

On the improvement of simultaneous full field-of- view operations

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SUPERDARN WORKSHOP

JUNE 2-6, 2025 ROANOKE, VA USA

Outline

1. Motivation
2. Wide transmission beam design
3. Observed artifacts
4. Artifact correction

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Application of Wide-Beam Transmission for Advanced Operations of SuperDARN Borealis Radars in Monostatic and Multistatic Modes

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First published: 17 May 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2023RS007900>

R.A. Rohel MSc. Thesis (2025): Improving Temporal Resolution and Spatial Coverage of SuperDARN Radars using Wide Transmission Beams and Multistatic Operation.

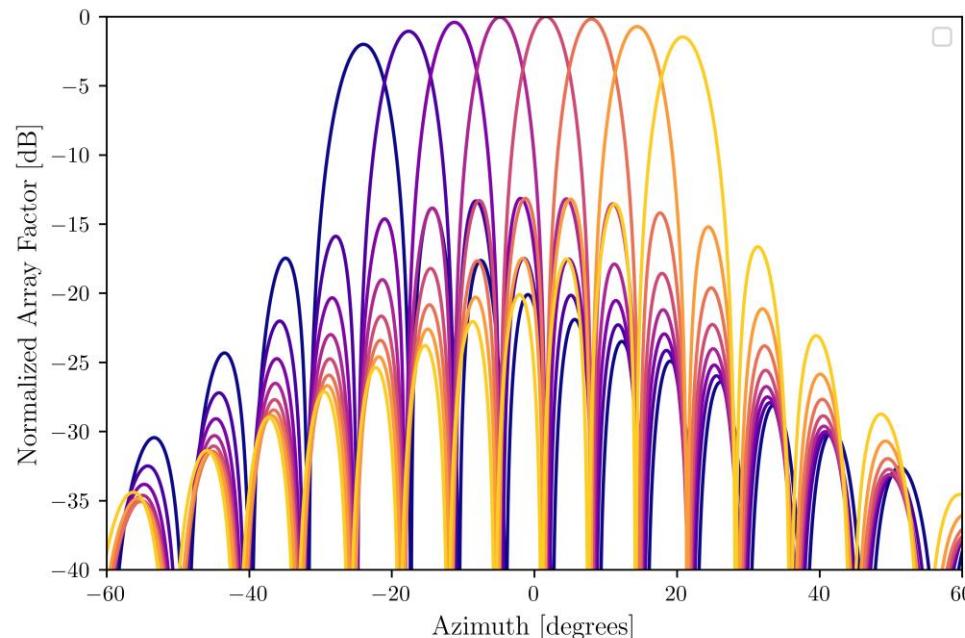
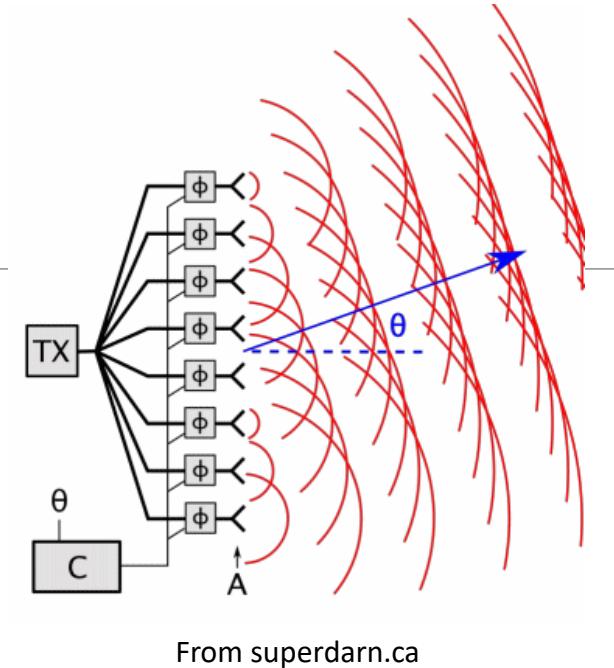
<https://hdl.handle.net/10388/16891>

Motivation

- Spread the transmitted power over the entire field-of-view
- Receive using 16 beams simultaneously, in conventional directions
- Pros:
 - 16x better temporal resolution
 - Measurements from different beams taken at same time
- Cons:
 - Less power in any given direction
 - Side lobe suppression much worse

Phased Array Beamforming

- Superposition of waves emitted by each antenna in the far-field
- Antenna phases chosen for constructive interference in specific direction(s)
- Linear phase progression used for standard beams
 - Gives narrowest beam and highest gain

