

## INCREASE HF Radar Users Workshop

26<sup>th</sup>

September 2017

# INCREASE HF Radar Users Workshop

## *HF radar applications*

### Outline

1. General view of HF Radar applications
2. Examples of HFR applications
3. HFR data uses and users in Europe
4. Final remarks



*Courtesy of L. Wyatt and E. Zambianchi*



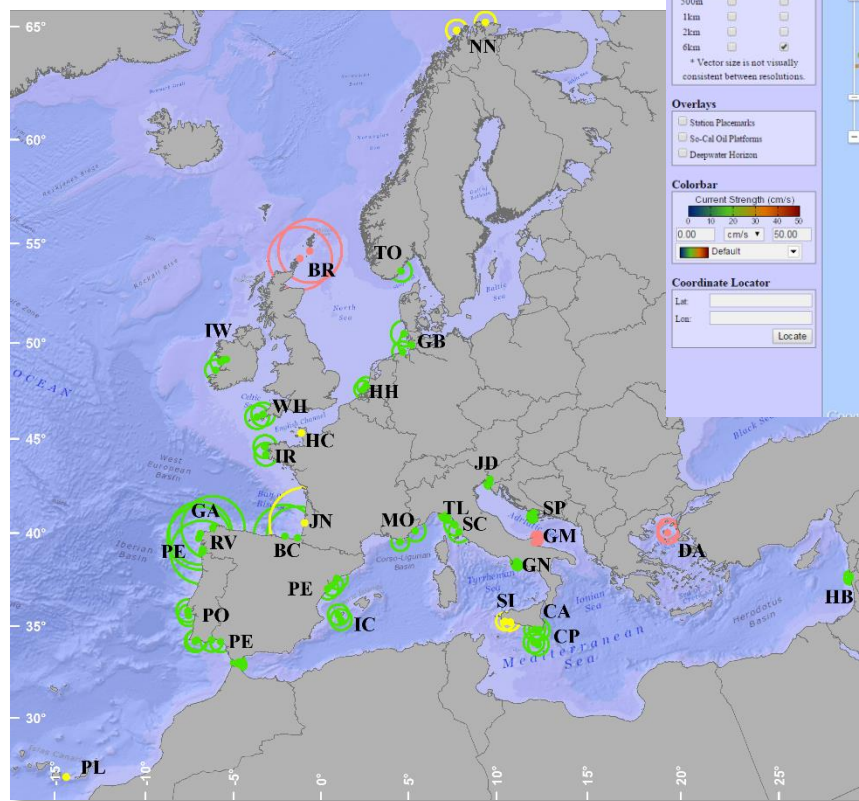
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Lot5: INCREASE project

Innovation and Networking for the integration of Coastal Radars into European mArine SERVICES

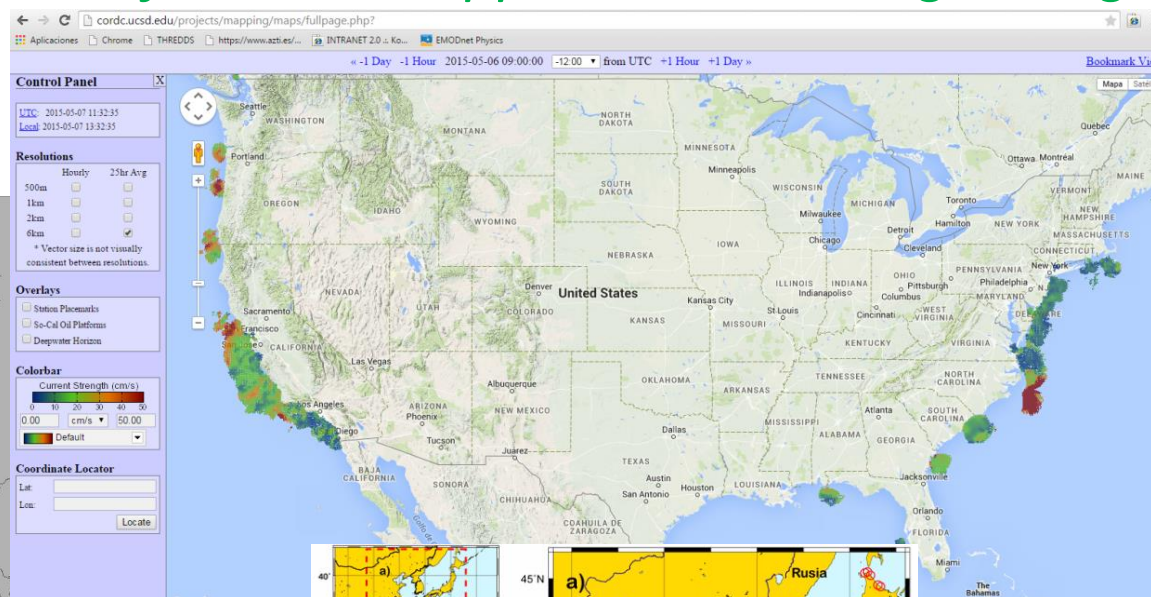
# General view of HFR systems applications

*HFRs being used worldwide for several applications... and growing number*



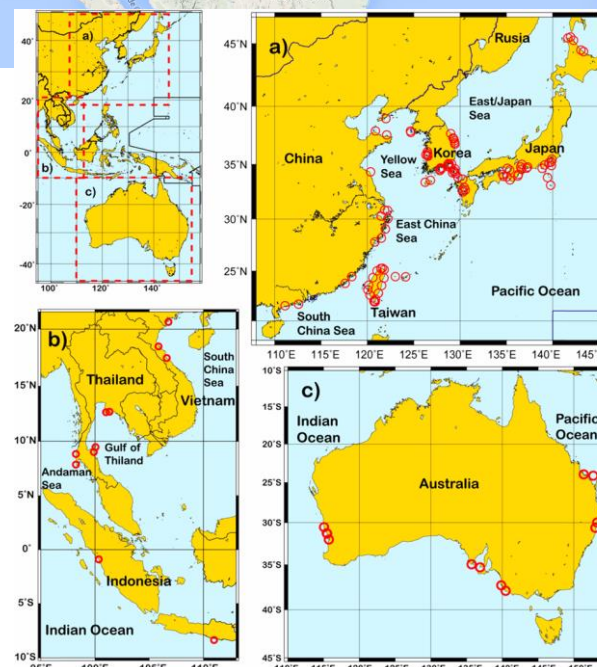
## EUROPE

(Rubio et al., 2017 – Frontiers in Marine Systems)



## USA

(Paduan and Washburn, 2013 - Annual Review of Marine Science )



## Asia and Oceania

(Fujii et al. 2013 – Ocean Science Journal)



## General view of HFR systems applications

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#### Near real time or operational use of the data:

