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HF Radar WERA for Tsunami Early Warning Systems /Ocean Coastal Monitoring

Presented by
AZHAR ISHAK, AMN
Meteorologist
Marine Science Technology Sdn Bhd



HF Radar WERA

for Tsunami Early Warning Systems /Ocean Coastal Monitoring

The HF radar system WERA (Wave RAdar) is an oceanographic radar placed at the coast and providing simultaneous wide area measurements of ocean surface current fields and sea state parameters

The tsunami current velocity is converted into modulating signals and superimposed on measured antenna signals of the WERA radar.

The possible ocean surface current changes due to a tsunami event are evaluated using fast update of the radar backscattered spectra



for Tsunami Early Warning Systems

Field Applications

- * Search & Rescue
- Vessel traffic services.
- * Research for complex current and wave maps
- * Real-time data and sea-state condition for forecasts.
- * Fishing Industry
- * Environmental Protection and Recovering
- * Tourism Industry
- * Fully integrated into a national Tsunami Early Warning System.



High Resolution, Long Range Remote Ocean Sensing System



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Leader in reliable high-quality ocean current, wave and wind mapping

- O Broad frequency range from 5 to 50 MHz to provide ranges from 15 to more than 250 km
- O Very low RF-power typically <30 Watts to guarantee no interference with other radio services
- O FM-cw principle provides best signal to noise performance and high temporal resolution
- O Robust and small antenna system, easy to install
- O Flexible, modular system with 4 channels for Direction Finding (current mapping) or 8 to 16 channels for Beam Forming to provide current, wave and wind mapping



System Technical Specifications

Pos	Parameter	Description	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3			
01	Broad band system concept	useable for various applications	8 MHz	16 MHz	30 MHz			
		range for ocean currents up to:	250 km	110 km	50 km			
		resolution: (depends on frequency allocation)	5 1 km	3 0.5 km	1 0.15 km			
02	Sweep repetition time	programmable from 2 10 Hz						
03	Transmit power	Low, non harmful rf power, 7 W per antenna pole, 28 Watts total						
04	Antenna construction	Simple vertical monopoles	8 MHz	16 MHz	30 MHz			
	Transmit and receive antenna design is identical	shorter poles will result in slightly reduced range	3 6 m	2 4 m	1.5 3 m			
05	Antenna array	Rectangular configuration for Tx	18 x 5 m	10 x 3 m	5 x 1.5 m			
		Linear receive array, 12 antennas	< 180 m	< 100 m	< 40 m			
		Linear receive array, 16 antennas	< 250 m	< 140 m	< 55 m			



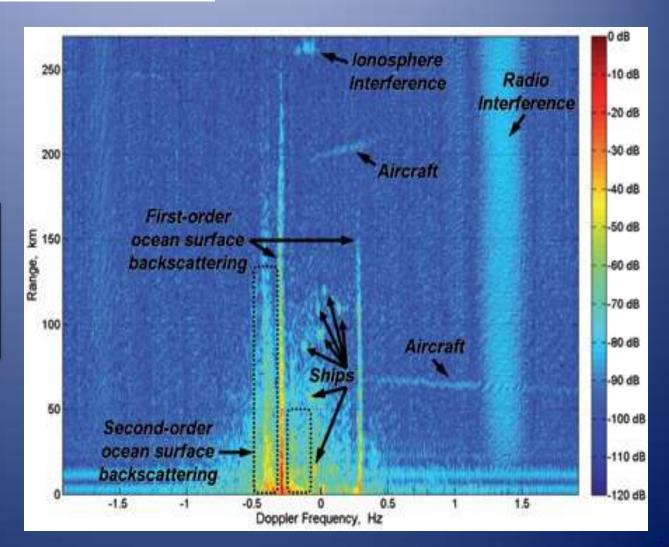
System Technical Specifications

06	Synchronise WERA systems	simultaneous with WERA-multi method					
07	Analog data acquisition system	Narrow band receiver with 16 bit, complex, parallel AD conversion Noise figure: 10 dB Bandwidth: 1.5 kHz					
08	Digital data acquisition	near real time processing					
09	System control	access to all radar parameters, listen before talk mode, automatic frequency adaptation, rf interference reduction, system self-check and calibration					
10	Working range	Depends on frequency	8 MHz	16 MHz	30 MHz		
	Can be reduced due to environmental effects	for currents:	140 250 km	70 110 km	35 60 km		
		for wind direction:	110 200 km	55 90 km	30 50 km		
		for waves:	65 110 km	30 50 km	15 30 km		



