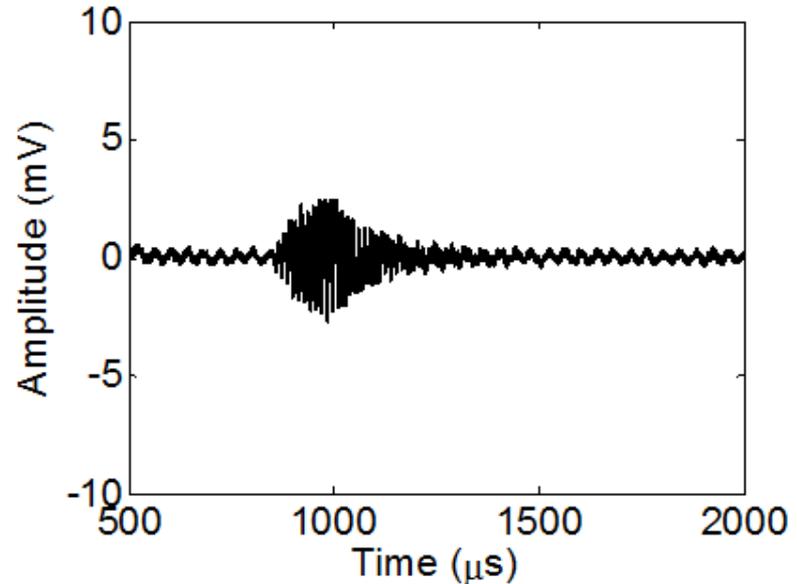
Agarose target above 4mm of Rexolite

■ 36 dB SNR for Non-Contact Detection

(a) Measured response from embedded rexolite target in agarose with enclosure



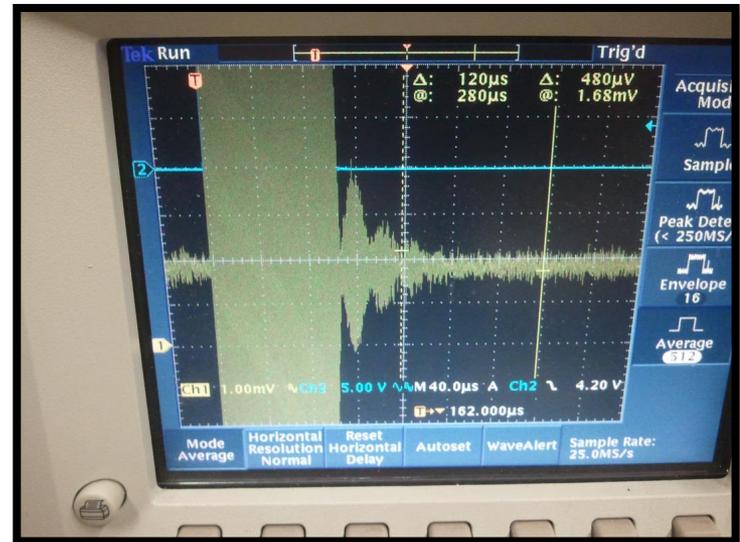
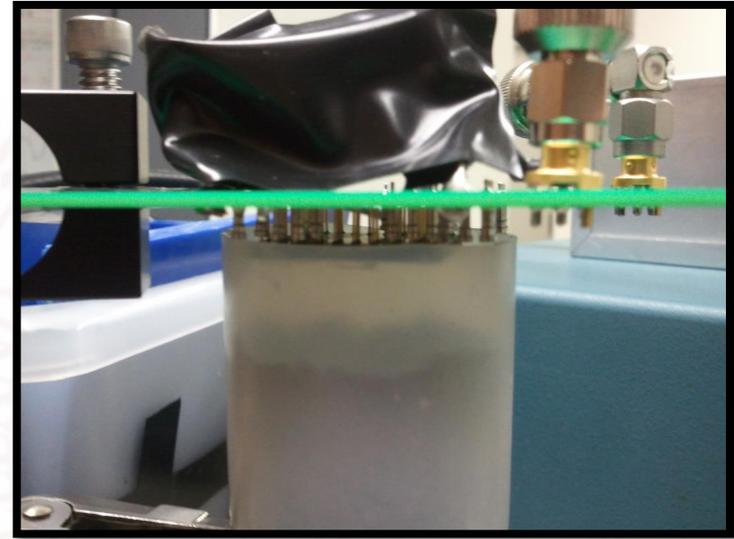
(b) Measured response from embedded rexolite in water with open container (no enclosure)



H. Nan and A. Arbabian, “Stepped-Frequency Continuous-Wave Microwave-Induced Thermoacoustic Imaging,” *Appl. Phys. Letters*, Vol. 104, pp. 224104, 2014.

Early Experiments in Soil

- Pitch-Catch Measurements in Soil (@ 1MHz)



Acknowledgements:

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