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# Maneuvering Model Tests of the USCGC Healy (Model 546) in Level Ice 

M. Lau

March 2006


DOCUMENTATION PAGE

| REPORT NUMBER | NRC REPORT NUMBER | DATE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LM-2006-03 |  |  | March 2006


| National Research Council | Conseil national de recherches |
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| Institute for Ocean | Institut des technologies |
| Technology | océaniques |

# MANOEUVRING MODEL TESTS OF THE USCGC HEALY (MODEL 546) IN LEVEL ICE 

LM-2006-03

Michael Lau

March 2006


#### Abstract

A complete set of resistance, propulsion, and manoeuvring model tests of the USCGC Healy (Model 546) were conducted in 2001 for correlation with the fullscale data collected during the sea trial of the same vessel conducted in the previous year (Frederking et al, 2001). Jones (2005) has reported the results of the resistance and propulsion portions of the model test series. This report, accompanying the fore-mentioned report, documents the result of the manoeuvring tests.


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Stephen J. Jones and Mr. Corwyn Moores conducted the model tests. Their contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

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## MANOEUVRING MODEL TESTS OF THE USCGC HEALY (MODEL 546) IN LEVEL ICE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A complete set of resistance, propulsion, and manoeuvring model tests of the USCGC Healy (Model 546) were conducted in 2001 for correlation with the fullscale data collected during the sea trials of the same vessel conducted in the previous year (Frederking et al, 2001). Jones (2005) and Jones and Lau (2006) have reported the results of the resistance and propulsion portions of the model test series. This report, accompanying the fore-mentioned report, documents the results of the manoeuvring tests.

### 2.0 USCGC HEALY

The USCGC Healy was launched on November 15, 1997, from Avondale Industries in New Orleans. She was delivered to the US Coast Guard on November 10, 1999, departed New Orleans on January 26, 2000, and proceeded north for extensive full-scale ice trials before arriving in Seattle on August 9, 2000.

The essential details of the Healy are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of USCGC Healy

| Length, Overall | $420 \mathrm{ft}(128 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Beam, Maximum | $82 \mathrm{ft}(25 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Draft, Full Load | $29 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{3} \mathrm{in} \mathrm{(8.9} \mathrm{m)} \mathrm{at} \mathrm{delivery}$ |
| Displacement, Full Load | 16,000 LT at delivery |
| Propulsion | Diesel Electric, AC/AC Cycloconverter |
| Generating Plant <br> Drive Motors | 4 Sultzer 12Z AU40S <br> 2 AC Synchronous, 11.2 MW <br> Shaft Horsepower |
| Propellers | 20,000 Max |
| Fuel Capacity | $1,220,915$ gal. 4,621,000 L |
| Speed | 17 knots @ 147 RPM |
| Endurance | 16,000 NM @ 12.5 knots |
| Icebreaking Capability | $4.5 \mathrm{ft}(1.4 \mathrm{~m}) @ 3$ knots (continuous) <br> $8 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{(2.44} \mathrm{m)} \mathrm{Backing} \mathrm{and} \mathrm{Ramming}$ |
| Accommodations | 19 Officers, 12 CPO, 54 Enlisted, <br> 35 Scientists, 19 Surge, 2 Visitors |

The designed icebreaking capability of the Healy was for continuous icebreaking at 3 knots through $4.5 \mathrm{ft}(1.37 \mathrm{~m})$ of ice of $100 \mathrm{psi}(690 \mathrm{kPa})$ strength. The fullscale trials were designed to test this capability.

### 2.1 Model Construction

Model 546 was constructed, in accordance with IOT's standard method, at a scale of 1:23.7. This scale was chosen so that we could use an existing set of propellers, namely our R-Class propellers 66L and 66R. The model's principal dimensions were:

Table 2. Particulars of Model 546

| Overall length (LOA) | 5.40 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| Length between perpendiculars (LBP) | 5.10 m |
| Maximum beam | 1.05 m |
| Depth at midships (D) | 0.54 m |
| Design waterline (DWL) | 0.36 m |
| Draft at even trim | 0.37 m |
| Vertical C. of G. (VCG) | 0.416 m |
| Displacement | 1240 kg |

A non-removable ice knife and two bossings, also non-removable, were fitted, together with the twin rudders and propellers. The model's lines plan is shown in Figure 1, the model is shown in the ice tank in Figure 2, and the stern arrangement is shown in Figure 3.

