Fourth Meeting of Global High Frequency Radar Network

Hugh Roarty Rutgers University







	Tuesday, September 22, 2015
8:30 am to 9:00 am	Continental Breakfast
	Opening Remarks, Dr. Hugh Roarty
9:00 am to 9:30 am	Introductions
	Group Photo
9:30 am to 9:45 am	Introduction to the Group on Earth Observations, Dr. Douglas Cripe
	Goal 1: Increase the number of coastal radars,
9:45 am to 10:30 am	Dr. Vassilis Zervakis, "HF radar "Dardanos": measuring the outflow of the Black Sea in the Aegean"
	Julien Mader, "European Coordination for Coastal HF Radar: EuroGOOS HF Radar Task Team"
	Goal 2: Ensure HFR data is available in a single standardized format in near-real-time,
10:30 am to 11:15 am	Ms. Lisa Hazard, "Status of the US Radar Network"
	Dr. Lorenzo Corgnati, "Coordination of coastal radar network at national level: the RITMARE project experience in Italy"
11:15 am to 11:30 am	Break
	Goal 3: Assimilate data into ocean and ecosystem models
11:30 am to 12:15 pm	Dr. Julien Marmain, "SOCIB HF radar: A Key Contribution to Multi-Platform Ocean Observation"
	Dr. Simone Cosoli, "HF radar observations of ocean currents, waves and winds in Australia"
12:30 pm to 1:30 pm	Lunch

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	Goal 4: A set of easy to use standard products
1:30 pm to 2:15 pm	Prof. Giuseppe Ciraolo, "HF Radar Monitoring Systems and response against Marine Oil Spills in The Malta Channel"
	Ana Rubio, "Progress on Short Time Prediction from the Basque Country HFR Network
2:15 pm to 2:00 pm	Goal 5: Worldwide Quality Standards
2:15 pm to 3:00 pm	Dr. Eric Terrill, "HF Radar Quality and Analysis Efforts"
3:00 pm to 3:15 pm	Break
	Goal 6: Develop emerging uses of HF radar
3:15 pm to 4:00 pm	Dr. Enrique Alvarez Fanjul, "Description of the Spanish HF Radar Network"
	Dr. Burt Jones, "HF Radar in the Red Sea: Present and Future Applications"
7:30 pm to 10:00 pm	Dinner at Cretaqurium http://www.cretaquarium.gr

	Wednesday, September 23, 2015
08:30 am to 10:30 am	Joint Session with Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Regional Alliance Forum
00.30 am to 10.30 am	Introduction to GEO HF Radar Task, Dr. Hugh Roarty
	Introduction to EuroGOOS HF Radar Task Team, Julien Mader
10:30 am to 11:00 am	Break
11:00 am to 11:45 am	Review from Day 1, 2016 Goals and Meeting Location
11:45 am to 12:00 pm	Closing Remarks
12:30 pm to 1:30 pm	Lunch
01:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Local Field Trip

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Goals for Global HF Radar Network

- 1) Increase the number of coastal radars
- 2) Ensure HFR data is available in a single standardized format in near-real-time,
- 3) Assimilate data into ocean and ecosystem models
- 4) A set of easy to use standard products
- 5) Worldwide Quality Standards
- 6) Develop emerging uses of HF radar



Goal Inventory

	1	2	3	4	5	6
USA						
Germany						
Spain						
Australia						
Italy						
Malta						
Portugal						
Philippines						
Saudi Arabia						
United Kingdom						
Greece						

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Global HF Radar Network



- Co Chairs
 –Jack Harlan (USA)
 –Lucy Wyatt (Australia)
 - -Enrique Alvarez-Fanjul (Spain)



Global HF Radar Network



 Co Chairs -Hugh Roarty (USA) -Lisa Hazard (USA) -Simone Cosoli (Australia) –Jack Harlan (USA) -Lucy Wyatt (UK) -Enrique Alvarez-Fanjul (Spain)

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Fostering Earth Observation & Global Awareness





earthzine.org

http://earthzine.org/2014/10/30/the-global-high-frequency-radar-network/

The Global High Frequency Radar Network

Amanda Lewan

By Dr. Hugh Roarty Research Project Manager Coastal Ocean Observation Laboratory Rutgers University

Co-authors: Ms. Lisa Hazard, Dr. Lucy Wyatt, Dr. Jack Harlan and Dr. Enrique Alvarez Fanjul

The Global High Frequency Radar Network is a vision for a global operational system measuring ocean surface currents to support monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems. The measurement of ocean currents is fundamental to ocean forecasting. High frequency (HF) radar has proven to be an efficient tool for the measurement of surface currents along the coast out to 200 kilometers.





