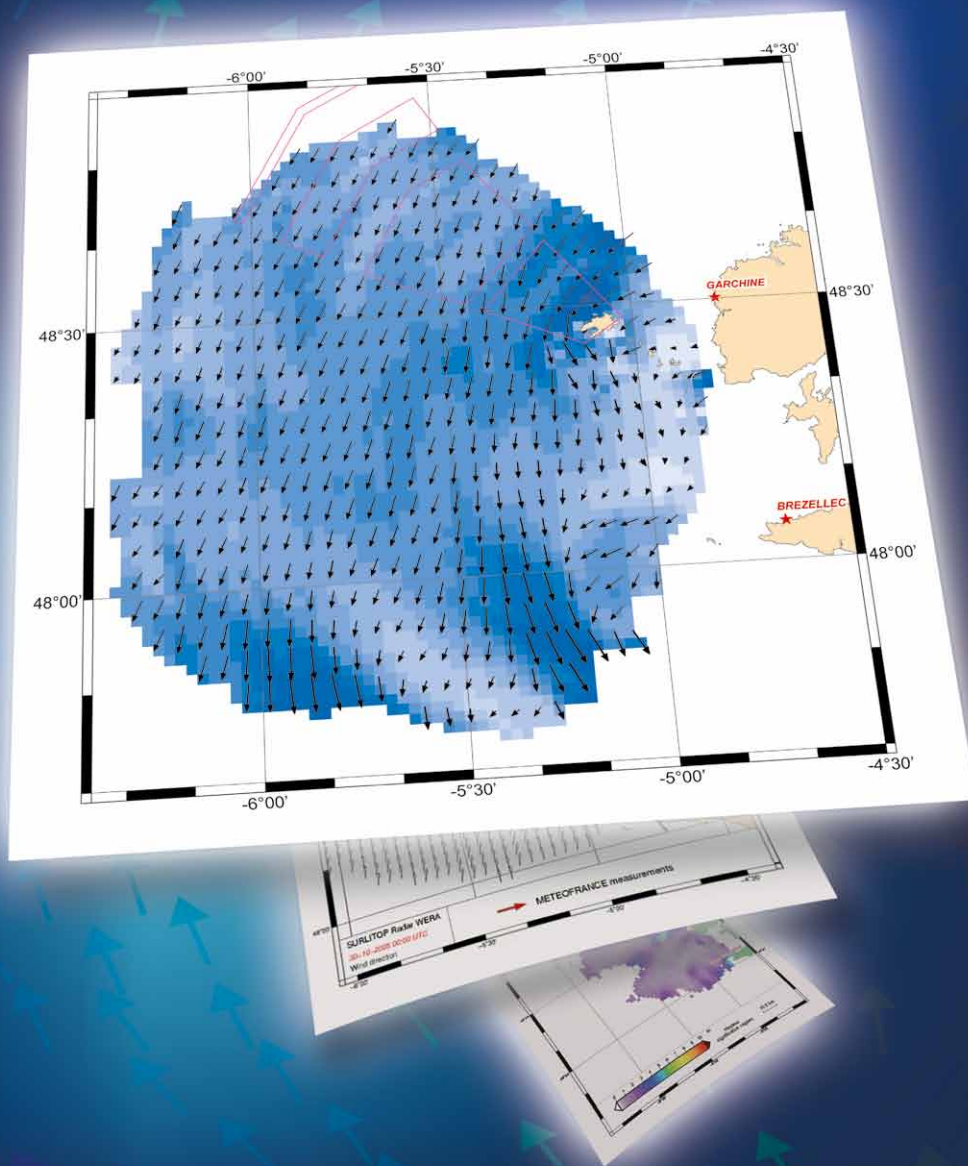
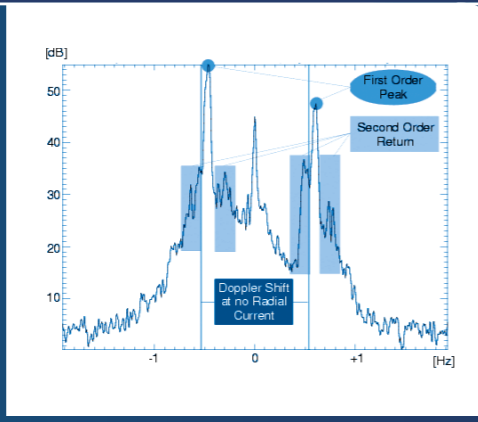