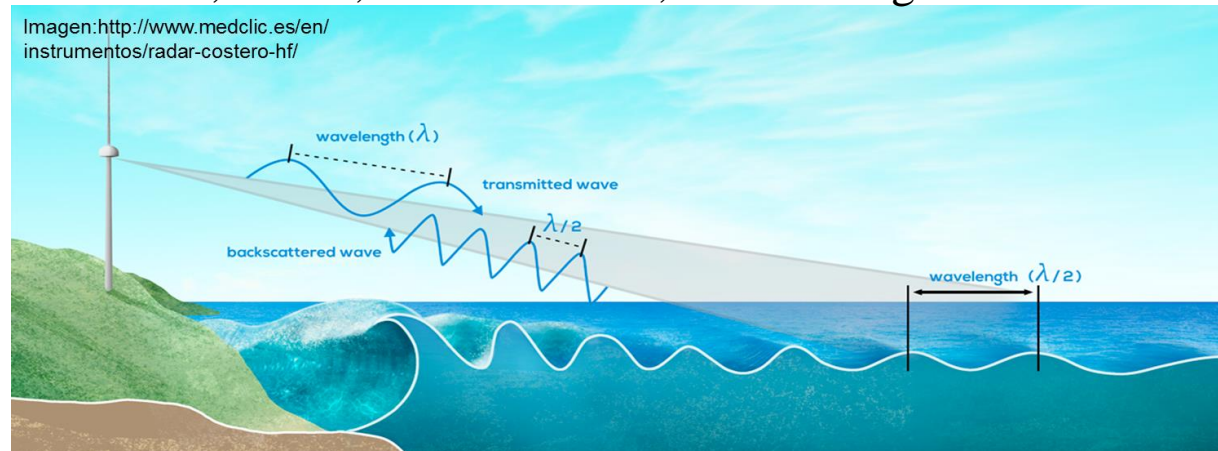
- study of surface drift of floating objects
- statistical methods for short term prediction
- model-data comparisons or data assimilation in models...

#### Long term data series and/or data exploitation:

- study of ocean processes: inertial oscillations, tidal variability, (sub)mesoscale coastal processes,
- connectivity between marine areas
- air-sea interactions...

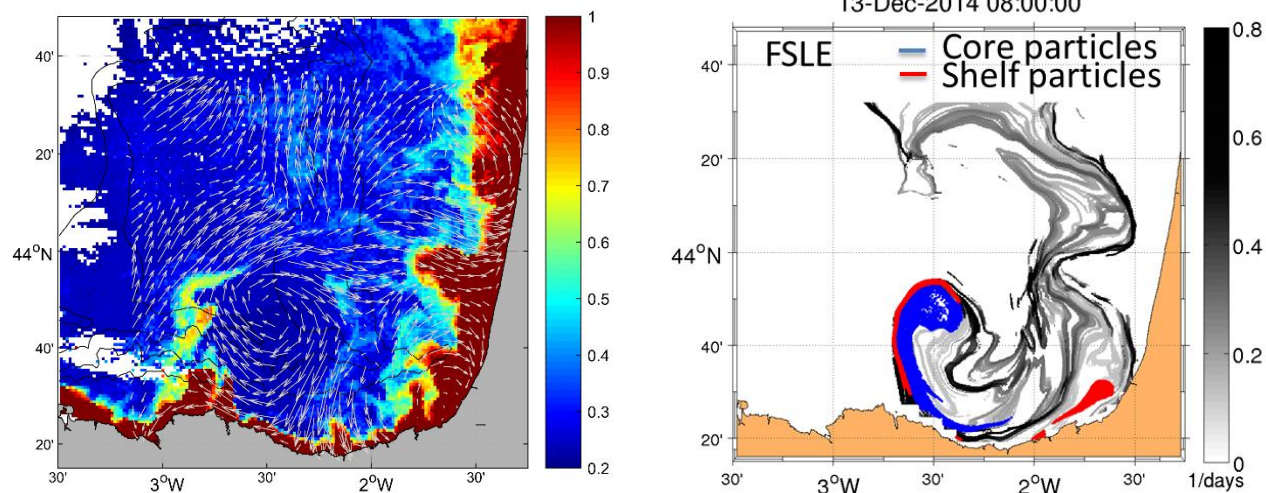
#### Direct use of data:

- UV fields, waves, wind direction, discrete targets



#### Derived products:

- Lagrangian models, gap-filled data...