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ROW

I	2000	USA, OR
П	2001	
	2003	Italy
IV	2004	Australia
V	2005	USA, CA
VI	2006	Germany
VII	2007	
VIII	2008	USA, HI
IX	2009	Croatia
Х	2010	USA, OR
XI	2012	France
XII	2014	USA, GA
XIII	2015	USA, MA



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V

2005	Miami, FL
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- 2006 Charleston, SC
- III 2007 La Jolla, CA
- IV 2009 Norfolk, VA
 - 2011 Santa Barbara, CA
- VI 2012 St. Petersburg, FL
- VII 2014 San Francisco, CA
- VIII 2015 Woods Hole, MA

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Previous Meetings



- London 2012
- Bergen, Norway 2013
- Taiwan 2014





oceanology international" 13-15 MARCH 2012 LONDON EXCEL

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London 2012

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Acoustic Positioning

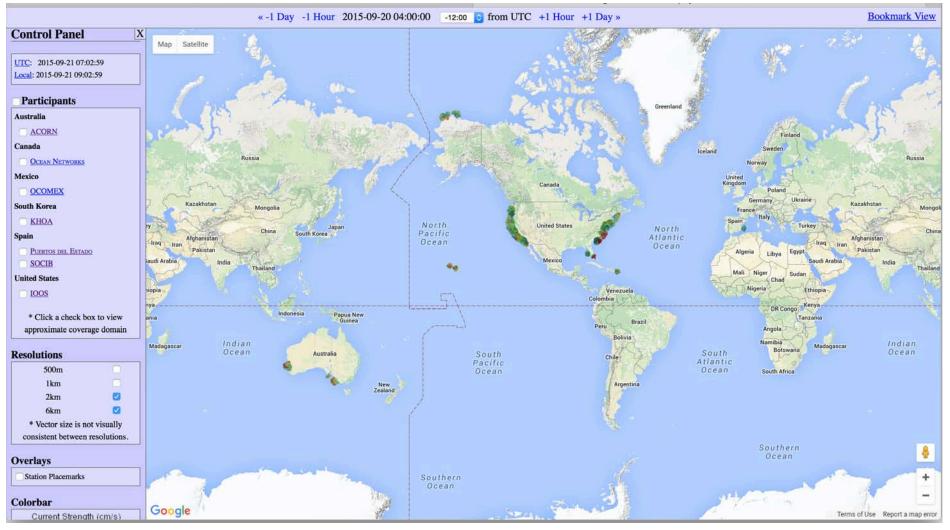
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London 2012

• Imagine Global Current Maps



Global HF Radar Viewer



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London 2012

- Imagine global current maps
- Inventory of the radars



GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

- There are 89 entities in the Group on Earth Observations
- 72 countries have a salty coast
- 35 of those countries have High Frequency radars on their coastline
- Approximately 349 radars worldwide





CODAR SeaSonde Worldwide 2012

United States 130 Canada 8 Mexico 2 Brazil 2 Bahamas 2 Honduras 2

Norway 6 Portugal 4 Italy 6 Croatia 2 Spain 16 Ireland 2 Russia 1 France 2 Israel 2

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Japan 22 Korea 24 China 8 **Thailand 6** Malta 2 Taiwan 20 India 12 Vietnam 3 Indonesia 2 Jordan I UAE 2 Egypt 2 **Azerbaijan 2** Australia 5

Total Sales: ~298



WERA Worldwide 2012

- USA: 12
- Mexico: 2
- France: 6
- Australia: 8
- Germany: 5
- UK: 2
- Chile: 2
- Oman: 2
- Greece: 2
- China: 4
- Korea: 2

