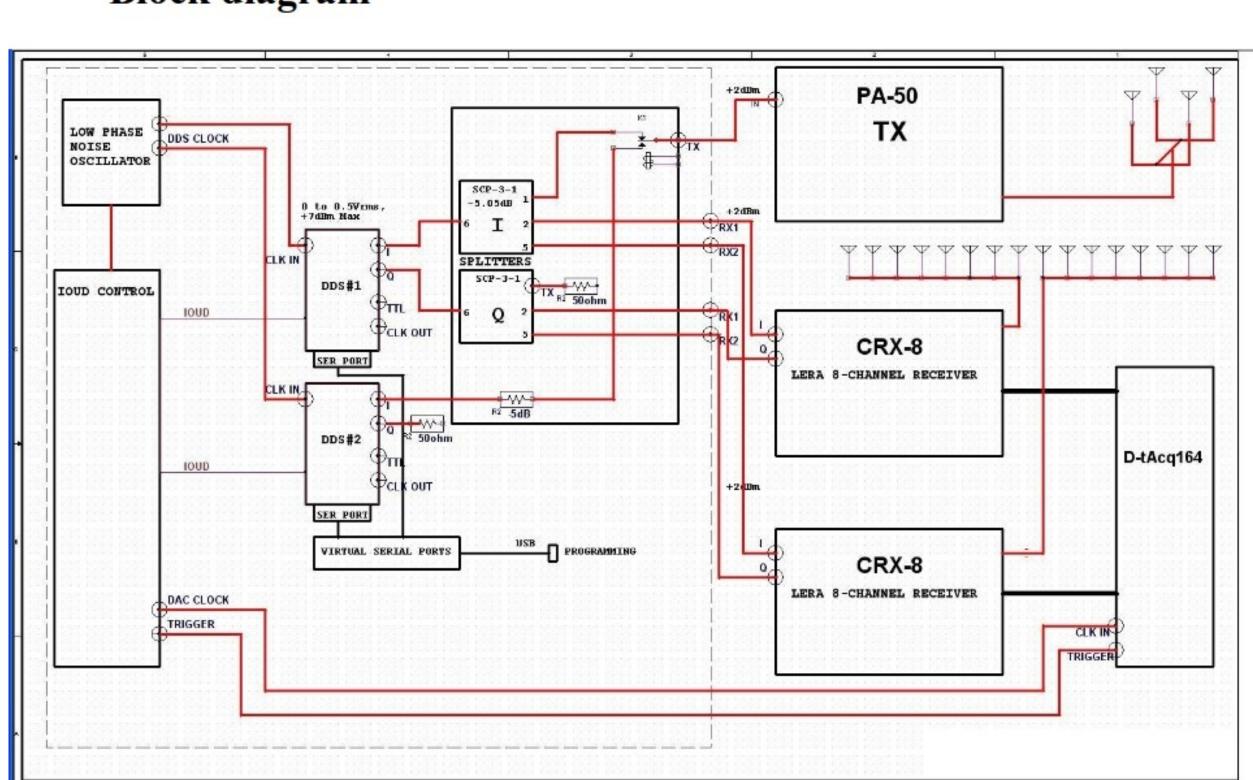
DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF A LOW-POWER LOW-COST HIGH FREQUENCY DOPPLER RADIO SCATTEROMETER (HFDRS) FOR COASTAL ZONE OCEANOGRAPHY

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A new beam-forming HFDRS a.k.a. Doppler Radar has been designed, maximizing commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components thus minimizing overall cost, minimizing power consumption thus enabling solar/wind operation in remote areas. For 8 channels, components cost less than k\$30 and six man-weeks suffice for assembly, testing and calibration. Power consumption is 300W full duty. It uses frequency-ramped continuous wave signals, and phased-array transmissions to decouple direct path to receivers. Fanless operation of critical components avoids 60Hz inter-modulation. Five sub-assemblies are controlled by a Linux server: (i) COTS direct digital synthesis of transmit and orthogonal local oscillator signals, derived from a ultra-low phase noise oven-controlled crystal; (ii) COTS 50-W MOSFET power amplifier; (iii) lambda/20 compact active antenna monopoles with embedded out-of-band rejection filters; (iv) analog homodyne receivers based on complex demodulation by double-balanced mixers; (v) COTS 24-bit analog-todigital sigma-delta conversion with 512 oversampling and digital low-pass filter. At 16 MHz, 20 W transmit, 10 min averaging, range of 120 km is achieved. Twenty units were built, and are being deployed in Hawai'i, Mexico and the Philippines; one is on display at booth E8.