Rubio et al. Under review for RSE

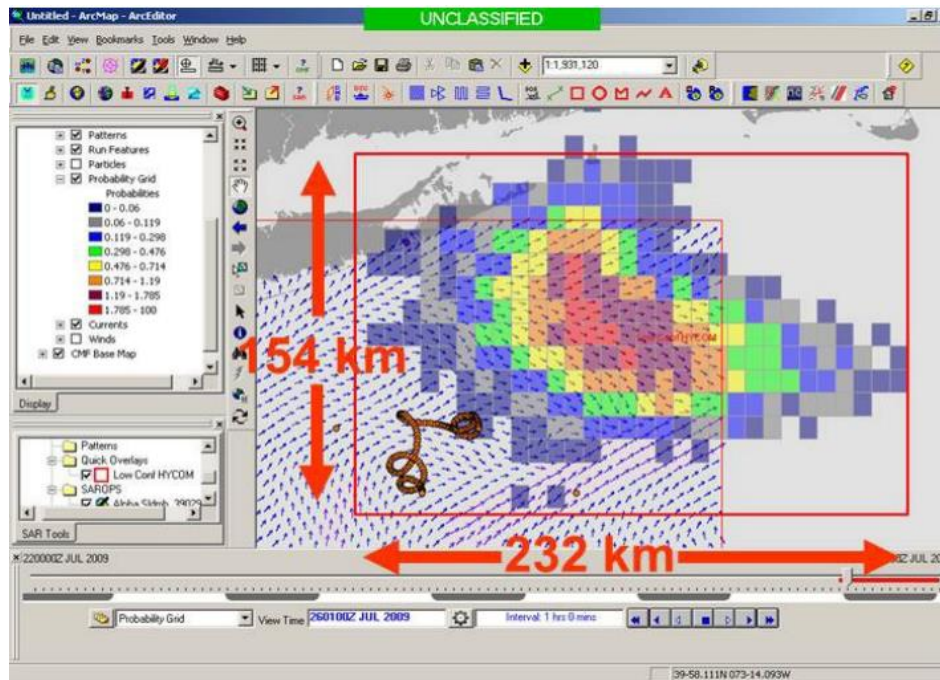
## Near real time applications

## Study of surface drift of floating objects: SEARCH AND RESCUE

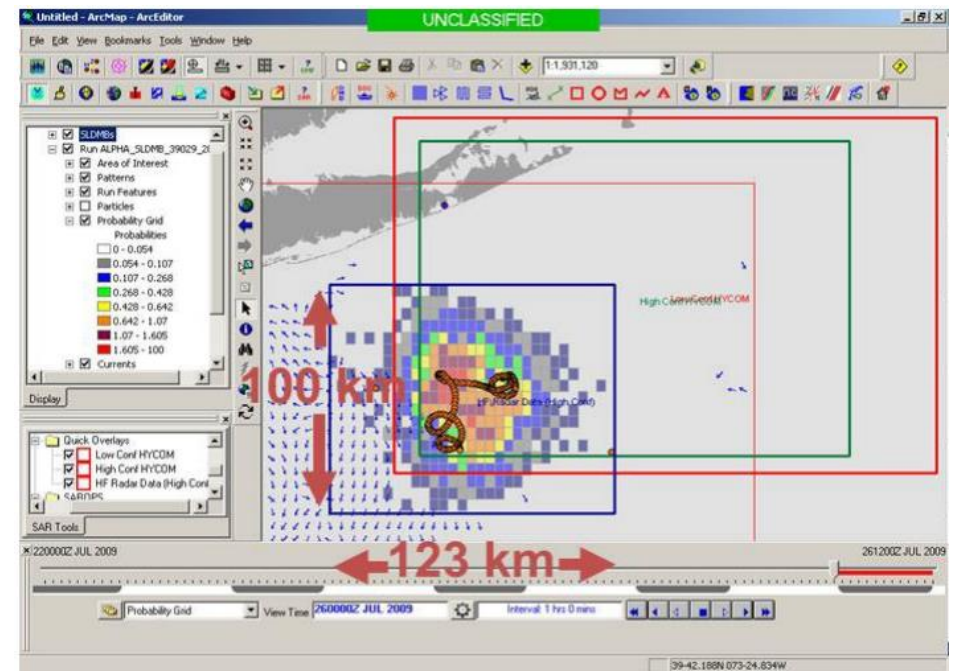
### HF Radar in SAROPS (US Coast Guard SAR tool)

Source: [http://www.ioos.noaa.gov/hfradar/sarops\\_hfr\\_info2012.pdf](http://www.ioos.noaa.gov/hfradar/sarops_hfr_info2012.pdf)

#### HYCOM



#### HF RADAR





## Near real time applications

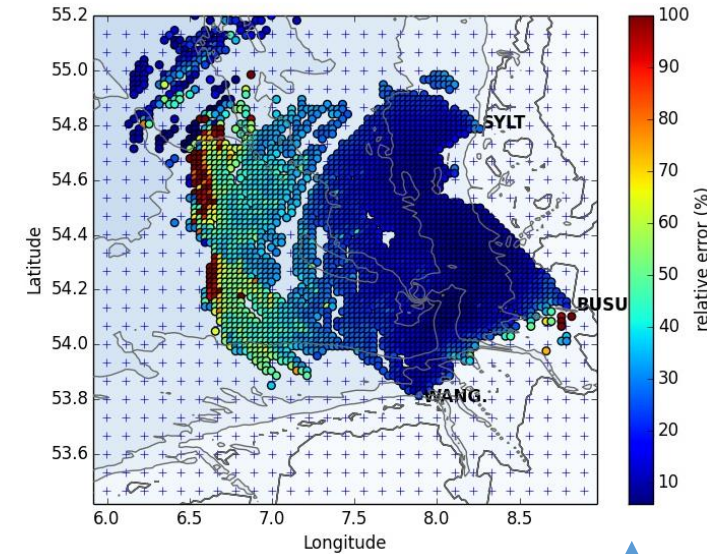
## Model-data comparisons or data assimilation in models

# Surface currents forecast operational verification using HF radar

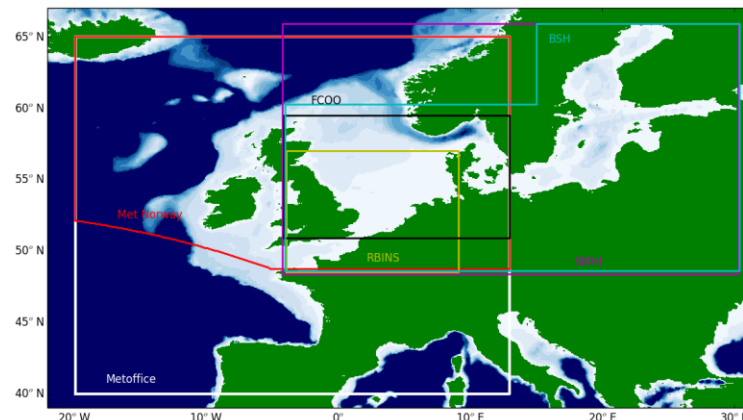


Christine Pequignet, Jan Maksymczuk,  
 Met Office Ocean forecast verification team

- Verification of Met Office operational ocean surface currents forecast using HF radar data is being developed
- In parallel, a multi-model verification of European models on the European North West shelf is implemented, initially using the German Bight COSYNA data.
- **The work will be extended to include more European HF radar datasets**
- Plans for verification of 5 day forecasts for the overlapping area of IBI, Mercator PSY4 and Met Office FOAM-AMM7



3 month average of relative  
 error of surface current  
 magnitude from COSYNA HF  
 radar (German Bight)

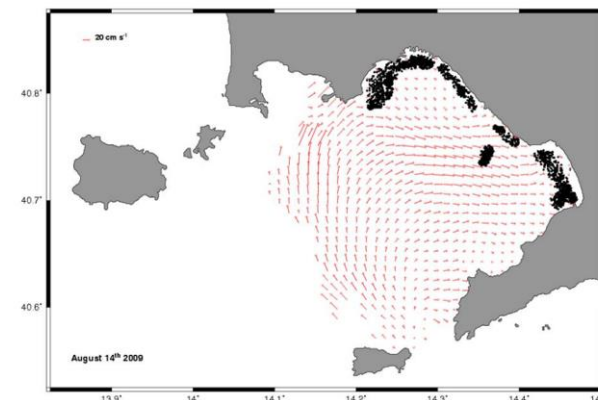
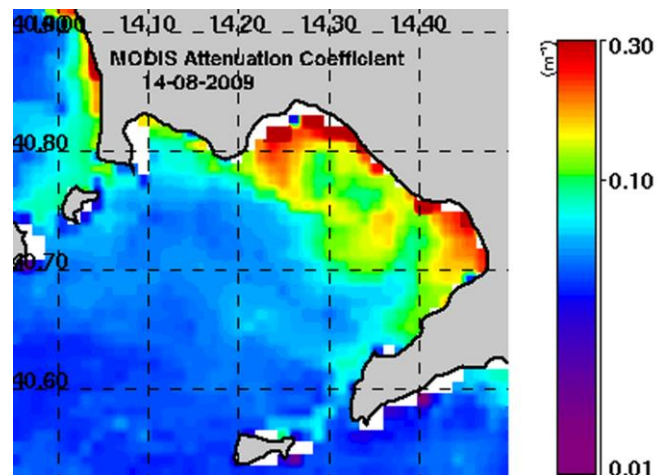


Domains from models used  
 in the multi-model  
 verification over the  
 European NWS