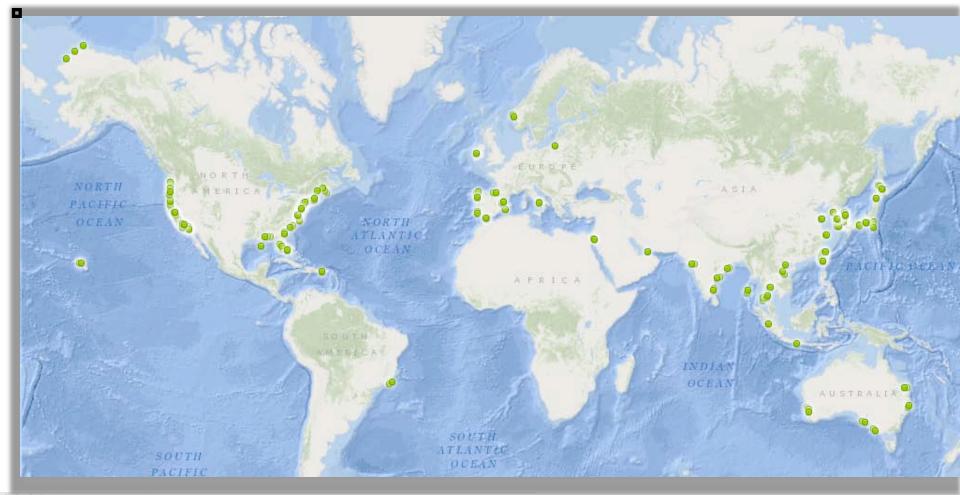
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Total Sales: 47



258 Stations Located So Far

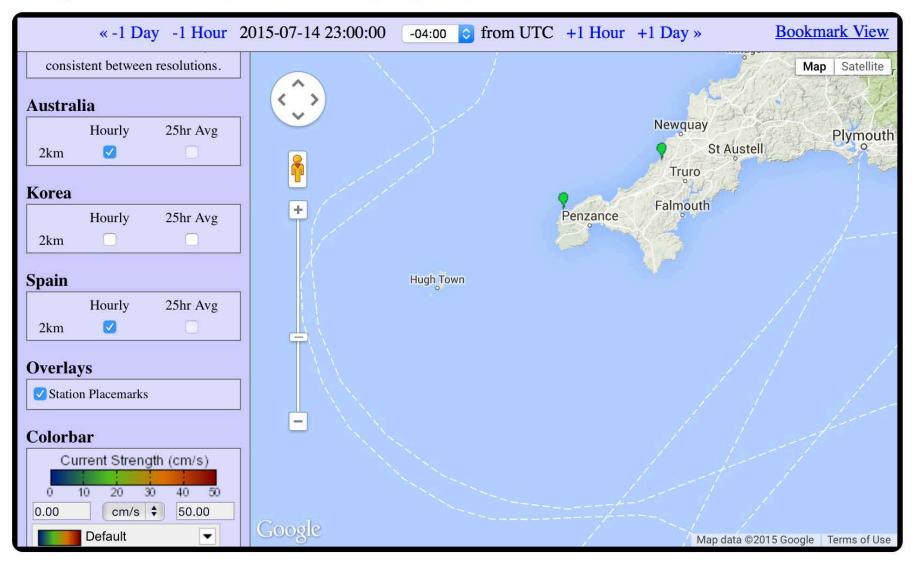


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Interactive Map of High Frequency Radar **Q**

This map shows all of the locations of the HF Radar sites all over the world.