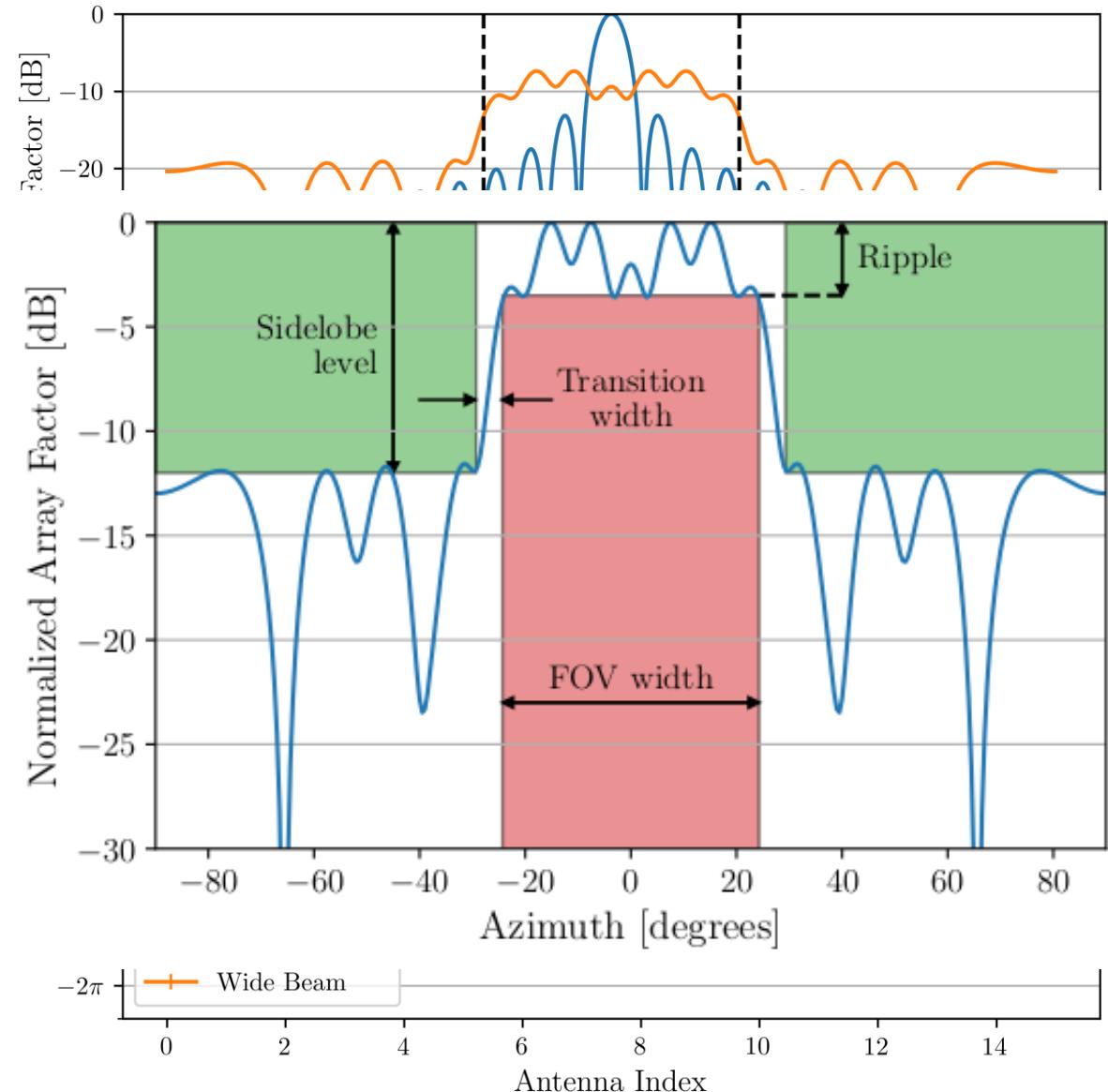


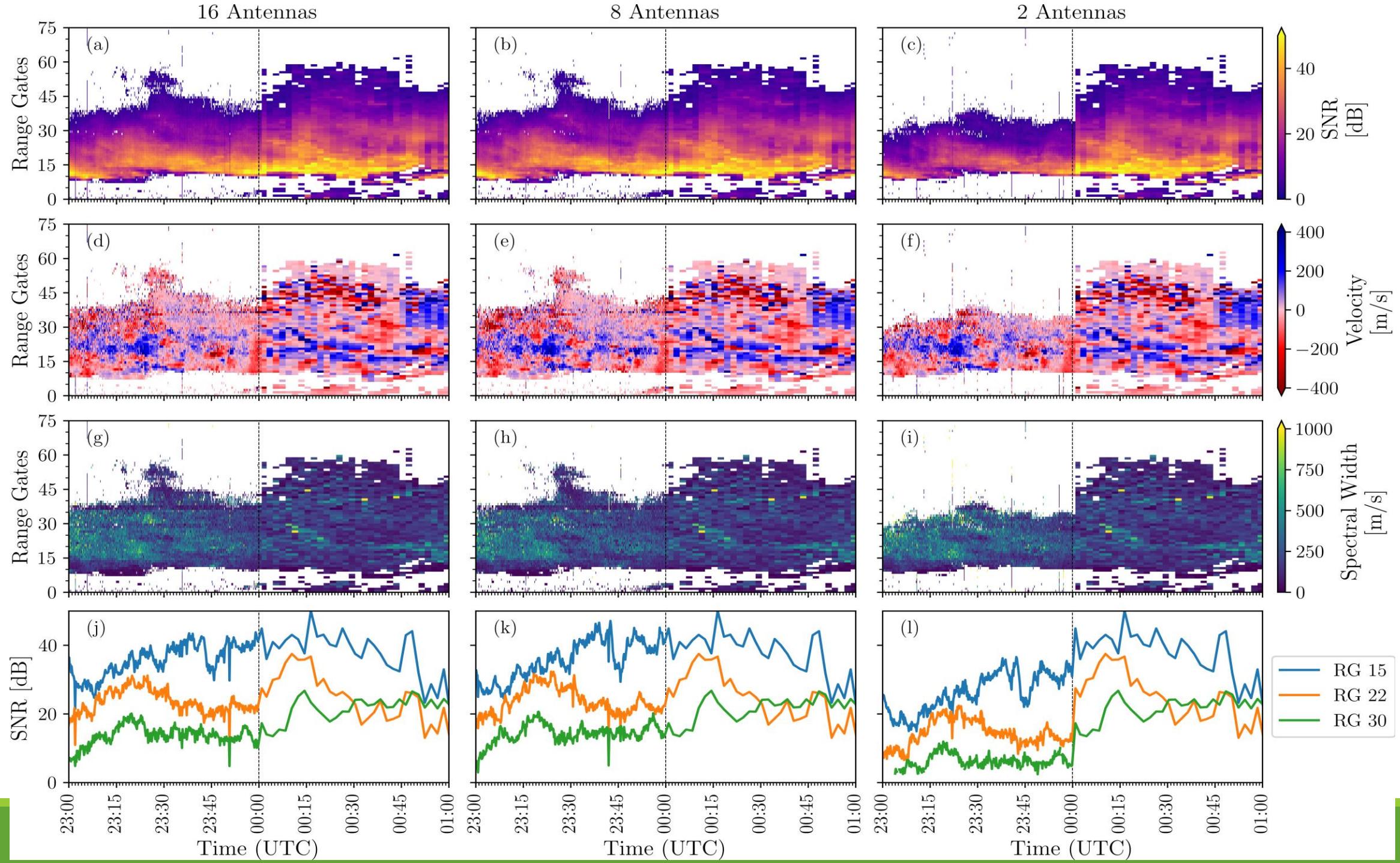
Beam Optimization

Beam objectives:

- as uniform as possible within FOV
- as little power as possible outside FOV

Fulfilled by using genetic algorithm (i.e. kindergarten AI) to find relative antenna phases