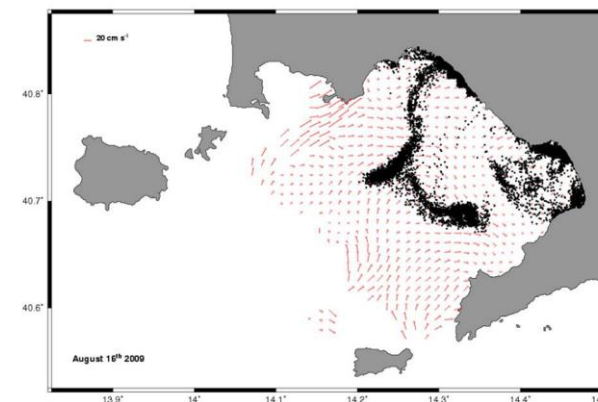
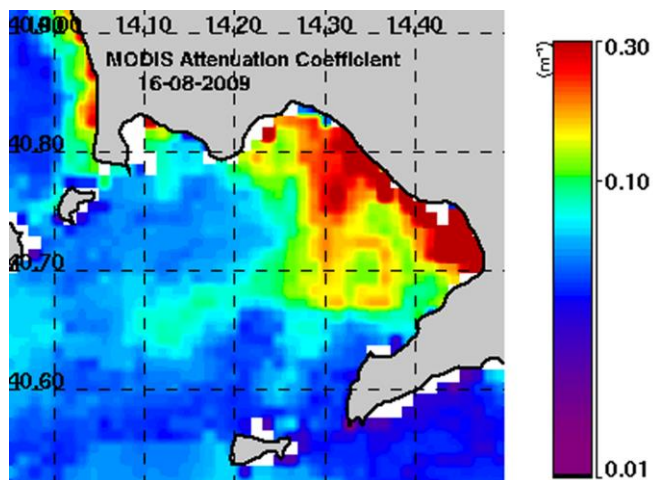
## Long term data applications

### Lagrangian studies and connectivity between marine areas

Combined use of HF radar and satellite data to study the dynamics in the Gulf of Naples. Enrico Zambianchi et al. (DiSAM, Parthenope University of Napoli)



2 days later...



## Long term data applications

### Ocean processes

# THE USE OF HF RADARS FOR MONITORING STRONG TIDAL CURRENTS IN STRAITS AND ASSESSING TIDAL STREAM RESOURCE

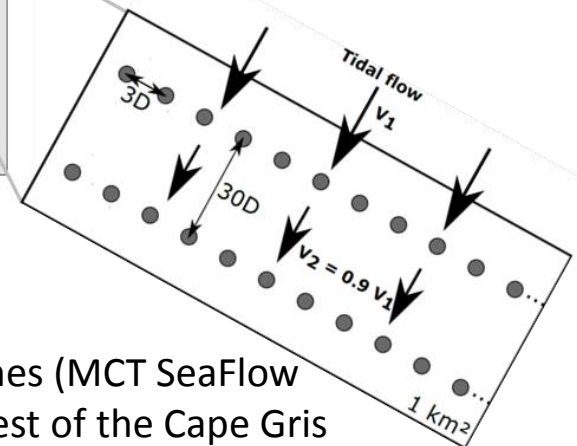
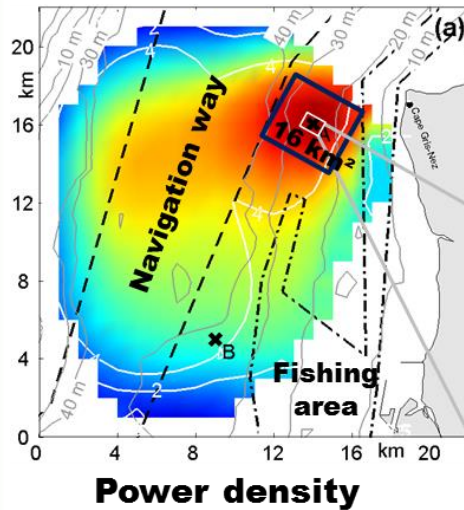


Alexei Sentchev, Maxime Thiébaud (Lab. Oceanology & Geosciences - LOG, Université du Littoral, FRANCE)

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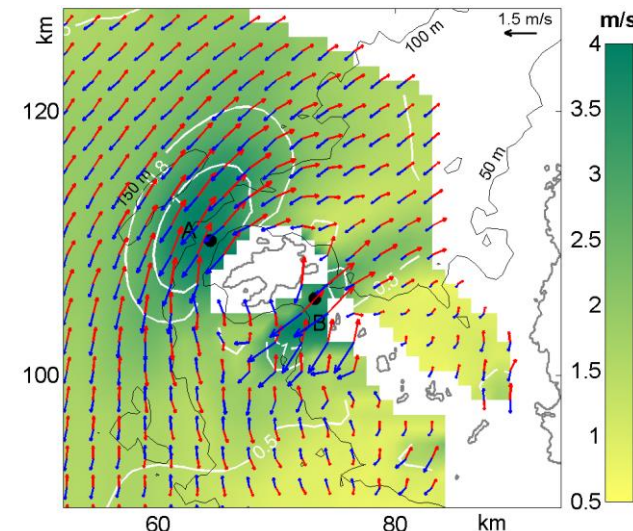


A total of 32 tidal turbines (MCT SeaFlow 0.6 MW) over 1 km<sup>2</sup>, west of the Cape Gris Nez (Hauts de France), facing the flow (e.g. Blunden & Bahaj, 2007)

## Fromveur Strait

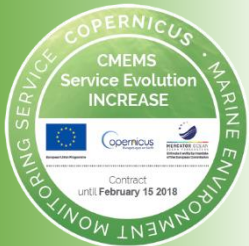
### Expected technically exploitable potential:

- One MCT SeaFlow device:  $P_{tech} = 0.6$  GWh
- An array of 32 tidal turbines :  $P_{tech} = 15$  GWh
- Array location is very important because the variation of current asymmetry is strong



**Flood/Ebb tidal  
HFR currents in  
Fromveur area**





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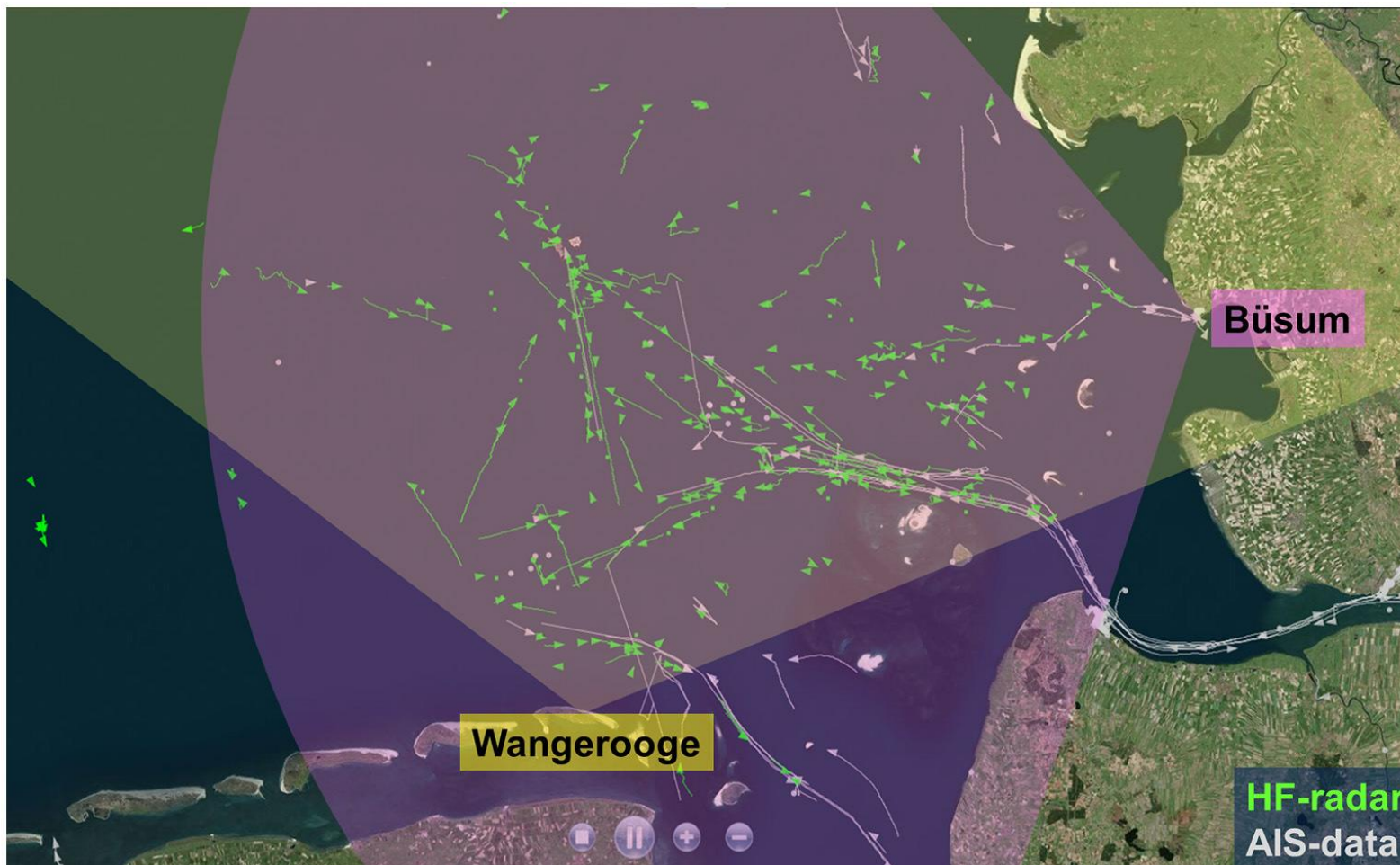
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## Other applications