The manoeuvring tests were conducted at a friction coefficient of 0.034 , corresponding to the high friction resistance tests conducted during the earlier phase (Jones, 2005). The ice density was maintained constant for two ice sheets (see Table 3, Sheets Healy17 and Healy18) at $867 \pm 1 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. For unknown reasons, one ice sheet (Healy16) had a higher density of $916 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$.


Figure 1. Lines plan of USCGC Healy


Figure 2. The Healy Model 546 shown in the ice tank


Figure 3. The stern arrangement of the Healy Model 546

### 3.0 TEST PLAN

A total of 8 self-propelled manoeuvring runs were conducted in the three ice sheets. In addition, open water bollard (overload tests carried out at zero speed) and shaft friction tests were conducted. Selected test conditions from the sea trial were duplicated for the manoeuvring tests and the turning diameters were measured. Performance predictions were then made and compared to the fullscale data previously collected. Table 3 shows details of the three ice sheets (given in full scale) that were used for the tests. Table 4 summarizes the test conditions and the results for each run. The first three runs were conducted at a target ice thickness of 75 cm and an ice strength ranging from 483 to 683 kPa . Shaft speed was varied from 9 to 10 to 12 rpm for these runs. The rest of the tests were conducted at a target ice thickness of 100 cm and an ice strength ranging from 417 to 1081 kPa . The rudder angle was kept at 30 degrees, the same as that used in the sea trial. The delivered power was kept at around $30,000 \mathrm{hp}$ for most tests, which was consistent with the delivered power employed during the sea trial.

Table 3. Details of ice sheets used

| Name | Date | Thickness <br> $\mathbf{( h )}$ | Strength <br> $\left(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathbf{f}}\right)$ | Density | $\mathbf{E / \boldsymbol { \sigma } _ { \mathbf { f } }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{c m}$ | $\mathbf{k P a}$ | $\mathbf{M g} / \mathbf{m}^{\wedge} \mathbf{3}$ |  |
| Healy16 | 23 Nov 01 | 74 | 562 | 0.916 | 1938 |
| Healy17 | 27 Nov 01 | 100 | 749 | 0.866 | 2156 |
| Healy18 | 29 Nov 01 | 97 | 667 | 0.868 | 1256 |

Table 4. Summary of test results

| Run | Shaft <br> rpm | Ice <br> Thickness | Ice <br> Strength | Turning <br> Diameter | Rudder <br> Angle | Power | HP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rpm | $\mathbf{c m}$ | $\mathbf{k P a}$ | $\mathbf{m}$ | degree | kW | hp |
| Healy16-1 | 12 | 74.9 | 519 | 1321 | 29.6 | 22703 | 30433 |
| Healy16-2 | 10 | 74.7 | 683 | 1329 | 29.9 | 14592 | 19560 |
| Healy16-3 | 9 | 73.7 | 483 | 1337 | 30.4 | 9291 | 12455 |
| Healy17-1 | 12 | 99.1 | 1081 | 1756 | 30.1 | 19551 | 26208 |
| Healy17-3 | 12 | 100.7 | 417 | 1757 | 29.9 | 18546 | 24860 |
| Healy18-1 | 12 | 96.7 | 621 | 1738 | 29.7 | 2369831767 |  |
| Healy18-2 | 12 | 97.4 | 751 | 1738 | 29.6 | 2422832478 |  |
| Healy18-3 | 12 | 97.6 | 628 | 1745 | 29.8 | 23630 | 31676 |

### 4.0 RESULTS

The detailed test log, the statistics, and the time histories for each test run are given in Appendix A. The ice sheet details are given in Appendix B.