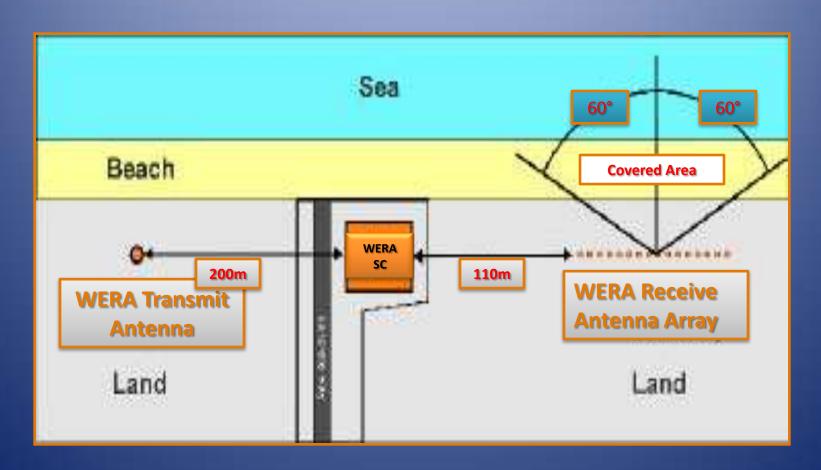
WERA Doppler Power Spectrum

Example of a measured range-Doppler power spectrum with several kinds of interference and target





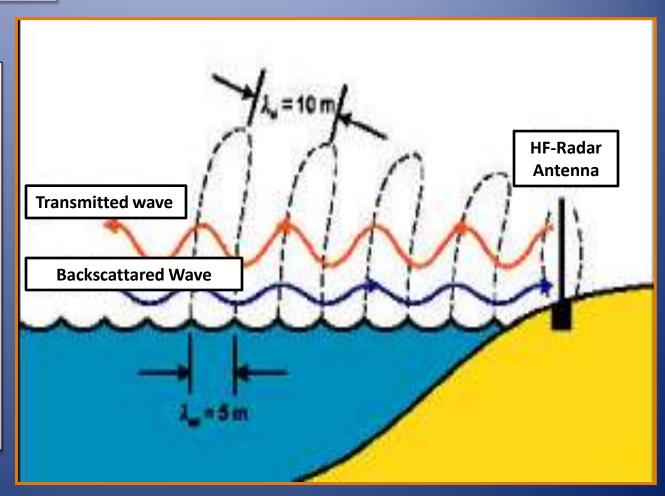
Field System Diagram





Principal of Operation

Principle of operation (Bragg Effect) The Bragg **Effect** describes the amplification effect of a back-scattered electromagnetic wave having twice the wavelength as the ocean wave, e.g. for a 30 MHz radar signal with Lambda 10m is the corresponding ocean wave 5 m to fulfil the Bragg condition.





Field System - Coastal



TX Antenna Array



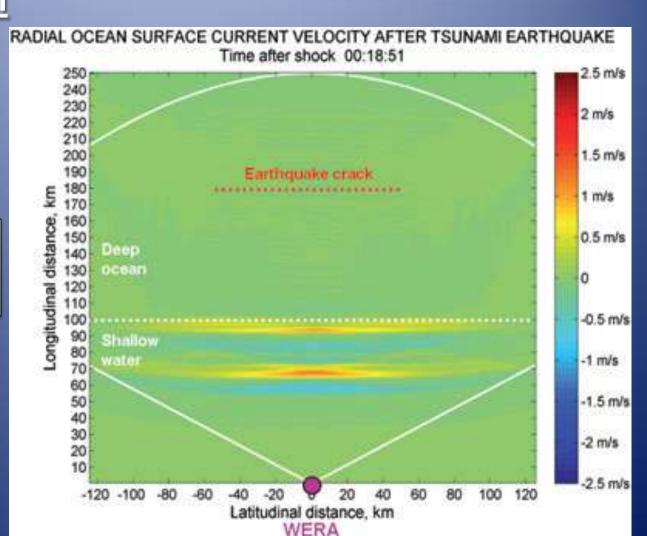


RX Antenna Array

Generated Tsunami

Alert Map

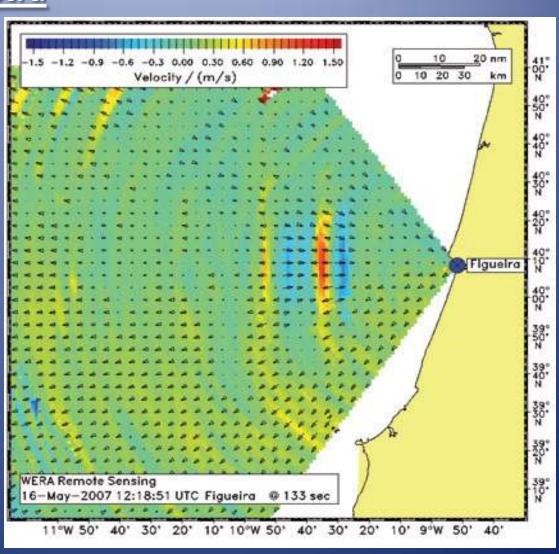
2-10 second interval of currents, waves and surface wind observation.