*Leader in reliable high-quality  
ocean current, wave and wind mapping*

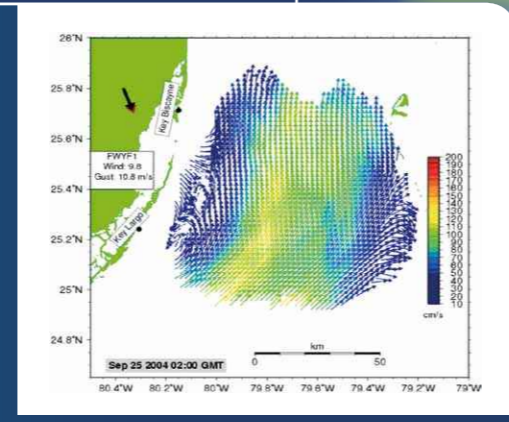




▲ WERA linear antenna array at a public beach on Key Biscayne, USA

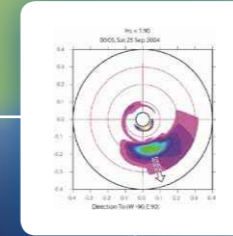


▲ Doppler spectrum



▲ Surface current image during the passage of Hurricane Jeanne, September 2004\*

**i** This current map was generated with a pair of 16 channel, 16 MHz WERA systems providing a temporal resolution of 10 minutes.



Directional wave spectra can be generated up to half of the maximum range. Time series of current, wind and wave data can be extracted and archived at each grid point as well.

## COASTAL MANAGEMENT

By monitoring with the highest temporal resolution for various applications:



▲ WERA Rack ▲ Screenshot of WERA Control Center

### Search & Rescue Operations

can narrow down the search radius for overboard persons or material.

### Port authorities

can use the data to improve vessel traffic services.

### Scientists

can use the complex current and wave maps for their research.

### Met-offices

benefit from WERA real-time data for forecasts.

### Fishing Industry

can optimise their operational area.

### Environmental Protection

benefits from this information in case of oil spills or lost containers. Data can be used for planning of

### Off-shore

installations like wind-farms or oil rigs.

### Tourism Centers

can be supplied with information for yachting & recreation divers.

### Desaster Management

will profit from the high resolution data for time sensitive applications

WERA combines all information for modern Coastal Management; measurements with **high spatial** and **temporal resolution** of Surface Currents, Wind Direction and Wave Parameters. WERA is flexible and can be configured for a **compact site geometry** (direction finding) as well as for **array type antenna systems** (beam forming).

### Range of operation:

#### CURRENT

More than 200 km  
Range resolution as fine as 250 m  
Temporal resolution 3 to 10 min

#### WAVES

Significant waveheight and directional spectra up to 100 km

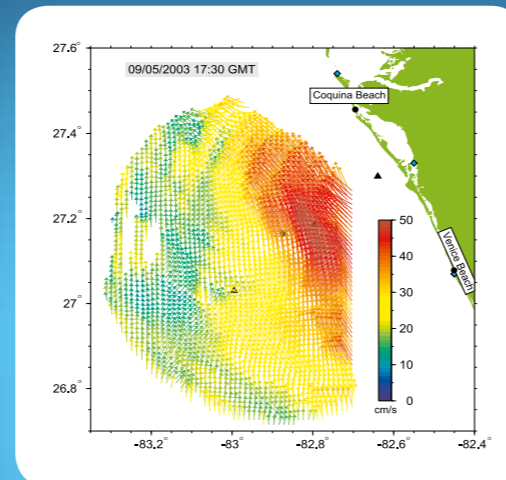
#### WIND

Wind speed and Direction up to 150 km

#### SHIP TRACKING

Up to 200 km (non real-time)

## RELIABLE

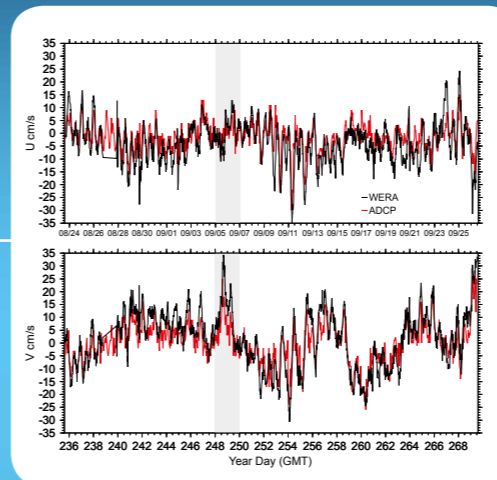


The robust shore based system delivers reliable data even under extreme weather and very dynamic ocean current conditions.