### 4.1 Turning Circle Diameter

The channel profile was measured immediately after each test in one-meter intervals along the $x$-axis of the tank. The diameters corresponding to the inner and the outer channel edges were computed from a set of $x-y$ coordinate pairs based on the least squared method. Details of the channel data are given in Appendix C. The turning diameter for each run is given in Table 4.

### 4.2 Power Level

The delivered power, $P_{D}=\pi \sum Q_{i} . r p s_{i}$, was computed from the measured torque, $Q_{i}$, and the shaft's rps, $r p s_{i}$, where the subscript $i$ denotes the port or starboard propulsion, and then scaled up to full-scale. The delivered power is given in Table 4.

### 4.3 Full-Scale Sea Trials

The sea trial results have been reported in Frederking et al (2001). They are summarized in Table 5 for completeness.

Table 5. Summary of manoeuvring runs from the sea trials

| Test | Ice Thickness | Power | Diameter | Dia./B | h/B | Dia/L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\#$ | $\mathbf{C m}$ | $\mathbf{H P}$ | $\mathbf{m}$ |  |  |  |
| $000420 \_1740$ | 87 | 20780 | 1538 | 61.5 | 0.0348 | 12.0 |
| $000421 \_1348$ | 95 | 28377 | 1538 | 61.5 | 0.0380 | 12.0 |
| $000421 \_1901$ | 95 | 28830 | 1388 | 55.5 | 0.0380 | 10.8 |
| $000506 \_0015$ | 140 | 23848 | 1666 | 66.6 | 0.0560 | 13.0 |
| $000515 \_1258$ | 132.5 | 29254 | 2174 | 87.0 | 0.0530 | 17.0 |
| $000515 \_1400$ | 132.5 | 29414 | 2128 | 85.1 | 0.0530 | 16.6 |
| $000515 \_1532$ | 70.5 | 27222 | 470 | 18.8 | 0.0282 | 3.7 |
| $000515 \_1532$ | 70.5 | 23234 | 528 | 21.1 | 0.0282 | 4.1 |
| $000515 \_1532$ | 70.5 | 23440 | 1142 | 45.7 | 0.0282 | 8.9 |
| 000515_1615 | 70.5 | 29299 | 1274 | 51.0 | 0.0282 | 10.0 |
| Average | 96.4 | 26370 | 1385 | 55.4 | 0.0386 | 10.8 |

### 4.4 Comparison With Full-Scale Data

Figure 4 gives the non-dimensional turning diameter as a function of the nondimensional ice thickness for the model and full-scale data. Despite the discrepancy in ice strength and power level tested between the model tests and sea trials, the model test data agree well with the sea trial data except for the three data points identified in the figure. These 3 outliers should be further investigated; they are possibly due to large-scale cracks in the ice sheet.

A multi-variance regression of the turning diameter conducted for the eight test runs as a function of ice thickness, ice strength, and the power level gives the following equation:

$$
\begin{equation*}
D=-2.502+21.67 h_{i}-0.226 \sigma_{f}-0.0095 P_{D} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $D$ is the turning diameter $(\mathrm{m}), h_{i}$ is the ice thickness $(\mathrm{cm}), \sigma_{f}$ is the flexural strength of ice ( kPa ), and $P_{D}$ is the power level (kW). The influences of ice thickness and delivered power on the turning circle are expected; however, it is not clear why increasing ice strength would result in decreasing turning diameter. In any case, the model test data show only a slight influence of ice strength on the turning diameter.

Full-scale turning circle diameters obtained from similar ice thicknesses, i.e., Runs 00515_1532, 00515_1615, 00421_1348, and 00421_1901, were selected for direct comparison with the model test data. Table 6 gives the turning diameters computed from Equation 1 and their corresponding full-scale measurement for the selected runs. Despite a small sample size, the comparison shows consistency.