WERA HF Radar Spectra

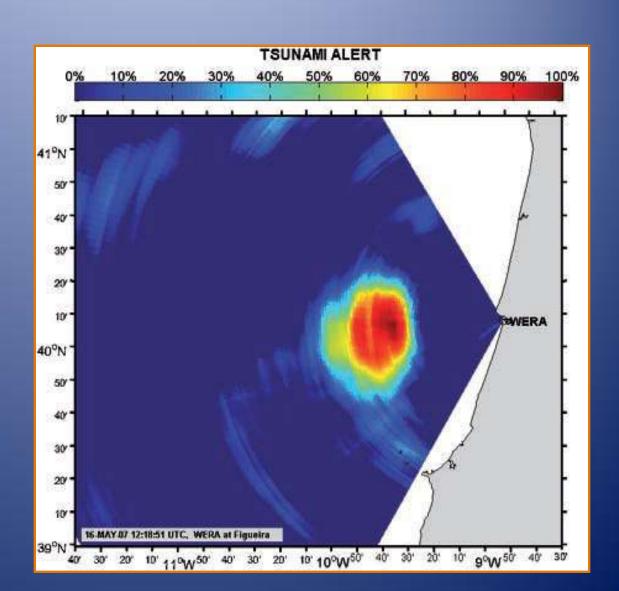
Radial ocean surface current velocity map based on the measured HF radar spectra with the simulated tsunami currents





Generated Tsunami Alert Map

Tsunami alert map generated from the WERA Modulated Vector.

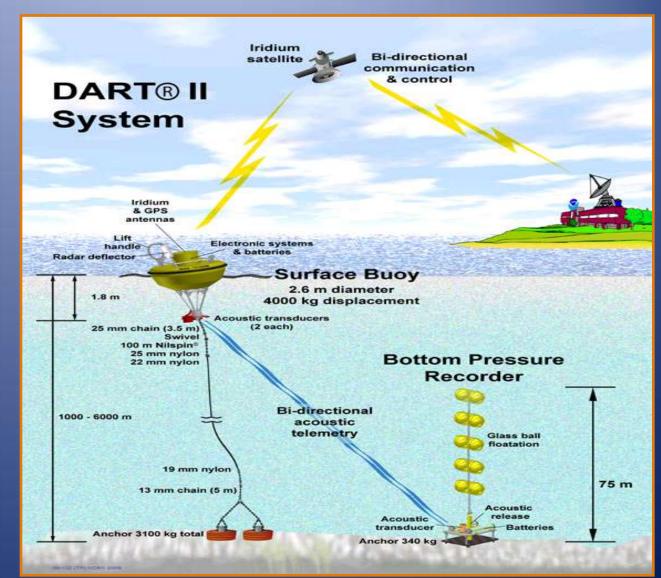




for Tsunami Early Warning Systems

WERA
Alternative to
Tsunami Buoy

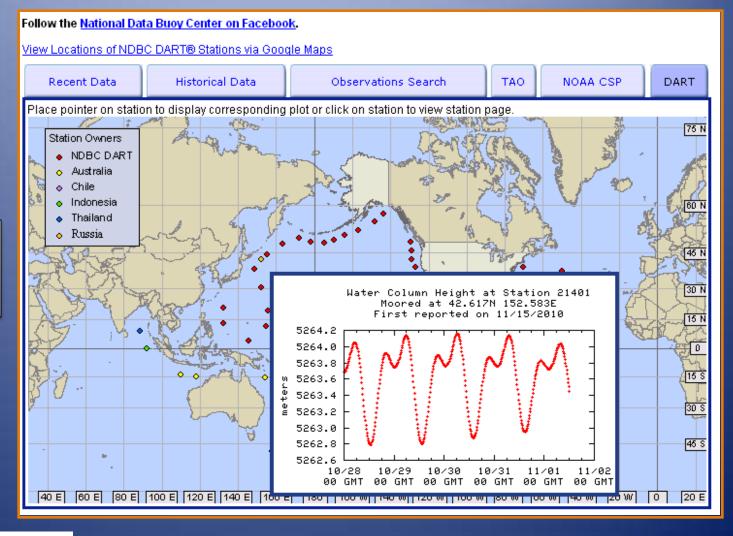
Sub-surface and Offshore Environment





WERA
Alternative to
Tsunami Buoy

Tidal and Water level Harmonic Principal





for Tsunami Early Warning Systems

WERA: Alternative to Tsunami Buoy

Tsunami Buoy

- 1. Offshore Environment
 - Mob / Demob
- 2. Sub-surface Equipment
 - Multiple Components Base
- 3. High Cost Maintenance -
 - -Preventive & Corrective
- 4. Lost and Vandalism
 - High Risk
- 5. Communication
 - Inconsistent

WERA

- 1. Onshore Environment
 - One-off Mob / Demob
- 2. Land-base Equipment
 - Single Component Base
- 3. Free Maintenance -
 - Preventive & Corrective
- 4. Lost and Vandalism
 - Low Risk (Guarded /Fencing)
- 5. Communication
 - Consistent & Reliable and ++++



Thank You