System overview:

- sub-assemblies controlled by Linux server
- ultra-low phase noise oven-controlled crystal for synchronous signal synthesis and A/D conversion (VECTRON OXCO)
- direct digital synthesis of transmit and orthogonal local oscillator signals (ANALOG DEVICES DDS/NOVATECH)
- 50 W RF power amplifier (TOMCO)
- $\lambda/8$ passive or 1.5 W active (no PA) transmit monopoles (UH)
- $\lambda/20$ active receive antenna monopoles with out-of-band rejection filters (UH/DLWA)
- complex demodulation by double-balanced mixers, homodyne translation of HF spectrum to audio band (UH)
- 24-bit analog-to-digital sigma-delta conversion with 512oversampling and digital low-pass filter (DTACQ)



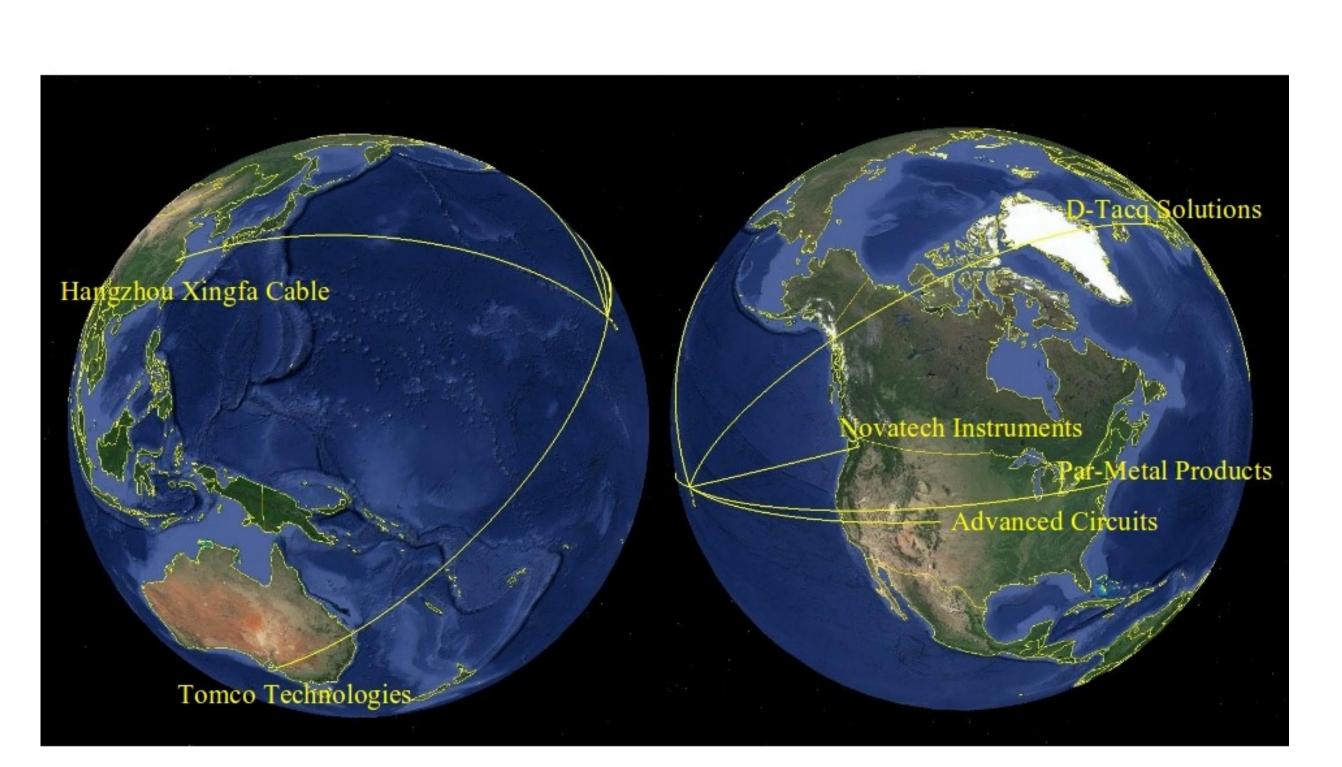
Block diagram

Software solutions:

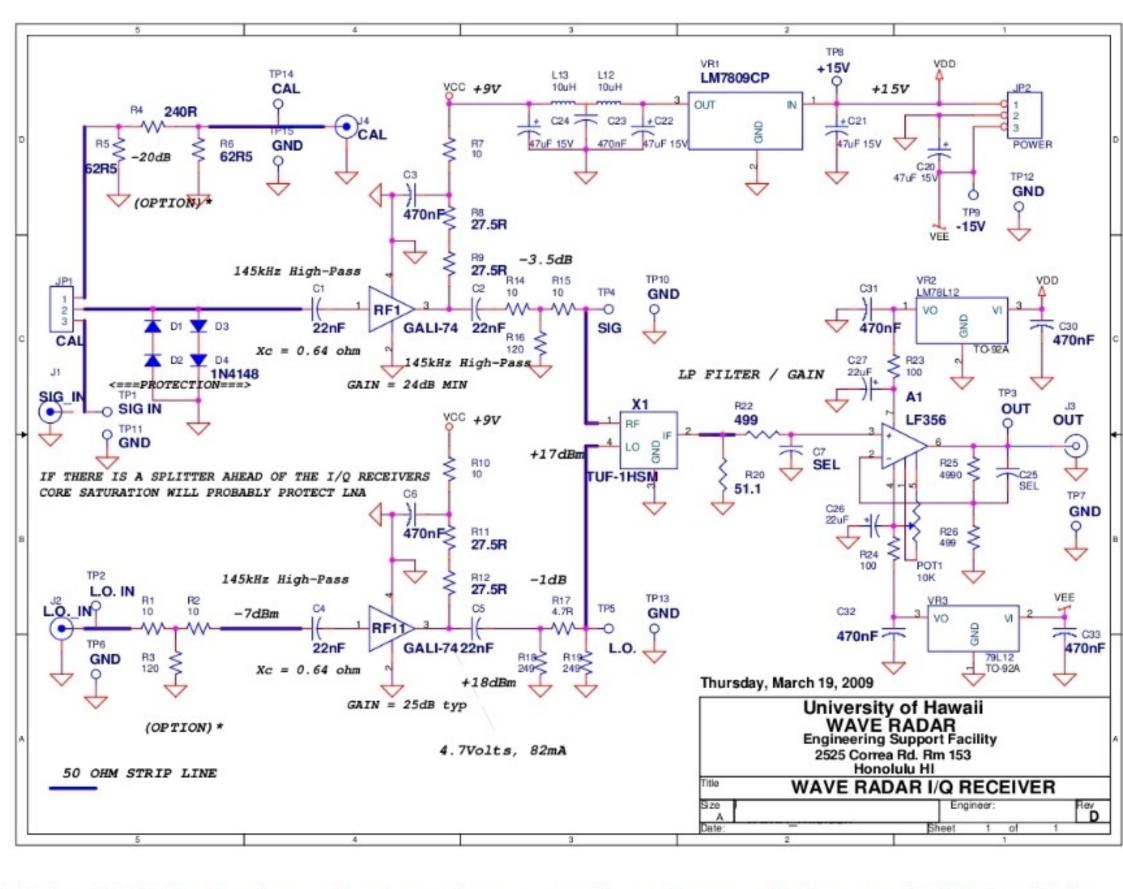
- Output simple binary files of A/D converter antenna signals
- Simple to process directly in matlab, m-files provided
- Python scripts for spectra, currents under development
- Simple import to all common processing packages: Neptune/Seaview Sensing currents/wave/wind
 - Gurgel/Helzel WERA currents/wave/wind
 - LSET/Broche/Barbin currents