Figure 4. The non-dimensional turning diameter as a function of nondimensional ice thickness for the sea trial and model test data
Table 6. Predictions from model test data (Equation 1) in comparison with selected full-scale data measurements

| Test | Prediction from Model Scale Data (Equation 1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Measured <br> Ice <br> Thickness | Ice <br> Strength | Average <br> Power | Average <br> Diameter, <br> Dia. | Dia./B | h/B | Dia./L | Average <br> Dia./L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{C m}$ | $\mathbf{k P a}$ | $\mathbf{H P}$ | $\mathbf{m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00515_1532 <br> $\& 00515-1615$ | 70.5 | 300 | 26370 | 1208 | 48.3 | 0.0282 | 9.4 | 9.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $00421 \_1348$ <br> $\& 00421 \_1901$ | 95 | 262 | 28600 | 1726 | 69.0 | 0.038 | 13.5 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 5.0 DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

An analysis of the USCGC Healy manoeuvring tests data showed a good correlation between the model tests and the sea trial results. Multi-variance regression was performed with the model test data and the result compared with selected full-scale measurements. The turning diameter obtained during the model tests was the same in one case and slightly larger than its counterpart measured at sea trial in another case. The three outliers associated with the sea trial results (identified in Figure 4) warrant closer re-examination of these data points. The hull friction (0.034) used in the model tests was slightly lower than the target of 0.05 . The effect of this discrepancy was not incorporated in the analysis.

### 6.0 REFERENCES

Frederking, R., Kubat, I., and G. Timco (eds.), 2001. Proceedings of POAC '01, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Vol. 2, p.891-973.

Jones, S.J., 2005. "Resistance and propulsion model tests of the USCGC Healy (model 546) in ice," Institute for Ocean Technology Report LM-2005-02, National Research Council of Canada, St. John's.

Jones, S.J., and Lau, M., 2006. "Propulsion and Manoeuvring Model Tests of the USCGC Healy in ice and correlation with full-scale," International Conference and Exhibition on Performance of Ships and Structures in Ice, July 16-19, 2006, Banff, Alberta.

Appendix A
Test log, data statistics and time histories
Test Log

| TEST NAME | DAS FILE NAME | DATE | $\begin{gathered} \text { START_T } \\ \text { IME } \end{gathered}$ | DAC_TEST_DESCRIPTION | SEL_T1 | SEL_T2 | Carriage <br> Tach Velocity | Rudder Angle | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { PORT } \\ \text { THRUST } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STBD } \\ \text { THRUST } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PORT } \\ \text { TORQUE } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { STBD } \\ \text { TORQUE } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PORT } \\ \text { RPS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { STBD } \\ \text { RPS } \end{array}$ | Pitch | Roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | s | s | m/s | deg | N | N | Nm | Nm | rps | rps | deg | deg |
| Healy 16-1 | fr_r1_s1_12rps_004 | 23-Nov-01 | 14:14:25 | 12rps (FRM) 30mm 30kpa | 33.88 | 46.74 | 0.83 | 30 | 61.9 | 20.3 | 4.1 | -1.5 | -12.1 | 12.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| Healy 16-2 | fr_r2_s1_12rps_006 | 23-Nov-01 | 15:07:27 | $12 \mathrm{rps}(\mathrm{FRM}) 30 \mathrm{~mm} 30 \mathrm{kpa}$ run 2 | 75.56 | 97.08 | 1 | 30.4 | 43.6 | 18.2 | 3 | -0.9 | -10 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Healy 16-3 | fr_r2_s1_9rps_007 | 23-Nov-01 | 15:39:14 | 9rps (FRM) 30mm 30kpa run 3 | 92.38 | 119.6 | 0.85 | 30.9 | 37.3 | 14.5 | 2.4 | -0.7 | -8.9 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Healy 17-3 | fr_r4_s2_12rps_011 | 27-Nov-01 | 15:20:48 | 12rps (FRM) 40 mm 40 kpa run 4 | 63.2 | 89.36 | 1.03 | 30.4 | 62.7 | 71.8 | 3.7 | -1.2 | -12 | 12.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Healy 18-1 | fr_r1_s3_12rps_014 | 29-Nov-01 | 13:03:45 | sheet 3 healy 17 <br> 40mm30kpa run 1 12rps | 52.78 | 77.58 | 0.81 | 30.2 | 70.5 | 68.5 | 4.1 | -1.8 | -12 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| Healy 18-2 | fr_r2_s3_12rps_015 | 29-Nov-01 | 13:50:53 | $\begin{gathered} \text { sheet } 3 \text { healy } 17 \\ 40 \mathrm{~mm} 30 \mathrm{kpa} \text { run } 212 \mathrm{rps} \end{gathered}$ | 56.06 | 78.16 | 1.09 | 30.1 | 69.8 | 68.1 | 3.9 | -1 | -12.1 | 12.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Healy 18-3 | fr_r3_s3_12rps_016 | 29-Nov-01 | 14:50:14 | sheet 3 healy 17 40 mm 30 kpa run 312 rps | 60.56 | 81.08 | 1.02 | 30.1 | 68.3 | 69.2 | 5.1 | -1.4 | -12.1 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 4.4 |