This surface current image was taken during the passage of Tropical Storm Henri on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2003.\*

\* WERA data kindly provided by Prof. Nick Shay, RSMAS Miami

## HIGH QUALITY

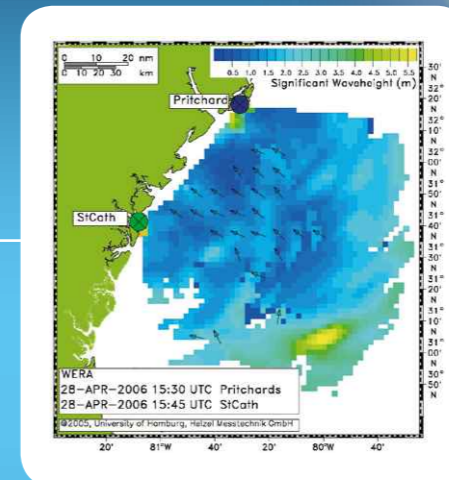


Time series comparison of the surface currents (WERA data in black) and sub-surface currents measured with an ADCP current meter during the experiment at the west coast of Florida.

The grey hatched area depicts the time when Tropical Storm Henri passed north of the HF-radar domain.\*\*

\*\* ADCP data kindly provided by Prof. Bob Weisberg at USF

## OCEAN DATA



Maps of Significant Wave Height are available for each grid point within half of the radar range.

This wave map was taken at the east coast of South Carolina and Georgia.\*\*\*

\*\*\* WERA data kindly provided by Prof. Dana Savidge at SKIO and Prof. Rich Styles at USC

## HIGHEST FLEXIBILITY

WERA always provides the best radar configuration for your specific application:

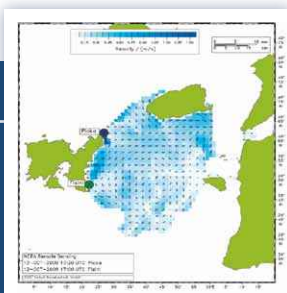
### WERA Compact Site Direction Finding

### Array Type WERA Beam Forming

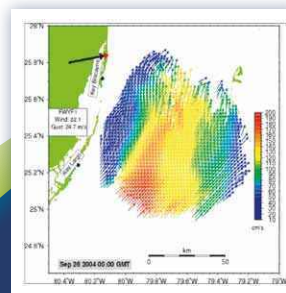
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires long data collection period to get full coverage, typically 20 to 30 min</li> <li>Always high risk to have gaps in the map</li> </ul>	<b>Real-time Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 to 10 minutes for current maps</li> <li>10 to 20 minutes for wave data</li> <li>Maps are almost free of gaps</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compact antenna system 3 x 3 to 12 x 12 m square</li> <li>Easy to find suitable sites and easy to install</li> </ul>	<b>Siting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires array of 8 to 16 small antennas (array length &lt; 0.1 % of range)</li> <li>Array can be integrated into existing structures (arbitrary spaced array)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mesoscale current features can be measured</li> <li>Accuracy is limited due to uncertainty in azimuth and long averaging time</li> </ul>	<b>Currents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High dynamic ocean current structures can be measured down to sub-mesoscale</li> <li>Highest temporal resolution possible</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wave estimates are possible with dedicated software</li> <li>No access to gridded wave data</li> </ul>	<b>Waves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gridded wave measurements</li> <li>Directional wave spectra are available for several grid cells</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more than 180° in azimuth (max. 270°)</li> <li>slightly reduced range compared with BF</li> </ul>	<b>Field of view</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>120° in azimuth for 12 or 16 channel systems, more with curved array</li> </ul>



Current map, Lemnos, Greece from 13.5 MHz compact WERA systems data provided by V. Zervakis



Dynamic current features from 16 MHz array type WERA data by Nick Shay, RSMAS



**Both methods can be combined to provide best coverage for current mapping!**