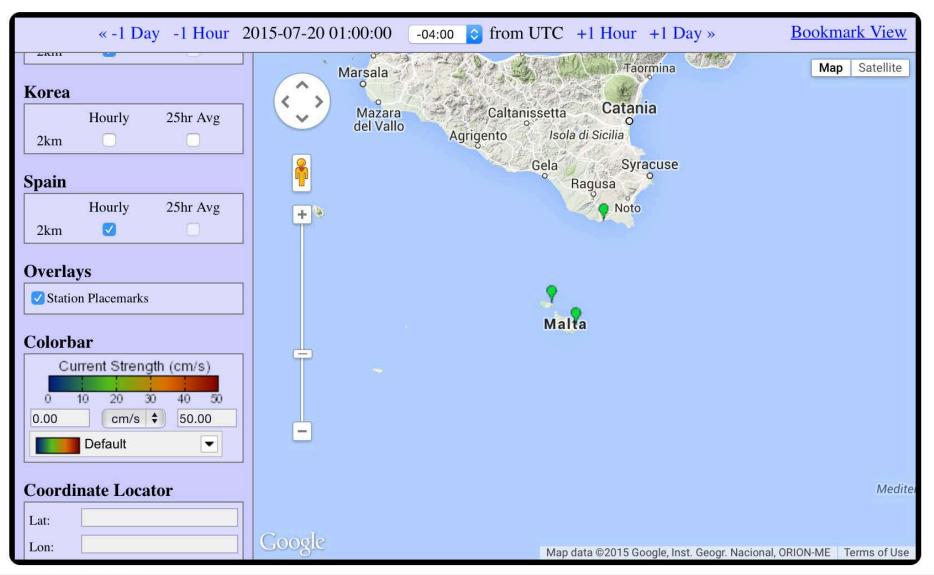


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Interactive Map of High Frequency Radar **Q**

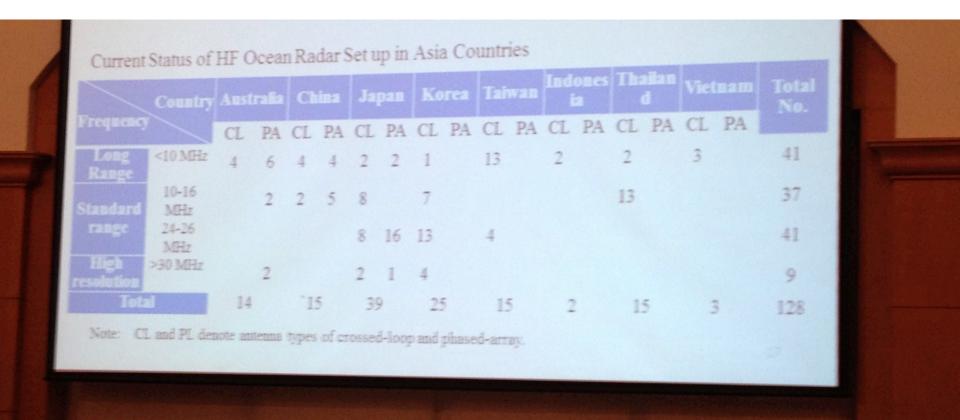
This map shows all of the locations of the HF Radar sites all over the world.



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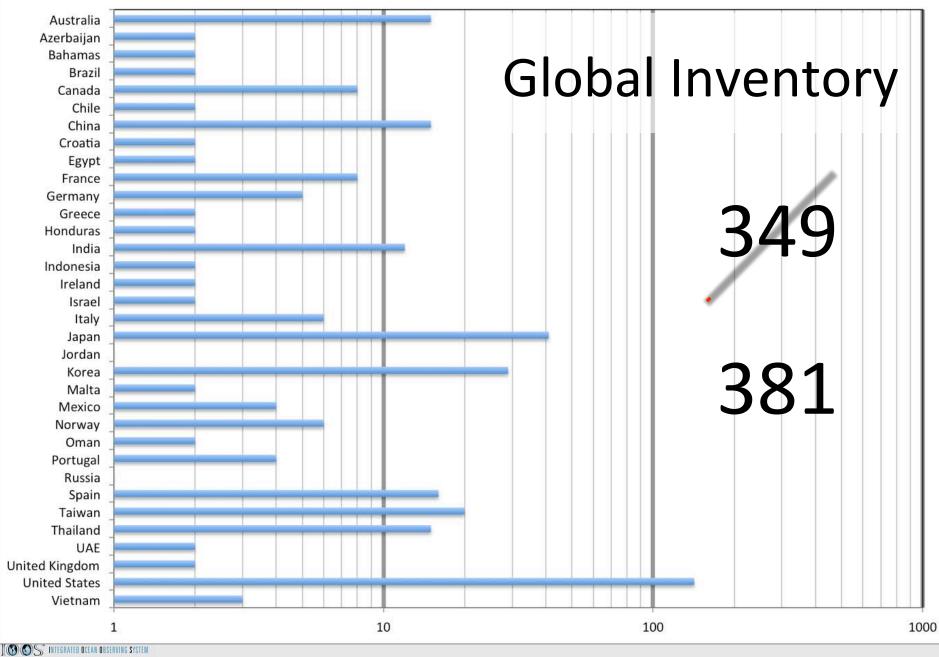