A-3


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Descriltion | Min | Max | Mean | S.D. | an |
| Video Sync | 0.3 P8 P6 | 0.36262 | 0.37615 | 0.0016656 | 1 |
| Carriage Tach Velocity | -0.010988 | 0.02217 P | 0.0013608 | 0.002 P 273 | 2 |
| -udder Angle | -0.51731 | $0.2 \mathrm{P6} 86$ | -0.11963 | 0.058872 | 3 |
| RO-T TF-UST | -0.677P9 | P. 3376 | 2.67 P 1 | 1.8111 | 8 |
| STBD TF-UST | -13.595 | 3.9730 | -2.0875 | 8.3512 | 5 |
| RO-T TO-QUE | -0.16961 | 0.125 P0 | -0.01061P | $0.0732 \mathrm{P7}$ | P |
| STBD TO-QUE | -0.10503 | 0.099768 | 0.0132 P 1 | 0.0378 P 2 | 7 |
| $\mathrm{RO}^{-T}-\mathrm{RS}$ | 0.000 P3 P5 7 | 0.1 P3 71 | 0.07 P 05 P | 0.010629 | 9 |
| STBD - RS | -0.197P8 | 0.17565 | 0.0072032 | 0.025 P67 | 6 |
| Iitch | -0.16699 | 0.25966 | 0.0095110 | 0.075 P83 | 10 |
| -oll | -0.2 PP96 | 0.71178 | 0.25113 | 0.21035 | 11 |
| ---- Before Taring ---- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Descriation | Min | Max | Mean | S.D. Chan |  |
| Video Sync Carriage Tach Velocity -udder Angle | 0.3 P363 | 0.80821 | 0.37636 | 0.0022862 | 1 |
|  | 0.56881 | 1.0011 | 0.77181 | 0.11 P5 7 | 2 |
|  | 26.356 | 30.256 | 26.762 | 0.083 Pl 0 | 3 |
| RO-T TF-UST | 2P. 021 | 8P. P16 | 36.870 | 2.679 P | 8 |
| STBD TF-UST | -9.7752 | 1 P .192 | 5.5151 | 8.7507 | 5 |
| RO-T TO-QUE | 1.8970 | 2.6888 | 1.6150 | 0.20983 | P |
| STBD TO-QUE | -2.6775 | -0.98790 | -1. P207 | 0.3207 P | 7 |
| RO-T -RS | -10.210 | -6.6726 | -10.0 P8 | 0.023852 | 9 |
| STBD - RS | 6.7517 | 10.386 | 6.69 P 8 | 0.086 P 07 | 6 |
| Iitch | -0.25231 | 0.35081 | 0.083068 | 0.068966 | 10 |
|  | -2.7876 | 2.7317 | 0.16607 | 0.90973 | 11 |
| ---- After Taring ---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Date/Time $=17$-DEC-2005 13:30:0P |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acquired Date/Time $=23-\mathrm{NOV}-2001$ 15:07:27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 nI t pile $\quad=\mathrm{CF}$ S2 TA-ED |  |  |  |  |  |
| OutIut pile $=\mathrm{p}^{-\mathrm{H}^{-}} 2_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{H}}{ }^{12-} \mathrm{RS}_{\mathrm{H}} 00 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{DAT}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Segment Start Time $=75.5 \mathrm{P0}$ seconds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Segment End Time $=67.090$ seconds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Descriction | Min | Max | Mean | S.D. Chan |  |
| Video Sync | -0.015227 | 0.025057 | 0.00023935 | 0.0022862 | 1 |
| Carriage Tach Velocity | 0.56302 | 0.66672 | 0.77002 | 0.11 P5 7 | 2 |
|  | 26.879 | 30.379 | 26.611 | $0.083 \mathrm{Pl0}$ | 3 |
| RO-T TF-UST | 23.088 | 83. P83 | 3 P .868 | 2.679 P | 8 |
| STBD TF-UST | -P. 7277 | 19.226 | 7.5P2P | 8.7507 | 5 |
| RO-T TO-QUE | 1.8676 | 2.6553 | 1.62 P 0 | 0.20983 | P |
| STBD TO-QUE | -2.6609 | -0.9P10P | -1. P380 | 0.3207 P | 7 |
| RO-T -RS | -10.29P | -10.086 | -10.180 | 0.023852 | 9 |
| STBD -RS | 6.7885 | 10.382 | 6.6762 | 0.086 P07 | 6 |
| İtch | -0.2P092 | 0.38160 | 0.038593 | 0.068966 | 10 |
| -oll | -2.6661 | 2.890 P | -0.0520 P7 | 0.90973 | 11 |