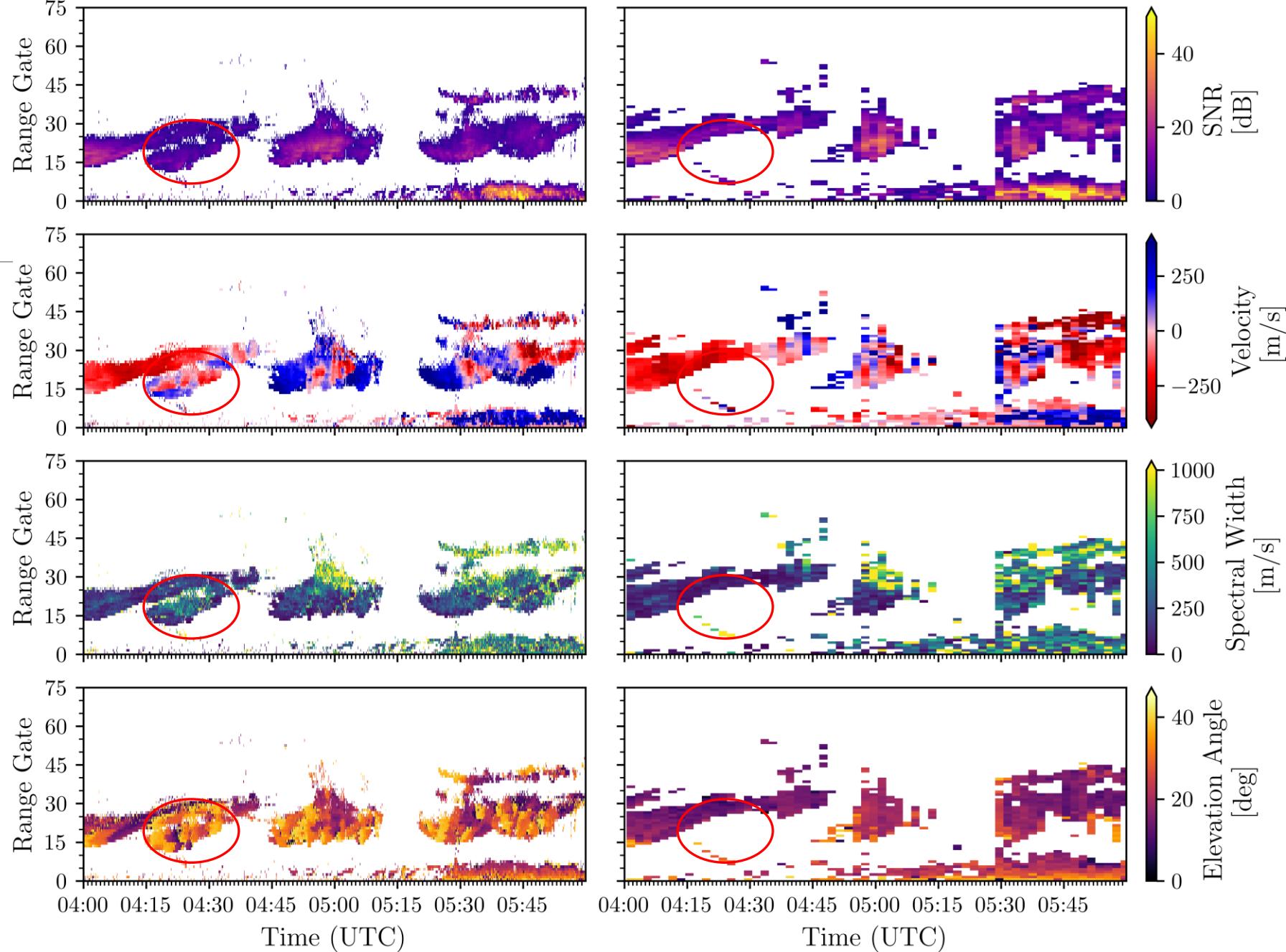
Artifacts

Wide beam on left

Narrow beam on right

RX beam 0 for both

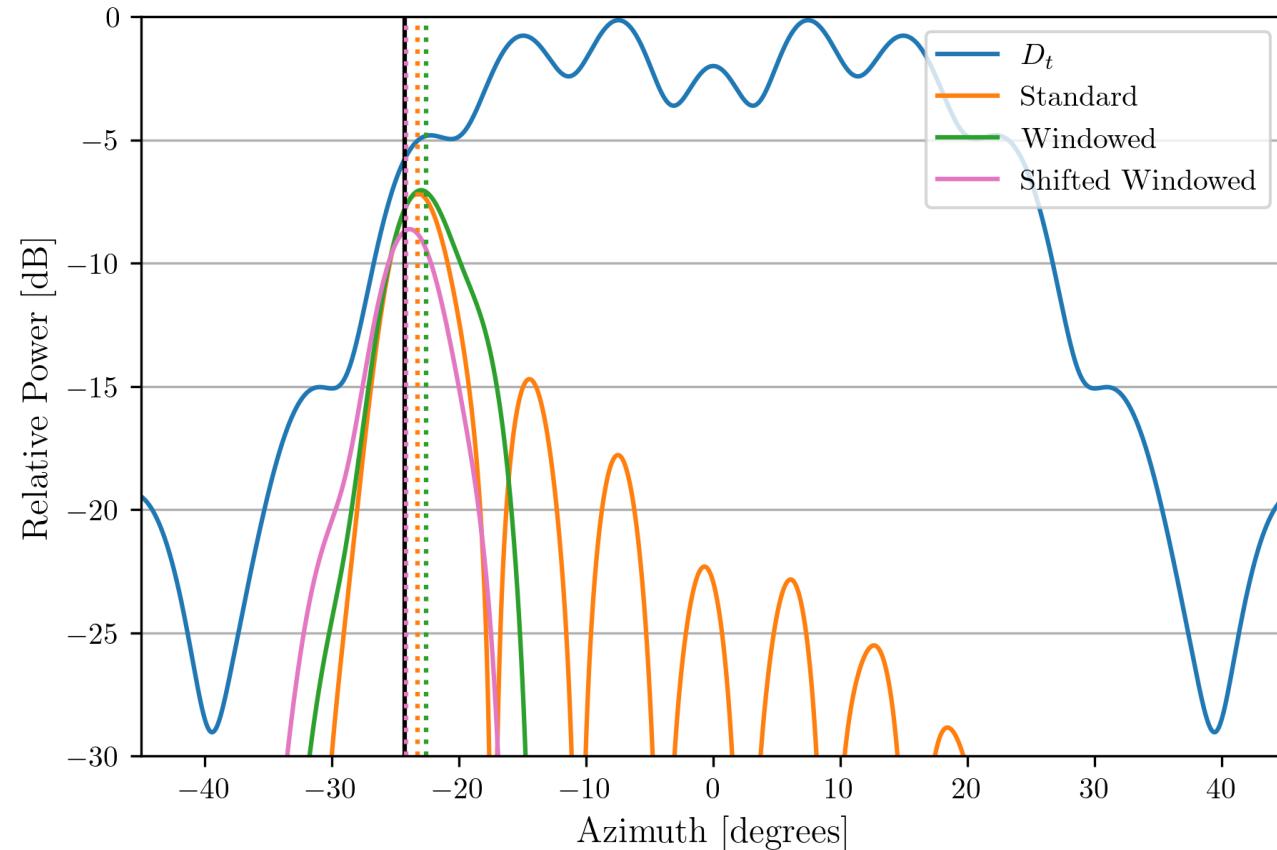
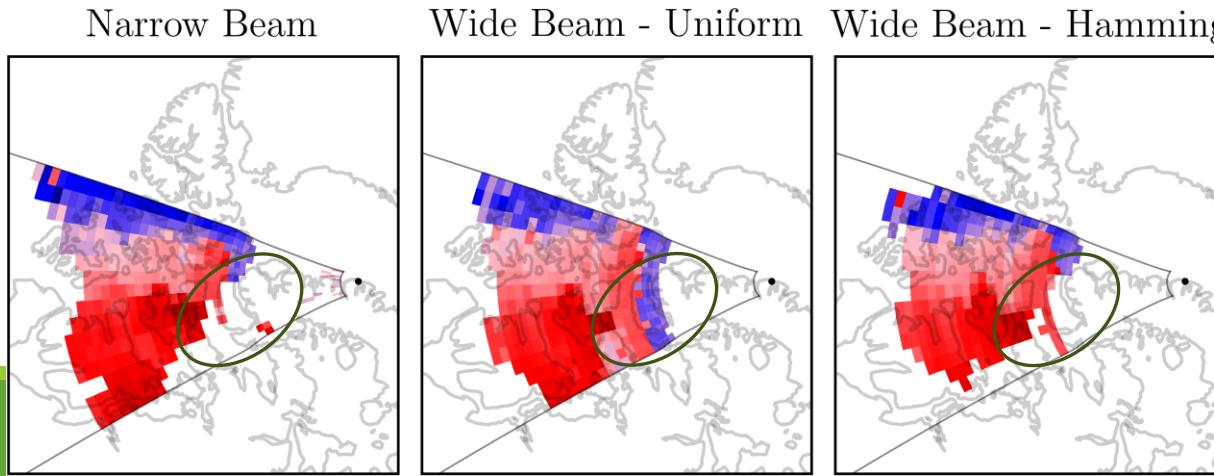
CLY radar, Dec. 17 2023



Beam Corrections

Two corrections taken:

1. Apply window function (e.g. Hamming) to reduce RX beam side lobes
 - from -13 dB to -30 dB
2. Direct RX beam to offset TX beam non-uniformity