### Ship detection



Map of ship detections in the German Bight resulting from fusion of HFRs at Wangerooge and Büsum covering the German Bight of the southern North Sea. (J. Horstmann in Rubio et al. 2017, FMS)





## Other applications

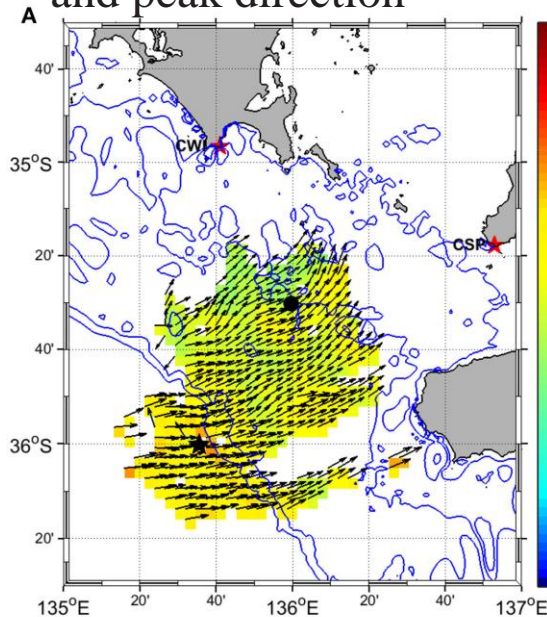
### Wind and wave data

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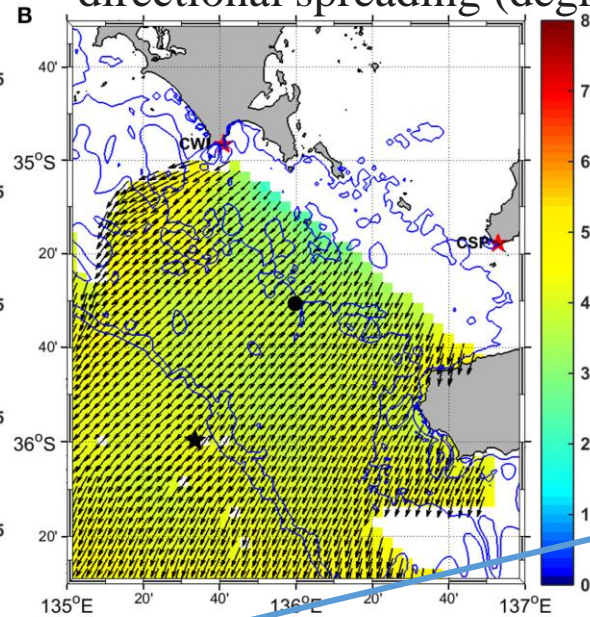
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Significant wave height (m)  
 and peak direction

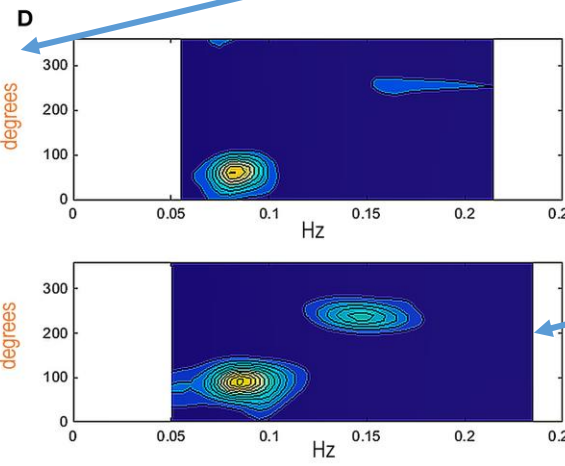
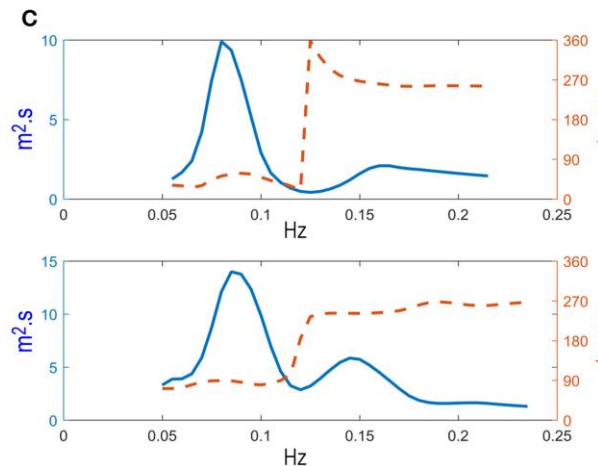


Wind direction and  
 directional spreading (degrees)



Example of HFR-derived wave data  
 (28/06/2011 02:00) in South  
 Australia showing a bimodal sea  
 state (SW swell from and local sea  
 from the E and winds from NE)

Frequency spectrum (blue) and mean  
 direction at each frequency (red) at two  
 locations,  
 one in shallower seas (top, black dot on  
 the maps A,B) and the other (bottom,  
 black star on the maps A,B) near the  
 shelf edge



Directional spectra (spectral density, in  
 $\text{m}^2.\text{s}.\text{radian}^{-1}$ ).  
 (L. Wyatt in Rubio et al. 2017, FMS)

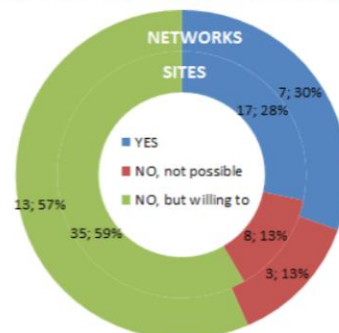
## HF Radar applications in Europe

# INCREASE HF RADAR survey July 2016

28 institutions, 23 operators of ongoing or past HFR networks.  
72 sites (28 networks), 51 operational (20 networks).

