Appendix 1: HF Radar Operations

High Frequency Radar Final Report

PROJECT TITLE:	"An Advanced Atmospheric/Ocean Assessment Program Designed to Reduce the Risk Associated with the Offshore Wind Energy Development Defined by the NJ Energy Master Plan"
PROGRAM SPONSOR:	State of New Jersey, NJ Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) Bureau of Conservation & Renewable Energy & Office of Clean Energy

RUTGERS Coastal Ocean Observation Lab

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Introduction

High Frequency Radar Network

Site Installation

Four SeaSonde High Frequency (HF) radars were purchased and installed as part of the Rutgers BPU project. Table 1 lists the spacing between the SeaSonde stations. This will be useful when configuring the bistatic operations between the sites.

	BRNT	BRMR	RATH	WOOD
BRNT	0	27	61	87
BRMR		0	34	60
RATH			0	26
WOOD				0

Table 1: Spacing betwee	en SeaSonde HF	Radar sites in kil	ometers
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The radial current data is collected from each of the sites once an hour and transferred back to the file server at Rutgers. The data is combined into total vector files using the HFRProgs MATLAB toolbox. The files the total vector are plotted and made available on Rutgers website (http://marine.rutgers.edu/cool/maracoos/imagery/) for viewing. The data is then made available to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) High Frequency Radar Network.

Brant Beach Site BRNT

The site at Brant Beach, NJ was installed on December 5, 2011. The climate controlled enclosure that houses the system electronics is shown in Figure 1. The antenna on the beach is shown in Figure 2. Table 2 provides information on the installation and the hardware installed to increase the reliability of the system. The antenna was lost at Brant Beach during Hurricane Sandy. A spare antenna had been purchased as part of the project and was used to replace the lost antenna. That antenna is shown in



Figure 1: Picture of the electronics enclosure at the Brant Beach radar site.



Figure 2: Picture of the antenna on the beach in Brant Beach, NJ after installation December 2011.

Table 2: Brant Beach Site Information

Antenna Coordinates:
Transmit Frequency:
Power Output:
Bandwidth:
AC Installed:
UPS Installed:
Data Transfers via:
Power Control:
Backup Drive:
Lightning Protection:
Property Owner:
Local Contact:

39.615383, -74.198300 13.45 MHz 40 W 50kHz Yes Yes Cable Internet Remote Yes Yes The Township of Long Beach Township, New Jersey Andrew Baran, Deputy Municipal Department Head



Figure 3: Picture of the antenna on the beach in Brant Beach, NJ after Hurricane Sandy April 2013.

Brigantine Site BRMR

The site at Briagantine, NJ was installed on January 5, 2012. The climate controlled enclosure that houses the system electronics is shown in Figure 4. The antenna on the beach is shown in Figure 5. Table 3 provides information on the installation and the hardware installed to increase the reliability of the system. The antenna at BRMR was knocked down and was damaged slightly after Hurricane Sandy. The antenna was repaired and made operational again on December 20, 2012.



Figure 4: Picture of the electronics enclosure at the Brigantine radar site.



Figure 5: Picture of the antenna on the beach in Brigantine, NJ.

Table 3: Brigantine Site Information

-	
Antenna Coordinates:	39.408183, -74.361217
Transmit Frequency:	13.45 MHz
Power Output:	40 W
Bandwidth:	50kHz
AC Installed:	Yes
UPS Installed:	Yes
Data Transfers via:	Cable Internet
Power Control:	Remote
Backup Drive:	Yes
Lightning Protection:	Yes
Property Owner:	The City of Brigantine Beach, New Jersey
Local Contact:	Ernie Purdy, Superintendent of Public Works

Strathmere Site RATH

The site at Strathmere, NJ was installed on January 5, 2012. The climate controlled enclosure that houses the system electronics is shown in Figure 6. The antenna on the beach is shown in Figure 7. Table 4 provides information on the installation and the hardware installed to increase the reliability of the system. The site at Strathmere experienced no damage during Hurricane Sandy.



Figure 6: Picture of the electronics enclosure at the Strathmere radar site.



Figure 7: Picture of the antenna on the beach in Strathmere, NJ.

