

Progress Report on the GROWTH (GNSS Reflectometry for Ocean Waves, Tides, and Height) Research Project

- ▶ **Scope:** To evaluate the capabilities of GNSS-R observations for oceanographic phenomena with different time scales, such as ocean waves (1/10 to tens of seconds), tides (one or half days), and sea surface dynamic height (a few days to years).
- ▶ **Research Duration:** January, 2015 – March, 2017
- ▶ **Sponsor:** MEXT (Ministry of Education Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, JAPAN)

Cross-platform GNSS-R measurement data, together with in situ simultaneous oceanographic observations, will be compared after adequate temporal averaging that accounts differences of the footprint sizes and temporal and spatial scales of oceanographic phenomena.

1 Marine observation towers

Hiratsuka: Face to Pacific Ocean (20m height)
(Photo: The Univ. Tokyo)

Nanki-Shirahama: At an entrance of large bay (20m height)
(Photo: Kyoto Univ.)

Lake-Biwa: In a large lake without swells (7m height)
(Photo: Incorporated Administrative Agency Japan Water Agency Lake Biwa Development Integrated Operation & Maintenance Office...)

Examples of measurement data

Date: March 10, 2016 12:40:15

View of top of the tower of Lake Biwa

GNSS-R receiver with birdrepelling tool

Capacitive Wave Height Gauge

Example 1 High rate sampling (GPS satellite No.22,14,32)
Sampling rate: 16 MHz, Period: 30 sec

Reflected Signals

SNR (dB)

Wave Height Gauge Data

Wave Height (m)

Time (sec)

GPS satellite location

Period (sec)

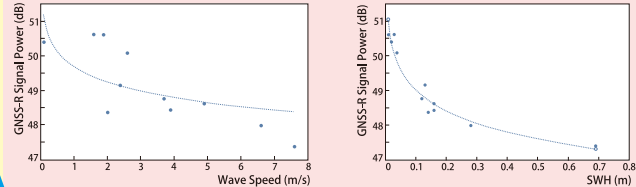
Time (sec)

2 Multi-copters (about 100 to 200 m height)

Confirming footprint size dependency on ocean GNSS-R data (Taking off of multi-copter on board)



Example 2 Low rate sampling Observation duration: July 25 - July 5 (11 days)
GNSS-R data are selected with reflection point within +/-15 deg of antenna boresight.



3 CYGNSS data (about 500 km height)

A ground station (12m dia. antenna) of Wakayama University were moderated as a CYGNSS data downlink station. Compatibility tests were performed at July, 2016. Preparation for receiving CYGNSS science data was completed.



The authors wish to acknowledge Prof. Dr. Chris Ruf, Mr. Randy Rose, Dr. Scott Gleason, and the CYGNSS team for their sophisticated suggestions.

Kaoru Ichikawa (1), Hiroaki Akiyama (2), Takuji Ebinuma (3), Osamu Isoguchi (4), Noriaki Kimura (5), Yukihito Kitazawa (6,7), Masanori Konda (8), Nobuyuki Kouguchi (9), Hitoshi Tamura (10), Hiroyuki Tomita (11), Yutaka Yoshikawa (12), Takuji Waseda (13)

(1) Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu Univ. (ichikawa@riam.kyushu-u.ac.jp), (2) Inst. for Education on Space, Wakayama Univ., (3) Dept. Elect. Info. Engin., Chubu Univ., (4) Rem. Sens. Tech. Cent. of Japan, (5) Arctic Env. Res. Cent., Nat. Inst. Polar Res., (6) Space Dev. Dept., IHI Corp. (kitazawa@planeta.sci.isas.jaxa.jp), (7) Kyushu Institute of Technology, (8) Dept. Geophys. Kyoto Univ., (9) Fac. Mar. Sc., Kobe Univ., (10) Marin Information and Tsunami Division, Port and Airport Research Institute, (11) Hydro. Atmos. Res. Cent., Nagoya Univ., (12) Dept. Geophys., Kyoto Univ., (13) Dept. Ocean Tech. Policy and Env., The Univ. Tokyo