MONGOOS 31 sites (52%)  
IBIROOS 17 sites (28%)  
NOOS 12 sites (20 %)

Number of connected networks/sites

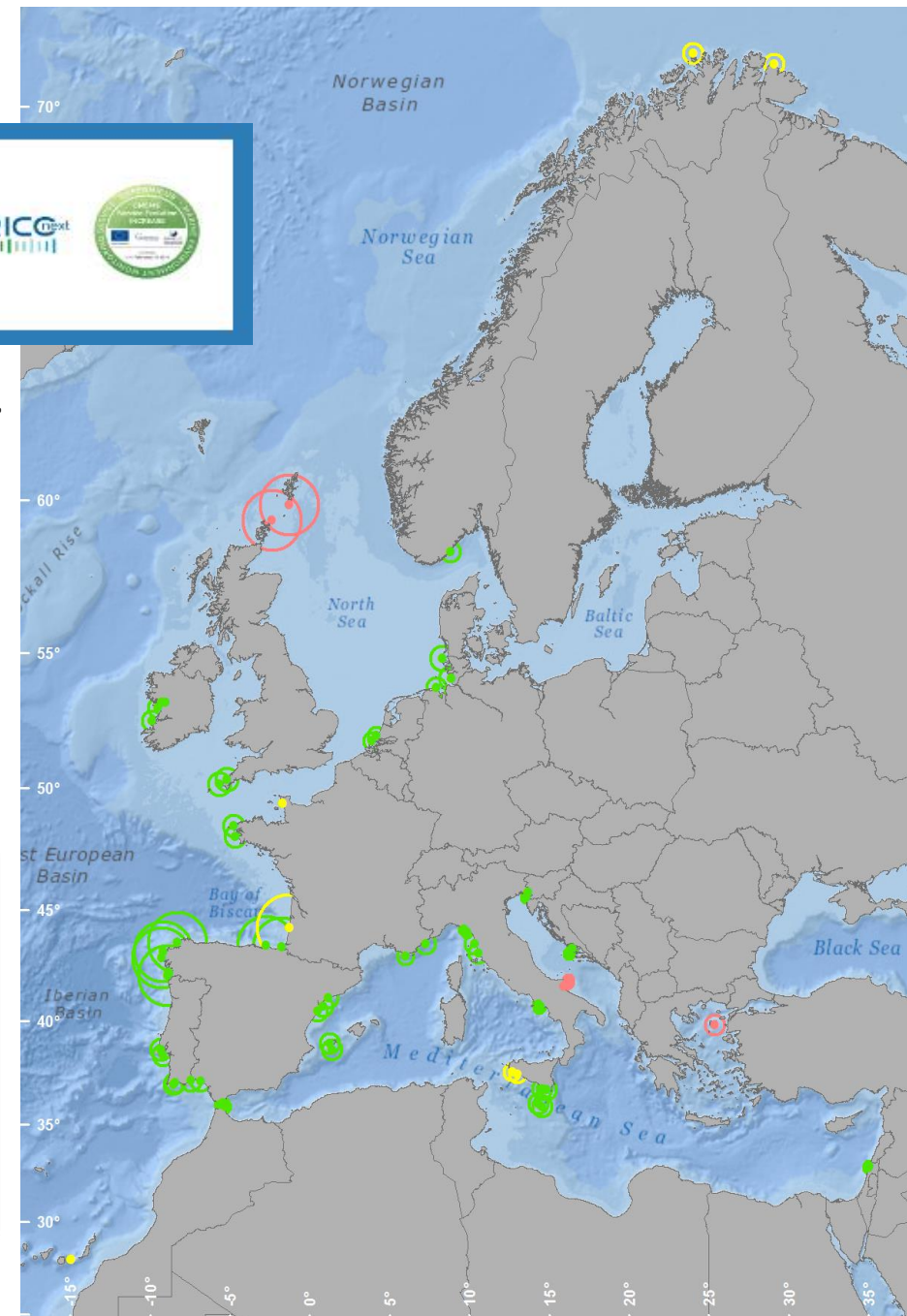


<b>HFR NETWORK</b>	<b>Hook of Holland</b>	<b>German Night</b>	<b>Gulf of Naples</b>	<b>Tirlik</b>	<b>Gulf of Manfred</b>
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>	<b>GERMANY</b>			<b>ITALY</b>
<b>OPERATOR</b>	Rijkswaterstaat	Heimholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht	University of Naples		CNR-ISMAR
<b>Number of SITES</b>	2				
<b>Name of sites</b>	Ter Heijde				
<b>Sites lat, lon coordinates</b>	52.03 4.17				
<b>Date of 1st deployment</b>	01/10				
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing				
<b>Permanent installation?</b>	Yes				
<b>Manufacturer</b>	WEL				
<b>Type of radar</b>	P				
<b>Temporal resolution (minutes)</b>					
<b>Spatial resolution of total velocity grid (m)</b>					
<b>Transmit Frequency (MHz)</b>	16				
<b>Transmit Bandwidth (KHz)</b>	15				

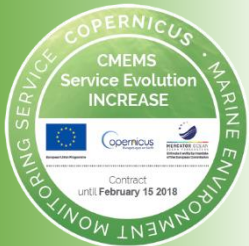
<b>HFR NETWORK</b>	<b>IBIZA CHANEL</b>	<b>DELTA DEL EBRO</b>	<b>ESTRECHO DE GIBRALTAR</b>	<b>GOLFO DE SPAIN</b>
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
<b>OPERATOR</b>	SOClB			
<b>Number of SITES</b>	2			
<b>Name of sites</b>	FORM GALF			
<b>Sites lat, lon coordinates</b>	38,67 38,95 1,39 1,22			
<b>Date of 1st deployment</b>	01/06/2012			
<b>Status</b>	Ongoing			
<b>Permanent installation?</b>	yes			
<b>Manufacturer</b>	CODAR			
<b>Type of radar</b>	DF			
<b>Temporal resolution (minutes)</b>	60			
<b>Spatial resolution of total velocity grid (m)</b>	3000			
<b>Transmit Frequency (MHz)</b>	13,5			
<b>Transmit Bandwidth (KHz)</b>	90,069			

<b>HFR NETWORK</b>	<b>MOOSE HF radar</b>	<b>FRANCE</b>	
<b>COUNTRY</b>			
<b>OPERATOR</b>	MIQ, AMU-CNRS-IRD-UTLN		
<b>Number of SITES</b>	3		
<b>Name of sites</b>	Vila real de Santo Antonio	ANTARES	DYFAMED
<b>Sites lat, lon coordinates</b>	37,18 42,95	43,50	44,00
<b>Date of 1st deployment</b>	7,44 6,00	7,25	-
<b>Status</b>	01/08/2010	15/11/2011	01/09/2015
<b>Permanent installation?</b>	yes	yes	yes
<b>Manufacturer</b>	CODAR	WERA*	CODAR
<b>Type of radar</b>	DF	DF on B receiving antenna	DF
<b>Temporal resolution (minutes)</b>	60	60	90
<b>Spatial resolution of total velocity grid (m)</b>	1500	3000	0
<b>Transmit Frequency (MHz)</b>	12,4698	16,175	13,45
<b>Transmit Bandwidth (KHz)</b>	99,259	50	50