Table 4: Strathmere Site Information

Antenna Coordinates:	39.198683, -74.652517
Transmit Frequency:	13.45 MHz
Power Output:	40 W
Bandwidth:	50kHz
AC Installed:	Yes
UPS Installed:	Yes
Data Transfers via:	Cable Internet
Power Control:	Remote
Backup Drive:	Yes
Lightning Protection:	Yes
Property Owner:	The Township of Upper, New Jersey
Local Contact:	Paul Dietrich, Township Engineer

North Wildwood Site WOOD

The site at North Wildwood, NJ was installed on January 27, 2012. The climate controlled enclosure that houses the system electronics is shown in Figure 8. The antenna on the beach is shown in Figure 9. Table 5 provides information on the installation and the hardware installed to increase the reliability of the system. The site at North Wildwood experienced no damage during Hurricane Sandy.



Figure 8: Picture of the electronics enclosure at the North Wildwood radar site.



Figure 9: Picture of the antenna on the beach in North Wildwood, NJ.

Table 5: North Wildwood Site Information

Antenna Coordinates:	38.990633, -74.799767
Transmit Frequency:	13.45 MHz
Power Output:	40 W
Bandwidth:	50kHz
AC Installed:	Yes
UPS Installed:	Yes
Data Transfers via:	Cellular Internet
Power Control:	Remote
Backup Drive:	Yes
Lightning Protection:	Yes
Property Owner:	The City of North Wildwood, New Jersey
Local Contact:	Christine Smyth, City Administrator
Radial Dat	· ·

Antenna Pattern Measurements

The antenna pattern can be considered the calibration of the equipment. The SeaSonde is a compact direction finding radar that receives radar echos from all directions. The receive antenna consists of two directionally dependent cross loops and an omni directional monopole. The SeaSonde determines the bearing of these radar echos based on the ratio of the signal in each of the three channels of the receive antenna. If there is any metal longer than a quarter of the transmitted wavelength, which is 6 meters for the 13 Mhz system, within a few wavelengths then the possibility of antenna distortion exists. This will affect the bearing measurements of the radial velocity estimates.

This distortion can be measured and corrected by conducting an antenna pattern measurement (APM). This should be conducted when the equipment is first installed, if there is a major change in the environment of the system, if new hardware (receivers, cables, antennas) are introduced to the system. Table 1 provides the dates and reason an antenna pattern measurement was performed at each of the four BPU sites.

Radial files generated using the antenna pattern measurement are called ideal radials. Radial files generated using a theoretical sine function for the antenna response are referred to as ideal radial files.

BRNT		
Number	APM Date	Reason
1	12/2/2011	New Antenna
2	1/30/2012	measured radials poor coverage
3	2/2/2012	swapped antenna board
4	2/6/2012	moved antenna
5	4/10/2012	before bottom half of antenna swap
6	4/11/2012	bottom half antenna swapped
7	5/2/2012	repaired dome mast
8	5/29/2012	360* APM
9	6/5/2012	new antenna
10	6/5/2012	rotated antenna
11	6/8/2012	360* APM with new antenna
12	6/8/2012	180 APM
13	6/8/2012	360 w SPRK antenna
14	6/13/2012	360* APM w/SPRK antenna
15	6/13/2012	360* APM w/SPRK antenna take 2
16	8/8/2012	replaced cables
17	2/5/2013	measured radials poor coverage

Table 6: Dates for antenna pattern measurements at each radar station.

BRMR		
Number	APM Date	Reason
1	12/12/2011	New Antenna
2	3/13/2012	measured radials poor coverage
3	8/21/2012	measured radials poor coverage
4	1/3/2013	replaced cables
5	2/6/2013	measured radials poor coverage
6	2/12/2013	measured radials poor coverage

RATH		
Number	APM Date	Reason
1	1/31/2012	New Antenna
2	2/22/2012	measured radials poor coverage

WOOD		
Number	APM Date	Reason
1	1/26/2012	New Antenna
2	2/14/2012	measured radials poor coverage
3	8/9/2012	measured radials poor coverage

The antenna bearing is a critical measurement and setting of the radar system. The antenna is positioned so that it is pointing normal to the coast line and the two directional loops are evenly spaced over the ocean. Then a technician measures the magnetic bearing of this shore normal vector. The bearing is entered into the SeaSonde software. The software then corrects for the local magnetic declination to determine the true bearing of the receive antenna. Any error in this process will result in a bearing bias of the measurements, so great care was taken to make sure this measurement at each site was accurate. Table 7 lists the antenna bearing and the start date and time. For instance the SEAB site had an antenna bearing of 122 degrees true on January 1, 2012 at 00:00 GMT. The antenna remained at this bearing for the duration of the experiment. The antenna bearing of BRMR was set to 173 degrees true during its installation and changed to 170 on November 15, 2012 after the antenna was repaired due to Hurricane Sandy.