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Appendix B Ice sheet summary

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ARCTIC VESSEL RESEARCH SECTION

ICE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES SUMMARY


| Run | \# | Date Time |  | Hours | from Warm-up | Flexural Strength north south |  | mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TURN | CIRC | 1 | 11/23/2001 | 1414 | 10.81 | 33.1 | 22.9 | 28.0 |
| TURN | CIRC | 2 | 11/23/2001 | 1507 | 11.70 | 28.0 | 18.2 | 23.1 |
| TURN | CIRC | 3 | 11/23/2001 | 1539 | 12.23 | 25.3 | 15.9 | 20.6 |

NRC - INSTITUTE FOR MARINE DYNAMICS
ARCTIC VESSEL RESEARCH SECTION

ICE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES SUMMARY


| 1457 | 14.90 | 45 S | 43.3 | $23 . \pm 4.4$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | 43.2 | $19 .(\mathrm{u} / \mathrm{d} 81 \%)$ |


| TURN CIRC 1 | $11 / 27 / 2001$ | 0935 | 9.53 | 47.9 | 39.0 | 43.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TURN CIRC 2 | $11 / 27 / 2001$ | 1145 | 11.70 | 36.1 | 31.2 | 33.7 |
| TURN CIRC 3 | $11 / 27 / 2001$ | 1520 | 15.28 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 22.1 |



```
1439 16.88 36S 40.6 27. \pm 1.3
        40.5 16.(u/d 61%)
1520 17.56 N 41.1 \pm 0.6 n=11
    S 41.3 \pm 1.0 n=11
1535 17.81 60S 41.1
868
```

Appendix C
Turning circle diameter analysis

The turning diameter was estimated from the measured channel profile, i.e., a set of $x, y$ pairs that are supposed to reside on a circular arc, but with some noise. For a set of measured $x$ and $y$ coordinate pairs, the equation for the circle to these points is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(x-x_{c}\right)^{2}+\left(y-y_{c}\right)^{2}=R^{2} \tag{C1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $x_{\mathrm{c}}, y_{\mathrm{c}}$ and $R$ are the $x$ and $y$ coordinates and the radius of the circle, respectively.
Figures C 1 to C 8 show the channel profile for each test runs respectively.



measured fitted and true circles, run 17-1