HF NETWORK	MOOSE HF radar													
COUNTRY	FRANCE													
OPERATOR	MIO, AMU-CNRS-IRD-UTLN													
Number of SITES	3													
Name of sites	Vila real de Santo Antonio	ANTARES	DIVAMED	Pointe de Garchine	Pointe de Brézellec	Torungen	Pendenz	Perranporth	SUMB	NRON	Mutton Island	Spiddle	Wish Orr	Loop Head
Sites lat , lon coordinates	37.18	42.95	43.50	48.50	48.07	58.40	50.16	50.34	59.85	59.39	53.25	53.24	53.06	52.50
Date of 1st deployment	-7.44	6.00	7.25	-4.78	-4.66	8.79	-5.67	5.18	-1.28	-2.38	9.05	9.30	9.52	9.92
Status	01/08/2010	15/11/2011	01/09/2015	01/05/2006		25/05/2016	01/02/2011 and 01/04/2011		01/09/2013		01/03/2012	01/09/2015		
Permanent installation?	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing		Ongoing	Ongoing		Ended on 09/08/2014	Ended on 09/01/2014		Ongoing		
Manufacturer	CODAR	WERA*	CODAR	WERA		CODAR	WERA*		CODAR		CODAR			
Type of radar	DF	DF on receiving antenna	DF	PA		DF	PA		DF		DF			
Temporal resolution (minutes)	60	60	90	10		60	60		60		60			
Spatial resolution of total velocity grid (m)	1500	3000	0	2000			1000		5000		300		2000	
Transmit Frequency (MHz)	12.4698	16.175	13.45	12.4		13.5	12		4.5		25		13.5	
Transmit Bandwidth (KHz)	99.259	50	50	100		75	350	375	36.8		500		49.6	







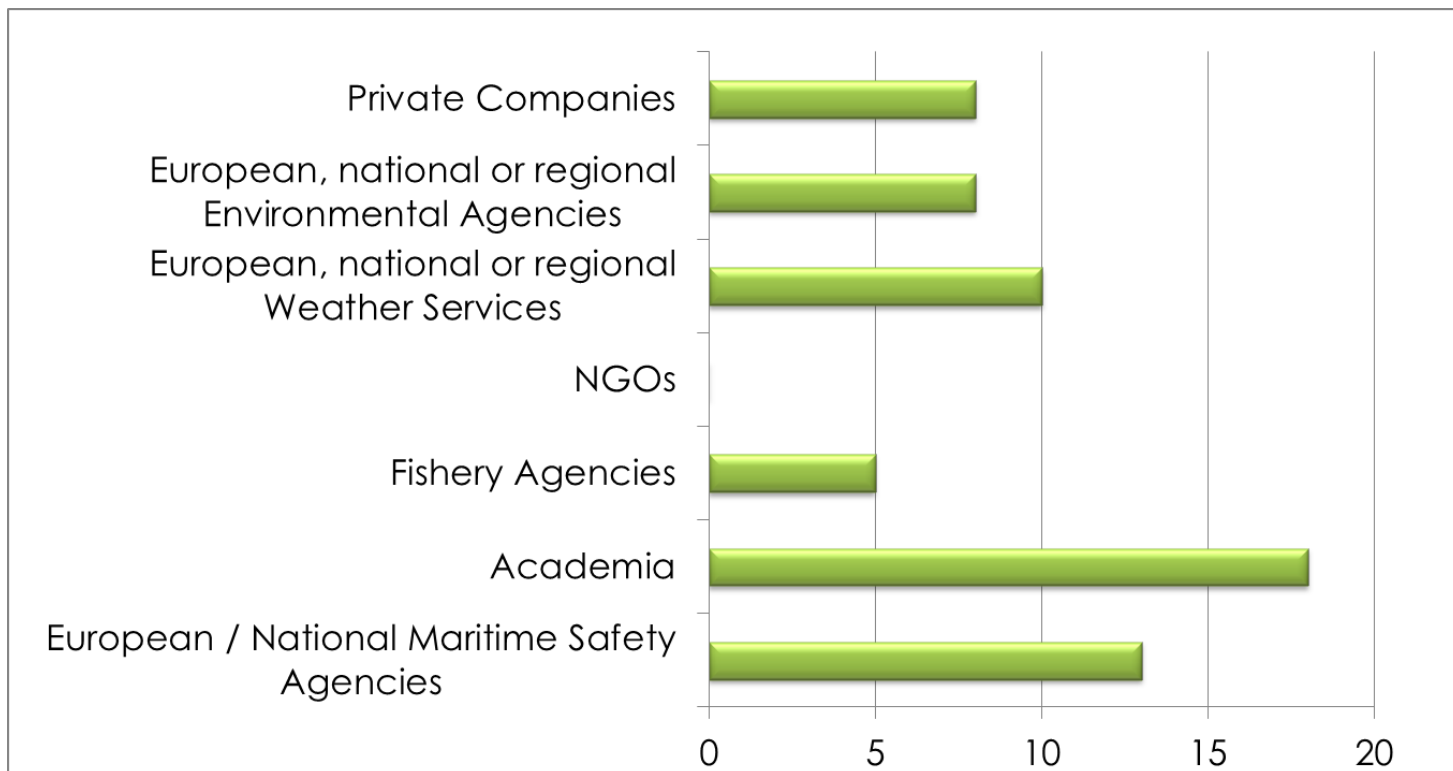
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## HF Radar applications in Europe

### HFR main identified users in Europe



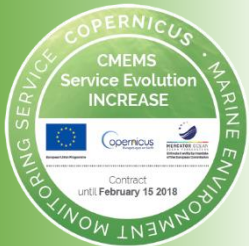
**EU HFR identified users. From the 23 networks 20 chose at least one option. Multiple choice was enabled, so more than one user could be identified by the same operator.**