Station	Date	Bearing		
SEAB	1/1/12 0:00	122		
BELM	1/1/12 0:00	139		
SPRK	1/5/12 19:00	122		
SPRK	6/14/12 21:00	157		
SPRK	6/20/12 17:00	132		
SPRK	9/26/12 16:00	142		
BRNT	1/1/12 0:00	172		
BRNT	1/30/12 20:00	144		
BRNT	2/2/12 22:00	127		
BRNT	2/6/12 17:00	147		
BRNT	6/5/12 15:00	162		
BRNT	6/8/12 15:00	144		
BRNT	6/11/12 22:00	142		
BRNT	11/14/12 18:00	137		
BRMR	1/1/12 0:00	173		
BRMR	11/15/12 16:00	170		
RATH	1/5/12 19:00	198		
WOOD	1/27/12	150		

Table 7: Dates that the bearing of the receive antenna changed and the value.

Data Collection

There are several layers of data within the surface current measurements of the HF radar. Table 8 shows the different layers with their description. The spectra data was collected and archived on an external hard disk drive. The real-time radial data (Level 1a) was transferred back to Rutgers once an hour and combined into totals (Level 2a). The real time radial and total data was analyzed in the report and appendix. After seeing some anomalies in the data, the radial data (Level 1b) was used to produce reprocessed totals (Level 2b). Two sets of reprocessed totals were generated, one using the ideal radial files and the other using the measured radial files. The Level 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b data were stored on the IMCS file server that has tape redundancy. The analysis shown in this report and appendix is with the real-time data (Level 1a and 2a). The analysis in the "HF Radar Surface Current Summary" was performed using the reprocessed Level 2b data.

The inventory of spectra data from each site is given in Table 9. The missing data from RATH and WOOD was due to a failed hard drive that contained the data.

Data Level	Description
Level 0	Spectra Files
Level 1a	Real-time Radials
Level 1b	Reprocessed Radials
Level 2a	Real-time Totals
Level 2b	Reprocessed Totals
Level 3	Gap Filled Globally Gridded Products

Table 8: Levels of data associated with HF radar surface current measurements

Table 9: Table showing the existence (X) of archived spectra files from each of the BPU radar stations.

]	BRMR	BRNT	RATH	WOOD
Jan	Х	Х		
Feb	Х	X		
Mar	Х	Х	Х	X
Apr	Х	Х	Х	X
May	Х	Х	Х	X
June	Х	Х	Х	X
July	Х	Х	Х	X
Aug	Х	Х	Х	X
Sep	Х	Х	Х	X
Oct	Х	Х	Х	X
Nov	Х	Х	Х	X
Dec	Х	Х	Х	X

Cross Spectra Short (CSS) Data Files

The monthly radial data availability is given in Table 10. The radial availability for all sites for 2012 was 78%. Some issues that prevented 100% data availability were hardware failures, software errors and Hurricane Sandy. Rutgers worked with the manufacturer CODAR Ocean Sensors to repair the failed hardware and fix software errors. Hurricane Sandy was the largest impact on the network destroying three of the sites (SEAB, BELM and SPRK) and causing outages a the other sites.

	SEAB	BELM	SPRK	BRNT	BRMR	RATH	WOOD
Jan-12	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	58%	13%
Feb-12	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	83%	85%
Mar-12	97%	87%	100%	100%	100%	92%	68%
Apr-12	98%	97%	100%	57%	99%	91%	86%
May-12	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
Jun-12	100%	71%	58%	99%	98%	100%	100%
Jul-12	100%	92%	0%	100%	91%	100%	100%
Aug-12	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sep-12	100%	65%	12%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oct-12	91%	0%	93%	93%	93%	100%	100%
Nov-12	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%	54%
Dec-12	0%	0%	0%	36%	14%	99%	100%

Table 10: Monthly radial data availability percentages. The boxes in yellow indicate sites and months impacted by Hurricane Sandy.