ORCA Meeting Inventory



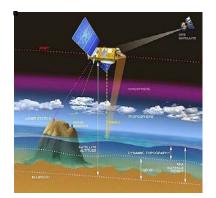
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Other Sensors Satellites 10













Argo Float 6,000

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London 2012

- Imagine Global Current Maps
- Inventory of the radars
- Inventory of the applications

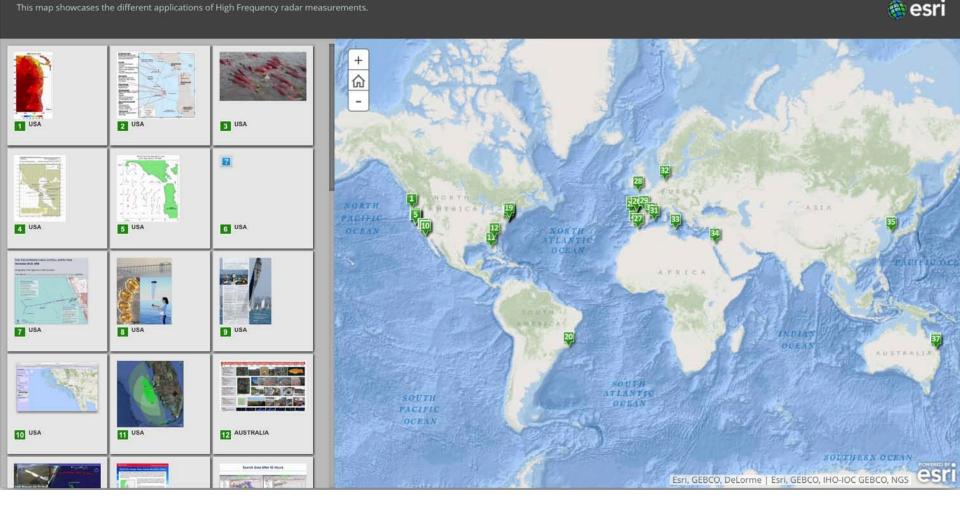


Application Success Stories

GEO Global High Frequency Radar Network

This map showcases the different applications of High Frequency radar measurements.





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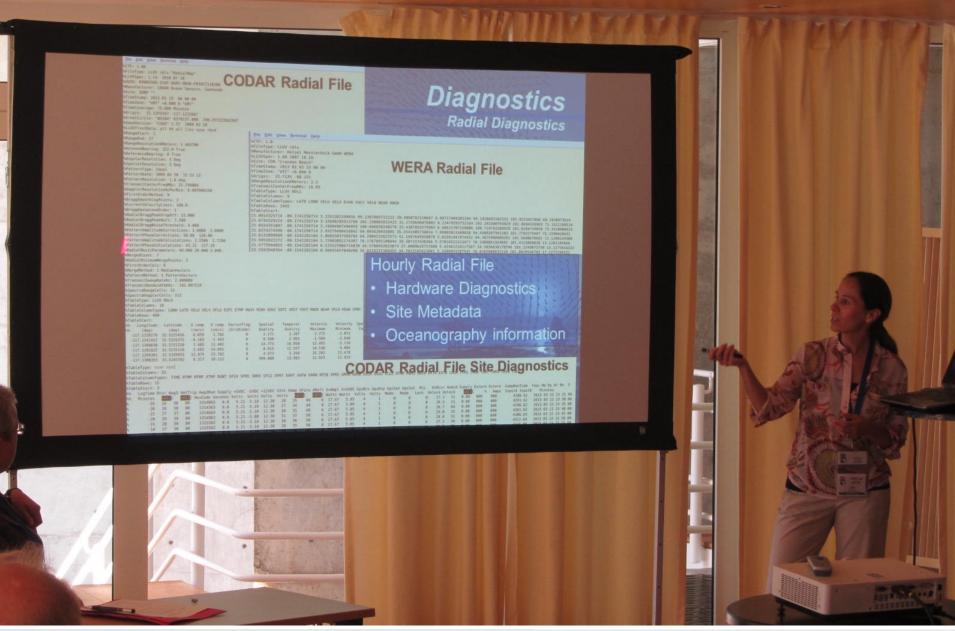