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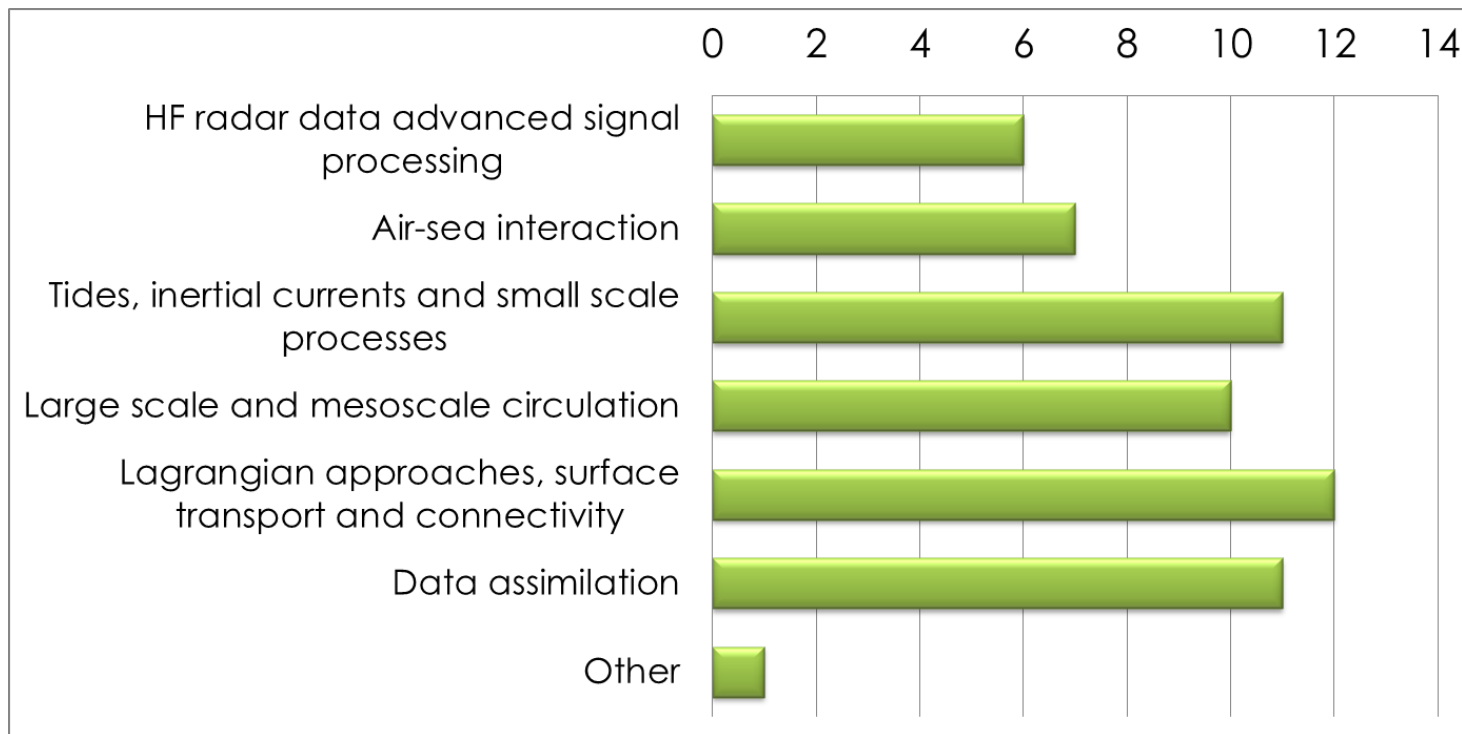
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## HF Radar applications in Europe

### HFR main related research lines



**HFR related Research Lines listed by EU operators contributing to the survey. From 23 operators 15 chose at least one of the available options. Multiple choice was enabled, so more than one application within the same or different sectors could be identified by the same operator.**

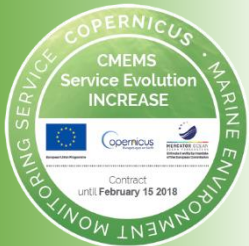


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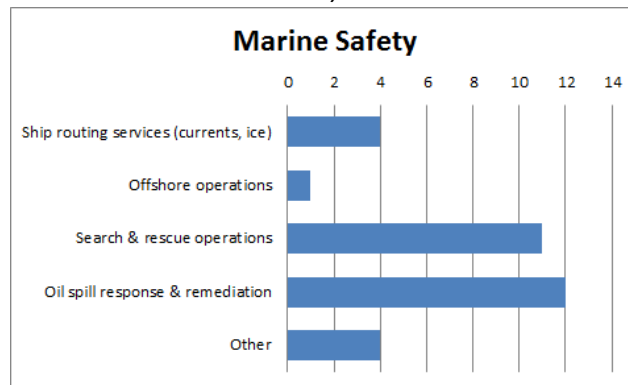
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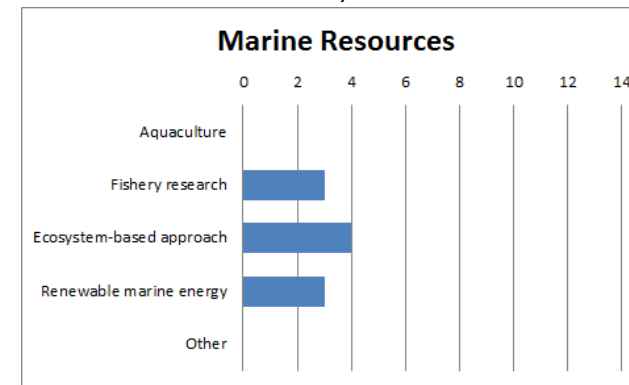
# HF Radar applications in Europe

## HFR current data uses and users

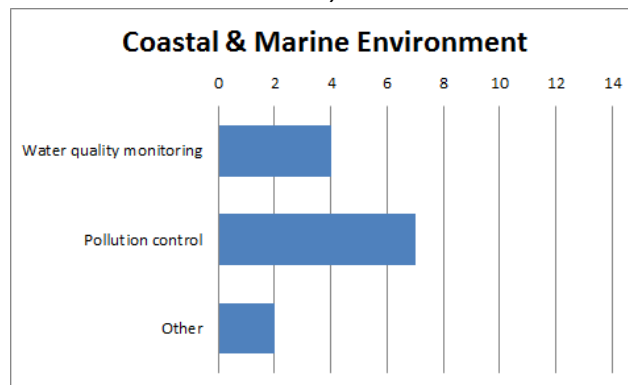
a)



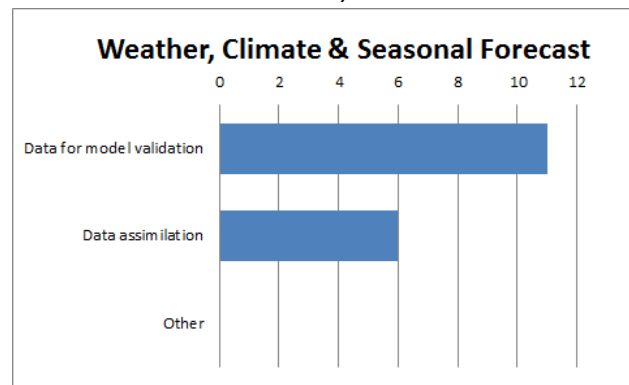
b)



c)



d)



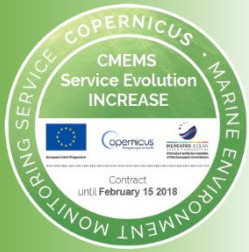
**EU HFR applications within four activity sectors. From 23 operators 14, 7, 11 and 12 chose at least one of the available options for a), b), c) and d), respectively.**



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## *HF radar applications*

### Final remarks

- 1 - HFRs offer an unprecedented opportunity to take a step forward in the understanding of coastal ocean processes and transport mechanisms along the European coasts
- 2- Increasing applications of HFR in notable issues like the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), the sustainable development of the Blue economy or the maritime safety (**Most commonly identified users: Academia and Marine Safety agencies**)
- 3 -To reach the potential that this technology can offer to the European coastal operational oceanography, the HFR and EOOS community need to elaborate a broad plan towards the establishment of a real and effective European HFR Network, in coherence with the existing initiatives at international levels.