Results

The annual mean of the surface currents off New Jersey for 2012 is shown in Figure 10. The mean current is on the order of 6-9 cm/s to the southeast. The currents near the NY Bight Apex shift direction towards the northeast. Only the grid points where there was at least 50% data coverage were plotted. This follows similar procedures from other researchers in the field.



Figure 10: Annual mean of the surface currents from January 1,2012 to December 31, 2012 as measured by the HF radar system. The colorbar on the right shows the current scale in cm/s.

The temporal and spatial coverage for the network is shown in Figure 11. The temporal coverage over most of the New Jersey shelf reaches 70%. The coverage over the wind area development reached 80%. Figure 12 is also a plot of temporal and spatial coverage for the year. This figure delineates the 10% contour lines while Figure 11 uses the colormap to display coverage.



Figure 11: HF radar coverage for 2012. The colorbar on the right shows the temporal coverage red 100% and blue 0%.



Figure 12: Contours of HF radar temporal coverage for 2012. Every 10 percent is shown with the 50% coverage area shown as the thick black line.

Appendix

The appendix assembles all plots and analysis related to the quality control and assurance of the radial and total vector files. All figures use the Level 1a real-time radial data and Level 2a real-time total data.

Section	Name
01	HF Radar Antenna Pattern Measurements
02	HF Radar Hardware Diagnostic Data
03	Ideal Radial Inventory
04	Measured Radial Inventory
05	Radial Contribution to Totals
06	Monthly Radial Coverage Maps
07	Average Radial Velocity
08	Ideal and Measured Radial Correlation Plots Time Series Plots
09	Ideal Radials Filtered by Land Mask
10	Site Locations with Bathymetry Maps
11	13 MHz First Order Line Setting Inspection
12	HF Radar Vector Coverage
13	13 MHz Monthly Average Surface Current Maps
14	M2 Tidal Ellipses

Section 01:

BPU HF Radar Antenna Pattern Measurements January 1, 2012 – February 22, 2013

BRANT BEACH

BRNT 2011 12 02



BRNT 2012 01 30











2012 02 02







ιų.





2012 02 06

















2012 05 29







-45

-90

-135 -180



192

237

282 327







408

Index

509

611

713 815

-5





204

509

611

713

815

-24





2012 06 08






























BRIGANTINE

BRMR 2011 12 12





1526

1526

1781 2035









-16 0 184 367 551 734 Index

180

918

1285

1469 0 184 367 551

734 Index 918



Index

 Index

-16

2013 02 06





180

-5 861 1033 1205 1377 172 344 516 688 863 Index

STRATHMERE

RATH 2012 01 31







Phases



















1853

2594 2965

NORTH WILDWOOD

WOOD 2012 01 26

















-16

Index




2012 08 09 Phases



-180



Bearing











Index





Bearing

-0.04



Section 02:

BPU HF Radar Hardware Diagnostic Data

January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

AMPLITUDES

Amplitude Measurements (dB) for 13 MHz Codar System at BRMR







Amplitude Measurements (dB) for 13 MHz Codar System at BRNT



Amplitude Measurements (dB) for 13 MHz Codar System at RATH

28 24 20 16 12 8 4 0 -4 -8 -12 -16

03/31/12

04/30/12

05/30/12

06/29/12

-20 _____

01/31/12

03/01/12





NOISE FLOOR









PHASES









/Users/hroarty/Documents/MATLAB/HJR_Scripts/Codar_DIAG_Scripts/plot_Phase.m



Antenna Phase Measurements (deg) for 13 MHz Codar System at WOOD

AVERAGE RADIAL BEARING



_RABA.m





/Users/hroarty/Documents/MATLAB/HJR_Scripts/Codar_DIAG_Scripts/plot_RABA.m



/Users/hroarty/Documents/MATLAB/HJR_Scripts/Codar_DIAG_Scripts/plot_RABA.m


/Users/hroarty/Documents/MATLAB/HJR_Scripts/Codar_DIAG_Scripts/plot_RABA.m

SIGNAL TO NOISE









NUMBER OF RADIALS PER FILE IDEAL RADIALS









NUMBER OF RADIALS PER FILE MEASURED RADIALS









Section 03:

BPU Ideal Radial Inventory

Red Indicates Missing Data January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012