Bergen 2013

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Taiwan 2014

April 2-4 2014, Kaohsiung, Taiwan The 2nd Ocean Radar Conference for Asia Pacific (ORCA)

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The 2nd Ocean Radar Conference for Asia-Pacific

Program Information

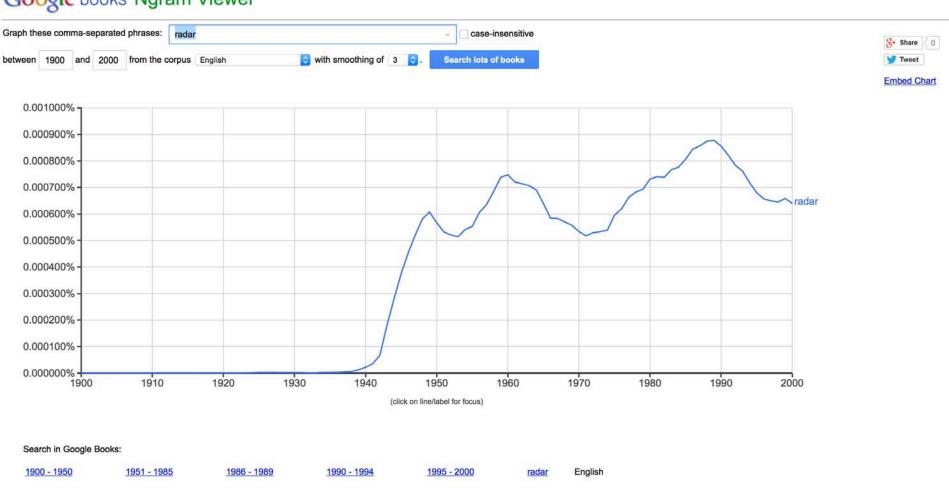


	on : Group on Earth Observation (GEO) Global High Frequency (HF) F k Harlan (NOAA IOOS) Locatio	n : Exhibition Hall a
Time	Title	Speaker
14:30-14:45	Short Introduction to GEO HF Radar effort	Jack Harla
14:45-15:00	Description of US IOOS HF Radar Network and Applications	Lisa Hazar Hugh Roar
15:00-15:15	Description of Australia Coastal Ocean Radar Network	Lucy Wyat
15:15-15:30	Description of Taiwan Ocean Radar Observing System	Jian-Wu I
15:30-15:45	Development of Coastal Radar System and Applications in Thailand	Siriluk Prukpitiku
15:45-16:00	Coffee break	
16:00-17:30	Discussion Session Topics A. Discussion of existing and potential GEO collaborations in Asia B. Data management and quality control C. Applications of HF radar data to coastal issues	Jack Harlar

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Run your own experiment! Raw data is available for download here.

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High-Frequency Radar Observations of Ocean Surface Currents

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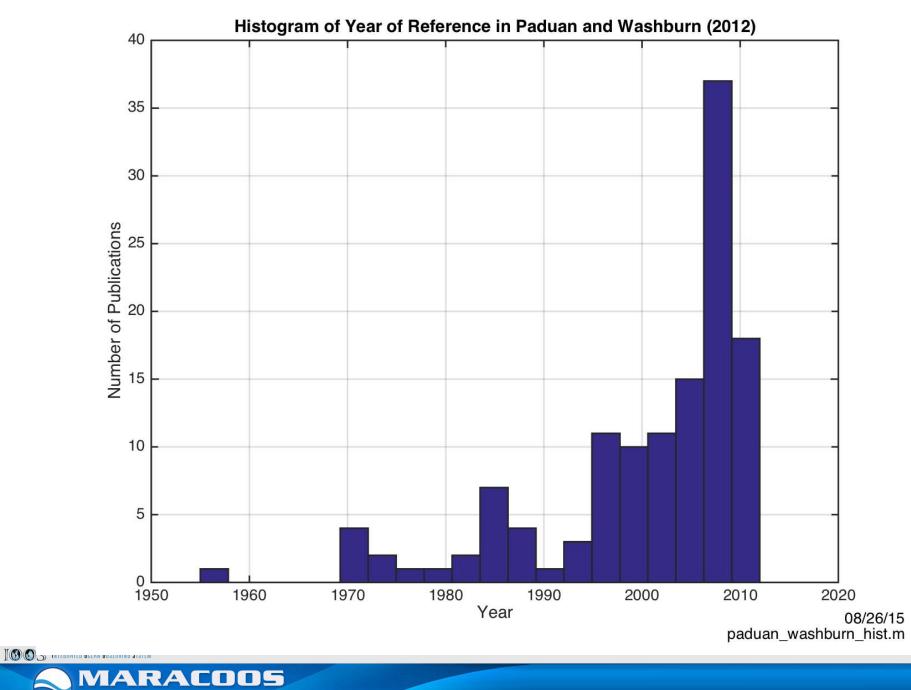
Keywords