Objectives:

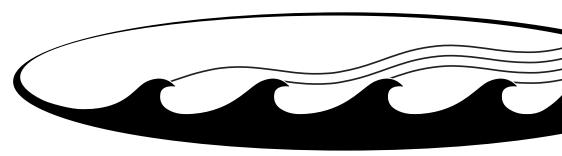
- maximize commercial-off-the-shelf components (COTS)
- minimize overall cost (non-profit non-subsidized) \$64,000 16-channels 50 W RF (beam-forming) \$48,000 8-channels 50 W RF (beam-forming) \$24,000 4-channels 5 W RF (direction finding)
- readily scalable to arbitrary number of channels \$2,000/channel
- minimize power consumption 320 W AC for 16-channel 50 W RF (continuous) 80 W AC for 4-channel 5 W RF (continuous)
- solar/wind operation enabled
- fan-less operation of critical components to avoid 50/60Hz inter-modulation



The supply chain... and our industrial partners



Critical UH-designed circuit: complex demodulator (600 built)



RADIO OCEANOGRAPHY LABORATORY SCHOOL OF OCEAN AND EARTH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MANOA

A PROJECT OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM



System specifications:

Modulation
Operating Frequency
Transmitted RF-Power
Range
Range Resolution

Azimuthal Resolution

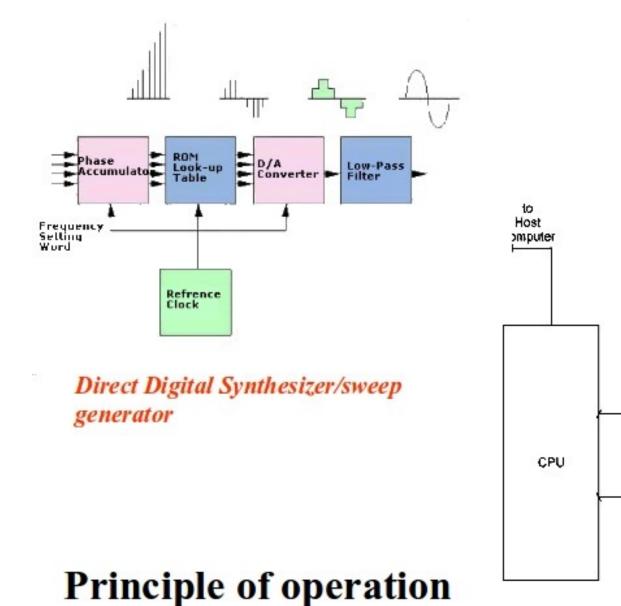
Systems built

Deployed

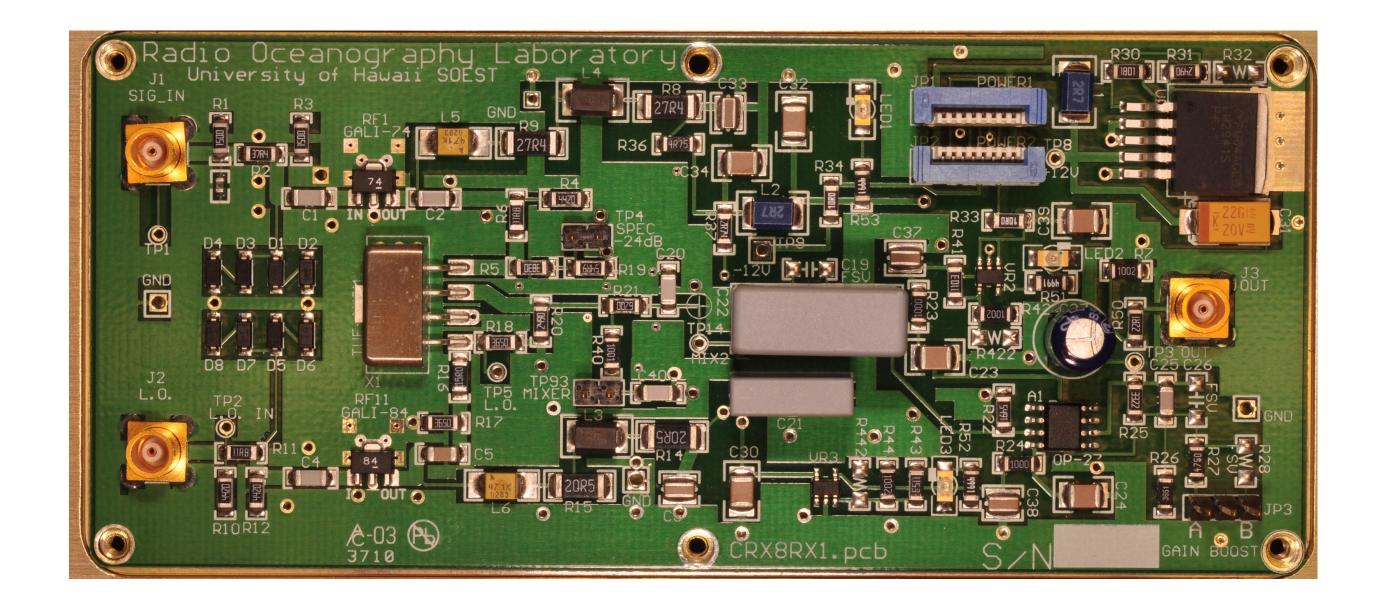
FMCW frequency-ramped linear chirp 3 MHz to 30 MHz 5-50 Watts, beam-formed towards ocean (+ 6 dB) typ. 120 km/ 65 NM @ 16 MHz depends on bandwidth c/2B 1.5 km @ 100 kHz, 150 m @1 MHz - beam-forming arbitrary array(8 to 32 antennas) - direction-finding square array 22

Hawaii (5), Philippines (2), Mexico (3), France (1)





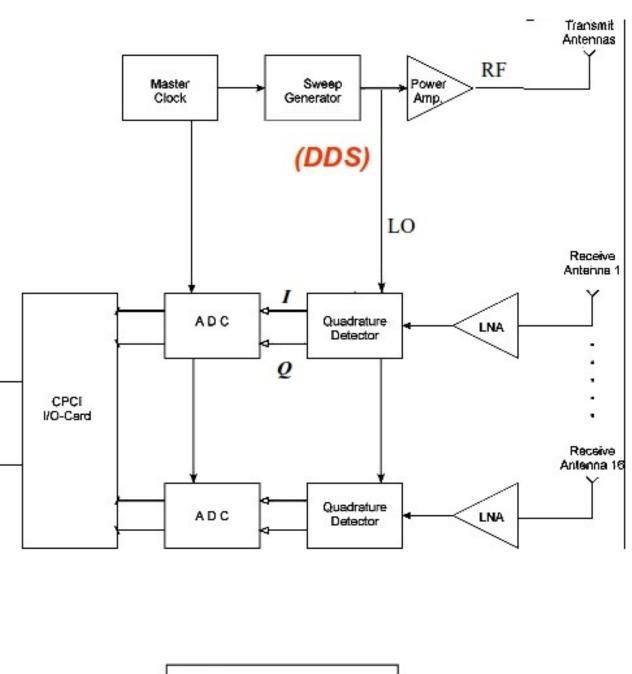
Double-Balanced Mixer/quadrature detector: I: $2 \sin x \sin y = \cos (x-y) - \cos (x+y)$ Q: $2 \sin x \cos y = \sin (x-y) + \sin (x+y)$ if $x = (\omega + \Delta \omega)t$ and $y = \omega t$ then $x - y = \Delta \omega t$

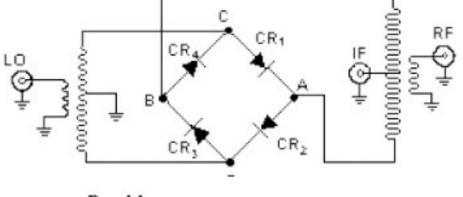


Thank you!



teams, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, University of Hawaii at Manoa





Radio Oceanography Laboratory and Engineering Support Facility