Missing Ideal Radials from 2/2012



Missing Ideal Radials from 4/2012









Missing Ideal Radials from 11/2012



Missing Ideal Radials from 12/2012



Section 04:

BPU Measured Radial Inventory

Red Indicates Missing Data January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012















Missing Measured Radials from 11/2012





9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Measured

0

Ω

C

8

16 20

8

16

20

1 2 3 567 8

4

WOOD 12

RATH

Missing Measured Radials from 12/2012

Section 05:

BPU Radial Contribution to Totals

White – No radial data from that site contributed to the totals Red – Ideal radials were used in totals Green - Measured radials were used in totals

December 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012

Radials in Totals during 12/2011



Radials in Totals during 1/2012



Radials in Totals during 2/2012



Radials in Totals during 3/2012



Radials in Totals during 4/2012



Radials in Totals during 5/2012



Radials in Totals during 6/2012 SEAB BELM SPRK BRNT BRMR RATH WOOD 06/03 06/10 06/17 06/24 07/01

Radials in Totals during 7/2012



Radials in Totals during 8/2012





09/16

09/23

09/02

09/09

09/30




Radials in Totals during 12/2012 SEAB BELM SPRK BRNT BRMR RATH WOOD 12/02 12/09 12/16 12/23 12/30

Section 06:

BPU Monthly Radial Coverage Maps

December 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012

SEA BRIGHT IDEAL RADIALS





















SEA BRIGHT MEASURED RADIALS





















BELMAR IDEAL RADIALS



















BELMAR MEASURED RADIALS






SEASIDE PARK IDEAL RADIALS

















SEASIDE PARK MEASURED RADIALS

















BRANT BEACH IDEAL RADIALS








































BRANT BEACH MEASURED RADIALS







































BRIGANTINE IDEAL RADIALS
























BRIAGANTINE MEASURED RADIALS























STRATHMERE IDEAL RADIALS

























STRATHMERE MEASURED RADIALS
























NORTH WILDWOOD IDEAL RADIALS

























NORTH WILDWOOD MEASURED RADIALS

























Section 07 (January to June):

BPU Average Radial Velocity

January 1, 2012 to June 30, 2012 BRNT - RDLm BRMR- RDLi RATH- RDLi WOOD- RDLi









/home/hroarty/codar/BPU/average_radial_plots/wrapper_avg_rad_vel_monthly.m




Section 07 (June to October):

BPU Average Radial Velocity

June 1, 2012 to October 31, 2012 BRNT - RDLi BRMR- RDLi RATH- RDLi WOOD- RDLi











Section 08:

BPU Ideal and Measured Radial Correlation Time Series Plots January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012



BRMR Ideal/Measured Radial Correlation 2012



Volumes/COLINUSB/Scripts/corrIdealMeasRadials.m



Volumes/COLINUSB/Scripts/corrIdealMeasRadials.m



Volumes/COLINUSB/Scripts/corrIdealMeasRadials.m

Section 09:

BPU Ideal Radials Filtered by Land Mask

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

NUMBER IDEAL RADIALS FILTERED BY LAND MASK









PERCENTAGE IDEAL RADIALS FILTERED BY LAND MASK









Section 10:

BPU Site Locations with Bathymetry Maps



JERSEY ROOTS, GLOBAL REACH



JERSEY ROOTS, GLOBAL REACH



RUTGERS

JERSEY ROOTS, GLOBAL REACH



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Coastal Ocean Observation Lab

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RUTGERS



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JERSEY ROOTS, GLOBAL REACH

ITGERS

Section 11:

13 MHz First Order Line Setting Inspection

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

SEAB

First Order Line Settings for SEAB



First Order Line Settings for BELM

BELM



ns for SPBK

SPRK



First Order Line Settings for BRNT

BRNT



BRMR

First Order Line Settings for BRMR


First Order Line Settings for RATH

RATH



BPU/20130226_FOL_Inspection

WOOD

First Order Line Settings for WOOD



BPU/20130226_FOL_Inspection

Section 12:

HF Radar Vector Coverage

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

















Longitude









Section 13:

BPU 13 MHz Monthly Average Surface Current Maps

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

























Section 14:

BPU M2 Tidal Ellipses

January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012






























M2 Tidal Ellipses > 50% data 2012

M2 Tidal Ellipses > 50% data 2012