HF radar, ocean remote sensing, search and rescue, sea echo

Abstract

This article reviews the discovery, development, and use of high-frequency (HE) radio wave backscatter in oceanography. HF radars, as the instruments are commonly called, remotely measure ocean surface currents by exploiting a Bragg resonant backscatter phenomenon. Electromagnetic waves in the HF band (3–30 MHz) have wavelengths that are commensurate with wind-driven gravity waves on the ocean surface; the ocean waves whose wavelengths are exactly half as long as those of the broadcast radio waves are responsible for the resonant backscatter. Networks of HF radar systems are capable of mapping surface currents hourly out to ranges approaching 200 km with a horizontal resolution of a few kilometers. Such information has many uses, including search and rescue support and oil-spill mitigation in real time and larval population connectivity assessment when viewed over many years. Today, HF radar networks form the backbone of many ocean observing systems, and the data are assimilated into ocean circulation models.





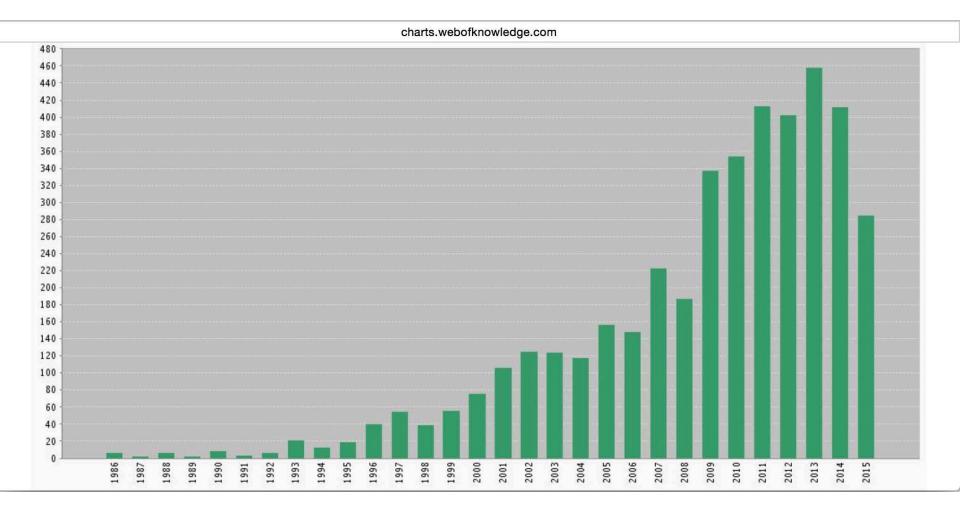
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Method #2

- Web of Science
- Search HF Radar
- Refine by Oceanography
- Create Citation Report