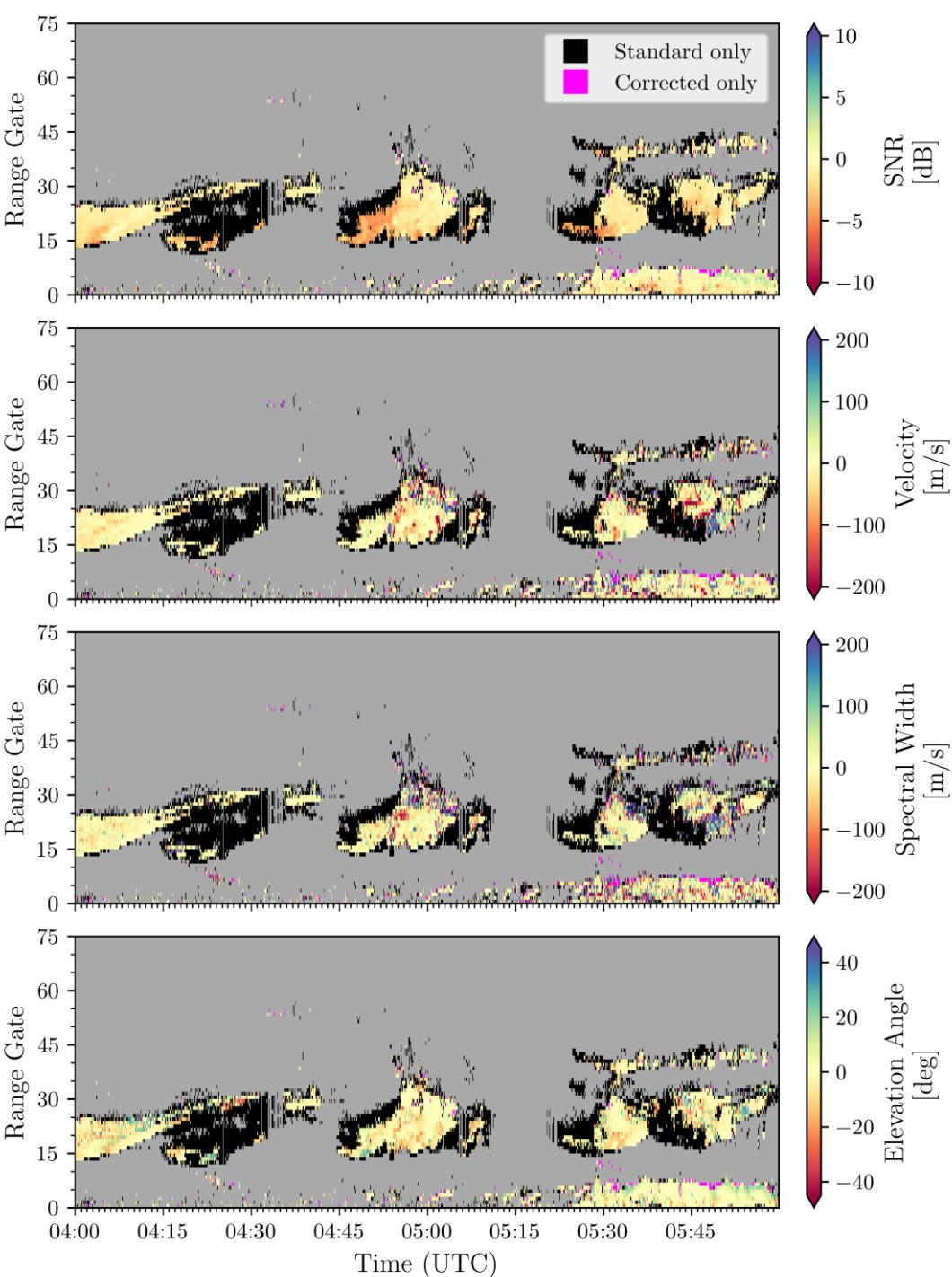
Correction Results

Plots shows differences in parameters
(corrected minus no correction)

Windowed RX beam with adjusted
direction removes artifacts

Black: data eliminated by windowing

Magenta: data added by windowing
(not much)



Summary

Widebeam operation has a lot of positives:

- Conduct entire FOV scan in 1 integration time
- All beams measured at same time

Also some negatives:

- Loss in SNR, i.e. scatter at far ranges <-- not too bad
- Much more signal in from side lobes <-- can be remedied
- Makes A LOT of data <-- IQ files the same size, so could only process all beams when requested



Thanks to Funding Agencies



Canada Foundation
for Innovation

Fondation canadienne
pour l'innovation



NSERC
CRSNG