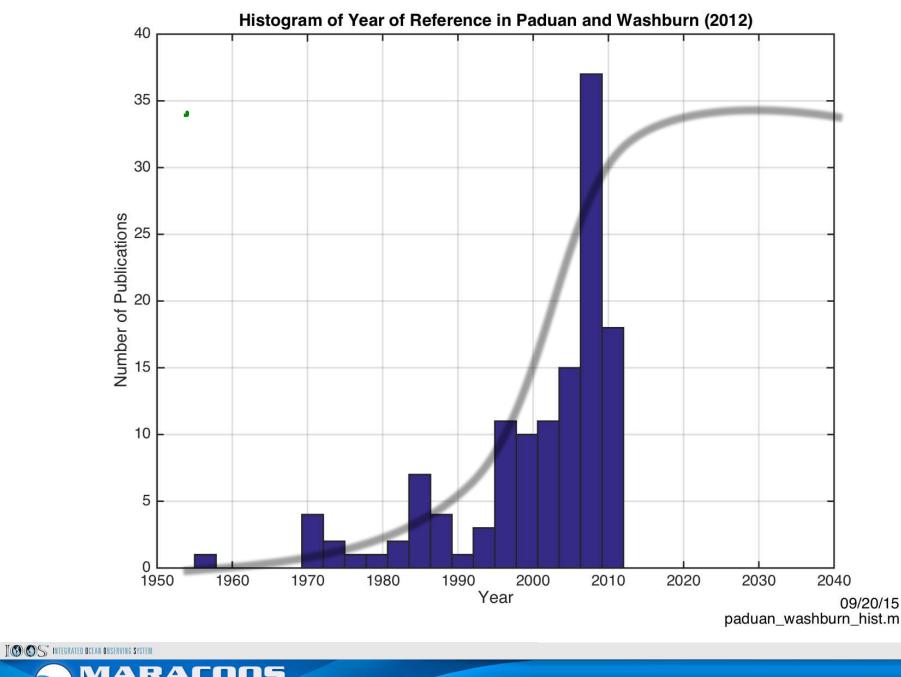


Citations in Each Year – HF Radar Oceanography

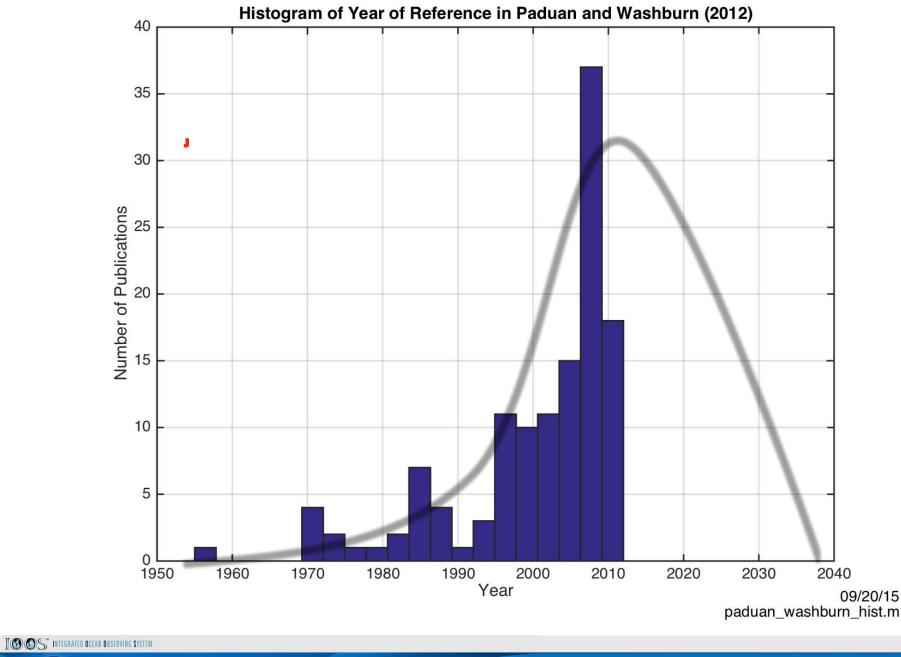


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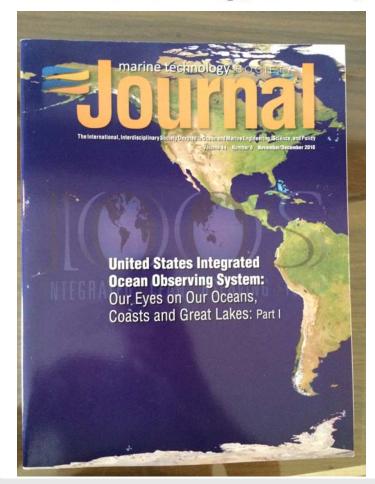


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MTS marine technology society





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